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A NEW

ENGLISH DICTIONARY

ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES.

VOLUME III. D AND E.

HENRY FROWDE, M.A.
PUBLISHER TO THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD



LONDON, EDINBURGH, GLASGOW
AND NEW YORK

A NEW

ENGLISH DICTIONARY

ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES;

FOUNDED MAINLY ON THE MATERIALS COLLECTED BY

The Philological Society.

EDITED BY

DR. JAMES A. H. MURRAY,

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF MANY SCHOLARS AND MEN OF SCIENCE.

VOLUME III.

D	E
BY J. A. H. MURRAY, LL.D.	BY HENRY BRADLEY, M.A.

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PREFACE TO VOLUME III.

THIS volume contains the words beginning with the letters D and E (the latter edited by Mr. H. Bradley). Including the Main words, to which separate articles are devoted (e.g. **Day, Eye**), the special combinations or compounds, explained and illustrated under the Main words (e.g. **day-boy, eye-wash**), and the Subordinate entries of distinct forms of words, entered in their alphabetical places with a reference to the Main words under which they are treated and illustrated (e.g. **Damacene**, obs. f. DAMSON ; **Ee**, Sc. form of EYE), the number of words amounts to 29,042. The Combinations of simple and obvious meaning (such as *day-beam, day-flier, eye-like, eye-syringe*), of which lists are given under the Main words without further explanation, but in most cases with illustrative quotations, number 2,750 more, raising the actual total of words included in the volume to 31,792.

These words are thus distributed between the two letters:

	Main words.	Subordinate words.	Special combinations.	Obvious combinations	Total
D	13,478	2,099	1,480	1,994	19,051
E	9,249	1,813	923	756	12,741

Considered as to their status in the language, the Main words are distinguished approximately into those native or fully naturalized, and still *current*, those now *obsolete* (marked †), and those considered as *alien* or imperfectly naturalized (marked ‖). The distribution of the Main words is as follows:

	Current.	Obsolete.	Alien.	Total.
D	10,033	3,046	399	13,478
E	6,521	2,409	319	9,249
	16,554	5,455	718	22,727

If to these be added the words in Volumes I and II, we have, for the contents of the first five letters of the alphabet, the following figures:

	Main words.	Subordinate words.	Special combinations	Obvious combinations.	Total.
A–E	66,254	13,181	10,156	8,017	97,608

That is to say, nearly a hundred thousand words, simple and compound, have already been dealt with in the Dictionary. Of the 66,254 Main words, 47,786 ($72\frac{1}{10}$ per cent.) are current and native or fully naturalized, 15,952 (24 per cent.) are obsolete, and 2,516 ($3\frac{9}{10}$ per cent.) alien or imperfectly naturalized [1].

[1] For the sake of comparison with Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, and with some more recent lexicographical works, the following figures have been carefully compiled for the letter D.

	Johnson	Cassell's Encyclopædic	Century Dict	Funk's 'Standard'	Here.
Total words recorded in D	2,684	10,089	10,705	11,181	19,051
Words illustrated by quotations	2,136	5,251	4,977	1,313	16,128
Number of illustrative quotations	6,529	9,178	12,471	1,815	85,446

The number of quotations under D in Richardson's Dictionary, where the first serious effort was made to show the history of words by quotations, is 7,988.

NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

Of this volume 740 pages are occupied by the letter D, 488 by E. The contents of the E part are treated of by Mr. Bradley in the Prefatory Note to that letter. Of the D part, the first 75 pages, to the end of DEA-, and the last 200, from DIT- to the end, exemplify fully the composite nature of the modern English vocabulary. Its two main bodies of words, from Teutonic and Romanic, are reinforced by a smaller body from Greek, and interspersed with words in varying numbers from most of the European, many of the Oriental, and some American and African languages. The same elements characterize pages 76 to 396 (DIB- to end of DIR-), where, however, there is a great preponderance of words formed with the Latin (and French) prefix DE-, Latin DI- and DIF- (forms of DIS-), and Greek DI- and DIA-. But pages 379–540 contain an almost solid block of words formed with the Latin prefix DIS-, extending to no fewer than 3,049 main words, and including many of the most important verbs in the language, with their cognate substantives and adjectives. We have only to turn to such words as *defer, degrade, delay, depend, determine, detract, differ, discover, disease, dispose, -ition, distance, -ant, distract, distress, district, disturb* to appreciate the practical importance of this element. A strong contrast to this latinized group is afforded by the 66 pages of words in DR-, a combination foreign to Latin, in which therefore the words of Latin derivation are at a minimum, and either go back to Greek or Celtic (*Dryad, Druid*), or arise from later syncopation, as *dress*.

Among the more important words of Old English and Norse origin are the great verb DO, to the lexicographer one of the most formidable words in the language, which here occupies 16 columns, DRAW (17 columns), the verbs *dare, deal, die, dight, dip, dive, drag, drink, drive, drop, dwell, dye*; the substantives DOG (claiming, with its combinations, 22 columns), *daughter, death, die, door, down* (sb., adv., prep., adj. and vb.), *draught* (and *draft*), *duck, drone*; the adjectives *dark, dead, deaf, dear, deep, dry, dull, dumb*. Among those of French extraction are the verbs *defeat, deign, dine, doubt, dress*; the substantives *dame, damsel, danger, deacon, demesne, diamond, diaper, dinner, dozen, dragon, dragoon, dungeon*; the adjectives *dainty, diligent*, DOUBLE (with combinations, 13 columns), *due*. Among the words of Greek derivation are the medical terms in DIA- so curiously formed from Greek phrases; though now represented in current use only by *Diachylon*, they were formerly so numerous that their common element *dia* was itself taken as a word meaning 'medical preparation.' Interesting groups of *dia-* words are those connected with *diaphanous* and *diathermanous*; other important groups from Greek are those in DYNAM-, and DYS-.

Among the words on which new etymological or historical light has been shed, or where the history of special senses has been for the first time worked out, are *daffodil, damask, dapple, dean*, DEBENTURE, *Black* DEATH, *decoy, demijohn, dene-hole, dengue*, DERRING-do, *diaper, dicker, dict, dilettante, diocese, diphtheria*, DISMAL, DISPATCH, *dock, doddered, dolmen, Dom-daniel, dragoon*; the military sense of *detail*, the academic sense of *determine, -ation*, the philosophical sense of *dialectic*, the ecclesiastical and political senses of *dispense, dispensation*, the logical sense of *distribution, distributive*. Other words of which the English history receives special treatment are *dirge, Dane-geld, Dane-law, dauphin, deacon, deist, deity, defenestration, demarcation, demesne, despot, deuce*, DEVIL, *de-witt, diamond*, DICTIONARY, *die* (*dice*), *discount, distemper* and its family, *divan*, (*dewan, douane*), *docket, Doctor's Commons, dodo, doldrum*, DOLLAR, *domesday, donkey*, DUKE, *dunce, Dunstable* (*way*), DUTCH, *dynamics, dynamo*. Attention is called to the etymological articles on the verbs *die* and *do*; under DROP sb. there is a note showing the historical relations of the *dreep, drip, droop, drop* family of words.

The materials for the words from *D* to *Dely* were sub-edited for us by Mr. F. T. Elworthy of Wellington, Somerset, with the collaboration of members of his family; the following section, to the end of *Dh*, by Miss J. E. A. Brown of Further Barton, near Cirencester; a small section, from *Dia* to *Dialysis*, by the Rev. W. E. Smith then of Putney; and the remainder by our indefatigable worker, the late Mr. P. W. Jacob of Guildford, part of this having been previously arranged by Mr. J. W. Ware Tyndale of Evercreech. Much of the letter was subsequently revised, with addition of more recent materials, by the Rev. C. B. Mount, M.A., of 14 Norham Road, Oxford, and by Mr. John Dormer, then of Horsham; to the former of these we are also indebted for the detailed investigation of the history of several interesting words; and to the latter for the compilation of the Lists of Special Wants for D, as also for filling many gaps in our quotations for scientific and technical words.

In the 'proof' stage, continuous assistance has been rendered by Lord Aldenham (better known to friends of the Dictionary as Mr. H. Hucks Gibbs), the Rev. Canon Fowler, D D. of Durham, the Rev.

J. B. Johnston, B.D., of Falkirk, Monsieur F. J. Amours, Glasgow, and, for later parts of D, by Miss Edith Thompson and Miss E. Perronet Thompson, Reigate, and Mr. Russell Martineau, M.A., formerly of the British Museum. But above all, we have to record the inestimable collaboration of Dr. Fitzedward Hall, whose voluntary labours have completed the literary and documentary history of numberless words, senses, and idioms, and whose contributions are to be found on every page; also the unflagging services of Dr. W. C. Minor, which have week by week supplied additional quotations for the words actually preparing for press [1].

Grateful acknowledgement is made of the generous help of all these contributors and collaborators; as, also, of the contributions of Professor Eduard Sievers of Leipzig to the etymological articles on Teutonic words, and of M. Paul Meyer, Member of the Institute of France, to the solution of difficult, points in French etymology. Among others who have given help on particular etymological points, are M. Antoine Thomas of Paris, Dr. W. H. Muller of Leyden, Professor F. Kluge of Freiburg-im-Breisgau, Prof. A. S. Napier, M A, Prof. Margoliouth, M.A., the Rev. Prof. Driver, D.D., and Mr. J. T. Platts, M.A., of Oxford. Many of the scholars and specialists named in the Preface to Vol. I. have also helped on particular points; special mention is due of Professor Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., Prof. F. W. Maitland, LL.D. of Cambridge, Prof. H. Goudy, D.C.L., LL.D., Prof. T. E Holland, D.C.L., Oxford, the Rev. A. M. Fairbairn, D.D., the late Professor Wallace (of whose ever ready help with logical and philosophical terms a lamentable accident has so lately deprived us), Mr. H. T. Gerans, M.A., L. Fletcher, Esq, M.A., F R.S., and the Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew. We have also to acknowledge the substantial help of Prof. Albert Chester of Hamilton College, Clinton, New Jersey, with mineralogical terms; of Dr. W. Sykes, F S.A., of Gospoit, with the history of medical and pathological words (see *diphtheria*); of Mr. Barclay Head of the British Museum, with several numismatical words; of Mr. C. W. C. Oman, M A, with the history of the word *duke*, and of Prof. Sylvanus P. Thompson, F.S.A., and Prof. R. B. Clifton, F.R.S., with that of *Dynamo* and *Dynamic*.

The assistants in the Scriptorium, who have been engaged on the work all through D, are Mr. C. G. Balk, Mr. A. T. Maling, M A., and Mr. F. J. Sweatman, B.A. In the early part of the letter I had the co-operation also of the late Mr. John Mitchell and of Mr. W. Worrall, B.A. Mr. Mitchell had been on the staff of the Dictionary for more than eleven years; and his sudden and lamented death, caused by a fall when climbing in the Snowdon region, on August 30 1894, was for certain departments of our work a loss which is not yet repaired. In the later parts of the letter, I have had the assistance of Mr. C. Talbut Onions, M.A., and Mr. A. R. Sewall; and, for certain portions, of Mr. A. Erlebach, B.A.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY.

THE SCRIPTORIUM, OXFORD,
May, 1897.

ADDITIONS AND EMENDATIONS.

(The recent publication by the Navy Records Society of a volume containing Naval Accounts of the reign of Henry VII, edited by Mr. M. Oppenheim, has carried back the documentary history of many naval terms to a date much earlier than was previously known. Among the D words are the following:)

Davitt. 1485 *Naval Accts. Hen. VII* (1896) 40 Daviott for the bote ' *Ibid.* 49 Daviottes in the ffore castell 1495 *Ibid.* 193 Devettes with a shyver of yron. *Ibid.* Dyvettes with a colke of brasse.

Dock. 1486 *Ibid.* 23 About the bringing of the same ship into her dokke. 1488 *Ibid.* 26 Keping the said Ship at Erith in her dokke. 1495 *Ibid* 137 The Reparalyng, fortifying, and amendyng the dokke for the Kynges shippes at Portesmouth, makyng of the gates, & fortifying the hede of the same dokke. *Dock-head* 1497 *Ibid.* 143 The dokke, the dokke hedde & gates of the same.

Dunnage. 1497 *Ibid.* 251 For xxxvj shegge Shevys layed alow in John Millers crayer for donage.

Dory, *sb* 2 1726 *Trav. Capt. N. Uring* 346 We launched the Dory over the reef

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Daver, *v dial.* [In I. app. cognate with Du. *daveren* to shake, quake, MLG., LG *dawern*, a word of frequentative form, of which the root is uncertain. In II. perh. transferred from the same.]

[1] Many new names have to be added to the List of Readers for the Dictionary; of these the following are here mentioned on account of the importance of their contributions: Albert Matthews, Esq, Boston, U.S. (*c* 28,000), George Joicey, Esq., Gateshead-on-Tyne (8,500), Rev. J. W. Hooper, M.A., Gateshead-on-Tyne (6,000), Halkett Lord, Esq., Scotch Plains, New Jersey, U S. (4,000), Miss H. M. Poynter, Oxford (2,500), Hellier R. H. Gosselin, Esq., and Miss Geraldine H. Gosselin, London (3,500). Constant help in the alphabetizing of material has been given by Mrs. Walkey, North Allington, Bridport.

E

PREFATORY NOTE.

THE portion of the Dictionary occupied with the letter E contains 9,249 Main words, 1,813 Subordinate words, 923 Special combinations, and 756 Obvious combinations: total 12,741. Of the 9,249 Main words, 2,409, or 26 per cent., are marked as obsolete, and 319, or 3½ per cent., as alien or imperfectly naturalized.

The section of the English vocabulary included in the present half-volume is remarkable for the extremely small proportion of native English words which it contains, as compared with the large number of words adopted from French (many of which are obsolete), and of derivatives from Greek and Latin. A feature of the words beginning with E that will at once attract attention is the unusual abundance of technical terms belonging to modern science. It has often been difficult to determine whether particular words of this class should be inserted or not; and probably no two critics would entirely agree in their lists of deficiencies or redundancies in this respect. While care has been taken to ensure the utmost possible accuracy in the explanation of the scientific terms given, it must be remembered that the concern of an English Dictionary is with their origin and history as words, not with the minute description of the things which they represent. So far as possible, modern words of this kind have been traced back to the authors by whom they were formed, and the inventor's own statements as to the etymology and the reason for which the name was given have, when it seemed necessary, been quoted.

Among the articles in which the current etymological statements are corrected or supplemented may be mentioned those on the words *each*, *eagre*, *Easter*, *Easterling*, *earnest*, *eddish*, *eel*, *either*, *elope*, *ember*, *embracer*[2], *encrinus*, *engineer*, *enker*, *enlist*, *enough*, *entellus*, *enthusiasm*, *entice*, *entropy*, *epergne*, *ephah*, *epicure*, *era*, *ermine*, *errand*, *errant*, *essera*, *esurine*, *eponymus*, *euphroe*, *even* sb., *evening*, *ever*, *excise*, *extra*. New etymological information has also been given in many of the articles on prefixes and suffixes, which are here extraordinarily numerous. Among the words of interesting history or sense-development are *economy*, *ecstasy*, *edge*, *effluvium*, *electricity*, *element*, *elocution*, *embezzle*, *emperor*, *emphasis*, *enchant*, *engage*, *engine*, *English*, *entail*, *entertain*, *enthusiasm*, *entire*, *esquire*, *essence*, *establishment*, *estate*, *esteem*, *estrange*, *eternal*, *ether*, *euphuism*, *evangelical*, *evict*, *evidence*, *evident*, *evil*, *evolution*, *exact* adj., *excelsior*, *exception*, *exchange*, *exchequer*, *exclusive*, *execute*, *exercise*, *exhaust*, *exhibition*, *exorbitant*, *expedite*, *expense*, *expire*, *explain*, *explode*, *express*, *expression*, *exquisite*, *extend*, *exterminate*, *extenuate*, *extravagant*, *eye*.

The treatment of the pronunciation has presented some special difficulties. An unusually large proportion of the words dealt with belong to the class that are much better known in their written than in their spoken form. The difficulties connected with the orthoepy of words of this kind have already been referred to by Dr. Murray in the Preface to Vol. I; but the words beginning with E are perplexing for a reason peculiar to themselves, the initial *e* in unaccented syllables being pronounced variously in the same word, not only by different speakers, but sometimes even by the same speaker. In words beginning with unstressed *e* before two (written) consonants, like *effect*, *eclipse*, *entail*, the initial sound is in rapid or familiar pronunciation almost universally (ė); but in careful or syllabic pronunciation the majority of educated speakers would retain the older sound of (e), except before *s*. On this ground it has been thought best to use the symbol (e) in the notation of words like those above quoted, and (e) in that of words like *essential*, *estate*; but it should be understood that the sound expressed by the latter symbol is in colloquial use always a permissible substitute for an initial unstressed (e). Similar uncertainties exist with regard to the unstressed initial E before a single consonant: in most of the words in which this occurs the pronunciation varies between (*ĭ*) and (*i*).

Before being taken in hand by the present editor, the material for the letter E had (in common with that for several other portions of the alphabet) been subedited in 1881–2 under Dr. Murray's direction by the late Mr. P. W. Jacob, who also revised it in 1884–5, incorporating the additional quotations accumulated in the meantime. Hearty acknowledgement is made of the important service thus rendered by Mr. Jacob; and

it is a cause of regret that this accomplished scholar did not survive to see the publication of the first of those portions of the work to the preliminary arrangement of which he so zealously devoted the latest years of his life.

Although Dr. Murray is not responsible for any of the faults that may exist in this portion of the work, he has rendered much valuable assistance in its preparation; there are in fact few pages that have not been improved by the adoption of his suggestions. The proofs have been regularly read by Mr. Fitzedward Hall, D.C.L., who has furnished many hundreds of important quotations, carrying back the history of words to an earlier date, or exemplifying senses or constructions not sufficiently illustrated; also by Mr. H. Hucks Gibbs, M.P., by the Rev. J. T. Fowler, M.A., of Durham, and by Mr. W. H. Stevenson, who have contributed many valuable annotations. Mr. John Mitchell, Dr. Murray's senior assistant, has also furnished useful remarks on the proofs.

On questions of Teutonic philology important help has been received from Prof. Eduard Sievers, Halle, and Prof. Napier, Oxford: on questions of Romanic philology the advice of Prof. Paul Meyer has been of great value. For information on various special subjects my thanks are due to the following: the Rev. J. C. Atkinson, D.C.L.; Mr. A. Beazeley, C.E.; the Rev. T. E. Bridgett; the Rev. W. Bright, D.D., Canon of Ch. Ch.; Dr. Robert Brown; Mr. A. H. Bullen, M.A.; Mr. Ingram Bywater, M.A., Oxford; Mr. J. S. Cotton, M.A., Editor of *The Academy*; Mr. P. A. Daniel; Mr. Léon Delbos; Mr. C. E. Doble, M.A., Oxford; Mr. Austin Dobson; the Rev. Canon D. Silvan Evans: Dr. Fennell, Cambridge (for several references for the article *Eureka*); Dr. Robert von Fleischhacker; Dr. S. Rawson Gardiner; Dr. R. Garnett, British Museum; Mr. Israel Gollancz, M.A., Cambridge; Dr. Karl Horstmann; Mr. Henry Jenner, British Museum; Mr. Henry Jones ('Cavendish'); Mr. W. F. Kirby, Nat. Hist. Dept., British Museum; Prof. E. Ray Lankester; Mr. J. A. Fuller Maitland, M.A.; Mr. Julian Marshall; Mr. Russell Martineau, M.A., British Museum; Mr. F. D. Matthew; Prof. Alfred Newton, Cambridge; Prof. Karl Pearson, University College, London; Mr. T. G. Pinches, British Museum; Mr. A. W. Pollard, M.A., British Museum; Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart.; Mr. F. York Powell, M.A., Oxford; Mr. R. B. Prosser; Mr. P. Le Page Renouf, British Museum; Prof. Rhŷs, Oxford; Dr. Ch. Rieu, British Museum; Mr. J. S. Shedlock; the Rev. Prof. Skeat, Cambridge; Mr. John Slater, F.R.I.B.A., Dr. Oskar Sommer; Mr. W. Barclay Squire, British Museum; Mr. W. Sykes, M.R.C.S., Mexborough; Miss Edith Thompson; Dr. R. F. Weymouth. I have regretfully to record that Dr. A. J. Ellis, F.R.S., Mr. James Lecky, and the Rev. Dr. R. F. Littledale, who furnished information or suggestions for some of the earlier articles, are no longer living to receive this acknowledgement of their valued help.

I desire also to express my thanks to the Trustees of the British Museum for granting me special facilities for working in the Library; to the officers of that institution for the readiness which they have shown on all occasions to assist my researches; and to Dr. F. J. Furnivall for constant and important help in many ways. To my assistants, Mr. G. F. H. Sykes, B.A., and Messrs. W. J. Lewis, W. J. Bryan, and H. J. Bayliss, working at Oxford, and Mr. E. Gunthorpe, working with me in the verification of references, etc., at the British Museum, I owe cordial acknowledgements for their zealous and painstaking co-operation. To these names must be added those of Mr. S. A. Strong, M.A., and Mr. F. S. Arnold, M.A., each of whom in succession was for a short period one of my Oxford assistants, but for reasons of health was compelled to withdraw from the work. Special recognition is also due to the valuable services rendered by Mr. A. Erlebach, B.A., in the revision of the proofs.

LONDON, *October* 1893

HENRY BRADLEY.

EMENDATIONS.

Each. The form *euych* should be deleted, with the quotation 1480–7 under (A. e), in which this occurs, the correct reading being *euerych* (see EVERY).

Egg-berry. (EGG *sb.* 7, p. 58.) This is a corrupt form of HAGBERRY, and ought not to have been given here.

Egromancy. The form *egremauncey* occurs *a* 1649 in *Gregory's Chron.* (Camd. Soc. 1876), 183.

Eirant. This form and *Errant* (omitted in its alphabetical place) see variants of HAURIANT, q.v.

Enhendee. The word is, as stated in the text, a mistake for OF *enheudee*; but the misreading occurs in Fr. writers, *e.g.* Palliott 1664.

Eve-star. The quotation 1691 under this word should be deleted. The word *evester* occurring there is adapted from the mod. Lat. *euestrum*, which seems to have been arbitrarily invented by Paracelsus, and is explained in the *Onomasticon* of Toxites (1574) to mean, amongst other things, 'the astral body [*corpus sidereum*] of man, which foretells to us either death or any other evil.'

Eylet-hole, *sb* 1. The following earlier example has been found:—1497 *Naval Accts. Hen. VII* (1896) 334 Makyng of olyett-hooles with other necessaries for the seid sayles.

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

I. CONSONANTS.

b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, z *have their usual values.*

g as in *g*o (g$\bar{o}$ᵘ).
h ... *h*o! (h$\bar{o}$ᵘ).
r ... *r*un (rʉn), ter*r*ier (teˑrɪəɹ).
ɹ ... her (həɹ), far*th*er (fɑ̄ˑɹðəɹ).
s ... *s*ee (s$\bar{\imath}$), *c*ess (ses).
w ... *w*en (wen).
hw .. *wh*en (hwen).
y ... *y*es (yes).

þ as in *th*in (þin), ba*th* (baþ).
ð ... *th*en (ðen), ba*th*e (b$\bar{e}^{ɪ}$ð).
ʃ ... *sh*op (ʃǫp), dı*sh* (dıʃ).
tʃ .. *ch*op (tʃǫp), dı*tch* (dıtʃ).
ʒ ... vı*s*ion (vɪ ʒən), dé*j*euner (deʒoné).
dʒ ... *j*u*dg*e (dʒʋdʒ).
ŋ ... si*ng*i*ng* (sɪˑŋiŋ), thi*nk* (þıŋk).
ŋg ... fi*ng*er (fiŋgəɹ).

(FOREIGN.)
ṅ as in *French nasal*, *environ* (anv*i*ṅon).
lʸ . It. sera*gl*io (sɛrɑ̄ˑlʸo).
nʸ . It si*gn*ore (sɪnʸō reˑ).
χ . Ger. a*ch* (aχ), Sc. lo*ch* (loχ, loχʷ).
χʸ .. Ger. i*ch* (ɪχʸ), Sc ni*cht* (neχʸt).
ɣ Ger. sa*g*en (zā ɣĕn).
ɣʸ ... Ger. le*g*en, re*g*nen (lɛ̄ ɣʸĕn, rɛ̄ˑɣʸnĕn).

II. VOWELS.

ORDINARY.

a as in Fr. *à* l*a* mode (a la mod').
ai .. aye=*y*es (aɪ), Isa*i*ah (əizai ă).
æ .. m*a*n (mæn).
ɑ ... p*a*ss (pɑs), ch*a*nt (tʃɑnt).
ɑu . l*ou*d (lɑud), n*ow* (nɑu).
ʌ . c*u*t (kʌt), s*o*n (sʌn).
e . y*e*t (yet), t*e*n (ten).
e surv*ey sb.* (sə̄ˑrve), Fr attach*é* (ataʃe)
‖ɛ ... Fr. ch*e*f (ʃɛf).
ə .. ev*e*r (evəɹ), nat*i*on (nē^{ɪ} ʃən).
əɪ .. *I*, *eye*, (əɪ), b*i*nd (bəɪnd).
‖ə Fr. eau de vie (ō də vɛ̄ˑ).
ɪ . s*i*t (sɪt), m*y*st*i*c (mistɪk).
i .. Psych*e* (səiˑkɪ), react (rɪ¡æˑkt).
o .. ach*o*r (ē^{ɪ}ˑkoɹ), mor*a*lity (moræ lɪti).
oi ... *oi*l (oɪl), b*oy* (boi).
o he*i*o (hīᵒˑro), zoology (zo¡ɐlŏdʒɪ).
ǫ .. w*ha*t (hwǫt), w*a*tch (wǫtʃ).
ǫ, *ǫ** .. g*o*t (gǫt), s*o*ft (sǫft).
‖o .. Ger K*o*ln (koln).
‖*o* ... Fr. p*eu* (p*o*).
u ... f*u*ll (ful), b*oo*k (buk).
iu .. d*u*ration (diurē^{ɪ}ˑʃən).
u ... unt*o* (*u*ntʉ), fr*u*gality (fr*u*-).
ɪu ... Matth*ew* (mæ þɪu), virt*ue* (vəˑɹtɪu).
‖u . Ger. M*u*ller (muˑlĕr)
‖*u* . Fr. d*u*ne (dun).
ᵢ (see ī^{ᵒ}, ē^{ə}, ō^{ᵒ}, ū^{ᵒ}) } see Vol I, p xxiv, note 3
ᵢ, ᵤ (see *ē*^{ɪ}, *ō*^{ʊ}) }
' as in able (ē^{ɪ}b'l), eaten (ī't'n)=voice-glide.

LONG.

ā as in *a*lms (āmz), b*a*r (bāɹ).
ə̄ ... c*u*rl (kə̄ɹl), f*ur* (fə̄ɹ).
ē (ēᵊ) there (ðēᵊɹ), p*ea*r, p*a*re (pēᵊɹ)
ē (ē^{ɪ}) . re*i*n, r*a*in (rē^{ɪ}n), th*ey* (ðē^{ɪ}).
‖*ɛ̄* .. Fr. f*ai*re (fɛ̄r').
ō . f*ur* (fōɹ), f*e*rn (fōɹn), *ea*rth (ōɹþ).
ī (Īᵒ).. b*i*er (bīᵒɹ), cl*ea*r (klīᵒɹ).
ī ... th*i*ef (þīf), *ee* (sī)
ō (ōᵒ)... b*oa*r, b*o*re (bōᵒɹ), gl*o*ry (glōᵒˑrɪ)
ō (ō^{ʊ}) so, s*ow* (sō^{ʊ}), s*ou*l (sō^{ʊ}l)
ǭ .. wa*l*k (wǭk), w*a*rt (wǭɹt).
ǭ . sh*o*rt (ʃ*ǭ*ɪt), th*o*rn (þ*ǭ*ɪn).
‖ō .. Fr. c*oeu*r (kōr)
‖*ō* ... Ger. G*o*the (g*ō*tĕ), Fr. j*eû*ne (ʒ*ō*n).
ū (Ūᵒ) . p*oo*r (pūᵒɹ), m*oo*rish (mūᵒ rıʃ).
ɪū, ˈɪū ... p*u*re (pɪūᵒɹ), l*u*re (lˈūᵒɹ).
ɪ̄ū .. *tw*o moons (tɪ̄ū mɪ̄nz).
ɪū, ˈɪū... f*ew* (fɪū), l*u*te (lˈūt).
‖*ū* ... Ger. gr*u*n (grɪ̄ūn), Fr j*us* (ʒ*ū*).

OBSCURE.

ă as in *a*mœb*a* (ămɪ̄ bă).
ĕ̆ ... *a*ccept (ĕ̆kseˑpt), maniac (mē^{ɪ}ˑnɪĕ̆k).
ŏ̆ ... datum (dē^{ɪ}ˑtŏ̆m)
ĕ .. mom*e*nt (mōᵘ mĕnt), sev*e*ral (seˑvĕrăl).
ĕ̆ ... sep*a*rate (*ad*j) (seˑpă*r*ĕ̆t).
e .. add*e*d (æˑded), *e*state (est*a*ˑt).
ĭ .. vanity (væˑnĭtɪ)
ĭ ... r*e*main (rĭmē^{ɪ} n), b*e*lieve (bĭlī*ĭ*ˑv).
ŏ ... th*eo*ry (þī*ŏ*rɪ).
ŏ violet (vəiˑ*ŏ*let), par*o*dy (pæ rŏdɪ).
ŭ̆ ... *au*thority (ŭ̆þo rĭtɪ).
ŭ̆ connect (k*ŭ̆*ne kt), amaz*o*n (æˑmăz*ŭ̆*n).
ŭ, ˈŭ verd*u*re (vəˑɹdɪŭɹ), measure (me ʒˈŭɹ).
ŭ . altogether (ǭlt*ŭ*ge ðəɹ).
ɪŭ . circ*u*lar (səˑɹkɪ*ŭ*lăɹ).

* *ǫ* the *o* in s*o*ft, of medial or doubtful length. . ‖ Only in foreign (or earlier English) words.

In the ETYMOLOGY,

OE. *e*, *o*, representing an earlier *a*, are distinguished as *ę*, *ǫ* (having the phonetic value of *ę* and *ǫ*, or ǫ, above); as in *ęnde* from *andi* (OHG. *anti*, Goth. *andei-s*), *mǫnn* from *mann*, *ǫn* from *an*.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

a. [in Etymol.] ... = adoption of, adopted from.
a (as *a* 1300) . .. = *ante*, before.
a, *adj*, adj.. .. .. = adjective
absol, absol ..... = absolutely.
abst. ..... = abstract
acc .... = accusative.
ad [in Etymol.]... = adaptation of.
adv., adv. .... = adverb.
advb. .... = adverbial, -ly.
AF., AFr .... . = Anglo-French.
Anat .. .. = in Anatomy.
Antiq .. . . . = in Antiquities.
aphet.. . .. . = aphetic, aphetized.
app.. .. .. = apparently.
Arab .... = Arabic •
Arch. .... = in Architecture.
arch. . ... = archaic.
Archæol.... .. ... = in Archæology.
assoc. ... . = association
Astr. .... = in Astronomy.
Astrol .. .. = in Astrology.
attrib. . .. . = attributive, -ly
bef .... = before.
Biol .... = in Biology.
Boh .. .. = Bohemian
Bot. .. .. = in Botany.
Build. ... . = in Building.
c (as *c* 1300) ... = *circa*, about.
c. (as 13th c)..... = century
Cat. .. .. = Catalan.
catachr .. .. = catachrestically
Cf, cf..... .... = *confer*, compare.
Chem. .... = in Chemistry
cl. L. . .. . = classical Latin.
cogn. w. . . ... = cognate with
collect .. .. = collective, -ly.
colloq ..... = colloquially
comb.. .. .. .. = combined, -ing.
Comb .. .. . = Combinations
Comm. .. .. . . = in commercial usage
comp . . . . = compound, composition.
compl. . . = complement.
Conch...... . = in Conchology.
concr. . . .. = concretely.
conj. .. . .. . = conjunction.
cons. . . .. . = consonant
Const, *Const.* ... = Construction, construed with.
Cryst .. . = in Crystallography.
(D.) .. . ... = in Davies (Supp. Eng Glossary).
Da. .... = Danish.
dat .. . . . = dative
def .. .. = definite.
deriv. . .. . = derivative, -ation.
dial., *dial* . . = dialect, -al.
Dict . . .. = Dictionary
dim. .. .. = diminutive.
Du. .... = Dutch.
Eccl. .. .. = in ecclesiastical usage.
ellipt. .... = elliptical, -ly
e. midl. .. .. = east midland (dialect).
Eng .. .. = English
Ent. .... = in Entomology.
erron. . . .. = erroneous, -ly
esp., esp. ... . = especially.
etym. . ... = etymology.
euphem. .. .. = euphemistically
exc.. .... = except.
f [in Etymol] .. = formed on.
f (in subordinate entries) .. ... = form of.
fem. (*rarely* f) . = feminine.
fig .. .. = figurative, -ly.
F., Fr..... . ... = French
freq. . .. . = frequently
Fris. .... = Frisian
G , Ger. .... = German.
Gael. ... . = Gaelic.
gen. .... = genitive.
gen. . . . . = general, -ly
gen. sign . .. . = general signification.
Geol. .. .. = in Geology.
Geom .. .... = in Geometry.
Goth . .. . = Gothic (= Mœso-Gothic).
Gr . . . .. = Greek.
Gram...... . .. ... = in Grammar.
Heb .. .. = Hebrew
Her .... = in Heraldry.
Herb .... = with herbalists.
Hort. . ... = in Horticulture.
imp. .. .. = Imperative.
impers. . ... = impersonal.
impf .. .. = imperfect
ind .. .. = Indicative.
indef. .. .. = indefinite.
inf. .. . . = Infinitive
infl .. .. = influenced.
int .. .. = interjection.
intr .. .. = intransitive.
It. .. .. = Italian.
J, (J.) . .. . = Johnson (quotation from).
(Jam) . . .. = in Jamieson, Scottish Dict.
(Jod.) ... . = Jodrell (quoted from).
L. . ... = Latin.
(L)(in quotations) = Latham's edn of Todd's
lang .. .. = language [Johnson.
LG..... .... = Low German.
lit. .... = literal, -ly.
Lith. .. .. = Lithuanian.
LXX .. .. = Septuagint.
Mal .... = Malay.
masc (*rarely* m.) = masculine.
Math. .... = in Mathematics.
ME . . . . = Middle English.
Med. .. . . = in Medicine.
med L .. .. = mediæval Latin.
Mech . . . . = in Mechanics.
Metaph .... = in Metaphysics.
MHG .. .. = Middle High German
midl . .. ... = midland (dialect).
Mil. . .. . = in military usage.
Min .... = in Mineralogy.
mod. ... . = modern.
Mus .... = in Music.
(N.) ... . = Nares (quoted from).
n. of action, . . = noun of action
n. of agent .. .. .. = noun of agent.
Nat. Hist ..... = in Natural History.
Naut. .... = in nautical language.
neut (*rarely* n.) = neuter.
NF., NFr. ..... = Northern French.
N. O. .. . . = Natural Order.
nom. .... = nominative.
north. .. .. = northern (dialect).
N T. .. . . = New Testament.
Numism. ..... = in Numismatics.
obj. . ... = object.
Obs., *obs.*, obs. ... = obsolete.
occas. .... = occasional, -ly.
OE. .... = Old English (= Anglo-Saxon).
OF., OFr. .... = Old French.
OFris. .... = Old Frisian.
OHG... . ... = Old High German.
OIr.. . .. . = Old Irish.
ON. .. .. = Old Norse (Old Icelandic).
ONF. .. .. = Old Northern French.
Opt . ... = in Optics.
Ornith. ... . .. = in Ornithology.
OS. .... = Old Saxon.
OSl. ... . = Old Slavonic.
O. T. .. .. = Old Testament.
OTeut. . ... = Original Teutonic.
orig. .. .. = original, -ly.
Palæont..... .. ... = in Palæontology.
pa. pple. . . ... = passive or past participle.
pass. . ... = passive, -ly.
pa. t. .. .. = past tense.
Path. . ... = in Pathology.
perh. .... = perhaps.
Pers. .. .. = Persian.
pers. .... = person, -al.
pf. ... . = perfect.
Pg. .. .. = Portuguese.
Philol. .... = in Philology.
phonet. ..... = phonetic, -ally.
phr.. .... = phrase.
Phren. ..... = in Phrenology.
Phys. .... = in Physiology.
pl., *pl.* ..... = plural.
poet...... ..... = poetic.
pop. .... = popular, -ly.
ppl. a., ppl. adj.... = participial adjective.
pple. . ... = participle.
Pr. .. .. = Provençal.
prec. .. .. = preceding (word or article).
pref. .. .. = prefix.
prep. .. .. = preposition.
pres. . .. . = present.
Prim sign. ..... = Primary signification.
priv. . ..... = privative.
prob. .... = probably.
pron. ..... = pronoun.
pronunc..... ..... = pronunciation.
prop. . ... = properly.
Pros. .. .. = in Prosody.
pr. pple. ..... = present participle.
Psych... .. .. = in Psychology.
q.v. ..... = *quod vide*, which see.
(R.) .... = in Richardson's Dict.
R. C. Ch. .... = Roman Catholic Church.
refash..... .. ... = refashioned, -ing.
refl., refl. .. . ... = reflexive.
reg. .... = regular.
repr. ... . = representative, representing.
Rhet. .. .. = in Rhetoric.
Rom. .... = Romanic, Romance.
sb., *sb.* .... = substantive.
Sc. .... = Scotch.
sc. .... = *scilicet*, understand or supply.
sing. .. .. = singular.
Skr..... = Sanskrit.
Slav. .... = Slavonic.
Sp. .... = Spanish.
sp. .... = spelling.
spec. . ..... = specifically.
subj. . .. ... = subject, subjunctive.
subord. cl. .. .. = subordinate clause.
subseq. .. . . = subsequently.
subst. .... = substantively.
suff..... .. .. = suffix.
superl. .... = superlative.
Surg. .... = in Surgery.
Sw. . ... = Swedish.
s.w..... ..... = south western (dialect).
T. (T.) ..... = in Todd's Johnson.
techn. . ..... = technical, -ly.
Theol...... ..... = in Theology.
tr. .... = translation of.
trans. . .. . = transitive.
transf .. .. = transferred sense.
Trig ..... = in Trigonometry.
Typog. ..... = in Typography.
ult. .. .. = ultimate, -ly.
unkn .... = unknown.
U.S .... = United States.
v., vb..... . ..... = verb.
v. str., or *w.* ..... = verb strong, or weak
vbl. sb. .. .. = verbal substantive.
var. ..... = variant of.
wd. .... = word.
WGer. .... = West Germanic.
w.midl. ..... = west midland (dialect).
WS. .... = West Saxon.
(Y.)..... = in Col. Yule's Glossary.
Zool. ..... = in Zoology.

Before a word or sense.
† = obsolete.
‖ = not naturalized.

In the quotations.
* sometimes points out the word illustrated.

In the list of Forms.
1 = before 1100.
2 = 12th c. (1100 to 1200).
3 = 13th c. (1200 to 1300).
5–7 = 15th to 17th century. (See General Explanations, Vol. I, p. xx.)

In the Etymol.
* indicates a word or form not actually found, but of which the existence is inferred.
:— = extant representative, or regular phonetic descendant of.

The printing of a word in SMALL CAPITALS indicates that further information will be found under the word so referred to.

D.

D (dī), the fourth letter of the Roman alphabet, corresponding in position and power to the Phœnician and Hebrew *Daleth*, and Greek *Delta*, Δ, whence also its form was derived by rounding one angle of the triangular form. It represents the sonant dental mute, or point-voice stop consonant, which in English is alveolar rather than dental. The plural has been written D's, Ds, de's

The phonetic value of D in English is constant, except that in past participles the earlier full spelling *-ed* is retained where the pronunciation after a breath consonant is now *t*, as in *looked, dipped, fished, passed*. The spelling *-ed* is now even extended to words in which OE had *t*, as in *wished, puffed, kissed*, OE *wyscte, pyfte, cyste*.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram* iii (Z.) 6 *B, c, d, g, þ, t*, geendiað on *e*. 1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentl Dancing-Master* v. i, His desperate deadly daunting dagger:—there are your d's for you! 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 67 b, The Walls .. of Memphis [were] built in the shape of a D. 1879 Miss BRADDON *Vixen* III. 168 This. must end in darkness, desolation, despair—everything dreadful beginning with *d*.

2 Used in reference to the shape of the letter, as *D-shaped*; so *D block, D trap, D valve*, etc. See also DEE.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 156 *D-Blocks* are lumps of oak in the shape of a D bolted to the ship's side, in the channels. 1827 FAREY *Steam Eng.* 707 Sliding valves . called D valves 1849 E E NAPIER *Excurs S. Africa* I. 161 The saddle should be abundantly studded. with iron loops ' or as they are—from their shape—termed in Colonial phraseology, D's [See DEE.] *Ibid* 163 Append to one of the D's of the said saddle, a leathern bottle 1892 T B F. EMERSON *Epid. Pneumonia* 11 The catch-pit was covered in by a D trap

3. Used euphemistically for *damn* (often printed d—), etc. Cf DEE *v*

1861 DICKENS *Gt Expect.* xi, He flung out in his violent way, and said, with a D, 'Then do as you like'. 1877 GILBERT *Com. Opera, H.M.S Pinafore* i, Though 'bother it' I may Occasionally say, I never use a big, big D—.

II. 1. Used like the other letters of the alphabet to denote serial order, with the value of *fourth*; applied, *e.g.*, to the fourth quire or sheet of a book, a group or section in classification, etc.

1886 *Oxford Univ Statutes* (1890) 109 The examination in the above-mentioned Group D shall be under the direction of the Board of the Faculty of Theology

b. In typical or hypothetical examples of any argumentation, D is put for a fourth person or thing. (Cf. A, II. 4.)

1858 KINGSLEY *Let. to J. Ludlow* in *Life* xvii. (1879) II 78 How worthless opinions of the Press are. For if A, B, C, D, flatly contradict each other, one or more must be wrong, eh? 1864 BOWEN *Logic* 208 If A is B, C is D 1887 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 21 Oct 3/2 This or that understanding between Mr. A, Mr. B, Mr. C, and Mr D.

2 *spec.* in *Music*. The name of the second note of the 'natural' major scale. (In Italy and France called *Re*.) Also, the scale or key which has that note for its tonic.

1596 SHAKS *Tam Shr* III. i. 77 *D sol re*, one Cliffe, two notes haue I. 1880 GROVE *Dict Mus.* II 269/2 A Concerto of Bach in D minor

3 In *Algebra*. see A, II. 5. In the higher mathematics, *d* is the sign of differentiation, and *D* of derivation; *D* is also used to denote the deficiency of a curve.

1852 SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* ii (1879) 30 We call the deficiency of a curve the number D, by which its number of double points is short of the maximum 1873 B WILLIAMSON *Diff Calc* (ed. 2) § 5 When the increment is supposed infinitely small, it is called a *differential*, and represented by *dx*.

III. Abbreviations, etc

1 *d* stands for L. *denarius* and so for 'penny', 'pence'; as 1*d*. = one penny, £. *s. d.* = pounds, shillings and pence †Formerly also, *d* = one half (L *dimidium*, also contracted *di*, *dim*); D. = dollar (in *U.S*; now $)

1387 *E. E Wills* 2 Y be-quethe to the werkes of poulys vj s viij d. 1488 *Nottingham Rec* III 269 For d a quarter of pepur *c* 1500 *Debate Carpenter's Tools* in Halliwell *Nugæ Poet* 15 Fore some dey he wyll vij d drynke 1588 SHAKS *L L L* III i 140 What's the price of this yncle? i d 1791 JEFFERSON in *Harper's Mag* (1885) Mar 535/1 A pound of tea costs 2 D 1866 CRUMP *Banking* 233 Pence or half-pence are not legal tender for more than 12*d*., or farthings for more than 6*d*

2. D, the sign for 500 in Roman numerals, as MDCCCXCIII = 1893. [Understood to be the half of CIↃ, earlier form of M = 1,000.]

(Formerly occasionally written Dᵒ)

1459 *Inv* in *Paston Lett* I 469 Summa, DCCCC lxv. unces *Ibid* 471 Summa, Dᵒ unces. 1569 GRAFTON *Chron.* 16 This Thurston obteyned the rule of the Abbey againe for the price of D pound.

3. D = various proper names, as Daniel, David; † D. = Duke; d., *d.* (usually before a date) = died; † d. = degree (of angular measure); *d* (in dental formulæ) = deciduous, as *dc*, deciduous canine, *di.*, deciduous incisor; d or D (*Anat.*) = dorsal; D, 'in the *Complete Book*, means dead or deserted' (Adm. Smyth); d. (in a ship's log) = drizzling In *Academical degrees* D = Doctor (as a Lat. word following, and as English preceding, other initials), as D.D. (*Divinitatis Doctor*), Doctor of Divinity, LL D. (*Legum Doctor*), Doctor of Laws, M D, Doctor of Medicine, Ph. D, Doctor of Philosophy, D C.L, Doctor of Civil Law, D Lit, Lit.D, Doctor of Literature, D Sc., Doctor of Science. D C (*Music*) = *Da Capo* (q.v.). D G. = L *Dei gratia*, by the grace of God, *Deo gratias*, thanks to God. D L., Deputy Lieutenant. D.T., vulgar abbrev. of *delirium tremens* D.V. = L. *Deo volente*, God willing.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 75 Betwixt the Emp then living and the last D [= Duke] great gelosies underhand 1606 COKE in *True & Perf Relat* T j b, A Doctor of fiue Dd, as Dissimulation, Deposing of Princes Destruction 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* vii 64 This North was created D D. in Paris. 1635 J WELLS *Sciogr* 4 Let 60 d of the chorde, be equal to 30 d of the Sines. 1710 SACHEVERELL *Sp on Impeach* 51 This argues a scandalous Ignorance in a D D *a* 1866 KEBLE *Lett Spir Counsel* (1870) 186 My dear wife (D G) bore up well through the nursing 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 62 His cousin, the Ph D. 1872 O W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf-t* v (1885) 119 The D D's used to be the leaders. 1873 H. SPENCER *Study Sociol* ii 30 The 'D V' of a missionary-meeting placard

-d, formative of *pa. pple.* as in *heard, pard, dead*: see **-ED** *suffix*

Da (dā). Nursery and homely abbrev. of DADA.

1851 LADY DUFF GORDON *Let.* in *Three Gener. Englishwomen* (1888) II. 216 Whether Da and my mother will stay at Weybridge, I know not *Ibid.* 217 Da is gloomy, I fear 'tis his normal state

Da., obs. form of DAW, DAY, DOE.

Dab (dæb), *sb.*[1] In 3–4 **dabbe.** [f DAB *v.*[1], both being found c. 1300]

1. A blow of somewhat sharp and abrupt character. **b.** A blow from a bird's beak, or with the corner or point of anything which scarcely or only slightly penetrates; a thrust as if aiming to strike or stab; an aimed blow. **c.** *dial.* A slight blow with the back of the hand or the like, a box, a slap.

1300 *K Alis.* 2306 Philot him gaf anothir dabbe, That in the scheld the gysarme Byleſte hongyng, and eke the arme. *Ibid.* 2794 They laughte dedly dabbe. *Ibid.* 7304 Bytweone you delith hit with dabbe, And with spere, and sweordis dunt. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Dab* also a light blow on the Chaps, or box on the Ear. 1731 SWIFT *Mem. Capt. Creichton* Wks 1768 XI 161, I gave him a dab in the mouth with my broken sword, which very much hurt him. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand* (1812) I 69 Giving us several dabs with its beak. 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr.* II xi, Making two dabs at him in the air with her needle 1875 A. R HOPE *My School-boy Fr* 125 She made furious dabs at him 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh Word-bk*, *Dab*, a slight blow, generally with the back of the hand. [So in *N W. Lanc.* and *Cheshire Gloss*.]

d *fig.* (cf. *rap, poke, thrust*)

1705 in Perry *Hist Coll Amer. Col Ch* I 160 Here's another dab upon Govr Nicholson. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II xx. 140 At our alighting, I gave him another dab 1820 *Blackw. Mag* VI 391 'Tis now an age Since we have had a dab at any body.

2. A gentle blow or tap with a soft substance, which is pressed slightly on the object and then quickly withdrawn; a stroke with a dabber.

1755 in JOHNSON

3. A flattish mass of some soft or moist substance dabbed or dropped on anything

1749 in Doran *Mann & Manners* (1876) I xiii 293 Putting a large dab of hot wax under the arms 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1852) II 596 We garnish the rims of our dishes with dabs of chewed greens 1779 MAD D'ARBLAY *Diary* 3 Nov., How can two or three dabs of paint ever be worth such a sum as that? 1874 MRS H WOOD *Mast Greylands* iii 32 Fifteen dishes he wanted for his dinner, if he wanted one. And all of 'em dabs and messes.

4. *fig.* Applied slightingly to (a) a small or trifling amount, as of money given; (b) a slight effort of the pen, etc.

1729 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr* I. 453, I had your hasty dab as you call it your dabs are of more worth to me than folios of letters from any one else. 1735 HERVEY *Mem* II 13, 3200*l* ever since he was King, besides several little dabs of money. 1762 H WALPOLE *Lett H Mann* (1833) II. 337 (D.) A new dab called *Anecdotes of Polite Literature*. 1788 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 29 Jan., I actually asked for this dab of preferment

5. a. A wet or dirty clout. **b.** A pinafore. *dial.*

1714 SWIFT *Hue & Cry*, Reckon with my Washerwoman; making her allow for old Shirts, Socks, Dabbs and Markees, which she bought of me 1721 BAILEY, *Dab* a dirty clout 1837 THACKERAY *Yellowplush* i, Wet dabs of dishclouts flapped in your face. 1877 *N W. Lanc. Gloss.*, *Dab*, a child's pinafore

6 Applied to persons: **a** An untidy woman, a drab. **b.** A small child, a chit

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Dab* also a word of Contempt for a Woman 1797 MRS BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) I. 91 It [Betty] is such an engaging, good-hearted little dab. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropshire Word bk*, *Dab*, an untidy, thriftless woman. [So *Cheshire Gloss*.] 1833 SIR F HEAD *Bubbles of Brunnen*, A little bare-headed, bare-footed dab of a child. 1864 CAPERN *Devon Provinc*, *Dab*, a chit.

7 See quots

1758 DYCHE *Dict.*, *Dab*. likewise a mangled piece of fat meat goes by this name 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1877) 38 Dabs of dingy bacon

8. *pl.* The refuse or sediment of sugar.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Dabs*, refuse foots of sugar. 1881 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 3/4 Barbadoes dabs, 20s. to 21s Grenada dabs, 17s. to 19s. 6d.

9 *Type-founding.* See quots

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Dab*, an impression in type-metal of a die in course of sinking. 1889 T B. REED (*in letter*), The common process of producing cast ornaments for printing before the introduction of electrotyping was known in English type-foundries as 'dabbing'. The original woodblock is dropped sharply into a bed of molten lead on the point of cooling A mould or matrix of the design is thus produced To produce replicas of the design, the operator strikes this matrix into lead The result is a 'cast' or 'dab' in relief, which when mounted can be used to print along with type.

10 A printer's dabber

1861 W. F COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit* 75 The worker of the press has found the dabbers unfit for use. He sits down with raw sheep-skin and carded wool, to stuff the balls and tie it round the handle of the dab.

11. *Comb*, as *dab-pot*; †dab-stone, a game with stones; cf *dabbers* and *dib-stone*; dab-wash (*dial*), a wash of a few small articles, as distinct from the usual household wash; hence *dab wash* vb

1876 Browning *Pacchias otto* 410 Stick thou, Son, to paint-brush and *dab-pot! 1652 J Donne *Ep Ded.* in *Donne's Paradoxes*, Lelius and Scipio are presented to us as playing at *Dabstone before they fought against Hannibal *a* 1812 Malone (cited for **Dab-wash* by Todd s v *Dab*) 1863 Mrs. Gaskell *Sylvia's L.* vi, Having had what is called in the district a 'dab-wash' of a few articles, forgotten on the regular day 1881 Richardson in *Gd Words* 51 A few clothes that had just gone through a 'dab-wash'.

¶ **12.** *Dab* is frequently written instead of Daub = rough mortar, clay used in plastering, esp in *wattle and dab* (*daub*).

1839 Loudon *Encycl Arch* 840 Instead of brick nagging for partitions, cob is used for filling in the framework This sort of work is called rab and dab. 1881 Miss Braddon *Asphodel* vi. 70 Cottages, with walls of wattle and dab

Dab (dæb), *sb.*[2] [Etymology unknown. cf however Dab *sb*[1] 3] A species of small flat-fish, *Pleuronectes limanda*, nearly resembling the flounder, common on the sandy parts of the British coast; also used as a 'street term for small flat fish of any kind' (*Slang Dict*)

1577 Harrison *England* III iii (1878) II 20 The plaice, the but, the turbut, dorreie, dab, &c 1620 Venner *Via Recta* iv. 72 The Dabbe or little Plaice is of the same nature 1778 Pennant *Tour in Wales* (1883) I 29 Dabs visit us in November. 1851 Mayhew *Lond Labour* I 165 The fish fried by street dealers is known as 'plaice dabs' and 'sole dabs', which are merely plaice and soles, 'dab' being a common word for any flat fish 1886 R. C Leslie *Sea-painter's Log* x 193 A dab or plaice soon getting pale-coloured when lying upon a white surface.

b. *Comb.*, as dab-darter, one who spears flat-fish; dab-fish, flat-fish.

1883 G C Davies *Norfolk Broads* xxvi (1884) 203 In the deeper water the dab-darters are often hard at work the 'dart' is like the head of a large rake with the teeth set vertically. 1876 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Dab fish*, all kinds of flat fish.

Dab (dæb), *sb.*[3] [Appears before 1700; frequently referred to as school slang: origin unknown Conjectures have been offered as to its being a corruption of *adept*, and of *dapper*, but without any other evidence than appears in the general likeness and use of the words. It is possible that it is a derivative of Dab *v.*]

One skilful or proficient *at* (†*of*, *in*) anything; an expert, an adept.

1691 *Athenian Mercury* IV No 3 Qu 8 [Love is] such a Dab at his Bow and Arrows *a* 1700 B. E *Dict Cant Crew*, *Dab*, expert, exquisite in Roguery *He is a Dab at it*, He is well vers'd in it 1711 *Vind. Sacheverell* 83 The Dr is charg'd with being a great Dab, as the Boys say, for he plays on Sundays *a* 1754 Fielding *Ess Conversation* Wks. (1840) 642 (To fetch a phrase from school..) great dabs of this kind of facetiousness 1759 Goldsm *Bee* No 1 A third [writer] is a dab at an index. 1845 Thackeray *Punch in the East* iv, I wish to show I am a dab in history 1874 Helps *Soc Press* v (1875) 69, I am 'a dab', as we used to say at Eton, at suggesting subjects for essays.

b. *attrib* or *Comb.*, as *dab hand*.

1828 *Craven Dialect*, *Dab-hand*, expert at any thing. 1870 Miss Bridgman *Ro Lynne* II iii 67 He was a dab hand at water-colours [The comb occurs in many dialect glossaries from *Lonsdale* and *Holderness* to *W Somerset*]

Dab, *sb.*[4] *slang.* A bed

1812 *Sporting Mag* XXXIX 16 Those who had been accustomed to a downy dab. 1812 J H Vaux *Flash Dict*, *Dab*, a bed. 1823 W T Moncrieff *Tom & Jerry* III. iii (Farmer), When ve've had the liquor, ve'll all go to our dabs

Dab (dæb), *v*[1] In 4 dabben, 6 dabbe. Inflected dabbed, dabbing. [This and the accompanying sb. Dab[1] appear about 1300; there is nothing similar in OE

Middle and early modern Dutch had a verb *dabben*, according to Oudemans, 'to pinch, knead, fumble, dabble' cf Ger *tappen* to grope, fumble (with the hands, as in the dark), but it is not clear that there is any connexion between this and the English word Rather does the latter appear to be of independent onomatopœic origin, being, primarily, the expression of the mechanical action in question by analogous oral action, including (but only in a secondary way) the representation of the sound. Cf Dub *v*, which in some of its senses appears to be of kindred formation.]

I. To strike, peck, stick, etc

1. *trans.* To strike somewhat sharply and abruptly, (The M.E. sense is not quite clear.) b. To strike so as slightly to pierce or indent; to peck as a bird with its bill; to pick the surface of a stone (see quot 1876); to stick or thrust Now chiefly *Sc.* c in mod dial. To strike with a slight blow, as with the back of the hand †*To dab nebs*: to kiss.

a 1307 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 192 This Frenshe come to Flaundres . The Flemmisshe hem dabbeth o the het bare. 1532 More *Confut Tindale* Wks 551/1 The pricke of the fleshe, to dabbe him in the necke. 1630 Dekker *2nd Pt Hon Whore* iv. ii, Let me alone for dabbing them o' th' neck 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Dab*, to cuff or bang, to slap or strike. 17 in Jamieson *Pop Ball & Songs* (1806) I 87 (Jam) The thorn that dabs I'll cut it down, Though fair the rose may be 1786 *Yng. Coalman's Courtship* (ed. 20) 5 You may dab nebs wi' her now an' then 1876 Gwilt *Archit. Gloss.*, *Dabbing*, *Daubing* working the face of a stone with a pick-shaped tool so as to form a series of minute holes. 1885 Runciman *Skippers & Sh.* 82 One chap dabbed his sticker through my arm here. 1887 *Cheshire Gloss*, *Dab*, to give a slight blow to 'Dost want dabbin i' th' maith' [= mouth]

d *intr* Of a bird: To peck with the bill. e. To aim *at* in order to strike, as in playing at marbles, or throwing a stone at a bird, etc *Sc*

1805 J Nicol *Poems* I 43 (Jam) Weel daubit, Robin! there's some mair, Beath groats an' barley, dinna spare 1826 Wilson *Noct Ambr.* Wks 1855 I 25 Chuckies dabbing at daigh and drummock. *Mod Sc.* If you go near the nest, the hen will dab at you. Which marble shall I dab at? Some boys dabbing at a cat on the roof of the shed

2. To strike or cause to strike (usually with something soft and of broadish surface) so as to exert a slight momentary pressure, and then withdraw quickly. The object may be a the brush, dabber, etc used; b. the moist or sticky substance applied; c the surface to which it is applied.

a. 1592 Nashe *P Penilesse* (ed 2) 23 b, A Painter needs no more but wet his pencill, and dab it on their cheekes, and he shall haue vermilion and white enough. 1823 J Badcock *Dom Amusem* 143 A common printer's ball is now to be dabbed on the whole surface 1863 Tyndall *Heat* viii § 313, I dip my brush and dab it against the paper

b 1562 Turner *Herbal* II [illegible] about the stynginges of scorpiones [illegible] or tempered 1750 E Smith *Compl Housewife* 352 Dab it on with a fine rag. 1833 Ht Martineau *Tale of Lynn* I 8 One who dabs brick-clay into a mould 1853 Reade *Chr. Johnstone* 109 [It] dabbed glue on his gauzy wings

c 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic.* (1762) 63 Dip a soft rag in dead small Beer, new Milk warm, and dabb each eye, a dozen times gently 17 . S Sharp (J.), A sore should never be wiped by drawing a piece of tow or rag over it, but [illegible] 1879 *Newspaper*, If the [illegible] part with a rag wetted with creasote

d. *spec* in *Printing*, *Etching*, etc.: To strike or pat with a dabber for various purposes, as *e.g.* in order to spread colour evenly over a surface.

1759 Mrs Delany *Life & Corr* (1862) III 573, I found one painting and another dabbing. 1799 G Smith *Laboratory* I 339 The interstices may be dabbed over with the tincture of that colour which you would have for the general ground-work 1832 G. R. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* 300 Holding the brush perpendicular to the glass, every part of the latter must be dabbed so that the surface will be dimmed by the oil 1874 Knight *Dict Mech.* I. 673/1 The insinuation [in stereotyping] of the damp paper into the interstices of the letters by dabbing the back of the paper with a hair brush

3. To set or put down with a sharp, abrupt motion (cf. to *stick down*); to throw or fling down in a rough, careless, untidy manner.

1772 G Washington in *Mag. Amer. Hist.* May (1884) 71 They [clothes] will be . dabbed about, in every hole and corner 1877 *Holderness Gloss*, *Dab*, *Dab-doon* to fling down with violence 1884 *Chester Gloss*, *Dab*, to set things down carelessly, not in their right place.

II. Specific senses of doubtful history, or indirect connexion with prec.

†**4** *Fishing.* To fish by dipping the bait gently and lightly in the water; to dap, dib. *Obs*

1676 Cotton *Angler* II. v. 295 This way of fishing we call daping, dabbing, or dibbing.

5 To dibble *dial.*

1787 W. Marshall *East Norf* Gloss, *Dabbing*, dibbling. 1847 in Halliwell.

6. *Type-founding.* To produce a 'dab' in the process of making matrices, etc.

1889 [see Dab *sb*[1] 9]

†**7.** ? To deceive, jape. *Obs.*

1616 R C. *Times' Whistle* vi. 2402 Like the parish bull he serves them still And dabbes their husbandes clean against their will

8 A modification of Daub *v.*, to plaster.

1577 *Ludlow Churchw Acc* (Camden) 164 Item, to Humfreis for dabinge the churche house vjd. 1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith* 272 The Steps are dabbed over with Lime and Mortar. *Ibid* 374 Those who in various ways transform and dab over those parts of the Building 1855 Browning *Grammarian's Funeral* 72 Fancy the fabric Quite, ere you build . Ere mortar dab brick!

Hence **Dabbed** (dæbd) *ppl. a.*, **Da bbing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a*

1885 *W. Rhind's Trade Circular*, A beautiful smooth ground, which will stand the acid bath better than any dabbed ground. 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVII. 577/2 The wound itself does not require washing and sponging and dabbing. 1874 Knight *Dict Mech*, *Dabbing-machine*, the machine employed in casting large metal type.

†**Dab,** *v.*[2] *Obs* [Cf Dabby and Dabble.] ? To be wet and dabbled, to hang like wet clothes.

1558 Phaer *Æneid* VI (R.), I creping held with crokid handes the mountaynes toppe, Encombrid in my clothes that dabbing down from me did droppe.

Dab, *adv.* [The verb-stem or sb. used elliptically] With a dab, or sudden contact.

1608 Armin *Nest Nunn* 2 He dropt downe..as heauy as if a leaden plummet had fallen on the earth dab. 1884 Ruskin in *Pall Mall G.* 10 Dec. 11/1 One who sharpens his pencil point, instead of seizing his biggest brush and going dab at the mountains with splotches of colour

Dabber (dæ bəɹ). [f. Dab *v*[1] + -er[1]]

1 One who or that which dabs. b *spec.* A rounded mass of some elastic material, enclosed in leather or silk, used to apply ink, colour, etc, evenly to a surface; employed in printing from type, wood-blocks, or engraved plates, in painting on china, etc.; in *Printing* = Ball *sb.*[1] 13. c A brush used in stereotyping for pressing the damped paper into the interstices of the type, or for various purposes in gilding, photography, etc.

a 1790 *Artist's Assistant Mr. L.* Sketch He must [illegible] to be laid on thinly and dabbed all over with the dabber 1799 G Smith *Laboratory* II 419 Have ready a dabber made of a round piece of white glove leather filled with cotton, or wool, and tied close into a ball 1821 *Crabb Techn Dictionary* vii. 307 Taking the dabber, on which a portion of the etching ground has been left 1854 tr *Lamartine's Celebr. Char.* II 333 Dabbers to spread the ink on the letter 1870 *Eng Mech* 28 Jan 457 (*Gilding*), Go over gently with a dabber [brush].

2. (See quot)

1881 *Oxford Gloss* Supp., *Dabbers*, a game played by children with small round flat stones. *Dabber*, a stone with which the game of Dabbers is played.

Dabble (dæ bl), *v.* [Appears late in 16th c. Agrees in form, and in sense 2, with Du *dabbelen*, var. of *dobbelen*, expl. by Plantijn as 'puttroualken, ou patteler de mains' to dabble with the feet or hands, *met de voet int slijck dabbelen*, trepuer des pieds en la fange', to trample with the feet in the mud In form Du. *dabbelen* is the frequentative of *dobben*: the relation of *dabble* and *dab* in Eng is less clear]

1. *trans.* To wet by splashing, as in running through a puddle or wading about in shallow water, or by pressing against wet shrubs, or the like; to move anything to and fro in water, hence to wet in a casual way; to disfigure or soil with splashes of any liquid; to besprinkle, besprinkle, bedabble. Said of the personal agent, or the liquid medium

1557 Tusser (1580) *Points Husb* xxxiii, Set beans about, lay the bowghes from the hedges the deer, the better to hide: & dabbish their backe. [Knits behind] 1594 Nashe *Ans 4 Ill*, 1. iv 54 A Shad is like an Angell, with bright Lazer Dabbel'd in blood 1604 Middleton *Hist Hon* (1846) 5 We must take heed we ride through all the puddle that your safeguard there May be not troubled by shallow 1656 Ussher *Ann.* vi (1658) 570 The Country boors, weedy they were daily dabbled with the fall of snow from the tree 1676 Wiseman *Surg. J.* 1 carried, and dabbed the wound with oil of turpentine. 1860 Geo P Tomkyns *Life & Lett* III xxxi 66 The men who are dabbling the queens [illegible] in blood. 1887 T. A Trollope *What I remember* II v. 76, I dabbled a handkerchief in a neighbouring stream after to wash her streaked face

b. *causal.*

1847 Tennyson *Princess* III. 237 Or i. the lady we sets of this immodesty, Dabbling a shameless hand.

2. *intr.* To move (with feet or hands, or the like in shallow water, liquid mud, etc., so as to cause some splashing; to play about in shallow water, to paddle.

1611 Cotgr., *Patouiller* .. to padle, or dabble it with the feet. 1626 J Pory in I Ellis *Orig Lett* 1 viii They made her to dabble in the durte on a foul morning from Somerset House to St. James. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1874) III 135 Ducklings, which .. naturally delight to dabble in the water. 1789 Wordsw *Evening Walk*, Where the duck dabbles 'mid the rustling sedge. 1821 Clare *Vill Minstr* II 118 The long wet pasture grass she dabbles through 1858 Froude *Hist Eng* III xxii 4 The minister who had stooped to dabble in those muddy waters of intrigue

3. *fig.* To employ oneself in a dilettante way *in* (any business or pursuit) without going deeply or seriously into it; to work off and on *at*, as a matter of whim or fancy. Const. *in (with), at*, etc.

1625 B Jonson *Staple of N.* II. i, Let him still dabble in poetry 1676 Marvell *Mr. Smirke* 14 Some Years after that had been Dabbling amongst the Sacred Writers. 1768 74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I 122 One of those sources of disputation which must not be dabbled with we must drink deep, or had better not taste at all 1792 I Jefferson *Writ* (1830) IV 465 Examining how far their own merchants had been dabbling in stocks 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* 1st Ser. xxviii, It's the delight of my life to have dabbled in poetry. 1879 G. Macdonald *P. Faber* III v 84 The man who dabbles at saving the world by science, education, hygeian and other economies.

†b. To meddle, tamper *with*; to interfere *in*

1660 R. Coke *Justice Vind* 7 He has bound himself up from dabling with the Grounds of Obedience and Government. *a* 1732 Atterbury *to Pope* I. 5 You, I think, have been dabbling here and there with the text. 1776 Paine *Com Sense*, *Addr. Quakers* (1792) to Dabbling in matters, which the professed quietude of your principles instruct you not to meddle with. 1794 Sir F. M Eden in *Ld Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 238 As he loves to be dabbling, he may perhaps go.

†**4.** To move up and down in a playful, trifling manner, like one dabbling in water. *Obs.*

a 1688 Villiers (Dk. Buckhm) *Poems* (1775) 167 I'll dabble up and down, and take the air.

Da'bble, *sb* [f prec. verb] The act of dabbling; that which dabbles

1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiii. 7 While still the gory dabble did anew the soil pollute.

Da'bbled, *ppl. a.* [f. Dabble *v* + -ed] Wetted by splashing; casually or irregularly wetted; stained or soiled with water, blood, mud, etc.

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I iv. 397 The lively liquor God With dabbled heels hath swelling clusters trod. 1727 Swift *Poems*, *City Shower*, Rising with dabbled wings. 1887 Stevenson *Underwoods* I. ix. 18 The maiden jewels of the rain Sit in your dabbled locks again.

Da'bblement, *nonce-wd.* [See -ment.] Dabbling (in semi-concrete sense).

1866 CARLYLE *Remin* (1881) II 236, I .. alas, was met by a foul dabblement of paint oozing downstairs

Dabbler (dæ·blǝr) [f. DABBLE *v* + -ER 1] 1 One who dabbles, *esp* in any business or pursuit

1611 COTGR., *Patouillard*, a padler, dabler, slabberer; one that tramples with his feet in plashes of durtie water *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Elder Bro* II ii, A little unbaked poetry Such as the dabblers of our time contrive 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1852) I. 7 Your dabblers in metaphysics are the most dangerous creatures breathing 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III xi 72 A dabbler in arts and sciences.

† 2 (See quot.) *Obs*

1611 COTGR., *Papefif*, the maine course; that part of the maine sayle whereto the bonnets, or dablers be fastened

Da·bblesome, *a. nonce-wd* [See -SOME.] Given to dabbling.

1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* lii (1883) 370 Dabblesome interferences with ancient institutions

Dabbling (dæ·blɪŋ), *vbl sb* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DABBLE, an instance or result of such action

1677 HUBBARD *Narrative* 109 Many of the rest were sorely wounded, as appeared by the dabbling of the Bushes with blood 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl Stella* 19 Dec, We are full of snow and dabbling 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng* (1858) I iv 361 Some further paltry dabbling was also attempted with the phraseology 1884 *Chr. Treasury* Feb 92/1 The disconnected dabblings of untrained forgers

Da·bbling, *ppl a.* [-ING 2] That dabbles.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim & Min* 518 In dabbling weather and autumne 1816 J GILCHRIST *Philos Etym.* 178 Superficial, dabbling authors. *a* 1845 HOOD *Mermaid of Margate* xii, A scaly tail, of a dolphin's growth, In the dabbling brine did soak.

Hence **Da·bblingly** *adv.*

1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* LXV. 134 The first number is written by the editor, and treats dabblingly of 'dabblers'

Dabby (dæ·bi), *a* [f DAB *v.*2, DAB *sb* 1 5.] Damp, moist: (of clothes) wet and clinging to the body; flabby; flaccid.

1581 J. STUDLEY *Seneca's Medea* 131 b, When the stormy southerne winde with dankish dabby face Of hoary winter sendeth out the gushing showres apace 1812 *Sporting Mag* XL 167 All very greasy, blousy, dabby, dusty, salt-watery, and so on *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E Anglia*, *Dabby*, moist, and somewhat adhesive, sticking to the skin like wet linen 1844 J T HEWLETT *Parsons & W* v, Your overalls, which hang dabby and flabby about your legs *a* 1845 HOOD *Domestic Asides* iv, I should have loved to kiss her so,—(A flabby, dabby babby!)

Dabchick (dæ·bɪtʃɪk) Forms: α. 6 **dapchicke, dopchicken**, 6–7 **dopchick(e**; β. 7 **dip-chicke**, 9 **dibchick**; γ. 6 **dobchickin**, 7–8 **dobchick**; δ. 7–9 **dab-chick**, 8– **dabchick** [The early forms *dap-*, *dop-chick*, with the later *dip-chick*, and synonym DOPPER, appear to connect the first part of the word with the ablaut stem *deup*, *dup-*, *dop-* of DIP, DEEP; but the forms in *dob-*, *dab-*, seem to be associated with some senses of DAB *v*.]

The Little Grebe, *Podiceps minor*, a small water-bird, found in rivers and other fresh waters, and noted for its diving; in *U.S.* the name is applied to another species of Grebe, *Podilymbus podiceps*

α 1575 TURBERV *Faulconrie* 150 Small fowle, as the dapchicke, or suche like. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Dent* xc 552 The Swanne the Cormorant the pellicane, the Dopchicken the storke 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss* XV 636 She Shot dead the woman, who into the pump Like to a dop-chick dived. 1732 MORTIMER in *Phil Trans.* XXXVII 449 *Podicipes minor rostro vario*, The Pied Bill Dôpchick. 1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk*, Dapchick. (Always.)

β. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 35 a, The Dip chicke (so named of his diving and littlenesse) 1827 T ATTWOOD in C M. Wakefield *Life* VIII. (1885) 109, I am glad Bosco has got the dibchicks

γ. 15 . *Parl. Byrdes* 88 in Hazl. *E P. P.* III 171 The Cote, the Dobchick, and the water Hen. 1598 FLORIO, *Piombino*, a bird called a kingsfisher. Some take it for a dobchickin 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl* in *Acc Sev Late Voy.* I. (1694) 59 White-breasted Divers, and Dobchicks 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith* 340 The Didapper, or Dipper, or Dobchick, or small Doucker. 1766 PENNANT *Zool* (1768) II. 397 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog.* I 214 Dobchick.

δ. 1620 [see G] 1728 POPE *Dunc* II 63 As when a dab-chick waddles thro' the copse, On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops 1789 G WHITE *Selborne* (1853) II xli 273 Dabchicks and coots fly erect 1870 THORNBURY *Tower Eng.* I. 7 Brentford again dived, to reappear suddenly, like a dab chick on the surface of history

b. *dial* Applied to the Moor-hen or Water-hen

1877 *N. W Line Gloss*, *Dab-chick*, the water-hen. 1879 *Shropsh Word-bk*, *Dab-chick*, the Water-hen.

c. *fig* Of a girl.

1610 B JONSON *Alch* IV. ii, 'Fore God, She is a delicate Dab-chick! I must have her

¶ Ash's explanation 'A chicken newly hatched' (to which the *Century Dictionary* refers the quot. from Pope in a δ) is merely an amusing blunder.

† **Dablet.** *Obs.* In 4 deblet, 7 *Sc.* dablet, daiblet. [a. OF *deablot* (14th c. Godefr.), dim. of *deable*, *drable* DEVIL.] A little devil, an imp.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel. Wks II. 328 Þe fend moveþ þes debletis to fere Cristene men fro treuþe *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 379 When the Weird Sisters had this voted, all in an voyce, The deid of [the] dablet. *Ibid.* 515 For the din of thir daiblets raisd all the deils

‖ **Daboya** (dăboi ă, dɑ boyā). Also **daboia** [Hindī *daboyā* that lies hid, the lurker, f. *dabnā* to lurk.] The large viper of the East Indies.

1872 W AITKIN *Sci. & Pract Med* (ed. 6) I 387 A horse bitten by a daboia 1889 *Century Mag.* Aug. 505 Among the vipers the daboya is entitled to rank as a poisoner close to the cobra

Dabster (dæ·bstǝr). [In sense 1 f DAB *sb* 3 · see -STER.]

1 One skilled at anything; an expert or dab Chiefly *dial*

1708 *Brit Apollo* No. 93. 3/2 Ye Dabsters at Rhime 1770–86 P. SKELTON *Wks* V 203 The right dabsters at a sly, or a dry joke 1824 *Hist Gaming* 29 Her . luck at play (for she was a dabster) 1842 AKERMAN *Wiltshire Gloss*, *Dabster*, a proficient 1888 *Berksh Gloss*, *Dabster*, one who excels greatly [So in many dialect Glossaries]

2 Applied depreciatively: cf. DAUBSTER, DABBLER.

1871 BROWNING *Pr Hohenst* 389 Lines Which every dabster felt in duty bound To signalize his power of pen and ink By adding to a plan once plain enough. 1892 *Idler* Sept. 203, I am a very indifferent amateur, a slouchy dabster, a mere artistic sarcasm

‖ **Dabuh.** [Arab. ضبع *ḍabuʿ* hyæna = Heb. צבוע *tsābūaʿ* Jer. xii. 9] The Arab name of the Striped Hyæna, retained by some early naturalists.

1600 J PORY tr *Leo's Africa* II 342 Of the Beast called Dabuh .. It will rake the carkeises of men out of their graves, and will devour them 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* 439 The second kind of hyena, called Papio or Dabuh.

Dab-wash. see DAB *sb* 1 11

‖ **Da capo** (da kā po). *Mus* [It *da* from *capo* head, beginning] A direction at the end of a piece of music to repeat from the beginning; the end of the repeat being usually marked with a pause or the word *Fine*. (Abbreviated *D.C*) Also *fig.*

1724 *Short Explic. For Wds in Mus. Bks* (Stanf), *Da capo*, or by way of Abbreviation D C 1740 DYCHE & PARDON, *D C.* in Musick signifies *Da Capo*, that is, give or play the whole or some particular part of an air again 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* 1, And then will wake Morrow and the eyes that look on it, and so *da capo*

Hence **Da capo** *v* (*nonce-wd*), to repeat (music).

1764 *Poetry in Ann. Reg* 240 Say, will my song, *da capo'd* o'er, *Piano* soft, *Andante* roar 1803 in *Spir Pub. Jrnls.* (1804) VII 21 Thus you may da capo this musical enti'

Dace (dēˑs). Also 5 darce, darse, 6 dase. [ME *darse*, etc, a. OF *dars*, *dars*, nom. (and pl) of *dart*, from 15th c *dard* DART, dace: cf. Cotgr., '*Dard*, a Dart; also, a Dace or Dare fish'; so called from its darting motion: cf. DARE.]

1. A small fresh-water cyprinoid fish, *Leuciscus vulgaris*

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks*. 20 Take Dace, Troutys, and Roche *c* 1460 J RUSSELL *Bk Nurture* 575 Perche, rooche, darce. 1496 *Bk St. Alban's, Fishing* (1810) 36 Another [bayte] for darse & roche & bleke 1538 LELAND *Itin.* V 90 Bremes, Pikes, Tenches, Perches and Daces 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv* (1746) 271 Daces or Darts, or Dares, be of a sweet Taste, a soft Flesh and good Nourishment 1802 BINGLEY *Anim Biog.* (1813) III 84 Dace afford great amusement to the angler. 1833 LAMB *Elia*, *Old Margate Hoy*, With no more relish for the sea, than a pond-perch or a dace might be supposed to have.

b. *U. S.* Applied locally to other fishes resembling or allied to this: as the genus *Rhinichthys*, and the redfin, *Minnilus cornutus*. (*Cent Dict*)

2. *Comb*, as *dace-like*

1838 LYTTON *Alice* VI iv, Stopping Mr. Douce's little . dace-like mouth

‖ **Dacey** (dēˑsi). *Anglo-Ind.* [ad Hindī *dēsī*, f *dēs* country] Of or belonging to the country (i e. India), native; = COUNTRY 13 b, as in *dacey-cotton*, *silk*, *manufacture*, etc.

1876 L P. BROCKETT *Silk weaving* i. 13 (*Cent. Dict*.)

‖ **Dachshund** (da·ksˌhund). Also in partly anglicized form **dachs-hound** [Ger. = badger-dog] One of a German breed of short-legged long-bodied dogs, used to draw badgers; a badger-dog.

c 1881 M ARNOLD *Later Poems*, *Poor Matthias*, Max, a dachshound without blot 1888 MRS H WARD *R Elsmere* (1890) 285 The sleek dachshund sat blinking beside its mistress

Dacite (dēˑsəit). *Geol.* [Named 1863 from Dacia, the Roman province including Transylvania + -ITE.] A name for varieties of greenstone or trachyte rock containing quartz.

[1878 LAWRENCE *Cotta's Rocks Class* 185 Stache has given the name of Dacit to a quartzose trachyte] 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xii 235 The chemical composition of the dacites varies considerably.

Dacity (dæˑsiti). *dial.* Also (s.w.) docity. [An aphetic form of *audacity*: so in local dialects *dacious*.] Capacity, ability; activity, energy

1636 W SAMPSON *Vow Breaker* v, I have plai'd a Major in my time with as good dacity as e're a hobby-Horse on 'em all 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (1879) 209 Tha hast no Stroil ner Docity, no Vittiness in enny keendest Theng. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss*, *Dacity*, fitness, capacity, suitable address in a matter.

Dacker, daiker (dæˑkǝr, deˑkǝr), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **daker.** [app, in sense 1, the same as MFlem. *daeckeren* 'volitare, motari, mobilitari, et vibrare, coruscare' (Kilian, 1599). But sense 7 is not clearly connected with the others, and may be a separate word.]

I. 1. *intr* To shake to and fro, waver, totter, stagger. *Eng dial*

1668 SKINNER *Etym* (1671), *Dacker*, vox in agro Lincoln. usitata. significat autem Vacillare, Nutare 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 13 *Dacker*, to waver, stagger or totter, a word used in Lincolnshire 1876 *Whitby Gloss*, *Daikering*. also quavering with the limbs; 'a daikering sort of a body', a paralysed person 1877–89 *N. W. Linc Gloss.* (ed 2), *Dacker*, to waver, to shake fitfully .' I could see the chimla dacker ivry gust that came'.

2. To walk totteringly as from feebleness or infirmity, to toddle; to go about slowly, idly or carelessly; to saunter, dander.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXIII, Gin ye'll . just daiker up the gate with this Sassenach. — *Hrt Midl* VIII, Wha wad hae thought o' his daikering out this length? 1825 JAMIESON, *Dacker*, *daiker*. (7) To go about in a feeble or infirm state. *Ettrick Forest.* 1851 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Dakerin*, walking carelessly.

3. To work in an irregular or pottering way.

1703 THORESBY *Let to Ray* (E D. S), *Daker*, to work for hire after the common days work is over, at 2*d* an hour 1808 JAMIESON, *Dacker*, *daker*, *darker* .3 To toil as in job work, to labour. 5 To be engaged about any piece of work in which one does not make great exertion, to be slightly employed.

4 *fig.* To remain or hang on in a state of irresolution; to vacillate, equivocate, waver; be irregular in one's ways. Also, to have relapses in sickness.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* VI, Sne I e'en daiker on with the family frae year's end to year's end 1877 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss*, 'I knew he was hein', he dacker'd .in his talk.'

5. To truck, to traffic (*Lothian*).

'It properly signifies to deal in a piddling and loose sort of way, as allied in sense to E. *higgle*' (Jamieson).

6. To have dealings, engage, grapple *with*.

1785 *Poems Buchan Dialect* 10 (Jam), I dacker'd wi' him by mysel' 1882 in Edwards *Mod Sc Poets* Ser. IV. 193 'Twere well wi folk they oft would think Afore they daiker long wi drink.

II 7 To search (*intr.* and *trans*).

1634 *Burgh Rec* in Cramond *Ann. Banff.* (1893) II 251 The bailyie, haiffing causit searche, seik, and dacker the duelling houss. 1717 *Kirk Session Rec.* in Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 90 Warrant for dackering for the said meal 1768 Ross *Helenore* 91 (Jam.) To dacker for her as for robbed gear.

‖ **Dacoit** (dăkoi t), *sb.* Also **dakoit, decoit.** [Hindī *dakait*, orig. *ḍākait*, f. *dākā* gang-robbery, f. Skr. *dashtaka* compressed, crowded]

A member of a class of robbers in India and Burmah, who plunder in armed bands.

Also applied to pirates who formerly infested the Ganges between Calcutta and Burhampore; see quot 1870

1870 T WILLIAMSON *E India Vade M.* II. 396 (Y) Decoits, or water-robbers 1844 H H. WILSON *Brit India* I 399 The Dakoits did not commonly proceed to murder, but they perpetrated atrocious cruelties 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Feb 3/2 The whole of Lower Burmah was ravaged by bands of dacoits, who defied and defeated the local authorities and robbed whole villages

Hence **Dacoi·t** *v*, to plunder as a dacoit; **Dacoi tage, Dacoi ting**, the practice of a dacoit, DACOITY; **Dacoitee·**, one robbed by a dacoit

1886 *Athenæum* 1 May 578 The only choice left him is that of dacoiting or of being dacoited 1890 *Times* 26 Dec. 3/1, 2000 rupees and other property belonging to them were dacoited. 1887 *New York Examiner* 12 May (*Cent Dict*), We may expect soon to hear that Dacoitage has begun with as much vigor as ever. 1887 *Edin Rev.* Apr. 499 It may be a pleasanter game to play the dacoit than the dacoitee. 1885 *Manch. Courier* 16 Dec., It is stated that dacoiting .. has taken place at Bhamo.

‖ **Dacoity** (dăkoi ti). Also **de-, dacoitee, -ie.** [a Hindī *ḍakaitī*, abstr sb f. *dakait*]

The system of robbery practised by the dacoits; gang-robbery; an act of robbery with violence committed by an armed band (now, according to the Indian penal code, of not less than five men).

1818 JAS MILL *Brit. India* (1840) V 466 (Y) The crime of dacoity (that is, robbery by gangs). 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit India* (1854) 223 Not less than one hundred Dacoities are annually reported. 1892 *Times* 12 Jan. 5/2 A dacoity did occur, and property was carried off.

¶ Erroneously for DACOIT.

1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 7 Once the property of a renowned Decoitee, or river-pirate.

Dacre, obs. form of DICKER (of hides).

Dacryd (dæˑkrid). *Bot.* [f mod.L *Dacrydium*, a. Gr. *δακρύδιον*, dim. of *δάκρυ* tear, in allusion to resinous drops exuded by these trees] A tree or shrub of genus *Dacrydium*, allied to the Yew.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 228 In New Zealand the Dacryds are sometimes no bigger than Mosses.

Dacryolin (dæˑkrɪǝlɪn). *Chem.* [mod. f. Gr. *δάκρυ* tear + -OL + -IN.] The form of albumin found in the tears.

1875 A. FLINT *Physiol. Man.* V 145 The albumen is called by some authors, lachrymine or dacryoline 1882 *Syd Soc. Lex*, *Dacryolin.* is converted by slow evaporation into a yellow insoluble substance.

Dacryolith, -lite (dæ krīˌǝliþ, -lǝit). *Path.* [f. as prec. + *λίθος* stone] A calculus or concretion occurring in the lacrymal passages.

1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 82/1 Calculous formations in the lacrymal organs .. may be known by the generic name dacryolith. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 1009 Conjunctival dacryoliths have been described. 1882 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, *Dacryolith*, same as *Dacryolite*.

‖ **Dacryo·ma.** *Path.* [f as prec after such sbs as *carcinoma*] An impervious state of one or both of the puncta lachrymalia, preventing the tears from passing into the lachrymal sac
1830 in S Cooper *Dict Surg* 373 1857 in Dunglison

‖ **Da·cryops.** *Path.* [f as prec. + ὄψ eye, face.] a An affection of the eyelid · a clear cyst due to distension of one of the lachrymal ducts. b. A watery eye.
1857 in Dunglison 1859 Hulke in *Opthalm. Hosp Repts.* I 287

Dactalomancy, error for Dactyliomancy

† **Da·ctile** *Obs* [? f Dactyl *sb*] ? *v intr.* To run quickly and nimbly (If not a misprint for *ductile* adj, as treated by Gifford, or for *tactile*)
a 1637 B. Jonson *Mortimer's Fall*, Thy form doth feast mine eye, thy voice mine ear And softness of thy skin my very touch, As if I felt it dactile through my blood.

Dactyl (dæ·ktil), *sb.* Also 5 -ylle, 5–6 -ile, 6 -il, -ill, 7–9 -yle [ad. (perh through F. *dactyle*) L *dactylus*, a. Gr. δάκτυλος, a finger, a date, a dactyl (from its 3 joints)]

† **1.** The fruit of the date-palm; a date *Obs.*
[1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* xvii cxvi. (1495) 678 The frute of the palme is callyd *Dactulus*] 1483 *Cath Angl* 88 A Dactylle fute (fruytt A), *dactilus*. 1541 R Copland *Guydon's Formularye* X ij b, Powdre of dactiles 1644 Bulwer *Chirol* A iij, Thus while the gratefull Age offer whole springs Of Palme, my zealean humble Dactyle brings. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr*

2 *Prosody.* A metrical foot consisting of a long syllable followed by two short (or, in modern verse, of an accented syllable and two unaccented)
c 1420 *Wyclif Bible, Job* Prolv (1850) II 671 Vers of sixe feet, rennende with dactile and sponde feet 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 71 The French hath not one word, that hath his accent in *Antepenultima*, and little more hath the Spanish and therefore, verie gracelesly may they vse Dactiles 1589 Puttenham *Eng Poesie* II. xiv (Arb) 140 This distique standing all vpon perfect dactils, 1670 Eachard *Cont Clergy* 13 If upon the first scanning, he knows a sponde from a dactyl.. A forward boy I cries the school-master 1779 Burney in *Phil Trans* LXIX 196 If he discovers a partiality for any particular measure, it is for dactyls of one long and two short notes. 1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit* II. v § 92 The first foot of each verse is generally a dactyle. 1848 Macaulay *Hist Eng* I 30

3 A mollusc, the piddock (*Pholas dactylus*).
1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog* (1813) III. 442 The Dactyle Pholas.

† **Da·ctylar,** *a Obs. rare* [f L type *dactylār-is*, f *dactyl-us*: see prec] Pertaining to a dactyl; dactylic
[*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 307 The vj ius cleped dactilare for it is schape as it were pe stoon of a date.] 1828 in Webster

† **Dactyle·t.** *Obs. nonce-wd* [f Dactyl + -et, dim suffix] A little dactyl
1597 Bp Hall *Sat* I vi 14 How handsomely besets Dull spondees with the English dactilets

Dactylic (dækti·lik), *a* and *sb.* [ad L *dactylic-us*, a Gr. δακτυλικός, f δάκτυλος · see -ic.]

A. *adj* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a dactyl; consisting of or characterized by dactyls
1589 Puttenham *Eng Poesie* II (Arb) 130 That which Stanihurst first tooke in hand by his exameters dactilicke and spondaicke in the translation of Virgills Eneidos 1751 Johnson *Rambler* 94 ₱ 9 The power of the spondaick and dactylick harmony 1853 Lowell *Moosehead Jrnl* Prose Wks. 1890 I 11 The dactylic beat of the horses' hoofs 1871 *Publ. Sch Lat Gram* § 225 The Dactylic Hexameter occupies as large a space in Latin poetry as all other Verses together.

B *sb.* A dactylic verse.
1795 Southey (*title*), The Soldier's Wife. Dactylics 1797 Canning & Gifford *Parody* in *Anti-jacobin* No. 6 Ne'er talk of ears again! look at thy spelling-book, Dactylics, call'st thou 'em?—' God help thee, silly one!' 1872 M Collins *Two Plunges* I. v 103 She got hold of a blind poet and made him tell the story in dactylics.

Dactylio-, combining form of Gr. δακτύλιος finger-ring [f δάκτυλος finger: see Dactyl], as in **Dacty lioglyph** [Gr δακτυλιογλύφ-ος], an engraver of gems for finger-rings; also, according to Brande, 'the inscription of the name of the artist on a gem', hence **Dacty liogly phic** *a.*, **Dactylio·glyphist** = *Dactylioglyph*, **Dactylio·glyphy** [Gr δακτυλιογλυφία], the art of engraving gems (Webster 1864). **Dactylio grapher,** one who describes finger-rings, engraved seals, etc; hence **Dacty liogra·phic** *a*; **Dactylio·graphy,** the description of finger-rings, 'the science of gem-engraving' (Brande) **Dactylio logy,** the study of finger-rings
1850 Leitch *Müller's Anc Art* § 131 109 The luxury of ring-wearing raised the art of the dactyliogliyphist to the height which it was capable of attaining. 1872 C. W. King *Antique Gems & Rings* Index, *Dactyliology*.

Dactyliomancy (dækti liomæ·nsi). *erron.* **dactylo-.** [f. Gr. δακτύλιος finger-ring + -μαντεία.] Divination by means of a finger-ring
(For methods see E. B. Tylor, *Prim Culture* I 115)
1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* I iv v. 310 Dactyliomancie was a divination with Rings 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 165 Dactylomancy. 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult* I 115 These mystic arts..are rude forms of the classical dactyliomancy.
1877 W Jones *Finger-ring L.* 112 Another method of practising Dactylomancy

† **Da·ctylist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Dactyl + -ist] A writer of dactylic verse
1785 Warton *Pref Milton's Min Poems* (T), May is certainly a sonorous dactylist

‖ **Dactylitis** (dæktilə·tis) *Path* Inflammation of a finger or toe Hence **Dactylitic** (-i·tik) *a*, pertaining to dactylitis.
1861 Bumstead *Ven Dis* (1879) 671 This affection was formerly called syphilitic panaris. We use the term dactylitis *Ibid* 772 Dactylitic swellings

Dactylo- (dæ·ktilo, dæktilǫ·), combining form of Gr. δάκτυλος finger, as in **Da ctyloden ktous** *a.* (*nonce-wd*) [Gr δακτυλόδεικτος], pointed at with the finger. **Dactylo graphy** = Dactylology. **Dactylo nomy** [-nomy], the art of counting on the fingers **Dactylo podite** (*Zool.*), [Gr. ποδ-foot], the terminal joint of a limb in Crustacea. **Da ctylopo re** (see quot); hence **Dactylopo rio** *a.* **Dactylo·pterous** *a*, having the characters of the genus *Dactylopterus* of fishes, in which the pectoral fins are greatly enlarged and wing-like; so **Dactylo·pteroid** *a* **Da ctylozo oid, -zo·id,** a mouthless cylindrical zooid in some Hydrozoa
1852 *Times* 27 May 5/6 Oxford must . be represented in politics by an universally dactyloden ktous personage 1884 J C. Gordon *Deaf Mutes in Amer. Annals* Apr (1885) 128 *note*, A much simpler system of 'dactylography' based upon the Dalgarno alphabet 1721 Bailey, *Dactylonomy*, the Art of Numbering on the Fingers 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 92 Appendages which are known as the 'propodite' and 'dactylopodite'. 1880 Huxley *Crayfish* iv 219 The dactylopodites of the two posterior thoracic limbs 1882 *Syd. Soc Lex*, *Dactylopore*, a name given to the pores in the corallum of Hydrocorallinæ, from which the dactylozoids protrude 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim Life* 758 The hydranth is sometimes modified for special functions, and the following must be regarded as polymorphic forms of it The *Dactylozooid*, a mouthless hydranth, modified for solely defensive and offensive purposes Such zooids are universal among *Hydrocorallina*.

Dactyloid (dæ ktiloid), *a rare*—°. [ad. Gr. δακτυλοειδής finger-like: see -oid.] Resembling a finger.
1882 in *Syd Soc Lex*.

Dactylology (dæktilǫ·lŏdʒi) Also 7 dactylologie. [f Gr δάκτυλος finger + -λογια discourse: see -logy] 'Finger-speech'; the art of 'speaking' or communicating ideas by signs made with the fingers, as in the deaf-and-dumb alphabet. (Formerly Chirology)
1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Dactylogie* finger talk, speech made with the fingers. 1680 Dalgarno *Deaf & Dumb Man's Tutor* Introd, Cheirology, or dactylology is interpretation by the transient motions of the fingers. 1860 *Guardian* 24 Oct 927/1 The ceremony was performed in the finger language, or, as it is grandiloquently termed, dactylology 1885 G. Meredith *Diana* II xii 303 They pressed hands at parting not for the ordinary dactylology of lovers, but in sign of the treaty of amity

Dactylose (dæktilōus), *a. rare*—°. [f. Dactyl (or its source) + -ose] 'Having fingers, or finger-shaped' (*Syd. Soc Lex*)

Dad (dæd), *sb.*[1] *colloq.* Also 6–7 dadd(e. [Occurs from the 16th c. (or possibly 15th c.), in representations of rustic, humble, or childish speech, in which it may of course have been in use much earlier, though it is not given in the *Promptorium* or *Catholicon*, where words of this class occur.
Of the actual origin we have no evidence: but the forms *dada*, *tata*, meaning 'father', originating in infantile or childish speech, occur independently in many languages. It has been assumed that our word is taken from Welsh *tad*, mutated *dad*, but this is very doubtful; the Welsh is itself merely a word of the same class, which has displaced the original Celtic word for 'father'=Ir. *athair*]
A childish or familiar word for father: originally ranking with *mam* for mother, but now less typically childish Cf Daddy.
? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl* (Shaks Soc.) I. 43 *Cayme*. I will . Speake with my dadde and mam also Mamme and dadd, reste you well! [Of uncertain date. the MS is only of 1592 Harl MS of 16071 reads (ll 678) 'sire and dam', (ll 682) 'father and mother'] 1553 Wilson *Rhet* 31 Bryngyng forthe a faire child unto you suche a one as shall call you dad with his swete lispyng wordes 1590 Greene *Never too late* (1600) 53 The boy sayes, Mam, where is my Dad, when will he come home? 1595 Shaks. *John* II i 467 Since I first cal'd my brothers father Dad 1625 Gill *Sacr Philos.* I. 95, I have not read so farre in heraldry, as to tell you who was his Dad, nor of what house his mother came 1708 Mrs. Centlivre *Busie Body* I i, An Uncle who tho' he made me his Heir, left Dad my Guardian. 1826 'Quiz' *Grand Master* I. Argt., Leaving his dad and mam in tears. 1886 Besant *Childr of Gibeon* II viii, Poor old dad!
fig. 1608 T. Morton *Pream Encounter* 93 It is better to be a lad then (that I may so say) a dad in falshood. 1682 N O *Boileau's Lutrin* I 222 For he was Dad of all the singing Tribe 1828 *Craven Gloss*, *Dad* is also used for one that excels in any thing, but chiefly in a bad sense 'He 'st dad of au for mischief'

Dad, *sb.*[2] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also daud, dawd. [f. Dad *v*]
1. A firm and shaking blow, a knock or thump (*e g* on the back of a man or beast, or on any body with dull resonance)
1718 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk* III xiii, He Play'd dad, and dang the bark Aff's shins that day 1789 D. Davidson *Seasons* 15 (Jam) Whoe'er did slight him gat a daud. 1827 J Wilson *Noct Ambr* Wks (1855) I 277 The snaw was . giem them sair flaffs and dads on their faces.
2. A large piece knocked off, a 'thumping' piece, a lump (of bread or other solid matter).
1785 Burns *Holy Fair* xxiii, Cheese an' bread dealt about in . dawds that day. 1837 R Nicoll *Poems* (1843) 89 Dauds o' counsel ye would gie. 1849 in Robson *Bards of Tyne* 77 Lumps o' beef, an' dads o' duff. 1879 *Cumbrld. Gloss.* Suppl, *Daud*, a flake of snow

Dad, a deformation of *God*, in asseverations: now *dial* (Cf. Adad, Bedad; also Dod.)
1678 Otway *Friendship in F.* III. i, But by Dad he's pure company. 1681 N. N. *Rome's Follies* 30 Say'st thou so, Neighbour? dad, you have very much reviv'd my heart. 1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* iii, By dad! Andy, you've made a mistake this time that I'll forgive you. 1890 *Dialect Notes* (Boston U S.), *Kentucky Words* II. 64 *Dad, dod*, for *God*, in certain curses 'Dad drat your hide'.

Dad, daud (dæd, dad), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Onomatopœic; expressing orally the action in question, and its abrupt and somewhat dulled sound. The occasional Sc. spelling *daud* does not imply a long vowel, but merely the low back wide (a), often approaching (ǫ)]
1. *trans.* To strike with a blow that shakes or sends a shock through; to knock, beat; to shake with knocking or beating.
a 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks 1846 I 260 One took him [the 'idol'] by the heills, and dadding his head to the calsay, left Dagon without head or hands. 1715 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk* II iii, Then took his bannet to the bent And daddit aff the glar 1722 — *Three Bonnets* iv, This said, he dadded to the yate. 1816 J Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 138 Twa stout young fellows daudin ane anither about wi' their neives 1833 Moir *Mansie Wauch* xvii. (1849) 113 Dadding the end of his staff on the ground. 1849 Carlyle *Let.* in Froude *Life* II. 11 Nervous system all 'dadded about' by coach travel.
2. *intr.*
1719 Ramsay *2nd Answ. Hamilton* iv, Dad down a grouf, and tak a drink. 1865 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III 265 The shock it was to me to find all those weak, wretched letters 'dadding about' [knocking about] in the dining room.

Dada (dæ·da, dădă). Also **dadda, da·da.** [Cf. Dad *sb.*[1]] A child's word for father; cf *papa*. (In some parts pronounced *dada*, like *papa*, and used instead of that word)
1688 *3rd Coll. Poems, Loyal Litany* xvi, Or if the Smock and Dada fails, Adopt a Brat of Neddy Hayles 1689 Farquhar *Love & Bottle* I, Poor child! he's as like his own dadda as if he were spit out of his mouth. 1775 Mad. D'Arblay *Early Diary* (1889) II. 117 Dear Dada, I have this moment received your letter 1842 in Robson *Bards of Tyne* (1863) 227 A, U, A, my bonny bairn A, U, A—thou sum may learn To say dada se canny. 1866 Miss Yonge *Prince & Page* III. 52 The child still cried for her da da

† **Da da,** *int. Obs.* [app. of nursery origin; but the history is unknown] A childish and familiar expression for 'Good-bye!'; the earlier form of Ta-ta.
1682 Otway *Soldier's Fort* III i, Well, da, da, da prithee don't be troubled, da, da. 1733 *Hampton Court Mise. to Wife* . Da, Da, Monster [exit laughing]. *Husb.* Farewel, Tormentor.

† **Da·dder,** *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* In 5 dadir. [Cf. Dodder, Didder, Dither: the form is that of a frequentative, as in *patter*, *shiver*, *totter*, etc.: but the etymology of the stem *dad-*, *did-*, *dod-*, is obscure; cf. Dade.] *intr* To quake, tremble.
1483 *Cath. Angl.* 88/1 To Dadir, *frigucio* 15 . *Hye Way to Spyttil Hous* 118 in Hazl. *E P P* IV. 28 Boyes, gyrles, and luskysh strong knaues, Dydderyng and daddering, leaning on their staues. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 77/47 To Dadder, *trepidare* 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Dadder*, *Dodder*, to shiver; to tremble.
Hence **Dadder-, Dodder-grass,** *Briza media*
1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Dadder grass*, *Dotherin grass*, quaking grass.

Daddie, var. of Daddy.

Daddle (dæ·d'l), *sb. dial.* The hand or fist.
1785 in Grose *Dict Vulg Tongue* 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX 47 His daddles he us'd with such skill and dexterity. 1827 Scott *Two Drovers* II, 'Adzooks!' exclaimed the bailiff—'sure men forget the use of their daddles'. 1881 Miss Jackson *Shropshire Word-bk* Suppl. s.v., 'Tip us yer daddle' is an invitation to shake hands

Da·ddle, *v.*[1] *dial.* [app. f. same root as Dader, with dim. ending -le: cf. *toddle*] *intr.* To walk totteringly or unsteadily, like a child; to be slow in motion or action; to dawdle, saunter, trifle. Cf Daidle, Dawdle.
1787 Grose *Prov Gloss*, *Daddle*, to walk unsteadily like a child; to waddle 1825 Brockett *North C. Wds*, *Daddle*, to walk unsteadily, to saunter or trifle. 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Daddle*, to walk or work slowly; to trifle 1881 Miss Jackson *Shropshire Word-bk.* Suppl., *Daddle*, to trifle, to loiter, to dawdle.

Da·ddle, *v.*[2] *dial.* = Diddle.
1886 Stevenson *Treasure Isl.* I. iii. 21 'I'll trick them again. I'll shake out another reef, matey, and daddle 'em again'

Daddock (dæ·dək). *dial.* Also 7 dadocke. [Stem *dad-* of uncertain etymology; but cf. Dodder: the suffix appears to be dim. -ock, as in *bullock*, *hillock*.] Rotten or decayed wood; also † *daddock-wood*.
a 1624 Bp. M. Smith *Serm* (1632) 106 How long would it be before you could..make mortar of sand, or make a piece

of dadocke-wood to flame? 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr* (ed 4), *Daddock*, when the heart or body of a Tree is throughly rotten, it is called *Daddock, quasi, dead Oak* 1787 GROSE *Prov Gloss*, *Daddock*, rotten wood, touch-wood *Glouc.* 1845 S JUDD *Margaret* II 1, The great red daddocks lay in the green pastures where they had lain year after year, crumbling away 1884 *Upton on-Severn Gloss*, *Daddock*, decayed wood, touchwood

Hence **Da·ddocky** *a*, decayed, rotten.

1825 BRITTON *Beaut Wiltshire*, *Daddacky*, dry, decayed 1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss.*, *Daddocky*, flimsy, unsubstantial, soft with decay

Daddy (dæ·dɪ). *colloq.* Also 6 **daddye**, 6–8 **dady**, 8–9 **daddie**. [dim of DAD *sb*[1]: see -Y] A diminutive and endearing form of DAD, father

?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl* (Shaks Soc) I 38 As my daddye hath taughte yt me, I will fulfill his lore. [MS of 1592 · Harl MS reads 'father'] *a* 1529 SKELTON *Image Ipocr* 158 Now God save these dadyes And all ther yong babyes 1552 HULOET, Dadde or daddy, as infantes cal their fathers 1673 R LEIGH *Transproser Reh* 8 Every Nurse can readily point to Daddy's Eyes 1794 J WOLCOTT (P Pindar) *Rowl. for Oliver* Wks II 413 So [I] ask'd my daddy's leave to study Painting 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xl, She could not believe that there was a fault in daddy

b *irreverently*

1749 CHESTERF. *Lett* II. CXCIII 220 All day long afraid of old Daddy in England 1892 *Spectator* 24 Dec. 927/2 In other respects, he is an Old Daddy!

Hence **Da·ddyism** *nonce-wd*, the characteristics of an 'old daddy' (cf. prec b); in *US* boast of or respect for ancestry.

1871 KATE FIELD in *Harper's Bazaar* Aug (Farmer), 'His grandfather was a distinguished man' 'Was he?' replied the man of Chicago 'That's of no account with us There's less daddyism here than any part of the United States What's he himself?' 1892 *Spectator* 24 Dec 927/2 If this great truth had broken upon Carlyle's biographer, how much daddyism had we been spared!

Da·ddy-lo·ng-legs. [From its very long slender legs.] a A popular name for the CRANE-FLY. (Called also *father-* and *Harry-long-legs*) b. A name for Arachnids or spiders of similar appearance, such as those of the genus *Phalangium*.

a 1814 DIBDIN *Quankı Fongo* in *Univ Songster* II 58/1 Old daddy longlegs, when he drank his congo 1840 WESTWOOD tr *Cuvier's Anim Kingd* 619 These insects are well known under the names of *Daddy long-legs*, *Tailors*, &c 1884 F. J LLOYD *Science Agric.* 279 Next to the wireworm the crane fly or daddy-longlegs is probably most hurtful

Dade (dēd), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also *dial.* **dad**, **dawd.** [perh. the same as the root of DADDER]

1. *intr.* To move slowly or with uncertain steps, to toddle, like a child just learning to walk.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* I 8 Which nourisht and bred up . No sooner taught to dade, but from their mother trip. *Ibid.* XIV, But eas'ly from her source as Isis gently dades

2. *trans.* To lead and support (one who totters, *esp.* a child learning to walk). Also *fig.*

1598 DRAYTON *Heroic Ep.* XXI. 108 The little children when they learne to goe, By painefull Mothers daded to and fro. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 18 A guide to stay and dade them when they learned to go *Ibid.* 399 Such he ought to enforme, to direct, to dade and leade by the hand 1859 E WAUGH *Lanc. Songs* 72 (*Lanc Gloss*), Dost think thae could doff me an' dad me to bed? 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropshire Word bk*, *Dade*, to lead children when learning to walk. 1881 *Leicestershire Gloss.*, *Dade*, to help to walk . 'I shouldn' ha' got home, if they hadn' daded me along'.

Hence **Da·ding** *vbl sb*, as in †*dading-sleeves*, *-strings* (dial.), leading-strings.

1675 TEONGE *Diary* (1825) 13 His sonn..with his mayd to leade him by his dading sleeves 1865 BEN BRIERLEY *Irkdale* I. 259 He's nobbut like a chilt in its dadins 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropshire Word-bk*, *Dading-strings*, by which a child is held up when learning to walk.

†**Dade**, *sb. Obs.* Name of some wading bird

1686 *Loyal Garland* XX. 11, There's neither swallow, dove, nor dade, Can soar more high, or deeper wade.

Dade, early form of DEED.

Da·dless, *a.* *rare*[−1]. [f. DAD *sb*[1] + -LESS] Fatherless.

1606 WARNER *Alb Eng.* XIV XCI 369 So many dadlesse Babes.

Dado (dē·dō). *Arch* [a It. *dado* die, cube (= Pr *dat*, OF. *det*, *dé*):—L *datum* · see DIE.]

1. The block or cube, with plane faces, forming the body of a pedestal, between the base mouldings and the cornice; the die.

1664 EVELYN tr *Freart's Archit.* 124 [The Pedestal] is likewise called Truncus the Trunk . also Abacus, Dado, Zocco, &c. 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* III 102/1 Dado or Dye is a flat in a Cornice or Pedestal. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc & Art* I. 171 Each central portion, as dado of pedestal, shaft of column 1820 T. CROMWELL *Excurs Ireland* II. 81 The dado of the pedestal, above the entablature

2. The finishing of wood running along the lower part of the walls of a room, made to represent a continuous pedestal; strictly applied only to the flat surface between the plinth and the capping. Hence, b. Any lining, painting, or papering of the lower part of an interior wall, of a different material or colour from that of the upper part.

1787 *Builder's Price-Bk.* 39 Dado. 3 inch dado, level, skirted, and caped 1794 *Ibid* 41 Whole deal dove-tailed dado and keyed 1837 *Penny Cycl* VIII. 284/2 The dado employed in the interiors of buildings is a continuous pedestal.. constructed of wood, and is usually about the height of a chair-back. Its present use is to protect the stucco-work or paper of the walls 1854 *Ecclesiologist* XV 357 A dado of oak-panelling. 1858 *Household Words* No 456 66 (The Alhambra) The dados, or low wainscotings, are of square glazed tiles, which form a glittering breast-high coat of mail

b 1877 BLACK *Green Past* xl (1878) 323 Oh, by the way, Lady Sylvia, how did your dado of Indian matting look? 1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* III 249 Mabel insisted upon having a sage-green wall with a chocolate *dado*—did you ever hear of a *dado*?—in the new morning-room

3. *attrib*, as *dado-moulding*

1837 *Penny Cycl* VIII 284 A cornice or dado moulding surmounting the die. 1852–61 *Archit Publ Soc Dict* s v, The capping or surbase, sometimes called the dado molding

Dadoed (dē·dōd), *ppl a.* [f DADO *sb.* + -ED] Furnished with a dado

1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph* xiv 159 The old oak-dadoed drawing-room 1890 *Pall Mall G* 13 Aug 2/3 A pretty morning-room with dadoed walls

Dae, Sc form of DOE.

†**Dæ·dal**, *sb. Obs.* In 7 Dædale, Dedal(l [ad. L. DÆDAL-US: see below. Cf F *Dédale* maze]

1. An anglicized form of the proper name Dædalus; a skilful artificer or fabricator like Dædalus.

[1619 H HUTTON *Foll Anat* A v a (Stanford), My lame-legd Muse Yet doth aspire with Dedall's wings] *c* 1630 DRUMM OF HAWTH *Poems* Wks (1711) 18 The Silk-worm of Love A Dædale of my death

2. A maze or labyrinth.

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 119 Groves, Labyrinths, Dedals Close-Walks and other Relievo's of Topiary and Hortulan architecture.

Dædal (dē·dăl), *a.* Chiefly *poetical* Also 6–7 (9) dædale, 7 dedall, 7–9 dedal [ad. L *dædal-us*, a. Gr. *δαίδαλος* skilful, cunningly wrought, variegated, etc.: see prec]

1. Skilful, cunning to invent or fashion

1590 SPENSER *F Q* III Prol II, All were it Zeuxis or Praxiteles, His dædale hand would faile and greatly faynt *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH *Poems* Wks (1711) 36 Out run the wind-out-running dædale hare 1828 *Blackw. Mag* XXIV 346 Here the dashing Blind Harry the Harper had hung up his dædal harp 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 33 By the dædal hand of Titan Nature piled

2. Displaying artistic cunning or fertility of invention; maze-like; = DÆDALIAN 1.

c 1630 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks (1711) 42 Ye, who with curious numbers, sweetest art, Frame dedal nets our beauty to surprise 1746 J. WARTON *Ode* III (R), Here ancient art her dædal fancies play'd In the quaint mazes of the crisped roof 1836 LANDOR *Pericles & A.* Wks. 1846 II 372 The dedal dance is spun and woven

3. Of the earth, etc.; 'Manifold in works', hence, varied, variously adorned.

A vague poetic use after Lucretius (I 7 'dædala tellus', v. 234 'natura dædala rerum')

1596 SPENSER *F Q* IV. X. 45 Then doth the dædale earth throw forth to thee Out of her fruitfull lap abondant flowres. 1745 T. WARTON *Pleas Melanch.* 248 What dædal landscapes smile! 1817 WORDSW *Sequel to 'Beggars'*, For whose free range the dædal earth Was filled with animated toys. 1834 D'ISRAELI *Rev Epoch* I XV, The dædal faith of the old world had died. 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 28 With what dædal fulness Thy beds their blossoms shew!

†4. ? Mazy, labyrinthine, ? changeful. *Obs*

1818 KEATS *Endym* IV. 459 Search my most hidden breast! By truth's own tongue, I have no dædale heart!

†5 *Bot.* = DÆDALEOUS, DÆDALOUS. *Obs.*

1793 T. MARTYN *Lang of Bot.*, *Dædaleum folium*, a Dædal leaf

Dæda·leous, *a Bot.* [f as next + -OUS]

1835 LINDLEY *Introd Bot.* (1848) II. 357 *Dædaleous*; when the point has a large circuit, but is truncated and rugged.

Dædalian, -ean (dēdē·lĭăn), *a* Also De-. [f. L *Dædalē-us* relating to Dædalus, Gr. *δαιδάλεος* cunningly wrought + -AN, or f *Dædal-us* + -IAN]

1 Of or after the style of Dædalus; skilful, ingenious, formed with art; resembling the labyrinth of Dædalus, intricate, maze-like.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt Glass* III The Dædalian . Labyrinths wherein hee takes his turnes *a* 1634 CHAPMAN (W), Our bodies decked in our dædalian arms 1757 J BROWN in *Pope's Wks* 1757 III. p XV. (Stanford), Dædalian arguments but few can trace 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N* II. II (1869) I. 322 Suspended upon the Dædalian wings of paper money. 1880 *Contemp Rev.* XXXVII 475 *note*, Beauty of contrivance, adaptation, or mechanism . we have called Daedalian beauty

1636 *Raleigh's Tubus Hist.* Pref. B, Contrived by a Dædalean Hand. 1697 J SERGEANT *Solid Philos* 41 To please the Dædalean Fancies of the ingenious Contrivers 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* III. 14 Such creatures, like moles, are safe only underground, and their engineerings there become very dædalean. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 512 Unable to wind his way through the Dædalean mazes of a modern bill of fare

†2. = DÆDAL *a.* 3. *Obs*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. II *Arke* 425 In various sort Dedalian Nature seems her to disport.

3. (See quot.)

1848 WORNUM *Lect Painting* 351 *note*, The black vases, or those with the black figures (skiagrams) or the stained reddish-yellow terra cotta, are the most ancient The style of design of these black figures has been termed the Egyptian or Dædalian style

Dædalist (dē·dălist). *nonce-wd.* [See -IST.] An imitator of Dædalus.

1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No 112 P 3, I have fully considered the project of these our modern Dædalists, and am resolved so far to discourage it, as to prevent any person from flying in my time.

†**Dæ·dalize,** *v Obs. nonce-wd.* [f DÆDAL *a.* + -IZE] *trans.* To make intricate or maze-like.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas*, *Lacryma* 89 Wee Lawyers then, who dedalizing Law, And deading Conscience, like the Horse-leach drawe.

Dædalous (dē·dăləs), *a. Bot.* Also **dedalous** [f L *dædal-us* cunningly-wrought + -OUS] Of leaves. 'Having a margin with various windings and turnings, of a beautiful and delicate texture' (Webster 1828, citing Martyn, and Lee).

‖ **Dædalus** (dē·dăləs) See also DÆDAL *sb.* [L., a. Gr *Δαίδαλος* 'the cunning one', name of the workman who constructed the Cretan labyrinth, and made wings for himself and his son Icarus] A skilful or cunning artificer (like Dædalus)

c 1630 DRUMM OF HAWTH *Poems* Wks. (1711) 50 Gone is my sparrow A Dedalus he was to catch a fly 1632 HEYWOOD *Eng Eliz* (1641) 123 Gardiner was the onely Dedalus and inventour of the engine

Dæl, early form of DEAL

Dæmon, Dæmonic, etc : see DEMON, etc.

Daer-stock (dā ˌer-stɒk). *Irish Antiq.* [f MIr *dáer*, OIr. *dóer*, *dóer* base, ignoble, unfree, servile, mod Ir. *daor* captive, condemned, guilty + STOCK.] Stock or cattle belonging to the landlord of which the tenant or vassal has the use; used *attrib.* in *daer-stock tenant, tenancy.*

1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* VI 159 The Daer-stock tenant had unquestionably parted with some portion of his freedom *Ibid.*, The relation between vassal and chief called Daer-stock tenancy

Dæsman, var of DESMAN.

Daff (daf), *sb. Obs.* exc. *north. dial* Also 4–5 **daf**, 4–6 **daffe.** [Etymology uncertain. cf DAFT It has been conjecturally referred to ON *dauf* deaf, dull, savourless, which survives in Sc *dowf*, *douf* dull, spiritless, but this is phonetically inadmissible]

One deficient in sense or in proper spirit, a simpleton, a fool; a coward.

c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II*, 99 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 328 If the parsoun have a prest of a clene lyf. Shal comen a daffe and putte him out That can noht a ferthing worth of god. 1362 LANGL *P Pl* A. I. 129 'Þou dotest daffe quaþ heo 'Dulle are þi wittes' *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 288 And when this Iape is tald another day I sal been halde a daf, a cokenay. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 111/2 Daffe, or dastaid, or he þat spekythe not yn tyme, *ordurus* 1587 HARRISON *England* II II (1877) I. 58 Certes it [Landaffe] is a poore bishoprike the late incumbent thereof being called for .in open court made answer· 'The daffe is here, but the land is gone'. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Daffe*, a dastard 1876 *Whitby Gloss*, *Daff*, a half-wit; a coward

Daff (daf), *v.*[1] Chiefly *Sc.* [f. DAFF *sb.*

Cf the dial. *daffle* to become stupid, grow imbecile; also to dumbfounder, confuse the faculties; *daffly* imbecile, stupid from failure of the faculties *Whitby Gloss*]

1 *intr* To play the fool; to make sport, toy, dally, talk or behave sportively.

1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* III 342 Quhat do ȝe now? I se ȝe do bot daf *a* 1605 POLWART *Flyting w Montg* 662 Dastard, thou daffes, that with such divilrie meis 1813 PICKEN *Poems* I 175 (Jam) Come yont the green an' daff wi' me, My charming dainty Davy. 1876 *Whitby Gloss*, *Daff*, to chat in a daudling way, to loiter Also to falter in memory, 'beginning to daff'. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* IV 30 Gentlemen daffing at their wine.

†2. *trans.* To daunt *north. dial. Obs.*

1674 RAY *N C. Words* 23 *Daffe*, to Daunt

Daff (daf), *v.*[2] [A variant of DOFF to do off, put off

(Johnson, misunderstanding the pa t, as in quot 1596, made the present stem *daft*.)]

†1 *trans.* To put off (as clothes); to throw off, divest oneself of. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS *Lover's Compl.* 297 There my white stole of chastity I daff'd. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl* IV IV. 13 He that vnbuckles this, till we do please To daft [=daff't] for our Repose, shall heare a storme

2. To put or turn aside, to thrust aside; *esp.* in the Shaksperian phrase *to daff the world aside* (= to bid or make it get out of one's way), and imitations of this (sometimes vaguely or erroneously applied).

1596 SHAKS 1 *Hen IV*, IV 1 96 The Mad-Cap, Prince of Wales, And his Comrades, that daft the World aside, And bid it passe. 1599 — *Much Ado* V I 78 *Claud.* Away, I will not haue to do with you. *Leo.* Canst thou so daffe me? 1599 — *Pass Pilgr.* 283 She bade good night, that kept my rest away; And daff'd me to a cabin hang'd with care. 1602 WEEVER *Mirr Mart.* A vij, We daft the world with time ourselues beguiled 1820 KEATS *Lamia* II 160 Some knotty problem, that had daft His patient thought. 1880 GOLDW SMITH in *Atl. Monthly* No 268 202 We have no right to daff a pessimist's argument aside merely because [etc]. 1884 *Sat. Rev* 14 June 787/1 Its pleasant fashion of daffing the world aside

†b To put off (with an excuse, etc.). *Obs*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. II 176 Euery day thou daffs [*v. r* doffest] me with some deuise Iago.

Daffadowndilly, daffydowndilly. Also daffe-. [A playful expansion of DAFFO-DILLY.] A daffodil; used at first in the generic sense Still a widespread popular name of the Yellow Daffodil, under the dialect forms *daffadown-*, *-doon-*, *daffidown-*, *daffodowndilly*

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* XLIII (1878) 95 Herbes, branches, and flowers, for windowes and pots .. 7 Daffadondillies 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr 140 Strowe mee the grounde with daffadowndillies. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. li, Their

Hair . stuck with Roses, Gilly-flowers Daffidown dillies 1840 Barham *Ingol Leg*, *Barney Maguire* II, With roses and lillies, and daffy-down-dillies

2 A shrub: prob the Mezereon, which is still so called in Yorkshire 'from the slight similarity of the Greek name *Daphne* with *Daffodil*' (Britten and Holland)

1592 Percivall *Sp Dict*, *Adelfa*, a daffadoundilly, or rather rose bay tree, *Rhododaphne* 1611 Florio, *Oleándro*, the weede Oleander Also a Daffadounedillie.

Daffing (dă fiŋ), *vbl sb* [f Daff *v*.1 + -ing 1] **1.** Fooling, folly; sportive behaviour or talk; frolicking, toying, merriment

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot* I 449 Into sic daffing putting 3our delyte, As brutell beist that followis appetyte 1686 G. Stuart *Yoco-ser Disc* 39 You would have burst your heart with laughing To've seen the gang so full of daffing 1787 Burns *Twa Dogs* 43 Until wi' daffin weary giown, Upon a knowe they sat them down. 1823 Lockhart *Reg Dalton* VII v (1842) 416 They're young folk, daffin's natural to them. 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* XXIII 232 It was all daffing, it's all nonsense

2. Mental derangement, insanity

a 1614 J Melvill *MS* 58 (Jam) There he falls into a phrenzie and daffine which keeped him to his death 1857 Dunglison *Dict Med* 274 *Daffing*, insanity

Da·ffish, *a. Obs.* exc. *north. dial* [f. Daff *sb.* + -ish] Spiritless; stupid.

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IX xlii, This is but a daffyssh knyght. [1869 *Lonsdale Gloss*, *Daffish*, shy, modest]

Daffodil (dæ fŏdil). Also 6 **daffodyll**, 6–7 **daffo-, daffadill**, 7–8 **daffadil**, (9 daffodel): see also Daffodilly, and Daffadowndilly. [A variant of Affodill, q v. The initial *d* has not been satisfactorily accounted for.

It has been variously suggested as due to childish or playful distortion, as in *Ted* for *Edward*, *tante* for *aunt*; to union of the article *th'* (cf Cotgr, *Affodille, Th' Affodill*, and north. Eng. *t' affadil*), to final *d* of *and*, in (e g) 'fennell an-*d affodil*'; to union of the Dutch or Flemish article, as *de affodil* = the affodil; and to Fr prep *d'* as in *fleur d'aphrodille*. It is noteworthy that as in Eng the word has gained a letter, in 16th c. Fr it sometimes lost one Littré (s v. *asphodèle*) quotes from De Serres (16th c), 'Des racines *d' afrodille*', and also 'Decoction de lapace, *de frodilles*'. A third form *dafrodille* is quite conceivable

Affodill and its popular variants *daffodil*, *daffadilly*, were originally and properly the Asphodel, then by popular misconception, due apparently to the application to both plants, at their first introduction to England, of the fanciful name *Lanx tibi* (see Turner *Libellus* B 3 b), it was applied, especially in the popular variations, to species of Narcissus, etc. Botanists, after resisting this misapplication, compromised the matter by retaining *affodil* for the Asphodel, and accepting the more popular *daffodil* for Narcissus Finally *affodil* was 'rectified' to *asfodyl* and *asphodel*, and *daffodil* restricted in popular use to the Yellow Narcissus or Yellow Daffodil of Eng. fields and gardens]

†1. The same as Affodill; the genus *Asphodelus* (formerly including some allied plants) *Obs*

[1538 see Affodill] 1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* s v. *Albucus*, Asphodillus groweth in gardines in Anwerp, it maye be named in englishe whyte affodil or duche daffodil 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 40 Daffadill, some call Antheri-con, the Romanes Kings spare. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v lxxix. 649 This herbe [*Asphodelus* in 3 species] is called . in English also Affodyl, and Daffodyll 1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* (1673) 304 Asphodelus (englished by some *daffadil*)

†2 The genus *Narcissus*, of which it is the common Eng name in the Catalogue of Gerarde's Garden 1599, where twelve *Daffodils* or Narcissuses are distinguished, the *White Daffodil* being the common White Narcissus or Poet's Lily (*N poeticus*) of Eng gardens, the 'White Lily' of Scotland; the *Yellow Daffodil* (*N. pseudo-Narcissus*) the plant to which the name is now restricted.

1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* (E D S) 10 This that we take for daffodil is a kinde of Narcissus 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II i 211 These pleasant flowers are called. in Englishe Narcissus, white Daffodill, and Primerose pierelesse [In Lyte's own annotated copy in the Brit. Mus Libr he has written over the figure of *N. poeticus* on p. 210 'White primrose pyerles, Laus tibi, and of some Daffodille'] 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I lxxxiv. 111 The double white Daffodill of Constantinople [*N. orientalis*] was sent into England vnto the right Honorable the Lord Treasurer, among other bulbed flowers. 1629 Parkinson *Paradisi in Sole* iv (1656) 8 Many idle and ignorant Gardiners. do call some of these Daffodils Narcisses, when as all know that know any Latine, that Narcissus is the Latine name, and Daffodil the English of one and the same thing.

3. Now restricted to *Narcissus pseudo-Narcissus* (also called Lent Lily), found wild in various parts of England and cultivated as an early spring flower

[1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 62 a, Our comen daffadil is one kynde of Narcissus] 1592 Greene *Upst Courtier* (1871) 2 The yellow daffodil, a flower fit for jealous dotterels 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T* IV. iii. 1 When Daffadils begin to peere, With heigh the Doxy ouer the dale. 1648 Herrick *Hesper*, *To Daffadils*, Faire Daffadills, we weep to see You haste away so soone 1746–7 Hervey *Medit* (1818) 129 Who emboldens the daffodil to trust her flowering gold with inclement and treacherous skies? 1855 Tennyson *Maud* III. 6 When the face of night is fair on the dewy downs, And the shining daffodil dies

4 *Chequered Daffodil*: the Fritillary or Snake's head, *Fritillaria Meleagris*. Still known as the *Daffodil* in Hants. (Britten and Holland)

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I lxxxix, The checquered Daffodil or Jinny hen floure .chequered most strangely 1599 — *Catal.*, *Fritillaria*, Checkerd Daffodill

5. The colour of the daffodil; a pale yellow. Also *attrib* or as *adj*

1855 Tennyson *Maud* I xxii ii, On a bed of daffodil sky 1884 *Pall Mall G* 21 Sept 1/2 A belt of daffodil in the east announced the approach of dawn 1886 *St Stephen's Rev* 13 Mar 14/1 A primrose, a daffodil, or an orange-coloured gown

Daffodilly, daffadilly (dæ fədili), *sb.* [f. prec.: perh. influenced by *lily*] The same as Daffodil. a poetic (and dialect) form

1538 [see Affodill] 1579 Spenser *Sheph Cal* Jan 22 Thy sommer prowde, with Daffadillies dight 1593 Drayton *Eclogues* III 81 See that there be store of Lillyes, (Call'd of Shepheards Daffadillyes) 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 150 Bid amaranthus all his beauty shed, And daffadillies fill their cups with tears 1847 Mary Howitt *Ballads* 7 He cut the leaves of the snow-drop down, And tied up the daffodilly

Da·ffodilly, *a rare.* [f. Daffodil + -y] Full of or furnished with daffodils.

1892 *Temple Bar Mag* Sept 125 An exceedingly unpretentious, yet palm-y and daffodill-y drawing-room

Daft (daft), *a* Now chiefly *Sc* and *north.* [In early ME. *daffte*, corresp to OE *gedæfte* mild, gentle, meek:—OTeut **gadaftjo-z*, f *gadafti* vbl. sb from stem *dab-*, in Gothic *gadaban* to become, be fit, OE pa pple *gedafen* becoming, fit, suitable The *æ* here is app for umlaut *ę* before *ft*, *st*, which explains the two-fold ME development *daft* and *deft*. The primary meaning of the adj must have been 'becoming, fit'; cf the adv *gedæftlice* fitly, suitably, seasonably, and the vb *gedæftian* to make fit or ready, to prepare; from 'fit, ready, apt' came the general later sense of *deft*; from 'becoming, *decens*' as said of persons, came that of 'meek, mild, innocent', and from 'innocent, inoffensive' app. that of 'irrational' said of beasts, and of 'silly, foolish, deficient in sense' as said of persons cf a common sense of 'innocent', and the sense-history of Silly. See also Deft

Daffe, 'a fool,' is found *c* 1325; its relationship to *daft* is uncertain, if originally distinct, it may have contributed to the development of the sense 'foolish' here]

†1. Mild, gentle, meek, humble. *Obs*

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt xxi. 5 Nu þin cyning þe cymð to þe ǯedæfte *c* 1200 Ormin 2175 Shammfasst, and daffte, and sedefull *Ibid* 4610 And meoc, and daffte, and sedefull.

2 Silly, foolish, stupid Cf. Innocent, Silly **a.** Said of beasts.

c 1325 *Body & Soul* 302 in *Map's Poems* 343 Ne wuste what was good or il, But as a beest, doumbe and daft *c* 1450 Henryson *Mor Fab* 81 Who sayes ane sheepe is daft, they lie of it

b Of persons Wanting in intelligence, stupid, foolish.

c 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 443 Bot to make it I am daft, For I can noȝt of potter craft 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 2008 Thou art the daftest fuill that ever I saw 1570 Levins *Manip.* 9/33 Dafte, doltishe, *stupidus*. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 462 Cast away these daft conceits, and take you seriouslie to your booke and studies 1674 Ray *N C. Words* 13 *Daft*, stupid, blockish, daunted, a verbo Daffe 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss*, *Daft*, dull of apprehension.

3. Of unsound mind, crazy, insane, mad

1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot* (1821) I viii, He that was trublit with the falling evil, or fallin daft or wod 1540 *Ld. Treas Accts Scot*, Makand him Curatour to P N. quhilk is daft, and hes na wit to gyde him self 1816 Scott *Old Mort* vii, 'The woman would drive ony reasonable being daft' 1829 Arnold *Let* in Stanley *Life & Corr* (1844) I v 254, I hope you will not think I ought to adjourn to the next asylum for daft people 1880 R G White *Every-Day Eng* 122 We have preserved our common sense, and have not gone clean daft.

4. Thoughtless or giddy in one's mirth; madly gay or frolicsome. *Daft days*: the days of merriment at Christmas

c 1575 *Dial. betw. Clerk & Courtier* (Jam), Quhen ye your selfis ar daft and young. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 117 (Jam) Awa, she says, Whaever's daft to day, it setsna you 1787 Burns *Twa Dogs* 155 In a frolic daft *a* 1774 Fergusson *Poems* (1789) II 10 (*title*) The Daft Days 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxi, 'Ay, ay—they were daft days thae—but they were a' vanity and waur' 1832–53 *Whistle-binkie* (Sc Songs) Ser III. 81 At Yule, when the daft days are fairly set in, A ploy without him wadna be worth a pin

†5. = Deft, skilful. *Obs*

? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl* (Shaks Soc) 134 (MS 1592) For semlye he was and wounder dafte [MS Harl (1607) 2124 wondrous deste]

Hence **† Daftelı̆ȝk, daffteleȝȝe** [ON *-leikr* suffix of action or condition], gentleness, meekness **Da·ftie** (*colloq*), a daft person. **Da·ftish** *a*, somewhat daft. **Da·ftlike** *a*, having an appearance of folly or craziness **Da·ftly** *adv.*, †**a.** mildly, meekly (*obs*), **b.** foolishly. **Da·ftness,** foolishness, madness.

c 1200 Ormin 2188 Forr kaggerrleȝȝe shall don þatt ȝho Shall daftteleȝȝe forrwerrpenn 1872 C Gibbon *For the King* I, The dafte still maintained his position 1825 Jamieson, *Daftish*, in some degree deranged 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss*, A daftish dizzy sort of a body 1725 Ramsay *Gent. Sheph* IV 1, 'Tis sae daftlike 1816 Scott *Antiq* iv, Never think you that his honour .. would hae done sic a daft-like thing *c* 1200 Ormin 1215 And haȝherr-like ledesst te And daffte like and faȝȝre 1724 Ramsay *Tea-t Misc* (1733) I 34 We daftly thought to row in rowth 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* 151 The word of the crosse semis to be daftnes and folie to thame that perischis

Daft, pa. t of Daff *v*.2

Dag (dæg), *sb* 1 In 4–5 **dagge.** [Of uncertain origin: the same senses are partly expressed by Tag]

†1. A pendant pointed portion of anything; one of the pointed or laciniated divisions made by deeply slashing or cutting the lower margin of a cloak, gown, or other garment, as was done for ornament in the 15th c *Obs.*

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* 193 Dryue out þe dagges and all þe duche cotis *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 111 Dagge of clothe, *fractillus* 1617 Minsheu *Ductor*, Dagge or ragge of cloth.

†2. A tag or aglet of a lace, shoe-latchet, or the like; = Aglet 1, 2. *Obs*

c 1400 *Rom Rose* 7262 Grey clothis fretted fulle of tatar-wagges [= dags, *sense* 1] And high shoos knopped with dagges 1626 Bullokar, *Dagges*, latchets cut out of leather

3. One of the locks of wool clotted with dirt about the hinder parts of a sheep; a 'clag'; = Dagging, Dag-lock.

[The relationship of this to the prec senses, and to Dag *v*.1, is not clear]

1731 Bailey, *Dagges* the Skirts of a Fleece cut off 1887 *Kentish Gloss*, *Dag*, a lock of wool that hangs at the tail of a sheep and draggles in the dut. *Dag-wool*, refuse wool; cut off in trimming the sheep

† Dag, *sb*.2 *Obs.* [Derivation unknown.

Referred by some to F *dague* a dagger; but no trace has been found of any connexion between the two words]

1. A kind of heavy pistol or hand-gun formerly in use.

1561 *Diurn Occurrents* (Bannatyne Club) 66 Thay schot furth at the said servandis ane dag 1587 Harrison *England* II xvi (1877) I 283 To ride with a case of dags at his sadle bow 1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* (1631) 252 Because the dagge being overcharged brake he draweth his dagger to stabbe him 1602 Warner *Albion's Eng* IX xliv (1612) 211 By wars, wiles, witchcrafts, daggers, dags 1642 Laud *Wks* (1853) III 461, I heard a great crack, as loud as the report of a small dag. 1725 *New Cant Dict*, *Dag*, a Gun 1849 Grant *Kirkaldy of G* xxiv 283 The captain rushed upon Lennox and shot him through the back with a dag 1881 Greener *Gun* 61 A chiselled Italian dagg manufactured by one of the Comminazzo family about 1650

2 *attrib* and *Comb*

a 1568 *Def. Crissell Sandelandis* 53 in *Semphll Ballates* (1872) 234 Snapwark, adew, fra dagmen dow nocht stand 1587 Fleming *Contn Holinshed* III 1409/2 The dag was bought of one Adrian Mulan a dag-maker dwelling in east Smithfield 1589 R Harvey *Pl Perc* (1860) 33 A Dag case may be as good now and then as a case of Dags 1721 Wodrow *Hist Ch Scot* (1829) II. II. ix 250 Alexander Logan, Dagmaker in Leith Wynd

[The sense 'dagger' given by Johnson (without quotation), and repeated in later dictionaries (in *Century Dict.* with erroneous quotation), appears to be a mere mistake, due to misapprehension of the frequent 16–17th c collocation 'dag and dagger' in descriptions of personal accoutrement. Sense 3 in *Century Dict.* 'a stab or thrust with a dagger', is a blunder due to misreading of Minsheu]

Dag (dæg), *sb* 3 [a. F *dague* dagger, also the first horn of a young stag, and in some technical senses. Sense 2 is not found in French]

1 The simple straight pointed horn of a young stag.

1859 Todd *Cycl Anat* V 517/2 These processes acquire in the second year the form of .dags. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II III 181 At first the new horns [of the stag] are simple protuberances, and are known by the name of 'dags'

2 A pointed piece of metal, etc; a pin or bolt.

1727 Bradley *Fam Dict* s. v *Bridge*, You must so joint the Timber, as to resemble an Arch of Stone the Joints ought to be strongly shut together with Cramps and Dags of Iron 1805 R. W Dickson *Pract Agric* (1807) II 598 The upper pair [of rollers] being stuck with coggs and dags

3. *dial.* (See quots.)

a 1863 Barnes *Dorset Dialect*, *Dag*, a small projecting stump of a branch.

b. 1880 *W Cornwall Gloss*, *Dag*, a mining tool; an axe

Dag (dæg), *sb* 4 *dial.* [app of Norse origin: cf. ON *dogg*, gen *daggar*, pl *daggir*, dew, Swed. *dagg* (Norw. *dogg*, Da. *dug*) = Goth **daggwa-*, OTeut. **dauwo-*, OLG *dauw*, OE. *deaw*, dew]

1. Dew

1674–91 Ray *S & E C. Words* 95 *Dag*, Dew upon the Grass 1876 *S Warwickshi Gloss*, *Dag*, dew. 'There's been a nice flop of dag.'

2. a A thin or gentle rain **b.** A wet fog, a mist. **c** A heavy shower (*Ayrshire*).

1808 in Jamieson. 1825 Brockett *N C. Words*, *Dag*, a drizzling rain

Dag, *v*.1 [Connected with Dag *sb*.1 The senses have no connexion with each other.]

†1 *trans* To cut the edge of (a garment) into long pointed jags; to slash, vandyke *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars T* P 344 Costlewe furring in here gownes so moche daggyng of scheris. *Ibid* P 347 Suche pounsed and daggid clothing 1393 Langl *P Pl* xxiii. 143 Let dagge hus clopes *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 112 Daggyn, *fractillo* 1480 Caxton *Chron Eng* ccxxvi 233 Short clothes and streyte wastyd dagged and kyt 1523 Skelton *Garl Laurel* 630 Raggid and daggid & cunnyngly cut.

2 To clog with dirt, bemire, daggle, bedraggle. *Obs* exc. *dial* (Cf. Dag *sb*.1 3.)

1484 Caxton *Æsop* III. xvii, Al to fowled and dagged *a* 1529 Skelton *El Rummyng* 123 Wyth theyr heles dagged, Theyr kyrtelles all to-ragged. 1530 Palsgr. 445/2

Indede, damoysell, you be dagged..*vous estes crottée* 1611 COTGR s v. *Archediacre, Crotte en Archediacre*, dagd vp to the hard heeles (for so were the Archdeacons in old time euer woont to be, by reason of their frequent Visitations) *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 136 Vexing the baths with his dagg'd rout. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss*, *Dag* (2) To trail or dirty in the mire, to bedaub, to daggle 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh Word-bk*, *Dag* to trail in the wet or dirt

b *intr* To daggle or trail in the dirt or wet

1869 *Lonsdale Gloss*, *Dag* v 1 1880 *W Cornwall Gloss* s v *Dagging*, 'That tree is dagging with fruit.' 'Her dress is dagging in the mud.'

3. *Farming.* To cut off the 'dags' or locks of dirty wool from (sheep). (Cf. DAG *sb.*[1] 3)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Dag sheep*, to cut off the Skirts of the Fleece 1887 *Kentish Gloss*, *Dag*, to remove the dags or clots of wool, dirt, etc from between the hind legs of sheep

†**Dag,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [Related to F *dague* dagger (13th c in Littré): cf also 16th c F *daguer* to strike with a *dague* or dagger; but the latter is not the source of the Eng verb. See also DAGGER.]

trans. To pierce or stab, with or as with a pointed weapon

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 2102 Dartes the Duche-mene daltene ajaynes, With derfe dynttez of dede, dagges thurghe scheldez. *Ibid* 3750 Derfe dynttys they dalte with daggande sperys 1639 HORN & ROB *Gate Lang Unl* lxiv § 668 Remorse . pierceth and daggeth guilty persons with the anguish of a galled conscience 1794 A. GALLATIN in J. A Stevens *Life* IV (1884) 95 One Ross of Lancaster half drew a dagger he wore and swore any man who uttered such sentiments ought to be dagged

†**Dag,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* [f. DAG *sb.*[2]] *trans.* and *intr.* To shoot with a dag or hand-gun

a 1572 KNOX *Hist Ref* Wks (1846) I 87 Then schote spearis and dagged arrowis, whare the cumpanyes war thikest. *c* 1580 J. HOOKER *Life Sir P Carew*, They soe dagged at these loopes, that sundrye of theyme within were slayne.

Dag (dæg), *v.*[4] *dial* [app. of Norse origin: cf. DAG *sb.*[4] and ON. *doggva*, Swed *dagga* to bedew. See also DEG.]

1 *trans.* To sprinkle, to wet with sprinkling.

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss*, *Dag*, to sprinkle with water 1877 *Holderness Gloss*, *Dag*, to sprinkle 'Dag cawsey afoor thoo sweeps it!' 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk*, *Dag*, to sprinkle clothes with water preparatory to mangling or ironing

2. *intr* To drizzle

1825 BROCKETT *N C. Words*, *Dag*, to drizzle

Dagar, -ard, -are, obs forms of DAGGER.

‖ **Dagesh, daghesh** (dā geʃ), *sb. Heb. Gram.* [med Heb. דגש *dāghēsh*, f. Syriac ܕܓܫ *d'ghash* to prick] A point or dot placed within a Hebrew letter, denoting either that it is doubled (*dagesh forte*), or that it is not aspirated (*dagesh lene*).

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* B, *B* very often is sounded like the Hebrew ב when it is in the middest of a word without daggesh. 1749 B MARTIN *Duct. Introd Eng Tongue* 9 If any of the aspirated letters has the point (call'd Dagesh) in them, they are then pronounced without the H 1834 A WILLIS *Hebr Gram* 5 A point is sometimes inserted in the middle of a consonant affecting the pronunciation, and called Dagesh or Mappik

Hence **Da gesh** *v trans*, to mark with a dagesh. Also **Da'gessate** *v.*, **Da gessate, -ated** *pa. pple*

1751 WESLEY *Wks* (1872) XIV 156 In some Verbs the middle Radical is dageshed 1871 BOLTON tr *Delitzsch's Psalms* II. 259 *note*, The dageshing of the opening mute of the following word.

Da·ggar. *dial.* 'An old term for a dog-fish' (Smyth, *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867)

a 1728 KENNETT cited by HALLIWELL

†**Dagged,** *ppl. a.*[1] *Obs.* [f. DAG *v.*[1]]

1. Of a garment: Having the margin cut into long pointed projections; jagged, slashed.

c 1386 [see DAG *v.*[1] 1] *c* 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 200 Undir hire daygyd hood of green 1523 [see DAG *v.*[1] 1] [1884 *Pall Mall G.* 'Extra' 24 July 28/2 The costume is all dagged and slashed into the shape of leaves and flowers]

2 Clogged with dirt, daggled.

1484, *a* 1529, 1661 [see DAG *v.*[1] 2]

Dagged, *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial* [f DAG *v.*[4]] Wet with dew, drizzling rain, or a sprinkling of anything b. *slang* Drunk.

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn* lxviii 11 My Bee's aloft, and daggit full of skill It getts corn drink, sen Grissall toke the bed 1745 FRANKLIN *Drinker's Dict* Wks 1887 II 23 He's dagg'd 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Dagged*, tipsy. *North*

Dagger (dæ·gəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4– **dagger**, also 4–5 **daggere**, *Sc.* **dagare, 5 daggare**, 5–6 **dager, dagar, daggar, 6 dagard** [Related to F. *dague* (Sp, It. *daga*) dagger, and to DAG *v* 2

No such form is known in Old French Med L. shows *daggarius, -arium, -erus, -ardum* (see Du Cange), app from English, so that the form *dagger* appears to be really of English formation (?f. DAG *v* 2, of which however only later instances are known) If the form *daggard* could be assumed as the original, the word might be an augmentative in *-ard* of F *dague*, but, though *extracto cultello daggardo* occurs in Walsingham, 15th c. (Du Cange), the forms *daggarum* and *dagger* are of earlier appearance and better supported.]

1. A short stout edged and pointed weapon, like a small sword, used for thrusting and stabbing.

[*a* 1375 *Fragm Vetusta* xxiv. in *Sc Acts* (1844) I 388 Habeat equum, hauberkion, capilum de ferro, ensem, et cultellum qui dicitur *dagare* *Ibid.* Habeat archum et sagittas, et daggarium et cultellum] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 113 He baar on that oother syde a gay daggere [*rime* spere] —*Pard T* 502 And with thy daggere [*so 4 MSS*, 3 dagger] looke thou do the same 1440 *Promp Parv* 111 Daggare, to steke wythe men, *pugio* 1463 *Paston Lett* No 466 II 126 The same dager he slewe hym with 1535 *Bury Wills* (1850) 127 W[t] my dagard 1602 SHAKS *Jul C* III. ii 157, I feare I wrong the Honourable men, Whose Daggers haue stabb'd Cæsar 1605 — *Macb* I iii 33 Is this a Dagger which I see before me? 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* IV i, Loose thy hold, Or I will plant my dagger in thy breast 1866 KINGSLEY *Hereward* III 88 'You have a dagger in your hand!' said he

†b *Ale dagger, alehouse dagger* see ALE, B II

Dagger of lath the weapon worn by the 'Vice' in the old 'Moralities' *Obs*

1592 NASHE *P Penilesse* (Shaks Soc) 40 All you that will not weare ale-house daggers at your backes 1596 SHAKS *1 Hen IV*, II iv 151 A Kings Sonne? If I do not beate thee out of thy Kingdome with a dagger of Lath Ile neuer weare haire on my face more 1602 — *Twel N* IV ii 136 Like to the old vice Who with dagger of lath, in his rage and his wrath, Cries ah ha, to the diuell

2 Phr. *Daggers' drawing* (fig.) the commencement of open hostilities *At* (or *to*) *daggers' drawing*, now *at daggers drawn*. on (or to) the point of fighting or quarrelling, in a state of open hostility. Also (rarely) *at daggers' points*

At daggers drawn is found in 1668, but becomes usual only in 19th c

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* 12 a, They among themselues are wont to bee at daggers drawing 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist.* 267 That countrie was at defiaunce and daggers drawing with the lande of Græcia 1652 J WADSWORTH tr *Sandoval's Civ Wars Sp* 19 The Grandees of the Court were com almost to daggers drawing 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis Quev* (1708) 214 Upon this Point, were they at Daggers-drawn with the Emperor *a* 1735 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett* VII, A quarrel in a tavern, where all were at daggers-drawing 1801 MAR EDGEWORTH *Castle Rackrent*, Three ladies talked of for his second wife, all at daggers drawn with each other 1837 LADY L. STUART in *Lady M W Montagu's Lett* (1893) I 104 Both these ladies inherited such imperial spirit, as to insure daggers drawing as soon as it should find opportunity to display itself 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* III xviii. 36 You will be at daggers-drawing with every order of persons in the town. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* (Househ. ed) 395/1 Five minutes hence we may be at daggers' points 1870 R. B. BROUGH *Marston Lynch* xxiv 257 Was Marston still at daggers drawn with his rich uncle?

3 *fig* Something that wounds or afflicts grievously.

1596 SHAKS *Merch V* III i 115 Thou stick'st a dagger in me, I shall neuer see my gold againe. 1605 — *Macb* II. iii 45 Where we are there's Daggers in mens Smiles. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* II, This was to me Daggers 1800 MRS HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* III. 240 Every word he spoke was a dagger to her heart

b *To speak* or *look daggers* · to speak so as to wound, to speak or look fiercely, savagely, or angrily.

1602 SHAKS *Ham* III ii 414, I will speake Daggers to her, but vse none. 1622 MASS & DEKKER *Virg Mart* IV i, And do thine eyes shoot daggers at that man That brings thee health? 1833 MARRYAT *P Simple* III, Lord Privilege . looked daggers at me. 1839 H AINSWORTH *Jack Sheppard* iv, A glance which was meant to speak daggers.

†4 *fig* (*contempt.*) A bravo, braggadocio *Obs*

1597 *1st Pt Return fr. Parnass* I i 289 Soothe upp this . ingrosser of cringers this great hilted dagger! *Ibid* IV. i 1236 This bracchidochio . this meere rapier and dagger.

†5 A bayonet. (See BAYONET 1, 2.) *Obs*

1688 CAPT J S *Art of War* 27 Draw your Daggers. Fix them in your Musquet.

6. a The upright piece of wood nailed to the bars in the middle of a rail or gate b. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1641 BEST *Farm Bks* (Surtees) 15 A dagger, which goeth straight downe the middle of the spelles, and is nayled to each spell *c* 1850 *Rudim Navig.* (Weale) 113 *Dagger*, a piece of timber that faces on to the poppets of the bilge-ways, and crosses them diagonally, to keep them together The plank that secures the heads of the poppets is called the dagger plank The word 'dagger' seems to apply to anything that stands diagonally or aslant

†7. The horn of a young stag; = DAG *sb* 3 1. *Obs*

1616 SURFL & MARKH *Country Farme* 684 The second yeare they haue their first hornes, which are called daggers.

8 *Printing.* A mark resembling a dagger (†), used for marginal references, etc: also called *obelisk*. *Double dagger*: a mark having each end like the hilt of a dagger (‡), similarly used

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Dagger* a Mark in Printing (†) 1770 *Hist Printing* 259 The Obelisk, or long Cross, erroneously called the single Dagger. The Double Dagger. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl* II viii (ed 2) 166 Those that are certainly not indigenous being indicated by a little dagger (†) placed before the name.

9. A collector's name of moths of the genus *Acronycta* having a black dagger-like or ψ-like mark near the anal angle of the fore wings.

1832 J. RENNIE *Conspectus Butterf & Moths* 79 The *Dark Dagger* appears in June 1862 E NEWMAN *Brit Moths* 249, I do not know why this insect [*Acronycta tridens*] is called the 'Dark Dagger' it is no darker than the 'Gray Dagger' [*A Psi*].

10 *pl.* Applied locally to various plants with long sword-like leaves, as Sword-grass (*Poa aquatica*), Water-flag (*Iris Pseudacorus*), etc

1847–78 HALLIWELL., *Daggers*, sword-grass *Somerset.* 1882 *Devonsh. Plant-n* (E D S), *Daggers, Iris Pseudacorus*, and *I fætidissima*. The name evidently has reference to the sword-like flags or leaves

†11 The name of a celebrated tavern in Holborn *c* 1600 (Nares), hence *attrib* as in *dagger-ale, -frumety, -pie. Obs.*

1576 GASCOIGNE *Diet Droonkardes* (N), But we must have March beere, dooble dooble beere, dagger-ale, Rhenish 1602 DEKKER *Satiromastix* in Hawkins *Orig. Eng Drama* III 115 (N) Good den, good coosen When shall we eat another Dagger-pie 1610 B JONSON *Alch* I i, My lawyer's clerk, I lighted on last night, In Holborn, at the Dagger *Ibid* V ii, Her grace would have you eat no more Woolsack pies, Nor Dagger frumety.

12 *Comb*, as *dagger-blade, -hilt, -stab, -work*; *dagger-like, -proof* adjs.; †**dagger-ale** (see 11), †**dagger-cheap** *a*, very cheap, 'dirt-cheap'; †**dagger-frumety** (see 11), **dagger-grass**, ? = sword-grass (see 10); **dagger-knee** (*Naut.*), see quot; †**dagger-man,** a man who carries a dagger, a bravo; †**dagger-money,** 'a sum of money formerly paid to the justices of assize on the northern circuit to provide arms against marauders' (Ogilvie); †**dagger-pie** (see 11), **dagger-piece** (*Naut*) = sense 6 b; **dagger-plank** (*Naut.*), see quot. under 6 b; **dagger-plant,** a plant of the genus *Yucca*, also called *Adam's needle*, having sharp-edged and pointed leaves; **dagger-wood** (*Naut.*) = sense 6 b

1562 *Act 5 Eliz* c 7 § 3 *Dagger blades, Handles, Scabbards. 1592 BP ANDREWES *Serm Christ's Tempt* VI (1843) V 546 We set our wares at a very easy price, he [the devil] may buy us even *dagger-cheap, as we say 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I 262 These tracks were sometimes lost in high *dagger-grass 1676 GREW *Anat Plants* Lect IV II § 18 Crystals figur'd crossways like a *Dagger-Hilt *c* 1850 *Rudim Navig* (Weale) 114 Any straight hanging knees, not perpendicular to the side of the beam, are in general termed *dagger-knees 1603 SHAKS *Meas for M* IV III 16 Mr Starue-Lackey the Rapier and *dagger man. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Dagger-piece*, or *Dagger-wood*, a timber or plank that faces on to the poppets of the bilge-ways, and crosses them diagonally, to keep them together. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Dagger plant, a name for *Yucca* 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 220 The road was bordered by hedges of cactus and dagger-plants 1892 BARING-GOULD *Roar of Sea* II xxix. 141 Miss Travisa cast a glance at her niece like a *dagger-stab. 1890 MICHAEL FIELD *Tragic Mary* I i 7, I never saw such *dagger-work . As that which pierced him Six and fifty wounds!

Da·gger, *v.* [f. prec sb]

1 *trans.* To stab with a dagger.

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem* (1821) 36 When Democrasians dagger the crown. 1806 *Naval Chron.* XV 453 Rackstraw was daggered, and died immediately. 18. A. SUTHERLAND *Tales of Pilgrim, Brigand of Loire*, He was in no danger of being daggered.

2 *Printing.* To mark with a dagger (†).

1875 FURNIVALL in *Thynne's Animadv* Introd. 37 *note*, The dishes chang'd in the list are daggerd

Hence **Da ggering** *vbl. sb.*, stabbing with a dagger; *ppl a*, stabbing, fatal.

1694 WESTMACOTT *Script Herb* (1695) 214 Every Month produces sad and fatal Instances of its [Brandy's] daggering force 1830 *Blackw Mag* XXVII 55 The screaming and daggering and death-rattling

Daggered (dæ·gəɹd), *a.* [f. DAGGER + -ED.]

1 Armed with a dagger.

c 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) xii 137 Now swerded, now daggered, and in alle manere gyses. 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig Musings*, The dagger'd Envy. *c* 1830 BEDDOLS *Poems, Boding Dreams*, A daggered hand beside the bed.

2. Stabbed or wounded with a dagger.

1604 DEKKER *Hon Whore* Wks II. 38 How many Gallants have drunke healths to me, Out of their dagger'd armes.

3 *Printing.* Marked with a dagger.

Daggeswayne, var. DAGSWAIN *Obs.*

Dagging (dæ·gɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* Now *dial.* [f. DAG *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb DAG; clogging with dirt, *esp.* of the wool about the hinder parts of a sheep, in *pl.* (*concr.*) = DAG-LOCKS.

1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict*, *Dibyl*, daggyng. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 197 Keeping them from cold in Winter, dagging in Summer. 1890 F. T. ELWORTHY (*in letter*), In Kent these clots of dung which are apt to..stick to the wool around the tails of sheep, with the wool attached, are called 'daggings'.

Daggle (dæ·g'l), *v.* Also 6 **daggyll**, 6–7 **dagle.** [Frequentative of DAG *v*[1] sense 2 · associated in its sense-development with DABBLE and DRAGGLE and perhaps with DAG *v* 4]

1. *trans.* To clog with wet mud, to wet and soil a garment, etc, by trailing it through mud or wet grass.

1530 PALSGR 594/1 You shall daggyll your clothes, *vous crotterez vos habillemens*. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 566 Daglit in weit richt claggit was his weid 1611 COTGR., *Crotter*. to dagle, bedurtie. 1660 T GOUGE *Chr. Directions* xv. (1831) 85 As a long coat is in greater danger to be daggled than a short one 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, *Daggle*.. to bemire

b. In later use, chiefly said of the effect of wet: To wet by splashing or sprinkling See DAG *v* 4

1805 SCOTT *Last Minst* I xxix, The warrior's very plume Was daggled by the dashing spray 1862 MISS YONGE *Countess Kate* VIII (1880) 81 The pretty soft feather had been daggled in the wet.

2. To drag or trail about (through the mire).

1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* v. i, After you have been daggling yourself abroad for prey you come sneaking hither for a crust, do you? 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* VIII, I have been daggled to and fro the whole day.

3 *intr.* To walk in a slovenly way (through mud or mire); to drag or trail about. Cf. DRAGGLE.

1705 VANBRUGH *Confed* I. ii, Then, like a dutiful son, you may daggle about with your mother, and sell paint 1735 POPE *Prol Sat* 225, I ne'er like a puppy daggled through the town To fetch and carry sing-song up and down 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss*, *Daggle* v 1, to trail in the dirt 1876 *Whitby Gloss* s v *Daggling*, 'Trailing and daggling', said of a person walking in a shower

†**Da'ggle,** *sb Obs. rare* [f prec. vb.] A clot or spot of wet mud, as on a daggled garment

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp Dict*, *Carpas*, daggles of durt, spots of durt

Daggled (dæ g'ld), *ppl a* [f DAGGLE *v* + -ED 1.] Having the skirts clogged or splashed with dirt or wet, bespattered, bemired

1607 *Barley-Breake* (1877) 21 What dagled mayd with payle. 1638 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc) 140 Fringe with gold your daggl'd tails 1727 SWIFT *Poems, City Shower*, To shops in crowds the daggled females fly. 1742 MRS DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 193 Caught in a smart shower of rain, [we] came home in a fine daggled condition

b. *Comb.* †**Daggled-tail** *a* = DAGGLE-TAILED

1708 SWIFT *Agst. Abol Christianity*, Shocked at the sight of so many daggled-tail parsons

Daggle-tail (dæ g'l,tē'l), *sb Obs.* exc. *dial* A person (*esp.* a woman) whose garments are bemired by being trailed over wet ground; an untidy woman, slut, slattern Now DRAGGLE-TAIL.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron* III 1098/2 Vpon their ioining with the queens soldiors, the one part could not be discerned from the other, but onelie by the mire and durt which stacke vpon their garments wherefore the crie on the queenes part was, •Downe with the daggle tailes. 1674–91 RAY *S & E. C Words* 95, *Daggle-tail* a Woman that hath dabbled her Coats with Dew, Wet or Dirt 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss*, *Daggle-tail*, a slut 'Doll Daggle-teel'

Daggle-tailed (dæ g'l,tē'ld), *a. Obs.* exc *dial* Having the skirts splashed by being trailed over wet ground, untidy, slatternly (Usually of a woman.) Now DRAGGLE-TAILED.

1573 G HARVEY *Letter-bk* (Camden) 125 A nobeler witt Then that daggiltayld skitt. 1824 SCOTT *St Ronan's* XXXIII, To make love to some daggletailed soubrette

Daggling (dæ'glɪŋ), *vbl sb* [-ING 1] **a** The action of the verb DAGGLE, q v †**b** *concr.* = DAGGING (*obs*)

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas Fr Tong*, *Crottes*, daglings 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV vi. 100 To prevent the dangling down, and dagling of so long garments

Da'ggling, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That daggles· see the verb

1562 PHAER *Æneid* VIII Z iij b, A she wolfe downe was layed, and next her dugs two goodly twins, Two daggling sucking boies 1611 COTGR, *Crottes*, durt, filth, mire, dagling stuffe, etc 1705 VANBRUGH *Confed* I ii, Who is this good woman, Flippanta? An old daggling cheat, who hobbles about to bubble the ladies of their money

Da'ggly, *a. dial.* [f DAGGLE + -Y]

1869 *Lonsdale Gloss*, *Daggly*, wet, showery. 1887 *S Cheshire Gloss.*, *Daggly*, wet, dewy 'It was daggly i' th' mornin''

Daggysweyne, var DAGSWAIN, *Obs.*

Dagh(e, obs. form of DOUGH.

Daghesh, Daghyng: see DAGESH, DAWING.

Dag-lock. [f DAG *sb* 1 3 + LOCK.] *pl.* Locks of wool clotted with dirt about the hinder parts of a sheep

1623 *Althorp MS* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) p xlv, To 12 women 2 daies washing dag-loakes 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No 6264/2 Frauds are committed by winding in Fleeces, Locks, Tail-Locks, Sheer-Locks, Dagg-Locks 1799 W. PITT in *Commun Board Agric.* II. 464 A very small proportion of breechings or daglocks. 1805 LUCCOCK *Nat Wool* 223 The bundles contained a quantity of dag-locks, of wool from dead sheep. 1881 *Leicestersh Gloss*, *Dag-locks*, the long locks of wool about a sheep which *dag* in the dirt when the animal lies down, etc

Dagman: see DAG *sb* 2 2.

Dago (dē'gō). *U S* [Supposed to be a corruption of *Diego* a Spanish equivalent of James: applied as a generic proper name to Spaniards] A name originally given in the south-western section of the United States to a man of Spanish parentage; now extended to include Spaniards, Portuguese, and Italians in general.

1888 *American* 18 July (Farmer), The shrimps are caught by Dagos 1890 *N. Y. Nation* (25 Sept.) LI 237/1 Mr Reed makes no effort to conceal his contempt for this proposition to trade with a lot of 'Dagoes', as he calls them.

‖ **Dagoba** (dā gobă) [ad. Singhalese *dāgaba* — Pāli *dhātugabbho*:—Skr. *dhātu-garbha* relic-receptacle (Yule). Also adopted as *dhagope, daghope, dhagob, dagop*, from the form of the name in the Mōgadhī dialect of south Behār]

In Buddhist countries, a *tope* or dome-shaped monumental structure containing relics of Buddha or of some Buddhist saint.

1806 SALT *Caves of Salsette* in *Trans Lit Soc Bombay* (1819) I. 47 (Y) In this irregular excavation are left two dhagopes, or solid masses of stone bearing the form of a cupola. 1855 YULE *Mission to Ava* (1858) 35 (Y) The bluff knob-like dome of the Ceylon dagobas 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Sept. 6/1 Mdme Blavatsky's dagoba is to be built of pink sandstone from Rajpootanah.

†**Da'gon** 1. *Obs* Also dagoun. [? related to DAG *sb.*1] A piece (of cloth).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Somp. Tale* 43 Or gif us A dagoun of your blanket, leeve dame. 1486 *Bk St Albans* B v a, Take a dagon or pece of Rough blanket vnshorn

‖ **Dagon** 2 (dē'gŏn) [a L *Dagon*, a. Gr. Δαγών, a. Heb דָּגוֹן *dāgōn* 'little fish, dear little fish', f. דָּג *dāg* fish]

The national deity of the ancient Philistines; represented with the head, chest, and arms of a man, and the tail of a fish **b** *transf* An idol, or object of idolatrous devotion

1382 WYCLIF *Judg* XVI. 23 The princis of Philistiens camen to gidre in oon, for to offre oostis of greet worship to Dagon, her god. *a* 1572 [see DAD *v* 1] 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I 462 Dagon his Name, Sea Monster, upward Man And downward Fish 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol* (1867) 440 Though the Roman synagogue join force to subtlety in the advancement of their dagon 1868 STANLEY *Script Portr* 89 The head was deposited (probably at Ashdod) in the temple of Dagon

c A term of reproach to a man

1500–20 DUNBAR *Flyting* 66 3e, dagone, dowbart. [Cf DOGONE in *'Tua Marvit Wemen* 457]

Hence **Da'gonals** *sb pl nonce-wd* (after *bacchanal*), rites or orgies in honour of Dagon

1614 T ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 5 A Banket worse then Jobs children's; or the Dagonals, of the Philistins, (like the Bacchanals of the Moenades)

†**Da'gswain.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 **dagswaynne, daggysweyne,** 6 **daggeswayne, -swanne, dagswayne, -swain** [Etymology obscure. the first part has been associated with DAG *sb.*1 (cf description in quot. 1519)· cf also DAGON 1] A coarse coverlet of rough shaggy material

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 3610 Dubbyde with dagswaynnes dowblede they seme *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 112 Daggysweyne, *lodix.* 1519 HORMAN *Vulg* 167 b, My bedde is couered with a daggeswayne· and a quylte Some dagswaynys haue longe thrummys and iaggs on bothe sydes. some but on one 1547 BOORDE *Introd Knowl* v (1870) 139 Symple rayment doth serue us full well; Wyth dagswaynes and roudges we be content. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. XII (1877) I 240 Our fathers and we haue lien full oft vpon straw pallets vnder couerlets made of dagswain or hop-harlots (I vse their owne termes)

Da'g-tailed, *a* [f. DAG *sb* 1] Having the wool about the tail clotted with dirt (Cf DAG *sb* 1 3, DAG-LOCK.)

1597–8 BP HALL *Sat* V. 1 116 To see the dunged foldes of dag-tayled sheepe

Dague, var of DAG *sb* 3

Daguerreotype (dăge rŏtəip), *sb.* Also **da-guerrotype** [a F. *daguerréotype*, f. *Daguerre* name of the inventor + TYPE]

1. One of the earliest photographic processes, first published by Daguerre of Paris in 1839, in which the impression was taken upon a silver plate sensitized by iodine, and then developed by exposure to the vapour of mercury †**b** The apparatus used for this process (*obs*). **c** A portrait produced by this process.

1839 *Athenæum* 26 Jan 69 The newly invented machine, which is to be called the Daguerotype 1839 E FITZGERALD *Lett* I 53 Perhaps you are not civilized enough to know what Daguerreotype is. 1849 THACKERAY *Lett* 14 Sept, I am going to give you a daguerreotype of myself 1875 *Vogel's Chem Light* II 14 The little pictures that were called daguerreotypes from their inventor.

†**2.** *fig* An exact representation or description *Obs* (since the daguerreotype itself has yielded to improved photographic processes).

1850 WHIPPLE *Ess & Rev* II 351 The masquerade at Ranelagh, and the scene at Vauxhall are daguerreotypes of manners 1866 DOOLITTLE (*title*), Social Life of the Chinese a Daguerreotype of Daily Life in China.

3. *attrib*

1841 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1872) VI 212 Contemporary Daguerreotype delineator. 1845 *Athenæum* 22 Feb 202 Daguerréotype plates 1858 J MARTINEAU *Stud Chr.* 234 From which it must be copied, with daguerreotype exactitude, into every disciple's mind

Dague'rreotype, *v* [f prec. sb]

1. *trans* To photograph by the daguerreotype process

1849 C BRONTE *Shirley* VII 80 A head, that daguerreotyped in that attitude would have been lovely 1867–77 G F. CHAMBERS *Astron* VII. VII 707 The sensitive silver compounds used in Daguerreotyping

†**2** *fig* To represent or describe with minute exactitude *Obs.*

1839 E FITZGERALD *Lett* (1889) I 53 All Daguerreotyped into the mind's eye 1861 J G SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* XIII 706 That daguerreotyping power which he possesses beyond any other writer of the time.

So **Dague rreotyper,** = *daguerreotypist.* **Daguerreoty'pic** (-tɪ pɪk), **-ty pical** *adjs*, relating to the daguerreotype process **Dague rreotypism** (*nonce-wd*), minute exactness as of a daguerreotype. **Dague rreotypy** (-təɪpɪ), the daguerreotype process, the art of taking daguerreotypes **Dague'rreotypist** (-təɪpɪst), a photographer who uses this

1864 WEBSTER, *Daguerreotyper* 1840 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev.* Wks 1886 XXIII 156 Mr Maclise has a daguerréotypic eye 1854 J SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ Sc* Chem 91 The language of Daguerreotypic art 1840 *Fraser's Mag* XXI 729 Painted with a daguerréotypical minuteness 1846 RUSKIN *Mod Paint* I. II I VII § 30 He professes nothing but coloured Daguerreotypeism 1841 EMERSON *Lect*, *Times* Wks. (Bohn) II 251 Whilst the Daguerreotypist, with camera-obscura and silver plate, begins now to traverse the land 1853 *Chamb. Jrnl* XX. 79 There is something new in daguerreotypy

‖ **Dahabeeyah, -biah** (dāhăbī yă) Also -beeah, -bieh, -beiah [Arab ذهبيّة *ðahabīyah* lit 'the golden', f ذهب *ðahab* gold· name of the gilded state barge of the Moslem rulers of Egypt.] A large sailing-boat, used by travellers on the Nile

1877 A B EDWARDS *Up Nile* Pref 12 The Dahabeeyah hired by the European traveller, reproduces in all essential features the painted galleys represented in the tombs of the kings 1890 SAYCE in *Trans Lanc & Cheshire Antiq Soc* VII 4 Coming down the Nile in a dahabiah.

†**Dahet, dathet.** *Obs.* Forms: 3–4 **dahet, dapet, (dayet), dapeit, dathait, dapeheit, daipat, dait, dai.** [a OF *dahet, dehet*, usually *dehé, dahé, daé, deé*, also *dehait, dahait*; in pl. *dehez, dahez, daez, dehaiz*, 'misfortune, mischief, evil, curse', used only in imprecations.

As to the OF, word, see M. Gaston Paris in *Romania* (1889) 469 He shows it to be distinct from OF. *deshait* evil disposition or condition, sorrow, woe, etc, and suggests the meaning 'God's hate', in primitive Merovingian French **den hat* In English, the primary *dahet* is very rare; the usual *dapet, datheit, dathet* are difficult to account for, unless they represent the OF phrase *da(h)et ait, daat ait*, or in pl *dahez, daez, daaz ait*, just as in OF. itself M. Paris explains *dehait, dahait*, from the running together of *dehé ait* Apparently, the phrase being thus taken for the simple word, the verb had to be added anew, as in OF. *dehait ait* ' ME *dapet haue*! In Robert of Brunne written *dapet* with dotted *þ*, printed by Hearne as dotted *y*]

[=OF *dehet ait, dehait ait*] **a** In the construction *dahet have, dathet have*: = May (he, etc) have misfortune! a mischief, curse, damnation be to .

a 1250 *Owl & Night* 99 Dahet habbe that ilke best, That fuleth his owe nest *c* 1290 *S Eng Leg* I *Beket* 1884 Dapeheit habbe þat so atstonde so folliche *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag* (W) 2395 Datheit haue thou Al to loude thou spak thi Latin! *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 143 Dayet haf his lip, & his nose þerby.

b without *have* [so OF. *dehait, dahait*]· A curse upon!

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I *Beket* 2036 Dapeit alle þat it seide! *c* 1308 *Sat People Kildare* XIV. in *E E P* (1862) 155 Dapeit 3ur curteisie, 3e stinkeþ al þe strete. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 95 A Breton (dayet his nose) for Roberd þider sent

c. followed by relative clause [so OF. *daha ait qui, dahait qui*]

c 1300 *Beket* (Percy Soc) 2072 Daithat hit so sede. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 300 Dapeit hwo it hire yeue *c* 1300 *Seyn Julian* 202 Dait þat him wolde bymene *Ibid* 134 Dai þat wolde him biseche *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 167 Dayet þat þerof rouht, his was alle þe gilt.

† The following is prob a mere coincidence· cf *dash it!*

1875 *Lanc Gloss*, *Dathit* (Furness), *interj.* a mild curse on making a mishap

Dahlia (dā'lĭă, properly dā liă) [Named 1791 in honour of *Dahl*, a Swedish botanist]

1 A genus of Composite plants, natives of Mexico, introduced into Europe in 1789, and commonly cultivated in gardens.

In the wild plant the flowers are 'single' with a dull scarlet ray and yellow disk, in the cultivated forms the varieties of colour are very numerous, and the 'double' varieties are distinguished by the remarkable regularity of their flowers, in which florets of the ray completely cover the disk

1804 *Curtis's Bot. Mag* XIX 762 Of the genus Dahlia there are three species described by Cavanilles 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Her Honeymoon* IX, A double dahlia delights the eye 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn*, *Student's Tale* 182 Among the dahlias in the garden walk

b *Blue dahlia: fig* something impossible or unattainable (no blue variety of the dahlia having been produced by cultivation).

1880 *Daily News* 17 Dec. 5/4 Whether the colonisation of Gilead be a blue dahlia or not

2. Name for a particular shade of red.

1846 *Art Union Jrnl* Jan 26 Their Mazarine blue, their puce, their dahlia, their Turkey red, or their azure 1892 *Pall Mall G* 29 Sept 1/3 One of the many ugly shades that are to be worn this season is dahlia

Dahlin (dā'lɪn) *Chem* [f DAHLIA + -IN.] A name for INULIN from the tubers of the dahlia.

1826 HENRY *Elem Chem.* II 326 *Dalhine* This substance was extracted by Layen from the bulbs of the Dalhia. 1882 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Dahlia* The roots of the several species are eaten when cooked, and supply Dahlin

Dai, Daiblet · see DAY, DABLET.

Daidle (dē'l d'l), *sb. Sc.* A pinafore. Hence **Dai dlie, -ey** (diminutive).

17 *Jacobite Relics* (1819) I 7 Jenny [shall have] the sark of God For—petticoat, dishclout, and daidle 1833 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* V. (1849) 23, I was a wee chap with a daidley

Daidle (dē'·d'l), *v Sc.* and *north. dial* [app. Sc. form of DADDLE *v.*] *intr.* To move or act slowly or in a slovenly manner, to saunter, loiter. Chiefly in *pres. pple.* = loafing, idling, lazy, slovenly. (Cf DAWDLE)

1808 in JAMIESON. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XVII, He's but a daidling coward body *Sc. Proverb*, A primsie damsel makes a daidlin' dame

Daie, obs. form of DAY

Daigh, Sc. form of DOUGH.

Daign, obs. form of DEIGN.

Daiker (dē·kər), *v. Sc* [?a F *décorer* to decorate, adorn] *trans* To set in order

1820 *Blackw. Mag* Sept 652 (Jam s v. *Daiker*) Say Madge Mackittrick's skill has failed her in daikering out a dead dame's flesh 1880 MRS L B WALFORD *Troubl Daus.* I ii 31 Your room will be daikeit by the time it's wanted

Daiker see DACKER

Dail(e, obs. form of DALE, DEAL

Dai·liness. *rare* [f DAILY *a* + -NESS] The quality of being daily, daily occurrence, etc.

1607 HIERON *Wks* I 135 There are very few duties of religion, but the scripture speaks of the dailines of them *a* 1670 HACKET *Chr Consolations* II (1840) 19 The dailiness of sin must be bewailed with the dailiness of sorrow

Daill, obs. Sc form of DALE.

Daily (dē·lɪ), *a* (*sb*) Forms: 5–8 dayly, 6 daylie, dailie, (*Sc.* dalie), 6– daily. [OE. *dæglīc* (in the compounds *twádæglīc, þrēodæglīc*, happening once in two or three days) = OHG *tagalīh, dagalīh*, ON *daglīgr*, an ancient derivative of WGer. *dag*, OE *dæg* day see -LY[1]. The ordinary OE. word was *dæghwamlīc*, in 12th c *dēihwanlīch.*]

1. Of or belonging to each day; occurring or done every day; issued or published every day (or every week-day).

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI 1291 For dayly mess, and heryng off confessioun 1526 TINDALE *Matt* VI 11 Geve vs this daye oure dayly breade 1553 EDEN *Treat Newe Ind* (Arb) 7 Proued by dayly experience 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* v. 13 Fulfill your workes, your dayly taskes 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf Hist Soc.) III 153 A Daily paper comes out call'd The Spectator 1862 LD BROUGHAM *Brit Const.* IV. 62 The daily labour to gain their daily bread

b with agent-nouns, as in *daily waiter*, one who waits daily (a title of certain officers of the Royal household).

1568 E TILNEY *Disc. Marriage* C], A daylie gamester, a common blasphemer 1642 *Brass in Weybridge Church* (*N & Q.* 1 Oct 1892), Here lieth the body of Humphry Dethick Esq who was one of his Maties Gent Vshers (dayly Waiter) 1725 *Lond Gaz* No 5300/4 Sir William Oldes, to be his Majesty's first Gentleman Usher, Daily Waiter and Black Rod *Mod* A daily visitor to the well

†2. Of the present day; belonging to the present time. *Obs. rare.*

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 8 Why modern and daily Buildings are so exceedingly Defective

B. *sb* (*ellipt*) A daily newspaper.

1858 *Times* 29 Nov 6/3 Clever weeklies and less clever dailies 1881 *Academy* 26 Mar 234 The foreign correspondent of one of the great dailies.

Daily (dē·lɪ), *adv* Forms: 5–7 dayly, (6 *Sc.* dalie, -y), 6 dailie, 6–7 daylie, 7– daily. [f. DAY + -LY[2]. The OE word was *daghwamlīce*] Every day, day by day Often in a looser sense: Constantly, always, habitually

c 1440 *York Myst* XXVI. 9 My desire muste dayly be done 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W deW 1531) 1 b, Wherin dayly & hourly I myght loke, as in a myrour 1635 A STAFFORD *Femin Glory* (1869) 79 With bended knees I dayly beseech God 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 265 ¶ 6, I am informed that this Fashion spreads daily 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 97 Drink daily half a Pint 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* II 75 He continued to offer his advice daily, and had the mortification to find it daily rejected 1885 R BUCHANAN *Annan Water* v, The public waggonette ran daily between Dumfries and Annanmouth

Dai·men, *a. Sc* Also 9 demmin [Origin unknown. In Ayrshire pronounced as *de mmin* (Perh. a apple · cf. Whitby *daum'd out*, dealt out sparingly.)] 'Rare, occasional' (Jam)

1785 BURNS *To a Mouse*, A daimen-icker in a thrave 'S a sma' request. 18[2]1 *Edin Mag* Apr 352 (Jam) At a demmin time I see the Scotchman [Still in use in Ayrshire, as in 'a daimen ane here and there']

Daiment, var. DAYMENT, *Obs*

‖ **Daimio** (dai mɪ,yo) [Japanese, f Chinese *dai* great + *mio, myo* name] The title of the chief territorial nobles of Japan, vassals of the mikado, now abolished

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII 94/1 The nobility or hereditary governors of the provinces and districts are called *Daimio*, or High-named, and *Siomio*, or Well-named. 1875 *N Amer Rev.* CXX 283 The writer has lived in a daimio's capital before, during, and after the abolition of feudalism.

Hence **Dai·miate, Dai mioate, Dai·miote,** the territory or office of a daimio.

1870 *Pall Mall G* 26 Aug 4 Japanese students from all parts of the empire, from the inland daimiotes as well as from the sea-coasts 1882 *Athenæum* 10 June 730/1 The abolition of the Daimioates has elevated the masses of the people [of Japan] from a state of feudal servitude to the condition of free citizens. 1889 *Ibid* 6 Apr 436/1 Old Japanese tenures [of land] no doubt differed considerably in the different daimiates.

‖ **Daimon** (dai mōn), a direct transliteration of Gr *δαίμων* divinity, one's genius or DEMON.

1852 THOREAU *Lett* (1865) 73 It is the same daimon, here lurking under a human eyelid. 1875 E C STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* (1876) 154 The Laureate is his own daimon, —the inspirer and controller of his own utterances

†**Dain,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5 deyne, dene, 6 daine, dayne, deane Syncopated from *dedain*, DISDAIN *sb.*

1. Disdain, dislike, distrust.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1863 þat ay has deyne [*Dublin MS* dene] & dispite at dedis of litill 1591 LYLY *Sappho* v 1 207 Which striketh a deepe daine of that which wee most desire

2 The suffering or incurring of disdain, contumely, ignominy, reproach

?*a* 1500 *MS. St John's Coll Oxon* No 117 fol 123 b (in Maskell *Mon Rit* III 356), Thi beginning of thi lif, care and sorwe, thi fo[r]thliving, traual, and dene, and disese. 15 *Merline* in *Percy Folio* I 444 'Nay, certaine,' said the old queane, 'yee may it doe without deane'

3. Repulsiveness of smell; 'stink, noisome effluvia. Still used in this sense in the west of England' (Nares)

(Quot 1575 taken in this sense by Nares and Halliwell may belong to 2, 1601 may belong to DAIN *adj*)

1575 *Mirr Mag*, *Cordila*, From bowres of heauenly hewe, to dennes of dayne 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XI liii, The breath of Lions hath a very strong deane and stinking smell with it [*animae leonis virus grave*] 1825 BRITTON *Prov Words in Beauties of Wiltsh.* (E D S), *Dain*, infectious effluvia 1847– in HALLIWELL (*Wilts*)

†**Dain,** *a Obs* or *dial rare* Also 6 daine, dane [a OF. **deigne*, Burg *doigne* = F. *digne* worthy of Chaucer's *deyn* under DIGNE *a*]

1. Haughty; reserved, distant, repellent *Sc*

c 1500 DUNBAR *Tua mariit Wemen* 132 Than am I daingerus and dane and dour of my will *Ibid* 253 Thought I dour wes and dane, dispitous and bald *c* 1540 LYNDSAY *Kittеrs Conf.* 6 Bot 3it ane countenance he bure, Degeist, deuote, daine, and demure

2 Repulsive, esp in smell; stinking Cf DIGNE *a.* [Cf DAIN *sb* quot 1601] 1888 *Berkshire Gloss*, *Dain*, tainted, putrid, bad-smelling

†**Dain,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 deyne, 6 dayne Syncopated form of *dedain*, DISDAIN *v*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4579 Owþir 3e gesse at 3e be gods Or deynes with oure dri3tins for þat we þam dere hald 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt & Uplondyshm* (Percy Soc) 6 Youthe dayneth counsayle, scornynge dyscrecyon *a* 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* I Wks. 226/1 She shall have scholars which will dain to be In any other Muse's company *Ibid* III 237/2; IV. 240/1

Dain(e, obs forms of DEIGN.

†**Dai·nful,** *a Obs.* Also 6 deignfull. Syncopated form of *dedainful*, DISDAINFUL.

c 1530 H. RHODES *Bk Nurture* 672 in *Babees Bk* (1868) 100 A busy tongue makes of his friend oft tymes his daynfull Foe 1578 T PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery* in *Heliconia* I 91 Cipres well, with dainful chaung of fraight, Gave thee to drinke infected poyson colde 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* IV lxxxix, Yet tempred so her deignfull lookes alway

†**Daint,** *a.* and *sb Obs.* Also 6 daynt, deint. = DAINTY (of which it appears to be merely a shortened form, or perh. a misreading of the old spelling *dainte, deynte*, etc).

A *adj*

1590 SPENSER *F Q* I x 2 To cherish him with diets daint. *Ibid* II xii 42 Whatever may dayntest fantasy aggrate 1596 *Ibid* IV 1 5 Demeanour daint.

B. *sb*

1633 P FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl*, *The Prize* XXXVII, Excesse or daints my lowly roof maintain not

Hence †**Dai ntly** *adv*, daintily.

1563 SACKVILLE *Mirr Mag*, *Induct* XXXVIII, As on the which full dayntlye would he fare 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict*, *Regaladamente*, gentelie, curteouslie, daintlie

†**Dai·nteous,** *a Obs.* Forms: *α* 4–5 deyn-, dein-, (den-), daynteuous, -vous, (-uos, denty-uous); *β* 4–6 deyn-, 6 dayn-, deinteous. [app. orig. *dayntivous*, f *dayntive* DAINTIVE + -OUS: afterwards altered so as to appear f. *daynte*, DAINTY + -OUS. Cf. BOUNTEOUS, PLENTEOUS] = DAINTY *a.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch T* 470 Ful of instrumentz and of vitaille The moste deynteuous of all Ytaille. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 323 Wiþ gret plente of deynteous mete and drink. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 4196 Itt was my derlynge daynteuous, and fulle dere holdene *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr Gd Manners* (1570) D v, The soure sauce is serued before meat deynteous. 1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm Par Matt.* X 64 This is no daynteouse and delycate profession.

Hence †**Dai nteously** *adv*, daintily

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III 157 Somme men deynteuously norischen hor body 1393 LANGL *P. Pl* C IX. 324 Thenne was þis folke feyn and fedde hunger deynteuosliche [*v r* denteuous, deyntifliche] *a* 1556 CRANMER *Wks.* (Parker Soc) II 194 Yet will they faie daintiously, and lie softly.

Dainteril, var. of DAINTREL *Obs.*, a dainty

Dainteth, -ith (dē·ntɛþ), *sb.* and *a.* Now only *Sc.* Forms: 4–5 dein-, deyn-, dain-, dayn-teth(e, *rarely* -ith(e, -yth, (also den-, dan-, dayen-, dayne-), 8–9 *Sc* daintith, -eth. [a. OF *daintuet, deintuet*:—L. *dignitāt-em*, f. *dignus* worthy: see DAINTY *sb*] A. = DAINTY *sb.*

c 1290 *S Eng Leg.* I *Beket* 1190 Heo bi-gan to serui þis holi man and deintepes [*Percy Soc* l. 1202 deyntés] to him brouȝte *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxv 10 With other he has litill daynteth to dwell *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 463 Sho hade no deintithe to dele with no deire meite *c* 1450 *Bk Curtasye* 527 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 316 Yf any deyntethe in countré be, þo stuarde schewes hit to þo lorde so fre *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Drink Eclogue* Poems (1845) 52 On bien-clad tables Bouden wi' a' the daintiths o' the land. 1820 *Blackw. Mag* VII. 520 Sic daintiths are rare.

†B = DAINTY *a Obs*

c 1430 LYDG. *Chorle & Byrde* lx, A dunghyll Douke as deyntieth as a Snyte. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* lviii 374 (Add. MS) He myght not take of the noble and deynteth metes.

Hence †**Dai·ntethly** *adv*, †**Dai ntethness.**

c 1440 *Gesta Rom* I. 370 (Add MS) Riche men þat etyn and drynkyn deyntethly. *c* 1440 *York Myst* I. 78 Thi dale, lord, es ay daynetethly delande 1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram*, *Delicatezza*, daintethnesse, or delicacie

Daintifica·tion. *nonce-wd* [f. DAINTIFY: see -FICATION] Daintified condition

1780 MAD D'ARBLAY *Diary* Apr, A mighty delicate gentleman all daintification in manner, speech, and dress

†**Dai·ntiful,** *a Obs* [f DAINTY *sb* + -FUL] = DAINTY *a*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 28 There is no lust so deintefull. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4274 A dayntefull diete *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlvi. 184 (Harl. MS) How that he made so gret festes, and hadde so deyntefulle metis

Hence †**Dai ntifully** *adv*, daintily.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl* C. IX 324 (MS G) þis folke . fedde hunger deyntfulliche [*v r* deynteuosliche, deyntifliche]

Daintify (dē·ntɪfəɪ), *v nonce-wd* [See -FY] *trans* To make dainty. Hence **Dai·ntified** *ppl. a.*

1780 MAD D'ARBLAY *Lett* July, My father charges me to give you his kindest love, and not to daintify his affection into respects or compliments 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI 317 A silken cushion—which the daintified animal did not hurt

Daintihood (dē·ntɪhud) *? rare.* Daintiness

1780 MAD D'ARBLAY *Diary* May, Shocking her by too obvious an inferiority in daintihood and *ton*. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag* Jan. 146 Her youth, her daintihood

Daintily (dē·ntɪlɪ), *adv.* [f DAINTY *a* + -LY[2]]

†1. Excellently, finely, handsomely, delightfully

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 723 Dukkes and duzseperes dayntte-hely rydes. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX XXVII 8 Rycht wele arayt and dayntely 1625 BACON *Ess Truth* (Arb) 499 A naked, day-light, that doth not show the masques of the world halfe so Stately, and daintily, as Candlelights 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr* 2 There is no Forrest on Earth so daintily watered, with such great navigable Rivers

2. In a dainty manner, with delicate attention to the palate, personal comfort, etc

c 1340 *Cursor M* 3655 (TRIN) Venisoun Deyntily dizte to his pay *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* XXXVI 145 (Harl MS.) The fleshe is i-fed deyntili 1549 LATIMER *2nd Serm bef Edw VI* (Arb) 52 The rich gloton whych fared well and deyntely euery day. 1588 SHAKS *Tit A* V. III 61 Baked in that Pie, Whereof their Mother daintily hath fed 1647 COWLEY *Mistress*, *Love's Ingratitude* II, And daintily I nourish'd Thee With Idle Thoughts and Poetry 27 BROOME *View Epick Poems* (J.), To sleep well and fare daintily.

3. Delicately, nicely, etc.; elegantly, gracefully, neatly, deftly

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst* III VIII § 1 He was not tenderly & daintily handled. 1592 GREENE *Disput* 1 You tread so daintily on your typtoes. 1654 TRAPP *Comm Ps* XXIII, So daintily hath he struck upon the whole string. 1860 G H K. *Vac Tour* 117 The daintily tripping roe. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) VII. 443 The envoy performed his ungracious task as daintily as he could

†4 Rarely, sparingly *Obs* (Cf DAINTY *a.* 2)

1494 FABYAN *Chron* VII CCXXI 242 To be kept there as a prysoner, where he was so dayntely fed that he dyed for hunger. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb) 65 The Auncients haue one or two examples of Tragy-comedies. But we shall find, that they neuer, or very daintily, match Horn-pypes and Funeralls

Daintiness (dē·ntɪnes). [f DAINTY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being dainty

1 †a The quality of being fine, handsome, delightful, etc *Obs.* in general sense b. Of food: Choiceness, deliciousness

1552 HULOET, Deyntines of meates at a banquet, *lautitia.* 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* IV (1586) 167 In daintinesse and goodnesse of meat, the Hennes may compare with the goose [etc] 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol* (J), It was more notorious for the daintiness of the provision which he served in it, than for the massiness of the dish.

2. Delicate beauty, elegance, gracefulness; neatness, deftness

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I (1725) 106 Leucippe was of a fine daintiness of beauty. 1669 A. BROWNE *Ars Pict* (1675) 19 The grossness, slenderness, clownishness, and daintyness of Bodies 1878 J W. EBSWORTH *Brathwait's Strappado* Introd. 28 There is poetic grace and daintiness of expression in the charming little lyric. 1884 BLACK *Jud Shaks* XXX, The pretty daintinesses of her coaxing.

3. Niceness, fastidiousness, delicacy, scrupulousness (of taste, sensibility, etc).

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm Tim* XXI 250/2 What greter daintinesse doe we make at blasphemies? 1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, V V 45 Daintinesse of eare. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* I, Of sand, Lyme, and clay, Vitruvius hath discoursed without any daintiness 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept 299/1 A certain discrimination, a certain daintiness of choice.

4 Niceness of appetite; fastidiousness with regard to food, personal comfort, etc.; softness.

1530 PALSGR 212/2 Deyntinesse, *friandise.* 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy* I 250 (R.) How rustly may this barbarous and rude Russe condemne the daintinesse and nicenesse of our captaines. 1670 MILTON *Hist Eng.* V (1851) 232 The People .. learnt of the Flemish daintiness and softness. 1836 W IRVING *Astoria* I 78 What especially irritated the captain was the daintiness of some of his cabin passengers They were loud in their complaints of the ship's fare.

†5 Physical delicacy or tenderness *Obs.*

1575 TURBERV *Faulconrie* 229 In these cures of diseases that grow in the eyes there must be great care used because of the dayntinesse of the place

Daintith: see DAINTETH

†**Dai·ntive,** *sb.* and *a. Obs. rare.* In 6 deyntyue. [app a Anglo Fr. **dauntif, -ive*, f. *dainté*: cf OF *bontif, -ive*, f. *bonté.*] = DAINTY *sb.* and *a.*

13 . [see adv. below] 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W 1531) 70 b To taste of his deyntyue delycates *Ibid* 71 [He] fedeth vs with the deyntyues of his owne delycate dysshe.

Hence † **Dai·ntively** *adv* (in 4 *deyntifliche*).
13 *Cursor M* 27904 (Cotton Galba) To 3em metes dayntyuely 1393 LANGL *P Pl* C IX 324 (MS I) Þis folke ..fedde hunger deyntiflıche

† **Dai·ntrel.** *Obs.* Also 6 deintrelle, 7 daintrill, -trill. [Cf OF. *daintier* a tit-bit, a delicacy. The formation is obscure.] A dainty, delicacy.
1575 J STILL *Gamm Gurton* II i, But by thy words, as I them smelled, thy daintrels be not many 1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 240 Neither glut thy selfe with present delicates, nor long after deintrelles hard to be come bye 1625 SIR E HOBY *Curry-combe* 1 7 These dainterils haue layen so long vpon his hands, that I feare me they are scarce sweete 1640 BROME *Spar Garden* III VII, You say I shall fill my belly with this new Daintrill

Dainty (dē·ntı), *sb* Forms· 3–6 deın-, deyn-, dain-, daynte, -ee, (4–5 dayn-, deyntte), 4–6 deın-, deyntie, -y(e, 4–6 *Sc.* dante(e, 6 -ie, 5 dente, 6 denty, -ie, 4–7 daynty(e, -ie, 6–7 daintie, -ye, 4- dainty. [a OF *deintié, daintié, daanté* pleasure, tit bit·—L *dignitātem* worthiness, worth, beauty, f. *dignus* worthy The earlier OF. form was in *-et*, whence DAINTETH.]

†1. Estimation, honour, favour (in which anything is held); esteem, regard; affection, love
a 1225 *Ancr R.* 412 Me let lesse deinte to þinge þet me haueð ofte *c* 1305 *St Dunstan* 35 in *E E P* (1862) 35 For deynte þat he hadde of him he let him sone bringe Bifore þe prince of Engelond 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII 475 Schir eduard. Lufit [him], and held in sic dante 1377 LANGL *P Pl.* B XI 47 Of dowel ne dobet no deyntee me ne þouȝte *c* 1430 LYDG *Bochas* Prol 52 These Poetes Were by olde time had in great deintye With Kinges 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV VIII. 28 Sen ȝonne man, deir sister, the Was wount to cherise, and hald in gret dantie.

†2. Liking or fondness *to do* or *see* anything; delight, pleasure, joy *Obs*
c 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 5 in *E E P* (1862) 233 Þei haue no deynte forto dele With þinges þat bene deuotly made. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII 159 Than all ran in-to gret dantee The Erll of Murreff for till se *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T* 41 Euery wight hath deyntee to chaffare With hem *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* I. XIII 66 The reeding in the Bible drawith the reders fro loue and deinte of the world. 1508 DUNBAR *Twa maryit wemen* 413 Adew dolour, adew ! my daynte now begynis *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Courte* 337 Trowest thou That I haue deynte to see thee cheryssheđ thus?

†3. Delightful or choice quality; sumptuousness.
a 1300 *Cursor M* 3655 (Cott) Venison þou has him nommen, Wit dainte dight til his be-houe *c* 1300 *K Alis* 7070 They haven seolk, gret plenté, And maken clothis of gret deynté. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 117/1 Dente (K. H P. deynte), *lauticia*

†4. Daintiness; fastidiousness *Obs*
1590 SPENCER *F Q* I II 27 He feining seemely merth, And shee coy lookes · so dainty, they say, maketh derth 1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, IV I 198 Note this the King is wearie Of daintie, and such picking griеuances

†5. *concr* Anything estimable, choice, fine, pleasing or delightful; hence occas, a luxury, rarity (cf. DAINTY *a.* 2). *Obs* exc as in 6
1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc.* 7850 Þare es plenté of dayntes and delice. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 5298 Ware slike a wondire in oure marche of Messedone It ware a daynte to deme 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov & Epigr.* (1867) 51 Plenty is no dainty. 1617 RICH *Irish Hubbub* 47 It was a great dainties . euen amongst their greatest nobility, to see a cloake lined thorow with Veluet *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 439 [He] made such a vent for Welch cottons, that what he found drugs at home, he left dainties beyond the sea 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne, Eng. Hist* 227 Those who can only be allured by the dainties of knowledge

†b. As a term of endearment. (Cf. *sweet*)
1611 B JONSON *Catiline* II 1, There is a fortune comming Towards you, Daintie

6. *esp.* Anything pleasing or delicious to the palate; a choice viand, a delicacy.
c 1300 *Beket* 1202 Heo servede this holi man and of deyntes him brogte 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II 255 Tho was there many a deinte fet And set to-fore hem on the bord *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 117 Delyce, or deyntes, *delicie* 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist* 291 Some whet their teethe upon sugred deinties. 1611 BIBLE *Ps* CXLI 4 Let mee not eate of their dainties. 1794 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* III. II, Your larders hung with dainties. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 305 The cunning caterer still must share The dainties which his toils prepare
fig 1393 GOWER *Conf* III. 26 Suche deinties Wherof thou takest thin herte food 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 59 There be some. to whom sin. is both food and dainties.

†7. Phrase *To make dainty of* (*anything*): to set great store by; hence, to be sparing or chary of; *to make dainty to do* (or *of doing*; also *absol*), to be chary or loth, to scruple *Obs*
1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I III 37 The moste noble Citrus, wherof the Romaines made greate deintie 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm Tim* IX 107/1 They will not make daintie of the name of our Lord Jesus Christe, to worke their subtill and mischeevous practises 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* I. XLVI. (1591) 26 Some made noe dainty to beare any burden 1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul.* I V 21 Which of you all Will now deny to dance? She that makes dainty, She Ile sweare hath cornes *a* 1617 HIERON *Wks* II 492 Shee ranne home and made no dainties of it; all her neighbours were the better for her store *a* 1628 PRESTON *New Cov* (1634) 410 Defer not, make not dainty of applying the promises 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* Matt X 39 Hee that makes so dainty of his life as that he will not expose it to danger 1638 FEATLEY *Struct. Lyndom.* II. 122 We have all reason to make great dainties of the noble confession of. .our Romish adversaries 1649 MILTON *Eikon* 43 If he made so dainty and were so loath to bestow [etc]

†8. As an asseveration. ? =By God's dignity, or honour. *Obs*
1611 TOURNEUR *Ath Trag* II V, S'daintie, I mistooke the place, I miss'd thine eare and hit thy lip

Dainty (dē·ntı), *a* [from prec. sb]

†1 Valuable, fine, handsome; choice, excellent; pleasant, delightful. *Obs.* or *dial* in general sense
c 1340 *Gaw & Gr Knt* 1253 To daly with derely your dayntе wordez. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 168 Full many a deynte hors hadde he in stable. 1526 TINDALE *Rev* XVIII 14 All thynges which were deyntie and had in pryce 1573 TUSSER *Husb* XXXV (1878) 87 More daintie the lambe, the more woorth to be sold 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 389 The daintiest Smells of Flowers, are out of those plants, whose Leaves smell not 1712 STEELE *Spect* No 354 ₱ 1 To hear Country Squires cry, Madam, this is dainty Weather 1826 SCOTT *Old Mort* VI, 'Ay? indeed? a scheme o' yours? that must be a denty ane!' 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss*, *Denty* or *Dentyish*, a weather term, genial, cheering

†2 Precious; hence, rare, scarce. *Obs*
? *a* 1500 *How Plowman lerned Pater-Noster* 28 in Hazl *E P. P* (1864) I. 211 Malte had he plentye, And Martylmas befe to hym was not deyntye 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI XI. 671 The blacke [whorts] are very common but the red are dayntie, and founde but in fewe places 1616 HIERON *Wks* I. 584 If sermons were dainty they would be more esteemed 1677 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep Hist MSS. Comm* App V 37 A rare muffe, but judged to be some dainty squirell skin

3. Pleasing to the palate, choice, delicate.
1382 WYCLIF *Prov* XXI 17 Who looueth deynte metis *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard T* 58 To gete a glotoun deyntee mete and drinke 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 299/1 To eate . costly fishes, and that of the dentiest fashion dressed. 1588 SHAKS *L L L.* I i. 26 Dainty bits Make rich the ribs 1627 MILTON *Vac Exerc* 14 The daintiest dishes shall be serv'd up last. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No 100 ₱ 12 Her house is elegant and her table dainty. 1892 STEVENSON *Wrecker* II, Fine wines and dainty dishes

4. Of delicate or tender beauty or grace; delicately pretty, made with delicate taste.
c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3060 Her chyn With a dympull full derne, daynté to se. 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. V 77 She is estemed, as a deinty derling, beloued of many. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal* June 6 The grassye ground with daintye Daysies dight. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil Wom* IV. 1, Let your gifts be slight and dainty, rather than precious *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* I XXVIII 54 Such a diaphonous pellucid dainty body as you see a Crystall-glasse is 1877 M M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* VII, There stood waiting for her the daintiest of little broughams

5. Of persons, etc Possessing or displaying delicate taste, perception, or sensibility, nice, fastidious, particular, sometimes, over-nice.
1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 357 Fine fellowes, that bee verie deintie and circumspect in speaking 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren* IV. V (1588) 497 Sundry other daintie and nice differences doth M Marrow make 1591 SHAKS 1 *Hen VI*, V. III 38 No shape but his can please your dainty eye 1602 — *Ham* V I 78 The hand of little Employment hath the daintier sense 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III XV, I am somewhat dainty in making a resolution—because when I make it I keep it 1841 LYTTON *Nt & Morn* III II, You must take me as you take the world, without being over-scrupulous and dainty. 1855 H REED *Lect Eng Lit.* III 101 From being too dainty in our choice of words

†b with *of* Particular or scrupulous about (anything), careful, chary, or sparing *of*. *Obs.*
1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 251 Friendes garnished wt learning, & not deintie of their travell 1605 SHAKS *Macb.* II III 150 Let vs not be daintie of leaue-taking, But shift away. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St* V iii 367 The devil not being dainty of his company where he finds welcome

†c with *infin* Disinclined or reluctant (*to do*)
1553 B GILPIN in Strype *Eccl Mem* II XXIII 440 Such as be dainty to hear the poor 1612 SIR R. DUDLEY in *Fortesc. Papers* 7 *note*, I will not bee dainty to make you a partie to my designes.

6. Nice or particular as to the quality of food, comforts, etc.; † luxurious.
a 1533 LD BERNERS *Gold Bk. M Aurel.* (1546) K j b, The heart of a woman is deyntee 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll Treat.* 85 As some daintie guest knowing there is so pleasant fare to com 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 181 You dainty Dames that are so nice, that you will not endure this pleasant Element to blow upon you. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* III. VI V. 521 When men were starving they could not afford to be dainty 1892 STEVENSON *Wrecker* II, I was born with a dainty tooth and a palate for wine.

†7 Delicate (in health or constitution) *Obs*
1562 BULLEYN *Compoundes* 46 a, Thei maie be giuen to drinke to them that aie weake or feable, or as thei call it deintie. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXII. (1887) 94 Whose mother was delicate, daintie, tender, neuer stirring

8 quasi-*adv* Daintily. (*rare*)
1614 BP HALL *Recoll. Treat* 726 You quote Scriptures, tho (to your prayse) more dainty indeede then your fellowes 1671 H M tr *Erasm Colloq.* 72 If rich men shall fare somewhat dainty 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* III 144 So exceedingly fair and dainty wrought.

9. *Comb*, as *dainty-chapped, -eared, -fingered, -mouthed, -tongued, -toothed* adjs
1725 BAILEY *Erasm Colloq.* (1877) 42 (D) You *dainty-chapped fellow, you ought to be fed with hay 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm bef Edw. VI* (Arb) 90 *marg.*, How tender and *deynety eared men of these days be 1713 ROWE *Jane Shore* I 1, This tough impracticable Heart Is govern'd by a *dainty-finger'd Girl 1530 PALSGR 309/2 *Deynty mouthed, *frant.* *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 233 They are so *daintie-Tongued that their Company is too costly. 1577 tr *Bullinger Decades* (1592) 154 Let euery young man bee..not licorish lipped, nor *dainty toothed

† **Dainty** (dē·ntı), *v Obs. rare.* [f. prec sb. or adj] *trans* With *up*. To pamper or indulge with dainties.
1622 H SYDENHAM *Serm Sol Occ* (1637) 108 So that they would nourish, not daintie up the body 1778 MRS THRALE in *Mad D'Arblay's Diary* Sept I 68 She dainties us up with all the meekness in the world

Dair, Dairt, obs forms of DARE, DART.

Dairawe, Daired see DAY-.

‖ **Dairi** (dai·ri). Also 7 **dayro** [Japanese, f Chinese *dai* great + *ri* within] In Japan, properly the palace or court of the Mikado. also a respectful mode of speaking of the mikado or emperor
Hence **Dairi-sama,** *lit* lord of the dairi or palace, an appellation of the Mikado
1662 J DAVIES tr *Mandelslo's Trav E Ind* 184 That great State hath always been govern'd by a Monarch, whom, in their Language they call *Dayro* 1780 *Phil Trans.* LXX App 7 We were not allowed to see the Dairi, or ecclesiastical emperor

Dairy (dē·ərı), *sb.* Forms. 3 deierie, 4 dayerie, dayry, 5 deyery, deyry, 6 deirie, dary, *pl* deyries, dayres, 6–7 deyrie, dayery(e, dery, dayrie, dairie, 7 daery, darie, dayry, 7– dairy [ME *deierie*, etc, f. *deie, deye*, DEY female servant, dairy-maid + *-erie*, -ERY 2, suffix of Romanic origin The *dai-ry* is thus the place where the function of the *dey* is performed. cf. *dey-woman, -house*]

1. A room or building in which milk and cream are kept, and made into butter and cheese. b Sometimes in towns the name is assumed by a shop in which milk, cream, etc are sold
c 1290 *S Eng Leg.* I 192/14 Hire deierie was euere of chese and botere bar and swiþe lene *Ibid*, For þare nas in þe deierie nouȝt adel of none ȝwite *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T* 15 Thropes, beernys, shipnes, dayrys *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 117 Deyrye, *vaccaria* 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* I (1586) 3 As my Foldes or my Dayrie and Fishpondes wyl yeelde. 1621 B JONSON *Gipsies Metamorph.* Wks. (Rtldg) 624/1 To Roger or Mary Or Peg of the dairy 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 262 Some [insects] to the house, The fold, and dairy, hungry, bend their flight 1837 HOWITT *Rur Life* VI I 402 The elegant dairy for the supply of milk and cream, curds and butter

2. That department of farming, or of a particular farm, which is concerned with the production of milk, butter, and cheese Hence, sometimes applied to the milch cows on a farm collectively.
c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 597 His lordes scheep, his meet, and his dayerie, His swyn, his hors, his stoor, and his pultrie, Was holly in this reeves governynge 1673 TEMPLE *Trade in Ireland* Wks 1773 III. 22 Grounds were turned much in England from breeding either to feeding or dairy 1779 H. SWINBURNE *Spain* XXXVIII (R), The large dairy of cows established here by the present king 1814 JANE WEST *A. de Lacy* III 238 The troopers drove off our good cow-dairy 1882 *Somerset Co Gaz* 18 Mar, Dairy of 12 or 16 cows to be let 1888 ELWORTHY *W Somerset Word-bk*, *Dairy*, the milking cows belonging to any farm or house

3. A dairy-farm
1562 PHAER *Æneid.* IX A a ij b, Stormy showres and winds about mens deiries houling 1594 NORDEN *Spec Brit., Essex* (Camden) 8 In Tendring hundred wher are manie wickes or dayries *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* II 144 The Goodnesse of the Earth, abounding with Deries and Pasture 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt Brit* II 42 All the lower Part of this County .is full of large feeding Farms, which we call Dairies, and the Cheese they make is excellent

4. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *dairy-cabin, -country, -damsel, -pail, -society, -ware, -wench, -wife, -work*, etc.; *dairy-fed* adj ; **dairy-farm,** a farm chiefly devoted to the production of milk, butter, and cheese; so **dairy-farmer, -farming; dairy-grounds,** cow-pastures, **dairy-school,** a technical school for teaching dairy-work or dairy-farming; **dairy-woman,** a woman who manages a dairy
1797 MRS RADCLIFFE *Italian* XIII, It was a *dairy-cabin belonging to some shepherds 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 354 Children in *Dayrie Countries doe waxe more tall, than where they feed more upon Bread, and Flesh 1828 SCOTT *Hrt Mdl* XII, The yet more considerate *dairy-damsel. *Ibid* IX, To employ them as a *dairy-farmer, or cowfeeder, as they are called in Scotland. 1842 S LOVER *Handy Andy* X, I've seen them in England killing your *dairy-fed pork *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Hymn of Alms* 132 His douns with Sheep, his *daery-grounds wth Neat 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I 44 The *dairy pails Bring home increase of milk 1530 PALSGR 212/1 *Dayrie place, *meterie* 1893 *Queen* 25 Mar 278/2 They will .establish *dairy schools all over England 1890 *Farmer's Gaz* 4 Jan 5/2 The numerous *dairy societies in America. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 62 Having a store of *dairy ware, he resolved to make a place to keep it in: the kitchen not being a proper place for cream and milk 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* V. 1, The *Dairy-Wench or Chamber-maid. 1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Spring* 251 Suffolk *dairy-wives run mad for cream 1609 *Ev Woman in Hum* I in Bullen *O Pl* IV, I shall goe to court now, and attired like an old *Darie woman 1841 M. L HAWTHORNE in *Hawthorne & Wife* (1885) I 230 Bring us home a box of butter, if your dairy-woman is very nice 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. IX 67, I have .admired them in their *dairy-works 1890 *Farmer's Gaz* 4 Jan 5/2 As a specialist in dairy work.

Dai·ry, *v. rare.* [f. DAIRY *sb*] *trans.* To keep or feed (cows) for the dairy
1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* II 142 The cattle system is generally dairying Cows 1805 LUCCOCK *Nat Wool* 245 Those [lands] of a stiffer quality are employed in the dairying of cows.

Dai·ry-house. A house or building used as a dairy; = DAIRY *sb* 1; the house of a dairy-man

1530 PALSGR 212/2 Deyrie house, *meterie* 1616 SURFL & MARKH *Country Farme* 16 You shall haue a Dairie-house or small vaulted Roome paued, and lying slope-wise to serue for the huswifes Dairie. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 101 You'd better see her now and-then at the Dairy house or at School

Dairying (dēə rĭ,ĭŋ). [f. DAIRY *v* + -ING¹] The business or management of a dairy; the production of milk and manufacture of butter and cheese, dairy-farming.

1649 BLITHE *Eng Improv. Impr.* To Rdr, To shew the way of Cow-keeping, Dayrying, or raising most Cheese and Butter 1893 *Queen* 25 Mar 478/2 They have the subject of dairying and dairy schools very much at heart

b. *attrib*

1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 8 In a considerable Dairying Country. 1890 *Times* 22 Feb 7/3 The improvement and extension of the dairying industry.

Dairymaid (dēə·rĭmēⁱd). A female servant employed in a dairy

1599 B JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. 1, Now I would be an empresse; and by and by a duchess; then a great lady then a deyrie maide. 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No. 530 P 2 He has married a dairy-maid. 1879 J WRIGHTSON *Dairy Husb* in *Cassell's Techn Educ* IV 246/2 When the butter falls from side to side in a compact lump the dairy-maid knows that her work approaches completion

Dairyman (dēə·rĭmæn) A man who manages, or is employed in, a dairy b. A man engaged in the sale of milk and other dairy produce.

1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 58 An object not unworthy a Dairy man's notice 1813 L RICHMOND (*title*), The Dairy-man's daughter 1882 *Somerset Co Gaz.* 18 Mar, Wanted, a steady young man as Dairyman

Dairy-woman · see DAIRY 4.

Dais (dēⁱs, dēⁱ ĭs) Forms. 3–5 deys, 3–6 deis, 4–5 des, 4–6 dese, dece, deyse, dees, 5 deise, deesse, 5–6 dess(e, deas(e, 6 deasse, dysse, *Sc.* deiss, deische, 8–9 *Sc.* deas, 4, 8–9 dais. [a. OF *deis* (later *dois*), mod F. (from Picard dial) *dais* = Pr *des*, It. *desco* :—L. *discu-m* (nom. *discus*) quoit, disk, dish, in late L. table.

The sense-development has been 'table, high table (including its platform), the raised end of the hall occupied by the high table and used for other purposes of distinction, the canopy covering this' the latter being only in modern French, and thence in Eng The word died out in Eng. about 1600, but was retained in Sc in sense 3; its recent revival, chiefly since 1800, in sense 2, is due to historical and antiquarian writers, it appears in no Eng dicts. until Worcester 1846, Craig 1847 Always a monosyllable in Fr, and in Eng where retained as a living word, the dissyllabic pronunciation is a 'shot' at the word from the spelling]

1. † a. A raised table in a hall, at which distinguished persons sat at feasts, etc.; the high table. (Often including the platform on which it was raised: see next sense) *Obs.* since 1600

a 1259 MATT PARIS *Vitae Abbatum S. Alb.* in Walsingham (Rolls) I. 521 Priore prandente ad magnam mensam quam 'Deis' vulgariter appellamus 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 11073 Vort hi come vp to þe deis. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 12560 (Cott) Ne brek þair brede, ne tast þair mes, Til he war cummen til þair des *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 4564 þe semli segges were sette in halle, þe real rinkes bi reson at þe heize dese, and alle oþer afterward on þe side benches *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab* 10 So that Good-will bee caruer at the Dease *c* 1500 in Arnolde *Chron* (1811) 241 Syttyng at the hygh dees My Lord of Ely in the myddes 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* II 395 Quhair that he sat into his stait royall, With mony ding lord sittand at his deische. *a* 1575 *Wife lapped in Morrelles Skin* 312 in Hazl. *E P P.* IV. 193 The Bride was set at the hye dysse.

† b. *To begin the dais* · to take the chief seat, or preside, at a feast: see BEGIN *v.*¹ 5. Also *to hold the dais* in same sense. *Obs*

1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 7166 He ber þe croune & huld þe deis mid oþer atil also *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 2123 þow schelt þis dai be priour And be ginne oure deis *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam* 1636 Quene Margaret began the deyse, Kyng Ardus, wyth owtyn lees, Be hur was he sett *c* 1440 *Partonope* App 7210 (Roxb.) Next the Quene he began the deyse.

2. The raised platform at one end of a hall for the high table, or for seats of honour, a throne, or the like: often surmounted by a canopy. *Obs* since *c* 1600, until revived *c* 1800 in historical and subsequently in current use.

In earlier times sometimes app. meaning a bench or seat of honour upon the raised platform: cf sense 3.

c 1290 *S. Eng Leg.* I 361/71 On þe heize deis him sette, mete and drinke he him þaf *c* 1300 *K Alis.* 1039 Spoused scheo is, and set on deys *c* 1325 *E E. Allit P.* B 38 He were sette solempnely in a sete ryche, Abof dukes on dece, with dayntys serued *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 467 And atte fest sittith he and sche With othir worthy folk upon the deys. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* 3049 He satt doune opon þe dese. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon* II xlv, Tho I saw our ladyis twa and twa Sittand on deissis 1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* I 1625 Ouer the hye desse Where the sayd thre kynges sate crowned all. 1575 LANEHAM *Let* (1871) 41 A doughty Dwarf too the vppermost deas Right peartly gan prik, and, kneeling on knee Said 'hail, syr king' 1778 PENNANT *Tour in Wales* (1883) I 13 The great hall is furnished with the high *Dais*, or elevated upper end, and its long table for the lord and his jovial companions. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* III, For about one quarter of the length of the apartment, the floor was raised by a step, and this space, which was called the dais, was occupied only by the principal members of the family. 1840 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. 459 Like the dais or upper part of our old castle and college halls. 1860 EMERSON *Cond Life, Behaviour* Wks. (Bohn) II 386 The grandee took his place on the dais

b. By extension. The platform of a lecture hall; the raised floor on which the pulpit and communion table stand in some places of worship

1888 *Nature* 26 Jan 299/1 As a lecturer he was not brilliant, he appeared shy and nervous when on the dais 1893 *Newspr* A Flower Service was held in the church; the pulpit and dais were tastefully decorated.

3. In some early examples (chiefly northern) it appears to have the sense 'seat, bench'; so in *Sc* a 'A long board, seat, or bench, erected against a wall', a settle, also, 'a seat on the outer side of a country house or cottage'. b A seat, bench, or pew in a church (Jamieson.) *Chamber of dais*: see CHAMBER *sb.* II.

a 1330 *Syr Degarre* 765 Amidde the halle flore A fir was bet staik and store He sat adoun upon the dais, And warmed him wel eche wais

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Farmer's Ingle* (1845) 38 In its auld lerroch yet the deas remains, Where the guidman aft streeks him at his ease 17 JAMIESON *Pop. Ball* (1806) I. 211 (Jam) The priest afore the altar stood,—The Mer-man he stept o'er ae deas, And he has steppit over three 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl* XVIII, The old man was seated on the deas, or turf-seat, at the end of his cottage 1832–53 *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser III 73 Last Sunday, in your father's dais, I saw thy bloomin' May-morn face 1872 E W. ROBERTSON *Hist Ess* 107 The chamber of Deese, the best room in the fairmhouse of a certain class.

4 *transf.* (from 2) A raised platform or terrace of any kind, *e g* in the open air.

1851 N. A WOODS *Prince of Wales in Canada* 341 A noble and lofty flight of steps—those daises of architecture which add to the grand and imposing effect of lofty façades 1884 C. ROGERS *Soc Life Scot.* I. IX 378 On the slopes of ancient daisses or hill terraces

5. [after mod Fr —not an Eng. sense] The canopy over a throne or chair of state

1863 THORNBURY *True as Steel* I 147 The Bishop occupied with bland dignity the chief throne under the dais 1866 *Village on Cliff* III, An old dais of Queen Anne's time still hung over his doorway.

Dais, Sc. pl. of DAW, DOE

Daise, obs form of DAZE.

Daisied (dēⁱ zĭd), *a* Also 7 dazied. [f. DAISY + -ED⁴] Adorned with or abounding in daisies. (Chiefly *poetic*)

1611 SHAKS *Cymb.* IV. II 398 Let vs Finde out the prettiest Dazied Plot we can *c* 1720 GAY *Dione* I IV, Daisy'd lawns 1883 *Contemp. Rev* June 862 Beneath the daisied turf

Daisle, Daisterre, obs. ff. DAZZLE, DAY-STAR.

Daisy (dēⁱ zĭ). Forms. 1 dæġeseġe, -eaġe, 3–4 dayes-eġe, -eghe, 4 dayesye, -eye, 4–5 daysye, 4–7 daysie, daisie, (5 *pl* dayses), 5–6 daysy, 6 deysy, dasye, dasey, dayzie, 6–7 dasy, 7 days-eye, dazy, -ie, (*pl* dayzes, *Sc.* desie, deasie), 7–8 daizy, 6– daisy [OE. *dæges ége* day's eye, eye of day, in allusion to the appearance of the flower, and to its closing the ray, so as to conceal the yellow disk, in the evening, and opening again in the morning]

1 The common name of *Bellis perennis*, N O. *Compositæ*, a familiar and favourite flower of the British Isles and Europe generally, having small flat flower-heads with yellow disk and white ray (often tinged with pink), which close in the evening; it grows abundantly on grassy hills, in meadows, by roadsides, etc., and blossoms nearly all the year round; many varieties are cultivated in gardens.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr-Wülcker 135/22 *Consolda*, dæġeseġe. *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd* III. 292 gearwe, and fif-leafe, dæġeseġe, and synnfulle *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* XIII 43 Dayes eyes in thio dales. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L G.W Prol.* 43 Of al the floures in the mede, Thanne love I most these floures white and rede, Suche as men callen daysyes. *Ibid* 184 Wele by reson men it calle may The dayeseye, or ellis the eye of day. *c* 1450 *Crt of Love* XV, Depeinted wonderly, With many a thousand daisies, rede as rose, And white also. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal* June 6 The grassye ground with daintye Daysies dight 1588 SHAKS *L. L L.* V II 904 Daisies pied and Violets blew. 1625 BACON *Ess Gardens* (Arb) 556 For March, There come Violets The Yellow Daffadill; The Dazie 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 218 P 9 Visits to a Spot of Daizies, or a Bank of Violets. 1803 LEYDEN *Scenes of Inf.* I 291 When evening brings the merry folding hours, And sun-eyed daisies close their winking flowers 1833 MARRYAT *P Simple* XXXV, She was as fresh as a daisy 1861 DELAMER *Fl Gard* 81 There are Quilled, Double, and Proliferous or Hen-and-Chicken Daisies

b. Cf DAISY-CUTTER 1.

1847 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) IV. 28 My horse, now and then cuts daisies with me when I am on his back.

2. Applied to other plants with similar flowers or growing in similar situations. a. *simply.* In N America, the Ox-eye Daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum* (see b); in Australia, various *Compositæ*, esp. *Vitadenia* and *Brachycome iberidifolia*; in New Zealand, the genus *Lagenophora*. b. With qualifications, as **African Daisy**, *Athanasia annua*; **Blue Daisy**, (*a*) the Sea Starwort; (*b*) the genus *Globularia*; **Bull D.** = *Ox-eye D*; **Butter D.**, locally applied to the Buttercup, and to the Ox-eye Daisy; **Christmas D.**, several species of *Aster*, esp. *A. grandiflorus*; **Dog D.** = *Ox-eye D.*; **Globe D.**, the genus *Globularia*, **Great D, Horse D, Midsummer D., Moon D.** = *Ox-eye D.*; **Marsh D.** = *Sea D.*, **Michaelmas D.**, various cultivated species of *Aster* which blossom about Michaelmas; also applied to the wild *Aster Tripolium*; **Ox-eye Daisy**, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, a common plant in meadows, with flowers resembling those of the common daisy but much larger, on tall stiff stalks; **Sea Daisy**, Thrift, *Armeria maritima*. (See *Treas. Bot.*, and Britten & Holland *Eng Plant-n.*)

a 1387 *Simon Barthol.* (Anecd Oxon) 16 *Consolada media*, grete dayeseghe 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II XIX. 169 There be two kindes of Daysies, the great and the small *Ibid* III. XXXIII 364 Some call it blew Camomil or blew Dasies 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXVI 396 The Ox-eye Daisy, a plant common among standing grass in meadows 1838 SCROPE *Deerstalking* 388 Even the highest hills are scattered over with the sea daisy and other plants. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* III. 286 (Sea-Starwort). Country people call it Blue Daisy.

3 A species of sea-anemone (*Actinia bellis*).

1859 LEWES *Sea-side Stud.* Index

† 4. As a term of admiration. *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) III 515 A dere dewchesse, my daysyys Iee! *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* (1887) XXXIX. 1, Adeu, O desie of delyt.

5. *slang* (chiefly *U.S.*) A first-rate thing or person; also as *adj* First-rate, charming

1757 FOOTE *Author* II. Wks 1799 I 148 Oh daisy, that's charming 1886 MRS BURNETT *Little Ld Fauntleroy* XV (1887) 263 'She's the daisiest gal I ever saw! She's — well, she's just a daisy, that's what she is' 1888 *Denver Republican* May (Farmer), Beyond compare a pugilistic daisy 1889 *Boston* (Mass) *Jrnl* 22 Mar. 2/3 In a new book upon 'Americanisms,' some of the less familiar are . daisy, for anything first-rate

6. *attrib.* or as *adj* Resembling a daisy

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Well of Love* 41 Hir deasie colour, rid and vhyte. 1621 BARKSTED *Hieron* (1876) 83, I sweare by this diuine white daizy-hand 1854–6 PATMORE *Angel in Ho* I II IV, She, Whose daisy eyes had learned to droop.

7 *Comb*, as *daisy-bud, -flower, -head, -lawn, -root, daisy-dappled, -diapered, -dimpled, -painted, -spangled* adjs., *daisy-like* adj; **daisy anemone** = sense 3, **daisy-bush**, a New Zealand shrub of the genus *Olearia*; **daisy-chain**, a chain of daisies sewed or fastened together, made by children in play, **daisy-leaved** *a*, having leaves like those of the daisy

1857 WOOD *Comm. Obj Sea Shore* VI 114 A bad-tempered *Daisy Anemone (*Actinia bellis*), which lived in a cave and did not approve of intrusion 1841 LYTTON *Nt & Morn.* I IX, I never walk out in the fields, nor make *daisy-chains. 1596 FITZ-GEFFREY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 81 The *daysie-diap'red bankes 1845 HIRST *Poems* 54 Over *daisy-dimpled meadows 1887 SIR W. G. SIMPSON *Art of Golf* 91 One sweeps off *daisy heads with a walking-stick 1796 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (ed 3) III 577 *Daisie-leaved Lady smock 1796 T TOWNSHEND *Poems* 20 The *daisy-painted green. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 354 Boyling of *Dasie-Roots in Milk 1813 SHELLEY *Q Mab* VIII. 82 The *daisy-spangled lawn.

Dai·sy, *v. rare.* [f. prec sb] *trans* To cover or adorn with daisies

1767 G S CAREY *Hills of Hybla* 8 When fertile nature dasy'd ev'ry hill 1831 E TAYLOR *Remembrance* 29 The earth we tread shall be daisied o'er

Dai·sy-cutter. [*lit.* 'cutter of daisies': see DAISY *sb* 1 b]

1. A horse that in trotting lifts its feet only very slightly from the ground.

1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann Horsem.* XVI (1809) 129, I luckily picked up a Daisy-cutter, by his throwing me down on the smoothest part of the grass 1847 YOUATT *Horse* IV. 87 The careless daisy-cutter, however pleasant on the turf, should be avoided. 1867 READE *Griffith Gaunt* (1889) 5 Daisy-cutters were few in those days.

2 *Cricket* and *Base-ball.* A ball so bowled or batted as to skim along the surface of the ground.

1889 'MARK TWAIN' *Yankee at Crt K. Arthur* (Tauchn.) II 226 I've seen him catch a daisy-cutter in his teeth. 1891 FARMER *Slang Dict., Daisy-cutter*, a ball which travels more than half the 'pitch' along the ground without rising; a 'sneak'

So **Dai sy-cutting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl a.*

1827 HONE *Every-day Bk* II 462 Nimble daisy-cutting nags 1837 T HOOK *Jack Brag* I, None of your bowling-green, daisy-cutting work for us 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit Sports* II. II. I § 3 502 The low daisy-cutting form which suits the smooth turf of our race-courses.

Dait, obs form of DATE.

Dak: see DAWK.

Daker. Also **daiker, dakir.** [a. OF. *dacre, dakere*, med.L. *dacra*: see DICKER.] Variant of DICKER, a set of ten

1532 *Aberdeen Burgh Rec* XIII 248 The dakir of hidis 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s v. *Serplaith*, Ten hides makis ane daiker, and twentie daiker makis ane last. 1753 MAITLAND *Hist Edin* III. 248 For every Daker of Hides landed at Leith—8 pennies 1866 ROGERS *Agric & Prices* I 171 The dicker or daker was a measure for hides and gloves.

Daker, var. of DAOKER

Daker-hen. *dial* [Connexion has been suggested with DAIKER *v.*, and with Flem. *daeckeren* 'volitare, motari, mobilitare, et coruscare' (Kilian). But no such name appears to be applied to the bird in Flanders] The Corn-crake or Land-rail.

1552 ELYOT *Bibl*, *Crex*, a certaine birde, whiche semeth by Aristotle to be that whiche in some places is called a Daker hen. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith* 170 The Rail or Daker-hen 1766 PENNANT *Zool* (1768) II 387 1789 G WHITE *Selborne* (1853) 347 A man brought me a land-rail or daker-hen 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss*, *Daker-hen*, the corn-crake

Dakoit, etc see DACOIT, etc.

‖ **Dal** (dāl). *Anglo-Ind* Forms: 7–9 dol(l, 9 dhal, dhol(l, dal(l [Hindī *dāl* split pulse:—Skr. *dala*, f *dal* to split] The pulse obtained from some leguminous plants, chiefly from the Cajan, *Cajanus indicus*, extensively used as an article of food in the East Indies

1698 FRYER *Acc E India* 101 (V) At their coming up out of the Water they bestow the largess of Rice or Doll (an Indian Bean) 1727 HAMILTON *New Acc E Ind* I xiv 161 Doll and Rice being mingled together and boyled, make Kitcheree, the common Food of the Country 1866 *Treas Bot.* 289 *Cajanus indicus* In India the pulse is called Dhal or Dhol or Urhur, and [is] ranked as third in value among the pulses. 1883 F. M CRAWFORD *Mr Isaacs* v 87 A mouthful of dal to keep his wretched old body alive.

Dal: see DALE, DEAL, DOLE.

‖ **Dalai, Dalai-lama**: see LAMA.

Dalder, obs. form of DOLLAR.

Dale[1] (dēl). Forms: 1–3 dæl, 1–4 dal, 3–dale; also 3 deale, 4 dalle, 5 dall, daile, daylle, 6 daill [OE *dæl*, gen *dæles*, dat *dæle*, pl *dalu*, *dalo*, neuter; Com. Teut = OS *dal*, OFris *del*, *deil*, MDu. and Du *dal*, all neuter, OHG, MHG. *tal*, masc and n, Ger. *thal* n, LG *dal*, *dăl*, Goth *dal* n, ON *dalr* m (Sw, Da *dal*)·—OTeut. *dalo-m*, *dalo-z*, of which the root-meaning appears to be 'deep or low place'· cf Goth. *dalaþ* down, *dalaþa* below. As used in ME. the native word appears to have been reinforced from Norse, for it is in the north that the word is a living geographical name.

As to the final *e* in Ormin's *dāle*, see Sachse *Unorganische E im Orrm* 22 The form *deales* pl in *Ancren Riwle* is difficult to explain]

1. A valley. In the northern counties, the usual name of a river-valley between its enclosing ranges of hills or high land In geographical names, e g. *Clydesdale*, *Annandale*, *Borrowdale*, *Dovedale*, it extends from Lanarkshire to Derbyshire, and even farther south, but as an appellative it is more or less confined to the district from Cumberland to Yorkshire In literary English chiefly poetical, and in the phrases *hill and dale*, *dale and down*

c 893 K ÆLFRED *Oros.* 1 iii, Þæs dæles se dæl se þæt flod ne grette ys gyt to dæg wæstmberende on ælces cynnes blædum. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom.* 37 Hwile uppen cliues and hwile in þe dales. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9203 Nu sket shall illc an dāle beon all hezedd upp & filledd — *ibid*, 14568, & coude & feld, & dale & dun *c* 1205 LAY. 26934 Heo comen in ane dale deope *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 282, I þe deales þu makest wellen uorto springen *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 22532–4 (Cott) Al þis werld bath dale and dune þe dals up-rise, þe fells dun fall. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 85 By dale and eek by doune. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 112 Dale, or vale, *vallis* *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* xxi 60 They rode by hylles and dales. 1560–1 *Bk Discipl. Ch. Scotl* v 11 § 10 Galloway, Carrick, Niddisdaill, Annanderdaill, with the rest of the Daillis in the West. 1611 BIBLE *Gen* xiv. 17 The valley of Shaveh, which is the Kings dale [1885 *R V* vale] 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1271 Where, winded into pleasing solitudes, Runs out the rambling dale 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed 2) 343 *Lanlsthgowshire* Its surface is finely diversified with hill and dale 1820 WORDSW *Scenery of Lakes* (1822) 62 That part of these Dales which runs up far into the mountains 1847 TENNYSON *In Mem* Concl, Till over down and over dale All night the shining vapour sail 1876 *Whitby Gloss* 50/2 Around Whitby all the valleys are 'dales'. There are many smaller dales into which the larger are divided 'Deealhead' is the upper portion of the vale; 'Deeal end' being the lower part.

b. *fig*

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 19 Ðan man hem telled soðe tale Of blisses dune, of sorwes dale *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiii 3 Falland down agayn til þe dale of synn — *Pr Consc* 1044 Twa worldes An es þis dale, whar we er wonnand. *a* 1661 FULLER in Spurgeon *Treas Dav* Ps. cxxi. 1 Viewing the deep dale of thy own unworthiness

†**2** A hole in the ground, a hollow, pit, gulf Cf DELL 1. *Obs.*

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 274 *Baratrum*, dæl [*Leyden* dal] *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen* 421 On ðæt deope dæl deofol gefeallaþ. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* XI 481 Ther thay stonde a dale Do make, and drenche hem therin. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I xxv 78 Dyches or dales or euyll pathes.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *dale furze*, **dale-end**, the lower end of a dale; **dale-head**, the head of a dale or valley; **dale-land**, 'the lower and arable ground of a district' (Jamieson); **dale-lander, -man**, 'an inhabitant of the lower ground' (Jam); **dale-backed** *a*, hollow in the back (as a horse).

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1078/4 Lost a brown bay Nag a little dale backt. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 250 The dwarf or dale furze blooming in the autumn. 1876 [see sense 1]

Dale[2] (dēl). Also *Sc* daal(l [The northern phonetic variant of DOLE:—OE *dǽl* part, portion, division, allotment, dealing, dole; cf. northern *hale*, *stane* = standard Eng *whole*, *stone*. Used *esp.* in the following senses; for others see DOLE.]

1. A portion or share of land; *spec.* a share of a common field, or portion of an undivided field indicated by landmarks but not divided off

c 1241 *Newminster Cartul* (1878) 87, j aciam et j rodam in campo del West in duas mikel dales quas Rob fil Stephani et Sywardus quondam tenuerunt 1531 *Dial on Laws Eng* I xxx (1638) 53 The grantee suffereth a recovery by the name of a rent in Dale of a like sum as, etc 1735 *N Riding Rec* IX 157 All the closes, inclosures, dales and parcels of arable land meadow and pasture ground thereto belonging 1820 WORDSW *Scenery of Lakes* II (1823) 43–4 The arable and meadow land of the vales is possessed in common fields, the several portions being marked out by stones, bushes, or trees, which portions to this day are called Dales 1875 *Lanc Gloss*, *Dale* [local], an unseparated portion of a field often unmarked, or only shown by stakes in the hedge and stones at the corners of the dale 'A dale of about a quarter of an acre on Black Moss belongs to this farm'

†**2** Dealing, having to do with; business. *Sc. Obs.*

c 1375 BARBOUR *Troy-bk* II 2839 Cume and ly heire besyde me now, So þat I may haf dale with þe 1469 *Act Audit* 9 (Jam) He sall hafe na dale nor entermeting tharwith in tyme to cum 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII IV 161 All to ayng wyth sic ane to haue daill [1553 dale] 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot* III 302 That he wald get the best part of the daill 1592 *Sc Acts Jas VI* (1814) 544 The successioun proceding of that pretendit marriage or carnall daill

Dale[3] (dēl). Also 7 daile, 8, 9 daal, (dill). [Corresponds in sense 1 to LGer and Du *daal*, also to F *dalle*, which is also used for a conduit-tube of wood or metal used in various technical processes, Sp, Pg., It *dala*, Sp also *adala*. According to Littré *dalle* in Picard is also a kitchen-sink; and Cotgr has '*dalle*, a sewer or pit whereinto the washings, dishwater, and other such ordure of houses are conueyed'. See Littré and Diez]

1 A wooden tube or trough for carrying off water, as from a ship's pump; a pump-dale

1611 COTGR., *Escoursoüer*, the dale of a (ships) pumpe, whereby the water is passed out. 1627 CAPT SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* II 8 The daile is a trough wherein the water doth runne ouer the Deckes 1800 S STANDIDGE in *Naval Chron* III 472 They pumping the water into a pump dill *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig* (Weale) 139 *Pump dales*, pipes fitted to the cisterns, to convey water through the ship's sides.

2 An outlet drain in the Fen district.

1851 *Jrnl R Agric Soc* XII II 304 When those fens were first embanked and drained, narrow tracts, called 'dales', or washes, were left open to the river Every district, with its frontage of dales, is tolerably well drained

Dale: see DEAL.

Dale *v.*, northern form of DOLE *v.*

Daleir, obs. form of DOLLAR.

Dalesman (dēl·zmæn). [= *dale's man* from DALE[1]] A native or inhabitant of a dale, *esp* of the dales of Cumberland, Westmorland, Yorkshire, and adjacent northern counties of England

1769 GRAY *Jrnl in Lakes* Wks 1884 I 257 A little path passable to the Dale's-men 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* III 11, In Redesdale his youth had heard Each art her wily dalesmen dared 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 285 Even after the accession of George the Third, the path over the fells from Borrowdale to Ravenglas was still a secret carefully kept by the dalesmen.

So **Da·lesfolk, Da·lespeople, Da·leswoman.**

1863 MARY HOWITT *F Bremer's Greece* I 224 Our dalesfolk of Mora 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* I 11, There is a tough bit of Toryism in the gram of these Northern dalesfolk 1883 F. A. MALLESON *Wordsw & Duddon* in *Gd Words*, The dreary wastes of Wrynose, which the dalespeople call Wreyness 1892 MRS H WARD *David Grieve* I v 362 Her daleswoman's self-respect could put up with him no longer

Dalf(e, obs pa. t of DELVE.

Daliance, dalie, obs ff DALLIANCE, DALLY.

†**Dalk**[1]. *Obs.* [OE. *dalc*, *dolc*, in ON. *dálkr*] A pin, brooch, clasp, buckle

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Josh* VII 21 Ic geseah sumne gildenne dalc on fiftigum entsum *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr Wülcker 152 *Fibula*, preon, uel oferfeng, uel dalc *a* 1100 *Anglo-Sax. Voc.* ibid 313/22 *Spuither*, dolc, oððe preon 1483 *Cath Angl* 89 A Dalke (or a tache), *firmaculum*, *firmatorium*, *monile* 1488 *Will* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 286 Unum portiferium cum a dalk cum ymagine B. Mariæ.

†**Dalk**[2], **delk.** *Obs* exc. *dial.* [? dim of DALE, DELL: cf E.Fris *dolke* small hollow, dimple, dim. of *dole* excavation, hollow: see Kluge *Nominale Stammbild.* 29.] A hole, hollow, depression.

c 1325 *Gloss W. de Bibbesw* in Wright *Voc* 146 *Au cool troveret la fosset*, a dalk in the nekke 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc.* 6447 For als a dalk es even Imydward þe yholke of þe egge, when it es hard, Ryght swa es helle pitte .Ymyddes þe erthe. *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb* IV 607 Or brason scrapes oute of everie dalke Hem scrape *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 112 Dalke, *vallis* 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* II 88/1 The daulk is the Crown, top, or head of an apple, where the blossom is *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E Anglia*, *Delk*, a small cavity, in the soil, in the flesh of the body, or in any surface which ought to be quite level

Dalk, in mining: see DAUK.

Dall, obs Sc spelling of DAW *v.*

Dallastype (dæ·lăstəip) [f. proper name *Dallas* + TYPE] (See quot)

1875 D C DALLAS *Circular*, I have perfected the method known as Dallastype—a process of Photographic Engraving by which can be produced as Blocks for Surface Printing copies of Wood-cuts, Type or MS Matter. 1884 *Academy* 9 Feb. 94 The photographic process known as Dallastype.

†**Dalle**[1]. *Obs rare*—[1]. [app. an infantile word Cf. DADDLE] The hand

c 1460 *Towneley Myst* (Surtees) 118 Haylle I put furthe thy dalle, I bryng the bot a balle

‖ **Dalle**[2] (dal) [Fr, in both senses

It is probable that the two senses are really distinct words, in sense 2, the F word is the same as DALE[1], in sense 1 Hatzfeld suggests connexion with Ger *diele*, board, DEAL]

1 A flat slab of stone, marble, or terra cotta, used for flooring, *spec.* an ornamental or coloured slab for pavements in churches, etc

1855 *Ecclesiologist* XVI 200 The choir, the chapels. were paved with these dalles

2. *pl* The name given (originally by French employés of the Hudson's Bay Company) in the Western U S to rapids where the rivers are compressed into long narrow trough-like channels

1884 *Harper's Mag* Feb 364/1 The Columbia River is there compressed into 'dalles', or long, narrow, and broken troughs 1890 M TOWNSEND *U S* 137 The *Dalles* of the Columbia, Oregon, the *Dalles* of the Wisconsin, Minnesota

Hence **Dallage** [Fr], flooring with dalles

1856 *Ecclesiologist* XVII 57 In the *dallage* the treatment is archaic.

Daller, obs. form of DOLLAR.

Dalliance (dæ liăns). Forms 4–6 dalyaunce, daliaunce, 4–7 daliance, (5 -auns, -ans(e), 5–6 dalyance, 6 dally-, dalliaunce, 6– dalliance [f. DALLY *v* + -ANCE: prob. formed in OFr. or AngloFr, though not yet recorded]

†**1.** Talk, confabulation, converse, chat, usually of a light or familiar kind, but also used of serious conversation or discussion *Obs*

c 1340 *Gaw & Gr Knt* 1012 Þurȝ hei dere dalyaunce of her derne wordez. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 112 Dalyaunce, *confabulacio*, *collocucio*, *colloquium*. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb) 162 Marthe fyrst met hym [Christ] And hadde wyth hym a long dalyaunce 1496 *Dives & Paup* (W de W) VI XV 259/1 Redynge & dalyaunce of holy wryt & of holy mennes lyues

2. Sport, play (with a companion or companions); *esp.* amorous toying or caressing, flirtation; often, in bad sense, wanton toying

c 1385 CHAUCER *L G W* Prol 332 (Cambr MS) For to han with sou sum dalyaunce *c* 1386 — *Doctor's T.* 66 At festes, reueles, and at daunces, That ben occasiouns of daliaunces *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) XXVI 124 Þai schall ete and drinke and hafe dalyaunce with wymmen *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D* IV VI (Arb) 70 Dyd not I for the nonce Read his letter in a wrong sense for daliance? 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* I III. 50 Whilst like a puft and reckelesse Libertine Himselfe the Primrose path of dalliance treads. 1725 POPE *Odyss* VIII 348 The lewd dalliance of the queen of love 1742 FIELDING *J Andrews* III VI, He, taking her by the hand, began a daliance. 1820 SCOTT *Monast* XXIV, Julian went on with his dalliance with his feathered favourite. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl* (1868) I VI 346 The Earl's courtship of Elizabeth was anything but a gentle dalliance

3 Idle or frivolous action, trifling; playing or trifling *with* a matter

1548 BECON *Solace of Soul* Catechism (1844) 571 In health and prosperity Satan's assaults seem to be but trifles and things of dalliance 1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst* III XII § 1 When they come into the sight of God, such dalliances must auoide, bicause there is no trifling strife aboute wordes 1627 F. E *Hist Edw II* (1680) 16 Divine Justice, who admits no dalliance with Oaths 1642 *Lett* in Sir J Temple *Irish Rebell* II 47 Now there is no dalliance with them, who declare themselves against the State 1814 WORDSW *Excursion* I Wks. (1888) 423/2 Men whose hearts Could hold vain dalliance with the misery Even of the dead. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I 63 He continued to live in idle dalliance.

†**4** Waste of time in trifling, idle delay *Obs.*

The first quot. prob does not belong here see DELAYANCE.

[*c* 1340 *Cursor M* 26134 (Fairf), & for-þink his lange daliaunce [*Cott* delaiance] þat he for-drawen has his penance] 1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor Philos.* (Palfr) V VI, Death deadly woundeth without dread or daliance 1590 SHAKS. *Com Err* IV I 59 My businesse cannot brooke this dalliance

Dallier (dæ liəɹ). Also 6 dalier [f DALLY *v* + -ER[1]] One who dallies see the verb.

1563–87 FOXE *A & M.* (1596) 1553/2 To bee no dalliers in Gods matters, but to be earnest. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I (Arb) 85 The greatest makers of loue, the daylie daliers. 1861 GEN P THOMPSON in *Bradford Advertiser* 19 Oct. 6/1, 'I will go *so far*', says the dallier with evil, and everybody knows where the dallier comes to.

Dallop, var. of DOLLOP.

Dally (dæ li), *v* Forms: 4–6 daly(e, dayly(e, (5 dallyn), 6 dalie, dallye, 6–7 dallie, 6– dally. [a. OF. *dalier* to converse, chat, pass one's time in light social converse, etc.; common in AngloFr: see Glossary to *Bozon* (ed. P. Meyer) Godef. has an instance of *dallier* trans. to 'chaff']

†**1.** *intr.* To talk or converse lightly or idly; to chat *Obs.*

c 1300 *K Alis* 699 Dysers dalye, reisons craken. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr Knt* 1114 Þay dronken & daylyeden, & dalten vntyȝtel *Ibid* 1253 To daly with derely your daynte wordez *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 112 Dalyyn or talkyn, *fabulor*, *confabulor*, *colloquor*.

2 To act or speak sportively, make sport, amuse oneself, to toy, sport, play *with*, *esp.* in the way of amorous caresses; to flirt, wanton.

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 112 Dallyn, or hallesyn, *amplector*. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk* (Camden) 105 Did you never see

a fiye in ye nighte Dally so longe with ye candle lighte 1594 SHAKS. *Rich III*, I III 265 Our Ayerie buildeth in the Cedars top, And dallies with the winde. 1621–51 BURTON *Anat Mel.* II. II. IV 274 Little else but to dally with their cats 1685 *Rozb. Ball.* VII 473, I have a Chamber here of my own, Where we may kiss and dally alone 1842 TENNYSON *Day Dream, Revival* IV, The chancellor dallied with his golden chain. 1883 R NOEL in *Academy* No 577 365/3 Leaping lambs and lovers dallying

b. To play *with* a thing or subject which one does not intend to take seriously, to coquet, flirt, *esp* with temptation and the like

1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm Par* Pref 18 The auncient doctoures doe in expounyng the allegoiies, seme oft tymes to playe and dalie with it 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 153 For, so to interpose a little ease Let our frail thoughts dally with false surmise 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 167 Dally not with her, as Eve with the serpent. 1774 FLETCHER *Fict & Gen Creed* VIII. Wks 1795 III 343 When we dally with temptation. 1780 COWPER *Fable-t* 544 To dally much with subjects mean and low 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II XIII 290 Men . who had been led to dally with the revolution in its infancy. now turned coldly away.

3. To trifle *with* a person or thing under the guise of serious action; to play *with* mockingly

1548 HALL *Chron* 225 But the Duke of Burgoyne dalied and dissimuled with all parties gevyng them faire wordes 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm Tim* 440/1 We see a great number yᵗ wold dallie thus with God. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II XXIII 59 a, Then thought the people they were mocked and dallied withall [*eludi*] 1614 BP HALL *Recoll Treat.* 697 If wee feared the Lord, durst wee dally with his name? 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* III III, Why will you dally with my pain? 1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* I. I. (1840) 17 Why do you trifle and dally so long with a thing of such consequence?

†b. *trans To dally out*· to trifle with, elude.

1548 HALL *Chron* 146 The matter was wynked at, and dalyed out 1563–87 FOXE *A & M.* (1684) I 173/1 He would suffer no man to dally out [*eludere*] his laws without condign punishment 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* IX XVII 112 But Lewis dallied out Edward with shewes of firme faith, till hee had effected the thing hee went about. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* II II, Skill to shift aside Oares, and to dally out the strokes of beake-heads, by yare and ready turning

4. *intr.* To spend time idly or frivolously; to linger, loiter; to delay.

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 241 Ye are disposed to dallye. 1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* (1605) 28 The poesie bids you doe, but dallie not Doe so, sweete heart, and doe not stray, For dangers grow from fond delay. 1600 HEYWOOD 1 *Edw. IV*, Wks 1874 I 32 We dallied not, but made all haste we could 1647 R STAPYLTON *Juvenal* XVI. 285 If, being my debtour, he stand Dallying to pay me 1822 W IRVING *Braceb Hall* I 6 Lest when he find me dallying along he may hurry ahead 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog Sea* XV. § 651 One vessel . dallying in the Doldrums for days.

†**5.** *trans.* To put off or defer by trifling. In earlier use *to dally off*, cf. *dally out* in 3 b. *Obs*

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* I Wks (1851) I 165 This is but a shift to dally off a matter which you cannot answer 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb) 50 Fates and Fortune dallying a dolefull Catastrophe 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* IX XXI 19 The Councell of Flanders . dallied him off with many Excuses 1616 *Marlowe's Faust* Wks. (Rtldg) 126/1 But wherefore do I dally my revenge? 1633 T ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* II 2 Neither dally this execution 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 34 Some long, long dallied promise to fulfil

†**6.** To play or toy with, to influence or move by dalliance. *Obs.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ Wars* II. XIX, Pleas'd with vain shewes, and dallied with delyt 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I XXV 44 Like a cunning Courtizan, that dallies the Ruffian to undo himself. 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol* (1867) 70 Mark Antony by this means became a slave to Cleopatra and so dallied himself into his ruin

7. *To dally away*: to consume or spend (time) in dalliance or by dallying

1685 *Rozb. Ball* VII 473 Now when the night was dalli'd away She 'rose and left me snoring in bed *c* 1765 FLLOYD *Tartarian T* (1785) 90/1 They had dallied away a part of the night. 1828 SCOTT *F M. Perth* VIII, He asked them what they meant by dallying away precious time

Dallying (dæ·lɪɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DALLY, q.v.: toying, trifling, etc.; dalliance

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 112 Dallynge, or halsynge, *amplexus* 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 53 Cardys, dalyeng with women, dansing, and such like. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm* (1729) I 470 There is no dallying with Omnipotence. 1828 SCOTT *F M. Perth* XXXIII, Speak out at once I am in no humour for dallying. 1889 *Athenæum* 14 Dec. 816/3 The pleasant enough dallying and 'daffing' of her young people

Da·llying, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That dallies; toying, trifling, etc. . see the verb.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 234 b, A Chaplayne mete for such a dalyeng pastyme. 1580 BARET *Alv* F 662 A flatterer or dallying deceiuer, *adulator.* 1652 CRASHAW *Delights of Muses* Poems 89 A warbling doubt Of dallying sweetness.

Hence **Da·llyingly** *adv*

1550 BALE *Image both Ch* II (R.), Wher as he doth but dalliengly perswade, they may enforce and compel 1563–87 FOXE *A & M* (1596) 1459/1 What an arrogant. boy is this [John Bradford], that thus stoutly and dallyinglie behaueth himselfe before the Queenes Counsell? 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* 1. 3

Dalmatian (dælmē·ʃăn), *a.* and *sb.* Of Dalmatia, the Austrian province on the eastern coast of the Adriatic; whence *Dalmatian dog*, the spotted coach-dog, sometimes called 'smaller Danish dog'. Hence *sb.*, A native of Dalmatia; a Dalmatian dog.

1824 BEWICK *Quadrupeds* (ed. 8) 339 The Dalmatian, or Coach Dog . has been erroneously called the Danish Dog It is frequently kept in genteel houses, as an elegant attendant on a carriage 1893 H DALZIEL *Diseases of Dogs* (ed. 3) 58 Dogs that travel much on hard dry roads, as Dalmatians often do

Dalmatic (dælmæ·tɪk), *a* and *sb.* [The sb occurs earliest, being a F *dalmatique* (15th c. in Littré), ad L *dalmatica*, subst. use (sc *vestis*) of *Dalmaticus* adj. of Dalmatia (Thence L *dalmaticātus* attired in a dalmatic) The adj. is of later adaptation from L]

A *adj* Belonging to Dalmatia, Dalmatian. *Dalmatic robe*. a dalmatic, or a garment resembling it; so *dalmatic vestment.*

1604 E G *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* V XX 384 Their habite and robe was a red curtin after the Dalmatike fashion, with tasselles belowe They were attired in a Dalmatike robe of white wroght with blacke 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (1638) 38 Their habit, a long coat or vest of white quilted Callico of the Dalmatick sort 1722 *Lond Gaz.* No 6089/3 The King's Regal Mantle, and Dalmatick Vestment 1804 *Ann Rev* II 83/2 The deacon, standing, in the dalmatic vestment, bears the chalice. 1838 *Rubric Coron. Q Vict* in Maskell *Mon Rit.* (1847) III 114 Then the Imperial Mantle, or Dalmatic Robe, of Cloth of Gold, lined or furred with Ermins, is . . delivered to the Dean of Westminster, and by him put upon the Queen, standing.

B *sb* An ecclesiastical vestment, with a slit on each side of the skirt, and wide sleeves, and marked with two stripes, worn in the Western Church by deacons and bishops on certain occasions. b. A similar robe worn by kings and emperors at coronation and other solemnities.

Cf ISIDORE *Orig* XIX XXII 9 Dalmatica vestis primum in Dalmatia provincia Græciæ texta est, tunica sacerdotalis candida cum clavis ex purpura

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX VI 153 Wyth a prestis vestment hale Wyth twynykil and Dalmatyk 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 350/1 The byere was couerd with a clothe named dalmatyke. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt Chr* II VIII 118 Mention is made of Dalmatics for the deacons 1844 LINGARD *Anglo Sax Ch* (1858) II IX 69 The usual episcopal vestments, the amice tunic and dalmatic 1855 BROWNING *Misconceptions* II, The true bosom Meet for love's regal dalmatic

†**Dalma·tical,** *a Obs* =DALMATIC *a.*

1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 35 The kinges dalmaticall garmente. was crymsone

Dalt (dɔ̄lt). *Sc.* Also dault. [ad. Gael *dalta* in same sense] A foster-child

1775 JOHNSON *Western Isl* Wks X. 485 When he dismisses his dalt, for that is the name for a fostered child 1828 SCOTT *F. M Perth* XXIX, It is false of thy father's child falsest of my dault!

Dalt(e, obs. pa t and pple. of DEAL *v.*

Daltonian (dɔ̄ltō·nĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. the name of John Dalton, a famous English chemist (1766–1844), who was affected with colour-blindness see DALTONISM]

A *adj.* Relating to John Dalton, or the atomic theory first enunciated by him.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom Th.* III. (ed 2) 108 The Daltonian method of notation may still be of use, just as pictorial representation often comes in aid of verbal description

B *sb* A person affected with colour-blindness [First used in Fr, *daltonien*]

[1827 P PREVOST in *Bibl Univ Sciences et Arts* XXXV 321 De ceux qui j'ai coutume d'appeler *daltoniens*] 1841 E WARTMANN in *Rep Brit. Assoc* II 40 There are two classes of Daltonians 1881 *Times* 10 Jan 4/2 Daltonians of the same nature [not perceiving red]

Daltonism (dɔ̄·ltənɪz'm). [ad. F. *daltonisme*, f. as prec

Introduced by Prof Pierre Prevost of Geneva, but objected to by English authors on the ground that it associated a great name with a physical defect. See Wartmann's papers on 'Daltonisme' in *Mem Soc Phys de Genève* (1843) X 273, and (1849) XII 183]

A name for colour-blindness, *esp.* inability to distinguish between red and green

1841 E WARTMANN in *Rep Brit Assoc* II 40 An incomplete vision of colours which has been called *Daltonism* 1855 J DIXON *Pract Study Dis Eye* 261 Of all the unfortunate inventions of pathological nomenclature the word Daltonism seems to me the worst. 1882 *Nature* 23 Mar 493 This case of temporary daltonism for red is attributed to the fatigue of the retina for red.

Hence **Da·ltonist** = DALTONIAN *sb*

1879 H. T FINCK in *Macm Mag* XLI 128/2 The authorities last mentioned class those only among the Daltonists who show that they cannot physically distinguish between certain colours

Dalve, obs. pa. t. of DELVE

†**Da·ly,** *sb Obs* Also **dayly** , *pl.* **dalies, dalys, daleys.** [Derivation unknown] A die, or a knuckle-bone used as a die; also a cubical piece of anything, a cube.

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 112 Dayly, or pley (K P. daly), *tessura*, C F (*alea, decius*, K) 1519 HORMAN *Vulg* XXXII. 280 Men play with III dice and children with iiij dalies [*astragalis vel talis*]. Cutte this flesh into daleys [*tessellas*]

Daly (dē·lɪ), *a. rare* ? *Obs* [f. DALE *sb* 1 + -Y] Abounding in dales; of the nature of a dale.

1523 FITZHERB *Surv.* III 3 Groundes that is bothe hylly and dalye 1606 J. RAYNOLDS *Dolarney's Prum.* (1880) 61 The daly grounds in garments greene were clad.

Daly(e, Dalyance, obs. ff. DALLY, DALLIANCE.

Dam (dæm), *sb* 1 Forms· 4– **dam,** 4–7 **damme,** 5–6 **dame,** (6 dampne, 7 damn(e, damp, damb), 7–8 damm [Common Teut = OFris. *dam, dom,* MDu *dam(m)*, MLG and Du *dam*, MHG. *tam,* mod G *damm* (from LG), Norse *dammr* (14–15th c), Sw, Da *dam* The earlier existence of the word is proved by the derivative vbs., Goth. *faurdammjan* to stop up, OE. *dęmman*, OFris *dęmmen*, MHG *temmen*, Ger *dammen*. see DEM *v*]

1 A bank or barrier of earth, masonry, etc., constructed across a stream to obstruct its flow and raise its level, so as to make it available for turning a mill-wheel or for other purposes, a similar work constructed to confine water so as to form a pond or reservoir, or to protect land from being flooded

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 113 Dame, or hye bankys (K dam or heybanck), *agger.* 1530 PALSGR. 212/1 Damme of a myll, *escluse.* 1626 T H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt* 525 As a Torrent, which after it hath a long tyme been restrayned, breaketh the forced dammes, and drowneth the fields *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv Devon* (1714) II 152 Whose House was called Hemeanton, now Weare, by Reason of certain Damps, which we call Weares 1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv Health* 93 Banks and Dambs 1632 TENNYSON *Miller's D* 99 The sleepy pool above the dam, The pool beneath it never still. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist Ind.* II. 71, 50 dams across rivers, to promote irrigation

b The barrier constructed in a stream by beavers.

1748 F SMITH *Voy Disc. N-W Pass* 139 The Plenty of Water was owing to its being kept up by Dams, the work of the Beavers; which had also built a House on the side of this Creek. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim Kingd* 89 Beavers keep the water at an equal height, by dams composed of branches of trees, mixed with clay and stones 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* XIV 290 Building a particular style of shelter, as the beaver its dam.

c A causeway through fens.

1809 CRABBE *Tales, Lover's Journey*, When next appear'd a dam,—so call the place,—Where lies a road confined in narrow space. on either side Is level fen

d. *fig*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* V III, The States of Venice Like high-swoln floods drive down the muddie dammes of pent allegeance 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 528 To keep up the damme of their owne consciences from breaking in upon them *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet Wks 1721 III. 138 Thou down the sensual Dam dost throw, Which made me stagnate here below

2 The body of water confined by a dam or embankment. (Now local, Yorkshire, etc.)

c 1325 *E E Allit P.* C 312 Þy stryuande stremez In on daschande dam, dryuez me ouer *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* 509 Þe dam of waters [*gurges aquarum*] 1391 *Selby Cartulary* (Yorks Archæol Soc) I 4 Indentura. de Stagno vocato le Damme [Selby Dam] 14 *Nom* in Wr-Wulcker 736/29 *Hoc stangnum*, a dame *c* 1530 *Remedy of Love* XXXV, Wer. All water ynke in damme or in flood 1621–51 BURTON *Anat Mel* III IV I. 1 642 As a damme of water stopt in one place breaks out into another *c* 1869 GATTY *Hunter's Hallamshire* ix 186 *note*, Several of the smaller dams at Crook's Moor [Sheffield] were filled up in 1839 The large dams are still made use of by the company 1888 *Sheffield Gloss*, *Dam*, a piece of water impounded by damming up a stream. 1892 LENTZNER *Australian Word-bk* 19 *Dam* (up-country), a pond for watering cattle made by throwing up a bank across a hollow or little gully.

b. In south of Scotland, the stream of water from a weir or pond, which drives a mill; a mill-race; *tail-dam*, a tail-race. (The *dam* in sense 1 is a 'cauld'.)

3. A flat land from which water is drained off and excluded. *local.*

1629 *S'hertogenbosh* 13 It lyeth as it were in a Myre, having on the one side a small moore or damp 1800 in G. C Davies *Norfolk Broads* XV (1884) 107 Tame and meadowed flats, here called dams, between Yarmouth and Norwich, producing turf, peat, furze, flag and sedge.

4. a. *Mining.* A partition of boards, masonry, etc. in a mine to keep out water, fire, or gas. **b.** *Smelting* (See quot 1881) **c** *Floating dam*: †(*a*) = CAMEL 2; (*b*) 'a caisson used instead of gates for a dry-dock' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk*).

1706 *Lond. Gaz* No 4262/3 A Machine, termed a Floating-Damm, whereby he is capable of carrying Barges over Shallows. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss*, *Dam* the wall of refractory material, forming the front of the fore-hearth of a blast furnace It is built on the inside of a supporting iron plate (dam-plate).

5. *Comb*, as *dam-like* adj; **dam-head** (*Sc.*), a weir or cauld on a river for diverting the water into a mill-race; **dam-plate, dam-stone** (see quot. and sense 4 b); †**dam-shed** (*Sc.*), 'a portion of land bordering on a dam' (Jam.). See also COFFERDAM, MILL-DAM.

1540 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) 37 The dene of Logy, dame and damsched tharof, and thair pertinentis 1760 WARK in *Phil Trans* LII 2 Locks and dam-heads might be raised . by the help of furze. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W N.* IV V (1869) II 86 As much water must run over the dam-head as if there was no dam at all. 1820 SCOTT *Monast* V, A strong wear or damhead, running across the river. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss*, *Dam-plate*, the plate upon the dam-stone or front stone of the bottom of a blast furnace

Dam (dæm), *sb* 2 Forms 3– **dam,** 4–7 **damme,** 6 **dambe,** 6–7 **damm.** [A variant of DAME, also written from 14th c *damme*, retaining the short sound of F. *a*, originally used in all the senses, but from about the 16th c. differentiated]

†1. = DAME. *Obs.*

1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 11732 Dam Maud þe Mortimer *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 23212 (Cott) Melche, loth, and dam sarra 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 1273 Dam fortone turnes about ay hir whele. *c* 1382 WYCLIF *Pref Epist.* vi 67/1 The olde chaterynge damme. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg* 3 (Mätz) Þou deintiest damme.

2 A female parent (of animals, now usually of quadrupeds) Correlative to *sire*.

1320 [see DAME 8 b]. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iv a, A fawne sowkyng on his dam. 1523 FITZHERB *Husb* § 68 A sandy colte neyther lyke syre nor damme 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1673) 363 The duckling, the first day [can] swim in the water with his dam. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 216, I have observed the young ones of some Spiders have almost kept the same proportion to their Dam 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Eclog* 1 32 So Kids and Whelps their Sires and Dams express 1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 25 Calves taken from the dam in a savage state 1834 MUDIE *Brit Birds* (1842) I 301 And when the dam [robin] leaves her eggs 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. v. 162 Two young lions, nourished by their dam.

†b. Phr *The devil and his dam, the devil's dam*, applied opprobriously to a woman *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P Pl* C XXI 284 Rys vp ragamoffyn and reche me alle þe barres, That belial þy bel-syre beot with þy damme 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1070 The deuyll or hys dam. 1588 SHAKS. *Com Err.* IV. III. 51 *Ant* It is the diuell. *S Dro* Nay, she is worse, she is the diuels dam 1707 J STEVENS tr *Quevedo's Com Wks* (1709) 350 Such . Sayings are a Discredit to your self As for Instance the Devil and his Dam. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat Dict.* II, *Tryvenefica*, a great witch, a devil's dam

3. = Mother (human) · usually in contempt.

a 1547 SURREY *Aeneid* IV 477 Ne Goddesse was thy dam [*nec tibi Diva parens*] 1606 *Chioce, Chance, etc* (1882) 66 His Dad a Tinker, and his Dam a Tit 1611 SHAKS *Wint. T.* II III. 94 This Brat is none of mine Hence with it, and together with the Dam, Commit them to the fire. 1801 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tears & Sm* Wks. 1812 V. 55 And said, that George allowed his dam But thirty pounds a year.

4. *fig*

c 1540 *Pilgr T.* in Thynne *Animadv* App i. 80 As we be taught of the churche our dam 1594 BARNFIELD *Aff Sheph.* II. liv, Ignorance the Damme of Errour 16211-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel* III iv I. II 648 That high Priest of Rome, the dam of that monstrous and superstitious breed. 1892 R KIPLING *Barrack-r. Ballads* (ed. 2) 80 What dam of lances brought thee forth to jest. with Death?

5 *Comb.*

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. IV *Captains* 1237 Dam-Murdering Vipers, Monsters in-humane. 1622 BOYS *Wks.* 936 As the carefull Dam-bird [loves] her unfeathered brood.

Dam, *sb.*[3] Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 6 damme, 7 dame, 9 dam. [a F. *dame* lady (DAM [2], DAME), the name of each piece in the *jeu de dames* or draughts, *esp* of the crowned pieces which can move forwards or backwards; in Ger *dame* (*damen-spiel, damspiel* draughts), Du. *dam* (*damspel* draughts); cf. DAMBROD]

Each of the pieces in the game of draughts or checkers (*obs.*); *pl.* the game itself.

App. in early times a piece, pawn, or 'man' in various games. *Dame* is given by Cotgrave 1611 as 'also, a man at Tables or Draughts', and *dames* is the name of Draughts in Rabelais; Florio 1598 has Ital '*dame*, men to play at tables or chesse with'

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas Fr Tong, Le jeu des Merelles*, the playe of dammes [COTGR '*Le Jeu des merelles*, the boyish game called Merills, or fiue pennie Morris, played here most commonly with stones, but in France with pawnes, or men made of purpose, and tearmed Merelles'] 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* 94 (Jam) There he played at the Dames or draughts. 1814 *Saxon & Gael* I. 94 (Jam) After playing twa or three games at the dams 1828 WEBSTER, *Dam* . 3. a crowned man in the game of draughts 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* vi. (ed 18) 246 Dams were the pieces with which the game of draughts was played

†**Dam,** *sb* [4], **damp.** *Obs* Also 6 dame. [a. OF. *dam* (also *dan, domp, dant*, in nom. *dans, danz*):—L *dominus* lord, used in OF. as a feudal title (ranking between *comte* and *baron*), but commonly prefixed to the name of a person by way of honour.] Lord; as a prefix = Sir, Master. Cf. DAN.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2468 He knew, þe swike dam, Euerildel god was him gram. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk* (MS. B) 18 Dam Ieremy [*v rr* Dane Ieremi, Saynte Ierome] was his name. 1506 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 108 Dame John Barkyng, pytauncer of the monastery in Bury *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. Prol* 26 (Harl) Wherfor sir monk, dam Pieres by your name. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* IX 199 They met wyth damp Rambault, the free knyght *Ibid* IX 201 Damp bysshop, ye be welcom *Ibid* XVI 382 'Damp emperour', sayd thenne the duke naymes

Dam (dæm), *v.*[1] Forms: 6–7 damme, (damn, 7 dambe), 7–8 damm, 6– dam. [f. DAM *sb* [1]; taking the place of the etymological DEM, OE. *dęmman*, found in early ME. and existing dialects]

1. *trans.* To furnish with a dam; to obstruct or confine (a stream, or water) by means of a dam Usually with *up*; also (rarely) with *back, out*, etc.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 57 Wells that have beene dammed up. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 106 He had dammed up the Rivers 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past* III 171 Now dam the Ditches and the Floods restrain 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 253 The Mississippi forms long bars of sand, which frequently unite with some part of the coast, so as to dam out the sea and form lagoons 1867 PARKMAN *Jesuits N. Amer.* xxi. (1875) 314 The beavers had dammed a brook and formed a pond.

2 *transf.* and *fig.* To stop up, block, obstruct, to shut up, confine: a things material.

1553 BRENDE *Q Curtius* VII. iv. 152 The sand in the plaines is blowen together wherby the accustomed wayes be damned 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 90 Hauing the Ouen the hotter within for that it was damd vp 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I XXIV (1632) 61 Lamps dammed with too much oyle 1652 WADSWORTH tr *Sandoval's Civ Wars Spain* 351 Don Hernande dammed up all the doors but one 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I 347 When a ridge of mountains thus dams the cloud.

b things immaterial

1582 BENTLEY *Mon Matrones* III 261 Vnthankfulnesse dammeth vp the fountaine of thy godlie mercie 1632 SANDERSON 12 *Serm* 522 He doth also dambe vp the mercy of God by his contempt 1875 M[c]LAREN *Serm* Ser II IV 66 His love [is] too divine for us to dam it back *a* 1876 G. DAWSON *Impr overs of Shaks*, They dammed up all human energy into two channels—the chapel and the shop

†**Dam,** *v* [2] *Obs. rare.* [f. DAM *sb* [2]] To give birth to (young): said of animals

1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* III (1586) 139 Such [lambs] as are afterwarde dammed, are feeble and weake

Dam, obs form of DAMN.

Damacene, -yne, obs ff *damascene*, DAMSON

Damage (dæ medʒ), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 4– damage, 5–8 dammage, (6 dampnage, 6–7 damnage, 7 damadge). *β* 4–7 dommage, 5–7 **domage** [a OF *damage* (11th c in Littré), also *domage, daumage, demage*, since 15th c. *dommage* = OSp. *domage*, f. OF *dam*, damage, prejudice, loss (= Pr *dam*, It *danno* loss), ad. L *damnum* loss, hurt, damage + -AGE Cf Pr. *damnatge* and It. *dannatico* on L type **damnāticum*. The ME. form *domage, dommage* is after later French; *dam(p)nage* after medL]

1 Loss or detriment caused by hurt or injury affecting estate, condition, or circumstances. *arch.*

α. [1292 BRITTON I v § 1 En despit et damage de nous et de noster poeple] 1300 *K Alis* 959 The scoumfyt, and the damage, Feol on heom of Cartage *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T* P 383 As moche to oure damage as to oure profit. 1535 COVERDALE *Luke* IX. 25 Though he wanne the whole worlde and loseth himself or runneth in dammage of himself 1609 SKENE *Reg Maj* 89 The damnage and skaiths, quhilks he hes susteined be the defender, sall be taxed. 1611 BIBLE *Dan* VI 2 That the king should haue no damage 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 21 You could receive no Damage by playing the King the third Round. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* II. 86 The corrupting by bribes of the late Legats to the damage of S Peter. 1877 J D. CHAMBERS *Div Worship* 141 These Anthems have been wholly omitted, to our great damage

β. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr* I XIV 45 [It] torneth contrarye to them & to their dommage. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 193 The great domage whiche we suffre by the absence of many of them. *a* 1612 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 124 If a publique profit recompence my private Domage.

2. Injury, harm; *esp.* physical injury to a thing, such as impairs its value or usefulness

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* I. v. 25 Þou hast wepen for þe damage [ed. 1560 dommage] of þi renoune þat is appaired. 1430 LYDG *Chron. Troy* I VI, He was enoynted with an oyntment On his body that kept him from damage *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 113 Damage, or harme, *dampnum*. 1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* Introd , He suffered all the damages of the body. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop Cerem* II IX 50 His answere bringeth great damnage to his owne cause 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl Horsem* 9 Lest in foling, the colt receive domage. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1858) 353 She was leaky, and had damage in her hold. 1869 HOOK *Lives Abps.* II II 94 To repair the damage done to the monastery.

b. (with *a* and *pl*) A loss, an injury.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I XV, Kyng Lott made grete dool for his dommagis & his felawes. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron* 188 The damages & skathes committed by theeues and robbers 1593 T. WATSON *Tears of Fancie* XXIV. Poems (Arb) 190 That I brought faire beauty to so fowle a domage 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II 55 They paid the said owners for all dammages committed 1771 GOLDSM *Hist. Eng.* I 79 Repairing the damages which the kingdom had sustained by war.

†3 a. A disadvantage, inconvenience, trouble b. A matter for regret, a misfortune, 'a pity'.

a. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R* VI. 1 (Tollem MS), Age hab with him many damagis 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr *St Ambrose* i. 15 They hold profit to consist in the goods secular, wee reckon these for dammages 1721 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 33 'Tis an unspeakable damage to him for want of his money.

b *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G W* 578 *Cleopatra*, And of his deth it was ful gret damage. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* XXII. 74 It were domage yf suche a lady .. sholde perysshe 1524 *Losse of Rhodes* in Hakluyt, *Voy* II I. 84 Sir Francis de Frenolz .it was great dammage of his death, for he was a worthy man. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. I, IV. 25 The Damage is that I have no money here about me.

4. *Law.* (Now always in *pl*) The value, estimated in money, of something lost or withheld; the sum of money claimed or adjudged to be paid in compensation for loss or injury sustained.

[1430 *Act* 8 *Hen VI*, c 9 Le pleyntif recovera ses damages au treble vers le defendant 1538 STARKEY *England* II. II 190 The party condemnyd schold euer be awardyd to pay costys and al other dammage cumyng to hys aduersary by the reson of the vniust sute and vexatyon] 1542–3 *Act* 34–5 *Hen. VIII*, c 27 § 36 Actions personall, whereof the dette, and domage amounteth to the summe of fourtie shillinges 1548 HALL *Chron* 31 For recoveryng of damages for injuries to them wrongfully done 1631–2 *Star Chamb Cases* (Camden) 168 He shall therefore pay 500[li] to the King and 200[li] Dammage to Mr Deane and make recognition of his fault and wrong. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 438 When the jury has assessed his damages. 1858 LD ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk Prop Law* II 5 An action .. for the recovery of damages for breach of contract

5. *slang* Cost, expense.

1755 *Connoisseur* No 68 P 10 'There', says he, 'there's your damage—thirteen and two-pence' 1812 BYRON *Wks.* (1832) II 179, I must pay the damage, and will thank you to tell me the amount of the engraving 1852 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C* XIV, What's the damage, as they say in Kentucky what's to be paid out for this business? 1855 DICKENS *Lett.* I 409 Excellent stowage for the whole family . Damage for the whole, seven hundred francs a month

¶ Erroneously for DANGER.

1464 *Plumpton Corr* (Camden) 13 Now you bee utterly out of his dammage.

Da·mage, *v* Forms: see the sb. [a. OF. *damagier, -er, domager*, f. *damage* · see prec. sb]

1. *trans.* To do or cause damage to, to hurt, harm, injure; now commonly to injure (a thing) so as to lessen or destroy its value.

13 [see DAMAGING *vbl. sb*] 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 106 A king in his kyngdome may be dommaged and hurte, and specially by fyue thinges 1548 HALL *Chron* (1550) 24 The English studied all the waies possible to dammage their enemies · some shot arrowes, some cast stones 1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, IV II. 60 To stop all hopes, whose growth may dammage me. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* III 459 (R) He gave him a broadside, with which he damaged the ship 1794 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp* I 492 Not any notice having been taken . of my eye being damaged. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* V 130 He missed no opportunity of thwarting and damaging the Government 1892 *Law Times' Rep.* LXVII 251/1 The *Merchant Prince* . ran into and damaged the *Catalonia*.

2. *intr.* To suffer damage or injury *rare.*

1821 CLARE *Vill Minstr* I 37 Her Sunday clothes might damage with the dew.

Damageable (dæ medʒăb'l), *a.* For forms cf. DAMAGE *sb.*; also 5 **dommeageable,** 6 **dommagiable, domagable,** 6–7 **damagable.** [a OF. *damag(e)able, dom-*, causing or bringing damage, f *damagier*: see prec. and -ABLE]

†1 Causing loss or injury, hurtful, injurious.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II III. (1860) C 3, The tunges of advocates and men of lawe ben perilous & dommeageable 1570 DEE *Math. Præf* 45 Neither by worde, deede, or thought, damageable, or iniurious to you. 1604 DEE in Hearne *Collect* 3 Nov. 1705, That most grievous and dammageable Sclaunder 1636 E DACRES tr *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* I 166 Many faults. dommageable to that tyrannie. 1674 *Govt Tongue* XII (1684) 164 Immodest talk. damagable and infectious to the innocence of our neighbors 1796 BURKE *Regic Peace* I. Wks 1802 IV. 437 Before it is clearly known whether the innovation be damageable or not, the judge is competent to issue a prohibition to innovate until the point can be determined

2. Liable to be damaged.

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II 273 If Goods easily damageable be in a Ship. 1881 J F KEANE *Six Months in Meccah* VII. 183 Much destruction to all damageable property.

Hence †**Da·mageably** *adv*, injuriously.

1660 HEXHAM, *Kommerlick* Dammageably, or with Molestation

†**Damage-cleere.** *Law. Obs.* [ad. Anglo-Fr *damage clers* for *damage des clers*, in med L *damna clericorum* 'clerks' costs'.]

A fee formerly paid in the courts of Common Pleas, King's Bench, and Exchequer, in cases where damages were recovered · abolished in 1665.

1665 MARVELL *Corr* XLVIII. Wks. 1872–5 II. 183 There are several other Bills in hand; as the taking away of Damage cleere.

Damaged (dæ·medʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. DAMAGE *v.* + -ED [1].] That has suffered damage; injured (*esp.* physically).

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph Cl* 10 July an 1768, Clinker unscrewed the damaged iron 1891 *Daily News* 23 June 2/3 If any sovereign or half-sovereign is more than three grains below the standard weight, it shall be considered a damaged coin

Damage-feasant. *Law.* Also 7 -feasaunt, -faisant, 7–8-fesant. [OF *damage fesant*, F *dommage faisant*, doing damage, causing loss.]

Said of a stranger's beasts, etc, found trespassing on a man's ground without his leave, and there doing him damage, as by feeding or otherwise (Properly *adj. phr.*; also used as *sb*)

1621 R. BOLTON *Stat. Irel* 191 (33 Hen VIII), In any replegiare or second deliverance for rentes, customes, services or for damages feasaunt or other rent or rents 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xl. § 18 If I leave my Angle-rod behind in another's ground he may take it Damage feasant 1714 SCROGGS *Courts-leet* (ed 3) 73 Any Thing distrained for Damage feasant cannot be distrained for Rent 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm* III I III. 6 1887 *Edin. Rev* Jan. 77 The right of distraining animals trespassing and as we now say 'damage-feasant'.

†**Da·mageful,** *a. Obs.* [f. DAMAGE *sb.* + -FUL] Injurious, hurtful

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr* II viii. 182 It were ful unprofitable and damageful to alle Cristene 1621 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* IX XIII 107 His warre in Ireland was more dammagefull 1645 T COLEMAN *Hopes Deferred* 15 These purposes of mischiefe are either issuelesse, or damagefull, or dangerous

Damagement (dæ medʒmĕnt) *rare.* [a OF. *damagement*, f *damagier* to DAMAGE.] The action of damaging, or fact of being damaged

1603 J DAVIES *Microcosmos* Wks. (1876) 44 (D) The more vs'd they [pleasures] are excessiuely, The more's the soule

and bodie's damagement 1885 *Pall Mall G* 20 May 5/1 If war has any *raison d'être* at all, that must lie in the effective damagement of your enemy

† **Damageous,** *a Obs.* For forms of DAMAGE *sb*, also 5 damegeous, 6 dammagious, -ius [a OF *damageus, -gious, -jos*, f *damage*: see DAMAGE *sb* and -OUS] Fraught with damage, hurtful, injurious; causing loss or disadvantage

*c*1386 CHAUCER *Pars T* ¶ 364 Whan þat meynee is felonous and damageous to þe peple 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III VI (1860) H iij b, What synne is fowler than this synne more dommageous 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 48 Lakking of thy lore is to vs a damegeous thing. 1611 COTGR s v *Vmaires*, Fearefull or dommageous accidents. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royall Ship* 32 All the rauenous and dammageous beasts to be destroyed through his land

Damaging (dæ medʒiŋ), *vbl sb.* [-ING 1] The action of the verb DAMAGE, q v.

13 *Childh. Jesus* 1344 (Mätz) Of þe liones he made a semblinge bifore heom withoute damagingue. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 93 The French king in dammagyng of king Richard, layde siege to the Castell of Aubevyle

Da'maging, *ppl a.* [-ING 2] That damages, causing damage or injury, injurious, hurtful

1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits, Relig* Wks. (Bohn) II 101 The modes of imitation are more damaging than custom-house oaths. 1885 *Athenæum* 5 Sept 299/2 [The hedgehog's] moral character is the subject of damaging criticism.

Hence **Da'magingly** *adv*, hurtfully.

1854 KITTO *Bible Illustr.* (1867) VIII 427 The stroke is usually inflicted damagingly to the mouth, with the heel of a shoe 1868 *Daily News* 7 Sept, Mr McCarthy thinks the defence unassailable To us it appears very easily and very damagingly assailable

Damaisele, obs. form of DAMSEL

Damalic (dămæ lik), **damolic** (dămǫ lik), *a. Chem.* [f Gr δάμαλις, δαμάλη heifer + -IC The second form is perh short for *damal-olic*] In *damalic* or *damolic acid*, an acid (C_7H_8O) discovered by Stadeler in cows' urine. Hence **Da molate** [-ATE 4], a salt of damolic acid.

Damalu'ric [URIC] *acid*, an acid ($C_8H_{10}O_2$) akin to damolic, and of the same origin; its salts are **Damalu'rates.**

1858 THUDICHUM *Urine* 343 Damaluric acid produces a precipitate in a solution of basic acetate of lead 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II 301 Damaluric and Damolic acids, two volatile acids said to exist in cows' and horses' urine. 1879 *Ibid* VI 541 The filtered solution deposits, first crystals of barium damolate, then the damalurate

‖ **Daman** (dæ măn) [From the Arabic name دمن إسرايل *daman israāīl*, sheep or lamb of Israel] The Syrian rock-badger or 'cony' of Scripture (*Hyrax Syriacus*); the name is also extended to the species found at the Cape (*H. Capensis*)

1738 T. SHAW *Trav Barb. & Levant* 336 The Daman Israel is an Animal likewise of Mount Libanus, though common in other places of this Country We have presumptive Proof that this Creature is the Saphan of the Scriptures 1790 BRUCE *Trav* I x 241, I went ashore here [Cape Mahomet] and shot a small animal among the rocks, called Daman Israel or Israel's Lamb; I do not know why, for it has no resemblance to the sheep kind 1825 GORE tr. *Blumenbach's Man Nat Hist* IV. 47 The Daman, Cape Hyrax 1835 KIRBY *Hab & Inst Anim.* II XXIV 497 The skin. is nearly naked, except in the case of the swine, the daman, the mammoth and some others.

Damar: see DAMMAR

Damas, obs form of DAMASK

Damascene (dæmăsī n), *a* and *sb.* Also 4 damyssene, -assene, 4–7 damasene, 6–7 damascen, -sine. see also DAMSON. [ad. L. *Damascēn-us*, Gr. Δαμασκηνός of Damascus. Cf. Ger. *damascen*] **A.** *adj*

1 Of or pertaining to the city of Damascus.

[*c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T* 17 Loo Adam in the feeld of Damyssene [= *in agro Damasceno*] With goddes owene fynger wroght was he] 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg* VI 1. Gloss, Another kynde [of viscum] is called Damascene, and commeth from Damasco 1611 COTGR s v *Damas, Huile de Damas*, oyle Damascene 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect Text N Test.* 17 About the ninth century, a rough, brown, unsightly paper, made of cotton rags, and sometimes called Damascene from the place where it was invented, crept gradually into use.

2 Of or pertaining to damask (fabrics), or to the art of damascening metal; as *damascene work.*

1541 *Ord* 33 *Hen VIII* in Nicholls *Househ Ord* (1790) 215 In fine Diaper, in Damasene worke 1550 in *Athenæum* 21 Oct. (1871) 520/3, 4 damascene buttons were cut off my lord's gown in the privy-chamber 1883 C C PERKINS *Ital Sculpt* 100 (Stanford) The damascene work and the foliated ornaments. challenge comparison with bronzes of any period

3 *Damascene plum*: see DAMSON 1 c

B *sb* 1. A native of Damascus.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor* XI. 32 The cite of Damascenys

2. Damascene work, formerly applied to damask

1481–90 *Howard Househ Bks* (Roxb) 285 For brynging of damysens from Colchester 1553 in Rogers *Agric & Prices* III 489/3 [Damascene, 6 ells @ 3/] 1844 *Mech Mag* XL 342 The damascene which appears upon the surface of steel is very various 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I v 1 233 A Spanish silversmith copied arabesques and damascenes.

3. See DAMSON.

Damascene (dæmăsī n), *v* Also 9 -ine. [f. prec. adj.; cf. DAMASKEEN *v.*] *trans.* a. To ornament (metal-work, *esp.* steel) with designs incised in the surface and filled in with gold or silver b To ornament (steel) with a watered pattern, as in Damascus blades.

1585–1613 [see DAMASKEEN *v*] 1848 LYTTON *Harold* III 11, His arms were damascened with silver 1880 *Sat Rev.* No 1302 461 Swords beautifully damascened in gold

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1878 *Examiner* 2 Mar 283/1 These essential elements are damascened upon a ground of really good story. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* XIX, M. Falarique damascenes his sharpest smile

Damascened (dæmăsīnd), *ppl. a* [f. prec. + -ED] Of steel and other metal-work: a. Inlaid with ornamental designs, gold or silver; b. Having the watered pattern of dark lines characteristic of Damascus blades

1862 J GRANT *Capt of Guard* II, The earl's cuirass was of Milan steel, magnificently damascened 1888 *Athenæum* 17 Mar 344/3 Swords with splendid damascened hilts

c. *transf*

1879 RUTLEY *Stud Rocks* xi 181 *Damascened*—The author suggests this term as a convenient one by which to describe the structure shown in some obsidians, in which streaks or threads of glass are contorted in a confused manner, which somewhat resembles the markings on Damascus sword blades, or the damascening on gun-barrels

Damascener (dæmăsī nəɹ). [f. as prec + -ER] One who damascenes metal.

1855 tr *Labarte's Arts Mid Ages* x 361 The damascener and the goldsmith 1883 *Harper's Mag* June 57/1 Damasceners and gun makers are Mohammedan

Damascening (dæmăsī nıŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1] The action of the vb DAMASCENE; also the design or figured surface so produced.

1860 *Cornh. Mag* No. 3. 271 Delightful arabesques and damascenings 1880 BIRDWOOD *Ind Art* I. 163 Damascening is the art of encrusting one metal with another in the form of wire, which by undercutting and hammering is thoroughly incorporated with the metal which it is intended to ornament

Damascus (dămæ skŭs). Formerly also in the Ital form **Damasco** [L *Damascus*, Gr. Δαμασκός, from Semitic: cf Heb דַּמֶּשֶׂק *Dammeseq*, Arab. دمشق *Dimashq, Dimeshq*; thence Heb. דמשק *d'meseq* or *d'mesheq*, transl 'silken' in Amos III. 12 (Rev V.)] An ancient city, the capital of Cœle-Syria, famous for its steel and its silk fabrics Often used *attrib*, as *Damascus blade* (see quot. 1875), etc.; also *absol.* = Damascus steel, etc

Damascus iron: a combination of pieces of iron and steel welded together and rolled out, in imitation of the steel of Damascus *Damascus-twist* see quot

a 1625 FLETCHER *Elder Bro.* v 1, A Milan hilt, and a Damasco blade 1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 149 A Sword not so hooked as the Damasco *1727–51* CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Damascus-steel* remarkable for its excellent temper. 1830 *Mech Mag* XIV 31 By filing semicircular grooves into both sides of the blade, and again subjecting it to the hammer, a beautiful roset-shaped Damascus is obtained 1846 GREFNER *Sc. Gunnery* 113 On examination of real Damascus barrels 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech* s v *Damascus iron*, The fineness of the Damascus depends upon the number and thickness of the alternations [of iron and steel] *Ibid*, *Damascus-twist*, a kind of gun-barrel made of a ribbon of Damascus-iron coiled around a mandrel and welded

† **Damasee'.** *Obs.* Also -ysé, -esé [A corruption or abbreviation of *damasene* DAMSON: cf. first quot there] = DAMSON.

14 *T. of Erceldoune* 180 (Thornton MS) Whare frwte was growande gret plentee The date and als the damasee [*v rr* damese, damyse] ?*c* 1475 *Squyr lowe Degre* 36 The date, also the damyse [*rime* larel-tre]

Damasin, obs form of DAMSON.

† **Damasine,** *a Obs.* = DAMASCENE. *Damasine-rose*: = damask rose.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1673) 430 Herbs which smell sweet like musk as the damasine-rose.

Damask (dæ măsk), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 4–7 damaske, -asc, 4– damask; also 5 dameske, 5–6 dammask(e, 7 damasque, -ast; *Sc* 5–6 dammas, -es, -ys, 6 domas, 7 damas, -es. [Prob originally a. AngloFr. **Damasc* = It *Damasco*, L *Damascus* proper name of the city; Littré and Hatzfeld have an OF. *Damas* of 14th c, whence the Sc. forms above. The French text of Mandeville (Roxb. Club) ch. XIV has *Damasce.*]

I. †1 The city of Damascus *Obs*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 761 At damaske is ðe ðridde stede, Quer abram is bigging dede 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B XV 486 So many prelates . Of Nazareth, of Nynyue, of Neptalim, and damaske *c* 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) II 32 Thorow all dammask and liba. 1539 *Inventories* 49 (Jam) Tapestryis —Item, VI pece of the cietie of Dammys.

2. *attrib.* = Made at or brought from Damascus, as *damask blade, sword*, etc (see 7 below); *damask cloth, silk* (see 3 and 6 below); also the following.

† **Damask plum, prune** = DAMSON. *Obs.*

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 268 b/1 (Stanford) Take of reysons of damaske prunes 1616 SURFL & MARKH *Country Farme* 393 Damaske Plums are of three sorts, the black, red, and violet colour. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 210 Plums Damasc, Denny Damasc

† **Damask powder,** ? a toilet-powder scented with damask roses *Obs*

c 1540 [cf. *Damask rose* below] 1634 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* LXVIII, For 4 li of damaske powder for Gooddy Webb 1637 HEYWOOD *Royall King* IV. Wks 1874 VI 70 Now farewell Gun-powder, I must change thee into Damask-powder.

Damask rose, a species or variety of rose, supposed to have been originally brought from Damascus.

Apparently, originally the *Rosa gallica* var *damascena*, a tall shrub with semi-double pink or light-red (rarely white) flowers, cultivated in the East for attar of roses; but this underwent many changes under cultivation in the West, and the name has been very variously applied by English authors. According to Miller (1768) the *monthly rose, striped monthly*, and *York-and-Lancaster*, were supposed to be varieties of the Damask rose According to Flückiger and Hanbury, *Pharmacographia*, the name is now applied at Mitcham to a variety of *R. gallica* with very deep-coloured flowers.

c 1540 *Recipe* in *Vicary's Anat* (1886) App 224 Putt therto half an vnce of fyne pouldre of redde dammaske rosys 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI 1 655 We cal them in English, Roses of Prouince, and Damaske Roses *Ibid.* 654 The flowers. be neither redde nor white, but of a mixt colour betwixt red and white, almost carnation colour 1582 HAKLUYT *Memoranda* in *Voy* II 1 165 The Damaske rose [brought in] by Doctour Linaker, King Henry the seuenth and King Henry the eights Physician. 1646 J HALL *Poems* 45 Damast-roses yet unblown. 1744 *C. Thompson's Trav.* III 13 Rose-Water made of the Damask Roses which grow here plentifully. 1869 HOLE *Bk. about Roses* XI, The Damask [rose] with its few rich velvety-crimson petals, is a memory, and that is all

Damask violet = DAME'S VIOLET. (In Ger. *Damastblume*)

1578 LYTE tr *Dodoens* 153 In English Damaske violets, Dames violets or Gillofers 1597 GERARDE *Herball* II CXVI 377 Dames Violets is called in English Damaske Violets [etc.] 1861 PRATT *Flower. Plants* I 154

† **Damask water,** rose-water distilled from Damask roses. *Obs*

[1306 N DE TINGEWICK in *Archæol Jrnl* XIV. 271 Item pro aqua rosata de Damasco] 1519 *Four Elements* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 44 With damask water made so well, That all the house thereof shall smell, As it were paradise. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 224 The Capitayne sprinkeled the Kynges with damaske water 1611 COTGR s v. *Damas, Eau de Damas*, Damaske, or sweet, water (distilled from all sorts of odoriferous hearbs).

II. As a name of substances originally produced at Damascus

3 A rich silk fabric woven with elaborate designs and figures, often of a variety of colours.

Also applied to figured materials of silk and wool, silk and cotton, or worsted or cotton only, used for furniture-covering, curtains, etc. 'True damasks are wholly of silk, but the term is now applied to any fabric of wool, linen, or cotton, woven in the manner of the first damasks' (Beck, *Draper's Dict*)

c 1430 LYDG *Storie of Thebes* III vi, Clothes of veluet, Damaske and of golde. 1473 *Paston Lett.* No. 725 III 91 A newe vestment off whyght damaske ffor a dekyne 1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 No man, vnder the saide estates shall weare any saten, damaske, silke, chamblet, or taffata 1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* II x. 239 A linnen or wollen garment doeth as well couer and become the bodie, as damaskes and veluets. 1689 *Lond. Gaz* No. 2425/4, 3 Pieces of Crimson Missena Damasks, of a large Flower, commonly used for Beds, and Hangings of Rooms. *c* 1710 C FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 290 All ye bed and hangings are of fine damaske made of worsted 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 21 A quantity of China damasks, and other wrought silks 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II 415 The draw-loom. is now used to a very considerable extent in weaving carpets and figured damasks.

b. A twilled linen fabric richly figured in the weaving with designs which show up by opposite reflexions of light from the surface; used chiefly for table-linen.

1542 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 487/3 Damask diaper 1 yd 2/2 1624 *Will* in *Rypon Ch Acts* 364 One suite of damaske for his table 1696 J. F. *Merchants' Ware-ho* 13 Damask is a very fine sort of Linnen, and is wrought into several sorts of fine Imagery, and Figures it is for few uses except for Table-Linnen. 1759 GOLDSM. *Bee* No 3 He looked at the tablecloth, and praised the figure of the damask 1877 MRS FORRESTER *Mignon* I 23 The table is laid damask, plate, glass, is perfect.

4. a. Steel manufactured at Damascus; also steel or a combination of iron and steel exhibiting a similar variegated surface: more fully *damask steel.* b The wavy pattern on the surface of Damascus steel, or of iron and steel welded together and corroded with weak acid

1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turkes* (1621) 1297 Two knives of damaske, with hafts of jasper 1844 *Mech Mag* XL. 342 All steel which exhibits a surface figured with dark lines, is called damask. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech. Damask-steel*, a laminated metal of pure iron and steel, of peculiar quality, produced by careful heating, laborious forging, doubling, and twisting 1881 *Blackw Mag* May 567 The curious product called damask-steel possesses both edge and elasticity, and all the great Eastern swords owe to it their celebrity. *Ibid* 568 He made some swords which would bend till the point touched the hilt, and which would also cut through an iron bar the same two faculties have never been conjoined in any other steel than damask.

1818 FARADAY *Exp. Res* XVI (1820) 59 The damask itself is merely an exhibition of crystallisation 1844 *Mech Mag.* XL. 342 Common steel acquires no visible damask by gradual refrigeration.

5. The colour of the damask rose: esp. as seen in the face of a woman.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L* III. v 123 There was a pretty redneste in his lip 'twas iust the difference Betwixt the constant red and mingled Damaske 1607 — *Cor* II 1 232 The Warre of White and Damaske in Their nicely gawded Cheekes 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* II XXVI, Her damaske late, now chang'd to purest white 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 116 She Blush'd a liuelie damask

III. *attrib* and *adj.* from senses under II. But early examples of *damask cloth, blade,* etc, mean literally 'of Damascus', and so belong to 2 above.

6. Made of damask (silk or cloth); furnished with damask

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* XIX (1890) 61 A fayre whyte couerynge of damaske clothe 1609 B JONSON *Sil Woman* III 1, A Damask table cloth, cost me eighteen pound. 1682 *Vestry Bks* (Surtees) 340 One fair damask linen cloth and a damask napkin 1755 MRS DELANY *Let to Mrs Dewes* 17 Nov, Lady Anson begah the last ball in a green damask sack. 1814 *Hist Univ Oxford* II 261 The dress of the Chancellor is of black damask silk 1842 TENNYSON *Audley Court* 20 A damask napkin wrought with horse and hound

7. Made of Damascus steel; having the fine temper and watered surface of Damascus steel

c 1621 CHAPMAN *Iliad* X 63 By him his damask curets [ἔντεα ποικίλα] hung 1632 J HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 78 The fine edge of his damaske blade 1820 FARADAY *Exp Res* XVI. (1859) 59 The wootz retains a damask surface when forged, polished, and acted upon by dilute acid

8. Of the colour of the damask rose, blush-coloured.

1588 SHAKS *L. L. L* V II 296 Faire Ladies Dismaskt, their damaske sweet commixture showne 1601 — *Twel N* II IV 115 She neuer told her loue, But let concealment like a worme i' th budde Feede on her damaskt cheeke 1842 TENNYSON *Day Dream* Prol, While, dreaming on your damask cheek, The dewy sister-eyelids lay 1861 MRS. H WOOD *East Lynne* XVI, Her pretty cheeks were damask with her mind's excitement

† 9. = DAMASKED 3 (? a misprint)

1648 HERRICK *Hesper, Country Life* 42 (MS version, ed. Hazl. p. 457) The damaske [*v r* damaskt] meddowes, and the crawling streames

IV. 10 *Comb*, as *damask-coated, -coloured, -gowned* ppl. adjs.; *damask-wise* adv.; **† damask branch**, a figured pattern like that of damask or damask-work; so **† damask-branched** *ppl. a.*; **damask carpet** (see quot); **damask loom**, a loom for weaving figured fabrics, **damask steel** (see 4); **damask-stitch** (see quot.); **damask-work**, the veining on Damascus-blades; incised ornamentation inlaid with gold or silver.

1634 PEACHAM *Gentl Exerc.* I. XIV 46 Diapering (in *Damaske branches, and such like) it chiefly serveth to counterfeit cloath of Gold, Silver, *Damaskbranch, Velvet, Chamlet, &c., with what branch, and in what fashion you list. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, **Damask-carpet* a variety of carpet resembling the Kidderminster in the mode of weaving, but exposing the warp instead of the weft. 1606 DEKKER *Sev Sins* III (Arb) 25 The *damask-coated Cittizen *a* 1631 DRAYTON *Noah's Flood*, The *damask-colour'd dove . His sundry colour'd feathers 1861 W. F COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit* 135 A magnificent array of satin and *damask-gowned priests. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc Brit. Empire* (1854) I 708 The *damask loom is capable of producing any figure, however complicated 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict Needlework*, **Damask Stitch*. A name given to Satin Stitch when worked upon a linen foundation 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas French Tong, Tailler quelque chose à la Damasquine*, to cut some thing *damaske wise 1611 COTGR, *Damasquiner* to flourish, carue, or ingraue Damaske-wise 1598 FLORIO, *Damaschino*, *damaske worke vpon blades 1830 TENNYSON *Recoll Arab. Nts.* III, All The sloping of the moon-lit sward Was damask-work, and deep inlay Of braided blooms unmown

Damask (dæ măsk), *v* [f. prec. sb By Milton and Phineas Fletcher stressed *dama sk*]

1. *trans.* To weave with richly-figured designs

[1599, etc. see DAMASKED 1] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Damask* or *Damasquine* to imprint the Figures of Flowers on Silk, or Stuff. 1755 JOHNSON, *Damask*, to form flowers upon stuffs.

2 = DAMASCENE *v.*

1585 T WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy Turkie* B II. XXI. 584 b, A faire basen of Copper damasked. 1653 H COGAN tr *Pinto's Voy* 159 Armed with Partisans damasked with gold and silver 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C* (1738) II 354 They damask their cymeters with a blewish colour 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring L.* 247 The wooden sides were plated with gold, and damasked with gold wire

3. *transf.* and *fig.* To ornament with or as with a variegated pattern or design; to diaper.

1610 G FLETCHER *Christ's Vict*, There pinks eblazed wide And damaskt all the earth. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl* XII. i, Where various flowers damask the fragrant seat. 1667 MILTON *P. L* IV 334 As they sat recline On the soft downie Bank damaskt with flours. 1744 SHENSTONE *Song*, *O'er desert Plains* 5 Tho' my path were damask'd o'er With beauties e'er so fine. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf T.* i. (1891) 34 Fair pictures damasked on a vapor's fold

4. To make red or blush-coloured like a damask-rose.

1863 MRS. MARSH *Heathside Farm* I. 58 Cathie's peach-like cheek was damasked by heat and laughter.

5. To deface or destroy, by stamping or marking with lines and figures.

1673 in *Stationers' Rec* (1883), Order of Bishop of London to damask 'The Leviathan'. 1678 *Ibid.*, Order of Bishop of London to damask Seditious books seized at Frances Smith's, and to burn in the Company's garden adjoining their Hall the Books not fitt for damasking 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Damask* or *Damasquine*, to stamp rude Draughts on waste Paper, etc. 1709 *Act* 8 *Anne* c 21 Such offender or offenders shall forfeit such Book or Books to the proprietor or proprietors of the Copy thereof, who shall forthwith damask and make wast Paper of them 1845 CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1856) I 23 The ceremony of breaking or 'damasking' of the old Great Seal consists in the Sovereign giving it a gentle blow with a hammer, after which it is supposed to be broken, and has lost all its virtue.

† 6 To warm (wine) · see quot 1706. *slang*

1699 B E *Dict Cant Crew, Damask the Claret*, Put a roasted Orange slasht smoking hot in it. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *To Damask Wine*, is to warm it a little, in order to take off the edge of the Cold and make it mantle 1778 CUMBERLAND in *Goldsmith's Wks.* (1881) I 101 Wilt have it steep'd in Alpine snows, Or damask'd at Silenus' nose?

Damasked (dæ măskt), *ppl a* [f prec]

1 Of silk, fine linen, and other fabrics. Woven with richly-figured designs

1599 MIDDLETON *Micro-Cynicon* III Wks (1886) VIII 124 Sitting at table All covered with damask'd napery 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1673) 206 The outward appearance of the said skin is like to a damaskt garment 1866 *Pall Mall G* 24 Oct. 4 The exports in damasked silk

2 Of steel or other metal; = DAMASCENED.

c 1621 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III 345 His sword he took, and fasten'd it, All damask'd, underneath his arm 1631 WEEVER *Anc Fun Mon* 202 The out side was damasked and embossed with wires of gold 1820 FARADAY *Exp Res* XVI (1859) 59 It is certainly true that a damasked surface may be produced by welding together wires of iron and steel 1832 BABBAGE *Econ Manuf* XVIII (ed 3) 167 Barrels of double-barrel guns, twisted and damasked

3 *transf* Variegated, diapered

1648 EARL OF WESTMLD. *Otia Sacra* (1879) 88 The Crimson streaks belace the Damaskt West 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I 360 Blooming be the gates with damasked wreaths.

4 Having the hue of the damask rose

c 1600 SHAKS *Sonn* CXXX, I haue seene Roses damaskt, red and white, But no such Roses see I in her cheekes 16 WOTTON *Farewell to Vanities*, Beauty, th' eye's idol, [is] but a damask'd skin 1632 BENLOWE *Theoph* III. XXVIII, So Roses damaskt in obe, prankt with green ribbons, sents.

5 Furnished or hung with damask.

1861 *Our English Home* 134 The damasked chambers

† Damaskee'n, -kin, *a* and *sb. Obs* Also 6 **-en, -yne** [a. F. *damasquin, -ine* damascene, ad. It *damaschino*, f. *Damasco*, Damascus]

A *adj* = DAMASCENE *a*

1551 in Strype *Eccl. Mem* II II ix. 319 Under a baron, no man to wear any embroidery of gold or silver, or damasken work or goldsmiths work 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy Turkie* II XXIII 62 b, Vessels of gold faire painted after the Damaskin fashion

B *sb* A Damascus blade.

1562 J SHUTE *Two Comm.* II Cc) a (Stanford), A Scimitar bending lyke vnto a falchion, he was a righte damaskyne 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I IV 1 P2 346 A Damaskeen, or Turkish Sword, richly garnished with Siluer and Gilt. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett Chas I* (1753) 124 No old Toledo Blades, or Damaskins.

Damaskeen (dæmăskī·n), *v* In 6 **-kane**, 6–7 **-kine**, 8–9 **-quine**, **-keen** [a F. *damasquiner*, f *damasquin* adj.: see prec] = DAMASCENE *v*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy. Turkie* III IX 84 b, A litle hatchet damaskined. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III. XIII (1626) 315 Cups of fine Cornthian Latten, gilded and damaskined. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* IX III, His axe . was so richly gilt and damasquined. 1863 — *Caxtoniana* I 152 Only on their hardest steel did the smiths of Milan damaskeen the gracious phantasies.

Hence **Damaskee ned** *ppl. a.*, **Damaskee ning** *vbl sb*

1676 *Phil. Trans* XI 715 The Persians are exquisitely skilful in damaskining with Vitriol 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl, Damaskeening*, the art, or act, of adorning iron, steel, etc by making incisions therein, and filling them up with gold or silver wire. 1882 *Cornh. Mag* Feb 171 His drawn sword with its beautiful damaskqined blade

Da·masker. *rare*−1. [f. DAMASK *v.* + -ER] = DAMASCENER

1621 *Canterbury Marriage Licences* (MS.), Robert Worsley of St. Marys in Sandw'ch, damasker

Damasking (dæ măskiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DAMASK; *esp* the damascening of metal

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp Dict*, *Atauxta*, damasking of a knife or sword. 1677 J PHILLIPS *Tavernier's Trav* V XII, The Persians are excellent artists at Damasquing with vitriol, or engraving Damask-wise upon Swords 1881 *Blackw. Mag* May 567 The art of damasking (which is a very different matter from the damaskeening alluded to just now) has lost its use since swords have ceased their service

b *transf.* (In quot. 1660 applied to the natural veining or 'marbling' of wood)

1611 SPEED *Hist Gt. Brit* V VII. 40 Their painting and damasking of their Bodies. 1660 EVELYN *To Dr Wilkins* 27 Feb, Above all conspicuous for these workes and damaskings, is the Maple.

Damasquee·nery. *rare*−0. [a. F. *damasquinerie*] The art of damascening; damask-work.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Damasquenery*, Steel work damaskeened, or the Art itself. 1775 ASH, *Damasqueenery.*

‖ Damasqui·ne (-skī·n). = DAMASKEEN *sb.*

1849 in WEALE *Dict Terms*

‖ Damassé (dămæ·se). [F. *damassé* = *linge damassé* Hatzfeld] A kind of linen manufactured in Flanders, woven with flowers and figures like damask. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Damassen, -syn, -zeene, -zine, obs. forms of DAMSON.

Damassin (dæ măsin) [DERIV. of F. *damas*, DAMASK] 'A species of woven damask with gold and silver flowers' (Brande *Dict Arts* 1842); see also quot 1882

1839 URE *Dict Arts, Damassin* is a kind of damask, with gold and silver flowers, woven in the warp and woof; or occasionally with silk organzine 1882 BECK *Draper's Dict, Damassin, Damasquette*, an ingenious modification of brocade invented by the Venetians in the 17th century, which by being subjected after being woven to great pressure between rollers, caused the metal wires which formed part of the fabric to appear in one unbroken and brilliant plate of gold or silver

Damaysele, -elle, obs forms of DAMSEL

Damb(e, obs (erron) form of DAM, DAMN.

Dambonite (dæ mbŏnəit) *Chem* [f *dambo* native African name + -ITE]

A sweet white crystalline substance ($C_4H_8O_5$) found in a kind of caoutchouc obtained from a plant growing near the Gaboon in Western Africa.

[1862 DU CHAILLU *Equat Afr* X 121 The caoutchouc of Africa is obtained from a vine (called *dambo* by the natives)] 1879 WATTS *Dict Chem* VI. 541 The exuded juice, coagulated by exposure to the air, is kneaded into loaves called by the natives *n'dambo* Dambonite is white, easily soluble in water and in alcohol of ordinary strength, sparingly soluble in absolute alcohol

Dambose (dæ·mbōus). *Chem* [f prec + -OSE.] A crystallizable sugar ($C_7H_8O_8$) obtained from dambonite

1879 WATTS *Dict Chem* VI 541 Dambose is a polyatomic alcohol, and dambonite its methylic ether

Dambre · see DAMMAR

Dam-brod, dam-board. *Sc* [f DAM *sb.*3 + BROD 2, BOARD: = Du *dambord*, Ger., Da *dambret*, Sw. *dambrade*, the board on which the *dams* or *jeu de dames* is played] A draught-board.

b. *attrib.* Checkered.

1779 *Inv Goods of D Stewart, Earl of Buchan* (MS.), 8 Damboard T[able] Cloths. 1826 J WILSON *Noct Ambr* Wks 1855 I 124 Baith at gammon and the dambrod. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* V (ed 18) 113 [She] asked to be shown table-linen, a *dam-brod pattern.*

Dame (dēm) Also 5 *Sc.* deym(e, 5– *Sc.* deme, 9 *north dial* deame, deeam [a OF. *dame* (11th c in Littré) '—earlier *damme* = Pr *dama, domna*, It *donna*:—L. *domina* lady, mistress, fem. of *dominus* lord, master. A variant now differentiated as DAM 2.]

I. Expressing relation or function.

† 1. A female ruler, superior or head. = 'lady', as fem. of *lord* ('our most gracious Sovereign *Lady*, Queen Victoria'); the superior of a nunnery, an abbess, prioress, etc. Also *fig* or *transf. Obs*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 428 Almihti God. 3iue ure dame his grace, so lengre so more *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod* 774 When he [= she] was hurr' Abbas and hurr' Dame *c* 1490 *Promp Parv* 113 (MS K.) Dame, *domina* 1594 T B *La Primaud Fr Acad* II 440 Reason, which is the principal faculty and power of the soule is called of them the Queene, Dame, and Mistress 1667 MILTON *P L* IX 612 Sovran of Creatures, universal Dame 1677 GALE *Crt Gentiles* II. III 139 Zenobia Queen of Arabia and Dame of Antioch

2 The 'lady' of the house, the mistress of a household, a housewife. Now *archaic* or *dial* (*my dame* = my wife, my 'missus'), or humorously applied to an aged housewife.

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron Wace* 15150 At Londone anoþer kyng gan wone . Saberk þan was his name, Dame Rytula highte his dame *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Shipm T.* 356, I toke vnto our dame 3oure wif at home þe same gold a3ein 1483 *Cath Angl* 89 Dame; vbi a huswyfe 1535 COVERDALE *Isa* XXIV 2 The Master as the seruant, the dame like the mayde 1548–9 (Mar) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Catechism* Rubr, Fathers, mothers, maisters, and dames 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 58 Every poor woman that hath either maid, or apprentise is called *Dame*, and yet Dame is as much as *Domina* and used to Ladies of greatest account, as Dame Isabel and Madam. 1611 SHAKS *Wint. T* IV IV 57 Upon This day, she was Both Dame and Seruant: Welcom'd all, seru'd all. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III lvii 147 The Gentry love both him and my Dame, and the poor People adore them. 1833 CARLYLE in Emerson *Eng Traits* Wks (Bohn) II 7 My dame makes it a rule to give to every son of Adam bread to eat 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss* s v, *My deeam*, my mistress, my wife *An auld deeam* an old woman.

b *transf*

1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 52 The cock stoutly struts his dames before

3 The mistress of a private elementary school for children. (Usually an old woman or widow) Now almost *Obs*

a 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng* (1826) II 50 He bewailed his disobedience to his parents, his slighting and despising their instructions and the instructions of his dame 1890 W IRVING *Goldsmith* 1, Those good old motherly dames, found in every village, who cluck together the whole callow brood to teach them their letters

4 At Eton: A matron who keeps a boarding-house for boys at the school. (Also applied to a man who does the same)

c 1737 H WALPOLE *Let. to Montagu* (1857) I. 13 A dame over the way, that has just locked in her boarders 1845 C. M WESTMACOTT *Eng Sch* I. 52 Do you bid the Dames of old Eton appear. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I II, The room in the Dame's house where we first order our own breakfast. 1886 DOWDEN *Life Shelley* I. 22 Hexter..being,

not only an Eton writing-master and a 'dame', but also a magistrate of the county.

II. Expressing rank or honour.

5. A form of address originally used to a lady of rank, or a woman of position, the feminine corresponding to *Sire*, = My lady, Madam: gradually extended to women of lower rank, and, after the 16th c, left to these (cf. senses 2, 6 c).

a 1225 *Leg Kath* 2080 Hu nu, dame, dotestu? Cwen, acangestu nu? *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 8349 (Cott.) Dame, I did þe hider call, Als mi wedded wijf of all. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl* 56 Dame, he sede, þis hail is þin *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T* 36 Þer durst no wight clepe hur but dame *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam* 871 'Dame,' he seyde to the qwene, 'Mekylle of solas have we sene.' *c* 1462 *Wright's Chaste Wife* 139 Thus seyd the wyfe of the hows, 'Syr, how faryth my swete spouse .?' 'Sertes, dame,' he seyd, 'wele'. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* v 330 A wedow thar duelt 'Fayr deyme', he said, 'go get sum meit for me' 1606 Shaks *Ant. & Cl.* IV iv 29 Fare thee well Dame, what ere becomes of me, This is a Soldiers Kisse 1669 Penn *No Cross* x § 5 Now men of ordinary Trades in England [are called] Sir, and their Wives, Dame; (which is the legal Title of a Lady), or else Mistress 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack.* (1840) 90 How much was it, dame?

† **6.** Prefixed as a title to the name of a lady or woman of rank; = Lady, Mistress, Miss Now only *fig.* in personifications, as *Dame Fortune, Dame Nature*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 23719 (Cott.) Dame [*v.r.* Dam] fortune turnes þan hir quele *c* 1305 *Saints' Lives* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 71 Tuei maidenes clene ynou hire doustren were also Dame Margerie and dame Alice. Dame Mabille þe gode moder þis children louede ynou *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 151 The Emperours doghter dame Custance 1413 Lydg *Pilgr. Sowle* I 1. (1859) 1 The noble worthy lady dame Misericord. 1500–20 Dunbar *Lucina Schynnyng* 11 Me thocht Deme Fortoun. Stude me beforne 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 119 Alexander king of Scottes maryed dame Jane the sister of king Henry 1593 [see 2] 1600 Thynne *Emblems* xiii, Dame Lais is a puritane. 1669 A. Browne *Ars Pict.* (1675) 14 Dame Nature is extremely Various in her Representations

b. The legal title prefixed to the name and surname of the wife of a knight or baronet, for which *Lady* prefixed to the surname is in common use.

1611 *Patents creating baronets* in Selden *Titles Hon* II v, § 46 Quod uxores .. gaudeant hac appellatione, videlicet Anglice, *Lady, Madame*, et *Dame* respective, secundum usum loquendi 1614 *Ibid* II IX § 2 By custom the Ladies that are Knights' wives are in conveyance for the most part stiled Dames, and other Ladies only of greater honor, Ladies, which we see is a title much more frequently given to this sex than Lord to males 1648 Prynne *Plea for Lords* 42 Dame Alice Piers was brought before the lords. 1661 *Protests Lords* I 19 Sir Edward Powell Knt. and Brt, and Dame Mary his wife 1793 in J. L. Chester *Westm Abbey Reg* (1876) 452 Dame Sidney Hawkins [relict of a knight] died the 18th

c. Prefixed to the surname of a housewife, an elderly matron or schoolmistress. *arch.* or *dial.*

c 1300 *Havelok* 558 [Grim] bar him hom to hise cleue, And bi-taucte him dame leue [his wife] 1575 J. Still *Gamm. Gurton* Prol, Dame Chat her deare gossyp [Also called 'Goodwife Chat', 'Mother Chat'] 1791 Boswell *Johnson*, He was first taught to read English by Dame Oliver, a widow, who kept a school for young children in Lichfield. *Chapbook title* The History of Dame Trot and her Cat

7. The wife or daughter of a lord; a woman of rank, a lady. Now *historical* or *poetic.*

1530 Palsgr. 212/1 Dame, a lady, *dame.* *a* 1562 G. Cavendish *Life of Wolsey*, Your banquette, where was assembled such a number of excellent fair dames 1590 Shaks *Mids. N.* v i. 298 [Thisbe] the fairest Dame That liu'd, that lou'd, that lik'd, that look'd with cheere. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* I iii 282 Hee'l say in Troy The Grecian Dames are sun-burnt. 1630 Wadsworth *Pilgr* vii 73 They intice likewise the young Dames 1702 Pope *Sappho* 17, No more the Lesbian dames my passion move 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 251 Dames of ancient days Have led their children through the mirthful maze 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* I. 383 Dames of high rank visited him [Claude Duval] in prison. 1856 Mrs Browning *Aur. Leigh* III 345 She had the low voice of your English dames

b. A woman in rank next below a lady: the wife of a knight, squire, citizen, yeoman *arch* or *dial.*

1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam Ep* (1577) 20 The Ladyes and dames that serue you, and the gallants and Courtiers that attende vppon you 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 189 ₱ 7 The city dame who talks of her visits at great houses, where she happens to know the cook-maid 1864 Capern *Devon Provincialism, Dame*, an appellation bestowed on yeomen's wives

c. The title of female members of the Primrose League of the same rank as the 'knights'.

1890 G. S. Lane Fox *Primrose League* 13 The members of the League consist of Knights, Dames, and Associates (men and women).

III. A mother; = Dam *sb.*[2]

† **8.** A mother *Obs.* **a.** of human beings.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 230 Ase þe moder mid hire 3unge deorlinge vlihð from him & let hit sitten one, & loken 3eorne abuten, & cleopien, Dame! dame! & weopen. *c* 1275 in *O. E. Misc* 190 Hire sire and hire dame þreteþ hire to bete *c* 1386 Chaucer *Manciple's T.* 213 Thus taughte me my dame; My sone [etc.] *c* 1400 *Test Love* Prol. (1560) 272/1 In such wordes as wee learneden of our dames tongue ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 622 To bydde this chylde go sucke his dame 1593 Shaks *Lucr.* 1477 The sire, the sonne, the dame and daughter die.

b. of animals; = Dam *sb.*[2] 2

c 1320 R. Brunne *Medit* 286 As chekenes ciepyn vndyr þe dame wyng. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxx 302 Þei putten forth anon the 3onge foles and maken hem to ryzen after hire dames. 1548 Udall, etc *Erasm. Par Matt.* xxi. 100 This she asse is the dame of the fole. 1598 Yong *Diana* 219 Despoyling the harmlesse Nightingale of her deerest pretie ones, and the sorrowfull Dame fluttering vp and downe ouer their heads 1709 Blair in *Phil Trans.* XXVII 63 They quit their Dame at 6 Months.

IV. † **9.** The queen at chess. [= F *dame*] *Obs. rare.*

1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam Ep.* (1584) 231 Somtimes we were wont to play at the chesse . and [I] cannot advise me that you gave me the dame.

V. 10 *Comb*, as **dame-errant** (*nonce-wd.* after *knight-errant*); **dame-school**, an elementary school for children kept by a dame.

1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1877) II. xxxiii 338 Henry received her with the courtesy due to a distressed dame-errant 1881 Mar Edgeworth *Sequel to Rosamond* II. 65 The name of this 'tiny play' 'The Dame-school Holiday' 1876 Grant *Burgh Sch. Scott* II xvi 527 Dame schools have ceased to exist in Scotland.

Dame, obs. f. Dam *sb.*[1] and [4], and Damn.

Damegeous, var Damageous *Obs.*, injurious

Dameisele, damesel(le, obs ff. Damsel.

Dames, obs. form of Damask

Damesé, var of Damasee *Obs.*, damson.

Damesene, obs. form of Damson

Dameship (dē·mʃip). *nonce-wd* [f. Dame *sb.* + -ship] The office or position of a dame

1837 Carlyle *Fr Rev* I. III. VIII, He shall have .. a Dameship of the Palace for his niece

Dameson, -yn, obs forms of Damson.

Dame's-violet. [A transl. of the Latin name in the old herbalists, *Viola matronalis*, or of its equivalents. The form *damas* or *damask violet* appears to have been a corruption.] A popular name of the common Garden Rocket, *Hesperis matronalis*; by Lyte called also *Dame's Gilliflower.*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. v 153 Of Dames violets or Gilofloures These floures be now called in Latine *Violæ Matronales* [so in Turner 1562] in English Damaske violets, Dames violets or Gillofers, and Rogues gillofers, in French *Violettes de Dames*; in base Almaigne Mastbloemen, and after the Latine name they call it Joncfrouwen vilieren, which may be Englished Dames violets 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II cxvi. § 1. 376 Dames Violets or Queenes Gilloflowers 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II 74/1 The double Dame Violet groweth many together in a knot. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 5/1 The sweet smell of the purple dame's-violet.

Damicel, obs. form of Damsel.

Damie (dē·mi). *Sc.* [f. Dame + -ie, -y dim. suffix.] A diminutive or pet form of Dame.

1789 Burns *To Dr Blacklock* v, Ye glaiket, gleesome, dainty dames [the Muses].

Damisel, -en, obs. ff. Damsel, Damson.

‖ **Dammar** (dæ·măi). Also (? 5 dambre), 7–9 **damar,** 8–9 **dammer.** [a. Malay *damar* resin, whence the botanical genus *Dammara* (N. O. *Coniferæ*), the typical species of which, *D. orientalis*, yields the resin in Amboyna and the Moluccas]

The name of various resins obtained from different trees growing in the East Indies, New Guinea, and New Zealand; *esp.* the cat's-eye resin (*E. India Dammar*) from *Dammara orientalis*, used instead of pitch for caulking ships, etc, and the Kauri-gum from *D. australis* of New Zealand; both these are used for making varnish. *White Dammar*, or *Dammar Pitch*, is obtained from *Vateria indica*; *Black Dammar* from *Canarium strictum.* (Also *Dammar-gum, Dammar-resin, Gum Dammar*)

[*c* 1440 *Secrees* 165 A dragme and a half of good muske, & a dragme of dambre, and þre dragmes of þe tree of aloes] 1698 Fryer *Acc E. India & P* 37 The Planks are sowed together and calked with Dammar (a sort of Rosin taken out of the sea) 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc E. Ind* II. xxxviii 73 Damar, a Gum that is used for making Pitch and Tar for the Use of Shipping 1805 *Trans Soc Encourag Arts* XXIII 412 Resins .. called dammer in India the produce of various trees. 1892 R. Kipling *Barrack-r Ballads* 130 He has taken my bale of dammer and spice I won beyond the seas

‖ **Da·mmara.** *Bot.* [See prec] A genus of trees yielding dammar. Also *attrib*, as *dammara resin.* Hence in *Chem.* **Da·mmaran,** a neutral resin, and **Damma·ric** *acid*, constituents of dammar. **Da·mmarin, Da·mmarol, Da·mmarone, Da·mmaryl,** chemical derivatives of dammar.

1863–72 Watts *Dict. Chem* II. 301 *Dammara resin, Australian* consists of an acid resin, dammaric acid, and a neutral resin, dammaran.

† **Da·mmaret.** *Obs.* Also **damouret.** [ad. F. *dameret* 'an effeminate fondling or fond carpet knight' (Cotgr.); deriv. of *dame* lady] A ladies' man 'one that spends his whole time in the entertaining or courting of women' (Cotgr.).

1635 Drumm of Hawth *Commend. Verses* to Person's *Varieties*, The Lawyer here may learne Divinity The Divine, Lawes The Dammaret respectively to fight, The Duellist to court a Mistresse right *a* 1649 — *Fam. Epist.* Wks. (1711) 145 Place me with a damouret if I praise him in the presence of his mistress, he will be ready to perform like duties to me.

Dammas, -aske, obs. forms of Damask.

Dammasin, obs form of Damson

Damme (dæmi). Also 7 dammee, 7–9 **dammy.**

1. *int* Shortened form of *Damn me!* used as a profane imprecation.

c 1645 Howell *Lett* (1650) I 237 My Lord Powis.. said, dammy if ever he come to be King of England, I will turn rebel. 1652 *Total Rout* in *Commw Ballads* (Percy Soc.) 132 Hee's not a gentleman that weares a sword, And fears to swear dammee at every word. 1792 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Magpie & Robin* Wks 1812 II 476 Damme is it you? 1848 Thackeray *Van Fair* lv, Tandyman wouldn't pay. no, dammy, he wouldn't pay.

2. as *sb* **a.** The oath itself, or its utterance

1775 Sheridan *Rivals* III. iv, Let me begin with a damme 1823 Byron *Juan* XI xliii, And yet the British 'Damme's' rather Attic

† **b.** *transf* A person addicted to using this oath; a profane swearer. Also † *damme-boy. Obs*

1618 Mynshul *Ess Prison* 45 Though he steale his band of tenne thousand Dam-mees. *a* 1658 Cleveland (N.), Punks and dammy-boys. 1662 Newcome *Diary* (Chetham Soc.) 52 The ranting dammees of ye nation 1674 Cotton *Compl Gamester* in Singer *Hist Cards* 335 A grand-jury of dammees

† **3** *attrib.* or *adj. Obs*

1660 H. Adis *Fanaticks Mite* * iij b, That multitude of dammy and debauched Baudy-houses

Damme, obs. form of Dam, Damn.

Dammed (dæmd), *ppl. a.* [f. Dam *v.*[1] + -ed.] Furnished with a dam; obstructed or confined by a dam (usually with *up*).

1664 Dryden *Ind Queen* IV i, Like dammed up streams 1879 Atcherley *Boerland* 97 This race was intended to bring water from a dammed creek.

Dammer (dæ·mər), *sb.* [f. Dam *v.*[1] + -er[1]] One who constructs dams.

1816 Scott *Antiq.* XXIII, Auld George Glen the dammer and sinker.

† **Da·mmer,** *v Obs rare.* [Cf. Ger. *dammern* to become dim, to dim] To make dim or dark.

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit* (1637) 649 So greate a mercate towne and faire withall that . it dammereth and dimmeth the light in some sort of Radnor.

Dammer, var. Dammar, resin.

Dammes, -ys, obs. Sc. ff Damask.

Damming (dæ·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing[1]] The action of the verb Dam[1]; obstructing or confining by a dam. (Also with *up*)

1802 Playfair *Illustr Huttons Th.* 353 The damming up of those rivers. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf* xvii. (1889) 162 A small brook . with careful damming is made to turn a mill.

Dammisel, obs. form of Damsel.

Da·mmish, *v. Sc.* Also **damish.** [Possibly a variant of Damage; OF. had *damachier* beside *damagier.* But cf. Ger. *damisch* stupid.]

† **1.** *trans* To stun, stupefy *Obs.*

a 1598 Rollock *On the Passion* (1616) 38 (Jam.) As a man who falls downe from an high place . lyes without sense, and is dammished with the fall 1722 Wodrow *Hist. Suff Ch Scot.* II 25 He was perfectly dammished with the stroke.

2 To bruise the surface of (an apple or similar fruit) by a knock.

In south of Scotland (*daimish*)

Dammosen, obs form of Damson.

Damn (dæm), *v.* Forms: 3–6 **dampne,** (4 **dempne, damp**), 4–7 **damne,** (5 **dame,** 5–6 **damme,** 5–7 **dam,** 7 **damb**), 7– **damn.** [a OF. *dampne-r, damne-r*, ad. L. *damnāre, dampnāre*, orig. to inflict damage or loss upon, to condemn, doom to punishment; taken early into F. in legal and theological use. Cf Pr. *dampnar*, It *damnare*]

† **1.** *trans.* To pronounce adverse judgement on, affirm to be guilty; to give judicial sentence against; = Condemn I (in part), 2. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13756 (Cott.) I damp þe not quar-so þou far, But go nu forth and sin na mar. 1382 Wyclif *John* viii. 10 Womman, wher ben thei that accusiden thee? no man dampnede thee *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol 387 It is no maysterye for a lord To dampne a man with-oute answere 1440 J. Shirley *Dethe K. James* (1818) 23 This same Erle of Athetelles was endited, arreyned, and dampned. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* N iij, Ye hadde made hym to be dampned and destroyed withoute cause. 1495, 1551 [see Damned 1].

† **b.** To condemn *to* a particular penalty or fate; to doom; = Condemn 3, 6 *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20888 (Gött.) Bat ananias and his wijf For suilk he dampned þam of lijf *c* 1320 R. Brunne *Medit* 556 Pylat dampnede his Lorde to dye on the croys *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* 209 Pylate, do after us, And dam to deth Jesus. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg* 382/2, II. thousand peple cristen which had been longe there dampned for to hewe the marble 1557 *K. Arthur* (Copland) VIII II, So she was dampned by the assent of the barons to be brente 1559 *Mirr Mag*, *Tresilyan* XVII, I poore Tresilyan was dampned to the galowes 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit* VI XVIII. 168 Let the Edict be dambd to eternal silence. 1734 Pope *Ess Man* IV 284 See Cromwell damned to everlasting fame. 1872 Blackmore *Maid of Sk* (1882) 69, I will take it as a separate case, and damn the country in the fees.

† **2** To adjudge and pronounce (a thing, practice, etc) to be bad; to adjudge or declare forfeited, unfit for use, invalid, or illegal, to denounce or

annul authoritatively, to CONDEMN. *Obs.* exc. as in b, or as associated with other senses.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol* 70 For hadde God comaundid maydenhede, Than had he dampnyd weddyng with the dede. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 289 Kyng Edward dampned sodeynliche fals money þat was slyliche i-brouȝt up. 1483 RICH III in Ellis *Orig Lett* III xlii I. 105 Damnyng and utterly distroying all the stamps and Irons 1556 *Chron Grey Friars* (Camden) 20 And also there [Paul's Cross] ware many bokes of eryses damnyd and brent before hys face 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr* III (1636) 40 A Councell, in which Image-worshippe was damned 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl Dealer* Prol, And with faint praises one another damn [cf Pope *Prol Sat* 200] 1700 WELWOOD *Mem* (ed 3) 231 All the Charters in the Kingdom were damn'd in the space of a Term or two 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* II VII 266 We should [not] totally damn a man's character for a few faults 1868 G DUFF *Pol Surv* 9 An assembly gathered together for the express purpose of damning modern civilization

b. *spec* To condemn (a literary work, usually a play) as a failure; to condemn by public expression of disapproval.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 254 We glosse him with Invectives, or damne the whole Book for Erratas 1696 tr *Du Mont's Voy Levant* A VII, The Book must be damn'd for the Clownishness of the Author. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. XI, A new play, at which two large parties met, the one to damn, and the other to applaud 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1777, A comedy by Mr Hugh Kelly, which in the play house phrase, was damned 1860 J P. KENNEDY *W. Wirt* I. XX 309 The ordeal of facing the authorship of a play that has been damned.

†c Used by Coverdale as a rendering of Heb. הָחֳרִים to devote to destruction. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Josh* VI 18 Howbeit this cite, & all that is therin, shalbe damned vnto the Lorde Onely bewarre of it that is damned, lest ye damne youre selues (yf ye take ought of it which is damned) *Ibid.* XI. 11 He .smote all the soules that were therin with the edge of the swerde, and damned it & damned Hasor with fyre.

3. *transf.* To bring condemnation upon; to prove a curse to, be the ruin of.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 68 The wikked werkes dampne and distroye the good 1611 SHAKS *Cymb* III IV 76 Hence vile Instrument, Thou shalt not damne my hand 1607 — *Timon* IV. III. 165 1691 T. H[ALE] *New Invent.* p lxxxiii, He would damn all Patents that damned the River 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* III (1757) 101 Who borrow much And damn it with improvements of their own 1848 LD. G BENTINCK in *Croker Papers* III XXV 165 The Budget has damned the Whig Government in the country 1893 *Publishers' Circular* 3 June 623/1 Chapman's remarkable preface if written by a modern author would at once damn his book.

4. *Theol.* To doom to eternal punishment in the world to come; to condemn to hell.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 112 Sain Jon hafd gret pite That slic a child suld dampned be *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* 1. 6 Wicked sall noght rise for to deme, bot for to be demed and dampned 1483 CAXTON *G de la Tour* E ij, He wold pray god for hym that he myght knowe whether she was dampned or saued *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlv. 151 Haue pyte of your owne soule, the whiche shal be dampnyd in hell 1638 CHILLINGW *Relig Prot* I ii § 101 You damne all to the fire, and to Hell, that any way differ from you. 1727 SWIFT *To Very Young Lady*, Some people take more pains to be damned, than it would cost them to be saved. 1870 M CONWAY *Earthw Pulpr* XXIII 270 He had rather be damned with Plato than saved with those who anathematised him.

b. *transf* To cause or occasion the eternal damnation of.

1340 *Ayenb.* 115 He is manslaȝte and him zelue damneþ ase zayþ þe wrytinge 1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B. XII 92 Rist so goddes body bretheren but it be worthily taken, Dampneth vs atte daye of dome. *c* 1440 *York Myst* XLVIII 161 þe dedis þat vs schall dame be-dene. 1547 BAULDWIN *Mor Philos* II III, The iustice of God and their owne deserues damne them vnto euerlasting death 1638 *Whole Duty Man* XVI. § 1 127 Some .make it their only comfort, that their enemies will damn themselves by it *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T., Luke* i. 66 'Tis the contempt and neglect of the sacrament that damns 1837 J H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm* (ed 2) III XV 235 You have the power to damn yourself

†c. In passive sense ' = *be damned. Obs rare*

1611 BEAUM & FL *Philaster* IV II, *Cle* Sir, shall I lie? *King.* Yes, lie and damn, rather than tell me that 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* II 1, So he serve My purpose, let him hang or damn, I care not

5. Used profanely (chiefly in optative, and often with no subject expressed) in imprecations and exclamations, expressing emphatic objurgation or reprehension of a person or thing, or sometimes merely an outburst of irritation or impatience. (Now very often printed 'd——n' or 'd——', in pa pple. 'd——d')

[1431 JOAN OF ARC in De Barante *Ducs de Bourgogne* VI. 116 Mais, fussent-ils [les anglais] cent mille Goddem de plus qu'à présent, ils n'auront pas ce royaume] 1589 *Pappe w Hatchet* (1844) 16 Hang a spawne? drowne it, alls one, damne it! 1605 SHAKS *Mach* V III 22 The diuell damne thee blacke, thou cream-fac'd Loone 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib* VI. (1821) 292 His owne manifold Letters (full of God damne him). 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 13 P 1 Call the Chairmen. Damn 'em, I warrant they are at the Ale-house already! 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pick* VIII, I'll be d——d if ever I cross the back of a horse again. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M* XXXVI, Then take broadswords and be d——d to you. 1859 DICKENS *T. two Cities* I. II, One pull more and you're at the top, and be damned to you. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XXVII, D——it, I love you. I am your old father.

6. To imprecate damnation upon; to curse, swear at (using the word 'damn'). Also *absol*

1624 MASSINGER *Parl Love* I V, If you have travelled Italy, and brought home Some remnants of the language, and can Protest, and swear, and damn 1665 DRYDEN *Indian Emp.* Epil, Their proper business is to damn the Dutch 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. VII 135 Insulted by a row-boat, which damned him, and spoke of the whole crew in the most opprobrious terms 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* (1871) II XIII 49 The dragoons cursing and damning him, themselves, and each other, at every second word.

Damn (dæm), *sb* [f prec. vb

(The conjecture that, in sense 2, the word is the Hindi *dām*, *dawm*, an ancient copper coin, of which 1600 went to a rupee (see Yule), is ingenious, but has no basis in fact)]

1 The utterance of the word 'damn' as a profane imprecation.

1619 FLETCHER *M Thomas* II ii, Rack a maids tender ears, with dam's and Devils 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1850) II 460 'What! he no hear you curse, swear, speak de great damn?' 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II 1, Ay, ay, the best terms will grow obsolete. Damns have had their day. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* LXVII, How many damns and curses have you given me, along with my wages? 1877 BESANT & RICE *Son of Vulc* I XII, That [oath] once discharged, he relapsed into numerous commonplace damns

2. Used vaguely (in unconventional speech) in phrases *not worth a damn, not to care a damn* (Cf CURSE *sb.* 2 ¶)

1760 GOLDSM *Cit W* XLVI, Not that I care three damns what figure I may cut 1817 BYRON *Diary* Wks (1846) 423/1 A wrong system, not worth a damn. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl* (1890) II. 22 Boring some one who did not care a d— about the matter, so to speak. 1849 MACAULAY *Life & Lett* (1883) II. 257 How they settle the matter I care not, as the Duke [of Wellington] says, one twopenny damn

Damn(e, obs. (erron.) form of DAM

Damnability (dæmnăbi lĭti) [f. next.] Quality of being damnable; liability to damnation.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks 438/1 The damnabilitie belonging to the mortall offence. 1648 BP DUPPA *Angels Rejoic* 19 It may bring a damnability (as the Schoole speakes), but not damnation. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* I IV 72 Which in that time meant temporal and eternal Damnability.

Damnable (dæ mnăb'l), *a* Also 4–6 **dampnable.** [a. F *damnable*, in 12–13th c. *dampnable*, ad L. *dam(p)nābilis*, f. *damnāre*. see DAMN.]

†1. Worthy of condemnation; to be reprobated: highly reprehensible. *Obs* (or merged in 2, 4)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III 341 Myche more ben þei dampnable þat letten Goddis lawe to shyne 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* 123 Than it [daunsynge] in erth no game is more damnable 1634 PRYNNE *Documents agst Prynne* (Camden) 21 For a man to endeavour to defraude the Kinge of this treasure is a most damnable offence 1841 EMERSON *Lect., Conservative* Wks. (Bohn) II 268, I observe that there is a jealousy of the newest, and that the seceder from the seceder is as damnable as the pope himself

†b. Liable to judicial condemnation *Obs rare.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 193 Sir Cayphas, bi my wytt, he shuld be dampnabille

2. Subject to divine condemnation; liable to or worthy of damnation

1303 R BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3768 Pys synne ys nat dampnable But hyt be seyde custummable *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XVII. 25 þe pynes of dampnabil men 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 475/2 The contrarye beliefe pertayneth to the damnacion of our soules, if heresye be damnable. 1614 H GREENWOOD *Jayle Delivery* 468 O what must poore lamentable damnable I doe to be saved. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic* XXXVI, Those enthusiasts who look upon every schism from the established articles of faith as damnable 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl Relig. Knowl.* II. 1366 Who makes us damnable of his own will.

†3. Causing loss or harm; hurtful, pernicious. *Obs. rare*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 181 Yf thi wey be foule, it is dampnable 1659 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 108 A most damnable Victory to the House of Austria.

†b. Causing damnation *Obs rare.*

a 1617 HIERON *Serm* (1634) 185 The mercy of God, if it bee rightly applyed, there is nothing more comfortable, if it be abused. there is nothing more damnable.

4. As a strong expression of angry dislike' (or merely as a strong intensive): Fit to be 'damned'; 'damned', 'confounded'. (Now regarded as vulgar or profane.)

1594 SIR J HARINGTON in *Nugæ Antiq* (1804) I 167, I will write a damnable storie, and put it in goodlie verse, about Lord——. 1596 SHAKS *1 Hen IV*, I II 101 O, thou hast damnable iteration. 1606 — *Tr & Cr* V I 29 Thou damnable box of enuy thou. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf Hist Soc) III 347 This is a damnable Shame. 1843 LYTTON *Last Barons* X VI, That damnable wizard and his witch child. 1880 MRS FORRESTER *Roy & V* II 143 That blackguard has been telling his damnable lies to you

†B. as *adv.* Damnably, execrably; also as a strong intensive. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS *Wint T.* III II 188 That did but shew thee inconstant, And damnable ingratefull 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* Wks. (1673) 352 She's damnable handsom! 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr* I. 152 After he went to the iron gate [of Doubting Castle] but that lock went damnable hard, yet the key did open it 1712–35 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I XV (1755) 29 They are damnable greedy of the pence.

Da·mnableness. [f prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being damnable.

1638 CHILLINGW *Relig Prot* Answ to Pref. § 29 The question being of the Damnableness of Error

Damnably (dæ·mnăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec + -LY 2] In a damnable manner

†1 So as to deserve or incur damnation *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib* P 860 Cursedly and dampnably we han ygilt ageinst youre gret lordship. 1552 *Act* 5–6 *Edw VI*, C 1 § 1 A greate nombre of People. do wilfullye and dampnablye abstayne and refuse to come to their Parishe Churches 1651 C CARTWRIGHT *Cert Relig.* I 149 It is granted, that the invisible Church cannot erre damnably 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1852) II 64 He should make himself damnably wicked as fast as he can

2. In a 'damnable' way, execrably, confoundedly; sometimes merely as a strong intensive. (Now considered vulgar or profane.)

1596 SHAKS 1 *Hen IV*, IV II 14, I haue mis-vs'd the Kings Presse damnably. 1667 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* I 1, I was drunk; damnably drunk with ale. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach* I. 1, I find I am damnably in love *c* 1753 in Hanway *Trav* (1762) 417, I hate the dutch most damnably 1843 DICKENS *Lett* (1880) I. 87 The bitterness of hearing those infernally and damnably good old times extolled

Damnage, obs form of DAMAGE.

Damnation (dæmnā ʃən). Also 3–6 **dampnacion, -oun,** etc [a. F. *damnation*, in 12th c. *dampnation, -acion*, ad. L *dam(p)nātiōn-em*, n. of action f *damnāre*. see DAMN *v*]

†1. The action of condemning, or fact of being condemned (by judicial sentence, etc.); condemnation. *Obs.* exc as in b.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15472 (Cott) Þis traitur þat þus his suete lauerd soght vn-to dampnacion 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* XXIII 40 Nethir thou dredist God, that thou art in the same dampnacioun? 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks 1276/1 Her offspring had not fallen in dampnacion of death 1639 LAUD *Wks* (1849) II 297 In a council Pope Alexander III condemned Peter Lombard of heresy, and he lay under that damnation for thirty and six years

b. The damning of a play, etc. by publicly expressed disapproval.

1742 FILLDING *J. Andrews* III 2, Don't lay the damnation of your play to my account 1800 LAMB *Let to Manning* 16 Dec, I met him in the lobby immediately after the damnation of the Professor's play 1806 H SIDDONS *Maid, Wife, etc.* II. 147 The fatal cough, well known to authors as the sure forerunner of dramatic damnation

2. *Theol.* Condemnation to eternal punishment in the world to come, the fact of being damned, or doomed to hell; spiritual ruin, perdition. (Opposed to *salvation*)

a 1300 *Cursor M* 16455 (Cott) Þai ches þaim self dampnacion And brocht vs til saluacion *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr* (1866) 7 Sentence of dampnacyone fielle one me *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod* 193 þat his sowle was sauyd from dampnacyon. 1541 BARNES *Wks* (1573) 241/2 Hee wouldе haue hell or euerlasting dampnation to hys rewarde 1616 R C. *Times Whistle* VI. 2481 Whose concupiscence, Like thine, deservde black helles damnation 1667 MILTON *P. L* I. 215 That with reiterated crimes he might Heap on himself damnation. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* V II, So Lucifer broke into Paradise, And soon damnation follow'd 1869 W. P MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 243 You are, O sinner, on the edge of eternal damnation

b Cause or occasion of damnation or ruin; sin incurring or deserving damnation

1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B XII 89 Goddes body is .deth and dampnacioun to hem þat dyeth yuel. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 211 'My love?' quod he, 'nay, nay, my dampnacioun' 1596 SHAKS *Merch V* II VII 49 'Twere damnation To thinke so base a thought 1605 — *Mach* I. VII 20 His Vertues Will pleade like Angels, Trumpet-tongu'd against The deepe damnation of his taking off 1712 SWIFT *To Dr Sheridan*, Tell me What name for a maid, was the first man's damnation?

3. In profane use: a. as an imprecation, or exclamation of emphatic objurgation

1604 SHAKS *Oth.* III III 396 Death, and damnation. Oh! 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 137 P 2 [He] invokes Hell and Damnation at the Breaking of a Glass 1747 *Gentl Mag* XVII 46 The ensign more than once drank 'Damnation to all Scotchmen!' 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* XII. 39 'Damnation!' cried the master, who was mad with rage.

b. as *adj.* or *adv.* = 'Damned'

1737 LLOYD *Satyr & Pedlar* Poet Wks I 57 The wit with metaphors makes bold, And tell's you he's *damnation* cold, Perhaps, that metaphor forgot, the self-same wit's *damnation* hot 1772 *Ann Reg* 236 Hail hopeful Cambridge! once did all thy sons O'er tea *damnation* hot, make *damn'd* odd puns 1843 MARRYAT *M Violet* XXXVI, He would have the lives of the damned Frenchman and his damnation horse

‖4 *Roman Law.* [tr. L *damnātio*, with reference to *damnas* condemned, sentenced, bound to make a gift or contribution] (See quot)

1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* XXIV. § 11 a, The most advantageous form of legacy is that by damnation 1880 — *Gaius* Digest 528 A legacy by damnation was one in which the testator imposed an obligation on his heir to give to the legatee the thing bequeathed, and which afforded the latter a personal claim against the heir, but no real right in the object of bequest.

Hence †**Damna tionly** *adv* = prec. 3 b

1762 GOLDSM *Life of Nash* (Globe ed) 549/1, I knew him when he and I were students at Oxford, where we both studied damnationly hard

Damnatory (dæ mnătəri), *a* [ad. L. *damnātōri-us*, f *damnātōr-em*, agent-n from *damnāre*: see DAMN *v*]

1 Conveying condemnation; condemnatory.

1682 *Case Prot Eng* 7 The Sentence is not pretended to be damnatory 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog Lit* II XXI 118, I do not arraign the keenness or asperity of its damnatory style 1884 *Pall Mall G* 11 Dec 3/1 No one who knows Dean Burgon will be surprised to find that his view of these changes is entirely damnatory

b. Occasioning condemnation; damning or ruinous in effect

1858 J B Norton *Topics* 157 It was either a sneer or a most damnatory admission. 1862 W. M. Rossetti in *Fraser's Mag* July 70 It is a fatal weakness in art, more damnatory by far than even the tendency to ungainliness.

2 *Theol.* Containing or uttering a sentence of damnation; consigning to damnation; damning

1738 Neal *Hist. Purit* IV. 617 Athanasius's creed being disliked by reason of the damnatory clauses 1838 Arnold *Let* in Stanley *Life & Corr.* (1844) II viii 122, I do not believe the damnatory clauses in the Athanasian Creed under any qualification given of them. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl Relig Knowl* I 204/2 Nor was the absence of baptism damnatory

Hence **Damnatorily** *adv*

1892 J Barlow *Irish Idylls* iv 79 Somewhat damnatorily faint praise

Damned (dæmd, *poet* dæ mned), *ppl a* [f. Damn *v* + -ed[1]]

†**1** Condemned, judicially sentenced *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 113 Dampnyd, *dampnatus.* 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c 48 § 2 Felons, fugitif, outlawed, convicte and dampned persones 1551 Robinson tr *More's Utop* 1 (Arb) 49 Condempned to be common laborers In some partes these seruing men (for so be these dampned persons called) do no common worke 1616 Brent tr *Sarpi's Hist Counc Trent* (1676) 442 To shew what Books did contain damned or Apocryphal Doctrine. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. 1 *Witches*, The reveries of the cell-damned murderer

b Condemned by publicly expressed disapproval, as a play, etc.: also *transf* of an author

1708 Pope *Let to Cromwell* 10 May, Damnation follows death in other men, But your damn'd Poet lives and writes agen 1710 *Ibid* 17 May, I am, it must be own'd dead in a poetical Capacity, as a damn'd Author

2 *Theol* Doomed to or undergoing eternal punishment, condemned or consigned to hell

1393 Gower *Conf* I. 189 O dampned man to helle 1508 Fisher *Wks.* (1876) 20 The dampned spyrytes 1590 Shaks *Mids N* III ii. 382 Damned spirits all, That in crosse waies and flouds haue buriall 1667 Milton *P L* II 482 For neither do the spirits damn'd Lose all their virtue 1882 Rossetti *Ballads & Sonn*, *Rose Mary* II 43 Full well hath thy treason found its goal, O thou dead body and damnèd soul

b. *absol* as *sb. pl.* The souls in hell, 'the lost'

?1507 *Commynye* C ij, The payne That dampned haue in hell 1610 Shaks *Temp* I ii, It was a torment To lay upon the damn'd 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* III xxxviii. 242 The place of the Damned 1827 Pollok *Course T* v, In dreadful apparition, saw before His vision pass the shadows of the damned

c. See quot (Cf F *âme damnée*)

a 1791 Grose *Olio*, *Grumbler* viii (1796) 30 Men who attend at the Custom house, under the denomination of Damned Souls, in order, for a certain fee, to sware out any goods whatsoever for the merchants

†**3.** Lying under, or worthy of, a curse; accursed, damnable, execrable. *Obs.* exc as in 4, or as a conscious extension of 2.

1563 Nowell in *Liturg. Serv Q Eliz* (1847) 493 Filthy and dampned Mahomet, the deceiver of the world. 1603 Knolles *Hist Turks* (1621) 48 A damned writing was subscribed by the young emperour her son 1605 Shaks *Macb* v 1 39 Out damned spot out I say 1667 Sir R Moray in *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) II lv 88 There is a Damned book come hither from beyond sea called Naphtali, or the Wrestlings of the Church of Scotland 1792 Wolcott (P Pindar) *Ode to Burke* Wks 1812 III. 35 What Batlike Demon, with the damn'dest spite, Springs on thy fame 1871 B Taylor *Faust* (1875) I xix 174 And so, though even God forgive, On earth a damned existence live

4. Used profanely as a strong expression of reprehension or dislike, or as a mere intensive. Now usually printed 'd——d'.

1596 Shaks *Tam Shr* v i. 122 Where is that damned villaine Tranio? 1664 Butler *Hud* II ii. 832 And streight another with his Flambeaux, Gave Ralpho's o'er the eyes a damn'd blow 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xvi ii, It is a d——d lie, I never offered him anything 1830 Galt *Lawrie T* (1849) II i 42 The pigs may do their damnedst with me 1848 Thackeray *Van Fair* lv, You would be a d—— fool not to take the place.

b. as *adv* Damnably.

1757 Lloyd *Satyr & Pedlar* Poet Wks I 57 Damn'd's the superlative degree, Means that alone and nothing more

Examples we may find enough, Damn'd high, damn'd low, damn'd fine, damn'd stuff. 1768 Foote *Devil on 2 Sticks* I Wks 1799 II 251 How damn'd hot it is! 1848 Thackeray *Van Fair* xiii, I believe she's d——d fond of me

Hence † **Damnedly** *adv.*

1607 Tourneur *Rev. Trag* III vi, *Sup.* Fell it out so accursedly? *Amb* So damnedly? 1675 R Head *Art of Wheedling* 186 He mortgages his Soul to the Devil, by swearing damnedly there is not a cleaner piece of Wine between Aldgate and Westminster.

†**Damnement, dampne-.** *Obs rare* [a OF. *dam(p)nement*, f *dam(p)ner*] Damnation

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met* xv x, Cleopatra shal be deceyved of her folysshe empryse unto shame and to dampnement.

Damner (dæ mər). [f. Damn *v.* + -er[1]] One who damns. see the verb.

1647 *Power of Keys* v 120 Hindred from being damners of other men. 1695 Hickeringill *Wks* (1716) I. 337 Fewer Swearers and Cursers and Damners 1743 Garrick *Lethe* i, I was a great damner [of plays] myself, before I was damn'd 1852 T Parker in *Life & Corr* I. 150 Damnation is of no advantage to the damned, only to the damner

†**Damnifiable,** *a Obs. rare.* [f Damnify + -able (here in active sense)] Injurious, hurtful, detrimental

1604 T. Wright *Passions* i. v. 21 To provide for themselues all those thinges that are profitable, and to avoyde all those things which are damnifieable

†**Damni·fic,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *damnific-us*, obs F *damnifique*, f *damnum* loss, injury + *-ficus* -making, -doing. see -fic] Causing damage or loss; injurious.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Damnifick*, that bringeth damage. endamaging [Hence in Johnson and mod. Dicts]

Damnification (dæ mnifikē·ʃən) [n of action from Damnify: see -ation.] The action of damnifying; infliction of injury or loss (Now in legal use)

1628 Donne *Serm John* xiv. 26 Not onely disestimation in this world, and damnification here, but damnation in the next world 1798 Dallas *Amer Law Rep.* II 167 Putting the obligee in danger of being arrested is a damnification 1875 Poste *Gaius* iv Comm. (ed 2) 623 Grievous damnification (*laesio*) occasioned by some exceptional condition

Damnify (dæ mnifəi), *v* Also 6–8 dampn-. [a. OF. *damnifier* (in 14th c *damnefier*, *dampni-*), ad L. *damnificāre* (in Itala), to injure, f *damnific-us* hurtful, injurious: see Damnific and -fy.]

1. *trans* To cause injury, loss, or inconvenience to; to injure, damage, hurt; to inflict injury upon, to wrong (Very common in 17th c; now *rare.*)

a in estate, condition, or circumstances. (Now chiefly in legal use)

1512 *Act* 4 *Hen VIII*, c 19 § 10 That no persone be in any wyse greved or dampnifyed by reason of any certificate excepte onely for rate and taxe beforesaid 1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam Ep.* (1584) 225 The Judge is more damnified in his fame, than the suiter in his goods. 1614 T. Adams in Spurgeon *Treas Dav* Ps. x 9 A money-man may not be damnified, but he may be damned 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* iv ii 181 Who could damnify her, who had nothing to lose, not so much as credit? 1737 Whiston *Josephus' Antiq* xi vi § 5 That the King might not be damnified by the loss of the tributes 1891 *Law Times* XC 460/2 Induced by a fraudulent prospectus to make contracts whereby he was damnified

†b To injure physically or bodily *Obs*

a 1562 G Cavendish *Wolsey* (1893) 229 The cross fallyng uppon Mayster Bonner's hed whiche was dampnefied by the overthroweng of the crosse 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 11 You are sure either to break them [the teeth] or to damnifie the jaw bone 1712 M. Rogers *Voy* 300 Their Masts and Rigging being much damnified 1812 J. Smyth *Pract Customs* (1821) 208 Hemp-seed and Linseed, bad, mixed, or damnified

†c. To inflict injury upon in war. *Obs*

1598 Barret *Theor Warres* v 1 123 Forts placed in such partes as may most damnifie the enemy 1653 H. Cogan tr *Pinto's Trav.* lxiv. 261 The besieged were therewith mightily damnified.

†**2** With double object: To subject (a person, etc) to the loss of (so much money or property), to injure to a specified extent. *Obs.*

1578 A. Parckhurst in Hakluyt *Voy.* III 134 To grant me leave to stay here so much of their goods as they haue damnified mee 1632 *Star Chamb Cases* (Camden) 63 Sr Cornelius hath been damnifyed hereby more than 2000li. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud* 188, I think him bound to give restitution of all that they be damnified by it

†**3.** To cause the loss of, bring to destruction or ruin. *Obs*

1612 T Taylor *Comm Titus* i. 9 Satans kingdome shall be destroyed and damnified *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* iv xv (1892) 561 A most mischievous design that would have damnified not only his own soul, but destroyed the Party against whom it was intended 1693 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III 232 The privateers and other ships were haled a shore within the land, and were damnifyed.

†**4.** *absol.* To do injury. *Obs*

1621 Ainsworth *Annot. Pentat* Ex xxi 28 Every living creature which is in the power of man, if it shall damnifie, the owners are bound to pay for it

†**5.** *intr.* (in passive sense) To become damaged; to spoil. *Obs.*

1712 E. Cooke *Voy S Sea* 312 Our Goods. would damnify staying so long

Hence **Damnified** *ppl a*, **Damnifying** *vbl sb.* and *ppl a.*

1545 *Act* 37 *Hen VIII*, c 6 § 1 A newe kind of Vice, Displeasure, and dampnifienge of the Kings true Subjects 1616 Surfl & Markh *Country Farme* 192 They that would haue them [Melons] grow vpon beds, as lesse damnifying. 1690 Locke *Govt.* II. ii. § 2 The damnified Person has this Power of appropriating to himself the Goods or Service of the Offender. 1780 *Banff Burgh Rec* in Cramond *Ann. Banff* (1843) II. 233, 1400 pounds of damnified teas. 1893 *Edin. Rev.* July 61 Our author discredits all stories concerning him..which would be damnifying.

Damning (dæ·mɪŋ), *vbl sb.* [-ing[1]]

1 The action of the verb Damn, q. v.; condemnation; damnation.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll* iii 17 To tak þe sentence of daming *Ibid.* xvii. 61 Vndur syn, bondage, nor damping *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 6645 He etith his owne dampnyng 1707 Wycherley in *Pope's Lett.* (1735) I 32 'Tis my infallible Pope has, or would redeem me from a poetical Damning.

2 Profane swearing: cf Damn *v* 6

1679 T. Siden *Hist Sevarites* II 16 Take heed of swearing, cursing, or damning 1721 De Foe *Col Jack* (1840) 198, I heard a great deal of swearing and damning

†**3** A 'company' of jurors. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A Dampnyng of Jurrours

Damning (dæ·mɪŋ, dæ mnɪŋ), *ppl a* [-ing[2].] 1. That damns, that brings damnation.

1599 Marston *Sco Villanie* i. iii 185 To take a damning perjured oath. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* III 508 Such a look As shall one day, with damning eloquence, Against the oppressor plead! 1803 T. Beddoes *Hygeia* x 78 A religion full of damning dogmas. 1882 A. B Bruce *Parab. Teaching of Christ* II viii. (1892) 384 That the supreme virtue is love, and that the damning sin is selfish inhumanity

†b. In passive sense: Incurring damnation *Obs rare* (Cf. Damn *v.* 4 c)

1655 Gurnall *Chr in Arm* (1669) 283/2 [They] are so cruell to their dying damning souls, that they turn Christ their Physician out of doors

2 That leads to or occasions condemnation or ruin (Cf. Damn *v.* 3)

1798 Cooke in *Ld. Auckland's Corr* (1862) III 421 We took up the two Shears to-day, with damning papers 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* vi i, Without which the statesman, the orator, the author, all alike feel the damning consciousness of being charlatans.

3 Addicted to profane swearing.

1667 Pepys *Diary* 14 June, The most debauched, damning, swearing rogues that ever were in the Navy

Hence **Da·mningly** *adv.*, **Da·mningness.**

1709 Chandler *Effort agst Bigotry* 32 No Party of Protestants is so in the Right that the other be damningly wrong 1645 Hammond *Pract Catech.* i. § 3 85 For the emptinesse and damningnesse of them [sins]

†**Damno·se,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad L *damnōs-us*. see next] Hurtful. So †**Damno·sity,** hurtfulness 1727 Bailey vol II

Damnous (dæ mnəs), *a. Law.* [ad L. *damnōs-us*, f *damnum* hurt, harm, damage. see -ous] Of the nature of a *damnum*, i e. causing loss or damage of any kind, whether involving a legal wrong (*injury*) or not Hence **Da·mnously** *adv.*

1870 Sir J Mellor in *Law Rep.* 5 Exch 249 All the injurious or damnous consequences. resulted from an act done on the land of the owner 1884 Ld Blackburn in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 146/1 They have injuriously, as distinguished from damnously, affected the plaintiff's rights.

Damocles (dæ mɔklīz). [L from Gr.] Proper name, occurring in the expression *sword of Damocles*, *Damocles' sword*, used by simile of an imminent danger, which may at any moment descend upon one.

Damocles, a flatterer, having extolled the happiness of Dionysius tyrant of Syracuse, was placed by him at a banquet with a sword suspended over his head by a hair, to impress upon him the perilous nature of that happiness.

Hence **Damocle·an** *a*, of or as of Damocles (*erron* Damoclesian)

1747 *Scheme Equip Men of War* 58 Hanging over our Heads, like Damocles Sword. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 213/1 Little do directors and their companies know of this sword of Damocles that hangs over them.

1888 *Voice* (N Y) 12 Apr, This curse hangs over their homes, like a Damoclesian sword.

‖ **Damoiseau** (dæ mɪzō) *Obs* or *arch* [a. OF. *damoiseau*, earlier *damei-*, *dami-*, *damoisel*·—L *dominicellus*; the masculine corresp. to *damoisel*, Damsel.] A young man of gentle birth, not yet made a knight. (Occurring in 15th c. translations from French, and in modern archaists.)

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 5 The damoiseau Jason *c* 1500 *Melusine* 125 Two yong & fayre damoyseaulx brethren.. 'Frende', said the damoyselle, 'be they so fayre damoyseaux as ye say?' 1870 Morris *Earthly Par* I i 194 So thou, O damoiseau, must wait; Tie up thine horse anigh the gate 1872 E W Robertson *Hist. Ess.* 190 The aspirant for knighthood was supposed to pass his life between 7 and 14 as a page figuring during the next 7 years as a Damoiseau or Esquire

Damoisel, -elle, etc., obs. forms of Damsel.

Damolic, see Damalic (acid).

Damosel, -zel: see Damsel.

Damosin, -zin, obs. forms of Damson.

Damouret, var of Dammaret

Damourite (dămū·rəit). *Min* [Named by Delesse 1845 after the F chemist Damour.] A hydrous potash mica, with pearly lustre, occurring in small yellowish scales.

1846 *Amer Jrnl Sc* Ser II I 120 *Damourite*, a new mineral 1879 Rutley *Stud Rocks* x 134 Damourite and Sericite are hydrous potash micas usually occurring in scaly aggregates.

Damp (dæmp), *sb.*[1] In 5 domp. [Corresponds with MLG. and mod.Du. and Da. *damp* vapour, steam, smoke, mod.Icel. *dampr* steam, MHG *dampf*, *tampf*, mod.Ger. *dampf* vapour, steam; cf also Sw. *damb* dust. The word is not known in the earlier stages of the languages, and its history in Eng. before its appearance in 1480 is unknown; it is difficult to conceive of its having come down from OE. times without appearing in writing See Damp *v.*]

†**1.** An exhalation, a vapour or gas, of a noxious kind. *Obs* exc. as in b.

1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng* lxxv 58 After this dragon shal come a goot and ther shal come oute of his nostrel a domp that shal betoken honger and grete deth of peple. 1577 B Googe *Heresbach's Husb* i (1586) 8 b, The Fennes and Marshes, in the heate of the yeere, doo send foorth pestilent and deadly dampes 1586 Cogan *Haven Health* 243 (*The Plague*) All infected in a manner at one instant by reason of a dampe or miste which arose within the Castle yeard. 1606 Dekker *Sev. Sinnes* vii. (Arb.) 47 What rotten stenches, and contagious damps would strike vp into thy nosthrils? 1662 J Bargrave *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 121 It [the Catacombs] is a horrid place to go into and dangerous, for fear of damps. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 144

In poisonous damps or steams, wherein flame cannot be kindled, as is evident in the Grotto del Cane near Naples. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 31 Exposed to the damps and exhalations of the earth 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I 52 The mode of keeping out the damps of ditch-water by burnt brandy.

b *spec.* in coal mines: (*a*) = CHOKE-DAMP; also called *black damp*, and *suffocating damp* (*b*) = FIRE-DAMP, formerly *fulminating damp*.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 375 We see Lights will go out in the Damps of Mines. 1665 *Phil Trans* I. 44 The Colliers retired immediately and saved themselves from the eruptions of the Damp 1670 W SIMPSON *Hydrol Ess* 97 A sulphureous damp which by the flame of a candle might very probably take fire 1695 WOODWARD *Nat Hist. Earth* IV (1723) 227 One is called the Suffocating, the other the Fulminating Damp 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in 1772*, 50 The damp or fiery vapour was conveyed through pipes to the open air, and formed a terrible illumination. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I 106 Air that has lost its vivifying spirit is called damp The dreadful effects of damps are known to such as work in mines 1836 *Scenes of Commerce* 334 The miners also meet with foul air, called by them the black damp . which suffocates the instant it is inhaled.

fig a 1592 H SMITH *Wks* (1866) I 367 The remembrance of death is like a damp, which puts out all the lights of pleasure 1642 *Vind. King* i, An open Presse to cleere every imagination which is not stifled in this Dampe.

†2. Visible vapour; fog, mist. *Obs.*

(This being usually humid gives rise to the sense of 'moisture' in 3)

1601 SHAKS *All's Well* II i 166 Ere twice in murke and occidentall dampe Moist Hesperus hath quench'd her sleepy Lampe 1739 LADY M W MONTAGU *Lett* III 8, I have lost all my bad symptoms, and am ready to think I could even bear the damps of London 1742 YOUNG *Nt.-Th* II 688 While rising vapours, and descending shades, With damps and darkness drown the spacious vale. 1808 J BARLOW *Columb* III 654 Thou darkening sky Deepen thy damps, the fiend of death is nigh

fig 1625 DONNE *3rd Serm. John* 1 8 Yet there is a damp or a cloud of uncharitableness 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic* (1779) III lxxxi 182 He hangs like a damp upon society, and may be properly called kill-joy. 1827 POLLOK *Course T* III, Sin, with cold, consumptive breath, Involved it still in clouds of mortal damp

3. Moisture (diffused through the air as vapour, or through a solid substance, or condensed upon a surface); dampness, humidity. (The ordinary current sense.)

[1586 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxli, The coldnesse of stones and the dampe of the earth are both verie hurtfull to our bodies.] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Damp*, Moisture, Wetness 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No 11 P 10 He may set at defiance the morning mist and the evening damp 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed 3) III 66 We keep fires in all the rooms by turns, so that no damp has come to the tapestry. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. vi, Mrs Merton, who was afraid of the damp, preferred staying within 1875 JEVONS *Money* XI. 129 To corrode by exposure to air or damp

b with *pl.* (Usually more concrete in sense)

[1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I (1586) 42 b, Howe so ever the Barne be, you must place it as hie as you may, least ye corne be spoyled with moysture or dampes] 1721 R. BRADLEY *Wks Nat* 166 An Hygrometer in the Conservatory, by which we might regulate the over Moisture or Damps in the Air of the House 1797 MRS RADCLIFFE *Italian* XXVI, Cold damps which hung upon his forehead betrayed the agony of his mind 1839 LONGF. *Voices of Nt., L'Envoi*, Amid the chills and damps Of the vast plain where death encamps 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It Jrnls* I 120 Covered with damps, which collected and fell upon us in occasional drops

c *slang*. A drink, a 'wetting' (DAMP *v* 5 b)

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXVII, We'll just give ourselves a damp, Sammy

†4. A dazed or stupefied condition, loss of consciousness or vitality, stupor. *Obs.* (Cf. DAMP *v.* 2.)

1542 BECON *David's Harp* 150 b, He was in a trauns, that is to say in a dampe, a stupour, abashement, and soden privacion of sence or fealyng 1552 HULOET, Traunce or dampe, *ecstasis* 1667 WOOD *Life* (Oxf Hist Soc) II 140 [It did] strike him into a damp, and being carried thence in a chaire to his chamber, died the next day. 1667 MILTON *P L* XI 293 Adam by this from the cold sudden damp Recovering, and his scattered spirits returnd 1711 *Vind Sacheverell* 94 He struck a damp upon W[hig]g[i]sm, and laid it in a State of Death 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 538 P 3, I felt a general Damp and a Faintness all over me.

5. A state of dejection; depression of spirits.

1606 G W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Justin* 22 a, Their heartes were stricken into a great dampe, and were so discouraged, that [etc.] 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* V (1702) I 550 He found a great damp upon the spirit of the Governour. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* X XII. (1733) 275 The Dread of this Decree, put all People into a general Damp and Silence. 1760 *Impostors Detected* I 13 [This] put a sudden damp to their zeal. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd & Is* (1846) I IX 398 This news struck a damp into the hearts of the Castilians 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* V. 433 This idle damp Befits not.

6. A check, discouragement.

1587 GREENE *Carde of Fancie* Wks 1882 IV 59 To driue him more into doleful dumps shee returned him this damp. 1642 CHAS. I *Declar* 12 Aug 18 Such a dampe of Trade in the Citie 1680-90 TEMPLE *Ess Pop Discontents* Wks. 1731 I. 268 Some little Damps would be given to that pestilent Humour and general Mistake 1769 BURKE *Observ. Late State Nation* Wks 1842 I 92 Those accidents that cast an occasional damp upon trade 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* VI. 70 A sudden damp seemed to be cast over all the plans

7. *Comb*, as †*damp-hole* (sense 1), *-sheet* (see quot. 1881); *damp-proof*, *-worn* (sense 3) adjs.; **damp-course**, *prop.* **damp-proof course**, 'a course of some impermeable material laid on the foundation walls of a building a short distance above the level of the outside soil, to prevent the damp from rising up the walls' (Gwilt)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 41 Which dampe holes breathing out a deadly aire 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* II. XVIII 5 The time and damp-worn monuments 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Damp sheet*, a large sheet, placed as a curtain or partition across a gate-road to stop and turn an air-current. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal* 50/2 Sanitary Stoneware of every description, including air-bricks, damp-proof course 1890 A. WHITLEGGE *Hygiene* VI 150 A 'damp-course' must be provided, that is a continuous horizontal course of glazed earthenware, slate, or other impervious material

Damp, *sb*.[2] Variant of DAM *sb*.[4]

Damp (dæmp), *a.* [f. DAMP *sb*]

†1. Of the nature of, or belonging to, a 'damp' or noxious exhalation: see DAMP *sb.* 1. *Obs*

1634 MILTON *Comus* 470 Such are those thick and gloomy shadows damp Oft seen in charnel vaults and sepulchres 1671 — *Samson* 8 The air, imprison'd also, close and damp, Unwholesome draught 1733 SIR J LOWTHER *Damp Air in Coal pit* in *Phil Trans* XXXVIII 112 It is to be observed that this sort of Vapour, or damp Air, will not take Fire except by Flame

†2. Affected with or showing stupefaction or depression of spirits; dazed, stupefied. *Obs* or *arch*

1590 GREENE *Never too late* Canzone, An object twice as bright, So gorgeous as my senses all were damp [*sic* lamp]. 1667 MILTON *P L* I. 523 With looks Down cast and damp. *Ibid.* V 65 Mee damp horror chil'd 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Æneid* VI 85 The trembling Trojans hear, O're-spread with a damp sweat and holy fear. 1843 J MARTINEAU *Chr Life* (1867) 473 Murky doubts and damp short-sightedness 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* liv, The dinner was rather a damp entertainment.

3 Slightly wet as with steam, suspended vapour, dew, or mist; holding water in suspension or absorption; moist, humid. (The ordinary current sense.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Damp*, to make damp, or moist. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 412 A cold, damp, sordid habitation, in the midst of a bleak country 1748 F SMITH *Voy Disc N W. Pass.* I 21 The Weather disagreeably damp from the great Wetting of the Fog 1874 KINGSLEY *Lett* (1878) II. 429 We have come out of intense winter into damp spring. *Mod.* A cold caught by sleeping in a damp bed.

Damp (dæmp), *v.* [f DAMP *sb* ; frequent from *c* 1550. Ger. *dampfen*, Du. *dampen*, also go back to the 16th c.; in Ger. a causal *dempfen* appears to go back to OHG. (*demphan*...**dampjan*). For *dampped* in *Allit. Poems* B 989, see DUMP.]

1. *trans.* To affect with 'damp', to stifle, choke, extinguish; to dull, deaden (fire, sound, etc.). Also *fig.*

1564 TI *Jewel's Apol Ch. Eng* IV (Parker Soc) 82 Their own matter is damped, and destroyed in the word of God as if it were in poison [*in veneno extinguiu videnl et suffocari*]. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* V lxiii § 2 An euill moral disposition dampeth the very light of heauenly illumination 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 147 All shutting in of Air, where there is no competent Vent, dampeth the Sound 1637 SHIRLEY *Lady of Pleas* IV. 1, Her phlegm would quench a furnace, and her breath Would damp a musket ball. 1705 LEUWENHOEK in *Phil Trans.* XXV. 2159 If we take a piece of Wood-coal, that has been damp'd or extinguished 1818 *Blackw Mag* II 528 Having damped his own appetite with a couple of slices *Mod.* To damp a fire with small coal

b. *To damp down* (a fire or furnace): to cover or fill it with small coal, ashes, or coke, so as to check combustion and prevent its going out, when not required for some time. Also *fig*

1869 J MARTINEAU *Ess* II 278 Fire which must not be permitted to damp itself down 1884 *Pall Mall G* 20 Feb. 2/1 The notices terminate at the end of the month and the furnaces will be damped down *Ibid.* 28 Aug 1/1 Mr. Gladstone's speeches may tend to damp down the agitation

c. *Acoustics, Music*, etc. To stop the vibrations of a string or the like, to furnish (the strings of a pianoforte) with dampers

1840 *Penny Cycl* XVIII 140 A piece of cloth to damp or stop the string [in a clavichord] 1883 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus* III. 636 The higher treble of the piano is not now damped.

d. *Magnetism* To stop the oscillations of a magnetic needle by placing a mass of conducting metal near it

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil* I. § 379 The oscillations of a magnetized needle about its position of equilibrium are 'damped' by placing a plate of copper below it

†2 To stifle (the faculties) with noxious 'fumes'; to stupefy, benumb, daze. *Obs*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 1 The fantasies of those hearers were dampt. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp 2 Pet* II 20 (1865) 559 The lusts of the flesh, like the vapours of a replete stomach rising up and damping the brain 1716 BENTLEY *Serm* XI. 375 We may damp or stifle them [our Faculties] by Sloth and Neglect. 1726 LEONI tr *Alberti's Archit.* I. 5 a, The Understanding can never be clear, the Spirits being dampt and stupify'd.

3. To deaden or restrain the ardour or energy of, to depress, deject, discourage, check.

a. persons, their spirits, zeal, hopes, etc.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm Par Luke* III (R.), That they that were puffed vp before should bee damped, and be brought lowe. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* XIII. 15 As that woman of Canaan .. who would not be damped or discouraged with Christs. silence 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 24 Nor shall their scorne spoyle good purposes, by damping my resolutions 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I i 11 Our hopes of a speedy departure were even now somewhat damped 1766 GOLDSM *Vic W* V, This is the way you always damp my girls and me when we are in spirits 1821 CLARE *Vill Minstr* I. 166 Sorrow damps my lays 1876 J H. NEWMAN *Hist Sk* II II II 242 How little his personal troubles had damped his evangelical zeal 1887 FRITH *Autobiog.* I. XXIII 329 Damped by the indifference of my artist-friends

b. actions, projects, trade, etc Now *rare*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm Par Luke* XVI (R.), To dampe ye taunting mockes of such persones. 1622 BACON *Hen VII*, 75 To stop and dampe Informations upon Penall Lawes, by procuring Informations by collusion 1689 C MATHER in *Andros Tracts* (1869) 13 The Courses immediately taken to damp and spoyl our Trade. 1787 T JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II 89 To damp that freedom of communication which the resolution of Congress was intended to re-establish. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I VI 301 If they think that a political institution damps production and accumulation

†4 To envelop in fog or mist; also *fig.*

1629 DONNE *Serm Matt.* XI 6 If my religion did wrap me in a continual cloud damp me in a continual vapour, smoke me in a continual sourness

5 To make moist or humid, to wet as steam, vapour, mist, or dew does; to moisten

1671 R BOHUN *Wind* 14 They [winds from South] damp innen and paper, though never so carefully guarded from the Air 1789 W BUCHAN *Dom Med* (ed. 11) 129 That baneful custom said to be practised in many inns, of damping sheets, and pressing them in order to save washing 1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 180 The dew damped the road 1875 URE *Dict Arts* III 648 The paper used in printing is always damped before being sent to the press, wet paper taking the ink considerably better than dry

b. *refl.* To take a drink, 'wet one's whistle'. *slang.*

1862 LOWELL *Biglow P* Poems 1890 II 283 A tent.. Where you could go, ef you wuz dry, an' damp ye in a minute

6 *Gardening To damp off* (intr): Of plants: To rot or go off from damp; to fog off.

1846 MRS LOUDON *Gardening for Ladies* 90 Cuttings when thus treated are very apt to damp off 1881 *Gard Chron* XVI 690 See that none of the spikes touch the glass or they may speedily damp off.

Damp, obs. var DAM *sb.*[1]; obs. (erron.) form of DAMN.

Dampen (dæmp'n), *v.* (Now chiefly *U S*) [f. DAMP *a.* + -EN, or derivative form of DAMP *v.*]

1. *trans.* To dull, deaden, diminish the force or ardour of, depress, deject; = DAMP *v.* 1, 3

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* VI. i. Wks VI 36 By which the fervency of better spirits devotion is so much dampened 1633 P FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VII. XXVIII, Himself dampens the smiling day. 1813 W IRVING *Life & Lett* (1864) I. XVIII. 296 The miserable accounts from the frontier dampened in some measure the public zeal. 1824 LANDOR *Imag Conv* VII Wks 1846 I. 28 His genius hath been dampened by his adversities. 1885 *Century Mag* 427/1 This adversity seemed to dampen the ardor of the crew.

2. *Magnetism* = DAMP *v* 1 d.

1879 G PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 36 The object in using the rubber is to dampen the movement of the disk

3 To make damp, moisten; = DAMP *v* 5

1885 G. H BOUGHTON *Sk. Rambles Holland* V 77 The high tide must somewhat dampen the poor departed [in a churchyard].

4 *intr* To become dull or damp.

1686 GOAD *Celest Bodies* II XI 305 Fog, close, dampning, windy 1857 LOWELL *Poems, Captive*, Yet he came not, and the stillness Dampened round her like a tomb

Hence **Dampening** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Dampener** (*U. S*), a contrivance for damping linen, etc.

1814 BYRON *Lara* I XXVIII, And o'er his brow the dampening heart-drops threw The sickening coldness of that cold dew 1836 *New Monthly Mag* XLVI 204 The gallantry and beauty of Tuscany sped through the dampening air. 1864 LOWELL *Lincoln* Wks 1890 V 178 To withstand the inevitable dampening of checks, reverses, delays 1887 *Sci Amer* 26 Mar. 202/2 A seam dampener has been patented . for use in laundries, etc.

Damper (dæmpəɹ). [f. DAMP *v.* + -ER] That which damps, in various senses of the vb

1. Something that damps or depresses the spirits, etc; also, a person who does the same

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks 1883 VII 282, I very early discharged shame, that cold water damper to an enterprising spirit 1749 H WALPOLE in Hissey *Holiday on Road* (1887) 140 Sussex is a great damper of curiosity 1818 *Blackw Mag* II 528 Out of sixteen people, five dampers were present 1822 HAZLITT *Table t* Ser II XII. (1869) 248 This is a damper to sanguine and florid temperaments 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* XXVI, I feel myself very often an old damper in your company

b. Something that takes off the edge of appetite

1804 MAR EDGEWORTH *Pop Tales, Limerick Gloves*, In the kitchen, taking his snack by way of a damper 1811 LAMB *Edax on Appetite*, I endeavour to make up by a damper, as I call it, at home before I go out

2. a. A piece of mechanism in a pianoforte for 'damping' or stopping the vibrations of the strings, consisting of a small piece of wood or wire covered with cloth or felt, which rests against the strings corresponding to each key, and is raised or withdrawn from them when the key is pressed down.

1783 *Specif Y Broadwood's Patent* No 1379, *b*, *b*, are

the dampers, which also is fixt under the strings. 1856 Mrs C Clarke tr. *Berlioz' Instrument* 72 The sign ⊕ indicates that the dampers must be replaced by quitting the pedal

b 'The mute of a horn and other brass wind instruments' (Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms*).

3. A metal plate made to turn or slide in a flue or chimney, so as to control the combustion by regulating or stopping the draught.

1788 *Specif Gardner's Patent* No 1642 These registers or dampers are enclosed in the chimney 1791 Beddoes in *Phil Trans* LXXXI 174 He first turned the flame from off the metal, which is done by letting down a damper upon the chimney 1823 Moore *Fables, Holy Alliance* 86 Those trusty, blind machines by a change as odd as cruel, Instead of dampers, served for fuel! 1829 R Stuart *Anecd Steam Engines* I 269 The heat of the furnace under the boiler was rudely regulated in both machines by a damper.

4 *Magnetism.* (See quot, and cf Damp *v* 1 d) 1881 Maxwell *Electr & Magn* II 344–5 A metallic surface, called a Damper, is sometimes placed near a magnet for the express purpose of damping or deadening its vibrations We shall therefore speak of this kind of resistance as *Damping*

5 Any contrivance for damping or moistening.

e g An appliance for moistening the gummed back of postage stamps, one for damping paper for a copying-press, for cleaning slates, etc

1845 *Mech Mag* XLII 285 Postage stamp, wafer, and label damper 1854 *Ibid* LXI 86 The damper may be left in any position when not in use, as the water will not of itself run out

6 *Australia* A simple kind of unleavened cake or bread made, for the occasion, of flour and water and baked in hot ashes.

1833 Sturt *Two Exped S Australia* II. 203 While drinking their tea and eating their damper 1852 Mundy *Antipodes* VI (1855) 149 The Australian bush-bread, a baked unleavened dough, called damper—a damper, sure enough, to the stoutest appetite 1891 *Melbourne Argus* 7 Nov. 13/5 When you've boiled your billy and cooked your damper you put out the fire and move on to camp.

7. *Comb* a. in sense 2 a, as *damper-crank, -tail, -stick*, †*-stop*; **damper-pedal**, that pedal in a pianoforte which raises all the dampers, the 'loud pedal'. b. in sense 3, as **damper-regulator**, a contrivance by which the heat of the furnace or the pressure of steam is made to control the damper

1840 *Penny Cycl* XVIII 140 Fig. 2, *e*, Damper stick. *Ibid.* 141 The damper-stop raised the dampers from the strings *Ibid*, Fig 10, *k*, Damper Crank *Ibid* 142 Fig 11, *g*, Damper rail 1874 Knight *Dict Mech.* 676 The damper-regulators which act by the pressure of steam are of three or more kinds

Da·mpiness. *rare.* [f. Dampy *a.* + -ness.] The state of being 'dampy' or somewhat damp.

1830 *Blackw. Mag* XXVIII. 886 You know not whether it be rain, snow, or sleet, that drenches your clothes in dampiness

Damping (dæ·mpiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1] The action of the verb Damp, q.v. Also *attrib.*, as in *damping-machine, damping-plate* (= Damper 3).

1756 Toldervy *Two Orphans* III 172 The flames, by slight damping, soon became the more violent 1816 J Smith *Panorama Sc & Art* II. 312 The bottom of the furnace the holes of the damping plate. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech*, *Damping-machine.* 1 (*Printing*) A machine for damping sheets of paper previous to printing 2. A machine in which starched goods are moistened previous to running them through the calendering-machine. 1881 [see Damper 4] 1883 Atkinson tr. *Ganot's Physics* (ed 11) 832 The greater the masses of metal, and the more closely they surround the magnet, the stronger is the damping

Damping (dæ·mpiŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] That damps, in various senses. see Damp *v.*

1607 Walkington *Opt Glass* 28 The damping fumes that the Sun elevates from bogges. 1691–8 Norris *Pract. Disc.* 151 What a damping Thought must it be for such a Man to consider [etc] 1844 Dickens *Mart Chuz* xiii, It was somewhat of a damping circumstance to find the room full of smoke 1878 M. C Jackson *Chaperon's Cares* I xi. 153 Clarissa's presence generally has a slightly damping effect upon Forster

Dampish (dæ·mpiʃ), *a.* [orig. f. Damp *sb.* + -ish (cf *boyish*): subsequently treated as if f. Damp *a*]

†1. Of the nature of, or infested with, exhalations or (noxious) vapours; vaporous, foggy, misty. *Obs.*

1577 B Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I (1586) 8 b, All waters commonly with dampishe vapours in Summer .. doo infect both man and beast with pestilence. 1596 Spenser *Hymn Heav Beaut.* 165 The darke And dampish aire. —*F. Q* IV viii 34 The drowzie humour of the dampish night. *a* 1649 Drumm of Hawth *Poems* Wks. (1711) 13 His caves and dampish bow'rs.

†2 *fig.* a. Of stifling or extinguishing nature (cf. Damp *v.* 1). b ? Stifled, choked. *Obs.*

1603 H Crosse *Vertues Commw* (1878) 123 Lampes.. which with dampish idlenesse are soone put out. 1604 T M *Black Bk* Middleton's Wks. (Bullen) VIII 33 With a whey-countenance, short stops, and earthen dampish voice, the true counterfeits of a dying cullion.

3. Somewhat damp or moist.

[1577 Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV (1586) 192 b, Set them up in some moist and dampish place] 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 24 Stone floores are allwayes moist and dampish. 1727 Bailey vol II, *Dampish*, something damp or moist or wet. 1803 *Trans Soc Encourag. Arts* XXI. 302 Wood placed in dampish situations.

Hence **Da·mpishly** *adv.*, **Da·mpishness.**

1615 Markham *Eng. Housew* II. III. (1668) 109 Let them be dampishly moistened with Damask Rose-water 1617 — *Caval.* VI 24 It shall defend him from the colde dampishnes of the earth 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 937 To put a Lay of Chalke between the Bricks, to take away all Dampishnesse 1727 Bailey vol II, *Dampishness*, moistness, wetness

Damply (dæ·mpli), *adv. rare.* [f. Damp *a.* + -ly 2.] In a damp manner

1887 *American* XIV 234 The house was damply cold. 1891 C. Dunstan *Quita* II II. v 115 It was damply, foggily cold.

Dampnacion, dampne, etc, obs. ff. Damnation, Damn, etc

Dampnage, obs. form of Damage.

Dampness (dæ·mpnes) [f. Damp *a* + -ness.] The condition or quality of being damp; moistness, humidity; moisture

1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C Wars* 423 The dampness of the fields 1687 Dryden *Hind & P* III 508 Nor need they fear the dampness of the sky 'Twas only water thrown on sails too dry 1765 A Dickson *Treat Agric* (ed 2) 55 A careful observer, in a night when there is a great dew, will perceive a dampness upon every surface 1848 Thackeray *Van Fair* XXII, The valet cursing the rain and the dampness of the coachman who was steaming beside him.

Dampson, obs. form of Damson.

Dampy (dæ·mpi), *a* [f. Damp *sb.* + -y]

†1 Full of, or of the nature of (noisome or gloomy) vapour or mist; foggy. *Obs*

1600 Tourneur *Transf Metamorph* v, O see how dampy shewes yond' torche's flame. *Ibid.* lxxx, How like blacke Orcus lookes this dampy cave 1605 Drayton *Man in Moon* 363 The dampy Mist, From earth arising 1729 Savage *Wanderer* III. 284 Dispers'd, the dark and dampy vapours fly.

fig. a 1627 Hayward *Edw VI* (1630) 141 To dispell any dampie thoughts which the remembrance of his unkle might raise.

b Of a mine: Infested with 'damps' or noxious gases.

1881 Weale (cited in *Encycl Dict*), When foul gases do not move freely by the ordinary natural ventilation in a colliery, it is said to be dampy.

2 Affected with moisture; somewhat damp

a 1691 Boyle *Wks.* VI 397 (R) Very dampy vapours about the mouth of the baroscope 1710 Philips *Pastorals* III. 42 His beauteous Limbs upon the dampy Clay 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 677 The clay-hole you live in, cold, dirty and dampy

Damsax: see Danish ax.

Damsel (dæ·mzĕl), **damosel** (dæ·mozel). Forms: *α.* 3 dameisele, 3–4 damaisele, 4 dammaisele, 3–5 damaysele, 5 -elle; *β.* 4–6 damesel, -ele, -elle, damysel, -ele, -elle, damisel, -elle, 5 dammisel, *Sc* **damyseill**, 6 *Sc.* damicel, -ell; *γ.* 5–7 damsell, 6– damsel; *δ.* 4–6 damoysele, -el, damoisele, -el, (9 damoiselle), *ε.* 6–7 (9) damosel, -elle, damozel(l, -elle, (6 damusel); *ζ* 7 dam'zell, 7–8 dam'sel. [Early ME. *dameisele, damaisele*, a. OF. *dameisele* (*damisele*) (12th c), later *damoisele, -elle* (the only form in Cotgrave), *demoiselle* (14th c.). The OF. *dameisele* was a new formation from *dame*, instead of the popular *damzele, dansele, doncele* = Pr and It. *donzella*, Sp. *doncella*:—late L. **dominicella*, med.L. *domnicella, domicella*, dim. of *domina* mistress, lady, fem of *dominus* lord (There is a 10th c. F. instance of the learned form *domniselle*) In Eng. the middle syllable was reduced from *ei* (*ai*), to *i*, *ĕ*, and finally disappeared. The variant *damoiselle* was introduced in 15th c. from Parisian F (by Lydgate, Caxton, etc), and gave rise here to *damosel, damozel*, so frequent in 16–17th c., and affected in 19th c. in sense 1. See also Douzel]

1. A young unmarried lady; originally one of noble or gentle birth, but gradually extended as a respectful appellation to those of lower rank. Now merged in sense 2; but modern poets and romantic writers (led by Sir W. Scott) have recalled the 16–17th c *damosel, damozel*, to express a more stately notion than is now conveyed by *damsel*

α. [1292 Britton I xix § 5 Des enfauntz madles, damaysels et vedues] *c* 1290 *S Eng Leg* I 84/37 Þe Iustise bi-heold þat maide .' Dameisele,' he seide, 'ȝwat art þou?' 1297 R Glouc (Rolls) 1492 Þe nobloste damaisele þat was in eni londe. *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* CXX. 166 The yonge damayselle, the whiche the knight hadde refused.

β 1300–40 *Cursor M* 3837 (Cott.) Iacob lifted vp þe sten, And spak þan wit þe damisel *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 2103 Þan hym spak duk Roland Tak thys damesele by þe hand as þow louest me *c* 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Pr. T* 50 The fairest hiewed .. Was cleped fayre damysel Pertilote. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 623 To chyrche the gay dammisel Buskede hyr ȝare *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2351 Sche had no knycht, sche had no damyseill

γ. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 7887 A damsell faire, þat bright was of ble, and Breisaid she hight 1649 Milton *Eikon.* XXI, The Damsell of Burgundie [the Duchess]. 1711 'J Distaff' *Char. Don Sacheverello* 9 [He] took the very Scrubs of both Sexes for Knights and Damsels 1848 Macaulay *Hist Engl* I 586 Damsels of the best families in the town wove colours for the insurgents

δ. *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 1622 These damoysels & bachelers. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 6 Baraunes and knightes, ladies and damoiselles, ete in the halle. 1549 Chaloner *Erasmus on Folly* O iij b, Amonges the damoysels and Madames of the court. 1557 *K Arthur* (Copland) I. xvii, There came a damoysell a passyng fayre damisel. [1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 223 Those romances of chivalry long formed the favourite reading of the noble, the dame and the damoiselle]

ε *c* 1300 *K Alis.* 171 Ladies and damoselis Maken heom redy. 1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* I IX 9 All knyghtes ought to ayd to theyr powers all ladyes and damozels *Ibid* CCXIII. 264 They rode about the countrey, and vysited the ladies nad dumasels [*elsewhere* damozelles, dammuselles] 1548 Hall *Chron.* 240 The yonge Princes and Damosell of Burgoyne 1590 Spenser *F Q* II. I 19 Th' adventure of the errant damozell. 1615 G Sandys *Trav.* 215 Hercules walking along the shore with a Damosel, whom he loued 1813 Scott *Trierm* Introd VIII, Of errant-knight and damozelle. 1871 Rossetti *Blessed Damozel* 1, The blessed damozel leaned out From the gold bar of Heaven 1884 F M Crawford *Rom Singer* I. 256 Your boy wants to marry a noble damosel.

2 A young unmarried woman (without any connotation of rank or respect—sometimes even slightingly); a maid, maiden, girl, country lass.

Since 17th c, archaic and literary or playful, not in ordinary spoken use

β *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 9 To geten þe stynkyng loue of damyselis. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 89 Damesselle *nimpha* *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* 11, To dans thir damyselles thame dicht, thir lassis licht of latis. 1558 Knox *First Blast* (Arb) 52 Aged fathers and tendre damiselles.

γ 1535 Coverdale *Zech* VIII 5 Yonge boyes and damselles, playnge vpon the stretes 1687 Congreve *Old Bach.* III VI, Good words, damsel, or I shall —. 1712 Steele *Spect* No 278 P 2 You will not deny your Advice to a distressed Damsel. 1832 W Irving *Alhambra* II 139 Awed and abashed in the presence of a simple damsel of fifteen 1870 Dickens *E Drood* VIII, The two young men saw the damsels enter the court-yard of the Nuns' House

ε 1522 Skelton *Why not to Court* 209 With Dalyda to mell, That wanton damozell 1576 *Act* 18 *Eliz* c. 7 § 1 Of Women, Maids, Wives and Damosels 1611 Bible *Mark* v 39, 41 The damosell is not dead, but sleepeth Damosell (I say vnto thee), arise 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 7 A poore damosell and captive 1704 J Pitts *Acc Mohammetans* 27 The Father of the Damosel usually makes up the Match.

ζ. 1632 Quarles *Div. Fancies* III vii, Dam'sel arise? When death had clos'd her eyes, What power had the Dam'sel to arise? 1718 Prior *Solomon* II. 301 And one mad Dam'sel dares dispute my pow'r

†3. A maid in waiting, a female attendant. Originally a young lady of gentle birth, as maid of honour or waiting-woman to a lady of rank; but gradually extended downward. Now *Obs.* exc. as merged in 2.

[1199 *Rot. Chartarum* 25/2 Beatriciae et Aeliciae domicellis praedictae reginae sororis nostrae.] *c* 1314 *Guy Warw* (A) 618 Felice þe feir answerd þo [to her maid], Damisel, sche seyd, whi seistow so? 1377 Langl. *P. Pl* B. IX 12 Dobet is hir damoisele [C. XI 138 damesele] sire doweles douȝter To serue þis lady lelly. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* ix. 39 A goode auncyent damoysell whiche dyde norisshe her of her brestys called her nouryce and maystresse 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* x (1596) 130 He sent his damsels [*ancillas suas*] to call to the Castle 1649 Roberts *Clavis Bibl* 387 His friends and her Damosels, being the foure speakers. 1664 Butler *Hud* II i. 98 A slender Young waiting damsel to attend her 1833 Ht. Martineau *Loom & Lugger* II v. 100 The terrified kitchen damsels

II. *transf.*

4. A hot iron for warming a bed.

App a humorous allusion to 1 Kings i 1–4.

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Damsel*, a kind of utensil put in beds, to warm old mens feet withal It consists of a hot iron inclosed in a hollow cylinder, which is wrapped round with linen cloth. Some call it a *nun*. 1848–9 Southey *Common-pl Bk* IV. 434.

5 A projection on the spindle of a mill-stone for shaking the shoot.

1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss*, *Damsel*, an iron rod with projecting pins, that shakes the shoot of the hopper in a corn mill. 1880 Jefferies *Gt. Estate* 167 Tibbald, of course, had his joke about that part of the [mill] machinery which is called the 'damsel'.

III 6 *attrib.*, as *damsel train*, etc *Comb.* **damsel-errant**, feminine of knight-errant (Scott, after Spenser's 'errant Damozell' in I *ε*), **damsel-fly**, the slender dragon-fly *Agrion Virgo*, and kindred species, called in French *demoiselle*

a 1592 Greene & Lodge *Looking Glasse* I. (1861) 118 Ile send for all the damosell Queenes .. To wait as hand maides to Remelia. 1671 Milton *Samson* 721 Her harbinger, a damsel train behind 1725 Pope *Odyss* XXIII. 46 At his nod the damsel-train descends 1815 Moore *Lalla R*, *Parad & Peri*, The beautiful blue damsel flies. 1821 Scott *Kenilw* XXV, If any man shall find me playing squire of the body to a damosel-errant 1840 Browning *Sordello* I 284 Flittered in the cool some azure damsel fly

Hence **Da·mselhood**, the condition or age of a damsel, young-womanhood. **Da·mselish** *a*, of or proper to a damsel (*nonce-wds.*)

1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 363 'One of the queene's damsélles' is set forth as riding about (certainly in a very damselish way) at random to find the desired champion 1880 *Daily News* 1 July, The great majority had not reached the glory of damselhood; they were simply children.

Damson (dæ·mz'n). Forms: 4–9 **damascene**, 4–5 **damacene, -yne**, 4 **damesene**, 5 **damesyn, -ys(s)yn**, 5–6 **-asyn**, 6 **dameson, -ysen, -isen, -ozin, dammosen, damasson, -en**, 6–7 **dam(m)asin**, 6–9 **damascen**, 7 **-azine, -azeene, -osin**; 5 **damsyn**, 6 **dampson, damsine, -ing**, 6–7

damsen, 7 -ein, 7–8 **damsin**, 5– **damson** [ME. (or ? AngloFr.) *damascene*, ad. L. *Damascēnum* for *Prūnum Damascēnum* plum of Damascus (Isidore XVII. vii 10 Damascena a Damasco oppido) The various weakenings, *damesene, damesen, damsen, damson*, appear to be all of English development]

1 A small plum, black or dark purple, the fruit of *Prunus communis* or *domestica*, variety *damascena*, which was introduced in very early times into Greece and Italy from Syria.

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 89 Per weore growyng so grene Pe Date wiþ Pe Damesene *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 192 Take xx damascenes & xii figis *c* 1460 J Russell *Bk. Nurture* 77 in *Babees Bk* 122 Serve fastynge, plommys, damsons, cheries *Ibid* 668 Damesyns 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xxi (1870) 285, vi or vii. damysens eaten before dyner, be good to prouoke a mans appetyde. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 76 Damsens, white and black 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 509 In Fruits, the white commonly is meaner, as in Pear-plumbs, Damosins, etc 1657 R Austen *Fruit Trees* I 57 The Damazeene also is an excellent fruit 1747 Mrs Glasse *Cookery* xviii *heading*, To preserve damsons whole 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No 51 P 14 The art of scalding damascenes without bursting them 1818 Mrs. Sherwood *Fairchild Fam.* (1829) I xiv 115 Mrs Fairchild and Betty boiled up a great many damascenes in sugar 1866 *Treas Bot.*, *Prunus institia*, the Bullace A variety occurs with yellowish fruit, which latter are sold in London as White Damsons

b Locally, a distinction is sometimes made between *damson* and *damascene*, the latter being applied to the so-called damson-plum: see c.

1818 Todd *Suppl.*, *Damascene* This and the damson are distinct sorts of plums. the damascene is the larger of the two, and not at all bitter; the damson is smaller, and has a peculiar bitter or roughness. 1891 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 5/2 In Nottinghamshire there is, it seems, a recognised distinction between 'damsons' or 'damasons' and 'damascenes'. in the Newark County Court .. a greengrocer . complained that whereas he had ordered damsons he was supplied with damascenes

c. *Damson plum*. formerly = *damson*; but now applied to a sub-variety of plum somewhat like the damson: see quot. 1892.

1586 Cogan *Haven Health* (1636) 104 The Damasin Plummes are woont to be dried and preserued as figges 1611 Cotgr, *Damassine*, a Damascene, or Damsen plum 1770 Foote *Lame Lover* III Wks 1799 II. 85 It was the best of plum-trees, it was a damascen plum. 1892 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 3/2 The damson plum is quite as good for most purposes as the damson, and has not its acridity or roughness

2. The tree which bears this: also *damson tree*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. de P. R.* xvii clxxv (1495) 686 Of plumme tree is many manere of kynde but the Damacene is the beste. 14 *T. of Erceldoune* 180 (Cambr. MS) Pe darte and also Pe damsyn tre 1575 *Art of Planting* 11 To set Damsons or Plum trees 1625 Bacon *Ess., Gardens* (Arb) 556 In April follow. The Dammasin, and Plum-Trees in Blossome 1860 Delamer *Kitch Gard* 158 In shallow or wet soils it is better to bud [peaches] on plum stocks, such as damsons, St Julians, &c

3 Applied to *Chrysophyllum olivæferum* of the W. Indies (*Damson-plum*, quot. 1756); *Bitter* or *Mountain Damson*, a name for *Simaruba amara*.

1756 P Browne *Jamaica* 172 The Damson-plumb. is found wild in many parts of Jamaica 1811 A T. Thomson *Lond. Disp* (1818) 327 The Simaruba quassia, or mountain damson, as it is called in Jamaica 1858 R Hogg *Veg Kingdom* 224 *Simaruba officinalis* attains the height of sixty feet, and is called *Bitter Damson*, *Mountain Damson*, and *Slave Wood*

4. a. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of the colour of the damson. Also *damson brown*.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim & Min* Introd, Partridge, grecian, reddish, cinereous, white, and damascen 1684 *Lond Gaz.* No 1963/4 A Damson brown Mare 1791 Hamilton *Berthollet's Dyeing* II II.vi iv 347 Damascene colours, and other shades of browns of the common dye

b. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *damson dumpling*, etc.; **damson-cheese**, an inspissated conserve of damsons and sugar; **damson-pie, -tart** (*slang*, after *damn*), profane language; **damson-plum** (see 1 c, 3).

1769 Mrs Raffald *Eng Housekpr* (1778) 183 To make Damson Dumplins *c* 1803 C K. Sharpe *New Oxford Guide* 11 in *Mem* (1888) I. 15 Cakes, ruskins, prunelloes, and sweet damson cheese 1887 Jessopp *Arcady* 213 His language is profane from long habit—'given over to damson tart like', as they say in Arcady 1888 W Black *Strange Adv House Boat* viii (Farmer), Even if you were to hear some of the Birmingham lads giving each other a dose of damson pie. you wouldn't understand a single sentence

Damysé, var of Damasee *Obs*, damson.

Damysel, Damysen, obs ff. Damsel, Damson.

†**Dan**[1]. *Obs* Also 4–5 **daun, danz, daunz**, 4–6 **dane**, 5 **dann**; see also *Sc. dene*, Den [a OF. *dan* (also *dant, dam, damp*, in nom. *dans, dans*) = mod F *dom*, Pr *don, dompn*, Sp, Pg. *don*, It. *donno* :—L. *dominus* lord. Cf. Dam *sb.*4]

An honourable title = Master, Sir: a used in addressing or speaking of members of the religious orders; cf. Dom; b applied to distinguished men, knights, scholars, poets, deities, etc; its modern affected application to poets appears to be after Spenser's 'Dan Chaucer'.

1303 R Brunne *Handl. Synne* 73 Dane Phelyp was mayster þat tyme. *c* 1330 — *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 8829 With hem wente daunz Merlyn ffor þo stones to make engyn 1340 *Ayenb* 1 Þis boc is dan Michelis of Northgate *c* 1386 Chaucer *Monk's Prol* 41 My lorde the Monk quod he Wher shal I calle yow my lord daun John, Or daun Thomas, or elles daun Albon? Of what hous be ye? 1393 Gower *Conf* III 86 Lo, thus Danz Aristoteles These thre sciences hath devided 1483 *Cath Angl* 89 A Dan, *sicut monachi vocantur* 1523 Skelton *Garl Laurel* 391 The monke of Bury Dane Johnn Lydgate 1587 Turbery *Trag T.* (1837) 9, I undertook Dan Lucans verse 1596 Spenser *F Q* IV. ii 32 Dan Chaucer, well of English undefyld 1714 Pope *Imit Hor*, *Sat* II vi 153 Our friend Dan Prior 1717 Prior *Alma* II 120 Pray thank Dan Pope who told it me 1832 Tennyson *Dream Fair Women* 5 Dan Chaucer, the first warbler.

Dan[2] (dæn). Also 8 dann. A small buoy, made of wood or inflated sheepskin, supporting a stout pole which bears a flag by day and lamp by night, used either to mark the position of deep-sea lines, or as a centre round which a steam-trawler is worked.

Hence *attrib* **dan tow**, the rope fastening the dan to the lines or, in steam-trawling, to a small anchor or anchors

1687 *Lond. Gaz* No 2298/4 They will forthwith cause to be laid a White Buoy, having a Dann thereupon, till they may be able to erect another Beacon 1883 *Fisheries Exhib Catal* 7 Fleet of Cod Lines ready for Baiting, with Dans, Dantows, and Anchors complete 1892 *Whitby Gaz* 11 Nov. 3/1 The vessel then drifts slowly on until a distance of about two miles separates it from the dan

Dan[3]. *Coal-mining local* A small truck or sledge on which coal is drawn from the workings to the main road or shaft. Hence **Dan** *v*

1852 Brande *Dict. Sc* (ed 2) *Dans*, small trucks or sledges used in coal mines 1871 *Trans Amer Inst Mining Eng* I 305 The coals were brought along the face to the hill, on a 'dan' there reloaded and hauled to the shaft 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh Word-bk*, *Dan*, a small tub used for drawing coals from the workings to the main road where the skips are loaded *Dannuy* is drawing the coals in the dans, which is done by boys

Danaid (dæ neɪid). [In Fr *Danaïde*, ad. Gr. Δαναΐς, pl. Δαναΐδες, the *Danaides* or daughters of Danaus king of Argos, who, having murdered their husbands on the wedding-night, were condemned eternally to pour water into bottomless or sieve-like vessels.]

A daughter of Danaus, used *attrib.* in reference to the labour of the Danaides: endless and futile. So **Danaide'an** *a.*; and **Da'naus** used *attrib*

a 1628 F Greville *Sidney* (1652) 62 A Danaus sive of prodigality. 1884 *Century Mag* Mar 704 The crew are worn out with their Danaidean task.

Danaide (dæ neɪəid). [a mod F. *danaïde* (see prec). so named in 1813 by a committee of the French Academy of Sciences, to whom it was submitted by the inventor Mannoury d'Ectot, from a fancied analogy to the vessels which the Danaides were required to fill]

A kind of horizontal water wheel, consisting of a vertical axis to which is attached a conical drum and case, with radial spiral floats; the water is directed against the floats by a chute and escapes at the bottom: also called 'tub-wheel'.

1825 *Mech Mag* IV 41 Description of the Danaide 1856 Cresy *Encycl Civ. Eng* 959 *Danaide*..this machine may be classed among hydraulic wheels

Danaite (dē'nănəit). *Min* [Named 1833 after J F. Dana, an American chemist.] A variety of arsenopyrite or mispickel, containing cobalt.

1833 *Amer Jrnl Sc.* XXIV. 386 *Danaite*, a new ore of cobalt and iron.

Danalite (dē'nălɔit) *Min.* [Named 1866 after J D Dana, an American mineralogist. see -LITE] A silicate of iron, glucinum, etc with sulphide of zinc, occurring in reddish octahedrons in granite

1866 *Amer Jrnl Sc.* Ser. II. XLII 72 On Danalite, a new Mineral Species

Danburite (dæ nbŭrəit). *Min* [Named 1839 from Danbury, Ct, U.S, where it occurs.] A boro-silicate of lime, brittle, translucent, and of a yellowish or whitish colour.

1839 *Amer Jrnl Sc* XXXV 137 Danburite, a new Mineral Species 1886 Erni *Min* 295 The presence of boracic acid in danburite

Dance (dans), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **daunce**, (4–5 **dauns(e**, 5–6 **dawnce**, 6 **dans(e)**, 5– **dance**. [a. OF. *dance, danse*, f the vb. *dancer, danser*. So Pr., Cat *dansa*, Sp *danza*, Pg *dança*, *dansa*, It *danza*; also Ger. *tanz*, Du *dans*]

1. A rhythmical skipping and stepping, with regular turnings and movements of the limbs and body, usually to the accompaniment of music; either as an expression of joy, exultation, and the like, or as an amusement or entertainment; the action or an act or round of dancing

c 1300 *K. Alis* 6990 Murye they syngyn, and daunces maken 1303 R. Brunne *Handl Synne* 4684 Daunces, karols, somour games *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 7601 (Trin) In her daunse [*v r* dauncing, karol] þis was þe song *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 808 It to me liked right wele, That Courtesie me cleped so, And bade me on the daunce go 1535 Coverdale *Ps* cxlix 3 Let them prayse his name in the daunce 1590 Shaks *Mids N.* II i. 254 Lul'd in these flowers with dances and delight 1611 Bible *Judg* xxi. 21 If the daughters of Shiloh come out to daunce in daunces 1667 Milton *P L* v 619 That day they spent In song and dance about the sacred Hill 1730–46 Thomson *Autumn* 1225 Leaps wildly graceful in the lively dance 1762–71 H Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint* (1786) II 157 The holy family with a dance of Angels is a capital picture. 1841 Lever *C O'Malley* cxviii, Waltzers whirled past in the wild excitement of the dance *Mod* Her partner for the next dance.

2 A definite succession or arrangement of steps and rhythmical movements constituting one particular form or method of dancing.

1393 Gower *Conf* III 365 The hove daunce and the carole. 1521 R Copland (*title*), Maner of Dauncynge of base dances after the vse of Fraunce 1599 Shaks *Hen V*, II iv 25 If we heard that England Were busied with a Whitson Morris-dance 1600 J Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* I 55 A kinde of dance which they use also in Spaine called The Canaries 1721 Budgell *Spect* No 67 P 2 Pyrrhus Inventing the Dance which is called after his Name 1879 H N Moseley *Nat on Challenger* 331 The most interesting dances were a Club Dance and a Fan Dance.

b. A tune or musical composition for regulating the movements of a dance, or composed in a dance rhythm.

1509 Hawes *Past Pleas* xvi. xix, She commaunded her mynstrelles right anone to play the gentill daunce 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus* 180 *Ballete* or dances, songs, which being song to a dittie may likewise be daunced 1721 Budgell *Spect* No 67 P 9 [He] bid the Fidlers play a Dance called Mol Patley 1880 Grove *Dict Mus* I 350/1 His [Chopin's] first .. compositions were dances. Polonaises, Mazurkas, and Valses

3. A social gathering for the purpose of dancing; a dancing party

c 1385 Chaucer *L G W* 1269 *Dido*, And waytyn hire at festis and at dauncis 1790 Burns *Tam O'Shanter* 178 Ah! little kenn'd thy reverend grannie, That sark she coft for her wee Nannie Wad ever graced a dance of witches! *a* 1845 Barham *Ingold. Leg*, *Wedding day*, When asked to a party, a dance, or a dinner. *Mod* Mrs. S is giving a dance instead of a garden party this year.

4. *transf.* and *fig*

1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 85 P 4 The dance of spirits, the bound of vigour. are reserved for him that braces his nerves 1879 Stainer *Music of Bible* 3 One might say that rhythm is the dance of sound 1881 *Daily Tel* 28 Jan, The dance of the waters, especially to windward, was visible for over a mile around

†5. *fig.* Course of action; mode of procedure, play, game. *To know the old dance*. cf. F. '*elle sçait assez de la vieille danse*, she knowes well enough what belongs to the Game' (Cotgr.).

a 1352 Minot *Poems* 1 66 At Donde now es done þaire daunce, And wend þai most anoþen way. *Ibid* v 14 Sare it þam smerted þat ferd out of France, Þare lered Inglis men þam a new daunce *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol* 476 Of remedies of loue she knew per chaunce For she koude of that Art the olde daunce 1423 Jas I *Kingis Q* clxxxv, Tham that ar noght entrit inne The dance of lufe *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr* I xvi 86 God for his merci and pitee kepe Ynglond, that he come not into lijk daunce 1513 More *Rich III*, Wks 53 The lord Stanley and he had departed with diuerse other lordes, and broken all the daunce 1659 B Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 193 The Emperour. troubled, at this too long and too bloody dance 1733 Walpole in Morley *Life* VIII (1889) 174 This dance will no further go I meant well, but the Act could not be carried into execution without an armed force

6. Phrases: a. *To begin, lead the dance*; *fig* to take the lead in any course of action.

c 1325 *Coer de L* 3739 The damyseles lede daunse *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II 504 Yet made he þo as fressh a contenaunce, As þough he schulde haue led þe newe daunce *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks.* II. 360 Crist þat lediþ þe daunce of love 1526 Skelton *Magnyf* 1348 Foly foteth it properly, Fansy ledeth the dawnce 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm Tim* 522/2 They must begin the dance to be punished *a* 1616 Beaum & Fl *Cust Country* II 1, They heard your lordship Was, by the ladies' choice, to lead the dance. 1742 Mann *Let to H Walpole* 23 Sept, M de Gages is now the man who begins the dance

b *To lead*, rarely *give* (*a person*) *a dance*; *fig* to lead (him) in a wearying, perplexing, or disappointing course; to cause him to undergo exertion or worry with no adequate result

a 1529 Skelton *Edw IV*, 29 She [Fortune] toke me by the hand and led me a daunce 1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abingd* III 11, I pray God, they may both be led a dark dance in the night! 1682 Hickeringill *Wks* (1716) II 37, I think he has led me a fair dance, I am so tyred. 1700 S L tr *C Fryke's Voy E. Ind* 45 [A monkey] led me such a dance, that I had almost stuck in the Slough 1798 W Hutton *Autobiog.* 65, I should have led them a dance of twenty miles to breakfast at Kidderminster 1874 Aldrich *Prud Palfrey* I (1885) 12 It was notorious that the late Maria Jane had led Mr Wiggins something of a dance in this life.

c. *Dance of Death* an allegorical representation of Death leading men of all ranks and conditions in the dance to the grave: a very common subject of pictorial representation during the middle ages Also called *dance of Macabre*, F. *danse macabre*. see Littré.

c 1430 Lydg. *Daunce of Machabree* Prol, The which daunce at sainct innocentes Portrayed is with all the surplusage *Ibid*, Death fyrst speaketh vnto the Pope, and after to euery degree as followeth. 1480 *Robt Devyll* 26 For and we nowe in deathes daunce stode To hell shoulde we go, with horrible vengeaunce 1494 Fabyan *Chron* vi. clvi. 145 But deth yt is to all persones egall, lastlye tooke hym in his dymme daunce, whan he had ben kyng .xlvii yeres. 1631 Weever *Anc Fun. Mon* 378 The dance of Death the Picture of death leading all

estates 1833 J Dallaway *Archæl Eng* 137 (Stanford) The Dance of Macabre (Holbein's Dance of Death) was painted on the walls

d *St. Vitus's dance* = Chorea, q v. ; also *fig.*

Also *St John's, St. Guy's dance*, terms applied to the dancing-mania of the middle ages.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel* I. i 1 iv, *Chorus Sancti Viti*, or S Vitus Dance they that are taken with it can do nothing but dance till they be dead, or cured. 1721 Bailey, *Chorea Sancti Viti*, St Vitus's Dance 1746 J Andree (*title*), Cases of Epilepsy, Hysteric Fits, and St Vitus's Dance, with the Process and Cure. 1804 Southey in H D Traill *Coleridge* (1884) 106 His [Coleridge's] mind is in a perpetual St Vitus's dance—eternal activity without action 1840 Tweedie *Pract Med* II 205 In St John's dance, as well as in that of St Vitus a tympanic state of the abdomen was a frequent symptom

e *Dance upon nothing* : an ironical expression for hanging (cf. Dance *v* 3 b).

1840 Hood *Kilmansegg, Her Death* ix, Just as the felon condemned to die From his gloomy cell in a vision elopes, To caper on sunny greens and slopes, Instead of the dance upon nothing *a* 1845 — *An Open Question, note*, If a dance upon Sunday led so inevitably to a dance upon nothing !

7. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *dance-leader, -lover, -tune* ; *dance-loving* adj. ; dance-hall, -house, a public dancing saloon (*U S*) ; dance-music, ' music designed as an accompaniment to dancing ; also, music written in dance rhythm though not for dancing purposes ' (Grove *Dict Mus*)

1891 *Scribner's Mag* Sept 276/1 Port Said abounds in French cafés and dance-halls 1889 *Boston* (Mass) *Jrnl* 24 Apr 1/8 To run a dance house and gambling-den *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 114 Dawnceledere, *coralles* 1860 G. H. K. *Vac Tour* 152 Very popular as a means of producing dance music

Dance (dans), *v.* Forms: 4-6 daunse, 4-7 daunce, (5 dawnce, 6 dans(e, danse), 5- dance [a OF *dance-r, danse-r* = Pr *dansar*, Sp. *dansar*, Pg. *dançar, dansar*, It *danzare*.

The origin of the Romanic word is obscure ; it is generally held (after Diez) to be an adoption of OHG *dansôn* to draw, to stretch out, from which is supposed to have arisen the sense ' to form a file or chain in dancing '. From Romanic the word has been taken (back) in the sense ' dance ' into German MHG *tanzen* (12th c), MDu *dansen*. (OHG. *dansôn* was a derivative form from *dinsan* = Goth. *þinsan* in *at þinsan* to draw towards one)]

1. *intr.* To leap, skip, hop, or glide with measured steps and rhythmical movements of the body, usually to the accompaniment of music, either by oneself, or with a partner or in a set.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5213 Mery time it is in May Maydens so dauncen and thay play 1388 Wyclif 2 *Sam* vi 14 Dauid daunsidе with all strengthis bifor the Lord 1483 Caxton *Gold Leg.* 147/3 He . sente them into the gardyn to daunse & to carolle 1530 Palsgr 361 After dynner men avaunced them to daunce eche man with eche woman. 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 96 Many a youth and many a maid Dancing in the chequer'd shade 1712 Steele *Spect.* No 466 ₱ 3 You shall see her dance, or, if you will do her that Honour, dance with her 1884 Miss Braddon *Ishmael* IX, I never danced with any one in my life until to day I have danced by myself in the yard sometimes when there was an organ.

†**b.** *To dance barefoot* : said of an elder sister when a younger one was married before her. *Obs.*

1596 Shaks *Tam. Shr* II i 33 She must haue a husband ; I must dance bare foot on her wedding day, And for your loue to her leade Apes in hell 1742 Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr* (1861) II. 188 The eldest daughter was much disappointed that she should dance barefoot, and desired her father to find out a match for her.

c. Of animals taught to perform certain regular movements.

c 1530 *Hickscorner* in Hazl *Dodsley* I 184 Then should ye dance as a bear 1854 Wood *Anim Life* 210 The education of most bears seldom aspires beyond teaching the animal to stand on its hind legs, and raise each foot alternately, a performance popularly entitled ' dancing '.

d. *transf.* and *fig*

c 1430 Lydg *Bochas* I viii (1544) 11 a, Beware afore or ye daunce in the rowe Of such as Fortune hath from her whele ithrow 1613 Shaks *Hen VIII*, v iv. 68, I haue some of 'em in *Limbo Patrum*, and there they are like to dance these three dayes

e. *To dance to* or *after* (*a person's*) *pipe, whistle*, etc : *fig.* to follow his lead, act after his desire or instigation.

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 61 To daunce after her pipe, I am ny led. 1604 Middleton *Father Hubb Tales* Wks. 1886 VIII. 65 Till the old devourer .. death, had made our landlord dance after his pipe 1707 Norris *Treat Humility* III. 98 When a man dances to the tune of the age wherein he lives 1823 Scott *Peveril* VII, I thought I had the prettiest girl in the Castle dancing after my whistle 1845 S Austin *Ranke's Hist Ref* I 523 That most of these councillors will ' dance to Rome's piping ', if they do but see her gold

2. To leap, skip, spring, or move up and down, with continuously recurring movement, from excitement or strong emotion. Said also of the lively skipping or prancing of animals, and of the heart, the blood in the veins, etc

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P* A. 345 Þo3 þou daunce as any do, Braundysch, & brais þy brabez breme *c* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2618 For þe dowt of þe dyn daunced stedis. 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 291 Some were constrayned to leape and daunce for ioye. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind* (Arb) 21 The woman runneth vp and down, daunsing continually like a frantike bodie. 1611 Shaks. *Wint T.* I. ii 110, I haue *Tremor Cordis* on me . my heart daunces, But not for ioy *a* 1720 Sheffield (Dk Buckhm) *Wks* (1753) I 160 The blood more lively dance'd within our veins 1792 S Rogers *Pleas Mem* I 142 When the heart danced, and life was in its spring 1821 Lamb *Elia, Valentine's Day*, He saw, unseen, the happy girl unfold the Valentine, dance about, clap her hands 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 505 Ynïol's heart Danced in his bosom, seeing better days

b. To run, go, or move on with dancing or tripping motion.

1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* I x, How you have danced the round of all the Courts 1820 Scott *Abbot* XXIV, The moments danced so rapidly away *Ibid* XXXIV, Some sprightly damsel, who thinks to dance through life as through a French galliard 1872 Black *Adv Phaeton* II 20 These boys of twenty-five will dance over the world's edge in pursuit of a theory

3. Of things inanimate : To bob up and down on the ground, on the surface of water, in the air, etc. Often with personification or figurative reference to gay and sprightly motion

1563 W Fulke *Meteors* (1640) 7 b, The flame appeareth to leape or dance from one part to the other, much like as bals of wild fire daunce up and downe in the water 1567 Drant *Horace's Epist* XVIII F vj, Whilst thy ship doth kepe a flote, ydauncinge on the plaine 1665 Hooke *Microgr* 231 Why the limb of the Sun, Moon, Jupiter and Venus, appear to move or dance 1703 Moxon *Mech Exerc* 135 Care must be taken that the Bressummers and Girders be not weakned more than needs, lest the whole Floor dance 1812 H & J. Smith *Rej Addr*, *Cui bono* ? IV, Light as the mote that danceth in the beam 1884 Q Victoria *More Leaves* 138 The little boat rolled and danced

b Grimly applied to the movements of the body in or after death by hanging ; *to dance upon nothing*, to be hanged.

1837 Major Richardson *Brit Legion* VIII (ed 2) 210 To see a fellow-being dancing in air after death, in the manner practised in England 1839 H Ainsworth *Jack Sheppard* XXXI (Farmer), ' You'll dance upon nothing, presently ', rejoined Jonathan, brutally 1862 Carlyle *Fredk Gt* (1865) III. VIII IV 21 This poor soldier, six feet three, your Majesty, is to dance on the top of nothing for a three-halfpenny matter !

4. *trans.* with the name or description of a dance or measure as cognate object.

c 1385 Chaucer *L G W* Prol. 200 (MS. Gg) Daunsynge aboute this flour an esy pas. 1509 Hawes *Past Pleas* XVI XIX, To daunce true mesures without varyaunce 1599 Porter *Angry Wom Abingd* III 11, They have danced a galliard at beggars'-bush for it *a* 1627 Middleton *Chaste Maid* IV. III, As if they'd dance the sword-dance on the stage. 1762 Goldsm *Life of Nash* Wks 1881 IV. 69 A minuet, danced by two persons 1844 E Fitzgerald *Lett* (1889) I. 142 If you could see the little girl dance the Polka with her sister !

†**b.** *To dance Barnaby* : to dance to a quick movement, move expeditiously. *To dance the Tyburn jig* : to be hanged : cf 3 b. *Obs*

1664 Cotton *Scarron.* 15 Bounce cries the Port-hole, out they fly And make the woild dance Barnaby 1664 Etheredge *Com Revenge* V II, Widow, here is music, send for a parson, and we will dance Barnaby within this half hour 1697 Vanbrugh *Relapse* Epil , Did ever one yet dance the Tyburn jig With a free air, or a well-pawdered wig ?

5. *To dance attendance* . to wait (upon a person) with assiduous attention and ready obsequiousness ; *orig* to stand waiting or ' kicking one's heels ' in an antechamber See also Attendance 5.

1522 Skelton *Why not to Court* 626 And Syr ye must daunce attendance, And take patient sufferaunce, For my Lords Grace, Hath now no time or space, To speke with you as yet. 1613 Shaks. *Hen VIII*, v ii. 31 To suffer A man of Place .. To dance attendance on their Lordships pleasures, And at the dore too, like a Post with Packets. 1675 Traherne *Chr. Ethics* XXV 380 Few have observed that the sun and moon and stars dance attendance to it [the earth], and cherish it with their influences 1768 Gray in *Corr. w Nicholls* (1843) 75 Here are a pair of your stray shoes, dancing attendance, till you send for them 1883 Gilmour *Mongols* XXXI. 362 After dancing attendance on the court for a month or two they receive their dismission.

6. *causal.* a. To lead in a dance, cause to dance.

1665 Pepys *Diary* 11 Oct , Having danced my people as long as I saw fit to sit up, I to bed. 1762 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* VI. II, When my father had danced his white bear backwards and forwards, through half-a-dozen pages. 1773 Goldsm *Stoops to Conq.* I, Though I am obligated to dance a bear, a man may be a gentleman for all that

b. To move or toss up and down with a dancing jerky motion ; to dandle.

Wyclif *Isa.* lxvi 12 Vp on the knes men shul daunte [*MS H a* 1450 daunsen] 3ou 1546 Heywood *Proverbs* II X, In hope . In hir dotyng daies to be daunst on the lappe 1622 Fletcher *Sp Curate* II 1, I have dandled you, and kissed you, and played with you and danced you 1681 W Robertson *Phraseol Gen* (1693) 418 To dance a child in one's arms 1773 Mad D'Arblay *Early Diary* July, It was no sport to me to be danced up and down, and to find the waves . rougher every instant. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* Epil., I that danced her on my knee

7. With *compl.* : To remove, put, bring, impel, etc , *off, away, out, in*, etc., by dancing.

a 1633 Austin *Medit* (1635) 208 So was the blessed head of John .. danced off his shoulders by a Harlot. 1787 *Generous Attachment* I 200, I danced away the recollection of it 1812 Byron *Waltz* VII, Her nimble feet danced off another's head. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp* (1865) VI. I. 169 That an obscure player . should dance himself into the chamber of the empress. 1880 G Meredith *Trag. Com.* IV. (1892) 29 Like a lady danced off her sense of fixity *Mod.* I fear he has danced away his chance.

Danceable (dɑ·nsăb'l), *a. colloq.* [f. Dance *v* + -able ; cf. F. *dansable.*] Suitable for dancing, fit to dance with

1860 W Collins *Wom White* I vi 22 A flirtable, danceable, small-talkable creature of the male sex. 1891 *Sat Rev* 25 July 123/2 ' The Shaking Polka ' . . is a very bright and danceable specimen

Dancer (dɑ·nsəɹ). [f Dance *v.* + -er]

1 One who dances ; *spec.* one who dances professionally in public.

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 114 Dawncere, *tripudiator, tripudiatrix* 1599 Shaks *Much Ado* II i. 111 God match me with a good dauncer 1688 *Loud Gaz* No 2318/4 Stage-Plays, Dancers of the Ropes, and other Publick Shews 1790 Burns *I am O'Shanter* 146 The dancers quick and quicker flew. 1858 Thackeray *Virginians* XXVIII, She is a dancer, and . . no better or worse than her neighbours

†**b** A dancing-master. *Obs*

1599-16 . Middleton, etc. *Old Law* III ii, His dancer now came in as I met you *a* 1627 Middleton *Chaste Maid* I 1, I hold my life you have forgot your dancing . when was the dancer with you ?

†**c.** *transf* A dancing dog. *Obs.*

1576 Fleming tr *Caius' Dogs* in Arb. *Garner* III 261 The dog called the Dancer [They] are taught and exercised to dance in measure 1688 R Holme *Armoury* II 184/1.

2 (*pl*) A sect of enthusiasts who arose in 1374, chiefly in parts of Flanders, and were noted for their wild dancing ; in *Pathol* those affected with the dancing-mania (*St Vitus', St John's dance*, etc.) of the middle ages

1764 Maclaine tr *Mosheim's Ch Hist.* XIV. II. v § 8 Directly the reverse of this melancholy sect was the merry one of the Dancers, which . arose at Aix-la-Chapelle 1844 Babington tr. *Hecker's Epidemics Mid Ages* I. 88 *note*, According to the Chronicle of Cologne, the St John's dancers sang during their paroxysms. 1882-3 Schaff *Encycl Relig Knowl* I 602 The sect of the Dancers, who were enthusiasts, first appeared in 1374, on the Lower Rhine, dancing in honor of St John

3. = Dandy-roller, q v.

4 *pl* Stairs *slang.*

1671 R. Head *Eng Rogue* I v (1874) 52 (Farmer) Track up the dancers, go up the stayres 1725 in *New Cant. Dict* 1812 J H Vaux *Flash Dict , Dancers*, stairs 1829 Lytton *Disowned* 65 Come, track up the dancers, and dowse the glim. 1838 — *What will he do ?* XVI. (D), Come, my Hebe, track the dancers, that is, go up the stairs.

5. *pl* A local name for the aurora borealis or northern lights. Also *Merry dancers.*

c 1717 *Lett fr. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) I 99 In the North of Scotland , they are seen continually every Summer in the Evening . they call them Dancers 1727 *Phil Trans* XXXV. 304 The Meteor call'd by our Sailors, Merry Dancers, was visible, and very bright. 1863 C St John *Nat Hist Moray* 86 April 7th (1847) we saw a very brilliant aurora borealis, or as they term it here, ' The Merry Dancers '

†**Danceress.** *Obs.*, exc. as *nonce-wd.* [a OF. *danceresse, danseresse*, now supplanted by *danseuse* . see -ess] A female dancer.

1388 Wyclif *Ecclus.* ix. 4 Be thou not customable with a daunseresse [1382 a leperesse or tumbler], neither here thou hir 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W de W. 1495) I. xli. 62 b/1 The moost excellent Jongleresse or Dawnceresse that was in the cytee of Anthyoche. 1633 Prynne *Histrio-Mastix* V VIII 260 What doth a Danceresse doe ? She impudently uncovers her head. 1855 *Househ. Words* XI 57 A cavalier may . offer a glass now and then to his danceress

†**Da·ncery.** *Obs. rare* —1. [a. OF. *dancerie*, dancing, ball : see -ery.] Dancing.

1615 Chapman *Odyss.* VIII. 504 Two, with whom none would strive in dancery.

Dancette (dɑnse·t), *sb.* [app. a modern formation, inferred from next]

1 *Her.* A fesse with three indentations.

1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist & Pop.* XIV. § 1 (ed 3) 160 The ' daunces ' are equivalent to a group of fusils conjoined in fesse across the shield, which is sometimes blazoned as a ' dancette ' or a fesse dancettée.

2. *Arch.* A zigzag or chevron moulding.

1838 Britton *Dict. Archit.* 249 The chevron moulding, or dancette. 1876 Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss.

Dancetté, -ee (dɑnsĕte, -ti), *a Her* Also -ty. [app. a corruption of F *danché, denché*, in OF. also *dansié* (:—late L. *dentecātus*, f *dent-* tooth) used in same sense.

Dancetté or *danceté* may have originated in a scribal error for *danché* or *dansié*. OF. had also the phrase *à dauses* = *danché.*]

Of a line, the edges of a fesse, etc : Having large and deeply marked indentations, usually three in number ; = Dancy.

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* II. III (1660) 55 These two last mentioned sorts of Lines viz Indented and Daunsette are both one . . their forme is all one, but in quantity they differ much in that the one is much wider and deeper than the other 1661 Morgan *Sph. Gentry* I II. 15 Dancette differs from Indented, by reason it consists but of three teeth only. 1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist & Pop* XIII. (ed 3) 115 A chief dancettee. 1882 Cussans *Heraldry* II. 47 The lines by which a shield is divided may assume any of the following forms. Indented, Dancetté (but 3 indentations). IV. 59 Argent ; a Bend vert, between Cotises dancetté gules

Dancing (dɑ·nsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1] The action of the verb Dance.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 7601 (Gött) In þair dauncing þis was þair sang. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* XXXIX 6 Hoppynge & daunceynge of tumblers & herlotes. 1530 Tindale *Pract Prelates* Wks. (1573) 375 As who should say, we payd for all mens dausning. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.*

VII. xxx. 92 With dancings, gifts and songs. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. VI 244 One night that the King had appointed a great Dancing at Court 1766 FORDYCE *Serm Yng Women* (ed. 4) I. VI 236 What is dancing, in the best sense, but the harmony of motion rendered more palpable? 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* XXIV, They had no dancing at Grandmamma's: but she adores dancing

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dancing-assembly, -chamber, -days, -dress, -floor, -hall, -house, -match, -pipe, -pump, -shoe,* etc., **dancing-malady, -mania, -plague** = CHOREA; **dancing-mistress,** a female teacher of dancing; † **dancing rapier,** a sword worn only for ornament in dancing; **dancing-room,** a room for dancing; *spec* one for public dancing. Also DANCING-MASTER, -SCHOOL.

1765 COWPER *Let. to J. Hill* 3 July, Here is a card-assembly, and a *dancing-assembly. *c*1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W* 1106 *Dido,* To *daunsyng-chaumberys .. This Enyas is led 1592 SHAKS *Rom. & Jul.* I v. 33 Nay sit. For you and I are past our *dauncing daies. 1724 SWIFT *Stella's Birthday,* As when a beauteous nymph decays, We say, she's past her dancing-days. 1843 LONGF *Sp Student* II. i, Now bring me. my *dancing dress And my most precious jewels ! 1839 — *Hyperion* III iii, Used as a *dancing-floor 1753 GOLDSM. *Let.* Wks 1881 IV. 474 When a stranger enters the *dancing-hall he sees one end of the room taken up with the ladies 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Mdl* IX, Nae frequenter of playhouse, or music-house, or *dancing-house. 1878 tr *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med* XIV 416 As a pandemic disease, the *dancing-mania died out in the fifteenth century 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II 145 All the Ladies could prevail upon my Master for, was a *Dancing match 1852 DICKENS *Bleak H* II VII, *Dancing-mistress though in her limited ambition she aspired to be. *c*1440 *Promp Parv* 114 *Dawncynge pype, *carola.* 1847 ALB SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* XIX (1879) 167 They all wear jackets and trowsers, and trodden out *dancing-pumps 1788 WOLCOTT (P Pindar) *Peter's Pension* Wks 1812 II. 17 T' illume The goodly Company and *Dancing-room 1836 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* 271 Occupied by low taverns and dancing-rooms 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 180 P 8 *Dancing-Shoes not exceeding Four Inches Height in the Heel

Da·ncing, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That dances, in various senses of the verb

[*c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1343 What ladies fairest bene or best daunceinge.] 1568 FULWEL *Like Will to Like* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 310 Whom have we here? Tom Tumbler, or else some dancing bear? 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus* II. (1882) 33 Their dansing minions, that minse it ful gingerlie 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* I 506 Chaff with eddy Winds is whirl'd around, And dancing Leaves are lifted from the ground. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* 8 A Dansing Nation, Fickle and Untrue 1887 J BALL *Nat. in S Amer.* 15 The irregular surface of the little dancing waves.

b. † **Dancing-goats** [Lat. *capræ saltantes*], a species of meteor or aurora, **dancing-damsel, -wench, -woman** = DANCING-GIRL

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 6 b, Of fiery meteors.. they have divers names: for they are called burning stubble, torches, dauncing or leaping Goates *Ibid.* 7 b, Dansing Goats are as when two torches be seene together, and the flame appeareth to leape or daunce from one part to the other. 1606 G W[OODCOCKE] tr *Justin* 42 b, He begat Larissa, a dauncing damsel. 1698 FRYER *Acc E India & P* 160 The Dancing Wenches singing with Bells at their Wrists and Heels. 1810 T. WILLIAMSON *E Indies Vade M.* I. 386 (Y) The dancing women are of different kinds.

Da·ncing-girl. [DANCING *ppl a*]

1. A girl who dances in public; a female professional dancer; *esp.* in India, a nautch-girl (in Pg. *bailadeira,* BAYADÈRE).

1760 GOLDSM. *Cit W.* xlv, Pleased with the postures as well as the condescension of our dancing girls 1782 *Ann. Reg.* 43 A company of strolling dancing girls from Surat appeared on a platform 1842 LONGF. *Sp Stud.* I 1, A mere dancing-girl, who shows herself Nightly, half-naked, on the stage, for money. 1848 HT MARTINEAU *East Life* (1850) 283 There was a booth with dancing-girls, a horrid sight

2. *Dancing-girls*: a plant, *Mantisia saltatoria,* cultivated in green-houses for the beauty and singularity of its purple and yellow flowers.

1866 *Treas Bot.* 719/1 Its flowers present some resemblance to a ballet-dancer; hence the popular name, Dancing Girls, applied to the plant.

Dancingly (dɑ·nsɪŋli), *adv.* [f DANCING *ppl. a.* + -LY 2] In a dancing or capering manner.

1667 H. MORE *Div Dial.* III XXXVI. (1713) 283 If you be so dancingly merry 1892 *Chamb Jrnl* 27 Aug. 552/2 A chill gleam. lit dancingly on Miss Mattie's face.

Da·ncing-ma·ster; [DANCING *vbl. sb*] A professional teacher of dancing.

1651 (*title*), The English Dancing-Master. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort* V v, Odd, they'll make an old fellow of sixty-five cut a caper like a dancing-master. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 29 P 11 The Shepherds .. acquit themselves in a Ball better than our English Dancing-Masters 1860 EMERSON *Cond Life, Culture* (Bohn) II. 371 In town, he can find the swimming-school, the gymnasium, the dancing-master.

Da·ncing-school. [f. as prec.] A school for instruction in dancing

1580 BARET *Alv.* D 118 A daunsing schoole. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V,* III. v 32 They bid vs to the English Dancing-Schooles. 1647 WARD *Simp Cobler* 9 The Church .. will sooner become the Devils dancing-Schoole, then Gods Temple. 1837 HT MARTINEAU *Soc Amer.* II. 356 A warning that no young lady who attended dancing-school that winter should be employed

† **Da·ncitive,** *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. DANCE *v*, on the analogy of *sensitive*. cf. *talkative.*] Inclined or given to dancing

1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* II. in Bullen *O Pl.* III. 321 Your Lord is very dancitive me thinkes.

† **Dancy,** *a. Her. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *dansié, danché*—late L *denticātus* toothed, f. *dent-* tooth] Toothed, indented.

1611 COTGR, *Danché,* indented; or (as in termes of blazon) dancy 1706 PHILLIPS, *Dancette* or *Dancy.*

Dand, slang or dial abbreviation of DANDY.

1886 T HARDY *Mayor of Cast.* XXVII, Farfiae, being a young dand 1891 — *Tess* I 89 You will never set out without dressing up more the dand than that?

Dandelion (dæ·ndɪlə̤ɪən) Forms: 6 dent de lion, dentdelyon, dantdelyon, 6–7 dan-, dantedelyon, 7 dent-, dendelion, 6- dandelion [a F. *dent de lion,* in med L. *dens leonis,* 'lion's tooth', from the toothed outline of the leaves]

1. A well-known Composite plant (*Taraxacum Dens-leonis* or *Leontodon Taraxacum*), abundant in meadows and waste ground throughout Europe, Central and Northern Asia, and North America, with widely toothed leaves, and a large bright yellow flower upon a naked hollow stalk, succeeded by a globular head of pappose seeds; the leaves, stalk, and root contain a bitter milky juice.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII Prol 119 Seyr downis smaill on dent de lion sprang 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* V xvi 568 Dandelion flowreth in April and August *Ibid* 569 The seconde kinde is called in shoppes *Dens leonis*, in French *Pissen-lict*. in Englishe Dandelyon. 1655 HARTLIB *Ref Silkworm* 31 They will also eate the hearb called Dantedelyon 1692 TRYON *Good House-w.* XXII (ed 2) 276 Our Herb called Dandelion (that is in English, Lyons Tooth, because of the similitude of its Leaf). 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* I 249 The Juice of the Dandelion is a remedy in intermitting Fevers. 1805 WORDSW *Vaudracour & Julia,* A tuft of winged seed from the dandelion's naked stalk Driven by the autumnal whirlwind 1872 OLIVER *Elem Bot.* II 195 In Dandelion, all the florets are ligulate and yellow.

2 Applied, with qualifying words, to other Composites: as **Autumnal D.,** *Apargia autumnalis*; **Blue D**, a species of lettuce (*Lactuca sonchifolia*) with toothed leaves; **Dwarf D.** (U S.), *Krigia virginica*; **False D**, 'a branching composite of the southern United States, *Pyrrhopappus Carolinianus,* with dandelion-like heads' (*Cent. Dict.*).

3 *attrib.*

1656 MENNIS & SMITH *Musarum Del, Oberon's Apparel,* HIS [Oberon's] breeches lined with dandelyon plush 1821 CLARE *Vill Minstr.* I. 214 The dandelion flowers 1883 MISS BRADDON *Gold Calf* VII 83 As light and airy as that dandelion seed.

Dander (dæ·ndəɹ), *sb*[1] *Sc.* [Origin unknown] A piece of the vitrified refuse of a smith's fire or a furnace; a calcined cinder or piece of slag.

1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng & Scot* 230 These [peats] burnt in kiln-pots leave a plate of yetlin amongst the ashes, which the country people call a dander 1828 SCOTT *F M Perth* III, 'Nay, father,' said the Smith, 'you cannot suppose that Harry Gow cares the value of a smithy-dander for such a cub.' 1828 *Specif T Stirling's patent* No. 5685 3 A layer of dander or the scoriæ obtained from the Carron Ironworks in Scotland. 1888 *Cycl Tour. Club Gaz* Mar. 98 1 The horse sprained the fetlock joint in the near fore-foot . in consequence of a number of lumps of ashes or 'danders' having been left on the road.

Dander (dæ·ndəɹ), *sb*[2] [Origin uncertain: app. West Indian or American.] (See quot.) Now commonly DUNDER, q v.

?*c* 1796 SIR J. DALRYMPLE *Observ Yeast-cake* 1 The season for working molasses lasts five months, of which three weeks are lost in making up the dander, that is, the ferment.

Da·nder, *sb.*[3] = DANDRUFF, q.v.

Dander (dæ·ndəɹ), *sb.*[4]. *U S. colloq* and *dial.* [Conjectured by some to be a fig use of DANDER 3, dandruff, scurf; but possibly fig of DANDER 2, ferment.] Ruffled or angry temper; in phr. *to get one's dander up,* etc.

1837–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 31 He was fairly ryled, and got his dander up 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P* Poems 1890 II 49 *Wut* 'll git your dander riz? 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XLIII, When my dander is up it's the very thing to urge me on 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* s v, 'I got his dander up' means I put him out of temper. [In Dialect Glossaries of *Cumbrld., Sheffield, Berkshire.*]

Dander (dæ·ndəɹ), *sb* 5 *Sc.* and *dial.* Also **daunder, dauner.** [f. DANDER *v*]

1. *Sc.* A stroll, a saunter.

1821 *Joseph the Book-Man* 17 He'd from Edina take a dander To Glasgow 1883 NASMYTH *Autobiog* XXI. 379 We had a long dander together through the Old Town

2 *dial.* A fit of shivering.

1877 in *Holderness Gloss.*

Dander (dæ·ndəɹ), *v. Sc.* and *dial.* Also **daunder, dauner, dawner.** [A frequentative form like *blunder, wander.* Conjectured by some to be akin to DANDLE. cf. *dadder* and *daddle*]

1. *intr.* To walk idly or purposelessly; to stroll, saunter. (*Sc.* and *north. dial.*)

a 1600 BUREL in Watson *Collect.* (1706) II. 19 (Jam.) Quhiles wandring, quhiles dandring 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 75 Alane through flow'ry hows I dander. 1808 ANDERSON *Cumbrld Ball.* 57 The wearied auld fwok dander'd heame. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* IX. VIII. (1849) 434, I would just dauner about and dwine away 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II 288 To see poor Jess Donaldson daundering about, opening drawers and presses. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* XVI 153 Hendry dandered in to change his coat deliberately.

2. *dial.* a To 'wander' or 'ramble' in talk, to talk incoherently. b. To tremble, to vibrate; applied also to the rolling sound of a drum. In this sense akin to *dunder, dunner.*

a 1724 *Battle of Harlaw* XVIII in *Evergreen* I 85 The Armies met, the Trumpet sounds, The dandring Drums alloud did touk 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Dander.* to talk incoherently *Chesh* 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss*, *Dander,* to tremble as a house seems to do from the inside when a carriage passes heavily in the street 1876 *Mid Yorksh. Gloss*, 'Thou danders like an old weathercock—hold still with thee.'

Hence **Da·nderer,** one who 'danders'; **Da·ndering** *ppl a*, that 'danders'.

1821 *Blackw Mag* Jan 407 (Jam.) Thou art but a dannderer a down the dyke-sides *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems, Canler Oysters,* We needna gie a plack For dand'rin mountebank or quack 1849 MRS CARLYLE *Lett* II. 85 There are always some 'dandering individuals' dropping in

Dandiacal (dændəɪ ăkăl), *a* [A Carlylean derivative of DANDY, after *hypochondriacal* and the like] Of the nature of, or characteristic of, a dandy, dandified

1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res* III. X. (*heading*) The Dandiacal Body It appears as if this Dandiacal Sect were but a new modification. of that primeval Superstition, Self-worship. 1845 MRS CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 301 How washed out the beautiful dandiacal face looked 1886 SALA in *Illustr Lond News* 7 Aug 138 Arrayed in the most dandiacal manner.

Dandification (dæ·ndɪfɪkē·ɪ ʃən) *colloq.* [f. DANDIFY *v.*] The action of dandifying or fact of being dandified; *concr* a dandified adornment.

1827 *Blackw. Mag* XXI. 828 There is no dandification about it, no cockneyism 1856 THACKERAY *Christmas Bks* (1872) 137 [He] surveys his shining little boots .. his gloves and other dandifications with a pleased wonder

Da·ndified, *ppl. a. colloq.* [f. next + -ED] Made or adorned in the style of a dandy; foppish.

1826 DISRAELI *Vvn. Grey* IV 1, He was dressed in the most dandified style that you can conceive. 1856 R A VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I VI 1 150 A rainbow-coloured, dandified puppy, a secretary of the bishop's

Dandify (dæ·ndɪfəɪ), *v colloq.* Also **dandyfy** [see -FY.] *trans* To give the character or style of a dandy to; to make trim or smart like a dandy

1823 *Mirror* I. 365/2 Dandyfying in the first style for the occasion 1824 *New Monthly Mag* XI 150 The male is dandyfying his plumage. 1859 W. H GREGORY *Egypt* II 134 For fear, if smartened up and dandified, he should become the object of envy.

Da·ndilly, *a.* and *sb. Sc.* Also **dandily** [app. a deriv. of DANDLE *v*] **A** *adj.* Petted, spoiled by being made too much of. Jamieson also gives the meaning 'Celebrated'. **B.** *sb.* A pet, a darling.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Schir, yit remembir* 62, I wes in 30wth on nureiss kne, [cald] Dandely, bischop, dandely 1697 CLELAND *Poems* 76 (Jam.) The fate of some [that] were once Dandillies, Might teach the younger stags and fillies, Not for to trample poor cart-horse 17 in R Jamieson *Pop. Songs* (1806) I 324 (Jam.) And he has married a dandily wife, She wadna shape, nor yet wad she sew *a* 1808 ROSS *Songs* 145 (Jam) The dandilly toast of the parish Is woo'd and married and a'. 1828 SCOTT *Br Lamm* XXXIV, Yon dandilly maiden, a' glisteuin' wi' goud and jewels.

Dandily, Dandiness: see DANDY.

Dandiprat (dæ·ndɪpræt). *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6 **dande-, dandy-, dandipratt(e, danty-,** 6–8 **dandy-,** 7 **dantiprat, (dand-prat).** [Etymology unknown; as the sense-development is also uncertain, the senses are here arranged chronologically.]

† **1.** Applied to a small coin, worth three halfpence, current in England in the 16th c. *Obs.*

c 1520 T. NORFOLK in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser. III 129 I. 381 Suche a Coyne might be devised as were the dandipratts. 1530 PALSGR 498/2 Coyle out the dandyprattes and Yrisshe pence. 1542 RECORDE *Gr Artes* (1575) 198 A Dandiprat, worth 3 halfe pens. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 253 If they aske an halfpenie for spice, a penie for candels, a dandiprat for an earthen pot 1605 CAMDEN *Rem* (1657) 188 K. Henry the 7th stamped a small coine called dandyprats. 1641 PRYNNE *Antip* 99 A poore Knave, scant worth a dandyprat.

2. A small, insignificant, or contemptible fellow, a dwarf, pygmy. Also *attrib. Obs.* or *arch.*

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F* lx 158 Yet as the giantes pawes pat downe dandipratts, So shall we put downe these dandiprat brag bratts. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II iv i (1641) 195/2 Am I a Dog, thou Dwarfe, thou Dandiprat? 1659 TORRIANO, *Sgnithannèi,* pigmeis, or dandy-prats that be but three spans long. 1728 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1733) I. 211, I saw a little Dandiprat riding about, who, they said, was a hugeous great Lord. 1841 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 133 The dandiprats of St. Stephen's . took themselves for patricians of old Rome

b. Said of a young lad, little boy, urchin; rarely (quot. 1638) a young girl *Obs.* or *arch*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I (Arb) 41 On father Æneas his neck thee dandiprat hangeth 1638 HEYWOOD *Wise Woman* 1 Wks 1874 V 284 Her name is Luce. With this Dandiprat, this pretty little Apes face, is yon blunt fellow in love. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Example* III 1, *Boy* A Candle, Sir! 'tis broad Daylight yet. *Whims.* What then, you little Dandyprat? 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* XXVI, It is even so, my little dandieprat 1875 CALVERLEY *Fly-Leaves, Cock & Bull,* It's a thing I bought Of a bit of a chit of a boy..' Chop' was my snickering dandiprat's own term.

Dandizette (dændize·t). Also **dandisette, dandysette, -zette.** [f. DANDY, app. after French words like *grisette*] A female dandy

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* I 409 The city dandy and dandisette. 1825 *Blackw Mag.* XVII 336 Lord Foppington was a dandy, and Lady Fanciful a dandyzette 1890 *Daily News* 16 Sept 4/7 The humours of the Dandies and the Dandizettes are shown up in these pleasant pages

Dandle (dæ·nd'l), *v* Also 6 **dandil(l, -yll.** [Not known before 16th c To be compared with It *dandola*, var of *dondola*, 'a childes baby [= doll], also a dandling'; *dandolare*, var. of *dondolare*, 'to dandle the baby' (Florio), to swing, toss, shake to and fro; dally, loiter, idle, play, sport, toy But actual evidence of the derivation of the Eng word from the Italian has not been found Another suggestion is that the word may be cognate with Ger *tandeln* intr. 'to dawdle, toy, trifle, dally, play, dandle', dim of MHG. *tanden* to make sport (with), play; but no word of this family is known in Old or Mid. Eng, and the sense is not so close to the English as in the Italian word]

1. *trans.* To move (a child, etc.) lightly up and down in the arms or on the knee. Also *fig*

1530 PALSGR 506/2, I dandyll, as a mother or nourryce doth a childe upon their lappe 1614 BP HALL *Recoll Treat* 804 Your Church, in whose lappe the vilest miscreants are dandled *c* 1672 WOOD *Life* (Oxf Hist Soc) I. 79 [He] would often take her out of the cradle, dandle her in his armes 1762 GOLDSM *Nash* 93 Dandling two of Mr Wood's children on her knees. 1847 J WILSON *Chr North* (1857) I 146 He sits dandling his child on his knee 1882 F P VERNEY in *Contemp Rev* XLII 961 The nurse took up a child and dandled it kindly

b. *transf* To move (anything) up and down playfully in the hand

a 1678 MARVELL *Poems, Checker Inn*, Thou'lt ken him out by a white wand He dandles always in his hand 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist Man.* II. 20 In the sign for 'child', the right elbow is dandled upon the left hand.

2 *fig* To make much of, pet, fondle, pamper.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Pr Pleas. Kenilw* Wks (1587) 12, I would confesse that fortune then, full freendly dyd me dandle 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 143 She dandles him, and then on him she frowns 1605 Z. JONES *Loyer's Specters* 16 Which did entertain and dandle him with all manner of delights 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* I 315 By blindness thou art blest, By dotage dandled to perpetual smiles 1881 GOLDWIN SMITH *Lectures & Ess* 42 No man or nation ever was dandled into greatness

†**3** To trifle, play, or toy with. *Obs.*

1569 E FENTON *Secr Nature* 66 a, Noble men, whome she courted and dandled with such dissimuled sleightes in loue. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks (Globe) 648/1 They doe soe dandle theyr doinges, and dallye in the service to them committed, as yf they would not have the Enemye subdued 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* IX xx (1632) 970 King Henries Ambassadors hauing been dandled by the French during these illusiue practises. 1646 J HALL *Horæ Vac* 83 Some studies would be hug'd as imployments, others onely dandled as sports.

4. *intr.* To play or toy (*with*) *rare*

1829 *Westm Rev* XI 207 That sort of dandling with Irish history 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. XVI. IX. 256 While dandling with the flute.

†**5.** = DANGLE *Obs* (? erroneous.)

1614 R. TAILOR *Hog hath lost Pearl* IV in Hazl *Dodsley* XI 480 A holy spring, about encompassed By dandling sycamores and violets 1656 W D tr *Comenius' Gate Lat Unl* § 147 The wild Swan in his crop, (dandling just below his beak) insatiable. 1687 A LOVELL tr *Bergerac's Com Hist.* I. 33 Having more shaggy Rags dandling about me than the errantest Tatterdemallion

†**6** = DANDER 1. *Sc Obs*

a 1600 BUREL in Watson *Collect* (1706) II. 39 (Jam.) Euin as the blind man gangs be ges, In houering far behynd, So dois thou dandill in distres

Dandler (dæ·ndlə). [f. DANDLE + -ER 1.] One who dandles, see the verb.

1598 FLORIO, *Trescatore*, a iester, a dallier, a dandler 1611 COTGR, *Mignardeur*, a luller, dandler, cherisher 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit Paint* I. 269 Poor Miss Morris was no dandler of babes

†**Da·ndling,** *sb. Obs* (or *dial*) [f DANDLE *v* + -ING] A dandled child; a fondling, a pet.

1611 COTGR, *Mignot*, a wanton, feddle, fauorite, a dilling, dandling, darling 1695 KENNETT *Par Antiq* App 695 Fortune before made him her dandling [1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Dandling*, a fondling child]

Dandling (dæ·ndlɪŋ), *vbl. sb* [-ING 1] The action of the verb DANDLE, q v

1591 W WEBB *Let to R Wilmott* in *Tancred & Gismund*, Let it run abroade (as many parentes doe their children once past dandling). 1592 SHAKS *Ven & Ad* 562 1602 MARSTON *Ant & Mel* III Wks 1856 I 39 That wanton dandling of your fan. 1836 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss* (1852) 260 [He] has long out-grown the need of any critical dandling

Da·ndling, *ppl a.* [-ING 2.] That dandles, see the verb. Hence **Da·ndlingly** *adv.*

1598 FLORIO, *Vezzosamente*, wantonly, dandlinglie.

Dandruff, dandriff (dæ·ndrŭf, -if) Forms: 6 dandrif, 6–7 -ruffe, -raff(e, 7 -ruf, -riffe, 7– -ruff, -riff; also 6–7 dandro, 8–9 dander [Of unknown origin

For conjectures, see Wedgwood, Edward Muller, Skeat nothing satisfactory has been suggested.]

Dead scarf-skin separating in small scales and entangled in the hair; scurf.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* IV. VI (1634) 198 They that haue blacke hayre haue more store of Dandruffe then others 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XX VI, The iuice of Garlick being taken in drink clenseth the head from dandruffe 1611 COTGR, *Crasse de la teste*, Dandriff, the skales that fall from the head, etc in combing 1730 SWIFT *Poems, Lady's Dressing-Room*, Combs Fill'd up with Dirt Sweat, Dandriff, Powder, Lead and Hair 1866 YOUATT *Horse* XV 342 The scales which fall off in the shape of dandriff

β. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp Dict*, *Caspa de cabeça*, Dandro, *Furfures capitis* 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 53 To breed Lice and Dandro, after the manner of your Irish 1786 *Sportsman's Dict* G g VIII, Some horses have neither scales, dander, or scabs. 1876 *Whitby Gloss*, *Dander*, a slight scurf on the skin

attrib. 1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* IV III, There's the dandriff comb you lent me.

Hence **Da·ndruffy** *a*, scurfy

1858 MAYNE REID in *Chamb Jrnl.* IX 333 A white dandruffy surface was exhibited

Dandy (dæ·ndɪ), *sb*[1] (and *a*). [Origin unknown. In use on the Scottish Border in the end of the 18th c; and about 1813–1819 in vogue in London, for the 'exquisite' or 'swell' of the period

Perhaps the full form was JACK-A DANDY, which occurs from 1659, and in 18th c had a sense which might pass into that of 'dandy' Connexion with *dandiprat* or with F *dandin* has been guessed, but without any apparent ground It is worthy of notice also that *Dandy* = Andrew in Sc. See Rev C B Mount in *N. & Q* 8th Ser. IV 81]

I. 1. One who studies above everything to dress elegantly and fashionably; a beau, fop, 'exquisite'.

c 1780 *Sc Song* (see *N & Q* 8th Ser IV 81), I've heard my granny crack O' sixty twa years back When there were sic a stock of Dandies O, Oh they gaed to Kirk and Fair, Wi' their ribbons round their hair, And their stumpie drugget coats, quite the Dandy O 1788 R GALLOWAY *Poems* (Jam), They laugh at ilka dandy at that fair day 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam Paris* I 48 They've made him a Dandy, A thing, you know, whiskered, great-coated, and laced, Like an hour-glass, exceedingly small in the waist. 1819 ANDERSON *Cumbrld Ball.* (1823) 148, I went owre to see Carel Fair, I'd heard monie teales o' thur dandies—Odswinge! how they mek the fwok stare! 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res* III X, A Dandy is a Clothes-wearing Man, a Man whose trade, office, and existence consists in the wearing of Clothes 1874 DASENT *Half a Life* II 65 Like the cabriolets which some dandies still drive

b Said of animals and things.

1835 SIR G STEPHEN *Adv Search Horse* II 18, I mounted many a slug and many another dandy before I again ventured to buy 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sh* 54 The barque looked a real dandy.

2 *slang* or *colloq.* Anything superlatively fine, neat, or dainty; *esp.* in phr. *the dandy*, 'the correct thing', 'the ticket'.

1784 G COLMAN *Song* in *Two to One*, Her breath is like the rose, and the pretty little mouth Of pretty little Tippet is the Dandy O! 1814 *Apollo* (in *N & Q* 6th Ser IX 136), For marriage to old maids is the dandy, O 1832 W STEPHENSON *Gateshead Local Poems* 105 A cure for coughs I know, It will prove the dandy. 1837–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm* (1862) 340 The new railroad will be just the dandy for you. 1887 *Amer Angler* XII. 360, I had the largest, the dandy, and was satisfied

II Technical and other senses; app transferred applications of prec to things considered neat, trim, or 'tidy' in form or action.

3 *Naut.* 'A sloop or cutter with a jigger-mast abaft, on which a mizen-lug-sail is set' (Smyth, *Sailor's Word-bk*). Hence *dandy-rig*, *-rigged* adjs.

1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V 134 Dandy 3, Flats 4 1880 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 3/7 Busy Bee, fishing dandy, of Lowestoft, struck on a wreck and foundered. 1886 *Times* 2 Jan 3 The lifeboats dandy Snowdrop, of Ramsgate dandy Lady's Page, of Scarborough, dandy Seabird, of Yarmouth, saved vessel and six

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Dandy-rigged-cutter* 1883 *Fisheries Exhib Catal.* (ed 4) 132 An elliptical stern Dandy-rig Fishing boat 1891 *Daily News* 15 Dec. 5/6 His smack dandy rigged, and of only thirty-seven tons, was again overtaken by a storm.

4. *Naut.* A piece of mechanism, resembling a small capstan, used for hoisting the trawl. Hence **dandy-span,** the handle-bar by which a dandy is worked

1883 *Fisheries Exhib Catal* 10 Bridles, Dandies. Hauling Lines, and Running Gear *Ibid* 12 Manilla Bridles Dandy Span

5. *dial* A bantam fowl. (*Dandy-cock, dandy-hen*)

1828 *Craven Dialect*, *Dandy-cock*, a bantam cock, a diminutive species of poultry 1884 *Cheshire Gloss*, *Dandy*, a bantam. The sexes are specified as dandy-cock and dandy-hen 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss* 167 'Hey struts abowt like a dandy-cock.'

6. *Irish* A small jug; a small glass (of whisky)

1838 *Blackw Mag* May (Farmer), 'Father Tom and the Pope' Dimidium cyathi vero apud Metropolitanos Hibernicos dicitur dandy 1859 *All Year Round* No 12 285 Take a dandy—there's no headache in Irish whisky

7. In various other technical applications; *e g* a handy accessory to various machines or structures; a running-out fire for melting pig-iron in tin-plate manufacture; a small false grate fitted for purposes of economy into an ordinary grate or fireplace; a light iron hand-cart used to carry coke to a blast furnace; also short for DANDY-CART, -ROLLER.

1850 MRS F. TROLLOPE *Petticoat Govt* 13 She blew a small dandy-ful of shavings and cinders into warmth, for the purpose of causing the water in her diminutive kettle to boil. 1851 *Rep Juries of Exhibition* 428 A channelled and perforated roller technically called a 'dandy', to remove part of the water from the pulp. 1875 URE *Dict Arts* III 490 The two rollers following the dandy are termed couching-rollers 1884 W H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* 276 Price's puddling furnace, consists of a bed or hearth at one end of which is a chamber or dandy in which the pig-iron is first placed for preliminary heating. 1892 [see DANDY CART]

Hence (*nonce-wds*) **Da·ndyhood,** the state or style of a dandy. **Da·ndyic** *a.*, dandyish. **Da·ndyize** *v intr*, to play the dandy **Da·ndy-jack** *v*, to play the jack-a-dandy **Da·ndy-land** [cf. *fairy-land*], the (imaginary) land of dandies. **Da·ndy-ling,** a diminutive or petty dandy.

1823 *New Monthly Mag* VII 229 Prank'd out in dandihood withal To the top pitch of fashion's folly. 1832 *Fraser's Mag* V. 171 Done not with philosophic, permanent colours, but with mere dandyic ochre and japan. 1830 *Ibid* II 200 We have dandyised in our time with the turbaned exquisites of Stamboul. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res* III. X, Those Dandiacal Manicheans, with the host of Dandyising Christians, will form one body 1887 FENN *Master of Ceremonies* XI, 'My, he do go dandy-jacking along the cliff' 1831 MOORE *Summer Fête* 498 Two Exquisites, a he and she, Just brought from Dandyland, and meant For Fashion's grand Menagerie 1846 WORCESTER, *Dandyling*, a little dandy, a ridiculous fop. *Qu. Rev.*

B. *attrib.* and *adj* Of, belonging to, or characteristic of a dandy or dandies; of the nature of a dandy; affectedly neat, trim, or smart.

1813 BYRON *Let to Moore* 25 July, The season has closed with a Dandy Ball 1821 — *Juan* V CXIII, Even a Dandy's dandiest chatter 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I (1863) 172 The stiff cravat, the pinched-in waist, the dandy-walk 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* IX, A dandy little hand in a kid-glove 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* 194 They had the dandy youths taught how to ride.

Hence **Da·ndily** *adv.*, **Da·ndiness.**

1834 *Fraser's Mag* IX 147 We were not so dandily dressed 1845 SOUTHEY *Lett* (1856) III 473 The first two numbers, displeased me as much by their dandiness as ——'s does by its blackguardism

Dandy, *sb*[2] Also **dandy-fever.** [See DENGUE] The popular name in the West Indies of DENGUE fever, on its first appearance there in 1827.

1828 STEDMAN in *Edin Med. Jrnl* XXX 227 As it was unknown to the faculty, the vulgar, as commonly happens, gave it names of their own; and ridiculous as they may sound, they soon became the only appellations of the new malady. The English negroes in St Thomas called it the *Dandy Fever*, while the French vulgar called it the *Bouquet*, which again was corrupted into the *Bucket*. — *Ibid* 239 The contagion was supposed to be brought by a vessel from the coast of Africa which touched at St Thomas 1830 FURLONGE *Ibid* XXXIII 51 (*title*) A few remarks on the Dandy which prevailed in the West Indies towards the close of 1827 and beginning of 1828 1869 E A PARKES *Pract Hygiene* (ed 3) 573 'Dandy fever', or break-bone (Dengue), has prevailed several times 1880 FAGG & PYE SMITH *Textbk Med*, The negroes called the new disease 'Dandy-fever', apparently in ridicule of the attitude and gait of the patient

‖ **Dandy, dandi** (dæ·ndɪ), *sb*[3] *Anglo-Ind* Also **dandee.** [Hindī *ḍāṇḍī*, deriv. of *dāṇḍ*, *ḍaṇḍ* staff, oar (Yule)]

1 A boatman of the Ganges

1685 HEDGES *Diary* 6 Jan (Y), Our Dandees (or Boatmen) boyled their rice. 1763 W HASTINGS in Long *Select Rec.* (1869) 347 (Y) They plundered and seized the Dandies and Mangies' vessel. *c* 1813 MRS SHERWOOD *Ayah & Lady* IX 51 To make sport for the dandies, and other people in the boat 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk*, *Dandies*, rowers of the budgerow boats on the Ganges

2 (*Dandi.*) A S'aiva mendicant who carries a small wand (F. Hall).

1832 H. H. WILSON in *Asiatic Res.* XVII 173 The *Dañ'dí* is distinguished by carrying a small *dañ'd*, or wand, with several processes or projections 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. IV II 74 The Dandis, distinguished by carrying a small *dand* or wand.

3. 'A kind of vehicle used in the Himalaya, consisting of a strong cloth slung like a hammock to a bamboo staff, and carried by two (or more) men [*dandy-wallahs*]' (Yule)

1870 C. F. GORDON CUMMING in *Gd Words* 135/1 As the darkness closed in, my dandy-wallahs stumbled, so that I had to give up the attempt to use the dandy, and struggle on on foot 1888 *Times* 2 July 5/2 Major Battye and Captain Urmston joined the rear and placed the wounded man in a dandy.

Da·ndy-brush. [app. f. DANDY *sb.*[1]] A stiff brush used in cleaning horses, made of split whalebone or vegetable fibre, as the stiff root fibres of *Chrysopogon Gryllus*, the Venetian or French Whisk

1845 *Jrnl R Agric. Soc.* VI I 77 Then have every bullock well brushed with what is called a dandy-brush (being a brush made with whale-bone, for taking the rough dirt off horses) 1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* XXXII. 249 Poor Bates brushed away more than one silent tear with the back of the dandy brush.

Da·ndy-cart. A kind of spring-cart, used by milkmen, etc.

1861 RAMSAY *Remin* Ser II 105 May be some o' ye wad be sae kin' as to gie me a cast out in a dandy-cart 1892 *Melbourne Age* 31 Dec. 10/1 Advt, Milk dandy, good, high wheels, half cost

Dandy-cock, -hen: see DANDY[1] 5.

Dandy-fever: see DANDY[2].

Da·ndy-horse. A kind of velocipede, an early form of the bicycle, in which the rider sat on a bar between the two wheels, and propelled himself by pushing the ground with each foot alternately.

1819 J Hodgson in J Raine *Mem* (1857) I 247 The little boys about London are all getting dandy-horses, for such seems at present the name of the Velocipede. 1892 *Strand Mag* IV 30 (*Evolution of Cycle*) Mr Dennis Johnson a coachmaker at 75 Long-acre took out a patent for this dandy or hobby-horse in 1818

Dandyish (dæ·ndi,ɪʃ), *a.* [f. Dandy[1] + -ish.] Somewhat characteristic of a dandy; foppish

1826 Disraeli *Viv Grey* IV v, Pacing Bond Street with an air at once dandyish and heroical 1883 F. H Burnett *Through one Admin* I vii 70 His rather dandyish light overcoat

Dandyism (dæ·ndi,ɪz'm). [f. as prec + -ism.] The character, style, or manners of a dandy.

1819 *Blackw Mag* IV. 565 The affectation of Dandyism on the part of some of our day. 1883 V Stuart *Egypt* 32 A house with some attempt at architectural dandyism

Da·ndy-line. [Cf. Dandy *sb*[1] 4.] A kind of line used in herring fishing: see quot.

1882 Day *Fishes Gt Brit* 215 The 'dandy-line' is used in herring fishery at Peterhead A piece of lead about ½ lb in weight is attached to a line, which carries at short intervals transverse pieces of whalebone or cane, having unbaited hooks at either end Herrings are such hungry fish that they fly at the naked hooks, and are easily caught in this manner

Da·ndy-loom. A name given to a loom invented by William Radcliffe and patented in 1805 by Thomas Johnson

1823 *Mech Mag* I 45 A hand loom on a new construction has been recently introduced which has received the appellation of the Dandy Loom. 1878 A. Barlow *Weaving* 245 Radcliffe's loom was long known as the 'Dandy loom'.

Da·ndy-note. A document used in the British Customs for giving the export officer particulars of the bonded goods delivered from a warehouse for shipment at his station.

[The name is generally held, by those who have to do with the matter, to be a corruption of *Addenda note*, these documents being of the nature of addenda to the *Pricking Notes*, used to advise the export officers of bonded goods intended for shipment]

Da·ndy-ro·ller. Also **dandy-roll.** *Papermaking* A perforated roller for solidifying the partly-formed web of paper, and for impressing the water mark

(Patented by John Wilks in 1830, No. 5934, but the word does not occur in his specification)

1839 *Specif Joynson's Patent* No. 7977 2 [The] said roller is commonly known by the name of a dandy roller, a dancer, or a top roller. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* III. 491 The pulp receiving any desired marks by means of the dandy-roller 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* xxvi. 9 Dandy-roll for producing water-marks on writing papers

Dandysette, -zette : see Dandizette.

Dane (dē·n). [Corresponds to Da. *Daner*, ON *Danir*·—OTeut. *Dani-z* pl, Danes, L. *Dani* pl The OE. form was *Dene* pl (with umlaut), which would have given *Dene* in ME : cf. OE. *Denemearc* in 11th c, later *Denmearc, Denmarc*, in ON. *Danmork* (:—*markū*), Da. *Dannemark, Danmark*, the Danish mark or country, Denmark.]

1. A native or subject of Denmark; in older usage including all the Northmen who invaded England from the 9th to the 11th c.

901 *O. E. Chron*, Butan ðam dæle þe under Dena onwalde wæs *a* 1050 *Ibid.* an. 1018 (Laud MS.) And Dene and Engle wurdon sam mæle æt Oxnaforda. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 24771 (Cott) Harald þat born was o þe danis [*v. r* danas, danes] blod 1483 *Cath Angl* 89 A Dan, *dacus, guidam populus*. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks (Globe) 642/2 The others [hills] that are rounde were cast up by the Danes. for they are called Dane-rathes, that is, hills of the Danes. 1602 Shaks *Ham* v. ii 352, I am more an Antike Roman than a Dane 1682 Evelyn *Let to Pepys* 19 Sept., If euer there were a real dominion [of the seas] in the world, the Danes must be yielded to haue had it. 1863 Tennyson *Welcome to Alexandra*, Saxon and Norman and Dane are we, But all of us Danes in our welcome of thee

2 Applied to a breed or breeds of dogs.

Great Dane (also simply *Dane*) a large, powerful, short-haired breed of dog, between the mastiff and greyhound types. *Lesser Dane*: the Dalmatian, or coach-dog.

[1750 Buffon *Hist. Nat* s v. *Chien*, Le grand danois] 1774 Goldsm *Nat. Hist* III. viii. 286 The Bull-dog, as Mr Buffon supposes, is a breed between the small Dane and the English mastiff The large Dane is the tallest dog that is generally bred in England —*ibid* 292 The great Dane 1800 Sydenham Edwards *Cynogr. Brit.* s v, A beautiful variety, called the Harlequin Dane, has a finely marbled coat 1870 Blaine *Encycl Rur Sports* 394 The great Dane is rather pied or patched than spotted. The lesser Dane dog, Dalmatian, or coach dog. 1883 *Great Dane Club Rules* (*Standard of Points*), The Great Dane is not so heavy as the Mastiff, nor should he too nearly approach the Greyhound in type. 1891 *Times* 28 Oct 11/5 Great Danes have certainly become very popular during the last few years.

3 *attrib.* or as *adj.* = Danish.

1873 Stubbs *Const Hist* I 199 The amalgamation of the Dane and Angle population began from the moment of the conversion

Dane, obs. form of Dan[1], Dean.

Danebrog : see Dannebrog.

Danegeld, -gelt (dē·ngeld, -gelt). *Eng Hist* Also 4 **Dangilde**, 4–6 **Danegilt, Dane gilt**, 5–7 **Dane ghelte, Daneghelt**, 6 **Dane gelt**, 7 **Danageld**, 7–9 **Danegelt** [Corresponds to ON **Dana-gjald*, in ODa. *Danegeld*, mod Da *Danegæld*, f *Dana-, Dane-* + *gjald, geld*, payment, tribute, corr to OE *geld, gild, geld*, whence ME. *ȝeld, ȝild*, Yeld. Cf med L. *Dangeldum*]

An annual tax imposed at the end of the 10th c or in the 11th c, originally (as is supposed) to provide funds for the protection of England from the Danes, and continued after the Norman Conquest as a land-tax

The name is not known to occur in OE, and the actual contemporary notices, beginning with Domesday, are mainly of fiscal character Bromton (14th c) calls it 'tallagium datum Danis', apparently identifying it with the *gafol* or tribute paid to the Danes in 991, and on two subsequent occasions, to buy them off In the so-called 'Laws of Eadweard' (Schmid 496) it is described as an annual tax to hire mercenaries to resist and put down pirates This might identify it with the *heregyld* 'army-tax' levied by the Danish kings to maintain their army and navy (see *O E Chron* 1039–40), and said to have been afterwards remitted by Edward the Confessor Mr Freeman suggests (*Norm Conq.* II App Q) 'that *Denegeld* was a popular name of dislike, originally applied to the payments made to buy off the Danes, and thence transferred to these other payments made to Danish and other mercenary troops, from the time of Thurkill onwards'. The Danegeld was levied as a land-tax by the Norman kings; it disappears under that name after 1163, but in fact continued under the name of *tallage*

[991 *O E Chron*, On þam ȝeare man ȝerædde þæt man ȝeald ærest gafol Deniscan mannum, for þam mycclan broȝan þe hi worhtan be þam sæ riman] 1086 *Domesday Bk* (1816) 336 Stanford dedit geldum T R. E pro. XII hundrez & dimidio In exercitu & nauigio & in Danegeld. 1100–35 *Charter to London* in Stubbs *Sel Ch.* III 103 Et [cives] sint quieti de schot et de loth, de Danegildo et de murdro *c* 1250 *Gloss Law Terms* in *Rel Ant.* I. 33 Danegeld, *Tailage de Danais*. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 57 Edward him granted þat neuer þe Dangilde Suld be chalanged for man of Danes lond. 1483 Caxton *Gold Leg.* 324/2 An ayde was thenne cleped the dane ghelte 1577 Holinshed *Chron* I 239 an. 991 This money was called Danegylt or Dane money, and was levyed of the people. Although others take that to be Danegylte, whiche was gyuen unto such Danes as king Egelred afterwards reteyned in his service, to defende the lande from other Danes and enimyes 1644 Milton *Areop* (Arb) 73 Not he who takes up armes for cote and conduct, and his four nobles of Danegelt. 1756 P C. Webb *Short Acc Danegeld* 2 It was called Danegeld as being originally agreed to be paid to the Danes, and, like many other things, continued to retain the name long after it became appropriated to uses entirely different. 1873 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I 105 It may be questioned whether any money taxation properly so called ever existed before the imposition of Danegeld by Ethelred the Unready. *Ibid* I. 279 The Conqueror imposed the Danegeld anew. *Ibid* I 462 The Danegeld from this very year 1163 ceases to appear as a distinct item of account in the Pipe Rolls.

Dane-law (dē·n lɑ). Also 1 **Dena lagu**, 3 **Denelaȝe, Dene lawe**, 6 **Dane lawe**, 8 **Danelage**, (**-lege**), 9 **Dane-lagh**. Latinized 2 **Denelaga**, 2–9 **Danelaga**. [OE *Dena lagu* Danes' law, of which *Dane-law* is a modern equivalent.]

1. The Danish law anciently in force over that part of England which was occupied or held by the Danes.

c 1030 *Laws of Edw & Guthr.* 7 (Bosw) Gylde lahslihte inne on Dena laȝe and wite mid Englum. *a* 1135 *Leges Hen I*, vi. 2 (Stubbs *Sel Chart* III 100) Legis etiam Anglicae trina est partitio. alia enim Westsexiae, alia Mircena, alia Denelaga est *a* 1300 *Shires of Eng.* in *O.E Misc.* 146 Þes .xxxij schire syndon to delede on þreo lawan. On is west-sexene lawe, oþer Dene lawe, þe þrydde Mercena lawe To Dene lawe bilympeþ xv schire 1576 Lambarde *Peramb Kent* (1826) p. xvi, The Dane lawe, West-Saxon lawe, and Merchen lawe: The first of which was brought in by the Danes. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* (1830) I Introd 66 The Dane-Lage, or Danish law, the very name of which speaks its original and composition

2. Hence, The part of England over which this law prevailed, being the district north-east of Watling Street, ceded by the Treaty of Wedmore, 878, or perhaps the Northumbrian territory in Danish occupation.

This use appears explicitly only in modern historians (chiefly under the barbarous forms *Dane-lage, Dane-lagh*, which are neither Old nor modern English), though founded on ancient passages, such as those of quots 1050, 1300, in 1 (In Icelandic *lög* 'law' had, according to Vigfusson, the sense 'law-district', '*almost* as a local name' in *Gulaþings-lög, þrænda-lög*, etc]

1837 *Penny Cycl* VIII 299/2 The eastern part of England retained long after the name of Danelagh, or Danish law 1874 Green *Short Hist* i. 50 The Danelagh, as the district occupied by the Danes began to be called. 1877 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) II. 663 Danes in the sense of being inhabitants of the *Denalagu*. 1886 F. York Powell *Hist. Eng. to* 1509, I. vi 37 He [K Eadmund] got the whole Danelaw south of Humber into his hands.

†**Da·ne-money.** *Obs.* = Danegeld.

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M* (1684) I 679/1 Without paying of any manner of imposition or Dane-money

Da·nes'-blood. [Of the same origin as Danewort, q.v.] A local name for plants abundant on sites noted for the slaughter of Danes

a. The Danewort or Dwarf Elder.

1607 Camden *Brit.* 326 Ebulum enim quod sanguineis baccis hic [at Bartlow] circumquaque copiose prouenit, non alio nomine quam *Danes blood*, id est *Danicum sanguinem*, etiamnum appellitant, ob multitudinem Danorum qui ibidem ceciderunt 1631 Welver *Anc. Fun Mon* 707 Dane-wort, which, with bloud red berries, commeth vp here plenteously, they still call by no other name, then Danes bloud, of the number of Danes that there were slaine 1686–85 Aubrey *Nat. Hist Wilts* (1847) 50 Danes blood (*ebulus*) about Slaughtonford is plenty There was heretofore a great fight with the Danes, which made the inhabitants give it that name 1875 *Gardener's Chron* IV 515.

[*Note*—The berries of this plant are not red, but black or reddish black, yielding a violet dye]

b. Clustered Bell-flower, *Campanula glomerata.*

1861 Miss Pratt *Flowers Pl* III. 342 The author found this clustered bell-flower [at Bartlow, Cambs.] largely scattered about these mounds and was told that it was 'Danes-blood'.

c The Pasque-flower, *Anemone Pulsatilla*

So called in East Anglia, Essex, Cambs., Herts (Britten & Holland)

Da·nes'-flower. *local.* = Danes'-blood c

1878–86 Britten & Holland cite the name from Cambridgeshire

Daneweed (dē·nwīd) [See next]

†**a.** A local name for *Eryngium campestre* Obs

b = Danewort. (Prior *Plant-n*)

1748 *De Foe's Tour Gt Brit.* II. 416 (D) Everything hereabouts is attributed to the Danes, because of the neighbouring Daventry, which they suppose to have been built by them. The road hereabouts, being overgrown with Daneweed [*Eryngium*], they fansy it sprung from the blood of the Danes slain in battle 1737 W Stukeley *Mem.* (Surtees) III 56 Much daneweed still grows upon the Roman road in Castor fields

Danewort (dē·nwɔut). Forms: 6 **danwoort, danewurt, dane-, daynworte**, 6–7 **danwort danewoort**, 7– **danewort** [f. Dane + Wort, in accordance with a popular notion that the plant sprang up in places where Danes slaughtered Englishmen or were slaughtered by them]

A name for the Dwarf Elder, *Sambucus Ebulus.*

(The name is found in Turner 1538, but only the earliest name Wallwort or Wellewort, OE *wealwyrt*, is given in *Sinon. Barthol* of 14th c, and *Alphita* c 1450, Rous also, who died 1491, in relating the legend, has only the name *Walwort*; so that the names *Danewort, Daneweed, Dane's blood*, etc. can hardly have belonged to early tradition. While suggested in part by the abundance of the plant at certain spots historically or traditionally associated with slaughter, there was also an element of fanciful etymology in explaining the Latin name *Ebulus* from *ebullire* to bubble forth, with reference to the flowing of blood See also Wallwort)

a 1492 J. Rossi [Rous] *Hist. Reg. Angl* (1716) 105 Herbam ebule, id est *Walwort*, quæ ex ebullitione sanguinis humani naturaliter originem trahit. 1538 Turner *Libellus*, Danwort, *chamaecte.* 1551 — *Herbal* I (1568) O vj a, Walwurt..named in englyshe also danewurt hath a spoky or busshy top as elder hath 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. xlv 380 This herbe is called in Englishe Walwort, Danewoit, and Bloodwort 1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot* 210 It is supposed it tooke the name Danewort from the strong purging quality it hath, many times bringing them that use it unto a fluxe, which then we say they are troubled with the Danes 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower Pl.* III 131 Dwarf Elder, or Danewort is an herb and not a tree

Dang, *v* A euphemistic substitute for Damn.

1793–7 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) I. 146 [Kentish man says] Dang me, if I sometimes know how to answer them 1802 R. Anderson *Cumbrld. Ballads, Barbary Bell*, 'Wey, dang it!' says I, 'but this is nit fair!' 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* ix, 'Dang my boans and boddy if I stan' this ony longer'. 1884 J Purves in *Gd Words* May 330/2 'Dang me if I can make out what they mean to be at' 1886 Mrs. Randolph *Mostly Fools* II. v. 142 'Danged shady lot'.

Dang, pa. t. of Ding *v.*; also its dial equivalent = to drive, push, knock, or dash.

1877 *Holderness Gloss*, *Dang*, to throw anything with vehemency, or passion 1878 *Cumbrld Gloss.*, *Dang*, to push, to strike. 1887 *Cheshire Gloss*, *Dang*, to dash down or about.

Danger (dē·ndʒəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 **daunger**, 4–5 **daungere, dawnger(e, dangere**, 5 **daungeur, dangeour**, 5–6 **daungeour(e**, 6 **daungier, daengier**, *Sc.* **dangeir, -gier, -geare, denger**, 4– **danger.** [a OF. *dangier, danger*·—late L **dominiārium*, deriv. of *dominium* lordship, sovereignty, f. *dominus* lord, master. The sense-development took place in OF.: see Godefroy. For the *a* cf Dan[1]]

†**1.** Power of a lord or master, jurisdiction, dominion; power to dispose of, or to hurt or harm; *esp.* in phr *in (a person's) danger*, within his power or at his mercy; sometimes meaning *spec.* in his debt, or under obligation to him. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R* 356, & þolieð ofte daunger of swuche oðerwhule þet muhte beon ower þrel 1297 R Glouc (Rolls) 1751 Þat he wolde hom al out bringe of þe daunger of rome. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol* 663 In dawngere had he att his owen gise The ȝonge girles of þe diocise 1440 J Shirley *Dethe K. James* (1818) 19 Thou hadest nevyr mercy of lordes..ne of non other gentilman, that came yn thy dawnger. 1461 *Paston Lett* No 399 II 25, I am gretly yn your danger and dette for my pension 1556 *Ridley's Wks* (1843) 201 They put themselves in the danger of King Ahab, saying, 'Behold we have heard that the kings of the house of Israel are pitiful and merciful'. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 180 You stand within his

danger, do you not? 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1621) 408 He .having got him within his danger, cruelly put him to death. *a* 1679 HOBBES *Rhet.* 1 xiii (1682) 33 Persons obnoxious to Injury are. Such as are in our danger 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xxx, If the Constable were once within his danger

†b. Power (of a person, weapon, or missile) to inflict physical injury; reach or range Also *fig*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III 43 To withdraw ws Till we cum owt of thar daunger 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I clxii. 199 The archers shotte so holly togyder, that none durst come in their dangers 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex* (1633) 39 Within the levill and danger of this vice, are all they 1602 SHAKS *Ham* I. III 35 Keepe within the reare of your Affection, Out of the shot and danger of Desire 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turkes* (1621) 679 If he should show himself by troups within the danger of the shot 1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 42 Your Spaniels will hunt, so neere you and your Hawke, as they shall neuer spring any thing out of her danger 1676 *Doctr of Devils* 200 This draws the Birds into their Dangers

†c Power of another as it affects one under it, a state of subjection, bondage, or captivity *Obs*

c 1350 *Will Palerne* 4227 Boute daunger or duresse or any despit elles. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 6584 Troilus was . turnyt furth louse, And don out of daunger for the due tyme *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth* xxv, Thynke one þe dawngere and the dole þat I in duelle [in hell] 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 4 Free from all captiuite and daunger 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* lviii 6 Till thou lowse him out of bondage, that is in thy daunger

†d. Liability (to loss, punishment, etc.). *In danger to* or *of*: liable to. *Obs*

1377 LANGL *P Pl* B xii 206 For he þat is ones a thef is euermore in daungere, And as lowe lyketh to lyue or to deye 1465 *Paston Lett* No 508 II 200 Thei say that I am sufficient to bere the hole daunger 1526 TINDALE *Pathw Holy Scrip* Wks I. 9 The wretched man (that knoweth himself to be. in danger to death and hell) 1611 BIBLE *Matt* v 22 In danger of the iudgment. 1689 WOOD *Life* Aug 31 (Oxf Hist Soc) A Gent. threatned to bring him into danger.

e. The phrase *out of debt out of danger* perh. originally belonged here, but is now taken in sense 4.

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio), s v. *Debt* 1804 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Pop. Tales, Out of Debt Out of Danger.*

†2 Difficulty (made or raised); hesitation, reluctance, chariness, stint, grudging, coyness. *To make danger* [OF. *faire dangier* (*de*)]: to make a difficulty (about doing anything). *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg* I. 397/155 Sein eustas made gret daunger & natheles ate nende to þe emperour he gan wende 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v 283 He but danger till him gais *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol* 521 With danger uttren we all our chaffare *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 1147 Gold and silver for to dispend Withouten lacking or daungere *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf* (W. de W. 1494) II. x, And our lorde made fyrste daungeour by cause she was an alyene *c* 1500 *Melusine* 219 They of Coloyne made grete daunger to lete passe the oost thrughe the Cite at brydge 1526 DALABR in Foxe *A. & M* (1583) 1196, I made danger of it a while at first but afterwarde being perswaded by them I promised to do as they wold haue me

†b. Untowardness; ungracious, uncompliant, or fractious conduct. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* (Cott.) 6299 Wit þair danger, sir moyses [*v r* grucchynge on moyses], Oft þai did him haue malees. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel & Arc.* 186 Hir daunger made him boope bowe and beende And as hir lyste made him tourne and wende.

†3 A place where one is at the mercy of an enemy, a narrow pass; a strait. *Obs*

1393 GOWER *Conf* III. 208 In the daunger of a pas, Through which this tiraunt shulde pas She shope his power to compas. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 114 Daunger, or grete [PYNSON streyte] passage, *arta via*

4 Liability or exposure to harm or injury; the condition of being exposed to the chance of evil; risk, peril. (Directly from sense 1; see esp. 1 d. Now the main sense)

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv 352 There is dangeour by cause of the nyghte *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* lxxvii 253 Esclaramonde saw Huon her housebonde in that daunger 1552 *Bk Common Prayer, Communion*, So is the daunger great, if we receyue the same vnworthely. 1620 SHELTON *Quix* III. xli 280 'Tis ordinarily said that Delay breeds Danger 1789 A DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron* (1805) IV. 44 The sea running immensely high, it brought them again into great danger 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t* I. ix 187 Danger is a good teacher, and makes apt scholars 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod Par Churches* 186 It is also a source of danger to the building

b Const (*a*) *of* that which is exposed to peril. (Now *rare* or *arch.* exc. with *life*) (*b*) *of* the evil that threatens or impends. (Now the ordinary const) †(*c*) *to* with *inf Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii 479 Elles they ben in daungeur of their lives. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref to Rdr (Arb.) 52 The Moore possessed a greate parte of Spayne to no smaule daungeoure of the hole Christian Empire. *c* 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep Hist. MSS Comm* App v 32 Lord Mohun was four days in danger of lyfe but now is upon recovery. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit* II. 105 b, In gravel there is no danger of finding water. *Mod* He goes in danger of his life.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi 29 In dangeour of myserable deth 1690 LOCKE *Govt* II. xiv § 168 This wise Princes never need come in the Danger of 1715 J RICHARDSON *Th Painting* 128 There was no danger of that in Rafaëlle 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 373 They lost their way and were in danger of having to pass the night on the plain.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch, Theseus* § 35 In danger to die. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref* 1 Sure to be misconstrued, and in danger to be condemned 1695 BP PATRICK *Comm Gen* 293 It might have been in danger to have been neglected

c. *spec* on *Railways* Risk in a train's proceeding owing to an obstruction, etc on the line; the position of a signal indicating this

1841 *Committee on Railways* Q 467 You think it would be desirable that on all railways red should indicate danger? 1874 *Proc. Inst. Civ Eng* XXXVIII 149 A signal is said to be 'on', when it is at danger

5 (with *a* and *pl*) An instance or cause of danger; *pl* perils, risks

1538 STARKEY *England* I ii 42 Ful of manyfold peryllys and daungerys. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 25 To commit themselves unto the daungers of the sea 1859 HELPS *Friends in C* Ser II. I Addr to Rdr 3 Blind to the dangers of their country 1884 *Times* (Weekly Ed) 5 Sept 3/2 Two territorial questions. unsettled each of which was a positive danger to the peace of Europe

b *Naut* A submerged rock, or the like, causing danger to vessels

1699 HACKE *Coll Voy* III 59 At three quarters Ebb, you may see all the Dangers going in But I would not advise any Man to go in till he has viewed the Harbour at low Water 1858 *Mer. Marine Mag* V. 347 It appeared to him to be a detached danger, 6 or 9 feet under the surface 1875 BLDFORD *Sailor's Pock. Bk.* v (ed 2) 137 Buoys painted red and black are placed on detached dangers

†6 Mischief, harm, damage. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 146 And he no daunger nor deire for þat dede haue 1530 PALSGR 212/1 Daunger on the see, *naufrage* 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II. 277 Then the king of his mere pity suffered them to passe through his hoste without daunger. 1596 SHAKS *Merch. V.* IV. i. 38 1601 — *Jul C* II i 17 We put a Sting in him, That at his will he may doe danger with

†7 The lordship over a forest; the rent paid in acknowledgement of this (so OF *dangier*) 'In the Forest-Law, a duty paid by the Tenants to the Lord for leave to plough and sow in the time of Pannage, or Mast-feeding' (Phillips 1706) *Obs*

1693 *Phil Trans* XVII 691 He ends this Treatise with an Enumeration of the Quit-rents formerly paid out of the Weald, as *Gavel-swine, Scot-ale, Corredy*, and *Danger*.

†8 *To make danger*: in 17th c. used in sense of L. *periculum facere*, to make trial or experiment; to venture, 'risk it'. *Obs.*

(Perhaps the phrase in 2 taken in a new sense.)

1618 FLETCHER *Legal Subj* III iv, Make danger, Trie what they are, trie 1621 — *Wild Goose Chase* I iii, I shall make danger *a* 1625 — *Hum Lieut.* IV ii, *Leon* Art thou so valiant? *Lieut* Not absolutely so neither—yet I'll make danger, Colonel

†B ? as *adj.* Dangerous, perilous *Obs rare*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 202 We ar our ner, sic purpos for to tak, A danger chace that mycht vpon vs mak

C *Comb.*, usually *attrib.* (cf. sense 4), as *danger-board, -chuckle* (see quot), *-flag, -whistle*; **danger-signal**, a signal indicating danger, *spec.* on *Railways*, a signal (usually the extended arm of a signal-post painted red, or a red light) indicating an obstruction, etc ahead; also *danger-free, -teaching* adjs

1891 *Cycling* 21 Feb 86 The local centre is about to erect a *danger-board on Maur Tor Hill 1859 DARWIN *Orig Spec* VII (1860) 192 If a hen gives the *danger-chuckle. 1862 *Athenæum* 31 May 717 The *danger-flag held out to warn their children off the road. 1640 SHIRLEY *St Patrick for Irel* v iii, And make thy person *danger-free. 1848 *Rep Railway Commissioners* App. 84 The pointsman had not then turned the *danger signal 1888 J SHALLOW *Templars Trials* 71 A danger-signal to Christendom 1616 LANE *Sqr's T* 120/47 Fames highe *daunger-teachinge schoole. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* 61 The *danger-whistle of the engines on the bridge.

†Da'nger, *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *dangerer*, f. *dangier, danger*, DANGER.]

1. To render liable.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1176 And all þe trouage..þat he to Darius of dewe was dangird to paye 1544 *Four Supplic* (1871) 52 They be compelled to sell theyr landes or els to daunger them selfe in dette to many 1633 T ADAMS *Exp 2 Peter* II 1 If it [libel] be liked, they know the authors, if it be dangered to penalty, it is none of theirs.

2. To bring into or expose to danger; to endanger, imperil, risk.

1470 [see DANGERING] 1544 BALE *Chron Sir J. Oldcastell* in *Harl Misc* (Malh) I 247 They whyche..haue daungered theyr liues for a commonwelthe 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 133 The heedelesse practiser, which daungereth the patient. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw II*, v iii, Therefore, come, dalliance dangereth our lives 1606 SHAKS *Ant. & Cl* I ii. 199 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 1 May, My stone-horse was very troublesome, and begun to fight with other horses, to the dangering him and myself

b (with *inf*) To run the risk; to be in danger.

1672–3 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II 238 Should the Legislator persist he would danger to be left in the field very single

3. ? To damage, harm, injure. (Cf DANGER *sb*, 6)

1538 BALE *God's Promises* I in Hazl *Dodsley* I 288 He must needs but fall And danger himself. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl Fur.* I ix, He would .bestow The damsell faire on him that in that fight should danger most the Pagans with his might 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb* III 1. (1668) 86 The dodder sheep is the best breeder, and his Issue never dangereth the Dam in yeaning.

Hence **Da'ngered** *ppl a*, **Da'ngering** *vbl. sb*

a 1400–50 [see 1] *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII 547 It is my dett to do all that I can To fend our kynik out off dangeryng. ?*c* 1600 *Distracted Emp* I i In Bullen

DANGEROUS.

O. Pl III 172 A long daungered seaman in a storme 1612 T TAYLOR *Comm Titus* III. 2 To the present dangering and drowning of both. 1645 QUARLES *Sol Recant* 34 Why should thy too much righteousnesse betray Thy danger'd life?

†Da'ngerful, *a Obs* [f. DANGER *sb* + -FUL] Full of danger, dangerous

1548 [see DANGERFULLY] 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt Glasse* 54 Much eating is also dangerful for this humour 1622 PEACHAM *Compl Gentl* VIII (1634) 67 The Atlanticke or Western Ocean is most rough and dangerfull *a* 1708 T WARD *Eng. Ref* II. 172 (D) As Lion, Scorpion, Bear, and Bull, And other things less dangerful

Hence **†Da'ngerfully** *adv*, dangerously

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm Par Luke* xi 107 a, Certain Jewes whose solles y' spirite of Satan did more daungerfully possesse.

Dangerless (dē'ndʒəles), *a* (and *adv*). Now *rare* [f. as prec + -LESS] Without danger; free from danger

a 1568 COVERDALE *Carrying Christ's Cross* III, We shall be dangerles in such felicite and ioy. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xv (1887) 69 For the better and more dangerlesse performing therof 1660 S FISHER *Rustick's Alarm* Wks. (1679) 379 One of his wonted Fits of dangerless fear 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII 371 Nor dangerless To the English was the fight 1882 WOOLSON *Anne* 361 It is the long monotony of dangerless days that tries the spirit hardest

b as *adv.* Without danger; †without damage or harm (*obs*)

c 1440 *Generydes* 4567 For all that he skapid daungerles 1602 WARNER *Alb Eng* XI lxvi (1612) 281 Howbeit Burrough did therein, not Dangerles, preuaile. 1633 L ROBERTS *Prelate V.* to P Fletcher's *Purple Isl*, Where all may dangerlesse obtain cheapest, greatest gain

Hence **Da'ngerlessness**, freedom from danger.

1818 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) I. 133 The dangerlessness —τὸ ἀκίνδυνον.

Dangerous (dē'ndʒərəs), *a.* Also 3, 6 dangerus, (3 dauncherous), 4–6 daungerous, (5 dawngerowse, 5–6 daungerouse. [a AF. *dangerous* = OF. *dangeros, -eus*, mod.F. *dangereux*, f *danger*: see -OUS.]

†1. Difficult or awkward to deal with; haughty, arrogant, rigorous, hard, severe: the opposite of affable *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr R* 108 Heo is a grucchild, & ful itowen, dangerus, & eruel for te paien. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg* I. 280/83 þe pope makede him dauncherous and nolde ensenti þer-to. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 517 He was to synful man nought despitous Ne of his speche daungerous ne digne *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 591 And she to me was nought unmeke, Ne of hir answer daungerous. *Ibid* 1483 So fiers & daungerous was he, That he nolde graunte hir askyng

†b. Difficult to please, particular, ticklish, fastidious, nice, dainty, delicate *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib* Prol 21, I wol yow telle a litel thing in prose, That oughte like yow Or elles certes ye be to daungerous *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* I. CXX (1869) 63 Of þi mete and of þi drink be þou neuere more daungerous What þou fyndest take it gladliche. 1568 E TILNEY *Disc Marriage* C ij b, Daungerous, and circumspect in matters touching his honesty *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem* I (Arb.) 65 Great shippes require costlie tackling, and also afterward dangerous gouernment 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* I (1586) 32 The Oate is not daungerous in the choyse of his grounde, but groweth lyke a good fellowe in every place

†c Reluctant to give, accede or comply; chary *of. Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 514 For that he Was of his loue daungerous to me 14 *Pol Rel. & L. Poems* 155 If she be dawngerouse, I will hyr pray. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* clv. 144 And requyryd hym of his comforte and ayde, wherof he was not daungerous. 1586 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* (Arb) 166 As myne I am nothinge daungerous to imparte, So better to receaue I am readie. 1598 W PHILLIPS *Lanschoten* (1864) 200 They are so dangerous of eating and drinking with other men which are not their Countrimen.

2. Fraught with danger or risk, causing or occasioning danger; perilous, hazardous, risky, unsafe. (The current sense)

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxi. 78 Atte this tyme whiche is so daungerouse. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 Some houses be. redy to fal downe, and therfore dangerus to passe by 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I (1586) 40 b, Delay herein is daungerous 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec* (1632) 148 The daungeroust enemie Spaine had in the world. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* IV. *Wks.* (1847) 516 They who pray against us. are our dangerousest Enemies. 1748 SMOLLETT *R. Rand.* xii His wife seeing her husband in these dangerous circumstances, uttered a dreadful scream 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Milton* Wks II. 142 To be of no church is dangerous 1859 HELPS *Friends in C* Ser. II. I. 131 In most of the European nations there are dangerous classes, dangerous, because uncared for and uneducated. 1893 SIR J. W. CHITTY in *Law Times' Rep.* LXVIII. 430/1 A most dangerous doctrine.

†3. Ready to run into or meet danger; venturesome *Obs. rare.*

1611 TOURNEUR *Ath Trag* IV. ii, And I doubt his life, His spirit is so boldly dangerous' 1642 [see DANGEROUSLY 3].

4. In danger, as from illness, dangerously ill. Now *dial.* and *US colloq.*

a 1616 BEAUM & FL *Bonduca* IV iii, *Reg* Sure His mind is dangerous *Drus* The good gods cure it! 1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* II 1, Which will as well restore To health again the affected body. As leave it dangerous 1620 MELTON *Astrolog* 14 A Spirit that will fright any disease from the most dangerous and ouer-spent Patient *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc E Anglia, Dangerous*, endangered 'Mr. Smith is sadly-badly; quite dangerous' 1864 BARNES *Dorset Gloss., Dangerous* in danger 1884 *Bread-winners* (U. S) 244 He's dangerous, they don't think he'll live

†5 Hurtful, injurious *Obs* (Cf DANGER *sb.* 6) 1548 HALLE *Chron.* 17 b, The encounter was sharpe, the fight was dangerous. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist.* 400 Two vices, very daungerous and noysome among men

†6 as *adv.* Dangerously. *Obs rare*

1593 SHAKS 3 *Hen. VI*, I. i 11 Either slaine or wounded dangerous

Dangerously (dē'ndʒərəslı), *adv* [f. prec + -LY 2.] In a dangerous manner

†1. With reserve, shyly; charily. *Obs.*

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Fable of Ieronimi*, I alwayes dangerouslye behaued my selfe towards him 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* VII (1703) II 304 He was so sottishly and dangerously wary of his own Security that he would not proceed.

2. In a way involving danger or risk, perilously.

c 1540 *Four P P* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 372 To die so dangerously, For her soul-health especially 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 101 Hee fell dangerously sicke. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W* XXXI, One of my servants has been wounded dangerously 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. § 11 78 The slope was most dangerously steep

†3. Venturesomely (Cf prec 3) *Obs rare.*

1642 MILTON *Apol Smect* (1851) 293 A Satyr ought to strike high, and adventure dangerously at the most eminent vices among the greatest persons

Dangerousness (dē'ndʒərəsnes). [f as prec. + -NESS] The quality of being dangerous.

†1. Chariness, grudgingness. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* VI 49 a, It came not of any daungerousnes, or difficultie on his behalf

2 Perilousness

1530 PALSGR. 212/1 Dangerousnesse, *dangerevseté, danguer* 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 1 b, The dangerousnesse of the passages laid them open to prime invasions 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* I. 99 The ill circumstances of his lady's health and the dangerousness of her condition. 1881 J SIMON in *Nature* No 616 372 Experiments which illustrated the dangerousness of sewage-polluted water-supplies.

Dangersome (dē'ndʒərsŭm), *a. Obs* exc. *dial.* [f DANGER *sb* + -SOME.] Fraught with danger

1567 MAPLET *Gr Forest* 96 The sluggish owle hath bene to man Most often daungersome 1651 *Reliq Wotton.* 8 The dangersome marks 1885 *Century Mag* XXIX 549/1 How to run in daylight without it being dangersome for Tim.

Dangle (dæ·ŋg'l), *v.* [Appears at end of 16th c; corresponds to Da. *dangle*, Norw and Sw dial. *dangla*, North Fris. *dangeln*, ablaut-derivs. of Da. *dingle*, Norw., Sw, Icel. *dingla* to dangle In form these seem to belong to the stem *ding-*, *dang-* (DING *v.*), but the connexion of sense is not clear.]

1. *intr* To hang loosely swaying to and fro.

c 1590 *Sir T. More* (Shaks Soc 1844) 46 How long Hath this shagg fleece hung dangling on thy head? 1598 YONG *Diana* 228 Her dissheueled hair in curled lockes hung dangling about her snow-white forehead 1633 P FLETCHER *Pisc Ecl.* I. vi, Our thinne nets dangling in the winde. 1678 NORRIS *Misc.* (1699) 37 Ripe Apples now hang dangling on the Tree. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 132 For all might see the bottle-necks Still dangling at his waist 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* XXXVI, Mr Boltho was seated on a table, his legs dangling in the air

b To hang from the gallows; to be hanged.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i 641 And men [have] as often dangled for't, And yet will never leave the sport. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* XXX, Let the rascal be carried back to his confinement I find he must dangle 1841 JAMES *Brigand* XXXVIII, Set him dangling from the battlements

2 *trans.* To make (a thing) hang and sway to and fro, to hold or carry (it) suspended loosely.

1612 *Two Noble K.* I II 57 What canon is there That does command my rapier from my hip, To dangle 't in my hand? 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* XLV, I dangled my cane and adjusted my sword knot 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* V XII, The bridegroom stood dangling his bonnet and plume. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk Poets* x. 314 Lazy fishermen. dangling their rods like figures in Pompeian frescoes.

b *fig.* To keep (hopes, anticipations, etc.) hanging uncertainly before any one.

1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. II 31 The mighty temptation which seemed to be dangled before him 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq* (1876) IV XVIII 193 The hopes of a royal marriage were again dangled before the eyes of Eadwine.

c. To hang (any one) on a gallows

1887 W. C. RUSSELL *Frozen Pirate* II IV 92 This is evidence to dangle even an honester man than you

3. *fig.* (*intr.*) To hang *after* or about any one, especially as a loosely attached follower; to follow in a dallying way, without being a formally recognized attendant.

1607 DEKKER *Sir T Wyatt* Wks 1873 III 115 Wyat. rising thus in armes, with the Kentish men dangling at his taile. 1727 SWIFT *Past Dial, Marble Hill & Richmond Lodge*, Plump Johnny Gay will now elope; And here no more will dangle Pope 1734 FIELDING *Univ Gallant* I, Pray take her, I dangled after her long enough too 1760 FOOTE *Minor* I Wks 1799 I 232 The sleek 'prentice us'd to dangle after his mistress, with the great Bible under his arm. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* V. 5 Heirs of noble houses dangling after actresses 1862 MERIVALE *Rom Emp* (1865) IV XXXVII 271 The exquisites of the day were men who dangled in the train of ladies

†b. To stroll idly, or with lounging steps cf. 1607, 1760 above *Obs.*

1778 *Learning at a Loss* II. 76 They quitted, or, to use their own expression, dangled out of the Room

4. *trans* To lead about in one's train, or as an appendage.

a 1723 GAY *Distressed Wife* II, I am not to be dangled about whenever and wherever his odious business calls him.

5 To while *away* or cause to pass in dangling

1727 BOLINGBROKE in *Swift's Lett* (1766) II 77 The noble pretension of dangling away life in an ante chamber

6. *Comb* (of the verb stem) **dangle-berry**, Blue Tangle, *Gaylussacia frondosa*, an American shrub, N O *Vaccinaceæ*; **dangle-jack** (see quot)

1881 *Leicestersh Gloss, Dangle-jack*, the primitive roasting jack, generally a stout bit of worsted with a hook at the end, turned by giving it a twist from time to time with the fingers

Da·ngle, *sb rare.* [f DANGLE *v*] Act or manner of dangling, something that dangles.

1756 *Connoisseur* No 122 Seeming ravished with the genteel dangle of his sword knot. 1888 O CRAWFURD *Sylvia Arden* II 21 He lay there in a swound till they got him up the ladder, with just a dangle of life in him

Da·ngle, *a. rare* [f. DANGLE *v.*] Dangling

1600 J POKY tr *Leo's Africa* II 341 A tame beast having long and dangle eares 1889 BRAITHWAITE *Retrosp. Med* C 241 In many cases the leg is a mere 'dangle limb' of no service whatever.

Da·ngled, *ppl a.* [f. DANGLE *v* + -ED] Hung dangling, or furnished with dangling appendages.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 148 For thy flaring frounzed Periwigs, lowe dangled downe with loue-lockes, shalt thou haue thy head side, dangled downe with more Snakes than euer it had hayres *a* 1688 VILLIERS (Dk Buckhm.) *Poems* (1775) 141 Nor is it wit that makes the lawyer prize His dangled gown. 'tis knavery in disguise

Danglement (dæ·ŋg'lmĕnt) [f DANGLE *v.* + -MENT] 1. Dangling.

1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II 75 He passes the flower of his days in this singular species of danglement 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* VII 1, The suspension and danglement of any puddings whatsoever right over his ingle-nook.

2 *concr* (*pl*) Dangling appendages. *dial.*

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss*, *Danglements*, tassels and such like appendants

Dangler (dæ·ŋgləɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1] 1. One who dangles; one who hangs or hovers about a woman; a dallying follower

1727 FIELDING *Love in Sev Masq.* Wks. 1775 I 37 The dangler after a woman 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Dangler*, so the Women in Contempt call a Man, who is always hanging after them, but never puts the Question home 1770 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 10 Jan, 'You see', she cried, 'what a herd of danglers flutter around you' 1828 CARLYLE *Misc* (1857) I 228 Fashionable danglers after literature. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* XIX. 139 Dick Coppin was not a dangler after girls' apron-strings.

2. A dangling appendage or part

1731-7 MILLER *Gard Dict* (ed 3) s v. *Vitis*, You must go over the Vines again rubbing off all Danglers, as before, and training in the leading Shoots 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* IV, The long red pendant to his [a turkey-cock's] nose 'I confess to being ignorant as to what function that long flabby dangler has to fulfil

Dangling (dæ·ŋglıŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1] The action of the verb DANGLE, q.v.; †*concr.* (*pl.*) dangling appendages.

1611 COTGR, *Pendilloches*, jags, danglings, or things that hang danglingly 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV VI 100 To prevent the dangling down and dagling of so long garments. 1678 BUTLER *Hud* III. II 202 The Royalists To leave off Loyalty and Dangling 1855 SMEDLEY *H Coverdale* I. 5 I've given up flirting and dangling.

Da·ngling, *ppl a* [-ING 2] That dangles

1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, III IV 29 Goe binde thou vp yond dangling Apricocks 1635 QUARLES *Emblems* I Invoc, Cast off these dangling plummets 1750 MRS DELANY *Life & Corr* (1861) II. 602, I am very happy that I have no dangling neighbours 1856 MRS BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* III 767 Thin dangling locks

Hence **Da·nglingly** *adv*

1611 COTGR, *Pendillier*, to hang danglingly, loosely, or but by halves

†**Da·nic,** *a. Obs.* [ad. med L. *Danic-us*, f *Dania* Denmark] = DANISH

1613-8 DANIEL *Coll Hist Eng* 12 During this Danish warre 1692 RAY *Dissol World* III. V (1732) 363 In the Baltick Danick and Holland shores

Hence **Da·nicism,** a Danish idiom or expression

1881 F. YORK POWELL in *Encycl. Brit* XII 628 The intercourse [of Iceland] with Denmark began to leave its mark in loan-words and Danicisms

Danish (dē·nıʃ), *a* and *sb* In OE Denisc; 3-4 Denshe, Dench, Danshe, 6 *Sc* Dence, Dens, Densch Also ME. Danais, Danoys, and 6-7 DANSK, q v. [OE. *Denisc* :—O Teut. **danisk-*, whence ON *Danskr*, f *Dani-*, *Dene*, Danes + -ISH. Thence ME. *Densh*, etc In *Danish*, the vowel is changed as in DANE The ME *Danais* was immed. from OF *daneis*, *danoys* (—L *Danēnsis*), and the late *Dansk* directly from Danish.]

Of or belonging to the Danes and to Denmark *subst.* The language of Denmark *Danish ax* a kind of battle-ax with very long blade, and usually without a spike on the back. *Danish dog* see DANE *Danish embroidery*, see quot 1882

833 *O E. Chron.*, Þa Denescan ahton wælstowe gewald. 845 *Ibid* [Hi] ȝefuhton æt Pedridan muþan wiþ Denisċne here. 1297 R. GLOUC (1724) 299 Atte laste myd a denchax me smot hym to grounde *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1403 Mi fader was king of denshe lond *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* A 3585 A danisax [*ed* damsax) he bar on his hond. *c* 1340 *Gaw & Gr Knt.* 2223 A felle weppen A denez ax nwe dyȝt 1398 TREVISA *Barth de P R.* XV. LXI. (1495) 510 Frisia endyth atte Danysshe see 1500-20 KENNEDY *Flyting w Dunbar* 356 Denismen of Denmark ar of the kingis kyn 1545 *Aberdeen Reg.* V 19 (Jam) Ane densh aix *a* 1578 *Gude & Godly Ball* (1868) 159 Inglis prelatis, Duche and Dence For thair abuse ar rutit out 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* IV IV 1 Go Captaine, from me greet the Danish King 1643 in *Statist Acc Moray* V 16 *note*, Furnished with halberds, densaixes, or Lochaber axes. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* III VIII 284 The Grey Mastiff Hound transported to the north, becomes the great Danish dog The Mastiff transported into Denmark, becomes the little Danish dog 1825 SCOTT *Note* in Jamieson (*Suppl*) s v *Densaixes*, A Danish axe was the proper name of a Lochaber-axe, and from the Danes the Islesmen got them 1870 BLAINE *Encycl Rur Sports* 394 The Danish dog is considered as the largest dog known, probably it would be more correct to call it the tallest 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Danish Embroidery*, this is an embroidery on cambric, muslin, or batiste, and is suitable for handkerchief borders, necktie ends, and cap lappets [Also] a variety of the work only useful for filling in spaces left in Crochet, Tatting, and Embroidery.

†*β.* Danais, Danoys

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24796 (Cott) To speik a-bute sum pais, bituix him and þe danais. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 42 The Danoys, that Vortiger hadde brought in to the londe 1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng* XCI 73 Kyng Adelbright that was a danoys helde the countre of norfolk and southfolk

Hence **Da nishry** *Obs.* exc. *Hist* [cf *Irishry*, etc], the people of Danish race (in Britain)

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CVIII X, Where Alurede had the victorie, And slewe that daye al the Danyshrye *Ibid* CXIX XIII, A duke of the Danishrie 1857 *Fraser's Mag* LVI 27 The Danishry rose *en masse.*

Danisk. see DANISK.

Danism 1 (dē·nız'm) [f. DANE + -ISM] A Danish idiom or expression, a Danicism

1886 *Encycl. Brit* XXI 369/2 Many Danisms and a few Suecisms were imported into the language [of Norway]

†**Da·nism** 2. *Obs.*—0 [ad. Gr *δανειστμός* money-lending, *δανειστής*, L. *danista* money-lender, *δανειστικός*, L *danisticus* usurious] Money-lending on usury So **Da nist, Dani stic** *a*

1623 COCKERAM, *Danisme*, Vsurie. *Danist*, a vsurer 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [who adds] *Danistick*, pertaining to usury 1692 in COLLS 1775 in ASH 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex*, *Danism*, the act of lending money on usury

†**Dank,** *sb Obs* Forms: see adj [app. f DANK *a*] 1 Wetness, humidity, damp.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 3751 One þe danke of þe dewe many dede lyggys. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev* Prol, The rawish danke of clumsie winter ramps The fluent summers raine. [Cf CLUMSY]

2 A wet place, pool, marsh, mere.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII Prol 60 Bedovin in doukis deyp was every syk. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* I 2 Eolus out our thir rokkis rang, Be donk and daill 1667 MILTON *P L* VII 441 Yet oft they quit The Dank, and rising on stiff Pennons, towre The mid Aereal Skie.

Dank (dæŋk), *a* Forms: 5 dannke, 5-7 danke, 6 dancke, 6- dank; also 6 donk, 7 donke, 8-9 *dial* donk. [The adj. and sb. are known from *c* 1400, the vb. (which we should expect to be formed from the adj) appears nearly a century earlier, the early quots for both vb and adj. refer to dew The etymology is uncertain

The only words allied in form, and possibly in sense, are Swedish *dank* 'moist place in a field, marshy spot', Icel *dökk* (*-dankn-*) pit, pool These must evidently be separated from the Germanic stem *dunk-*, *dank-*, *dunk-*, whence ON *dökkr* dark, Ger. *dunkel* There is no original connexion, either of form or sense, between *dank* and *damp*, but in recent times *damp* has acquired the sense of *dank* and largely taken its place]

†1 Wet, watery, wetting: a. said of dew, rain, clouds, water, etc *Obs*

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 313 Þe dewe þat es dannke, whene þat it doune falles *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 2368 Dropis as dew or a danke rayne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. IX 3 Aurora the wak nycht dyd chays fra hevin with hir dym skyis donk. 1549 *Compl Scot.* VI 38 The drops of the freshe deu, quhilk of befor hed maid dikis ande dailis verray donc 1601 WEEVER *Mirr Mart.* B ij, Fruits Which the danke moisture of the ayre doth cherish

b. said of marshes, fens, soaking ground, humid tropical forests, and the like

[1667 MILTON *P. L* IX 179 Through each Thicket Dank or Drie] 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I 340 O'er the dank Marsh, bleak Hill, and sandy Plain 1799 *Scotland described* (ed 2) 14 A pool in the midst of a wide, dead, and dank morass 1852 SIR F PALGRAVE *Norm & Eng* I 163 On the dank marshy shores of the oozy Yare 1857 S OSBORN *Quedah* XXIV 351 In those dank and hot forests reptiles abound

2. Damp, with the connotation that this is an injurious or disagreeable quality. a of fog, vapour, the air, weather, etc.

1601? MARSTON *Pasqual & Kath.* V 70 The euening's raw and danke, I shall take cold 1757 DYER *Fleece* I 365 Dank or frosty days 1784 COWPER *Task* I 437 Vapours, dank and clammy 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser II XIV (1869) 288 A dank, cold mist, encircling all objects 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I V 41 Dull dank fog choked the valley

b of substances or surfaces

In this sense app *Obs* after 1650, exc. in northern dialect, but revived by the romantic writers in end of 18th c

1573 TUSSER *Husb* XXII (1878) 60 Dank ling forgot will quickly rot 1590 SHAKS *Mids N* II II 75 Sleeping sound On the danke and durty ground 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 352 In a Cellar or Dank room 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 618 Oh that our powder were not danke 1787 GROSE *Prov Gloss.*, *Donk*, a little wettish, damp. N[orth].

1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II IX, The dank and sable earth receives Its only carpet from the leaves 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss*, 'As donk as a dungeon' 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll Man* XXVI. 400 Pages of vellum that served as knee-rests to the monks on the dank stone pavements

3 In 19th c., often said of rank grass or weeds growing in damp places. [perh. associated with *rank*.]

1820 SHELLEY *Sensit Plant* III 55 And thistles, and nettles, and darnels rank, And the dock, and henbane, and hemlock dank. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y. 1st Sunday after Trin*, Here over shatter'd walls dank weeds are growing. 1853 GLO ELIOT *Romola* I XVIII, That dank luxuriance [of the garden] had begun to penetrate even within the walls of the room

Dank (dæŋk), *v.* *Obs* exc *dial* Forms. 4-5 **donk(e**, 5 **downk(e**, 5-6 **danke**, 6 **dounk**, 7- **dank**, 9 *dial.* **donk.** [See DANK *a.*]

†**1** *trans.* To wet, damp, moisten, originally said of dew, mist, drizzling rain, etc *Obs.*

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* XIII 44 Deowes donketh the dounes *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 7997 The droupes, as a dew, dankit his fas *Ibid.* 9639 A myste All donkyt the dales with the dym showris 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 6309 The dew now dounkis the rosis redolent 1634 W WOOD *New Eng Prosp* II VII, The water having dank't his pistoles

b. *fig* To damp (the spirits or aspirations); to depress Still *dial.*

1555 ABP PARKER *Ps.* VIII 13 b, Thy foes to blanke: their threates to danke *a* 1575 — *Corr* 237, I am .. not amazed nor danked 1864 BAMFORD *Homely Rhymes* 135 (*Lanc Gloss*) Put th' Kurn-bill i' the divel's hous 'At it no moor may dank us.

†**2.** *intr.* To become damp *Obs*

1590 SIR J SMYTH *Disc Weapons* 21 The ayre of some moyst weather hath caused the powder to give and danke.

b To be a fine rain or mist, to drizzle. *dial.*

1866 *Gentl Mag* I. 546 They have a peculiar expression in Lancashire, to convey the description of a hazy showery day. 'It donkes and it dozzles' 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss* s v, 'It donks and it dozzles'=It damps and drizzles.

Hence **Da·nking** *vbl sb* and *ppl a*

c 1340 *Gaw & Gr Kut.* 519 When þe donkande dewe dropez of the leuez ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 3248 Was thare no downkynge of dewe that oghte dere scholde.

Dankish (dæ·ŋkiʃ), *a.* [f DANK *sb* and *a*]

†**1.** = DANK *a* wet, humid *Obs*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* IV II (1634) 187 The earth may be ouer watersh, dankish, or ouerhot and dry 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph* II (Arb) 118 Take heed also of mustie and dankyshe dayes 1590 SHAKS *Com Err* V I 247 In a darke and dankish vault at home, There left me and my man 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 696 The Moath breedeth upon Cloth Especially if laid up dankish and wet 1644 NYE *Gunnery* I (1647) 13 You must suffer the said water to settle and congeal in a dankish room

2. Somewhat dank; inclined to be wet or moist

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Dankish*, a little Moist or Wet. 1886 *Pall Mall G* 21 July 6/1 Butts and tubs .stood close packed and cumbersome upon its dankish floor

Hence **Da·nkishness,** dankish quality, humidity.

1576 T NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex* II 112 a, A fustie dankishnesse vnder the skin. 16[2]1 COTGR, *Relant*, mustinesse, fustinesse, ranknesse, dankishnesse 1630 in J S. Burn *Hist. Parish Reg Eng* (1862) 68 This place is very much subject to dankishness 1727 BAILEY vol II, *Dankishness*, moistness

Dankly (dæ·ŋkli), *adv.* [f. DANK *a.* + -LY 2.] In a dank or humid manner

1818 SHELLEY *Rev Islam* VI. 4 The dew is rising dankly from the dell. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as a Rose* XXVII, Upon the broken headstones the lichens flourish dankly

Dankness (dæ·ŋknes) [f DANK *a* + -NESS.] The quality of being dank; humidity, dampness.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 476 The naturall moisture and dankenesse that commeth from thence 1651 tr *Bacon's Life & Death* 5 To save them from the Dankness of the Vault

Danky (dæ·ŋki), *a.* Also *dial.* donkey, -ky. [f DANK + -Y 1] Somewhat dank, dampish.

1796 W MARSHALL *Midl. Counties* Gloss., *Donkey*, dampish, dank 1820 MOIR in *Blackw Mag* VIII 176 The sward is dim with moss and danky weeds 1821 *Ibid* IX 271 The owl sends forth her whoop from danky vaults 1869 *Lonsdale Gl*, *Donky*, damp, moist, humid 'a donky day'.

Dann, obs form of DAN 1.

‖ **Dannebrog** (dæ·nəbrɒg) Also **Dane-** [Da. *Dan(n)ebrog*, f. *Danne-*, *Dane-*, Danish + *brog* supposed to be ODa. *brog*, breech, cloth] The Danish national flag, hence, a Danish order of knighthood, founded in 1219, revived in 1671, and regulated by various later statutes, it is sometimes bestowed upon foreigners.

1708 *Lond Gaz* No 4434/2 His Majesty conferred three white Ribbons, the Order of Dannebrog on Monsieur Plessen [etc.] 1714 *Ibid* No. 5269/2 His Majesty made a Promotion of seven Knights of the Order of Dannebrog 1837 *Penny Cycl* VIII 401/2 The orders of knighthood are the order of the Elephant the Danebrog order, founded in 1219, and now bestowed for eminent services

Dannemorite (dæ·nəmɔrəit). *Min.* [Named from Dannemora in Sweden, where found. see -ITE] A variety of hornblende

1857 *Amer Jrnl Sc* Ser II XXIV 120 A columnar or fibrous mineral named Dannemorite.

Danner, var. of DANDER *v Sc*, to saunter.

Da·nnocks, *sb pl local.* [Forby prefers the form *darnocks*, and says it is a corruption of *Dorneck*, *Dornick*, Flemish name of *Tournai*] (See quots)

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Darnocks*, *Dannocks*, hedger's gloves 1854 *N & Q* 1st Ser IX 273/1 Gloves made of Whit-leather (untanned leather) and used by workmen in cutting and trimming fences are called in this part of Norfolk dannocks 1883 BECK *Glover* 233 The dannocks, or hedging gloves of labourers in our time

‖ **Danseuse** (dānsōz) [Fr, fem of *danseur* dancer] A female dancer, a ballet-dancer

1845 *Athenæum* 8 Mar 236 A *danseuse* to whose notice he had been recommended 1878 H. S EDWARDS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I 131 Three other danseuses and a befitting number of male dancers.

†**Dansk,** *a.* (*sb*) *Obs* Also 6 **Danisk** [a Da, Sw, Icel *Dansk*: see DANISH Spenser's *Dansk* unites *Dansk* and *Danish*] = DANISH.

1569 *Wills & Inv N C.* (Surtees) 301 A danske chiste that was his sisters 1596 SPENSER *F Q* IV x. 31 On her head a crowne She wore, much like unto a Danish hood 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp* II XCVII 387 Our English [Iron] is best, the Spanish next, and the Danske worst.

b *sb.* Denmark

1568 TURNER *Herbal* III 5 The rootes are now condited in Danske

‖ **Da·nsker.** *Obs.* [Da. *Dansker* Dane, f. *Dansk* Danish] A Dane

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II 1 7 Enquire me first what Danskers are in Paris

†**Dant** 1. *Obs.* [Cf obs Du *dante* 'ambubaia, mulier ignava'] 'A profligate woman' (Halliwell)

a 1529 SKELTON *Elynor Rummin* 515 In came another dant She had a wide wesant

Dant 2. *Obs.* or *local.* [Derivation unknown: perh. more than one word.] (See quots)

1688 R HOLME *Armoury* II 24/1 Dants or Sulphury Damps all proceed from dry and hot slimy Vapours *Ibid.* III 97/1 Down, is the Dant, or pure soft airy Feathers which have no Quills *Ibid* III 316/1 The Bolted Meal was put to fall into the Wheel and the pure Dant, or second sort of Meal to fall into the Ark 1888 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb & Durh*, *Dant*, soft sooty coal found at backs, and at the leaders of hitches and troubles.

Dant, -ar, obs or Sc. forms of DAUNT, -ER.

Dante. Also 6 dant, 8-9 danta [Cf It *dante*, 'a kind of great wilde beast in Affrike having a very hard skin' (Florio 1598) see ANTE. In the second sense app a transferred use of the same word by the Spanish settlers in S. America]

†**1.** (Also *dant*) Some African quadruped: the same as ANTE *sb.* q v. *Obs.*

1600 J PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* I 39 Buffles. and Dantes (of whose hard skins they make all their targets) range in heards up and down the woods *Ibid* II 340 The beast called Lant or Dant in shape resembleth an oxe, saving that he hath smaller legs and comelier horns

2. (Also *danta*) The American tapir.

(The early accounts are often exaggerated and erroneous)

1601 HAKLUYT tr. *Galvano's Discov World* (1862) 206 Many heards of swine, many dantes 1712 E COOKE *Voy S Sea* 392 This Country [Verapaz] has abundance of Lyons, Tygers, and Dantas. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 362 Peru infested with bastard lions, bears, dantas or grand bestias, (an animal of the bigness of a bullock, and very swift, its colour generally white, and its skin very much valued for making buff leather; in the middle of its head i. a horn bending inward) 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I 83 American beasts averse to cold, such are apes, dantes, crocodiles 1887 W T. BRIGHAM *Guatemala* 370, I have seen the tracks of the danta (*Tapirus Americanus*) in the Choton forests

Dante(e, -ie, Dantely, obs ff DAINTY, -ILY

Dantean (dæ·ntiăn), *a* [See -AN.] Of or relating to Dante or his writings; resembling Dante's style or descriptions. Also *sb* A student or admirer of Dante

a 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I (1874) 20 Among our Danteans. 1872 C KING *Mountain Sierra Nev* IX. 193 It was no small satisfaction to climb out of this Dantean gulf 1879 J COOK *Marriage* 93, I do not adopt the Dantean view of the state of the lost in another life.

So **Dante sque** *a* [see -ESQUE] = prec **Da ntist,** a Dante scholar **Da ntize** *v*, to imitate the style of Dante **Danto philist,** an admirer of Dante

1833 *Edin Rev* LVII 417 A poem thoroughly Dantesque 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* IV XI, 'Too insipid', said the Princess 'I wish that life were a little more Dantesque' 1889 W. W. VERNON *Readings on Dante's Purg* I Pref, One of the greatest Dantists of his time—the late Duke of Sermoneta 1764 *Acct of Bks* in *Ann Reg* 272/2 Michael Angelo is not ashamed, in some of his compositions, to *dantize* 1872 LOWELL *Dante* Prose Wks IV 147 The veneration of Dantophilists for their master is that of disciples for their saint

Dantiprat, obs var of DANDIPRAT.

Danton · see DAUNTON. **Danz,** obs f. DAN 1.

Daou, var of DHOW

†**Daourite.** *Min.* Also daurite [Named from Daouria in Siberia, where found] An obsolete synonym of rubellite or red tourmaline

1802 BOURNON in *Phil. Trans* XCII. 316 The tourmalin . of Siberia, to which the names of *rubellite*, of *daourite*, and of *Siberite*, have been successively given. 1804 R JAMESON *Min* I 130 *Daurite*

Dap (dæp), *sb Obs* exc. *dial* [perh. f DAP *v*, in which case sense 2 (as held by Halliwell) would be the original]

1 *pl.* Ways, modes of action, hence *dial.* likeness, image (in ways and appearance).

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV (Arb) 110 His daps and sweetening good moods to the soalye [thee soleis] were opned 1622 MABBE tr. *Alemán's Guzman d'Alf* II 239 He knew the Dapps of the world 1746 *Exmoor Scoldings* 230 (E. D S) Tha hast tha very Daps o' thy old Ount Sybyl 1787 GROSE *Prov Gloss*, *Dapse*, likeness The very dapse of one, the exact likeness in shape and manner 1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk*, *Daps*, 1 habits or ways 2 Likeness, image.

2 A bounce of a ball, a hop of a stone on the water

1835 (*Said at Rugby School*), He caught the ball first dap. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dap*, a hop, a turn. *West* 1888 in *West Somerset Word-bk*

Dap (dæp), *v.* Also **dape** [Known only from 17th c. app. a parallel formation to DAB, a lighter or slighter touch being expressed by the final *p* In its use possibly also associated with DIP Cf also DOP]

1. *intr* (rarely *trans*) To fish by letting the bait dip and bob lightly on the water, to dib, dibble.

1653 WALTON *Angler* 70, I have taught him how to catch a Chub with daping a Grashopper *Ibid.* 118 With these [flies] and a short line you may dap or dop 1676 COTTON *Angler* (T.), The stone-fly we dape or dibble with, as with the drake. 1799 G SMITH *Laboratory* II 271 The larger trout are to be taken with a stout rod dapping therewith (which term you will find used by eel-fishers) on the surface of the water. 1888 *W Somerset Word-bk.*, *Dap* to fish with a rod in a peculiar manner When the stream is flooded and the water muddy, the bait, whether fly or grub, is kept close to the top of the rod, with only an inch or two of line, and is made to bob up and down very quickly on the surface of the water

b *gen* To dip lightly or suddenly into water.

1886 R C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* 70 The 'dapping' of the kittywake gulls tell[s] where a shoal of mackerel lies 1892 H HUTCHINSON *Fairway Island* 129 In a few hours came a dapping of the lead line.

2 To rebound, bounce, to hop or skip (as a stone along the surface of water)

1851 *Voy Mauritius* VI 204 A shot fired over the smooth sea astonished them much, as they watched the ball dapping along the surface 1880 *Boy's own Bk* 148 The other player then strikes it before it has dapped (i e hopped from the ground) more than once

Hence **Da pping** *vbl sb*

1799 E SMITH *Laboratory* II 272 The few which you may take, by dipping or dapping, will scarcely be eatable 1867 F FRANCIS *Angling* (1876) 263 Daping is in some places called 'shade fishing'. 1886-92 [see 1 b above]

†**Dapa·tical,** *a Obs.*—° [f late L *dapātic-us* sumptuous, f. *dap-em* feast · cf also Gr. δαπάνη cost, expense] Sumptuous, costly.

1623 COCKERAM, *Dapatical meates*, daintie meates 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dapatical*, sumptuous, costly, magnificent. 1721 in BAILEY. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

Dapchick(e: see DABCHICK.

Dape: see DAP *v.*

Daphnad (dæ·fnăd). *Bot.* Lindley's name for plants of the order *Thymelaceæ*, including *Daphne*. So **Da·phnal** *alliance*, that containing the Daphnads and Laurels

1847 LINDLEY *Veg Kingd.* 530. 1876 HARLEY *Mat Med.* (ed. 6) 448 Daphnal Exogens, apetalous, or polypetalous.

Daphne (dæ·fni) [Gr δάφνη the laurel or bay-tree: in *Mythol* a nymph fabled to have been metamorphosed into a laurel.]

1 a. The laurel **b.** in *Bot.* The name of a genus of flowering shrubs containing the Spurge Laurel and Mezereon.

c 1430 LYDG. *Compl Bl. Knt.* x, I sawe the Daphene closed under rynde, Grene laurer and the holsome pyne 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (Arb) 19 Climbe yonder forked hill, and see if there Ith' barke of every Daphne, not appeare Castara written. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl* IV. XXI. (ed 2) 497 Daphnes flourish marvellously and remain in flower a long time

2 *Astron* The name of the 41st of the Asteroids Hence **Da phnean** *a.* [Gr. Δαφναῖος, L. *Daphnæus*], of or pertaining to Daphne, *transf* of or pertaining to virgin timidity and shyness †**Daphne on,** a grove of laurels or bays.

1606 *Sir G Goosecappe* III 1 in Bullen *O Pl* III, Nor Northren coldnesse nyppe her Daphnean Flower 1887 T HARDY *Woodlanders* xl, The Daphnean instinct, exceptionally strong in her as a girl 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1716) 398 They [Bays] . grow upright and would make a noble Daphneon.

‖ **Daphnia** (dæ·fniă) *Zool.* [mod.L. (Muller *Entomostraca*, 1785) f. DAPHNE.]

A genus of minute fresh-water entomostracous crustacea; a water-flea Hence **Daphnia ceous** *a.* **Da phniad,** a member of the order containing the water-fleas **Da phnoid** *a*, allied in structure to Daphnia, *sb.* a daphniad

1847 CARPENTER *Zool* § 805 After the third or fourth moulting, the young Daphnia begins to deposit its eggs in the cavity of its back 1852 DANA *Crust.* II 1525 No Daphnioids have been yet reported from the Torrid Zone.

Daphnin (dæ·fnin) *Chem.* [f DAPHNE + -IN.] A bitter glucoside obtained from two species of Daphne. So **Da phnetin,** a product of the decomposition of daphnin

1819 CHILDREN *Chem Anal* 289 Daphnin is the bitter principle of the daphne alpina 1847 E TURNER *Elem Chem* (ed 8) 1165 Daphnine, from the bark of Daphne mezereum and other species It is crystallizable 1872 WATTS *Dict Chem*, Daphnetin 1876 HARLEY *Mat Med* (ed 6) 449 Colourless prisms of daphnetin

†Da·phnomancy. *Obs.*— ° [f. Gr. δάφνη laurel, DAPHNE + -MANCY.] 'Divination by a Lawrel Tree' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656)

‖ Dapifer (dæ pifəɹ). [L., f. *daps, dapi-* food, feast + *fer-* bearing.] One who brings meat to table; hence, the official title of the steward of a king's or nobleman's household.

1636 BRATHWAIT *Roman Emp* 308 This Emperour also appointed divers Offices in the Empire, as Chancellor, Dapifer, etc 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* (T.) Thou art the dapifer of thy palate 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Dapifer*, he that carries up a Dish at a Feast, a Server. Afterwards the Title was given to any trusty Servant, especially the chief Steward, or Head Bailiff of an Honour, etc 1845 C MACFARLANE *Hist Eng* I 163 The royal cup-bearer or dapifer ordered him to withdraw

†Dapinate, *v Obs*— ° [f L *dapināt-*, ppl stem of *dapināre* to serve up (food), f. *daps* (cf prec.)] 'To provide daintie meates' (Cockeram)

Daply, var of DAPPLY *a*

†Dapoca·ginous, *a. Obs.*

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr* (ed 4), *Dapocaginous* (from the Ital *dapoco*), that has a little or narrow heart, low-spirited, of little worth

Dapper (dæ pəɹ), *a.* Also 5 **dapyr**, 6 **daper**; 6 *erron.* **dappard**, **-art** [Not found in OE or ME App. adopted in the end of the ME period from Flemish or other LG. dialect (with modification of sense, perh. ironical or humorous) cf MDu *dapper* powerful, strong, stout, energetic, in mod Du., valiant, brave, bold, MLG. *dapper* heavy, weighty, steady, stout, persevering, undaunted, OHG. *tapfar*, MHG *tapfer* heavy, weighty, firm, in late MHG. and mod.G., valiant, brave. The sense of ON. *dapr* 'sad, downcast' appears to be developed from that of 'heavy'. Possibly cognate with OSlav. *dobrŭ* good.]

1 Of persons: Neat, trim, smart, spruce in dress or appearance (Formerly appreciative, now more or less depreciative, with associations of littleness or pettyness; cf b)

*c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 113 Dapyr, or praty, *elegans* *a*1529 SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* 95 As dapper as any crowe And perte as any pie 1530 PALSGR 309/1 Daper, proper, *mignon, godin* 1594 NASHE *Unfort Trav.* 1 The dapper Mounsier Pages of the Court 1648 HERRICK *Hesper*, *The Temple*, Their many mumbling masse-priests here, And many a dapper chorister 1673 R. LEIGH *Transproser Rel.* 9 As if the dapper Stripling were to be heir to all the Fathers features 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I XI, The idle and childish liking of a girl to a boy is often fixed on flowing locks, downy chins, dapper shapes. 1828 SCOTT *F M Perth* VIII, The spruce and dapper importance of his ordinary appearance 1861 *Sat Rev* Dec. 605 Our dapper curates, who only open their mouths to say 'L'Eglise, c'est moi!' 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* I 89 A good-looking man well set up, neat without being dapper or priggish

b *esp* Applied to a little person who is trim or smart in his ways and movements: 'little and active, lively without bulk' (J.)

1606 *Wily Beguiled* in Hazl *Dodsley* IX 229 Pretty Peg ..'Tis the dapp'rest wench that ever danced after a tabor and pipe. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 118 Trip the pert fairies and the dapper elves 1792 WOLCOTT (P Pindar) *Ode to Ld. Lonsdale*, Much like great Doctor Johnson With dapper Jemmy Boswell on his back 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* XXXV, The clean, tight, dapper little fellow, hath proved an overmatch for his bulky antagonist 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 66 A smart, dapper, brisk, well-favoured little fellow 1870 EMERSON *Soc & Solit*, *Civilization* Wks (Bohn) III 12 We are dapper little busybodies, and run this way and that way superserviceably

2. *transf* Of animals and things

1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal* Oct 13, The dapper ditties, that I wont devise, To feede youthes fansie. [Gloss., *Dapper*, pretye.] 1589 *Tri Love & Fort* IV. in Hazl *Dodsley* VI 198 There was a little dappard ass with her 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl Misc.* (Malh.) II. 218 A little daper flowre like a ground hunnisuckle 1672 WOOD *Life* (1772) 48 Mounting my dapper nagg, Pegasus 1704 *Moderat. Displ* VI 23 A Dapper Animal, whose Pigmy Size Provokes the Ladies Scorn, and mocks their Eyes. 1802 G COLMAN *Br. Grins, London Rurality* 1, Would-be villas, ranged in dapper pride. 1870 EMERSON *Soc & Solit*, *Work & Days* Wks (Bohn) III 65 What of this dapper caoutchouc and gutta-percha, which makes water-pipes and stomach-pumps?

†3. as *sb.* A dapper fellow. *Obs*

1709 *Tatler* No. 85 ↑ 1 A distant Imitation of a forward Fop, and a Resolution to over-top him in his Way, are the distinguishing Marks of a Dapper *Ibid* No 96 ↑ 4. 1747 W HORSLEY *Fool* No 68 The well-dressed Beaus, the Dappers, the Smarts.

4 *Comb*, as *dapper-looking.*

1874 BURNAND *My Time* III 28 [The] dapper-looking, though common chairs.

Da·pperism. *nonce-wd* [-ISM] The style, manners, etc. of a dapper person.

1830 CARLYLE *Richter* Misc. (1888) III. 33 A degree of Dapperism and Dilettantism .. unexampled in the History of Literature

Dapperling (dæ pəɹliŋ) [f. DAPPER *a* + -LING cf. *weakling*] A little dapper fellow

1611 COTGR., *Nainbot*, a dwarfe, elfe, little starueling; a dandiprat, or low dapperling 1829 CARLYLE *Signs of Times* Misc. (1888) II 246 An intellectual dapperling of these times. 1881 P BAYNE in *Lit. World* 14 Jan. 26/1 She loves Anthony, a dapperling in person.

Dapperly (dæ pəɹli), *adv.* [-LY 2] In a dapper manner; neatly, trimly, sprucely.

1858 LD MALMESBURY in *Times* 1 Oct (1884) 4/4 A slight figure always with spurs and dapperly dressed 1862 *Temple Bar Mag* V 290 Horns set dapperly upon the head

Dapperness (dæ pəɹnes). [-NESS] The quality of being dapper; spruceness, trimness

1530 PALSGR 212/1 Dapyrnesse, propernesse, *mignotterie* 1841 EMERSON *Lect*, *Man the Reformer* Wks (Bohn) II 238 Each requires of the practitioner a certain dapperness and compliance, an acceptance of customs 1881 *Athenæum* 12 Feb 242/2 Dapperness rather than assumed dignity being the chief characteristic

Dapple (dæ p'l), *sb.* Also 6 **dappell** [Unless this is the first element in *dapple-grey* (q v), it is not known until late in the 16th c., being preceded somewhat by examples of the adj. of the same form, and followed by those of the vb in the simple tenses; the (? ppl.) adj *dappled* however appears two centuries earlier. The mutual relations of these and the derivation and etymological development of the whole group are, from the want of data, still uncertain The primary meaning of *dappled* was 'spotted, specked, blotched', which might arise either from a vb. 'to spot' or a sb = 'spot, blotch'. A possible connexion is the Icel. *depill* (found in 13th c.) 'spot, dot'; according to Vigfusson 'a dog with spots over the eyes is also called *depill*'. This is app a dim. of *dapi* pool: cf. mod. Norw *dape*, *depel* muddy pool, pond, dub; MLG *dope*, *dobbe* Thus *dapple* might perhaps originally mean a 'splash', and, hence, a small blotch or speck of colour.]

†1. One of many roundish spots or small blotches of colouring by which a surface is diversified. *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II 271 (R.) As many eyes upon his body, as my gray mare hath dapples 1611 COTGR., *Place* . a spot or dapple on a horse

2 (Without *pl.*) Spotting, clouding; mottled marking of a surface; dappled condition, dappling

1591 HORSEY *Trav* (Hakluyt Soc.) 220 A goodly fare white bull, all spotted over with black naturall dappell 1648 EARL OF WESTM *Otia Sacra* (1879) 88 The Crimson streaks belace the Damaskt West And cast so fair a Dapple o'r the Skies 1713 *Lond Gaz* No 5176/4 A Grey Mare a little Fleabitten on the Dapple behind 1820 J HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem* (1857) I 291 The whole sky has a harsh and unnatural dapple.

3 An animal, as a horse or ass, with a mottled coat [app subst use of DAPPLE *a*]

*a*1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 16 The king rides upon his brave gray dapple 1733 FIELDING *Quix* I 1, Thou art just such another squat bag of guts as thy Dapple *a*1800 COWPER *Needless Alarm* 115 Be it Dapple's fray, Or be it not, or be it whose it may 1861 *Times* 8 Oct 8/1 The pure-blooded dapple, shaking his long ears over that manger

Dapple (dæ p'l), *a.* Also 6 **daple** [See DAPPLE *sb.*, and DAPPLED. The simple adj. is known *c*1550: its relation to the sb. and vb is uncertain. According to analogy, it might be the source of either or both of these; but its date would suggest that it may itself have been worn down from *dappled*, or short for *dapple-grey*] = DAPPLED.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 79 All horses bee not of one colour, but some baye, some daple 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV 249 With his Hand Stroke thy soft dapple Sides, as he each Day Visits thy Stall 1841 LANE *Arab Nts.* I. 46 There approached them a third sheykh, with a dapple mule [*Dapple* cited by Imperial and Century Dicts from Scott, is an error for *dappled* see *Grey M* XXV

Hence **†Da·ppleness,** dappled state

1611 COTGR., *Pommelure*, plumpenesse, roundnesse, also daplenesse

Dapple (dæ p'l), *v.* Also 7 **daple**, **dappel.** [The (? ppl.) adj. DAPPLED (q. v.) occurs from the end of the 14th c.; but the simple vb is first known two centuries later, and might have been inferred from the ppl. adj., or formed directly on the sb or adj. of same form: see DAPPLE *sb*]

1. *trans* To mark or variegate with rounded spots or cloudy patches of different colour or shade

1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* V III 27 The gentle day Dapples the drowsie east with spots of grey *c*1620 FLETCHER & MASS. *Prog Barnavelt* IV. i. They should have dapled ore yon bay with fome, Sir *a*1658 CLEVELAND *Wks* (1687) 14 The trembling Leaves. Dappling the Walk with light and shade. 1697 *Phil Trans* XIX 781 A Negro-Boy that is dappel'd in several Places of his Body with White Spots 1791 COWPER *Odyss* XX 427, I see the walls and arches dappled thick With gore. 1799 G SMITH *Laboratory* I. 320 How to dapple a horse 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser I (1863) 79 An adjoining meadow, where the sheep are lying, dappling its sloping surface like the small clouds on the summer heaven 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks* Ser I (1873) 240 The flickering shadows of forest-leaves dapple the roof of the little porch.

b. *fig*

1647 WARD *Simp Cobler* 76 It is in fashion with you to dapple your speeches, with new quodled words 1682 N O *Boileau's Lutrin* I 41 Discord dappled o're with thousand Crimes

2 *intr.* To become dappled or speckled

1678 *Lond Gaz.* No 1266/4 An iron gray Gelding, beginning to dapple 1818 BYRON *Mazeppa* XVI, Methought that mist of dawning gray Would never dapple into day. 1883 D. C MURRAY *Hearts* I VI 138 The green flooring of the dell [began] to dapple with light and shadow

Hence **Da·ppling** *vbl. sb* and *ppl a*

1830 WORDSW *Russian Fugitive* I. II, In the dappling east Appeared unwelcome dawn. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect Art* VI (1875) 172 The dappling of one wood glade with flowers and sunshine 1883 G ALLEN in *Knowledge* 3 Aug. 66/1 The colour and dappling [of orchids]

Da·pple-bay, *sb* [After *dapple-grey* see BAY *a*] A dappled bay (horse).

1835 D BOOTH *Analyt Dict* 305 The colours of Horses are various. There are also Dapple-bays.

Dappled (dæ p'ld), *a* Also 5 **dappeld**, 6 **daplit**, 6–7 **dapled** [In form, the pa. ppl. of DAPPLE *v*, which however it precedes in recorded use by two centuries If DAPPLE *sb* occurred early enough, an adj from it in *-ed* = 'spotted', would be possible; cf. F. *pommelé*, OF. *pomelé*, dappled, which similarly occurs long before the vb. *pommeler*, and was perh. immediately f. *pommelle*, or OF *pomel*, dim. of *pomme* apple, also OE. *æppled* in *æpplede gold*, 'formed into apples or balls', from *æppel* sb]

Marked with roundish spots, patches, or blotches of a different colour or shade; spotted, speckled.

*c*1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) XXVI 142 It [Giraffe] es a faire beste, wele dappled [*Cott. MS* a best pomelee or spotted, Fr. *une beste tachetele*] *Ibid* 143 Per er also wilde suyne dappeld and spotted [*Cott MS.* all spotted, Fr *toute tacchetez*] 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot.* (1858) I 21 The daplit sky wes lyke the cristell clen 1590 SPENSER *F Q.* II 1 18 A gray steede Whose sides with dapled circles weren dight. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithful Sheph* II II, Only the dappled deer Dwells in this fastness 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 41 Till the dappled dawn doth rise 1718 PRIOR *Poems*, *The Garland* 1, The dappl'd Pink, and blushing Rose 1860 RUSKIN *Mod Paint.* V I. 1 § 6 Beeches cast their dappled shade 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl* I. II 55 Horses of every colour, are all occasionally dappled.

b. *Comb* *dappled grey* = DAPPLE-GREY (horse)

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. VII. 37 Fast flying, on a Courser dapled gray. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L* I. XVIII, He saw your steed, a dappled grey 1842 TENNYSON *Talking O* 112 Her mother trundled to the gate Behind the dappled grays.

Dapple-grey (dæ·p'l,grē·), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 4–5 **dappel-**, **-ul(l-**, **-il(l-**, 6–7 **daple-**, 5– **dapple-grey**, **-gray** [See DAPPLE *sb*, *a*, *v* and GREY

Since *dapple-grey* occurs nearly two centuries before *dapple* itself is exemplified in any grammatical capacity (the only form known to be of equal age being the ppl. adj *dappled*), it is difficult to conjecture whence or how the compound was formed In such combinations, the first element is usually a sb: e.g. in *apple-grey*, *iron-grey*, *sky-blue*, *snow white*, etc., but it is difficult to attach any analogous meaning to 'spot-grey', if we suppose *dapple* here to be the sb. The Germanic languages generally have a combination meaning 'apple-grey', viz ON *apalgrár* 'dapple-grey, i. e. apple-grey, having the streaky colour of an apple' (Vigfusson), Sw *apel-grå*, Norw *apel-graa*, Da *ahlgraa*, pied, piebald, OHG *aphelgrâ* 'glaucus' (Grimm), MHG. *apfelgra*, Ger. *apfelgrau* 'dapple-grey' (Flügel), 'applied to the apple-round spots which show themselves on grey horses' (Grimm), Du. *appel-graauw* 'dapple-grey'. So F *pommelé* (f *pomme* apple) marked with roundish spots (of any colour), *gris pommelé* grey dappled with darker spots, dapple-grey, *pomely grey* in Chaucer, *C T Prol.* 616, with which cf. Russ. ябло́чный *yablochnyĭ* dappled, f *yabloko* apple; all said esp of the coats of horses It is not easy to believe that 'dapple-grey' which renders these words, has no connexion with 'apple-grey', their actual translation; the explanation may be that *dapple-grey* was a mixture of DAPPLED spotted, taken as the sense-equivalent of F. *pommelé*, with *apple-grey* the *formal* representative of Norse *apal-grâ-*, and its Teutonic equivalents This would account at once for the difficulty in analysing *dapple-* in this combination, and for its presence here before its appearance as an independent word.]

Grey variegated with rounded spots or patches of a darker shade: said of horses.

*c*1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 173 His steede was al dappull gray [*v rr* dappel- (3 MSS.), dapull, dapil-, dapple-grey] 14 . *T of Erceldoune* I 41 Hir palfraye was a dappill graye [*v. rr Cott* dappyll, *Lansd* daply, *Cambs* dappull gray] 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* III (1586) 116 The bay, the sorrell, the dunne, the daple gray 1599 T. M[OUFFET] *Silkewormes* 72 How they color change Then to an yron, then to a dapple gray. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 29, I read, That an handful or two of small Oak buttons, mingled with Oats, given to Horses which are black of colour, will in few days eating alter it to a fine Dapple-grey 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* II. 154/2 Daple-Gray is a light Gray spotted, or shaded with a deeper Gray 1722 *Lond Gaz* No 6052/2 The other upon a Dapple-grey Horse 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. XXIV, O swiftly can speed my dapple-grey steed.

transf. 1639 MAYNE *City Match* V V. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIII 307 She has three Children living; one dapple-grey, Half Moor, half English.

b. *absol* A horse of this colour.

1639 DRUMM OF HAWTH *Challenge of Knights Err* Wks (1711) 232 Christianus..mounted on a dapple gray, had his armour sky-coloured.

Da·pply, *a. rare* [f DAPPLE *sb* + -Y.] = DAPPLE *a* *Dapply-grey* = DAPPLE-GREY.

17 SWIFT *Poems*, *On Rover*, Make of lineaments divine Daply female spaniels shine. 1744 J CLARIDGE *Sheph Banbury's Rules* 5 Clouds small and round, like a dappley-grey with a North-wind

Daps: see DAP *sb.*

Dar, obs. form of DARE *sb* 3, DARE *v* 1

Dar, var. of *par*, THAR *v*, need, needs.

Darapti (dăræ ptɑi) *Logic* A mnemonic term designating the first mood of the third figure of syllogisms, in which both premises are universal affirmatives (*a*, *a*), and the conclusion a particular affirmative (*i*)

The initial *d* indicates that the mood may be reduced to *Darii* of the first figure; the *p* following the second vowel that there must be conversion *per accidens* of the minor premiss

1551 T Wilson *Logike* (1580) 30 The thirde figure *Darapti* 1654 Z Coke *Art Logick* (1657) 136 The third Figure The Modes of this Figure are six Called, *Darapti*, *Felapton*, *Disamis*, *Datisi*, *Bocardo*, *Ferison* 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl* s v. *Darapti* e g, *dA* Every truly religious man is virtuous, *rAp* Every truly religious man is hated by the world *il*. Therefore, some virtuous men are hated by the world. 1827 Whately *Logic* (1848) 101 Third, *Darapti*, viz (dA) Every Y is X, (rAp) Every Y is Z; therefore (tI) some Z is X

Darayne, var of Deraign *Obs.*

Darbar: see Durbar

Darby (dā·ɹbɪ) A southern (not the local) pronunciation of *Derby*, the name of an English town and shire, which was formerly also sometimes so spelt. Hence an English personal surname, and an appellation of various things named after the place or some person of that surname.

1575 Lanham *Let* (1871) 4 Chester. Darby, and Staffoord. 1654 Trapp *Comm Ps* iii Introd, Summerset, Nottingham, Darby.

1 *Father Derby's* or *Darby's bands* app. Some rigid form of bond by which a debtor was bound and put within the power of a money-lender. (It has been suggested that the term was derived from the name of some noted usurer of the 16th c.)

1576 Gascoigne *Steele Gl* (Arb) 71 To make their coyne, a net to catch yong frye To binde such babes in father Derbies bands, To stay their steps by statute Staples staffe. 1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc* (Malh) II 229 Then hath my broker an usurer at hand and he brings the money, but they tie the poore soule in such Darbies bands. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 15 b, Hee deliuers him so much ware as shall amount to fortie shillings for which thee poore wretch is bound in Darbyes bonds, to deliuer him two hundred waight of Tynne.

2 *pl.* Handcuffs: sometimes also, fetters *slang*

1673 R Head *Canting Acad.* 13 Darbies, irons, or Shackles or fetters for Fellons 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxiii, 'But the darbies', said Hatteraick, looking upon his fetters 1889 D C Murray *Dang. Catspaw* 302 Better get the darbies on him while he's quiet.

†**3.** Ready money *Obs. slang*

1682 Hickeringill *Wks* (1716) II 20 Except they down with their Dust, and ready Darby 1688 Shadwell *Sqr Alsatia* I 1, The ready, the Darby. 1692 *Miracles performed by Money* Ep. Ded, Till with Darby's and Smelts thou thy Purse hast well stored. *c* 1712 Estcourt *Primella* I 4 (Farmer) Come, nimbly lay down Darby, Come, pray sir, don't be tardy 1785 in Grose *Dict Vulg Tongue.*

4 Short for Derby ale, ale from that town being famous in the 17th c.

[1614 J Cooke *Greene's Tu Quoque* in Harl *Dodsley* XI 234, I have sent my daughter this morning as far as Pimlico, to fetch a draught of Derby ale] *a* 1704 T. Brown *Wks* (1760) II 162 (D) Can't their Darby go down but with a tune? 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* IV 103 He Did for a Draught of Darby call.

5. *Plastering* A plasterer's tool, consisting of a narrow strip of wood two or three feet long, with two handles at the back, used in 'floating' or levelling a surface of plaster; also applied to a plasterer's trowel with one handle, similarly used. see quot. 1881 (Formerly also *Derby.*)

1819 Rees *Cycl* s v *Stucco*, The first coat is to be laid on with a trowell, and floated to an even surface with a darby (*i. e* a handle-float) 1823 P Nicholson *Pract Build* 390 The Derby is a two-handed float 1842 Gwilt *Archit* (1876) 675 The Derby is of such a length as to require two men to use it 1881 *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1379 For laying on fine stuff, and smoothing the finishing surface of a wall, a trowel of peculiar form and make, with the handle springing from and parallel to the blade is required .. This trowel is technically called a 'darby'.

6 Darby and Joan. A jocose appellation for an attached husband and wife who are 'all in all to each other', especially in advanced years and in humble life. Hence *dial.*, a pair of china figures, male and female, for the chimney-piece Hence **Darby-and-Joan** *v.*, **-Joanish** *a.*

The *Gentl Mag* (1735) V 153 has under the title 'The joys of love never forgot a song', a mediocre copy of verses, beginning 'Dear Chloe, while thus beyond measure, You treat me with doubt and disdain', and continuing in the third stanza 'Old Darby, with Joan by his side, You've often regarded with wonder: He's dropsical, she is sore eyed, Yet they're never happy asunder'. This has usually been considered the source of the names, and various conjectures have been made, both as to the author, and as to the identity of 'Darby and Joan', but with no valid results. It is possible that the names go back to some earlier piece, and as Darby is not a common English surname, it may have originated in a real person There is also a well-known 19th c. song of the name

1773 Goldsm *Stoops to Conq* I i, You may be a Darby, but I'll be no Joan, I promise you. 1857 Mrs Mathews *Tea-Table Talk* I 50 They furnished, a high-life illustration of Derby and Joan 1869 Trollope *He Knew* xc. (1878) 500 When we travel together we must go Darby and Joan fashion, as man and wife 1881 Miss Braddon *Asph* III 251 Daphne sat by Edgar's side in a thoroughly Darby-and-Joanish manner 1887 *Punch* 18 June 294 Both their Graces were present, Darby-and-Joaning it all over the shop

Darbyism (dā ɹbɪɹz'm) [f. the name of Rev John N Darby, their first leader] The principles of a sect of Christians (founded *c* 1830), also called Plymouth Brethren, or of a branch of these called Exclusive Brethren So **Darbyite,** one who holds these principles.

1876 Spurgeon *Commenting* 62 Good as they are, their Darbyism gives them an unpleasant and unhealthy savour 1882–3 E. E Whittfield in Schaff *Encycl Relig Knowl* III. 1856 Plymouth Brethren upon the European Continent generally named 'Darbyites'. 1890 J Wood Brown *Ital. Campaign* II II. 148 Darbyite views

Darce, obs var Dace, a fish.

Dardan (dā·ɹdăn), *a* and *sb.* [ad. L *Dardanus*, *Dardanius* (poet.) Trojan] *adj.* Trojan, of Troy *sb* A Trojan So **Dardanian** *a* and *sb*; ‖ **Dardanium** [Pliny *N H* xxxiii iii 12 *Dardanium*, vel *Dardanum*, sc aurum, ornamentum aureum], a golden bracelet.

1606 Shaks *Tr & Cr.* Prol. 13 On Dardan Plaines 1813 Byron *Bride Abydos* II iv, Of him who felt the Dardan's arrow 1818 — *Ch. Har* iv. 1, The Dardan Shepherd's prize 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V* iii ii 58 The Dardanian wiues 1623 Cockeram, *Dardanean Art*, Witchcraft 1648 Herrick *Hesper*, *To Julia*, About thy wrist the rich Dardanium

Dard(e, obs f. Dart, and *dared* (see Dare *v.*).

[**Dardy-line:** see *List of Spurious Words*]

Dare (dēəɹ), *v*[1] Pa. t **durst** (dɘ̄ust), **dared** (dēəɹd); pa. pple **dared** Forms see below. [One of the interesting group of Teutonic preterite-present verbs, of which the extant present is an original preterite tense see Can, Dow, etc OE *durran*, pres *dearr*, *durron*, pa. *dorste*, = OS *gidurran*, *-dar*, *-durrun*, *-dorsta*, MLG. *doren*, *dar*, *doren*, *dorste*, OFris *dūra*, (*dār* or *dor*), *dorste*, OHG. *gi-turran*, *-tar*, *-turrun*, *-torsta*, pa pple. *gitorran*, MHG *turren*, *tar*, *turren*, *torste*, subj. *torste*, Goth. *ga-daursan*, *-dars*, *-daursun*, subj *-daursjau*, *-daurstu*; belonging originally to the third ablaut series *ders-*, *dars-*, *durs-*, Aryan *dhers-*, *dhars-*, *dhrs-*: cf. Skr *dhṛsh-*, perf *dadhārsha*, to be bold, Gr. *θαρσ-*, *θρασ-* in *θρασύς* bold, *θαρσεῖν* to be bold, OSlav. *drĭzate* to be bold, dare. In ON., the word is wanting, its sense being supplied by the weak verb *þora* It is also lost in mod Ger. and Du.; in MDu it appears to have run together with the verb *dorven*, = OE. *þurfan* to need (see Thar), hence in Du, *durven* is to dare, and Ger. *dürfen* in some of its uses approaches the sense 'dare'. These two verbs have also fallen together under a *d* form in some Frisian dialects; and in ME. there was some confusion between them, *dar* being sometimes written for *thar*, while, on the other hand, *th-* forms (some of them at least from Norse) appear with the sense of *dar*. see A. 9 below.

The original 3rd sing. pres *he dare*, and pa t. *durst*, remained undisturbed to the modern period, in which the transitive senses (B II) were developed, but early in the 16th c the new forms *dares*, *dared*, appeared in the south, and are always used in the transitive senses, and now also in the intransitive sense when followed by *to* In the original construction, followed by the infinitive without *to*, *dare*, *durst* are still in common use (esp in the negative 'he dare not', 'he durst not'), and most writers prefer 'he dare go', or 'he dares to go', to 'he dares go'. The northern dialects generally retain 'he dare, he durst', and writers of northern extraction favour their retention in literary English when followed by the simple infinitive without *to*.]

A Inflexions.

1. *Pres Indic.* **a** 1*st sing* I **dear(r,** *north.* **darr,** 1–3 **dear,** 2–4 **der,** 3 *Orm.* **darr,** 3–6 **dar,** 5– **dare,** (*Sc.* 7 **dar,** 8–9 **daur**).

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp*, *Jerome's Prol* ƿ 2 þe ich darr huelc hwoego to eccanne. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen* xliv. 34 Ne dear ic ham faran. *c* 1200 Ormin 10659 Ne darr i þe nohht fullhtnenn. *c* 1205 Lay 6639 Ne der ich noht kennen. *a* 1225 *St Marher.* 16 Speoken i ne dar nawt *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott Hom.* 185 Mi leofman dear ich swa clupien *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 938 Y dar nouȝt for schame *Ibid* 2169, I der leye mi lif. *c* 1420 *Avow Arth.* xxxviii, I dar lay 1513 More in Grafton *Chron* II 770, I dare well avowe it. 1605 Shaks *Macb.* I. vii. 44 Letting I dare not wait vpon I would 1711 Addison *Spect* No 58 ƿ 1, I dare promise my self 1745 Ramsay *Gent Sheph.* II iv, I daurna stay 18 [see examples in B]

b 2*nd sing.* I **dearst,** (*north* ***darst**), 2–3 **dærst,** 2–4 **derst,** 3 *Orm* **darrst,** 3–6 **darst, darryst, daryst,** 4–5 **darist,** 5 **darste,** 5– **darest,** (7 **darst,** 7– **dar'st**). *β. north.* 4– 6 **dar,** 4– **dare.**

Beowulf 1059 Gif ðu dearst bidan *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 27 þu ne derst cumen bi foren him *c* 1200 Ormin 5614 þatt tu Ne darrst nohht Drihhtin wrabbenn. *c* 1205 Lay. 20375 þu ne dærst [*c* 1275 *darst*]. abiden. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L G W* 1450 *Hypsip & Medea*, Now daryst thow [*v r* darstou] take this viage. *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 2532 That thou resoun derst bigynne *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 302 Whanne þou .ne darist not do it. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* x. lv, Arte thou a knygte and darste not telle thy name? 1616 R C. *Times' Whistle* v. 2143 [Thou] darst repaire 1667 Milton *P L.* II 682 Thou That dar'st advance

β a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5668 (Cott) How dare [*v r* dai] þou sua þi broþer smite! *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* III 361 Quhi, Scot, dar thou nocht preiff? 1578 *Gude & Godlie Ballates* (1868) 116 How dar thow for mercy cry?

c. 3*rd sing. a* 1 **dear(r,** *north* **darr,** 1–3 **dear,** 2–3 **der,** 3 *Orm* **darr,** 3–6 **dar,** 5– **dare,** (8–9 *Sc* **daur**) *β* 6 **dareth, -yth,** 6– **dares**

Beowulf 1373 Gif he ȝesecean dear *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 111 He his men eisian ne der. *c* 1275 11 *Pains of Hell* 231 in *O. E Misc* 153 Ne dai no seynt heom bidde fore 1340 *Ayenb* 32 þet ne dai naȝt guo ine þe pehe 1382 Wyclif *Rom* x. 20 Ysaie dai, and seith. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xii 51 Nere þis see dare na man dwell 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* F viij, A coueytous herte dar well Saye. 1549 *Compl Scotl* 14 3it he dar be sa bold 1599 Shaks *Much Ado* III i 74 Who dare tell her so? 1603 — *Meas for M.* v i 315 The Duke dare No more stretch this finger of mine, then he Dare racke his owne 1630 Davenant *Cruel Bro* I, A pretty curr! Dare it bite as well as barke? 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxvi, 'Shew me a word my Saunders daur speak, or a turn he daur do' 1850 Tennyson *In Mem* xlviii, Nor dare she trust a larger lay

β 1533 J. Heywood *Mery Play betw Johan, Tib, etc*, The kokold. for his lyfe daryth not loke hether ward 1605 Shaks. *Macb* I. vii 46–7, I dare do all that may become a man, Who dares do more, is none 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* III 418 The fearful Stag dares for his Hind engage 1798 Frere & Hammond in *Anti-Jacobin* No. 28 (1852) 140 The man who dares to die 1812 J Wilson *Isle of Palms* II 241 Poor wretch! he dares not open his eye. 1856 Emerson *Eng Traits*, *Lit* Wks (Bohn) II 113 No priest dares hint at a Providence which does not respect English utility.

¶ The present *dare* has been carelessly used for the past *dared* or *durst*

1760 *Impostors Detected* I 232 He pretended that the marquis dare not appear abroad by day 1811 A Bell in Southey *Life* (1844) II 65 I wish I dare [=durst] put them down among our books 1847 Marryat *Childr. N Forest* vii, He told me he dare not speak to you on the subject. 1857 Kingsley *Two Y. Ago* I 214 She was silent, for to rouse her tyrant was more than she dare do *Ibid.* 298 But she went into no trance, she dare not.

2 *Pres. Indic plural. a* 1 **durron(-e),** 2–3 **durre(n,** 3–4 **duren, dorre(n,** 4–5 **durn(-e), dore(n, -un,** 4–5 **dur, dor.** *β* 3–6 *north* **der,** 4–5 **dar,** (5–6 **darne**), 5– **dare,** (*Sc.* 7 **dar,** 8–9 **daur**).

c 900 *Bæda's Hist.* I. xxvii. Resp 5 (1890) 72 Þæt heo nowiht swelces ne durron ȝefremman *c* 1205 Lay 25705 þis lond cnihtes ne durren wiõ him mare na fehten [*c* 1275 ne dorre þis lond cnihtes] *a* 1225 *Juliana* 47 Hu durre ȝe? *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2239 He ne duren õe weie cumen in *c* 1290 *S Eng Leg* I 244/733 Þat ne dorre we nouȝt. 1340 *Ayenb.* 38 Þet nolleþ oþer ne dorre riȝt do 1382 Wyclif *Gen* xliv. 26 We dorun [1388 doren] not se the face of the lord. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom Prol & T* 108 (Harl MS) As þay þat doi [*v r.* dore, dur, dar (3 MSS), dare] nouȝt schewen hei presence *c* 1400 in *Wyclif's Sel Wks* III. 476 Now durne worldly prestis take so grete lordschipe upon hem *c* 1400 Maundev (1839) xxvii 271 Thei fore dur not the marchaunttes passen there. 1401 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II. 107 Privyly as ȝe doren

β a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17425 (Cott.) Þan dar we sai. 1377 Langl *P. Pl.* B Prol 152 We dar nouȝte wel loke 1393 *Ibid.* C iv 214 Pore men der nat pleyne *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) vi. 64 Thei dar wel werre with hem *c* 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 281/2 Loues servaunts. in no place darne appeare. 15 *Sir Andrew Barton* in *Surtees Misc* (1890) 64 To France nor Flanders we der not goe 1562 Winjet *Tractates* I, Wks 1888 I. 4 We dar not contemne. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxviii (1887) 168 Ladies who dare write themselues 1664 Evelyn *Kal Hort* (1729) 186 We dare boldly pronounce it 1861 Dickens *Gt Expect* xxiii, How dare you tell me so?

3. *Pres. Subj. a. sing* I **dyrre,** 1–5 **durre,** 3–4 **dure,** 4 **derre,** 4–5 **dorre;** *pl.* 1–5 **durren,** 4–5 **durre.** *β.* 4– **dare,** 5 **dair,** (8–9 *Sc.* **daur**)

Beowulf 2763 (Z) 1380 Sec ȝif ðu dyrre. *c* 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth* xiv § 1 Hwæðer ðu durre ȝilpan. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 187 No3[t] wurði, ðat tu dure loken up *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 1704 Non so kene, That durre abide mine onsene *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 451 Com on ȝif þov derre *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* IV. xix, Soo þat she durre no more be so proud *Ibid* xxix. 191 If þou dorre entre þer in.

β. a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xiii 1 Þof a wreche dare thynke god is noght 1380 [see B. 1 b] 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 2205 Here is my gloue, take it vp, and thou dare. 1592 Davies *Immort Soul* viii 11, If we dare to judge our Makers Will *Mod.* Do it if you dare!

4. *Past Indic. a sing.* I **dorste,** *north* **darste,** 2–6 **dorste,** 1–6 **durste,** 3 *Orm.* **durrste,** 4–6 **dorst,** 4– **durst,** (5 **darste, derste, drust,** 5–7 **dirst**); *pl.* I **dorston,** 2–5 **dorste(n,** (4 **draste**), 4–6 **dorst,** 4– **durst** *β.* 6– **dared,** (8–9 *Sc.* **daur'd**).

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* IV xi, Hwæðer he wiõ Romanum winnan dorste 918 *O E Chron.* (Earle 104), Hie ne dorston þæt land nawer ȝesecan. *a* 1154 *Ibid* an. 1135 Durste nan man misdon wiõ oðer on his time. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 97 Ða apostlas ne dursten bodian. *c* 1200 Ormin. 2098 Forrþi durrste he sibbenn Don hise þeowwess takenn Crist. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom.* 139 He ne dorste for godes eie forleten *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2593 Durste þe non lengere him for-helen *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 2928 (Cott) Þar again durst he not spek. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1866 Bot dursten he [= they] newhen him no more. 1340 *Ayenb* 73 Þe rabre .. þanne þou dorstest consenti *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxi. 18 His kirtil þe whilke þai durst noght shere 1380 [see B 2]. 1393 Gower *Conf* II 174 He his mother derste love *c* 1440 *Partonope* 1075 And the hethen drust not abyde *c* 1440 *Vorh Myst.* xxiv 14 How durst þou stele so stille away! 1535 Joye *Apol. Tindale* 32 He stretched forth his penne as farre as he dirst 1583 Hollyband *Campo di Fior* 219 Wentest thou to see? I durst not. 1641 R Brooke

Epist. 39 As Mercury once spared Jupiter's thunder-bolts which he durst not steale 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 204 P 11 They durst not speak 1849 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett* II 88, I durst not let myself talk to you at Scotsbrig

β *c*1590 GREENE *Fr Bacon* IV 10 Lovely Eleonor, Who darde for Edwards sake cut through the seas. *Ibid* IV 18 She darde to brooke Neptunus haughty pride 1641 BURROUGHS *Sions Joy* 26 They dared not doe as others did. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I 145 They dared not to stay him. 1790 COWPER *Let to Mrs Bodham* 21 Nov, Such as I dared not have given 1821 SOUTHEY in *Q Rev* XXV 345 He dared not take the crown himself 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxx, Florence hardly dared to raise her eyes 1864 J. H NEWMAN *Apologia* 288, I dared not tell why 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud* IV I IV 48 Any one who dared to lay hands on him

5 *Past Subj sing.* as in *Past Indic* *pl.* 1 dorsten, 2– as in *Indic*

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr* I 54 Gif hi leodfruman læstan dorsten *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I 906 Yn loue I dorst [*v r* durst] haue sworn. 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B Prol. 178 Þere ne was ratoun þat dorst haue ybounden þe belle aboute þe cattis nekke 1556 *Aurelio & Isab* (1608) C viij, What man that dorste haue tolde me

¶ This Past Subj or Conditional *durst* (=would dare) is often (like the analogous *could, would, should, ought*) used indefinitely of present time

c 1400–50 *Alexander* 1673 Sire, þis I depely disire, durst I it neuyn 1606 W CRASHAW *Rom Forgeries* 161 Do but promise that you will iudge without partialitie, and I durst make you iudges in this case 1662 GLANVILL *Luv Orient* (1682) 83, I confess, I'm so timorous that I durst not follow their example 1761 STERNE *Tr Shandy* III. xx, I have no desire, and besides if I had, I durst not 1793 MRS INCHBALD *Midn Hour* II 1, I hear his vessel is just arrived, I durst not leave my house 1881 *Private Secretary* I 132 My mother does not drink wine and my father durstn't

6. *Pres Inf* α 1 *durran, 2–5 durre(n, 3–4 dur, 5 durn, doren, dorn, dore β 5 daren, -un, darn, (derre), 5– dare, (8–9 *Sc* daur).

a 1300 *Cursor M* 22603 (Cott) He a word ne sal dur speke. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 4548 Na man sal þam dur biry. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I lxxxi, Þer shulde noon dore resceyue it *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 114 Darn, or durn (PYNSON darun, daren, or dorn), *audeo*. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlii 538 They scholen not doren lyen. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb) 72 To dore to me doo suche a shame

β *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) IV 12 So hardy þat he sall dare ga to hir. 1488 *Cath Angl* 89 Dare, *audere, presumere, usurpare*. *Ibid* 97 Derre, *usurpare, presumere, audere* 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct* I iii (1841) I. 64 They shall not dare to despise it. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort* VIII, 'They'll no daur open a door to us.' 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess, Self-Reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I 35 You cannot hope too much, or dare too much 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* XI 153 We cannot dare read the times and seasons of prophecy.

7. *Pres pple.* and *vbl sb* 6– daring

1586 A DAY *Eng Secretary* II (1625) 29 None now daring to take the same from you. 1889 *Spectator* 19 Oct, Power .. held on the tenure of daring to do, as well as daring to decide

8 *Pa pple.* α 5 ? dorren [cf. OHG. *gitorran*], dorre; 6 dare. β. 6–7, *dial* 8–9 durst. γ. 6– dared.

α *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II v. (1869) 78 How hast thou dorre be so hardi? *c* 1500 *Melusine* xlix. 324 How one knyght alone had the hardynes to haue dare come.

β 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I 207 They sholde not have durst the peoples vyce to blame. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii *Law*, But Iochebed would faine (if she had durst) Her deere sonne Moses secretly have nource't 1665 PEPYS *Diary* (1875–79) III. 315 A hackney-coach, the first I have durst to go in many a day. 1691 tr *Emilianne's Obs. Journ Naples* 217 They had not durst so much as to take one step. *Mod Sc* If I had durst do it

γ. 1529 in W. H Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 65 They have dared to break out so audaciously 1603 SHAKS. *Meas for M* II ii. 91 Those many had not dar'd to doe that euill 1883 *Daily Tel* 10 Nov 4/8 A simple monk had dared to consign a Papal decree to the flames.

9. Forms with initial *þ, th* [partly from Norse *þora, þorði* (Sw *torde*, Da. *turde*), partly confused with THAR to need]: *Pres. Indic.* 2 *sing.* 3–4 **therstou**, *pl* 3–4 *we* **thore**, 5 *they* **ther(not)**; *Pa. Indic.* 3 **þurte**, 3–4 **therste**, 4 **therst**, 5 **thorst**

c 1300 *Havelok* 10 Þe wicteste man That þurte riden on ani stede. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 581 We ne thore oure maister leseo *Ibid* 585 Hou therstou bifore him nemne his name? *c* 1300 *Beket* 1550 Hi ne therste aȝe the Kinges wille nomore holde him so. [Also 895, 1156] *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 2668 Was þer þan no man þat in wrabbe þerst sen ys fas 1460 *Lybeaus Disc* 1155 The four gonne to fle, And thorst naght nyghhe hym nere 1465 MARG PASTON in *Paston Lett* No 506 II 195 They say that they thernot take it uppon hem

B. Signification.

I. *intr.* (Inflected *dare, durst* (also *dares, dared*)

1 To have boldness or courage (*to do* something); to be so bold as a followed by *inf* without *to* (the original const.)

a 1000 [see examples in A above] 1154 *O. E Chron*, Ne durste nan man don oþer bute god. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 42 Þenne darie we & ne durren neuer cumen biuoren him. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 3586 (Cott) Baldlik þat dar i sai I4 [see examples in A above] 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 395 Whatsoever the king did, no man durst speake a worde 1611 BIBLE *John* XXI 12 None of the disciples durst aske him, Who art thou? 1743 JOHNSON *Debates in Parlt* (1787) II 441 No man dared afterwards expose himself to the fury of the people 1759 H WALPOLE *Corr* (ed 3) III CCCXXXV 302 Two hundred and sixty-eight Sequins are more than I dare lay out. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* II. 74 Nature has caprices which art dares not imitate. 1862 HISLOP *Sc Prov* 5 Ae man may steal a horse where anither daurna look ower the hedge

b The *inf* is often unexpressed

a 1225 *Ancr R* 128, & ȝelpeð of hore god, hwa se heo durren & muwen. *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 2040, [I] missaide hire as i durst. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel Wks. I 222 He mai be martyr if he dan 1535–83 [see A 4] 1652 CULPEPPER *Engl. Physician* (1809) 343, I have delivered it as plain as I durst. 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 344 [They] brought them as near the place as they durst 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L* I xxi, The will to do, the soul to dare. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II xxii 238 John of Gaunt had favoured the reformer as far as he durst

c with *to* and *inf.*

In this construction the 3rd sing is now *dares* and the pa t *dared*, but *durst to* was formerly used 'None dared to speak', is more emphatic than 'none durst speak'

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen VIII* (1878) 269 The Counsell neither durst to abridge or diminish any of them 1611 BIBLE *Transl Pref* 9 It were to be wished, that they had dared to tell it 1619 BRENT tr *Sarpi's Counc Trent* (1676) 35 A Spanish Notary dared to appear publickly in the Rota. 1625 BURGES *Pers Tithes* 6 No intelligent man durst absolutely to deny any of these Conclusions 1677 GALE *Crt Gentiles* II IV 5 No one durst to breathe otherwise than according to the Dictates of her Law 1836 W IRVING *Astoria* I 289 No one would dare to desert 1870 E PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl* III 218 He did not dare to meet his uncle 1848, 1883 [see A 4]

2. (*elliptˊ*) To dare to go, to venture

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 3726 Ferrer ne draste þay noȝt for fere 1660 GAUDEN *Brownrigg* 151 There is nothing so audacious which wit unsanctified will not dare at in Heaven or Hell 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Past* VI 6 Apollo bade me feed My fatning Flocks, nor dare beyond the Reed

II. *trans* (Inflected *dares, dared*)

3. To dare to undertake or do; to venture upon, have courage for, face.

1631 MAY tr. *Barclay's Mus Mundes* II. 135 To dare all things, but nothing too much 1704 SWIFT *T Tub* XI, Should some sourer mongrel dare too near an approach 1827 HEBER *1st Olympic Ode* 145, I will dare the course 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L* III 110 To teach them fortitude that they might dare all things, and bear all things for their Lord.

4. To dare or venture to meet or expose oneself to, to run the risk of meeting; to meet defiantly, defy (a thing).

1602 SHAKS *Ham* IV v 133, I dare Damnation onely Ile be reueng'd 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold Age* I Wks 1874 III 7 A Crown 's worth tugging for; and I wil ha't Though in puisute I dare my ominous Fate. 1645 QUARLES *Sol Recaut.* 23 O why should'st thou provoke thy God, and dare His curse upon thy practise? 1701 ROWE *Amb Step-Moth* IV 1. 1738 If thou still persist to dare my Power 1727–38 GAY *Fables* I xx 36 I stand resolv'd, and dare the event 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax Ch* (1858) II xiii. 260 He hesitated not to dare the resentment of the pontiff 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* VI, I saw and felt London at last I dared the perils of the crossings

5 To challenge or defy (a person).

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 316 An English man [cannot] suffer to be dared by any 1589 *Hay any Work* 37 What wisedome is this in you to dare your betters? *c* 1620 Z BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 138 A gyant tall, who darr'd him to his face 1703 ROWE *Ulyss* I. 1 270 The Slave Who fondly dares us with his vain defiance. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 395 Woman confiding in and daring woman 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 190 To range the savage haunts, and dare In his dark home the sullen bear

b. With various const, *e.g* to dare (a person) *to do* something, *to* the fight, etc, †to dare *out*.

1590 GREENE *Orl Fur* (1861) 92 With haughty menaces To dare me out within my palace gates. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1638) 148 He would meet the Rebell in the heart of Lydia, and there dare him battell 1606 SHAKS *Ant. & Cl* III xiii. 25, I dare him therefore To lay his gay Comparisons a-part 1632 RANDOLPH *Jeal Lovers* V. viii, I dare him to th' encounter 1672 BAXTER *Bagshaw's Scand.* II As children dare one another into the dirt 1785 BURNS *Halloween* XIV, I daur you try sic sportin. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr N Forest* XVII, You wish to dare me to it—well, I won't be dared to anything. 1873 BLACK *Pr Thule* XXVII 451 He knew she was daring him to contradict her

III. Dare say. [From sense I.] a *properly* To be as bold as to say (because one is prepared to affirm it); to venture to assert or affirm

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4509 (Cott) Bot i dar sai, and god it wat, 'Qua leli luues for-gettes lat'. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1452, I dar sese & sobliche do proue, sche schal weld at wille more gold þan ȝe siluer *c* 1460 *Play Sacram* 316 Neyther mor or lesse Of doketis good I dar well saye. 1540–54 CROKE 13 *Ps* (Percy Soc.) 7 My sute is heard I dare well saye 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 311 No Towne nor Citie is there (I dare say) in this whole Shire comparable .. with this one Fleete 1614 BP HALL *Recoll Treat.* 759 Who devised your Office of Ministery? I dare say, not Christ 1699 BENTLEY *Phal* 120 This I dare say is the best and neatest Explication and I believe it the truest.

b *transf.* To venture to say (because one thinks it likely), to assume as probable, presume. Almost exclusively in the parenthetic 'I dare say'; rarely in oblique narration, 'he dared say' (In this use now sometimes written as one word, with stress on the first syllable)

Some dialects make the past *daresaid, darsayed, dessayed.*

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. xii, You give your friend a very good character and a very deserved one, I dare say. 1768 STERNE *Sent Journ* I 54 (*The Letter*), La Fleur told me he had a letter in his pocket which, he durst say, w' suit the occasion 1807 ANNA PORTER *Hungar Bro* V, 'Other women have admired you as much I dare say' 'O! if it's only a "dare say"' cried Demetrius, shrugging up his shoulders 1853 MRS CARLYLE *Lett* II 221, I daresay you have thought me very neglectful. 1885 SIR C S. C BOWEN *Law Rep* 14 Q. B. D 872, I daresay the rule was drafted without reference to the practice at common law

Dare (dēər), *v*2 *Obs* or *dial* Also 3 deare, 4 dere. [Known from *c* 1200, but not found in OE, though the early ME *daren* suggests an OE **darian* Perh identical with the stem of MDu and LG. *bedaren* to appease, abate, compose, calm, Flemish *verdaren, verdarren* to astonish, amaze; but the word has not been found in the earlier stages of the Teutonic langs, and the primary signification and sense-development are uncertain]

I *intr.*

†1. To gaze fixedly or stupidly; to stare as one terrified, amazed, or fascinated *Obs*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath* 2048 Þe keiser dereðe al adeadet, dumcnimde & dreori *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 384 Ich mai i son so wel so on haie, Þeȝ ich bi daie sitte an dare. *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 4055 Þe king was kast in griet bonȝt, he dared as doted man for þe bestes dedes. 1444 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 218 The smayl goth lowe doun, Darythe in his shelle, yit may he se no sight 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf* 1358, I have an hoby can make larkys to dare 1530 PALSGR. 506/2, I dare, I prye or loke about me, *je adurse alentour* What darest thou on this facyon? me thynketh thou woldest catche larkes. 1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 96 The emperour constreigned Henry Dandolo to stande so longe daryng in an hotte basen, that he lost his sight

†2 *fig* To be in dismay, tremble with fear, lose heart, dread. *Obs*

c 1300 *Cursor M* 21870 (Edin) For þe se sale rise and rute, mani man sal dere and dute *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2258 For dredе he wolde not daie *c* 1440 *York Myst* XXVIII. 2 My flesshe dyderis and dais for doute of my dede. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I 2654 Dredefully dai ynge comen now they be, Theyr wynges traylynge entied into the hall

†3 To lie motionless (generally with the sense of fear), to lie appalled; to crouch. Also *fig.*, esp. in *droop and dare* *Obs*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 406 Ne steredð ȝe [ðe fox] noȝt of ðe stede oc dareð so ȝe ded were *a* 1225 *Juliana* 42 Þenne darie we & ne durren neuer cumen biuoren him *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T* 103 Thise wedded men þat lye and dare As in a fourme sit a wery hare *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth* IV, The dere in the dellun Thay droupun and daren *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth* 2575 Knyghtis of kynges blode, That longe wylle not droupe and dare ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc) II 148 (Date of MS. 1592), Builded thinges to grounde shall falle And men in graves dare.

†4 To be hid, lie hid, lurk *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg Kath* 1135 Ȝef drihtin, þe darede in ure mennesse, wrahte þeos wundres. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* VII. 24 And Jhesus mighte not dare *or be pryuy* [1388 be hid] I4 *Epiph* in *Tundale's Vis* 107 The worm Daieth full oft and kepeth hym covertly *c* 1430 LYDG *Bochas* IV. XVII (1554) 117 b, Under floures lyke a serpent dare Til he may styng. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf* (W de W 1494) I lxiii, There is moche pryde hydde in the grounde of thyne herte, as the foxe dareth in his denne *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 113 Daryn, or drowpyn or prively to be hydde, *latito, lateo*

†b with indirect obj. (dative): To be hid from, escape, be unknown to.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Pet* III. 5 It daarith hem [1388 it is hid fro hem] willinge this thing. *Ibid* III. 8 Oo thing daate ȝou not *or be not unknowun.* — *Acts* XXVI. 26, I deme no thing of these for to dare him.

II. *trans.*

†5 To daze, paralyse, or render helpless, with the sight of something; to dazzle and fascinate *To dare larks*, to fascinate and daze them, in order to catch them (Cf sense 1, quots. 1526–30, and DARING *vbl sb* 2) *Obs*

1547 HOOPER *Answ. Bp Winchester's Bk* Wks (Parker Soc) 203 Virtuous councillors, whose eyes cannot be dared with these manifest and open abominations *a* 1556 CRANMER *Wks* I 107 Like unto men that dare larks, which hold up an hoby, that the larks' eyes being ever upon the hoby, should not see the net that is laid on their heads 1602 WARNER *Alb Eng* X. XXXIX. (1612) 256 The Spirit that for God himselfe was made, Was dared by the Flesh. 1613 SHAKS *Hen VIII*, III. ii 282 Let his Grace go forward, And dare vs with his Cap, like Larkes 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* I. i, Some costrell That hovers over her and dares her daily 1671 TEMPLE *Ess Const Empire* Wks 1731 I 90 They think France will be dared, and never take Wing, while they see such a Naval Power as ours and the Dutch hovering about all their Coasts 1860 SALA in *Cornh Mag.* II. 239 A 'dare' for larks or circular board with pieces of looking-glass inserted, used in sunshiny days, for the purpose of daring or dazing larks from their high soaring flight to within a distance convenient for shooting or netting them

†6. To daunt, terrify, paralyse with fear. Now *dial*

1611 BEAUM & FL *Maid's Trag.* IV i, For I have done those follies, those mad mischiefs, Would dare a woman 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 97 Clifford whom no danger yet could dare. 1778 *Gloss Exmoor Scolding* (ed 9), *Dere*, to hurry, frighten, or astonish a Child s v. *Thir, Dere*, a Word commonly used by Nurses in Devonshire, signifying to frighten or hurry a Child out of his senses 1864 CAPERN *Devon Provinc*, *To dare*, to frighten. *He dare'd me*, he surprized me *I was dare'd*, I was surprized

Hence **Dared** *ppl a.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3044 Selcuth knyȝtis, Sum dauid [*Dubl MS* dasyd], sum dede, sum depe wondid 1563 *Homilies* II *Idolatry* III (1859) 252 They become as wise as the blocks themselves which they stare on, and so fall down as dared larks in that gaze. 1678 DRYDEN *Œdipus* I. i, Then cowered like a dared lark.

Dare, *v.*[3] obs. var DERE, to injure, hurt

Dare (dēə1), *sb.*[1] Also 6 darre [f DARE *v.*[1]]

1 An act of daring or defying, a defiance, challenge. Now *colloq*

1594 *First Pt. Contention* v, *Card* Euen when thou dares't *Hu* Dare I tell thee Priest, Plantagenets could neuer brooke the dare 1600 HEYWOOD *2 Edw IV* Wks. 1874 I 96 His defiance and his dare to warre 1606 SHAKS *Ant & Cl* I II 191 Sextus Pompeius Hath giuen the dare to Cæsar. 1688 BUNYAN *Dying Sayings* Wks 1767 I 48 Sin is the dare of God's justice 1892 R H DAVIS *Van Bibber* 87, 'I didn't suppose you'd take a dare like that, Van Bibber', said one of the men

†**2** Daring, boldness. *Obs.*

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R Grenvile* Ixxvii, And yet, then these my darre shall be no lesse. 1596 SHAKS *1 Hen IV*, IV. I 78 It lends A larger Dare to your great Enterprize

Dare (dēəɪ), *sb.*[2] [f. DARE *v.*[2]] A contrivance for 'daring' or fascinating larks

1860 SALA *Hogarth* in *Cornh Mag* II 239 *note*, The 'dare' I have seen resembles a cocked hat, or *chapeau bras*, in form, and is studded with bits of looking-glass, not convex, but cut in facets inwards, like the theatrical ornament cast in zinc, and called a 'logie'. The setting is painted bright red, and the facets turn on pivots, and being set in motion by a string attached to the foot, the larks are sufficiently 'dared' and come quite over the fascinating toy 1888 *Athenæum* 28 Jan 122/1 The dare for larks, or mirror surrounded by smaller ones, over the mantel-piece, which exercised many commentators [Hogarth's *Distressed Poet*].

†**Dare,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Also 5 dar. [A singular formed on *dars*, OF. *dars*, *darz*, pl of *dart*, *dard* dart, dace. The OF pl *dars* and nom sing. *dars* became in Eng. *darse*, *darce*, DACE.] = DACE

[1314 in *Wardrobe Acc* 8 *Edw II*, 21/12 Dars roches et pik 2*s.* 8*d.*] *c* 1475 *Pict. Vocab.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 763/36 *Hic capita*, a dar 1622 DRAYTON *Poly olb.* XXVI, The pretty slender dare, of many call'd the dace 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* I. III, As large as a Dare-Fish of Loire 1740 R BROOKES *Art of Angling* I XXIII 60 The Dace or Dare . is not unlike a Chub.

†**Dare, darre,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* [Cf. F. *dare*, 'a huge big bellie; also, Dole' (Cotgr.)] ? A portion (or some definite portion).

1528 *Papers of Earls of Cumbrld* in Whitaker *Hist. Craven* (1812) 308 Item, for herbes five dares for yeast, five dares. 1602 F TATE *Househ Ord Edw II*, § 2 (1876) 6 His livere shalbe a darre of bredde *Ibid* § 9 He may take two darres of bred

Dare (=*dar*), **darh,** var. of THAR *v.*, need.

Da're-all. [f. DARE *v.*[1] + ALL: cf. *dare-devil*] One who or that which dares all; a covering that braves all weather, a 'dread-nought'

1840 T. HOOK *Fitzherbert* I XI 120 Enveloped in mackintoshes, great-coats, dare alls, boas and oilskins

Dared, *ppl. a.*: see DARE *v.*[2]

Dare-devil (dēə ɪˌdɛ vĭl), *sb* and *a.* [f DARE *v.*[1] + DEVIL: cf *cutthroat*, *scarecrow*]

A *sb.* One ready to dare the devil; one who is recklessly daring

1794 WOLCOTT (P Pindar) *Odes to Mr. Paine* ii, I deemed myself a dare-devil in rhime 1841 LYTTON *Nt & Morn.* (1851) 252 A dangerous, desperate, reckless dare-devil. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* x. § 1 Robert Clive an idle dare-devil of a boy whom his friends had been glad to get rid of.

B. *adj* Of or pertaining to a dare-devil; recklessly daring.

1832 W IRVING *Alhambra* II 193 A certain dare-devil cast of countenance. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl* I 159 Plenty of dare-devil skippers ready to bring cargoes.

Hence **Da're-de vilish** *a*, **Da re-de vilism, Da're-de vilry, -devilry** (U S.).

1886 *Blackw Mag* CXL 737 His faults were dare-devilism and recklessness 1859 *Sat Rev* VIII 24/2 The dare-devilry which prompts a respectable girl to make her way into the haunts of vice. 1886 MRS C. PRAED *Miss Jacobsen's Chance* I. VI. 111 The spice of dare-devilry in him was in piquant contrast to, etc. 1881 *N. Y. Nation* XXXII 369 No city has for courage and dare-devilry surpassed Milan

Dare-fish · see DARE *sb.*[3]

†**Da'reful,** *a Obs rare.* [f. DARE *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1] + -FUL.] Full of daring or defiance.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. v 6 We might haue met them darefull, beard to beard. 1614 SYLVESTER *Parl. Vertues Royall* 994 Not by the Prowesse . Of his owne darefull hand.

Darer (dēəɹəɪ) [f. DARE *v.*[1] + -ER.] One who dares or ventures; one who challenges or defies.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II v iii § 16 454 The best, and most fortunate of these Great Darers 1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* III v, Another darer come? 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 348 Women to women, thou knowest, are great darers and incentives. 1884 A FORBES in *Eng Illust Mag* Dec. 150 Of such men as Cavagnari is our empire of India—a thinker, a doer, a darer

Da'resome, *a. dial.* [See -SOME.] Venturesome, foolhardy.

1864 L N. COMYN *Atherstone Priory* I. 101, I don't like to see her so careless and daresome-like

Darf, var. of DERF *a. Obs.*, keen, and THARF *v. Obs*, to need.

Darg (dārg). *Sc.* and *north dial.* Also 5 **dawerk,** dawark, 8 **daurk,** 9 **daark, dark, darrak, darroch,** dargue, daurg. [A syncopated form of *daywerk*, or *daywark*, DAYWORK, through the series of forms *dawark*, **da'ark*, *dark*, *darg*, the latter being now the common form in Scotland.] A day's work, the task of a day, also, a defined quantity or amount of work, or of the product of work, done in a certain time or at a certain rate of payment; a task.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* IX XIV. 44 (Jam) That duleful dawerk that tyme wes done 1489 *Act Audit* 147 (Jam) Ffor the spoliatioune of vi dawarkis of hay. 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* II 596 For that same darg and deid. 1605 in Pitcairn *Crim Trials Scot* II 451 Fourscoir dargis of hay 1787 BURNS *Auld Farmer's Salut* XVI, Monie a sair daurk we twa hae wrought. 1794 *Statist Ac. Scot* XII 300 A darg of marl, 1 e as much as could be cast up by the spade in one day 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Midl* XXVI, I have a lang day's darg afore me 1832–4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks 1862 IX 51 You did what in Westmoreland they call a good *darroch*. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-tr Terms Northumb & Durh* 21 *Darg*, a fixed quantity of coal to be worked for a certain price the general term in use about Berwick 1878 *Cumbrld Gloss*, *Darrak* (Centre), *dark* (S W), *darg* (North C), day's work 1875 RUSKIN *Fors Clavigera* VI 8 Lett 61 And goes out himself to his day's darg

Hence **Da'rg-days,** days of work done in lieu of rent or due to the feudal lord **Da'rger, da'rker, Da'rgsman,** day-labourer. **Da'rging,** working as a day-labourer.

1803 JAMIESON *Water-Kelpie* IV in Scott *Minstr Sc Bord*, The darger left his thrift 1807 J STAGG *Poems* 64 The laird and dar'ker cheek by chowle, Wad sit and crack of auld lang seyne 1788 R. GALLOWAY *Poems* 119 (Jam) Glad to fa' to wark that's killing, To common darguing. 1885 in D H Edwards *Mod. Sc Poets* Ser. VIII 44 A bargain for diamin' or for dargin' 1845 *Whistle-binkie* Ser III (1890) I 418 Warnin dargsmen to put on their claes

Dari, = DURRA, Indian millet or Guinea corn.

1892 *Daily News* 28 June 2/8 Buckwheat, dari, and millet firm. *Ibid* 27 Oct 7/4 Linseed, buckwheat, dari, and millet

Darial, dariel(le, var. of DARIOLE *Obs*, pasty.

Daric (dæ'rĭk). Also 6–7 darick*e*. dari(c)que, 7–9 darick. [ad. Gr. *Δᾱρεικ-ός* (properly an adj agreeing with *στατήρ* stater)] A gold coin of ancient Persia, said to have been named from the first Darius. Also a Persian silver coin of the same design, specifically called *siglos*.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas* I. 40 The King sent to the man a cuppe of golde and a thousand darices 1586 T B *La Primaud. Fr. Acad* 336 Two cups full, the one of Dariques of gold, the other of silver Dariques 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 243 Timagoras had received a bribe of ten thousand Dariques or Sagittaries 1767 SWINTON in *Phil Trans.* LVII 273 *note*, The bow and arrow visible on a very curious Daric 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Notes Coins* 5 The Persian Daric, of which an example in silver is shown

Darie, obs form of DAIRY.

Da'rii. *Logic.* A mnemonic word designating the third mood of the first figure of syllogisms, in which the major premiss is a universal affirmative (*a*), and the minor premiss and the conclusion particular affirmatives (*i*); thus, All A are B; Some C are A: therefore, Some C are B

1551 T WILSON *Logike* (1580) 27 Vnto the firste figure belong fower Modes *Barbara*, *Celarent*, *Darii*, *Ferio*. whereby every Proposition is knowne, either to be universall or particular, affirmative or negative 1717 PRIOR *Alma* III. 383, I could With learned skill, now push, now parry, From Darii to Bocardo vary. 1869 FOWLER *Ded Logic* (ed 3) 99 Thus Disamis, when reduced, will become Darii.

Daring (dēə'rĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f DARE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb DARE[1]; adventurous courage, boldness, hardihood.

1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit.* IX ix (1632) 596 Incredible darings . . were not wanting. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* I XV 80 As if not the Cause, but the Degree of daring, made Fortitude 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* VII. § 6 406 The whole people had soon caught the self-confidence and daring of their Queen.

†**Da'ring,** *vbl sb.*[2] *Obs* [f. DARE *v.*[2]] The action of the verb DARE[2]; *esp.* the catching of larks by dazing or fascinating them (see DARE *v.*[2] 5).

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 113 Daryngе, or drowpynge, *Incitacio, latitatio* 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 96 Little round nets fastened to a staff, not much unlike that which is used for daring of larks. 1704 *Dict Rust*, *Clap-net* and Looking-glass; this is otherwise called Doring or Daring 1766 PENNANT *Zool* I 150 What was called daring of larks

b *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *daring-glass, -net.*

1590 GREENE *Neuer too late* (1600) 8 They set out their faces as Foulers doe their daring glasses, that the Larkes that soare highest, may stoope soonest 1616 SURFL. & MARKH *Country Farme* 712 You. shall with your horse and Hawke ride about her till you come so neere her that you may lay your daring-net over her. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Church* 197 New notions are many times the daring-glasses or decoyes to bring men into the snares of their . damnable doctrines.

Da'ring, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. DARE *v.*[1] + -ING[2].]

1. Of persons or their attributes: Bold, adventurous; hardy, audacious

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis*, etc (Arb) 143 A loftye Thrasonical huf snuffe in phisnomye daring. 1596 SHAKS *1 Hen. IV*, V 1 92, I do not thinke a brauer Gentleman More daring, or more bold, is now aliue. 1667 MILTON *P L* VI 129 Half way he met His daring foe 1758 S HAYWARD *Serm* XVII. 539 The daring insolence . of prophane Sinners 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* IV 325 Montague, the most daring and inventive of financiers.

2. *transf* and *fig.*

1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* I i 314 To walk unmuffl'd Even in the daring'st streets through all the city *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 202 Witness Wimbleton in this county, a daring structure. 1697 ADDISON *Ess on Georgics*, The last Georgic has indeed as many metaphors, but not so daring as this 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V 39 This daring legal fiction.

†**3** In quasi-*advb. comb.* with another adj., as *daring-hardy. Obs*

1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, I iii 43 On paine of death, no person be so bold Or daring hardie as to touch the Listes.

Da'ring, *ppl a.*[2] *Obs.* Also 4 dareand [f DARE *v.*[2]] Staring, trembling, or crouching with fear, etc: see the vb.

1333 MINOT *Poems, Halidon Hill* 39 Now er þai dareand all for diede, þat war bifore so stout and gay 1611 COTGR, *Blotir*, to lye close to the ground, like a daring Larke, or affrighted fowle

Daringly (dēə rĭŋlı), *adv* [f DARING *ppl a*[1] + -LY[2]] In a daring manner

1605 CHAPMAN, etc *Eastw Hoe* I 1 (R), Prouder hopes which daringly o'erstrike Their place and means 1771 *Junius Lett* XLII 220 The civil rights of the people are daringly invaded 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II 533 Men asked . what impostor had so daringly and so successfully personated his highness

Daringness (dēə rĭŋnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS] Daring quality or character.

1622 MABBE tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* II 70 Full of Daringnesse and of Lying 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* VII (1703) II 276 [*Falkland*], The daringness of his Spirit 1795 COLERIDGE *Plot Discov* 49 The frequency and daringness of their perjuries 1880 M BETHAM-EDWARDS *Forestalled* I 11 140 The daringness of youth.

‖ **Dariole.** *Obs* Also 5 daryol(e, -iolle, -ial, -yal, -eal, -iel(le, -yel. [a. F. *dariole* (14th c) a small pasty 'filled with flesh, hearbes, and spices, mingled and minced together' (Cotgr), now a cream-tart] = CUSTARD I a.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 199 With darielles endordide, and daynteez ynewe. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 38 For darials Take creme of almonde mylke [etc] *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 47 Daryoles—Take wyne & fressche brobe, Clowes, Maces, & Marow & put þer to creme & 3olkys of Eyroun *Ibid* 53 Darioles. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housek Ord.* (1790) 443 Daryalys, 1664 ETHEREDGE *Com Revenge* III. IV, I did buy a dariole, little custarde [1823 SCOTT *Quentin D* IV, Ordering confections, *darioles*, and any other light dainties he could think of]

Dark (dārk), *a.* Forms: 1–2 **deorc,** 3 **dearc,** dero, doro, **dorck,** darc, **darck,** deork, duro, 3–6 **derk,** 4 **deorke, durke,** 4–6 **derke, dirk(e, dyrk,** 5 **derck, dyrke, dork,** 4–7 **darke,** 6 **darck, dearcke,** 6– **dark.** [OE *deorc* (repr earlier **derk*, with fracture of *e* before *r* + cons); there is no corresponding adj in the other Teutonic langs, but the OHG. wk. vb. *tarchanjan*, *tarhnen*, *terchinen* to conceal, hide, of which the WGer form would be *darknjan*, appears to contain the same stem *derk*, *dark*. In ME there is a notable variant *therk(e*, *ðherke*, *thyrke*, with the rare substitution of initial *þ*, *th*, for *d*, for which see THERK]

I *Literal.*

1. Characterized by (absolute or relative) absence of light; devoid of or deficient in light; unilluminated; said *esp.* of night.

Beowulf 3584 Niht-helm ȝeswearc deorc ofer dryhtgumum. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps* lxxiii[i]. 16 Þu dæȝ settest and deorce niht *a* 1225 *Juliana* 30 Dreihen hire into darc [*v r* dorc] hus *c* 1275 LAY 7563 Hit were dorcke niht *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 16783 (Trin) Þe day wex derker þen þe nyȝt 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVI XVII, Hit was soone derke soo that he myght knowe no man 1548 HALL *Chron* 113 A very darke night. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 275 The gate was closed, because it was at that time darke. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* IV 354 Lizards shunning Light, a dark Retreat Have found. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 198 P 10 The room was kept dark 1861 FLO NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 24 People lose their health in a dark house 1875 J. C WILCOCKS *Sea Fisherman* 190 They will bite when it is so pitchy dark that you cannot see to bait your hook

†**b.** A *dark house* or *room* was formerly considered a proper place of confinement for a madman; hence to *keep* (*a person*) *dark*, to keep him confined in a dark room *Obs*

1590 SHAKS *Com Err.* IV iv 97 Both Man and Master is possest They must be bound and laide in some darke roome. 1600 — *A Y L.* III II 421 Loue is meerely a madnesse, and deserues as wel a darke house, and a whip, as madmen do. 1601 — *All's Well* IV 1 106 Till then Ile keepe him darke and safely lockt 1630 MASSINGER *Renegado* IV i, He charged me To keep him [a madman] dark, and to admit no visitants 1687 JEFFERIES in *Magd. Coll.* (Oxf Hist. Soc.) 61 This man ought to be kept in a dark room. Why do you suffer him without a guardian?

c Of luminous bodies: Dim; invisible. *Dark moon* = *dark of the moon*; †*dark star* (see 1594).

a 1123 *O E Chron* an 1106 Se steorra ætywde innon þæt suðwest he wæs litel geþuht and deorc. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 272 They . that be called Cloudy starres · and a lesser sorte yet named Darke starres 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc* III I XXIII (ed 7) 328 Besides these, there be fourteene others [stars], whereof five be called cloudy, and the other darke, because they are not to be seene but of a very quick and sharpe sight 1653 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I 192 Two lanthorns everie night in ye dark moone be sett out at the High Crosse 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Dark moon*, the interval between the old and the new moon

2. Of clouds, the sky, etc: Reflecting or transmitting little light; gloomy from lack of light, sombre.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps* lxviii [lxix.] 14 Ado me of deȝpe deorces wæteres *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg* I 441/365 Þat lodlokeste weder þat mi3hte beo Swart and deork and grislich. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit P.* B 1020 Þe derk dede see hit is demed euer

more 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron* 152 A wedyr so dirk and so lowd, that men supposed the Cherch should falle 1658 WILLSFORD *Natures Secrets* 100 Cloudy and dark weather 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 159 ₱ 8 Those dark Clouds which cover the Ocean 1870 C F GORDON-CUMMING in *Gd Words* 133/2 A deep valley, with dark hills on every side

3. Of the ordinary colour of an object: Approaching black in hue.

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* XIII. 6 If more derkei were the lepre, and not waxed in the skynne . it is a scab *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 181 If þe colour of his bodi be derk ouþer blac 1606 SHAKS *Tr. & Cr.* I 1 41 And her haire were not somewhat darker than Helens. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* V 27 Her dark hair floating on the morning gale 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II 88 Two liquors, one of which has a dark and almost black colour. 1873 *Act* 36–7 *Vict.* c 85 § 3 Her name shall be marked on her stern, on a dark ground in white or yellow letters

b. Of the complexion: The opposite of fair.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1009 This ladie called was Beaute Ne she was derk ne broun, but bright. 1784 COOK *Third Voy* V. III. (R.), Their complexion is rather darker than that of the Otaheiteans 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* II, Mr. Jasper is a dark man of some six-and-twenty

c. Prefixed, as a qualification, to adjectives of colour: Deep in shade, absorbing more light than it reflects; the opposite of *light*. (Usually hyphened with the adj. when the latter is used attributively)

c 1532 DEWES *Introd Fr* in *Palsgr* 909 The rede darke. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1121 On the dark green grass 1776 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (1796) IV 148 Stem hollow.. dark mouse or almost black below. 1820 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. XXV, The bound of dark-brown doe. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc Brit Empire* (1854) I 223 The sheep many are grey, some black, and a few of a peculiar dark buff colour. 1863 M. L. WHATELY *Ragged Life Egypt* XVII. 263 Clad in the ordinary dark-blue drapery

II. *fig.*

4. Characterized by absence of moral or spiritual light; evil, wicked; also, in a stronger sense, characterized by a turpitude or wickedness of sombre or unrelieved nature; foul, iniquitous, atrocious.

a 1000 *Satan* 105 (Gr.) Feond seondon rede, dimme, and deorce *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Luke xi 34 Ȝif þin eage yð deorc eall þin lichama yð þystre 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. XIX. 21 Alle derke deuelles aren adradde to heren it [þe name of ihesus]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 63 Semende of light they werke The dedes, whiche are inward derke 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 169 My faire name To darke dishonours vse, thou shalt not haue *Ibid* V II 96 Thou fond mad woman Wilt thou conceale this darke Conspiracy? 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 335 We shall find these consecrated weapons of infinite more force against the powers of the Dark Kingdom. 1732 POPE *Ep Bathurst* 28 It [gold] serves what life requires, But, dreadful too, the dark Assassin hires. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom* V. 239 Sometimes displaying the light and sometimes the dark side of their character. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 166 Associated in the public mind with the darkest and meanest vices. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. XX. 216 A dark tragedy was preparing in the family of King Robert.

5. Devoid of that which brightens or cheers; gloomy, cheerless, dismal, sad.

a 1000 *Wanderer* 89 (Gr.) Se ðis deorce lif deope geondþenceþ. 1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* III. V. 36 More darke & darke our woes 1636 HEYLIN *Sabbath* II 141 Then the times were at the darkest. 1725 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct* I. 1. (1841) II. 5 We don't see the house is the darker for it. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 171 So much of sympathy to borrow As soothed her own dark lot 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser I IV. (1866) 76 To look on the dark side of things. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Comm.* II. XL. 90 The prospect for such an aspirant is a dark one.

b. Of a person's disposition, etc.: Gloomy, sullen, sad.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* V I 87 The motions of his spirit are dull as night And his affections darke as Erebus 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (J.), Men of dark tempers. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I 200 If in dark sullen Mood The glouting Hound refuse his wonted Meal. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt* (1865) III IX. X. 278 Ah, ah, you are in low spirits, I see. We must dissipate that dark humour

c Of the countenance: Clouded with anger or dislike, frowning.

1599 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 182 Adonis with a heavy, dark, disliking eye cries 'Fie, no more of love!' 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 62 Art thou not A smile amid dark frowns? 1852 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C* III. 14 The brow of the young man grew dark

6. Obscure in meaning, hard to understand.

c 1320 *Cast Love* 71 Þauh hit on Englisch be dim and derk. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel. Wks I. 105 Men ben blyndid bi derke speche 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V 279 His prophesie þat is so derk 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c. 8 Which acte is so obscure derke and diffuse that [etc.] 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron* IX. 1 The quene of rich Arabia came..to prouе Salomon with darke Sentences 1559 SCOT in Strype *Ann. Ref* I. App x 30 This matter is darke, and of great difficultie to be. playnlye discussed 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 103 The Cause is dark, and hath not been rendred by any. 1687 R L'ESTRANGE *Answ Dissenter* 44 He's a little Dark in this Paragraph, but the Change of One Word will make him Clear 1866 ARGYLL *Reign Law* vi. (1871) 299 These may seem far fetched illustrations, and of slight value in so dark a subject.

† **b.** Obscure in name or fame; little known or regarded. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III ix. 83 What demest þou. is þat a dirke þing and nat noble þat is suffisaunt reuerent and myȝty 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I Prol. Aiij a, I darker in name, and farr vnder these men in knowledge 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III 1221/1 She hath made hir councell of poore, darke, beggerlie fellows.

c. Obscure to 'the mind's eye', or to memory; indistinct, indiscernible

1592 SHAKS *Ven. & Ad* 760 If thou destroy them not in dark obscurity 1610 — *Temp* I II 50 What seest thou els In the dark-backward and Abisme of Time? *a* 1800 COWPER *On Biogr Brit* 8 Names ignoble, born to be forgot . dark oblivion soon absorbs them all. 1820 SCOTT *Lady of L* III. 1, The verge of dark eternity

7. Hidden from view or knowledge; concealed, secret *To keep dark* to keep secret (*colloq.*)

1605 SHAKS *Lear* I 1 37 We shal expresse our darker purpose Know, that we haue diuided In three our Kingdome. 1681 CROWNE *Hen VI*, II 14 By your passions I read all your natures, Though you at other times can keep 'em dark 1861 DICKENS *Gt Expect* I, He hid himself kept himself dark 1888 J. PAYN *Myst Mirbridge* XXIII, She kept it dark about the young lady who was staying with her.

b. Of a person: Secret; silent as to any matter, reticent, not open, that conceals his thoughts and designs

1675 OTWAY *Alcibiades* II i, But use such secrecy as stolen Loves should have, Be dark as the hush'd silence of the grave. 1706 J LOGAN in *Pa. Hist Soc Mem* X 145 He is exceedingly dark and hidden, and thoughts work in his mind deeply without communicating. 1738 POPE *Epil Sat* II 131 And Lyttelton a dark, designing knave 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd & Isab* I. II 125 The dark, ambiguous character of Ferdinand 1885 *Century Mag* XXX. 380/2 Of course, I'll keep as dark about it as possible.

8 Of whom or which nothing is generally known; about whose powers, etc., the public are 'in the dark'.

Dark horse (*Racing slang*), a horse about whose racing powers little is known; hence *fig* a candidate or competitor of whom little is known or heard, but who unexpectedly comes to the front In *U S Politics*, a person not named as a candidate before a convention, who unexpectedly receives the nomination, when the convention has failed to agree upon any of the leading candidates.

1831 DISRAELI *Yng. Duke* V (Farmer), A dark horse, which had never been thought of rushed past the grand stand in sweeping triumph 1860 *Sat. Rev* IX. 593/1 A Headship often given by the College conclaves to a man who has judiciously kept himself dark. 1865 *Sketches from Camb.* 36 (Hoppe) Every now and then a dark horse is heard of, who is supposed to have done wonders at some obscure small college. 1884 in *Harper's Mag* Aug 472/1 A simultaneous turning toward a 'dark horse' 1885 BERESF. HOPE in *Pall Mall G* 19 Mar 10/1 Two millions of dark men whose ignorance and stupidity could hardly be grasped 1888 *Boston* (Mass) *Jrnl* 19 June 5/4 That a dark horse is likely to come out of such a complicated situation as this is most probable 1891 N GOULD *Double Event* 8 When he won the Regimental Cup with Rioter, a dark horse he had specially reserved to discomfort them 1893 *Standard* 17 Apr. 6/6 Irish Wake, a 'dark' son of Master Kildare

9. Not able to see; partially or totally blind; sightless *Obs.* exc *dial.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen* XLVIII 10 The eyen forsothe of Yrael weren derke for greet eelde, and cleerli he myȝte not se 14 . *Stacyons of Rome* 321 in *Pol Rel & L Poems* (1866) 124, I may se now þat ere was derke. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist* 242 So farre foorth as my dimme and darke eyesight is able to pearce. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouff. Theat. Ins.* 1098 Some there are, that cure dark sights by reason of a Cataract 1768 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg* 203/1 Mr Bathom has been totally dark for seven years 1806 *Med Jrnl* XV. 152 His other eye was nearly quite dark 1875 *Lanc Gloss*, *Dark*, blind 'Help him o'er th' road, poor lad, he's dark'

10. Void of intellectual light, mentally or spiritually blind; unenlightened, uninformed, destitute of knowledge, ignorant.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III II. 67 Of whiche men þe corage alwey seekeþ þe souereyne goode of alle be it so þat it be wiþ a derke memorie 1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* CCLXXXVIII *Balade* i, To be examined by my rudenes all derke. *a* 1668 DENHAM (J.), The age wherein he liv'd was dark. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I 22 What in me is dark Illumine, what is low raise and support. 1688 SHADWELL *Syr Alsatia* IV, I am not so dark neither; I am sharp, sharp as a needle. 1774 FLETCHER *Hist Ess* Wks. 1795 IV 15 If you oppose his principles he supposes that you are quite dark 1837 J. H NEWMAN *Proph Office Ch* 184 Anglican divines will consider him still dark on certain other points of Scripture doctrine. [See also *Dark Ages* in 13 c.]

¶ **11.** Sometimes two or more fig. senses are combined, as in *the Dark Continent* = Africa.

1878 H. M STANLEY (*title*), Through the Dark Continent. 1890 — (*title*), Through Darkest Africa. 1891 BOOTH (*title*), In Darkest England, and the way out.

12. quasi-*adv* a. In a dark manner, darkly.

1600 SHAKS *A Y. L* III. V 39 Beauty I see no more in you Then without Candle may goe darke to bed. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg*, *Ld John* XV, Then dark lower'd the baron's eye 1865 *Sketches from Camb* 36 A man may choose to run dark, and may astonish his friends in the final contest of the mathematical tripos [Cf. *dark horse* in 8.]

13 *Comb.* a. adverbial, as *dark-closed*, *-embrowned*, *-flowing*, *-glancing*, *-rolling*, *-working*, b. parasynthetic, as *dark-bosomed*, *-browed*, *-coloured*, *-complexioned*, *-eyed*, *-haired*, *-hearted* (hence *-heartedness*), *-leaved*, *-minded*, *-skinned*, *-stemmed*, *-veiled*, *-veined*, etc.

1594 DANIEL *Cleopatra* Wks. (1718) 278 Thou [Nemesis] from *dark-clos'd Eternity The World's Disorders dost descry. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 813 Sables, of glossy black; and *dark embrowned. 1868 LD HOUGHTON *Select.* 80 The *dark-flowing hours I breast in fear. 1812 BYRON *Ch Har.* I. lix, Match me those Hourıes. With Spain's *dark-glancing daughters *a* 1835 MRS HEMANS *Poems*, *Guerilla Leader's Vow*, Through the *dark-rolling mists they shine. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II 603 O, *dark-shining dusk of night 1859 TENNYSON *Lancelot & Elaine* 337 The face before her lived, *Dark-splendid 1590 SHAKS. *Com Err* I II 99 *Darke working Sorcerers.

1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* II XXVII, *Dark-bosom'd, glorious sea! 1845 MRS NORTON *Child of Islands* (1846) 188 *Dark-browed and beautiful he stood. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1852) II 369 Whether I shall put on my *dark-coloured suit 1840 R. H DANA *Bef Mast* X 24 A delicate, *dark-complexioned young woman. 1605 SHAKS *Lear* II 1 121 Out of season, thredding *darke ey'd night 1814 BYRON *Corsair* III XVII, And now he turned him to that dark'd-eyed slave 1813 SCOTT *Trierm* II XXVII, Slow the *dark-fringed eyelids fall 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* 2 A bright, *dark-haired young lady 1862 M HOPKINS *Hawaii* 367 In the time of our *dark-heathenedness. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I II 61 Forty *dusk-hulled Locrian Barks 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Plants* V. 105 The *Dark-leaved Sallow 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII 618 *Dark-minded man! 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th.* II 344 Quite wingless our desire, In sense *dark-prison'd *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl Pol.* Pref § 3 The *dark sighted man is directed by the cleere about things visible. 1701 *Lond Gaz.* No 3754/8 Missing Elizabeth Benson dark-brown Hair'd a little dark sighted 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* IX, The *dark-skinned Russian women had made a hero of him 1634 MILTON *Comus* 129 Goddess of nocturnal sport, *Dark-veiled Cotytto 1613–39 I JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 50 Light-vein'd Marble *dark-vein'd, ditto

c Specialized comb or phrases dark ages, a term sometimes applied to the period of the Middle Ages to mark the intellectual darkness characteristic of the time; dark box (*Photogr*), a box totally excluding light, used for storing plates, etc; dark chamber, † (*a*) a camera obscura (*obs*); (*b*) *Photogr.* = *dark-room*; † dark-closet, dark glasses (see quots); dark-house (see 1 b); † dark light = DEAD-LIGHT 1; dark-room (*Photogr*), a room from which all actinic rays of light are excluded, used by photographers when dealing with their sensitized plates: see also 1 b; dark slide (*Photogr*), the holder for the sensitized plate; † dark tent, a camera obscura; dark-well, an arrangement in a microscope for forming a dark background to a transparent object when illuminated from above.

[1687 BURNET *Trav* III 11 There is an infinite number of the Writers of the *darker Ages.] 1730 A GORDON *Maffei's Amphith* 398 A Theatre called so in the dark Ages, when such Names were given at random 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit* I § 5 Gregory I the chief authority in the dark ages. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz* I IX. 558 During these, which are rightly called the Dark Ages, the clergy were supreme 1887 *Brit Jrnl Photogr* XX Nov. 713/2 Wind them on to rollers to be put into journal bearings in a *dark box 1726 LEONI *Designs* 3 b, Ward-robes or Cup-boards, which by a new name in the Art are called *Dark-closets 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Dark glasses, shades fitted to instruments of reflection for preventing the bright rays of the sun from hurting the eye of the observer 1683 *Robin Conscience* 278 in *Songs Loud Prent* (Percy) 80 But, when the shop-folk me did spy, They drew their *dark light instantly 1820 SCORESBY *Acc Arctic Reg* II. 452 We.. caulked the dark-lights 1841 *Specif. Claudet's Patent* No. 9293 3 [Red light] allows the operator to see how to perform the work without being obliged.. to remain in a *dark room 1852 *Specif Newton's Patent* No 179 Apparatus for taking photographic pictures without the use of a dark room 1883 W K. BURTON *Mod. Photogr* (1892) 21 To purchase a 'dark-room lamp' from a photographic apparatus dealer 1887 *Brit Jrnl Photogr* XX Nov. 717/1 Professor Stebbing exhibited a metal *dark slide 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Dark Tent*, a Box made almost like a Desk, with Optick Glasses, to take the Prospect of any Building, Fortification, Landskip, etc. 1867 J HOGG *Microsc.* I II. 83 The use of a set of *dark-wells

Dark (dārk), *sb* Forms: 4–5 derk(e, 5 dirk, 6 darcke, 6–7 darke, 6– dark. [f DARK *a.*: cf. the analogy of *light* sb. and adj.]

1. Absence of light; dark state or condition; darkness, *esp* that of night.

† *Dark of the moon* the time near new moon when there is no moonlight cf *dusk moon* s v DARK *a* 1 c

a 1300 *K Horn* 1431 He ladde hure in þe derke Into his nywe werke. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1906 To seke crist in the derke with Lanternes and with fire brandes. 1553 T WILSON *Rhet* (1580) 160 Gropyng in the darcke. 1598 ROWLANDS *Betraying of Christ* Wks 54 The Sunne was hid, nights darke approcht apace 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 276 If you come suddenly .. out of the Dark into a Glaring Light, the eye is dazeled for a time 1652 *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 160 Gardiners and Husbandmen . talking of the dark of the Moon. 1760 C JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) III. 116 He dares not to sleep by himself or be a moment alone in the dark. 1801 tr C F DAMBERGER'S *Trav. Africa* 122 If a boy is born in the dark of the moon, 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Memory* iv, To dimple in the dark of rushy coves,

b The dark time; night, nightfall.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1079 The derke was done & the day sprange *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4773 It droȝe to þe derke. 1718 LADY M W MONTAGUE *Lett* III II 73 Before we got to the foot of the mountain, which was not till after dark 1771 E LONG *Trial of Dog 'Porter'*, One evening after dark 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* I 3 He quitted the keel . just at dark 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I 93 While day and dark, and dark and day went by

c. A dark place, a place of darkness.

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 2361 So I wilt in the wod. Till I drogh to a derke, and the dere lost. 1587 *Mirr Mag*, *Elstrade* IX, Like as you see in darkes, if light appeare Strayght way to that ech man directs his eye. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div* I. 8 Above the Skyes they fix'd his blest abode, And from the Darks of Hell fetch'd up the God 1883 S LANIER *Eng Novel* 47 (*Cent Dict*) Those small darks which are enclosed by caves and crumbling dungeons.

2 *fig* (*A leap in the dark* · see LEAP.)
c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 609 To derke is turned all my lighte *a* 1541 WYATT *Penit Psalmus* li. *The Author* iv, Light of Grace that dark of sin did hide

3. Dark colour or shade, *spec* in *Art*, a part of a picture in shadow, as opposed to a *light*
1675 A BROWNE *Ars Pict* 90 Ever place light against dark, and dark against light 1715 J RICHARDSON *Th Painting* 112 A Picture sometimes consists of a Mass of Light sometimes of a Mass of Dark at the bottom, another Lighter above that. 1821 CRAIG *Lect Drawing* III 153 A light is made brighter by being opposed to a dark 1855 M. ARNOLD *Poems, Mycerinus* 119 The palm-tree plumes that roof'd With their mild dark his grassy banquet hall 1860 RUSKIN *Mod Paint.* V IX. VIII 287 His lights are not the spots, but his darks

b *fig.* A dark spot, a blot
1637 SHIRLEY *Lady of Pleas.* I i, Had not the poet been bribed to a modest Expression of your antic gambols in 't, Some darks had been discovered

4 The condition of being hidden from view, obscure, or unknown, obscurity *In the dark* · in concealment or secrecy
1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I xlii 127 Vice ever thinks in this darke, to hide her abhorred foulnesse 1643 SIR T BROWNE *Relig Med* II § 4, I am in the dark to all the world, and my nearest friends behold me but in a cloud. *a* 1732 ATTERBURY (J.), All he says of himself is, that he is an obscure person, one, I suppose that is in the dark 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw* III. XCVI 342 *note*, Such legislation . is usually procured in the dark and by questionable means

†b. Obscurity of meaning. *Obs*
1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 175 The Threat had something of dark in it

5 *In the dark*. in a state of ignorance, without knowledge as regards some particular fact.
1677 W HUBBARD *Narrative* II 47 As to what hapned afterwaid, we are yet much in the dark 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und* II. XXIII § 28 If here again we enquire how this is done, we are equally in the dark 1782 COWPER *Mutual Forbearance* 9 Sir Humphrey, shooting in the dark, Makes answer quite beside the mark 1791 BURKE *Corr* (1844) III 185, I am entirely in the dark about the designs of the powers of Europe 1802 M EDGEWORTH *Moral T* (1816) I. XIX 165, I hope you will no longer keep me in the dark 1876 GLADSTONE in *Contemp Rev.*, June 2 We seem to be in the dark on these questions

Dark (dāɹk), *v. arch* or *dial* Forms: 4 durk, 4–6 derke, 4–7 darke, 5–6 dirke, 6 dirk, 6– dark. [f. DARK *a*.]

†1. *intr* To become dark; = DARKEN 1 Of the sun or moon: To suffer eclipse *Obs.*
[*c* 1050 *Suppl Ælfric's Voc* in Wr Wülcker 175 *Crepusculum*, tweoneleoht, *uel* dorcunc.] *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 16749 (Trin.) Fro þenne hit derked til þe mone ouer al the world wide 1430 LYDG *Chron Troy* I vi, The euening begon for to dirke. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt* 211 In the same yere the mone derked thre tymes *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Clout* 196 When the nyght darkes 1596 H CLAPHAM *Bruefe Bible* II 172 Sun darks, Starres fall, the Moone doth change her hue 1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr* V VIII 7 With the vaile and darking of the Sunne
fig 1400 *Pol Rel & L Poems* (1866) 236 Vnder sleuþe darkit þe loue of holinesse

†2. *trans.* To make dark; = DARKEN 6 *Obs.*
c 1300 *Beket* 1417 Overcast heo is with the clouden Whar thurf the churchen of Engelonde idurked beoth echon. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* XVIII 45 Heuenes ben derkid *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 29 b, The ayer was derked and obscured with the quarels and arowes and stones *c* 1500 *Not-Browne Mayd* 32 My somers day in lusty may is derked before the none 1530 PALSGR 506/2 What thyng hath darked this house me thynke they have closed up dyvers wyndowes. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 730 The winged air darked with plumes 1725 RAMSAY *Eclipse of Sun* II, No cloud may hover in the air, To dark the medium.

b. To cloud, dim, obscure, hide (something luminous).
c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* II 406 Þe sunne mai be derkkid hetei bi fumes þat shal cleer þe erþe *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* XX. 62 That derked the lyght of the sonne 1557 *Tottell's Misc* (Arb.) 269 The golden sunne doth darke ech starre 1592 CONSTABLE *Sonn* III VIII, The shadie woods seeme now my sunne to darke 18 MRS BROWNING *Soul's Travv* 112 Though we wear no visor down To dark our countenance 1850 — *Poems* II 5 The uplands will not let it stay To dark the western sun

†3. To darken in shade or colour *Obs.*
c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* I i. 5 The wiche clopes a derkenes of a forleten and dispised elde had duskid and dirkid 1573 *Art of Lunning* 5 Orpyment may be darked with Oker de Luke

†4. To darken (the eyes or vision); to blind *lit* and *fig* *Obs*
c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* I. i. 7, I of whom þe syȝt plonged in teres was derked *c* 1450 tr *De Imitatione* III XXXVIII, In many þe eye of intencion is dirked. 1508 FISHER *Wks* (1876) 305 Her syght should haue be derked 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W de W 1531) 10 b, He wyll blynde thy reason & derke thy conscyence 1653 T WHITFIELD *Treat Sinf Men* IX. 40 The Sun darkes weake eyes

†b. *intr.* To be or become blind *Obs.*
a 1440 WYCLIF 1 *Sam* IV 15 [MS Bodl 277] Heli hise ien derkeden [*v r* dasweden], and he myȝte not se

5. *fig* To obscure, eclipse, cloud, dim, sully
c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* I. IV. 20 Þe wiche dignite, for þei wolde derken it wiþ medelyng of some felonye. *c* 1430 LYDG *Bochas* I. iv (1544) 6 b, Process of yeres hath Derked their renoune by forgetfulnes 1559 BP COX in Strype *Ann. Ref* I. VI 100 And shortly [shall] Christ Jesus be utterly forgotten, and darked as much as in the time of Papistry 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal* Feb 134 Thy wast bignes but cumbers the ground, And dirks the beauty of my blossomes rownd 1608 SHAKS *Per* IV. Prol 35 Marina gets all praises This darks In Philoten all graceful marks. 1647 H MORE *Song of Soul* Ded 4 Nor can ever that thick cloud . dark the remembrance of your pristine Lustre 1818 SCOTT *Hrt of Midl.* XVIII, One woman is enough to dark the fairest plot that ever was planned

†6 *intr* To lie in the dark, to lie hid or unseen.
a 1300 *Cursor M* 25444 (Cott.) In hope i durk and dare *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 17 Þe child þan darked in his den deinly him one 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* XVII clii (1495) 704 Abowte hegges lurkyth and derkyth venemouse wormes *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 13285 Folis þat heron the melody [of the Sirens] derkon euon down on a depe slomur 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 218 Darkyng in kavys and gravys

7. *intr* To listen privily and insidiously *dial*
1781 J HUTTON *Tour Caves* Gloss., *To dark for betts*, to hearken silently which side the opinion is of 1825 BROCKETT *N Country Wds*, *Dark*, to listen with an insidious attention 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss*, *Dark*, to listen, to pry into 'They dark and gep for all they can catch' [Also in Glossaries of *Holderness*, *Mid-Yorks.*, *Cumbrld*, *Lonsdale*]

Hence **Darked** *ppl a*, **Darking** *vbl sb*
c 1050 [see 1] *c* 1430 LYDG *Chron. Troy* Prol, Dyked age *a* 1541 WYATT *Compl. Absence of his Love*, My darked pangs of cloudy thoughts.

Darken (dāɹk'n), *v.* Forms. 4 derkn-en, darkn-en, derkin, 4–5 durken, 5 dyrkyn, 6 dirken, -in, darcken, 6– darken [f. DARK *a.*: see -EN *suffix* 5. Cf. OHG. *tarchanjan* under DARK *a.* Not very common in ME; in later times it has taken the place of DARK *v.*]

I *intransitive*

1. To grow or become dark, said *esp* of the coming on of night. (Sometimes with *down*.)
a 1300 *Cursor M* 24414 (Cott.) Þe aier gun durken [*v r* to derkin] and to blak 13 *Thrush & Night* 4 in *Relig Antiq* I 241 The dewes darkneth in the dale 1731 POPE *Ep Burlington* 80 Behold Villario's ten years' toil complete, His Quincunx darkens, his Espaliers meet And strength of Shade contends with strength of Light 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb* I 257 The Heaven Darkens above 1863 HAWTHORNE *Old Home, London Suburb* (1879) 239, The chill twilight of an Autumn day darkening down

b To become obscure (With *upon*, *from*)
1722 WOLLASTON *Relig Nat.* IX 209 When yonder blue regions and all this scene darken upon me and go out 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. I, The vision darkens from me

†2 To lie dark, lie concealed; to lurk privily *after* Cf DARK *v.* 6. *Obs*
c 1420 *Anturs of Arth* V, Alle dyrkyns [*v rr* durkene, darkis] the dere, in the dym scoghes 1508 DUNBAR *Maryit Wym & Wedo* 9, I drew in derne to the dyk to dirkin eftir myrthis

3 To become blind. *lit* and *fig*
1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr Tong* s. v *Entrecharger*, My sight diminisheth, darkneth, or waxeth darke 1813 SHELLEY *Q Mab* 149 Man . Shrank with the plants and darkened with the night

4. To become dark in shade or colour
1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist.* (1776) II 234 The complexions of different countries darken in proportion to the heat of their climate. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It Jrnls* II. 39 A bright angel darkening into what looks quite as much like the Devil 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr Chem* (ed. Taylor) 248 Such papers darken in the sun.

5 To grow clouded, gloomy, sad, *esp.* of the countenance. to become clouded with anger or other emotion
1742 YOUNG *Nt I'h* VIII. 97 Where gay delusion darkens to despair! 1797 MRS RADCLIFFE *Italian* XII, 'Do you menace me?' replied the brother, his countenance darkening 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch XVII, His displeasure seemed to increase, his brow darkened 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* III, His face darkened with some powerful emotion.

II *transitive*.

6. To make dark, to deprive of light, to shut out or obstruct the light of. Also *fig*
1382 WYCLIF *Isa* XIII 10 Al to-derkened is the sunne in his rising *c* 1535 DEWES *Introd Fr* (in Palsgr 951), To darken, *obscurer* 1555 EDEN *Decades* 245 The heauen is seldome darkened with clowdes 1613 SHAKS *Hen VIII*, I I 226 Whose Figure euen this instant Clowd puts on, By Darkning my cleere Sunne 1667 MILTON *P. L* I. 501 When Night darkens the Streets. 1768 STERNE *Sent Journ* (1775) I 15 (*Calais*), I perceived that something darken'd the passage more than myself it was effectually Mons Dessein 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 295 You stood in your own light and darken'd mine 1862 — *Idylls* Ded 17 Like eclipse, Darkening the world 1864 — *Aylmer's F* 416 The tall pines That darken'd all the northward of her Hall 1874 LOWELL *Agassiz* I i, The veil that darkened from our sidelong glance The inexorable face.

b *To darken* (*a person's*) *door* or *doors*. emphatic for to appear on the threshold (as a visitor); usually with negative (expressed or implied)
1729 FRANKLIN *Busy-Body* Wks. 1887 I 341, I am afraid she would resent it so as never to darken my door again 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VIII 237 If ever my sister Clary darkens these doors again, I never will 1826 *Blackw Mag* XIX. 11/1 You are the first minister that ever darkened these doors 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 30 You shall pack And never more darken my doors again.

7 To deprive of sight, to make blind; *fig* to deprive of intellectual or spiritual light.
1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt* III. 30 That he might obscure and darken all men 1582 N T (Rhem.) *Rom.* I. 21 Their folish hart hath been darkened 1611 BIBLE *Ps* LXIX 23 Let their eyes be darkened, that they see not 1758 S HAYWARD *Serm* 41 We shall find the understanding awfully darkned 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 115 His eyes were somewhat darkened.

8. *fig* To make dark or obscure in meaning or intelligibility; to destroy the clearness of.
1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com Prayer*, *Of Cerem.* 35 b, They dyd more confounde, and darken, then declare Christes benefites 1611 BIBLE *Job* XXXVIII 2 Who is this that darkeneth counsel by words without knowledge? 1674 ALLEN *Danger Enthus* 20 You confound things together which are distinct, to the darkning of them in your understandings 1781 COWPER *Hope* 769 They speak the wisdom of the skies, Which art can only darken and disguise. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew* VIII, This belief was confused and darkened by a cross-belief

9. *fig* To cloud with something evil, painful, or sad; to cast a gloom or shadow over
1553 T WILSON *Rhet* (1580) 119 He that poisoneth and seeketh to obscure and darken his estimation 1606 SHAKS *Ant & Cl* I IV. 11 Euils enow to darken all his goodness. 1611 — *Wint. T* IV IV 41 With these forc'd thoughts, I prethee darken not The Mirth o' th' Feast 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F* III 96 The fame of the apostles was darkened by religious fiction. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 41 No, I will not darken your fair hopes. 1883 S C. HALL *Retrospect* II 138 Domestic affliction darkened the later years of his life

†b. To deprive (a person) of lustre or renown, to eclipse. *Obs*
1606 SHAKS *Ant. & Cl* III. i 24 Ambition (The Souldiers vertue) rather makes choice of losse, Then gaine which darkens him. 1607 — *Cor* IV VII. 5 And you are darkned in this action Sir, Euen by your owne.

10. To make dark in shade or colour.
1717 POPE *Eloisa* 168 Her gloomy presence Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green 1821 SHELLEY *Ginevra* 16 The bridal veil Which darkened her dark locks. 1869 E A. PARKES *Pract Hygiene* (ed 3) 90 Organic matter from the lungs, when drawn through sulphuric acid, darkens it.

Darkened (dāɹk'nd), *ppl a* [f. prec. + -ED.] Made dark, deprived of light. *lit* and *fig*
1733 POPE *Hor Sat* II i 97 The darken'd room 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr Faith* V 1 § 2 268 Darkened and deluded as I am 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 241 A generation of cruel and unjust and darkened spirits

Darkener (dāɹk'nəɹ). [-ER] One who or that which darkens
1611 COTGR., *Noircisseur*, a blacker darkener, obscurer 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng Gentlem* (1641) 5 A great darkener and blemisher of the . beauty of the mind. 1776 G CAMPBELL *Philos Rhet* (1800) I I II 47 A sophister or darkener of the understanding 1866 GEO ELIOT *F. Holt* III XXXVII. 48 That feminine darkener of counsel.

Darkening (dāɹk'nɪŋ), *vbl sb.* [-ING 1]
1. The action of making or becoming dark.
1584 *Bagford Coll.* No 81 If 20 A great and totall Eclipse, or darkenyng of the Moone vnto xvi poyntes. 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol.* (1867) 348 Necessity can do much to the darkening of the understanding 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* VII. 144 The . darkening or blackening of the glands

2 Nightfall, dusk *Sc*
1814 SCOTT *Wav* LXIII, It's near the darkening, sir 1865 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett* III. 296 The cock is shut up. from darkening till after our breakfast

Darkening, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2] Becoming or making dark
1725 POPE *Odyss* IX 213 A lonely cave with dark'ning lawrels covered o'er 1800 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans* XC. 280 To try an application of the darkening apparatus to another part of the telescope 1873 BLACK *Pr Thule* 6 Peaks still darker than the darkening sky.

Darkey · see DARKY

Darkful (dāɹkfúl), *a rare.* [OE *deorcfull*, f *deorc* adj DARK: see -FUL] Full of darkness
a 1050 *Liber Scintill* LXI (1889) 187 Eall lichama þin deorcfull byð. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* VI 23 Gif thyn eize be weyward, al thi body shal be derkful *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII 1182 The nycht was myrk, our drayff the dyrkfull chance 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* I 19 Pagans have a darkful night 1875 MCCLELLAN *New Test* 390 The horrible degradation of mankind to a darkful existence

†**Da'rkhede, derkhede.** *Obs.* Also durchede. [f. DARK *a.* + *-hede*, -HEAD] Darkness.
1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 560 Þoru al þe middelerd derkhede þer was inou *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 37 Al o tide of the dai we were in durchede

Darkish (dāɹkɪʃ), *a.* [f. DARK *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat dark: a. through absence of light
1557 SACKVILLE *Mirr Mag*, *Induct* II, The dayes more darkishe are 1659-60 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) I 56 We drank pretty hard . till it began to be darkish. 1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng* (1780) 178 The passages are narrow . and darkish. 1858 GEN. P THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. LXXVI 29 A state of darkish twilight.

b. in shade or colour.
1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* XIX. XXIII (1495) 877 Matere that is dymme and derkysshe and vnpure 1538 LELAND *Itin* IV. 124 The Colour . is of a darkish deepe redde 1775 ADAIR *Amer Ind* 6 Their hair is lank, coarse, and darkish 1881 C A YOUNG *Sun* 297 A scarlet ribbon, with a darkish band across it.

Hence **Da'rkishness**, darkish quality or state.
1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut* XC. 556 God held them in darkishnes, giuing them but a small tast of his Grace

Da'rk-la'ntern. A lantern with a slide or arrangement by which the light can be concealed
1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. III. 45 The pillar of the cloud, the first and perfect pattern of a dark-lantern 1680 HICKERINGILL *Meros* 27 Vaux is Vaux though he carry a Dark-lanthorn and wear a Vizard 1828 SCOTT *F. M Perth* V, Simon Glover . now came to the door with a dark-lantern in his hand

b. *slang.* (See quot.)
a 1700 B. E *Dict Cant. Crew*, *A Dark-Lanthorn*, the Servant or Agent that Receives the Bribe (at Court)

Darkle (dā·rk'l), *v.* [A modern word, evolved out of the adverb *darkling* analysed as a pple. Probably some parallelism to *sparkling* has been supposed See next.]

1 *intr.* To lie darkling; to show itself darkly

1819 Byron *Juan* II xlix, The night . darkled o'er the faces pale And the dim desolate deep. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* lxxv, The Founder's Tomb darkles and shines with the most wonderful shadows and lights. 1885 *Century Mag.* 539 The fountain whose statues and bas-reliefs darkled above and around a silent pool

b. To lie in the dark, conceal oneself.

1864 Thackeray *D. Duval* viii, I remember half-a-dozen men darkling in an alley.

2. To grow dark.

1823 Byron *Juan* VI ci, Her cheek began to flush, her eyes to sparkle, And her proud brow's blue veins to swell and darkle 1870 Morris *Earthly Par* II III 330 Cold and grey, And darkling fast, the waste before her lay. 1880 Howells *Undisc Country* IX 129 The houses darkled away into the gloom of the country.

b. Of the countenance, etc : To become dark with anger, scorn, etc

1800 Moore *Ode to Anacreon* xvii Note 7 Now with angry scorn you darkle, Now with tender anguish sparkle 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* lxvi (D), His honest brows darkling as he looked towards me 1886 *Illust. Lond News* Summer No. 19/2 Peltzer darkling at him with a wicked grin

3 *trans.* To render dark or obscure.

1884 [see Darkling B 3]. 1893 *National Observer* 25 Feb 370/2 The dramatist whose province it is to darkle and obscure.

Da·rkless, *a nonce-wd* Free from darkness.

1888 *Daily News* 29 Sept 5/1 In summer time the 'darkless nights' are enchanting

Darkling (dā·rklin), *adv* and *a* [ME. *darkeling*, f. Dark *a* + -ling, adverbial formative: cf. *back-ling, flat-ling, grove-ling, half-ling*]

A. *adv* In the dark ; in darkness. *lit* and *fig*

a 1450 *Knt de la Tour* 21 She wolde not come in mennis chaumbres bi night derkelyng withoute candelle. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1662) 379 He came darkeling into his chamber. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N* II. ii. 86 O wilt thou darkling leave me? 1633 T Adams *Exp* 2 *Peter* II 1 Our lamps . . at last go out, and leave us darkling 1667 Milton *P L.* III. 39 The wakeful Bird Sings darkling, and in shadiest Covert hid Tunes her nocturnal Note. 1712 Steele *Spect* No 406 ₱ 7 Darkling and tir'd we shall the Marshes tread. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* I. xxvi, Wilfrid is destined, darkling, to pursue Ambition's maze by Oswald's clue. 1859 Tennyson *Vivien* 732 He darkling felt the sculptured ornament.

B. *pres pple.* and *a.* [the ending being confounded with the *-ing* of participles.]

1 Being, taking place, going on, proceeding, etc. in the dark

a 1763 Shenstone *Upon Riddles* in Dodsley *Coll Poems* (1782) V 64 Ye writers O spare your darkling labours ! 1794 Hurdis *Tears Affect* 58 Which soars aloft In the first glimpse of morning, and performs A darkling anthem at the gates of Heav'n 1814 Chalmers *Evid Chr. Revel.* x 285 A single word from God is worth a world of darkling speculations. 1859 G Meredith *R. Feverel* xx, Here like darkling nightingales they sit 1863 Mrs Oliphant *Salem Ch* xvi 286 The mother and son hurried on upon their darkling journey.

2 Characterized by darkness ; lying in darkness ; showing itself darkly ; darksome, obscure

1739 P Whitehead *Manners* 3 A doleful tenant of the darkling Cell. 1855 M Arnold *Balder Dead* II, And by the darkling forest-paths the Gods Follow'd 1865 Gosse *Land & Sea* (1874) 20 Another brook that breaks out from its darkling bed beneath dwarf willows

fig 1795 G. Wakefield *Reply to Age of Reason, Part II*, 24 To let the sun of your intellect shine out . for the illumination of us darkling mortals. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* VI. xiv, Darkling was the sense; the phrase And language those of other days 1878 White *Life in Christ* III xix. 257 Some darkling sensation of pleasure or pain.

3. Darkening ; obscuring

1884 Lowell *Poems, To Holmes*, As many poets with their rhymes Oblivion's darkling dust o'erwhelms

4. Darkling-beetle, a black beetle, *Blaps mortisaga*, living in dark places, as cellars, etc

1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol* (1843) I 335 Mr Baker kept a darkling beetle (*Blaps mortisaga*) alive for three years without food of any kind 1836–9 Todd *Cycl Anat* II 863/2 The fifth section. includes the darkling beetles

Da·rkling, *sb. nonce-wd.* [See -ling] A child of darkness; one dark in nature or character.

1773 J Ross *Fratricide* I 629 (*MS*) I'll catch Th' impetuous darkling [i e Cain] at his first recoil, And temporize his hatred to my wish ! *Ibid.* I. 175 The morning . . brought his darkling to the field.

Da·rklings, *adv rare* [f. Darkling *adv* , with adverbial genitive . cf. *backward, -wards*, etc] In the dark ; = Darkling *adv.*

a 1656 Bp Hall *Whs.* (1837–9) VII. 344 (D) Idle wanton servants, who play and talk out their candle light, and then go darklings to bed 1785 Burns *Halloween* xi, To the kiln she goes then, An' darklins grapit for the bauks 1847 *Tait's Mag* XIV. 11 A kind of pantomime . . done darklings in a lawyer's back shop

b. *At darklins* is used dialectally.

1870 E Peacock *Ralf Skirl* I 282, I wonder you're not scared to be with her by your sen at darklins

†Da·rklong, *adv* , obs. variant of Darkling. [Cf. *headlong, sidelong*]

1561 T Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* (1577) M vj a, The two arose and wente to bed darkelong 1577 Eden & Willes *Hist. Trav* 258 b, Darkelong without al pompe and ceremonies, buryed in a dunghil. 1620 Shelton *Quix.* IV xiv. 112 Sometimes he went dark long and without Light.

Darkly (dā·rkli), *adv.* [f Dark *a* + -ly 2. OE had *deorclice* ; but the word appears to have been formed anew in ME.] In a dark manner or way. In OE known only in the *fig* sense 'darkly in a moral sense, horridly, foully'.

c 1000 *Gloss Prudent.* 142 *Tetrum*, deorclice

1. In the dark ; in secrecy, secretly

c 1600 Shaks. *Sonn* xliii, When I sleep, in dreams they [my eyes] look on thee, And darkly bright are bright in dark directed 1601 — *All's Well* IV. iii 73, I will tell you a thing, but you shall let it dwell darkly with you. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 223 Bradwardin lieth buried in the South wall, somewhat darkly. *a* 1845 Hood *Irish Schoolmaster* VI, Tame familiar fowls sit darkly squatting

2. With a dark or sombre hue.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas* xliv 11, On his noddle darkely flamyng Was set Saturne. 1641 French *Distill* v (1651) 139 Melt it not, onely let it darkly glow 1794 Southey *Sonn* viii, How darkly o'er yon far-off mountain frowns The gather'd tempest ! *a* 1835 Mrs. Hemans *Poems, Modern Greece*, The river's darkly-rolling wave 1843 Mrs Browning *To Flush* III, Darkly brown thy body is.

3 In a gloomy, frowning, ominous manner.

1594 Shaks *Rich. III*, I. iv. 175 How darkly, and how deadly dost thou speake ! 1601 — *Twel. N.* II. i 4 My starres shine darkely ouer me 1814 Byron *Corsair* I ix, His frown of hatred darkly fell 1837 Hawthorne *Twice Told T.* (1851) I v 76 The men of iron shook their heads and frowned so darkly, that the revellers looked up.

4 In an obscure, vague, or mysterious manner.

1377 Langl. *P Pl* B. x 372 Where dowel is, or dobet derkelich 3e shewen. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 53, I will speke so derkly that they shul not vndirstonde what I sey 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 213 This booke was . written of sett purpose very darkely 1840 Mrs Norton *Dream* 151 Darkly-worded spells. 1889 Jessopp *Coming of Friars* I 3 Because he spoke so darkly, men listened all the more eagerly.

5 With obscure vision ; dimly, blindly.

c 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* II. lvii (1869) 98 Sum time thou shalt se me thikkeliche and derkliche 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 185 In this lyfe we se and knowe god but confusely or derkly, as it were by a glasse 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* II 4 A being darkly wise, and rudely great. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) I 427 Are not we seeking to discover that which Socrates in a glass darkly foresaw ?

Da·rkly, *a. rare.* [-ly 1 . cf *sickly*.] Dark-looking, somewhat dark.

1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 52 Sweet tiny flower of darkly hue

Da·rkmans. *Thieves' cant.* [f Dark *a* , the second element occurs also in *crackmans* a hedge, *lightmans* the day, etc] The night

1567 Harman *Caveat* 85, I couched a hogshead in a Skypper this darkemans 1611 Dekker *Roaring Girle* Wks. 1873 III 216 With all whom I'le tumble this next darkmans in the strommel *a* 1700 B E. *Dict Cant. Crew, Darkmans-Budge* . . one that slides into a House in the Dusk, to let in Rogues to rob. 1737 *Bacchus & Venus*, Each Darkmans I pass in an old shady Grove 1825 Scott *Guy M.* xxviii, Men were men then, and fought other in the open field, and there was nae milling in the darkmans.

Darkness (dā·rknes). [OE *deorcnes, -nys*, f. *deorc* Dark *a* + *-nes, -ns, -nys*, -ness.] The quality or state of being dark.

1. Absence or want of light (total or partial).

a 1050 *De Virtus* in *Liber Scintill* (1889) 228 On þyssere swa micelre deorcnysse. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1706 Another peyne they shull have of derknes *c* 1385 Chaucer *L G W* Prol 95 (MS Gg) And clothede was the flour ffor derknesse of the nyht *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 121 Dyrknesse, *obscuritas* 1508 Fisher *Wks* (1876) 50 Bytwene the shynynge lyght and black derknes. 1667 Milton *P L* I 63 No light, but rather darkness visible Serv'd only to discover sights of woe. 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I xxv 188 An aperture through which the darkness of the chasm was rendered visible.

2. The quality of being dark in shade or colour.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth* I i 5 þe wiche clobes a darkenes of a forleten and dispised elde had[de] duskid and dirked 1413 Lydg. *Pilgr Sowle* II lix (1859) 57 The fyre taketh smoke and derkenesse of the mater to whiche he is conioyned 1818 Shelley *Laon* XII xxiii 7 The glossy darkness of her streaming hair 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint* IV. v xviii § 3 Darkness mingled with colour gives the delight of its depth and power

3. Want of sight ; blindness

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV 272 Ende I wil as Edippe in derknesse My sorowfull liff 1568 Turner *Herbal* III 6 The litle filmes that go over the eyes, wherof darknes doth rise. 1842 Tennyson *Godiva* 70 His eyes, before they had their will, Were shrivell'd into darkness in his head.

4 *fig.* **a.** The want of spiritual or intellectual light ; esp. common in biblical imagery.

Kingdom, power of darkness: the empire of evil. *Prince of darkness*: Satan.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 17881 (Trin.) þo folk in dedly derkenes stad þis grete liȝt made hem glad 1382 Wyclif *Col.* I 13 The which delyuerde vs fro the power of derknisses 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W 1531) 4 The prynce of derknes our goostly ennemy the deuyll 1531 Tindale *Exp* I *John* 15 All that lyue in ignoraunce are called darknesse 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 140 A second famous Leader under the Prince of Darknesse. 1712 Addison *Spect* No 419 ₱ 5 The Darkness and Superstition of later Ages. 1766 Fordyce *Serm. Yng Wom* (1767) II. viii. 6 The powers of darkness concur in misleading 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 229 They [the clergy] were . the incarnation of the average darkness of the hour.

b. Absence of the 'light' of life ; death.

1388 Wyclif *Job* x. 21 Befor that Y go to the derk lond, and hilid with the derkness of deth 1535 Coverd *Job* x. 21 To that londe of darcknesse & shadowe of death 1603 Shaks *Meas. for M* III 1 14 If I must die, I will encounter darkenesse as a bride, And hugge it in mine armes. *Mod.* The darkness of the tomb

5. Gloom of sorrow, trouble, or distress

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I 142 There is some darkness happened betwixt the two favourites 1811 Shelley *Bigotry's Victim* III. 7 The darkness of deepest dismay

6. A condition or environment which conceals from sight, observation, or knowledge , obscurity, concealment, secrecy.

1382 Wyclif *Matt.* x 27 That thing that Y say to 3ou in derknessis, saye 3ee in the liȝt 1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c 1 The vaile of darcknes of the vsurped power of the see and bishoppes of Rome. 1601 Shaks. *Twel N.* v 156 To vnfold, though lately we intended To keepe in darkenesse, what occasion now Reueales 1692 E Walker *Epictetus' Mor* (1737) 'To the Author', Truth's still in darkness undiscovered 1869 Freeman *Norm Conq* (1876) III xii 253, I found the question wrapped in darkness 1889 J Corbett *Monk* xiii 191 This formidable figure that had arisen so suddenly and with such mystery, this man of darkness [Monk].

7. Obscurity of meaning.

1553 T Wilson *Rhet* (1580) 165 Poeticall Cleirkes . delightyng muche in their owne darckenesse *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem* (Arb) 156 The vse of old words is not the greatest cause of Salustes roughnes and darknesse 1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual* , Apt to occasion much darkenesse and difficulty in our enquiries into the things themselves. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) I 279 He preached and prayed often himself, but with so peculiar a darkness

†Da·rkship *Obs. nonce-wd.* [See -ship.] The personality of one who is dark.

1707 E Ward *Hud Redivv.* (1715) II 7 That his Darkship [*i e* a devil] was unable To terrify an English Rabbie

Darksome (dā·rksŏm), *a.* [f. Dark *sb.* + -some · cf. *toilsome.*]

1. Characterized (more or less) by darkness ; somewhat dark or gloomy Now chiefly a poetic synonym of *dark*, of vaguer connotation.

1530 Palsgr 309/2 Darkesome, *tenebreux*. 1549–62 Sternhold & H. *Ps.* cxxxvi 9 And Starres that doe appeare To guide the darksome night 1667 Milton *P L* II 973 By constraint Wandring this darksome desart. 1718 Rowe tr *Lucan* 357 She seeks the Ship's deep darksom Hold below 1848 M. Arnold *Sick King Bokhara*, Alone and in a darksome place Under some mulberry-trees I found A little pool.

2 Somewhat dark in shade or colour ; sombre.

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 73 He hath a little haire on his vpper lip . of a darksom color. 1667 Milton *P L.* XII 185 A darksom Cloud of Locusts swarming down 1807 Wordsw *White Doe* IV 56 With pine and cedar spreading wide Their darksome boughs on every side. 1879 Dixon *Windsor* I. i 2 Darksome clump, and antique tower

3 *fig.* **a.** Characterized by obscurity of meaning

1574 tr *Marloral's Apocalyps* 1 To the Fathers of olde tyme, Daniels vision seemed moste darkesome 1597–8 Bp Hall *Sat* III. Prol., Whose words were short, and darksome was their sense. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 900 Paracelsus and some darksome authors of Magic 1838 C Sumner *Mem & Lett* (1878) I 379 The darksome notes and memoranda which he made on the margin of the volumes he read

b Characterized by gloom, sadness, or cheerlessness.

1649 Roberts *Clavis Bibl* ii 24 All my darksome doubtings fled away 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) IV. 109 It is a darksome Passion 1828 Carlyle *Misc* (1857) I. 199 His darksome, drudging childhood and youth *a* 1845 Hood *Two Swans* IV, In darksome fears They weep and pine away.

c. Morally of dark character.

1880 McCarthy *Own Times* IV lxvii 532 Some rather darksome vices. prove their existence in the character.

Hence **Da·rksomeness,** darkness, obscurity

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xviii. 12 Darksomnesse of water 1583 — *Calvin on Deut.* xlii 248 Let vs not charge it [God's truth] with darksomenesse *a* 1642 Sir W Monson *Naval Tracts* v. 495/2 The Darksomness of the Night

Darky, darkey (dā·rki). [f. Dark *a.* + -y, dim. and appellative : cf Blacky.]

1. The night *slang*

1789 G Parker *Life's Pantom* 124 (Farmer) Bless your eyes and limbs I don't come here every darkey. 1836 R Burrowes *Death of Socrates* in *Rel. Father Prout* (1860) 269 Then at darkey we waked him in clover

2. A dark-lantern. *slang*

1812 J H Vaux *Flash Dict* , *Darky*, a dark lanthorn. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xxii, 'Crape, keys, centre bits, darkies—nothing forgotten ?' inquired Toby

3 A negro, a blacky. *colloq* Also *attrib.*

1840 R H. Dana *Bef Mast* xxxiii 129 The darkey tried to butt him 1883 *Century Mag* XXVII 132 The manners of a corn-field darky 1884 *19th Cent.* Feb. 246 A coffin of curious darkey workmanship.

4. A blind man *dial.*

1807 J. Stagg *Poems* 144 A darky glaum'd her by the hip

Darling (dā·rlin), *sb.* and *a.* Forms · 1–3 **deorling,** (1 dior-, dir-, dyrling), 1–6 **derling,** (4–6 **derlinge, -yng**(e), 2–4 **durling, -yng**, 5–6 **darlyng**(e, 6 **darlinge**, 6– **darling** ; also 3 **deorelıng**, 3–6 **dereling, -inge, -yng**, 4–6 **deer**(e)**ling, -yng**, 6–8 **dearling,** (6 **-inge, -yng**(e). [OE. *déorling, dierling*, deriv of *déor* Dear ; see -ling. Thence ME. *derelıng, derling*, which subseq. became *darling*, as usual with *er* followed by a consonant ; but the analytical *dere-ling, dear-ling* also continued in partial use till the 18th c or later, as a dialectal or nonce-form]

1. A person who is very dear to another , the object of a person's love ; one dearly loved. Commonly used as a term of endearing address.

c 888 K ÆLFRED *Boeth* xxxix § 10 Se godcunda anweald ȝefriþode his diorlingas [*v r* deorlingas] *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past* I. 393 Bi Dauide ðæm Godes durlinge *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Thorpe) I 58 (Bosw.) Iohannes se Godspellere, Cristes dyrling. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 385 Crist scal one beon inou alle his durlinges *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1538 Sweting welcome ! Mi derworþe derling 1388 WYCLIF *Song Sol* 1 13 My derlyng is to me a cluster of cipre tre ?*a* 1400 *Chaster Plays* III 372 And now farewell my darling deere 1562 J HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr* (1867) 65 It is better to be An olde mans derlyng, than a yong mans werlyng. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II (Arb) 63 Flee, fie, my sweet darling 1714 GAY *Sheph Week* v. 110 While on her Dearling's Bed her Mother sate. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Dau* 272 The idol of my youth, The darling of my manhood. 1859 — *Merlin & V.* 395 Answer, darling, answer, no

†**b** A favourite, a minion. *Obs*

c 888 K ÆLFRED *Boeth* xxvii § 2 ȝif ðe licode his dysiȝ swa wel swa his dysezum deorlingum dyde *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3442 An ald derling of Dariu⁹ was duke made of pers 1530 PALSGR 213/1 Derlyng, a man, *mignon* 1548 HALL *Chron* (1809) 219 The Quenes dearlynge William Duke of Suffolke. 1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf* Eviij, The king had like to haue marred al, by lauishing out a word heieof to one of hys deerelynge⁹ *a* 1719 ADDISON (J.), She became the darling of the princess.

c. The favourite in a family, etc

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 50 Knoute of his body gate sonnes þre Knoute lufed [Harald] best, he was his derlyng 1675 *Art Contentm* iv § 9 The most discountenanc'd child oft makes better proof, than the darling 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. ii, John was the darling ! He had all the good bits

d One meet to be much loved, a lovable creature, a 'pet'

1799 SOUTHEY *King of Crocodiles* II, Six young Princes, darlings all, Were missing 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* (1878) III 23 His duty towards those innocent darlings 1864 KINGSLEY in *Life* xxi (1879) II 173 With every flock of sheep and girls are one or two enormous mastiffs They are great darlings, and necessary against bear and wolf

2. *transf.* and *fig* **a.** of persons, as *the darling of the people*, etc

c 1205 LAY 6316 Alfred þe king, Englelondes deorling *Ibid* 25576 Þa spac Angel þe king, Scottene deorling 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm Par Luke* Pref 8 Wantons and derelynges of fortune 1615 BACON *Adv Learn* II xxiii § 36 Augustus Cæsar when he was a dearling of the Senate 1639 FULLER *Holy War* (1640) 1 A prince so good, that he was styled the Darling of mankind 1702 *Eng Theophrast* 193 Fortune turns. every thing to the advantage of her Darlings 1875 STUBBS *Const Hist* III xxi 508 Henry V was, as he deserved to be, the darling of the nation

b. of things

c 1430 *Hymns Virg* (1867) 25 Loue is goddis owne derlinge 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 303 Where God is, there also is Patience his derling which he nourisheth 1604 SHAKS *Oth.* III iv 66 Take heede on't, Make it a Darling, like your precious eye 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* Pref 1 Then Oratory became their darling 1870 EMERSON *Soc & Solit*, *Work & Days* Wks (Bohn) III 67 Trade, that pride and darling of our Ocean.

†**3** A name for a variety of apple *Obs.*

1586 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 101 The best Apples are Pepins, Costards Darlings, and such other

4 *Comb*, as *darling-like* adj. (*nonce-wd*)

1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 835 Her figure ? somewhat small and darlinglike.

B. *adj* [attrib. use of *sb*] Dearly loved, very dear; best-loved, favourite **a.** of persons

[1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* xvi lxxii, Dyane derlyng pale as any leade] 1596 SPENSER *F Q* iv. Prol v, Dred infant, Venus dearling dove 1667 MILTON *P L* II 373 His darling Sons 1736 W THOMPSON *Epithalamium* xiv 9 Our dearling prince. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 246 My dar ling little Cyclops 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp* xxxii, My unchanged love is with my darling child.

b of things.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn* xviii. 3 Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May 1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 64 To acknowledge my darling faults 1701 W WOTTON *Hist Rome*, *Marcus* 1 7 Philosophy was his darling Study. 1799 COLERIDGE *Devil's Thoughts* vi, The Devil did grin, for his darling sin Is pride that apes humility 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 101 A few enthusiasts were bent on pursuing their darling phantom of a republic

Hence (*nonce-wds*) **Da'rling** *v. trans*, to address as 'darling'; **Da'rlingly** *adv* ; **Da'rlingness.**

1888 LADY V SANDARS *Better Repent* III ii 25 They still darlinged and deared each other as heretofore, especially in the presence of others 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott Nt.-cap* 1600 Writing letters daily, duly read As darlingly she hands them to myself 1875 — *Aristoph. Apol* Wks XIII 30 Right they named you .. some rich name . Kallistion ? Phabion for the darlingness ?

Darloch, var. of DORLACH

Darn (dān), *v* Forms. 7–8 dern, dearn, 7– darn , 9 *Sc.* dern. [Derivation unknown.

The verb appears about 1600, and becomes at once quite common it may be that this particular way of repairing a hole or rent was then introduced The form suggests relationship to DERN (later *darn*) secret, hidden, and its verb *dern, darn* to conceal, put out of sight, but satisfactory connecting links between the two have not yet been found On the other hand the Celtic derivation suggested by Wedgwood is absolutely inadmissible Welsh *darn* 'piece, fragment' has no association with darning or mending in any way, and the sense 'patch' given by Owen Pughe is correct only in the sense that a 'piece' may be used to patch The Welsh *darnio hosan* would mean 'to cut a stocking to pieces' (with a knife); 'to darn a stocking' is *creithio hosan* (D. Silvan Evans, and Prof Rhŷs)

trans. To mend (clothes, etc., *esp.* stockings) by filling-in a hole or rent with yarn or thread interwoven so as to form a kind of texture. (This is done with a *darning-needle.*)

c 1600 *Q Eliz Househ Bk* in *Househ. Ord* (1790) 294 The Serjant hath for his fee, all the coverpannes, drinking towells, and other linen clothe that are darned 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 783 (R) For spinning, weaving, derning and drawing up a rent 1611 COTGR , *Rentraire* to draw, dearne, or sow vp a rent in a garment 1697 *Lond Gaz.* No. 3303/4 Breeches darned with Worsted at the Knees. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 245 ¶ 2 Four Pair of Silk-Stockings curiously derned 1836 MRS CARLYLE *Lett* I 63 The holes in the stair-carpet all darned 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl of Fleet* II iii (1883) 135 His grey stockings were darned with blue worsted

absol 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I 233, I can sow plain-work, I can darn and stitch 1875 *Plain Needlework* 18 The machine is not yet invented which can patch or darn

fig 1641 MILTON *Church Govt* vi (1851) 128 To deain up the rents of schisme by calling a councell.

b To thread one's way in and out between obstacles.

1890 *Blackw Mag* No 897 9/1 Lithe bodies darning themselves out and in of the many-coloured seething crowd

Darn, *sb.* [f. DARN *v*] The act or result of darning; a hole or rent mended by darning

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No 5868/9, 1 Muslin Apron, with a large Darn in the Bottom. 1851 *Beck's Florist* 40 Then she'd wash my linen, or put a patch here and a darn there 1879 MISS BIRD *Rocky Mount* I 245 One pair of stockings, such a mass of darns that hardly a trace of the original wool remains

Darn, var. of DERN *a* and *v*

Darn, Darnation, Darned, perversions of DAMN, DAMNATION, DAMNED, in profane use. (Chiefly *U.S*)

1837–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm* (1862) 29, I guess they are pretty considerable superfine darned fools *Ibid* (1872) 92 Darn it all, it fairly makes my dander rise. 1844 *John Chawbacon* II in Halliwell *Dict* (1865) I p xv, I'll be darn'd if I know. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P* 1 xiii, Ef you're arter folks o' gumption, You've a darned long row to hoe 1861 H KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* vi (D), My boy was lost in a typhoon in the China sea, darn they lousy typhoons !

Darned (dāmd), *ppl. a.* [f. DARN *v* 1] Mended by darning.

1628 WITHER *Brit Rememb* v 1019 Peec'd, and neatly dearned. 1838 DICKENS *O Twist* IV, A suit of thread-bare black, with darned cotton stockings 1847 LD LINDSAY *Chr Art* I 137 A piece of darned and faded tapestry

Darnel (dā·nĕl). Forms 4–5 dernel, 5 dernal, -eil, darnelle, -ylle, -ail, 6 dernell, (dernolde), 6–7 darnell, -all, 4– darnel [Occurs also in the Walloon dialect of Rouchy, 'darnelle, ivraie, *lolium temulentum*'; ulterior history unknown]

1. A deleterious grass, *Lolium temulentum*, which in some countries grows as a weed among corn.

Known first as the English name for the *lolium* of the Vulgate . see COCKLE *sb*.1 2 The grass is now rare in England, but appears to have been much more common formerly when seed-corn was largely imported from the Mediterranean regions, where the weed abounds It is now held to be deleterious only when infested by ergot, to which it is particularly liable

c 1325 *Metr Hom* 145 Than com his fa, and seu riht thare Darnel, that es an iuel wede. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 1238 (Fairf) Þi quete darnel [*Cott*, *Gött* nzanny, *Trin* cokul] sal hit be 1382 WYCLIF *Matt* xiii. 25. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 119 Dernel, a wede, *zizania, lollium* 1523 FITZHERB *Husb* § 20 Dernolde groweth vp streyght lyke an hye grasse, and hath longe sedes on eyther syde the stert. 1572 J JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 5 b, Some darnell is crepte in amongest the good corne 1605 SHAKS *Lear* IV iv 5. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past* v 56 Oats and Darnel choak the rising Corn 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I (ed. 4) 10 Darnel is a rampant Weed and grows much among some Barley, especially in the bad Husbandman's Ground. 1799 *Med Jrnl* II. 106 Externally applied, darnel is said to produce anodyne properties 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 3 Then let wise Nature work her will And on my clay her darnels grow

b Sometimes used as a book-name of the genus *Lolium Red darnel*: Rye-grass, *L. perenne*

1647 FULLER *Good Th in Worse T* (1841) 109 There is a kind of darnel, called *lolium murinum* 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XIII 143 Lolium or Darnel, has a one-leaved involucre containing one flower only

2. Loosely 'applied to *Papaver Rhœas*, or some other corn-field poppy' (Britten & Holland).

1612 DRAYTON *Poly olb.* xv (R), The crimson darnel flower, the blue-bottle and gold

3 *fig.* Cf COCKLE, TARES.

1444 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II. 216 Nor of thy tounge be nat rekkelees, Uttre nevir no darnel with good corn. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 501 The detestable darnel of desperation 1590 H. BARROW *Brief Discov.* 3 [Satan] sowing his darnel of errors and tares of discord amongst them *a* 1640 J. BALL *Answ to Can* II (1642) 12 A graine of good corne in a great deale of darnell

attrib. 1868 LOWELL *Under Willows* vi, No darnel fancy Might choke one useful blade in Puritan fields

4. *attrib.*, and *Comb*, as *darnel-like* adj.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 144 Darnell floure laid too, with Oxymell, cureth the gout *c* 1620 Z BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 73, I dizzy am as fed with Darnall seede. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 511 *Festuca loliacea*, or darnel-like fescue.

Darner (dā·nəɹ). [-ER.]

1. One who darns.

1611 COTGR , *Rentraieur*, a Seamster or Dearner 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III 149 The humble stocking-darner 1841 LANE *Arab Nts* III. 177 He took [the veil] forth from the shop, and gave it to the darner.

2 A darning-needle.

1882 in CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework.*

Darnex, darnick, obs forms of DORNICK.

Darning (dā·nĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1 The action or process of filling up a hole in a fabric with thread or yarn in interwoven stitches, the result of such mending

1611 COTGR , *Rentracture*. a dearning. 1720 *Lond Gaz* No 5868/9, 1 long Muslin Apron the middle flourished with Sprigs of true Darning 1882 *Mrs Raven's Tempt* I 211 Charity usually did her darnings and mendings in her own apartment 1886 B C SAWARD in *Housewife* I iv. 109/1 To understand grafting, patching, Swiss darning, ladder darning, and corner darning, as well as plain darning

b *fig* (='Threading' one's way in and out)

1881 MRS HOLMAN HUNT *Childr. Jerus.* 114 Phœbe. made her way by a darning process up to the official dignitary.

2. Articles darned or to be darned

Mod The week's darning lay on the table

3. *Comb.*, as *darning work* ; **darning-ball, -last,** an egg-shaped or spherical piece of wood, ivory or other hard substance, over which a fabric is stretched while being darned; **darning-needle,** a long and stout needle used in darning ; **darning-stitch,** a stitch used in darning which imitates the texture of the fabric darned

1711 SHAFTESB *Charac* (1737) III. 265 The gouty joints and darning-work by which, complicated periods are so curiously strung, oi hook'd on, one to another 1848 HOR. SMITH *Idler upon town* 54 This case containing two bodkins and a darning needle.

Darnix, darnock, obs. forms of DORNICK.

Daroga, darogha (dărō·ugă) *Anglo-Ind* Also 7 **daruga, derega, droga, droger,** 7–8 **deroga,** 8 **darouga.** [a. Pers. and Urdū داروغہ *dārōghah*, contr. داروغ *drōghah* governor, overseer.]

A governor, superintendent, chief officer, head of police or excise. Under the Mongols, the Governor of a province or city, but in later times gradually degraded

1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (1638) 132 The Daraguad in peison came. 1662 J. DAVIES tr *Olearius' Voy. Ambass* 232 The Baily, or Judge of the City, whom they call Daroga 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II xv 11. 413 Orders being given to the darougas .not to let any one pass 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Caubul* (1842) II 265 The Darogha of the Bazars fixed prices, and superintends weights and measures. 1892 *Daily News* 19 July 7/3 The official . sent it off to Gwalior by a daroga.

Darr, obs. form of DARE *v.*1

Darraign, -rain(e, -rayne, -rein(e, -reyne, etc , var. of DERAIGN *Obs.*

†**Darrei'n,** *a Old Law.* [a. OF. *darrain, derrein* (still in various F. dialects *dérain, darain*, etc = F. *dernier*) :—late L **de-retrānus* hinder, f. *de retro* (whence F *derrière*) behind.]

Last, ultimate, final , =DERNIER *Darrein presentment*: the last presentation to an ecclesiastical benefice (as a proof of the right to present) · see quot. 1760. *Darrein resort*: =*dernier ressort*

[1292 BRITTON IV 1, De assise de Dreyn Present. *Ibid* IV xii § 5 Si le derreyn verdit soit contrarie al premer.] 1555 *Act* 1 *Mary* 2nd Sess c. 5 Any writ of assise of darren presentment 1672 W. DE BRITAINE *Interest Eng. Dutch War* 9 War is the darrein resort of every wise and good Prince 1760 BURN *Eccl Law* I 26 Darrein presentment is a writ which lieth, where a man or his ancestor hath presented a clerk to a church, and afterwards (the church becoming void by the death of the said clerk or otherwise) a stranger presenteth his clerk to the same church, in disturbance of him who had last . presented 1833 *Act* 3–4 *Will. IV*, c 27 § 36 And be it further enacted, That no Writ of Assize of novel disseisin Darrein-presentment. or Mort d'ancestor. shall be brought after the Thirty first Day of December One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four

Darse, obs. var. of DACE, a fish.

Darst(e, obs pa. indic of DARE *v.*1

Dart (dāɹt), *sb* Also 4–6 **darte,** 7 *Sc* **dairt.** [a OF. *dart*, accus of *darz, dars*, in 15th c. *dard* =Pr. *dart*, Sp. and It *dardo.*]

1 A pointed missile weapon thrown by the hand ; a light spear or javelin , also applied to pointed missiles in general, including arrows, etc.

c 1314 *Guy Warw* (A) 3488 Launces, swerdes, and dartes. *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 178 A darte was schot to þem, bot non wist who it schete *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 10548 Parys cast at the kyng þre darttes. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov* xxvi 18 As one shuteth deadly arowes and dartes 1662 J. DAVIES tr *Mandelslo's Trav* II. 156 They use no other Arms than the Dart, (which they cast dexterously). 1718 POPE *Iliad* IV 511 The sounding darts in iron tempests flew. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 7 After a short siege, he was killed by a dart from an engine.

b. *fig*

1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* VI. 16 The firy dartis of the worste enmye. 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* XLI 1, Deth with his darte arest me sodenly. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 201 The too parching Darts of the Sun 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav* 231 Love's and friendship's finely pointed dart *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 259 The lightning's vivid dart.

c. *transf.* A kind of eel-spear (see quot. 1883) ; a needle-shaped piece of caustic used in surgery; †a representation of a dart or arrow used to mark direction on a drawing, etc. (*obs.*), the tongue or spear of flame produced by a blowpipe

1784 *Specif Watt's Patent* No 1432 9 The direction of motion of these. wheels is shown by the darts. 1816 ACCUM

Chem. Tests (1818) 174 Expose it to the flame of a blowpipe dart. 1876 tr *Ziemssen's Cycl Med* IV 80 Darts of equal parts of iodine and iodide of potassium prepared with dextrine and made as fine as Carlsbad needles, are used with success in the treatment of hypertrophied tonsils. 1883 G C Davies *Norfolk Broads* xxxi (1884) 244 The spear in use on the Ant and Thurne is the dart, and is made with a cross-piece, with barbed spikes set in it like the teeth of a rake

2 *Zool* An organ resembling a dart. *spec* a. The sting of a venomous insect, scorpion, etc, or that part which pierces the skin b A dart-like organ in some gastropods, having an excitatory function (see *dart-sac* in 8).

1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 163 The Sting of a Bee I could most plainly perceive to contain in it, both a Sword or Dart, and the poisonous liquor that causes the pain 1768 Beattie *Musicr.* I x, It poisons like a scorpion's dart 1860 Hawthorne *Marb Faun* xx, His [a demon's] scaly tail, with a poisonous dart at the end of it! 1861 Hulme tr *Moquin-Tandon* II III. ii. 84 Their [snails'] generative organs . contain a copulative pouch, the dart enclosed in a sac 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 118. *Ibid* 481 Some *Pulmonata* and certain species of *Doris* possess a dart, attached in the former to the female, in the latter to the male, duct

3. *Dress-making* A seam joining the two edges left by cutting a gore in any stuff

1884 *Dress Cutting Assoc. Circular*, To sew the Darts (or Breast Plaits) commence at the top, holding both edges even for one inch. 1893 *Weldon's Ladies' Jrnl* XIV 252/3 The shape is fitted with hip darts

4. A name for the snake-like lizards of the genus *Acontias* (formerly supposed to be venomous serpents) from their habit of darting upon their prey; =*dart-serpent*, *-snake* (see 8)

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict*, *Tiro*, a caste, dart, also a serpent called a dart . *Acontias*. 1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1608) 696 1635 Swan *Spec. M* (1670) 440 The Dart taketh his name from his swift darting or leaping upon a man to wound and kill him

†**5** The fish otherwise called Dace or Dare.

1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv* (1746) 271 Daces or Darts, or Dares, be of .good Nourishment

b. Short for *dart-moth* see 8

6 [f the vb] The act of darting; a sudden rapid motion.

1721 R Bradley *Wks Nat* 71 The first Dart they make at any thing. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg) 306 A bird made a sudden dart from the air upon it. 1867 Trollope *Chron Barset* II ii 87 She rose quickly .and prepared herself for a dart at the door

b. The act of casting a dart or pointed missile; the range within which it may be thrown

1839 T. Beale *Sperm Whale* 180 With their harpoons held above their heads ready for the dart. *Ibid* 182 The whale continuing to descend the moment either of the boats got within dart of him,

7. *Australian slang* Plan, aim, scheme.

1887 Farrell *How he died* 20 Whose 'dart' was to appear the justest steward that ever hiked a plate round 1889 Boldrewood *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 29 The great dart is to keep the young stock away from their mothers until they forget one another 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 9 Aug. 4/2 When I told them of my 'dart' some were contemptuous

8. *Comb*, as *dart-caster*; *dart-holding*, *-shaped*, *-wounded* adjs.; **dart-moth**, a moth of the genus *Agrotis*, so called from a mark on the fore wing; **dart-sac**, a hollow structure connected with the generative organs of some gastropods, from which the darts (2 b) are ejected, **dart-serpent**, **dart-snake**, a snake-like lizard of the genus *Acontias* (=Dart 4).

1550 Nicolls *Thucyd.* 118 (R) A certaine nomber of slingers and *dart-casters 1647 H More *Song of Soul* III lxviii, No fear of Death's *dart-holding hand 1819 G. Samouelle *Entomol Compend.* Index, *Dart-moths 1848 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 329 *Agrotis segetum* (the Dart Moth), and *Agrotis exclamationis* (the Heart and Dart Moth) 1870 Rolleston *Anim Life* 49 A cylindrical hollow muscular organ, the *dart-sac. 1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1653) 697 Suddenly there came one of these *Dart-serpents out of the tree, and wounded him. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl Anson's Voy* 338 (*C Good Hope*) The Eye-Serpent is also call'd sometimes the *Dart-Serpent*, from its darting or shooting himself forward with great swiftness 1835–6 Todd *Cyc Anat.* I 203/1 *Dart-shaped mandibles 1688 J Clayton in *Phil Trans* XVIII. 135 This I think may. be referred to the *Dart-Snakes. 1843 J Dayman tr *Dante's Inferno* xxiv 154 Though puffsnake, dart-snake, watersnake, she [Libya] boast. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 225 Hire bewte bitis in his brest as he ware *dart wondid

Dart (dāt), *v* [f. Dart *sb.*: cf. F. *darder* (15th c.) from *dard.*]

†**1** *trans.* To pierce with a dart or other pointed weapon, to spear, transfix Also *fig Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* iv 212 As the wilde bole ydarted to the herte. 1557 *Tottell's Misc* (Arb) 234 Till death shall darte him for to dye. 1624 Capt Smith *Virginia* II 32 Staues like vnto Iauelins headed with bone With these they dart fish swimming in the water. 1632 Lithgow *Trav* x 489 When death. had darted King Iames of matchlesse memory. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VI 150 She darts dead at once even the embryo hopes of an encroaching lover 1752 Bond in *Phil Trans* XLVII 431 [They] are never sure of darting a whale, till they are within a yard

2. To throw, cast, shoot (a dart or other missile).

1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 770 Such other Iauelins as the Romans darted at them. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav* 51 A kind of long headed Pike, which they dart with great exactness. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 426/1 He bound it fast to a javelin, and darted it over 1839 T. Beale *Sperm Whale* 161 They. sometimes get near enough to dart the harpoon.

3 *transf* and *fig* To send forth, or emit, suddenly and sharply, to shoot out; to cast (a glance) quickly and keenly

1592 Shaks *Ven. & Ad* 196 Thine eye darts forth the fire that burneth me. 1596 — *Tam Shr* v II 137 Dart not scornefull glances from those eies 1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav* (1638) 171 The Sunne darted his outragious beames so full upon us 1676 *Phil Trans* XI 680 (*Pirw engine*) The water issuing out of the tube that darts it 1705 Bosman *Guinea* (1721) 246 The Camelion when a Fly comes in his way darts out his Tongue with utmost Swiftness 1784 Cowper *Task* II 720 His gentle eye Grew stern, and darted a severe rebuke 1835–6 Todd *Cyc Anat* I 272/1 Darting the bill with sudden velocity into the water 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* I. viii, Her eyes . darted flashes of anger as she spoke.

4 *intr.* To throw a dart or other missile

1530 Palsgr. 506/2 These Yrishe men darte best, or throwe a darte best of all men. 1614 Raleigh *Hist World* II 370 One Laodocus in darting 1662 J Davils tr *Olearius' Voy Ambass* 72 They pursue her [the whale] and dart two or three times more at her.

5. To move like a dart; to spring or start with a sudden rapid motion; to shoot Also *fig*

1619 Fletcher *False One* II 1, Destructions darting from their looks 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F* III I 119 They dart away with the swiftness of the wind 1794 Mrs Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xxvi, A thousand vague fears darted athwart her mind 1852 Mrs Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xiii, 'No, no', said little Ruth, darting up 1885 *Spectator* 18 July 950/1 A deer darts out of the copse 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. 296 The road got level again as it darted away towards Geneva

†**Dartars.** *Obs* Also darters [Corruption of F. *dartre*. see Dartre.] A disease of sheep. see quots

1580 *Well of Woman Hell, Aberdeen* A iv a, It perfythe cures the exteriour scabbis, wyldefyre, darteris, and vther filthines of the skyn 1587 Mascall *Govt Cattle, Sheepe* (1627) 221 There is a certaine scab that runnes on the chinne which is commonly called of the shepheards the dartars. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed 3), *Chin-scab*, a Scabby Disease in Sheep commonly call'd The Darters. 1741 *Compl Fam. Piece* III 496 There is a certain Scab on the Chin of Lambs at some Seasons, occasioned by their feeding on Grass covered with Dew, it is called by the Shepherds the Dartars, which will kill a Lamb if not stopt.

Darted (dā·rted), *ppl. a.* [f Dart *v.* + -ed[1].]

†**1.** Pierced with, or as with, a dart, punctured.

c 1374 (see Dart *v* 1) 1622 H Sydenham *Serm Sol Occ* II. (1637) 161 With darted bosomes and imbalmed hearts. 1763 Collinson in *Phil Trans* LIV. 67 Several darted twigs [i e. pierced by insects] were carefully examined, and opened

2. Thrown or shot as a dart, sent or put forth suddenly and rapidly

1669 Dryden *Tyran Love* IV. 1, A darted Mandate came From that great Will which moves this mighty Frame 1672 — *Conq Gran* I. 1, The darted Cane *a* 1721 Ken *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 314 Darted Pray'r returns for darted Spight 1859 Tennyson *Vivien* 935 With darted spikes and splinters.

Darter (dā·rtəɹ) [f Dart *v* +-er[1].]

1. One who throws or shoots darts, a soldier armed with a dart

1565–73 Cooper *Thesaurus* s v *Certus*, *Iaculis certus*, a sure and cunning darter. 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 391 Appointing his Archers and Darters to hurl their Darts. to the tops of the Houses *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* (1658) 730 Having a strong guard of darters and slingers 1820 Edgeworth *Mem* I 199 He was called Jack the Darter He threw his darts to an amazing height 1849 Grote *Greece* II lii VI 520 To organise either darters or slingers

†**b.** A harpooner *Obs*

1724 R Falconer *Voy* (1769) 8 The wounded Fish [dolphin] immediately flounces .. which the Darter observes, giving him Rope and Play

2 A person or animal that darts or moves swiftly.

1818 Byron *Ch. Har* IV. lxvii, The finny darter with the glittering scales

†**3.** =Dart *sb.* 4, dart-snake. *Obs*

1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1608) 696 Certain [serpents] in Hungary do leap upon men, as these darters do 1820 W. Tooke tr *Lucian* I. 96 Innumerable asps darters, cow-suckers and toads.

4 a. English name of the genus *Plotus* or family *Plotidæ* of web-footed birds of the pelican tribe, with long neck and small head, found in parts of tropical Africa and America, and in Australia, so called from their way of darting on their prey

1825 Gore tr *Blumenbach's Nat. Hist* v 126 *Anhinga*, the Darter. P ventre albo. 1881 Manville Fenn *Off to Wilds* xxx. (1888) 210 That curious water bird, the darter, swimming with its body nearly submerged, and its long, snaky neck, ready to dart its keen bill with almost lightning rapidity at the tiny fish upon which it fed

b *pl.* The order *Jaculatores* in Macgillivray's classification of birds, comprising the kingfishers, bee-eaters, and jacamars, from their habit of darting upon their prey

5. A name for various fishes, *esp.* the small fresh-water fishes constituting the N American subfamily *Etheostominæ* of the family *Percidæ*, which dart from their retreats when disturbed.

1884 Goode *Fisheries of U S* 417 Darters are found in all fresh waters of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. 1887 C C. Abbott *Waste-Land Wand.* VII 210 There was a goodly company of little darters or etheostomoids .. all of one species—the common tessellated darter

Darting (dā·rtiŋ), *vbl sb* [-ing[1]] The action of the verb Dart, q v; throwing or shooting of darts, etc; rapid movement as of a dart, etc.

1565–73 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Campus iaculatorius*, a fielde where men exercise darting 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 944 Sudden Glances, and Dartings of the Eye 1694 *Acc Sev Late Voy* II. (1711) 220 Their Fishing ordinarily is darting, their Darts are long, strongly barbed 1756 Mounsey in *Phil Trans* I. 21 Pain on the stomach with dartings inwardly 1839 T Beale *Sperm Whale* 161 They then make use of the lance either by darting or thrusting

Da·rting, *ppl. a.* [-ing[2].] That darts (see the verb)

1 *trans.* Shooting darts, shooting or casting forth like a dart.

1606 Shaks *Ant. & Cl* III. i. 1 Now darting Parthya art thou stroke 1634 Milton *Comus* 753 Love darting eyes *c* 1825 Longf. *Burial of Minnisink* VII, With darting eye and nostril spread.

2. *intr.* Moving or shooting swiftly like a dart

1664 Evelyn *Kal Hort.* (1729) 197 The sudden darting Heat of the Sun. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 1318 They vanish'd panic-stricken, like a shoal Of darting fish

Hence **Da·rtingly** *adv*, **Da·rtingness.**

1674 N. Fairiax *Bulk & Selv* 129 When we give a dartingness to outcasts [i e missiles] 1846 Worcester, *Dartingly*

Dartle (dā·ɹt'l), *v. rare.* [A modern dim. and iterative of Dart *v*. cf *sparkle*] To dart or shoot forth repeatedly (*trans.* and *intr.*)

1855 Browning *My Star*, My star that dartles the red and the blue. 1893 *Athenæum* 18 Mar 346/2 He showed me the chestnut logs which spit and dartle, the birch logs which smoke and moulder

Dartless, *a.* Without a dart

1769 S Paterson *Another Trav* II. 184

Da·rtman. A soldier armed with a dart.

1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Vocation* 304 Without an aime the Dart-man darts his speare 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* III xix. 98 Archers and dartmen

Dartoid (dā·rtoid), *a. Anat.* [mod f Gr *δαρτ-ός* Dartos + -oid] Like or of the nature of the dartos

1872 F. G. Thomas *Dis. Women* (ed 3) 635 The dartoid sacs of the labia majora. 1890 Thane *Ellis' Anat.* (ed 11) 445 The subcutaneous layer in the scrotum .. is named the dartoid tissue.

‖ **Dartos** (dā·ɹtɒs) *Anat* [mod a. Gr. *δαρτός* flayed, excoriated, verbal adj. of *δέρειν* to flay] The layer of connective and unstriped muscular tissue immediately beneath the skin of the scrotum

1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg* 119 The epididymis or dartos 1875 Flint *Phys. Man* [illegible] contractile tissue, called the dartos, [illegible] sacs, one enveloping each testicle

Dartre (dā·ɹtəɹ) [F *dartre*, of doubtful etymology: see Diez, Littré, and *Dict. des Sciences Med.* XXV 648 For an earlier adoption of the word into Eng, see Dartars] A vague generic name for various skin diseases, *esp.* herpes, also, a scab or the like formed in such diseases.

1829 Batlman *Synops Cutan Dis* (ed 7) Pref 15 The dartres are said to be of seven kinds 1834 Good *Study Med* (ed 4) IV 481 The proper meaning of dartre, or tetter, is herpes 1843 Sir C Scudamore *Med Visit Gräfenberg* 72 Boils and 'dartres' formed near the seat of pain.

Dartrous (dā·ɹtrəs), *a.* [ad. F. *dartreux*, f. *dartre* see prec] Pertaining to or of the nature of dartre applied to a peculiar diathesis.

1839–47 Todd *Cycl. Anat* III 190/2 Dartrous diseases of the skin 1881 Pirlard *Therap Skin* 126 The rheumic or dartrous diathesis, as it is called in France, is the predisposing cause, I believe, of eczema, psoriasis, and pityriasis.

Dartsman. [f. *dart's*] =Dartman

1770 J Ross *Epitaph on Friend* II (MS) Death—dread dartsman! May strike thee sudden in life's blooming May

Darvis, darvish, obs. forms of Dervish

Darwinian (dɑɹwi·niăn), *a.* (*sb*) [f. proper name *Darwin* + -ian.]

†**1.** Of or pertaining to Erasmus Darwin (1731–1802), and to his speculations or poetical style

1804 *Edin. Rev* July 297 One objection to the Darwinian modulation with which Mr Sotheby's versification is infected 1842 Mrs. Browning *Bk of Poets* Wks 1890 V. 279 A broad gulf between his [Wordsworth's] descriptive poetry and that of the Darwinian painter-poet school

2 Of or pertaining to the celebrated naturalist Charles Darwin (grandson of Erasmus Darwin, 1809–1882), and to his scientific views or observations, *esp* his theory of the evolution of species. see Darwinism 2

1867 (*title*) The Darwinian Theory of the Transmutation of Species 1881 *Knowledge* 9 Dec 128/1 The principles which will guide us in the choice of subjects will be Darwinian —to wit, natural selection and the survival of the fittest

b. as *sb* A follower of Charles Darwin; one who accepts the Darwinian theory

1871 Huxley *Crit & Addresses* (1873) 251 Mr Mivart is less of a Darwinian than Mr Wallace, for he has less faith in the power of natural selection 1881 *Athenæum* 29 Oct. 566/1 Mr Balfour is a practical Darwinian.

Darwi·nianism. [f. prec. + -ism]

†**1.** Imitation of the style of Erasmus Darwin (see prec. 1). *Obs.* (*nonce-use*)

1804 *Edin. Rev* July 297 We can substantiate our charge of Darwinianism.

2. The Darwinian theory of evolution; =DARWINISM 2; also, a Darwinian idiom or phrase.

1883 E M UNDERDOWN in *N & Q.* 13 Oct. 284/2, I know not if any one has noticed a literary ancestor, to use a Darwinianism, for that of Francis I after Pavia. 1893 J. H STIRLING (*title*), Darwinianism Workmen and Work

Darwi'nical, *a. rare*—°. =DARWINIAN 2. Hence **Darwi'nically** *adv.*

1864 HUXLEY *Lay Serm* (1870) 334 It is one thing to say, Darwinically, that every detail observed in an animal's structure is of use to it [etc]

Darwinism (dā'rwinizm). [-ISM]

†1 The doctrine or hypothesis of Erasmus Darwin. *Obs* (*nonce-use*)

1856 B W RICHARDSON *Life T. Sopwith* (1892) 256 Mr Sopwith described the hypothesis of the development of living things from a primordial centre That, said Reade, is rank Darwinism It was the first time I had heard that word used it had reference to Erasmus Darwin.

2 The biological theory of Charles Darwin concerning the evolution of species, etc, set forth especially in his works entitled 'The Origin of Species by means of Natural Selection, or the preservation of favoured races in the struggle for life' (1859), and 'The Descent of Man and Selection in relation to Sex' (1871)

1871 *Athenæum* 15 July 84 It is impossible to reconcile the Doctors of the Church with the Doctors of Darwinism. 1876 RAY LANKESTER tr *Haeckel's Hist Creation* I. 1 The scientific theory commonly called Darwinism, is only a small fragment of a far more comprehensive doctrine. 1889 A R. WALLACE (*title*), Darwinism, An exposition of the theory of Natural Selection with some of its applications.

So **Da'rwinist,** a follower of Darwin, a Darwinian. **Darwini'stic** *a*, of or pertaining to Darwinism. **Da'rwinize** *v.*, to speculate or theorize after the manner of (Erasmus or Charles) Darwin.

1883 *Sci. & Lit. Gossip* I 79 Interesting to every sincere Darwinist 1875 tr *Schmidt's Desc & Darw.* 292 Decisive in favour of Darwinistic views 1882 *Athenæum* 27 May 663/2 In connexion with Darwinistic explanations of ends 1880 *Nature* XXI 246 Coleridge invented the term 'Darwinising' to express his contempt for the speculations of the elder Darwin. 1886 *Contemp Rev* Sept 435 Darwinizing sociologists

Darwinite (dā'rwinəit), *sb*[1] (*a*) [-ITE]

A *sb.* A follower of Charles Darwin, a Darwinian

1862 *Illust Lond News* XLI 41/1 Here are Darwinites reviving the doctrine of Lord Monboddo that men and monkeys are of the same stock 1885 *Athenæum* 8 Aug 171/2 A wave of reaction against what we may term the ultra-Darwinism of the Darwinites

B *adj* =DARWINIAN 2

1867 KINGSLEY *Let.* in *Life* xxii (1883) 280 Can you tell me where I can find any Darwinite lore about the development of birds?

Da'rwinite, *sb*[2] *Min.* [Named by Forbes 1861 after Chas. Darwin: see -ITE.] A synonym of WHITNEYITE. 1861 in BRISTOW *Gloss. Min* 104.

Dary, obs. form of DAIRY.

‖ **Das** (das). Also **dasse** [Du. *das* = Ger. *dachs*, OHG *dahs*:—WGer. **pahs*, whence also med.L. *taxus* badger. In sense 1 retained by Caxton in his English version of Reynard; in sense 2 belonging to the Dutch of South Africa]

†1. A badger. *Obs*

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* IV (Arb.) 7 Tho spack Grymbart the dasse. *Ibid* xvii. 39 The beres, the foxes, the cattes and the dassen.

2 The daman or rock-badger of the Cape.

1786 SPARRMAN *Voy. Cape G H* 309 Those little animals which, by the colonists are called dasses or badgers. 1838 W H R READ in *Penny Cycl.* XII 419 (s v. *Hyrax*) Its name at the Cape is the Dasse, which is, I believe, the Dutch for a badger 1884 WOOD in *Sunday Mag* Nov. 719/1 The most successful Das hunter.

†**Dasart.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *dase*, DAZE *v.* + -ARD: cf. MDu. *dasaert* (Oudemans), in Kilian *daesaerd* a fool] A dazed, stupefied, or inert person; a dullard; =DASIBERD, DASTARD 1.

a 1400 *Minor Poems Vernon MS* 333 Ouur-al maist þou comen and go, Whon a Moppe dasart schal iot so.

†**Dascan,** *v. Sc Obs* Also **daskan, dascon,** [perh for DESCANT] To ponder, consider

c 1579 MONTGOMERIE *Navigatioun* 227 They daskand farther:—What if the Quene war deid? *a* 1600 BUREL in Watson *Coll Sc Poems* II. 45 (Jam) Than did I dascan with my sell, Quhidder to heuin or unto hell, Thir persouns suld pertene 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* VII. 328 To dascon this, remarke, when they set land, Some this, some that, doe gesse, this Hill, that Cape

Dase, obs form of DAZE, DAZE.

Dasel(l, obs. form of DAZZLE.

Dasewe: see DASWEN *v. Obs.*

Dasey, obs. form of DAISY.

Dash (dæʃ), *v.*[1] Forms: 3–4 **dasse,** 3–5 **dasche,** 4 **dassche,** 4–6 **dasshe,** 4–7 **dashe,** 6– **dash** [ME. *daschen, dassen,* found *a* 1300, perh. from Norse: cf. Sw *daska* to drub, Sw. dial. to slap with open hand, Da *daske* to beat, strike, but an ON. **daska* is not recorded, and the word is not known in WGer. It may be a comparatively recent onomatopœic word, expressing the action and sound of striking or driving with violence and smashing effect: cf *clash, crash, bash, pash, smash,* etc. The *trans* and *intr.* uses are exemplified almost equally early, and there is no definite evidence as to their actual order cf DUSH *v*]

I Transitive senses

1. To strike with violence so as to break into fragments; to break in pieces by a violent stroke or collision; to smash Now generally with complement, as *to dash to pieces*, but the simple *dash* is still said of the action of wind or rain in beating, bruising, and disfiguring flowers or plants.

1297 R GLOUC (1724) 52 Þe pykes smyte hem þoru out. And daschte and a dreynte fourty schippes *Ibid* 540 [Thei] with axes thuder come, & þat þat to hewe, & to dasse *c* 1330 *Arth & Merl.* 9051 (Matz) The hors clune he dassed a-to 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III 63 [He was] al to dasshed so þat no þing of his body myȝte be founde 1593 SHAKS 2 *Hen VI*, III. II. 98 The splitting Rockes would not dash me with their ragged sides 1610 — *Temp* I II 8 A braue vessell Dash'd all to peeces. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 142 As if one should with his foote dash a little childs house of oystershels 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II I. 116 He fell amongst the rocks, and was dashed to pieces 1847 TENNYSON *Princ* V 132 Altho' we dash'd Your cities into shards with catapults. 1892 GARDINER *Student's Hist Eng* 11 The waves had dashed to pieces a large number of his ships *Mod* The roses were beautiful, before they were so dashed by the wind and rain

b. To strike violently against (Without implication of smashing)

1611 COTGR., *Talemouser*, to cuffe, or dash on the lips 1624 *Aphor of State* in *Harl Misc* (Malh) III. 495 With the like thunderbolt, to dash the heads of the sacred Empire 1776 GIBBON *Decl & F* I XXV 746 The oars of Theodosius dashed the waves of the Hyperborean ocean. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1866) 349 Like brilliant islands, vainly dashed by the dark waters of human history

2 To knock, drive, throw, or thrust (*away, down, out,* etc) with a violent stroke or collision.

c 1290 *S Eng Leg* I 344/147 And daschte þe tiez [=teeth] out of is heued *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3882 A brand and a brist schild bremely he hentis Dasches dragons doun 1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* IV III 54 Shall I not dash out my desperate braines 1664 H. MORE *Myst Iniq* 268 It [rain] is naturally drunk in, not dash'd in by force *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J), The brushing oars and brazen prow Dash up the sandy waves 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* II. Dashing from him the snake which was about to sting him 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Manch Strike* x. 112 While she, dashing away her tears, looked for something to do

†b To drive impetuously *forth* or *out*, cause to rush *together Obs*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I clvii 191 Then thenglyshmen dashed forthe their horses after the frenchmen. *Ibid* I. cccxlii 538 Lorde Langurant couched his speare and so dyde Bernarde, and dashed to their horses. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron* III. 922/2 The king .. pulled downe his visar and dashed out such a pleasant countenance and cheere, that all reioised verie much

3. To throw, thrust, drive, or impel (something) *against, upon, into* (something else) with a violence that breaks or smashes; to impel (a thing) into violent and destructive contact with something

a a solid body. (Also *fig*)

1530 PALSGR. 507/1 He dasshed my heed agaynst the postes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 24 He foorthwith dashed his spurres into his horse and fled 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* II 376 In so doing he dasheth himself against a notable Text 1724 R FALCONER *Voy* (1769) 62 Lest another Wave should dash me against it [the rock]. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc Arctic Reg* I. 401 A violent storm of wind dashed her stern first, against a floe of ice 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf* VII (1889) 61 [He] dashed his right fist full against one of the panels

b. To splash (water or other liquid) violently upon or against something.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg* I 457 The Waves on heaps are dash'd against the Shoar. 1839 T BEALE *Sperm Whale* 350 Dashing the salt water in our faces.

†c With reversed construction: *To dash one in the teeth with* (*something*): to 'cast it in one's teeth'. *Obs.* (Cf CAST *v.* 65)

1530 PALSGR. 507/1, I dasshe one in the tethe with a lye or a glosynge tale, *Jembouche*. What nedest thou to dasshe me in the tethe with the monaye thou haste lente me

4. To bespatter or splash (a thing) *with* anything (*e.g* water or mud) cast with force or violence upon or against it

1530 PALSGR. 507/1, I dasshe, I araye with myer, *Je crotte*. Your horse hath all to dasshed me. 1670 MILTON *Hist Eng.* Wks VI (1851) 268 The Sea came rowling on, and without reverence both wet and dash'd him 1694 *Acc Sev Late Voy.* II (1711) 166 Some Whales blow Blood to the very last. and these dash the Men in the Long boats most filthily 1785 H WALPOLE *Mod Gardening* (R.), Vast basins of marble dashed with perpetual cascades. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk* VIII. (1877) 307 The face may be dashed with cold water *fig* 1621 *Bk. Discipl Ch. Scot.* Pref, Some will dash you by the odious name of Puritan 1633 G HERBERT *Temple, Marie Magd.* III, Her sinnes did dash Ev'n God himself.

b. To put *out* (fire) by dashing water upon it.

1610 SHAKS *Temp.* I II. 5 But that the Sea .. Dashes the fire out. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* XXVII, Rows of fire-buckets for dashing out a conflagration

c. *pa. pple.* Marked as with splashes

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II XLIV. 202 Floures poudered or dashte with small spottes. 1797–1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 119 The top of the head, the back, and the tail black: the rump is dashed with ash 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* LXXXIII. 11 Deep tulips dash'd with fiery dew. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* XXVII. 452 The sea was dashed with a wild glare of crimson.

5 To affect or qualify (anything) *with* an element of a different strain thrown into it; to mingle, temper, qualify, dilute *with* some (usually inferior) admixture. Also *fig*

1546 *Confut N Shaxton* A III. (R.), Youre sermons dashed ful of sorowful teares and depe sighings 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* CVII (1636) 108 Boyle them [fruit] againe with sufficient sugar, to dash them with sweet water. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor* (1756) 40 Notable virtues are sometimes dashed with notorious vices 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* V 137 Vinegar dashed with water is an Antidote against drunkenness 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No 267 ¶ 8 To dash the Truth with Fiction 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* VI, Dash the lemonade with a little maraschino 1853 TRENCH *Proverbs* 141 The pleasures of sin are largely dashed with its pains

b *Coal-mining* To mix (fire-damp) with air till the mixture ceases to be inflammable

1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb & Durh* 21 *Dashing Air*—Mixing air and gas together, until the mixture ceases to be inflammable

6. *fig.* To destroy, ruin, confound, bring to nothing, frustrate, spoil (a design, enterprise, hope, etc.) cf. *to smash.* In 16–17th c. the usual word for the rejection of a bill in Parliament, and frequent in various applications; now *Obs.* exc in *to dash* (*any one's*) *hopes.* (Cf next.)

1528 *Beggar's Petit. agst Popery* in *Select Harl. Misc* (1793) 153 He shall be excommunicated, and then be all his actions dashed! 1563–87 FOXE *A & M* (1596) 169 All the hope of Anselme was dasht. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw Eng.* (1633) 92 As the cry of yea or no is bigger so the Bill is allowed or dashed 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 4 A warre with France, must be the way To dash this Bill. *a* 1656 BP HALL *Rem Wks.* (1660) 59 Those hopes were no sooner conceived than dasht 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. 157 So the design was wholly dashed 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig Tythes* IV. 214 To dash what arguments may be brought from hence 1840 *Chartist Circular* No 5. 225 This dashes the bit-by-bit system [of reform] 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid Ages Eng* 143 Dunstan's hopes were again dashed by the news of Edward's death

7 To cast down, depress; to daunt, dispirit, discourage

1550 COVERDALE *Spir Perle* V, How small soever their temptation or plague is, their heart is dashed. 1579 L TOMSON *Calvin's Serm Tim* 466/1 We shalbe all dasht that our prayers do but soare in the ayre 1604 SHAKS *Oth.* III. iii. 214, I see, this hath a little dash'd your Spirits. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz* II. I. 524 Why did you speak? you've dash'd my Fancy quite 1791 COWPER *Odyss* IX 295 We, dash'd with terror, heard the growl Of his big voice. 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* XXVI, This discouraging information a little dashed the child 1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 167 Somewhat dashed, we went down .. to the spot where my horse had fallen with me

b. To confound, put to shame, abash.

1563–87 FOXE *A & M* (1596) 1574/2 Frier Bucknham was so dashed, that neuer after hee durst peepe out of the pulpit against M Latimer. 1588 SHAKS *L L. L* V II 585 An honest man, looke you, and soon dasht 1634 MILTON *Comus* 447 Chaste austerity, that dashed brute violence With sudden adoration and blank awe 1728 VANBR & CIB *Prov. Husb* II. i, The Girl has Tongue enough she woa'nt be dasht. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm Yng Wom.* (1767) II. XIII. 246 From her a look will dash the boldest offender. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. Westm Abbey* X. 108 Dashed and abashed as no doubt for a moment she was.

†c Phr *To dash* (*a person*) *out of countenance* (*concert, courage*) *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 507/1, I dasshe out of countenaunce or out of conceyte, *Je rens confus.* 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist.* 162 Your deerest friends .damnified, and dashed out of courage 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* III xiv. (1622) 85 Cause sufficient, to haue dasht the best practised out of matter 1617 HIERON *Wks* (1619–20) II. 408 It would dash him quite out of countenance. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. XI 61 In order to dash an opponent out of countenance by getting the laugh instead of the argument on his side.

8. To put *down* on paper, throw *off*, write, or sketch, with hasty and unpremeditated vigour

1726 WODROW *Corr* (1843) III. 234 Please dash down anything that is proper for me to help 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 47 Never was dash'd out, at one lucky hit, A fool, so just a copy of a wit. 1771 FOOTE *Maid of B* Epil Wks 1799 II. 201 His ready pen he drew, And dash'd the glowing satire as he flew 1847 TENNYSON *Princ* IV 121 Ourself .into rhythm have dash'd The passion of the prophetess. *Ibid.* V. 414 Then came a postscript dash'd across the rest 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc* (1860) II 15 The impressions of the moment dashed off with a careless but graceful pen

9. To draw a dash through (writing); to strike *out*, cancel, erase, efface. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* lxix. 29 And dash them cleane out of the booke of hope 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 80 A faulte in writing is dashed out with a race of the penne. 1581 SIDNEY *Astr & Stella* 1 in Arb. *Garner* I 528 And now my pen these lines had dashed quite. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 212 Before the snow be melt, and the footings dashed. 1670 WOOD *Life* (Oxf Hist Soc.) II. 199 He would correct, alter, dash out or put in what he pleased 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng.* I 454 She took a pen and dashed out the words.

b. To draw (a pen) vigorously *through* writing so as to erase it.

1780 COWPER *Table T.* 769 To dash the pen through all that you proscribe,

10 To mark with a dash, to underline.

1836 T HOOK *G. Gurney* I 17 The infinite pains I took to dash and underline the points. 1871 *Athenæum* 13 May 583 He did so dash his initials at the end of letters.

11. *slang.* or *colloq.* Used as a euphemism for 'damn', or as a kind of veiled imprecation.

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., G. Barnwell*, Dash my wigs, Quoth he, I would pummel and lam her well 1844 *John Chawbacon* ii. in Halliwell *Dict* (1865) I p xv, Dash my buttons, Moll—I'll be darn'd if I know 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* III i 7 Dash it, Tony you really ought to be careful 1865 — *Mut Fr* II viii, Dashed if I know

II Intransitive senses

12 To move, fall, or throw itself with violence or smashing effect, to strike in violent collision *against* (*upon*, etc.) something else

c 1305 *Saints' Lives* in *E E P* (1862) 80 Þat weþer bigan to glide þer hit gan dasche adoun Ac in þe norþ half of þe churche þer ne ful nogt a reynes drope *c* 1400 *Melayne* 964 Dede he daschede to the grounde 1638 BAKER tr *Balzac's Lett* II 43 In my way there are many stones to dash against 1694 *Acc Sev late Voy* II (1711) 168 The Whale doth strike about with his Tail and Finns, that the Water dasheth up like Dust. 1724 R FALCONER *Voy* (1769) 62 The Tempest was very much abated, and the Waves not dashing so often 1842 TENNYSON *Day-dream, The Revival* ii, And all the long-pent stream of life Dash'd downward in a cataract 1891 E PEACOCK *N Brendon* II. 418 The full force of the Atlantic is dashing on the cliffs *fig* 1638 D FEATLEY *Strict Lyndom* 1 102 Lyes dash one with the other, and truth breakes out of the mouth of the lyar.

13. Of persons: To throw oneself with violence, such as would overthrow obstacles or resistance; to go, run, or rush with sudden impetuosity, or with spirited or brilliant action Also *fig* (Const. with var preps. and advbs)

c 1300 *K. Alis* 2837 The gate up he brak; In to the cité he con dassche *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl* 6293 (Matz.) Forth dassed the king *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* lviii. 200 Ye sarazyns dasshed in to the prese to haue rescued Huon 1596 *Pleas. Quippes Upstart Gentlw* in Hazl *E E. P.* IV 258 Our wantons now in coaches dash, From house to house, from street to street. 1682 DRYDEN *Abs & Achit* II 414 Doeg Spurred boldly on, and dashed through thick and thin, Through sense and nonsense 1794 MRS RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* xviii, Dashing at the steps below. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VIII liv, [He] Dash'd on like a spurr'd blood-horse in a race 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* III iv 377 [He] rode on madly .Dashed through the stream and up the other bank. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vii 230 To leave her card on foot at the doors of ladies who dashed up to hers in their barouche 1892 GARDINER *Student's Hist Eng* II Cæsar..dashed at his stockade and carried it by storm.

b. Said of action with pen or pencil.

a 1680 ROCHESTER *An Allusion to Horace* (R), With just bold strokes he dashes here and there, Showing great mastery with little care

† 14. To clash *Obs.*

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 4615 Trumpes blewen, tabours dashen

15. *colloq* To make a display, 'cut a dash'; *dash off, out*, to burst off, come out, with a dash

1786 *Francis, the Philanthr* I 159 Bidding fair to dash out, when he was qualified by manhood and experience. 1800 HELENA WELLS *Const Neville* III. 68 He intended to dash off as a star of the first magnitude in the circles of fashion 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond* (ed 3) III 215 That blade dashes most confoundedly he is a princely fellow, to be sure. 1807-8 W IRVING *Salmag* (1824) 290 Every lady ..dresses and dashes.

III. 16. *Comb* **a.** with verb + object, as **† dash-buckler**, a swaggering fellow, swash-buckler; **b.** with the verb-stem used attrib., as **dash-pot**, a contrivance for producing gradual descent in a piece of mechanism, consisting of a cylinder or chamber containing liquid in which a piston moves; a hydraulic buffer, **dash-wheel** (see quot.). See also DASH-BOARD.

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* 123 b, A traine of *dashbucklers or squaring tospottes 1861 *Sci. Amer* 30 Mar. 196/2 The "dash pot' which Watt invented to graduate the descent of the puppet valve into its seat. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* 666 s.v. *Cut-off*, To seat them without slamming, the valve-stems are provided with dash-pots. *Ibid*, **Dash-wheel*. (*Bleaching*) A wheel with compartments revolving partially in a cistern, to wash and rinse calico in the piece, by alternately dipping it in the water and then dashing it from side to side of the compartments

Dash, *v*[2] see after DASH *sb*[2]

Dash (dæʃ), *sb.*[1] Forms. 4 **dasch**, 5–6 **dasshe**, 6 **dasche, dashe**, 6– **dash** [f. DASH *v*]

1. A violent blow, stroke, impact, or collision, such as smashes or might smash.

(With quot. 1577 cf DASH *v* 2)

a 1375 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk.* App. iv 351 Wiþ his hed he yaf a dasch A3eyn þe Marbelston 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x lxxix, Syr Ector gaf sire Palomydes suche a dasshe with a sword. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III 1153/2 He offered to hir his cloke, which she (putting it backe with hir hand with a good dash) refused. 1590 W WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 22 Let me alone, or I will give you a dash on the teeth. 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 258 The water, falling from a height .. and meeting in the passage with many dashes and interruptions 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1114 The dash of clouds, or irritating war Of fighting winds. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do?* I. v, Whistling . in time to the dash of the oars.

† 2 *fig* in phrases *at (the) first dash, at one* (or *a*) *dash*: cf. *stroke, blow* (F. *coup*). *Obs.*

1550 BALE *Apol.* 37 (R) He heapeth me in, an whole halfe leafe at a dash, out of Saynt Augustyne. 1591 SHAKS *1 Hen VI*, I. ii 72 She takes vpon her brauely at first dash. 1627 H LESLY *Serm. bef Majesty* 4 Wee are not made absolute entire Christians at the first dash 1681 W ROBERTSON *Phraseol Gen* (1693) 753 What? At first dash so to jear and frump your friend? 1699 W. HACKE *Voy* II. 9 In .. danger, to lose both our LIVES and all our substance at one dash. 1710 *Acc. Last Distemp. Tom Whigg* II 48 Designing to immortalize himself and his Patron at a Dash

† 3. *fig.* A sudden blow or stroke that casts down, confounds, depresses, dispirits, etc , an affliction, discouragement. *Obs.*

1580 *Apol Prince of Orange* in *Phœnix* (1721) I 450 That the Course of his Life be found blessed without any dash, blow, stumbling 1629 RUTHERFORD *Lett* v (1862) I. 48, I have received many dashes and heavy strokes, since the Lord called me to the ministry 1637 *Ibid* I 287 The glory of manifested justice in giving of His foes a dash 1730 T. BOSTON *Mem* VII 134 This gave me a sore dash

4 The violent throwing and breaking of water (or other liquid) upon or against anything; a splash, a sudden heavy fall of rain, † *concr* a portion of water splashed up.

1570 LEVINS 35/5 A dashe, *labes, aspersio* 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* 1 8 To giue her harbour till the dash and storme be ouer 1677 W HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chym.* (ed 3) 602 During the ebullition. a great many little dashes of water do fly about *a* 1700 B E *Dict Cant. Crew* s v. *Gust*, We say a *Dash of Rain*, for a sudden, short, impetuous Beat of Rain 1804 *Med Jrnl* XII. 247 Dr Macneil seems to think the sponging is better than the dash 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* (1882) 12/1 'He's coming round finely, now he's had a dash of cowd water.'

b The sound of dashing, esp. the splashing sound of water striking or being struck.

1784 COWPER *Task* I. 186 Music not unlike The dash of Ocean on his winding shore. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XXIV, Why did ye not muffle the oars? .. the dash must awaken the sentinel.

5 a A small portion (of colour, etc.) as it were dashed or thrown carelessly upon a surface.

1723 BERKELEY *Ess in Guardian* V Wks III 161 The rosy dashes of light which adorn the clouds of the morning and evening 1884 J. T BENT in *Macm Mag* Oct 426/1 Syria is almost entirely a white town, relieved now and again by a dash of yellow wash

b A small quantity (*of* something) thrown into or mingled as a qualifying admixture with something else; an infusion, touch, tinge Usually *fig.*

1611 SHAKS *Wint. T* V. ii 122 Now (had I not the dash of my former life in me) would Preferment drop on my head. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* 892 A thing not sincerely good, but such as hath a great dash or dose of evil blended with it 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* (1698) I 293 It makes most delicate Punch; but it must have a dash of Brandy to hearten it 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No 299 P 2, I resolved that my Descendents should have a Dash of good Blood in their Veins 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch-Bk* I 335 There was a dash of eccentricity and enterprize in his character.

† c. A slight specimen, a touch; = CAST *sb.* 9 *Obs*

a 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 161 He gave A W. a dash of his office

6. A hasty stroke of the pen.

1615 STEPHENS *Satyr Ess* (ed. 2) 414 And thus by meere chaunce with a little dash I have drawne the picture of a Pigmey *a* 1656 BP HALL *Rem Wks* (1660) 310 With one dash to blot it out of the holy Calender 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 41 That this was done by the temerarious dashes of an unguided Pen 1803 MACKINTOSH *Def Peltier* Wks 1846 III 246 Fifty Imperial towns have been erased from the list of independent states, by one dash of the pen.

7 A stroke or line (usually short and straight) made with a pen or the like, or resembling one so made: *spec.* **a** Such a mark drawn through writing for erasure. **b.** A stroke forming part of a letter or other written or printed character, or used as a flourish in writing. **c.** A horizontal stroke of varying length (—, ——, ———) used in writing or printing to mark a pause or break in a sentence, a parenthetic clause, an omission of words or letters or of the intermediate terms of a series, to separate distinct portions of matter, or for other purposes. **d** *Mus.* A short vertical mark (!) placed above or beneath a note to indicate that it is to be performed *staccato* **e** A linear marking, as if made with a pen, on the wings of insects, etc.

1552 HULOET, Dashe or stryke with a penne, *Iturra.* 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I iv. (ed 7) 12 Having cancelled the first figure of the multiplyer, by making a dash thorow it with your Pen 1607 DEKKER *Westw Hoe* II Wks 1873 II 297 Marke her dashes, and her strokes, and her breakings, and her bendings. 1612 BRINSLEY *Ludus Lit.* XIII (1627) 177 Making a dash with a pen under every fault 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No 470 P 10 The Transcriber, who probably mistook the Dash of the I for a T 1733 SWIFT *Poems, On Poetry*, In modern wit all printed trash is Set off with num'rous breaks —— and dashes—— 1824 L MURRAY *Eng Gram.* (ed 5) I 406 The Dash, though often used improperly may be introduced with propriety, where the sentence breaks off abruptly. A dash following a stop, denotes that the pause is to be greater than if the stop were alone 1848 RIMBAULT *First Bk. Piano* 63 The Dash requires a more separate and distinct manner of performance than the Point 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* Introd. 13 Passages that are illegible in the MS. .are indicated by dashes, thus — — —

8. A sudden impetuous movement, a rush, a sudden vigorous attack or onset Also *fig*

1809 ADM COCHRANE in *Naval Chron* XXVI 164 Our loss in this little dash has been severe 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf* v (1889) 36 He made up his mind to make a dash for something more than a mere speaking acquaintance 1885 *Manch Exam* 25 Feb 5/2 The dash was successfully made across the desert to Metammeh

9. Spirited vigour of action; capacity for prompt and vigorous action.

1796 *Mod Gulliver's Trav* 50, I began now to suspect I was with sharpers .. and correcting my dash, betted cautiously. 1808 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* IV. 95 The affair . was occasioned . by the imprudence of the officer, and the dash and eagerness of the men 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl* I v. 120 In dash and courage they are deficient

10. A gay or showy appearance, display, parade: usually in phr *to cut a dash*, to make a display (see CUT *v.* 25), in Sc *to cast a dash*

1725 PENNECUIK *Tweeddale* 16 (Jam) Large orderly terrace-walks, which in their summer verdure cast a lonny dash at a distance 1771 FOOTT *Maid of B* I Wks 1799 II. 213 The squire does not intend to cut a dash till the spring *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1789) II 32–33 (Jam) Daft gowk, Are ye come here To cast a dash at Reikie's cross? 1842 *P. Paxley's Ann* III 246 MRS. CLOFF was for cutting a dash, giving large dinner-parties 1887 *Punch* 12 Mar. 125/1 My wife and girls will wish to cut a dash

11 *Sporting* A race run in one heat. (*U S.*)

1881 *Standard* 7 Sept. 5/2 They have certainly coined . the word 'dash', to signify a race run in one heat.

12. = DASH BOARD 1

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1893 (used by an Oxford coach-builder in letter).

13. The DASHER of a churn, esp. the plunger of the old upright or *dash-churn*; hence *dash-boards*, the fixed beaters in a barrel-churn.

1847 in HALLIWELL. 1877 in *N. W. Line Gloss.*

14. *Comb.* **dash-guard**, the metal plate which protects the platform of a tram-car from being splashed by the horses; **dash-lamp**, a carriage lamp fixed in the centre of the dash-board or 'dash'; **† dash-line** = DASH *sb* 7, **dash-rule** (*Printing*), a 'rule' or strip of metal for printing a dash across a column or page. Also DASH-BOARD.

1684 R H *School Recreat* 120 The dash Lines above and below, are added only when the Notes ascend above the Staff, or descend below it. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech., Dash-rule*

‖ Dash, *sb*[2] [Corruption of DASHEE, through taking the pl. *dashees* as *dashes*] A gift, present, gratuity; = DASHEE.

1788 FALCONBRIDGE *Afr Slave Tr* 7 The Kings of Bonny to whom . they usually make presents (in that country termed dashes). 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Dash*, the present with which bargains are sealed on the coast of Africa. 1881 *Mem. Geo Thomson* ix 119 We called in the head man and gave him a dash proportioned to the kindness with which he had received us

Hence **Dash** *v*, to give a present to, to 'tip'

1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* XIII 191, I .offered to *dash* him (give him some presents) 1881 *Mem. Geo. Thomson* I 139 The head man had dashed him a hog

Dash, *adv* [The stem of DASH *v* used adverbially. cf *bang, crash*, etc.] With a dash: see the various senses of the sb and vb.

1672 VILLIERS (Dk Buckhm) *Rehearsal* III i. (Arb) 67 T'other ,at him again, dash with a new conceipt *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J), The waters with a murmuring sound, Dash, dash, upon the ground, To gentle slumbers call 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad Horsemen* (1809) 22 Fall in with a hackney coach, and he [a horse] will carry you slap dash against it. *Mod* The boat went dash against the rocks.

Da·sh-board. [f. DASH *v.* and *sb.* + BOARD.]

1. A board or leathern apron in the front of a vehicle, to prevent mud from being splashed by the heels of the horses upon the interior of the vehicle. Also, movable sides to a cart for the same purpose (Halliwell).

1859 LANG *Wand India* 172 He fell asleep, his feet over the dashboard, and his head resting on my shoulder 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mut Royal* I iii 77 If you fasten the reins to the dashboard, you may trust Felix.

2. The spray-board of a paddle-wheel

3. *Arch* A sloping board to carry off rain-water from the face of a wall.

1881 *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1298 A piece of wood attached to the face of the wall at an angle and called a dash-board

4. In a churn: see DASH *sb*[1] 13

Dash-buckler: see DASH *v.* III.

Dashed (dæʃt), *ppl. a* [f. DASH *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Struck violently against or by something; splashed; mingled, tempered, etc.: see the verb.

1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* Poems 53 Torn skulls, and dash'd out brains 1647 H MORE *Song of Soul* III. App lxvii, Their dashèd bodies welter in the weedy scum 1772 *Town & Country Mag* 88 Half a dozen glasses of dashed wine. 1879 *Spectator* 6 Sept. 1126/2 Seeing it [the garden] present a more or less dashed appearance

2 Marked with a dash, underlined.

1859 DARWIN in *Life & Lett* (1887) II. 154 Your dashed 'induce' gives the idea that Lyell had unfairly urged Murray.

3. *slang* or *colloq.* A euphemism for 'damned' (see DASH *v.* 11) Hence **Da·shedly** *adv*

1881 W. E NORRIS *Matrimony* III. 300 A dashed pack of quacks and swindlers. 1888 J PAYN *Prince of Blood* I. xi. 187 He would find himself dashedly mistaken

‖ Da·shee, *sb.* Also 8 **dasje.** [Given by Atkins, 1723, in a List of 'Negrish words' used on the Guinea Coast] A gift, present, gratuity.

Hence **Dashee** *v*, to bestow a dashee on, to 'tip'.

1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* (1721) 450 After giving them their Dasje or Present, I dealt with them for the Ivory 1723 J ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* (1735) 60 The Negrish Language alters a little in sailing Some Negrish words .. *Attee ho*, how do you do? *Dashee*, a Present *Tossu*, be gone *Yarra*, sick, etc *Ibid* 64 There is a Dashee expected before Ships can wood and water here *Ibid.* 100 The Fetish whom

they constantly Dashee for Health and Safety. *Ibid* 169 That Captain had dashee'd his Negro Friends to go on board and back it

†Da·shel. *Obs* In 6 dasshel(l [f. DASH *v* + -EL[1], -LE instrumental, as in *thesheł, handle*] A brush for sprinkling holy water, an aspergillum

1502 *Will of S. Moore* (Somerset Ho), A Holy Water pott cum le dashell 1540 *Inv of Plate* in Greene *Hist Worcester* II App 5 A holy water tynnell of selver and gylte, and a dasshel to the same, selver and gylte

Dasher (dæ·ʃəɹ) [-ER[1]]

1. A person who dashes; *spec* one who 'cuts a dash', a dashing person, a 'fast' young woman (*colloq*)

1790 DIBDIN *Sea Songs, Old Cumwell* (Farmer), My Poll, once a dasher, now turned to a nurse. 1802 MAR EDGEWORTH *Almeria* (1832) 292 She was astonished to find in high life a degree of vulgarity of which her country companions would have been ashamed, but all such things in high life go under the general term of *dashing* These young ladies were *dashers* 1807 W IRVING *Salmag* (1824) 361 To charter a curricle for a month, and have my cypher put on it, as is done by certain dashers of my acquaintance. 1887 *Pall Mall G* 23 Nov 3/2 The fast married woman of fashion.. the unmarried dasher of the same species

2 That which dashes, *spec.* the contrivance for agitating the cream in a churn

1853 *Trnl. R. Agric Soc* XIV I 74 The old-fashioned barrel-churn, the dashers of which are fixed. 1872 O W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* I (1885) 26 The empty churn with its idle dasher.

3 = DASH-BOARD 1. *US*

1858 O. W. HOLMES *One-hoss Shay*, Boot, top, dasher, From tough old hide. 1859 — *Prof Breakf. t* I (1891) 14 By no means to put their heels through the dasher.

4 Applied to a hunting-cap

1802 *Sporting Mag* XX 314 Two new pair of Cordovan boots and a black velvet dasher from the cap maker

5. A dashing attempt, movement, etc *colloq.*

1884 *Punch* 18 Oct. 186/1 Drop your curb, pluck up heart, And go at it a dasher!

Dashing (dæ·ʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING[1]]

1. The action of the verb DASH (q v), in various senses.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr Tong, Heurtement*, a dashing, a striking 1694 *Acc Sev Late Voy* II (1711) 47 This Ice becometh very spungy by the dashing of the Sea 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* XVII, The dashing of the oars awaken'd her 1820 HAZLITT *Lect Dram Lit* 15 The roar and dashing of opinions

2 Splashing; *concr* a dash or splash (of mud, etc); plaster dashed or laid roughly upon a wall; *fig* aspersion.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp Dict*, *Salpicaduras*, dashings, *conspersiones*. 1598 FLORIO, *Zaccarélle* dashings or spots of durt or mire 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist.* V IV § 24 There is no dashing on the credit of the Lady, nor any the least insinuations of inchastity 1809-12 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Absentee* IX, The dashing was off the walls, no glass in the windows

3 *colloq* The action of 'cutting a dash', showy liveliness in dress, manners, etc.

1802 [see DASHER 1] 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* II. 11 Mere pips of popularity—mere dots of dashing *a* 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* I IX 381 That most tasteless and disgusting style of manners which for some years past has obtained the name of *dashing*; by which term is generally understood all that is ungracious, ungenteel, and repulsive.

4. *Comb.* dashing-iron, the iron frame by which the dash-board is fixed to the carriage, dashing-leather, a leathern dash-board

a 1841 HOOK *Martha*, They slipped over the dashing iron between the horses. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I 206 A dashing leather is fixed on the fore part of a Carriage, to prevent the dirt splashing against the passenger.

Da·shing, *ppl. a* [-ING[2].]

1. That dashes, that beats violently against something; splashing

c 1325 *E. E Allit. P* C 312 Þy stryuande stremez In on daschande dam, dryuez me ouer 1628 EARLE *Microcosm*, *Tauerne* (Arb) 34 Like a street in a dashing showre 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 391 The howling winds and dashing waves

2. Characterized by prompt vigour of action; spirited, lively, impetuous.

1796 BP. WATSON *Apol Bible* 271 Even your dashing Matthew could not be guilty of such a blunder 1796 BURKE *Lett noble Ld* Wks 1842 II 267 In the dashing style of some of the old declaimers 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* II § 7. 95 A bold, dashing soldier 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I 8 He drove away at a dashing pace.

3. Given to fashionable and striking display in manners and dress, that is a 'dasher'.

1801 MAR EDGEWORTH *Belinda* XIX, Mrs. Freke was a dashing, fashionable woman 1824 W. IRVING *T Trav.* II 39 She had two dashing daughters, who dressed as fine as dragons.

b. *transf* Of things: Fashionably showy; stylish, 'swell'.

1816 J. SCOTT *Vis Paris* (ed 5) 75 The dashing colonnade of the Garde Meuble. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp Mil Num* VI. (1853) 12 A dashing pair of Wellington trousers.

Dashingly (dæ·ʃiŋli), *adv.* [-LY[2].] In a dashing manner or style

1803 CHALMERS *Let.* in *Life* (1851) I 476 They were determined to go dashingly to work 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice Told Tales* (1851) I XVI 25 In a smart chaise, a dashingly dressed gentleman and lady 1870 DASENT *Ann Eventful Life* (ed. 4) III. 69 None of that dashingly destructive work.

†Da·shism. *Obs. nonce-wd* The character of having dash, or being a 'dasher'.

1788 V KNOX *Winter Even* XXVIII (R.), He must fight a duel, before his claim to complete heroism, or dashism, can be universally allowed

Dash-pot, Dash-wheel · see DASH *v.* III.

Dashy (dæ·ʃi), *a.* [f DASH *v* and *sb.* + -Y]

1 Showy, ostentatiously fashionable, stylish; = DASHING *ppl. a* 3, 3 b *colloq*

1822 *Blackw. Mag* XI. 399 New rugs, with swans and leopards, all so dashy 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 186 Dashy suburban congregations

2 Characterized by hastiness of execution.

1844 LD BROUGHAM *A Lunel* III. v, 147 The style was somewhat dashy, and here and there a little indistinct.

3 Marked with dashes or strokes. *nonce-use*

1856 DICKENS *Lett* (1880) I 425 Many a hand[writing] have I seen some loopy, some dashy, some large, some small

†Dasiberd. *Obs.* Also dasy-, daysy-, dasa-, dose-, dosa-, dossi-, doziberd(e, dosebeirde. [The better form is prob *dasyberd* = *dazy-beard*: see DAZY *a* inert, dull. Matzner compares LG. *dosbärt*, and the same notion appears in Lowland Sc *dulbart, dulbert* = dull-beard, dullard] A stupid fellow, dullard, simpleton.

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab* 1707 Trusse the forth eke, sir Dasabeirde. 14 *Nom* in Wr.-Wulcker 694/22 *Hic dasibuccus*, a dasyberd. 1468 *Medulla Gram* in *Promp Parv* 114 *Duribuccus*, þat neuer openeþ his mouþ, a dasiberde. ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* XII 5 (MS of 1592) There is a Doseberd [*v r.* Dosseberde] I wolde dear, That walkes about wyde-where *Ibid* 94 Some other sleight I must espie This Dosaberd [*v r.* Doziberde] for to destroy.

Dasill, dasle, obs. forms of DAZZLE.

Dasje, Daskand: see DASHEE, DASCAN.

Dasometer, bad form for DASYMETER.

Dass, Sc. var of DESS, layer, stratum, ledge.

Dasse, var DAS, obs form of DASH

Dassel(l, obs. form of DAZZLE

‖ Da·ssy. [ad Du *dasje*, dim. of *das*, DAS.] The Cape daman, *Hyrax capensis*; = DAS 2.

1882 MRS. HICKFORD *Lady Trader* 106 A dassy, or rock rabbit

Dastard (da·stăɹd), *sb.* and *a* Also 6 daster. [Known only from 15th c Notwithstanding its French aspect (cf. *bastard*) it appears to be of Eng. formation The Promptorium identifies it in sense with *dasiberde*; cf also *dasart*, of kindred derivation and meaning; these make it probable that the element *dast* is = *dased* dull, stupid, inert, f. *dase*, DAZE, cf other native formations with the suffix *-ard*, as *dasart, drunkard, dullard, laggard, sluggard.*]

A. *sb.*

†1. One inert or dull of wit, a dullard; a sot. *Obs*

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 111 Daffe, or dastard, or he þat spekythe not yn tyme, *oriturus Ibid.* 114 Dastard, or dullarde, *duribuctius* (P *vel duribuccus*) *c* 1440 *York Myst* XXXII 88 What dastardis I wene ye be wiser þan we? 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 192 These dronken dastardes drinke till they be blinde 1530 PALSGR 212/1 Dastarde, *estourdy, butarin.* 1552 HULOET, Dastard, *excors socors, vecors*

2 One who meanly or basely shrinks from danger; a mean, base, or despicable coward; in modern use, *esp.* one who does malicious acts in a cowardly, skulking way, so as not to expose himself to risk.

[1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IX IV, As a foole and a dastard to alle knyghthode] 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf* 2220 Thou false harted dastarde, thou dare not abyde *c* 1537 *Thersites* in Hazl *Dodsley* I 395, I shall make the dasters to renne into a bag, To hide them fro me 1593 SHAKS. *Rich II*, I. i 190 Before this out-dar'd dastard *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III 41 He was, though a dwarf, no dastard 1715 POPE *Iliad* II 427 And die the dastard first, who dreads to die 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 602/2 The greatest dastard and the meanest wretch in the world 1808 SCOTT *Marm, Lochinvar*, A laggard in love and a dastard in war 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I II. 52 What chief or soldier bears a valiant heart, And who are dastards

B. *adj* Characterized by mean shrinking from danger, showing base cowardice, dastardly.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* liv 219 Casting away his dastard feare. 1592 *Nobody & Somebody* (1878) 292 The dastardst coward in the world. 1602 *2nd Pt Return fr Parnass.* III. v. (Arb) 48 To waile thy haps, argues a dastard minde 1725 POPE *Odyss* IV 447 A soft, inglorious, dastard train 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 125 We fling the dastard question from us!

C. *Comb*, as *dastard-like* adj or adv.

1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I III, The clients of the Colonna, now pressing, dastard-like, round the disarmed and disabled smith

†Da·stard, *v Obs.* [f prec.: cf. COWARD *v*] *trans* To make a dastard of; to cow, terrify

1593 NASHE *Christ's T* (1613) 73 My womanish stomacke hath serued me to that, which your man-like stomackes are dastarded with 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. XXVI 186 The Scholar was frighted, the Page clean dastarded 1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emp.* II i, I'm weary of this Flesh, which holds us here, And dastards manly Souls with Hope and Fear.

†Da·stardice, -ise. *Obs.* [f DASTARD *sb.* + *-ise*, -ICE, after COWARDICE] Mean or base cowardice.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. V (1634) 498 His faintnesse, dastardise, and impertinencie 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks 1883 VII. 143, I was upbraided with ingratitude, dastardice, and [etc.]

Da·stardize, *v.* [f. DASTARD *sb.* + -IZE: cf. COWARDIZE (of same age).] = DASTARD *v.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett* (1650) II. 16 To dastardize or cowe your spirits *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Such things. As .would dastardize my courage 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV 208 The moment I beheld her, my heart was dastardized 1841 *Tait's Mag.* 561 To lie . dastardized in the dust

Dastardliness (da·stăɹdlines). [f. DASTARDLY *a* + -NESS.] The quality of being dastardly.

†1. Inertness or dullness of wit; stupidity. *Obs*

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* I (1558) 45 That our appetites obaye reason . and neyther runne before it, nether for slouth or dastardlinesse dragge behind it. 1557 RECORDE *Whetst* Y iij, But for euery matei to require aied. it might seme mere dastardlinesse.

2 Mean or base cowardliness.

1561 T HOBY tr *Castiglione's Courtyer* I Civ b, Dastardlines or any other reproche 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm Titus* I 14 Alas, our dasterdlines, and timiditie, that faint before daies of triall 1684 MANTON *Exp Lord's Pr* Wks 1870 I 223 Observe Peter's dastardliness a question of the damsel's overturns him 1807 F WRANGHAM *Serm Transl Script* 10 Their proverbial dastardliness of character

Da·stardling. *nonce-wd.* [f. DASTARD *sb.* + -LING, dim suffix] A contemptible dastard

1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* IV III 53 Will *he*, that dastardling, have strength enough [etc.]?

Dastardly (da·stăɹdli), *a.* [f. DASTARD *sb.* + -LY[1].]

†1. Inert of mind or action; stupid, dull. *Obs.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr Forest* 96 b, The Owle is called the dastardly Bird. she is of such slouth and sluggishnesse

2. Like or characteristic of a dastard; showing mean or despicable cowardice.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist.* 251 A feareful, cowardly, and dastardly loute 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1638) 333 Losing courage continually, and daily growing more base and dastardly. 1761 HUME *Hist Eng* II. XXIX 157 The Swiss infantry behaved in a dastardly manner and deserted their post 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* IV. 207 The most dastardly and perfidious form of assassination. 1872 SPURGEON *Treas Dav* Ps. IV 12 III. 19 The slanders of an avowed antagonist are seldom so mean and dastardly as those of a traitor *Mod* A dastardly outrage.

†Da·stardly, *adv Obs.* [-LY[2].] Like a dastard; in a cowardly manner

1552 HULOET, Dastardly, or lyke a dastarde, *pusillanimiter a* 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH *Skiamachia* Wks. (1711) 201 And the brave men of Scotland all the while shall ly still quiet calling dastardly upon a parliament

†Da·stardness. *Obs.* [-NESS]

1. Inertness of understanding, stupidity, dullness

1552 HULOET, Dastardnes, *socordia* 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II N iij b, By dastardnes and weiknes of mynde.

2 Base cowardice, dastardliness

1539 HORMAN *Vulg* 55 He rebuked him of his dastardnes and pekishnes. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV XIX. (1840) 211 The dastardness of the Egyptians made these mamalukes more daring

Dastardy (da·stăɹdi). *arch.* Also 6-7 -ie. [f DASTARD *sb.* + -Y, after *cowardy, bastardy.*] The quality of a dastard; base or mean cowardice.

1588 ALLEN *Admon* 19 The whole world deriding our effeminate dastardie 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt Brit.* IX viii. 22 Farre from any suspition of dastardy *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI XXIV Wks. X 461 Which did especially aggravate the Israelites dastardy 1706 COLLIER *Refl Ridic* 298 We must bear with those that are above us without dastardy and baseness 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 168 Why run ye thus into the hearts of men Scattering dastardy?

Daster, -liness, obs var. DASTARD, -LINESS.

†Daswen, *v Obs.* Also 4-5 dasewe(n. [Closely related to *dase-n*, to DAZE. The suffix may be as in *herwen, harwen, harewen*, occurring beside *herijen, herien*, mod. *harrow* and *harry*, from OE. *herġian*. The word would thus be a parallel form to **dasijen, *dasien*, from *dasi* adj; see DAZY] *intr.* Of the eyes or sight: To be or become dim.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* XXXIV. 7 The eyȝe of hym [Moses] daswed not. — 1 *Sam.* III. 2 Heli leye in his place, and his eyen daswiden. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's Prol.* 31 Thyn eyen daswen eek [*v. rr* dasewen, dasen, dasowene] *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg* (1867) 68 Myn iȝen daswen, myn heed is hoore *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 114 Daswyn' [*printed* Dasmyn'], or messen as eyys (H, P. dasyn, or myssyn as eyne), *caligo* 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W) VIII XVI. 343 Age feblenesse, dasewynge of syght.

b. *pa pple.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H Fame* II 150 Thou sittest at another booke Tyl fully dasewyd ys thy looke. 14 HOCCLEVE *To Dk. Bedford* 9 Myn yen hath custumed bysynesse So daswed 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F j b, Ye be dasewed and sore dyseased of your syght and wytte

Dasy(e, obs form of DAISY, DAZY.

Dasyll, obs form of DAZZLE

Dasymeter (dæsi·mĭtəɹ) Improperly **daso-.** [mod f. Gr δασύ-ς dense + μέτρον measure] An instrument for measuring the density of gases.

1872 YEATS *Techn Hist Comm.* 404 The manometer, or dasometer, for finding the density or rarity of the atmosphere. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, *Dasymeter* consists of a thin glass globe, which is weighed in the gas and then in an atmosphere of known density.

Dasyphyllous (dæsifi ləs). *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. δασύ-ς rough, hairy + φύλλ-ον leaf + OUS] 'Having hairy or woolly leaves' (*Syd. Soc. Lex*).

Dasypod (dæ sipɒd). *Zool.* [f. generic name *Dasypus*, ad Gr. *δασύπους, δασυποδ-*, hairy or rough-footed.] Of or pertaining to *Dasypus*, a genus of armadillos; an animal of this genus. Hence **Dasy podid** *sb.*, **Dasy podine** *a*

‖ **Dasyprocta** (dæsiprɒ'ktă) *Zool* [mod L., f Gr. *δασύπρωκτ-ος* having hairy buttocks (f *δασύ-ς* hairy + *πρωκτός* buttocks)] A genus of South and Central American rodents, the agoutis Hence **Dasypro otid** *a.* (*sb.*), **Dasypro otine** *a.*

1875 BLAKE *Zool* 67 Hares are rarest in South America, where their place is occupied by the Cavies and dasyproctine Rodents.

Dasypygal (dæsipəi'găl), *a Zool* [mod f. Gr. *δασύπυγ-ος* (f. *δασύ-ς* hairy + *πυγή* rump, buttocks)] Having hairy buttocks, rough-bottomed.

1875 BLAKE *Zool* 17 The highest dasypygal or anthropoid Apes.

Dasyure (dæ si,ĭū'ĭr). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L *dasyūrus*, f. Gr. *δασύ-ς* rough, hairy + *οὐρά* tail] An animal of the genus *Dasyurus* or subfamily *Dasyurinæ*, comprising the small carnivorous marsupials of Australia and Tasmania, also called 'brush-tailed opossums' or 'native cats'.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl Anat* III 261/2 The Opossums resemble in their dentition the Bandicoots more than the Dasyures 1881 *Times* 28 Jan 3/4 The smaller pouched herbivores have their slayers in the 'native devil' (*sarcophilus*), and in the dasyures or native cats.

Hence **Dasyu rine** *a. Zool*, belonging to the subfamily *Dasyurinæ*.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl Anat* III 260/1 In its hinder feet *Myrmecobius* resembles the Dasyurine family

Dat, obs. form of DAUT *v*, *Sc* to fondle.

Data (dē'tă), pl. of DATUM, q v.

Datable, dateable (dē'tăb'l), *a* [f. DATE *v* + -ABLE] Capable of being dated

1837 *Fraser's Mag* XVI 401 Dateable contemporary inscriptions. 1884 *Athenæum* 19 Jan. 94/1 The oldest datable Reynolds in the gallery

Datal (dē'tăl), *a rare* [f. L *datum* DATE + -AL.] Of or pertaining to date; chronological.

1882 *Bradshaw's Railw Manual*, The Parliamentary Intelligence .first appears in datal order

Datal, dataller: see DAYTALE, DAYTALER

Datary[1] (dē'tări) [ad. mod.L. *datārius*, It. *datario*, f L. *dat-um*, It. *dato*, DATE: ancient L. had *datārius* adj. in sense 'to be given away']

1 An officer of the Papal Court at Rome, charged with the duty of registering and dating all bulls and other documents issued by the Pope, and representing the Pope in matters relating to grants, dispensations, etc

1527 KNIGHT in Pocock *Rec Ref* I xxviii. 58 The datary hath clean forsaken the court. 1533 BONNER *Let to Hen. VIII* in Froude *Hist* II 145, I desired the datary to advertise his Holiness that I would speak with him 1692 W. B. *Hist Roman Conclave* 1 2 The Datary, the Secretaries, and all such as have in their keeping the Seals of the deceased Pope, are obliged to surrender them 1825 C BUTLER *Bk R. C Church* 122 The lips of a Roman datary would water at the sight of a bill of an English proctor

† **2** An expert in dates; a chronologer. *Obs. rare.*

1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* III. v. § 7 *Dux quinto Elphegi*. I am not Datary enough to understand this *a* 1661 — *Worthies* I (1662) 329 Let me onely be a Datary, to tell the Reader, that this Lord was created Earl of Portland, February 17 [1632]

Da·tary[2], [ad. mod L. *datāria*: see prec.] The office or function of dating Papal bulls and other documents; a branch of the Apostolic Chancery at Rome separately organized in the 13th c. for this and other purposes: see prec

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I 55 Besides the temporal dominions, he hath . the datary or dispatching of bulls. 1667 *Lond. Gaz* No 146/1 The next day the Datary was kept open, and several businesses dispatcht. 1838 J R. HOPE SCOTT *Let* in *Mem.* (1884) I. ix. 168 It is supposed to be in the Datary

b. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1688 BURNET *Lett Pres State of Italy* 113 It may bring in more profit into the Datary Court

Date (dēt), *sb.*[1] [a. OF *date* (13th c. in Littré), now *datte*.—L. *dactyl-us*, a Gr δάκτυλος date, *orig.* finger. The OF. came through intermediate forms **dactele, dacte*; cf. Pr. *dáctul, dátil*, Sp *dátil*, OIt. *dattilo* (whence Ger. *dattel*, etc.), mod It. *dattero*.]

1. The fruit of the date-palm (*Phœnix dactylifera*), an oblong drupe, growing in large clusters, with a single hard seed or stone, and sweet pulp; it forms an important article of food in Western Asia and Northern Africa, and is also dried and exported to other countries

c 1290 *S Eng Leg* I 380/115 A 3eord of palm cam in is hond þe 3eord was ful of Dates. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 307 It is schape as it were þe stoon of a date. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) viii 30 Palme treesse berand dates 1553 EDEN *Treat Newe Ind* (Arb) 19 A tree which bringeth foorth dates lyke vnto the Palme tree 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv* (1746) 297 Dates are usually put into stew'd Broths . and restorative Cullices 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I 136 Dates serve for the Subsistence of more than an hundred Millions of Souls. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm* 183 The best dates come to us from Tunis, viâ Marseilles,

2 The tree which bears dates, the date-palm (*Phœnix dactylifera*) *Wild Date*. an Indian species, *P sylvestris*

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 89 þer weore growyng so grene þe Date wiþ þe Damesenc ?*c* 1475 *Sqr lowe Degre* 36 The bowe, the beche, and the larel-tre, The date, also the damyse 1742 COLLIER *Orient Ecl.* IV 51 The date, with snowy blossoms crown'd! 1866 *Treas Bot* 878 *P[hœnix] sylvestris*, called the Wild Date, is supposed by some authors to be the parent of the cultivated date

† **3** Name of a variety of plum *Obs*

1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort* (1729) 214 Plums, Imperial, Blue, White Dates

4 *Comb*, as *date-fruit, -grove, -stone, -tree*, **date-bearer**, a date-tree bearing fruit; **date-brandy**, an intoxicating liquor from the fermented sap of the date-tree, **date-disease**, a distemper also called *Aleppo boil*, **date-fever** = DENGUE (see quot), **date-palm** = sense 2; **date-plum**, the fruit of species of *Diospyros* (N.O *Ebenaceæ*), having a flavour like that of a plum; also the tree itself, **date-shell**, a mollusc of the genus *Lithodomus*, which burrows in stone or rock, so called from its shape; cf. It *dattero, dattilo* 'also a kinde of hard shell fish' (Florio 1598); **date-sugar**, sugar from the sap of the wild date-tree of India, **date-wine**, wine made by fermenting the sap of the *Phœnix dactylifera* and other species

1880 L WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 225 The sky palely blue through the greenery of countless *date-bearers 1827 MAGINN *Red-nosed Lieut* in *Forget-me-not*, *Date-brandy was not to his taste. 1875 tr *Zemssen's Cycl Med* II 508 At Port Said . it [dengue] was epidemic every year at the season of the date-harvest, and thus acquired the name of *date-fever 1884 J COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 85 The river . is lined with stately *date groves. 1837 M DONOVAN *Dom. Econ* II 347 The phœnix dactylifera or *date palm 1877 A. B EDWARDS *Up Nile* III. 57 A dense, wide-spreading forest of stately date-palms 1866 *Treas Bot.* 411 The fruit of the Chinese *Date Plum, *D[iospyros] Kaki*, is as large as an ordinary apple . *D virginiana* is the Virginian Date Plum or Persimon The fruit is an inch or more in diameter 1882 *Syd Soc Lex., Date plum, Indian*, common name for the fruit of the *Diospyros lotus*. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 266 The '*date shell' bores into coals, shells, and the hardest limestone rocks 1696 AUBREY *Misc* (1721) 60 Take 6 or 10 *Date-stones, dry pulverize, and searce them 1840 *Penny Cycl* XVIII 104 *Date-sugar is not so much esteemed in India as that of the cane *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1364 Fyges, and many a *date tree There wexen. 1535 COVERDALE *Song Sol* vii 7 Thy statuie is like a date tre 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIII iv (R.), Date-trees love a light and sandie ground 1852 GROTE *Greece* II lxix. IX 47 The soldiers procured plentiful supplies of *date-wine.

Date (dēt), *sb.*[2] Also 5–6 *Sc.* dait. [a F. *date*, OF. also *datte* (13th c. in Littré) = Pr., Sp, It *data* fem. .—L. *data* fem sing. (or neuter) of *datus* given. In ancient L., the date of a letter was expressed thus '*Dabam Romæ prid. Kal Apr.*', i e. 'I gave or delivered (this) at Rome on the 31st March', for which the later formula was '*Data Romæ*, given at Rome', etc. Hence *data* the first word of the formula was used as a term for the time and place therein stated Cf. *postscript*, etc.]

1 The specification of the time (and often the place) of execution of a writing or inscription, affixed to it, usually at the end or the beginning

c 1430 *Stans Puer* 97 in *Babees Bk* 33 In þis writynge, þou3 þer be no date 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 20 A paire of Indentures the date wherof is the xiij^th daie of Aprill in the secound yere of your . reigne 1630 LD. DORCHESTER in Ellis *Orig Lett.* II 267 III 259, I have received your Letters of severall dates 1712 STEELE *Spect* No. 320 ₱ 4 A long Letter bearing Date the fourth Instant 1827 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed 4) II 883 The policy should be dated The insertion of a date may tend to the discovery of fraud. 1837 MACAULAY *Bacon* Ess 1854 I 353/2 A public letter which bears date just a month after the admission of Francis Bacon 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII 330 A three-halfpenny piece bearing the date of 1599.

2 The precise time at which anything takes place or is to take place; the time denoted by the date of a document (in sense 1).

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 47 þat tyme he died .. þe date was a þousand & sextene mo 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B XIII. 269 In þe date of owre dryʒte, in a dryʒe apprile, A þousande and thre hondreth tweis thretty and ten *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) iii 9 þe date when þis was writen. was 11^m 3ere before þe incarnacion of Criste 1607 SHAKS *Timon* II. i 22 His days and times are past, And my reliances on his fracted dates Haue smit my credit 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 74/2 When was it?—I only remember the sum I do not remember the date 1838 LYTTON *Leila* II 1, That within two weeks of this date thou bringest me the keys of the city 1893 *Weekly Notes* 68/2 Up to the date at which he received notice.

b. More vaguely. The time at which something happened or is to happen; season, period

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P* A 540 þe date of þe daye þe lorde con knaw *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iii 18 The Date whan it was leyd in the Erthe 1639 tr. *Du Bosq's Compl Woman* II 32, I would faine know of what date they would have their Habits 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* I. (1843) 17/1 From these . circumstances the duke's ruin took its date 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 133 Not far remov'd the date, When commerce proudly flourish'd through the state 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* I 222 Up to this date Burns was happy.

3 The period to which something ancient belongs; the age (of a thing or person)

c 1385 *E E Allit P.* A 1039 Vchon in scrypture a name con plye, Of Israel bai nez folewande her datez, þat is to say, as her byrþ whatez 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist.* 415 This our common wealth, last in date, but first in price. 1699 BP NICOLSON *To Ralph Thoresby* (T.), The best rules for distinguishing the date of manuscripts 1832 W IRVING *Alhambra* I 50 The Torres Vermejos, or vermilion towers, are of a date much anterior to the Alhambra 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F* 80 When his date Doubled her own. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) III xiii. 291 Rich in antiquities of Roman date

4. The time during which something lasts; period, season, duration; term of life or existence.

13 . *Chron Eng* 972 in Ritson *Met Rom* II 310 Thah the sone croune bere The fader hueld is date here *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can Yeom Prol & T.* 858 Neuere to thryue were to long a date. *c* 1440 LYDG. *Secrees* 421 So to perseuere and lastyn a long date *c* 1534 tr *Pol. Verg Eng Hist.* (Camden) I 153 Miserable finishinge the date of her dayse 1667 MILTON *P L* XII 549 Ages of endless date Founded in righteousness 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* IV 1. 1725 To lengthen out his Date A Day 1782 COWPER *Lett.* II Nov, When the date of youth is once expired 1890 R BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* III vi, Her [a flower's] brief date

5. The limit, term, or end of a period of time, or of the duration of something. *Obs* or *arch*

c 1325 *E E Allit P* A. 492 þer is no date of hys godnesse 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb) 42 Fet in age I am runne and my lyves date Aprochith faste 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb) 129 The dolefull dayes draw slowly to theyn date. *a* 1600 RALEIGH *Poems, Reply to Marlowe* vi, But could youth last, and love still breed, Had joyes no date, nor age no need *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xiv, Thy end is Truthes and Beauties doome and date 1712–4 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 172 What Time would spare, from Steel receives its date. 1784 COWPER *Task* v 529 All has its date below; the fatal hour Was registered in Heaven ere time began

† **6.** ? A fixed decree. *Obs.* [Cf. med L. *datum* 'statutum, decretum' (Du Cange).]

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 195 Is this thi dait, sall thai our cum ilkane? On our kynrent, deyr God, quhen will thow rew? *Ibid.* VI. 97 What is fortoune, quha dryffis the dett so fast? [*v r* drawis the dait]

7 Phr. *Out of date* (attrib. *out-of-date*): out of season, no longer in vogue or fashion, or suitable to the time; obsolete, antiquated; also *advb.*, as in *to go out of date*, to become obsolete or old-fashioned. (*Brought, written, posted*) *up to date*: said in book-keeper's phrase of accounts, a journal, ledger, etc.; hence, *fig.* up to the knowledge, requirements, or standard of the time (*colloq*)

1608 ROWLANDS *Hum Looking Gl* 10 Choller is past, my anger's out of date. 1707 COLLIER *Refl. Ridic.* 291 Till she's out of Date for Matrimony *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam* III. vi § 13 (1740) 432 With his wire-drawn Slanders and out-of date Reflections 1824 MRDWIN *Conver's Byron* (1830) I 124 Shakespeare's Comedies are quite out of date; many of them are insufferable to read. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) II App. 538 An idea which had altogether gone out of date. 1890 DILKE *Probl Gr Brit.* I. p vii, I tried to bring my volumes up to date. 1893 *Westm Gaz.* 9 Mar. 6/3 The two gentlemen. who invented the Gaiety burlesque 'up to date'—and gave this detestable phrase to the language.

8. *Comb.*, as *date-stamping*; **date-line**, a line relating to dates; *spec.* the line in the Pacific Ocean (theoretically coincident with the meridian of 180° from Greenwich) at which the calendar day is reckoned to begin and end, so that at places east and west of it the date differs by one day; **date-mark** *sb*, a mark showing the date; *spec.* a letter stamped upon gold or silver plate, denoting the year of manufacture; hence as *vb* (*nonce-wd.*), to mark with something that shows the date or age.

1880 *Libr Univ Knowl.* VIII. 80 *Date-lines. occur in the Pacific Ocean between islands that have received dates by eastward, and by westward communication 1892 *N. Y. Nation* 21 Apr 304/1 He has provided an index, but so simple a device as the running date-line should not have been neglected. 1850 *Ecclesiologist* X 181 It is devoid of distinctive *date-marks, except the vague pointed vaulting 1890 *Whitaker's Almanack* 636 By the following table of date-marks the age of any piece of plate manufactured in London and assayed at Goldsmiths' Hall may be ascertained 1891 *Times* 12 Oct 9/5 Each one [guess] has been date-marked, so to speak, by the peculiar beliefs. of the time or of the place 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Aug. 5/2 The *date-stamping apparatus on the counter [of a ticket-office]

Date (dēt), *v.* [f. DATE *sb*[2]. cf. F. *dater*, Sp. *datar* to date]

1. *trans.* To affix the date to (a writing, etc.); to furnish or mark with a date. A letter is said to be dated *from* the place of writing named in it.

1433 *E. E Wills* (1882) 94 Dated, 3ere & day aboveseyd. 1530 PALSGR 507/1 Bycause you use nat to date them [letters], I wotte nat whyther to sende to you 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 100 A Bill dated the 30th of January. 1712 STEELE *Spect* No 308 ₱ 5 The following Letter .. dated from York. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej* (1833) 172 Elizabeth opened the letter. It was dated from Rosings at eight o'clock in the morning 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 33/2 A blank transfer. neither dated nor executed by the bank nor stamped

2. To ascertain or fix the date or time of (an event, etc.); to refer or assign to a certain date, to reckon as beginning *from* (some time or event)

1430 LYDG *Chron Troy* Prol, Of theyr death he dateth not the yeare 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 297 That the yeare of their Maioralty may date the building, or repaire of some Conduit. 1694 PRIOR *Hymn to Sun* 11, From the blessings they bestow, Our times are dated, and our eras

move. 1720 SWIFT *Mod Education*, I date from this æra the corrupt method of education among us 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. ix 52 Every Christian Church which dates its origin from any period before the Reformation 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist Man.* v 91 The art of dating events

b. To reckon chronologically or by dates

182 BYRON *To C'tess Blessington* IV, My life is not dated by years—There are moments which act as a plough. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* II. i, Life is not dated merely by years

c. *absol* To count the time, reckon

a 1742 BENTLEY (J.), Whether we begin the world so many millions of ages ago, or date from the late æra of about six thousand years 1807 *Med Jrnl* XVII. 27 Six full days had passed dating from the time when the eruption appeared

†**3.** To put an end or period to *Obs.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb) 25 Alledging how death at the least may date his miserie 1612 T TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* III 2 The precept is neuer dated, but in full force *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Epist* V 11 His matchlesse Art, that never age shall date

†**4.** To assign a time or duration to *Obs. rare*

1676 HALE *Contempl* I 67 The studies of Policy, Methods of War are all dated for the convenience and use of this life.

†**5** To give (oneself) out as. *Obs. rare.*

1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* Plays 1873 III 11 A Spaitan Lord, dating himselfe our great Viceroies Kinsman

†**6.** *To date from*. to refer or ascribe to (a particular origin) *Obs rare*

1725 N ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 150 As we have dated the immediate Cause of all Acute Diseases, especially Fevers, from the Contraction of the Solids

7. *intr* (for *refl*) To bear date, be dated, to be written or addressed *from* (a specified place).

a 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I (1874) 27 Dante's sonnet probably dates from Ravenna 1874 DEUTSCH *Rem* 363 A recent edition dates Wilna 1852 *Mod* The letter dates from London

8 To assign itself or be assigned to a specified time or period, to have its origin, take its rise *from* a particular time or epoch.

a 1828 E. EVERETT (Webster), The Batavian republic dates from the successes of the French arms 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. I 68 The worship of the Sminthian Apollo dates before the earliest periods of Æolic colonization. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl* I xi 27 We learned that the house dated back as far as the days of Matthew Stach 1868 FREEMAN *Norm Conq.* (1876) II viii 177 Two stately parish churches, one of them dating from the days of Norman independence.

b. To rank in point of date or standing *with*

1827 HOOD *Plea Mids Fairies* xviii, For we are very kindly creatures, dating With Nature's charities.

Date, obs. form of DAUT *v.* Sc, to fondle.

Dateable · see DATABLE.

Dated (dē'ted), *ppl. a.* [f. DATE *v.* (and *sb* 2) + -ED]

1 Marked or inscribed with a date.

1731 POPE *Ep Burlington* 135 To all their dated Backs he turns you round; These Aldus printed, those Du Sueil has bound. 1881 H B WHEATLEY *Cath. Angl.* Pref p ix, The Catholicon is specially valuable as a dated Dictionary.

†**2.** Having a fixed date or term. *Obs*

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt Tamburl.* II vi, The loathsome circle of my dated life. 1592 NASHE *P Penilesse* (ed 2) 18 b, That can endow your names with neuer dated glory 1718 D'URFEY *Grecian Heroine* III. ii in *New Opera's* (1721) 122 His dated time comes on

Dateless (dē'tles), *a* [-LESS.]

1. Without a date, bearing no date, undated

1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes's Trial* 5 A Note without name or date, with a datelesse, namelesse Paper inclosed 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* XXVII 514 A dateless account inserted after the edict for its abolition. 1892 *Spectator* 4 Apr, Here is a dateless letter

2. Having no limit or fixed term; endless.

1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, I iii 151 The datelesse limit of thy deere exile 1624 DARCIE *Birth of Heresies* 108 Thy datelesse fame. 1811 SHELLEY *St Irvyne* Prose Wks 1888 I. 219 A dateless and hopeless eternity of horror 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 164 Immortal as that dateless substance of the soul

3. Of indefinite duration in the past; so ancient that its date or age cannot be determined; immemorial

1794 COLERIDGE *Poems, Relig Musings*, In the primeval age a dateless while The vacant shepherd wandered with his flock. 1814 WORDSW *Excursion* VI Wks (1888) 493/2 From dateless usage which our peasants hold Of giving welcome to the first of May. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev Lamps* III § 4 66 The dateless hills, which it needed earthquakes to lift, and deluges to mould.

4. *dial.* Out of one's senses, crazed; insensible.

1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* II. 263 Mother is gone dateless wi' sorrow 1867 E. WAUGH *Dead Man's Dinner* 19 (*Lanc Gloss*) They .. laid her upo' th' couch cheer, as dateless as a stone.

Hence **Da'telessness,** the quality of being dateless; the absence of a fixed limit of time

1660 T. M. *Hist Independ* IV 91 The Officers of his [Monk's] Army agreed that the Parliament intended. to perpetuate the Nations slavery by their datelessness.

Dater (dē'təɹ). [-ER 1.] **a** One who dates.

b. An apparatus for date-stamping.

1611 COTGR., *Dataire*, a dater of writings the dater, or dispatcher, of the Pope's Bulls; an ordinarie Officer in the Court of Rome. 1887 *Rickford's Circular*, Perpetual hand daters

Date, obs. form of DEATH.

Dapeit, dapet, etc.: see DAHET

Datholite, erron. var. of DATOLITE.

Dating (dē'tiŋ), *vbl sb* [-ING 1] The action of the verb DATE, q v

1678 *Trials of Ireland, &c.* 19 He was then in London . as I suppose by the dateing of his Letters 1891 B NICHOLSON in *Athenæum* 10 Jan 61/2 As other datings of his are apparently advanced one year, his dating requires to be inquired into.

Dation (dē'ʃən). [ad. L *datiōn-em*, n of action from *dare* to give] The action of giving. †**a** *Med.* A dose **b.** *Civil Law.* A rendering of L. *datio*, F. *dation*, the legal act of giving or conferring, *e g.* of an office; *esp.* as distinct from *donation.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Dation*, a giving, a gift, a dole. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 163 That . quantity of a medicament which is prescribed is a Dosis, for Dosis is Dation. — *Gloss*, *Dation*, the quantity or dosis of any medicament that is administred to the patient at once 1889 in *Century Dict.* (in sense b).

‖ **Datisca** (dăti·skă). *Bot.* [mod L (LINNÆUS gives no source)] The name of a genus of monochlamydeous exogens (N O. *Datiscaceæ*), *D cannabina*, the Cretan or Bastard Hemp-plant, is indigenous to Nepaul and the Levant, its leaves contain a colouring matter known as *datisca-yellow*, used in dyeing silk, etc. Hence **Dati scin,** a glucoside, $C_{21}H_{22}O_{12}$, allied to salicin, obtained from the leaves and root of Datisca **Dati scetin,** $C_{15}H_{10}O_6$, a crystalline product of the decomposition of datiscin

1863–72 WATTS *Dict Chem.* II 306 The leaves contain a peculiar colouring matter, *datisca-yellow* *Ibid* 307 Pure datiscin forms colourless silky needles. By boiling with strong potash-ley, it is decomposed with formation of datiscetin

Datisi (dătɪ·səɪ). *Logic* The mnemonic term designating the mood of the third figure of syllogisms in which the major premiss is a universal affirmative (*a*), and the minor premiss and conclusion particular affirmatives (*i*, *i*).

The initial *d* indicates that the mood may be reduced to *Darii* of the first figure; the *s* following the second vowel, that this is done by simple conversion of the minor premiss

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 30 The third figure. *Da* All hipocrites count will workes hie holines *ti* Some hipocrites have been Bishoppes. *si*. Therefore some Bishoppes have coumpted will workes hie holinesse 1654 Z COKE *Art Logick* (1657) 136 The Modes of this Figure are six Called, *Darapti*, *Felapton*, *Disamis*, *Datisi*, *Bocardo*, *Ferison*. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* VII 200.

Datism (dē'tɪz'm) *rare.* [ad. Gr. Δᾶτισμός 'a speaking like Datis (the Median commander at Marathon), *i.e.* speaking broken Greek' (Liddell & Scott)] Broken or barbarous speech; a fault in speaking such as would be made by one not fully acquainted with the language

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, *Datisme*, when by a heape of Synonimaes wee rehearse the same things 1891 *Sat Rev* 14 Nov 554/2 We can understand that a small Athenian boy should commit a Datism in Latin, but we cannot see why the Roman boy should make a neuter verb transitive

Datival (dē'tɪəl), *a Gram.* [f L *dativ-us* (see next) + -AL] Belonging to the dative case.

1818 *Monthly Mag* XLVI. 322 Instead of the genitival and datival terminations.

Dative (dē'tɪv), *a.* and *sb* [ad. L. *dativ-us* of or belonging to giving, f. *dat-us* given; in grammar rendering Gr. δοτικὴ(πτῶσις), from δοτικός of giving nature, f. *δοτ-ός* given] **A.** *adj*

1. *Gram* The name of that case of nouns in Aryan and some other languages which commonly denotes the indirect or more remote object of the action of a verb, that *to* or *for* whom or which we do a thing, or *to* whom we give a thing

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xci. 416 (Add MS) The third Falle is datif case, for there are some that are prowde for they mow gyve. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr Tong*, A. serueth many times to expresse the Datiue case. as *Ie l'ay donne à mon pere*, I gaue it to my father. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char* 352 The Dative Case is expressed by the Preposition (To) 1879 ROBY *Lat Gram.* IV ix § 1130 The Dative case is used in two senses only · (A) It expresses the *indirect object* .(B) It is used *predicatively* in a quasi-adjectival sense *Mod* The pronouns *me*, *thee*, *him*, *her*, *us*, *you*, *them*, which we now use both as direct and indirect objectives, were originally dative forms; the original accusatives are disused.

†**2.** Disposed to give; having the right to give *Obs. rare.* (In first quot with play on sense 1.)

14 . Piers of Fullham 368 in Hazl. *E P. P.* II 15 To knowen folke that ben datyff: Their purches be called ablatif They haue their ɜɛn vocatif 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Dative*, that giveth, or is of power to give

†**3.** Of the nature of a gift; conferred or bestowed as a gift. (Freq. opposed to *native.*) *Obs.*

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 453 All Nobilitie and Gentrie is either, Native, or Dative, that is to say, commeth either by Discent, or by Purchase [i e. acquisition] 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* III III. 28 The first Native the second Dative, being given in rewards

4. *Law.* **a.** That may be given or disposed of at pleasure; in one's gift. **b.** Of an officer: Appointed so as to be removable at pleasure: opposed to *perpetual* **c** *Sc. Law* Given or appointed by a magistrate or a court of justice, not by a testator or by the mere disposition of law; pertaining to such appointment: as in *executor dative*, an executor appointed by decree of the commissary when none has been appointed by the deceased, an administrator, *decree dative*, a decree appointing an executor dative; *testament dative*, the decree confirming and conferring full title on an executor dative; *tutor dative*, a tutor appointed by the Court on the failure of tutors-nominate and tutors-at-law; *tutory dative*, the office of a tutor dative, d *Tutor dative*, in *Rom. Law*, one appointed by the testator, as distinguished from *tutor optive.*

1535–6 *Act* 27 *Hen VIII*, c 28 § 15 Pryours or governours datyff & removable from tyme to tyme. 1575 *T Huntar v. D. Hunter* in Balfour *Practicks* 115 Sum tutoris ar testamentaris, sum tutoris of law, and sum ar tutoris dative The tutor dative is maid and gevin be the King. 1652 N BACON *Disc Govt Eng* II. vi (1739) 29 They shall certify whether a Prior be perpetual, or dative 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 265 Those are term'd Dative Executors who are appointed such by the Judges Decree, as Administrators with us here in England 1754 ERSKINE *Princ Sc. Law* (1809) 85 If no tutor of law demands the office, any person may apply for a tutory-dative 1796 (*title*), The Testament Dative, and Inventory of the debts. justly owing to umquhile Robert Burns at the time of his decease faithfully made out and given up by Jean Armour, widow of the said defunct, and executrix qua relict, decerned to him by decreet dative of the Commissary of Dumfries 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex*, *Dative*. that which may be given or disposed of at will and pleasure. 1861 *Sat. Rev* 25 May 542 In the fourth year of Henry V, all the dative alien priories were dissolved and granted to the Crown. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I. § 154 Tutors appointed in a testament by express nomination are called tutors dative; those selected in virtue of a power of option, tutors optive.

B *sb* (ellipt. use of the adj)

1 *Gram* Short for *dative case* see A.

1520 WHITTINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 11 Somtyme in the stede of genytiue case he wyll haue a datyue 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* II. IV (1786) 287 The Dative, as it implies Tendency to, is employed. .to denote the Final Cause. 1861 MAX MULLER *Sc Lang* VI 208 The locative may well convey the meaning of the dative.

attrib 1868 G STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I 260 Other examples of this dative-ending

†**2.** *Sc. Law* A decree dative · see A 4 c. *Obs*

1564 *Act of Sederunt* 24 July (Jam), We haif given .. power to our saids Commissaries of Edinburgh, to give datives, and constitute executors datives 1666 *Instruct. Commissaries* in *Acts Sedt.* 1553–1790 p. 95 If neither nearest of kin, executor or creditor shall desire to be confirmed ye shall confirm your procurator fiscal, datives always being duly given thereto before . After the said datives (but before confirmation)

Datively (dē'tɪvlɪ), *adv.* [f prec + -LY 2] *Gram* In the dative case, as a dative

1886 *Century Mag* XXXII 898 The pronoun of the first or second person, used datively

Dativo- (dē'təɪ vo), combining form of L *dativus*, DATIVE, used in adverbial comb. with other adjectives.

1882 F HALL in *Amer Jrnl Philol* III 17 Our infinitive, where *to* precedes it, having been generally, of old, dativo-gerundial [i e of the nature of a dative gerund]

Datolite (dæ'tŏləɪt). *Min* Also erron **datholite** (*Werner*). [Named by Esmark 1806: irreg. f. initial part of Gr. δατεῖσθαι to divide + -λιθος stone · see -LITE]

A borosilicate of calcium, occurring in glassy crystals of various colours, in white opaque compact masses, or in botryoidal masses (*botryolite*)

1808 T ALLAN *Names of Min.* 26 Datholite. 1868 DANA *Min.* 382 Datolite is found in trappean rocks.

‖ **Dattock** (dæ tŏk) [Native name in W. Africa] The hard mahogany-like wood of a West African tree, *Detarium senegalense*, N.O *Leguminosæ*; also the tree itself.

1884 MILLER *Plant-n*, 'Dattock', of W. Tropical Africa.

‖ **Datum** (dē'tŭm). Pl. data (dē'tă). [L. *datum* given, that which is given, neut. pa. pple of *dare* to give.] A thing given or granted; something known or assumed as fact, and made the basis of reasoning or calculation; an assumption or premiss from which inferences are drawn.

1646 HAMMOND *Wks* (1674) I. 248 (Stanf.) From all this heap of *data* it would not follow that it was necessary. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent* 128 Out of what Data arises the knowledge. 1737 FIELDING *Hist, Register* Ded, All will grant me this datum, that the said. .person is a man of an ordinary capacity 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir* (1782) I xii. 146 We have no data to go upon. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 350 The omission of a material datum in the calculation namely, the weight of the charge of powder 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw* III. lxxvi 9 The historical and scientific data on which the solution depends

b. *Comb*, as *datum-line*, *-plane.*

1855 H SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II VI VIII, Mountains .. can have their relative heights determined only by reference to some common datum-line, as the level of the sea. 1869 R B SMYTH *Goldfields Victoria* 609 *Datum Water-Level*, the level at which water was first struck in a shaft sunk on a reef or gutter 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk Geol* VII (1885) 925 The lines of stratification may be used as datum-lines to measure approximately the amount of rock which has been worn away 1885 *Science* 19 June 499 The horizontal datum-plane adopted by German craniologists

‖ **Datura** (dătɪū·ră) *Bot.* [mod.L ad Hindī *dhatūra*, native name of *D. fastuosa* and *D. Metel*, common Indian species used to stupefy and poison]

A genus of poisonous plants (N.O. *Solanaceæ*), of which *D. Stramonium* is the Strammony or Thorn-apple, supposed to be a native of Western Asia, but now half naturalized over the warmer temperate regions of the world; it is a powerful narcotic

1662 J. Davies tr *Mandelslo's Trav* 104 A drug which . stupefies his senses The Indians call this herb *Dontro, Doutry*, or *Datura*, and the Turks and Persians, *Datula* 1862 Beveridge *Hist India* II iv 126 From Hindoos was first learned the benefit of smoking datura in asthma *attrib* 1883 *Century Mag* XXVII 205 Large white datura blossoms

Hence **Datu'rine** (also **Datu'ria**), the poisonous alkaloid found in the Thorn-apple and other species; =Atropine.

1832 R Christison *Poisons* (ed 2) 726 A peculiar alkaloid, which has been named Daturine or Daturia.

Dau, var. of Dauw.

Dau (*Cursor M* 5108, etc): see Dawe and Day.

Daub (dɔ̄b), *v* Forms. 4–7 daube, dawbe, 4–5 dobe, 5 doybe, 5–6 doube, 6–9 dawb, 7– daub. [a. OF *daube-r* –L *dealbāre* to whiten over, whitewash, plaster, f. *dē-* down, etc + *albāre* to whiten, f *albus* white The word had in OF. the senses 'clothe in white, clothe, furnish, whitewash, plaster'; in later F 'to beat, swinge, lamme' (Cotgr.); cf. *curry*, *anoint*, etc All the English uses appear to come through that of 'plaster'.]

1. *trans* In building, etc.: To coat or cover (a wall or building) *with* a layer of plaster, mortar, clay, or the like; to cover (laths or wattle) with a composition of clay or mud, and straw or hay, so as to form walls. (Cf Dab *v* 8)

c 1325 *E. E. Allit P* B 313 Cleme hit [the ark] with clay comly with-inne, & alle þe endentur dryuen daube with-outen 1382 Wyclif *Lev* xiv. 42 With other cley the hows to be dawbid. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 102 Dobe, *linere, illinere* 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A* II xxxiv 145 Thys bastylle muste be aduironned with hirdels aboute and dawbed thykke with erthe and clay thereupon 1515 Barclay *Egloges* iv (1570) C iv/1 Of his shepecote dawbe the walles round about 1530 Palsgr. 507/2 Daube up this wall a pace with plaster . I daube with lome that is tempered with heare or strawe 1605 Shaks. *Lear* II. ii. 71, I will tread this vnboulted villaine into morter, and daube the wall of a Iakes with him *c* 1710 C. Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 169 Little hutts and hovels the poor Live in Like Barnes daub'd with mud-wall 1877 *N. W Linc. Gloss* 243 *Stud and mud walling*, building without bricks or stones, with posts and wattles, or laths daubed over with road-mud

absol. 1523 Fitzherb *Surv* 37 He shall bothe thacke & daube at his owne cost and charge 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 534 He falls to dawbing with untempered mortar.

fig 1612–5 Bp. Hall *Contempt., O T.* xii vi, He is faine to dawbe up a rotten peace with the basest conditions

2. To plaster, close *up*, cover *over*, coat *with* some sticky or greasy substance, smear.

1597–8 Bp. Hall *Sat* vi i. (R.), Whose wrinkled furrows .. Are daubed full of Venice chalk. 1614 — *Recoil. Treat.* 174 Take away this clay from mine eyes, wherewith alas they are so dawbed up. 1658 A Fox tr *Wurtz' Surg* II xxviii 190 She had been plaistered and dawbed with Salves a long time 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. xv. 309 We daubed him all over with tar. 1832 Lander *Adv. Niger* II. viii 26 The women daub their hair with red clay. *fig* 1784 Cowper *Task* v 360, I would not be a king to be daubed with undiscerning praise

b. To smear or lay *on* (a moist or sticky substance). Also *fig.*

1646 Fuller *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 289 For comfort daubed on will not stick long upon it 1750 E. Smith *Compl Housewife* 309 With a fine rag daub it often on the face and hands.

c. To bribe, 'grease'. *slang.* (Cf. quot. 1876 in Daub *sb* 2)

a 1700 B E *Dict Cant. Crew, Dawbing*, bribing 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg Tongue*, The cull was scragged [hanged] because he could not dawb

3. To coat or cover *with* adhering dirt; to soil, bedaub Also *fig*

a 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 31 Her heles, the whiche is doubed with filthe. 1535 Joye *Apol Tindale* 50 Dawbing eche other with dirte and myer 1651 C Cartwright *Cert. Relig* I 5 Such . verities, as would have adorned, and not dawb'd the Gospel 1661 Pepys *Diary* 30 Sept., Having been very much daubed with dirt, I got a coach and home 1721 De Foe *Mem Cavalier* (1840) 197 The fall plunged me in a puddle and daubed me 1768–74 Tucker *Lt Nat.* (1852) II. 596 Filthy metal that one could not touch without daubing one's fingers 1840 Dickens *Old C Shop* III, To daub himself with ink up to the roots of his hair 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl of Fleet* I xi. (1883) 89 My name is too deeply daubed with the Fleet mud; it cannot be cleansed

†**4.** To soil (paper) with ink, or with bad or worthless writing. *Obs.*

1589 *Marprel Epit.* (1843) 6 When men have a gift in writing, howe easie it is for them to daube paper. *a* 1618 Bradshaw *Unreas Separation* (1640) 81 In the proofe of the Assumption he daubs sixe pages. 1792 Southey *Lett* (1856) I. 7 The latter loss, to one who daubs so much, is nothing.

5. In painting: To lay on (colours) in a crude or clumsy fashion, to paint coarsely and inartistically. Also *absol.*

1630 [see Daubed]. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof St* v x 394 A trovell will serve as well as a pencill to daub on such thick course colours. 1695 Dryden tr. *Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting* (L), A lame, imperfect piece, rudely daubed over with too little reflection, and too much haste 1796 Burke *Regic Peace* I. Wks VIII 147 The falsehood of the colours which [Walpole] suffered to be daubed over that measure. 1840 Hood *Up the Rhine* Introd 4 It had been so often painted, not to say daubed, already 1867 Trollope *Chron Barset* II li. 77 He leaned upon his stick, and daubed away briskly at the background

†**6** To cover (the person or dress) *with* finery or ornaments in a coarse, tasteless manner, to bedizen. *Obs* or *dial*

a 1592 Greene & Lodge *Looking Glass* Wks (Rtldg) 124/2 My wife's best gown . how handsomely it was daubed with statute-lace 1639 tr *Du Bosq's Compl Woman* II 32 They dawb their habits with gold lace 1760 Wesley *Wks* (1872) III 13 A person hugely daubed with gold. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s v, *Daub'd out*, fantastically dressed

†**7.** *fig* To cover with a specious exterior; to whitewash, cloak, gloss *Obs*

1543 Becon *Agst. Swearing* Early Wks (1843) 375 Perjury cannot escape unpunished, be it never so secretly handled and craftily daubed 1594 Shaks *Rich III*, III v 29 So smooth he dawb'd his Vice with shew of Vertue 1678 Young *Serm at Whitehall* 29 Dec 32 To dawb and palliate our faults, is but like keeping our selves in the dark 1683 tr. *Erasmus' Moriæ Enc* 114 They dawb over their oppression with a submissive flattering carriage 1785 [see Daubld]

†**b.** *absol* or *intr.* To put on a false show; to dissemble so as to give a favourable impression. c To pay court with flattery. *Obs* or *dial.*

1605 Shaks *Lear* iv i 53 Poore Tom's a cold I cannot daub it further 1619 W. Whately *God's Husb* II (1622) 52 What availed it Ananias and Saphira, to dawbe and counterfeit? 1619 W Sclater *Exp* I *Thess.* (1630) 288 With such idle distinctions doe they dawbe with conscience 1650 Baxter *Saints' R* III xiii (1662) 508 Do not daub with men, and hide from them their misery or danger. *a* 1716 South (J.), Let every one, therefore, attend the sentence of his conscience, for, he may be sure, it will not daub, nor flatter. 1876 *Whitby Gloss, Daubing* paying court for the sake of advantage 1877 *Holderness Gloss, Daub*, to flatter, or besmear with false compliment, with the object of gaining some advantage

Daub (dɔ̄b), *sb* [f. Daub *v* In some dialects (dɒb, dab), whence the spelling *dab*: cf Dab *sb.*[1] 12]

1. Material for daubing walls, etc.; plaster, rough mortar; clay or mud mixed with stubble or chaff, used with laths or wattle to form the walls of cottages, huts, etc Hence *wattle and daub* (also *dab*).

1446 *Yatton Churchw. Acc* (*Somerset Record Soc.* 82), Item for ryses for the dawbes . 1*d.* 1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb) 514 Payd . for bryngyng of dawbe and cley in to the said castell. 1587 *Manch. Crt Leet Rec.* (1885) II 18 For ye carriage of any mucke, dunge, dawbe, clay 1622 R Hawkins *Voy S Sea* (1847) 113 The soyle which, with water they make into clay, or a certaine dawbe 1857 Livingstone *Trav* xix 369 Traders' houses built of wattle and daub 1876 R F Burton *Gorilla L.* II 22 Heaps of filthy hovels, wattle and daub and dingy thatch. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss* 279 A raddle and dobe house.

b Anything that is daubed or smeared on

c *fig* Insincere compliments, flattery *dial*

1602 *Narcissus* 209 (1893) Though with the dawbe of prayse I am loath to lome her 1693 Dryden *Juvenal's Sat.* vi (R.), She duely, once a month, renews her face, Mean time, it lies in daub, and hid in grease 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Daub*, hypocritical affection.

2 An act or instance of daubing

1669 A. Browne *Ars Pict* (1675) 82 And with two or three dawbes of your great Pencil, lay it on in an instant. 1721 Kelly *Sc Prov.* 256 (Jam.) Many a time have I gotten a wipe with a towel, but never a daub with a dishclout before. 1876 *Whitby Gloss, Daub o' t' hand*, a bribe, compensation 'They got a daub o' t' hand for 't'

3. A patch or smear of some moist substance, grease, colouring, etc

1731 Swift *Poems, Beautiful Young Nymph*, [She] must, before she goes to Bed, Rub off the Dawbs of White and Red 1881 Tylor *Anthropol.* 418 Their bodies painted with black daubs

4. A coarsely executed, inartistic painting

1762 Sterne *Tr Shandy* III xii, And did you step in, to take a look at the grand picture? 'Tis a melancholy daub, my lord! 1784 Cowper *Task* vi. 285 That he discerns The diffrence of a Guido from a daub 1839 Marryat *Diary in Amer.* 1st Ser I 292 A large collection of daubs, called portraits of eminent personages. 1880 A. H. Huth *Buckle* I. i. 15 A coarse daub of a picture.

5. *attrib.* or *Comb*, as *daub-hole.*

1848 S. Bamford *Early Days* I. (1859) 13 An old timber and daub house 1875 *Lanc. Gloss, Daub-hoil, daub-hole*, a clay or marl pit.

Daubed (dɔ̄bd), *ppl a.* [f. Daub *v* + -ed.] Plastered or coated with clay, paint, or sticky matter; *fig* bedizened, bearing a specious exterior

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P* B 492 In þat cofer þat watz clay daubed *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb* I 785 Hym liketh best a daubed wough. 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv* III. (1586) 125 b, Those dawbed, pargetted, and vermilion died faces 1598 Marston *Pygmal.* 135 Glittering in dawbed lac'd accoustrements 1630 Sir S D'Ewes *Jrnls* (1783) 67 This daubed piece.. the face hath no similitude. 1785 Sarah Fielding *Ophelia* I xxv, The painted canvas is most innocent, but the daubed hypocrite most criminal

Dauber (dɔ̄ bəɹ). [f. Daub *v.* + -er[1]. In sense 1 prob. going back to AFr. *daubour*, in med. L. *daubātor* whitewasher, plasterer.] One who or that which daubs.

†**1.** One who plasters or covers walls with mortar, clay, etc; a plasterer; one who builds with daub. *Obs.*

[*c* 1300 *Lib Cust. Edw. I*, I. 99 (Godef.) De plastrers, de daubours, de teulers] 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xli. 25 As a daubere, or a pottere to tredende the lowe erthe. 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R.* xvi. ii. (1495) 553 Claye is tough erthe . and ableth to dyuers werkes of dawbers. 1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls Ser.) I. 289 Carpenters, masours, plasters, daubers, teulers *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 10 Parys plasterers, daubers, and lyme borners. 1535 Coverdall 2 *Kings* xii 12 To them that buylded and wroughte in the house of the Lorde, namely, to the dawbers and masons, 1601 Cornwallyes *Ess.* vi, Straw, and dunt good only for Thatchers, and Dawbers 1642 Milton *Animadv* vi. (1851) 240 Yet this Dauber would daub still with his untempered Mortar. 1816 in Peel *Spen Valley* (1893) 288 [A plasterer who] under the sobriquet of Dick Dawber was known far and near *a* 1825 Forby *Voc E. Anglia, Dauber*, a builder of walls with clay or mud, mixed with stubble or short straw . In Norfolk it is now difficult to find a good dauber

†**2** One who puts a false show on things, a hypocritical flatterer. *Obs.*

1642 Rogers *Naaman* 425 Put case, thou wert under the Ministery of a dawber and flatterer. 1653 Baxter *Meth Peace Consc.* 388 Meddle not with men-pleasers and daubers 1692 E Walker *Epictetus' Mor* lxxi, If praised, he can despise The fulsome Dawber, and his Flatteries.

3 A coarse or unskilful painter.

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist* I. i. 51 They were not Artists in that Mystery . being rather Dawbers then Drawers 1697 Dryden *Virg* (1806) II. 150 It hath been copied by so many sign-post daubers. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic*, (1779) II xliii 55 What is the name of the dauber who painted that? 1880 *Manch Guard* 31 Dec, They will see . in David Cox something more than a dauber.

4. *U. S.* A species of sand-wasp: from the way in which it daubs mud in forming its nest.

1844 Gosse in *Zoologist* II 582 The little boys informed me that these were the nests of dirt daubers 1889 in Farmer *Americanisms*

5. Anything used to daub with; *e. g.* a rag-brush or stump used to put blacking upon boots, where it is spread by the blacking-brush.

6 =Dabber 1 b (Ogilvie).

Daubery, daubry (dɔ̄ bəɹi, dɔ̄ bɹi). [f Dauber: see -ery] The practice of daubing, the specious or coarse work of a dauber

1546 Bale *Eng Votaries* I. (1550) 9 To patch up that dauberye of the deuyll, then vowed wyuelesse and husbandles chastite. *Ibid* 89 Thys dyuinite of yours is but dongyshe daubry. 1598 Shaks *Merry W* iv. ii 186 She workes by Charmes, by Spels, by th' Figure, & such dawbry as this is. 1693 W Friel *Sci. Ess* xvii. 123 We should have a graceful embroidery, not a daubery in expression 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II 114 He could colour either side of any question brought before him with gay daubery. 1876 *Whitby Gloss, Daubery* applause doubtfully deserved; cajolery, the purport of an inflated announcement.

Daubing (dɔ̄ bin), *vbl. sb.* [-ing[1].]

1 The action of the vb. Daub in various senses.

Chinking and daubing: see Chinking *vbl. sb.*[1] 2

1393 Langl *P Pl C* iv 198 Peers .. putte hem alle to werke, In daubyng and in deluyng. 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 241 Temperyng of mortei, and lattyng and dawbyng at þe hous. 1544 *Churchw Acc. St Giles, Reading* 70 To a mason for lathyng [and] dawbyng iij^d^ 1656 *Artif Handsom* 115 [They] used such .. dawbings of black, red, and white, as wholly changed the very naturall looks 1658 A Fox *Wurtz' Surg* III xv 263 To prevent this swelling much salving, dawbing, annointing, &c they have used 1743 *Lond & Country Brew* III. (ed. 2) 186 Corrupt and foul Puddles, whose ill Scents and nasty Daubings, are always ready to affect and damage the Utensils and Worts 1848 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* II. 432 *note*, Blackening a character which was black enough without such daubing

b. The putting a false show on anything (*obs.*); hypocritical flattery

1655 Sanderson *Serm* II Pref., That all court chaplains were parasites, and their preaching little other than daubing. 1681–6 J Scott *Chr Life* III (1696) 390 God .. sees through all the Dawbings and Fucus's of Hypocrisie 1766 Smollett *Trav.* II xxix (Jodr.) Without any daubing at all, I am very sincerely your very affectionate humble servant 1803 Scott *Let Miss Seward* in *Lockhart* xi, Such exaggerated daubing as Mr Hayley has bestowed upon poor Cowper.

c. Painting coarsely or inartistically; hence, a coarsely or badly executed painting

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 491 No such offensive Sight as Pencill-dawbing. 1680 Otway *Orphan* Ded, Hasty dawbing will but spoil the picture 1713 Pope *Guardian* No 78, I knew a painter make his dawbings to be thought originals by setting them in the smoak. 1782 Footl *Taste* I. Wks 1799 I. 9 How high did your genius soar? To the daubing diabolical angels for ale-houses 1870 E Peacock *Ralf Skirl* III 194 Worth a housefull of Verrio's daubings

2 Material with which anything is daubed; *esp.* mortar or clay used in daubing walls; rough-cast

1382 Wyclif *Ezek* xiii. 12 Wher is the dawbynge, that ze dawbiden [1612 the dawbing wherwith ye haue dawbed it]? 1598 Florio, *Empiastro*, a plaister, a daubing. 1630 Bulwer *Anthropomet* 158 To force and wrong Nature with Birdlime, Chaulk, Dawbing, and such trash. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit* I. 49 b, They are not too hasty to lay the second dawbing over this 1806–7 A Young *Agric. Essex* (1813) I 49 The old cottages are generally of clay daubing *a* 1848 Carlton *New Purchase* I. 61 (Bartlett) The interstices of the log wall were 'chinked'—the chinking being large chips and small slabs and the daubing, yellow clay . splashed in soft.

b According to Knight, *Dict. Mech* (U.S.), a synonym of Dubbing for leather.

3 *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1540 *MS. Acc St. John's Hosp, Canterb*, For a dawbyng forke 1*d* 1660 Fisher *Rustick's Alarm* Wks. (1679) 473

Such . shifting and canvesing, and daubing doings in a business of such moment 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* D j a, The old Norman gotish Lime and Haire-like daubing custome

Dau·bing, *ppl a* [-ing 2] That dauls; *esp.* that bedaubs with flattery (*obs*) Hence **Dau·bingly** *adv.*, in a daubing manner.

1655 Gurnall *Chr in Arm* v. § 3 (1669) 84 He hath his daubing Preachers with their soul-flattering, 1676 Wycherley *Pl. Dealer* I, She hates the lying, masking, daubing world. 1682 S. Pordage *Medal Rev.* Ep 2 As much to the life, as the pretended Whiggs Heroe most daubingly was lately aimed at, by the Author of the *Medal*. 1719 W Duncombe in *J. Duncombe's Lett.* (1773) I. 239 The daubing sycophant

Daubreelite (dǭ brɛ̄lɔit) *Min.* [f as next + -lite] A black sulphide of chromium, found in meteoric iron

1892 *Pall Mall G* 17 Sept 7/2 The constituent parts of meteoric iron are numerous compounds, such as ferrous sulphide (troilite), sulphide of chromium (daubréelite), calcium sulphide (oldhamite)

Daubreite (dǭ brɛ̄ɔit) *Min.* [Named 1867 after M. Daubrée, a French mineralogist: see -ite] A native oxy-chloride of bismuth.

1876 *Amer Jrnl Sc* Ser III XII 396.

Daubry: see Daubery

Daubster (dǭ bstəɹ). [f. Daub, Dauber: see -ster] A clumsy painter, a dauber

1853 Reade *Chr. Johnstone* vi. 63 The young artist laughed the old daubster a merry defiance

Dauby (dǭ bɪ), *a* [f Daub *sb* + -y.]

1 Of the nature of or resembling daub; sticky.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV 54 Th' industrious Kind With dawby Wax and Flow'rs the Chinks have lin'd 1787 Marshall *Rur Econ East Norfolk* Gloss, *Dauby*, clammy, sticky, spoken of land when wet. 1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss*, *Dauby*, damp and sticky, used of bread made from 'grown' wheat

2. Given to daubing dirty, etc. (see quots). *dial*

1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss*, *Dauby*, untidy, dirty *Dauby folks*, slovenly people in household matters 1877 *N. W. Line Gloss*, *Dauby*, dirty. 'What a dauby hann thoo art'. 1877 *Holderness Gloss*, *Dauby* (2) feignedly affectionate, (3) gaudily dressed, without taste

3 Of the nature of a daub.

1829 *Blackw Mag* XXVI. 962 The painter's work—be it dawby or divine. 1878 *Mozley's Ess* I Introd 43 A slovenly, and, to use his own expression, dauby style of writing

Daud see Dad *sb.*[2] and *v.*

Daudle, var of Dawdle

Daugh, dauch (dāχ, dāχʷ) *Sc. Munng* [Etymol uncertain · the form points to an earlier *dalgh*, *dalȝ*; cf. Dauk] See quots

1793 Url *Hist Ruthergien* 289 *Daugh*, a soft and black substance, chiefly of clay, mica, and what resembles coal-dust. 1807 Headrick *Arran* 217 The dauch which separates the two seams of coal 1859–65 Page *Geol Terms*, *Douk*, *Dauk*, or *Daugh*, applied in mining to beds or bands of hard, tough clay or clayey admixture; generally without lamination, and more or less compact and homogeneous.

Hence **Dau·chy** *a*, of the character of daugh

1807 Headrick *Arran* 217, 8 or 10 inches of a dauchy till. 1845 *Whistlebinkie* (Sc Songs) (1890) I. 373 The ice is dauchie

Daughter (dǭ təɹ). Forms. α. 1 dohtor, -ur, 1–3 dohter, 3–4 douȝter, -ir, 3–5 doȝter, -ir, -ur, 3–6 (9 *dial*) dowter, 4 dohuter, -ir, -yr, dowȝhtur, douther, 4–5 doghtir, -ur, douter, 4–5 (8 *Sc*) doghter, 4–6 doughter (dowghter, 5 doughtur, dughter, dowtur, -yr, þowȝtur, thowghter, 5–6 *Sc* dochtir, 5–9 *Sc* dochter, 6 doughtour, *Sc* douchter). β. (6 *dial* dahtorr, doffter, 6–7 dafter), 6– daughter (riming with *after* in *Pilgr Prog*, etc). *Plural*: see below [A Com. Teutonic and Common Aryan word of relationship, OE. *dohtor* (*-ur*, *-er*) = OFris. *dochter*, OS *dohtar* (MDu, Du., LG. *dochter*), OHG *tohter* (MHG *tohter*, Ger *tochter*), ON *dóttir* (*—dohter*), (Sw, Norw. *dotter*, Da *datter*), Goth. *dauhtar*:— OTeut **dohtēr*; corresp. to pre-Germanic **dhuktē r* from original **dhughtē r*, whence Skr. *duhitar-*, Zend *dugδar*, Armen. *dustr*, OSlav. *dŭstĭ*, Lith. *duktē* · cf also Gr θυγάτηρ Generally referred to the verbal root **dhugh-*, Skr. *duh-* to milk

The normal modern repr. of OE *dohtor*, ME. *doȝter*, is *doughter*, still used in 16th c, and now represented by Sc *dochter*, *dowchter*, north. Eng *dowter*. The form *daughter* appeared in the 16th c. (substituted in Cranmer's ed. of the Bible for Tindale's and Coverdale's *doughter*, whence in all later versions, and always in Shakspere and later writers). It appears to be of southern origin, and analogous to the southern phonetic development of *bought*, *sought*, *thought* · a Wells will of 1531 has *dahtorrs* · cf the mod. Somerset and Devon (dāˑtəɹ)

In OE the dative sing was *dehter*; genitive *dohtor* (sometimes *dehter*), the uninflected genitive continued in use to the 16th c The plural shows a variety of forms, viz OE *dohtor*, *-ur*, *er* (like the sing), *dohtru*, *dohtra*, Northumb. *dohter*, *dohtero*; the first of these app. did not survive the OE stage; the form in *-u*, *-a*, is represented in early ME by Layamon's *dohtere*, *dohtre*; but Layamon has also *dohteren*, which survived in S W. dialect to 1500. Ormin has *dohhtress*, and the later text of Layamon *dohtres*, which is always found in northern ME., and became the standard form An umlaut plural *dehter* appears in the West Midland *Alliterative Poems* of 14th c. and the *Troy-book* of *c* 1400, it occurs elsewhere with inflexional endings, *dehtren*, *dehteres*. cf *brether*, *brethren*. The unfixedness of the form is seen in this, that the earlier text of Layamon has both *dohtere* and *dohtren*, the later both *dohtren* and *dohtres*, the MSS of Chaucer also show both *doughires* and *doughtren*, *Hals Meidenhad* has *dohtren* and *dehtren*, the *Alliteratrve Poems dehtur* and *dehteres*

With the OE plural forms, cf OFris *dohtera* and *dohteren*, OHG *tohter*, *tohterâ*, *tohterûn*, MHG, with umlaut, *töhter*, Ger *töchter*, LG *dechter* The original Teutonic nom pl. was **dohtrus*, in early Norse runes *dohtrur*, whence regularly Norse *dætr*, *dǽttr*, a corresponding OE. **dæhtei*, **dehter* is not found, but the ME West Midland *dehter* may be its descendant The other forms in the various languages are later, and analogical For OE. *dohtor*, *dohtru*, *-ra*, see the similar forms under Brother: it is possible that those in *-ru*, *-ra*, northern *-ero*, are assimilated to *-os*, *-or* stems like *lombru*, *-ra*, *-ero* ME *doȝtren*, *dehteren* exemplify the usual passage of vowel plurals in early southern ME into the *-en* type, and Ormin's *dohtress* the early ascendancy of *-es* plurals in the north and midlands]

A. Illustration of the plural forms

†α. OE. dohtor, -ur, -er; dohtra, -ru, -ero; ME 2–3 dohtere, -tre

c 1000 *Ags Ps* xliv 10 Cyninga dohtor [*filiæ regum*]. *Ibid.* cxliii 15 Heora dohtru [*filiæ eorum*] *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Luke xxiii 28 Eala dohtra hierusalem [*c* 950 *Lindisf* dohtero, *c* 975 *Rushw* dohtei, *c* 1160 *Hatton* dohter] *c* 1205 Lay 24509 Comen. þere hehere monnen dohtere.

†β 4 dehter, 4–5 deghter.

c 1325 *E. E Allit. P* B 939 Loth & his lef, hys lufiyche dehter. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 1474 Sonnes fiyue and þre deghter *Ibid.* 1489 Of his Deghter by dene One Creusa was cald.

†γ 2 dochtren, 3 dohteren, -tren, doȝtren, 4 douh-, douȝ-, doghtren, 4–5 doughtren

a 1175 *Cott Hom* 225 ȝedéir sunen and dochtren. *c* 1205 Lay 2924 þe king hefde þreo dohtren [*c* 1275 dohtres] *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* 41 Þu schalt .. teamen dohtren & sunen. 1297 R. Glouc (1724) 509 Hor wiues & hor doȝtren *c* 1320 *Cast Love* 289 Foure douhtren hedde þe kyng *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV Prol 22 Oye herynes nyghttes doughtren thre 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng* xiii 15 Tho ij eldest doughtren wolde not abide till Leyr hir fadre was deede.

†δ. deghtren; 3–5 dehtren, 5 deytron.

c 1230 *Hali Meid* 19 Alle hise sunnen and alle hise dehtren 14 *Chron Lng* 543–5 in Ritson *Anc Matr. Rom* (1802) II. (Mätz), Edward hade Nine dehtren ant five sones. *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod* 367 þe Dysshop sayde deytron ycham fulle hevy

ε. † dohtres, † doughters, etc; daughters.

c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 19 To sunes and to dohtres. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1092 Loth and his doȝtres two. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 727 Hauelok And hise two doutres *c* 1325 *E. E Allit. P* B. 814 His two dere doȝterez *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 18983 (Fairf) ȝoure sones and ȝoure douȝtris. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Pr. T.* 555 Eek hir doghtres two [*v rr* doughtres, douȝters, dowhters, doughteryn]. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 3 He had thre doughters and a sone 1535 Coverdale *Acts* II 17 Youre sonnes and youre doughters 1539 Cranmer *ibid.* Youre sonnes and youre daughters.

†ζ. 4 degheres, -tres, deȝteres, deȝtters.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9623 Su, o þi deghteres am I an *c* 1325 *E. E Allit P* B 899 þy wyf & þy wyȝez & þy wlonc deȝtters. *Ibid* B 933 His wyf & his wlonk deȝteres.

B. Signification

1 *prop.* The word expressing the relation of a female to her parents, female child or offspring. The feminine term corresponding to Son.

α. Form *doughter*. *Obs* exc *dial*

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt. xx 37 Se ðe lufað sunu oððe dohtor [*v.r* dohtur] swyþur þonne me *c* 1160 *Hatton G* ibid., Se þe lufeð sune oððe dohter *c* 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom* 197 His seuen sunes and þrie dochtres *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 155 (Trin.) Mary also hir douȝter mylde [*v r* doghter, douther]. 14 . *Nominale* in Wr-Wülcker 691/17 *Hic gener*, a dowghter husband. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* v iii 500 Maiie . bare sones and douȝtris after that sche bare Crist. 1535 Coverdale *Ezek* xvi. 44 Soch a mother, soch a doughter. [*Sc* and *dial* 1609 Skene *Reg Maj* 33 Gif there be moe dochters nor ane, the heretage sall be divided amonst them 1724 Ramsay *Tea-t Misc.* (1733) I, 8 I'm come your dochter's love to win. 1793 Burns *Let. to Cunningham* 3 Mar, Do you know the old Highland air called 'The Sutor's Dochter'? 1863 *Lyneside Songs* 24 For he a dowter had]

β. Form *daughter*

1532 W Babe in *Wells Wills* (1890) 114 To my to dahtoirs a kow 1532 T Budd *ibid* (1890) 183 To their eldest dafters 1539 Cranmer *Matt* ix. 18 My daughter is even now diseased 1596 Shaks *Tam Shr* I. i. 245 So could I 'faith boy, to haue the next wish after, That Lucentio indeede had Baptistas yongest daughter 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr* II (Hanserd Knollys ed) 339 Dispondencie, good-man, is coming after, And so also is Much-afraid, his Daughter 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VI vii, The misery of all fathers who are so unfortunate as to have daughters 1847 Tennyson *Princ* v. 319 'Boys!' shriek'd the old king, but vainlier than a hen To her false daughters in the pool. [*dial.* 1864 Capern *Devon Province*, *Darter*, daughter. 1837 Dickens *Pickw* viii, 'My da'ater,']

2. *transf.* A female descendant; a female member of a family, race, etc.; a woman in relation to her native country or place. (Cf. Child 9.)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp* John xii 15 Ne ondræd þu þe Syones dohtor *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid, Ne on dræd þu þe Syones dohter 1382 Wyclif *Judg.* xiv. 1 A womman of the douȝtris of Philistiem. — *Luke* xiii 16 This douȝtre of Abraham — xxiii. 28 Douȝtris of Jerusalem. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I 453 The Love-tale Infected Sions daughters with like heat 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* II lxxxi, Danced on the shore the daughters of the land 1833 Tennyson *Lady Clara* 1, The daughter of a hundred Earls 1850 — *In Mem* Concl. 11, A daughter of our house. 1855 — *The Brook* 69 A daughter of our meadows

3. Used as a term of affectionate address to a woman or girl by an older person or one in a superior relation. *Obs* or *arch*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt ix. 22 Gelyf dohtor, þin geleafa þe gehælde. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* 3 Iher me dohter he seið 1382 Wyclif *Matt* ix 22 And Jhesus . saide, Douȝter, haue thou trust, thi feith hath made thee saaf 1534 Tindale *ibid*, Doughter, be of good confort [So 1535 Coverdale, 1539 Cranmer, 1557 *Geneva*, 1582 *Rheims*, 1611, daughter] 1592 Shaks *Rom. & Jul* IV i. 39 Aie you at leisure, Holy Father, now? *Fri* My leisure serues me, pensiue daughter, now 1790 Cowper *Odyssey* XXIII 79 To whom thus Euryclea, nurse belov'd, What word, my daughter, hath escaped thy lips?

4 A girl, maiden, young woman (with no express reference to relationship). *Obs* or *arch*

1382 Wyclif *Song Sol* II 2 As a lilie among thornes, so my leef among doȝtres 1483 Caxton *Cato* E viij b, If a doughter drynke of the water ȝf she be a mayde she shal crye 1611 Bible *Prov* xxxi 29 Many daughters haue done virtuously, but thou excellest them all 1818 Shelley *Revolt of Islam* viii. ii. 9 She is some bride, Or daughter of high birth.

5. *fig* A woman viewed in relation to some one whose spirit she inherits, or to some characteristic quality, pursuit, or other circumstance (A Hebraism of Scripture) (Cf Child 12, 13)

1382 Wyclif *Eccl.* xii. 4 And alle the doȝtris of the song shul become doumb. — 1 *Pet* iii 6 As Sare obeschide to Abraham . of whom ȝe ben douȝtres wel doynge 1738 Wesley *Wks* (1872) I. 158 A daughter of affliction came to see me 1847 Tennyson *Princ* iv 259 Eight daughters of the plough, stronger than men 1859 in Allibone *Dict Eng Lit* I. 266 We .. claim her [Mrs Browning] as Shakspeare's daughter'

6 *fig* Anything (personified as female) considered in relation to its origin or source

c 1230 *Hali Meid* 15 Vre wit is godes dohter 1340 *Ayenb* 26 Fole ssame is doȝter of prede 1667 Milton *P. L* IX 653 God left that Command Sole Daughter of his voice 1728 Pope *Dunc* I 12 Dulness Daughter of Chaos and eternal Night 1805 Wordsw. *Ode to Duty* 1 Stern Daughter of the Voice of God! O Duty! 1820 Shelley *The Cloud* vi, I am the daughter of earth and water *Mod* Italian, the eldest daughter of ancient Latin.

b. Applied to the relation of cities to their metropolis or mother-city; in Scripture to the smaller towns dependent on a chief city.

1535 Coverdale *Josh* xv. 47 Asdod with the doughters [1611 towns] and vyllages therof. *Mod.* Carthage the famous daughter of Tyre.

c. *Duke of Exeter's daughter, Scavenger's* [corruption of *Skevington's*] *daughter*. names given to instruments of torture of which the invention is attributed to the Duke of Exeter and Sir W. Skevington, Lieutenant of the Tower of London, respectively So *gunner's daughter*, the gun to which seamen were lashed to be flogged. See Gunner, Scavenger.

[1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof St.* IV. xiii 301 A daughter of the Duke of Exeter invented a brake or cruel rack] *a* 1700 B E *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Duke of Exeter's Daughter*, a Rack in the Tower of London, to torture and force Confession; supposed to be introduced by him. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed Strype 1754) I i. xiv. 66/2 The Brake or rack, commonly called the Duke of Exeter's daughter because he was the deviser of that torture 1878 J Gairdner *Rich III*, IV 125 Being a prisoner in the Tower, in the severe embrace of 'the Duke of Exeter's daughter'.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (usually *fig*), as *daughter-branch*, *-bud*, *-city*, *-house*, *-island*, *-language*, *-state*, *daughter-like* adj., **daughter-cell** (*Biol*), one of two or more cells produced by the fission of an original or mother-cell.

1586 T. B *La Primaud Fr. Acad.* 510 The rare example of daughter like pietie. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II ix § 1 (R.) A fruitful vine planted by the well side, and spread her daughter-branches along the wall. 1641 Milton *Reform* Wks (1847) 21 This Britannic empire with all her daughter-islands about her. *a* 1721 Prior *Celia to Damon* 104 And when the parent rose decays and dies . the daughter-buds arise. 1871 Marcus Dods tr *St Aug. City of God* I. 107 How, then, could that be a glorious war which a daughter-state waged against its mother? 1876 *Wagner's Gen. Pathol* 92 The daughter-cells separate after complete division 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 5 The Phoenicians alike of the parent country and daughter cities 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 139 One of the two daughter cells (the Apical Cell) remains similar to the mother-cell 1886 Abp. Benson *Prayer at opening Col. & Ind Exhib.* May 4, That all the daughter-lands of her Realms and Empire may be knit together in perfect unity

Hence **Dau·ghterful** *a.* (*nonce-wd*), full of daughters. **Dau·ghterhood,** (*a*) the condition of being a daughter; (*b*) daughters collectively (cf. *sisterhood*). **Dau·ghterkin** (*nonce-wd.* after Ger *tochterchen*), little daughter. **Dau·ghterless** *a*, without a daughter. **Dau·ghterling** (*nonce-wd*), little daughter. **Dau·ghtership** (*nonce-wd*), the condition or relation of a daughter

1830 Carlyle in *For. Rev. & Cont Misc.* V 45 In a daughter-full house. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 101 The motherhood of Great Britain and the unportioned daughterhood. 1890 J. Pulsford *Loyalty to Christ* I. 250 Daughter, thou hast lost thy divine daughterhood. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt* II x 1 571 His poor little Daughterkin. 1393 Gower *Conf* III 305 Ye shull for me be doughterles. 1887 *Cornhill Mag* Oct 434 Wifeless and daughterless 1853 C Bronte *Villette* xxv (D.), What am I to do with this daughter or daughterling of mine?

1808 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 65, I shall not condole with you on the daughtership.

Dau·ghter-in-law. [See BROTHER-IN-LAW.]

1. The wife of one's son

1382 WYCLIF *Ruth* i. 22 Thanne cam Noemy with Ruth Moabite, hir douȝter in lawe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 129 Doȝtyr in lawe, *nurus* 1611 BIBLE *Matt* x. 35 The daughter in law against her mother in law 1886 BESANT *Childr Gibeon* II. XXXII, A mother is difficult to please in the matter of daughters-in-law

2. = STEPDAUGHTER (Now considered incorrect. Cf. FATHER-IN-LAW 2.)

[1530 PALSGR 215/1 Doughter in lawe, *belle fille.*] 1841 *Gentl Mag* I 312 Isabella, daughter of the late Lieut. John Raleigh Elwes and daughter-in-law to J Brown, M D

Daughter-law. Now *dial.* = DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

1526-34 TINDALE *Matt* x 25 The doughterlawe ageynst her motherlawe. 1567 TURBERVILLE *Ovid's Epist* 36 (Hallıw) Thy father would not entertaine In Greece a daughter-lawe 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word bk, Darter-law,* (always) daughter-in-law

Daughterly (dɔ̄·tə(r)lı), *a.* [f DAUGHTER + -LY 1] Pertaining to or characteristic of a daughter; such as becomes a daughter, filial

a 1535 MORE *Wks* 1449 (R.) Youre very daughterly dealing. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 96 b, Mooued to knowe their seuerall actions and daughterly loue 1794 HURDIS *Tears Affect* 45 To relate the soft tale Of daughterly affection. 1871 H. B. FORMAN *Our Living Poets* 231 The mere fear lest our wives and daughters should become less wifely and daughterly.

Hence **Dau ghterliness.**

1664 H. MORE *Exp. 7 Epist* B 11 b, The Womanishnesse or Daughterlinesse, if I may so speak, of the Church of Rome. 1882 *Argosy* XXXIV 280 She called for her with a tender daughterliness

Dauk (dɔ̄k) *Mining* Also (*Sc.*) **dalk, dawk,** (*north Eng*) **dowk.** [The earlier Sc. form was evidently *dalk*, but the north Eng points to *dolk*. the etymology is obscure; cf DAUGH.] See quots

1795 *Statist Acc Stirlings* XV 329 (Jam) Below the coal, there is eighteen inches of a stuff, which the workmen term dalk. 1829 SOPWITH *Mines Alston Moor* 108 In Alston the contents of the unproductive parts of veins are chiefly described as dowk and ridel The former is a brown, friable, and soft soil 1859-65 PAGE *Geol. Terms, Dauk* or *Dawk*, a mining or quarry term for bands and beds of tough, compact, sandy clay. 1873 *Swaledale Gloss., Dowk*, tenacious black clay in a lead vein. 1876 *Mid-Yorks Gloss, Dowk*, a mine-working of a stiff clayey nature. *Nidderdale.*

Dauk, daukin. see DAWK, DAWKIN

†Dauke. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L *daucus, daucum* carrot] The wild carrot, *Daucus Carota*

c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd Oxon) 47 Daucus creticus gall dauk 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* II. 73/1 The Dauke, or wild Carrot [hath] flower white

Daulk, obs. form of DALK 2.

Daulphin, obs. form of DAUPHIN.

Dault, var. DALT, obs. pa pple. of DEAL *v*

Daun, obs. form of DAN 1.

†Daunch, *a Obs.* Fastidious

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XVII 509 Begyn I to rekyn I thynk alle dysdayn For dauncheֿ. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Daunch*, adj fastidious, over nice, squeamish.

Dauncherous, obs. form of DANGEROUS

Daunder, Dauner, Daunger: see DANDER, DANGER.

†Dau·nsel, *v Obs* [a. OF. *daunceler, danzeler* to caress, dandle, f. *danzele, dansele* damsel, girl] To caress, make much of, coax

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A XI 30 Luytel is he loued or leten bi þat such a lessun redeþ, Or daunseled [*v. r* dauntid] or drawen forþ 1393 *Ibid* C. VII. 20 (MS. F) Demed for her doyngus & daunselde [*other MSS.* excited] many oþure.

Daunt (dɔ̄nt), *v.* Also 4-6 daunte, dawnt(e, 4-7 (4-6 *Sc*) dant [a OF. *dante-r* (12-14th c. in Littré), var of *donter* (mod.F *dompter*) = Pr. *domtar*·-L *domitāre*, freq of *domāre* to tame, subdue. (For the *a* of *danter*, cf DAN *sb.*1)]

I. †1. *trans* To overcome, subdue, vanquish

c 1300 *K Alis* 1312 Sone he wol daunte thy maigne! 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV 602 The lord persy Dantit suagat all the land 1391 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV VII 147 Hercules dawntede þe proude Centauris 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* IV XII, He mette an hydeous gyaunt With his great strokes he did hym daunt 1549 *Compl Scot* I 21 The riche monarche of 10me, quhilk dantit ande subdeuit al the varld? 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 256 Being now daunted by time, there remaineth an heape of rammell and rubbish, witnessing the ruines thereof

†2. To tame, break in (an animal). *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B XV 393 Makometh Daunted a dowue, and day and nyȝte hir fedde 1481 CAXTON *Myrr* II VI 72 Bullys whiche haue hornes that remeue about hym so that noman may tame ne daunte them. 1549 *Compl Scot* XVII 145 Sum of them began to plant treis, sum to dant beystis 1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Olde Age* 43 a, To daunte fierce horses

†3 *fig.* To bring into subjection, subdue, tame, to hold in subjection, control *Obs.*

1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 8420 Þat þou mayst nat by flesshe daunte Be not þarfor yn wanhope *c* 1390 CHAUCER *Truth* 13 Daunt thi self that dauntest otheres dede. *c* 1425 JAS I (Scot) *Good Counsel* in *Kingis Q.* (1884) 51 Sen word is thrall and thocht is only free, Throw dant thi twi ge, that power has and may 1533 GAU *Richt Way* (1888) 14 Thay quhilk wil nocht suffer god to dant and rewl thayme . efter his halie wil. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* I II. IV. VII. (1651) 263 It daunts whole kingdoms and cities.

†b To cast down, put down, quell *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Arthur* 113 He daunted þe proude & hawted þe poure. 1513-75 *Diurn. Occurrents* (1833) 144 To dant the insolence of George erle Huntlie. 1594 G W SENIOR *Pref. Verses Spenser's Amoretti*, Dawnting thereby our neighbours auncient pride 1709 STRYPE *Ann Ref* I XLVII 511 The secretary in a letter trusted the Queen's Majesty would proceed here in such sort, as both these mischiefs would be daunted

4. To abate the courage of, discourage, dispirit; to put in awe, abash; to overcome with fear, intimidate, cause to quail (The current sense.)

c 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 600, I dreid me, sa he dantit the, thow durst not with him deill 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 615 This discomfiture daunted the hartes of the Gascons 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I II. 200 Thinke you a little dinne can daunt mine eares? 1614 BP HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 1063 True Christian fortitude may be overborne, but it cannot be daunted 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F.* II XXXII 227 The spirit of their chief was not daunted by misfortune 1863 GEO ELIOT *Romola* II IV, She was not daunted by the practical difficulties in the way

†5. To daze, stupefy. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XIII (1887) 62 Such as haue their senses daunted, either thorough dreaming melancholie, or dulling phleame 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* I I 18 Much daunted with that dint her sence was dazd 1847-78 HALLIW, *Daunt* in the provinces, to stun, to knock down.

†II. 6. To dandle, fondle, caress *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 4880 Þe fadyr þe chylde dauntede on hys kne 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* LXVI 12 Vp on the knes men shul daunte ȝou 14 *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII 132 Wiþ siche woordes & cosses dauntynge hir body 1483 *Cath Angl.* 92 To Dawnte (A or to cherys), *blandi tractare*

†b. *absol.* To toy *Obs* rare

a 1529 SKELTON *Image Ipocr* 225 Some daunte and daly in the blak ally Wheras it ever daike is.

III. 7. *Herring Fishery.* To press salted herrings into the barrel with a 'daunt'.

1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 201 The largest Herrings repackt by themselves, and sufficiently seived with fresh Salt, daunted and well oyled 1891 *Rep. Deputation Fishery Board Scot. to Continent* 7 No daunting should be used, when the barrel is fully filled up, but it is most desirable on the first filling up

Daunt, *sb* [f DAUNT *v*]

†1. The act of daunting; dispiriting, intimidation; a check. *Obs*

a 1400 in *Leg Rood* 139 Þe deuel Mony folk In-to helle he clihte, Til þe crosses dunt ȝaf him a daunt 1573 TWYNE *Æneid* XI. II IV b, O Tyrrhene dastardes still? What daunt within youre hartes doth light? 1640 BP RLYNOLDS *Passions* XXVII 279 In a sudden daunt and onset of an unexpected evill

†2. Dandling, caress *Obs*

a 1548 *Three Priests Peblis* in Pinkerton *Sc Poems* I 43 (Jam) Of me altyme thow gave but lytil tail; Na of me wald have dant nor dail

3. *Herring Fishery.* A disc of wood, usually made of two barrel heads nailed together cross-wise, used to press down salted herrings in the barrels

1890 *Regul Branding Herrings (Sc. Fishery Board)* 5 The daunt must be used with all repacked herrings. *Ibid* 6 The..herrings then left in the barrel shall be pressed down steadily and uniformly, by daunt or otherwise

Daunted (dɔ̄·ntɛd), *ppl. a.* Also 4-6 *Sc.* **dantit, -yt** [f. DAUNT *v* + -ED 1.]

†1. Tamed, subdued, brought under control; trained (quot. 1530). *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints, Jacobus* 350 Þe ovine [3okkit] to þe wane mekly As þai had bene wel-dantyt ky. 1487 *Sc Acts Jas III*, c 18 Dawntit hors depute to werk & nocht to þe sadill 1530 LYNDESAY *Test Papyngo* 277 Maisteris of Museik, to recreat thy spreit With dantit voce and plesande Instrument 1560 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* Prol 229 Be dantit refrenatioun, A man may, alter his Inclinatioun.

2. Dispirited; overcome with fear

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron* I 176/2 The forepart of his dawnted host 1771 MRS GRIFFITH tr. *Viaud's Shipwreck* 143 The daunted look with which he eyed us 1867 JEAN INGELOW *Poems, Story Doom* VII. 46 The daunted mighty ones kept silent watch.

Hence **Dau ntedness.**

1660 G. FOX *Salut to Chas II*, 6 God struck thy Fathers Party with dauntedness of spirit

Daunten · see DAUNTON *v Sc*

Daunter (dɔ̄·ntə(r)). Also 6 *Sc.* danter, -ar. [f. DAUNT *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who daunts; †a subduer, vanquisher.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV Prol. 226 Danter of Affrik, Quene fundar of Cartage 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 4183 The danter of the Romanis pompe and glorye. 1586 WARNER *Alb Eng.* I VI. (R.), The danter then of trespassers

†2. A tamer (of horses), horse-breaker. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII IV 84 Kyng Picus, Dantar of horss 1549 *Compl. Scot.* XVII 151 The maist perfyit industreus horse dantars of macedon.

Daunting (dɔ̄·ntiŋ), *vbl sb.* [-ING 1] The action of the verb DAUNT; vanquishing; taming; caressing; discouragement, intimidation

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4032 Man may for no dauntyng Make a sperhauke of a bosarde *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 115 Dawntynge, or grete chersynge, *focio* 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XLI (1887) 235 It is a great daunting to the best able man 1654 E JOHNSON *Wond Work. Provid.* 117 To the danting of every proud heart.

Dau·nting, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2] That daunts intimidating, etc; see the verb

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21343 (Cott) Leon dantand hausk and herd *c* 1585 *Faire Em* III 1052 As for his menacing and daunting threats. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 467 A daunting and commanding authority over the consciences of men. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Monadnoc* Wks (Bohn) I 439 Open the daunting map beneath.

Hence **Dau ntingly** *adv*, **Dau ntingness.**

1794 BURNS *M'Pherson's Farewell*, Sae dauntingly gaed he 1613-18 DANIEL *Coll Hist Eng* 4 (D.) As one who well knew how the first events are those which increase a daungtingnesse or daring.

Dauntless (dɔ̄·ntlɛs), *a* [f DAUNT *v.* (hardly from the *sb*) + -LESS.] Not to be daunted, fearless, intrepid, bold, undaunted.

1593 SHAKS 3 *Hen VI*, III. III 17 Let thy dauntlesse minde still ride in triumph, Ouer all mischance. 1667 MILTON *P. L* I 603 Browes Of dauntless courage 1761 GRAY *Fatal Sisters* 41 Low the dauntless Earl is laid. 1817 SCOTT (*title*), Harold the Dauntless 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* VIII. § 5 514 Land was as dauntless as ever

Hence **Dau ntlessly** *adv*, **Dau·ntlessness**

1813 SHELLEY *Q Mab* VII. 196 Therefore I rose, and dauntlessly began My lonely pilgrimage 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Dauntlesness*, a being without Fear or Discouragement 1876 BANCROFT *Hist U S* VI XLVIII. 292 Shelby . among the dauntless singled out for dauntlessness

Daunton, danton (dɔ̄·ntən), *v. Sc.* Forms. 6-7 **dantoun,** 5-9 **danton,** 7-9 **daunten,** 8-9 **daunton.** [A derivative form of DAUNT *v*; perh a mistaken form of *daunten* pres. inf. (in Chaucer, etc) Always spelt *danton, -oun* in earlier Sc, as *dant* was then regularly used for *daunt.*] = DAUNT *v.*: To subdue, tame, intimidate, etc

1535 STEWART *Cron Scot.* II. 8 How the Emprioure Theodocius send ane Armie to dantoun this forsaid Octaueus *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist Ref* Wks 1846 I. 371 This wonderfoure wark of God aucht to have dantoned hir furie. 1599 JAS I Βασιλ. Δῶρον III 121 Vse .to ride and danton courageous horses 1609 BP W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath* 121 To enforce a grant, or daunten the Prince 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic* (1751) 128 Who once at Rome, his pride to danton, His nose saluted with a panton *c* 1794 BURNS *Song, Bhide red Rose*, An auld man shall never daunton me. 1837 R NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 162 Its sadness shall never danton me.

Hence **Dau ntoned** *ppl a*, tamed, broken in.

1597 SKENE *Quon. Attach* c 48 § 12 Bot it is otherwise of a tame and dantoned horse [*de equo domito*]

Daunz, obs form of DAN 1.

Dauphin (dɔ̄·fin). *Fr. Hist.* Forms: *α.* 5-6 dolphyn, 6 **dolphyne,** dolphine, doulphyn, 6-8 dolphin; *β.* 5 **daulphyn,** 6-7 **daulphin,** 7- **dauphin** [a. F. *dauphin* (earlier *dalphin*, in 15th c also *doffin*) = Pr *dalfin*·-pop. L. **dalphīnus*, for L *delphīn-us* (ad. Gr. δελφίς dolphin), whence Sp *delfin*, It. *delfino*. In earlier use Eng had *daulphin*, also *dolphyn, -in*, the same as the name of the fish; *dauphin* is after mod.F., since the 17th c See DOLPHIN.] The title of the eldest son of the King of France, from 1349 to 1830

Originally a title attached to certain seigneuries: Dauphin of the Viennois, Dauphin of Auvergne. According to Littré, the name Dauphin, borne by the lords of the Viennois, was a proper name *Delphinus* (the same word as the name of the fish), whence the province subject to them was called *Dauphiné*. Humbert III, the last lord of Dauphiné, on ceding the province to Philip of Valois in 1349, made it a condition that the title should be perpetuated by being borne by the eldest son of the French King

α. Form *daulphin, dauphin.*

1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* I A ryche baron daulphyn and lord of the lond. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw Eng.* (1633) 44 In France the Kings eldest Sonne hath the title of Daulphin 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon* 172 The sonne and heire apparant of the French King is known to all by the name of *Daulphin* 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv* 107 The Barons call'd in Lewis the Dauphin 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1880) 159 To celebrate the marriage of the dauphin

β. Form *dolphin, dolphyn, doulphyn.* (Rare after 1670)

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII 500 Kyng Iohn sent sir Charlys his sone, dolphyn of Vyenne, into Normandy. 1530 PALSGR 214/2 Doulphyn, the frenche kynges eldest sonne. 1559 *Mirr Mag, Salisbury* XXIII, Charles the Dolphyn our chief enemy. 1592 SHAKS 1 *Hen VI*, I. I. 92 The Dolphin Charles is crowned King in Rhemes 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. V 216 The Joy all good Frenchmen were full of, for the Birth of the young Dolphin 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* (1716) 140 The Scottish Queen Had to the Dolphin married been

†2. *attrib* or *adj.* = DELPHIN, q.v. *Obs.*

1705 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc) I 14 The Dauphin Edition of this Author.

Hence **†Dauphinage** (*dolphynage*), **Dauphinate,** the rule or jurisdiction of a dauphin (of Viennois)

1494 FABYAN *Chron* VII. 498 In this yere the dolphyn of Vyen . solde his dolphynage vnto the Frenshe kynge 1884 J. WOODWARD in *N. & Q.* 16 Aug. 137 The dauphinate of Viennois was then vested in the Crown

Dauphiness (dɔ̄·fines) Forms *α.* 6 dolphines, dolphynesse, etc; *β.* 6 dauplh-, 7- dauphiness [f. DAUPHIN + -ESS, the F title is *dauphine*] The wife of the dauphin.

1548 HALL *Chron* 230 b, The dolphin & his dolphines *Ibid.* 240 b, The Ladye Elizabeth, entiteled Dolphynesse of Vyen 1596 DANETT tr *Comines* 202 The Lady Daulphinesse. 1685 *Loud Gaz* No 2048/3 The King accompanied with the Dauphin and Dauphiness 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. Stella* 11 Feb, It is very surprising this news to-day, of the dauphin and dauphiness both dying within six days. 1860 FROUDE *Hist Eng.* VI 364 The dangerous competition of the Queen of Scots and Dauphiness of France.

Daur, Sc. f. DARE. **Daurg,** var. of DARG *Sc*

Daut, dawt (dɒt), *v. Sc* Also 6–8 date [Etymology unknown

If *daut, dawt*, is, as it appears to be, the proper form, it ought to represent an original *dalt* cf Sc *faut, maut, saut*, etc , but the two 16–17th c examples of *date* from Scotch writers of English make even this doubtful *Dalt* suggests Gael *dalta* foster-child; but, though the word appears to be exclusively Scotch, there is no evidence pointing to a Gaelic origin Connexion with Dote, *doat* is excluded by the fact that Sc. *au, aw*, does not answer to Eng *ō* from any source. Cf also Daunt *v* 6]

trans. To pet, fondle, caress, make much of Also *absol.*

1500–20 Dunbar *Petit Gray Horse* 49, I was nevir dautit into stabell, My lyf hes bene so miserable 1573 *Commend Vprychtnes* 228 in *Sat Poems Ref* (1891) I 285 Quha preissis vprichtlie To serue the Lord mon na wayis dres to daut thame daintelie *a* 1598 Rollocke *Passion* 491–2 (Jam) The father will make much of his sonne, and allure him so the Lord dates and allures us. 1633 W. Struther *True Happiness* 123 Though he datted the Patriarchs by the familiaritie of his divine presence 1637 Rutherford *Lett* (1862) I 461, I am dawted now and then with pieces of Christ's love and comforts 1786 Burns *Poet's Welcome to Child* 11, I, fatherly, will kiss and daut thee 1853 J. Milne *Jrnl* in *Life* xiii (1868) 203 My Lord surely dawts his weak foolish child

Hence **Dauted, Dawted** *ppl. a.*, petted, fondled

1636 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I 193, I am handled as softly and delicately as a dawted child. 1692 *Scot Presbyt. Eleq* (1738) 105 Will not a Father take his little dated Davie in his Arms 1796 Macneill *Will & Jean* lvii, The tenderest mither, Fond of ilk dear dauted wean. 1851 *Cumbrld. Gloss*, *Dawtet*, caressed, fondled

Dautie, dawtie (dɒ̄ ti). *Sc.* Also dawty. [f prec or its source , but a formation with the dim. and appellative *-ie, -y*, from a verb, is unusual] A person caressed or indulged , a darling, pet, favourite.

1676 J Fraser *Autobiog.* in *Select Biog* (Wodrow Soc) II 89, I was no dawty 1727 P Walker *Remark Passages* 122 (Jam.) Giving an account of old Quintin Dick, one of his Dawties 1823 Galt *Entail* I xix. 156, 'I hae thought o' that, Girzy, my dawty', said he.

‖ **Dauw** (dāu). Also dau, dow. [South African Dutch form of the native name] A South African species of zebra, *Equus Burchellii*, approaching the quagga in character.

1802 *Sporting Mag* XX 140 Two sorts of wild horses, the Dau and the Kwagga. 1847 *Nat Encycl* I 265 The indigenous Pachydermata are the zebra, the dauw, the quagga

† **Davach, -och.** *Sc. Hist* In 7 dawach(e. [Olr *dabach, dabhach* vat, tub (perhaps as a corn-measure); cf the similar uses of *pint, pottle*, and *gallon*, as measures of land in Anglo-Irish In medL. *davaca* (erron *-ata*)

A conjectured derivation from *damh* ox, is erroneous. *Dabach* occurs as a land-measure in the 'Book of Deir'. (*Gouderica* (ed 2) 217)]

An ancient Scottish measure of land, consisting in the east of Scotland of 4 ploughgates, each of 8 oxgangs; in the west divided into twenty penny-lands It is said to have averaged 416 acres, but its extent probably varied with the quality of the land.

1609 Skene tr *Quon Attach* xxiii § 11 Provyding that the husband man did haue of him the aucht parte of ane dawache of land [*marg* of ane oxgait of land], or mair [*unius dauace terre vel plus*] 1794 *Statist. Acc Scot* XIII 509 There is a davoch of land belonging to this parish 1797 *Ibid.* XIX 290 A davoch contains 32 oxen-gates of 13 acres each, or 416 acres of arable land. *c* 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk* VI. 269 Heir to seven ploughgates of land, and five half davochs. 1854 C Innes *Orig Paroch Scot.* II 335 By an ordinance of King John Baliiol in 1292 eight davachs of land, including the islands of Egge and Rume, were among the lands then erected into the Sheriffdom of Skey 1872 E W Robertson *Hist Fss* 127 Davoch, a large pastoral measure at one time answering to the plough-gate, though in actual extent 4 times as large.

Davenport (dæ·v'npōɹt). Also devonport. [Said to be from the maker's name.] A kind of small ornamental writing-table or escritoire fitted with drawers, etc

(Remembered in 1845) 1853 *Pract Mechanic's Jrnl* VI. 212 This very elegant and convenient desk is similar to an ordinary Devonport 1875 *Argosy* May 329 At her davenport, pen in hand, sat her ladyship

attrib 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan 235/1 An inlaid davenport desk.

Daver (dē·vəɹ), *v. dial* [Of unknown etymology, possibly I and II are different words]

I. *Scotch and north. Eng. intr.* To move or walk as if dazed or stupefied, to stagger; also to be benumbed. *trans.* To stupefy, stun, benumb.

c 1600 Burel in Watson *Collect.* II (1706) 30 (Jam) Bot tauren and dauren, Like ane daft doitit fule 1785 *Jrnl fr. Lond* 6 in *Poems Buchan Dial* (Jam), We bein wat wou'd soon grow davert to stand i' the cauld that time o' night 1796 Macneill *Will & Jean* lxii, See them now—how changed wi' drinking! . Davered, doited, daized and blinking 1820 *St Kathleen* III 115 (Jam) 'Here's the bed, man! Whare are ye davering to?' 1824 E Swinburne in J Raine *Mem & Hodgson* (1858) II 45, I am somewhat *davered* about the vignettes.

II *south-west. dial. intr* To fade, wither. Also *fig.* (In first quot. *causative* or *trans.*)

1621 J. Reynolds *God's Revenge agst. Murder* I. v 154 As if time and age had not power to wither the blossomes of our youth, as the Sunne hath to dauer the freshest Roses and Lillies. 1622 W Yonge *Diary* 63 [The] hedges . davered as if they had been scorched with lightning 1654 Vilvain *Epit Ess* vii. 54 My Piety 'gan to daver [L *labefacta cadebat*] 1787 Grose *Prov. Gloss* , *Daver*, to fade like a flower *Devon.* 1864 Capern *Devon Province* , Thy heart is like the daver'd rose 1880 *W Cornwall Gloss* , *Daver*, to soil , to fade as a flower

Davey · see Davy **Davi·d**, obs form of Davit.

Davi·dian = Davidist

1885 R W Dixon *Hist Ch. Eng* III 472 The rising Davidians, Davists, Georgists, or Family of Love, which gave trouble in the reign of Elizabeth.

Da·vidist. [f personal name *David* + -ist]

1. One of a fanatical sect founded by David George or Jores, a Dutch Anabaptist of the 16th century Also *David-Georgian, -jorian, -jorist*

1687 Baxter *Agst Quakers* 13 Down to the David-Georgians, Wegelians, Familists, and the like of late. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl*, *Davidists* a sect of heretics 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl Relig Knowl* II 1471 The 'Davidjorists', and other uproarious Anabaptists

2 A follower of David of Dinant.

Davidsonite (dē·vidsənəit) *Min.* [Named 1836 after Dr. Davidson of Aberdeen . see -ite.] A variety of beryl found near Aberdeen.

1836 T. Thomson *Min* I 247

[David's quadrant or staff, error for *Davis's quadrant*: see Quadrant, Staff, and *List of Spurious Words*]

Davie · see Davy

Da·vily, *adv Sc* Spiritlessly, listlessly.

1789 Burns *Elegy on* 1788, Observe the vera nowte an' sheep, How dowf and davily they creep. 1825 in Jamieson

Davina (*Min*) : see Davyne.

Da·vist · = Davidist.

1885 R W Dixon *Hist Ch. Eng* III 201.

Davit (dæ vit, dē·i vit) *Naut* Forms: 4 **daviot**, 7 **dauid, -yd, -ed**, 7– **davit.** [Formerly also *David*, and app an application of that Christian name, as in the case of other machines and tools Cf F. *davier*, the name of several tools, etc , altered from *daviet* (Rabelais) = *Daviet*, dim of OF. *Davi* David; the tool was still called *david* by joiners in the 17th c. (Hatzfeld and Darmesteter).]

1. a. A curved piece of timber or iron with a roller or sheave at the end, projecting from a ship's bow, and used as a crane to hoist the flukes of the anchor without injuring the side of the vessel; a *fish-davit*. b. One of a pair of cranes on the side or stern of a ship, fitted with sheaves and pulleys for suspending or lowering a boat

[1373 in *Norman-Fr Indenture* in Riley *Lond Mem* 370 (*t*) *aust*), 30 *oxes*, 1 *daviot*, for the same boat] 1622 R. Hawkins *Voy S Sea* (1847) 188 His boate fitted with tholes, dauyd, windles, and other 1626 Capt Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 12 The forecastle, or prow the fish-hooke, a loufe-hooke, and the blocke at the Dauids ende 1627— *Seaman's Gram* II 20 The *Dauid* is put out betwixt the Cat and the Loufe, and to be removed when you please 1691 T H[ale] *Acc New Invent* 125 Bitts, Catheads and Davits 1769 Falconer *Dict Marine* (1776) s v., The davit . is employed to fish the anchor. 1820 Scoresby *Acc Arctic Reg* II. 196 The boats are suspended from davits or cranes fixed on the sides of the ship. 1875 J C Wilcocks *Sea Fisherman* 48 Crane-davits of galvanised iron, in shape of the ordinary boat-davits

2. *Comb.* **davit-cast**, a heavy spar used as a crane on board ship; **davit-guy**, a rope used to steady a davit; **davit-roll**, the roller or sheave of a davit; **davit-rope**, the lashing which secures the davit to the shrouds when out of use

1794 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp* I 434 Our *davit-cast unfortunately has broke it's windlass 1893 R Kipling *Many Inventions* 364 Stop, seize and fish, and easy on the *davit-guy 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 143 A strong hawser being passed . over the *davit-roll . . the anchor and chain were then let down.

Davite (dē·i vəit). *Min* [See quot] A variety of Alunogen or native sulphate of alumina.

1828 Mill in *Brande's Q. Jrnl* 379, I shall therefore take leave to call it Davite in honor of Sir Humphry Davy.

Davoch: see Davach.

Davreuxite (dăvrō·zəit) *Min* [Named 1878 after the Belgian chemist Ch Davreux: see -ite.] A hydrous silicate of alumina and manganese found in Belgium 1882 in Dana *Min.* App iii 35

Davy [1] (dē·i vi). In full **Davy lamp, Davy's lamp** [Named after the inventor] The miners' safety-lamp invented by Sir Humphry Davy, in which the flame is surrounded with wire-gauze, so as to prevent its communication to explosive gases outside the lamp.

1817 Faraday in B. Jones *Life* I. 241 The great desideratum of a lamp to afford light with safety · merely to refer to that which alone has been found efficacious, the Davy. 1880 C M Mason *Forty Shires* 15 The men find fault with the Davy.

Davy [2] (dē·i vi) *slang.* A vulgar shortening of Affidavit, *esp.* in phr. *to take one's davy* (= 'to take one's oath').

1764 O'Hara *Midas* II. iv. (Farmer), And I with my davy will back it, I'll swear 1785 Capt. Grose *Dict Vulgar Tongue*, I'll take my davy of it 1871 M. Collins *Mrg & Merch.* I. vi 210 [They] take their solemn oath and davy that they didn't do it.

Davy Jones (dē·i vi dʒōu·nz). Also simply Davy. In nautical slang The spirit of the sea; the sailors' devil *Davy Jones's* (or *Davy's*) *locker* · the ocean, the deep, *esp* as the grave of those who perish at sea

1751 Smollett *Per Pic* xiii (Brewer), This same Davy Jones, according to the mythology of sailors, is the fiend that presides over all the evil spirits of the deep. 1790 Dibdin *Poor Jack* iii, And if to old Davy I should go, friend Poll, Why you will ne'er hear of me more *c* 1790 J Willock *Voy.* 12 The great bugbear of the ocean is Davie Jones At the crossing of the line [they call] out that Davie Jones and his wife are coming on board and that every thing must be made ready 1803 *Naval Chron* X 510 The . seamen would have met a watery grave, or, to use a seaman's phrase, gone to Davy Jones's locker 1839 Marryat *Phant Ship* xii, I thought you had gone to Davy's locker

Davyne (dē·i vin). *Min.* [ad. Ital. *davina*, named 1825 after Sir Humphry Davy] A variety of nephelite, from Vesuvius

1826 *Amer Jrnl Sc.* XI. 257 Davina (Davyne) 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* x. 292 Davyne, a hydrous nepheline, is found in cavities of ejected blocks of gray lava on Somma.

Davyum (dē·i vi·ŏm). *Chem.* [Named after Sir Humphry Davy, with termination *-um* as in *platinum*, etc] The name given by Kern in 1877 to a supposed metal of the platinum group, announced by him as discovered in Russian platinum ore

1879 Watts *Dict Chem* VIII 626

Daw (dɒ̄), *sb.* Also 5–8 **dawe**, 6–8 *Sc.* **da.** [Known only from the 15th c (so the compound *ca-daw*, Caddow) its form points to an OE **dawe* (— *dawā* from *dagwā*·), in ablaut relation to OHG *tâha*, MHG. *tâhe* (Gothic type **dâhwō*, OTeut **dâhwō·*—*dē·hwō*) Mod HG dialects have *dahi, dache, dacha*; MHG shows a dim form *tâhele* (OHG. **tâhala*), mod.G *dahle*, since 18th c *dohle*; whence med.L. *tacula*, It *taccola*]

1 A small bird of the crow kind (*Corvus monedula*); now commonly called Jackdaw

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV 307 A poole sowter informede a dawe to speke. 1530 Palsgr. 212/1 Dawe, a foule, *corneille* 1604 Drayton *Owle* 188 The theevish Daw, and the dissembling Pye. 1713 Swift *Poems, Salamander*, Pyes and daws are often stil'd With christian nick-names like a child. 1851 Carlyle *Sterling* I iii. (1872) 14 Old ruinous castles with then ivy and their daws

2 *fig* Applied contemptuously to persons. † a. A silly fellow, simpleton, noodle, fool. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Yng Children's Bk* 140 in *Babees Bk* (1868) 25 At thi tabull noper crache ne claw, Than men wylle sey pou arte A daw. 1560 Ingelend *Disob Child* in Hazl *Dodsley* II. 285, I never saw One . in so easy a matter thus play the daw. 1563 *Homilies* II *Idolatry* III. (1859) 236 O seely, foolish, and dastardly daws 1608 J Day *Law Trickes* I. i. How the daw Scoures ore his rustie phrases.

b A lazy person, sluggard; c. An untidy woman, slut, slattern. *Sc*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst* 26 Bot if God help amang I may sit downe daw to ken. 1500–20 Dunbar *Dance* 7 *deidly Synnis* 72 Mony slute daw and slepy duddroun 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xiii. Prol 184, I will my cunnand kepe, I will nocht be a daw, I will nocht slepe 1598 Fergusson *Sc Prov*, A year a nurish, seven year a da. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 135 (Jam) But I see that but spinning I'll never be braw, But gae by the name of a dilp or a da. 1862 A Hislop *Prov. Scot* 16 A morning's sleep Is worth a fauld o' sheep To a hudderin-dudderin daw

c. With reference to the fable of the jay in peacock's plumes.

1731 Fielding *Mod Husb* II. ii, That ever Heav'n shou'd make me father to such a drest up daw!

3 *Comb.*, as † **dawcock**, *lit.* a male jackdaw; *fig* = sense 2 a; † **dawpate** = sense 2 a.

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F* xcii, Where *dawcocks in doctrine have dominacioun. 1681 W Robertson *Phraseol. Gen* (1693) 621 Who brought hither this fool in a play; this very daw-cock to lead the dance. *a* 1529 Skelton *Agst. Garnesche* 94 Lyke a doctor *dawpate 1562 J Heywood *Prov & Epig* (1867) 187 Thou arte a very dawe pate

Daw, *sb* , obs. form of Dew, see also Dawe, Day

† **Daw** (dɒ̄), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms· 1 **dagian**, 2–3 **dazen**, 3–5 **dawe(n**, 6– **daw.** [OE *dagian*, corresp. to MDu. *daghen*, Du. and LG *dagen*, OHG *tagên*, G. *tagen*, to become day, f. WGer. *dag-* Day Since the OE change of *a* to *æ* did not take place in the vb., the latter is *daw*, against the sb. *day*: cf. *draw, dray, saw, say*, etc. In northern dial. sometimes inflected *dew, dawen*, after the strong verbs *blow, snow*, etc In 16th c. Sc erroneously spelt *dall* after *fall, fa'*, etc]

1. *intr.* To dawn a with *it* as subject.

c 900 *Bæda's Eccl Hist.* IV. x, Donne hit dagian ongynneþ *c* 1205 Lay 1604 A-marwen þo it dawede *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1791 Til it dawed to day *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints, Ninian* 1417 One þe morne, as It dew day 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xvii 11, Within a whyle it dawyd

b with *day* (or *morning*) as subject.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom.* 103 Ac alse wat swo þe þridde dai dageð *c* 1375 Barbour *Troy-bk* II 707 And whene þe day was dawyne lyght 1393 Langl *P Pl* C xxi. 471 Tyl þe day dawede these damseles daunsede *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 365 Vpon the morne airlie, quhen the day dew 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xiii Prol 182 As menstralis playng *The joly day now dawis a* 1605 Montgomerie *Poems, The Night is neir gone* 1 Hay! nou the day dauis. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb* x. (N), The other side from whence the

morning daws. 1789 BURNS *Happy Trio*, The cock may craw, the day may daw 1837 R NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 97 Nor hamewith steers till morning daw.

c. *fig*

a 1225 *Ancr R* 352 Hwon he þet is ower lif daweð and springeð ase þe dawunge efter nihtes þeosternesse 1377 LANGL *P. Pl.* B. XVIII 179 Ioye bygynneth dawe.

2 To recover from a swoon, 'come to', to awake from sleep; = ADAW *v.*[1] 1.

c 1314 *Guy Warw* (A) 558 Adoun he fel a-swoune, & when he gan to dawe [etc.] 1674–91 RAY *N C Words* 19 *To Daw*, in common speech is to awaken *to be dawed*, to have shaken off sleep, to be fully awakened

3. *trans.* To rouse or awaken from sleep or a swoon; to revive, 'bring to'; = ADAW *v.*[1] 2

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XI. x, The Quene felle to the erthe in a dede swoune, and thenne syr Bors took her vp, and dawed her 1530 PALSGR 507/2, I dawe from swounyng, *Je renue, je resuscite* 1562 A BROKE *Romeus & Jul* in Hazl. *Shaks Libr* (1875) I 179 She thought to breake her slepe She thought to daw her now as she had done of olde 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* VI. 90 Thinking her to daw Whom they supposed faln in some inchanted swound

†**Daw,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare* [f DAW *sb*] *intr* ? To play the 'daw' or fool.

1596 SIR J SMYTHE in *Lett Lit Men* (Camden) 92 That I would.. ryde lobbinge and dawinge to rayle at your Lordship

†**Daw,** *v.*[3] *Obs rare.* [Aphetic f ADAW *v.*[2], q v.] *trans* To daunt, subdue, frighten.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* IV iv, You daw him too much, in troth, Sir 1664 H MORE *Myst Iniq* 545 External-force imprints Truth and Falshood, Superstition and Religion alike upon the dawed spirits of men

Dawache: see DAVACH **Dawcock.** DAW *sb.*

Dawd, var of DAD *sb*[2]

Dawdle (dɔ̄·d'l), *v* Also **daudle.** [Not in Bailey; nor in Johnson's Dict. (though used by himself in 1781). It apparently became common about 1775 (at first chiefly in feminine use). Ussher's example (*a* 1656) was prob. local or dialectal. Supposed to be a local variant of DADDLE, but used in a more reprehensory sense, perh. by some association with DAW *sb* sense 2 b]

1. *intr* To idle, waste time, to be sluggish or lazy; to loiter, linger, dally

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI (1658) 382 While he stood dawdling was taken short in his undertakings 1781 JOHNSON 3 June in *Boswell*, If he'll call on me, and dawdle over a dish of tea in an afternoon 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej* XX 97 Mrs Bennet, having dawdled about in the vestibule to watch for the end of the conference 1819 SCOTT *Let to D Terry* 18 Apr in *Lockhart*, A propensity which.. the women very expressively call *dawdling* 1866 RUSKIN *Eth Dust* v. (1883) 90 You all know when you learn with a will and when you dawdle 1872 BLACK *Adv Phaeton* XXII. 307 The rest of us dawdled along the road

2. quasi-*trans.* (usually with *away*)

1768 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* July, I could not ask for it and so dawdled and fretted the time away until Tuesday evening. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott Nt-Cap* 230 Dawdle out my days In exile here at Clairvaux 1887 *Spectator* 21 May 696/2 To employ with profit many hours that might otherwise be dawdled away.

Dawdle (dɔ̄·d'l), *sb* Also 8 **daudle.** [f. prec.] **1.** One who is the personification of dawdling; *esp.* a dawdling girl or woman.

a 1764 LLOYD *Chit Chat* Poet Wks 1774 I 185 Be quick —why sure the gipsy sleeps! Look how the drawling daudle creeps 1800 MRS HERVEY *Mourtray Fam* III 142 Mrs. Thornley was rather too much of, what she [Mrs M.] called, a dawdle, to please her 1843 F. E PAGET *Pageant* 118 His wife was one of those helpless, indolent dawdles that are fit to be nothing but fine ladies 1879 BARING GOULD *Germany* I 392 The sharp clever boy goes into business, the dunce or dawdle into the army.

2. The act of dawdling.

1813 LADY BURGHERSH *Lett.* (1893) 38 What with dawdles and delays of the German post-boys 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud*, 70 The evenings are.. a dawdle indoors as the day has been a dawdle out

Dawdler (dɔ̄·dlə1). [-ER 1.] One who dawdles; an idler, loiterer

1818 TODD, *Dawdle*, or *Dawdler*, a trifler; a dallier; one who proceeds slowly or unskilfully in any business A low word 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* (1850) I 280, I have been a boy and a dawdler as yet 1888 J PAYN *Myst Mirbridge* XV, Your habitual dawdler—the man who never keeps his appointments by any chance

Dawdling (dɔ̄·dlɪŋ), *vbl sb.* [-ING 1] The action of the verb DAWDLE

1819 [see DAWDLE *v* 1] 1849 THACKERAY *Lett* 13 July, Ryde would be as nice a place as any for dawdling, and getting health 1875 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* II. VIII. 457 With old age comes dawdling, that is, doing everything too slowly.

Daw·dling, *ppl a.* [-ING 2] That dawdles; characterized by dawdling.

1773 MAD D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 3 May, The mother is a slow, dawdling, sleepy kind of dame 1782 — *Diary* 8 Dec, With whom I had a dawdling conversation upon dawdling subjects. 1843 MRS CARLYLE *Lett.* I 265 The dreaming, reading, dawdling existence which best suits me.

Hence **Daw·dlingly** *adv*

1860 *Sat Rev.* IX. 145/1 Some very important Bill which .. has been dawdlingly postponed from day to day,

Dawdy, Sc. dial f DOWDY.

Dawe (daue, daw), dawen, dawes, obs. forms or inflexions of DAY. *Dawes* was the early form of the pl. = *days*; *dawen* was originally dative pl., but when reduced to *dawe, daw, daue, dau*, came sometimes to be treated as sing · see DAY 13 a *β*, and 17.

Dawen, obs. f. DOWN *sb.*

Dawenyng(e, obs form of DAWNING.

Dawerke, obs form of DAYWORK

Dawing (dɔ̄·ɪŋ), *vbl. sb. Obs* exc *Sc* Forms. 1 dazung, 3 dawung, 4 daghyng(e, 3–6 dawyng, 4– dawing, (5 dayng, 7 dauing, 8 dawin) [OE *dazung*, from *dagian* to become day, to DAW After 1400, northern and chiefly Scotch, being displaced in Eng by DAWNING]

1 Dawn, daybreak, morning twilight

c 900 tr *Bæda's Eccl Hist* III XIX (XXVII) 242 þa eode [he] ut in dazunge of þam huse. *a* 1000 *O E Chron.* (Laud MS.) an 795 Betwux hancred and dazunge *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 20 Bi nihte ine winter, ine sumer ibe dawunge 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII 318 [Thai] Com on thame in the dawyng, Richt as the day begouth to spryng *c* 1420 *Avow Arth* lv, Erly in the dawyng Come thay home from hunting 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III VIII 29 The dawing gan wax reid, And chasit away the sternis *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc Poems, Solsequium* 40 The dauing of my long desyrit day *c* 1794 BURNS *As I was a wandering* III, I could na get sleeping till dawin' for greetin'

†**2.** Recovery from swoon, 'coming-to'. *Obs.* (See DAW *v.* 2, 3)

1530 PALSGR 212 Dawyng, gettyng of lyfe, *resuscitation*

†**Daw·ing,** *ppl a Obs* exc *Sc.* Also 4 *north.* **dawande** [f. DAW *v.*[1] + -ING 2.] Dawning.

c 1325 *E. E Allit P* C 445 þe dawande day

†**Dawish** (dɔ̄·ɪʃ), *a Obs.* [f. DAW *sb* + -ISH.] Like or characteristic of a daw; silly, sluttish.

1540 HYRDE tr *Vives' Instr Chr. Wom* (1592) M III, Dawish, and bramlesse, cruell, and murderers 1543 BALE *Yet a Course, &c* 59 (T.) Such dawishe dodypols. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* in *Dodsley* (1780) IV 167 If he [a jackdaw] fed without his dawish noise He might fare better

Dawk (dɔ̄k), *sb.*[1] *dial.* [app the same as DALK[2]] A hollow in a surface, a depression, furrow, incision

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc* 66 This Iron would not make Gutters on the Surface of the Stuff, but (at the most) little hollow dawks *Ibid* 82 The Iron of the Fore-plane.. makes great Dawks in the Stuff The Iron .. will yet leave some Dawks in the Stuff for the Jointer to work out.

Hence **Dawk** *v*, to make a hollow or incision in.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc* 203 The Chissel.. might run too fast into the Work, and dawk it. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Dauk*, to incise with a jerk, or insert a pointed weapon with rapidity

‖ **Dawk,** *sb.*[2], **dāk** (dɔ̄k, dāk) *Anglo-Ind.* Also 8 **dog, dook,** 9 **dork, dauk.** [Hindī and Marāthī *dāk*, perh related to Skr *drāk* quickly] Post or transport by relays of men or horses stationed at intervals; a relay of men or horses for carrying mails, etc., or passengers in palanquins

To travel dāk · to travel in this way. *To lay a dāk*. to arrange for relays of bearers or horses on a route.

1727 [see b] 1780 H F THOMPSON *Intrigues of Nabob* 76 (Y.), I wrote for permission to visit Calcutta by the Dawks 1781 *Hicky's Bengal Gaz* 24 Mar (Y.), Suffering People to paw over their Neighbour's Letters at the Dock. 1809 VISCOUNT VALENTIA *Trav India, etc.* (1811) I. II 49 My arrangements had been made for quitting Burhampore not only had the dawk been laid, but [etc.] *a* 1826 HEBER *Narr. Journey Ind.* (1828) I 328 In the line of road I am most likely to follow I am not certain that any Dâk exists 1840 E E NAPIER *Scenes For Lands* II VI. 193 By having bearers posted at stated distances, which is called travelling 'dawk', long journeys are made in a comparatively brief space of time. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf* XLIV (D.), After the sea voyage there isn't much above 1000 miles to come by dauk.

b *attrib*, as *dawk-* or *dāk-bearer, choky, jouney, traveller*, etc ; **dāk bungalow** (rarely **house**), a house for the accommodation of travellers at a station on a dāk route

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc E Ind.* I 149 (Y.) Those Curriers are called Dog Chouckies. 1796 in Seton-Kair *Select. Calcutta Gaz* II. 185 The re-establishment of Dawk Bearers upon the new road *a* 1826 HEBER *Narr Journey Ind* (1828) I 277, I will bring it safe on to the next dâk-house 1833 *Calcutta Rev* July–Dec 175 The dâk bungalows, the modern form of the Mogul Serais 1866 TREVELYAN (*title*), The Dawk Bungalow *Ibid* (1869) 98 Too old travellers to expect solitude in a dawk bungalow.

Dawk, var of DAUK.

Daw·kin, *dial* [? dim. of DAW] a A fool. b. A slattern. Hence **Daw kinly** *adv*, foolishly.

1565 CALFHILL *Answ Treat. Crosse* (1846) 236 (D.) Then Martiall and Maukin, a dolt with a daukin, might marry together. 1674 RAY *N C Words* 13 *Dawgos* or *Dawkin*, a dirty, slattering woman. *c* 1746 COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks (1862) 52 After looking dawkinly-wise a bit. 1875 *Lanc Gloss*, *Dawkin*, a dull, stupid person *Dawkinly*, stupidly, foolishly.

Dawly, obs. form of DOWLY *a.* and *adv.*

Dawn (dɔ̄n), *sb* [Appears late in 16th c, the earlier equivalents being DAWING, DAWNING. App f the verb-stem (see next); cf *break* in 'break of day' (quoted 1584). ON. had *dagan, dogun* dawn, f *daga* to dawn, *í dagan, at dagan* at dawn: but, notwithstanding the likeness of form, there is no evidence that this is the original of the Eng. word]

1. The first appearance of light in the sky before sunrise, or the time when it appears; the beginning of daylight; daybreak.

High dawn, dawn appearing above a bank of clouds on the horizon, *low dawn*, dawn appearing on or close to the horizon

1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, IV i. 291 Next day after dawne 1603 — *Meas for M* IV II 226 Come away, it is almost cleere dawne 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* I 498 With such dark black Clouds near the Horizon, that the first glimpse of the Dawn appeared 30 or 40 degrees high it is a common saying among Sea men that a high dawn will have high winds, and a low dawn, small winds 1778 BP LOWTH *Transl Isaiah* XXVI 19 Thy dew is as the dew of the dawn 1832 TENNYSON *Death Old Year* II, He will not see the dawn of day 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. VIII. 101 The assault had begun at early dawn

2. *fig* The beginning, commencement, rise, first gleam or appearance (of something compared to light), an incipient gleam (of anything)

1633 P FLETCHER *Purple Isl* XII XLVI, So spring some dawns of joy, so sets the night of sorrow 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 196 P 2 From the dawn of manhood to its decline 1767 *Babies* II 100 If he possesses but a dawn of spirit 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser I *Old Actors*, You could see the first dawn of an idea stealing slowly over his countenance. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ* II § 50 69 From the earliest dawn of history to the present day

3 *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *dawn-animal, -animalcule* (see quots), *-dew, -goddess, -light, -streak; dawn-illumined, -tinted* adjs., *dawnward* adv

1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* II 23 *Eozoon Canadense*. its name of '*Dawn-animal' having reference to its great antiquity and possible connection with the dawn of life on our planet. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk Geol* x 189 The organism, *Eozoön Canadense*, or Dawn animalcule of Canada 1856 MRS BROWNING *Aur Leigh* I Poems VI. 24 A dash of *dawn-dew from the honeysuckle. 1877 J. E CARPENTER tr *Tiele's Hist Relig* 107 The Sun-god, and the *dawn-goddess 1820 SHELLEY *Ode to Liberty* XI, As on a dawn-illumined mountain 1850 MRS BROWNING *Poems* II 326, I oft had seen the *dawnlight run As red wine, through the hills 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks* Ser II 221 The *dawn streaks of a new day 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* 963 *Dawn-tinted deluges of fire 1881 W WILKINS *Songs of Study* 44 In joyful praises *dawnward rolled.

Dawn (dɔ̄n), *v.* Also 6 **daune, dawne.** [Known only from end of 15th c., since which it has displaced the earlier verb DAW. App. deduced from DAWNING, q.v. Cf. also DAYN *v.*]

I. 1. *intr.* To begin to grow daylight: said of the day, morning, light; also simply with *it*.

1499 PYNSON *Prompt Parv*, Dawnyn or dayen [*c* 1440 dawyn], *aurora* 1526 TINDALE *Matt* XXVIII. 1 The Sabboth daye at even which dauneth the morowe after the Sabboth [WYCLIF bigynneth to schyne, *Geneva* & 1611 began to dawne] — 2 *Pet.* i. 19 Vntill the daye dawne *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd Fr* in Palsgr 938 To dawne, *ajourner* 1611 BIBLE *Matt* XXVIII. 1 In the ende of the Sabbath, as it began to dawne towards the first day of the weeke. 1711 STEELE *Spect* No 142 P 5 Before the Light this Morning dawned upon the Earth 1726 *Adv Capt. R Boyle* 23 As soon as ever the Morning dawn'd. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I. XXI 150 Day at length dawned and gradually brightened

b *transf.* To begin to shine, as the sun or any luminary

1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* v. i 2017 Women, like Summer Storms are Cloudy But strait the Sun of Beauty dawns abroad. 1811 HEBER *Hymn*, Brightest and best of the sons of the morning, Dawn on our darkness. 1832 TENNYSON *Margaret* v, Look down, and let your blue eyes dawn Upon me thro' the jasmine-leaves.

2. *fig.* To begin to develop, expand, or brighten, like the daylight at dawn.

1717 POPE *Epist to Jervas* 4 Where Life awakes, and dawns at ev'ry line 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* I 412 In the year 1685 his fame was only dawning. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I XXVIII 234 When prosperity dawned on the elder brother.

3 To begin to brighten, with or as with the light of dawn

1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 165 When the dark world dawn'd into Christian day 1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv*, *Zanchius* 390 Zanchius became such a light, that many parts in Christendome dawned with the luster of his writings 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 46, I waited underneath the dawning hills

b *transf* To begin to appear, become visible

1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag* I 146, I see them dawn! I see the radiant visions, where they rise 1812 J WILSON *Isle of Palms* III 307 Its porch and roof of roses dawn Through arching trees

4 *fig.* Of ideas, facts, etc : To begin to become evident to the mind; to begin to be understood, felt, or perceived Const *on, upon.*

1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XV 129 The idea that they had either feelings or rights had never dawned upon her 1866 G MACDONALD *Ann Q Neighb* IX 137 It dawned on my recollection that I had heard Judy mention her Uncle 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 66 The distinction between ethics and politics has not yet dawned upon Plato's mind

II. †5. *trans.* To bring to life; to arouse or awake from a swoon, resuscitate; = DAW *v* 3

1530 PALSGR. 507/2, I dawne or get life in one that is fallen in a swoune, *je reuigore*. I can nat dawne him. 1551 T WILSON *Logike* (1580) 33 If Alexander dawned a weake Soldiour when he was almoste frosen for cold 1593 MUNDAY *Def Contraries* 71 After he had dawned him to remembrance by the helpe of vinager and colde water.

Dawne, obs form of DOWN *sb*

Dawned (dɔ̄nd, *poet.* dɔ̄ ned), *ppl a. rare.* [f DAWN *v* + -ED 1] That has begun to brighten.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 94 The dawned light.

Dawner, var. of DANDER *v Sc.*

Dawnger(e, etc , obs forms of DANGER, etc

Dawning (dɔ̄ nɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 4 dawynyng, 4-5 dawenyng(e, 4-6 dawnyng(e, 5-6 daunyng(e [Known before 1300, when it appeais beside the earlier DAWING (from DAW *v* , OE *dagung, dag-ian*), which it gradually superseded. The corresponding verb *to dawn*, which has similarly displaced *daw*, is not exemplified till the 15th c, and appears to have been deduced from *dawning*, the sb. *dawn* appeared still later, app from the vb As ME *daw-en* had also an early doublet form *dazȝ-en, day-yn* (see DAY *v* 1), so beside *dawenyng* is found *dazȝen-ing, dazen-ing, dazn-ing* (see DAYN *v*) No form corresponding to *dawening, dawning* is recorded in OE , and it was piobably from Norse ; Sw. and Da have a form *dagning* (OSw. *daghning c* 1300), either from *daga* to dawn, with suffix *-n-ing*, as in *kvað-n-ing, sað-n-ing, tal-n-ing*, etc. (Vigf *Introd* xxxi), or from a deriv. vb **dagna*]

1 The beginning of daylight, dawn, daybreak. In reference to time, now *poetic* or *rhetorical*

1297 R GLOUC (1724) 557 To Keningwurþe hii come in þe dawninge. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L G W.* 1188 *Dido*, The dawenyng vp rist out of the se 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI 439 Chasede his enemyes al þat dawenynge [*v r* dawyng]. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* X lxxxvi, Vppon a day in the daunynge 1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng* ccvii 189 Erly in the dawenynge of the day 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxliii (1636) 311 Drinke it in the morning at the dawning of the day. 1602 SHAKS *Ham* I i 160 The Bird of Dawning 1712 W ROGERS *Voy* 104 So we ran North till Dawning 1820 SCOTT *Lady of L* I xxxii, At dawning to assail ye, Here no bugles sound reveillé 1858 KINGSLEY *Poems, Night Bird* 13 Oh sing, and wake the dawning.

b. *transf* The east, the 'orient'.

1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyssey* 215 Those who dwell toward the dawning.

2 *fig.* The first gleam or appearance, earliest beginning (of something compared to light)

a 1612 DONNE BIaθavaτoς (1644) 17 A man as illustrious, in the full glory and Noone of Learning, as others were in the dawning, and Morning. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* I 68 In this early Dawning of the Year. 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F* III liii. 314 In the ninth century, we trace the first dawnings of the restoration of science 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I 75 The dawnings of a literary culture. 1856 SIR B BRODIE *Psychol Inq* I v 198 That principle of intelligence, the dawning of which we observe in the lower animals

Daw'ning, *ppl. a.* [f DAWN *v.* + -ING 2] That dawns ; beginning to grow light. a *lit*

1588 SHAKS *Tit A* II ii. 20 Dawning day new comfort hath inspir'd 1667 MILTON *P L* XII 423 Fresh as the dawning light 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XI 60 The dawning skies 1843 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 405 The light increased With freshness in the dawning east

b *fig* Showing its early beginning, nascent

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* (L), In dawning youth 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 165 P 5 Those who had paid honours to my dawning merit 1879 FARRAR *St Paul* (1883) 765 The distinctive colour of the dawning heresy

Dawnt(e, obs. form of DAUNT.

Dawsonite (dɔ̄ sənəit) *Min.* [Named 1874, after Sir J. W. Dawson of Montreal: see -ITE] A hydrous carbonate of aluminium and sodium, in white transparent or translucent crystals

1875 *Amer. Jrnl Sc* Ser III IX. 64 On Dawsonite, a new mineral.

Dawt, Dawtie (-y): see DAUT, DAUTIE

Day (dēi), *sb.* Forms: 1 dæȝ, 2 deȝ, dei, deiȝ, daiȝ, 2-3 dæi, dei, daȝ, 3 (*Orm.*) daȝȝ, 3-5 dai, 3- day, (5-6 daie, daye, 6 *Sc* da). *Pl* 3- days (3-5 dawes ; *dat.pl* 2-6 dawen, dawe, daw, dau, see below). [A Com Teut sb . OE *dæg* (*dæges*, pl *dagas, -a, -um*) = OFris *dei, dey, di*, OS *dag* (MDu *dach* (*gh*), Du. *dag*, MLG , LG *dag*), OHG , MHG *tac*(*g*), G. *tag*, ON *dag-r* (Sw., Da. *dag*), Goth *dag-s* '—OTeut **dago-z*. In no way related to L *dies* ; usually referred to an Aryan vb. *dhagh-*, in Skr *dah* to burn. cf. Lith *dagas* hot season, OPruss *dagis* summer. From the WGer *dag*, OE had regularly in the sing *dæg, dæges, dæge* , in the plural *dagas, daga* (later *-ena*), *dagum* This phonetic exchange *æ.a* survived in early ME , so that while in the sing the final *ȝ* was regularly palatal (see forms above , gen *dæiȝes, dæies, deies, daies, dayes*, dat *dæiȝe, daie*, etc), the pl was (from *dagas*), *daȝes, dahes, daȝhes, dawes*, genit. (·—*daga, -ena*) *daga, dawene, dahene, daȝen*, dat. (—*dagum*) *daȝon, -en, daghen, dawen, dawe, daw, dau* The last survived longest in the phrase *of dawe* ' from (life) days ' (see 17 and ADAWE), and in *in his dawe*, etc (see 13 a *β*). But soon after 1200 plurals phonetically assimilated to the sing (*dæȝes, daiȝes, daies*) occur, and at length superseded the earlier forms]

A Illustration of early forms

α plural, nom and *accus.*

c 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Matt xxviii 20 Ic beo mid eow ealle dazas. *c* 1160 *Hatton G* 1bid , Ich beo mid eow ealle daȝes *c* 1200 ORMIN 4356 Seffne daȝhess *c* 1205 LAY. 8796 Fif dæiȝes [*c* 1275 dawes] *a* 1225 *Leg Kath* 1844 Al þe tweolf dahes *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 70 Þreo dawes 1297 R GLOUC (1724) 383 Þre dawes & nan mo 1399 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) I 377 As it is said by elderne dawis *c* 1430 LYDG *Bochas* VI 1 (1554) 144 a, In thy last dawes

β pl. gen.

c 1000 *Ags Ps* ci 21 On midle minre daȝena *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt iv 2 He fæste feowurtiȝ daȝa [*Lindisf* feuortiȝ daȝa, *Hatton G* feortiȝ dæȝes] *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 87 Fram þam ester tid fifti daȝa. *c* 1205 LAY 3615 Þe ford wuren agan feuwerti daȝene [*c* 1275 daiȝes] *Ibid* 4605 Vnder fif dawene [*c* 1275 daiȝene] ȝeong heo comen to þisse londe *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2502 Twenti dahene ȝong.

γ pl dat : see also 13 a *β*

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt xxvi 61 Æfter þrym daȝum [xxvii 63 daȝon] (1160 *Hatton G* 1bid , Æfter þrem daȝen *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 89 On moyses daȝen *c* 1205 LAY 5961 Bi heore ældre dæwen [*c* 1275 dawes] *c* 1300 *K Alis.* 5631 In twenty dawen *c* 1300 *St Margarete* 3 Bi olde dawe Patriarch he was wel hey *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr* 2480 Etenes bi old dayn Had wrouȝt it *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 394 Aftei the lawe That was y fownded by olde dawe

δ In some places *daȝen, dawen*, may be nom. or acc plural.

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 119 Ic seolf beo mid eow alle daȝen [OE ealle daȝas].

ε. The genitive sing OE *dæges*, early ME *daies*, etc , was formerly used adverbially, by day, on the day (Ger. *des Tags*) · see 1 b , it survived in ME *bi daies, a daies*, A-DAYS, mod *now-a-days*

B Signification

I. The time of sunlight.

1. ' The time between the rising and setting of the sun ' (☽) ; the interval of light between successive periods of darkness or *night* , in ordinary usage including the lighter part of morning and evening twilight, but, when strictly used, limited to the time when the sun is above the horizon, as in ' at the equinox day and night are equal '. *Break of day*: dawn : see BREAK, DAYBREAK

This is the *artificial day* of astronomers see ARTIFICIAL It is sometimes called the *natural day* (Ger. *natürlicher tag*), which however usually means sense 6

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen* i 5 God het þæt leoht dæȝ & þa þeostra niht *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 238 þu ȝifst þe sunne to þe daiȝ, þe mone to þe nichte *c* 1290 *S Eng Leg.* I 97/173 In þat prison þat Maide lai twelf dawes and twelf niȝt *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 390 (Trin) To parte þe day fro þe nyȝt *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 41 Ofte tymes in þe dai & in þe nyȝt. 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I. cxxviii 155 It was then nyne of the day 1580 BARET *Alv* B 1200 The Breake of the daie 1592 DAVIES *Immort Soul* vi (1742) 15 O Light, which mak'st the Light which makes the Day. 1635 N CARPENTER *Geog Del* I. v 106 The longest day is equall to the longest night 1770 GOLDSM *Des Vill* 15 How often have I bless'd the coming day. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol Græca* III xxv 331 The more ancient Greeks distinguished the natural day —that is, the time from the rising to the setting of the sun —into three parts 1840 *Penny Cycl* XVI 326/1 At North Cape the longest day lasts from the 15th of May to the 29th of July, which is two months and a fortnight.

b *Const.* The notion of time *how long* is expressed by the uninflected word (repr an original accus or dative), as in *day and night, all (the) day, this day*, and the like; the notion of time *when* (without respect to duration) was expressed in OE by *on dæg*, early ME, *on, uppon dai, o day, a-day* , also by the genitive *dæges*, esp in the collocation *dæges and nihtes*, and in *far days, far forth days*, = 'far on in the day', still used in 17th c. (see FAR *adv* 3 c); about 1200 we find *bi daȝes*, and soon after *bi date* by day. See BY *prep* 19 b.

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Mark v. 5 Symle dæges & nihtes he wæs on byrgenum. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 87 Swiche hertes fondeð þe fule gost deies and nihtes *c* 1200 ORMIN 11332 Heold Crist hiss fasste Bi daȝhess & bi nahhtess *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 241 Bi daie þu art stare-blind *c* 1250 *Hymn to Virgin* 257 Min hope is in þe daȝ & nicht. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 15759 (Cott) Ilk night of oliuete To þe mont he yode And euer on dai þe folk he gaf O godds word þe fode. 1386 *Rolls of Parlt* III 225/1 [He] made dyverse enarmynges bi day and eke bi nyght *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 34, I heeld þe wounde open aldai *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 45 She happed to abide so longe on a sonday that it was fer dayes 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* II. 778 The pageauntes were a making day and night at Westminster *a* 1563 BALE *Sel Wks* (Parker Soc) 120 It is far days and ye have far to ride to night 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLV. XXXVI 1225 It was so far forth dayes as being the eighth houre therof 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* III 318 Untir'd at Night, and chearful all the Day 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 219 He might prosecute his voyage as well as by day 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* (1880) I iii 284 The bags were carried day and night at the rate of about five miles an hour

2 In *before day, at day* = daybreak, dawn

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6106 (Gött.) Þat þai Sould vte of hous cum bi-for day. *c* 1420 *Avow Arth* ix, To ride this forest or daye. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 39 A little before day 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II ii 48 They got up in the morning before day 1793 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp* I 309 This morning at day we fell in with a Spanish Ship

3 Daylight, the light of day.

c 1340 *Cursor M* 8676 (Fairf), I hit knew quen hit was day. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom* xiii 13 As in day wandre we honestly *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix 223 Whan Reynawde sawe the day, he rose vp 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 355 Such as could see day at a little hole. 1662 J DAVIES tr *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 276 In his Conversion of the darkest Night to bright Day 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 142 P 1 She had now found out, that it was Day before Nine in the Morning. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. x. 218 It was broad day 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* III xiii (1886) 107 It was as plain as day

b. *fig* A light like that of day, ' daylight ' in a difficult question

1667 MARVELL *Corr* lxxx. Wks 1872-5 II 225, I can not yet see day in the businesse, betwixt the two Houses 1702 ROWE *Tamerl* V 1 219b They cast a Day around 'em.

† **4** One of the perpendicular divisions or ' lights ' of a mullioned window [F. *jour*, med L *dies*] [1409 *Will of Ware* (Somerset Ho), Lego vna fenestra trium dierum] 1447 *Will Hen. VI* (Hare's MSS Caius Coll), In the east ende of the s^d Quier shalbe sat a great gable window of vij daies 1484 *Will of Chocke* (Somerset Ho), A wyndow of iij dayes *a* 1490 BOTONER *Itin* (Nasmith 1778) 296 Et quælibet fenestra continet tres dayes vitreatas 1838 J BRITTON *Dict Archit* 40 A part of a window between the mullions is often called a bay, or day 1859 *Archit Publ Soc Dict*, *Day*, the mediæval term for each perpendicular division or light (Fr. *jour*) of a mullioned window

5 *Mining.* The surface of the ground over a mine Hence *day-coal, -drift, -hole* (see also 24)

1665 *Phil Trans* I 80 By letting down Shafts from the *day* (as Miners speak) 1676 HODGSON *ibid.* XI 762 According as the Day-coal heightens or deepens. 1708 J C *Compl. Collier* (1845) 32 Draw your Coals to Bank (or Day) out of the Pit 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict* N iij b, The Ore that is found on the Tops of Veins, especially near to the Day 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss* , *Day*, the surface of the ground over a mine.

II. As a period, natural division, or unit of time

6 The time occupied by the earth in one revolution on its axis, in which the same terrestrial meridian returns to the sun; the space of twenty-four hours, reckoned from a definite or given point Const. *during, in*, formerly *on, o, a*, retained in twice *a day*, etc : see A *prep* 1 8, 8 b

The *solar* or *astronomical day* is reckoned from noon to noon , and, as the length of this time varies (within narrow limits) according to the time of the year, its mean or average length is the *mean solar day* The *civil day* in civilized countries generally is the period from midnight to midnight, similarly adjusted to its mean length Ancient nations variously reckoned their day to begin at sunrise, at noon, or at sunset The *sidereal* day is the time between the successive meridional transits of a star, or specifically of the first point of Aries, and is about four minutes shorter than the solar day (The term *natural day* is sometimes used in this sense, sometimes in sense 1)

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt xv 32 Þrio dogor ȝee ðerhuunas mec miþ *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen* i 5 Þa wæs ȝeworþen æfen and morȝen an dæȝ *Ibid* ii 3 God ȝebletsode þone seofeðan dæȝ and hine ȝehalȝade *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 87 Fram þan halie hester dei boð italde fifti daȝa to þisse deie *c* 1205 LAY. 19216 Þreo dæies [*c* 1275 daȝes] wes þe king wunienде þere. 1297 R GLOUC (1724) 144 Aftur fyftene dawes To London he wende. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* ix 9 He was thre daies not seynge 1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst* I 10 b, Symonides desired to haue a daies respite graunted him to study vpon it *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 6 Hours, dates, months, which are the rags of time 1822 BYRON *Werner* I i 377 Twenty years Of age, if 't is a day 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I xiii 365 We may regard the length of the day as one of the most unchangeable elements in the system of the world.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr's T* 108 In the space of o day natureel, (This is to seyn, in foure and twenty houres) 1398 TREVISA *Barth de P R* ix, xxi (1495) 358 Some daye is artyfycyall and some naturell a naturell daye conteynyth xxiij houres. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl* (1556) 244 The Naturall daye is commonly accompted from Sonne risinge one daye, to Sonne rising the nexte daye 1764 MASKELYNE in *Phil Trans* LIV 344 The interval between the transit of the first of Aries across the meridian one day, and its return to it the next day, is called a sidereal day The interval between the transit of the sun across the meridian one day, and his transit the next day, is called an apparent solar day 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* XXII 222 The interval between two successive noons is a natural day 1834 *Nat Philos* , *Astron* I 13/2 (Useful Knowl Soc) Although the solar day is of variable length, we can ascertain its mean or average length , and this quantity is called a *mean solar day. Ibid* 14/2 The length of the sidereal day is found to be uniformly 23 hours, 56 minutes, or more accurately $23^h\ 56^m\ 4^s$ 092.

† b *All days* always, for ever *Obs*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Matt xxviii 20 Ic beo mid eow ealle dazas [*Lindisf* allum dazum]. *c* 1160 *Hatton G* 1bid , Ich beo mid eow ealle daȝes 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng* cii, For that time forth losten Britons the royame for al dayes

† **c.** A day's travel ; a day's journey. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P Pl* A. x 1 Sire Dowel dwelleþ not a day hennes 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I 4 A Towne called Pomeiock, and six dayes higher, their City Skicoak

7. The same space of time, *esp* the civil day, treated (without reference to its length) as a point or unit of time, on which anything happens, or which fixes a date Const *on, upon* (ME *o, a-*: cf. A *prep* 1 8, A *adj* 2 4)

c 1000 *Ags Gosp*, Matt xx. 19 And þam þryddan dæȝe he arist. 1154 *O E Chron* (Laud MS.) an 1135 Đ[at] oþer dei þa he lai an slep in scip *a* 1400 *Cursor M* 5108 (Cott) For-giue it vs, lauerd, fra þis dau *Ibid.* 19045 (Cott) Petre and iohn a dai at none Went to þe kirc *Ibid* 19810 (Edin) Apon a dai at tide of none *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 343 Sumtyme men weren hool in þe same dai 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* I cxl 167 Some day ye one part lost, and some day the other. 1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen VIII*, c. 21 § 25 Before the saide xii daie of Marche. 1600-12 ROWLANDS *Four Knaves* (Percy Soc.) 75 They say, The better the day the better the deede 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* i (1739) 16 The first Day of the Week called the Lord's Day. 1726 tr *Gregory's Astron.* I. 262 You need only to know what

Day of each Month the Sun enters a Sign of the Ecliptic, and compute one Degree for every Day from thence 1799 F LEIGHTON *Let to J. Boucher* 21 Sept. (MS), Pray treat me with a letter on an early day as parliament folks say 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* x 109 She would return home on the day but one after the funeral.

b. Phrase *One day* · on a certain or particular day in the past, on some day in the future. So of future time, *some day*, and of the present or proximate future, *one* or *some of these days*.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam* XXVII 1 One of these dayes shal I fall into the handes of Saul 1586 A DAY *Eng Secretary* II (1625) 66 His meaning is one of these daies to entreate your paines hitherwards 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* LXXV, One day I wrote her name upon the strand 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. II. 22 The King will know him one day. 1659 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 53 Had it not been, to revenge himself one day, upon the Spaniards 1838 DICKENS *O Twist* XXXVI, You will tell me a different tale one of these days 1855 SMEDLEY *H Coverdale* XXXV, Some of these days I shall be obliged to give him a lesson.

III. A specified or appointed day.

8. A specific period of twenty-four hours, the whole or part of which is assigned to some particular purpose, observance, or action, or which is the date or anniversary of some event, indicated by an attributive addition or by the context, e g *saints' days, holy days, New Year's day, Lady-day, Christmas-day, St Swithin's-day, pay-day, rent-day, settling-day, birth-day, wedding-day, coronation-day*, etc (See the various defining words)

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 11 Nu beoð icumen þa halie dazes uppen us. 1297 R GLOUC (1724) 368 A Seyn Nycolas day he com *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7007 Ilk zere In þe day of bedis deying. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron* IV. 504 To put us in mind how we violate the Sabboth daie 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. 1. 25 Is this Ascension day? 1600 J PORY tr *Leo's Africa* A ij, At London this three and fortieth most ioifull Coronation-day of her sacred Ma,estie 1600 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr Ess* (ed 2) 222 Like a booke sellers shoppe on Bartholomew day. 1825 HONE *Every day Bk.* I 100 In each term there is one day w hereon the courts do not transact business These are termed *Grand* days in the inns of court; and *Gaudy* days at the two Universities 1884 *Christian World* 9 Oct 764/1 Lord Bramwell had spoken of Saturday as 'pay day, drink-day, and crime day'

b *Last day* (OE *ytemesta dæg*), *Day of Judgement* or *of Doom, Doomsday, Judgement day, Day of the Lord, of Accounts, Retribution, Wrath, Great Day*, etc.: the day on which the dead shall be raised to be 'judged of the deeds done in the body'. See also the various qualifying words.

971 *Blickl Hom* 57 Seo saul onfehþ hire lichoman on þæm ytmestan dazе *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 27362 (Cott) Þe dai of wreth. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Pet* III 10 Forsothe the day of the Lord shal come as a theef *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T* ¶ 305 He schal ȝelde of hem account at þe day of doome *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 82 Haue mercy of me whan þow comest in þe laste day *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* clvii 606 Vnto the day of Iugemente 1583 STUBBES *Anat Abus* II (1882) 86 The generall resurrection at the last day. *Ibid* II 96 At ye gret day of the Lord 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und* II XXVII (1695) 187 In the great Day, wherein the Secrets of all Hearts shall be laid open 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit* (1818) 75 The severer doom, and more public infamy, of the great day 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 109 The Day of Judgment or vengeance

†c Hence in early versions of N T = Judgement; a literal rendering of Gr ἡμέρα in reference to the Judgement Day. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor* IV 3 To me it is for the leeste thing that I be demyd of ȝou, or of mannis day [TINDALE, *Rhem* daye, CRANMER, *Geneva*, 1611, 1881 judgement] *a* 1628 PRESTON *New Covt* 19 He would not regard to be judged by mans day, as long as he was not judged by the Lord

9 A day appointed, a fixed date, *esp.* for payment.

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 35 Ne beo he nefre swa riche forð he scal þenne is dei cumeð *c* 1200 *S Eng Leg* I 250/334. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* III. 189 (Mätz) Þe dettoures myȝte nouȝte pay here money al here day *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 792 He wold Come afore þe Iustice to kepen his day. *c* 1500 *Merch & Son* in Halliwell *Nugæ Poet* 21 In cas he faylyd hys day. 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* I 556 The king of Scottis come thair to keap his da 1596 SHAKS *Merch V* I III 165 If he should breake his daie, what should I gaine By the exaction of the forfeiture? 16 DRYDEN (J), Or if my debtors do not keep their day. *a* 1883 in J G. Butler *Bible Work* II 343 Christ, in the interval between the resurrection and ascension, keeps day with his disciples

b. A day in each week (or other period) fixed for receptions, etc ; a day on which a hostess is 'at home'.

1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* III IX, You have been at my lady Whisfler's upon her day, madam? 1801 LEMAISTRE *Rough Sk. Mod Paris* IV 59 Each of the ministers has a day, to which all foreigners may be taken by their respective ministers 1888 MRS. H WARD *R. Elsmere* (1890) 307 We found she was in town, and went on her 'day'.

10. = *Day of battle* or *contest*; day's work on the field of battle. *esp* in phrases *to carry, get, win, lose the day* Cf FIELD, and CARRY 15 c, etc.

1557 TUSSER 100 *Points Husb.* XCI, The battell is fought, thou hast gotten the daye. 1600 E BLOUNT tr *Conestaggio* 23 Without his aide the day would be perillous 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 492 Shew us how we may get the day of our adversary 1659 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 196 The Imperialists, thinking the Day was theirs 1721 R BRADLEY *Wks. Nature* 139 The Silk Worm at present carries the Day before all others of the Papilionaceous Tribe. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* II. 168 The bloody day of Seneff.

IV. A space of time, a period

†**11** A space (of time). Its extent is usually defined by the accompanying words Now *Obs* or *Sc.*

1451 *Paston Lett.* No. 171 I. 227 They have be fals both to the Clyffordys and to me thys vij yeere day *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron* Proem XXII, Who laye afore Paris a moneth daye 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr* 1462 You shall lende but for a monethes day 1552 T GRESHAM in Strype *Eccl Mem* II App C 148 No man convey out any parcel of lead five years day 1568 E. TILNEY *Disc Mariage* C j, I could recite many examples if the time woulde suffer mee You have yet day ynough, quoth the Lady Julia *c* 1670 HOBBES *Dial Com Laws* 145 Which Statute alloweth to these Provisors Six weeks Day to appear 1825-79 JAMIESON, *A month's day*, the space of a month, *A year's day*, the space of a year.

†**12** Time allowed wherein to be ready, *esp.* for payment, delay, respite, credit *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Franklt. T* 847 And him bysecheth To graunte him dayes of the remenaunt 1428 *E E. Wills* (1882) 82 To have ther of reasonable daies of paiement 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I. CCXIII 263 The truce is nat expired, but hath day to endure vnto the first day of Maye next. *c* 1530 — *Arth Lyt Bryt.* (1814) 477, I giue her daye for a moneth, & truse in the meane season 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl* (Arb) 80 When drapers draw no gaines by giuing day. 1614 BP HALL *Recoll Treat.* 616 Ye Merchants make them pay deare for daies 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 18 I'll give no day .I must have present money 1659 RUSHW *Hist. Coll.* I 640 That he might have day until the 25 of October, to consider of the return

13 The time during which anything exists or takes place; period, time, era.

a. expressed more literally by the *pl* : e.g. *in the days of King Arthur, days of old, in those days, in days to come, men of other days*, etc. *Better days* times when one was better off : so *evil days*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 3 Oðre men þe waren bi þo dazes *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 17546 (Cott) In ald dais *Ibid* 21712 (Cott) Nu in vr daies 1362 LANGL *P Pl* A I 96 Dauid, in his dayes he Dubbede knihtes 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X LXXXVI, Yet had I neuer reward of her the dayes of my lyf 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. IX 69 Twichyng the stait, quhilum be dayis gone, Of Latium. 1548 HALL *Chron* 239 b, Of no small authoritie in those dayes 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* A ij, I know not where we shall finde one in these our dayes 1614 BP HALL *Recoll Treat* 953 What sonne of Israel can hope for good daies, when hee heares his Fathers were so evill? 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic* 183 An Herb of as great Use with us in these dayes 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr* VI § 26 The Jewish state in the days of Josephus. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* IV 102 The whole town bears evident marks of having seen better days 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I 1, In the good old days before the Monkking reigned. 1880 T FOWLER *Locke* 1. 7 During his undergraduate and bachelor days

†*β*. In this sense, *esp* , ME used *dawen, dawe*, from the OE. dat pl *on þæm dagum*. When *dawe* (*daw*) began to be viewed as sing , *dawes* was often used in the pl

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt III 1 On þam dagum com Iohannes *c* 1160 *Hatton G* ibid , On þam dazen. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 47 Swich þeu wes bi þan dazen *c* 1275 LAY 397 After þan hepene lawe þat stot [= stood] in þan ilke dawe *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 4082 (Cott) Als it bitidd mikel in þaa dauus [*v.r.* be alde dawes] *c* 1314 *Guy Warw* (A) 3852 Non better nar bi þo dawe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Franklt T* 452 Felawes, The which he had y-knowen in olde dawes *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. XIII 86 b, Neuer in thes dawes. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 509 (Matz) Suche mawmetys he hade yn hys dawe 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal Hon* III XLIV, Tullus Serullius douchtie in his daw

b expressed more *fig.* by the *sing.* Now *esp* in phrases *at* or *to this* or *that day, at the present day, in our own day, at some future day*, etc

1382 WYCLIF *John* XIV 20 In that day ȝe schulen knowe, for I am in my fadir, and ȝee in me 1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen* 242 Which Men at this day call Cairum 1611 BIBLE *Ezek* XXX 9 In that day shall messengers goe foorth from me in shippes 1662 STILLINGFL *Orig Sacr* I. VI § 1 To this day the Coptites and antient Egyptians call the end of the year *Thoth* 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph Cl* I 23 Apr., The inconveniences which I overlooked in the high day of health. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr* Introd 4 His wither'd cheek and tresses grey Seem'd to have known a better day 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 403 To this day Palamon and Arcite are the delight both of critics and of schoolboys 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) V. 48 They were more just than the men of our day

(*b*) *The day*. the time under consideration, time (now or then) present (Cf *the hour, the moment*) *Order of the day*: see ORDER. *The day*: Sc. for TO-DAY, q v

1814 SCOTT *Wav* XLII, 'But we maun a' live the day, and have our dinner 1839 SIR C NAPIER in W N Bruce *Life* IV (1885) 127 Funk is the order of the day 1893 W. P. COURTNEY in *Academy* 13 May 413/1 The gardens were planned by the best landscape gardeners of the day *Mod.* Men and women of the day The book of the day

14 With personal pronoun: Period of a person's rule, activity, career, or life, lifetime. **a** in *sing.*

1297 R GLOUC. (1724) 376 Heye men ne dorste by hys day wylde best nyme noȝt *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 8315 (Cott) Salamon sal be king efter þi dai. *c* 1300 *Beket* 649 Heo that was so freo and heȝ bi myn ancestres daye *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 65 Thus dalte the knight his lond by his day. *a* 1500 *Childe of Bristowe* 360 in Hazl *E P P* I 124 Yet dwel y stille in peyn tyl y haue fulfilled my day 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 293 Holy abbots honour'd in their day. 1850 L HUNT *Autobiog* (1860) I, I have had vanities enough in my day.

b in *pl* Time of one's life, span of existence *To end one's days* : to die.

1466 *Paston Lett* No 552 II. 282 Like as the said John Paston deceased had in any time of his daies 1484 CAXTON *Curiall* 1 That thou myghtest vse thy dayes in takyng companye wyth me 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron* II 756 In his latter dayes somewhat corpulent. 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W 1531) 289 b, They had neuer feled suche before, in all theyr dayes *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* LV 222 There myserably he shall ende his dayes *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* XCV, That tongue that tells the story of thy days 1600 E BLOUNT tr *Conestaggio* 304 The griefe he conceived hastened his daies 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg* IV 815, I at Naples pass my peaceful Days 1867 FRELMAN *Norm Conq.* (1876) I. App 753 The kingdom of Burgundy was now in its last days

15 Time of action, period of power or influence Proverb *A (every) dog has his (a) day.*

1550 Q ELIZ in Strype *Eccl. Mem* II XXVIII. 234 Notwithstanding, as a dog hath a day, so may I perchance have time to declare it in deeds 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov & Epigr* (1867) 30 But as euery man saith, a dog hath a daie 1602 SHAKS *Ham* V I 315 The Cat will Mew, and Dogge will haue his day 1633 B JONSON *Tale Tub* II. 1, A man has his hour, and a dog his day, 1703 ROWE *Ulyss* I. i 71 Suffer the Fools to laugh This is their Day. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I 1. 2 Each dog has but his day. 1841 MILL *Nonconf* I 1 Diplomacy has had its day, and failed 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* Prol. v, Our little systems have their day, They have their day and cease to be.

V. Phrases

16. A-DAY, A-DAYS, q v (see also I b); BY DAY, BI-DAY (see I and BY *prep.* 19, 20); *by the day* (BY *prep* 24 c), TO-DAY.

†**17. Of daw(e** (OE type **of dagum*, ME. *of dazen, of daze, of dawe, of dawes, of daw* (*day*), *a daw*, corruptly *on, to daw(e)* · in *to bring, do of* or *out of dawe, life's dawe*, to deprive of life, to kill ; *to be of dawe*, to be dead *Obs.* See also ADAWE *adv*

a 1225 *Juliana* 31 He walde don hire . ut of daȝene *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 4168 (Gött) Þan wil na man of vs mak saue, þat we him [Joseph] suld haue done of daue [*v.r.* on dau, of daghe] *Ibid* 7808 (Fairf) He me be-ȝoȝt I suide him bringe on liues dawe [*v.r.* o dau, o daw, of dawe] *c* 1300 *Seyn Julian* 193 þat heo of dawe be *c* 1325 *E E Allit P* A. 282, I trawed my perle don out of dawez ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 2056 That oure soveraygne sulde be distroyede, And alle done of dawez *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod* 107 Mony a mon was þt day y do to dawe. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. XXXI 119 Đe erle þus wes dwne of day. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. III 58 He was slane, allace, and brocht of daw.

18. *This* or *that day week* (in Sc. *eight days*), *twelve months*, etc. : used of measurement of time forward or backward . the same day a week or a year after or before.

1526 TINDALE *Acts* X 30 This daye nowe IIIJ dayes I fasted. 1651 CROMWELL *Lett* 3 Sept. (Carlyle), The third of September, (remarkable for a mercy vouchsafed to your forces on this day twelvemonth in Scotland) 1801 ELIZ HELME *St Margaret's Cave* III 244 On the day month that he had made the dreadful avowal 1815 BYRON *Let to Moore* 10 Jan., I was married this day week. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew* XV (1877) 189 Let Harold see how many . he holds by this day twelve months *Mod* He is expected this day week (or, in *Sc.*, this day eight days).

19. Day about, on alternate days in rotation, each on or for a day in his turn: cf ABOUT, A 5 b. **Day by day**, on each successive day, daily, every day in its turn (without any notion of cessation) ; also *attrib* **Day after day**, each day as a sequel to the preceding, on every day as it comes (but without intending future continuance). **(From) day to day**, continuously or without interruption from one day to another (said of a continuation of state or conditions) ; also *attrib.*

15 MOFFAT *Wyf of Auchtermuchty* (Bannatyne MS.), Content am I To tak the pluche my day about

1362 LANGL. *P Pl* A. VIII 177 What þou dudest day bi day *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L G W.* Prol 175 In whiche me thoughte I myghte, day by day, Dwellen alwey *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 112 Day be day, or ouery day, *quotidie.* 1548–9 (Mar) *Bk Com. Prayer* 2 b, *Te Deum*, Day by day we magnifie thee 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH tr *Viand's Shipwreck* 178, I cannot give you, day by day, an account of this journey. 1836 KINGSLEY *Lett* (1878) I 38, I am sickened by its day-by-day occurrence 1865 — *Herew.* XV. (1877) 195 Passing each other day by day.

1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 33 A world of peace And confidence, day after day.

1297 R. GLOUC (1724) 505 Fram daye to daye hii dude the mansinge 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 88 From Day to day, *die in diem, in dies, dietim* 1556 *Aurelio & Isab* (1608) I iij, From daye to daye you have beane worse. 1605 SHAKS *Macb* V. V 20 To morrow, and to morrow, and to morrow, Creepes in this petty pace from day to day. 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No. 445 ¶ 3 Whether I should still persist in laying my Speculations, from Day to Day, before the Publick 1883 *Manch Exam* 8 Dec 4/1 For day-to-day loans the general charge was 2 to 2½ per cent.

20 *All day*: the whole day ; † every day · see I b, and ALDAY. *All days* always, for ever : see 6 b. *Better days* see I 3 a. EVERY-DAY, FIRST DAY, q v. *Good day* · see GOOD *Late in the day* : see LATE. *Now-a-days*, † *now bi-dawe* : see NOW and A-DAYS. *One day, one of these days*. see 7 b *The other day* : two (or a few) days ago . see OTHER. *Some day, some of these days*: see 7 b *Time of day* · hour of the clock, period of the world's history, etc · see TIME *The day after* (or *before*) *the fair*. too late (or too early) ; see FAIR *sb.*[1] *Days in Bank, Days of Grace*, etc.: see BANK[2] 2, GRACE, etc.

Also ALL FOOLS' DAY, ASCENSION, BLACK-LETTER, LAWFUL DAY, etc see these words.

VI Attributive uses and Combinations

21 The common use of the possessive genitive *day's* (as in other nouns of time) somewhat restricts the simple attributive use of *day*. The genitive is used in, e g , *the day's duties, needs, sales, takings*; *a day's length, sunshine , a day's fighting, journey, march, rest , a day's allowance, fast, pay, provisions, victuals, wages,* etc So with the pl. *two days' journey, three days' pay,* etc. See also DAYSMAN, DAY'S WORK

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1588 That gode wif Haveth daies kare and nigtes wake 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* II 44 Thei camen a daies iourney [1382 the wey of a day]. 1422 *E. E Wills* (1882) 50 Myn eche daies gowne 1548 HALL *Chron* 228 b, Ponderynge together yestai dayes promise, and two-dayes doyng 1784 COWPER *Task* II 6 My ear is pained with every day's repoit 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 476 In next day's tourney *Mod* 'He has neither night's rest nor day's ease', as the saying is A distance of three days' journey

22 Such combinations as *eight days* when used attrib may become *eight-day*

1836 [see EIGHT] 1847 *Nat Encycl* I 413 Six day licenses may be granted *Mod* An eight-day clock

23. General combinations **a** *simple attrib* 'of the day, *esp* as opposed to the night, the day's', as *day-beam, -blush, -glory, -god, -going, -hours, -season, -spirit*; 'of a day, as a period of time, a day's', as *day-bill, -journey, -name, -respite, -sum, -ticket, -warning*

1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 265 The *day beam O'er Queensberry began to peep. 1825 D L RICHARDSON *Sonnets* 60 The day-beams fade Along the crimson west 1824 BYRON *Juan* XV lxii, A single *day-bill Of modern dinners. 1813 — *Br Abydos* II xxviii, When the *day-blush bursts from high 1827 *Blackw Mag* XXI 81 Why, *Day-god, why so late? 1638 JACKSON *Creed* IX xxiv Wks VIII. 353 Betwixt three of the clock and the *day-going 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* II 77 The upper half of the circle is the *Day-Hours, and the lower is the Night-Hours 1483 *Cath Angl* 88 A *Day iornay, *dieta c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XIX. 429 A *day respyte is worthe moche *a* 1568 COVERDALE *Bk Death* I XXI, Neither need to fear any inconvenience by night, neither swift arrow in the *day-season 1850 MRS BROWNING *Poems* II. 274 Thy *day-sum of delight *c* 1530 LD BERNERS *Arth Lyt Bryt* (1814) 443 To be redy at a *day warning

b *attrib.* 'Pertaining to or characteristic of the day, existing by day, diurnal'; as *day-bell, -bird, -breeze, -clothes, -guest, -haul, -moth, -shift, -task, -watch, -watchman, -wind*

15 *Tale of Basyn* 172 in Hazl *E P P* III 51 Thei daunsyd all the nyjt, till the son con ryse; The clerke rang the *day-bell, as it was his gise 1774 WHITE in *Phil Trans* LXV. 266 It does not withdraw to rest till a quarter before nine being the latest of all *day-birds 1808 J BARLOW *Columb* II 540 The *day-breeze fans the God. 1644 A BURGESSE *Magistrates Commission* 15 It ought to be your *day-care and your night-care, and your morning-care. 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits, Voy to Eng* Wks (Bohn) II 12 The master never slept but in his *day-clothes whilst on board. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 33 If griefe lodges with us over night, Joy shall be our *Day Guest 1888 E J. MATHER *Nor'ard of Dogger* 103 The smacks had their gear down for a *day-haul. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res* (1858) 73 Your very *Daymoth has capabilities in this kind 1872 *Daily News* 12 Oct , The people of the *day-shift trooping in to relieve the night-workers 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng Gentlem* , Our Ordinary Gentleman, whose *day-taske is this 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* I. 263 Eluding our *day-watch. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 51 Till the morning-man, or *day-watchman, as they called him, came to relieve him 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc* (1873) 50 How soft the *day-wind sighed.

c. With agent-nouns and words expressing action, '(that acts or is done) by day, during the day, as distinguished from night', as *day-devourer, -drudge, -flier, -lurker, -nurse, -seller, -sleeper*; *day-drowsyness, -fishing, -journeying, -reflection, -slumber, -somnambulism, -vision*; also adjectives, as *day-appearing, -flying, -shining,* etc.

1821 SHELLEY *Fragments, Wandering* i, Like a *day-appearing dream 1725 POPE *Odyss* XIX 83 A *day-devourer, and an evening spy! 1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I 149 *Day-drowsiness—and night's arousing power 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 237 Show him the way of doing that, the dullest *daydrudge kindles into a hero 1653 WALTON *Angler* 126 There is night as well as *day-fishing for a Trout. 1889 A. R WALLACE *Darwinism* 248 *Day-flying moths. 1876 GEO ELIOT *Dan Der* IV lxiv. 274 In leisurely *day-journeying from Genoa to London. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 4 Jugglers, *Day-lurkers, and Deceivers. 1725 POPE *Odyss* IV 1062 The *day-reflection, and the midnight-dream! 1889 *Tablet* 3 Aug 167 Two classes of flower girl—the *day sellers and the night-sellers. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 2 The *day-shining starres 1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 41 *Day-sleepers, pursse-pickers. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl Anat.* II 767/2 The bat awoke from its deep *day slumber. 1849 H MAYO *Truths in Pop Superst.* VI 86 Let me narrate some instances one of *day-somnambulism. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II III. 58 Their night-dreams and *day-visions whereby they divined things

d. objective or objective genitive, as *day-dispensing, -distracting, -loving* adjs ; *day-hater, -prolonger*; **e.** instrumental, as *day-lit, day-wearied* adj.; **f.** adverbial, as *day-hired, -lasting, -lived* adjs.; **g.** similative and parasynthetic, as *day-bright, -clear, -eyed* adjs.

1590 T WATSON *Poems* (Arb) 159 Virgo make fountains of thy *daie-bright eine. *a* 1592 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* (1861) 124 The day-bright eyes that made me see. 1785 BURNS *2nd Ep to J Lapraik* XVII, Some *day-detesting owl 1725 POPE *Odyss* XX 102 The *day-distracting theme 1796 T TOWNSHEND *Poems* 49 *Day-eyed Fancy 1597 DANIEL *Civ Wars* II c, The *day-hater, Minerva's bird 1751 *Female Foundling* II. 159 *Day-hired Servants *a* 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH *Fam Epist* Wks. (1711) 139 *Day-lasting ornaments 1885 R L STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 136 The broad, daylit unencumbered paths of universal scepticism 1839 BAILEY *Festus* v (1848) 48 Things born of vice or *day lived fashion. 1824 J BOWRING *Batavian Anthol* 158 *Day-prolonger—summer's mate. 1595 SHAKS *John* v iv. 35 Feeble, and *day-wearied Sunne

24. Special combinations. † **day-and-night-shot**, the name of some disease; **day-before** *attrib* , of the previous day, **day-boarder**. see BOARDER; † **day-body**, a person taken up with the things of the day; **day-boy**, a school-boy (at a boarding-school) who attends the classes but goes home for the evening, as distinguished from a BOARDER, q.v , **day-clock**, a clock which requires to be wound up daily; **day-coal** (see 5); † **day, day!** a childish expression for 'good day', 'good-bye' (cf. *ta-ta*), **day-degree** (see quot); **day-drift, -hole** (see quot and 5); **day-eye** (*Coalmining*), a working open to daylight; **day-gang** † **a** a day's march or journey (*obs*), **b.** a gang of miners, etc , forming the *day-shift*; **day-gown**, a woman's gown worn by day; **day-holding**, the holding of an appointed day (for arbitration) , **day-hours** (*pl*), those offices for the Canonical Hours which are said in the day-time; **day-house** (*Astrol*), a house in which a planet is said to be stronger by day than by night (Wilson *Dict. Astrol*); † **day-liver**, one who lives for a day, or for the day , **dayman**, one employed for the day, or for duty on a special day; **day-nettle**: see DEAD-NETTLE and DEA-NETTLE; **day-room**, a room occupied by day only; † **day-set**, sun-set; **day-shine**, day-light , † **day-shutting**, close of day, sunset; **day-stone**, a naturally detached block of stone found on the surface (see 5); **day-streak**, streak of dawn , **day-student**, a student who comes to a college, etc. during the day for lectures or study, but does not reside there , **day-ticket**, a railway or other ticket covering return on the same day , also, a ticket covering all journeys or entrances made by the purchaser on the day of issue; **day-tide** (*poet* ,) day-time ; **day-wages**, wages paid by the day; † **day-wait**, a watcher or watchman by day, **day-ward** *sb.*, ward kept by day, **day ward** *a* and *adv.*, towards the day; **day-water**, surface water (see 5).

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* K ij b, The same water is good agaynste a sore named the *daye and nyght shotte 1828 COBBETT *Serm , Drunkenness* 45 Nobody is so dull as the *daybefore drunkard. 1567-8 ABP PARKER *Corr* 310, I trust, not so great a *day-body but can consider both reason and godliness. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* II xxi, Georgy was, like some dozen other pupils, only a *day-boy 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd Men* I iii 302 The attempt was made to send [him] as a day-boy, to Rugby school 1859 GEO ELIOT *A Bede* 38 No sound . but the loud ticking of the old *day-clock 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* IV vii, Bye! bye, Nic! Won't you like to shake your *day-day, Nic? 1784 P OLIVER in *T Hutchinson's Diary* II 213 Day, day! Yrs, P Oliver 1886 *Daily News* 17 May 3/4 The result is expressed in *day-degrees, a day-degree signifying one degree of excess or deficit of temperature above or below 42 deg. continued for 24 hours, or any other number of degrees for an inversely proportional number of hours 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss , **Day drifts* or *day holes*, galleries or inclined planes driven from the surface so that men can walk underground to and from their work without descending and ascending a shaft. 1890 H T. CROFTON in *Trans Lanc & Cheshire Antiq. Soc* VII 27 Coal would probably be obtained first by 'drifts', '*day-eyes', or 'breast-highs' *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 5842 Vte of his land *dai-ganges thre. 1840 T A TROLLOPE *Summ Britt* II 163 When the day-gangs come up, and those for the night go down 1889 *Pall Mall G* 14 Nov. 1/3 Another *day gown for a well-known society woman 1565 in *Child Marriages* (E E T S) 44 Ther was diuerse *daie-holdinges to get them to abide together , which they neuer cold bringe to passe. 1892 *Pall Mall G* 11 Feb 5/1 The coal is won by means of a *day hole 1855 P FREEMAN *Princ. Div. Service* I 220 There is, however, attached to each of these '*day-hours' a 'mid-hour' Office 1630 DRUMM OF HAWTH *Hymn to Fairest Fair*, *Day-livers, we remembrance do lose Of ages worn 1880 *Times* 8 Oct 8/5 The Liberal secretaries . mentioned the names of the chairmen, treasurers, executive '*daymen', and captains of the respective wards 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed 6) 98 Maimes, Idlers or Daymen 1823 NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 577 A Small County Prison A spacious *day room on the ground floor *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T* 718 At *day set he on his way is goon *c* 1822 BEDDOES *Pygmalion* Poems 154 By moon, or lamp, or sunless *day shine white 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & L* 1065 Naked in open dayshine. 1673 in PICTON *L'pool Munic Rec* (1883) I. 316 That every publick house hang out lanthornes till 8 a clock at night, from *day shutting 1877 A. H. GREEN *Phys Geol* x § 3. 441 *Day-stones 1850 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* 83 The chilly *day-streak signal. 1883 *Durham Univ Jrnl* 17 Dec. 1/1 Sorry indeed to see the *day-student system becoming the rule 1846 *Railway Reg* III 248 *Day tickets—The charge is a fare and a half 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 365 At brim of *day-tide 1625 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I (1688) 49 Souldiers, Servants, and all that took *Day-Wages for their Labour *a* 1592 GREENE *Orpharion* Wks (Grosart) XII 86 A labourer for day wages 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W de W) v xi 210, I haue made the a *dayewayte to the people of Israell 1597-1602 *W Riding Sessions Rolls* 49 (*Yorks Archæol Assoc*), Vigilias suas in diebus *anglice* their *daywaide. 1876 LANIER *Poems, Psalm of West* 367 Whilst ever *dayward thou art steadfast drawn 1698 CAY in *Phil Trans* XX 369 A meer *Day-Water immediately from the Clouds. 1808 CURWEN *Econ Feeding Stock* 198 A poor clay extremely retentive of day-water

† **Day**, *v*.1 *Obs.* In 3 dæȝen, daiȝen. [A form of DAW *v* , assimilated to *day* sb.] To dawn

c 1205 LAY 21726 Lihten hit gon dæȝen [*c* 1275 daȝeie] — 21854 Faire hit gon daȝiȝen — 26940 Hit agon daiȝen [*c* 1275 daȝeȝe] *c* 1275 *Ibid* 1694 A morwe þo hit daȝede [*c* 1205 dawede]. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 112 Dayyn, or wexyn day *desco. Ibid* 114 Dawyn idem est, quod dayyn [PYNSON dayen], *auroro c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* , *Jacob* 108 Farewell now, the day dayes. 1483 *Cath. Angl* 88 To Day, *diere, diescere*

Hence **Day·ing** *vbl sb.* = DAWING, DAWNING.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth* XXXVII, In þe daying of þe day *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd Fr* in Palsgr. 927 At the dayeng, *a l'ajournier*

† **Day**, *v*.2 *Obs.* [f. DAY *sb.*; in several disconnected senses]

1. *trans.* To appoint a day to any one , to cite or summon for an appointed day. [transl. Flem. *daghen.*]

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb) 19 That he shold be sente fore and dayed ernestly agayn, for t[o] abyde suche Iugement.

2. To submit (a matter) to, or decide by, arbitration Cf. DAYMENT.

1484 [see DAYING *vbl sb*]. 1580 LUPTON *Swqila* 117 They haue bin enforced when all their money was spent, to haue their matter dayed, and ended by arbitrement

3 To give (a person) time for payment; *absol.* to postpone payment (Cf DAY *sb* 12.)

1566 WAGER *Cruell Debter*, The most part of my debtters have honestly payed, And they that were not redy I have gently dayed 1573 TUSSER *Husb* lxii (1878 139 Ill husbandrie daieth, or letteth it lie . Good husbandrie paieth, the cheaper to bie.

4. To appoint or fix as a date.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 114 So when the terme was present come, that dayd The Captaine had

5. To measure by the day, to furnish with days

1600 ABP ABBOT *Exp Jonah* 545 Is it nothing that their life is dayed and hou'ed, and inched out by a fearful God and terrible? 1626 BUDDEN tr *Aerodius' Parent's Hon* 168 Naturall duty, can neither be dayde nor yeard, nor determined by age, or eldership 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XIII. (1848) 122 When earth was dayed—was morrowed

6 *To year and day*: to subject to the statutory period of a year and a day.

1523 FITZHERB *Surv* 28 b, And put them in sauegarde to the lordes vse till they be yered and deyed *a* 1626 W SCLATER *Serm Exper* (1638) 186 Whiles favours are new, we can say, God be thanked, but, once year'd and day'd, they scarce ever come more into our thought.

Day, var of DEY, dairywoman

† **Day·age.** *Obs.* [? f. DAY *sb.* + -AGE.] ? Demurrage.

1592 in PICTON *L'pool Munic Rec* (1883) I. 70 [Various heads under which dues were claimed] Ferriage; Daiage, Lastage, Wharfage, Keyage; Cranage

† **Day·-bed.** *Obs* A bed to rest on in the day-time; a sofa, couch, lounge ; *transf.* (the using of) a bed by day

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III vii 72 (Qo 1) He is not lulling on a lewd day bed *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Charac., Ordinarie Fencer* Wks (1856) 111 A bench, which in the vacation of the afternoons he uses as his day-bed — *Distaster* 127 He is a day-bed for the Devill to slumber on. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXXIX, An old-fashioned day-bed, or settee 1831 CAPT TRELAWNY *Adv Younger Son* II 193 Day-beds, fetid air, nightly waltzes and quadrilles, rob her of youth

Day·berry. *local* (*Cornw*) Also **deberry** (*Devon*), **dabberry** (*Kent*) A local name of the gooseberry, chiefly in its wild form

1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms, Dabberries* pl , gooseberries. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Deberries*, gooseberries *Devon*. 1880 *Cornwall Gloss* , *Day berry*, the wild gooseberry

Day·blindness. A visual defect in which the eyes see indistinctly, or not at all, by daylight, but tolerably well by artificial light.

1834 GOOD *Study Med* (ed. 4) III. 145. 1838 *Penny Cycl* XII 114/2 Nyctalopia, night vision, or day-blindness, probably never occurs as a separate disease

Day·book, day-book. A book in which the occurrences or transactions of the day are entered, a diary, journal , † also, a book for daily use or reference , *Naut.* a log-book (*obs.*).

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr Tong, Papier iournal*, a day booke 1583 J. HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* (N), *Diarium Registre journel* A daie booke, conteining such acts, deedes, and matters as are dailie done. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 111 The daybooke of houshold affaires 1615 R BRUCH (*title*) Gerhard's Soule's Watch; or a Day-booke for the devout Soule, consisting of one and fiftie Heavenly Meditations 1654 TRAPP *Comm Ps* v. 4 The young Lord Harrington, and sundry others, kept Journals, or Day-books, and oft read them over, for an help to Humiliation 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 10 ¶ 3, I see a Sentence of Latin in my Brother's Day-Book of Wit 1866 MRS GASKELL *Wives and D.* I 328, 'I don't like his looks', thought Mr Gibson to himself at night, as over his day books he reviewed the events of the day. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Day-book*, an old and better name for the log book

b *Book-keeping.* Originally, a book in which the commercial transactions of the day, as sales, purchases, etc., are entered at once in the order in which they occur; now, very generally restricted to a book containing the daily record of a particular class of transactions, as a *Purchases Daybook*, *Sales Daybook*, and more especially used of the latter, in which credit sales are recorded.

In Book-keeping by Double Entry, often a synonym of the *Wastebook*, whence transactions are posted in the *Journal*; in the methods of Single Entry commonly used by tradesmen, the book in which goods sold on credit are entered to the debit of the purchaser, and whence they are posted into the Ledger, is called variously *Daybook* or *Journal*

1660 T. Willsford *Scales of Commerce* 208 The Diary, or Day-book, ought to be in a large folio 1682 Scarlett *Exchanges* 222 In some Fairs they use only to note the Resconter in their Day-books, or Memorial, or Pocket-Books that can be blotted out again 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Book*, The waste book is in reality a journal or day-book, but that name being applied to another, the name *waste* book is given to this by way of distinction *Journal-book* or *day book*, is that wherein the affairs of each day are entered orderly down, as they happen, from the waste-book. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 276 The ledgers and daybooks of every-day business life are his guides.

Day-break. [Cf. Break *v.* 41 and *sb.*[1] 2.] The first appearance of light in the morning; dawn.

1530 Palsgr. 804/1 At daye breake, *au jour crever* 1683 Burnet tr. *More's Utopia* (1684) 81 It is ordinary to have Publick Lectures every Morning before day-break. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 17 Between daybreak and sunrise *attrib.* 1845 Waterton *Wand. S. Amer.* I. i. 99 The crowing of the hannaquoi will sound in thine ears like the daybreak town clock

So † **Day-breaking**, the breaking of the day

1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* I. xiv. (1622) 26 At day breaking, the legions abandoned their standings 1647 (*title*), The Day breaking if not the Sun-rising of the Gospel with the Indians in New England.

Day-daw. *Sc.* = next.

Day-dawn. Chiefly *poetic* The dawn of day, daybreak

1813 Coleridge *Remorse* IV. ii. 53 His tender smiles, love's day-dawn on his lips 1857 S. Osborn *Quedah* ix. 109 The daydawn had already chased the stars away. 1887 Morris *Odyssey* IV. 192 Now doth the Day-dawn speed, And at hand is the mother of morning

Day-dream. A dream indulged in while awake, *esp.* one of happiness or gratified hope or ambition, a reverie, castle in the air

1685 Dryden *Lucret.* (1.), And when awake, thy soul but nods at best, Day dreams and sickly thoughts revolving in thy breast 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 167 ₱ 3 The gay Phantoms that dance before my waking Eyes and compose my Day Dreams. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* iv, We shall not pursue a lover's day-dream any farther 1864 C. Knight *Passages Work Life* I. i. 122 The realities of life had cured me of many day dreams

attrib. 1829 I. Taylor *Enthus.* ix. 231 The object of day-dream contemplation

So **Day-dream** *v.*, to indulge in day-dreams; **Day-dreamer**; **Day-dreaming** *vbl. sb.*; **Day-dreamy** *a.*, pertaining to day-dreams.

1820 W. Irving *Sketch-Bk., The Voyage*, One given to day-dreaming, and fond of losing himself in reveries 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* xi. 376 All day-dreamers and castle-builders. 1884 *Athenæum* 6 Dec. 738/1 The girl who sits day-dreaming in a vignette

Dayerne, -ry, obs. forms of Dairy

Dayesie, dayesegh, obs. forms of Daisy

† **Day-fever.** *Obs.* A fever of a day's duration or coming on in the day-time, the sweating-sickness, *ephemera anglica pestilens* of old authors.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 155 Those who vpon the Suns heat haue gotten the headach or a day-feuer 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* I. 24 That pestilent day-fever in Britaine, which commonly wee call the British or English swet

Day-flower. A flower that opens by day; *spec.* in U. S. the genus *Commelyna* or Spider-wort.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 99/2 The Virginian Spider-wort. may be called the Day Flower, for it opens in the day, and closes in the night 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Day flower*, an American name for Commelyna

Day-fly. An insect of the family *Ephemeridæ*, which in the imago or perfect state lives only a few hours or at most a few days; an ephemerid.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 330 A foure footed flie it liueth not aboue one day, whereupon it is called Hemerobion (a day-fly) *a* 1711 Ken *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 36 This Fly Never lives longer than a single Day; 'Tis therefore styl'd a Day-Fly 1860 Gosse *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 15 The triple-tailed larvæ of dayflies creep in and out.

Day-house: see Dey-house

† **Day-ing**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. Day *v.*[2]] The action of the verb Day, esp. arbitration, settlement of a dispute by 'daysmen'

1484 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.*, Spent at the dayng betwene Baker and the paryshe 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* K. iv, To bie at a newe pryce Or bringe To an vncertentie by douwtfull dayeing *Ibid.* O iij, That we maie name our daisemen to this daiyng 1565 Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 42 Our Doctrine hath bin approued too long, to be put a daying in these daies 1598 R. Bernard tr. *Terence, Andria* III. ii, If I doe obtaine her, why should I make any more daying for the matter? 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 16 Neither indeed did Philip thus put the matter to daying.

† **Day-ish**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Day *sb.* + -ish.] Of or pertaining to day; diurnal.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. de P. R.* VIII. ix. (Tollem. MS.), Dayische signis [*diurna*, 1535 daye signes]

Dayl, obs. form of Dale *sb.*[2]

Day labour, day-la bour. Labour done as a daily task, or for daily wages; labour hired by the day

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.*, His dai labour *c* 1655 Milton *Sonn. Blindness*, 'Doth God exact day labour, light denied?' I fondly ask 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 245 Such as escaped, fled into Holland, to save their unhappy lives by Day-labour 1749 Berkeley *Word to Wise* Wks. III. 446 By pure dint of day labour, frugality, and foresight 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 101 An expence as low, in regard to the value of day labour, as could be expected

Day-la bourer. A labourer who is hired to work at a certain rate of wages per day; one who earns his living by day labour

1548 *Act* 2–3 *Edw. VI*, c. 13 § 7 Other than such as beene common day labourers 1585 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (1841) 104 Should a king then prefer a mean artificer or a day-labourer before himself? 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 109 His shadowy flail hath threshed the corn That ten day-labourers could not end 1699 *Poor Man's Plea* 16 In the Southern parts of England, where a Day-labourer can gain 9*s* per Week for his Labour 1755 Smollett *Quix.* (1803) IV. 43 It makes me sweat like a day-labourer *a* 1853 Robertson *Lect. Cor.* xxiii (1878) 171 A nation may exist without an astronomer, or philosopher, but a day-labourer is essential to the existence of man

So **Day-la bouring** *ppl. a.*, that works for daily wages.

1739 Cibber *Apol.* (1756) I. 313 The day labouring actors 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 213 Simpson is a day labouring man.

Dayless (dē·lĕs), *a* [f. Day *sb.* + -less.]

† 1. Without redress, resource, or result *Obs.*

[? Having lost his day, or the day.]

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 92 Þes vanytes wasten poie mennus goodis & suffren hem goo dailes whanne þei han nedis to pursue *Ibid.* 129 Pore men schullen stonde with oute & goo dailes but 3if þei geten knockis. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 159 His enemy was bigiled and passed dayles [*in vanum*] 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 247 b, He came ageyne dayleese, or nothynge done [*re infecta redit*]

2. Devoid of the light of day; dark.

1816 Byron *Prisoner of Chillon* Sonnet, To fetters and the damp vault's dayless gloom. 1892 Ld. Lytton *King Poppy* Prol. 356 Gleaming thro' a dayless world

3. Not divided into days

1839 Bailey *Festus* xix. (1848) 218 Deep in all dayless time, degreeless space

Daylight (dē·lait).

1. The light of day. (Formerly also *day's light*.)

† *To burn daylight* see Burn *v.* 11 b.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6195 (Cott.) Drighin self þam ledd þair wai Wit cluden piler on dai light *Ibid.* 17344 Þar he o naman suld ha sight, Ne nankins leme o dais light *c* 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol.* & *T.* 328 A bak to walke inne by day-light 1484 Caxton *Fables of Alfonse* (1889) 1 He had shame by daye lyȝt to go in to the hows of his Frend 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 20 The brightnesse of her cheeke would shame those starres As day-light doth a Lampe 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6283/2 We resolved to pursue as long as we had Day-light. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XVIII. 353 The day-light fades 1862 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 187 His Lectures on Botany were as clear as daylight

b. *fig.* The full light of knowledge and observation; openness, publicity.

1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* IV. xiv. (1695) 374 God has set some things in broad Day-light, as he has given us some certain Knowledge 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Character* Wks. (Bohn) II. 58 They are good at any desperate service which has daylight and honour in it. 1892 *Law Times* 417/1 A healthy condition of such [jury] lists is not to be relied upon unless they are kept in plenty of daylight

c. *To let daylight into*: to open up, make a hole in, to stab or shoot a person. *slang*

1793 A Young *Example of France* (ed. 3) 172 In the language of the streets, day-light is let into him 1841 *Punch* I. 101/2 (Farmer) With the intention of letting day-light into the wittling department 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christm. No. 2/1 Some sharpshooter will .. let daylight into one of us.

2. The time of daylight, the day-time; *spec.* the time when daylight appears, day-break, as in *before* or *at daylight*

(In early use not clearly separable from 1.)

c 1205 Lay. 27337 Þa þas ferde wes al idiht þa wes hit dai-light *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 332 From eve fort hit is dai-liȝt. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 233 Alsone als it was dayes lyght *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxvi. 228 To departe or it be day lyght. 1670 Narborough *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 112 At Daylight the Wind was at South-West 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xiv. 51 Mesty was up at daylight 1885 E. Arnold *Secret of Death* 5 Ofttimes at daylight I would go To watch the sunlight flood the skies.

3. A clear visible space or interval: a. between boats, etc. in a race; b. between the rim of a wine-glass and the surface of the liquor, which must be filled up when a bumper is drunk; c. between a rider and the saddle, etc. *slang.*

1820 Shelley *Œdipus Tyr.* II. ii. 35 *All.* A toast! a toast! *Dakry.* No heel-taps—darken daylights! 1836 E. Howard *R. Reefer* xliv, No heel taps after, and no day-light before 1884 *Camb. Rev.* 10 Dec. 132 After about a quarter of a mile, daylight was visible between the two boats.

4. *pl.* The eyes. *slang*

1752 Fielding *Amelia* I. x. (D.), If the lady says such another word to me. I will darken her daylights. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 586, I saw the storm . through my half-bunged up daylights

5. (See quot.)

1889 *Century Dict.*, *Daylight*, a name of the American spotted turbot, *Lophopsetta maculata*, a fish so thin as to be almost transparent Also called *window pane*

6 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *daylight colour*, etc.,

† **daylight-gate**, the going or close of the day.

1613 T. Potts *Disc. Witches* (Chetham Soc.) 81 b, The sayd Spirit appeared at sundry times unto her about Daylight-gate. 1704 Newton *Opticks* (1), Their own day-light colours 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* xii. 95 A day-light piece 1842 G. S. Faber *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) II. 201 [illegible] to broad daylight English life

Hence (*nonce-wd.*) **Day-lighty** *a.*, full of day-light, as a picture.

1880 W. Sylvern in *Macm. Mag.* No. 245 379 A truthful simple Muller, or a daylighty Cox.

Day-lily. A lily, the flower of which lasts only for a day; a genus of liliaceous plants, *Hemerocallis*, with large yellow or orange flowers

1597 Gerard *Herbal* I. xviii. (ed. 1633), *Day lilie.* This plant bringeth forth in the morning his bud, which at noone is full blowne, or spred abroad, and the same day in the evening it shuts itselfe. 1706 J. Gardiner tr. *Rapin* (1728) I. 48 (Jod.) Thou Shalt of daylily the fair name receive. 1882 *Garden* 3 June 391/3 Bouquets are of yellow Day Lily.

Daylle, obs. north. form of Dole

Daylong (dē·lɒŋ), *a.* and *adv.* [f. Day *sb.* + Long cf. *life-long*.] a. *adj.* Lasting all day. b. *adv.* All through the day

1855 Tennyson *The Brook* 53 His weary daylong chirping 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. i. 187 He mounted And daylong rode on from the north. *Ibid.* III. iv. 195 As firm as rocks that stand The day-long beating of the sea.

Dayly(e, obs. forms of Daily, Dally.

Day-mare. [After *night-mare*.] A condition similar to night-mare occurring during wakefulness. Also *attrib.*

1737 M. Green *Spleen* 39 The day-mare Spleen, by whose false pleas Men prove mere suicides in ease 1796 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* (1872) II. 744, I necessarily have day mare dreams that something will prevent it 1871 Sir T. Watson *Princ. Physic* (ed. 5) I. 737 A lady subject to these attacks of imperfect catalepsy, which have been called whimsically, but expressively, attacks of day-mare. 1889 Lowell. in *Atlantic Monthly* LXIV. 147 Help me to tame these wild day-mares That sudden on me unawares.

† **Day math, day's math.** *Obs.* A day's mowing; the extent of meadow-land mown by a man in one day; cf. Day-work 2.

1669 *Will of R. Mayor* in *Lichfield Merc.* (1889) 23 Aug. 8/1 Alsoe all that parcell of meadow grounds, containinge one acre or dayes math of ground for her naturall life And after her deceyse, the above three acres or daye's workes of arrable land, and one day-math of meadow ground to my daughter, Ursula Mayor. 1804 Dunlumb *Herefordsh.* I. Gloss. (App.), *Day's math*, is about a statute acre; in other words, it is that quantity of grass usually mown by one man in one day, for the purpose of making hay. 1864 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* IV. 61

† **Day-ment.** *Obs.* Also **dayment** [f. Day *v.*[2] + -ment.] Arbitration

1529 Horman *Vulg.* 204 b, Wylt thou be tryed by the lawe or by dayment. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 207 Many arbitterments without good dayment. 1580 Lupton *Siuqila* 117 To spende all..that money and put it to dayment at last

† **Dayn**, *v. Obs.* [By-form of Dawn, assimilated to *day*.] To dawn So **Day ening** (in 3 *daiȝen-, daȝen-, dain-, daning*), dawning, dawn.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 77 Þe daiȝening cam eft agon. *Ibid.* 1808 Til ðe daning *Ibid.* 1810 Þe daining *Ibid.* 3364 Þo sprong ðe daiening 1515 *Scot. Field* 204 Sone after dayned the daie *Ibid.* 422 Then dayned the daie.

Dayn, -e, obs. forms of Deign.

Dayn-: see Dain-

† **Day-net.** *Obs.* A net used by day in daring larks or in catching small birds; a clap-net.

1608 Machin *Dumb Knt.* II, Madam, I would not have you with the lark Play yourself into a day net. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. (1676) 3/2 As Larks come down to a day net 1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* 27 Some he catches with light (as Larks with day-nets). 1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1768) II. 330 These nets are known in most parts of England by the name of day-nets or clap-nets

Daynous, var. of Deignous *a. Obs.*

Day-owl. The diurnal or Hawk-owl, which seeks its prey in the day-time.

1840 Macgillivray *Hist. Brit. Birds* III. 404 *Syrnia Funerea*, the Hawk Day-owl *Ibid.* 407 *Syrnia Nyctea*, the Snowy Day-owl

Day-peep. Peep of day; earliest dawn.

[1530 Palsgr. 804/1 At daye pype, *a la pipe du jour.*]

1606 *Wily Beguiled* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 250 She'll run out o' nights a-dancing, and come no more home till day-peep. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* xiii. (1851) 231 The honest Gardener, that ever since the day-peepe had wrought painfully. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* v, Good night, or rather, good morrow, till day-peep.

† **Day-rawe, -rewe.** *Obs.* [f. Day + *rawe, rewe*, Row.] The first streak of day; the dawn.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 255 Þu asteȝe so þe daiȝ rewe þe deleð from daiȝ þe deorke nicht *c* 1275 [see Day-red] *c* 1385 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 893 Ruddon of þe day-rawe ros vpon vȝten *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 392 Qwen þe day-raw rase he rysis be-lyfe.

†**Day-red.** *Obs.* The red of the break of day, the rosy dawn

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Luke xxiv 1 On anum reste-dæge swyþe ær on dægered hiz comun to þære byrgene *c* 1175 *Doomsday* 17 in *O. E Misc.* 162 (Cotton MS) Þe engles in þe dai-red [*Jesus MS* daye-rewe] bleweð heore beme

Dayri, -rie, -ry, obs forms of DAIRY

†**Day-rim.** *Obs* In 1 -rima, 2-3 -rime [f DAY + RIM] The 'rim' or border of the (coming) day; the dawn

c 1000 in Thorpe's *Hom* I 442 (Bosw) Hwæt is ðeos ðe astihþ swilce arisende dæg-rima? *c* 1050 *Voc* in Wr-Wülcker 175 *Aurora*, dægrima *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 167 Hwat is þis þe astihð alse dai rieme? *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 328 Wone ich i-so arise verie Other dai-rim other dai-sterre.

Day-rule. Formerly, 'A rule or order of court, permitting a prisoner in custody in the King's Bench prison, etc to go without the bounds of his prison for one day' (Tomlins *Law Dict*), also called *day-writ*

c 1750 W STROUD *Mem* 37, I effected an Escape from the Tipstaff's Man, who had me out by a Day-rule 1801 *Sporting Mag* XVII 139 An officer confined in the King's Bench for debt, and a gentleman in the same situation in Newgate, having each obtained a day-rule, met, and quarrelled 1808 SYD SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I 127/1 Absenting themselves from their benefices by a kind of day-rule, like prisoners in the King's Bench 1813 LAMB *Prol* to Coleridge's *Remorse*, Could Quin come stalking from Elysian glades, Or Garrick get a day-rule from the shades.

Day-scholar. A pupil who attends a boarding-school for daily instruction without boarding there; a day-boy (see DAY *sb* 24)

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* I i 5 The four elder ones, therefore, between four and nine years old, became day-scholars only. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond Labour* (ed. 2) I 284 (Hoppe) He resumed his studies as a day scholar at the Charterhouse

Day-school. a An elementary week-day school, as distinguished from a *Sunday school*, or one carried on in the day-time, as distinguished from an *evening* or *night school* b A school at which there is no provision for boarding pupils, as distinguished from a *boarding school*

a 1785 in WALPOLE *Letters to Horace Mann* (F Hall) 1816 J HAIGH (*title*), A practical Treatise on Day Schools, exhibiting their defects, and suggesting Hints for their Improvement. 1838 in *Penny Cycl* XXI. 41 *Headings* Number of Children of Working Classes attending Dame Schools and common Day Schools Number Uneducated in Week-day Schools *Ibid.* 42 Number Attending Day or evening schools only Both day or evening and Sunday schools 1841 *Ibid* XXI 42/1 They found many thousands who went to neither day nor Sunday schools 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* VIII, She maintained a very small day-school for young ladies of proportionate dimensions. 1889 R KIPLING *Willie Winkie* 39 It was decided that he should be sent to a day-school. *Mod.* (*title*) The Guls' Public Day-school Company.

Dayse, obs. form of DAZE

Day-sight. A visual defect in which the eyes see clearly only in the daylight

1834 GOOD *Study Med* (ed 4) III 147 Day-sight is said to be endemic in some parts of France 1851-60 in MAYNE *Expos Lex*

Daysman (dē·zmĕn). [f DAY *sb* + MAN For sense 1, cf DAY *v.*[2] 2, and DAYMENT]

1. An umpire or arbitrator; a mediator *arch.*

1489 *Plumpton Corr* 82 Sir, the dayesmen cannot agre us 1535 COVERDALE *Job* ix 33 Nether is there eny dayes man to reproue both the partes, or to laye his honde betwixte us. 1573 *New Custom* I ii in Hazl *Dodsley* III 14 If neighbours were at variance, they ran not straight to law. Daysmen took up the matter, and cost them not a straw 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* Democr. to Rdr (1657) 50 They had some common arbitrators, or dayesmen, in every towne, that made a friendly composition between man and man 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol Gen* (1693) 427 A days man or umpire, *arbiter*. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit* (1818) 15 Death, like some able daysman, has laid his hand on the contending parties 1844 MACAULAY *Barère* Misc Wks 1860 II 128 Spurning out of their way the daysman who strives to take his stand between them

2. A worker by the day; a day-labourer.

a 1639 WARD *Serm* (1862) 105 (D) He is a good day's-man, or journeyman, or tasker 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Days-man*, a Labourer that works by the Day, as a Thresher, Hedger, etc. 1750 ELLIS *Country Housew* 16 (E D S) A day's-man, as we call them in Hertfordshire. 1868 BUSHNELL *Serm Living Subjects* 111 We pile up what we think good acts on one another, as some day's man might the cents of his wages

†**3.** *Obs nonce-uses* (See quots)

1598 BACON *Sacred Medit* (Arb) 109 For we ought to be daies men, and not to-morrowes men, considering the shortnesse of our time 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat Ins.* 951 We are in Pindars account but ἐπάμεροι, Daiesmen, i e of a daies continuance.

Hence †**Day smanship,** the office of a days-man; reconciliation

1649 LIGHTFOOT *Battle w Wasp's Nest* Wks 1825 I. 407 If you be so good a reconciler, I pray begin at home. the Evangelists need none of your day'smanship

Day-spring. Daybreak, early dawn Now chiefly *poet* or *fig*

c 1300 *K Alis* 4290 Day spryng is jolyf tide 1382 WYCLIF *Job* xxxviii. 12 Whether thou hast shewid to the dai spring his place. 1526-34 TINDALE *Luke* i 78 The daye springe from an hye hath visited vs 1555 EDEN *Decades* 264 The day sprynge or dawnynge of the daye gyueth a certeyne lyght before the rysinge of the soonne. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 11 The breath of Heav'n fresh-blowing, pure and sweet, With day-spring born 1791 COWPER *Iliad* I 588 The day-spring's daughter rosy palm'd. 1837 HT MARTINEAU *Soc Amer* II 181 The driver declared that he must wait for the day spring, before he could proceed another step 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect Text N Test* 4 The thousand years and more which separated the Council of Nice from the dayspring of the Reformation

Day-star. Also 3 -stern, 5 -sterne, -starne

1 The morning star

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen* xxxii 26 Nu gæð dæg steorra up *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd* III 270 Seo sunne & se mona & æfen steorra & dæg steorra *a* 1250 [see DAY-RIM] *a* 1300 *E E Psalter* cix 3 Bifore dai stern gat I þe 14 LYDG *Temple of Glas* 1355 Fairest of sterres o Venus O myȝti goddes, daister after nyȝt 1483 *Cath Angl* 89 A Day-sterne, *lucifer vel phosphoros* 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 39 Early in the morning, so soone as the day starre appeared 1845 R. W HAMILTON *Pop Educ.* VII (ed 2) 157 Such men are as day-stars, breaking the night and hastening the dawn

2 The sun, as the orb of day *poet*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II ii *Babylon* 577 His Heav'n-tuned harp, which shall resound While the bright day-star rides his glorious Round 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 168 So sinks the day-star in the ocean bed, And yet anon repairs his drooping head, And tricks his beams 1789 WORDSW *Evening Walk* 190 Sunk to a curve, the day-star lessens still, Gives one bright glance, and drops behind the hill

3 *fig*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Pet.* i 19 Til the day bigynne for to ȝiue liȝt, and the day steire springe in ȝoure hertis. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* 118 Haylle lytylle tyne mop [the infant Jesus] Of oure crede thou art crop I wold drynk on thy cop, Lytylle day starne 1500-20 DUNBAR *Ballat of our Lady* 26 Haile, bricht, be sicht, in hevyn on hicht! Haile, day sterne orientale! 1738 WESLEY *Hymns*, 'We lift our Hearts' i, We lift our Hearts to Thee, O Day-Star from on High! 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U S* III xiii 466 The day-star of the American Union

†**Day-sun.** *Obs* The sun *rhetorical* and *fig.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* xlix 15 The chosen shall behold Christ the daysun 1587 — *De Mornay* ix 115 God commaunded the daysunne to be, and it was don. 1577 *Test. 12 Patriarchs* (1604) 76 The day-sun of righteousness.

Day's-work (dēz wɹuk). (Also written as two words.) The work of a day, work done on or proper to a day. Also = DAYWORK 2 (*obs.*)

1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, II i 1 Now haue I done a good daies work. 1610 W FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II vii 59 Foure square Pearches make a Daiesworke, 10 Daie-workes a Roode 1640 G H *Witt's Recreations* H 11 a, Your dayes work's done, each morning as you rise *c* 1836 GEN P THOMPSON *Exerc* (1842) IV 395 Paying him for more day's-works *c* 1850 *Rudim Navig* (Weale) 10 The log-board, the contents of which are termed 'the log';—the working it off, 'the day's work'.

Day-tale, daytal, datal (dēˑtēl, dēl, dēl tˑl) [f. DAY + TALE reckoning, etc. In sense 1 parallel to *nighter-tale* in Chaucer, etc, where the sense 'reckoning' appears to pass into that of 'the time counted or reckoned' (to night or to day). There appears to be no direct connexion between this and sense 2.]

†**1** Day-time. *A daye tale* · by day. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR 699/2 A daye tale he scoulketh in corners and a nyghtes he gothe a thevyng

2. The reckoning (of work, wages, etc.) by the day Chiefly *attrib.*, reckoned, paid, or engaged by the day, as in *day-tale hand*, *labour*, *wages*, *work*, etc; *day-tale man*, a day-labourer; *day-tale pace*, 'a slow pace' (Halliw).

1560 *Summ Certain Reasons* in *Harl Misc* (Malh) II 478 Men that tooke dayetall wages 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 45 It shall bee accounted but for halfe a day with those that worke with yow by daytaile 1762 STERNE *Tr Shandy* (1770) III 143 (D) Holla! you chairman, here's sixpence; do step into that bookseller's shop, and call me a day-tall critick 1770 *Holmesfield Crt Rolls* in *Sheffield Gloss* Addenda, Being daytall-man to Mathias Webster 1788 W MARSHALL *Yorksh* Gloss (E D S), *Dautle* (that) (that is, *day-tale*), *adj* by the day, as, 'dautle-man', a day-labourer; 'dautle-work', work done by the day 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss*, *Daytal*, tale or reckoning by the day. 1888 *W Somerset Word-bk*, *Day-tale fellow*, *Day-tale man*, a labourer hired by the day Hence a term of reproach, meaning a lazy, slack workman whose only care is to have his wages, and to do as little as he can to earn them 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss, *Datal hands*, hands employed in cotton-mills at a fixed rate per week of 56½ hours.

Day-taler, dataller (dēˑtēlər). *local.* [f prec + -ER[1]] A day-labourer, a workman engaged and paid by the day.

1875 *Lanc Gloss*, *Dataller* (S Lanc.), *Daytal-labourer* (Furness), a day labourer 1881 *Manch. Guardian* 29 Jan. 7/7 Hurst, dataller at Wharton Hall Collieries 1886 *Engineer* 13 Aug 138/1 The wages were paid to datallers for packing and putting the roads in repair

Day-time. The time of daylight

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxi[i] 2, I crie in the daye tyme and in the night season. *a* 1626 BACON *Ess Fame* (Arb) 579 In the day time she sitteth in a Watch Tower, and flyeth, most, by night. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt Chr* II. vi 18 Lights in the day time were usual. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl* II ix. 95 Implying that I never sleep o' daytimes

Day-woman, dairy-woman see DEY-.

Day-work, day-work. [Cf. also DARG]

†**1.** The work of a day, = DAY'S WORK. *Obs.* or *north. dial.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod* 151 (Gr.) Þæt he þæt dægweorc dreore gebohte. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VIII xvi. 224 Na man evyr herd, or saw befor A Daywerk to þat Daywerk lyk 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* XVII [XVI] 37 Euery daye his daye worke. 1832 *Specimens Yorkshire Dialect*, Monny a daywark we ha' wrought togither

†**2** The amount of land that could be worked (ploughed, mown, etc) in a day *Obs*

[*c* 1270 *Merton Coll Rec* No 1257 (Essex) Sex Day-wercatas terrae meae] 1318-19 *MS* (Sotheby's Sale Catal 7 Apr (1892) 22), Grant from Richard de Twysdenne of a Garden of 13 Dayworks of Land in Gudhurst 1492 *Will of Reede* (Somerset Ho), xj day werkes of land 1534 *Inv Sir L Bagot* in *Lichfield Mercv* (1889) 23 Aug 8/1, xxviij day warke of pea xlj daye-warke of barley xxiiij daye-warke of whet 1641 BEST *Farm Bks* (Surtees) 38 The South Wandell close, with its bottomes, is 8 dayworkes, or will serve one mower 8 dayes.

3. Work done by the day and paid by daily wages; day labour.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 950 With Masons that had their day-work 1702 *Lond Gaz* No 3786/4 Committed by one who does Day-work in Deptford and Woolwich Yards 1751 LABELYE *Westm Br* 79 All the workmanship being suffered to be done by Day-Work 1851 *Ord. & Regul R Engineers* § 16 64 To state the weekly delivery of Materials and performance of Day-work

†**Day-writ.** *Obs* = DAY-RULE.

1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict* s v, It is against law to grant liberty to prisoners in execution by other writs than day writs (or rules).

Daze (dēz), *v* Forms · 4-6 dase, (5 dayse, 6-9 daise), 6- daze. [ME *dase-n*, a ON. **dasa*, found in Icel in the refl. *dasa-sk* to become weary and exhausted, *e g.* from cold, Sw *dasa* intr. to lie idle; cf Icel. *dasi* a lazy fellow. Sense 3 was possibly the earliest in Eng No cognate words appear in the other Teutonic langs]

I *trans* **1.** To prostrate the mental faculties of (a person), as by a blow on the head, a violent shock, weariness, intoxicating drink, etc; to benumb or confuse the senses, to stun, stupefy.

c 1325 [see DAZED 1] *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3997 He was dased of þe dint & half dede him semyd *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7654 The deire of his dynt dasit hym but litle. *a* 1563 BALE *Sel. Wks* (Parker Soc) 443 These things daseth their wits, and amazeth their minds. 1590 SPENSER *F Q* III vii 7 But shewd by outward signes that dread her sence did daze 1669 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* IV ii, Poor human kind, all dazed in open day, Err after bliss, and blindly miss their way. 1825 JAMIESON *s v*, He daises himself with drink. 1848 MRS GASKELL *M Barton* xxiii, Jane Wilton was (to use her own word, so expressive to a Lancashire ear) 'dazed' 1877 MRS OLIPHANT *Makers Flor* i 26 A man dazed and bewildered by such a calamity.

2 *esp.* To confound or bewilder (the vision) with excess of light or brilliance, to dazzle. *lit.* and *fig*

a 1529 SKELTON *Ph Sparowe* 1103 She made me sore amased Vpon her when I gased My eyne were so dased. 1570 B GOOGE *Pop Kingd.* I (1880) 11 They are but trumprye and deceytes, to daze the foolish eies. 1631 HEYWOOD *Fair Maid of West* II i Wks 1874 II 352 To daze all eyes that shall behold her state. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ* V 11 The sudden light Dazed me half-blind 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 152 Shall earthly splendour that strong eyesight daze?

3 To benumb with cold; to blight or destroy with cold. *north. Eng* and *Sc*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc* 6647 For-þi þat þai Brynned ay here in þe calde of malice, And ay was dased in charité 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII Prol 88 The callour air Dasing the blude in euery creature 1696 *Money masters all Things* lxx 52 They [birds] stay not too long off, lest th' Eggs be daz'd 1876 *Mid-Yorkshire Gloss*, *Deaze*, to blight, or cause to pine from cold, as when vegetables are frost-nipped, or chickens die in the shell for want of warmth 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland* 336 He assumed that it [a water rail] was dazed with cold.

II. *intr.* †**4.** To be or become stupefied or bewildered, to be benumbed with cold, to remain inactive or torpid *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E Allit P* C. 383 Þer he [the king of Nineveh] dased in þat duste, with droppande teres. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* 28, I dase and I dedir For ferd of that taylle. 14 *Kyng & Hermit* 418 in Hazl. *E. P P.* I 29 Hopys thou, I wold for a mase Stond in the myre there, and dase Nye hand halve a dey? 1483 *Cath Angl*. 90 To Dayse (A. Dase), *vbi* to be callde 1529 MORE *Supplic. Soulys* Wks 331/2 Whan his head first began to dase, of that evill drynke

†**5** Of the eyes or vision: To be or become dazzled. *Obs.*

c 1386 [see DASWEN] 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* IV. Wks. 252/1 Which law if it were laied in their light wold make al theyr eyen dase 1635 QUARLES *Embl* III 1 (1718) 125 Whose more than Eagle-eyes Can gaze On glitt'ring beams of honour, and not daze

†**b** To gaze stupidly or with bewildered vision (*after*, *upon*). *Obs.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 641, I saw dyvers Dasyng after dottrellis 1535 COVERDALE *Deut* XXVIII 32 Thine eyes shal dase vpon them all the daye longe.

6. Of bread or meat: To become DAZED (sense 3) Now *local*

1769 MRS RAFFALD *Eng Housekpr* (1778) 54 Observe always to have a brisk clear fire, it will prevent your meat from dazing

7. 'To wither; to become rotten or spoiled, from keeping, dampness, etc.' (Jamieson). *Sc.* and *north. Eng.*

Daze (dēz), *sb* [f DAZE *v.*]

1. A dazed condition. a of the mental faculties; b. A benumbed, deadened condition; loss of virtue or freshness (*north dial.*)

1825 JAMIESON, *To get a dause*, to receive such injury as to become rotten or spoiled, applied to clothes, wood, etc 1855 MRS GASKELL *North & S* XIX, I'm all in a swounding daze to day. 1870 DICKENS *E Drood* II, A little time and a little water brought him out of his daze

2. *Min* An old name for mica (from its glitter) 1671 *Phil Trans* VI 2103 *Daze* is a kind of glittering stone some softer, some harder, of different colours 1715 THORESBY *Leeds* 467 A brown daze, full of the small sparks of the Mica 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Suppl*, The word *Daze* takes in, with them [miners] every stone that is hard and glittering 1788 *Cronstedt's Min.* 106 Glimmer, Daze, or Glist.

Dazed (dēzd), *ppl. a.* [f DAZE *v* + -ED. Cf ON *dasaðr* exhausted]

1. Benumbed in the mental faculties; stupefied, bewildered.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit P.* A 1084, I stod as stylle as dased quayle *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI IV. 56 He wes þan In hys Deyd bot a dasyd man. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 114 Dasyd, or be-dasyd, *vertiginosus* 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal Hon* I XXVI, My dasist heid fordullit dissele 1587 TURBERV *Trag. T, etc* (1837) 317 It wil delight my dazed sprites 1789 BURNS *and Ep to Davie* IV, Whyles daez't wi' love, whyles daez't wi' drink. 1866 G MACDONALD *Ann Q. Neighb* XXII (1878) 408 She looked dazed, perhaps from the effects of her fall

b. Dazzled with excess of light

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 153 If for a while you fixe your sight thereon, dimnesse & darknesse doe follow your dazed eies. 1590 SPENSER *F Q* I VIII. 21 As where th' Almighties lightning brond does light, It dimmes the dazed eyen. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* I II 512 His troubled eyes and dazed He lifted from the glory of that gold

2 Benumbed or deadened with cold *north.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V VII 58 The dasyt bluid Walxis dolf and dull throw myne unweildy age. 1674 RAY *N C. Words* 14 *I'se dazed*, I am very cold. 1811 WILLAN *W. Riding Gloss*, *Dazed* benumbed with frost 1873 *Swaledale Gloss*, *Dazzed*, chilled.

3. Spoiled in baking or roasting, by using a too strong or too slow heat. *north dial*

1674 RAY *N C Words*, *Dasid Bread*, dough-baked. *Dazed Meat*, ill roasted by reason of the badness of the fire 1895 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss*, *A deazed loaf*, the dough or paste ill baked, or when the leaven or yeast has failed in its work 1876 *Mid-Yorkshire Gloss*, *Dēazed* bread is overbaked outwardly, and not enough baked within.

4 Applied to anything that has lost its freshness and strength, as to wood when it loses its proper colour and texture *Sc* and *north Eng.*

1825 JAMIESON, *Dasied wind*, rotten wood 1892 *Specification* (Durham), No dazed wood to be used

Dazedly (dēˈzedlɪ), *adv* [-LY 2.] In a dazed way or manner; †inertly, torpidly (as from cold)

13 [see DAZEDNESS] 1886 MISS BROUGHTON *Dr Cupid* III. iv 90 An idea dazedly flashes across her brain 1888 *Chamb. Jrnl* July 462 They looked dazedly at the judge

Daˈzedness. [-NESS] Dazed condition; †the state of being numbed or deadened with cold

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 4906 Thurgh fire þat sal swa brinnand be, Agayn þe dasednes [*MS Lansd* coldnes] of charite 13 *MS Tib* E VII fol. 24 Dasednes of hert als clerkes proves Es when a man god dasedly loves, And slawly his luf in god settes 1817 *Blackw Mag.* I 577 What Dan [Chaucer] calls the dasedness of study

Dazel, -ell, -ile, obs. forms of DAZZLE.

Dazement (dēzˈzmĕnt). *rare.* [mod. f. DAZE *v* + -MENT.] The state of being dazed

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Deeazement*, a sensation of cold all over the body from checked perspiration 1873 L. WALLACE *Fair God* VII. IV. 457 The king relapsed into his dazement

Dazle, dazied, obs. forms of DAISY, -IED

†Daˈziness. *Obs. rare*−1. [See DAZY *a.* and -NESS] Dazedness, dizziness

1554 KNOX *Godly Let* D IIJ, Oftentymes theyr posterytie are stryken with blindenes and dasynes of mynde

Dazing (dēˈzɪŋ), *vbl sb.* [-ING 1] The action of the verb DAZE, benumbing, stupefaction, as a condition or influence.

a 1535 MORE *De quat. Noviss* Wks 101 When the dasyng of death, shall kepe al swete slepe oute of their waterye eyes 1535 COVERDALE *Deut* XXVIII. 65 The Lorde shal geue the there a fearfull hert and dasynge of eyes 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV (1586) 191 It helpeth against the dasing, or giddinesse of the heade 1877 *Holderness Gloss*, *Deeasins*, a severe cold, especially in the head.

†**b.** A disease of sheep; =DAZY *sb. Obs.*

1799 *Ess Highl Soc.* III. 404 (Jam) *Dassing* or *Vanquish.* This disease is most severe upon young sheep

Daˈzing, *ppl a* [-ING 2] That dazes; †that is dazed

c 1325 *E E Allit P* B. 1538 Such a dasande drede dusched to his hert. 1531 FAITH *Judgment upon Tracy* Pref. (1829) 245 Whether of a godly zeal, or of a dasing brain, let other men judge.

Dazle, obs. form of DAZZLE

Dazy (dēˈzɪ), *a. rare* [f. DAZE *v.* or *sb* + -Y] **a.** In a dazed condition **b.** Chill, chilling, benumbing with cold (*dial*).

1825 JAMIESON s v., *A dausie day*, a cold raw day, without sunshine 1880 BLACKMORE *Erema* VI. 30 With a head still weak and dazy.

†**Daˈzy,** *sb Obs* 1 *rare*−1 [f. DAZE *v* or from prec adj] The 'gid' or 'sturdy', a disease of sheep and young cattle.

1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* (1586) 134 If your Bullocke turne round, and have the Dasye, you shal feele upon his forehead, and you shall feele it with your thumbe

Dazzle (dæˈzl), *v* Forms 5–7 dasel(l, 6 dasill, -yll, dazile, dassel(l, 6–7 dazel(l, dasle, 6–8 dazle, (7 daisle), 6– dazzle. [In 15–16th c. *dasel*, *dasle*, freq and dim. of *dase*, DAZE *v* (esp in sense 2)]

†**1** *intr.* Of the eyes· To lose the faculty of distinct and steady vision, *esp* from gazing at too bright light (*lit* and *fig*) *Obs*

1482 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb) 96 Parauenture his eyen daselyd as he loked from aboue doun 1530 PALSGR. 507/1, I dasyll, as ones eyes do for lokyng agaynst the sonne or for eyeng any thyng to moche, etc 1581 G PETTIE tr *Guazzo's Civ Conv* III (1586) 156 b, Her eyes dazell with the least beame thereof [the Sunne]. 1588 SHAKS *Tit A* III II. 85 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* V. vi, *Ped* Ha? doe I dazell? *Rod* Tis the faire Alinda 1672 MARVELL *Reh Transp.* I 64 His Eyes dazled at the Precipice of his Stature

†**2.** To be or become mentally confused or stupefied, to become dizzy *Obs.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* XXXIII 5 How shamefully the most part of the world dazeleth at Gods righteousnesse 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* I II III II (1651) 95 Many tremble at such sights, dazel, and are sick, if they look but down from an high place

3. *trans.* To overpower, confuse, or dim (the vision), *esp.* with excess of brightness. (Also *fig*)

1536 STARKEY *Let. to Cromwell* in *England* (1878) p xliii, Wyth a cleie ye [=eye] not dasyllyd wyth the glyteryng of such thyngys as are present 1563 *Mirr Mag*, *Jane Shore* XIII, Doth not the sonne dasill the clearest eyes? 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 276 If you come out of the Dark into a Glaring Light, the eye is dazeled for a time *a* 1640 J BALL *Answ to Can* 1 (1642) 88 You doe only raise a dust to dasle the eye 1761 HUME *Hist Eng* II. XXVIII 135 He tried to dazzle the eyes of the populace by the splendour of his equipage 1857 MRS CARLYLE *Lett.* II 334 The gas-light, which dazzles my eyes

absol 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 207 P 12 Light after a time ceases to dazzle.

4 *fig* To overpower or confound (the mental faculties), *esp* with brilliant or showy qualities; 'to strike or surprise with splendour' (J)

1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst* I XIV 43 The excellence of the nature of Angels hath so daselled the myndes of many 1622 E. ELTON *Compl. Sanct Sinner* (ed 2) 94 Their vnruly passions . dazeling and dimming their iudgements. 1643 J M *Soveraigne Salve* Pref, Rhetorick may dazle simple men 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 112 P 8 The ordinary People, who are so used to be dazzled with Riches. 1880 L STEPHEN *Pope* IV 97 Pope seems to have been dazzled by the amazing vivacity of the man

b *absol.*

1649 MILTON *Eikon* XII. (1851) 434 If the whole Irishry of Rebels had feed some advocate to speak sophistically in their defence, he could have hardly dazl'd better 1764 GOLDSM *Trav* 336 Thine are those charms that dazzle and endear. 1879 M ARNOLD *Fr Critic on Milton* Mixed Ess 238 A style to dazzle, to gain admirers everywhere.

5 To outshine, dim, or eclipse with a brighter light Const †*down*, *out rare*

1643 BURROUGHES *Exp Hosea* V. (1652) 243 They can see into the beauty of his wayes, so that it dazeleth all the glory of the world in their eies. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 60 It hath not ray's enough left, to dazle downe the height of my affections 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It. Jrnls* (1872) I. 47 This church was dazzled out of sight by the Cathedral.

Dazzle (dæˈzl), *sb* [f prec]

†**1.** Dazzled state or condition. *Obs.*

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I XXVII 47 We meet with nothing but the puzzle of the soul, and the dazle of the minds dim eyes

2 An act of dazzling; a brightness or glitter that dazzles the vision

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt* II xl (1739) 177 This was but a dazzle, an Eclipse ensues 1751 FALTOCK *P Wilkins* (1884) I XIV. 144, I could see the lake very well by the dazzle of the water 1821 LOCKHART *Valerius* I IV 46 Fatigued with the uniform flash and dazzle of the Mediterranean waves 1890 *Spectator* 13 Sept, One is taking precautions to avoid a draught or a dazzle

b. *fig*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 338 Through whose red and white. the Glory of the Maker shineth with more Dazle than through any part of the Creation. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod Paint* I I. I. § 5 Amidst the tumult and the dazzle of their busy life.

Dazzled (dæˈzld), *ppl a* [f. DAZZLE *v*]

1 Overpowered or confounded by too strong light or splendour.

1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor.* 499 So forcible is the dazeled blindenes of selfe Love *a* 1628 F GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 89 [He] cleareth the daseled eyes of that army *a* 1628 — *Poems, Hum Learning* XVI, Those dazled notions Which our fraile understanding doth retaine 1811 WORDSW *Sonn.* '*Here pause, etc.*', An accursed thing it is to gaze On prosperous tyrants with a dazzled eye 1856 R A VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. IX. II. 131 This indistinct and dazzled apprehension.

2 Outshone or dimmed by a stronger light.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist.* 292 As the bright beames of the Sunne passe the dimme and dazeled light of the Moone 1833 TENNYSON *Fatima* IV, My spirit.. Faints like a dazzled morning moon

Dazzlement (dæˈzlmĕnt). [-MENT.]

1 The act of dazzling; a cause of dazzling.

1633 J DONI *Hist. Septuagint* 55 (T) It beat back the sight with a dazlement 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* I II VI, Confused darkness, broken by bewildering dazzlements. 1881 SILVERSON *Parg Pneumon.* 289 Many holes, drilled in the conical turret-roof of this vagabond Pharos, let up spouts of dazzlement into the bearer's eyes.

2 The fact or condition of being dazzled.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* V (1858) 324 The blinkard dazzlement and staggerings to and fro of a man sent on an errand he is too weak for.

†**Daˈzzleness.** *Obs* 1 *rare*−1. [app. for *dazzledness*] Dazzled condition

1582 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 315 Ouerwhelmed with a perpetuall dazellnes of sight

Dazzler (dæˈzlər) [-ER.]

1. One who dazzles: said *e.g.* of a 'showy' woman Chiefly *slang* or *colloq.*

a 1800 COWPER tr *Andrem's Adam* V ix Wks 1837 X 383 Thou Lord immutable Thou dazzler and obscurer of the sun! 1838 DICKENS *Nich Nick* XXXVI, Mr Lumbey shook his head with great solemnity, as though to imply that he supposed she must have been rather a dazzler. 1889 *Columbus* (*Ohio*) *Dispatch* 27 Sept., [He] appears to be one of these dazzlers He succeeded in dazzling two of the jury

2 A dazzling blow. *slang.*

1883 RLADE *Many a Slip* in *Harper's May.* Dec 132/1 The carter received a dazzler with the left, followed by a heavy right-hander.

Daˈzzling, *vbl sb.* [-ING 1] The action of the verb DAZZLE; the condition of being dazzled

1579 LANGHAM *Gard Health* (1633) 672 To take away all giddinesse and dasling of the head 1582 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ Conv* II (1586) 95 If your eies bee able to beholde it without dazling

Dazzling (dæˈzlɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.]

†**1.** That is, or becomes, dazzled or dazed. (See DAZZLE *v* 1, 2) *Obs*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* lxviii. 4 His hoarce throt and dazeling eyes *a* 1592 GRENE *Alphonsus* (1861) 227 Do my dazzling eyes Deceive me? 1641 MILTON *Reform* II (1851) 67 Unlesse God have smitten us, with a dazling giddinesse at noon day 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas I* (1655) 3 This unexpected proposall put his Catholique majesty into such a dazling demur

2 That dazzles the eyes (*esp* with brightness); bright to a degree that dazzles

1582 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor.* 216 b, Drivyng away the dazelyng darkenes of the ugly night 1667 MILTON *P L* I 564 A horrid Front Of dreadful length and dazling Arms. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XVIV. 246 Clad in dazzling brass 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I IX. I. 155 In hot countries, where the sun and moon are particularly dazzling

3. *fig.* That dazzles the mind of the observer, brilliant or splendid to a degree that dazzles.

1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* I 1, The fair one comes, In all the pride of dazzling charms array'd. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks 1862 II 113 A neighbourhood so dazzling in its intellectual pretensions

4 quasi-*adv.*

1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps* CXXXIX. 6 Too dazling bright for mortal Eye! 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I II 13 Its general surface was dazzling white.

Dazzlingly (dæˈzlɪŋlɪ), *adv* [-LY 2.]

†**1** In a dazzled manner. (See prec. 1) *Obs.*

1610 *Mirr Mag*, *K. Bladud* 56 [They] blinded are, and dazelingly they looke

2. In a dazzling manner; to a degree that dazzles

a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet Wks. 1721 III. 320 His Scales the Sun-beams dazzlingly reflect 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett* III 99 Nothing was to be seen but what was perfectly and dazzlingly white 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* V 118 Pompey's success had been dazzlingly rapid

De, obs. Sc. form of DIE *v*

De, a dialectal (Kentish), foreign, or infantile representation of THE

Sometimes in early MSS a scribal error for ðe=*the*

‖ **De.** I (dī) A Latin preposition, meaning 'down from, from, off, concerning', occurring in some Latin phrases more or less used in English The chief of these are the following:

1. de bene esse (*Law*), as of 'well-being', as being good, of conditional allowance for the present.

'To take or do any thing *De bene esse*, is to accept or allow it, as well done for present, but [on fuller examination] to be allowed or disallowed, according to the Merit or Well-being of the thing in its own nature' (Blount, *Law Dict.* 1670).

1603 *Egerton Papers* (Camden) 372 (Stanf) Wherefore, *de bene esse*, I have provisionally made a warrant redy for his Majties signature 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr* s v, The Court often orders that Defendant to be examined De bene esse, i that his depositions are to be allowed or suppressed at the hearing, as the Judge shall see cause. 1885 *Law Rep* 29 Ch. Div 290 (Stanf) The Court ultimately determined that it should be read *de bene esse*

2. de congruo, of CONGRUITY.

a 1623 W PEMBLE *Justif* (1629) 33 When they tell vs, that faith merits justification *de Congruo* they intrap themselues in grosse contradiction; seeing to deserve *de Congruo* is not to deserve at all 1841, 1856 [see CONGRUITY 5 a].

3. de facto, in fact, in reality, in actual existence, force, or possession, as a matter of fact. Very frequently opposed to *de jure.* Used also as an *adj* ='actual, actually existing', and then sometimes so far anglicized as to be prefixed to its sb.

1602 W. WATSON *Quodlibets* 73 (Stanf.) That the Pope

ened *de facto* in the reconciliation of the French King 1638 CHILLINGW *Relig Prot* I III § 30 He may doe it *de facto*, but *de iure* he cannot. 1691 NORRIS *Pract Disc* 29 It will appear, that *de facto* it is so 1696 *Growth Deism* 12 The Shiboleth of the Church now is King William's *de facto* Title. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I 371 That temporary allegiance, which was due to him as king *de facto* 1870 [see *de jure*, below] 1891 *Law Rep* Weekly Notes 70/1 The acts of the *de facto* directors might bind the company.

Hence † **Defa cto-man** (also **defacto** *sb*), one who recognized William III as king *de facto* † **Defa ctoship**, a *de facto* standing, position, or title.

1696 *Growth Deism* 15 For these *de facto*-men, and the Jacobites, were but lately the same sort of People *Ibid* 13 And when the King had better Titles . yet he must be made to pay Dr S—— Sixteen Hundred Pounds a Year, for a *Defactoship* only 1710 *Managers' Pro & Con* 39 The one allows the *Defactoship* of the Queen

4. de fide, of faith, to be held as an article of faith.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig Prot* I III. § 5 Some [hold] that the Popes indirect Power over Princes in Temporalities is *de Fide*; Others the contrary

5. de jure, of right, by right, according to law Nearly always opposed to *de facto*; like that also (though less usually), treated as an *adj* = 'legal', and placed before the sb.

1611 *Court & Times Jas. I* (1848) I 136 (Stanf) Done *de facto*, and not *de jure* 1638 [see *de facto* above] 1694 *Poet Buffoon'd*, etc 7 (Stanf) Husband or Gallant, either way, *De facto* or *De jure* sway 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer* II 81 States that are *de facto* independent, without having anything to do with the question *de jure* 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 74 It is a *de jure*, and not a *de facto* property that we have in it

6. de novo, anew, afresh, over again from the beginning. Rarely as *adj.* = 'new, fresh', and prefixed to sb.

1627 *Court & Times Chas I* (1848) I 304 (Stanf) It is said they have opened *de novo* Calais to our English trade 1817 PEEL in *Edin Rev* XXIX 121 We cannot make a constitution *de novo* 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat* IV 143/2 A *de novo* development of such texture 1881 *Med Temp Jrnl* XLIX 18 In which it is developed by circumstances *de novo*

7. de profundis, the first words of the Latin version of Psalm CXXX (CXXIX) = 'Out of the depths (have I cried)'; hence subst **a** the name of this psalm; **b.** a psalm of penitence; **c.** a cry from the depths of sorrow, misery, or degradation.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 28 Saying *De profundis* for me, for my fader and my moder 1500–20 KENNEDIE *Flyting w Dunbar* 447 With *De profundis* fend the, and that failye 1589 NASHE *Pref Greene's Menaphon* (Arb) 17 Let subiects for all their insolence, dedicate a *De profundis* euerie morning to the preseruation of their Cæsar 1890 *Open Court* 10 Apr 2204/2 (Stanf) The Labor cry, the new *De Profundis*, the passionate psalm of the workers appealing out of the depths of misery and degradation for more wages and less hours of daily toil.

II. The French preposition *de*, *d'* (*də*, anglicized *di*, *dĭ*, *dĕ*, *də*), meaning 'of, from', occurring in names of places, as *Ashby de la Zouch*, in territorial titles, as *Earl Grey de Wilton*, *Lord Talbot de Malahide*, and in personal surnames, as *De Lisle*, *D'Israeli*, *De Quincey*; also, in French phrases more or less in English use, as *coup d'état*, *coup de main*, etc (see COUP); *de haut en bas*, from height to lowness, condescendingly as from a lofty position, with an air of affected superiority; *de nouveau*, anew, afresh; *de rigueur*, of strictness, (a matter) strictly or rigorously obligatory, according to strict etiquette; *de trop*, too much, (one) too many, in the way.

1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* I II, Not if you treat him *de haut en bas*, as you use to do. 1752 CHESTERF *Lett* (1792) III 274, I know no company in which you are likely to be *de trop* 1775 GIBBON in *Life & Lett* (1869) 237 (Stanf) The first chapter has been composed *de nouveau* three times. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* VI, 'I should only be *de trop*', said the Captain 1849 — *Pendennis* XXIX, All the young men go to Spratt's after their balls. It is *de rigueur*, my dear. 1887 *Illust Lond News* 5 Mar. 269/3, I am decidedly *de trop* this morning *Mod* On such occasions evening dress is *de rigueur*.

De-, *prefix*. The Latin adverb and preposition, used in combination with verbs, and their derivatives A large number of verbs so formed lived on in French as popular words, or were taken over into that language in earlier or later times as learned words, and thence came into English, as *dēcrēsc-ĕre*, *décreis-tre*, *decrease*; *dēfend-ĕre*, *défendre*, *defend*; *dēsīderāre*, *désirer*, *desire* In later times English verbs, with their derivative adjectives and substantives, as also participial adjectives and substantives without any verbs, have been adapted directly from Latin, or formed from Latin elements, without the intervention of French The following are the chief uses in Lat. and Eng.

I. As an etymological element In the senses:

1. Down, down from, down to: as *dēpendĕre* to hang down, DEPEND (DEPENDENT, -ENCE, etc), *dēpōnĕre* to lay down, DEPONE, DEPOSE; *dēprimĕre* to press down, DEPRESS, *dēscendĕre* to climb down, DESCEND *dēvorāre* to gulp down, DEVOUR. So of English formation, DEBREAK.

2. Off, away, aside as *dēclīnāre* to turn aside, DECLINE, *dēdūcĕre* to lead away, DEDUCT, *dēfendĕre* to ward off, DEFEND, *dēportāre* to carry off, DEPORT; *dēsignāre* to mark off, DESIGNATE, *dēsistĕre* to stand off, DESIST

b Away from oneself as *dēlēgāre* to make over, DELEGATE, *dēprecārī* to pray away, DEPRECATE

3 Down to the bottom, completely, hence thoroughly, on and on, away, also methodically, formally as *dēclāmāre* to shout away, DECLAIM, *dēclārāre* to make quite clear, DECLARE, *dēnūdāre* to strip quite bare, DENUDE; *dēplōrāre* to weep as lost, DEPLORE, *dērelinquĕre* to abandon completely, DERELICT; *dēspoliāre* to spoil utterly, DESPOIL.

b To exhaustion, to the dregs as *dēcoquĕre* to boil down or away, DECOCT, *dēliquescĕre* to melt away, DELIQUESCE

4 In a bad sense, so as to put down or subject to some indignity as *dēcipĕre* to take in, DECEIVE, *dēlūdĕre* to make game of, DELUDE; *dērīdēre* to laugh to scorn, DERIDE; *dētestārī* to abominate, DETEST

5 In late L, *dēcomposĭtus* was used by the grammarians in the sense 'formed or derived from a compound (word)', passing later into that of 'compounded over again, doubly or further compounded', in this sense the word has in modern times been taken into chemistry, botany, etc. (see DECOMPOSITE, DECOMPOUND), and the prefix has been similarly used in other words, as DECOMPLEX, DEMIXTURE

6. In Latin, *dē-* had also the function of undoing or reversing the action of a verb, e g *armāre* to arm, *dearmāre* to disarm, *decorāre* to grace, *dēdecorāre* to disgrace, *jungĕre* to join, *dējungĕre* to unyoke, *vēlare* to veil, *dēvēlāre* to unveil, and of forming verbs of similar type from substantives, as *dearticulare* to dismember, from *artus* member, joint, *dēcollāre* to behead, from *collum* neck, *dēcorticāre* to deprive of bark, from *corticem* bark, *dēflōrāre* to rob of its flowers, from *flōrem* flower A like notion was usually expressed in classical Latin by the prefix *dis-*, e g. *cingĕre* to gird, *discingĕre* to ungird, *convenīre* to agree, *disconvenīre* to disagree, *jungĕre* to join, *disjungĕre* to disjoin, *diffibulāre* to unclasp, *dīlōricāre* to uncorslet, *discalceātus* unshod. In late L, *dis-*, Romanic *des-*, became the favoured form, and although some L words in *dē-* lived on, or were by scholars adopted into the Romanic langs, all new compounds were formed with *des*, and many even of the Latin words in *dē-* were refashioned in Romanic with *des-* thus L. *dearmāre*, *dēcarnāre*, *dēcolōrāre*, *dēcorticāre*, *dēdignārī*, *dēformāre*, **dēcapitāre*, Romanic *desarmare*, *descarnare*, *descorticare*, *desdegnare*, *de-* and *des-formare*, *de-*, *des-capitare*, OF *desarmer*, *descharner*, *descorchier*, *desdaigner*, *de-* and *desformer*, *de-*, *descapiter* In later F *des-* became, first in speech, and finally in writing, *dé-*, in which form it was identical with the *dé-* of learned words from L *dē-* In English, early words taken from OF with *des-* retained this form (now altered back under Latin influence to *dis-*), as in *disarm*, *disband*, *disburse*, *discolour*, *disdain*, *disfrock*, *disjoin*, *disrobe*, but later words have *de-*, which, although coming from F *dé-* —OF *des-* —L. *dis-*, is usually viewed and treated as identical with Latin *dē-*; e g *debauch*, *debord*, *defy*, *defile*, *depeople*, *derange*, *develop* In some words both forms have passed into English, as *disburse*, † *deburse*, *discard*, † *decard*, *disconcert*, † *deconcert*, *disfrock*, *defrock* In French the prefix *des-*, *dé-*, has received an ever increasing extension as a privative, freely prefixed to verbs, as in *débarasser*, *débrutaliser*, *décentraliser*, *déconstiper*, etc., or used to form verbs of the same type from nouns, as *débanquer*, *débonder*, *déchaperonner*, *défroquer*, etc From the free adoption of these into English, *de-* has here also become a living privative element, freely prefixed to verbs (esp in *-ize*, *-ate*, *-fy*), and forming verbs of a similar type from substantives or adjectives Hence

II. As a living prefix, with privative force.

1. Forming compound verbs (with their derivative sbs, adjs, etc), having the sense of undoing the action of the simple verb, or of depriving (anything) of the thing or character therein expressed, e g *de-acidify* to undo or reverse the acidifying process, to take away the acid character, deprive (a thing) of its acid; hence *de-acidified*, *-fying*, *-fication*, *de-anglicize* to undo the anglicizing of, to divest of its English character, render no longer English Some of these are formed by prefixing *de-* to the original verb, but others are more logically analysed as formed with *de-* + sb or adj. + verbal suffix, the resulting form being the same in either case In others, again, no corresponding simple verb is in use · *e g decephalize*, *decerebrize*, *decolourize*, *defibrinate* The older and more important of these words are given in their places as main words: *e.g* DECHRISTIANIZE, DECOMPOSE, DEMAGNETIZE, DEMORALIZE, etc Of others of less importance, of recent use, and of obvious meaning, examples, nearly all of the 19th c (but *decanonize* 1624, *decardinalize* 1645), here follow

(The hyphen is conveniently used when the *de-* comes before a vowel, and sometimes elsewhere to emphasize the occasional nature of the combination, or draw special attention to its composition; otherwise it is not required)

De-acidify (*-fied*, *-fication*), *de-a erate* (*-ed*, *-ation*), *de-a lcoholize* (*-ed*, *-zation*, *-st*), *de-a lkalize* (*ed*), *de-am ericanize*, *de-ana thematize*, *de-a nglicize* (*-ed*), *de-a ppetize* (*-ing*), *de-arse nicize* (*-ing*), *de-a sperate* (*-ing*, *-ation*, *-ator*), *debitu menize* (*-ation*), *debru talize*, *debu nmonizer*, *decse sarize*, *deca lvinize*, *deca nonize* (*-ation*), *deca mphorize*, *deca rdinalize*, *deca sualize* (*-ation*), *decathe dralize*, *dece lticise*, *deche micalize* (*-ation*), *decho ralize*, *deci ceronize*, *deci tizenize*, *decla ssicize*, *decla ssify*, *decle ricalize* (*-ation*), *decla matize*, *deconca tenate*, *deco ncentrate* (*-ation*), *deconve ntionalize*, *deco pperize* (*-zation*), *decu ltivate*, *dedo ggerelize*, *dedo gmatize* (*-ed*), *de-e ducate*, *de-ele ctrify*, *de-ele ctrize* (*-ation*), *defcu dalize*, *defle xionize* (*-ed*, *-ation*), *defo rmalize*, *defo rtify*, *dega nglionate* (*-ed*), *dege neralize*, *dege ntilize* (*-ing*), *degermanize*, *dehea thenize*, *delhe llenize* (*-ation*), *dehasto ricize*, *de-ide alize* (*-ed*, *-ing*, etc.), *de-indivi dualize* (*-ation*), *de-indivi duate*, *de-indu strialize*, *de-i nsularize*, *de-i ntegrate*, *de-intelle ctualize* (*ed*, *-ing*), *de-ita lianize*, *deja rsenize*, *deju nkerize*, *dela ttinize* (*-ed*, *-ation*), *deli beralize*, *deli metize*, *delo calize*, *dema rtialize*, *deme nitholize* (*-ed*), *deme tallize*, *deme tricize*, *dena rcotize*, *denu cleate* (*-ed*), *de-o rganize* (*-ation*), *de-orie ntalize*, *de-o ssify* (*-fication*), *de-o zonize* (*-ation*), *depa ganize*, *depa ntheonize* (to put out of the pantheon), *depa rtizanize*, *dephilo sophize*, *dephy sicalize* (to do away with physical development; *-ation*), *depre dmontize*, *depolı ticalize*, *depri orize* (deprive of priority), *deprofe ssionalize*, *depro testantize*, *deprovi ncialize*, *dera bbinize* (*-ation*), *derelı gionize* (*-ing*), *deru ralize*, *desa xonize*, *desemi ticize*, *desentime ntalize* (*-ed*), *deske letonize* (to rid of its skeleton), *deso cialize* (*-ation*), *desulperna turalize*, *detarra ntilize* (*-ation*), *dethe orize* (to divest of theories), *devola tilize*

1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI 134 *Deacidified nitrous air 1791 *Edin New Disp* 65 Calling them aerated and *de-aerated. 1878 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed 8) IV 240 A flask filled up with hot de-aerated water 1830 *Westm Rev* XII. 38 The dirt and the stagnation, and the de-aeration of the water 1866 *Pall Mall G* 21 Sept 11 Like blank cartridge or *dealcoholized wine 1873 M COLLINS *Sqr Sitchester's* III xxi 236 It is a capital dealcoholist 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk Med* (ed 3) I. 74 The substance consists of *de-alkalized fibrin 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* v II 176 Can the King *de-anathematise this York? 1883 F HALL in *N. Y. Nation* XXXVII 435/1 *Deanglicized Englishmen. 1890 *Sat Rev* 15 Feb 201/1 He even thinks we must de-anglicize our language 1888 *Academy* 28 Jan 56 A *de-appetising feast of dry bones 1876 F. DOUSE *Grimm's L* App F 210 They both *deaspirated the initial *Ibid* § 12 24 Similar deaspirating movements both in Greek and Sanskrit *Ibid* § 22 47, I have frequently observed that when a group of deaspirators are talking together, an *h* is rarely heard at all 1879 WHITNEY *Sanskrit Gram* Index 478/2 Deaspiration of aspirate mutes. 1862 DANA *Man Geol* II 410 The *de-bituminization of the coal 1891 *Chicago Advance* 30 Apr, Not merely to *'debrutalize' the police force, but to purify and ennoble it 1872 DASENT *Three to One* I 250 An eminent chiropodist and *debunnionizer 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 20 May 3/2 The Republicans wish to decentralize, to *decæsarize France 1832 SOUTHEY in *Q Rev.* XLVIII. 280 He did not talk of *decalvinizing certain of our provinces, nor of dejansenizing certain corporations 1891 *Chicago Advance* 4 June, That this committee intended to de-Calvinize the church 1624 T JAMES in *Abp Ussher's Lett* (1686) 318 He hath . inlarged his Book of Bochel's *Decanonization. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* (1650) I II XIX 32 He [the Cardinal of Guise] is but young, and they speak of a Bull that is to come from Rome to *decardinalize him. 1892 T. H NUNN in *Toynbee Record* 30 There is being effected .. a permanent *decasualization of labour at the Docks The casual docker [must] lose his work 1881 *Academy* 28 May 388/3 Ireland is more *decelticised now than the Scottish Highlands. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XVI 436/1 An aroma which no chemistry, or *dechemicalization is potent enough to retain 1864 *Reader* 19 Mar 374/1 Handel meant his oratorios to be choral works This *dechoralizes them 1873 H A. J MUNRO *Lucret* 473 One of the numerous artifices of Tacitus to *decicelonise the style of his annals 1890 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 27 May, Any plan of *decitizenizing free Americans 1848 CLOUGH in *Life & Lett.* (1869) I 125 The 'jeunes filles'. were *declassicised by their use of parasols 1865 GROTE *Plato* II XXIV 246 Logical exposition proceeding by way of classifying and *declassifying. 1870 *Sat Rev* 12 Feb 209/1 Nor to allow its Bishops to *declericalize any of its priests and deacons by a penny post letter. *Ibid*, To accept a declericalization which was not degradation. 1870 *Lat Churchman* XVI 451/2 Englishmen who have lived much abroad seem to become *de climatised in this particular 1862 MRS SPEID *Last Years Ind* 157 So the whole concatenation *deconcatenated 1893 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Mar. 333/1 The style of the great Mr Smith greatly *deconventionalized. 1784 B. FRANKLIN in *Ann. Reg* 1817 Chron 381 The odious mixture of pride and beggary that have half depopulated and *decultivated Spain 1890 J DAVIDSON in *Academy* 15 Mar 183/1 An example of the failure of high literary ability to *dedoggerelise it thoroughly 1878 GURNEY *Tertium Quid* (1887) I. 113 The joylessness and dulness of the 'dereligionised' (more truly *dedogmatised) life 1887 *Parish Problems* 36 Poverty, care, work had slowly *deeducated the Man! 1881 *Nature* XXIV 21 Method of *de-electrifying woollen yarn. 1824 *Mech Mag.* No 61, 77 Might not steam be further *de-electrized? *Ibid*, By following up the means which produced it, namely, by de-electrization 1871 EARLE *Philol Eng Tongue* § 445 *Deflectionized languages are said to be Analytic 1880 GRANT WHITE *Every-Day Eng.* 275 This *deformalizing of the English language 1877 P. THOMSON in *Bible Students' Aids* 146 Antiochus *defortifies the Temple. 1885 ROMANES *Jelly-fish* 180 The *deganglionated tissue 1864 *Reader* 23 Apr. 511/3 It may be within the compass of critical science to *degeneralize portions of it into the suggesting particulars. 1839 *New Monthly Mag* LVI 454 The *degentilizing distinction above mentioned 1892 *Pall Mall G* 7 Sept 6/1 His theory is that Germany is being fast *de-Germanized 1893 *Chicago Advance* 31 Aug, The vast student-world was being *de-heathenized 1866 *Pall Mall G* 8 Oct. 10 The urban population . is either thoroughly *de-Hellenized, or is in the process of de-Hellenization 1865 W KAY *Crisis Huffeldiana* 27 Their attempts to *de-historicize the oldest and most venerable document of human history. 1865 J. GROTE *Treat Mor Ideas* VII (1876) 93 The notion was very early *de-idealized or positivized. 1890 W. S. LILLY *Right &*

Wrong 226 The fine arts, as they exist among us, bear witness..to the deidealising of life *a* 1866 J Grote *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* v. (1870) 94 Reason binds men together, and, if we may so speak, *deindividualizes them *Ibid*, The growth of virtue is a gradual deindividualization of men. 1880 Fairbairn *Stud Life of Christ* xv (1881) 262 Men deindividuated are almost dehumanised 1882 B Lighton in *Standard* 5 May, To *de-industrialize the population 1882 *Daily Tel.* 2 June, In the face of the tunnel that is to *de-insularise us 1861 Bagehot *Biog Ess* (1881) 142 Years of acquiescing usually *de-intellectualise a parliamentary statesman before he comes to half his power 1891 Abbott *Philomythus* 129 The de-intellectualising influence of this resolute faith in miracles 1889 *Pall Mall G* 16 Oct 2/2 The possibility of first *de-Italianising the Sacred College *Ibid* 13 Nov. 2/2 The de-Italianizing of the Church 1832 'Dejansenizing [see *decalvinising*] 1866 *Pall Mall G* 13 Aug 3 Will a junker be allowed to *dejunkerize himself 1883 *Spectator* 27 Jan 126 A certain amount of *delatinisation and some simplification of phraseological structure 1835 *Tait's Mag* II. 461 To *deliberalize the principles of the youthful patriot. 1887 Gurney *Tertium Quid* II 194 Further liberalising and *delimitising the conditions of poetic appreciation 1881 *Ohio State Jrnl* 29 Jan ,Worthless *dementholized oil 1754 Huxham in *Phil Trans* XLVIII. 861 Tin and copper .. are reduced to ashes, and *demetallized 1883 *Athenæum* 28 July 104/2 That passage should be forthwith *demetricized and turned into honest prose 1829 Togno, Durand, etc *Mat Med* The *denarcotized opium. 1892 Poulton & Shipley tr *Weismann's Heredity* II 92 Boveri succeeded in rearing such *denucleated eggs by the introduction of spermatozoa 1864 *Homeward Mail* 17 Oct. 901 The tendency is to *de-orientalize the European mind in India. 1881 *Athenæum* 9 July 42/3 Glimpses of Anglo-Indian life before it became de-Orientalized 1874 W A Miller *Elem. Chem* (ed 5) II. § 341 Ozonized air is also *deozonized by transmission over cold manganese dioxide 1873 C B Fox *Ozone & Antozone* 95 The deozonisation of air passing over densely populated towns 1847–8 De Quincey *Protestantism* Wks VIII 156 Rome, it was found, could not be *depaganised. 1859 *Lit Churchman* V. 332/2 Among the slowly depaganized people 1892 *Harper's Mag* Sept 629/2 The bones of Mirabeau .. were carried in great pomp to the Pantheon in 1791, and were *depantheonized a year or two later. 1885 *American* IX 198 To *departizanize the public service. 1862 *Sat Rev.* XIII. 21/2 The work is resumed in the Italian language as a means for *depied-montizing the author's style 1872 *Contemp Rev* XX 831 To press philosophy into its service is to *dephilosophize it. 1872 S. Butler *Erewhon* xi 99 A time of universal *dephysicalisation would ensue 1859 *Sat Rev* VIII. 573/2 Dr Cullen has really ..*de-politicalized the Irish priesthood. 1866 De Morgan in Graves *Life Sir W R Hamilton* (1889) III. 562 You cannot let him take any licence which can damage or *de-priorise anything you choose to write on your own subject 1884 *St James's Gaz* 22 Mar 4/1 It helps to some extent.. to *'deprofessionalize' the English clergy 1888 *Mission Herald* (Boston) Oct. 442 To *deprotestantize the nation 1861 O. W Holmes *Pages fr Old Vol. Life* (1891) 10 The camp is *deprovincializing us very fast. 1865 Lowell *New Eng Two Cent Ago* Prose Wks 1890 II. 12 Commerce is deprovincializing the minds of those engaged in it 1891 *Review of Reviews* 15 Sept 267/2 The Jews must be *derabbinised and denationalised *Ibid*, The derabbinisation is far advanced 1878 *Dereligionized [see *dedogmatized*] 1879 W H Mallock *Is Life Worth Living?* 64 To de-religionize life, then, it is not enough to condemn creeds and to abolish prayers *Ibid* 136 The gradual de-religionizing of life 1888 H F Lester *Hartas Maturin* I i 7 The gradual process of *deruralizing his townlet. 1890 *Daily News* 19 Nov 2/5 He hoped the Council would not entirely 'de-ruralise' the park. 1869 Lowell *Poems, Cathedr*, A brain *desaxonized. 1892 W Watson in *Bookman* Oct 23/1 Grotesque efforts to get inside the English character and *de-Semiticise his own. 1882 Traill *Sterne* VI 88 That thoroughly *desentimentalized 'domestic interior'. 1886 *Blackw Mag* CXL 747 She ..*deskeletonized the wretched closet with unsparing dexterity. 1889 *Harper's Mag* June 102/1 The way in which darkness isolates and *desocializes the citizen 1883 Maudsley *Body & Will* III iii 258 Demoralization following *desocialization. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept 5/2 He will steep himself to the lips in falsehood sooner than allow it to be *desupernaturalized 1836 *Tait's Mag* III 168 The singular ceremony of '*de-tarantulization' (since a word must needs be coined) 1883 A B. Edwards in *Academy* 10 Nov 309/2 A *de-theorised American 1868 *Birm Jrnl* Sept 12 The oil has been *devolatilised, so that all danger of explosion is annihilated.

2 Less frequently verbs (and their derivatives) are formed by prefixing *de-* to a noun (cf. L. *dēfāmāre*, F. *défroquer*), with the sense. **a.** To deprive, divest, free from, or rid of the thing in question: as Debowel (1375), *deflesh, defoliage, deglaze, deglycerin, degrease, degum, dehandle, dehorn* (*-er*), *delawn*, † *demast, demiracle, demonastery*, † *depark, deprotestant, detenant*, † *detruth*; *depetticoated, dereligioned* ppl adjs. (Some of these have forms in Dis-, which is the usual prefix for words of this type.) **b** To turn out of, dislodge or expel from, as *decart*, † *deparliament* (1648); Decourt, Dehusk.

1860 Russell *Diary India* (1863) I 299, I completed my journey, and was safely *decarted at the door of a substantial house 1837–40 Haliburton *Clockm* I. 76 He was teetotally *defleshed, a mere walking skeleton 1831 Huish *Mem Geo IV*, 57 The lovely rosebud fell *defoliaged 1879 *Scribner's Mag* July 402 They completely defoliage the trees. 1885 W L Carpenter *Soap & Candles* 151 The French process for *deglycerining neutral fats. 1887 *Encycl Brit* XXII. 62/2 The fibres .. being now *degummed, are separated from each other. 1893 in *Chicago Advance* 9 Mar, She had broken the cover of a tureen, and *dehandled a china pitcher. 1888 *Voice* (N Y) 12 Jan 2 The champion of *dehorning cattle. *Ibid*. 23 Feb 7 That enthusiastic champion of dehorning, 'Farmer Haaf,' will soon issue a book. 'Every Man His own *Dehorner'. 1726 Amherst *Terræ Fil* xxxix. 215 The bishop ought to be *de-lawn'd 1666 *Lond Gaz* No 89/4 Very little damage, besides the *demasting of one Fireship 1884 Tennyson *Becket* III iii 137 For as to the fish, they de-miracled the miraculous draught, and might have sunk a navy *c* 1808 Byron *Occas Pieces* xvi *note*, Some monk of the abbey, about the time it was *demonasteried *a* 1700 B E *Dict Cant Crew, Whet-stones-park*, a Lane fam'd for a Nest of Wenches, now *de-park'd 1648 J Goodwin *Right & Might* 19 The men *deparliamented by the Army 1892 *Chicago Advance* 14 Jan, She is not a depetticoated virago, who wants to inaugurate a general swapping of sex 1890 *Guardian* 5 Nov 1745/2 The result is, to use the phrase of *The Times*, the '*deprotestanting' of the greater part of Ireland 1835 *Athenæum* 443 The demoralized, *de-religioned invaders of privilege and property 1883 C A Cameron in *Pall Mall G* 4 Dec 1/2 Many unsanitary houses have been detenanted 1647 Ward *Simp Cobler* 67 He feares there is Truth in them: Could he *de truth them all, he would defie them all

3 By an extension of use *de-* is sometimes prefixed to adjectives or substantives, as in Debare, Decheerful, Degallant, Dedoctor. (Cf. *dis-* in *discontent, dissatisfied*, etc)

De-acidify, etc : see De- II 1

Deacon (*dī* kən, -k'n), *sb.* Forms: α. 1 diacon, deacon, β 2 diacne, diakne, 4 deykne, *pl* diaknen; γ. 2 dæcne, 2–4 deakne, 3–5 dekne, (3 *gen. pl* deknene); 3–6 deken (-in, -on, -un, -yn(e), 4 deeken (*pl* deeknys), decoun, 4–6 decon, decane, 5–6 deaken, deakon, 6 diacon(e, deacone, 5– deacon. [ad L. *diāconus*, a Gr διάκονος servant, waiting man, messenger, whence *spec* in Christian use, servant or minister of the church; an order of ministers in the church. The OE. *diacon* (*deacon*) was a learned form immed from the L., beside it there appears to have been a popular form **dīecna* (? from **dīecena*, **dēcena*), whence 12th c *dæcne, deakne*, and later *dēkne*, pl. *deakn-en* From *dēkne, deakne*, came *deken, deaken*, whence under L influence *deacon*. The early ME. *diacne, dyakne* was perhaps immed a OF. *diacne, dyacne* (12th c., later *diacre*); it might also represent a semi-popular OE. **diacna*: cf O N *djákn, djákni*. There were many intermediate forms of the word, from mixture of popular and learned types.]

1. *Eccl.* The name of an order of ministers or officers in the Christian church

a In Apostolic times

Their first appointment is traditionally held to be recorded in Acts VI 1–6, where however the title διάκονος does not occur, but only the cognate words διακονεῖν ('serve') and διακονία ('ministration')

c 1000 Ælfric *Homilies* (Thorpe) I 44 Ða apostolas gehádodon seofon diaconas Dæra diacona wæs se forma Stephanus. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 19482 (Cott) Steuen was o þe seuen dekens an 1382 Wyclif *Phil* i 1 Poul and Tymothe to alle the hooly men at Philippis, with bischopis and dekenes. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4442 Deken Steven be his name 1597 Hooker *Eccl Pol* v 419 Deacons were stewards of the Church, vnto whome at the first was committed the distribution of Church-goods 1611 Bible 1 *Tim* iii 8 Likewise must the deacons bee graue, not double tongued. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr* II vi 20 The deacons generally administered the elements. 1875 Manning *Mission H Ghost* xv 417 The Apostles set apart a special order—the Sacred order of deacons—to be ministers of the charity of Jesus Christ to His poor

b In Episcopal Churches, a member of the third order of the ministry, ranking below bishops and priests, and having the functions of assisting the priest in divine service, *esp* in the celebration of the eucharist, and of visiting the sick, etc.

c 900 *Bæda's Eccl Hist* III xiv [xx.] (1891) 220 Honorius se ærcebiscop gehalgode Thomam his diacon to biscope 1122 *O E Chron*, Se dæcne hæfde ongunnan þone godspel *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 81 Nu cumeð þes diakne *c* 1290 *S. Eng Leg* I 392/49 Preostes he made and deknene al-so 1340 *Ayenb* 190 He acsede at onen of his diaknen. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars T.* 877 Folk that ben entred into ordre, as sub-dekin, or dekin, or prest *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6943 A preste sange at ane altere, And his dekyn þat stode him nere 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* 1 2221 Whan the Deken redde the holy gospell 1647 N Bacon *Disc. Govt Eng* I x (1739) 18 Deacons attending upon the Presbyters to bring the offerings to the Altar to read the Gospel, to Baptize, and Administer the Lord's Supper *a* 1771 Gray *Remarks Lydgate's Poems* Wks 1843 V. 292 He was ordained a deacon in 1393, which is usually done in the twenty third year of a man's age 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax Ch* (1858) I iv. 133 The three orders of bishops, priests, and deacons.

c In the Presbyterian system, one of an order of officers appointed to attend to the secular affairs of the congregation, as distinguished from the *elders*, whose province is the spiritual (But they do not always exist, at least under this name, their functions, when they are absent, being performed by the elders) **d** In Congregational churches, one of a body of officers elected to advise and assist the pastor, distribute the elements at the communion, administer the charities of the church, and attend to its secular affairs.

1560–2 *Bk Discipline* viii. (*heading*), The Eyght Heid, tuiching the Electioun off Elderis and Deaconis, etc The office of the Deaconis is to receave the rentis, and gadder the almous of the Churche, to keip and distribute the same, as by the ministerie of the Kirk shall be appointed. They may also assist in judgement with the Ministeris and Elderis 1584 J Melvill *Diary* (1842) 183 Ther salba twa Deacones ..an till attend upon the box to collect and distribut to the outward pure ane uther to haiff the cur of our awin inward indigent or diseased 1644 Owen *Wks* XIX 537–8 *a* 1647 T Hooker *Summe Ch Discipl* II 1, This Deacon being the steward or Treasurer of the Church, the thing for which he is mainly to be imployed is for the husbanding of the estate and temporalls of the Church 1647 *Resolutions, etc Congreg Ch Canterbury* 30 Mar (MS.), The church did order that .. there bee 3 nominated out of wch on shall bee chose to the office of a Deacon. 1648 J Cotton *Way Congregs. Ch* II 10 It is an Ordinance of Christ to elect Officers (Deacons and Elders), for this is the power and privilege of the Church of Brethren *a* 1657 W Bradford *New Eng. Mem* 355 They had in one time four grave men for ruling elders, and three able and godly men for deacons 1702 C Mather *Magn Chr.* V vii, The Office and Work of a Deacon is to keep the Treasury of the Church, and therewith to serve the Tables, which the Church is to provide for, as the Lord's Table, the Table of the Ministers, and of such as are in Necessity, to whom they are to distribute in simplicity 1884 R. W. Dale *Congreg Manual* v 116 In some Congregational churches there are both 'elders' and 'deacons'.

e. *fig.*

1642 Milton *Apol Smect* xi (1851) 311 Their office is to pray for others, and not to be the lip-working deacons of other mens appointed words 1796 C. Burnly *Mem. Metastasio* III. 170 As an old Deacon of Apollo 1887 *Mission Herald* (Boston) Apr. 153 It [the African Lakes Company] acts as deacon to the mission stations themselves, caring for them in secular things

† **2.** Applied to the Levites, as an order inferior to the priests in the Jewish Church cf. Bishop 2.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John i. 19 Þa Iudeas sendon heora sacerdas and heora diaconas fram Ierusalem *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Þer com a prost bi þe weie .and wende forð, þer com an diacne *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 7009 (Cott) For luue of a deken wijf,—Mani man þar tint þair lijf [cf Judges xx 4]. 1388 Wyclif *Num* iii. 32 The dekenes schulen do doun the tabernacle. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr* III. i. 280 To the dekenis were ȝouun xlviij citees.

3 In Scotland, the president of an incorporated 'craft' or trade in any town; formerly *ex officio* a member of the town-council.

1424 *Sc. Acts Jas I* (1597) § 39 Ilke Craft suld haue ane Deakon 1563 Winȝet *Four Scoir Thre Quest* xxxiv. Wks. 1888 I. 102 As thair is in euery craft almast ane decane [*MS* dekin] *a* 1649 Drumm of Hawth *Hist. Jas V* Wks. (1711) 88 A deacon of the crafts is killed by the faction of the Hamiltons 1771 Smollett *Humph Cl* Wks 1806 VI 260 The council [of the Edinburgh magistracy] is composed of deacons, one of whom is returned every year in rotation, as representative of every company of artificers or handicraftsmen 1787 Burns *Brigs of Ayr* 154 Ye dainty Deacons, an' ye douce Conveeners 1828 Scott *F. M Perth* xx, The presidents, or deacons, as they were termed, of the working classes

b. *fig.* A 'master' of his craft; a thoroughly capable man

1814 Scott *Wav* xlvi, Yon man is not a deacon o' his craft 1823 Galt *Entail* III. x 98, I had got an inkling o' the law frae my father, who was a deacon at a plea.

4 *Freemasonry.* Name of a particular inferior office in a lodge: see quot.

1823 J Ashe *Masonic Manual* (1825) 227 The Deacons are then named and invested, upon which the new Master addresses them as follows —'Brothers J. K, and L M, I appoint you Deacons of this Lodge. It is your province to attend on the Master, and to assist the Wardens in the active duties of the lodge'

† **5.** A set of eucharistic garments for a deacon.

1534 in Peacock *Engl Ch Furniture* 201 A whole vestment for a preist wt deacon and subdeacon of white damaske. 1552 *Trans Essex Arch Soc* N S I 14 Two chesables, oth^r ways cawlyd deakyn and subdeaken. 1558 *Wills & Inv N C* I. (Surtees 1835) 171 One Cope, a vestment and a deacon all of red silk.

6. *Comb*, as **deacon-seat** (*U. S*), a long settee in a log-cabin, cut from a single log.

1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav* 152 We sat down upon the *deacon-seat* before the fire. 1889 Farmer *Americanisms, Deacon seat*, a lumberer's camp term why so called is difficult to say unless, indeed, it is an allusion to the seats round a pulpit, facing the congregation, reserved for deacons.

Dea·con, *v U.S. colloq* or *slang* [f prec sb] **1.** *trans.* (usually *to deacon off*). To read aloud (a hymn) one or two lines at a time, the congregation singing the lines as soon as read, according to the early practice of the Congregational Churches of New England Hence *fig*

1845 T. W Cott *Puritanism* 232 The insult .. was given by deaconing out, as the phrase goes. the following verses from the 52d Psalm. 1848 Lowell *Biglow P* Ser I. ix, Without you deacon off the toon you want your folks should sing. 1888 — *Heartsease & Rue* 166 Well he knew to deacon-off a hymn. 1857 Goodrich *Remin.* I 77 (Bartlett) The chorister deaconed the first two lines

2 To pack (fruit, etc) with the finest specimens on the top

1866 Lowell *Biglow P* Introd, To *deacon* berries is to put the largest atop 1868 Miss Alcott *Lit. Women* xi (Farmer), The strawberries [were] not as ripe as they looked, having been skilfully deaconed

b In various uses connoting unfair or dishonest dealing or the like (cf. *to cook*) · see quots

1860 Bartlett *Dict Amer*, *To deacon a calf* is to knock it in the head as soon as it is born—*Connecticut*. 1889 Farmer *Americanisms, To deacon land*, to filch land by gradually extending one's fences or boundary lines into the

highway or other common property 1889 *Century Dict*, *Deacon*, to sophisticate, adulterate, 'doctor' as, to deacon wine or other liquor *slang*.

Dea·conal *a*, **Dea·conate** *sb*, forms sometimes used instead of the more correct DIACONAL, -ATE.

1890 *Chicago Advance* 7 Aug, Clerical hospitality deaconal hospitality 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl Relig Knowl* III 2256 The subdeaconate [developed] from the deaconate. 1892 *Daily News* 2 Feb 5/7 After a meeting of the deaconate

Deaconess (dī·kənes) Forms: 6 decon-, diacon-, 6-7 deaconisse, 7 diacon-, deaconness, 8- deaconess [f DEACON + -ESS, formed after med L. *diāconissa*, fem of *diāconus*: cf F. *diaconisse* (14-18th c), now usually *diaconesse*.]

1. *Eccl* a. The name of an order of women in the early church, 'who appear to have undertaken duties in reference to their own sex analogous to those performed by the deacons among men' (*Dict Chr Antiq*). b. Also, in some modern churches, of an order of women having functions parallel to those of the deacons in the same, or intermediate between these and those of the women in sense 2.

a 1536 TINDALE *Wks* 250 (R) Phebe the deaconisse of the church of Cenchris 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst* IV 89 There were created deaconisses, not to delite God with singing and wyth mumbling not vnderstanded but that they should execute publike ministration towarde the poore. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr N T* 1 *Tim* III 11 The Deaconnesses that then were appointed to some Care of Women, which Men were less fit for. 1709 J JOHNSON *Clergym Vade M* II 100 The office of Deaconesses was especially to attend women in the Baptistery, undressing and dressing them again. 1847 MASKELL *Mon Rit* III p XCV. *note*, The deaconesses of the primitive ages .. their functions being limited to the performance of mere secular duties, such as visiting the sick, and catechizing women 1885 *Catholic Dict.* s v, [Deaconesses] were employed in assisting at the baptism of women In the tenth century the office was extinct in the West At Constantinople the office survived till 1190

1617 F JOHNSON *Plea* XX 317 To the Elders that rule the Church; and to the Deacons and Deaconesses that serve and minister therein. *a* 1657 W BRADFORD *New Eng Mem* 355 They had one ancient widow for a deaconess. She usually sat in the congregation with a little birchen rod in her hand, and kept little children in great awe from disturbing the congregation She did frequently visit the sick and weak, and especially women. 1892 *Bk Ch of Scotl* 33 Women who being able to make Christian work the chief object of their lives having passed through two years' training and service in connection with our Homes in Edinburgh or Glasgow, may apply to be set apart as Deaconesses by their kirk-sessions and presbyteries, and will then be expected to go to any part of Scotland where they may be required, there to work under the supervision of minister and kirk-session 1893 *British Weekly* 30 Nov 88/2 Miss Hargreave was a deaconess of Carr's Lane Church, and has been of great service in many ways.

2 The name taken by certain Protestant orders of women with aims similar to those of Sisters of Mercy

1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L* III 102 The Kaiserswerth Deaconesses have a school, hospital, and dispensary near the English Protestant Church. 1871 *Daily News* 4 Nov, The Deaconesses' Institute prides itself upon being 'evangelically Protestant'. 1890 *Whitaker's Almanack* 276 General Hospitals—(No. 7) Deaconesses' Institution and Training Hospital, Tottenham

3 *nonce-use*. A deacon's wife.

1858 O W. HOLMES *Aut Breakf-t.* (1883) 221 Deacon and deaconess dropped away.

4 *Comb.*

1884 *Pall Mall G* 10 Sept 2/1 A deaconess-house was opened. 1893 *Ch Times* 27 Jan 81/1 The deaconess-widows, and the widows of the higher clergy

† **Dea·conhead.** *Obs* [-HEAD.] = next

c 1400 *Apol. Loll* 32 Þe ministri of presthed, & of dekunhed 1656 *Burgh Rec* in J Irving *Hist Dumbartonshire* (1860) 534 The crafts of the said burgh sould enjoy the lyke fredome priviledge and deaconhead.

Deaconhood (dī·kənhud) [-HOOD.]

1. The office of a deacon: see DEACON *sb* 1 b, 3.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Tim* Prol, The ordynaunce of byschophood, and of the dekenehood *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* III IX. 332 Dekenhode was profitable to his clergie.

2 A body of deacons collectively.

In mod. Dicts

Deaconry (dī·kənri). [-RY.]

1 The office of a deacon; deaconship, diaconate

1483 *Cath. Angl* 95 A Dekenry, *diaconatus* 1560-1 *Bk Discipline* v, *Privileges of Univ*, Tutorie, Curatorie, Deaconrie, or ony sicklike. 1642 SIR E DERING *Sp on Relig* 133 S Paul calleth his Apostleship but a Deaconry 1824 G CHALMERS *Caledonia* III v §7 474 An act annulling that incorporation for having a deaconry

b A body of deacons collectively,

a 1679 T GOODWIN *Wks* IV IV 188 (R) The deacons of all those churches should make up a common deaconry.

2 *R C Ch.* The chapel and charitable institution of a 'region' of Rome, in charge of a cardinal or regionary deacon

1670 G H. *Hist Cardinals* 1 III 67 The Chapels that were ordinarily united to these Religious houses, being called Deaconries. *Ibid* I. III 68 Deaconries, where the Cardinals had their Residence, and, were call'd Cardinal Deacons, because of their residence in the Deaconry. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Deaconry* is also a name still reserved to the chapels and oratories in Rome, under the direction of the several deacons, in their respective regions. To the deaconries were annexed a sort of hospitals. governed by the regionary deacons, called cardinal deacons. 1855 MILMAN *Lat Chr* (1864) II III vii. 117 The churches and monasteries, the hospitals, deaconries or ecclesiastical boards for the poor

Deaconship (dī·kənʃip). [-SHIP] The office or position of a deacon

1565 HARDING in Jewel *Def Apol* (1611) 85 The Priesthood & Deaconship 1610 J ROBINSON *Just Separ Church* Wks. II 364 The office of deacon-ship which Christ hath left by his apostles for the collection and distribution of the Church's alms 1615 WADSWORTH in Bedell *Lett* 13 Priesthood is giuen by the deliuerie of the Patena and of the Chalice Deaconship by the deliuerie of the booke of the Gospels 1681-6 J SCOTT *Chr Life* (1747) III 400 That none shall be ordained an Elder, till after he had well acquitted himself in the Deaconship 1849-53 ROCK *Ch of Fathers* IV 51 In due time the Subdeacon was raised to the Deaconship

† **Dea·ction.** *Obs* [ad L *deactiōn-em*: DE- I 3]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Deaction*, a finishing or perfecting

Dead (ded), *a* (*sb*, *adv*) Forms: 1-3 déad, 2-3 dæd, (3 deæd), 2-7 ded, (4 deede, deid, did, *Ayenb* dyad, dyead), 4-6 deed, dede, 5 deyde, dyde, 6 dedde, 6-7 deade, (5- *Sc.* deid), 6- dead [A common Teut. adj; orig. pple: OE. *déad* = OFris *dâd* (WFris, NFris. *dead*), OS *dôd*, MDu. *dôt(d)*, Du *dood*, MLG. *dôt*, *dôd*, LG *dôd*, OHG, MHG *tôt* (Ger *todt*, *tot*), ON *dauðr* (Sw, Da. *død*), Goth. *dauþs*.—OTeut. **dau-do-z*, pre-Teut **dhau-to s*, pa. pple from vb. stem *dau-* (pre-Teut *dhau-*), preserved in ON. *deyja* (*—dau-jan*) and in OS. *dôian*, OHS. *touwen*, to DIE. The suffix is = L. *-tus*, Gr. *-τός*, Skr. *-tas*.

The suffixal *d* in OTeut **daudo-z*, Eng *dead* (pre-Teut **dhauto s*), as opposed to the *þ* in *dauþu-z*, *death* (pre-Teut **dhau tus*), shows the influence of the position of the stress accent on the Teutonic representation of original breath mutes, as set forth in Verner's Law]

A *adj*. I. Literally, and in senses directly connected

* *Said of things that have been alive.*

1. That has ceased to live, deprived of life; in that state in which the vital functions and powers have come to an end, and are incapable of being restored: a of men and animals.

Beowulf 939 Þa wæs Heregar dead mîn yldra mæg. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Matt IX 24 Nys þys mæden dead 1154 *O E Chron* (Laud MS) an 1135 Þat ilc 3ær warth þe king ded *c* 1205 LAY 19229 Hire lauerd wes dæd [*c* 1275 dead] *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 6130 (Cott) Na hus..Þat þar ne was ded [*v rr.* deed, dede] man ligand *a* 1400 *Poems Vernon MS* 534 Better is a quik and an hol hounde þen a ded lyon. 1458 in Turner *Dom Archit* III. 41 To drawe a deed body out of a lake 1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* V 1 6, I dreamt my Lady came and found me dead 1606 — *Tr. & Cr* IV V 251 Where thou wilt hit me dead. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys Mech.* Digress 360 The Bird within about a minute more would be stark dead 1722 DE FOE *Col Jack* (1840) 233 He was shot dead 1795 BURKE *Corr* IV 239 Dead men, in their written opinions, are heard with patience 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* LXXIV 1 As sometimes in a dead man's face A likeness Comes out—to some one of his race.

b of plants.

1382 WYCLIF *Jude* 12 Heruest trees with outen fruyt, twies deede, drawun up bi the roote. 1521 FISHER *Wks* (1876) 326 As a deed stoke, a tree withouten lyfe 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. III. 14, I found The shining daffodil dead

c. of parts or organs of animals or plants

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Interrog Sigewulf* (*Anglia* VII 30), Mid ðam deadum fellum 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R* XVI XCIV (1495) 586 Salte fretyth awaye deed flessh 1484 CAXTON *Æsop* V X, He had kytte awey the dede braunches fro the tre 1561 EDEN *Arte Navig* Pref F ij b, Vnsensate by reason of dead fleshe. 1643 J STEER tr *Exp Chyrurg* VII 27 If the skin be burnt dead 1787 C. B. TRYE in *Med Commun.* II. 154 The absorbents will remove very little of dead bone 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* XVI, The young Spring threw down Her kindling buds, as if she Autumn were, Or they dead leaves

d Specifically used of that which has died of itself, instead of being killed or cut down when alive, as in *dead shell* (of a mollusc), *dead wood*, etc

1877 *Encycl. Brit* VI 539 Dead shells appear in some cases to be thus employed, but in most the [Hermit] crab kills the mollusk in order to secure its shell

¶ *To be dead* was anciently used in the sense 'to die', and later in that of 'to have died'; also = 'To die at the hands of anyone, to be put to death, be killed'

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt XXII 24 Gif hwa dead syȝ, & bearn næbbe *c* 1205 LAY. 196 After þa feouroer 3ere he was dead. *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 14269 (Trin) Alle that lyuen & trowen me Deed shul þei neuer be *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 148 Soore wepte she if any of hem were deed 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Cor* V 14 If oon died for alle, thanne alle weren deed [*R V.* then all died] [1557 *Tottell's Misc* (Arb) 169, I will be dead at once To do my Lady good]

1382 WYCLIF *Rom* V 15 If thorw the gilt of oone many ben deed [ἀπέθανον; *Rhem* & *R V* 'many died'] 1592 SHAKS *Rom. & Jul.* V III 210 Alas my liege, my wife is dead to night 1605 — *Lear* V III 292 Your eldest Daughters haue fore done themselues, And desperately are dead. *c* 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App V. 34 Lord Chesterfields lady is dead in her child-bed month 1784 JOHNSON *Lett.* (1788) II. 373 Macbean, after three days of illness, is dead of a suppression of urine. 1803 BEDDOES *Hygeia* XI 75 *note*, I heard. that he was dead of scarlet fever

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6688 (Cott.) Qua smites his thain wit a wand, And he be deid vnder his hand. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Andreas* 8 For one þe cors bath ded þai wele 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron* 265 Condempned to be ded as a tretoure. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 10 How many men and women haue ben slayn and ded by thy poysons.

2. Bereft of sensation or vitality; benumbed, insensible a. Of parts of the body (Also *fig*)

See also DEAD PALSY

a 1225 *Ancr. R* 112 A lutel ihurt i þen eie deruеð more þen deð a muchel iðe hele. vor þet fleschs is deadure þere. 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R.* IV 1 (1495) 77 Thynges that be deed and dystroyed wyth colde 1590 SPENSER *F Q* I VII 21 The messenger of so unhappie newes Would faine haue dyde dead was his hart within 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 593 They take Serpents in the Winter time, when they grow dead and stiffe through cold 1806 COLERIDGE in Flagg *Life W. Allston* (1893) 77 My head felt like another man's head, so dead was it [etc] 1893 J HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg* No 12 III 311 The liability to 'dead fingers'. *Ibid* 312 This pair of fingers on each hand had been liable for at least two years to become 'dead' in the morning after washing

b. Of persons: Deathlike, insensible, in a swoon. *Obs* Also of *sleep*, a *faint*.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 127 She Was wery, and thus the ded slepe Fil on hir. 1598 FLORIO, *Sópore*, a dead swoune, deepe sleepe or drousie sicknes 1610 SHAKS *Temp* V I 230 We were dead of sleepe 1610 BARROUGH *Physick* (1639) I. XX 30 Coma. may be called in English dead sleep. 1666-7 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Feb (D), He was fallen down all along upon the ground dead. he did presently come to himself 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* III IX (D.), We there beheld the most shocking sight in the world, Miss Bath lying dead on the floor. Miss Bath was at length recovered *Mod.* She fell on the floor in a dead faint.

3. As good as dead in respect *to* (something); insensible *to*.

1340 *Ayenb.* 240 He ssel by dyead to þe wordle, and libbe to god 1610 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* I 307 You are dead to natiue pleasures life 1647 N BACON *Disc Govt Eng* I. LIX (1739) 114 He that is in a Monastery is dead to all worldly affairs 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy round World* 224 Obstinate fellows who were dead to reason. 1813 SHELLEY *Q Mab* V 33 Sensual, and vile; Dead to all love 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* VIII 550 Charles was equally dead to the moderation and to the wisdom of this great Act of Settlement

b. Hence, As good as dead, in some particular respect or capacity, *spec.* in *Law*, cut off from civil rights and so legally reckoned as dead

1710 POPE *Let to Cromwell* 17 May, Dead in a poetical Capacity, as a damn'd Author; and dead in a civil Capacity, as a useless Member of the Common-wealth 1828 WEBSTER, *Dead* In *law*, cut off from the rights of a citizen as one banished or becoming a monk is civilly dead *Blackstone*

4 Destitute of spiritual life or energy

1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* II. 1 Whanne 3e weren deede in 3oure giltis and synnes. 1534 TINDALE 1 *Tim* V 6 She that liveth in pleasure, is deed even yet alive 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* I VIII 35 To have no Desire, is to be Dead. 1668 HOWE *Bless Righteous* (1825) 206 How often are men the deader for all endeavours to quicken them 1793 COWPER *Stanzas Yearly Bill of Mortality* 1, He lives, who lives to God alone, And all are dead beside. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost Life* III. 111 There is no deader thing unburied. in many places, than the professing Church of Christ

5. *fig* Of things (practices, feelings, etc.): No longer in existence, or in use; extinct, obsolete, perished, past; *esp* of languages, no longer spoken. (See also DEAD LETTER)

1591 SHAKS *Two Gent* II VI. 28 My Loue to her is dead 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang T* I. 71 These are dead tenets and opinions. 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 285 P 5 The Works of Ancient Authors, which are written in dead Languages 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* VII. 327 My doubts are dead 1861 BERESF HOPE *Eng. Cathedr 19th C* 167 The lapse from vernacular to dead tongue services 1884 J. SHARMAN *Hist. Swearing* VI. 102 Seeking to revive this dead past.

** *Said of things naturally without life.*

6. Not endowed with life; inanimate.

1430 *E E. Wills* (1882) 85 Alle necessarijs longynge to housold of dede store 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1274/1 He made it haue a beyng, as hathe the dead stone. 1636 SANDERSON *Serm.* II 57 Shooting sometimes at a dead mark. 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No. 519 P 6 There are some living creatures which are raised but just above dead matter 1857 H. MILLER *Test Rocks* III. 156 The long ascending line from dead matter to man.

b Applied rhetorically, emphasizing the inert and negative qualities of mere matter.

(In the quot there are also associations with branch III)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 23 And þus þese rome renneris beren þe kyngys gold out of oure lond, and bryngen a3en deed leed, and heresie and symonye and goddis curse

*** *Transferred applications of the literal senses.*

7 Composed of dead plants, or of dead wood, as *a dead hedge* or *fence* (opposed to *quickset*)

1563 HYLL *Art Garden* (1593) 7 A rude inclosure. made of bushes hauing no life, which wee name a dead hedge. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 357 For a dead-fence, none better than those heathy-turf walls 1728 DOUGLAS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 567 The Fences consist of what they call dead Hedges, or Hurdles to keep out Cattle 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* I 524 A dead hedge is generally placed on the top of the bank.

8 Of, pertaining or relating to a dead person, animal, plant, etc, or to some one's death

(In some cases not easily separated from the attributive use in B 6, or from *dead*, northern form of DEATH.)

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II (1674) 130 (D) The tomb which they caused to be made for them with notable workmanship, to preserve their dead lives. 1595 SHAKS *John* V. VII. 65 You breath these dead newes in as dead an eare. 1662 R MATHEW *Unl. Alch* §89. 140 His water [was] shewn to

two Doctors, whose judgement was that it was a dead water, and he would die that night. 1712 J JAMES tr *Le Blond's Gardening* 173 It is more difficult to make Plants grow in Gaps and dead Places, than in a new Spot. 1791 W COOMBE *Devil upon Two Sticks* (1817) IV 182 It is what the medical people call a dead case a consultation to discover the disorder of which their patient died. 1846 J BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric* (ed 4) I 399 (*Hop-growing*) When a dead hill occurs in a garden .. the following is the quickest mode of replacing it.

† 9. Causing death, deadly, mortal *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 1339 In a ded hate. *Ibid.* 11017 Pyrrus . come þat doghty to dere with a dede stroke. 1606 *Chaste, Chaunce, &c.* (1881) 72 Beares a dead wound but as a little stripe 1611 SHAKS. *Wint T* IV. IV 445 Thou Churle, for this time (Though full of our displeasure) yet we free thee From the dead blow of it.

10. Devoid of 'life' or living organisms; hence, barren, infertile, yielding nothing. (Cf. B. 4.)

1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* (1586) I 21 b (*marg.*), Though the land be as riche as may be, yet yf you goe any deapth, you shall have it barren [*margin* Dead mould]. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 186 You cannot dig many spades in mold or growthsom earth, before you come at a dead soyl. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* G 1j b, *Dead* [1s] where there is no Ore *Deads* are the Gear or Work got in such dead Places. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott* IV 57 A rich friable clay on a bottom of dead sand. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arct Reg.* II 211 The parallel of 77° to 77½° is considered a 'dead latitude' by the fishers, but occasionally it affords whales. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech*, *Dead ground* (*Mining*), a body of non-metalliferous rock dividing a vein, which passes on each side of it

II. Deprived of or wanting some 'vital' or characteristic physical quality.

11. Without fire, flame, or glow; extinguished, extinct. (Opposed to *live*, as in *live coal*)

1340 *Ayenb.* 205 A quic col berninde ope ane hyeape of dyade coles 1530 PALSGR. 212/2 Deed cole, *charbon.* 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. i 68 Starres, Starres, And all eyes else, dead coales. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang Unl.* v § 46 Wood burning is called a fire-brand; being quenched a dead brand. 1833 H. COLERIDGE *Sonn.* XVIII, The crackling embers on the hearth are dead 1884 *Illust Lond News* 19 Jan 66/3 Putting his dead cigar in his mouth and puffing as though it had been alight

12. Having lost its active quality or virtue.

a. Of drink, etc: That has lost its sharpness, taste, or flavour; flat, vapid, insipid. ? *Obs*

1552 HULOET, Dead, pale, or vinewed to be, as wyne which hath lost his verdure, *nuceo* 1580 BARET *Alv.* D 132 Dead and vnsauorie salt. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 115 A cup of dead beere, that had stood pawling by him in a pot three dayes 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 430 If it [Musk] lose the savour and be dead. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* Advt, It will not ferment at all, and then the Cider will be dead, flat, and soure. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1765) 68 Dip a soft Rag in dead small Beer

b. *Dead lime*: opposed to *quick-lime*; *dead steam*, exhausted steam.

1831 *Mech. Mag.* XVI. 79 In certain circumstances carbonate of lime is changed by burning into lime which does not heat with water, and which is called dead lime. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Dead steam.

13. Without colour or brightness: † a. Of the countenance, etc.: Deadly pale, wan. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 209 With a face deed as asshen colde. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. xx. 91 b, With pale and dead visage. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Tua Maryit Wemen* 420, I drup with a ded luke, in my dule habit 1567 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV 98 Why is thy colour so dead? 1604 SHAKS *Oth* II iii 177 Honest Iago, that lookes dead with greeuing 1668 DRYDEN *Maiden Queen* II. i, The dead colour of her face

b. Of colour, etc.: Without brightness, dull, lustreless. (See also DEAD COLOUR)

1640 PARKINSON *Theat Bot.* 483 Such like flowers, but of a sadder or deader colour. 1720 DE FOE *Capt Singleton* viii (1840) 138 A thick moss . of a blackish dead colour. 1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min* 59 The principal colours are divided into two series bright colours, [and] dead colours; red, green, blue, and yellow belong to the first; and white, grey, black, and brown, to the second. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess.* 58 The deader green of ordinary foliage. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech*, *Dead-gold*, the unburnished surface of gold or gold-leaf . Parts of objects are frequently left unburnished as a foil to the . burnished portions 1883 J MILLINGTON *Are we to read backwards?* 93 Paper of a brown or yellow tint, with a dead or non-reflecting surface

14. Of sound. Without resonance, dull, muffled.

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt Bryt* (1814) 289 The lady called them again, but. very softely, for it was with a dead voice. 1580 BARET *Alv* D 132 Ones voice neither dead in sowne, nor ouer shrill. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* XXVII. 209 The Bell seem'd to sound more dead 1675 WOOD *Life* (Oxf Hist. Soc) II. 332 They being so cast, severall were found to be ugly dead bells. 1712 F. T *Shorthand* 5 The sound of D being like a flat dead T. 1783 BLAGDEN in *Phil Trans* LXXIII. 332 A solid metallic mass yielding a dull dead sound like that metal [lead]. 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Fairchild Fam.* III. viii 110 A dead sound of some heavy, though soft body, in the act of falling

15. Not fulfilling the normal and ostensible purpose. (See also *dead-door* (in D. 2), DEAD-EYE, DEAD-LIGHT 1, DEAD WELL 2)

1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV 381 A . bridge . over the water of Bervie, the dead arches of which have been fitted up as a town-hall. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Dead* ..2. False; as of imitation doors and windows, put in as architectural devices to balance parts.

III. Without animation, vigour, or activity; inactive, quiet, dull.

16. Without vigour or animation, lifeless.

a 1000 *Seafarer* 65 (Bosw.) Me hatran sind Dryhtnes dreamas ðonne ðis deade lif *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Learn to Die* 714 Where is your help now, where is your chiertee? .al as deed is as a stoon? 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim* 691/1 To shewe that wee are Gods true seruants we must not go to work with a dead hand (as the prouerb is) 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm Angells* 167 Patience without hope is the deadest thing in the world. *c* 1665 MRS HUTCHINSON *Mem Col Hutchinson* 24 Or can be gathered from a bare dead description *a* 1719 ADDISON (J.), How cold and dead does a prayer appear when it is not heightened by solemnity of phrase from the sacred writings 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits*, *Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 22 Active intellect and dead conservatism

17. Without active force or practical effect; ineffectual, inoperative. (See also DEAD LETTER 1.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 22 3if it be ded feiþ as fendis han. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll* 3 Seynt Jam seiþ, Feiþ wiþ outun werkis is deed. 1548 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App III 133 Good and necessarye ordres with out the which, all lawes and ordenaunces .. ar butt baryn, ded, and vayne 1647 N BACON *Disc Govt Eng.* I XVI, Nor was this a dead word, for the people had formerly a trick of deposing their Kings 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Par Serm.* VI. XII. 179 To have been so earnest for a dead ordinance.

18. Characterized by absence of physical activity, motion, or sound; profoundly quiet or still. (Cf B. 2.)

1548 HALL *Chron* 107 In the dedde tyme of the night 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk* (Camden) 12 It was in the deadist time of winter. 1603 SHAKS *Meas for M.* IV II 67 'Tis now dead midnight. *a* 1620 KNOLLES (J.), They came in the dead winter to Aleppo 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. XIV. 294 The dead hours of the night

19. Without alertness or briskness, inert

1884 *St. James's Gaz* 4 Apr. 6/1 His recovery [in rowing] is dead, but his work strong

20. Without commercial, social, or intellectual activity, inactive, dull. (Of places, seasons, trade, etc.).

1581 RICHE *Farewell* (Shaks Soc.) 11 Traffique is so dead by meanes of thes foraine broiles, that [etc] 1615 STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed 2) 193 As much leasure . in the most busie Terme, as in the deadest Vacation 1665 *Surv Aff Netherl* 25 Complaints against dead Trade 1676 TEMPLE *Let to Sir W Godolphin* Wks 1731 II 395 This Place is now as dead as I have seen any great Town 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No 55 ¶ 10 Some [publishers] never had known such a dead time 1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* II. Wks 1799 II 161 The town is thin, and business begins to grow dead 1883 FROUDE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett* I. 59 It was the dead season; but there were a few persons still in London.

b. Of capital or stock: Lying commercially inactive or unemployed, unproductive

1570–1 GRESHAM *Let.* 7 Mar. in Burgon *Life* II 421 There is yet in the Towre XXV or XXX M *li* in Spannyshe monney; which is great pity should lye there dead and put to no use. 1622 MALYNES *Anc Law-Merch.* 325 They will not keep it by them as a dead stocke . they must imploy it in trade 1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* 7 That so none of the money may lie dead. 1708 *Lond Gaz* No. 4419/6 A considerable quantity of Arms and Ammunition, which were the dead Stock of the African Company. 1729 FRANKLIN *Ess* Wks (1840) II 267 The money, which otherwise would have lain dead in their hands, is made to circulate again. 1813 SIR S. ROMILLY in *Examiner* 15 Feb. 101/2 A fund, out of which part of this salary was proposed to be paid, was the *Dead Fund*, amounting to 9000*l* 1818 JAS MILL *Brit. India* I. I. III. 44 The dead stock, as it is technically called

c. Of goods: Lying unsold, unsaleable, for which there is no market.

1669–70 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* v. i, And all your goods lie dead upon your hands 1682 R KNOX *Hist Ceylon* in Arb. *Garner* I 390 And now caps were become a very dead commodity 1879 HIBBS in *Cassell's Techn Educ* IV. 263/2 A large quantity of finished articles lying as dead stock in the market.

21. Of a ball in a game: Inactive (for the time being), out of play.

1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* (1673) 104 A place that seems equally inclined to different Opinions, I would advise to count it as Bowlers do, for dead to the present understanding 1828 *Boy's Own Bk Diversions* (ed 2) 55 If any player shall stop the ball intentionally it shall then be considered dead 1844 *Laws of Cricket* XXXIII, If any fieldsman stop the ball with his hat, the ball shall be considered dead 1868 W J. WHITMORE *Croquet Tact* 9 The term 'dead' ball is borrowed from cricket, and means the ball which, having just been played, has nothing actively to do for one turn

IV Without motion (relatively or absolutely).

22 Of water, air, etc.: Without motion or current; still, standing (See also DEAD WATER)

a 1000 *Gnomica* (Exon) 79 (Gr.) Deop deada wæg dyrne biŏ lengest. *a* 1552 LELAND *Collect.* (1774) II 546 The Water of Forth beyond Banokesburne, a deade depe Water. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I 55 The dead and slow riuer Araris. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 91 As he [the Trout] growes stronger, he gets from the dead, still water, into the sharp streames and the gravel 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* XXXVI. (1889) 357 The wind had fallen dead. 1867 BAKER *Nile Trib.* II. 32 The banks. had evidently been overflowed during floods, but at the present time the river was dead.

b. *Mining*. Having no current of air, unventilated.

1867 W. W. SMITH *Coal & Coal-mining* 27 It would leave the mass of the openings inside of the working 'bords' dead or stagnant.

23 Said of parts of machines or apparatus which do not themselves rotate or move. (Cf. also *dead-rope* (in D. 2), DEAD-CENTRE 2, -LINE 1.)

1807 GREGORY *Mechanics* II 474 One of these pulleys called the dead pulley is fixed to the axis and turns with it. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, *Dead* .. 3. Motionless; as the dead spindle of a lathe, which does not rotate.

24. Characterized by complete and abrupt cessation of motion, action, or speech: as *a dead stop*, a sudden complete stop.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 19 Others are at a dead stand 1765 STERNE *Tr Shandy* VII xliii, My mule made a dead point 1775 MAD D'ARBLAY *Early Diary, Lett. Dr Burney* Mar, My poor book—at a dead stop now. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I xi, There was a dead pause. 1861 DICKENS *Gt Expect.* IX, The answer spoilt his joke, and brought him to a dead stop.

b. Characterized by abrupt stoppage of motion without recoil; cf DEAD BEAT *sb.*[1]

1761 HIRST in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 396 It did not stop in winding up, and scaped dead seconds. 1768 TI. *P. Le Roy's Attempts for finding Longitude* 29 [The escapement] of my watches is a dead one 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, *Dead-stroke hammer*, a power-hammer which delivers its blow without being affected by the recoil of the shaft.

V Unrelieved, unbroken; absolute; complete; utmost.

These senses arise out of several of the preceding (cf 18, 22, 24); and in some cases there is a blending of two or more notions

25. Of a wall, level, etc.: Unbroken, unrelieved by breaks or interruptions; absolutely uniform and continuous.

In *dead level* there is at once the sense 'unrelieved, unvaried, monotonous', and that of 'having no fall or inclination in any direction, absolute'.

1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evil* (Arb.) 143 It seemeth a shorter distance if it be all dead and continued, then if it haue trees or buildings or any other markes whereby the eye may deuide it. 1670 DRYDEN *Conq Granada* II. III. 1, By the dead wall, you, Abdelmelech, wind. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV 268 We bring to one dead level every mind 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I XXII 153, I become more weary upon a dead level than on a steep mountain side. 1868 YATES *Rock Ahead* II. i, On every hoarding and dead-wall. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 19 To reduce all mankind to a dead level of mediocrity.

† b. Flat. *Obs*

1782 *Specif Conway's Patent* No. 1310. 2 The oven .has a dead or flat hearth

26. Of calm or silence: Profound, deep (passing into the sense of 'complete, absolute': from 18).

1673 LD SHAFTSBURY in *Coll. of Poems* 248 That we may not be tossed with boisterous Winds, nor overtaken by a sudden dead Calm. 1783 BLAGDEN in *Phil. Trans* LXXIII. 354 A dead silence on the subject seems to have prevailed 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 205 There was a 'dead calm', not a breath of wind stirring. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ* IV 371 We heard In the dead hush the papers that she held Rustle.

27. Said of the lowest or stillest state of the tide, as *dead low water*, *dead neap*: cf 31.

1561 [see DEAD-WATER 3]. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 29 The Ocean at his deadest ebbe returns to a full tide. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng Seamen* 17 A lowe water, a dead lowewater. *a* 1641 SPELMAN *Hist. Sacrilege* (1698) 285 Such a dead Neipe (as they call it) as no Man living was known to have seen the like, the Sea fell so far back from the Land at Hunstanton 1679 DRYDEN *Troil. & Cr* Pref, At high-flood of passion, even in the dead ebb, and lowest water-mark of the scene 1724 *Lond. Gaz* No 6290/3 At dead Low-Water upon a Spring Tide 1809 RENNELL in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 403 *note*, The accident happened at dead neaps 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Travels* XXXII. 669, I crossed it at dead low-water.

28. In *dead pull*, *dead strain*, applied to the absolute or utmost exertion of strength to move an inert or resisting body; sheer; also to such tension exerted without producing motion. See also DEAD-LIFT.

1812–6 PLAYFAIR *Nat Phil* (1819) I. 109 The weight which the animal exerting itself to the utmost, or at a *dead pull*, is just able to overcome 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int* II. II. § 12 This power taking the form of movement as distinct from dead strain. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist Induct Sc* I. 73 We may have pressure without motion, or dead pull . as at the critical instant when two nicely-matched wrestlers are balanced by the exertion of the utmost strength of each. 1890 B. L GILDERSLEEVE *Ess. & Stud* 64 There are things that must be learned by a dead pull.

29. Pressing with its full or unrelieved weight like an inanimate or inert body: see DEAD-WEIGHT.

1781 COWPER *Truth* 354 But royalty, nobility, and state, Are such a dead, preponderating weight.

30. Said of a charge, expense, loss: Unrelieved, absolute, complete, utter; also, of outlay, Unproductive, without returns. *Dead rent*: a fixed rent which remains as a constant and unvarying charge upon a mining concession, etc

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 452 The intrinsic wealth of the nation was very high when it could answer such a dead charge 1757 JOS HARRIS *Coins* 79 The deficiency upon the coins is so much dead loss to the public 1796 BURKE *Regic Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 152 It required a dead expence of three Millions sterling. 1825 SCOTT *Let.* 25 May in Lockhart, I am a sharer to the extent of £1500 on a railroad which will double the rent . but is dead outlay in the mean time. 1826 COBBETT *Rur Rides* (1885) II. 7 Those colonies are a dead expense to us without a possibility of their ever being of any use 1893 SIR J. W CHITTY in *Law Times Rep.* LXVIII. 428/2 The royalty reserved was fourpence a ton. the dead rent was 30*l.* a year.

31. Absolute, complete, entire, thorough, downright. [Arising out of various earlier senses.]

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 20 Till the seed .. be come to a full and dead ripenesse. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic W.* XII, I had them a dead bargain 1805 SCOTT *Let to J. Ballantyne* 12 Apr., This is a dead secret 1878 *Print. Trades Jrnl.*

No 25. 15 We know to a dead certainty that [etc.] 1883 *Century Mag* XXV. 372/2, I am in dead earnest

b Quite certain, sure, unerring (Cf *dead certainty* in prec. sense) *Dead shot*, one whose aim is certain death; so *dead on the bird*

a 1592 GREENE *Jas IV*, III 1 203/1, I am dead at a pocket sir I can. picke a purse as soone as any theefe in my countrie. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* x § 4 (1689) 104 It's a dead Bait for a Trout. 1776 F. MARION in *Harper's Mag* Sept. (1883) 547/2 It was so dead a shot they none of them said a word 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser II (1863) 330 A silent, stupid, and respectable country gentleman, a dead vote on one side of the House 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* VII, He is a dead hand at piquet 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* XXVI, With a gun in his hand, with much the air of a dead shot 1874 DASENT *Half a Life* II. 227 Those who do so are almost always dead plucks.

c. Exact.

Mod. Iron bars cut to a dead length are charged a little more.

d Direct, straight. *Dead wind* (Naut) · a wind directly opposed to the ship's course. (Cf. C. 3)

1881 *Daily Tel* 28 Jan., It was a dead head wind. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 184 Keeping the sight of my rifle in a dead line for Gobo's ribs.

VI. 32 Phrases. **a.** *Dead and gone* (usually in literal sense)

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb) 62 He fownde me ded and gonne. 1523 SKELTON *Garl Laurel* 1247 Of one Adame all a knave, dede and gone 1602 SHAKS *Ham* IV v 29 He is dead and gone Lady, he is dead and gone 1737 POPE *Hor Epist* II i 34 Advocates for folly dead and gone 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* XIX, When she was dead and gone, perhaps they would be sorry for it

b. *Dead as a door-nail, dead as a herring*. completely or certainly dead.

c 1350 *Will Palerne* 628 For but ich haue bote of mi bale I am ded as dorenail. 1362 LANGL *P. Pl* A I 161 Fey withouten fait is febelore þen nouȝt, And ded as a dore-nayl 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen VI*, IV x 42 If I doe not leaue you all as dead as a doore naile [1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* II iii 19 By gar, de herring is no dead, so as I vill kill him] 1664 BUTLER *Hud* II. iii 1148 Hudibras, to all appearing, Believ'd him to be dead as Herring 1680 OTWAY *Caius Marius* 57 As dead as a Herring, Stock-fish, or Door-nail 1856 READE *Never too late* lx, Ugh! what, is he, is he—Dead as a herring 1884 *Pall Mall G* 29 May 5/2 The Congo treaty may now be regarded as being as dead as a doornail

c *Dead horse*: see HORSE

d *To wait for dead men's shoes*: see SHOE.

¶ The compar. *deader* and superl. *deadest* are in use where the sense permits, chiefly in *transf.* and *fig.* senses (*e.g* 4, 16, above)

B *sb*[1] (or *absol*)

1. **a** *sing* One who is dead, a dead person. Formerly with *a*, and with possessive *dead's* (*dedes, dedis*). b pl. *The dead*

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 51 Al swa me deað bi þe deade. *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 18043 (Trin) Þat dede [Lazarus] from deþ to lif he digt 1340 *Ayenb.* 258 Huanne me yzigþ bere ane byrie þet is tokne þet þer is wyþine a dyad. 1465 *Paston Lett* No 510 II 202 Tochyng the savacyon of the dedys gode 1529 S FISH *Supplic. Beggers* 2 Or elles they will accuse the dedes frendes 1601 SHAKS. *Jul C.* III ii. 231, I rather choose To wrong the dead. Then I will wrong such Honourable men 1691 tr *Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* 32 The Dead, raising himself the third and last time 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* lxxxv, So hold I commerce with the dead; Or so methinks the dead would say

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt VIII 22 And læt deade bebyrigean hyra deadan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 23 To demen þe quike and þe deade. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 7 Vysyte the seke And bere the ded 1661 COWLEY *Disc. Govt O Cromwell*, The Monuments of the Dead 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N* v II (1869) II 453 The transference of property from the dead to the living. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* lxix, Nor canst thou show the dead are dead.

c. *From the dead* [orig. tr Lat *a mortuis*, Gr. ἐκ νεκρῶν, ἀπὸ τῶν νεκρῶν in N. T.]: from among those that are dead; hence neatly = from death.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* John II 22 Miððy uutudlice ariseð from deadum. 1340 *Ayenb.* 263 Þane þridde day a-ros uram þe dyade. 1557 N T (Genev) *Rom* XI. 15 What shal the receauing of them be, but lyfe from the dead? 1652 GATAKER *Antinom* 5 His rising from the ded 1792 DE FOE *Col Jack* (1840) 299 This was a kind of life from the dead to us both. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F* XIII, Her voice sounded like a voice from the dead

2. = Dead period, season, or stage *Dead of night, of winter*: the time of intensest stillness, darkness, cold, etc.; = 'depth' (of winter) † *Dead of neap*, the extreme stage of neap tide. (Cf. A. 18, 27.)

1548 HALL *Chron* 109 b, In the dedde of the night . he brake up his campe and fled 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb) 113 Neere toe dead of midnight yt drew 1601 SHAKS *Twel. N* I. v 290 Euen in the dead of night 1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 4 My iourney was vnder-taken in the dead of winter 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L* § 266 At dead of neap, when the tides run less rapid 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag* XX. (1860) 452 In the dead of winter, when nature is without charm 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* (1867) 25 At dead of night, Clive marched out of the fort

†3 = DEAD HEAT. *Obs*

1635 QUARLES *Embl* X (D), Mammon well follow'd, Cupid bravely led; Both touchers, equal fortune makes a dead

4 *Mining. Deads*: earth or rock containing no ore (see A. 10); *esp* as thrown out or heaped together in the course of working.

1653 MANLOVE *Rhymed Chron.* 271 Deads, Meers, Groves. 1671 *Phil Trans.* VI. 2102 By Deads here are meant, that part of the Shelf which contains no metal 1757 BORLASE *ibid.* L. 503 Noise .as if a studdle had broke, and the deads were set a running [*note*, Loose rubbish and broken stones of the mine] 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* XIII (D), A great furze-croft, full of deads (those are the earth-heaps they throw out of the shafts)

†5. *U S college slang* A complete failure in 'recitation' *Obs.*

a 1856 *Harvard Reg* 378 in B. H Hall *College Wds & Customs*, One must stand up in the singleness of his ignorance to understand all the mysterious feelings connected with a dead. 1857 *Harvard Mag* Oct 332, I had made a dead that day, and my Tutor's rebuke had touched my pride.

¶ 6. The absolute sense is also used *attrib.*, as in *dead money*, money paid for saying masses for the dead; *dead list*, list of the dead, etc. See various examples under D 1, 2.

Grammatically, these pass back again into the adjective uses in A, from which, in some cases, they are not easy to separate, as *dead meat*, the flesh of slaughtered animals, or flesh which is itself dead (in sense 1), *dead wool*, the wool of dead or slaughtered sheep

1476 *Churchw Acc Croscombe* (*Somerset Rec Soc.*) 5 There is left of the ded money xlvi*s* j[d] 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) II 544 Some . in the dead list were not killed, but made prisoners *a* 1845 MRS BRAY *Nanfeigh* xiii. (1884) 304 Examined into by the 'dead jury', for so was an inquest termed, at the date of our tale 1851 MAYHEW *Lond Labour* I. 177 'Dead salesmen'. that is, the market salesmen of the meat sent ready slaughtered 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk* s v, Persons dying on board are cleared from the ship's books by a dead ticket, which must be filled up in a similar manner to the *sick-ticket* 1880 *Victorian Rev* Feb 664 Unlimited supplies of dead beef available for export from the United States.

C. *adv.*

1 In a manner, or to a degree, characteristic of or suggesting death; with extreme inactivity, stillness, etc.; utterly, profoundly, absolutely (as *dead asleep, dead calm*); to extremity, 'to death' (as *dead run, dead tired*). Cf. also *dead sick* (in D. 2), DEAD DRUNK, etc.

Often connected with the qualified word by a hyphen, and thus passing into combinations

[1393 GOWER *Conf.* III 259 Wherof she swouned in his honde, And as who saith lay dede oppressed] 1596 R L[INCHE] *Diella* (1877) 61 Leaden-footed griefe, Who neuer goes but with a dead-slowe pace *a* 1631 LAUD *Serm* (1847) 125 Elias bid them cry louder; their God was 'asleep' Yes, dead asleep 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett* (1862) I. 267 Deferred hopes need not make me dead sweir (as we used to say) 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s v. *Hart*, Dead run deer have upon occasion taken very great leaps 1818 KEATS *Endym* I 405 As dead-still as a marble man 1840 R H. DANA *Bef Mast* x 24 In a few minutes it fell dead calm 1842 MRS CARLYLE *Lett.* I 157 For all so dead-weary as I lay down *Ibid* I 160 Whether I fainted, or suddenly fell dead-asleep 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxford* VI (1889) 51 To drive into Farringdon both horses dead done up. 1881 *Times* 25 July 4/5 Her engines were going dead slow.

b With absolute or abrupt cessation of motion (or speech). (Cf A 24)

1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Cov*, My companion stopped dead short and concealed her blushes in a glass of champagne. 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr* II iv, He stopped dead.

c. With the full weight of an inert body. (Cf. A 29)

1875 J C. WILCOCKS *Sea Fisherman* 83 What is this on my line which hauls as dead as if I had hooked a weed?

2. Hence more generally: Utterly, entirely, absolutely, quite (Cf. A 31)

1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* 5 b, Oh he is olde dogge at expounding, and deade sure at a Catechisme 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 62 A dead spiteful, grey, goggling eye 1826 DISRAELI *Viv Grey* I v, He cut the Doctor quite dead to-day 1857 R. TOMES *Amer in Japan* IX 196 Before the rice is 'dead ripe'. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps* (1862) II II 93 Only one horse which soon became dead lame. 1888 GREENWELL *Gloss. Coal Tr. Terms Northumb & Durh.* (ed 3) 2 The small coals . are then passed over a second skreen, [to separate] the nuts and the dead small, or duff which falls through the skreen

3. Directly, straight. *Dead against*: *lit* in a direction exactly opposite to one's course (so *dead on end*); *fig* (in a way) directly or utterly opposed to. (Cf A 31 d.)

1800 C STURT in *Naval Chron* IV. 394 Carrying me dead upon the Shambles. 1840 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* XXXIII, The wind and rain being dead against me. 1840 R H DANA *Bef. Mast* IV 7 We continued running dead before the wind 1851 DIXON *W Penn* IX (1872) 77 The councillors were dead against his prayer 1875 J C WILCOCKS *Sea Fisherman* 109 Observing that the wind was dead on end, and the sail 'would not be a ha'porth of good'.

D Combinations (of the *adj.* or *sb*)

1. General combs. **a.** With other adjectives or participles (in adjectival or advb. const) = 'so as to be or seem dead, as if dead, to death, etc', as in *dead-blanched, -cold, -drifting, -frozen, -grown, -heavy, -killing, -live* (cf. DEAD-ALIVE), *-living, -seeming, -set, -sounding, -speaking, -wounded*; b parasynthetic, as *dead-coloured, -eyed*, DEAD-HEARTED; c attributive combs. of the sb = 'of the dead', as † *dead-burier, dead-land*.

1879 BROWNING *Halbert & Hob* 42 Temples, late black, *dead-blanched 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* XXXIX. 14 They shal ordene men also to be *deedburiers 1611 BEAUM & FL. *Maid's Trag* II. ii, Two 'dead-cold aspicks 1611 COTGR, *Blasme*, pale whitish, 'dead coloured 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 411 A swoon Left me *dead-drifting to that fatal power 1570 *Ane Tragedie* 16 in *Sat. Poems Ref* (1890) I 83 Paill of the face *Deid eyit, dram lyke, disfigurat was he. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* II. in Hazl *Dodsley* V 190 My *dead-grown joys 1819 KEATS *Sonn., Picture of Leander*, See how his body dips *Dead-heavy. 1593 SHAKS *Lucr* 540 With a cockatrice *dead-killing eye 1594 — *Rich. III*, IV i 36 This dead-killing newes 1871 TYLOR *Prim Cult.* II 281 Mictlanteuctli, ruler of the dismal *dead-land in the shades below 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. III 945 Th'admired Adamant, Whose *dead-live power my Reasons power doth dant. 1605 *Ibid* II. III *Lawe* 694 (D) He smot the sea with his *dead-living rod. 1598 *Ibid* II I. *Imposture* 260 *Dead-seeming coals but quick. 1820 SCOTT *Monast*, III, Her quivering lip, and *dead-set eye. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit* I. 42 a, Of Stones, some are heavy and sonorous, others are light, and *dead sounding. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II II IV *Columnes* 717 The Guide of supplest fingers On (living dumb, *dead-speaking) sinnew-singers. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 6528 All þat met hym.. Auther dyet of his dynttes, or were *ded wondit

2. Special combs **dead angle** (*Fortif.*), 'any angle of a fortification, the ground before which is unseen, and therefore undefended from the parapet' (Stocqueler *Milit. Encycl.*); † **dead-birth**: see BIRTH 3 b; **dead-cart**, a cart in which dead bodies are carried away (*e g* during pestilence); **dead-clothes**, the clothes in which the dead are dressed; **dead dipping**, a process by which a 'dead' or dull surface is given to ornamental brass-work (Ure *Dict. Arts* 1875); also **dead-dipped** *ppl. a*; **dead doors** (*Naut*), doors fitted to the outside of the quarter-gallery doors, to keep out water in case the quarter-gallery should be carried away (Weale 1850); **dead-dress** = *dead-clothes*; **dead-end**, a closed end of a water-pipe, passage, etc., through which there is no way; also *attrib*; **dead-file** = *dead-smooth* file; **dead fin**, name for the second dorsal fin of a salmon; **dead-fire**, the luminous appearance called St. Elmo's Fire, superstitiously believed to presage death; **dead-flat** (*Naut.*), that timber or frame in a ship that has the greatest breadth, the midship-bend (Weale 1850); **dead-freight**, the amount paid for that part of a vessel not occupied by cargo, when the vessel is chartered for a lump sum; **dead-hole** (see quots. and cf. DEAD-WELL 1); **dead-house**, a building or room in which dead bodies are kept for a time, a mortuary, **dead-latch** (see quot.), **dead march**, a piece of solemn music played at a funeral procession, *esp* at a military funeral; a funeral march; **dead-office**, the office or service for the burial of the dead, **dead oil**, a name given to those products of the distillation of coal-tar which are heavier than water; also called *heavy oil*; **dead-plate**, an ungrated iron plate at the mouth of a furnace, on which coal is coked before being pushed upon the grate; † **dead-pledge** = MORTGAGE; **dead-rising** (*Naut*), 'those parts of a ship's floor or bottom, throughout her whole length, where the floor-timber is terminated upon the lower futtock' (Falconer, *Mar Dict.* 1830); **dead-room**, a room in which dead bodies are kept; **dead rope**, (*a*) a rope that does not run in a block or pulley (Phillips 1706); cf A. 23; (*b*) a bell-rope working on a half-wheel, for chiming; **dead-share** (see quot 1867, and cf. DEAD PAY); **dead sheave**, 'a scored aperture in the heel of a top-mast, through which a second top-tackle pendant can be rove' (Smyth, *Sailor's Word-bk*), **dead-shore** (see quot); **dead-sick** *a.*, (*a*) as sick as one can be, prostrate with sickness; † (*b*) sick unto death, death-sick (common in Coverdale); † **dead-slayer**, one guilty of manslaughter; **dead-smooth** *a.*, said of the finest quality of file; **dead-space**: see quot.; **dead-stroke** (*Billiards*), see quot; **dead-struck**, † **-strooken** *ppl a*, struck dead; *fig* struck with horror, paralyzed, etc., † **dead-sweat**, the cold sweat of death: = *death-sweat*; **dead-tops**, a disease of trees (see quot.), hence **dead-top** *attrib*; **dead-turn**: see quot; † **dead wed** (Sc. *wad*) = MORTGAGE See also following words, DEAD-ALIVE to DEAD-WORK

1685 COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* VII. II. 269 The round [Birthwort] is . more effectual in moving speedily the Menses, *dead-Birth, and after-Birth. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 35 Many were .. carried away in the *dead-carts 1887 *Pall Mall G* 18 Mar. 2/2 In Monte Video the dead carts pass through the streets with dead and dying all mixed up. 1861 RAMSAY *Reminn.* Ser. II. 5 'Those are fine linens you have got there, Janet.' 'Troth, mem. they're just the gudeman's *deed claes' 1888 *Contemp Rev* Mar. 409 The men set themselves to dig out actual catacombs, while the women made dead-clothes 1866 TIMMINS *Industr. Hist Birmingham* 300 Burnishing furnishes a contrast to other portions of *dead dipped work. *Ibid* 299 Dead dipping has now become the recognized mode of finish where acid is employed. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 299/2 'Dead' dipping produces a beautiful frosted appearance on the work. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* VII (1857) 138 Like the pointed tags that roughen a *dead-dress 1886 *Pall Mall G*, 12 Oct. 2/1 There are, of course, fire-cocks and valves on *dead-ends, but these are not efficient to thoroughly free water-pipes from incrustations and deposits 1889 G FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 199 This is what is termed a 'dead-end' warehouse

the waggons come in and go out the same way, and cannot be taken through the warehouse 1865 J G Bertram *Harvest of Sea* (1873) 88 About 1300 of these [salmon] were marked by cutting off the *dead or second dorsal fin 25 were marked with a silver ring behind the dead fin *Ibid* 138 Cutting off the dead fin is not thought a good plan of marking 1854 H Miller *Sch & Schm* (1858) 15 We looked up, and saw a *dead-fire sticking to the cross-trees. 'It's all over with us now, master,' said I. 1730–6 Bailey (folio), **Dead Freight*, the Freight a Ship looses for want of being full, or the Freight paid by the Merchant, by agreement, tho' he has not sent his full Compliment of Goods on board. 1880 *Clause in Charter-parties*, Captain or Owners to have an absolute lien on the Cargo for all Freight, Dead-freight, and Demurrage due to the ship under this Charter Party 1856 *Jrnl R Agric Soc* XVII II 504 For these *dead-holes we would substitute cesspools The open cesspools, or dead-holes, which are too frequently used 1833 *Edin. Rev* LVII. 348 The keeper of the *dead-house. 1880 *Ecclesiologist* X. 339 To the right of the lich-gate we have placed the 'Dead-House'. 1874 Knight *Dict Mech.*, **Dead-latch*, a kind of latch whose bolt may be so locked by a detent that it cannot be opened from the inside by the handle or from the outside by the latch-key 1603 Knolles *Hist Turkes* 827 The ensigns were let fall a *dead march sounded, and heavy silence commanded to be kept through all the Campe 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho* xxi, That's the Dead March in Saul They bury soldiers to it 1858 Faber *Life Xavier* 446 Where there was no Christian burial ground, he dug the grave with his own hands, buried them, and then recited the *Dead Office on the spot 1849 Mansfield in *Jrnl. Chem Soc* I. 250 The heavy oil whose extrication forms the second period of the process, is technically called '*dead oil'. 1854 Ronalds & Richardson *Chem Technol.* (ed 2) I 135 More heat [is] applied, until the distillation of the dead oil is complete 1875 Ure *Dict Arts* III 395 The dead oils are found in the very last portions that pass in the distillation of coal-tar 1855 Lardner *Museum Sc & Art* V, The fuel should be laid on that part of the grate nearest to the fire door, called the *dead plates. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss* s v, The gases evolved on the dead-plate pass over the grate and are burned 1658 Phillips, **Dead pledge*, land or moveables pawned for money, which is to be the Creditours for ever, if the money be not repaid at the time agreed on, it is also called Mortgage 1664 E Bushnell *Compl. Shipwright* 10 Then I set off the *Dead Rising 1691 T H[ALE] *Acc New Invent* 120 The Stern-post, and Dead-rising up the Tuck *c* 1850 in *Rudim Navig.* (Weale) 114. 1835 Willis *Pencillings* I 1 16 My friend proposed to me to look into the *dead-room. 1751 Chambers *Cycl Supp*, **Dead ropes*, in a ship, are such as are not running, i e. do not run in any block 1846–54 Oliver *Monasticon Exon* 269 Rung with a half wheel, or dead rope. 1872 Ellacombe *Bells of Ch* x 359 At this time the bells were altered from the dead rope pull to the sally 1517 in *Archæologia* XLVII. 311 For xviij *dedshares at vs a moneth—vj li vj. s. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word bk*, *Dead-shares*, an allowance formerly made to officers of the fleet, from fictitious numbers borne on the complement (*temp* Henry VIII), varying from fifty shares for an admiral, to half a share for the cook's mate. 1857 J. G Wilkinson *Egyptians & Pharaohs* 112 A single square sail raised or lowered by lifts running in *dead-sheeve holes at the top of the mast. 1823 in P. Nicholson *Pract Build.* 584 **Dead-shoar* 1850 Weale *Dict Terms*, *Dead shore*, a piece of timber worked up in brickwork to support a superincumbent mass until the brickwork which is to carry it has set or become hard. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Kings* xx 1 At that tyme was Ezechias *deedsicke [So Isa. xxxviii. 1, John iv 47, etc] *c* 1621 S Ward *Life of Faith* (1627) 88 When thou (as in a Sea-sicknesse) art dead sicke for the present, remember thou shalt be the better after 1535 Coverdale *Josh* xx. 2 Fre cities . that a *deed sleyer which sleyeth a soule vnawarres . may flye thither. 1874 Knight *Dict Mech* s v, The grades [of files] are as follows —Rough. Middle cut Bastard Second-cut Smooth *Dead-smooth 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm* 79 Dead Smooth the cut of the finest kind of file. 1887 Brunton *Pharmacology, etc* (ed. 3) 1100 *Dead-space this name has been given by O. Liebreich to the part of a fluid in which no reaction occurs between substances dissolved in it . If the mixture be placed in horizontal, capillary tubes the dead space is at each end of the liquid 1873 Cavendish & Bennett *Billiards* 193 A *dead-stroke is played by striking the white gently in the centre, or, if anything, very slightly below it *a* 1593 Marlowe *Hero & Leander* I 121 With fear of death *dead strooken 1597–8 Bp Hall *Sat* I iii. (T.) [To] appall The *dead-struck audience 1839 Darley *Introd Beaum & Fl Wks* I 31 Shakspeare himself scrawls bytimes with a dead-struck hand. 1609 Holland *Amm Marcell* 390 Having a *dead sweat comming all over him, he died within a while after 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), **Dead tops*, a Disease in Trees For large Plants that upon their Removal have had their tops cut off, are apt to die from the Place they were cut off at, to the next Sprig, or Branch *a* 1721 Ken *Sion* Poet Wks 1721 IV 320 When they saw a dead-top Oak decline 1888 S P. Thompson *Dynamo-Electr Mach.* (ed. 3) 405 In every dynamo the current. is proportional to the speed less a certain number of revolutions per second The latter number is familiarly known as the *dead-turns. 1340 *Ayenb* 36 Hy betakeþ hyre londes and hare eritage ine wed and *dead wed 1609 Skene *Reg Maj* 50 The second ane deidwad is forbiddin in the Kings court to be made or vsed. Because it is esteemed to be ane kinde of ocker or vsurie

Dead, *sb.*[2] Also 3–6 ded, dede, 4– deid. The northern form of the word Death, formerly in regular use with Northern writers (*dede*), and still dialectal in Scotch (*deid*, pronounced did), esp in certain locutions, e g. *tired to dead* (*deid*), *to be the dead* (*deid*) *of* any one Also in many combinations, as *dead-bell*, *dead-candle*, *dead-rattle*, *dead-spoke*, *dead-thraw*, etc For examples of the simple word, see the *β* forms under the various senses of Death *sb.*; for the combinations see under the standard English forms Death-bell, Death-throe, etc.

In some instances it is difficult to decide whether *dead-* in combination is the sb. = death, or the ordinary adj And it is evident that later writers have often used phrases and combinations containing the sb., with the notion that it was the adj Thus *dead-bell* could easily be understood as the bell of the dead, or rung for the dead, *dead-sweat* as the sweat characteristic of the dead

†**Dead** (ded), *v. Obs* exc in local or nonce-use; replaced by Deaden. Forms: 1 dēadian, 4–5 dede, 5–9 dead [OE *dēadian* (also *adēadian*) to become dead (corresp. to a Gothic **daudôn*), f. *dēad*, Dead *a.* Branch II corresponds in sense to OE *dīegan*, *dydan* to kill (Gothic **daudjan*, Ger. *todten*); but is app. only a transitive use of the original intr vb]

I. *intr* 1 To become dead. a. *lit* To die *c* 950 *Lindisf Gosp.* John viii 21 And in synno iuero deadaȝeð. [*c* 975 *Rushw Gosp*, In synnum iowrum ȝe deodiȝaþ.] [*c* 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 408/6 *Fatescit*, adeadaþ] *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* I. 752 The seed of thorn in it wol dede and dote. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag* 623 (P) The holde tre bygan to dede

b *fig* To lose vitality, force, or vigour; to become numb, to lose heat or glow

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* II 44 Al my felynge gan to dede 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 774 Iron, as soon as it is out of the Fire, deadeth straight-ways. 1654 Fuller *Ephemeris* Pref 5 Their loyalty flatteth and deadeth by degrees

2 *US college slang.* 'To be unable to recite; to be ignorant of the lesson, to declare one's self unprepared to recite' (B. H Hall *College Wds & Customs*, 1856).

1848 *Oration before H L of I O of O F*, Be ready, in fine, to cut, to drink, to smoke, to dead

II. *trans.*

3 To make dead (*lit* and *fig*); to cause to die, to put to death, kill, slay, destroy.

c 1340 *Cursor M* 13070 (Fairf) Herodias couet Iohn to dede *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth* IV iv 127 Aftir þat þe body is dedid by þe depe. 1591 Spenser *Teares of Muses* 210 Our pleasant Willy is dead. With whom all joy and jolly merriment Is also deaded. 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav* 52 Tree rootes stubbed downe to the ground, yet were they not vtterly deaded *c* 1624 Lushington *Resurr Serm* in *Phenix* (1708) II 480 This would murder His divinity, and dead His immortality 1677 Gale *Crt Gentiles* II. iv 140 By burning to set a marque, or to dead the flesh

4. *fig.* To deprive of some form of vitality; to deaden: a To deprive of sensation or consciousness; to stupefy, benumb.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Sam* xxv 37 And the herte of hym with yn forth is deed [*v r* deadyd, deadid, dedid] 1599 B Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* I. iii, O my senses, Why lose you not your powers, and become Dull'd, if not deaded, with this spectacle? 1641 French *Distill.* iv. (1651) 96 It quickens any deaded member, as in the palsie 1692 R L'Estrange *Josephus' Antiq* vii x, His hearing was deaded and lost.

b. To deprive of force or vigour.

1586 *Eptt. Sidney* Spenser's Wks. (Globe) 572/2 Endlesse griefe, which deads my life, yet knowes not how to kill. *a* 1631 Laud *Serm* (1847) 13 Let nothing dead your spirits in God's and your country's service 1653 A Wilson *Jas I*, 95 This deaded the matter so, that it lost the Cause 1687 Shadwell *Juvenal* Ded A iij b, In all Paraphrases upon the Greek and Roman Authors. the Strength and Spirit of them is deaded, and in some quite lost.

c. To render spiritually dead.

1656 R Robinson *Christ all* 108 Carnal security deads the heart 1676 Hale *Contempl* I. (1689) 282, I have been very jealous of wounding or deading my conscience

d To make dead or insensible *to* something.

1612 T Taylor *Comm. Titus* 1 7 Drunkennes is an oppressing, and deading of it [the heart] unto dutie. 1655 Gurnall *Chr in Arm* (1669) 175/1 The sense of this Gospel-peace will dead the heart to the creature.

5. To deprive of its active or effective physical quality, to deaden, make 'dead', extinguish.

1611 Cotgr, *Buffeté* deaded, as wine that hath taken wind, or hath beene mingled with water. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 158 If a Bell hath Cloth or Silk wrapped about it, it deadeth the Sound more. 1652 J Wright tr *Camus' Nature's Paradox* 100 The Ashes of Love, whose coals were deaded on a sodain 1657 W Coles *Adam in Eden* 1, [Walnut oil] is better for Painters' use to illustrate a white colour than Linseed Oyl, which deadeth it 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) V. 163 Common Prey so deads her Dart, It scarce can wound a noble Game 1748 Thomson *Cast Indol* I lxvi, When thy toils .. Shall dead thy fire, and damp its heavenly spark

6. To check, retard (motion or force); to destroy the force or effect of (a missile, etc).

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 155 b, Great trusses of hay to blench the defendants sight, and dead their shot. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 15 Yet it doth not dead the Motion 1663 Pepys *Diary* 15 Apr., Which in dry weather, turns to dust and deads the ball 1670 *Phil Trans* V. 2067 The wind was at South-East; which deads the Tydes there

7. *U S. college slang.* 'To cause one to fail in reciting Said of a teacher who puzzles a scholar with difficult questions, and thereby causes him to fail' (B H. Hall *College Wds. & Customs*, 1856).

1884 J. Hawthorne in *Harper's Mag.* Aug 386/2 Whose enquiry, 'What is ethics?' had deaded so many a promising student.

Dead, obs. form of Deed.

Dea'd-ali've, *a* Also (chiefly *U S.*), dead-and-alive Dead while yet alive; alive, but without animation; dull, inactive, spiritless.

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I v. 953 Leaving a Post-hume (dead-alive) seed behind her. 1617 Collins *Def. Bp Ely* 453 The Monke that liues in pleasure, and delicacie, and idlenesse, is dead aliue. 1794 Miss Gunning *Packet* II 103 A dawdling, dead-alive drowsy subject. 1840 Hood *Up the Rhine* 2 A. dead-alive, hypochondriacal old bachelor uncle *a* 1862 Thoreau *Lett* (1865) 198, I have performed this journey in a very dead and alive manner 1868 Holmes *Lee B Godfrey* xxvi 138 This dreary . dead-alive place

Hence **Dead-alivism.**

1887 Jessopp *Arcady* 170 Dismal, dull, dead-alivism

Dead beat, dea'd-bea't, *sb.*[1] (*a*) *Watch and Clock-making*, etc. [Dead *a* 24 b] A beat or stroke which stops 'dead' without recoil. Usually *attrib.* or *adj.*, as in *dead-beat escapement.*

1768 tr. *P Le Roy's Attempts finding Longitude* 29 The dead beat is made upon a part that is unconcerned with the regulator. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Dead-beat Escapement* This was invented by Graham about 1700 1881 Maxwell *Electr & Magn.* II 351 Galvanometers, in which the resistance is so great that the motion is of this kind, are called dead-beat galvanometers 1882 J Milne in *Nature* XXVI. 628 Pendulums, so far controlled by friction as to be 'dead-beat'

Dead beat, dea'd-bea't, *ppl. a.* (*sb* 2) [Dead *adv* 1, 2.]

A. *adj.* (or *pa. pple.*) Completely 'beat', utterly exhausted. *colloq*

1821 P Egan *Tom & Jerry* (1890) 34 So dead-beat, as to be compelled to cry for quarter 1836 Hook *G Gurney* I 218, I never was so dead beat in my life 1887 Sir R. H Roberts *In the Shires* II. 30 His horse lay dead beat in a ditch beside him.

B. *sb. slang* (*U S*). A worthless idler who sponges on his friends; a sponger, loafer.

1877 Black *Green Past.* xli. (1878) 325 A system of local government controlled by 30,000 bummers, loafers, and dead-beats 1882 B Harte *Flip* II, Every tramp and dead-beat you've met

Dead-bell: see Death-bell

Dea'd-born, *ppl. a.* Now chiefly *dial.* Born dead, still-born.

c 1330 *King of Tars* 914 The child ded-boren was 1483 *Cath Angl* 93 Dedeborne *abortivus* 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* viii xiii 812 Children which were dead-borne. 1782 Bland in *Phil Trans.* LXXI 357 The number of the children that were dead-born 1840 R Brimner *Excurs. Denmark, etc* II 396 The dead born and those who long wielded the sceptre, are laid side by side.

b. *fig.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 26500 (Cott) Þe dedis þat forwit ded born ware, þai mai be quickend neuer mare. 1725 Pope *Odyss* xx 354 A Samian Peer .who teem'd with many a dead-born jest. 1738 — *Epist Sat.* II. 226 All, all but Truth, drops dead-born from the Press 1830 Macaulay *Southey, Less.* (1848) I. 222 The History is already dead. indeed, the second volume was deadborn. 1837 Carlyle *Fr Rev* I. v viii. 247 Messieurs of the dead-born Brogne Ministry

Deadbote: see Dedbote.

Dea'd-ce'ntre. *Mech.* 1. = Dead-point.

1874 in *Spon's Dict. Engineering* 161.

2 In a lathe, a centre which does not revolve: see Centre 5.

1879 Holtzapffel *Turning* IV 44 The dead centre with loose pulley *Ibid* 45 The dead center lathe.

Dea'd co'lour. *Painting.* [Dead *a* 13 b.] The first or preparatory layer of colour in a painting. So **Dea'd-co'lour** *v trans.*, to paint in dead colour; **Dea'd-co'louring** *vbl. sb.*

1658 W. Sanderson *Graphice* 63 First to speak of dead-colours 1672 in H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Painting* (1786) III 128, 5 June, Dr Tillotson sat to Mr Lely for him to lay in a dead colour of his picture 1788 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc* XIV (1876) 94 That lightness of hand which was in his dead colour, or first painting *c* 1843 H. Greenough in Flagg *Life W Allston* (1893) 182 This dead color I paint solidly, with a good body of color.

1658 W. Sanderson *Graphice* 64 Pictures by a good Master, begun, and dead-coloured only 1668 *Excellency of Pen & Pencil* 82 In this Dead-colouring you need not be over curious the colours may be mended at the second Operation *Ibid* 101 For a light-red Garment, first dead-colour it with Vermilion *c* 1790 Imison *Sch Art* II. 58 After the student has covered over, or as artists term it, has dead-coloured the head 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint* 230 The Dead-colouring is the first or preparatory painting, and is so termed because the colours are laid cold and pale to admit of the after-paintings.

Dead-day · see Death-day.

†**Dea'd-do'ing,** *ppl a Obs.* 'Doing to death', killing, murderous.

1590 Spenser *F Q* II iii 8 Hold your dead-doing hand 1594 — *Amoretti* 1, Those lilly hands, Which hold my life in their dead-doing might 1633 B Jonson *Tale Tub* II 1, Put up Your frightful blade, and your dead-doing look 1702 C Mather *Magn. Chr* I. ii. (1852) 53 Such dead-doing things, as powder and shot 1778 Wesley *Wks* (1872) XI 150 These dead doing men

Dead drunk, dea'd-dru'nk, *a* [Dead *adv.* 1: cf *dead-sack* in Dead D. 2] So drunk as to be insensible or unable to move, in a state of prostration through intoxication. Hence **Dead-dru'nkenness.**

1599 Buttes *Dyets Dry D* P viij, They receive the smoak through a Cane, till they fall doune Dead-drunke 1604 Shakes. *Oth* II iii 85 1667 Dryden *Wild Gallant* v. ii 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 5 P 1 Cupid is not only Blind at present, but Dead-drunk 1840 Mrs Carlyle *Lett.* I 124 My penitent was lying on the floor, dead-drunk. 1837 Hawthorne *Twice Told T*, *David Swan*, An awful instance of dead drunkenness

Deade, obs form of DEAD, DEED

Deaded *ppl a* : see DEAD *v.* 4

Deaden (de d'n), *v.* [f. DEAD *a.* + -EN[5] a comparatively recent formation, taking the place of the earlier DEAD *v.*]

I 1. *intr.* To become dead (*lit* and *fig*), to lose vitality, force, vigour, brightness, etc

1723 *Lond Gaz* No 6171/3 The Wind deadning we could not make the Way we expected 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XII VIII, The dash Of the out breakers deaden'd 1835 *New Monthly Mag* XLIII. 157 The bells, which you hear loudly at first, begin to deaden 1869 LOWELL *Pictures from Appledore* VI, Yet they momently cool and dampen and deaden

II. *trans*

2. To deprive of life, kill (*e g* the tissues)

1807–26 S COOPER *First Lines Surg* (ed 5) 145 By which . some of the fibres around the track of the ball are deadened. *Mod* To deaden the nerve of the tooth

b. *spec* (*U S.*) To kill (trees) by 'girdling', *i e* cutting out a section of the bark all round; to clear (ground) by killing the trees in this manner

1775 ADAIR *Amer Ind* 405 They deadened the trees by cutting through the bark 1855 W SARGENT *Braddock's Exped* 84 A good woodsman will soon deaden a number of acres, which by the next seed time will be ready for cultivation

3. *fig* To deprive of vitality, force, or sensibility; to benumb, to dull.

1684–9 T BURNET *Th Earth* (J), We will by a soft answer deaden their force by degrees 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 487 ¶3 That Activity which is natural to the human Soul, and which is not in the power of Sleep to deaden or abate 1798 T JEFFERSON *Writ* (1859) IV 205 It deadens also the demand for wheat 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* II. 105 Any anodyne that could deaden or alleviate her pain 1876 MOZLEY *Univ Serm* VI (1877) 129 To benumb and deaden worship.

b. To render dead or insensible *to*.

a 1690 E HOPKINS *Serm Acts* XXVI 28 (R) How deadned are they to those sinful ways, which before they much delighted in? 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* VIII §1 447 Its [the Bible's] words . fell on ears which custom had not deadened to their force and beauty.

4. To deprive of some effective physical quality: a. To deprive of lustre or brilliancy, to make dull in colour or aspect; to give a dull surface to (metal, glass, etc): see DEAD *a* 13 b

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Oct, He lays the fault of it upon the fire, which deadened the glory of his services 1706 POPE *Let to Walsh* 2 July, In painting, a man may lay colours one upon another, till they stiffen and deaden the piece 1799 G SMITH *Laboratory* I 185 How to deaden the glass and fit it to paint upon. 1855 OWEN *Anat Vertebr. Anim* II (L), [It] deadens the whiteness of the tissue

b. To deprive (liquor) of sharpness or flavour, to make vapid c To make (sound) dull or indistinct. d To reduce (quicksilver) from the liquid to the granular state in the process of amalgamation.

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 208 Nothing does more deaden and flat the Spirits, especially in green Herbs, than slack Fires 1725 [see DEADENED] 1828 WEBSTER, *Deaden* to make vapid or spiritless, as, to deaden wine or beer 1828 SCOTT *F M Perth* XXVII, To shut out, or deaden at least, a sound so piercing 1872 [see DEADENED] 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss*, *Deadened Mercury*

5 To destroy or reduce the energy of (motion)

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci* (J), This motion would be quickly deadened by countermotions. 1828 WEBSTER, *Deaden* 3 To deaden the motion of a ship or of the wind 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Deaden a ship's way*, to retard a vessel's progress by bracing in the yards

Deadened (de d'nd), *ppl a.* [f prec. + -ED[1].] Deprived of life or force, dulled, muffled, etc.

1720 WELTON *Suff Son of God* I x 245 Obedience renews the Life of Deadened Love 1725 POPE *Odyss* XXII 284 With deaden'd sound, one on the threshold falls 1789 T WHATELY in *Med Commun.* II 393 The exfoliated or deadened part [of a bone] 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* IX 121 The deadened tolling of a bell

Deadener (de d'nəɹ). [-ER[1].] One who or that which deadens see the verb.

1846 LANDOR *Imag Conv.* Wks II 60/2 Incumbrances and deadeners of the harmony 1884 GOLDW SMITH in *Contemp. Rev* Sept. 316 Unless they are strong Conservative institutions are deadeners of responsibility

Deadening (de d'nɪŋ), *vbl. sb* [-ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb DEADEN, q v.

1866 TIMMINS *Industr Hist. Birmingham* 300 The [brass] work becomes speckled or irregular in the 'deadening' 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang* VII 178 The deadening of the native processes of composition and derivation and inflection. 1883 *League Jrnl.* 20 Oct 657/3 Mental depression and moral deadening.

b. *concr.* That which deadens sound, colour, etc

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Deadening*, 1. (*Carpentry*) Packing in a floor, ceiling, or wall, to prevent conduction of sound [cf DEAFEN 3] 2 (*Gilding*) A thin coat of glue smeared over a surface that is gilded in distemper, and is not to be burnished.

2. *U.S.* The action of killing trees by 'girdling'; *concr.* a clearing in which the trees have been 'girdled'. (See DEADEN 2 b)

1800 ADDISON *Amer. Law. Rep* 306 There was a deadening on C's land as early as 1769 1855 W. SARGENT *Braddock's Exped* 83 A deadening. signifies the effect produced on the trees by girdling, or cutting a ring about their trunks.

Dea·dening, *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That deadens: see the verb.

1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* XVIII, From his shield The deadening force communicated ran Up his stunn'd arm. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell Life* XL 1 402 The deadening influences of routine.

†**Dea·der**[1], *Obs.* [f. DEAD *v* + -ER[1]] = DEADENER

a 1640 W FENNER *Christ's Alarm* II (1657) 26 The giving way to sin which thing is an horrible deader of the heart

Deader[2] (de dəɹ). *slang.* [f DEAD *a* +-ER[1] 1] A dead person, a corpse.

1853 (in *American Newspaper*) 1887 A C DOYLE *Study in Scarlet* II 1, Then mother's a deader too 1887 *Cyclist* 13 Apr 640/1 The half-dozen troopers would have been manufactured into deaders in the twinkling of an eye

Dead-eye (de d,əi) [DEAD *a.* 15] *Naut.* A round laterally flattened wooden block, pierced with three holes through which a lanyard is reeved, used for extending the shrouds Also applied to the triangular blocks with one large hole, usually called *hearts*, similarly used for extending the stays. (Cf. DEAD MAN'S EYE)

1748 *Anson's Voy* I. VIII 78 The main topsail split, and one of the straps of the main dead-eyes broke 1835 SIR J C. ROSS *Narr and Voy.* XXVIII 398 The dead eyes were preparing for the mainmast 1891 *Times* 14 Oct 6/5 The William Bateman has lost her main yard, and several of her chain plates and dead eyes are broken.

b *Crowfoot dead-eye* = EUPHROE.

1815 in FALCONER *Marine Dict* (ed. Burney) 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk* s.v, The *crowfeet dead-eyes* are long cylindrical blocks with a number of small holes in them, to receive the legs or lines composing the crowfoot.

Deadfall, dead-fall (de dfɔ̄l). Chiefly *U S.*

1. A kind of trap used esp for large game, in which a weighted board or heavy log is arranged to fall upon and kill or disable the prey

1612 MARKHAM *Countr Content* I XVI (1668) 78 Some do use to take them with hutches, or dead-falls, set in their haunts 1877 COUES *Fur Anim.* VI 175 In addition to our steel traps, we built numerous deadfalls.

2 a A tangled mass of fallen trees

1883 *Century Mag.* XXIX 195/1 Extensive 'dead-falls' of trees thrown pell-mell over, under, and astraddle of each other by gales

b (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.*, *Dead-fall*, a dumping-platform at the mouth of a mine.

c 'A low drinking or gaming-place *Western U.S.*' (*Cent. Dict*)

Dead-fallow. A complete year's fallow, i e. rest for the land for both a summer and a winter. Hence **Dea d-fa llow** *v.*

1881 *Daily News* 5 Sept 2/2 Nearly the whole of the arable has been dead-fallowed this summer.

Dea·d-hand = MORTMAIN (of which it is a translation).

[*c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 131 Þei wolle not cesse til alle be conquerid in to heie dede hondis] 1612 BP. HALL *Serm.* V 64 What liberal revenues . were then put into Mortmain, the dead-hand of the Church! 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict* s v *Ad quod dannum*, The Land so given, is said to fall into a *Dead hand* For a Body Politick dies not, nor can perform personal service to the King, or their Mesne Lords, as single Persons may do 1879 MORLEY *Burke* (1880) 162 Forty-thousand serfs in the gorges of the Jura, who were held in dead-hand by the Bishop of Saint-Claude 1880 A J WILSON in *Macm Mag* 469 That benevolence of the 'dead hand', which corrupts and blights all its victims

Dea·dhead, dead-head, dead head.

†1. *Old Chem.* = CAPUT MORTUUM 2. *Obs*

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 195 a, See whether the deadeheade be blacke. 1662 R MATHEW *Unl Alch* § 109 177 Take from the Dunghil at the Refiners, his dead head, commonly called, *Caput mortuum*. 1707 *Curios in Husb & Gard* 329, I made a LIXIVIUM with clear Water, and filter'd it to take away the dead head of it.

2 *Techn* a. *Founding.* The extra length or 'head' of metal at the muzzle end of a gun-casting, which contains the dross formed on the molten metal, and which is cut off when cool, see also quot. 1874. b. *Mech.* The tail-stock of a lathe, containing the *dead spindle* (see DEAD *a* 23). c *Naut.* (See quot 1867)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Dead-head*, a kind of dolphin (a stout post on a quay head to make hawsers fast to), also, a rough block of wood used as an anchor-buoy 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec 320/1 When castings are required to be particularly solid they are generally made with what is termed a 'dead head'. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.*, *Dead-head* That piece on a casting which fills the ingate at which the metal entered the mold. A *feeding-head*

3. *colloq* (orig *U S*) A person admitted without payment to a theatrical performance, a public conveyance, etc

1853 LOWELL *Moosehead Jrnl* Prose Wks 1890 I. 19 Those 'attentive clerks' whose praises are sung by thankful deadheads. 1864 SALA in *Daily Telegraph* 1 Nov, A friend of mine, a very eminent 'dead-head'—that is to say, one who has free admissions everywhere and to everything 1892 *Daily News* 16 Sept 5/6 The natural antipathy between performers and what are known in the theatrical profession as 'deadheads'. who do not pay for their entertainment

Hence (from sense 3) **Dea·dhead** *v. trans.*, to admit as a 'deadhead' without payment; *intr* to act the 'deadhead', obtain a privilege without payment **Dea dheadism**, the practice of admitting persons as 'deadheads'. (*colloq*, chiefly *U. S*)

1854 LOWELL in *Atlantic Monthly* Dec (1892) 746/2, I will not be deadheaded 1860 O W HOLMES *Elsie V.* II (1891) 13 He had been 'dead-headed' into the world some fifty years ago, and had sat with his hands in his pockets staring at the show ever since 1885 J BIGELOW in *Harper's Mag* Mar 542/1 Mr Jefferson was not in the habit of deadheading at hotels. 1887 *Miss Bayle's Romance* III 92, I mean to abolish dead-headism.

Dea·d-hea·rted, *a.* Dead in feeling, callous, insensible. Hence **Dead-hea·rtedly** *adv.*; **Dead-hea·rtedness.**

1642 J. EATON *Honey-combe* 378 Such dead-hearted, unbeleeving, and wrangling Sophisters *Ibid* 378 *margin*, Zealous against dead heartednesse and unbeliefe. 1670 T. BROOKS *Wks* (1867) VI. 351 God will deliver you from security formality, dead-heartedness, lukewarmness. 1839 *Standard* 6 July, The callous dead hearted sensualist

Dead heat. *Racing*, etc [Cf DEAD *a.* 28, 31] A 'heat' or race in which two (or more) competitors reach the goal at the same instant

1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Her Accident* VIII, She could ride a dead heat With the Dead who ride so fast and fleet 1878 LEVER *Jack Hinton* VIII 54 What year there was a dead heat for the St Leger

Hence **Dead-heat** *v. intr.*, to run a dead heat; *trans* to run a dead heat with (another competitor).

Dead-heater, one who runs a dead heat.

1887 *Cyclist* 22 June, Ralph Temple Dead-heated Howell in the Quarter-mile Match 1892 *Black & White* 19 Mar 384/1 The two clubs who dead-heated . . express themselves as very anxious to decide the matter by a race 1868 *Daily Tel* 29 Apr, About four lengths in the rear of the dead-heaters was St. Ronan, third.

†**Deading** (de·dɪŋ), *vbl sb. Obs.* [f. DEAD *v*] The action of the verb DEAD, deadening.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 293 Cancrene comeþ of dedinge of þe skyn 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I 219 To the deading of their hearts, like Nabals 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 430 A further deading of the old man

†**Dea·ding,** *ppl a Obs.* [-ING[2].] Deadening.

1647 H MORE *Song of Soul* III 1 ii, Deading liquor.

Deadish (de dif), *a* Now *rare.* [f. DEAD *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat dead (in various senses).

a 1450 *Fysshynge with Angle* (1883) 11 The browne colour seruyth for that water that is blacke dedisshe in ryuers or in other waters 1562 BULLEYN *Dial Soarnes & Chir* 102, When thei seme to bee colde, pale, deddishe, or partelie not felte 1611 A STAFFORD *Niobe* II. 186 (T) The lips put on a deadish paleness. 1697 R PEIRCE *Bath Mem.* II II 264 His left Arm and Hand were numb'd and deadish. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew* I. (ed 4) 55 To recover deadish Beer 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII 368 It beat out flat, yielded a deadish sound, and became fluid in less than a minute.

Dead letter.

1. a. *orig.* A writing, etc taken in a bare literal sense without reference to its 'spirit', and hence useless or ineffective (cf Rom VII. 6, 2 Cor. III. 6).

1579 FULKE *Heskin's Parl* 6 The scriptures, which this dogge calleth the deade letters 1653 STERRY *Eng Deliv North Presb*, 10 This taken singly by it selfe, is but a breathlesse Carkasse, or a Dead Letter 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res* II. III, First must the dead Letter of Religion own itself dead if the living Spirit of Religion. is to arise on us.

b A writ, statute, ordinance, etc., which is or has become practically without force or inoperative, though not formally repealed or abolished.

1663 HEATH *Flagellum* (ed 2) 6 To which all other dictates and Instructions were useless, and as a dead letter 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil* XLII 220 The best laws, when they become dead letters, are no laws. *a* 1754 FIELDING *Voy. Lisbon* (1755) 145 (Farmer) And to enact laws without doing this, is to fill our statute-books still fuller with dead letter, of no use but to the printer of the Acts of Parliament 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* II 132 The few penal laws which had been made in Ireland against Protestant Nonconformists, were a dead letter 1869 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) III. XII 249 Many a treaty of marriage became a dead letter almost as soon as it was signed.

2 A letter which lies unclaimed for a certain time at a post-office, or which cannot be delivered through defect of address or other cause. *Dead-letter Office*. a department of a general post-office in which dead letters are examined, and returned to the writers, or destroyed after a certain time; now officially styled *Returned Letter Office*

1771 P PARSONS *Newmarket* II. 126, I sent to the Post-house, and purchased a pacquet of dead letters. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II VII. (1852) 316 With these exceptions, all packets above the weight of 16 oz will be immediately forwarded to the Dead Letter Office 1881 *Standard* 1 Nov. 2/2 The old name, 'Dead Letter Office', has had to be altered to the present appellation, 'Returned Letter Office', partly in consequence of the fatuity of the public, who would insist upon associating the title 'Dead' letter with the 'land of the leal'.

Hence **Dead-le·tterism** (*nonce-wd*), devotion to the 'dead letter' to the neglect of the 'spirit' (see 1 a).

1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II 186 Pietism is also a necessary revulsion from the dead-letterism into which German Protestantism had lapsed.

Dead lift. [See DEAD *a* 28, and LIFT *sb.*]

1 The pull of a horse, etc, exerting his utmost strength at a dead weight beyond his power to move.

1551 R ROBINSON tr *More's Utop* II (Arb) 76 Oxen . they graunte to be not so good as horses at a sodeyne brunte, and (as we saye) at a deade liste. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 186 When horses are attached to a weight beyond their strength to move, they frequently

refuse to try a second time; in such a case it is said 'they won't pull at a dead lift'. On the other hand it is common to hear a seller say of a horse, 'I'll warn un to pull twenty times following to a dead-lift'.

2 *fig.* A position or juncture in which one can do no more, an extremity, 'a hopeless exigence' (J.). Usually in phrase *at a dead lift.* (Very common in the 17th c. . now *arch* or *dial*.)

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 34 And to these at a dedd lyft, or last refuge, they maye repayre 1588 J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 25 You must helpe vs at that dead lift, or else we are vndone. 1625–6 SHIRLEY *Maid's Rev.* III. ii, Medicine he carried always in the pommel of his sword, for a dead lift; a very active poison 1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 7 All-sufficient, he comes in at a dead lift, and he is able to turn things in a moment. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xii. 137 Then [in a shipwreck] they betook themselves to their prayers, the best lever at such a dead lift indeed. 1754 BERTHELSON *Eng.-Dan. Dict.*, He helped me at a dead lift, *hand satte mig paa fød igien* 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) IV. s. v. *Nero*, None would do the wretch [Nero] the favour to kill him, and he had not the heart to help himself at a dead lift. 18– MAR. EDGEWORTH *Stories of Ireland* v, It's only jockeying—fine sport—and very honourable, to help a friend, at a dead lift. 1874 J. GILCHRIST *Reason* 88, I would not slip off from a dead lift, forgetting to come back to it

3. An effort in which the whole strength is applied to lift or move something; a sheer lift; a supreme effort. *rare.*

1882 MORRIS *Hopes & Fears for Art* i. 21 It is such a heavy question by what effort, by what dead-lift, you can thrust this difficulty from you

Dea'd-light. [In sense 1, f. DEAD *a.* 15: in 3, f. DEAD *sb.*, or Sc. form of *death-light*.]

1. *Naut.* A strong wooden or iron shutter fixed outside a cabin-window or port-hole in a storm, to prevent water from entering

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 3 A sea struck us and drove in one of our quarter and one of our stern dead lights. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxvi, The water had burst into the cabin through the windows for the dead lights had not yet been shipped *a.* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Bros. Birchington*, The dead-lights are letting the spray and the rain in

2. A skylight not made to open.

1882 *Trade Catalogue*, Skylights for which we have no corresponding sizes of Deadlights.

3. A luminous appearance seen over putrescent bodies, in grave-yards, etc.; a 'corpse-light' or 'corpse-candle' *Sc.*

1823 HOGG *Queen's Wake* Introd., Dead-lights glimmering through the night. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* IX. (1860) 85/2 The many floating Highland stories of spectral dead-lights and wild supernatural sounds, seen and heard by nights in lonely places of sepulture

†Dea'dlihead. *Obs. rare.* [f. DEADLY *a.* + -HEAD.] Dead condition; the state of the dead.

1612 AINSWORTH *Annot. Ps.* xvii. 10 By the Hebrew word *Sheol* we are to understand the place, estate, or depth of death, deadlihed 1642 G. HUGHES *Embalming Dead Saints* 19 Some kind of losse which this deadlyhed brings upon the soule *Ibid.* 20 Deadly-head

†Dea'dlihood. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. = prec.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* 476 In the state or condition of the dead, in deadlyhood, as some have learn't to speak.

Deadlily (de'dlili), *adv. rare* [f. as prec. + -LY^2.] In a deadly manner, mortally, fatally; excessively; = DEADLY *adv.*

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 116 Musing. how hee should so farre and deadlily fall out with himselfe 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 122 A young man, A Companion in the Duel, to the Earl being deadlily pricked, thrust Longuius thorow. 1849 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. 257 Dull, dull—deadlily dull 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 312 They bit, as serpents, treacherously, deadlily 1863 — *Lent Serm.* 4 Deadlily delusive to the soul.

Dea'd-line.

1. A line that does not move or run. [DEAD *a.* 23.]

1860 *Chambers' Encycl., Barbel*, Angling with a dead-line, called a ledger 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Aug. 3/1 The scene is worked with miniature pulleys, 'working lines', and 'dead lines'.

2 *Mil.* A line drawn around a military prison, beyond which a prisoner is liable to be shot down.

1868 LOSSING *Hist. Cw. War U.S.* III. 600 Seventeen feet from the inner stockade was the 'dead-line', over which no man could pass and live 1888 *Contemp. Review* Mar. 449 Should he some day escape alive across the dead-line of Winchesters, he will be hunted with bloodhounds

fig. 1889 BRUCE *Plant. Negro* 45 The instant he sought to cross the social dead-line.

Deadliness (de'dlines). [f. DEADLY *a.* + -NESS.]

†1. The condition of being subject to death (see DEADLY *a.* 1); mortality. *Obs.*

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 382 We beoren in ure bodie Iesu Cristes deadlicnesse *a.* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxxiii. 2 My hert ..and my fleyss..þof þai be brisel & heuy in dedlynes 1434 MISYN *Mending of Life* 123 þe fettyr of dedelynes. *c.* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 115 Dedelynesse, *mortalitas*

2 The quality of being deadly or fatal

c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 518 Smyten with a sore wounde of eendeles dedelynesse. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 598/2 Yᵉ deadlynesse of the sinne. 1612–5 BP. HALL *Contempt.* IV. (T.), The deadliness of Lazarus his sickness 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. xii, That sharp edge might give deadliness to the thrust. 1870 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 13 A new disease of astonishing deadliness

Dead lock, dea'd-lock. [Cf. DEAD *a.* 28, 31.]

1 A condition or situation in which it is impossible to proceed or act; a complete stand-still

1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* III, I have them all at a dead lock! for every one of them is afraid to let go first 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 1 In Newgate Street, there was such a number of market-carts, that we almost came to a dead-lock with some of them 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. v. 60 It often happens that one party has a majority in the Senate, another party in the House, and then, a deadlock results.

2 An ordinary lock which opens and shuts only with a key, as opposed to a spring lock; sometimes, locally, a padlock [DEAD *a.* 24 b.]

1866 TIMMINS *Industr. Hist. Birmingham* 87 Dead locks are those which have only one large bolt, worked by the key

Hence **Dea'd-lo'ck** *v.*, to bring to a deadlock or stand-still, **Dea'dlo'cking** *vbl. sb.*

1880 *Daily Tel.* 17 Feb., An entire population is dead-locked through no fault of its own 1882 *N. Y. Nation* 4 Aug. 81/2 They have deadlocked the Legislature 1882 *N. Y. Tribune* 3 May, The disgraceful deadlocking which the session of 1882 has witnessed.

Dea'dlong, *a.* Humorous nonce-formation after *lovelong* (as if f. *love* adj.).

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxiv, Through half the dead-long night

Deadly (de'dli), *a.* Forms. 1 déadlíc, 3 dædlich, dædlich, 3–4 deadlich, 3–5 dedlich, -lych, dedelik(e, 4 dedli, dedeli, deadli, dyadlich, dyeadlich, 4–5 deedli, 4–6 dedly, dedely, 5 deadlike, dedlyke, 5–6 deedly, 6 deadlie, -lye, deedely, dedlie, 6–7 *Sc.* deidly, deidlie, 5– deadly. [OE. *déadlíc*, f. *déad* DEAD. see -LY^1. Cf. OHG. *tôtlich*, MD. *doodlick*.]

†1. Subject to death, mortal. *Obs.*

c. 1000 *Homilies* (Thorpe) II. 186 (Bosw.) Dæt an deadlic man mihte ealne middaneard oferseon. *c.* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 13 Þis deadlich lif *a.* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10919 (Cott.) Godd bicom man dedli 1340 *Ayenb.* 244 Ne eye dyeadlich ne may [þet] nazt ysy *c.* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 24, I am a creature dedly 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 123 Thinke thou art dedely 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 67 This deidlie body sal be cled with immortalite *a.* 1563 BALE *Sel. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 97 Many holy prophets that were deadly men were martyred 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1852) 351 Even man's deadly life Can be there, by God's leave.

†b. *absol.* A mortal, usually as *pl.* Mortals, human beings. *Obs.*

c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2867 Þare is nane dedely þat suffice to serche þe domes of god 1590 JAS. I *Sp. Gen. Assembly* Aug., I shall Maintain the same against all deadly. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2009/2 Whom we shall humbly Obey. Maintain and Defend with our Lives and Fortunes, against all deadly, as our only Righteous King and Soveraign.

†2. In danger of death, like to die. *Obs.*

a. 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xlii. 22 (Matz.) For al dai dedelik er we [*morte afficimur*] for þe *c.* 1386 CHAUCER *Franklt. T.* 312 My lady hath my deeth y-sworn but thy benignytee Vpon my dedly herte haue some pitee *a.* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Cust. Country* v. iv, How does the patient? *Clod.* You may inquire Of more than one, for two are sick and deadly her health's despaired of, And in hers, his.

†b Of or belonging to death. *Obs.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIII. xi, Not longe after that Ioseph was layd in his dedely bed 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* cxxxv. 191 She.. became seke, and laye in her dedely bedde.

†3 Without life, inanimate; = DEAD *a.* 6. *rare.*

a. 1225 *Juliana* 22 To luten dedliche schaften as ȝe schulden to godd *c.* 1440 *Secrees* 132 It is swilk a secre þat vnnethis mannys brest may it vnderstonde, how may it þanne be wrete in dedly skyns?

4. Causing death, or fatal injury; mortal, fatal

c. 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. viii. § 3 Forbræcon Romane heora apas, and þær deadliche sige ȝeforan. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 223 Ac ouercome vas he noȝt, þey ys wounden dedlych were *c.* 1377 CHAUCER *Anel & Arc.* 258 The cause .Of my dedely adversitie *c.* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xxvii. (1869) 19 þer is no wounde so cruelle, for with out remedye it is dedlych. 1562 WINJET *Certain Tractates* Wks. (1888) I. 3 Lyke to ane schip in ane dedely storme 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 48 Every houre expecting the deadly blow of the hangman 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* II. xii, Tho' Fortune aim her deadliest blow 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 34 The narrowing and deadly effect of the daily iteration of short-sighted commonplaces

b As a quality of things. Having the property or capacity of causing death or fatal injury, poisonous, venomous, pestilential

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 361 Dedli drynke, ȝif þei taken it .anoiep hem not. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 57 b, The inhabitants doe set the whole Groue on fire, and by that meanes the deadly Serpents. are driuen away 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 447 Dire Stepdames mix, for deadly Draughts, the pois'nous Juice 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. (1846) V. 3 The winds from the south-west, diffuse a noxious and even deadly vapour 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* x. (1879) 220 Many savages have seen small animals killed by the musket, without being aware how deadly an instrument it is 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1140 To camels it is a deadly poison

c *spec.* In names of poisonous plants.

Deadly Carrot, the genus *Thapsia* of umbelliferous plants, natives of Southern Europe. *Deadly Nightshade*, the *Atropa Belladonna* (N.O. *Solanaceæ*), a rare shrub with dark purple flowers and large round black berries, the name is often popularly misapplied to the common Woody Nightshade, *Solanum Dulcamara*, with ovoid scarlet berries

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxi. 446 Of great Nightshade, or Dwale This noughtie and deadly plant is taken for a kinde of Solanum The fresh leaues of this deadly Nightshade may be applyed outwardly The fruite of this Solanum is deadly. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* 94 There grows the Lethal Bekan, or deadly nightshade 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 282/2 The species [of Thapsia] are mostly natives of the countries of the Mediterranean, and are known under the generic name Deadly Carrot. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 4/1 The plant popularly known as deadly nightshade in England is the woody nightshade or bitter-sweet. The appearance of the deadly night-shade, *atropa belladonna* of botany and medicine, is very different

5 *Theol.* Of sin: Entailing spiritual death; mortal (opposed to *venial*); *esp.* applied to the seven chief or 'cardinal' sins: see SIN

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 56 He [David] dude þreo vtnummen heaued sunnen & deadliche 1340 HAMPOLE *Ps. Consc.* 3362 Þir er tha hede syns that er dedely. 1340 *Ayenb.* 9 Lecherie is on of þe zeuen dyadliche zennes *Ibid.* 16 Hi byeþ heaued..of alle zennes, and gunninge of alle kueade, be hy dyadliche, be hy uenial *c.* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) III. 10 Þai say also þat fornicacion es na dedly bot a kyndely thing 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* H iij, By this synne of glotonye men falle in alle the other sixe dedely synnes 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, Fornicacion, and all other deadlye synne. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 111 Sure it is no sinne, Or of the deadly seuen it is the least. *a.* 1721 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 269 The Seven curs'd deadly Sins Pride, Envy, Sloth, Intemp'rance, Av'rice, Ire, And Lust 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. iii. 37 We do but that which 'twere a deadly crime To leave undone.

†b *Deadly sinner*: one who commits deadly sin. *Obs.*

1622 DONNE *Serm.* i. 5 He that comes alive out of that field [a duel] comes a dead man, because he comes a deadly sinner, and he that remains dead in the field is gone to an everlasting death.

6 Aiming, or involving an aim, to kill or destroy; implacable, mortal, to the death.

c. 1205 LAY. 8550 Þine deadliche iuan. *c.* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 600 A leyde to þe Sarsyn strokes smerte riȝt als til his dedly fo. *c.* 1430 *Freemasonry* 309 Throwghe envye, or dedly hate 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 17 Junoes long fostred deadlye revengement. *a.* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 382 Betwixt whom and Sir Henry Berkeley was so deadly a quarrel. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* I. i. 206 With deadly Imprecations on her Self 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* II. xii, Although thy Sire's my deadliest foe. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 4 The contest becomes sharp and deadly

7. Resembling or suggestive of death, death-like.

a. Of colour or aspect: Pale like that of a corpse

c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 869 *Thisbe*, Who koude wryte which a dedely chere Hath Tesbe now *c.* 1400 *Beryn* 1337 His coloure gan to chaunge in-to a dedely hewe. 1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* II. xix. 50 If [the Sunne] shew yealowe or deadly, tempest is like to folow 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 96, I know it by their pale and deadly looks 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* 289 By the flush'd cheek.. And by the deadly paleness which ensued. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* x. 152 In consequence of the deadly look of the child.

b. Death-like in unconsciousness or physical prostration.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 56 The Normans hearyng of the kynges arrival wer sodenly striken with a deadly feare 1562 WINJET *Cert. Tractates* I. Wks. 1888 I. 6 Quhat deidly sleip is this that hes oppressit zow? 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 413 Narcotick, causing deadly sleep 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* XI. vii, A deadly faintness seized her.

c Death-like in darkness, gloom, dullness, silence, etc.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17881 (Gott.) Þe folk in dedeli mirknes stadd 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1171/1 Continuall fatigacion woulde make it [the mind] dull and deadlye. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 29 There was such a deadlie silence in the porte 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* V. iii. 290 All's cheerlesse, darke, and deadly 1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* (1702) 166 Sitting in darkness and a deadly shadow.

8. Excessive, 'terrible', 'awful' *colloq.*

1660 PEPYS *Diary* I. Nov., A deadly drinker he is, and grown exceedingly fat. 1660 *Ibid.* 7 Dec., So to the Privy Seale where I signed a deadly number of pardons. 1745 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 382 It has been a deadly while I have taken to answer your kind letter 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I. ii, You're come a deadly deal wrong! 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 281 Why such deadly haste to make money? 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 146 The quantity of corn that a few sparrows can eat. cannot be very deadly.

9. *Comb.*, as *deadly-dinted, -handed, -headed, -like* adjs., **deadly-lively** *a.*, combining dullness and liveliness, lively in a gloomy and depressing way (*colloq.*), hence *deadly-livelyness*

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, v. ii. 9 The deadly handed Clifford slew my Steed 1596 FITZ-GEFFREY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 51 An hundred deadlie dinted staves. 1630 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 55 She is in a most dangerous and deadly-like condition. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xli, Even her black dress assumed something of a deadly-lively air from the jaunty style in which it was worn 1881 MRS. OLIPHANT in *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 492 He was taken to Mentone..to the deadly-liveliness. and invalid surroundings of that shelter of the suffering 1891 *Spectator* 12 Dec. 855 The deadly-liveliness of flippant and forced humour.

Deadly (de'dli), *adv.* Forms: 1 déadlíce, 3–4 deadliche, 4 dyadliche, dedlyk, 4–6 dedely, 5 dedly, 6 deedly, *Sc.* deidly, 7 deadlie, 6– deadly. [OE. *déadlíce*, f. *déad* DEAD: see -LY^2.]

†1. In a way that causes death, mortally, fatally, to death *Obs.*

c. 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 436/8 *Loetaliter*, deadlice. *a.* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 33 He wonded þe Kyng dedely fulle sore *c.* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 115 Dedely, *mortaliter, letaliter* 1562 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. xiv. (1634) 71 They are wounded, but not deadly. 1627 MAY *Lucan* IX. (1631) 21 The snakes bite deadly, fatall are their

teeth *c* 1679 *Roxb Ball* VI 147 Killing Beauty . Be no more so deadly Cruel. 1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* III. xxix, When shower'd The death-bolts deadliest

†**b.** *Theol* In a way that entails spiritual death, mortally: see Deadly *a* 5. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr R* 58 3if he is ivonded so þet he suneȝie deadliche. 1340 *Ayenb* 223 Ine oþre cas me may zenezi, oþer li3tliche, oþer dyadliche. *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb) III 10 þai say we synne dedly in þat we schaue oure berdes 1503 Hawes *Examp Virt* xiii 273 A dongeon longe and wyde Made for theym that do synne dedely 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm Iim* 112/2 To see those men, which were as it were Angels of God, fall yea, & that deadly

†**2.** Implacably, mortally, to the death *Obs*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 2644 Sheo louede mykel þe slayn broþer, & dedlyk [*v r* dedely] hated sche þat oþer. 1393 Gower *Conf* I 332 Thus hate I dedely thilke vice 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb) 95, I haue heard that women either loue entirely or hate deadly 1630 S. Clarke *Eccl Hist* I. (1654) 44 The spitefull Devil deadly pursuing him

3. In a manner resembling or suggesting death, as if dead; without animation

a 1300 *Cursor M* 18155 (Cott) Þaa waful wi as sa dedli dim, All lighted þe lem þat come wit him. *c* 1430 *Pilgr Ly. Manhode* I lxxxix (1869) 50 Al dedliche [*tout mornement*] he answerde hire 1594 Shaks *Rich III*, III vii 26 They Star'd each on other, and look'd deadly pale 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl* VII (R.), How comes it then, that in so near decay We deadly sleep in deep security? 1865 Dickens *Mut Fr* I 1, Seeming to turn deadly faint.

4. To a fatal or extreme degree; 'mortally', 'to death'; extremely, excessively. *colloq*

[*a* 1300 *Cursor M* 17225 (Cott.), I þat es sa dedli dill] 1589 Puttenham *Eng Poesie* III xviii (Arb) 205 He did deadly belie the matter by his description 1591 Spenser *Virg. Gnat* 446 Judgement seates, whose Iudge is deadlie dred 1688 Miege *Fr. Dict.* s v *Slow*, He is deadly slow, *il est furieusement long*. 1703 Rowe *Ulyss* Epil 31 These Cups are pretty, but they're deadly dear 1809 Scott *Let to Southey* 14 Jan in *Lockhart*, In this deadly cold weather 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* ix 102 It is so deadly dull 1878 Mrs. Stowe *Pogganuc P* xiii, We were deadly tired.

5. In a dead manner, like a dead thing *rare*

1581 G. Pettie tr *Guazzo's Civ. Conv* II (1586) 50 To fall deadlie to the grounde, as a bodie without breath. 1844 Mozley *Ess*, (1878) II 126 There is a belief in the Bible which is mere Bibliolatry, and rests deadly in a mere book.

†**Dea'dman.** *Obs* = *Dead man*: formerly written and pronounced as one word. (Cf. Blindman.) *Obs.* exc in names, as *Deadman's Walk*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 11504 (Cott) A smerl o selcuth bitturnes, þat dedman cors wit smerld es *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxx 387 (Add MS) Atte derige of a dedeman that laye on the bere 1611 Shaks *Cymb.* v. iii. 12 The strait passe was damm'd With deadmen

Dead man is used in various *fig* applications and combinations; chiefly in *pl*

1. pl. (*dead men*) Empty bottles (at a drinking-bout, etc) *slang* or *colloq.*

a 1700 B E *Dict Cant Crew, Dead-men*, empty Pots or bottles on a Tavern-table. 1738 Swift *Polite Convers.* 188 Let him carry off the dead Men, as we say in the army (meaning the empty bottles) 1825 C. M. Westmacott *Eng Spy* I. 151 The wine bin surrounded by a regiment of dead men. 1851 Thackeray *Eng Hum.* III (1876) 244 Fresh bottles were brought, the 'dead men'. removed.

2. *slang.* (See quot. 1873)

1764 *Low Life* 40 Journeymen Bakers. are casting up what Dead-Men they cheated their Masters of the past Week. 1819 Moore *Tom Crib's Mem* 16 (Farmer) Dead men are bakers, so called from the loaves falsely charged to their master's customers 1873 *Slang Dict*, *Dead man*, a baker. Properly speaking, it is an extra loaf smuggled into the basket by the man who carries it out, to the loss of the master Sometimes the dead-man is charged to a customer, though never delivered.

3 *Cards* A dummy at whist

1786 Mackenzie in *The Lounger* No 79 P 13 As if one should sit down with three *dead men* at whist

4. *Naut* (*pl.*) 'The reef or gasket-ends carelessly left dangling under the yard when the sail is furled, instead of being tucked in' (Adm. Smyth).

Dead men's bells A local name in Scotland for the Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*

1848 W. Gardiner *Flora Forfarshire* 139 It is known to the peasantry by the name of 'dead men's bells'. 1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist E Bord* 157.

†**Dead man's (men's) eye(s.** *Naut. Obs.* = Dead-eye.

1466 *Mann & Househ. Exp* 214 A bolt for the stemme, also the closynge of dedemen yen. 1598 Florio, *Mo'to* . a pullie in a ship called the dead man he. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid Yng. Seamen* 15 Pullies, blockes, shiuers and dead mens eyes 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Dead-mens Eyes* (in a Ship), a kind of little Blocks, or Pulleys, having many Holes, but no Shivers; wherein run small Ropes.

Dead man's (men's) finger(s.

1. A local name for various species of *Orchis*, properly those with palmate tubers, as *O. maculata* and *latifolia*; in Shaks. prob the Early Purple Orchis, *O. mascula* Also applied to *Arum maculatum*, *Lotus corniculatus*, and *Alopecurus pratensis*. (Britten & Holland)

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* IV vii. 173 Long Purples . our cold Maids doe Dead Mens Fingers call them. 1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist E. Bord* 193 *Orchis latifolia* The root, from its shape, is sometimes called Dead-men's-fingers.

2. The zoophyte *Alcyonium digitatum*: = next 1

1860 Dallas *Nat. Hist. Anim Kingd.* 54. 1865 Gosse *Year at Shore* 73. 1872 Dana *Corals* 83.

3 The finger-like divisions of the *branchiæ* or gills in a lobster or crab.

1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum Life* (1826) IX xlv, In eating lobster—getting . half a dozen of the dead man's fingers into your mouth.

Dead man's hand.

1. A zoophyte, *Alcyonium digitatum*, forming lobed fleshy masses see Alcyonium.

1755 J. Ellis *Corallines* 83 Dead Man's Hand or Dead Man's Toes This extraordinary Sea-production is indebted for the English name to the Fishermen, who often take it up in their Nets, when they are trawling for flat Fish 1756 Schlosser in *Phil Trans* XLIX 450 The alcyonium commonly called dead-man's hand

2 *a* A local name for *Orchis maculata* and *O mascula* (cf prec 1) *b* Also for '*Nephrodium Filix-mas*, and some other ferns, from the appearance of the young fronds before they begin to open, resembling a closed fist'. *c.* Also for the seaweed Tangle, *Laminaria digitata* (Britten & Holl)

1853 G. Johnston *Nat Hist E Bord.* 193 *Orchis maculata* Dead-man's-hand

†**Dead man's head.** *Obs* A 'death's head'; a skull or figure of a skull

1557 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 146 My ringe with the dead manes head. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov & Epigr* (1867) 66, I neuer meete the at fleshe nor at fishe, But I haue sure a deade mans head in my dishe.

Dead man's thumb.

1. A local name for *Orchis mascula*, from the shape of the tubers (Cf. Dead man's finger 1)

1652 *Roxb Ballads* (Britten & Holland), Each flower Such as within the meddowes grew, As dead man's thumbs and harebell blew [*v r.* an hearb all blew] 1853 G. Johnston *Nat Hist E Bord.* 193 From the colour and shape of the tuber the plant is called Dead-man's thumb; and children tell one another, with mysterious awe, that the root was once the thumb of some unburied murderer.

2 = Dead man's hand 1.

1863 G. Rowe in *Intell Observ* Sept. 84 The swelling lobes of the dead man's thumb

†**Dead man's toes.** *Obs* = prec. 2.

1755 [see Dead man's hand 1] 1786 J. Ellis *Nat Hist. Zoophytes* 83 Round white eggs, like those described in the *Alcyonium digitatum* or Dead Man's Toes.

Deadness (de dnes). The condition or quality of being dead, in various senses. **1** *lit*

1607 Topsell *Fourf Beasts* (1673) 481 To Pluto and to the Earth, they sacrificed black Sheep or Lambs, in token of deadnesse *a* 1716 South *Serm* VII 1 (R.), Cursing it [the barren fig-tree] to deadness with a word 1764 Woolcomb in *Phil Trans* LX 97 A numbness and deadness of his little . finger. 1881 Miss Yonge *Lads & Lasses* II. 95 The man that gets the creeping deadness in his bones.

2 *fig.*

1611 Bible *Rom* iv 19 The deadnesse of Saraes wombe *c* 1620 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 121 They Have bloodlesse cheekes, and deadnesse in their eyes. *a* 1628 Preston *Saints Daily Exerc* (1629) 74 What is a man to doe when hee findes a great indisposition to prayer a dulnesse, and deadnesse in him 1642 *Petition* in Clarendon *Hist. Reb* IV (1843) 165/2 By the deadness of trade 1738 Wesley *Wks* (1872) I 162 Hence my deadness and wanderings in public prayer 1749 Br. G. Lavington *Enthus Methodists* (1754) II 55 Spiritual Desertions, inward Deadnesses 1883 H. Drummond *Nat Law in Spir. W.* v. (1884) 160 The spiritual deadness of humanity.

b The state of being dead *to* something.

1745 Wesley *Answ. Ch* 7 Your Deadness to the World 1786 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 17 Sept., The deadness of the whole Court to talents and genius 1858 Bushnell *Nat & Supernat.* xiv, Deadness to God and all holy things

3 Want of some characteristic physical quality; absence of lustre or colour, dullness; want of taste; flatness, insipidity, etc.

1707–16 J. Mortimer (J.), Deadness or flatness in cyder 1785 Sarah Fielding *Ophelia* I. xix, I had perceived deadness in the best complexions

Dead-nettle (de dˌne t'l) See also Deanettle The English name for plants of the genus *Lamium* (N O. *Labiatæ*), having leaves like those of a nettle, but which do not sting; esp. *L album* White Dead-nettle, and *L purpureum* Red Dead-nettle; also applied to *L. Galeobdolon* (*G. luteum*) Yellow Dead-nettle or Archangel, and occasionally to species of *Stachys* or other labiates

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R.* xvii cxciii (1495) 730 Of netles is dowble kynde, one brennyth and bytyth, and another manere hyghte the deed nettyll or the blynde nettyll 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. lxxxviii 130 There be two kindes of Dead Nettel The one smelleth but little, the other hath a strong and stinking sauour. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot* IV. 43 The white dead-nettle has no affinity with nettles except in the shape of the leaves. 1879 Lubbock *Sci. Lect.* I I The Common White Deadnettle.

Dead oil: see Dead D. 2.

†**Dead palsy, dea'd-pa lsy.** *Obs* [Dead *a* 2 a.] Palsy producing complete insensibility or immobility of the part affected.

1592 Constable *Sonn* III. vii, Dead-palsey sicke of all my chiefest parts. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. State* V vi 382 Now our Atheist hath a dead palsey, is past all sense 1697 R. Peirce *Bath Mem* I. iv 59 The Ἡμιπληγία, or half stroke (vulgarly call'd the Dead Palsie, or Palsie of one Side) 1702 Pepys *Corr* 405 About three weeks since, Sir R. Dutton was struck with the dead-palsy on his left side. He has recovered the motion, though not the use, of his hand and foot. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* III x, Frog was seized with a dead palsy in the tongue. 1761 Mrs. F. Sheridan *Sidney Biddulph* III. 217.

†**Dead pay.** *Obs.* [Cf. F. *morte-paye.*]

1. Pay continued to a soldier, etc, no longer in active service, a soldier receiving such pay

1585 T. Washington tr *Nicholay's Voy Turkie* III. iv. 76 b, When these men can serve no longer in the warres.. they are sent as keepers of castles and towns, whom we do cal dead payes 1611 Cotgr., *Morte-payes*, Dead-payes; Souldiers in ordinarie pay, for the gard of a fortresse, or frontier Towne, during their liues. 1685 F. Spence *House of Medici* 339 The citizens and Dead-payes nabb'd the French at unawares 1686 *Lond Gas.* No 2196/1 Janisaries that being Superannuated, receive a dead Pay of so much a day

2 Pay continued in the name of a soldier or sailor actually dead or discharged, and appropriated by the officer, a person in whose name such pay is drawn. (Cf. *dead-share* in Dead D 2.)

1565 Calfhill *Answ Treat Crosse* (1846) 62 Like a covetous Captain will needs indent for a dead pay. 1627 Bp. Hall *Ct. Impostor* Wks 507 Like to some vnfaithfull captaine that hath filled his purse with dead payes, and made vp the number of his companies with borrowed men 1639 Massinger *Unnat Combat* IV ii, O you commanders That, like me, have no dead pays, nor can cozen The commissary at a muster 1663 Pepys *Diary* 13 Oct, The King mustering the Guards the other day himself found reason to dislike their condition finding so many absent men, or dead pays 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Dead-pay*, that given formerly in shares, or for names borne, but for which no one appears

Dea'd-point, dead point. *Mech* [Dead *a* IV.] That position of a crank at which it is in a direct line with the connecting-rod, and at which therefore the force exerted tends to thrust or pull instead of turning the crank

1830 Kater & Lardn. *Mech* xviii 254 The cranks are so placed that when either is at its dead point, the other is in its most favourable position 1875 R. F. Martin tr. *Haeres' Winding Mach* 72 One piston is on the dead point, and, therefore, the other one alone must turn the engine round.

Dead reckoning. *Naut.* [Dead *a.* V.] The estimation of a ship's position from the distance run by the log and the courses steered by the compass, with corrections for current, leeway, etc., but without astronomical observations Hence *dead* latitude (q v.), that computed by dead reckoning

1613 M. Ridley *Magn Bodies* 147 Keeping a true, not a dead reckoning of his course 1760 Pemberton in *Phil Trans* LI 911 The latitude exhibited by the dead reckoning of the ship. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxxii 124 We had drifted too much to allow of our dead reckoning being anywhere near the mark 1891 *Nature* 3 Sept, The log, which for the first time enabled the mariner to carry out his dead-reckoning with confidence, is first described in Bourne's 'Regiment for the Sea', which was published in 1577. *fig* 1868 Lowell *Witchcraft* Prose Wks 1890 II 372 The mind, when it sails by dead reckoning . will sometimes bring up in strange latitudes

Dead Sea. [transl L. *mare mortuum*, Gr. *ἡ νεκρὰ θάλασσα* (Aristotle). By the Greeks and Romans the same name was given also to the Arctic Ocean in the North of Europe · ? as devoid of the presence of life, or of motion, currents, etc] The lake or inland sea in the south of Palestine, into which the Jordan flows; it has no outlet, and its waters are intensely salt and bitter.

c 1250 *Genesis & Exod* 2123 Ðe swarte fium, ðe dede se *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit P* B 1020 Þer faure citees wern set, nov is a see called, þat ay is drouy and dym, and ded in hit kynde, Blo, blubrande, and blak . Forþy þe derk dede see hit is demed 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I 105 (Mätz) Iudea haþ in þe soupe side þe dede Se 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr Glasse* 144 It is also called the dead sea, because the water moveth not nether can any fishe live there 1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* II 350 Deader than the dead-sea itself.

b *attrib*, as in **Dead Sea apple, Dead Sea fruit** = *Apple of Sodom*: see Apple 3.

1868 Miss Braddon (*title*), Dead Sea Fruit. 1869 *Eng. Mech* 24 Dec 354/1 Dead Sea apples, Sodom apples, or mad apples are occasionally imported from Bussorah 1882 *The Garden* 1 Apr 220/1 The Asclepias above alluded to is what has been called the Dead Sea Fruit. 1883 L. Wingfield *A Rowe* III. vi. 119 The baked meats were Dead Sea fruit, and stuck in her throat

Dead set · see Set *sb.*

Dead-thraw (-throw), Sc. ff. Death-throe.

Dea'd-tongue. A name for the umbelliferous plant *Œnanthe crocata*, from its paralysing effect on the organs of speech.

1688 T. Lawson *Let* in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 205 *Œnanthe Cicutæ-facie* about Kendal and Hiltondale, Westmoreland, where it is commonly called Dead Tongue. 1746 Watson in *Phil Trans.* XLIV 233 This Oenanthe in Cumberland, where the Country-People call it Dead Tongue 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss*, *Deed tongue*, the water hemlock or dropwort plant, *Œnanthe crocata*

Dead water, dead-water. [Dead *a.* 22] **1.** Water without any current; still water.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 240 A standing poole or dead water 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc New Invent* 122 Its broad side lying to the Wind in dead water. 1874 Burnand *My Time* xxii 197 We pulled in. and made for a quiet nook in dead-water. *attrib.* 1792 J. Phillips *Hist Inland Navig* Add. (1795) 29 The advantages of a dead-water navigation.

2 *Naut.* The eddy water just behind the stern of a ship under way.

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* IX. 42 Dead water is

the Eddie water followes the sterne of the ship, not passing away so quickly as that slides by her sides *c* 1850 *Rudim Navig* (Weale) 114 Vessels with a round buttock have but little or no dead-water.

3. The stillest state of the tide, when the rise and fall are at a minimum, the neap tide (Cf DEAD *a.* 27)

1561 EDEN *Arte Nauig* II xviii 50 Whiche the Marineis call nepe tydes dead waters, or lowe fluddes

Dead weight, dea'd-weight. [DEAD *a* 29.]

1. The heavy unrelieved weight of an inert body. (*lit* and *fig.*)

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxiii 238 When the Sucker came to be moved onely with a dead weight or pressure. 1702 SAVERY *Miner's Friend* 81 The Moving Cause, as Mens Hands, Horses, or Dead Weight 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* I iii. (1737) I 67 Pedantry and Bigotry are Mill-stones able to sink the best Book which carries the least part of their dead weight 1844 DICKENS *Mart Chuz* xlvi, Mrs. Gamp forced him backwards down the stairs by the mere oppression of her dead-weight.

b. *techn.* (See quots)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade, Dead Weight*, heavy merchandise forming part of a ship's cargo 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk, Dead weight*, a vessel's lading when it consists of heavy goods, but particularly such as pay freight according to their weight and not their stowage 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech, Dead weight*, the weight of the vehicle of any kind, that which must be transported in addition to the load. 1881 LUBBOCK in *Nature* No. 618 412 The saving in dead weight, by this improvement alone, is from 10 to 16 per cent.

2. A heavy inert weight; *fig* a heavy weight or burden pressing with unrelieved force upon a person, institution, etc.

1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavaliers* (1840) 282 The Scots were always the dead weight upon the king's affairs. 1785 C. THOMAS in *Med. Commun* II 79 A lump or dead weight, as he termed it, in his inside. 1792 A YOUNG *Trav France* 113 His character is a dead weight upon him 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t., Convers. of Lords* (1852) 242 We not only deter the student from the attempt, but lay a dead weight upon the imagination 1876 F. E TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* III. xviii 229 It was extremely exhilarating to find himself free..of the dead weight of debt

†**3.** 'A name given to an advance by the Bank of England to Government on account of the half-pay and pensions of the retired officers of the Army and Navy' (Simmonds *Dict Trade*) *Obs*

The debt was paid off by an annuity which ceased in 1867

1823 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I 320 The six hundred millions of Debt and the hundred and fifty millions of dead-weight 1826 J HUME in Hansard XVI 184–5 The year 1822, when Mr Vansittart brought before parliament the notable expedient to pay for the dead-weight The country were induced to believe, that in forty-four years the whole of the dead-weight would be annihilated by the gradual decrement, by death, of the persons to whom the allowances out of it were payable 1827 *Gentl Mag* XCVII II. 13 Placed on the superannuation or dead weight list

Dead well, dea'd-we'll. [DEAD *a.* 15, 22]

1. A well dug down into a porous stratum, to carry off surface or refuse water: called also *absorbing well, dumb well.* Cf *dead-hole* (DEAD *a* D 2)

1852–62 *Archit Publ Soc Dict.* I. 5 In some parts of England absorbing wells are known under the name of dead wells 1875 URE *Dict Arts* II. 10 *Dead wells*, wells which are made to carry off refuse waters

2. A 'well' or excavation into which the weights of a large clock descend.

1867 MUSGRAVE *Nooks & Corners Old Fr.* I. 261 A 'dead well' of some twenty feet depth, which used to receive the descending weights of a great clock

Dead wood, dea'd-wood.

1 Wood dead upon the tree; the dead branches of fruit-trees, or the like; hence *fig.*

To get, have, possess the dead-wood (U S slang); to have one at a disadvantage, secure the advantage

1872 C KING *Mountain Sierra Nev* x 211 He considered himself to possess the 'dead-wood'.

2. *Naut.* Solid blocks of timber fastened just above the keel at each end of the ship, to strengthen those parts

1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s.v. *Ship* (Plate), The rising or Dead Wood. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), It determines the heighth of the dead-wood, afore and abaft 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 187/2 The deadwood, stemson, and other strengthenings

attrib. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* X. 225 To draw the Kelson and dead-wood bolts out. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk, Dead-wood knees*, the upper foremost and aftermost pieces of dead wood.

Dea'd-work, dead work.

†**1** *Naut.* (See quots) *Obs*

1653 H COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav* xxi 75 Together with all the dead works, as the cabins and galleries without. 1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1789), *Dead-work*, all that part of a ship which is above water when she is laden. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig* (Weale) 154 *Supernatant part of the ship*, that part which, when afloat, is above the water; anciently expressed by the name of *dead-work.*

2. *Mining.* Work not directly productive, but done in preparation for future work.

1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldfields of Victoria* 609 *Dead-work*, the opening up or preparatory work for mining by sinking shafts and winzes, driving levels and cross-cuts 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines* 60 They will save the expense of timbering, and much 'dead work' in prospecting.

3 Work in hand, not finished.

1888 *Chicago Inter Ocean* (Farmer), To-night the joint committee issued a circular commanding the men to quit everything but dead work. [1891 *Daily News* 23 May 6/5 (*Tailors' Strike*) Another man declared that they should refuse to touch any of their 'dead' (i. e, work in hand) until the strike was over]

Deady (de di). *slang* A name for gin, or for a particular quality of gin.

[So called apparently from the name of the distiller. The London Directory for 1812 has D Deady, Distiller and Brandy-merchant, Sol's Row, Tottenham Court Rd.]

[1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 138 At a public house where Sam had been copiously sipping Deady's, &c.] 1819 T MOORE *Tom Crib's Mem. Congress* App, To quaff Out Deady o'er some State Affairs *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* Interchapter xvi (D), Some of the whole-hoggery in the House of Commons he would designate by Deady, or Wet and Heavy, some by weak tea, others by Blue-Ruin.

De-aerate: see DE- II. 1.

Deaf (def), *a.* Forms: 1–3 deaf, *Orm* dæf, (2–3 *pl* deaue), 3–6 def, (3–5 *pl* deue, 4 *Ayenb* dyaf, dyaue, dyeaue), 4–5 deef(*f*, (*pl* deeue), 4–6 defe, (deff(e, 5 deif, deyf(fe), 6 deefe, deaffe, (*Sc.* deif(f), 6–7 deafe, 7– deaf [A Common Teutonic adj: OE *déaf* = OFris *dôf* (WFris. *doaf*), OS *dôf* (MDu., Du, MLG. *doof* (*v*), LG *dôf*), OHG *toup* (*b*), (MHG *toup*, Ger *taub*), ON *daufr* (Sw. *dof*, Da *døv*), Goth *daufs* (*b*).—OTeut. **daub-oz*, from an ablaut stem *deub-, daub-, dub*, pre-Teut. *dheubh-*, to be dull or obtuse of perception. cf Goth. *afdaubnan* to grow dull or obtuse, also Gr. *τυφλός* (:—*θυφ-*) blind The original diphthong remains in north. dial; in standard Eng. the vowel was long until the modern period, and so late as 1717–8 it was rimed with *relief* by Prior and Watts; the pronunciation (dĭf) is still widely diffused dialectally, and in the United States in many Eng dialects the *ea* is still diphthongal, *deeaf*]

1. Lacking, or defective in, the sense of hearing

c 825 *Vesp Psalter* xxxvii[i] 14 Swe swe deaf ic ne ge[herde] *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 129 Alse to deue men. *c* 1200 ORMIN 15500 Dumbe menn & dæfe. *a* 1225 *St. Mashar* 20 Noðer dumbe ne deaf. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 446 But she was somdel deef [*v r* def, defe] and þat was scathe 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii clxxxviii (1495) 729 Vynegre helpith deyf eeres *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 115 Deffe, *surdus* 1538 STARKEY *England* 212 As you wold tel a tale to a deffe man. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul C* I ii 213 Come on my right hand, for this eare is deafe. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* II 366 Till death shall bring the kind relief, We must be patient, or be deaf. 1718 WATTS *Ps* cxxxv. 7 Blind are their eyes, their ears are deaf [*rime* relief] 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl* xxxv, You know our good Lady Suffolk is a little deaf 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II I. i. 5 In the rocks beneath the leaf, If it strikes you, you are deaf.

b. *absol*, esp. in pl *the deaf*, deaf people.

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt xi. 5 Blinde geseoþ deafe gehyraþ *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 75 Þe blinde, ðe dumbe, ðe deaue, ðe halte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 13107 (Cott.) Þe def has hering, blind has sight 1611 BIBLE *Isa* xxxv 5 Then the eares of the deafe shalbe vnstopped 1855 BROWNING *Master Hugues* xxvi, Who thinks Hugues wrote for the deaf?, try again; what's the cleff?

c. *fig.* said of things.

a 1000 *Juliana* 150 Þæt ic dumbum and deafum deofolzieldum ..gaful onhate. 1605 SHAKS *Macb* v. i. 81 Infected mindes To their deafe pillowes will discharge their secrets 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I 29 Have its deaf waves not heard my agony?

d Proverbial phrases *As deaf as an adder* or *a post* (formerly and still dialectally *as deaf as a door, door-post, door-nail*, etc); *none so deaf as those who won't hear.* (Deafness is attributed in the Bible, Ps. lviii. 5, to the adder (= *pethen* the asp); cf. the name *deaf-adder* in 7)

[*a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4747 Dom as a dore-nayle & defe was he bathe] 1551 CROWLEY *Pleas & Pain* 93 Ye deafe dorepostis, coulde ye not heare? 1562 J HEYWOOD *Prov & Epigr.* (1867) 143 Who is so deafe, as he that will not heare. 1606 BRETON *Mas. Mavillia* Wks (Grosart) 49 (D.) He is as deafe as a doore. 1611 COTGR., *Sourd comme un tapis*, as deafe as a doore-nayle (say we) *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxiv, He was as deaf as a Door-nail 1824 BENTHAM *Bk of Fallacies* Wks. 1843 II, 412 None are so completely deaf as those who will not hear. *a* 1845 HOOD *Tale of Trumpet* iv, She was deaf as a post. And as deaf as twenty similes more, Including the adder, that deafest of snakes.

[*c* 825 *Vesp. Ps.* lvii. 4 (5) Swe nedran deafe. 1535 COVERD. *ibid*, Like the deaf Adder that stoppeth hir eares.]

e *Deaf and dumb*: also used *absol.* (= DEAF-MUTE) and thence *attrib.*, as 'a deaf-and-dumb alphabet'.

a 1225 *Ancr R* 108 Ich heold me al stille ..ase dumbe & deaf deð þet naueð non onswere. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 4281 Þof it defe were & doumbe, dede as a ston 1625 SIR J. STRADLING *Divine Poems* III xlvi 96 The deaf-and-dumbe he made to heare and speake. 1669 HOLDER *Elem Speech* App 114 Now as to the most general case of those who are deaf and dumb, I say they are dumb by consequence from their deafness 1774 JOHNSON *West Isl* Wks X 520 There is ..in Edinburgh .. a college of the deaf and dumb 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 27 The real deaf-and-dumb language of signs

f. In restricted sense: Insensible *to* certain kinds of sounds, musical rhythm, etc.

1784 COWPER *Task* VI 646 Deaf as the dead to harmony. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiii 167 A world of sounds to which I had been before quite deaf. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind* (1886) 241 His remarks upon versification are instructive to whoever is not rhythm-deaf

2. *fig.* Not giving ear; unwilling to hear or heed, inattentive. Const. *to* (†*at*). Phrase. *to turn a deaf ear* (*to*).

1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 7220 Hii beþ deue & blinde iwys, þat hii nolleþ non god þyng yhure ne yse. 1393 LANGL. *P Pl* C. xii 61 For god is def now a dayes and deyneþ nouht ous to huyre. *c* 1440 HYMN TO *Scala Perf.* (W de W 1494) II xxii, Make deef eke to hem as though þou herde hem not 1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm Par. Matt* iii 30 Mankinde was in a manner deaffe at the law of nature 1607 SHAKS *Timon* I ii 257 Oh that mens eares should be To Counsell deafe, but not to Flatterie. 1655 JENNINGS *Elise* 100 The reason that hath caused your pitty to be deaf at my prayers 1710–11 SWIFT *Jrnl Stella* 7 Feb., I was deaf to all intreaties *c* 1780 BURNS *Duncan Gray*, Duncan fleech'd and Duncan pray'd; Meg was deaf as Ailsa Craig. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xiii 167 They were deaf to his summons. 1887 R. N. CARLY *Uncle Max* xxvi. 207, I prudently turned a deaf ear to this question

†**3** Dull, stupid; absurd. *Obs*

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 116 Deffe, or dulle (K defte, H P deft), *obtusus, agrestis* 1482 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 315 Tailors', Exeter, Callenge hym knaffe, or horson, or deffe, or any yoder mysname. 1541 R COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 Bivb, Otherwyse it shulde be a deafe thynge that ye thynge whiche is no more beynge shulde requyre curacyon

†**4.** Numb, without sensation *Obs rare*

15 L. ANDREW *Noble Lyfe* III xcii in *Babees Bk* 239 Torpido is a fysshe, but who so handeleth hym shalbe lame & defe of lymmes, that he shall fele no thyng

†**5** Of sounds. So dull as to be hardly or indistinctly heard; muffled *Obs* [Cf F. *bruit sourd*]

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I iii vi 156 The deaf and confused Trembling of these Trees 1647 W. BROWNE *Polex* II. 106 Assoone as Almanzor had made an end, there was a deafe noise among all the assembly. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Meleager & Atal.* 221 A deaf murmur through the squadron went — *Ovid's Met.* XII. 72 Nor silence is within, nor voice express, But a deaf noise of sounds that never cease.

6. Lacking its essential character or quality; hollow, empty, barren, unproductive, insipid. Cf *deaf nettle* in 7. Now chiefly *dial*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past* lii 411 Ungefynde corn ..oðde deaf 14.. *Gloss.* in Wr-Wülcker 718/36 *Hec sunt partes fructuum Hoc nauu* deafe 1552 HULOET, Deaffe or doted, as that which the hath no sauoure, *surdus* 1633 D ROGERS *Treat. Sacraments* I. 189 Tremble yow for your sitting so long upon the dively deafe egges. 1788 MARSHALL *Yorksh Gloss.*, *Deaf*, blasted, or barren, as a *deaf* ear of corn, or a *deaf* nut 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Deef, Deeaf* Applied to corn, it means light grain, and to land, weak and unproductive. 1883 *Standard* 27 Aug 6/4 The grain is bulky, the ears are large, although a few here and there are 'deaf'. 1888 *W. Somerset Word bk*, *Deaf* applied to any kind of fruit or seed enclosed in a shell or husk, which when opened is barren.

b. *Deaf nut*. one with no kernel; used *fig* for something hollow, worthless, or unsubstantial.

1613 BP. HALL *Serm* I *Sam.* xii 24 He is but a deaf nut therefore, that hath outward service without inward fear 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I 331, I live upon no deaf nuts, as we use to speak 1788 [see prec.] 1808 SCOTT *Let to C. K Sharpe* 30 Dec in Lockhart, The appointments are £300 a year—no deaf nuts. 1858 DR QUINCY *Autobiog.* 58 Wks I 88 A blank day, yielding absolutely nothing—what children call a deaf nut, offering no kernel

†**c.** *Deaf arch* = blind arch. *Obs. rare.*

1815 *Ann Reg* Chron. 43 In one of the deaf Arches, immediately adjoining the middle arch of the bridge

7. *Comb.*, etc., as *deaf-eared*, †*-minded* adjs.; **deaf-adder** [cf. 1 d], a local name in England for the slow-worm or blind-worm, in U.S. for certain snakes supposed to be venomous; **deaf-dumb** = DEAF-MUTE; **deaf-dumbness**, dumbness or aphonia arising from deafness; **deaf-ear**, (*a*) = AURICLE 3; †(*b*) a cotyledon or seed-leaf of some plants; **deaf-nettle** = DEAD-NETTLE.

1806 POLWHELE *Hist Cornwall* VII 120 We have a kind of viper which we call the long-cripple it is the slow-worm or *deaf adder of authors 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Blauser*, the name given by the Dutch settlers to the hog-nosed snake. Other popular names in New York are Deaf-Adder and Buckwheat-nosed Adder 1834 GOOD *Study Med* (ed 4) I 423 A *deaf-dumb boy *Ibid* 421 The extent of Knowledge which the deaf-dumb have occasionally exhibited. *Ibid.* 418 *Aphonia Surdorum*, *Deaf-dumbness 1883 B W. RICHARDSON *Field of Disease* VI 262 Deafness, resulting .. from actual disease, or from deaf-dumbness. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 374 At the Basis of the heart on either side hangeth an appendixe, which is called the Eare, not from any profite, action or vse it hath sayeth Galen and therefore wee in English call it commonly the *deafe-eare, but for the similitude *Ibid* 375 The hollow veine is receiued by the right deafe-eare 1796 MRS GLASSE *Cookery* v. 68 Wash a large beast's heart clean, and cut off the deaf-ears. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict* s.v. *Melon*, The two first leaves, which are call'd the Deaf Ears of the plant, will twirl or coffer. 1877 *N W Lanc Gloss., Deaf-ears*, the auricles of the heart. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met* IX. (1593) 229 And words of comfort to her *deafeard mind they spake 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 249 These which are dumme and are *deafe minded *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 116 *Deffe nettylle, *arch-angelus* 1599 A M tr *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 201/1 Deafe Nettles 1877 *N W Lanc. Gloss., Deaf-nettle*, the stingless nettle

Deaf (def), *v arch* or *dial.* Forms: 5 deffe, 6 *Sc* deif(*f*, 6–7 deeff(e, deafe, deaff, 7– deaf [f DEAF *a.*; or an assimilation of the earlier DEAVE *v* to the form of the adj]

†**1.** *intr.* To become deaf. *Obs rare.*

1530 PALSGR. 509/2, I deefe, I begyn to wante my hearing.

2. *trans.* To make deaf, to deafen.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst* 314 Then deffes hym with dyn the bellys of the kyrke When thai clatter 1530 PALSGR 509/2 Thou deeffest me with thy kryeng so loude. 1595 SHAKS *John* II i 147 What cracker is this same that deafes our eares With this abundance of superfluous breath? 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VII 130 A swarm of thin aerial shapes appears, And, flutt'ring round his temples, deafs his ears 1728 VANBR & CIB *Prov Husb* II 1, Lord! this Boy is enough to deaf People 1877 *Holderness Gloss*, *Deeaf*, to deafen with noise.

b *fig* and *transf*

1596 LODGE *Marg. Amer* 7 Then marched forth eche squadron, deaffing the aire with their cries 1615 T ADAMS *Blacke Devill* 13 Yet still [he] deafes himselfe to the cry of his owne conscience. 1637 NABBES *Microcosm* in *Dodsley* IX 127 If she urge Those accusations, deaf thy understanding To her suggestions. 1821 BYRON *Heav & Earth* III 283 No more Than their last cries shall shake the Almighty purpose, Or deaf obedient ocean, which fulfils it

3 To drown (a sound) *with* a louder sound

1640 G ABBOTT *Job Paraphr* XXXIX. 251 Deafing their noise with his loud and daring neighings 1821 CLARE *Vill Minstr* II 95 The birds Were often deaf'd to silence with her song

Hence **Deafing** *vbl sb* and *ppl a*

1612 *Two Noble Kinsm.* V. III 9 'Gainst the which there is No deafing but to hear 1647 H MORE *Poems*, *Oracle* 39 The deafing surges, that with rage do boyl.

Deafen (de·fn), *v.* Also 7 deaffen. [f DEAF *a* + -EN *suffix* 5. A later synonym of prec]

1. *trans* To make deaf, to deprive of the power of hearing; to stun with noise. Also *fig.*

1597 [see DEAFENING *ppl a* 1] 1611 COTGR, *Assourdir*, to deafen, or make deafe 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (Arb) 79 We beginne To live in silence, when the noyse oth' Bench Not deafens Westminster. 1727 LADY M W. MONTAGU *Lett* I Jan., Hunting horns that almost deafen the Company 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* IV 269 Racine left the ground deafened, dazzled, and tired to death

2 To render (a sound) inaudible; to drown *by* a louder sound.

1823 CHALMERS *Serm.* I V 126 With whom the Voice of God is therefore deafened by the voice and testimony of men 1827 COOPER *Prairie* I VII 102, I tarried till the mouths of my hounds were deafened by the blows of the choppei

3. *Building* To make (a floor or partition) impervious to sound by means of pugging. Hence **Deafening** *vbl sb*, material used for this purpose, pugging; *deafening-board*, a board fixed between floor-joints to prevent sound from passing through the floor

c 1814 T SOMERVILLE *Life* (1861) 337 Few of the floors were deafened or plastered 1839 M LAFEVER *Mod Archit.* 111 Strips nailed on the sides of the beams, to support the deafening board. 1864 *Glasgow Herald* 9 Apr, The heavy load of earth which has been put in for deafening

†4 *intr* To become deaf. *Obs rare.*

1680 [see DEAFENING 2].

Hence **Deafened** *ppl a*

1608 SHAKS *Per* V i 47 She . with her sweet harmonie would make a battrie through his deafend parts. 1678 DRYDEN & LEE *Œdipus* II. Wks (1883) VI. 172 Methinks my deafened ears Are burst

Deafening (de·fnɪŋ), *ppl a.* [-ING 2.]

1. That deafens or stuns with noise.

1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, III 1 24 With deaff'ning Clamors 1667 MILTON *P L*, II. 520 All the host of Hell With deafning shout return'd them loud acclaim 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IX. 714 The tumult and the deaf'ning din of war 1858 FROUDE *Hist Eng* III. 498 The deafening storm of denunciation which burst out

†2. Becoming deaf *Obs. rare.*

1680 EARL ROSCOM *Poems* (1780) 81 Music no more delights our deaf'ning ears.

Hence **Deafeningly** *adv*, in a deafening manner.

1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 326 And beat it they do deafeningly, at every corner of a street.

Deaffe, obs. form of DEAF.

De-afforest (dĭ,ăfǫ·rest), *v* [ad. med L *de-afforest-āre*: see DE- *pref* II 1 and AFFOREST *v*] = DISAFFOREST.

1640 *Act* 16 *Chas I*, c 16 § 5 The grounds Territories or places which have beene or are Deafforested. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *De-afforested*, that is discharged from being Forest, or, that is freed and exempted from the Forest-Laws 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XIX. (1848) 208 The paradise Initiate of the soul that pleasant place, Erst deafforested

So **De-affo·restation** = DISAFFORESTATION

1659 *Anc Land-Mark betw Prince & People* 15 [They] procured many deafforestations for the people 1671 F PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 498 Their many deafforestations

†**Deafhead.** *Obs* [See -HEAD] Deafness.

c 1350 in *Archaeol* XXX 351 For defhed of hed & for dul herynge.

Deafish (de·fiʃ), *a* [f. DEAF *a.* + -ISH] Somewhat deaf

1611 COTGR, *Sourdastre*, deafish, thicke of hearing 1664 COTTON *Scarron* IV (1741) 85 For still thou deafish art to't 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon* (1801) II 443 Ether dropped into the ears of some deafish people

Deafly (de·fli), *adv.* [f as prec. + -LY 2] In a deaf manner: a. Without hearing (*lit* and *fig*); b. Dully, indistinctly; 'obscurely to the ear' (J).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* 5236 Bot Iulius Cesar wold hym nought here; fful deflike [*v r* defly] herde he his preyere 1552 HULOET, Deafliye, *surde* 1626 T H[AWKINS] *Camssin's Holy Crt*, 36 They might (perhaps) deafly attend deuotion in the silence of a little family 1827 POLLOK *Course T*, III 1022 Blindly, deafly, obstinate *a* 1861 CLOUGH *Mase Poems*, *Uranus* 21 Deafly heard Were hauntings dim of old astrologies.

¶ *Deafly deep* Of uncertain meaning With quot. 1400 cf *devely*, DEVILY *a.*

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab* 265 The Dikes were so develye depe, That helde hem selfe Chek-mate 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II III IV (1642) 184/2 Rivers the most deafly-deep

Deafly, var form of DEAVELY *a*

Deaf-mute, *a.*, *sb.* [After F. *sourd-muet*] **a.** Deaf and dumb **b.** One who is deaf and dumb.

1837 *Penny Cycl* VIII. 322/2 s v *Deaf and Dumb*, In all these conditions of deafness, the person is consequently *mute*, or *dumb*. Hence the expression *Deaf-Mute*, as used in the continental languages, and *Deaf and Dumb*, as used in England and America. 1865 *New Syd. Soc. Year-Bk for* 1864. 479 A deaf-mute child 1881 H. JAMES *Portr Lady* XXV, He might as well address her in the deaf-mute's alphabet

Hence **Dea·f-mu·teness, Dea·f-mu·tism,** the condition of a deaf-mute

1874 H R REYNOLDS *John Bapt* II 109 The deaf-muteness of Zacharias. 1865 *New Syd. Soc. Year-Bk for* 1864. 318 Congenital deaf-mutism. 1874 ROOSA *Dis Ear* 515 Deaf-muteism is caused by diseases of the middle and internal ears 1884 A. J ELLIS in *Athenæum* 12 Jan 55/2 This art [of lip-reading], the keystone of the modern bridge from deaf mutism to deaf sociality

Deafness (de·fnes) For forms see DEAF *a.* [See -NESS] The state or condition of being deaf

1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P R* V. XII (1495) 117 Yf colera be wasted in deyf men, deifnes is taken awaye. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 116 Deffenesse, *surditas*. 1610 SHAKS *Temp* I II 106 Your tale, Sir, would cure deafenesse. 1682 J NORRIS *Hierocles* 138 The blindness and deafness of those Souls which fall into Vice 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I XXIII 167 The deafness was probably due to a strain of the tympanum

Deaken, -on, deakne, obs. ff. DEACON

Deal (dīl), *sb*[1] Forms. 1-3 dǽl, (1 dael), 3-6 del, 4-5 deel, delle, 4-6 dell, 4-7 dele, 5 deyll, 5-6 deele, deill(e, 6 deyle, (daill), 5-7 deale, 6 deall, 6- deal [A common Teut sb: OE *dǽl*, corresp to OFris *dêl*, OS. *dêl* (MDu, Du *deel*, MLG *del*, *deil*, LG. *deel*, *dêl*), OHG, MHG, mod G. *teil*, Goth *dail-s*'—OTeut **dail-z* cf Lith *dalìs*, OSlav *dělŭ* part, *dělitĭ* to divide Beside the form *dǽl* (with *ǽ* umlaut of *á* = OTeut. *ai*), OE. had also, without umlaut, *dál*, whence DOLE and DALE[2]]

I. A part, portion, amount

†1. A part or division of a whole; a portion, fraction, section *Obs.*

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 548 *Competentes portiunculas*, ġelimplice daele *c* 888 K ÆLFRED *Boeth* XXXIII § 2 Hi heora god on swa manige dælas todælaþ *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt XXVII 51 Þæs temples wah-ryft wearð tosliten on twejen dælas *c* 1205 LAY 21125 He a fif dæle dælde his ferde 1340 *Ayenb* 164 Þe filozofes to-delden þise uirtues ine zix deles 1398 TREVISA *Barth de P. R.* XIV. III (1495) 469 Monteynes .. passe vpwarde aboue the other deale of the londe *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 117 Dele, or parte, *portio* 1594 CARLW *Tasso* (1881) 9 He ceast, and vanisht flew to th' vpper deale, And purest portion of the heauenly seat.

†b. With an ordinal number, expressing an aliquot part of the whole See also HALF-DEAL

971 *Blickl Hom* 35 We sceolan syllan þone teoþan dæl ure worldspeda. *c* 1205 LAY 3019 Þea þridde del of mine londe *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 1284 Þe furþe del of a furlong. 1393 GOWER *Conf* II. 198 Be so that he the halve dele Hem graunt. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 21 Take þe to del 3olkys of eyron, þe þridde dele Hony. 1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c 3 § 23 The moitie and halfe deale of euery suche pension 1535 COVERDALE *Lev* XIV 10 Thre tenth deales of fyne floure. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VII. I, A good moity and halfe deale thereof. 1611 BIBLE *Num* XV 9, A meate offering of three tenth deales of flowre 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* III X. § 5 They bring one tenth deal to the altar

†c. With indefinite and distributive numerals, as *a, each, every, never a, no, some*, etc. See also EVERY-DEAL, SOME-DEAL, etc *Obs* or *arch.*

c 1200 ORMIN 1720 All wass it filledd iwhille dæl þurh Crist i Cristess time. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 20276 (Cott) O pine ne sal i thol na dele *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 331 Suche godelyhede In speche and neuer a dele of trouthe 15 *Merline* 896 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* 450 That this woman hath told eche deale, certez I beleeue itt weele. 1531 ELYOT *Gov* I XX, The straunge kynge . understode euery dele of the mater. [1870 MAGNUSSON & MORRIS *Volsunga Saga* 67 Then Sigurd ate some deal of Fafnir's heart 1884 J PAYNE 1001 *Nights* IX 166 Moreover, they ate not anydele of the food that remained in the tray]

†d With *other*, and comparative words, as *more, most, less, better*, and the like, distinguishing one of two parts, or a part from the remainder. *The other deal*. the other part, the rest, the remainder. *The better deal* (fig.): the superiority, the better. *For the most deal*: for the most part, mostly, on most occasions *Obs*

1258 *Eng Proclam Hen. III* (*Trans. Philol Soc.* 1868/9, 19), Vre rædesmen alle, oþer þe moare dæl of heom. 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 7582 Þe mestedel of heyemen Beþ icome of þe Normans *c* 1380 *Serr Ferumb* 669 He ne a-3en no man ne tok querel þat he ne hadde þe betere deel. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 219 Now for þe moste deel he fleeþ mannys siȝt. 1398 — *Barth de P R* V. I. (Tollem MS.), þey beþ greuous to oþer dele of þe body [*residuo corporis*] *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 5568 Þe dreiest deele of þaim died of his dukis handis 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb) 164 Whan she hys feet anoyntyd had weel [illegible] 35 He [illegible] the beste [illegible] 1511 [illegible] *ilk Amer.* [illegible] Wyne [illegible] of of the holy Romes chyrche 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 53 b, All the other deale of his body hathe the fourme of a litle hounde

†e. *By the tenth deal*: ten-fold; *by a thousand deal*· a thousandfold. Apparently an erroneous use originating in negative expressions where it means 'not by the tenth or thousandth part' (see quot 1400).

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 261 If þei now powere had of vs, wite ȝe wele, Streiter we suld be lad bi þe tend dele. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 405 Woxen on high. Wel more be a thousande dele Than hyt was erst *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1074 In this world is noone it lyche, Ne by a thousand deelle so riche. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 31 Then was it better doe than is nowe by a thousand dele.

†2. A part allowed or apportioned to any one; a portion, share, dole *Obs.* exc *dial.*

c 825 *Vesp Psalter* cxlii. 6 [cxliii 5] Ðu earð hyht min dæl min in eorðan lifgendra. *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Luke XV 12 Fæder, syle me minne dæl minre æhte *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 2220 Their tresour and their meles He toke to his own deles 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I 407 He deleþ his mete at þe mel, And ȝeueþ euericne manis del 15 *Kyng & Hermyt* 337 in Hazl *E P. P* I. 25 Every man schall have his dele 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam* i 5 But vnto Anna he gaue one deale heuely for he loued Anna. 1647 HERRICK *Noble Numbers*, *Widdowes Teares*, The deale Of gentle paste and yeelding Dow That thou on widdowes didst bestow 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott*, IV 132 The remainder [of the money] is divided into shares, called *deals*, according to the number of persons entitled to a portion of it.

b A portion or share of land; cf DALE[2] I and DOLE *sb.*[1]

1600 *Sc Acts Jas VI* (1814) IV. 241 The cottaris deallis, and aucht akeris of land occupyit be þe fischeris of Ferne 1633 *Sc Acts Chas I* (1814) V 125 The tua dealles of land lyand betuix the lands of Grainge and Haltounehill. 1851 *Cumbrld Gloss*, *Deal*, a narrow plot of ground in a common field, set out by land-marks.

3. A quantity, an amount; qualified as *good, great, vast*, or the like; formerly, also, as *poor, small, little*, etc *A great deal*: a large part, portion, allowance, or amount (*of* anything), very much *A good deal*: a considerable amount. Cf. LOT (in *a great lot, good lot*, etc.).

c 1000 *Sax Leechd* II 202 Micel dæl bewylledes wæteres on huniges godum dæle *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* 29 Ha bisceð þah after muchele deale mare. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13493 (Cott.) Hai þar was a mikel dele. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3703 Coupis þai fande bot a fewe dele forged of siluir. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery bks* 15 Safroun, & a gode dele Salt. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 207/37 A lyttle deale, *parum*. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen IV*, II. IV 592 But one halfepenny-worth of Bread to this intollerable deale of Sacke! 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Macc* III. 6 The treasurie at Ierusalem was ful of innumerable deale of money. 1621 J MAYER *Eng Catech* 207 Where ignorance preualeth there can be but a poore deale of loue 1673 RAY *Journ Low C* 57 There being so vast a deal of room, that 40,000 people may shelter themselves in it 1685 H. MORE *Some Cursory Refl.* A ij b, To make such a Tragical deal ado about it 1711 HEARNE *Collect* (Oxf Hist Soc.) III 223 A great Deal of Lead 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 6 He was also a good deal of a politician 1790 BEATSON *Nav & Mil. Mem* I 183 A most violent hurricane, which did an incredible deal of damage. 1874 C GEIKIE *Life in Woods* VI 102 A good deal of rain having fallen 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 103 There is a great deal of truth in what you say

b *absol.* (the thing referred to being implied or understood).

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2971 Aftirwarde a litel dele, Cuthbert was prayde to karlele, Prestes to ordayne. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV 451, I see no need of it. The danger is a great deal 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 51 P 2 But there is a great deal to be said in Behalf of an Author 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* XVI (1840) 271 Our beef and hogs, being not yet all gone by a good deal 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat Agric* (ed 2) 160 A great deal depends upon the just proportions of its several parts. 1871 E. TAYLOR *Faust* I. Prelude 3 They've read an awful deal. 1891 in *Law Times* XCI 233/2 Whatever may be thought of the propriety of a good deal that was done

4. *A deal* is used pregnantly for *a good* or *great deal*, etc; an undefined, but considerable or large quantity (*rarely* number); a 'lot'. *colloq.*

15 *Mylner of Abyngton* 50 in Hazl. *E P. P.* III. 102 Of each mannes corne wolde he steale More than his toledish by a deale 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I XXXI. § 1 42 Nothing else but a deale of flocks set and thrust togither 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III I 157 O what a deale of scorne lookes beautifull In the contempt and anger of his lip! 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. XXX 52 What a deal of sweetness do we find in a mild disposition? 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I XXII. 34 He and Mrs Jervis had a deal of talk, as she told me. 1777 JOHNSON *Let.* 16 Oct, I have a deal to look after 1780 *Phil. Trans.* LXX 493 A tornado last night, with a deal of rain, thunder, and lightning 1832 HT MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* V 62 Saving us a deal of trouble 1875 JOWETT *Plato* I 352 Talking a deal of nonsense.

II Adverbial uses

†5. Connected with the notion of 'part, bit, whit': *Any deal*, to any extent, any whit; *some deal*, to some extent, somewhat; *each deal, each a deal, every deal, ilk a deal*, every bit, every whit, entirely; *halfen deal*, half; *mesten del*, for the most part, mostly. See also EVERYDEAL, HALFENDEAL, SOMEDEAL, etc, *Obs.*

a 700 *Epinal Gloss* 731 *Partim*, sume daeli [*Erfurt* sumæ dæli] *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 17 We luuiað bi þe lufte alre mesten del. *a* 1300-1440 [see EACH 1 d] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17400 (Cott.) Your sagh es lese, euer-ilk del *c* 1340

Ibid 23532 (Trin.) Wipouten tariynge any dele. 1375–1715 [see EVERYDEAL 2] *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab*, 2016 Tille he were rosted to colis ilkadele. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp Alch* II in Ashm (1652) 138 The whych unknowen thy Warke ys lost ech dele 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. IV 33 As I sall schew the verite ilka deil. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* 106 a, Was hee any deale the richer? 1590 SPENSER *F Q* III IX 53 The heavenly lampes were halfendeale ybrent 1710 PHILIPS *Pastorals* iv 25 Albeit some deal I pipe

† b. In the negative *Never a deal, no deal, not a deal*: never a bit, not a whit, not at all. *Obs*

c 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 230 It ne wrocte him neuere a del *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 23332 (Trin.) Of hem shul þei rewe no del *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Tale Jonathas* 277 Hir conpaignie he nat a deel forsooke *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4678 þe pepill it lyked neuer a dele 1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm Par John* VII 57 Neuer a deale moued to cum to better aduisement. 1569 STOCKFR *Deod Sec* II xlv 100 His father was no deale contented with the league 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim* 392/1 They are neuer a deale more acceptable to God *a* 1600 *Captaine Care* XXVI in Child *Ballads* III VI clxxviii. 431/2 His harte was no dele lighte.

6. Connected with the notion of 'amount' or 'extent': *A great deal*, to a great extent or degree, greatly, very much; *a good deal*, to a considerable extent or degree, considerably, *a vast deal*, vastly, † *much deal*, etc a as verbal adjuncts.

1562 WINJET *Certain Tract* 1. Wks 1888 I 3 To lat down ane grete dele thair hie sailis 1572 FORREST *Theophilus* 169 (in *Anglia* VII) The iuste prayer much deale for to prevayle 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II VIII. 183, I bled a great deal *a* 1845 HOOD *Last Man* XXVII, The beggar man grumbled a weary deal 1887 SALA in *Illust Lond. News* 19 Mar, I had travelled a good deal in earthquaking lands

b as adjuncts of adjectives or adverbs in the comparative or superlative, or their equivalents.

1526 TINDALE *Mark* X 48 He cryed the moore a greate deale 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI XIII 713 Wilde Peares do drie and stop a great deale more then the others. 1582 G. PETTIE tr *Guazzo's Civ Conv* (1586) II 88 b, The kitchin was a greate deale too little 1692 LOCKE *Educ* § 160 To have them [letters] a pretty deal bigger than he should ordinarily write 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej* VI (1813) II You are a great deal too apt to like people in general 1870 DICKENS *E Drood* VIII, You take a great deal too much upon yourself 1875 JOWETT *Plato* I 493 At a point a good deal lower than that at which they rose

7. *A deal*: to an undefined but considerable amount or extent, much. *colloq*

1756 TOLDERVY *Hist Two Orphans* III 21 She talked a deal 1811 LAMB *Guy Faux*, The first part of this dilemma is a deal too shocking to think of. 1855 MRS GASKELL *North & S* XVII, Beside, I shall be a deal here to make it more lively for thee. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I IV, You boys of this generation are a deal tenderer fellows than we used to be

III. 8. *Comb* (in OE. and early ME), as † *del* (*dal*) *neomnde, -takand*, participator, sharer; † *del-taking*, participation, † *dealsman* (*Sc.*), a partner, sharer

c 825 *Vesp. Psalt* CXVIII[I] 63 Dælniomend ic eam alra ondredendra ðec *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 Beo heo dal neommde of heofene riches blisse. *a* 1300 *E. E Psalter* CXVIII. 63 Del-takand I am of al þe dredand. *Ibid.* CXXII[I] 3 Of wham in him self del-taking hisse. 1563 *Aberdeen Reg* V. 25 (Jam) The awnaris and delismen of the said schip

Deal (dīl), *sb.*[2] [f. DEAL *v*] An act or the act of dealing.

1 The act or system of dividing into parts for distribution; sharing.

1873 J G BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* 331 At that time most of the herring boats of Shellbraes were managed on the sharing system, or by 'the deal', as it was called

† **2** Dealing; intercourse. *Sc.* See DALE[2] 2.

1588 A. KING tr *Canisius' Catech.* 6 To haue carnel deale with ane vþer mans vyffe. 1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* XIX, Because you love a secret deale.

3 *Cards.* The distribution to the players of the cards required for a game; † a single round or game marked by one distribution of the cards (*obs.*).

1607 HEYWOOD *Woman Killed with Kindness* Wks. 1874 II 123 My minds not on my game; Many a deale I haue lost 1674 COTTON *Compl Gamester* XI, At French Ruff you must lift for deal 1728 SWIFT *Jrnl. of Mod Lady*, How can the muse in harmonious numbers put The deal, the shuffle, and the cut? 1739 GRAY *Let. to Mother* 21 June, You sit down, and play forty deals without intermission. 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr* 61 You risk the losing of three or four Tricks in that Deal to gain one only 1860 Bohn's *Handbk Games* II. 68 If a card is faced in the deal, there must be a new deal, unless it is the last card

4 An act of dealing or buying and selling; a business transaction, bargain *vulgar* or *slang*.

1837–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm* (1862) 305 Six dollars apiece for the pictures is about the fair deal for the price. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown. at Oxf.* VI. (1889) 52 He wanted to have a deal with me for Jessy [mare] 1879 E K. BATES *Egypt Bonds* I. iii. 51 He wants to make a deal for some chickens and vegetables in the morning

b. *spec* A transaction of an underhand or questionable nature; a private or secret arrangement in commerce or politics entered into by parties for their mutual benefit; a 'job'. *U. S*

1881 *N Y. Nation* XXXIII. 487 [The party boss] his power of making 'deals'. 1882 *Ibid* XXXV 411/1 The shifts and expedients and 'deals' which had illustrated his rise to political prominence. 1888 BRYCE *Amer Commw* II. III LXII. 462 The chiefs of opposite parties will even go the length of making (of course secretly) a joint 'deal', i.e. of arranging for a distribution of offices whereby some of the friends of one shall get places, the residue being left for the friends of the other. 1891 *Boston* (Mass) *Jrnl* 27 Nov. 6/4 It is not known who are Deacon White's heirs in this corn deal. 1892 *Ibid* 5 Nov. 12/7 An alleged Deal between the Republicans and the Democrats

Deal (dīl), *sb* 3 Forms 5 dele, 6 dell, deil, 6–8 deale, 7 dale, 8 *Sc.* dail, 6– deal. [Introduced from Low German *c* 1400. cf. MLG. *dele* fem plank, floor (mod Du *deel* plank, *dele, delle* floor), corresp. to OHG *dil, dillo* m, *dilla* f, MHG. *dil* m. f, *dille* f. board, deal, boarding, mod.G *diele* f. deal-board, fir-plank, in north Germany 'floor' (see Grimm), ON *þilja* fem. deal, plank, planking; OE *þille* stake, board, plank, THILL.—OTeut. **þelþôn-* (whence *þilþôn, þillþô, þille*: cf Finnish *telzo* from Teutonic) Another OE. derivative was *þelu* hewn wood, board, flooring: see THEAL]

1. A slice sawn from a log of timber (now always of fir or pine), and usually understood to be more than seven inches wide, and not more than three thick, a plank or board of pine or fir-wood

In the timber trade, in Great Britain, a *deal* is understood to be 9 inches wide, not more than 3 inches thick, and at least 6 feet long If shorter, it is a *deal-end*, if not more than 7 inches wide, it is a BATTEN In N. America, the standard deal (to which other sizes are reduced in computation) is 12 feet long, 11 inches wide, and 2½ inches thick By carpenters, deal of half this thickness (1¼ inches) is called *whole deal*, of half the latter (⅝ inch) *slit deal*

The word was introduced with the importation of sawn boards from some Low German district, and, as these consisted usually of fir or pine, the word was from the first associated with these kinds of wood.

1402 in C Frost *Early Hist Hull* (1827) App 6 Matt Knyght de Dansk xvj deles, iij[m] waynscots. *Ibid* 18, iij dusen deles. *a* 1450 *Ratme* (in Hull Trin. House Records), Item for euerie hundreth of fine deales, xij*d* 1558 *Wills & Inv. N C.* (Surtees) I 183 Ffyrdells of the biggest sorte litle firdells doble firr sparrs 1583–4 *Bk. Accts Hull Charterhouse* in *N & Q.* 6th Ser. VIII. 217/1, 7 deals to seale the windows 1595 A DUNCAN *Appendix Etymol, Asser*, a deele or planke 1604 *Vestry Bks* (Surt) 283 For fortie firre dales, xxiij*s* iij*d*. 1641 BEST *Farm Bks* (Surtees) 111 Robert Bonwicke of Wansworth demanded for everie deale a pennie, for bringing them from Hull to Parsonpooles, alledging that everie deale weighed three stone. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI XXIII, A little model of a town to be run up together of slit deals 1820 SCORESBY *Acc Arctic Reg* I. 141 These huts, some constructed of logs, others of deals two inches in thickness 1886 *Law Times* LXXX 212/1 To there load a cargo of deals

b. (Without *a* or *plural*.) Wood in the form of deals

a 1618 RALEIGH *Obs* in *Rem.* (1661) 180 The huge piles of Wainscot, Clapboard, Firdeal, Masts, and Timber. in the Low-countries 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* II 14 Laying that Decke with spruce Deale of thirty foot long, the sap cut off. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C Builder* 85, A handsom Door, lyned with Slit-deal 1794 *Builder's Price-Bk* 41 Whole deal dove-tailed dado 1876 GWILT *Encycl. Archit* § 2365 The table shows that the value of 1¼ inch deal is 8*d.* per foot *Ibid* Gloss 1196 Fir boards one inch and a quarter thick, are called whole deal, and those a full half inch thick, slit deal.

2. As a kind of timber: The wood of fir or pine, such as deals (in sense 1) are made from.

White deal, the produce of the Norway Spruce (*Abies excelsa*); *red deal*, the produce of the Scotch Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), *yellow deal*, the produce of the Yellow Pine (*P. mitis*), or kindred American species

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 476 Some haue their boughes disposed in good order, as the Pitch-tree, Firre, or Deale *Ibid* I. 488 For Mast-poles and crosse saile-yards in ships, the Fir or Deale [*abies*] is commended 1673–4 GREW *Anat Trunks* II. VII § 2 Deal, especially the white Deal, if it be cut cross, it tears 1765 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans* LV. 3 What we call white deal, which is esteemed the lightest and tenderest of all the class of firs. 1833 *Penny Cycl* I 31/2 The Norway Spruce Fir In the market [its wood] is known under the name of white or Christiania deal 1840 *Ibid.* XVIII 170/2 The Scotch Pine Its timber furnishes the red deal of the carpenters 1877 JAPP *De Quincy* I VII 143 Preferring mahogany to deal for book-shelves.

3. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as ('made of or consisting of deal'), *deal box, door, -shaving, table*, etc.; ('engaged in the trade in deals') *deal-carrier, -merchant, -porter, -runner*, etc.; **deal-apple** (*dial*), a fir-cone, **deal-end** (see 1 note); **deal-fish** (see quots.); **deal-frame**, a gang-saw for cutting deals; **deal tree** (*dial.*), a fir-tree; **deal-worker**, a joiner who works up deal; **deal-yard**, a yard where deals are stacked. Also DEAL-BOARD.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc E. Anglia*, **Deal-apples*, the conical fruit of the fir-tree 1728 VANBR & CIB *Prov Husb.* I i, Four mail-trunks, besides the great *deal-box. 1893 *Daily News* 26 Apr 6/1 If the Union *deal carriers did not return to work their places would be filled by free labourers. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I VII. 232 Neatly brass-latched *deal doors 1812 J SMYTH *Pract Customs* (1821) 285 What constitutes the difference between a Deal and a Batten, is the width: the former being above 7 inches wide, and the latter not above 7 inches wide This distinction applies also to *Deal Ends and Batten Ends 1845 in VARRELL *Brit. Fishes* Suppl, *Deal-fish. 1856 J. RICHARDSON in *Encycl Brit* XII. 303/2 The Vaagmaer or Deal-fish has also been recorded by Dr Fleming as a British species 1862 *Chambers' Encycl., Dealfish* a genus of fishes of the ribbon-fish family, having the body much compressed, and so named from the resemblance of the form to a piece of deal. 1706 *Lond Gaz* No 4246/7 John Thomas, late of Lambeth *Deale-Merchant 1883 *Gd Words* Aug 543/1 Dock-labourers, *deal-porters and coal-heavers. 1889 *Daily News* 24 Oct 6/6 Dock labourers, wharfingers, *deal runners 1693 *Phil Trans.* XVII 998 'Deal-shavings or brown Paper *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc E. Anglia*, **Deal-tree*, a fir-tree 1705 *Lond Gaz* No 4126/4 At the Cock in the hoop *Deal Yard are to be sold, Deal-Boards, Laths, 1840 *Rep Hull Docks Comm.* 9 There are no timber-yards, they are deal-yards. *Ibid* 12 A deal yard is for sawn timber

† **Deal** *sb* 4, **deal-wine.** *Obs.* Also dele-wine. Some unidentified kind of wine, supposed to have been of Rhenish origin.

1613 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* V. 449 [cf. also VI. 416/3] 1616 T ADAMS *Souls Diseases* xvi, He calls for wine, that he may make knowne his rare vessell of deale at home not forgetting to [tell] you that a Dutch merchant sent it him. 1616 B. JONSON *Masques, Mercury Vind*, Paracelsus man that he promised you out of white bread and Dele-wine 1635 SHIRLEY *Lady of Pleas.* V. 1, To the Dutch magazine of sauce, the Stillyard; Where deal and backrag, and what strange wine else Shall flow into our room

Deal (dīl), *v.* Pa t. and pple **dealt** (delt). Forms *Inf.* 1 dǽlan, 2–3 dealen, 3 dælen, deale(n, 3–5 delen, 3–6 dele, (4 del, 4 daile, 4–6 *Sc.* deill, 5 delyn, deele), 6–7 deale, 6– deal. *Pa. t.*, 1–3 dǽlde, 3 delet, 3–4 dold(e, 3–6 delt, 3–5 dalte, 4 dalt, delte, delit, 4–6 deled, -id, -yd, 5 dellyd, 5–6 dealed, -id, -yd, 6 dealte, 6– dealt. *Pa.pple*, 1 dǽled, 3–4 i-deld, 4 ideled, 3–7 delt, 4–6 dalt, 6 dault, 4– as *pa. t.* [A common Teut verb. OE *dǽlan* = OFris. *dêla*, OS. *dêlan*, MDu, Du., MLG *deelen*, OHG. *teilan*, Ger *teilen*, ON. *deila* (Sw *dela*, Da *dele*), Goth *dailjan*, derivative of **dail-z*, OE *dǽl* DEAL *sb.*1, part, division]

I To divide, distribute, share. Mainly *trans.*

† **1.** *trans.* To divide. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* XVIV 51 *Dældet eum* dæles hine [*c* 1000 *Ags Gosp.* todæilþ hyne] *c* 1205 LAY 21125 And he a fif dæle dælde his ferde *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 239/715 Þis watur . dele*ð* þis world a two *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6883 (Cott.) þe folk þat delt [*Trin* dalt] war in kinrede tuelue. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I 45 3if we deleþ þe somme on þre and þe seuenþe parte of þe pridde 1480 CAXTON *Descr Brit.* 24 This kyngdome of Northumberland was first deled in two prouynces 1535 COVERDALE *Dan* V 28 Thy kyngdome is delt in partes 1570 *Sat Poems Reform.* (1890) I. 128 Our Lords are now delt in twa sydis.

† **2.** To separate, sever. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Daniel* 21 (Gr) Swa no man scyle his gastes lufan wiþ gode dælan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 7 He deleð þe sowle and þe hchame *a* 1300 *Earth* 13 in *L. E. P* (1862) 152 He delit þe dai from nist. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 205 in *Pol Songes* (Camden) 333 I-deled from his riht spous *a* 1400 *Poems Vernon MS* 358 He 3af him wittes fyue, To delen þat vuel from þe good.

† **b.** *intr.* (for *refl*) To separate oneself, go away, part (*from*). *Obs rare*

c 1000 *Ags. Ps* liv. 7 [lv. 7] Efne ic feor 3ewite, fleame dæle *c* 1205 LAY. 7566 Julius þe kaisere mid alle þan Romanisce here dalden from þan fihte. *Ibid.* 18897 þer heo gunnen dælen. Merlin ferde riht suð

† **3.** *trans.* To divide (property, etc.) among a number so that each may have his due share; to distribute in shares; to portion out, apportion. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke XXII 17 Onfoð and dælað betwux eow. 1002 *Will of Wulfric* in *Cod Dipl.* VI. 147 Dæt heo hig dælan him betweonan *c* 1205 LAY. 4053 Heo wuolden al þis lond dælen heom bi-twenen *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 3395 (Cott) Bituix his childer he delt his aght *c* 1460 *Emare* 42 He was curtays in all thyng .. And well kowth dele and dyght 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* VIII. 2 Ye shal deale amonge you their spoyle & catell

† **b** To share (property, etc.) *with* others *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2788 (Gr) Næfre Ismael wiþ Isace wiþ min agen bearn yrfe dæleð *a* 1175 *Cott Hom* 219 Hu he mihte delen rice wiþ god *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 248 Uorto sechen feolawes, & delen mid ham þet god. *a* 1536 TINDALE *Exp Matt.* Wks. II 83 If thou give us abundance .give us an heart to use it .and to deal with our neighbours.

4. To distribute or bestow among a number of recipients; *esp.* to distribute in the form of gifts or alms Now mostly *fig.*, or with *out*: see b.

(In 3 the main notion is the division into shares, here it is the giving away or bestowing)

a 1000 *Andreas* 548 (Gr) Hu þrymlice [þu] þine 3ife dælest *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Mark v. 26 Dæt wiþðe. fram manegum læcum fela þinga þolode and dælde eall þæt heo ahte *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 109 Þe ðe deleð elmessan for his drihtnes luuan *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 224 To dealen his feder chetel to neodfule and to poure *c* 1300 *Beket* 332 A sum of pans I deld on eche side. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl* C IV 76 Let nat þy lyft half Ywite what þow delest with þy ryht syde *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) XXII. 102 He . delez þam þis relefe in faire siluer vessell. *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4151 Thurgh myght of god þat all gude deelys 1588 A KING tr *Canisius' Catech.* 12 He . deilhs his sindrie giftis of graces 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 25 Feb, There are many charities dealt publicly here. 1815 W H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 227 In comments they deal to the public dull diet.

b *To deal out*, † formerly also *abroad, away, forth*, etc

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* XI 22 He schal . dele abrood his spuylis. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg* (1867) 55, I schal newe tungis in 3ou frame Alle maner of langagis forþ to deele. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam* VI 19 He dealte out vnto all the people vnto euery one a cake of bred 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* V. 447 The provident hand deals out its scanty dole. 1866 ROGERS *Agric & Prices* I XXIV. 609 To deal out a certain number of herrings to their servants

† **c.** *absol.* or *intr.* To make distribution *of. Obs.* Also with the recipients as indirect obj. (dative) or with *to*

1297 R Glouc (Rolls) 7866 Of his fader he somne He delde uor his soule 1362 Langl. *P Pl* A xi 237 We shuln ȝiue & dele oure enemys And alle men þat arn nedy as pore men & suche. 1456 *How Wise Man taught Son* 154 in Hazl *E P P* I 175 And pore men of thy gode thou dele

5 To deliver or give (*to* a person) as his share, to apportion Also with *out*

c 1340 *Gawy & Gr Knt* 2285 Dele to me my destiné, & do hit out of honde. c 1400-50 *Alexander* 3475 Dri3tin deyne him to dele a dele of his blis 1563 B. Googe *Eglogs* II (Arb.) 36 For she thy seruyce nought estemes, but deales the griefe for gayne. 1667 Milton *P L* IV 70 To me it deals eternal woe. 1704 Swift *Mech. Operat Spirit*, This Grain of Enthusiasm, dealt into every Composition. 1766 Goldsm *Vic. W* IV, The hard measure that was dealt me. 1849 M Arnold *Mod Sappho*, Hast thou yet dealt him, O life, thy full measure? 1851 Ht Martineau *Hist. Peace* (1877) III IV xiii. 115 The same measure was dealt out to the family of Napoleon

†**6.** To bestow, give forth, render, deliver *Obs* exc as in b, c

a 1250 *Owl & Night* 952 He mihte bet speken a sele, þan mid wraþþe wordes dele [*v r* deale] c 1325 *E E Allit P* B 344 þenne con dry3ttyn hym [Noe] dele dry3ly þyse wordez. c 1330 R Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 11890 Ffaire folden, and wel enseled, And to þer maister was hit [a letter] deled c 1400 *Destr Troy* 5646 And the dom þat he dulte [? dalte] duly was kept c 1400 *Apol Loll*. xxvii 100 So may God delen it til an oþer

b *esp.* To deliver *blows*.

(The earlier notion was that of distributing them (as in sense 4) among several opponents or in various quarters, in all directions, now more definitely expressed by *deal about*, later, the sense becomes either 'to give one as his portion' (as in 5), or simply 'to deliver')

c 1314 *Guy Warw* (A) 2219 Strokes hii togider delden, ywis, On helmes & on bri3t scheldes 1375 Barbour *Bruce* III. 32 [He] saw thaim swa gret dyntis deill. c 1400 *Destr Troy* 6547 Mony dedly dint delt hom amonge 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* XI xi, Syr percyuale delt soo his strokes . that there durste no man abyde hym 1640 Rawlins *Rebellion* II i, He's no true souldier that deales heedlesse blowes. 1700 Dryden *Pal & Arc*. III 612 One with a broken truncheon deals his blows. a 1732 Gay (J.), The nightly mallet deals resounding blows. 1810 Southey *Kehama* I v, Rejoiced they see That Nature in his pride hath dealt the blow. 1878 Bosw Smith *Carthage* 337 Fortune or fraud soon gave Scipio the chance of dealing a decisive blow.

c Hence in various expressions, apparently arising out of prec

1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof St* v vii 385 He was perfect in the devilish art of dealing an ill turn 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* I 447 By fits he deals his fiery bolts about 1700 — *Pal & Arc* III 222 When hissing through the skies the feathered deaths were dealt. 1702 Rowe *Tamerl* I ii. 671, I would deal like Alha My angry Thunder on the frighted World. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser II. *Confess Drunkard*, We dealt about the wit, or what passes for it after midnight, jovially.

7. *Cards* To distribute (the cards to be used in a game) to the various players; to give a player (such or so many cards) in distributing. Also with *out*, and *absol.*

1589 Latimer *Serm at Camb.* in Foxe *A. & M* (1583) 2142, I purpose againe to deale vnto you another carde almost of the same sute 1562 J Heywood *Prov & Epigr.* (1867) 174 Were it as parellous to deale cardes at play c 1592 Marlowe *Mass. Paris* I ii, Take this as surest thing, That, right or wrong, thou deal thyself a king 1673 Cotton *Compl Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* 345 He that deals hath the advantage of this game. 1709 *Brit Apollo* II. 2/2 D. deals T thirteen Cards 1878 H. H Gibbs *Ombre* 18 The Dealer's office is to deal and to see that there is no mistake in the cards dealt 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 534/2 At baccarat the stakes are made before the cards are dealt.

8. †a In *Hurling*, etc: To deliver or throw (the ball). *Obs.*

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 74 a, Then must hee cast the ball (named Dealing) to some one of his fellowes 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 277 The horsemen will alsoe assault anye that hath not the Knappan or cudgell him after he hath delt the same from him 1827 Hone *Every-day Bk* II 1008 (*Cornish hurling*), The ball [is] thrown up, or *dealt*.

b. Of a horse

1737 Bracken *Farriery* (1757) II 34 His Carriage, and way of dealing his Legs *Ibid* II 77 There are Horses that lead, or deal their Legs well

II. To take part *in*, have to do *with*, occupy oneself, do business, act Mainly *intr.*

†**9** *intr.* To take part *in*, share or participate *in* or *with*, be a partaker *of*. *Obs*

c 1175 *Pater Noster* 225 in *Lamb. Hom* 67 þu ært to hatten wel his sunne, þet ðu ne dele noht þer inne a 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott Hom* 187 Hwa se euer wule habbe lot wiþ þe of þi blisse, he mot deale wiþ þe of þine pine c 1330 R Brunne *Chron* (1810) 109 Of o side ne of other no þing deles he. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 46 Ye shal be partener of my pylgremage, and dele of the pardon that I shal fecche ouer the see

†**10** To engage *with* in conflict; to contend

[Cf. ON *deila við* to be at feud or quarrel with, to contend]

993 *Byrhtnoth* 33 Betere ðonne we swa hearde hilde dælon. c 1205 Lay 30418 Þus heo gunnen delen þene dæi longe c 1330 R Brunne *Chron* (1810) 113 Steuen stoutly deles. c 1400 *Destr Troy* 11027 Wold haue dongyn hym to dethe, hade þai delt long 1577 Hanmer *Anc Eccl Hist* (1619) 385 How Areobindus slue a mighty Persian after dealing with him hand to hand. 1596 Harington *Metam Ajax* (1814) 14 To deal with him at his own weapon. 1667 Milton *P L*. VI 125 Brutish that contest and foule, When Reason hath to deal with force

†b. *trans.* To contend or fight about. *Obs*

c 1205 Lay. 26042 Nu wit scullen delen þen dæd of mire mazen

11 *intr* To have to do *with* (a person), to have intercourse or dealings *with*, to associate *with as ch.* (and now associated with 13).

a 1300 *Cursor M* 12249 (Cott) Sum angels wit him deles To lede his wordes þat he meles c 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks* II 404 þei delen not wiþ þes newe ordris, but supposen hem heretikes c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3265 Thou delest with angry folk, ywis 1514 Barclay *Cyt & Uplondyshm* (Percy Soc) 26 Her name was wanton Besse, Who leest with her delt he thryved not the lesse! 1586 A Day *Eng. Secretarie* II (1625) 36 With a resolute vow never to deale with him, I then had cast him [his son] off 1711 Steele *Spect* No 27 ₱ 6 The Noble Principle of Benevolence to all I have to deal with 1869 Freeman *Norm Conq* (1876) III xii 98 One of the charges against him was that of dealing with a familiar spirit

†b Of sexual intercourse *Obs*

c 1340 *Cursor M* 11197 (Fairf) Our lorde bad he salde wiþ his wyf dele 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI 37 þey eteþ nouȝt, noþer deleþ wiþ hir wifes a 1450 *Knt de la Tour* 49 An ye loue ani other than youre husbonde, or ani other dele withe you, sauf he only 1662 J. Davies tr *Olearius' Voy Ambass* 94 They go not to Church the day they have dealt with a woman, till they have wash'd themselves

12. To have business communications *with*; to carry on negotiations, negotiate, treat *with*; sometimes implying secret or sinister dealings *arch.* (and now associated with 13).

a 1300 *Cursor M* 5848 (Gott) Wid þe eldest folk of israel, wid pharao þai went to dele 1393 Gower *Conf* I 267 The grete clerken com To tret upon this lordes hele, So longe they to-gider dele [etc]. 1597 Bacon *Ess Negotiating* (Arb.) 86 It is generally better to deale by speech, then by letter, and by the mediation of a thirde then by a mans selfe. 1602 B Jonson *Poetaster* IV ii, Now have they dealt with my pothecary to poison me. 1625 *Camden's Hist Eliz.* I (1688) 127 The Bishop of Rosse dealt with the Duke, as they were wont to deal about the Marriage. 1625 Ussher in *Lett Lit. Men* (Camden) 132, I doubt not, but before this time you have dealt with Sir Peter Vanlore for obtaining Erpinus his Persian books a 1715 Burnlt *Own Time* (1823) II 285 Wilkinson, a prisoner for debt. was dealt with to accuse him

13 To carry on commercial transactions; to do business, trade, traffic (*with* a person, *in* an article)

[1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss* I. cclxvii 395 People, suche as I haue dault with all in theu marchaundyse. 1599 Minsheu *Sp Dict., Negociar*, to deale in businesse, to follow a trade. 1611 Cotgr., *Trafiquer*, to trafficke, trade, commerce, deale in marchandise] a 1627 Middleton *Mayor Quinb* III ii, I deal in dog's leather 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* (J.), 'This is to drive a wholesale trade, when all other petty merchants deal but for parcels 1699 Dampier *Voy* II i iii 65 Merchants care not to deal with him 1735 Pope *Donne Sat* iv 140 Who in the secret, deals in Stocks secure, And cheats th' unknowing Widow and the Poor 1833 Ht Martineau *Manch Strike* vii 82 A traveller who deals with several firms in this place. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I xxi 530 Such persons dealt in finished goods

†b *trans.* To offer for sale *Obs. rare*

1760 Foote *Minor* II Wks. 1799 I 252 You would not have the flints? Every pebble of 'em He shall deal them as new pavement.

14 To have to do *with* (a thing) in any way, to busy or occupy oneself, to concern oneself *with*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 1517 Jobal Was first loger, and fee delt [*v r.* dalt] wit, c 1400 Maundev (Roxb) xvii 80 Any man þat deles with sorcery or enchauntementz 1477 *Paston Lett* 807 III 211, Ther is no man wyllyng to del with your swanes 1535 Coverdale *Ps* lvii 2 Youre handes deale with wickednesse 1586 A Day *Eng Secretarie* II (1625) 112 Speaking of Friendship, I onely deale with such, whose actions [etc] 1845–60 Abp Thomson *Laws of Thought* Introd 5 The mind deals with truth 1869 Huxley in *Sci Opinion* 21 Apr. 464 The first question with which I propose to deal. 1893 *Law Times* XCV 26/2 That part of the Companies Act 1862 which deals with guarantee companies

15. with *in*. To occupy, employ, or exercise oneself in (a thing); to have to do with, to make use of. (Now often approaching a fig. use of 13)

1582 Mulcaster *Positions* IX (1887) 54 Among the best writers that deale in this kinde. 1597 Bacon *Ess Suitors* (Arb.) 44 Plaine dealing, in denying to deale in Suites at first, is grown honourable. 1724 Watts *Logic* Ded., True Logic is not that noisy thing that deals all in dispute and wrangling 1748 Chesterf. *Lett* II clviii 65 All malt liquors fatten, or at least bloat; and I hope you do not deal much in them 1770 *Junius Lett* xxxix 200 A poor contracted understanding deals in little schemes 1885 *Manch. Exam* 6 July 5/2 Lord E F——.. deals in vague outlines, as if afraid of being too specific

16 *To deal with*: to act in regard to, administer, handle, dispose in any way of (a thing); b to handle effectively; to grapple with, to take successful action in regard to

1469 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 23 He said that he wold deele with you & yours, both be the law & besides the law. a 1586 Sidney (J.), If she hated me, I should know what passion to deal with 1661 Bramhall *Just Vind* vi 153 He so abated their power that a Dean and Chapter were able to deal with them 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr* (1757) II 120 The Lungs are formed accordingly, so that they may the better deal with the Air admitted in Inspiration 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* I 142 A power more than sufficient to deal with Protector and Parliament together a 1859 *Ibid* V 33 The Long Parliament did not propose to restrain him from dealing according to his pleasure with his parks and his castles, his fisheries and his mines 1874 Green *Short Hist* III § 5 (1882) 137 It was with the general anarchy that Hubert had first to deal. 1891 *Law Times* XC 462/2 Mrs Headley swore that she had never knowingly transferred or dealt with the mortgage *Ibid* XCII 93/2 Restraining the defendants from selling or otherwise dealing with the shares.

17. *To deal with*. to act towards (any one), to treat (in some specified way).

a 1300 *Cursor M* 16461 (Cott) Iudas be-hald and se Hu vile þat þai wit him delt c 1340 *Gawy & Gr. Knt* 1661 He dalt with him al in daynte 1494 Fabyan *Chron* VI cxlvii 133 In lyke maner as they had dalt with Burdeaux. 1535 Coverdale *Ps* cii[i] 10 He hath not dealt with vs after our synnes 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II 360 Sore displeased, that they were so hardly delt withall 1611 Bible 2 *Sam* xviii 5 Deale gently for my sake with Absalom 1729 Butler *Serm.* IX Wks 1874 II. 116 We ourselves shall one time or other be dealt with as we deal with others 1874 Green *Short Hist* VIII § 6 521 The Commons were dealing roughly with the agents of the Royal system.

b with *by* (=in regard to) in same sense.

1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk* (Camden) 3 That he wuld not deale so hardly bi me 1675 tr *Machiavelli's Prince* (1883) 305 The Venetians have dealt. honourably by him. 1754 Chatham *Lett Nephew* VI 43 If we would deal fairly by ourselves 1877 Miss Braddon *Weavers & Weft* 324 It will not be found that I have dealt unjustly by any one.

18 *To deal on, upon*: to set to work upon *arch.*

1594 Shaks *Rich III*, IV ii 76 Two deep enemies, Foes to my Rest Are they that I would haue thee deale vpon 1599 B Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* V iv, *Mit.* What, will he deal upon such quantities of wine, alone? 1816 Byron *Ch Har.* III. lxxxiii, Allured By their new vigour, sternly have they dealt On one another 1828 Scott *F M Perth* xv, 'There is a man thou must deal upon, Bonthron,' said the knight

19. To act towards people generally (in some specified way); to conduct oneself, behave, act.

c 1340 *Gawy & Gr Knt.* 1114 Þay dronken & dayleyden, & dalten vntyȝtel, þese lordez & ladyez. *Ibid* 1668 þer þay dronken & dalten 1535 Coverdale *Josh* I 7 Yt thou mayest deale wysely whither so euer thou goest 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen VI*, IV ix 46, I. doubt not so to deale, As all things shall redound vnto your good 1602 — *Lear* III vi 42 Let us deal justly 1652 Needham *Selden's Mare Cl.* 152 Michaël Attaliates truly did ill Nor indeed hath that eminent man dealt any better, who [etc] c 1680 Beveridge *Serm* (1729) I 446 O Lord I have dealt falsly before thee 1711 Swift *Jrnl to Stella* 17 Dec, They had better give up now, if she will not deal openly

†**20** To take action, act, proceed (usually *in* some matter or affair) *Obs*

1470-85 Malory *Arthur* IV. viii, Wel said syr Vwayne go on your waye and lete me dele 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 188 To the which the French King aunswered, that without the presence of the .xii. peeres he could not deale in so weighti e a matter 1577 Hanmer *Anc Eccl Hist* (1619) 144 To deale in matters of religion both by word and deed 1586 J. Hooker *Girald Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 44/1 No man would medle or deale to carrie the same awaie. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* V i. 101 Do not you meddle, let me deale in this

†**21** *trans* To treat *Obs rare*

1586 *Let Earle Leycester* 1 A late and weighti e cause dealt in this Parliament

Dealable (dī·lăb'l), *a* [f Deal *v* + -able] Capable of being dealt *with*, suitable for dealing

1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond* 91 Fled before the Fire, leaving it to its forradge, and not checquing it while dealable with 1890 *Daily News* 11 Sept 3/3 [It] did not vary much in the quotations—7 to 1 being a dealable rate

Dealbate (dī,ælbē·t), *a* [ad. L *dealbāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dealbāre* (see next).] Presenting a whitened surface, *esp* in *Bot* 'covered with a very opaque white powder' (*Treas Bot.* 1866).

†**Dea·lbate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of *dealbāre*, to whiten over, whitewash, f *de-* + *albāre* to whiten, f *albus* white; cf. Daub *v.*] *trans* To whiten

1623 Cockeram, *Dealbate*, to whitelime a thing 1638 T. Whitaker *Blood of Grape* 30 Milke is bloud dealbated or thrice concocted 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.*, This dentifrice also will dealbate the teeth

Dealbation (dī,ælbē·ı·ʃən) [ad. L *dealbātiōnem*, n of action f *dealbāre* (see prec); cf. F. *dealbation* (Littré)] The action of whitening; blanching, bleaching

1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1653) 646 The dealbation of the hair a 1634 Randolph *Muses Looking-glasse* IV i, She hath forgot to whiten The naturall rednesse of my nose, she knowes not What 'tis wants dealbation' 1678 R R[ussell] *Geber* II I II x 59 Therefor they cannot whiten [lead] with good Dealbation 1882 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Dealbation*, the art of making white the skin and teeth; also of whitening bones for the purposes of anatomy.

b. The 'blanching', or reduction to its assay value, of silver coin containing alloy

1888 W Rye *Records & Record-searching* 29 The dealbation is always specially mentioned, and the only mention of blanched silver is in the statement of the farm [etc].

Deal-board. [f. Deal *sb*[3] + Board.] = Deal *sb*[3] 1; a thin board of fir or pine.

1568-9 in Burgon *Life Gresham* II 284 One shippe of Brydges [Bruges] in Flanders, in the which is mastes, clappeborde, deel bordes 1583 in *Northern N & Q* I 77 A new cheste of Deal-bourd. 1667 Primatt *City & C Build* 146 Deal-Boards from ten to twelve inches broad, and about ten foot long 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1884) 99 Doors having Deal-Boards nail'd over them 1883 Reade in *Harper's Mag* July 208/1 He could see through a deal board.

De-alcoholize, -izer, -ist, etc · see De- II. 1.

†**Deale, dele.** *Obs* Of uncertain meaning.

It seems to be used for the purpose of calling attention, and may be an interjection, or a verb in the imperative, with the force of 'See!' 'mark!' or 'note!'

a 1225 *Ancr R* 276 Kumeð þerof smel of aromaz, oðer of swote healewi? Deale [*v. r.* Dele] Ofte druie sprintles bereð winberien? *Ibid.* 362 Crist [moste] þolien þine &

passiun, & so habben ingong into his riche Lo, deale hwat he seið,—so habben ingong into his riche. *Ibid* 286 1330 R Brunne *Chron* (1810) 167 O dele, said þe kyng, þis is a fole Briton

Dealer (dī·lər). [f Deal *v* + -er 1.] One who deals (in various senses of the verb)

1. One who divides, distributes, delivers.

c 1000 Ælfric *Voc* in Wr.-Wulcker 129 *Diuisor*, dælere *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 117 Delare, or he þat delythe, *distributor, partitor* Delare, or grete almysse yevere, *rogatorius* 1611 Cotgr., *Distributeur*, a distributor, dealer, diuider 1879 Farrar *St Paul* (1883) 3 The dealer of the death-wound to the spirit of Pharisaism was a Pharisee

b. *spec.* The player who distributes the cards.

1600 Rowlands *Let. Humours Blood* iii 58 Make him but dealer. If you do finde good dealing, take his eares 1673 Cotton *Compl Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* 345 Then the dealer . shuffling them, after cutting, deals to every one three apiece. 1878 H H Gibbs *Ombre* 19 The Dealer then deals nine cards to each player

2. One who has dealings *with* a person, one who deals *in* (a thing), †an agent, negotiator *Obs.* in general sense except as *transf.* from next

c 1000 Ælfric *Deut* v 5 Ic wæs dælere betwix Gode and eow. 1586 *St. Trials, Q Mary* (R), I was acquainted, I confess, with their practices, but I never did intend to be a dealer in them. *c* 1610 Sir J Melvil *Mem* (1735) 396 He was accused to have been a Dealer with the Earl of Bothwell 1611 Cotgr., *Agent*, an Agent, a dealer, negotiator 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* i iv (1840) 112 A sorcerer and enchanter, a witch, or dealer with the Devil *a* 1745 Swift (J), These small dealers in wit and learning.

3. One who deals in merchandise, a trader; *spec.* one who sells articles in the same condition in which he has bought them; often in combination, as *cattle-, corn-, horse-, money-dealer.*

1611 Cotgr., *Trafiqueur*, a trafficker, trader, marchant, occupier, dealer in the world. 1651 Davenant *Gondibert* i. iii (R.), Such small money (though the people's gold With which they trade) great dealers skorne to take 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* Introd. (1841) I. 2 A very great number of considerable dealers, whom we call tradesmen 1793 Capt. Bentinck in *Ld Auckland's Corr* (1862) III 48 He is supplied with horses by some dealer in Town. 1848 Mill *Pol Econ* (1876) III xi § 5 315 Dealers in money (as lenders by profession are improperly called) 1891 *Pall Mall G* 29 Oct. 2/1 Costers and hucksters and those not too particular buyers who are euphemistically known as 'general dealers'.

†4. One who acts (in some specified manner) in his relation to others *Obs.*

1547–64 Bauldwin *Mor Philos.* (Palfr) viii i, Hypocrites and double dealers. 1561 T. Hoby tr *Castiglione's Courtyer* i H iij, An vntrue dealer, and a despiser of men. 16[2]1 Bible *Isa.* xxi 2 The treacherous dealer 1677 Wycherley (*title*), The Plain Dealer 1840 Thackeray *Catherine* i, What! call Peter Brock a double-dealer?

Deal-fish. see Deal *sb.*[3] 3.

Dealing (dī·lɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1.] The action of the verb Deal.

1 Division; distribution (of gifts, blows, cards, etc); sharing

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B xix. 374 Þorw bedes-byddynge and þorw penyes delynge. 1382 Wyclif *Num* xxxvi 4 The delynge [1388 departyng] of lottis. 1382 — 1 *Cor* x 16 The delynge or part takynge of the body of the Lord *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 451 In delingis of dyntis. *a* 1533 Frith *Disput. Purgatory* § 27 All thyne Executours dealyng, and offeryng of masse pence, help thee not a myte *a* 1602 W Perkins *Cases of Consc.* (1619) 347 Others that iudge the very dealing of the cardes to bee a lotte. 1885 J Martineau *Types Eth. Th* I. i. ii § 3 161 If this dealing out of ideas by exigency is assigned to God

attrib 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III 1257/2 His feeding all commers thrise a weeke appointed for his dealing daies.

†b. *concr.* A part, division. *Obs*

a 1300 *E E Psalter* cxxxv. 13 Þat delt the Rede See in delinges wele

2. Intercourse, friendly or business communication, connexion Now usually *pl.*

1538 Starkey *England* i. ii. 38 To loue euery man iche other, wyth al ryghtwyse and just delyng togyddur. 1586 A Day *Eng. Secretarie* i (1625) 92 About two moneths since, he had dealings with a neighbour of yours, touching a Farme. 16[2]1 Bible *John* iv. 9 The Iewes haue no dealings with the Samaritanes. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv* 55 The dealing or business that is between body and body, being as real as that between body and ghost 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* i. viii, Hocus had dealings with John's wife 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* III 678 It was rumoured . he had dealings with St. Germains

3 Trading, trafficking; buying and selling.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort* (1729) 234 Such as would not be impos'd upon, will find the best Ware and Dealing at Brumpton-Park 1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* iii (ed. 3) 22 Where dealings are transacted on a large scale, it is not difficult for commodities to be exchanged against commodities

4 Acting (in some specified way) towards others, way of acting, conduct, behaviour.

1483 Caxton *G de la Tour* E vij b, For of good delyng and of good guydynge cam neuer but worship and honoure *c* 1500 *Melusine* 310 His vnkynd & abhomynable deelyng, 1523 Ld Berners *Froiss.* I cxxvii 154 To ryde out to se the dealyng of thenglysshmen 1573 G. Harvey *Lett.-bk* (Camden) 1 A present redies of so wrongful delings. 1674 in *Essex Papers* (Camden) I 176 The unworthy dealing of Sir Rob[t] Howard 1874 Morley *Compromise* (1886) 37 Want of faithful dealing in the highest matters

b with *with*: Acting towards, treatment of.

a 1679 T. Goodwin *Wks.* (1861) III 288 What if God will use his absoluteness in this his dealing with his children 1718 Hickes & Nelson *Y Kettlewell* ii lvi. 175 Such a Dealing with their Soveraign as they would not have allowed in any of their own. Servants 1885 *Spectator* 8 Aug 1043/1 The fluctuations of policy which have marked England's dealings with the Soudan

†**Dealth.** *Obs. nonce-wd* [f. Deal *v*, after *wealth, growth.*] Portion dealt

1637 N. Whiting *Hist Albino & B* (N.), Then know, Bellama, since thou aimst at wealth, Where Fortune has bestowed her largest dealth

†**Dea·mbulate,** *v Obs* [f. L *deambulāt-* ppl stem of *deambulāre* to walk abroad: see De- I. 3.]

1623 Cockeram, *Deambulate*, to walke abroad

Deambulation (dɪæmbiʊlē·ʃən). [ad L *deambulātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *deambulāre*] The action of walking abroad or taking a walk

a 1529 Skelton *Image Hypocr* 148 They make deambulations With great ostentations 1531 Elyot *Gov* i xvi, Suche exercises, as may be used within the house, or in the shadowe as deambulations or moderate walkynges 1545 Joye *Exp Dan.* iv H ij b, In this kinges ydle deambulacion 1648 W Sclater Jun in *W Sclater's Malachi* (1650) Ep Ded., At your refections, deambulations, conferences 1843 Neale & Webb *Durandus's Symbol Ch.* p lxvii, They had void spaces for deambulation. 1849 Lytton *Caxtons* i. ii. iv, Book in hand, he would, on fine days, pace to and fro In these deambulations, as he called them, he had generally a companion.

†**Dea·mbula·tor.** *Obs.* [L. *deambulātor*, agent-n. f *deambulāre* (see above).] One who walks abroad.

1630 J Taylor (Water P) *Trav* Wks iii. 76 The Odcombyan Deambulator, Perambulator, Ambler, Trotter, or vntyred Traueller, Sir Tho Coriat.

Dea·mbulatory, *a* and *sb.* [ad. L *deambulātōri-us* fit for walking in, etc, whence *-ātōrium* sb, place to walk in.]

A *adj.* Moving about from place to place; movable, shifting.

1607 Cowell *Interpr* s. v *Escheques*, In Scotland the Exchequer was stable, but the other session was deambulatorie *a* 1633 Lennard tr *Charron's Wisd* ii iii § 3 (1670) 238 In it self unequal, wavering, deambulatory. *a* 1659 Br Morton *Episc Justified* 142 The deambulatory actors used to have their *quietus est.*

B *sb.* A place to walk in for exercise; *esp* a covered walk or cloister.

1430 Lydg *Chron. Troy* ii xi, Fresche alures That called were deambulatoryes, Men to walke to geder twayne & twayne, To kepe them drye when it dyde rayne 1447 *Will Hen. VI* in T. J Cartei *King's Coll Chapel* 13 Of the which [cloistre square] the deambulatorie xiij fete wide. 1834 *Gentl Mag* CIV i 55 An inscription in a Roman garden informed the walker, that when he had made five turns of the deambulatory he had completed a mile.

†**Deambulatour.** *Sc Obs* [Suffix repr F. *-atoir.*] =prec sb.

1513 Douglas *Æneas* vii iv 62 Wythin the cheif deambulatour on raw Of forfaderis gret ymagis did stand. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist Ref.* Wks 1846 I. 392 Thair suldiouris in greit cumpaneis resortit to Sanct Geillis Kirk in Edinburgh, and maid thair commune deambulatour thairin.

Deame, obs. form of Deem, Dime.

De-americanize: see De- II. 1.

†**De-a·mple,** *v. Obs nonce-wd.* [f. De- II. 2 + Ample] To deprive of amplitude, belittle.

1657 Reeve *God's Plea* 207 It doth grieve me to see how great things are deampled and dismagned amongst you

Dean[1] (dīn) Forms: 4–5 dene, deen(e, den, 5 deyn(e, (dyen), 6 *Sc.* dane, 5–7 deane, 7– dean. [ME. *deen, dēn*, a OF. *deien, dien*, mod.F. *doyen* = Sp and It. *decano*, Pg. *deão*, Cat. *degá* .—L. *decān-um* one set over ten (cf Exod xviii. 21 Vulg), also Gr. δεκάνος, explained from δέκα, *dec-em* ten

Whether viewed as Gr. or L, the form of the word offers difficulties In both languages, it had also an early astrological sense, 'the chief of ten parts, or of ten degrees, of a zodiacal sign'. see Decan Salmasius, *De annus climactericis et antiqua Astrologia* (Leyden, 1648), considers this the original sense, and holds it to be a term of oriental astrology, which was merely assimilated to δέκα, *decem*, in Gr and L As a military term, the Gr derivative δεκανία occurs = L *decuria*, in the *Tactica* of Ælian and of Arrian (both c 120), the L *decanus* occurs in Vegetius *De Re Militari* c. 386 The word is then used by Jerome *c* 400 in his translation of Exodus xviii 21, 25, where the Old Latin had *decurio*; and about the same time the monastic use (sense 3 below) appears in *Cod Theodos* xvi. 5 30, and Cassian's *Institt* iv. 10. In later times of the empire it was applied to various civil functionaries From these monastic and civil uses come all the modern senses of *dean*]

†**1.** Representing various uses of late L *decānus*: A head, chief, or commander of a division of ten.

1388 Wyclif *Ex* xviii. 21 Ordeyne thou of hem tribunes, and centuriouns, and quinquagenaries, and deenys [1382 rewlers vpon ten, Vulg *decanos*] *c* 1440 *Secrees* 187 Folwe þanne vche comandour ffoure vicaires, & vche vicaire tene lederes, & vche ledere tene denys, & vche deyn ten men *Ibid*, With vche a ledere tene dyens, and with vche a dyen ten men 1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* 59/2 Ordeyne of them trybunes & centuriones & denes that may in all tymes juge the peple

†**2.** As a translation of med L *decānus*, applied in the 'Laws of Edward the Confessor' to the *teoðing-ealdor*, borsholder, headborough, or tithingman, the headman of a *friðborh* or *tennmannetale* (See Stubbs, *Const Hist* I v. 87) *Obs*

[*a* 1200 *Laws of Edw Conf* xxviii, Sic imposuerunt justitiarios super quosque x frðborgos, quos decanos possumus dicere, Anglicè autem *tyenþe heued* vocati sunt, hoc est caput x] 1647 N Bacon *Disc. Govt Eng* i. xxvi. (1739) 44 If any controversy arose between the pledges, the chief pledge by them chosen, called also the Dean or Headborough, might determine the same. 1695 Kennett *Par. Antiq* (1818) II. 338 Which justices, or civil deans, were to examine and determine all lesser causes between villages and neighbours.

3 As a translation of Eccl L. *decānus*, applied to a head or president of ten monks in a monastery.

In the OE transl of the Rule of St Benedict, c xxi, rendered *teoþingealdor* 'tithing elder'

[*a* 430 Augustine *De Moribus Eccl Cath.* i 31 Vis quos decanos vocant eo quod sint denis propositi] *a* 1641 Br Mountagu *Acts & Mon* 437 Only the Deanes, or Tenth men, goe from Cell to Cell to minister consolation. 1695 Kennett *Par Antiq* (1818) II 339–340 The like office of deans began very early in the greater monasteries, especially in those of the Benedictine order; where the whole convent was divided into decuries, in which the dean or tenth person did preside over the other nine And in the larger houses, where the numbers amounted to several decuries, the senior dean had a special preeminence, and had sometimes the care of all the other devolved upon him alone And therefore the institution of cathedral deans was certainly owing to this practice 1885 *Catholic Dict.* s v, The senior dean, in the absence of the abbot and provost, governed the monastery.

4. The head of the chapter or body of canons of a collegiate or cathedral church.

Arising out of the monastic use 'As a cathedral officer, the *decanus* dates from the 8th c, when he is found, after the monastic pattern, as subordinate to the *praepositus*, or provost, who was the bishop's vicegerent as head of the chapter'. But 'the office in its full development dates only from the 10th or 11th c . the Dean of St. Paul's, A. D 1086, being the first English dean'. *Dict. Ch Antiq*

c 1330 R Brunnl *Chron* (1810) 337 Sir Alisaunder was he dene of Glascow 1377 Langl. *P. Pl* B. viii. 65 þis freke bifor þe den of poules Preched of penaunces. 1494 Fabyan *Chron* vii. 327 Ye great deane of Pawlys, Mayster Richarde Wethyrshed. 1577 Harrison *England* ii. i. (1877) 14 Cathedrall churches, wherein the deanes (a calling not knowne in England before the Conquest) doo beare the cheefe rule. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 101 Deane and Chapter is a body Corporate spirituall, consisting of .. the Deane (who is chiefe) and his Prebends, and they together make this Corporation. 1689 Wood *Life* 17 June, Dr. Aldridge, canon of Ch. Ch [was] installed deane. 1714 Swift *Instr. Hor. Sat* ii. vi. 43 Good Mr Dean, go change your gown. 1846 M'Culloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II 263 There may be a chapter without any dean, as the chapter of the collegiate church of Southwell. Every dean must be resident in his cathedral church four score and ten days in every year 1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Mrs Hallib* xxviii, 'Will you pardon my intruding upon you here, Mr Dean?' he began.

5. A presbyter invested with jurisdiction or precedence (under the bishop or archdeacon) over a division of an archdeaconry, more fully called *rural dean*, formerly (in some cases) *dean of Christianity*; see Christianity 4. (There were also *urban deans* (*decani urbani*): see Kennett *Par. Antiq.* II 339)

The rural dean [illegible] formation, and in France till the R[illegible] visitation, administration, and jurisdiction, which are still retained in some Roman Catholic countries. In England the office and title became almost obsolete from the 16th c, but have, since 1835, been generally revived for purposes of diocesan organization See Dansey, *Horæ Decanicæ Rurales*, 1835

(Kennett, Du Cange, etc, have cited *decanus episcopi* in this sense from the 'Laws of Edward the Confessor' xxvii, but *episcopi* is an interpolation not in the original text, the *decanus* spoken of being really in sense 2 above)

a 1350 *Cursor M* 29539 (Cotton Galba MS) And of a prest assoylid be, þat power has to vnbind þe, þat es he þat it first furth sent, Als dene or officiall by iugement. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 249 Whanne þei ben falsly amendid by officialis & denes. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 215 The Ravyne Was dene rurale to reid. 1456 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 236 With offycyal nor den no favour ther ys, But if sir symony shewe them sylver rounde 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb) 80 Of the negligens of denys of archedekons and of other officers 1514 Fitzherb *Just. Peas* (1538) 121 It shalbe leful to al Archedecons, Deanes, &c. to weare Sarcenet in theyr lynynges of theyr gownes 1697 Br Gardiner *Answ Clergy Lincoln* 6 The Assistance of Rural Deans, which Office is yet exercised in some Dioceses but has unhappily been disused in this, (for how long time I know not) 1712 Pridbaux *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 104 Bishop Lloyd went so far..as to name Rural Deans in every Deanry of the Diocese. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I 382 The rural deans are very antient officers of the church, but almost grown out of use; though their deaneries still subsist as an ecclesiastical division of the diocese, or archdeaconry 1826 Polwhele *Trad & Recoll* II 610 On visiting the church at L. St. Columb as Dean-rural

b. In the American Episcopal Church, the president of a Convocation (q.v., 3 b)

6. In other ecclesiastical uses

Dean of Peculiars: one invested with the charge of a peculiar, i e. a particular church, parish, or group of parishes which is exempt from the jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese within which it is situated, e g the Dean of Battle in Sussex Such is also the *Dean of the Chapels Royal* in England (St James's and Whitehall); in Scotland the *Deans of the Chapel Royal* are six clergymen of the Ch of Scotl, who receive a portion of the revenues formerly belonging to the Chapel Royal of Holyrood

Dean of the Arches the lay judge of the Court of Arches, who has peculiar jurisdiction over thirteen London parishes called a deanery, and exempt from the authority of the bishop of London

Dean of the Province of Canterbury the Bishop of London, who, under a mandate from the archbishop, summons the bishops of the province to meet in Convocation.

[1496 see Decan 3] 1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb* i (1843) 33/2 The then Bishop of London, Dr Laud, attended on

his majesty, throughout that whole journey [into Scotland] which, as he was dean of the chappel, he was not obliged to do. 1660 R Coke *Power & Subj.* 203 The King shall present to his fiee chappels (in default of the Dean) 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 192 The Judge of this Court is distinguished by the title of Dean or Official of the Court of Arches. *Ibid* 205 There are also some Deans in England without any Jurisdiction; only for Honour so stiled; as the Dean of the Royal Chapel, the Dean of the Chapel of St George at Windsor 1846 McCulloch *Acc Brit Empire* (1854) II. 265 The third species of Deans are those of *peculiars* Deans of peculiars have sometimes jurisdiction and cure of souls, as the Dean of Battle, in Sussex, and sometimes jurisdiction only, as the Dean of the Arches, London 1893 *Whitaker's Almanack*, Dean of the Chapels Royal, The Bishop of London

7 In the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge: The title of one or more resident fellows appointed to supervise the conduct and studies of the junior members and to maintain discipline among them, to present them for graduation, etc.

The office came originally from that of the monastic dean, and was disciplinary; one important function of the dean in early times was to preside at the disputations of the scholars, and in the Oxford colleges of the new foundation deans were appointed in the different faculties, e g at New College, two in Arts, one in Canon Law, one in Civil Law, and one in Theology, who presided at the disputations of the students in these faculties, from the end of the 16th c, it became customary also in most colleges for the dean to present for degrees. At present the functions pertaining to discipline, attendance at chapel, graduation, etc., are sometimes discharged by a single dean, alone or in conjunction with a sub-warden, vice-president, or other vice gerent, sometimes distributed among two or three deans, hence the offices of *senior* and *junior dean*, or *sub-dean*, *dean of arts*, *dean of divinity*, *dean of degrees*, existing in some colleges.

[In the Statutes of Merton Coll, 1267–74, such officers are appointed 'numero cuilibet vicenario vel etiam decenario,' but the title *decanus* is not used 1382 *Stat. New Coll. Oxon* xiv, Quinque socii qui sub dicto custode tanquam ejus coadjutores Scholarium et Sociorum ipsorum curam et regimen habeant, qualiter scilicet in studio scholastico et morum honestate proficiant Quos omnes sic præfectos Decanos volumus nuncupari. Permittentes quod illi ambo Decani facultatum Juris Canonici et Civilis eligi poterunt, etc] 1577 Harrison *England* II III (1877) I 81 There is moreouer in euerie house a maister or prouost, who hath vnder him a president, and certeine censors or deanes, appointed to looke to the behauour and maners of the students there. 1847 Tennyson *Princ* Prol 161 At college They lost their weeks, they vext the souls of deans 1853 C Bede *Verdant Green* IV, He had been Proctor and College Dean there. 1891 Rashdall in Clark *Coll Oxford* 157 (*New Coll*) The discipline was mainly in the hands of the Sub-Warden and the five deans—two Artists, a Canonist, a Civilian, and a Theologian—who presided over the disputations of their respective Faculties.

8. The president of a faculty or department of study in a University, as in the ancient continental and Scotch Universities, and in the colleges affiliated to the modern Universities of London, Victoria, etc.

In U S, the dean is now a registrar or secretary

[1271 *Chartul. Univ. Paris.* I 488 Magistro J de Racheroles tunc existente decano facultatis medicine. 1282 *Ibid.* I 595 Canonicus Parisiensis et decanus theologice facultatis 1413 *Juramentum Bachalariorum, St Andrews*, Ego juro quod ero obediens facultati arcium et decano eiusdem 1453 Jas II *Letter* in *Munim Univ Glasg.* I 6 Facultatum decanos procuratores nacionum regentes magistros et scholares in prelibata Universitate] 1524 Jas V *Letter to St. Andrews* 19 Nov, Maister Mertyne Balfour vicar of Monymeil, den of faculte of art of the said universite. 1535 *Ibid.* 28 Feb, Dean of facultie of Theologie of the said university 1578 *Contract* in *Munim Univ Glasg* I 119 Maister Thomas Smeitoun minister of Paslay and dean of faculte of the said Universitie 1708 J Chamberlaynl *St Gt Brit* II. III (1743) 438 The University of Glasgow had originally considerable Revenues for the Maintenance of a Rector, a Dean of Faculty, a Principal or Warden, etc 1875 *Edin Univ Cal* 37 The affairs of each Faculty are presided over by a Dean, who is elected from among Professors of the Faculty 1893 tr *Compayré's Abelard* 135 The deans, were the real administrators of their respective Faculties They presided in the assemblies of their company, and were members of the council of the University.

b. *Dean of Faculty*: the president of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland.

1664 *Minutes Faculty of Advocates* 4 June (MS. in Adv Libr), Motione being made anent the electione of ane deane of faculty 1826 Scott *Diary* 7 June in *Lockhart*, I went to the Dean of Faculty's to a consultation about Constable.

c Also the usual title of the head of a school of medicine attached to a hospital

1849 *Minutes of Committee St. Thomas's Hosp* 23 May, The Committee having been summoned for the purpose of taking into consideration the appointment of a Dean it was agreed . that some one member of the Medical School shall for each year act in the capacity and with the title of 'Dean of the Medical School' 1893–4 *Prospectus St Thomas's Med. Sch* 16 Dean of the School, G H Makins, F R C S.

9. *Dean of guild*: a. in the mediæval guilds, an officer who summoned the members to attend meetings, etc; b. in Scotland, the head of the guild or merchant-company of a royal burgh, who is a magistrate charged with the supervision of all buildings within the burgh

Except in the four cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, and Aberdeen, where he is still elected by the guildry, this officer is now chosen by the town-councillors from among their own number.

1389 in *Eng Gilds* 46 On Dene, for to warnyn alle þe gild brepren and sistren 1469 *Sc. Acts Jas III* (1597) § 29 Al Officiares perteining to the towne As Alderman, Baillies, Deane of Gild, and vther officiares. 1754 Erskine *Princ Sc Law* (1809) 43 The Dean of Guild is that magistrate of a royal borough, who is head of the merchant-company, he has the cognisance of mercantile causes within borough, and the inspection of buildings 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl* (ed 2) 506 Selkirk is a royal borough It is governed by 2 bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and 10 counsellors 1864 Kirk *Chas. Bold* I II i 451 The deans of the guilds and the principal citizens, who had come out to meet him

10 The president, chief, or senior member of any body. [= F. *doyen*]

1687 *Lond. Gaz* No 2215/2 At the Boots of the Coach went the Pages and by them the Dean or chief of the Footmen in black Velvet 1827 Hardman *Battle of Waterloo* 15 Ah! ah! Boney, must you, or our Duke, be the chief dean? 1889 *Times* 25 Nov 6 The Diplomatic Agents at Cairo met at the residence of the dean, the Consul-General of Spain, Señor de Ortega

b. *Dean of the Sacred College* see quot 1885

1703 *Lond Gaz* No 3921/1 The Cardinal de Bouillon will return hither to exercise his Function of Dean of the College of Cardinals 1885 *Catholic Dict* s v, The Cardinal Dean is the chief of the sacred college, he is usually the oldest of the Cardinal Bishops. He presides in the consistory in the absence of the Pope.

11 *Comb*

1862 *Sat Rev* XIV 706/1 If Lord Shaftesbury is to be a Dean makei *Ibid*, The whole system of Dean-making needs reform

Dean[2], **dene** (dīn). Forms 1 denu, 1–dene, 2–4 dane, 5 deyne, 6 *Sc.* dyne, 8–9 dean. [OE *denu*, acc *dene*, valley –OTeut. **danz-*, from the same root as OE *den*, *n*, Den (–OTeut *danj-on*), q.v] A vale. a formerly the ordinary word, literal and figurative (as in OE *déaþ-denu* valley of death, ME *dene of teres*), and still occurring in the general sense in some local names, as *the Dean*, Edinburgh, *Taunton Dean*, the wide valley of the Tone above Taunton, and perh *Dean Forest*; b. now, usually, the deep, narrow, and wooded vale of a rivulet.

As a common appellative, used in Durham, Northumberland, and adjacent parts of Scotland and England, as part of a proper name, separate or in composition, occurring much more widely, e g *Denholm Dean* in Roxburghshire, *Jesmond Dean* or *Dene* near Newcastle, *Castle Eden Dean* or *Dene* and *Hawthorndene* in Durham, *Chellow Dene* near Bradford, *North Dean* near Halifax, *Hepworth Dene* near Huddersfield, *Deepdene* near Dorking, *East Dean*, *West Dean*, *Ovingdean*, *Rottingdean*, in deep wooded vales in the chalk downs near Brighton. The spelling *dene* is that now prevalent in Durham and Northumberland. In composition often shortened to *den*, as *Marden*, *Smarden*, *Biddenden*, etc. in Kent

c825 *Vesp Psalter* lxxviii 7 In dene teara [*in convallc lacrimarum*] *Ibid.* cii 10 In deanum c1000 Ælfric *Gram* (Z) 56 *Uallis*, dene c1000 *Ags Gosp* Luke iii 5 Ælc denu [*Landesf* dene, *Hatton* dane] bið gelylled. a1300 *E E. Psalter* lxxxiii 7 (Mätz) In dene of teres c1325 *E E Allit. P* A. 295 þou sayȝ þou trawez me in þis dene 1340 *Ayenb* 59 Ich wille maki þe helles and þe danes a1400–50 *Alexander* 5421 þan dryues he furth into a deyne entris, A vale full of vermyn. 1594 *Batt Balrinneis* in *Sc. Poems 16th C* II. 355 Now must I flie, or els be slaine. With that he ran ouer ane dyne Endlongis ane lytill burne 1612 Drayton *Polyolb* III. 418 Tauntons fruitfull Deane. 1794 W Hutchinson *Hist. Durham* III. 1 There are some deep and woody vales or deans near this mansion [at Castle Eden]. 1806 *Hull Advertiser* 11 Jan 2/2 The Estate offers deans for plantations, sheltered from the sea. 1816 Surtees *Hist Durham* I II 44 The wild beauties of the Dene [at Castle Eden] 1873 Murray *Handbk. Durham* 13 The deep wooded *denes* which débouche upon the coast.

Dean[3]. As a Cornish mining term: The end of a level

1874 in Knight *Dict Mech* 1881 in Raymond *Mining Gloss*

De-anathematize, *v.* see De- II. 1

Deand, obs. north. form of Dying.

Deane, obs form of Din; var of Dain *sb.*

Deanery (dīnən). Also 5 **denerye**, **deynrye**, 6 **denry**, 6–9 **deanry**. [f. Dean[1] + -ery. the AFr. form *denrie* was prob from Eng]

1. The office or position of a dean

[1292 Britton II xvii. § 6 Dené [*v rr.* denee, denrie], ou thresorie, ou chaunterie] c1440 *Promp Parv* 118 Denerye, *decanatus* 1483 *Cath Angl* 95 A Deynrye, *decania*. 1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 9 Any Priorie, Archdeaconry, Deanry, or any other benefice or promocion spirituall 1588 J Udall *Diotrephes* (Arb) 26 To beg the Byshoppricks, Deanries, and such great places 1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb.* I. (1843) 37/2 When he could no longer keep the deanery of the chappel royal 1706 Hearne *Collect* 25 Dec, Upon quitting his Deanery in the College [St John's, Oxford] 1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett* VII, The deanries all . are in the donation of the crown 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* II vi 87 The Deanery of Christchurch became vacant

2. The group of parishes, forming a division of a diocese, over which a rural dean presides; formerly, also, the jurisdiction of a dean

a1440 *Found St. Bartholomew's* xii. 47 A Preiste that gouerynd the Chirche of seynt Martyn had receyuyd one hym the deynrye of nygh chirches for maters ecclesiasticall to discusse 1587 Harrison *Engl* II. 1 (1877) I. 15 Vnto these deanerie churches also the cleargie in old time of the same deanrie were appointed to repaire at sundrie seasons, there to receiue wholesome ordinances, and to consult.

1642 Sir E Dering *Sp on Relig* 91 Appeale may be to the rurall Deanery. 1695 Kennett *Par Antiq* (1818) II 338 The bishops divided each diocese into deaneries or tithings, each of which was the district of ten parishes or churches 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s v *Arches*, The judge of the court of arches, is called the dean of the arches with which officialty is commonly joined a peculiar jurisdiction over thirteen parishes in London, termed a deanry 1835 Dansey *Horæ Dec Rur* I. 19 The division of dioceses at that time into decennaries or deanries 1837 *Penny Cycl* VIII 340/1 The report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, 1835, recommends that each parish shall be assigned to a deanery, and each deanery to an archdeaconry. 1890 Bp Westcott in *Durham Dioc Gaz* IV 34 Some improvements will, I trust, be made in the assignment of parishes to the several Deaneries

3 The official residence of a dean.

1598 Shaks *Merry W.* IV vi 31 And at the Deanry, where a Priest attends, Strait marry her. 1727 Earl of Oxford in *Swift's Lett* 12 Oct, I was in hopes that you would not have gone to your deanery till the Spring 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* IV 251 Late at night he was brought to Westminster, and was suffered to sleep at his deanery

4. *Comb*, as †*deanery church* (the church of a rural dean), *deanery house*

1587 Harrison *England* II i (1877) I 15 But as the number of christians increased, so first monasteries, then finallie parish churches, were builded in euery iurisdiction from whence I take our deanerie churches to haue their originale, now called mother churches, and then incumbents archpreests 1720 Swift *Poems, Apollo to Dean*, That traitor Delany seditiously came To the deanery house.

Deaness (dī nes). [f. Dean[1] + -ess]

1 A woman who is head of a female chapter. [L *decāna*, F *doyenne*]

1759 Sterne *Tr Shandy* II xxxv, The Abbess of Quedlingberg . with the four great dignitaries of her Chapter, the prioress, the deaness, the sub-chantress, and senior canoness 1878 Seeley *Stein* II. 347 Abbess v. Gilsa, Deaness vom Stein, and Canoness v. Metzsch.

2. *humorous* The wife of a dean

1884 G Allen *Philistia* I 113 Fancy little Miss Butterfly a rural deaness!

Dea'-nettle. *Obs* exc *dial* Forms: 6–dee-, 8–day-, 9 dea-, dean-, deye-, dae- [Generally held to be a reduction of *dead-nettle* (in Trevisa *deed-nettyll*); but the phonology is not clear] A name given to the species of *Lamium* (Dead-nettle) and other Labiates having nettle-like leaves; but in Scotland and the North of England more especially to the Hemp-nettle, *Galeopsis Tetrahit*, the acute calyx-segments of which, when dry and rigid, often wound the hands of reapers

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 20 There be other wedes not spoken of, as dee-nettylles, dodder, and suche other, that doo moche harme. 1788 Marshall *Rur. Econ E Yorksh.* Gloss., Dea-nettle, *galeopsis tetrahit*, wild hemp 1853 G Johnston *Nat. Hist. E Bord* 162 Labourers in harvest are sometimes affected with whitlow, and they ascribe the disease invariably to the sting of the Deye-nettle. 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss*, *Deăa*, *Dēea*, *Dee nettle*, the dead nettle—*Lamium album*.

De-anglicize, *v* : see De- II 1

De-a'nimalize, *v* [De- II. 1] *trans.* To deprive of its animal character.

1865 *Intell. Observer* XXXVIII 96 The negative evidence does not deanimalise it. 1887 E P. Powell *Heredity from God* 155 The tendency is to deanimalize the organs, and to create an intellectual type

Deanship (dī nʃip) [f. Dean[1] + -ship]

1. The office, position, or rank of a dean; the tenure of this office.

1611 Cotgr, *Doyenné*, a Deanerie, or Deaneship 1761 Warton *Life Bathurst* 214 (T) Those [chapter acts] that were made during his deanship 1827 Cobbett *Protestant Reform* II § 47 The Bishopricks, the Parish-livings, the Deanships . are in fact all in their gift 1881 *New Eng Frnl. Educ.* XXIV 347 Prof P J. Williams to the deanship of the Normal department.

2 The personality of a dean used humorously as a title.

1588 *Marprel Epist.* (Arb) 3 May it please you to ride to Sarum and thanke his Deanship for it 1729 Swift *Poems, Grand Question* xxxiii, I then shall not value his Deanship a straw. 1812 Parr *Let* Dec 12 Wks (1828) VII 470 His Deanship perhaps has brought from his escritoire his old Concio for the Doctorate.

De-anthropomo'rphize, *v.* [De- II 1.] *trans.* To deprive of its anthropomorphic character; to divest of its (attributed) human form So **De-anthropomorph-iza'tion**, **-ized**, **-izing**, **-ism**.

1874 Fiske *Cosmic Philos* I. 176 A continuous process of deanthropomorphization 1879 J Jacobs in *19th Cent* Sept. 499 The deanthropomorphised Deity of Maimonides 1884 *Pall Mall G* 4 Jan 4/2 The 'de-anthropomorphising' process will continue, says Mr Spencer 1886 Romanes in *Contemp. Rev.* July 52 A continuous growth of 'deanthropomorphism', passing through polytheism into monotheism . a progressive 'purification' of theism

De-appetize, **-ing** · see De- II. 1.

†**Dear**, *sb.*[1] *Obs* In 3–4 dere [app. repr. an unrecorded OE. **dēoru* = OHG. *tiurī*, MHG. *tiure*, OLG. *diurī* fem. preciousness, glory, high value, dearness, dearth Cf. Dear *a.*[1]]

Dearness, dearth.

1297 R Glouc (1724) 416 Gret dere of þyng þe seruene ȝer me say c1300 *Havelok* 824 A strong dere Bigan to rise of korn of bred *Ibid* 841, I wene that we deye mone For hunger, þis dere is so strong. c1330 R. Brunne *Chron*

Wace (Rolls) 16419 In his tyme failled þe corn Of þat defaute cam gret dere [*et en après fu la cherte*].

Dear (dīər), *a.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Forms: 1 díore, déore, dýre, 2–3 deore, 2 dære, 3–6 dere, (3 dure, dɨ3ere, 4 dir, dere, dyere), 4–5 der, 4–7 deere, (4 duere, 5 deure), 5–6 deyr, 5–7 deir, 6–7 deare, 6– dear, 5–6 *Sc compar* darrer, *superlat.* darrest [OE *díore*, earlier *dïore*, in early WS *díere*, late WS *dýre* (but also *déore* as in non-WS), a Com Teut adj., = OFris *díore, dïure* (WFris *djoer*, EFris. *dür*), MDu. *diere, dïre* (Du *dier* beloved, *duur* high-priced), OS. *dïuri* (MLG. *dure*, LG. *dür*), OHG *tiuri* glorious, distinguished, worthy, costly (MHG. *tiure, tiur*, MG *ture*, Ger. *teuer*), ON *dýrr* worthy, precious, costly (Sw., Da *dyr*); Goth not recorded These forms point to OTeut type **deur-jo-, *diur-jo-*.]

I. Of persons:

†**1** Glorious, noble, honourable, worthy. *Obs*

a 1000 *Riddles* xxxiv (Gr.), Is min modor mæ3þa cynnes þæs deorestan *c* 1000 *Ags Ps* cxvii 10 On Dryhtnes naman deorum *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr Knt* 445 To-ward þe derrest on þe dece he dressez þe face. 1375 *Cant de Creatione* 701 in *Anglia* I, I am Michel, þe angel dere Ordeyned abouen man. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 1601 þe dere kynge hyme selfene Comaundyd syr Cadore with his dere knyghttes To ryde with þe Romaynes *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4644, I, sir Dyndyn þe deirest at duells in þis Ile, þe best of þe bragmeyns *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 281 With dukis and with digne lordis, darrest in dale 1595 T. Edwardes *Cephalus & P., L'Envoy* (1878) 61–2 Oh deere sonnes of stately kings. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen IV*, IV iv 31 Corriuals and deare men Of estimation and command. 1606 — *Tr & Cr* v iii 27 Life euery man holds deere, but the deere man Holds honor farre more precious, deere, then life

† **b** Often used *absol.*

c 1325 *E E Allit P.* B 1394 Dere drozen þei-to & vpon des metten *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth* 1, Wythe dukys, and with dosperus, that with the deure dwellus

2 Regarded with personal feelings of high estimation and affection, held in deep and tender esteem; beloved, loved.

† *To have dear, hold dear* to love [=Ger. *lieb haben*, Du *liefhebben*].

The earlier sense was that of 'esteemed, valued' rather than 'loved' (=Ger. *teuer*, not *lieb*), but the passage of the one notion into the other is too gradual to admit of their separation

a 1000 *Juliana* 725 (Gr.) Fader frofre gæst and se deora sunu *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Luke vii 2 Sumes hundred-manes þeowa se wæs him dyre. *c* 1205 Lay. 4377 Þe king hafeð ane dohter þe him is swuðe dure [*c* 1275 þat he loueth swiþe] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3626 (Cott.) Mi leue sone þou ert mi derest barn *Ibid.* 20133 (Cott.) Saint iohn hir keped & had ful dere *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt's T.* 590 Ther nas no man that Theseus hath so derre *c* 1435 *Torr Portugal* 931, I have a dowghttyr that ys me dere 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 291 His dere darlynges and well beloved frendes 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II 174 He that wes his darrest sone in law 1644 Milton *Educ* Wks. (1847) 100/1 Dear to God, and famous to all Ages. 1650 W. Brough *Sacr Princ.* (1659) 138 All those Thou hast made near and dear unto me. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xiii, Ellena, you have long witnessed how dear you are to me 1891 E. Peacock *N. Brendon* I 225 He was a very dear friend of mine

b. Used in addressing a person, in affection or regard

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 1569 Fader dere, bidde ic ðe, Þat sum bliscing gif ðu me *c* 1314 *Guy Warw* (A.) 3375 Mi dere frende Gij *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 10483 (Trin.) Dere god here preyere myne *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xvii 470 'Dere syre', sayd the duke Naymes, 'ye sende vs for noughte.' 1641 *More's Edw V*, 12 My Lords, my deare kinsmen and allies. 1737 Pope *Hor Ep* I. vi. 3 Plain truth, dear Murray, needs no flow'rs of speech 1820 Shelley *Œdipus* 102 Why what's the matter, my dear fellow, now? 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I 277 Do not all men, my dear sir, desire good?

c. In the introductory address or subscription of a letter.

Dear Father, Brother, Friend, Dear John, and the like, are still affectionate and intimate, and made more so by prefixing *My*, but *Dear Sir* (or *Dear Mr A*) has become since the 17th c. the ordinary polite form of addressing an equal.

1450 Q. Margt in *Four C Eng Lett* 7 Right dere and welbeloved 1503–4 Q. Margt (of Scotl.) *to Hen VII* in Ellis *Orig Lett* I. I 41 My most dere lorde and fadei 1516 — *to Hen VIII*, ibid. I. 129 Derest broder, As hartly as I can I recomend me onto you *a* 1610 Meriel Littleton *to Mrs Barnaby*, ibid. II. III. 218 Deare Aunt, I ame as willinge [etc.] 1623 Dk. Buckingham *to Jas I*, ibid. III 146 Dere Dad, Gossope, and Steward 1628 Abp. Usher *Let to Sir R Cotton* in *Lett Emin Lit. Men* (Camden) 138 Deare Sir, I know not who should beginne first [etc.] 1656 Jer. Taylor *Let* in *Evelyn's Mem* (1857) III 72 Believe that I am, in great heartiness and dearness of affection, Dear Sir, your obliged and most affectionate friend and servant J. Taylor 1665 Pepys *to Lady Carteret* 4 Sept., Dear Madam, Your Ladyship will not (I hope) imagine [etc.]. 1690 Harrison *to Strype* in Ellis *Orig Lett* II IV 209 Dear Sir, after some few days stay at Liverpool for a wind [etc.]. 1757 R. Symmer *to A. Mitchell* ibid IV. 392 Dear Mitchell, I write a few lines [etc.]

d. The adj. is often used *absol* = 'dear one', especially in 'dear' or 'my dear' addressed to a person; also in the superlative degree, 'dearest', 'my dearest'. Its use otherwise than in address, as in 'his dear', lends to its treatment as a sb, for which see B.

a 1225 *Ancr R* 98 Hwo haueð ihurt te, mi deore? 1362 Langl. *P Pl.* A vii 241 Lere hit me, my deore 1590 Shaks. *Mids N* v 286 O dainty Ducke O Deere! 1611 — *Wint T* i ii. 88 Hermione (my dearest) *Ibid* iv. iii 15 Shall I go mourne for that (my deere)? *a* 1631 Donne *Poems* (1650) 14 And, Deare, I die As often as from thee I goe 1712 Tickell *Spect* No 410 ₱ 6, I therefore came abroad to meet my Dear, And lo, in happy Hour I find thee here 1813 Mar. Edgeworth *Patron* II xxiii 57 'Really, my dear', answered she, 'I can't say' 1833 Ht. Martineau *Berkeley* I vii 143 Do not exhaust yourself at once, dearest. 1879 Miss Braddon *Clov Foot* xxxviii, 'I am not in the clouds, dear, I am only anxious'

e. *Dearest friend* may have suggested *dearest enemy* or *foe*, but see also Dear *a.*[2] 2

1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, III ii 123 Which art my neer'st and dearest Enemie. 1602 — *Ham* I ii 180 Would I had met my dearest foe in heauen Ere I had [etc.]. 1818 Shelley *Rev Islam* xi xv, O that I could set my dearest enemy free From pain and fear!

†**3** The attribute is sometimes transferred to the subject of the feeling. Affectionate, loving, fond

1602 Shaks. *Ham* I ii. 111 With no lesse Nobility of loue, Then that which deerest Father beares his Sonne 1620 — *Temp* I ii 179 Bountifull Fortune (Now my deere Lady) 1653 Walton *Angler* Ep Ded., Sir Henry Wotton, a deal lover of this Art

II. Of things.

†**4** Of high estimation, of great worth or value; precious, valuable. *Obs*

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth* xiii, God wold and god hiwa ælces monnes bip betera & deorra þonne æniġ wela. *c* 893 — *Oros* v ii (Sw.) 216/5 Corinthisce fatu sint fa3ran & dierran þonne æneġu oþru *c* 1200 Ormin 6732 Rihht all swa summ hord off gold Mang menn iss holde derest *c* 1325 *E E Allit P* B 1792 Now is a dogge also dere þat in a dych lygges. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 1683 Dubbed ouer with dyamondes, þat were dere holdyn 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I xvii, There may no rychesse be to dere for them 1500–20 Dunbar *Thistle & Rose* 101 And crownit him with dyademe full deir 1596 Shaks. *Merch V.* I i. 62 Your worth is very deere in my regard *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* xxx, And with old woes new wail my dear time's waste;

†**b.** Precious in import or significance; important *Obs.*

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* v ii 19 The Letter was not nice, but full of charge, Of deare import, and the neglecting it May do much danger. 1596 — *1 Hen. IV*, iv. i 34 So dangerous and deare a trust. 1605 — *Lear* III i. 19 Sir, I do know you, And dare commend a deere thing to you.

†**c.** In weakened sense of 'precious' *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 539 You have erred many a dere daye *mayst jour.* 15 *Townam Tottenham* 10 It befel in Totenham on a dere day, Ther was mad a shurtyng be the hy-way. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III v. 70 O deare discretion, how his words are suited

5 The preceding passed gradually into a sense in which personal affection or attachment became the predominant notion as in 2 above: Precious in one's regard, of which one is fond, to which one is greatly attached

c 1175 *Pater Noster* 34 in *Lamb Hom.* 57 Þis is þe furste bode here, þet we ajen to habben deore *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 3483 His word 3u wurðe dɨere al-so lif, Dɨere or eðer child or wif *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3703 Our haly faders statutes dere 1535 Coverdale *Ps* cxv 3 Right deare in the sight of ye Lorde is the death of his sayntes 1593 Shaks. *Rich II*, II i 57 This Land of such deere soules, this deere-deere Land, Deere for her reputation through the world 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* II xxx 179 Those that are dearest to a man are his own life and limbs. 1742 Fielding *Y Andrews* II iv, Bellarmine, in the dear coach and six, came to wait on her. 1746 Hervey *Medit* (1818) 209 Liberty, that dearest of names, and property, that best of charters. 1848 Macaulay *Hist Eng* II 306 Those ties, once so close and dear, which had bound the Church of England to the House of Stuart. 1866 Pr. Alice *Mem* (1884) 158 How dear of you to have written to me on the 14th 1891 *Anti-Jacobin* 17 Oct. 903/2 Clad in the black surtout dear to bourgeois taste

†**b.** Affectionate, fond, loving *Obs* or *rare*

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent* IV iii 14 Thou art not ignorant what deere good will I beare vnto the banish'd Valentine *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* cxxxi, For well thou know'st to my dear doting heart Thou art the fairest and most precious jewel 1683 *Pennsylv Archives* I 70 With dear Love in ye lasting truth I salute thee *a* 1866 Keble *Lett. Spir. Counsel* (1870) 35 My dear love to — and —

c Often as an attribute of *life, heart, heart's blood*, etc., as things dear to one *To ride* (etc.) *for dear life*: to ride for one's life, as a thing dear to one; to ride as though life were at stake. Cf. next

1591 Shaks. *1 Hen VI*, III iv 40 Or else this Blow should broach thy dearest Bloud 1602 — *Ham.* III ii 68 Since my deere Soule was Mistris of my choyse 1604 — *Oth* III iii. 261 Though that her Iesses were my deere heart-strings 1703 Rowe *Fair Penit.* II i 413 My dear Peace of Mind is lost for ever 1793 Burns *'Scots wha hae'* v, We will drain our dearest veins But they shall be free 1887 Frith *Autobiog* I xxi 279 Never so happy as when galloping for dear life after a pack of hounds 1892 *Boy's Own Paper* Nov 58/2 The men were working for 'dear life' to get her [the cutter] ready for sail

6 Of a high price, high-priced, absolutely or relatively; costly, expensive: the opposite of *cheap*

1044 *O E Chron.*, On ðisum ġere wæs swyðe mycel hunger ofer eall Engla land and corn swa dyre swa þæt se sester hwætes eode to LX pen 1154 *Ibid* an 1137 § 3 Þa was corn dære *c* 1320 *Sevyn Sag* 3724 (W.) Than so bifell that corn was dere 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xviii 283 This is the derrest beiff that I Saw eur 3eit, for sekirly It cost ane thousand pund and mar 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas* iv xiv, Nothynge I wanted, were it chepe or dere. 1595 Shaks. *John* I i 153 Sell your face for fiue pence and 'tis deere 1668 Rolle *Abstinence* 40 He swore, that the Wood was worth 40s where it was dear of 13s. 4d. 1745 *D. of Tradesman* (1841) II. xxxviii 109 (*quot.*) be dear, though low-priced, if they [illegible] 1857 Ruskin *Pol Econ Art* II (1868) 89 Pictures ought not to be too dear, that is to say, not as dear as they are

b Said of *prices, rates*: = High. Now less usual.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2247 Fruit and spices of dere prís. 1502 Arnoldi *Chron* (1811) 128 He bought the said peper at dertar price 1582–8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 169 And þat the timber to the mercat to be sauld at the darrest price he the weyght. 1654 tr. *Martini's Comp China* 37 Considering at how dear a rate he had bought the mastering of that City 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No 46 ₱ 3 Privileges, which I have purchased at so dear a rate 1891 *Law Times* XCI 33/1 Economy is a good thing, but you may pay for it .. at far too dear a price

c Said of a time or place in which prices for provisions, etc are high; *dear year*, a year of dearth; also of a dealer who charges high prices.

c 1290 *S. Eng Leg.* 278/25 A deore ȝer þare cam *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) v 44 Therfore is there dere Tyme in that Contree. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xxxii 19 To fede them in the deare tyme. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen IV*, III. iii 52 The dearest Chandlers in Europe. 1637 Ruthi rford *Lett* (1862) I 216 The hard fare of the dear inn. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 501 It is the dearest town in England for fuel. 1765 Mrs. Harris *Priv. Lett. Ld Malmesbury* I 122, I have myself paid Mademoiselle Peignerelle. In my life I never saw so dear a woman 1888 Bryce *Amer Commw*, III. cxiv 640 To . send it . by the cheapest routes to the dearest markets.

d *fig.* Costly in other than a pecuniary sense, difficult to procure; scarce

a 1330 *Otuel* 1680 þo alle soune were ifere, There nere none strokes dere. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold Bk M. Aurel* (1546) K vj b, Thou art so dere in vertues, and makeste vyces good chepe. 1535 Coverdale *Sam* iii 1 The wordes of ye Lorde was deare at the same tyme 1553 Kennedy *Compend Tract* in *Wodr. Soc Misc* (1844) 159 And therefore is deir of the rehersing, because it wes evir misknawin to the Kirk of God. 1576 Turbi ville *Venerie* 248 The experience which hath bene dearer unto me particularly than it is meete to be published generally.

†**7** Senses vaguely connected with the prec. *Obs.*

It is possible that a was influenced by Dear *a.*[2]

a 'Heartfelt; hearty; hence earnest' (Schmidt).

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* II i. 1 Now Madam summon vp your dearest spirits 1596 — *1 Hen. IV*, v v. 36 You Sonne John Towards Yorke shall bend you, with your deerest speed 1606 — *Tr & Cr* v. iii 9 Consort with me in loud and deere petition Pursue we him on knees

b. ? Rare, unusual, or ? loving, kind

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 28 This is deare [Qo. 1 meare] mercy, and thou seest it not.

†**8.** *To think dear*, to seem right or proper, to seem good *Const.* with dative as in *methinks.*

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1133 Whan þis makeles man, Hadde .. lettrus. Endited to dindimus as him dere þoute, *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 2391 To deme as þe dere thinke. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1638 To do with Darius, how so me dere thinke

B as *sb.* = Dear one, darling.

This comes from A 2d, through intermediate uses like 'I met my dear', 'he found his dear', in which the adj., although capable of being compared ('his dearest'), can also be treated as a sb with plural *dears.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9225 On suche counenaund to kepe, yf þat dere wold *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 281 Waloway! my lefe deres, there I stand in this sted. 1590 Spenser *F. Q* I vii. 16 From that day forth Duessa was his deare. 1611 Shaks. *Wint T* IV. iv. 227 Golden Quoifes, and Stomachers For my Lads, to giue their deers. 1709 Prior *Epil to Phaedra*, The Spouse alone, impatient for her Dear, 1782 Cowper *Gilpin* 19 You are she, my dearest dear, Therefore it shall be done 1824 Byron *Juan* xv. lxxvi, Things Are somehow echoed to the pretty dears. 1856 Whyte Melville *Kate Cov* xi, Come on, there's a dear! 1880 Miss Braddon *Just as I am* xlv, You are such a devoted old dear

C Used interjectionally. *Dear!, Oh dear!, Dear, dear!, Dear me!*: exclamations expressing surprise, astonishment, anxiety, distress, regret, sympathy, or other emotion *Dear bless, help, love, save us* (*you*) · ejaculations of astonishment, usually implying an appeal for higher help (*obs.* or *dial.*). *Dear knows!* goodness knows, Heaven knows (*I* do not).

These uses with a verb suggest that *dear* represents or implies a fuller *dear Lord!* Thus *dear knows!* is exactly equivalent to *the Lord* or *God knows!*, cf also the elliptical *Save us! Help us! Keep us!* and the like; but the historical evidence is not conclusive (A derivation from It. *dio*, God, as conjectured by some, resting upon mod Eng pronunciation of *deal(r*, finds no support in the history of the word)

1694 Congreve *Double Dealer* v. xvii, O dear, you make me blush 1729 A. Ramsay *Ep J Arbuckle* 27 Then did ideas dance (dear safe us!) As they'd been daft 1769 Mad. D'Arblay *Early Diary* (1889) I 36 O dear! O dear! how melancholy has been to us this last week *Ibid*, O dear! I shall die 1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* iv, Dear me! dear me! I'm sure there is nothing in my behaviour to put me on a level with one of that stamp. *c* 1813 Mrs. Sherwood *Stories Ch Catech* ix 65 'O, dear!' says Mrs. Hicks, 'do you think I am like your fine folks?' 1818 — *Fairchild Fam* xii (1829) 98 'Dear! how tiresome it must be to be so religious!' 1838 Dickens *O Twist* iv, Dear me!.. he's very small 1844 — *Mart. Chuz* xlv, Her's was not a flinty heart Oh dear no! 1839 Cath Sinclair *Holiday House* iii 40 'Oh dear! oh dear! what shall I do?' cried Harry. 1849 Lytton *Caxtons* 17 'Dear, dear', cried my mother 'my poor flower pot that I prized so much' 1876 *White Cross* xxxvii. 236 'Dear knows', said Catharine, 'when we shall

see them back' 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss*, *Dear bless you! Dear help you! Dear knows*, a common rejoinder, meaning 'who knows' or 'nobody knows', probably meant originally, 'God only knows' *Dear love you!* God love you, an exclamation. *Mod Sc* He has had dear knows how many places, and lost them a', ane after another

† Dear, dere, *a.*[2] *poetic Obs* or *arch.* Forms 1 dior, déor, 3–5 dere, 6–7 deere, deare, 7– dear [OE. *déor*, not known in the cognate langs, and of uncertain etymology

By some held to be intimately related to OE. *déor* animal (see DEER) By others thought to contain the same radical form as DEAR *a.*[1], and to differ only in the stem-suffix (**deur-o-*) In OE, from the levelling of *o*- stems and *jo*-stems, *déor* was formally distinguishable from *dēore* only in the nom sing (of all genders), the acc sing neuter, and nom. acc pl neuter, which had *déor*, as against *dēore*, *dēor u* (*-o*) Hence, when the final *-e* was lost or mute in ME, the two words became entirely identical in form But in OE, their senses appear to have been quite distinct, and, in later times, the sense of *dere*, *dear*, from *déor* was highly incongruous with those developed from *dēore* (though intermediate or connecting links of meaning also arose) This difference of sense is a serious objection to the view that the two words are merely different formations from the same base, as in the pairs *strong strenge*, *weorð wierðe*, etc, where the two forms agree in sense The ultimate etymology has been discussed by Karsten, *Mod Lang Notes*, 1892, 345]

Common in OE. poetry, but found in no prose writing In ME poetry, not known in southern writers, but in the East-Midland *Genesis & Exodus*, the West Midland *Allit Poems*, *Gawain & Green Knight*, *Piers Plowman*, and the metrical *Destruction of Troy* (all these except the first being alliterative), it then appears in Spenser (by whom it was perhaps revived), occurs frequently in Shakspere, in 17th c poets, and archaically in Shelley By these later writers it was probably conceived of only as a peculiar poetical sense of DEAR *a.*[1], and there are uses in Shakspere evidently associated with both sense-groups.

†1. Brave, bold, strenuous, hardy. *Obs*

a 1000 *Andreas* 1310 (Gr) Se halga wæs to hofe læded, deor and domgeorn — *Cædmon's Satan* 543 Dæt wæs se deora, Didimus wæs haten — *Sal. & Sat* 387 For hwam nele mon georne gewyrcan deores dryhtscipes — *Seaman's Lament* 41 Nis mon in his dædum to dæs deor *Ibid* 76 Deorum dædum [*c* 1450 *Golagros & Gaw* l 9 Dukis and digne lordis, douchty and deir]

2 Hard, severe, heavy, grievous, fell, dire *arch.*

Beowulf (Th) 4186 Dior dædfruma. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Daniel* (Gr) 372 Deor scur *a* 1000 *Sal & Sat*. 122 Swenga ne wyrnaþ deorra dynta *Ibid* 361 Ne mæg man foryldan þone deoran siþ *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 3742 He ben smiten in sorwes dere. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit P* B 214 Drygtyn with his dere dom hym drof to þe abyme *c* 1340 *Gaw & Gr Knt* 564 Of destines derf & dere, What may mon do bot fonde 1377 LANGL *P. Pl* B XIV 171 May no derth ben hem [riche men] dere, drouth, ne wete *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 920 With-droghe the deire of his dere attur 1590 SPENSER *F Q.* II v 38 On him that did Pyrochles deare dismay *Ibid* II xi 34 To seize upon his foe Which now him turnd to disadvantage deare. 1593 SHAKS *Rich. II*, I. III 251 The datelesse limit of thy deere exile *c* 1600 — *Sonn* XXXVII, I, made lame by Fortunes dearest spight 1607 — *Timon* V. I 231 What other meanes is left vnto vs In our deere perill 1607 DELONEY *Strange Hist* (1841) 14 But this their merriment did turne to deare annoy *a* 1626 MIDDLETON *Mayor of Q* IV ii, Here's no dear villainy. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 6 Bitter constraint and sad occasion dear Compels me to disturb your season due 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* V. IV 32 Now I forget them at my dearest need

†3. Hard, difficult. *Obs*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath* 948 For nis him no derue for to adweschen feole þen fewe *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* 21 Euuer se deore þing se is derure to biwitene 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc.* 1469 Now eese us a thyng, now fele we it dere

Dear (dīəɹ), *adv* For forms see DEAR *a.*[1] [OE. *dēore*, *dēore* = OHG. *tiuro*, MHG. *tiure*, *tiuwer*, G *teuer*. In OE., through the reduction of the termination to *e*, not distinct in form from DEAR *a.*[1] in Anglian.]

1 At a high price; at great cost, usually with such verbs as *buy*, *cost*, *pay*, *sell*, etc. (See also ABY *v*, BUY *v.* 3, COST *v.* 2 b, etc.)

a 1000 *Boeth Metr.* XXVI 37 Diore zecepte drihten Creca Troia burh *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 130 *Care neudadit*, deore he hit bohte vel sealde *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 213 Þe sullere loueð his þing dere and seið þat it is wel wurð oðer betere. *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 392 Ure luue . þet kostnede him so deorre *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel & Arc.* 2155 Ellas youre love I bie it all to dere. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) VIII 29 It es salde wonder dere *c* 1440 *Bone Flor* 1479 Be god, he seyde, that boght me dere. 1574 tr *Littleton's Tenures* 82 b, To have solde the tenementes more deerer to some other. 1600 J PORY tr *Leo's Africa* II 127 Each pretious. thing, though it costeth deere, yet if it be beautifull it be good cheape 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv* 7 The people there [Holland] pay great Taxes, and eat dear. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1776) II 350 Horses are sold extremely dear. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* XIX, That knowledge, which was to cost us both so dear. 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & P* VII 124 It must do without some articles or pay dear for them

2. = DEARLY *adv* 2. (In quots 1601, 1606, perh. associated with DEAR *a* 2)

c 1314 *Guy Warw* (A.) 152 Þerl him loued swiþe dere, Ouer al oþer þat þer were *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 583 If destyny me demys, hit is dere welcum *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5143 All was done as scho demed & he hire dere thankis 1485 CAXTON *Chas Gt* 30 He was byloued & dere reputed of euery body. 1548–9 (Mar) *Bk Com Prayer* 127 Through thy most dere beloued sonne. 1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul.* II iii 66 Is Rosaline that thou didst loue so deare So soone forsaken? 1602 — *Jul C.* III 1. 196 Shall it not greeue thee deerer then thy death. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. IV. II 248 Let that All-Powerfull dear-drad Prince descend

1807 BYRON *Ho. Idleness*, *To E N Long* 99 The dear-loved peaceful seat

Dear (dīəɹ), *v* [f DEAR *a.*[1]]

†1. *trans* To make dear or expensive; to raise the price of *Sc Obs rare.*

1424 *Sc Acts Jas I* (1814) 7 (Jam) That na victualis be deryt apon our lorde the kyngis men in ony place 14 *Chalmerlan Ayr* in *Sc Stat* I 700/2 Þai deir þe kingis meitcate and þe cuntre of eggis bying 1462 *Edinb Rec* (1870) 7 Oct (Jam Supp), That na neichtbour tak in hand to by the saidis victualis or tymmer to regrait and den agane upoun the nychtbouris

† 2 To endear *Obs. rare*

1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosmos* Wks (1876) 64 (D) He is his Sire, in nature dear'd

3 To address (a person) as 'dear', so to *dear sir*, *dear cousin nonce-use*

1816 SCOTT *Antiq* v, I have no leisure to be *Dear Sirring* myself *Ibid.* xli, He *dears* me too, you see. 1829 MARRYAT *F Mildmay* XXIV, Don't dear *me*, Sir Hurricane, I am not one of *your dears* 1875 TENNYSON *Q Mary* III iv, Their two graces Do so dear-cousin and royal-cousin him

Dear, obs form of DEER, DERE

Dearborn (dīəˌbɔɹn) *U S* [From the name of the inventor.] A vehicle, a kind of light four-wheeled wagon used in country districts in parts of the United States

1841 CATLIN *N Amer. Ind* (1844) II xlv 81 He had purchased at St Louis a very comfortable dearborn waggon 1844 *Blackw. Mag* LVI 641, I resolved to leave my gig at New Orleans, procuring in its stead a sort of dearborn or railed cart 1881 *Harper's Mag* 181 The country people bring their produce to town in carts, dearborns, and market-wagons

Dear-bought, *a* [DEAR *adv*] Bought at a high price, obtained at great cost

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 662 For that is dere boghte honour 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr* (1867) 31 Dere bought and far fet Are deinties for Ladies. 1591 SHAKS 1 *Hen. VI*, I 1. 252 Englands deere bought Queen 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I XIV 232 Dear-bought experience. 1823 SCOTT *Rokeby* III XXII, Our dear-bought victory.

† Dearch, derch, Sc. var *duergh*, obs f. DWARF.

c 1500 KENNEDIE in *Flyting w Dunbar* 33 Dreid, dirtfast dearch *Ibid* 395 Duerch [*v r* derch] I sall ding thé.

Deare, obs f DARE *v.*[2], DEAR, DEER, DERE.

Dearfe, var. of DERF *Obs.*

† Deargenta·tion. *Obs. rare.*—[o] [f L *deargentāre* to plate with silver, f *de-* (DE- I. 3) + *argentum* silver] 'A laying over with silver' (Bailey, vol II 1727).

† Dea·ring. *Obs.* ?*nonce-wd* [f DEARSB[2] + -ING (? for the sake of the rime)] Darling

1601 J. WEEVER *Mirr Martyrs* B VII b, The seauenth not appearing Venus white doue, and Mars his onely dearing.

† Dear joy. *Obs.* A familiar appellation for an Irishman.

1688 *Vox Cleri pro Rege* 47 It seems his Power is absolute, but, not arbitrary, which is, like a Dear-Joy's Wittiicism, a distinction without a difference 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* V III, Oh my dear Roebuck!—And faith is it you, dear joy. 1699 B E *Dict Cant Crew*, *Dear Joyes*, Irishmen. 1710 *Brit Apollo* II. *Quarterly No* 3 7/2 A Dear Joy, by Shaint Patrick's Shoe-Buckle With Usquebaugh warm'd.

Dearling, obs form of DARLING.

Dearly (dīəɹli), *adv.* Forms: see DEAR *a.*[1] [OE *dēorlīce*, = OS. *duurlico*, OHG *tuurlīhho*, f. OE. *dēorlīc* glorious, precious, OS. *duurlīc*, OHG. *tuurlīh*, f. DEAR *a.*[1]: see -LY[2].]

†1. In a precious, worthy, or excellent manner; worthily, choicely, finely, richly. *Obs.*

a 1000 CYNEWULF *Elene* 1159 (Z.) To hwam hio þa næglas [i e of the cross] selost and deorlicost ȝedon meahte. *c* 1325 *E. E Allit. P.* A 994 As derely deuysez þis ilk toun, In apocalyppez þe apostel Iohan. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. XIX 2, I dijte me derely & dede me to cherche. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3463 And double fest þat day derely was holdyn, With all þe reuell & riolte þat Renkes couthe deuise. 1483 CAXTON *G de la Tour* H j b, The lady made him [Moses] to be nouryshed in her wardrobe more derely 1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr.* III. III. 96 Man, how dearely euer parted Cannot make boast to haue that which he hath but by reflection

2 As one who is held dear; with feelings of tender affection; affectionately, fondly. (Now used only with the vb. *love* or its equivalents.)

c 1205 LAY 28896 Þæ æremite gon to weopen, deorliche he hine custe. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4374 Ne to hire do no duresse, as þou me derli louest 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Child* 14 Loth she is to forgoo her chylde the whiche she derely louyth 1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowel's Catech* (1853) 132 The dearlier that any man is beloved of God. 1611 TOURNEUR *Atk Trag* II iv, So deerely pittifull that ere the poore Could aske his charity with dry eyes he gaue 'em Reliefe wi' teares 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ* (1659) 42 All whom Thou hast made more nearly and dearly mine 1789 MRS PIOZZI *Journ. France* I 6 Poor Dr James loved profligate conversation dearly. 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits*, *Manners* Wks (Bohn) II 48 Born in a harsh and wet climate he dearly loves his house.

b. with *ppl. adj.*; often hyphened as in 4.

1526–34 TINDALE *Rom* XII 19 Derly beloued, avenge not youre selves. 1625 MILTON *Death Faur Infant* IV, His dearly-loved mate 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* II XII 200 Dearly-attached companion 1878 Q VICTORIA *Let* in *Lond Gaz.* 27 Dec, To call away from this world her dearly-beloved daughter, the Princess Alice.

†3. With reference to other feelings than love or affection: a. From the heart, heartily, earnestly. *Obs.*

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* XXXIX, Drynke to hym deorly of fol god bous. *c* 1340 *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 1031 He derely hym þonkkez. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2352 A doctour, ane Domystyne þat derely beseke To consaile þaim 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V* 24 Prayed hir moche derly that she shold not open it 1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr* IV V. 18 Most deerely welcome to the Greekes, sweete Lady

† b Carefully *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) X 112 The Sarrazines kepen that place fulle derely

† c. Deeply, keenly *Obs* Cf DEAR *a.*[2]

1590 SHAKS *Com Err* II II 132 How deerely would it touch thee to the quicke Shouldst thou but heare I were licencious 1600 — *A Y L* I III 35 My father hated his father dearly 1602 — *Ham* IV. III 43 We deerely greeue For that which thou hast done

4. At a high price; at great cost; = DEAR *adv* 1. Now usually *fig* When modifying an adj used attributively it is usually hyphened, as 'a *dearly-bought* advantage'.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XX. 454 For suche dyde folowe that payd derely for it *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* XCIV 305 He shal derely abye it 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr* 1324 Suche maner stones as are most dearlye solde 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 264 Such hurtes and damnages should be deerely revenged 1672 MILTON *Samson* 1660 Oh dearly-bought revenge, yet glorious! 1797 G. COLMAN *Br Grub, Lodgings for Single Gent* i, Some [lodgings] are good and let dearly 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 611 The Mendip miners stood bravely to their arms, and sold their lives dearly. 1856 KANE *Arct Expl* II. XXIV 237 All the dearly-earned documents of the expedition

† Dea·rly, *a. Obs* [OE had *dēorlīc* illustrious, splendid, brave. but the later examples are app. nonce-formations from DEAR *a.*[1] + -LY[1].] Dear

Beowulf (Th) 1174 Swa deorlice dæd *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3700 (Cott) Bot hend and hals es als i tru Mi derelu suns child esau [*F* my derly sone hit ys esaw, *G & Tr* dere son] 18 *Ballad*, '*Jamie Douglas*' VI 18 Child *Ballads* VII CCIV 98/1 She was a dearly nurse to me

† **Dea·rm,** *v. Obs. rare*—[o] [ad. L *dearmāre* to disarm. see DE- I. 5] 'To disarm' (Bailey, vol II. 1727)

Dearn(e, -ful, -ly: see DERN, -FUL, -LY.

Dearn, obs form of DARN *v.*

Dearness (dīəˌnes), [f DEAR *a.*[1] + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being dear· **a.** of being held in esteem and affection; hence **b.** Intimacy, mutual affection; **c.** Affection, fondness.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag* (W) 3144 Dame, said the erl ful sone, For grete derenes es yt done *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam*, *MS Lincoln* A i 17 f 138 (Halliw) With the erle es he lent In derenes nyghte and daye 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* III. II 101, I thinke, he holds you well, and in dearenesse of heart 1624 BEDELL *Lett* 1. 40 Neither soothing vntruth for the dearnesse of your person, nor breaking charitie. 1656 JER TAYLOR in *Evelyn's Mem* (1857) III. 72, I am, in great heartiness and dearness of affection your. most affectionate friend *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II 285 The dearness that was between them, was now turned to a most violent enmity. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 91 The child too clothes the father with a dearness not his due 1871 T ERSKINE *Spirit. Order* (1876) 20 The nearness and dearness of my relation to Him

† b. *concr* An expression or token of affection

1641 MILTON *Ch Govt* VI (1851) 131 All the duties and dearnesses which ye owe to God. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem* I II 26 The peace between the two kings, whatever mutual dearnesses there had appeared, was but short

2. The quality of being dear in price; expensiveness, costliness.

1530 PALSGR. 213/1 Derenesse, *chierté*. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 269 (R) The want of wood and deerenesse thereof in England. 1632 GOUGE *God's Arrowes* II § 26. 171 Scarcity and deerenesse of corne 1699 BENTLEY *Phal* Pref. 63 The dearness of Paper, and the want of good Types. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 258 The impracticability of success, arising from scarcity of hands, dearness of labour. 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 28 May 4/5 The withdrawal of the Treasury bills . . was due solely to the temporary dearness of money.

† **De-arre·st,** *v Obs. rare*—[1]. [DE- II 1.] To release from arrest, = DISARREST.

1791 J BREE *Cursory Sketch* 231 A ship dearrested or released by order of Council

De-arsenicize. see DE- II. 1.

Dearth (dɜɹθ), *sb.* Forms· 3–4 derþe, (4 dierþe), 4–5 derthe, 4–6 (7 *Sc.*) derth, 6 darth, deerth, 6– dearth. [ME *derþe*, not recorded in OE. (where the expected form would be *dēorðu*, *dēorð*, *dýrð*. cf 14th c *dierþe* in Ayenb.); but corresp. formally to ON. *dýrð* with sense 'glory', OS *duruda*, OHG. *turida*, MHG *tiurde*, MG. *tîrde* glory, honour, value, costliness, abstr sb. f WGen *dūru*, OE *dēore*, *dēore*, DEAR *a.*[1]: see -TH.

The form *derke* in *Gen & Exod* (*bis*) and *Prompt Parv* seems to be a scribal error for *derþe*, *derðe*, but its repeated occurrence is remarkable.]

† 1 Glory, splendour. *Obs rare.* [= ON. *dýrð*] *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 99 Þe derþe þerof for to deuyse Nis no wyȝ worþe that tonge berez.

† 2. Dearness, costliness, high price. *Obs.*

(This sense, though etymologically the source of those that follow, is not exemplified very early, and not frequent In some of the following instances it is doubtful)

[1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng* CII 82 Ther felle grete derth and scarsyte of corne and other vytaylles in that land 1596 BP BARLOW *Three Serm.* 1. 5 Dearth is that, when all those things which belong to the life of man. are rated at

a high price] 1632 in Cramond *Ann. Banff* (1891) I 67 Complaining of the dearthe of the pryce thairof 1644 R. Baillie *Lett. & Jrnls* (1841) II 175, I cannot help the extraordinarie dearth they say the great soume the authoi putts on his copie, is the cause of it 1793 Bentham *Emanc. Colonies* Wks 1843 IV. 413 When an article is dear, it is made so by freedom or by force Dearth which is natural is a misfortune: dearth which is created is a grievance

fig 1602 Shaks *Ham* v ii 123 His infusion of such dearth and rareness

3. A condition in which food is scarce and dear; often, in earlier use, a time of scarcity with its accompanying privations, a famine; now mostly restricted to the condition, as *in time of dearth*.

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2237 Wex derke [?derþe], ðis coren is gon *Ibid* 2345. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4700 (Cott) Sua bigan þe derth to grete. *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb) vi 20 If any derth com in þe cuntree [*quant il fait cher temps*] *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 119 Derthe (P or derke), *carisscia* 1526 Tindale *Luke* xv 14 There rose a greate derth thorow out all that same londe. 1552 *Bk Com Prayer, Litany*, In the tyme of dearth and famine 1590 Spenser *F Q* I ii. 27 Dainty they say maketh derth 1606 Shaks. *Ant & Cl* II vii 22 They know If dearth Or Foizon follow. 1625 Bacon *Ess. Seditions* (Arb.) 403 The Causes and Motiues of Seditions are Dearths. Disbanded Souldiers *a* 1687 Petty *Pol Arith* (1690) 80 The same causes which make Dearth in one place do often cause plenty in another. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F* III li. 217 The fertility of Egypt supplied the dearth of Arabia 1841 W Spalding *Italy & It Isl* I 361 Augustus, in a dearth, gave freedom to twenty thousand slaves 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ* (1857) II iv. ii 270 In modern times, therefore, there is only dearth, where there formerly would have been famine

b. *of* (†*for*) *corn, victuals*, etc.

c 1400 Maundev (Roxb.) vi. 23 þer falles oft sithes grete derth of corne [*cher temps*] 1538 Starkey *England* II i 174 The darth of al such thyngys as for fode ys necessary 1556 *Chron Gr Friars* (Camden) 33 This yere [1527] was a gret derth in London for brede *Ibid.* 45 This yere was a gret derth for wode and colles. 1720 Gay *Poems* (1745) I. 139 At the dearth of coals the poor repine 1721 Swift *Let fr. Lady conc. Bank* Wks (1841) II. 67 The South-Sea had occasioned such a dearth of money in the kingdom.

4. *fig.* and *transf.* Scarcity *of* anything, material or immaterial; scanty supply; practical deficiency, want or lack *of* a quality, etc

1340 *Ayenb* 256 þe meste dierþe þet is aboute ham is of zoþnesse an of trewþe *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars T* ¶ 340 Precious clothyng is cowpable for the derthe of it. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 42 b, Ther is no grete dethe ne scarcete of women. 1596 Drayton *Legends* iv. 45 A time when never lesse the Dearth Of happie Wits 1667 Dryden *Ess Dram. Poesie* Wks 1725 I 55 That dearth of plot and narrowness of Imagination, which may be observed in all their Plays 1671 C Hatton in *Hatton Corr* (1878) 60 The absence of ye Court occasions a great dirth of news here 1754 Richardson *Grandison* IV. xvii 130 We live in an age in which there is a great dearth of good men 1815 Wordsw. *White Doe* II 8 Her last companion in a dearth Of love 1875 J Curtis *Hist Eng* 151 The great pestilence of 1349 led to such a dearth of labourers.

† **Dearth,** *v Obs* [f. prec. sb] *trans.* To make dear in price; to cause or produce a scarcity of or in anything, to beggar.

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 119 Derthyn or make dere, *carisco, carioro*. 1594 *Zepheria* ii in Arb *Garner* V 66 Thy Worth hath dearthed his Words, for thy true praise! 1743 in Cramond *Ann. Banff* (1892) I 153 Thomas Murray having dearthed the flesh Mercat by buying up some pork

Hence † **Dearthing** *vbl sb.* and *ppl a.*

a 1572 Knox *Hist Ref.* Wks 1846 I 404 To susteane thowsandis of strangeris to the derthing of all viweris [=vivres] 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 64 This huge word-dearthing taske

† **Dearther.** *Obs.* [f. Dearth *v* + -er.] One who causes a dearth or scarcity in commodities.

1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 445 Against Forestallers, Regraters, and dearthers of corne and victuals 1708 J Chamberlayne *St Gt Brit.* II. ii vi. (1743) 389 Punishing forestallers, regraters, and dearthers of corn

† **Dearthful.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f Dearth *sb.* + -ful] Costly, expensive.

1786 Burns *Sc. Drink* xvi, It sets you ill, Wi' bitter, dearthfu' wines to mell, Of foreign gill.

† **De-articulate,** *a. Obs* [Cf. next, and Articulate *a*] Divided by joints; freely articulated Also **De-articulated** *a*

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet* vii 87 His Ears not too big nor too little, well engraved, de articulate 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* v. (1616) 286 It hath bin observed that the geniture yssuing from a woman hath bin dearticulated

De-articula·tion. *Anat.* [ad. med.L *dearticulātio*, used to translate *διάρθρωσις* in Aristotle and Galen] a. Division by joints; b 'Articulation admitting of movement in several directions, = Diarthrosis' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); c. Distinct articulation (of the voice)

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 333 A dearticulation of the parts 1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg* vi xlii (1678) 165 De-articulation is a composition of the bones with a manifest and visible motion. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 144 There would be much of the voice lost in dearticulation. 1652 Biggs *New Disp.* 198 The dearticulation of the operations of nature

† **De-a·rtuate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f L *dearticulāre*, f. *artus* joint, member: see De- I. 6.] *trans.* To dismember. So † **Dearticula·tion,** dismemberment

1623 Cockeram, *Dearticulate.* 1653 Gataker *Vind Annot. Jer* 175 Framing a very maimed and mangled dismembration and dearticulation of it.

† **Dea·rworth, derworth,** *a Obs.* Forms: 1 déorwurþe, dyrwurþe, 2 derwurðe, der-wurð, dierewurd, 2–3 deor-, deore-, derewurðe, 3 durewurðe, 3–5 dere-, derworþe, derworþ, -worth, 4 derwurþ, direwerþe, 4–5 darworth, 5 derwurthe, dirworthe, dyrworth, derwarde, 4–6 dereworth, 6 dearworth. [OE. *déor-, dýrwurþe*, app f. *déru, déoru* Dear *sb.*[1] + *wyrþe* worthy]

1. Worthy of high estimation, highly valuable, precious, costly.

c 888 K Ælfred *Boeth.* x 28 Dæt is git deorwyrþe ðonne monnes lif 971 *Blickl Hom.* 31 ge on gold ge on deorwyrþum hræglum *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Matt xiii 46 He funde þæt an deorwyrðe [*c* 1160 *Hatton* derwurðe] meregrot *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 19 He . alesde us mid his derewurðe flesse and mid his blode *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 145 Hic nam ane box and hine fulde mid derewurðe smerieles *a* 1300 *Ten Commandm.* 1 in *E E. P.* (1862) 15 þi derworþ blode þat þou schaddist for mankyn *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II iv 41 þat þei ne ben more derworþe to þe þen þine owen lyf. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 26 þat þat is wiþynne þe arterye is ful derwarde & nediþ gret kepynge *c* 1422 Hoccleve *Learn to Die* 448 Of satisfaccioun the leeste deede Right dereworthe were it in this neede

2. Worthy, honourable, noble, glorious.

c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 79 þet he alihte . from derewurð wuninge *a* 1175 *Cott Hom* 231 Se hlaford into þar halle come mid his dierewurd ȝeferede 1340–70 *Alex & Dind.* 243 Whan derewoiþe dindimus þe enditinge hurde *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2679 Now dose him fra Darius, a dereworth [*v r* darworth] prince *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxii, Bidus me Sir Gauan, Is derwurthe on dese!

3 Of persons Dearly esteemed, dear, beloved

a 1225 *Ancr R* 2 Loueid! seið Godes Spuse to hire deorewurðe Spus. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Cor* vii 1 Moost dereworthe britheren. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 1512 My fader so dereworth and der. *c* 1422 Hoccleve *Learn to Die* 498 Of alle freendes thow, the derwortheste. 1557 *Tottell's Misc* (Arb) 117 A dearworth dame

† **Dea·rworthily,** *adv. Obs.* [f. Dearworthy + -ly [2]] Worthily, honourably; preciously, richly, affectionately.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13669 (Gutt) Ful derworthili his lauerd he gret ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3252 A duches dere-worthily dyghte in dyuperde wedis *c* 1410 Love *Bonavent. Mirr* iv (Gibbs MS), [Sche] loos uppe and clypped hire derworthyly [ed 1530 worthily] and tendeily. *Ibid* xiv, Sche clyppynge hym derworthyly [*v r* derworthely, ed 1530 louyngely] in hyre armes

† **Dea·rworthiness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ness OE. had *déorwyrþnes*] Preciousness, worthiness, valuableness; *pl* (in OE.), valuables, treasures

[*c* 888 K Ælfred *Boeth* vii § 4 Mid golde, ge mid seolfre, ge mid ealdum deorwyrþnessum] *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom* 11 Than es the gret derworthines Of precheours that bers witnes. *Ibid.* 73 Wit lovely worde and dereworthynes.

† **Dea·rworthly,** *adv. Obs.* In 3–4 -liche, 4 -lye, -li, -ly, (derwurly). [Early ME. f Dearworth *a.* + *-liche*, -ly 2] = Dearworthily

c 1205 Lay 15151 Twa hundred cnihten þe sculen biwiten þene king, durewurðliche þurh alle þing *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 410 þeos beon deoruwurðliche i-wust. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 5322 (Cott) He mensked him derworthli [*v r* dereworthly, worþely] *c* 1320 R Brunne *Medit* 180 How derwurly, afore hys ende, A derwurþ ȝyfte he wulde with þe lete *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom* 84 Wel birs us blis the derworthelye. 1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* II lxiii (1859) 59 Thou .. keptest me ful derworthily, that I went nought from the.

† **Dea·rworthy, derworthy,** *a Obs.* [A ME. formation from Dearworth, with assimilation of the second element to Worthy] = Dearworth

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4731 (Cott) Mi stiward ioseph al fedes me, For darworthi þar-til es he, *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II i 31 Is present fortune derworþi to þe. 1414 Brampton *Penit. Ps* vii, Helde nogt thi wretthe on my frealnesse, Thi derworthi childeryn whan thou schalt blesse. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg* (1867) 52 þe derworþiest oile þat euere was *c* 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) III 1086 O, þou dere worthy emperowere!

Deary, -rie (dīə·ri), *sb* and *a* Also 7–8 dearee [f. Dear *a*[1] + -ie, -y 4] Diminutive of *dear*

A. *sb* A little dear; a darling: a familiar term of amatory and conjugal endearment.

1681 Otway *Soldier's Fort* III. i, Lose thee, poor Love, poor Dearee, poor Baby 1705 Vanbrugh *Confed* v ii 301 [To their husbands] Bye, dearies! 1739 R Bull tr *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 151 You'll be her Love, her Dearee, what you will. 1795 Wolcott (P Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks 1812 IV. 73 He hugs and kisses his old Deary 1870 Dickens *E Drood* i, Here's another ready for ye, deary. 1890 W A. Wallace *Only a Sister!* 88 A Mapleton in love is a Mapleton still, for all your pretty ways, dearie.

B. *adj dial* See quots.

1691 Ray *N C. Words, Deary*, little. 1828 *Craven Dial*, *Deary*, an adjunct to little and equivalent to very; 'This is a deary little bit'. 1877 *N W. Linc. Gloss* s v., 'I never seed such deary little apples in all my life' 1888 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s v, 'There is a deary little gibby lamb'

C *interj. Deary me!* an extension of *Dear me!* usually more sorrowful in its tone

1785 Hutton *Bran New Wark* 343 (E. D S) Deary me! deary me! forgive me good Sir I'll steal naa maar My mother, my brothers and sisters, and my ald neam, O deary me! 1815 Jane Taylor *Display* xi. (ed. 2) 132 'Deary me!' said she 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* i, O deary me! he must have lost a mint of money.

Deas(e, deasse, obs. forms of Dais

‖ **Deasil, deiseal** (dye·ʃəl, de·səl), *adv*, *sb* [Gaelic *deiseil* (*deiseal, deasal*) adj. and adv., right-handwise, turned toward the right, *dexterosum*, f *deas* right hand, south, in OIr. *dess, dés*, Welsh *dehau*, cognate with Lat. *dex-ter*, Gr. *δεξι-ός*. (The meaning of the latter part is unknown.)]

Righthandwise, towards the right; motion with continuous turning to the right, as in going round an object with the right hand towards it, or in the same direction as the hands of a clock, or the apparent course of the sun (a practice held auspicious by the Celts).

1772 Pennant *Tour Scotl in* 1769, 309 (Jam. s v *Widdersunnis*) At marriages and baptisms they make a procession round the church, Deasoil, i.e., sunways. 1774–5 — *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, II. 15 (Jam.) The unhappy lunatics are brought here by their friends, who first perform the ceremony of the Deasil thrice round a neighbouring cairn 1794 *Statist Acc Perthshire* XI. 621 (Jam.) If a person's meat or drink were to . come against his breath, they instantly cry out, Deisheal! which is an ejaculation praying that it may go the right way 1814 Scott *Waav.* xxiv, The surgeon perambulated his couch three times, moving from east to west, according to the course of the sun, which was called making the deasil. 1875 Lubbock *Orig Civiliz.* vi. 300 There was a sacred stone in Java round which the people used to move 'deasil', i. e. sunwise

De-aspirate, -ation, -ator. see De- II. 1.

Death (deþ). Forms: *a.* 1–4 déaþ, 2 daþ, dieþ, 2–3 dæþ, 2–4 deþ, 3 death, diaþ, diath, diþ, 4 deeþ, dyaþ, dyeaþ, 4–5 deythe, 4–6 deth, dethe, 5 deeth, 6 *Sc.* deith, 6- death. Also *β.* 3 dead, dæd, 3–6 dod, dede, (4 dedd, did), 4–5 (6–8 *Sc.*) deed, 5–6 deyd, 6-9 (chiefly *Sc.*) dead, 4–9 *Sc.* deid. [A Common Teut. sb.: OE *déaþ* = OFris. *dâth, dâd* (W Fris. *dead*), OS. *dôð, dôd* (MDu. and MLG *dôt(d-)*, Du. *dood*), OHG. *tôd*, MHG. *tôt* (Ger *tod*), ON. orig. *dauðr*, usually *dauðr* (Sw., Da *död*), Goth. *dauþus*, an OTeut deriv. in *-þu-z* (= I. *-tu-s*) of the verbal stem *dau-* (pre-Teut. type *dhau-, *dhau-tu-s*), whence ON. *deyja* to Die. (Cf. also Dead.) Of the ME. form *ded, dede*, usual in the northern dial. (but not confined to it), *Sc.* 4– *deid* (déd), also spelt 6– *dead*, the history is not quite clear, the final *d* agrees with Sw. and Da., and suggests Norse influence, but the vowel regularly represents OE. *éa*: cf. Sc. *bread, heid, steid* (bréd, etc).]

I. 1. The act or fact of dying; the end of life; the final cessation of the vital functions of an animal or plant a. of an individual.

971 *Blickl. Hom* 33 He mid his costunge ure costunge oforswiþde, and mid his deaþe urne deaþ *c* 1250 *Old Kentish Serm* in *O. E Misc.* 36 Non ne wot þane dai of his diaþe *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 58 So fele miȝten ȝbe Bringe hem þre to diþe. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 376 The wommen.. whiche after hir husbondis deethis wolden . lyue chaast. 1590 Shaks *Mids. N.* v. 1 293 The death of a deare friend 1667 Milton *P L.* ix. 832 With him all deaths I could endure, without him live no life. 1887 J. A Hamilton in *Dict. Nat. Biog* IX 370/2 He bore the scar to his death.

β *c* 1205 Lay. 8424-6 Herigal .. sweor, þat Euelin i ðon dæi Dæd sculde þolien. Euelin wes swiðe of-dred, For me him dead bi-hæhte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 905 (Cott.) þou sal be slan wit duble dedd *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) Pref. 1 He wald suffer hard passioun and dede. *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2577 Sho saw hir deed semed nere at hande 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* (1888) 13 Sayand to ane oder god giff the ane ewil deid. 1570 Buchanan *Ane Admonitioun* Wks 23 To revenge his faderis deid *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xxii. 41 Then wer I out of dout of deed.

b. In the abstract.

c 888 K Ælfred *Boeth* viii. 26 Se deaþ hit huru afirreþ. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* xcviii. in *E E P.* (1862) 28 Dieð com in þis middenerd þurh þe ealde deofles onde. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 835 (Trin) Fro þat tyme furst coom deþ to man 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R.* vi. ii (1495) 187 Deth is callyd mors for it is bitter 1583 Harsnet *Serm. Eccl.* (1658) 128 There are no two things so opposite as Life and Death. 1667 Milton *P L* i. 3 The Fruit Of that Forbidden Tree, whose mortal tast Brought Death into the World 1769 Cowper *Lett* 21 Jan , Death is either the most formidable, or the most comfortable thing we have in prospect. 1859 Sellby *Ecce Homo* iv (ed. 8) 35 The Greek did not believe death to be annihilation.

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 20841 (Gött) þat luf, ne dede, ne wele, ne wa, Mai neuer turn mi hert þe fra. 1340 Hampole *Pr Conse.* 1666 Ded es þe mast dred thing þat es. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* i 269 Thryldome is weill wer than deid. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadas* (Weber) 152 Then com deyd. And partyd my dere husbond and me. 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* (1888) 45 As S Paul sais. Deid is swolit throw victore.

c. as a personified agent. (Usually figured as a skeleton; see also Death's-head.)

971 [see 7] *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 18116 (Cott) To ded i said, 'quar es þi stang?' 1504 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 105 A blak clothe steynyd wt an image of deth. 1596 Shaks *Merch V.* II vii 63, O hell! what haue we here? A carrion death, within whose emptie eye There is a written scroule. 1667 Milton *P L.* xi. 490 Over them triumphant Death his Dart Shook, but delaid to strike. 1839 Longf. *Reaper & Flowers* i, There is a Reaper, whose name is Death 1874 J Fowler in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* 19 Feb. 143 A figure of Death, represented as a skeleton with mattock and spade

2 The state of being dead; the state or condition of being without life, animation, or activity

a 1000 *Andreas* 583 (Gr) He .. men of deaðe worde awehte. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 91 Crist aras of deaðe. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 265 Quan al man-kinde Sal ben fro dede

to liue broȝt 1340 *Ayenb* 7 Oure lhord aIos uIam dyaþe to lyue *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 871 Rays þis bryd to lyfe fra deed 1827 POLLOK *Course T* III 1000 This wilderness of intellectual death 1864 TENNYSON *En Ard* 561 One . Lay lingering out a five-years' death-in-life *Mod* His eyes were closed in death

¶ In preceding senses *the death* was frequent in Old and Middle English, and down to the 16th c See also 7, 12 c, 13, *To die the death* · see DIE.

c 888 K ÆLFRED *Boeth* VIII 26 Se deaþ ne cymð to nanum oðrum þingum *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 109 Þe alde mei him witan iwis þone deð *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 52 Þus eode sihðe biuoren & com þe deað þer efter 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc* 355 Of þe dede and whi it es to di ede *a* 1400 *Relig Pieces fr Thornton MS* (1867) 3 When þe dede has sundyrde oure bodyes and oure saules *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam* 104 Tylle thou be broght to the dedd 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I 1 54 Quhilk hed the ded eschapit *a* 1555 LATIMER *Serm & Rem* (1845) 3 He rose again from the death 1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, I II 179, I lay it [his breast] naked to the deadly stroke, And humbly begge the death 1599 — *Hen V*, IV I 181 Where they feared the death, they haue borne life away

3 *transf* The loss or cessation of life in a particular part or tissue of a living being

1800 *Med. Jrnl* III 543 So great a torpor, as to produce 'the death or mortification of the parts'. 1869 HUXLEY *Physiol* I 23 When death takes place, the body, as a whole, dies first, the death of the tissues not occurring until after a considerable interval

†**4.** Loss of sensation or vitality, state of unconsciousness, swoon. *Obs rare* (Cf DEAD *a* 2)

1596 SIR J SMYTHE in *Lett Lat Men* (Camden) 97 It brought sodeyne death itself upon me for three quarters of an houre

5 *fig* The loss or want of spiritual life; the being or becoming spiritually dead *The second death* · the punishment or destruction of lost souls after physical death

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* John v 24 Ic secge eow þæt se þe min word gehyrð færeð fram deaðe to life *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 39 Þenne þui eȝest þu here saule fiom þan ufele deaðe *c* 1200 ORMIN 19052 Þiss lif niss nohht rihht nemmnedd lif Acc dæþ itt maȝȝ ben nemmnedd. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit P* A 651 [He] delyuered vus of þe deth secounde 1382 WYCLIF *Rev* XXI 8 The pool brennynge with fijr and brunston, that is the secounde deeth *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) Pref I To by and delyuer vs fra deed withouten end 1483 CAXTON *G de la Tour* D vj, The perille of the deth of helle 1534 TINDALE *Rom* VIII 6 To be carnally mynded, is death 1885 S COX *Expositions* I XX, The want of this [eternal] life is eternal death.

b Loss or deprivation of civil life, the fact or state of being cut off from society, or from certain rights and privileges, as by banishment, imprisonment for life, etc (Usually *civil death.*)

1622 FLETCHER *Sp Cur ate* IV 1, This banishment is a kind of civil death 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I. I. II 145 A dissolution is the civil death of the parliament 1767 *Ibid* II. 121 It may also determine by his civil death; as if he enters into a monastery, whereby he is dead in law 1772 FLETCHER *Appeal* Wks 1795 I. 100 Does not the spirit of persecution inflict at least academic death upon [them]? 1871 MARKBY *Elem Law* § 120 A sort of conventional death, or, as it is sometimes called, a civil death

c. Of a thing Cessation of being, end, extinction, destruction.

1413 LYDG *Pilgr Sowle* III X (1483) 56 And oure deth is withouten deth for it hath none ende 1718 WATTS *Hymns* III. XXIII, Our faith beholds the dying Lord, And dooms our sins to death 1821 SHELLEY *Boat on Serchio* 29 From the lamp's death to the morning ray 1884 W. C SMITH *Kildrostan* 48 Suspicion murders love, and from its death Come anguish and remorse

6 Bloodshed, slaughter, murder

a 1626 BACON (J), Not to suffer a man of death to live. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 431 The dew is foul with death. 1883 CHURCH & BRODRIBB tr. *Livy* XXII li 118 Some were cut down by the foe as they rose covered with blood from the field of death.

7. Cause or occasion of death, as in *to be the death of*; something that kills, or renders liable to death, *poet* a deadly weapon, poison, etc.

971 *Blickl Hom.* 67 He cwæþ, 'Eala deaþ, ic beo þin deaþ' 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* IV. 40 Thei crieden oute, seyinge, Deth in the pott! deth in the pott! 1596 SHAKS *1 Hen IV*, II I 14 Poore fellow neuer ioy'd since the price of oats rose, it was the death of him 1599 — *Much Ado* II II 19 What life is in that, to be the death of this marriage? 16 DRYDEN (J), Swiftly flies The feather'd death, and hisses through the skies 1704 POPE *Wndsor For* 132 The clam'rous lapwings feel the leaden death. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq* I, A school would be his death 1842 MIALL *Nonconf* II. 49 These churchmen magistrates will be the death of us 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* VI. 260 You might mix his draught with death

β *c* 1314 *Guy Warw* (A) 365 Þou art mi luf, mi ded y-wis Y dye for þe loue of þe *c* 1500 *Melusine* 26 He thenne pulled out of hys brest the piece of the sword, and knew that it was hys dede 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph* II II, Her cheeks, her mouth, her een, Will be my dead 1792 BURNS *Auld Rob Morris* III, The wounds I must hide that will soon be my dead. *Mod Sc* You have been the deid o' him

†**8.** A general mortality caused by an epidemic disease; a pestilence. *Obs* exc. as in b.

[*c* 1358 EDW III *Let. to Pope Innocent VI* in *Hist Lett N Registers* (Rolls) 405 Quodam morbo incurabili in tibia, mala mors vulgariter nuncupato, percussus] *c* 1400 KNIGHTON *Chron* IV an 1348, Scoti. sumpserunt in juramentum sub hac forma quando jurare volebant, *Per fædam mortem Anglorum*, anglice *be the foul dethe of Engelond* 1480 CAXTON *Descr Brit* 35 This was moche vsed to-for ye grete deth [TREVISA þe furste moreyn] 1480-90 *Chron Scots* in Pinkerton *Hist Scot* I App 502 (an. 1482) Thar was ane gret hungyr and deid in Scotland 1556 *Chron Gr Friars* (Camden) 29 Thys yere was a gret deth at the Menerys 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron* III 961/1 In this yeare a great death of the pestilence reigned in London

b. **Black Death,** the name now commonly given to the Great Pestilence or visitation of the Oriental Plague, which devastated most countries of Europe near the middle of the 14th c, and caused great mortality in England in 1348-9, sometimes also including the recurrences of the epidemic in 1360 and 1379

The name 'black death' is modern, and was app introduced into English history by Mrs Penrose (Mrs Markham) in 1823, and into medical literature by Babington's transl of Hecker's *Der Schwarze Tod* in 1833 In earlier writers we find *the pestilence, the plague, great pestilence, great death,* or in distinction from later visitations *the first moreyn, the first pestilence*; Latin chroniclers have *pestis, pestilentia, epidemia, mortalitas* The distinctive *magna mortalitas,* 'great mortality' or 'death', and its equivalents, prevailed in many languages: Ger *das grosse sterben,* LGer. *de grote dot,* Flem *de groete doet,* Da *den store død* or *mandøden,* Swed. (1402) *store dödhus,* later *stordöden, digerdöden* (thick or frequent mortality), Norweg (14th c) *mannadauði hinn mikli*, cf It *mortalega grande,* F. *la grande peste,* etc The epithet 'black' is of uncertain origin, and not known to be contemporary anywhere It is first found in Swedish and Danish 16th c chroniclers (*svarta dödhen, den sorte død*) Hence, in German, Schlözer in 1773 used *der schwarze Tod* in reference to Iceland, and Spriengel in 1794 took it as a general appellation From modern German the name has passed into Dutch (*de swaarte dood*) and English, and has influenced French (*la peste noire*) The quots 1758 and 1780 below are translations from Danish and Swedish through German, and refer not to the pestilence of 1348, which did not reach Iceland, but to a later visitation in 1402-3, known at the time as *plaga mikla* (the great plague), but called by modern Icelandic historians, from 17th c, *svarta dauði* (black death)

[*c* 1440 WALSINGHAM *Chron.* Title of chap, De magna mortalitate in anglia, quæ a modernis vocatur prima pestilentia 1758 tr *Horrebow's Nat Hist Iceland* in *Gentl Mag.* XXVIII. 79 In the 14th century a disease called the *Sorte død,* or *black death,* destroyed almost all the inhabitants in the place [Iceland] 1780 tr *Lett. from Ihre* (1776) in *Von Troil's Lett Iceland* 305 Schlozer divides the Icelandic literature into three periods the golden period, from the introduction of christianity to the close of the thirteenth [*sic*—should be fourteenth] century, when the black death or the great plague checked the progress of poetry 1800 *Med Jrnl* IV 365 He [Cit Papon] speaks of the plague . in 1347, otherwise called the black plague]

1823 MRS MARKHAM [Eliz Penrose] *Hist Eng* XVIII, Edward's successes in France were interrupted during the next six years by a most terrible pestilence—so terrible as to be called the black death. 1833 B G BABINGTON (*title*) The Black Death in the Fourteenth Century From the German of J F E Hecker, M D 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* V § 4 an 1349, The Black Death fell on the village almost as fiercely as on the town. 1885 *Encycl Brit* XIX. 164/2 s v. *Plague,* The mortality of the black death was enormous. It is estimated in various parts of Europe at two-thirds or three-fourths of the population in the first pestilence, in England even higher 1893 F A. GASQUET (*title*) The Great Pestilence (A D 1348-9), now commonly known as the Black Death

†**9.** *Hunting* A blast sounded at the death of the game, = MORT *Obs.*

1741 *Compl. Fam Piece* II i. 293 He that first gets in cries *Hoo-up* and blows a Death

10 As a vehement exclamation or imprecation. See also 'SDEATH.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth* III. iii 396 Death and damnation! Oh! 1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* IV ii, Death, you make me mad, sir! 1766 GOLDSM *Vic W* xi, Death! to be seen by ladies in such vulgar attitudes!

II. Phrases

†**11.** In ME the genitive was occasionally (as in nouns of time) used adverbially = In the condition of death, dead; so *lives* (gen of *life*) = alive *Obs*

a 1250 *Owl & Night* 1630 Ah thu nevre mon to gode Lives ne deathes, stal ne stode *c* 1314 *Guy Warw* (A) 5459 Nis no day swiken y nille Liues or deþes that ich him se

12. *To death* (Sc. *to dead,* occas in Eng. *to dead*) a *lit* following verbs as an adverbial extension expressing result, as *to* †*slay, beat, stone,* etc *to death*; hence *to do to* (*the*) *death* (arch), to kill, slay; *to put to death,* to kill, *esp.* in the execution of justice, to execute.

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt XX 18 Hig ȝe-nyþriað hyne to deaþe. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 62 He sloh him wið a stan to deaðe *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6711 (Cott) To ded [*v r* debe] þat beist man sal stan *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 127 Þe date þat Steuen to dede was dight *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 9533 The Troiens . dong hom to dethe *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* V (1890) 21 Wounded to deth 1560-1 *Bk Discipl Ch Scot* VII § 2 For suche the Civill swearde aught to punische to death *c* 1600 SHAKS *Sonn* XCIX A vengeful canker eat him up to death. 1611 — *Cymb.* V V. 235 The Gods do meane to strike me To death with mortall ioy 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc Hist* (1827) II III 189 Shot to death with darts 1852 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XIX, The slave-owner can whip his refractory slave to death.

c 1314 *Guy Warw* (A.) 3581 So many to ded ther he dede. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 11932 The knightes The pepull with pyne puttyn to dethe. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc* 930 Ther he was done to the dede 1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen VII*, c 34 Preamb., Dyvers [were] put to deth. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 391 Iack Cade did to death the Lord Say, and others 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* V III. 3 Done to death by slanderous tongues. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III § 60 295 Ministers of Justice in putting capitall malefactors to death. 1847 GROTE *Greece* (1862) III XXXIV. 225 They were all put to death 1858 GEN P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt* II lxxx 36 Haunted by pictures of some he had done to death

b intensifying verbs of feeling, as *hate, resent,* or adjs, as *sick, wearied.* to the last extremity, to the uttermost, to the point of physical or nervous exhaustion, beyond endurance

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13070 (Cott) Herodias him hated to ded 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 241 Clodius is inamoured to dead of a certaine yong woman. 1613 SHAKS *Hen VIII*, IV ii 1 *Grif* How do's your Grace? *Kath* O Griffith, sicke to death 1670 G H *Hist Cardinals* I II 58 The Hereticks abhor me to death 1670 DRYDEN *Conq Granada* Pt II III iii, I'm sad to death, that I must be your foe 1773 MRS CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) II 80 A gentleman who would resent to death an imputation of falsehood 1806 BLOOMFIELD *Wild Flowers* Poems (1845) 220 Some almost laugh'd themselves to dead 1840 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* XXII, My stars, Simmun!. You frighten me to death! 1850 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 142, I have also been bothered to death with servants

c *To the death* formerly interchanged with *to death* in all senses, it is now used only in certain expressions, as *to pursue, persecute, wage war to the death.*

1382 WYCLIF *Matt* XXVI 38 My soule is sorowful til to the deth *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* IV 12 Ezechias was syke to þe dethe *c* 1450 *Merlin* 122 These shull the [=thee] love and serue euer to the deth 1563 WINJET *Four Scoir Thre Quest* Wks. 1888 I 95 To baneis Christianis. and condemne thame to the dethe. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 217 The which Castell the king hated to the death 1586 T. B. *La Primaud Fr Acad* (1589) 261 With such speeches he fought unto the death. 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* I III 73 You are both sure, and will assist mee? *Conr.* To the death my Lord 1673 DRYDEN *Marr à la Mode* V 3, And she takes it to the death 1848 S LOVER *Handy Andy* II, When he [an attorney] was obliged to hunt his man to the death 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II 207 Four generations of Stuarts had waged a war to the death with four generations of Puritans.

13 † *To have* or *take the death.* to meet one's death, to die. *Obs.* So *To catch one's death.* see CATCH *v.* 30 *To be the death of*: see sense 7. *To be* (or *make it*) *death* (*for*) 1 e to be (or make it) a matter of death or capital punishment

c 1435 *Torr Portugal* 1229 The kyng had wend he had the dede *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI 837 Through cowatice, gud Ector tuk the ded 1652 H BELL *Luther's Colloq.* (Cassell's Ed) 13 It should be death for any person to have . a copy thereof 1847 TENNYSON *Princ* Prol. 150, I would make it death For any male thing but to peep at us.

14. *Death's door, the gates* or *jaws of death*: figurative phrases denoting a near approach to, or great danger of, death.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps* CVI[I] 18 And they neȝheden to the ȝatis of deth. 1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* XVIII, To bring unto deaths door, that he may restore unto life again 1646 P BULKELEY *Gospel Covt* To Rdr. 1 When death comes to our dores, and we are at deaths-dore 1746 BERKELEY *and Let Tar-water* § 12 Many patients might thereby be rescued from the jaws of death 1855 TENNYSON *Charge Lt Brigade,* Into the jaws of Death, Into the mouth of Hell, Rode the six hundred 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* XLIII, Poor MRS Crawley had been at death's door

15. *To be in at the death* (in *Fox-hunting*). to be present when the game is killed by the hounds. Also *fig*

1800 WINDHAM *Speeches Parl* (1812) I 337 For the empty fame of being in at the death 1841 LYTTON *Nt & Morn* V IX, A skilful huntsman..who generally contrived to be in at the death

16. *To be death on* (slang): to be eminently capable of doing execution on, or a very good hand at dealing with; to be very fond of

1855 HALIBURTON *Nat. & Hum Nat* 225 (Bartlett) Women are born with certain natural tastes Sally was death on lace 1860 BARTLETT *Dict Amer* s v, To be *death on* a thing, is to be a capital hand at it, like the quack doctor who could not manage the whooping-cough, but was, as he expressed it, 'death on fits'. Vulgar 1884 E. FAWCETT *Gentl of Leisure* I. 9 Fanny hasn't forgotten you she was always death on you English chaps 1892 LENTZNER *Australian Word-bk* 19 *Death on,* good at 'Death on rabbits', would mean a very good rabbit shot

17. In various other phraseological expressions, as *as pale as death* (see PALE), and *colloq. as sure as death,* to ride, come on, hang on, etc, *like death,* or *like grim death.*

1786 BURNS *Scotch Drink* X, Then Burnewin comes on like death, At every chaup 1893 *Tit Bits* 23 Dec 211/3 The baby. holds on to that finger like grim death.

III. Combinations.

¶ The genitive, now used (as a possessive) only in poetry or when death is personified, was formerly freely used where we should now use *of,* or *death-* in combination, as in *death's evil, sorrow, sting*; *death's bed, day, wound* (see DEATH-BED, etc.). See also DEATH'S-FACE, -HEAD, -HERB, -RING.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 350 (Gr) Nis me þæs deaþes sorg. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1374 Þær Cristess menniscnesse Drannc dæþess drinnch. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* 17 Þat dreori dede ȝiueð þat deaðes dunt *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Learn to Die* 538 Thogh thow seeke in thy bed now lye, Be nat agast, no dethes euel haast thow 1847 LYTE *Hymn,* '*Abide with me*' VI, Where is death's sting? Where, grave, thy victory?

18. General combinations of obvious meaning.

These may be formed at will, and to any extent, examples are here given The use of the hyphen is mainly syntactical, it usually implies also a main stress on *death-*, as in *dea'th-grasp, dea th-sickness, dea th-pollu.ted.*

a. *attributive* [As with other names of things, employed instead of the genitive *death's* In this construction already freely used in OE., as in *déaþ-bēam, -bedd, -cwealm, -dæg, -denu, -spere, -stede*, etc] Of death; belonging or pertaining to death, as *death-agony, -angel, -chamber, -chime, -cry, -dew, -dirge, † -door, † -fall, -fever, -grapple, -groan, -hour, -knell, -pang, -sentence, -shot, -shriek, -sleep, -song, -stab, -stiffening, -token, -vacancy, -wrath*, etc, etc

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St Kath* v 1751 Soo sodeynly on-to deth for to falle Som men wene that deth-fal were myserye 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart* (1878) 39 Many Death doore knocking Soules complaine 1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr* II iii. 187 He is so plaguy proud, that the death tokens of it Cry no recouery 1635 COWLEY *Davideis* IV. 972 One would have thought That Nature's self in her Death-pangs had been *a* 1780 J CARVER *Trav* 334 The number of the death-cries they give, declares how many of their own party are lost *Ibid* 337 They are then bound to a stake and obliged for the last time to sing their death-song 1792 R CUMBERLAND *Calvary* Poems 1803 II 67 Christ's death-hour. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IV 262 He knew That this was the Death-Angel Azrael, And that his hour was come 1798 SOTHEBY tr *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) II 25 Pale as the cheek with death dew icy cold. 1799 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp* IV 82 To name Sidney Smith's First Lieutenant to the Death-vacancy of Captain Miller 1821 W R SPENCER *Poems* 96 And our death-sentence ends the book 1813 BYRON *Giaour* XXIII, The deathshot hissing from afar 1813 SHELLEY *Q Mab* VII 14 Nature confirms the faith his death-groan sealed *Ibid* IX 104 The melancholy winds a death dirge sung 1814 SCOTT *Ld of Isles* VI XVIII, I must not Moray's death-knell hear I 1829 CARLYLE *Misc* (1857) II 55 He gave the death stab to modern Superstition 1834 HT MARTINEAU *Demerara* IX. 128 The animal was not to be restrained till the long death-grapple was over 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I v, The death-shriek of his agonised father 1842 PUSEY *Cruels Eng. Ch* 100 From this deathsleep Protestant Germany was awakened by another battle-cry 1851 CARPENTER *Man Phys* (ed 2) 221 The *Rigor Mortis*, or death stiffening of the muscles 1882 J H BLUNT *Ref Ch Eng* II 3 The gallery out of which the death-chamber opened 1883 A I MENKEN *Infelicia* 22 The last tremble of the conscious death-agony 1884 GURNEY & MYERS in *19th Cent* May 792 Alleged apparitions of living persons, the commonest of which are death-wraiths

b *objective*, with pres. pples. [already in OE., as *déaþ-berende*], as *death-bearing, -boding, -braving, -bringing, -counterfeiting, -darting, -dealing, -subduing, -threatening*, etc, adjs.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 269 The . summons of the death-threatning trumpet 1581 — *Apol Poetrie* (Arb) 27 Death-bringing sinnes 1590 SHAKS *Mids N* III II 364 Death-counterfeiting sleepe 1592 — *Rom & Jul* III II 47 The death-darting eye of Cockatrice. 1593 — *Lucr* 165 No noise but Owles & wolues death-boding cries 1633 FORD *Broken H* I ii, Death-braving Ithocles *a* 1721 KEN *Hymns Evang* Poet Wks 1721 I 171 Their Death-subduing King. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist* (1776) VII 156 This death-dealing creature. 1821 SHELLEY *Fugitives* IV 7 As a death-boding spirit 1860 *Sat Rev* X 574/1 When these death dealing missiles fell among them.

c *instrumental*, with pa. pples, and *parasynthetic*, as *death-begirt, -dewed, -divided, -laden, -marked, -polluted, -shadowed, -sheeted, -slain, -winged, -wounded*, etc., adjs.

1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul.* Prol 9 The fearful passage of their death-mark'd love *?c* 1600 *Distracted Emp* II 1 in Bullen *O Pl* III 192 Having his deathe-slayne mistres in his armes 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* V ii, Secrets that restore To life death-wounded men ! 1647 H MORE *Song of Soul* I. III XXI, Through the death shadowed wood 1787 MARY WOLLSTONECR *Wks* (1798) IV 139 Those mansions, where death-divided friends should meet 1809 BYRON *To Florence* VIII, The death-wing'd tempest's blast 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* X XIII, The death-polluted land 1832 MOTHERWELL *Poet Wks* (1847) 4 The dark death-laden banner *a* 1839 MILMAN *Good Friday* Wks II 336 By thy drooping death-dew'd brow 1871 G MACDONALD *Songs Winter Days* III IV, Death sheeted figures, long and white 1879 BROWNING *Ivan Ivanov.* 30 Each village death-begirt

d. *adverbial* relations of various kinds, with adjs. and pples., rarely verbs. [With adjs. already in OE., as *déaþ-fæge, -scyldig, -wērig.*] In, to, unto, of, like, as death; as *death-black, -cold, -deaf, -deep, -devoted, -doomed, -due, -great, -pale, -weary, -worthy*, etc, adjs, *death-doom* vb. See also DEATH-SICK.

1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* VI 210 So, the Saint-Thief, which suffered with our Saviour Was led to Life by his Death-due Behaviour 1742 FRANCIS *Horace* IV XIV.(Jod), The death devoted breast. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th* V 75 This Death deep Silence, and incumbent Shade. 1776 MICKLE tr *Camoens' Lusiad* 350 Death-doom'd man 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* X. 596 The death-pale face 1796 T. TOWNSHEND *Poems* 105 What tho' the sigh or wailing voice Can't soothe the death-cold ear 1829 E. ELLIOTT *Village Patriarch* Pref., With only one star in the death-black firmament. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* II (1848) 11 Like Asshur's death-great monarch 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 259, I can death-doom him as I please 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav* 242 To death-deaf Carthage shout in vain. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* III 34 All the floors. are death-cold in winter

19. Special combs · **death-adder**, a name for the genus *Acanthophus* of venomous serpents, esp *A antarctica* of Australia; also erron. f *deaf-adder, deaf adder*: see DEAF *a* I d, 7; **death-baby** (*U.S.*), see quot.; **death-bill** (*Eccl.*), a list of dead for whom prayers were to be said (see quot.); **death-blast**, (*a*) a blast of a horn, etc. announcing or presaging death; (*b*) a storm or wind of destructive or deadly character; **death-cord**, the rope used for hanging, the gallows rope; **death-dance**, a dance at or in connexion with death; the Dance of Death, **death-doing** *a*, doing to death, killing, murderous (see also DEAD-DOING), **death-drake** (*Angling*), a kind of artificial fly (see DRAKE); **death-duty**, a duty levied on the devolution of property in consequence of the owner's death; legacy, and probate and succession duties; † **death-evil** (*dede-, deed-*), a mortal disease; also, the name of a specific disease (quot 1559); **death-feud**, a feud prosecuted to the death, **death-flame** = DEATH-FIRE I; **death-flurry** (*Whale-fishery*), the convulsive struggles of a dying whale after being harpooned (see FLURRY); also *fig*; † **death-head** = DEATH'S-HEAD; † **death-ill** (Sc. † *dede-ill*), mortal illness; **death-mask**, a cast of plaster or the like, taken from a person's face after death, **death-moss** (see quot); **death-moth**, the Death's-head Moth, **death-penalty**, the penalty of death, capital punishment; **death-penny**, the obolus placed in the mouth of a corpse, with which to pay the ferryman in Hades; **death-pile**, a funeral pile, **death-rate**, the proportion of the number of deaths to the population of a country, town, etc., usually reckoned at so much per thousand per annum; **death-rattle**, a rattling sound in the throat of a dying person, caused by the partial stoppage of the air-passage by mucus; **death-ring**, a finger-ring constructed to convey poison in shaking hands (W. Jones, *Finger-rings* 1877, 435); **death-rope**, a gallows-rope; **death-ruckle, -ruttle** (Sc.) = *death-rattle*; **death-sough** (*Sc*), 'the last inspiration of a dying person' (Jam.); **death-tick** = DEATH-WATCH I; **death-trance**, a trance in which the action of the heart, lungs, etc is so reduced as to produce the semblance of death (*Syd Soc. Lex.* 1882); **death-trap**, applied to any place or structure which is unhealthy or dangerous without its being suspected, and is thus a trap for the lives of the unwary; **death-wave** (see quots.); **death-weight**, a small weight placed on the eyelids of a corpse to keep them closed.

1860 *Chambers' Encycl.* s v *Adder*, A very venomous serpent of New South Wales (*Acanthophis tortor*) is sometimes called the *death-adder. 1615 SIR E HOBY *Curry-combe* 59 The gracelesse people, who stopped their eares like the death Adder 1881 *A Chequered Career* 321 The deaf adder, or death adder, as some people miscall it. 1892 *N Y Nation* 11 Aug. 107/1 A certain fungus called '*death-baby'. fabled to foretell death in the family 1849 ROCK *Ch of Fathers* II. 383 *note*, Abp Lanfranc. allotted the office of drawing up and sending off these *death-bills to the precentor. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XXXVIII, A bugle sounded loudly. 'It is the *death-blast to Queen Mary's royalty', said Ambrosius 1875 tr *Comte de Paris' Hist. Civ War Amer* I 456 The storm which in consequence of its periodical return in the beginning of November, sailors call the death-blast 1820 *St Kathleen* IV. 23 (Jam) She had for three nights successively seen a *death-candle flitting along the cliffs. *a* 1851 JOANNA BAILLIE (Ogilvie), Have I done well to give this hoary vet'ran To the *death-cord, unheard? 1865-8 F PARKMAN *France & Eng. in Amer* (1880) 275 The ghostly *death-dance of the breakers. *a* 1652 BROME *New Acad* I. Wks 1873 II 9 Here's the *death doing point. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VII. 362 That death-doing foe. 1799 G SMITH *Laboratory* II. 298 (*Angling*) *Death-drake taken chiefly in an evening, when the May-fly is almost gone 1881 GLADSTONE in *Daily News* 5 Apr 2/6 My attention has been turned to a much larger subject—the subject of *death duties *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 32 Siben at Gloucestre *dede euelle him toke. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 256 Angry byles, such as in some mens legges the late wry tars call the deed evill 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XI, They have threatened a *death-feud if any one touches us 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 65 That fays and spectres spread the *death-flame on the wold 1860 GEN P THOMPSON *Audi Alt* III ci 2 The convulsive effort,—'*death-flurry' as the whalers call it,—which is taking place in America on the subject of slavery 1772 WESLEY *Wks* (1872) V. 287 They are mere *death-heads, they kill innocent mirth 1851 LONGF *Gold Leg* IV *Refectory*, None of your death-heads carved in wood. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VII X 230 In-til hys *Dede-ill quhen he lay 1675 DURHAM *Exp. Commandm* To Rdr 1 b (Jam) The death-ill of a natural unrenewed man 1822 GALT *Steam-boat* 292 (Jam) Na, na ! There's nae dead-ill about Lou 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Primer* II 29 There exists a *death-mask which bears the date 1616 and which may be the original cast from the dead poet's face 1838 MISS PARDOE *River & Desert* I 247 On many venerable pines hung wreaths of the greyish-coloured, silken parasite which is called in 'wood-craft' the **death-moss* *a* 1821 KEATS *Ode to Melancholy* 6 Nor let the beetle, nor the *death-moth be Your mournful Psyche 1875 E WHITE *Life in Christ* II. XIV. (1878) 155 The *death-penalty of the law of Moses. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* III 258 Scatter a handful of dust over my forehead, and lay the *death-penny on my tongue. 1851 MRS BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* II 76 Had all the *death piles of the ancient years Flared up in vain before me? 1864 *Soc. Sc Rev.* 68 The *death rates in the army had been reduced by sanitary measures 1873 B STEWART *Conserv Force* I 2 The death rate varies with the temperature 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* VI. IV, His lips quivered wildly—I heard the *death-rattle. 1825 SCOTT *Guy M.* XXVII, That was the *death-ruckle—he's dead. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept 652 (Jam) Heard nae ye the lang drawn *death-sough? 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S C.* 207 In the huge beams or woodwork, the *death-tick is sure to be heard in the silence of the night 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* V 128 This murky, loathsome *Death-trap, this slaughter-house 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec 830 If the Board schools are death-traps 1848 C A JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 103 About one in every nine is more boisterous, than the rest this the fishermen call 'the *death wave' 1886 J MILNE *Earthquakes* 171 Phenomena on the Wexford coast popularly known as 'death waves', probably in consequence of the lives which have been lost by these sudden inundations 1850 MRS BROWNING *Poet's Vow* V iv–v, They laid the *death-weights on mine eyes.

Death *a*, var of DEAF *a.* in some MSS, and in mod. dial See also *death-adder* in DEATH 19.

a 1500 *Metr. Life St Kath.* 436 There is made hole dethe and dombe. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam Ep* 116 As he was death, and most dunch, I cried out more in speaking unto him, than I do use in preaching 1875 *Sussex Gloss., Death*, deaf 'afflicted with deathness'.

So **Death** *v.* = DEAF *v.* to deafen.

c 1440 *York Myst.* XXXI 186 Lo! sirs, he dethis vs with dynne !

Death-bed (de þbed) Also 5–6 ded-, dead-; 6 death's bed. The bed on which a person dies; the bed of death. (In OE the grave)

Beowulf 5795 Nu is dryhten Geata, deað-bedde fæst *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 24 On his deep bed to a-bide Goddes wille *a* 1500 *Childe of Bristowe* 100 in Hazl *E P P* I. 115 On his ded bed he lay 1550 COVERDALE *Spir Perle* xii, By him that lieth on his dead-bed 1567 MAPLET *Gr Forest* 29 When as he lay vpon his deathes bed 1604 SHAKS *Oth.* V ii 52 Sweet Soule, take heed, take heed of Perjury, Thou art on thy death-bed 1732 POPE *Ep Cobham* 116 He dreads a death-bed like the meanest slave. 1874 STUBBS *Const Hist* (1875) I. VII 201 Canute's division of his dominions on his death bed.

b *attrib*

1692-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV 185 Such a Death-bed charity is too near akin to a Death-bed repentance, to be much valued 1816 SCOTT *Tales of Landlord* Introd., To answer funeral and death bed expenses

Death-bell (de þbel). Also dead-bell (*Sc.* deid-bell).

1. A bell tolled at the death of a person; a passing-bell

1781 C J. FIELDING *Brothers*, The Village death-bell's distant sound. 1784 COWPER *Task* II 51 A world that seems To toll the death-bell of its own decease. 1889 E PEACOCK in *Cath Household* 5 Jan. 13/3 The custom of ringing the death-bell at night.

β *a* 1740 *Barbara Allan* VIII in Child *Ballads* (1886) IV 277/2 She heard the dead-bell ringing 18 WHITTIER *Cry of Lost Soul* IV, The guide, as if he heard a dead-bell toll, Starts

2 A sound in the ears like that of a bell, supposed by the superstitious to portend a death.

1807 HOGG *Mountain Bard* 27 (Jam) O lady, 'tis dark, an' I heard the death-bell, An' darena gae yonder for gowd nor fee

Death-bird. A bird that feeds on dead bodies, a carrion-feeding bird; a bird supposed to bode death, a popular name of a small North American owl, *Nyctala Richardsoni.*

1821 SHELLEY *Prometh Unb.* I 340. 1822 — *Hellas* 1025 The death-birds descend to their feast 1864 T TAYLOR *Ballads of Brittany* (1865) 93 Sudden I heard the death-bird's cry.

Death-blow. A blow that causes death.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VII. 135 For the death-blow prepared. *c* 1823 MRS SHERWOOD *Stories Ch Catech* XIV 118 It was her death-blow—down she dropped, and never spoke after 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S* II XXXII. 302 Never to receive the death-blow but with joy

fig 1811 BYRON *Lines written beneath Picture*, The death-blow of my Hope 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V 103 That event was generally considered as a death-blow to the Spartan power.

Death-day. Forms: see DEATH; also 7 death's-.

1. The day on which a person dies.

735 BÆDA *Death-song*, Huaet his gastae, godaes aeththa yflaes, aefter deothdaege doemid uueorthae 1362 LANGL. *P Pl* A III 104 Hennes to þi deþ day do so no more 1389 in *Eng Gilds* 121 At þe ded day of a broþer, euery couple to zeuyn iij. penys. *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1540 My deed day comes at hand. *a* 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 124 The death-day of thy body is thy birth-day to eternity 1888 J PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 15 Your death-day need not come upon you as a surprise

2 The anniversary of this day.

1639 HORN & ROB *Gate Laug. Unl* XCVII §964 Keeping a deaths-day as well as a birth-day 1817 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLIV 234 The 7th of November was kept as a solemn anniverse by Lorenzo dei Medici as the birth-day and death-day of Plato 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II 332 The death-day of the founder.. is still kept.

Death-fire.

1 A luminous appearance supposed to be seen over a dead body, etc = DEAD-LIGHT 3.

1796 COLERIDGE *Ode Departing Year*, Mighty armies of the dead, Dance like death-fires round her tomb 1818 SHELLEY *Rev Islam* XI XII, From the choked well, whence a bright death-fire sprung

2 A fire for burning a person to death

1857 T. FLANAGAN *Hist. R.C Church Eng* II 81 A large wooden statue of the blessed Virgin was brought to make the death-fire

Deathful (de þfŭl), *a.* [See -FUL]

1. Full of death; fraught with death; mortal, fatal, destructive, deadly.

a 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 207 Bi his deaðfule grure and bi his blodie swote 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 104

Manie deathfull torments 1617 COLLINS *Def Bp Ely* II ix 362 As Homer saies of the champions in their deathfull combat 1621 G SANDYS *Ovid's Met* II (1626) 23 The deathfull Scorpion's far-out-bending clawes 1742 COLLINS *Ode to Mercy* 7 Amidst the deathful field 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I 154 The man, that dealt the deathful blow 1878 BAYNE *Purit Rev* VIII 340 Man under sinful and deathful conditions.

2. Subject to death, mortal. *arch. rare.*

1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymn to Venus* (N.) That with a deathless goddess lay A deathful man 1887 MORRIS *Odyss* III 3 Unto deathful men on the corn-kind earth that dwell

3 Having the appearance of death, deathly

1656 [see DEATHFULNESS] 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* VIII (1831) 74 The deathful hue of his countenance 1850 MRS BROWNING *Vision of Poets* XCII, Deathful their faces were 1881 W WILKINS *Songs of Study* 97 Her . white body spotted o'er With deathful green

Hence **Deathfully** *adv*, **Deathfulness.**

1809 CAMPBELL *Gertr Wyom* I XVI, Deathfully their thunders seem'd to sweep 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L* IV XXV, She was bleeding deathfully 1656 *Artif Handsom* 70 To adorn our lookes, so as may be most remote from a deathfulnesse *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect* I (1858) 116 There is nothing to break the deep deathfulness of the scene.

Death-hunter. *slang* One who furnishes a newspaper with reports of deaths (*obs*); a vendor of dying speeches or confessions (*obs*), an undertaker; see also quot 1816

1738 (*title* in Farmer), Ramble through London, containing observations on Beggars, Pedlars Death Hunters [etc.] 1776 FOOTE *Capuchin* II Wks 1799 II 391 When you were the doer of the Scandalous Chronicle, was not I death-hunter to the very same paper? 1816 C. JAMES *Malit Dict* (ed 4) 377/2 *Death Hunters*, followers of an army, who, after the engagement, look for dead bodies, in order to strip them 1851 MAYHEW *Lond Lab* I. 228 (Farmer) The 'running patterers', or death-hunters, being men engaged in vending last dying speeches and confessions.

Deathify (de·ɪfəɪ), *v nonce-wd* (See quot)

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Remains* (1836) II 163 Warburton would scarcely have made so deep a plunge into the bathetic as to have deathified 'sparrow' into 'spare me!'

Deathiness (de·ɪnes). *rare* [f. DEATHY *a.* + -NESS] The state or quality of being 'deathy'.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* V (D.), It burns clear; but with the air around Its dead ingredients mingle deathiness 1843 SARA COLERIDGE in *Mem* (1873) I. 275 The recumbent figure . looks deathy with too real and actual a deathiness

Deathless (de·ɪles), *a* [see -LESS]

1. Not subject to death, immortal.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II 1 *Eden* 741 Should (like our death-less Soule) have never dy'd 1648 BOYLE *Seraph Love* III (1700) 19 Though Angels and humane Souls be Deathless 1790 COWPER *Odyssey* IV 582 The deathless tenants of the skies 1871 TYLOR *Prim Cult* I. 425 The faith that animals have immaterial and deathless souls

2 *fig.* Of things

1646 CRASHAW *Sospet d'Her.* III, The dew of life, whose deathless spring Nor Syrian flame, nor Borean frost defiow'rs 1667 MILTON *P L* X 775 Deathless pain 1867 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) I. VI 408 The deathless name of Godwine

Hence **Deathlessly** *adv*, **Deathlessness.**

1682 H MORE *Annot Glanvill's Lux O* 94 The deathlessness of the Soul 1865 G MEREDITH *Rhoda Fleming* XVI (1889) 119 Our deathlessness is in what we do, not in what we are 1850 MRS BROWNING *Vision of Poets* CXI, His brown bees hummed deathlessly

Death-light.

1. = DEAD-LIGHT 3, DEATH-FIRE 1

1823 JOANNA BAILLIE *Collect. Poems* 105 A death light that hovers o'er Liberty's grave

2. A light burning in a death-chamber

1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs Carlyle's Lett* I 146 The two candles reserved to be her own death-lights

Deathlike (de·ɪlaɪk), *a* [f DEATH + -LIKE; formed after the OE *dēaþ-līc* had become *deathly*]

†**1.** Deadly, fatal, mortal; = DEATHLY 2 *Obs*

1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm Par John* 77 b, The sickenes was not deathlyke 1608 SHAKS *Per* I i 29 Death-like dragons here affright thee hard 1621 LADY MARY WROTH *Urania* 418 Most cruell, and the death-lik'st kind of ill

2. Resembling death

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II III. *Vocation* 616 A deep and death-like Letharge 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IV 435 A death-like paleness 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal* I (1858) 14 The deathlike silence of a region where the fall of waters is unknown

Death·liness. [f. DEATHLY *a* + -NESS.] The quality of being deathly; resemblance to death

1841 LYTTON *Nt & Morn* (1851) 349 The utter, total Deathliness in Life of Simon 1862 MRS STOWE *Agnes of Sorrento* XVIII 215 The utter deathliness of the scene.

Deathling (de·ɪlɪŋ) *rare* [See -LING]

1. One subject to death, a mortal. Also *attrib*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II I *Imposture* 374 Alas fond death-lings! 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XIV (1848) 151 Deathlings! on earth drink, laugh and love! 1886 WAY tr *Iliad* XII, Zeus Who over the deathling race and the deathless beareth sway.

2 *pl.* Young Deaths, the offspring of Death personified (*nonce-use.*)

1730 SWIFT *Poems, Death & Daphne*, His realm had need That Death should get a num'rous breed; Young deathlings

†**3.** *Gogs deathlings* · 'by God's death', an oath

1611 COTGR., *Mordienne*, Gogs deathlings; a foolish oath in Rab[elais]

Deathly (de·ɪlɪ), *a* Forms: 1–2 *dēaþlīc*, 2 *deaðlich*, *deþlich*, 6 *deathlie*, *-lye*, 6– *deathly*. [OE. *dēaþlīc* = OHG. *todlīh*. f. DEATH + -LY¹; cf. DEADLY]

†**1.** Subject to death, mortal *Obs*

971 *Blickl Hom* 21 Bið þonne undeaþlic, þeah he ær deaþlic wære *a* 1175 *Cott Hom* 221 Þu wurst deaðlic, 3ef þu þes trowes westm 3éétst *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 9 Mid ure deaðliche hiue

2. Causing death, deadly

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 75 Deþliche atter 1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm Par.* 2 Cor II (R.), Vnholsome and deathlye to such as refuse it. 1555 *Cohabitacyon of Faithfull* 19 The byting of deathlie serpentes 1568 T HOWELL *Newe Sonnets* (1879) 119 When deathly seas compels weake hart to quaile 1862 TROLLOPE *North Amer.* I 263 That deathly flow of hot air coming up from the neighbouring infernal regions 1885 W DE GRAY BIRCH *Life K Harold* V 135 His wounds, many and deathly

3 Of the nature of or resembling death, death-like; gloomy, pale, etc as death.

1568 T HOWELL *Arb Amitie* (1879) 69 The deathly day in dole I passe 1852 MRS CARLYLE *Lett* II 204 She, poor thing, looking deathly 1865–8 F PARKMAN *France & Eng. in Amer* (1880) 57 A deathly stillness

4. Of or pertaining to death. *poetical.*

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Soul's Trav* 176 That deathly odour which the clay Leaves on its deathlessness alway 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 65 As soul is quenchless by the deathly mists.

Death·ly, *adv.* In 2 deaðliche. [See prec. and -LY⁴. Cf. DEADLY *adv* 1, 3, 4.]

†**1** In a way causing or tending to death. *Obs*

a 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott Hom* 211 Herþurh ich deie þet spec er of swuche þinge and deaðliche sunegi.

2 To a degree resembling death.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit* (1847) I 185 Here and thus I lay, my face deathly pale 1884 C. F. WOOLSON in *Harper's Mag.* Jan 197/1 It was 'deathly cold' in these 'stony lanes'.

†**Death's-face.** *Obs.*⁻¹ = DEATH'S-HEAD 1.

1623 SHAKS. *L L L* V II 616 A deaths face in a ring

Death's-head (de þs,hed). [See DEATH 1 c]

1. The head of Death figured as a skeleton; a human skull; a figure or representation of a skull, *esp.* as an emblem of mortality

1596 SHAKS *Merch V.* I II 55, I had rather to be married to a deaths head with a bone in his mouth 1597 — 2 *Hen IV*, II IV 255 Doe not speake like a Deaths-head doe not bid me remember mine end 1684 *Lond Gaz* No 1987/4 Several Jewels and Rings, one of which was Enamelled with a Deaths-head 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1852) II 659 Hermits and holy men are described sighing over death's heads, sobbing and groaning at their being men and not angels 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* XI, The old black flag, with the death's head and hour-glass 1864 THACKERAY *D Duval* II, His appearance was as cheerful as a death's head at a feast *fig* 1641 MAY *Old Couple* III II (1810), As the two old death's-heads to morrow morning Are to be join'd together.

†**b** A ring with the figure of a skull. *Obs*

(About 1600 commonly worn by procuresses.)

1605 MARSTON *Dutch Courtezan* I II, Their wickednesse is always before their eyes, and a deathes-head most commonly on their middle finger 1607 DEKKER *Northward Hoe* IV Wks 1873 III 50 As if I were a bawd, no ring pleases me but a death's head 1670 *Devout Communion* (1688) 8 Shall not I wear thy ring, who am so ready to wear a Death's-head to preserve alive the memorial of a dead friend?

2 A name given to a South American species of squirrel-monkey, *Chrysothrix sciureus*, from the appearance of its face and features.

3 *attrib* **Death's-head Moth,** a large species of hawk-moth (*Acherontia atropos*), having markings on the back of the thorax resembling the figure of a skull.

1781 BARBUT *Genera Insect* 179 *Death's-head moth* It has a grey irregular spot upon which are two black dots which very plainly represent a death's head, whence this insect takes its name 1816 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* (1843) II 414 The bees protected themselves from the attacks of the death's head moth . by closing the entrance of the hive. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* II 50 The Death's head hawk-moth caterpillar feeds on the potato

†**Death's-herb.** *Obs.* Deadly Nightshade.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1673) 99 Dwall or Night-shade, which is also called Deaths herb

Death-sick, *a.* [DEATH 18 d.] Sick unto death, mortally sick or ill. So **Death-sickness,** mortal illness.

1628 BP. HALL *Quo Vadis?* § 19 Apparitions wherewith some of our death-sick gentlemen. haue bin frighted into catholickes 1661 *Petit E. Chaloner* in *7th Rep Hist. MSS. Commission* 147 During his imprisonment he took his death sickness 1846 MANNING *Serm* (1848) II. II 33 After the partial cure of a death-sickness

Deathsman (de·þsmĕn) *arch.* A man who puts another to death; an executioner.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 90 Democles commanded the deathsman to doo his deuoyre. 1605 SHAKS *Lear* IV VI 263, I am onely sorry He had no other Deathsman. *a* 1632 T TAYLOR *God's Judgem* II VII. (1642) 104 Loath to have any other death-man but himselfe, he was found slaine by his owne hand. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* VI. XXXII, The very deaths-men paused to hear.

†**Death's-ring.** *Obs.* A death's-head ring.

1649 BP HALL *Cases Consc.* IV. VII (1654) 360 The old posie of the deaths-ring.

Death-struck, *a* Also **Death-stricken,** †**-strucken.** Smitten with death, *i.e.* with a mortal wound or disease.

1622 J REYNOLDS *God's Revenge* II VII 83 They see her death-strooken with that Plannet, and therefore adiudge their skill but vaine 1653 H MORE *Antid Ath* III. II (*heading*), A strange Example of one Death-strucken as he walked the Streets 1688 NORRIS *Love* I III 25 When all his Rational Facultys are as 'twere benumm'd and death-struck. 1812 BYRON *Ch Har.* I LXXVII, Tho' death-struck, still his feeble frame he rears 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss, Death strucken*, smitten with death. 1887 A. JESSOPP in *Dict Nat Biog* IX. 402/2 It is only when he [Cecil] is death-stricken that we find the curtain raised.

Death-throe. Forms: *a* 4 deþ þrowe, 6 *Sc.* deithit thrau, 7–9 death-throe, *β Sc* and *north dial.* 4 ded þrau, dede þrawe, 6 dede-, deid-thraw, 7 dead-throe, 9 dead-thraw, -throw. [f. DEATH + THROE, most frequent in the northern form *dede-thraw*, mod Sc. *deid-thraw*] The agony of death, the death-struggle, also *fig.*

c 1305 *St Christopher* 192 in *E E P* (1862) 64 Þat hire deþ þrowes were stronge. 1549 *Compl Scot* XIV 121 Darius was in the agonya and deithit thrau 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm* Sel. I XII (1866) 210 The death-throes of Rome were long and terrible

β a 1300 *Cursor M* 26659 (Cott.) Quen ded thraus smites smert 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* III 119 Sum in the deid-thraw la walterand in swoun 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 286 Like to an fische fast in the net, In deid-thraw vndeceist 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri Faith* (1845) 279 In the dead-throe 1815 SCOTT *Guy M* IX, Ye maun come hame, sir,—for my lady's in the dead-thraw 1826 E IRVING *Babylon* I II 144 While it is the dead-throw, the last gasp and termination of life to the Papal Beast

b fig (*Sc.*) 1808 JAMIESON *s. v*, Meat is said to be in the deadthraw, when it is neither cold nor hot 1822 HOGG *Perils Man* III 116 (Jam.) One of those . winter days when the weather is what the shepherds call in the dead-thraw, that is, in a struggle between frost and thaw.

Deathward (de þwŭɪd), *adv* Forms · see DEATH [See -WARD] In the direction of death, towards death a orig. *To (one's) deathward* = towards one's death.

c 1430 LYDG *Bochas* I ix (1544) 18 b, Kind [=Nature] to his deathward doth him dispose *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* XLVII. 202 (Harl MS.), I sawe him go to depeward *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt* (1814) 129 Ye shall not go to your dethward 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechth* 705 And wash to deathward down one flood of doom

β 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 807 When he drawes to dedward. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) XXI 96 When þaire frendez drawez to þe deed ward

b without *to*

1844 MRS BROWNING *Poems, Lady Geraldine's Courtship* Concl IX, So Would my heart and life flow onward, death-ward 1887 SWINBURNE *Locrine* IV i 77 Our senses sink From dream to dream down deathward

Death·wards, *adv* (*adj*) [See -WARDS] = prec.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* V (1848) 12/1 All mortal natures fall Deathwards 1880 R H. HUTTON in *Fraser's Mag* May 665 The 'life-wards' or 'death-wards' tendency of our actions

Death-warrant. Also 7–8 dead-. A warrant for the execution of the sentence of death.

1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) II 644 The dead warrant is come to the sheriffe of London for the execution of 23 of the late condemned criminally 1757 SYMMER in Ellis *Orig Lett* II. IV 398 The Lords of the Admiralty signed the Dead Warrant appointing him to be shot 1886 C BULLOCK *Queen's Resolve* 51/1 Before Parliament relieved her of the necessity, she [Queen Victoria] had to sign the death-warrant of all prisoners sentenced to suffer capital punishment

fig 1814 SCOTT *Life of Swift* Swift's Wks (1824) I 250 It was her death-warrant She sunk at once under the disappointment 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 232 An institution whose death-warrant you pretend to be signing

Death-watch (de þ,wɒtʃ). Also 8 dead-.

1. The popular name of various insects which make a noise like the ticking of a watch, supposed by the ignorant and superstitious to portend death, *esp* the small beetles of the genus *Anobium*, which bore in old wood, and a minute neuropterous insect *Atropos pulsatorius*, known as destructive to botanical and entomological collections.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char* II. V § 2 127 Sheathed Winged Insects That of a long slender body, frequent about houses, making a noise like the minute of a Watch Death Watch 1700 ASTRY tr *Saavedra-Faxardo* II 385 The Death-watch Spiders spread their curious Hair 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit W* XC, I listened for death-watches in the wainscot 1828 STARK *Elem Nat. Hist* II 272 Both sexes, in the season of love, have the habit of calling one another by striking rapidly with their mandibles on the wood This noise, similar to the accelerated beating of a watch, has occasioned . the vulgar name of *Death-watch* 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I 294 Last night I heard the death-watch

comb 1710 E WARD *Brit Hud.* 60 Thy Melancholy Tick, That sounds, alas, so Death-watch like

2 A watch or vigil by the dead or dying.

Death-worm.

†**1.** = DEATH-WATCH 1. *Obs*

1773 *Gentl Mag* XLIII 195 No ticking death-worm told a fancied doom

2. *poet.* A 'worm of death'.

1821 SHELLEY *Prometh Unb* II, I. 16 How like death-worms the wingless moments crawl! 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Romaunt of Margret* XXIV, Behold, the death-worm to his heart Is a nearer thing than thou

Death-worthy, *a.* Also 4 ded-. Worthy or deserving of death.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11967 (Cott.) Quat has it don þis bodi, ded worþei to be? 1532 MORE *Confut Barnes* VIII Wks 780/2 He was death worthy yᵗ wythdrewe from god the mony which himself had giuen to god. 1593 SHAKS *Lucr* 635 This guilt would seem death-worthie in thy brother.

1882 H St. Clair Feilden *Short Const Hist Eng* iv 157 One [of Alfred's laws] makes treason deathworthy

Death-wound. Forms see Death, formerly also β dedes-, death's-. A wound causing death, a mortal wound

c 1314 *Guy Warw* (A) 3490 Smiteþ wiþ swerdes & speres and 3if hem deþ wounde *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi 562 He made him a grete wounde but no deed wounde. 1793 Ld. Auckland *Corr* (1862) III 122 Jacobinism is more likely to receive its death-wound in the South of France than in Flanders. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word bk*, *Death-wound*, a law term for the starting of a butt end, or springing a fatal leak. 1879 Farrar *St Paul* (1883) 3 The dealer of the death-wound to the spirit of Pharisaism was a Pharisee

β 13 *Cursor M.* 7592 (Gött) Mani fledd wid dedes wound [*v r* deþes wounde]. 1489 Caxton *Chron Eng* ccxlii 290 There he caught deths wounde 1536 Bellenden *Cron Scot* (1821) II 465 Ane deidis wound in his heid 1667 Milton *P. L* III 252 Death his deaths wound shall then receive 1763 Scrafton *Indostan* (1770) 43 Mustapha Caun received his death's wound from an arrow

Deathy (deþi), *a.* and *adv* [f Death + -y]

A *adj.* Of the nature or character of death; = Deathly *a.* 3, 4.

1801 [cf Deathiness] 1820 Shelley *Witch Atl* lxx, A mimic day within that deathy nook 1825 Southey *Tale of Paraguay* iv 38 A deathy paleness settled in its stead. 1826 *Blackw Mag* XX. 665 The Raven dislikes all animal food that has not a deathy smack

B as *adv* To a degree resembling death, = Deathly *adv* 2.

1796 Southey *Ballads, Donica* xx, Her cheeks were deathy white and wan 1811 Shelley *Moonbeam* II 1 Now all is deathy still

† **Deaurate,** *a Obs.* [ad L *deaurāt-us*, pa. pple. of *deaurāre* (late L) to gild over, f De- I 3 + *aurāre* to gild, f *aurum* gold] Gilded, golden

c 1430 Lydg *Compl Bl Knt* lxxxvi, And whyle the twylyght and the rowes rede Of Phebus lyght were deaurat a lyte. *c* 1510 Barclay *Mirr Gd Manners* (1570) B iij, The tree of this science with braunches deaurate 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 57 Of so eye bewitching a deaurate ruddy dye is the skin-coat of this landgrave. 1626 Bullokar, *Deaurate*, guilded, glistering like gold

Deaurate (dĭ·ŏ re·ĭt), *v* ? *Obs* [f L *deaurāt-*, ppl stem of *deaurāre* to gild. see prec] *trans* To gild over Hence Deaurated *ppl a*

1562 Bulleyn *Bk Simples* 95 a, Golde is holsome to deaurate or gilde Losinges 1603 H Crosse *Vertues Commw* (1878) 54 To deaurate and guild ouer his spottes and sores with the tincture and dye of holynesse 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Deaurate*, to gild or lay over with gold [also in Bailey (folio) and Johnson] 1818 J Brown *Psyche* 62 She to illuminate his pen, A deaurated thought inspires, But instantaneously retires

Hence **Deauration**, the action of gilding

1658 Phillips, *Deauration*, a gilding over. 1706 — (ed Kersey), *Deauration*, a gilding, or laying over with Gold. Among Apothecaries, the gilding of Pills to prevent ill Tastes. 1721 in Bailey. 1755 in Johnson, and mod Dicts

Deave (dēv), *v.* Now *Sc* and *north dial.* In 4–6 (9) deve, (4–5 dewe), 6 *Sc.* deiv(e, 9 **deeve.** [OE *dēafian* in *adēafian* (*f* between vowels = *v*) to wax deaf The trans. type **dlēfan*, **dlyfan* to make deaf, corresp. to Goth. (*ga*)*daubjan*, OHG, MHG. *touben*, *touben*, Ger. (*be*)*tauben*, does not appear in OE., and the trans seems to be an extension of the intrans. use in ME.: cf Dead *v.*]

† 1. *intr* To become deaf *Obs rare*

[*c* 1050 *Gloss* in Wr-Wülcker 179/25 *Obsurduit* adeafede] 13 in *Pol. Rel & L Poems* 224 Hyse eres shullen dewen, And his eyen shullen dymmen

2. *trans* To deafen; to stun or stupefy with noise (formerly also with a blow); to bewilder, worry, or confuse, esp by 'dinning' in one's ears.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr Kn.* 1286 Þe dunte þat schulde hym deue. *a* 1400 *Cov Myst.* (Shaks Soc) 348 Wyttys ben revid, Erys ben devid *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth* xxii, Alle the Duseperis of Fraunse [are] with your dyn deuyt *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* x 285 Dewyt with speris dynt 1500-20 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 360 Thow devis the deuill, thyne eme, wyth dyn 1597 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 671 He greuis vs and deues vs With sophistries and schiftis 1792 Burns *Willie's Wife* II, She has A clapper tongue wad deave a miller 1818 Scott *Hrt Midl* v, Dinna deave me wi' your nonsense 1825 in Brockett, *Deave* 1874 Dasent *Tales fr Fjeld* 31 It deaved one to hear. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss*, *Deave*, to deafen; to embarrass, to confuse Also in Glossaries of *Northumb*, *Cumbrld.*, *Lanc.*, *Cheshire*, *Cleveland*, *Whitby*

Hence **Deaving** *ppl a*

1832 Motherwell in *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. I. 45 The deavin' dinsome toun 1883 Reade *Tit for Tat* 1 in *Harper's Mag* Jan 251/2 A new peal of forty church bells, mounting from a muffin man's up to a deaving dome of bell-metal.

Deave, obs. inflex of Deaf *a.*

Deavely, deafly, *a dial* [The form suggests derivation from Deaf (like *goodly*, *sickly*, *weakly*), and the etymological sense may be 'where nothing is heard, silent'] Lonely, solitary and silent

1611 Cotgr, *Desolé*, desolate, deavelie, desart. *Lieux destournees* .deuelie habitations, solitarie lodgings 1674-91 Ray *N C Words* 14 *Deafely*, lonely, solitary, far from neighbours. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss*, *Deeafly* or *Deafly*, lonely "They live in a far off deeafly spot,' retired from all noise, secluded 1884 *Cheshire Gloss*, *Davely*, *Deavely*, *Deafly*, lonely. 'It's a davely road.'

Hence **Dea veliness.**

1611 Cotgr, *Solitude* lonelinesse want of companie, deauelinesse *Silence*, a deauelinesse, or solitarinesse

Deavour, var of Dever, Devoir

Deaw, -y, obs forms of Dew, Dewy.

† **De-awa·rren,** *v Obs.* ? *rare* [f Warren. cf *de-afforest*] = Diswarren.

1727 W. Nelson *Laws conc Game* (1736) 32 Deawarrened, is when a Warren is diswarrened, or broke up and laid in Common

† **Deba·cchate,** *v Obs rare.* [ad L *dēbacchār*, f *Bacchus*: see De- I. 3] To rage or rave as a bacchanal. Hence † **Debaccha·tion.**

1623 Cockram, *Debacchate*, to reuile one after the manner of drunkards 1633 Prynne *Histrio-M* 1 vi. xii. (R), Who defile their holiday with most wicked debacchations, and sacrilegious execrations 1727 Bailey vol II, *Debacchation*, a raging or madness *a* 1751 in Bp Lavington *Enthus. Method & Papists* (1754) III. 93 Then falling into a Fit of Rage, Quarrelling, and Debacchation.

Debace, obs form of Debase

Debacle (dĭbā k'l). Also **débâcle.** [*a.* F *débâcle*, vbl sb from *débâcler* to unbar, remove a bar, f *dé-* = *des-* (see De- I. 6) + *bâcler* to bar]

1 A breaking up of ice in a river; in *Geol* a sudden deluge or violent rush of water, which breaks down opposing barriers, and carries before it blocks of stone and other debris

1802 Playfair *Illustr Hutton Th* 402 Valleys are so particularly constructed as to carry with them a still stronger refutation of the existence of a debacle 1823 W Buckland *Relig Diluv* 158 They could have been transported by no other force than that of a tremendous deluge or debacle of water 1893 *Daily Tel.* 1 Feb, The debacle in the United States. Telegrams state that the breaking up of the ice is being attended with great damage.

2 *transf* and *fig.* A sudden breaking up or downfall; a confused rush or rout, a stampede

1848 Thackeray *Van Fair* xxxii, The Brunswickers were routed and had fled It was a general *débâcle* 1887 *Graphic* 15 Jan. 59/2 In the nightly *débâcle* [he] is often content to stand aside.

† **Debaid.** *Sc Obs.* [Arising from mixture of *abaid*, Abode with *debate*] Delay

1375 Barbour *Bruce* x. 222 (Edinb. MS) Than Bonnok Went on hys way, but mar debaid [*Camb MS* abaid]

Debait, obs Sc form of Debate

Debar (dĭbā r), *v.* In 6–7 debarre [a F. *débarrer*, in OF. *desbarer*, to unbar, f *des-* (see De- I 6) + *barer*, *barrer*, to Bar.]

1. *trans* a To exclude or shut out *from* a place or condition; to prevent or prohibit *from* (entrance, or *from* having, attaining, or doing anything)

c 1430 Lydg *Flour of Curtesie* (R), Man alone Constrained is and by statute bound And debarred from all such pleasaunce *a* 1557 Mrs M Basset tr *More's Treat Passion* Wks. 1394/1 Vtterlye to debarre from heauen all mankynde for euer 1586 W Webbe *Eng Poetrie* (A 1 b) 39 Poetry is not debarred from any matter, which may be expressed by penne or speeche 1624 Capt Smith *Virginia* v 195 To debarre true men from comming to them for trade 1633 T Stafford *Pac Hib* III (1821) 243 His brother John was not debarred by the Law from the title. 1775 Johnson *Tax no Tyr.* 42 The multitudes, who are now debarred from voting 1867 Smiles *Huguenots Eng* IX (1880) 144 The Huguenots were again debarred from holding public offices

b const. *of.* (Cf. *deprive of*) *arch.*

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen VIII*, c 6 Euery other person. be vtterly excluded and debarred of their said suites 1599 Bp Hall *Sat* v. III 49 The thred bare clients pouertie Debarres th' atturney of his wonted fee 1670 Eachard *Cont Clergy* 34 Shall we debar youth of such an innocent and harmless recreation? *c* 1750 Shenstone *Elegies* xxii 41 Tho' now debarr'd of each domestic tear 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t* Ser II III (1869) 75 [To] debar themselves of their real strength and advantages.

c. with double object

c 1600 Shaks *Sonn* xxviii, I That am debard the benefit of rest 1630 Wadsworth *Pilgr* VIII 83 My Pension was debarred me 1712 Hearne *Collect* (Oxf. Hist Soc) III 413 He was afterwards debarr'd the Library. 1754 J Hildrop *Miscell Wks* II 209 To debar him the prayers and Sacraments 1863 H Cox *Instit* III III 619 Persons who profess the Popish religion or marry Papists are, by the Bill of Rights, debarred the Crown.

† d. with *infin Obs*

1600 Holland *Livy* XLII XXV 1129 He was debarred to levie warre upon any confederate allies. 1655 Fuller *Ch Hist.* III II. § 3 Bishops are debarred by their Canons to be Judges of Lay-Peers in like cases

† e. with simple object: To shut out, exclude

1593 T Watson *Tears of Fancie* XIX (Arb.) 203 If shee debarre it whithei shall it go 1601 Holland *Pliny* II 400 That vitall spirit which giueth life vnto all things is debarred, stopped and choaked 1647 H More *Song of Soul* II III III XLVIII, Venus orb debars Not Mars, nor enters he with knocks and jars.

2 To set a bar or prohibition against (an action, etc); to prohibit, prevent, forbid, stop.

1526 Skelton *Magnyf* 61 Somwhat I could enferre, Your consayte to debarre 1557 N. T (Genev.) *Matt.* v 34 *note*, All superfluous othes are vtterly debarred 1597 Drayton *Mortimeriados* 115 Seldome aduantage is in wrongs debard 1628 T Spencer *Logick* 78 Even as the dore when it is shut, debarres all entrance. 1695 Woodward *Nat Hist Earth* III i (1723) 169 Its Egress [would have been] utterly debarr'd. *a* 1848 R. W Hamilton *Rew & Punishm.* VIII (1853) 401 Adherence to such a speculation debars all Christian fellowship 1872 Jenkinson *Guide Eng Lakes* (1879) 73 At the head of the glen is a low height which appears to debar the passage

Hence **Debarred** *ppl a*, **Debarring** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a*

1640 O Sedgwick *Christs Counsell* 184 It is of singular good to a debarred person 1604 Hieron *Wks* I 503 A law for the debarring of young men from the ministery. 1656 Trapp *Comm Matt* VII 8 The door of the tabernacle was not of any hard or debarring matter, but a veil 1709 W Stuart *Collect. & Observ Ch Scotl.* II IV § 14 (1802) 89 The ministers and Session having debarred persons from the Lord's Table. this doctrinal debarring may fear such from partaking.

† **Debarb,** *v. Obs* — [f De- II. 2 + L. *barba* beard] 'To deprive of his beard' (J)

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Debarbed*, having his beard cut or pulled off

Debarbarize, *v.* [De- II. 1] *trans.* To divest of its barbarous character, to render not barbarous Hence **Debarbariza·tion.**

1823 De Quincey *Lett. Education* v (1860) 103 Wherever law and intellectual order prevail, they *debarbarize* (if I may be allowed such a coinage) what in its elements might be barbarous 1857 — *China* Wks. 1871 XVI 241 No Asiatic state has ever debarbarised itself 1885 G Meredith *Diana* II. III 72 Before society can be civilised it has to be debarbarized. 1848 Wiseman *Ess* (1853) III 427 To bring the blessing, not of civilization, but of debarbarization

Debarcation, var. of Debarkation.

† **Deba·re,** *v Obs.* [De- II. 3] *trans* To strip down, make quite bare. Hence † **Deba·red** *ppl a* So † **Deba·re** *a*, intensive of Bare *a*

1567 Drant *Horace's Arte of Poetrie* A ij, As wooddes are made debayre of leaues by turnyng of the yeare *c* 1620 T Robinson *M. Magd* 223 Next her debared breasts bewitch mine eyes

Debarge(e see next

Debark (dĭbā·ɹk), *v.*[1] Also ? **debarque, debarg(e** [a F *débarquer*, f *dé-* = *des-* (see De- *pref* I. 6) + *barque* Bark *sb*[2], ship. Cf. Disbark. For *debarging* (quot 1692) cf. Barge.] = Disembark. a *trans.*

1654 H. L'Estrangl *Chas. I* (1655) 69 Untill he had debarqued all his Horse 1762 *Gentl. Mag* 4 The Dutch debarked 700 Europeans 1880 K. Johnston *Lond Geog.* 92 A refuge at which the slaves captured were debarked

b *intr.*

1694 Luttrell *Brief Rel* (1857) III. 349 The forces on board are to debarque. 1883 Burton & Cameron *To Gold Coast* I III. 76 A strip of beach upon which I should prefer to debark

Hence **Debarking** *vbl sb.* and *ppl a.*

1692 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II 483 To row the new debarging vessells to Portsmouth *Ibid* 505 Well boates for debarging soldiers 1867 Garfield in *Century Mag.* Jan (1884) 410/1 Three cheers for the ship, answered by our debarking friends with three more

Debark (dĭbā·ɹk), *v*[2] *rare* [f De- II 2 + Bark *sb*[1]: cf Disbark] *trans* To strip of its bark, decorticate Also *fig*

1744-50 Ellis *Mod Husb.* IV III 58 They debark their [hop] poles, that they may dry sooner 1791 E Darwin *Bot Gard* I Notes 114 To debark oak-trees in the spring 1818 J Brown *Psyche* 46 Let us exemplify the matter Debark'd of scientific chatter.

Debarkation (dĭbaɹkā·ʃən) Also debarcation. [f Debark *v.*[1] + -ation] The action of landing from a ship; disembarkation.

1756 *Gentl Mag.* XXVI 324 They kept on their guard, and prevented the intended debarkation. 1850 Merivale *Rom Emp.* (1865) II XVII 248 The construction of the Roman galleys gave great facilities for debarkation 1859 Lewin *Invas Brit* 81 So much controversy has been raised as to the place of [Cæsar's] debarcation

Deba·rkment. *rare* [f as prec + -ment: cf F. *débarquement.*] = prec.

1742 Jarvis *Quix* I. IV. XII. (D) Our troops ought to have met the enemy at the place of debarkment

Deba·rment. *rare* [f Debar *v* + -ment] The act of debarring or fact of being debarred

a 1655 Vines *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 231 It may be a cause of his debarment 1709 Kennet *Erasmus on Folly* 95 Add to this their debarment from all pleasures 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D* (1889) 265 Thinking of my sad debarment from the sight of Lorna

Debarrance (dĭbā răns). *rare.* [f. as prec + -ance] The action of debarring; *spec* the formal debarring of unworthy communicants from the Lord's Table by the 'fencing of the table' in Presbyterian churches. see Debarration.

1861 J MacFarlane *Life G Lawson* II (1862) 81 It is doubtful if these 'debarrances' (another name for this peculiar service) ever kept away one who had determined to communicate.

Debarrass (dĭbæ·răs), *v* [a. F *débarrass-er*, f *dé-* = *des-* (see De- I. 6) + *-barrasser* in *embarrasser* to Embarrass.] *trans.* To disembarrass; to disencumber *from* anything that embarrasses.

1789 T Jefferson *Writ* (1859) III 97 So as to debarrass themselves of this 1792 W. Roberts *Looker-on* (1794) I 390 To debarrass its motions, and to display its attractions 1796 Ld Sheffield in *Ld. Auckland's Corr* (1862) III 348 If the armies of France should be debarrassed from all other enemies 1848 C. Bronte *Jane Eyre* x, I was debarrassed of interruption. 1853 Reade *Chr Johnstone* 165 Jean Carnie, who debarrassed her of certain wrappers

Debarra·tion. *rare.* [f. Debar *v.*: see -ation] The action of debarring; = Debarrance.

1882 G. W. Sprott *Worship Ch Scot.* III. 109 This

address came to be popularly known as the Fencing of the Table its most prominent feature came to be a series of debarrations beginning thus 'I debar from the Table of the Lord' such and such a class

Debarrent. *rare*$^{-1}$ [f. DEBAR *v*, after *deterrent*, etc] Anything that debars

1884 *Times* 8 Aug 4/6 The Chinaman generally does not indulge in beer or wine—a great debarrent being the cost when delivered from Europe

Debase (dĭbē·s), *v* Also 6 debace [Formed in 16th c from DE- I 1, 3 + BASE *v*^{1}: cf ABASE]

†**1.** *trans* To lower in position, rank, or dignity, to abase. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 69 The king hath debased himselfe ynough to the Bishop *Ibid* II 75 Debasyng himselfe with great humilitie and submission before the sayde two Cardinalles 1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, III iii 190 Faire Cousin, you debase your Princely Knee, To make the base Earth prowd with kissing it 1610 HEALEY *St Aug Citie of God* III xvi (1620) 121 Brutus debased Collatine and banished him the city 1648 WILKINS *Math Magick* I i 4 The ancient Philosophers refusing to debase the principles of that noble profession unto Mechanical experiments 1671 MILTON *Samson* 999 God sent her to debase me 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 187 ₱4 A man [in Greenland] will not debase himself by work, which requires neither skill nor courage 1827 POLLOK *Course T* v, Debased in sackcloth, and forlorn in tears

†**2.** To lower in estimation, to decry, depreciate, vilify *Obs.*

1565 T STAPLETON *Fortr Faith* 62 The Manichee would so extol grace, and debace the nature of man 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IX xxxvii 341 Praising highly the Samnites warres, debasing the Tuscanes 1704 J BLAIR in W S Perry *Hist. Coll Amer Col Ch* I 98, I have heard him often debase and vilify the Gentlemen of the Council, using to them the opprob[r]ious names of Rogue, Rascal [etc] 1746 HERVEY *Medit* (1818) 15 Why should we exalt ourselves or debase others?

3 To lower in quality, value, or character; to make base, degrade, to adulterate **b** *spec* To lower the value of (coin) by the mixture of alloy or otherwise, to depreciate.

1591 SPENSER *Tears of Muses, Uranua* 111, Ignorance That mindes of men borne heavenlie doth debace 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt Parall* 54 Or els it may be changed in the value, as if a Floren, which was worth 4 li to be debased to 3 li 1606 *State Trials, Gt case of Impositions* (R), That these staple commodities might not be debased 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 168 ₱4 Words which convey ideas of dignity are in time debased 1789 *Trans Soc Encourag Arts* I 16 Much of the Zaffre brought to England is mixed with matters that debase its quality 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* VIII. 177 Laws against debasing the coin

Debased (dĭbē·st), *ppl a* [f prec + -ED 1.]

1. Lowered in estimation (*obs*), in quality, or character. see the verb.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* II vii (1611) 76 This so much despiced and debased authoritie of man *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* V 3 A debased currency 1863 FR A KEMBLE *Resid in Georgia* 9 One of a debased and degraded race

2. *Her.* Of a charge: Borne upside down; reversed 1864 in WEBSTER

Hence **Deba·sedness,** debased character

a 1720 W DUNLOP in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav* Ps CXIX. 59 The folly and danger of sin, the debasedness of its pleasures 1885 L OLIPHANT *Sympneumata* XII 189 The fettering debasedness of material cravings

Debasement (dĭbē·smĕnt). [f as prec + -MENT]

1. The action or process of debasing; the fact or state of being debased, lowering, degradation; *concr.* anything wherein this is involved.

1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt Parall* 54 If the debasement were before the day of paiment the debtor may pay the det in the coin embased 1641 MILTON *Reform* II (1851) 37 The Primitive Pastors of the Church avoiding all worldly matters as clogs and debasements to their high calling 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N* I xi (1868) I 205 The great debasement of the silver coin, by clipping and wearing 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. viii, I weep for the debasement of my country

†**2.** Abasement. *Obs*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 32 It is debasement and a punishment to me to inuest and enrobe my selfe in the dregs and drosse of mortality. *a* 1711 KEN *Man Prayers* Wks (1838) 388 With what debasement and dread ought I to appear before thy awful presence 1855 MILMAN *Lat Chr.* (1864) IV VII. II. 102 The history of Henry's debasement.

Debaser (dĭbē·sə) One who debases.

1611 COTGR, *Abbaisseur*, an abaser, debaser . humbler, bringer downe of 1621–31 LAUD *Serm* (1847) 102 To punish the debasers of 'justice'. 1794 SIR W. JONES *Laws of Menu* IX 258 Debasers of metals 1805 J CARTWRIGHT *State of Nation* x 53 A debaser of the character of our nation. 1847 R. E TYRWHITT *Serm* II. 378 The debasers of baptism.

†**Deba·sh,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd* [f. DE- I. 1, 3 + BASH *v*.^{1}] To abash

1610 NICCOLS *England's Eliza* Induct (N), But sillie I.. Fell prostrate down, debash'd with reverent shame.

Debash, var. of DUBASH *Anglo-Ind*, interpreter.

Debasing (dĭbē·sĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1] The action of the verb DEBASE.

1891 *Athenæum* 3 Oct 448/1 In the fatal debasing of the coinage

Deba·sing, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2] That debases

1775 in ASH 1837 HT MARTINEAU *Soc Amer* III. 191 The misery of a debasing pauperism. 1876 J H. NEWMAN *Hist Sk.* I. I. iv. 198 Mahometanism .is as debasing as it is false.

Hence **Deba·singly** *adv.*

1847 in CRAIG 1892 *Harper's Mag* Nov 946/1 It indicated more ignorance of what is debasingly called Life than knowledge of it

†**Deba·sure.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$ [See -URE] Debasement

1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastica* 207 To propound a place that might look like a debasure and degrading of him

Debatable (dĭbē·tăb'l), *a* Also 7–9 debateable. [a OF. *debatable* (Cotgr), *debattable*, f *debat(t)-re* + -ABLE · med. (Anglo-)L. *debatabilis*.]

1 Admitting of debate or controversy; subject to dispute, questionable

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* III (1887) 11 The difference of opinion is no proufe at all, that the matter is debatable 1685 *Lond. Gaz* No 2031/2 A Committee for considering the debateable Elections 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit* (ed 4) 207 Observations on certain debateable points 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud* IV II 1 177 Doctrines, which degraded accepted truths into debatable opinions

2. *esp* Said of land or territory, *e g.* on the border of two countries and claimed by both: applied to lands on the borders of England and Scotland, *esp* a tract between the Esk and Sark, claimed (before the Union) by both countries, and the scene of frequent contests

[1453, 1531–2 See BATABLE] 1492 in Rymer *Fœdera* XII 467/2 Terras debatabiles ibidem adjacentes 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot* (1821) I, 162 Gret contentioun betwix the Scottis and Pichtis, for certane debatabill landis, that lay betwix thair realmes 1549 *Compl Scot* VIII 74 Neutral men, lyik to the ridars that dueillis on the debatabil landis 1604 (*title*), A Booke of the survaie of the debatable and border lands 1609 SKENE *Reg Maj* II Quhither the defender hes any other land in the towne, quhere the debatable land lyes, or nocht. 1777 NICOLSON & BURN *Hist. Westm & Cumb* I p lxxii, The Debateable Land became a further bone of contention between the two snarling parties *c* 1800 K WHITE *Lett* (1837) 338 The debateable ground of the Peloponnesians 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* II, The Græmes who then inhabited the Debateable Land 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 129 Guarding a debatable frontier

b *fig* Of regions of thought, etc

1814 CHALMERS *Evid Chr Revel* I 31 Christianity is now looked upon as debateable ground 1870 FARRAR *Fam Speech* IV (1873) 118 The debateable lands of the separate linguistic kingdoms.

†**B.** as *sb* The Debatable Land (on the border of England and Scotland . see 2 above), also *pl.* the residents on this land (sometimes *debatablers*)

1551 EDW VI *Lat Rem* (Roxb) II 389 The lord Maxwell did upon malice to the English debatables overrun them *Ibid* 390 Then shal the Scottis wast their debatablers, and we ours. *Ibid* 407 The commissionars for the Debatable 1568 in H Campbell *Love-Lett Mary Q Scots* App (1824) 15 The contraversy yerely arising by occasion of certain grounds upon the frontiers in the East Marches, commonly called the 'Threap-land', or 'Debatable'.

Debate (dĭbē·t), *sb*.^{1} Also 4–5 debaat, 4–6 debat, 5–6 *Sc.* debait. [ME. *debat*, a F. *debat* (13th c. in Littré) = Pr. *debat*, It. *dibatto*, Romanic deriv. of the verb. see DEBATE *v*.^{1}].

1. Strife, contention, dissension, quarrelling, wrangling; a quarrel *At debate* at strife, at variance *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 9684 (Cott) Bituix mi sisters es a debat 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc* 3473 To accorde þam þat er at debate. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* Prol 24 Ye schold been heende And curteys In company we wol haue no debaat. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* clxxix 263 Whan alle the debates [had ben] appeased that were emong them 1535 COVERDALE *Luke* XII 51 Thynke ye that I am come to brynge peace vpon earth—I tell you nay but rather debate. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot* (1821) I. 61 Thus rais ane schameful debait betwix thir two brethir 1612 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Harts* 24 To . set good friends and neighbors at debate. 1715 POPE *Iliad* III. 321 To seal the truce and end the dire debate. 1882 J. PARKER *Apost Life* I. 138 The spirit of debate is opposed to the spirit of love

comb. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 115 Debate maker, or baratour, *incentor*.

†**b** Physical strife, fight, conflict. *Obs.*

15 *Felon Sowe Rokeby* in R Bell *Anc Poems Peasantry* (1857), Hee wist that there had bin debate *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Gold Bk M Aurel* (1546) R v b, Their debate was so cruell, that there was slaine v capitaynes 1590 SPENSER *F Q* II. VIII. 54 The whole debate, Which that straunge knight for him sustained had

†**c** *To make debate* to make opposition or resistance *Obs*

c 1350 *Will Palerne* 4380 þe werwolf was ful glad of Williams speche And made no more debat in no maner wice 1500–20 DUNBAR *Freirs of Berwik* 535 Se this be done and mak no moir debait *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* (1728) 10 Or else, if they made no debate, without consideration and pity would cut their throats.

2. Contention in argument; dispute, controversy; discussion; *esp.* the discussion of questions of public interest in Parliament or in any assembly

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 348 Tho was betwene my prest and me Debate and great perplexete *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 21 He is of highe wordes when for y praie you . that ye take no debate with hym. 1548 HALL *Chron* 188 b, Wherefore the Commons after long debate, determined to send the speaker of the Parliament to the kinges highness 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst* IV 56 If there happen debate about any doctrine. 1640 in Rushw. *Hist Coll*, (1692) III. I 58 Thursday next is appointed for the Debate of the New Canons 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II III. 129 After much debate, they concluded unanimously that [etc.]. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol* II 431 Sol-Apis had another meaning: and this was the term in debate 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV 155 An account which gives a very high notion of his talents for debate 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* XVII. 207 Difficulties .. welcomed rather as subjects for debate

b. (with *a* and *pl*) A controversy or discussion, *spec.* a formal discussion of some question of public interest in a legislative or other assembly.

c 1500 *Three Kings Sons* 95 Thise debates that were made, of good wille, and by noon hate. 1648 DR. HAMILTON in *H Papers* (Camden) 245, I shall not trouble your Lo now with the debats 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 17 ₱1 A full Debate upon Publick Affairs in the Senate 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV lvii 391 The debate, which lasted four nights, was brilliant and impassioned

†**3** Fighting for any one, defence, aid, protection. *Sc Obs rare.* (Cf DEBATE *v.* 3)

1581 *Sat Poems Reform* xlii 61 Quha findis hir [Dame Fortune's] freindship of fauour hes aneuch How far may Darius bragge of her debait'

†**Deba·te,** *sb*.^{2} *Obs.* [f. DEBATE *v*^{2}] Lowering; depreciation; degradation

c 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame* 456 in *Pol Rel. & L Poems* 67 Yf a lady doo soo giete outrage to shewe pyte, and cause hir owen debate

Debate (dĭbē·t), *v*.^{1} Also 4 debat, 6–7 *Sc* debait [a. OF. *debat-re*, in Pr *desbatre*, *debaire*, Sp. *debatir*, Pg *debater*, It *dibattere*, f Romanic *batt-ĕre* to fight (see ABATE, COMBAT), with L *de-*, occasionally replaced in Rom. by *des-*, cf *discuss, dispute*.]

†**1.** *intr.* To fight, contend, strive, quarrel, wrangle. *Obs*

c 1340 *Cursor M* 5913 (Trin) For he wol þus debate on me I shal him drenche in þe see *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 157 His cote-armour In which he wold debate 1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 9, I wyll not debate ne stryue ayenst the 1530 PALSGR. 508/1, I debate, I stryve I wyll nat debate with you for so small a mater. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* II 1 6 Well could he tourney, and in lists debate 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C Warres* 592 The Spanish General together with his Officers, debate of the right thereof against all force

fig 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 300 What shame it is to ben unkinde, Ayein the which reson debateth *c* 1600 SHAKS *Soun* XV, Wastefull time debateth with decay To change your day of youth to sullied night

2. *trans* To contest, dispute; to contend or fight for; to carry on (a fight or quarrel). *Obs* or *arch*

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* XXIII. 79, I haue debated þe quarelle ayenst the god of loue. 1597 T BEARD *Theatre Gods Judg* (1612) 486 As though they would debate a privat quarrell before his presence. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* (T), They see the boys and Latian youth debate The martial prizes on the dusty plain 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I XVI, In many a well debated field 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd & Is* (1846) I. Introd 11 The cause of religion was debated with the same ardour in Spain, as on the plains of Palestine

†**3.** To fight for, defend, protect; also *absol* (for *refl*) to defend oneself *Sc. Obs*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXI 32 Is non so armit in-to plait That can fra truble him debait 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot.* (1821) I 46 The resident . fled to the montanis; and debaitit thair miserabill liffis with scars and hard fude *Ibid.* I 60 Exercit in swift running and wersling, to make thaim the more abill to debait his realme *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Devotional Poems* VI. 64 Then prayers, almes-deids, and teares Sall mair availl than jaks and speiris, For to debait thee. *a* 1605 POLWART *Flyting w Montgomerie* 745 Now debate, if thou dow

4. To dispute about, argue, discuss; *esp* to discuss a question of public interest in a legislative or other assembly (With simple obj. or obj. clause.)

c 1340 [see 5]. *a* 1439 in *Wartworth's Chron* (Camden) Notes 60 The wyche comyns, after the mater debatet . grawntyt and assentyt to the forseyd premisses. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* XXVIII 103 This matere they sore debatyd emonge them self by many & dyuerse oppynyons. 1550 CROWLEY *Inform & Petit* 2 Most weyghty mattiers to be debated in this present Parliament 1590 SHAKS. *Com Err* III 1 67 In debating which was best, wee shall part with neither. 1653 WALTON *Angler* ii 42 The question has been debated among many great Clerks. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt Chr* I IV 392 It was debated in the Greek Church. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* VIII § 7 533 The Lords debated nothing but proposals of peace.

b. *intr.* To engage in discussion or argument, *esp.* in a public assembly. Const. *upon, on,* †*of.*

1530 PALSGR. 508/1 They have debated upon this mater these fiftene dayes 1548 [see DEBATING *vbl sb*] 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, V. 1 35 Your seuerall suites Haue bin consider'd and debated on. 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* V. III. § 60 To grant or deny them [Convocations] Commission to debate of Religion 1848 D'ISRAELI *Chas I*, I. XI 307 The Commons debated in an open committee on certain parts of these speeches 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 183 Beatte. came up while we were debating

5. *trans.* To discuss or consider (*with* oneself or in one's own mind), deliberate upon

c 1340 *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 2179 Debetande with hym-self, quat hit be myȝt. 1530 PALSGR. 508/1, I wyll debate this mater with my selfe, and take counsayle of my pylowe *c* 1530 H RHODES *Bk Nurture* 570 in *Babees Bk* (1868) 98 Be not hasty, aunswere to giue before thou it debate 1623 CONWAY in Ellis *Orig Lett* I. III 155 These tender considerations, his Majestie debated some dayes 1859 TENNYSON *End* 1215 Enid. Debating his command of silence giver Ileld commune with herself

b *intr.* To deliberate, consider (with oneself).

1593 [see DEBATING *vbl sb.*] 1599 SHAKS. *Hen V*, IV 1 31, I and my Bosome must debate awhile. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. XXIX. 168 From this false doctrine, men are disposed to debate with themselves, [etc.]. 1733 SWIFT *Poems*,

On Poetry, A founder'd horse will oft debate Before he tries a five barr'd gate 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I 1 371 She sat, Debating in her mind of this and that

¶ quasi-*passive* const. · *debating* stands for *a-debating* = in debate, i. e. the vbl sb preceded by prep. *a-* = on, in.

1682 D'URFEY *Butler's Ghost* 149 What cursed Case is now debating? 1788 MRS HUGHES *Henry & Isab* I 86 This subject was still earnestly debating

†Debate, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [app. f. DE- I. 1, 3 + BATE, aphetic f. ABATE]

1. *trans* To abate, to beat down, bring down, lower, reduce, lessen, diminish

c 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4727 Þai prayed for pardoune of þat attaynt, þair mysdede to debate 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. III 35 Thir Rutilianys Gan at command debait thar voce and ceis. *c* 1537 *Thersites* in Hazl *Dodsley* I 414, I will debate anon thy bragging cheer. 1564 J RASTELL *Confut Jewell's Serm* 56 That body, which was with fast debated

b. To depreciate, decry; = DEBASE 2

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* VI. VIII (1622) 134 The Parthian put his souldiers in mind of the renowned nobility of the Arsacides . and debated Hiberius as ignoble.

c To subtract, take away. (*absol* in quot)

1658 A. FOX *Wurts' Surg* II i. 48 To debate from the one, and to add to the other.

2. *intr.* To abate, fall off, grow less.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2506 (Dubl. MS) Þe more I meng our maieste þe more it debates *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2548 Þe werkenes of hir sekenes with in Began to debate and blyn 1586 W WEBBE *Eng Poetrie* (Arb) 94 Artes when they are at the full perfection, doo debate and decrease againe 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 113 The strength of the symptoms being debated.

Debateable: see DEBATABLE

†Deba·teful, *a. Obs.* [See -FUL]

1. Of persons · Full of strife, contentious

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr* (W deW 1495) II 279 b/1 Men full of noyse & debatefull 1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* B iij, Sowers of dyscord and debatful. 1611 COTGR , *Litigieux* litigious, debatefull, contentious.

2 Of things . **a.** Pertaining to strife or contention; **b.** Controversial, contentious.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 412 Her conscience . still nourishing this debateful fire. 1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1320/2 In the triall of this debatefull question

Hence **†Deba·tefully** *adv*

1611 COTGR., *Contentieusement*, contentiously debatefully, with much wrangling

†Deba·tement[1], *Obs* [a. OF. *debatement* (later *debattement*), f. *debat-re* + -MENT]

1. The action of debating; debate, controversy, discussion, deliberation

1536 *Articles about Relig* Pref 16 Our bishops .. assembled . for the full debatement and quiet determination of the same. 1586 A. DAY *Eng Secretary* I. (1625) 11 The matter requireth long debatement. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* V II. 45 Without debatement further 1641 MILTON *Reform* I (1851) 5 A serious question and debatement with my selfe

2. Contention, strife. *rare*—[1].

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. VI 39 He with Pyrochles sharp debatement made.

†Deba·tement[2], *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. DEBATE *v* [2] + -MENT] = ABATEMENT.

c 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 75 Sir, disconfort not, for God hath sent debatementes..From thys heavye yoke delyverynge yow

Debater (dĭbē·tə1) In 5 -our. [a AF. *debatour* = OF. *debateor*, *-eur*, agent n. f. *debat-re* to DEBATE *v.*[1]: see -ER [2] 3]

†1 One who contends or strives; a quarrelsome or contentious person *Obs*

1388 WYCLIF *Rom* i 30 Detractouris, hateful to God, debateris, proude. 1413 LYDG *Pilgr Sowle* IV. XXXV. (1483) 83 Fyghters and debatours. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath* IV 1519 A fals traytour debater and robbour

2. One who takes part in debate or public discussion; a disputant, controversialist. Often, one skilled in debate, an able disputant.

1593 SHAKS *Lucr* 1019 Debate where leisure serves with dull debaters. *a* 1773 CHESTERFIELD (T), It is only knowledge and experience that can make a debater 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. XX, The Lord Henry was a great debater, So that few members kept the house up later 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* II. 611 Their debates lasted three days . Sir Patrick Hume was one of the debaters. 1887 *Westm Rev* June 277 Mr. C is a debater

Debating (dĭbē·tiŋ), *vbl sb.* [-ING [1]] The action of DEBATE vb [1]; discussion, deliberation

1548 HALL *Chron* 110 After long debatyng, the Commons concluded to graunte iij s of the pound 1593 SHAKS *Lucr.* 274 Then childish feare auaunt, debating die 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr* IV § 2 The end of debating is to persuade. 1845 S AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist Ref* II. 71 After a great deal of debating a resolution was passed.

b. *attrib.*, as in **debating society**, a society whose members meet for practice in debating.

1741 *Athen Lett* (1792) II 28, I find myself in such a debating humour, that you must indulge me. 1792 *Gentl. Mag* LXII. II. 1146 Proceedings with respect to a debating-society at the house formerly the King's Arms tavern, in Cornhill. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 445 To answer every base attack on Vaccination, in Newspapers or in Debating Societies 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I VII. 394 In the middle of the 18th century debating societies sprung up among tradesmen. 1885 *Leeds Mercury* 24 June 4/4 The new Government will be weak in debating power

Deba·ting, *ppl. a.* [-ING [2]] That debates: see DEBATE *v.*[1]

1702 ROWE *Tamerl* I II 665 Debating Senates 1749 *Deity, A Poem* 30 As just the structure, and as wise the plan, As in the lord of all—debating man!

Hence **Deba·tingly** *adv.* ? *Obs*—[0].

1847 in CRAIG.

†Deba·tive, *a Obs rare* [f DEBATE *v* [1] + -IVE Cf. OF. *debatif* (14th c. in Godef).] Relating to, or of the nature of, debate or discussion

1606 G W[OODCOCKE] tr *Iustine* 25 b, They were driuen into a debatiue meditation 1642 FULLER *Answ Ferne* 14 If this decisive faculty, after the debative had passed upon the sence of the Law, were not some where resident in the Government.

†Deba·tous, *a Obs rare* [f. *debat*, DEBATE *sb.* + -OUS (Possibly in AF)] Quarrelsome, contentious

1483 *Cath Angl.* 92 Debatouse, *contensiosus* *c* 1520 *Treat. Galaunt* (1860) 14 Aduenture and angre ben aye so debatous

Debauch (dĭbɔ·tʃ), *v* Forms: 6– **debauch**; 6–7 (9 *Sc.*) **debosh**, 7 **debaush, debausch, debosche**, 7–8 **deboash**, 9 *Sc.* **debush.** [a. (*c* 1600) F. *débauch-er*, in OF *desbaucher* (13–14th c) to entice away from the service of one's master, seduce from duty, etc. Of obscure derivation The original pronunciation after modern F , and its gradual change, are seen in the spellings *debosh, debaush, deboach, debauch* riming in 1682 with *approach*: see the *sb* See also DEBOISE

F. *débaucher* is, according to Littré and Hatzfeld, derived from a sb *bauche*, of which the precise sense and origin are according to the latter unknown , according to the former it = 'a place of work, workshop ', so that *desbaucher* would mean orig 'to draw away from the workshop, from one's work or duty' · so Diez Cotgr has *bauche*, 'course of stones or bricks in building', *baucher* 'to chip, hew, or square timber, etc , also to ranke, order, array, lay euenly'; hence *desbaucher* might primarily mean 'to disorder, bring into disarray or disorder' The sense 'draw away from service or duty' appears however to be the earliest in French, though that of 'corrupt', had also been developed before the word was taken into English]

†1 *trans.* To turn or lead away, entice, seduce, *from* one to whom service or allegiance is due; *e g* soldiers or allies from a leader, a wife or children from husband or father, etc. (Usually with the connotation 'lead astray, mislead') Rarely with *against* *Obs.*

a 1595 SIR R WILLIAMS *Actions Low C* (1618) 5 (T) That Count Egmont would be deboshed from them by the Spanish instruments 1614 LODGE *Seneca* 49 Not to have such a woman to his wife that was not debauched from her husband. 1677 G HICKES in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II IV 42 To debauch the military and gentry from their duty to his Majesty 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Past* Pref (1721) I. 80 He who had the Address to debauch away Helen from her Husband 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 72 Money debauches children against their parents. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* IV 1, He had hardly put up his sign, when he began to debauch my best customers from me 1754 HUME *Hist Eng* I XVI 211 He debauched prince John from his allegiance 1765 GOLDSM *Ess Taste* Wks (Globe) 315/2 Thus debauched from nature, how can we relish her genuine productions?

†b. To entice, seduce, or gain over *to* a party or course of action, or *to do* a thing *Obs.*

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 3 July, Two young men whom one of them debauched by degrees to steal their fathers' plate and clothes. 1694 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv* I 459 The five Indian nations wer now debauched to the french interest 1765 GOLDSM. *Ess Taste* Wks. (Globe) 313/2 Hence the youth of both sexes are debauched to diversion. 1797 BURKE *Regic Peace* IV. Wks. IX. 100 Their amity is to debauch us to their principles

†c. (Without const.) To seduce from allegiance or duty, induce to desert; to render disaffected; to pervert or corrupt in regard of allegiance or duty to others. *Obs.* (exc. as merged in the more general sense of 2.)

1623 FAVINE *Theat Hon* I. IV 25 To debosh and corrupt the subiects. 1652 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 285 Mr John Cosin, son of the Dean, debauched by the priests 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) II 204 Persons dispersing Tyrconnells declarations to debauch our soldiers. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III App 1, If a servant ran away, Jack had debauched him. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I II 126 His army debauched by his factious officers 1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ* II App. 51 The Spaniards were making such great exertions to debauch the minds of our savages 1818 JAS MILL *Brit India* I. III. IV. 584 To betray their master and debauch his army

2. To seduce from virtue or morality; to pervert, deprave, or corrupt morally; *esp.* to corrupt or deprave by intemperance, or sensual indulgence

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1613) 536 (T) Young men, such as I imagine to be least debaushed and corrupted by ill examples 1611 COTGR , *Desbaucher*, to debosh seduce, mislead; make lewd, bring to disorder, draw from goodnesse. *a* 1665 J GOODWIN *Filled w the Spirit* (1867) 40 Though Paul had been a grievous sinner yet he had not debauched his conscience. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON (J), To debauch himself by intemperance and brutish sensuality 1718 *Col Rec. Pennsylv* III 47 The young men had been lately so generally debaucht with Rum 1745 FIELDING *True Patriot* Wks 1775 IX 311 For fear of enervating their minds and debauching their morals 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed 5) 133 If a father debauches his children, is his family likely to be noted for subordination and respectability? 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II 11, Their humour debauches the whole moral system. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* XII. 163 The seat of justice has been publicly debauched.

b To seduce (a woman) from chastity.

(Closely related to 1 see quots 1614, 1697 there; but eventually also associated with the notion 'corrupt')

1711 STELLE *Spect* No 151 P 1 A young lewd Fellow who would debauch your Sister, or lie with your Wife 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 20 Mar. an 1776, An abandoned profligate may think that it is not wrong to debauch my wife 1817 W SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed 4) II 1039 A compensation in damages for debauching his daughter. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* II III, Debauching a country girl

3 To deprave, vitiate (the taste, senses, judgement, etc).

(In first quot perhaps = mislead, *fig* of 1 c)

[1635 COWLEY *Davideis* III. 700 (Her Pride debauch'd her Judgment and her Eyes] 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 28 Acorns were heretofore the food of Men till their luxurious palats were debauched. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh* 151 Most other animals are nicer in their Senses (having no way debauch't them) than Mankind is. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ Hum Knowl.* § 123 A mind not yet debauched by learning. 1794 GODWIN *Cal Williams* 51 Having never been debauched with applause, she set light by her own qualifications 1805 *Med Jrnl* XIV 379 A person, whose understanding has not been debauched by superannuated prejudice 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XIII, They debauch the spirit of the ignorant and credulous with mystical trash.

†4. To vilify, damage in reputation; to depreciate, disparage. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* V III 206 He's quoted for a most perfidious slaue, With all the spots a' th' world tax'd and debosh'd 1632 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt Iron Age* IV Wks 1874 III 396 Whil'st Cethus like a forlorne shadowe walkes Dispis'd, disgrac't, neglected, and debosht. *a* 1659 OSBORN *Misc*, Pref (1673) Qq ij b, It is contrary to my own Aphorism to debosh what I present, by saying it was writ before I was 'twenty.

†b. To damage or spoil in quality. *Obs.* (Cf. DEBOIST 2.)

1633 *True Trojans* IV iii in Hazl *Dodsley* XII. 512 Last year his barks and galleys were debosh'd, This year they sprout again

†5. To dissipate, spend prodigally, squander.

1632 [see DEBOISE *v*] 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 419 To give them in rent more thousands (to debosh and mispend) nor honest men hes hundreds. 1649 LD. FOORD in M P Brown *Suppl. Decis* (1826) 399 Since her husband had debauched all, and left nothing to her

6 *intr.* (formerly *refl.*) To indulge to excess in sensual enjoyment, *esp.* that of eating and drinking; to riot, revel. ? *Obs*

1644 EVELYN *Mem* (1857) I 73 Which causes the English to make no long sojourn here, except such as can drink and debauch 1687 MONTAGUE & PRIOR *Hind & P Transv.* A IV, 'Tis hard to conceive how any man could censure the Turks for Gluttony, a People that debauch in Coffee 1689 *Minutes Kirk Session* in McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1880) 10 Such as they find drinking there, or in any way deboshing 1703 SAVAGE *Lett Autients* CVII 269 More proper for you, than to debauch with Sicilian Wine 1710 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) I. 355 We, to grow hot, deboash ourselves in Beef. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* XIII. (1761) 203 That he neither drank, nor debauched; but was sober and regular in his business. 1825 JAMIESON, *To debosh*, to indulge one's self in the use of any thing to excess; as tea, snuff, &c.

fig. 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th.* VIII 557 Hatred her brothel has, as well as love, Where horrid epicures debauch in blood.

Hence **Debauc hing** *vbl. sb* and *ppl a*

1645 MILTON *Tetrachordon* I. (1851) 217 A most negligent and debaushing tutor 1660 — *Free Commw.* 428 To the debauching of our prime Gentry both Male and Female. 1662 PETTY *Taxes & Contrib* 48 If we should think it hard to giue good necessary cloth for debauching wines.

Debauch (dĭbɔ·tʃ), *sb* (Also 7 deboach) [a F *débauche*, f. *débaucher* to DEBAUCH. For the phonology, etc, see the verb]

I. 1. A bout of excessive indulgence in sensual pleasures, *esp.* those of eating and drinking.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* 488 My debauches or excesses transport me not much 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 3 Apr., My head akeing all day from last night's debauch. 1682 N O *Boileau's Lutrin* III 203 Snoring after late Debauches, Nor dream'st what mischief now thy Head approaches 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist Bible* (1740) II XII 714 Extravagant and beastly debauches. 1839–40 W IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 125 The dissolute companions of his debauches 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* III. § 3. 126 The fever was inflamed by a gluttonous debauch.

2. The practice or habit of such indulgence; debauchery.

1673 DRYDEN *Marr à la Mode* IV. i, Masquerade is Vizor-mask in debauch. 1699 — *Ep to J Dryden* 73 The first physicians by debauch were made. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV 470 A whiff Of stale debauch, forth-issuing from the styes That law has licensed 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult* 74 All debauch is incipient suicide

3 *transf* and *fig*

1672 MARVELL *Reh Transp* I 41 He flyes out into a furious Debauch, and breaks the Windows 1710 SHAFTESB. *Advice to Author* II. § 2 (R.) Thro' petulancy, or debauch of humour 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat* (1777) I 148 The gentle Damon inspires us with the same happy debauch of fancy by which he is himself transported 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser II. 195 Such a debauch of initial assonances

†II. 4 = DEBAUCHEE. *Obs.* [perh for F. *débauché*, through the pl. in *-és.*]

1682 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. (1726) 452 A greater charge against these quibbling Debauches 1689 JAS CARLISLE *Fortune-Hunters* 6 He grew the Debauch of the Town. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) IV. 319 When Debauches of both Sexes, From Hospitals crept.

†Debau·ch, debaush, *a Obs* [perh. ad F. *débauché*, with *-e* mute, or ? corruption of *debaucht*] = DEBAUCHED. (Cf. DEBAUCHNESS.)

1616 R. C *Times' Whistle* v. 1758 Mock them as despisde And debaush creatures

Debauchable (dĭbɔ̄ tʃăb'l), *a* [-ABLE] That can be debauched

1865 MILL in *Morn Star* 6 July, To spend 10,000*l.* in corrupting and debauching the constituents who are debauchable and corruptible

Debauched (dĭbɔ̄ tʃt), *ppl a* [f DEBAUCH *v*, or immed. after F. *débauché*, with native ending -ED] Seduced or corrupted from duty or virtue, depraved or corrupt in morals; given up to sensual pleasures or loose living; dissolute, licentious

1598 FLORIO *Suuato* Also an vnthriftie, careles, debaucht or mislead man 1624 CAPT SMITH *Virginia* IV 167 To rectifie a common-wealth with debaushed people is impossible. 1647 R STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 18 Whose debauchter face and miene disclose His mind's diseases 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I 4 He made love to other mens wives, and was extreamly debaucht. 1790 PENNANT *London* (1813) 259 Bartholomew-fair becoming the resort of the debauched of all denominations 1796 H HUNTER tr *St-Pierre's Stud Nat* (1799) II. 495 The money of strangers disappears, but their debauched morals remain. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom & Teut* II (1875) 46 Decrepit and debauched slave-nations

Debau·chedly, *adv* [-LY 2] In a debauched manner.

1644 BP. HALL *Rem Wks* (1660) 133 If I see a man live debauchedly in drunkennesse [etc]. 1663 COWLEY *Of Liberty*, To live desperately with the bold, and debauchedly with the luxurious.

Debau·chedness. [-NESS] The state or quality of being debauched

1618 MYNSHUL *Ess Prison* 29 By being giuen to drunkennes or whoring or by any other debauchednes 1660 H MORE *Myst Godl* III xi 79 *Cybele, mater Deorum*, the celebration of whose Rites had so much villany and debauchedness in it 1837 *New Monthly Mag* XLIX 168 Strange pranks of humorous debauchedness

Debauchee (debɔ̧ʃī̆). Also 7 deboıchee, 8 deboshee; also debauché(e. [a F *débauché* debauched (person), sb use of pa. pple. of *débaucher* to DEBAUCH In 17th and 18th c also *deboichee, deboshee*. cf DEBOISE, DEBOSHED]

One who is addicted to vicious indulgence in sensual pleasures

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 81 Cicero, describing the debauchées [*printed* -oes] of his time, says they were *vino languidi* 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 23 July, If he knew his son to be a debauchee (as many and most are now-a-dayes about the Court) 1677 B RIVELEY *Fun Serm. Bp of Norwich* 14 A great Deboıchee 1741 tr *D'Argens' Chinese Lett* XXXIII, Perhaps if the People could be Deboshees and Gluttons with Impunity, they would not be more sober there than in Europe 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 174 P 9, I never betrayed an heir to gamesters, or a girl to debauchees. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr* I 67 No man is more systematically heartless than a corrupted debauchee

b *attrib*

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1852) I. 262 A debauchee physician. 1862 *Sat. Rev* 15 Mar 305 A debauchee peer.

Debaucher (dĭbɔ̄ tʃəɹ). [f. DEBAUCH *v.* + -ER 1] One who debauches; a corrupter or seducer.

1614 B JONSON *Barth. Fair* V vi, Thou strong debaucher and seducer of youth. 1670 G H *Hist Cardinals* I II 47 A continual Swearer and Debaucher 1727 BLACKWALL *Sacred Classics* I. 399 (*J*) Insidious underminers of chastity, and debauchers of sound principles 1828 SCOTT *F M. Perth* xx, Destroyers of men, and debauchers of women

Debauchery (dĭbɔ̄ tʃərı) Also 7 debaushery, deboshery, deboıchery. [f. as prec. + -ERY.]

1. Vicious indulgence in sensual pleasures.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect* (1851) 309 What with truanting and debaushery 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 146 Those that excuse youth's deboıchery *c* 1665 MRS HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (R.), The nobility and courtiers, who did not quite abandon their debosheries. 1727 DE FOE *Syst Magic* I. i (1840) 13 Noah himself fell into the debaucheries of wine. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV 109 Unworthy favourites, the companions of his debaucheries 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind* II 155 He was fond of coarse debauchery and low society

†2. Seduction from duty, integrity, or virtue; corruption. *Obs.*

1713 STEELE *Guardian* No 17 P 8 To contrive the debauchery of your child. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 189 P 6 There are men that boast of debaucheries of which they never had address to be guilty 1790 BURKE *Fr Rev* 78 The republick of Paris will endeavour to compleat the debauchery of the army 1863 H COX *Instit* I VIII 99 In no case was an election questioned on account of *treating*, or, as it was then called, debauchery at elections

Debauchment (dĭbɔ̄ tʃmĕnt). ? *Obs.* Also 7 -baush-, -bosh-. [a. F *débauchement* (in Cotgr. *des-*), f *débaucher* to DEBAUCH: see -MENT]

1. The action or fact of debauching or corrupting; seduction from duty or virtue.

1606 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* I iv, These strange debaushments of our nymphes. 1611 COTGR., *Desbauchement*, a deboshement 1625 W B *True School War* 64 He first outraged them by the debauchment of their Councellors and subiects 1685 SOUTH *Serm* (1843) II xvii 282 A corruption and debauchment of men's manners

2 Debauched condition; debauchery; a debauch.

1628 BP HALL *Quo Vadis?* § 10 They are growne to that height of debauchment as to hold learning a shame to nobility 1629 EARLE *Microcosm*, *Honest Fellow* (Arb) 102 A good dull vicious fellow, that complyes well with the deboshments of the time 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampant* Wks (1687) 506 There is a Proneness in unruly Man to run into Debauchments

†**Debau·chness.** *Obs rare.* [f. DEBAUCH *a.* + -NESS, or corruption of *debauchedness*] Debauchedness

1640 QUARLES *Enchirid* IV XCIX, Let him avoyd Debauchnesse 1650 ARNWAY *Alarm* 115 (T.) Then throats to drunkenness, gluttony, and debauchness 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Church* 390 Occasioned, yea necessitated, by their own debauchnesse and distempers.

†**Debaurd.** *Obs* [properly *debord*, a. F *débord*. Cf DEBORD *v*] Departure from the right way, excess

1671 ANNAND *Myst. Pietatis* 118 (Jam.) Which verily is the ground of all our sinful debaurds

Debayre, Debefe· see DEBARE *a*, LANGDEBEFE.

†**Debe·l, -ell,** *v. Obs.* [a F. *débell-er* (Oresme, 14th c.), ad L. *dēbellāre* to subdue in fight, f. *dē-* down + *bellāre* to war.] *trans.* To put down in fight, subdue, vanquish; to expel by force of arms Hence †**Debelling** *vbl sb*

1555 ABP PARKER *Ps* CVIII 320 He oui foes shall sone debell *a* 1564 BECON *Pleas. New Nosegay* Early Wks (1843) 201 Humility debelleth and valiantly overcometh the enemy of all grace 1586 WARNER *Alb Eng* II VIII, Spanish Cacus Whom Hercules from out his Realme debelled at the length. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 42 This. made him more illustrious than by debelling of Afric 1671 MILTON *P R* IV 604 Him long of old Thou didst debel, and down from Heav'n cast 1885 HOGG *Queene Hynde* 202

†**Debe·llate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *dēbellāt-*, ppl stem of *dēbellāre*. see DEBEL and -ATE] = DEBEL. Hence †**Debellating** *vbl sb*

1611 SPEED *Hist Gt. Brit.* IX XII. 738 Though in two or three battles inferior, yet not to haue beene clearely debellated. *a* 1626 BACON *Holy War* (J.), The extirpating and debellating of giants, monsters, and foreign tyrants.

†**Debella·tion.** *Obs* [n of action f L. *dēbellāre*: see prec and -ATION] The action of vanquishing or reducing by force of arms; conquest, subjugation

1526 *St Papers Hen. VIII*, I 180 The debellacion of the Thurkes, enemyes of Christes feith 1533 MORE (*title*), The Debellacyon of Salem and Bizance 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I LXXVII 118 We often let Vice spring, for wanting the audacity and courage of a Debellation 1653 T ADAMS *Serm Ps* XCIV 19 Wks (1861) III 282 An insurrection and a debellation, a tumult and its appeasement 1830 *Fraser's Mag* I 748 The internecine and flagrant debellation which I have had with Sir James Scarlett

†**Debe·llative,** *a Obs rare*—1. [f as prec + -IVE] Tending to overthrow or reduce by war. (In quot '(mutually) destructive'.)

1651 BIGGS *New Disp* P 199 Warres of debellative contraries.

†**Debella·tor.** *Obs. rare*—1 [a. L *dēbellātor*, agent-n f *dēbellāre*] A subduer, vanquisher

1713 SWIFT *Char of Steele* Wks 1814 VI 216 (Stanf) Behold the terror of politicians! and the debellator of news-writers!

†**Debe·llish,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f DE- I 6 + *-bellish* in EMBELLISH: cf BELLISH *v*] *trans.* To rob of beauty, disfigure.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict* (1632) 59 What blast hath thus his flowers debellished?

De bene esse: see DE I

Debenture (dĭbe ntiŭr) Also 5–7 debenıur, 6–7 debenter [In early use *debentur*, stated by BLOUNT in 17th c to be the L. word *debentur* 'there are due or owing', supposed to have been the initial word of formal certificates of indebtedness This is, from the early use of the term, probable, though no actual examples of documents containing the Latin formula have been found]

1 A certificate or voucher certifying that a sum of money is owing to the person designated in it; a certificate of indebtedness

a A voucher given in the Royal household, the Exchequer or other Government office, certifying to the recipient the sum due to him for goods supplied, services rendered, salary, etc., and serving as his authority in claiming payment A principal application of the word during the 17th and 18th centuries was to the vouchers given by the Ordnance Office in payment of stores

c 1455 in *Paston Lett* No. 264 I 364 Owyng to the seyd Fastolf for costys and chargys that he bare when he was Lieutenant of the towne of Harflew in Normandie [1415], as yt shewith by a debentur made to the seyd Fastolf, with hym remaynyng CXXXIIJ*li* VJS VIIJ*d* *Ibid* 366 Certeyn debentur conteynyng the seyd sommes 1469 *Mann & Househ Exp.* 537 Item, my master hath delyvered ij debentures in the name of Norres, one of viij. marces fore fyshe, and nodere of vij marces *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord* 66 That none other person make suche debentures or bylles but the Clerkes of the self offyce, so that theyre wryting and hand may be certaynly knowne to them that pay in the countyng house 1526 *Ibid.* 236 The clerke of the office [Accatrie] shall make out debentures to the parties of whom such provision is made which he shall present into the Compting-house within two dayes after 1567 R EDWARDS *Damon & P* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 78 Let us rifle him so. And steal away his debenters [for coal delivered to the king's kitchen] too. 1666 W FIELDING *Petit* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 6 Before he gives debentures unto your petitioner for what creation-mony fell due unto your petitioner's said father 1682 *Lond Gaz* No. 1689/4 Two Debenters were lost One for Nine Months for the Sum of 37*l* 10*s* The other for Six Months for 25*l* 1697 *Act* 8–9 *Will III*, c 27 (For better observation of ancient course of the Exchequer) No Teller shall Trust or Depart With such Money without an Order or Debenture for the same 1701 *Lond Gaz.* No. 3698/4 Lost. an Irish Transport Debenture, No 191, made out the 20th of August, 1695, to Richard Haynes, for the Service of the Ann Ketch 1708 J CHAMBERLAYNE *St Gt Brit* I. II XII (1743) 201 The chief Clerk [of the Kitchen] keeps all the Records, Ledger books, and Debentures for Salaries, and Provisions and Necessaries issuing from the Offices of the Pantry, Buttery, and Cellar 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Debenture* [in the *Exchequer* and *King's House*], a Writing given to the Servants for the Payment of their Wages, etc. 1837 *Penny Cycl* VIII 340/2 Debentures are in use now in the receipt of Exchequer and Board of Ordnance, and it is believed in the king's household

†b *spec.* A voucher certifying to a soldier or sailor the audited amount of his arrears for pay: see quot. 1674 *Obs*

This was a regular feature of 17th c army organization, such certificates, issued 'upon the public faith of the kingdom', were given to the Parliamentary Army during the Civil War, app. from November 1641 onwards, and similar bonds were also given in subsequent reigns; in some cases these certificates were secured upon and redeemed in forfeited land, esp in Ireland

1645 in Rushw *Hist Coll* IV I. 17 That particular Committee which are appointed to take in your Accompts, and pay you part of your Arrears at present, and for the rest you are to have a Debentur upon the Public Faith of the Kingdom 1647 *Thomasson Tracts* (Br Mus) CCCXIV. No 26 2 Very sensible how tedious it is for soldiers after disbanding to get their particular accompts audited, and debenters for arrears 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 6 The Debentures of Commission Officers, who serv'd eight years till about December 1649, comes to 1,800,000*l* 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr* (ed 4), *Debentur* (the third person plural of *debeor* to be due or owing) was by a Rump-act of 1649 cap 43 ordained to be in the nature of a Bond or Bill to charge the Common-wealth to pay the Souldier-creditor or his Assigns, the sum due upon account for his Arrears 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* I. I. 8 The merciful bullet, more kind than thy ungrateful country, has given thee a Debenture in thy broken leg, from which thou canst draw a more plentiful maintenance than I with all my limbs in perfection 1756 *Gentl Mag* XXVI. 391 In Limerick, a county, of which the greater part was in the possession of families whose ancestors were adventurers in the reign of Q Elizabeth, or had got debentures under Oliver Cromwell

c. At the Custom-house: A certificate given to an exporter of imported goods on which a drawback is allowed, or of home produce on which a bounty was granted, certifying that the holder is entitled to the amount therein stated.

See M POSTLETHWAITE, *Dict. Trade & Commerce* 1751–66, s v., for full account, and 'forms of several kinds of debentures'.

1662 *Act* 14 *Chas II*, c 11 § 14 The Moneys due upon Debentures for such forein Goods exported by Certificate 1704 *Dict Rust.*, *Debenture* .. as most commonly used among Merchants is the allowance of Custom paid inward, which a Merchant draws back upon exportation of that Commodity, which was formerly imported. 1711 *Act* 9 *Anne*, c 23 Any Certificate or Debenture for Drawing back any Customs or Duties 1763 *Gentl Mag* Apr 185 Without any suspicion of fraud, a debenture was granted, and a clearance made to Rotterdam, where a certificate was obtained for landing so many casks of rice. 1889 *Whitaker's Almanac* s v *Excise, Stamps, & Taxes*, Debenture or Certificate for drawback, or goods exported, etc, not exceeding £10. 1*s*

†d *transf* An acknowledgement of indebtedness by a corporation, private person, etc *Obs.* exc. as in 3.

1583 in Picton *L'pool Munic Rec* (1883) I 98 The said stipend paid at Halton is iiij*li* xvij*s* vj*d* Deducted viz. ffirst for a Debenter xij*d* Postage iiij*s* x*d* [etc] 1615 SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* (1886) I 85, I cleered all accompts with Justice Gosnold and took in his debenter 1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* III. IV. 94 An Accessary in all the pilferings, Hedge-robberies, Debenturs at Inns, and Farrier scores

†e. *fig.* Acknowledgement of indebtedness; obligation; debt. *Obs.*

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit Troy* XVI. IX, His Throne he fils Twenty foure yeares, then pays his last Debenter [*time* aduenter] To Nature 1658 OSBORN *Adv Son* (1673) 38 If you consider beauty alone, quite discharged from such Debentur's, as she owes to the Arts of Tire-women, Taylers, Shoomakers and perhaps Painters 1694 STEELE *Poet Mesc.* (1714) 40 You modern Wits Have desperate Debentures on your Fame; And little would be left you, I'm afraid, If all your debts to Greece and Rome were paid

†2. A certificate of a loan made to the government for public purposes, a government bond bearing annual interest. *Obs.*

The first quot connects this with sense 1; it refers to government debentures given to the inhabitants of Nevis and St Christopher's to recoup them for losses sustained from the invasions of the French

1710 *Act* 9 *Anne* c. 23 Which Debentures shall be signed by the said Commissioners of Trade and Plantations and shall bear interest for the Principal Sums to be contained, after the Rate of Six Pounds per Centum per Annum 1756 NUGENT *Gr Tour, France* IV. 7 Vast sums are levied by raising and lowering the coin at pleasure, by compounding debentures and government-bills, and by other oppressive methods. 1810 'PHOCION' *Opinions on Public Funds* 8 If legal paper such as state debentures or bills had, in 1790, been of ten or fifty times their then magnitude *Ibid* 9 Give me a state debenture or an exchequer bill. 1811 *Wetenhall's Course of Exchange* 22 Oct., Irish Funds,

Government Debentures, 3½ per cent. 1813 *Act* 53 *Geo. III*, c. 41 An Act for granting Annuities to satisfy certain Exchequer Bills, and for raising a Sum of Money by Debentures for the Service of Great Britain.

3 A bond issued by a corporation or company (under seal), in which acknowledgement is made that the corporation or company is indebted to a particular person or to the holder in a specified sum of money on which interest is to be paid until repayment of the principal.

Not occurring in the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act of 1845, but used shortly after in connexion with the loans raised by Railway Companies and the like, the name being evidently taken from sense 2. The term is in general use, especially for those bonds by which public companies raise money at a fixed rate of interest, with a prior charge on the assets of the company or corporation issuing them.

Mortgage debenture a debenture the principal of which is secured by the pledging of the whole or a part of the property of the issuing company.

1847 *East Ind. Railway, Deed of Settlement* 9 Apr., Debenture, bond, Bill of Exchange, Promissory note, or other Security. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Debenture*. The term has now got to be applied to railway companies', municipal, and other bonds or securities for money loaned. 1861 *Larceny, &c. Act* 24–25 *Vict.* c. 96 § 1. The term valuable Security shall include any Debenture, Deed, Bond, Bill, &c. 1863 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* III. xv. 1865 *Mortgage Debenture Act* 28–29 *Vict.* c. 78. An Act to enable certain Companies to issue Mortgage Debentures founded on Securities upon or affecting Land. *Ibid.* § 26. Every Mortgage Debenture issued by the Company shall be a Deed under the Common Seal of the Company duly stamped. 1887 Chitty in *Law Rep.* 36 *Chanc. Div.* 215. The term *debenture* has not, so far as I am aware, ever received any precise legal definition. *Ibid.* 215. In my opinion a debenture means a document which either creates a debt or acknowledges it, and any document which fulfils either of these conditions is a 'debenture'. It is not either in law or commerce a strictly technical term, or what is called a term 'of art'.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as †*debenture goods*, †*lands*, *debenture-holders*, **debenture-bond**, a bond of the nature of a debenture; = Debenture 3; **debenture-stock**, debentures consolidated into, or created in the form of, a stock, the nominal capital of which represents a debt of which only the interest is secured by a perpetual annuity.

1736 Bp Wilson in Keble *Life* xxvii. (1863) 903. Shipping tobacco and other debenture goods into the running wherries. 1742 Francis *Horace* II. viii. (R.). Yet, prithee, where are Cæsar's bands Allotted their debenture-lands? 1863 *Act* 26–7 *Vict.* c. 118 § 24. The Interest on Debenture Stock shall have Priority of Payment over all Dividends or Interest on any Shares or Stock of the Company, whether Ordinary or Preference or guaranteed, and shall rank next to the Interest payable on the Mortgages or Bonds for the Time being of the Company. 1866 *Spectator* 1 Dec. 1331. That faith stands already pledged to the existing debenture-holders, who lent their money on the security of a legislative Act. 1870 *Daily News* 22 Nov., Vice-Chancellor Malins in the claim of the holders of debenture bonds issued by the Imperial Land Company of Marseilles decided that the bonds in question were virtually promissory notes, and that the holders were consequently entitled to recover in full. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 8 June 12/1. It is proposed to create £285,000 Six per cent. Debenture stock, or rather more than the existing debentures of the company. 1893 *Midl. Rail. Circular* Dec. 30. They all benefited by consolidation into one uniform 3 per cent. Debenture Stock.

Debentured (dĭbe·ntiud), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Furnished with or secured by a debenture. *Debentured goods*. goods on which a custom house debenture for a drawback, etc., is given.

1805 J. Stephen *War in Disguise* 60 (L.). Official clearances were given, in which no mention was made that the cargo consisted of bonded or debentured goods.

Deberry, dial. var. of Dayberry, gooseberry.

Debet(e, obs. f. Debit, var. Debite *Obs.*

†**De·beth**, *v.* 3rd pers. sing. *Obs.* App. an adaptation of Latin *debet* owes, oweth.

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 423. And so debeth to hym stylle xx.li. 1532 *Croscombe Churchw. Acc.* (Somerset Record Soc.) 40. Iohn Bolle for pewter vessells debeth 1v[d]. *Ibid.* 41. Thos Downe debeth unto the chyrch for the rentte for the lamp viii[s].

Debile (de·bil), *a. Obs.* or *arch.* [a. F. *débile* (14–15th c.), ad. L. *débil-is* weak, *orig.* wanting in ability or aptitude, f. *dē-* (De- I. 6) + *habilis*, Able, apt, nimble, expert, etc.] Weak, feeble, suffering from debility.

1536 Latimer *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 372. He being so debile, so weak, and of so great age. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 110/1. So debile, and feble of stomacke. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* I. ix. 48. For that I haue not foyl'd some debile Wretch. 1659 Baxter *Key Cath.* xiii. 308. Where the fact or Proposition from the Light of Nature is more debile. 1788 May in Pettigrew *Life of Letsom* (1817) III. 278. She was still very restless, and extremely debile. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 111. Causes, which induce a debile frame. 1890 E. Johnson *Rise of Christendom* 158. In the form of a very debile old man of 202 years.

b *Bot.* 'Applied to a stem which is too weak to support the weight of leaves and flowers in an upright position' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

Debilitant, *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *débilitant* or ad. L. *débilitānt-em*, pr. pple. of *débilitāre*. see Debilitate *v.*]

A *adj.* Debilitating. **B** *sb. Med.* (See quot.)

1857 Dunglison *Dict. Med.* s.v. *Debilitant*, Antiphlogistics are, hence, debilitants. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Debilitants*, remedies or means employed to depress the powers of the body, such as antimony and low diet.

†**Debi·litate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *débilitāt-us*, pa. pple. of *débilitāre*.] Enfeebled, feeble.

1552 Huloet, Debilitate, or feble, or wythout synnowes, *enervis*. 1737 H. Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 41. Help and strengthen the Part that is debilitate.

Debilitate (dĭbi·litēt), *v.* [f. L. *débilitāt-*, ppl. stem of *débilitāre* to weaken, f. *débilis* weak.] *trans.* To render weak; to weaken, enfeeble.

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 46 a. Immoderate watch doth debilitate the powers animall. 1541 Paynel *Catiline* xlv. 71. To debylitate and cutte asunder theyr endeuoir and hope. *a* 1625 Beaum. & Fl. *Faithful Friends* v. ii. If you think His youth or judgment Debilitate his person call him home. 1717 Bullock *Woman a Riddle* I. i. 8. I am totally debilitated of all power of elocution. 1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 57. The Sun shining . . would be apt to heat, debilitate, and spoil the Wine or other Liquors. 1829 I. Taylor *Enthus.* ix. 233. Whose moral sense had been debilitated. 1871 Naphey's *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. i. 45. A feeble constitution, which he further debilitated by a dissipated life.

†**b** *Astrol.* Cf. Debility 4 b. *Obs.*

a 1625 Beaum. & Fl. *Bloody Bro.* IV. ii., Venus is clear debilitated five degrees Beneath her ordinary power.

Debi·litated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Enfeebled, reduced to debility.

1611 Cotgr., *Debilité*, debilitated, weakened, enfeebled. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. i. 3. Their debilitated posterity. 1803 T. Beddoes *Hygëia* ix. 175. Those who exact efforts from the debilitated. 1841 Brewster *Mart. Sc.* vi. (1856) 91. His debilitated frame was exhausted with mental labour.

Debi·litating, *vbl. sb.* [-ING[1].] Enfeeblement, debilitation.

1539 Elyot in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. II. 117, I no thing gate but the Colike and the Stone, debilitating of Nature. 1765 *Unw. Mag.* XXXVII. 237/2. The debilitating of the affected part.

Debi·litating, *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That debilitates; weakening, enfeebling.

1674 R. Godfrey *Inq. & Ab. Physic.* Pref., Their poisonous and debilitating Methods. 1805 W. Saunders *Min. Waters* 500. A long and debilitating sickness. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* vi. 143. The debilitating effects of the climate.

Debilitation (dĭbilitē·ʃən). [a. F. *débilitation*, *-acion* (13th c.), ad. L. *débilitātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *débilitāre* to Debilitate.] The action of debilitating; debilitated condition; weakening.

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 247 a/2. Some sykenes or debylytacyon of his bodye. 1524 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 93. For the debilitacion and discomfort of thenemye. 1645 Bp. Hall *Rem. Discont.* 25. How often doth sicknesse prevent the debilitations of age. 1875 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. I. ix. 168. The debilitation of the subterranean forces. 1876 Douse *Grimm's L.* § 10. 19. An accelerated phonetic debilitation.

Debilitative (dĭbi·litētiv), *a.* [f. L. *débilitāt-*, ppl. stem + -IVE.] Tending to debilitate, causing debilitation.

1682 H. More *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 37. The deteriorating change in the Body is understood of a debilitative deterioration. 1810 Bentham *Packing* (1821) 153. The morbid and debilitative influence. 1886 *Lond. Med. Record* 15 Mar. 131/1. The debilitative effect of these preparations.

†**Debilite**, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *débilite-r*, ad. L. *débilitāre*.] = Debilitate.

1483 Caxton *Cato* B. viij, [Drinking] debyliteth and maketh feble the vertues of the man. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* IV. xvii. 279. A man debylyted and nyghe dede. 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 52. Ouer much heate debylitith, weakenith, and fayntith both the woman and the chyld.

†**Debi·litude.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *débili-s* weak + -TUDE.] Debility, weakness; also in *Astrol.*

1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 125. From a debilitude of the womb. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* II. v. 221. Weaker Signs must be debilitudes.

Debility (dĭbi·lĭti). Also 5–6 **debyli-**, **debilyte**, **-tee**, **-tye**, 6–7 **-tie**. [a. F. *débilité* (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. L. *débilitās*, f. *débili-s* weak.]

1. The condition of being weak or feeble, weakness, infirmity; want of strength, *esp.* that condition of the body in which the vital functions generally are feebly discharged.

1484 Caxton *Æsop* v. xii., The grete feblenesse and debylyte of thy lene body. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 556. For his feblenesse or debylyte of age. 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* H. h. vij., To help the debilite of nature with cupping glassis. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idleness* (1859) 517. By reason of age, debility of body, or want of health. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 105. By reason of the debility of his stomack. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. iv. 331. After full three hours ineffectual labour, the men being quite jaded, we were obliged, by mere debility, to desist. 1867 Kingsley *Lett.* (1878) II. 260. With the cure of stammering, nervous debility decreases. 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* vi. 89. After long illness, the muscle of accommodation shares the debility of the whole system.

†**b.** Weakness of a material structure. *Obs.*

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 247/1. Either by the debilitie of the bridge, or subtiltie of the soldiors, 3000 of them with bridge and all fell armed into the violent stream.

2. Weakness in a mental or moral quality.

1474 Caxton *Chesse* 65. For the debylyte and feblenes of corage. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xi. 197. After the debylyte of fragylyte humayne. 1758 H. Walpole *Catal. Roy. Authors* (1759) II. 219. This Lord had much debility of mind, and a kind of superstitious scruples. 1805 Foster *Ess.* II. iv. 176. This debility of purpose. 1829 I. Taylor *Enthus.* ii. (1867) 33. A wretched debility and dejection of the heart.

3. Political, social, or pecuniary weakness.

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. ccxxxviij. [ccxxxiv] 738. The debylyte of the realme of Englande. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 § 1. Wylling to releue and helpe his saide subiectes in their said necessities and debilitye. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 139. Which B. could not have for the debility of his estate. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 182. The debility of the courts of Austria and France.

†**4.** (with *pl.*) An instance of weakness. *Obs.*

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E. viij, The open honestee suppyeth many fautes and debilytees. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 61. They to guarde us from humane passions, and the debilities of Nature. 1825 T. Jefferson *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 82. Among the debilities of the government of the Confederation.

b *Astrol.* Of a planet. A weakness or diminution of influence due to unfavourable position, etc.

1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* To Rdr. 2, I would have him well to understand the Debilities and Fortitudes of every Planet. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) *s. v.*, Debilities are either Essential, when a Planet is in its Detriment, Fall, or Peregrine, or Accidental, when it is in the 12th, 8th, or 6th Houses, or Combust, etc. So that by each of those Circumstances, a Planet is more or less afflicted, and said to have so many or so few Debilities.

†**Debi·nd**, *v. nonce-wd.* [De- I. 1.] To bind down. (Put by Scott into the mouth of Baron Bradwardine.)

1814 Scott *Wav.* xli., A prisoner of war is on no account to be coerced with fetters, or debinded in *ergastulo*.

Debit (de·bit), *sb.* Forms: (5 **dubete**), 6 **debitte**, **debette**, 6–7 **debet**, 8– **debit**. [ad. L. *débit-um* owed, due, *sb.* a debt. Cf. F. *débit* (1723 in Hatzfeld). In early use app. a further latinization of *débte*, from earlier *dette*, *det*: see Debt.]

†**1** *gen.* Something that is owed, a debt. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Paston Lett.* xlix. I. 61. Of certein dubete that I owe unto you. 1515 *Plumpton Corr.* p. cxxi., Be yearly worth over all charges or debittes. 1547 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 32. Parcelle of the debet that the churche restede in his dett. 1598 R. Quiney *Let. to Shaks.* in *Leopold Shaks.* Introd. 105. In helpeing me out of all the debettes I owe in London. 1614 T. Adams *Devil's Banquet* 108. The Deuill tyes his Customers in the bond of Debets.

2. *Book-keeping.* An entry in an account of a sum of money owing, an item so entered. **b.** The whole of these items collectively; that side of an account (the left-hand side) on which debits are entered. (Opposed to Credit *sb.* 12.)

1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 15/2. There are debits and credits between them in Bolankee Doss's books to a great amount. 1868, 1889 [see Credit *sb.* 12]. 1872 Bagehot *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 189. There is a most heavy debit of evil. *Mod.* This has been placed to your debit.

b *attrib.*, as *debit-entry*, *-side* (of an account).

1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 83/2. The debit side of my master's account. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 8 June 12/1. The year's operations show a debit balance of £42,000.

Debit (de·bit), *v.* [f. Debit *sb.* Cf. F. *débiter* (1723 in Hatzfeld).]

1 *trans.* To charge with a debt; to enter something to the debit of (a person).

1682 Scarlett *Exchanges* 203. He must and may debit the Principal for the said Value. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 621. Accounts are regularly kept, and every man debited or credited for the least farthing he takes out or brings in. 1809 R. Langford *Introd. Trade* 26, I have debited your account with Lire 5000 Austriache. 1892 *Law Times* XCIV. 105/1. The bank were not entitled to debit the plaintiffs with the amount paid on the said cheques.

2. To charge as a debt, to enter on the debit side of an account.

1865 Miss Braddon *H. Dunbar* i. 10. Pay the money, but don't debit it against his lordship. *Mod.* To whom is it to be debited?

†**Debite**, *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **debet**, **-ete**, 5–6 **debyte**. [A corruption of Depute: cf. Debity.] A deputy, lieutenant.

1482 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 312. The Master . . every Thursday to be at the common halle, or els a debet ffor hym. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xxiii. 24. Felix the hye debite. 1535 Coverdale *Dan.* ii. 15. Arioch being then the Kynges debyte. 1549 Allen *Jude's Par. Rev.* 26. The vycar and debyte of Christ.

†**Debite**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *débit-us* owed, due: cf. Debt.] That is owed or due.

1678 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 5. Sin, as to its formal cause, is. a privation of debite perfection.

†**De·bitor.** *Obs.* Also 5 **debytour**. [a. OF. *débitor* (14th c.), *débiteur*, ad. L. *débitor*, agent-n. f. *débēre* to owe. *Débitor*, *-eur*, was in French a learned term, the popular and proper F. form being *detteur*, *-ur*, *-eur*: see Debtor. In English, *debitor* no doubt owed its 16–17th c. use to its identity with the L.] A by-form of Debtor, current from 15th to 17th c., *esp.* in Book-keeping.

1484 Caxton *Curiall* 4. Thenne art thou debytour of thy self. 1543 (*title*), A profitable Treatyce . . to learne the kepyng of the famouse reconynge, called in Latyn, Dare and Habere, and in Englyshe, Debitor and Creditor. 1588, 1660 [see Creditor 2]. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* v. iv. 171. Oh the charity of a penny Cord, it summes vp thousands in a trice: you haue no true Debitor, and Creditor but it. 1660 Willsford *Scales Comm.* 209. By Debitor or Debitors in a Merchants books, is understood the account that oweth or stands charged, and so all things received, or the Receiver is alwayes made Debitor. 1689 G. Harvey *Curing Dis. by*

Expect 1 2 The Physician doth commonly . insinuate, that the Patient is Debitor for his Life 1795 WYTHE *Decis Virginia* 15 A debitor who oweth money on several accounts *attrib* 1588 J MELLIS *Briefe Instr* C v, This Debitor side of your Leager

† De·bitory. *Obs. rare.* [f L *dēbit-us* owed, *dēbitor* debtor see -ORY] A statement or item of debt

1575 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 259 Inventorie of all the goodes and cattells of Sir Edmond Smissons Summa, vj[li] The debitorie William Wormley for tithes xv[li]-x[d] Dame Wormley, xx[d]. 1580 *Wills & Inv N C* (Surtees) I 432 The Resydewe of all my goodes as well as all debitoryes to me Owinge, I doe geue and Bequeithe vnto my Sonne

† De·bitrice. *Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [a. F *débitrice* (16th c), fem of *débiteur*, ad L *dēbitrix, -īcem*, fem of *dēbitor*] A female debtor.

1588 J MELLIS *Briefe Instr* F v b, And if [you buy] for ready money, make Creditrice the stocke, and Debitrice the shoppe

Debitumenize, -ation · see DE- II 1.

† Debity. *Obs* In 5 -te, 5–6 -tee, 6 -tie, -tey, -bytie, -ty. Corruption of DEPUTY : cf DEBITE

1467 *Mann & Househ Exp* 170, I was my lordes debyte at is dessyre 1475 *Bk Noblesse* (1860) 72 Hir debitees or commissioneris 1535 COVERDALE *Esther* 1 3 The Debities and rulers of his countrees 1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm Par Acts* IX 38 The Lieftenaunt of the citie, who was the debytie of King Aretas 1559 *Mirr Mag*, *Jack Cade* XXIII, Lieutenauntes or debities in realmes

‖ Déblai (*de* blę) *Fortif* [Fr, vbl sb f *déblayer* for *déblaer*, in OF *desblaer*, f *des-* ·—L *dis-* + *blé* (·—*blad, blat*) wheat . orig to clear from corn, hence to clear of any mass of material] (See quot.)

1853 STOCQUELER *Milit Encycl*, *Deblai*, the hollow space or excavation formed by removing earth for the construction of parapets in fortification Thus, the ditch or fosse whence the earth has been taken represents the *déblai*

Deblat, var. of DABLET *Obs*, little devil

1473 *Ld. Treas Acc Scotl.* I. 68 Item to thare ij deblatis xx s 1494 *Ibid* 239

Debla·terate, *v rare* [f. L. *dēblaterāre* trans., to prate of, blab out, f DE- I 3 + *blaterāre* to prate] *intr* To prate (*affected*)

1623 COCKERAM, *Deblaterate*, to babble much 1893 R L STEVENSON in *Brit Weekly* 27 Apr 6 Those who deblaterate against missions have only one thing to do, to come and see them on the spot

Hence **Debla·teration.**

1817 *Blackw Mag* I 470 (Caricaturing Sir T. Urquhart), Quisquiliary deblaterations

† Debla·ze, *v Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [f DE- + BLAZE *v*] =next

1640 *Yorke's Union Hon* Commend Verses, Who weare gay Coats, but can no Coat deblaze

† Debla·zon, *v. Obs* [f DE- + BLAZON cf. *depict, describe*] =BLAZON *v* (in various senses).

1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat Embass* (1877) 34 Now more amply meane I to deblazon the forlorne condition of these vnnatural masters 1630 — *Eng Gentlem.* (1641) 33 They no sooner became great, than they deblazoned their own thoughts 1631 — *Whimzies, Traveller* 92 Cities hee deblazons as if he were their herald

Hence **† Debla zoning** *ppl a*

1640 *Yorke's Union Hon* Commend Verses, Those Coat-deblaz'ning Windowes

† De blerie. *Obs*$^{-1}$ [a OF. *deablerie*, now *diablerie*, f *diable* devil] *prop.* Demoniacal possession : but in quot. transl. a L. word meaning 'demon'.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* cv[1] 34 Hij sacrifiden hei sones and her douters to debleries [*dæmoniis*]

Deblet · see DABLET

De blocka·de. *rare* [DE- II 2] The removal of a blockade

1871 *Daily News* 5 Jan , General Trochu having formed in his own mind a plan for the deblockade of Paris

Deboach, -boash, obs forms of DEBAUCH

Deboichee, -ery, Deboicht, -ness : see DEBAUCHEE, -ERY, DEBOIST, -NESS

† Deboi·se, *v Obs* Also 7 deboyst, -boish, -boysh [A by-form of *debosh* DEBAUCH, with which it is connected by various intermediate forms : see DEBOIST *ppl. a.* The phonetic history is not clear]

1 *refl.* To leave one's employment; to take recreation. [=F. *se débaucher*, Littré.]

1633 J. DONE *Hist Septuagint* 44 Worke-men . whom hee helde so close to their businesse that hee would not give them any leasure to deboyst themselves nor to idle sport by no meanes

2 *trans* To corrupt morally; to deprave by sensuality; =DEBAUCH *v* 2. Also *fig*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* II i 35 Wicked wretch as I am, to be at such a late houre deboysing my selfe 1654 *Z. Coke Logick* (1657) A iij b, Corruption of manners doth deboish a people. 1656 in Burn *Poor Laws* (1764) 47 They do make it their trade to cheat, deboyst [? deboyse], cozen, and deceive the young gentry 1662 J DAVIES *Olearius' Voy Ambass.* 333 To make a temperate use of the Philosophy of Aristotle not deboysting himself

3. To spend prodigally; to squander; = DEBAUCH *v* 5

1632 QUARLES *Div Fancies* III. LXXV (1664), One part to cloath our pride, Another share we lavishly deboise To vain, or sinful joyes

† Deboi·se, *a Obs* [Corruption of DEBOIST · cf DEBAUCH *a*] = next

1632 RANDOLPH *Jealous Lovers* III ii, The deboisest Roarers in the citie 1644 BULWER *Chiron* 34 One Polemon a deboyse young man 1667-9 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II 205 (*A clown*) All the worst Names that are given to Men as *Villain, Deboyse, Peasant*, &c

† Deboi·st, *ppl a* (*sb*) *Obs* Forms. 7 deboist, -oyst , -oysed , -ost(e ; -oished, -oisht, -oyshed, -oysht, -oicht. [By-form of DEBAUCHED . cf DEBOISE vb]

1 =DEBAUCHED

1604 [see DEBOISTLY] 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Pref Wks (1653) 18 A general deboist and base kind of habit 1622 F MARKHAM *Bk War* I VIII 31 Floathy, base and deboysed Creatures 1626 L OWEN *Spec Jesuit* (1629) 63 A very wicked, deboysht, and prophane man 1639 R JUNIUS *Sin Stigmatized* 359 (T) Our debauched drunkards, and deboyshed swearers *a* 1657 W BRADFORD *Plymouth Plant* II (1856) 240 This wicked and deboste crue 1694 CROWNE *Married Beau* III 27 Stand off, you base, unworthy, false, deboist man 1722 SEWEL *Hist Quakers* (1795) III. 217 Knowing him to be a deboist fellow

2 Damaged (Cf DEBAUCH *v* 4)

1641 HEYWOOD *Priest Judge & Patentee*, The price of French and Spanish wines are raisd How ever in their worth deboyst and craisd

3 Used as a *sb* =DEBAUCHEE.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 21 For one woman that dyed, there were ten men, and the men were the greatest deboystes

Hence **Deboi stly** *adv.*, **Deboi stness.**

1604 T WRIGHT *Passions* II III § 3 74 A multitude of Passions breake out deboistly 1628 PRYNNE *Love-lockes* 34 Licentiousnesse, Deboistnesse, and the like 1647 R STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 148 Nero's cruelty and deboich'tnesse 1671 *Westm. Drollery* 78 Tell me no more that long hair can Argue deboistness in a man.

† Debo·lish, *v. Obs.* [Cf DE-ABOLISH and DE-II 1] *trans* To demolish, sweep away

1615 G SANDYS *Trav* 214 The passage was soon after deboli shed by assaulting seas

Debonair, -bonnaire (de bŏnē· ɪ), *a* (*sb.*) Forms: 3–4 debonere, 4 -eir(e, -ure, 4–5 -ar, 4–6 -er, -ayr(e, 6 *Sc.* -are, 4– debonaire, 5– debonair, (7–9 debonnaire, 8–9 debonnair). [a OF. *debonaire*, prop a phrase *de bonne aire* (11th c) of good disposition Very common in ME , but obsolescent from the 16th c , and now a literary archaism, often assimilated in spelling to mod F *débonnaire*]

A. *adj.* † a. Of gentle disposition, mild, meek; gracious, kindly; courteous, affable (*obs*); b Pleasant and affable in outward manner or address; often in mod. quots. connoting gaiety of heart

a 1225 *Ancr R* 186 Auh þet debonere child hwon hit is ibeaten, 3if þe ueder hat hit, cusseð þe 3erd. 1297 R GLOUC (1724) 167 So large he was & so hende, & al so debonere. *Ibid* 374 To hem, þat wolde hys wylle do, debonere he was & mylde *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I v. 22 Zepherus þe debonaire wynde. *c* 1385 — *L G W* 276 So good, so faire, so debonayre 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I 362 Wyss, curtayss, and deboner. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* v. 13 Be thou debonere to here the wrd of God *c* 1430 LYDG *Chichev & Bycorne*, Pacient wyfes debonayre, Whiche to her husbondes be nat contrayre. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* Prol (1634) 6 By honest, sobei, debonnaire and gentle manners 1590 SPENSER *F Q* I. ii 23 Was neuer Prince so meeke and debonaire 1685 EVELYN *Mem* (1857) II. 216 He was a prince of many virtues, and many great imperfections debonaire, easy of access. 1707 COLLIER *Refl. Rudc* 379 He has too debonair and free a Deportment with the Women. 1782 COWPER *Table T.* 236 The Frenchman, easy, debonair, and brisk. 1812 MAR EDGLWORTH *Vivian* ii, In spite of his gay and debonair manner, he looked old 1843 LYTTON *Last of Barons* I vi, She became so vivacious, so debonnair, so charming. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II xvi, A carriage a degree too debonair for his years

B. *sb.* †1 [the adj used *absol.*] Gracious being or person. *Obs.*

c 1366 CHAUCER *A B C* 6 Help and releeue thou mihti debonayre. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III 192 Trajan the worthy debonaire, By whom that Rome stood governed

†2 Graciousness of manner; =DEBONAIRTY.

1697 EVELYN *Numism.* IX 305 A serious Majesty attemper'd with such strokes of Debonaire, as won Love and Reverence 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks 1883 IV. 185 Shall my vanity extend only to personals, such as the gracefulness of dress, my debonnaire, and my assurance

Debonai·rly, *adv* [f prec. + -LY[2].] In a debonair manner; meekly, gently, graciously, affably, etc.; see the adj.

c 1300 *Cursor M* 23872 (Edin) He þat can mar þan anoþer, debonerlik [*v rr*, de-bonerli, debonerly] teche his broþer. *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 730 Mi hauteyn hert bi-houes me to chast, And bere me debonureli *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 98 Whan dame Prudence, ful debonerly and with gret pacience, hadde herd al that hir housbonde liked for to seye. *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* I lxi (1869) 37, I am thilke that debonairliche suffieth al pacientlich 1483 CAXTON *Cato* G viij b, Thou oughtest to bere and suffre debonayrlye the wordes of thy wyf 1597 TOFTE *Alba* Introd. (1880) p. xxvii, Hoping your Honour will. debonairly accept of these trifles. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr* II i, Your apparel sits about you most debonairly 1785 H WALPOLE *Lett. C'tess Ossory* II 214 My hand, you see, Madam, has obeyed you very debonairly 1849 C BRONTE *Shirley* viii, 'Good morning, Mr Barraclough,' said Moore, debonairly

Debonai·rness. [f as prec + -NESS] The quality of being debonair : see the adj

1382 WYCLIF *Ps* xliv [xlv] 5 For treuthe, and debonernesse, and rigtwisnesse 1664 H MORE *Myst. Iniq* 548 That there should be all Kindness, Condescending, Benignity and Debonairness in them 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1810) VI xxxi 213 From whom can spirits, can cheerfulness, can debonnairness be expected, if not from a good man? 1768 STERNE *Sent Journ* (1778) II 42 With all the gaiety and debonairness in the world

† Debonai·rship. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f as prec + -SHIP] =next

a 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom* 275 Þenne þi debonairschipe mai make þe eihwer luued

† Debonai·rty, debona·rity. *Obs.* Forms: 3–5 debonerte, -airte, 4 -eirete, 4–5 -airete, 5 -ertee, -ayrte(e, -airty, -arte, -arete, 6 debonnairetie, 6–7 debonaritie, 7 -airitie, -ty, -arety, -erity, -arity [ME , a. OF *debonaireté, -ereté* (13th c), f. *debonaire* . see -TY. *Debonarity* is a later assimilation to the type of *similarity*, etc.]

Debonair character or disposition; mildness, gentleness, meekness; graciousness, kindness; courtesy, affability.

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 390 Þuruh his debonerté, luue hefde ouerkumen hine. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott Hom* 269 Debonairte of herte *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T* P 466 This Ire is with debonairete and it is wiþ withoute bitternes *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* III. lii (1869) 163 This cometh of youre debonayrtee. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr* (W de W. 1495) II 209 a/2 Pacyence, humylyte, debonarete, & wyllefull obedyence 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XL XLVI 1089 The goodnature and debonaritie [*facultas*] of the two Censors 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* II 3 A Prince of surpassing debonerity *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm* (1687) I VIII 95 The chearfull debonairity expressed therein 1688 BP. S PARKER *Eng. Reasons Abrogating Test* 2 He quickly repents him of that Debonarity

† Debona·rious, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f DEBONAIR after words in *-arious*, f L. *-ārius*, F *-aire.*] = DEBONAIR ; cf. next.

c 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) III 447 Your debonarius obe dyauns ravyssyt me to trankquelyte!

† De bonary, *a Obs* [f. DEBONAIR after words in -ARY, an alteration of F. *-aire*, e g. *ordinaire, ordinary*] = DEBONAIR.

1402 HOCCLEVE *Letter of Cupid* 347 They [women] ben ful of humylite, Shamefaste, debonarie and amyable *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* (1558) II v 8 To her declaring with reasons debonary [*rime* tary] 1630 *Tanker of Turvey* 46 Of a comely visage, courteous, gentle and debonary.

Debo·rd, *v.* ? *Obs.* Also 7 deboard, *Sc* deboird [a. F. *débord-er*, in 15–16th c *desborder*, f *des-* :—L *dis-* (DE- I. 6) + *bord* border.]

1 *intr.* Of a body of water: To pass beyond its borders or banks, to overflow.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav* VII 316 As the Water groweth in the River, and so from it deborders *Ibid.* 317 Violent streames do ever deface, transplant, and destroy all that they debord upon 1635 PERSON *Varieties* I 24 Such as aske, why the Sea doth never debord. 1859 R F. BURTON in *Jrnl. Geog Soc* XXIX 194 A wide expanse over which the stream when in flood debords to a distance of two miles

†2 *fig* To go out of bounds, deviate; to go beyond bounds, go to excess. *Obs.*

c 1620 Z BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 77 That hence I from my duety not debord *a* 1658 DURHAM *Ten Commandm* (1675) 362 (Jam.) It is a wonder that men should take pleasure to deboard in their cloathing 1671 *True Nonconf* 401 Deborders from common methods. *a* 1678 WOODHEAD *Holy Living* (1688) 213 Least your passions sometimes debord where you would not have them.

Hence **Debo rding** *vbl sb* =next

1635 PERSON *Varieties* II 66 Great deborders of waters. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks (1834) 225 Too great proness to such like deborders and youthful emancipations

† Debo·rdment. *Obs.* [a F. *débordement*, f. *déborder* . see prec. and -MENT] Going beyond bounds, excess

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III IX. (1632) 540 Against the ignorance and debordement of Magistrates 1646 H LAWRENCE *Comm Angells* 88 The debordments and excesses of no beasts are so great as those of mankind 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Church* 214 To cleanse it of all those debordments and debasements fain upon Christian Religion.

Debosh, -bosche, obs or arch. f DEBAUCH

Debo·shed, *ppl. a* Also 7 debosht. An early variant of DEBAUCHED, representing the pronunciation of F *débauché*; connected with the main form by *debaushed, debausht. Obs* in Eng. before the middle of 17th c , retained longer in Scotch; revived by Scott, and now frequent in literary English, with somewhat vaguer sense than *debauched.*

1599 JAMES I *Basil. Δωρον* (1603) 110 Ouer superfluous like a deboshed waister. 1605 SHAKS *Lear* I IV, 263 Men so disorder'd, so debosh'd, and bold 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik* II. 16 One Herostratus, a wicked and debosht fellow 1637-50 ROW *Hist Kirk* (1842) 358 Ignorant and debosht ministers are tolerated 1826 SCOTT *Woodst* III, Swash-bucklers, deboshed revellers, bloody brawlers 1859 KINGSLEY *Plays & Purit* Misc II 109 An utterly deboshed, insincere, decrepit, and decaying age. 1867 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II 55 Many deboshed younger brothers of .good families may have sought refuge in Virginia.

Deboshee, -ery, -ment, obs ff. DEBAUCHEE, etc. **Debost(e:** see DEBOIST

Debouch (dĭbū ʃ, debu ʃ), *v* Also debouche [mod. a. F *débouche-r*, in 17th c *desboucher*, OF. *desbouchier* (13th c), f *dé-* .–*des-*, L *dis-* (see DE- I 6) + *bouche* mouth Cf It. *sboccare* 'to mouth or fall into the sea as a river' (Florio).]

1. *Milit* (*intr.*) To issue from a narrow or confined place, as a defile or a wood, into open country; hence *gen* to issue or emerge from a narrower into a wider place or space

1665 EVELYN *Mem* (1857) III 161 We have hardly any words that do so fully express the French *ennuy, bizarre, débouche* Let us therefore make as many of these do homage as are like to prove good citizens] 1760 *Lond Mag* XXIX. 177 We saw the column of infantry debouching into Minden plain 1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 531/2 These two companies gave the cavalry time to *debouche* 1813 *Ibid* 7 June 355/2 General Bertrand appearing to intend debouching from Jaselitz upon the enemy's right 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg Leech of Folkestone* (1877) 370 The travellers debouched on the open plain on Aldington Frith *fig* 1839 *Times* 4 Oct., Mr. Labouchere debouches upon the cabinet

2 *transf* Of a ravine, river, etc . To issue as at a mouth or outlet into a wider place or space.

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I 168 This little stream that debouches from the lake 1850 B TAYLOR *Eldorado* XXII (1862) 236 The ravine finally debouched upon the river at the Middle Bar 1878 H M STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I VIII 167 Nakidino Creek, into which an important stream debouches.

3 *trans* (*causal*) To lead forth into open ground; to provide an outlet for

1745 DUNCAN FORBES in Ellis *Orig Lett* II. IV 355 No more than a hundred and fifty or a hundred and sixty of the Mackenzies have been debouched 1844 W. H MAXWELL *Sports & Adv Scotl* XXIII. (1855) 190 Huge outlets which *débouche* the waters

Debou·ch, *sb rare.* Also debouche. [f. prec. vb] =next (sense 1).

1813 *Examiner* 7 June 354/2 Fortified rising points, which defended the debouches from the Spree *Ibid* 3 May 274/2 The debouch from the Hartz. 1823 SOUTHEY *Hist Penins. War* I 696 The debouches of Villarcayo, Orduña, and Munguia.

‖ **Débouché** (*débuʃe*). [Fr : f. *déboucher* (see above)]

1. *Milit.* An opening where troops debouch or may debouch, *gen* a place of exit, outlet, opening.

1760 *Lond Mag.* XXIX. 171 The generals will take particular notice of the nine *Debouche's*, by which the army may advance to form in the plain of Minden 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw *Desp* (1838) X 545 Desirable to obtain possession of the *débouchés* of the mountains towards Vera 1857 J W CROKER *Ess Fr. Rev* IV 202 (Stanf) One gate, as an additional *débouché* for the crowd

2 *fig* An opening, outlet, or market for goods.

1846 WORCESTER cites RAWSON

Debou·chment. Also debouchement. [a. F. *débouchement*, f *déboucher* (see DEBOUCH *v.*) + -MENT.]

1 *Milit* The action or fact of debouching.

1827 J F COOPER *Prairie* II. III. 44 To unravel the mystery of so sudden a debouchement from the cover 1871 *Daily News* 19 Sept., The debouchment of Stephenson's brigade through the railway arch.

2 The mouth or outlet of a river, a pass, etc

1859 BURTON *Centr Afr* in *Jrnl Geog Soc* XXIX 42 The coast presents but three debouchments that deserve the name of rivers.

Debouchure (*debuʃū* r). [In form, French, f. *déboucher* to DEBOUCH + -URE ; but this sense is not Fr.] =DEBOUCHMENT 2, EMBOUCHURE 1.

1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* XII (1878) 168 Towards the debouchure of the river 1890 *Spectator* 11 Jan. 41 Thence two railways would connect her with Zanzibar and the debouchure of the Zambesi.

Debourse, var. of DEBURSE.

†**Debou·t,** *v Obs.* [a. F *débouter*, in OF. *deboter* (10th c.), f. *de-* (DE- I. 2) + *bouter*, OF. *boter* to push.] *trans* To thrust out, expel, oust.

1619 *Time's Storehouse* 208 (L) Not able enough to debout them out of their possessions 1644 HUME *Hist. Ho Douglas* 264 (Jam) His fraud was detected and he debouted, and put from that authority.

†**Debou·tement.** *Obs* [a OF *debotement, déboutement*, f *débouter*: see prec. and -MENT] A thrusting forth, expulsion

1481 CAXTON *Myrr* II. XXVIII 121 Deboutemens and brekyng out of wyndes that mete aboue the clowdes

†**Debow·el,** *v. Obs* [DE- II 2] =DISBOWEL, disembowel

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XX 285 He debowalit wes clenly, And bawlmyt syne full rychly 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV II 25 The bestis costis, as thai debowalit wer *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV 80 With giftes that day, and beastes debowled

Deboyse, deboyst, var. DEBOISE *Obs.*

†**Debrai·d,** *v. Obs. rare* In 4–5 **debreyd.** [f. DE- I. 1 + BRAID *v* 1 3 to snatch.] To snatch down (rendering L. *decerpere*).

1388 [see DEBREAK].

†**Debra·nch,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad F. *desbranch-er* (Palsgr & Cotgr), or *desbranche-r* (15–16th c. Godef), f *dé-, des-* (DE- I 6) + *branche* branch] *trans.* To deprive of branches, to lop. Hence **Debra nching** *vbl sb.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 538 After such pruning and debranching

‖ **Debreak,** *v Obs rare* [f DE- I. 1 + BREAK *v*] *trans* To break down (transl. L. *decerpere*).

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* 1 26 The onclene goost debrekynge [*v r* to-braydynge, 1388 debreidynge, to-breidinge] hym, and cryinge with grete vois

‖ **Debris, débris** (debrī, dā brī, de brī). [F *débris*, vbl sb from obs *débriser* (Cotgr.), OF *debrisier*: see next.] The remains of anything broken down or destroyed; ruins, wreck: a. orig. (in Eng) *fig* ; b in *Geol* applied to any accumulation of loose material arising from the waste of rocks; also to drifted accumulation of vegetable or animal matter (Page) , thence, c. any similar rubbish formed by destructive operations.

1708 COLLIER *Eccl Hist* I AD 685 To retire with the *debris* of the army. 1735 SWIFT *Lett. to Dk of Dorset*, Your Grace is now disposing of the *debris* of two bishoprics 1778 H WALPOLE *Let. to W Mason* 18 July, The best they can hope for, is to sit down with the *débris* of an empire 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr Hutton. Th.* 363 A temporary receptacle for the *debris* of the Alps. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* XIV 356 The *débris* of the ancient rocks 1851 D WILSON *Preh Ann* (1863) II. III III. 105 Accumulated rubbish and debris 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* IX 176 The sandstone cliffs are battered down and their debris carried out to sea. 1885 *Act* 48–9 *Vict* c. 39 § 5 The sanitary authority shall remove the same and all foundations, débris, and other materials

Debruise (dĭbrū z), *v* Forms : 3–8 debruse, 4 debrise, 7– debruise [a. ONF. *debruiser, debrusser* = OF *debrisier*, to break down or in pieces, crush, f. *de-* (DE- I 1) + *brisier* to BREAK]

†1. *trans.* To break down, break in pieces, crush, smash. *Obs*

1297 R GLOUC (1724) 298 His stenede hym wyþ stones As me stenede Seynt Steuene, and debrusede ys bones. *a* 1300 *Fragm Pop. Sc* (Wright) 178 Tho oure Louerd .debrusede helle gates 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* XXXIV. 27 Whan I shal debrise the chaynes of her 3oc 1618 M DALTON *Countrey Justice* 195 Though it were lawfull to make the trenches, and to debruse the Nusans [a Weare on the Trent]

†b. *intr* To be dashed to pieces. *Obs.*

1297 R GLOUC (1724) 288 Þe flor to brac vnder hem And hii velle and debrusede somme anon to deþe. *Ibid.* 537 He hupte & debrusede, & deide in an stounde.

2 *Her.* (*trans*) To cross (a charge, *esp.* an animal) with an ordinary so as partially to hide it, and as it were press it down; usually in *pa pple* **Debruised**; also said of a serpent so bent or 'folded' that its head or tail is partly covered by its body *Counter-debruised*: see quot 1830

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II 114 His fielde is de Argent, a Lyon salient Gules, debrused with a Barre de Azure 1661 MORGAN *Sphere Gentry* II 1 10 Composed of the two bodies of trees laid crosse each other. but then one must Debruse and bear down the other 1830 ROBSON *Brit Herald* III Gloss , *Counter-debruised*, when either the head or tail of a serpent in the bowing or embowing, is turned under, in a contrary direction the one to the other 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Engl* I 252 He . exhibited on his escutcheon the lions of England and the lilies of France without the baton sinister under which, according to the law of heraldry, they were debruised in token of his illegitimate birth.

De-brutalize · see DE- II. 1.

Debt (det), *sb.* Forms: 3–4 dete, 3–6 dette, 4–6 dett, det, deytt(e, 5–7 debte, 7– debt. [ME. *det, dette*, a OF. *dete, dette* ·–pop. L. **debita* for L *débitum* (pa. pple of *dēbēre* to owe), lit (that which is) owed or due, money owed, debt Often made masc. in OF. after *debitum*, and from 13th to 16th c. sometimes artificially spelt *debte*, after which *debt* has become the English spelling since the 16th c]

1. That which is owed or due; anything (as money, goods, or service) which one person is under obligation to pay or render to another · a. a sum of money or a material thing

a 1300 *Cursor M* 7642 Dauid wighth wan o þam his dete [*v rr* dette, dett] *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III 293 3if a trewe man teche þis pore man to paie his dettis 14 *Merchant & Son* in Halliw *Nugæ Poet* 28 Then Wyllyam payde hys fadur dettys 1548–9 (Mar) *Bk. Com Prayer* Offices 20 To declare his debtes, what he oweth 1559 *Mirr. Mag*, *Dk Glocester* XXIII, To paye large vsury besides the due det. 1596 SHAKS *Tam Shr.* IV. IV 24 Hauing com to Padua To gather in some debts 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 23 Aug , To pay his small debts 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II 464 A debt of record is a sum of money, which appears to be due by the evidence of a court of record. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Eng* II 144 Whenever a man is subject to a legal liability to pay a sum of money to another, he is said to owe him a debt to that amount

b a thing immaterial

c 13 *Cursor M* 27808 (Cotton Galba) Rightwis es he, to gif ilk man his det *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 130 Why sholde men elles in hir bookes sette That a man shal yelde to his wyf hire dette *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 534 This curtysy he claymes as for clere det 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II XXXV 343 Look upon what is done for you as your debt to . Providence 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau* 217 Love the gift is love the debt

†c. That which one is bound or ought to do, (one's) duty. *Sc Obs.*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 135 The trewe Turtour has Done dewlie his det *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 546 It is my dett to do all that I can To fend our kynrik out off dangerying

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX III 184 So douchtely we schaype to do our det 1573 *Sat Poems Reform* XXXIX. 319, I haue lang forȝet, Quhairfor indeid I haue not done my det

2 A liability or obligation to pay or render something, the condition of being under such obligation

c 1290 *S Eng Leg* I. 250/345 He with sok þe giwes [=Jew's] dette and was i don to ane oþe *c* 1325 *Metr Hom* 18 And he forgaf tham thair dette bathe 1388 WYCLIF *Rom* IV 4 And to hym that worchith mede is not arettid bi grace, but bi dette 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* II 771 Neither king nor Pope can geve any place suche a priuilege that it shall discharge a man of his debtes beyng able to pay *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd Fr* in *Palsgr.* 1064, I have herd say that promysse is dette 1611 BIBLE *Transl Pref* 5 He hath for euer bound the Church vnto him, in a debt of speciall remembrance and thankefulnesse *a* 1699 LADY HALKETT *Autobiog.* (1875) 65, I was free of that Dept. 1844 H. H WILSON *Brit India* III 513 Debts contracted as far back as 1796 1883 S. C HALL *Retrospect* II 502 He considered he thus contracted a debt to the country.

b *In debt* under obligation to pay something; owing something, *esp* money. (See also c.) *In any one's debt* under obligation to pay or render something to him; indebted to him So *out of debt, out of any one's debt*; *to fall* or *run into* (or *in debt*; *out of debt out of danger* · see DANGER, and cf. quot. 1551

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A) 462 'Þat dunt', he seyd, 'was iuel sett Wele schal y com out of þi dett' *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 280 Thei wiste no man that he [the Marchaunt] was in dette 1393 LANGL *P Pl.* C. XXIII 10 Ne neuere shal falle in dette 1478 *Paston Lett* No 824 III 237 For he seythe ye be xvtis in hys dette. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron* II. 770 Now unthriftes riott and runne in debt. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop* II (Arb) 104 Men, in whose debte and daunger they be not 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 434 Out of the debt of other men, and well able to pay 1615 SIR E HOBY *Curry-combe* 215, I see you meane not to die in Iabals debt for an Epigram *a* 1624 BP M SMITH *Serm* (1632) 5 Being ouer head and eares in debt 1745 *De Foe's Eng Tradesman* VI (1841) I. 39 They are under no necessity of running deep into debt 1763 *Gentl Mag* July 331 The black traders are often in debt to the chiefs 1812 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Absentee* XIV, Lord Clonbrony, for the first time since he left Ireland, found himself out of debt, and out of danger. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 155 To run in debt to the shopkeepers

†c Obligation to do something; duty. *In debt* · under obligation, in duty bound. *Of* or *with debt* · as a matter of debt, as is due or right; as in duty bound. *Obs* (Cf. 1 c.)

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 23888 (Edin) A besand he me taht to sette þat ik him ah to yeld wit dette. *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 261 We ere in dette, at nede to help þe kyng 1393 GOWER *Conf* III 52 And as it were of pure dette They yive her goodes to the king *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron* III. Prol. 23 Oure Eldrys we sulde folowe of det *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr Thornton MS.* (1867) 2 Prelates and persons þat ere haldene by dett for to lere þame 1488 CAXTON *Chast Goddes Chyld* 10, I cannot thanke the as I ought of dette. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot* (1858) I 35 This fatall stone Quhair it wes brocht in ony land or erd. Of verrie det the Scottis thair suld ring.

3. *fig.* Used in Biblical language as the type of an offence requiring expiation, a sin

a 1225 *Ancr R* 126 We sigged forȝif us oure dettes, al so ase we uorȝiueð to ure detturs *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 20 Forȝiue us oure dettes : as we forȝeue to oure detoures. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 242 Whiche be our dettes? Truly our synnes. 1557 N T (Genev) *Matt* VI 12 And forgeue vs our debtes [WYCLIF dettis, CRANM , *Rhemish* dettes, 1611 debts] euen as we forgiue our debters 1858 TRENCH *Parables* XVI, God is the creditor, men the debtors, and sins the debt.

4 *Phrases* a. *Debt of honour*: a debt that cannot be legally enforced, but depends for its validity on the honour of the debtor; usually applied to debts incurred by gambling

1646 EVANCE *Noble Ord* 37 He is become a voluntary debtor in a debt of honour 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr* I 98 He is obliged to pay debts of Honour, that is, all such as are contracted by Play 1839 CATH SINCLAIR *Holiday House* XIII 265 Pay your debt of honour, Master Harry!

b *Debt of* (or *to*) *nature* the necessity of dying, death; *to pay the debt of* (or *one's debt to*) *nature*: to die. [Lat *debitum naturæ*]

[*c* 1315 SHORCHAM 2 And his deythes dette 3elde 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX 209 Hym worthit neyd to pay the det That no man for till pay may let] 1494 FABYAN *Chron* II XLI 28 Fynally he payde the dette of nature 1590 MARLOWE *Edw II*, Wks. (ed Rtldg) 212/1 Pay natures debt with cheerful countenance 1635 QUARLES *Embl* II XIII, The slender debt to nature's quickly paid. 1727 A HAMILTON *New Acc E Ind.* II lii 265 He had paid his great Debt to Nature, without taking Notice of the small one due to me. 1812 *Examiner* 23 Nov 747/1 One of them has .. paid the debt of nature

c. *Action of debt*: an action at law for recovering a debt.

1552 in *Vicary's Anat* (1888) App iii. 152 The gouernours to haue an accion of dett[e] for the same. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 192 A plaintiffe in an action of debte 1800 ADDISON *Amer Law Rep* XII The ground of an action of debt is the consideration or equivalent given by the debtee to the debtor

†d *Bill of debt*. a promissory note, I O U, or other acknowledgement of indebtedness, in some countries used, like a bill of exchange, as a negotiable document. *Obs*

1530 PALSGR 198/1 Byll of dette, *cedule* 1622 MALYNES *Anc Law-Merch.* 96 The most vsuall buying and selling of

commodities beyond the Seas, in the course of Trafficke, is for Bills of Debt, or Obligations, called Billes Obligatorie, which one Merchant giueth vnto another, for commodities bought or sold, which is altogether vsed by the Merchants Aduenturors at Amsterdam, Middleborough, Hamborough, and other places 1690 CHILD *Disc Trade* (ed 4) 16 If a law for transferring bills of debt should pass, we should not miss the Dutch money *Ibid* 139 In other Kingdoms and Countries abroad transference of Bills of Debt is in use

e *National Debt* · a debt owing by a sovereign state to private individuals who have advanced money to it for the public needs, *esp* that main part of the *public debt*, which has been converted into a fund or stock of which the government no longer seeks to pay off the principal, but to provide the annual interest, hence called *funded debt*, as opposed to the *floating debt*, which includes the ever-varying amounts due by the government and repayable on demand or by a certain time

1653 CHIDLEY (*title*), Remonstrance concerning the Public Faith, Soldier's Arrears, and other Public Debts 1721 A HUTCHESON (*title*), Collection of Treatises, relating to the National Debts and Funds 1752 HUME *Ess Public Credit* (1875) I. 364 National debts cause a mighty confluence of people and riches to the capital 1812 G CHALMERS *Dom Econ Gt Brit* (New ed) 210 The most efficient measure was to fund the floating debts, of the victualling, and of the ordnance departments 1840 *Penny Cycl* XVI 100 The contracting of the National Debt cannot be said to have been begun before the Revolution of 1688 1860 KNIGHT *Pop Hist Eng* VI III 40 There was a floating debt of about ten millions 1878 EDITH THOMPSON *Hist. Eng* XXXIX 275 The South Sea Company for the purpose of reducing the National Debt, engaged to buy up certain annuities 1889 *Whitaker's Almanack* 493 The French National Debt is the largest in the world Public debt, funded £957,000,000, Public debt, floating, annuities, etc., capitalized £728,372,372

f *Small debt* a debt of limited amount, for which summary jurisdiction is provided, in England in the *County Court*, in Scotland in the *Small Debt Court* held by the sheriff Also *attrib*.

(In Scotland the limit of these debts was in 1788 £5, in 1837 £8 6s 8d, and in 1853 £12)

1603-4 *Act* 1 *Jas I*, c. 14 (*title*), An Acte for Recouerie of Small Debtes 1795 *Act* 35 *Geo III*, c. 23 (*title*) An Act for the more easy and expeditious Recovery of Small Debts 1861 W BELL *Dict Law Scot.* 762 The Statute 39 and 40 Geo III, c. 46, commonly called the *Small-Debt Act* *Ibid* 764 The sheriff's exclusive jurisdiction in small debts was introduced by 6 Geo. IV, c 24 *Ibid* 766 The sheriffs must, in addition to their ordinary small-debt courts, hold circuit courts for the purposes of this act *Ibid.* 767 By the act 16 and 17 Vict c. 80, 1853, the small-debt jurisdiction of sheriffs is extended to causes not exceeding £12.

5. *attrib* and *Comb*

1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 236 In mixed or Debt Exchanges the Drawer receives no Monyes, but is Debtor, and gives Bills to his Creditor for payment of his Debt 1826 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 255 Large part of the rents must go to the Debt-Dealers, or Loan-makers. 1883 *19th Cent* May 884 Punishment of debt-frauds as crimes

† Debt, *ppl. a. Obs* Forms: 4-5 dett(e, 6- debt. [ad. L. *dēbit-us* owed (cf. DEBITE *a*), conformed to *debt* sb] Owed, due, owing.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* LXXVIII 5 3eldand til þe[e] dett [*v r* duwe] honur *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W de W 1494) I xl, That it is nedeful to the & dette for to traueyle soo. *a* 1555 RIDLEY *Wks* (1843) 305 Promises so openly made, and so duly debt 1576 J. KNEWSTUB *Confut* (1579) Qvj a, That which is det and due on their behalfe 1602 SHAKS *Ham* III II 203 To pay our selues, what to ourselues is debt.

† De·btable, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. DEBT + -ABLE] Under pecuniary obligation, chargeable

1516 *Plumpton Corr* 217 That your mastership sholde be debtable to the King for the lordship of Plompton

† Debt-bind, *v Obs nonce-wd. trans.* To bind by obligation, render indebted.

a 1608 SACKVILLE *Dk Buckingham* XLIII. (D), Banish'd by them whom he did thus debt-bind.

De·bt-book. An account-book in which debts are recorded Often *fig*

a 1600 HOOKER *Serm.* Wks 1845 II. 609 We dare not call God to a reckoning, as if we had him in our debt-books 1617 HIERON *Wks* II 90 Forgiuenesse of sins is (as it were) the wiping out of a score, or the crossing of a debt-booke 1745 *De Foe's Eng Tradesman* XXXII (1841) II 34 The proper method for a debt-book for a small tradesman.

† De·bt-bound, *ppl a Obs* Also -bounden.

1. Under obligation, bound by duty, obliged

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI IV 62 This mysfortoun is myne of ald thirlage, As tharto detbund in my wrachit age. 1553 BALE *Gardiner's De vera Obed* Pref A IV, All true subiectes were dettebounden to defende and vpholde, the supreme autoritie of the crowne 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus* 28, I will . acknowledge myself debt bound to him. 1603 in Ellis *Orig Lett.* I III 73 *note*, I shall acknowledge myself exceedingly debt-bound to your Excellency.

2. Of things, Obligatory, due, bounden.

1588 A. KING tr *Canisius' Catech.* 32 And daylie giue debt-bound thankes to the for sua greate benefites

† De·bted, *ppl. a. Obs* [? after OF *deté* (DETTY): see -ED, or aphetic form of *an-, en-, in-debted* (13th c.).]

1. Of things · Owed, due

c 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints, Agnes* 171, & gyf he 3ald dettyt honoure Til god þat al thinge has in cure. 1388 WYCLIF *Deut* XV 2 To whom ony thing is dettid, *ethir owid*. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W de W 1494) II VII, The payne detted for the synne. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 9 Obediens dettit til our natural fatheris 1599-16 . MASSINGER, etc *Old Law* I 1, In my debted duty

2 Of persons Under obligation, indebted

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* IX XXVII 267 In sic affynite Ilkane dettit wes til vthire 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot* (1821) I. 16 We ar dettit to you as faderis to thair childrin 1590 SHAKS *Com Err* IV 1 31 Three odde Duckets more Then I stand debted to this Gentleman.

Debtee (de·tē). [f. DEBT-OR + -EE] One to whom a debt is due: a creditor.

1532 *Dial on Laws Eng* I XXIX (1638) 51 To appoint the libertie and the judgement of Conscience to the debtee then to the debtor *a* 1626 BACON *Max & Uses Com Law* IX (1636) 39 Where the debtor makes the debtee his executor. 1800 ADDISON *Amer Law Rep.* III The consideration or equivalent given by the debtee to the debtor

† De·btful, *a Obs* Chiefly *Sc* Also 5 dettefull, 5-7 detful(l [f. DEBT *sb* + -FUL]

1. Owed, bounden, due; dutiful.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VII VIII. 13 The Kyng of Frawns Hys Lord be detful Alegeawns *a* 1440 *Found St Bartholomew's* (E E T S) 54 Sum penyes, the whiche of a vowe were dettefull to the Chirche of seynt Barthylmewe. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 176 And do 30w homage and reuerence, With all detfull Obedience 1621 *Bk Discipl. Ch Scot* Pref, The obligation, whereby they are bound for debtfull obedience

2 Indebted

1649 LD FOORD in M. P Brown *Suppl. Dec.* I 434 That Patrick Ken was debtful to him in greater sums

Hence **† De·btfully** *adv Sc*, duly, dutifully

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VII. VIII 704 Thare charge thai dyd nocht detfully 1478 *Sc Acts Jas. III* (1814) 123 (Jam) That oure souueram lord sal execut detfully the panys of proscripcioun & tresoun aganis the saidis personis

Debtless (de·tles), *a.* [See -LESS] Free from, or clear of, debt.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 582 To make him lyve by his propre good, In honour detteles, but if he were wood 1570 E. ROBSON in *Durham Depositions* (Surtees) 228 He is worth £30, debtless, of his own goods 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 103 Legacies to be paid out of the cleere debtlesse goods 1766 G CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* III 184 Debtless to power, but Fortune's and it's own 1848 *Tait's Mag.* 276 America, free and debtless, was there before their eyes

Debtor (de·tər). Forms. *α* 3 dettor, 3-5 det(t)ur, 4-6 det(t)our, -or, 5 dettere, 6-7 detter; *β.* 6-7 debter, 7 -our, 6- -or. See also DEBITOR [ME. *det(t)ur, -our*, a OF. *det(t)or, -ur, -our* (later *detteur, debteur*) —L. *dēbitōr-em*, acc of *dēbitor* (whence OF. *det(t)re*). In later OF often artificially spelt with *b*, after L.; in Eng. the *b* was inserted between 1560 and 1668, being first prevalent in legal documents, where it was probably assisted by the parallel form DEBITOR. (The Bible of 1611 has *detter, debter*, each thrice: *debtor* twice, *debtour* once.)]

1 One who owes or is indebted to another: a. One who owes money to one or more persons · correlative to *creditor*.

c 1290 *S Eng Leg* I 465/117 An vsurier, þat hadde dettores tweyne 1387 TREVISA *Higden* III 189 (Mätz), Þe dettoures myȝte nouȝt pay here money at here day. 1464 *Mann & Househ Exp* 102 Thomas Hoo is become detor to my sayd mastyre. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* IV 1 Now commeth the man that he was dettet vnto 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 360 The Admyrall became debter to them all. Suche summes of money as he was become debtor for 1611 BIBLE *Luke* XVI 5 So he called euery one of his lords detters vnto him [so all 16th c. *vv*, WYCLIF dettours]. 1644 MILTON *Areop* (Arb) 59 Dettors and delinquents may walk abroad without a keeper. 1745 *De Foe's Eng Tradesman* V (1841) I. 34 Acts of grace for the relief of insolvent debtors 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III I, Pubsey & Co., are so strict with their debtors. 1875 MAINE *Hist Inst* IX. 257 Execution against the person of a judgment debtor

b. One who owes an obligation or duty.

a 1225 *Ancr R* 126 Louerd, we sigged forgif us ure dettes, al so ase we uorgiued to ure detturs 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* VI 12 Forȝeue to vs oure dettes as we forȝeue to oure dettours [1388 -ouris, COVERD, CRANMER, *Rhem*, detters, *Geneva*, 1611, debters] — *Rom* I 14 To Grekis and barbaryns to wyse men and vnwyse men, I am dettour *a* 1535 MORE *De quat. Nouiss* Wks. 91 To whom we be al dettours of death. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr* 1155 When life is sham'd, and death Reproches detter *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1726) 10 Of joy ungrudg'd may each Day be a Debter 1653 WALTON *Angler* I 38, I must be your Debtor . for the rest of my promised discourse. *a* 1677 BARROW *Wks* (1716) II 140 He being master of all things and debtour to none. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II 334 Debtors for our lives to you.

c. *Poor debtor* (U. S.). One who, being imprisoned in a civil action for debt, is, under the laws of several States, entitled to be discharged after a short period, on proof of poverty, etc.

1832 W. L. GARRISON in *Liberator* I. 28 The Poor Debtor.

2. *Book-keeping Debtor* (or *Dr.*) being written at the top of the left-hand or debit side of an account is hence applied to this side of an account, or to what is entered there

[1543-1660 see DEBITOR] 1714 (*title*), The Gentleman Accomptant or an Essay to Unfold the Mystery of Accompts, by Way of Debtor and Creditor. 1745 [see CREDITOR 2] 1836 *Penny Cycl* V 164/1 Exacting equilibrium between debtor and creditor in each entry

attrib [1588 see DEBITOR] 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No. 549 P 1 When I look upon the Debtor-side, I find such innumerable Articles, that I want Arithmetick to cast them up, 1836 *Penny Cycl* V. 164/1 All the debtor accounts on one side, compared with the creditor accounts on the other.

1866 C W HOSKYNS *Occas Ess* 133 Every human right, however absolute and accredited, has its corresponding debtor-page of duty and obligation

3 *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *debtor law, country, debtor side*, etc (see 2), *debtor-like* adj

1669 DRYDEN *Tyran Love* V 1, Debtor-like, I dare not meet your eyes 1810 MINCHIN (*title*), A Treatise on the Defects of the Debtor and Creditor Laws 1881 H H. GIBBS *Double Stand* 68 The debtor country will pay its debts in Silver.

Hence **De·btorship.**

1798 H T. COLEBROOKE tr *Digest Hindu Law* (1801) I 7 The debtorship of others than women, or the like 1859 G MEREDITH *R Feverel* I IX 173 Without incurring further debtorship

† Debu·ccinate, *v Obs.*—° [f L. *dēbuccināre* to trumpet forth (Tertull), prop *debūcināre*, f *de-* (DE- I 3) + *būcināre* to trumpet.] 'To report abroad' (Cockeram 1623)

† Debu·lliate, *v. Obs.*—° [Improperly f *de-* (DE- I. 1) + L *bullīre* to boil Cf F *débouillir*] 'To bubble or seeth over' (BLOUNT 1656)

† Debulli·tion. *Obs.* [n of action f L **dēbullīre* · see prec] A bubbling or boiling over.

1727 in BAILEY vol II 1730-6—(folio). Whence in JOHNSON, ASH and mod. Dicts

† Debu·rse, *v. Obs. Sc* Also 6 deburs, -burce, 7 debourse. [a. F. *débourse-r*, in OF *desbourser*, f *des-* .—L *dis-* (see DE- I. 6) + *bourse* —late pop. L. *bursa* purse.] To pay out, DISBURSE

1529 W FRANKELEYN in Fiddes *Wolsey* II (1726) 167 Your grace shuld not deburce owt of your coffers very myche monye. 1561 in W H. Turner *Select Rec Oxford* 286 Suche somes as they shall deburse *c* 1610 SIR J MELVIL *Mem.* 318 1705 *Kirk-Session Rec* in *Sc Leader* 22 June 1888 Debursed upon thatching the schoolhouse £11 3s 4d

Hence **Debu·rsing** *vbl sb* =next.

1598 *Sc Acts Jas VI* (1814) 179 (Jam) Necessar debursingis in thair hienes maist honorabill effairis

† Debu·rsement. *Obs Sc.* [n F *débourse-ment*, f *débourser*: see prec.] = DISBURSEMENT

1637-50 ROW *Hist Kirk* (1842) 153 Provyding alwayes his debursements exceed not 400 merks 1689 R. SINCLAIR in *Leisure Hour* (1883) 205/1 Accompt of debursements for my son Jhon

Debusscope (de bŭskōup). [f the name of the inventor M Debus + -SCOPE, after *kaleidoscope*] An optical contrivance consisting of two mirrors placed at an angle of 72°, so as to give four reflections of an object or figure placed between them and form composite figures for purposes of decorative design, etc.

1862 TIMES *Year-Bk. of Facts* 144 M. Debus has invented this new form of kaleidoscope The debusscope may be made of any size. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ Sc* I 43/1 In the Debusscope, any object placed between the mirrors is multiplied, so as to present a fourfold appearance

‖ Début (*débu*) [F. vbl sb., f *débuter* to make the first stroke in billiards, etc, lead off: see Littré and Hatzfeld] Entry into society; first appearance in public of an actor, actress, or other performer.

1751 CHESTERF. *Lett.* CCXXXVIII (1792) III 88, I find that your *début* at Paris has been a good one. 1806 BYRON *Occas Prol.* 15 To-night you throng to witness the *début* Of embryo actors, to the Drama new 1837 LD BEACONSFIELD in *Corr w Sister* (1886) 78, I state at once that my *début* [in House of Comm] was a failure

So **Début(e** *v.* [cf. F. *débuter*], to make one's début, to 'come out'.

1830 *Fraser's Mag* II. 52 He debuted at Naples, about five years ago, and has since performed in the principal theatres of Italy 1885 F. ARTHUR *Coparceners* V 69 The moment is a proud one for the debuting youth 1889 *Pall Mall G* 21 Sept. 6/1 When a popular actor's son 'débuts' with a flourish of trumpets.

Débutant (*débutan*). [F. pr. pple. of *débuter*: see prec.] A male performer or speaker making his first appearance before the public. So **Débutante** (-tānt) [F. fem of the same], a female appearing for the first time before the public or in society.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav* I 282 The character was favourable to a debutant 1826 DISRAELI *Viv Grey* IV i, Under different circumstances from those which usually attend most political debutants. 1837 *Blackw Mag* XLII. 343/1 Gentlemen are apt to dismiss all serious thoughts in addressing a very young débutante

Debylite, -yte: see DEBILITE

Debylle, obs. form of DIBBLE.

Debyte, -tie, -ty, -tour: see DEBITE, etc.

Dec. Abbrev. of DECEMBER; in *Music* of DECRESCENDO; in *Med.* of L *decoctum* (=decoction).

Deca-, dec-, Gr. δεκα- ten, an initial element in numerous technical words, see below. Also

1 **Decaca·nthous** *a.* [Gr ἀκανθα thorn], having ten spines (*Syd Soc Lex.* 1882). **Deca-ca·rbon** *a Chem.* in *decacarbon series*, the series of hydrocarbon compounds containing C_{10}, as *decane, decene, decine, decyl*, q.v. **‖ Deca·cera** *sb. pl. Zool.* [Gr. κέρας, κερατ- horn], a name proposed by some naturalists for the ten-armed cephalopods, otherwise called *Decapoda* **Deca·cerate** (*Syd. Soc Lex.* 1882), **Deca·cerous** *a.*, ten-horned, pertaining to the *Decacera* **Decada·ctylous** *a. Zool*, having ten rays or fingers (*Syd. Soc Lex.*). **Decadi·anome** *Math.* [Gr.

διανομή distribution, DIANOME], a quartic surface (dianome) having ten conical points. **De·cafid** *a* [L *-fidus* -cleft] = DECEMFID (*Syd Soc Lex*) **De·calet** *nonce-wd* [after *triplet*], a stanza of ten lines **Deca·lobate** *a.* [Gr λοβός lobe], ten-lobed **Deca·merous** *a* [Gr. μέρος part], consisting of ten parts or divisions, decempartite (*Syd Soc Lex*) **Deca·meter** *nonce-wd* [Gr. μέτρον measure], a verse consisting of ten metrical feet. **Deca·ngular** *a* [L *angulus*, corner], having ten angles = DECAGONAL **Deca·ntherous** *a Bot.* [ANTHER], having ten anthers **Decapartite** *a.* = *decempartite* see DECEM-. **Decapetalous** *a Bot.* [PETAL], having ten petals (*Syd Soc Lex*) **Decaphyllous** *a. Bot* [Gr φύλλον leaf], ten-leaved. **Decaptery·gious** *a Ichth* [πτερύγιον fin], having ten fins; so **Decaptery·gian** *a* and *sb* **Decase·mic** (-sē·mik) *a* [cf the Gr comp τεσσαρεσκαιδεκάσημος, f σῆμα mark, sign], consisting of ten units of metrical measurement as a 'decasemic colon' **Decase·palous** *a Bot.* [SEPAL], having ten sepals. **Decaspe·rmal, -spe·rmous** *a Bot* [Gr σπέρμα seed], having ten seeds

1874 SALMON *Analyt Geom. Three Dim* (ed 3) 507 Decadianome 1881 BENTLEY *Man Bot* IV § 4. 274 A flower with Ten carpels or Ten styles is Decagynous 1882 VINES *Sachs's Bot* 654 Whorls dimerous to octamerous or pentamerous and decamerous 1821 *Blackw Mag* X 387 They might have appeared as decameters, had that structure of verse pleased the eyes of the compositor 18 LEE (cited by Webster 1828), *Decangular* 1879 SIR G SCOTT *Lect. Archit* II 197 The vaulting, having its sides divided making in all a decapartite vault. 1793 MARTYN *Lang Bot* s v., *Decaphyllus calyx*, a decaphyllous or ten leaved calyx, as in *Hibiscus*. 1847 CRAIG, *Decapterygians*, a name given by Schneider to an artificial division of fishes, including such as have ten fins *Ibid*, *Decaspermal, Decaspermous*, containing ten seeds, as the berry of *Pstdium decaspermum*

2 *esp.* in the nomenclature of the French metric system, the initial element in names of measures and weights, composed of ten times the standard unit of the series in question (Cf DECI-) Hence, **De·cagramme, -gram** (F *décagramme*), the weight of 10 grammes (= 154 32349 troy grains, or ·353 oz. avoird). **De·calitre** (de·kălĭtəɹ), [F. *déca-*], a measure of capacity, containing 10 litres (= 610·28 cubic inches, or a little over 2¾ gallons) **De·cametre** (-de kămĭtəɹ), [F *déca-*], a lineal measure of 10 metres (= 32 ft 9 7079 inches Eng) **Decastere** (de kăstēəɹ), [F. *décastère*], a solid measure = 10 steres or cubic metres Also † **Decare** (*obs*), a measure of 10 ares = 1000 square metres

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV 301–2 [Has *decagram, decalitre, decameter, decar.*] 1828 J. M SPEARMAN *Brit Gunner* (ed 2) 417 Decametre signifies ten metres *Ibid* 419 Kilolitre Hectare Decare. 1860 *All Year Round* No 69 448 A decalitre . would contain a hundred thousand grains [of wheat] 1890 *Daily News* 10 Dec 3/3 He then brought up the dose of lymph to two decagrammes, a potent one

† **Deca·chinnate,** *v Obs*–° [f L *dēcachinnāre* (Tertull) to deride (DE- I 4).] 'To scorn' (Cockeram, 1623).

Decachord (de·kăkɒɹd), *a* and *sb* Also 6 -corde. [ad. L. *decachord-us, -um*, a. Gr. δεκάχορδ-ος, *-ον*, ten-stringed, f δέκα + -χορδή string]

A *adj.* Ten-stringed (cf. *Ps.* XXXII 2 ἐν ψαλτηρίῳ δεκαχόρδῳ). **B** *sb* A musical instrument with ten strings

c 1525 SKELTON *Replye* 340 David, our poete, harped melodiously in his decacorde psautry 1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps* (1556) A ij, In Lute and Harpe rejoyce to sing, Syng Psalmes in decachorde 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 23 It is called a Monochord, because it hath but one string, as a Decachord which hath tenne 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps* Wks 1684 IV 1 91 Dechacord or instrument of ten strings. *Ibid*, On a dechachord Psaltery 1858 NEALE *Bernard de M* 33 Whose everlasting music Is the glorious decachord

† **Decacho·rdon.** *Obs* (In 7 -cordon) [a. Gr. δεκάχορδον see prec] = prec B Also *fig*

1602 W. WATSON (*title*), Decacordon of Ten Quodlibeticall Questions concerning Religion and State 1613 R C. *Table Alph., Decacordon*, an instrument with tenne strings

† **Decacu·minate,** *v Obs*–° [f. L. *dēcacūmināre* to deprive of the top (DE- I 6)]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Decacuminate*, to take off the top of any thing 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Decacuminated*, having the Tops lopped off (So in J. and mod Dicts)

Decad (de·kăd) [ad Gr. δεκάς, δεκαδ-, collective sb. from δέκα ten.]

1. The number ten (the perfect number of the Pythagoreans).

1616 in BULLOKAR 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist Philos.* (1701) 379/2 The Decad comprehends every Reason of Number, and every Proportion 1865 GROTE *Plato* I i 11 The Dekad, the full and perfect number 1881 tr. *Zeller's Presocratic Phil.* I 427 All numbers and all powers of numbers appeared to them [the Pythagoreans] to be comprehended in the decad

2. *Music.* A group of ten notes out of which may be formed the consonant triads, and all the discords possible without a modulation.

1875 A. J ELLIS tr. *Helmholtz* 663 Decad

3. An earlier spelling of DECADE, q v.

Decadactylous see DECA- *prefix* 1

Decadal (de·kădăl), *a.* [f L *decas, decad-em*, a Gr δεκάς, δεκάδ-α DECADE + -AL] Of or relating to the number ten; belonging to a decade or period of ten years

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp* s v *Arithmetic, Decadal Arithmetic*, that performed by the nine figures and a Cypher 1881 M L KNAPP *Disasters* 45 The decadal character of epidemics has been noticed

De·cadarch. *Gr Hist* [ad Gr δεκάδαρχ-ος, f. δεκαδ-α DECADE + ἀρχός chief] A commander of ten, a decurion.

1794 T TAYLOR tr *Pausanias* III 16 The Decadarchs, or governors of companies consisting each of ten men.

De·cadarchy, deka-. *Gr Hist* [ad Gr δεκαδαρχία see prec] A ruling body of ten Cf DECARCHY

1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxv. V. 547 He constituted an oligarchy of ten native citizens, chosen from among his partisans, and called a Dekarchy, or Dekadarchy 1852 *Ibid* II lxxvii X 137 The oppressions exercised by the Spartan harmosts and the dekadarchies

Decadary (de·kădĕrĭ), *a* [f L *decad-em* DECADE + -ARY, after F *décadaire*] Relating to a decade or period of ten days (in the French Republican calendar of 1793).

1801 DUPRÉ *Neolog Fr Dict* 71 *Décadaire* A decadary festival dedicated to the Eternal. 1823 SOUTHEY in *Q Rev* XXVIII 508 For the purpose of giving a religious character to the Decadary fêtes 1876 G F CHAMBERS *Astron* 454 The whole of the decadary days were kept, or ordered to be kept, as secular festivals

Decada·tion. *Music* [f DECAD 2 + -ATION] The process of converting one decad into another in order to obtain a new series of consonant triads, etc

1875 A J ELLIS tr. *Helmholtz* 665 This change of one decad into another is called *decadation*

Decade (de·kēd) Also 7–9 decad [a F *decade* (14th c in Littré), ad L. *decas, decad-em*, a Gr. δεκάς, δεκάδα, a group of ten, f *δέκα* ten. Cf DECAD]

1 An assemblage, group, set, or series of ten.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III 81 Your subiectes must consist of Decades, whereof the first is a man, and the fifth a woman. 1612 R SHELDON *Serm St Martin's* 41 Of which some bring into this Kingdome Decades of thousands. 1679 T PIERCE (*title*), A decad of Caveats to the people of England 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVI 265 Can we engage, not decads, but an host? 1830 GODWIN *Cloudesley* III XV 298 His prisoners were divided into two decads 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas I*, III XIV 301 In two hours, our fervid innovator drew up that decade of propositions 1872 O SHIPLEY *Gloss Eccl Terms* s.v *Beads* 61 The practice of saying fifteen decades of the Ave Maria, with one Our Father after each decade, was invented by St Dominic

2. *spec.* Short for 'decade of years', a period of ten years

1605 T HUTTON *Reasons for Refusal* 121 So many tens or decads of yeares 1709 J PALMER *Latter Day Glory* 112 That Decad of Years in which the Empire ceased 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc Hist* 296 The war might still have continued for another decade of years

c 1655 T DUGARD in S Ashe *Fun. Serm* (1655) 71 His smoother brow made me hope that He might raise eight Decads to a Century 1837 HALLAM *Hist Lit* I. 1 § 19 In the second decad of the 12th Cent. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F* 82 Since Averill was a decad and a half His elder 1878 DOWDEN *Stud Lit* 1 The last decade of that century.

b. A period of ten days, substituted for the week in the French Republican calendar of 1793

1798 *Anti-Jacobin* in *Spirit Public Jrnls* (1799) II. 43 In the course of the next decade I shall sail to the canal which is now cutting across the Isthmus of Suez 1801 DUPRÉ *Neolog Fr. Dict.* 71 Three decades make a month of thirty days.

3. A division of a literary work, containing ten books or parts; as the decades of Livy.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 53 I rede in the Romayns stories of Titus Livius, in the booke of the first decade 1555 EDEN (*title*), The Decades of the newe worlde or West India 1594 (*title*), Diana or the excellent conceitful Sonnets of H Constable] Deuided into viij Decads 1651 WALTON *Relig Wotton* (1672) 46 'Tis the first Epistle in his Printed Decads 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ France* I. 394 He was a blockhead, and burned Livy's decads 1840 MACAULAY *Ranke* Ess 1851 II 139 It is now as hopelessly lost as the second decade of Livy 1882 *Encycl Brit* XIV. 726/1 (*Livy*), The division into decades is certainly not due to the author himself, and is first heard of at the end of the 5th century

4. *Comb* † decade-day = DECADI; decade-ring, a finger-ring having ten projections or knobs for counting the repetition of so many Aves

1798 *Anti-Jacobin* in *Spir. Public Jrnls* (1799) II 134 When father had been keeping his Decade-day, as he calls it (for we had no Sundays now, though we did no work) 1861 C W KING *Ant Gems* (1865) 296 The decade rings of medieval times are readily known by their having ten projections like short cogs on their circumference, representing so many *Aves*, whilst the round head, engraved with I H S, stands for the Pater Noster.

† **Deca·de, decaid,** *v Sc. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēcad-ĕre* DECAY.] To fall down, fail

15 . *Aberdeen Reg* (Jamieson)

Decadence (de·kădĕns, dĭkē·dĕns). In 6–7 *Sc.* **decadens.** [a. F. *décadence* (1413 in Hatz.), ad. med.L. *decadentia*, Sp, Pg *decadência*, It *decadenza* 'a declyning, a decaying' (Florio), f *decadĕre* to decay, f. *de-* down + *cadĕre* to fall (the Comm Romanic repr of L *cadĕre* to fall; cf Sp. *caer*, F. *choir*) The prevalent accentuation has been *decadence*, perh. after *decay* (see the dictionaries); *decadence* is now considered more scholarly]

The process of falling away or declining (from a prior state of excellence, vitality, prosperity, etc.), decay; impaired or deteriorated condition

1549 *Compl Scot* VII 71 My triumphant stait is succumbit in decadens 1623 FAVINE *Theat Hon* II XII 177 Forewarning of the entire decadence of the Kingdom *a* 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Poems* 185 Doth in Decadens fall and slack remaine *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam* II V § 144 (1740) 406 The Decadence of all the Good he had hoped, or could hope for, in the World 1762 GOLDSM *Cit W* XI, Every day produces some pathetic exclamation upon the decadence of taste and genius. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M* II, The old castle, where the family lived in their decadence 1847 LD LINDSAY *Chr Art* I. 114 The eleventh century, commonly considered as marking the lowest decadence of Byzantine art 1871 J B MAYOR in *Fraser Philol* III 348 'Decadence' seems to have made little way in England until the last quarter of a century, when. it came into fashion, apparently to *denote* decline, and *connote* a scientific and enlightened view of that decline on the part of the user

b. *spec* Applied to a particular period of decline in art, literature, etc

e g the Silver Age of Latin literature (chiefly a French use), in *Art*, the period subsequent to Raphael and Michael Angelo

1852 MRS JAMESON *Leg Madonna* Introd (1857) 73 The style of art belongs to the decadence 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist* III XXI 615 The men of the decadence, not less than the men of the renaissance, were giants of learning

c *lit* Falling down, falling off *nonce-use*

1812 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* I 136, I fell to the ground in the dirtiest soil that could be selected by a man in a state of decadence 1884 *Birm Weekly Post* 15 Nov 1/4 This process is said to prevent the decadence of the hair

Decadency (de·kădĕnsɪ, dĭkē·dĕnsɪ). Also 7 decaydency. [f as prec with suffix -ENCY] Decaying condition; also = prec

1632 J HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 132 The infirmitie and decadency of the King. 1685 F SPENCE *House of Medici* 239 During the decaydency and restauration of the Roman empire 1777 *Misc* in *Ann Reg* 189/2 The causes of the decadency of an empire 1779 SWINBURNE *Trav Spain* XLIV. (T), Burgos long since abandoned by its princes to obscurity and decadency 1812 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag* XXXIV 14 Of a cadaverous man the decay, of a paralytic man the decadency, is sensible 1844 *Fraser's Mag* XXIX 313 He enumerated all the causes of the Spanish decadency

Decadent (de·kădĕnt, dĭkē·dĕnt), *a* [f DECADENCE see -ENT. So mod F. *décadent* (Hatzf)]

1 That is in a state of decay or decline; falling off or deteriorating from a prior condition of excellence, vitality, prosperity, etc

1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* I I II, Those decadent ages in which no Ideal either grows or blossoms? 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl* Introd 50 A grey, old town with an air of decadent respectability about it 1885 MME DARMESTETER in *Mag of Art* Sept 477/1 To establish in his kingdom the already decadent and modern art of Italy

‖ **2.** Said of a French school which affects to belong to an age of decadence in literature and art Hence *sb.* A member of this fraternity

[1885 *Figaro* 22 Sept, Le décadent n'a pas d'idées Il n'en veut pas Il aime mieux les mots C'est au lecteur à comprendre et à mettre des idées sous les mots. Le lecteur s'y refuse généralement. De là, mépris du décadent pour le lecteur] 1888 *Sat. Rev* 6 Oct 417/2 M Darmesteter has written in a style occasionally a little decadent and over-elaborate. 1890 *Ibid* 22 Nov 602/2 The very noisy and motley crew of younger writers in France naturalists, decadents, scientific critics, and what not 1889 *Daily News* 8 Nov 5/2 A wonderful piece of 'decadent' French, in a queer new style, as if Rabelais's Limousin had been reborn, with a fresh manner of being unintelligible

Hence **De cadently** *adv*

1892 *Sat Rev* 23 Apr 492/2 It is very prettily and decadently written

Decadescent (dekăde sĕnt), *a nonce-wd* [f assumed L. type *decadescĕre*, inceptive from med L or Romanic *decadĕre* see DECADENCE and ESCENT.] Beginning or tending to decay.

1858 *National Rev* Oct 351 Those perils of matrimony over which decadescent virgins sigh so affectingly

‖ **Décadi.** [Fr.: f Gr *δέκα* ten + *-di* day in *Lundi*, etc] The tenth day of the 'decade' in the French Republican calendar, superseding Sunday as a day of rest.

1795 BURKE *Let to W. Elliot* Wks VII. 358 Annulling the Calvinistick sabbath, and establishing the decadi of atheism in all his states 1801 H. M WILLIAMS *Sk Fr Rep* I XXII 323 The fossé, formed into a walk, furnishes a ball-room to the villagers on the decadi

Decadianome: see DECA- *prefix.*

Decadic (dĭkæ dĭk), *a* [a. Gr *δεκαδικός*, f Gr *δεκαδ-* (see DECADE) + -IC.] Belonging to the system of counting by tens; denary.

1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* XXVI. (1866) II 42 We select the decadic scheme of numeration 1877 E CAIRD *Philos Kant* II VI 293 The decadic system of numbers. 1883 *Times* 5 July 7/3 The reduction of a Decadic Binary Quantic

Decadist (de·kădĭst). *rare.*–° [f Gr *δεκαδ-* DECADE + -IST] One who writes in decades.

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Decadist*, a Writer of Decads, such was Titus Livius.

Decadrachm, deka- (de kădræm) *Numism* [f Gr. δεκάδραχμος of the value of ten drachmæ, f δέκα ten + δραχμή DRACHMA] An ancient Greek silver coin of the value of 10 drachmas

1856 *Sat Rev* II 735/1 He eminent amongst them was a decadrachm of Syracuse

Decæsarize, etc. see DE- II 1.

Decafid see DECA- *prefix* 1

Decagon (de kăgŏn) *Geom.* [ad med L. *decagōnum* sb, *-us* adj, a. Gr. δεκάγωνον, *-os*, f Gr. δέκα ten, and γωνία corner or angle, *-γωνος* angled. Used at first in Latin form Cf F. *décagone*, 1652 in Hatzfeld] A plane figure having ten sides and ten angles Also *attrib.*

[1571 DIGGES *Pantom* IV XXV H h iij b, The superficies of an equiangle Decagonum] 1613–39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II 46 A Circle without and Decagon within 1704 J HARRIS *Lex Techn* s v, If they are all equal to one another 'tis then called a Regular Decagon, and it may be inscribed in a Circle 1838 *Murray's Handbk N Germ* 226 The circular portion, or rather the decagon, was not finished till 1227 1882 *Trans Victoria Inst* XIV. 195, I discovered a perfect decagon terra cotta cylinder

Decagonal (dĭkæ gŏnăl), *a* [f med L. *decagōn-um* + -AL] Of or pertaining to a decagon; of the form of a decagon, ten-sided.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom* IV IX Y j b, The decagonall corde of that circle wheron Icosaedron is framed 1717 BERKELEY *Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV 526 What remains is a decagonal building 1879 SIR G SCOTT *Lect Archit* II 235 Its surrounding wall is not circular, but decagonal

Decagram: see DECA- *prefix* 2.

Decagynous (dĭkæ dʒĭnəs), *a. Bot.* [f mod. Bot.L *decagyn-us*, f Gr. δέκα ten + γυνή woman, female, taken by Linnæus in sense of 'female organ, pistil'] Having ten pistils.

So **Decagy'nia,** a name for an order of plants having ten pistils, in a class of the Linnæan Sexual System, as class *Decandria*, order *Decagynia*, genus *Phytolacca*: see Linnæus *Spec. Plant.* ed. 1, 1753, Colin Milne *Bot. Dict.* 1770.

Decahedral (dekă,hī drăl), *a* [f. next + -AL] Having the form of a decahedron, ten-sided

1811 PINKERTON *Petral* I 494 Prismatic decahedral selenite, produced by the elongated octahedron

Decahedron (dekă,hī drŏn) *Geom* [Representing a Gr. *δεκάεδρον, neuter of *δεκάεδρος, on the model of ἑξάεδρος, f. δέκα ten + ἕδρα seat, base. Cf F *decaèdre*, Hauy 1801.] A solid figure having ten faces. 1828 in WEBSTER

Decaid see DECADE *v* (*Sc*).

Decairt, var of DECART *Sc. Obs*, to discard.

Decalcation (dĭkălkē' ʃən). [f L *dē-* down (DE- I. 1) + *calcāre* to tread, to trample: see -ATION.] A treading or trampling down or hard.

1827 STEUART *Planter's G* (1828) 294 When it will bear the workmen's feet, it is ultimately finished, by a complete decalcation of the surface

Decalcify (dĭkæ lsĭfəi), *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + CALCIFY] *trans* To deprive (*e g.* bone) of its lime or calcareous matter Hence **Deca lcified** *ppl. a* ; **Deca lcifying** *vbl sb* , **Decalcifica tion,** the action of decalcifying.

1847–9 TODD *Cycl Anat* IV 564/1 No vestige of them can be traced in the decalcified shell 1859 *Ibid* V 487/2 Decalcification brings to light no endoplasts in the 'cells'. 1859 J TOMES *Dental Surg* (1873) 297 Decalcifying a tooth by the aid of a dilute mineral acid. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv Pl.* VI 105 The normal appearance of decalcified tissue

Decalcoma'nia. Often in Fr. form [ad. mod.F. *décalcomanie*, f. *décalquer* to transfer a tracing + *-manie* mania, craze] A process or art of transferring pictures from a specially prepared paper to surfaces of glass, porcelain, etc, much in vogue about 1862–4 Also *attrib*

1864 *The Queen* 27 Feb. 164 There are few employments for leisure hours which for the past eighteen months have proved either so fashionable or fascinating as decalcomanie 1865 *Morn Star* 25 Aug, The potichomania assumed a still more virulent craze when decalcomania was ushered into the world 1869 *Eng Mech* 12 Nov. 215/1 Gilded scroll-work can be made to show through plain glass by the Decalcomanie process

Decalcoma'niac, one who practises this process

1866 MISS BRADDON *Lady's Mile* 116 The most timid of the décalcomaniacs

Decalet, -litre, -lobate: see DECA- 1, 2.

Decalogist (dĭkæ lŏdʒĭst) *rare.* [f L. *decalogus* DECALOGUE + -IST] One who expounds the decalogue or Ten Commandments.

1650 *Gregory's Posthuma* Life 3 Mr Dod the Decalogist 1738 NEAL *Hist Purit* IV. 452 1889 A H DRYSDALE *Hist. Presbyt Eng* II v. 241 John Dod (surnamed the Decalogist, from his book on the Ten Commandments)

Decalogue (de kălŏg) [a. F *décalogue* (15th c. in Hatz.), ad. L *decalog-us* (Tertullian), a. Gr. δεκάλογος (orig adj ἡ δεκάλογος, sc βίβλος), in Clemens Alexand., etc, from the phrase οἱ δέκα λόγοι the ten commandments, in LXX, Philo, etc. In Wyclif, prob directly from Latin: cf. quot. 1563.

The word occurs repeatedly in the Latin version of Irenæus *adv. Hæres* ; and was probably in the Greek original]

The Ten Commandments collectively as a body of law.

1382 WYCLIF *Rom* Prol 299 The noumbre of the firste maundementus of the decaloge 1563 MAN *Musculus' Commonpl* 34 a, The preceptes of the Decalogus bee called, the tenne wordes 1642 HOWELL *For Trav.* (A1b) 84 They beleeve the Decalog of Moses. 1670 J GOODWIN *Filled with the Spirit* To Rdr A iij a, The Second Table of the Decalogue or Ten Commandments 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* 1 Wks 1757 IV 111 Both the tables of the decalogue are broken 1847 H MILLER *First Impr* IV (1857) 55 The great geologic register, graven, like the decalogue of old, on tables of stone

transf. a 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH *Skeanachia* Wks (1711) 199 O new and ever till now concealed decalogue! *a* 1861 CLOUGH *Poems* (*title*), The Latest Decalogue

†Decalva'tion. *Obs* [n of action f. L. *dēcalvāre* to make bald, f *dē-* (DE- I 3) + *calvus* bald] A making bald by removal of hair

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 48 All those wayes of Decalvation practised by the Ancients 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist Bible* (1740) I. VI, For Decalvation, or leaving any part where hair grew, bald, was one great offence.

Decalvinize: see DE- II. 1.

Decamalee = DIKAMALI, an Indian gum.

Decameron (dĭkæ mĕrŏn). [a. It *Decamerone*, f. Gr δέκα ten + ἡμέρα day, after *Hexāmeron*, mediæval corruption of *Hexahemeron* or *Hexaemeron*, Gr ἑξαήμερον. The Greek form would be δεχήμερον or δεκαήμερον.] The title of a work by Boccaccio containing a hundred tales which are supposed to be related in ten days; used allusively by Ben Jonson. Hence **Decamero'nic** *a.*, characteristic of or resembling Boccaccio's work.

1609 B JONSON *Sil. Wom* I iii, *Cler* When were you there? *Daup* Last night and such a Decameron of sport fallen out! Boccace never thought of the like

Decamerous, Decametre: see DECA- 1, 2.

Decamp (dĭkæ'mp), *v.* [a. F *décamper*, earlier *descamper* (Cotgr. 1611), f *des-, dé-* (see DE- I 6) + *camp*. Cf. It. *scampare* = *discampare*, DISCAMP]

1. *intr.* (*Mil.*) To break up a camp; to remove from a place of encampment. Hence, said of other bodies or parties leaving a camping-place.

1676 [see b]. 1678 PHILLIPS, *To Decamp*, a term now grown much into use in Military Affairs, and signifies to rise from the present place of Incampment, in order to a removing and incamping in another place. 1692 *Siege Lynnerick* 2 Here we incamp'd, and lay till the 14th, on which day we decamp'd 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 312 The Spaniards' gentleman caused them to decamp, and march two days further into the mountains, and then they encamped again 1803 WELLINGTON in Owen *Desp* 408 We found on our arrival that the armies of both chiefs had decamped. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm Conq.* (1876) II VIII 290 The Count and his host had decamped

b. Const. *from*, etc

1676 ROW *Suppl Blair's Autobiog* x. (1848) 161 That powder had been laid there the year before, when the army decamped from Dunse law 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr Arth.* VI 429 Decamping thence, his arm'd Battalions gain the fertile Plain 1836 W IRVING *Astoria* III 97 They were to decamp from their inhospitable bivouac before the dawn.

2. To go away promptly or suddenly; to make off at once, take oneself off: often said of criminals and persons eluding the officers of the law.

1752 SMOLLETT *Per Pic.* CIV, He ordered them [servants] to decamp without further preparation 1764 STERNE in Traill *Life* 87 Christmas, at which time I decamp from hence and fix my head-quarters at London. 1792 *Gentl Mag.* 17/2 Probably the rascal is decamped; and where is your remedy? 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas I*, I. IV 76 An idle report that Prince Charles designed to decamp secretly from Spain 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 29 June 5/2 The murderer had decamped, and taken with him 2,000 francs.

fig 1806–7 J BERESFORD *Miseries Hum Life* (1826) IX III, Finding, as you sit down to an excellent dinner, that your appetite has secretly decamped. 1871 ROSSETTI *Poems, Jenny* 310 So on the wings of day decamps My last night's frolic.

†3. *trans.* To cause to break up a camp. *rare.*

1684 *Scanderbeg Redrv.* v. 120 The next day decampt his whole Army and followed them 1733 MILLNER *Compend. Jrnl.* 202 The Duke decamp'd our Army from Nivelle

¶4 *catachr* To camp. *Obs.*

1698 FRYER *Acc E India* 42 They being beaten from their Works near the City, had decamped Seven Miles off St Thomas 1745 POCOCKE *Descr. East* II II II 120 It leads to a plain spot on the side of the hill where the Urukes were decamping

Hence **Deca mped** *ppl a.*, **Deca mping** *vbl. sb.*

1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) I 567 We have the confirmation of the decamping of the Irish from before Derry. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II 780/1 Cæsar hoped, by his frequent decampings, to provide better for his troops 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Nov 12/1 To inquire into the doings of the decamped bankrupt and his associates

Deca'mpment, *sb* [a. F. *décampement* (16th c), f. *décamper*: see prec and -MENT] The action of decamping, the raising of a camp; a prompt departure

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Decampment*, a Decamping, or Marching off 1733 MILLNER *Compend Jrnl.* 300 Both Armies march'd from their several Decampments Rightward 1736 ELIZA STANLEY tr. *Hist Pr Titi* 122 Having by some few Decampments drawn Ginguet's Army into a spacious Plain 1752 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic* (1779) IV XC 86 In consequence of this decampment, the borrower had withdrawn himself. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 259 The vigilant Peter, perceiving that a moment's delay were fatal, made a secret and precipitate decampment.

Decan (de·kăn). Also 5–6 decane. [ad. L. *decānus*, Gr. δεκανός, cf. DEAN.]

†1. A chief or ruler of ten. *Obs.*

1569 J SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van Artes* 130 a, Moses did then appoint them Centurians, Quinquagenarians and Decans

2 *Astrol* The chief or ruler of ten parts, or ten degrees, of a zodiacal sign; also this division itself Cf. DECANATE 1.

1588 J HARVEY *Discours. Probl* 103 The great Coniunction of Saturne and Iupiter in the last Decane of Pisces. 1651 J F[REAKE.] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos* 391 Angels who might rule the signs, triplicities, decans, quinaries, degrees and stars 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst* I IV. 317 (transl Porphyrius) Such of the Egyptians as talk of no other Gods but the planets then decans, and horoscopes, and robust princes, as they call them. 1812 BUCHAN in Singer *Hist. Cards* 361 Each of these signs is divided into three decans or thirty degrees.

†3. = DEAN 1. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) VII 477 Symon decan [1387 TREVISA deen] in the same churche 1496 *Will of Hawarden* (Somerset Ho), Decane of the Arches 1538 LELAND *Itin* II. 40 Walingford There is also a Collegiate Chapel. There is a Decane, 4 Prestes, 6 Clerkes, and 4 Choristers

Decanal (dĭkē' năl), *a.* [f L. *decān-us* DEAN + -AL]

1 Of or pertaining to a dean or deanery.

1707 *Lond. Gaz* No 4386/3 Libraries of 3 degrees, viz General, Decanal or Lending, and Parochial 1862 *Sat Rev.* XIV 705/2 The specially Decanal virtues 1868 MILMAN *St Paul's* XI 271 The decanal and prebendal estates

2. Applied to the south side of the choir of a cathedral or other church, being that on which the dean usually sits

1792 *Chron.* in *Ann Reg.* 67/1 The Pall-bearers and executors in the seats on the Decanal side, the other noblemen and gentlemen on the Cantorial side 1877 J. D CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 4 On the Decanal or Southern side

Hence **Deca nally,** also **Deca nically,** *advbs* (*nonce-wds.*), as a dean.

1882 PLUMPTRE in *Spectator* 8 Apr 465/1 The twin brother Deans, born decanally on the same day 1892 A. K H. BOYD 25 *Years of St. Andrew's* I 286 A great Welsh preacher, though as Stanley said, a babe decanically, a very young dean.

†De'canate 1. *Astrol Obs* [f. DECAN + -ATE] = FACE *sb.* II c: see quot 1096.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol* VIII. 58 He [Saturn] hath also these [degrees] for his Face or Decanate. 1653 GATAKER *Vind Annot Jer* 23 It is in the last degree of the Decanate of Aries 1696 PHILLIPS, *Decanate*, by some called *Decurie*, and in Astrology the Face, is one third part, or ten Degrees of each Sign, attributed to some particular Planet, which being therein, shall be said to have one Dignity, and consequently cannot be Peregrine.

De'canate 2. [ad. med.L. *decānātus*, f. *decānus* DEAN.] = DEANERY 2

1835 DANSEY *Horæ Dec Rur.* I XXXIV (*Contents*), Deans rural, general supervisors and censors of the inhabitants of their decanates.

†Deca nder. *Bot Obs.* [See next] A plant having ten stamens; a member of the decandria.

1828 in WEBSTER

‖ Deca'ndria. *Bot* [mod. Bot. L (LINNÆUS) f. Gr. δέκα ten + ἀνδρ- man, male, taken as 'male organ, stamen'] In the Sexual System of Linnæus, the class of plants having ten stamens.

1775 in ASH. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot* IX 89 Decandria, which has ten stamens

Hence **Deca ndrian** *a.* = next. 1828 in WEBSTER.

Decandrous (dĭkæ ndrəs), *a. Bot* [f as prec + -OUS] Characterized by ten stamens.

1808 J E SMITH in *Trans Linn Soc* IX. 244 (*title*) Specific Characters of the Decandrious Papilionaceous Plants of New Holland 1872 OLIVER *Elem Bot* II 148 In some exotic allies the stamens are decandrous

Decane (de kēn). *Chem.* [f. Gr δέκα ten + -ANE 2 b] The saturated hydrocarbon $C_{10}H_{22}$; one of the paraffins found in coal-tar

1875 in WATTS *Dict Chem.* VII 422

Decane, obs. form of DECAN, DEACON.

†Deca'nery, -ary. *Obs.* [f L *decān-us* DEAN + -ERY] = DEANERY.

1538 LELAND *Itin* II 29 The Church is impropriate onto the Decanerie of Saresbyri 1647 N BACON *Disc. Govt.* I XII. (1739) 23 Dioceses have also been sub-divided into inferiour Precincts, called Deanaries or Decanaries, the chief of which was wont to be a Presbyter of the highest note, called Decanus.

Decangular: see DECA- *prefix* 1.

‖ Decani (dĭkē'nəi). [L., genitive of *decānus* DEAN] Of a dean, dean's; in phrases *decani side, stall* (of a choir): = DECANAL 2. In *Music* used to indicate the decanal side of the choir in antiphonal singing.

1760 BOYCE *Cathedral Music* I 8 1866 *Direct. Angl* 353 *Decani Stall*, the first return stall on the right upon entering the choir. 1894 J. T FOWLER (in letter), At Durham the Decani and Cantoris sides are reversed

Decanonize, -ation see DE- II. 1.

Decant (dĭkæ'nt), *v* [a. F. *décanter*, ad med.L *dēcanthāre* (a word of the alchemists), f *dē-* down + *canthus* the angular beak or 'lip' of a cup or jug, a transferred use of Gr. κάνθος corner of the eye (Darmesteter).]

trans. To pour off (the clear liquid of a solution)

by gently inclining the vessel so as not to disturb the lees or sediment; *esp* in *Chem* as a means of separating a liquid from a precipitate

1633 Wotton *Let* in *Rem* 454 (T) Decant from it [the vessel] the clear juice 1666 Boyle *Orig Formes & Qual*, Having carefully decanted the Solution into a conveniently siz'd Retort 1779 Fordyce in *Phil Trans.* LXX 32 Decant the fluid from the copper and iron with great care into another bason, so that none of the copper be carried along with it 1863–72 Watts *Dict Chem* s v *Decantation*, It is only from very heavy precipitates that a liquid can be thus decanted. (*fig*) 1872 O W Holmes *Poet Breakf-t* iv. 121 If you are not decanted off from yourself every few days or weeks

b To pour (wine, etc) from the ordinary bottle in which it is kept in the cellar into a decanter for use at table, also, *loosely*, to pour out (wine, ale, etc) into a drinking vessel.

1730 Swift *Poems, Market-hill* 23 Attend him daily as their chief, Decant his wine, and carve his beef 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ France* II. 35 Some of their wine already decanted for use 1815 Scott *Guy M* xvii, A sign, where a tankard of ale voluntarily decanted itself into a tumbler 1873 Mrs Alexander *The Wooing o't* iv, Claret ah, you decant it, that is a good sign

c. *transf.* To pour or empty out (as from or into a decanter)

1742 Young *Nt Th* iii 339 O'er our palates to decant Another vintage? 1823 *Blackw Mag* XIV 586 He used to have eighty pails of water decanted over him daily 1871 M Collins *Mrq & Merch* II vi 162 All the vegetables in the world are decanted into Covent Garden

Hence **Deca·nted** *ppl a.*

1788 Cavendish in *Phil Trans* LXXVIII 169 The decanted and undecanted parts 1793 Beddoes *Sea Scurvy* 91 The decanted water is to be boiled down

† Deca·nt, *v* [2] *Obs* [ad L *dēcantā-re*. see next] = Decantate *v* Hence **Deca·nted** *ppl a*

[1546 O Johnson in Ellis *Orig Lett* ii II 176 Dr. Crome's canting, recanting, decanting, or rather double canting] 1674 Blount *Glossogr* (ed 4), *Decant*, to report or speak often, to sing, to enchant 1711 Forbes in M P. Brown *Suppl. Dec* (1824) V 79 Therefore this decanted notion, of a popular action, can never found a title in this country

† Deca·ntate, *pa. pple Obs.* [ad. L *dēcantāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēcantāre* see next] Decantated.

1620 E. Blount *Horae Subs* 195 Not to reiterate the so many and so much decantate vtilities and praises of History 1675 Baxter *Cath Theol.* II 1 10 Augustines saying so much decantate by Dr Twisse and others.

† Deca·ntate, *v. Obs* [f ppl stem of L *dēcantāre* to sing off, repeat in singing, sing or chant over and over again, f De- I 3 + *cantāre* to sing]

1 *trans.* To sing or say over and over again; to repeat often

1542 Bucon *Pathw Prayer* Early Wks. (1843) 182 Not able sufficiently to decantate, sing, and set forth his praises 1611 Corvat *Crudities* 99 The very Elysian fields, so much decantated and celebrated by the Verses of Poets 1650 R Hollingworth *Usurped Powers* 14 That late so much decantated Aphorisme, All Power is from the People.

2 *intr* To sing or speak often.

1659 Gauden *Tears of Church* 99 These men impertinently decantate against the Ceremonies of the Church

Decantation (dĭkæntē·ʃən) [ad med L. *dēcanthātio*, in Fr *décantation*, n of action f Decant *v* 1] The action of decanting, *esp* of pouring off a liquid clear from a precipitate or deposit.

1641 French *Distill* i (1651) 9 *Decantation*, is the pouring off of any liquor which hath a setling, by inclination 1657 G. Starkey *Helmont's Vind* 196 This [sediment] to be severed from the other juyce by decantation, and dried 1758 *Elaboratory* 377 The earth will form a sediment, that makes a decantation necessary 1837 Howitt *Rur. Life* vi. 11 (1862) 217 Inviting sounds of scraping plate and decantation 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr Chem* 23 Decantation, is allowing the precipitate to fall by its own weight to the bottom of the liquid, and then pouring the latter off

Decanter (dĭkæ·ntəɹ). [f. Decant *v.*[1] + -er]

1. One who decants.

1758 Dyche, *Decanter*, one that pours or racks off liquor from the lees into other vessels 1828 in Webster, and in mod. Dicts.

2. A vessel used for decanting or receiving decanted liquors: *spec.* a bottle of clear flint or cut glass, with a stopper, in which wine is brought to the table, and from which the glasses are filled

[The Dictionaries have variously explained the word from the etymological point of view·

1715 Kersey, *Decanter*, a Bottle made of clear Flint-Glass for the holding of Wine, etc to be pour'd off into a Drinking-Glass. 1755 Johnson, *Decanter*, a glass vessel made for pouring off liquor clear from the lees 1775 Ash, *Decanter*, the vessel that contains the liquor after it has been decanted 1818 Todd, *Decanter*, a glass vessel made for receiving liquor clear from the lees.]

1712 *Lond Gaz.* No 5041/3 A pair of Silver Decanters of 20 Guineas value 1713 Addison *Guardian* No. 162 ₱ 5 The Barmecide then filled both their glasses out of an empty decanter. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 237 We had. water in large silver decanters, that held, at least, five quarts apiece; these stood in our chamber 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem* 44 Keep this liquor in a glass decanter well stopped. 1849 Lytton *Caxtons* 46 In virtue of my growing years, and my promise to abstain from the decanters, 1862 G. Macdonald *D Elginbrod* I. 40 Away she went with a jug, commonly called a decanter, in her hand. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* ii, A dish of walnuts and a decanter of rich coloured sherry are placed upon the table.

Hence **Deca·nter** *v nonce-wd*, to put wine in a decanter

1825 C M Westmacott *Eng Spy* II. 117 While the wine was decantering 1885 *Punch* 16 May 230/2 They're catering and de-cantering

Decantherous, Decapartite, -petalous, -phyllous · see Deca- 1

Decapi·llated, *ppl a rare*–[0] [f. pa pple of late or med L *dēcapillāre* to cut off the hair, f De- I 6 + *capill-us* hair of the head]

1727 Bailey vol II, *Decapillated*, having the Hair pulled or fallen off

Decapi·llatory, *a nonce-wd.* [f as prec. see -ory] Pertaining to the removal of hair from the head or face.

1839 *New Monthly Mag* LVI 30 A primitive array of decapillatory conveniences or rather necessaries

Deca·pitable, *a rare* [f late or med L *dēcapitāre* to Decapitate + -able.] That can be decapitated

1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr* (1858) 198 Thou,—not even 'natural'; decapitable

Decapitalize (dĭkæ pĭtăləiz), *v.* [f. De- II 1 + Capital + -ize] *trans* To reduce from the rank or position of a capital city Hence **Decapitaliza·tion.**

1871 *Daily News* 13 Apr 5 Disarm Paris—bind her hand and foot—decapitalise her 1889 *The Voice* (N Y) 26 Dec., Nor is it probable that decapitalization can be enforced by either sentiment or patriotism

Decapitate (dĭkæ pĭtē[i]t), *v.* [f. F *décapiter* (1320 in Hatzf), also *desc-* (14th c), = Pr *de-, descapitar*, It *decapitare*, late or med L. *dēcapitāre*, f. De- I. 6 + *caput, capit-* head. See -ate [3]]

1 *trans* To cut off the head of (a man or animal), to behead, kill by beheading. Also, to poll a tree, etc

1611 Cotgr, *Decapiter, Descapiter*, to decapitate, or behead 1661 *Arrowsy's Tablet* Advt (T), Charles the First murdered, and decapitated before his own door at Whitehall 1776 *Evelyn's Sylva* I vii § 2 154 Hedgerow ashes may the oftener be decapitated, and will show their heads again sooner than other trees so used 1867 Smiles *Huguenots Eng* iii. (1880) 50 They decapitated beautiful statues of stone, it is true, but the Guises had decapitated the living men 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 340 In a time when you are not imprisoned or hung or decapitated for holding unpopular opinions

b *Math.* In the symbolical method of calculating seminvariants· To remove the highest number of the symbol.

1884 Cayley in *Amer Jrnl Math* VII 1 9 In every case we decapitate the symbol by striking out the highest number

2 *U S politics* To dismiss summarily from office

1872 *Daily Tel* 5 Jan, At the commencement of any fresh Presidency, hundreds of Democratic *employés* have their heads cut off to make room for Republicans who, in their turn, will be decapitated when the Democrats get the upper hand again, 1889 in Farmer *Americanisms* s v.

Hence **Deca·pitated** *ppl. a*, **Deca·pitating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl a*

1796 *Ess by Soc of Gentlem Exeter* 228 A very antient decapitated pillar 1874 Carpenter *Ment Phys* I ii, § 67 A decapitated Frog remains at rest until it is touched. 1827 Stuart *Planter's G* (1828) 76 The decapitating of them [trees] is utterly destructive of their health and growth 1890 *Athenæum* 8 Mar 310/1 The suppression of piracy and decapitating expeditions

Decapitation (dĭkæpĭtē[i]·ʃən). [a F. *décapitation* = med.L. *dēcapitātion-em*, n. of action f. *dēcapitāre*: see prec]

1 The action of decapitating; the fact of being decapitated.

1650 Arnway *Alarum, etc.* (1661) 76 (T) His decapitation for the clear truth of God *a* 1794 Sir W Jones *Suhrid-bheda* (R), It is better to lose life by decapitation, than to desert a prince. 1839 James *Louis XIV*, IV 355 The punishment for high treason committed by a person of noble family was decapitation

b *Obstetr. Med.* of the fœtus.

1876 Leishman *Midwifery* xxx (ed 2) 565

c. *Math.* (See Decapitate *v.* 1 b)

1884 Cayley in *Amer. Jrnl Math* VII 1 10 By decapitation we always diminish the weight, but we do not diminish the degree

2 *Zool* The spontaneous division and detachment of the hydranths of tubularian Hydrozoa when mature (*Syd Soc Lex.* 1882.)

3. *U S politics* Summary dismissal from office.

1869 *N. Y. Herald* 5 Aug (Farmer), The clerks in the Treasury Department begin to feel anxious, as the work of decapitation will soon make an end of them also. 1885 H Davis *Amer. Const* 35, I have already referred to Jackson's wholesale decapitation of the Federal officials upon his accession to the Presidency.

Decapitator (dĭkæ pĭtē·təɹ). [f. Decapitate + -or, alter L. type]

1. One who decapitates.

1820 *Examiner* No 630 290/1 Disgust at the decapitators and pity for the beheaded 1892 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 2 Feb., Mr. S. will be remembered as the official decapitator of fourth class postmasters under President Cleveland

2. *Med.* An obstetric instrument for decapitation of the fœtus.

1841 F. H Ramsbotham *Obstetr. Med* (1851) 371. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Decapité** (dĭkæ pĭtē), *a Her.* [F *décapité*, decapitated] (See quot)

1727 Bailey vol II, *Decapité* (in Heraldry) signifies that the Beast has the Head cut off smooth, and is different from *erazed*

Decapod (de käpŏd) *Zool* [a F *décapode* (Latreille 1806), ad mod L *Decapoda* see next]

A *sb* A member of the *Decapoda*, a ten-footed crustacean; also, a ten-armed cephalopod, in *pl.* = Decapoda

1835–6 Todd *Cycl Anat* I 520/2 The Decapods are, characterized by having a pair of fins attached to the mantle 1885 C. F Holder *Marvels Anim Life* 169 I have never succeeded in capturing one of these beautiful decapods [*Spirula*] alive

B *adj* Belonging to the *Decapoda.*

1835 Kirby *Hab & Inst Anim* II xv 37 In most of the Decapod Crustaceans the anterior legs are become strictly arms 1847 Carpenter *Zool* § 892 The Decapod family [of Cephalopods]

‖ **Decapoda** (dĭkæ pŏdă), *sb pl Zool* [mod L (Latreille 1806), prop. adj pl neuter sc *animalia*, a. Gr. δεκάποδα, neut pl. of δεκάπους ten-footed]

1. The highest order of *Crustacea*, having ten feet or legs; it includes the lobster, crab, clay-fish, shrimp, etc.

[1806 Latreille *Gen Crust et Ins.* I 9 Crustaceorum Distributio generalis Legio Secunda Malacostraca Ordo I. Decapoda, *Décapodes*] 1878 Bell *Gegenbauer's Comp Anat* 242 In most of the Decapoda, the number of gills is greatly increased

2. The ten-armed *Cephalopoda* (order *Dibranchiata*), distinguished from the *Octopoda*. Called also *Decacera.*

1851 Richardson *Geol* viii. 254 The 10-armed cephalopods, called *decapoda*

Hence **Deca podal** *a*, **Deca·podan** *a* and *sb*, **Deca podous** *a*, **Decapo diform** *a*, having the form or shape of a decapod crustacean

1852 Dana *Crust* II. 1528 The two types, the Decapodan and Tetradecapodan 1835–6 Todd *Cycl Anat* I 525/2 The locomotive appendages of the mantle in the Decapodous Cephalopods. 1870 Rolleston *Anim Life* 101 The Decapodous Crustaceans.

Decapterygious · see Deca- *prefix* 1

† Deca·pulate, *v Obs.*–[0] [f L. **dĕcapulāre*, f *dē-* away + *capulāre* to pour off (f. *capula* small vessel)]

1623 Cockeram, *Decapulate*, to poure out from one thing to another 1727 in Bailey vol II.

Hence **† Decapula·tion.**

1681 tr *Willis' Rem. Med Wks.* Vocab, *Decapulation*, a pouring off.

Deca·rbonate, *v rare.* [Cf. F. *décarbonater* and Carbonate] = Decarbonize.

1831 J Holland *Manuf Metal* I 270 They [forks, common snuffers, etc] are annealed, or, in other words, decarbonated in the requisite degree 1882 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Decarbonated*, an old term applied to an oxide, such as quicklime, which has been formed by expelling the carbonic acid from a carbonate of the metal.

Decarboniza·tion. [f. next· see -ation] The action or process of decarbonizing

1831 J Holland *Manuf Metal* I 276 To subject the cast steel, to the process of decarbonisation 1835–6 Todd *Cycl Anat* I 428/2 Blood rendered black by defective decarbonization.

Decarbonize (dĭkā rbŏnəiz), *v* [f De- II. 1 + Carbonize.] *trans.* To deprive of its carbon or carbonic acid. Hence **Deca·rbonized** *ppl. a*, **Deca·rbonizing** *vbl sb* and *ppl a*

1825 E. Turrell in *Philos. Mag* LXV 421 Engravings upon decarbonized steel plates 1836–9 Todd *Cycl Anat* II 493/2 The liver is the true decarbonising organ in the animal kingdom 1876 Harley *Mat. Med* 197 In Bessemer's process, liquid crude iron is decarbonised by forcing air through it by machinery.

Deca·rburize, *v* [Cf F. *décarburer* and Carburize.] = prec So **Deca·rburized** *ppl. a*; **Decarburiza·tion, Decarbura·tion.**

1856 W. Fairbairn in *Encycl. Brit* XII 553/2 The crude iron is decarburised by the action of a blast of air *Ibid* 553/1 Difficulties have attended the decarburisation of iron containing so much carbon *Ibid*, Converted into malleable iron by decarburation in the refinery 1881 J Reese in *Metal World* No 22 344, I first decarburize and desiliconize the cast iron 1880 W C Roberts *Introd Metallurgy* 33 For determining the point at which decarburization has ceased in the Bessemer converter

Decarch, dek- (de kaik), *sb Gr. Hist.* [ad. Gr. δεκάρχ-ης or **δέκαρχος*, f. δέκα ten + -αρχης, -αρχος ruler] One of a ruling body of ten.

1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Decarch*, the same with *Dearch* ['a Captain or Governor of ten'] 1849 Grote *Greece* II. lxii (1862) VI 350 As at Athens the Dekarchs would begin by putting to death notorious political opponents.

Decarch, dek- (de kaik), *a. Bot.* [f Gr δέκα ten + ἀρχή beginning, origin] Proceeding from ten distinct points of origin. said of the primary xylem (or wood) of the root

1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 350 In the two species mentioned [*Lycopodium clavatum, Alpinum*] the xylem is hexarch to dekarch, very often heptarch

Decarchy, dek- (de käɹki). *Gr. Hist.* [ad. Gr δεκαρχία see prec. sb.] = Decadarchy

a 1638 Mede *Epi Dr. Meddus* Wks. iv 781 The Beast's Horns, that is, the 'eyed' and 'mouthed' Horn with that

Decarchy of Horns subject to him 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV 155 A council of ten (a decarchy, as it was commonly called) nominated by himself, was the ordinary substitute for all the ancient forms of polity. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II lxv, The enormities perpetrated by the Thirty at Athens and by the Lysandrian dekarchies in the other cities

†**Deca·rd,** *v. Obs* [f. DE- II. 2 + CARD, cf. OF. *descarter* and DE- I. 6] = DISCARD

1. *trans.* To throw away or reject (a card) from the hand; also *absol.* Hence **Deca·rded** *ppl a*

c 1550 *Manif Detect Diceplay* C viij a, Stealing the stocke of the decarded cardes 1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knt* in Hazl *Dodsley* X 187 Can you decard, madam?

2 *gen* To reject, set aside, get rid of, dismiss.

1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II viii § 5 34 That they bee from thenceforth omitted, decarded, and not continued 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* IV. ii (ed 1647) You cannot sir, you have cast those by, decarded 'em

Decardinalize, decasualize · see DE- II 1.

Decare: see DECA- *prefix* 2.

Decarnate (dĭkā·nĕt), *a* [ad L. *dēcarnātus* divested of stripped of flesh, f DE- prep. I 6 + *carn-em* flesh] Divested of incarnation, no longer incarnate So **Decarnated** *ppl a*

1865 *Reader* 16 Dec, Logic Comte never liked, but it became to him at last a sort of devil decarnated 1886 *Ch. Times* 42/1 The idea that the Incarnate Word will ever become decarnate.

†**Decarna·tion.** *Obs* [f. as prec with reference to *incarnation*] Deliverance from the flesh or from carnality

1648 W MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ep* II 1 13 Gods incarnation inableth man for his own decarnation, as I may say, and devesture of carnality

†**Decart,** *v Sc. Obs.* Also **decairt.** [a OF. *descarter*, f *des-*, *de-* (DE- I. 6) + *carte* CARD] = DEGARD, DISCARD.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist Ref* Wks 1846 I. 262 The articles of his beleve war, 'I Referr Decaite yow' [etc] *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc Poems* xxxii. 87 Jour vter ansuer courteously I crave, Quhom ze will keep, or vhom ze will decairt. 1642 R BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls* (1841) I 303 He hes such a hand among the ministris and others that it was not thought meet to decairt him

Decart *v*, to turn out of a cart. see DE- II 2.

†**Deca·s.** *Obs rare*⁻¹. [a OF. **decas*, ad. med L *dēcāsus* falling down, decay] Decay, ruin

1393 GOWER *Conf* I 32 The walle and al the citee withinne Stant in ruine and in decas [*rime* was]

Decasemic, -sepalous, -spermal, -spermous: see DECA- 1.

†**Deca·ss,** *v. Obs. rare* [a. OF. *decasser*, *desquasser* to break or beat down, f. *de-*, *des-* (DE- I 1, 3) + *casser* to break. see CASS *v.*] *trans* To discharge, dismiss, cashier.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* 1170 They decassed hym from his charge.

Decastellate (dĭkæ stĕlĕit), *v rare.* [f. med. L *dēcastellāre*, f. DE- I. 6 + *castellāre* to CASTELLATE] *trans.* To deprive of its castellation, take away the battlements of

1880 A TH. DRANE *Hist. St Cath Siena* 356 To sanction the dismantling, or rather decastellating of one of the fortresses.

Decastere · see DECA- *prefix* 2

Decastich (de·kăstĭk). *rare* [f Gr. *δέκα* ten + *στίχος* verse] A poem of ten lines.

[1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 402 This Decastiçon] *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* 6 Oct 1632 According to your friendly request, I send you this decastic,

Decastyle (de·kăstəil), *a. Arch.* [mod. ad. L *decastȳlus*, a. Gr *δεκάστυλος* having ten columns, f *δέκα* ten + *-στῦλος* column Cf F *décastyle* (1694 in Hatzf), *décastule* (1762 in Acad Dict.).] Consisting of ten columns; (of a building) having ten columns in front. Also *sb.* A portico or colonnade of ten columns

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl Decastyle*, in the antient architecture, a building with an ordonnance of ten columns in front.—The temple of Jupiter Olympius was decastyle. *Ibid.* s.v *Hypæthros*, Of *hypæthrons*, some were decastyle, others pycnostyle 1727 BAILEY vol II, *Decastyle*, that has 10 Pillers 1832 W. WILKINS in *Philol Museum* I 543 We should have an octostyle and a hexastyle temple as illustrations of the hypæthral decastyle species.

Decasyllabic (dekăsĭlæ·bĭk), *a* (*sb.*) [f Gr. *δέκα* ten + SYLLABIC. Cf. F. *décasyllabique* (1752 in Hatzf).] Consisting of ten syllables. b *sb* A line of ten syllables.

a 1772 GRAY *Observ Eng. Metre* Wks 1843 V 242 Spenser has also given an instance of the decasyllabic measure 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist Lit* I. viii § 28 Every line is regularly and harmoniously decasyllabic 1854 EMERSON *Lett & Soc Aims*, *Poet & Imag* Wks (Bohn) III 159 The decasyllabic quatrain. 1880 S LANE-POOLE in *Macm Mag* No 246 498 Over four thousand lines of decasyllabics have not stifled his fervour.

Decasyllable (dekăsɪ·lăb'l), *sb* and *a* [f. Gr. *δέκα* ten + SYLLABLE Cf F *décasyllabe* adj and sb] *sb.* A line of ten syllables. *adj.* Of ten syllables

1837-9 HALLAM *Hist Lit* I. viii § 28 The normal type, or decasyllable line 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin* lxxix, I had rather hear Mrs Warrington's artless prattle than your declamation of Mr Warrington's decasyllables. 1892 *Academy* 17 Sept. 230/2 The decasyllable couplet

‖ **Decasy·llabon.** *Obs.* [a assumed Gr *δεκασύλλαβον*, neuter of *-ος* adj: cf prec and Gr *δισύλλαβος*, *-ον*, etc] A ten-syllable verse

1589 NASHE *Introd Greene's Menaphon* (Arb) 6 The spacious volubilitie of a drumming decasyllabon

†**Decate·ssarad.** *Obs nonce-wd* [f. late Gr *δεκατέσσαρες* = *τέσσαρες καὶ δέκα* fourteen + *-AD*] A poem of 14 lines

1600 J MELVILL *Diary* (1842) 437 In memoriall whairoff this Decatessarad was maid

Decatho·licize, *v* [DE- II 6 + CATHOLICIZE] *trans.* To deprive of catholicity or Catholicism; to divest of its catholic character.

1794 *Barruel's Hist Clergy Fr Rev* (1795) 63 But then France would not have been decatholicised 1867 *Ch Times* 18 May 175/2 Means by which the Book of Common Prayer may be decatholicised 1889 *Catholic Union Gaz.* 27 *nov.*, If you wish to regenerate France, first decatholicise her

Decatyl (de·kătĭl). *Chem* [f Gr *δέκατ-ος* tenth + *-YL*] A synonym of DECYL, the univalent hydrocarbon radical $C_{10}H_{21}$

1869 ROSCOE *Elem Chem* 333 We consider this body as decatyl hydride, and as not belonging to the amyl group

Decaudate (dĭkɔ·dĕĭt), *v* [f DE- II 1 + L. *cauda* tail + *-ATE*³] *trans.* To deprive of the tail.

1864 *N & Q.* V 165 The P was originally an R which has had the misfortune to be decaudated

So **Decau·dalize** *v nonce-wd.*

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII 273 Puss was decaudalized

Decay (dĭkē·ɪ), *sb.* For forms see the verb. [f. DECAY *v.* Cf. med L. *decheuum* in Du Cange]

1. The process of falling off from a prosperous or thriving condition; progressive decline, the condition of one who has thus fallen off or declined

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs & Lim. Mon* xvi, The estate off pe Romans hath ffallen alwey sythyn, into suche decay, pat nowe [etc] 1558 BP WATSON *Sev Sacram* 1 3 He repayreth all our decaies in grace 1587 *Mirr. Mag*, *Albanact* lvi, Discord brings all kingdomes to decay 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xxv. 35 If thy brother bee waxen poore, and fallen in decay with thee 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* III § 103 439 Perceiving a very Sensible Decay of his Spirits. 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) I i 9 At present, the decay of a town implies the decay of the trade of the town. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v § 3 228 The decay of the University of Paris had transferred her intellectual supremacy to Oxford.

†**b.** Formerly sometimes = Downfall, destruction, ruin, *poet* fall, death *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cv[i]. 36 They worshipped their ymages, which turned to their owne decaye. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* I. vi 48 In hope to bring her to her last decay *Ibid.* II. ix. 12 Fly fast, and save yourselves from neare decay. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 516 To kill thine honour with thy liues decaie 1595 — *John* IV iii 154. *a* 1724 *Battle of Harlaw* xxv in Ramsay *Evergreen*, Grit Dolour was for his Decay, That sae unhappylie was slain

†**2.** Falling off (in quantity, volume, intensity, etc.), dwindling, decrease *Obs*

1636 BLUNT *Voy Levant* (1637) 46 The opinion of our decay in stature from our forefathers 1662 STILLINGFL *Orig Sacr* III iv § 6 The decay of many of them [springs] in hot and dry weather 1669 A BROWNE *Ars Pict.* (1675) 39 The shadows being caused by the decay of the light 1691 T H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p lxxxiv, Complaints were brought to the Council-Board, of the great Decay of that River 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II 62 The decay of sound has been supposed by some to be nearly in the direct ratio of the distances

3. Of material things: Wasting or wearing away, disintegration; dilapidation, ruinous condition

1523 FITZHERB *Surv.* 1 Those castelles that be fallen in dekay and nat inhabyted *c* 1600 SHAKS *Sonn* xiii 9 Who lets so fair a house fall to decay? 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav* (1760) II. 248 That edifice, by length of time, fell to decay, and lay in ruins 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist Eng* II. 41 The decay of these sacred edifices

†**b.** *pl.* Dilapidations; *concr* ruined remains, ruins, debris, detritus (Rarely in *sing*) *Obs*

1582 in W. H Turner *Select. Rec Oxford* 427 The Bayliffs shall make relation unto this howsse what the decayes are 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav* 176 Beyond are the decayes of a Church 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 200 The decayes whereof being much semblable to the stony heapes of Jericho 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* III vi § 26 82 Jehoida was careful to amend the decayes of the Temple 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 313 A vegetable mould, mixed with volcanic decays

fig 1605 SHAKS *Lear* v iii 297 What comfort to this great decay may come Shall be appli'd 1662 SOUTH *Serm.* I ii. *Gen* i 27 And certainly that must needs have been very glorious the decayes of which are so admirable

c. *fig.* The gradual 'wearing down' of words or phonetic elements in language.

1874 SAYCE *Compar Philol.* i 18 Contraction and decay may be carried so far as to become an idiosyncracy of a particular language 1877 PAPILLON *Man. Comp. Philology* iv 56 The principle of 'Phonetic Decay', which plays so large a part in the history of language.

4 Decline of the vital energy or faculties (through disease or old age); breaking up of the health and constitution; formerly also (with *pl.*), effect, mark, or sign of physical decay

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn* xi, Age and could decay. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* II i, She has been a fine lady and paints, and hides Her decays very well. 1720 WODROW *Corr* (1843) II 498 Notwithstanding my great age and decays, I am able to preach in the largest meeting-house in Boston. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 203 P 12 In the pains of disease, and the languor of decay. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* (1869) I. vii. 421 The archbishop had begun to show symptoms of decay

†**b** *spec* Consumption, phthisis, 'a decline'

1725 N ROBINSON *Th Physick* 150 A perfect Hectic, which inseparably accompanies Wastes, Decays, and Consumptions 1746 BERKELEY *Let Tar-Water* § 23 Dropsies, decays, and other maladies 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl* xviii, Her son that she had left at hame weak of a decay

5 The destructive decomposition or wasting of organic tissue; rotting

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho* II 42 One day, or two, before you feare the decay of your decoction, set the same on the fire 1748 F SMITH *Voy* I 138 Such Wood as is upon the Decay, but not yet become rotten 1771 J HUNTER *Hist Teeth* 122 Fill the hole with lead, which prevents the pain and retards the decay. 1775 HARRIS *Philos Arrangem*, The body ceases to live, and the members soon pass into putrefaction and decay 1860 RUSKIN *Mod Paint* V. viii 1 159 The decay of leaves. 1878 L P MEREDITH *Teeth* 115 The teeth will come together, and further decay will almost infallibly result.

†**6.** A cause of decay; the 'destruction' or 'ruin *of*' anything *Obs*

1563 *Homilies* II. x Pt i, Som worldly witted men think it a great decaye to the quiete and prudent gouernynge of their commonwealthes to geue eare to the simple and playne rules of our Sauiour 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 21 This partition is the very decaie of great families *c* 1600 SHAKS *Sonn* lxxx, My loue was my decay 1674 WOOD *Life* (O H S) II 300 The decay of study, and consequently of learning, are coffy houses 1690 CHILD *Disc Trade* (ed. 4) 235 Trade, to which the high rate of Usury is a great prejudice and decay.

†**7** Failure of payment of rent; arrears. *Obs* [med.L *decasus reddetus*, *decatum.*]

1546 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 199 The possessiones of the Guyld, wyth the decayes, ben yerly valued at [etc] *Ibid*, Decayes and defautes of Rentes 1546 *Mem Ripon* (Surtees) III. 31 One Annuall Rent. in decay and not payde

Decay (dĭkē·ɪ), *v* Forms, 5- **decay**; also 5-6 **dekay**(e, **dekey**, 6-7 **decaye**, **-aie**. [a OF *decair*, *dekair* (subj. pres. *decaie*), var. of *decaoir*, *dechaoir*, *decheoir*, now *déchoir* = Sp *decaer*, Pg. *decahir*, It. *decadére*, a Com Rom compound of *de-* down + *cadĕre* = L. *cadĕre* to fall. The F. forms in *-eir*, *-oir* correspond to the *-ēre* type, those in *-ir* in OF. and Pg have passed over to the *-īre* conjugation] **I.** *intr.*

1. To fall off (in quality or condition); to deteriorate or become impaired; to lose its characteristic quality, strength, or excellence; to be in a failing condition.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. xcv 69 The seruyce of God. by mean of ye Saxons was greatly decayde through all Brytayne. 1511-2 *Act* 3 *Hen VIII*, c 3 Preamb, Archerie. is right litell used, but dayly mynessheth, decayth and abateth 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus* II (1882) 73 Whereby learning greatlie decaieth 1602 ROWLANDS *Kind Gossips* (1609) 18 His loue to me now daily doth decay 1677 YARRANTON *Eng Improv* 49 Common Honesty is necessary for Trade, and without it Trade will decay 1728 POPE *Dunc* I 277 How Prologues into Prefaces decay 1812 J WILSON *Isle of Palms* III. 273 Entranced there the Lovers gaze Till every human fear decays

b. To decline from prosperity or fortune.

1483 *Act* 1 *Rich III*, c. 12 § 1 The Artificers of this seid Realme ben greatly empoweressed and dailly dekeyn. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* H ij, It is seen selde the juste to dekaye ne to haue nede. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov* xi 11 When the iust are in wealth, the cite prospereth: but whan the vngodly haue the rule, it decayeth. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 15 May, The Dutch decay there [in the East Indies] exceedingly. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* I, Ancient families decayed into the humble vale of life

†**2.** To fall off or decrease (in number, volume, amount, intensity, etc); to dwindle away. *Obs.*

1489 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, c 16 The which Isle is lately decayed of people. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Job* xiv 11 The fludde decayeth and dryeth vp 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 168 It became a hard question, whether my spirits or Gold decayed faster. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc New Invent* p xc, The Shipping and Number of our Seamen were decay'd about a third part 1698 FRYER *Acc E Ind* 67 The Water drank is usually Rain water preserved in Tanks, which decaying, they are forced to dig Wells. 1725 POPE *Odyss* XII 237 Till, dying off, the distant sounds decay. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch Art.* I 126 The candle will burn a minute, and then, having gradually decayed from the first instant, will go out

3 To fall into physical ruin; to waste away, wear out, become ruined.

1494 FABYAN *Chron* III lvi. 36 Arturagus with great diligence Repayred Cyties and Townes before decayed. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 283 This house, by that time was decaied, either by age, or flame, or bothe. 1635 MILTON *On Hobson* ii, Made of sphere metal, never to decay Until his revolution was at stay 1694 *Coll. Sev Late Voy.* (1711) I 45 There was Water over the Salt, which began to decay with the Rain and Weather being on it. 1748 F SMITH *Voy* I 52 The Ise being inseparable, as it was very little decayed

b To suffer decomposition; to rot

1580 BARET *Alv.* D 178 That soone is ripe, doth soone decaie. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II ii. 319 As winter fruits grow mild ere they decay 1771 J HUNTER *Hist Teeth* 122 When an opening is made into the cavity of the Tooth, the inside begins to decay 1851 CARPENTER *Man Phys.* (ed 2) 22 The parent-cell having arrived at its full development... dies and decays

4. To fall off in vital energy; to lose health and strength (of body or faculties); also, to lose the bloom of youth and health

1538 STARKEY *England* I ii 48 Wythout the wych hys helth long can not be maynteynyd; but, schortly, of necesstye hyt must dekay. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* I xi

38 His Imagination began to decay 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* v. 25 But since, alas! frail beauty must decay 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VII 337 Feel life itself with that false hope decay 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) V 20 An author whose original powers are beginning to decay

II *trans*

†5. To cause to fall off or deteriorate *Obs*

1529 MORE *Conf. agst Trib* II. Wks 1200/2 For feare of decaying the common wele, men are driuen to put malefactors to pain 1565 JEWEL *Def Apol* (1611) 362 We haue decaied no mans Power or right 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C Warres* 299 His last five years had much decayed his Reputation 1691 LOCKE *Lower Interest* Wks. 1727 II 38 A High Interest decays Trade

†6 To cause to fall off (in number, amount, etc); to reduce, cause to dwindle *Obs*

1550 CROWLEY *Epigr* 734 Yet can there nothynge My flocke more decaye, Then when hyrelynges suffer My shepe go astraye 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I xlix 35 a, When he had decaied the number of the nobles *a* 1626 BACON *Max & Uses Com Law* IV (1636) 23 If I do decay the game whereby there is no Deere.

†7. To waste or ruin physically; to disintegrate, dilapidate; to bring to decay or ruin *Obs.*

1536 *Exhort North* in Furniv *Ballads from MSS* I 306 Downe streght to the grownde Many are besy them [abbeys] to dekay. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn* I viii § 6 (1873) 72 Palaces, temples, castles, cities, have been decayed and demolished 1636 SIR H BLOUNT *Voy Levant* (1637) 46 Where there were any ruine, it would settle and decay the building. 1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc* 239 No time will impair or decay those Grey Kentish Bricks

b. To destroy by decomposition; to rot

1616 B JONSON *Divell an Asse* IV. iii, [It] decayes the foie-teeth 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 995 To lay that which you cut off to putrefie, to see whether it will decay the rest of the stock 1703 T N *City & C. Purchaser* 210 Lime and Wood are insociable, the former very much corrodeing and decaying the latter 1893 MRS A ARNOLD in *Westm Gaz* 27 Feb 9/2 Is it probable that a blooming girl would defile her breath, decay her teeth, and damage her complexion [by smoking]?

8 To cause (the body or faculties) to fail in vital energy, health, or beauty

1540-54 CROKE *Ps* (Percy Soc) 24 Ther is no tyme can the decaye 1568 E TILNEY *Disc Marriage* C j b, Wine if it be abused decaying womens bewtie *a* 1668 DENHAM *Of Old Age* 217 'But Age', 'tis said, 'will memory decay'. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No 120 P 7 Almost every thing which corrupts the soul decays the body. 1718 LADY M W. MONTAGU *Let to C'tess of Mar* 10 Mar, She had the remains of a fine face more decayed by sorrow than time.

Decayable (dĭkē·ăb'l), *a* [f DECAY *v* + -ABLE. Cf OF *decheable*] Capable of, or liable to, decay; perishable

1617 MORYSON *Itin* II iii 1 243 Such victuals as are decaiable 16 T ADAMS *Wks* (1861-2) III 111 (D) Were His strength decayable with time there might be some hope in reluctation 1640 BP HALL *Episc* III vii 252 His truths are not changeable by time, not decayable by age 1889 *Voice* (N Y) 14 Mar, 13 dead cats, besides other decayable matter, were found.

Decayed (dĭkē·d), *ppl a* [f. as prec + -ED]

1. Fallen off, impaired, or reduced in quality, condition, health, freshness, prosperity, fortune, etc

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI Prol 148 To haue bene in welth and hartis blys, And now to be dekeit and in wo 1563 *Homilies* II *Idleness*, To relieue such decayed men in syckenes 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* IV (1586) 190 b, For the comforting of a decayed memorie 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec Intell* Pref Ep, A restitution of decaied intelligence 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv* 16 The neglected, and I may say decayed Trade of Fishing 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 164 P 1 Theodosius was the younger Son of a decayed Family. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm Yng Wom* (1767) II viii. 29 A decayed beauty 1863 H COX *Instit* I viii 97 It was contended that decayed boroughs ought to be disfranchised 1893 *Bookman* June 83/1 A decayed civilization with many repulsive features

2 Physically wasted or impaired; that has begun to crumble or fall in pieces or to rot; ruined.

1528 GARDNER in Pocock *Rec Ref.* I xlvi 89 The pope lieth in an old palace ruinous and decayed 1599 BUTTES *Dyets Dry Dinner* D v b, Walnuts repaire decaied teeth 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* VI 247 Thence wee came to the decayed lodging of Caiphas *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks* (1723) I 147 Wine, tho' it be decayed..is nevertheless useful as Vinegar. 1794 S WILLIAMS *Vermont* 80 Foimed of decayed or rotten leaves 1883 *Daily News* 17 May 6/1 Decayed gooseberry—a sickly, bluish lilac

Decay·edness. [-NESS.] Decayed condition

1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb*, V (1702) I 544 Their lowness, and decaiedness of their Fortunes 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl Gard* p xx, The decayedness of the Trees.

Decayer (dĭkē·ǝi) [-ER.] One who, or that which, causes decay, a waster

a 1541 WYATT in *Tottell's Misc* (Arb) 63 The enmy of life, decayer of all kinde 1602 SHAKS *Ham* V i 188 Your water is a sore Decayer of your horson dead body 1691 T H[ALE] *Acc New Invent* 81 This Sheathing is an extraordinary decayer of the Iron-work 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 73 Old Age is likewise a great Decayer of your Idol

Decaying (dĭkē·ĭŋ), *vbl. sb* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DECAY.

1530 PALSGR. 212/1 Decayeng of a thyng, *ruine, decadence, decline.* 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. i, These [a leg and foot], indeed, wench, are not so subject to decayings as the face. 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I 396 This has been in a state of thriving and decaying many times

Decay·ing, *ppl. a* [-ING 2] That decays; falling off, declining; falling into ruin; decomposing.

1530 PALSGR. 309/2 Dekayeng *ruyneux.* 1591 SHAKS 1 *Hen VI*, II v. 1 Kind Keepers of my weake decaying Age 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* I ii. 5 Imagination is nothing but decaying sense 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl in* 1772 4 The castle is a decaying pile. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* IV 629 Her decaying industry and commerce. 1884 *Law Reports* 16 Q Bench Div 65 A house situate in a decaying borough *Mod* An odour of decaying leaves

Decay·less, *a rare* [f DECAY *sb* + -LESS] Not subject to decay, undecaying

1828 MOIR *Castle of Time* Wks 1852 II 399 For shadows Left not a trace on that decayless sky 1864 NEALE *Seaton Poems* 155 Untended, decayless, Sleeping the infinite sleep, the monarch reposed

Decayue, obs form of DECEIVE.

Dece, obs form of DAIS

Deceaph, -ue, Deceat, obs ff. DECEIVE, DECEIT

Decease (dĭsī·s), *sb* Forms *a* 4 deces, deses, dises, 4-7 decess(e, 5 decez, dicese, 6 dicesse, *Sc* deceis, 7 deceyse, 5- decease. *β.* 4 desces, *Sc* desceiss, 4-5 dessece, 5 desseyse, discese, -cees, -sese, -sees, dysces, -sees, -seys, -sease, 5-6 disease, dyssesse, 6 *Sc* diseis. [ME. *deces*, etc, a F *décès*, ad L *dēcess-us* departure, death, vbl sb f. ppl stem of *dēcēdĕre* to depart, go away In OF often also *desces* (see DE- *pref.* I. 6), hence also in ME with *des-, dis-, dys-*, spellings which often confused it in form with DISEASE. See the vb] Departure from life; death

In its origin a euphemism (L *dēcessus* for *mors*), and still slightly euphemistic or at least less harsh and realistic than *death*, it is the common term in legal and technical language where the legal or civil incidence of death is in question, without reference to the act of dying

a c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 15 After his fader decesse. *Ibid.* 126 If þat Henry die, or Steuen mak his deses *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* lv. 237 (Harl MS) Aftir hir dicese, þe Emperoure weddid another woman 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron* II 761 At the time of his fatheis decease 1654 GATAKER *Disc Apol* 79 The decesse of one Pope and entrance of another. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per Pic* lxxiii, A groan which announced his decease 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) II 289 In case his said daughter should die without issue of her body living at her decease 1849 LINGARD *Hist Eng* (1855) I vi 182/2 The surname of 'the Confessor' was given to him [Edward] from the bull of his canonization, issued by Alexander III, about a century after his decease

β c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 254 After Blanche desces *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 4101 After mi dessece *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* xv 49 Aftere his dissese. 1494 FABYAN *Chron* V cxxxi 113 Worde came to hym of his faders disease. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 293 A Lady who after the disease of hir Father hadde three sutors

γ 1417 *E E Wills* (1882) 29 After þe sesse [corruption of *decease*] of her.

†b Said of the death of many, mortality, slaughter *Obs*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII ix 5 Sa feill and diuers slaucheris as war than, And gret deces of dukis

Decease (dĭsī·s), *v* Forms: *a.* 5 decess, -sesse, 5-6 -cesse, 5-7 -ceasse, 6 -cese, -sece, dicesse, *Sc.* deceiss, 6- decease. *β* 5 disceas, -ceyse, -sese, -sease, 5-6 -cess(e, -cease, 6 descece, -cess, -sece, disceasse, dyscess, -cece, -scesse, -sese, -sesse, disease [f DECEASE *sb.* Taken as the Eng repr. of L *dēcēdere* and F. *décéder*. In L. *dēcēdĕre* and *discēdĕre* were nearly synonymous in the sense 'depart, go away', and in med.L. *discēdĕre, discessus*, were also used for *dēcēdĕre, dēcessus* in senses 'die, death'; hence OF *descès* = *decès*, and the ME and 16th c forms in *des-, dis-, dys-*, some of which were identical with variant spellings of *disease*. Cf. the sb.]

intr. To depart from life, to die

a. 1439 *E E Wills* (1882) 123 Yf the saide Iohn decesse withoute heires. 1513 MORE *Rich III* Wks 36/2 So deceased this noble Kynge 1623 FAVINE *Theat Hon.* IX i 356 Deceassing without children 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III x (1840) 132 Queen Sibyll who deceased of the plague. 1777 *Life Abp Abbot* 41 He deceased at his palace of Croydon 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk* IV 103 If the good fat easy man decease being childless

β 1439 *E E Wills* (1882) 123 If he discesse without heires 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 28 As God disposith for me to dissese 1530 PALSGR 517/2, I dissease, I dye or departe out of this worlde 1556 *Chron Gr. Friars* (Camden) 41 Thys yere the good qwene Jane dessecid the xxiij day of October

†b. *To decease this world* (cf. *to depart this life*). *Obs rare*

1515 *Epitaph* in Wood *Ath Oxon*, James Stanley who decessed thys transytory wourld the xxii of March

c. *fig* To come to an end, perish; CEASE

1538 *Lichfield Gild Ord.* 8 Bring the parties together that ther may be made a good end, and discord clene desecedd 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I vii. (1641) 60/2 How often had this world deceast, except Gods mighty arme had it upheld and kept 1635 SWAN *Spec M* (1670) 93 This circle never corrupteth nor deceaseth

Hence †**Decea·sing** *vbl sb*, death, decease

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp Dict, Finamiento*, the dieng, the deceasing, death 1691 E TAYLOR *Behmen's Threefold Life* xviii. 313 At deceasing of the Body

Deceased (dĭsī·st, *poet.* dĭsī·sed), *ppl. a* Forms: see DECEASE *v*; also 7 deceast [f DECEASE *v* + -ED 1 From the intermixture of the prefixes *de-* and *dis-*, and of the letters *c* and *s*, it was frequently written *diseased*]

1. That has departed this life, dead, 'departed'; *esp* lately dead, 'late'

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix 227 After that a man is ones decessed 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I ccxliv 364 The bysshop of Wyncheste discessed was chancellour of England 1564 GRINDAL *Func Serm Pr Ferd* Wks (1843) 10 [He] highly commended the parties discessed 1586 A DAY *Eng Secretary* I (1625) 63 The deceased ghost of him that loved you 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III xxxviii 242 Those deceased Giants 1762 GOLDSM *Cit W* xii, There I shall see justice done to deceased merit 1810 WORDSW *Ess Epitaphs* Wks (1888) 814/1 The character of a deceased friend 1893 *Law Times* XCV 82/1 The heir of a deceased licenceholder

fig 1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, III 1 81 Figuring the nature of the Times deceas'd

b *Deceased wife's sister question*: the question of a widower's marrying the sister of his deceased wife, such a marriage being legal in some countries and illegal in others

2 *absol* †a *pl The deceased*. those who are dead, the dead (*obs*). b The person (lately) dead, or whose death is in question

1625 MASSINGER *New Way* V 1, It might have argued me of little love To the deceased 1648 MILTON *Ps* lxxxviii 42 Shall the deceas'd arise? 1751 SMOLLETT *Per Pic* civ, He sealed up all the papers of the deceased 1840 C PELHAM *Chiron Crime* (1886) II 349 An inquest was held upon the remains of deceased at the Dog and Gun 1841 LYTTON *Nt & Morn* I 1, Mr. Jones promised to read the burial-service over the deceased

†**Decea·sure.** *Obs rare* [f DECEASE *v* + -URE; corresp to a L. type **dēcessūra*] Decease.

1580 LODGE *Forb & Prus* (Shaks Soc) 97 To lament my deceasure and her froward destinie

Deceave, etc, obs form of DECEIVE *v*

†**Dece·de,** *v Obs.* [ad. L. *dēcēd-ĕre* to go away, depart, remove, f DE- I. 2 + *cēdĕre* to go (French has had *décéder* in sense 'to die' since 15th c)] *intr.* To depart, to secede, to give place, yield

1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* V iii § 25 To justifie the English Reformation, from the scandal of Schisme, to shew, that they had 1 Just cause for which, 2 True authority by which they deceded from Rome. 1658 J WEBB tr *Cleopatra* VIII ii 63 That violent passion deceding to the pitty she conceived 1697 J SERGEANT *Solid Philos* 262 With their Quantity and Figure acceding and deceding to the Individuum

Decedent (dĭsī·dĕnt), *sb.* (*a.*) [ad. L *dēcēdent-em*, pr pple of *dēcēdĕre* to depart, die]

A *sb* One who retires from an office (*obs*), deceases, or dies, a deceased person *U S*, chiefly in *Law*

1599 CRAUFURD *Hist Univ Edinb.* (1880) 52 Mr Andrew Young was appointed to succeed to the next decedent 1730 BP WILSON in Keble *Life* xxi (1863) 724 Taking care of orphan's and decedent's goods. 1828 WEBSTER, *Decedent*, a deceased person *Laws of Pennsylv* 1884 *Boston* (Mass) *Jrnl* Jan., In North Andover last year there were 65 deaths Twenty-two of the decedents were more than 70

†B. *adj* (See quot) *Obs* — o

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Decedent*, adj departing, going away.

Deceife, Deceipt, Deceis(e, obs. ff. DECEIVE, DECEIT, DECEASE

Deceit (dĭsī·t). Forms *a.* 4 deseyt(e, 4-5 -sait(e, 4-6 -ceyt(e, 4-7 -ceite, 5 -sayte, -sate, 6 -ceat, -seite, -seytte, -saitte, -sette, 4- deceit *β.* 5 deceipte, 5-7 -ceipt, 5-6 -cept(e. *γ.* 4-6 desceit, -sayte, 5 desseit, -seyt(e, -sait, -sate, 6 desceyt. *δ.* 4 disseyte, -saite, -sayte, *Sc.* dissait, 4-5 disseit, -ceite, 5 dissayet, dysseyte, -sayt, 5-6 dissait, -sate, dis-, dysceyt(e, 5-7 disceit, 6 -ceat(e, -sayt(e *ε* 6 dis-, dyscept, -ceipte. [ME. *deceite, deseyte, desaite*, etc, a. OF. *deceite, -eyte* (later *deçoite*) sb. fem from pa pple of *deceveir, décevoir*, with assimilation of vowel, as in *deceive*. (Cf. CONCEIT)

In ME and early mod Eng with many varieties of spelling, partly inherited from Fr., partly due to Eng change of OF *ei* to *ai, ay*, and consequent interchange of *c* and *s*, whence arose such forms as *desait*, Sc *desate* In OF the spelling was sometimes assimilated to Latin *decepta*, as *decepte*, whence in Eng *decepte* But in both langs the *p* was mute, the oldest Gower MSS. have *deceipte, deceite*, but the word rimes with *streite* (*strait*); the ordinary 17th c pronunciation rimed it with *-ait*, as in Wither *a* 1667 *bait deceit*; cf the common 16th c. spellings in *-sait, -sate, -ceat* The narrowing of *ē* to *ī* came later. In OF the prefix *de-* was sometimes changed to *des-* (see DE- I 6), which became very common in ME, and was here, moreover, in the general alteration of the French form *des-* back to the Latin *dis-*, subjected to the same change, so as to give, in 15-16th c., such odd spellings as *dis-ceat, dis-sait, dis-sate* (all meaning dĭsī·t) · cf DECEIVE.]

1. The action or practice of deceiving; concealment of the truth in order to mislead; deception, fraud, cheating, false dealing

c 1300 *K Alis.* 6157 By queyntise to don, other deseyte *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T* P 703 Deceipt bitwixe marchaunt and marchaunt 1393 GOWER *Conf* II 318 And that he dide for deceipt, For she began to axe him streit 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 6 Dysseyte ne theft loke thou do non 1483 *Cath Angl.* 101 Dissate, *vbi* dessate 1535 COVERDALE *Mal.* III 8 Shulde a man vse falsede and disceate with God? 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5780 Leif 3our dissait and crafty wyls 1667 MILTON *P L.* v. 243 By violence? no But by deceit and lies. 1794 S WILLIAMS *Vermont* 170 The deceit,

knavery, and fraud of the European traders 1849 RUSKIN *Sev Lamps* II § 6 32 Gilding, which in architecture is no deceit, because it is therein not understood for gold

b. in *Law*

[1275 *Act* 3 *Edw I*, c 29 Nul manere deceyte ou collusion] 1495 *Nottingham Rec* III 285 Accion of desseyte ffor brekynge off promyse. 1531 *Dial on Laws Eng* II xlii (1638) 135 A false returne whereupon an action of deceit lyeth. 1672 COWELL, *Deceit* is a subtile, wily shift or device, having no other name 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) IV 294 All manner of deceit is hereby avoided in deeds

†c Phr *In deceit of* so as to deceive; so *to the deceit of, upon d, under d. With no deceit, without deceit*. without mistake, assuredly, certainly. *Obs*

[1275 *Act* 3 *Edw I*, c 29 De fere la en deceyte de la Court] 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 3814 He durst come oute on no party Of all þe twelve monþe wyþ no deseyt *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 2041 Wiþoute disseyte, I wold alle hire werk do 3ou wite sone 1393 LANGL *P Pl* C I 77 Hus sele sholde nost be sent in deceit of þe puple. *c* 1425 *Hampole's Psalter* Metr Pref 32 Betwene dancastir and Poumefreyt this is þe way euen streygth wiþ out deseyt 1534 *Indictm. Elis Bocking* in Hall *Chron.* (1550) 221 To the great deceit of the prince and people of this realme 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron* XIII 17 Yf ye come vpon disceate, and to be mine aduersaries — 1 *Macc* VII 10 Speakinge vnto them with peaceable wordes but vnder disceate *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com Law* (1636) 8 Selling things unwholsome, or ill made in deceipt of the people

2 (with *a* and *pl*) An instance of deception; an act or device intended to deceive; a trick, stratagem, wile

c 1340 *Cursor M* 897 (Fairf) Foi þi dissayte at þou dede *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 104 Þe deuelis disceitis 14 *Piers of Fulham* 95 in Hazl *E. P P* II 5 The fowler with hys deseyttes bryngeth The gentyll fowles in to hys false crafte 1548–9 (Mar) *Bk Com Prayer, Litany*, Al the deceytes of the worlde, the fleshe, and the deuill 1559 CECIL in Robertson *Hist Scotl* II App 1, To avoid the decepts and tromperies of the French *a* 1667 WITHER *Stedfast Shepherd* 1, Thy painted baits, And poor deceits, Are all bestowed on me in vain 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & V*, Venus thought on a deceit *c* 1793 COLERIDGE *Autumnal Evening* II, O dear deceit! I see the maiden rise

3 The quality of deceiving, deceitfulness

1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 12494 What doust þou byfore þe prest and hast deseyt yn þy briest? *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 3788 Ulexes was full of disseit 1526 TINDALE *Rom* I, 29 Full of envie, morther, debate, disseyte 1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 20 The care of this world and the deceipt of riches 1845 MANNING *Serm* I IX *On Jas* I 22 It is a vain and hurtful thing, full of deceit and danger, to hear and not to do

†**Deceit**, *v Obs rare*. Hence 5 desetyng *vbl sb* [f DECEIT *sb*] To construct deceitfully, to forge (a document).

1484 in *Surtees Misc* (1890) 43 Declaracion concernyng the disetyng of a fals testimoniall [*called* p 42 the foisaid forged, false testymonyall]

†**Deceitеous**, *a Obs rare* [f DECEIT, with suffix fashioned after *righteous, courteous* see -EOUS 3] Deceitful. Hence **Deceitеously** *adv*

1481 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 332 And all other waie whiche is desceyteously wrought

Deceitful (dī'sītfŭl), *a* Forms: see DECEIT [f. DECEIT + -FUL] Full of deceit, given to deceiving or cheating; misleading, false, fallacious. (As said of things often = DECEPTIVE)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 97 Desatefulle, *vbi* false 1500–20 DUNBAR *Flyting* 75 Dissaitfull tyrand, with serpentis tung, vnstable. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneas* IX VII 52 Throw the dern wod dyssaitfull and onplane 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 104 A Deceiptfull and Subtile man 1641 WILKINS *Math Magick* I III (1648) 19 Such deceitfull ballances may be discovered by changing the weights 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* 29 Appearances are deceitful 1862 LD BROUGHAM *Brit Const* IX § 1 113 They may be the most false and deceitful of human kind

Deceitfully, *adv* [f prec + -LY 2] In a deceitful manner; with intent to deceive (In first quot. By deceit or treachery.)

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII 34 Desaitfully I may nocht se thaim hang 1523 *Act* 14–15 *Hen VIII*, c. 2 Workemanship falsely and disceitfully made 1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor* IV 2 Not walking in craftines, nor handling the word of God deceitfully 1667 *Decay Chr Piety* VIII P 1 If this foundation be deceitfully laid, the superstructure must necessarily sink and perish. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk Poets* VIII 265 His allegory must always show them [the clouds] deceitfully beautiful, spreading illusion over earth and sky

Deceitfulness. [f as prec. + -NESS] The quality of being deceitful; disposition or tendency to deceive or mislead; deceptiveness

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1874) II 223 Beware disceytfulnes, All fraude and gyle take hede that thou despyce 1526 TINDALE *Matt* XIII 22 The dissaytfulnes off ryches 1671 GLANVILL *Disc. M Stubbe* 21 The deceitfulness of Telescopes 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I 64 O, the deceitfulness of the heart of man! 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer Bd* III. XV 238 The deceitfulness of the people

Deceitless, *a. rare* [f DECEIT + -LESS.] Free from deceit

1630 BP HALL *Old Relig* § 2 (L) So he that should call Satan an unclean devil, should imply that some devil is not unclean, or deceivable lusts, some lusts deceitless!

Deceivability. *rare* [f next + -ITY OF. had *decevablete*] Capacity of being deceived.

1861 GEN P THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III CXLIX. 142 The deceivability of the masses

Deceivable (dĭsī'văb'l), *a* Forms (about 40 variants) α with de- 4–, β with des- 4–5, γ with dis- 4–6, variations of the stem as in DECEIVE [a OF *decevable*, f stem of *décevoir* to DECEIVE + -ABLE]

†1. *actively* Having the quality or habit of deceiving; deceitful, deceptive *Obs* (or *arch*)

(*Obs* since *c* 1688; exc as used after the biblical *deceivableness*)

1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 471 So ben dremys deseyuable 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* XIV 17 The desseyuable man is hateful *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) XXX 135 A fantom and a dessayuable thing to þe sight 1428 *Surtees Misc* (1890) 4 John Lyllyng had salde mykell swylk deceyvable tyn to bellemakers 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen VII*, c 6 Deceivable and untrewe Beames and scales *c* 1510 DUNBAR *Poems* IXVIII, I seik abowte this warld onstable, To find it is dissavable 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Pet* I 16 We folowed not deceaueable fables. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* App (Arb.) 59 Yf I should flatter your grace I were no freind, but a deceavabill trater 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 55 Deceivable speech 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* II 305 A wicked deceivable person, who indeavouring to chate others, chats himself 1860 TRENCH *Serm Westm Abb* XXXIII 376 We may have proved them false and deceivable a thousand times, and yet they are still able to attract and to allure

2 *passively* Capable of being, or liable to be, deceived; fallible. Now *rare*

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* I 1, Man was not only deceivable in his integrity, but the Angels of light in all their clarity 1698 *Whole Duty Man* IV § 4 38 As deceivable, and easie to be deluded 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr* III 559 To deal with him, as if he were such a deceivable Creature as our selves 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess, Politics* Wks (Bohn) I 239 With such an ignorant and deceivable majority

Deceivableness. Now *rare* [-NESS]

†1. The capacity of deceiving, deceitfulness, deceit, deceptiveness. *Obs* (or *arch*. after N T.)

1526 TINDALE 2 *Thess* II 10 In all deceavablenes of unrighteweснes [1611 with all deceivableness, 1881 R V with all deceit] 1530 PALSGR 213/1 Desceyvablenesse, *deceuablete* *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm Heb* III 14 Sin prevails the more by the deceiveablenesse thereof 1671 GLANVILL *Disc M Stubbe* 26 The Discourse about the deceivableness of Opticks 1826 E IRVING *Babylon* II 439 They are deceived into false security by that mystery of deceivableness 1853 I WILLIAMS *Serm Epist.* (1875) I XVII 193 With all deceivableness and power of seduction

2. Liability to be deceived, fallibility

1674 *Govt Tongue* VIII P 11 His negligence and deceivableness

†**Deceivably**, *adv Obs.* or *arch* [-LY 2] Deceitfully, fraudulently, falsely

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII 109 Afturward he [Edwyne] was reconsiled desceyvably and i-slayn. 1428 *Surtees Misc* (1890) 4 Castyng of fals tyn menged with lede and pewtre, and sellyng of yt deceyvabely for gude tyn 1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen VIII*, c 1 Hydes vntruly, insufficiently and deceivably tanned 1637 *Declar Pfalzgraves' Faith* 3 When the one shall deceiveably lay imputations of errour on the other. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* V. II § 3 If dowei be deceivably [*desceivablement*] established

†**Deceivance.** *Obs* Forms see DECEIVE. [a OF. *decevance*, f *decev-ant* see next and -ANCE.] Deceit, deception

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 133 Þe Kyng sister of France Henry allied him to, Here of a desceyuance þei conseild him to do *c* 1430 LYDG *Bochas* I. 1 (1554) 4 a, Beware the serpent, with his disceivance 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 120/1 Ayenst the deceyuaunces of the feend 1486 *Surtees Misc* (1890) 57 Set[h] yat it is your citie not filid with dissavaunce

†**Deceivant**, *a* and *sb Obs rare*. (In 4 -aunt) [a F *decevant*, pr pple of *deceveir, -oir* —L. *dēcipient-em*] **A.** *adj.* Deceiving, deceitful, deceptive **B** *sb* A deceiver

1393 GOWER *Conf* I 82 That þou ne be noght deceiuant *Ibid* I 222 The fourthe deceivaunt, The whiche is cleped fals semblaunt *Ibid* II 72 This Achelous was a Geaunt, A subtil man, a deceivaunt.

Deceive (dĭsī'v), *v* Forms: *a* 4 deseue, -sayue, -saife, -ceife, -ceyue, disayue, 4–5 deseyue, 4–6 deceue, 4–7 deceyue, 5–6 desave, (*Sc* -sawe), 6 deceaph, 6–7 deceaue, 5– deceive *β*. 4 desceiue, 4–5 -ceyue, -seyue, 5 -saue, -sayfe, 5–6 -seyue. *γ* 4 (*Sc*) dissaf, 4–5 disceyue, -seyue, dysceue, -saue, 4–5 (6 *Sc*) dissaue, 4–6 dyssayue, 5 disceue, -saiue, -sayue, (*Sc* -sayf, -sawe), dysseyue, 5–6 dysceyue, -seue, 6 disceiue, -ceaue, *Sc.* -saif [a. OF *decev-eir* (stressed stem *decevv-*), mod F. *décevoir*:— L. *dēcipĕre*, f. DE- I. 1 or 4 + *capĕre* to take. Cf. CONCEIVE.

The stem was subject in ME and 16th c to the same variations as those mentioned under DECEIT, and the prefix varied in like manner as *de-, des-, dis-*, whence came such curious spellings as *disceave, dissave, dissaif*, the stem vowel has passed through the stages ēi, ē, ĕ, ĭ Quarles in 1635 (*Emblems* III 11) rimed *deceiv'd thee*: *saw'd thee*

(The literal sense of L *dēcipĕre* was app to catch in a trap, to entrap, ensnare; hence, to catch by guile, to get the better of by fraud, to cheat, mislead)]

†1. *trans* To ensnare; to take unawares by craft or guile; to overcome, overreach, or get the better of by trickery; to beguile or betray into mischief or sin, to mislead *Obs*. (or *arch*)

a 1300 *Cursor M* 3172 (Gött) Þat þe child were noght percayued, ar þe suord him had dicayued. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 27214 (Fairf), & quelper he was þus dessayuid, sone ofter his creature he resceyuid 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* XII VII (1495) 428 Somtyme a tame culuoure is. taughte to begyle and to dysceyue wylde coluoures and ledyth theym in to the foulers nette *c* 1450 *Merlin* 4 The deuell devised how he myght best disceyve the thre doughtres of this rich man 1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* L j b, Apply her still with dyveis thinges (For giftes the wysest will deceave) 1621 CORYAT *Crudities* 2 A certaine English man was deceiued by those sands for he was suddenly ouertaken and ouerwhelmed with the waters 1667 MILTON *P. L* I. 35 He it was whose guile deceived The mother of mankind 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I 170 As we deceived and hooked the poor carp, so was I betrayed by false baits 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat* II, The mother of mankind, who was deceived by the serpent

2 To cause to believe what is false, to mislead as to a matter of fact, lead into error, impose upon, delude, 'take in'

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W) 109, I wald noght he decayued wale 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV 237 That mak ay thair answering In-till dowbill vndirstanding, Till dissaf thame that will thame trow 1382 WYCLIF *Matt* XXIV 11 Many false prophetis schulen ryse, and disceyue many *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* (Surtees) 124 Or els the rewlys of astronomy Dyssavys me *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XXI 462 Soo dysguysed for to dysceve us *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* XXIV 69 By hys fayr langage he may dyssayue vs *c* 1600 SHAKS *Sonn* CIV, Mine eye may be deceaued 1667 MILTON *P L* II 189 Who [can] deceive his mind, whose eye Views all things at one view? 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F.* XXX III 179 Two statesmen, who laboured to deceive each other and the world 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) I II 98 Wolsey was too wise to be deceived with outward prosperity 1862 MRS H WOOD *Mrs Halli* II XIX, He denied it and I believed he was attempting to deceive me

b. *absol* To use deceit, act deceitfully.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr* (1866) 3 If þou will nowthire be dyssayuede ne dyssayue 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* (1893) XXI 102 Quhair fortoun dissavis With freyndly smylingis of ane hure 1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* I XV § 4 He can neither erre nor deceiue 1769 *Junius Lett* XXXV 163 A moment of difficulty and danger, at which flattery and falsehood can no longer deceive 1808 SCOTT *Marm* VI XVII, Ah, what a tangled web we weave, When first we practise to deceive! 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) V 160 The makers of household implements should be ashamed to deceive in the practice of their craft

c. *refl* To allow oneself to be misled; to delude oneself [F. *se tromper*]

1382 WYCLIF *Jas* I. 22 Be 3e doers of the word and not herers onely, deceyuynge you silf 1535 COVERDALE *Bel & Dr* 7 Daniel smyled, and sayde O kynge, disceaue not thyselfe 1791 MRS RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* II, I can no longer deceive myself 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb 2/7 Do not let us deceive ourselves on that point

d. In *pass* sometimes merely: To be mistaken, be in error.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 93 Ac many man desceyved hys And weyneth that he be out of peryl *c* 1325 *Poem temp Edw II* (Percy) IV, Forsoth he is deseyved, He wenyth he doth ful wel *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* 33 We are foule deceiued in 3ou the tyme passed 1553 EDEN *Treat Neve Ind* (Arb) 41 He was not deceaued in his opinion. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V* V I 111 That is the voice, Or I am much deceiu'd, of Portia 1603 — *Meas for M* III I 197 How much is the good Duke deceiu'd in Angelo. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIV VI, I am very much deceived in Mr Nightingale, if he hath not much goodness of heart at the bottom

†3. To be or prove false to, play false, deal treacherously with; to betray *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 1894 (Cott) Quen noe sagh þat þis rauen had him deceueid, Lete vt a doue *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI 480 Thai swor that he had dissawit thair lord 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W. 1531) 6 The corruptyble rychesse of this worlde forsaketh and deceyueth hym whan he weneth best. 1596 SHAKS 1 *Hen. IV*, V 1. 11 You have deceiu'd our trust 1605 CAMDEN *Rem, Epitaphs* 53 Fame deceaues the dead mans trust. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* XV § 26 125 He that does not carefully look to his masters profit, deceives his trust

b. *fig* To prove false to; †to frustrate (a purpose, etc) *obs*, to disappoint (hope, expectation, etc)

1571 *Act* 13 *Eliz* in Bolton *Stat Irel* (1621) 360 Which good meaning of that good lawe is daylie deceyved by diverse evill disposed persons 1666 DRYDEN *Ann Mirab* LXVIII, Till doubtful moonlight did our rage deceive 1697 — *Virg Georg* III 190 The weak old Stallion will deceive thy Care *a* 1700 — (J), Nor are my hopes deceiv'd 1818 JAS MILL *Brit India* II IV II 89 Never was expectation more completely deceived

†4 To cheat, overreach; defraud. *Obs*

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 319 Þat mad þe Tresorere þou has desceyued him 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Thess* IV 6 That no man ouer go nether disceyue his brother in chaffaringe. 1481 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 332 Desceteously wrought as in tannyng, where-thurgh the kynges lege peopell scholde be disceuyd 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 16 Thay that sellis ald and ewil guidis for new and thair throw dissauis oders falslie. 1625 BACON *Ess Gardens* (Arb) 563 That the Borders be Set with Fine Flowers, but thin and sparingly, lest they Deceiue the Trees 1626 — *Sylva* § 479 Where two Plants draw (much) the same Juyce, there the Neighbourhood hurteth, for the one deceiveth the other.

†b with *of* To cheat out of. *Obs*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 8626 (Cott) Sco parceuid, þat sco was of hir child deceuid *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 73 Whanne þei be rauene & ypocrisie disceyuen hem of here goodis 1525 *Wado Edyth*, The sixt merye Jest how this wydowe Edyth deceiued a Draper. of a new Gowne and a new Kyrtell. 1620 J WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffes* 62 To deceive them of it and to gain it for themselves 1667 MILTON *P L* X 990 Childless thou art, Childless remain, so Death Shall be deceiv'd his glut *a* 1761 OLDYS in D'Israeli *Cur. Lit* (1866) 563 [He] deceived me of a good sum of money which he owed me.

†5. To beguile, wile away (time, tediousness, etc) *Obs.* (Cf. CHEAT *v* 5)

1591 FLORIO *Sec Frvttes* 65 Let us do something to deceaue the time, and that we may not thinke it long. 1663 BP PATRICK *Parab Pilgr* II (1668) 5 To deceive the tediousness of the pilgrimage 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Past* x. (R.), This while I sung, my son ows I deceiv'd. 1784 COWPER *Task* III 362 Happy to deceive the time, Not waste it 1841 CATLIN *N Amer Ind* (1844) II XXXVII 36 Amusements to deceive away the time

Deceived (dĭsī vd, *poet* dĭsī ved), *ppl a* [f prec + -ED[1]] Deluded, imposed upon, misled, mistaken, etc see the verb

1569 T NORTON (*title*) To the Quenes Maiesties poore deceyued Subiects of the North Countrey, drawen into rebellion 1621 BIBLE *Job* XII 16 The deceiued and the deceiuer are his 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* I III 11 Speeches taken from deceived Philosophers, and deceived, or deceiving Schoolemen 1820 KEATS *St Agnes* XXXVII, I curse not Though thou forsakest a deceived thing

b *absol*

1652 J WRIGHT tr *Camus' Nature's Paradox* 158 The Deceived, as well as the Deceivers 1847 SIR W HAMILTON *Let to De Morgan* 5, I was wrong in presuming you to be a deceiver, and not rather a deceived.

Deceiver (dĭsī vəɹ). Forms: *α.* 4 deceiuour, 4–5 deceyuour(e, -or, 5–6 -ar, 6 deceyuer, deceauer, 7– deceiver *β.* 4–6 dis-: see DECEIVE. [a AF *decevour* = OF *deceveur*, earlier *deceveor*, f stem of *decev-oir*; subsequently taking the form of an Eng. derivative of DECEIVE *v* see -ER[1] 2]

1. One who (or that which) deceives; a cheat, impostor.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *John* 7 Many deceyuours [1388 disseyueris] wenten out in to the world *c*1450 tr *De Imitatione* III. 1, What are all temporale þinges but deceyuours. 1483 *Cath. Angl* 101 A Dissauer, *deceptor* 1535 COVERDALE *Job* XII 16 Both the deceaver, and him that is deceaved 1555 EDEN *Decades* 313 An Italian deceauer who had before deluded the kynges of Englande and Portugale 1634 MILTON *Comus* 596 Hence with thy brew'd enchantments, foul deceiver! 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A* I v, The passions are at once our masters and our deceivers

2 *Comb*

1624 W HALL *Man's Gt Enemy* in Farr *S. P Jas I* (1848) 199 Deceiuer-like, hee said, Yee shall not dye

Deceiving (dĭsī vĭŋ), *vbl sb* [-ING[1]] The action of the verb DECEIVE; deception

*c*1400 *Rom Rose* 1590 Withouten any deceiving. 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I XVIII 25 Than the Englisshe lordes for doubte of deceyuyng kept styll the two trompettis pryuely 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') 2 *Pet* II 13 Delighting them selues in their deceiuings 1833 MRS BROWNING *Prometh Bound* Poems 1850 I 171 For in my mind Deceiving works more shame than torturing

Decei·ving, *ppl. a* [-ING[2].] That deceives; deceitful, misleading, fallacious

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XLVII 87 This fals dissavand warldis bliss 1603 SHAKS *Meas for M* III. II 260 Mamie deceyuing promises of life *a*1653 GOUGE *Comm Heb* XIII 5 Covetousnesse is a deceiving sin *c*1793 *Telegraph* in *Spir. Publ Jrnls* (1799) I 26 The most deceiving tongue.

Hence **Decei·vingly** *adv.*

14 *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII 143 Hydynge deceyuaundly wikke wiþ medelynge of good *c*1440 *York Myst* XIII 140 At carpe to me dissayuandly 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Oct 806 To listen appreciatingly even if deceivingly

Deceltricize, etc · see DE- III 1

Decem-, L *decem* ten, used in combination, as *decemjugis* ten-yoked, *decempedālis* ten feet long, *decemplicātus* ten-fold, etc; hence in various technical words: **Decemco state** *a.* [COSTA], having ten ribs **Decemde ntate** *a* [L *dens* tooth], having ten teeth or points (Smart 1836) **Dece·mfid** *a.* [L. *-fidus* cleft], divided into ten parts, segments, or lobes (*ibid.*). **Decemflo rous** *a.* [L *-flōr-us*, -flowered], 'having ten flowers' (*Syd. Soc Lex.* 1882). **Decemfo liate, -fo liolate** [L *folium* leaf, *foliolus* leaflet], having ten leaves or leaflets **Dece·mjugate** *a* [L. *jugāt-us* yoked], 'having ten pairs of leaflets or of other organs' (*Syd Soc Lex* 1882) **Decemlo cular** *a* [L *loculus* little bag], ten-celled, having ten little cells for seeds (Smart 1836). †**Decemnovenal** *a* [L *decemnovem* nineteen], of nineteen years = DECENNOVENNAL. **De cemnovena rian,** a man of the Nineteenth Century, hence **Decemnovena rianism,** the characteristics distinctive of a man of the Nineteenth Century; **Decemnovena rianize** *v*, to act the decemnovenarian. **Dece mpedal** *a* [L *decempedālis*, f *pes, ped-* feet], (*a*) ten feet in length (*obs*), (*b*) having ten feet **Dece mpedate** *a* = prec b (*Syd. Soc Lex.* 1882). **Decempe nnate** *a.* [L *penna* wing], having ten flight-feathers on the pinion-bone. **De cemplex** *a.* [L. *-plex* -fold], tenfold (*S S. Lex*). **De·cemplicate** *a* [L *plicātus* plaited, folded], 'having ten plaits or folds' (*ibid*) **Decempu nctate** *a.* [L. *punctum* a point], 'having ten points or spots' (*ibid*). **Decemstri ate** *a* [L. *striātus* grooved], 'having ten striæ' (*ibid*).

1858 BENTHAM *Handbk. Brit Flora* 7 *Decemdentate. Decemfid Decemfoliate Decemfoliolate* 1588 J HARVEY *Disc Probl* 95 The Golden, decemnouenall, or Lunarie circle. 1698 WALLIS in *Phil Trans* XX. 187 That is, this is the Eighth Year of such Decem-novenal Cycle, or Circle of Nineteen Years. 1863 [DE MORGAN] *From Matter to Spirit* Pref 6 We, respectable decemnovenarians as we are, have been so nourished on theories that most of us cannot live with an unexplained fact in our heads 1890 F HALL in *N. Y Nation* L 316/1 Though a decemnovenarian, as some would call him, he is not to be allowed to decemnovenarianize in language 1864 MISS COBBE *Studies New & Old* (1865) 359 We have all heard much concerning this 'Decemnovenarianism' for a long time before he received his formidable cognomen *Ibid* 379 Is it Steam which has made 'Decemnovenarianism', or 'Decemnovenarianism' which has created Steam? 1827 G. S FABER *Sacr Cal Proph* (1844) I 48 A yet future decempartite division of that Empire 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Decempedal*, of ten foot, or ten foot long 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. LXIV. (1737) 262 The shadow is decempedal

December (dĭse mbəɹ). Also 4–6 -bre, 4 -bir, descembre, 5 decembyr, 6 desember Abbreviated Dec. [a. OF *décembre, dezembre*, ad. L. *December*, f. *decem* ten, this being originally the tenth month of the Roman year. The meaning of *-ber* in this and the names of the three preceding months is uncertain]

The twelfth and last month of the year according to the modern reckoning; that in which the winter solstice occurs in the northern hemisphere.

[*a* 1000 *Menologium* 220 (Gr) Þænne folcum bringð morgen, to mannum monaþ to tune Decembris ærra Iula] 1297 R. GLOUC (1724) 408 Þe endlefþe day of December þe toun hii wonne so *a*1300 *Cursor M* 24916 (Cott) þat moneth þat man clepes. Decembre [*v r* -ber, -bir, descembre]. 1460 *Plumpton Corr* (Camden) 20 Written at London 9 of December 1573 TUSSER *Husb, December's husbandrie*, O dirtie December For Christmas remember 1593 T MORLEY *Madrigals*, 'April is my mistris face', Within her bosom is September, But in her heart a cold December *a*1643 CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* I. ii, Don't you see December in her face? 1775 N WRAXALL *Tour N Europe* 88 The weather, which was become in a few hours as cold and piercing as our Decembers 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I xxi, Alike to him was time or tide, December's snow or July's pride 1841 T H KEY in Smith *Duct Antiq* s v. *Calendar, Roman*, The winter solstice at Rome, in the year 46 B C, occurred on the 24th of December of the Julian Calendar 1886 MISS BRADDON *Under Red Flag* VI, The Man of December and Sedan—it was thus Blanquists and Internationals spoke of the late Emperor [Napoleon III]—was dethroned.

attrib 1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, I iii 298 Or wallow naked in December snow. *a*1679 EARL ORRERY *Guzman* III, Were our Hearts as much mortified as those December-Lovers Looks! 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab* IV (ed 2) 160 Pleasant December days

Hence **Dece·mber** *v nonce-wd.*, (*a*) *trans* to give the character of December to; (*b*) *intr* to celebrate December (as the time of Christmas festivities) **Dece·mberish** *a*, †**Dece·mberly** *a.*, resembling December in dreariness and darkness. **Dece·mbrist,** one connected in some specific way with this month; see quot 1882.

1876 J. ELLIS *Cæsar in Egypt* 332 Now balls are deserted, and plays unremember'd, And all the May joys prematurely December'd 1888 *Times* (Weekly Ed) 7 Dec. 7/1 The Cabinet was seeking a pretext for 'Decembering'. 1795 BURNS *Let to Mrs Dunlop* 15 Dec, As I am in a complete Decemberish humour, gloomy, sullen, stupid 1765 STERNE *Tr Shandy* VIII ix, In the many bleak and Decemberly nights of a seven years widowhood 1882 H. LANSDELL *Through Siberia* II. 2 Certain of them called 'Decembrists', who in December 1825 tried to raise a revolt among the soldiers of Nicolas, and deprive him of his throne

‖ **Decemvir** (dĭse mvəɹ). [L, sing of *decemviri*, originally *decem virī* 'the ten men']

Rom Antiq. (*pl.*) A body of ten men acting as a commission, council, college, or ruling authority; *esp* the two bodies of magistrates appointed in 451 and 450 B C to draw up a code of laws (the laws of the Twelve Tables) who were, during the time, entrusted with the supreme government of Rome

[1579 NORTH *Plutarch* (1612) 864 Cicero did one day sharply reproue and mueigh against this law of the Decemuri] 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III XXXII 109 Agreed it was that there should be created Decemvirs above all appeale 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F*, XLIV, The Decemvirs, who sullied by their actions the honour of inscribing, on brass, or wood, or ivory, the Twelve Tables of the Roman Laws 1838 ARNOLD *Hist Rome* I 253 A commission invested with such extraordinary powers as those committed to the decemvirs 1868 SMITH *Smr Dict Rom Antiq* 127/2 *Decemviri Litibus Judicandis* Augustus transferred to these decemvirs the presidency in the courts of the centumviri

b *transf* A council or ruling body of ten, as the Council of Ten of the Venetian Republic

1615 R COCKS *Diary* 2 Aug, I had much adowe with Zanzabars desemvery 1821 BYRON *Two Foscari* I. 188. I look Forward to be one day of the decemvirs 1832 tr *Sismondi's Ital Rep* IX 202 The decemvirs dared unblushingly propose to their colleagues, etc

c *sing* A member of such a body

1703 ROWE *Fair Penit* IV 1 (Jod), He slew his only daughter To save her from the fierce Decemvir's lust 1744 tr *Livy* I 272 (Jod) C Julius, a decemvir, appointed him a day for taking his trial 1849 GROTE *Greece* II LXXII (1862) VI 351 Like the Decemvir Appius Claudius at Rome

Hence **Dece·mvirship,** the office of decemvir.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 115 (R) The decemvirship, and the conditions of his colleagues together, had so greatly changed.

Decemviral (dĭse mvirăl), *a* [ad. L. *decemvirāl-is*, f *decemvir*. see -AL] Of or pertaining to the decemvirs.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 127 (R) The decemvirall lawes (which now are knowne by the name of the twelve Tables) 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 13 Three Senators have power to summon the Decemvirall Colledg 1833 THIRLWALL in *Philol Museum* II 477 The advantages of the consular over the decemviral form of government 1852 GROTE *Greece* II LXXIV IX 416 His decemviral governments or Dekarchies.

Decemvirate (dĭse mvirĕit) [ad L *decemvirāt-us*, f *decemvir* · see -ATE[1]] The office or government of decemvirs, a body of decemvirs

1620 E BLOUNT *Horæ Subsec* 233 After the Decemvirate, they returned againe to Consuls 1704 HEARNE *Duct Hist* (1714) I 369 The Decemvirate regarded neither Senate nor people, but cut off the most considerable Citizens of both sorts 1838 ARNOLD *Hist Rome* I XV 302 The decemvirate seems indeed to have exhibited the perfect model of an aristocratical royalty, vested not in one person but in several

b. *transf.* A body of ten rulers, councillors, etc., as the Venetian Council of Ten. Also *attrib*

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 13 They read the letters addressd to the Decemvirat Colledg 1653 SIR E NICHOLAS in *N Papers* (Camden) II 12 The room is now possessed by the Decemvirate or ten Worthies that now reign far more absolutely than ever any King did in England *c*1776 SIR W. JONES *Let Ld Althorpe*, If such a decemvirate should ever attempt to restore our constitutional liberty by constitutional means

Dece·nary, *improp* **dece·nnary,** *a.* and *sb* [ad med.L *decēnārius* (*decennārius*), f med L *decēna* (*decenna*) a tithing: see DECENER]

A *adj.* Of or pertaining to a *decēna* or tithing

1752 FIELDING *Causes Incr. Robbers* § 5 (R) To prevent idle persons wandering from place to place was one great point of the decennary constitution

B *sb.* = med L *decēna*, a tithing · see quot 1881.

Apparently taken by the 17th c antiquaries as formed on *decenner* DECENER+-Y, and so accepted by later writers.

[*c* 1250 BRACTON III II. X, Diligenter erit inquirendum si [latro] fuerit in franco plegio et decenna, et tunc erit decenna in misericordia coram justitiariis nostros] 1647 N BACON *Disc Govt Eng* I XLVII (1739) 84 View of free Pledges must be, to see that the Decennaries be full *c*1670 HOBBES *Dial. Com Lawes* 202 The whole Land was divided into Hundreds, and those again into Decennaries. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I 114 No man was suffered to abide in England above forty days, unless he were enrolled in some tithing or decennary 1881 T S FRAMPTON *Hundred of Wrotham* 36 All males should be enrolled in a tithing, or decennary, which originally consisted of ten free families [Cf 1866 ROGERS *Agric & Prices* I 66 He was registered in the decenna before he reached adolescence]

†**De·cence.** *Obs.* [a F *décence* (13–14th c in Hatzf), ad L *decentia* · see next] = next

1678 SPRAT *Serm Gal.* VI 10 In good works there may be goodness in the general, but decence and gracefulness can be only in the particulars in doing the good 1683 W CLAGETT *Answ Dissenter's Object* 7 When the Decence and Convenience of a thing is considered, we should attribute much to the Wisdom of Authority. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* X 96 And must I own my secret smart—What with more decence were in silence kept [*As confessedly Fr* 1836 GREVILLE *Diary* 94 (Stanford) To the opera to see Taglioni dance Her grace and *décence* are something that no one can imagine who has not seen her]

Decency (dī·sĕnsi) [ad L. *decentia*, f *decēntem* becoming, fitting, DECENT] The quality or fact of being decent.

†1 Appropriateness or fitness to the circumstances or requirements of the case, fitness, seemliness, propriety: a of speech, action, or behaviour.

1567 DRANT *Horace, Arte of Poetrie* (R), Of sortes and ages thou must note the manner and the guyse, A decensie for stirring youth, for elder folke likewise 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* III XXIII. (Arb) 269 To πρεπον we in our vulgar call it by a scholasticall terme [*decencie*] our owne Saxon English terme is [*seemelynesse*] *Ibid* 271 Your decencies are of sundrie sorts, according to the many circumstances accompanying our writing, speech or behauiour 1636 HEALEY *Epictetus' Manuall* IIX 79 Thou neglectest another [function] which thou mightest execute with full decency 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* I (1843) 33/1 The king was always the most punctual observer of all decency in his devotion 1719 WATERLAND *Vind Christ's Divinity* 107 Why so concern'd about the fitness, and decency of his Interpretation? 1725 WATTS *Logic* II v § 4 The great Design of Prudence is to determine and manage every Affair with Decency, and to the best Advantage 1762 HUME *Hist Eng* III liv 173 His discourse on the scaffold was full of decency and courage

†b What is appropriate to a person's rank or dignity *Obs*

1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 364 Reserving two things, that is to say his conscience, and also the decencie of his state. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* 17 With Scholastic flourishes, beneath the decencie of a king 1661 MORGAN *Sphere Gentry* IV v 78 According to the Decency of the said Name of the Duke of Somerset and the nobility of his estate.

†c Fitness of form or proportion. Comeliness

1620 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III XIV (1660) 170 Neither can Art forme a fashion of more stately decencie, than she hath done on the Stage. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C Builder* 80 For decency it will be requisite not to have the girders altogether so deep as ten inches in the second, third, and fourth Story.

†2 Decent or orderly condition of civil or social life. *Obs*

1651 HOBBES *Govt & Soc* X § 1 148 In [the state of civill Government there is] the Dominion of reason, peace, security, riches, decency, society, elegancy [etc] 1660 R COKE *Power & Subj* 89 Decencie and order must presup

pose laws and directions 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II 121 God, as he is a God of Decency and Order, and not of Anarchy and Confusion [etc]

3. Propriety of behaviour or demeanour; due regard to what is becoming; conformity (in behaviour, speech, or action) to the standard of propriety or good taste.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* I (1843) 23/2 He [Wm Earl of Pembroke] lived towards the favourites with that decency, as would not suffer them to censure or reproach his master's judgment. 1682 NORRIS *Heroicles* 39 To bear the loss of our goods with mildness and decency 1702 *Eng Theophrastus* 342 We do sometimes out of vanity or decency what we could do out of inclination and duty 1732–3 SWIFT *Let Mrs Pilkington* 1 Jan , I cannot with decency shew them, except to a very few 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* X VIII, If I had not the patience of fifty Jobs, you would make me forget all decency and decorum 1798 WORDSW *Old Cumbrld Beggar*, Many, I believe, there are Who live a life of virtuous decency 1855 LD HOUGHTON in *Life* (1892) I XI 516 As I have got two letters from you to-day, I must write in decency before I go to sleep 1883 GLADSTONE in *Times* 9 June, Less than that I cannot say in justice and in decency.

b *esp* Compliance with recognized notions of modesty or delicacy, freedom from impropriety

1639 tr *Du Bosq's Compl Woman* F IV, Peradventure they would accuse him for not writing, as decency obliged him therein Is there one sole word in all this worke to make one blush in reading it? 1684 EARL ROSCOM *Ess Transl Verse*, Immodest words admit of no defence , For want of decency is want of sense. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I 137 Sir Elisha Leightoun . maintained an outward decency yet he was a very vicious man 1886 H H JOHNSTON *Kilimanjaro Exp* II 28 The black glistening forms of the burly negroes on whom nakedness sits with decency *Ibid* VIX 433 Both sexes have little notion or conception of decency, the men especially seeming to be unconscious of any impropriety in nakedness

c Conformity to the standard of living becoming one's position; respectability.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 166 P 2 Those whom a very little assistance would enable to support themselves with decency 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos* III IX, There is a certain appearance, attendance, establishment, and mode of living, which custom has annexed to the several ranks and orders of civil life (and which compose what is called decency)

4. *pl* Decent or becoming acts or observances, the established observances of decent life or decorum; proprieties (Rarely *sing*)

1667 MILTON *P L* VIII, 601 Those graceful acts, Those thousand decencies that daily flow From all her words and actions mixed with love And sweet compliance 1673 DRYDEN *Marr à la Mode* Ep Ded , They have copied the delicacies of expression, and the decencies of behaviour from your lordship 1700 — *Sigismonda & G* 701 O ever faithful heart, I have perform'd the ceremonial part, The decencies of grief 1723 DE FOE *Col Jack* (1840) 204, I told her I thought it was a decency to the ladies 1735 POPE *Ep Lady* 164 Virtue she finds too painful an endeavour, Content to dwell in decencies for ever 1827 MACAULAY *Machiavelli* Ess (1854) 49/2 He became careless of the decencies which were expected from a man so highly distinguished in the literary and political world.

b. *pl* The outward conditions or requirements of a decent life

1798 MALTHUS *Popul* (1878) 375 He may be better able to command the decencies of life. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab Pol Terms* XIII 111 In this sense the poor are those who . severally enjoy a less quantity of decencies and necessaries 1842 S LOVER *Handy Andy* XXIV 213 The little man was buttoning on a pair of black gaiters, the only serviceable decency he had at his command 1894 H SIDGWICK in *Times* 13 Jan 11/4 It was not easy to distinguish decencies and comforts on the one hand and luxuries on the other

Decend, etc : see DESCEND, etc

Decene (dĭ sēn). *Chem* [f. Gr δέκα ten + -ENE] The olefine of the decacarbon or DECYL series, $C_{10}H_{20}$. Also called *Decylene*. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 52

†De·cener. *Obs.* Forms: 6 decenier, disener, 7 decener, -or, 7–8 decenner. [a. AngloFr *decener* = OF *decenier*, mod F *dixenier*, *dizenier*, *dizainier*, in med.L *decēnārius* (improp *decennārius*), f *decēna*, in OF. *dizeine*, *-aine*, Pr. *desena*, Sp. *decena*, a group of ten, a tithing.]

1. One in command of ten soldiers.

1555 WATRLMAN *Fardle Facions* II X 211 Their capitaines ouer ten, whiche, by a terme borowed of the Frenche, we calle Diseners 1589 IVE tr *Du Bellay's Instr.* 80 The Souldiers [should exercise] by themselues euerie holie day, with their Decemers [*chefs de chambre*] Chiefs of squadrons, and Corporals 1627 S. WARD *Serm* , *Jethro's Justice*, From the Gouernour of the thousand to the Centurion, from him to the Tithing-man or Decinor

2. a The head of a *decena* or tithing, a tithingman or borsholder, b. A member of a tithing

1607 COWELL *Interpr* , *Decimers* signifieth such as were wont to have the oversight and checke of ten friburgs for the maintenance of the king's peace 1624 *Termes de la Ley* S V , Decimer is not now used for the chiefe man of a Dozein, but for him that is sworne to the Kings peace. 1647 N BACON *Disc Govt Eng* I XXVI (1739) 43 All Free-men were Decenners, that is, ranked into several tens 1752 FIELDING *Causes Incr Robbers* § 5 (R.) In case of the default of appearance in a decenner, his nine pledges had one and thirty days to bring the delinquent forth to justice [1869 W MOLYNEUX *Burton on Trent* 105 There was a staff of men six in number called 'Deciners', whose duty it was in modern times to assist the constables in preserving the peace of the manor and borough The name commonly given to these officers was *dozener*, and under it at the present day they are associated in many instances with municipal boroughs.]

Decennal (dĭse năl), *a* ? *Obs* [ad. L *decennāl-is* of ten years, f *decem* + *ann-us* Cf. F *décennal* (16th c. in Hatzf.)] = DECENNIAL

1648 'MERCURIUS PRAGMATICUS' *Plea for King* 26 They appointed Archons, or Decennall Governors, that is, one Prince for ten years 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V 235 A Decennal Prescription

†Decenna·lian, *a Obs* = prec

1794 T TAYLOR *Pausanias* I 376 The Medontidæ still held the decennalian government

Decennary (dĭse nări), *a.* and *sb* [f L *decenn-is* of ten years + -ARY cf DECENNAL]

A *adj.* Of or pertaining to a period of ten years; DECENNIAL

1855 *Jrnl R Agric. Soc* XVI II 577 The average home-produce of wheat during each of these decennary periods

B *sb* A period of ten years, a decennium.

1822 W R HAMILTON in *Parr's Wks* (1828) VIII 34 The awful predictions of the Whigs during the last decennary 1826 H C ROBINSON *Diary* (1869) II 322 The fifth decennary of the nineteenth century 1873 C ROBINSON *N. S Waits* 72 Dividing the decennary into two equal parts, it will be found that during the earlier five years [etc]

Decennary · see DECENARY

Dece·nniad. [irreg. f. L DECENNIUM + -AD, after *triad*, *chiliad*, etc] = DECENNIUM

1864 *Soc Science Rev* 239 The increase . was found in the ten years ending in 1851 to be less than it had been in any previous decenniad 1882 *Athenæum* 3 June 692/1 During three decenniads of the latter half of the present century

Decennial (dĭse năl), *a* (*sb*) [f L. *decenni-um* (see next) + -AL : cf *centennial*. The L. adj was *decennāl-is*, whence DECENNAL.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a period of ten years

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr* , *Decennial*, belonging to or containing ten years. 1685 H MORE *Paralip Prophet* 91 At a complete decennial interval 1798 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag* IV. 111 The interest of a majority of the house illegally to perpetuate its authority and vote itself decennial 1866 ROGERS *Agric & Prices* I XXV 625 A table in which decennial averages may be stated 1868 M PATTISON *Academ Org*, III 52 The decennial return of income to be made by each college

b. Of persons . Holding office for ten years

1728 NEWTON *Chronol Amended* 37 Charops, the first decennial Archon of the Athenians. 1866 FELTON *Anc & Mod Gr* II V 74 Seven decennial archons carried on the government till B C 683

B. *sb* A decennial anniversary or its celebration *O. S* 1889 in *Century Dict*

Hence **Dece·nnially** *adv* , every ten years

1874 *Daily News* 16 Feb 5/5 Opportunity of decennially reviewing the progress throughout the world of fine arts

‖ **Decennium** (dĭse nĭăm) Pl -ia [L., f *decenn-is* of ten years, f. *decem* ten + *annus* year . cf *biennis*, *biennium*, and CENTENNIUM] A space of ten years, a decade (of years)

1685 H MORE *Paralip Prophet.* 91 Reckoning on still by complete Decenniums 1801 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag* XII. 590 To unteach all their lessons of the last decennium 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* 1 8 In the last decennia of the last century 1881 *Census Eng & Wales* Prelim Report p XII, The decrease of the population of Ireland in each succeeding decennium.

†Decennoval (dĭse nŏvăl), *a Obs* [ad. L *decennovāl-is*, f. *decem-novem* nineteen see -AL] Of or pertaining to nineteen (years)

1681 HOOKE *Phil Collect* XII 28 Dionysius Exiguus introduced the Decennoval Cycle (called the Golden Number) for the Celebration of Easter 1694 HOLDER *Disc Time* 75 Meton constituted a Decennoval Circle, or of 19 years

So **†Dece nnovary,** **†Decennove·nnal,** = prec

1694 HOLDER *Disc Time* 77 In this whole Decennovary Progress of the Epacts 1677 CARY *Chronol* I. II I II 57 An Interval of 1257 Years, which make 66 Decenovenal Cycles, and somewhat more 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh* 425 Through the whole Decennovennal Cycle

Decension, -sor, obs DESCENSION, -SOR

Decent (dī sĕnt), *a* [a F. *décent* (15th c in Hatzf), or ad. L *decēnt-em*, pr pple of *decēre* to become, to be fitting It is used etymologically by Wynkyn de Worde (perh. as French) in

1495 *Trevisa's Barth De P R.* V XXIX, The fyngres laghte digiti of this worde decent [*Bodl MS* decere], to saye in Englysshe semely, for they ben semely sette]

1. Becoming, suitable, appropriate, or proper to the circumstances or special requirements of the case , seemly, fitting *Obs* or *arch*

1539 [see b] 1547 LATIMER *1st Serm bef Edw. VI* (Arb) 33 It was not decent that the kings horsses shuld be kept in them [abbeys]. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III XXIII. (Arb) 279 Tell thine errand in such termes as are decent betwixt enemies. 1661 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Dec , The funeral of the Bishop of Hereford was a decent solemnity *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm Matt* I 20 (Wks 1716) II 257 Decent it was that as man did approve so man also should condemn sin in the flesh 1695 DRYDEN *Parall. Poetry & Paint* , Since there must be ornaments both in painting and poetry, if they are not necessary, they must at least be decent, that is in their due place, and but moderately used 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 231 P 2 After a decent Time spent in the Father's House, the Bridegroom went to prepare his Seat for her Reception. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* V, III, So total a change that we think it decent to communicate it in a fresh chapter 1827 POLLOK *Course T* III Showing, too, in plain and decent phrase 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I. 75 The founders of the Anglican Church had retained episcopacy as an ancient, a decent, and a convenient ecclesiastical polity, but had not declared that form of church government to be of divine institution

†**b** Appropriate with regard to rank or dignity

1539 *Act* 31 *Hen VIII*, c. 5 A goodly manour, decent and convenient for a king. 1547 LATIMER *1st Serm bef Edw VI* (Arb) 33 God teacheth what honoure is decente for the kynge 1640 YORKE *Union Hon* 77 The Tombe . is not so decent, nor convenient as his honour and acts deserved 1657 J SMITH *Myst Rhet* 67 He useth a decent and due epithet, thus, Honourable Judge. 1716 LADY M W. MONTAGUE *Basset Table* 77 When kings, queens, knaves are set in decent rank *a* 1794 GIBBON *Autobiog* 84 The court was regulated with decent and splendid economy

†**2.** Of such appearance and proportions as suit the requirements of good taste, comely, handsome

1600 J PORY tr *Leo's Africa* II 237 Most of their houses are but of one storie high, yet are they very decent, and have each one a garden 1616 BULLOKAR, *Decent*, comely, handsome 1625 BACON *Ess Buildings* (Arb) 552 An Inward Court Which is to be Cloistered on all Sides, vpon Decent and Beautifull Arches, as High as the first Story 1669 A BROWNE *Ars Pict* (1675) 4 It is impossible to make any decent or well proportioned thing, without this Symetrical measure of the parts orderly united 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIII 273 Her decent hand a shining jav'lin bore 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 268 He had five or six apartments in his house two of them were very large and decent.

3 In accordance with or satisfying the general standard of propriety or good taste, in conduct, speech, or action ; *esp* conformable to or satisfying the recognized standard of modesty or delicacy; free from obscenity

1545 JOYE *Exp Dan* VII 124 A fayer decent semely shewe of vtwarde deuocion 1613 SHAKS *Hen VIII*, IV II 145 For vertue, and true beautie of the soule, For honestie, and decent carriage 1625 BACON *Ess Praise* (Arb) 357 To Praise a Mans selfe, cannot be Decent, except it be in rare Cases 1712 HEARNE *Collect* 29 Oct, 'Twill not be decent for me to inquire into ye Affair 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr* II § 10 The regular decent life of a virtuous man 1754 CHATHAM *Lett Nephew* IV 20 Be sure to associate with men of decent and honourable lives 1770 GIBBON *On Æneid* VI Misc Wks 1796 II 507 The laws of honour are different in different ages , and a behaviour which in Augustus was decent, would have covered Æneas with infamy 1830–2 CARLETON *Traits Irish Peasant.* (Tegg's ed) 375 Are you ladin' a dacenter or more becomminer life? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* IV 265 Much more than they had any decent pretence for asking 1865 MILL in *Morn. Star* 6 July, Would it have been decent in me to have gone among you and said, 'I am the fittest man?'

b. of persons

1731 SWIFT *Poems, Strephon & Chloe*, Women must be decent, And from the spouse each blemish hide. 1886 H H JOHNSTON *Kilimanjaro Exp* XIX 437 The Wa-Caga cannot be accused of indecency, for they make no effort to be decent, but walk about as Nature made them.

4. Satisfying (in character, mode of living, behaviour, manners, etc) the standard of one's position or circumstances, respectable.

1712 STEELE *Spect* No 443 P 7 Honestus makes modest Profit by modest Means, to the decent Support of his Family 1738 POPE *Epil Sat* II 71 Even in a bishop I can spy desert Secker is decent 1771 MRS HARRIS in *Priv Lett Ld Malmesbury* I. 239 Lord Herbert is at Wilton with his tutor a decent well-behaved man 1807 CRABBE *Par Reg.* I 403 Next, with their boy, a decent couple came 1831 T L PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* III, *Captain F*—Many decent families are maintained on smaller means *Lady C*—Decent families ay, decent is the distinction from respectable Respectable means rich, and decent means poor I should die if I heard my family called decent. 1879 GEO ELIOT *Theo Such* II 27 Most of us who have had decent parents 1882 SERJT BALLANTINE *Exper Barrister's Life* I XXIII 290, I remember a pantaloon. He was a very sober decent fellow

b. of appearance, dress, etc

1696 tr *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 45 Others go about in a pretty decent Garb. 1745 *De Foe's Eng Tradesman* (1841) I XXII 210 A well-furnished shop with a decent outside 1773 JOHNSON *Let Mrs Thrale* 6 Sept , In the afternoon tea was made by a very decent girl in a printed linen 1843 MRS CARLYLE *Lett* I 227, I am getting together one decent suit of clothes for her. 1884 F M CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I 5 We made him look very decent

5. Satisfying a fair standard, fair, tolerable, passable, 'respectable', good enough in its way.

Distinct examples of this sense are late , within brackets are given some earlier quots which may belong to it

[*c* 1642 TWYNE in Wood *Life* (O.H Hist. Soc) I 55 They were put into battell arraye, and skirmished together in a very decent manner 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* Ded (1721) I. 180 If his Constitution be healthful, his Mind may still retain a decent Vigour]

1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 34 P 10 At length, making a Sacrifice of all their Acquaintance and Relations, [they] furnished out a very decent Execution 1773 J BERRIDGE *Chr World Unmasked* (1812) 29 Some debts I shall pay myself, a decent part of the shot 1826 COBBETT *Rur Rides* (1885) II. 27 The locusts appeared to be doing pretty well, and had made decent shoots 1863 FR A KEMBLE *Resid in Georgia* 132 There was not another decent kitchen, or flower garden in the State. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* XI, She had just learnt enough English to write a decent letter. *Mod* (*Oxford Tutor*) He ought to be able to write decent Latin prose

6. quasi-*adv.* Decently.

1725–20 POPE *Iliad* VII. 513 Nor less the Greeks their pious sorrows shed, And decent on the pile dispose the dead 1761 ELIZ BONHOTE *Rambles of Frankly* (1797) II. 176 The woman was dressed neat and decent.

7. *Comb* , as *decent-lived, -looking*

1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam* II.152 A small but

tolerably decent-looking house 1892 *Pall Mall G* 5 Apr 6/1, I never stole any spoons, and am a decent-lived man as a whole

Decentish (dī sĕntiʃ), *a colloq* [f prec + -ISH] Somewhat decent, pretty decent

a 1814 DIBDIN *'Tom Tough'* in *Univ Songster* (1825) 83 Laid up at last in a decentish condition 1820 *Blackw Mag* VII 298 The Jenkinsops had maintained a decentish sort of character 1854 MOTLEY *Corr* 8 May, I have a decentish kind of room here, and I think I shall stop

Decently (dī sĕntli), *adv* [-LY 2.]

1 In a decent manner, with decency †suitably, †fittingly; becomingly; respectably.

1552 HULOET, Decentlye, *decenter* 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 39 To lewle his ryng In Godlie maner, decentlie 1611 BIBLE *1 Cor* XIV 40 Let all things be done decently [Vulg *honeste*, WYCLIF, *and all 16th c vv* honestly] and in order 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV VIII (1840) 192 He also caused the corpses of the Christians decently to be interred 1662 *Bk Com Prayer, Churching of Women*, The woman shall come into the Church decently apparelled 1723 DE FOE *Col Jack* (1840) 221 My wife treated me more decently than she had been wont to do 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 170 P 2 My father was burthened with more children than he could decently support 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* III, There upon the ground Four bodies, decently composed, were laid 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 74 In England, Voltaire noticed, the peasant is decently clad

2. In a fairly satisfactory way or measure, tolerably, passably

1846 MRS CARLYLE *Lett* I 368, I cannot even steady my hand to write decently 1859 DARWIN in *Life & Lett* (1887) I. 151 If I keep decently well

†**De·centness.** *Obs.* [-NESS] The quality of being decent, decency, propriety

1561 VERON *Hunting of Purg* 37 Shall they [our dead] be caried forth, wythout any decentnesse, as we be wont to cary forth dead horses? 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXVIII (1887) 178 There is a comlynesse in eche kinde, and a decentnesse in degree 1670 EVELYN *Diary* 6 Feb, The lawfulnesse, decentnesse, and necessitie of subordinate degrees and ranks of men

Decentralization (dīse ntrăləizē ʃən) [n. of action from next. So mod F. *décentralisation* (1878 in *Acad Dict*).]

The action or fact of decentralizing, decentralized condition, *esp* in *Politics*, the weakening of the central authority and distribution of its functions among the branches or local administrative bodies

1846 BASTIAT & PORTER *Gen Interest* 40 An irresistible power of decentralization 1872 M D CONWAY *Republ Superst* I 1 10 The illustration of the dangers of extreme decentralisation in a republic furnished by the history of the United States

Decentralize (dīse ntrăləiz), *v* [f DE- II 1 + CENTRALIZE. Cf. mod F. *décentraliser* (1878 in *Acad Dict*)]

trans. To undo the centralization of, to distribute administrative powers, etc, which have been concentrated in a single head or centre Hence **Decentralized, Decentralizing** *ppl adjs.*

1851 NICHOL *Archit Heav* 91 These unconcentrated, or rather de-centralized masses of stars 1859 BRIGHT *Sp India* 1 Aug, What you want is to decentralize your Government 1860 *Sat Rev* IX 803/2 Decentralizing influences wax faint and few 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* LXX (1877) 575 During the last century the government of the empire had become completely decentralized

†**Deceper,** *v Obs* [Illiterate spelling of *desepare* or *dessepare*, a. OF *desseparer, deseparer*, ad late L *dis-sēparāre*, f *dis-* asunder + *sēparāre* to SEPARATE, SEVER] *trans* To dissever Hence †**Dece peration** [OF. *deceperacion* (Godef)], separation, severance

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* 13 b, The one decepered from the other *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 98 Deceperacion of the loue be twene hem

Decephalize (dīse făləiz), *v Biol* [DE- II 1 cf CEPHALIZATION (Gr. κεφαλή head)] To reverse the cephalization of, to reduce, degrade, or simplify the parts of the head of (an animal) Hence **Decephaliza tion,** the simplification or reduction of cephalic parts, reduction of the complexity or specialization of the head, as compared with the rest of the body, decephalized condition. (Introduced by Dana, in article cited)

1863 DANA in *Amer Jrnl Science & Arts* 2nd Ser. XXXVI 3 Examples of *cephalization*. by a transfer of members from the locomotive to the cephalic series (or of *decephalization* by the reverse) occur in the two highest sub-kingdoms, those of *Vertebrata* and *Articulata* *Ibid* 5 The Entomostracans exemplify decephalization by degeneration

Deceptation, obs. f DISCEPTATION, discussion

†**Dece·ptible,** *a Obs.* [? a obs F. *déceptable* or directly f L type **dēceptābilis* see -BLE] Apt to be deceived.

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* I Humane nature; of whose deceptible condition perhaps there should not need any other eviction *Ibid* I. III. 8 An erroneous inclination of the people, as being the most deceptible part of mankind Hence **Deceptibi lity**

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps Sci* 1 6 Considering the shortness of our intellectual sight, the deceptibility and impositions of our senses 1837 CARLYLE *Diam Necklace* Misc Ess (1888) V. 162 A fixed idea has produced a deceptibility that will clutch at straws

Deception (dĕse pʃən) Also 6 **dis-**. [a F *déception* (13th c in Hatzf.), ad L. *dēceptiōn-em*, n of action from *dēcipĕre* to DECEIVE]

1. The action of deceiving or cheating

c 1430 LYDG *Min Poems* (1840) 76 Hope dispeyred, a gwerdonles gwerdone; Trusty disceyte, feythful decepcioune. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* F ij, P^e^ ben harmedoers & loveth falshode and desepcion. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXVI 95 What grete decepcions and iniuries she ymagyneth ayenst the *c* 1500 *Doctr Gd Servauntes* in *Anc. Poet Tracts* (Percy Soc) 4 Fle dysceyte, gyle, and decepcyon. 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* II 126 For greit disceptioun all this thing he did *a* 1716 SOUTH (J), All deception is a misapplying of those signs which were made the means of mens signifying or conveying their thoughts 1794 S WILLIAMS *Vermont* 170 He was accustomed to no falsehood or deception 1862 DARWIN *Fertil Orchids* 1 45 These plants exist by an organized system of deception

b The fact or condition of being deceived

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* III IV 113 Hee is surely greedy of delusion, and will hardly avoide deception 1769 *Junius Lett* XXXI 144 The public has fallen into the deception 1836 HOR SMITH *Tin Trumph.* (1876) 118 Deception—a principal ingredient in happiness

2 That which deceives, a piece of trickery, a cheat, sham

1794 MRS RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* XX, There is some deception, some trick. 1833 RITCHIE *Wand. Loire* 176 Launching the anathemas of what we call taste against so paltry a deception 1841 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III VIII 130 There was no background to form a phantasmagoria deception

Hence **Dece ptionist,** one who performs feats of illusion, a juggler.

1883 *Society* 20 Jan 22/1 'The American Deceptionist'. with his marvellous juggling tricks

Dece·ptional, *a rare.* [f prec + -AL] Of or pertaining to deception, deceptive

1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* V VII (1849) 224, I played a deceptional part

Deceptious (dĕse pʃəs), *a* Now *rare* [a obs. F *deceptieux, -cieux*, in med L *dēceptiōs-us* (Du Cange), f. *dēceptiōn-em*. see -OUS] Of the nature of or characterized by deception; that tends to deceive, cheat, or mislead

1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr* V II 123 An esperance That doth inuert th'attest of eyes and eares; As if those organs had deceptious functions 1789 *Bath Jrnl* 20 July Advt, To puff off an old stock in a deceptious manner 1824 BENTHAM *Bk Fallacies* Wks 1843 II. 437 Deceptious terms 1 In the way department,—*honour* and *glory* 2 In international affairs, *honour, glory*, and *dignity* 1829 *Examiner* 706/2 False attacks, feints, and deceptious demonstrations 1843 *Tait's Mag* X 622 Stripped of its deceptious summer verdure

†**Dece·ptiously,** *adv Obs* [f prec + -LY 2.] In a way characterized by deception, in such a way as to deceive

1797 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* XXIII 582 She then appoints him deceptiously in the bath house 1817 BENTHAM *Plan Parl. Reform* CXV, Circumstantially but deceptiously evidentiary

Deceptitious (dĕsepti·ʃəs), *a rare* [f L. stem *dēcept-* (see next) + *-ĭtious* (from L. *-ĭcius*)] Of a deceptive kind or character.

1827 BENTHAM *Ration Evid* Wks. 1843 VII 15 Any deceptitious representation of psychological facts

Deceptive (dĕse ptiv), *a.* [a F *déceptif, -ve* (1378 in Hatzf), in med or mod L *dēceptīvus*, f *dēcept-* ppl stem of *dēcipĕre* to deceive; see -IVE In English a recent word (not in Shaksp), which has taken the place of DECEPTIOUS] Apt or tending to deceive, having the character of deceiving

Deceptive cadence (Music) false or interrupted cadence · see FALSE *a.* 2 b

1611 COTGR., *Deceptif*, deceptiue, deceitfull, deceiuing 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr* *c* 1780 V KNOX *Remarks Gram. Schools* (R), It is to be feared that this mode of education, is ultimately deceptive 1787 HARGRAVE *Tracts, Case of Impositions* (R), The deceptive verbal criticism from words no longer understood 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 295 A mere shadow and deceptive nonentity 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 171 We see the same men kneeling, rising, bowing, with deceptive solemnity

†b as *sb* Deceiving faculty *Obs*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 268 By learning the deceptive, and proving the experience, of the magical Art

Deceptively (dĕse ptivli), *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a deceptive manner, so as to deceive

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl* (1848) I 104 If he use the words, *right* and *obligation*, he does it deceptively 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* II 58 Two smaller kinds, which are deceptively like the little Nemeobius Lucina

Dece·ptiveness. [-NESS.] The quality of being deceptive

1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev.* II V VI, An Executive 'pretending', really with less and less deceptiveness now, 'to be dead' 1873 BURTON *Hist Scot* VI LXX. 201 A characteristic deceptiveness that must have comprehended self-deceit.

Deceptivity (dĕsepti vĭti) [f as DECEPTIVE + -ITY.] = DECEPTIVENESS; also *concr.* a thing of deceptive character

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 230 A Deceptivity, a Shamthing

†**Dece·ptor.** *Obs* In 5 **-our** [ad. (through Fr.) L *dēceptōr-em* deceiver, agent-n. from *dēcipĕre* to deceive Cf. later F. *décepteur* (Littré)] A deceiver

1484 CAXTON *Æsop* IV XI (1889) 116 Ypocrytes and deceptours of god and of the world

†**Dece·ptory,** *a Obs* [ad. L *dēceptōr-ius* deceitful, f *dēceptōr-em* deceiver see -ORY. In obs F. *déceptoire*] Apt to deceive.

c 1430 LYDG *Bochas* I XI (1554) 25 a, See how deceptory e Been all these worldly revolucions 1727-30 in BAILEY vol II, and folio, whence 1755 in JOHNSON

Dece·ptress. *rare* [fem of DECEPTOR, answering in sense to L *dēceptrix* see -ESS] A female deceiver

1880 M CROMMELIN *Black Abbey* II VIII 139 The pretty deceptress woke refreshed

†**Dece·pture.** *Obs* [f L *dēcept-* ppl stem of *dēcipĕre* + -URE] 'Fraud, deceit' (Halliwell)

Dece·rebrize, *v.* [f DE- II. 1 + CEREBR-UM + -IZE] To deprive of the cerebrum; to pith

Decern (dĭsə̄n), *v* [a F. *décerne-r* (1318 in Godef), ad L *dēcernĕre* to decide, pronounce a decision, f. DE- I. 2 + *cernĕre* to separate, distinguish, decide see CERN *v* In OF *décerner* was confused in form with *descerner, discerner*, the clear distinction between the two dates only from the 16th c, hence, in English also, *decern* is found with the sense DISCERN]

I. To decide, determine, decree

†**1.** *trans* To decide, determine (a matter disputed or doubtful) *Obs* **a** with simple obj

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VIII II 110 Be þe Text þai decerne all Tha casis 1555 EDEN *Decades* 80 The controuersie shulde bee decerned by the bysshope of Rome

b with *inf* or *object clause*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr* (W deW 1495) II 220 a/1 Holy fadeis decerned & concluded that it sholde be buryed with theyr maystei 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron* (1811) 162 Whan my noble prince had decerned to send me his oratour to France 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* I 532 This ilk Donald Decernit hes thairfor richt suddanthe To gif battell 1547 *Homilies* I *Charity* I (1859) 69 He shall not be deceived, but truly decern and judge *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom* I V § 2 (1622) 31 To make them decerne, there should be no God

c. *intr*

1553 KENNEDY *Compend Tract* in *Wodr Soc Misc* (1844) 105 The Apostolis and Eldaris convenit to dispute and decerne upoun the questioun

2 *trans* To decree by judicial sentence Now a technical term of Scottish judicature; the use of the word 'decerns' being necessary to constitute a DECREE · see quot 1774 in d

a with simple obj

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen VIII* (1878) 182 She was denounced contumax, and a citation decerned for her appearance 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng Pop Ceremi* III VIII 181 But onely pronounce the sentence according to that which he who sitteth judge in the Court, hath decreed and decerned *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ* I (1874) 118 Since thou, Death, and thou only, canst decern Wealth to my life, or want, at thy free choice

b *that* something be done

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron* 274 The lordis of this present Parlement [1399] decerne and deme, That the dukes schal lese her dignite 1515 R SAMPSON in Strype *Eccl Mem* I I 17 A commission to some men to decern [that] the same one exception and process were of no strength 1582-8 *Hist James VI* (1804) 21 It was decernit that shoe sould be transportit to the fortalice of Lochlevin, and thair decernit to remaine in captivity

c a person, etc *to be* or *to do* something. † *To decern in*. to mulct in by decree of court

1526 *Sc Acts Jas V* (1814) 306 (Jam) Decernit to haif incurrit the panis contenit in said actis 1559 *Deurn Occurr* (1833) 52 The forthe of Aymouth decernit to be cassin down 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* Rich II an. 23 II 405 We by the power, name, and authoritie to us committed, pronounce, decerne [1494 FABYAN dyscerne] and declare, the same king Richard to be unworthy to the rule and governaunce 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr War-Comm Min Bk* (1855) 41 Roger Gordoun, for his contumacie in not coming to the Committie is decernit in xx merks monie of fyne *Ibid* 43 Decerns Alexander Gordoun to content and pey to George Glendonyng the soume of xxij lib xiijs iiijd 1682 *Lond Gaz* No 1682/1 The Lords Commissioners of Iusticiary, therefore Decerne and Adjudge the said Archibald Earl of Argile to be Execute to the Death. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 283 They decern and adjudge the said James Stewart to be carried back to the prison 1754 ERSKINE *Princ Sc Law* (1809) 438 If a bastard might be decerned executor as next of kin to his mother

d *intr*

1541 PAYNEL *Catiline* XVII 29 b, Whan they suffre, they decerne whan they hold theyr peace, they crye aloude 1588 A KING tr *Canisius' Catech* 52 Authoritie, in gouerning, iudging, and decerning 1774 *Interlocutor* in A McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* (ed 4) 363 Therefore [the Lord Ordinary] suspends the letters *simpliciter*, and decerns 1817 *Blackw Mag* I 437/1 The court below decerned in terms of the prayer of the complaint. 1880 *Chambers' Encycl* s v *Debts*, If the sum decerned for do not exceed, etc

e *transf*

1850 *Tait's Mag* XVII 106/1 One has said, 'It is not this', another avers, 'It is not that' one decerns it [a book] too elaborate

II To discern.

†**3.** *trans* To distinguish or separate by their differences (things that differ, one thing *from* another) *Obs*

a 1535 [see DECERNING] 1546 BP GARDINER *Declar Art Joye* 26 b, That belefe was a condicion which decerned them that shall enioye the fruite of Christes passion, and them that shall not *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist Ref* Wks 1846 I 188 We

must decerne the immaculat spous of Jesus Christ, frome the Mother of confusioun. 1586 T B *La Primaud Fr Acad* I 99 That rule whereby he decerneth and chooseth good from bad *a* 1649 Drumm of Hawth *Disc Impresa's Wks* (1711) 228 Things which cannot be decerned from others; as fowls like to others

b *intr.* To distinguish, discriminate *between*

a 1535 Sir T More *Wks* 528 (R.) To deserne betwene the true doctrine and the false 1892 A R Watson *Geo Gilfillan* III 38 With little skill to decern between the good and the evil in literature

4. To see distinctly (with the eyes or the mind); to distinguish (an object or fact), to discern.

1559 W Cunningham *Cosmogr Glasse* 9 Then all that we ether by sight may decerne, or by arte conceive 1595 *Blanchardine* Pt II Ded., You may well decerne, that my willing minde dooth bewraie my good meaning *c* 1610 Sir J Melvil *Mem* (1735) 94 A Princess who could decern and reward good Service *a* 1638 Mede *Apostasie* Wks (1672) 54 The starres and lights therein should not easily be decerned 1892 H S Constable *Horses, Sport, & War* 37 Differences that cannot be decerned by the eye

Hence **Dece·rning** *vbl sb*, † **Dece·rnment.**

a 1535 Sir T More *Wks* 528 (R.) The decerning of the true woord of God from the countrefet woorde of man 1551 Robinson tr *More's Utop* II (Arb.) 125 *marg*, The decerning of punishment putte to the discretion of the magistrates 1586 A Day *Eng Secretary* I (1625) 142 Judge by your owne decernement, how much *a* 1679 T Goodwin *Wks* III I 488 (R.) A yet more refined elective discretion or decernment

Decernable, var of Discernable

† **Dece·rnent,** *a Obs* [ad. L *dēcernent-em*, pr. pple. of *dēcernĕre* to Decern] Decerning, = Decretory I

1677 Gale *Crt Gentiles* II IV 341 The reasons of good and evil extrinsic to the Divine Essence are al dependent on the Divine Wil either decernent or legislative

Decerniture (dĭsɜ·nĭtiuə). *Sc. Law* [f Decern *v.* (or its source), the formation is irregular, imitative of such pairs as *invest, investiture* Cf Cerniture] The action of decerning, a Decree of a (Scotch) court of justice

1632 Lithgow *Trav* IX 380 Being urged to it by Captaine Wairds decernitour, I freely performed his Direction † 1666 in Brown *Suppl Morrison's Decisions* (1826) I 517 Sufficient to maintain his right of the stipend, and to infer decernniture against the heritors 1885 D Beveridge *Culross & Tulliallan* I IV 130 We find two decernitures in favour of Bessie Bur 1885 Ld Selborne in *Law Rep* 10 *Appeal* 500 The first question is, whether the decerniture in terms of the declaratory conclusions of the summons is correct.

† **Dece·rp,** *v Obs* Pa pple **decerped, decerpt.** [ad L *dēcerp-ĕre* to pluck off, crop, cull, f. De- I. 2 + *carpĕre* to pluck, etc With the pa pple *decerpt*, cf L. *dēcerpt-us* (Cf. Discerp: the two were often confused)]

trans To pluck off or out; to extract, excerpt

1531 Elyot *Gov* III xxiv, Tulli saieth Mannes soule, beinge decerpt or taken of the portion of diuinitie called Mens, may be compared with none other thinge but with god hym selfe 1566 Painter *Pal Pleas* Ded I 2 Out of whom I decerped and chose (*raptim*) sondry proper and commendable Histories 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 255 Plums, decerped from different trees 1678 Cudworth *Intell Syst* 373 That God was a Mind passing through the whole Nature of things, from whom our Souls were, as it were, decerped or cut out

¶ for Discerp, to pull to pieces, divide

1531 Elyot *Gov* I 11, Howe this most noble Isle of the worlde was decerpt and rent in pieces

† **Dece·rpt,** *v Obs.* [f L *dēcerpt-*, ppl stem of *dēcerpĕre* see prec. Cf Excerpt] = prec.

a 1612 Donne Biathanatos (1644) 83 The rags of Fathers decerpted and decocted by Gratian, and the glosses of these 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 355 The soule of the world, from which they taught that the Soules of men, were decerpted

† **Dece·rptible,** *a. Obs rare*—° [f L ppl. stem *dēcerpt-* (see prec) + -ible cf *contemptible*] 'That may be cropped off' (Bailey, vol. II, 1727).

† **Dece·rption.** *Obs rare* [n of action f. L. *dēcerpĕre, dēcerpt-*. see Decerpt and -ion.] 'A cropping off, or pulling away' (Phillips 1657), that which is plucked off

1662 Glanvill *Lux Orient* III (1682) 25 If our souls are but particles and decerptions of our parents

† **Decerta·tion.** *Obs* [ad. L *dēcertātiōn-em*, n of action f *dēcertāre* to fight it out, contend, f De- I. 3 + *certāre* to contend] Contention, strife, contest, dispute

1635 Heywood *Hierarch* VI 334 Great hath the Decertation Bin mongst the Learned men, 'bout the Creation of blessed angels 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* IV XII 213 A decertation betweene the disease and nature 1661 Arnway *Tablet* 213 (L.) The day of decertation, 'pro aris et focis'

Deces, decese, decess(e, obs ff Decease

Decess (dĭse·s) *rare* [ad L *dēcēssus* going down, decrease, f. *dēcēdĕre* to go down, depart, etc.: cf Decrease] Decrease, diminution

1854 Syd Dobell *Balder* III 17 Whatever from below Receives nor of accession or decess *Ibid* XXIV 167

Decession (dĭse·ʃən) Now *rare* [ad L *dēcēssiōn-em*, n of action from *dēcēdĕre* (see prec). (Cf. OF. *décession* 15th c.)] Departure, withdrawal; secession; deviation from a given standard, 'coming down', decrease, diminution (opp to *accession*)

1606 Warner *Alb Eng* XV XCVII. (1612) 387 The Brittish Church in primatiue Profession Proceeded, till did Slaughter make therein a forst Decession 1611 Speed *Hist Gt Brit* IX XVI § 36 By rebellious decessions, and absentments of himselfe. 1623 T. Scot *Highw God* 39 Succession of Persons without succession of Doctrine is a decession, a defection 1635 W Scott *Ess Drapery* 7 (T.) By the accession and decession of the matter 1655 Fuller *Ch Hist* III VI § 48 By this decesion of the Jews 1822 Southey *Lett* (1856) III 336 In the event of Giffold's decession, or decease, a new 'Quarterly Review' has been talked of

Hence **Dece·ssionist,** an advocate of secession.

1866 *Morn Star* 20 Aug 6/3 The Democrats, and the decessionists

† **Dece·ssor.** *Obs* [a. L *dēcēssor* one who retires, a retiring officer, in late L. (Augustine, etc) 'predecessor', agent n from *dēcēdĕre* to depart, retire] = Predecessor

1647 Jer Taylor *Lib Proph* VII 128 The Popes may deny Christ as well as their Chaire and Decessor Peter 1651-3 — *Serm for year* I IV 42 David humbled himself for the sins of his Ancestors and Decessors

Deceue, -eyue, Deceyt(e, obs ff Deceive, Deceit.

Deceuer, Decez, obs ff Dissever, Decease

† **Decha·rm,** *v Obs* [a. F. *décharmer*, in Cotgr *descharmer* 'to vncharme, vnspell', f. *dés-*, *des-*, L *dis-* (see De- I. 6) + *charmer* to charm.] *trans* To undo the effect of (a charm or spell), to disenchant.

16 Harvey (J.), He was. cured by decharming the witchcraft.

† **Dechay',** *v. Obs* [ad OF *decha-eir, decha ir* see Decay] By-form of Decay *v*

1549 *Compl Scot* I (1873) 21 Al dominions altris, dechaeis, ande cummis to subuersione

† **Deche,** *v Obs.* [OE *décan*: app not known in the other Teut. langs.] To daub; to smear, to lute

a 1000 Ælfric *Hom* (Thorpe) II 260 Hi bewundon his lic mid linenre scytan ʒedéced mid wyrtum *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd* I 150 Déc þonne anne clað þæt of, lege to ðam sare *Ibid.* I 182 lxxviii, Cnuca mid rysle, and ʒedec anne clað þærmid [cf. lxxix, Smyre þonne anne clað þærmid, lege to þære miltan] *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb* I 1124 Al thees comixt wol deche Every defaute, and all the woundes leche *Ibid* IX 185 Oil-tempred lyme this joyntes shal scyment, Thenne ysels myxt with litel water renne Thorough, deching alle this holsom instrument

† **Decheerrful,** *a Obs nonce-wd* [See De- II. 3] Void of cheerfulness, melancholy

1607 Middleton *Five Gallants* IV VII, O decheerful 'prentice, uncomfortable servant

Dechemicalize, -ation, dechoralize, deciceronize · see De- II 1

Dechenite (de χĕnəit, de·k-) *Min.* [Named after the geologist von Dechen. see -ite] A vanadate of lead and zinc, occurring in red or reddish-yellow masses

1851 *Amer. Jrnl Sc* Ser II. XII 208 Dechenite comes from Bavaria 1884 in Dana *Min* 604

De-chri·stianize, *v.* [De- II 1 (OF. had *deskrestraner*)] *trans.* To deprive or divest of its Christian character; to make no longer Christian.

1834 *Fraser's Mag* X. 17 The Jew-bill has de-Christianised one branch of our legislature already. 1884 Dean Burgon in *Pall Mall G* 11 Dec 1/2 To de Christianize the place—to disestablish Religion in Oxford—was the great object of those individuals

Hence **De-chri stianized** *ppl a*, **-izing** *vbl sb*, **De-christianiza tion.**

1869 D P Chase in *Standard* 27 Oct., The De-Christianising of the Colleges of Oxford 1882 *Church Q Rev* July 434 A dechristianized nation 1882 W S Lilly in *Spectator* 25 Mar. 391 The dechristianisation and the demoralisation of that country [France] are proceeding *pari passu.*

Deci- (desi), shortened from L *decimus* tenth.

1. In the French metric system, the initial element in names of measures and weights which are one tenth of the standard unit. (Cf. Deca-) Thus **Déciare, Décigramme, -gram, Décilitre, Décimètre, Décistère,** the tenth part of the *are, gramme, litre, mètre*, and *stère* respectively. (The accents are generally omitted in Eng.)

1801 Dupré, *Neol. Fr Dict* s v, In dry measure, the décilitre is equal to one eighth of the litron. 1869 *Naval Chron* XXII. 363 It was about three decimetres in length 1870 *Ibid* XXIV. 301 Deciar = 2 63 square toises *Ibid*, Decimeter decilitre decistere decigram 1871 C. Davies *Metr Syst* I 14, 1 decilitre = 6 102338 cubic inches 1883 *Daily News* 12 July 3/7 Cartridges of one decimetre in length each 1890 *Ibid.* 14 Nov 6/2 A decigram of liquid is used for each injection.

2 Rarely in technical terms, as † **deci-duodecimal** *a*, (a crystal) having the form of a ten-sided prism with twelve additional planes at the ends (six at each end)

1805-17 R Jameson *Char Min* (ed 3) 206 *Sex-decimal*, when the planes that belong to the prism and those which belong to the two summits, are the one six, and the other ten in number or *vice versa*. In the same manner, we say, *octo-decimal octo-duodecimal*, and *deci-duodecimal*

Decidable (dĭsəi dăb'l), *a.* [See -able.]

1 Capable of being decided

1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam Wits* V (1596) 52 What the vse of them may be is not easily decideable 1638 Chillingw. *Relig Prot* I. II § 156. 115 Controversies about Faith, are either not at all decidable or they may be determined by Scripture 1708 J Chamberlayne *St Gt. Brit* II II VI (1743) 396 All cases of trade are there decidable 1851 Carlyle *Sterling* III. 1 (1871) 169 The thing not being decidable by that kind of weapon.

† **2** To be decided, open to decision. *Obs.*

1611 Speed *Hist Gt Brit* IX XV. (1632) 788 It was a question decideable, whether of the kingdoms was first to be dealt with

Decide (dĭsəi d), *v.*[1] Forms: 4-7 desceide, 5 deside, 5-6 decyde, 6 dissyde, discede, 7 discide, 6- decide [a. F *décider* (1403 in Hatzf), ad. L *dēcīdĕre* to cut off, cut the knot, decide, determine, f De- I 2 + *-cædĕre* to cut. In OF also *des-cider*, in Eng *des-, dis-*. cf De- I 6]

1 *trans* To determine (a question, controversy, or cause) by giving the victory to one side or the other; to bring to a settlement, settle, resolve (a matter in dispute, doubt, or suspense)

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks* III 429 Bifore his cause were descided bytwene wyse men 1484 Caxton *Fables of Alfonce* (1889) 4 The cause came before the kyng to be decyded and pletyd. 1559 W Cunningham *Cosmogr Glasse* 43 There is great controversie touching the Earthes fourme which must be descided or we can safely procede further 1594 Hooker *Eccl Pol.* IV x (1611) 146 Till it be decided who have stood for truth 1597 Shaks 2 *Hen IV*, IV 1 182 Either end in peace Or to the place of difference call the Swords Which must decide it 1667 Milton *P L* VI 303 Fit to decide the Empire of great Heav'n *a* 1677 Barrow *Wks* (1830) I 363 Advocates plead causes, and judges decide them 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I XXIV 170 The proper persons to decide the question *Mod* This day will decide his fate

2 To bring to a decision or resolve

1710 Steele *Tatler* No 141 ¶ 2 Have agreed to be decided by your Judgment 1836 Southey *Lett.* (1856) IV 463 This 'Tasso' came in good time to decide me in a matter upon which I was hesitating

3 *absol* or *intr.* To settle a question in dispute; to pronounce a final judgement Const *between, in favour of, against*; also with *clause* (or its equivalent)

1732 Pope *Ep. Bathurst* 1 Who shall decide, when Doctors disagree? 1749 Smollett *Regicide* II II, Let heaven decide Between me and my foes 1794 Sullivan *View Nat* II 265 To judge and to decide on the authority of historical monuments. 1844 Marryat *Privateersman* XVII 124 You shall be the arbitress of her fate, and what you decide shall be irrevocable 1852 T D Hardy *Mem Ld Langdale* 10 His father had decided that he should be brought up to the medical profession. 1863 Geo Eliot *Romola* II XXII, Moments when our passions speak and decide for us

4. *intr* To come to a conclusion, make up one's mind, determine, resolve Const *inf., on, upon, against.*

1830 D'Israeli *Chas I*, III 1 8 An English monarch now decided to reign without a Parliament 1887 C. J Abbey *Eng Ch & its Bps* II 54 Butler soon after this decided against Nonconformity *Mod.* Have you decided on going? I have fully decided upon this course

† **5** *trans* To cut off, separate *Obs rare.*

1579 in Fuller *Holy & Prof St* II XIX 122 Again, our seat denies us traffick here, The sea too near decides us from the rest

† **Deci·de,** *v.*[2] *Obs rare.* [ad. L. *dēcid-ĕre* to fall down or off, f De- I 1 + *cadĕre* to fall.] *intr* To fall off

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 265 [The flowers of Hellebore] in whose middle when they are ready to decide, grow short husks

Decided (dĭsəi ded), *ppl a* [f Decide *v.*[1]]

1. Settled, certain; definite, unquestionable.

1790 *Impartial Hist War in Amer* 319 Such various accounts have been given that it is difficult to form any decided opinion 1858 Dickens *Lett* (1880) II 61 It was a most decided and complete success 1879 Rood *Chromatics* XVIII 315 Decided greens are not admitted except in small touches

2. Resolute, determined, unhesitating

1790 Paley *Horæ Paul, Rom* II 17 They had taken a decided part in the great controversy. 1828 Scott *F M. Perth* VII, Henry Smith spoke out boldly, and in a decided voice 1840 Alison *Hist Europe* VIII XLIX § 13 14 He found them vacillating, he left them decided.

Decidedly (dĭsəi dedli), *adv* [-ly[2].]

1 Definitely, in such a manner as to preclude question or doubt

1790 Han. More *Relig Fash World* (ed 3) 46 The balance perhaps will not turn out so decidedly in favour of the times 1841 W Spalding *Italy & It Isl* I. 33 All the rustic dresses are not graceful, and some are decidedly ugly 1860 Tyndall *Glac* II XXVII 382 The lateral portions [of a glacier] are very decidedly laminated

2. In a determined manner, with decision, unhesitatingly

1802 Mar Edgeworth *Moral T* (1816) I XIV. 117 He decidedly answered, No 1884 Sir J Stephen in *Law Reports* 12 Q Bench Div 281 If the House had resolved ever so decidedly that [etc]

Deci·dedness. [-ness.] The quality of being decided; see the adj

1804 W Taylor in *Ann Rev* II 359 That decidedness of practical counsel which always accompanies clearness of intellect 1827 J Aikman *Hist Scot.* IV. VII 21 Decidedness of principle

† **Deci·dement.** *Obs rare* [f. Decide *v.*[1] + -ment cf *judgement*] = Decision

a 1625 Fletcher *Love's Pilgr* II. i, Decidements able To speak ye noble gentlemen.

†**Decidence** (de sidĕns) *Obs.* [f as DECIDENT see -ENCE Cf DECADENCE] **1** Falling off
1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* III IX 127 The decidence of their [deer's] hornes
2 Falling off in strength, vigour, etc, decline.
1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* VI 165 If the bloud, constituted in this state of decidence, decay so far as [etc] *Ibid* XVIII 611 When Children are in a neutral state of decidence

†**De·cidency.** *Obs rare* [f as prec.: see -ENCY] Falling, failing, subsidence
1651 BIGGS *New Disp* P 238 Flowes not, till the ebb or decidency

†**De·cident,** *a Obs* [ad L *dēcident-em*, pr. pple of *dēcidĕre* to fall down or off, f DE- I 1, 2 + *cadĕre* to fall cf. DECADENT] Falling
1674 DURANT in *Phil Trans* XLIV 223 Decident lapidescent Waters

Decider (dĭsəi dəɹ). [f DECIDE *v* + -ER 1] One who or that which decides (a controversy, question, etc)
1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 23 The Scriptures of God, the decider of all controuersies 1764 FOOTE *Patron* I Wks 1799 I 329 The paragon of poets, decider on merit, chief justice of taste 1862 WILBERFORCE *Let* in *Life* III 106 The danger of having the Irish Bishops made the actual deciders of our doctrine
b *spec* in *Racing* A final race or heat which decides the contest; *esp* an extra one run for that purpose, *e g* after a dead heat
1883 *Standard* 18 June 2/4 He disposed of Egerie in the decider 1887 *Daily News* 8 June 6/5 This pair ran a dead heat last year and in the decider Button Park proved the better

Deciding (dĭsəi diŋ), *vbl sb* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DECIDE; decision
1576 in W. H Turner *Select. Rec Oxford* 382 For the decyding of the same matter 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und.* II XIII § 20 In deciding of Questions in Philosophy

Deci·ding, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2] That decides; decisive
1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV 68 This is a very great question, and a deciding question 1856 R A VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II VIII VII 74 The deciding epoch of his [Behmen's] life
Hence **Deci·dingly** *adv.*, decisively, by way of decision
1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* VII XIII 366 Herodotus hath clearly decided this point and so decidingly concludeth

‖ **Decidua** (dĭsi diɹi ă). [mod or med.L. for *membrāna dēcidua* deciduous membrane. see DECIDUOUS]
1. *Phys* A name given by Dr. W. Hunter to the membrane formed, in the impregnated uterus of certain orders of Mammalia, by alteration of the upper layer of its lining mucous membrane, it forms the external envelope of the ovum, and is cast off at parturition (whence the name)
1785 *Anat Dialogues* (ed. 2) 356 There is the false or spongy chorion, which Dr [W.] Hunter has found to consist of two distinct layers; that which lines the uterus he styles membrana caduca or decidua, because it is cast off after delivery . The decidua and decidua reflexa, differ in appearance from the true chorion 1794 J HUNTER *Wks* 1837 IV 57 The enlargement of the uterus, the newly formed vascular membrane, or decidua, lining the cavity sufficiently prove conception to have taken place 1841 E. RIGBY *Syst Midwifery* I III. 27 To Dr W Hunter are we indebted for the first correct description of the decidua
attrib 1875 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl Med* X 335 The so called decidua cells
2. *Path* The lining membrane of the unimpregnated uterus discharged in some cases of dysmenorrhœa.
1864 F CHURCHILL *Dis Women* II IV (ed. 5) 211 Ovarian congestion, calling forth a sympathetic growth of the uterine glands, forming a false decidua 1869 *New Syd Soc Biennal Retrospect* 378 The idea that it is a simple menstrual decidua

Decidual (dĭsi·diɹăl), *a Phys.* [f. DECIDU-A + -AL] Of or pertaining to the decidua
1837 OWEN *Note* in J Hunter's Wks IV 69 The continuation of the uterine veins into decidual canals. 1859 TODD *Cycl Anat* V 653 These two decidual coats 1889 W. S. PLAYFAIR *Treat Midwifery* I. II IX. 264 The decidual cells are greatly increased in size

Deci·duary, *a rare.* [f as DECIDU-OUS + -ARY · not on L analogies] Deciduous.
1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II XIII 80 The shedding of the deciduary margins may be compared with the shedding by very young birds of their down

‖ **Deciduata** (dĭsi diɹi·ē·tă), *sb pl Zool.* [mod L adj pl neut (sc *animālia*) of *deciduāt-us*. see next.] A term comprising all placental Mammalia which possess a decidua or deciduate placenta · with some systematists the *Deciduata* and *Non-deciduata* are major divisions of monadelphous mammals.
1879 tr *Haeckel's Evol Man* II XIX 161 All Placental Animals which possess this deciduous membrane are classed together as Deciduata

Deciduate (dĭsi diɹi·ĕt), *a. Zool.* [ad. med.L *dēciduāt-us*, f DECIDUA see -ATE 2 2] **a** Possessing a decidua; belonging to the *Deciduata* b Of the nature of a decidua: said of a placenta which is cast off at parturition
1868 OWEN *Anat Vert* III. XXXVIII 724 The deciduate type of lining substance. 1875 tr *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 273 As non-deciduate mammals, the Cetacea are held to be more closely allied to the Ungulata than to the Carnivora which are deciduate 1881 MIVART *Cat* 474 The placenta is deciduate

Deciduity (desidiū·ĭti) *rare* [f L type **dēciduitās*, f *dēcidu-us* · see -ITY] Deciduousness
1846 WORCESTER cites KEITH

Deciduous (dĭsi·diɹjəs), *a* [f L *dēcidu-us* falling down, falling off (f *dēcid-ĕre* · see DECIDENT) + -OUS. Cf mod F *décidu*]
†**1** Falling down or off *Obs*
1656 H MORE *Enthus Tri* (1712) 32 The Lightnings without Thunder are as it were the deciduous flowers of the Æstival Stars
† b Sinking, declining *Obs rare*
1791 E DARWIN *Bot Gard* I 16 Yon round deciduous day, Tressed with soft beams
2. *Bot* and *Zool* Of parts of plants or animals (as leaves, petals, teeth, horns, etc) Falling off or shed at a particular time, season, or stage of growth Opposed to *persistent* or *permanent*
1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II 115/1 Deciduous leaf 1690 BOYLE *Chr Virtuoso* II II § 1, Which some anatomists therefore call deciduous parts, such as the placenta uterina, and the different membranes that involve the fœtus 1704 J HARRIS *Lex Techn*, *Deciduous*, is that which is apt or ready to fall. Thus the Botanists say, in some Plants the Perianthium or Calyx is *deciduous* with the Flower, i e falls from off the Plant with it 1766 PENNANT *Zool* I p XXII, Upright branched horns, annually deciduous 1784 COWPER *Task* III 468 Ere the beech and elm have cast their leaf Deciduous 1872 HUXLEY *Phys* XII. 290 The first set of teeth, called deciduous or milk teeth 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv Pl* XV 353 The deciduous scales of the leaf buds
b *Bot* Of a tree or shrub: That sheds its leaves every year; opposed to *evergreen*
1778 BP. LOWTH *Transl Isaiah* Notes (ed 12) 144 The oak [and] the terebinth being deciduous, where the Prophet's design seems to me to require an ever-green 1816 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* (1843) I 176 The insects injurious to deciduous trees mostly leave the fir and pine tribes untouched 1875 LYELL *Princ Geol.* I II. XIX 459 The deciduous cypress
c. *Zool.* Of insects: That shed their wings after copulation, as the females of ants and termites.
d *Phys* = DECIDUAL
1829 BELL *Anat Hum Body* (ed 7) III. 445 That the ovum upon its descent gets entangled behind the deciduous membrane 1868 OWEN *Anat Vert* III XXXVIII 725 note, The normal canal of the uterus is obliterated by the accumulated deciduous substance
3 *fig.* Fleeting, transitory, perishing or disappearing after having served its purpose
1811 W R SPENCER *Poems* Ded, E'en Fancy's rose deciduous dies 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess*, *Love* Wks (Bohn) I 79 They discover that all which at first drew them together was deciduous 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks* Ser I (1873) 177 There is much that is deciduous in books
Hence **Deci·duously, Deci·duousness.**
1868 OWEN *Anat Vert.* III XXXVIII 725 The deciduously developed lining substance of the womb 1727 BAILEY vol II, *Deciduousness*, aptness to fall 1871 EARLE *Philol* VIII 395 This early deciduousness of our reflex pronoun

Decigram, -gramme see DECI-.

De·cil, decile. *Astrol* [Corresponds to F *décile* (also *dextil*, Littré), prob. med L. **decilus*, app. f. *decem* ten, after *quintilis*, *sextilis*] The aspect of two planets when distant from each other a tenth part of the zodiac, or 36 degrees.
1674 S JEAKE *Arith. Surv* I. (1696) 11 Aspects Semiquintil or Decil 1686 GOAD *Celest Bodies* I XI 39 The Quintile the Biquintile the Vigintile, and Quindecile, and Decile, etc., We hope we shall never be forced to own such Driblets of Aspects

Decilitre: see DECI-

Decillion (dĭsi·lyən). [f DECI-, L *decem* ten, on the analogy of *million*: cf. *billion*] The tenth power of a million, a number which would be denoted by 1 followed by 60 ciphers Hence **Decillionth** *a* and *sb*, **Decillionist** (*nonce-wd*), one who deals in infinitesimal doses (of homœopathic drugs), such as the decillionth of a grain.
a 1845 HOOD *To Hahnemann* XII, Leave no decillionth fragment of your works 1880 BEALE *Slight Ailm* 21 Popular prescribers of decillionths of grains 1865 *Athenæum* 11 Mar 345 If the homœopathists should finally carry the day, would a generation of decillionists have a right to call Jenner and Holland quacks?

†**De·cim.** *Obs* [ad. L *decima* see next] A tenth part, tithe
1638 SIR R COTTON *Abstr Rec Tower* 19 It was so in the best govern'd State [Rome] which let out their portions and Decims to the Publicans

‖ **Decima** (de simă) [L, for *decima pars*, tenth part, tithe, as a tax, offering, or largess]
1 A tenth part, a tax of one-tenth, a tithe.
c 1630 in Rushw *Hist Coll* (1659) I App 14 Subsidies, Fifteens, and such like are fit to be released in recompence of the said Decima, which will yield your Majesty more 1811 WELLINGTON in Gurw *Desp* VIII 299 Giving up the new decima in order to obtain means of transport
2 *Mus* a The interval of a tenth. (Common in med L but rare in Eng) b An organ-stop sounding a tenth above the normal or 8-feet pitch, called also a double-tierce. *rare*
1819 in REES *Cycl* XI

Decimal (de simăl), *a* and *sb* [ad med L *decimāl-is* of or pertaining to tenths or tithes, f L *decima* tenth, tithe, whence sense 2, and F *décimal* in sense 'relating to tithes' (13th c in Godef), in mod use, treated as derivative of L. *decimus* tenth, or *decem* ten, in which sense the F. word was admitted by the Academy only in 1762]
1. Relating to tenth parts, or to the number ten, proceeding by tens
Decimal arithmetic, the common arithmetic in which the Arabic or *decimal notation* is used, in a restricted sense the arithmetic of decimals or decimal fractions (see b) *Decimal numeration*, the numerical system generally prevalent in all ages, of which 10 forms the basis, i e in which the units have distinct names up to 10, and the higher numbers are expressed by multiples or powers of 10 with the units added as required *Decimal coinage* or *currency*, a monetary system in which each successive division or denomination is ten times the value of that next below it, so *decimal system* of weights and measures, one in which the successive denominations rise by tens, as in the French *metric* system
1608 R NORTON tr *Stevin* (title) *Disme* · The Art of Tenths, or *Decimall Arithmetike*, teaching how to performe all computations whatsoeuer, by whole numbers without fractions, by the foure principles of common Arithmeticke
Invented [1585] by the excellent Mathematician Simon Stevin 1619 H LYTE *Art of Tens or Decimall Arithmeticke* 24 Here followeth two Tables of Decimall accounts for money 1659 T PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 154 Some Magistrates, void Cyphers we may call Uselesse, but to make others Decimal 1684 *Loud Gaz* No 1985/4 Cocker's Decimal Arithmetick Shewing the nature and use of Decimal Fractions 1782 GOUV MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I 273 It is very desirable that money should be increased in decimal ratio 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist Ind.* I 245 The Hindûs are distinguished in arithmetic by the acknowledged invention of the decimal notation 1864 COLENSO *Arithmetic* (1874) 145 'Decimal Coinage', A Decimal Coinage has been recommended for adoption by a Committee of the House of Commons
b *Decimal fraction* (†*number*) · a fraction whose denominator is some power of ten (10, 100, 1000, etc), *spec* a fraction expressed (by an extension of the ordinary Arabic notation) by figures written to the right of the units figure after a dot or point (the *decimal point*), and denoting respectively so many tenths, hundredths, thousandths, etc The number of *decimal places* (†*parts*) is the number of figures after the decimal point
† *Decimal thirds* the parts expressed by a decimal fraction to 3 places, i e thousandths, so *d fourths*, etc (For a historical sketch of the notation of decimal fractions, the introduction of the decimal point, etc., see W W R Ball, *Short Hist. Mathem* (1888) 176)
1616 E WRIGHT tr *Napier's Logarithms* 29 Logarithms to fall upon decimal numbers which are easie to be added or abated to or from any other number 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm* 60, $\frac{8}{1000}$, which decimal fraction is *15 10ths*. *Ibid* 69, 1 060000 is a mixt decimal fraction *Ibid* 70 To finde Decimal Numbers for any parts of a year, as moneths, weeks 1674 JEAKE *Arith* (1696) 222 So 0,003125 divided by 0,125, shall make the Quotient Decimal Thirds 1704 J HARRIS *Lex Techn.* s v *Decimal*, There must be just as many Decimal Parts cut off by the Separating Point, from the Product, as there are Decimals in both Factors. 1706 W JONES *Introd Math* 103 A Figure in the 1st, 2d, 3d, etc Decimal Place, is 10, 100, 1000, etc. times less than if it were an Integer 1840 LARDNER *Geom* 62 The number expressing the circumference of the circle has been determined to 140 decimal places 1873 J HAMBLIN SMITH *Arith* (ed 6) 79 Placing a decimal point at the end of the Dividend, and affixing as many zeros as we please *Ibid* 83 A Vulgar Fraction may be converted into a Decimal Fraction
c. Of or relating to a decimal coinage, a decimal system of weights and measures, etc
1859 *Sat Rev* VIII 13/2 The decimal project *Ibid*, During the progress of the decimal agitation
†**2** Relating to tithes *Obs*
1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind Answ* § 10 106 Can one Bishop discharge all businesses belonging to testamentary and decimall causes and suites? 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks (1851) 377, I see them still so loth to unlearn their decimal Arithmetic, and still grasp their Tithes *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Hist Presbyterians* (1670) 469 (D) The jurisdiction of Ecclesiastical Courts in causes testamentary, decimal, and matrimonial

B *sb.* †**1** A tenth part *Obs*
1641 WILKINS *Math Magick* I XIII (1648) 89 As a decimall, or one tenth 1665 HOOKE *Microgr* Cj b, And the inches I subdivide into Decimals 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* IV 113 156 If you keep your Account by Arithmetick, by Decimals or 10 Parts
2 A decimal fraction (see 1 b), in *pl.* often = the arithmetic of decimal fractions, 'decimal arithmetic' (see 1) cf CONICS
Recurring decimal one in which the exact equivalent to a common fraction can be expressed only by the continual repetition of one or more decimal figures, called *repeating* when one figure recurs as 111 etc, written 1 (= $\frac{1}{9}$), and *circulating* when two or more recur as 142857 (= $\frac{1}{7}$)
1651 R JAGER (*title*), Artificial Arithmetick in Decimals 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm* 83, I find the decimal 971286 *Ibid.* 87 According to the rules of Multiplication in Decimals 1706 W JONES *Introd Math* 107 When a Decimal is to be multiplied by an Unit with Cyphers 1805 SYD SMITH *Elem Mor. Philos* (1850) 180 The decimal of a farthing 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc & Art* II 41 The force of the wind on a square foot, would have been 29 pounds and a decimal 1858 LARDNER *Handbk Nat Phil* 23 A portion expressed by the decimal 0 03606.
b *fig* A 'fraction'; a (small) portion or part.
1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D* (1889) 265 Beholding faintest

decimal of promise. 1892 W. W. Peyton *Memorab. Jesus* I. 1 Fractions of doubts and decimals of guesses

Hence **De·cimalism**, a decimal system or theory **De·cimalist**, an advocate of a decimal system (of coinage, or weights and measures) **De·cimalization**, the process of decimalizing **De·cimalize** *v.*, to render decimal, reduce to a decimal system, divide into tenths (*trans.* and *absol.*)

1864 Webster, *Decimalism* 1889 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 13/2 The ranks of the decimalists 1887 *Ibid.* 11 June 831/1 The decimalists pester the general community with mils and dimes and half dimes 1855 R. Slater (*title*), Inquiry into the Principles involved in the Decimalisation of the Weights, Measures, etc., of the U.K. 1887 *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 517 The subject of our coinage and its decimalisation. 1856 *Leisure Hour* V. 231/2 If we begin with the sovereign, and decimalize downwards, we come first to the florin. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 13/2 The decimalizing opinions of the 'Standard' Commissioners 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* IV. 19 There would be no advantage in decimalizing the penny, the halfpenny and farthing are all we want

Decimally (de·simăli), *adv.* [LY 2] In a decimal manner; by tens or tenths; into tenths.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Decimal*, As Cyphers set on the right Hand of Integers do increase the Value of them Decimally, as 2, 20, 200, etc. So when set on the left Hand of Fractions, they decrease their Value Decimally, as 5, 05, 005, etc. 1828 Hutton *Course Math.* II. 82 The edge of the rule is commonly divided decimally, or into tenths. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 13/1 To have weights and measures decimally divided

b. In the form of a decimal fraction

1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xvi. 125 The Weight is 7 Pound 5 Ounces, (or Decimally) 7 31

†**De·cimate**, *sb. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *decimāt-us* tithing, area whence tithe is collected, f. L. *decimāre* to tithe.] Tithing, tithe

1641 Heywood *Reader here, etc.* 1. That not with their due Decimates content Both Tythe and Totall must encrease their rent?

Decimate (de·simeit), *v.* [f. L. *decimā-re* to take the tenth, f. *decem-us* tenth · see -ATE 3. Cf. F. *décimer* (16th c.).]

†**1.** To exact a tenth or a tithe from; to tax to the amount of one-tenth. *Obs.* In *Eng. Hist.*, see Decimation 1.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1657 Major-Gen. Desbrowe *Sp. in Parlt.* 7 Jan., Not one man was decimated but who had acted or spoken against the present government. 1667 Dryden *Wild Gallant* II. 1, I have heard you are as poor as a decimated Cavalier. 1670 Penn *Lib. Consc. Debated* Wks. 1726 I. 447 The insatiable Appetites of a decimating Clergy. 1738 Neal *Hist. Purit.* IV. 96 That all who had been in arms for the king should be decimated, that is pay a tenth part of their estates. *a.* 1845 [see Decimated.]

†**2.** To divide into tenths, divide decimally. *Obs.*

1749 Smethurst in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 22 The Chinese are so happy as to have their Parts of an Integer in their Coins, &c. decimated

3. *Milit.* To select by lot and put to death one in every ten of (a body of soldiers guilty of mutiny or other crime): a practice in the ancient Roman army, sometimes followed in later times.

1600 Dymmok *Treat. Ireland* (1843) 42 All were by a martiall courte condemned to dye, which sentence was yet mittigated by the Lord Lieutenants mercy, by which they were onely decimated by lott. 1651 *Relig. Wotton.* 30 In Ireland he [Earl of Essex] decimated certain troops that ran away, renewing a peece of the Roman Discipline. 1720 Ozell *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. iii. 185 Appius decimated, that is, put every Tenth Man to death among the Soldiers. 1840 Napier *Penins. War* VI. xxii. v. 293 The soldiers could not be decimated until captured. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 577 Who is to determine whether it be or be not necessary to decimate a large body of mutineers?

4. *transf.* a. To kill, destroy, or remove one in every ten of. b. *rhetorically* or *loosely.* To destroy or remove a large proportion of, to subject to severe loss, slaughter, or mortality.

1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 385 The Lord sometimes decimates a multitude of offenders, and discovers in the personal sufferings of a few what all deserve. 1812 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIX. 181 An expurgatory index, pointing out the papers which it would be fatiguing to peruse, and thus decimating the contents into legibility. 1848 C. Bronte *Let.* in Mrs. Gaskell *Life* 276 Typhus fever decimated the school periodically. 1875 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xlii. 466 The whole animal Creation has been decimated again and again. 1877 Field *Killarney to Golden Horn* 340 This conscription weighs very heavily on the Mussulmen who are thus decimated from year to year. 1883 L. Oliphant *Haifa* (1887) 76 Cholera was then decimating the country.

Hence **De·cimated**, **De·cimating** *ppl. adjs.*

1661 Middleton *Mayor of Q.* Pref., Now whether this magistrate fear'd the decimating times. 1667, 1670 [see 1]. *a.* 1845 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1850) 688 The decimated person

Decimater: see Decimator.

Decimation (desimē··ʃən). [ad. L. *decimātiōn-em* the taking of a tenth, tithing, n. of action from *decimāre* to Decimate.]

1. The exaction of tithes, or of a tax of one-tenth, the tithe or tax itself.

Popularly applied to the tax levied by Cromwell on the Royalists in 1655: see *Calendar Domestic St. Pap.* 1655, 347. Cf. Decimate *v.* 1.

1549 Latimer *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 165 Their doctrine was but of Lotions [*misprr* Lohions], of decimations of anets seade, and Cummyn. *c.* 1630 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. App. 14 The first means to increase your Majesty's revenues I call it a Decimation, being so teamed in Italy importing the tenth of all Subjects Estates to be paid as a yearly Rent to their Prince. 1655 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 327 This day came forth the Protector's Edict, or Proclamation, with the decimation of all the royal party's revenues throughout England. 1657 Major-Gen. Desbrowe *Sp. in Parlt.* 7 Jan., I think it is too light a tax, a decimation, I would have it higher. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* vii. § 1 (1681) 111 One that would not improve a very good piece of ground with Fruit-trees, because the Parson would have the decimation of it. 1738 Neal *Hist. Purit.* IV. 123 To sequester such as did not pay their Decimation. 1827 Pollok *Course T.* II. 669 The priest collected tithes, and pleaded rights Of decimation, to the very last. 1869 W. Molyneux *Burton on Trent* 40 This decimation was under a punishment of excommunication by Pope Alexander IV.

2. *Milit.* The selection by lot of every tenth man to be put to death, as a punishment in cases of mutiny or other offence by a body of soldiers, etc.

1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 768 Antonius executed the Decimation. For he divided his men by ten Legions, and then of them he put the tenth Legion to death. 1627 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* I. II. 99. 1727 De For *Mem. Ch. Scot.* III. 75 After the Decimations and Drafts made out of them for the Gibbet and Scaffold were over, these were sentenc'd to Transportation. 1827 Macaulay *Machiavelli* Ess. (1854) 39/2 Whether decimation be a convenient mode of military execution.

b. The execution of nine out of every ten. *rare.*

1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 674 A systematic decimation of the surviving male adults. By decimation is here meant the slaying, not of one out of ten, but of nine out of ten.

†**c.** The selection of every tenth member for any purpose. *Obs. rare.*

1632 J. Lee *Short Surv.* 36 The foot forces are culled and pickt out from among the choicest youth by decimation, or taking every tenth man. 1742 Warburton *Wks.* (1811) XI. 155 Of a hundred arguments from reason and authority he has not ventured so much as at a decimation.

3. *transf.* a. The killing or destruction of one in every ten. b. *loosely.* Destruction of a large proportion, subjection to severe loss, slaughter, or mortality.

1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* 65 The mercy of God hath singled out but few to be the signals of His justice. But the inadvertency of our natures not well apprehending this merciful decimation, etc. 1856 J. H. Newman *Callista* 267 The population is prostrated by pestilence, and by the decimation which their riot brought upon them. 1871 *Daily News* 21 Sept., In situations where then decimation by smart rifle practice would be almost a foregone conclusion.

Decimator, -er (de·simeitəɹ). [a. med.L. *decimātor* tithe-taker, n. of action from *decimāre* to Decimate, or f. Decimate + -er 1. In F. *décimateur.*]

†**1.** An exactor or receiver of tithes, or of taxes to the amount of one-tenth. *Obs.*

1673 Rudyard & Gibson *Tythes ended* 13 Why then do not the Decimators take their Tenth themselves? *a.* 1716 South *Serm.* 30 Jan. (T.), We have complained of sequestrators, triers, and decimators.

2. One who decimates. see Decimate *v.* 3, 4.

1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xlv. 355 The decimater of the Senate.

†**De·cime** 1. *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *decima* tenth, tithe, tithing. Cf. next.] A tithing as a division of the *hundred* in the English counties.

1611 Speed *Theat. Gt. Brit.* II. 3/2 Elfred ordained Centuries, which they terme Hundreds, and Decimes, which they call Tithings. *c.* 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* Title in orig. MS., The Decimes or a Corographicall description of the County of Devon.

‖ **Décime** 2 (desē·m). [F., ad. L. *decima* tenth.] A French coin of the value of one-tenth of a franc.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 302 Decime = 2 Sols 0,3 Deniers.

Decimestrial (desime·striăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *decimēstri-s*, var. reading of *decemmēstris* (f. *decem* ten + *-mēstris*, deriv. of *mensis* month; cf. *menstruus* monthly) + -al.] Consisting of ten months.

1842 Smith *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* s.v. *Calendar*, The decimestrial year still survived long after the legal government had ceased. 1862 G. C. Lewis *Astron. Ancients* I. 9 Varro is also stated to have accepted the decimestrial year of Romulus.

Decimeter, -metre: see Deci-.

De·cimo-se·xto. ? *Obs.* [for L. *sexto decimo*, ablative case (due to original occurrence with *in*) of *sextus decimus* sixteenth.] A term denoting the size of a book, or of the page of a book, in which each leaf is one-sixteenth of a full sheet, properly Sexto-decimo (usually abbreviated 16mo). Also applied *fig.* to a diminutive person or thing.

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* I. 1, How now! my dancing braggart in decimo sexto! charm your skipping tongue. 1608 Middleton *Five Gallants* I. 1, Neither in folio nor in decimo sexto, but in octavo. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 75 Our stature if shrunk to a dwarfishnesse and epitomized to a Decimo sexto. 1659 D. Pell *Impr. of Sea* 286 The little decimo sextos that be both in the Sea and Land: the small fish as well as the great folios of the Whale, and Elephant. 1706 Hearne *Collect.* 4 Feb., As in Octavo's and Decimo-Sexto's.

†**De·cinary** 1, *a. Obs.* Properly **decenary** [f. med.L. *decēnāri-us*, f. *decēna* body of ten; cf. *decener*, var. of Decener.] Divisible by ten.

1650 Ashmole *Chym. Collect.* 88 That so in a Decinary number, which is a perfect number, the whole Work may be consummate. *Ibid.* 92

Decinary 2, **-ner**: see Decenary, -ner.

Decine, *Chem.*: see Decyl.

Decipher (dĭsəi·fəɹ), *v.* Forms: 6–7 des-, discipher, -cypher, (6 discifer, -sipher, 7 decyfer), 6– decipher, -cypher. [f. Cipher, after F. *déchiffrer*, in 15th c. *deschiffrer*, f. *des-*, *de-* (De- I. 6) + *chiffre* cipher. Cf. It. *decifrare* (Florio).]

1. *trans.* To convert into ordinary writing (what is written in cipher); to make out or interpret (a communication in cipher) by means of the key.

1545 Earl Hertford *Let. Hen. VIII* in Tytler *Hist. Scotl.* (1864) II. 404 A letter in cipher which we have deciphered. 1552 Ascham in *Lett. Lat. Men.* (Camden) 12 Seeing our lettres fittly dissiphered. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xvi. § 6 The virtues of them [ciphers] are that they be impossible to decipher. *a.* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* x. (1843) 595/2 The following letter was sent him by the Lord Jermyn, in whose Cipher it was writ, and deciphered by his lordship. 1709 Hearne *Collect.* 24 Nov., Mr. Blincoe, being her Majesty's Officer in decyphering Letters, when there is occasion. 1839 James *Louis XIV*, I. 9 The Queen was too closely watched to put the correspondence in cypher herself, or to decypher the answers she received. [See also Cipher *sb.* 5 and *v.* 2.]

2. *transf.* To make out the meaning of (characters as difficult as those of a cipher). a. of obscure or badly-formed writing.

1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 104 ₱ 5 With much ado I deciphered another Letter. 1799 C. Durnford *Wilkes' Rep.* Pref. 4 The necessity of decyphering and transcribing myself the manuscripts of the learned Chief Justice which are in a character peculiar to himself. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* III. II. § 21 In deciphering bad hand-writing there is scope for identifying sameness in diversity.

b. of hieroglyphics, or writing in a foreign alphabet. Also *fig.*

1681–6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 264 When our Saviour came into the World he unveiled the Jewish Religion, and deciphered all those mystical Characters wherein its spiritual Sense was expressed. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 19 ₱ 11, I have found him decyphering the Chinese language. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 361 Coins with legends in a character not to be decyphered by the antiquaries of Europe. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* (1850) I. 175 He deciphered the hieroglyphics. 1858 F. Hall in *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* 217 The Khaira inscription has been partially deciphered.

3. To make out the meaning of (anything obscure or difficult to understand or trace). a. of things *fig.* treated as writings; b. of other things.

a. 1605 Daniel *Philotas*, These secret figures Nature's message beare Of comming woes, were they decipher'd right. 1862 C. P. Hodgson in *Guardian* 30 Apr. 424 The history of the 'Amos' also is a singular book to decipher. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* xxv. 535 Attempting to decipher the testimony of the rocks.

b. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. vi. 33 Learned Bochart does thus decipher this riddle. 1788 Reid *Aristotle's Log.* vi. § 2. 141 We may at last decypher the law of nature. 1874 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxiv. 6 Probably there is here a local allusion, which will never now be deciphered. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 367 A structure which at the first glance is difficult to decipher.

†**4.** To find out, discover, detect. *Obs.*

1528 Gardiner in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. 104 To the intent we might the better discipher the very lett and sticking. 1574 Dee in *Lett. Lat. Men.* (Camden) 37 Yf by such a secret Threasor hid may be deciphered in precise place. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 8 That you are both deciphered, thats the newes, For villaines markt with rape. 1599 Sir R. Wrothe in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. III. 182, I have appoynted sum especiall spyall of them to bewray them and to know them and I hope in time to have them discifared.

†**5.** Of actions, outward signs, etc. To reveal, make known, indicate; to give the key to (a person's character, etc.). *Obs.*

1529 More *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 329/1 If he would nowe, believe those iij. or .iiij. noughty persones, against those iij. or .iiij. C. good and honest men he then should well decypher himselfe, and well declare therby, etc. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* v. ii. 10 What needes either your Mum or her Budget? The white will decipher her well enough. *a.* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Fam. Epist.* Wks. (1711) 143 Crosses serve for many uses, and more than magistracies decipher the man. 1793 Holcroft *Lavater's Physiog.* xxxviii. 197 Each man has his favorite gesture which might decypher his whole character.

†**b.** Of persons: To reveal. *Obs.*

1594 J. Dickenson *Arisbas* (1878) 37 I haue a secret to disclose, a sorrowe to discipher.

†**6.** To represent verbally or pictorially; to describe, delineate, portray, depict, = Cipher *v.* 3.

a. 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (1846) I. 191 Thane begane he to dissipher the lyves of diverse Papes, and the lyves of all the scheavelynges for the most parte. 1579 Gosson *Sch. of Abuse* (Arb.) 19 Whether he were better with his art to discifer the life of ye Nimphe Melia, or Cadmus encounter with the Dragon, or [etc.]. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 145 First I will discipher the medicinable vertues of trees. 1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 112 Those Painters which could most artificially decipher a Dog were greatly reverenced among the Egyptians. 1626 Massinger *Rom. Actor* I. i, On the stage Decipher to the life what honours wait On good and glorious actions. 1714 Addison *Spect.* No. 613 ₱ 8 Decyphering them on a carpet humbly begging admittance. 1753 L. M. tr. *Du Boscq's Accompl. Woman* I. The fancied Loves which these romantic Tales decipher.

†**7.** To represent or express by some kind of character, cipher, or figure, = Cipher *v.* 2. *Obs.*

1586 A. Day *Engl. Secretary* I. (1625) 144 One tearmed by the name of Friendship, and this other challenging onely to be deciphered by Love. 1644 Bulwer *Chiron* 15 The ancient Masters of the Hieroglyphiques, used to decypher

a distinct and articulate voyce by a Tongue. 1720 WATERLAND *Serm.*, The Son being decipher'd and figur'd under those names or Characters 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver, Brobdingnag* vi, Of these hairs I likewise made a neat little purse, with her majesty's name decyphered in gold letters

Hence **Deci·phered** *ppl a*

1845 GRAVES *Rom Law* in *Encycl Metrop* 776/1 A copy of the decyphered text

Deci·pher, *sb* [f prec vb.] The decipherment or translation of a cipher

1545 EARL HERTFORD *Let. to Hen VIII* in Tytler *Hist. Scotl* (1864) II 404 A letter in cipher which we have deciphered, and send both the cipher and the decipher to your majesty herewith 1571 *State Trials, Dk of Norfolk* (R.), Baker brought me a decypher, telling me, That forty was for me, and thirty for the Queen of Scots *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp Williams* I (1692) 22 His Majesty had pointed at no person, nor disclosed his meaning by any decipher or intimation. 1812 WELLINGTON in Gurw IX 280, I wish that the Marques had sent the ciphered letter here, or at least an accurate copy of the decipher. 1878 N POCOCK *Harpsfield's Divorce Hen VIII* Notes 324 The passage is in cypher, and runs as follows in the decypher given by Mr. Brewer.

†**b** Description, delineation *Obs*

a 1670 HACKET *Abp Williams* II 220 (D.) A Lord Chancellour of France, whose ecipher agrees exactly with this great prelate, sometimes Lord Keeper of the Great Seal

Decipherable (dĭsəi fərăb'l), *a* [f DECIPHER *v* + -ABLE. Cf F *déchiffrable* (17th c.)] Capable of being deciphered, made out, or interpreted

1607 DEKKER *Knt's Conjur* (1842) 67 In his countenance there was a kinde of indignation fighting with a kind of exalted ioy, which by his very gesture were apparently decipherable 1787 T JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II 334 The form which affairs in Europe may assume, is not yet decipherable by those out of the cabinet 1854 H MILLER *Sch & Schm.* (1858) 135 Half-effaced but still decipherable characters.

Hence **Deci·pherably** *adv. nonce-wd*, in a decipherable manner

1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* Aug 480 [They] still tell their curious faint tale decipherably

Deci·pherage. *nonce-wd* Decipherment

1851 H. TORRENS *Jrnl Asiat. Soc Bengal* 42 This is due to the decypherage of the Behistun and other inscriptions.

Decipher·ation. *nonce-wd* =prec.

1838 *Fraser's Mag* XVIII 235 Our strongest microscope and concentrated powers of decipheration

Decipherer (dĭsəi fərəɹ). [f DECIPHER *v.* + -ER cf F. *déchiffreur* (16th c. in Hatzf.)] One who deciphers; one who makes out the meaning of what is written in cipher, or in indistinct or unknown characters

Formerly the title of a government official

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* Pref 9 Anatomists or Decipherers of nature, such as Pythagoras, Plato, Aristotle 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn* II xv § 6 Suppose that cyphars were well managed, there bee multitudes of them which exclude the discypherer 1715 *Hist Register, Chron Diary* 63 John Keil, Esq., appointed his Majesty's Decypherer. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II xvi 100 The message came in an imperfect state. Part of it was beyond all the power of the decipherer

Deci·pheress. *rare*$^{-1}$. [See -ESS] A female decipherer.

a 1763 BYROM *Astrologer* 6 And thou, O Astrology, Goddess divine, Celestial decypheress.

Deciphering (dĭsəi fərɪŋ), *vbl sb* [-ING^{1}] The action of the verb DECIPHER in various senses

1552 ASCHAM in *Lett. Lat Men* (Camden) 13 And bicause I perceyve this in siphering, I think other may perhaps light upon the same in dissiphring 1712 HEARNE *Collect* (Oxf Hist Soc) III 439 He understood the Art of Decyphering tolerably well 1883 *Athenæum* 17 Nov 629/3 Much of it is actually due to his own deciphering

Decipherment (dĭsəi fəɪmĕnt) [DECIPHER *v* + -MENT. a modern word, not in Craig 1847 Cf F *déchiffrement* (16th c. in Hatzf.)] The action of deciphering, *esp* interpretation of hieroglyphics or of obscure inscriptions.

1846 in WORCESTER [who cites *For Q Rev* and notes it as *rare*] 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann* (1863) II iv iv 287 Inscriptions more elaborate and difficult of decipherment 1862 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I v 122 His later decipherments of the Cuneiform inscriptions 1874 SAYCE *Compar Philol* App 392 The decipherment of the records of Assyria and Babylonia.

Decipium (dĭsi pĭəm) *Chem.* [mod irreg f L. *dēcip-ĕre* to deceive, with ending of *sodium, potassium, cerium*, etc.] A supposed rare metallic element of the cerium earth group

Its oxide, **Decipia**, was discovered by Delafontaine in 1878 in the samarskite of North Carolina, and the iodate, sulphate, and other salts have been prepared On the supposition that decipia, of which the molecular weight is 390, is Dp_2O_3, it is inferred that decipium is a triad element of atomic weight 171 (See *Comptes Rendus* LXXXVII 632 and XCIII 63, and Watts *Dict. Chem* (1881) VIII 2156.)

Decīple, -pel, obs. forms of DISCIPLE.

†**Deci·rcinate,** *v. Obs.* [f L. *dēcircinā-re* to round off, f. DE- I 2, 3 + *circin-us* circle] To round off, form into a circle.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr* [but wrongly explained]. 1686 GOAD *Celest Bodies* I. v 14 He [the Sun] imprinteth his Face on the Roscid Cloud, and decircinates the Iris with his Pencil. *Ibid.* II. xiii 337 If the ☽ decircinates the Circle. 1721 BAILEY, *Decircinate*, to bring into a compass or roundness: to draw a Circle with a pair of Compasses

Hence †**Decircina·tion.**

1731 in BAILEY vol. II.

†**Deci·se,** *v Obs.* [f. L *dēcīs-*, ppl stem of *dēcīdĕre* to DECIDE cf *excise, incise*] =DECIDE *v*^{1} Hence **Deci·sed, Deci·sing** *ppl adjs.*

1538 BALE *Brefe Comedy* in *Harl Misc* (Malh.) I 210 Soch vertuouse men to despyse As the lawes of God to hys people doth decyse 1551 RECORDE *Pathw Knowl* II Pref., In decising some controuersy of religion 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 148/11 To decise, *decidere, discutere* 1641 R. BAILLIE *Lett & Jrnls* (1841) I 360 To make that short, decised and nervous answer 1662 J DAVIES tr *Olearius' Voy Ambass* 325 A Judge finds not so much difficulty in decising the differences of a Province, as [etc.]

Deciser · see DECISOR

Decision (dĭsi ʒən) Also 5 **decysion,** 6 **-syon, decisioun, desision.** [a F *décision* (14th c in Hatzf.), ad L *dēcīsiōn-em* cutting down, decision, n of action from *dēcīd-ĕre* to DECIDE.]

1 The action of deciding (a contest, controversy, question, etc.), settlement, determination.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 23 He hath not rendred the reason or made ony decysion. 1538 STARKEY *England* II ii 192 Thys causyth sutys to be long in decysyon. 1652 HOBBES *Leviath* II xviii 91 The decision of Controversies 1769 *Junius Lett.* i 9 In the decision of private causes 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch Strike* vii 73 For the decision of questions daily arising

b (with *a.* and *pl*) The final and definite result of examining a question, a conclusion, judgement. *esp* one formally pronounced in a court of law.

1552 ABP HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 5 The decisiouns and determinatiouns of general counsallis 1611 BIBLE *Transl Pref* 11 Then his word were an Oracle, his opinion a decision. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* III xliii. 311 To compell men to obey his Decisions 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed 3) II. 95, I have not been able to discover more than one dictum and one decision in favour of the distinction 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud* IV. i. iii 35 The decisions of the clergy were more satisfactory to themselves than to the laity

2. The making up of one's mind on any point or on a course of action, a resolution, determination

1886 ST GEORGE STOCK tr *Aristotle's Ethics* III i 43 It is haid at times to decide what sort of thing one should choose and still harder to abide by one's decisions *Mod* Let me know your decision. Decision for Christ

3 As a quality: Determination, firmness, decidedness of character

1781 BURKE *Corr* (1844) II 438 We want courage and decision of mind 1805 FOSTER *Ess* II (*title*), Decision of Character 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits* Wks (Bohn) II 30 On the English face are combined decision and nerve.

†**4** Cutting off, separation *Obs*

1584 R SCOT *Discov Witchcr* IV ii 59 Without decision of seed 1602 WARNER *Alb Eng* x lvi. (1612) 246 By decision of the Lymme whence all the bayne did floe. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 827 (R.) From rocks and stones along the sea there be decisions pass of some parcels and smal fragments 1659 PEARSON *Creed* I 221 Human generation is performed by derivation or decision of part of the substance of the Parent

Deci·sional, *a rare* [f prec +-AL.] Of, or of the nature of, a decision.

1883 *Encycl Brit* XVI 503/2 These opinions of the minority can have no decisional effect.

Decisive (dĭsəi sĭv), *a* (*sb*) [ad med L. *dēcīsīv-us*, f. *dēcīs-*, ppl stem of *dēcīdĕre*: see -IVE. Cf F. *décisif, -ive* (1413 in Godef *Suppl.*)]

1 Having the quality of deciding or determining (a question, contest, etc.); conclusive, determinative.

1611 COTGR., *Decisif*, decisiue, deciding, determining, fit or able to end a controuersie 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 147 That sure decisive dart. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat* I 255 Notions unsupported by decisive experiments 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I vii. 260 Tisamenus was slain in the decisive battle 1892 L W CAVE in *Law Times Rep* LXVII. 199/2 The case is really decisive of the point raised

2 Characterized by decision, unhesitating, resolute, determined, =DECIDED 2

1736 BUTLER *Anal* II vii 355 To determine at once with a decisive air. 1858 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) III iii 68 The age..was not an age of decisive thought or decisive action. 1861 DICKENS *Gt Expect.* v 20 The serjeant, a decisive man, ordered that the sound should not be answered

3. That is beyond question or doubt, that cannot be mistaken, hence often =DECIDED I

1794 S WILLIAMS *Vermont* 160 Operate with a decisive influence to give them new force 1835 I TAYLOR *Spir. Despot* II 38 A decisive leaning toward what is most simple and intelligible 1880 L STEPHEN *Pope* III 72 The sustained vivacity and emphasis of the style give it [Pope's Iliad] a decisive superiority over its rivals

¶ *ellipt* as *sb*

a 1734 NORTH *Exam* I ii § 64 (1740) 63 The Roman Catholic Peers were so many, as nearly if not wholly made a Decisive, for they went altogether as one Man

Decisively (dĭsəi sĭvlı), *adv.* [-LY^{2}.] In a decisive manner

1. Conclusively; so as to decide the question

1651 BAXTER *Inf Bapt* 121 The Authority of Synods in matters of Faith is declarative, and not decisively judiciall 1756 WATSON in *Phil Trans* XLIX 491, I cannot determine decisively about it, till the whole be cleared by digging 1854 MAURICE *Mor & Met Philos* (ed 2) 5 Seneca disposed rapidly and decisively of the objection.

2. With decision; unhesitatingly, resolutely.

1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 129 Major Cartwright has expressed himself as decisively, and with as much warmth, against [etc.] 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. xii 95 It was now time to act decisively.

3 In a manner beyond question or doubt, unmistakeably, decidedly

1792 YOUNG *Trav France* 257 It is fine sun-shine weather, decisively warmer than ever felt in England at this season 1800 FOSTER in *Life & Corr* (1846) I 126 Decisively Calvinistic 1893 *British Weekly* 8 June 105/3 Poe is decisively the first of American poets

Decisiveness (dĭsəi sĭvnes). [-NESS] The quality of being decisive, conclusiveness, resoluteness, decision

1727 in BAILEY vol II 1797 *Hist* in *Ann Reg* 45/2 They knew the decisiveness of his temper 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* II II vi, The Mutineers pronounce themselves with a decisiveness, which to Bouillé seems insolence 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) II vi 23 The King, with swift decisiveness, annihilated the incipient treason

†**Deci·sor, -er.** *Obs.* [a med L *dēcīsor*, agent-n. from *dēcīdĕre* to decide] One who decides causes or controversies; a decider, arbiter

1563 FOXE *A & M* 68 b, Thys King [Hen II], to whom other Princes dyd so resort, as to their arbitrer and deciser 1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* I 9 Two whome they called Tribuni plebis to be peculier deciders and determiners of their causes 1888 B PICK in *Libr Mag* Mai 245 They were called *Saboraim*, 'Decisors', 'Opinionists'

†**Deci·sory,** *a Obs rare*$^{-0}$. [ad med.L *dēcīsōrī-us*, f *dēcīsor*: see prec and -ORY In F. *décisoire* (14th c. in Godef *Suppl.*)] Decisive

1611 COTGR., *Decisoire*, decisorie, deciding, fit, vsed, or able, to decide controuersies 1755 in JOHNSON.

Decistere see DECI-.

Decitizenize. see DE- II 1

Decivilize (dĭsi viləiz), *v* [DE- II 1 in mod F. *décivilser* (Littré)] To divest of civilization, to degrade from a civilized condition

Hence **Deci·vilized** *ppl a.*, **Deci·vilizing** *vbl sb* and *ppl a*; **Deciviliza·tion,** the process or condition of losing civilization

a 1859 DE QUINCEY has *decivilized* (F. Hall) 1876 H SPENCER *Princ Sociol.* § 71 We have but to imagine ourselves de-civilized 1892 *Sat Rev* 27 Aug 246/1 He was barbarized, de-civilized, and enslaved 1889 *Ch. Times* 15 Feb 159/1 The decivilising effect of the wars 1878 *N Amer Rev* CXXVII 447 General harm, and decivilization, of the people. 1885 E W BENSON in *Law Times* LXXVIII 338/1 If it might stem by even its own ruin the process of decivilisation

Deck (dek), *sb* Also 5 **dekke,** 6–7 **decke** [In sense 1, app of Flemish or LG origin

In sense 1, prob a. MDu *dec* (neuter) roof, covering, cloak, pretext (app from *decke*'—OTeut *pakyo*^{m}, from same root as DECK *v*) cf Kilian '*decke* operimentum, lodix=*deckssel* operimentum, operiorium, tegumen, tegumentum, tegmen, stragulum', also mod Du *dek* bed-covering, horse cloth But in the nautical sense, 2, the word is not known in Du before 1675–81, when *dek* (neuter) appears as a synonym of *verdek*, quoted in the nautical sense in 1640, but recorded by Kilian, 1599, only in the general sense 'tegumen, velamen' Thus, *deck* in the nautical sense, appears to be known in Eng 160 years earlier than in Dutch It may be simply a specific application of the general sense 'covering', or it may come more immediately from the MDu. sense 'roof']

I †**1** A covering *Obs*

In quot 1466 app some material used for covering, with 1712 cf Du *dek* 'horse-cloth'

1466 *Mann & Househ Exp* 348 My mastyr paid to John Felawe, for xij yerdes of dekke for the spynas, 11*s* 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I 38 Do on your Decke, Slut, I mean your Copyntanke 1712 *Lond Gaz* No 4997/4 A red Saddle with 2 Ovals in the Skirt, and the under Decks edg'd with blue

2 *Naut.* A platform extending from side to side of a ship or part of a ship, covering in the space below, and also itself serving as a floor, formed of planks, or (in iron ships) of iron plating usually covered with planks.

The primary notion was 'covering' or 'roof' rather than 'floor' see quots 1550 and 1624, and cf 1466 in sense 1, where the 'dekke for the spynas' or pinnace, may have been a covering of canvas, tarpaulin, or the like In early craft there was a deck only at the stern, so that 16th c writers sometimes use *deck* as equivalent to *poop* In Elyot (1538), whence in Cooper, Huloet, and Baret, *deck* is erroneously made the equivalent of *prora*, instead of *puppis*

1513 ELYNGHAM *to Wolsey* 5 May (MS Cott Calig D vi lf. 110), And bycause I hade no Rayles upon my dek I coyled a cable rounde a [boute the] dek brest hye and likwise in the waste 1531 C MORRES *Inv Great Bark* (Cott MS App xxviii), In primis, the shype with oon overlop. Item, a somer castell & a cloos tymber deck made from the mast forward whyche was made of laet Item aboue the somer castell A deck from the mayne mast aftward 1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd* (tr Seyssel's Fr version of Valla's Lat.) 191 They couered the former parte, and the mooste parte of their deckes [Fr la plus part du couvert de leurs navires] w^t copper [F *cuir*, leather] *c* 1585 ? J POLMON *Famous Battles* 192 (Seafight at Cape of Orso, 1528) Philippino levelling the first shotte of his Basilisco, with piercing the *Emperalls Admirall*, passed from the stemme to the decke, slaying thirtie men *Ibid* 193 The *Moore* hitting the decke, strake off the rudder *Ibid* 320 (Battle of Lepanto) The decke of this galley chequered and wroughte marvellous fayre with diuers colours and hystories ingraued and wrought in golde 1587 W BOURNE *Arte of Shooting* 59 It is very evil for to have the Orlop or Deck too low under the port 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I ii 197 Now on the Beake, Now in the Waste, the Decke, in every Cabyn 1624 CAPT SMITH *Virginia* III 63 In a broad Bay, out of danger of their shot we vntyed our Targets that couered vs as a Deck 1692 DELAVAL in *Loud Gaz* No 2769/3, 15 Capital Ships, 10 whereof are of 3 Decks 1720 DE FOE *Capt Singleton* ii (1840) 36 A boat with a deck and a sail. 1840 R DANA *Bef. the Mast* xxxiii 125 The captain walked the deck at a rapid stride

b With qualifying words

The largest ships of the line had *main-deck*, *middle* and *lower* deck, also the *upper* or *spar-deck*, extending from stem to stern over the main deck, and the *orlop deck* (which carried no guns) below the lower deck; they had also a *poop-deck*, or short deck in the after part of the ship above the spar-deck, and sometimes a *forecastle deck*, or similar short deck in the fore-part of the ship, sometimes retained in merchant ships and called the *top-gallant forecastle* See also HALF-DECK, HURRICANE-DECK, QUARTER-DECK, etc

1598 FLORIO *Dict* To Reader 9, I was but one to sit at sterne, to pricke my carde, to watch vpon the vppei decke. *c* 1620 Z BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 12, I see a man that's in the lower deck. 1627 CAPT SMITH *Seaman's Gram* II 6 A Flush Decke is when from stem to sterne, it lies upon a right line fore and aft 1637 HEYWOOD *Royal Ship* 45 She hath three flush Deckes, and a Fore-Castle, an halfe Decke, a quarter Decke, and a round-house *a* 1642 SIR W MONSON *Naval Tracts* III 346/1 They make close the Forecastle and Half-Deck 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh Easy* XII, Easthupp would constantly accost him familiarly on the forecastle and lower deck *Ibid* XIII, He then proceeded to the quarter-deck *Ibid* XXVI, To comply with the captain's orders on the main deck

c. In phrases, as *above deck* (also *fig*), BETWEEN-DECKS, *on deck*, *under deck(s*, *to clear*, *sweep the decks* (see CLEAR *v* , SWEEP *v*)

On deck fig (U S) at hand, ready for action, in *Baseball*, next at the bat, with the right or privilege of batting next

1598 SHAKS *Merry W* II 1 94 *F*. Ile be sure to keepe him aboue decke *P* So will I if hee come vnder my hatches, Ile neuer to Sea againe 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* VI (1843) 297/2 Committed to prison on board the ships where they were kept under decks. 1659 D PELL *Impr of Sea* 419 Now hang the lighted Lanthorns betwixt decks and in the Hold *a* 1679 GURNALL in Spurgeon *Treas Dav* Ps lxv 3 Poor Christian, who thinkest that thou shalt never get above deck 1720 DE FOE *Capt Singleton* XI (1840) 194 The rest ran down between decks 1857 R TOMES *Amer in Japan* IV 110 [He] left the banquet to be discussed by his officers and men, who .soon cleared the decks

3 *Mining* (See quot)

1888 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb & Durh* (ed 3) 31 *Deck*, the platform of a cage upon which the tubs stand when being drawn up or lowered down the pit

4 In U. S. 'A passenger-car roof, particularly the clear-story roof' (*Standard Dict.*)

II. 5. 'A pack of cards piled regularly on each other' (J); also the portion of the pack left, in some games, after the hands have been dealt. Since 17th c *deal* and in *U S*

1593 SHAKS 3 *Hen. VI*, v. 1 44 But whiles he thought to steale the single Ten, The King was slyly finger'd from the Deck 1594 ? GREENE *Selimus* Wks 1881–3 XIV 251 If I chance but once to get the decke, To deale about and shuffle as I would 1594 BARNFIELD *Sheph Cont* VIII, Pride deales the Deck whilst Chance doth choose the Card 1609 ARMIN *Two Maids Moreclacke* (N), I 'll deal the cards, and cut you from the deck 16 GREW (J), The Selenites, of parallel plates, as in a deck of cards 1777 BRAND *Pop Antiq* (1849) II 449 In some parts of the North of England a pack of cards is called to this day a deck of cards. 1860 in BARTLETT *Dict Amer* 1882 BRET HARTE *Gentl La Porte* in *Flip*, *etc* 135, I reckon the other fifty-one of the deck er as pooty 1884 *Chesh Gloss*, *Deck o' cards*, a pack of cards 1885 *Century Mag* XXIX 548/1 An old ratty deck of cards.

†6 A pile of things laid flat upon each other

1625 F MARKHAM *Bk. Hon.* II VI § 5 Any whose Pedigree lyes so deepe in the decke, that few or none will labour to find it 1631 *Celestina* XIX 185 Subtill words, whereof such as shee are never to seeke, but have them still ready in the deck. 1634 SANDERSON *Serm* II 287 So long as these things should hang upon the file, or lie in the deck, he might perhaps be safe 1673 MARVELL *Reh Transp* II 394 A certain Declaration which you have kept in deck until this season

†7. Of a cannon: see quot *Obs*

1672 W T. *Compleat Gunner* I IV. 5 The Pumel or Button at her Coyl or Britch end is called the Casacabel or Deck

III. *attrib* and *Comb* (from sense 2), as *deck-chair*, *-cleat*, *-flat*, *-officer*, *-passenger*, *-plank*, *-pump*, *-seat*, *-stool*, *-swabber*, *-transom*, *-watch*; also, **deck-beam**, one of the strong transverse beams supporting the deck of a ship; **deck-bridge**, (*a*) a narrow platform above and across the deck of a steamer amidships, = BRIDGE *sb* 5; (*b*) a bridge in which the roadway is laid on the top of the truss (opp to a *through bridge*), **deck-cargo** = *deck-load*; **deck-collar** (U. S), the iron collar or ring through which the stove-pipe passes in the roof of a railway carriage; cf *deck-plate*, **deck-flats** (see FLAT *sb*), **deck-hand**, a 'hand' or workman employed on the deck of a vessel; **deck-head**, a name for the slipper limpet (*Crepidula*), **deck-hook**, 'the compass timber bolted horizontally athwart a ship's bow, connecting the stem, timber, and deck-planks of the fore-part; it is part and parcel of the *breast-hooks*' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk*), **deck-house**, a 'house' or room erected on the deck of a ship, **deck-light**, a thick glass let into a deck to light a cabin below; **deck-load** *sb.*, hence **deck-load** *v*, to load with a cargo upon the deck; also *fig* , **deck-nail**, 'a kind of spike with a snug head, commonly made in a diamond form' (Smyth); **deck-pipe**, 'an iron pipe through which the chain cable is paid into the chain-locker' (Smyth); **deck-plate** (see quot); **deck-sheet**, 'that sheet of a studding-sail which leads directly to the deck, by which it is steadied until set' (Smyth); **deck-stopper**, 'a strong stopper used for securing the cable forward of the capstan or windlass while it is overhauled, also abaft the windlass on butts to prevent more cable from running out' (Smyth), **deck-tackle**, a tackle led along the deck, for hauling in cable, etc

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, **Deck-beams* 1876 DAVIS *Pol Exp* 1 29 New deck-beams of increased size were put in 1861 *Chambers' Encycl* S.V *Cargo*, The term *deck-cargo is given to the commodities on the deck of a ship, which are not usually included in the policy of insurance 1886 J H M'CARTHY *Doom* 9 The group comfortably arranged on *deck chairs 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk*, **Deck-cleats*, pieces of wood temporarily nailed to the deck to secure objects in bad weather 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* IV 60/1 Wood ships with wood beams have their *deck-flats formed by planking laid upon and fastened to the beams 1885 GEN GRANT *Pers Mem* XXI I 288 From captain down to *deck-hand 1881 *Scribner's Mag* XXII 656/1 Beds of jingles or amber-shells *deck heads limpets, and other rock-loving mollusks *c* 1850 *Rudim Navig* (Weale) 101 The breast hooks that receive the ends of the deck planks are also called *Deck-Hooks 1856 KANE *Arct Expl.* I x 106 Ohlsen and Petersen building our *deck-house 1882 *Daily News* 24 May 1/1 Good accommodation is provided for second-class passengers in a commodious *deck-house 1840 LONGFELLOW in *Life* (1891) I 357 Horrible negligence,—a *deck load of cotton ! 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk*, *Deck-load*, timber, casks, or other cargo not liable to damage from wet, stowed on the deck of merchant vessels 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb 2/7 We are determined not to *deck-load our Franchise Bill 1703 T N *City & C. Purchaser* 126, 211 *Deck-nails are proper for fastning of Decks in Ships 1859 *Autobiog Beggar Boy* 114 Among the *deck passengers there was a man and his wife with seven children. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 55 The hawse boxes, or *deck pipe 1884 SIR E J REED in *Contemp Rev* Nov 620 The steel decks being covered with *deck-plank of teak or of pine 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, **Deck-plate*, a plate around the chimney of a marine-engine furnace to keep the same from contact with the wood of the deck *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech* 56 A 'double wall' or *deck stopper-knot 1883 F M CRAWFORD *Dr Claudius* IX, In ten minutes, the parade of *deck-swabbers had passed 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, **Deck-transom*, a horizontal timber under a ship's counter 1856 KANE *Arct Expl* I XVII 201 One of our *deck-watch, who had been cutting ice for the melter

Deck (dek), *v.* Also 5–7 **decke**, 6 **dek**, **dekke**. [Not known before 16th c. . app. then of recent adoption from Flem or Low Ger ; cf Du *dekken*, MDu *deken*, *decken* to cover The latter is =MLG , MHG. *decken*, OHG *dachjan*, *decchan* —OTeut *bakjan* (whence ON *þekja*, OFris *thekka*, OE *þeccan* to cover, roof over) a derivative verb from an ablaut-stem *þek-*, *þak-*, Indog *teg-* to cover, whence ON *þak*, OHG *dah*, Ger *dach* covering, roof, OE *þæc*, THATCH In branch II a derivative of DECK *sb.* , cf to *roof*, *floor*, etc]

I. †1 *trans* To cover; *esp.* to cover with garments, clothe *Obs*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X XIII 106 Ene, That hys sovir targe erekkit, And thar vndre hym haldis closly dekkyt *Ibid* XI V 92 Queyn Amatha Dekkis and defendis hym with wordis sle 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* IV (1570) C III/1 This lusty Codrus was cloked for the rayne And doble decked with huddes one or twayne 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf* 759 Decke your hofte 1535 COVERDALE *Haggai* 1 6 Ye decke [1611 clothe] youre selues, but ye are not warme 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 91 No place is vndei sky so closely deckt, Which gold not opes. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III XVIII. 461 Take away the barke and after inuest and decke vp therewith some shoote that is of the like thickenes with the graft.

2 To clothe in rich or ornamental garments; to cover with what beautifies; to array, attire, adorn.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt & Uplondyshn* (Percy Soc) IXVII, Then is he decked as poet laureate 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* IX. 30 She coloured hir face, and decked hir heade —*Ps* CIII 2 Thou deckest thyself with light as it were with a garment 1602 SHAKS *Ham* V 1 268, I thought thy Bride-bed to haue deckt (sweet Maid), And not t' haue strew'd thy Graue 1628 PRYNNE *Love-lockes* 35 Much lesse, may we Curle, Die, or ouer-curiously decke our Haire 1633 G HERBERT *Temple*, *Jordan* I, Curling with metaphors a plain intention, Decking the sense 1808 SCOTT *Marm* I. XXVII, The scallop shell his cap did deck. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr* II. 63 Daisies deck the green 1885 *Manch. Exam* 9 July 4/7 The shipping was profusely decked with flags

b with *out*, †*up*

1587 HARRISON *England* II VII (1877) I 169 In decking up of the body 1640 SIR R BAKER in Spurgeon *Treas Dav* Ps CXVI 12–15 To serve for a jewel in the decking up of God's cabinet. 1745 *De Foe's Eng Tradesman* V (1841) I 34 Decked out with long wigs and swords 1882 B D W RAMSAY *Recoll Mil Serv* II XV. 64 Every vessel being gaily decked out with flags

†3 To array, fit out, equip *Obs*

? 1425 *Agincourt* 90 in Hazl *E P P* II 97 The wastes decked with serpentynes stronge, Saynt Georges stremers sprede ouer hede 1548 HALL *Chron* an 25 Hen VIII (1809) 798 The kyng decked and vitailed dyuers shippes of warre and sent them to the North seas to defende his subiectes

II 4. *Naut.* To cover as with a deck; to furnish with a deck, *to deck in*, *over*, to cover in with the deck, in ship-building

1624 CAPT SMITH *Virginia* V 175 At last it was concluded, to decke their long boat with their ship hatches 1700 S L. tr *Fryke's Voy* 6 Flat Boats .tho' small, yet so close Deck't, that in a rough Sea they will go quite under the waves and retain no water 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1776) VI 256 The five men boat is decked at each end, but open in the middle 1874 J DEADY in *Law Times Rep* XXXI 231/2 The vessel was decked over, fore and aft 1893 R KIPLING *Many Invent* 121 Your ship has been built and designed, closed and decked in

5 *Mining* To load or unload (the tubs upon the cage). (See DECK *sb* 3) Chiefly *U S*

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss Coal-mining* 76 *Decking*, the operation of changing the tubs on a cage at top and bottom of a shaft

†**De'ckage.** *Obs rare.* [f DECK *v* + -AGE] Adornment, embellishment

1642 LIGHTFOOT *Observ. Genesis* 1 Wks 1822 II 333 The Earth had not received as yet its perfection, beauty and deckage

Decked (dekt), *ppl a* [f DECK + -ED]

1. Adorned, embellished, set out: see the verb

? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl* (Shaks Soc) I 4 See that you fourth beinge In well decked order, that worthie stone Of Balaam and his asse 1593 Q ELIZ *Boeth* 16 The decked wode seak not whan thou violetz gather 1865 J G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* (1873) 307 The well-decked and well plenished dwellings

b *Her* Applied to an eagle or other bird when the edges of the feathers are of a different tincture In mod Dicts

2 Having a deck, or decks (as in *two-decked*).

1792 A YOUNG *Trav France* 78 By the passage packet, a decked vessel, to Honfleur 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* III, On board of a two-decked ship 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyssey* 28 Such tackling as decked ships carry

Decker [1] (de kəɹ) [f DECK *v* + -ER 1] One who decks or adorns

1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II VIII 167 The Yndians are greate deckers and trimmers of them selues 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp Dict*, *Afeytador*, a barber, a trimmer, a decker 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 2 (1806) I 53, I am but a sort of table-decker

Decker [2] (de kəɹ) [f DECK *sb* + -ER 1 1]

1. A vessel having (a specified number of) decks, as in *two-decker*, *three-decker*, etc., q v **b** *transf* Applied to a kind of oven see quot 1884

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 25 July 2/4 Admiral Hotham's large ships, that is, the three deckers 1805 in *Naval Chron* XV. 204 The *Santissima Trinidada*, the Spanish four-decker. 1884 *Health Exhib Catal.* 120/2 Mason's Patent Hot-Air Continuous Baking Two Decker Oven 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz* '*Extra*' 24 July 3/2 Patent continuous-baking 'decker' ovens—i.e , ovens piled upon each other, which are heated by one furnace

2. A gun belonging to a particular deck of a ship of war; as in *lower decker*, a gun belonging to the lower deck

1781 ARCHER in *Naval Chron* XI. 287 Double breech'd the lower deckers 1809 *Ibid.* XXII. 344 Having only fourteen of her main-deckers mounted

3. a. A workman employed on the deck of a ship. b. A deck-passenger *colloq*

1800 COLQUHOUN *Com Thames* IV 180 The Deckers, or persons who hoist up the Cargo upon deck 1866 *The Colonist* (Belize) 5 May 2/1 Passengers arrived. In the Packet —Mr and Mrs D. and 79 deckers

Decking (de kiŋ), *vbl. sb* [f. DECK *v.* and *sb* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb DECK; †*concr* that with which something is decked (*obs*), adornment, embellishment, ornament

1531 ELYOT *Gov* II III, Semblable deckynge oughte to be in the house of a nobleman or man of honour. 1562 J SHUTE *Cambine's Turk Wars* 38 Somtuouse and magnifique ornamentes and deckings *c* 1620 Z BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 157 Spending on decking many precious houres. 1673 *Lady's Call* I. § 1 P 26. 10 Then most exquisit deckings are but like the garlands on a beast design'd for sacrifice

2 The work or material of the deck of a ship, planking or flooring forming a deck.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas Fr Tong*, *Le tillac d'vne navire*, the decking of a ship. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyssey* 81 Fashion a wide raft and lay deckings high thereupon 1887 *Daily News* 26 June 6/2 The building is considered to be absolutely fireproof, the floors being all of steel 'decking' and solid breeze concrete

Deckle (de'k'l). Also **deckel** [a Ger *deckel* in same sense, prop 'little cover, lid, tympan', and in other technical applications, dim. of *decke* cover]

1 A contrivance in a paper-making machine to confine the pulp within the desired limits, and determine the size or width of the sheet . a. in hand paper-making, a thin rectangular frame of wood fitting close upon the mould on which the pulp is placed , b in a paper-machine, a continuous band or strap on either side of the apron. Hence used as a measure of the width of paper, as '50-inch deckle paper,' and short for *deckle-edge*

1810 [see *Deckle-strap* in 2]. 1816 *Specif Cameron's Patent* No 4002 2 The deckle being attached to the carriage, falls on the bottom of the mould 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, *Deckle* also the rough or raw edge of paper. 1888 *N & Q.* 7th Ser V 227 It seems as if the deckle, fitting on the mould, should produce a sheet of paper with a smooth and even edge

2 *Comb.* **deckle edge**, the rough uncut edge of a sheet of paper, formed by the deckle; also *attrib* =next; **deckle-edged** *a.*, having a rough uncut edge, as hand-made paper; **deckle-strap**, see 1 b

1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* S V, The uncut edge of paper is known as the *deckel edge 1884 *Bookseller* 6 Nov 1176/2

The deckle edges are left at the side and bottom, the top edge alone being cut 1887 *Nimmo's Catal* Oct., One Hundred Copies on fine deckle edge royal 8vo paper 1870 *Trans Soc Encourag Arts* XXVIII 193 The *deckle-straps are made perfectly smooth and true 1875 URE *Dict Arts* III 490 We have to notice the deckle or boundary straps which regulate the width of the paper

Deckless (de kles), *a rare.* [-LESS] Without a deck

1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul but Jesus* 328 In a deckless vessel 1890 *Harper's Mag* Mar 558/1 Deckless and cabinless

Declaim (dɪklē·ɪm), *v* Also 5–7 -clame, 7 -claime, -clayme [Formerly *declame*, ad L *dēclāmāre*, f DE- I 3 + *clāmāre* to cry subseq assimilated to *claim* Cf. F *déclamer* (1549 in Hatzf.)]

I *intr*

1 To speak aloud with studied rhetorical force and expression; to make a speech on a set subject or theme as an exercise in public oratory or disputation b To recite with elocutionary or rhetorical effect (chiefly U.S.).

1552 HULOET, Declame or exercise fayned argument in pleadynge, vsed among lawers called mooting 1553 T WILSON *Rhet* 83 When you and I declamed together last 1641 EVELYN *Mem* (1857) I 11, I offered at my first exercise in the Hall, and answered my opponent and upon the 11th following, declaimed in the Chapel before the Master, Fellows and Scholars, according to the custom 1748 J MASON *Elocut* 11 A Weakness of Voice, which he cured by frequently declaiming on the Sea-Shore, amidst the Noise of the Waves 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits, First Visit* Wks (Bohn) II 10 Wordsworth, standing apart, and reciting to me like a schoolboy declaiming

2 *To declaim against*. to speak in an impassioned oratorical manner in reprobation or condemnation of, to inveigh against

1611 B JONSON *Catiline* IV II, What are his mischiefs, consul? You declaim Against his manners, and corrupt your own 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* I vi 21 Thus is it the humour of many heads to extoll the dayes of their forefathers, and declaime against the wickednesse of times present 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I II IX 239 They loudly declaimed against the King's insincerity 1880 L STEPHEN *Pope* VIII 196 A generous patriot declaiming against the growth of luxury

3 To speak aloud in an impassioned oratorical manner, with appeals to the emotions rather than the reason of the audience, to harangue.

1735 BERKELEY *Def Free-thinking Math* § 33 Instead of giving a reason you declaim. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I xi, Let him declaim as pompously as he chooses upon the subject 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* II 27 Tom Webster bustled and declaimed, while Sergeant Rayne quietly argued 1884 R GLOVER in *Christian World* 9 Oct 766/3 To declaim is more easy than to convince.

b. quasi-*trans* with extension

1755 *Monitor* 16 Aug P 2 Some late patriots declaimed themselves into power,

II *trans*

†4 To discuss aloud, to debate *Obs rare*—[1]

(The early date of the quotation, so long before the verb is otherwise known in Eng. or French, as well as the sense, is notable)

CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1198 As þey declamede [4 *MSS.* 1410–25, *Harl* 3943 declaud] þis matere, Lo Troylus Come rydende

5 To speak or utter aloud with studied rhetorical expression; to repeat or recite rhetorically

1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* II (1586) 49 Werryng you with the declaimyng of my poore skill in the tilling of the feelde *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm* VIII 82 (T) Whoever strives to beget, or foment in his heart, such [malignant] persuasions concerning God, makes himself the devil's orator, and declaims his cause 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Midl* i, He then declaimed the following passage rather with too much than too little emphasis 1885 R L STEVENSON in *Contemp Rev* 555 In declaiming a so called iambic verse, it may so happen that we never utter one iambic foot

†6 = *Declaim against*; to decry, denounce *Obs.*

1614 T ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 42 This Banket then is at once declared and declaimed, spoken of and forbidden 1623 COCKERAM, *Declame*, to speake ill of

Hence **Declaiming** *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a*

1577 [see 5] 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 932 He used otherwhiles to goe downe to the water side for to exercise himselfe in declaiming 1656 *Artif. Handsom* 95 Humane fallacies and declaymings 1701 ROWE *Amb Step-Moth.* IV. 1 1684 Yield much matter to declaiming flatterers 1735 BERKELEY *Def Free thinking Math* § 11 In the same manner as any declaiming bigot would defend transubstantiation

Declaimant, *rare*—[1]. [f. prec. + -ANT, after *claimant*, etc] = DECLAIMER

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess* 28 The company was a little surprised at the sophistry of our declaimant

Declaimer (dɪklē·mə1). [f DECLAIM + -ER[1]] One who declaims, one who speaks with rhetorical expression, or as an exercise in elocution; one who harangues, or speaks with impassioned force

1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) IV 401 Iulius Gallo, a noble declamer 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas Fr Tong, Declamateur*, a Declaimer, a mooter 1640 G WATTS tr *Bacon's Adv Learn* IV II (R.), A certaine declaimor against sciences 1712 STEELE *Spect* No 521 P 4 The Declaimers in Coffee-houses 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 202 P 2 The pompous periods of declaimers, whose purpose is only to amuse with fallacies 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ* I III § 2 Such is the labour of the musical performer, the actor, the public declaimer or reciter

Declamation (deklămē·ɪ ʃən) [ad L *dēclāmātiōn-em*, n of action from *dēclāmāre* to DECLAIM, or ad F *déclamation* (15th c in Hatzf)]

1 The action or art of declaiming, the repeating or uttering of a speech, etc with studied intonation and gesture

1552 HULOET, Declamation often heard, and tedious to the hearers, *crambe repetita* 1597 MORLEY *Introd Mus* 86 Your plainsong is as it were your theme, and your descant as it were your declamation 1776 GIBBON *Decl & F* I XXIV 680 He publicly professed the arts of rhetoric and declamation 1834 MACAULAY *Pitt* Ess (1854) I 294 That which gave most effect to his declamation was the air of sincerity, of vehement feeling, or moral elevation, which belonged to all that he said

attrib 1806 BYRON *Thoughts College Exam* 25 The declamation prize

b *Music* The proper rhetorical rendering of words set to music

1876 in STAINER & BARRETT.

2. A public speech or address of rhetorical character, a set speech in rhetorical elocution.

1523 SKELTON *Garl Laurel* (R.), Olde Quintilian with his declamations, Theocritus with his Bucolicall relacions 1573 G HARVEY *Letter-bk* (Camden) 11 Theams more fit for schollars declamations 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 55 The Orations and declamations of these Sophisters, who make shew of their eloquence. 1782 J WARTON *Ess Pope* II XIII 381 Able to compose Essays, Declamations, and Verses, in Greek, in Latin, and in English 1830 DRURY in Moore *Life Byron* (1866) 20/1 He suddenly diverged from the written composition . I questioned him, why he had altered his declamation?

3. Declaiming or speaking in an impassioned oratorical manner; fervid denunciation with appeals to the audience

1614 T ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 42 The more accurately the Scriptures describe sinnes, the more absolutely they forbid them where wickednesse is the subject, all speech is declamation 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 172 P 3 [Not so universal] as some have asserted in the heat of declamation 1789 BENTHAM *Princ Legisl* i § 1 But enough of metaphor and declamation *a* 1794 GIBBON *Autobiog* 90, I was conscious myself that my style, above prose and below poetry, degenerated into a verbose and turgid declamation 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 53 Exacerbated declamation in favor of ancient dogma against modern science

4 A speech of a rhetorical kind expressing strong feeling and addressed to the passions of the hearers; a declamatory speech, a harangue

1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* III VIII. (1611) 98 The cause why such declamations preuaill so greatly, is, for that men suffer themselues to be deluded 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon* 23 But this was but one of Cæsars rodamantadoes, or thundring declamations 1688 PENTON *Guardians Instr* 47 The constant Declamations against us of those intruding members. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II 216 It was only an insolent declamation full of fury and indecent invectives 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits, First Visit* Wks. (Bohn) II. 4 On this, he [Coleridge] burst into a declamation on the folly and ignorance of Unitarianism

†**Declamator.** *Obs.* [a. L. *dēclāmātor*, n. of action from *dēclāmāre* to DECLAIM] One who practises declamation; a declaimer

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV 401 Iulius Gallio was [the] best declamator of alle 1530 ELYOT *Gov.* I XIII, They whiche do onely teache rhetorike ought to be named rhetoriciens, declamatours, artificiall spekers or any other name than oratours 1624 F WHITE *Repl Fisher* 590 Sir Declamator, you vsurpe Radamanthus his office 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Introd 7 Was ever any Declamator's Case so extravagantly put? 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 56 P 1 Who could, I say, hear this generous Declamator without being fired by his noble Zeal?

Declamatory (dɪklæ mătərɪ), *a* (*sb*) [ad L *dēclāmātōrī-us*, f. *dēclāmātōr-em* · see prec. and -ORY] Of or pertaining to rhetorical declaiming, of the nature of, or characterized by, declamation.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* x (1887) 57 To pronounce orations and other declamatory argumentes 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* II II VI III, To leaue all declamatory speeches in praise of diuine Musick. *a* 1639 WOTTON (J.), This became a declamatory theme amongst the religious men of that age 1795 MASON *Ch Mus* I 5 That peculiar species of Music, which may be called declamatory 1807 G CHALMERS *Caledonia* I III. VII 393 *note*, This pretended charter is very suspicious its style is too declamatory 1880 L STEPHEN *Pope* III 75 It is in the true declamatory passages that Pope is at his best

†b. Characterized by declamation against something; denunciatory *Obs*

1589 NASHE *Greene's Menaphon* Ded 10 Least in this declamatorie vaine, I should condemne all and commend none.

†**B.** *sb* A declamatory speech *Obs*

1688 L'ESTRANGE *Brief Hist Times* III 12 Then's the Time for Declamatoryes, and Exaggerations

Hence **Declamatoriness**, the quality of being declamatory

1844 *Foreign Q Rev* XXXIII 351 The general characteristics of Linguet's oratory are declamatoriness and paradox.

†**Declarable**, *a Obs.* [f L *dēclārā-re* + -BLE; viewed also as f. DECLARE + -ABLE] Capable of being declared, shown, or made known

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* III IV 172 This is declarable from the best and most professed Writers *Ibid* IV. XIII 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* 23 Right Reason is of two sorts Of which the Divine is inexpressible, but the Humane declarable

Declarant (dɪklē·rănt). [f F. *déclarant* or L *dēclārānt-em*, pr pple of *dēclārāre* to DECLARE: see -ANT] One who makes a declaration · *esp* in *Law*.

1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II 296 Declares, that [etc] . and that this was after the Declarant's renouncing of her Baptism 1752 J STEWART in *Scots Mag* June (1753) 285/2 The declarant was at Edinburgh 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* VIII, The declaration farther set forth that he, the said declarant, was informed that they were of the worst description 1888 *Times* 29 Oct 5/3 The object of requiring the signature of the declarant is to fix liability for false declarations

Declaration (deklăē·ɪ ʃən) Also 4–5 -acioun, 4–6 -acion. [a F *déclaration* or ad L *dēclārātiōn-em*, n of action f *dēclārāre* to DECLARE]

†1 The action of making clear or clearing up (anything obscure or not understood), elucidation, explanation, interpretation. *Obs*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* III x (Camb. MS) 71–2 Thyse geometryens whan they han shewyd hyr proposiciouns ben wont to bryngen in thinges þat they clepyn porysmes or declaracioun of forseyde thinges *c* 1391 — *Astrol* I § 4 And for the more declaracioun, lo here the figure 1527 R THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy* (1589) 253 For more declaration of the said Card [= map] 1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen VIII*, c 5 For the declaracion of the whiche ambyguitee and doubte 1656 H PHILLIPS *Purch Patt* (1676) 57 This Table is so plain, that it needs no declaration

†2. The setting forth or expounding of a topic, exposition, description, relation. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Deut* XVII 18 He shal discriue a declaracioun of this lawe [*deuteronomium legis huius*] in a volym 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron* 17 The childirn of Noe of whos issew here schal be a declaration 1553 T WILSON *Rhet* 95 A description or an evident declaration of a thyng as though we sawe it even now doen 1619 *Murr Mag* Title-p, With a Declaration of all the Warres, Battels and Sea-fights, during her Reigne 1642 PERKINS *Pro of Bk* V § 437 189 Of Dower 'ad ostium ecclesiæ' a good declaration hath beene made by Master Littleton in his first book

3. The action of stating, telling, setting forth, or announcing openly, explicitly or formally; positive statement or assertion; an assertion, announcement or proclamation in emphatic, solemn, or legal terms

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 2606 Þan sal he deme ilka nacyon, And mak a fynal declaracyon Of alle þe domes byfor shewed 1426 in *Surtees Misc* (1890) 9 Apon þis declaracion made. 1547 in *Vicary's Anat* (1888) App III 161 Crosses to be sett vpon mens dores for the declaracion of the plage 1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* I II (1611) 5 His promises are nothing else but declarations what God will do for the good of men 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* II XXI 114 If he dye without declaration of his Heyre. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 152 P 3 Declarations of fidelity 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* (1849) 33 In spite of Marianne's declaration that the day would be lastingly fair. 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) I III 262 The pope made a public declaration with respect to the dispute 1881 BAGEHOT *Biog Studies* 290 The first declaration of love was made by the lady

4. a *Declaration of war*: formal announcement or proclamation by a Power of the commencement of hostilities against another Power Also *declaration of peace.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I 243 When þe Romaynes wolde werry in eny lond, schulde oon goo and clereliche declare þe matire and cause of the werre, and þat declaracioun was i-cleped clarigatio. 1548 HALL *Chron* 207 She was sent with a plain overture and declaracion of peace 1762 *Univ Mag* Feb 99 The following is a Declaration of War by Spain against Great Britain dated the 16th of January 1803 *Edin. Rev* Jan 389 Declarations of war and peace, when presented by the executive to the legislative body, are to be adopted [etc] 1828 NAPIER *Hist Penins. War* I 137 The invasion of Napoleon produced a friendly alliance between those countries without a declaration of peace 1845 POLSON in *Encycl Metrop* 728/1 The custom of making a declaration of war to the enemy, previous to the commencement of hostilities, is of great antiquity, and was practised even by the Romans Since, however, the peace of Versailles, in 1763, such declarations have been discontinued, and the present usage is, for the state with whom the war commences to publish a manifesto within its own territories

b *Declaration of the poll* the public official announcement of the numbers polled for each candidate at an election. Hence *attrib* in *declaration day*

1863 H COX *Instit* I VIII 114 Upon the closing of the poll, the poll-books are sealed, and kept under seal until the declaration of the poll 1892 *Daily News* 14 Oct 6/1 On the morning of declaration day, there arrived reports about some districts in which the polling had been large

5. The action of declaring *for* or *against* (see DECLARE *v.* 8).

1736 BUTLER *Anal* I III Wks 1874 I 53 The natural fear which restrains from such crimes, is a declaration of nature against them

6 A proclamation or public statement as embodied in a document, instrument, or public act

Declaration of Indulgence see INDULGENCE.

Declaration of Rights: the Parliamentary declaration of 1689 see RIGHT

Declaration of Independence the public act by which the American Continental Congress, on July 4th, 1776, declared the North American colonies to be free and independent of Great Britain; the document in which this is embodied

Declaration of Paris a diplomatic instrument signed by the representatives of the powers at the Congress of Paris in 1856, settling and defining important points of maritime law affecting belligerents and neutrals in time of war

1659 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 208 A petition from some Lords in England, conformable in the main points to a

Declaration of the Scots, which they called the intention of their Army 1660 MARVELL *Corr* VI Wks 1872–5 II 25 To morrow the Bill for enacting his Majestye's Declaration in religious matters is to haue its first reading 1776 *Ann Reg* 262 A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, July 4 1780 *Impartial Hist War Amer* 335 These Articles, as well as the Declaration of Independence, were published in all the Colonies 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort* XXXVII, The declaration of Indulgence issued by Charles II 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc Brit Empire* (1854) II 209 The principal abuses that had characterized the government of the two preceding reigns, were also enumerated and digested into an instrument, called a Declaration and Claim of Rights, presented and assented to, by the new sovereigns

7 *Law.* **a** The plaintiff's statement of claim in an action, the writing or instrument in which this is made

1483 *Act* 1 *Rich III*, c 6 § 1 The Plaintiff [shall] make Oath that the Contract comprised in the same Declaration [etc.] 1579 W RASTELL *Termes of Law, Declaratyon* is a shewinge forth in writing of the griefe and complaynt of the demaundant or pleintife, against the tenant or defendant 1642 PERKINS *Prof Bk.* II. § 151 67 The declaration shall abate 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* Ded, No man with papers in 's hand is more dreadful than a poet, no, not a lawyer with his declarations 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm* III 203 As soon as this action is brought, and the complaint fully stated in the declaration 1817 W SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II 783 The first count in the declaration

b A simple affirmation allowed to be taken, in certain cases, instead of an oath or solemn affirmation

1834 *Act* 5–6 *Will IV*, c 62 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 164 By 5 & 6 Wm. IV, c 62, for the abolition of unnecessary oaths, any justice is empowered to take voluntary declarations in the form specified in the act And any person wilfully making such declaration false, in any material particular, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

c In the Custom-house, see DECLARE *v* 10c

1853 *Act* 16 & 17 *Vict* c 107 § 186 The master of the ship in which such goods shall be laden shall before clearance make and subscribe a declaration before the proper officer of customs 1876 *Act* 39 & 40 *Vict.* c. 36 § 58.

d The creation or acknowledgement of a *trust* or *use* in some form of writing; any writing whereby a trust or use is constituted or proved to exist

a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Comm Law* XIV (1636) 56 Declarations evermore are countermandable in their natures. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) I 449 The only point for which they contended was, that the articles under which they claimed, amounted to a good declaration of the uses of recovery *Ibid.* 463 A declaration of trust requires no particular form, provided it be proved or manifested in writing 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed 3) II 75 There being no declaration of the trust of the money beyond the life of the wife, it resulted to the heir

e. *Scots Law* 'In criminal proceedings the account which a prisoner, who has been apprehended on suspicion of having committed a crime, gives of himself on his examination, which is taken down in writing' (Bell *Dict* s v)

Dying declaration a declaration made by a person on his deathbed, which is admitted as evidence in a prosecution for homicide

Judicial declaration the statement, taken down in writing, of a party when judicially examined as to the particular facts in a civil action

1818 SCOTT *Hrt Midl* XXIII, It usually happens that these declarations become the means of condemning the accused, as it were, out of their own mouths 1861 W BELL *Dict Law Scot* 256 The magistrate's proper duty is distinctly to inform the prisoner not only that it is optional for him to make a declaration or not as he pleases, but also that what he says may afterwards be used against him on his trial

8 In the game of bezique see quot

* 1870 *Mod. Hoyle* 153 Declaration is the act of declaring a score by the process of placing certain cards upon the table *Ibid* 148 The last declaration must be made before the last two cards are drawn

Declara·tionist. *nonce-wd* One who joins in or signs a declaration

1892 *Times* 7 Jan 10/5 We are indebted to the declarationists for bringing this controversy again before the public.

Declarative (dĭklæ·rătĭv), *a.* (*sb*) [a. F *déclaratif, -ive*, or ad L *dēclārātīv-us*, f ppl stem of *dēclārāre* to DECLARE see -IVE] Characterized by declaring (in the various senses of the vb.)

†**1.** Making clear, manifest, or evident *Obs*

a 1536 TINDALE *Wks* 67 (R) Notwithstanding ye sonne is the cause declaratiue wherby we know that the other is a father. 1644 BULWER *Chirol* 1 All the declaratiue conceits of Gesture 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt* IV 337 These kind of promises are declarative, making manifest who be those true beleivers to whom the life promised doth belong *a* 1665] GOODWIN *Filled w the Spirit* (1867) 329 Holy and zealous impressions upon the hearts . of men may be declarative of their being filled with the Spirit of God 1772 FLETCHER *Logica Genev* 43 The declarative evidences whether or no he was among the trees of righteousness

†**b.** That manifests itself or is capable of manifestation *Obs*

1642 T. HODGES *Glimpse* 36 Every thing whereby the declarative highnesse of this great God is advanced *a* 1679 GURNALL in Spurgeon *Treas Dav* Ps CII 16 His declarative glory then appeais, when the glory of his mercy, truth and faithfulness break forth in his people's salvation

2 Characterized by making declaration; of the nature of a declaration or formal assertion *Declarative act, statute*, etc. = DECLARATORY *act*, etc

1628 T SPENCER *Logick* 153 A declaratiue, or pronouncing sentence 1646 S BOLTON *Arraignm Err* 136 Ministeriall, declaratiue, subordinate Judges 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* III 31 Whether the Act or Statute were operative or declarative, creating new right, or manifesting, or restoring old right 1692 BP PATRICK *Answ Touchstone* 97 The only Question is, Whether their Absolution be only declarative, or also operative? 1755 CARTE *Hist Eng* IV 335 It was a declarative law 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng Gram.* (ed 5) I 270 The best method of discovering the proper case of the pronoun, in such phrases is, to turn them into declarative expressions

b Const *of.*

1642 CHAS I *Answ Declar Both Houses* 1 July, According to the Common Law (of which the Statute is but declarative) 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl in* 1772, 16 An inscription, declarative of his munificence towards the church 1866 GROSART in *Lismore Papers* Introd 12 Much of the record is declaiative of a wish on the part of the Founder of the History to win the ear of posterity

†**3** Of a person Declaring oneself, declaring or uttering one's opinion, communicative *Obs*

1647 N BACON *Disc Govt Eng* I VI (1739) 14 The times were too tender to endure them to be declarative on either part 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xli 240 He was still more declarative afterwards

B *sb* A declaratory statement or act

1651 N BACON *Disc Govt Eng* II X (1739) 57 Not as an Introduction of a new Law, but as a Declarative of the old 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar Sacr* III I 201 As declaratives of natural consequence

Decla·ratively, *adv* [f prec + -LY 2] In a declaratory manner, by way of declaration or distinct assertion, † by way of manifestation

1625 USSHER *Answ Jesuit* 132 [They] doe discharge that part of their function which concerneth forgiveuesse of sinnes, partly operatively, partly declaratively 1652 *Englands Commonw* 20 A man whom this State had declaratively disclaimed 1671 FLAVEL *Fount of Life* XII 55 Not only declaratively or by way of manifestation *a* 1848 R W HAMILTON *Rew & Punishm* IV (1853) 175 Still more declaratively is the connexion told

†**De·clarator,** *sb*1 *Obs* [a L *dēclārātor*, agent-n. from *dēclārāre* to DECLARE] One who declares or makes manifest, an informer.

a 1577 SIR T SMITH *Commw Eng* (1633) 100 The other part to the Declarator, Detector or Informer

Declarator (dĭklæ·rātə), *sb*2 *Sc* [representing F *déclaratoire* (*acte, sentence déclaratoire*), med L *dēclārātōrius, -a, -um* · see DECLARATORY] A declaratory statement, 'a legal or authentic declaration' (Jam) (*Action of*) *declarator* (Sc Law)· a form of action in the Court of Session, in which something is prayed to be declared judicially, the legal consequences being left to follow as a matter of course.

1567 *Sc Acts Jas VI* (1814) 28 (Jam) Desyring our souerane lord, etc , to gif declaratour to the said William Dowglas that he has done his detfull diligence 1599 JAS I Βασιλ Δωρον (1603) 17 Your pronouncing of sentences, or declaratour of your will in judgement 1746–7 *Act* 20 *Geo II*, c 50 § 3 The citation in the general declarator of non-entry 1864 *Daily Tel* 13 June, The Scotch courts have a kind of action called a declarator of marriage, in which they affirm or negative the abstract proposition that two persons are married persons 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch Scotl* II 1. 92 They raised a summons of declarator against the Council concluding that Elgin Academy was a public School 1884 *Law Reports* 9 App Cases 305 The present action was brought for declarator of his right to one-half of the heritable estate.

Declaratorily (dĭklæ·rătərĭlĭ), *adv.* [f DECLARATORY + -LY 2.] In a declaratory manner; in the form of a declaration

1588 J HARVEY *Disc. Probl* 103 The resolution of Cyprianus Leouitius is declaratorily deliuered in the end of this Prognosticon 1616 JAS I *Sp in Starre-Chamber* 20 June 10, I tooke this occasion here in this Seate of Iudgement, not judicially, but declaratorily and openly to giue those directions 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* VII XVII 376 [They] have both declaratorily confirmed the same

Declaratory (dĭklæ·rătərĭ), *a* and *sb.* [ad. L type *dēclārātōri-us, -a, -um*, f *dēclārātōr-em* a declarer. see -ORY Cf F *déclaratoire* (16th c)] Having the function of declaring, setting forth, or explaining; having the nature or form of a declaration, affirmatory.

Declaratory act or *statute* one which declares or explains what the existing law is *Declaratory action* (Sc Law)= Action of DECLARATOR *Declaratory judgement* or *decree* ' one which simply declares the rights of the parties or the opinion of the court as to what the law is

1587 FLEMING *Contin Holinshed* III. 1362/2 The explication or meaning of the bull declaratorie made by Pius the fift against Elisabeth. *a* 1631 DONNE in *Select* (1840) 67 Neither would this profit without the declaratory justification 1648 in Clarendon *Hist Reb* XI (1843) 679/2 A recital in a new law, which was not a declaratory law of what the law was formerly in being 1699 BURNET 39 *Art* XXV (1700) 276 The power of pardoning is only declaratory 1787 J BARLOW *Oration 4 July* 7 That declaiatory Act of Independence, which gave being to an empire 1845 POLSON in *Encycl Metrop* 852/1 Actions known to Scottish law *Declaratory* actions, wherein the right of the pursuer is craved to be declared, but nothing is claimed to be done by the defender 1857 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI xliii 74 The case is not one of divorce at all, but of a declaratory process where the marriage had been originally null 1884 A R. PENNINGTON *Wiclif* VIII. 257 With regard to Penance and Absolution, he holds the view of the Church of England, that the office of the priest is declaratory.

b. Const *of.*

1660 R COKE *Power & Subj* 227 That the Statute should be but declaratory of the ancient and common Law of this Land 1791 MACKINTOSH *Vind Gallicæ* Wks 1846 III 26 Resolutions declaratory of adherence to their former decrees 1876 BANCROFT *Hist U. S.* III x. 431 The decision was declaiatory of the boundary 1884 *Law Reports* 9 App Cases 95 The Bills of Exchange Act, 1882 is declaratory of the prior law.

†**B** *sb.* A declaiatory order; a declaration. *Obs*

1571 *State Trials, Dk of Norfolk* (R), A summary cognition in the cases of controversy, with a small declaratory to have followed 1691 *Agreement w Denmark* (MS Treaties 96), His Majesty has thought fitt to issue out a Declaratory or Ordonnance concerning the Shipping and the carrying on of their Commerce with France.

†**Decla·rature.** *Obs. rare* [f ppl. stem of L. *dēclārāre* to DECLARE + -URE] = DECLARATION

1729 *Wodrow Corr* (1843) III 440 That deposition was not the fit state of the vote, but acquiesce and harmony if possible in the declarature

Declare (dĭklēə·r), *v* Also 4–5 **declar**, 6 **declair**, **-ayre** [a. F *déclare-r*, ad L *dēclārā-re* to clear up, make clear or evident, f DE- I 3 + *clār-us* clear, *clārāre* to make clear. OF had *desclairer*, f. *des-*, *de-* (DE- I 6) + *clair* clear, which was gradually brought, through *declarer*, *declairer*, into conformity with the L type]

†**1.** *trans.* To make clear or plain (anything that is obscure or imperfectly understood), to clear up, explain, expound, interpret, elucidate

c 1325 *E E Allit P* B. 1618 And þa3 þe mater be merk . He shal declar hit also, as hit on clay stande *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 72 Declaynge & openynge doutfulle 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 56 Yf I sholde reherse them excepte I sholde also declare them, they sholde not moche profyte 1530 PALSGR 508/2 It is no nede to declare it, the mater is playne ynoughe 1538 CHILLINGW *Relig. Prot* 1 II § 12 58 That those [things] which are obscure should remain obscure, untill he please to declare them *a* 1691 BOYLE (J), To declare this a little, we must assume that the surfaces of such bodies are exactly smooth

†**2** To manifest, show forth, make known, to unfold, set forth (facts, circumstances, etc), to describe, state in detail, to recount, relate. *Obs.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr* 23, I shalle telle and declare to the a litille of this more opynly *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) V 53 For to declare 3ou the othere weyes, that drawen toward Babiloyne 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531), The cause shall be more playnly declared in the seconde boke *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* xlii. 140 He declared to them the dethe of his brother 1582 N T (Rhem) *Acts* XX 27 For I haue not spared to declare vnto you al the counsel of God 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton* 76 He wrote somewhat of his owne life which hee declared [L *exposuit*] in thirty books 1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc.* 237, I will declare their Method of Working

†**3** *intr* To make exposition or relation *of.*

1393 GOWER *Conf* III 128 Of other sterres how they fare, I thinke hereafter to declare *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (ROXB) XVI 72 Here hafe I talde 3ow and declared of þe Haly Land and of cuntreez þer aboute *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* V 528 He To thaim declaide off all this paynfull cas 1526 TINDALI *Acts* XVII 2 And three saboth dayes declared of the scriptures unto them *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* CXXV 452 The whiche he shewyd to syr Barnarde, and declaryd of the fountayne and gardayne

4. *trans* Of things To manifest, show, demonstrate, prove

In later quots there is association with 5.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T* 1498 The fires which that on myn auter brenne Shulle thee declaren . Thyn auenture of loue *c* 1391 — *Astrol* II. § 6 31 If any degree in thi zodiak be duk, his nadire shal declare him. 1533 ELYOT *Cast Helthe* (1539) 57 b, Suche maner of vomite declareth corruption 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* XVIII [XIX] 1 The very heauens declare the glory off God 1568 E TILNEY *Disc. Marriage* C III, Much babling declareth a foolishe head 1667 MILTON *P L* IV. 300 His fair large Front and Eye sublime declar'd Absolute rule 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol Anat* IV II 338 Many Sceletons declare that the *Cartilago scutiformis* is changed into the hard substance of a Bone. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L* I XXV, Nor track nor pathway might declare That human foot frequented there

5 To make known or state publicly, formally, or in explicit terms; to assert, proclaim, announce or pronounce by formal statement or in solemn terms.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 314 Per foure at Rome ware, to areson þe pape, þe right for to declare 1397 *Rolls of Parlt* III 378/2 As it is more pleynleche declared in the same Commission *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 2147 Qwen the kyng had his counsell declaret to the ende 15 ?DUNBAR *Wks* (1893) 264/3 His name of confort I will declair, Welcom, my awin Lord Thesaurair! 1648 DE HAMILTON in *H Papers* (Camden) 234 You shall declare in name of this kingdome that they nor their forces will not admitt the excepted persons 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed 3) II 765 A testator, after declaring his intention to dispose of all his worldly estate 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) I II 111 The parliament itself declared in formal language that they would resist any attempt.

b with *compl* : *a person*, etc (to be) *something*

1538 STARKEY *England* I IV 124 To declayre penytent hartys to be absoluyd from the faute therof. 1640 *State Trials, Earl Strafford* (R), No man hath ever been declared a traitor, either by king or parliament, except [etc.] 1659 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 269 The Chanceller declared him Major, as being entred into the fourteenth yeare of his age 1667 MILTON *P L* VI. 728 That thou in me well pleas'd declarst thy will Fulfill'd 1768–9 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I. XVI (1793) I. 578 When a woman . declares herself with child. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* II 115 [He] declared himself a member of the Church of Rome 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* VI. § 4 312 The end of all punishment he declares to be reformation

c *To declare war* to make formal and public proclamation of hostilities *against* († *to*) another power

1552 HULOET, Declare warres, *arma canere, bellum indicere* 1681 SALGADO *Symbiosis* 6 Of Angels some declared war against God 1761 CHESTERF *Lett* IV cccix 178, I have now good reason to believe that Spain will declare war to us 1763 *Gentl Mag* Mar 108 Before the war just now concluded was declared 1827 *Examiner* 422/1 France has formally declared war against Algiers 1831 *Ibid* 321/1 The Duke had declared war

d *To declare a dividend*. to announce officially a (specified) dividend as payable

6. To state emphatically, to affirm, aver, assert

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 135 ¶ 1 He declares, he would rather be in the Wrong with Plato, than in the Right with such Company. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 199 ¶ 15 One young lady declared that she scorned to separate her wishes from her acts 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen Lit* (1867) 136 Spenser declared that the language of Chaucer was the purest English 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I. x 67 Who at first declared four guides to be necessary

b. Used as a mere asseveration.

1811 L. M HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr* I 8, I declare to goodness 1839 CATH SINCLAIR *Holiday House* xv 300, I declare poor Frisk is going to be sick! 1849 LONGF *Kavanagh* Prose Wks 1886 II xxix 408 Well, I declare! If it is not Mr Kavanagh! 1889 EARL OF DESART *Lit Chatelaine* II xxiii 107, I declare, I long to see your niece.

7. *To declare oneself*. a to avow or proclaim one's opinions, leanings, or intentions; b. to make known or reveal one's true character, identity, or existence, also *fig* of things

c 1529 WOLSEY in Ellis *Orig Lett*. I II 5 So declaryng your sylf therin that the world may perceive [etc] *a* 1626 BACON (J), In Cæsar's army somewhat the soldiers would have had, yet they would not declare themselves in it, but only demanded a discharge *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem* (1759) I 237 As Thistles wear the softest Down, To hide their Prickles till they're grown, And then declare themselves and tear Whatever ventures to come near. *a* 1719 ADDISON (J), We are a considerable body, who, upon a proper occasion, would not fail to declare ourselves 1883 *Standard* 7 Sept 4/6 A politician who could hardly declare himself with frankness without alienating one or other of the sections of which his Party was composed 1884 *Weekly Times* 7 Nov 2/4 Wherever a spark fell a little fire promptly declared itself

c with *for* or *against*, etc Cf 8

1631 BEAULIEU *Let* in *Crt & Times Chas I* (1848) II 155 The circle of the Lower Saxony have now declared themselves for him 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* I Introd p vi, I now declared myself on the side of those that were Out-voted 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII 303 Alexander declared himself for Cassander 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng* IX 144 Protestant children were invited to declare themselves against the religion of their parents

8. *intr.* (for *refl*) *To declare for* (*in favour of*), or *against* to make known or avow one's sympathy, opinion, or resolution to act, for or against

16 . JER TAYLOR (J), The internal faculties of will and understanding, decreeing and declaring against them 1659 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 216 Poyer, and Powell, formerly for the Parliament declared against them 1706 HEARNE *Collect* 3 Apr, A Man for siding with both Parties and not declaring for either 1754 CHATHAM *Lett Nephew* IV 23 The adhering to false and dangerous notions, only because one has declared for them 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II *Poor Rel*, He declareth against fish 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III 642 Wexford had declared for King William 1881 HENTY *Cornet of Horse* XVII 175 Rupert naturally declared at once for the journey to Paris

† b *To declare for*. to declare oneself a candidate for, to make a bid for *Obs*

1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) VI 44 To discourse of the further quantity of victuals fit to be declared for 1701 W WOTTON *Hist Rome* 385 These Fancy's led one Severus to declare for the Empire. 1769 GOLDSM *Hist Rome* (1786) II 456 Those who at first instigated him to declare for the throne

9. *To declare off* to state formally that one is 'off' with a bargain or undertaking; to break off an engagement, practice, etc; to withdraw, back out *colloq* (Rarely *trans*)

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XV IX, Propose marriage and she will declare off in a moment. 1766 GOLDSM *Vic W* XIII, No, I declare off; I'll fight no more. 1791 GOUV MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ* (1832) III. 19, I contrived to get clear by declaring off from being a candidate. 1812 *Sporting Mag* XXXIX 188 Many declared off their bets 1876 G ELIOT *Dan Der* VIII LXIV 573 When it came to the point, Mr. Haynes declared off, and there has been no one to take it since.

10. *Law* a *intr.* To make a declaration or statement of claim as plaintiff in an action. Also with *that*

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c 20 § 2 If eny of theym be nonsuite in any of the said Appelis after they have appered and declared in the same. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com Law* III (1636) 20 Her demand is of a moity, and shee declares upon the custome of the Realme 1642 PERKINS *Prof Bk*. II § 151 If an action of debt be brought by administrators and they declare that [etc] 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm* III 113 The party applying for the prohibition is directed by the court to declare in prohibition

b. *trans.* To make a formal statement constituting or acknowledging (a trust or use).

1677 *Act 29 Chas II*, c 3 § 7 That all declarations or creations of trusts or confidences, shall be .proved by some writing, signed by the party who is by law enabled to declare such trust. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II 363 If these deeds are made previous to the fine or recovery, they are called deeds to lead the uses, if subsequent, deeds to declare them 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) VI 392 Where the trusts and limitations were expressly declared

c To make a full and proper statement of or as to (goods liable to duty), to name (such and such dutiable goods) as being in one's possession *trans.* and *intr*.

1714 *Fr Bk. of Rates* 158 Without declaring and reporting thereof, and paying the Duties and Customs which they are so subject to 1762 *Univ Mag* Feb 99 All merchants who shall have in their possession any cod, or other fish shall declare the same and deliver an account thereof 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd Journ* 279 'Perhaps we'd better declare some of these things' 'I won't declare a thread!' *Mod* (*Revenue Officer*) 'Have you anything to declare?'

11. In the game of bezique. To announce (a particular score) by laying down the cards which yield the score, to lay the cards face up on the table for this purpose *trans* or *absol*

1870 *Mod Hoyle* 147 (*Bezique*) The winner of the trick now declares, if he has anything to declare

† **12.** *trans* To clear (a person) of a charge or imputation *Obs*.

1460 *Paston Lett* No 347 I 508 [We were] mistrusted to our grete vilanye and rebuke, wheche muste be answerd the causes why, and we declared 1463-4 *Plumpton Corr* p lxx, Our welbeloved William Plompton Kt hath truly, sufficiently, & clearly declared himself of all manner matters that have been said or surmised against him, & so we hold him thereof for fully excused & declared

Declared (dĭklēəd), *ppl a* [f prec + -ED] Openly or formally made known by words or something equivalent, openly avowed, professed

1651 HOBBES *Leviath* II xxviii 163 Harme inflicted upon one that is a declared enemy. 1722 *Wodrow Corr* (1843) II 662, I was glad to observe a declared inclination to write the lives of our remarkably learned men 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F* III 92 Declared and devout Pagans 1828 SCOTT *F M Perth* XXV, A declared lover 1884 *Pall Mall G* 2 Sept 8/1 The present condition of affairs is most trying, and a declared state of war would be preferable

Declaredly (dĭklēə redli), *adv* [f prec. + -LY 2] In a declared manner; with formal declaration, professedly, avowedly, etc

1644 J GOODWIN *Innoc Triumph* (1645) 44 Many by being declaredly ingag'd for such or such an opinion 1664 MORE *Myst Iniq* XIII 42 They apertly and declaredly profess that there is only one true God 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I 10 Had not her uncle brought him declaredly as a suitor to her? 1844 H H WILSON *Brit India* III 130 He states were not declaredly at war

Declaredness. *rare.* [f as prec + -NESS] The state of being declared

1846 WORCESTER cites MORE

† **Declarement.** *Obs.* [f DECLARE *v* + -MENT Cf OF *declarement* (*desclarrement, declarement*) 14–15th c, but this was app. obs when the Eng word was formed]

1. The act of showing or setting forth, exposition, explanation, manifestation, declaring

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* I 1, The frequent errors, we shall our selves commit, even in the expresse declarement hereof 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps Sci* XIV 78 For the Declarement of this, we are to observe [etc]

2. Declaration, express or formal statement; the act of declaring *against* anything

1633 T ADAMS *Exp 2 Peter* II 3 When by our comfortable declarements, we have testified our assurance of blessedness. 1679 'TOM TICKLEFOOT' *Trial Wakeman* 7 A declarement against shedding innocent blood

Declarer (dĭklēə rəɹ). [f DECLARE *v* + -ER] **1** One who declares: † a One who expounds, explains, or interprets. *Obs*.

1527 R THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy*. (1589) 258 That I be the declarer or gloser of mine owne worke 1530 PALSGR 212/1 Declarer, expounder, *declarevr, exposevr* *a* 1714 J SHARP *Serm* VII iv (R), To be the infallible declarers and interpreters of the sense of Scripture to all the Christian world

b. One who (or that which) exhibits, sets forth, or makes known, one who proclaims or publishes

1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm Par Luke* XVIII (R), He became an open declarer of Gods goodness 1632 *State Trials, W Prynne* (R), He is not the declarer of his intentions 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 96 Such as are His peculiar servants, and declarers of His mind and doctrine 1870 RUSKIN *Lect Art* III (1887) 89 The declarer of some true facts or sincere passions

2. One who makes or signs a declaration

1649 C WALKER *Hist Independ* II. 144 The Declarers play the Orators in behalfe of the felicity of Government 1827 COBBETT *Pol Reg* 8 Feb 173 This is declaration for declaration But, my worthy Declarers, I am not going to stop here

3 One who declares at bezique

1870 *Mod Hoyle* 153 (*Bezique*) The declarer cannot declare Sequence and Royal Marriage at a blow

Declaring (dĭklēə rĭŋ), *vbl sb* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DECLARE in its various senses, declaration.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* III x (Camb MS.) 72 Clepe it as thow wolt, be it pursime or declarynges. *c* 1386 — *Monk's T* 94 Lo, this declaryng ought y-nough suffise 1530 PALSGR 212/2 Declaryng of armes, *blason*. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc* VI 17 And nowe will wee come to the declaring of the matter in few words 1612 BEREWOOD *Laws & Relig* XII 108 For the better declaring of which point 1667 J CORBET *Disc Relig Eng*. 40 Their hazardous declaring against the designed Death of our late Soveraign

Declaringly, *adv rare* In a manner that declares, manifests, or demonstrates

1581 NOWELL & DAY in *Confer* I (1584) E iv, *Fides justificat apprehensiuè*, faith doth iustifie apprehendingly, *opera iustificant declarativè*, workes doe iustifie declaringly.

Declass (dĭklɑs), *v.* [a mod F *déclasser*, f. *dé-*, *des-* (see DE- I. 6) + *classe* class, *classer* to class] *trans*. To remove or degrade from one's class Hence **Declassed** *ppl. a* (= F. *déclassé*)

1888 *Pall Mall Budget* 5 July 30/2 Mrs E, who declasses herself once for all by painting her face 1891 *New Review* June 563 The declassed Judith Marsett

Declassicize, declassify: see DE- II 1

Declension (dĭklɛnʃən) [Represents L. *dēclīnātiōn-em* (n of action f *dēclīnāre* to DECLINE), F *déclinaison* (13th c). The form is irregular, and its history obscure possibly it came from the F. word, by shifting of the stress as in *comparison, orison, benison*, and loss of *i*, as in *venison, ven'son*, giving *declin'son* (cf 1565 in 4), with subsequent assimilative changes; the grammatical sense was the earliest, and the word had no doubt a long colloquial existence in the grammar schools before the English form appears in print Cf. CONSTER.]

I 1 The action or state of declining, or deviating from a vertical or horizontal position, slope, inclination; a declining or sinking into a lower position, as of the sun towards setting, the dip of the magnetic needle (= DECLINATION 8 a) ? *Obs*

1640–4 LD FINCH in Rushw *Hist Coll*. III (1692) I 13 To make us steer between the Tropicks of Moderation, that there be no declension from the Pole of Security *a* 1659 OSBORN *Q Eliz* Epist D d iv b, The ignorant Traveller may see by the Dial, the Time is in a declension 1684–90 T BURNET *Th Earth* (J), Allow as much for the declension of the land from that place to the sea 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* I iii *note*, The declension of the needle was discovered A D 1492 by Columbus 1799 W TOOKE *View Russ Emp* I 67 The northern part has a sensible declension towards the White Sea 1802–3 tr *Pallas' Trav* (1812) II 201 This elevated ridge extends, with gradual declensions towards the sea

2 *fig* Deviation or declining from a standard, falling away (from one's allegiance), apostasy

1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, III vii 189 A Beautie-waining Widow Seduc'd the pitch, and height of his degree, To base declension, and loath'd Bigamie 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* VII. (1843) 432/1 A declension from his own rules of life *c* 1665 MRS HUTCHINSON *Mem Col Hutchinson* (1846) 336 All their prudent declensions saved not the lives of some nor the estates of others 1814 CARY *Dante, Parad* IV. 69 That is argument for faith, and not For heretic declension 1881 W R SMITH *Old Test in Jew Ch* XII 344 The declensions of Israel had not checked the outward zeal with which Jehovah was worshipped

3. The process or state of declining, or sinking into a lower or inferior condition, gradual diminution, deterioration, or decay, falling off, decline.

1602 SHAKS *Ham* II II 149 He Fell into a Sadnesse.. thence into a Weaknesse, Thence to a Lightnesse, and by this declension Into the Madnesse whereon now he raues 1660 JER TAYLOR *Worthy Communn* II § 1 115 In the greatest declension of Religion 1677 *Govt Venice* Ep Ded 1 The State of Venice is at this day in its declension 1734 tr *Rollin's Anc Hist* (1827) I Pref 1 The causes of their declension and fall 1874 MAURICE *Friendship Bks* II 55 Symptoms of declension or decay.

b. Sunken or fallen condition

1642 JER TAYLOR *Epise* (1647) 214 It hath come to so low a declension, as it can scarce stand alone 1734 tr *Rollin's Anc Hist* (1827) VII XVII 345 Till Sparta sunk to her last declension 1776 ADAM SMITH *W N* I XI I 213 The declension of Spain is not, perhaps, so great as is commonly imagined

II 4. *Gram* a The variation of the form of a noun, adjective, or pronoun, constituting its different cases (see CASE *sb*.[1] 9), case-inflexion b Each of the classes into which the nouns of any language are grouped according to their inflexions c The action of declining, *i e* setting forth in order the different cases of, a noun, adjective, or pronoun

1565–78 COOPER *Thesaurus* Introd, Substantives may be perceyved by their gender and declenson 1569 J SANFORD tr *Agrippa's Van Artes* 10 Rules of Declensions 1598 SHAKS *Merry W* IV I 76 Show me now (William) some declensions of your Pronounes 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud Lit* 58 The seuerall terminations of euery case in euery Declension 1640 G WATTS tr *Bacon's Adv Learn* VI I (R.), Ancient languages were more full of declensions, cases, conjugations, tenses, and the like 1845 STODDART in *Encycl Metrop* 187/1 Those inflections, which grammarians call declensions and conjugations 1871 ROBY *Lat Gram* I 113 § 334 The ordinary division of nouns substantive was into five declensions *Ibid* 116 § 344 Ordinary declension of *-o* stems.

† d Formerly, in a wider sense: Change of the form or of the ending of a word, as in derivation. (Cf note under CASE *sb*.[1] 9) *Obs rare* [So L. *declinatio* in early use]

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst* 524 The God was called not *Bellum* but *Bellona* not *Cuna* but *Cunina* At other times, this was done without any Declension of the Word at all

III. 5 The action of declining, courteous refusal, declinature *rare*

1817 BYRON *Let to Murray* 21 Aug, You want a 'civil declension' for the tragedy? 1886 *Echo* 13 Nov 3/1 Prince Waldemar's declension.

Declensional (dɨkle nʃənăl), *a.* [f prec + -AL] Of or belonging to grammatical declension

1856 *Sat Rev* II 461/2 The Albanian declensional inflections 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x 200 Conjugational and declensional inflections

Hence **Decle nsionally** *adv*

1888 RHYS *Hibbert Lectures* 69 This *taran* does not correspond declensionally to Taranis

Declericalize, declimatize: see DE- II 1

Declinable (dɨklɑi năb'l), *a* [a F *déclinable* (14th c), ad L. *dēclīnābilis* (Priscian), f *dēclīnā-re* to DECLINE, see -BLE] *Gram* Capable of being declined; having case-inflexions

1530 PALSGR 135 Any word declynable in this tong 1659 PLARSON *Creed* (1839) 242 The latter with a Greek termination, declinable 1871 ROBY *Lat Gram* I § 795 Declinable adjectives of number

Declinal (dɨklɑi năl), *sb rare*$^{-1}$ [f DECLINE *v* (sense 13) cf *dental* and -AL] The action of declining, courteous refusal, declinature

1837 SIR F PALGRAVE *Merch & Friar* (1844) 2 The declinals were grounded upon reasons neither unkind nor uncomplimentary

†**Decli·nal,** *a Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg f DECLINE] =DECLINABLE

1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* v xxvii, A nowne substantyve wyth a gender is declynall [*rime* substancyall]

Declinant (de klɑinănt), *a* and *sb* [a. F *déclinant*, pr pple of *décliner* to DECLINE]

A *adj.* 1 *Her* 'Applied to a serpent borne with the tail straight downwards' (Robson, *Brit. Herald*, 1830)

2 Declining *nonce-use*

1893 *National Observer* 20 May 17/2 Auriga, drooped declinant, perilously near the horizon

†B. *sb* One who is declining (in fortunes, etc).

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* II 64 The aspirant dealt with all imaginable kindness and candour to the declinant.

Declinate (de·klɑinĕt), *a Bot.* [ad. L. *dēclīnāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēclīnāre* to bend away or down] Inclined downwards or leaning to one side.

1810 W ROXBURGH in *Asiatic Res.* XI 346 Zinziber Zerumbet Stems declinate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud Flora* 235 Stamens erect or declinate.

†**De·clinated,** *a* [f as prec. + -ED.] =prec

1757 PULTNEY in *Phil Trans* L 66 The Atropa comes in among those, that have declinated stamina

Declination (deklɨnē ʃən). [a OF *déclinacion*, ad. L *dēclīnātiōn-em*, n. of action f *dēclīnāre* to DECLINE In some senses perh. a direct adaptation of the L word] The action of declining

†1 A turning aside, swerving, deviation from a standard, turning aside (from rectitude, etc.), falling away, =DECLENSION 2 *Obs.*

1533 MORE *Answ Poysoned Bk* Wks 1035/2 Declinacion into foule and filthy talking 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II 128 The declinations from Religion 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* ci 3 496 The least declination from the rules of justice 1673 *Lady's Call.* I § 3. 24 The declinations to any vice are gradual 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* x *Poems* IX 94 The slight bias of untoward chance Makes his best virtue from the even line, With fatal declination, swerve aside.

†2 An inclination or leaning (away *from* or *towards* anything); a mental bias *Obs*

a 1605 STOW *Q Eliz* an 1581 (R), Letters signefying the queen's declination from marriage, and the people's unwillingness to match that way 1622 DONNE *Serm* (1624) 15 Saint Augustine himself had, at first, some declination towards that opinion.

3. A leaning, bending, or sloping downwards; slope, inclination from the vertical or horizontal position

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho* II 16 Let it settle then by declination poure away the cleerest 1626 BULLOKAR, *Declination*, a bending downeward 1662 STILLINGFL *Orig Sacr* III II § 16 For this purpose he invented a motion of declination he supposed the descent not to be in a perpendicular right line, but to decline a little *a* 1742 BENTLEY (J), This declination of atoms in their descent, was itself either necessary or voluntary 1816 SCOTT *Antiq* XIII, A declination of the Antiquary's stiff backbone acknowledged the preference 1846 JOYCE *Sci Dial* x. 23 A small declination would throw the line of direction out of the base

†4 A sinking into a lower position; descent towards setting, =DECLINING *vbl sb.* 4 *Obs*

1503 HAWES *Examp Virt* 1 5 In Septembre in fallynge of the lefe When phebus made his declynacyon 1630 J TAYLOR (Water P) *Trav* Wks III 84/2 Beeing a man famous through Europe, Asia, Affricke, and America, from the Orientall exhaltation of Titan, to his Occidental declination

†5. The gradual falling off from a condition of prosperity or vigour; decline, decay *Obs*

1533 MORE *Apol* XVIII Wks 878/2 In this declinacion of the worlde 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* I VI (Arb) 27 Then aboutes began the declination of the Romain Empire *a* 1638 MEDE *View Apoc* Wks. (1672) V 923 His Declination and Ruine we see is already begun 1673 H STUBBE *Vind Dutch War* 82 The declination of antient Learning 1799 WASHINGTON *Let* Writ (1893) XIV 191 Although I have abundant cause to be thankful for good health yet I am not insensible to my declination in other respects

†6. The withholding of acceptance, non acceptance, modest or courteous refusal, declinature ? *Obs.*

1612-5 BP HALL *Contempl O T* XII V, A modest declination of that honour, which he saw must come — *Contempl N T* IV. x, A voluntary declination of their familiar conversation 1884 *Pall Mall G* 21 Aug 5/1 [The author] must excuse our declination to accept as possible characters in any possible social system, people so unnatural

7 *Astron* The angular distance of a heavenly body (north or south) from the celestial equator, measured on a meridian passing through the body corresponding to terrestrial *latitude*. Formerly also the angular distance from the ecliptic.

(The earliest and now most usual sense)

Circle or *parallel of declination* see CIRCLE 2 a, PARALLEL

c 1386 CHAUCER *Franklin's T* 518 Phebus That in his hoote declynacion Shoon as the burned gold with stremes bryghte *c* 1391 — *Astrol* I § 17 In this heued of Cancer is the greattest declinacioun northward of the Sonne *Ibid* II § 17 Al be it so þat fro the Equinoxial may the declinacion or the latitude of any body celestial be rikned riht so may the latitude or the declinacion of any body celestial, saue only of the sonne be rekned fro the Ecliptik lyne 1549 *Compl Scot.* VI 47 The mouyng, eleuatione, and declinatione of the sone, mune, and of the sternis 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc* II (ed. 7) 113 The greatest declination which is 23 degrees, 28' 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat* I 390 In consequence of the different declinations of the sun and moon at different times 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil* II 7 The arch of that circle intercepted between the star and the Equator is called the Declination of the star 1872 PROCTOR *Ess Astron* 1 2 To Herschel astronomy was not a matter of right ascension and declination

8. Of the magnetic needle †*a* Formerly, the DIP or deviation from the horizontal (*obs*), *b* the deviation from the true north and south line, *esp* the angular measure of this deviation, also called VARIATION.

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog Del* I III 66 The Declination is a magneticall motion, whereby the magneticall needle conuerts it selfe vnder the Horizontall plaine, towards the Axis of the Earth 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* II II 61 The Inclination or Declination of the Loadstone, that is, the descent of the needle below the plaine of the Horizon. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* VI 133 Magnetical observations, for ascertaining the dip and declination of the needle 1878 HUXLEY *Physiog* I 10 The divergence of the position of the magnetic needle from the true north-and-south line is called its declination, or by nautical men, its variation

9. *Dialling.* Of a vertical plane (*e g* that of a wall) The angular measure of its deviation from the prime vertical (the vertical plane through the east and west points of the horizon), or from the meridian (that through the north and south points)

1593 [see DECLINE *v.* 2 b] 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* VII VI 11 The Declination of a Plane is the Azimuthal Distance of his Poles from the meridian 1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc* 314 If it do not point directly either East, West, North, or South, then so many degrees is the Declination of the Plane 1737-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Declination* of a plane, or wall, in dialling

†10 *Gram* =DECLENSION 4 *Obs*

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St Kath* I 1. 259 To teche hir of retoryk and gramer the scole The declynacions, þe personys, the modys, þe tens 1530 PALSGR Introd 29 Pronownes of the fyrst declynation 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I XXV (1632) 85 We did tosse our declinations, and conjugations to and fro 1751 SMOLLETT *Per Pic* (1779) I XII 105 A perfect *ignoramus*, who scarce knows the declination of *musa*

11 *attrib* and *Comb*, as *declination-circle, -needle*

1854 MOSELEY *Astron* IX (ed 4) 41 Declination-circles are those great circles which pass round the heavens from one pole to the other 1870 R M. FERGUSON *Electr* 19 Instruments for determining magnetic declinations are called declination needles or declinometers

Declina·tional, *a.* [f prec + -AL] Relating to declination.

1881 J G BARNARD in *Smithsonian Contrib. Knowl* No 310 15 Absence of right ascension and declinational motions of the attracting body

Declinator[1] (de klɨnē·ɨtəɹ) [agent-n on L. type f L *dēclīnāre* to DECLINE. F *déclinateur.*]

†1 One who declines or refuses, a dissentient, also =DECLINER 2. *Obs.*

1606 BP. W BARLOW *Serm* (1607) Aiva, Declinators from their lawful Princes tribunall *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp Williams* II (1692) 65 The votes of the declinators could not be heard for the noise

2. *Dialling* An instrument for determining the declination of planes.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Declinator* or *Declinatory*, an instrument in dialling, whereby the declination, inclination, and reclination, of planes is determined

†**Declinator**[2] (dɨklɑi nătəɹ), *a.* and *sb Sc. Law Obs* Also 7 -our. [Sc. repr of F. *déclinatoire*. see DECLINATORY]

A. *adj* In *exception declinatour* =B. B. *sb.* A written instrument declining the jurisdiction of a judge or court.

1609 SKENE *Reg Maj* 113 Exceptions declinatours against the Judge 1639 (*title*), Declinator and Protestation of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of Scotland 1681 *Loud. Gaz* No 1651/4 The same day were likewise past, An Act gainst Protections, An Act against Declinators 1733 NEAL *Hist Purit* II 324 The Bishops Declinator being read, was unanimously rejected

Declinatory (dɨklɑi nătərɨ), *a* and *sb* [ad. med L *dēclīnātōri-us* (f ppl stem *dēclīnāt-* of *dēclīnāre*. see -ORY), in the legal expression *exceptio dēclīnātōria*, in F *exception déclinatoire* French has also the sb. use (1381 in Hatzf).]

A. *adj* That declines (sense 13), expressing refusal. *Declinatory plea* (Law): a plea intended to show that the party was exempt from the jurisdiction of the court, or from the penalty of law; abolished in 1826.

1673 MARVELL *Corr* CCXI Wks 1872-5 II 412 Return answer in a civill but declinatory way 1769 BLACKST *Comm* IV 327 Formerly the benefit of clergy used to be pleaded before trial or conviction, and was called a declinatory plea 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex*, *Declinatory p* a plea of sanctuary, also pleading benefit of clergy before trial or conviction

B. *sb* 1 *Law* A declinatory plea.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III XXXIX 326 Declinatory [Fr *declinatoires*], Anticipatories. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I 342 They had a declinatory of course viz . 'That matters of Parliament were too high for them'

†2. *Dialling* =DECLINATOR[1] 2 *Obs*

1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc* 311 If the Situation of Plane be not given, you must seek it the readiest, easiest [way] is by an Instrument called a Declinatory

Declinature (dɨklɑi nătiuɹ) [f. L type *clīnātūra*, f ppl stem *dēclīnāt-* · see -URE. In sense 1 perhaps a 'rectification' of DECLINATOR[2]]

1. *Sc. Law.* A formal plea declining to admit the jurisdiction of a court or tribunal, *spec.* 'the privilege which a party has in certain circumstances to decline judicially the jurisdiction of the judge before whom he is cited' (Bell): =DECLINATORY DECLINATORY *sb* 1.

1637-50 ROW *Hist Kirk* (1842) 321 He had given in a declinature, containing reasons why he could not acknowledge that judicatorie to be lawfull 1639 BAILLIE *Let to Spang* 28 Sept , To passe from his declinature of the General Assemblie 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc Law* (1809) 19 The defender pleads a declinature, which is repelled. 1838 W BELL *Dict Law Scot* 258/2 The relationship of judge to one or both of the parties is a ground of declinature 1883 GARDINER *Hist. Eng* I 60 Black having once more declined its jurisdiction, a formal resolution was passed to the effect that . the Court refused to admit the declinature

2. *gen* The action of declining or refusing courteous refusal

1842 ALISON *Hist Europe* (1853) XIV XCV § 29 104 The second declinature irritated the government in the highest degree 1882 A B BRUCE *Parab Teaching* (1889) 504 It was nothing more than a declinature to be burdened with the neighbours' affairs 1885 *Manch. Exam* 15 June 5/5 The reported declinature of office by the Marquis of Salisbury

Decline (dɨklɑi n), *sb.* Also 4 declyn, 5 declyne [a F. *déclin*, f *décliner* to DECLINE]

1. The process of declining or sinking to a weaker or inferior condition; gradual loss of force, vigour, vitality, or excellence of quality; falling off, decrease, diminution, deterioration *On the decline*: in declining state; declining, falling off

a 1327 in *Pol Songs* (Camden) 154 Al hit cometh in decline this gigelotes geren *c* 1430 LYDG *Thebes* III (R), The high noblesse shall draw to decline Of Greekes blood 1678 C ALEYN *Hist Hen VII*, 138 When Bodies cease to grow 'tis the presage Of a decline to their decrepit Age 1711 STEELE *Spect* No 78 P 4 The Lady had actually lost one Eye, and the other was very much upon the Decline. 1771 GOLDSM *Vic W* XXVIII, The decline of my daughter's health. 1776 GIBBON (*title*), History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire 1844 H H. WILSON *Brit India* III 436 The ascendancy, decline, and final overthrow of the Mahrattas. 1892 *Law Times* XCII 138/1 It is said that reading in barristers' chambers is on the decline

b Fallen or sunken condition *rare*

1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr* I 108 In the lowest Decline Oppression and Disgrace, he was in no degree less worthy of Veneration than when in his highest Glory.

c A gradual failure of the physical powers, in the later years of life

1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I 85/1 Numa wasted away insensibly with old age and a gentle decline 1828 *Med. Frnl* V. 545 A gradual decline had apparently begun

d Any disease in which the bodily strength gradually fails; *esp.* tubercular phthisis, consumption

1783 *Gentl Mag* LIII II. 1066 [Died] at his brother's in Enfield, of a deep decline, by bursting a blood vessel in coughing 1790 MAD D'ARBLAY *Diary* Dec., A general opinion that I was falling into a decline. 1845 S AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist Ref* I 285 He fell into a rapid decline, and died prematurely 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II 1, She was one of his sisters was like to die of decline. 1882 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Decline* applied to the later stages of phthisis pulmonalis Also, a term for the condition formerly called *Tabes*.

e. *Comm* A downward movement or gradual fall in price or value

1885 *Manch. Guardian* 20 July 5/5 The decline in the value of labour has not hitherto kept pace with that of commodities and property. 1887 *Daily News* 23 Feb 2/6 560 bags Demerara syrups at 6d decline. 1893 *Ibid* 25 Dec 7/3 The market was weak, but declines were unimportant

2 Of the sun or day. The action of sinking towards its setting or close.

14 *Epiph.* in *Tyndale's Wks.* 103 Westryng or drawyng to declyne 1590 GREENE *Orl Fur* (1861) 111 While Phœbus kisses Thetis in the days decline 1667 MILTON *P L* IV 792 This Evening from the Sun's decline arriv'd 1827 POLLOK *Course T* X, At dawn, at mid-day, and declining

b In *the decline of life* there is a mixture of senses 1 and 2

1711 STEELE *Spect* No 2 P 5 A Gentleman who according to his Years should be in the Decline of his Life 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 269 The king and his heir were nearly of the same age Both were approaching the decline of life.

3. A downward incline, a slope *rare*
1538 LELAND *Itin* II 46 Farington, standing in a stony Ground in the Decline of an Hille 1844 *Mech Mag* XL 397 The frightful precipitation of a railway train down a decline 1859 R F BURTON *Centr Afr* in *Jrnl Geog Soc.* XXIX 237 § 1 On the declines, more precipitous than Swiss terraces, manioc and cereals grow luxuriantly

Decline (dĭklaɪn), *v* Also 4–6 declyne. [a F. *décline-r* (Chans Roland 11th c.), ad L *dēclīnāre* to turn or bend away or aside from the straight course, etc, f DE- I. 2 + *-clīnāre* (in comb) to bend, cognate with Gr. *κλίν-ειν* to bend, and Teut **hlinþjan*, OSax *hlinôn* to lean In the sense-development the prefix *dē-* has also been taken in the sense 'down', of which there is little trace in L *dēclīnāre*]

I. Intransitive senses * *To turn aside, deviate*

†1 To turn or bend aside, to deviate (from the straight course), to turn away. *Obs*
c 1325 *E E Allit P* A 333 Now rech I neuer for to declyne, Ne how fer of folde þat man me fleme 14 *Epiph* in *Twndale's Vis* 122 No thyng may be hyd from thy presence Ne from thyne eye declyne ne astart 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 65/4 Dauid said what haue I doo and declyned fro hys brother to other of the peple 1555 EDEN *Decades* 1 Colonus directynge his visage towarde the weste declining somwhat towarde the left hande, sayled on forwarde XXXIII dayes 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* VI 291 Againe night we declined towards Gaza 1691 RAY *Creation* I (1704) 62 A line much declining from the Object 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus* (1732) 57 Here we began to decline from the Sea-Coast 1778 BP LOWTH *Transl Isaiah* (ed 12) 55 Turn aside from the way, decline from the straight path 1839 LINGARD *Hist Eng* (ed 4) XI 286 The few individuals who ventured abroad when they met, declined on opposite sides, to avoid the contact of each other.

†b To turn aside *from* (anything) so as to avoid it. cf the trans sense in 12 *Obs*
1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W de W 1531) 93 b, We can not beare yᵉ presence of our neyghbour but declyne from his company 1563 FOXE *A & M* 723 b, Naturally euery creature declineth gladly from that thyng which goth about to hurt it

†2 a *Astron* and *Geog* To deviate, diverge, or fall away from the equator (formerly also, from the ecliptic); to have DECLINATION (sense 7). *Obs*
c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* I. § 21 þat on half [of the Zodiac] declinith sowthward, & þat other northward *Ibid* II § 17 The Ecliptic lyne . fro which lyne alle Planetes som tyme declinen north or south 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 200 Java is an Ile declining seven degrees from the Æquator towards the Antarctique Pole 1726 tr *Gregory's Astron* I. 332 At London the least Twilight is when the Sun declines from the Equator towards the South 6ᵈ 7′

†b *Dialling* Of a vertical plane: To have an aspect oblique to the prime vertical or to the meridian; to have DECLINATION (sense 9) *Obs.*
1593 FALE *Dialling* 4 The East and West are not said to decline, because the declination is accounted from the south and ,North to the direct East and West points 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* VII x 15 AB is a Wall or Plane declining East so much as the Wall bendeth from the East Azimuth, so much doth his Pole at P decline or bend from the Meridian 1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc.* 311 The South Erect Plane, declining more or less towards the East or West

†c. Of the magnetic needle. To deviate from the true north and south line; cf. DECLINATION 8
1662 J DAVIES tr *Olearius' Voy Ambass* 180 In that place the needle declin'd 22 degrees from the North, towards the West 1674 BOYLE *Excell Theol* II. v 215 The magnetick needle not onely declining in many places from the true points of N and S but varying in tract of time its declination in the self-same place

†3. *fig* To turn aside in conduct; *esp* to swerve or fall away (from rectitude, duty, allegiance, instructions, etc) *Obs*
c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* IV VII 145 Of hem þat eschewen and declinen fro vices and taken þe weye of vertue *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I XX 24 Ner lete hem not lightly decline to outwarde consolacions 1495 *Act* IX *Hen. VII*, c 1 § 2 Persones . which shall hereafter declyne from their seid allegeaunce ?1507 *Commynyc* B iij, Alas why so unkyndly from hym declyne That is our god so gracyous 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb) 31 Frome the highest to the lowest, all were declined frome the *a* 1580 *Farrant's Anthem*, '*Lord, for thy tender mercies' sake*', Give us grace to amend our sinful lives, to decline from sin and incline to virtue 16XI BIBLE *Ps* CXIX 157 Yet doe I not decline from thy testimonies 1728 NEWTON *Chronol Amended* VI 352 They declined from the worship of this Eternal Invisible God 1749 F SMITH *Voy* II 201 He had formed a Design of declining from his Instructions.

†b To turn aside from the subject, in speaking or writing; to digress. *Obs.*
1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) N v b, Here I have declined by occasion, but now to our intent 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IX XVII 325 a, I have nothing lesse sought, than to digresse and decline [*declinarem*] more than was needfull, from the order and course of mine historie

†c Of things: To diverge, deviate (in character, excellence, etc) *from Obs.*
16XX G SANDYS *Trav* 12 There is a Bannia, which little declines from the state of a Temple. 1632 J HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 174 Nor doth thy last alleaged excuse decline any whit from thy other reasons

†4 *fig* To incline or lean *to Obs*
1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg*, It is set in the myddes of the brest, nat declynynge to one parte more than to another 1580 FRAMPTON *Monardes' Med agst Venome* 127 The Bezaar stone is, full of spottes, declining to the colour of a sad blewe — *Dial Vron* 151 b, Vron doth more decline to be hot than colde 1590 SHAKS *Com Err* III ii. 44 Your weeping sister is no wife of mine Farre more, farre more, to you doe I decline *a* 1636 HOLLAND (Webster), That purple lustre declineth in the end to the color of wine 1671 tr *Palafox's Conq China* XI 230 It was quickly perceived to which side the victory declined

¶ Not to consent or agree (*to do something*), to refuse See sense 13

** *To slope, incline, or bend downward.*

5. To deviate from the horizontal or vertical position, to have a downward inclination, to slant or slope downward
c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* I 298 On south and este se that it [the land] faire enclyne But from the colde Septemptrion declyne 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 159 Some plain place declining by the space of some four or five furlongs 1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 152 The ground on each side declining gently 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 258 The way having first mounted gently a pleasant slope declined again 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I 5 Table land which gradually declines in the higher latitudes of the north

6. To bend down, bow down, droop
a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2289 (Dubl. MS) 'My louely Lord', quod he lede, and law he declynes 1598 ROWLANDS *Betraying of Christ* 4 As a fruitfull tree the more it is fruitladen, the more it decli neth *a* 1612 DONNE *Biathan* (1644) 190 Our heads decline after our death by the slackness of the sinews and muscles 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* II 49 The wearisome creatures of the world declining to their rest 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI VIII, His eyes were eagerly fixed on Sophia, and hers declining towards the ground 1891 T HARDY *Tess* I 10 Declining from his sitting position [he] stretched himself among the daisies

†7 To come down, fall, descend, sink. *Obs*
a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2714 (Ashm MS) He þat enhansis him to heȝe, þe heldne he declynes 1602 SHAKS *Ham* II II 500 His Sword Which was declining on the Milkie head Of Reuerend Priam, seem'd i' the air to stick

†b To descend in lineage *Obs. rare*
1598 YONG *Diana* 98 On th' one side Dukes most excellent decline, And from the other scepter, throne, and crowne

8 Of the sun or other heavenly body: To descend in the sky after culmination; to sink towards setting
c 1430 LYDG *Compl Bl Knt* XCII, Er that thy bemes go up to declyne, And er that thou now go fro us adoune 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X XIV 194 Be this the son declynyt was almost 1607 ROWLANDS *Sam Hist* 22 The Sun declines, day ancient grows 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron* XXX 299 As the Moon, having passed the meridian, declines 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. ii, The sun was beginning to decline

b. *transf* Said of the day (evening, etc), also *fig* of one's life: To draw towards its close (Often with mixture of sense 10)
1697 [see DECLINING *ppl a* 3] 1704 F. FULLER *Med Gymn* (1711) 108 When People decline in Years, there are some extraordinary Means requisite 1724 DE FOE *Mem Cavalier* (1840) 146 The day declined 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I 152/1 The summer was now declining 1871 R ELLIS *Catullus* lxi 94 The day declines Forth, fair bride

9 *fig.* To fall morally or in dignity, to sink (to evil courses, etc, or to an unworthy object) (Now only *literary*, and after Shaks)
[*c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* lxiv 279 (Add MS) But that in no wise from hens forward he declyn to synne agayn 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl* 485 Many of the elect do decline to vices] 1602 SHAKS *Ham* I v 50 Oh Hamlet, what a falling off was there, From me, whose loue was of that dignity . and to decline Vpon a wretch, whose Naturall gifts were poore To those of mine 1667 MILTON *P L* XII 97 Yet somtimes Nations will decline so low From vertue 1691 E TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos Philos* XX 30 The direful shameful state Adam declined into 1708 SWIFT *Sent Church of Eng Man*, He declines from his office of presiding over the whole, to be the head of a party 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 43 Having known me—to decline On a range of lower feelings and a narrower heart than mine!

10. *fig* To fall off or fail in force, vigour, or vitality, to decay, wane, diminish, decrease, to fall from prosperity or excellence, to deteriorate
1530 PALSGR 508/2 Whan thynges be at the highest, than they begyn to declyne 1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 515 After the subuersion of Hierusalem the Romane Empire began to decline 1597 MORLEY *Introd Mus* 182 Your health, which I feare is already declining 1607 SHAKS *Cor* I i 197 Who's like to rise, Who thriues, and who declines. 1687 WALLER (J.), That empire must decline, Whose chief support and sinews are of coin 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* II 435 When Autumnal Warmth declines 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* V 517 She grants, indeed, a lady may decline (All ladies but herself) at ninety-nine 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit India* II V VIII 675 The net territorial revenues instead of increasing, had actually declined 1852 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C* XXVI, Eva after this declined rapidly: there was no more any doubt of the event. 1888 M ROBERTSON *Lombard St Mysi* IV, Mr. Alldis had declined considerably in his estimation

II Transitive senses

* *To cause to turn aside, to avert*; *to turn aside from, avoid, refuse*

†11 To turn aside (*let* and *fig*). a. To avert
c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VI IV (1554) 151 a, For remedies Was prouided they malice to declyne 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* Annot 25 Counterfeiting a woman, thereby to decline suspicion 1638 COWLEY *Love's Riddle* V, Thanks to the juster Deities for declining From both the Danger, and from me the Sin *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III 422 Here Johnson lies could physic fence Death's dart, Sure death had been declined by his art 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 31 P 5 Subterfuges and evasions are sought to decline the pressure of resistless arguments

†b To turn (a person) aside *from* or *to* a course of conduct, from duty, etc, to divert *Obs*
a 1555 LATIMER *Serm & Rem* (1845) 230 Of them which decline their ear from hearing the law of God 1610 DONNE *Pseudo Martyr* 185 The immensnesse auerts me from beleeuing it to bee just, so doeth this also decline me that they will not bee brought to tell vs, etc 1617 BEAUM & FL *Valent* III 1, Nor any way decline you to discredit 1633 BP HALL *Hard Texts* 175 When I wᵗ doe good I am in the meane while declined to evill *c* 1634 STRAFFORD in Browning *Life* (1890) 129 This alliance shall not decline me from those more sovereign duties I owe my master 1658 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 207 Sundry disputes with sinewy Arguments to decline my opinion

†c In physical sense To cause to deviate, deflect (from a straight line, etc) *Obs.*
1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* II II 59 Contrary poles or faces attract each other, as the North the North, and like decline each other, as the North the North 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect* II 71 A Byas, that may decline it a little from a straight Line *Ibid* 137 How can he conceive, that any parcel of dead matter can spontaneously divert and decline it self from the line of its motion

†d *refl* To withdraw oneself, turn away *Obs*
a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm Reg* (Arb) 49 Rawleigh undertook a new peregrination, to leave the Court and, by declining himself, and by absence, to expell his, and the passion of his enemies

†12. To turn aside from, to get or keep out of the way of; to avoid, shun *Obs* (or merged in 13)
a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4263 All þat ouire mesure is to mekill emell we declyne 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W. 1532) 9 What company to vse, & whome to declyne and eschewe 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 452 Except they meet them in some path way where the man cannot decline the Beast, nor the Beast the Man 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt* VII 13 Certain dangerous rocks carefully to be declined 1705 PURSHALL *Mech Macrocosm* 145 In Autumn, when the Sun declines us, and its Tendency is towards the Southern Hemisphere *a* 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet Wks 1721 IV 49 Guilty sinners, self-condemn'd, Despairing to decline their Fate 1761 *New Companion Fest & Fasts* XX § 2 177 When the fire of persecution breaks out among us, we have our Lord's permission by all prudent and honourable methods to decline it

13 To turn away from (anything suggested or presenting itself) as from a thing which one is unwilling to take up, undertake, or engage in, to withhold oneself from; not to consent to engage in, practise, or do Now only with nouns of action to decline a *discussion, contest, challenge*, etc. · cf c.
1631 *Star Chamb Cases* (Camden) 58 That Sr Arthur Savage should humbly acknowledge that he had committed a great offence Sr Arthur declyned this acknowledgement. 1643 SIR T BROWNE *Relig Med* I § 6, I have no Genius to disputes in Religion, and have often thought it wisedome to decline them 1672 PETTY *Pol Anat* (1691) 320 Declining all military means of settling and securing Ireland in peace and plenty. *c* 1750 JOHNSON, Melissa gained the victory by declining the contest 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I XXVIII 206 What must the man have been that had declined his aid in a distress so alarming 1786 BURKE *W Hastings* Wks 1842 II 187 Bristow, declining the violent attempt on the life of Almas Ali, deceitfully ordered by the said Warren Hastings 1793 — *Conduct of Minority* ibid. I 617 To throw an odium upon those who were obliged to decline the cause of justice from their impossibility of supporting a cause which they approve 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed 3) I 11 The fisherman at one moment was on the point of setting out for Brighton immediately, and the next declined it till the morning 1824 T JEFFERSON *Writ* (1830) IV 407, I decline all newspaper controversy 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* XIV, They far more readily forgive a commander who loses a battle than a commander who declines one

b. Not to consent or agree to *doing*, or *to do* (something suggested, asked, etc.), hence, practically = REFUSE. but without the notion of active repulse or rejection conveyed by the latter word, and therefore a milder and more courteous expression. (Constr *vbl sb*, *inf*, also *absol* or *intr*)
a 1691 BOYLE (J.), That would not be to render a reason of the thing proposed, but, in effect, to decline rendering any 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy Levant* 288, I cannot reasonably decline giving Credit to a Thing so often confirm'd 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 143 P 14 Provided he declines to tread in their footsteps 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* VI XVI XV 314, I declined satisfying his curiosity 1891 *Pall Mall G* 12 Jan 3/2 The Archbishop declined to accept their apology *Mod* He was invited, but declined Shall we accept or decline?

c Not to accept (something offered), implying polite or courteous refusal
c 1712 ADDISON (J.), She generously declined them [the glories of this world], because she saw the acceptance of them was inconsistent with religion 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl* (L.), The squire said they could not decently decline his visit 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Manch Strike* VII 84 Being aware of this, Allen would have declined the gift 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV XXXIII 312 Arinæus declined the offer of the Greeks 1884 G ALLEN *Philistia* III 18 Writing magazine articles which were invariably declined with thanks

†14 *Sc Law* To refuse, disown, or formally object to the jurisdiction of (a judge or court) Cf DECLINATOR-, DECLINATURE 1 ? *Obs*
c 1450 HENRYSON *Tale of Dog* 49 Thairfoir as juge suspect, I yow declyne 1638 *Shot Relat State Kirk Scotl* 11 The Supplicants declined the Bishops from being their Iudges, as being now their parties *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I 193 He would not appear, but declined the King and his council, who, he said, were not proper judges of matters of doctrine 1754 ERSKINE *Princ Sc. Law* (1809) 18 A judge may be declined, i e his jurisdiction disowned judicially, 1 *ratione causæ*, from his incompetency to the special cause I brought before him. 1861 W BELL *Dict Law Scot* s v *Declinature*, A judge who is a partner in a trading company may be declined in a question where the interest of that company is concerned

†15 To abandon, forsake, give up (a practice)
1672 PETTY *Pol Anat* 368 As for the interest of these poorer Irish, it is manifestly to be transmuted into English so as to decline their language 1679 PENN *Addr Prot.* II 74 The Christians had declin'd the Simplicity of their own Religion and grew Curious and Wanton 1699 BENTLEY *Phal* 317 Herodotus, Dionysius Halic etc had great reason to decline the use of their vernacular Tongue, as improper for History 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIV VIII, Having acquired a very good fortune, he had lately declined his business

*** To cause to bend down, descend, or slope*

16 To bend down, bow down, lean
a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5322 And hitterly on ilk side his heued he declines *a* 1547 SURREY *Aeneid* IV 239 Ne doth decline to the swete sleepe her eyes 1583 STUBBES *Anat Abus* I (1879) 55 As they can verie hardly eyther stoupe downe, or decline them selues to the grounde 1697 POTTER *Antiq Greece* IV V (1715) 202 Another Token of Dejection was, to decline their Heads upon their Hands 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVII, He sate with folded arms and head declined Upon his breast 1856 BRYANT *Poems, Summer Wind* 11 The clover droops and declines its blooms.

†b To move or direct obliquely downwards
15 SPENSER (J.), And now fair Phœbus 'gan decline in haste, His weary waggon to the western vale 1725 POPE *Odyss* IV 145 His good old Sire with sorrow to the tomb Declines his trembling steps

†17. To lower, bring down, depress, bring low, degrade, debase *lit* and *fig* *Obs*
a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2334, I þar pompe and þaire pride to poudre declined 1599 DANIEL *Let Octavia* Wks. 1717 I 72 For I could never think the aspiring Mind Of worthy and victorious Anthony, Could be by such a Syren so declin'd 1621 FLETCHER *Isl Princess* I 1, A dull labour that declines a gentleman *a* 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Hist Jas I*, Wks (1711) 15 To decline the rank growth of these usurpers 1659 D PELL *Impr Sea* 131 The more they run Northward, the more they raise the Septentrional Pole, and decline the Austral *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I 236 To elevate or decline the glass according to the sun's altitude

18. To cause to slant or slope, incline downwards.
1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* I 30 Those partes beyng also flat but somewhat inward declined with all 1812 J J HENRY *Camp agst Quebec* 149 Built on a plain pretty much declined towards the street 1849 RUSKIN *Sev Lamps* IV § 23 113 The uprightness of the form declined against the marble ledge

†19 To undervalue, disparage, depreciate *Obs*
1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* XI IX, She can not declyne The noble science, whiche, after poverte, Maye bryng a man agayne to dignitie 1626 SHIRLEY *Brothers* I i, Unless you disaffect His person, or decline his education 1649 SIR E NICHOLAS in *N Papers* (Camden) I 143 What is here said is not with intencion to undervallue or decline ye Presbiterians

**** To inflect grammatically*

20 *Gram* To inflect (a noun, adjective, or pronoun) through its different cases, to go through or recite in order the cases of. (Cf DECLENSION 4.)
Also used more widely, or loosely, of verbs (for which the proper word is CONJUGATE)
1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I 327 (Mätz.) 3if þou canst declyne þilke tweye names and speke Latyn 1398 — *Barth De P. R.* XVIII XC (1495) 839 Rinoceron is declined, hic Rinoceron, huius Rinoceontis 1530 PALSGR 65 Of whiche [IX partes of speche] v be declined, that is to say varie their last letters article, nowne, pronowne, verbe and participle 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud Lit* VI (1627) 56 Of these eight parts, the foure first onely are such as may be declined 1654 TRAPP *Comm Ps* XVI 4 It was the Serpents grammar that first taught man to decline God in the plurall number *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1862) 40 That verb is eternally being declined 1871 ROBY *Lat Gram* I § 339 The substantive stems in *-a* (chiefly feminine), and the feminine form of those adjectives which have stems in *-o*, are declined alike.

†b *transf.* To say or recite formally or in definite order *Obs*
1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, IV IV. 97 Decline all this, and see what now thou art 1606 — *Tr & Cr* II III 55 Ile decline the whole question 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 201 That you no harsh, nor shallow rimes decline, Vpon that day wherein you shall read mine

Declined (dĭklə͡ɪnd, *poet.* dĭklə͡ɪ ned), *ppl a* [f DECLINE *v* + -ED 1.] Turned aside, deflected; sloped, oblique; brought low, debased, decayed; advanced towards its close see the verb
1591 *Declar Gt. Troubles* in *Harl Misc* (Malh.) II 210 Now in his declined yeeres 1593 SHAKS *Lucr* 1705 My low declined Honor to aduance 1667 HALE *Prim Orig Man* I 1 10 Their declined Motions 1792 MRS C SMITH *Desmond* I 129 Ecclesiastics whose declined authority you regret. 1798 WASHINGTON *Let.* Writ (1893) XIV 38 My earnest wish, that the choice had fallen on a man less declined in years
Hence **Decli·nedness.**
1648 BP HALL *Select Thoughts* § 68 The common fault of age, loquacity, is a plain evidence of the world's declinedness

†Decli·nement. *Obs rare.* [f. DECLINE *v.* + -MENT.] = DECLINATURE.
1680 *Privy Council Proc Edzn.* in *Cloud of Witnesses* (1810) 30 The causes of his declinement are, because they have usurped the supremacy over the church and have established idolatry, perjury, and other iniquities.

Decliner (dĭklə͡ɪ nə͡ɪ). [-ER 1.] One who or that which declines
†1. One who turns aside, deviates, or falls away (from his duty or allegiance, or from an approved standard of conduct or belief). *Obs.*
1602 DENT *Pathw Heaven* 259 Backsliders, Decliners, and cold Christians 1651 BAXTER *Inf Bapt* 193 Censured as decliners or erroneous 1684 RENWICK *Serm* IV (1776) 44 All that join with decliners in an ill time

2. One who refuses or waives, in *Sc Law*, one who declines the jurisdiction of a judge or court.
1639 R BAILLIE *Lett* I 161, A chief declyner of the Assemblie 1641 EVELYN *Diary* (1871) 20 My Father (who was one of the greatest decliners of it) 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III liv 301 Do not be so very melancholy a decliner as to prefer a shroud, when the matter you wish for is in your power

3. *Dialling* A plane which (or a dial whose plane) 'declines' or deviates from the meridian or prime vertical, and therefore does not pass through any of the four cardinal points
[1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* VII XVI 25 For these East Decliners be in very deed South Decliners to those that live 90 deg from us Northward or Southward] 1684 *Ibid* (ed 3) VII VI 118 Direct Dials have their Poles in the Meridian or prime Vertical, Decliners have their Poles in some other Azimuth 1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc* 321 Of Decliners there are infinite, and yet may be reduced into 1 The South Erect Plane, declining more or less towards the East or West 2 The North Erect Plane, declining more or less towards the East or West

Declining (dĭklə͡ɪ nĭŋ), *vbl sb* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DECLINE, q v. (Formerly frequent as a sb; now usually gerundial.)
1. Turning aside, falling away, = DECLENSION 2.
1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W. 1531) 34 b, Our general labour must stande in declynynge from euyll, and in dylygent workynge of good 1574 W TRAVERS (*title*), Full and plaine Declaration of Ecclesiasticall Discipline and off the Declininge off the Churche off Englande, 1646 P BULKELEY *Gospel Covt* IV 347 In times of general declining 1650 R HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc Usurped Powers* 39 Partiall and temporary declinings in men from their said integritie
2 Avoidance (*obs.*), non-acceptance, refusal.
1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1673) 111 If any fall or sit down on the ground and cast away his weapon, they bite him not, taking that declining for submissive pacification 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf Lover* V. 1, There is now No contradiction or declining left I must and will go on 1786 MAD D'ARBLAY *Diary* 7 Aug., To save myself from more open and awkward declinings
3 Gradual sinking or descent; downward slope or declivity.
1601 CORNWALLYES *Disc Seneca* (1631) 7 Being once brought to that declining, they never leave rolling untill they come to the bottome of unhappinesse 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 145 b, Upon the declyning of a hill the house is seated 1612 BREREWOOD *Lang & Relig* XIII 139 Pliny, in the derivation of water, requireth one cubit of declining in 240 foot of proceeding *a* 1703 POMFRET *Poet Wks* (1833) 9 A short and dubious bliss On the declining of a precipice
4. Of the sun, etc · Descent towards setting, hence of the day, one's life, etc.. Drawing to its close; = DECLINE *sb* 2
1588 A KING tr *Camsus' Catech* I viij, Ye hicht and declyning of ye sone *a* 1610 HEALY *Theophrastus* XXVII (1636) 92 The going downe of our strength, and the declining of our age *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* I 64 In the declining of the year 1616
5 Falling off, decay, decreasing, waning, etc.; = DECLINE *sb.* 1.
1481 CAXTON *Myrr* III 1 131 Yf the sonne and therthe were of one lyke gretenesse, this shadowe shold haue none ende, but shold be all egal without declynyng 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXVII (1887) 159 All that · write of the declining and ruine of the Romain Empire 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* XIX (1748) 333 Rest content, nor our declining rue 1645 MILTON *Tetrach* (1851) 201 The next declining is, when law becomes now too straight for the secular manners, and those too loose for the cincture of law
6. *Gram* = DECLENSION 4; formerly in wider sense: Inflexion, including conjugation
1565–78 COOPER *Thesaurus* Introd., Nownes and verbes maye be knowne by then declining 1599 MINSHEU *Span Gram* 35 The verbes Irregulars (in which is found hardnes and difficultie to the learner for their declining) 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos Parts* (1669) 108 There are certain Adjectives which have two manner of endings and declinings both in *us* and *is* 1740 J CLARKE *Educ Youth* (ed 3) 82 The Article is of no Manner of Use for the Declining of Nouns

Decli·ning, *ppl a.* [-ING 2.] That declines · see the verb
1 Having a downward inclination, sloping downwards; oblique
1553 EDEN *Treat Newe Ind* (Arb.) 14 It standeth in a place somewhat declyning 1571 DIGGES *Pantom* III Q b, This perpendicular in directe solides falleth within the body, and vppon the base, but in declyning solides, it falleth without the bodies and bases 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist Philos* (1701) 9/2 The height of the great Pyramid . is by its perpendicular. 499 Feet, by its declining ascent, 693 Feet 1792 *Copper-plate Mag* No 1 The mansion is approached by a circular sweep through a declining lawn 1802–3 tr *Pallas' Trav* (1812) I 61 The Volga, which flows through a gradually-declining valley
b *Dialling* Deviating from the prime vertical or meridian see DECLINATION 9.
1593 FALE *Dialling* 4 All such plats as behold not some principall part of the world directly, are called Declining The quantity of their declination is found out thus 1640 WILKINS *New Planet* II. (1707) 165 In all declining Dials, the Elevation of whose Pole is less than the Sun's greatest Declination 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* VII XVI 25 All Declining Planes lie in some Azimuth, and cross one another in the Zenith and Nadir 1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc* 321.
2 Bending or bowing down, drooping.
1596 SHAKS *Tam Shr* I I 119 With .tempting kisses, And with declining head. 1776 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (1796) III. 605 Pedicles declining, Flower-scales cloven 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor* XIX, Declining was his attitude.

3 Of the sun Sinking towards setting; *transf* of the day Drawing to its close.
c 1620 T ROBINSON *M Magd* 375 The Sun peep'd in with his declininge raye 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Geo'g* IV 273 Nor end their Work, but with declining Day 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Vandeleur & S* IX 133 The beams of the declining sun glistering on the heaving surface 1834 S ROGERS *Poems* 126 Till declining day, Thro' the green trellis shoots a crimson ray
4 Falling off from vigour, excellence, or prosperity, becoming weaker or worse; failing, waning, decaying (in health, fortunes, etc.), in a decline.
1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, II. 1 240 In this declining Land 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* Introd., The long and still declining state of the Christian Commonweale 1745 *De Foe's English Tradesman* (1841) I vii 53, I speak it to every declining tradesman 1776 GIBBON *Decl & F* I 401 The declining health of the emperor Constantius. 1876 J H NEWMAN *Hist Sk* I I III 121 This desolation is no accident of a declining empire
b Of a person's age, life, years, etc (Mixture of senses 3 and 4.)
1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 31 Towards their declining age 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IX 638 Thus looks the prop of my declining years! 1780 JOHNSON *Lett to Mrs Thrale* 18 Apr, Declining life is a very awful scene 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) V 7 Such a sadness was the natural effect of declining years and failing powers
5. That declines (jurisdiction); that refuses to accept, etc
1639 BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls* I 155 A present excommunicating of all the declyning Bishops

Decli·nist. *nonce-wd* [f DECLINE *sb* + -IST.] (See quot.)
1831 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acc Whewell's Writ* (1876) II 122 [Dr Brewster] has now chosen to fancy that we are all banded together to oppose his favourite doctrine of the decline of science; though the only professor who has written at all on the subject is Babbage, the leader of the Declinists

Declinograph (dĭklə͡ɪ nograf). [irreg f L. *dēclīnāre* (as etymon of *declenation*) + -GRAPH, Gr *-γραφος* writing.] An astronomical instrument or arrangement for automatically recording the declination of stars with a filar micrometer
1883 D GILL in *Encycl Brit* XVI 256 It is found with this declinograph on the Berlin equatorial, that the observed declinations have only a probable error of ±0·9'

Declinometer (deklĭnɒ mĭtə). *Magn* [irreg. f. as prec + -METER, Gr *μέτρον* measure.]
1. *Magn* An instrument for measuring the variation of the magnetic needle
1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict Trade* 1870 R M FERGUSON *Electr.* 19 Instruments for determining magnetic declination are called declination needles or declinometers 1881 MAXWELL *Electr & Magn* II 112 The declinometer gives the declination at every instant
2. *Astr* An instrument for observing and registering declination
1883 D GILL in *Encycl Brit* XVI 255 Bond's mica declinometer

[Declinous, Declivant: see *List of Spurious Words*]

Decli·vate, *a* [irreg f L *dēclīv-is* see DECLIVE.] 'Descending, declining; inclining downward' (*Syd Soc. Lex* 1881).

†Declive (dĭklə͡ɪ·v), *a. Obs* [a. F. *déclive* (Paré 16th c in Surg sense), ad L *dēclīvis* sloping downward, f DE- I. 1 + *clīv-us* slope, hill.]
Sloping downwards
1635 SWAN *Spec M* VI § 2 (1643) 188 The waters coming down from the Caspian hills settling themselves in those declive and bottomie places where the said Sea is 1644 DIGBY *Nat Bodies* XX (1658) 228 An easier and more declive bed 1669 W SIMPSON *Hydrol Chym* 284 Declive currents out of brooks

†Declived, *a Obs* [f. L *dēclīvis* (see prec) or ? error for *declined*]
1575 BANISTER *Chyrurg* II (1585) 373 Open the skull in the most bending or declived place

Declivitous (dĭklĭ vĭtəs), *a* [f L type **dēclīvitōs-us*, f *dēclīvitās*. see DECLIVITY and -OUS. cf. ACCLIVITOUS.] Having a (considerable) declivity or slope, steep
1799 R WARNER *Walk* (1800) 94 The approach to Culbone church is by a small foot-path, narrow, rugged, and declivitous 1802 BRAY *Jrnl* in MRS Bray *Descr Devon* (1835) I 237 The declivitous sides of this tor 1882 *Proc Berw Nat. Club* IX 454 In descending the next declivitous hill

Declivity (dĭklĭ vĭti). [ad L. *dēclīvitāt-em*, f. *dēclīv-is* · see DECLIVE and -ITY Cf. F. *déclivité* (Dict Acad. 1762).]
1. Downward slope or inclination (of a hill, etc.)
1612 BREREWOOD *Lang & Relig.* XIV 147 It is the property of water ever to fall that way, where it findeth declivity 1666 *Phil Trans* I 361 With what declivity the Water runs out of the Euxine Sea into the Propontis 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV LXVII, Upon a mild declivity of hill 1860 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It Jrnls* II 301 The declivity of most of the streets keeps them remarkably clean
2 *concr.* A downward slope.
1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist Earth* VI (1723) 280 They will not flow unless upon a Declivity 1794 MRS RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* I, A grove which stood on the brow of a gentle declivity. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I VIII. 58, I could see the stones jumping down the declivities.

Declivous (dĭklaɪ·vəs), *a* [f L *dēclīv-us*, rare var of *dēclīv-is* (see DECLIVE) + -OUS cf. ACCLIVOUS] Having a downward inclination; sloping, slanting (Now *rare* exc as in b)

1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* v 141 Pus may this way better run out, because of the more declivous site of the opening *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb* (1752) 173 On a ground declivous from the sun 1786 GILPIN *Pict. Beauty Cumbrld.* (1808) I xiv 211 We left the Derwent in its declivous course between two mountains 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat Hist E Bord* I. 251 This hurries along as the gap deepens, and becomes, at every step, more declivous

b *spec* in *Zool* Sloping downwards

1847 JOHNSTON in *Proc Berw Nat Club* II 228 Rostrum long, tapered, porrect, declivous 1877 COUES *Fur Anim* iv 99 Frontal profile strongly declivous

† **Declivy,** *a Obs. rare* [f L. *dēclīvi-s*. cf CLIVY] Sloping downwards

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit Troy* VII xii. 143 There is a steepe declivy way lookes downe

† **Declo·se,** *v Obs rare* [See DE- I 6] = DISCLOSE

14 *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII 115 It maye not be perceyued þat she holdith þe sacramente in hir mouþe or swolowes or discloseþ hit in her mouþe

† **Deco·ct,** *sb Obs rare*$^{-1}$ [ad L *dēcoct-um* sb, prop. neuter of pa pple *dēcoct-us* see next] A decoction

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I (1568) O ij a, To gyue the decoct or broth of it wyth wyne vnto nurses, when they want mylke

† **Deco·ct,** *ppl a Obs* [ad L *dēcoct-us*, pa pple of *dēcoqu-ĕre* to boil down or away In earlier use, both as pple and adj, than DECOCT *v*, after the introduction of which this continued for some time as its pa pple., till gradually superseded by the regular *decocted*]

1. Decocted; subjected to heat; digested, etc. see the verb

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* I. 650 Puls decoct and colde 1505 FISHER *Penit Ps* Wks (1876) 177 The hete of thy charyte whereby we may be decocte and made harde as stones 1533 ELYOT *Cast Helth* (1541) 9 a, Matter decocte or boyled in the stomacke 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* II vi (1634) 122 Wine in which is decoct Motherwort 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med* III xxii 434 The root decoct in water purgeth Flegm and Choller.

2 Bankrupt. [L *dēcoquĕre* to run through one's estate, become bankrupt]

1529 WOLSEY *To Ambassadors at Rome* (*MS Cott Vit B* xi f 83), The banker of Venice, to whom ye wer assigned by Anthony Vualde for viij^{m} ducates is decoct.

Decoct (dĭkɒ·kt), *v.* [f DECOCT *ppl a* or L *dēcoct-*, ppl stem of *dēcoqu-ĕre* to boil down or away, f DE- I 3 b + *coquĕre* to boil, cook.]

† **1.** To boil down or away, to concentrate by boiling. *Obs.*

1538 LELAND *Itin* IV 111 The Wychmen use the Commodity of their Sault Springes in drawinge and decocting the Water of them onely by 6 Monthes in the Yeare. 1548 VICARY *Englishm. Treas* (1626) 177 Let all these be decocted to the forme of a Syrope 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 141 This being the third time diluted and decocted *fig a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I ii 7 A Proverb is much matter decocted into few words

† **2** *fig.* To diminish, consume, waste. *Obs* [So L *dēcoquĕre*.]

1629 N CARPENTER *Achitophel* III 54 To haue decocted his fortunes and an ancient family 1654 H L'ESTRANGE *Chas I* (1655) 130 Had he wasted and decocted his Treasure in luxury and riot *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm* Wks. 1716 I. 123 When the predominant vanities of the age are somewhat decocted.

† **3.** To prepare as food by the agency of fire; to boil, cook *Obs.*

c 1420 [see DECOCT *ppl a*] 1547 BOORDE *Brev Health* ccccxxxv 108 b, As the fyre doth decocte the meates and the broth in the pot, so doth the liuer vnder the stomake decoct the meat in mannes body 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 66 Flesh is decocted at the fire on a spit

† b. *transf.* To warm up, as in cooking. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, III. v 20 Can sodden Water Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat?

† **4.** To digest in the stomach (Regarded as a kind of cooking, cf CONCOCT *v.* 4) Also *fig*

1533 [see DECOCT *ppl a*] 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* ix (1870) 250 A surfyt is whan the lyuer, whiche is the fyre vnder the potte can not naturally nor truely decocte, defye, ne dygest, the superabundaunce of meate & drynke the whiche is in the potte or stomacke. 1547 [see prec] 1592 DAVIES *Immort Soul* xii 11 (1714) 64 There she decocts, and doth the Food prepare 1608 S HIERON *and Pt Def Ministers' Reas Refus Subscription* 121 More gredily disposed to devoure and swallowe. then to decocte and reteine

† **5** To prepare or mature (metals or mineral ores) by heat. (Pertaining to old notions of natural science: cf. CONCOCT *v.* 2.) *Obs*

1505 [see DECOCT *ppl a*] 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III vi (1660) 126 Metals are bodies imperfectly living, and are decocted in the veins of the Earth 1653 H COGAN *Diod Sic* 231 The iron which is made of these stones decocted in furnaces, they divide into pieces

† **6.** *fig.* To prepare, devise, CONCOCT *Obs rare*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev* IV iii, What villanie are they decocting now? 1613 T. MILLES *Treas Anne & Mod Times* 718/1 A word to win Laughter must be quickly decocted, working upon some sudden and unexpected thing

7. To boil so as to extract the soluble parts or principles; to prepare a decoction of

1545 [see DECOCT *ppl a*]. 1599 A. M tr *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 79/1 Decocte a vivificente Eele, in a pot of water, skimme therof the axungietye of the Eele, reserve the same, & let it stand a certayn time 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 29 Young red Oaken leaves decocted in wine, make an excellent gargle for a sore mouth 1743 *Lond & Country Brew* II (ed 2) 101 The common Way of infusing and decocting Herbs a long Time, is injurious to Health

Hence **Deco·cted** *ppl a*

a 1593 MARLOWE *Ignoto*, To do thee good, I'll freely spend my thrice decocted blood [cf CONCOCTION 1 b] 1616 R C *Times' Whistle* VI 2770 Fine gellies of decocted sparrowes bones 1725 BRADLEY *Fam Dict* s v *Sallet*, Some few tops of the decocted Leaves may be admitted

Deco·ctible, *a rare*$^{-0}$ [f L *dēcoct-* ppl stem. see DECOCT and -BLE] Capable of being decocted

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Decoctible*, easie to be sodden or boyled 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio) Hence in JOHNSON, etc

Decoction (dĭkɒ·kʃən) Also 4–5 -cyon, 5–6 -cioun, 6 decokcion [a OF *decoction*, *-cocciun* (13th c), ad. L. *dēcoctiōn em*, n of action f *dēcoquĕre* to DECOCT.]

1. The action of decocting, *esp* boiling in water or other liquid so as to extract the soluble parts or principles of the substance.

c 1430 LYDG *Min Poems* (1840) 82 (Matz) The coke by mesour sesonyth his potages By decoccioune to take theyr avauntages 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron* 165 Moysted w^{t} water of the decokcion of benes 1605 TIMME *Quersit* I vi 24 The airey parts are separated by decoction 1718 QUINCY *Compl Disp* 112 This Plant affords a very soft mucilaginous Substance in Decoction 1807 T THOMSON *Chem* (ed 3) II 357 Catechu is a substance obtained by decoction and evaporation from a species of mimosa which abounds in India

† b Digestion *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast Helth* (1541) 8 b, By insufficient decoction in the second digestion 1658 A FOX *Wurtz' Surg* I ix 36 The stomack hath a decoction to digest the meats he feedeth on

† **2** Maturing or perfecting by heat; *esp* of metals or mineral ores. *Obs*

(Pertaining to old notions as to the composition and formation of metals cf. CONCOCTION 2)

1430 LYDG *Chron Troy* IV xxxiii, To white he tourneth with his beames shene Both sede and graine by decoction 1555 EDEN *Decades* 334 By the helpe of fermentacion and decoction of the mineral heate 1577–87 HARRISON *England* III xi 237 The substance of sulphur and quicksiluer being mixed in due proportion, after long and temperate decoction in the bowels of the earth becommeth gold. 1671 J WEBSTER *Metallogr* IV 73 According to the variety of the degrees of decoction and alteration, into divers metallick forms

† **3.** Reduction by evaporation in boiling, boiling down; *fig* reduction *Obs.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I ii viii 174 The body of his men remaining was still too big, and must pass another decoction 1655 — *Ch Hist* III v § 34 Four and twenty prime persons were chosen which soon after (to make them the more cordiall) passed a decoction, and were reduced to three

4 A liquor in which a substance, usually animal or vegetable, has been boiled, and in which the principles thus extracted are dissolved, *spec* as a medicinal agent

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* XVI cxii (Tollem. MS), þis ston [lapis lazuli] schal not be ȝeue with decoccyon *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 216 Waische þe place wiþ a decoccioun of camomille 1563 T GALE *Antidot* II 8 Decoctions be liquors and other thynges boyled together and then strayned 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1673) 332 A 'decoction' is the broath of certain hearbs or simples boyled together in water till the third part be consumed 1741 BERKELEY *Let* Wks. 1871 IV 266 The receipt of a decoction of briar-roots for the bloody flux 1833 J RENNIE *Alph Angling*, Lines tinted by a decoction of oak bark.

Deco·ctive, *a. rare*$^{-0}$ [f. L *dēcoct-* ppl stem + -IVE] Pertaining to decoction; having the quality of decocting.

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Decoctive*, easily sodden 1775 in ASH 1828 in WEBSTER Hence in mod Dicts

† **Deco·ctor.** *Obs rare.* [a L *dēcoctor*, agent-n f *dēcoquĕre* to DECOCT] One who wastes or squanders; a ruined spendthrift

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 37 Wee may worthily be accounted decoctors and prodigals, if we keepe not our Patrimony together 1622 MALYNES *Anc Law-Merch* 224 The Ciuilians haue attributed vnto this kind of people, the name of Decoctor otherwise called disturbers or consumers of other mens goods in the course of trafficke.

† **Deco·cture.** *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [ad L *dēcoctūra*, f *dēcoct-* see DECOCT, and -URE] = DECOCTION 4

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Decocture*, a Decoction, a Broth or Liquor wherein things have been boiled Hence in JOHNSON, and mod Dicts

† **De·cognize,** *v nonce-wd.* [f. DE- I 6 + COGNIZE] *trans* To cease or fail to recognize

1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III 275 There was no recognition to King Charles, and no need of it I can decognize Charles Stuart and that family, but recognize I cannot.

Decoir, -ment, variants of DECORE, -MENT.

Decoit, Decoity: see DACOIT, -Y

† **Deco·ll,** *v Obs* [a. F *décolle-r*, or ad L *dēcollā-re.*] *trans* To behead, = DECOLLATE Hence **Deco·lling** *vbl sb* and *ppl a*

1648 *Parliamentary Hist* (R.), By a speedy public dethroning and decolling of the King 1649 PRYNNE *Vind Liberty Eng.* 19 In the King's own case, whom they decolled 1653 E CHISENHALE *Cath Hist* 462 The only decolling instrument of Principality and Temporal Power

† **Decollate,** *ppl a Obs* or *arch* [ad L *dēcollāt-us*, pa pple of *dēcollāre* see next.] Beheaded in early use as *pa pple*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron* LXX iii, He was heded with swerd and decollate 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk* XII 268 All five, to-day, have suffered death he, Decollate by mere due of privilege, The rest hanged decently and in order

Decollate (dĭkɒ·leɪt, de kɒ̄leɪt), *v* [f L *dēcollāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēcollā-re* to behead, f DE- I 6 + *collum* neck As adaptation of L *dēcollāt-us*, *decollate* as pa pple was in use before any other part of the verb see prec]

1 *trans* To sever at the neck; to behead

1599 A M tr *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 30/2 With on blow beheaded, or decollated. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch* VII 474 A statue with three heads two of them were quite beat off and the Third was much bruised but not decollated 1656 H PHILLIPS *Purch Patt* (1676) 257 Sir Walter Rawleigh decollated 1782 W F MARTYN *Geog Mag* I 720 The murderer is instantly decollated 1814 SOUTHEY in *Q Rev* XII 223 Upon taking off the cloth he beheld a human head just decollated

2 *Conch* To break off the apex of (a shell)

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 96 The inner courses of this shell probably break away or are 'decollated' in the progress of its growth

Decollated (see prec), *ppl. a* [f prec + -ED]

1 Severed at the neck, beheaded, decapitated

1662 OGILBY *King's Coronation* 3 A Trophy with decollated Heads 1756 BURKE *Subl & B* Introd 23 A fine piece of a decollated head of St John the Baptist was shewn to a Turkish emperor *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol Leg*, *Jerry Jarvis's Wig*, Speaking of the decollated Martyr St Dennis's walk with his head under his arm

2 *Conch* Of a spiral shell: Truncated at the apex

This occurs normally in some univalve molluscs, in the course of growth, the animal ceases to occupy the apex, and throws a partition across, when the dead part breaks off

1847 CARPENTER *Zool* § 909 A shell thus deprived of its apex is said to be *decollated* 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* IV (1856) 45 The deserted apex is sometimes very thin, and becoming dead and brittle, it breaks away, leaving the shell truncated, or decollated

Decollation (dĭkɒlē·ɪ ʃən) [a F. *décollation* (13th c in Hatzfeld), ad L *dēcollātiōn-em*, n. of action f *dēcollāre*: see prec]

1 The action of decollating or beheading; the fact of being beheaded; *spec.* in *Obstetric Surg*, severance of the head from the body of a foetus.

Feast of the Decollation of St John the Baptist a festival in the Roman, Greek, and other Christian churches in commemoration of the beheading of St John the Baptist, observed on the 29th of August

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV 345 Oþer men telleþ þat it is nouȝt þe feste of þe decollacioun. *Ibid* V 49 (Matz) Of the decollacioun of Seint John 1485 CAXTON *St Wenefr* 13 The lyf whiche she after hyr decollacion lyued by the space of 15 yere 1494 FABYAN *Chron* III 462 In this xxv yere, aboute the feast of the Decollacion of Seynt John Baptyst 1647 WHARTON *Ireland's War* Wks. (1683) 262 The Decollation of Mary Queen of Scots. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit Ess* VII 31 A fourth is added of King Charls decollation 1793 W HODGES *Trav India* 91 The grand sacrifice was preceded by the decolation of a kid and a cock, the heads of which were thrown upon the altar 1848 MRS JAMESON *Sacr & Leg. Art* (1850) 131 The decollation of St Paul 1884 SALA *Journey due South* I i (1887) 18 [He] strenuously denied the painlessness of decollation by the guillotine

fig 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* I ii 7 He by a decollation of all hope annihilated his mercy

2. *Conch.* The truncating or truncated condition of a spiral shell see DECOLLATED 2.

1866 TATE *Brit Mollusks* IV 185 The decollation of the upper whorls of the shells

Decollator (dĭkɒlē·tə). [agent-n. in L form from *dēcollāre* to DECOLLATE]

1 One who decollates, a decapitator

1843 *Blackw Mag* LIII 522 The Sans culottes would have raised you by acclamation to the dignity of Decollator of the royal family

2 *Surg* An obstetric instrument for performing decollation of the foetus; a decapitator

1871 BARNES *Lect Obst Oper* 217–8 If Braun's decollator be used the movement employed is rotatory from right to left

‖ **Décolleté** (deɪkɔ·lɪte), *ppl a*, fem -ée [Fr, pa pple of *décolleter* to expose the neck, etc, f *de-*, *des-* (DE- I 6) + *collet* collar of a dress]

a Of a dress, etc.. Cut low round the neck; low-necked. **b** Wearing a low-necked dress

1831 GREVILLE *Mem Geo IV* (1875) II. xiii 106 The Queen is a prude, and will not let the ladies come *décolletées* to her parties 1848 THACKERAY *Van Faar* xlviii, A stout countess of sixty, décolletée 1884 *West Daily Press* 16 Dec 7/4 Englishwomen will imitate their French sisters in . the excessively decolleté bodices. they patronise

Decolorant (dĭkʌ·lərănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a F *décolorant*, pr pple of *décolorer*, repr. L. *dēcolōrānt-em*. see DECOLOUR]

A *adj* Decolorizing

1886–8 in *Encycl Dict*

B *sb.* A decolorizing agent.

1864 in WEBSTER

Decolorate (dĭkʌ·lərĕt), *a* [ad L *dēcolōrāt-us*, pa pple. of *dēcolōrāre*] 'Having lost its colour' (*Syd Soc. Lex* 1882).

Decolorate (dĭkʌ lərēit), *v.* [f ppl stem of L *dēcolōrāre* to DECOLOUR.] †**a.** = DISCOLOUR (*obs*). b To deprive of colour, decolour

1623 COCKERAM, *Decolorate*, to staine. *a* 1846 *Phil Mag* (cited in WORCESTER) In mod Dicts

Decoloration (dĭkʌlərēi ʃən) Also -colour-. [a F *décoloration*, ad L *dēcolōrātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēcolōrāre* to DECOLOUR] Deprivation or loss of colour, † discoloration

1623 COCKERAM, *Decoloration*, a staining 1640 E CHILMEAD tr *Ferrand's Love Melancholy* 121 (T) We must not understand by this word *pale* a simple decoloration or whiteness of the skin 1727 BAILEY vol II, *Decoloration*, a staining or marring the Colour. 1876 tr *Schützenberger's Ferment* 113 If we now add a fresh quantity of the reducing fluid until the second decolouration

Decolorimeter (dĭkʌ lərɪ mĭtəɹ). [f L. *dēcolōr-em* deprived of colour + Gr. *μέτρον* measure · see -METER] An instrument for measuring the power or effect of a decolorizing agent.

1863–72 in WATTS *Dict Chem* II 308

Decolorize, -ourize (dĭkʌ lərəɪz), *v.* [f. DE- II 1 + COLORIZE] *trans* To deprive of colour.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl Anat.* II 503/2 Chlorine passed through a solution of hæmatosine decolorizes it 1870 P M. DUNCAN *Transform Insects* (1882) 170 The leaves, and even the variegated flowers, are in this way often completely decolourised *fig* 1887 F ROBINSON *New Reitg Med* 78 Temperament plays a part, colouring or decolourizing present and future

Hence **Decoloriza tion, -izing**, the action of depriving of its colour; **Deco lorizer**, an agent that decolorizes; **Deco lorizing** *ppl a.*

1871 *Athenæum* 19 Aug. 251 The decolourization of flowers and leaves by electrical discharges *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Ctrc Sc* I 125/2 The charcoal is very valuable as a decoloriser and disinfectant 1861 HULME tr *Moquin-Tandon* II III 160 Its decolorizing properties

Decolour, -or (dĭkʌ ləɹ), *v.* [a F. *décolore-r*, or ad L. *dēcolōrāre*, to deprive of its colour, discolour, f DE- I 6 + *colōrāre* to colour Cf DISCOLOUR] †**1** *trans.* To discolour; *fig* to stain.

c 1618 E BOLTON *Hypercritica* (1722) 210 That Herb, with which the Britanns are reported to have painted and decolour'd their Bodies 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng Gentlem* (1641) 198, I remember with what character that proud Cardinall was decoloured.

2. To deprive of colour, decolorize. Hence Deco louring *ppl a.*

1832 G. R PORTER *Porcelain & Gl* 196 To which are added manganese and oxide of cobalt as decolouring substances 1861 HULME tr *Moquin-Tandon* II III 160 Animal charcoal is used for the purpose of decolouring various liquids

† **Deco·loured**, *ppl a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [For *decollared*] Cut low in the neck; low-necked

c 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* II CIV (1869) 113 To nekke and breste white a coote wel decoloured [*escolletees*] to be wel biholde

Decomplex (dĭkɒmple·ks), *a.* [f. DE- I. 5 + COMPLEX, after *decomposite*, *decompound*] Repeatedly complex; compounded of parts which are themselves complex

1748 HARTLEY *Observ Man* I i 77 The Varieties of the Associations hinder particular ones from being so close and permanent, between the complex Parts of decomplex Ideas, as between the simple Parts of complex ones. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* I Wks 1890 X. 150 This monster model of sentence, bloated with decomplex intercalations. is the prevailing model in newspaper eloquence.

† **Decompo·ne**, *v. Sc. Obs*—[1] [ad. med.L. *dēcompōnĕre*, back-formation from *dēcompositus*: see DECOMPOSITE] = DECOMPOUND *v.* I. Hence † **Decompo nit** *ppl a.* = DECOMPOUND *a.*

1522 VAUS *Rudiment* Dd III b (Jam.), How mony figures is there in ane pronowne? Thre Quhilk thre? Ane simple, & ane componit, and ane decomponit The simple as *is*, the componit as *idem*, the decomponit as *identidem*

Decomponent (dĭkɒmpōu nĕnt). ? *Obs.* [Formed on a L type *dē-compōnent-em*, f. *dē-compōnĕre*, not in ancient L., but inferred from *decompose*, *decomposition*. see DE- I 6.]

A decomposing agent

1797 HENRY in *Phil Trans* LXXXVII 409 That the decomponent of the water is not a metallic body, will appear highly probable 1800 *Ibid* XC. 189 The action of the electric fluid itself, as a decomponent.

Decompo·nible, *a rare* [f. assumed L. *dēcompōnĭ·e* (see prec) + -BLE] Capable of being decomposed or resolved into its elements

1859 H. COLERIDGE in *Philol. Soc Trans* 19 The word is decomponible in that language into simpler elements

Decomposability (dĭkɒmpōuzăbı lĭti). Also -ibility. [f next + -ITY.] The quality or property of being decomposable.

1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl* I IV (ed. 2) 64 A proof of the decomposability of the granite rock 1881 LOCKYER in *Nature* No 617 397 This decomposibility of the terrestrial elements

Decomposable (dĭkɒmpōu·zăb'l), *a* Also -ible [f. next + -ABLE; so F *décomposable* (1790 in Hatzf)] Capable of being decomposed, or separated into its constituent elements. (Usually in reference to chemical decomposition)

1784 KIRWAN in *Phil Trans* LXXIV. 180 Plumbago cannot be supposed decomposable by red precipitate. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem* (1808) 419 Decomposible substances 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* VII 73 This white light will possess the remarkable property of being decomposable only by absorption 1872 HUXLEY *Phys* IV 83 Animal matter of a highly decomposable character

Decompose (dĭkɒmpōu z), *v* [a F. *décompose-r* (16th c in Littré), f *dé-*, *des-* (DE- I. 6) + *composer* to COMPOSE]

1 *trans.* To separate or resolve into its constituent parts or elements (Of the separation of substances into their chemical elements, of light into its constituent colours; also of force or motion. Cf DECOMPOSITION 2.)

a 1751 BOLINGBROKE *Ess* i *Hum. Knowl.* (R.) The chemist who has decomposed a thousand natural, and composed as many artificial bodies 1805 *Med Jrnl* XIV. 272 Attempts to decompose water by the Galvanic pile 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* VII § 66 72 We have therefore by absorption decomposed green light into yellow and blue *c* 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* I 28, I can decompose this marble and change it

b To disintegrate; to rot

1841 W SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl* I 19 The seasons decompose its cliffs

c *fig.* of immaterial things

1796 BURKE *Lett Noble Ld* Wks VIII 61 Analytical legislators, and constitution-venders, are quite as busy in their trade of decomposing organization 1816 SCOTT *Antiq* 1, Were I compelled to decompose the motives of my worthy friend 1846 MILL *Logic* Introd § 7, I do not attempt to decompose the mental operations in question into their ultimate elements

† d *Printing.* To distribute (type that has been set up or *composed*). *Obs.*

1816 SINGER *Hist Cards* 153 Go and take out the pieces from the press, and decompose them

2 *intr.* (for *refl.*) To suffer decomposition or disintegration, to break up; to decay, rot

1793 BEDDOES *Calculus, etc* 215 The mucus, contained in great quantities in the lungs, and which is continually decomposing. 1865 *Sat Rev* 11 Mar 269/1 These broken armies decompose into bands of roving marauders 1872 HUXLEY *Phys* VII 156 Such compounds as abound in the mineral world, or immediately decompose into them *Mod.* Soon after death the softer parts of organized bodies begin to decompose

Decomposed (dĭkɒmpōu zd), *ppl. a.* [f prec. + -ED[1].] Subjected to organic decay, rotten.

1846 *Nonconf* VI 28 Why should decomposed potatoes be more objectionable than decomposed partridges?

Decompo·ser. [-ER[1].] Something that decomposes; a decomposing agent

1821 *Examiner* 10/1 The turn for parody seems to be, in its very essence, a decomposer of greatness. 1850 *Jrnl R Agric. Soc* 135 The soil is a slow decomposer of manure

Decomposible, -ibility: see DECOMPOSABLE, -ABILITY.

Decompo·sing, *ppl a.* [-ING[2].] That decomposes; usually *intr* undergoing decomposition, in process of organic decay

1833 THIRLWALL in *Philol. Museum* II. 546 The decomposing hand has grown tired of its work 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl* II x (ed 2) 263 Veins of soft clay and some of decomposing greenstone 1870 H MACMILLAN *Bible Teach* VIII 153 These plants die, and form by their decomposing remains a rich and fertile mould

Decomposite (dĭkɒ mpŏzıt), *a* and *sb.* [ad. late L *dēcompositus*, a Latin rendering of Gr. *παρασύνθετος* used by Priscian in the sense 'formed or derived from a compound word', by mediæval and modern L. writers as 'further or more deeply compounded'. Cf. DECOMPONE. Hence a series of senses, found also in *decompound*, *decomposition*, in which *de-* is used differently from the more ordinary sense in *decompose* and derivatives. See DE- I 5]

A. *adj* Further compounded; formed by adding another element or constituent to something already composite

1655 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* Epist, Simple, compound, or decomposite notions 1869 LATHAM *s v*, The decomposite character of such words is often concealed or disguised.

B. *sb* A decomposite substance, word, etc; a compound formed from something already composite

1622 T. JACKSON *Judah* 48 That elegant metaphorical decomposite of the Apostle unto Timothie [2 Tim. i 6, *ἀναζωπυρεῖν* 'rekindle'] *a* 1626 BACON *Minerals* Wks 1857 III. 807 The decomposites of three metals or more, are too long to enquire of. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Decomposite*, a term in Grammar, signifying a word equally compounded, that is by the addition of two other words, as *In-dis-positio* 1706 — (ed Kersey), *Decomposite* (in Grammar), a Word doubly compounded; as *In-dis-position*; also, a Term us'd by Apothecaries, when a Physical Composition is encreas'd 1848 LATHAM *Eng. Lang* § 299 Compounds wherein one element is Compound are called Decomposites. 1863 W. SMITH tr *Curtius' Gr Gram*, Eng Index, Decomposites, Augm[ent] in, § 239 [Some verbs, which are not merely compounded with prepositions, but derived from already compound nouns (Decomposita), have the Augment at the beginning]

Decomposition (dĭkɒmpŏzı ʃən). [n of action f DECOMPOUND and DECOMPOSE, with the respective senses of the prefix in these words: cf *decomposite* Mod.F. has *décomposition* in sense 2, of date 1694 in Acad. Dict, whence perhaps the English uses.

For the adventitious association of *compose* and *composition*, see these words.]

I. Allied to DECOMPOSITE. with DE- I. 5

†**1** Further composition or compounding; compounding of things already composite (Cf DECOMPLEX, DECOMPOUND) *Obs*

1659 O WALKER *Instruct Oratory* 52 The English hath an elegant way of expressing them [Epithets] in a dexterous decomposition of two, or three words together As. Tast-pleasing-fruits. 1674 BOYLE *Conjusc Philos* 11 The almost innumerable diversifications, that compositions and decompositions may make of a small number, not perhaps exceeding twenty, of distinct things. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und* IV IV. § 9 The many Decompositions that go to the making up the complex Ideas of those modes.

II. Allied to DECOMPOSE · with DE- I. 6.

2. The action or process of decomposing, separation or resolution (of anything) into its constituent elements. **a.** Used of the separation of substances into their chemical elements, of light into the prismatic colours *Decomposition of forces*, in Dynamics = RESOLUTION of forces

1762 *Univ Mag* Jan 12 If then the vinegar be used for precipitating it, there will be scarce any further decomposition of this magistery. 1794 G ADAMS *Nat. & Exp Philos* IV xli 119 The decomposition of forces into parallelograms 1800 tr *Lagrange's Chem.* I 53 Hydrogen gas is always produced in the greatest purity by the decomposition of water 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II 142 Called the decomposition, or the resolution of forces 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* VII 66 In the decomposition and recomposition of white light 1860 THOMSON in Bowen *Logic* x 348 Chemistry . the science of the decomposition and combinations of the various substances that compose and surround the earth

b. The natural dissolution of compound bodies, disintegration; the process or condition of organic decay; putrescence.

1777 PRIESTLEY *Mat & Spir* (1782) I XVII. 200 Death, with its. dispersion of parts, is only a decomposition 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat* I. 77 This ancient rocky substance, and the sand produced by its decomposition 1845 DARWIN *Voy Nat.* (1852) 164, I am inclined to consider that the phosphorescence is the result of the decomposition of the organic particles. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh Times* IV. (1869) 91 The bones were in such a state of decomposition, that the ribs and vertebræ crumbled into dust.

c *fig* of immaterial things

1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint* (1786) I 81 Allegoric personages are a poor decomposition of human nature 1793 BURKE *Policy of Allies* Wks 1842 I. 599 In France in the decomposition of society 1874 SAYCE *Compar Philol.* VI 240 It is very possible that the Aryan roots are capable of still further decomposition.

Hence **Decomposi·tionist,** an advocate or supporter of decomposition, *e.g* that of an empire, confederation, etc.

1849 *Tait's Mag* XVI 756 'But,' say the decompositionists, 'we seek not the destruction of this empire—we agitate not for its abolition'

† **Decompo·sure.** *Obs rare* [f. DECOMPOSE; see -URE] Decomposition, resolution (of forces)

1740 STACK in *Phil Trans* XLI 420 There will be no Decomposure, and the Force IC will not change into a Force that has the Radius OC for its Direction.

Decompound (dī kɒmpau nd), *a.* and *sb.* [f. DE- I 5 + COMPOUND *a* after late and med.L *dēcompositus* DECOMPOSITE in same sense]

A. *adj* Repeatedly compound; compounded of parts which are themselves compound, *spec.* in *Bot.* of compound leaves or inflorescences whose divisions are further divided (L. *decompositus*, LINNÆUS)

a 1691 BOYLE (J.), The pretended salts and sulphur are so far from being elementary parts extracted out of the body of mercury, that they are rather, to borrow a term of the grammarians, decompound bodies, made up of the whole metal and the menstruum, or other additaments employed to disguise it. 1793 MARTYN *Lang Bot.* s v., Decompound leaf, *Folium decompositum*, when the primary petiole is so divided that each part forms a compound leaf 1835 LINDLEY *Introd Bot* (1848) II 360 *Decompound*, having various compound divisions or ramifications. 1837–8 SIR W HAMILTON *Logic* XV (1866) I 275 Erroneous to maintain that a reasoning or syllogism is a mere decompound whole, made up of concepts 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach* VII 145 The lobed leaf passes by various stages into the compound, decompound, and supra-decompound.

B *sb* A decompound thing, word, etc.; a compound further compounded, or of which one or more elements are themselves compound

1614 BP. ANDREWES 96 *Serm* (1641) 472 *Super-exaltavit* is a de-compound There is, *Ex* and *Super* (both) in it. 1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr* (1627) 469 That the English language is a decompound of Dutch, French, and Latine, I hold 17 ARBUTHNOT, etc. (J.), No body should use any compound or decompound of the substantial verbs 1836–7 SIR W HAMILTON *Metaph* XXI. (1859) II. 19 To use the word *to cognise* in connection with its noun *cognition*, as we use the decompound *to recognise* in connection with its noun *recognition*. 1881 CHANDLER *Gr Accent* § 429 Decompounds, or words consisting of more than two factors.

Decompound (dī kɒmpau nd), *v* [f. DE- I. 5, II 1 + COMPOUND *v.*; cf prec., and DECOMPOSE.]

I. Connected with DECOMPOUND *a* and DECOMPOSITE

†**1** *trans.* To compound further; to form by combining compound constituents, or by adding another constituent to something already compound *Obs.*

1673 NEWTON in *Phil Trans* VIII 6110 The resulting White was compounded of them all, and only de-compounded of those two 16 —(J), If the intercepted colours be let pass, they will fall upon this compounded orange, and, together with it, decompound a white 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und* III IX § 6 A very complex Idea that is compounded and decompounded. 1747 WESLEY *Prim Physic* (1762) p xv, The common Method of compounding and decompounding Medicines can never be reconciled to common sense.

II Connected with DECOMPOSE

2 To separate the constituent parts or elements of, to DECOMPOSE.

Johnson 1755 says—'This is a sense that has of late crept irregularly into chymical books'

a 1751 BOLINGBROKE *Ess* 1 *Hum Knowl* (R), If we consider that in learning the signification of these names, we learn to decompound them 1766 CAVENDISH in *Phil Trans* LVII 102 To decompound as much of the solution of chalk as contains 16½ grains of earth 1793 J. BOWLES *Real Ground War w France* (ed 5) 25 Other States are to be broken up and decompounded 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud Nat Phil.* II II (1851) 92 The chemist in his analysis, who accounts every ingredient an element till it can be de-compounded and resolved into others

Hence **Decompou·ndable** *a.*, capable of being decomposed

1797 *Brit Crit* Jan. IX 58 Discoveries . which shew the universal dominion of air of different kinds, and that all nature seems to be decompoundable into fluidity

Decompou·nded, *ppl a* [f prec + -ED 1]

I. 1. Further compounded; made up of compound constituents: *spec* in *Bot* and *Zool.* = DE-COMPOUND

1674 BOYLE *Corpusc Philos* 26 Amel is manifestly not only a compounded, but a decompounded body, consisting of salt and powder of pebbles or sand, and calcined tin 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot* XIX 268 The leaves being decom-pounded 1832 DANA *Crust* I. 205 The areolation is very deep and the areolets not decompounded

II 2 Separated into its constituent parts, de-composed.

1797 PEARSON in *Phil Trans* LXXXVII 152 The oxygen and hydrogen gaz of the decompounded water 1807 VAN-COUVER *Agric Devon* (1813) 22 Composed of the decom-pounded shale 1841 HOR SMITH *Moneyed Man* II IX. 309 The very dust .may consist of decompounded human hearts

† **Deco·mpt.** *Sc Obs* —1 [Cf F '*descompt*, an account given for things receaued; a backe-reckon-ing' (Cotgr)] Account, reckoning.

1584 *Sc Acts Jas VI* (1814) 325 (Jam) Thair obligationis and decompt respectiue, meid be thair commissaris deput be thame to that effect, particularly thairvpon will testifie

Decon, obs form of DEACON

Deconcatenate, Deconcentrate, -ation, etc see DE- II 1

† **Deconce·rt,** *v Obs rare.* [a F *déconcerter* (16th c), f *dé-, des-* (DE- I 6) + *concerter*] *trans.* To put out of concert or agreement, dis-arrange, = DISCONCERT 1.

1715 M DAVIES *Athen Brit* I 322 A more heterogene Metamorphosis, capable of deconcerting the closest Union and Interest

† **Deconco·ct,** *v. Obs. rare* [f. DE- I. 3 or 5 + CONCOCT *v*] According to earlier physiological notions. To reduce (imperfectly concocted humours or ill digested food) by further digestion: cf CRUDITY 2. (In quot. *fig*)

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist* VI 1 267, I doubt not but since these Benedictines have had their crudities deconcocted, and have been drawn out into more slender threds of sub-divisions

Deconsecrate (dĭ·kɒ nsĭkreĭt), *v* [f DE- II. 1 + CONSECRATE *v*] *trans* To undo the consecration of; to deprive of sacredness, secularize. Hence **Deco·nsecrated** *ppl a*; **Deconsecra·tion,** the action or ceremony of deconsecrating.

1867 *Ch & St Rev* 16 Feb. 150 The last new. word 'de-consecration'. intended to convey to the public mind the fact, without the unpleasant associations, of what has hitherto been known under the title of 'desecration' 1876 *City Press* 21 Oct. 4/6 This Church was deconsecrated on Thurs-day 1882 *Q Rev* Oct 438 The bare deconsecrated Nature which our author offers us as the substitute for God

Deconsi·der, *v. rare.* [a mod F *déconsi-dérer*. see DE- II 1 and CONSIDER] *trans* To treat with too little consideration. Hence **Deconsidera·tion.**

1881 *Med Review* Apr, *Med Profession & Morality*, In the Army and Navy, the surgeons, long unfairly decon-sidered, now haughtily claim equally unreasonable prece-dence 1882 MISS COBBE *Peak in Darien* 219 Women are actually much deconsidered by men *Ibid*, Would not their deconsideration be reflected on Religion itself were they to become its authorized ministers?

Deconstru·ct, *v* [f DE- II 1 + CONSTRUCT, after F *déconstruire*] *trans* To undo the con-struction of, to take to pieces. Hence **Decon-stru·ction** [also in F].

1882 M'CARTHY in *19th Cent.* 859 A reform the beginnings of which must be a work of deconstruction

† **Decontra·ct,** *v Obs rare* [f DE- I 3 or 5 + CONTRACT *v*] *trans* To contract further

1647 FULLER *Good Th in Worse T* (1841) 93 This also seems too long I decontract and abridge the abridgment of my prayers, yea .too often I shrink my prayers to a minute.

Deconventionalize, decopperize, -ation · see DE- II. 1.

† **Deco·ped,** *ppl a Obs rare*—1. [f. OF *dé-copé*, mod F *découpé*, cut down, minutely cut, slashed.] Cut in figures; slashed; cf COUP *v* 2 1 *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 843 And shode he was with grete maistrie, With shoon decoped.

‖ **Decor** (de kŏr). *Obs* [a. L. *decor* (*decōr-*), seemliness, comeliness, grace, beauty. Earlier Eng had *decu r, decour, deco re* app. through French see DECORE *sb*] Comeliness, beauty, ornament.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Decor*, comeliness or beauty 1664 EVELYN tr *Freart's Archit.* 117 For the apt Distribution, Decor and fitness 1681 H MORE *Exp Dan* VI 179 Riches are the Political glory and decor of any Kingdom

Decorable (de kŏrăb'l), *a rare.* [f. L. *de-corā-re* to DECORATE + -BLE. So in mod.F (Littré).] Capable of decoration

1889 *Pall Mall G* 9 Jan 6/1 The 'decorable' parts of the church were still adorned with evergreens

Decorament (de kŏrămĕnt) *rare* [ad. L *decorāment-um* (Tertull), f. *decorāre* to DECO-RATE · see -MENT] Decoration, ornament.

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Decorament*, an Ornament, an adorn-ing 1730-6 —(folio) 1755-73 in JOHNSON 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl* 24 Mar, It is foolish to encourage people to expect mottoes and such-like decoraments [1888 ELWORTHY *W Somerset Gloss* 189 'Thick there thing idn no decriment']

Decorate (de·kŏrĕt), *ppl a Obs.* or *arch.* [ad L *decorāt-us* adorned, beautiful, pa pple of *decorāre* · see next. For some time after the adoption of the vb., *decorat, -ate* continued to serve as the pa pple., until superseded by *decorated*, which has also taken its place in ordinary use as adjective] Adorned, decorated; ornate

1460 in *Pol Rel & L. Poems* (1866) 81 Heyle flece of gedion, with vertu decorate] 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I XLVIII 92 b/2 They sawe a churche decorate and ornate aboue alle puyssaunce humayne 1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* I 3248 The place was decorat with myracles many. 1550 J COKE *Eng & Fr Heralds* (1877) § 203 Considre the magnifique and decorate churches [of London] 1876 J ELLIS *Cæsar in Egypt* 56 Rigg'd in gay colours, decorate with flowers 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts* (abr ed) I 102 A fair hall and richly decorate

Decorate (de kŏrĕ·ĭt), *v.* [f. L *decorāt-*, ppl. stem of *decorāre* to adorn, beautify, f *decus, decor-* grace, honour, embellishment. As in other verbs of similar formation, the L. pa. pple was first adapted as a ppl. adj (see prec.), and subsequently the same type was taken as the stem of a vb]

1 *trans.* To adorn, beautify, embellish; to grace, honour *Obs* or *arch*

1530 PALSGR 509/1, I decorate, I make fayre or gay, *je decore*. You have decorate our assemblye with your pre-sence. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen VIII*, c 37 The same with goodli and parkely parks to beautifie adorne and decorite 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Scot Chron*, *Malcolm* (R.), His familie is decorated with the office of the marshalship of Scotland 1642 W BALL *Caveat for Subjects* 15 The name of the House of Austria decorates their dominions. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F* LXVIII. VI 282 His mother has been decorated with the titles of Christian and princess 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) II. VIII 245 War and plunder were decorated by poetry as the honourable occupation of heroic natures

2. To furnish or deck with ornamental acces-sories: **a.** said of the personal agent

1782 MAD D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 Oct, I was then decorated a little, and came forth to tea. 1820 W IRVING *Sketch Bk* I 81 The head was decorated with a cocked hat 1874 PARKER *Goth Archit* I VI 207 The custom of decorating churches with flowers at certain seasons is very ancient.

b said of the things serving as ornaments

1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl* III 193 The old armour which decorated its walls. 1887 *Times* 7 Mar 9/3 In ages more robustly conscious of the difference between evil and good their heads would have decorated the City gates

3 To invest (a person) with a military or other decoration, as the badge of an order, medal of honour, or the like

1816 [see DECORATED] 1878 *Print Trades Jrnl* XXIII 7 Prince Charles of Roumania has decorated two printers in his dominions

Hence **De corating** *vbl sb* and *ppl. a*

1877 *Athenæum* 3 Nov 571/3 An apprenticeship to a decorating carver *Mod* In the decorating of the church

Decorated (de kŏre·ĭted), *ppl. a* [f. DECORATE *v* + -ED] Adorned, embellished; furnished with anything ornamental, invested with a decoration

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Decorated*, beautified, adorned. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis Paris* (ed 5) p XLVII, Disturbances caused by decorated officers attempting to make the passers-by cry *Vive l'Empereur* 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm* V 76 The least decorated pieces of ancient Greek armour

b. *Archit* Applied to the second or Middle style of English Pointed architecture (which pre-vailed throughout the greater part of the 14th c), wherein decoration was increasingly employed and became part of the construction

'The most prominent characteristic of this style is to be found in the windows, the tracery of which is always either of geometrical figures, circles, quatrefoils, etc., as in the earlier instances [hence called *Geometrical Decorated*], or flowing in wavy lines, as in the later examples' (Parker *Gloss Archit*)

1812 RICKMAN *Styles Goth Archit.* (1817) 44 Decorated English, reaching to the end of the reign of Edward III in 1377 *Ibid* 71 Of the Third, or Decorated English Style 1847 *Hand-Bk. Eng. Ecclesiology* 3 Second, or Middle Pointed (which has been known by the name of *Decorated*) 1848 POOLE *Eccl Archit* 245 Geometrical or very early Decor-ated 1849 FREEMAN *Archit* II II III 347 The exquisite Decorated church of Wymmington in Bedfordshire 1874 PARKER *Goth Archit* I V 161 The change from the Early English to the Decorated style was very gradual

Decoration (dekŏre·ĭ·ʃən) [ad late L *de-coratiōn-em*, n. of action from *decorāre* to DECO-RATE: perh. a F. *décoration* (1393 in Hatzf)]

1. The action of decorating; embellishment, adornment, ornamentation

Decoration day (U S) the day (now May 30th) kept in memory of those who fell in the civil war of 1861-65, on which their graves are decorated with flowers

1585 JAS. I *Ess Poesie* (Arb.) 65 It is also meit, for the better decoratioun of the verse to vse sumtyme the figure of Repetitioun 1589 — in Ellis *Orig Lett.* I III 29 Orna-mentes requisit for decoration of our mariage. 1611 COTGR, *Decoration*, a decoration, beautifying, bedecking, adorning, garnishing, trimming, gracing 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* 189 P 12 She applied all her care to the decoration of her person 1844 EMERSON *Lect Yng Amer* Wks (Bohn) II 295 To facilitate the decoration of land and dwellings 1886 *Century Mag* XXXII. 475/1 On Decoration day he met them on their way to a neighbouring cemetery

b The fact or condition of being decorated.

c † The quality of being decorated; ornateness

1633 J DONE *Hist Septuagint* 68 Amazement . for the manner and decoration of one thing and another *Ibid* 43 The beauty and Decoration of the things we found in Hierusalem 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I IV, The fashion of its ornament and decoration was foreign to that adopted by the Moors of Granada.

2 That which decorates or adorns; an ornament, embellishment; *esp* an ornament temporarily put up on some special occasion, formerly used (after the French) of scenery on the stage.

a 1678 MARVELL *Wks* II 208 (R.) Our church did even then exceed the Romish in ceremonies and decorations 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Decoration*, an Ornament, Im-bellishment, or Set-off, as The Decorations of the Stage 1716 LADY M W MONTAGU *Let to Pope* 14 Sept, No [opera] house could hold such large decorations 1760 tr *Juan & Ulloa's Voy* (1772) I 63 Mariposas or butterflies .. differing visibly in figure, colours, and decorations 1769 MRS RAFFALD *Eng Housekpr* (1778) 199 A pretty decora-tion for a grand table 1845 M PATTISON *Ess* (1889) I 17 Basilicas more remarkable for the richness of their decora-tions than for beauty of architectural proportions 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr* I 1 2 When its history is stripped of the remote antiquity and other fabulous decorations

3. A star, cross, medal, or other badge conferred and worn as a mark of honour.

1816 J SCOTT *Vis Paris* (ed 5) p XIII, To spoil the decor-ation of the Legion of Honour *Ibid* 294 All the young men who had not military decorations 1882 CUSSANS *Her* 252 The Royal Order of Victoria and Albert The Decor-ation of the Order consists of an onyx cameo, bearing a profile likeness of the late Prince Consort

Decora·tionist. [f. prec + -IST] A profes-sional decorator

1828 CARLYLE *Misc* (1857) I 192 Which the more cunning Decorationist may have selected 1829 *Ibid* I. 276 If the tailor and decorationist do their duty.

Decorative (de kŏre·tĭv), *a.* [f. L ppl stem *decorāt-* (see DECORATE *v*) + -IVE. Cf F *décoratif, -ive* in Academy's Dict of 1878, but also occurring in OF in 15th c] Having the function of de-corating; tending to, pertaining to, or of the nature of decoration

1791 SIR W CHAMBERS *Civil Archit* (ed 3) 17 The orders may be considered as the basis of the whole decorative part of architecture 1815 W. H IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 130 *note*, To have the piece elegantly printed in quarto with decorative engravings 1849 FREEMAN *Archit* 237 A decora-tive arch is formed on the west wall 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int* III IV § 27 In the fancies of decorative art, nature has very little place

Hence **De coratively** *adv*, in a decorative manner, in reference to decoration; **De·corative-ness,** the quality of being decorative

1882 SALA *America Revis.* (1885) 55 A New York hack coupé is superior structurally, decoratively, and loco-motively to one of our four-wheelers 1847 CRAIG *De-coativeness.* 1890 *Times* 5 Feb 9 Nowhere, in shape, decorativeness, and certainty of effects for eye, ear, and touch is there the least superfluity or deficiency.

Decorator (de kŏre·ĭtəɹ). [agent-n in L form from *decorāre* to DECORATE: see -OR. In F. *dé-corateur* (*c*1600 in Hatzf.).] One who decorates, *spec* one who professionally decorates houses, public buildings, etc, with ornamental painting, plaster-work, gilding, and the like

1755 in JOHNSON 1787 SIR J HAWKINS *Life Johnson* Wks I 373 *note*, James and Kent were mere decorators 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk Boz* (1850) 154/1 The ornamental painter and decorator's journeyman 1885 *Law Reports* 14 Q Bench Div 630 They carried on . the business of up-holsterers, house painters, and decorators

Decoratory (de kŏrătəri), *a. rare.* [f L *de-corāt-* ppl. stem (see DECORATE) + -ORY] Pertaining to decoration, decorative

1889 J HIRST in *Archæol Inst* No 181 34 Creations of the decoratory and representative Arts

† **Deco·re,** *sb Obs.* Also 6 decur, decoure [app. a AngloFr. **decour*, ad L *decor, decōrem*: see DECOR. Littré has mod F. *décor*, in 16th c.

décore masc, as a deriv of *décorer* to DECORATE.] Grace, honour, glory, beauty, adornment

1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* II 337 With great worshyp, decoure and dignite She was receyued *Ibid* II 1925 In worshyp, praisyng, beaute and decur 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot.* (1885) 49 Quhais decore cheifie does consiste in Nobilitie of gentle men, etc 1616 LANE *Sgr's T* 43 He fraught theare minde with faire decore Of truith, iustice (twins), groundes of virtues lore

† **Deco're,** *a Sc. Obs* Also 6 decoir [ad L. *decōr-us* becoming, comely, f *decor, -ōrem* becomingness, f *decēre* to become] Comely, beautiful

1500-20 DUNBAR *Ballat of our Lady* 49 Hail, more decore, than of before, And swetar be sic sevyne 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal Hon* II 300 Ane sweit nimphe maist faithfull and decoir

† **Deco're,** *v Obs.* or *arch* Also 6–7 *Sc* decoir [a F *décore-r* (14th c.), ad L *decorā-re* to DECORATE] To decorate, adorn, embellish

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* VI (1890) 24 The name thenne and Royalme of Fenyce hath be moche hiely decored by merueyllous artes and myryfyke 1548 HALL *Chron* (1809) 59 To decore and beautifye the House of God 1583 STUBBES *Anat Abus* I (1879) 64 The Women of Ailgna vse to colour their faces whereby they think their beautie is greatly decored 1603 *Philotus* XLVII, Deck vp and do thyself decoir 1634 RUTHERFORD *Lett* (1862) I 129 Decored and trimmed as a bride. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* II 6 Which Church he decored with many Ornaments and Edifices 1818 SCOTT *Br Lamm* IX, 'Without the saddle being decored wi' the broidered sumpter-cloth!'

Hence † **Deco'ring** *vbl sb*

1618 JAS I *Decl Lawfull Sports* in Arb *Garner* IV 515 Leave to carry rushes to the church for the decoring of it

† **Deco'rement.** *Obs* Also 6–7 *Sc.* decoir-, decor- [a OF *decorement* (15th c), f *décorer* to DECORATE 1epr L *decorāmentum*]

a Decoration, ornamentation *rare* b *concr* An ornament, an embellishment

1587 *Sc Acts Jas VI* (1814) III. 506 Very commodious and conveneint for the decoirment of his realme 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* I 41 The decorements of their beautifull Palaces 1635 HEYWOOD *Lond Sinus Salutis* Wks 1874 IV. 288 The Decorements that adorne the Structure, I omit 1681 JAS STEWART in *Cloud of Witnesses* (1810) 156 What brethren did cast upon him as a shame was his glory and decorement *c* 1720 W GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. i (1738) 4 The Main, Tail, and Foretop of a Horse are a suitable Decorement to a creature of so much Fire and Mettle

Deco'rist. *nonce-wd* [f. DECOR-UM + -IST.] One attached to artistic proprieties

1839 POE *Assignation* Wks (1864) I 381 Proprieties of place and especially of time are the bugbears which terrify mankind from the contemplation of the magnificent Once I was myself a decorist

Decorous (dĕkō'rəs, de·kŏrəs), *a.* [In form ad. late L *decorōs-us* elegant, beautiful (It *decoroso* decorous, decent), f *decus, decor-* · see DECORATE; but in sense coiresp to L *decōr-us* becoming, seemly, fitting, proper, f *decor, decōr-em* becomingness, f *decēre* to become, befit In harmony with this Johnson, Walker, and Smart 1849 pronounce *decō rous* Bailey 1730 and Perry 1805 have *de-cŏrous*, Craig 1847 and later dictionaries record both The word is not very frequent colloquially.]

† **1** Seemly, suitable, appropriate *Obs.*

1664 H MORE *Myst Iniq.* 225 That decorous embellishment in the external Cortex of the Prophecy [is] punctually observed 1680 — *Apocal Apoc* 75 So decorous is the representation 1692 RAY *Creation* I (1704) 57 It is not so decorous with respect to God, that he should immediately do all the meanest and triflingest things himself, without any inferiour or subordinate minister

2 Characterized by decorum or outward conformity to the recognized standard of propriety and good taste in manners, behaviour, etc.

[1673 *Rules of Civility* 144 It is not decorous to look in the Glass, to comb, brush, or do any thing of that nature to ourselves, whilst the said person be in the Room] 1792 V KNOX *Serm* IX (R.), Individuals, who support a decorous character 1795 BURKE *Corr* (1844) IV. 291 Their language is cool, decorous, and conciliatory 1821 BYRON *Vis. Judg* XCV, Some grumbling voice, Which now and then will make a slight inroad Upon decorous silence. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It Jrnls.* I 293 Washington, the most decorous and respectable personage that ever went ceremoniously through the realities of life 1874 HELPS *Soc Press* III 40 In a great city everything has to be made outwardly decorous

b Of language Exemplifying propriety of diction.

1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks* Ser II 224 A treatise of permanent value for philosophic statement and decorous English

¶ Explained in the sense of L. *decorōsus.*

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Decorous, Decor'se,* fair and lovely, beautiful, graceful, comely

Decorously (see prec), *adv.* [-LY 2] In a decorous manner, with decorum

1809 HAN MORE *Cælebs* I. 189 (Jod.) Oh! if women in general knew with what a charm even the appearance of modesty invests its possessor, they would dress decorously 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* IV 566 He endured decorously the hardships of his present situation

Decorousness (see prec.). [-NESS] The quality of being decorous; † seemliness, fitness (*obs*), propriety of behaviour

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst* I. v 874 The will of God is Goodness, Justice, and Wisdom; or Decorousness, Fitness

1834 CAMPBELL *Life Mrs Siddons* II III 72 The decorousness of the national character

† **Deco'rporate,** *v. Obs.* [DE- II. 1 + L. *corpus, corpor-* body] (See quot) Hence **Decorpora'tion.**

1660 HEXHAM, *Ontlyven,* to Decorporate, Kill or make Bodylesse *een Ontlyvinge,* a Decorporation, or a making Bodylesse

† **Decorre,** *v Obs* Also decourre [?a OF *decourre, decorre* 'to runne downe, to haste or hy apace' (Cotgr.)—L *dēcurrĕre* to run down] *intr* To run or flow away, pass or haste away

(But the sense of the passage quoted is uncertain)

1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B XIV 193 Of pompe and of pruyde þe parchemyn [of þis patent] decorreth [*v r* decourieþ] And principalliche of alle peple, but þei be pore of herte

Deco'rrugative, *a* [f DE- II 1 + CORRUGATIVE] Tending to remove wrinkles

a 1876 M COLLINS *Pen Sketches* (1879) II 175 Seeing that wrinkles are not unknown in these days, it might be worth inquiry whether bean-flower has any decorrugative effect.

Deco'rticate, *a.* [ad L *dēcorticāt-us,* pa pple. of *dēcorticāre* see next] Destitute of a cortex or cortical layer: *spec.* applied to those Lichens which have no cortical layer

1872 LEIGHTON *Lichen-Flora Gt Brit* p XXIII

Decorticate (dĭkō'ɹtĭkē't), *v* [f ppl stem of L *dēcorticāre* to deprive of its bark, f DE- I. 6 + *cortex, cortic-em* bark.] *trans* To remove the bark, rind, or husk from, to strip of its bark

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 472 Decorticating it [hemp] or as we call it in Somersetshire, scaling it with their fingers 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* V 90 Wheate decorticated, and boyled in milke, commonly called Frumentie 1693 *Phil Trans* XVII 763 Black and white Pepper are the same, only the latter is decorticated 1727 BRADLEY *Fam Dict* s v *Cork,* The Manner of decorticating, or taking off the Bark of the Cork-tree. 1860 BERKELEY *Brit Fungol* 8 An oak-trunk felled and decorticated

b *fig* To divest of what conceals, to expose c. To 'flay'.

1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 18 Arms ought to have analogie and proportion to the bearer, and in a great Measure to decorticate his nature, station, and course of life. 1862 *London Rev* 16 Aug 148 It is impossible to 'decorticate' people, as the writer now and then does, without inflicting pain

d *intr.* To peel or come *off* as a skin.

1805 *Med Jrnl* XIV. 496 The scabs will decorticate and peel off from the scalp

Hence **Deco'rticated** *ppl a*

1798 W BLAIR *Soldier's Friend* 12 Decorticated oats, cut groats, dried peas 1859 DARWIN *Orig Spec* VIII (1872) 208 A cement with which he had covered decorticated trees 1875 H C WOOD *Therap* (1879) 581 The decorticated seeds of the common barley, the pearl barley of commerce

Decortication (dĭkō̄ɹtĭkē'ʃən) [ad L *dēcortĭcātiōn-em,* n of action from *dēcorticāre* (see prec.).] The action of decorticating

1623 COCKERAM, *Decortication,* peeling 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 119 They do ill that extract oil out of almonds before decortication 1816 KEITH *Phys Bot* II 482 The decortication of a tree, or the stripping it of its bark

Decorticator (dĭkō̄ɹtĭkē'təɹ) [agent-n in L form from *dēcorticāre* to DECORTICATE. see -OR] He who or that which decorticates, a machine, tool, or instrument for decortication.

1874 KNIGHT in *Dict Mech*

Decorum (dĭkō'ɹrŏm) [a. L *decōrum* that which is seemly, propriety, subst. use of neuter sing of *decōr-us* adj seemly, fitting, proper So mod F. *décorum* (since 16th c)]

1. That which is proper, suitable, seemly, befitting, becoming; fitness, propriety, congruity

† *a. esp* in dramatic, literary, or artistic composition. That which is proper to a personage, place, time, or subject in question, or to the nature, unity, or harmony of the composition; fitness, congruity, keeping *Obs,*

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb) 139 Who soeuer hath bene diligent to read adiuisedlie ouer, Terence, Seneca, Virgil, Horace he shall easelie perceiue, what is fitte and *decorum* in euerie one 1576 FOXE *A & M* 990/1, I lay all the wyte in maister More, the authour and contriuer of this Poeticall booke, for not kepying *Decorum personæ,* as a perfect Poet should haue done *Ibid*, Some wyll thinke maister More to haue missed some part of his *Decorum* in makyng the euill spirite to be messenger betwene middle earth and Purgatory 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* II II. VI iv, If that Decorum of time and place .be observed 1644 MILTON *Educ* Wks 1738 I 140 What the Laws are of a true Epic Poem, what of a Dramatic, what of a Lyric, what Decorum is, which is the grand master-piece to observe 1686 AGLIONBY *Painting Illust* II 67 Simon Sanese began to understand the Decorum of Composition *Ibid* III 119 The second part of Invention is Decorum; that is, that there be nothing Absurd nor Discordant in the Piece 1704 HEARNE *Duct Hist* (1714) I 132 Neither is a just Decorum always observ'd, for he sometimes makes Blockheads and Barbarians talk like Philosophers 1756 J WARTON *Ess Pope* I i 5 Complaints [which] when uttered by the inhabitants of Greece, have a decorum and consistency, which they totally lose in the character of a British shepherd

b. That which is proper to the character, position, rank, or dignity of a real person *arch.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* III XXIV (Arb.) 303 Our soueraign Lady (keeping alwaies the decorum of a Princely person) at her first comming to the crowne, etc. 1594 J DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 87 The minde of man degenerating from the decorum of humanitie becomes monstrous 1606 SHAKS *Ant & Cl* V II 17 Maiesty to keepe *decorum,* must No lesse begge then a Kingdome 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici, Athanasius* 171 He was a Prince of a lofty Mind, careful to preserve the Decorum of State and Empire *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I 130 He did not always observe the decorum of his post 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 180 It was necessary to the decorum of her character that she should admonish her erring children

c That which is proper to the circumstances or requirements of the case; seemliness, propriety, fitness, = DECENCY 1 *arch.*

1586 T B *La Primaud Fr Acad* 1 171 A waie how to frame all things according to that which is decent or seemely, which the Latines call *decorum* 1598 J DICKENSON *Greene in Conc* (1878) 147 She deemd it no decorum to blemish her yet-during pleasures with not availing sorrow 1677 GALE *Crt Gentiles* II IV 19 Temperance formally consistes in giving al persons and things their just decorum and measure 1809 MATHIAS in *Gray's Corr* (1843) 16 There was a peculiar propriety and decorum in his manner of reading 1858 TRENCH *Parables* (1860) 126 They argue that it is against the decorum of the Divine teaching, that, etc

2 Qualities which result from sense 1: † a. Beauty arising from fitness, or from absence of the incongruous, comeliness; grace; gracefulness

1613 R C *Table Alph* (ed. 3), *Decorum,* comelinesse 1618 DFKKER *Owles Almanacke,* A coloured cloute will set the stampe of *decorum* on a rotten partition 1635 SWAN *Spec M* VII § 3 (1643) 320 To shew the due decorum and comely beauty of the worlds brave structure 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* V 334 The Decorum and Gracefulness of any Pile, the making the whole Aspect of a Fabric so correct

† b Orderly condition, orderliness. *Obs*

1610 HEALY *St Aug Citie of God* XII XXV 442 Whose wisedome reacheth from end to end, ordering all in a delicate *decorum. Ibid* XXII XXIV 847 And brings the potentiall formes into such actuall *decorum* 1684 T BURNET *Th Earth* I 132 The first orders of things are more perfect and regular, and this decorum seems to be observ'd afterwards

† c Orderly and grave array *Obs*

1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (1638) 238 In this Decorum they march slowly, and with great silence [at a funeral]

3. Propriety of behaviour; what is fitting or proper in behaviour or demeanour, what is in accordance with the standard of good breeding, the avoidance of anything unseemly or offensive in manner

1572 tr *Buchanan's Detect. Mary* M iij a, To observe decorum and comely conuenience in his paint sche counterfeiteth a mourning *a* 1628 F GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 93 She resolved to keep within the Decorum of her sex 1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* Epil 19 Where nothing must decorum shock 1704 F FULLER *Med. Gymn* (1711) 143, I can't see any breach of Decorum, if a Lady should ride on Horse-back. 1792 MRS RADCLIFFE *Rom Forest* III, The lady abbess was a woman of rigid decorum and severe devotion 1803 *Med Jrnl* IX 442 A spirit of levity and wrangling, wholly inconsistent with the grave decorum due to the investigation and decision of a philosophical subject 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf Park* (1851) 81 My father would never wish his grown-up daughters to be acting plays His sense of decorum is strict 1866 G MACDONALD *Ann Q Neighb* XXVII (1878) 475 If the mothers are shocked at the want of decorum in my friend Judy

4 (with *a.* and *pl*) † a. A fitting or appropriate act *Obs.*

1601 A C *Answ to Let. Jesuited Gent.* 114 (Stanf) It had bin a decorum in them, to have shewd themselves thankful unto such kind office 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 372 The Laugh, the Speech, the Action, accompanied with Agreements and Decorums 1717 BERKELEY *Tour Italy* 21 Jan Wks 1871 IV 532 The tragedy of Caligula, where, amongst other decorums, Harlequin was very familiar with the Emperor himself

b An act or requirement of polite behaviour, a decorous observance; chiefly in *pl*, proprieties

1601 R JOHNSON *Kingd & Commw* (1603) 245 The Spanish nation using a certaine decorum (which they call an obeysance or a compliment or ceremonious curtesie) 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl Dealer* I. 1, Tell not me of your Decorums, supercilious Forms, and slavish Ceremonies 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Example* I i, My Lady Stately longs to see you, had paid you a Visit but for the Decorums She expects the first from you 1766 GOLDSM *Vic W* XXX, No decorums could restrain the impatience of his blushing mistress to be forgiven 1865 MERIVALE *Rom Emp* VIII lxvi. 202 The dignity of his military character was hedged round by formalities and decorums.

Decoun, obs. form of DEACON

† **Decou'nt,** *v. Obs rare* [f DE- + COUNT *v.*: cf *depict, describe*] *trans.* To set down in a reckoning or account; to reckon

1762 tr *Busching's Syst Geog* V. 23 He was afterwards decounted a denizen, and the correspondent duties were required of him

† **Decou'ple,** *v Obs rare*—1 [a. F. *découple-r* to uncouple: see DE- I 6] To uncouple.

1602 *2nd Pt Return fr Parnass* II V. (Arb) 32 Another company of hounds .had their couples cast off and we might heare the Huntsmen cry, horse, decouple, Auant

‖ **Découplé.** *Her* [F.. see prec] (See quots)

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl, Decouplé,* in heraldry, the same as uncoupled, i e parted, or severed Thus, a chevron decouplé is a chevron wanting so much towards the point, that the two ends stand at a distance from each other 1830 in ROBSON *Brit Herald*

Decoure, Decourre, var. DECORE, DECORRE.

‖ **Decours** *Her.* [F. · see next] = DECREMENT 1 c.

1727-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl*, A *moon-decressant* or *en decours*

†**Decou'rse.** *Obs* [a. F *décours* (12th c.) '— L. *dēcurs-um* a running down, f *dēcurrĕre* to run down: cf. DECURSE and COURSE] Downward course, descent Also *fig.*

1585 T WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy Turkie* IV xx. 134 b, The Euphrates in the channell and decourse whereof are founde many pretious stones 1597 J KING *On Jonas* (1618) 213 In the decourse of many generations.

†**Decou'rt,** *v Obs.* [f. DE- II 2 + COURT *sb*] *trans.* To expel or banish from court

c 1610 SIR J MELVIL *Mem* (1683) 198 He was accused and for a time decourted 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp 2 Peter* II 4 If the king's favourite be forever decourted and banished. 1676 W ROW *Contin Blair's Autobiog* XII (1848) 462 Middleton is thus decourted and all his places taken from him.

†**Deco'vered,** *ppl a. Obs* [f. DE- II. 1 + COVERED cf F *découvert*] Uncovered

1658 J WEBB tr *Cleopatra* VIII. II 19 His face remained almost quite decovered

†**Deco'y,** *sb*[1] *Obs* [Derivation and history unknown] A game of cards played in the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century

c 1550 *Diceplay* C VIIJ a, Primero now as it hath most use in courts, so is there most deceit in it At trump, saint, & such other like, cutting at ye neck is a good vantage so is cutting by a bum card (finely) vnder & ouer At decoy, they drawe easily xx handes together, and play all vpon assurance when to win or lose 1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1592) 4 He play at mumchance, or decoy, he shal shuffle the cards, and he cut 1608-9 DECKER *Belman Lond.* F IIJ (N), Cardes are fetcht, and mumchance or decoy is the game.

Decoy (dĭkoi'), *sb*[2] Also 7 decoye, dequoy, de quoi, duckquoy, 7–8 duckoy, duck-coy, duccoy [*Decoy*, in all its senses (exc 4 a) and combinations, was preceded by a simple form COY *sb.*[1] (known in 1621), a Du *kooi* of the same meaning. Thus senses 1 and 3 are identical with 1 and 3 of COY; sense 2 is a fig use of 1; 4 b. and 5 are closely related to 3. The combinations *decoy-bird, -dog, -duck, -man,* etc, were preceded generally by the forms *coy-bird, -dog, -duck, -man,* etc. It is thus evident that *de-coy* is a derivative, compound, or extension, of COY *sb.*; but the origin of the *de-* is undetermined

It has been variously conjectured to be the prefix DE-, the Dutch article in *de kooi* 'the coy' or 'decoy', the second half of Du *eende* in *eende-kooi* 'duck-coy', and an obscuration of *duck* itself in *duck-coy*, which is indeed found in the 17th c., and (what is notable) not merely as the sb, but as the vb (see below) Yet we do not find it as the earlier form, which suggests that it is really a later spelling of popular etymology. The likelihood that *decoy* is the Du *de kooi* has been forcibly urged by C Stoffel in *Englische Studien* X (1887) 180 But direct evidence is wanting And, since DECOY *sb*[1] appears to be an entirely distinct word, being much older in the language than either this word or *coy* itself, and was probably still in use when *coy* was introduced from Dutch, it is possible that the latter was made into *de-coy* under the influence of that earlier word. It is to be noted also that the sense 'sharper', 4 a below, actually appears earlier than any other, literal or figurative, and may possibly not be a sense of this word at all, but an independent and earlier cant or slang term, if so, it may also have influenced the change of *coy* to *decoy*]

1. A pond or pool out of which run narrow arms or 'pipes' covered with network or other contrivances into which wild ducks or other fowl may be allured and there caught

1625 [see DECOY DUCK 2] [1626-41 SPELMAN in Payne-Gallwey *Bk Duck Decoys* (1886) 2 SIR W Wodehouse (who lived in the reign of James I, 1603–25) made among us the first device for catching Ducks, known by the foreign name of a *hoye*] 1641 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Sept, We arrived at Dort, passing by the Decoys, where they catch innumerable quantities of fowle 1665 — 29 Mar, His Majestie was now finishing the Decoy in the Parke 1676 WORLIDGE *Bees* (1678) 23 Allured as Ducks by Dequoys 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* (1680) 286 Piscinas hasce cum allectatricibus et reliquo suo apparatu Decoys seu Duck-coys vocant, allectatrices coy-ducks. 1679–88 *Secr Serv Money Chas II & Jas. II* (Camden) 82 A kennell for the dogs, and a new ducquoy in the park 1714 *Flying-Post* 4–7 Dec, Keeper of New Forest in Hampshire, and of the Duckoy there 1750 R. POCOCKE *Trav* (1888) 94 The duckoy close to the Fleet, where the swans breed, as well as wildfowl 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 68 The decoy has superseded all those ancient methods of taking water fowl 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I 179 Decoys for the taking of wild ducks, teal, widgeons, etc were at one time, very common in the fens; but a few only exist at present. 1886 PAYNE-GALLWEY *Bk Duck Decoys* 17 A Decoy is a cunning and clever combination of water, nets, and screens, by means of which wildfowl, such as Wigeon, Mallard, and Teal, are caught alive

2. *fig* A place into which persons are enticed to the profit of the keeper.

1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F* IV 1. (R), You who keep a general decoy here for fools and coxcombs [a brothel] *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I 197 The place was cursed with an evil name, And that name was 'The Devil's Decoy!'

3. A bird (or other animal) trained to lure or entice others (usually of its species) into a trap.

1661 *Humane Industry* 170 Wilde Ducks, that are tamed and made Decoyes, to intice and betray their fellows 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess* (1669) 132 Man is to man a treacherous Decoy, and a rapacious Vulture 1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist* (1862) II VII XII 235 A number of wild ducks made tame, which are called decoys. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. VIII. v. 366 A display of dry humour in the manner in which the decoys thus played with the fears of the wild herd [of elephants]

4. Applied to a person:

†**a** A swindler, sharper; an impostor or 'shark' who lives by his wits at the expense of his dupes *Obs.*

(It is, from the early date and sense, very doubtful if this belongs to this word In the 'character' by Brathwait (quot 1631), there is no reference explicit or implicit to the action of a decoy-duck. It rather looks as if this were a slang term already in use when *coys* and *coy-ducks* were introduced into England, and as if *coy-duck* were changed into *decoy-duck* with allusion to this)

1618 MYNSHUL *Ess. Prison* 30 Iaylors are indeed for the most part the very off-scum of the rascall multitude, as Cabbage-carriers, Decoyes, Bum bayliffes, disgraced Pursuants, Botchers. and a rabble of such stinkardly companions 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks* I. 71/1 To Sharkes, Stales, Nims, Lifts, Foysts, Cheats, Stands, Decoyes 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Char Decoy* 25 A Decoy Is a brave metall'd Blade, as apt to take as give *Ibid* 31 Which simplicitie of his our Decoy observes and workes upon it.

b One who entices, allures, or inveigles another into some trap, deception, or evil situation; = DECOY-DUCK 2.

1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* V 1, I foster a decoy here [his niece, a strumpet]; And she trowls on her ragged customer, To cut my throat for pillage 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt fr Parnass* 186 These were the true de quois, or call-ducks, which ticed in the scum of the city 1667 *Decay Chr Piety* XVIII P 5 To lead captive silly women, and make them the duck-coys to their whole family 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 108 Some tough dram-drinker, set up as the devil's decoy, to draw in proselytes 1843 DICKENS *Mart Chuz* XII, I want you, besides, to act as a decoy in a case I have already told you of 1849 JAMES *Woodman* XXXII, I have the pretty decoy [a girl] in my own hand, I can whistle either bird back to the lure

5. Anything employed to allure and entice, especially into a trap; an enticement, bait, trap.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist* III III § 24 Intending onely a short Essay, and to be (let me call it) an honest Decoy, by entering on this subject, to draw others into the compleating thereof 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot* II 178 She that makes her Pretences to Religion a Decoy to catch the World 1698 FRYER *Acc E India & P.* 45 Antilopes, not to be taken but by a Decoy made of Green Boughs, wherein a Man hides himself. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr* (1721) I 27 [By] the Duckoy of a Wedding . trepan'd to Death and Murther'd 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh Times* XIV (1869) 500 A decoy roughly representing the head and antlers of a reindeer has been put up. 1883 A K GREEN *Hand & Ring* XX, The note had been sent as a decoy by the detective

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *decoy-bird, -dog, -goose, -place*, decoy-man, decoyman, one whose business it is to attend to a decoy for wildfowl

1643 *Soveraigne Salve* 39 Some dequoy indulgence may be used towards them to draw others, till all be in [their] power. 1721 KING tr *Naude's Refined Pol* V. 195 The Bird-catchers, to succeed in their sport, make use of decoy birds. 1775 *Lett* in *Bis m Weekly Post* 17 Jan (1891) 11/1 Andrew Williams lived under the Aston family as Decoyman 60 years 1778 *Sportsman's Dict*, *Decoy-duck*. by her allurement draws [wild ones] into the decoy-place 1799 W TOOKE *View Russ. Emp.* III 83 The Ostiaks placed at some distance several decoy-geese. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 68 Screens, formed of reeds, are set up to prevent the possibility of the fowl seeing the decoy man. *Ibid*, The decoy birds resort to the mouth of the pipes, followed by the young wild fowl. 1883 G C DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* XXII (1884) 164 The decoy-dog was a retriever of reddish colour 1887 *Daily News* 21 Nov 2/8 The prisoner had used his shop as a decoy place for poor little girls

Decoy (dĭkoi), *v* [See prec.

The vb is considerably later than the sb, and its earliest examples are spelt *duckoy*, it was evidently formed directly from the sb, of which it reflects the contemporary varieties of spelling]

1 *trans.* To allure or entice (wildfowl or other animals) into a snare or place of capture: said usually when this is done by, or with the aid of, another animal trained to the work.

1671 *Phil. Trans* VI 3093 The Wild Elephants are by the tame Females of the same kind as 'twere duckoy'd into a lodge with trap-doors 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* I. 168 Their Hogs at night come in and are put up in their Crauls or Pens, and yet some turn wild, which nevertheless are often decoyed in by the other 1735 *Sportsman's Dict*, Decoy-birds are usually kept in a cage and from thence decoy birds into the nets. 1788 REID *Act Powers* III II. IV 565 The arts they use to decoy hawks and other enemies. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 170 A black horse on the Brasis being decoyed under a tree by a tame mare 1845 YARRELL *Hist. Birds* (ed 2) III 266 The outer side. is the one on which the person walks who is decoying the fowl.

2 To entice or allure (persons) by the use of cunning and deceitful attractions, *into* a place or situation, *away, out, from* a situation, *to do* something.

1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* Pref (1661) A 13 b, To allure and Duckoy the unwary world *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* XI (1888) § 195 Rolph answered, that the King might be decoyed from thence and then he might easily be despatched. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 59 P 1 That they may not be decoyed in by the soft Allurement of a Fine Lady. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1776) II. 261 Two of whom the mariners decoyed on ship-board 1776 ADAM SMITH *W N.* II V I 365 [They] may sometimes decoy a weak customer to buy what he has no occasion for 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Fr Wives* IV. 63 They would not be decoyed away by a false alarm 1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* VI 81 This wretched man had decoyed children into his shop

Hence **Decoy'er, Decoy'ing** *vbl sb.*

1883 G C DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* XXII (1884) 162 Decoying was the only item of the wild life still existing in the Broad district with which we had not made ourselves acquainted

Decoy-duck (dĭkoi dŭk) [f DECOY *sb.* + DUCK Cf Du *kooieend* in same sense.]

1. A duck trained to decoy its fellows.

1651 C WALKER *Hist. Independ* III 34 These are rewarded like Decoy Duckes for their paines 1883 G C DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* XXII (1884) 167 These decoy ducks are kept in the decoy, and trained to come in for food whenever they hear a low whistle from the decoy-man.

2 *fig* A person who entices another into danger or mischief

1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid* IV II, You are worse than simple widgeons, and will be drawn into the net by this decoy-duck, this tame cheater 1688 SHADWELL *Sqr Alsatia* Dram Personæ, Shamwell being ruined by Cheatly, is made a decoy-duck for others. 1887 *Daily News* 11 July 3/1 At Monte Carlo he was employed as a decoy duck

Decra'ssify, *v. rare* [f DE- II 1 + L *crassus* thick, gross + -FY] *trans* To divest of what is crass, gross, or material

1855 BROWNING *Bp Blougram's Apol* Wks IV. 267, I hear you recommend, I might at least Eliminate, decrassify my faith 1885 COUPLAND *Spirit Goethe's Faust* VI. 202 Our attempt to decrassify this symbol, to see in it the wonderful power of the creative human brain

Decrease (dĭkrī's, dĭ'krīs), *sb* Forms 4 decrees, 4–7 discrease, 5 decresse, 6– decrease [a OF *decreis, descreis* (later *des-, de-crois*, now *décroît*), verbal sb f stem of *de-, descreis-tre* (*de(s)creiss-ant*) to DECREASE.]

The process of growing less; lessening, diminution, falling off, abatement; the condition which results from this (Opposed to INCREASE *sb*)

1383 GOWER *Conf* III 154 That none honour fall in decrees [*v r* discrease] 1488–9 *Act 4 Hen VII*, c 1 To decresse and destruccion of your lyvelode. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 119 They see the seas by increase and decrease to flowe and reflowe. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 28 Nov, Soon as we know how the plague goes this week, which we hope will be a good decrease 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus* I VII 24 Notes of Diminution or Decrease. 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* V 717 While man is growing, life is in decrease 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* IV. § 2 268 The steady decrease in the number of the greater nobles

†**b.** *spec.* The wane of the moon. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 626 Such Fruits you must gather . when the Moon is under the Earth, and in decrease. 1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim & Min* 29 The same taken in the decrease of the moon helpeth the fits of quartans 1746 HERVEY *Medit* (1818) 266 The moon in her decrease prevents the dawn.

Decrease (dĭkrī's), *v.* Forms *α.* 4–5 discrese, 5 discrease, -creace, dyscres, -crece, 6 discresse, dyscrease; *β.* 4–5 decresse, 4–6 decrese, 5 -crece, -creace, 5–6 -cresse, 6 *Sc* dicres, 6– decrease [f OF. *de-, descreiss-*, ppl stem of *descreistre* (later *descroistre* (Cotgr 1611), now *décroître*) = Pr *descreisser*, Cat *descrexer*, Sp *descrecer*, It *discre scere*, which took in Romanic the place of L *dēcrēscĕre*, f. *dē-* down + *crēscĕre* to grow: see DE- I. 6 Under the influence of the L., *decreistre* was an occasional variant in OF., and under the same influence, *de-crese*, found beside *descrese* in ME., eventually superseded it. An AngloFr *decresser*, influenced by Eng *decrese* or L. *decrescere*, is found in the Statutes of Hen. VI]

1. *intr.* To grow less (in amount, importance, influence, etc), to lessen, diminish, fall off, shrink, abate (Opposed to INCREASE *v*)

α 1393 GOWER *Conf* II. 189 Knowend how that the feith discreseth. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst* (1841) 224 Oure joy wylle sone dyscres. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* Prol 2 The mone euer wauerynge, wexynge one season and waneth & dys creaseth another season 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2545 Now ebbe, now flowe, nowe increase, nowe dyscrease. 1530 PALSGR 518/2, I discresse, I growe lasse or dymynysshe

β 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* VIII 5 The watres 3eden and decrees seden [1388 decresiden] vnto the tenthe moneth. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) VI 23 Pan begynnes Nilus to decreesse. 1483 *Cath Angl.* 92 To Decrese (A Decresse), *decrescere* 1530 PALSGR 509/1, I decrease, I waxe lesse, or vanysshe awaye. 1534 TINDALE *John* III 30 He must increace and I must decreace. 1608 SHAKS *Per* I II 85 Tyrants' fears Decrease not, but grow faster than the years. 1776 GIBBON *Decl & F* II. (1838) I. 36 The number of citizens gradually decreased 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* IV. 68 The temperature decreases as we rise in the atmosphere.

2 *trans.* To cause to grow less; to lessen, diminish

c 1470 HARDING *Chron* XVI VII, For couetyse his brother to discreace 1587 *Murr. Mag*, *Cordila* XIV, He first decreast my wealth 1596 SHAKS. *Tam Shrew* II 119 His Lands and goods, Which I haue bettered rather then decreast. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 80 Yet the Father knew very well that age decreaseth strength *c* 1718 PRIOR *An Epitaph* 42 Nor cherish'd they relations poor, That might decrease their present store. 1865 MILL in *Even Star* 10 July, That did not decrease in the least the hundreds of miles which London was distant from Edinburgh

Hence **Decrea'sing** *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a*, **Decrea'singly** *adv*

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* VIII. II (1495) 298 In the whyche waters .it makyth encreasynge and decresynge. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict*, *Descrecimiento*, decreasing 1633 FLETCHER *Purple Isl* IX I. 134 Which yet increases more with the decreasing day 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I. 277 [Quakers] hold that baptism with water belonged to an inferior and decreasing dispensation. 1822 *Examiner* 219/1

Glaring on its contiguous objects, and decreasingly gleaming to the foreground *Mod.* Food was decreasingly scarce

†Decreation (dĭkrɪ,ēˑʃən) *Obs* [f DE- I 6 + CREATION. (In sense of 'diminution' *décréation* is found in 14th c. F.)] The undoing of creation; depriving of existence, annihilation.

1647 WARD *Simp Cobler* 47 As he is a creature, hee feares decreation 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* I I § 37 45 More Reasonable then the continual Decreation and Annihilation of the souls of Brutes

†Decrea'tor. *Obs* [f DE- I. 6 + CREATOR, implying a vb *decreate*. see prec.] One who uncreates or annihilates.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* I IV. § 25 426 Not only the Creator of all the other gods, but also the Decreator of them

Decrece, obs form of DECREASE.

Decree (dĭkrī), *sb* Also 4–6 decre. [a. OF *decré*, var. of *decret* (in pl *decrez, decres*) = Pr. *decret*, Sp, It. *decreto*, ad L *dēcrētum*, subst use of neutel of *dēcrētus*, pa. pple of *dēcernĕre* to decree: see DECERN]

1. An ordinance or edict set forth by the civil or other authority; an authoritative decision having the force of law.

c 1325 *E E Allit P.* B 1745 Þen watz demed a de-cre bi þe duk seluen *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 122 At London þei wer atteynt, decre was mad for þate. 1483 *Cath. Angl* 92 A Decree, *decretum* 1596 SHAKS *Merch V* IV I 102 There is no force in the decrees of Venice 1637 (*title*), A Decree of the Starre-Chamber concerning Printing 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* III 7 The dire Decrees Of hard Euristheus 1796 H HUNTER tr *St-Pierre's Stud. Nat* (1799) III 639 The Constituent Assembly abolished, by it's decree of September 1791, the justice which it had done to persons of colour in the Antilles 1821 J Q ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr Syst* III (1871) 140 This report was sanctioned by a decree of the assembly 1851 TENNYSON *To the Queen* ix, To take Occasion by the hand, and make The bounds of freedom wider yet By shaping some august decree

fig 1596 SHAKS *Merch V* I II 20 The braine may deuise lawes for the blood, but a hot temper leapes ore a colde decree 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* I 289 Whether by Nature's Curse, Or Fate's Decree

2 *Eccl* An edict or law of an ecclesiastical council, usually one settling some disputed or doubtful point of doctrine or discipline; in *pl* the collection of such laws and decisions, forming part of the canon law. (Cf. DECRETAL)

1303 R BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4640 Hyt ys forbode hym, yn þe decre, Myracles for to make or se 1377 LANGL *P. Pl* B XV 373 Doctoures of decres and of diuinite Maistres 1393 GOWER *Conf* I. 257 The pope hath made and yove the decre 1531 in W H Turner *Select Rec Oxford* 95 Master Morgan Johns, bachelor of decrees. 1564 (*title*), A godly and necessarie Admonition of the Decrees and Canons of the Counsel of Trent 1691 WOOD *Ath Oxon* I 20 He was admitted to the extraordinary reading of any Book of the Decretals, that is to the degree of Bach of Decrees, which some call the Canon Law 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* p XXXVII, A Decree is an Ordinance which is enacted by the Pope himself, by and with the advice of his Cardinals in Council assembled, without being consulted by any one thereon 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXV 189/1 The king and the queen-mother promised that they would accept the decrees of the Council [of Trent] 1893 P T FORSYTH in *Faith & Criticism* 106 If that infallibility be carried beyond Himself there is no logical halting-place till we arrive at the Vatican Decrees

3 *Theol.* One of the eternal purposes of God whereby events are foreordained

1570 B. GOOGE *Pop Kingd.* I (1880) 1 All the Deuils deepe in hell, at his decrees doe quake 1648 *Assembly's Larger Catech* Q 12 God's Decrees are the wise, free, and holy acts of the counsel of his will, whereby from all eternity, he hath, for his own glory, unchangeably fore-ordained whatsoever comes to passe in time *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet Wks 1721 II. 108 Hee Conscience tells her God's Decree Full option gave, and made her free 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl* (1868) I 1 4 Philip stood enfeoffed, by divine decree, of possessions far and near

4 *Law* A judicial decision In various specific uses: a. *Rom Law.* A decision given by the emperor on a question brought before him judicially.

1776–81 GIBBON *Decl & F.* xliv, The rescripts of the emperor, his grants and decrees, his edicts and pragmatic sanctions, were subscribed in purple ink. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I § 5 An imperial constitution is what the emperor has established by decree, edict, or letter. It has never been disputed that such a constitution has the full force of a *lex.*

b. *Eng Law.* The judgement of a court of equity, or of the Court of Admiralty, Probate, and Divorce But since the Judicature Act of 1873–5, the term 'judgement' is applied to the decisions of courts having both common law and equity powers.

Decree is still used in *Admiralty* cases In *Divorce* cases, a *decree* is an order of the Court declaring the nullity or dissolution of marriage, or the judicial separation of the parties *Decree nisi*: the order made by the court for divorce, which remains conditional for at least six months, after which, *unless* cause to the contrary is shown, it is made absolute In *Ecclesiastical* cases, *decree* is a special form of citation of the party to the suit

1622 CALLIS *Stat Sewers* (1647) 231 A Decree is . only a Sentence or Judgement in a Court of Justice, delivered or declared by the Judges there 1735 *Col Rec Pennsylv.* IV 39 But two Causes, and both by Consent, have been brought to a Decree 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm* III. 451 When all are heard, the court pronounces the *decree*, adjusting every point in debate according to equity and good conscience 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex* s v, Courts of equity may adjust their decrees so as to meet different exigencies whereas courts of common law are bound down to a fixed and invariable form of judgment 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict* c 66 § 100 In the construction of this Act. the several words herein-after mentioned shall have, or include, the meanings following, (that is to say) 'Judgment' shall include Decree 1873 PHILLIMORE *Eccles Law* 1254 These decrees or citations are signed by the Registrar of the Court 1892 GEARY *Law of Marriage* 354 A decree of judicial separation may be subsequently turned into a decree for dissolution 1893 BARNES in *Law Rep.* Probate Div. 154 The decree I make will be that the crew other than the captain shall receive salvage according to their ratings *Mod Newspr*, A decree *nisi* was pronounced. The decree was made absolute

c *Sc Law* The final judgement or sentence of a civil court, whereby the question at issue between the parties is decided; strictly, a judgement which can be put in force by containing the executive words 'and decerns': cf. DECERNITURE

Decrees are said to be *condemnator* or *absolvitor* according as the decision is in favour of the pursuer or the defender A *decree in absence* is a decree pronounced against a defender who has not appeared and pleaded on the merits of the cause = 'Judgement by Default' in English Common Law *Decree of Registration* is a decree *fictione juris* of a court, interposed without the actual invervention of a judge, in virtue of the party's consent to a decree going out against him *Decree arbitral* an award by one or more arbiters see ARBITRAL *Decree dative* see DATIVE. *Decree of Locality, Modification*, and *Valuation of Teinds*: various decisions of the Teind Court (Bell, *Dict Law Scotl* 186) Cf. earlier DECREET 2 b

1754 ERSKINE *Princ Sc. Law* (1809) 484 Before horning could pass on the decree of an inferior judge, the decree was, by our former practice, to have been judicially produced before the Session, and their authority interposed to it by a new decree 1861 W. BELL *Dict Law Scot* s v, The decree issued by the Court of Session in aid of the inferior court decree, was called a *decree conform* 1877 MACKAY *Practice Crt Session* I 581 The term *decree* is now sometimes used interchangeably with *interlocutor*, though it might be convenient to apply the former to a final determination by which the whole or a substantive part of the cause is decided, and the latter to an order pronounced in its course.

Decree (dĭkrī), *v* Also 6 decre, decrey. [f. DECREE *sb*. cf F *décréter*, f. *décret*.]

1 *trans.* To command (something) by decree; to order, appoint, or assign authoritatively, ordain

1399 *Rolls of Parlt* III 424/1 [Their] Commissaries . declared and decreed, and adjugged yowe fore to be deposed and pryved of the Astate of Kyng 1538 STARKEY *England* I 1 20 No partycular mean by cyuyle ordynance decred 1590 MARLOWE *Edw II*, Wks (Rtldg) 194/2 The stately triumph we decreed *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Mayor of Q* IV II, Upon the plain of Salisbury A peaceful meeting they decreen 1637 *Decree Star Chamber* § 11 It is further Ordered and Decreed, that no Merchant, Bookseller shall imprint any English bookes [etc] *a* 1718 ROWE (J.), Their father has decreed His sceptre to the younger. 1858 FROUDE *Hist Eng* III xii 13 The English parliaments were decreeing the dissolution of the smaller monasteries 1876 J H NEWMAN *Hist. Sk* I III 1 309 The cities sent embassies to him, decreeing him public honours

b. *fig.* To ordain as by Divine appointment, or by fate

c 1580 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* (1823) CXIX B III, What thou dost decree 1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* I II (1611) 4 Wherewith God hath eternally decreed when and how they should be 1601 SHAKS *Twel N* I V 330 What is decreed, must be and be this so 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VI 68 For Heaven all-just Hath seen our sufferings and decreed their end 1841 LANE *Arab Nts* I III Give me patience, O Allah, to bear what Thou decreest

2 *Law* † To pronounce judgement on (a cause), decide judicially (*obs*); to order or determine by a judicial decision; to adjudge; *absol.* to give judgement in a cause

1530 PALSGR 509/1, I shall decree it or it be to morowe noone 1570 LEVINS 46/39 To Decree, *decernere* 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho Lords* (Camden) 112 He decreed the cause not hearing any one wytnesse 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 469 It was decreed to be a resulting trust for the grantor. *Ibid* VI 489 Lord Bathurst decreed accordingly 1891 *Law Reports* Weekly Notes 43/1 The Court would not decree specific performance of a contract of service

3. To decide or determine authoritatively; to pronounce by decree.

a 1571 JEWEL *Serm. Haggai* 1 4 Our fathers in the Councill holden at Constance have decreed . that, to minister the Communion to a lay man under both kinds, is an open heresie 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* II. XXII 176 Whatsoever that Assembly shall Decree 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* I V II, The Third Estate is decreeing that it is, was, and will be nothing but a National Assembly

†b *To decree* (*a person*) *for* to put him down as, pronounce him to be *Obs. rare.*

1626 BEAUM & FL. *Scornful Lady* IV 1, Such a Coxcomb, such a whining Ass, as you decreed me for when I was last here

†4. To determine, resolve, decide (*to do* something) *Obs.* or *arch.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 86 b, Decreyinge with them selfe to beare and suffre all thynges 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* I. III 35, I haue decreed not to sing in my cage 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* IV 333 When thou hast decreed to seize their Stores 1754 FIELDING *Jon Wild* IV. VIII, Here we decreed to rest and dine. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* VIII 17 Who decrees to live thine own?

5. *absol.* or *intr.* To decide, determine, ordain

1591 SPENSER *Ruines of Rome* VI 11 So did the Gods by heavenly doome decree 1600 SHAKS *A. V L* I II 111 As the destinies decrees. 1647–8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr* (1678) 3 Laws, decreed of in the fields [of battle] 1667 MILTON *P. L* III 172 As my Eternal purpose hath decreed

Hence **Decreed** *ppl a*, **Decree'ing** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a.*

1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm. Par Phil* II. (R.), Suche was the decreed wyll of the father. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Time* 35 Bereft of both by Fates vniust decreeing. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III XXI. 242 Hee laboured by the law of Sulpitius to take from Sulla his decreed employment 1878 SEELEY *Stein* II 133 The decreeing and executing Power not being combined

Decreeable (dĭkrī ăb'l), *a. rare.* [-ABLE] Capable of being decreed.

1846 WORCESTER cites VERNON.

†Decree'ment. *Obs* [-MENT.] A decreeing, a decree

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M* (1596) 5/1 These expresse decreements of general councels 1601 BP W BARLOW *Defense* 197 The sole . . iudge of all writings and decreementes.

Decreement, obs (erron) f DECREMENT.

Decreer (dĭkrī ər) [-ER 1.] One who decrees

1660 H MORE *Myst Godl* VII. II 283 The word naturally signifies a Commander or Decreer 1664 — *Myst Iniq* 285 A Decreer of Idolatrous practices *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks* I III 103 (R.), The first decreer of it.

Decrees, decreesse, obs. forms of DECREASE.

Decreet (dĭkrī t), *sb Obs* or *arch* Forms. 4–5 **decret,** 5–7 **decreit,** decrete, 6– **decreet** [a F. *décret*, or ad L. *dēcrēt-um* see DECREE *sb*]

†1. An earlier form of the word DECREE, entirely *Obs* in English, and in Sc. retained only as in b

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* I IV 17 Þoru3 her decretz and hire iugementys. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VIII V 172 He gert þame þare decrete retrete, And all tyl wndo þaire sentens. 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 108 b/1 Lyke as it is had in the decrete 1552 ABP HAMILTON *Catech* (1884) 5 The decreet maid in our provincial counsale. 1571 *Sat Poems Reform* XXVIII 78 Againis thair Cannoun Law thay gaif decreit *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc Poems* XXXII. 10 Nane dou reduce the Destinies decreit

b *Sc Law.* = DECREE 4 c. (The vernacular form in Sc; now *arch*)

1491 *Sc Acts Jas IV* (1597) § 30 Within twentie daies after the decreet of the deliuerance be given there vpon. 1584 *Sc Acts Jas VI* (1597) § 139 All decreetes giuen be quhatsumeuer Judges 1609 SKENE *Reg Maj* 21 The effect of ane decreit given be Arbiters is, that it sall be obeyed, quhither it be just or nocht. 1752 in *Scots Mag* June (1753) 287/2 He had procured a sist against the decreet. 1812 CHALMERS *Let* in *Life* (1851) I 272 The only effect of this decreet of the Court of Teinds. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch II, It went . just like a decreet in absence 1833 *Act* 3–4 *Will. IV*, c 46 § 70 Such summary decreets and warrants.

†2 A decision, determination *Obs rare*

c 1400 *Apol Loll.* 101 Chaunge þi decret, & do not þis þat þu hast vowid unwarly *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII 630 This decret thar wit amang thaim fand, Gyff Wallace wald apon him tak the croun, To gyff battaill thai suld be redy boun

†Decreet (dĭkrī t), *v. Obs.* Forms: see prec. [a. F. *décréte-r*, f *décret* DECREE Only *Sc.* after 15th c.]

1. *trans* To decree, order, ordain.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI IV. 72 He Decretyd hym þar Kyng to be 1457 *Sc Acts Jas II* (1814) II 48/1 It is decretyt & ordainyt þt wapinschawings be haldin be þe lords 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr* (W. de W 1495) I xlix 97 a/1 It is decreted by sentence dyuyne *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (1728) 62 It is also decreeted that all faithful men shall lay to their shoulders for expelling of thir common enemies 1633 *Sc. Acts Chas I* (1817) V 42/2 Quhat they sall decreit and determine.

2 To decide, determine, resolve (*to do* something)

1582–8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 138 He decrettit to pas hame, and to leaue the Regent's company.

3 *intr.* To pronounce a decision or judgement

1563 WINJET *Wks* (1890) II 30 Paraduentuir he hes brestit out erar of a manlie passioun, than decretit be heumlie ressoun 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1324 Since ye 3oursells submit To do as I decreit 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj* 21 Be consent of the parties, the Arbiters may decreit as they please *Ibid.* 65 Arbiters . may not decreit vpon ane halie day.

Hence **Decree ted** *ppl a*, decreed.

1721 *Wodrow Corr* (1843) II. 558 A Decreeted Non-juror. 1761 HUME *Hist Eng* II. XXX. 168 The more to pacify the king he showed to him the decreted bull

Decrement (de krĭmĕnt). [ad. L. *dēcrēmentum*, f *dēcrē-* stem of inceptive *dēcrē-sc-ĕre* to DECREASE: see -MENT]

1. The process or fact of decreasing or growing gradually less, or (with *pl.*) an instance of this; decrease, diminution, lessening, waste, loss. (Opposed to *increment.*)

1621 MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 310 The decrements of the First-fruits 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies* 93 Hee would finde his decrements great, his increments small his receits come farre short of his disbursements 1660 BOYLE *New Exp Phys Mech.* XXI. 151 The greater decrement of the pressure of the Air 1695 WOODWARD *Nat Hist. Earth* V (1723) 253 Rocks suffer a continual Decrement, and grow lower and lower 1774 J BRYANT *Mythology* I 339 A society . where there is a continual decrement. 1840 J. H. GREEN *Vital Dynamics* 81 Signs of the decrement of vital energy.

†b. *spec.* Bodily decay, wasting away. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* VI IV 289 Our decrement accelerates, we set apace, and in our last dayes precipitate

into our graves 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* III v (1732) 340 There is a Decrement or Decay both of Things and Men

c The wane (of the moon), *spec* in *Heraldry*.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III iii (1611) 91 Her divers denominations in Heraldrie, as her increment in her increase her decrement in her waning and her detriment in her change and eclipse 1822 T TAYLOR *Apuleius* 292 The Moon defining the month through her increments, and afterwards by her equal decrements

d *Decrement of life*. in the doctrine of annuities and tables of mortality: The (annual) decrease of a given number of persons by death

1752 *Phil Trans* XLVII lii 335 The decrements of life may be esteemed nearly equal, after a certain age 1755 BRAKENRIDGE *ibid.* XLIX 180 It will be easy to form a table of the decrements of life 1851 HERSCHEL *Stud Nat. Phil* II. VI 178 The decrement of life, or the law of mortality.

e. *Crystallography* 'A successive diminution of the layers of molecules, applied to the faces of the primitive form, by which the secondary forms are supposed to be produced' (Webster)

1805-17 R JAMESON *Char Min.* (ed 3) 146 The decrements on the edges concur with those in the angles to produce the same crystalline form 1823 H J BROOKE *Introd Crystallogr* 18 When the additions do not cover the whole surface of a primary form, but there are rows of molecules omitted on the edges, or angles of the superimposed plates, such omission is called a *decrement* 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz* II VII 402 The secondary forms of all crystals are derived from their primary forms by a regular process of decrement

2 The amount lost by diminution or waste, *spec* in *Math.* a small quantity by which a variable diminishes (*e g* in a given small time)

1666 BOYLE *Orig Formes & Qual*, [What] the obtained powder amounts to over and above the decrement of weight 1758 I LYONS *Fluxions* 90 Let *Y* be the decrement of *y* 1812-6 PLAYFAIR *Nat Phil* (1819) I 227 The decrements of heat in each second 1846 H. ROGERS *Ess* (1860) I 202 Admitting increase or diminution by infinitely small increments or decrements 1883 *Economist* 15 Sept, If the unearned increment is to be appropriated by the State The undeserved decrement, as perhaps it may be called, would surely claim compensation

†**3** Applied to certain college expenses at Oxford: see quot. 1726. *Obs.*

[1483 in Arnolde *Chron* (1811) 271 Item in decrementis, iij li. vij s' i. d'] 1726 R NEWTON in *Reminiscences* (Oxf Hist. Soc) 64 Decrements, each Scholar's proportion for Fuel, Candles, Salt, and other common necessaries originally so call'd as so much did, on these accounts, *decrescere*, or was discounted from a Scholar's Endowment.

†**Decrepi·dity.** *rare*$^{-1}$ [f. *decrepid*, variant of DECREPIT, after *timidity*, etc] = DECREPITUDE.

1760 *Misc* in *Ann Reg* 190/2 Age pictured in the mind is decrepidity in winter, retiring in the evening to the comfortable shelter of a fire-side.

Decrepit (dĭ·krepĭt), *a* (*sb.*) Also 6 decrepute, decreaped, 6-7 decrepite, -et, 7 -ate, 7-9 decrepid, 8 decripid, -ed, decripped. [a. F. *décrépit* (16th c), in 15th c. *descrepy*, ad L *décrepitus* very old, decrepit, f. *dē-* down + *crepit-*, ppl stem of *crepāre* to crack, creak, rattle. The final *-t* has had many forms assimilated to pa. pples, adjs in *-id*, etc]

1 Of living beings (and their attributes): Wasted or worn out with old age, decayed and enfeebled with infirmities, old and feeble.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Praise of Age* 2 Ane auld man, and decrepit, hard I sing. 1511-2 *Act* 3 *Hen VIII*, c 3 § 1 Every man not lame decrepute or maymed. 1550 CROWLEY *Inform & Petit.* 463 To sustayne theyr parents decrepet age 1606 WARNER *Alb Eng* XIV lxxxix 361 A fourth farre olden decrepate with age. 1689-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Health & Long Life* Wks 1731 I 273 With common Diseases Strength grows decrepit. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* (1775) X 4 Poor old decrepit people, who are incapable of getting a livelihood by work 1872 BLACK *Adv Phaeton* xx. 283 Some poor old pensioner, decrepit and feeble-eyed

β decrepid, etc *a* 1616 BEAUM & FL. *Lit Fr. Lawyer* I 1, Thou shalt not find I am decrepid 1696 DRYDEN *Let Mrs Stewart* 1 Oct. Wks 1800 I. II. 66 How can you be so good to an old decrepid man? 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) IV 317 Decripped old Sinners 1820 W IRVING *Sketch Bk* I 216 A poor decrepid old woman 1845 G E DAY tr *Simon's Anim Chem* I. 204 An old, decrepid animal

2. *fig.* of things.

1594 NASHE *Unfort Trav.* 23 The decrepite Churches in contention beyond sea. 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* V XXI 264 Decrepite superstitions 1780 BURKE *Sp Econ Reform* Wks III 261 The poor wasted decrepid revenue of the principality. 1863 D G MITCHELL *My Farm of Edgewood* 124 The decrepid apple trees are rooted up 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C* I 116 The military administrations of surrounding nations were singularly decrepit and corrupt.

B *sb*, One who is decrepit. *Obs* or *local*

1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* I 25 In men full of dayes, and such decrepittes as old age hath long arrested 1887 *S Cheshire Gloss*, *Decrippit*, a cripple, lame person

†**Decre·pit,** *v. Obs.*$^{-1}$ [f prec] To make decrepit (see quot).

1588 R HOLME *Armoury* III 310/2 The Tying Neck and Heels, is a Punishment of decrepiting, that is benumming the Body, by drawing it all together, as it were into a round Ball

†**Decrepitage, Decrepitancy.** *Obs.* Irregular formations = DECREPITUDE

1670 G H. *Hist Cardinals* II III. 176 Of his goodness and decrepitage [*bontà e decrepità*] *Ibid.* III. II 302 His age .. his infirmities, and decrepitancy

Decrepitate (dĭ·krepĭtēt), *v.* [f. med. or mod L *dēcrepitāre*, f. *dē-* down, away + *-crepitāre* to crackle, freq of *crepāre* to crack. Cf F. *décrépiter* (1690 in Hatzf)]

1. *trans.* To calcine or roast (a salt or mineral) until it no longer crackles in the fire.

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* II. V 87 And so will it come to passe in a pot of salt, although decrepitated 1684 BOYLE *Porousn Anim & Solid Bod* VIII. 125 A pound of Dantzick Vitriol and a pound of Sea Salt, after the former had been very lightly calcined, and the latter decrepitated 1799 G SMITH *Laboratory* I 379 Decrepitate them, *i e* dry them till they crack, in a pan, crucible, or clean fire shovel 1832 G R PORTER *Porcelain & Gl* 82 The salt purified and decrepitated,—that is, subjected to the action of heat until all crackling noise has ceased

2. *intr.* Of salts and minerals: To make a crackling noise when suddenly heated, accompanied by a violent disintegration of their particles.

This is owing to the sudden conversion into steam of the water enclosed within the substance, or, as in some natural minerals, to the unequal expansion of the laminæ which compose them Watts *Dict Chem*

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh* 54 Put in the fire, it presently decrepitates with no less noise than salt itself. 1800 tr *Lagrange's Chem* I 331 If transparent calcareous spar be exposed to a sudden heat, it decrepitates and loses its transparency 1849 DANA *Geol* v. (1850) 324 *note*, It decrepitates, but does not fuse

Hence **Decre·pitated** *ppl. a*, **Decre·pitating** *vbl sb.* and *ppl a.*

1662 R MATHEW *Unl. Alch* § 101. 165 Let thy salt stand meanly red til it wil crack no more, and that is called decrepitating 1765 *Univ Mag.* XXXVII 84/2, I take equal parts of decrepitated salt and nitre 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* V 53 Decrepitating salts with fury crack 1874 GROVE *Contrib. Sc* in *Corr Phys Forces* 304 A brilliant combustion, attended with a decrepitating noise.

Decrepitation (dĭ·krepĭtē^{1} ʃən). [n of action f DECREPITATE: see -ATION Also mod.F (1742 in Hatzf.), and prob. in 16-17th c. Latin] The action of the verb DECREPITATE: **a** The calcining of a salt or mineral until it ceases to crackle with the heat **b** The crackling and disintegration of a salt or mineral when exposed to sudden heat

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol Chym.* 142 Unless the hydropick moisture be exhausted by flagration or decrepitation 1685 *Phil Trans.* XV 1061 In the decrepitation of common Salt 1827 FARADAY *Chem Manip* v. 160 Decrepitation is generally occasioned by the expansion of the outer portions before the interior has had time to heat. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst Bot.* 242 Said to contain nitre, a proof of which is shewn by their frequent decrepitation when thrown on the fire

Decrepitly (dĭ·krepĭtlĭ), *adv.* [-LY^{2}] In a decrepit manner.

1848 LOWELL *Sir Launfal* II 1, And she rose up decrepitly For a last dim look at earth and sea.

†**Decre·pitness.** *Obs.* Also 7-8 decrepid-. [-NESS] = DECREPITUDE

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ep* x, Before decrepitness and death catch me 1677 WYCHERLEY *Pl Dealer* II 1, Wou'dst thou make me the Staff of thy Age, the Crutch of thy Decrepidness? 1703 J. SAVAGE *Lett. Antients* VIII. 49 The Decrepidness of extream Old Age.

Decrepitude (dĭ·krepĭtiud) [a F. *décrépitude* (14th c), prob repr a med L **decrepitūdo*, f. *décrepitus*, or on the model of similar formations: see -TUDE] The state or condition of being decrepit; a state of feebleness and decay, *esp.* that due to old age *lit* and *fig*.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I XIX (1632) 37 She dies in her decrepitude 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 151 P 1 The several stages by which animal life makes its progress from infancy to decrepitude 1784 COWPER *Task* II 489 Praise from the rivel'd lips of toothless, bald Decrepitude 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxi 161 Still when hoary decrepitude Nods a tremulous Yes to all. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen Hist Rome* LXXV (1877) 627 Paganism thus stricken down in her decrepitude never rose again

†**Decre·pity.** *Obs* [a OF. *décrépité* (15-17th c in Godef.), ad med L. *dēcrepit-ās*, *-tātem* (Du Cange), f L. *décrepitus*.] = DECREPITUDE.

1576 NEWTON tr *Lemnie's Complex* 30 a, The firste enterraunce and steppe into Olde Age, which is the nexte neighboure to decrepitie and dotage 1598 FLORIO, *Decrepità* olde age, decrepitie 1603 — *Montaigne* II XXIX (1632) 394 Being demanded what his studies would stead him in his decrepity 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fooles* Plays 1873 I 160 A true Loadstone to draw on Decrepity

Decrescence (dĭ·kre sĕns). *rare* [ad. L *dēcrēscentia* decreasing, waning, f. *dēcrēscĕre* to DECREASE. see -ENCE] Waning state or condition.

1872 *Contemp Rev* XX 899 They have attained their maximum of development, and, by inevitable sequence, have begun their decrescence

‖**Decrescendo** (dĕkreʃe ndo) *Mus* [It. = decreasing] A musical direction indicating that the tone is to be gradually lessened in force or loudness; = DIMINUENDO. As *sb.*. A gradual diminution of loudness of tone.

1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus* S V, A decrescendo of 48 bars from *fff*

Decrescent (dĭ·kre·sĕnt), *a* and *sb* Also 7-8 decressant [ad L *dēcrēscent-em*, pr pple of *dēcrēscĕre* to DECREASE: see -ENT. For the earlier spelling, cf CRESCENT]

A *adj.* Decreasing, growing gradually less. Chiefly of the moon: Waning, in her decrement; in *Her* represented with the horns towards the sinister side In *Bot* applied to organs which decrease gradually from the base upwards

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III iii (1660) 111 He beareth Azure, a Moon decressant Proper 1674 JEAKE *Arith* I (1696) 30 Then draw the Decrescent Lunular, or Separatrix 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* S.V *Decrement*, The moon looking to the left side of the escutcheon is always supposed to be decrescent 1811 PINKERTON *Petral* II 167 A dozen specimens, which presented a decrescent progression, with regard to the size of the grain. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lyn* 518 Between the increscent and decrescent moon.

B *sb.* The moon in her decrement or wane: used in *Her* as a bearing. (Opposed to *increscent.*)

1616 BULLOKAR, *Decressant*, the Moone in the last quarter. ? 1620 FELTHAM *Resolves* XXVIII (1st ed) 88 Thus while he sinnes, he is a Decressant, when he repents, a Cressant 1692 *Lond Gaz.* No 2674/4 A Cross Moline between 2 Increscents and 2 Decrescents 1851 J B HUME *Poems, Glenfinlas* 162 The wan decrescent's slanting beams

Decrese, decresse, obs forms of DECREASE.

Decresion, var of DECRETION *Obs*, decrease

Decretal (dĭ·krī tăl), *a*, *sb.* Also 4-7 -ale, -all(e, (7 decreetall) [a. F *décrétal, -ale* (13th c.), ad. L *dēcrētālis* of or containing a decree, whence med L *dēcrētāles* (sc. *epistolæ*) papal letters containing decrees, *dēcrētāle* a decree, statute, constitution] **A** *adj.*

1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing, a decree or decrees. **a** Pertaining to the papal decrees: see B 1. †*Decretal right*: canon law

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A* III V 175 After the decretall and cyuyll ryght 1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV VII. 43 The decretall epistles heaped together by Gregorie the IX 1563-87 FOXE *A & M.* (1596) 5/1 Decided by certeine new decretal or rather extradecretal and extravagant constitutions *a* 1631 DONNE in *Select* (1840) 28 The word inspired by the Holy Ghost, not apocryphal, not decretal, not traditional 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* v. 165 That impudent Forgery of the Decretal Epistles 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I. 59 The canon laws, or decretal epistles of the popes, are rescripts in the strictest sense. 1823 LINGARD *Hist Eng* VI 193 Campeggio had read the decretal bull to him and his minister

b Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a decree of Chancery or other civil court

1689 *Col Rec. Pennsylv* I. 253 Persuant to a Decretall order of ye Provinll Judges 1714 *Lond Gaz* No. 5253/4 A Decretal Order made in the High Court of Chancery. 1819 SWANSTON *Reports* (Chancery) III. 238 The bill could not be dismissed by motion of course That order was decretal, and necessarily retained the cause 1884 *Weekly Notes* 20 Dec 242/2 Such an order is decretal only and not a final foreclosure judgment

†**2.** Having the force of a decree or absolute command, imperative **b.** *transf.* of the person who commands. *Obs*

a 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man* lxxiv. (1636) 95 To observe all these as decretall lawes, never to bee violated 1610 — *St Aug. Citie of God* XXI VIII (1620) 793 What more decretall law hath God laid vpon nature. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit Pardoned* II. II. (1713) 192 When he [the Almighty] seems to have been most peremptory and decretal in his threatenings.

†**3.** Decisive, definitive. *Obs rare*

1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Trag* Plays 1873 II. 319 So heer's a most decreetall end of me 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* VII. 252 The decretal Battel at Pharsalia.

B *sb*

1. *Eccl* A papal decree or decretal epistle, a document issued by a Pope, containing a decree or authoritative decision on some point of doctrine or ecclesiastical law. **b.** *pl* The collection of such decrees, forming part of the canon law

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 337, & if þe decretal ne were ordeynd for þis, þe clerkes ouer alle ne rouht to do amys. 1377 LANGL *P. Pl* B V 428 Ac in canoun ne in þe decretales I can nouȝte rede a lyne 1481 CAXTON *Myrr* I V 26 They goo lerne anon the lawes or decretals. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen VIII* (1878) 191 That the Pope would sign a Decretall drawn out for his purpose 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks (1851) 358 To uphold his opinion, by Canons, and Gregorian decretals 1725 tr *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C* I V 69 The Name of Decretals is particularly given to the Letters of the Popes which contain Constitutions and Regulations. 1818 HALLAM *Mid Ages* (1841) I. VII 524 Upon these spurious decretals was built the great fabric of papal supremacy over the different national churches. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng* II IX 312 The first decretal, which was withheld by Campeggio, in which he had pronounced the marriage with Catherine invalid. 1860 *Lit Churchman* VI. 304/2 The false decretals of Isidore.

¶ The *sing.* was occasionally used instead of the *pl.* in sense b above *Obs.*

1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* II XXVI. (1638) 110 They that be learned in the law hold the decretall bindeth not in this Realme 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M* (1684) III 307 They brought forth a Decretal, a Book of the Bishop of Romes Law, to bind me to answer

2. *transf* A decree, ordinance.

1588 GREENE *Perimedes* 3 To phlebotomie, to fomentacions, and such medicinall decretals. *a* 1652 J SMITH *Sel Disc* V 171 Which are not the eternal dictates and decretals of the divine nature. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud Chr* 86 A repeal of the decretals of Eternity

†**Decretalia·rch.** *Obs.* [F. *décrétalarche.*] A word of Rabelais. the lord of decretals, the Pope.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr* [from Cotgrave] 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV liv, The blessed Kingdom of Heaven, whose Keys are given to our good God and Decretaliarch.

†**Decre·taline,** *a Obs* [f DECRETAL + -INE] Of or belonging to the Decretals

1600 O E *Repl Libel* II III 59 They haue receiued a new decretaline law, wherein they walke more curiously, then in the law of God *Ibid* II IV 90 Their decretaline doctrine is neither sound, nor holy 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV xlix (1737) 199 Our old Decretaline Scholiasts

Decretalist (dĭkrī tălist). [mod. f DECRETAL (B I) + -IST cf F *décrétaliste* (14th c.), and DECRETIST.] One versed in the Decretals. †b One who holds the Calvinistic doctrine as to the decrees of God (cf DECRETAL *a* 2)

1710 D WHITBY *Disc Five Points* VI. 1 (1817) 400 If these Decretalists may take sanctuary in the fore-knowledge God hath of things future, the Hobbists and the Fatalists may do the same 1872 R JENKINS in *Archæol Cant* VIII 66 *note*, Apostacy according to the decretalists is a threefold crime

Decre·tally, *adv.* [-LY 2] In a decretal way, by way of decree

1621 W SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 215 Doctrinally, or rather decretally, its deliuered by Vrban 1626 — *Expos 2 Thess* (1629) 104 When were these dogmatized and decretally stablished for catholique doctrine? 1716 M DAVIES *Athen Brit* II To Rdr 43 The Supream Divinity of Jesus Christ, as decretally Pre-existing in the Hypostatick Union

†**Decre·tary.** *Obs* [f L. *décrēt-um* DECREE + -ARY] One versed in the Decretals

1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 358 b, For Euangelistes, cruell Canonistes, Copistes, Decretaries.

Decre·te. 1 = DECREE 4 a. [A special adaptation of L *decrētum.*]

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr* (1879) II XXVIII 534 The most important of these special constitutions were those decretes and rescripts which were made by the Emperors a decrete being an order made on a regular appeal from the judgment of a lower tribunal

2. Obs var of DECREET.

†**Decre·tion.** *Obs* Also 7 decresion [n of action from L. *décrēt-*, ppl stem of *décrēscĕre* to DECREASE; cf *accretion, concretion.* (Not used in L., which had a different *décrētio* from *décernĕre* to decree)] Decrease, diminution

1635 SWAN *Spec M* IV § 2 (1643) 68 The clouds by descending make no greater augmentation then the decresion was in their ascending 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 73 By which decretion we might guess at a former increase

Decretist (dĭkrī tist) [ad med L. *décrētista*, f *décrētum* DECREE: see -IST So OF. *décrétiste* (1499 in Godef), earlier *décrétistre* (see next).] One versed in the Decretals, a decretalist

c 1400 *Apol Loll.* 75 þe decretistis, þat are Israelitis . as to þe part of sciens þat þey han tane of Godis lawe, & Egipcians, as to þe part þat þey haue of worldly wysdam 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Decretist*, a Student, or one that studies the Decretals 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* xx, The Decretists had their Rise and Beginning, even under the Reign of the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa 1871 VAUGHAN *Life St Thomas* 352 To attend the lectures of the decretists

†**Decreti·stre.** *Obs* [a OF *décrétistre* (13th c in Littré), ad med.L *décrētista* see -ISTRE: later *décrétiste* (see prec).] = prec

1393 LANGL *P Pl C* XVI 85 This doctor and diuinour, and decretistre of canon, Hath no pite on vs poure

Decretive (dĭkrī tiv), *a* [f L *décrēt-*, ppl. stem of *décernĕre* to DECREE + -IVE.] Having the attribute of decreeing, = DECRETORY 1

1609 BP W BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 170 Either discretiue or directiue and thirdly decretiue, which is in the Prince, either affirmatiuely to binde those within his compasse [etc] 1651 BAXTER *Inf Bapt* 269 To distinguish between event and duty; the Decretive and Legislative will of God 1770 WESLEY *Wks* (1872) XIV 195 Both the choice of the former, and the decretive omission of the latter were owing to the sovereign will of God 1874 H. R REYNOLDS *John Bapt* III § 3 206 They are too specific and too decretive in their essence

Hence **Decre·tively** *adv*

1610 HEALEY *St Aug Citie of God* 808 The thousand years are decretively meant of the devills bondage onely

†**Decreto·rial,** *a Obs. rare.* [f. L *décrētōrius* DECRETORY + -AL]

1 = DECRETORY 3

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc Probl* 25 The great Climacterical, Hebdomatical, Scalary, Decretorial yeere *Ibid* 93 Is it therefore impossible that any of those should see as far into Decretorial numbers? 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* IV XII 212 The medicall or Decretorial month

2 = DECRETORY 1

1778 FARMER *Lett to Worthington* i (R), That I overrule the Scripture itself, in a decretorial manner

†**Decreto·rian,** *a Obs* [f as prec + -AN] Decisive, critical, = DECRETORY 2, 3.

1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit Pardoned* III II (1713) 289 There is no decretorian battle, nor is the business decided upon a push 1716 M DAVIES *Athen Brit* III *Diss Physick* 54 The ancient Greek Physicians made Astrology or Astronomy, with their Critical and Decretorian Days, a considerable Part of their Medicinal Studies.

Decre·torily, *adv.* ? *Obs* [f next + -LY 2] In a decretory manner; positively, decisively

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct Dubit.* II ii. rule VI § 33 All which speak decretorily and dogmatically and zealously 1684 J GOODMAN *Wint Ev Conf* III (T), Deal concisely and decretorily, that I may be brought to the point you drive at

Decretory (dĭkrī təri), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs* [ad L *décrētōri-us*, f *décrēt-* ppl. stem of L. *décernĕre* to determine, DECREE: see -ORY]

1 Of the nature of, involving, or relating to, a decree, authoritative decision, or final judgement

a 1631 DONNE in *Select* (1840) 83 We banish all imaginary fatality, and all decretory impossibility of concurrence and co-operation to our own salvation 1649 JER TAYLOR *Gt Exemp* II. VII 37 Those decretory and finall words of S Paul He that defiles a Temple, him will God destroy 1673 BAXTER *Let* in *Answ Dodwell* 82 You appropriate the Decretory Power to your Monarch, and communicate only the executive 1737 J CLARKE *Hist Bible* (1740) II V 128 Jesus, knowing they had passed a decretory sentence against Him 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol Græca* I XVI 77 The decretory sentence was passed

†**b.** Of persons. Characterized by pronouncing a definite decision or judgement, positive, decided

1651 JER TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I XI 136 They that with a loose tongue are too decretory, and enunciative of speedy judgement. 1655 — *Unum Necess* VII § 1, I will not be decretory in it, because the Scripture hath said nothing of it 1680 H DODWELL *Two Lett Advice* (1691) 105 If I may seem decretory in resolving positively some things controverted among learned men.

†**2.** Such as to decide the question; decisive, determinative *Obs*

1674 EVELYN *Navig & Comm* Misc Writ (1805) 644 That decretory battle at Actium. 1692 M MORGAN *Poem on Victory over Fr Fleet* 7 In which was struck this decretory Blow 1718 BP HUTCHINSON *Witches apt* (1720) 172 They tried their Claims to Land, by Combat, or the Decretory Morsel 1737 WHISTON *Josephus* Diss. 105 There is one particular Observation that seems to me to be decretory

†**3** *Old Med.* and *Astrol.* Pertaining to or decisive of the final issue of a disease, etc., also *fig* of a course of life, = CRITICAL 4. *Obs* or *arch.*

1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* (1586) 78 b, The third of Maie (which is the laste decretorie daie of the Vine). 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 500 The foure decretorie or criticall daies, that giue the doome of Oliue trees, either to good or bad 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* IV XII 213 The medicall month; introduced by Galen for the better compute of Decretory or Criticall dayes 1702 C MATHER *Magn Chr* III IV VII (1852) 610 When the decretory hour of death overtakes you 1890 E JOHNSON *Rise Christendom* 104, I look intrepidly forward to yonder decretory hour [of death]

†**Decrew·**, *v Obs rare* [f OF *décreu*, now *décru*, pa. pple of *décreistre, décroître* to DECREASE cf ACCREW] To decrease, wane

1596 SPENSER *F Q* IV. VI 18 Sir Arthegall renewed His strength still more, but she still more decrewed

Decrial (dĭkrəi ăl) *rare* [f. DECRY *v* + -AL 5] The act of decrying, open disparagement

1711 SHAFTESB *Charac* Misc. V I (1737) III 266 The Decrial of an Art, on which the Cause and Interest of Wit and Letters absolutely depend *Ibid.* V II (R), A decrial or disparagement of those raw works

Decried (dĭkrəi d), *ppl. a.* [f. DECRY *v* + -ED] Cried down, disparaged openly, etc · see the verb.

1655 H VAUGHAN *Silex Scint* I. (1858) 36 Prayer was such A decryed course, sure it prevailed not much. 1783 BURKE *Report Affairs India* Wks 1842 II 6 A suspected and decried government 1818 J C HOBHOUSE *Italy* (1859) II 372 A decried effort since the edict of Dr Johnson

Decrier (dĭkrəi ər) One who decries

1698 FRYER *Acc E India* A 111 b, It is a Justice only intended my Country against its Decriers *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* VII II (R), The late fanatic decryers of the necessity of human learning 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* V 103 Dryden's principal decrier

†**Decri·minate,** *v Obs rare* [f. med L. *décrīmināre* (Du Cange), f. DE- I 3 + *crīmināre* to accuse of crime.] To denounce as a criminal, to accuse Hence **Decri·minating** *ppl a.*

1670 *Tryal Rudyard, etc.* in *Phenix* (1721) I 398 A whole sea of their Decriminating and Obnoxious Terms

†**Decro·tt,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [a F *décrotter*, in 12th c. *descroter*, f *de-*, *des-* (DE- I 6) + *crotte* dirt] *trans.* To clean from dirt, remove dirt from.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. XX, To decrott themselves in rubbing of the dirt of either their shoes or clothes

Decrown (dĭkrau n), *v* ? *Obs* [f. DE- II. 2 + CROWN *sb.* Cf F *découronner* 'to vncrowne' (Cotgr.), OF. *descoroner* (12th c), also *dethrone*] *trans* To deprive of the crown, to discrown.

1609 BP W BARLOW *Answ Nameless Cath* 153 Authoritie to de-Throan and de Crowne Princes. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl Fisher* 56 Throning and dethroning, crowning and decrowning them 1778 *Phil Surv S Irel* 322 If the Pope had not arrogated a right to dethrone and decrown Kings. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I III, How art thou decrowned and spoiled by thy recreant and apostate children

Hence **Decrow·ning** *vbl. sb.*

a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 212 The decrowning of Kings

Decrustation (dĭkrəstē ʃən) *rare* — ° [n. of action f. L. *décrust-āre* to peel off (an outer layer or crust), f DE- I. 6 + *crusta* CRUST, *crustāre* to CRUST: see -ATION] The removal of a crust or incrustation

1611 COTGR, *Decrustation*, a decrustation, or vncrusting; a paring away of the vppermost part, or outmost rind 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr* 1658 in PHILLIPS 1721 in BAILEY; and in mod Dicts 1882 in *Syd Soc Lex*

Decry (dĭkrəi), *v* Also 6–7 decrie. Pa t. and pple. decried [a. F. *décrier*, in 14th c. *descrier*, f. *des-*, *de-* (see DE- I 6) + *crier* to cry. In Eng the prefix appears always to have been taken in sense 'down' see DE- I 4]

1 *trans* To denounce, condemn, suppress, or depreciate by proclamation; = *cry down* (CRY *v.* 17 a), chiefly said of foreign or obsolete coins, also to bring down the value (of any article) by the utterance or circulation of statements

1617 MORYSON *Itin* I III VI 289 Having a singular Art to draw all forraine coynes when they want them, by raising the value, and in like sort to put them away, when they haue got abundance thereof, by decrying the value 1633 T STAFFORD *Pac Hib* IV (1821) 267 The calling downe, and decrying of all other Moneys whatsoever 1697 EVELYN *Numismi* VI 204 Many others [medals of Elagabalus] decried and called in for his infamous life 1710 WHITWORTH *Acc Russia* (1758) 80 Next year the . gold was left without refining, which utterly decried those Ducats 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I 278 The king may decry, or cry down, any coin of the kingdom, and make it no longer current 1844 *Act* 7–8 Vict c 24 § 4 Spreading . any false rumour, with intent to enhance or decry the price of any goods

2 To cry out against, to disparage or condemn openly, to attack the credit or reputation of, = *Cry down* (CRY 17 b)

1641 J JACKSON *True Evang. T* I. 75 We goe to law one with another (which S Paul so decryed) 1660 R COKE *Justice Vind* Pref 1 All men haue with one voice commended Virtue, and decried Vice 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Nov, The goldsmiths do decry the new Act 1756 C LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I Pref, 'Who is this', says one, 'that is come to decry our waters?' 1867 LEWES *Hist Philos* II 105 He does not so much decry Aristotle, as the idolatry of Aristotle 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm* 371 The zeal with which the Church decried the taking of interest or usury

Hence **Decry·ing** *vbl sb*

1633 [see 1 above] 1637 *State Trials, John Hampden* (R), There hath been a decrying by the people and they have petitioned in parliament against it 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I VI 84 A general decrying of arms

†**Decry·**, *sb Obs rare*—[1]. [f. prec. vb.] The decrying (of money); decrial

1686 tr *Chardin's Trav* I 9 The English were the Procurers of this Decry. For had that Money continu'd Currant, their Trade had been ruin'd

Decrystallization (dĭkri stălaizē[1] ʃən). [f. DE- II 1] Deprivation of crystalline structure

1860 *Sat Rev* X 83/1 The decrystallization of ice by the solar rays 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 56 Developed by the breaking down or decrystallisation of the ice

†**Decuba·tion.** *Obs rare* [n of action f. L *décubāre* to lie away (from one's own bed), taken in sense of L. *décumbĕre* to lie down] The action of lying down

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 613 At this Decubation upon boughs the Satyrist seems to hint, when he introduces the gypsies (Juv Sat VI 543–5)

Decubital (dĭkiū bităl), *a* [f. next + -AL.] Pertaining to or resulting from decubitus

1876 BRAITHWAITE *Retrospect Med.* LXXIII 4 Dr Handfield Jones on decubital inflammation

‖ **Decubitus** (dĭkiū·bitŭs) *Med* [mod.L. f *décumbĕre* to lie down, after *accubitus* and other parallel forms Used also in French from 1747.]

1 The manner or posture of lying in bed

1866 A FLINT *Princ Med* (1880) 190 The dorsal decubitus should not be constantly maintained, changes of position are important 1879 J. M DUNCAN *Lect Dis Women* XXX. (1889) 245 The decubitus is rarely on the healthy side

2. 'Also, a synonym of *Bedsore*' (*Syd Soc Lex*), see BED *sb* 19.

†**Decu·lcate,** *v Obs*—° [f late L. *déculcāre* + -ATE[3]: cf. *inculcate.*] (See quots)

1623 COCKERAM, *Deculcate*, to tread somthing vnder foot 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Deculcate* to tread or trample upon.

†**Decu·lt,** *v Obs*—° [ad L. *décultāre* (rare and doubtful) = *valde occultare*] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Decult*, to hide priuily

Decultivate: see DE- II. 1.

Decuman (de kiuмăn), *a* Also 7–8 -ane [ad. L *decumān-us*, var of *decimānus* of or belonging to the tenth part, or the tenth cohort, f. *decim-us* tenth see -AN; also, by metonymy, considerable, large, immense]

1 Very large, immense usually of waves.

(As to the vulgar notion that the tenth or decuman wave, *fluctus decumanus*, is greater and more dangerous than any other see Sir Thos Browne *Pseud Ep* VII XVII 2, De Quincey *Pagan Oracles* Wks. 1862 VII 183)

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Church* 30 To be overwhelmed and quite sunk by such decumane billowes as those small vessels have no proportion to resist 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV XXIII (1737) 97 That decumane Wave that took us fore and aft 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 122 The tenth, or decuman, is the last of the series of waves, and the most sweeping in its operation 1870 FARRAR *Witn Hist* I (1871) 5 Confidence, that even amid the decuman billows of modern scepticism it [the Church] shall remain immovable.

absol 1870 LOWELL *Poems, Cathedr*, Shocks of surf that clomb and fell, Spume-sliding down the baffled decuman

2. *Rom. Antiq.* Belonging to the tenth cohort: applied to the chief entrance to a camp, or that farthest from the enemy (*porta decumana*).

1852 WRIGHT *Celt, Roman, & Saxon* (1861) 148 The decuman gate

†**Decumanal,** *a Obs rare* [f. as prec + -AL] = prec 1.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks (1834) 229 The decumanal wave of the oddest whimzy of all.

Decumbence (dĭkʌ·mbĕns). [f. DECUMBENT: see -ENCE] Lying down, = next

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* III I 105 If. they lye not downe and enjoy no decumbence at all 1882 *Syd. Soc Lex*, *Decumbence*, the state or attitude of lying down.

Decumbency (dĭkʌ́mbĕnsi). [f as prec see -ENCY]

1 Lying down, reclining; decumbent condition or posture

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* v vi 244 Theophylact not considering the ancient manner of decumbency, imputed this gesture of the beloved Disciple unto Rusticity 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk Med* (ed 3) II 32 The mode of decumbency is generally on the back, with the head high

2. Taking to one's bed; = DECUMBITURE 2 In quot 1820 *humorously* for 'going to bed'.

1652 C WALKER *Hist. Independ* III 52 One peece of cure . must be Phlebotomy, but then you must begin before Decumbency. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 240 The hour of decumbency. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 25 (1822) I. 117 Candid enquirers into one's decumbency

Decumbent (dĭkʌ́mbĕnt), *a* (*sb.*) [ad L. *decumbent-em*, pr. pple of *dēcumb-ĕre* to lie down, f DE- I. 1 + *-cumbĕre* to lie.]

1. Lying down, reclining. Now *rare* or *Obs*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Decumbent*, that lyes or sits down, or dyes *a* 1692 ASHMOLE *Antiq Berksh* I 2 (R) The decumbent portraiture of a woman, resting on a death's head 1748 HARTLEY *Observ Man* I. 1 46 The decumbent Posture which is common to Animals in Sleep 1798 W YONGE in Beddoes *Contrib Phys Knowledge* (1799) 303 The advantage of a decumbent posture

† b. Lying in bed through illness *Obs*

1689 G HARVEY *Curing Dis by Expect* XV 114 An elder Brother decumbent of a Continual Fever. *a* 1732 ATTERBURY (T), To deal with decumbent dying sinners

2. *spec* a. *Bot* Lying or trailing upon the ground, but with the extremity ascending: applied to stems, branches, etc.

1791 E DARWIN *Bot Gard* II. 24 *note*, This species of Fern with a decumbent root 1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot* 83 Herbaceous plants, native of sandy plains and usually decumbent 1874 M C COOKE *Fungi* 249 The fertile flocci were decumbent, probably from the weight of the spores.

b. *Nat Hist.* Of hairs or bristles. Lying flat on the surface, instead of growing out at right angles

1826 KIRBY & SP *Entomol.* III XXXIV 398 The covering of hairs is silky and decumbent *Ibid* III 645 Short decumbent hairs or bristles

† B. as *sb* One lying ill in bed. cf 1 b *Obs*

1641 J JACKSON *True Evang T* II 138 When the Christian decumbent growes near to the grave 1699 'MISAURUS' *Honour of Gout* (1720) 10 He tells the Decumbent a long story of the Misery of Life

Hence **Decumbently** *adv*, in a decumbent manner. In mod Dicts.

Decumbiture (dĭkʌ́mbĭtiŭr). ? *Obs.* [An irregular formation from L *dēcumbĕre*; the etymological form being *decubiture*: see DECUBITUS]

1. Lying down; *spec.* as an invalid in bed

1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* VIII 94 As for the manner of decumbiture, the body must lie easie 1681 WHARTON *Crises Dis* Wks (1683) 115 The time when the Sick-party takes his Bed, is the beginning of his Decumbiture. 1741 ETTRICK in *Phil. Trans* XLI 565 The Band . . is to be kept on, the whole Time of Decumbiture.

2 The act or time of taking to one's bed in an illness. b *Astrol.* A figure erected for the time at which this happens, and affording prognostics of recovery or death.

1647 LILLY *Chr Astrol* XLIV. 255 At the hour of Birth, at time of Decumbiture of the sick 1671 BLAGRAVE *Astrol Physic* 23 The Moon being returned unto the place she was in at the decumbiture *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), The planetary hour must first be known, And lucky moment if her eye but akes, Or itches, its decumbiture she takes 1707 J FRAZER *Disc Second Sight* 4 The boy died the eleventh night from his decumbiture 1819 J WILSON *Dict Astrol*, *Decumbiture*, a horary question or figure, erected for a sick person It should be made to the time when the patient first perceives his disease.

† **Decupela·tion.** *Obs* — ° [cf CUPEL, CUPELLATION] 'The same as Decantation'

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey); hence 1721 in BAILEY, etc

† **De·cuplate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *decuplāt-us*, pa pple. · see DECUPLE *v.*] Multiplied by ten

1690 LEYBOURN *Cursus Math.* 339 There remains . Root Decuplate, *b* = 20

Decuplate (de·kiuple·it), *v.* [f L *dēcuplāre*: see DECUPLE *v.* and -ATE 3] = DECUPLE *v*

1690 LEYBOURN *Cursus Math* 340 The first Root decuplated, *b* = 30 1887 *19th Cent.* Aug 152 All this decuplating our production

Hence † **Decupla·tion,** multiplication by ten, increase tenfold.

1690 LEYBOURN *Cursus Math.* 340 The Decuplation of the Roots

Decuple (de·kiup'l), *a* and *sb* [a. F. *décuple* (1484 in Hatz.), ad. L. *decuplus* tenfold, f. *dec-em* ten + *-plus*, as in *du-plus*, *tri-plus*, etc]

A. *adj.* Ten times as much; tenfold.

[1501 DOUGLAS *Pal Hon.* I xli, Duplat, triplat, diatesseriall, Sesqui altera, and decupla resortis] 1613 M RIDLEY *Magn Bodies* 87 Sometimes decuple or ten times as much againe. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* 192 Man, whose length is sextuple unto his breadth and decuple unto his profundity 1771 RAPER in *Phil. Trans.* LXI 534 Reckoning . the value of gold decuple that of silver 1827 COLEBROOKE *Algebra, etc* 4 Increasing regularly in decuple proportion. 1843 *Fraser's Mag* XXVII 461 Double, treble, and more than decuple the amount

B. *sb* A number or quantity ten times another; a tenfold amount.

c 1425 *Crafi Nombrynge* (E. E T S) 20, 20 is þe decuple of 2, 10 is þe decuple of 1. 1691 RAY *Creation* I (R), If the same proportion holds . (that is, as I guess, near a decuple). 1864 PUSEY *Lect Daniel* 623 During a period of years, which was to be a decuple of their own number 1885 *Times* 12 Dec. 9/5 To abolish one or two of the doubles, trebles, and decuples which afflict postmen and cabmen [in street nomenclature]

Decuple (de kiup'l), *v* [ad L *dēcuplāre* (only in pa pple *decuplātus*), f *decuplus* tenfold see prec : cf F. *décupler* (18th c in Hatzf).]

trans To increase or multiply tenfold.

1674 JEAKE *Arith* (1696) 201 The Square of 1 decupled is 10. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith* I (1691) 9 If France hath scarce doubled its Wealth and Power, and that the other have decupled theirs 1837 GEN P. THOMPSON *Exerc* (1842) IV 253 If the demand for muscle were decupled at every commercial and manufacturing station.

Hence De cupled *ppl a*

1854 H H WILSON tr *Rig-veda* II. 5 To partake of the decupled (libation).

Decuplet (de kiuplĕt). *Mus* [f L *decuplus* DECUPLE + -ET in *triplet*, etc] 'A group of ten notes played in the time of eight or four' (Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus Terms*).

Decur, var. of DECORE *Obs*

Decure, obs form of DEOURY

† **Decu·riate,** *v. Obs* — ° [f ppl stem of L *decuriāre* to divide into *decuriæ*. see DECURY.] (See quot) So † Decuria tion [L. *decuriātio*].

1623 COCKERAM, *Decuriate*, to diuide into bands, to separate 1721 in BAILEY 1623 COCKERAM, *Decuriation*, a making of Knights or Captaines.

Decurion (dĭkiū·rĭən). In 4–5 -ioun. [ad. L *decurio*, *-ōnem*, f. *dec-em* ten, after *centurio* CENTURION see DEOURY.]

1 *Rom Antiq* A cavalry officer in command of a *decuria* or company of ten horse. Also *gen.* A commander or captain of ten men.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc* III 55 Decurions, leders of ten 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV (1822) 361 Sixtus Tempanius, decurion of horsmen 1581 STYWARD *Mart Discipl* I 61 He shall charge euerie decurion or Captaine of ten men vpon their othes 1701 W WOTTON *Hist. Rome* v. 83 He had got away, if a Decurion had not fallen upon him 1838 ARNOLD *Hist Rome* I 75 The poorest citizens followed the army acting as orderlies to the centurions and decurions

b *transf* An overseer of ten households, a tithing-man

1591 G FLETCHER *Russe Commw* (Hakluyt Soc) 43 The constable hath certaine decurions under him, which haue the ouersight of ten households a peece 1689-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Heroic Vertue* § 3 Wks. 1731 I 207 He [Mango Capac] instituted Decurions thro' both these Colonies, that is, one over every Ten Families.

2 *Roman Hist* A member of the senate of a colony or municipal town; a town councillor

In later times the capacity for the office became hereditary, and the decurions formed an order charged with heavy financial and other responsibilities to the imperial government

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* XV. 43 Ioseph of Armathie, the noble decurioun [Vulg *decurio*, Gr. *βουλευτής*] 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton* 60 A new kind of Suffrages which the decurions or elders of Colonies gave every one in their owne Towneshippe 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr* III (1636) 2 Ioseph of Arimathea, that noble Decurion 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F* II 63 The laborious offices, which could be productive only of envy and reproach, of expence and danger, were imposed on the Decurions, who formed the corporations of the cities, and whom the severity of the Imperial laws had condemned to sustain the burthens of civil society 1872 E W ROBERTSON *Hist Ess* 37 *note*, The Decurio, and filius Decurionis, the Plebeius, and the Servius of the law of Constantine, answer exactly to the Noble, Free, and Servile orders of the Germanic codes

3 A member of the Great Council in modern Italian cities and towns.

1666 *Lond Gaz* No 97/1 The Colledge of the Jurists, the sixty Decurions [at Milan] 1708 *Ibid* No 4448/1 After these came eight Trumpeters preceding the 60 Decurions, the great Chancellor, the Privy-Council, and Senate. 1841 W SPALDING *Italy & It Isl* III 343 In Genoa, whose municipality was constituted by laws of 1814 and 1815, there is a Great Council of forty decurions (half nobles, half merchants and other citizens), who were named in the first instance by the crown, but have since filled up their own vacancies. 1865 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* II. 47 At one time a syndic, a decurion, profited by his post to persecute his private enemies.

4. *Astrol* = DECAN 2.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 87 Their houses thrones, decurions, faces, joys.

¶ Erron. for DECURY, a company of ten.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 23 A coompanye of armed men diuided into .xxv decurions, that is, tenne in a company with theyr capitaynes.

Decu·rionate. [ad L. *decuriōnāt-us*, f *decuriōn-em*: see -ATE 1] The office of a decurion

1840 MILMAN *Hist Chr* II 382 1863 DRAPER *Intell Devel Europe* ix (1865) 209 Exempting the priesthood from burdensome offices such as the decurionate 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I § 95 *note*, Not only the magistracy but also the decurionate was a stepping-stone to citizenship.

Decu·rionship. [See -SHIP.] = prec.

1873 WAGNER tr *Teuffel's Hist. Rom. Lit.* II 340 Exemption from the decurionship and military service.

Decurrence (dĭkʌ́rĕns) [f. DECURRENT : see -ENCE.]

† 1. The act or state of running down; downward flow or course; lapse (of time). *Obs.*

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Church* 536 The errata's which, by long decurrence of time, through many mens hands have befaln it, are easily corrected 1677 P A *Pref Poem* in *Cary's Chronol.*, The Course Of Humane Being even from the Source Of it's Decurrence

2 *Bot.* The condition of being DECURRENT (q v)

1835 LINDLEY *Introd Bot* (1848) I 228 The decurrence of the fibres 1883 G ALLEN in *Nature* 29 Mar 511 There will be a strong tendency towards the long pointed ribbon-like form, and also a marked inclination towards decurrence

Decu·rrency. [f as prec + -ENCY] = prec.

1651 J GOODWIN *Redemption Red.* II § 17 The flowing of Rivers from their Fountaines together with the decurrency of their Waters into the Sea. 1882 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Decurrency*, the condition or appearance of a decurrent leaf.

Decurrent (dĭkʌ́rĕnt), *a* [ad L. *dēcurrent-em*, pr. pple of *dēcurrĕre* to run down, f DE- I. 1 + *currĕre* to run]

† 1. Running or flowing down *Obs*

1432-50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I 225 An ymage of Venus whiche was made so subtily that a man myghte see in that ymage as bloode decurrente

2 *Bot* Of leaves, etc : Extending down the stem or axis below the point of insertion or attachment.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Suppl*, Decurrent leaf. *a* 1794 SIR W. JONES *Bot Obs.* in *Asiat Res* (1795) IV 259 [Leaves] downy on both sides, mostly decurrent on the long hoary petiols 1870 HOOKER *Stud Flora* 260 Verbascum Thapsus leaves very decurrent anthers of long stamens slightly decurrent

Hence **Decu·rrently** *adv*

1807 J E SMITH *Phys Bot.* 178 [Pinnate] *decursivè*, decurrently, when the leaflets are decurrent.

Decu·rring, *ppl a.* = DECURRENT (in *Bot*)

1889 in *Cent Dict*

† **Decu·rse.** *Obs* [ad L. *dēcurs-us*, f. ppl stem of *dēcurr-ĕre*. cf DECOURSE.] Downward course, lapse.

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch* 237 By degrees, in decurse of time 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 225 Nor that the decurse of years would work some change in it

† **Decursion** (dĭkə̄·rʃən). *Obs* [ad L. *dēcursiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dēcurr-ĕre* (ppl stem *dēcurs-*) to run down]

1. The action of running, flowing, or passing downwards; also *fig.* of time, etc.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* VI x Wks V 277 The perpetual ascent of springing waters into the hills, their continual decursion from them into the sea 1664 H MORE *Myst Iniq* 206 In the decursion of twelve or thirteen hundred years 1680 — *Apocal Apoc* 24 The whole decursion and succession of the church to the end of the world

2 *Antiq.* A military manœuvre, exercise or evolution, performed under arms, a solemn procession round a funeral pile

[1623 COCKERAM, *Decursion*, a running of souldiers on their enemies] 1658 W BURTON *Itin Anton* 68 His body was laid on the *Rogus*, or Pile and honored with the *περιδρομή*, decursion, or running round it by his Sons and Souldiers 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* IV. VI (1715) 211 In this Decursion the Motion was towards the Left hand 1702 ADDISON *Dial Medals* I. 19 Charged with many Ancient Customs, as sacrifices allocutions, decursions, lectisternium

Decu·rsive, *a Bot* [ad mod Bot L *dēcursīv-us*, f L *dēcurs-*, ppl. stem of *dēcurr-ĕre* to run down: see -IVE] = DECURRENT.

1828 in WEBSTER

Hence **Decu·rsively** *adv*, as *decursively-pinnate* [mod L. *decursivè pinnatus*: cf. DECURRENTLY].

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Decursively-pinnate*, an epithet for a leaf having its leaflets decurrent, or running along the petiole. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

† **Decu·rt,** *a. Obs.* — ° [Cf. CURT and DE- II. 3]

1623 COCKERAM, *Decurt*, short

† **Decu·rt,** *v Obs* [ad. L *dēcurt-āre* to cut off, curtail, f DE- I 2 + *curtāre* to shorten : see CURT *v*] *trans* To cut down, shorten, dock, curtail, abridge Hence **Decu·rted** *ppl a.*

1550 BALE *Apol* 147 Your decurted or headlesse clause, *Angelorum enim, et cet* 1631 J DONE *Polydoron* 88 [It is] plain Roguerie to Decurte or mispoint their Writings 1648 HERRICK *Hesper*, *Julia's Churching* (1869) 307 To him bring Thy free, and not decurted offering

Decurtate, *a. rare.* [ad L *dēcurtāt-us*, pa pple of *dēcurtāre* see prec] Cut down, shortened, abridged, curtailed.

a 1638 MEDE *Ep. to Haym* Wks (1672) IV 755 The preposition בְּ being decurtate of בֵּין *inter* 1859 F HALL *Vásavadattá* Preface 8 Bána lopped off his own hands and feet In this decurtate condition he dictated a poem of a hundred couplets

† **Decu·rtate,** *v. Obs.* [f ppl stem of L. *dēcurtāre*: see prec and -ATE 3] *trans* = DECURT *v*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Ep Ded A ij b, Hee sendes for his barber to depure, decurtate, and spunge him. 1623 COCKERAM, *Decurtate*, to shorten 1676 COLE in *Phil Trans* XI 607 Those, which had been decurtated by the unequal cutting of the knife.

† **Decurta·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēcurtātiōn-em*, n of action f. *dēcurtāre*: see DECURT *v.* So in mod F.] Shortening, abridging, or cutting down.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* To Rdr, Ambiguous equivocations, affected decurtations, sophisticated expressions 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 38 By the like decurtation we have turned Hispania unto Spain 1700 *Phil. Trans* XXII 568 The Contraction is performed by the decurtation or shortening of the Fleshy Fibres

Decurvation (dīkɐrvē·ɪ ʃən). [n. of action f L *dē-* down + ppl stem of *curvāre* to bend, CURVE see -ATION.] The action or process of decurving, the condition of being bent downwards

1881 A NEWTON in *Encycl Brit.* XII 358/2 There are *Trochilidæ* which possess almost every gradation of decurvation of the bill

Decurvature (dīkē ɪvătiŭɪ) [f as prec + -URE cf *curvature.*] = prec

1887 E D COPE *Orig Fittest* 376 Constant jarring, would tend to a decurvature of both inferior and superior adjacent end walls

Decurve (dīkē ɪv), *v. rare.* [f. L. *dē-* down + *curvāre* to CURVE] To curve or bend down. Hence Decurved *ppl a.*, curved downwards

1835 KIRBY *Hab & Inst Anim* I ix 274 An incipient decurved spire 1892 *Athenæum* 18 June 795/2 The upper mandible [of a parakeet] was so abnormally decurved.

Decury (de kiŭrɪ). Also 6 decure. [a OF *decurie* or ad L *decuria* a division or company of ten, f. *dec-em* ten, after *centuria* CENTURY]

Rom Hist and *Antiq* A division consisting of ten men, a company or body of ten, applied also to larger classes or divisions (*e g* of the *judices, scribæ*, etc.).

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I (1822) 30 The faderis, quhilk war ane hundreth in nowmer, devidit thaimself in ten decuris, ilk decure contening ten men in nowmer 1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform St Andros* Wks (1892) 8 The regent sal assigne thayme place in hys classe diuidit in decuriis 1586 T B *La Primaud Fr Acad* I. 643 The Pretors tooke a certain number of Iudges. who were distributed by decuries or tens 1695 KENNETT *Par Antiq* (1818) II. 340 In the larger houses, where the numbers amounted to several decuries, the senior dean had a special preeminence 1847 GROTE *Greece* II xxxi IV 189, 5000 of these citizens were arranged in ten pannels or decuries of 500 each

Decus (dī kŏs) *slang* [From the Latin motto *decus et tutamen* on the rim] A crown-piece.

1688 SHADWELL *Sqr Alsatia* II. Wks (1720) IV 48 To equip you with some Meggs, Smelts, Decus's and Georges 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxiii, 'You see', he said, pointing to the casket, 'that noble Master Grahame has got the *decuses* and the *smelts*'

Decuss (dīkɐs), *v. rare* [ad L. *decuss-āre* to divide crosswise, or in the form of an X, f *decussis* the number ten (X), also a ten-as piece, and so supposed to be f. *dec(-em)assis*] = DECUSSATE *v*

1782 A MONRO *Compar Anat* (ed. 3) 25 A double row of . fibres decussing one another

† **Decussant,** *a Obs rare* [ad L *decussant-em*, pr pple of *decussāre*: see prec] Decussating, intersecting.

1685 H MORE *Paradoxes Prophet* 462 Placed on those produced decussant Lines

Decussate (dīkɐ·sĕt), *a* [ad L *decussāt-us*, pa pple. of *decussāre* · see DECUSS]

1 Having the form of an X

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk* I 1538 The letter X, styled a cross decussate 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr* I 85 The decussate cross now known as the cross of St Andrew

2. *Bot* Of leaves, etc.: Arranged on the stem in successive pairs, the directions of which cross each other at right angles, so that the alternate pairs are parallel

1835 LINDLEY *Introd Bot* (1848) II 382 *Decussate*, arranged in pairs that alternately cross each other 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner* 259 The stem has four angles, and bears decussate pairs of opposite leaves.

Hence **Decu·ssately** *adv*, in a decussate manner

1846 DANA *Zooph* (1848) 329 Folia transversely coalescent or intersecting one another (decussately aggregated)

Decussate (de kŭsē·ĭt, dīkɐ sē·ĭt), *v.* [f. L *decussāt-*, ppl stem of *decuss-āre*: see DECUSS]

1. *trans* To cross, intersect, lie across, so as to form a figure like the letter X

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard Cyrus* III. 53 The right and transverse fibres are decussated by the oblick fibres 1665-6 *Phil Trans* I 221 These Rainbows did not decussate one another at right angles 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr* (1756) I 58 The inner [fibres] always decussate or cross the outer 1835-6 TODD *Cycl Anat* I 583/1 Their medullary fibres converge and decussate each other

2. *intr* To cross or intersect each other, to form a figure like the letter X

1713 DERHAM *Phys Theol* IV VII. 153 The Fibres of the external and internal Intercostals decussate 1835-6 TODD *Cycl Anat* I 251/1 Sometimes they [ligaments] cross or decussate with each other 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 198 Optic nerves, commissurally united, not decussating

Decussated (see prec), *ppl a* [f prec + -ED 1.] Formed with crossing lines like an X; crossed, intersected; having decussations or intersections.

1658 SIR T BROWNE *Gard Cyrus* I 37 The decussated characters in many consulary coynes 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh* 430 A decussated cross 1755 JOHNSON, *Network*, any thing reticulated or decussated, at equal distances, with intersticés between the intersections 1841 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat Club* I 267 Shell spirally ridged with fine decussated striæ in the interstices.

b. *Rhet* Consisting of or characterized by two pairs of clauses or words, those in each pair corresponding to those in the other, but in reverse order; chiastic

1828 WEBSTER s.v, In rhetoric, a decussated period is one that consists of two rising and two falling clauses, placed in alternate opposition to each other

Decussating, *ppl a* [-ING 2] Crossing, intersecting

1839-47 TODD *Cycl Anat* III. 680/1 These decussating fibres 1855 HOLDEN *Hum Osteol* (1878) 9 Arranged in decussating curves like the arches in Gothic architecture

Decussation (dekɐsē·ɪ ʃən) [ad L *decussātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *decussāre*. see DECUSS and -ATION] Crossing (of lines, rays, fibres, etc.) so as to form a figure like the letter X; intersection

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1658 SIR T BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* I 37 The Letter X, that is the Emphatical decussation, or fundamental figure 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr* (1769) 90 Performed in single and masterly strokes, without decussations, and cross hatchings 1672 NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr Sci Men* (1841) II 344 By the iterated decussations of the rays, objects will be rendered less distinct. 1713 DERHAM *Phys Theol* IV II 95 A Coalition or Decussation of the Optick Nerves 1839-47 TODD *Cycl Anat.* III. 480/1 The point at which the decussation [of nerve-fibres in the brain] takes place is about ten lines below the margin of the pons Varolii

b. *Rhet* An arrangement of clauses, etc. in which corresponding terms occur in reverse order, chiasmus.

1841 *Tait's Mag* VIII. 561 They have become weary of these pretty grammatico-metrical cuttings and decussations

¶ Erroneous use, app. for DEQUSSION, striking off

1654 H L'ESTRANGE *Chas I* (1655) 117 He yeilded his head to de-cussation, to the striking off

† **Decu·ssative,** *a Obs rare* [f. L *decussāt-*, ppl. stem of *decuss-āre* + -IVE] Characterized by decussation; crossing Hence **Decussatively** *adv*

1658 SIR T BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* III 56 By decussative diametrals, Quincunciall Lines and angles. *Ibid* I 38 The High-Priest was anointed decussatively or in the form of a X

† **Decussion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L *dēcussiōn-em*, n of action f *dēcutĕre* to shake down, beat down, etc., f DE- I 1 + *quatĕre* to shake] A shaking down or off.

1664 EVELYN *Pomona* (1729) 94 Making a Quantity of Cider with Windfalls, which he let ripen in the Hoard, near a month interceding between the time of their Decussion, and that which Nature intended for their Maturity 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Decussion*, a striking or shaking off; a beating down

‖ **Decusso·rium.** *Surg.* [mod.L. f *dēcuss-*, ppl stem of *dēcutĕre*: see prec. and -ORIUM In mod F. *décussoire.*] 'An instrument for keeping down, or separating to a sufficient extent, the dura mater in the operation of trepanning, to protect it from injury, and to facilitate the discharge of matters from its surface' (*Syd Soc. Lex.* 1882).

† **Decu·te,** *v Obs* — ° [ad L *dēcutĕre* (see above).] 1623 COCKERAM, *Decute*, to cut off

† **Decu·tient,** *a Obs.* — ° [ad L. *dēcutient-em*, pr. pple. of *dēcutĕre* (see above)]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Decutient*, that shakes or beats down

Decyl (de sil) *Chem* [f. Gr *δέκα* ten + -YL.] The tenth member of the series of hydrocarbon radicals having the formula $C_n H_{2n+1}$; the monatomic alcohol radical $C_{10}H_{21}$; also called *Decatyl.* Used *attrib.* in *decyl series, compounds, chloride*, etc

Hence derivatives as **De cylene**, the olefine of the decyl series $C_{10}H_{20}$; **Decy·lic**, of or pertaining to decyl, as in *decylic alcohol, hydride*, etc So **De cine**, the liquid hydrocarbon $C_{10}H_{18}$, the ethine or acetylene member of the decyl series. Cf DECANE, DECENE.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem* V 1090 Decyl, Rutyl, Capryl, $C_{10}H_{21}$ Hydride of Decyl Chloride of Decyl. 1872 *Ibid* VI 542 *Decylic compounds* derived from the fundamental hydrocarbon $C_{10}H_{22}$, decyl hydride *Decylene*, $C_{10}H_{20}$ 1875 *Ibid.* VII 423 *Decene* and *Decine*

Decypher, obs form of DECIPHER

Ded, obs. form of DEAD, DEATH, DEED, DID (see Do *v*)

Dedain, early form of DISDAIN

Dedal, Dedalian, etc . see DÆDAL, etc.

Dedane, var of DEDEIGN *v* 2

‖ **Dedans** (dədan) *Tennis* [F *dedans* gallery of a tennis court, special application of *dedans* inside, interior, subst use of *dedans* adv inside, f. *de* of, from, by, with, etc. + *dans* within ·—OF *denz*, itself f. *de* + *enz* ·—L *intus* inside, within] The open gallery at the end of the service-side of a tennis-court

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed Kersey) 1878 J. MARSHALL *Ann. Tennis* 36 At Lord's the net, instead of being equidistant from each end of the Court, is nearer to the dedans than to the other end by 1 ft 1885 *Pall Mall G* 22 May 11/1 The forcing for the dedans and the stopping were magnificent 1890 *Athenæum* 21 June 794/3 Let any young man go into the 'dedans' of a tennis court while a good match is going on

Dedayn, -e, early forms of DISDAIN.

Dedbote, var of DEEDBOTE *Obs.*

Dedd(e, dede, obs. ff DEAD, DEATH, DEED.

Dede, obs pa. t. of Do.

† **Dede·corate,** *a. Obs* [ad. L *dēdecorāt-us*, pa pple of *dēdecorāre* to disgrace, see next] Disgraced, disgraceful

15 *Phylogamus* in *Skelton's Wks* (1843) I p cxvi, O poet . Dedecorate and indecent, Insolent and insensate

Dedecorate (dīde kŏrēĭt), *v* [f L. *dēdecorāt-*, ppl stem of *dēdecorāre* to disgrace, f *dēdecus, dēdecor-* disgrace, f. DE- I 6 + *decus, decor-*, grace, etc. In sense 2, f. DE- II. 1 + DECORATE]

† **1.** *trans.* To disgrace, dishonour. *Obs.*

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* 13 (D.) Why lett'st weake Wormes Thy head dedecorate With worthlesse briers, and flesh-transpiercing thornes? 1623 COCKERAM, *Dedecorate*, to dishonor, or shame one

2. To disfigure, to do the opposite of decorating.

1804 SYD SMITH *Mor Philos.* XI (1850) 137 If a tradesman were to slide down gently into the mud, and dedecorate a pea green coat 1887 *Spectator* 25 June 867/1 The vulgar and misleading caricatures which de-decorate these admirable chapters

Dedecora·tion. *rare* — °. [ad. L. *dēdecorātiōn-em*, n of action f *dēdecorāre*. see prec] 'A disgracing or dishonouring' (Phillips 1658); hence in Bailey, Johnson, and mod. Dicts

† **Dede·corous,** *a Obs* — ° [ad. L. *dēdecorōs-us*, later synonym of *dēdecōrus* disgraceful, f DE- I 6 + *decōrus*: see DECOROUS] Disgraceful, unbecoming So † **Dede corose** *a*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Dedecorose*, full of shame and dishonesty. *Dedecorous*, uncomely, unseemly, dishonest 1755 JOHNSON, *Dedecorous*, disgraceful, reproachful, shameful [Hence in mod Dicts]

† **Dedeign, -dein, -deyne,** *sb* and *v* 1 Early form of DISDAIN.

† **Dedei·gn,** *v.* 2 *Sc. Obs* Forms· 4-6 dedeynze, dedeinze, 5 dedyne, 6 dedeyne, dedenye, deden(e, dedane, deding [A derivative of DEIGN *v*, in which the prefix *de-* appears to be taken in the sense 'down' (DE- I 1), so as to strengthen the notion of condescension; or which may have arisen by confusion of *dedeign* (= *disdain*) with *deign* It seems to be confined to Scotch, and to have no analogues in French or Latin]

1 = DEIGN *v.* 1. (In first quot *impers*)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 376 He wes in all his dedis lele; For him dedeynzeit nocht to dele With trechery 1423 JAS I *Kingis Q* clxviii, Madame bot that 3our grace dedyne, Off 3our grete myght, my wittis to enspire. 14 . HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 51 For Christ of the dedeynyt [*Ph MS* hath deyned] for to take Bothe flesche and blood *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 240 And in his body The tronsione of o brokine sper that was, Quhich no man out dedenyt to aras 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot* I 618 That wald deding with his auctoritie Ws to support in oure necessitie 1513-53 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I VI 53 (ed. 1553), I dedeinze [*v r* denze] not to ressaue Sic honour

2. To lower

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot.* (1821) I 123 The Romains wald nocht dedenye thair majeste, to satefy the desire of barbar pepill

Dedely, obs form of DEADLY

Deden(e, var. of DEDEIGN *v* 2; obs pa.t.pl of Do

Dedentition (dīdentɪ·ʃən). *Phys* [f DE- II. 1 + DENTITION.] The shedding of the teeth; *esp.* of the first set.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* IV xii. 216 In the first [Septenary] is Dedentition or falling of teeth 1857 DUNGLISON *Dict Med* s v *Dentition*, Dedentition begins about the age of 6 or 7 1882 in *Syd Soc Lex*

Dedenye, dedeyn(e, etc, var. DEDEIGN *v.* 2, and early ff. DISDAIN

Dedicant (de dikănt). [ad L *dēdicānt-em*, pr pple. of *dēdicāre* to DEDICATE.] One who dedicates

1881 HUBNER in *Encycl Brit* XIII 127 (*Rom. Inscriptions*), The proper form of the dedication also the name of the dedicants and the formulæ of the offering.

† **De·dicate,** *pa pple.* and *ppl a Obs.* or *arch.* Also 4-6 dedicat. [ad L. *dēdicāt-us* consecrated, formally devoted, pa. pple of *dēdicāre* (see next). Used both as pa pple and adj, but now only as an archaic synonym of *dedicated*] Dedicated.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T* 890 In chirche, or in chirche-hawe, in chirche dedicate, or noon 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. II 9 An old Temple dedycat in the honoure of Diana 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek* xliv 29 Euery dedicate thinge in Israel shall be theirs 1565 CALFHILL *Answ Treat Crosse* (1846) 5 You have dedicate your book to the Queen's highness. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* vii. (1851) 35 Every true Christian is a person dedicate to joy and peace 1646 P BULKELEY *Gospel Covt* III 275 The dedicate things which should have been to the honouring of God. 1798 COLERIDGE *Nightingale*, Like a Lady vow'd and dedicate To something more than Nature in the grove. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* x, I vow'd, A virgin dedicate, to pass my life Immured

Dedicate (de·dikĕ·ĭt), *v* [f. L *dēdicāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēdicāre* to declare, proclaim, devote (to a deity) in a set form of words, to consecrate, f. DE- + *dicāre* to say, proclaim, make over formally by words, a weak vb. from stem *dic-* of *dīcĕre* to say, tell; cf the adj. formative *-dicus* -saying, -telling; also *abdicate.* For the pa pple., *dedicate* (see prec) has been used, and in 16th c. the same form was used for the pa. t, as if short for *dedicated*]

1 *trans* To devote (*to* the Deity or to a sacred person or purpose) with solemn rites, to surrender, set apart, and consecrate to sacred uses.
(The leading sense, which more or less colours the others)
1530 PALSGR 509/1, I dedycate a churche 1548–9 (Mar) *Bk Com. Prayer, Publ Baptism*, Whosoeuer is here dedicated to thee by our office and ministerie. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 73 To whom he buylded and dedicate a chapell and an altare 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* III XXXIX 247* Any Edifice dedicated by Christians to the worship of Christ 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 223 Many are the enemies of those persons who dedicate themselves unto his service 1822 K DIGBY *Broadst Hon* (1846) II 337 (*Tancredus*), The 29th of September has been dedicated to St. Michael and all Angels ever since the fifth century 1885 *Pall Mall G* 2 Jan 10/2 The precedent set by the Bishop of St Albans in dedicating a cemetery, in lieu of consecrating it in a strictly legal way.

b *fig.*
1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, IV Chor 37 Nor doth he dedicate one iot of colour Vnto the weanie and all-watched Night 1606 — *Tr & Cr.* III II 110 Well Vncle, what folly I commit, I dedicate to you. 1678 SALMON *Lond. Disp* 578/1 A Pectoral Decoction is Dedicated to the Lungs

2 *transf.* To give up earnestly, seriously, or wholly, *to* a particular person or specific purpose; to assign or appropriate; to devote.
1553 T. WILSON *Rhet* 3 We must dedicate our myndes wholly to folowe the moste wise and learned menne. 1595 SPENSER *Col Clout* 472 To her my thoughts I daily dedicate 1653 WALTON *Angler* Ep Ded 3 When you devest your self of your more serious business, and dedicate a day or two to this Recreation 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II 818 It bid her dedicate her remnant life To the just duties of an humble wife 1771 *Junius Lett* xlix 257 The remainder of the summer shall be dedicated to your amusement. 1818 HALLAM *Mid Ages* (1872) I 504 The dukes of Savoy were . completely dedicated to the French interests 1841 W SPALDING *Italy & It Isl* I 236 It assumed the title of the Via Triumphalis, from the processions to which it was dedicated.

3. To inscribe or address (a book, engraving, piece of music, etc.) *to* a patron or friend, as a compliment, mark of honour, regard, or affection.
1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* Pref (1870) 227 And where I haue dedycated this boke to your grace [etc.] 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* I III § 9 The ancient custom was to dedicate them only to private and equal friends, or to entitle the books with their names 1737 FIELDING *Hist Reg* Ded, Asking leave to dedicate, therefore, is asking whether you will pay for your dedication, and in that sense I believe it is understood by both authors and patrons 1832 W L GARRISON *Thoughts African Colon.* p III, I dedicate this work to my countrymen 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fazr*, To B W Procter this story is affectionately dedicated.

† b. To address (a letter or other communication) *to*. *Obs rare*
1688 *Col Rec Pennsylv.* I 236 That some things of that Nature had been proposed and Dedicated to ye proprietor, by himself to which he believed he should receive his Answer by ye first Shipping hether 1776 BLACK *Lett to Adam Smith* 26 Aug, I heard that he had dedicated a letter to you, desiring you not to come.

4 *Law* To devote or throw open to the use of the public (a highway or other open space).
1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVII 153/2 It is necessary that the party dedicating should have a sufficient interest in the land to warrant such dedication.

b. To open formally to the public; to inaugurate, make public
1892 *Times* (Weekly ed) 21 Oct 5/4 President Harrison cannot visit Chicago to dedicate the World's Fair

Dedicated (de·dikeɪtĕd), *ppl a.* [f. prec + -ED] Sacredly, solemnly, or formally devoted; wholly given up, etc, inscribed (as a book).
c 1600 SHAKS *Sonn* LXXXII 3 The dedicated words which writers use Of their fair subject, blessing every book. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* XII 4 All the money of the dedicated things. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* Ep Ded (1675) 2 In the dedicated book 1805 WORDSW *Prelude* IV Wks. (1888) 261/2 That I should be. A dedicated Spirit

Dedicatee (de dikeɪtī·). [A modern formation from DEDICATE *v* + -EE, correlative to *dedicator*] One to whom anything is dedicated.
1760–72 H BROOKE *Fool of Qual* I Introd iv, The writer and his patron, the dedicator and the dedicatee 1802 SYD SMITH in *Edin Rev* I 22 The worthy dedicatees, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* 108 Assiduous visits to patrons and dedicatees

Dedicating (de dikeɪtiŋ), *vbl sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DEDICATE, dedication
1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* III 3 The dedicatynge of ye ymage, 1611 BIBLE *Num.* VII 11 The dedicating of the Altar

De·dicating, *ppl a.* [-ING 2] That dedicates.
1666 J. SERGEANT *Let. Thanks* 32 He is Mr Stillingfleets dedicated and dedicating friend

Dedication (dedikē·ɪ·ʃən). [a OF *dédication, -cion* (14th c. in Godef), ad. L *dēdicātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēdicāre* to DEDICATE]
1. The action of dedicating, the fact of being dedicated; a setting apart and devoting to the Deity or to a sacred purpose with solemn rites.
1382 WYCLIF *Num* VII 88 Thes thinges ben offrid in the dedicacioun of the auter, whanne it is anoynt 1387 TREVISA *Higden* VII 351 Kyng William, commaundede nyh alle þe bisshoppes of Engelond þat þey schulde come to þat dedicacioun þe fiftenþe day of May. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron* 165 William . aftir tyme that he had biggid the Cherch ageyn, desired that the Kyng schuld com to the dedicacion 1643 BURROUGHES *Exp Hosea* VIII (1652) 292 Dedication is when I give a thing out of my own power, for a pious use, that I cannot make use of for any thing again 1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 296 The Monks shave the upper part of their head by way of distinction from the Laity and for dedication 1776 GIBBON *Decl & F* I XVII 444 The founder prepared to celebrate the dedication of his city

b. The form of words in which this act is expressed.
1520 *Caxton's Chron Eng* IV 38/1 He ordeyned the dedycacyon of the churche every yere sholde be sayd 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf Beasts* (1673) 264 Metellus the Macedonian raised two porches without inscription or dedication

c. The commemoration of such an act; the day or feast of dedication (of a church)
Feast of the Dedication the annual commemoration of the purification of the Second Temple by Judas Maccabæus
c 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) XIX. 87 When grete festez commez as þe dedicacioun of þe kirk 1483 *Cath Angl* 93 Dedicacion, *dedicacio, encenia* 1530 PALSGR 212/2 Dedication a feestfull day, *dedicace* 1695 KENNETT *Par Antiq* (1818) II 305 The dedication of churches should in all places be celebrated on the first Sunday of the month October

2. *fig.* The giving up or devoting (of oneself, one's time, labour, etc.) to the service of a person or to the pursuit of a purpose.
1601 SHAKS *Twel N* V 1 85 His life I gaue him, and did thereto adde My loue without retention or restraint, All his in dedication 1611 — *Wint T* IV IV 577 A Course more promising, Then a wild dedication of your selues To vnpath'd Waters 1841–44 EMERSON *Ess, Experience* Wks (Bohn) I 177 We need change of objects Dedication to one thought is quickly odious 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 345 The dedication of himself to the improvement of his fellow-citizens

3. The dedicating of a book, etc; the form of words in which a writing, engraving, etc., is dedicated to some person
1598 FLORIO *Dict* Ep Ded 1 This dedication may haply make your Honors muse 1605 BACON *Adv Learn.* I III § 9 Neither is the modern dedication of books and writings, as to patrons, to be commended 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 136 ₱ 6 Nothing has so much degraded literature from its natural rank, as the practice of indecent and promiscuous dedication 1887 BOWEN *Virgil, Eclogue* VI Argt, The Eclogue opens with a dedication to the Roman general Varus

†**4.** Special appropriation *Obs*
1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 225 It should seeme by the dedication of the name [Sheppey], that this Ilande was long since greatly esteemed either for the number of the sheepe, or for the finenesse of the fleese

5 *Law* The action of dedicating (a highway, etc) to the public use
1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v *Highway*, A street built upon a person's own ground is a dedication of the Highway so far only as the publick has occasion for it, viz. for a right of passage 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVII 153 The dedication of a way to the public may be by writing or by words 1883 E P WOLSTENHOLME *Settled Land Act* 28 Dedication to the public is a term generally applied to the act of throwing roads open to the use of the public

6. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *d feast, festival*; **dedication cross,** a cross painted or carved on a church or altar at its dedication; **dedication day,** the anniversary of the dedication of a church, observed as a festival.
1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 323 b, The feastes of the patrone of the church, dedication day, and Relicksonday. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq* (1818) II 306 The primitive fair in Oxford was on the day of St Frideswide, because it was the dedication day of the chief conventual church *Ibid.* 308 The dedication feasts fell on those days 1848 B WEBB *Continent. Ecclesiol* 57 Remains of a dedication-cross 1882 BLOXAM *Gothic Arch* II 155 We sometimes meet with dedication or consecration crosses imbedded in the external walls of churches.

Dedica·tional, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to dedication.
1884 *Springfield Wheelmen's Gaz* Nov 103/2 The members met at the new rooms . to witness the dedicational exercises

Dedicative (de dikeɪtiv), *a* [ad L. *dēdicātīvus*, f *dēdicāt-*, ppl stem of *dēdicāre* to DEDICATE: see -IVE] Having the attribute of dedicating.
1655 tr *Francion* XI 14 Which is . not dedicative, but it is rather a negative Epistle 1816 KEATINGE *Trav* (1817) II 79 Here is a temple of Mars with a dedicative inscription 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 28 The religious nature and dedicative force of the marriage vow

Dedicator (de·dikeɪtəɹ). [a. L. *dēdicātor*, agent-n f. *dēdicāre* to DEDICATE.] One who dedicates, *esp.* one who inscribes a book to a friend or patron
1596 W BARLEY *New Bk Tabliture* A 1j b (Stanf), The first of these causes doth shew a greedie minde in the Dedicator 1663 DAVENANT *Siege of Rhodes* Ded, The ill manners and indiscretion of ordinary Dedicators. 1709 POPE *Ess Crit* 593 Leave dang'rous truths to unsuccessful Satyrs, And flattery to fulsome Dedicators 1763 H. WALPOLE *Lett Montagu* CLXXXI, It is usual to give dedicators something 1855 LEWIS *Cred Early Rom. Hist* I IX 312 Here they dedicate some brazen bowls. with the names of the dedicators

Dedicato·rial (de dikeɪtōº rĭăl), *a.* [f. as DEDICATORY + -AL] = DEDICATORY
1844 J W DONALDSON *Varronianus* 131 Tuscan inscriptions of a sepulchral or dedicatorial character

Dedicatorily (de·dikeɪtərĭlĭ), *adv.* [f. DEDICATORY *a* + -LY 2] In a dedicatory manner
1821 *Blackw Mag* X 200 The Thomas Hope, who writes so dedicatorily to Louisa from Duchess Street

Dedicatory (de dikeɪtərĭ, -keɪtərĭ), *a* and *sb.* [f L type **dēdicātōri-us*, f *dēdicātōr-em* DEDICATOR see -ORY. Cf mod.F *dédicatoire.*]
A *adj* Relating to, or of the nature of, dedication; that has the attribute of dedicating, serving to dedicate. Used chiefly of literary dedication, as in *epistle dedicatory.*
1565 *Randolphes Phantasey* (in *Satyr Poems Reform* (1890) 1), The Epistle dedicatorie to Mr Thomas Randolphe. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh* Wks 1873 II 121 Whose face is as ciuill as the outside of a Dedicatory Booke 1611 BIBLE, The Epistle Dedicatorie To the Most High and Mighty Prince, Iames, etc 1717 BERKELEY *Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV 514 The epistle dedicatory is full of respect to the pope 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb* II. 108 We read of similar dedicatory offerings in the Bible

†**B** *sb* A dedicatory inscription or address.
1598 YONG *Diana*, As Collin in his French dedicatoire to the Illustrous Prince Lewis of Lorraine at large setteth downe. 1642 MILTON *Apol Smect* (1851) 259 Neere a kin to him who set forth a Passion Sermon with a formall Dedicatory in great letters to our Saviour 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart Hist* (ed 2) Ep A v, Commended in the Dedicatory as being [etc]

Dedicature (de·dikeɪtiŭɹ) *rare* [f. L. *dēdicāt-*, ppl stem + -URE] The act of dedication
c 1850 MRS BROWNING *Sabbath Morning at Sea* VIII, I would not praise the pageant high Yet miss the dedicature

†**Dedie,** *v Obs.* [a F. *dédie-r* (12th c. in Hatzf), ad L *dēdicāre* to DEDICATE] To dedicate
c 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* I. XV (1869) 12 Whan thou dediedest and halwedest and blissedest the place 1485 CAXTON *Chas Gt* 16 Yf thou haddest dedyed hym to my goddes he were now alyue 1549 *Compl Scot* Ep 7 The quhilk tractein i hef dedict ande direckyt to 3our nobil grace

†**De·dify, dedefy,** *v Obs.* [app a confused form from F *dédier*, or L. *dēdicāre*, to DEDICATE, and *edify* (†*edefy*), F. *édifier*, L. *ædificāre*] To dedicate (a building) Hence **De difying** *vbl sb*
1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb) 30 The awter that is dedifyed and halowd in the worschipe of seynte laurence 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 194/2 Saynt iemyge dyd halowe and dedefye hit 1483 *Cath Angl* 93 Dedyfye, *dicare, dedicare, sanctificare* 1494 FABYAN *Chron* V CXXXII 115 Any forthei busynesse touchyng the dedyfying of ye sayd Churche

†**Dedigna·tion.** *Obs.* [a. OF *dédignation* (Godef.), ad. L. *dēdignātiōn-em*, n of action from *dēdignāre, -ārī* to reject as unworthy, DISDAIN, f DE- I 6 + *dignārī* to think worthy, f. *dignus* worthy]
1. Disdain, scorn, contempt.
c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 298 Manie men have dedignacioun for to worche wiþ her hondis *c* 1450 tr *De Imitatione* III LXIII, Wo to hem þat haue dedignacion to meke hem self wilfully wiþ smale children 1633 T ADAMS *Exp 2 Peter* II 3 Not only with a dedignation of good works, but also with an indignation against good workers 1716 M DAVIES *Ath. Brit* II 270 The Socinians reject the Imputation with the utmost Horror and Dedignation
2. Displeasure, anger (= DISDAIN *sb* 2); *pass*, state of being under a person's displeasure, disfavour.
1538 LELAND *Itin* IV 33 Wainflete was very great with Henry the VI, wherby he was in great Dedignation with Edward the IV.

†**De·digne,** *v Obs.*—° [ad L. *dēdignāre* (see prec)]
1623 COCKERAM, *Dedigne*, to disdaine.

†**Dedi·gnify,** *v Obs.* [f DE- II 1 + DIGNIFY *v*] *trans* To deprive of dignity or worthiness; to disparage, flout.
1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* III xi 151 What greater affiont could he put upon himselfe, then to dedignifie his countenance, as not worthy to be look'd on by a Lady

‖ **Dedimus** (de·dimŭs). *Law* [From the words of the writ, *dedimus potestatem*, Lat 'we have given the power'.] A writ empowering one who is not a judge to do some act in place of a judge
1489–90 *Plumpton Corr* 92 Afore Easter, send upp your pardons, wrytes of *dedimus* 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I VII, He talks of nothing but Writs of Error, Actions of Trover and Conversion, Trespasses, *Precipes et Dedimus* 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph Cl* II 26 June, He found means to obtain a *Dedimus* as an acting justice of peace 1800 BENTHAM *Method of Census* Wks (1843) X 353/1 Acting justices who have taken out their respective *dedimuses*

Deding, var of DEDEIGN *v* 2 *Sc.*

Dedir, obs. form of DIDDER *v.*, to tremble.

Dedist, obs form of *didst*: see Do *v*

Deditician (dedĭtĭ ăn), *sb* and *a. Rom Law.* Also -itian. [f L. *dēdĭtĭcī-us*, orig an alien enemy who had surrendered unconditionally, then a freedman of the class described below; f. *dēdĭt-*, ppl. stem of *dēdĕre* to surrender: see -ICIOUS and -AN]
A freedman who, on account of some grave offence committed during his state of slavery, was not allowed the full rights of citizenship. Also *attrib* or as *adj.*
1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* 1. § 11 Those freedmen are ranked as deditician who have been put in chains by their owners as a punishment, or branded, or put to the torture because of some offence and thereof found guilty, or given up to fight either with the sword or with wild beasts, or cast into a gladiatorial training-school or into prison, and have afterwards been manumitted, no matter how *Ibid* VII. § 4 A woman of deditician condition

Hence **Deditician cy**, the condition or state of a deditician.

Dedition (dĭdi ʃən) Now *rare* or *Obs* [ad L *dēditiōn-em*, n of action from *dēdĕre* to lay down, give up, f DE- I. 3 + *dăre* to give, to put] Giving up, yielding, surrender

1523 *St. Papers Hen VIII*, VI 135 For dedicion of their places townes and strengthes to the Kinges subjection. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps* CX 7 566 Eastern Princes in token of dedition exacted from subjugated provinces Earth and Water 1667 *Decay of Chr Piety* XIII § 1 334 [They] make an entire dedition of themselves, and submit to the severest and ignoblest vassalage. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr* IV 598 He disputes not the Dedition made by his Faction 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 367 He insisted upon distinct and positive terms of dedition

†**Deditī·tious**, *a rare*—° [f L. *dēdĭtīci-us*, *-ĭtĭus* (see above) + -OUS] (See quot)

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Dedititious*, yielding, or delivering himself up into the power of another

Dedly, obs. form of DEADLY.

†**Dedoctor.** *Obs nonce-wd* [cf DE- II 3, agent-n. f. L *dēdocēre* to cause to unlearn, to teach the contrary of, f DE- I 6 + *docēre* to teach · cf. DOCTOR]

1656 HOBBES *Six Lessons* VI. *ad fin*, Dedoctors of morality.

Dedoggerelize, dedogmatize see DE- II 1

Dedolation (dēdolē·ʃən) *Med.* [n. of action from L. *dēdolāre* to hew away, f DE- I. 2 + *dolāre* to chip, hew] 'The shaving off of a portion of the skin or other part of small importance by an oblique cut' (*Syd Soc Lex*)

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict* s v, It is commonly on the head that wounds by dedolation are observed

†**Dedo·leate**, *v. Obs.*—° [irreg. f L *dēdolēre*: see DEDOLENT]

1623 COCKERAM, *Dedoleate*, to end ones sorrow or griefe.

†**De·dolence.** *Obs* [ad. L *dēdolēntia* abandonment of grief, ceasing to grieve, f *dēdolēre* : see DEDOLENT.] Absence of grief or sorrow; insensibility, callousness

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 10 Our Heroik burials wherein the toutting of trumpets, trampling of steades, and trouping of men, may sufficiently testifie the dedolence of men 1633 ROGERS *Treat Sacraments* II 127 This chases away the cloudes of dedolence and impenitency 1633 T ADAMS *Exp 2 Peter* III. 15 There is a dedolence, to be in pain and not to feel it

†**De·dolency.** *Obs* [f L *dēdolēntia* see next and -ENCY] = prec

a 1617 BAYNE *On Coloss* (1634) 100 That is a blockish head which can goe on in a Stoicall dedolency 1655 GURNALL *Chr in Arm* V (1669) 33/2 Riches & treasures in their Coffers, numness and dedolency in their Consciences.

†**De·dolent,** *a Obs.* [ad. L. *dēdolēnt-em*, pr. pple of *dēdolēre* to give over grieving, f DE- I 6 + *dolēre* to grieve] That feels sorrow no more; feeling no compunction, insensible, callous.

1633 ROGERS *Treat Sacraments* II 23 With an insensible, dedolent heart, with a dead benummed spirit 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 20 Men accursed with indelible infamy and dedolent impenitency 1698 R FERGUSSON *View Eccles* 46 His Forehead is Brass double gilt and his Understanding Callous and Dedolent

Deducate (dē·dĭʊkēt), *v* (See quot) So **De·ducated, Deducation, De·ducator**

1867 FURNIVALL *Pref* to *Hymns to Virgin* p VIII, Many educated (or deducated) persons *Note*, We sadly want some word like this *deducate, deducation*, &c, to denote the wilful down-leading into prejudice and unreason Let any one think of the amount of deducation attempted about the Repeal of the Corn Laws &c, and then see how hard the deducators still are at their work!

Deduce (dĭdiū·s), *v.* Also 6–7 *erron* diduce. [ad L *dēdūc-ĕre* to lead down, derive, in med L. to infer logically, f DE- I 1, 2 + *dūcĕre* to lead Cf. DEDUCT In 16–17th c there was frequent confusion of the forms of *deduce* and DIDUCE, q v (The sense-development had already taken place in Latin, and does not agree with the chronological data in English)]

1. *lit trans* a To bring, convey, *spec* (after Lat), to lead forth or conduct (a colony). *arch*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* V 71 If any of the wayes deducyng choler, come vnto the bottome of the ventricle 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. of Drayton* § 17 (R) Advising him he should hither deduce a colony 1685 STILLINGFL *Orig. Brit* 1 5 The Romans began to deduce Colonies, to settle Magistrates and Jurisdictions here 1822 T TAYLOR *Apuleius* 340 Sagacious nature may from thence deduce it [the blood] through all the members 1866 J B ROSE *Virgil's Georg* 88 Still Ausonian colonists rehearse, Deduced from Troy, the incoherent verse

†b To bring or draw (water, etc) *from. Obs*

1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt Parall* 54 By that meane he deduced water out of the earth *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv Devon* § 107 (1810) 104 Conduits . nourished with waters deduced from out of the fields

†c. To bring or draw down *Obs*

1621 G SANDYS *Ovid's Met* XII (1626) 244 Orions mother Mycale, eft-soone Could with her charmes deduce the strugling Moone

†**2.** *fig.* a To lead, bring. *Obs*

1545 JOYE *Exp Dan.* Ded. A IV, Christ himself doth deduce us unto the readinge of thys boke 1585 J HILTON in Fuller *Ch Hist* IX VI § 27 That we be made partakers of his Testament, and so deduced to the knowledge of his godly will 1706 COLLIER *Refl Ridic.* 25 He continually deduces the conversation to this topick.

†b *Law* To bring before a tribunal.

1612 BACON *Ess. Judicature* (Arb.) 458 Many times, the thing deduced to Iudgement, may bee *meum et tuum* [etc]

†c. To lead away, turn aside, divert.

1542 *Act* 33 *Hen VIII*, c. 32 The vicar wolde deduce them from their said most accustomable paiishe church of Whitegate, vnto his said church of Ouer 1647 LILLY *Chr Astrol* CLXVII. 720 The force of a Direction may continue many yeers, untill the Significator is deduced to another Promittor

†d. To bring down, convey by inheritance.

1633 BP HALL *Hard Texts* 483 If Abraham had this land given to him for his inheritance, how much more may wee, his seed, (to whom it is deduced) challenge a due interest in it. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Answ* § 6 (1653) 32 How this should have beene deduced to us in an uninterrupted Line, wee know not

3. To draw or obtain *from* some source, to derive Now somewhat *rare*

1565–78 COOPER *Thesaurus* Introd, Whether the word be a Primative or derivative deduced of some other 1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* 1 15 He, of Nothing, created Something whereout, Al other Creatures were to be diduced 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* (1638) 232 A ceremony diduced from the Romans. 1665 *Ibid* (1677) 181 Riveis that deduce their Springs near each other. 1790 COWPER *My Mother's Picture* 108 My boast is not, that I deduce my birth From loins enthron'd, and rulers of the earth. 1869 FARRAR *Fam Speech* 1 (1873) 20 The attempt to prove that all languages were deduced from the Hebrew

b *intr.* To be derived. *rare.* (Cf *to derive*.)

1866 J B ROSE tr *Ovid's Fasti* Notes 240 The former notion of a bird may deduce from the eastern word Gaph 1889 COURTNEY *Mill* 20 The very first principles from which it deduces, are so little axiomatic that, etc

4. *trans* To trace the course of, trace out, go through in order (as in narrative or description); to bring down (a record) *from* or *to* a particular period. † Formerly, also, To conduct (a process), handle, treat, deal with (a matter)

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec Ref* I l. 115 Considering how the process might be after the best sort deduced and handled *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* VI 61, I will deduce the business from the beginning 1659 BP WALTON *Consid. Considered* 259 These things are largely deduced and handled in the same Prolegomena 1685 STILLINGFL *Orig Brit* III. 88 Having deduced the Succession of the British Churches down to the first Councel of Arles. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 577 Lend me your song, ye nightingales while I deduce, From the first note the hollow cuckoo sings, The symphony of Spring 1776 GIBBON *Decl & Fall* I 296 The general design of this work will not permit us to deduce the various fortunes of his private life 1818 JAS MILL *Brit India* I (1840) I 2 To deduce to the present times a history of. the British transactions, which have had an immediate relation to India. 1866 J MARTINEAU *Ess* I 149 All the optical history is elaborately deduced

5. To trace the derivation or descent of, to show or hold (a thing) to be derived *from*

a 1536 TINDALE *Wks* 21 (R) Deducyng the loue to God out of faith, and the loue of a man's neighbour out of the loue of God 1579 W. FULKE *Ref Rastel* 715 They could not deduce the beginning from yᵉ Apostles 1658 USSHER *Annals* 593 They deduced themselves from the Athenians 1676 HODGSON in *Phil Trans.* XI. 766 Those who deduce the Scurvy from the use of Sugar 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II 214 He cannot deduce his descent wholly by heirs male

6. To derive or draw as a conclusion *from* something already known or assumed; to derive by a process of reasoning or inference; to infer (The chief current sense)

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* III Wks. 215/2 Yᵉ case once graunted, ye deduce your conclusion very surelye 1651 BAXTER *Inf Bapt* 87 It must be [known] rationally by deducing it from some premises. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* II (1722) 184 The knowledge of Causes is deduc'd from their Effects 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log* IV § 4. 83 Rules deduced from the particular cases before determined. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem Philos.* p VIII, It was deduced from an indirect experiment 1849 MURCHISON *Silvria* I (1867) 2 This inference has been deduced from positive observation 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj Geom* 277 From this we deduce a method for the construction.

b. Less commonly with *obj. clause.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 461/2 We deduce therupon that he wil not suffer his church fal into yᵉ erronious belief of ane damnable vntrouthe 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* V. VI 243 That the custome of feasting upon beds was in use among the Hebrewes, many diduce from the 23 of Ezekiel.

†**7.** To deduct, subtract. *Obs.*

1563–7 BUCHANAN *Reform St. Andros* Wks (1892) 14 The principal sal deduce sa mekle of hys gagis. 1614 BP HALL *Recoll Treat* 514 The more we deduce, the fewer we leave 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* II 1, A matter of four hundred To be deduced upon the payment 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig Sacr* I. V § 3, 1117 which being deduced from 3940. the remainder is 2823.

†**8.** To reduce (to a different form) *Obs*

1586 J HOOKER *Girald Irel* in *Holinshed* II 10/1 By these meanes the whole land, which is now diuided into fiue prouinces or portions, maie be deduced and brought into one 1654 GATAKER *Disc Apol* 36 After that my Morning Lecture was reduced, or deduced rather, to the ordinarie hour in most places 1749 J MILLAN (*title*), Coins, Weights, and Measures, Ancient and Modern, of all Nations, deduced into English on above 100 Tables

Hence **Dedu·cing** *vbl sb*, deduction

1530 PALSGR 212/2 Deducyng, *discours* 1532 MORE *Confut Tindale* Wks 461/2 Termes of drawyng oute & deducinges and depending vpon scrypture 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* II XXV. 133 Consisting in a deducing of the benefit, or hurt that may arise, etc. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* (1837) 258 The deducing of an inference from those facts

Deduceable, obs. var of DEDUCIBLE

†**Dedu·cement.** *Obs* Also 7 (*erron.*) diducement [f DEDUCE + -MENT]

1 A deduction, inference, conclusion.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II XXIII. § 7 104 If I woulde haue broken them and illustrated them by diducements and examples *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm* XII 114 All the Deducements and Inferences of the Schooles 1682 DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* Pref (Globe ed.) 186 Those deducements, which I am confident are the remote effects of Revelation

2 A tracing out (see DEDUCE 4) *rare*

1820 *Blackw. Mag* VII 362 A regular deducement of the Batavian line through all the varieties of place and fortune

Deducible (dēdiū·sĭb'l), *a* Also 7 (*erron*) diducible, 7–8 deduceable [f. L. *dēdūcĕre* to DEDUCE + -BLE]

1 That may be deduced or inferred

1617 COLLINS *Def Bp Ely* I III. 126 Nothing is deducible out of his doctrine, which fauours the Popedome 1678 R BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* XII § 5 451 There [is] not any difference or ground for it visible in the Text, or deduceable from it 1752 J GILL *Trinity* I 14 These are consequences justly deducible from our principles 1867 J MARTINEAU *Ess* II 62 Precept is not deducible from precept.

b. as *sb* That which is deducible; an inference that may be drawn

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 511 Yet since it is from Truth, and her Secretaries (the Casuists), heare then deducibles 1861 J MARTINEAU *Ess etc* (1891) II 435 As if they were deducibles from the primary spiritual truth 1881 CASEY *Sequel to Euclid* 16 A large number of deducibles may be given in connexion with Prop xlvii

†**2** That may be or is to be deducted. *Obs rare.*

1613 F ROBARTS *Revenue of Gospel* 94 Before I come to define the charge diducible

Hence **Deducibi·lity, Dedu·cibleness,** the quality of being deducible

1846 WORCESTER cites COLERIDGE for *deducibility* 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk N T* Introd § 67 The easy deducibility, direct or indirect, of all their readings from a single text 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Deducibleness*, capableness of being deduced.

Dedu·cive, *a rare.*—° [f. DEDUCE + -IVE · cf. *conducive*] (See quot)

1755 JOHNSON, *Deducive*, performing the act of deduction *Dict*

†**Dedu·ct,** *ppl a. Obs* [ad L *dēduct-us*, pa pple of *dēdūcĕre*. see next After the formation of *deduct* vb, used as its pa. pple till superseded by *deducted*] Deducted

1439 *Rolls of Parl* 5 Aftur the summes in the seid Commissions to be deducte 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c 61 § 1 Aftir all ordinary charges deducte 1532 FRITH *Mirror or Glass* (1829) 273 The poor, which are the owners, under God, of all together, the minister's living deduct

Deduct (dĭdʌ·kt), *v* [f. L. *dēduct-*, ppl stem of L. *dēdūc-ĕre* to lead or bring down or away, lead off, withdraw, f DE- I 1, 2 + *dūcĕre* to lead, draw. Cf DEDUCE. the two verbs were formerly to a great extent synonymous, but are now differentiated in use, by the restriction of this to sense 1.]

1. *trans* To take away or subtract from a sum or amount. (The current sense.)

Now said usually of amounts, portions, etc., while *subtract* is properly said only of numbers, but *deduct* was formerly used also of the arithmetical operation

1524 *Ch Accts Kingston-on-Thames* in Lysons *Environs of London* I 226 Rec^d at the Church Ale and Robyn-hode, all things deducted, 3*l* 10*s* 6*d* 1530 PALSGR 509/1, I deducte, I abate partyculer sommes out of a great somme, *Je rabats* 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 107 Deducte the digit from the figure that is ouer him, and write the remayner 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* V § 18 430 His Master might buy him bow, and arrowes, and deduct the price out of his wages 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* IV 11 182 Deducting the waight of that five pound 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 108 P 2 When we have deducted all that is absorbed in sleep 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 115 The royal fifth was first deducted, including the remittance already sent to Spain. 1874 MASSON *Milton* (Gold. Treas ed) I p XI, If we deduct the two Psalm Paraphrases.. Milton's literary life may be said to begin exactly with the reign of Charles I.

absol 1824 *Examiner* 641/1 Every shilling squandered by Ministers. deducts from the value of their property

†**2.** To lead forth, conduct (a colony); = DEDUCE 1 a. *Obs*

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm Par. Phil* Argt, A people deducted oute of the citie of Philippos. 1582 [see DEDUCING] 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* Pref 3 Venice was a Colonie deducted and drawne from thence 1627 [see DEDUCTED]

†**3** To draw or convey (a streamlet) aside (*from* the main stream). *Obs. rare*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* Democr. to Rdr 10 Which as a rillet is deducted from that maine channell of my other studies *c* 1626 *Duch of Devon* II 11 in Bullen *O Pl.* II. 31 A rivolet but deducted From the mayne Channell

†**4** To derive; to trace the derivation or descent of, = DEDUCE 3, 5. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR 17 All suche wordes as be deducted out of Latin wordes 1565 T STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 94* For more safety to deduct that succession from the See of Rome 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron* II 9/1 Touching the name Ibernia, historiographers are not yet agreed from whence it is deducted *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon* (1642) 108 In deducting the Maccabees from Iudah 1648 GAGE *West Ind* XX (1655) 174 From whence commonly in the Church of Rome the Texts and subjects of Sermons are deducted. 1660 R SHERINGHAM *King's Supreme Asserted* II (1682) 10 All authority . is derived and deducted from the King's Majesty.

†5 To trace out in order; to bring down *from* or *to* a particular period, =DEDUCE 4 *Obs. rare*

1545 LELAND *New-year's Gyft* in Strype *Eccl Mem* I. App cxviii 330 The first boke, begynnyng at the Druides, is deducted vnto the tyme of the comyng of S Augustyne 1586 MARY Q. SCOTS *Let to Babington* 12 July in Howell *St Tryals* (1809) I 1177 For divers great and importunate considerations which were here too long to be deducted

†6. To derive by reasoning, infer, deduce. *Obs*

1563 FOXE *A. & M* 850 b, This paine he deducted and proued by sundry ensamples, and similitudes. 1609 SIR E HOBY *Lett to T Higgins* 37 Which by Logicall consequence is not Necessarily deducted out of the Premisses. 1660 tr *Amyraldus' Treat conc. Relig* I III 32 A conception deducted from sobei influence of reason 1889 *Cape Law Jrnl* 203 To take all the circumstances into consideration and to deduct therefrom the act of desertion.

†7 To reduce. *Obs* (Cf. DEDUCE 8)

1599–16 MASSINGER, etc *Old Law* III 1 *Clerk* 'Tis but so many months, so many weeks, so many— *Gnotho* Do not deduct it to days, 'twill be the more tedious

Hence **Dedu·cted** *ppl a*, **Dedu·cting** *vbl sb.*

1582 *Divers Voy* (Hakluyt Soc. 1850) 9 The deducting of some Colonies of our superfluous people into those temperate and fertile partes of America 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Love* 106 Man hauing yet in his deducted spright, Some sparks remaining of that heauenly fyre 1598 YONG *Diana* Ded, It befell to my lot. to performe the part of a French Oratour by a deducted speech in the same toong 1627 MAY *Lucan* IV 434 Though no deducted colony.

Deductible (dĭdv ktĭb'l), *a. rare* [f. L. *deduct-* (see prec) + -BLE] Capable of being deducted

1856 MRS BROWNING *Aur Leigh* II. (1888) 71 Not one found honestly deductible From any use that pleased him

Dedu·ctile, *a. rare*–°. [ad L type *dēductil-is*, f *dēduct-* DEDUCT]

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Deductile*, easy to be deducted.

Deduction (dĭdv kʃən). Also 5 **deduxion**, 5–6 **deduccion**, 6 **deduccoun**. [In some senses a. F *déduction* (Oresme 14th c.), but in most ad. L *dēductiōn-em*, n of action from L *dēdūcĕre*: see DEDUCT, DEDUCE] The action of deducting

1. The action of deducting or taking away from a sum or amount; subtraction, abatement

1483 in Arnolde *Chron* (1811) 110 The sayde Ri shall be chargeable for the hoole somme wythot ony deduxion 1496–7 *Act* 12 *Hen VII*, c 12 § 4 Any deduccion or abatement befortyme allowed. 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* IV xii 217 He dyed in the day of his nativity, and without deduction justly accomplished the year of eighty one 1776 SMITH *W N* I VIII (1869) I 68 His rent makes the first deduction from the produce of the labour which is employed upon land 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II 55 The interest given to them was exclusive of, and with a deduction of, that sum. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) II VII. 33 Charges of this kind must always be taken with certain deductions

b. That which is deducted or subtracted

1546 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 197 Wyth the yerely Resolutes and deduccions goyng out of the same 1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* X j, For subtraction your nombers are sette downe after the common maner, firste the totall, and then the deduction. 1703 T N *City & C Purchaser* 55 In taking out the Deductions for the Doors and Windows

2. A leading forth or away (*spec* of a colony); conduct. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss* VI. 455 Take such way, That you yourself may compass Your quick deduction by my father's grace 1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man* II X. 228 Deductions of Colonies, and new Plantations 1832 *Blackw Mag* XXXI. 574 The solemn *deduction* (to use the technical term) of a legitimate Roman colony

†b *fig* A leading up *to* something, introduction *Obs rare.*

1513 MORE *Rich III*, Wks 61 (R.) He sodainly lefte the matter, with which he was in hand, and without any deduction thereunto began to repete those wordes again

†3. The action or result of tracing out or setting forth in order; a detailed narration or account. *Obs* (Cf DEDUCE 4, DEDUCT *v* 5)

a 1532 *Remedie of Love* (R), Ordinately behoveth thee first to procede In deduction thereof [this werke] 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I IX (1632) 17 A long counterfet deduction of this storie 1670 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III 222 A solemn deduction and true state of all affairs and particulars. 1748 CHESTERF *Lett* II. clix 71 It gives a clear deduction of the affairs of Europe from the treaty of Munster to this time 1826 C BUTLER *Life Grotius* 34 We have thus brought down our historical deduction of the German Empire to the accession of the Emperor Charles

†4. *Mus* The succession of notes forming a HEXACHORD, the singing of these in order *Obs*

1597 MORLEY *Introd Mus* 7 Now for the last tryall of your singing in continuall deduction sing this perfectly 1609 DOULAND *Ornith Microl* 26 There are three Deductions of this kinde 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict Mus Terms*

†5. The process of deducing or deriving from some source; derivation. *Obs*

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* IX Notes 145 Affirming that our Britons from them had deduction of this nationall title 1669 GALE *Crt Gentiles* I I II 12 The deduction of the Greek Leters from the Hebrew 1755 JOHNSON *Dict*, *Grammar Eng Tongue*, Etymology teaches the deduction of one word from another.

b *concr.* That which is derived. *rare.*

a 1835 RICKMAN *Archit.* 30 There may be some doubt, whether the modern Ionic capital is not rather a deduction from the Composite than the contrary

6 The process of deducing or drawing a conclusion from a principle already known or assumed; *spec.* in *Logic*, inference by reasoning from generals to particulars; opposed to INDUCTION.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* I XIV (1611) 42 And show the deduction thereof out of Scripture to be necessarie 1651 HOBBES *Govt & Soc* III § 26 The deduction of these Lawes is so hard, that [etc] 1736 BUTLER *Anal* II VI 308 A matter of deduction and inference 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I 1 4 It follows by easy and irrefragable deduction 1860 ABP THOMSON *Laws Th* § 113 Deduction the process of deriving facts from laws, and effects from their causes *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz* (1869) III. v 291 By deduction we descend from the abstract to the concrete.

b *transf.* That which is deduced; an inference, conclusion.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks 461/2 Yet if he would neither vse false deduccions of hys owne, nor refuse our deduccions yf we deduce them wel 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr* i 9 From all this we shall only draw these Deductions 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. II 35 It is not so much a Deduction of Reason, as a Matter of Experience 1876 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* V XXII 21 The whole evidence. bears out the general deductions which I have made

†7. Reduction *Obs. rare* (Cf DEDUCT 7.)

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 172 The Deduction and Moderation of their Excrescence

Dedu·ctional, *a. rare* [f. prec. +-AL] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of deduction

1683 E HOOKER *Pref Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 44 As for Doctrines Traditional, Superstitional, and Deductional, these are (world !) without end

Deductive (dĭdv ktĭv), *a* [ad L *dēductīv-us*, f. *dēduct-*, ppl. stem of *dēdūcĕre* to DEDUCE see -IVE Cf. mod F *déductif, -ive*]

1. Of the nature of, or characterized by the use of, deduction; *spec* in *Logic*, reasoning from generals to particulars; opposed to *inductive.*

1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci* XXIII § 1 All knowledge of causes is deductive 1665 HOOKE *Microgr* D, The rational or deductive Faculty 1846 MILL *Logic* II IV § 4 Geometry is a Deductive Science *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Misc Wks* (1872) I 7 Women naturally prefer the deductive method to the inductive

b. Of persons: Employing the method of deduction, reasoning deductively

1862 TULLOCH *Eng Purit* III 378 Of all the divines of his time, none was more bold, or deductive 1867 LEWES *Hist Philos* II 153 The mathematical cultivators of Physics and the deductive cultivators of Philosophy

†2 Derivative.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* I. X 38 He labours to introduce a secondary and deductive Atheisme, that although they concede there is a God, yet should they deny his providence.

†B *sb* Deductive reasoning; a deduction

1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man* To Rdr, If there be any Errours in my Deductives, Inferences, or Applications

Deductively (dĭdv ktĭvlĭ), *adv.* [f prec. + -LY 2.] In a deductive manner, by deduction, inferentially; †by derivation or descent

a 1641 BP MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon* (1642) 132 Holinesse deductively passed from himselfe to others, members and parts of his body mysticall 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* I. X. 39 Yet doth it diductively and upon inference include the same 1857 WHEWELL *Hist Induct Sc.* I 114 Which trace deductively the results 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ* II VIII § 73 The truth as arrived at deductively, cannot be inductively confirmed

Deductory (dĭdv ktərĭ), *a. rare.* [ad L. *dēductōri-us*, f *dēductor*, agent-n. from *dēdūcĕre* to DEDUCE: see -ORY.]

†1. *Law.* Having the effect of bringing a matter before a court (see DEDUCE 2 b). *Obs*

1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 490 Being not diductory to bring any matter into plea or solemne action, but onely Commandatorie or Prohibitorie.

2 =DEDUCTIVE *a*

1655 FULLER *Ch Hist.* IX VIII. § 3 A consequential and deductory felonie 1889 J D HUNTING in *National Rev.* XIV 219 Ascertained by fair deductory evidence

†**Deduit,** *sb Obs* Forms: 3–4 **deduit**, 4 **dedute**, **dedwt**, 4–5 **deduit**(e, 5 **deduyt**(e See also DUTE. [a. F. *déduit* (12th c. in Littré) :—L *dēduct-um*, subst. use of pa pple. of *dēdūcĕre* in sense of 'divert'. In Prov. *desduch*, *desduz*, from *desduire*, *desdure* = F. *déduire*, L *dēdūcĕre*] Diversion, enjoyment, pleasure

1297 R GLOUC. (1724) 564 [Hy] were in hor dedut, iwend an hontinge *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4998 Þan driue þei forþ þe day in dedut and in murþe 1393 GOWER *Conf* III 371 In which the yere hath his deduit Of grass, of lefe, of floure, of fruit *c* 1450 *Merlin* 307 This Dionas loved moche the deduyt of the wode and the river 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met* XI XIII, I [Venus] am lady of all courtosye and of al deduyt 1483 — *Gold Leg* 119 b/1 All the delytes and deduytes of the world.

†**Deduit, -e,** *ppl a Obs. rare* [a. F. *déduit, -ite*, pa. pple of *déduire* –L *dēdūcĕre*. see DEDUCE.] Drawn out

1485 CAXTON *Chas Gt.* 26 He had the face deduyte in lengthe

Deduplication (dɪdiūplĭkē'ʃən). *Bot* [a F *déduplication*, latinized deriv. of F *dédoubler* (*des-doubler*, 1429 in Hatzf) to separate what is double, divide into two halves, f *des-*, *dé-* (DE- I 6) + *doubler* to double] Congenital division of one organ into two (or more), =CHORISIS.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd Bot* (1848) I 332, I thought I might extend the primitive meaning of the word *deduplication*, and consider it synonymous with separation, disjunction. *Ibid* 333 The theory of deduplication has its supporters among French Botanists of eminence 1850 GRAY *Lett.* I 365 1880—*Struct Bot.* VI § 3 202 Chorisis or Deduplication the division of that which is morphologically one organ into two or more (a division which is of course congenital), so that two or more organs occupy the position of one

Dedur, obs form of DIDDER *v*

Dedut(e, deduyt(e, var DEDUIT *Obs*

Dedye, Dedyne, var DEDIE *v* and DEDEIGN *v* 2

Dedyn, obs pl of *did*, from Do *v*

Dee (dī), *sb* Name of the letter D; applied to a D-shaped iron or steel loop used for connecting parts of harness, or for fastening articles to the saddle cf D I. 2

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II 145 The Collar-Dee, an iron ring in the form of a D, sewed in the front of the collar, for the pole-piece to loop through, there are various other dees used about some harness, but of a small size, and mostly plated 1880 *Blackw Mag* Feb 164 (*Bush Life Queensland*) The pommel was also furnished with strong iron dees driven firmly into the woodwork 1884 W WESTALL in *Contemp Rev* July 69 The cheeks are furnished with 'dees' for holding bridle and curb chain 1888 ELWORTHY *W Somerset Gloss*, *Dee*, an iron shaped like letter D Such an iron is used in cart-harness to connect the leather of the breeching with the chains

b *Comb* **dee-lock** (see quot)

1888 ELWORTHY *W Somerset Gloss*, *Dee-lock*, a very common, cheap kind of padlock, used for gates, etc It is a simple piece of iron in the shape of letter D, having a joint at one angle and a screw working in a short pipe at the other

Dee (dī), *v.* Pronunciation of d —, euphemistic for *damn* (see D I 3), usually in pa pple. *deed* (also *deedeed*) =d — d, damned

a 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg*, *The Poplar*, We'll be *Deed* if it isn't an O! 1859 READE *Love me little* III 25 Your three graces are three deed fools 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav* 61 A satirist whose works were long ago dead and (I fear) deedeed to boot.

Dee, d'ee, earlier way of writing *d'ye* = do ye? do you?

1611 CHAPMAN *May Day* Plays 1873 II 344 And how dee Sir? 1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid* III 1, De'e forsooth? 1632 BROME *Northern Lasse* I. II, Dee hear?

Dee, var of DEY; obs or dial. f DIE.

Deea-nettle · see DEA-NETTLE.

Deed (dīd) Forms: 1 *W Sax* **dǽd**, *Anglian* **dǽd**, 2–3 **dæd**, 2–5 **ded**, 2–6 **dede**, (3 **dead**, **dade**, 4–5 **dide**, 4–6 **deid**(e, 5 **deyd**(e), 5–7 **deede**, (6 **deade**), 5– **deed** [OE. *dǽd*, *dǽd* = OFris *dēde*, OSax *dād* (MDu *daet* (*dāde*), Du *daad*), OHG., MHG *tāt* (Ger. *that*, *tat*), ON *dāð* (Sw. *dåd*, Da. *daad*), Goth *dēds* –OTeut. **dǽdi-z* :—**dhēti-s*, f. verb root *dhē dhō*, OTeut. *dǽ dô* see Do *v* The second *d* from original *t*, is in accordance with Verner's Law · cf. DEAD

The early ME was *dede*, from the OE acc. *dǽde*, *dǽde*. The OE pl *dǽda*, *dǽda*, regularly became *dede* in 12–13th c But this was identical with the sing, whence, for distinction, new plurals came into use after other OE types, viz *deden* in the south, *dedes* in the midl and north, the former was still used *c* 1320 (*Castel of Love*), but, as in other words, the *s* form (found *c* 1200 in *Ormulum* and *Trin. Coll Hom*) eventually prevailed]

1. That which is done, acted, or performed by an intelligent or responsible agent; an act

c 825 *Vesp Psalter* lxiii 10 [lxiv 9] And ondreord ozhwelc mon, & sezdun werc godes, & dede his ongetun 971 *Blickl. Hom* 23 We sceolon þæt ondzit mid gódum dædum zefyllan 1154 *O E Chron* (Laud MS.) an. 1137 § 5 Þe land was al fordon mid suilce dædes *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 9 Hit is riht þat we forleten and forsaken nihtliche deden *Ibid* 15 To done þe six dede. *Ibid* 131 Godes paðes ben ure gode dedes *c* 1205 LAY 7024 His deden [*c* 1175 deades] weoren for-cuðe *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 2983 And quane ðe king wurð war ðis dead *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 1085 (Cott) Quen caym had don þat dreri d[e]ide [*v r* dede], Til his fader hamward he zeide *c* 1320 *Cast Love* 938 Bi hold now his deden hou heo beoþ diht 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 2498 Our gud dedis pur gud er noght. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* V 278 He had done mony thankfull deid *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 115 Dede, or werke, *factum.* 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c 2 § 4 The seid Warrant is not the dede of hym that is named to be the maker of the seid Warrant. 1570 *Sc Satir Poems Reform* XVIII 5 O cursit hour! O deid of fellonie! 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III II. 216 They that haue done this Deede, are honourable 1667 MILTON *P L.* XI 256 And one bad act with many deeds well done Mayst cover 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* IX (1887) 37 What are noble deeds but noble truths realized? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) V 52 Their deeds did not agree with their words

b. An act of bravery, skill, etc., a feat, *esp.* in *deed of arms*, and the like.

Beowulf 5668 (Th) Þeah ðe he dæda ǥehwæs dyrstiǥ wære 1340 *Ayenb* 163 By þlaytinge me ne pioueþ naȝt þet he by guod kny3t ac be moche dede of armes 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I 18 The dedys Of stalwart folk that lywyt ar 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 262 Desiryng nothing so much as to have deedes of Armes 1570 *Sc Satir Poems Reform* X 60 3it we his hart with Martiall deidis dotit. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann Mirab* CLXXVI, Thousands .. Whose deeds some nobler poem shall adorn 1869 TENNYSON *Coming of Arthur* 46 And Arthur yet had done no deed of arms 1871 R ELLIS *Catullus* LXIV 357 Deeds of such high glory Scamander's river avoucheth 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III 609 Many great and wonderful deeds are recorded of your State.

†c *Deeds of the Apostles*. the Acts of the Apostles. *Obs*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 195 Peter saiþ in dedis of

apostlis þat to him neiþer was gold ne siluer 1382 — *Acts* (*title*), Heere begynnen the Apostles Dedes 1533 GAU *Richt Way* (1888) 37 In ye xx c of the dedis of the Apostlis

2 (without *a* or *pl.*) Action generally; doing, performance (Often contrasted with *word*)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram* XIX (Z) 122 *Deponentia verba significant actum* þa alecgendlican word getacniað dæde *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 187 Þe man þe nis stedefast ne on dade ne on speche ne on þonke 1297 R GLOUC. (1724) 501 Ower dede ne may be no wors, than ower word is *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 3402 (Cott) His suns dughti ware o dede *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T* P282 Þanne wol I sle him with my hond in dede of synne. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* 1 At the begynnyng of oure dede Make we heuen & erth *c* 1500 *Melusine* 371 In som cas the good wylle of a man is accepted for the dede 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V 549 To be both will and deed created free 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav* I. II. 5 The strength of Hercules is for deed not misdeed

b *collect.* Doings; ado, to-do. *dial*

1788 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorks* Gloss., *Deed*, doings, *whent deed*, great to-do. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Deed*, doings 'There's sad deed, I'll uphodto' 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, 'Here's bonny deed!' great to do 'Great deed about nought', large stir about trifles 1867 WAUGH *Home Life Factory Folk* XVI 145 (*Lanc Dial*) 'Aw consider we'n had as hard deed as anybody livin.'

†**3** Thing to be done, work (in contemplation); the task or duty of any time or person. *Obs*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit P* C. 354 On to þrenge þer-þurȝ [a city] watz þre dayes dede *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 274 Sone he dressit to his dede & no dyn made, And made vp a mekyll ship *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* 57 To dyke and delf, bere and draw, and to do all vnhonest dede 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 812 You shall set the poor distressed City of Syracusa again on foot, which is your deed.

4. *Law.* An instrument in writing (which for this purpose includes printing or other legible representation of words on parchment or paper), purporting to effect some legal disposition, and sealed and delivered by the disposing party or parties

Signature to a deed is not generally required by English law, but is practically universal; and in most jurisdictions outside England where English law or legal forms prevail, signature has been substituted for or made equivalent to sealing *Delivery* (q v) is now a moribund formality Contracts of most kinds, as well as dispositions of property *inter vivos*, may be made by deed, and in common practice are often so made

c 1300 R BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 69 Edward suore. to me his heyre suld I be. Þerof he mad me skrite & for to sikere his dede, set þer to his seale *Ibid* 259 Bituex him & þe was mad a priue dede Forto feffe him ageyn in þat tenement 1362 LANGL *P Pl* A. II 81 In þe Date of þe deuel þe Deede was a-selet, Be siht of sir Symoni and Notaries signes 1435 *Nottingham Rec* II 358 For ye exchaunge of Heybeid Stener be a ded undder ye seel of his armes *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* v 35 And write a deed of gift with thine own blood. 1596 SHAKS *Merch. V* IV II 1 Enquire the Iewes house out, giue him this deed, And let him signe it 1613 *Bury Wills* (Camd Soc.) 162 As I and the said Edmond longe agoe did give vnto her by a ioynte deede of guift. 1642 PERKINS *Prof Bk.* II § 130 58 A writing cannot be a deed if it be not sealed 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II 295 A deed is a writing sealed and delivered by the parties it is called a deed because it is the most solemn and authentic act that a man can possibly perform, with relation to the disposal of his property 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop* (1877) 148 The sealing and delivery of a deed are termed the execution of it 1893 SIR J. W. CHITTY in *Law Times' Rep* LXVIII 430/1 The statute requires a deed in cases where formerly a mere writing would have sufficed

5 Phrases †a. *With the deed* in the act. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Erle Tolous* 522 Of myrthe schalt thou not mys, Thou schalt take us wyth the dede 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XX 11, And it be sothe as ye saye I wold he were taken with the dede. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy. Turkie* IV XXXIII 156 The Adulterer being found with the deed.

b *In deed*, in action, in actual practice

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 13830 (Trin) Þe lif þat he ledeþ in dede Hit is aȝeyn oure lede *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W* 2138 *Ariadne*, And every poynt was performed in dede. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* 1 2 (Harl MS), I am redy to fulfille alle in dede þat þou wolt sey vnto me 1553 T WILSON *Rhet* (1580) 29, I trust that not onely all men will commende justice in worde, but also will liue justly in deede. 1613 SIR H FINCH *Law* (1636) 202 Offering to beat one, though he doe not beat one in deed 1862 STANLEY *Jew Ch.* (1877) I. VII 130 Graven images set up in deed or in word

c *In deed, in very deed, of very deed* (Sc): in fact, in effect, in reality, in truth: hence INDEED.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 659 But wel I woot he lyed right in dede 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* VI 18 For thinkest thou that God in very dede dwelleth amonge men vpon earth? 1549 *Compl. Scot* XV 123 Thai ar my mortal enemes of verray deid 1582 W FULKE in *Confer* III (1584) S III, They eate not the body of Christ in deede. 1615 BEDWELL *Moham Imp* III § 97 They are in very deed holy bookes 1862 LD BROUGHAM *Brit Const* App III 458 Making all principles be treated in very deed as the counters wherewith the game of faction was to be played 1862 STANLEY *Jew Ch* (1877) I XIV 273 The chiefs became the chiefs in deed as well as in name

6 *Comb*, as †*deed-doer*, †*-doing*, *deed-achieving*, *-worthy* adjs., **deed-box**, a box, usually of tin-plate, for keeping deeds or other documents in, **deed-offering**, Coverdale's word in some instances for the 'peace-offering' of the 1611 version. Also DEED-BOTE, DEED POLL

1607 SHAKS. *Cor* II I 190 By *deed-atchieuing Honor newly nam'd 1835 MARRYAT *Jac Faithf* XXXI, Taking with him the tin-box (it was what they called a *deed-box). 1858 LD ST LEONARDS *Handy Bk Prop Law* XIV 85 It is advisable to keep your own securities in your own deed-box at home 1548 HALL *Chron* 20 b, That would be lokers on and no "dede doers 1663 SPALDING *Troub Chas. I* (1792) I. 272 (Jam) But the deed doer was fled *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 70 Þe *dede doynge is proff of loue, as gregory seiþ. 1586 T B *La Primaud Fr Acad* 430 One of his horse-keepers taking him at the deed doing bestowed so many blowes on him that he left him half dead 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam* VI 17 And Dauid offred burnt offerynges and *deed offerynges before ye Lorde 1865 J. GROTE *Treat Moral Ideas* VIII (1876) 103 *Deedworthy conduct, or the faciendum.

Deed (dēd), *v U.S.* [f DEED *sb*] *trans* To convey or transfer by deed Also *fig*

1816 J PICKERING *Vocabulary* 76 To *deed* We sometimes hear this word used colloquially, but rarely, except by illiterate people None of our writers would employ it 1828 WEBSTER *Deed*, to convey or transfer by deed; a popular use of the word in America, as, he deeded all his estate to his eldest son. 1865 *Morn Star* Sept, A complete farm in Connecticut has been deeded over to his wife 1890 *Century Mag* Jan 475/1 The act of 1864, deeding to that state the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove

Deed, *adv* In 6 dede. Aphetic form of *i'deed*, INDEED; now chiefly Sc.

1547 COVERDALE *Old Faith* Prol A vij a, Let vs be true scolers of the same; and dede, let vs euen entre in to the nature and kynde therof 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXXVI, "Deed, sir, they hae various opinions" 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fazr* 235 "Deed and she will', said O'Dowd 1868 RAMSAY *Remin* 183 'Deed', said the laird 'I wad ha' wondered if ye had'

Deed, -e, obs forms of DEAD

†**Dee·dbote.** *Obs* Also dædbote, dead-, dedbote [OE. *dǽd* deed + *bót*, BOOT *sb*[1] 10, amends, expiation] Amends-deed, penance, repentance

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt III 2 Doð dæd bote *c* 1160 *Hatton G* ibid, Doð deadbote *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 21 Mid sodðe dedbote his sunne bi reowsumnesse *c* 1200 ORMIN 9791 Sannt Johan. bigann to spellenn þa Wiþþ fulluht off dædbote *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 372 Bireousunge and dedbote uor sunne. 1340 *Ayenb* 33 Amendinge and dedbote. 13 *Verses Palm-Sunday* in *Rel Antiq.* II 243 Wyth sorwthe of herte and schryft of mouthe, Doth deedbote this tyme nouth.

†**Dee·ded,** *a Obs* [f DEED *sb.* + -ED[2]] Characterized by deeds (of such a kind)

1606 WARNER *Alb Eng* 377 Well educated of the king, and proving nobly deeded

Deedeed: see DEE *v.*

Deedful (dī dfūl), *a* [f DEED *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of deeds, active, effective

1834 *Blackw Mag* XXXV 150 He is a trusty and deedful friend to that bold insurgent 1842 TENNYSON *To—*, A deedful life 1879 J TODHUNTER *Alcestis* 3 That fair past, Bright with our deedful days, is all our own

Hence **Dee dfully** *adv*, actively, effectively

1615 T ADAMS *Lycanthropy* 9 It is not yet enough to go speedfully and heedfully except also deedfully.

Deedily (dī dili), *adv. dial* [f. DEEDY + -LY[2]] Actively, busily.

1813 JANE AUSTEN *Lett* II 173 They are each [busy] about a rabbit net, and sit as deedily to it, side by side, as any two Uncle Franks could do 1815 — *Emma* (1870) II x. 204 Frank Churchill most deedily occupied about her spectacles. 1859 BURTON in *Trnl. Geog Soc* XXIX 241 They row in 'spirts', applying deedily to their paddling

†**Dee·ding,** *vbl. sb Obs rare*[−1]. [f. DEED *sb.* + -ING[1]] Actual doing, carrying out in deed.

1606 WARNER *Alb Eng.* XVI CIII. 407 And in the Deeding none more tough

†**Dee·dle.** *Obs* or *dial.* An alteration of *devel*

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I XII, What a deedle [*quediantre*], you are it seems but bad horsemen.

Dee·dless, *a.* Without action or deeds.

1598 ROWLANDS *Betray Christ* 28 Thy deedlesse words, words vnconfirmed by truth. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Bloody Bro* IV III, Th' undaunted power of Princes should not be Confin'd in deedless cold calamity 1890 BLACKIE *To Mr Gladstone* in *Pall Mall G* Mar., And to dull length of deedless days retire.

b Of persons: Performing no deeds, doing nothing, inactive; also *dial*, incapable, helpless

1606 SHAKS. *Tr & Cr* IV V 98 Firme of word, Speaking in deedes, and deedelesse in his tongue. 1621 G SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VII (1626) 140 The generous Horse Grones at his manger, and there deedlesse dyes 1718 POPE *Iliad* V 796 What art thou, who, deedless, look'st around? 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss*, *Deedless*, helpless, indolent, 'A deedless sort of a body' 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* I II 503 As deedless men they there must sit

Dee·d poll, deed-poll. Also 6 poll deed [See POLL] *Law* A deed made and executed by one party only; so called because the paper or parchment is 'polled' or cut even, not indented.

[1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 20 Estates made of free lande by polle dede or dede indented] 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawyers Log* II III 89 b, The nature of a deede indented and a deede polle 1628 COKE *On Litt* 229 A Deed poll is that which is plaine without any indenting, so called, because it is cut euen, or polled. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II 296 1828 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) IV 357 George Eve inden by deed-poll did give, grant, and confirm, to his two daughters, all the rents and profits of two tenements 1847 C G ADDISON *Law of Contracts* I. I § 1 (1883) 22 Deed poll.

Deeds, dial form of *deads* (see DEAD *a* B. 4), waste material from an excavation

1802 C FINLATER *Agric Surv Peebles* 131 (Jam) What is taken out of the ditch (vernacularly the *deeds*) [to be] thrown behind this facing to support it 1825 BROCKETT *N. C Words, Deeds*, rubbish of quarries or drains.

Deed-sicke, -sleyer: see DEAD *a.* D 2.

De-educate: see DE- II 1.

Deedy (dī di), *a dial.* [f. DEED *sb* + -Y1: found first in the combination ILL-DEEDY]

1. Full of deeds or activity; active.

[*c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* 320 Riche and ille-dedy, Gederand and gredy 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 4028 Luke quhat it is to be evil-deidie] 1615 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy* 7 In a messenger is required that he be speedy, that he be heedy, and that he be deedy. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 72 The horse of that Country are more deedy, and full of metall 1721 CIBBER *Double Gallant* III 1, If she is not a Deedy Tit at the Bottom, I'm no Jockey 1787 GROSE *Provinc Gloss*, *Deedy*, industrious, notable. *Berksh.* 1876 J ELLIS *Cæsar in Egypt* 135 A deedy conclave were we 1883 G. MACDONALD *Castle Warlock* I XVII 263 Grizzie was live as the new day, bustling and deedy. [Also in Glossaries of *Mid-Yorks.*, *Whitby*, *Berks*, *Hampshire*, etc]

†**2** Actual, real. *Obs rare*

1781 COWPER *Let to Newton* 28 Mar, There are soldiers quartered at Newport and at Olney These performed all the manœuvres of a deedy battle, and the result was that this town was taken 1788 — *Let. to Lady Hesketh* 27 June, Retirement indeed, or. what we call *deedy* retirement

Deef(f, deefe, obs forms of DEAF.

†**Deeful, defull,** var of, or error for *delful*, DOLEFUL

c 1380 *Serr Ferumb.* 4208 'Alas!' said he. 'þis is a deeful þyng!' *c* 1460 *Emare* 606 Sertes this ys a fowle case, And a defull dede

Deeken, obs form of DEACON.

Deel(e, obs ff. DEAL, DEIL (DEVIL), DOLE.

De-electrify, de-electricize: see DE- II 1.

Deem (dīm), *v.* Forms. 1 dóman, 1–2 déman, 2–4 demen, 2–7 deme, (3–6 deame, 4–5 dem, deyme, 5 dyme, 6 *Sc.* deim, 7 dim), 4–7 deeme, 5– deem *Pa t* and *pa pple* deemed · 1 dómde, démed, 3–7 dempt. [A Common Teut derivative vb, OE *dǽman*, *déman* = OFris *déma*, OS *a-dômian* (Du. *doemen*), OHG. *tuomian*, *tuomen* (MHG *tuemen*), ON *dœma* (*dæma*), (Sw. *doma*, Da. *domme*), Goth. *dômjan*:—OTeut **dômyan*, f *dômo-z*, Goth *dôm-s*, judgement, DOOM. Cf. DEME *sb.*, DOOM *v*]

†**1** *intr* To give or pronounce judgement, to act as judge, sit in judgement; to give one's decision, sentence, or opinion, to arbitrate *Obs*

In OE. construed with a dative of the person, 'to pronounce judgement to, act as judge to', equivalent to the trans sense in 2.

c 825 *Vesp Psalter* II 10 Alle ða ðe doemað eorðan 971 *Blickl. Hom* 11 He cymeþ to demenne cwicum & deadum. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Matt VII 2 Witodlice ðam ylcan dome þe ge demað, eow byð ȝedemed — John VIII 15 Ge demað æfter flæsce, ic ne deme nanum men [*c* 1160 *Hatton G*, Ich ne deme nane men] *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 17415 (Cott), If yee þan rightwisli wil deme, Yeild vs ioseph þat yee suld yeme 1393 GOWER *Conf* I 304 They. toke a juge therupon And bede him demen in this cas. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *St Kath.* III. 1464 She Spak and commaunded, bothe dempte and wrot. 1556 in W H. Turner *Select Rec Oxford* 262 To arbytrate, deme, and judge betwixt the said Citie and.. John Wayte. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug 137 Neuer dempt more right of beautye I weene The shepheard of Ida that iudged beauties Queene

†**2.** *trans.* To judge, sit in judgement on (a person or cause). *Obs*

The construction with a personal object takes, in Northumbrian and ME, the place of the OE const. with dative in 1.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* Matt VII 2 In ðæm dome ðe doemes ge biðon ȝedoemed [*Rushw Gl* ge beoþ doemde] — John VIII 15 Ic ne doemo ænigne monno *c* 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom* 171 Ure drihten cumeð al middeneard to demen *Ibid* 225 Þat sal deme þe quica and þe deade *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21965 (Cott), In þe first he com dempt to be. 1382 WYCLIF *John* XVI 11 The prince of this world is now demyd 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 59/2 Moyses satte & juged & demed the peple fro moryng vnto euenyng 1596 SPENSER *F Q* IV III 4 At th' one side sixe iudges were dispos'd, To view and deeme the deedes of armes that day 1605 HEYWOOD *1st Pt If you know not me* Wks 1874 I 203 Deeme her offences, if she haue offended, With all the lenity a sister can 1609 SKENE *Reg Maj* III Thou Judge be ware, for as ye deme, ze sall be demed.

†**b** To rule (a people) as a judge *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 7283 (Cott), Fourti yeir dempt he israel *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 280 Edward now he wille, þat Scotlond be wele ȝemed, And streitly in skille þorgh wise men demed

c. To administer (law). *arch.*

1393 LANGL. *P Pl* C V. 175 By leel men and lyf-holy my lawe shal be demyd. 1718 BP WILSON in Keble *Life* XII (1863) 397 That the 24 Keys may be called, according to the statute and constant practice to deem the law truly 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* VIII 54 The Deemster was a hard judge, and deemed the laws in rigour.

†**d** To decide (a quarrel). *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V CXXV. 105 To suffre his quarell to be demyd by dynt of swerde atwene them two

†**3** To sentence, doom, condemn (*to* some penalty, *to do* or *suffer* something) *Obs*

a 1000 *Elene* 500 (Gr) Swa he to cwale monige Cristes folces demde, to deaþe. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 73 He wurð idemed to þolien wawe mid dovelen in helle *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 223 Þe sulle ben to deaðe idemd *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 15343 To-morn dai sal i be dempt On rode tre to hang *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn T.* 316 For which I deme the to deth certayn 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 12 Leve he is a lyere, his dedis thai done hym deme. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 243 For whiche rebellyon they were there demyd to dethe. 1602 in J Mill *Diary* (1889) 180 John Sinclair . is dempt to quyt his guddis

†b *fig* To pass (adverse) judgement upon, to condemn, censure. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 28148 (Cott) Oþer men dedis oft i demyd. 1488 CAXTON *Chast Goddes Chyld* 21 Many thynges they deme and blame 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xviii 36 Wist thir folkis that vthir demis, How that thair sawis to vthir semis 1555–86 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxvii 33 Do quhat ȝe dow, detractouris ay will deme ȝou. 1598 D FERGUSSON *Scot Prov*, Dame, deem warily, ye watna wha wytes yersell.

†4. To decree, ordain, appoint; to decide, determine; to adjudicate or award (a thing *to* a person)

c 900 tr *Bæda's Hist* IV. xxix [xxviii.] (1891) 368 Ne wæs ða hweðre sona his halgunge ȝedemed *a* 1000 *Exeter Bk* vii 16 Næfre God demeð þæt æniȝ eft þæs earm ȝeweorðe *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 95 He demað stiðne dom þam forsuneȝede *c* 1205 LAY. 460 He habbeð idemed þat ich am duc ofer heom. *Ibid.* 22116 He hæhte alle cnihtes demen rihte domes *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 21445 (Cott.) Þe quen has biden us to deme To þe al þat to right es queme *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T* 199, I deme anoon this clerk his seruaunt haue. 1399 *Rolls of Parlt* III. 452/1 The Lordes deme and ajuggen and decreen, that [etc] *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 606 Whateuer ye deme me to do 1464 *Paston Lett* No 493 II 166 Fynes therefore dempt or to be dempt 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 72/a In demyng of rightful domes. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c 38 Preamb, It was enacted stablissshed ordeyned demed & declared that [etc] 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 13 The Epistle, in the which Gregory demed that the Church of Yorke and of London should be even Peres *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 373 Syne duelie they deemde, what death it sould die

†b To decide (*to do* something) *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 1089 ȝe han demed to do þe dede þat I bidde

†5 To form or express a judgement or estimate on; to judge, judge of, estimate *Obs*

a 1225 *Ancr. R* 290 Euer bihold hire wurð þet he paide uor hire, and dem þerefter pris. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit P.* (A) 312 To leue no tale be true to tryȝe, Bot þat hys one skyl may dem 1388 WYCLIF *Matt* xvi. 4 Thanne ȝe kunne deme the face of heuene, but ȝe moun not wite the tokenes of tymes *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 2200 A cherle is demed by his dede. 1533 ELYOT *Cast Helthe* Proem (1541) A iv b, I desyre men to deme well myne intente. 1596 SPENSER *Hymne Love* 168 Things hard gotten men more dearely deeme

†b To judge between (things), to distinguish, discern *Obs*

1530 PALSGR 511/1 A blynde man can nat deme no coulours 1581 RICH *Farewell* (1846) 67 He is not able to deeme white from blacke, good from badde, vertue from vice. 1596 SPENSER *F Q* v i 8 Thus she him taught In all the skill of deeming wrong and right

†c *intr* To judge *of*, to distinguish *between*.

1340 *Ayenb* 82 Þet hi ne conne yknawe þane day uram þe nyȝt, ne deme betuene grat and smal *a* 1542 WYAT *Of Courtiers Life* 94 Nor Flaunders chere lettes not my syght to deme Of blacke and white. 1586 A DAY *Eng Secretary* i (1625) 27 Here, by judging of our estate, thou maist accordingly deeme of our pleasures *Ibid* ii iii Conversing among such as have discretion to deeme of a Gentleman.

6 To form the opinion, to be of opinion; to judge, conclude, think, consider, hold (The ordinary current sense)

a. *intr* or *absol.* (Now chiefly parenthetical.)

a 800 *Corpus Gloss* 440 *Censeo*, doema. *c* 900 tr *Bæda's Hist* i xvi [xxvii] (1890) 86 Þæs þe ic demo [*ut arbitror*] *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram* xxvi. (Z) 155 *Censeo* ic deme oððe ic asmeaȝe *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W* 1244 (*Dido*) And demede as hem liste. *c* 1386 — *Clerk's T* 932 For sche is fairer, as thay demen alle, Than is Grisild *a* 1400 *Relig Pieces fr Thornton MS* (1867) 20 To fele and with resone to deme 1586 A DAY *Eng Secretary* ii. (1625) 15 He is not here in the countrey, but as I deeme and you have enformed, about London 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III 61 He too, I deem, implores the power divine

b with *obj* and *complement* (*sb*, *adj* or *pple.*, or *infin phrase*; †formerly often with *for*, *as*).

c 1205 LAY 22140 Þenne þe king demde for-lore *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 120 Þet tu schalt demen þi suiuen wod *a* 1300 *Cursor M*, 26814 (Cott) It mai nan him for buaum deme 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 218 Oute doctourus dere, demed for wise. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 102, I demede him for deed. *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5163 Þai demed it better all' to dye 1548 HALL *Chron* 191 b, What so ever jeoperdy or perill might bee construed or demed, to have insued 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ Conv* i (1586) 35 A vertue which you deeme yourselfe to have 1628 DIGBY *Voy Medit* 51, I deemed it much my best and shortest way. 1681 P RYCAUT *Critick* 201 He went to the House of the World, which was always deemed for a Deceiver 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* i 9 For never can I deem him less than God, 1754 SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) I 45 Deemed as very unjust in Gaming. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II 293 A general permission appears to have been deemed sufficient 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I xxxii. 277 Harold deemed it time to repress these inroads 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V 398 Works .. which have been deemed to fulfil their design fairly

c with *that* and *clause*

c 1205 LAY. 24250 Men gunnen demen þat nes i nane londe burh nan swa hende *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Lawe's T.* 940, I ought to deme That in the salte see my wyf is deed *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* i ii (1544) 5 a, Nembroth Dempt He transcended al other of noblesse *c* 1450 *Merlin* 10 She deemed that it was the enmy that so hadde hir begiled. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol*, v. 1 (1611) 184 Wee may boldly deeme there is neither, where both are not. 1739 MELMOTH *Fitzosb Lett* (1763) 291 Nor dempt he, simple wight, no mortal may The blinded god when he list, foresay 1887 BOWEN *Virgil Æneid* ii. 371 (1889) 126 Deeming we come with forces allied

7. *intr* To judge or think (in a specified way) *of* a person or thing.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H Fame* ii 88 Thow demest of thy selfe amys *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 2198 Of hem noon other deme I can. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 4710 Wele I wote in hym ye demyd amys 1581 SIDNEY *Apol Poetrie* (Arb) 24 Let vs see how the Greekes named it [Poetry], and howe they deemed of it. 1586 A DAY *Eng Secretary* i (1625) 146, I shall give you so good occasion to deeme well of me 1667 MILTON *P L* viii 599 Though higher of the genial Bed by far, And with mysterious reverence I deem 1762 BLACKSTONE in Gutch *Coll Cur* II 362 These capital mistakes occasion'd the Editor to deem with less reverence of this Roll 1814 SCOTT *Wav* lxi, Where the ties of affection were highly deemed of 1860 J P KENNEDY *Horse Shoe R.* ix 105, I cannot deem otherwise of them

†8 To think *to do* something, to expect, hope.

c 1400 *Apol Loll.* 51 Symon Magus was reproued of Petre, for he demid to possede þe ȝeft of God bi money 1819 BYRON *Juan* ii clxxii, A creature meant To be her happiness, and whom she deem'd To render happy

†9 *trans* To think of (something) as existent; to guess, suspect, surmise, imagine *Obs*

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 528 Ne deme no dishonesty in your derfe hert, þof I put me þus pertly my purpos to shewe 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xxvi, As Kynge mark ıedde these letteis, he demed treson by syr Tristram 1586 A DAY *Eng Secretary* i (1625) 114 Your imaginations doe already deeme the matter I must utter 1598–9 *Parismus* i (1661) 15 All the compaine began to deeme that which afterward proued true

b. *intr* To think *of*, have a thought or idea *of*

1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 302 The shining of a flambeau at his back Lit sudden ere he deem of its approach 1818 BYRON *Ch Har* iv cxxxvii, Something unearthly which they deem not of

†10. *trans.* To pronounce, proclaim, celebrate, announce, declare; to tell, say, utter Also *intr.* with *of*. [An exclusively poetic sense, found already in OE, probably derived from sense 4. Cf. also ON. *dæma* in poetry, to talk]

a 1000 *Fat Apost* (Gr) 10 Þær hie dryhtnes æ deman sceoldon, reccan fore rincum *a* 1000 *Guthlac* (Gr) 498 Þæt we æfæstra dæde demen, secgen dryhtne lof ealra þara bisena. *c* 1205 LAY 23059 Ælles ne cunne we demen [*c* 1275 telle] of Arðures deden *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit P.* C. 119 Dyngne Dauid þat demed þis speche, In a psalme. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 154 Alle þer lymmes, how þai besemed, In his buke has Dares demed, Both of Troie & of Grece *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 151 Hire deth was neiȝ diȝt, to deme þe soþe *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1232 Þan he dryfes to þe duke, as demys [*Dubl. MS* tellys] þe textis. *a* 1547 SURREY *Aeneid* ii 156 Then some gan deme to me The cruell wrek of him that framde the craft [*crudele canebant artificis scelus*]

†b. with *double obj.* To celebrate as, style, call, name *poetic. Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B 1020 Forþy þe derk dede see hit is demed euer more *Ibid* 1611 Baltazar..Þat now is demed Danyel of derne conynges

†**Deem** (dīm), *sb Obs* [f. DEEM *v*] Judgement, opinion, thought, surmise

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* 1986 And he quhylum was borne pure of his deme 1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr* iv iv 61 How now? what wicked deeme is this? 1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 163 Honour what is it, but an imposed Hight, and Deeme? 1648 SYMMONS *Vind Chas I*, 292 Much wrong should they have in the world's deem

Deeme, obs form of DIME.

Deemed (dīmd), *ppl. a.* [f. DEEM *v* + -ED] Judged, thought, supposed

1667 H MORE *Divine Dial* ii xxviii. 346 Then with pure Eyes thou shalt behold .That deemed mischiefs are no harms 1671 MILTON *P R* i 21 And with them came From Nazareth the son of Joseph deemed.

Deemer (dīmər) Forms: 1 dǽmere, 1–5 démere, 3 demare, 3–5 demer, 5–6 demar, 5–deemer [OE *dǽmere*, f. *dǽman* to DEEM: see -ER 1.] One who deems

†1 A judge *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Matt xii 27 Ða dǽmeras [*iudices*] biðon inera. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 306 Let skile sitten ase demare upon þe dom stol. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps* vii 12 God rigtwis demere [1388 iust iuge] *c* 1440 *York Myst* xxiii 142 So schall bothe heuen & helle Be demers of þis dede *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 118 Demar (P or domes man), *judicator* *c* 1580 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps* cxix V 11, Then be my causes deemer

2 One who deems, judges, or opines; †one who censures or (unfavourably) criticizes others

c 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xv 37 (Gibbs MS) Þat þowe be not a presumptuouse and temerarye deemer of oþer men. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xviii 42 To wirk vengeance on ane demar 1557 SIR J CHEKE in T. Hoby tr *Castiglione's Courtyer* (1561) ad fin, Counted ouerstraight a deemer of thinges. 1620 BARROUGH *Meth Physick* Ep. Ded (1639) 2 Plato that most grave and wise deemer of the state tyrannical 1854 TRENCH *Synon N T* xi 44 Our profound English proverb, 'Ill doers are ill deemers'

†b One that distinguishes or discriminates. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 29 Ne þe skyn of þe fyngris endis ne schulde nouȝt be a good demere in knowynge hoot, cold [etc] 1548–77 VICARY *Anat* ii (1888) 23 The Skinne is made temperate, because he should be a good deemer of heate from colde.

Deeming (dīmiŋ), *vbl sb* [-ING 1.]

†1. Judging, judgement *Obs*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 1495 Syf he demeþ pytyfully At hys demyng getyþ he mercy *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 118/1 Demynge or dome, *judicium*. *c* 1450 *Mirour Salvacionn* 4197 This wise shalle crist the day of his demyng

2. The forming or expressing of a judgement or opinion; thinking, opining; †censure, †a surmise or suspicion

1340 *Ayenb* 27 Þe venimouse herte of þe enuiouse zeneȝeþ . ine ualse demynges 1476 SIR J. PASTON in *Lett.* No 771 III 152 Iff I had hadde any demyng off my lordys dethe iiij howrs or he dyed 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xviii 25 God send thame a widdy wicht, That can not lat sic demyng be 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x ix 1 Nane incertane rumor nor demyng, Bot sovyr bodword cam thar 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas Fr Tong*, *Soupçon*, suspition, deeming 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos* 418 Doubts, Deemings, and Uncertainties. 1821 BYRON *Sardan* ii. i. 379 You may do your own deeming

Deemster (dī·mstəɹ). [One of the modern representatives of ME *dēmestre*, in form fem of *dēmere* DEEMER, judge; the other (and, phonetically, more regular form) is DEMPSTER, q v The form *deemster* is that proper to the Manx judges, and has been used in the general sense as a historical archaism by some modern writers]

1. A judge *Obs* or *arch* in general sense.

[*a* 1300 *Cursor M* 5585 (Fairf) Prest & demestre [*v rr* demister, demmepster, domes man] forsothe say I —For other examples see DEMPSTER] 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI xlix. 206 The deemster, or judge, delivers to the woman a rope, a sword, and a ring 1820 *Edin Rev* XXXIV 192 King Sigurd . craved that the deemsters should pronounce sentence of outlawry. 1857 SIR F PALGRAVE *Norm & Eng* II 258 The decree was the Deemster's 'Breastlaw'

2. The title of each of the two justices of the Isle of Man, one of whom has jurisdiction over the southern, the other over the northern division of the island

16xx SPEED *Theat Gt Brit* xlvi (1614) 91/1 All controversies are there [Man Iland] determined by certaine judges and them they call Deemsters and chuse forth among themselves. 1656 J CHALONER *Descr I. of Man* in Dr King *Vale Royall* iv. 30 There are four Merchants chosen and sworn by the Deemsters 1863 KEBLE *Life Bp Wilson* v 163 The steward was assisted in these trials by one or both of the Deemsters 1883 *Birm Weekly Post* 15 Dec 3/5 His honour Richard Sherwood, her Majesty's Northern Deemster, or second judge of the island Deemster Sherwood was appointed one of the judges of the island in March last.

Deen(e, obs. forms of DEAN 1, DIN.

Dee-nettle: see DEA-NETTLE

Deep (dīp), *a.* Forms: 1 díop, déop, 2–3 deop, 2–5 dep, (3 dop, deap, dup, 4 dipe, dupe, duppe, (*Ayenb*) dyep), 4–6 depe, (5 deype, 5–6 *Sc* deip, 6 deape, diep(e), 5–7 deepe, 4– deep *Compar.* deeper; in 1 déopre, 4 deppere, 4–6 depper. *Superl.* deepest; in 1 déopost, 4 depperste, 4–5 deppest(e, 5 deppist, dyppest. [A Com. Teut adj; OE. *díop*, *déop* = OFris *diop*, *diap*, *diep*, OS *diop*, *diap* (MDu., Du, LG *diep*), OHG *tiof* (MHG, mod Ger *tief*), ON *djupr* (Sw. *djup*, Da. *dyb*), Goth *diups* —OTeut **deupo-z*, *-ā*, *-o-m*, belonging to an ablaut series *deup-*, *daup-*, *dup-*, whence OE *dyppan* (*—duppjan*) to DIP; pre-Teut root *dhub*: *dhup* The regular early ME. form was *dēp*, the forms *dipe*, *dup*, *dupe*, *dyep*, correspond to an OE. by-form *dīepe*, *dȳpe*, with ablaut; perh. taken from *dīepe*, *dȳpe*, DEEP *sb.*]

I. Literal senses

1. Having great or considerable extension downward.

854 *Chart* in *Cod Dipl* V 111 Of lusan þorne to deopan delle. *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* John iv 11 þes pytt is deop *c* 1205 LAY 647 He lette makien enne dic þe wes wnderliche deop [*c* 1275 swiþe deap] 1297 R. GLOUC (1724) 6 Grantebrugge and Hontyndone [have] mest plente of dup fen *c* 1300 *St Brandan* 574 Ich caste him in a dupe dich. 13 *Poems fr. Vernon MS* 578 Schip is more siker in luitel water þen in þe deope see 1340 *Ayenb.* 264 Helle is dyep wyþ-oute botme *c* 1420 *Avow Arth.* xvii, In a dale depe *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1679 Twa bestes come fra þe depe se 1559 W CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr Glasse* 44 The greate deepe valleis 1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, i 1 4 In the deepe bosome of the Ocean buried 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* v 232 We buried the slayne people in deep graves 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1776) I 380 Holes so deep as not to be fathomed. 1819 SHELLEY *Fragm. Serpent* 4 Through the deep grass of the meadow 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* i. vii. 55 [The stream] had cut a deep gorge in the clean ice

b. Having great or considerable extension inward from the surface or exterior, or backward from the front.

a 1000 *Riddles* lvii 4 (Gr) Heaðoglemma feng, deopra dolga *c* 1250 *Pol Rel & L Poems* (1866) 214 His wund dop ant wide *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 12923 (Cott) He yode in-to depe desert *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 1876 Depe woundes to the dethe 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii viii 2 Mony wild beistis den and deip caverne 1662 J DAVIES tr *Olearius' Voy Ambass.* 88 She presented me a Handkercher with a deep fringe 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 181 A deep Convex-glass. 1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc* 127 Make the Rooms next the Front deeper, or shallower 1775 WRAXALL *Tour North Europe* 303 Very deep and gloomy woods, of twenty English miles in length 1820 SHELLEY *Summer & Winter* 12 When birds die In the deep forests. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte D'Arthur* 5 His wound was deep

2. Having a (specified) dimension downward

The depth is sometimes indicated by prefixing a word giving the equivalent of a measure, as *ankle-*, *knee-deep*.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1398 (Gr.) Fiftena stod deop ofer dunum flod elna. *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb* i. 207 Two foote depe is good for corne tillage. 1576 in W H Turner *Select, Rec Oxford* 386 He penned the water but one foote deepe 1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* iii, This puts me in mind of a hole seven foot deep, my grave 1696 WHISTON *Th.*

Earth II (1722) 221 The Waters might cover the Earth in general about 50 Miles deep. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* XXVIII, Long grass almost ancle-deep in dew 1832 *Examiner* 44/2 The ditch was eight feet deep 1875 F. HALL in *Lippincott's Mag.* XVI 750/2 The mud was everywhere ankle-deep

b Having a (specified) dimension inward from the surface, outer part, or front; *spec* (with simple numeral prefixed) of persons, chiefly soldiers, having (so many) ranks standing one behind another

1646 H LAWRENCE *Comm Angells* 63 The pleasure is but skin deepe 1698 FRYER *Acc E. India* 107 The first File was as deep as the Street would admit. 1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc.* 127 The Front-Room is 25 Foot, and the Back-Room 15 Foot deep. 1780 LANGTON in Boswell *Johnson* (1848) 646/2 The company began to collect round him four, if not five deep 1835 BURNES *Trav Bokhara* (ed 2) I 133 Five regiments drawn up in line, three deep 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III XXIII 280 The Thebans stood five-and-twenty deep

3. Placed or situated far (or a specified distance) down or beneath the surface, of a ship, low in the water b Far in from the margin, far back

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* CXIV 8 Þu mine sawle ofer deopum deaþe ġelæddest. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* IX 8 Þai þat has synned mare sall be deppest in hell *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) XXIV 255 This Lond of Cathay is in Asye the depe. 1641 BP OF LINCOLN in Cobbett *Parl Hist* 1807 II 798 Yet shall you find St. Paul intermeddle, knuckle deep, with Secular Affairs 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* I II. 19 It is a hot Ship, but deep and foul . a Prize worth fighting for 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* III 548 The frozen Earth lyes buried there seven Cubits deep in Snow 1720 DE FOE *Capt Singleton* XIV (1840) 246 We were now a very deep ship, having near two hundred tons of goods on board 1842 E WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 334 The deep veins are situated among the deeper structures of the body 1885 GEN GRANT *Personal Mem* I XXI 297 A portion of the ground was two feet deep in water

4 Of physical actions. Extending to or coming from a depth; also *transf.* of agents

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* 437 b/1 He maketh a depe enclynacion 1589 R HARVEY *Pl Perc* 15 To be compted high fliers and deepe swimmers 1632 J HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 106 Fetching a deepe sigh 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 159 ¶ 8, I here fetched a deep sigh 1784 COWPER *Task* V 64 Fearful of too deep a plunge 1866 HUXLEY *Physiol* IV (1869) 102 In taking a deep inspiration

†5 Of ground or roads Covered with a depth of mud, sand, or loose soil *Obs*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frau's T* 243 Deep was the way, for which the carte stood. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* V 285 His hors stuffyt, for the way was depe and lang 1523 *Act* 14-15 *Hen VIII*, c 6 Many other common waies be so depe and noyous, by wearyng and course of water. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* VI 253 We incountred with such deep sandy ground 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod Rand* VIII, To walk upwards of three hundred miles through deep roads 1828 C CROKER *Fairy Leg* 167 The roads were excessively deep, from the heavy rains [We now say 'deep in mud, dust, etc']

II Figurative senses

* *Of things, states, actions, etc.*

6 Hard to fathom or 'get to the bottom of'; penetrating far into a subject, profound

c 1000 *Ags. Ps* XCI[II] 4 Wæran ðine ġeþancas þearle deope. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5501 Off all þe boc I Godess hus þe deope dihellnesse *Ibid* 7205 Bisshopess off dep lare. *c* 1325 *E E Allit P* B 1609 For his deepe diuinité & his dere sawes *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1553 Þai left all depe questyouns 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* XCI[II]. 5 Thy thoughtes are very depe 1600 J PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II 315 A man of deepe learning 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor* II 10 1798 FRRIAR *Illustr of Sterne* I 5 They suppose a work to be deep, in proportion to its darkness 1860 RUSKIN *Mod Painters* V VII IV 150 A deep book for deep people 1875 HELPS *Anim & Mast.* IV. 86 In this work hopeful that I should find something very deep, and very significant

b Lying below the surface; not superficial; profound

1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits, Char* Wks (Bohn) II. 60 It is in the deep traits of race that the fortunes of nations are written 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 6 In all that belongs to its deeper significance 1874 — *Compromise* (1886) 28 Of these deeper causes, the most important is the growth of the Historic Method

†7 Solemn; grave: a of oaths, protestations, etc *Obs.* (In OE also of divine messages, etc Awful, dread, stern)

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 518 (Gr) Moyses sæġde haliġe spræce, deop ærende *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 641 (Gr) Þurh deopne dom *c* 1000 *Ags Ps* CXXVI 11 Þæs deopne áþ Drihten aswor, 1297 R GLOUC (1724) 233 Grettore oþ non nys, þan by þe olde chyrche of Glastynbury [h]wo so dep oþ nome 1587 TURBERV *Trag T.* (1837) 117 To sweare by deepe And very solemne othes 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* I VII 25 Nor are the deepest sacraments of any force to perswade 1649 BP HALL *Cases Consc* 59 Beleeving the sellers deepe protestation

†b Of grave consequence or effect; grave, serious, weighty, important *Obs*

1596 SHAKS 1 *Hen IV*, I III 190 Ile reade you Matter, deepe and dangerous 1605 — *Macb* I III. 126 The Instruments of Darknesse Winne vs with honest Trifles, to betray's In deepest consequence. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* I VI, This is a deep and serious verity 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 26 ¶ 6 A View of Nature in her deep and solemn Scenes.

8 As an attribute of moral qualities or of actions in which sinking or abasement is present

a. Of sin, crime, guilt (into which one may fall or sink): Grave, heinous.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 830 (Gr) Onguldon deopra firena *a* 1000 *Juliana* 301 (Gr) Þurh deopne ġedwolan *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 73 Þanne þe sinfulle man beoð bifallen on depe sinne *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1866 A depe dishonoure ȝe do to ȝoure name 1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, II II 28 And with a vertuous Vizor hide deepe vice 1605 — *Macb* I VII 20 The deepe damnation of his taking off *Mod* He is in deep disgrace

b Of humility, or of things humble or lowly

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 246 Auh habbe ȝe dope dich of deope edmodnesse 1340 *Ayenb* 221 He ssel to god grede mid dyepe herte. [1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr* (1858) 159 Letters answered with new deep humilities]

9. Deep-rooted in the breast; that comes from or enters into one's inmost nature or feelings; that affects one profoundly.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 265 With depe desire of delite. 1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, I, IV. 69 If my deepe prayres cannot appease thee 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* I 451 Deep Horrour seizes ev'ry Humane Breast. 1698 FRYER *Acc E India* 389 A deep sense of Honour 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 107 ¶ 1, I saw in his Countenance a deep Sorrow. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IX 13 Through every fibre a deep fear Crept shivering 1832 HT MARTINEAU *Demerara* I 7 Alfred yet entertained a deep dislike of the system 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III 107 The matter, they said, is one in which every Englishman has a deep interest. 1891 E PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II 72 John's feelings were too deep for words

10 Said of actions, processes, etc in which the mind is profoundly absorbed or occupied

1586 A DAY *Eng Secretary* I (1625) 127 From the deep consideration and hard suppose of my present evils 1658 SIR T BROWNE *Hydriot* Introd, In the deep Discovery of the Subterranean World 1791 MRS RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* V, Gazing on her with that deep attention which marks an enamoured mind 1841 LANE *Arab Nts* I. 85 He passed the next night in deep study

†11 Said of things involving heavy expenditure or liability; expensive, heavy *Obs*

1614 BP HALL *Recoll Treat* 616 Ye Merchants lode them with deepe and unreasonable prices 1649 — *Cases Consc* 43 The deep expence he hath beene at 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* II. VI § 5 The people paid deep Taxes 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl to Stella* 29 Sept, I have the first floor, a dining-room and bed-chamber, at eight shillings a week, plaguy deep 1728 VANBR. & CIB *Prov Husb* II 1, Overjoy'd for winning a deep Stake 1781 COWPER *Expostulation* 608 Chargeable with deep arrears

b Of drinking, gaming, or other practices

1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 231 Deep swearings, not only needlesse, but also hurtfull 1709 SWIFT *Adv Relig*, That ruinous practice of deep gaming. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr* II § 4 She took a turn towards expensive Diversions, particularly deep Play 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl* 8 Jan., He could not resist the temptation of deep play 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V XLII. 220 Deep drinking was customary among the Thracians [Here there is a mixture of senses]

12 Of conditions, states, or qualities: Intense, profound, very great in measure or degree. Of actions Powerfully affecting, mighty, influential

1605 BP HALL *Medit & Vows* II § 50 Without a deepe check to my selfe for my backwardnes 1616 tr *De Dominis' Motives* 13 This consideration hath in deepe measure seized upon mee 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 11 If the Lord having man at a deepe, yea infinite advantage 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I 188 That influence [gave] a deep and remarkable bias, first to the American Revolution, and a dozen years afterwards to the French Revolution 1889 J M DUNCAN *Dis. Women* XX (ed 4) 162 And in order to their examination, the deep influence of an anæsthetic is necessary

b. Said esp of sleep, silence, and similar conditions, in which one may be deeply plunged or immersed

1547 BOORDE *Brev Health* (1587) 34 a, The 83 Chapter doth shew of a terrible and deepe slepe *c* 1585 ? J POLMON *Famous Battles* 262 They maye be wrapped in deepe silence 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 84 Drowned in deepe and thick darkenes 1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor* VIII 2 Their deepe pouertie abounded vnto the riches of their liberalitie. 1734 tr *Rollin's Anc. Hist* (1827) VII. XVII. 345 Which at last ended in deep consumption 1805 WORDSW *Waggoner* I. 6 In silence deeper far than that of deepest noon 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXXII (1856) 279 Now comes the deep stillness after it

c. Used of the intense or extreme stage of winter, night, etc, when nature is 'plunged' in darkness or death.

a 1555 LATIMER *Serm & Rem* (1845) 323, I would be very loth, now this deep winter to take such a journey 1593 SHAKS 2 *Hen VI*, I. IV 19 Deepe Night, darke Night, the silent of the Night 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 459 In the deepest cold weather he cometh into the Mountains of Norway. 1633 T STAFFORD *Pac. Hib* To Rdr 3 In her deepe and declining age 1797 MRS RADCLIFFE *Italian* VII, It was deep night before he left Naples 1806–7 J BERESFORD *Miseries Hum Life* (1826) V. III, During the deepest part of the tragedy 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met Leg., Columbus* XLIX, But when the deep eclipse came on 1851 HAWTHORNE *Wonder Bk., Gorgon's Head* (1879) 87 It was now deep night

13 Of colour (or coloured objects): Intense from the quantity of colour through or on which one looks; highly chromatic. The opposite of *faint, thin*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 236 Iacinthes are best that are of diepeste colour *c* 1600 SHAKS *Sonn* LIV 5 The canker-blooms have full as deep a dye As the perfumed tincture of the roses 1665 HOOKE *Microgr* 74 All manner of Blues, from the faintest to the deepest *Ibid*, As the liquor grew thicker and thicker, this tincture appear'd deeper and deeper 1668 *Excell Pen & Pencil* 81 In putting the deep and dark shadows in the Face 1799 G SMITH *Laboratory* I 394 According as you would have it deeper or lighter. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I 6 Like the glow of a deep carnation. 1873 BLACK *Pr of Thule* X 164 Deeper and deeper grew the colour of the sun.

b Qualifying names of colours

Orig with sbs of colour, as 'a deep blue' (F *un bleu foncé*), when the colour word is used as an adj, *deep* becomes functionally an adv, and is sometimes hyphenated: cf DEEP *adv* 2, 3 b.

1597 SHAKS *Lover's Compl* 213 The deepe greene Emrald 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 73 Of a deep Scarlet colour 1776 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (1796) II 485 Petals deep orange 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* XI 99 Deep crimson red 1883 *L'pool Courier* 25 Sept. 4/6 Glittering on the deep blue dome

c. *Deep mourning*: complete or full mourning: that which symbolizes deep grief

1728 *Lond. Gaz* No 6084/6 The Coachman in deep Mourning 1762 GOLDSM *Cit W* XVIII ¶ 6 A lady dressed in the deepest mourning. 1863 MRS CARLYLE *Lett* III 167 [She] was very tall, dressed in deep black.

14 Of sound (or a source of sound): Low in pitch, grave; full-toned, resonant

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II IV 12 Between two Dogs, which hath the deeper mouth 1610 — *Temp* III III 98 That deepe and dreadfull Organ-Pipe 1629 MILTON *Ode Nativity* XIII, And let the bass of heaven's deep organ blow. 1704 POPE *Autumn* 20 And with deep murmurs fills the sounding shores 1828 SCOTT *F M Perth* II, 'Why, so I can' said one of the deepest voices that ever answered question 1886 *Pall Mall G* 28 Sept 14/1 He possesses a very fine deep bass voice

b with mixture of senses. Cf 7, 9.

1605 SHAKS *Macb* V III 27 Curses, not lowd, but deepe. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev Islam* VII VII, They began to breathe Deep curses

†15 Far advanced (in time), late *Obs. rare*

1599 B JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* IV. 1, I marle how forward the day is 'slight, 'tis deeper than I took it, past five

** *Of persons, and their faculties.*

16 'Having the power to enter far into a subject' (J.), penetrating, profound; having profound knowledge, learning, or insight.

c 1200 ORMIN 7084 Þatt haffdenn dep innsihht and witt *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 9237 Of wit noble, Depe of discrecioun 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron* II 43/2 A deepe clerke, and one that read much. 1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, III VII 75 Meditating with two deepe Diuines. *c* 1620 MIDDLETON, etc *Widow* I II, I shall be glad to learn too, Of one so deep as you are 1640 BP HALL *Epist.* I V 20 Wise Fregivillæus (a deep head, and one that was able to cut even betwixt the league, the Church, and the State) *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III 212 He was no deep seaman 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XV VI, The deepest politicians, who see to the bottom 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 741 The World grown old her deep discernment shows, Claps spectacles on her sagacious nose. 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits* I Wks (Bohn) II 9 He [Carlyle] was clever and deep, but he defied the sympathies of everybody 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) V. 19 There is none of Plato's writings which shows so deep an insight into the sources of human evil.

17. Profound in craft or subtlety, in *mod slang*, profoundly cunning, artful, or sly

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II 758 He was close and secret and a deepe dissimuler. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 776 Oh depe and wretched dissimulation 1594 SHAKS. *Rich III*, II I 38 Deepe, hollow, treacherous, and full of guile 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. I. 743 There is a Machiavelian plot And deep design in't 1688 SHADWELL *Sqr Alsatia* III. (1720) 63 Fools! nay there I am sure you are out. they are all deep, they are very deep and sharp. 1712 STEELE *Spect* No. 485 ¶ 8 Which is the deeper man of the two. 1861 DICKENS *Gt Expect* XXXII, You're a deep one, Mr. Pip 1877 *N W. Line. Gloss* s v, 'He's as deep as a well', and 'He's as deep as Wilkes', are common expressions to indicate subtilty and craft.

18. Of an agent: Who does (what is expressed) deeply, profoundly, gravely, excessively.

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W. 1531) 242 b, Amonge the most depe synners 1594 SHAKS. *Rich III*, IV. II 73 Two deepe enemies, Foes to my Rest 1615 STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess* (ed. 2) 378 Yet she is a deepe Idolater 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 279 She had been the deepest sufferer by far 1865 M ARNOLD *Ess Crit* I (1875) 9 Shakspeare was no deep reader. 1884 A. R PENNINGTON *Wiclif* II 28 A great favourite with deep thinkers

19. Much immersed, involved, or implicated (*in* debt, guilt, ruin, drink, etc.); far advanced, far on. Often passing into the adverb

1567 *Damon & P* in Hazl *Dodsley* IV. 76 For all their high looks, I know some sticks full deep in merchants' books. 1587 R. HOVENDEN in *Collectanea* (Oxford Hist Soc) I, 215 Being deepe in your Lordships debt 1594 SHAKS *Rich. III*, I IV. 220 For in that sinne, he is as deepe as I 1600 — *A Y L* IV I 220 How deepe I am in loue 1638 JUNIUS *Painting of Anc* 58 Comming from a drink-feast . deepe in drinke 1662 HOBBES *Consid.* (1680) 6 To his dammage some thousands of pounds deep. 1771 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) I. 53, I shall be at as great a loss, being that sum deep with my banker already. 1782 COWPER *Boadicea* 16 Rome shall perish. Deep in ruin as in guilt 1784 — *Task* V 494 The age of virtuous politics is past, And we are deep in that of cold pretence 1856 MACLEOD in Crump *Banking* I 9 The Plebeians got deeper and deeper into debt

b. Greatly immersed, engrossed, absorbed (*in* some occupation).

1735 POPE *Ep Lady* 63 Now deep in Taylor and the Book of Martyrs. ? 1746 GRAY *Lett. to Y Chute* Wks 1884 II 131, I was in the Coffee-House very deep in advertisements. 1820 BYRON *Mar Fal.* I 1 3 Still the Signory is deep in council 1855 BROWNING *By the Fireside* III, There he is at it, deep in Greek.

III. Examples of the comparative and superlative Cf also DEEPMOST

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 364 (Gr) Done deopestan drencfloda *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 6567 In deppest flod *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III. 344 Þe depperste place of helle 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV lv.

(Tollem. MS.), þe depper [1495 deper] þe diche is withinne
c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 21 To þe deppest place 1503
HAWES *Exampl Virt.* xiii 278 Then went we downe to
a depper vale 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. v 760 Still
waters are deepest 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* III. xxxviii 242
As well the Grave, as any other deeper place

b. The superl. is used *absol.* = deepest part.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 712 Into þe dyppest of þe dyke
bothum. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* IV 115 They
wente and dwelled in the deppeste of the foreste of Ardeyne.
1556 *Aurelio & Isab* (1608) C, From the depest of the earth
unto the greatest height of the heaven *a* 1861 CLOUGH
Song of Lamech 92 And in his slumber's deepest he beheld
. our father Cain

IV. *Comb* a. Attributive uses of phrases, as *deep-mouth* (= DEEP-MOUTHED), *deep-water*, DEEP-SEA

1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist Inland Navig* 324 A deep-water
canal at this place would be essentially useful 1806 *Sporting
Mag.* XXVIII 192 A deep-mouth Norman hound. 1890
Nature 10 Apr 541 There will be no deep-water channel
into the river.

b. Parasynthetic derivatives, forming adjectives, as *deep-bellied* [*deep belly* + *-ed*], having a deep belly, *-brained*, *-browed*, *-chested*, *-coloured*, *-ditched*, *-eyed*, *-flewed*, *-nosed*, *-piled*, *-sighted*, *-thoughted*, *-throated*, *-toned*, *-vaulted*, *-voiced*, *-wasted*, etc

1682 *Lond. Gas* No 1744/4 A dark brown Mare fat, and
*deep-bellied. 1597 SHAKS *Lover's Compl* 209 *Deep-
brained sonnets. *a* 1821 KEATS *Sonn. Chapman's Homer*,
*Deep-browed Homer 1838 JAMES *Robber* I, He was both
broad and *deep-chested 1770 HAMILTON in *Phil Trans*
LXI. 22 *Deep-coloured flames burst forth 1548 HALL
Chron 56 No stronger walled then *depe ditched 1818
SHELLEY *Rev Islam* I. li, Sculptures like life and thought,
immovable, *deep eyed 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 286 The
*deep-flew'd Hound Breed up with Care 1846 J BAXTER
Libr Pract Agric (ed 4) I 219 All light sharp-nosed dogs
will always be much more inclined to riot than deep flewed
dogs 1859 YARRELL *Brit Fishes* (ed 3) II 406 The *Deep-
nosed Pipe-fish is immediately recognised by the compressed
form of the face 1876 ROCK *Text Fabr* 67 A dark blue
*deep-piled velvet 1622 MASSINGER *Virg Mart* II. 1,
Pimpled, *deep-scarleted, rubified, and carbuncled faces
1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* III (1586) 128 A long,
a large, and *deepe sided body *a* 1797 H WALPOLE *Mem.
Geo III* (1845) I VIII 117 Wholesome and *deep-sighted
advice 1668 *Lond Gas* No 272/4 A *deep skirted Saddle
of red Cloth 1882 *Times* 27 June, English wools of the
*deep-stapled class 1839 J. R DARLEY *Introd Beaum & Fl Wks* (1839) I. 17 Jonson repaid both with the follow-
ing *deep thoughted lines 1844 MRS BROWNING *The Dead
Pan* XXII, The hoarse *deep-throated ages Laugh your god-
ships unto scorn 1780 COWPER *Progr Err* 605 Strike on
the *deep toned chord the sum of all 1876 GEO ELIOT *Dan
Der* III XXXVI 86 With deep-toned decision 1842 TENNY-
SON *Gardener's Dau* 45 Fields browsed by *deep-udder'd
kine 1671 MILTON *P R* I. 113 Hell's *deep-vaulted den.
1847 LONGF *Ev* II v. 247 The *deep voiced ocean 1769
FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1789), *Encastillé*, *deep-waisted,
or frigate built, as opposed to galley-built.

Deep (dīp), *sb* Forms: 1 dēop, dȳpe, 4 deope, 4–6 depe, 4–7 deepe, 5–6 *Sc* deip(e, (8 dip (sense 8)), 6– deep [OE *dēop*, neuter of *dēop* a, used subst; also *dīepe*, *dȳpe*, in non-WSax *dēope* depth, deepness = OS *diupī*, *dioptī*, OHG. *tiufī* (Ger. *tiefe*), ON *dȳpi*, Goth *diupei* :—OTeut. *deupīn-*, *druppīn-*, f. *deupo-z* DEEP.]

†**1.** Depth, deepness. *Obs rare*

c 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Matt XIII 5 Hiȝ næfdon þære eorþan
dypan [*c* 1160 *Hatton G* deopan] 1624 BACON *New
Atlantis* Wks. (1676) 259 Caves of several deeps 1635 L
FOXE *N.-W Voy* 128 Hee lessed his deepe 3 fathom.

2. The deep part of the sea, or of a lake or river (opposed to *shallow*); deep water; a deep place

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 281 (Gr) Ic sloh garsecges deop
c 1000 *Ags Ps.* lxviii 14–15 Ado me of deope deorces
wæteres Ne me huru forswelge sæ-grundes deop 1483
CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 58/2 And sancke doun in to the depe of
the see *c* 1500 *Melusine* 273 They had take the deep of
the porte. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 325 The Frenchmen
passed by and tooke the deepe of the Sea. 1681 CHETHAM
Angler's Vade-m XXXIII. § 1 Dib in the still deeps 1700
S. L. tr *Fryke's Voy* 265 Till we were quite out of the deep,
and in full sight of the Land 1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res* I
IV, Some silent, high-encircled mountain-pool, into whose
black deeps you fear to gaze 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* V II
(1868) 155 They sailed on through the deeps of Sardinia
1865 J G BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* (1873) 108 The best
places for this kind of fishing are the deeps at Kingston
Bridge, Sunbury Lock. *Mod* A ship crossing Boston deeps

3. *The deep*. a. The deep sea, the ocean, the main *poetic* and *rhetorical* (without pl)

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Luke v. 4 Teoh hit [scip] on dypan
[*c* 1160 *Hatton G* deopan]. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 146 Fisches
ine the depe *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T* 357, I schal
drenchen in þe deepe *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 64 Dromonds
dryfes ouer þe depe 1590 SHAKS *Mids N* III. i. 161 They
shall fetch thee iewels from the deepe 1614 BP. HALL
Recoll. Treat 442 The swelling waves of the Deepe 1662
Bk. Com Prayer, *Burial at Sea*, We therefore commit his
body to the Deep 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No 26. 171
Monsters of the Deep 1801 CAMPBELL *Mariners of Eng*
IV, Britannia needs no bulwark, No towers along the steep;
Her march is o'er the mountain waves, Her home is on the
deep 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. II. 65 Barks To cross the dark
blue deep

†b. Formerly also in *pl.* in same sense *Obs*

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I 310 They cast The offal of all to
the deeps 1659 D. PELL *Improv Sea* Ep. Ded. A 11ȝ b,
Among the Lords wonders in the Deeps 1725 POPE
Odyss. II 372 The dangers of the deeps he tries *Ibid.* III
410 The monstrous wonders of the deeps.

c. The abyss or depth of space. (Sometimes a fig. use of a.)

1596 SHAKS I *Hen IV*, III. i 52 *Glend* I can call Spirits
from the vastie Deepe. 1667 MILTON *P L* VII 168 Bound-
less the Deep, because I am who fill Infinitude, nor vacuous
the space 1794 BLAKE *Songs Exper*, *Tiger* 5 In what dis-
tant deeps or skies Burnt the fire of thine eyes? 1820
SHELLEY *Skylark* 9 The blue deep thou wingest 1830
TENNYSON *Poems* 114 And thunder through the sapphire
deeps 1877 E R CONDER *Bas Faith* IV. 192 That bound-
less deep of space

4 A deep place in the earth, etc.; a deep pit, cavity, valley; an abyss; a depression in a surface.

1393 GOWER *Conf* II 200 They go by night unto the
mine A wilde fire into the depe Thei caste amonge the
tymber-werke *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI 719 A thousand
in the myre, Off hors with men, was plungyt in the deipe
1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 189 Newendene is
such, as it may likely enough take the name of the deepe
and bottome 1667 MILTON *P L.* IV 76 And in the lowest
deep a lower deep Still threatning to devour me opens wide.
1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I 331 The madding prophetess
Who in a deep of cliff the fates doth chant 1891 COTES
2 Girls on Barge 161 Noting the deeps and curves of the
curious pensive face.

b. *Cornish Mining* 'The lower portion of a
vein; used in the phrase *to the deep*, *i. e* downward
upon the vein' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881).

5. The remote central part, the 'depths' *rare*

c 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) VII 79 He wan all the other
kyngdoms unto the depe of Ethiope 1879 BROWNING *Ivan
Ivanovitch* 17 In the deep of our land 'tis said, a village
from out the woods Emerged

†**6** The middle (of winter, of night) when the cold, stillness, or darkness is most intense, the 'depth' *Obs*

1530 PALSGR 543/1 In the depe of wynter, all flowers be faded
quyte awaye 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W* IV IV 40 Many that
do feare In deepe of night to walke by this Hernes Oake
a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 13 An hour at the deep of winter,
being but a twelfth part of their shortest day 1682 BUNYAN
Holy War 80 The Captains also, in the deep of this Winter,
did send a summons to Mansoul.

7. *fig.* A deep (*z e* secret, mysterious, unfathom-able, or vast) region of thought, feeling, or being; a 'depth', 'abyss'. *poet* and *rhet*

1614 BP. HALL *Recoll Treat* 631 Hee is happily waded
out of those deepes of sorrowes, whereof our conceites can
finde no bottome 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* X 485 Low plunge
my hopes, in dark deepes of despaire. 1781 COWPER *Retire-
ment* 135 To dive into the secret deeps within 1820 SHELLEY
Ode Liberty IX, From the human spirit's deepest deep 1832
TENNYSON *Palace of Art* IVI, God, before whom ever lie bare
The abysmal deeps of Personality

8 *Naut* A term used in estimating the fathoms intermediate to those indicated by marks on the 20-fathom sounding-line. Formerly also *dip*

The marks are at 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 13, 15, 17, 20 fathoms, the
'deeps' or 'dips' are therefore 1. 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16,
18, 19.

1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1789) M m IV, As there is no
mark at 4, 6, 8, &c, he estimates those numbers, and calls,
'By the dip four, &c' *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech*
42 How many marks and deeps are there in a 20-fathom
lead line? Nine marks and eleven deeps 1867 SMYTH
Sailor's Word-bk, *Hand-line*, a line bent to the hand-lead,
measured at certain intervals with what are called *marks* and
deeps from 2 and 3 fathoms to 20 1882 NARES *Seamanship*
(ed 6) 17 If he judges that the depth corresponds with
a deep, [the leadsman calls] 'by the deep 8 or 9, etc'

9. *Comb*, as *deep-commanding*.

c 1590 GREENE *Fr Bacon* XI 112 Hell trembled at my
deep-commanding spells.

Deep (dīp), *adv* Forms: 1 dīope, dēope, 3 diep, 3–6 depe, 4 dep, dipe, 5–7 deepe, 6– deep *Comp* deeper, *superl.* deepest, also 2 deoppre, 4 deppere, 4–5 depper, 5 deppir; 4 deppest, depperst [OE *dīope*, *dēope* = OS *diopo*, *diupo*, OHG. *tiufo* (MHG *tiefe*, Ger *tief*)]

1. *lit.* Deeply; to, at, or with, a great, or specified depth; far down, in, etc

a 1000 *Riddles* LIV 6 (Gr) Deope gedolgod, dumb in
bendum *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 49 Heo delueð deihwamliche
heore put deoppre and deoppre *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 494 (Cott)
Þan fell þai depe *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III. 344 Þes ben
depperst dampned in helle *c* 1489 CAXTON *Aymon* IV 116
They wente in to the forest of Ardeyn, sore deepe in it
1601 R JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw* (1603) 190 Waters
do ebbe as deepe as they flow 1667 MILTON *P L* III 201
That they may stumble on, and deeper fall 1727 SWIFT
Gulliver III. I 178 My sloop was so deep laden that she
sailed very slow 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl* I 33 His
hands were stuck deep into the waistband of his breeches

b *transf* in reference to time. Far on.

1822 SCOTT *Nigel* XVIII, The Abbess died before her
munificent patroness, who lived deep in Queen Elizabeth's
time 1871 DIXON *Tower* III XX 211 The three men sat
up deep into the night 1890 W C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trag*
III XXX 137 The work ran us deep into the afternoon

c In *to lie deep* and the like, the adv approaches the adj.

a 1704 LOCKE (J), If the matter be knotty, and the sense
lies deep, the mind must stop and buckle to it 1803 WORDSW
Ode Intim Immort XI, Thoughts that do often lie too deep
for tears 1812 MRS HEMANS *Graves of Househ* IV, The
sea, the blue lone sea hath one, He lies where pearls lie
deep *Prov* Still waters run deep.

2. *fig.* Deeply (in various figurative senses); profoundly, intensely, earnestly, heavily, etc

As qualifying an adj. (cf. quots 1600, 1602) *deep* is obs
(exc with words of colour, as '*deep-red* stain', where *deep*
is historically an *adj* see DEEP *a* 13 b); qualifying a verb,
it is generally superseded in prose use by *deeply*, although
still used in particular cases; cf quots. 1810–75.

a 1000 *Desc. Hell* 108 (Gr) Nu ic þe hælsie deope *c* 1000
Ags Ps CVI 26 Gedrefede ða deope syndan *a* 1300 *Cursor
M* 8269 (Cott) Ferr and depe he vmbi thoght, Hu þat hus it
suld be wroght *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L G W* 1234 *Dido*, And
swore so depe to hire to be trewe 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de
W 1531) 15 b, Anone they ouerthrowe hym as depe in
aduersite 1600 SHAKS *A Y L* II VII 31 That Fooles
should be so deepe contemplatiue 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's
Rev.* IV III. Wks 1856 I 127, I am deepe sad 1621 ELSING
Debates Ho Lords (Camden) 90 That for honour's sake
Yelverton be fyned deepe 1709 POPE *Ess Crit.* 216 A little
learning is a dangerous thing, Drink deep, or taste not the
Pierian spring *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I 436
The King was so afraid to engage himself too deep 1762
GOLDSM *Nash* 53 To tie him up from playing deep 1810
SCOTT *Lady of L* I III, A hundred dogs bayed deep and
strong 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser II *Old Margate Hoy*, The
reason scarcely goes deep enough into the question 1833
THIRLWALL in *Philol Mus* II 538 Moral inquiries were
those in which he engaged the deepest 1866 KINGSLEY
Hereward III 77 They drank deep of the French wine
1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) IV 417 The thoughts of Socrates
. have certainly sunk deep into the mind of the world

3. *Comb.* Frequent in combination with pres. and pa pples (in which *deeply*, not hyphened, may usually be substituted); as *deep-going*, *-lying*, *-questioning*, *-reaching*, *-sinking*, *-thinking*, *-trenching*, *deep-cut*, *-felt*, *-grown*, *-sunk*, DEEP-DRAWN, -LAID, -SET, etc. In poetical language, especially, these combinations are formed at will, and their number is unlimited, e. g *deep-affected*, *-affrighted*, *-biting*, *-brooding*, *-buried*, *-crimsoned*, *-damasked*, *-discerning*, *-drawing*, *-drunk*, *-dyed*, *-engraven*, *-laden*, *-persuading*, *-searching*, *-sunken*, *-sworn*, *-throbbing*, *-worn*, *-wounded*; DEEP-ROOTED, DEEP-SEATED, etc. It is sometimes difficult to separate these from parasynthetic combinations of the adj such as *deep-vaulted* see DEEP *a* IV. b.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II i *Imposture* 305 Sweet,
courting, *deep-affected words. *Ibid* II 1 *Furres* 581
*Deep affrighted Sadnesse 1647 H MORE *Song of Soul*
App III ix, By Nemesis *deep-biting whips well urged.
1776 MICKLE tr *Camoens' Lusiad* 339 *Deep-brooding
silence reign'd 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I 142 Wealth
. broodeth over his *deep-buried gold *a* 1826 LONGF *Autumn*
19 The woods of ash *deep-crimsoned 1860 TYNDALL
Glac I VIII 59 Streams rushing through *deep cut chan-
nels 1820 KEATS *St Agnes* XXIV, The tiger-moth's *deep-
damask'd wings 1844 MARG FULLER *Wom. in 19th C*
(1862) 51 Deep-eyed *deep-discerning Greece 1606 SHAKS
Tr. & Cr Prol 12 The *deep-drawing barks do there dis-
gorge 1593 — *Lucr* 1100 She, *deep-drenched in a sea of
care 1703 ROWE *Ulyss* II I. 954 Mounting Spirits of the
*deep-drunk Bowl 1818 BYRON *Ch Har* IV XXVIII, Gently
flows The *deep dyed Brenta. 1614 T ADAMS *Devil's Ban-
quet* 47 *Deepe-ingrauen and indelible characters 1808
J BARLOW *Columb* I 52 *Deep felt sorrows. 1859 I. TAYLOR
Logic in Theol 178 A *deep-going error 1883 *Daily News*
17 Sept 2/3 *Deep-grown English wools are still out of
fashion 1845 LONGF *Belfry Bruges* XII, With *deep-laden
argosies. 1864 MARSH *Man & Nature* 439 The *deep-lying
veins 1876 GEO ELIOT *Dan Der* II XXVIII. 215 The
deep-lying though not obtrusive difference 1594 BARN-
FIELD *Compl Chastitie* VII, Gold is a *deepe-perswading
Orator 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 213 Moods of ego
tistic introspection and *deep-questioning contemplation.
1599 MARSTON *Sco Villanie* II V 196 For Flavus was a
knaue, A damn'd *deep-reaching villain 1873 M ARNOLD
Lit & Dogma 362 The truth is really, more wide and *deep-
reaching than the Aberglaube 1776 MICKLE tr *Camoens'
Lusiad* 125 *Deep-settled grief 1858 LYTTON *What will
he do* I VI, Under the *deep-sunk window *c* 1600 SHAKS
Sonn II, Within thine owne *deepe sunken eyes 1845
LONGF *To a Child* II, Far-down in the deep sunken wells Of
darksome mines 1862 E ARNOLD in *Fraser's Mag* July
113 Unto us, thy *deep-sworn votaries 1768–74 TUCKER
Lit Nat (1852) I 613 To deal with the sagacious and *deep-
thinking, one must go to the bottom of things 1845 G.
MURRAY *Islaford* 126 When this *deep-throbbing heart
shall be wed 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl* IV XX (ed 2) 475
The *deep-trenching plough turning up a thickness of a
foot of subsoil. 1827 KEBLE *Chr Y*, *Holy Innocents*, The
*deep-worn trace of penitential tears. 1590 SPENSER *F Q*
I II 24 A virgin widow, whose *deepe-wounded mind With
love long time did languish

b. *Deep* was also formerly used with adjectives (see 2), and these were (or are by editors) sometimes hyphened (to make the grammatical construction clear), as *deep-naked*, *deep-sore*, *deep-sweet* cf *deep contemplative* in 2. So still sometimes with adjs of colour, as '*deep-blue* sea', '*deep-green* grass': see DEEP *a.* 13 b

1592 SHAKS *Ven. & Adon* 432 Ear's deep-sweet music,
and heart's deep-sore wounding *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Tobacco
Battered* 377 Chaprones with broad deep-naked Brests.

c with another *adv.*, as deep-down *adv.* and *adj.*

1832 TENNYSON *Lotos-eaters* 35 His voice was thin And
deep-asleep he seem'd 1861 L L NOBLE *Icebergs* 108 If he
[iceberg] move, he dashes a foot against the deep down stones
1876 TENNYSON *Harold* II II. (1877) 55 And deeper still the
deep-down oubliette, Down thirty feet below the smiling
day 1890 *Daily News* 3 Feb 5/3 These deep-down curtseys
are reported to be now coming into common use abroad

d. with verbs (*rare*), as **deep-fish** [*f. deep fishing*, *fisheries*], to fish in the DEEP SEA (q v).

1844 W H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv Scotl* XVI (1855) 148
A fleet of boats had gone out to deep-fish

Deep (dīp), *v rare.* [OE *dīepan*, *dȳpan* trans, OFris *diupa* (Du. *diepen*), MHG. *tiefen*, Goth. *ga-diupjan*. The intr would correspond to an OE. **dēopnan*, Goth **diupōn* to be deep, but is app an analogical form of later age.]

†1. *trans* To make deep, deepen *Obs.*
c 930 *Laws of Æthelstan* IV § 6 We cwædon þe ðam blaserum, ðæt man dypte ðone aþ þe þryfealdum *c* 1205 LAY 15473 Þa þe dic wes idoluen & allunge ideoped 1616 *MS Acc. St John's Hosp, Canterb*, For the deping of it, iijd
2. *intr.* To become deep, deepen. *rare.*
1598 HAKLUYT *Voy* I 436 Vse your leade oftener noting diligently the order of your depth, and the deeping and sholding 1849 KINGSLEY *Misc, N Devon* II 254 Nature's own glazings, deeping every instant there behind us
†3 To go deep, penetrate *Obs*
a 1225 *Ancr R* 288 þer waxeð wunde & deopeð into þe soule
†4 *trans* To plunge or immerse deeply (*lit* and *fig*), to drown *Obs.*
c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel Wks I. 13 It is noo nede to depe us in his story more þan þe gospel tellith. *a* 1541 WYATT *Poet Whs* (1861) 173 And deep thyself in travail more and more 1578 *Chr Prayers* in *Priv Prayers* (1851) 444 A droopy night ever deepeth the minds of them

Deep-drawn (dīˑpɪdrɔ̄n), *ppl a* [DEEP *adv* 3.] Drawn deeply or from the depths (esp of the breast)
1813 T JEFFERSON *Writ* (1830) IV 224 They can never suppress the deep-drawn sigh 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I XVI 107 The hollow cave resounded to the deep-drawn snore 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II XVI. 114 With a sigh Deep-drawn

Deepen (dīˑpn), *v* [Like most verbs in *-en*, a comparatively modern formation from DEEP *a*, taking the place of the earlier DEEP *v*. See -EN 5.]
1. *trans.* To make deep or deeper (in various senses); to increase the depth of
a 1605 STOW *Q Eliz* an 1601 (R.) He heightened the ditches, deepened the trenches 1612 PEACHAM *Gentl Exerc* XXIII 80 You must deepen your colours so that the Orpiment may be the highest 1665 HOOKE *Microgr* 75 Nor will the Blues be diluted or deepened after the manner I speak of 1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat Inland Navig* 45 To widen and deepen the River Stort 1858 *Merc Marine Mag* V. 226 The ship will have passed the shoal and deepened her water to 9 fathoms 1870 RUSKIN *Lect Art* II (1875) 43 Means of deepening and confirming your convictions.
2 *intr* To become deep or deeper
1699 DAMPIER *Voy. New Holland* (R.) The water deepned and sholdned so very gently 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist.* (1776) II 234 We shall find the shades gradually to deepen 1801 CAMPBELL *Hohenlinden*, The combat deepens 1838 T TROMSON *Chem Org Bodies* 851 The colour gradually deepens by exposure to the air 1863 GEO ELIOT *Romola* I xx, The evening had deepened into struggling starlight.

Deepened (dīˑpnd), *ppl. a* .[f. prec + -ED 1.] Made deep or deeper: see DEEPEN 1.
1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 418 In the ocean's deepen'd breast 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* Pref 4 Read with deepened interest

Deepener (dīˑpnəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which deepens
1823 *Blackw Mag* XIV 487 A deepener of her sorrows 1845-6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect* Ser II II 168 The deepener of the curse

Deepening (dīˑpnɪŋ), *vbl sb.* [-ING 1.]
1 The action of the verb DEEPEN, q v.
1785 J PHILLIPS *Treat Inland Navig.* 45 The cleansing and deepening would be exactly the same expence. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr Hutton. Th* 360 The draining off of the water, by the deepening of the outlet 1884 *Athenæum* 1 Nov 558/1 The gradual deepening of the mystery
attrib 1767 *Specif Downes' Patent* No. 872 A certain instrument or tool called a deepening tool
†2. *Painting.* The process of intensifying colour or shadow; a shaded part of a picture *Obs*
1622 PEACHAM *Compl Gent* 114 White Lead for the heightning, and Smalt for your deepning, or darkest shadow 1638 JUNIUS *Painting of Anc* 275 To adde unto their workes some shadowes and deepnings 1669 A BROWNE *Ars Pict* (1675) 84 The strong touches and deepnings
3 A depression in a surface
1859 R F BURTON *Centr. Afr* in *Jrnl Geog. Soc* XXIX 314 The bridge of the nose is not without a deepening in the interorbital portion 1880 J CAIRD *Philos Relig* VII 192 Dints, marks, spatial deepenings and elevations

Deepening, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2] That deepens; becoming deep or deeper: see DEEPEN 2
1762 FALCONER *Shipwr* I (R.), Ere yet the deepening incidents prevail 1791 MRS RADCLIFFE *Rom Forest* II, The deepening gloom. 1867 MISS BRADDON *Aur Floyd* I 5 Against the deepening crimson of the sky
Hence **Deepeningly** *adv.*
1878 GROSART in *H More's Poems*, Introd 19/2 The same impression is inevitable in reading More and deepeningly as you ponder his Poetry

Deep-fetched, †**-fet** (dīˑpɪfe tʃt, -fe t), *ppl a* [DEEP *adv* 3.] Fetched from deep in the bosom, or from far below the surface of things, far-fetched
1562 COOPER *Answ Priv. Masse* (1850) 130 O profound and deep fetched reason 1593 SHAKS *2 Hen VI*, II. IV 33 To see my teares, and heare my deepe-fet groanes 1604 *Meeting of Gallants* 20 Vomiting out some two or three deepe-fetch Oaths. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Panaretus* 465 And sending forth a deep-fet sigh 1647 H MORE *Poems, Resolution* 109 By deep fetchd sighs and pure devotion. 1708 OZELL tr *Boileau's Lutrin* 10 With deep fetch'd Bellowings the noble Beast Exhales his Spirits

Deeping (dīˑpɪŋ) [f DEEP *v* + -ING 1.] Each of the sections (a fathom deep) of which a fishing-net is composed
1615 E S *Britain's Buss* in Arb *Garner* III 629 Each net must be in depth seven deepings Each deeping must be a fathom, that is two yards, deep 1879 E. ROBERTSON in *Encycl Brit* IX 251/2 They [twine drift-nets] are netted by hand, and are made in narrower pieces called deepings, which are laced together one below the other to make up the required depth

Deep-laid (dīˑpɪlēˑd), *ppl a* [DEEP *adv* 3] Deeply laid; planned with profound cunning.
1768-74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1852) II 104 Any deep-laid scheme or fine spun artifice 1783 *Mass Baltimores* I 74 He is a deep-laid villain after women 1846 GROTE *Greece* I XV (1862) I 241 The deep-laid designs of Zeus 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew* XXIII (1878) 130 He himself had had no very deep laid scheme in his addresses to Colonel Osborne

Deeply (dīˑplɪ), *adv* Also dep-, depe-, diepe-, -lie [OE *dēoplīce, dēoplīce,* adv f. *dēoplīc* adj, deriv of *dēop*, DEEP · see -LY 2.]
1. To a great or considerable depth; far downwards, inwards, etc (See 7)
a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1396 (Dubl. MS) Þai Dryves dartez at owr dukez deply þaim wounden 1573 TUSSER *Husb* XLVIII (1878) 104 Three poles to a hillock set deeplie and strong 1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* I 1 (1611) 2 Preiudices deepely rooted in the hearts of men 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I XLIV. (1633), They who have deepliest waded in this sea of simples 1627 MAY *Lucan* VII 725 All people there Are deeplyer wounded than our age can beare 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I 96 The leaves were thinner, deeplier, and more regularly cut. *a* 1717 PARNELL *Gift of Poetry* (R.), I sink in deep affliction, deeply down. 1845 M PATTISON *Ess* (1889) I. 3 It is a tendency deeply seated in the mind of our age 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I. XVI 118 The glacier was deeply fissured
b In reference to drinking, also to sighing. (Here other notions than the literal enter in)
1557 N T (Genev) *Mark* VIII 12 Then he syghed diepely in his spirite 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth* IV. 176 They deeply tasted of th' infected Bowl. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* III. 670 When the Kids their Dams too deeply drain 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I VI, Deeply he drank, and fiercely fed
2. *fig* With deep thought, insight, knowledge, etc, profoundly, thoroughly.
c 888 K ÆLFRED *Boeth* XXXV § 1 Swa hwa swa wille dioplice sprinzan æfter ryhte *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloquy* (Wright's *Vocab* 12), Þearle deoplice [þu] sprycst *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 254 Isaac uorto þenchen deoplic[h]e souhte onlich stude *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) XIII 144 He preched & spak so depely of Dyvynyty 1523 *Act* 14-15 *Hen. VIII* c 5 Persons lerned, and depely studied in Phisicke 1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst* III 329 To search depelier of vnknowen things 1605 SHAKS *Macb* II II 30 Consider it not so deepely. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* II 35 He was deeply read in Beroalde. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) IV 22, I should like to consider the matter a little more deeply
b With profound craft, subtlety, or cunning
1596 SHAKS *Tam Shr* IV IV 42 Both dissemble deepely their affections 1617 FLETCHER *Valentinian* V VI, Either you love too dearly, Or deeply you dissemble *Mod.* The plot was deeply laid, but it has been discovered
†3 With deep seriousness, solemnly *Obs*
c 1300 *Havelok* 1417 Deplike dede he him swere *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1186 þat me was done many day depely to swere ? 1503 *Plumpton Corr* p lxiv, And, yf nede be, depely depose afore the Kynge & hys counsell, that yt is matter of trawth 1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* I 2881 Charged full depely Theyr offyce to execute. 1600 J PORY tr *Leo's Africa* II 22 And this I dare most deepely take mine oath on 1602 SHAKS *Ham* III II 234 'Tis deepely sworne 1671 H M *Erasm. Colloq* 401 Even when he had deeply sworn to it
4. Gravely, seriously, heavily; *esp.* in reference to being involved in guilt, liability, obligation, or the like
1382 WYCLIF *Hos.* IX 9 Thei synneden depely 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 343 F. G who is so deepely in your bookes of accountes 1586 *Let Earl Leycester* 13 For which I count my selfe the deeplyest bounde to give him my humblest thankes 1602 R JOHNSON *Kingd & Commw* (1603) 17 Henry left the kingdome deepely indebted. 1621 SANDERSON 12 *Serm* (1632) 51 And stoutly maintaine Gods truth, when it is deepeliest slandered 1700 S L tr *C Fryke's Voy* 76 Now the other Buffel was deeply engaged too 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 658 Of all the enemies of the government he was the most deeply criminal 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud* IV I ix 103 The archbishop had committed himself so deeply that he could not afford to wait
†b. In reference to fines. Heavily *Obs.*
1632 *Star Chamb Cases* (Camden) 36 If it had not been that this man hath suffered as he hath I should have sentenced him deepely 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* IX VII. § 20 The Starr-Chamber deeply fined Sr Richard Knightly for entertaining and receiving the Press Gentelmen
5. With deep feeling, emotion, etc; in a high degree, profoundly, intensely, extremely
a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1673 Sire, þis I depely disire, durst I it neuyn *Ibid* 1698 Summe depely þam playnt Quat euill þai suffird 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 122 With them the sayd Pope had bene so depely offended 1612 SHAKS *Wint T* II III 14 He straight declin'd, droop'd, tooke it deeply 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 120 They curst him deeply 1781 COWPER *Hope* 333 His soul abhors a mercenary thought, And him as deeply who abhors it not 1851 DIXON *W Penn* XV (1872) 131 All this was deeply interesting to Penn 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz* I XIV 850 Of these shortcomings I am deeply sensible.
6 Of physical states or qualities: a. Profoundly, soundly, with complete absorption of the faculties b. With deep colour, intensely. c With a deep, grave, or sonorous voice.
1632 J HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 122 Deeply plunged in a profound sleepe 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth* III. 706 Some deeply Red, and others faintly Blue 1820 SHELLEY *Vision of Sea* 77 Smile not, my child, But sleep deeply and sweetly *a* 1845 HOOD *Ruth* II, On her cheek an autumn flush Deeply ripened 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov 948/2 A pack of hounds came baying deeply
7. *Comb. Deeply* (mostly in sense 1) qualifying a pple is now usually hyphened when the pple. is used attributively, preceding its sb, but not when it follows; as 'the leaf is deeply serrated', 'a deeply-serrated leaf'.
1816 J SCOTT *Visit Paris* Pref 35 Deeply-bottomed bravery 1854 J S C ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. XXVII 424 Deeply-rooted popular prejudices 1866 HOWELLS *Venet Life* XIX 295 That deeply-serrated block of steel 1879 SIR G SCOTT *Lect Archit.* I. 166 Lofty and deeply-receding jambs

Deepmost, *a.* (*superl*) *rare* [f. DEEP *a* + -MOST Cf *topmost, inmost*, etc] Deepest.
1810 SCOTT *Lady of L* II XX, From her deepmost glen 1841 LADY F HASTINGS *Poems* 233 Shout, echo! from thy deepmost cell

Deep-mouthed (dīˑpɪmauðd, -mauþt), *a* [f *deep mouth* + -ED 2] 1. Having a deep or sonorous voice *esp* of dogs
1595 SHAKS. *John* V II 173 And mocke the deepe mouth'd Thunder 1599 — *Hen V*, V Prol 11 Out-voyce the deep-mouth'd Sea 1662 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* III I, A Serenade of deep-mouth'd Currs 1696 *Lond Gaz* No 3204/4 A Pack of deep mouth'd Hounds to be sold 1725 POPE *Odyss* XIX 504 Parnassus With deep-mouthed hounds the huntertroop invades 1818 BYRON *Juan* I CXXIII, 'Tis sweet to hear the watch-dog's honest bark Bay deep-mouth'd welcome 1842 S LOVER *Handy Andy* II, The sound awoke the deep mouthed dogs around the house.
2 *lit.* Having a deep or capacious mouth *rare*
1844 MRS BROWNING *Wine of Cyprus* II, Some deep-mouthed Greek exemplar Would become your Cyprus wine

Deepness (dīˑpnes). Now *rare*, displaced by DEPTH Foims. see DEEP *a.*, and -NESS; in ME 4-5 depnes(se [OE *dēopnes, dēopness*, f. *dēop* DEEP · see -NESS]
1. The quality of being deep, or of considerable extension or distance downwards, or inwards, depth
1382 WYCLIF *Matt* XIII 5 For thei hadde nat depnesse of erthe. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 89 Þous þat þei acorden togidere in depnes & in streitnesse of þe mouþ 1530 PALSGR. 213/1 Depnesse of any thyng, *profundité* 1653 H COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav* XLII 169 A river which for the bredth and deepness of it is frequented with much shipping. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat Agric* (ed. 2) 121 Seeds, many of which, from their deepness in the earth, will not vegetate. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* IV, The deepness of his obeisance
†b Of ground or roads · cf DEEP *a.* 5 *Obs.*
1603 KNOLLES (J), By reason of the deepness of the way and heaviness of the great ordnance 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* VI 292 The deepnesse of the Way 1780 *Impart Hist War Amer* 240 [The troops] had suffered excessively from the severity of the climate, the deepness of the roads
2. Measurement or dimension downwards, inwards, or through; depth
c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 10, 312 Fyue fot hit haþ of depnes 1413 LYDG *Pilgr. Soule* V XIV (1483) 107 Thei is no body parfit withouten thre dymensions that is breede lengthe and depnesse 1552 RECORDE *Pathw Knowl.* I Defin, As I take it here, the depenesse of his bodie is his thicknesse in the sides 1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 252 The deepness of the Sea usually answers to the height of Mountains 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ Jerus* (1732) 138 In deepness they were four yards each
3. *fig* Of thought, knowledge, etc. Depth; penetration; profundity.
a 1000 *Hymns* III 33 (Gr) Swa þæt æniz ne wat eorðbuendra ða deopnesse Drihtnes mihta *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath* 980 Þis is nu þe derfschipe of þi dusi onsware, and te deopnesse 1340 *Ayenb.* 105 Þe dyepnesse of his zobhede *c* 1440 *Secrees* 127 Þe clernesse of 3oure wyt & þe depnesse of 3oure conynge passys all men 1548-77 VICARY *Anat* Ep Ded (1888) 7 We who practise in Surgerie, according to the deepnes of the Arte. 1653 MANTON *Exp James* 1 25 Deepness of Meditation *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk Buckhm.) *Wks* (1753) I. 271 Deepness of thought
†b In bad sense. Deep cunning or subtlety.
1526 TINDALE *Rev.* II 24 Vnto you which have not knowen the depnes of Satan 1646 J GREGORY *Notes & Obs* XXVI. (T), The greatest deepness of Satan
4. Of moral qualities, feelings, etc. Depth, intensity; gravity
c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 49 Þes put bitacneð deopnesse of sunne *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Gold Bk M. Aurel.* (1546) H VI, The depenesse of good wylles ought to be wonne with the depnes of the hearte 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* III 114 In the deepnesse of sorrow.
5. Of physical qualities, etc. a. Of sound. Sonorousness, or lowness of pitch. b Of colour, etc Intensity.
1626 BACON *Sylva* § 852 Heat also dilateth the Pipes, and Organs, which causeth the Deepnesse of the Voice 1684 R. H *School Recreat* 12 For Deepness of Cry, the largest Dogs having the greatest mouths. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect* No 116 ₱ 3 These [hounds] by the Deepness of their Mouths and the Variety of their Notes 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* XX, Her glowing cheek in the deepness of its crimson
†6 *concr.* A deep place or cavity, an abyss, a deep part of the sea, etc *Obs*
a 1000 *Lamb Ps* LXVIII 3 (Bosw) Ic com on deopnysse sæ. *c* 1000 *Gosp. Nicod.* 24 (Bosw.) On ðære hellican deopnysse *a* 1300 *E E Psalter* LXVIII 16 Ne ouerswelyhe me depenes 1382 WYCLIF *Ps* CXLVIII 7 Dragonnes, and alle depnessis. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 118 Depenesse of watur, *gurges*. 1450-1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 203 In heuen & in erthe & in see and in all depnesses 1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W de W. 1506) I. II 10 The destruccyon and the fallynge into depnes of al the townes, castelles and cytees of ye world.
†b. *fig* A depth of thought, feeling, or being.
1340 *Ayenb.* 211 Þe bene þet comþ of þe dyepnesse of þe herte 1535 COVERDALL *1 Cor* II. 10 All thinges yee euen the depenesses of the Godhead 1549 *Compl Scot.* I 21 The iugement of gode is ane profound onknauen deipnes

Deep-read (dī pi:re d), *ppl. a* [DEEP *adv.* 3] Deeply read, skilled by profound reading
1639 MASSINGER *Unnat Combat* IV i, A deep-read man 1790 BURNS *The Whistle* vi, Gallant Sir Robert, deep-read in old wines 1822 T MITCHELL *Aristoph* II 286 Great scholars, Deep-read—full to a plethora with knowledge

Deep-rooted (dī pi:rū ted), *a* [DEEP *adv* 3] Deeply rooted or implanted; chiefly *fig*, of feelings, opinions, prejudices, etc
1669 WOODHEAD *St Teresa* II XXXIV. 228 Where Vertue is deep-rooted, occasions work little upon them 1672 OTWAY *Titus & B* I ii, So long establish'd and deep-rooted Love 1834 PRINGLE *African Sk* x 314 The Governor's jealousy was too deep-rooted 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 70 A deep rooted reverence for truth
Hence **Deep-roo·tedness.**
1860 PUSEY *Min Proph* 90 The strength and deep-rootedness of the soul in grace

Deep sea, deep-sea. Also 7 dipsie, dipsy The deeper part of the sea or ocean at a distance from the shore Used *attrib.* or as *adj.*: Of or belonging to the deep sea
Deep-sea lead, line, a lead and line used for soundings in deep water. *Deep-sea fisheries*, fisheries prosecuted at a distance from land, in which the fishermen are absent from home for a lengthened period
1626 CAPT SMITH *Accid Yng Seamen* 29 Heaue the lead, try the dipsie line 1627 — *Seaman's Gram* IX 43 The Dipsie line is a small line some hundred and fifty fadome long, with a long plummet at the end . which is first marked at twenty fadome, and after increased by tens to the end 1698 FRYER *Acc E. India* 13 Heaving our Dipsy-lead we were in soundings eighty Fathom depth. 1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1789), *Sonder*, to sound to heave the hand-lead, or deep-sea lead 1835 SIR J ROSS *Narr and Voy* IV 55 We now sounded with the deepsea lead every two hours 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop Lect Sc* II, § 2 (1873) 48 Among deep-sea fishes 1875 J H BENNET *Winter Medit* I. v. 128 The pioneer of deep sea dredging, the late Edward Forbes 1880 WYVILLE THOMSON in *Rep. Challenger Exp Zool* I 50 Faunæ which have successively occupied the same deep sea 1887 E J MATHER (*title*), Nor'ard of the Dogger the story of the Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen

Deep-searching (dī pi:sē ɹtʃiŋ), *ppl a* [DEEP *adv.* 3.] That searches or penetrates deeply.
1599 MARSTON *Sco Villanie* I i 174 O for some deep-searching Corycean *a* 1643 W CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* II iii, He's nois'd about for a deep-searching head 1844 MARG FULLER *Wom* 19th *C* (1862) 19 The only sermons of a persuasive and deep-searching influence

Deep-seated (dī pi:sī ted), *a.* [DEEP *adv* 3.] Having its seat far beneath the surface
1741 MONRO *Anat* (ed 3) 5 The deep-seated kind of *Paronychia*. 1813 J THOMSON *Lect Inflam* 375 A deep-seated abscess 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 190 The conversion into steam of water which obtains access to the deep-seated molten rocks
fig 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xliv (1862) IV 13 Causes, deep-seated as well as various 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* II 35 The deep-seated faith in charms and occult lore

† **Dee·p-seen,** *a Obs.* [DEEP *adv* 3] That sees or has seen deeply into things
1597-8 BP HALL *Sat.* IV i 170 Some nose-wise pedant whose deepe-sene skil Hath three times construed either Flaccus ore.

Deep-set (dī pi:se t), *ppl. a.* [DEEP *adv* 3.] Deeply set.
1832 TENNYSON *Palace of Art* XIII, The deep-set windows, stain'd and traced. 1877 BLACK *Green Past* IV (1878) 28 Deep-set keen grey eyes

† **Dee·pship.** *Obs rare*—[1] In 3 deopschipe [f. DEEP *a.* + -SHIP] Depth, profound mystery.
a 1225 *Leg Kath.* 1341 Ha [=she] Crist cleopede and schawde seoööen suteliche þe deopschipe and te derne run of his deað on rode

Deepsome (dī psŏm), *a. poetic. rare* [f. DEEP *a.* or *sb* + -SOME Cf *darksome, gladsome*] Having deepness or depths, more or less deep
1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss* IV 769 He dived the deepsome watery heaps 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I 133 The hollow vales are filled And deepsome glades *Ibid* I 218 He plunged him with a bound Into the deepsome sea

Deer (di:ɹ). Forms · 1 díor, déor, 2–3 deor, (2 dær), 2–4 der, (2–3 dor, 3 dıer, 3–4 duer, 4 dur, 5 dure, deure), 4-6 dere, (4–7 deere, 5, 7 dıere, 5– (*Sc*) deir, 6–7 deare), 4– deer, (5 theer). *Pl.* 1–9 normally same as sing., also 2 deore, deoran, 2–3 -en, 3–4 deores, dueres, 7–9 *occas* deers [A Comm. Teut. sb OE *díor, déor* = OS *dier*, OFris. *diar, dier* (MDu. and Du. and LG *dier*), OHG *tior* (MHG *tier*, Ger *tier, thier*):—WG *dior*, ON **djúr* (Icel *dýr*, Sw *djur*, Da *dyr*); Goth *dius, diuz-*:—OTeut *deuzo*[m] — pre-Teut. *dheuso·m.*
Generally referred to a root *dhus* to breathe (cf *animal* from *anima*), and thought by some etymologists to be the neuter of an adj used subst Cf DEAR *a* [2] (Not connected with Gr θήρ wild beast)]
† **1** A beast · usually a quadruped, as distinguished from birds and fishes, but sometimes, like *beast*, applied to animals of lower orders. *Obs*
c 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Luke XVIII 25 Se camal þæt micla dear *a* 1000 *Boeth Metr* XXVII 24 Swa swa fuzl oööe dıor *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc* in Wr-Wülcker 118/31 *Fera*, wild deor *Bellua*, reöe deor *Unicornis*, anhyrne deor 1154 *O E Chron* (Laud MS) an 1135 Pais he makede men & dær *c* 1200 ORMIN 11776 Shep ıss ,stille der *Ibid* 1312 Lamb ıss soffte & stille deor *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 1321 Al swo deth mani dor and man *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 4025 Also leun ıs mıstful der. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 18 The rybaud and the felle dıere here I se hym comen
β. plural
c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen* I 25 And he sıȝ ofer þa deor *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 43 Innan þan ılke sea weren un-aneomned deor, summe feðerfotetd, summe al bute fet *Ibid* 115 Þene bıð his erd ıhened on wilde deoran *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 177 Oref, and deor, and fishshes, and fugeles *Ibid* 209 Hie habbeð geres after wilde deore *Ibid* 224 Of wilde dıere. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 4020 On ılc brend eft twin der *Ibid* 4032 Efte he sacrede deres mor *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* XIII. 44 Deoıes with huere derne rounes *Ibid* XIV 45 In dounes with this dueres plawes *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr Kt* 1151 Der drof in þe dale bot hetely þay were Restayed with þe stablye
2 The general name of a family (*Cervidæ*) of ruminant quadrupeds, distinguished by the possession of deciduous branching horns or antlers, and by the presence of spots on the young · the various genera and species being distinguished as *rein-deer, moose-deer, red deer, fallow deer*; the MUSK DEER belong to a different family, *Moschidæ*
A specific application of the word, which occurs in OE only contextually, but became distinct in the ME period, and by its close remained as the usual sense
[*c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros* I i (Sw) 18 He [Ohthere] hæfde þa zyt ða he þone cyningc sohte, tamra deora unbebohtra syx hund þa deor hi hatað hranas] *a* 1131 [see *der fald* in 4]. *c* 1205 LAY 2586 To huntten after deoren [*c* 1275 after deores] 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 9047 He let [make] þe parc of Wodestoke, & der þer inne do. *c* 1325 *Song on Passion* 59 (*O E Misc*) He was todrawe so dur islawe in chace 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII 497 [He] went to purchase venysoun, For than the deir war in sesoun *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth* (Camden) IV, Thay felle to the female dure, feyful thyk fold 1464 *Mann & Househ Exp* 195 A payr breganderys cueryd wyth whyte deris leder 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. lxi, He chaced at the reed dere. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. III 98 A dere louyth a lene barren ground 1601 SHAKS *Jul C* III. i 209 Like a Deere, strocken by many Princes. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 10 A goodly Parke wherein there is Deere 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1776) III. 80 An hog, an ox, a goat, or a deer 1855 LONGF *Hiawa* III. 169 Where the red deer herd together
b occasional plural *deers*
c 1275 [see 1205 in prec.] 1674 N COX *Gentl Recreat* II (1677) 58 The reasons why Harts and Deers do lose their Horns yearly 1769 HOME *Fatal Discov* III, Stretch'd on the skins of deers *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk* II 89 The place of rendezvous, to which the deers were to be driven
† **c** *Deer of ten*: a stag of ten, i. e one having ten points or tines on his horns; an adult stag of five years at least, and therefore 'warrantable' or fit to be hunted *Obs.*
1631 MASSINGER *Emp of East* IV ii, He will make you royal sport, He is a deer Of ten, at the least
3 *Small deer* a phrase originally, and perhaps still by Shakspere, used in sense 1; but now humorously associated with sense 2
14 *Sir Beues* (1885) p 74/2 (MS C) Ratons & myse and soche smale dere, That was hys mete that VII yere 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III IV 144 But Mice, and Rats, and such small Deare, Haue bin Toms food, for seuen long yeare 1883 G. ALLEN in *Colin Clout's Calender* 14 Live mainly upon worms, slugs, and other hardy small deer.
transf 1857 H. REED *Lect Eng Poets* x II 17 The small deer that were herded together by Johnson as the most eminent of English poets.
4 *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *deer bed, herd, -hide, -keeper, kind, life, -sinew, -snaring*, etc.; *deer-like, deer-loved* adjs. [Several already in OE., as *déor-fald* an enclosure or cage for wild beasts in the amphitheatre, or for beasts of the chase, a deer-park, *déor-edisc* deer-park, *déor-net* net for wild animals, etc]
1835 W IRVING *Tour Prairies* XI, The tall grass was pressed down into numerous *'deer beds', where those animals had couched. *a* 1000 *Ags Gloss.* in Wr-Wulcker 201 *Cauea, domus in theatro*, *deorfald. *a* 1131 *O E Chron.* an 1123 Se king rad in his der fald [æt Wudestoke] 1850 G H K *Vac Tour* 123 Peaks where the scattered remnants of the great *deer herds can repose in security 1814 SCOTT *Ld of Isles* III XIX, Goat-skins or *deer-hides o'er them cast. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* VII, I have got my *deer-keepers watching. 1875 LYELL *Princ Geol* II III XXXIX 359 Animals of the *deer kind 1850 G H K *Vac Tour* 122 The shepherds see a good deal of *deer life. 1840 MRS NORTON *Dream* 127 The dark, *deer-like eyes 1876 GEO ELIOT *Dan Der* IV liv 114 Deer-like shyness 1831 LYTTON *Godolph* 23 The *deer-loved fern *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc* in Wr.-Wulcker 167 *Cassis*, *deornet 1856 KANE *Arct Expl* II VII 79 To walk up Mary River Ravine until we reach the *deer plains 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I VI 178 Sea-bows of horn and *deer-sinew. 1862 S ST JOHN *Forests Far East* II 34, I have been out *deer-snaring in this neighbourhood
b. Special comb.: **deer-brush**, an American shrub in Arizona, **deer-cart**, the covered cart in which a tame stag to be hunted is carried to the meet; **deer-dog** = DEER-HOUND, **deer-drive**, a shooting expedition in which the deer are driven past the sportsman; so *deer-driving*, **deer-eyed** *a*, having eyes like deer, having soft or languid eyes; **deer-fence**, a high railing such as deer cannot leap over; **deer-flesh**, venison, **deer-forest**, a 'forest' or extensive track of unenclosed wild land reserved for deer; † **deer-goat**, an old name for the capriform or caprine antelopes, **deer-grass**, species of Rhexia (N.O *Melastomaceæ*), **deer-leap**, a lower place in a hedge or fence where deer may leap; **deer-meat** = *deer-flesh*, **deer-neck**, a thin neck (of a horse) resembling a deer's; **deer-park**, a park in which deer are kept, † **deer-reeve**, a township officer in New England in the colonial days, whose duty it was to execute the laws as to deer; **deer-plain**, a plain inhabited by deer; **deer-saddle**, a saddle on which a slain deer is carried away; **deer's eye** = BUCK-EYE (the tree), **deer's foot** (*grass*), the fine grass *Agrostis setacea*, **deer's hair** = DEER-HAIR, **deer's milk**, a local name of the wood spurge, *Euphorbia amygdaloides*; **deer's tongue, deer-tongue**, a N American Cichoraceous plant, *Liatris odoratissima*, **deer-tiger**, the puma or cougar, **deer-yard**, an open spot where deer herd, and where the ground is trodden by them.
1883 W H BISHOP in *Harper's Mag* Mar. 502/2 The *'deer brush' resembles horns 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 186 The hearse, very like a *deer cart 1814 SCOTT *Ld of Isles* V. XXIII, Many a *deer-dog howl'd around 1882 *Society* 21 Oct 19/1 Setting out for a *deer-drive 1860 G H K *Vac Tour* 143 Mr Scrope was a great hand at *deer-driving. 1884 Q VICTORIA *More Leaves* 14 The gate of the *deer-fence *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 3603 (Cott) If þou me *dere flesse [*v r* venisun] ani gete 1854 *Act* 17–8 *Vict* c 92 § 42 Where such shootings or *deer forests are actually let. 1892 E WESTON BELL *Scot Deerhound* 80 Probably not more than twenty deer forests, recognized as such, were in existence prior to the beginning of the present century 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf Beasts* (1658) 93 Of the first kinde of Tragelaphvs which may be called a *Deer-goat 1693 SIR T P BLOUNT *Nat Hist.* 30 The Deer-Goat being partly like a deer partly like a Goat 1866 *Treas Bot* 972/2 Low perennial often bristly herbs, commonly called *Deer-grass, or Meadow-beauty, [with] large showy cymose flowers 1540–2 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 To make *deare leapes and breakes in the sayde hedges and fences 1838 JAMES *Robber* I, In front appeared a *deer park. 1860 G H K *Vac Tour* 172 It is no light business to get our big stag on the *deer saddle. 1762 J CLAYTON *Flora Virginica* 57 *Æsculus floribus octandris* Linn *Dear's Eye, and Bucks Eyes 1883 *Century Mag* XXVI 383 Among the lily-pads, *deer-tongue, and other aquatic plants 1880 *7th Rep Surv Adirondack Reg N Y* 159 We reached an open forest plateau on the mountain, where we were surprised to find a *'deer-yard'. Here the deep snow was tramped down by deer into a broad central level area

Deerberry (di:ɹ ıbe ɹı) A name given to the berry or succulent fruit of several North American procumbent shrubs or herbs, esp of *Gaultheria procumbens* (N.O *Ericaceæ*), commonly called Winter-green in U. S. Also of *Vaccinium stamineum*, also called Squaw Huckleberry, and *Mitchella repens* (N O *Cinchonaceæ*), a creeping herb, widely distributed in America. The name is also sometimes applied to the plants themselves
1862 *Chambers' Encycl* 649 1866 *Treas Bot* 522 The berries [of *Gaultheria*] are known by various names, as Partridge-berry, Chequer-berry, Deer-berry, Tea berry, Box-berry, and afford winter food to partridges, deer, and other animals

Dee·r-co·loured, *a* Of the colour of a deer, tawny-red
1611 COTGR, *Blond* bright tawnie, or deer coloured 1688 *Lond Gaz* No. 2408/4 A brown Gelding [with] Deer-coloured Haunches 1746–7 MRS DELANY *Autobiog* (1861) II. 447 A flowered silk on a pale deer-coloured figured ground.

Deer(e, obs f DEAR, and DERE *v*, to injure.

Dee·r-hair, deer's hair.
1. The hair of deer
1494 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c 19 Cushions, stuffed with Horse hair Deers-hair, and Goats hair
2. The common name in Scotland and north of England of a small moorland species of club-rush, *Scirpus cæspitosus.*
1772–8 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1789) II 1080 (App.) *Scirpus cæspitosus* Deer's Hair *Scotis australibus* *a* 1802 LEYDEN *Ld Soulis* lxvi, And on the spot, where they boil'd the pot, The spreat and the deer-hair ne'er shall grow 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort* I, Moss, lichen, and deer-hair are fast covering those stones 1853 G JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist E Borders* 203 *Deer's Hair* Abundantly on all our moors

† **Dee·r-hay.** *Obs* [f DEER + HAY, a net set round an animal's haunt.] A net set for the capture of deer.
1503 *Act* 19 *Hen VII*, c. 11 The greatest Destruction of Red Deer and Fallow is with Nets called Deer hays and Buck-stalls. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* XVIII § 9 (1615) 135. 1796 *Sporting Mag* VIII. 177 Taking a buck in a deer-hayes, or net, is not unfrequent in parks

Dee·r-hound. A dog of a breed used for hunting red-deer, a stag-hound; particularly, one of a Scottish breed, a large variety of the rough greyhound, standing 28 inches or more
[1814 SCOTT *Wav* lxiii, Two grim and half-starved deer greyhounds] 1818 W H SCOTT *Brit Field Sports* 384 Few Packs of Deer Hounds are now kept 1838 W SCROPE *Deerstalking* XII 260 The deerhound is known under the names of Irish wolfhound, Irish greyhound, Highland deer-hound, and Scotch greyhound 1858 JESSE *Anecd Dogs* (Bohn) 121 The Highland greyhounds, or deerhounds as they are called in the Highlands, have a great antipathy to the sheep-dogs 1892 E WESTON BELL (*title*), The Ancient Scottish Deerhound

Dee·ricide. *nonce-wd.* [f. DEER + -CIDE] The killing or killer of a deer.

1832 J R Hope-Scott in R Ornsby *Mem.* (1884) I. 41 The second [day] crowned with the above-mentioned deericide

†Dee'r-kin. *Obs.* In 2–3 -cyn, -oen [See Kin.] Beast-kind as distinct from man

a 1175 *Cott Hom* 221 Niatenu and deor-cen and fuzel cyn *Ibid* 225 Of diercynne and of fugel cynne. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 556 And ouer-flowȝed men & deres-kin

Deerlet (dīəˑlet) [See -let.] A little or tiny deer. In mod Dicts

Dee'r-lick. A small spring or spot of damp ground, impregnated with salt, potash, alum, or the like, where deer come to lick.

1876 R L Price *Two Americas* (1877) 217 A deer-lick is a small spring of saline or sulphur-impregnated water, to which all the deer in the country for miles and miles will come to 'liquor up' 1890 Hallett 1000 *miles* 362 The place is a deer-lick, and the caravans of cattle which passed so enjoyed licking the puddles, that they could hardly be driven from the place

Dee'r-mouse. The popular name of certain American mice, esp the widely-distributed white-footed mouse (*Hesperomys leucopus*) brown above and white beneath, also the common jumping-mouse (*Zapus hudsonius*), so called from its agility

1884–90 *Cassell's Nat Hist* III 111 The white-footed, or Deer Mouse is perhaps the best known of all the species, and its varieties, or rather local permanent races, are distributed all over the continent of North America

†De-e'rr, *v Obs rare*$^{-1}$ [ad. L *deerrāre* to wander off, f De- I 2 + *errāre* to wander, stray] *intr* To go astray, diverge

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 108 That it may deerre into the breast

Dee'rskin. The skin of a deer, especially as a material for clothing Also *attrib*

1396 *Will of Wodehous* (Commissary Crt), Meam togam blod' cum furrure & vn deriskyn 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No 187 P 3 [She] laid aside from that hour her white deer skins 1820 Scott *Monast* xiv, In his home-spun doublet, blue cap, and deerskin trousers 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U S* II xxxiv 362 Dressed each in a large deerskin

Dee'r-sta'lker. [See Stalk *v*]

1 One who stalks deer, a sportsman who furtively approaches the deer, so as to get within shooting-distance without being discovered

1875 J H Bennet *Winter Medst* I vii 189 Reached by Scottish deer-stalkers and hardy mountaineers 1885 Black *White Heather* 11, The smartest deer-stalker and the best trainer of dogs in Sutherlandshire

2 Name given to a low-crowned close-fitting hat fit to be worn by deer-stalkers.

1881 *Cheq Career* 135 In the winter a 'billycock' or 'deer-stalker' is considered quite dressy enough

So **Dee r-sta lking** *vbl sb*

1876 Scott *Bl Dwarf* 11, On his return from deer-stalking 1885 *New Bk Sports* 20 There is no sport in the world about which more nonsense is talked than deer-stalking 1885 Black *White Heather* 1, Clad in a smart deer-stalking costume

Dee'r-stea'ler. A poacher who kills and steals deer. So **Dee r-stea ling** *vbl sb*

c 1640 J. Smith *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II 296 Old notorious deerestealers 1679–88 *Secr Serv Money Chas II & Jas II* (Camden) 75 To discover dear stealers and trespassers within the said forest 1714 Mandeville *Fab Bees* (1725) I 172 He promises never to be a deer-stealer, upon condition that he shall have venison of his own 1720 *Lond Gaz* No 4702/2 Leave to bring in a Bill to prevent Dear-stealing 1818 Scott *Hrt Midl* xxxiii, Among smugglers and deer-stealers

Deerth, obs form of Dearth.

Deese, *sb dial.* A place where herrings are dried

1682 J Collins *Salt & Fishery* 67 That they be suddenly put into the Deese, and well or sufficiently Deesed 1847–78 Halliwell, *Dees*, a place where herrings are dried, *East Sussex* 1875 Parish *Sussex Gloss.*, *Deese*, a place where herrings are dried, now more generally called a herring-hang, from the fish being on sticks to dry

Deese, *v dial* [f prec] *trans.* To dry (herrings). Hence **Dee'sing-room**

1682 J. Collins *Salt & Fishery* 66 The worser sort are deesed over a Wood-fire, and are thereby dried and rendered Red-Herrings *Ibid* 124 Dried on Racks in a Fire or Deesing-roome

†De'ess, deesse. *Obs.* [a F *déesse* (12th c), variant, influenced by L *dea*, of *dreuesse*, fem. of *dreu* god Cf Pr *deuessa*, *deuessa*, Sp *diosa*, Pg. *deosa* See -ess] A goddess

1549 *Compl Scot* Prol 11 Ane fayr ymage of the deesse iuno 1685 Bp H Crofton *Burnet's Th. Earth* Pref A vij (T), He does so much magnifie Nature that he hath made her a kind of joint deess with God 1698 Vanbrugh *Æsop* I 285 Wks (1893) I 169 The Déesse who from Atropos's breast preserves The names of heroes and their actions

Dees(se, obs forms of Dais, Dice.

Deet, Sc f *died*: see Die *v.*

Deeth, obs. form of Death

De-e'thicize, *v* [De- II 1] *trans* To deprive of its ethical character, to separate from ethics. Hence **De-e thicized** *ppl a.*, **De-e'thicizing** *vbl sb*, **De-ethiciza tion.**

1887 Boyd Carpenter *Perm Elem Relig* v § 2 (1891) 188 Religionism is the shadow of religion its effect is to *de-ethicize* religion 1890 W S Lilly *Right & Wrong*, The newspaper press has done more than any thing else to de-ethicise public life 1890 *Guardian* 30 Apr. 711/3 Suspicion of that demoralising (or de ethicising) tendency 1893 Fairbairn *Christ in Mod Theol* 405 The invariable tendency in Metaphysics is to the de-ethicization of deity

Deeve, obs form of Deaf, Deave *v*

Deevil, dial var of Devil.

Deewan: see Dewan **Def,** obs. f Deaf.

Deface (dĭfē·s), *v* Also 4 defaas, 5 defface, defase, diffface, 6 dyffface [a obs. F *deface r*, earlier *deffacer*, orig *desfacier*, f *des-*, *dé-* (De- 6) + *face* Face *sb* Cf It. *sfacciare*]

1 *trans* To mar the face, features, or appearance of, to spoil or ruin the figure, form, or beauty of, to disfigure.

To deface coin includes the stamping on a legally current coin of any name or words other than those impressed on it, made illegal by Act 16 & 17 Vict c 102

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 915 And clepe A-yen þe beute of your face, That ye with salte Teeris so deface 1430 Lydg *Chron. Troy* III xxvii, But in her rage to the kinge she ran So diffaced and rewefull of her sight That by her hewe knoweth her no wyht 1555 Eden *Decades* 48 The hole woorke defaced with blottes and interlynynge 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb) 39 One yron Mole, defaceth the whole peece of Lawne ?1661 in *12th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App v 7 Lucas cut downe all the trees about the Castle, which utterly defaced the seat 1716 Lady M W Montagu *Let* 10 Oct (1887) I 130 There are some few heads of ancient statues; but several of them are defaced by modern additions 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) IV 497 A deed is cancelled, by tearing off the seals, or otherwise defacing it 1848 Macaulay *Hist Eng* I 160 Fine works of art and curious remains of antiquity, were brutally defaced

b *fig.* (of things immaterial)

c 1325 *Deo Gratias* 70 in *E E P* (1862) 126 Þi vertues let no fulþe defaas *c* 1450 *Crt of Love* 111, Minerva, guide me with thy grace, That language rude my matter not deface 1509 Fisher *Fun Serm Cʼtess Richmond* Wks (1876) 290 A noblenes of maners, withouten whiche the noblenes of bloode is moche defaced 1656 Hobbes *Liberty, Necess & Chance* (1841) 286 Those readers whose judgments are not defaced with the abuse of words 1706 Addison *Poems, Rosamond* I iv, How does my constant grief deface The pleasures of this happy place! 1878 P Bayne *Purit. Rev* I 5 Every religion will be more or less defaced by error

†2. To destroy, demolish, lay waste *Obs*

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vi clxxx 178 The cytie of Maynchester, that sore was defaced with warre of the Danys. 1568 Grafton *Chron* II 751 They woulde race, and clerely deface the walles, toures, and portes of the Castell 1575 Churchyard *Chippes* (1817) 148 Now cleane defaste the goodly buildings fayre 1600 J Pory tr *Leo's Africa* I 29 The Portugals erected a fortresse, which their king afterward commanded them to deface. 1632 Lithgow *Trav* II. 47 Croatia then by lawlesse, and turbulent souldiers, was miserably defaced 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxvi. 12 Hotly the King to deface outer Assyria sped

3 To blot out, obliterate, efface (writing, marks)

1340 *Ayenb* 191 Hi lokede ine hare testament and hi yzeȝ þe þousend pond defaced of hire write *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb) xxv 117 When þis monee es waxen alde, and þe prynte þeroff defaced by cause of vsyng 1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* 333/2 The lyon defaceth his traces and stappes with his taille whan he fleeth 1587 Fleming *Contn Holinshed* III 1372/1 To deface a letter, which he was then in writing in cipher 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* I. iv, To deface the print of a cauldron in the ashes. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect* 1 4 In Characters that can never be defaced 1839 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* III vii 100 The beginning of this letter is irreparably defaced

b. *fig* To blot out of existence, memory, thought, etc; to extinguish

c 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T* 454 This wyl is in myn herte and ay shal be No lengthe of tyme or deeth may this deface *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min Poems* (1840) 198 (Matz) Than comyth a storm and doth his lihte diffface 1570 T Norton tr *Nowel's Catech* (1853) 160 Defacing with everlasting forgetfulness the memory of our sins 1621 Burton *Anat Mel.* II iii ii, For want of issue they [families] are defaced in an instant 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit* 25 By false learning is good sense defac'd 1796 [see Defaced].

†4. To destroy the reputation or credit of; to discredit, defame *Obs*

1529 More *Dyalogue* I Wks 109/1 To deface that holy worke, to the ende, that they might seme to haue some iust cause to burne it 1548 Udall *Erasm Par* Pref. 11 To bryng hym out of credite, to deface hym 1570 Levins 7/16 To Deface, *dehonestare* 1600 E. Blount tr *Conestaggio* 223 Reasons to deface the Dukes merits 1641 Prynne *Antip* p x, Iohn White would have defaced Queene Elizabeth gladly, if hee durst, in his Funerall Sermon of Queene Mary, whom he immoderately extolled.

†5 To put out of countenance; to outface, abash *Obs*

1537 in W H Turner *Select Rec Oxford* 143 There stode . Parret and his face flatt ageynst for to deface me *c* 1570 Lady Hungerford *to W Darrell* in H Hall *Elis Soc* (1887) 253 Seeke oute what possabell may be to deface and disprove those varlettes that soo vily hathe youred us

†6 To outshine by contrast, cast in the shade.

c 1590 Greene *Fr Bacon* xvi. 48 So rich and fair a bud, whose brightness shall deface proud Phœbus flower 1639 tr. *Du Bosq's Compl Woman* C ij, Women who put on many diamonds make them contemplate their jewels The luster of the flash they give, defaceth that of their own hue 1796 Morse *Amer Geog.* I 142 The Aurora Borealis not to be defaced even by the splendour of the full moon

†Defa'ce, *sb Obs* [f. prec] Defacement.

1556 J Heywood *Spider & F* lxi 5 That trewth trewlie might appere without deface 1563 Sackville *Compl Dk. Buchhm* xix Wks (1859) 130 Yet God At last descries them to your sad deface, You see the examples set before your face 1601 Chester *Love's Mart* (1878) 61 His fathers Coate, his Mothers Countries grace, His honors Badge, his cruell foes deface *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* VI 298 He hath been born, and bred to the deface, By great Olympius, of Troy

Defaceable (dĭfē·'săb'l), *a.* [-able] Liable to or capable of defacement.

1889 *Bookseller* Feb 146/2 A nickel coin [is] not so easily defaceable as ordinary bullion

Defaced (dĭfē·st), *ppl a* [-ed 1] Disfigured, marred, destroyed, blotted out, etc.. see Deface

1776 Adam Smith *W N.* I v (1869) I 43 One-and twenty worn and defaced shillings 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* i Wks VIII 83 With defaced manufactures, with a ruined commerce 1845–6 Trench *Huls Lect* Ser. I iv 57 The idea of a defaced and yet not wholly effaced image of God in man 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. ix 61 Defaced statuary

Hence **Defa cedness.**

1668 Howe *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 109 To recover the defacedness of God to be again made like him, as once I was

Defa'cement. [f Deface *v.* + -ment.] The action or process of defacing, the fact or state of being defaced, *concr* a disfigurement

1561 T Norton *Calvin's Inst* I. xi (1634) 38 It cannot be done without some defacement of his glory 1622 Bacon *Hen VII*, 55 In defacement of his former benefits 1630 Naunton *Fragm Reg* (Arb) 64 Modesty in me forbids the defacements of Men departed 1664 H More *Myst Iniq* 566 Such disorderly breaches are a great defacement of the lustre of the Protestant Reformation which was the special work of God 1796 Burke *Regic Peace* III Wks VIII 310 Amidst the recent ruins and the new defacements of his plundered capital 1878 P Bayne *Pur Rev* I 8 The removal of their excrescences and defacements 1885 *Manch Exam* 23 May 5/1 The defacement of French copper coins by having an advertisement stamped upon them

Defacer (dĭfē·səɹ) [f as prec + -er 1.] One who or that which defaces

1534 in Froude *Hist Eng* IX II 320 The most cruellest capital heretic, defacer and treader under foot of Christ and his church 1611 Speed *Hist Gt Brit* IX ix (1632) 625 Clippers and defacers of his Coyne 1613 Shaks *Hen VIII*, v iii. 41 Nor is there living A man that more detests Defacers of a publique peace then I doe 1876 M Arnold *Lit & Dogma* 120 A defacer and disfigurer of moral treasures which were once in better keeping

Defacing (dĭfē·sĭŋ), *vbl sb* [-ing 1.] The action of the verb Deface, defacement

c 1400 *Test. Love* I (1560) 273/1 The defacing to you is verily imaginable 1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen VIII*, c 10 For satisfaction of any suche breakyng and defacyng of the grounde 1631 Weever *Anc Fun Mon.* 50 Proclamation against defacing of Monuments. *a* 1718 Penn *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I 686 To preserve them from the Defacings of Time 1871 R Ellis *Catullus* lxviii 171 So your household names no rust nor seamy defacing Soil this day

Defa'cing, *ppl a* [-ing 2] That defaces; disfiguring, †destroying, etc

1583 M Roydon *Commend Verses* in Watson *Poems* (Arb) 35 Reproofe with his defacing crewe Treades vnder foote that rightly should aspyre 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I vi 176 The defacing mound [at Waterloo] was not then built 1887 *Times* 27 Aug 10/2 He asks for a removal of the defacing advertisements

Hence **Defa cingly** *adv.*, in a defacing manner.

1847 in Craig

De facto· see De I. 3

†Defa'de, *v. Obs* Also 4 diff-, 5 dyff-. Pa t. and pple in *Sc.* **defaid, -fayd** [prob. representing an OF. or AF **defader*, f *des-*, *de-* (De- I 3, 6) + OF. *fader*. see Fade *v*]

1 *intr* To lose freshness or fairness; to fade away

c 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 8 in *E E P* (1862) 133 Þei wene heore honoure and heore hele Schal euer last and neuer diffade ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 3304 Now es my face defadide, and foule is me hapnede 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* X lxxxvi, A Palomydes why arte thow dyffaded thou that was wonte to be called one of the fayrest knyȝtes of the world 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI ii 34 His schene cullour, and figur glaid Is nocht all went, nor his bewte defayd 1570 Levins 9/1 To Defade, *deficere*

2 *trans* To cause to fade; to deprive of lustre, freshness, or vigour; cf Fade *v* 3.

1423 Jas I *Kingis Q* clxx, All thing That may thy youth oppressen or defade. *c* 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf* (W. de W. 1494) II xii, Beholde me not that I am swart for the sonne hath defaded me 1461 *Liber Pluscard* XI viii (Hist Scot. VII 383)

Defæcate, -cation: see Defecate, -cation.

Defaict, obs form of Defeat, Defect

Defaik, obs. Sc. form of Defalk

†Defai'l, *v Obs* [a. F *défaill-ir* (Ch. de Roland, 11th c) = Pr *defalhir*, OCat *defallir*: f De- 3 + *fallīre*, Rom repr. of L *fallĕre*: see Fail]

1. *intr.* Used in various senses of Fail *v.* (the prefix adding little to the force of the word) · **a** To be or become absent or wanting (*to* a person, or with *dative*); **b** To lose vigour, become weak, decay; **c.** *To defail of* to lack, want.

13 Shoreham *Pr.* xxii[i]. 1 in *Wyclif's Bible* I. Pref 4 Nothyng shal defailen to me. 1340 *Ayenb* 33 Efterward comþ werihede þet makeþ þane man weri and worsi uram daye to daye al huet he is al recreyd and defayled. 1382 Wyclif *Deut* xxviii 32 Thin eyen defaylynge at the siȝt of hem al day *a* 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg Prunc* 3525 Whether supposest thow bette that noblesse Begynne in me, or noblesse and honour Defaile in the? *c* 1440 *York Myst* xxviii 146 If all othir for-sake þe I schall neuere fayntely defayle þe. 1481 Caxton *Myrr* III vi 140 Whan the mone cometh right bytwene vs and the sonne, thenne the mone taketh and reteygneth the lyght of the sonne on hye, so that it semeth to vs that is defaylled 1490 — *Eneydos* xiii. 48 Her speche deffaylleth alle sodeynly and

can not kepe purpos ne countenaunce 1556 *Aurelio & Isab* N iv, I forcede of love, defailinge of goode jugemente, discover myne illes to her

2 *trans.* To cause to fail; to defeat

1608 MACHIN *DumbKnight* I (1633) B iv, Which to withstand I boldly enter thus, And will defaile, or else prove recreant

Hence †Defai·ling *vbl. sb*

1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W de W 1506) IV XXIX. 331 The fourth lettynge is dyffaylynge of wytte humayne 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas*, *Defaillance & langueur*, defayling, languor

†Defai·lance, -faillance. *Obs* Also 7–8 -fail(l)iance [a F *défaillance*, f *défaillir* · see -ANCE] Failing, failure

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II VI (1632) 207 So great a deffailance of senses [as in fits] 1613–18 DANIEL *Coll Hist Eng* (1626) 55 He had a fayre Title, by the defaillance of issue *a* 1668 SIR W WALLER *Div. Medit* (1839) 42 In the defaillance of all these transitory comforts. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm* Wks 1716 II 57 By transgression of his laws and defailance in duty 1727 A HAMILTON *New Ac. E. Ind.* II XXXVIII 206 Those Eastern Desperadoes are very faithful where Covenants are duly observed when made with them, but in Defailiance, they are revengeful and cruel

†Defai·llancy. *Obs. rare* [f as prec. with suffix -ANCY] Failure

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt Exemp.* II VIII 71 Our life is full of defaillancies 1689 *Def. Liberty agst Tyrants* 144 Neither can the others defaillancy [*printed* defalliancy] be excused, in the bad managing of the tutorship

†Defai·lment. *Obs* [a obs F *défaillement* (Cotgr.), f. *défaillir*: see -MENT] Failure.

1612 *Proc Virginia* in *Capt. Smith's Wks* (Arb) 89 All the world doe see a defailement 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III VI 88 We sent him for England, with a true relation of the causes of our defailments. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr* To Rdr. (1674) A 11j, After the defailment of his Projects

†Defai·lure. *Obs. rare* [f DEFAIL *v* after *failure* see -URE] Failure

a 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem* (1687) 272 Why may not the Successour of Peter, no less than the Heir of Adam, suffer a defaileur of Jurisdiction? 1753 L M. tr *Du Bosq's Accompl Woman* II 69 Who is there that thinks he shall die by defailure of strength?

Defaisance, obs. form of DEFEASANCE.

Defait(e, obs. forms of DEFEAT

Defaite, defate, *ppl. a. Sc* [Sc form of *defeat* for *defeated*: cf. DEFEIT.] Defeated, vanquished.

1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1255 For he esteemt his faes defate, Quhen anes he fand them fald 1814 *Saxon & Gael* I 96 (Jam) A' defaite thegither

†Defa·lcable, *a Obs. rare*$^{-1}$ [f med L *dēfalcāre* (see below) + -BLE] Liable to be deducted

1622 SIR R BOYLE *Diary* (1886) II 43 He had paid and disbursed for me defalcable on his accompt 714li 17s 6d

†Defa·lcate, *ppl a Obs.* [ad med.L *dēfalcāt-us*, pa pple. of *dēfalcāre*: see next] Curtailed, diminished

1531 ELYOT *Gov* II x, All thoughe philosophers in the description of vertues haue deuised to set them as it were in degrees yet be nat these in any parte defalcate of their condigne praises

Defalcate (dĭfæ lkēit), *v.* Also 6–7 **-at** [f. *dēfalcāt-*, ppl. stem of med L. *dēfalcāre* (see Du Cange), f. DE- I 1, 2 + L. *falx, falc-em* sickle, reaping-hook, scythe. Cf F *défalquer* (14th c in Littré), Sp *defalcar*, It *diffalcare*]

†1 *trans.* To cut or lop off (a portion from a whole), to retrench, deduct, subtract, abate.

1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov* (1549) 25 He shall defalcate that thyng that semeth superfluouse 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt. Brit* IX VIII § 54 Rather then to defalcate any jot of their couetous demaunds. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl Fisher* 496 To defalcate a substantiall part 1633 MANTON *Exp James* II 10 Man is not to defalcate and cut off such a considerable part of duty at his own pleasure 1721 STRYPE *Eccl Mem.* II XXIV 450 Those that had accounts to make to the king used to defalcate a part and put it into their own pockets 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 439 Defalcating from the Money due to the English, the Sum which his Subjects demanded for their Indemnification 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 195 The least desire to see defalcated any the least particle of abuse from a system composed wholly of abuse 1817 — *Plan of Parl Reform* CCCXVI

†2 To take or deduct a part from, to curtail, reduce. *Obs.*

a 1690 E HOPKINS *Exp Ten Commandm* (R.), To defalcate, and as it were to decimate the laws of the great God. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct Ch -wardens* (ed 4) 90 Such an one shall be defalcated all those Particulars in his Account, where the Fraud appears 1793 W ROBERTS *Looker-on* No 66 P 2 If it [the mind] were defalcated and reduced 1817 BENTHAM *Ch -of-Englandism* (1818) 386 Let all pay be defalcated, and applied to the real exigencies of the State.

b To diminish or lessen in luminosity, heat, etc

1808 HERSCHEL in *Phil Trans* XCVIII 156 Both phases appear to me sufficiently defalcated, to prove that the comet did not shine by light reflected from the sun only

3. *intr* To commit defalcations; to misappropriate property in one's charge.

1864 in WEBSTER 1888 *Daily News* 23 July 5/1 Head clerks have defalcated 1891 *Law Times* XCII 19/1 The secretary of the society having defalcated, and being threatened with criminal proceedings

Defalcation (dĭfælkēi ʃən). [ad med.L. *dēfalcātiōn-em*, n of action from *dēfalcāre*: see prec. So mod F. *défalcation* (18th c in Hatzf.).]

†1. Diminution or reduction by taking away a part; cutting down, abatement, curtailment *Obs*

1476 *Will of Sir J Crosby*, An equall defalcacion or diminucion pounde poundelike penny pennylike and rate ratelike of all the legates aforesaide 1526 *Househ Ord* 139 To be corrected by the checking and defalcation of their wages 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* IX XII (1632) 685 This treasonable defalcation and weakening of the royall meanes 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 412 In such defalcation of measures by Cyrus allotted, he shewed little courtship to his master the Emperour 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No 488 P 2 The Tea Table shall be set forth every Morning with its Customary Bill of Fare, and without any manner of defalcation

b *spec* Reduction of an account, claim, etc, by the amount of a counter-account or claim, allowed as a set-off

1622 MALYNES *Anc Law Merch* 117 The Factor is to haue the benefit of the Salt in defalcation of the said fraight. 1830 C HUSTON in *Honk. v Foley* 2 Pen. & W (Pa) 250 (Cent) Defalcation is setting off another account or another contract—perhaps total want of consideration founded on fraud, imposition, or falsehood, is not defalcation though, being relieved in the same way, they are blended

2 The action or fact of cutting or lopping off or taking away; deduction *arch*

1624 F WHITE *Repl Fisher* 471 The defalcation of one kind is against the integrity of the substance of the Eucharist. 1652 BP HALL *Rem Wks* (1660) 145 If we be still our old selves without defalcation of our corruptions, without addition of Grace 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I 147 To allow twelve thousand Pds to ye Farmers, by way of defalcation, out of ther Rents for ye Customs 1684 T BURNET *Th Earth* I 285 If these deductions and defalcations be made 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I 440 His Majesty will order the Defalcation of the Sum adjudged to his Subjects *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Mem & Corr* Wks 1843 X 69 The stock of knowledge from which, after a certain period [of life], large defalcations are every minute making by the scythe of Time

b. A deduction; a diminution or abatement to which an amount (income, etc) is liable, on account of debts or expenses *arch.*

1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* Democ to Rdr 63 To defray this charge of wars, as also all other public defalcations, expenses, fees, pensions 1622 F MARKHAM *Bk War* II IV 55 After his debts and defaulcations are paid 1690 BOYLE *Chr Virtuoso* II 20 This inward Recompense is received, not only without any Defalcations, but with great improvements 1701 J. LAW *Comm Trade* (1751) 9 Repairs, risques, damages by fire and other defalcations 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* p 111, A reprint. but with some defalcations, additions, and alterations

3 Diminution suffered or sustained, falling off *arch*

1649 JER TAYLOR *Gt Exemp* XI 1. § 9 Nothing but a very great defalcation or ruin of a man's estate will justify such a controversy 1792 HERSCHEL in *Phil Trans* LXXXII 27 The brightness of the moon, notwithstanding the great defalcation of light occasioned by the eclipse 1793 *Ld Auchland's Corr* II 514 The duty, which last year produced 160,000*l*, is betted this year at under 50,000*l*; a terrible defalcation especially after the falling off of the last quarter. 1801 WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp* 202 The causes of this increasing defalcation of revenue are manifest, and daily acquire new strength 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* XIV 122 Its tint varied with the angle of incidence, and had some relation to the defalcation of colour in the prismatic images 1844 H H WILSON *Brit India* III 452 A serious defalcation of the public revenue was incurred

4. Falling away, defection; shortcoming, failure, delinquency.

1750 CARTE *Hist Eng* II 304 Its power would have been so much lessened by the defalcation of the vassal provinces 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* (1820) III 38 Defalcation of principle 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser 1 *Oxford in Vacation*, I could almost have wept the defalcation of Iscariot 1822 ELIZA NATHAN *Laugreath* I 192 Tears of regret streamed down her cheeks at the defalcation of her vows to Dalton. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV* IV. 158 The defalcation of one or two members from the league 1868 MISS BRADDON *Run to Earth* III. i. 16 Pointing out Reginald's neglect, all his defalcations, the cruelty of his conduct to her

5. A monetary deficiency through breach of trust by one who has the management or charge of funds; a fraudulent deficiency in money matters; also *concr.* (in *pl*), the amount so misappropriated

1846 WORCESTER, *Defalcation*, a breach of trust by one who has charge or management of money [Not in CRAIG, 1847] 1856 E A. BOND *Russia at Close* 16th C (Hakluyt Soc) Introd 130 Although they had clamoured loudly of his defalcations at the termination of his connection with them, the balance was in his favour 1866 *Morn Star* 20 Aug 6/4 The ground of the action taken being an alleged defalcation to the extent of 11,000*l* 1885 *Manch Exam* 6 July 4/7 The prosecutors estimate the defalcations at about £1,800

Defalcator (dī fælkē itəɹ) [agent-n on L type from med L *dēfalcāre*: see DEFALCATE] One guilty of defalcation; one who has misappropriated money or other property committed to his care

1813 *Chron* in *Ann. Reg* 14/1 A collector of the income tax in the parish of Christchurch Surry, has lately become a defalcator to the amount of £3,700 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I IV, III 290 Prevaricators, defalcators, imaginary workers, and slippery unjust persons 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Apr 760/1 A defalcator convicted and sentenced

†Defa·lce, *v. Obs rare.* [ad. med L *dēfalcāre* see next] = DEFALK.

1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv., Berengarius* 5 When we read Baronius calling him *hominem mendacissimum*—we know how to defalce our credit accordingly.

Defalk (dĭfō lk), *v Obs* or *arch.* Also 5–7 -falke, 6 -falck, -faik (*Sc*), 6–7 -faulk(e [a F *défalque-r* (14th c. in Littré), ad med L *dēfalcāre* · see DEFALCATE.]

†1 *trans* To diminish by cutting off a part, to reduce by deductions *Obs*

1475 *Bk Noblesse* 72 None of youre officers roialle shalle darre doo the contrarie to take no bribe, rewarde, or defalke the kingis wagis 1526 *Househ Ord* 230 The Clerkes Comptrolers to defaulk [*printed* default] & check the wages of all [those] absent without lycense 1552 HULOET, Defalke or mynyshe, *defalcare* 1587 FLEMING *Contin Holinshed* III 1543/1 Vpon enerie default their wages was totted and defalked 1613–8 DANIEL *Coll Hist Eng* (1626) 158 In the second Statute hee defalked the Jurisdiction of Ecclesiasticall Judges 1630 *R Johnson's Kingd & Commw.* 323 The monethly expence of the Court (being thirtie thousand Crownes) is in these times defalked unto five thousand 1747 CARTE *Hist Eng* I. 164 Not thinking it lawful to defalk any of their dues

2 To cut or lop off; to deduct, subtract, abate.

†a. *gen. Obs*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot* (1821) I. 118 Thir novellis maid Cesius to defalk sum part of his curage *remuserit ardorem*] 1577 STANYHURST *Descr Irel* in Holinshed VI 2 Ireland is divided into foure regions . and into a fift plot, defalked from eveiie fourth part 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib Proph* III 61 That the Jewes had defalk'd many sayings from the Bookes of the old Prophets 1659 *Gentl Calling* VIII § 1 441 These days have taught the vulgar to defalk much of that respect which former ages paid to superiors of all sorts 1701 BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* 51 The Noble Part of the Redemption of Christ were then Defaulked, If He did not save From the Filth of Sin.

b. a part or sum from an account, payment, etc. (Still locally in U S legal use)

1524–5 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* 20 Feb, Quilk sowme the said president grantis to be allowit and defalkit to the said fermoraris in thair latter quarter 1530 PALSGR 509/2, I wyll nat defalke you a peny of your hole somme This shall be defalked from your somme 15 *Aberdeen Reg* (Jam), The skiper aucht to defalk sa meikle of his fraucht as wald fuyr the merchandis gudis to Sanctandrois 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz* c 4 To forfeit 7*d* for euery houres absence, to be deducted and defaulked out of his wages *a* 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 42 If any of his seruants breake but a pitcher he defalketh it out of their wages 1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III 486 He bids me defalk 25*l* for myself 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II 401 Money payable out of the treasury of Ireland, and afterwards defalked out of the Duke's salary and entertainment 1886 JUSTICE STERRLTT in *Guinnis v Cluff* (Cent), The question is whether the damages sustained can be defalked against the demand in this action

†c. *absol* or *intr Obs*

1604 *Housch Ord.* 305 Our Officers to whom it appertaineth to defaulk from their entertainement. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* LXV. 765 Why should I defalke from his generall propositions and call his omnes (his all) a Few 1649 BP HALL *Cases Consc* (1650) 194 He lyes to the holy Ghost, that defalkes from that which he engaged himselfe to bestow 1757 WARBURTON in *Garrick's Corr* I 77 You see at last if I defalk from their human science, I repay them largely in divine.

†3. a To allow (any one) a deduction. **b** To deprive or mulct *of* (anything due) *Obs*

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen VIII* in *Stat Irel* (1621) 230 The Kings said lessees .. shall be defalked, abated, and allowed of and for such and so much yearely rent and ferme. 1565 CALFHILL *Answ Treat Crosse* (1846) 206 That, for default of solemnity, we shall be defaulked of fruit of Sacraments

Hence Defa·lking *vbl sb*

1475 *Bk Noblesse* 31 Bethout any defalking [or] abreggiing of here wagis 1581 ANDRESON *Serm Paules Crosse* 22 Without addition or defalking too or fro the worde of God 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch* 235 Few do pay them without delayings, defalkings, and defraudings

†Defalla·tion. *Obs* [irreg f F *défaillir*, OF also *défallir* · see -ATION.] Failure, failing.

1490 CAXTON *How to Die* ad fin, That God hath promysed trust it well without defallacyon

Defalt, -ive, obs. forms of DEFAULT, -IVE

Defa·mable, *a. rare*$^{-0}$ Also **diff-** [See below and -ABLE] Liable to be defamed

1570 LEVINS 3/12 Defamable, *defamabilis*. 1721 BAILEY, *Diffamable*, that may be slandered.

De·famate, *v rare*$^{-0}$. [f. ppl stem of L. *diffāmāre* after following words.] To defame, slander

In mod Dicts

Defamation (dĕfămēi·ʃən, def-). Forms: 4–6 **diff-**, **dyffamacion, -oun**, etc, 6–8 **diffamation**, 5– **defamation** [ad. OF *diffamation*, L *diffāmātiōn-em*, n. of action from *diffāmāre*, with same change of prefix as in DEFAME]

†1 The bringing of ill fame or dishonour upon any one; disgrace, shame. *Obs.*

1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 7427 Þe dede ys confusyun, And more ys þe dyffamacyun 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II 313 Som tyme it were a greet diffamacioun for a man to vse more rynges þan oon 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II (1822) 164 The Romanis has maid thair playis allanerlie this day to youre diffamacioun and schame 1633 PRYNNE *Histrio Mastix* I III VI (R.), Their ayme is onely men's defamation, not their reformation 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 262 P 2 Any thing that may tend to the Defamation of particular Persons, Families, or Societies

2 The action of defaming, or attacking any one's good fame, the fact of being defamed or slandered, also (with *pl*), an act or instance of defaming.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T* 6 In punysshynge Of diffamacioun and auowtrye *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* V. XII 1322 Wylful Defamatyownys. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I Wks 127/1 The priest sued him before ye bishoppes offycialll for Dyffamatyon 1630 *R Johnson's Kingd. & Commw* 113 Defamations breathed from the poyson of malice. 1633 AMES *Agst Cerem* II 530 It was necessarie to speak againe for a good cause, lest diffamation should prævayl against it 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 105 P 4 The Father of Boniface brought

his Action of Defamation and recovered Dammages 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 212 Diffamation, or Defamation is the uttering of reproachful Speeches, or contumelious Language of any one, with an Intent of raising an ill Fame of the Party thus reproached, and this extends to Writing and to Deeds 1883 *Law Rep* 11 Q Bench Div 595 An advocate is protected from an action for defamation only when the words he utters are spoken bonâ fide, and are relevant to the matters before the Court

† Defa·mative, *a Obs.* In 6 dyff- [f L *diffāmāt-*, ppl stem of *diffāmāre*, with change of prefix as in Defame · see -ive] Defamatory

1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W de W 1506) IV xxii 295 Yf he hath caused wrytynges dyffamatyues for to be founde in place openly. 1634 A Warwick *Spare Min.* (1637) 91 Defamative reports.

† De·famator. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f as prec . see -or.] One who defames, a slanderer

1704 *Gentl Instructed* (1732) 66 (D) We should keep in pay a brigade of hunters to ferret our defamators, and to clear the nation of this noxious vermin

Defamatory (dĭfæ mătəri), *a* Also 6–7 diff-. [ad med L *diffāmātōrius*, F. *diffamatoire* (14th c.), f. as prec : see -ory]

1 Of the nature of, or characterized by, defamation; having the property of defaming

1592 Sutcliffe (*title*), Answere to a certaine libel, supplicatory, or rather Diffamatory 1656 Earl Monm. *Advt fr Parnass* 144 Though the poets let fly diffamatory verses 1669 Clarendon *Ess* Tracts (1727) 157 Defamatory writings 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* (1775) II. 177 Who condemn the whole in general defamatory terms 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* I 482 a James had instituted a civil suit against Oates for defamatory words.

b Const. *of, to*

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist* IX iii § 23 For dispersing of scandalous Pamphlets defamatory to the Queen and State *Ibid* X i § 26 Such papers defamatory of the present Government. 1868 Stanley *Westm Abb* VI 523 A passage defamatory of ten Bishops 1891 *Times* 14 Jan 5/5 The Portuguese Government has protested against the posting of bills and circulars defamatory to its credit.

2 Of persons. Employing or addicted to defamation.

1769 *Junius Lett* II 13 All such defamatory writers 1836 Hor Smith *Tin Trump* (1876) 333 They have a good excuse for being defamatory

Defame (dĭfē^{1} m), *v.* Forms: 4–7 diff-, 4–5 deff-, 4–6 dyff-, 6 diffame, 4– defame. [ME. *diffame-n* and *defame-n*, a. OF. *diffame-r*, rarely *desfamei*, *deffamer*, *defamer* (mod F *diffamer*) = Pr *diffamar*, It *diffamare*, ad L *diffāmare* to spread abroad by an ill report, f *dif-* = Dis- + *fāma* rumour, report, fame In this word and its derivatives, while French retains the prefix as *des-*, *des-*, *dé-*, Eng. has the form *de-*, prob after med L *dēfāmāre* (Du Cange); cf post-cl L *dēfāmātus* dishonoured, infamous, *dēfāmis* shameful

(Etymologically, perhaps, sense 1 belongs to *dēfāmāre*, senses 2–4 to *diffāmāre*)]

1 *trans.* To bring ill fame, infamy, or dishonour upon, to dishonour or disgrace in fact; to render infamous *Obs.* or *arch*

1303 R Brunne *Handl Synne* 6571 For to make hym be ashamede þat he shulde be so defamede *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV 537 Me were leuere ded than hire defame *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* XXVIII 580 We ben dyffamed bi thys grete knave, that doth somoche labour 1526 Tindale *Matt* I 19 Ioseph, loth to defame her 1613 G Sandys *Trav* 92 The hauen of Alexandria, newly defamed with a number of wracks 1684 *Contempl State of Man* I IX (1699) 103 Crimes so Infamous, as they not only defame the Person who commits them, but [etc] 1725 Pope *Odyss* XIX 16 Lest Dishonest wounds, or violence of soul, Defame the bridal feast. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* CXI. 23 The grand old name of gentleman, Defamed by every charlatan

2 To attack the good fame or reputation of (a person); to dishonour by rumour or report.

1303 R Brunne *Handl Synne* 11636, Y dar weyl seye þou hym dyffamest *c* 1330 — *Chron* (1810) 321 þe kyng did grete trespas, diffamed þe pape's se *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's Prol.* 39 It is a synne To apeyren eny man or him defame [*v r* diffame] 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* XVIII v, I am now in certayne she is vntruly defamed. 1547 *Homilies* I *Love & Charity* (1859) 67 Speak well of them that diffame you 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev* IV iii Wks 1856 I 122, I have defam'd this ladie wrongfully 1702 De Foe *True-born Eng.* 34 He never fails his Neighbour to defame 1837 Lytton *E Maltrav* 240 You would darkly slander him whom you cannot openly defame 1883 *Law Rep* 11 Q Bench Div 597 The plaintiff has been defamed, and has primâ facie a cause of action.

†3 To raise an imputation *of* (some specific offence) against (any one), to accuse. Const. also with *with*, *by*, or clause *Obs*

1303 R Brunne *Handl Synne* 8304 Ioye he hab hym self to dyffame Of alle hys synnes 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R* XV. clx (1495) 546 One Tenes was deffamyd that he had lyen by his stepdame *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs & Lim Mon* V (1885) 118 His creauncers shul defame his highnes off mysgouernance 1482 Caxton *Trevisa's Higden* VII iii, One bisshop that was sharply defamed by symonye. 1564 Grindal *Fun Serm* Wks (1843) 20 As diffaming him, that for ambition' sake he would do a thing contrary to his conscience 1672 Cave *Prim Chr* III IV. (1673) 347 You defame us with Treason against the Emperour 1736 Chandler *Hist. Persec* 213 Others are defamed for heresy, such who are spoken against by common report 1820 Scott *Ivanhoe* XXXVIII, Rebecca is, by many frequent and suspicious circumstances, defamed of sorcery

†4 To publish, spread abroad, proclaim. [Rendering *diffāmāre* in the Vulgate] *Obs*

1382 Wyclif *Wisd* II. 12 He defameth ayen vs [Vulg. *diffamat in nos*] the synnes of oure disciplyne — *Matt* IX. 31 Thei goynge out defameden [1388 diffameden] hym thorwȝ al that lond — 1 *Thess.* I 8 Forsoth of ȝou the word of the Lord is defamyd, *or moche told*

† Defame (dĭfē^{1} m), *sb. Obs* Forms: see the verb [ME. *diffame* and *defame*, a OF. *deffame* (usually *desfame*, *diffame*), f. *def-*, *diffamer*, to Defame Cf. L *diffāmia* (Augustine, 4th c), f. **diffāmis* (cf *dēfamis*, and *infāmis*, *infāmia*), f *dis-* privative + *fāma* Fame]

1. Ill fame, evil repute, dishonour, disgrace, infamy

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XIX 12 Schyr Wilyame Off that purches had maist defame, For principale tharoff wes he 1474 Caxton *Chesse* III VI Hiv, His vertue is torned to diffame 1533 Bellenden *Livy* III (1822) 302 To the grete diffame and reproche of Romanis. 1596 Spenser *F Q* V III 38 So ought all faytours From all brave knights be banisht with defame 1603 Knolles *Hist Turks* (1638) 146 Now he lieth obscurely buried, shrouded in the sheet of defame. 1630 Lord *Persees* 50 Such as are of publique defame in the world for some evill 1659 *Crown Garland of Roses* (1845) 60 Yet lives his famous name Without spot or defame.

2 Defamation, slander, calumny.

a 1450 *Knt de la Tour* 2 Gret defames and sclaundres withoute cause 1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W de W 1506) IV XXI 270 Those to whome he hath spoken the dyffame of his neyghbour 1599 Porter *Angry Wom Abingd* in Hazl *Dodsley* VII 376 *Mrs Gour* She slandered my good name *Fran* But if she now deny it, 'tis no defame 1609 Rowlands *Knaue of Clubs* 36 Fond men vniustly do abuse your names, With slaundrous speeches and most false defames 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 447 Nibles at the Fame Of's absent Friend, and seems t' assent By silence to 's Defames

Defamed (dĭfē^{1} md), *ppl. a.* [f prec. vb. + -ed]

1 †a Brought to disgrace, dishonoured, of ill fame (*obs*) b. Attacked in reputation, slandered

1474 Caxton *Chesse* 4 The euyl lyf and diffamed of a kyng is the lyf of a cruel beste. 1536 Bellendfn *Cron Scot.* (1821) I. 176 Maist vile and diffamit creaturis 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm Par Matt.* III 30 Souldyoures, a violent and a diffamed kynde of people 1631 Weever *Anc Fun Mon* 146 None were to be admitted if of a defamed life 1691 Wood *Ath Oxon.* I 74 The defamed dead recovereth never. 1891 Scrivener *Fields & Cities* 159 The defamed character of a fellow-workman

2 *Her* Said of a lion or other beast which is figured without a tail. [F *diffamé.*]

1863 *Chambers' Encyl* s v *Infamed* 570 *Defamed* is an epithet applied to a lion or other animal which has lost its tail, the loss being supposed to disgrace or defame it 1882 Cussans *Heraldry* VI (ed 3) 86

Hence **Defa·medly** *adv*

1567 in Tytler *Hist. Scotl* (1864) III. 265 Let her [Queen Mary] know that the Earl of Moray never spoke defamedly of her for the death of her husband

Defa·meless, *a rare* [f. Defame *sb* or *v.* + -less] Free from discredit or reproach

1888 Ramsay *Scotl. & Scotsmen 18th C.* II ix. 151 Nothing could be more defameless than their manners

Defamer (dĭfē^{1} mər) Also 5 deff-, 5–6 diff-, dyff- [f Defame *v* + -er Cf OF. *diffameur*, *deffameur*] One who defames

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* V 10 Bakbiters and defamers 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb) 96 A deffamer of wymmen 1550 Nicolls *Thucyd* Pref. 3 (R) Pryuye dyffamours of dylygent and vertuous laboure 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 460 Blushes for the Defamer, as well as Defamed 1797 Mrs Radcliffe *Italian* II, Impatient to avenge the insult upon the original defamer

Defaming (dĭfē^{1} mĭŋ), *vbl sb.* [-ing^{1}] The action of the verb Defame

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxiv. 5 Þis is wickidnes and defamynge of God 1556 *Aurelio & Isab* (1608) H, Fearinge the diffaminge of youre poisenede tonges 1611 Bible *Jer* XX 10, I heard the defaming of many 1611 Beaum & Fl. *Philaster* III ii, They draw a nourishment Out of defamings, grow upon disgraces

Defa·ming, *ppl a.* [-ing^{2}.] That defames. Hence **Defa·mingly** *adv*

1641 Milton *Animadv* (1851) 189 What defaming invectives have lately flown abroad against the Subjects of Scotland

† Defamous, *a Obs* [a AF. *deffamous*, OF. type **deffameux*, f *diffame* sb, Defame: cf *famous*, *infamous*. (The stress varies in the metrical examples)] a Infamous, disgraceful. b. Defamatory.

c 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* I lii (1869) 32 No sinne so fowl, so defamowse. *c* 1430 Lydg *Bochas* III x. (1554) 84 a, A word defamous, most foule in al languages. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* (1893) lix 10 With rycht defamowss speiche off lordis 1557 North *Guevara's Diall Pr* 61 b/2 To haue set on his graue so defamous a title. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* II Kk 3 (N), There was a knight that spake defamous words of him

Hence † **Defamously** (*diff-*) *adv*, defamatorily

1557 R Allerton in S R Maitland *Ess Reform* 556 (D) Whereupon should your lordship gather or say of me so diffamously?

† De·famy. *Obs.* Also diff- [a OF *diffamie*, ad L *diffāmia*. see Defame *sb.* Cf *infamy*: for prefix see Defame.] = Defamation 1, 2

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* XXVIII 109 Wherof they of cartage shalle haue a blame that shalle torne vnto them to a grete diffamye. 1494 Fabyan *Chron* V CXIV 87 By whose defamy and report, Sygebert was more kyndelyd to set vpon his brother 1533 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I CCXIII 359 Ye we be reputed for false and forsworne, and to ryn into suche blame and diffamy, as [etc]

Defar, defarre, obs forms of Defer *v.*[1]

† Defa·rm, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$ [ad OF *desfermer*, *défermer* to unshut, disclose, turn out from an enclosure, f. *des-*, *dé-*, De- I 6 + *fermer* to shut, close] *trans* To shut out from, dispossess.

1648 Symmons *Vind Chas I* 237 Should they part with it [the Militia] they should not only defarme themselves of safety but of their wealth and riches too

Defase, obs Sc form of Defease.

Defaste, obs pa. t and pa. pple. of Deface

Defate, obs f Defeat, var of Defaite.

† Defa·tigable, *a. Obs.* [ad. L type *dēfatīgābil-is* (found in negative *indēfatīgābilis*), f *fatīgāre* to Fatigue. see -ble]

1. Apt to be wearied; capable of being wearied.

1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Defatigable*, easily to be wearyed. 1659 D Pell *Impr Sea* 244 That when this bird is defatigable, and wearied with flying, that hee will betake himself to any ship 1662 Glanvill *Lux Orient* (1682) 116 We were made on set purpose defatigable, that so all degrees of life might have their exercise

2. Apt to weary or fatigue.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* Pref, My Imployments . and defatigable diuturnal Labours

Hence **Defa·tigableness.**

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Defatigableness*, aptness to be tired.

† Defa·tigate, *v Obs.* [f L. *dēfatīgāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēfatīgāre* to weary out, exhaust with fatigue, f. De- I. 3 + *fatīgāre* to weary, Fatigue] *trans* To weary out, to exhaust with labour Hence **Defa·tigated, Defa·tigating** *ppl adjs.*

1552 Huloet, Defatigate, *defatigo* 1566 Painter *Pal Pleas* (1575) I To Rdr, Mindes defatigated either with painefull trauaile or with continuall care 1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav* (1638) 190 Up which defatigating hill we crambled *a* 1666 C Hoole *School Colloq* (1688) Ep Ded, This defatigating task of a Schoolmaster

† Defatiga·tion. *Obs* [ad. L *dēfatīgātiōnem*, n of action from *dēfatīgāre* (see prec.)] The action of wearying out, or condition of being wearied out; fatigue

1508 Fisher Wks (1876) 196 Whereby we shall come into everlastynge defatygacyons and werynesse in hell 1620 Barrough *Meth Physick* IV. II (1639) 218 Sometime it is caused through weannesse and vehement defatigation 1654 tr *Scudery's Curia Pol* 175 A defatigation and dispiritedness will accompany that oppression

Defaulcation, -faulk, obs. ff. Defalcation, -falk

Default (dĭfɒ̄ lt), *sb.* Forms. 3–6 defaut, -e, (4 defauȝte), 4–5 def-, diffaute, 5 defawt(e, (deffawte, defauute), 5–7 defalt, 5–6 defalte, -faulte, (5 deffault(e, 6 difalt, deafaulte), 6– default. [ME a OF *defaute*, deriv of *defaillir*, after *faute* and *faillir* see Fault Nearly superseded in Fr. by a masc variant *défaut* (in Froissart 14th c), mod.F *défaut*; in Eng., forms without final *-e* appear also in 14th c, but those with *-e* came down as late as the 16th

The spellings *defalte*, *defaulte*, appear in Anglo-Fr of 13–14th c, and *defalt*, *default*, in English of 15th c, but the *l* was not generally pronounced until the 17th or 18th c cf Fault]

I. Failure of something, want, defect

†1 Absence (*of* something wanted); want, lack, scarcity *of*; = Fault *sb* I *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 1718 (Cott) [That] þou haue defaut [*v rr* defaute, deffaute] of mete and drink. *Ibid* 4601 (Gott) Suilk diffaute sal be of bred, þe folk sal be for hunger dede. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* II 569 Gret defaut off mete had thai. *Ibid* XIV 368 Defalt of mete *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks I 70 Certis defaute of bileve is cause of oure sleuthe. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 199 Bi necligence & defaute of help manie men ben perischid *a* 1470 Tiptoft *Cæsar* iv (1530) 6 They had defawte of all things as be conveny ent 1548 Udall *Erasm Par* Pref 14 Ignoraunce and defaulte of litterature 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam Wits* (1616) 90 Through default of a well made penne he is forced to write with a sticke 1654 H L'Estrange *Chas I* (1655) 19 And a great default there was of sufficient pay, of holesome meat, and unanimity 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 94 Two kinds of deafness are those arising from an excess of wax in the ear, or its total default.

†b. *absol* Lack of food or other necessaries, want, poverty *Obs*

c 1290 *S Eng. Leg* I 261/16 For non ne scholde for defaute bi-leue þe foule sunne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* (Cott.) 4760 Þan iacob and his suns warn For defaut wel ner for-farn 1393 Langl *P Pl* C XVIII 67 He fedde þat a-fyngred were and in defaute lyueden 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg* 166 b/1 They of the towne within had so grete defaulte that they ete theyr shoys and lachettis. 1494 Fabyan *Chron* VI CLXXXVI. 186 Many dyed for defaute

c. *For default of* (obs), *in default of*: through the failure or want of, in the absence of; † *In default* failing these (this, etc.)

1297 R Glouc (1724) 457 Vor defaute of wyt. *c* 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 5, I haue so many an idel þought Purli for defaute of slepe 1393 Gower *Conf* III 93 The fissh, if it be drie, Mote in defalte of water dete 1464 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 24 For the defawte of eyr male 1568 Turner *Herbal* III 29 In defaut of it he teacheth to take halfe as much of Asarabacca 1586 A. Day *Eng Secretary* II (1625)

47 And for default of other matter forsooth, how they laught at me 1650 in W. S Perry *Hist Coll Amer. Col. Ch* (1860) I 2 It shall be lawful to make Probates of Wills, and default of a will to grant Letters of Administration in the Colony 1689 Hickeringill *Ceremony-Monger, Wks* (1716) II. 468 The Presbyters or (in default) any Church Member 1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks 1874 II 104 In default of that perfection of wisdom and virtue 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) IV 340 And for default of issue of the body of the said Thomas, to [etc] 1865 J C Wilcocks *Sea Fisherman* (1875) 27 Pilchards for bait may frequently be procured in default of which Mussels can be obtained

2 A failure in being perfect; an imperfection, defect, blemish, flaw, =Fault 3. a. in character or things immaterial *Obs.* or *arch*

1389 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 4 He shal be put out in-to tyme þt he haue hym amended of þe defautes to-fore said *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 160 She is with oute defaute *a* 1533 Ld Berners *Gold. Bk M Aurel* (1546) N ij b, Al defautes in a gouernour may be borne saue ignorance 1680–90 Temple *Ess Learn* Wks 1731 I 151 New [books] . have many of them their Beauties as well as their Defaults 1704 Swift *T Tub* v 80 Forcing into light my own excellencies and other men's defaults 1880 Kinglake *Crimea* VI vi 143 Grave defaults all the while lay hidden under the surface

†**b** in appearance, structure, etc. Physical defect or blemish *Obs*

1340 Hampole *Pr Consc* 5016 And if any lym wanted or any war over smalle God þan wille Alle þe defautes of þe lyms fulfille. *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb) iii 9 Þai fand þe same letters als fresch as þai ware on þe first day withouten any defaute 1487 *Churchw Acc Wigtoft, Linc* (Nichols 1797) 82 For mending and stoppyng of the botrasses, and other defauts in the chirche walles. 1562 Turner *Herbal* ii 39 Lynt sede when it is raw it taketh away the defautes of the face and frekles 1634 T. Johnson tr *Parey's Chirurg* xxvi xvi (1678) 639 All such defaults must be taken away, and then an epulotick applied

II. Failure in performance.

3 Failure to act; neglect, *spec* in *Law*, failure to perform some legal requirement or obligation, *esp* failure to attend in a court on the day assigned; often in the phrase *to make default Judgement by default*. a judgement given for the plaintiff on the defendant's failing to plead or put in his answer within the proper time

[1292 Britton I. ii § 8 Et si le pleyntif face defaute a nuli Counté] *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron* (1810) 58 Defaute he mad þat day. Þerfor was þe dome gyuen To exile þe erle Godwyn 1411 *E. E Wills* (1882) 20 Takynge a distresse in defawte of payment 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c 7 If any make defaute at the day and place. 1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log* 53 b, If hee bee nonsuite in an action, or doe commit any such like default. 1666 Pepys *Diary* (1879) IV 208 The calling over the defaults of Members appearing in the House. 1736 Neal *Hist Purit* III 540 His Majesty persisting in his refusal to plead, the clerk was ordered to record the default 1764 Croker, etc. *Dict Arts & Sc.* s v, Where a defendant makes default, judgment shall be had against him by default 1827 Jarman *Powell's Devises* (ed 3) II 155 The period of foreclosure is the date of the final order of the Court, following default of payment on the day appointed. 1852 Ht Martineau *Hist Peace* (1877) III iv. ix. 21 He had allowed judgment to go by default.

attrib 1892 *Boston* (Mass) *Jrnl* 15 Jan 8/3 John F Delaney was arrested .. this morning on a default warrant issued by the Superior Court 1894 *Daily News* 7 Feb 7/8 A default summons in which the company sought to recover payment of an account

†**4** Failure in duty, care, etc., as the cause of some untoward event; culpable neglect of some duty or obligation, =Fault 7 *Obs*

To be in default to fail in one's duty

a 1300 *Cursor M* 26241 (Cott) If þi barne for þi defaut be for-farne *c* 1400 *Lay Folk's Mass Bk* App iii 126 He is contynuelly in defaute aȝen þat myȝtteful lord *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb.) Pref. 2 Thurgh whilk ilk man es saued, bot if it be his awen defaute *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* 60 Greatt defawte with hym youre fader fand 1523 Ld Berners *Froiss*, I ccclxxix 634 The rebellion hath coste many a mans lyfe in Gaunt, and parauenture many a one that were in no defaulte 1549 Latimer *5th Serm* (Arb) 149 They shall aunswere for all the soules that peryshe throughe theyr defaute 1614 Raleigh *Hist World* ii 473 Those calamities which happen by their owne default. 1671 Milton *Samson* 45 What if all foretold Had been fulfilled but through mine own default, Whom have I to complain of but myself? 1742 Pope *Dunciad* iv 486 A God without a Thought, Regardless of our merit or default

†**b** *transf.* of things. Failure to act or perform its normal or required functions. *Default of the sun* (L *defectus solis*). eclipse *Obs*

1340 Hampole *Pr Consc* 5015 If any lym wanted. Thurgh þe defaut here of kynd 1520 *Caxton's Chron Eng.* iii 19/1 Talus founde fyrste the defaute of the sonne and the moone 1586 A. Day *Eng Secretary* i (1625) 131 It is your Oxe that by default of your owne fence hath entred my ground 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel* I i iii. § 2 Faith, opinion Ratiocination, are all accidentally depraved by the default of the imagination 1736 Gray *Let to West* in Mason *Life* (ed 2) 14 If the default of your spirits and nerves be nothing but the effect of the hyp, I have no more to say

†**5** (with *a* and *pl*) A failure in duty; a wrong act or deed; a fault, misdeed, offence; =Fault 5

a 1225 *Ancr R* 136 Beon icnowen ofte to God of . hire defautes touward him *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxl 4 It is þe manere of vnqueynt men when þai ere takyn with a defaute to excuse þaim wiþ falshede. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Somp T* 102 Ye god amende defautes sire quod she 1539 *Manual of Prayers, Lauds*, Grant us pardon of our defaults 1548 Gest *Pr Masse* 74 To murder a gyltlesse personne is a defaulte full grevouse. 1635 Quarles *Embl* iii iv. 139 Thine owne defaults did urge This twofold punishment 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 264 That no Timber be laid within the Tunnel of any Chimny, upon penalty to the Workman for every Default ten Shillings 1719 Bp of London in W. S. Perry *Hist Coll Amer Col. Ch* I 201 It is a grief to hear of any defaults and irregularities among you

†**b** A failure in what is attempted; an error, mistake, =Fault 5 b *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 962 With so glad chier his gestes sche receyveth, And so connyngly everich in his degre, That no defaute no man aparceyveth 1426 *Paston Lett* No 7 I. 25 Hem semyth by the defautes ye espied in the same that the processe is false and untrewe 1590 Hutchinson in Greenwood *Collect Sclaund Art* C b, Your vnsufficient Argument hath 2 defaults in it 1737 L Clarke *Hist Bible* iv (1740) 192 One great Default was, that they did not make a right use of their victories. 1822 Southey *Vis Judgement* iii There he accuses For his own defaults the men who too faithfully served him

†**6** Failure in any course; *spec* in *Hunting*, failure to follow the scent. loss of the scent or track by the hounds; =Fault *sb* 8 *Obs*

a 1300 *Leg Rood* (1871) 22 Our stapes worþ isene þer-by þou myȝt wiþþoute defaute to paradys euene gon *c* 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 384 The houndis hade ouershet hem al, And were on a defaute [*v r* defaulte] ifal 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E vj b, And iff yowre houndis chase at hert or at haare and thay renne at defaute 1602 *2nd Pt Return fr Parnass* ii v. (Arb) 31 Thrise our hounds were at default 1741 *Compl Fam Piece* ii 1 291 The Huntsman . assisting them at every Default, when they have either lost the Slot, or follow not the right

7. Failure to meet financial engagements; the action of defaulting in money matters.

1858 Simmonds *Dict Trade, Default*, a failure of payment of instalments, etc, agreed upon, or in the due execution of a contract. 1875 Jevons *Money* (1878) 209 Convicted of fraud or default 1890 *Daily News* 8 Nov 5/4 Some defaults are expected at the Stock Exchange settlement next week.

Default (dĭfɔ̱lt), *v* Forms: 4–5 defaut(e, 5 defawte, 6–7 defalt, 6 difalt, 6– default [ME ad. OF. *defaillir* (in 3rd sing pres *defalt, defaut, default*) to fail, be wanting, make default, = Pr *defalhir, defayllir*, OCat *defallir*, Romanic type *defallire*, f. De- + *fallire, fallēre*, L. *fallĕre*: see Fail. Cf. It *sfallire* (*disfallire*), Sp *defallecer*, to fail. In English associated with Default *sb*]

1. *intr* To be wanting, to fail *Obs.* (exc. as in quot 1860, transf from sense 3)

c 1340 *Cursor M* 8572 (Fairf) Riches sal þe defaute nane. 1382 Wyclif *Num* xi 33 Yit flesh was in the teethe of hem, ne defautide siche a maner mete 1860 *Merc Marine Mag* VII 121 The Court advised the Captain to account to his Owners for the money which was defaulting.

†**b.** To have want *of*, be deprived *of* *rare*—1

c 1440 *Gesta Rom* xxxvi 140 (Add MS), I leue to the my doughtir . and I comaunde the, that she defaute of none thyng as longeth to a maiden for to haue

†**2** To fail in strength or vigour, faint; to suffer failure *Obs*

1382 Wyclif *Judg* viii 5 And he seide ȝyueth looues to the puple, that is with me, for greethich thei defauten [1388 for thei failden greeth] *Ibid* 15 That we ȝeuen to the men, that ben wery and han defautid, looues *a* 1440 [see Defaulting *vbl sb*] *a* 1592 Greene *James IV*, ii ii, And can your king Default, ye lords, except yourselves do fail? *a* 1617 Bayne *On Eph* (1658) 34 No inferiour cause can default beside his intention.

3. To make default; to be guilty of default; to fail to fulfil an obligation, *esp* one legally required, as to appear in court at the proper time

1596 Spenser *F. Q* vi iii 21 He . pardon crav'd for his so rash default That he gainst courtesie so fowly did default 1621 Bp Mountagu *Diatribæ* 479 This was punishable if defaulted in 1730–6 in Bailey (folio) 1828 [see Defaulting *ppl. a*] 1845 R W Hamilton *Pop Educ* viii (ed 2) 199 The Dissenters in the Weekly Schools are grievously defaulting 1857 [see Defaulting *ppl a*] 1858 Carlyle *Fredh Gt* II viii iv 318 There is one Rath who has been found actually defaulting; peculating from that pious hoard 1892 *Boston* (Mass) *Jrnl* 15 Jan 8/3 Delaney was arrested by officers this morning. He was arrested July 21. and defaulted

b. To fail to meet financial engagements.

1868 Rogers *Pol Econ* xix. (1876) 256 The colony . will cease to get fresh creditors, as assuredly as any defaulting foreign Government does 1885 *Truth* 11 June 925/2 To insist upon Egypt paying her creditors, and to let Turkey default to hers is a palpable contradiction 1886 *Manch Exam* 9 Jan 5/1 Last year 44 companies, with 8,386 miles of main line, defaulted and passed into receiverships

4 *trans.* To put in default, to make or adjudge a defaulter; in *Law*, to declare (a party) in default and enter judgement against him (see quot 1828).

1375 Barbour *Bruce* i 182 Ihone the balleoll, that swa sone Was all defawtyt & wndone. 1574 tr *Littleton's Tenures* 87 a, No man of full age shalbe received in any ple by the law to disalt or disable his owne person 1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign* s v. *Sok*, The court beand fensed, the Serjand thereof sall call the Soytes, and defalt the absentes. 1828 Webster, *Default*, to call a defendant officially, to appear and answer in court, and on his failing to answer, to declare him in default, and enter judgment against him; as, let the defendant be defaulted [also] the cause was defaulted

†**5.** To fail to perform, to omit, neglect *Obs*

1648 Milton *Tenure Kings* (1649) 32 Wee shall not need dispute what they have defaulted towards him as no king 1656 Sanderson *Serm.* (1689) 388 He that defalteth anything of that just honour.

6. To fail to pay.

1889 *Pall Mall G* 27 Apr. 6/3 Mexico . defaulted her interest after promising to pay 5 per cent

Defau·ltant, *a* [f Default *v.* + -ant Not repr. any Fr. form.] Defaulting, guilty of default

1884 A. A Putnam in *Yrs Police Judge* v. 30 It did not transpire that the offending officials had been delinquent, defaultant, or otherwise derelict

†**Defau·lted,** *ppl. a Obs* [f. Default *sb* or *v.* + -ed] Having defaults or defects, defective

1580 E. Knight *Trial Truth* 63 (T) The old defaulted building being rid out of the way

Defaulter (dĭfɔ̱ltəɹ) [f Default *v.* + -er] One who is guilty of default; *esp* one who fails to perform some duty or obligation legally required of him; one who fails to appear when required.

1666–7 Marvell *Corr.* lxv Wks 1872–5 II 206 On Friday the defaulters upon the call of the House are to be called over 1686 Plot *Staffordsh* 436 The defaulters being many, and the amercements by the Officers perhaps not sometimes over reasonable. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl* s v *Default*, Judgment may be given against the defaulter 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lvi, Master Osborne, you came a little late this morning, and have been a defaulter in this respect more than once 1877 Black *Green Past* xi (1878) 85 There was no chance of a defaulter sneaking off in the night without paying his fourpence

b. *Mil* A soldier guilty of a military crime or offence Also *attrib.*

1823 in Crabb *Techn Dict* 1844 *Regul. & Ord Army* 119 Confinement to the Defaulters' Room for any period not exceeding seven days being drilled with the Defaulters during that time 1853 Stocqueler *Milit Encycl*, *De faulters' Book*, a regimental record of the crimes of the men 1892 *Daily News* 25 Mar 3/2, I attach a copy of Private O'Grady's defaulter-sheet

c. One who fails properly to account for money or other property entrusted to his care, *esp.* through having misappropriated it to his own use.

1823 Crabb *Techn Dict*, *Defaulter* (Com.), one who is deficient in his accounts, or fails in making his accounts correct 1856 E A Bond *Russia at Close* 16th *C* (Hakluyt Soc) Introd 81 He was soon denounced as a defaulter in his accounts. 1887 *Westm Rev* June 298 The Receiver-General for Lower Canada became a defaulter to the extent of £96,000 of public money.

d One who fails to meet his money engagements, one who becomes bankrupt

1858 Simmonds *Dict Trade, Defaulter* a trader who fails in his payments, or is unable to meet his engagements 1887 *Pall Mall G* 28 June 9/2 Mr H— has been officially declared a defaulter upon the Stock Exchange

†**Defau·ltiness.** *Obs.*—0 In 6 defalt-. [f. Defaulty *a.* + -ness]

1530 Palsgr. 212/2 Defaltynesse, *fawte.*

Defaulting (dĭfɔ̱ltiŋ), *vbl sb* [f Default *v.* + -ing 1.] Failing, failure (*obs*); failing in an obligation

1382 Wyclif *Wisd* xi 5 The enemys suffreden peynes, fro the defauting of ther drinc *a* 1440 *Found St Barthol* 45 For defawtynge of his hert, the vtteryng of his voice beganne to breke 1870 Emerson *Soc & Solit*, *Work & Days* Wks (Bonn) III 67 Shameful defaulting, bubble, and bankruptcy

Defau·lting, *ppl. a.* [-ing 2] That defaults. see the vb (*esp* in sense 3).

1828 Webster, *Defaulting, ppr.* 1. Failing to fulfill a contract; delinquent 2 Failing to perform a duty or legal requirement, as, a defaulting creditor *Walsh.* 1857 G. Wilson *Let.* in *Mem* x. (1860) 444, I took a defaulting lecturer's place at the Philosophical Institution 1889 *Law Times* LXXXVIII 115/2 A writ of sequestration against a defaulting trustee.

†**Defau·ltive,** *a Obs* [f. Default *sb* + -ive, after F *fautif*, *-ive* cf Faultive] Deficient, faulty, remiss

a 1400 Wyclif *Exod* vi 12 (MS. B, etc) Hou schal Farao here, moost sithen Y am vncircumcidid [*v r* that is, defautiyf] in lippis *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 149 Þilke ryngis whanne þei ben joyned wiþ merie þei ben defautif aȝens þe merie *a* 1641 Bp Mountagu *Acts & Mon* (1642) 274, I never was behinde, nor defaltive in any thing which might conduce unto, or advance your benefit.

†**Defau·ltless,** *a Obs rare*—1 [-less] Faultless

1340 Hampole *Pr Consc* 8699 Alle fayrnes of þis lyfe here . Þat any man myght ordayne defautles War noght a poynt to þat fairnes

Defau·ltress. *rare* [f Defaulter + -ess.] A female defaulter.

1736 Swift *New Prop Quadrille*, The defaultress to be amerced as foresaid at the next meeting

†**Defau·lture.** *Obs rare* [f Default *v* + -ure cf. *failure*] The action of defaulting, failure to fulfil an engagement

1632 *Indenture* in Arb *Garner* I 317 If any one of the aforesaid parties should fail in the payment of such money then it should be lawful to and for the rest of the said parties to supply the same, or to admit some other person or persons to have the share of such defaulture, paying the sum imposed on the said share.

†**Defau·lty,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 defawty, 5–6 -fauti, -fautie, -fauty [f Default *sb* + -y cf Faultive, Faulty] Faulty, defective, in fault

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 115 Defawty, *defectiuus. c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I xiii 72 Excusing what ellis in hem schulde be untrewe and defauti 1462 Marg. Paston in *Lett* No 436 II. 84 He. swore sore he was nevyr defawty in that ye have thowte hym defawty in. 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W de W 1532) 214 In the whiche werkes who so be founde defauty,

it shall be layde to his charge 1530 PALSGR 309/2 Defaulty, in blame for a matter, *fauteux, fauteuse*

Defayte, obs form of DEFEAT

Defe, obs form of DEAF.

Defeasance (dĭfī zăns). Forms: 5 defesance, *Sc.* defasance, 6 depheazance, *Sc.* defaisance, 6–7 defeasans, defeysance, 7 defeisance, 6–9 defeazance, 6– defeasance [ME a. AF *defesaunce*, OF *defesance* undoing, destruction, f OF. *defesant, des-*, pr pple. of *desfaire* (now *défaire*) to undo, destroy, f *des-, dé-*, DE- I 6 + *faire* to do. See -ANCE]

1 Undoing, bringing to nought; ruin, defeat, overthrow (Now always coloured by 2.)

1590 SPENSER *F Q* I XII 12 Where that champion stout After his foes defeasaunce did remaine 1616 R CARPENTER *Christ's Larum-bell* 61 Notwithstanding the discouery and defeysance of their manifold mischieuous designments *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Eph* (1658) 35 He may suffer defeasance in the intentions hee purposeth 1847 GROTE *Greece* II IX III 21 It was always an oligarchy which arose on the defeasance of the heroic kingdom 1874 STUBBS *Const Hist.* I VIII 235 The extinction or other defeasance of the old royal houses

2. *Law* The rendering null and void (of a former act, an existing condition, right, etc).

1592 GREENE *Def Conny Catch* (1859) 15 The gentleman promised to acknowledge a statute staple to him, with letters of defeysance 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt Parall* 68 As to conditions impossible in facte, such conditions if they go to the defeasans of an estate, the estate notwithstanding remaineth good. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 236 b, Indentures of Defeasance 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I 211 It was not a defeazance of the right of succession 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed 3) II 242 An executory devise, limited in defeazance of a preceding estate

3 *Law* A condition upon the performance of which a deed or other instrument is defeated or made void; a collateral deed or writing expressing such condition.

1428 *Surtees Misc* (1890) 9 An obligacyon and a defesance made yer apon yat ye sayd John Lyllyng fra yan furth suld be of gude governaunce 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III 293 A sufficient defeazance for the firmest bond of good nature 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* II III, No indenture but has its counterpawn no noverint but his condition or defeysance 1642 *Termes de la Ley* 103 A defeasance is usually a deed by it selfe concluded and agreed on betweene the parties, and having relation to another deed or grant 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II 327 A defeazance is a collateral deed, made at the same time with a feoffment or other conveyance, containing certain conditions, upon the performance of which the estate then created may be defeated or totally undone 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III Comm (ed 2) 414 The warrant being accompanied by a defeazance declaring it to be merely a security for payment

†**4** *Sc* Acquittance or discharge from an obligation or claim *Obs.*

1478 [see DEFEASE *v* 2] 1489 *Sc Acts Jas IV* (1597) § 9 The saidis letters of discharge to be na defaisance to them 1551 *Sc Acts Mary* (1597) § 10 It sal be leasum to the annuelleres, notwithstanding the defaisance maid presently, gif they please to bye in againe Defaisance of payment

Hence **Defea sanced** *pa pple* or *a*

1846 WORCESTER, *Defeasanced* (*Law*), liable to be forfeited *Burrows*

Defease, *v* Also 5 *Sc* defese, 6 *Sc.* defase, 7 defeise. [f *defeas-ance, defeas-ible*, etc., and thus representing OF. *de(s)fes-*, stem of *desfaire* to undo: see DEFEASANCE]

1 *trans* To undo, bring to nought, destroy. *rare*

1621 G SANDYS *Ovid's Met* IV (1626) 76 What? could that Strumpets brat the form defeise Of poore Mæonian Sayleis, drencht in Seas? 1866 J B ROSE *Ovid's Fasti* VI 836 Now on the Ides all order is defeased

†**2** *Sc* To discharge from an obligation, acquit.

b To discharge (a part), deduct *Obs*

1478 *Act. Dom Conc* 22 (Jam) Becauss the thane of Caldor allegis that he has charteris to defese him tharof [payment], the lordis assignis him to schew tha charteris, and sufficiand defesance 1551 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1597) § 10 The awner sall not bee halden to paye mair then cummis to the residue thereof, the saidis sext, fifth and fourth partes, *respectiue*, being defaised 1664 NEWBYTH in M P Brown *Suppl. Decis* (1826) I 499 Notwithstanding of the twenty shillings Scots to be defeased to the defender upon the boll

†**Defease,** *sb Sc. Obs* [f prec. vb.] Discharge, acquittance; = DEFEASANCE 4

1491 *Ld Treas Acc Scotl.* I. 166 Chauncellare, we charge 30w that 3e here the Thesauraris compt and defeis, and allow as 3e think accordis to resone

Defeasible (dĭfī·zĭb'l), *a.* Also 6 defeazable, 9 -ible, 7 defesible, -eable, 7–9 defeasable [a. AF. *defesible* (Lyttelton) —OF type **de(s)fesible*, **de(s)fesible*, f *de(s)faire, de(s)fes-*, to undo + -BLE Cf. FEASIBLE] Capable of being, or liable to be, undone, 'defeated' or made void, subject to forfeiture

1586 FERNE *Blaz Gentrie* 301 There be two or three rules to be observed, otherwise the adoption is defeasible 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc* (1747) 81 He came to the Crowne of England by a defeasible title 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II 393 In all these creatures, reclaimed from the wildness of their nature, the property is not absolute, but defeasible 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) IV 105 A confirmation may make a voidable or defeazible estate good 1876 BANCROFT *Hist U.S* I. XV 456 The unlettered savage .might deem the English tenure defeasible.

Hence **Defea sibleness, Defeasibi lity.**

1620 DONNE *Pseudo Martyr* 158 Much lesse were our Lawes subject to that frailty and Defeasiblenesse 1885 SIR F NORTH in *Law Rep* 29 Ch Div 542 The defeasibility of the gift in favour of Mrs White.

Defeat (dĭfī t), *sb* [Appears at end of 16th c. . f DEFEAT *v*, prob after F *défaite* sb. (1475 in Hatzf.) · the latter was the ordinary fem sb. from *défait, -e*, pa pple of *défaire* vb, = It *disfatta* 'an vndoing, an vnmaking' (Florio), a defeat, a rout; Romanic type **desfacta* · see DEFEAT *v*]

†**1.** Undoing; ruin, act of destruction *To make defeat upon (of)*: to bring about the ruin or destruction of *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* IV. 1 48 If you Haue vanquisht the resistance of her youth, And made defeat of her virginitie 1602 — *Ham* II II 598 A king, Vpon whose property, and most deere life, A damn'd defeate was made 1621 BEAUM & FL *Thierry & Theo* V II, After the damned defeat on you *a* 1634 CHAPMAN *Rev Honour*, That he might meantime make a sure defeat On our good aged father's life. 1636 DAVENANT *Wits* V V, I cannot for my heart proceed to more Defeat upon thy liberty

2 The action of bringing to nought (schemes, plans, hopes, expectations); frustration (Now usually *fig.* of 3)

1599 SHAKS. *Hen V*, I II 213 So may a thousand actions once a foote be all well borne Without defeat 1645 EVELYN *Mem* (1857) I 191 After I had sufficiently complained of my defeat of correspondence at Rome 1667 LD G DIGBY *Elvira* I II, Th' ingenious defeats You are prepar'd to give to her suspicions 1675 *Art Contentm.* IX § 3 224 With him whose perpetual toil makes him insensible what the defeat of sport signifies 1738 WARBURTON *Div Legat* II Notes (R), The defeat of Julian's impious purpose to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 621, I must not dwell on that defeat of fame.

3 The act of overthrowing in a contest, the fact of being so overthrown or overcome; overthrow

With objective genitive, or its equivalent, as 'after their defeat by the Romans', 'the defeat of Bonaparte at Waterloo', phrases, *to inflict a defeat upon*, †*give a d to*, to defeat, *to suffer, sustain*, †*receive a defeat*, to be defeated

a in a military contest or fight. (The usual term from *c* 1650)

1600 E BLOUNT tr *Conestaggio* 298 They had newes in Fraunce of the defeat of the armie 1657 *North's Plutarch, Addit Lives* 57 To revenge the Defeat which they received at Derbent. 1659 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 213 Prince Rupert notwithstanding his late defeat at Marston Moore *Ibid* 298 They gave a totall defeat to the Turkish Fleet 1667 MILTON *P L* I 135 The dire event, That with sad overthrow and foul defeat Hath lost us Heav'n 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 74 P 12 He received the News of the Defeat of his Troops 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist Ind* II 103 He at last suffered a total defeat, and lost all his acquisitions 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VII § 8 430 The defeat of the Armada

b. in other contests or struggles, *e. g.* in parliament, the defeat of a ministry, of the supporters of a measure, of a measure itself

1697 JER. COLLIER *Ess. Mor Subj., Confidence* (1698) 103 A Man of Confidence is ready to rally after a Defeat, and grows more troublesome upon Denial 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II. 26 In that House of Commons the Court had sustained a defeat on a vital question 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/7 The vote upon redistribution of power brought about the defeat of the first Reform Bill

4 *Law.* The action of rendering null and void

Defeat (dĭfī t), *v* Forms: 4–5 deffete, 4–7 defete, 5 deffayt, dyffeat, 5–7 defait, 6 defayte, -fette, -feict, -faict, disfeat, 6–7 defeate, 7 defeit, 6– defeat [f OF. *defeit, -fait*, orig *desfait*, pa pple of *desfaire* = It. *disfare*, late L *diffactĕre, disfacĕre*, to undo, unmake, mar, destroy (in *Salic Law* and *Capitula Car Magn*), f L. *dis-* (see DE- I. 6) + *facĕre* to do, make Apparently the OF. pa pple *defait, defeit* was first taken into Eng as a pa pple. (see DEFEIT, *defet*); this was soon extended to *defeted*, and *defete* taken as the stem of an Eng verb of the dates of these.

(The pa pple, and even the pa. t, were sometimes *defeat* in 16–17th c)]

†**1.** *trans.* To unmake, undo, do away with, to ruin, destroy *Obs.*

1435 *Rolls Parl* 490 Ye saide powere Toune of Caleys, yat by ye continuance of ye saide Staple hath hiderto been gretly maintened. [is] like to bee defaited and lost 1482 CAXTON *Myrr* I i 7 God may make alle thyng & alle deffete or vnmake 1482 — *Godfrey* 21 Whan Titus deffeted and destroyed al the cyte 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* XXXVIII xii, Her lusty rethoryke My courage reformed My sorowe defeted, and my mynde dyde modefy 1548 HALL *Chron* 184 To subverte and defaict all conclusions and agremented, enacted and assented to, in the last Parliament. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth* IV II 160 Vnkindnesse may do much; And his vnkindnesse may defeat my life 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II. XXII § 5 (1873) 207 Great and sudden fortune for the most part defeateth men 1611 COTGR, *Desfaure*, to vndoe, . defeat, discomfit, ouercome, ruine, destroy, ouerthrow 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 343 Thy wals defeat, were rear'd with fatall bones.

†**2.** To destroy the vigour or vitality of; to cause to waste or languish; *pa pple* wasted, withered

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* II i 30 Pou languissed and art defeted for talent and desir of þi raper fortune. 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 136/1 My body is deffeted by the tormentis, that the woundes suffre nothyng to entre in to my thought

†**3.** To destroy the beauty, form, or figure of, to disfigure, deface, spoil *Obs*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr* (W. de W 1495) I xli 65 a/2 She was soo deffayted and dysfygured by the grete abstynences that she made *Ibid* I I 101 b/2 His vysage was also pale and dyffeated as of a deed man 1495 *Trevisa's Barth De P R* IV III. (ed W de W) 83 Dryenesse maketh the body euyll colouryd, and defacyth and defetyth [*corpus discolorat et deformat*; Harl MS 4787 (*c* 1410) euel y hewed & defaceþ & defete; Addit MS 27944 (*c* 1425) euel I-hewed & defactif & defete, *orig. probably* euel yhewed & defaced & defet] 1604 SHAKS *Oth* I III. 346 Defeate thy fauour, with an vsurp'd Beard.

†**4.** *Hunting* To cut up (an animal) *Obs*

14 *Le Venery de Twety* in *Rel Ant* I 153 And whan the hert is take and shal be defeted *Ibid* 154 And whan the boor is i-take, he be deffetyd al velue

5. To bring to nought, cause to fail, frustrate, nullify (a plan, purpose, scheme, etc.)

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 65 Thynges and honoures shal ben defetid by sodeyn deth 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W. 1531) 34 b, Whiche illusyon as soone as it was detected anone it auoyded & was defeted 1538 STARKEY *England* IV 118 Yf hyt were wel ordryd justyce schold not be so defettyd. 1602 SHAKS *Ham* III III 40 My stronger guilt, defeats my strong intent 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 73 The most promising designs are many times easily defeated 1708 J CHAMBERLAYNE *St Gt Brit.* I III X (1743) 204 Almost sufficient to defeat the old adage, 'Rome was not built in a day'. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 38 To thwart its influence, and its end defeat 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) IV 414 To defeat the ulterior objects of the articles 1855 EMERSON *Misc.* 223 A man who commits a crime defeats the end of his existence

6 *Law.* To render null and void, to annul.

1525 TUNSTAL, etc *To Wolsey* (MS Cott. Vesp C III 189 b), In case ye wold have those points at this tyme be expresse convention defeatyd 1583 *Wills & Inv N C* (Surtees) II 62 Herbye defeating all former will and willes, by me att anye tyme made 1642 PERKINS *Prof Bk* IV § 279 This exchange is good until it be defeated by the wife or her heire 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II 142 The lessee's estate might also, by the antient law, be at any time defeated, by a common recovery suffered by the tenant of the freehold 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) II 49 A condition that defeats an estate 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex* s v *Defeasance*, A Defeasance on a bond defeats that in the same manner

7. To do (a person) out *of* (something expected, or naturally coming to him), to disappoint, defraud, cheat.

1538 STARKEY *England* I IV 121 The credytorys holly are defayted of theyr dette 1542–3 *Act* 34–5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20 § 1 Feined recoueries to binde and defete their heires inheritable by the limitacion of suche giftes 1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Olde Age* 14 a, That they might defeate him from the use and possession of his goods 1633 BP HALL *Hard Texts* 382 That thou maist not be defeated of that glory which awaits for thee. 1667 MILTON *P L* XI 254 Death . Defeated of his seisure 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II 475 A means of defeating their landlords of the security which the law has given them 1777 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs Thrale* 6 Oct, Having been defeated of my first design 1846 MILL *Logic* III XXVI § 3 The assertion that a cause has been defeated of an effect that is connected with it by a completely ascertained law of causation

†**b.** To deprive *of* (something one already possesses), to dispossess *Obs*

1591 HARINGTON *Orl Fur* XXXVI XLVII (1634) 301 Rogero sunders them Then of their daggers he them both defeateth. 1606 DAY *Ile of Guls* I II. (1881) 12 That whosoeuer can defeate him of his daughters shall with theyr loues inioy his dukedome 1677 *Govt Venice* 29 They are never defeated of those marks of Honour, unless they have done something dishonourable

8. To discomfit or overthrow in a contest, to vanquish, beat, gain the victory over: **a** in battle

The sense gradually passes from 'undo, annihilate, ruin, cut to pieces, destroy, rout', in the early quots, to that merely of 'beat, gain the victory over, put to the worse', in the modern ones (Not in Shaks)

1562 J. SHUTE *Cambine's Turk Wars* 6 The armie of Baiazith was defeicted, and he taken by Tamerlano 1579 E K *Gloss Spenser's Sheph Cal.* June, Great armies were defaicted and put to flyght at the onely hearing of hys name. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton* 15 After this, he defeited Scipio and Iyba. *Ibid* 47 When Lollius and Varrus were defaited 1653 H COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav* 47 Then he made an end of defeating them, the most of them being constrained to leap into the Sea. 1667 LD ORRERY *State Lett* (1743) II 213 Three English ships fell on the Irish, killed some, and defeat the rest 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 64/2 Their army was defeated before the walls of Patna. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV 437 An engagement followed, in which Thermachus was defeated and slain 1861 *Westm Rev.* Oct. 497 But though defeated the Cotton States were not vanquished.

b *transf* and *fig.*

1781 COWPER *Retirement* 781 'Tis love like his that can alone defeat The foes of man. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev Islam* VI lii, But that she Who loved me did with absent looks defeat Despair. 1870 E PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl* III 139 Isabell was not to be so easily defeated

†**Defea tance.** *Obs. rare* [f DEFEAT *v.* + -ANCE. (Not in Fr.)] Defeat

a 1612 BROUGHTON *Wks* (1662) III 693 By 3000 well giuen to a courtier and a lady, procured grief to Q Elizabeth and defeatance.

Defeated (dĭfī·ted), *ppl a.* [-ED 1] Undone, frustrated, vanquished, etc ; see the verb.

1602 SHAKS *Ham* I II 10 As 'twere, with a defeated ioy 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 86 Daring to rally defeated courage. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* V 239 The malevolence of the defeated party soon revived in all its energy

Defeater (dĭfī·tər) [-ER[1]] One who or that which defeats.

1844 TUPPER *Crock of G.* xiii, That inevitable defeator of all printed secrets—impatience 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel* 11 Oct, The loss inflicted by the defeated on the defeater

Defea·ting, *vbl sb* [-ING[1]] The action of the verb DEFEAT, q.v

1592 *Good Newes fr Fraunce* Title-p, Together with the defeating, drowning, and taking of much victualle, corne and money, sent by the enemy 1593 WATSON *Teares of Fancie* XXVI Poems (Arb) 191 So liue I now and looke for ioyes defeating 1659 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 94 The defeating of some companies of Dragoons

Defea·ting, *ppl a.* [-ING[2]] That defeats; see the verb

1674 BOYLE *Excell Theol* I. III 106 The defeating dispositions of his providence

†**Defea·tment.** *Obs* [f. DEFEAT *v* + -MENT] The action of defeating, defeat.

1. In battle or war; = DEFEAT *sb.* 3.

1598 BARRET *Theor Warres* IV I 98 The cause of many defeatments *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm Reg* (Arb) 19 Considering the defeatments of Blackwater 1733 MILLNER *Compend Jrnl* 167 The Seat of the War was wholly in Flanders, removed thither by the French Defeatment

2 Undoing, frustration, disappointment (of a purpose, design, etc); = DEFEAT *sb.* 2

1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* I vi (1854) 53 Had these letters been delivered to the King (as they might have been but for this defeatment). 1674 OWEN *Wks* (1851) VIII 491 The defeatment of these advantages 1681 H MORE *Exp Dan.* 261 In defeatment of his Power and Laws in the Church

Defeature (dĭfī·tiŭr), *sb Obs* or *arch.* Also 7 defaiture, defeiture, diffeature [a. OF. *deffaiture, desfaiture*, f. *desfaire* to undo, etc, after *faiture*:—L *factūra* making, doing In Eng conformed in spelling to *defeat*, and in sense 2 associated with *feature*]

†**1.** Undoing, ruin, = DEFEAT *sb* 1 *Obs*

1592 DANIEL *Compl Rosamond*, The Day before the Night of my Defeature 1596 SPENSER *F Q* IV vi 17 For their first loves defeature 1615 *Lyfe Lady Jane Grey* B iij b, After her most vnfortunate marriage and the vttet defaitu e almost of her name and honours 1616 R. C *Tymes' Whistle* III 900 To make defeature Of his estate in blisse he doth intend.

2 Disfigurement, defacement, marring of features *arch* Cf. DEFEAT *v* 3

Now chiefly an echo of the Shaksperian use

1590 SHAKS *Com. Err* V I 299 Carefull houres with times deformed hand, Haue written strange defeatures in my face *Ibid* II I 98 1592 — *Ven & Ad* 736 To mingle beauty with infirmities, And pure perfection with impure defeature 1797 MRS A M BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) V 312 All the defeatures of guilt stood on the brow of the former 1829 SOUTHEY *Colloq. Society* Ded I iv, Ere heart-hardening bigotry With sour defeature marr'd his countenance 1842 *Tait's Mag* IX 354 To see the veil uplifted from the deformities and defeatures of my fellow-creatures

†**3** Frustration; = DEFEAT *sb* 2. *Obs*

1609 BP. W BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath* 14 The defeature and discouerie of those horrible Traitors 1668 E KEMP *Reasons for Use of Ch Prayers* 10 Have they had no disappointments, no defeatures? 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* I. (1726) 31 The Defeature of its Purposes

†**4.** Defeat in battle or contest. *Obs*

1598 FLORIO, *Soffratto*, a defeature or ouerthrow 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 481 After the defeiture of K Perseus 1623 MASSINGER *Boudman* IV. 1, Have you acquainted her with the defeature Of the Carthaginians 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XI 11, Complaining of defeature twice sustain'd 1834 *Fraser's Mag* X. 417 This comfort we to our defeature lend.

Defea·ture, *v.* [f prec. sb., sense 2 Cf OF. *deffaiturer* (13th c in Godef), with which however the Eng. word is not historically connected.] *trans.* To disfigure, deface, mar the features of Hence **Defea·tured** *ppl a*

1792 J FENNELL *Proc at Paris* (L), Events defeatured by exaggeration. 1818 *Blackw Mag.* II 493 A face, defeatured horribly 1863 LD. LYTTON *Ring Amasis* II. 137 Ruined defeatured shapes of Beauty.

Defeazable, -ance, var DEFEASABLE, -ANCE

†**Defecate,** *ppl a Obs* Also 5 deficate, 7 defæcate [ad L *dēfæcāt-us*, pa. pple of *dēfæcāre* (see next). In early times used as pa. pple of DEFECATE *v.*]

1. Purified from dregs, clarified, clear and pure **a.** as *pple.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 34 b, Ale or biere welle and perfytely brewed and clensed, and settled and defecate 1650 W BROUGH *Sacr Princ* (1659) 257 Joys. defecate from your dregs of guilt.

b. as *adj.*

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex* (1633) 143 This pure, cleare, defecate, lovely, and amiable juyce 1621–51 *Anat Mel* II. II I i 233 Many rivers ,defecate and clear, 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 235 The Air is generally defecate and serene. 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc. Comput* V. 146 It renders the mass of bloud defæcate

2. Mentally, morally, or spiritually purified

c 1450 HENRYSON *Test Cres* (R), Sith ye are all seven deficate Perticipant of diuine sapience 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III IV I 1, Calvinists, more defecate than the rest, yet not free from superstition 1653 H MORE *Conject Cabbal* (1713) 23 A pure and defecate Æthereal Spirit 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* IX 1209 Minds elevate, and panting for unseen, And defecate from sense

Defecate (de·fĭkēt), *v* Also 6 deficate, 7–9 defæcate. [f. ppl stem of L *dēfæcāre* to cleanse from dregs, purify, f DE- I 6 + *fæx*, pl *fæc-es* dregs. Cf. F *déféquer* (16th c in Littré).]

1. *trans.* To clear from dregs or impurities, to purify, clarify, refine

1575 LANEHAM *Let* (1871) 58 When it is defecated by al nights standing, the drink is the better 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* I II II 1, Some are of opinion that such fat standing waters make the best Beere, and that seething doth defecate it. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I 20 The gum, which they defecate in water by boiling and purging 1753 HERVEY *Theron & Asp* (1757) I xii 457 Some like the Distillers Alembick sublimate, others like the Common sewers defæcate 1881 H. NICHOLSON *From Sword to Share* XXXII 255 The juice should be defecated and concentrated on the most approved methods

2. *fig* To purify from pollution or extraneous admixture (of things immaterial)

1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* III IV I III, Till Luther's time who began upon a sudden to defecate, and as another sun to drive away those foggy mists of superstition 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* (1700) 58 To Defecate and Exalt our Conceptions 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci* I 17 If we defæcate the notion from materiality. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 177 P 4 To defecate and clear my mind by brisker motions 1866 LOWELL *Biglow P* Introd Poems 1890 II 162 A growing tendency to curtail language into a mere convenience, and to defecate it of all emotion 1870 W. M ROSSETTI *Life of Shelley* p xx, To defecate life of its misery

3. To remove (dregs or fæces) by a purifying process; to purge away; to void as excrement Also *fig.*

1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1862) I IV 13 It [the air] soon began to defecate and to depose these particles upon the oily surface. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers Relig* IV VII (1873) 311 To defecate the dregs of the mind 1872 H MACMILLAN *True Vine* III 91 By the death of the body, sin is defecated

b *absol* To void the fæces.

1864 in WEBSTER 1878 A HAMILTON *Nerv Dis* 108 The patient should not be allowed to get up to defecate 1889 J. M DUNCAN *Citiz. Lect Dis. Women* XIV (ed 4) 96

Hence **De fecating** *vbl sb.* and *ppl a*

1855 MAURICE *Let* in *Life* (1884) II VII 277 Get it clear by any defæcating processes 1885 *Manch Even. News* 29 May 2/2 The use of defecating powders

Defecated (de fĭ·kēted), *ppl. a* [f. prec + -ED] **1.** Cleared of dregs or impurities; clarified, clear.

1641 WILKINS *Math Magick* II V (1648) 185 Have the air . so pure and defecated as is required 1677 GREW *Anat Fruits* III. § 6 A more defecated or better fined Juyce. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* Pref (1734) 5 Generous, defecated, spirituous Liquors 1865 *Sat Rev* 17 June 721/2 We have a right to ask that our rivers should flow with water, and not with defecated sewage

2. *fig* Mentally, morally, or spiritually purified.

1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* IX XX § 4 A great deale of cleare elocution, and defæcated conceit 1793 T TAYLOR *Orat Julian* 39 Consider the defecated nature of that pure and divine body 1862 F HALL *Hindu Philos Syst* 279 His judgment daily becomes more and more defecated

3 *transf* Of evil. Unmixed, unmitigated

1796 BURKE *Let Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII 57 The principle of evil himself, incorporeal, pure, unmixed, dephlegmated, defecated, evil 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser I. (1873) 92 The Penal Colonies have been the seats of simple, defecated crime

Defecation (defĭkē·ʃən). Also defæcation. [ad L *dēfæcātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēfæcāre* to DEFECATE Also in mod F.] The action or process of defecating

1. The action of purifying from dregs or lees; cleansing from impurities, clarification.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Defecation*, a purging from dregs, a refining 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed 2) 218 Depuration and defæcation of the blood and vital spirits 1865 *Standard* 26 Jan, Unless some means are taken for the defecation of the sewage before it is discharged into the river

2. Purification of the mind or soul from what is gross or low

1649 JER TAYLOR *Gt Exemp* I Ad § IX 142 A defecation of his faculties and an opportunity of Prayer

3 The discharging of the fæces.

1830 R KNOX *Béclard's Anat* 310 In coughing, sneezing, vomiting, defecation a greater or less number of the muscles act in unison 1847–9 TODD *Cycl Anat* IV 142/2 Cases of defecation of hair are to be received with distrust 1872 HUXLEY *Phys* VI 153 When defæcation takes place

Defecator (de fĭ·kētər). [agent-n f DEFECATE *v* see -OR] One who or that which defecates or purifies; *spec* in *Sugar-manufacture*: see quot. 1874.

1864 WEBSTER, *Defecator*, that which cleanses or purifies 1874 KNIGHT *Mech Dict*, *Defecator*, an apparatus for the removal from a saccharine liquid of the immature and feculent matters which would impair the concentrated result Defecators for sorghum partake of the character of filters 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III 944 (*Sugar*), This dissolving pan is sometimes called a 'defecator'.

Defect (dĭfe·kt), *sb.* Also 5 defaicte, 5–6 defecte. [ad L *defect-us* defect, want, f. ppl. stem of *dēficĕre* to leave, desert, fail, etc.: see DEFECT *v* In early use repr OF. *defaicte* privation, or *defaict* evil, misfortune: see DEFEAT *v*]

1. The fact of being wanting or falling short, lack or absence of something essential to completeness (opposed to *excess*); deficiency.

1589 NASHE *Introd Greene's Menaphon* (Arb) 11 To supplie all other inferiour foundations defects. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* Introd V 2 Which Ill being nought but a Defect of Good 1632 J. HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 112 Holding on a meane path betweene excesse and defect 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II 11 43, I must supply a defect in my former relation 1798 MALTHUS *Popul* (1817) I 360 The excess of one check is balanced by the defect of some other 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 495 Having little money to give, the Estates supplied the defect by loyal protestations and barbarous statutes. 1878 MORLEY *Crit Misc., Condorcet* 66 The excess of scepticism and the defect of enthusiasm

b *In defect* · wanting, deficient, defective. *In* (†*for*) *defect of* in default of, for want of.

1612 T TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I 1 The latter being in defect *Ibid* I 5 Our bodies are prone to pine away for defect of daily food 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* I (1651) 3 In defect of a Furnace we may use a Kettle 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig Med* (1659) 174 That [quality] in whose defect the Devils are unhappy 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II 76 Besides the scutages they were liable to in defect of personal attendance 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. 1 47 In other [animals] water was in excess, and fire in defect

2. A shortcoming or failing, a fault, blemish, flaw, imperfection (in a person or thing)

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* I 44 An hidde defaicte is sumtyme in nature Under covert 1592 SHAKS *Ven. & Ad.* 138 But having no defects, why dost abhor me? 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* I I (1611) 2 The manifold defects whereunto every kind of regiment is subiect 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* I (1843) 25/1 The very good general reputation he had, not withstanding his defects, acquired 1752 FIELDING *Covent Gard Jrnl* No. 56 Ill breeding is not a single defect, it is the result of many. 1857 H REED *Lect Eng Poets* II. x 18 Its incurable defect is an utter absence of imagination 1878 MORLEY *Crit Misc*, *Vauvenargues* 14 Vauvenargues has the defects of his qualities

b *Naut.* (See quots)

1829 MARRYAT *F Mildmay* V, Having delivered . an account of our defects, they were sent up to the Admiralty. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Defects*, an official return of the state of a ship as to what is required for her hull and equipment, and what repairs she stands in need of Upon this return a ship is ordered to sea, into harbour, into dock, or paid out of commission

†**3.** The quality of being imperfect, defectiveness, faultiness *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* II 1 178 The defecte of nature ys with vs such *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn* CXLIX 11 When all my best doth worship thy defect 1776 SIR J REYNOLDS *Disc.* VII (1876) 414 The merit or defect of performances

4. The quantity or amount by which anything falls short, in *Math.* a part by which a figure or quantity is wanting or deficient

1660 BARROW *Euclid* VI XXVII, The greatest is that AD which is applied to the half being like to the defect K I 1674 JEAKE *Arith* (1696) 223 Supplying the defect of the Dividend with Cyphers 1823 H J. BROOKE *Introd Crystallogr* 290 When a decrement by 1 row of molecules takes place on the edge of any parallelopiped, the ratio of the edges of the defect [etc.] 1858 HERSCHEL *Astron* § 545 An allowance proportional to the excess or defect of Jupiter's distance from the earth above or below its average amount

†**5.** Failure (of the heavenly bodies) to shine; eclipse; wane of the moon *Obs* [L *dēfectus*]

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 1307 The defect of the Moone and her occultation 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 4 When the moon is in the wane, they [Apes] are heavie and sorrowful for, as other beasts, so do these fear the defect of the stars and planets 1692 RAY *Dissol World* 259 Prodigious and lasting Defects of the Sun, such as happened when Cæsar the Dictator was slain

†**6.** A falling away (*from*), defection *Obs*

1540 in Strype *Eccl Mem* I xlix. 367 The king made a defect from his purpose of reformation with great precipitancy *c* 1790 WILLOCK *Voy* 308 When a priest apostatizes they seldom place his defect to the account of conscience

†**Defe·ct,** *a Obs* [ad L. *dēfectus*, pa. pple. of *dēficĕre* · see next.] Defective, deficient, wanting

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf Metamorph.* Prol 1, This huge concauitie, defect of light 1630 J TAYLOR (Water P) *Wks* (N), Their service was defect and lame 1664 *Flodden F* VI 56 And sage advice was clean defect

Defe·ct, *v.* [f L *dēfect-*, ppl. stem of *dēficĕre* to leave, desert, depart, cease, fail, f DE- + *facĕre* to make, do] **I** *intr*

†**1.** To fail, fall short, become deficient or wanting; to fall off *from* (a standard, etc) *Obs*

1586 J HOOKER *Gerald Irel* in *Holinshed* II 143/2 After he perceiued that nature began to faile and defect, he yeelded himselfe to die. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic Man* IV (1603) 315 The vertue and goodnesse of men seemeth to defect from that of former ages 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* I v. 18 Yet have the inquiries of most defected by the way 1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 295 The Moon suddenly defected in an ecclipse *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm* Wks 1716 III 16 Not . to defect from the right course thereto

2. To fall away *from* (a person, party, or cause); to become a rebel or deserter. Now *Obs* or *rare*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* IV III 241 Thay had defected frome the Christiane Religioune. 1646 BUCK *Rich III*, I 15 The Duke was now secretly in his heart defected from the King, and become male content 1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 340 He defected, and fled to the contrary part. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* I XVIII. 280 The native troops and gunners defected.

II *trans.*

†**3** To cause to desert or fall away *Obs.*

1636 PRYNNE *Unbish Tim* Ded (1661) 7 Defect me from (the Episcopal) throne, expell me the City 1685 F SPENCE *House of Medici* 373 The means of defecting his garrison.

†**4** To hurt, damage, make defective; to dishonour *Obs*

1579 *Remedie agst Loue* C ij, To brydell all affectes, As

Drunkennesse, Whordome, which our God defectes 1639 *Troubles Q. Eliz* (N), Men may much suspect, But yet, my lord, none can my life defect

Hence † **Defe·cted** *ppl a.*, † **Defe·cting** *vbl sb.*

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng* v. xxviii (R), Defected honour neuer more is to be got againe 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* (1885) 62 A certane gret schip, bot throuch aldnes defected. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1723) 140 a, There dwelt another, so affected, or rather defected [being deaf and dumb] 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* II Comm 104, I finde myselfe much defected and disabled in my knowledge and understanding 1686 EVELYN *Mem* (1857) II. 262 The Archbishop of York now died I look on this as a great stroke to the poor Church of England, now in this defecting period

Defectant (dĭfe·ktănt). *rare.* [f. DEFECT *v.* + -ANT. (No corresp. L. or F.)] = DEFECTOR

1883 *Freeld* 1 Dec. 759 Defectant after defectant causing the honorary secretary an immense amount of trouble

Defectibility (dĭfe·ktĭbĭlĭti). [f next + -ITY.] Liability to fail or become defective.

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph* (1658) 108 This is to detect the defectibility in his creature 1678 GALE *Crt Gentiles* III 4 Sin came first into the world from the Defectibilitie of our first Parents their Free-will. 1705 PURSHALL *Mech Macrocosm* 13 A Defectibilty in these is Inconsistent with Infinite Wisdom 1845 R. W HAMILTON *Pop Educ* viii (ed 2) 192 The certain defectibility of all institutions, which depend not upon the principle of self-government

Defe·ctible, *a.* Also 7 -able [f L. *dēfect-*, ppl stem of *dēficĕre* (see DEFECT *v*) + -BLE. cf *perfectible*] Liable to fail or fall short.

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph* (1658) 104 The sin of a creature defectable maybe ordained 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart Hist* (ed 2) 12 The defectible nature of the will. 1736 BUTLER *Anal* I. v Wks (1874) I 101 Such creatures.. would for ever remain defectible.

Defection (dĭfe·kʃən). In 6 defeccion. [ad L *dēfectiōn-em* desertion, revolt, failure, eclipse, deficiency, fainting, etc., n. of action from L. *dēficĕre*: see DEFECT *v* Cf. F *défection* (in OF. 13–15th c, and in mod F 18–19th c, but obs in 16th c, when the Eng word was adopted from L.)]

1. The action or fact of failing, falling short or becoming defective, failure (*of* anything).

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) G vj b, Many times foloweth defeccion of the strength 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist.* 36 You suffer no defection of your renoune, nor eclipse of dignitie 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II 62 The stopping of the waters [of Jordan] above must necessarily command their defection beneath 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist Philos* (1701) 29/2 As soon as he remembred these words, he fell into a great defection of Spirit 1853 C BRONTE *Villette* xxiv, I underwent miserable defections of hope, intolerable encroachments of despair 1874 H R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt* iii § 1. 129 All the cumbrous ceremonial might be strictly attended to without flaw or defection

† **b.** *spec* Failure of vitality; a fainting away or swooning *Obs*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 417 The vrine that hee auoyded in his defections or swounds. 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* xix. 680 It may be sometimes good in sudden Defections of the Soul to sprinkle cold water on the Face

† **c.** Imperfection, defectiveness; an instance of this, a defect. *Obs*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist.* 273 In whom, if there be any defection it is to be referred to Nature 1651 *Lyfe Father Sarpi* (1676) 93 He himself in his anatomy of his affections and defections . acknowledges himself to be severe. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Defection* an infirmity 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 38 The Light of Nature shews us, that there is a great defection and disorder in our Natures.

2. The action of falling away from allegiance or adherence to a leader, party, or cause; desertion

1552 HULOET, *Defection*, properly wheras an armye doth forsake their owne captayne 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus* II (1882) 92 After the defection of Iudas the traitour 1653 H COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav* lxx 284 Fearing lest the defection of his souldiers should daily more and more increase. 1670 R COKE *Disc. Trade* Pref, When the United Netherlands made their defection from the Crown of Spain. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer* (1778) II vi. 251 A spirit of defection had already begun to spread among those whom he trusted most 1884 *Nonconf & Indep* 21 Feb. 186/3 The Liberal defection on Wednesday morning was..small

3. A falling away from faith, religion, duty, or virtue; backsliding; apostasy.

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II (R), Suche a defection from Christ as Saint Paul speketh of. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 132 Also the defection is come and swarminge from the fayth 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm Titus* II 1 The Lord for this end permitteth many generall defections and corruptions 1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man* IV VII 355 The defection and disobedience of the first Man, which brought Death into the World 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I 287 Their frequent Defections into Idolatry 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst Relig* (1782) I. 300 The times of defection and idolatry 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II 436 For each such defection we must find forgiveness.

Hence **Defe·ctionist**, one who advocates defection 1846 WORCESTER cites *Morn. Chron.*

† **Defe·ctious,** *a. Obs.* [f DEFECTION: see -OUS Cf *infectious*]

1 Having defects, defective.

1582 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ Conv.* I (1586) 11 b, Without Conversation our life would bee defectious 1582 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb) 43 Perchance in some one defectious peece, we may find a blemish.

2. Of the nature of defection or desertion.

1630 LORD *Relig Persees* Ep. Ded, Relapse and defectious apostasie

Defective (dĭfe·ktiv), *a* and *sb* Also 5 defectif, -yf, def(f)ectyff(e, 5–6 def(f)ectyve. [a F *défectif, -ive* (14th c in Littré), ad L *dēfectīv-us* (Tertull.), f *dēfect-*, ppl stem of *dēficĕre*: see DEFECT *v.*]

A. *adj* **1** Having a defect or defects, wanting some essential part or proper quality; faulty, imperfect, incomplete.

1472 in *Surtees Misc* (1890) 25 The closse in the markythe his defectyff & lyke to fall 1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng* clxiv 148 And tho lete kyng edward amende the lawes of walys that were defectif. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c 4 Weightes and mesures so found defectif to be forfeit and brent 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim* X iv b, Saffron comfortethe defectiue membres, and principallye the harte 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec* (1632) 153 For a Prince hee hath beene thought somwhat defective 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 8 Why modern and daily Buildings are so exceedingly Defective? 1781 COWPER *Poems, Ep to Lady Austen* 62 In aid of our defective sight 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I xxiv 171 My defective French pronunciation 1893 *Law Times' Rep* LXVIII 309/1 The defective condition of the drains

b *Defective fifth* (in *Music*): an interval containing a semitone less than the perfect fifth. *Defective hyperbola* (in *Math*). = DEFICIENT hyperbola.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Semi-Diapason*, a Term in Musick, signifying a defective or imperfect Octave 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Curve*, [Newton's] Enumeration of the Curves of the second kind Six are defective parabolas, having no diameters Seven are defective hyperbolas, having diameters 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Semidiapente*, a defective fifth, called a false fifth

2 *Defective in* († *of*): wanting or deficient in.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec* (1632) 112 A soveraigne preservative, and defective of no vertue save Iustice and Mercy. 1604 SHAKS *Oth* II 1 233 All which the Moore is defective in. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I xi (1640) 107 Why are we so defective in this duty? 1689 EVELYN *Mem* (1857) III 305 Hence it is that we are in England so defective of good libraries 1713 ADDISON *Guard* No 110 P 2 Our tragedy writers have been notoriously defective in giving proper sentiments to the persons they introduce 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) IV 121 The first portion of the dialogue is in no way defective in ease and grace.

† **3** At fault; that has committed a fault or offence, guilty of error or wrongdoing. *Obs*

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 106 Thou puttist defaut to prestes, as erst thou didist to curates I wot thai ben defectif, bot 3it stondith Cristis religion 1467 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 389 Yf suche a persone may be founde defectyf by xij men lawfully sworen 1504 ATKYNSON tr *De Imitatione* III xv, If thou founde thy aungels defectyue & impure 1518 *Act* 10 *Hen VIII* in *Stat Irel.* (1621) 56 Persons .so founden defective or trespassing in any of the said statutes 1677 *Govt Venice* 189 When any of them is defective, he is responsible to that terrible Court.

4. Wanting or lacking (to the completeness of anything).

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 55 To supply that which was defective in some, or to correct what was amisse in others 1711 STRYPE *Parker* IV iii (R.), To have written thereon what was defective. 1714 tr *Rivella* 68 He did not then dream there was any thing in her Person defective to his Happiness 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt.* (1865) IV xii v 162, I wish you had a Fortunatus hat, it is the only thing defective in your outfit.

5. *Gram.* Wanting one or more of the usual forms of declension, conjugation, etc.

1530 PALSGR. Introd 30 Verbes parsonall be of thre sortes, parfyte, anomales, and defectyves *Ibid* 36 Some be yet more deffectyves 1824 L MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed 5) I 168 Defective Verbs are those which are used only in some of their moods and tenses, (*e g*) Can, could Ought. quoth

† **6** *Defective cause*: see DEFICIENT *a.* 3 *Obs.*

1624 N. DE LAWNE tr *Du Moulin's Logick* 60 Under the Efficient cause we comprehend the cause which is called Defective As the want of sight is the cause of going astray 1678 GALE *Crt Gentiles* III. 195 Albeit Gods will be the effective and predeterminative cause of the substrate mater of sin, yet it is no way a defective or moral cause of sin

B *sb.* † **1** A thing defective or wanting *Obs.*

1497 BP ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* A iij/2 No defectyue to their comforte

† **2** *gen* One who is defective *Obs*

a 1592 H SMITH *Wks* (1866–7) I 444, I cannot tell what to make of these defectives they neither weep nor dance,. they weep almost, and dance almost

b *spec* A person who is deficient in one or more of the physical senses or powers *U.S.*

1881 G S HALL *German Culture* 267 She [Laura Bridgman] is not apt, like many defectives, to fall asleep if left alone or unemployed 1892 J B WEBER in *N Amer Rev* Apr 425 Their paupers, criminals, or other defectives.

3. *Gram* A defective part of speech (Also *fig*)

1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 100 Rehearse the several sorts of Defectives Aptots, Monoptots, Diptots, [etc] 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. iv. 166 Certainly a Lyer, though never so plausible, is but a defective of the present tense 1863 W SMITH tr *Curtius' Gr. Gram* § 200 Observe further the Defectives; ὕστερος later, ὕστατος *ultimus*, [etc].

Defectively (dĭfe·ktivli), *adv* [-LY 2] In a defective manner, imperfectly, faultily.

1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit.* Proem, Fabius Maximus is reprehended by Polybius for defectiuely writing the Punicke warres 1653 BAXTER *Chr Concord* Pref C 11, Because the Duties .[are] so Defectively performed 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) IV 274 To carry it into execution, though defectively made. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 84 It seemed to me that I had spoken defectively.

Defectiveness (dĭfe·ktivnes) [-NESS] Defective quality or condition, the fact or state of being defective, faultiness.

1622 MALYNES *Anc Law-Merch* 402 Let there be made a Notarial Instrument or Act concerning the defectiuenesse of the commodities 1643 MILTON *Divorce* 1 (1851) 22 The unfitnes and defectivenes of an unconjugall mind. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iii 118 The queen giving great allowance for my defectiveness in speaking. 1884 W J COURTHOPE *Addison* III 47 Owing to the defectiveness of his memory 1884 *Law Times* 16 Feb 275/2 The radical defectiveness of leasehold tenure as now applied to urban holdings.

Defectless (dĭfe·ktles), *a* [-LESS] Without defect, flawless.

1883 S L. CLEMENS [MARK TWAIN] *Life on Mississippi* 485 An absolutely defectless memory

Defector (dĭfe·ktər) [a. L *dēfector* revolter, agent-n f *dēficĕre*. see DEFECT *v.*] One who falls away, a seceder or deserter

1662 PETTY *Taxes* 62 If the minister should lose part of the tythes of those whom he suffers to defect from the church, (the defector not saving, but the state wholly gaining them) 1879 SIR G CAMPBELL *White & Black* 372 Independents and all other defectors from the party

† **Defe·ctual,** *a. Obs rare* [f L *dēfectu-s* DEFECT + -AL · cf. *effectual*] Defective

1582 N. T (Rhem) *Acts* xv 2 *note*, Without which order . the Church had been more defectuall and insufficient, then any Common wealth in the world

† **Defe·ctuose,** *a. Obs rare* [ad. med L. *dēfectuōs-us* · see -OSE] = DEFECTUOUS

1678 GALE *Crt Gentiles* III 195 The same act which is defectuose and sinful in regard of the will of man is most perfect and regular in regard to the will of God

† **Defectuo·sity.** *Obs* [ad med L. *dēfectuōsitās*, f. *dēfectuōs-us*: see next and -ITY. Cf F. *défectuosité*, in 15th c *deffectueusité* (Hatzf.).] Defectiveness, faultiness.

1597 LOWE *Chirurg* (1634) 185 The Hare shaw is a defectuositie of nature in the Lip, Eare, or Nose 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess* I xiv § 2 (R.), This mercifull indulgence given to our defectuosities.

† **Defe·ctuous,** *a Obs.* [ad. med L. *dēfectuōs-us*, f *dēfectu-s* DEFECT: see -OUS. Cf F. *défectueux* (1336 in Littré), Pr. *defectuos*, Sp *defectuoso*, It *defettuoso*] Having defects; defective, faulty, imperfect

1553 CDL. POLE in Strype *Cranmer* II. (1694) 177 The former Act of the ratifying of the matrimony seemed unto me much defectuous 1681 H MORE *Exp Dan.* App II 272 The correspondence betwixt this Vial and this Trumpet is visibly lame and defectuous 1726 *Nat. Hist. Ireland* 92 The Irish air is greatly defectuous in this part.

Hence † **Defe·ctuously** *adv*, † **Defe·ctuousness.**

1604 PARSONS *3d Pt Three Convers. Eng.* 43 Relating their stories corruptly or defectuously of purpose 1684 H MORE *Answer* 307 Which are more obscurely and defectuously here intimated. 1662 — *Enthus. Tri* (1712) 48 Touching the Defectuousness in my Enumeration of the Causes of Enthusiasm 1680 — *Apocal Apoc* 39 This insinuates the defectuousness of the Sardian Church.

† **Defedate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of late L. *dēfœdāre* to defile, f. DE- I 3 + *fœdāre* to make foul, defile, f. *fœdus* foul.] *trans.* To defile, pollute

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol Chym.* 26 The same spurious acidity defedates the blood.

† **Defedation** (dē·fĭdē·ɪ·ʃən). *Obs.* Also defœd-. [ad. med L *dēfœdātiōn-em*, in F. *défédation* (15–16th c.), n. of action from late L *dēfœdāre*. see prec.] The action of making impure; befoulment, pollution (*esp* of the blood or skin; also *fig.*)

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg* xx. vii (1678) 461 A Morphew or defedation of all the skin 1669 W SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 73 An extraordinary defedation of the blood. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* v 153 A purge must not be given in any defœdation of the skin *a* 1742 BENTLEY (J.), The defœdation of so many parts by a bad printer, and a worse editor. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* IV. 282 Successive crops Of defœdations oft will spot the skin. 1793 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit* (1843) 134 All these changes are so many defœdations of the poem

Defeict, obs. form of DEFEAT

Defeisance, obs. form of DEFEASANCE.

† **Defei·t, defe·t,** *a Obs* Also 5 **defect, deffait** [a. OF *defeit, desfeit, -fait*, pa. pple of *desfaire, défaire* to undo · see DEFEAT *v*] Marred, disfigured

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v 618 To ben defet [*v r* defect] and pale, and woxen lesse *Ibid* v 1219 He so defet [*v r* disfigured] was, þat no maner man Vnneþe myght hym knowe þer he wente 1483 CAXTON *G de la Tour* xcii. 121 Hadde her visage deffait in such wise that she was unknowe to euery creatoure *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *The Elegie* 56 It weeping said —'O deidly corps, defet!'

Defeit, Defeiture, obs. ff DEFEAT, -URE.

† **Defe·ke,** *v Obs* [a. F. *déféquer*, ad L. *dēfæcāre* to DEFECATE] = DEFECATE *v* 3.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. i 3 By the meanes whereof all impure and corrupt matter is defeked and separated

Defence, defense (dĭfe·ns), *sb.* Forms. 3–6 defens, 3– defence, defense; (5 diffens, -ense, -ence, difence, 5–6 deffence, 6 deffens). [Two forms: ME *defens*, a. OF. *defens* (*deffans, deffenz, desfens, -fans*, etc.), Ph de Thaun 1119, ad L. *dēfensum* thing forbidden, defended, etc,

sb use of pa pple of *dēfendĕre* (see DEFEND); also ME *defense*, a. OF. *defense* defence, prohibition, ad L. *dēfensa* (Tertullian = *defensio*), f. pa. pple. *dēfensus*, analogous to sbs. in *-āta, -ade, -ée* In Eng. where *e* became early mute, and grammatical gender was lost, the two forms naturally ran together; app the spelling *defence* comes from the *defens* form; cf. *hennes, hens, hence*; *penis, pens, pence, ones, ons, once, sithens, since, Duns, dunce* The spelling *defense* is that now usual in the United States

(The pop Romanic forms were *de-, diffēso, -fēsa*, cf It *difesa*, OF *des-, def-, defes, defois*, Norman *défais*, and *defense, defoise.*)]

The action of defending, in the various senses of the verb, q v.

The order here followed is as in the verb, though this does not quite agree with the chronological data in hand

I. The action of warding off, and of prohibiting. (*Obs.* or *arch*)

†**1.** The action of keeping off, or resisting the attack *of* (an enemy) *Obs*

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 4715 In defense of hor fos, þat on gate lay 1494 FABYAN *Chron* VI CXCIX 206 For ye defence of his enemyes. 1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c 12 For the maintenaunce of his warres, inuasion and defence of his enemies. 1588 LD BURGHLEY *Let to Sir F. Walsyngham* 19 July, 5000 footmen and 1000 horsemen for defence of the enemy landing in Essex

†**b** ? Offence *Obs*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2692 What defense has þou done to our dere goddes?

†**2.** The action of forbidding, prohibition. *Obs.* (exc. as in b, c)

a 1300 *Ten Commandm* 15 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 16 Hou he ssold þe folke tech, and to ssow ham godis defens bope to 3ung and to olde of þe x commandemens 1303 R BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11098 Þe sekesteyn, for alle þat defense, 3yt he 3aue þe body ensense. 1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B XVIII. 193 Adam afterward ageines his defence, Frette of þat fruit *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 56 Eve bethought her not aright of the defence that God had made to her husbonde and her. 1526 J HACKET *Let* in MS Cott Galba IX 35 The Gowernour wyll macke a partyculer deffens and comandment for the anychyllment and destruccion of thys nywe bokes 1600 E BLOUNT tr *Conestaggio* 94 The pope wrote unto him by an other briefe, with defence not to proceede in the cause *a* 1698 TEMPLE (J), Seuere defences may be made against wearing any linen under a certain breadth.

b *In defence*: (of fish, or waters) prohibited from being taken, or fished in. *Defence-month* = *Fence-month*. (Cf FENCE *sb* 7, 11)

1607 COWELL *Interpr* s v *Fencemoneth*, All waters where salmons be taken, shall be in defence from the nativitie 1736 W. NELSON *Laws conc Game* 77 The Fence-Month, by the antient Foresters was called the Defence-Month, and is the Fawning Time 1758 *Descr Thames* 174 Salmon shall be in Defence, or not taken, from 8th September to St Martin's Day 1818 HASSELL *Rides & Walks* II. 63 During the defence months, which are March, April, and May, at which time the fish are spawning. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 6 May 10/1 Streams which were 'put in defence in the reign of his late Majesty King Henry II, and have been so maintained thereafter'

c In the game of *Ombre*, see quot

1878 H H GIBBS *Ombre* 32 If there be Defence, that is to say, if either of his adversaries undertake to forbid the Surrender

II. The action of guarding or protecting from attack

3 Guarding or protecting from attack; resistance against attack; warding off of injury, protection. (The chief current sense)

1297 R GLOUC (1724) 197 Wanne hii forsoke ys, and for slewhed, and to non defence ne come. *c* 1300 *K Alis.* 2615 Alle that hadde powei To beore weopene to defence *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 6840 Withe egyr knyghtes of defens. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1139 Ye archewyves, stondith at defens 1393 GOWER *Conf* III 214 With thritty thousand of defence *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9528 In deffence of þe folke 1428 *E E Wills* (1882) 31 A Doubeled of defence couered with red Leþer. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* LXVII 230 His defence coude not auayle hym 1548 HALL *Chron* 57 He would rather dye in the defence than frely yeld the castle. *a* 1699 LADY HALKETT *Autobiog.* (1875) 53 [He] drew his sword in the deffence of the inocentt 1709 *Tatler* No 63 P 2 His Sword, not to be drawn but in his own Defence 1797 MRS RADCLIFFE *Italian* I, What are your weapons of defence? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) V 123 They are to take measures for the defence of the country

†**b.** Faculty or capacity of defending *Obs*

[*c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII 803 The defendouris was off so fell defens.] 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 1078 The walles were of that defence that ordinaunce did litle harme 1593 SHAKS 3 *Hen VI*, V 1 64 The Citie being but of small defence 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V II. 5 A man of great defence. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 20 Pikes and Targets of great length and defence 1654 WHITELOCKE *Swed Ambassy* (1772) I 203 A castle neither large nor beautifull, or of much defence

c. In games; *e g.* in *Cricket*, the guarding of the wicket by the batsman Opposed to *attack*

1863 *Baily's Mag Sports & Past.* Sept. 44 The bowling the wicket-keeping, and the fine defence shown was all cricket in perfection. 1875 J D HEATH *Croquet Player* 43 Upon the introduction of the heavy mallet it was found that the 'attack' was a great deal too strong for the 'defence' 1883 *Daily Tel* 15 May 2/7 Peate [bowler] got past his defence.

d. *Line of defence* (*Mil*). (*a*) a line or series of fortified points at which an enemy is resisted, (*b*) *Fortif.* a line drawn from the curtain to the salient angle of the bastion, representing the course of a ball fired from the curtain to defend the face of the bastion

1645 N STONE *Enchirid Fortif* 18 And that shall cut off the flanke at F, and bring the line of defence in towards the middle of the Curtain 1802–3 tr *Pallas' Trav.* (1812) II. 7 The reader will find a distinct view of the gate and line of defence drawn from the side opposite to the Crimea. 1821 *Examiner* 216/1 Compelled to fall back to Capua, a strong point in the second line of defence 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit Encycl*, *Line of Defence* is either *fichant* or *rasant* The first is, when it is drawn from the angle; the last, when it is drawn from a point in the curtain, ranging the face of the bastion in fortification

4. The practice, art, or 'science' of defending oneself (with weapons or the fists); self-defence; fencing or boxing

1602 SHAKS *Ham* IV VII. 98 Hee gaue you such a Masterly report, For Art and exercise in your defence; And for your Rapier most especially. 1639 tr *Camus' Moral Relat* 148 An excellent Master of defence, with whom no man will fight for feare of his dexterity. 1684 R H. *School Recreat.* 56 The Noble Science of Defence 1711 *Lond Gaz* No. 4886/4 Has fought several Prizes, setting up for Master of Defence 1828 SCOTT *Tales of Grandf* Ser. II I. II. 63 Fencing with a man called Turner, a teacher of the science of defence

5. Something that defends; a means of resisting or warding off attack; *spec.* (*pl*) fortifications, fortified works.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 55 (MS B), Leye a defens [*MS A* defensif] aboute þe wounde 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 5 b, Whiche is our sauegarde and defence 1548 HALL *Chron.* 123 The duke strake the kyng on the brow right under the defence of ye hedpece 1600 E BLOUNT tr *Conestaggio* 316 The galleies often discharged all their artillerie against the defences 1611 BIBLE *Ps* XCIV 22 The Lord is my defence 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* III 457/2 Baskets filled with earth, are good defence in tymes of warr and hostility. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog* I 62 Mountains are necessary as a defence against the violence of heat, in the warm latitudes 1853 SIR H DOUGLAS *Milit Bridges* (ed 3) 208 The defences of the Austrians on the right bank were strengthened by numerous batteries

b. *Her.* (See quot)

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Defences*, are the weapons of any beast; as, the horns of a stag, the tusks of a wild boar, etc

6. The defending, supporting, or maintaining by argument; justification, vindication

1382 WYCLIF *Phil* I 16 Witinge for I am putt in the defence of the gospel 1563 WINJET *Four Scoir Thre Quest* Wks 1888 I 69 Corroboring our iugement with sufficient defensis 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk* (Camden) 10, I never yit tooke vppon me the defenc of ani quæstion 1653 GAUDEN (*title*), Defence of the Ministry and Ministers of the Church of England. 1732 LAW *Serious C* XVIII (ed 2) 333 In defense of this method of education 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II 212 Nor is it possible to urge in defence of this act of James those pleas by which many arbitrary acts of the Stuarts have been vindicated or excused.

b A speech or argument in self-vindication.

1557 N T (Genev) *Acts* XXII 1 Ye men, brethren and fathers, heare my defence which I now make vnto you 1611 BIBLE *Acts* XIX 33 And Alexander beckened with the hand, and would haue made his defence vnto the people. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I 82 Mr. Bayes his Defence was but the blew-John of his Ecclesiastical Policy 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) IV. 241 Socrates prefaces his defence by resuming the attack.

†**7.** *Without defence*: without remedy or help; unavoidably, inevitably. *Obs*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L G W* 279 (Fairf MS.) I hadde ben dede withouten any defence For drede of loves wordes *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg* (1867) 66 Glotenie coostiþ wiþouten diffence Boþe in diuerse drinkis and meete

III. *Law.* [Originally allied to sense I, but now influenced by senses 3, 6. see DEFEND *v* 6.]

8. The opposing or denial by the accused party of the truth or validity of the complaint made against him; the defendant's (written) pleading in answer to the plaintiff's statement of claim, the proceedings taken by an accused party or his legal agents, for defending himself.

1595 *Termes of Lawes* 57 b, Defence is that which the defendant ought to make immediately after the count or declaration made, that is to say, that he defendeth all the wrong, force, and dammage, where and when he ought, and then to proceede farther to his plee, or to imparle 1632 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 314 The defence is that the same was printed before he was borne, and he hath but renewed it, and is very sorry for it 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm* III XX III 296–7 Defence, in it's true legal sense, signifies not a justification, protection, or guard, which is now it's popular signification, but merely an opposing or denial (from the French verb *defender*) of the truth or validity of the complaint. 1769 GOLDSM *Roman Hist* (1786) I 63 Brutus demanded if they could make any defence to the crimes with which they had been charged 1817 W SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed 4) II 1001 *Malicious Prosecution* The usual defence to this action is, that the defendant had reasonable or probable grounds of suspicion against the plaintiff. *Mod Newspr* The examination of the witnesses for the defence The prisoner refused counsel, and conducted his own defence

†**Defence, defense,** *v. Obs* [f DEFENCE *sb*; perh in part a OF *defenser, deffencer*, ad. L *dēfensāre*, freq of *dēfendĕre* to DEFEND] *trans* To provide with a defence or defences; to defend, protect, guard (*lit.* and *fig.*)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 82 þis defensiþ [*v r.* defendiþ] a membre fro corrupcioun. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 115 Defensyn, *defenso, munio* 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron* 184 [How] this lond schulde be defensed ageyn the cruelte of Scottis 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym* 307 A bely of glasse diligently defenced with clay 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 155 For the defensing of this Realme against forreine invasion. 1587 TURBERV *Trag T* (1837) 260 Out he gate, defenst with darke of night 1629 SHIRLEY *Wedding* II. II, Wert thou defenced with circular fire yet I should Neglect the danger 1637 HEYWOOD *Lond. Mirrour* Wks 1874 IV 313 This Fort is stil'd Imperiall, defenc'd with men and officers 1791 [see DEFENCED]

Defenceable, obs form of DEFENSIBLE

†**Defe·nced,** *ppl. a Obs.* [f. DEFENCE *sb.* and *v* + -ED] Provided with defences; fenced, protected, fortified

1535 COVERDALE *Jer* XXXIV 6 Stronge defensed cities of Iuda 1551 ROBINSON tr *More's Utop* (Arb) 161 The well fortified and stronghe defenced wealthe of many Cities 1616 SURFL & MARKH *Country Farme* 2 Wee must diesse some well-defenced piece of ground or greene plot for fruits. 1633 SHIRLEY *Bird in Cage* V 1, Where She could be more defenc'd from all men's eyes 1791 J TOWNSEND *Journ. Spain* III 309 Perello was formerly a defenced city

Defe·nceful, *a. nonce-wd.* [f DEFENCE *sb* + -FUL: after *defenceless*] Full of defences; well protected or fortified

1864 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* IV. 478 A commanding and defenceful way

Defenceless, defenseless (dĭfe·nslĕs), *a.*

1. Without defence; unguarded, unprotected

c 1530 *Remedie of Love* (R), O thou disceit vnware and defencelesse. 1589 WARNER *Alb Eng* V. XXVI (R), King Dermote Was left defencelesse And fled to England 1667 MILTON *P. L* X 815 That fear Comes thundring back with dreadful revolution On my defenseless head 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No 5149/3 It is a Place entirely Defenceless 1740 WESLEY *Hymns*, '*Jesus, Lover of my soul*' II, Cover my defenceless head With the shadow of Thy wing 1755 *Monitor* No 12 P 10 In the murder of the innocent and defenceless. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I XI 50 To attack or even murder the unarmed and defenceless traveller

†**2.** Affording no defence or protection *rare*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* III 811 Defenceless was the Shelter of the Ground.

Hence **Defe·ncelessly** *adv*, **Defe·ncelessness.**

a 1723 BP FLEETWOOD [according to Todd uses] Defencelessness 1802 PALEY *Nat Theol* XXVI. (R), Defencelessness and devastation are repaired by fecundity 1813 SHELLEY *Q Mab* IV 136 All liberty and love And peace is torn from its [the soul's] defencelessness. 1818 TODD, *Defencelessly* 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser I. (1863) 9 His unprotectedness, his utter defencelessness

Defencer: see DEFENSOR

Defencible, -ive, obs ff DEFENSIBLE, -IVE

Defend (dĭfe·nd), *v.* Also 3–6 **defende**, 4–6 **diffend(e, deffend(e**, 5–6 **dyffende**, 5 *pa t* and *pple.* **defend(e, deffende** [ME a OF *defend-re* (11th c) = Pr *defendre*, Sp. *defender*, It *difendere* —L *dēfend-ĕre* to ward off, defend, protect, etc., f DE- I 2 + *fendĕre* (obs exc in compounds).

The primary sense in Latin was (I.) to ward off (attack, danger, evil) from a person or thing. Hence, by exchange of objects, came (II) To guard (the person or thing) from the attack or evil (Cf to keep harm off a person, and to keep a person from harm) By a Romanic extension of I, the sense *ward off* passed into *prohibit, forbid* (I 3) Branch I is obsolete in Eng. exc as retained in legal phraseology (III), but the latter has also uses from II]

I. To ward off, avert, repel, restrain, prevent; with its extension, To prohibit. (*Obs.* exc. as in III.)

†**1.** To ward off, keep off (an assailant, attack, etc); to repel, avert (*lit* and *fig*). *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw* (A) 3046 Ich the defende sikerly *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 101 If þat þou myʒtist nouʒt defende þe crampe 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng* lxi 45, I ne had myght ne power hym to defende fro me. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold Bk M Aurel* (1546) U iij b, Venim is defended by the horne of an vnicorne, by triacle 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 17 To withstand and defend his enimyes 1580 J FRAMPTON *Monardes' Dial Vron* 142 b, The houses are made of boordes, to defende the great colde 1609 BLUNDEVIL *Dieting of Horses* 11 Horses would be housed in Summer season with canuas to defend the flies 1636 DENHAM *Destr Troy* 431 And, with their shields on their left arms, defend Arrows and darts 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L* § 300 Men with staves in their hands, who could have defended it from the wall 1808 JAMIESON, *Defend*, to ward off [In north of Scotl] they commonly speak of 'defending a stroke'

†**2.** To keep (*from* doing something), to prevent, hinder *Obs*

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* 667 (W) Themperour saide, 'God the defende Fram god dai and fram god ende!' *c* 1400 *Test. Love* III. (1560) 295/1 No love to be defended from the will of loving. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 29 Let vs diffende the kynge, that he se hym not quyk 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron* III 1262/2 Which walles greatlie defended the fire from spreading further 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj* 196 Trees planted to defend the force of the wind from hurting of the Church

†**b.** with *negative clause*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 95 þis oynement is myche woiþ for to defende þat þe malise of þe cancre schal not wexen. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* Ep Ded, It keepeth the body from corruption and defendeth that natural moisture be not lightly dissolved and consumed

†**c.** To restrain; *refl* to keep oneself, refrain

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* XXXIX [XL] 12 Lord, y ne shal nouʒt defenden myn lippes. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* CXVIII 101 Ffra all ill way I defendid my fete. *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 5800 If they hem yeve to goodnesse, Defendyng hem from ydelnesse.

†**3.** To prohibit, forbid. *Obs* exc *dial*

a with simple obj (with or without personal indirect (dative) obj.)

a 1300 *Cursor M* 21764 (Cott.) Þe ti e þat was defend *c* 1340 *Ibid* 27314 (Fairf.), I defende þe hit. 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B xv 19 Is noyther peter þe porter, ne poule with his fauchoune, þat wil defende me þe dore *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T.* P 532 Al þis þing is defended by god and holy chirche 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 17 Hit was defended vpon payn of deth. 1549 *Compl Scot* 140 The ciuil lauis deffendis and forbiddis al monopoles and conuentions of the comont pepil. 1616 B JONSON *Devil an Ass* I iv, I doe defend 'hem any thing like action 1671 MILTON *P R* II. 368 No interdict Defends the touching of these viands pure *a* 1698 TEMPLE *Ess Cure Gout* Wks 1731 I 146 The Use of it pure being so little practised, and in some Places defended by Customs or Laws.

†b with infin. (usually preceded by personal obj.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 303 Þe pape me defendes To reine on þo landes *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv 120 He defendeth no man to holde no law other þan him lyketh 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 14/2 He defended to paye the trewage 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot* (1821) I xliii, It is defendit be our lawis, to sla ony salmond fra the viii day of September to the xv day of Novembre 1604 E. G. *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* v. xxvii 409 It was defended vpon paine of death, not to marry againe together

†c. with obj. clause (with or without personal obj.); usually with pleonastic negative

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 12614 He comaundes þe, & defendes, þat þou of ffraunce nought entremet *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 81 He defended her in payne of her lyff she shulde no more come there *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth Lyt Bryt* 164 The othei knightes wolde have fought with Arthur, but theyr mayster defended them the contrary *Ibid* 281 1577 FENTON *Gold Epist* 220 It was defended that none shoulde doe sacrifice in the temple of Minerua 1660 STILLINGFL. *Iren* II viii § 2 Whether it be defended by Gods Law, that he and they should preche

†d. *ellipt.* with personal obj. only; also *absol.*

c 1325 *Coer de L* 1477 Thus deffendes Modard the kyng 1382 WYCLIF *Num* xi 28 My Lord, Moyses, defend hem 1382 — *Judg* xv 1 And whanne he wold goo as he was wont, the fadir of hir defendide hym

†e. a person *from* doing something.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* l 167 Eue was dyffendyd fro ye etinge of fruyte 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* III ii, To put you to bed to Lucy and defend you from touching her 1864 *N & Q* 3rd Ser. V 296/1 A few years ago I heard a governess [in Nottinghamshire] say to a round-backed pupil, 'I defend you from sitting in easy chairs'

¶ In *God defend* = 'God forbid', the senses 'prohibit' (3) and 'avert' (1) seem to unite.

1389 *Eng Gilds* 4 3if it be so þt eny debat chaunselich falle among eny of hem, þt god defende 1425 *Paston Lett* No 5 I 19 God defende that any of my saide kyn shuld be of swyche governaunce. 1552 T. BARNABE in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser II II 202 Yf so be yt that we shoulde warre with them, (as God defende) 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II i. 98 God defend the Lute should be like the case 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 31 Oct., The plague is much in Amsterdam, and we in fears of it here, which God defend 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L* II i, Marry, Heaven defend I—I at midnight practices!

II. To guard from attack, etc.; to protect, vindicate.

4. *trans.* To ward off attack from; to fight for the safety of, to keep safe from assault or injury, to protect, guard.

c 1250 *Old Kentish Serm.* in *O E Misc* 28 Mirre is biter, and he þo biternesse defendet þet Cors þet is mide i-smered þet no werm nel comme i-hende 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 173 Fyȝteþ vor ȝure kunde, and defendeþ ȝoure ryȝte 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III 208 She, which wolde her lond defende 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* XVIII i (1495) 739 Smalle beestys that lacke sharpe teeth and clawes and hornes ben deffendyd wyth ablynesse of membres *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ix. 33 Armour hafe þai nane to defend þam with *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth* 2034 That he had ofte here landis deffende 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps., Prayer* 395 From Turke and Pope defend vs Lord 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 515 Trees . . defended and clad with thick leaued branches 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. India* 108 One of the Buffels defended himself very well of the first Dog that came at him. *c* 1750 in 'Bat' *Crick Man* (1850) 30 It [cricket] is performed by a person, who, with a clumsy wooden bat, defends a wicket 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii § 7. 98 The citizens swore to defend the King with money and blood

b *absol.* (for *refl.*) To make defence

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlix 164 Yf he come and assayle me I shall defende as well as I can 1548 HALL *Chron* 50 Some strake, some defended 1667 MILTON *P L* xi 657 Others from the Wall defend

†c. To 'fence' a court: see FENCE *v* 8. *Obs.*

1609 SKENE *Reg Maj* 115 Item, after the Court be affirmed, and defended, na man aught to speik bot they ilke parties, and their forespeakers, and their counsell

5. To support or uphold by speech or argument, maintain, vindicate; to speak or write in favour of (a person or thing attacked)

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 5359 In nathyng may þai be excused þan; þai may defende þam be na ways 1395 W. DYNET *Oath of Recantn* in *Academy* 17 Nov (1883) 331/1 þat I ne defende [no] conclusions ne techynges of the lollardes *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 856 Þe bischop þe clerkes malyce kende, Bot nouthir party he defende 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen VIII*, c 19 Preamble, Erronyously defendyng & maynteynyng his seid obstynate opynyons 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 29 b, Whose lyfe and doctrine I did not undertake to defende. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* III. xi (1743) 280 That he defend three questions in Natural Philosophy 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt Chr.* I ii 235, I am far from pretending to defend this passage of Irenæus 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 2 Are we only to be permitted to defend general principles?

†b. with obj. clause: To maintain (a statement impugned); to contend. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi 546 Here ben our gages, how that we will defende that our fader slew neveu foulques of moryllon by treyson 1541 BARNES *Wks* (1573) 357/2 Their Masse whiche our Papistes so wickedly defende to bee a sacrifice 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 9 Others to the contrary defended it was not so 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 25 But that these [animals] can be properly called Asses, no man can defend. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit Tongue* 21 This [vowel] sum defend not to be idle

III. *Law* (Originally belonging to I, but also with uses from II.)

6. a. Of the defendant: To deny, repel, oppose (the plaintiff's plea, the action raised against him); *absol.* To enter or make defence **b.** To vindicate (himself or his cause) **c** Of a legal agent: To take legal measures to vindicate; to appear, address the court, etc. in defence of (the accused)

[*c* 1200 *Select Pleas of Crown* (1888), Petrus venit et totum defendit de verbo in verbum *c* 1222 *Bracton's Note-bk* I 250 Et Alicia venit et defendit ius eorum] 1428 *Surtees Misc* (1890) 5 Seand þat he myght deny nor defend this mater na langer, he knawleged and graunted his trespas 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* (1889) 3 After that the cause had be wel deffended and pleted by bothe partyes 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst* IV xx (1634) 742 The right use [of law is] both for the plaintife to sue, and for the defendant to defend 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm* III 296/1 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* xxxvii 306 A letter announcing that the defendants in the case of Desmoines v. Lancaster declined to defend 1891 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 201/2 A solicitor to a trust has authority to defend legal proceedings, though not to initiate them *Mod.* The prisoners were defended by Mr. L. On his trial he defended himself (or conducted his own defence) with great ability

†**Defe'nd,** *sb. Sc. Obs. rare* [f. DEFEND *v.*] Defence.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor Fab* 69 Sir . . made I not fair defend? *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 1154 Sum men tharfor agaynys makis defend

Defendable (dĭfe·ndăb'l), *a. rare* Also 8 **-ible** [f. DEFEND *v.* + -ABLE. Cf. F. *défendable* (from 13th c.)]

1 Capable of being defended or protected from assault or injury

1611 COTGR., *Defensable*, defendable which may be defended, guarded, or preserued 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* v. vi (R.), [The skin] being easily defendible by the power of man's reason and art 1870 *Daily News* 25 Nov., That they should establish a defendable frontier

2. Capable of being maintained or vindicated; defensible

1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* 90 The death of Aisemus, which they knew was not defendable at a fair Audit

†**Defe'ndance.** *Obs.* Also 5 **-ens.** [a. OF. *defendance, deffendance* (13th c. in Godefroy), defence, resistance, f. *defendre* to DEFEND.] Defence.

a 1500 *Orol. Sap.* in *Anglia* X. 389 Heelful defendens in alle dyuerse perilles 1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 550 Our chalenges, and defendances for combats in the field

Defendant (dĭfe·ndănt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4–6 **-aunt,** 6 **-ante,** 7 **-ent** [a. F. *défendant* (OF. *deffendant*), pr. pple. of *défendre* to DEFEND, also used absol.]

A. *adj.*

†1 Used as *pres. pple.* Defending; *hum self defendaunt* = in his own defence. *Obs.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 6890 3if ich þi sone owhar a-sloȝ, It was me defendant anouȝ *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 660 Men ne sloȝ he nouȝt, Boute hit were him self defendaunt!

2. Defending oneself, or an opinion, cause, etc., against attack; making one's defence; being defendant in a suit (see B 3) ? *Obs.*

1596 *Foxe's A & M.* 658/2 The defendant part was driven for a while to keepe silence 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I 240 (R.) Then commeth an officer and arresteth the party defendant 1682 DRYDEN *King & Queen* Epil. 16 'Tis just like puss defendant in a gutter

†**3.** Affording defence; defensive. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen V*, II. iv 8 With men of courage, and with meanes defendant

B. *sb.* †**1.** A defender against hostile attack; opposed to *assailant. Obs.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxiii 398 The citye was so sore assayld on all partyes that the defendauntys wyste not where to make resystence 1548 HALL *Chron* 54 Neither the assailauntes nor defendantes loke for any refuge. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* II v. iii. § 15 442 To beat the defendants from the Wall 1731 J. GRAY *Gunnery* Pref. 21 The defendants of the city were sorely gauled with all sorts of missive weapons. *a* 1787 BP. LOWTH *Serm & Rem.* 289 Had a potent enemy invaded Sodom nothing could have inspired the defendants with truer courage, than virtue and the fear of God

†b One who defends (an opinion, etc.). *Obs.*

1665 HOOKE *Microgr* 100 Nor will it be enough for a Defendant of that Hypothesis to say, etc

†**2.** The party who denies the charge and accepts the challenge of the *appellant* in wager of battle

1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* VII. 143/2 Gloucestre was the appellaunt and Arthur was the defendaunt 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen VI*, II iii 49 Ready are the Appellant and Defendant. *a* 1645 HEYWOOD *Fortune by Land* II. Wks 1874 VI 385 Neither challenger nor defendant are yet in field 1828 SCOTT *F M Perth* xxiii, The Knight of Kinfauns, the challenger, and the young Earl of Crawford, as representing the defendant.

3. *Law* A person sued in a court of law; the party in a suit who defends; opposed to *plaintiff.* 'A "defendant" is originally a *denier*, but the notion of his *protecting himself* comes in early and prevails.' Prof. F. W. Maitland.

a 1400 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 361 And þat commune law hym be y-entred, þe axeie and þe defendaunt 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpe* 923 Retained of playntyfe, or of defendaunt 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet* 47 The complainaunt commenseth his action, and the defendaunt thereupon answereth. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch V* IV i 361 1809 J. MARSHALL *Const Opin* (1839) 123 The state cannot be made a defendant in a suit brought by an individual 1859 DICKENS *T Two Cities* II xii, The counsel for the defendant threw up his brief.

†**4.** Phrase *In my, his* (etc.) *defendant.* in one's defence. *Obs.*

[App. a corruption of *me, him, defendant* in A 1.]

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T* P 498 Whan o man sleeth another in his defendaunt 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. vii, Balyn that slewe this knyght in my defendaunt

Defended (dĭfe·nded), *ppl. a* [f. DEFEND *v.*]

†1 Forbidden. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T* P 258 Þe beaute of þe fruyt defendid 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* IV ii, How justly am I punish'd For my defended wantonness! 1667 MILTON *P L* xi 86 To know both Good and Evil, since his taste Of that defended Fruit.

2 Guarded, protected, maintained against attack, etc. see DEFEND *v.*

1615 STEPHENS *Satyr Ess* (ed 2) 426 A Fidler is a defended night-walker. and under privilege of Musicke takes occasion to disquiet men 1694 *Amadis of Greece* Title-p., His conquering of the defended mountain. 1891 *Daily News* 7 Dec. 6/1 The defended action of Duplany v. Duplany .was set down for hearing on the following day.

Defendee'. *rare.*—[0] [f. as prec. + -EE.] One who is defended.

1864 in WEBSTER (Described as rare.)

Defendens, -ent: see DEFENDANCE, -ANT

Defender (dĭfe·ndəɹ). Forms. 3, 6 **defendor,** 4–7 **-our,** (4 **-owr,** 5 **deffendour**), 5– **defender** [ME. and AFr. *defendour* = OF. *defendeor* (nom. *defendere*), mod.F *défendeur*, f. *defend-re* to DEFEND. See -ER[2] 3.

The OF. oblique case *defendeor, -edor,* comes from a Romanic type *defendĭtōr-em-*: cf. Pr., Sp., Pg. *defendedor,* It. *difenditore*, the nom. *defendere, -erre*, Pr. *defendaire,* was formed on the analogy of sbs. with *-eor, -edor,* in the oblique case from L. *-ātōr-em.*]

1. One who defends, or wards off an attack; *esp.* one who fights in defence of a fortress, city, etc.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 198 He may ys owe lese, ȝyf þe defendor aþ þe myȝte. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xxxix [xl.] 24 Þou art myn helpei and my defendour 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 93 A defender, *defensor.* 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 Our kynge and defender 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. (1611) 26 Men always knew that when force and iniury was offered, they might be defendours of themselues 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III iii. 128 The power To banish your Defenders. *c* 1750 in 'Bat' *Crick Man.* (1850) 30 The oftener is the defender able to run between the wicket and the stand 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II 474 After a severe struggle the defenders were driven out 1878 SEELEY *Stein* II. 128 All the inhabitants of the State are born defenders of it

†b. The person who accepts the challenge to combat in wager of battle: = DEFENDANT *sb* 2.

1586 FERNE *Blaz Gentrie*, If it be on the defendors side, he may refuse the combat offered

†c A dog kept for purposes of defence; a watch-dog. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 124 *margin*, The greater sociable Dogs or defenders 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II 184/1 The Defenders are Dogs that forsake not their Master in Life nor Death

d. *Irish Hist.* (with capital.) Originally, one who defended his home against marauders, later, towards the end of the 18th c., the name assumed by a society of Roman Catholics formed to resist the Orangemen. (See Lecky, *Eng in Eighteenth Cent* VII.)

1796 *Hull Advertiser* 13 Feb. 3/1 Defenders!! a party of these miscreants attacked a small public-house on the Trim road 1798 *Ann. Reg.* 155 Irritated by this usage, the Catholics also associated for their defence, whence they were called Defenders 1842 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II 121 The Peep of-day-boys originated in the north, about the year 1785 they were met by a counter association, 'the Defenders' 1890 LECKY *Eng in 18th C* VII. 12 For six or eight months Defender outrages continued in this county almost uncontrolled.

2. One who defends, upholds, or maintains by argument; one who speaks or writes in defence of a person, cause, or opinion.

1544 (*title*), A Supplycacion to our most soveraigne Lorde Kynge Henry the Eyght, Kynge of England, and moste ernest defender of Christes gospell 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. iv (1611) 134 Defenders of that which is Popish 1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig Brit* I. 3 The Defenders of this Tradition 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits, Char* Wks (Bohn) II 58 They are headstrong believers and defenders of their opinion. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) IV. 377 The Sophists have found an enthusiastic defender in the distinguished historian of Greece.

b. *Defender of the faith*: a title borne by the sovereigns of England since Henry VIII, on whom it (i.e. *Fidei defensor*) was conferred by Pope Leo X in 1521 as a reward for writing against Luther. Cf. DEFENSOR.

[1530 *Act* 21 *Hen VIII* (*title*), Anno regni inuictissimi principis Henrici octaui, Angliæ et Franciæ regis, fidei defensoris vicesimi primi.] 1538 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks I 186 One is called Most Christian King, another, Defender of the faith. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, Henry the eight by the grace of God, King of England and of France, Defendor of faith 1558 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I.

App. 1 2 Elizabeth, by the grace of God defendour of the faith 1623 Ld Herbert *to Jas I* in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser. 1. III 165 Your sacred Majestie beeinge Defender of our Faithe

3. The party sued in an action at law; = Defendant *sb.* 3 (Now the term in *Sc Law*; opposed to *pursuer*; also used in Roman Law treatises)

c 1450 in *Surtees Misc* (1890) 59 Als well þe playntyffe as þe defender in all maner of playnttes. 1752 J Louthian *Form of Process* (ed 2) 146 All Prosecutors may compear with four, and the Defenders with six of their Friends. 1861 W. Bell *Dict Law Scot*, *Defender* is the party against whom the conclusions of a process or action are directed 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* IV § 102 In certain cases the defender in an action *in personam* must give security even when conducting his own defence

4. In the game of *Ombre* see Defence *sb* 2 c

1878 H. H Gibbs *Ombre* 33 The Defender has to fight out the game against the other two players

Hence **Defe nderism** (*Irish Hist*), the principles or policy of the Defenders (Sense 1 d above.)

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 19 Sept 1/4 He. avowed the principles of Defenderism. 1796 Burke *Corr* (1844) IV 330 It is now plain that Catholic *defenderism* is the only restraint upon Protestant ascendency 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV 54 Defenderism finds fuel in Connaught, Leinster, and Munster. 1890 Lecky *Eng in 18th C.* VII. 13

Defenderesse, obs form of Defendress.

Defendible: see Defendable

Defending (dĭfe·ndɪŋ), *vbl. sb* [-ing 1] The action of the verb Defend: **a.** The warding off of attack, etc.

c 1300 *K Alis* 676 Now con Alisaundre of sweordis turnyng, Apon stede, apon justyng, And 'sailyng, of defendyng 1382 Wyclif *Phil* i 7 In defendyng and confermyng of the gospel 1483 *Cath. Angl* 93 A Defendynge, *brachium, custodia, defensio* 1583 Stubbes *Anat Abus* II (1882) 97 Power of defending of life. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* (Rtldg. 1883) 273 The storming or defending of towns

†**b.** Forbidding, prohibition *Obs.*

c 1400 *Test Love* III (1560) 295/1 Prohibicion, that is, defendyng.

Defe·nding, *ppl. a* [-ing 2] That defends. see the verb

1881 *Daily News* 5 Nov 5/8 Some of those discrepancies which defending counsel delight in discovering

†**Defe·ndless,** *a Obs rare* [See -less.] Defenceless.

1737 *Common Sense* (1738) I 42 Pointing a Musket to a defendless Man's Breast

Defendor, -our, -owr, obs. ff. Defender.

Defendress (dĭfe·ndres) Now *rare*. In 6–7 **-eresse, -resse** [a F *défenderesse*, fem. of *défendeur*; see -ess.]

1 A female defender, protector, or maintainer

1509 Fisher *Wks* (1876) 301 Good preestes and clerkes to whome she was a true defenderesse [ed 1708 defendresse] 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* Ded., Elizabeth by the Grace of God Queene of England, Fraunce, and Ireland, defendresse of the faith, &c 1627–47 Feltham *Resolves* I lxxv (1677) 115 Virtue is a Defendress, and valiants the heart of man 1749 H Walpole *Lett H. Mann* (1834) II cxcix 265 Gracious Anne. would make an admirable defendress of the new faith

†**2** A female defendant in a suit *Obs.*

1611 E Grimstone *Hist Fraunce* 1042 That which afflicts the Defendresse much more, is that the Complainants object against her, that she loued not her child.

†**Defe·ndrix.** *Obs. rare* [f. Defender, after L feminines in *-(t)rix*; the L. word was *defenstrix*] = prec 1

1597 J Payne *Royal Exach* 35 You fight. for your Soveraigne Lady, defendrix vnder God of the same [gospell].

†**Defenera·tion.** *Obs rare*—° [n of action from L *dēfēnerāre* to involve in debt, exhaust by usury, f. *fœnus, fēnus* interest, usury.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Defeneration*, a taking mony upon usury.

Defenestration (dɪfenestrē·ʃən). [mod. f. L De- I 1, 2 + *fenestra* a window so in mod.F] The action of throwing out of a window.

Defenestration of Prague, the action of the Bohemian insurgents who, on the 21st of May 1618, broke up a meeting of Imperial commissioners and deputies of the States, held in the castle of the Hradshin, and threw two of the commissioners and their secretary out of the window, this formed the prelude to the Thirty Years' War.

1620 *Relig. Wotton* (1672) 507 A man saued at the time of the defenestration 1837 Southey *Lett* (1856) IV. 521, I much admire the manner in which the defenestration is shown [in a picture]. 1863 Neale *Ess Liturgiol.* 238 Which commencing at the defenestration of Prague terminated in the peace of Westphalia.

Defens, obs. form of Defence.

Defensable, ME. form of Defensible, q v.

†**Defensal,** *a Obs rare* [f. med L. *défensāl-is*, f *defens-um* Defence · see -al. (OF. had *deffensal* sb defence.)] Pertaining to defence

1560 Rolland *Crt Venus* I 800 Charge him compeir befoir my Maiestie. To heir him self accusit of crueltie With exceptionis, and causis defensall

†**Defe·nsative,** *a.* and *sb Obs* Also -itive. [f L type **défensātīv-us* (prob used in 15–16th c Latin), f. *défensāt-*, ppl stem of *dēfensāre* to ward off, defend, freq of *dēfendĕre* to Defend. see -ive]

A. *adj.* **1.** Having the property of defending, defensive, protective.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor* 19 As with a defensative band about it 1615 Markham *Eng Housew* II 1. (1668) 41 Lay it within the defensitive plaister before rehearsed 1668 Howe *Bless Righteous* (1825) 240 The efficacy and defensative power of moral goodness.

b = Defensible 1 b

1591 F Sparry *Geomancie* 85 The Citie is not defensatiue and [is] ill maintayned by men of force.

2 Made in defence or vindication of something.

a 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* Mark II 22 Observe the defensative plea which our blessed Saviour makes

B *sb* = Defensive *sb.* 1. (Very common in 17th c)

1576 Baker *Jewell of Health* 7 b, Defensatives for expelling the Plague 1583 H Howarde (*title*), A Defensatiue against the Poyson of supposed Prophecies 1612 Woodall *Surg Mate* Wks (1653) 28 A good defensative against all venemous humours 1658 Sir T Browne *Gard Cyrus* III 126 Houseleek, which old superstition set on the tops of houses, as a defensative against lightening *a* 1711 Ken *Serm.* Wks (1838) 160 Abstinence, the best defensitive a Christian can have. 1758 J S *Le Dran's Observ Surg* (1771) 94 A Defensitive composed of Bole Armenia[c], The White of an Egg, and Vinegar 1783 Ainsworth *Lat Dict* (Morell) 1, A defensative against poison

†**Defe·nsatrice.** *Obs rare* [ad. late L *dēfensātrix, -trīcem*, fem. of *dēfensātor*, agent-n. from *dēfensāre*: see prec] Defendress.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3984 Virgine Marie is oure blissed deffensatrice

Defense, -fenser, var. of Defence, Defensor

Defensibility (dĭfe·nsĭbĭlĭtɪ) [f. next + -ity.] The quality of being defensible; capacity of being defended

1846 Grote *Greece* II II 344 The extreme defensibility of its frontier 1859 J. White *Hist France* (1860) 5 The perfect defencibility of the French territory

Defensible (dĭfe·nsĭb'l), *a* Forms: α. 3–6 defensable, (5 **-abill, -abylle, deffensable,** 6 *Sc.* **defensabil,** 6–7 **defenceable**), β. 5– **defensible,** (5 **diffensyble,** 5–6 **defensyble,** 7 **defencible**). [Etymologically there are here two distinct words: α *défensable*, a. F. *défensable* (12th c in Hatzf): —L. *défensābil-em* (St. Ambrose, *c* 375), f *dēfensāre* to ward off, freq of *dēfendĕre* to defend In the latter part of the 15th c this began to be displaced by β. *defensible*, ad L *dēfensībil-em* (Cassiodorus, *c* 550), f. L. *dēfens-*, ppl. stem of *dēfendere* This expelled the former before 1700. In French also *défensible* appears in 17–18th c, but both forms are there archaic, the ordinary word being *défendable*]

†**1** Affording, or capable of affording, defence; defensive (Cf. Fencible A. 1–3) **a** Of men-at-arms: Fit or able to defend a fortress, etc. *Obs*

1297 R Glouc (1724) 549 His hulde hom there defensables, to libbe other to deie. 1481 Caxton *Godfrey* 306 Ther were therin turkes many, hardy and defensable 1502 Arnolde *Chron* (1811) 289 Wyth certayn nombre off defensible parsones 1549 *Compl. Scot* XIX 163 Sa mony of you that ar defensabil men 1599 Shaks *Hen V*, III III 50 We no longer are defensible. 1636 Prynne *Humb. Remonstr* 4 Great Navies of Ships and people defensible 1828 Scott *F M Perth* XIX, Every defensible man of you keep his weapons in readiness

†**b** Of fortresses, fortified places, etc. *Obs* (but often not distinguishable from sense 3)

1382 Wyclif *Judg* VI 2 Thei maden to hem moost defensable placis to withstonden *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 4168 A portecolys defensable *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* VI 149 Barbacanes well defensable 1585 T. Washington tr *Nicholay's Voy. Turkie* I. XVI 17 This Bourg is not defensible agaynst any great siege 1627 Speed *England, Garnsey* § 2 A Pale of Rockes uery defensible vnto the Iland. 1699 Dampier *Voy* II I VIII 161 What charges have been bestowed on it since to make it defenceable. 1781 Gibbon *Decl & F* III lxiv. 609 He maintained the most useful and defensible posts 1818 Hallam *Mid Ages* (1872) II 129 Notwithstanding the vast population and defensible strength of Constantinople.

†**c** Of weapons, armour, or habiliments. *Obs*

1418 Hen V in Riley *Lond. Mem* (1868) 664 In here best and most defensable harneys 1480 *Plumpton Corr* 40 In there most defensible arrey. 1513 *Act 5 Hen VIII*, c 6 Any Armour or defenceable Geer of War 1548 Hall *Chron* 56 The citezens had provided for al thinges necessary and defensible.

†**d.** *gen.* Defensive, protective. *Obs*

1545 *Primer Hen VIII* (1546) 156 Be thou unto me a defensible God 1574 Hyll *Planting* 77 Covered with clay, or some other defensable playster

†**2.** In a state of defence against attack or injury; safe *Obs*

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ, Osor* 276 b, That such as are buryed in the cowle and weede of a Franciscane Fryer, are forthwith defensible enough agaynst all the Devilles and furies of hell *Ibid* 487 b, Yᵗ her life might have eskaped safe, and defensible from those raging stormes 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L* § 253 We could not leave the work in a more defensible state.

3. Capable of being defended against attack or injury.

1600 E Blount tr *Conestaggio* 207 The rocke with such unexpert soldiers was not defensible 1704 Addison *Italy* (1733) 304 Defensible by a very little Army against a numerous Enemy 1816 Keatinge *Trav* (1817) I 259 His fortress was defensible against all the power of man 1873 Burton *Hist. Scotl.* VI. lxxii 256 Dumbarton was supposed to be more defensible

4. *fig* Capable of being defended (in argument), maintained, or vindicated; justifiable (The chief current sense)

1413 Lydg *Pilgr. Sowle* I. xvii. (1859) 18 My cause was nought defensable by ought that I couthe se *c* 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen VIII* (1878) 48 The marriage is defenceable enough 1674 Owen *Holy Spirit* (1693) 153 This is scarce defensible. 1769 *Junius Lett* XVI 72 The resolution..is defensible on general principles of reason 1863 Fawcett *Pol. Econ* III VII 387 A more defensible, or a juster claim. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang* IX 154 In a true and defensible sense.

Hence **Defe·nsibleness.**

a 1689 Petty *Pol Arith* (1690) 14 The defensibleness of the Country by reason of its Situation on the Sea 1830 Gen P Thompson *Exerc* (1842) I. 229 The defensibleness of particular branches of a system

Defensibly (dĭfe·nsĭblɪ), *adv* Also 5–6 **-sably,** 6 **-cibly.** [f prec. + -ly 2.]

†**1** In a 'defensible' manner; so as to afford defence or protection · see prec 1 *Obs*

1464 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) XI 524 Every Man be Well and Defensibly arrayed *a* 1533 Ld Berners *Huon* cxliii 530 Aboue in M horses defensably aparayly'd 1599 R. Crompton *Mansion of Magnan* N IV b, The houses were all of stone, very strongly and defencibly builded

2. In a manner defensible by argument, justifiably

1880 *Variorum Teachers' Bible* Isa VII 14 The Hebrew prefixes the article, which A V. defensibly regards as that of species.

Defension (dĭfe·nʃən) Also 6 **-syon, -cion.** [ad L *dēfensiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēfendĕre* to Defend. Cf. OF. *defension, -sium* (11–16th c in Godef.)]

†**1** = Defence; protection, vindication, etc

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus* XLVIII. 7 Domes of defensioun [1388 defence]. 14 *Balade, IX Ladies Worthie* (Chaucer's Wks 1561) Against the proud Grekes made defencion With her victorious hand 1514 P Pace in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. (1726) 203 In the defension of your gracis causis *a* 1555 Philpot *Exam & Writ* (Parker Soc) 325 The just defension against his unjust accusation

2. In R.C. Colleges The formal defence of a thesis or proposition as an academic exercise

1563 Foxe *A. & M* 862 a, He withstandeth the Popes Supremacie in his disputations and defensions 16 W Blundell in *Crossby Records* 175 My said brother did make his public defension of Philosophy in the Roman college 1862 F C Husenbeth *Life of Milner* 8 He never taught in the Schools, nor made any public defensions 1886 J Gillow *Lit Hist Eng Catholics* II. 458 This defension took place in the palace of Cardinal Guise

Hence †**Defe nsional** *a*, pertaining to defence

1762 tr *Busching's Syst Geog* III 682 The arsenal, the defensional office [at Freiburg, Switzerland].

Defensitive: see Defensative

Defensive (dĭfe·nsɪv), *a.* and *sb* Also 4–5 **-sif,** 5 **-syue,** 6 **-sife, deffensive,** 7 **defencive** [a F. *défensif, -ive* (14th c in Hatzf), ad med L. *dēfensīv-us*, f *dēfens-*, ppl. stem of L. *dēfendĕre*: see -ive]

A *adj.*

1. Having the quality of defending against attack or injury; serving for defence; protective

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 13 Aboute þe wounde leie a medicyn defensif 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c 64 Preamb, Armours Defensives, as Jakkes, Salettis, Brigandynes 1548 Hall *Chron* 169 b, Any weapon, either invasive or defensive. 1593 Shaks *Rich II*, II 1 48 As a Moate defensiue to a house. 1636 Sir H Blount *Voy Levant* (1637) 100 A boorded Arche defensive against sunne and raine. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav* (1638) 330 The Nut is cloathed with a defensive husk 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist* IX II § 21 IV 357 A Castle (then much decayed, never much defensive for this City) 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI 361 An hard, firm shell, which furnishes both offensive and defensive armour 1874 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* II 9 When they invaded Gaul, the Romans wore defensive armour formed of iron.

†**b** Of fortified places. = Defensible 1 b *Obs.*

1601 R Johnson *Kingd & Commw* (1603) 259 To immure themselves in such defensive places 1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav.* (1638) 81 The Citie is made defensive by many helps of nature and industry.

†**c** Of persons. Capable of making defence. *Obs rare*

1667 Milton *P L* VI 393 The faint Satanic Host Defensive scarse, or, with pale fear surpris'd.

†**d.** With *of*: Serving to ward off, or to protect against. *Obs. rare.*

1725 Pope *Odyss* XXIII. 196, I rais'd a nuptial bow'r And 100f'd defensive of the storm and show'r

2. Made, formed, or carried on for the purpose of defence · opposed to *offensive* (= aggressive).

1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 455 The Athenians made League offensive and deffensive with them 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* III § 60 293 The bloud which in defensive warre is shed. 1678 Lady Chaworth in *12th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App v 44 A league offencive and defencive with Holland 1777 Watson *Philip II* (1839) 353 Able to wage only a tedious defensive war 1787 Mad D'Arblay *Diary* Mar, I was obliged to resolve upon a defensive conduct in future 1869 Rawlinson *Anc Hist* 180 Alliance, offensive and defensive, between Sparta and Bœotia

3 Of or belonging to defence.

1643 Slingsby *Diary* (1836) 102 They lay at a defensive guarde 1684 R H *School Recreation* 67 Having shewn you the Defensive part, I shall now proceed to the Offensive 1739 J Trapp *Right over-much* (1758) 16 Going to law is absolutely unlawful, even on the defensive side 1845 S Austin *Ranke's Hist Ref.* III. 175 Their position was entirely a defensive one.

4. Spoken or written in defence *of* something, of the nature of a defence or vindication.

1604 Broughton (*title*), Two o little Workes defensive of our Redemption 1768 Blackstone *Comm* III 100 His defensive allegation, to which he is entitled in his turn to the plaintiff's answer upon oath 1893 *Bookman* June 85/2 An appreciative essay, partly defensive of his memory

B *sb.*

†**1** Something that serves to defend or protect; *esp* in *Med* and *Surg* a bandage, plaster, ointment, or medicine, serving to guard against injury, inflammation, corruption, infection, etc. *Obs*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 214 Þou schalt algate aboute þe sijknes leie a defensif of bole & terra sigillata 1544 Phaer *Pestilence* (1553) Piv b, Lay a defensiue about the sore 1562 Turner *Herbal* II 41 b, If it be layd vnto woundes, it is a good defensiue for them. 1610 Markham *Masterpiece* II clxxiii 485 It is also an excellent defensiue against fluxes of blood *a* 1626 Bacon (J), Wars preventive upon just fears, are defensives, as well as on actual invasions. 1665 Evelyn *Mem* (1857) III 150 Wear this defensive for my sake 1725 Bradley *Fam Dict* s v *Wounds*, If a Nerve happens to be cut, you must close it, and use a Defensive, to prevent a concourse of Humours

2. A position or attitude of defence: usually in phr. *to stand* (*act*, etc) *on the defensive* [Absolute use of A 3]

1601 R Johnson *Kingd. & Commw* (1603) 178 Onely to stand upon the defensive 1708 Swift *Predictions*, The French army acts now wholly on the defensive 1797 Burke *Corr* IV 431 In debate, as in war, we confine ourselves to a poor, disgraceful, and ruinous defensive 1828 Scott *F M Perth* xxxiv, The two brethren . striking both at once, compelled him to keep the defensive 1869 Freeman *Norm Conq* (1876) III xii 152 The plan of the Duke was to stand wholly on the defensive

†**3** One who defends himself against attack: opposed to *assailant* or *aggressor*. *Obs. rare.*

1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav* 79 They retired home, leaving the Georgians Victors, though defensives

Defensively (dĭfe·nsĭvlĭ), *adv.* [-ly 2.] In a defensive manner; by way of defence

1670 Milton *Hist Eng* II Wks (1851) 59 Camalodunum, where the Romans had seated themselves to dwell pleasantly, rather than defensively, was not fortifi'd. 1692 Luttrell *Brief Rel* (1857) II 370 We shall, it's beleived, act only defensively 1884 Mrs Oliphant in *Blackw Mag* Jan 5/2 Lady Mary put up her hand defensively.

Defe·nsiveness. [-ness] The quality of being defensive.

1600 F Walker *Sp Mandeville* 131 a, They want no defensiuenes against the cold 1828 *Examiner* 643/1 The position of defensiveness 1885 G Meredith *Diana* I xv. 323 Arousing her instincts of defensiveness

Defensor (dĭfe nsəɹ, -ɔ̄ɹ). Forms: 4–5 defensour, (4–6 -oure, 5 -owre), 6 defencer, 6– defensor [ME and AFr *defensour* = OF. **defenseor*, in 13th c *deffenceour*, mod.F *défenseur* ·— L *dēfensātōr-em* (Jerome), agent-n from *dēfensāre*, freq of *dēfendĕre* to Defend By later changes in Eng the word is completely assimilated to L. *dēfensor*, agent-n from *dēfendĕre*]

†**1** A defender *Obs*

Chief Defensor of the Christian Church, a title formerly bestowed by the Pope upon individual kings, as upon Henry VII of England

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvii 745 Sum of the defensouris war All dede, and othir woundit saie *c* 1430 Lydg *Bochas* I xvi (1554) 33 a, To holy churche he was chief defensour 1509 Fabyan vii (1533) 690 1530 Palsgr Introd. 10 Henry by the grace of God, kynge of Englande and of France, defensor of the faythe 1596 *Foxe's A & M* 591/1 Any of their fautors, comforters, counsellers, or defensers 1611 Speed *Hist Gt Brit* ix xx 72 Chiefe Defensor of Christs Church 1670 *Famous Conclave Clement VIII* 29 The only defensor and supportor of the Catholick Religion.

2 *Rom Hist* 'In the later period of the empire (after 365 A D), title of a magistrate in the provincial cities, whose chief duty was to afford protection against oppression on the part of the governor' (Lewis & Short).

c 1370 Wyclif *Eng Wks* (1880) 395 And sayntе gregori wrote to þe defensoure of rome in þis maner [1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) I 341 But the *Defensores* were also magistrates and preservers of order] 1841 W Spalding *Italy & It Isl* I. 112 The defensors differed in both respects 1855 Milman *Lat Chr* (1864) II iii v 45 What the defensor had been in the old municipal system

3 *Roman Law* One who took up the defence and assumed the liability of a defendant in an action.

1875 Poste *Gaius* iv Comm (ed 2) 569 A defensor may prevent a forfeiture of the stipulation *Ibid*, A defensor (unauthorized representative) of the defendant gave security judicatum solvi

Hence **Defe·nsorship**, the office of defensor.

1855 Milman *Latin Chr* III 292 The golden diadem, the insignia of the Patriciate and Defensorship of the city of Rome

Defensory (dĭfe nsŏri), *a* and *sb* Now *rare* or *Obs* [ad L *dēfensōri-us*, f *dēfensōr-em*. see Defensor and -ory.]

A. *adj* That is intended, or serves, to defend, defensive

1552 Huloet, Defensorye, *praesidiarius* 1586 A Day *Eng Secretary* II (1625) 14 A Letter defensory answering by confutation all the objections 1647 *Royall & Royallist's Plea* 13 The warre on the Kings side is vindicatory and defensorie 1849 *Fraser's Mag* XXXIX 669 One of the defensory provisions which the Creator has assigned to some of His creatures

†**B** *sb* Something defensive; a defence *Obs.*

1588 Greene *Perimedes* 6 As a defensorie against ensuing griefes 1592 (*title*), Martin Mar-Sixtus A second Replie against the Defensory and Apology of Sixtus the fifth 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii 154 A Defensorie of the Scripture and Church.

Defenst, obs f *defenced*. see Defence *v*

†**Defe·nsure.** *Obs* [f. L. *dēfens-* ppl stem of *dēfendĕre* + -ure] Something that defends, = Defensive *sb* 1.

1586 W Bailey *Briefe Treat* (1633) 21 Wee must defend the eye with some defensure to avoid the offence of a fluxe

Defer (dĭfə·ɹ), *v* 1 Forms: 4–7 differre, 5–7 deferre, (4 defere, 5–6 defar, -arre, dyfferre, 7 deferr), 5–7 differ, 5–6 differr, 6 differe, dyferre, dyffer, dyffer(r-), diffar(r-), 6–7 differ(r-), 5– defer(r-) Inflexions deferred, deferring. [ME *differre-n*, a. OF. *differer* (*zl diffère*), 14th c. in Littré, ad. L *differ-re* to carry apart, put off, postpone, delay, protract, also, *intr*, to bear in different directions, have diverse bearings, differ. Orig. the same word as Differ *v.* (q v. for the history of their differentiation), and often spelt *differ* in 16–17th c; but forms in *de-*, *def-*, are found from the 15th, and have prevailed, against the etymology, mainly from the stress being on the final syllable; but partly, perhaps, by association with *delay*.]

†**1.** *trans.* To put on one side; to set aside *Obs.*

1393 Gower *Conf* I 262 At mannes sighte Envie for to be preferred Hath conscience so differred, That no man loketh to the vice Whiche is the moder of malice *c* 1430 Lydg *Hors, Shepe & G* 96 The Syrcumstaunce me lyst nat to defer — *Min Poems* (Percy Soc) 14 Grace withe her lycour cristallyne and pure Defferrithe vengeaunce off ffuriose woodnes

†**b** To set or put 'beside oneself'; to bereave of one's wits *Obs. rare*—[1]

c 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints, Matthæus* 84 Quhame þat þai [two sorcerers] had euir marryte Ine þare wittis oi differryte

†**c** *refl.* To withdraw or remove oneself *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints, Martha* 171 Hely, defere þe nocht fra me, Bot in myn helpe nov haste þu þe!

2. *trans.* To put off (action, procedure) to some later time; to delay, postpone.

1382 Wyclif *Num* xxx. 15 If the man . into another day deferre the sentence 14 *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII 132 [She] differred þe questyone 1483 *Cath Angl* 99 To Differ, *differre, prolongare* 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A* II vii 104 The Lacedemonyens with drewe them self and differde the bataylle 1526 Tindale *Matt* xxiv 48 My master wyll differ his commynge 1593 Shaks 2 *Hen VI*, IV vii 141 Soldiers, Deferre the spoile of the Citie vntill night 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* II xxx. 183 Sometimes a Civill warre, may be differred, by such wayes. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No 92 P 2, I have deferred furnishing my Closet with Authors, 'till I receive your Advice 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* IV 499 O chosen by Heaven! defer one day thy march 1863 Geo Eliot *Romola* II iv, She deferred writing the irrevocable words of parting from all her little world

b Const with *inf* ? *Obs.*

1426 H Beaufort in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser II I 102 He hath long differred to parfourme them *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7118 To wende hame þai noȝt deferde 1535 Coverdale *Josh* x 13 The Sonne . dyfferred to go downe for the space of a whole daye after 1609 Bible (Douay) *Ps* lxxix Comm., How long wilt thou differre to heare our prayer? *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann* (1658) 880 Neither did he long defer to put those Jews to death *a* 1732 Atterbury (J), The longer thou deferrest to be acquainted with them, the less every day thou wilt find thyself disposed to them.

c *absol* or *intr* To delay, procrastinate: rarely with *off*.

1382 Wyclif *Deut*, vii 10 So that he scater hem, and ferther differre not [1388 differr [*v r* tarie] no lengere]. *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7523 He defard, and walde noȝt tus 1577 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 180 Whyles he desired, they deferred *a* 1592 Greene & Lodge *Looking Glass* Wks. (Rtldg) 229/1 Defer not off, to-morrow is too late 1614 Bp Hall *Recoll Treat.* 935 God differs on purpose that our trials may be perfect 1635 R Bolton *Comf Afft Consc* ix 252 The longer thou putst off and defferest the more unfit shalt thou be to repent 1742 Young *Nt Th* i 390 Be wise to-day, 'tis madness to defer 1771 P Parsons *Newmarket* I 21, I have waited (demurred, my gentle reader, if you be a lawyer, deferred, if you be a divine). a full year

3 *trans* To put off (a person or matter) to a future occasion. †**a** a person. *Obs*

1382 Wyclif *Acts* xxiv 22 Sothli Felix deferride hem [1388 delayede, *MS. K* ether differride, Tindale differde, 1539 *Great B* deferede, 1557 *Genev.* differed, 1582 *Rhem.* differred, 1611 and 1881 deferred] 1545 Brinklow *Compl.* 20 b, Men be differyd from tyme to tyme, yea from yere to yere 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 137 If it seem good to thy wisdome to deferre me 1709 Strype *Ann Ref* I xxxviii 440 He was deferred until Monday

b a time, matter, question

1509 Barclay *Ship of Folys* (1570) 49 Where they two borowed, they promise to pay three, Their day of payment longer to defarre 1536 *Exhort fr North* 135 in Furniv *Ballads* I 309 Differ not your matteres tyll a new 3ere 1559 Morwyng *Evonym* 95 Which conserveth the good health of man's body, prolongeth a man's youth, differeth age 1559 Willock *Lett to Crosraguell* in Keith *Hist Church Sc.* App 198 (Jam.), I wold aske quhilk of us differreth the Caus 1611 Bible *Prov* xiii 12 Hope deferred maketh the heart sicke.

c To relegate to a later part of a treatise

1538 Starkey *England* I. iv 123 Let us not entur into thys dysputatyon now, but .. dyffer hyt to hys place. 1558 Knox *First Blast* (Arb) 37 The admonition I differe to the end 1611 Coryat *Crudities* 480, I had differred it till the end of the sermon 1695 Woodward *Nat Hist Earth* I (1723) 41 Which I choose, rather than trouble the Reader with a Detail here, to deferr to their proper Place 1877 J D Chambers *Divine Worship* 284 It has been found necessary to defer them to the Appendix

†**4** To put off (time), waste in delay. *Obs*

1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* xii 22 Dais shulen be differrid, or drawen, in to loong [1388 differrid in to long tyme] 1548 Hall *Chron* 184 Not mynding to differre the time any farther. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb) 123 Idle to deferre yᵉ time lyke Saint George, who is euer on horsebacke yet neuer rydeth 1591 Shaks 1 *Hen VI*, III. ii 33 Deferre no tyme, delayes haue dangerous ends 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Denniall* vi, O cheer and tune my heartlesse breast, Deferre no time.

†**b** To protract; also *intr* to linger. *Obs*

1546 Langley *Pol Verg De Invent* I xii. 24 a, The Warres were longe differred 1562 Norton & Sackv *Gorboduc* IV ii, Why to this houre Have kind and fortune thus deferred my breath? 1562 Hollybush *Hom Apoth.* 42 b, If the disease woulde differre, and the jaundis woulde not voyde

Defer (dĭfə·ɹ), *v* 2 Also 5–6 differ, 6–7 deferre, (8 defere). Inflexions deferred, deferring [a. F *déférer* (*zl défère*), 16th c in Littré (*defferer* 14th c. in Godef. *Suppl*), in same sense as Eng., ad. L *dēfer-re* to bring or carry away, convey down, to bring or carry with reference to destination, to confer, deliver, transfer, grant, give, to report, to refer (a matter) to any one; f. De- I. 1, 2 + *ferre* to bear, carry.]

†**1.** *trans* To carry down or away; to convey (*to* some place); to bring away *Obs. rare*

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 254, I do not think that if a Sound should pass through divers mediums it would deliver the Sound in a differing place, from that unto which it is deferred 1654 R Codrington tr *Hist. Ivstiue* 552 He was so much amazed at it, that he could not forbear to vomit or defer the forced burthen of his belly.

†**2.** To offer, proffer, tender, in *Law*, to offer for acceptance. Const *to*, rarely *on* *To defer an oath* = F *déférer un serment*, L *deferre jusjurandum* *Obs*

1563 Foxe *A & M* 782 b, Vpon a corporall othe to them deferred by the iudges 1565 Jewel *Repl Hardyng* (1611) 379 That Godly worship which of the Diuines is called Latria, is deferred only to the Blessed Trinity 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II xxx 177 To deferre to them any obedience, or honour 1677 Gale *Crt Gentiles* III 172 Apuleius does in vain defer or bestow this honor on those Demons. 1764–7 Ld G Lyttelton *Hist. Hen. II*, II. 95 (Seager) How very wonderful is it that all the princes when a king renowned for his valour was actually at their head, should defer the command to a monk 1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) II lii 894 Until he accept the inheritance, he has a right deferred or proffered by the law (*jus delatum*) but he has not a right fully acquired (*jus acquisitum*).

†**3** To submit (a matter *to* a person, etc) for determination or judgement; to refer *Obs.*

1490 *Acta Dom Conc* 204 (Jam) The lordis will differ the hale mater to the said Robert spoussis aithe 1541 Barnes *Wks* (1573) 345/1 This matter was deferred of both partes to the sentence of the kyng 1660 R Coke *Power & Subj* 160 We teach, that among Priests there be no strifes and wrangling, nor let them be deferred to the Secular power 1691 Blair in W S Perry *Hist. Coll Amer. Col Ch* (1860) I. 4 The council, he said, would defer it to the committee for plantations

†**4.** *absol.* To refer for information *to* *Obs.*

1563 Foxe *A & M* 797 b, Concerninge the depositions of this Lorde Paget, here producted, we differ to the xx act, where you shal fynde hym examined

†**5.** *intr* (for *refl.*) To submit oneself *to* *Sc. Obs*

1479 *Acta Dom Audit.* 90 (Jam) Decretis .. that Johne Stewart . sall . pay to Archibald Forester of Corstorfin xx L yerly of viii yeris bigain . becauss the said Archibald differit to his aith, and he refusit to suete in presens of the lordis 1490 *Acta Dom Conc* 194 (Jam) The lordis aboue writtin wald nocht defer to the said excepcioun

6. *intr.* To submit in opinion or judgement *to*, to pay deference *to*.

It is probably with reference to this that Evelyn, 1667 (*Mem.* III. 161 ed 1857), says, We have hardly any words that do fully express the French *emotion, defer, effort*.

1686 F Spence *House of Medici* 306 (L) They not only deferred to his counsels in publick assemblies, but he was moreover the umpire of domestic matters. 1730 A Gordon *Maffei's Amphith* 8 How far we must defere to his Authority? 1792 Burke *Let. to Sir H Langrishe* Wks. 1842 I. 543 If you had not deferred to the judgment of others 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. ix. (1857) 165 Philip had the good sense to defer to the long experience and the wisdom of his father. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I 31 And let me warn my mother, Wise as she is, that she defer to Jove.

Deference (de fĕrĕns). [a. F. *déférence* (16th c.), f *déférer* to Defer *v.*2: see -ence.]

†**1.** The action of offering or proffering; tendering, bestowing, yielding *Obs rare*—[1].

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat conc. Relig.* I iii. 35 Our deference of all honor and glory to that which we venerate

2. Submission to the acknowledged superior claims, skill, judgement, or other qualities, of another. Often in phr *to pay, show, yield deference*

1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb* I (1843) 9/2 He was negligent to correspond with him with that deference he had used to do, but had the courage to dispute his commands. 1706 Estcourt *Fair Examp* III 1, Now, Sir, you shall stay and see what a Deference they pay to my Skill and Authority 1711 Addison *Spect* No 62 P 7 With all the Deference that is due to the Judgment of so great a Man. 1798 Farriar

Illustr Sterne, Varieties of Man 196 Much of this evil has certainly proceeded from undue deference to authorities 1830 D'Israeli *Chas I*, III vii 148 Charles often yielded a strange deference to minds inferior to his own 1836 H Coleridge *North Worthies* (1852) I 6 That voice of authority to which he would have paid most willing deference

3. Courteous regard such as is rendered to a superior, or to one to whom respect is due, the manifestation of a disposition to yield to the claims or wishes of another. Const *to*, †*for*

a 1660 Hammond *Wks* II i 137 (R) Why was not John who was a virgin chosen, or preferred before the rest?. his answer is, because Peter was the Elder, the deference being given to his age 1662 J Davies tr *Olearius' Voy. Ambass* 80 Nor have they any more complyance one for another, than they have deference for strangers for instead of being civil one to another [etc] 1678 *Lively Orac* v § 15 296, I shall consider to which God himself appears in Scripture to give the deference 1712 Steele *Spect* No 497 ₱ 2 He was conducted from room to room, with great deference, to the minister 1754 Chatham *Lett Nephew* iv 20 Their age and learning entitle them to all deference 1855 H Reed *Lect Eng Hist* ii 411 That indescribable and instinctive deference to the feelings of others, which constitutes the gentlemanly spirit

4. *In deference to*. in respectful acknowledgement of the authority of, out of practical respect or regard to

1863 H Cox *Institut* i x 249 The resignation of a Prime Minister in deference to the will of the House of Commons 1867 Smiles *Huguenots Eng* xi (1880) 195 In deference to public opinion, he granted some relief to the exiles from his privy purse. 1879 M Arnold *Irish Cathol* Mixed Ess 101 It is in deference to the opinion of such a class that we shape our policy

Deference, obs form of Difference.

†**Defe·rency.** *Obs rare*$^{-1}$ [f. as prec. with ending -ency, q v] = Deference

1678 Owen *Mind of God* v 132 A due reverence and deferency unto the Wisdom of God.

Deferent (de·fĕrĕnt), *a*^{1} and *sb.* Also 5–7 different, 6 defferent [a. F *déférent* (Paré 16th c), or immed ad L. *déferent-em*, pr. pple. of *défer-re* to carry down or away]

A. *adj* Carrying or conveying down or to a particular destination

1626 Bacon *Sylva* Argt to § 221, etc , The Figures of Pipes, or Concaues, thorow which Sounds passe, or the other Bodies different, conduce to the Variety and Alteration of the Sounds 1686 Snape *Anat Horse* i. xxiii 47 These deferent Vessels are two, one on each side 1877 Huxley *Anat Inv Anim* vii. 378 The testes end in a pair of deferent ducts

B. *sb*

1. A carrying or conducting agent; *spec.* in *Phys.*, a canal or duct for conveying fluids

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 133 Though Aire be the most favourable Deferent of Sounds. *Ibid.* § 217 All of them are dull and unapt Deferents except the Air. 1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Deferents*, those vessels of the body appointed for the conveyance of humours from one part to another

2 In the Ptolemaic astronomical system: The circular orbit of the centre of the epicycle in which a planet was conceived to move: corresponding (roughly) to the actual orbit of the planet Cf. Epicycle 1

1413 Lydg. *Pilgr Sowle* v 1 70 Within euerych of these seuen speres, there was a Cercle embelyfyng som what whiche Cercle clepeth the different 1594 Blundevil *Exerc* iii 1 xv (ed. 7) 306 The Circle that carrieth the Moon, called her Defferent 1690 Leybourn *Cursus Math.* 757 The Semidiametre of the Deferent is equal to 56½ Semidiametres of the Earth. 1704 J Harris *Lex Techn* s v, The two points where the Epicicle intersects the Deferent are called the Points of the greatest Elongation 1834 *Nat Philos , Hist. Astron.* vi 31/2 (Useful Knowl. Soc.), He [Ptolemy] himself considered his system of deferents and epicycles merely as a means of determining mathematically the positions of the heavenly bodies for any given time.

3. One who reports a matter; the communicator of a notice

1670 Evelyn in *Phil. Trans* V. 1056, I communicate to them, through your hands, not only the Instrument but the Description of the Use and Benefit of it from such a Deferent, as I am sure they will very highly value. 1671 — *Mem* (1857) III 238 Unless you approve of what I write, and assist the deferrent, for I am no more.

Deferent (de·fĕrĕnt), *a*^{2} [f. Defer *v.*^{2}, and Deference : see -ent] Showing deference, deferential.

1822 *Blackw. Mag* XI 167 His opposition was always modest, deferent 1856 Miss Mulock *Y Halifax* (ed 17) 413 Never in all his life had Guy been so deferent, so loving, to his father 1886 Mallock *Old Order Changes* ii. vii, Easiness and want of deferent distance in his manner.

Deferential (defĕre nʃăl), *a.*^{1} [f Deference (or its L type **déferentia*) + -al: cf. *essence, essential, prudence, prudential*, etc] Characterized by deference; showing deference; respectful

1822 Scott *Nigel* xxii, If you seek deferential observance and attendance, I tell you at once you will not find them here. 1838 Dickens *Nich Nick* xvii, She was marvellously deferential to Madame Mantalini 1870 Disraeli *Lothair* xxviii, The Duke could be soft and deferential to women

Hence **Deferentia·lity** *sb* , deference ; **Defere·ntially** *adv* , in a deferential manner.

1880 *Cornh Mag* Feb 183 His master he recognises as such with respectful deferentiality *a* 1846 *Gentlem. Mag* cited in Worcestfr for *deferentially* 1848 C. Brontë *J Eyre* vii. (1873) 61 These ladies were deferentially received and conducted to seats of honour 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* iii 1, Deferentially observant of his master's face

Defere·ntial, *a* 2 *Phys.* [a F. *déférentiel* (e.g. *artère déférentielle*), f. *déférent*, Deferent *a* 1: see -al.] Serving to convey or conduct, pertaining to the deferent duct

1877 Huxley *Anat Inv Anim* xi 640 The deferential end of the testicular tube opens into a sac close to the anus 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Deferential artery*, a small branch supplied to the vas deferens by one of the branches of the superior vesical artery

Deferment (dĭfə·rmĕnt) [f Defer *v* 1 + -ment Possibly from F. : Godefroy *Suppl* cites an example of *déferrement* of 14th c.] A putting off; postponement, delay

1612 W Parkes *Curtaine Dr* (1876) 31 Mercers and Taylors may their customes hide, With long deferment of their tedious bils 1832 Southey *Hist Penins. War* III 191 The cases which could bear no deferment of relief 1884 M. Arnold in *Pall Mall G* 1 Dec 6/2 The delays and the deferments which they are certain to lead to

Deferred (dĭfə·rd), *ppl. a.* [f Defer *v* 1 + -ed] Postponed, put off for a time, delayed

Deferred Annuity, an annuity that does not begin till after a certain period or number of years, or till the occurrence of a future event, as the decease of some person *Deferred Bonds* see quot 1882 *Deferred Pay*, a part of the pay of a soldier, etc , which is held over to be paid at his discharge, or at death , in the British Army the amount of deferred pay for soldiers and non commissioned officers is twopence a day ; to men in the reserve force the amount is paid annually. *Deferred Shares, Stock* see quot 1882 *Deferred shoot* see quot 1883

1651 Hobbes *Leviath* iii xxxii 198 An immediate, or a not long deferr'd event 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I 215 That no surprise might be put upon y^r Excellency by the defered hearing 1804 J Poole *Narr Foreign Corps* 63 My first knowledge of the deferred list 1819 Shelley *Cenci* v ii 23 'Tis my hate, and the deferred desire To wreak it, which extinguishes their [the cheeks'] blood 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* IV 381 The effect . of bitter regrets and of deferred hopes. 1882 Bithell *Counting-house Dict.* s v , *Deferred Bonds* are bonds issued by a Government or by a company, entitling the holder to a gradually increasing rate of interest, till the interest amount to a certain specified rate, when they are classed as, or are converted into *Active Bonds Deferred Shares* are shares issued by a Trading Company, but not entitling the holder to a full share of the profits of the company, and sometimes to none at all, until the expiration of a specified time, or the occurrence of some event 1883 *Syd Soc. Lex., Deferred shoots*, the shoots produced from dormant buds in the axils of bud-scales. 1889 *Whitaker's Alm* 645 Deferred pay is an additional payment of £3 per annum made to all non-commissioned officers and soldiers on discharge who have fulfilled certain conditions

Deferrer (dĭfə·rəɹ) [f Defer *v.*^{1} + -er ^{1}] One who defers ; a delayer, postponer.

1552 Huloet, Deferrer, *cunctator* 1559 Willock *Let to Crossraguel* in Keith *Hist Ch Scotl* App. 198 Quhilk of both is the Differrer of the Caus? *a* 1637 B Jonson tr *Horace's Art Poetry* 245 A great deferrer, long in hope, grown numb With sloth, yet greedy still of what's to come 1880 G Meredith *Trag Com* xiv (1892) 200 One of those delicious girls in the New Comedy called The Postponer, The Deferrer, or, as we might say, The To Morrower.

Deferring (dĭfə·rɪŋ), *vbl sb.* [f Defer *v.*^{1} + -ing ^{1}.] The action of the verb Defer ^{1} ; delaying, postponement

14 Lydg *Temple of Glas* 1206 Abide awhile Let no sorow in þin herte bite For no differring 1583 Stubbes *Anat Abus* ii. (1882) 9 This deferring of iustice is as damnable before God 1621 Bp Hall *Heaven upon Earth* § 6 After all these fruiolous deferrings, it [sinne] will returne vpon thee 1633 Earl Manch *Al Mondo* (1636) 112 By deferring wee presume upon that we haue not, and neglect that we haue

Deferring (dĭfə·rɪŋ), *ppl. a* ^{1} [f Defer *v.*^{1} + -ing ^{2}] That defers , putting off, delaying.

c 1565 Lindesay (Pitsc) *Chron Scot* (1728) 105 Gave them a differring answer which was little to effect

Defe·rring, *ppl a.*^{2} [f. Defer *v.*^{2} + -ing ^{2}] Manifesting deference; deferential

1829 S Turner *Hist Eng* IV. ii. xxvii 198 The language of very deferring but of rather strong affection

†**Defe·rve,** *v Obs rare.* [ad L. *défervēre* to boil down, boil thoroughly, f. De- I. 3 b + *fervēre* to boil] To boil down

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* xi. 485 Defrut, carene .. Of must is made · Defrut of defervyng Til thicke

Defervesce (dĭfəɹve·s), *v.* [ad. L. *défervēscĕre* to cease to boil, cool down, f. De- I 6 + *fervēscĕre*, inceptive of *fervēre* to be hot] *intr.* To cool down.

1859 *Sat Rev* VIII 735/2 The pamphlet has experienced the fate incidental to effervescent things—it has defervesced

Defervescence (dĭfəɹve·sĕns) [f L. *défervēscent-em* Defervescent . see -ence.]

1. Cooling down; abatement of heat

1721 Bailey, *Defervescence*, a growing cool, an abating 1775 in Ash Hence in mod. Dicts.

2 *Path.* The decrease of bodily temperature which accompanies the abatement of fever or feverish symptoms; the period of this decrease

(Introduced in German (*defervescenz*) by Wunderlich)

1866 Braithwaite *Retrospect of Med* LIII 14 The height of the fever was reached on December 31st after this defervescence went on gradually 1875 H C Wood *Therap* (1879) 145 It is evident that in some of these cases of Wunderlich's the drug was given about the time natural defervescence would be expected to occur 1877 Roberts *Handbk Med* (ed. 3) I 78 Occasionally defervescence is quite irregular in its progress

†**Deferve·scency.** *Obs* [f. as prec + -ency.] = prec , also *fig*

1649 Jer Taylor *Great Exemp* v § 20 155 After a long time they are abated by a defervescency in holy actions 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* vi 160 A Loosness, which follows in the defervescency of a Fever

Defervescent (dĭfəɹve sĕnt), *a.* and *sb* [f L. *défervēscent-em*, pr pple of *défervēscĕre* to De-fervesce] 'That which can reduce fever and high temperature, as cold and bloodletting' (*Syd Soc. Lex*).

Defesance, Defese, etc., obs ff. Defeasance, Defease, etc

Defet, var of Defeit *a. Obs* , wasted

Defete, -fette, obs forms of Defeat *sb.* and *v*

†**Defeu·d.** *nonce-wd* [f De- + Feud on some mistaken analogy, such as *spite, despite.*] = Feud

1648 Evelyn *Mem* (1857) III 22 If the commanders were all at defeud one amongst the other

Defeudalize : see De- II 1

Defeysance, obs form of Defeasance.

Deff(e, obs. forms of Deaf

‖ **Deffait,** *a Her. Obs.*— ° [F *défait*, in OF, *desfait, deffait*, undone, deprived, etc.]

1727 Bailey vol II, *Deffait*, is used to signify the Head of a Beast cut off smooth, the same as *Decapité* 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl* , *Deffait* or *Decapité*, a term used by the French heralds

Deffame, Deffawte, obs. ff. Defame, Default.

Deffayt, deffete, obs. forms of Defeat.

Deffe, var. of Daff *sb* , fool, stupid fellow

1482 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 315 Yf any brother dysspysse anoder callenge hym knaffe or horson, or deffe

Deffence, Defform, etc . see Defence, etc

Deffer, var. of Dever *Obs* , duty

Defference, obs form of Difference.

Deffly, erron. form of Deftly.

Defhed · see Deafhead.

Defiable (dĭfəɪ ăb'l), *a* ^{1} *rare* [f Defy *v* ^{1} + -able] Capable of being defied ; †defiant

1874 M & F. Collins *Frances* I 14 Oh! I think he's rather a defiable young gentleman

†**Defi·able,** *a.*^{2} *Obs rare*$^{-1}$ [f. Defy *v* ^{2} + -able.] Capable of being digested , digestible

a 1450 *Fysshynge wyth an Angle* (1883) 2 And ete norysch ing metes & defyabul

Defial (dĭfəɪ·ăl) *rare* [In ME., a OF *defialle* (13–14th c. in Godef), f *defier* to Defy : see -al 5. In modern use perh. directly from the Eng verb : cf *denial*] = Defiance

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* cliv iv, He helde the felde and kyng Philyp warred, And letters sent hym, defyals and vmbrayde, Of hys surraunce and othe 1793 W Taylor tr. *Goethe's Iph in Tauris* Note 119 This defial is not a Gothic and misplac'd idea 1824 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag* LVII 509 King Meliad, And Danayn took part In the defial. 1848 W H Kelly tr *L Blanc's Hist Ten Y* II 267 Abuse, which he met with lofty defial or silent contempt

Defiance (dĭfəɪ ăns) Forms . 4 defye-, 5 defy-, diffi-, diffye-, dyffy-, 5–6 defi-, deffy-ance, 6 diffyans, diffi-, defyance, 5– defiance. [a OF *defiance, deff-, desf-*, the action of defying = Pr *desfiansa*, OSp *desfianza*, It *disfidanza* – Romanic **disfidāntia*, f. *disfidāre*, med L. *diffidāre*. see Defy *v* ^{1} and -ance. Mod F *défiance* in sense of 'distrust' appears to be influenced by L *diffidentia* distrust : see Diffidence.]

†**1.** Renunciation of faith, allegiance, or amity, declaration of hostilities. *Obs.*

c 1300 *K Alis* 5545 Alisaunder the wryt behelde, And saugh therinne thretyng belde, And defyeaunce, the thrid day *c* 1430 Lydg *Min Poems* 92 (Matz) Arbachus sent to hym, for his mysgouernaunce, Of highe disdayne a ful playne defyaunce. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 350 They lete make a lettre of deffyaunce of whiche the tenour foloweth 1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* I xxxiv 48 That who soeuer wolde any hurte to other, shuld make his defyance thre dayes before his dede 1622 R Hawkins *Voy S Sea* (1847) 231 Spaine broke the peace with England and that by ymbargo, which of all kindes of defiances is most reproued, and of least reputation the most honourable is with trumpet and herald to proclaime and denounce the warre by publicke defiance 1649 Milton *Tenure of Kings* Wks 238/2 The whole protestant league raised open war against Charles the Fifth sent him a defiance, renounced all faith and allegiance toward him.

†**b** *At defiance* · at enmity or hostility. *Obs.*

1563–87 Foxe *A & M* (1684) III. 574 Cleave unto God, and be at defiance with his enemies the Papists 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann* iii vii (1622) 74 The Prouinces at defiance with vs 1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav* (1638) 28 The two kings liue at defiance, and oft times the poore Savages pay deerely for either's ambition 1705 J Logan in *Pa Hist Soc Mem* X. 58, I have been ever since the sending of that letter at defiance with him.

2. The act of defying or challenging to fight, a challenge or summons to a combat or contest; a challenge to make good or maintain a cause, assertion, etc. *Cartel of defiance* see Cartel and quots.

c 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* ii Prol (1554) 40 a, Vertue on fortune maketh a defiaunce 1587 *Mirr Mag* , *Brennus* xxv, To sound defiaunce, fyre, and sword and fight. 1593 Shaks *Rich II*, iii iii 130 Shall we send Defiance to the Traytor?

1639 tr *Camus' Moral Relat* 303 Saluted by a letter of defiance, which marked out the houre and the place where he should come with a second 1755 JOHNSON, *Defiance* a challenge to make any impeachment good 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II xv 64 He could not dispense with answering Sir Isaac Newton who had given him a defiance in express terms 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) II ix 372 To the king, the pope's conduct appeared a defiance; and as a defiance he accepted it

3 The act of setting at nought; open or daring resistance offered to authority or any opposing force

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 98 ₱3 Remarkable for that Piece of good Breeding peculiar to natural Britons, to wit Defiance *a* 1714 SHARP *Wks* VI Dis viii (R), This open and scandalous violation and defiance of his most sacred fundamental laws. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud* IV I ix 105 The open disobedience of the order could be construed only as defiance

4. *Phr.* a. *To bid defiance to* to defy, declare hostility to; to brave, set at nought; so *to set at defiance.*

1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* II iii iii. (1676) 210 He set her [Fortune] at defiance ever after 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* (J), The Novatian heresy bade such express defiance to apostacy 1757 *Centinel* No 34 The fire of youth when agitated by any violent passion sets everything at defiance 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat* II, The Alps See how scornfully they look down upon you, and bid defiance to the elements 1842 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III ix. 144 They might have set the Tories at defiance.

b *In defiance of* with daring disregard of, setting at nought

1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 75 ₱15 He carries me the first dish, in defiance of the frowns and whispers of the table 1816 KEATINGE *Trav* (1817) I 15 Clung to in defiance of reason and sensation 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* IV § 5 202 Gaveston was beheaded in defiance of the terms of his capitulation

†5 Declaration of aversion or contempt; rejection *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1603 SHAKS *Meas for M.* III i 143 Such a warped slip of wildernesse Nere issu'd from his blood. Take my defiance, Die, perish

†6 Distrust *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [=mod F. *défiance*]

1662 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Jan, Major Holmes I perceive, would fain get to be free and friends with my wife, but I shall prevent it, and she herself hath a defyance against him

Defiant (dĭfəi ănt), *a.* [a F *défiant*, OF *des-, deff-, defiant*, pr. pple of *desfier, défier*: see DEFY and -ANT. App. quite of modern use]

1 Showing a disposition to defy; manifesting a spirit of defiance

a 1837 BRYDGES cited in WORCESTER 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 289 The man's heart that dare rise defiant against Hell itself 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* II, xl. 520 The defiant attitude which she had assumed 1863 GEO ELIOT *Romola* II viii, She had started up with defiant words ready to burst from her lips

‖2. Feeling distrust [=mod.F *défiant*]

1872 LEVER *Ld Kilgobbin* xv (1875) 98 He was less defiant, or mistrustful

Defiantly (dĭfəi ăntli), *adv.* [f prec + -LY^2] In a defiant manner; with defiance; daringly.

1859 HALLIWELL *Evid Chr* 150 The early Christians defiantly neglected the polytheistic worship 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VIII § 3 487 Buckingham stood defiantly at his master's side as he was denounced

Defi'antness. *rare.* [-NESS.] The quality of being defiant

1872 GEO ELIOT *Middlem* lxi, He answered speaking with quick defiantness.

†**Defi'atory,** *a Obs rare*$^{-1}$ [f DEFY *v*^{1}, after words like *commend-atory*] Bearing or conveying defiance.

1635 SHELFORD *Learned Disc* 276 (T) The letters defiatory of Achmet to Sigismund the Third

Defibrinate (dĭfəi brinĕit), *v* [f DE- II 1 + FIBRIN + -ATE^3] *trans.* To deprive of fibrin Hence **Defi'brinated** *ppl. a*; **Defibrina'tion,** the process of depriving of fibrin. So **Defi'brinize** *v* [see -IZE] = DEFIBRINATE

1845 G E. DAY tr *Simon's Anim Chem.* I 249 Density of defibrinated blood 1880 *Nature* XXI 453 On diluting the fresh blood and exposing it after rapid defibrination 1881 G F DOWDESWELL in *Jrnl Microsc. Sc* Jan 160, I have not found it necessary to defibrinate the blood 1883 *Syd Soc Lex, Defibrinize* 1885 OGILVIE, *Defibrinize*

†**Deficience** (dĭfĭ ʃens) *Obs* [ad late L. *dēficientia*, f *dēficient-em* DEFICIENT: see -ENCE] The fact of being deficient; failure, want, deficiency

1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II ii § 4 11 In these kindes of vnperfect Histories I doe assign no deficience 1641 LD. J DIGBY *Sp in Ho Com* 19 Jan 20 The deficience of Parliament hath bin the *Causa Causarum* of all the Mischiefs 1667 MILTON *P L* VIII 416 Thou in thy self art perfect, and in thee Is no deficience found 1762–71 H WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1782) V. 2 Want of colouring is the capital deficience of prints 1784 JOHNSON *Lett to Mrs Thrale* 10 Mar, Imputing every deficience to criminal negligence

Deficiency (dĭfĭ ʃensi). [f as prec. see -ENCY]

1. The quality or state of being deficient or wanting; failure; want, lack, absence; insufficiency.

1634 E KNOTT *Charity maintained* v § 9 The Doctrine of the total deficiency of the visible Church, which is maintained by divers chief Protestants 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* IV v. 188 Scaliger finding a defect in the reason of Aristotle, introduceth one of no lesse deficiency himselfe 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II 246 Escheats, arising merely upon the deficiency of the blood, whereby the descent is impeded 1793 BEDDOES *Math Evid* 62 We may make up, by continued attention, for their deficiency of original acuteness 1797 M BAILLIE *Morb Anat* Pref, Patients often explain very imperfectly their feelings, partly from the natural deficiency of language 1865 GROTE *Plato* I 183 These particles might be in excess as well as in deficiency

b with *a* and *pl*: An instance of this condition; something wanting, a defect, an imperfection.

1664 H MORE *Myst. Inq* 116 That there is a deficiency in the Merits of Christ. 1664 POWER *Exp Philos* I 53 They discover the flaws and deficiencies of the latter 1736 BUTLER *Anal* I v Wks. 1874 I 92 Nature has endued us with a power of supplying those deficiencies, by acquired knowledge 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit* (ed 4) 184 The battle proved the existence of a deficiency in the latter quarter 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas I*, II. VII 168 This consciousness of his own deficiencies is an interesting trait in his character 1853 J H NEWMAN *Hist Sk* (1876) I I III 127 Where art has to supply the deficiencies of nature.

c. *Math. Deficiency of a curve*: the number by which its double points fall short of the highest number possible in a curve of the same order.

1865 CAYLEY *Proc Lond Math Soc* I. No III, It will be convenient to introduce the term 'Deficiency', viz a curve of the order n with $\frac{1}{2}(n-1)(n-2) - D$ double points, is said to have a deficiency $= D$ 1893 FORSYTH *Theory of Functions* 356 The deficiency of a curve is the same as the class of the Riemann surface associated with its equation

d. The amount by which the revenue of a state, company, etc falls short of the expenditure, a deficit; hence *deficiency act, bill, law* (i.e. one to meet such a deficiency), the amount by which the assets of a debtor fall short of his liabilities; hence *deficiency account, statement*

2 *attrib*

1729 W WOOD *Surv Trade* 168 A considerable Sum of Money arising by the Deficiency Law 1887 *Daily News* 26 Oct 6/8 None of the debtors have as yet filed deficiency accounts 1887 *Pall Mall G* 30 Nov 9/1 The bankrupt was then questioned upon his deficiency statement

Deficient (dĭfĭ ʃĕnt), *a* and *sb.* [ad L *dēficient-em*, pr pple of *dēficĕre* to fail, orig to undo, do away, take oneself away, leave, forsake; f. DE- I. 6 + *facĕre* to make, do. Cf mod F *déficient* (1754 in Hatzf)]

A *adj.*

1. Wanting some part, element, constituent, or characteristic which is necessary to completeness, or having less than the proper amount of it; wanting or falling short *in* something, defective

1604 SHAKS *Oth* I iii 63 Being not deficient, blind, or lame of sense 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* A iv, Howsoever the Gift, and the Giver be deficient. 1651 T RUDD *Euclide* A iv, The [Manuscript] Copie, in many places, was deficient 1659 O WALKER *Oratory* 32 Latine words (where our language is deficient) Englished 1663 COWLEY *Disc Govt O. Cromwell* (1669) 74 In the point of murder we have little reason to think that our late Tyranny has been deficient to the examples set it in other Countreys 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No 19 121 We find our selves deficient in any thing else sooner than in our Understanding 1738 JOHNSON *Idler* No 72 ₱1 Men complain of deficient memory. 1861 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 5 The best women are wofully deficient in knowledge about health 1892 *Law Times* XCII 94/1 Milk which on analysis proved to be deficient in fatty matter to the extent of about 33 per cent

†b. *Gram* = DEFECTIVE *a* 5 *Obs.* c. *Arith Deficient number*. a number the sum of whose factors is less than the number itself. d *Geom. Deficient hyperbola*: a cubic curve having only one asymptote †e. *Mus.* Applied to any interval diminished by a comma *Obs.*

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Defective*, or *Deficient Nouns*, in grammar. *Ibid*, *Deficient Hyperbola* *Ibid*, *Deficient numbers*. Such, *e gr* is 8; whose quota parts are, 1, 2, and 4, which, together, only make 7 1753 *Ibid*, *Supp* s v *Interval*, Limma of the Greek Scale, or deficient Semi-tone Major.

2 Present in less than the proper quantity; not of sufficient force; wholly or partly wanting or lacking, insufficient, inadequate

1632 J HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 14 Meere conjectures were deficient because the meanes (whereby to conjecture) were wanting 1663 COWLEY *Disc Govt O. Cromwell* (1669) 70 If I should say, that personal kind of courage had been deficient in the man 1748 *Anson's Voy* III iv. 333 Apprehensions that our stock of water might prove deficient 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits, Lrt* Wks (Bohn) II 109 Hallam is uniformly polite, but with deficient sympathy 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I 40 The quantity of fluid which would be required to saturate it is sometimes called the Deficient fluid

†3. *Deficient cause*: that 'deficience', failure to act, or absence of anything, which becomes the cause or negative condition of some result *Obs*

The conception and the phrase (*causa deficiens*) appear first in St Augustine, in his discussion of the origin of evil and of God's relation to it, and are connected with his doctrine that evil being nothing positive, but merely a *defect*, could have no *efficient*, but only a *deficient* cause It was also used by Thomas Aquinas (who distinguished the physical sense of the phrase from the moral); in English it came into vogue during the Calvinistic-Arminian controversy in 16–17th c, in reference both to the origin of evil and to the reprobation of the wicked Cf DEFECTIVE *a.* 6.

[ST AUGUST *De Civ. Dei* XII vii, Nemo igitur quærat efficientem caussam malæ voluntatis, non enim est efficiens, sed deficiens; quia nec illa effectio est, sed defectio, deficere namque ab eo quod summum est, ad id quod minus est, hoc est incipere habere voluntatem malam]

1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor.* 204 And hereof commeth the destruction of the reprobates y efficient cause wherof consisteth truely in every of them own corruption, but the cause deficient in the will of God 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 666 It [the cause of evil and sin] is no efficient but a deficient cause 1658 WOMOCK *Exam Talents* 40 There are sins of omission and if the deficient cause in things necessary be the efficient, you know to whom such sins are to be imputed 1677 GALE *Crt Gentiles* IV II. VI § 3. 380 As for moral evil he [God] is not the author or cause thereof as it is evil because moral evils as such have no efficient cause but only deficient 1678 *Ibid* IV. III VI 195 Gods concurse is neither the efficient nor deficient cause of sin

†4. Failing, fainting; of or pertaining to swooning *Obs*

1605 SHAKS *Lear* IV vi 23 Ile looke no more, Least my braine turne, and the deficient sight Topple downe headlong 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x 438 A giddy headed Foole, (full of deficient Vapours).

†B *sb Obs.*

1. Something that is wanting, or absent where it should be present b. The want or absence of something, a deficiency

1640 G WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv Learn* Pref. 23 To set down more than the naked Titles, or brief Arguments of Deficients 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* x Lord Bacon. reckons it among the Deficients of Natural History 1686 WILDING in *Collect.* (Oxf Hist Soc) I. 263 To ye mercer for deficients to my new suit

2. *Gram.* A defective noun

1647 WARD *Simp Cobler* 25 Like the *Quæ Genus* in the Grammer, being Deficients, or Redundants, not to be brought under any Rule

3 A person who fails to do what is required; a defaulter.

1697 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv* I. 521 Y^e^ Collectors had neither brought in the Monies they had Received, nor ye names of the deficients 1719 *Ayr Presbyt Rec* in *Ch. Life Scotl* (1885) I 1. 22 *note*, The deficients have all engadged to do it

Defi'ciently, *adv* [f prec. + -LY^2] In a deficient manner; defectively, insufficiently

1702 ECHARD *Eccl Hist* (1710) 279 After she had sacrificed many of her gallants who were too deficiently serviceable to her 1818 TODD, *Deficiently*, in a defective manner.

Deficile, obs var. of DIFFICILE *a.*

†**Defi'cious,** *a. Obs rare.* [irreg. f. L. *dēficĕre* to fail; cf DEFICIENT.] Deficient, lacking

1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 6 Because they have been so deficiouse of knowlage

Deficit (de fisit, dē fisit). [a. F *déficit* (1690 in Hatzf), a L *dēficit* 'it is wanting, there is wanting' (from *dēficĕre*: see DEFICIENT), formerly used in inventories, etc, to designate things wanting]

A falling short, a deficiency, the amount by which a sum of money, or the like, falls short of what is due or required; the excess of expenditure or liabilities over income or assets

1782 *Gentl Mag* LII 122/1 The deficit in the accounts of men entrusted with public employment 1787 T JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II 209 They see a great deficit in their revenues 1817 BENTHAM *Parl Ref Catech* (1818) 75 In congress, where, in the very last year, there was a *surplus* instead of a *deficit*, as here 1861 MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 215 The hardier sex was compelled to make good the deficit arising from the withdrawal of female exertion 1879 H FAWCETT in *19th Cent.* Feb 194 (Government of India) Deficits have been repeatedly recurring, and debt has been steadily and surely accumulated

De fide: see DE I 4.

Defie, obs form of DEFY *v* and *sb*

Defied (dĭfəi d), *ppl. a.* [f DEFY *v*^{1} + -ED] Treated with defiance, challenged, braved

1816 BYRON *Stanzas to Augusta* (1) vi, There's more in one soft word of thine Than in the world's defied rebuke.

Defier (dĭfəi ər) [f DEFY *v*^{1} + -ER^1] One who defies, challenges, or braves

1585 T WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy Turkie* IV xiii. 126 Zatasnicis, which signifieth. defyers of men, for that every one of them are bounde to fight agaynst tenne. 1612 *Two Noble K* V 1 120, I am. To those that boast, and have not, a defyer 1703 ROWE *Ulyss* V 1, This Defier of the Gods. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser II (1863) 372 The guls more sturdy defiers of heat, and cold, and wet, than boys themselves

†**Defiguration** (dəfigiŭrē^{1}ʃən). *Obs.* [n. of action from med.L *dēfigūrāre* to disfigure, f DE- I 6 + *figūrāre* to figure, *figūra* figure, cf. F. *défigurer*.] The action of disfiguring, marring the figure or appearance (of a thing); disfigurement

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy Turkie* II iii. 73 b, By such defiguration they do shew very horrible 1628 BP HALL *Rem. Wks* (1660) 30 These traditions are defigurations and deformations of Christ exhibited 1830 LAMB *Lett* (1837) II 263 A certain personal defiguration in the man-part of this extraordinary centaur

†**Defi'gure,** *v.*[1] *Obs* [a OF *defigurer* (12th c), var of *des-, deffigurer*, mod F *défigurer*:—late L and Rom *disfigūrāre* to DISFIGURE.] An early synonym of DISFIGURE

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 2340 Horribely defygurd thurgh syn 14 *Eng Misc* (Warton Club) 24 Thow art defygurt, thi eyne beth depe hollowed

†**Defigure** (dĭfi·gĭŭr), *v* 2 *Obs* [f DE- I. 3 + FIGURE *v* (cf *depict, delineate*).]

1 *trans.* To represent by a figure or image; to figure, delineate

1599 A M tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 114/2 To be.. defigured or portraitede in woode 1631 WEEVER *Anc Fun. Mon.* 844 Two stones as they are here defigured,

2. *fig* To represent symbolically, symbolize.
1615 G Sandys *Trav* II 113 By this defigured they the perplexed life of man.

† **Defil,** *v Obs. rare.* To be or become stupid, = dialectal *daffle*: see Daff *v.*
1570 Levins 126/37 To défil, neutre, *stupére.*

Defilade (defilē·d), *sb Fortif* [f. Defile *v* 3 + -ade. *Défilade* in F. appears not to have this sense, but only to be related to Defile *v.*[2]] = Defilement [2].
1851 J S Macaulay *Field Fortif* 105 The object of defilade is so to regulate the relief of the parapets or covering masses, that the defenders may be perfectly screened by them from the view of the enemy *Ibid* 111 It often happens that a single plane of defilade would give too great a relief 1855 Portlock in *Encycl. Brit* IX 801/2 It is preferable to excavate behind the parapet, whenever the defilade requires so great an increase of height 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II 106 The various practical operations that are gone through to ascertain how much the parapets should be raised to obtain cover, are called *défilade*

Defilade (defilē·d), *v Fortif.* [f Defilade *sb.*, answering to mod.F *défiler*, Defile *v.*[3]] To arrange the plan and profile of fortifications, so that their lines shall be protected from enfilading fire, and the interior of the works from plunging or reverse fire (Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl*). Hence **Defila·ding** *vbl sb*
1828 J M Spearman *Brit Gunner* (ed. 2) 217 When a work is commanded by a height in front, the interior must be defiladed by elevating the parapet to such a height, that a line of fire from the hill may be every where at least eight feet above the terre-plein of the work. *Ibid* 218 When a work is commanded in reverse, the parapet or traverse must be high enough to defilade the defenders of the banquette opposite the height. 1830 E S N. Campbell *Dict Mil Sc.* s v *Defilement*, The operation called Defilement, or Defilading, is of two kinds, in altitude and in direction. 1851 J S Macaulay *Field Fortif* 297 Proof that the defilading operations have been incorrectly executed

Defile (dĭ fəil, dĭfəi·l), *sb.*[1] Formerly 7–9 defild, 8 defilee. [a. F. *défilé* (17th c), ppl sb from *défiler* to Defile *v.*[2]. the final *-é* was formerly often made *-ee* in Eng, but being generally written *-e* without accent, has come to be treated as *e* mute, the word being identified in form with Defile *v*]
1. *Mil.* A narrow way or passage along which troops can march only by files or with a narrow front, *esp* (and in ordinary use) a narrow pass or gorge between mountains
a defild, defilee.
1685 *Lond. Gaz* No 2064/2 They repassed the Defilés on the side of the Moras 1698 T. Froger *Voy.* 62 They are surrounded with high Mountains; so that one cannot enter, or go out, but thro' a *Defilé* or narrow Passage. 1701 *Lond Gaz.* No 3723/2 In a Defilee between a great Moras and the River Adige 1720 Ozell *Vertot's Rom. Rep* II xiv 340 He was seized in the Defilees of those Mountains 1796–7 *Instr & Reg Cavalry* (1813) 259 The Regiment passes a defilé, and forms in line of divisions. 1830 E S N. Campbell *Dict Mil Sc*, *Defilé.*
β defile.
1686 *Lond Gaz.* No 2161/1 A Valley, to which there was no passage but by a very narrow Defile 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I xx. 353 A long narrow Defile or Lane, which we were to pass to get through the Wood 1776 Gibbon *Decl & F* I xiv 437 Constantine had taken post in a defile about half a mile in breadth, between a steep hill and a deep morass 1818 Byron *Ch Har* IV lxii, By Thrasimene's lake, in the defiles Fatal to Roman rashness. 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I xx 139 [The glacier] squeezes itself through the narrow defile at the base of the Riffelhorn.
2. The act of defiling, a march by files. (Also as Fr, *défilé.*)
1835 in H. Greville *Diary* 65 (Stanf) In the Place Vendôme, where the King placed himself for the *défilé* of the troops 1880 C E Norton *Church-build. Mid Ages* III. 100 She watched the defile through her narrow and embattled streets of band after band of the envoys

Defi·le, *sb.*[2] *Fortif. rare.* [f Defile *v.*[3]] The act of defilading a fortress.
1864 in Webster.

Defile (dĭfəi·l), *v*[1] Also 5–6 defyle. [An altered form of *defoul, defoil*, by association with File *v.* Defoul, orig a. OF. *défouler* 'to trample down, oppress, outrage, violate', had, by the 14th c, come to be associated with the Eng adj. *foul*, and, in accordance with this, to be used in the sense 'pollute', in this sense Eng. had already the native verbs *befoul* and *befile*, also *foul* and *file* (the latter:—OE. *fýlan* umlaut deriv. of OE. *fúl*, foul), and the example of these synonymous pairs appears to have led to the similar use of *defile* beside *defoul*. What share, if any, the variant *defoil* had in the process does not appear]
† **1.** *trans.* To bruise, maul: cf. Defoul *v Obs.*
c 1400 *Rom Rose* (C) 7317 Men ne may Tearen the wolfe out of his hide, Till he be slaine backe and side, Though men him beat and all defile [Fr *Ja tant n' iert batus ne torchiez. Rime* 'begule']
2. To render (materially) foul; filthy, or dirty; to pollute, dirty; to destroy the purity, cleanness, or clearness of
[1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I 185 Letters wryten were founde vndefilede at the end of the yere] 1530 Palsgr. 509/2, I defyle, I arraye or soyle a thing *Je salis* This garment is sore defyled 1535 Coverdale *Job* IX. 31 Yet shuldest thou dyppe me in ye myre, & myne owne clothes shulde defyle me 1594 Latimer *6th Serm. bef Edw VI* (Arb) 165 An evyll birde that defiles hys own nest 1626 J Pyfr in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser 1 III 247 The French had so defiled that House, as a weeks worke would not make it cleane 1846 Trench *Mirac* XIX (1682) 325 It is not the agitation of the waters, but the sediment at the bottom, which troubles and defiles them. 1887 Stevenson *Underwoods* I XXX 63 While I defile the dinner plate
fig 1885 Prescott *Philip II*, I II III 182 The stain of heresy no longer defiled the hem of her garment.
3. To render morally foul or polluted; to destroy the ideal purity of, to corrupt, taint, sully.
c 1325 [see Defiled]. *c* 1450 *Pol Rel. & L Poems* (1866) 104 I am defyled with syne 1460 Cargrave *Chron.* 63 Domician was in his last 3eres al defiled wit3 vices. 1526–34 Tindale *Mark* VII 15 Thoo thinges which procede out of him are those which defyle the man 1555 *Treact* in Strype *Eccl Mem* III App XLIV 126 Oh! miserable England, defiled with bloud by the Pope's sword! 16 Stillingfleet (J), God requires rather that we should die than defile ourselves with impieties 1747 Butler *Serm.* Wks 1874 II 302 Christianity, free from the superstitions with which it is defiled in other countries. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) V. 167 The best things in human life are liable to be defiled and perverted.
† **4.** To violate the chastity of, to deflower; to debauch. *Obs* Cf Defoul 4
a 1400 *Cov. Myst* (Shaks Soc) 5 She wold not be defylyde With spot or wem of man 1530 Palsgr 509/2, I defyle, I ravysshe a mayden of her maydenheed, *Je viole* God defende that I sholde defyle her, and she a mayden 1556 *Aurelio & Isab* (1608) H j, She that hathe lever to dey than to be defilede 1611 Bible *Gen* XXXIV 2 Shechem the son of Hamor tooke her, and lay with her, and defiled her. 1718 Prior *Solomon* III. 453 The husband murder'd, and the wife defil'd 1769 Blackstone *Comm* IV 208 It must appear, that she was afterwards married, or defiled
5. To violate the sacredness or sanctity of, to desecrate, profane
[Cf *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 335 And þat þis haly place be fyled] ? *a* 1500 *Wyclef's Wycket* (1828) 2 The armes of hyme shall stonde, and shall defyle the sanctuarye 1535 Coverdale 2 *Chron.* XXXVI 14 [They] dyfyled the house of the Lorde 1611 Bible *Neh* XIII 29 They have defiled the priesthood 1683 Burnet tr *More's Utopia* (1684) 144 Those that defile the Marriage-Bed
b. To render ceremonially unclean
1535 Coverdale *Lev* XI 44 Ye shal not defyle youre selues on eny maner of crepynge beest 1611 Bible *Lev* XXII 8 That which dieth of it selfe hee shall not eate to defile himselfe therewith. — *John* XVIII 28 They themselves went not into the Iudgement hall, lest they should be defiled. 1882 F M Crawford *Mr Isaacs* 1, It is a criminal offence for a non-Hindu person to defile the food of even the lowest caste man
† **6.** To sully the honour of, to dishonour. *Obs.*
1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ Osor* 29 b, This foule mouthed Gentleman depraveth and defileth the death of that godly man 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N* III II 410 Come, recreant Ile whip thee with a rod He is defil'd That drawes a sword on thee 1708 Swift *Let Sacram Test*, However his character may be defiled by such mean and dirty hands
† **7** *absol* To cause defilement or filth, to drop excrement *Obs*
1547 Boorde *Brev Health* 4 Asses and moyles dyd defyle within the precynct of the churche 1596 Shaks 1 *Hen IV*, II iv 456 This Pitch (as ancient Writers doe report) doth defile; so doth the companie thou keepest
† **8.** *intr.* To become foul or unclean *Obs.*
1673 J Caryl *Nat. & Prine. Love* 79 If you do not daily sweep your houses they will defile

Defile (dĭfəi·l), *v*[2] *Mil.* [a. F. *défiler* (1648 in Hatzf), f. De- I 6 + *file* sb., File]
1. *intr.* To march in a line or by files; to file off. Also *transf.*
1705 A R *Accompl Officer* VII 90 Lest the Army being too long Defiling should be defeated by degrees, before it can form its Lines 1732 Lediard *Sethos* II x 393 He began by making the troops defile. 1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug 532/2 The division defiled on the right 1857 H. Miller *Test Rocks* II. 111 That long procession of being which. is still defiling across the stage
2 *trans.* To traverse by files. ? *Obs.*
1761–2 Hume *Hist Eng.* (1806) IV lvi 293 He briskly attacked them, as they were defiling a lane

Defi·le, *v.*3 *Fortif. rare* [a F *défiler* (14th c. *desfilher* to unthread, in Hatzf), f *dé-*, De- I 6 + radical part of *enfiler* (= *désenfiler*) · see Enfile, Enfilade] = Defilade *v*
1864 in Webster, and in later Dicts.

Defiled (dĭfəi·ld), *ppl. a.* [f Defile *v*[1] + -ed] Polluted, sullied
[*c* 1325 *E. E Allit P.* A. 724 Bot he com byder ryȝt as a chylde Harmlez, trwe and vndefylde.] 1530 Palsgr. 309/2 Defyled as a thynge that is soyled, *pollu* 1660 Jer Taylor *Worthy Communi* Introd 6 Nor eat of this sacrifice with a defiled head. 1746–7 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) p. III, Men of defiled habits and unclean lips 1858 J. Martineau *Stud Chr* 154 To tear out the defiled page of the past.
Hence † **Defi·ledness.**
1607 Hieron *Wks.* I 328 The corruption and defiledness of nature, which man brings with him into the world 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 541, I speake of a defiledness of heart

Defilee, obs. form of Defile *sb.*[1]

Defilement [1] (dĭfəi·lmĕnt) [f Defile *v.*[1] + -ment] The act of defiling, the fact or state of being defiled.
1634 Milton *Comus* 466 When lust Lets in defilement to the inward parts 1712 Steele *Spect* No 286 ¶ 1 The Chaste cannot rake into such Filth without Danger of Defilement. 1814 Southey *Roderick* II, Where It might abide From all defilement safe 1861 Gen P. Thompson *Audi Alt* III cxxxii 97 Those sources of ceremonial defilement.
b An instance of this; *concr* anything that defiles
1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps* x 16 Y^e holy land was at length purged from ye defylements and filthines, wherewith it was berayed 1643 Milton *Divorce* Pref (1851) 16 Marriage lay in disgrace as a work of the flesh, almost a defilement 1699 W Salmon *Ars Chirurgica* Title p, Removal of Defilements. 1834 Ht Martineau *Farrers* II 33 Purifying himself from the defilements of the counter. 1871 *Echo* 31 Jan, The defilements in water which are most fatal to man

Defi·lement [2]. *Fortif.* [a mod.F. *défilement* (1785 in Hatzf), f *défiler* see Defile *v* 3] The act or operation of defilading.
1816 in James *Milit Dict* 1828 J M Spearman *Brit. Gunner* (ed 2) 218 The banquettes and terre pleins of ramparts that are commanded, should be formed in planes parallel to the plane of defilement of the crest of the parapet. 1830 E S N Campbell *Dict Mil Sc* 52 The operation called Defilement, or Defilading, is of two kinds, in altitude and in direction Defilement in Altitude is performed by raising the parapet, sinking the terreplein, or constructing Traverses.

Defiler (dĭfəi lər) [f Defile *v.*[1] + -er.] One who defiles, also *fig* of things.
1546 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II (R), As a defyler of relygion and polluter of their holye ceremonyes 1580 Hollyband *Treas Fr Tong, Corrompeur de femmes ou de filles*, a defiler of women, a deflourer of maydes. 1607 Shaks *Timon* IV III 383 Thou blight defiler Of Himens purest bed *a* 1719 Addison (J), I shall hold forth in my arms my much wronged child, and call aloud for vengeance on her defiler 1882 Spurgeon *Treas Dav* Ps CXIX 9 The world, the flesh, and the devil, that trinity of defilers

Defiliation. *nonce-wd* [f De- II 1 + L. *filu-s* son, *filu-a* daughter + -ation, after *affiliation.*] Deprivation of a son
1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser 1 *Praise Chimney-Sw*, The recovery of the young Montagu [may] be but a solitary instance of good fortune out of many irreparable and hopeless defiliations.

Defiling (dĭfəi lĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Defile *v* 1 + -ing 1.] The action of Defile *v* 1, defilement.
1585 Abp Sandys *Serm* (1841) 67 We need not their after-cleansings, which in truth are defilings. 1586 J Hooker *Girald Irel* in *Holinshed* II 140/2 Indignation for this defiling of his holie sanctuarie 1846 Keble *Lyra Innoc* (1873) 38 Washed from the world and sin's defiling

Defi·ling, *ppl a* [-ing 2] That defiles Hence **Defi·lingly** *adv.*
1889 Mona Caird *Wing of Azrael* I. ix. 149 It clung to her defilingly, as some slimy sea-weed clings

Definability (dĭfəi·năbi lĭti). [f. next + -ity] The quality of being definable
1865 Pusey *Eiren* 390 Many profound theologians have impugned its definability *a* 1866 J Grote *Exam Utilit Philos* VII. (1870) 231 The legal definability of it.

Definable (dĭfəi·năb'l), *a* [f. Define *v* + -able] Capable of being defined
a 1660 Hammond *Wks* I 291 (R) Great variety. of opportunities, not defineable particularly 1682 Dryden *Relig Laici* Pref (Globe) 186 As if infinite were definable, or infinity a subject for our narrow understanding 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* (1858) 227 Islam is definable as a confused form of Christianity 1863 Geo Eliot *Romola* II. xxvii, Something apart from all the definable interests of her life 1893 F Hall in *Nation* LVII 45/2 The ordinary *predicate*, that briefly definable by 'affirm'.
Hence **Definably** *adv*
1805 Foster *Ess* I III 31 A state most definably corresponding to the subject of your attention.

Define (dĭfəi n), *v.* Forms· 4 deffine, 4–6 diff-, defyne, 5 deffyne, 5–6 diffine, dyffyne, 5– define [ME., a. Anglo-F. and OF. *define-r* to end, terminate, determine = Pr *definar*; a Romanic parallel form to L *dēfīnīre* to end, terminate, bound (f De- I 3 + *finīre* to end, Finish), whence It. *definire*, Sp. *definir*, Pr. and OF. *defenir, definir Definer*, the common form in OF., is the only form given by Cotgr. 1611, and survives in Picard, but has been superseded in F. by *définir*, with adoption of the transferred senses of L. *dēfīnīre* In mod English also *define* is in sense the representative of L *dēfīnīre* A parallel form *diffīnīre*, with *dis-* (see De- I. 6) is also found in Latin texts, and the forms *diffiner, desfinar, deffinir* (14–17th c) in F; thence the Eng variants in *deff-, diff-, dyff-.*]
† **1.** *trans.* To bring to an end. Also *intr* To come to an end. *Obs rare.*
c 1384 Chaucer *H Fame* 344 For though your loue laste a seson Wayte vpon the conclusyon, And eke how that ye determynen And for the more part diffynen 1466 *Mann & Househ Exp* 370 My mastyr gaff to Gorney the exchequor, to deffyne an offyse afftyr Water Gorges dethe, xx s 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* 5 The fourth [part] endyth than at Constantyne The fyft at Cadwaladyr I haue also diffyned 1562 *Pyramus & Th*, (Alas my loue) and lue ye yet, did not your life define By Lyones rage?
† b To bring to an end (a controversy, etc); to determine, decide, settle *Obs.*
1538 Starkey *England* II III 199 And as for al othur controversys, I wold they schuld be defynyd at home. 1596 Spenser *F. Q* IV III 3 These warlike Champions. Assembled were in field the chalenge to define. 1611 Speed *Theat Gt. Brit* II. (1614) 4/1 What could not there be defined, was referred to the whole Shire. *a* 1677 Barrow *Pope's Suprem* (1687) 148 A more ready way to define Controversies,

2. To determine the boundary or spatial extent of, to settle the limits of Also *fig.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) xxxi 315 Gowtes, Artetykes, that me distreynen, tho diffynen the end of my labour a3enst my wille. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* I 16 The limits already noticed as defining its permanent territory 1861 M PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I 47 The duties of the guild towards the country and city were strictly defined 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* iv § 2 164 His first step was to define the provinces of the civil and ecclesiastical jurisdictions

b. To make definite in outline or form (See also DEFINED)

1815 WORDSW. *Essay* Wks (1888) 873/1 In nature everything is distinct, yet nothing defined into absolute independent singleness. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect Light* § 174 For perfectly distinct vision it is necessary that the image on the retina should be perfectly defined

†**3.** To set bounds to, to limit, restrict, confine.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. II. 30 Quhilkis na way diffynis The force nor strength of luif with his hard bandis ! 1624 DE LAWNE tr *Du Moulin's Logick* 27 God is so present in all places, as he is neither limited, nor defined by any place 1643 SIR T BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 27 Wee doe too narrowly define the power of God, restraining it to our capacities.

4. To determine, lay down definitely, to fix, decide; †to decide upon, fix upon

1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* II 120 All the lordis for that samin thing, And commoun pepill did defyne The kingis bruther, callit Constantyne. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* II (1843) 43/1 The first canon defined and determined such an unlimited power and prerogative to be in the king 1790 GIBBON *Misc Wks* (1814) III 510 The situation, the measure and the value of the estate cannot now be exactly defined *a* 1794 *Ibid* I 158 Two or three years were loosely defined for the term of my absence 1867 E QUINCY *Life F. Quincy* 280 He 'defined his position', to use a later political formula, very clearly.

†**b.** *intr.* To determine, decide *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 362 Forthi I thus defyne ,—Ne truste no wight to fynden in Fortune Aye properte; her yiftes ben commune. 1402 HOCCLEVE *Letter of Cupid* 463 Than wol we thus concluden and dyffyne we yow comaunde , that, of thise false men our reble foon, ye do punyshment. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II. 351 Authoritie to enquire, intreate, defyne and determine of all maner of causes, querels, debtes. 1582 MUNDAY *Disc E Campion* C b, Neither was that barre appointed to define on causes of conscience 1612 BACON *Ess Judicature* (Arb) 450 The vniust Iudge..when hee defineth amisse of lands and property.

†**5.** To state precisely or determinately; to specify. (Const. with *obj. clause* or *simple obj.*) *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 834 Wherfore I wol deffyne That trewely for ought I kan espie Ther is no verray wele in his world here 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc* (1573) 166 b, The day of iudgement can no man diffine. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 46 Cardan plainly defineth, that Amber is a mineral 1669 BOYLE *Cont New Exper.* I (1682) 80 Even clouds , may i each much higher than Carden, Kepler, and others have defin'd

†**b.** *intr.* or *absol* To make precise statement

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* XCIII Sel. Wks I 330 Men shulden not here diffyne, but 3if God tolde it hem *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I ix (1544) 17 a, Of her byrth fyrst he doth defyne 1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz* c 7 § 2 Persons being Bankrupt as is before defined. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy* III 54 (R.) How then can such men define upon other regions whether they were inhabited or not

6. To state exactly what (a thing) is; to set forth or explain the essential nature of. (In early use. To state the nature or properties of, to describe.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 271 Swych a wo my wit kan not defyne. 1413 LYDG *Pilgr Sowle* V 1 (1859) 72 The beaute of this mansion ne maye no man telle, ne diffyne the ioye, and the grete arraye. 1484 CAXTON *Curiall* 5 That thou mayst the better knowe now the courte I wyl descryue and dyffyne it to the. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W. 1531) 67 b, What it is, Saynt Bernarde declareth diffynynge or discribynge it in this wyse 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. (Arb) 49 Cicero defineth trewe glory to bee a fame of many and greate desertes 1677 GALE *Crt of Gentiles* IV 292 He that perfectly comprehends and defines a thing gives limits and bounds to that thing in his intellect. 1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No 4 P1 Hudibras has defined nonsense (as Cowley does wit) by negatives 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I xx 257 Descartes defined the essence of the soul to consist in thinking 1846 MILL *Logic* Introd § 1 To define, is to select from among all the properties of a thing, those which shall be understood to be designated and declared by its name. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III 184 Genius has been defined as 'the power of taking pains'.

b. To set forth or explain what (a word or expression) means; to declare the signification of (a word) [Not recognized by J.]

1532 MORE *Confut. Tyndale* Wks 608/2 All hys other sygnificacions I lette passe except onely that which he hath also diffyned false 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 14 Therefore ye muste needes have these Predicamentes ready, when soever ye will define any worde, or give a naturall name unto it. 1724 WATTS *Logic* I. vi § 2 In defining the name there is no need that we should be acquainted with the intimate nature or essence of the thing 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1755 (1887) I 293 A lady once asked him how he came to define *Pastern* 'the *knee* of a horse' 1885 DAVIDSON *Logic of Definition* 86 *Horse* cannot be otherwise defined in a dictionary than as a well-known quadruped, used as a beast of burden and in war

c. *intr.* or *absol.* To frame or give a precise description or definition.

1587 TURBERV. *Trag T.* (1837) 200 For that of love so derely he definde. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach* (1851) 168 Then only we know certainly, when we can define 1756 BURKE *Subl & B.* Introd. Wks I 97 When we define we seem in danger of circumscribing nature within the bounds of our own notions. 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* (1870) 81 Hang it, Arthur, why do you set me defining?

7. *transf.* Of properties: To make (a thing) what it is; to give a character to, characterize; to constitute the definition of

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Invitation* ii, Come ye hither all, whom wine Doth define, Naming you not to your good 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 55 Being lawfully depriv'd of all things that define a magistrate. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs's Bot* I. iii 180 The *tout ensemble* of properties which define the character of the natural group, class, or order

8. To separate by definition, to distinguish by special marks or characteristics (*from*). *rare.*

1807-8 W IRVING *Salmag* xii (1860) 280 By this is defin'd The fop from the man of refinement and mind 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I xxxiv 456 It is difficult to define the subsoil of Silurian rock from that of the Old Red Sandstone.

Defined (dĭfəi·nd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED] Having a definite outline or form; clearly marked. Also *fig.*

a 1727 NEWTON (J), When the rings appeared only black and white, they were very distinct and well defined. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect Phys. Sc* xxxvii 436 The central matter is so vivid and so sharply defined that the nebula might be taken for a bright star. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl Faith* (1853) 125 His [man's] animal nature is more defined than his intellectual

Hence **Defi·nedly** *adv.*

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxiii, Definedly visible against the pure azure blue of the summer sky

Definement (dĭfəi·nmĕnt) *rare.* [a obs F. *définement* (1611 in Cotgr), in OF *de-, def-, diffinement* (see Godef.) termination, end, f. OF. *definer*: see DEFINE *v.*]

1. Definition, description

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* V II. 117 Sir, his definement suffers no perdition in you 1867 *Eng Leader* 15 June 326 Definement is always by the contrary Everything is defined by its contrary · night by day, dark by light.

†**2.** Limitation, restriction. *Obs*

1643 HUNTON *Treat. Monarchy* I ii 16 This Legall Allay and definement of Power 1644 — *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* IV 27 A Civill and Legall definement of Authority

Definer (dĭfəi nəɹ). [f. DEFINE *v.* + -ER 1] One who or that which defines.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* III xix (Arb) 239 *margin*, Orismus, or the Definer of difference. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* (1851) 347 Yee see already what a faithfull definer wee have him 1779-81 JOHNSON *L P, Pope* Wks. IV 137 To circumscribe poetry by a definition will only shew the narrowness of the definer 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Uses Gt Men* Wks. (Bohn) I 278 A definer and map-maker of the latitudes and longitudes of our condition.

Defining (dĭfəi nĭŋ), *vbl sb* [-ING 1] The action of the verb DEFINE; definition.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xliii. 13 The diffynyng, *or certeyntee*, therof [*definitio ejus*] vn to the lippe .. therof in cumpas, o palme. 1530 PALSGR. 213/2 Diffyning, *diffinissement, diffinition.* 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXVI (1887) 138 Plato in his . defining of naturall dignities 1668 WILKINS *Real Char* Ded A ij, The business of Defining, being amongst all others the most nice and difficult 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I 292 This defining is philosophy.

Defi·ning, *ppl a* [-ING 2.] That defines.

1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* I. 17 (MS) Defining ears, which idolize The dignifying climax of thy verse. 1885 *Athenæum* 4 Apr. 441/2 The various defining spheres.

†**Defi·nish,** *v. Obs. rare* In 4 **diffinisse,-issh** [ad. OF. *definiss-, diffiniss-*, lengthened stem of *definir*: see DEFINE] *trans* To define.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* III x 88 Pilke goode þat þou hast diffinissed a lytel her byforne.

Definite (de·finit), *a* (*sb*) Also 6 diffynite, 7 definit. [ad. L. *dēfīnīt-us* defined, bounded, limited, distinct, precise, pa. pple. of *dēfīnīre*; see DEFINE. Cf. obs. F. *définit, -ite* (1504 in Godef)]

1. Having fixed or exact limits; clearly defined, determinate, fixed, certain; exact, precise. (Of material, or, more commonly, immaterial things)

1553 T WILSON *Rhet.* I Either it is an infinite question and without ende, or els it is definite and comprehended within some ende . Those questions are called definite, which set forthe a matter, with the . namyng of place, tyme, and persone. *a* 1586 SIDNEY (J), The goddess, who in a definite compass can set forth infinite beauty 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks (1847) 98/2 Either by the definite will of God so ruling, or the peculiar sway of nature, which also is God's working 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc New Invent* 122 The clear and definite understanding of the several parts of the Ship. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 50 In a charge of Adultery, the Accuser ought to set forth some certain and definite time 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II *Confess. Drunkard*, Those uneasy sensations , worse to bear than any definite pains or aches 1859 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II 85, I must give some decided and definite answer 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I. xxiv 174 A definite structure was in many places to be traced 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* V § 4. 238 Even this class [serfs] had now acquired definite rights.

b. *transf* Said of persons, in reference to their actions (opinions, statements, etc.).

1611 SHAKS *Cymb* I. VI 43 Idiots in this case of favour, would Be wisely definite. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom* II VII § 7 (1622) 277 As definite as hee was in appointing the set time of the dissolution of Babilon *Mod.* Be more definite in your statements.

2. *Gram.* **a.** Applied, in German and Early English grammar, to those inflexions of the adjective which are used when preceded by the definite article or some equivalent. **b.** Of verbs: =FINITE *rare.* **c.** *Definite article*: a name for the demonstrative adjective *the*, and its equivalents in other languages, as indicating a defined or particularized individual of the species denoted by the noun. **d.** *Past* or *preterite definite*: the name in French Grammar of the tense which coincides historically with the Latin preterite or perfect, and corresponds in sense to the Greek aorist and English simple past: e.g. *il vint*, he came

1727-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1765 W WARD *Grammar* I xxii 103 'The' is called the definite article. *Ibid* IV II. 158 The verb in this character [i e. infinitive] may be used as a nominative case, on which a definite verb depends 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng Gram* (ed 5) I 68 *The* is called the definite article; because it ascertains what particular thing or things are meant · as, 'Give me *the* book'. 1855 FORBES *Hindústání Gram.* (1868) 28 Arabic nouns have frequently the definite article of the language prefixed to them 1874 R MORRIS *Chaucer's Prol*, etc. (Clar Press Ser) Introd 33 Adjectives, like the modern German, have two forms—Definite and Indefinite. The definite form preceded by the definite article, a demonstrative adjective, or a possessive pronoun, terminates in *-e* in all cases of the singular

3. *Bot* **a.** Said of inflorescence having the central axis terminated in a flower-bud which opens first, those on the lateral branches following in succession · also called *centrifugal* or *determinate.* **b.** Of stamens or other parts of the flower: Of a constant number not exceeding twenty

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot* IV (1858) 25 Stamens definite; that is to say, obviously corresponding in number with the sepals and petals. 1876 J D HOOKER *Bot Primer* 45 Definite, because the axis is terminated by a flower and does not elongate. 1880 GRAY *Struct Bot.* V 144 The kinds of Inflorescence . are all reducible to two types Indefinite and Definite, or . Indeterminate and Determinate

B. *sb.* **1.** Something that is definite; *spec* in *Gram.*: †**a.** A definite tense; **b.** A noun denoting a definite thing or object.

1530 PALSGR. Introd 32 The fyrst [conjugation] is chefly ruled by E, saufe that in his diffynites he torneth into A. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog Lit.* 144 Fancy has no other counters to play with, but fixities and definites 1845 STODDART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop* I 55 The Latin nouns in *io* [as *actio*] seem properly to have been definites; that is to say, that they originally signified only a certain number of acts, and not action in general.

†**2.** 'Thing explained or defined' (J). *Obs.*

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 110 *Special* Bastardy is nothing else but the Definition of the *general*, and the *general* again, is nothing else but a *Definite* of the *Special.*

Definitely (de·finitli), *adv.* [f. prec + -LY 2.] In a definite manner; determinately, precisely.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXVI (1887) 140 For the choice of wittes definitely 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc* XVI. § 4. 265 He must definitely acknowledge him *a* 1800 H BLAIR *Serm.* III IV (R), [Middle age] cannot have its peculiar character so definitely marked and ascertained 1867 FREEMAN *Norm Cong.* (1876) I. IV 187 The relations between Normandy and Brittany were now definitely settled,

Definiteness (de finitnes). [-NESS] The quality of being definite

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Definiteness*, certainty, limitedness 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit* I IX. § 5 The definiteness of solution, which numerical problems admit and require 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 487 From this want of definiteness in their language they do a great deal of harm

Definition (defini·ʃən). Forms: *α* 4-6 **diffinicioun**, etc. (with usual interchange of *z* and *y*), 5-6 **-tion**, etc., 6 *Sc* **-tioun**; *β* 5-6 **defi-**, 6 **defynicion**(e, 6- **definition**. [a OF *de-, def-, diffinicion* (also *definizon*), ad L *dēfīnītiōn-em* (also in MSS. *diff-*), n of action from *dēfīnīre*: see DEFINE Cf. Pr. *diff-, deffinicio*, Sp. *definicion*, It. *definizione*]

†**1.** The setting of bounds or limits; limitation, restriction. *Obs. rare.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol* 25 Yit herd I never tellen . Upon this noumbre diffinicioun 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 403 b/2 Thenne said he ben they knowen which men shal suffre thyse passyons without dyffynycion.

2. The action of determining a controversy or question at issue; determination, decision; *spec.* a formal decision or pronouncement of an ecclesiastical authority. *Obs* exc. in specific use

1382 WYCLIF *Dan* XI. 36 Diffinicioun, *or dome* [1388 determynynge] is fully don. 1532-3 *Act* 24 *Hen VIII*, C 12 § 9 A finall decree, sentence, judgement, diffinicion, and determinacion 1552 ABP HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 41 The determinatiouns and diffinitiouns of general counsellis 1634 R H. *Salernes Regiment* 13 This question . whether a man should eate more at Dinner, or at Supper. For definition hereof, it is to be noted [etc] 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* VIII 241 This challenge of infallibility diminisheth their [councils'] authority, discrediteth their definitions. 1864 J H NEWMAN *Apol* 392 Infallibility cannot act outside of a definite circle of thought, and it must in all its decisions, or definitions, as they are called, profess to be keeping within it.

3 *Logic*, etc. The action of defining, or stating exactly what a thing is, or what a word means

1645 MILTON *Tetrach* (1851) 168 Definition is that which refines the pure essence of things from the circumstance. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und* III III. § 10 Definition being nothing but making another understand by Words, what Idea the Term defin'd stands for. 1730 BAILEY (folio), *Definition* (with *Logicians*), an unfolding the essence or being of a thing by its kind and difference. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud Chr* 226 Definition is always an enclosure of the true by exclusion of the false. 1860 ABP THOMSON *Laws Th* § 54 82 Definition

expounds all the marks implied in the notion, and so represents to us the nature or specific character of it —§ 69 111 1885 W. L. Davidson *Logic of Definition* 32 It is the object of Definition to determine the nature or meaning or signification of a thing; in other words, definition is the formal attempt to answer the question, 'What is it?'

4. A precise statement of the essential nature of a thing, a statement or form of words by which anything is defined.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxvi (1495) 920 Some thynges haue but one dyffynycyon *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. i. 2, I desire more to knowe compunccion þen his diffinycion 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* 14 A definition of the substaunce is a speach which sheweth the very nature of the thing 1571 Digges *Pantom.* II. v. M ij b, Of quadrangles there are fiue sortes, as appeereth in the Diffinitions 1633 Massinger *Guardian* v. iv, His victories but royal robberies, And his true definition—A Thief 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 62 ₱ 14 Propriety of Words and Thoughts, which is Mr Dryden's Definition of Wit. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 1 ₱ 4 It has been found hard to describe man by an adequate definition 1842 Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* 75 The old definition of force was, that which caused change in motion 1864 Bowen *Logic* 94 A Definition consists primarily of two parts, the Proximate Genus and the Specific Difference of the Concept defined.

b. A declaration or formal explanation of the signification of a word or phrase. [Not recognized by Johnson.]

?a 1500 *Wycliff's Wycket* Sub-Title, A verye brefe diffinition of these wordes, *Hoc est corpus meum* 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* 14 A definition of a word is any maner of declaration of a word 1724 Watts *Logic* I. vi. § 2 A definition of the name being only a declaration in what sense the word is used, or what idea or object we mean by it. 1755 Johnson *Pref. to Dict.*, As nothing can be proved but by supposing something intuitively known, and evident without proof, so nothing can be defined but by the use of words too plain to admit a definition 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1755 (1887) I. 293 The definitions have always appeared to me such as indicate a genius of the highest rank. A few of his definitions must be admitted to be erroneous 1885 W. L. Davidson *Logic of Definition* 87 No [dictionary] definition of 'Gold' will be sufficient that does not contain a reference to its colour, which supplies us with the distinct meaning 'golden'.

5. The action of making definite; the condition of being made, or of being definite, in visual form or outline; distinctness, *spec.* the defining power of a lens or optical instrument, i.e. its capacity to render an object or image distinct to the eye.

1859 Reeve *Brittany* 137 We were content . to sacrifice the artistic definition of the trees 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xviii. 125 The stratification was shown with great beauty and definition 1878 Newcomb *Pop. Astron.* II. i. 138 The definition of this telescope is very fine.

b. *gen.* Definiteness, precision, exactitude *rare.*

1866 Argyll *Reign Law* i (ed. 4) 8 A fallacy is getting hold upon us from a want of definition in the use of terms.

6 *Comb.*

1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 209 Alas, for our poor definition-cutter, with his logical scissors!

Definitional, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -al.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a definition.

1869 *Athenæum* 11 Sept. 329 The definitional rule judiciously laid down by Mr. Hazlitt, that a proverb should have a figurative sense, an inner sense or an approximate sense.

Definitive (dĭfi·nĭtĭv), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **diffinityf**, **-inytif**, **-ynytif**(e, 5 **defynytyfe**, **defenytyffe**, 6 **dyffinatyue**, **definytiue**, 6–7 **diffinitive**, 7 **definative**, 6– **definitive**. [a. OF. *definitif*, *-ive*, *diffinitif*, *-ive* (12th c.), ad. L. *dēfīnītīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of *dēfīnīre*: see Definite.]

A. *adj.* Having the function of defining, or of being definite.

1. Having the function of finally deciding or settling; decisive, determinative, conclusive, final: esp. in *definitive sentence*, and the like.

c 1386 Chaucer *Doctor's T.* 172 The Iuge answerd of þis in his absence I may not ȝiue diffinityf sentence 1474 Caxton *Chesse* III. vi. H v b, The theef was taken and by sentence diffynytif was hanged 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xxiv. 35 It was the moneth of May folowyng, or [=ere] they had aunswere dyffinatyue 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 106 Maye they as Capytall Iudges, geue definytiue sentence of lyfe and death vpon malefactors 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 57 Vpon hearing of both parties, iudgment definative is given, and may not be repealed 1688 *Answ. Talon's Plea* 3 Barely to say with a definitive Gravity, Here's a great abuse 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. 11 Expecting a definitive answer 1763 Wilkes *Corr.* (1805) I. 84 The definitive treaty is now signed 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 527 A jury had pronounced the verdict was definitive.

†**b** *transf.* of persons. *Obs.*

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 432 Neuer craue him, we are definitiue. Away with him to death 1639 Fuller *Holy War* iv. v. (1647) 176 Desiring rather to be sceptically then definitive in the causes of Gods iudgements 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 104, I will make you my adviser in this matter, though not, perhaps, my definitive judge.

c. That settles or determines bounds or limits.

1860 J. P. Kennedy *W. Wirt* I. xiii. 164 [This] point of view should lead to a just and definitive limitation of the boundaries.

2. Having the character of finality as a product; determinate, definite, fixed and final. In *Biol.* opposed to *formative* or *primitive*, as *definitive organs*, *definitive aorta*.

a 1639 Wotton (J.), [It] being the very definitive sum of this art, to distribute usefully and gracefully a well chosen plot 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. vi., Other Authors write often dubiously, even in matters wherein is expected a strict and definitive truth 1821 J. Q. Adams in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 174 The temporary system established by the law of 1st August, 1793. The definitive system established by the law of 10th December, 1799 1865 *Daily Tel.* 30 Oct. 4/4 Some days will probably elapse before we shall be able to announce a definitive result 1878 Newcomb *Pop. Astron.* III. v. 399 A definitive orbit of the comet 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Forms of Animal Life* 803 The primitive ovum divides; one of the cells thus produced grows into the definitive ovum.

†**3.** *Metaph.* Having a definite position, but not occupying space: opposed to *circumscriptive*. *Obs.* [1529, 1624 see Definitively 2.] 1657 Hobbes *Absurd Geom.* Wks. VII. 385 Definitive or circumscriptive, and some other of your distinctions are but snares. 1665 Glanvill *Sceps. Sc.* xiii. 73 Who is it that retains not a great part of the imposture, by allowing them a definitive *Ubi*, which is still but Imagination?

4. That makes or deals with definite statements.

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II. ix. § 2 (1622) 296 Plutarch is more definitiue, and punctuall, in this point 1862 *Lit. Churchman* VIII. 6/1 We should be glad to see more definitive teaching on the nature of Church Communion.

5. That serves to define or state exactly what a thing is, that specifies the individual referred to; *esp.* in *Gram.* (Formerly used of the Definite article, and of the Finite verb.)

1731 Bailey vol. II, s.v. *Article*, *Definitive Article*, the article (*the*) so called, as fixing the sense of the word it is put before to one individual thing 1765 W. Ward *Gram.* iv. iv. 164 Of the verb definitive 1800 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 797 To preserve a name of sect, which ought to be simply definitive, from sliding into a term of reproach 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 231 When a noun of multitude is preceded by a definitive word, which clearly limits the sense to an aggregate with an idea of unity, it requires a verb in the singular number as, '*A* company of troops *was* detached'. 1854 Ellicott *Galat.* 87 The . definitive force of the article.

6 Concerned with the definition of form or outline. *rare.*

1815 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXXVI. 115 The limeless delicate contours of youth and bloom embarrass the definitive skill even of a Correggio.

B. *sb.* (the *adj.* used *elliptically*.)

†**1.** A definitive sentence, judgement, or pronouncement. *Obs.*

1595 Hubbocke *Apol. Infants Unbapt.* 11 Is there no pardon from this generall damnatorie sentence and cruell definitiue? 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 134 Judgment is the definitive of him who by right commands, permits, or forbids a thing 1804 *Europ. Mag.* in *Spirit Pub. Frnls.* (1805) VIII. 235 In spite of the Definitive, we shall have another battle of the books.

2. *Gram.* A definitive word.

1752 Harris *Hermes* (1841) 179 Definitives are commonly called by grammarians, 'articles,' *articuli*, ἄρθρα. They are of two kinds, either those properly . so called, or else the pronominal articles, such as *this*, *that*, *any*, &c. 1786–98 H. Tooke *Purley* I. 20 About the time of Aristotle, when a fourth part of speech was added,—the definitive, or article 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 71 As articles are by their nature definitives . they cannot be united with such words as are as definite as they may be; (the personal pronouns for instance).

Definitively (dĭfi·nĭtĭvlĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a definitive manner.

1. So as to decide or settle the matter; decisively, conclusively, finally, definitely.

1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 2 All causes testamentarie shall be finallye and diffinitiuely adiudged and determined within the Kynges iurisdiction 1539 Gentilis *Servita's Inquis.* xxxvi (1676) 833 Contumacious Persons shall be banished, either definitively, or for a time 1659 Milton *Civil Power in Eccl. Causes* Wks. (1847) 415/1 No man, no synod, no session, can judge definitively the sense of Scripture to another man's conscience 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. iii. xlii. 198, I desired he would tell me definitively what number of men he would give me for a guard 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 132 Henry definitively breaking the Spanish alliance, formed a league with Francis I. 1871 Blackie *Four Phases* i. 55 To settle definitively that much-vexed question.

†**2.** *Metaph.* So as to have a definite position, but not take up space: see prec. 3. *Obs.*

1529 More *Dyaloge* II. Wks. 188/1 Though thei be not circumscribed in place yet are thei and angels also diffinitively so placed where thei be for the time. 1624 De Lawne tr. *Du Moulin's Logicke* 27 The Philosophers say that Bodies are in a place circumscriptively, and Soules definitively, because Soules are not limited or circumscribed by place, and yet a man may say that they are here, or there, and not els-where 1711 tr. *Werenfels' Disc. Logom.* 96.

Definitiveness. [-ness.] The quality of being definitive, determinativeness, decisiveness.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Definitiveness*, decisiveness, etc. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 160 Southey is . thoroughly English, however, in the historical definitiveness and decision of his religious convictions 1875 Poste *Gaius* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 361 The earnestness and definitiveness of the resolution.

Definitize, *v. rare.* [f. Definite *a.* + -ize.] *trans.* To make definite.

1876 A. M. Fairbairn in *Contemp. Rev.* June 135 The Church definitized and generalized opinions 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 632 The 'his' then outstanding had to be definitised.

Definitor (definəi tŏɹ). Also 7 **diffinitor** [a. L. *dēfīnītor*, agent-n. from *dēfīnīre* to Define.]

1. An officer of the chapter in certain monastic orders, charged with the 'definition' or decision of points of discipline.

1648 Gage *West Ind.* III. (1655) 7 When the Provinciall Chapter is kept, then is there one named by name of Procurator or Diffinitor, who is to goe in the name of the whole Province to the next election of the Generall. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Church) III. 51/1 [St. Francis] having been Definitor of his Order 1745 A. Butler *Lives Saints, Bonaventure* VII. 294 The saint held a general chapter at Narbonne, and in concert with the definitors gave a new form to the old Constitutions 1867 R. Palmer *Life P. Howard* 15 *note*, The order [Dominicans] is governed by a master-general with his council of definitors.

†**2.** A kind of surveying instrument: see quots.

1664 Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit.* 153 This whole Instrument consisting of Horizon, Ruler, and Plummet we shall call our Definitor 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 97 The instrument will shew the situation, distance from the center, and depression of any given point below the plane of the dial which instrument he calls a Definitor.

Definitude (dĭfi·nĭtiud) [f. L. *dēfīnīt-us*, Definite, after *infinitude*, *multitude*. see -tude.] The quality of being definite; definiteness, precision.

1836 Sir W. Hamilton *Study Math.* Discuss. (1852) 275 Destitute of the light and definitude of mathematical representations 1862 Latham *Channel Isl.* III. xiv. (ed. 2) 332 Results of remarkable precision and definitude 1875 Veitch *Lucretius* 66 There would be no definitude of leaf or flower.

†**Defix** (dĭfi·ks), *v. Obs.* [f. L. *dēfix-*, ppl. stem of *dēfīgĕre* to fasten down, f. De- I. 1 + *fīgĕre* to Fix, fasten. The early example of the pa. pple. appears to have been formed immed. after L. *defix-us*, with Eng. ppl. suffix.]

trans. To fasten down; to fix firmly, definitely, or earnestly (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 243 The spere of the messengere defixede in to the erthe schewede a prenosticacion and as a begynnenge of fyghte. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. ii. 89 (R.) They were constrained to defixe their princely seate and habitation in that extreme prouince of the north 1605 J. Dove *Confut. Atheism* 16 The eyes of the people will be defixed vpon them 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 264 Those Ten Horns answerable to the Beast with ten Horns in Daniel seem to defix and determinate the Prophecy to that sense. 1679 J. Goodman *Penit. Pard.* II. i. (1713) 146 When a man defixes his thoughts, and suspends his determination till he see plain reason to incline him this way or that.

Hence †**Defixed**, **defixt** *ppl. a.*

1652 Gaule *Magastrom* 280 With defixed eyes and distracted countenance 1681 Glanvill *Saddducismus* 116 In intent and defixed thoughts upon some object.

†**Defixion** (dĭfi·kʃən) *Obs.* [ad. late L. *dēfixiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dēfīgĕre* to fasten down, etc. (see prec.).] Fixing, fastening.

1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* I. ix. 29 By the defixion of our Phansy upon what is most gross and sensible.

Deflagrabi·lity. *rare.* [f. next: see -ity.] Deflagrable quality, readiness to deflagrate.

a 1691 Boyle *Wks.* I. 362 (R.) The opinion of the ready deflagrability (if I may so speak) of salt petre.

Deflagrable (de flăgrăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. L. *dēflagrā-re* to Deflagrate + -ble.]

a 1691 Boyle *Whs.* I. 538 (R.) More inflammable and deflagrable.

Deflagrate (de flăgreit), *v. Physics.* [f. L. *dēflagrāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēflagrāre* to burn away, burn up, consume, f. De- I. 3 + *flagrāre* to burn.]

1. *trans.* To cause to burn away with sudden evolution of flame and rapid, sharp combustion (*e.g.* a mixture of charcoal and nitre thrown into a red-hot crucible).

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Deflagrate*, to inkindle and burn off in a Crucible a Mixture of Salt or some mineral Body with a Sulphureous one. 1794 J. Hutton *Philos. Light, etc.* 208 When coal is deflagrated with nitre. 1876 *S. Kens. Mus. Catal.* No. 1369 The spark from this battery deflagrates a platinum wire a foot long.

2. *intr.* To burst into flame and burn away rapidly.

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 449 Neither these, nor those of Cheltenham, will deflagrate or flash in Touch-Paper, nor on burning Charcoal, as true Nitre will do 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xx. 376 Such a degree of heat as would cause the nitre to deflagrate 1803 *Edin. Rev.* III. 25 Let a drop of water be projected upon this liquor it instantly deflagrates with a slight explosion. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 161 When thrown on the fire it deflagrates.

Hence **De flagrated**, **De flagrating** *ppl. adjs.*

1766 Amory *Buncle* (1770) IV. 93 The deflagrating nitre consumes the sulphur of the antimony 1788 Keir in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 327 Giving a deflagrating quality to paper soaked in this liquor. 1822 Faraday *Exp. Res.* xvi. 78 A black residuum is left which, when heated is found to be deflagrating. 1831 T. P. Jones *Convers. Chem.* xxii. 229 The deflagrated charcoal.

Deflagration (deflăgrē·ʃən). [ad. L. *dēflagrātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēflagrāre* to Deflagrate. Cf. mod.F. *déflagration*.]

†**1.** The rapid burning away of anything in a destructive fire; consumption by a blazing fire. *Obs.*

1607 J. King *Serm.* 30 A type of the deflagration of Sodome and Gomorre *a* 1633 Lennard tr. *Charron's Wisd.* III. iv. viii. § 1 (1670) 390 Witness that great deflagration in Constantinople 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 88 By supposing innumerable deluges and deflagrations 1788 Potter *Sophocles* Pref. to Œdipus (R.), Till the mountain discharges its torrent fires, which carry with them deflagration, ruin, and horror 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* II. 547 In Fifeshire a coal-mine has continued in a state of deflagration, at least since the time of Buchanan, 1560 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Lect. Metaph.* (1877) II. xxxix. 381 We

see the fall of a spark on gunpowder, for example, followed by the deflagration of the gunpowder

†b Of a volcano A blazing out into flame

1691 RAY *Creation* II v (1732) 259 The great Deflagrations or Eruptions of Vulcanos

2 *Physics.* The action of deflagrating, rapid, sharp combustion with sudden evolution of flame; *esp.* the sudden combustion of a substance for the purpose of producing some change in its composition by the joint action of heat and oxygen (cf. quot. 1831); also, the sudden combustion and oxidation of a metal by the electric spark

1666 BOYLE *Orig Formes & Qual*, Nor were all its inflammable parts consum'd at one deflagration 1674 *Phil Trans* IX 102 The deflagration of Niter 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Deflagration* In Chymistry, the inkindling and burning off in a Crucible a Mixture of a Salt or of some Mineral Body with a Sulphureous one, in order to purify the Salt, or to make a *Regulus* of the Mineral, as in the preparing of *Sal Prunellæ* and *Regulus* of *Antimony* 1754 *Phil Trans* XLVIII 679 A violent deflagration arose, and the platina was almost instantly dissolved 1816 J SMITH *Panorama Sc & Art* II 282 Galvanic batteries the larger the plates, the greater is their power of deflagration 1831 T P JONES *Convers Chem* XXII 228 The metals are sometimes oxidized by what is called deflagration That is, by mixing them with nitre, and projecting the mixture into a red hot crucible

Deflagrator (de flăgre·ɪtəɪ). [agent-n. in L. form, from *dēflagrāre* to DEFLAGRATE] An instrument or apparatus for producing deflagration, *esp* a voltaic arrangement for the production of intense heat

1824 LONGF in *Life* (1891) I v 51 The galvanick heat produced by Professor Hare's deflagrator 1827 WEEKES in *Mech. Mag* VII 425 The Safety gas deflagrator, an oxyhydrogen blowpipe on an entirely new principle 1876 *S. Kens Mus Catal* No 1256 Hare's Calorimotor, or Deflagrator

Deflate (dĭflē·ɪt), *v* [f L *dēflāt-*, ppl stem of *dēflāre*, to blow away, f DE- I 2 + *flāre* to blow; but in mod. use the prefix is taken as DE- I 1, down, or DE- II. 1] *trans* To release the air from (anything inflated) Hence **Defla·tion.**

1891 *Strand Mag.* II. 498/1 Spencer proceeds to deflate the balloon 1892 *Cycl Tour. Club Gaz* Aug 229 In case of repairs the tyre is deflated 1891 *Pall Mall G* 6 Aug 1/3 A new patent valve, possessing the long-desired means for deflation as well as inflation

Deflect (dĭflĕ·kt), *v* [ad L *dēflect-ĕre* to bend aside, or downwards; f DE- I 1, 2 + *flectĕre* to bend] **I.** *trans.*

1. To bend down Cf DEFLECTED 2

1630 LORD *Banians* 72 They pray with demissive eyelids and with their knees deflected under them.

2 To bend or turn to one side or from a straight line; to change the direction of, to cause to deviate from its course

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* IV v Wks III. 57 It would argue no error sometimes to deflect our course. 1845 DARWIN *Voy Nat* XXI (1852) 491 The current seemed to be deflected upward from the face of the cliff 1860 TRISTRAM *Gt Sahara* XVII. 287 The French will do all in their power to deflect the stream of commerce to a more northerly channel 1879 G PRESCOTT *Sp Telephone* I In 1820, Oersted discovered that an electric current would deflect a magnetic needle

b. *Optics* To bend (a ray of light) from the straight line; *esp* to bend away from a body

1796 BROUGHAM in *Phil Trans.* LXXXVI 264 The first knife deflected the images formed by the second, in precisely the same degree that it inflected those images which itself formed. 1811 A T THOMSON *Lond Disp* (1818) p XXXVII, When a ray of light moving in a straight line passes within a certain distance of a body parallel to its direction, it bends towards the body, or is *inflected*; but when the body parallel to its course is at a greater distance, the ray is bent from it, or *deflected* 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* III 36 If we look at an object through a prism, the rays of light coming from it are deflected.

3. *fig* (in reference to a course of action, conduct, and the like).

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Dworce Hen. VIII* (1878) 66 To averte and deflect him from this enterprise 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV IX II, 118 Let me cleave to the Supporter from whom neither thy Importunity nor Threats could once deflect me 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. I 7 The personal and family motives which deflect the state policy of a prince who is his own minister 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II IX 540 The evil of all attempts to deflect the judgment by hope or fear

4. To turn or convert (a thing) *to* something different from its natural quality or use.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VII III (1614) 670 That Title of *Prestegian* (easily deflected and altered to *Priest John*) *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang* Poet Wks. 1721 I 109 How God's All-wise Superintending Will To greatest Good deflected greatest ill

II. *intr.*

5. To turn to one side or from a straight line; to change its direction; to deviate from its course.

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii, At some parts of the Azores it [the needle] deflecteth not, but lyeth in the true meridian 1696 WHISTON *Th Earth* I (1722) 53 They seem to deflect from that great Circle in which they before were seen to move. 1726 tr *Gregory's Astron* I, 155 The same part of the Moon is turned towards the Earth, or at least does not deflect much from it. 1879 R H ELLIOT *Written on Foreheads* II 6 Then deflecting a little to their right, they got on a long ridge of grassy hill

6. *fig*

1612 T JAMES *Jesuits Downfall* 59 Kings do deflect from the Catholike Religion. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* VI. x, Many creatures exposed to the ayre, deflect in extremity from their naturall colours 1753–4 WARBURTON *Nat & Rev Relig* II, The Mind can, every moment, deflect from the line of truth and reason 1879 M ARNOLD *Equality* Mixed Ess 81 The points where this type deflects from the truly humane ideal

Deflect (dĭflĕ·kt), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec after ppl. forms in *-ct*, as *erect*] Deflected, bent aside

1851 MRS BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* 105 So swept The marshalled thousands,—not an eye deflect To left or right

Deflected (dĭflĕ·kted), *ppl a.* [f. DEFLECT *v* + -ED.]

1. Turned aside; bent to one side

1860 MAURY *Phys Geog Sea* XVI 881 Monsoons are, for the most part, trade-winds deflected 1874 S COX *Pilgr. Ps* VI 121 Walking in subtle and deflected paths

2 *Zool* and *Bot.* Bent or curved downwards; = DEFLEXED.

1828 WEBSTER, *Deflected* In botany, bending downward archwise 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 165 Glandina eye-tentacles deflected at the tips, beyond the eyes 1867 F FRANCIS *Angling* VI (1880) 195 The wings come up to an angle as it is termed, they are deflected

3. *Philol* Used to translate F *fléchi*, a term proposed for the 'strong' grade in ablaut series

1890 R. T ELLIOTT tr. *V Henry's Compar Gram* § 41. 47 We may distinguish three chief grades, the normal grade, the weak or reduced grade, and the deflected grade (*fléchi*) *Ibid* 48 I-E. types, **bhĕydh* (to trust), weak **bhidh*, deflected **bhoydh*

Defle·cting, *vbl sb.* [-ING¹] The action of the verb DEFLECT.

1623 COCKERAM, *Deflectings*, turnings from good to bad

Defle·cting, *ppl. a.* [-ING²] That deflects

Deflecting magnet a magnet used for deflecting a magnetic needle, as in a galvanometer

1796 BROUGHAM in *Phil Trans* LXXXVI 229 The ray moves in an ellipse by the inflecting, and an hyperbola by the deflecting force 1851–9 SABINE *Man Sci Enq* 91 When the weather does not permit the manipulation of the weights, deflecting magnets are substituted. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist Induct Sc* II 23 Gravity must act as a deflecting force

Deflection: see DEFLEXION

Deflective (dĭflĕ·ktĭv), *a* [f. DEFLECT *v* + -IVE (L analogies would give *deflexive*.)] Having the quality of deflecting.

1813 P. BARLOW *Math Dict., Deflective forces* 1881 LUBBOCK in *Nature* No 618 411 In 1819 .Oersted had discovered the deflective action of the current on the magnetic needle

Deflectometer (dɪflektǫ·mĭtəɪ) [See -METER.] (See quot)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech*, *Deflectometer*, an instrument for measuring the deflection of a rail by a weight in rapid motion

Deflector (dĭflĕ·ktəɪ) [f. DEFLECT *v* + *-or* for -ER: the corresponding form on L. analogies is *deflexor*.] An instrument or contrivance for deflecting; e.g (*a*) a deflecting magnet, (*b*) a plate or diaphragm for deflecting a current of air, gas, etc.

1837 BREWSTER *Magnet* 344 Dipping needle Deflector, for measuring the Variation and Dip of the Needle. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat Phil* I I § 198 The 'Deflector', an adjustible magnet laid on the glass of the compass bowl and used to discover the 'semicircular' error produced by the ship's iron. 1887 *Pall Mall G* 4 June 12/1 These sprinklers consist of a plate and a deflector The deflector is for the purpose of breaking the column of water into spray, which falls in a dense shower over the flames.

†Defle·tion. *Obs*⁻⁰ [ad L *dēflētion-em*, n of action from *dēflēre* to weep over, bewail, f. DE- I. 3 + *flēre* to weep]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Defletion*, a bewayling or bemoaning

Deflex (dī·fleks), *a* [ad L. *dēflex-us*, pa. pple. of *dēflectĕre* to DEFLECT] = DEFLEXED.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot* XXVII 420 In the common Bee Orchis it [the lip of the nectary] consists of five lobes, which are deflex or bent downwards

Deflexed (dĭflĕ·kst), *ppl a Zool* and *Bot.* [f prec. + -ED] Bent downwards; deflected

1826 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* XLVII (1828) IV. 386 The organs of flight are deflexed and do not lap over each other. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch Bot* IV (1858) 41 Stem rough with deflexed bristles. 1871 STAVELEY *Brit Insects* 127 Such insects as have the wings, when at rest, deflexed—lying over the body like a shelving roof 1877–84 F E. HULME *Wild Fl* p. vi, Pedicels bearing fruit deflexed

Deflexibi·lity. [f next + -ITY.] Capability of being deflected.

1796 BROUGHAM in *Phil Trans* LXXXVI 263 The inflexibilities of the rays are directly as their deflexibilities 1805 *Edin Rev* VI. 25 He attempts to demonstrate some connexion between the greater deflexibility and the less reflexibility of the red rays.

Deflexible (dĭflĕ·ksĭb'l), *a* [f. L. *dēflex-us* (see DEFLEX) + -BLE.] Capable of being deflected

1796 BROUGHAM in *Phil Trans* LXXXVI. 234 It is evident that the most inflexible rays are also most deflexible

Deflexion, deflection (dĭflĕ·kʃən). [ad. L. *dēflexiōn-em*, n of action f. *dēflectĕre* (ppl stem *dēflex-*) to DEFLECT. Cf. mod F *déflexion* (Dict Acad 1762, occurring also in 16th c as *déflection*). The non-etymological spelling *deflection*, now very common, is taken from the present-stem *deflect-*, associated with nouns of action from L. ppl stem in *-ect-*, as *collection, dissection*, etc]

1 The action of bending down, the condition of being bent or curved; also, a bend or curve (as a result).

In *Mech* The bending of any body under a transverse strain, the amount of this In *Entom.* The state of being bent downward, as the deflexion of the wings when folded, also, a deflected part or margin

1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 296 The Mahometans signifie the same onely by a moderate deflexion of the head. 1821 TREDGOLD *Ess. Cast Iron* (1824) 73 When the weights were removed, the piece retained a permanent deflexion 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* IV 276/2 The deflection of a beam supporting a lateral weight

2 The action of turning, or state of being turned, away from a straight line or regular path, the amount of such deviation; also, a turn or deviation (as an effect or result)

1665 *Phil Trans* I 105 Of which deflection he ventures to assign the cause. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I XII. 292 In 1684 Newton discovered that the moon's deflexion in a minute was sixteen feet, the same as that of bodies at the earth's surface 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* VIII 267 Deflection from a straight line is only another word for *curvature* of path 1862 MERIVALE *Rom Emp* (1865) VII lxi. 329 They possibly noted the great deflection of the coast southward from Cape Wrath.

b. Of things immaterial

1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II 1 § 3 Of the works of nature which have a digression and deflexion from the ordinary course of generations, productions, and motions 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess* I 112 (T) King David found this deflection and indirectness in our minds 1649 JER TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp* II IX 123 Deflexions in manners 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* III Wks X 190 We shall point out the deflexion, the bias, which was impressed upon the Greek speculations in this particular 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I XIV. (1872) 86 At this extreme point of spiritual deflexion and depression 1876 MOZLEY *Univ Serm* IV (1877) 84 The type of religion it has produced is a deflection from simplicity

3 The turning of a word or phrase aside from its actual form, application, or grammatical use *arch*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 1311 By a little deflexion of the name that Canicular or Dogge starre is called Κυων *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. I § 8 (1622) 191 That censure of Catullus (with a little deflection) might very fitly bee applied vnto him 1659 O WALKER *Oratory* 34 By a gentle deflexion of the same word, in changing the substantive with the adjective 1807 G CHALMERS *Caledonia* I I IV 119 *Grym* signifies strength, and hence, by a little deflexion, *Grym* came to signify any strength 1830 DE QUINCEY *Bentley* Wks 1890 IV 131 *note*, A practice arose of giving to Greek names in *as* their real Greek termination, without any Roman deflexion.

4. *Electr* and *Magn.* The turning of a magnetic needle away from its zero, the measured amount by which it is deflected.

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* II II 62 The variation of the compasse is a deflexion and siding East and West from the true meridian 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* I 4 A moment's contact suffices to produce a prompt and energetic deflection of the needle 1865 *Pall Mall G* 3 Aug. 1/2 The curious electrical phenomenon known to electricians as 'deflection', has to-day been observed through the United Kingdom.

5 *Optics.* The bending of rays of light from the straight line. By Hooke applied specifically to the apparent bending or turning aside of the rays passing near the edge of an opaque body, called by Newton *inflexion*, and now explained as a phenomenon of DIFFRACTION.

(Brougham tried to differentiate *inflexion* and *deflexion*. see quot)

1674–5 HOOKE *Lect Light* Wks (1705) 188 The Light from the Edge [of a card or razor] did strike downwards into the Shadow very near to a Quadrant, though still I found, that the greater the Deflection of this new Light was from the direct Radiations of the Cone, the more faint they were. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Deflection of the Rays of Light*, is a property which Dr Hook observed 1674. He says, he found it different both from reflexion, and refraction This is the same property which Sir Isaac Newton calls *Inflection* 1796 BROUGHAM in *Phil Trans* LXXXVI. 228 *Def* I. If a ray passes within a certain distance of any body, it is bent inwards, this we shall call Inflection. 2 If it passes at a still greater distance it is turned away; this may be termed Deflection 1808 J WEBSTER *Nat Phil.* 174 This deflection is supposed to proceed from the attraction of the denser medium. 1832 BREWSTER *Newton* VIII. (1839) 99 In his paper of 1674 he [Hooke] described the leading phenomena of the inflexion, or the deflexion of light, as he calls it

6. *Naut.* The deviation of a ship from her true course in sailing

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Deflection* In Navigation, the Tendency of a Ship from her true Course, by means of Currents, &c which divert or turn her out of her right Way.

Deflexionize, -ed, -ation: see DE- II. 1.

†Defle·xity. *Obs.* [f. L *dēflex-us* DEFLEX + -ITY] The quality of being deflected (said of rays of light. see DEFLECT 2 b, DEFLEXION 5).

1797 BROUGHAM in *Phil Trans.* LXXXVII 360 We may say that the rays of light differ in degree of refrangity, reflexity, and flexity, comprehending inflexity and deflexity these terms. allude to the degree of distance to which the rays are subject to the action of bodies.

Deflexure (dĭflĕ·ksĭŭɪ, -flĕ kʃŭɪ). *rare* [f. L. *dēflex-*, ppl. stem of *dēflectĕre* to DEFLECT + -URE: cf *flexure*.] Deflexion, deviation; the condition of being bent (down or away).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Deflexure*, a bowing or bending. 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* Pref 4 Deductions for the smaller Deflexures of the Way 1845 *Florist's Jrnl* 17 The lip.

instead of being saddle-shaped by the usual deflexure of the sides, is perfectly flat

† Deflo·ccate, *v Obs. rare* —°. [f L *dēflocc-āre, dēfloccāt-* to pluck off, pluck, f. DE- I. 6 + *flocc-us* lock, flock.] (See quot)

1623 COCKERAM, *Defloccate*, to weare out a thing

Deflorate (dĭflōˑrĕt, de florĕt), *a* [ad L *dēflōrāt-us*, pa pple. of *dēflōrāre* · see next Cf. L. *dēflōrēre* to shed its bloom]

1. *Bot.* Past the flowering state · applied to anthers that have shed their pollen, or to plants when their flowers have fallen.

1828 WEBSTER, *Deflorate*, in *botany*, having cast its farin, pollen, or fecundating dust *Martyn* 1858 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* Gloss, *Deflórate*, past the flowering age.

2. = DEFLOWERED, having lost virginity.

1883 in *Syd. Soc Lex*

Deflorate (de floret), *v rare* In 5 **defflorate** [f ppl stem of late L. *dēflōrāre* to deprive of its flowers, ravish, f DE- I. 6 + *flōs, flōr-em* flower]

† 1 *trans.* To deflower (a woman). *Obs*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron* CVII VII, The women euer they diuiciate In euery place, and fouly defflorate

2. To strip (a plant) of its flowers.

1829 E JESSE *Jrnl Nat* 165 They [the chaffinches] will deflorate too the spikes or whorls of the little red archangel

Defloration (dĭflōrēˑi ʃən). In 4–5 -acioun, 5–6 -acion, -acyon, 6 -ation, defflouration [a. OF. *defloracion* (14th c in Hatzf.), ad L. *dēflōrātiōn-em* plucking of flowers, of virginity, n of action from *dēflōrāre* to DEFLOWER.] The action of the verb DEFLOWER

1 The action of deflowering a virgin.

c 1400 MAUNDEV.(ROXB) XXXI 141 Pe defloracioun of maydens 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 196 b/2 Tellyng to hir the place & tyme of hir defloracion. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot* (1821) I. 199 He complanit hevily the defloration of his dochteris 1763 CHESTERF *Lett* IV cccLXXVI. 198 1803 *Med Jrnl* IX 71 Opinions generally entertained on the subject of Defloration 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex*, *Defloration*, a term for sexual connexion for the first time without violence, in distinction from rape

2 The culling or excerpting of the flowers or finest parts of a book; a selection of choice passages.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII 271 Pe whiche book þis Robert defloured solempneliche, and took out þe beste, so þat it semed þat þat defloracioun is now more worþy þan al þe grete volume 1612 SELDEN in *Drayton's Poly-olb* To Rdr. A 11j, The common printed Chronicle, which is but an Epitome or Defloration made by Robert of Lorraine 1696 RAY in *Lett Lit Men* (Camden) 203 Your History, were it reasonable for me to beg the defloration of it, would afford the greatest ornaments to it 1747 CARTE *Hist Eng.* I Pref 8 The Historia Britonum out of which he says, he made those deflorations 1890 R ELLIS in *Hermathena* XVI. 184 The *deflorations* or MSS containing excerpts

De·florator. *rare.* [agent-n. f L *dēflōrāre*. see prec.] One who excerpts the finest parts of a book or author.

1647–8 G LANGBAINE in *Abp Ussher's Lett* (1686) 524 This is the same Robert, the deflorator of Marianus mentioned by Malmesbury

Deflore, deflour, obs forms of DEFLOWER.

† Deflou·rish, *v Obs.* In 5 de-, **difflorysshe,** 6 **deflorisch.** [ad. OF *de(s)flourriss-*, lengthened stem of *de(s)flourir*, now *défleurir*, to DEFLOWER, f. DE- I 6 + *florir, fleurir* to FLOURISH.]

1 *trans.* To deflower, also *fig.* to spoil, ravage.

1494 FABYAN *Chron* VII. 304 Yᵗ he shuld also defloryssh yᵉ emperours doughter *Ibid* VII 410 The sayd bysshop. had difflorysshed a mayden and doughter of the sayde sir Gautier 1538 LELAND *Itin* V. 4 Montgomerike deflorished by Owen Glindour

2 *intr.* To lose its flowers, to cease to flourish.

1656 TRAPP *Comm Philip.* IV 10 It had deflourished then for a season, and withered, as an oak in winter.

† Deflou rished *ppl. a.*, having lost its flowers.

1616 DRUMM. OF HAWTH *Sonn.* xlix, Deflourisht mead, where is your heavenly hue?

† Deflow·, *v Obs rare* —¹. [f. DE- I. 1 + FLOW, after L *dēfluĕre* to flow down or away: see DEFLUENCE, etc] *intr* To flow down

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* III IV 114 A collection of some superfluous matter deflowing from the body

Deflower (dĭflauˑəɹ), *v* Forms. 4–7 **deflore,** defloure, 5–7 **deflowre,** 4–9 **deflour,** 6– **deflower** [a. OF. *desflorer, desflourer* (13th c. in Hatzf), later *defflorer, défleurer* (Cotgr), mod F. *défl orer* = Pr. *deflorar*, Sp. *desflorar*, It *deflorare*, repr. L. *dēflōrāre* to deprive of its flowers, to ravish, f. DE- I, 6 + *flōs, flōr-em* flower. With this prob is blended OF *desflorir, -flourir* (14th c.), in 16th c. *defflorir*, mod F *défleurir* in same sense, and *intrans* The form is now assimilated to *flower*.]

1. *trans.* To deprive (a woman) of her virginity, to violate, ravish.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* XX 2 The lust of the gelding deflouredethe 3unge womman 1393 GOWER *Conf* II 322 Which sigh her suster pale and fade .Of that she hadde be defloured 1494 FABYAN *Chron* VII CCXXXVIII. 278 The whiche he deflowred of hyr vyrgynytie 1559 W CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 196 They have thys use that whan any manne marieth, he must commit his wife to the priest to be defloured. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* XX 4 As is the lust of an Eunuch to defloure a virgine. 1775 ADAIR *Amer Ind* 164 The French Indians are said not to have deflowered any of our young women they captivated.

2 *fig* To violate, ravage, desecrate; to rob of its bloom, chief beauty, or excellence, to spoil

1486 in *Surtees Misc* (1890) 56 This citie Was never deflord be force ne violence. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii 53 With blude and sweit was all deflorde His face 1596 SPENSER *Hymne Hon Beautie* 39 That wondrous paterne layd up in secret store that no man may it see With sinfull eyes, for feare it to deflore 1654 tr. *Martini's Conq China* A iv, I will not . deflower that worth of its greatest beauty 1660 GAUDEN *Antisacrilegus* 7 It would never recover its beauty of late so much deflored *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm* I 1 (R.), Actual discovery (as it were) rifles and deflowers the newness and freshness of the object 1889 LOWELL *Walton* Lit Ess (1891) 60 [To] find a sanctuary which telegraph or telephone had not deflowered

† 3. To cull or excerpt from (a book, etc) its choice or most valuable parts *Obs*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I 39 Þe whiche book Robert Bishop of Herforde deflorede *Ibid* VII 271 [see DEFLORATION 2] 1781 J T DILLON *Trav Spain* 229 After they had in a manner deflowered the mine, and got as much ore as they could easily extract

4 To deprive or strip of flowers

c 1630 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Poems* 173 The freezing winds our gardens do defloure 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess* I XIX § 6 (R), An earthquake rending the cedars, deflowering the gardens 1800 CAMPBELL *Ode to Winter* 27 Deflow'ring nature's grassy robe 1820 KEATS *Lamia* II 216 Garlands From vales deflower'd, or forest trees branch-rent.

Deflowered (dĭflauˑəd), *ppl a* [-ED] Deprived of virginity, violated; robbed of beauty or bloom, marred, disfigured

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* XI XVI, Of Cerebus the deflowred pycture Lyke an horrible gyaunt fyrce and wonderly 1603 SHAKS *Meas for M* IV IV 24 A deflowred maid 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Agst Hope* II, The Joys which we entire should wed, Come deflowr'd Virgins to our bed. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* III, She would not turn again to the little looking-glass knowing what a deflowered visage would look back at her.

Deflowerer (dĭflauˑərəɹ) [-ER] One who deflowers.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot* (1821) II 53 Hir freindis commandit hir to schaw the deflorar of hir chastite 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 189 The punishment of a deflowrer, and a defamer *a* 1677 BARROW *Wks* (1687) I XVIII 256 A deflowrer and defiler of his reputation 1713 *Guardian* No 123 These deflourers of innocence 1824–9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv* Wks (1846) II 7 Our Italy would rise up in arms against the despoiler and deflowerer

Deflowering (dĭflauˑəɹiŋ), *vbl sb* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DEFLOWER, violation

c 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) XXVIII 286 Of old tyme, men hadden ben dede for deflourynge of Maydenes. 1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst* IV 138 b, Yᵉ rauishment and deflouring of his daughter. 1609 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Clubbes* 8 Villain Before the Lord you die, For this deflowring of my wife 1673 *Lady's Call* II § 1 P 7 59 Every indecent curiosity is a deflowring of the mind

Deflow·ering, *ppl. a.* That deflowers

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 273 If unchastity in a woman be such a scandall and dishonour, then certainly in a man it must, though commonly not so thought, be much more deflouring and dishonourable.

Defluction, bad form of DEFLUXION

Defluence (de fluĕns). *rare* [f. L type **dēfluentia*, f. *dēfluent-em*, pr pple of *dēfluĕre*, f. DE- I. 1 + *fluĕre* to flow.] A flowing down or away

1681–6 J SCOTT *Chr Life* (1747) III. 281 They suffer a continual Defluence of old, and Access of new Parts 1803 *Methodist Mag* XXVI 36 There is a continual defluence and access of parts

† De·fluency. *Obs rare.* [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] The quality of flowing; fluidity.

1665 BOYLE *Hist Cold* XXI 630 The cold having taken away the defluency of the oyl.

Defluent (de fluĕnt) *a* and *sb rare.* [ad. L *dēfluent-em*, pr pple of *dēflu-ĕre* to flow down.] **A.** *adj* Flowing down, decurrent. **B.** *sb.* That which flows down (from a main body)

1632 GAULE *Magastrom* 87 Planets, in respect of motion, posture, aspect; sc combust, peregrine . . applicate, defluent 1890 *Athenæum* 20 Dec 845/3 This ice breaking off into icebergs when its defluents reach the sea in the fjords which intersect Greenland. *Ibid* 846/1 The defluents of the inland ice.

† Defluous (de·fluəs), *a Obs rare* [f. L *dēflu-us* (f stem of *dēflu-ĕre* to flow down) + -OUS.] Flowing down; also, falling off, shedding.

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Defluous*, flowing down, falling, shedding 1822 T TAYLOR *Apuleius* XI 261 Her most copious and long hairs were softly defluous

† Deflux (dĭ flŭks), *sb Obs.* [ad. L. *dēflux-us* a flowing down, a running off, f ppl. stem of *dēfluĕre*: see above]

1. A flowing or running down; defluxion

1599 H BUTTES *Dyet's Dry Dnn.* A a iij b, Head o'reflowne with brime deluge of defluxes hot 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 677 The Deflux of Humors 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst* XXVIII 365 A great defluxe of penitent teares 1710 T FULLER *Pharm Extemp*, 172 A Frontal with Mastic . . hinders the deflux of Humours

2 *transf.* A falling off or shedding. *rare.*

1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 130 Having suffered a deflux of her wings

3. *concr.* An effluence, emanation; = DEFLUXION 3 b. *rare.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 1336 But say there should happily be some deflux or effluence that passeth from one world to another. 1682 CREECH *Lucretius* (1683) Notes 3 The constant deflux of divine Images which strike the Mind,

† Deflu·x, *v Obs rare* [f L *dēflux-*, ppl stem of *dēfluĕre*] *intr* a To flow down. b. To fall off in influence. Hence **Deflu·xed** *ppl a*

1647 NEEDHAM *Levellers Levelled* 9 If wee observe the middle time of this Eclipse or full Moone shee defluxeth from the opposition of the Sunne, to the Conjunction of Saturne 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 520 It cohibits all fluxions, and cocts the defluxed humours

Defluxion (dĭflŭk ʃən) Also 7–9 **defluction** [a F *défluxion* (16th c, Calvin, Paré), or ad. L *dēfluxiōn-em*, n of action from L. *dēfluĕre* to flow down, also, to fall off (as hair)]

† 1. A flowing or running down *Obs.*

1549 *Compl Scot* Prol. 14 The defluxione of blude hed paynttt ande cullourt all the feildis 1616 HAYWARD *Sanct Troub Soul* I II (1620) 38 The emptying of an Houre-glasse consisteth, not onely in the falling of the last graine of sand, but in the whole defluxion thereof from the beginning 1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man* IV VIII 370 By the defluxion of Waters. 1832 *Blackw Mag* XXXII 644 It would be a needless defluxion of time to relate what took place

† b A falling off (of hair) *Obs. rare*

1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat Ins.* 945 They cure de fluxion of hair, and the thinnesse thereof however contracted

2 *Path.* a A supposed flow of 'humours' to a particular part of the body, in certain diseases. b The flow or discharge accompanying a cold or inflammation; a running at the nose or eyes; catarrh Now *rare, Obs*, or *dial*

1576 LYTE *Dodoens* V XX 576 [It] stoppeth all defluxions and falling downe of humours 1586 SIR A PAULET in Ellis *Orig Lett* I. III No 220 7 Whome we found in her bed troubled with a defluxion which was fallen into the syde of her neck 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1652) II So doth Cold like wise cause Rheumes, and Defluxions from the Head 1666 *Lond Gaz* No 65/2 Monsieur Colbert is fallen very ill of a defluction upon his throat 1744 FRANKLIN *Pennsylv Fire-Places* Wks (1887) I 496 Women get colds and defluctions, which fall into their jaws and gums. 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F.* II XLI 517 A defluxion had fallen on his eyes 1842 ABDY *Water Cure* (1843) 221 A scorbutic ulcer in the leg , attended with a great defluction on the part 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl* (1868) I VII 455 Owing to a bad cold with a defluxion in the eyes, she was unable at once to read.

† 3 *concr* Something that flows or runs down.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 277 The Nature of Seede no man that I know hath yet essentially defined . Plato [calleth it] The defluxion of the spinall marrow. 1633 T ADAMS *Exp 2 Pet* III 18 (1865) 884 We know that he can pour down putrid defluxions from above

† b. *fig.* An effluence, emanation. [tr. Gr. *ἀπορροή*.] *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 1307 The defluxion of Osiris, and the very apparent image of him 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst* 15 According to Empedocles, Vision and other Sensations were made by *ἀπορρόαι σχημάτων*, the Defluxions of Figures, or Effluvia of Atoms.

† Deflu·xive, *a Obs* [f L *deflux-*, ppl. stem (DEFLUX *v.*) + -IVE] That is characterized by flowing down Hence **Deflu·xively** *adv*

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist Philos* III II 133 Aliment, distributed by the veines through the whole frame defluxively

Defœdation · see DEFEDATION.

† Defoi·l, *v* [1] *Obs* Also 7 **deffoile,** diff- [ad F. *défeuille-r*, in 13th c *des-, deffueiller*, f *des-, dé-* (DE- I 6) + *feuille* leaf Cf. med L. *dēfoliāre*] *trans* To strip of leaves, = DEFOLIATE *v*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVII. XXII, In disburgening and defoiling a vine. *Ibid*, How much thereof must be diffoiled *Ibid*, It is not the manner to disburgen or deffoile altogether such trees

Defoil, *v* [2] To trample down, crush, oppress, violate, defile: see DEFOUL *v*

Defoil *sb.*, var form of DEFOUL *sb*

Defoliate (dĭfōu lĭĕt), *a rare* —° [ad med L. *dēfoliāt-us*. see next] 'Having cast, or being deprived of, its leaves' (*Syd Soc Lex* 1883)

Defoliate (dĭfōu lĭĕt), *v* [f. med L *dēfoliāre*, f DE- I. 6 + *foluum* leaf. Cf. DEFOIL] *trans.* To strip of leaves; also *fig.*

1793 W ROBERTS *Looker-on* (1794) II No 48 213 To contemplate the decay of a great and ornamented mind to see it defoliated and withered 1816 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* (1843) I 173 One of these caterpillars is often so numerous as to defoliate the apple trees by the road sides for miles. 1882 *Proc Berw. Nat. Club* IX 435 *Arbutus Unedo* was not only defoliated, but the stems have been split

Hence **Defo·liator,** that which defoliates; an insect that strips trees of their leaves

Defoliation (dĭfōuˑlĭēˑi ʃən). [ad L type **dēfoliātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dēfoliāre* · see prec So in mod Fr] Loss or shedding of leaves.

1659 H L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div Off* 222 At the time of the defoliation, or fall of the leaf 1791 E DARWIN *Bot Gard* II 18 *note*, The defoliation of deciduous trees is announced by the flowering of the Colchicum 1866 *Treas. Bot*, *Defoliation*, the casting off of leaves 1884 *Nature* 9 Oct 558/2 The observation of the first flowering and fruiting of plants, the foliation and defoliation of trees

Deforce (dĭfōˑɹs), *v* Also 5–6 deforse [a AF *deforcer* (11th c) = OF *deforcier* (*des-, def-*), f *des-, de-* (DE- I 6) + *forcier, forcer* to FORCE (or from the Romanic forms of these) · in med L. *def-, dēforciare* (Du Cange). Cf. EFFORCE, ENFORCE]

1. *Law.* (*trans*) To keep (something) by force

or violence (*from* the person who has a right to it), to withhold wrongfully.

[1292 BRITTON I xix § 8 Nos eschetes defforcez (*transl.* Escheats deforced from us). *Ibid.* III xxi. § 1 Tiel qi la rente deforce tient (*tr* who holds the rent deforced)] *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron* lxxx i, Arthure emperour of Rome by title of right, [Whiche deforced] by Lucius Romain, Pretendyng hym for emperour of myght. 1609 SKENE *Reg Maj* 28 Command B that he restore to M her reasonabill dowrie And inquire him, for quhat cause he deforces and deteins the samine fra her. 1765 *Lond. Chron* 23 Nov 500 The cutter is said to have deforced Capt Duncan's boat off the island of May 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 6 It sometimes happens that he who has no right deforces the wardship from him who has a better right [*deforce la garde a cels qi major dreit ad*]

† b *gen.* To take or keep away by force *Obs*

1430 LYDG. *Chron Troy* II xiv, For you my wyfe, for you myne owne Heleine, That be deforced fro me, welaway 1494 FABYAN *Chron* I 215 (R.) This Lowys maryed the doughter of Guy the which after, for nerynesse of kynne, was deforced from the sayd Lowys

2. To eject (a person) by force *from* his property; to keep (him) forcibly out of the possession *of*, to deprive wrongfully

1531 *Dial on Laws Eng* II xxv (1638) 109 Where a Parson of a Church is wrongfully deforced of his Dismes 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen VIII*, c 7 § 7 Personnes dysseased, deforsed, wronged, or otherwyse put from their lawfull inheritance 1586 FERNE *Lacies Nobilitie* 35 Stephen was a wrongfull possessour of the Crowne, for he deforced Mawd of her right. 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt Parall* 57 A *Nuper obijt* ought to be brought by that Coparcener, who is deforced from the tenements, against all the other Coparceners which do deforce her 1741 T ROBINSON *Gavelkind* VI 105 [He] enters on the whole Land on the Death of the Ancestor and deforces the other. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 257 Peter wrongfully deforces her of the third part of so much land.

3. *Sc Law.* To prevent by force (an officer of the law) from executing his official duty.

1461 *Liber Pluscardensis* XI xi (1877) I 399 Deforsand serrefis, masaris or sergeand 1579 *Sc Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 75 In case the officiar beis violently deforced and stopped in execution of his office 1609 SKENE *Reg Maj* Table 75 He quha deforces the kings officiars, and stops the taking of poynds 1816 SCOTT *Antiq* xliii, If you interrupt me in my duty, I will declare myself deforced 1885 *Manch Exam.* 18 Mar. 4/7 Crofters charged with deforcing a sheriff's officer while attempting to serve summonses for arrears of rent

† **4** To commit rape upon, to force *Sc Obs.*

1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 1098 Tak tent, how prydful Tarquyne tynt his croun, For the deforsyng of Lucres 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot* (1821) I. 173 Mogallus, deforsit virginis and matronis

† **Defo·rce,** *sb. Sc. Obs.* [f. the vb.] = DEFORCEMENT

1479 *Act Dom. Conc* 33 (Jam.) That Johne Lindissay . sall restore to James lord Hammiltoune a kow of a deforce, a salt mert, a mask fat. *Ibid* 38 That he has made na deforss

Deforcement (dĭfō·ɹsmĕnt) *Law.* [a. AF. and OF *deforcement* (12th c.), f. *deforcer*; in med L. (Scotch Stat.) *deforciamentum*: see prec. and -MENT.]

1. 'The holding of any lands or tenements to which another person has a right' (Wharton, *Law Lex*), the action of forcibly keeping a person out of possession of anything.

1609 SKENE *Reg Maj* CXXXV. 137 Gif any man complaines . that he is vnjustlie deforced be sic ane man, of sic lands, or sic ane tenement the maker of the deforcement sall be summoned incontinent 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III 172 The fifth and last species of injuries by ouster or privation of the freehold is that by deforcement *Ibid.* 174 Another species of deforcement is, where two persons have the same title to land, and one of them enters and keeps possession against the other

2 *Sc. Law* The forcible preventing of an officer of the law from execution of his office; such obstruction or resistance as is construed to amount to this.

1581 *Sc Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 117 In all actiones of deforcementes, and breaking of arreistmentes 1609 SKENE *Reg Maj* 2 Ane deforcement done to the kings officiar. 1708 J CHAMBERLAYNE *St Gt Brit.* II. III x (1743) 434 The resisting him [the messenger at arms] is a crime in the law of Scotland, called deforcement *a* 1805 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog* 22 *note*, The thieves were collecting in order to come to Dumfries on the day of the execution, and make a deforcement as they were conducting Jock to the gallows. 1884 *N Brit. Daily Mail* 5 Aug 4/3 Two aged women, tried at Stornoway for deforcement of a sheriff officer.

Deforcer (dĭfō·ɹsəɹ). Also 6–9 deforceor, 6 *Sc* -forsare, 7 -forsour. [a AF. *deforceour*, -*eor*, f. *deforcer* to DEFORCE.]

1 *Law* One who wrongfully ejects or keeps another out of possession, = DEFORCIANT.

1628 COKE *On Litt* 331 b, The Deforceor holdeth it so fast, as the right owner is driuen to his reall Præcipe 1641 *Termes de la Ley*, *Deforceor* is hee that overcommeth and casteth out with force, and he differeth from a disseisor, first in this, that a man may disseise another without force then because a man may deforce another that never was in possession 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, Deforsour. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist Eng* II. 1106 The Deforceors withal to be amerced 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II 25 Let the deforceor be punished according to the tenor of our statutes.

2 *Sc. Law.* One who deforces an officer of the law; see DEFORCE 3

1587 *Sc Acts Jas VI* (1597) § 84 All deforcers of Officiares, in execution of their Office 1609 SKENE *Reg Maj* 2 Gif the deforcer is convict . of the said deforcement.

† **3** One who commits a rape: see DEFORCE 4.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I (1822) 101 Gif me youre handis and faith that the adulterare and deforsare of me [Lucretia] sall nocht leif unpunist

Deforciant (dĭfō·ɹsiănt). *Law.* Also 7 deforceant [a. AF. *deforceant*, pr. pple of *deforcer* Cf. med. (Anglo)L. *dēforcians.*] A person who deforces another or keeps him wrongfully out of possession of an estate

[1292 BRITTON III xv § 3 Si le deforceaunt ne puse averrer la soute [unless the deforciant can aver payment]] 1585 in H. Hall *Soc Eliz. Age* (1886) 239 Edward Essex levyed a fyne of the premyses to Hughe Stukeley deforciant 1613 SIR H FINCH *Law* (1636) 279 A fine is the acknowledging of an hereditament to be his right that doth complaine. He that complaineth is called plaintife, and the other deforceant. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 350 An acknowlegement from the deforciants (or those who keep the other out of possession) 1768 *Ibid* III 174 In levying a fine of lands, the person, against whom the fictitious action is brought upon a supposed breach of covenant, is called the *deforciant* 1885 L. O PIKE *Year-bks* 12–13 *Edw III* Introd 60 Actions in which the deforciant could not know the nature of the claim *per verba brevis*

† **Deforcia·tion.** *Obs* [ad med.L *dēforciātiōn-em* (*Leg. Quat. Burg*), *disforciation-em* (*Leg. Normann*), n of action f. *dē-*, *disforciāre* to DEFORCE] = DEFORCEMENT.

[1695 KENNETT *Paroch Antiq* II *Gloss*, *Deforciatio*, a distraint or seizure of goods for satisfaction of a lawful debt —Hence in Law Dictionaries, and under the anglicized form in BAILEY 1721 and modern Dicts But the explanation is incorrect, the meaning in Kennett's Latin quot being 'what is taken or held by force'.]

1864 WEBSTER, *Deforciation* (*Law*), a withholding by force or fraud from rightful possession; deforcement

† **Deforcia·tor.** *Obs* [a. med L *dēforciātor* (Du Cange), agent-n. from *dēforciāre* to DEFORCE] = DEFORCER 1.

1549 *Act* 3–4 *Edw. VI*, c 3 § 1 Their Ingress and Egress were letted by the same Deforciators

Deforest (dĭfĭ·ɹ rest), *v* [f. DE- II 2 + FOREST: cf the synonyms DEAFFOREST, DISAFFOREST, DISFOREST, OF *desforester*, *deforester*, med.L *deafforestare*, *disafforestare*: see DE- I. 6]

1. *Law.* To reduce from the legal position of forest to that of ordinary land; to make no longer a forest; = DISAFFOREST 1, DISFOREST 1

1538 LELAND *Itin* IV 115 John Harman..B. of Excester obteyned License to deforest the Chase there 1759 B MARTIN *Nat Hist Eng* II 105 One entire Forest, till deforested by the Kings

2 *gen* To clear or strip of forests or trees

1880 [see DEFORESTING] 1887 *Scribner's Mag* II 450 The region should be forest-clad, or even if now deforested, [etc.] 1891 BRET HARTE *First Fam Tasajara* x, [He] deforested the cañon.

Hence **Defo·rested** *ppl. a*; **Defo·resting** *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Deforesta·tion**; **Defo·rester**

1538 LELAND *Itin.* VII 101 At the Deforestinge of the old Foreste of Kyngeswood. 1880 *Scribner's Mag* Feb 502 Most speculating deforesters go to the bad pecuniarily 1880 *Standard* 10 Dec., By the deforesting of plains he has turned once fertile fields into arid deserts 1884 *Chicago Advance* 25 Dec 853 The native newspapers fear the deforestation of Japan. 1887 *Scribner's Mag* I. 568 The deforested surface.

Defo·rm, *sb. nonce-wd.* [f. DEFORM *v*] The action of deforming, deformation · opp. to *reform.*

1832 *Fraser's Mag* IV. 2 He .permitted the actual deform of his windows sooner than testify any sort of sympathy with the sham reform of parliament

Deform (dĭfō·ɹm), *a arch* Forms: 4–6 defourme, 6–7 deforme, 7– deform [a. obs F. *deforme* (1604 in Godef.) = mod F *difforme*, or ad L. *dēform-is* (in med L. also *difformis*) deformed, misshapen, ugly, disgraceful, f. DE- I. 6 + *forma* shape Cf. also DIFFORM] Deformed, misshapen, shapeless, distorted; ugly, hideous

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xli. 19 Other seven oxen .. defourme and leene 1508 FISHER *Wks* (1876) 98 With many spottes of synne we haue. made it defourme in the syght of god. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. 1 (1641) 3/2 A confus'd heap, a Chaos most deform 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 494 Sight so deform what heart of rock could long Dry-ey'd behold? *a* 1734 NORTH *Examen* I iii. § 16 133 The monstrous and deform Tales of Oates 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* xliii, Every face, no matter how deform.

Deform (dĭfō·ɹm), *v.*[1] Also 5–7 dif-, 5 dyf- [a. OF *deformer*, also *desformer*, *defformer*, and (15th c.) *difformer*, mod.F. *déformer* The first is ad. L *dēformāre*, f DE- I. 6 + *forma* shape; the second represents the Rom. var. *desformare*, and the last its med.L. repr. *difformāre* Thence the Eng. variants in *de-*, *dif-* Cf also Pr. *deformar*, It. *deformare*, Sp. *desformar*]

1. *trans.* To mar the appearance, beauty, or excellence of; to make ugly or unsightly; to disfigure, deface. **a** *lit.*

c 1450 [see DEFORMED 1]. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 8 Thus by this deuising such counterfaited thinges, They diffourme that figure that God himselfe hath made 1530 RASTELL *Bk Purgat.* Prol, Some spot .wherby he is somwhat deformed. *a* 1627 HAYWARD *Edw VI* (1630) 16 He . wasted Tinedale and the marches, and deformed the country with ruine and spoile 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 80 Never did poore wretch shed more teares .. deforming her sweet face. 1702 ROWE *Tamerlane* v. 1 2012 To deform thy gentle Brow with Frowns 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It. Jrnls* (1872) I 37 The square had mean little huts, deforming its ample space 1861 GEN P THOMPSON *Audz Alt* III clxxv 208 The blackest pirate that ever deformed his face with beard.

b *fig.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III (1822) 308 This honest victorie .wes deformit be ane schamefull jugement gevin be Romane pepil 1756 C LUCAS *Ess Waters* I. Ded, It is a vice that deforms human nature 1885 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* IV 535 The earlier part of his discourse was deformed by pedantic divisions and subdivisions

† **c.** To put out of proper form, disarrange *Obs.*

1725 POPE *Odyss* XIV 252 The fair ranks of battle to deform 1783 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann Reg.* 66/2 Breaking the British line, and totally deforming their order of battle.

† **d** *intr* To become deformed or disfigured; to lose its beauty *Obs rare*

1760 BEATTIE *Ode to Hope* II iii, To-morrow the gay scene deforms!

2 *trans.* To mar the form or shape of, to misshape. See also DEFORMED.

c 1400, 1483 [see DEFORMED 2] 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxiv 19 A crippill, or a creatour Deformit as ane oule be dame Natour 1590 SHAKS *Com Err.* I ii 100 Darke working Sorcerers that change the mind · Soule-killing Witches, that deforme the bodie 1594 — *Rich III*, I i 20 Cheated of Feature by dissembling Nature, Deform'd, vnfinish'd. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc* 94 Keep the Bitt straight to the hole you pierce, lest you deform the hole

3 To alter the form of; in *Physics*, to change the normal shape of, put out of shape. cf. DEFORMATION 3

1702 *Eng Theophrast.* 116 Nothing so deforms certain Courtiers, as the Presence of the Prince, it so alters their Air and debases their Looks that a Man can scarce know them. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr* 222 This completely alters and deforms the idea of the earth as a plane surface 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 405 The hard steel..breaks up or deforms the projectiles

¶ **4** Obs. var. of DIFFORM *v*

† **Deform,** *v*[2] *Obs. rare.* In 4 defourme, defforme. [ad L. *dēformāre* to form, fashion, describe, f. DE- I. 1, 3 + *formāre* to FORM] *trans* To form, fashion, delineate.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor* III 7 The mynistracioun of deeth defformyd [*v.r* defourmyde, Vulg. *deformata*] by lettris [1388 write bi lettris] in stoones

Deformable (dĭfō·ɹməb'l), *a* [f DEFORM *v* or *a.* (or their L. originals) + -ABLE. Cf. CONFORMABLE.]

† **1.** Affected with, or of the nature of, a deformity; deformed; ugly. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4296 Thaire bodyes than shalle be more defourmable 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 99 The hyghe rednesse of the face being deformable. 1677 GALE *Cri Gentiles* IV 17 Splendor and Brightnesse is essential to Beautie Shadows and Darknesses are deformed, and render althings deformable

2. Capable of being deformed or put out of shape. Hence **Deformabi·lity.**

Deformalize: see DE- II 1.

† **Deformate,** *a. Obs. rare* [ad L. *dēformātus*, pa. pple. of *dēformāre*] Deformed, disfigured.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Compl. Creseide* (R.), Whan she sawe her visage so deformate.

Deformation (dĭfɔɹmē·ɪʃən). Also 5 diff-, 6 dyff-. [ad. L *dēformātiōn-em* (in med L. also *dif-*), n of action from L. *dēformāre* to DEFORM Cf. F. *déformation* (14th c. in Hatzf, and in Cotgr); admitted into *Dict Acad.* 1835.]

1. The action (or result) of deforming or marring the form or beauty of; disfigurement, defacement.

c 1440 LYDG *Secrees* 500 Differmacyons of Circes and meede. 1623 COCKERAM, *Deformation*, a spoiling 1633 BP HALL *Hard Texts* 86 If by these means of deformation thy heart shall be set off from her 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 96 Which deformation is so pleasing to their Eyes, that men are commonly seen with their Eares so arrayed. 1734 WATTS *Relig Jnew.* (1789) 85 Could you recover them from the deformations and disgraces of time 1877 J. D CHAMBERS *Div Worship* 13 The deformations perpetrated by Wyatt [in a building].

2. Alteration of form for the worse; *esp*, in controversial use, the opposite of *reformation.*

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II (1550) 48 b, Johan Capgraue writeth y[e] a great reformacyon (a dyffformacyon he shulde haue seyd) was than in the Scottish churche 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv* II (1586) 81 To seeme young, [they] convert their silver haires into golden ones. this their transformation or rather deformation [etc.]. *a* 1638 MEDE *Disc* xlii Wks. (1677) 236 These are the Serpents first-born, begotten by spiritual deformation, as they are Devils 1651 N. BACON *Disc Govt Eng* II. xxxv. (1739) 159 The great work of Reformation, or rather Deformation in the Worship of God 1774 A GIB *Present Truth* II 246 The grievous deformation which has been taking place in the Church state 1832 WHATELY in *Life* (1866) I 153 A most extensive ecclesiastical reformation (or deformation, as it may turn out) 1891 W. LOCKHART *Chastible* 7 Before the Protestant Deformation of religion in the sixteenth century

b. An altered form of a word in which its proper form is for some purpose perverted:

e g the various deformations of the word *God*, as *'od*, *cod*, *dod*, *cot*, *cock*, *cop*, etc, formerly so common in asseverations, etc, to avoid overt profanity of language, and the breach of the Third Commandment, or of statutes such as that of 3 James I, c. 21 'For the preventing and avoiding of the great abuse of the holy name of God in stage-plays, interludes' [etc.]

3. *Physics* Alteration of form or shape, relative displacement of the parts of a body or surface without breach of continuity; an altered form *of*.

1846 CAYLEY *Wks* I. 234 Two skew surfaces are said to be deformations of each other, when for corresponding generating lines the torsion is always the same 1857 WHEWELL *Hist Induct. Sc* III 54 The isogonal curves may be looked upon as deformations of the curve 1869 PHIPSON tr *Guillemin's The Sun* (1870) 81 The deformation of the solar disc by refraction. 1893 FORSYTH *Functions of a Complex Variable* 333 In the continuous Deformation of a surface there may be stretching and there may be bending; but there must be no joining

Deformative (dĭfō·mătiv), *a. nonce-wd* [f L *deformāt-*, ppl stem + -IVE] Having the property of deforming or altering for the worse.

1641 *Prelat Episc* 10 Whither their courts be reformative or deformative

Deformed (dĭfō·md), *ppl a.* Also 5 dyffourmed, difformed [f. DEFORM *v* + -ED 1]

†**1.** Marred in appearance; disfigured, defaced.

c 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4115 His face was deformed and bolnyd 1535 COVERDALE *Isa* lii 13 Y^e^ multitude shal wondre vpon him, because his face shalbe so deformed & not as a mans face 1553 EDEN *Treat Newe Ind* (Arb) 23 Theyr women are deformed by reason of theyr greate eyes, greate mouthes and greate nosethrilles 1632 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon* 791 Beholding the deformed ruines, he could hardly refraine from teares. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* VI. 253 In all this deformed Countrey, wee saw neyther house, nor Village

2 Marred in shape, misshapen, distorted, unshapely, of an ill form. Now chiefly of persons: Misshapen in body or limbs

c 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) v 47 A monster is a þing difformed agen kynde. 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 427/2 The most dysfourmed and most myserable he sat nyghe hym 1574 tr *Littleton's Tenures* 24 a, One that hath but one foote, or one hande, or is deformed *c* 1600 SHAKS *Sonn* CXLIII, The most sweet fauor, or deformedst creature 1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 338 Many deformed Pagotha's are here worshipped 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr Ethics* VI 69 Lions have an inclination to their grim mistresses, and deformed bears a natural affection to their whelps 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 196 P 7 Of his children, some may be deformed, and others vicious 1869 W P MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 247 A poor deformed fellow.

†**3.** Of irregular form, shapeless, formless *Obs*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 200 Branches full of large and deformed leaves. 1567 *Satir Poems Reform* III 7 Ane King at euin At morne bot ane deformit lumpe of clay 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist Philos* (1701) 186/1 Which he from a deformed confusion reduced to beautiful order 1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man* IV II. 297 The great Moles Chaotica in its first deformed exhibition of its appearance had the shape of Water

4. *fig* Perverted, distorted; morally ugly, offensive, or hateful.

1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb) 53 The monstrous and deformed myndes of the people mysshapened with phantastical opinions 1604 MARSTON *Malcontent* IV III, Sure thou would'st make an excellent elder in a deformed Church 1628 PRYNNE *Love-locks* 49 What a deformed thing is it for a man to doe any womanish thing! 1667 MILTON *P L* VI 387 Deformed rout Enter'd, and foul disorder 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph* 182 Deformed as is all oppression, yet to oppress the poor, has an unnatural hideousness of its own.

Deformedly (dĭfō·medlĭ, dĭfō·mdlĭ), *adv* Now *rare*. [f. prec + -LY 2] In a deformed or disfigured manner; misshapenly, ill-favouredly

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 21 You cast them to the Foules of the ayre, to bee deformedly torne in peeces 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit* IX VIII (1632) 588 His fingers deformedly growing together 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 349 A speckled Toad-fish, not unlike a Tench, but more deformedly painted 1667 H MORE *Div Dial* V V. (1713) 411 He that keeps not to the right cloathing will be found most deformedly naked 1685 —*Paralip Prophet* 412.

†b. *fig* With moral deformity. *Obs*

1610 HEALEY *St Aug Citie of God* 858 Erring more deformedly against the expresse word of God.

†**Defo·rmedness.** *Obs. rare.* [-NESS] The quality of being deformed; deformity, ugliness.

1588 W AVERELL *Comb Contrarieties* B ij b, Howe doth your gluttonie chaunge Natures comlines into foule deformednes?

Deformer (dĭfō·rmər). [f DEFORM *v* 1 + -ER 1.] One who or that which deforms; in controversial use, the opposite of *reformer*

1562 WINJET *Cert Tractates* III Wks 1888 I 26 The principall deformare of his allegeit reformatioun 1592 NASHE *P Penilesse* F, A mightie deformer of men's manners and features is this vnnecessarie vice [drunkenness]. 1639 T GOODWIN *On Revelation* Wks II II 129 (R) To reduce our worship, etc now into the pattern of the first four or five hundred years (which is the plausible pretence of our new deformers) is to bring Popery again in 1689 T PLUNKET *Char. Gd Commander* 54 Deformers, not Reformers, still excite Informers, Non-conformists, to indite 1882 *Atlantic Monthly* XLIX 336 These literary deformers.

†**Defo·rmidable,** *a Obs rare*−1. [? A mixture of *deformable* and *formidable*] Tending to deformation.

1632 WEEVER *Anc Fun Mon* Ep to Rdr 1 Their brasen Inscriptions erazed, torne away, and pilfered, by which inhumane, deformidable act, the honourable memory of many persons deceased, is extinguished.

Deforming (dĭfō·rmĭŋ), *vbl sb* [-ING 1] The action of the verb DEFORM, q v.

1552 HULOET, Deformynge, *vitiatio*

Defo·rming, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2] That deforms: see the verb

1870 *Daily News* 19 Dec, Incongruity is a deforming feature 1892 LD KELVIN in *Pall Mall G* 1 Dec 6/3 He had now a demonstration of elastic yielding in the earth as a whole, under the influence of a deforming force.

Deformity (dĭfō·rmĭti) Also 5 dif-, 5–6 dyff-. [a OF *deformité* (*desformeteit, desformité, desformitié*), ad L *dēformitās*, f. *dēformis*: see DEFORM *a* and -ITY. In mod.F. *difformité*]

1. The quality or condition of being marred or disfigured in appearance; disfigurement; unsightliness, ugliness

c 1450 *Crt. of Love* CLXVII, For other have their ful shape and beaute, And we ben in deformite 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 431/1 Wythout abhomynacion of dyfformyte ne of ordure or fylthe 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm* (Percy Soc) 25 No fautes with Moryans is blacke dyfformyte, Because all the sorte lyke of theyr favour be 1530 RASTELL *Bk Purgat* III VIII 2 [The linen cloths] had no such spottes or tokens of deformyte to the eye 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot* III. (1736) 31 Christians have handsomely glossed the Deformity of Death by careful Consideration of the Body, and civil Rites 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (1638) 261 Lastly, they cleanse themselves with purer water, supposing contaminated deformitie washt off 1762–71 H WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd Paint.* (1786) I 181 Beautifull Gothic architecture was engrafted on Saxon deformity 1805 *Med Jrnl* XIV. 107 To prevent the propagation of disease [small-pox], and its consequent effects, deformity.

2. The quality or condition of being deformed or misshapen; *esp* bodily misshapenness or malformation; abnormal formation of the body or of some bodily member

c 1440 *Gesta Rom* lxxviii 396 (Add MS), A dwerfe of a litill stature, hauyng a bose in his back, ande crokide fete ande full of alle diformyte 1494 FABYAN *Chron* VII 330 Edmunde .. surnamed Crowke backe, was the eldest, albe it he was put by, by ye meane of his fadre, for his deformytye. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* x. 138 But how can mater be without forme, seeing that euen deformitie it selfe is a kinde of forme? 1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, I 1 27 To see my Shadow in the Sunne, And descant on mine owne Deformity *Ibid.* I. II 57 Blush, blush, thou lumpe of fowle Deformitie 1643 SIR T BROWNE *Relig. Med* I § 16 The Chaos wherin to speak strictly, there was no deformity, because no forme. 1717 LADY M W. MONTAGU *Let to C'tess of Mar* 16 Jan, Their fondness for these pieces of deformity [dwarfs] 1801 *Med Jrnl* V. 41 In cases of deformity of the pelvis. 1856 KANE *Arct Expl* II 1 22 Rightly clad, he is a lump of deformity waddling over the ice.

3. (with *a* and *pl.*) An instance of deformity; a disfigurement or malformation; now usually *spec* a malformation of the body or of some bodily member or organ.

1413 LYDG *Pilgr Sowle* II XLV (1859) 52 The fowle spottys, and wonderful defourmytees, whiche he shold apperceyuen in his owne persone. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV LVII 518 Sonne burning, and other suche deformities of the face *a* 1662 HEYLYN *Laud* I (1671) 204 Those deformities in it [St. Paul's] which by long time had been contracted 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat* V 382 Others carry maladies and deformities about them, from the cradle to the grave 1807–26 S COOPER *First Lines Surg* (ed 5) 421 The tumour sometimes creates no particular inconvenience; and is merely a deformity

b *transf.* A deformed being or thing.

1698 FRYER *Acc E India* 44 Their Gods, were cut in horrid Shapes to represent the Divinity yet I cannot imagine such Deformities could ever be invented for that end 1817 BYRON *Manfred* I. 1, A bright deformity on high, The monster of the upper sky! 1838 DICKENS *Nich Nick* VIII, Children with the countenances of old men, deformities with irons upon their limbs

4. *fig.* Moral disfigurement, ugliness, or crookedness

c 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) XXI 141 Purged and clene of all vice and alkyn deformitee. 1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst* I XV (1634) 74 The corruption and deformitie of our nature 1696 STANHOPE *Chr Pattern* (1711) 71 If the deformity of his neighbour's actions happen to represent that of his own 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II VII. 109 The deformity of Pompey's conduct 1860 EMERSON *Cond. of Life, Behaviour* Wks (Bohn) II 382 It held bad manners up, so that churls could see the deformity

b (with *a* and *pl*) A moral disfigurement

1572 CAMPION *Hist Irel* II V (1633) 80 They declined now to such intollerable deformities of life and other superstitious errors 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist.* 248, I supposed it a great deformitie, and disorder 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I 22 Those Vicious Habits which are a Deformity to Christians 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* IV. 333 Cromwell had tried to correct the deformities of the representative system

¶ **5.** Misused for DIFFORMITY, difference or diversity of form; want of uniformity or conformity.

1531–2 LATIMER in Foxe *A & M* (1563) 1331/1 Better it were to haue a deformitie in preaching then to haue suche a vniformitie that the sely people shoulde .. continue still in ignoraunce. *a* 1623 PEMBLE *Grace & Faith* (1635) 49 The greatest deformity and disagreement .. betweene his knowledge .. and his application thereof to practice. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Garden of Cyrus* II 45 The Funeral bed of King Cheops which holds seven in length and four foot in bredth, had no great deformity from this measure *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv Th* I (1730) 12 This Deformity to the Will and Nature of God, is that which we call Sin 1788 KAMES *Elem Crit* (ed 7) II. 490 A remarkable uniformity among creatures of the same kind, and a deformity [*other edd* diff-] no less remarkable among creatures of different kinds

†**Defo·rmly,** *adv. Obs* [f. DEFORM *a* + -LY 2] In a 'deform' manner, with distortion, deformedly

a 1684 LEIGHTON *Serm Habak.* iii 17, 18 (R) A limb out of joint, which moves both deformely and painfully. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1890) II 335 [He] often laughed, but (as his visage was then distorted) most deformly.

Deforse, etc, obs. forms of DEFORCE, etc.

Defortify · see DE- II. 1

Defossion (dĭfo·ʃən). [mod L *dēfossiōn-em*, n of action from L. *dēfodĕre* to bury (in the earth)] (See quot. · but the etymological meaning of the word is simply 'burying, interment')

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Suppl*, *Defossion, Defossio*, the punishment of burying alive, inflicted among the Romans, on vestal virgins guilty of incontinency [Hence in mod Dicts]

†**Defou·l, defoi·l,** *v Obs.* Forms *a.* 3–5 defoule-n, 4–6 defoul(e, defowl(e, (5 defoulle, devoul, def(f)ule, dyffowl, dyffowl, 5–6 diffoule) *β* 4–6 defoyle, (5 defuyl(e, diffoyle, defoylle), 5–6 defoil See also DEFILE. [ME a. OF. *defoule-r* (*defoler, -fuler, -fuller*) to trample down, oppress, outrage, violate, deflower, f DE- I. 1 + *fouler* (*foler, fuler*) 'to tread, stampe, or trample on, to bruise or crush by stamping' Cotgr (= Pr. *folar*, Sp. *hollar*, It. *follare*):—late L **fullāre* to stamp with the feet, to full (cloth), connected with L. *fullo, -ōnem* fuller, med L *fullātōrium* a fulling-mill, etc Senses 1–5 existed already in OF; the senses 'trample in the mud', and 'violate chastity', thus coming with the word into English, naturally suggested that it contained the native adjective FOUL, OE. *fūl*, and gave rise to senses 6–8, which derive from 'foul', as well as (apparently) to the collateral form DEFILE (q.v), on the analogy of the equivalence of *befoul, befile* The phonology of the variant *defuyle, defoyle* (found nearly as early as *defoule*), has not been satisfactorily made out. see FOIL *v*. It occurs in the earlier senses, and does not appear to have been specially connected with *defile*.]

1 *trans.* To trample under foot; tread down.

a. c 1290 *S Eng Leg* I. 375/297 Defoulede huy [þe bones] weren so 1297 R GLOUC (1724) 536 Hii orne on him mid hor hors, & defoulede him vaste *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XC 13 þou sall defoul þe lyon & þe dragon 1340 *Ayenb* 167 Mochel is defouled mid þe uet of uolleies þe robe of scarlet, eiþan þet þe kuen his do an 1382 WYCLIF *Matt* VII 6 Nethir sende 3e 3oure margaritis bifore swyne, lest peraunturne thei defoulen hem with theire feet [Vulg. *conculcent*] *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 50 On þe morwe þei sizen þe weye gretlich defowled with hors fete and oþir beestys 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 181 b/1 Thenne the knyghtes bete & defowleden nazaryen under theyr feet 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 66 b, Wasting and defouling of their grasse

β c 1330 *Arth & Merl* 9207 Ther was defoiled King Rion Vnder stedes fet mani on 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I XIV, That were fowle defoyled vnder horsefeet. 1525 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* II XV 30 As they rode abrode, thay beate downe and defoyled their cornes .. and wolde nat kepe the highe wayes

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

β. a 1300 *K. Alis* 2463 Me myghte y-seo ther knyghtis defoille, Heorten blede, braynes boyle, Hedes tomblen.

2. To bruise, break, crush (materially).

c 1300 *Beket* 1100 The bond is undo And al defouled, and we beoth delyvred so [cf Psalm CXXIV 7] *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* XLV[1] 9 He shal de-foule bowe and breke armes *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T* P 207 He was woundid for oure mysdede, and defouled by oure felonyes 14 *Voc* in Wr Wulcker 575/12 *Contero*, to breke or defoule *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* CXXI 433 The Gryffon so sore defowlyd and bet hym that he could not ryse vp

3. To trample down or crush (figuratively), to oppress, to outrage, maltreat, abuse.

a. c 1300 *St Brandan* 508 The develen nome thane wrecche faste, And defoulede him stronge y-nou3 and amidde the fur him caste *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit P* B 1120 If folk be defowled by vnfre chaunce 1393 LANGL *P Pl* C XVIII 195 How ryght holy men lyueden, How thei defouleden here fleessh. *a* 1400 *Relig Pieces fr Thornton MS* (1867) 46 To refuse it [like a bodily ymagynacyone] and to defule it, þat it may see the selfe swylke as it es 1485 CAXTON *Chas Gt* 108 Thou hast gretely defouled me by oultrage 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 236 Oule, rere and 3owle, I sall defowll thy pryde

β c 1350 *Will Palerne* 4614 Alle 3our fon þat with fors defoyled 3ou long 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 4 Of Danes, whiche both landes defoyled By their outrage. 1548 HALL *Chron* (1809) 486 Perkyn .. so many times had been defoyled and vanquished

4. To violate the chastity of, deflower, debauch. Often, esp. in later use, with the sense of *defile*.

a c 1290 *S. Eng Leg* I. 181/24 Woldest þov defouli mi bodi? *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 317 Philip .. Defoules þer wyues, þer douhtres lay bi, þer lordes slouh with knyues *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) XXXI 141 After þe first nyght þat þase wymmen er so defouled. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XLIII 163 And for Child beryng neuere defowlid was, but Evere Clene virgine be Goddis gras 1483 CAXTON *G de la Tour* C vj, Their suster that so had be depuceled or defowled 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I XXXVII 51 The Spanyerdes..pilled the towne, and slewe dyuers, and defowled maydens 1596 DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist Scot* I. 122 Gif quha defoulis a nothir manis wyfe.

β 1430–40 *Chaucer's Frankl T* 668 (Camb. MS) Now sythe that maydenys haddyn swich dispit To been defoyled [*other MSS* defouled] with manys foule delyt. 1486 *Act* 3 *Hen VII*, c. 2 Women been married to such Mis doers or defoiled, to the great Displeasure of God

5. To violate (laws, holy places, etc.); to break the sanctity of, profane, pollute

a. 13 *Version of Ps* LXXVIII 1 (in *Wyclif's Bible* Pref 4 *note*), Thei defouledyn thin hooli temple. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt* XII 5 In sabothis prestis in the temple defoulen the sabothis. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) XII. 137 The Jewes han

defouled the Lawe 1485 CAXTON *Chas Gt* 42 He hath defiuled chyrches. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W de W 1495) I xxxv 29a/1 The name of our blessyd sauyour [was] horrybly dispysed & defouled 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x vii 69 The quhilk .. Defowlit his fadderis bed incestuusly. 1614 T. WHITE *Martyrd. St George* B 1j b, It moued not the Tyrant to behold The Martirs goodly body so defowld

β 13 *Prose Psalter* lxxviii 1 Hij filden [*Dublin MS* defoulyd] þyn holy temple *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7373 My kirke þou hase defuyled. 1481 CAXTON *Tulle on Friendsh* Cvj, That frendshyp were hurte or defoylled. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H *Ps* lxxix, Thy temple they defoile

6. To render (materially) foul, filthy, or dirty, to pollute, defile, dirty

α. *c* 1320 R BRUNNE *Medit* 506 With wete and eke dung þey hym defoule 1402 HOCCLEVE *Letter of Cupid* 186 That bird ys dyshonest that vseth to defoule his ovne neste 1530 RASTELL *Bk Purgat* III viii, Yf ony of those table clothes or napkyns be defouled with dust fylth or other foule mater 1576 TURBERV *Venerie* 100 An Hart defowlant the water

β 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 15 b/1 Thy desyrous vysage . the Jewes with their spyttynges have defoylled 1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb) 113 Henns and capons Defoylynge theym with their durt. 1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiv 191 Not stained or defoiled. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* viii lx, With dust and gore defoiled

7. *fig.* a To defile or pollute morally; to corrupt

α *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* 518 Defouland his elde in syn *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 129 To kepe hym self unblekkid or defoulid fro þis world *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf* (W de W 1494) I lxiii, Wyth thy pryde thou defowlest all thy good dedes 1484 CAXTON *Chyvalry* 45 Chyualrye is defouled by coward men and faynt of herte 1540 TAVERNER *Postils, Exhort. bef Communion*, Man, which is so much defouled & corrupt in all kynde of unryghtuousnes. *a* 1555 PHILPOT *Exam & Writ.* (Parker Soc) 373 He defouleth the whole faith of his testimony, by the falsifying of one part

β 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* II ii (1495) 29 Angels ben not defoyled wyth none affeccyon *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf* (W. de W. 1494) I xliii, Yf thou be defoyled wyth vaynglory 1450-1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 98 Yt was defoyled and darkyd and mysshape by synne

b To render ceremonially or sentimentally unclean; to defile, sully.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr* 465 To ete with hondis not wayschen defoulith not a man 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 141 b/1 The mouth whyche god had kyssed ought not to be defouled in touchyng 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* VII xlii. § 14 352 Must I needs defoule my self, to be his only faire foule

c. To sully (fame, reputation, or the like); to defame.

a. c 1400 *Destr Troy* 2475 Your suster þat our fame so defoules, & is in filth holdyn *c* 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1038 Wes I neuer yit defoullit, nor fylit in fame

β 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. xxxii, I am defoiled with falshede and treason

8 To make unsightly or ugly [cf. FOUL *a.*], to disfigure

a. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I 389 And þey be faire of schap, þey beeþ defouled and i-made vnsemelich i now wiþ here owne clopinge 1430 LYDG *Chron Troy* II. xi, The soyle defouled with ruyne Of walles olde.

β 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R* VII lx (1495) 276 Blaynes defoylle the skynne and maketh it vnsemely

† **Defou·l, defoi·l,** *sb Obs* Also defoule, -fowle, defoile. [f DEFOUL *v*]

1. Trampling down; oppression, outrage

c 1330 *Arth & Merl* 7999 (Mätzn) Ther was fighting, ther was toile, And vnder hors knightes defoile *Ibid.* 9191 Ther was swiche cark and swiche defoil. 1400 EARL OF DUNBAR *Let.* in C Innes *Scot Mud Ages* IX (1860) 263 The wrongs & the defowle that ys done me *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VIII xxvi 54 (Jam.) Lychtlynes and succwdry Drawys in defowle comownaly 1563-87 FOXE *A & M* (1684) I. 460/1 If we take this defoule and this disease in patience.

2. Defilement, pollution

c 1325 *E E Allit P* C 290 Þer no de-foule of no fylþe watz fest hym abute. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 109 Þat þe water takeþ no defoul, but is clene i-now 1398 — *Barth. De P R* XVII CXXIII (Tollem MS), Picche defouleþ and suche defoule [1535 defoylynge] is unnepe taken awey from clope

† **Defou·led,** *ppl a. Obs.* [f DEFOUL *v* + -ED.] Defiled, polluted, corrupt

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 116 Defowlyd, *deturpatus . feculentus*, (P *dehonestatus*) 1460 W. THORPE *Test* in Arb *Garner* VI. 114 Covetous simoners and defouled adulterers 1483 *Cath. Angl* 94 Defowled, *maculatus, pollutus*, etc

† **Defou·ler.** *Obs* [f. as prec. + -ER 1] One who defouls.

1. *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 617/34, *Tritor*, a defoulere *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 62 Þise dyffoulerys & depryueres of holy cherche

† **Defou·ling, defoi·ling,** *vbl sb. Obs* [f DEFOUL *v* + -ING 1] The action of the verb DEFOUL: a Trampling down; b. Violation, deflowering; c Defiling, pollution, defilement; d. Disfigurement.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III 200 No defoulynge þerof may askape unpeyned 1382 — 2 *Sam* XXII 5 There han envyround me the defoulyngis of deeth 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R* XVII CXXIII (1495) 685 Defoylynge of pytche is vnneth taken awaye from clothe 14 *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII. 158 Made dule for defoylinge of chirches, 1440 J SHIRLEY *Dethe K James* (1818) 5 Yn dispusellyng and defowlyng of yong madyns *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 23 That defoulyng of her uisage. 1483 *Cath. Angl* 94 A Defowlynge, *conculcacio, pollucio*, etc. 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* II. 124 For the defoulling of his dochter deir 1548 HALL *Chron.* 247 b, The bytyng of her tethe defoulynge of her tayle

Defound, var of DEFUND *v Obs*

Defourme, obs. form of DEFORM

† **Defrau·d,** *sb Obs* [f. DEFRAUD *v*, after FRAUD *sb*] = DEFRAUDATION.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 111 (E. E T S) 221 þo arn acursyd, þat 3yuen awey here good in defraude of here wyves & chyldery 1493 *Sc Acts Jas IV* (1597) § 85 For the defraud done to our Soverane Lorde in his customes be strangers 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c 22 Preamb, Their subtill ymagynacion in defraude of the seid estatutes. 1581 *Sc. Acts Jas VI* (1597) § 117 Anent Alienationes maid in defraud of Creditoures 1800 *Trans Soc Encourag Arts* XVIII 216 Without being liable to the. defrauds of the miller

Defraud (dĭfrɔ̄d), *v* [a OF *defrauder* (*des-, def-, dęf-*), 14th c in Godef., ad. L. *dēfraudāre*, f DE- I. 3 + *fraudāre* to cheat, f *fraus, fraud-em*, deceit, FRAUD]

1. To deprive (a person) by fraud of what is his by right, either by fraudulently taking or by dishonestly withholding it from him, to cheat, cozen, beguile Const *of* (†*from*).

1362 LANGL *P Pl* A VIII 71 He þat beggeþ bote he habbe neode defraudeþ þe neodi 14 *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 104 They thanked God with all her hartis furst Whech hathe not defrawded hem of her lust 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 98 To defraude the begiler is no fraude 1555 EDEN *Decades* 39 He had defrauded the kynge of his portion 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 46 This poore Citie, was defrauded of her hopes *Ibid* 217, I will a little defraude the Reader from concluding with a few lines touching the first Discoverer 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 199 ₱ 7 To defraud any man of his due praise is unworthy of a philosopher 1838 EMERSON *Addr Camb, Mass* Wks (Bohn) II 198 Whenever the pulpit is usurped by a formalist, then is the worshipper defrauded. 1880 E KIRKE *Garfield* 39 We who defraud four million citizens of their rights

† b. with direct and indirect object *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* XIX 8 If I haue ony thing defraudid ony man I 3elde the fourefold. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IV XII 148 Defrauding servants a portion of their daily food 1670 MILTON *Hist Brit* VI *Harold*, Harold defrauded his soldiers their due share of the spoils

c *absol.* To act with or employ fraud.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor* VI. 8 3e don wrong and defrauden [1388 doen fraude] or biguen and that to britheren 1611 BIBLE *Mark* X 19 Doe not beare false witnesse, Defraud not. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III 102 If he is the trustee of an orphan, and has the power to defraud.

2 *fig* To deprive or cheat (a thing) of what is due to it; to withhold fraudulently *arch* or *Obs*

1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect* D3/3 They selle Cryst & defraudeth theyr relygyon 1559 BP COX in Strype *Ann Ref* I. VI 98 They defrauded the payment of tithes and firstfruits 1660 BOYLE *Seraph Love* 26 Where a direct and immediate expression of love to God defrauds not any other Duty 1764 GOLDSM *Trav* 277 Here beggar pride defrauds her daily cheer, To boast one splendid banquet once a year. *a* 1805 PALEY (in Webster 1828), By the duties deserted by the claims defrauded

Hence **Defrau·ding** *vbl. sb*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm Par* 1 *Cor* VII (R), To denye this right yf eyther of bothe aske it, is a defraudyng 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II XXVII 160 The robbing, or defrauding of a Private man 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch* 235 Few do pay them without delayings, defalkings, and defraudings

Defrauda·tion. [a. OF *defraudation, -acion* (13–14th c in Godef.), ad L. *dēfraudātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēfraudāre* to DEFRAUD] The action (or an act) of defrauding; fraudulent deprivation of property or rights; cheating.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron* (1811) 286 The sayd cardynal purchased hymself in gret deffraudacion of your Hyghnes, a charter of pardon 1601-2 FULBECKE *2nd Pt Parall* 23 b, Here is no defraudation of the Law 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* I. III 121 Deluding not onely unto pecuniary defraudations, but the irreparable deceit of death *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks* (1723) I 190 By such Defraudation we become Accessaries, etc. 1886 H D. TRAILL *Shaftesbury* 19 This defraudation of personal and constitutional rights.

Defrau·der. [f DEFRAUD *v* + -ER 1 · perh. a. OF. *defraudeor, -eur*, ad L *dēfraudātōr-em*] One who defrauds, one who fraudulently withholds or takes what belongs to another.

1552 ABP HAMILTON *Catech* (1884) 10 Defraudaris of waigis fra servandis or labouraris. 1651 *Relig Wotton* 257 (R) Decrees against defrauders of the publick chests 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1766) V 67 Who would not rather be the sufferer than the defrauder? 1878 *N. Amer. Rev* CXXVII 287 A defrauder of the revenue.

† **Defrau·dful,** *a Obs rare*−1 [f DEFRAUD + -FUL; cf *assastful*, etc.] Full of fraud; cheating, cozening

c 1585 *Faire Em* II 402 That with thy cunning and defraudful tongue Seeks to delude the honest-meaning mind!

Defrau·dment. ? *Obs.* [f DEFRAUD *v* + -MENT. perh a OF *defraudement*, 'a defrauding, deceiuing, beguiling' (Cotgr.).] The action of defrauding; deprivation by fraud.

1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks (1851) 352 Perpetual defraudments of truest conjugal society 1791 BENTHAM *Draught of Code* Wks. 1843 IV 402 *note*, Offences .comprised under the name of *felonies*· theft, defraudment, robbery, homicide

† **Defray',** *sb Obs. rare*−1 [f DEFRAY *v.*1. cf. OF *desfroi, deffray, defrai*, f *desfrayer*· see next] Defrayal

1625 CHAPMAN *Odyss* XIV 730 Thou shalt not need, Or coat, or other thing for defray Of this night's need

[**Defray**, error for *desray*, DERAY]

Defray (dĭfrē·), *v* 1 Also 6 **defraie, deffray,** 7 **defraye.** [a. F. *défraye-r*, in 14th c. *deffroier*, 15th c *deffroyer*, 16th c *desfrayer*, f *des-, de-* (DE- I. 3, 6 + OF *frauer, froier, froyer* to spend, incur expense, f. *frai*, in 14th c *frait*, pl. *frais*, 13th c. *fres*, expenses, charges, cost]

† **1.** To pay out, expend, spend, disburse (money).

1543-4 *Act* 35 *Hen VIII*, c 12 Inestimable summes of treasure, to be employed and defrayed about the same. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen VIII* (1878) 241 There is emption and vendition contracted as soon as the parties be condescended upon the price, though there be no money presently defrayed 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIX v 1026 The Senate permitted Fulvius to deffray (*impenderet*) what he would himselfe, so as hee exceeded not the summe of 80000 [Asses] *a* 1610 HEALEY tr *Epictetus' Man* XXXII. (1636) 43 Nor hast thou defrayed the price that the banquet is sold for namely praise, and flatterie. 1613 R C *Table Alph* (ed 3), *Defraye*, lay out, pay, discharge

2. To discharge (the expense or cost of anything) by payment, to pay, meet, settle

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 110 The King shall defray the wages. 1587 in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser II. III 130 The College cannot possibly defray its ordinary expenses without some other help, over and beyond the ordinary revenues 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. XIII (1840) 202 Meladin offered the Christians a great sum of money to defray their charges 1745 in *Col Rec Penn.* V 6 To draw Bills for defraying the Expence 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II 208 The cost of the expedition to Naxos he pledged himself to defray. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) II IX. 404 The payment was defrayed out of the spoils

b *fig.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1674) 328 With the death of some one striving to defray every drop of his blood. 1590 SPENSER *F Q.* I V 42 Can Night defray The wrath of thundring Joue 1596 *Ibid* IV V 31 Nought but dire revenge his anger mote defray

3 To meet the expense of; to bear the charge of; pay for. Now *rare* or *arch*

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. XXI (1588) 623 To bestowe the whole allowance upon the defraying of their common diet 1587 FLEMING *Contin Holinshed* III 1371/2 The enterprise to be defraied by the pope and king of Spaine. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* I I XI, It serv'd to defray the expenceful Progress he made to Scotland the Summer following 1830 DE QUINCEY *Bentley* Wks VII 64 A poor exchequer for defraying a war upon Bentley 1859 C BARKER *Assoc. Princ* II 51 The estate of the defunct member was not sufficient to defray his funeral.

† **4.** To pay the charges or expenses of (a person); to reimburse; to entertain free of charge

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I (1590) 5 Defraying the mariners with a ring bestowed upon them. 1607 SIR E HOBY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser I III 87 He would not land at Dover till he had indented with Sir Thomas Waller that he should be defrayed during his aboad *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl* (1650) 7 The State will defray you all the time you stay 1686 F SPENCE tr *Varillas' Ho Medici* 44 The Pitti's were defray'd at Venice at the public cost 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1860) 80 A warrant to defray me, my horses and servants at the King's charge 1898 CARLYLE *Fredh Gt* I IV IV 424 Such a man [Czar Peter] is to be royally defrayed while with us; yet one would wish it done cheap.

Hence **Defray ing** *vbl. sb*

1587 R HOVENDEN in Hearne *Collect* (Oxf Hist Soc) I 195 The defraieinge of our expences 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 387 Disbursed for high-wayes, Lords pensions, and other defrayings 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* IV XLIV 336 The defraying of all publique charges. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Duct* (Morell) I, A defraying, *pecuniæ erogatio*

† **Defray',** *v.*2 *Obs.* [app a. OF *\des-, defraier*, f. *des-, de-* (DE- II. 3, 6) + *freuer, froier, fraier* to rub, rub off, FRAY·-L *frucāre* to rub] *trans.* ? To rub off or away.

1532 R. BOWYER in Strype *Eccl Mem* I. XVII. 135 He intendeth not to infringe, annul, derogate, defray or minish anything of the popes authority

Defrayable (dĭfrē·ăb'l), *a.* [f. DEFRAY *v* 1 + -ABLE] Liable to be defrayed, payable

1886 *Manch. Exam* 25 Mar 5/2 Defrayable out of local contributions

Defrayal (dĭfrē·ăl). [f DEFRAY *v.*1 + -AL] The action of defraying, defrayment.

1820 *Examiner* No. 648. 577/2 [He] expects nothing but the defrayal of his expenses. 1883 W E NORRIS *No New Thing* II. XIII 3 Her share was confined to the defrayal of its cost

Defray·er. [f DEFRAY *v.* + -ER 1; cf obs F. *defrayeur* in Cotgr. 1611] One who defrays or discharges a monetary obligation, a payer of expenses.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 273 The Registers and Records kept of the defrayers of the charges of common Plays 1755 JOHNSON, *Defrayer*, one that discharges expences

Defrayment (dĭfrē·mĕnt). [a. OF *deffrayement* (*desfroiement*), f. *deffrayer* to DEFRAY: see -MENT] The action or fact of defraying. † a. Expenditure. *Obs.* b. Payment of expenses or charges, discharge of pecuniary obligations

1547 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II 135 Mmmh. towardes defrayment of the charges of his Majeste 1579 FENTON *Guicciard* IX (1599) 388 To pay within a certaine time for all defrayments, twentie thousand duckets. 1611 SPEED *Hist Great Brit* IX XIII § 85 [To pay] toward the defraiment of the Dukes huge charges 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. 7 (T.) Let the traitor pay, with his life's defrayment, that which he attempted with so lascivious a desire. 1656 EARL MONM *Advt fr Parnass* 354 If we were not fed by the free defrayment of our Cornucopia 1762 tr. *Buschng's Syst. Geog.* V 541 Applied for the defrayment of the electoral council colleges 1884 SIR C S C. BOWEN in *Law Reports* 13 Q Bench Div 91 Part of the disbursements consisted in the defrayment of these expenses.

†Defrei·ght, *v* *Obs. rare*⁻¹ [f De- II. 1 or 2 + Freight: cf *disload, disburden*] *trans.* To relieve of freight or cargo; to unload

1555 Eden *Decades* 212 The port or hauen is so commodious to defraight or vnlade shyppes

†Defre·nate, defrænate, *v* *Obs* *Surg* [f. ppl stem of L *dēfrēnāre* to unbridle, f. De- I. 6 + *frēnum, frænum* bridle, curb, ligament.] To remove a frænum or restraining ligament.

1758 J S *Le Dran's Observ Surg* (1771) 92 To defrænate the Aponeurosis *Ibid* 278, I had defrænated the Sinus's and scarified the Sides of the Fistula

Defrica·tion. *rare.* [ad. L *dēfricātiōn-em*, n. of action f L. *dēfricāre* to rub off, rub down] Rubbing, rubbing off

1727 in Bailey vol II, and in some mod Dicts

Defrock (dĭfrǫ k), *v* [a F. *défroquer*, in 15th c. *deffr-*, f *des-*, *dé-* (De- I. 6) + *froque* Frock. Cf Disfrock] *trans.* To deprive of the priestly garb, to unfrock. Hence **Defrocked** (dĭfrǫ kt) *ppl.a*

1581 J Hamilton *Facile Traict* (1600) 440 This defrokit frere. mariet a zoung las of xv zearis auld 1891 *Tablet* 21 Feb 294 The eloquent defrocked have denounced. the vows which they failed to keep

†Defroy·sse, *v* *Obs.* [a. OF *defroissier* (*des-*, *def-*), f *des-*, *dé-* (De- I. 6) + *froissier*, *froisser* to rub violently, bruise, crush:—L. type **fructiare*, deriv. of *fruct-us* rubbed, pa. pple of *fricāre*] *trans* To crush to pieces

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* xi. xix, The wawes defroyssed and al [to] brake the sterne and other garnysshyng

†Defrut. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L *defrutum* must boiled down] Must boiled down.

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* xi 484 Defrut, carene, & sape in oon manere Of must is made.

Deft (deft), *a.* Also 3–5 defte. [app a doublet of Daft, repr. OE. *gedæfte*, for *gedæfte*, mild, gentle, meek, from stem *dafˉ* in Gothic *gadaban* to become, befit· cf. OE *gedæfen* becoming, fit, suitable]

†1 Gentle, meek, humble; = Daft 1. *Obs. rare.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 36 Þat defte meiden, Marie bi name Þe him bar to manne frame

2 Apt, skilful, dexterous, clever or neat in action.

c 1440 *York Myst.* i. 92, I sall be lyke vnto hym þat es hyeste on heyhte, Owe! what I am derworth and defte 1592 G. Harvey *Four Lett* 57 Whether the Deft writer be as sure a workeman as the neat Taylor 1598 Chapman *Iliad* I 580 A laughter never left Shook all the blessed deities, to see the lame so deft At that cup service 1602 B Jonson *Poetaster* v iii, Well said, my divine, deft Horace 1607 *Lingua* iii v. in Hazl *Dodsley* IX 394 Their knowledge is only of things present, quickly sublimed with the deft file of time 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss*, *Deft*, neat, clever 'She is a deft hand with a needle' 1863 Geo Eliot *Romola* I. ix, Smitten and buffeted because he was not deft and active. 1864 Carlyle *Fredk Gt* IV xii xi 254 A cunning little wretch, they say, and of deft tongue

b. Of actions. Showing skill or dexterity in execution.

1647 H More *Philos. Poems, Oracle* 90 Break off this musick, and deft seemly Round. 1714 Gay *Sheph Week* I 56 The wanton Calf may skip with many a Bound, And my Cur Tray play deftest Feats around 1853 C Bronte *Villette* 1, The creature made a deft attempt to fold the shawl. 1878 H S. Wilson *Alp Ascents* iii 97 With deft blows of the untiring axe

†c. *transf.* Of a metal. Apt for working, easily wrought. *Obs*

1683 *Phil Trans* XIII 193 How to make brittle gold deft and fit to be wrought

3. Neat, tidy, trim, spruce, handsome, pretty. Still *dial.*

[The sense 'neat in action' (see 2) appears to have passed into 'neat in person'. Cf. similar developments, under *buxom, canny, clever, handsome, tidy*, and other adjectives expressing personal praise]

1579, 1589 [see Deftly 2] 1600 Heywood 1 *Edw IV* Wks. 1874 I 83 By the messe, a deft lass! Christs benison light on her 1600 Holland *Livy* iv xliv 168 In her raiment not so deft [*scite*] as devout her garments rather saintly than sightly. 1611 Cotgr., *Greslet* . little, prettie, deft, smallish 1622 Rowlands *Good Newes* 20 Shee came to London very neat and deft, To seeke preferment. 1674–91 Ray *N. C Words* 20 *Deft*, little and pretty, or neat A Deft man or thing It is a word of general use all England over. 1781 J Hutton *Tour Caves* Gloss., *Deft*, pretty, agreeable. 1788 W Marshall *E Yorksh.* Gloss., *Deft*, neat, pretty, handsome 1873 *Swaledale Gloss*, *Deft*, neat, pretty

4. Quiet Cf. Deftly 3. Still *dial.*

a 1763 Byrom *Careless Content* (R.), Or if ye ween, for worldly stirs, That man does right to mar his rest, Let me be deft, and debonair, I am content, I do not care 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss* (Central), *Deft*, quiet, silent.

†5. Stupid; = Daft 2 *Obs* ⁻⁰

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 116 Defte [*v. r* deft] or dulle, *obtusus, agrestis*

6. quasi *adv.* Deftly

1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* i xv, Merry elves their morrice pacing Trip it deft and merrily.

7. *Comb.*, as *deft-fingered, -handed*

1860 W J C Muir *Pagan or Christian?* 36 Being deft fingered. they grew in good time to be tolerable adepts in their Art 1889 *Boys' Own Paper* 3 Aug 698/3 She did not show herself so deft-handed.

Deftly (de·ftli), *adv* Also 6–8 deftly, 7 defly, deaftly. [f. Deft + -ly 2.] In a deft manner.

1. Aptly, skilfully, cleverly, dexterously, nimbly.

The sense of the first quot is doubtful

c 1460 *Towneley Myst* (Surtees) 100 God looke over the law, full defly ye stand 1579 Spenser *Sheph Cal* Apr 111 They dauncen deftly, and singen soote 1605 Shaks *Macb* iv. i 68 Come high or low· Thy Selfe and Office, deaftly show. 1607 Dekker *Knt 's Conjur* (1842) 71 You shall see swaynes defly piping, and virgins chastly dancing 1616 Surfl. & Markh *Country Farme* 655 The mattocke would pull vp the seed, and therefore they must be vnderdigd very deftly 1710 Philips *Pastorals* 1 29 How deftly to mine Oaten Reed so sweet Wont they upon the Green, to shift their Feet? 1808 Scott *Marm* iii viii, The harp full deftly can he strike. 1856 R. A Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II 97 The deftly-woven threadwork of the tissues.

2 Neatly, tidily, trimly, prettily, handsomely. Still *dial*

1579 G Gilpin tr. *Marnix's Beehive Rom. Ch.* Z 5 (N.) Deftly deck'd with all costly jewels, like puppets 1589 *Pasquil's Ret* B iij b, Verie deftlie set out, with Pompes, Pagents, Motions Impreases 1847 J Wilson *Chr North* (1857) II. 4 Deftly arrayed in home-spun drapery. 1859 Helps *Friends in C* Ser II II i 6 The grass which deftly covers without hiding

3. Softly, gently, quietly. *dial*

1787 Grose *Prov Gloss*, *Deftly*, softly, leisurely 1802 Wordsw *Stanzas*, '*Within our happy Castle*' 58 A pipe on which the wind would deftly play 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Deftly*, quietly, softly 1873 *Swaledale Gloss*, *Deftly*, neatly, gently, softly, orderly. see Cannily.

Deftness (de·ftnes) [-ness]

†1 Neatness, trimness. *Obs* or *dial*

1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* ii 33 By her, two little Iles, her handmaids (which compar'd With those within the Poole for deftness not out-dar'd)

2 The quality of being deft, cleverness, dexterity, neatness of action

1853 Miss E S Sheppard *C Auchester* I. 316 He assisted me with that assiduous deftness which pre-eminently distinguishes the instrumental artist. 1868 *Sat Rev.* 13 June 777/1 They can neither tie a string nor fasten a button with ordinary deftness

†Defude, *v.* *Obs. rare* [perh misprint for *defūde* = *defunde*, f L. *dēfundĕre*] To pour off

1599 A M tr *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 29/2 Then defude the wyne from the Spices, and distille the same

Defule, obs var. of Defoul *v*

Defull · see Deeful

†Defulmina·tion. *Obs rare*⁻¹. [f De- I. 1 + Fulmination] The sending down of thunderbolts.

1615 T Adams *Spir Navig* 21 He is not only as manacles to the hands of God to hold them from the defulmination of judgement.

Defunct (dĭfʉ·ŋkt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L *dēfunct-us* discharged, deceased, dead, pa pple. of *dēfungī* to discharge, have done with, f De- I. 6 + *fungī* to perform, discharge (duty) Perh. immed. a. F *defunct* (Cotgr. 1611), now *défunt*]

A *adj.* Having ceased to live; deceased, dead

[1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R* vi 11 (1495) 187 A deed body is callyd *Defienctus*, for he hath lefte the offyce of lyfe.] 1599 Shaks *Hen V*, iv. 1 21 The Organs, though defunct and dead before, Breake vp their drowsie Graue 1603 Jas I in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser 1 III 65 To do that and all other honnor that we may unto the Queene defunct 1605 Bacon *Adv Learn* II x § 5 42 The anatomy is of a defunct patient 1694 *Lond Gaz* No 2981/3 Two defunct Knights of the Order 1828 Scott *F M Perth* xx, Now, Simon what was the purport of the defunct Oliver Proudfute's discourse with you? 1872 Baker *Nile Tribut.* xx. 341 The stock in trade of a defunct doctor

b *fig* No longer in existence; having ceased its functions; dead, extinct.

1742 *Love of Fame* (ed. 4) 74 Defunct by Phœbus' laws, beyond redress 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (ed 3) II 20 This ghost of a defunct absurdity. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* I 24 It appeared, some months ago, in a defunct periodical 1878 Stewart & Tait *Unseen Univ.* iii § 115 Due to the crashing together of defunct suns

B. *sb. The defunct*: the deceased; hence, with *pl.* (*rare*), one who is dead, a dead person.

1548 Hall *Chron Hen VIII*, an 1 (R) The corps of the said defunct [the late kyng] was brought into the great chamber. 1611 Shaks *Cymb* iv ii 358 Nature doth abhorre to make his bed With the defunct, or sleepe upon the dead. 1663 Wood *Life* (Oxf Hist. Soc) I 479 The hors-litter where was the defunct, drawne by six horses. 1715 M Davies *Ath. Brit* I 143 Those two great Episcopal Defuncts 1771 Smollett *Humph Cl* (1815) 217 Knavish priests, who pretended that the devil could have no power over the defunct, if he was interred in holy ground. 1828 Landor *Imag Convers* III 392 Indifferent whether the pace with which the defunct are carried to the grave be quick or slow. 1839–40 W Irving *Wolfert's R* (1855) 251 Accosting a servant he demanded the name of the defunct 1888 H C Lea *Hist. Inquisition* I. 391 A sentence condemning five defuncts

Defunction (dĭfʉ·ŋkʃən) *rare.* [ad. L. *dēfunctiōn-em* execution, discharge, death, n. of action from *dēfungī* (see prec.).] Dying, decease, death

1599 Shaks *Hen V*, i ii. 58 Foure hundred one and twentie yeeres After defunction of King Pharamond. 1617 Collins *Def. Bp Ely* II ix 380 Applying it to the daily defunctions of our penitence 1813 T Busby *Lucretius* III. *Comment.* iii, The soul. in cases of sudden defunction will be entirely dissipated before the body visibly decays. 1859 *Punch* 2 July 8/2 That obnoxious potentate's defunction

Defu·nctionalize, *v* [De- II 1] *trans.* To deprive of function or office.

1877 Coues *Fur Anim* i. 12 Back upper premolar defunctionalized as a 'sectorial' tooth *Ibid* xi 325 The sectorial teeth are defunctionalized as such.

†Defu·nctive, *a.* *Obs rare*⁻¹. [f. L *dēfunct-* ppl stem (see Defunct) + -ive] Of or pertaining to defunction or dying

1601 Shaks *Phœnix & Turtle* 14 Let the priest in surplice white, That defunctive music can, Be the death divining swan

Defu·nctness. [-ness] The state of being defunct; extinctness

1883 Wright *Dogmatic Scept* 7 This gave scepticism its crowning emancipation, finally hurling the miraculous into everlasting defunctness

†Defu·nd, *v.* *Obs. rare* Also 6 defound. [ad. L *dēfundĕre* (or its OF repr *defondre, des-, def-*), f De- I 1 + *fundĕre* to pour. See also Diffund] *trans* To pour down

1513 Douglas *Æneis* ix viii 4 The son scheyn Begouth defund [*v r* defound] hys bemys on the greyn *Ibid* xii Prol 41 Fvrth ischyt Phebus Defundand [*v r* defoundand] from hys sege etheriall Glaid influent aspectis celicall

Defuse, -ed, -edly, Defusion, -ive, obs. ff. Diffuse, etc

†Defu·st, *v.* *Obs. rare*⁻⁰ [ad. med L. *dēfustāre* (Du Cange), f De- + *fustes* cudgel]

1623 Cockeram, *Defust*, to cudgle, or beat one. [1644 *Vindex Anglicus* 5 How ridiculous is the merchandise they seeke to sell for currant. Let me afford you a few examples Read and censure *Adpugne, Algate, Daffe Defust, Depex. Contrast, Catillate*, etc]

†Defy·, *sb.* *Obs.* [a F *défi*, earlier *deffy* (15th c in Littré), f. *deffi-er*, *defi-er* to Defy] Declaration of defiance, challenge to fight

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 272 Hee because he found Amphialus was inflexible, wrote his defie vnto him in this maner 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* vi. xx, Arme you, my Lord, he said, your bold defies By your braue foes accepted boldly beene 1612 Bacon *Charge touching Duels*, When he had himself given the lie and defy to the Emperor 1645 Evelyn *Diary* (1827) I 279 There had been in the morning a tournament of severall young gentlemen on a formal defy. 1700 Dryden *Pal & Arc* 1856 At this the challenger with fierce defie His trumpet sounds. the challeng'd makes reply *a* 1734 North *Exam* I ii § 75 (1740) 69 What becomes of his Grace's improper Defy to them?

Defy (dĭfəi'), *v*[1] Forms 4–6 defye, 4–7 -fie, 5– defy, (also 4 defyghe, 4–5 deffie, -fye, dify, diffie, -fy(e, dyffy(e). [ME. a. OF. *des-, def-, defier* (mod F *défier*) = Pr *desfiar, desfizar*, It *disfidare, diffidare*, med L. *diffīdāre* (Du Cange) — Rom. **disfīdāre*, f Dis- privative + **fīdāre* to trust, give faith to (f L. *fīdus* faithful). The sense-development appears to have been 'to renounce faith, alliance, or amity with, declare hostility against, challenge to fight'; the later sense 'distrust' found in modern F, and occasionally in Eng, is, according to Darmesteter, perh. taken over from L. *diffīdĕre* to distrust, of which the OF repr. was *defier*. see sense 7]

†1. *trans.* To renounce faith, allegiance, or affiance to (any one); to declare hostilities or war against, to send a declaration of defiance to *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis* 7201 Pors .. saide Yeldith him my feute I no kepe with him have no lewte. Sygguth him Y him defyghe, With sweord and with chyvalrye! Of him more holde Y nulle *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron* (1810) 46 Edmunde bi messengers þe erle he diffies. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 70 He hym diffied at the ende of xl dayes, he seide he sholde hym diffende yef he myght 1568 Grafton *Chron* II 228 The King sent other Ambassadors to sommon him ' and that if he would not be otherwise advised, then the king gave them full authoritie to defye him. 1885 C Plummer *Fortescue's Abs & Lim Mon* 258 James Douglas defied the king [of Scotland], and offered his homage to the King of England

†b. To repudiate, disavow *Obs*

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt's. T* 746, I defye the seurete and the bond Which that thou seist þat I haue maad to thee

2. To challenge to combat or battle. *arch.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 655 If þov art to fi3te bold com on y þe diffye! 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xiii xv, Tho knyghtes in the Castel defyen yow 1595 Shaks. *John* ii 1 406 Defie each other, and pell-mell Make worke vpon our selues, for heauen or hell 1667 Milton *P L.* i 49 Th' infernal Serpent . Who durst defie th' Omnipotent to Arms. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* I xxxix 291 A man who defies his fellow-creature into the field, in a private quarrel, must first defy his God 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I iii. 102 Go now, Defy him to the combat once again.

†b. *intr* To utter defiance. *Obs*

c 1400 *Rowland & O* 449 Appon sir Rowlande he gan defy With a full hawtayne steven

3. *trans* To challenge to a contest or trial of skill, *esp* to challenge to do (what the challenger is prepared to maintain cannot be done) Const. *to* and *inf*

1674 Brevint *Saul at Endor* 366, I defie all the Roman Preachers to say anything to justifie what they do upon this account 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* II 773 The Groom his Fellow-Groom at Buts defies. 1770 *Junius Lett* xxxvii 181, I defy the most subtile lawyer in this country to point out a single instance in which they have exceeded the truth. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat* ix (1890) 211, I defy any one at first sight to be sure that it is not a fish leaping for sport 1887 Bowen *Virg Æneid* vi 171 In wild folly defying the Ocean Gods to compete

4. To challenge the power of; to set at defiance; to resist boldly or openly, to set at nought.

1377 Langl *P Pl* B xx 65 Mylde men and holy . Defyed [C. xxiii 66 Defieden] al falsenesse and folke þat hit

vsed. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn T.* 220 For hir lewednesse I hem diffye. 1393 GOWER *Conf* III 311 Ha, thou fortune, I the defie, Now hast thou do to me thy werst. 1530 PALSGR 515/2, I diffye, I set at naught. 1670 DRYDEN *Cong Granada* I 1, From my walls I defie the Powr's of Spain. 1717 T TUDWAY in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser II IV 313 With a thousand other insolent speeches defying the Vice-Chancellor and Heads 1857 MAURICE *Ep St John* XIV 224 The Apostles could not defy the witness of the conscience

b Said of things: To resist completely, be beyond the power of.

1715 tr *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem* I II XIX. 116 It [Naphtha] , defies to be quench'd by any Moisture whatever 1794 MRS RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* XV, Others seemed to defy all description 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III XX 125 The fortress defied their attacks 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 242 Holmess, deepest of all the words that defy definition

†**5.** To set at nought; to reject, renounce, despise, disdain, revolt at. *Obs*

c 1320 R BRUNNE *Med* 743 Y haue be skurged, scorned dyffyed, Wounded, angred, and crucyfyed *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 115 Dyffyyn, or vtterly dyspysyn, *vilipendo* 1484 CAXTON *Curaill* 9 Certes, brother, thou demandest that whyche thou oughtest to deffy e 1537 TURNER *Olde Learnyng* To Rdr , Some ther be that do defye All that is newe, and ever do crye The old is better, away with the newe 1549 OLDE *Erasm Par Thess* 4, I defie all thinges in comparison of the gospel of Christ 1600 SHAKS *A. Y. L* Epil 21 If I were a Woman, I would kisse as many of you as had breaths that I defi'de not 1601 *Downf Earl Huntington* V in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII 199 No, Iohn, I defy To stain my old hands in thy youthful blood 1727-38 GAY *Fables* I XXVI 17 He next the mastiff's honour try'd, Whose honest jaws the bribe defy'd

6 ? To reprobate, to curse *Obs*

c 1430 *Hymns Virg* (1867) 95 Hise deedli synnis he gan to defie 1548 HALL *Chron* 52 b, The faire damoselles defied that daie [at Agincourt] in the whiche thei had lost their paramors

†**7** *intr* To have or manifest want of faith; to have distrust *of Obs.* [OF *defier de*, 12th c. in Hatzf]

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 479 He were a fool out of bileue þat diffiede heere of Cristis help 1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W de W 1506) II XVIII 136 We sholde defye aboue all of our strength & our merytes 1613 R. C *Table Alph* (ed 3), *Defie*, distrust

†**Defy**, *v*.[2] *Obs.* Forms: 4-6 defye, 4-5 defie, deffye, 5 dyffye, difye, defy, defyyn.

[The word has all the appearance of being of F origin, but no equivalent OF *defier* has yet been recorded, nor is it clear what the etymology of such a form would be Phonologically, it might answer to L *dēfæcāre*, *dēfĕcāre* (see DEFECATE), but the sense offers difficulties It has been suggested, however, that if 1 b were the starting-point, it might conceivably answer to a late L *dēfæcāre stomachum* (cf *dissolvere stomachum* Pliny) But the sense-development remains uncertain, and the order here followed is provisional. It may be that 'dissolve' was the primary sense]

1. *trans.* To digest (food). Said of a person, of the stomach or other organ, of nature, a solvent, etc.

1362 LANGL. *P Pl* A Prol 108 Good wyn of Gaskoyne And wyn of Oseye, Of Ruyn and of Rochel þe Rost to defye 1377 *Ibid* B XIII 404 More mete ete and dronke þen kende myzt defie *Ibid* B XV 63 Hony is yuel to detye 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam* XXV 37 Whanne Naabal hadde defied the wyn [Vulg *digessisset*]. 1393 GOWER *Conf* III 25 My stomack may it nought defie *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 240 If þe patient mai not wel defie his mete *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 115 Defyyn mete or drynke, *digero* 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* IX. (1870) 250 The lyuer can not truely decocte, defye ne dygest the superabundaunce of meate & drynke the whiche is in the stomacke.

b. *To defy the stomach, a person*; to *digest* the stomach: see DIGEST *v*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III 41 Nero than slough hem, for he wolde se The whose stomack was best defied And whan he hath the sothe tried, He found that he, which goth the pas, Defied best of alle was ? *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 761 Ye shall have rumney and malmesyne. Rochell. The reed your stomake to defye.

2. *intr.* Of food: To undergo digestion, to digest.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 28 Ac [hyt] defith nauzt ase thy mete Nabyd hyzt nauzt ase other mete Hys tyme of defyynge. 1362 LANGL. *P Pl* A v. 219 For hungur oþer for Furst I make myne A-vou, Schal neuer fysch on Fridai defyen in my mawe

3. *trans* To make ready by a process likened to digestion, to 'concoct'.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* XXXIII Sel Wks. I 88 Water . is drawen in to þe vine tree and siþ in to þe grapis, and by tyme defyed til þat it be wyn 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R.* IV. VII. (Tollem. MS), It is seyde þat yf blood is wel sode and defied, þerof men makeþ wel talow *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 222 If þou drawist out þe matere þat is neische þe matere þat is hard is yvel to defie

b. To dissolve, waste by dissolution

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 76 Þilke ymage Thei drowen out and als so faste Fer into Tibre þei it caste, Wher þe riuere it haþ defied *c* 1430 LYDG *Bochas* VI XV. (1554) 162 b, The honde, the head Were . Upon a stake set vp There to abyde where it did shyne or reyne With wynde and wether til they wer defyed.

c. *intr.*

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb.* III 1160 (FITZ. MS) The mirtes baies rype hit is to take And honge hem in thy wyn wessell ywrie All cloos & long in hit let hem defie

4 *To defy out* to eject as excrement; to void

1382 WYCLIF *Deut* XXIII 13 Whanne thow sittist, thow shalt delue bi enuyrown, and the defied out thow shalt couer with erthe, in the whych thow art releued

Defyer, obs form of DEFIER.

Defy·ing, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f DEFY *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of DEFY *v* [1]; a defiance, a challenge

c 1300 *K Alis* 7289 Alisaunder hath afonge thy deffying *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 116 Defyynge, or dyspysynge, *vilipencio, floccipencio* 1483 *Cath Angl* 94 Defiynge, *despeccio, etc* , *vbi* a dispysynge

†**Defy·ing**, *vbl sb*[2] [f DEFY *v.*[2] + -ING [1]] The action of digesting; digestion.

c 1315 [see DEFY *v* [2] 2] *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 162 þese arterys goiþ to þe lyvere & geveþ him vertu ful myche & makiþ defiynge *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 116 Defyynge of mete or drynke, *digestio* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 94 A Defiynge, *digestio*

Defy·ing, *ppl. a.* [f. DEFY *v.*[1] + -ING [1]] That defies; defiant

1834 MACAULAY *Pitt* Ess (1854) 309/1 His impetuous, adventurous and defying character.

Hence **Defy·ingly** *adv.*, defiantly, with defiance.

1831 L E. L. in *Examiner* 821/1 The petticoat is defyingly dragged through the mud 1856 MRS BROWNING *Aur Leigh* I. 504, I looked into his face defyingly

Defyne, Defynicion, etc., obs. ff DEFINE, DEFINITION, etc.

Deg, *v*[1] *dial.* [var of DAG *v* [4]] a *trans* To sprinkle with water, to damp. b *intr.* To drizzle Hence Degging *vbl sb.*; in comb. *deg gang-can, -cart, -machine* (see quots).

1674 in RAY *N C Words* 14 1854 W GASKELL *Lect Lanc Dial* 28 (*Lanc Gloss*) The word which a Lancashire man employs for sprinkling with water is 'to deg', and when he degs his garden he uses a deggin-can. 1865 MISS LAHEE *Carter's Struggles* VII 53 (*ibid*), Si' tho' what a deggin' hoo's gin me 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* , *Degging-machine* (Cotton), One for damping the fabric in the process of calendering 1885 *Manch Exam* 14 Aug 2/6 It was usual for the degging cart to go three times over the ground as twice going over would not deg across the road 1892 *Northumb Wds* , *Deg*, to drizzle = *Dag*

‖ **Dégagé** (degaʒe), *a.*; fem -ée. [F. pa pple of *dégager* to disengage, put at ease.] Easy, unconstrained (in manner or address)

1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* IV. VI 218, I do use to appear a little more dégagé 1712 BUDGELL *Spect* No 277 ₱ 8 An Air altogether galant and dégagé 1762 GOLDSM *Cit W* XXXIX, Mamma pretended to be as *dégagée* as I 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* (Househ. ed) 203/2 You ought to make yourself fit for it [Society] by being more dégagé and less preoccupied

†**Degalant,** *a. Obs rare.* [f DE- II. 3 + *galant*, GALLANT *a*] Ungallant, wanting in gallantry

1778 *Hist. Eliza Warwick* II 6 The most insensible of lovers, the most degalant bridegroom.

†**Dega·mboy.** *Obs.* Short for *viol-de-gamboy* (Shaks.) = *viola-da-gamba*, a musical instrument: see GAMBA and VIOLA.

1628 FLETCHER *Chances* IV ii, Presuming To medle with my degamboys

Deganglionate, Degeneralize · see DE-II. 1.

Degarnish (dɪgā·mɪʃ), *v. rare.* By-form of DISGARNISH . see DE- I 6

†**Dega·st.** *Obs.* [a OF. *degast* (14th c), mod. F *dégat*, f. OF *degaster* to devastate, f DE- I 3 + *gaster* to waste.] Devastation, ruin, waste.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 116 Ech thing almost we turne vnto degaste 1653 H COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav* IIV 214 He lost in all these degasts eight Thousand of his men

Degelation (dī dʒɪlē·ʃən). *rare.* [f. F. *dégeler* to thaw, f. *des-*, *dé-* (DE- I. 6) + *geler* to freeze] Melting from the frozen state; thawing.

In mod Dict

†**Degen** (dē·gən) *Old Cant.* Also degan, dagen [Ger ; = sword.]

a 1700 B E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Degen*, a Sword 1785 in GROSE *Dict Vulg T* 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* (1864) 325 (Farmer) Tip him the degen

†**Dege·nder,** *v. Obs* [ad. L *dēgenerāre*, F. *dégénérer* (15th c.), after GENDER *v.*] *intr* To degenerate.

1539 TAVERNER *Gard Wysed* II 18 b, He forgatte all goodnes and degendred quyte & cleane from the renowmed & excellent vertues of hys father 1596 SPENSER *Hymne Heav Love* 94 So that next off-spring of the Makers love Degendering to hate, fell from above Through pride 1597 LOWE *Chirurg* (1634) 83 If it [Furuncle] . much inflameth, oftentimes it degendereth into Anthrax

Hence †**Dege·ndered** *ppl a* , degenerate

1562 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst* II II (1634) 117 The perverted and degendred nature of man

†**Dege·ner,** *v Obs.* [a. F *dégénér-er*, ad. L. *dēgenerāre* . see DEGENERATE] *intr* = prec. Hence **Dege·nered** *ppl a.*

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* IV. G ij b, Yᵉ churche , degenered much from her first beutye. 1611 ed. *Spenser's F Q* v. Prol. II, They into that ere long will be degenered [1596 degendered] 1614 EARL STIRLING *Doomes-day, Fifth Hour* (R), Of religion a degener'd seed.

Degeneracy (dɪdʒe nĕrăsi) [f. DEGENERATE *a* : see -ACY.] The condition or quality of being degenerate

1664 H MORE *Myst. Inq* 206 This grand Degeneracy of the Church. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 65 ₱ 9 It is Nature in its utmost Corruption and Degeneracy 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig* 117 A degeneracy from the scriptural theory of Public Worship 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud* IV. v. 336 The fall of a nobility may be a cause of degeneracy, or it may only be a symptom.

b. An instance of degeneracy; something that is degenerate. *rare.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst.* 133 (R) We incline to account this form of atheism to be but a certain degeneracy from the right Heraclitick and Zenonian cabala 1862 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 345 The cathedral of Sens is a sad degeneracy from ours

Degenerate (dɪdʒe nĕrĕt), *a* Also 5-6 -at, 6 *Sc* -it [ad. L. *dēgenerāt-us*, pa pple of *dēgenerāre* · see next.]

A as *pa pple* = Degenerated. *Obs* or *arch*

1494 [see B 1] 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* XIV 42 Sic brallaris and bosteris, degenerat fra thair naturis 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 19 How matrimonye was degenerat fra the first perfectioun 1559 in Strype *Ann Ref.* I VIII 23 To what abuses the state of that lyff was degenerate. 1607-12 BACON *Ess Great Place* (Arb) 284 Observe wherein and how they have degenerate. 1733 SWIFT *On Poetry* 381 Degen'rate from their ancient brood.

B as *adj*

1. Having lost the qualities proper to the race or kind; having declined from a higher to a lower type; hence, declined in character or qualities; debased, degraded a of persons

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXXV. 272 Thou art degenerat, & growen out of kynde 1605 SHAKS *Lear* I IV 276 *Lear* Degenerate Bastard, Ile not trouble thee, Yet haue I left a daughter 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 196 The Laplanders are only degenerate Tartars 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II 139 Tyrconnel sprang from one of those degenerate families of the pale which were popularly classed with the aboriginal population of Ireland 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng.* (1858) I III 242 The degenerate representatives of a once noble institution

b. of animals and plants. *spec* in *Biol* (cf DEGENERATION 1 b).

1611 BIBLE *Jer* II 21 How then art thou turned into the degenerate plant of a strange vine? 1651 N BACON *Disc Govt* II 1 (1739) 4 (As a Plant transplanted into a savage soil) in degree and disposition wholly degenerate. 1665 T HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 12 Penguins the wings or fins hanging down like sleeves, covered with down instead of Feathers . a degenerate Duck 1879 RAY LANKESTER *Degeneration* 52 The Ascidian Phallusia shows itself to be a degenerate Vertebrate by beginning life as a tadpole 1890 M MARSHALL in *Nature* 11 Sept , Animals which have lost organs or systems which their progenitors possessed, are commonly called degenerate

c *fig* of things. (In *Geom* applied to a locus of any order when reduced to the condition of an aggregate of loci of a lower order.)

1552 [see A] 1669 GALE *Crt of Gentiles* I. I VII 36 The several names , were al but corrupt degenerate derivations from Iewish Traditions 1763 J BROWN *Poetry & Mus* XI 193 The degenerate Arts sunk with the degenerate City 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* Crit Misc Ser I 201 The cant and formalism of any other degenerate form of active faith.

2. *transf* Characterized by degeneracy

1651 tr *Bacon's Life & Death* 8 In Tame Creatures, their Degenerate Life corrupteth them. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XII 540 Such men as live in these degenerate days. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess & Stud* (1875) 101 There has never been an age that was not degenerate in the eyes of its own fools

Degenerate (dɪdʒe nĕrĕt), *v.* [f *dēgenerāt-*, ppl. stem of L *dēgenerāre* to depart from its race or kind, to fall from its ancestral quality, f *dēgener* adj. that departs from its race, ignoble, f. DE- I. 1 + *gener-* (*genus*) race, kind. So F. *dégénérer* (15th c in Hatzf.)]

1. *intr.* To lose, or become deficient in, the qualities proper to the race or kind; to fall away from ancestral virtue or excellence; hence (more generally), to decline in character or qualities, become of a lower type. a. of persons

1553 EDEN *Treat Newe Ind.* (Arb) 32 Degeneratinge from al kind of honestie and faithfulnes 1612 T TAYLOR *Comm Titus* I 12 When men degenerate, and by sinne put off the nature of man. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I XVII 63 The manner of life, which men , degenerate into in a civill Warre. 1718 LADY M W MONTAGU *Let to C'tess of Mar* 10 Mar , It is well if I do not degenerate into a downright storyteller 1863 GEO ELIOT *Romola* I V, In this respect Florentines have not degenerated from their ancestral customs.

b of animals and plants

1577 BULL *Luther's Comm. Ps. Grad* (1615) 193 They degenerate, and grow out of kind, and become evil plants 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 528 Plants for want of Culture, degenerate to be baser in the same kind , and sometimes so far, as to change into another kind 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Degeneration*, It is a great dispute among the naturalists, whether or no animals, plants, etc. be capable of degenerating into other species? 1845 FORD *Handbk Spain* I 53 They have from neglect degenerated into ponies.

c. *transf* and *fig* of things

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth of Mankynde* 40 When they be entered into the nauell, the ii. vaynes degenerat in one 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. III § 2 12 After that the state of Rome was not it selfe, but did degenerate 1741 BUTLER *Serm* Wks 1874 II 263 Liberty . is liable to degenerate insensibly into licentiousness. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen Lit* (1867) 125 The Latin of the bar had degenerated into the most ludicrous barbarism.

d *Geom* Of a curve or other locus: To become reduced to a lower order, or altered into a locus of a different or less complex form.

1763 W. EMERSON *Meth. Increments* VII, If the parts of the abscissa be taken infinitely small, then these parallelograms degenerate into the curve

†**2.** To show a falling-off or degeneration *from* an anterior type; to be degenerate. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron* 176 b, Jhon Talbot erle of Shrewesbury, a valeant person, and not degenerating from his noble parent 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 48 Of such Ancestors are you descended. I speak not this, as though you degenerated from them. 1725-20 POPE *Iliad* IV. 451 Such Tydeus was. Gods! how the son degenerates from the sire 1739 — in *Swift's Lett* (1766) II 255 Dr Arbuthnot's daughter does not degenerate from the humour and goodness of her father.

†3 To become or be altered in nature or character (without implying debasement); to change in kind; to show an alteration *from* a normal type.

1548 HALL *Chron* 176 b, The Scottes also not degeneratyng from their olde mutabilitie. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist.* 149 It is now highe time for you to degenerate, and to be unlike your selfe [i.e. less martial] 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I xlii 62 It is altered into Wheate it selfe, as degenerating from bad to better. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy* (1810) III 186 Some .. followed Courses degenerating from the Voyage before pretended.

†4. To fall away, revolt *Obs. rare.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 98 a, The Cornish men . marched to Welles, where James Touchet, Lord Audely, degenerated to their party 1622 MALYNES *Anc Law-Merch.* 431 His friends forsake him, his wife and children suffer with him, or leaue him, or rebell, or degenerate against him

†5. *trans* To cause to degenerate; to reduce to a lower or worse condition; to debase, degrade.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach* 192 It degenerates and disorders the best spirits 1653 *Cloria & Narcissus* I. 172 The least dejection of spirit . would degenerate you from your birth and education 1710 *Brit Apollo* III 2/1 They Degenerate themselves to Brutes 1790-1811 COMBE *Devil upon Two Sticks in Eng* (1817) IV 16 Her theatric excellencies .. are impaired by physical defects, or degenerated by the adoption of bad habits

†6. To generate (something of an inferior or lower type) *Obs rare*

1649 G DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen V* xciv, A bastard fiye, Corrupting where it breaths Degenerating Putrefaction. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat* I xxxii 75 It is backwards more deep and broad, that the lower and afterend might degenerate as it were the Ditch or Trench

Hence **Dege·nerating** *vbl sb.* and *ppl a.*

1611 SPEED *Hist Gt. Brit.* VI xx. § 1. 105 Young Commodus, his soone degenerating Son 1693 BRANCARD *Phys Dict.* 140/1 *Metaptosis*, the degenerating of one Disease into another, as of a Quartane Ague into a Tertian. 1746 W. HORSLEY *The Fool* No 5 P 6 A Degenerating from this Character is the Progress towards the Formation of a Beau.

Dege·nerated, *ppl a* [-ED 1] Fallen from ancestral or original excellence; degenerate.

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv* II. (1586) 84 Unknowen and degenerated posteritie 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar* IV (1840) 31 The Devil is a degenerated, fallen, and evil spirit. 1808 WILFORD *Sacr Isles* in *Asiat Res* VIII. 302 In the present wicked age and degenerated times

Degenerately (dĭdʒe nĕrĕtlĭ), *adv* [f DEGENERATE *a* + -LY 2] In a degenerate manner.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 145 Nothing now adayes is more degenerately forgott'n, than the true dignity of man *a* 1671 J. WORTHINGTON *Misc.* 29 (T) A short view of Rome, Christian, though apostatized and degenerately Christian.

Dege·nerateness. *rare* [f. as prec. + -NESS] Degenerate quality or condition; degeneracy

1640 WILKINS *New Planet* x. (1707) 272 A Degenerateness and Poverty of Spirit. 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* VI 156 This degenerateness, which frequently happens to the blood in Autumnal Fevers

Degeneration (dĭdʒenĕrē·ı ʃən). [a F. *dégénération* (15th c. in Hatzf.), n. of action from L *dēgenerāre* to DEGENERATE: see -ATION]

1. The process of degenerating or becoming degenerate; the falling off from ancestral or earlier excellence; declining to a lower or worse stage of being; degradation of nature

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 460 That so he might learn the difference betwixt his generation, and his degeneration, and consider how great a loss unto him was his fall in Paradise. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot* I 3 Others conceived it most natural to end in fire .. whereby they also declined a visible degeneration into worms 1661 COWLEY *Prop. Adv Exp Philos.* Concl., Capable (as many good Institutions) of Degeneration into any thing harmful 1845 MAURICE *Mor Philos* in *Encycl Metrop* II. 598/1 It is possible in each case to trace the process of degeneration

b. *Biol* A change of structure by which an organism, or some particular organ, becomes less elaborately developed and assumes the form of a lower type.

[1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v, Others hold, that degeneration only obtains in vegetables; and define it the change of a plant of one kind, into that of another viler kind. Thus, say they, wheat degenerates into darnel But our . best naturalists maintain the opinion of such a degeneration, or transmutation, to be erroneous] 1848 CARPENTER *Anim Phys* 33 Such a degeneration may take place simply from want of use 1879 RAY LANKESTER *Degeneration* (1880) 32 Degeneration may be defined as a gradual change of the structure in which the organism becomes adapted to less varied and less complex conditions of life *Ibid* 32 Elaboration of some one organ may be a necessary accompaniment of Degeneration in all the others 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex* s v, In many flowers the formation of a nectary results from the degeneration of the stamens

c *Path.* 'A morbid change in the structure of parts, consisting in a disintegration of tissue, or in a substitution of a lower for a higher form of structure' (*Syd Soc. Lex.*)

1851-60 in MAYNE *Expos Lex* 1866 A. FLINT *Princ Med*, (1880) 54 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract Hygiene* (ed. 3) 193 The gangrenous degeneration rapidly extended 1883 *Syd. Soc Lex.* s v, Fatty degeneration consists in the substitution of oil globules for the healthy protoplasm of cells, or other structures, by transformation .. of the protoplasmic compound.

2. The condition of being degenerate; degeneracy.

? 1481 CAXTON *Orat. G Flamineus* F j, Rather with degeneracion than nobleness *a* 1652 J SMITH *Sel. Disc.* IX 446 It speaks the degeneration of any soul that it should desire to incorporate itself with any sensual delights 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp* VIII. lxviii 368 When the popular notion of its degeneration was actually realized.

†3. Something that has degenerated; a degenerate form or product. *Obs*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett* (1892) II. 475 What Languages .. are Dialects, Derivations, or Degenerations from their Originals 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* III xvii 147 Cockle, Aracus, Ægilops, and other degenerations which come up in unexpected shapes. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ Man* I iv 453 The Degenerations and Counterfeits of Benevolence.

Hence **Degenera·tionist** *nonce-wd.*, one who holds a theory of degeneration

1871 TYLOR *Prim Cult* I 48 The opinions of older writers whether progressionists or degenerationists.

Degenerative (dĭdʒe nĕrĕtıv), *a.* [f. L. *dēgenerāt-*, ppl stem of *dēgenerāre* to DEGENERATE + -IVE] Of the nature of, or tending to, degeneration.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Month Rev* 1879 RAY LANKESTER *Adv. Science* (1890) 46 Degenerative evolution. 1890 HUMPHRY *Old Age* 149 Other degenerative changes, such as calcification of the costal cartilages.

Degeneratory (dĭdʒe nĕrătən), *a. rare* [f as prec. + -ORY.] Tending to degeneration.

1876 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L* I. 28 Perhaps six years had exercised a degeneratory effect upon Roi Denis

Degenered · see DEGENER.

Degenerescence (-e sĕns). *Biol.* [a. F. *dégénérescence* (1799 in Hatzf.), f. *dégénérescent*, deriv. of *dégénérer* to degenerate, after L inchoative vbs.: see -ESCENT.] Tendency to degenerate, the process of degeneration.

1882 G. ALLEN in *St James's Gaz* 30 May 3 They have all acquired the same parasitic habits, and exhibit different stages in the same process of degenerescence. 1884 H. MACMILLAN in *Brit & For Evang Rev.* Apr. 315 The *degenerescence* of Decandolle brings all the parts of the flower back to the leaf

†**Dege·nerize,** *v Obs rare*$^{-1}$ [f. L *dēgener* (see next) + -IZE] *intr.* To become degenerate, to degenerate.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II III *Vocation* 104 Degenerizd, decaid, and withered quight.

†**Dege·nerous,** *a Obs* [f. L *dēgener* degenerate, bastard, spurious (see DEGENERATE *v.*) + -OUS, after GENEROUS *a*, of which it is, in some senses, treated as a derivative: cf. *ungenerous, degallant*]

1. Fallen from ancestral virtue or excellence, unworthy of one's ancestry or kindred, degenerate.

a of persons.

1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* Wks 1873 I 74 Your Grace to do me honour Heapt on the head of this degenerous boy Desertless favours. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov Power Parl* IV 35 Disclaiming them as degenerous Brats, and not their sonnes. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* I 199 An upstart and degenerous race

b. of personal qualities, feelings, actions, etc.

1597 DANIEL *Civ Wars* I lii, The least felt touch of a degenerous feare *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam* II v. § 41 (1740) 338 That this Passive-Obedience or Non-Resistance of theirs is a slavish and degenerous Principle.

c *transf* Characterized by degeneration

1621 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit.* IX x (1632) 647 In our effeminate and degenerous age 1690 BOYLE *Chr. Vertuoso* II. 39 Especially in such a Degenerous age

d Const. *from* (*rare*)

1657 BP. H. KING *Poems* III ix. (1843) 91 He n'er had shew'd Himself So much degen'rous from renowned Vere 1695 DODWELL *Def Vind. Deprived Bps.* 36 The Ages he deals in were very degenerous from the Piety and Skill of their Primitive Ancestors

2. *transf.* and *fig* of things (*esp* organisms or organic products)

1635 F. WHITE *Sabbath* Ep. Ded 4 A good tree hath some degenerous branches 1748 *Univ. Mag* Aug 65 That a new born child should be corrupted by the degenerous and adventitious milk of another

Hence †**Dege·nerously** *adv.*, †**Dege·nerousness.**

1627 H BURTON *Baiting of Pope's Bull* 94 No true Englishman will be . so unnaturally and degenerously impious. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 371 Naming him so degenerously as he did 1678 WALTON *Life Sanderson* (1681) 2 All the Rubbish of their Degenerousness ought to fall heavy on such dishonourable heads

Degentilize, degermanize: see DE- II. 1.

Dege omorphiza·tion. *nonce-wd.* [f. DE- II. 1, Gr. γῆ (comb. γεω-) earth + μορφή form.] The process of making unlike, or less like, the earth

1894 *Jrnl. Educ* 1 Jan. 6 1/2 [They insist] that religious progress tends towards the de-anthropomorphization of God. Does it not equally tend towards the de-geomorphization of heaven?

Dege·rm, *v* [DE- II 2] *trans.* To remove the germ from (e g wheat)

Dege·rminator. [DE- II 1 + L *germen* germ] A machine with iron discs for splitting the grains of wheat and removing the germ

In mod Dicts.

Degeroite (dĕgĕı ōu·aıt). *Min.* [Named 1850 f *Degero* in Finland] A variety of Hisingerite.

1868 in DANA *Min* 489

Degest, obs form of DIGEST.

Degging · see DEG *v.*[1]

Degh, obs pres. t of Dow *v* to be of use

Degise, obs form of DISGUISE.

†**Degla·brate,** *v Obs.* [f. L *dēglabrāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēglabrāre* to smooth down, make smooth, f DE- I. 3 + *glabr-* smooth, *glabrāre* to make smooth] *trans.* To make quite smooth Hence **Degla·brated** *ppl a.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Deglabrate*, to pull off skin, hayre, or the like 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc Compit* XIV 466 An Eyelid inverted was amended by cutting the Circle of the Deglabrated Eye-lid

Degladiation, obs form of DIGLADIATION.

Deglaze *v.*: see DE- II. 2.

†**Deglo·ry,** *v. Obs rare* [f DE- II 2 + GLORY *sb*] *trans* To deprive of its glory

1610 G FLETCHER *Christ's Vict* I xvii, To crowne his head, That was before with thornes degloried. 1653 R MASON in *Bulwer's Anthropomet* Let. to Author, Neither his soule nor body (both being so degloried)

†**Deglu·bate,** *v. Obs rare* [irreg f L *dēglūbĕre* to peel, flay (i. DE- I 3 + *glūbĕre* to peel, flay) + -ATE] *trans.* To flay, excoriate

1623 COCKERAM, *Deglubate*, to fley a thing 1698 FRYER *Acc E Ind & P* 297 To prevent the sharp Winds deglubating us, we housed our selves Cap-a-pee under Felts

†**Deglu·bing,** *ppl. a. Obs rare*$^{-1}$ [f **deglube* vb, ad L. *dēglūbĕre*: see prec] Flaying

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Cl Vind.* (1677) 96 Now enter his Taxing and deglubing Face, a squeezing Look like that of Vespasianus

Deglu·tate, *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg. f. L. *dēglūtīre* see next] = DEGLUTE

1867 *Jrnl R. Agric Soc* Ser II. III. II 639 The chance of choking does not depend upon hair which is deglutated

Deglute (dĭglū t), *v. Obs* exc. as *nonce-wd* In 6 **di-** [f. L *dēglūtīre*, f. DE- I. 1 down + *glūtīre, glutīre* to swallow.] *trans* To swallow, swallow down Also *absol.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 101/2 Make little Pilles, contayne them in thy mouth, and by little and little diglute or swallowe them. 1820 L HUNT *Indicator* No 64 (1822) II 95 They champ, they grind, they deglute

†**Deglu·tible,** *a. Obs rare* [f L *dēglūtī-re* (see prec) + -BLE.] Capable of being swallowed.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min* 515 Some are prescribed in a potable forme Others deglutible, as pills and powders

Deglu·tinate, *v* [f. L. *dēglūtināt-*, ppl stem of *dēglūtināre* to unglue (Pliny), f DE- I 6 + *glūtināre* to glue]

†**1.** *trans.* To unglue; to loosen or separate (things glued together). *Obs.*

1609 J DAVIES *Holy Roode* (1876) 16 (D) The Hand of Outrage that deglutinates His Vesture, glu'd with goreblood to His backe 1727 BAILEY vol II, *Deglutinated*

2. To deprive of gluten, extract the gluten from.

1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

Hence **Deglutina·tion.**

1623 in COCKERAM II s v *Vngluing* 1721 in BAILEY.

†**Deglu·tion.** *Obs.* [a obs F. *deglutton* (Cotgr).] = next.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 115 Compressed with the tongue or teeth before deglution.

Deglutition (dĭ·glutı ʃən). *Phys.* [a. F *déglutition* (Paré 16th c.), n. of action f L *dēglūtīre*. see DEGLUTE] The action of swallowing

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 118 The action of the Gullet, that is Deglutition 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I II 135 The Nerves of the Fauces, and Muscles of Deglutition 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol* (1804) 195 In a city feast what deglutition, what anhelation! 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg Obs* 199 The difficulty of deglutition arose from the unnatural state in which the muscles of the pharynx were placed 1861 LOWELL *Biglow P* Poems 1890 II. 216 Persons who venture their lives in the deglutition of patent medicines

b. In *fig.* senses of *swallow.*

1764 REID *Inquiry* VI § 19 As the stomach receives its food, so the soul receives her images by a kind of nervous deglutition. 1848 C BRONTË *J. Eyre* (1857) 241 Judgment untempered by feeling is too bitter and husky a morsel for human deglutition 1858 FROUDE *Hist Eng.* IV 187 Even such good Catholics as the Irish chiefs had commenced a similar process of deglutition, much to their comfort

Deglutitious (dĭglutı ʃəs), *a. rare.* [f prec, see -OUS.] Pertaining or tending to deglutition

1822 HEBER in *Jer Taylor's Wks.* (1828) I Introd. p xci, With the poor book which is beslavered with such deglutitious phrases I have no acquaintance.

Deglutitive (dĭglū·tıtıv), *a rare* [f as next + -IVE] = next.

In some mod Dicts.

Deglutitory (dĭglū tıtərı), *a rare* [f. L *dēglūtīt-*, ppl stem of *dēglūtīre* to DEGLUTE + -ORY] Pertaining to deglutition; having the function of swallowing.

1864 in WEBSTER 1887 *Cornh. Mag* Jan 59 The little invalid, whose masticatory and deglutitory powers were now feebler.

Deglycerin(e *v* : see DE- II 2.

De·go·rder. *Math.* [Made up of DEGREE + ORDER] The pair of numbers signifying the degree and order of any mathematical form.

1880 SYLVESTER in *Amer Jrnl Mathem.* III When $n=2$ we know that the degorder is (4 ; 4)

†Degorge (dĭgō·ɪdʒ), *v Obs.* [a. F *dégorger*, OF *desgorger*: see DE- I. 6] = DISGORGE.

1493 *Festivall* (W de W 1515) 142 These people . made dragons for to spytte & degorge flambes of fyre out of theyr mouthes 1586 B YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ Conv* IV 181 b, It beehoveth to chew it [a hastie sentence] well in our mindes before, least it be thought to be degorged raw and undigested 1622 BOYS *Wks* 2 We must degorge our malice before we pray 1635 PERSON *Varieties* I 24 All other waters doe degorge themselves into her [the sea's] bosome. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Improv* (1757) II 69 The Farrier's Dictionary . 1726 says, that it proceeds from the *degorging*, tho' I suppose he means the *disgorging*, of the great Vein

†Degou·st, degout. *Obs rare* [a OF. *des-, degoust*, in mod F *dégoût*] = DISGUST.

1716 M DAVIES *Athen. Brit* II 150 British and of an Unsavoury Degout. 1720 WELTON *Suffer Son of God* I VIII. 154 From hence comes all that degoust and surfeit in Matters of Religion.

†Degou·t, *v Obs.* [a F. *dégoutter*, OF. *deguter* (12th c), = Pr *degotar*:—Rom. type **dēgutāre*, f. L. DE- I 1, down + *gutta* drop, cf *guttātus* splashed, spotted]

1. *trans* To spot, besprinkle with drops or spots

1423 JAS I *Kingis Q* clxi, A mantill That furrit was with ermyn full quhite, Degoutit with the self in spottis blake. 1486 *Bk St. Albans* A VIII b, Ye shall say she is Degouted to the vttermost brayle

2. To shed in drops, distil.

1503 HAWES *Examp Virt* IV 42 The chambre where she held her consystory The dewe aromatyke dyde oft degoute Of fragrant floures. 1509 — *Past Pleas* 198 Her redolente wordes Degouted vapoure moost aromatyke.

Degradable (dĭgrē·dăb'l), *a* [f. DEGRADE *v* + -ABLE] Capable of being degraded

[1867 H KINGSLEY *Silcote of S* XXXVII (1876) 255 The labourer is undegradable, being in a chronic state of bankruptcy]

De·gradand. *rare* [ad. L *dēgradand-us* to be degraded, gerundive of *dēgradāre* to DEGRADE] One who is to be degraded from his rank or order

1891 R W DIXON *Hist Ch. Eng* IV 494 The degradand is to be brought in his daily or ordinary dress

Degradation[1] (degrădē·ɪ ʃən). [a. F. *dégradation* (14th c in Hatzf), ad med.L. *dēgradātiōnem*, n. of action f. *dēgradāre*, to DEGRADE: see -ATION] The action of degrading

1. Deposition from some rank, office, or position of honour as an act of punishment, *esp* the depriving of an ecclesiastic of his orders, benefices, and privileges, of a knight, military officer, etc., of his rank, of a graduate of his academical degree.

In *Eccl Law*, two kinds of degradation are recognized see quot 1885

a 1535 MORE *Wks* 624 (R) Vpon hys degradacion, he kneled downe before the byshoppes chauncellour & humbli besought him of absolucion fro the sentence of excommunicacion 1586 *Exam H Barrowe* in *Harl Misc* (Malh) II 35 Since his excommunication and degradation by the Romish church 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* I (1843) 22/2 He saw many removes and degradations in all the other offices of which he had been possessed 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 206 *Degradation* is commonly used to denote a Deprivation or Removing of a Man from his Office and Benefice. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L P*, *Halifax*, An active statesman exposed to the vicissitudes of advancement and degradation. 1885 *Catholic Dict* 253/2 Degradation is of two kinds, verbal and real By the first a criminous cleric is declared to be perpetually deposed from clerical orders, or from the execution thereof, so as to be deprived of all order and function and of any benefice which he might have previously enjoyed Real or actual degradation is that which, besides deposing a cleric from the exercise of his ministry, actually strips him of his orders, according to a prescribed ceremonial, and delivers him to the secular arm to be punished

2. Lowering in honour, estimation, social position, etc, the state or condition of being so lowered

c 1752 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1887) IV 382 *note*, A Table of the Spectators, Tatlers, and Guardians, distinguished by figures into six degrees of value, with notes, giving the reasons of preference or degradation 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 152 This degradation of the female was carried to its greatest extreme 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* v. 70 They would complain of the degradation of obtaining their food by rendering service 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol Econ.* 85 Enough ought to have been saved to avoid the need of charity or the degradation of the poor-house

3 Lowering in character or quality; the state or condition of being degraded morally or intellectually; moral debasement.

1697 LOCKE *2nd Vind. Christ* (R), The lowest degradation that human nature could sink to *a* 1716 SOUTH (J), So deplorable is the degradation of our nature. 1856 SIR B BRODIE *Psychol. Inq* I III. 77 Nothing can tend more to every kind of degradation than the vice of gin drinking 1866 G MACDONALD *Ann Q. Neighb.* XXVII (1878) 473 She would not submit to the degradation of marrying a man she did not love

4. Reduction to an inferior type or stage of development Also *attrib*

1850 H ROGERS *Ess* II. IV 169 The vocabulary would be for the most part retained, and the grammatical forms undergo degradation. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 34 The progression-theory recognizes degradation, and the degradation-theory recognizes progression, as powerful influences in the course of culture

b *spec. Biol.* Reduction of an organ or structure to a less perfect or more rudimentary condition; degeneration

1849 BALFOUR *Manual of Bot* § 649 There is thus traced a *degradation*, as it is called, from a flower with three stamens and three divisions of the calyx, to one with a single bract and a single stamen or carpel. 1872 MIVART *Elem Anat* 39 'Degradation' is a constant character of the last vertebræ in all classes of Vertebrates. *Ibid* II 59 The maximum of degradation and abortion of the coccyx is in the Bats

c. *Structural Bot.* A change in the substance of the organized structures of plants, resulting in the formation of products (*degradation-products*) which have no further use in the building up of new cell-walls or protoplasmic structures.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 628 The substances which cause lignification, suberisation, or cuticularisation are also probably the result of a partial degradation of the cellulose of the cell walls 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Degradation products*, a term applied to such compounds as gum in plants 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner* 511 The transformation or degradation of the albumen into duramen takes place in some [trees] gradually, in others suddenly

d. *Physics.* The conversion of (energy) into a lower form, *i. e.* one which has a decreased capability of being transformed.

1871 B STEWART *Heat* § 384 When mechanical energy is transmuted into heat by friction or otherwise there is always a degradation in the form of energy 1876 TAIT *Rec Adv Phys Sc* VI 146 A certain amount of degradation (degraded energy meaning energy less capable of being transformed than before)

5. A lowering or reducing in strength, amount, etc.

1769 STRANGE in *Phil Trans* LIX 55 This plant was in the first stage of putrefaction . hence its degradation of colour 1776 ADAM SMITH *W N* I V (1869) I 36 The degradation in the value of silver. *Ibid* I XI. I 243 This degradation, both in the real and nominal value of wool 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Senile degradation*, the gradual failure of the mental and bodily powers due to age 1889 J M DUNCAN *Lect Dis Women* XVI (ed 4) 127 Producing as its only great indication, degradation of the general health, and a hydroperitoneal collection.

6. *Geol.* The disintegration and wearing down of the surface of rocks, cliffs, strata, etc., by atmospheric and aqueous action

1799 KIRWAN *Geol Ess* 327 Those of siliceous shistus are most subject to this degradation and decomposition 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr Hutton Th* 156 The great degradation of mountains, involved in this hypothesis. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh* I 11 The chalk yields rather easily to degradation 1875 CROLL *Climate & T* XVII 268 Old sea-bottoms formed out of the accumulated material derived from the degradation of primeval land-surfaces.

b *transf.* Wearing down of any surface

1849 RUSKIN *Sev Lamps* VI § 17 179 The materials to be employed are liable to degradation, as brick, sandstone, or soft limestone 1861 FLO NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 62 There is a constant degradation, as it is called, taking place from everything except polished or glazed articles

Degradation[2] (dĭ·grădē·ɪ ʃən). [In sense 1, a F *dégradation* (Molière, 17th c.), ad It. *digradazione*, f *digradare* to come down by degrees. Sense 2 may also be from It.; but cf GRADATION]

1. *Painting* The gradual lowering of colour or light in a painting; *esp.* that which gives the effect of distance, gradation of tint; gradual toning down or shading off. ? *Obs.*

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 33 Perspective regulates. the degradation of colours in all places of the Picture. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd Paint* (1786) II 231 There is great truth and nature in his heads, but the carnations are too bricky, and want a degradation and variety of tints 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog Lit*, 212 Colours used as the means of that gentle degradation requisite in order to produce the effect of a whole 1881 C. A YOUNG *Sun* 250 Vogel's observations show a much more rapid degradation of the light

†2. Diminution (in size or thickness) by degrees or successive steps; the part so reduced. *Obs.*

1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 285 The internal Degradation of the Wall *Ibid* 406 The Retiring of the Wall proceeds by a Degradation above that Stone and more largely in the Degradation of the second Story, so that the third is reduced to a small Thickness *Ibid* 407 There being no Marks of Vaults on the Degradation of the Wall.

Degradational (degrădē·ɪ ʃənăl), *a* [f. DEGRADATION[1] + -AL.] Of or pertaining to (biological) degradation; manifesting structural degradation.

1863 DANA in *Amer Jrnl Sc & Arts* 2nd Ser. XXXVI. 4 They [Entomostracans] are *degradational* forms as well as the Myriapods. *Ibid* 5 The distinction of the Entomostracans consists rather in their degradational characters than in any peculiarities of the mouth

De·grada·tor. *rare* [Agent-n in L. form, from late L *dēgradāre* to DEGRADE] One who degrades or deprives of rank

1891 R W DIXON *Hist Ch Eng* IV 494 From a degradand of archiepiscopal degree the degradator shall first remove the pall

†Degradatory, *a Obs* [f *dēgradāt-*, ppl stem of late L *dēgradāre* + -ORY] Having the quality of degrading; tending to degrade.

1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog Mag.* I. 407 Other degradatory circumstances 1786 *Francis the Philan* III 166 A species of imposition so degradatory to the republic of letters

Degrade (dĭgrē·ɪd), *v* Also 5 degrate, -grayd, 6 -graid, 7 di-. [ME a OF *degrader* (12th c), occasionally *desg-*, = Pr. *de-*, *desgrader*, Sp. *degradar*, It *degradare*:—late eccl L *dēgradāre*, f. DE- I. 1, down, from + *gradus* degree]

1 *trans.* To reduce from a higher to a lower rank, to depose *from* (†*of*) a position of honour or estimation

c 1385 *Song of Yesterday* 11 in *E. E P* (1862) 133 Hou sone þat god hem may degrade. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I 175 Schir Ihon the balleoll was king bot a litill quhile degradyt syne wes he Off honour and off dignite *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2670 Darye semblis his knyȝtis And gessis him wele . to degrayd þe grekis maistir 1624 MASSINGER *Parl Love* V i, Thou dost degrade thyself of all the honours Thy ancestors left thee. 1641 SIR E DERING in Rushw *Hist Coll* (1692) III I 295 Neither you here, nor Mr Speaker in the House can degrade any one of us from these Seats 1662 STILLINGFL *Orig Sacr* III III § 2 They degraded him from the very title of a Philosopher 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log* IV § 3 80 An affirmative may be degraded into a negative 1874 HOLLAND *Mistr Manse* XII. 56 Change That would degrade her to a thing Of homely use and household care. 1876 J H NEWMAN *Hist Sk* II III VII 342 The man who made this boast was himself degraded from his high estate.

2. *spec.* To depose (a person) formally from his degree, rank, or position of honour as an act of punishment, as to degrade a knight, a military officer, a graduate of a university

Cf DISGRADE, which in 15-16th c. was the more usual word to express legal and formal degradation

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 12576 The grekes Ordant hym Emperour by opon assent, And Agamynon degrated of his degre þan 1508 KENNEDY *Flyting w Dunbar* 397, I sall degraid the, graceles, of thy greis 1591 SHAKS 1 *Hen VI*, IV I 43 He then Doth but vsurpe the Sacred name of Knight And should. Be quite degraded, like a Hedge-borne Swaine 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho Lords* (Camden) 65 Whether Sr Fra Michell shalbe degraded of his knighthood for parte of his punishment or noe? 1628 MEADE in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser. I III. 277 His censure was to be degraded both from her ministry and degrees taken in the University 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc) II 206 The University of Dublin having expell'd and degraded Mr Forbes 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III 351 The soldier who is guilty of any other act of cowardice should be degraded into the rank of a husbandman or artisan

b. To inflict ecclesiastical degradation upon, to deprive of his orders.

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 37 He that blasfemith God in othere manere be deposid or degratid if he is a clerk 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng* CCXLVII 313 The first day of march after was sir william taillour preest degraded of his preesthode. 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II XII 268 To the Bisshoppe was giuen authoritie to put Priestes from the Priesthode and to degrade them, when thei deserue it. 1681 BAXTER *Apol Nonconf Min* 39 Magistrates might degrade ministers 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt Chr.* II X 268 A priest could not be degraded but by eight bishops. 1882 J H. BLUNT *Ref Ch Eng* II 284 He was formally degraded from the priesthood

3 To lower in estimation; to bring into dishonour or contempt

c 1500 *Lancelot* 749 Hyme thoght that it his worschip wold degrade 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV 470 Ladie Venus ȝe sall neuer degraid In word, nor deid, nor neuer do hir deir 1771 *Junius Lett* LIV 285, I will not insult his misfortunes by a comparison that would degrade him 1844 EMERSON *Lect. Yng Amer* Wks (Bohn) II 306 The aristocracy incorporated by law and education, degrades life for the unprivileged classes

4 To lower in character or quality; to debase.

1650 FROYSELL *Gala of Object* (1652) Ep Ded, At this news the Ruffler is sodainly dismounted, and his courage degraded. 1755 JOHNSON, *Degrade*. to reduce from a higher to a lower state, with respect to qualities 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit W* CXVIII, How low avarice can degrade human nature. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W N* IV VIII (1869) II 235 English wool cannot be even so mixed with Spanish wool as to enter into the composition without spoiling and degrading in some degree the fabric of the cloth. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y Ago* (1877) 432 So will an unhealthy craving degrade a man 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V 41 This custom has been the ruin of the poets, and has degraded the theatre

b. To lower or reduce in price, strength, purity, etc; to reduce or tone down in colour (cf. DEGRADATION 2).

1844 COBDEN *Speeches* (1878) 73 He proposed to degrade prices instead of aiming to sustain them 1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mad Ages* II. 72 How to degrade the tones with this single enamel colour. 1873 E SPON *Workshop Receipts* I 320/1 To prevent its greenish tint degrading the brilliancy of dyed stuffs, or the purity of whites.

5. a. *Biol* To reduce to a lower and less complex organic type. **b** *Physics.* To reduce (energy) to a form less capable of transformation. **c** *Optics.* To lower in position in the spectrum; to diminish the refrangibility of (a ray of light) as by the action of a fluorescent substance.

1862, 1876 [see DEGRADED *ppl a* 2] 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 139 Annelids degraded by the special habit of parasitism.

6. *Geol.* To wear down (rocks, strata, cliffs, etc) by surface abrasion or disintegration

1812 SIR H DAVY *Chem. Philos* 101 These agents [water and air] gradually . decompose and degrade the exterior of strata 1863 A C RAMSAY *Phys Geog* I (1878) 6 The

quantity of material degraded and spread in the sea by these united means is immense

7. *intr* To descend to a lower grade or type, to exhibit a degradation of type or structure, to degenerate

1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* cxxvii, No doubt vast eddies in the flood Of onward time shall yet be made, And throned races may degrade 1863 Kingsley *Water Bab* 77 If he says that things cannot degrade, that is change downwards into lower forms *a* 1864 Webster (citing Dana) s v, A family of plants or animals degrades through this or that genus or group of genera

8 *Cambridge Univ* To postpone entering the examination in honours for the degree of B A for one year beyond the statutory time.

1829 *Camb Univ Cal.* (1857) 24 That no person who has degraded be permitted, etc 1869 *Daily News* 13 Nov, To grant permission to students who have degraded or who wish to degrade to become candidates for University scholarships or for any other academical honours during their undergraduateship 1880 *Eagle Mag* (St John's Coll, Camb) XI 189 G S, Scholar, has obtained permission to 'degrade' to the Tripos of 1881

Degraded (dĭgrē¹ ded), *ppl a* [f. Degrade *v* 1 + -ed 1.]

1 Lowered in rank, position, reputation, character, etc, debased

1483 *Cath Angl* 94 Degradid, *degradatus* 1614 Sylvester *Bethulia's Rescue* v 499 By long Swathes of their degraded Grasse, Well show the way their sweeping Scithes did pass 1643 Milton *Divorce* II xv (1851) 102 The restoring of this degraded law 1781 Gibbon *Decl & F* III 235 The degraded emperor of the Romans 1858 Max Muller *Chips* (1880) I 11, 60 There is, perhaps, no race of men so low and degraded. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 253/2 The consecration of the Eucharist by a degraded priest is valid

2 a *Biol* Showing structural or functional degradation. b *Physics* Of energy. Changed into a form less capable of transformation.

1862 Darwin *Fertil. Orchids* vi 271 The pollen grains in all other genera, excepting the degraded Cephalanthera 1876 Tait *Rec Adv Phys. Sc* vi 146 Degraded energy meaning energy less capable of being transformed than before. 1883 H. Drummond *Nat Law in Spir W* iii (1884) 101 Degeneration by which the organism becomes more and more adapted to a degraded form of life.

3. *Geol.* Having suffered degradation, worn down

1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* viii 229 Old broken and degraded crateriform ridges

4 Of colour: Reduced in brilliancy, toned down

1877 A B. Edwards *Up Nile* I 9 The outer robe, or gibbeh, is generally of some beautiful degraded colour, such as maize, mulberry, olive, peach

Hence **Degra'dedly** *adv* ; **Degra'dedness.**

1791 Paine *Rights of Man* I (ed 2) 38 A vast mass of mankind are degradedly thrown into the back-ground 1824 Landor *Imag Conv* Wks (1846) I, 185/2 A government more systematically and more degradedly tyrannical 1883 *Pall Mall G* 19 Dec. 2/2 He sees the misery and degradedness of the poor, the callousness of many rich

Degra'ded, *a. Her.* [f De- I + L. *grad-us* step + -ed] Of a cross: Set on steps, or having step-like extensions at the ends connecting it with the sides of the shield

1562 Leigh *Armorie* (1597) 35 Hee beareth Geules, a Crosse nowye degraded fitche Argent 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s v, A *Cross degraded* is a cross marked, or divided into steps at each end, diminishing as they ascend towards the middle, or centre, by the French called perronnée. 1882 Cussans *Handbk Her* 64 A Cross set on Steps (usually three) is *Degraded*, or *On Degrees*

† **Degra'dement.** *Obs* [a. obs F *dégradement* (1611 in Cotgr) = *degradation*: see -ment.] Degradation, abasement

1641 Milton *Reform* II (1851) 61 So the words of Ridley at his degradment expressly shew 1648 — *Tenure Kings* 34 By their holding him in prison which brought him to the lowest degradement

Degrader (dĭgrē¹ dəɹ) [f Degrade *v.* + -er 1] **1.** One who or that which degrades or debases.

1746 W. Horsley *Fool* (1748) No 51 P 3 The Degraders were left to laugh at each other in due Order 1754 Richardson *Grandison* lxiii, What a degrader even of high spirits is vice 1804–6 Syd. Smith *Sk Mor Phil* xviii (1850) 255 As the degraders of human nature have said

2 *Cambridge Univ.* See Degrade *v.* 8

1860 G Ferguson in *Encycl Brit* (ed. 8) XXI 465 A statute was enacted in 1829, by which degraders are not allowed to present themselves for university scholarships, or any other academical honours, without special permission

Degrading (dĭgrē¹ dĭŋ), *vbl sb* [f Degrade *v.* 1 + -ing 1] The action of the verb Degrade

1546 Evance *Noble Ord.* 2 Elyes degrading, or Gods revoking of his promise 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* xxvii. (1879) 342 It was a carnal degrading of the Supreme One

Degra'ding, *ppl a.* [-ing 2]

1 That degrades or debases.

1684 Earl Roscom *Ess Transl Verse* (1709) 43 Degrading Prose explains his meaning ill 1773 Mrs Chapone *Improv. Mind* (1774) II 15 A generous kind of anger has nothing in it sinful or degrading 1814 Scott *Wav* ix, Engaged in this laborious and degrading office 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng* III 448 A superstition as stupid and degrading as the Egyptian worship of cats and onions *Mod Boarding School Prospectus* There are no degrading punishments

2 *Geol* Wearing down a surface.

1842 H Miller *O R. Sandst* x. (ed 2) 228 The degrading process is the same as that to which sandstones are exposed during severe frosts 1880 Haughton *Phys Geog.* 11. 45 The absence of degrading forces at the sea bottom.

Hence **Degra dingly** *adv.* ; **Degra'dingness.**

1707 Norris *Treat Humility* vi 289 He that disparages, or speaks degradingly of himself, may possibly be much the prouder man of the two 1803 *Ann Reg* 253 Two men .were insulted, imprisoned, degradingly used 1865 Dickens *Mut Fr* I iv, We are degradingly poor 1818 Bentham *Ch. Eng* 274 Degradingness of its inherency in the very essence of a Sinecure, mention has been already made

† **Degra'duate,** *v Obs.* [f De- II. 1 + Graduate *v.*] *trans.* To depose from rank or dignity, to degrade from an office or position

1649 Evelyn *Mem* (1857) III. 47 Since (after degraduating the Lord Mayor) they have voted five more of the principal aldermen out of the city government 1814 G Dyer *Hist Univ Cambridge* II 414 By mistaking the character, and degraduating him, we lose sight of the dignity of the *poeta laureatus*.

† **Degradua'tion** 1. *Obs. rare*—1 [n of action f prec see -ation] Degradation, abasement from rank or dignity

1581 Rich *Farewell* (1846) 85 Besides the degraduation of her honour, she thrusteth her self into the pitte of perpetualle infamie

† **De-gradua'tion** 2. *Paint Obs* [f De- I 1 + *gradation.*] Gradual diminution to give the effect of distance: cf Degradation 2.

1784 J. Barry *Lect Art* v (1848) 194 Perspective imitations of the aerial as well as lineal de-graduations of the object *Ibid* 197 In the ancient bas-reliefs there certainly is not much attention paid to any de-graduation of objects and their effects

† **Degrandinate,** *v. Obs. rare*—0 [f. L *dēgrandināre*, f De- I. 1 or 3 + *grandināre* to hail, f. *grando, grandin-em* hail.] (See quots)

1623 Cockeram, *Degrandinate*, to haile downe right. 1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Degrandinate*, to hail much

† **De'gravate,** *v. Obs.* [f L *dēgravāre* to weigh down, f. De- I. 1 + *gravāre* to load, burden: see -ate 3.] *trans* To weigh down, burden, load

1574 Newton *Health Mag* 54 They degravate the tongue and hinder the speech 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Degravate*, to make heavy, to burden.

† **Degrava'tion.** *Obs.* [n of action f L. *dēgravāre*: see prec] The action of making heavy

1755 in Johnson

Degrease, *v.*: see De- II 2.

Degree (dĭgrī'), *sb* Forms: 3–6 **degre**, (3 de-greee, 4–5 **pegre**, 5 **deore, dygre**), 6 **degrie**, 4– **degree**; also *pl* 5 **degreee, degreces.** See also Gree. [ME. *degre*, pl *-es*, a. OF. *degre*, earlier nom. *degres*, obl *degret* (*St Alexis*, 11th c) = Pr. *degrat, degra* —late pop. L **dēgrad-us, -um*, f De- I. 1 down + *grad-us* step]

1 A step in an ascent or descent; one of a flight of steps; a step or rung of a ladder *Obs* (exc in *Heraldry*).

c 1290 *S Eng. Leg* I 482/44 Huy broughten him up on an he de-greee þat muche folk him 1-seiȝh. *c* 1325 *E E Allit P* A 1021 Þise twelue degres wern brode and stayre, Þe cyte stod abof. *c* 1400 Maundev (1839) xxvii 276 The Degrees to gon up to his Throne *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5636 And xij degreces all of gold for gate vp of lordis 1483 Caxton *Cato* A v, He sawe a ladder whyche had ten degrees or stappes 1598 Hakluyt *Voy* I 69 There were certain degrees or staires to ascend vnto it 1601 Shaks *Jul C* II 1 26 He then vnto the Ladder turnes his Backe scorning the base degrees By which he did ascend 1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* v 385 Raised upon half a dozen steps or degrees. 1738 Neal *Hist Purit* IV. 171 At the upper end there was an ascent of two degrees covered with carpets 1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop* vi 28 When placed upon steps a Cross is said to be on Degrees.

b. *transf.* Something resembling a step; each of a series of things placed one above another like steps, row, tier, shelf, etc.

1611 Corvat *Crudities* 201 Goodly windowes, with three degrees of glasse in them, each containing sixe lowes. 1611 Heywood *Gold Age* II Wks. 1874 III 28 In chace we clime the high degrees Of euerie steepie mountaine 1704 Hearne *Duct Hist* (1714) I 427 The Ship of excessive Magnitude with 20 Degrees of Oars built for King Hiero 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit* II 37 b, If the Cupola have a cover on the outside made with degrees like steps 1857 G J Wigley *Borromeo's Instr Eccl Building* xv 46 On the wooden degree on the after part of the altar

2 *fig.* A step or stage in a process, etc., *esp.* one in an ascending or descending scale.

c 1230 *Halt Meid* 23 Þu maht bi þe degrez of hare blisse cnawen hwuch and bi hu muchel þe an passed þe oðre 1550 Paget in Froude *Hist Eng* (1881) IV 502 Which recognizance is the first degree to amendment. 1600 Shaks *A. V L* v iv. 92 Can you nominate in order now the degrees of the lye? 1600 E Blount tr *Conestaggio* 246 The greatest in Spain aspire to be Viceroy of Naples, whereunto they labour to come by many degrees 1673 Dryden *Marr à la Mode* iv ii, To go unknown is the next degree to going invisible 1713 Steele *Spect* No 422 P 1 To say a thing which brings blushes into his Face, is a degree of Murder

b *esp* in phr *By degrees* by successive steps or stages, by little and little, gradually.

1563–7 Buchanan *Reform St Andros* Wks (1892) 12 Thyr regentis sal pas be degreis the hail cours of dialectic, logic, etc 1604 Shaks *Oth* II iii 377 What wound did euer heale but by degrees? 1684 R. H *School Recreat* 31 Fill it by Degrees 1700 S L. tr *Fryke's Voy.* 109 Several of our Company dropt in by degrees 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 123 P 5 His Acquaintance with her by degrees grew into Love. *a* 1721 Prior *Henry & Emma* 430 Fine by degrees and beautifully less 1814 Scott *Wav.* lii, The character of Colonel Talbot dawned upon Edward by degrees 1853 Lytton *My Novel* iv iii, By degrees he began to resign her more and more to Jemima's care and tuition

3 A 'step' in direct line of descent; in *pl* the number of such steps, upward or downward, or both upward to a common ancestor and downward from him, determining the proximity of blood of collateral descendants.

Prohibited or *forbidden degrees* the number of such steps within which marriage is prohibited, degrees of consanguinity and affinity within which marriage is not allowed In the Civil Law the degree of relationship between collaterals is counted by the number of steps up from one of them to the common ancestor and thence down to the other; according to the Canon Law by the number of steps from the common ancestor to the party more remote from him, uncle and niece are according to the former related in the third, according to the latter in the second degree

a 1300 *Cursor M* 5603 (Gött) A man was of his genealogy Fra him bot þo toþer degre *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 9260 (Fairf) Quasim wil se fra adam þe alde How many degrees to cristе is talde *c* 1450 *Golagros & Gaw* 1044 Na nane of the nynt degre haue noy of my name 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen VIII*, c 20 Preamb, Beyng of kyn and allied unto the said John, within the second and third degree 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen VIII*, c 38 *title*, Concerning precontracts and degrees of Consanguinite *c* 1550 Cheke *Matt* 1 17 Therfoor from David unto Abraham theer weer feorteen degrees 1604 *Canons Ecclesiastical* (1852) 48 No person shall marry within the degrees prohibited by the laws of God 1660 Jer Taylor *Duct Dubit.* 237 The reasons why the Projectors of the Canon law did forbid to the fourth or to the seventh degree 1762 *Univ Mag.* Mar. 119 She was the daughter of Margaret, the eldest sister of Henry VIII and was one degree nearer the royal blood of England than Mary 1824 Scott *St Ronan's* xxxi, I thought there should be no fighting, as there is no marriage, within the forbidden degrees 1848 Wharton *Law Lex* 406 Marriages between collaterals to the third degree inclusive, according to the mode of computation in the civil law, are prohibited Cousins german or first cousins, being in the fourth degree of collaterals, may marry

b Used, by extension, of ethnological relationship though more or less remote common ancestry.

1799 W. Tooke *Russian Emp* II. 104 The nations that . stand in various degrees of affinity with the Samoyedes.

4. A stage or position in the scale of dignity or rank; relative social or official rank, grade, order, estate, or station

c 1230 *Halt Meid* 15 Se þu here stondest, beo sarre offearet to fallen for se herre degre *c* 1325 *E E Allit. P* B 92 Ful manerly with marchal mad for to sitte, As he watz dere of de gre, dressed his seete. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol* 744 Al haue I folk nat set in here degre — *Clerk's T.* 369 He saugh that vnder low degre Was ofte vertu y-hid *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) l, Knyste, squiere, ȝoman and knaue, Iche mon in thayre degre ?*c* 1475 *Sqr lowe Degre* 1 It was a squyer of lowe degrè That loved the Kings doughter of Hungrè *c* 1510 More *Picus* Wks 11/2 Holding myself content with my bokes and rest, of a childe haue lerned to liue within my degree. 1548 Hall *Chron* 186 Men of al ages & of al degrees to him dayly repaired *a* 1645 Heywood *Fortune by Land* 1 11, Do you think I would marry under the degree of a Gentlewoman? 1746 W. Harris in *Priv. Lett Ld Malmesbury* I 44 They marched out, with great formality every Lord walking according to his degree. 1851 Longf. *Gold Leg* 140 None of your damsels of high degree! 1864 Burton *Scot Abroad* I iii 125 Regulations . for settling questions between persons of unequal degrees.

b. A rank or class of persons. ? *Obs.*

c 1325 *Cursor M* 27715 (Cotton Galba) None .. may fle enuy, Bot pouer caitefs None has enuy till þat degre 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* ix xxxv, Thenne alle the estates and degrees hyhe and lowe sayd of syr launcelot grete worship 1577 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 105 So much practised now a dayes amongst all sorts and degrees 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II xiii 48 b, Without sparyng anye age or degree 1622 Sparrow *Bk Com Prayer* (1661) 249 The Bishop begins, all the degrees of Ecclesiasticks singing with him. *a* 1754 Fielding *Voy. Lisbon* Wks 1882 VII 27 This barbarous custom is peculiar to the English, and of them only to the lowest degree.

† c. of animals, things without life, etc *Obs*

c 1500 *For to serve a Lord* in *Babees Bk.* 370 Thenne the kerver or sewer most asserve every disshe in his degre, after order and course of servise as folowith 1684 R H *School Recreat* 8 The Coney is first a Rabbet, and then an Old Coney Thus much for their Names, Degrees, and Ages To speak briefly of the proper Names, Degrees, Ages, and Seasons of the several Chases which we Hunt

5. Relative condition or state of being; manner, way, wise; relation, respect

c 1330 R Brunne *Chron* (1810) 55 He stombled at a chance, & felle on his kne, þorgh þe toþer schank he ros, & serued in his degre *c* 1385 Chaucer *L G W* 1031 *Dido*, We Be now disclaundred, and in swiche degre, No lenger for to lyven I ne kepe *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod* 963 Bot sone afterward he felle into suche dygre, þat gret sekenesse come his body to *c* 1430 *Two Cookery bks* 36 Coloure þat on with Saunderys, and þat oþer wyth Safroune, and þe brydde on a-nother degre, so þat þey ben dyuerse *c* 1500 *Merchant & Son* in Halliwell *Nugæ Poet.* 28 To see yow come in thys degre, nere-hande y lese my wytt 1586 A Day *Eng. Secretary* II (1625) 106, I say of our Secretorie, that as hee is in one degree in place of a Servant, so is he in another degree in place of a friend 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg.* iv 258 Studious of Honey, each in his Degree, The youthful Swain, the grave experienc'd Bee. 1867 O W Holmes *Guardian Angel* II ii 35 A simple evening party in the smallest village is just as admirable in its degree

6. A step or stage in intensity or amount; the relative intensity, extent, measure, or amount of a quality, attribute, or action

(Often closely related to sense 2)

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 510 Cristene men shulde

have discerved most þank of God in degre possible to hem 1414 Brampton *Penit Ps* 1 1 How I had synned, and what degre 1538 Starkey *England* I ii 45 By the reson wherof felycyte admyttyth . degres, and some haue more wele, and som les 1586 B Young *Guazzo's Civ Conv* iv. 192 Judge to what degree or stint he ought to delaie it [wine] with water 1601 Shaks *Twel N.* i v 61 Misprision in the highest degree 1652 J Wright tr *Camus' Nat Parad.*, Who knew themselves greater and more beautifull many degrees 1667 Milton *P L* v. 490 The latter most is ours, Differing but in degree, of kind the same 1739 Hume *Hum. Nat.* (1874) I. v. 323 When any two objects possess the same quality in common, the degrees, in which they possess it, form a fifth species of relation 1824 Longf. in *Life* (1891) I. v 55, I have the faculty of abstraction to a wonderful degree.

b *A degree* a considerable measure or amount *of To a degree* (colloq.): to an undefined, but considerable or serious, extent; extremely, seriously *To the last degree*: to the utmost measure

1639 T Brugis tr *Camus' Moral Relat.* 165 Whose fire was come to the last degree of it's violence 1665 Dryden *Indian Emp* II iv, Thou mak'st me jealous to the last degree. 1721 D'Urfey *New Opera's*, etc. 251 The Cadiz, raging to degree 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II 249 Let any one walk in a cold Air, so that his Feet be cold to a Degree 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* II. i, Assuredly, sir, your father is wrath to a degree 1865 Carlyle *Fredk Gt* VII xvii ii 18 A Czarina obstinate to a degree, would not consent 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) IV. 13 Few philosophers will deny that a degree of pleasure attends eating and drinking 1888 *Spectator* 30 June 878 His argument is far-fetched to the last degree

†**c** Applied in the natural philosophy of the Middle Ages to the successive stages of intensity of the elementary qualities of bodies (heat and cold, moisture and dryness) · see quots *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 11 þilke þing þat we seie is hoot in þe firste degree þat is I-heet of kyndely heete þat is in oure bodies 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II lxxxiii 261 Rue is hoate and dry in the thirde degree 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s v, The degrees usually allowed are four, answering to the number of the peripatetic elements In the school philosophy, the same qualities are divided into eight Fire was held hot in the eighth degree, and dry in the fourth degree.

d. *Crim. Law* Relative measure of criminality, as in *Principal in the first*, or *second, degree*: see quots. In *U S. Law*, A distinctive grade of crime (with different maximum punishments), as 'murder in the first degree', or 'second degree'.

a 1676 Hale *Pleas of Crown* (1736) I 613 Those, who did actually commit the very fact of treason, should be first tried before those, that are principals in the second degree *Ibid* 615 By what hath been formerly delivered, principals are in two kinds, principals in the first degree, which actually commit the offense, principals in the second degree, which are present, aiding, and abetting of the fact to be done. 1797 *Jacob's Law Dict* s v. *Accessary*, A man may be a principal in an offence in two degrees he must be certainly guilty, either as principal or accessary and if principal, then in the first degree, for there is no superior in the guilt, whom he could aid, abet, or assist 1821 Jefferson *Autob* Writings 1892 I 65 They introduced [1796] the new terms of murder in the 1st and 2d degree 1877 J F Stephen *Digest Crim. Law* art 35 Whoever actually commits or takes part in the actual commission of a crime is a principal in the first degree, whether he is on the spot when the crime is committed or not

II. Specific and technical senses.

7. A stage of proficiency in an art, craft, or course of study. **a.** *esp* An academical rank or distinction conferred by a university or college as a mark of proficiency in scholarship, also (*honorary degree*) as a recognition of distinction, or a tribute of honour

Originally used of the preliminary steps to the Mastership or Doctorate, i e the Bachelorship and License, afterwards of the Mastership also. (As to the origin, see quot 1794)

[1284 *Chart Univ Paris* I 1. No 515 Determinatio [i e the Disputation for B A] est unus honorabilis gradus attingendi magisterium] *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 427 Degre takun in scole makiþ goddis word more acceptable, and þe puple trowiþ betere þerto whanne it is seyd of a maistir 1482 Caxton *Myrr* I v 26 Without hauyng the degree and name of maistre 1573 G Harvey *Letter-bk* (Camden) 42 That I should go well enough forward in lerninge but never take any high degree in schooles 1606 Shaks. *Tr & Cr* I iii 104 1624 Bp Hall *Recoll Treat* 772 You have twice kneeled to our Vice-Chauncellour, when you were admitted to your degree 1708 Hearne *Collect* 17 June, This day Mr Carter accumulated ye Degrees of Bach and Doct of Divinity *a* 1794 Gibbon *Autobiog* 29 The use of academical degrees, as old as the thirteenth century, is visibly borrowed from the mechanic corporations in which an apprentice, after serving his time, obtains a testimonial of his skill, and a licence to practice his trade and mystery 1828 Scott *F M Perth* xi, A medal which intimated, in the name of some court or guild of minstrels, the degree she had taken in the Gay or Joyous Science 1868 M Pattison *Academ Org* v 128 To pass through the whole of this course, whose successive steps were called degrees (*gradus*), required at least twenty years.

Comb 1886 W Hooper *Sketches fr. Academic Life* 51 It [an M A degree] had been obtained from one of these degree factories 1888 Bryce *Amer Commonw* III vi cii 462 They complain of the multiplication of degree-giving bodies

b *Freemasonry.* Each of the steps of proficiency in the order, conferring successively higher rank on the initiated, as the first or 'entered apprentice degree', the second or 'fellow craft degree', the third or 'degree of master mason'.

There are 33 degrees recognized by the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, besides many others considered more or less irregular Some bodies recognize only three degrees

c 1430 *Freemasonry* 727 To the nexte degre loke wysly, To do hem reverans by and by 1875 Fort *Early Hist Freemasonry*, A society comprising three degrees of laborers,—masters, fellows, and apprentices 1881 *Text-bk Freemasonry* 27 There are several degrees in Freemasonry with peculiar secrets restricted to each

8. *Gram.* Each of the three stages (Positive, Comparative, Superlative) in the comparison of an adjective or adverb.

[A technical application of sense 6]

1460–70 *Bk Quintessence* 22 þe feuere agu is þe positiue degree, and in þe superlatiue degree 1530 Palsgr Introd 28 Adjectyves have thre degrees of comparation. 1621 Burton *Anat Mel.* III ii vi § 3 If. any were *mala, pejor, pessima*, bad in the superlative degree, 'tis a whore 1707 J Stevens tr *Quevedo's Com Wks* (1709) 145 He was the Superlative Degree of Avarice. 1855 Forbes *Hindústání Gram* (1868) 34 The adjectives in Hindústání have no regular degrees of comparison. 1888 *Pall Mall G* 31 Oct 4/1 There are three degrees of comparison in Empire, as in grammar The positive is the chartered company; the comparative is a protectorate; the superlative, annexation

9. *Geom* (*Astron., Geog*, etc) A unit of measurement of angles or circular arcs, being an angle equal to the 90th part of a right angle, or an arc equal to the 360th part of the circumference of a circle (which subtends this angle at the centre).

The sign for *degrees* is °, thus 45° = forty five degrees

This division of the circle is very ancient, and appears to have been originally applied to the circle of the Zodiac, a *degree* being the stage or distance travelled by the sun each day according to ancient Babylonian and Egyptian computation, just as a *sign* represented the space passed through in a month

c 1386 Chaucer *Sqr 's T* 378 The yonge sonne That in the Ram is foure degrees vp ronne *c* 1391 — *Astrol* I § 6 The entring of the first degree in which the sonne ariseth *Ibid* II § 22 I proue it thus by the latitude of Oxenford the heyhte of owre pool Artik fro owre north Orisonte is 51 degrees and 50 Minutes. 1413 Lydg *Pilgr Sowle* v. 1 (1859) 70 In the hole compas of the spyere ben of such degrees thre honderd and syxty 1527 in Arber *1st* 3 *Eng Bks Amer* Pref p xiv, We ranne in our course to the Northward, till we came into 53 degrees and then we cast about to the Southward, and came into 52 degrees 1559 W Cunningham *Cosmogr Glasse* 58 Cosmographers do place the first degre of Longitude in the West fortunate Ilandes 1590 Webbe *Trav* (1868) 25 Being thus in the land of prester John, I trauelled within Eighteene degrees of ye Sun, euery degree being in distance three score miles 1665 Manley *Grotius' LowC Warres* 471 A Land full of grass pleasantly green, where the Pole is elevated eighty degrees 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II ii 26 In the latitude of 27 degrees 5 minutes N 1823 H J Brooke *Introd Crystallogr* 2 The angle at which they meet is said to measure 90°, and is termed a right angle 1867 J Hogg *Microsc.* I i 11 Transmitting a pencil of eighteen degrees

b *transf* A position on the earth's surface or the celestial sphere, as measured by degrees (chiefly of latitude)

1647 Cowley *Mistress, Parting* iii, The men of Learning comfort me; And say I'm in a warm Degree 1663 Butler *Hud* I i 174 He knew the Seat of Paradise, Could tell in what Degree it lies 1726 *Adv Capt R Boyle* 175 The next Day we discover'd the Magellan Clouds These Clouds are always seen in the same Degree, and the same orbicular Form

10 *Thermometry* **a.** A unit of temperature, varying according to the scale employed. **b** Each of the marks denoting degrees of temperature on the scale of a thermometer, or the interval between two successive marks.

The interval between the freezing and boiling points of water is divided in Fahrenheit's scale into 180 degrees, in the Centigrade into 100, in Réaumur's into 80 The symbol ° is used in this sense as in prec., thus 32° Fahr. means 'thirty-two degrees of Fahrenheit's scale'

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl* s v *Thermometer*, Various methods have been proposed for finding a fixed point, or degree of heat and cold, from which to account the other degrees, and adjust the scale 1796 Hutton *Math Dict* s v. *Thermometer*, The distance between these two points he divided into 600 equal parts or degrees; and by trials he found at the freezing point that the mercury stood at 32 of these divisions 1812 Sir H Davy *Chem Philos* 70 Raised from the degree of freezing to that of boiling water 1877 Watts *Dict Chem.* V 762 s.v. *Thermometer*, Thermometers intended to show the $\frac{1}{10}$ of a degree (Fahr), should have degrees not less than $\frac{1}{10}$ inch in length *Ibid* 763 For meteorological use, the degrees should still be etched on the glass, but may be repeated on the metal scale

11 *Mus* **a.** The interval between any note of a scale (*esp* the diatonic scale) and the next note **b** Each of the successive notes forming the scale **c.** Each of the successive lines and spaces on the stave, which denote the position of the notes; the interval between two of these

[1597 Morley *Introd Mus* 12 Those which we now call Moodes, they tearmid degree of Musicke] 1674 Playford *Skill Mus* III 40 The parts part asunder, the one by degree, the other by leap 1684 R H *School Recreat* 115 The Five Lines and Spaces are useful, as Steps or Gradations whereon the Degrees of Sound are to be expressed 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl* s v, The musical degrees are three; the greater tone, the lesser tone, and the semi-tone *Ibid*, *Conjoint degrees*, two notes which immediately follow each other in the order of the scale. 1880 Stainer *Composition* in, All the degrees of a scale can be harmonized by chords formed by combining sounds of that scale 1880 C. H H Parry in Grove *Dict. Mus* s. v, The interval of a second is one degree, the interval of a third two degrees, and so on.

†**12** *Arith.* A group of three figures taken together in numeration *Obs.*

1674 Jeake *Arith* (1696) 15 These places are distinguished into Degrees and Periods Degrees are three; Once, Ten times, a Hundred times *a* 1677 *Cocker's Arith* (1688) I § 9 A degree consists of three figures, viz of three places comprehending Units, Tens, and Hundreds, so 365 is a degree. [Hence in Johnson, etc.]

13. *Alg.* The rank of an equation or expression as determined by the highest power of the unknown or variable quantity, or the highest dimensions of the terms, which it contains

Thus x^3+x^2, x^2y+xy, are both expressions of the third degree, the terms x^3 and x^2y being each of 3 dimensions In algebraic geometry, the *degree* of a curve or surface is that of the equation expressing it †*Parodic degree*. see quot 1730

1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Parodic Degree* (in Algebra) is the index or exponent of any power, so in numbers, 1 is the parodick degree, or exponent of the root or side, 2 of the square, 3. of the cube, etc 1796 Hutton *Math Dict.* s v., Equations are said to be of such a degree according to the highest power of the unknown quantity 1870 Todhunter *Algebra* ix § 166 An equation of the first degree cannot have more than one root 1872 B Williamson *Diff. Calc.* xiv § 204 When the lowest terms in the equation of a curve are of the second degree, the origin is a double point *Ibid* § 207 The curves considered in this Article are called parabolas of the third degree

Degree (dĭgrī), *v.* [f. Degree *sb.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To advance by degrees; to lead or bring on step by step. *Obs.*

1614 T. Adams *Devil's Banquet* 168 Thus is the soules death degreed up. Sin gathers strength by custom, and creeps like some contagious disease from joint to joint 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I iii 4, I like that Love, which by a soft ascension, does degree itself in the soul 1636 Heywood *Challenge* II. Wks 1874 V 27 Degree thy tortures, like an angry tempest, Rise calmely first, and keepe thy worst rage last. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp Williams* II 189 (D), I will degree this noxious neutrality one peg higher.

†**b** *absol Obs rare*

1638 Heywood *London's Gate* Wks 1874 V 273 There 's not a stone that's laid in such foundation But is a step degreeing to salvation.

2 To confer a degree upon. *nonce-use*

[1560: see Degreed] 1865 Mrs Whitney *Gayworthys* II. (1879) 23 A divine degreed in due course as Doctor Divinitatis. 1891 *Sat Rev* 22 Aug 208 The Demographers had the good fortune to be welcomed and degreed at Cambridge

Degreed (dĭgrīd), *a* [f Degree *sb* (and *v*).]

1 Having an academical degree

1560 in Strype *Ann Ref* I. xvii. 215 Such as be degreed in the Universities.

†**2** Made or done by gradations, graduated.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xi (1887) 50 Musick standeth vpon an ordinate, and degreed motion of the voice.

†**3.** Having a (specified) degree or rank. *Obs*

1608 Heywood *Rape of Lucree* II iii, We, that are degreed above our people 1656 S H *Gold. Law* 43 Are they not both (though differently degree'd), servants to one and the same Lord?

†**4** Marked out in successive divisions *Obs.*

1664 Power *Exp Philos* 23 Her two horns are all joynted and degreed like the stops in the germination of some Plants

5 *Her.* Of a cross: Placed upon 'degrees' or steps; = Degraded. In mod Dicts

†**Degree·ingly**, *adv Obs. rare* [f. *degreeing*, pres pple of Degree *v.* + -ly²] By degrees, gradually, step by step.

1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I xcvii 151 Degreeingly to grow to greatness, is the course that he hath left for Man.

Degree·less, *a rare* [-less]

1 Without degree or measurement; measureless.

1839 Bailey *Festus* xix (1848) 218 Deep in all dayless time, degreeless space.

2. Without an academical degree or degrees.

1825 *New Monthly Mag* XIII 414 Parliament could not well refuse a degreeless university to. Londoners 1892 *Times* (weekly ed) 1 Jan 21/4 The case of those who are left degreeless is the hardest of all

†**Degre·ss**, *v Obs. rare*—° [f. L *dēgress-*, ppl. stem of *dēgredī* to descend, dismount; f De- I. 1 + *gradī* to step, go]

1623 Cockeram, *Degresse*, to vnlight from a Horse.

†**Degre·ssion.** *Obs* [ad. L. *dēgressiōn-em* going down, n. of action from *dēgredī* (see prec.)] Stepping down, descent. Also a textual variant of Digression.

1486 *Hen VII at York* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 55 For your blode this citie made never degression 1618 Lithgow *Pilgrim's Farewell*, Thy stiffeneckt crew, misregarding God, fall in degression.

Degrez, obs. pl. of Degree *sb.*

‖**Degu** (de·gu). *Zool.* [Native name in South America.] A South American genus *Octodon* of hystricomorphous or porcupine-like rodents, *esp.* the species *O Cumingii*, abundant in Chili.

1843 *Last Mammalia Brit Mus.* 122 The cucurrito or the Degus, *Octodon Degus* 1883 *Cassell's Nat Hist* III. 129 The Degu is a rat-like animal, rather smaller than the Water Vole, the head and body measuring from seven and a half to eight inches in length.

Deguise see Disguise.

†**De·gulate**, *v. Obs rare*—°. [f. L *dēgulāre* to consume, devour, f. De- I. 1 + *gula* gullet.]

1623 Cockeram, *Degulate*, to consume in belly cheere

Degum, *v.*: see De- II. 2.

Degust (dĭgʌ st), *v rare* [ad. L *dēgustāre*, f DE- I 3 + *gustāre* to taste. Cf. mod.F *déguster.*] *trans* To taste; *esp* to taste attentively, so as to appreciate the savour Also *absol.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Degust*, to taste 1860 READE *Cloister & H* II (D.), A *soupe au vin*, madam, I will degust, and gratefully 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq* 17 Wine a deity to be invoked by two or three, all fervent, hushing their talk, degusting tenderly

Degustate (dĭgʌ stĕ·ĭt), *v. rare* [f. L *dēgustāt-*, ppl stem of *dēgustāre* · see prec] =prec

1599 A M tr *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 85/2 When as we can not digustate ether Meate, or Drincke. 1831 T. L PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* IV (1887) 56 Which gave the divine an opportunity to degustate one or two side dishes

Degustation (dĕgʌstē·ʃən) [ad. L *dēgustātiōn-em* tasting, making trial of, n. of action from *dēgustāre*. see DEGUST. Cf. F. *dégustation*] The action of degusting or tasting

a 1656 BP HALL *Souls Farew.* Wks 1837 VIII 314 Carnal delights, the degustation whereof is wont to draw on the heart to a more eager appetite 1880 *Daily Tel* 11 Oct, The 'tasting bars' devoted to the 'degustation' of all kinds of alcoholic compounds

Degustator (dĭgʌ·stātəɹ). *rare* [agent-n in L form from L *dēgustāre*. see prec Cf. mod F. *dégustateur*] One who degusts, or tastes as a connoisseur.

1833 *New Monthly Mag* XXXVIII 223 The numerous degustators of oysters with which our capital abounds

Degustatory (dĕgʌ·stātərı), *a* [f. L. *dēgustāt-*, ppl stem of *dēgustā e* : see -ORY] Pertaining to degustation ; tasty.

1824 *New Monthly Mag* XI. 394 A constant ingurgitation of degustatory morsels.

Deguyse, degyse: see DISGUISE *v.*

Deh, obs. 3rd sing pres of DOW *v*

‖ **Déhaché** (dēha ʃe), *a. Her* [obs. F. *déhaché* 'hacked, hewed, cut into small pieces' (Cotgr. 1611), f. DE- I 1, 2 + *hacher* to cut.] (See quots)

1766 PORNY *Heraldry* V (1777) 158 If a Lion, or any other Beast is represented with its limbs and body separated it is then termed *Déhaché* or *Couped in all its parts Ibid* Gloss, *Déhaché*, this is an obsolete French word the term *Couped* is now used in stead of it. 1880 G T CLARK in *Encycl Brit* XI 698/2 (*Heraldry*) In one or two well-known instances on the Continent he [the lion] is 'déhaché', that is, his head and paws and the tuft of his tail are cut off

† **Dehau·st.** *Obs rare.* [f L *dēhaust-um*, pa pple. of *dēhaurīre* to draw or drain off, f. DE- I 2 + *haurīre* to draw, drain.] Drain, exhaustion.

1654 CODRINGTON tr *Hist Iustine* 536 He being the cause of the great Dehaust of moneys in the Exchequer.

Deheathenize, dehellenize, dehistoricize: see DE- II. 1.

Dehisce (dĭhı·s), *v* [ad L *dēhisc-ĕre* to open in chinks, gape, yawn, f DE- I. 2 + *hiscĕre*, inceptive of *hiāre* to stand open, gape.] *intr.* To gape; in *Bot* to burst open, as the seed-vessels of plants.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 259 Dehiscing into frequent chinks 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst Bot* 35 *Ovarium* consisting of 5 carpella ,dehiscing in various ways 1859 TODD *Cycl Anat* V 246/1 The organ subsequently dehisces in four valves. 1882 O'DONOVAN *Merv* II xliv. 241 The green carpels .dehisce, separating and bending backwards

Hence **Dehi scing** *ppl a*

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* IV. (1858) 33 Valves ventricose.. scarcely dehiscing.

Dehiscence (dĭhı·sĕns) [ad. mod.L. *dehiscentia* 'quum fructus maturus semina dispergat' (Linnæus), f. L *dēhiscent-em*, pr pple. of *dēhiscĕre*: see -ENCE So in mod.F] Gaping, opening by divergence of parts, *esp.* as a natural process: a. *Bot.* The bursting open of capsules, fruits, anthers, etc in order to discharge their mature contents

1828 WEBSTER cites MARTYN 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst Bot* Introd 29 In Hamamelideæ dehiscence is effected by the falling off of the face of the anthers 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 243 The anthers open and discharge the contained pollen, this act is called the dehiscence of the anther

b *Anim Phys.* Applied to the bursting open of mucous follicles, and of the Graafian follicles, for the expulsion of their contents.

1859 TODD *Cycl Anat* V 56/1 The ova .drop by internal dehiscence into the cavity of the ovary 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd 38 The ova are set free by dehiscence into the perivisceral cavity.

c *fig.* and *gen*

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* XXXIII (1856) 285 The dehiscence . of such tensely-compressed floes, must be the cause of the loud explosions we have heard lately. 1860 O W. HOLMES *Elsie V* 139 A house is a large pod with a human germ or two in each of its cells or chambers; it opens by dehiscence of the front door and projects one of its germs to Kansas, another to San Francisco

Dehiscent (dĭhı sĕnt), *a.* [ad L *dēhiscent-em*, pr. pple of *dēhiscĕre* to DEHISCE. So in mod F] Gaping open, *spec.*, in *Bot* opening as seed-vessels.

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot* II 11 107 The Mouth is Dehiscent, yet scarce Dehiscent into a Casme 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot* I. (1858) 17 If [the fruit] splits into pieces when ripe it is called *dehiscent* 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* XIX (1856) 145 The period when the dehiscent edges and mountain ravines have been worn down into rounded hill and gentle valley. 1872 H MACMILLAN *True Vine* IV 162 The fruits of many plants are dehiscent they open to scatter the seed

b Said of the elytra of insects when they do not meet at the apices; also of antennæ divergent at the tips 1889 in *Cent Dict*

† **Dehomina·tion.** *nonce-wd. Obs* [n. of action from med L *dēhominārе* to deprive of the status of a man (Du Cange), f DE- I 6 + *homo, homin-em* man] Deprival of the character or attributes of humanity

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 51 He fears..as an Angell dehominations, as a Prince, dis-common-wealthings.

Deho·nestate, *v rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L *dēhonestāre* to dishonour, disgrace (f. DE- I 6 + *honestus* HONEST) see -ATE 3] *trans* To dishonour, disgrace, disparage

1663 JER TAYLOR *Fun Serm Abp Bramhall* III 224 (L) The excellent .pains he took in this particular, no man can dehonestate or reproach. 1825 LAMB *Vision of Horns*, Knaves who dehonestate the intellects of married women

Hence **Dehonesta·tion** [ad. L. *dēhonestātiōn-em*], dishonouring, dishonour

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 96 The dehonestation and dishonouring of the brother 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp* 482 The infinite shame, dehonestation, and infamy which they bring 1661 — *Anti-Baal-B* 464 (L) Sacrilege is the unjust violation, alienation or dehonestation of things truly sacred

‖ **Dehors** (dəhō r), *prep.* and *sb* [a OF. *dehors*, prep, mod.F *dehors* adv and sb, OF. also *defors*, Pr. *defors*, Cat. *defora*, Sp *defuera*, a late L or Romanic comb. of *de* prep + L *forās* out of doors, forth, also in sense of L. *forīs* out of doors, outside, without Cf It *fuor, fuora, fuori*]

A *prep* (*Law*) Outside of; not within the scope of

1701 *Law French Dict*, *Dehors*, out, without. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) VI. 196 The Judge was of opinion that nothing *dehors* the will could be received to show the intention of the devisor. 1885 LD. ESHER in *Law Times* LXXIX. 445/1 The trustees were named in the deed, but who they were was a fact *dehors* the deed

† **B.** *sb* (*Fortif*) See quot *Obs*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Dehors* in *Fortification*, all sorts of separate Out-works, as Crown-works, Horn-works, Half-moons, Ravelins, etc, made for the better security of the main place 1721 in BAILEY, and in mod Dicts

Dehort (dĭhō·ɹt), *v* Now *rare.* [ad. L *dēhortā-rī* to dissuade, f. DE- I 2 + *hortārī* to exhort]

1 *trans.* To use exhortation to dissuade (a person) from a course or purpose; to advise or counsel against (an action, etc). † a. with simple (or double) obj. Now *Obs.*

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan* 1 (R), Jermye wel dehorted and disswaded the peple sayinge [etc] 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet* (1580) 29 Wherby we doe perswade disswade exhorte, or dehorte any man 1611 BIBLE 1 *Macc* IX 9 But they dehorted him, saying, Wee shall neuer be able *a* 1632 DONNE *Lett.* XCVII Wks. VI 416, I am far from dehorting those fixed Devotions *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann* IV. (1658) 24 Exhorting them to observe the law of God and dehorting them the breach of that law 1682 BURTHOGGE *Argument* (1684) 121 He doth Dehort the Baptizing of Infants 1696 AUBREY *Misc.* (1721) 218, I dehort him who adviseth with me, and suffer him not to proceed with what he is about.

b Const *from.*

a 1533 FRITH *Another Bk. agst Rastell* Piol. Wks. (1829) 207 To dehort thee from the vain and childish fear which our forefathers have had. 1603 SIR C HEYDON *Jud. Astrol* XIII 333 They dehorted him from going to Babylon. 1758 JORTIN *Erasm.* I 343 No person had taken so much pains as he to dehort all men from cruelty 1825 SOUTHEY *Lett* (1856) III 462 Croker dehorts me from visiting Ireland 1882 CHEYNE *Isaiah* XX Introd, Isaiah had good reason, to dehort the Jews from an Egyptian alliance

† c. *fig* Said of circumstances, etc. *Obs*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 106 If the wasting of our money might not dehort vs, yet the wounding of our mindes should deterre vs 1697 POTTER *Antiq Greece* II XVII (1715) 339 It was unlucky, and dehorted them from proceeding in what they had designed

2 *absol.*

1574 WHITGIFT *Def Answ.* 1 Wks (1851) I 156 Christ doth not here dehort from bearing rule but from seeking rule. 1660 JER TAYLOR *Duct Dubit* III IV rule XX § 19 5 Paul does dehort from marriage not as from an evil but as from a burden. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N T.* Heb XIII 6 The words are a strong reason to dehort from covetousness, and to exhort to contentedness 1801 F BARRETT *The Magus* 19 The Creator dehorting from the eating of the apple

Hence **Deho·rting** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a.*

1553 T WILSON *Rhet.* 34 b, The places of exhortyng and dehortyng are the same whiche wee use in perswadyng and dissuadyng. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I (1625) 82 After these Epistles Dehorting and Disswading. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 29 Whan God desists from his gracious and serious dehorting.

Dehortation (dĭhɒɹtē·ʃən). [ad. L. *dēhortātiōn-em*, n of action from *dēhortārī* to DEHORT]

1. The action of dehorting *from* a course; earnest dissuasion.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* IV Wks. 273/2 Al the dehortacions and commynacions & threts in scripture 1633 T STAFFORD *Pac Hib* XIV (1821) 164 His Country people vsed loud and rude dehortations to keepe him from Church 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Hist* II VIII § 11 Exhortations to virtue, and dehortations from wickedness 1860 PUSEY *Min Proph* 240 It is the voice of earnest, emphatic dehortation, not to do what would displease God

† **2.** Power or faculty of dehorting. *Obs rare*—1

1655 R YOUNGE *Agst Drunkards* 16 Oh that I had dehortation answerable to my detestation of it!

Dehortative (dĭhɒ·ɹtătıv), *a* and *sb.* [ad. L. *dēhortātīv-us*, f ppl stem of *dēhortārī*. see -IVE.]

A *adj* Having the quality or purpose of dehorting; dehortatory

1620 WOODWARD in Gutch *Coll Cur.* I 181 Writing a dehortative letter against the match with Spayn *c* 1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit Rem* III. 302 The words of the Apostle are exhortative and dehortative

B *sb.* A dehortative address or argument.

1671 *True Nonconf.* 431 His words after the usual manner of dehortatives, do seem some what tending to the contrary extreme 1824 MISS L M. HAWKINS *Memoirs* II 12 My father suggested that the horse-pond might be the best dehortative. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog* V. (1860) 102 The doctor warned me against the perils of authorship, adding, as a final dehortative, that 'the shelves were full'.

Dehortatory (dĭhɒ·ɹtătərı), *a* and *sb.* [ad. L *dēhortātōri-us*, f. *dēhortārī*. see -ORY]

A. *adj.* Characterized by dehortation; dissuasory

1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist.* Epit B, Those places which are used in an epistle Exhortatorie and Dehortatorie 1644 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks* (1660) 103 A dehortatory charge to avoid the offence of God. 1804 SOUTHEY *Lett* (1856) I. 251, I wrote to him in rather a dehortatory strain.

† **B.** *sb.* A dehortatory address. *Obs*

1648 MILTON *Observ Art. Peace* (1851) 581 That fair dehortatory from joyning with Malignants

Dehorter (dĭhɒ·ɹtəɹ) [f. DEHORT *v.* + -ER] One who dehorts or advises against an action, etc

1611 COTGR, *Desenhorteur*, a dehorter, dissuader 1755 JOHNSON, *Dehorter*, a dissuader, an adviser to the contrary. 1866 LOWELL *Carlyle* Prose Wks 1890 II 91 So long as he was merely an exhorter or dehorter, we were thankful for such eloquence as only he could give

† **Deho·rtment.** *Obs rare*—1. [f DEHORT *v.* + -MENT] Dehortation.

1656 S HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 118 Pantalone was too proud to hearken to dehortments

Dehu·man, *a. nonce-wd* [DE- II. 3.] Wanting the attributes of humanity.

1889 L ABBOTT in *Chr Union* (N Y) 31 Jan, The demoniacs were distinctively, if I may coin the word, dehuman.

Dehumanize (dĭhiū mănəiz), *v.* [DE- II 1 + HUMAN, HUMANIZE] *trans.* To deprive of human character or attributes

1818 MOORE *Diary* 4 Dec, Turner's face was a good deal de humanised 1889 *Pall Mall G* 26 Nov 1/2 Our great towns de-humanize our children.

Hence **Dehu·manized** *ppl. a* ; **Dehu·manizing** *vbl. sb* and *ppl a*, also **Dehumaniza·tion.**

1844 *N Brit Rev* II. 109 These almost de-humanized creatures 1856 R A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* IV II *note*, The mystics .. representing regeneration almost as a process of dehumanization 1857 J. PULSFORD *Quiet Hours* 156 It would seem as though the world's method of Education were dehumanizing 1860 O W HOLMES *Elsie V* XXII. (1891) 325 Centuries of de-humanizing celibacy 1882 F HARRISON *Choice Bks* (1886) 446 To rehumanise the dehumanised members of society. 1889 G GISSING *Nether World* III. 1 19 The last step in that process of dehumanisation which threatens idealists of his type

† **Dehu·sk,** *v Obs. rare* [f. DE- II. 2 + HUSK.] *trans* To deprive of the husk.

1566 DRANT *Horace* A III, An hundreth thousande mets of corne dehuskde. 1567 — *Epist.* VI Dj, That thy neighbour should haue more Wheate dehuskd vpon the flore

Dehydrate (dĭ,həi dıe·ĭt), *v. Chem* [f DE- II 2 + Gr *ὕδωρ*, in comb *ὑδρ-* water + -ATE 3]

1 *trans.* To deprive of water, or of the elements which compose water in a chemical combination

1876 FOSTER *Phys.* II V (1879) 388 The sugar becoming dehydrated into starch 1880 CLEMENSHAW *Wurtz's Atom Th.* 279 When phosphoric acid is dehydrated 1886 *Jrnl Microsc. Soc* Ser. II. VI. 350 These are then dehydrated in 90-96 per cent alcohol

2 *intr.* To lose water as a constituent

1886 *Jrnl Microsc Soc* Ser II. VI 350 The cellοidin layers are slow in dehydrating.

Hence **Dehy·drated** *ppl a.*; **Dehy drating** *ppl a* and *vbl sb* ; also, **Dehy·drater,** an agent that dehydrates, **Dehydra·tion,** the removal of water, or of its constituents, in a chemical combination

1854 J SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ Sc* Chem 453 The result of difference between hydration and dehydration 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med* 159 The same complete dehydration is effected more slowly by mere exposure to the air 1884 MUIR & WILSON *Thermal Chem* IV § 175 149 Those dehydrated salts which dissolve in water with evolution of heat 1884 *Pharm Soc. Prospectus* 6 Action of dehydrating agents upon them

Dehydrogenate (dĭ,həi dro,dʒenĕ·ĭt), *v. Chem.* [DE- II 1] =next Hence **-ating** *ppl. a*

1850 DAUBENY *Atom Th* VIII. (ed 2) 482 *note*, Through the dehydrogenating influence of chlorine or oxygen

Dehydrogenize (dĭ,həi dro,dʒenəiz), *v. Chem* [f. DE- II. 1 + HYDROGEN + -IZE.] *trans* To deprive of its hydrogen; to remove hydrogen from (a compound). Hence **Dehy drogenized** *ppl a*, **-izing** *vbl sb.* and *ppl a.*; also **Dehy drogeniza·tion, Dehy·drogeni zer,** a dehydrogenizing agent

1878 URE *Dict Arts* IV 77 The oxidations and the dehydrogenisations play the most important part in the production of colour *Ibid* IV. 932 The action of dehydrogenisers upon naphthylamine

Dehypnotize (dĭ,hı pnɒtəiz), *v* [DE- II 1.] To awaken out of the hypnotic state

Dei, obs. form of DAY, DIE *v.*

†**De·ical,** *a. Obs. rare* [ad med L. *deic-us* (f L. *de-us* God) + -AL.] Pertaining to God, divine.

1662 J SPARROW tr *Behme's Rem Wks, Apol Perfection* 52 The Triune Totally perfect Divine or Deicall substance

Deicidal (dī·ɪsəidăl), *a* [f DEICIDE + -AL.] Of or pertaining to deicide; god-slaying

1839 BAILEY *Festus* XIX. (1848) 210 And thus the deicidal tribes made quit 1880 SWINBURNE in *Fortn Rev* June 762 A deicidal and theophagous Christianity.

Deicide [1] (dī·ɪsəid) [ad. mod or med L *deicīda* slayer of a god, f *de-us* god + *-cīda* see -CIDE 1 Cf F *déicide* (1681).] The killer of a god

1653 GAUDEN *Hieraspl* 139 Uncharitable destroyers of Christians, are rather Deicides, than Homicides 1657 PIERCE *Div Philanthr* 72 Our Saviour did very heartily pray, even for those very homicides, and parricides, and Deicides that kill'd him 1732 *Hist Litteraria* II 109 The Deicide was immediately conveyed for Refuge to the French Factory, and the dead God privately buried 1882 *Century Mag.* XXIV 179 In the Middle Ages, the Jews were believed to be an accursed race of deicides

Deicide [2] (dī·ɪsəid). [ad. mod. or med L. type **deiicīdium*. see prec and -CIDE 2.] The killing of a god

1611 SPEED *Hist Gt. Brit* IX IX § 59 In killing a Prince, the Traytor is guiltie of Homicide, of Parricide, of Christicide, nay of Deicide 1688 PRIOR *Exod* III 14 VIII, And Earth prophan'd yet bless'd with Deicide 1818 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* LXXXVI 4 To slaughter a cow for food being in their eyes, an act of deicide 1860 PUSEY *Min Proph* 317 Their first destruction was the punishment of their Deicide, the crucifixion of Jesus, the Christ.

Deictic (dəɪ·ktɪk), *a.* Also deiktic. [ad Gr. δεικτικ-ός able to show, showing directly, f. δεικτός vbl. adj of *δείκ-νυ-ναι* to show.

The Greek word occurs in Latin medical and rhetorical writers as *dācticos*, which would give *dictic*, but the term is purely academic, and the form *deictic* or *deiktic* is preferred as more distinctly preserving both in spelling and pronunciation the Greek form Cf *apodictic, -deictic*.]

Directly pointing out, demonstrative; in *Logic*, applied, after Aristotle, to reasoning which proves directly, as opposed to the *elenctic*, which proves indirectly

1828 WHATELY *Rhet* I II § 1 Thirdly into 'Direct' and 'Indirect' (or *reductio ad absurdum*)—the Deictic and Elenctic of Aristotle 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's L* § 31 65 In meaning, the word originally covered all deiktic action irrespective of direction

†**Dei·ctical,** *a. Obs* Also dict-. [f. Gr δεικτικ-ός (see prec) + -AL.] = prec.

1638 FEATLY *Strict Lyndom* 1. 89 Those Arguments which the Logicians tearme Dicticall

Hence †**Dei·ctically** *adv*, with direct indication or pointing out.

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxviii 8 Annot 333 It may also be set by it selfe, this is Sinai, to denote deictically, when that shaking of the earth was heard *a* 1660—*Wks* I 703 (R.) And he that dippeth, at that time when Christ spake it deictically, i e Judas, is that person

Deid, Sc and north. f DEAD, DEATH, DEED

†**Deid-doar.** *Sc. Obs.* [= *death-doer*, or *dead-doer*.] Slayer, murderer.

1535 STEWART *Cron Scot.* II. 502 Thir deid doaris. War tane ilkone and hangit

De-idealize, etc : see DE- II 1

Deie, Deiect, obs ff. DIE *v.*, DEJECT.

Deierie, obs form of DAIRY.

Deif(f, obs Sc. form of DEAF

Deific (dī·ɪ fik), *a.* [a F. *déifique* (1372 in Hatzf.), ad. L *deific-us* god-making, consecrated, sacred, in med L 'divine', f *de-us* god + *-ficus* making see -FIC.] Deifying, making divine, also (less properly), divine, godlike

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 64 The grete vysion deyfyque that he had seen 1627–77 FEATHAM *Resolves* II. XXXII 225 Our Saviour putting all the world in the scale, doth find it far too light for mans Deific soul. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II 1, That nectarian, delicious and deific liquor 1706 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. liii (1737) 219 O Deific Books! 1816 T TAYLOR *Ess* VIII. 54 According to a deific energy 1858 FABER *Foot of Cross* (1872) 145 What the hard style of mystical theology calls deific transformation 1878 J COOK *Lect Orthodoxy* II. 42 Our Lord displayed a degree of being that was deific

†**Deifical** (dɪ·ɪ fikăl), *a, Obs.* [f L *deific-us* (see prec) + -AL.] = prec

1563 *Homilies* II *Sacrament* I. (1859) 443 The ancient catholic fathers were not afraid to call this Supper, some of them, 'the salve of immortality' other, 'a deifical communion' 1582 *N. T* (Rhem) Acts VIII. *Annot*, That he might signe them . with the diuine and deifical ointment. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II XXVII 215 Those abilities . beget a kind of Deifical Reverence in their future Readers.

†**Dei·ficate,** *ppl a. Obs* [ad L. *deificāt-us*, pa pple of late L *deificāre* to DEIFY.] Deified

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X v. 48 In this figour has ws all translait, For euirmair to be deificat. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* IV. 53 Scho is deificait 1628 GAULE *Pract. Th* (1629) 52 Of Man deificate, of God incarnate.

†**Dei·ficate,** *v. Obs* [f. ppl. stem of L *deificāre* to DEIFY.] To deify, to make divine.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot* (1821) I 119 Claudius quhilk was laitly deceisit, and deificat be the Romanis 1565 JEWEL *Repl Harding* (1611) 341 It is the Body it selfe of our Lord Deificated.

Deification (dī·ɪfikē·ʃən) [n. of action from L *deificāre* to DEIFY. so in F. (1556 in Hatzf.)] The action of deifying, the condition of being deified or made a deity; a deified embodiment

1393 GOWER *Conf* II 158 Lo now, through what creacion He [Apollo] hath deificacion, And cleped is the god of wit 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 82 His deification after death 1700 DRYDEN *Fables Pythag Philos* Argt 1 The death and deification of Romulus 1878 BOSW SMITH *Carthage* 29 The Phoenician religion has been defined to be a deification of the powers of Nature

b The treating or regarding of anything as a god or as divine

1651 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 227 The other part of that book is the deification of K Charles 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 33 P 7 He had the Audaciousness to throw himself at my Feet and then ran into Deifications of my Person 1848 MRS JAMESON *Sacr & Leg Art* (1850) 11 The deification of suffering 1875 MANNING *Mission H Ghost* III 88 The deification of the human reason as the sole rule of life

c The rendering of any one a partaker of the divine nature; absorption in the divine nature

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I IV II 93 All things have emanated from God, and the end of all is return to God. Such return—deification, he calls it—is the consummation of the creature 1857 KEBLE *Eucharist Ador* 19 An union of condescension and power for the deification (so termed by the fathers) of each one of us

†**Dei·fica·tory,** *a Obs.* [f *deificāt-*, ppl stem of L. *deificāre* to DEIFY + -ORY.] Of or pertaining to deification; having the function of deifying.

1624 BOLTON *Nero* 249 Expressed by a deificatorie herse, or throne 1629 J. MAXWELL tr *Herodian* (1635) 227 *margin*, The Funerall Pile, or Deificatory Throne

Deified (dī·ɪfəid), *ppl a.* [f DEIFY *v* + -ED.] Made into a deity, raised to the rank of a god; considered or treated as divine.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 296 That Eagle is represented carrying up towards heaven, those Deified soules. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif Jesus* IX 157 Deified vices had their votaries 1776 GIBBON *Decl & F* I 373 The statues of the deified kings 1862 STANLEY *Jew Ch.* (1877) I IV 76 Thrice a day before the deified beast the incense was offered.

Deifier (dī·ɪfəiəɹ). [f. DEIFY *v* + -ER.] One who or that which deifies

1736 H COVENTRY *Phil to Hyd* Conv III (R.), The first deifiers of men. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm* 325 His Human Nature, the Deifier of our nature

Deiform (dī·ɪfɒ̄ɹm), *a.* [ad med.L. *deiform-is* (Du Cange), f *de-us* god : see -FORM.]

1 Having the form of a god; godlike in form

1642 H MORE *Song of Soul* II I II. xlvii, Onely souls Deiform intellective, Unto that height of happinesse can get. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm for Year* Suppl (1678) 245 We can no otherwayes see God but by becoming Deiform 1825 *New Monthly Mag* XIV 280 Attempting to arrive at the deiform nature 1856 FABER *Creator & Creature* III IV (1886) 383 By these [gifts of glory] we become deiform, shining like the Divinity

2 Conformable to the character or nature of God, godlike, divine, holy

1654 GATAKER *Disc Apol* 68 Admirable and most ravishing Devotions, Deiform Intentions, Heroical acts of Vertu *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I 261 To consider religion as a seed of a deiform nature 1794 T TAYLOR *Pausanias* III 330 Hence these souls exhibit a deiform power. 1874 PUSEY *Lenten Serm* 20 Free-will enfreed and Deiform through grace, or enslaved and imbruted by sin

†**De·iformed,** *ppl a Obs.* [f as prec. + -ED.] Formed in the image of God.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph* II. Argt 23 The deiform'd Soul deform'd by Sin, repents.

Deiformity (dī·ɪfɒ̄ɹmĭtɪ) [f DEIFORM + -ITY.] The quality of being deiform, likeness to God; conformity to the divine nature or character.

1642 H MORE *Song of Soul* IV. XXVII, The souls numerous plurality I've prov'd, and shew'd she is not very God, But yet a decent Deiformity Have given her *a* 1726 W REEVES *Serm* (1729) 370 This immediate influx of the Deity, which the Schoolmen call the Deiformity of the Soul 1835 SIR A DE VERE in Graves *Life Sir W R. Hamilton* II 163 Deiformity is the Ideal of regenerate Humanity.

Deify (dī·ɪfəi), *v.* [a F. *déifier* (13th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L *deificāre* (Augustine and Cassiodorus), f *de-us* god + *-ficāre* : see -FY.] *trans.* To make a god of; to exalt to the position of a deity; to enroll among the gods of the nation or tribe

1393 GOWER *Conf* II. 165 Juno, Neptunus, Pluto, The which of nice fantasy The people wolde deify 1430 LYDG *Chron Troy* I III, [They] were both ystellyfyed In the heauen and there defyed 1530 PALSGR. 510/1, I deifye, I make an erthly man a God, as the gentylles dyd. 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (Arb) 123 The Superstition of those Times Which deified Kings to warrant their owne crimes. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* I. 134 The first instances that I meet with in Greece of Deifying the dead. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* V (1870) 123 Leukotheè, once a mortal, now deified in the Sea-region

b. To render godlike or divine in nature, character, or spirit.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxxi 1 Þe gaderynge of halymen deifide thorgh grace. 1613 R C *Table Alph* (ed 3), *Deifie*, make like God 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 77 No vertue more deified a Prince then Clemencie 1838 [see DEIFYING] 1874 [see DEIFIER]

c. To treat as a god, in word or action; to regard or adore as a deity.

1590 SPENSER *Teares of Muses* 368 Now change the tenor of your joyous layes, With which ye use your loves to deifie. 1600 SHAKS. *A. V. L.* III. II. 381 Oades . and Elegies . all (forsooth) deifying the name of Rosalinde 1622 BACON *Hen VII* 38 He did againe so extoll and deifie the Pope 1649 BP RAYNOLDS *Hosea* IV 49 Men of power are apt to deifie their own strength men of wisdome, to deifie their owne reason. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* XXVI, The old man deifies prudence 1859 SMILES *Self Help* III (1860) 46 It is possible to over-estimate success to the extent of almost deifying it.

Hence **De·ifying** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a.*

1553 BRENDE *Q Curtius* 223 (R.) The deifying of Hercules 1637 NABBES *Hannibal & Sc.* H ij (R.), A man that merited A deifying by your gratitude 1649 MILTON *Eikon* 12 Bequeath'd among his deifying friends that stood about him 1701 COLLIER *M. Aurel* Life 21 The Deifying of his Father 1838 EMERSON *Addr. Cambr Mass* Wks (Bohn) II 192 This sentiment [religious] is divine and deifying

Deign (dē·ɪn), *v* Forms. 3–7 deine, 4–5 deyne, dayne, 5–7 daigne, 6 digne, 6–7 dain(e, deigne, 7–8 daign, 6– deign. [a. OF. *degn-ier* (3 sing. *deigne*), later *deignier, deigner*, from 14th c. *daigner*, = Pr *denhar, deinar*, It. *degnare* :—L. *dignāre*, by-form of *dignārī* to deem worthy, think fit, f *dignus* worthy.]

1 *intr.* To think it worthy of oneself (*to do* something), to think fit, vouchsafe, condescend.

c 1314 *Guy Warw* (A) 3464 Helman That deined ſle for no man 1340 *Ayenb.* 196 Uolk. þet onworþeþ þe poure, and ne dayneþ nazt to speke to ham *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3518 Oure lorde godde. to become man deynyd. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 114 He daigneth not to come *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr Bacon* VI, Would he daine to wed a Countrie Lasse? 1593 SHAKS 3 *Hen VI*, IV VII 39 And all those friends, that deine to follow mee 1667 MILTON *P L* V 221 Raphael, the sociable Spirit, that deign'd To travel with Tobias 1701 ROWE *Amb Step-Moth* I 1. 349 Hardly daigning To be controll'd by his Imperious Mother 1879 M ARNOLD *Geo Sand* Mixed Ess. 328 [The] very dog will hardly deign to bark at you

†b *impers Obs*

1297 R GLOUC (1724) 557 Him ne deinede noȝt to ligge in þe castel by niȝte 1340 *Ayenb* 76 Ham ne dayneþ naȝt to do zenne *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc* 181 That on her wo ne deyneth him not to thinke. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 830 Ne here to dwell with þi douce deynes me na langer

†c. *refl Obs*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxvi 36 Quhilk deinȝeit him for our trespass to de 1563 WINȜET *Wks.* (1890) II. 42 He deinȝeit Him aluterlie to do this in deid

2. *trans.* with *simple obj.* a To condescend to bestow or grant, to vouchsafe (Now chiefly with *reply, answer*, in negative sentences)

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb) 36 Rather than haue deigned her eyes on the face of so lowe a peasant 1605 SHAKS *Macb* I II 60 Nor would we deigne him buriall of his men. 1622 F MARKHAM *Bk. Warre* IV IX § 6, I will not here daigne a recapitulation of the same 1634 W WOOD *New Eng Prosp., Ded Note*, I am confident you will daigne it your protection. 1825 SOUTHEY *Tale of Paraguay* III XVIII, A willing ear she well might deign 1863 MRS C. CLARKE *Shaks Char* III. 71 The spirit stalks away, deigning no reply

†b To condescend or vouchsafe to accept; to take or accept graciously (The opposite of *to disdain.*) *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist* 50 Those who did not receive and intertaine my father nor yet digned other Gentlemen of much worthinesse. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal* Jan 63 Shee deignes not my good will, but doth reproue. 1606 SHAKS *Ant & Cl.* I. IV 63 Thy pallat then did daine The roughest Berry, on the rudest Hedge 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 255 The Lord dained him 1661 in Hickeringill *Jamaica* A iij, This Welcome-home . Thou wilt accept from me, And deign it to attend thy smoother Line

†c. In same sense with *of* (Cf *to accept of.*) *Obs rare*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 51 Which if you shall vouch to deigne of, I shall be glad of such accepted seruice.

†3 To treat (a person) as worthy *of*, to dignify (him) *with.* [= L *dignārī.*] *Obs.*

1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst Fort* II CXXXII. 341 a, [They] had lyen vnburied, had not their most deadly enimie dained them of a graue 1591 in De Foe *Hist Ch Scot* Add D (1844) 57/2 Will ye not daigne his Majesty with an Answer? 1648 E BOUGHEN *Geree's Case of Consc* 76 He daines them with this honour

¶ 4. Short for *dedain*, DISDAIN : see DAIN *v.*

Deignfull, var. of DAINFUL, disdainful

†**Dei·gnous,** *a. Obs.* Forms · 4 deignouse, 4–5 deynous, 5 deinous, 5–6 daynous, 6 daynous, 5–7 deignous. [app a shortened form of *dedeignous*, DISDAINOUS, F *dédaigneux*, OF. *desdeignous* (12th c. in Hatzf.). cf DAIN *v*

(Earlier examples of *dedeignous, dedainous*, than of *deignous* are not yet known; but the history of DISDAIN shows that they may well have existed)]

Disdainful, proud, haughty.

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 289 Deignouse pride & ille avisement *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I 290 Her chere, Which sumdel deynous was *c* 1430 LYDG *Bochas* V XXIV (1554) 138 a, Nothing more deynous, nor more vntreatable Than whan a begger hath dominacion *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 1122 A proude knyght and a daynous *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* III 1, One Harlotha, Concubine To deignous Wilhelme, hight the Conqueror

Hence †**Dei·gnoushede** (deyn-), disdainfulness, haughtiness; †**Dei·gnously** (deyn-, dayn-) *adv*, disdainfully

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 129 For deynoushede & pride *c* 1440 *Partonope* 3434 Many one That loked vpon hym full deynously *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Court* Prol. 82 And gan on me to stare Ful daynously

‖ **Dei gratia.** [L.] By the grace of God · see GRACE.

Deih, obs. sing. pres of DOW *v.*

Deiktic, var of DEICTIC

Deil (dēl, dĭl). [Scotch vernacular form of the word DEVIL, corresponding to the ME. monosyllabic types *del, dele, dewle, dule,* etc]

1. The Devil : *esp* according to the popular conception of his appearance and attributes

(For the Biblical Satan, the usual form is *deevil*)

1500–20 DUNBAR *Turnament* 54 Off all his dennar His breist held deill a bitt 1570 *Sempill Ballates* (1872) 117 The mekle Deill 1725 RAMSAY *Gent Sheph* III ii, Awa' awa' the deil's [*v r* deel's] ower grit wi' you 1785 BURNS *Address to the Deil* ii, I'm sure sma' pleasure it can gie, Ev'n to a deil 1790 — *Tam o' Shanter* 78 That night a child might understand, The Deil had business on his hand 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XXXIII, Being atween the deil and the deep sea.

2. A mischievously wicked or troublesome fellow; one who embodies the spirit of wickedness or mischief.

1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 222 They're a' run deils or jads thegither 1802 SCOTT *Bonnie Dundee* ii, The Guid Toun is well quit of that deil of Dundee. *Mod Sc* He's an awfu' laddie, a perfit deil.

3. For *deil a bit,* and other phrases, see DEVIL

Deill, Deim, obs. forms of DEAL, DEEM.

Dein, obs form of DEIGN.

Dein, deen, Sc. dial. forms of DONE.

† **De-incli·ne,** *v Obs* [f DE- I 2 + INCLINE *v*] (See quot.) Hence **Deincli·ned, Deincli·ning,** *ppl adjs.*; **Deincli·ner.**

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Dial, Secondary Dials,* are all those drawn on the planes of other circles beside the horizon, prime vertical, equinoctial, and polar circles or those, which either decline, incline, recline, or deincline *Declined Dials,* are such as both decline and incline, or recline *Ibid., Decliners* or *Declining Dials* Suppose a plane to cut the prime vertical circle at an angle of 30 degrees, and the horizontal plane under an angle of 24 degrees a dial, drawn on this plane, is called a *decliner*

De-individualize, de-industrialize, etc.: see DE- II. 1.

Deine, obs. form of DENE, sand-hill.

Deing, obs form of DYING, DYEING.

† **De·ingra·te,** *v Obs. rare* [f. DE- I 3 + L. *ingrātus* disagreeable · see INGRATE.] *trans.* To render unpopular, bring into disfavour

1624 *Brief Inform Affairs Palatinate* 34 To deingrate the Prince Palatine, and to make him more odious

Deinosaur, Deinothere, etc. · see DINO-.

Deinseyn, obs. form of DENIZEN.

De-insularize, -integrate, etc : see DE- II. 1.

Deinte, -ee, -ie, -y, obs forms of DAINTY.

Deintrelle, var of DAINTREL *Obs.*, a dainty.

Deip(e, obs. Sc form of DEEP.

‖ **Deipara** (dēi·pără). [late L (*Cod Just.* i. 1, 6) = mother of God, f. *dei-us* God + *-parus, -a,* bearing, *parĕre* to bear ; a L repr of Gr *θεοτόκος.*] A title of the Virgin Mary, ' Mother of God '.

1664 H. MORE *Myst Inq, Synopsis Proph* 521 He would not allow the most holy Virgin, the Mother of Christ as to the flesh to be called Deipara or the Mother of God 1860 SOPHOCLES *Gloss Later Greek* 334/1 Θεοτόκιον. a modulus addressed or relating to the Deipara

Deiparous (dēi·părəs), *a* [f. as prec + -OUS] Bearing or bringing forth a god.

1664 H MORE *Myst Inq, Synopsis Proph* 520 Nor confess that the holy Mary is properly and according to truth Deiparous, that is to say, the mother of God. 1827 SIR H TAYLOR *Isaac Comnenus* III. iv, Deiparous Virgin ! Holy Mary mother !

Deipno- (dəi pno-), repr Gr. *δειπνο-,* combining form of *δεῖπνον* dinner, used in nonce-words and combinations, as deipno-diplomatic of or pertaining to dining and diplomacy, **deipnophobia** dread of dinner-parties.

1827 *Brit Critic* I 475 An interchange of deipno-diplomatic correspondence 1891 *Daily News* 23 June 4/8 People who heartily sympathise with the ' deipnophobia ' of Gordon.

Deipnosophist (dəipnŏ sŏfist). [ad Gr *δειπνοσοφιστ-ής* ' one learned in the mysteries of the kitchen ', f. *δεῖπνον* the chief meal, dinner + *σοφιστής* a master of his craft, clever or wise man, SOPHIST. The pl. *δειπνοσοφισταί* was the title of a celebrated work of the Greek Athenæus, written after A.D. 228.]

A master of the art of dining · taken from the title of the Greek work of Athenæus, in which a number of learned men are represented as dining together and discussing subjects which range from the dishes before them to literary criticism and miscellaneous topics of every description

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr , Deipnosophists,* Athenæus his great learned books carry that title 1774 BURNEY *Hist Mus.* I. 229 (Jod) To render credible the following assertion of a deipnosophist in Athenæus 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. I. 70 Spanish Cookery, a .. subject which is well worth the inquiry of any antiquarian deipnosophist 1866 LOWELL *Swinburne's Trag.* Prose Wks. 1890 II 135 With about as much nature in it as a dialogue of the Deipnosophists

Hence **Deipnosophi stic** *a* , **Deipno sophism.**

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 23 Diverse other things belonging to cookery, are here omitted, as belonging to the dypnosophistick art 1824 *Blackw. Mag* XVI 1 Let me luxuriate in the paradisaical department of deipnosophism 1836 *Fraser's Mag* XIII 336 An elegy appended to that deipnosophistic dissertation.

Deir, obs form of DEAR, DEER, DERE.

Deirie, obs form of DAIRY.

Deis(e, deische, deiss, obs. forms of DAIS

Deishal, -eal, deisul, var of DEASIL.

Deism (dē·ĭzm). [mod f. L *dei-us* god + -ISM Cf F *déisme* (in Pascal *a* 1660)] The distinctive doctrine or belief of a deist, usually, belief in the existence of a Supreme Being as the source of finite existence, with rejection of revelation and the supernatural doctrines of Christianity; 'natural religion'.

1682 DRYDEN *Religio Laici* Pref (Globe) 186 That Deism, or the principles of natural worship, are only the faint remnants or dying flames of revealed religion in the posterity of Noah 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect* IX 306 Modern Deism being the very same with old Philosophical Paganism 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 63 There breathes in this inscription [*ens entium miserere mei*] the genuine spirit of deism 1774 FLETCHER *Doctr Grace* Wks 1795 IV 203 Deism is the error of those who think that man needs no Redeemer at all 1861 BERESF HOPE *Eng. Cathedr* 19*th c* 260 That decorous and philanthropic deism which is a growing peril of the age 1877 E R CONDER *Bas Faith* 1 25 Deism should etymologically have the same sense with *Theism,* but it is commonly taken to carry with it the denial of what is called revealed religion. Theism conveys no such implication

† **2** The condition of being a god or as God *Obs.*

1726 DE FOE *Hist Devil* VIII, He [the Devil] set her [Eve's] head a madding after deism, and to be made a goddess

Deist (dē·ĭst). [a F *déiste,* f L *dei-us* god see -IST] One who acknowledges the existence of a God upon the testimony of reason, but rejects revealed religion.

(The term was originally opposed to *atheist,* and was interchangeable with *theist* even in the end of the 17th c (Locke, *Second Vindication,* 1695, W. Nichols *Conference with a Theist,* 1696), but the negative aspect of deism, as opposed to Christianity, became the accepted one, and *deist* and *theist* were differentiated as in quots 1878–80)

[1563 VIRET *Instruct Chr* II Ep Ded , J'ai entendu qu'il y en a de ceste bande, qui s'appellent Deistes, d'un mot tout nouveau, lequel ils veulent opposer a Atheiste] 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel.* III iv II i, Cosen-germans to these men are many of our great Philosophers and Deists. 1670 R TRAILL *Serm* VI Sel Writ (1845) 107 We have a generation among us called Deists, which is nothing else but a new court word for Atheist 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect* 6 Some infidels to avoid the odious name of atheists, would shelter and screen themselves under a new one of deists, which is not quite so obnoxious 1711–37 SHAFTESBURY *Charac.* II. 209 Averse as I am to the cause of *theism,* or name of *deist,* when taken in a sense exclusive of revelation 1748 HARTLEY *Observ Man* II iii 347 Unless he be a sincere Deist at least, i. e. unless he believe in the Existence and Attributes of God 1788 WESLEY *Wks* (1872) VII 196 A Deist—I mean one who believes there is a God distinct from matter ; but does not believe the Bible 1878 D PATRICK in *Encycl Brit.* VII 33 The later distinction between theist and deist, which stamped the latter word as excluding the belief in providence or the immanence of God, was apparently formulated in the end of the 18th century by those rationalists who were aggrieved at being identified with the naturalists 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 26 June 820 In speaking of a deist they fix their attention on the negative, in speaking of a theist on the positive aspect of his belief.

Deistic (dēi·ĭ stĭk), *a.* [f. DEIST + -IC.] Of the nature of or pertaining to deists or deism

1795 G WAKEFIELD *Reply Paine's Age of Reason* II 57 From the mouth of Thomas Paine, the most tremendous of all possible deistic dunces ! 1880 L STEPHEN *Pope* VII 163 Brought up as a Catholic, he had gradually swung into vague deistic belief 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig Knowl* I. 728 The deistic controversy beginning with Lord Herbert of Cherbury (1581–1648)

Deistical (dēi·ĭ stĭkăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL] = prec , also, inclined or tending to deism

1741 WATTS *Improv Mind* I. v § 3 To support the deistical or antichristian scheme of our days. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog* II 314 The ingenious and eloquent, but deistical J J Rousseau. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 54 Concerning the right of punishing by law the authors of heretical or deistical writings 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm Sc* (1879) II ix 168 My object was to show my deistical friends that they were in no better condition than we were

Hence **Dei·stically** *adv* , in a deistical way

1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig Knowl.* II. 1608 Nature . may be conceived of deistically, as an accomplished fact . utterly external to God.

Deit, Sc. f. *died,* pa. t of DIE *v.*

De-italianize . see DE- II. 1.

† **De·itate,** *ppl. a. Obs* [repr an assumed L **deītāt-us* (tr. Gr. *θεωθείς*), f. *deītās, deītāt-em* DEITY] Made a deity, deified.

1551 CRANMER *Answ Bp Gardiner* II Rem (1833) III 450 One person and one Christ, who is God incarnate and man Deitate, as Gregory Nazianzene saith.

Deith, obs Sc form of DEATH.

Deity (dē·ĭti). Also 4–6 **deite, deyte,** 4 **deitee,** 6–7 **deitie,** (5 **deyite, -yte,** dietie, 5–7 **diety,** 7 **dyety**). [a. F *déité,* in 12th c. *deitet, deite* (= Pr *deitat,* Sp. *deidad,* It *deità*), ad L *deitās, deitātem,* f. *de-us* god (formed by Augustine, *De Civ. Dei* VII. 1 , after L. *dīvīnitās*) . see -ITY.]

1. The estate or rank of a god; godhood; the personality of a god; godship; *esp* with *poss pron.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III 968 But o þow Ioue Is þis an honour to þi deite *c* 1386 — *Frankl T* 319 Though Neptunus haue deitee in the See *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath* IV. 764 Whi shulde appollo bere ony deyte? 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* III ii, That ugly imp that shall wrong my deity with high disgrace 1594 SHAKS *Rich III,* I. i 76 Lord Hastings Humbly complaining to her Deitie, Got my Lord Chamberlaine his libertie 1611 — *Wint. T* IV iv 26 The Goddes themselues (Humbling their Deities to loue) *a* 1618 RALEIGH (J), By what reason could the same deity be denied unto Laurentia and Flora, which was given to Venus? 1629 DRAYTON *Man in Moon* (R.), Yet no disguise her deity could smother, So far in beauty she excelled other. 1844 MRS BROWNING *Dead Pan* XXVIII, All the false gods with a cry Rendered up their deity

b. The divine quality, character, or nature of God ; Godhood, divinity; the divine nature and attributes, the Godhead

1362 LANGL. *P Pl* A XI 43 Þus þei drauelen on heore deys þe Deite to knowe *c* 1394 *P Pl Crede* 825 Freres wyln for her pride Disputen of þis deyte as dotardes schulden. 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* I (1495) 3 The lyghte of the heuenly dyuyne clarete, couerte, & closid in the deyte or in the godhede *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* liv 213 Whose eternall dietie raigneth within the highest heauens 1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W. de W 1506) Prol 2 The fader the sone & the holy ghost, one essence of deite. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt & Uplondyshm* (Percy Soc) 17 To honour our Lorde, & pease his deyte 1594 T. B *La Primaud Fr Acad* II *Seneca,* The creator hath set such markes of his dietie in his workes 1633 BP HALL *Hard Texts, N T* 57 In my . infinite Deity I will be ever present with you. 1667 MILTON *P. L* X 65 1736 CHANDLER *Hist Persec* 47 The same man opposed the Deity of the Son of God 1835 *Gentl Mag* Oct. 397/1 Mr. Gurney's work . is chiefly confined to the Deity of Christ There is something open and decided in saying *Deity,* rather than *Divinity*

† **c** The condition or state in which the DIVINE Being exists *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5656 And leven alle humanite, And purely lyve in deite. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) III 1075, I ded natt asend to my father In deyyte

2 *concr.* A divinity, a divine being, a god ; one of the gods worshipped by a people or tribe

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV 1515, I swere it yow, and ek on ech goddesse, On every nymphe, and deyte infernal 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb) 42 That I helde a superstitious opinion of loue, in honouring him for a Deitie. 1607 SHAKS *Cor* IV vi 91 A thing Made by some other Deity then Nature, That shapes man Better 1641 WILKINS *Math Magick* I xi (1648) 69 Temples or Tombes dedicated to some of their Deities 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat* II 448 The chief deity, the sun 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradiso* VIII 3 The fair Cyprian deity [Venus]. 1851 D WILSON *Preh. Ann* (1863) II III ii 71 The Altar appears to be dedicated to one of these obscure local deities

b *fig.* An object of worship , a thing or person deified

1588 SHAKS *L. L. L* IV iii 74 This is the liuer veine, which makes flesh a deity 1630 J TAYLOR (Water P) *Wks.* II 113/1 Tobacco (England's baine full Diety).

3. (*with capital*) A supreme being as creator of the universe; *the Deity,* the Supreme Being, God. (Especially as a term of Natural Theology, and without explicit predication of personality.)

1647 N BACON *Disc Lawes Eng* I iv (1739) 10 They worship an invisible and an infinite Deity. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und* I IV (1695) 30 A rational Creature, who will but seriously reflect on them, cannot miss the discovery of a Deity 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat Hist* (1776) I 6 We see the greatness and wisdom of the Deity in all the seeming worlds that surround us 1786 HAN MORE *Let.* in *Mem Ld Gambier* (1861) I x 157 Polite ears are disgusted to hear their Maker called ' the Lord ' in common talk, while serious ones think the fashionable appellation of ' the Deity ' sounds extremely Pagan. 1812–6 J SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I 527 Newton had recourse, for one of the forces, to the immediate action of the Deity. 1860 PUSEY *Min Proph* 193 Men spoke of ' the Deity ', as a sort of first cause of all things, and . had lost sight of the Personal God

De·ityship. [f prec. (sense 2) + -SHIP.] The status or personality of a deity; godship (= DEITY 1)

1694 ECHARD *Plautus* 46 Why shou'dnt my deityship gi' me the same priviledge? 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VI. 503 With due regard to your deityship 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* IV xii, If his deityship were never better served, he would do well to give up the godly profession

Deive, obs form of DEAVE, to deafen.

† **Deivirile,** *a Obs rare* [ad. med L *deīvrīl-is* (f *de-us* god + *vīrīlis* manly), transl. Gr. *θεανδρικός* (f *θε-ός* god + *ἀνδρικός* of a man, manly).] ' A term in the school theology signifying something divine and human at the same time ' (Chambers, *Cycl.*)

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Theandric,* Θεανδρικὴ ἐνεργεια, *theandric* or *dei-virile* operations, in the sense of Dionysius (Bp of Athens) and Damascenus is thus exemplified by Athanasius In raising Lazarus, he called as man, but awaked him from the dead as God.

Dejanseuize : see DE- II 1.

Deje·ct, *ppl. a. Obs.* or *arch* Also 6 **-gecte.** [ad L. *dēject-us,* pa. pple of *dēiecĕre* (*dēicĕre*) to throw down, f DE- I 1 + *jacĕre* to throw. (In OF *des-, deguet, -get, -git.*)]

1 As *pa pple.* Thrown down, cast down ; † cast away, rejected : see DEJECT *v.*

1430 LYDG *Chron Troy* II. XVII, Thorowen and deiect in a pyt horryble. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 37 b/1 Lucifer

whiche was dejecte and caste out of heven 1560 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* III 510 He was deiect with schame fra all honour 1819 H BUSK *Vestriad* v. 513 Here on Patroclus' corse deject he lies

2 As *ppl a* Downcast, dispirited, DEJECTED

1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb) 43 They were so abasshed and deiecte That once to hisse they were nott able 1555 J PHILPOT in Coverdale *Lett Mart.* (1564) 228 Dealing Be not of a deiect mind for these temptations 1602 SHAKS *Ham* III 1 163 And I, of Ladies most deiect and wretched 1639 G DANIEL *Ecclus* XI 59 Be not deiect in Miseiie 1863 W LANCASTER *Præterita* 87 Deject and doubtful thus I forge quaint fears

b Cast down from one's position, lowered in fortunes; lowered in character, abject, abased

1510-20 *Everyman* in Hazl *Dodsley* I 101 Like traitors deject. 1605 *Play Stucley* in Simpson *Sch Shaks* (1878) I 234 Is't possible that Stukly, so deject In England, lives in Spain in such respect *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* II 1, What can be a more deject spirit in man, than to lay his hands under every one's horse's feet? 1820 T L PEACOCK *Wks* (1875) III 324 The beggar being, for the most part, a king deject.

†**c** *Astrol* (See quot) *Obs*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc* IV XXXVI (ed 7) 494 Such houses as have no familiarity with the Horoscope or Ascendent are said to be slow and deject

Deject (dĭ|dʒe·kt), *v.* (In *Sc*, 6 deiekk, 6–dejeok) [f L *dēject-*, ppl stem of *dējicĕre* to throw or cast down · see prec]

1. *trans.* To throw or cast down; to cause to fall down, overthrow *arch.* or *Obs*

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* II 423 Take of the laures bayes in sething water hem dejecte 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot* (1821) I 110 Scho hes dejeckit me at thy feit 1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd* 125 Their people whiche were deiected and dryuen downe from the sayd rocke 1627 SPEED *England* XII § 7 This Citie by the furious outrages of the Scots and Picts was deiected *a* 1638 MEDE *Paraphr 2 Pet* III Wks (1672) III 615 To be exiled and dejected from those high mansions 1881 [see DEJECTED 1]

b To bend down

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVII XXII. I 531 What part soeuer of it [the vine] is dejected and driuen downward, or els bound and tied fast, the same ordinarily beareth fruit 1605 HEYWOOD *If you know not me* Wks 1874 I. 206 It becomes not You being a Princess, to deiect your knee 1625 *Modell of Wit* 62 b, Deiecting her head into her bosome 1809 [see DEJECTED 1 b].

c. To cast down (the eyes).

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* XII (T), One, having climb'd some roof From thence upon the earth dejects his humble eye 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1066 Princely wisdom then Dejects his watchful eye 1768 *Woman of Honor* III 264 Fixing his eyes on Clara, who modestly dejected her's.

†**2.** To cast away, dismiss, reject. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR 510/1, I dejecte, I caste a waye, *je dejecte* 1549 *Compl Scot* Prol 17 Gyf sic vordis suld be disusit or deiekkit 1579 FENTON *Guicciard* III (1599) 118 These perswasions he vtterly deiected 1633 BP HALL *Hard Texts* 544 Whether your humiliation may not yet cause him to deject and take off his judgements?

†**3** *fig* To cast down from high estate or dignity, depose, to lower in condition or character, to abase, humble. *Obs.*

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* IV (1570) C v/2 The coyne auaunceth, neede doth the name deject 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm Par.* 1 *Pet* II 14 His delyght is in suche as deiecte them selues. 1601 F GODWIN *Bps of Eng* 503 Being loath to deiect them whom he had once aduanced 1660 BOND *Scut Reg* 165 Where the superior makes an Inferior officer, he may deject him at his pleasure 1691 E TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos Philos* 185 Faln Mans dejecting himself may be called Humiliation

†**4.** To reduce the force or strength of, to weaken, lessen *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii, Though in strength exceedingly dejected 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec* (1632) 190 One disadvantage . impeacheth and dejecteth all other their forces 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* II 22 It doth very greatly deiect their appetite 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* I 15 The Appetite is often dejected in Consumptive Persons

5. To depress in spirits; to cast down, dispirit, dishearten (The ordinary current sense.)

1581 [see DEJECTED 3] 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 491 Good Authours deject me too-too much, and quaile my courage 1625 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser I III. 204 The king was much dejected by a Letire received from Denmark. 1761 STERNE *Tr Shandy* III XX, To deiect and contrist myself with so bad and melancholy an account 1775 JOHNSON *Tax no Tyr.* 8 Nothing dejects a trader like the interruption of his profits 1862 LYTTON *Str Story* I 68 The things which do not disturb her temper, may, perhaps, deject her spirits

†**b.** *intr* (for *refl.*) To be dejected. *Obs. rare.*

1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 226 Deject not, O my soul, nor let thy thoughts despair

6 *intr.* To bend downwards *nonce-use*

1825 HONE *Every day Bk* I 323 It stands, or rather dejects, over a pair of wooden gates.

Hence **Deje·cting** *ppl a.*

1818 MRS ILIFF *Poems* (ed. 2) 20 The men assuming of dejecting care.

‖ **Dejecta** (dĭ|dʒe·ktă), *sb. pl* [L, neut. pl. of *dēject-us*. see DEJECT] Castings, excrements.

1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR tr *De Bary's Fungi* VII 357 Fungi which grow on the *dejecta* of warm-blooded animals, dung, feathers, etc.

Dejectant (dĭ|dʒe·ktănt), *a Her* [f. DEJECT + -ANT 1] Cast down, bending down,

1889 [see DEJECTED 1 d]

Dejected (dĭ|dʒe·kted), *ppl a* [f DEJECT *v*]

1. *lit.* Thrown or cast down, overthrown. *arch*

1682 WHELER *Journ Greece* VI 427 Buried in the Rubbish of its dejected Roof and Walls 1881 H JAMES *Portr Lady* XXVI, Looking at her dejected pillar

b. Allowed to hang down

1809 HEBER *Passage of Red Sea* 12 The mute swain With arms enfolded, and dejected head

c Of the eyes Downcast.

1600 [see 3 b] 1663 COWLEY *Pindar Odes, Brutus* II, If with dejected Eye In standing Pools we seek the Sky 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* IX 626 With humble mien and with dejected eyes Constant they follow where Injustice flies

d *Her* Cast down, bent downwards, as *dejected embowed*, embowed with the head downwards

1889 ELVIN *Dict Her*, *Dejected*, cast down, as a garb dejected or dejectant

†**2.** Lowered in estate, condition, or character; abased, humbled, lowly *Obs*

1605 SHAKS *Lear* IV 1 3 The lowest and most deiected thing of Fortune 1641 MILTON *Reform* II. (1851) 71 The basest, the 1 wermost, the most dejected downe trodden Vassals of Perdition *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem* (1759) II 14 Able to reach from the highest Arrogance to the meanest, and most dejected Submissions. 1721 [see DEJECTEDNESS]

3 Depressed in spirits, downcast, disheartened, low-spirited

1581 MARBECK *Bk of Notes* 115 So that he was deiected and compelled to weepe for very many, which had fallen 1608-11 BP HALL *Medit & Vows* I § 39, I marvell not that a wicked man is so dejected, when hee feeles sicknes 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV 369 Never were people so dejected as they are in the City 1793 COWPER *Lett* 8 Sept, I am cheerful on paper sometimes, when I am absolutely the most dejected of all creatures 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* X VIII, Thus are we fools of Fortune,—to-day glad—to-morrow dejected!

b. *transf* (Of the visage, behaviour, etc) (Often combining 1 c and 3)

1600 *Disc. Gowrie Conspir*, With a very dejected counte naunce, his eies ever fixed upon the earth 1602 SHAKS *Ham* I II 81 The deiected haujour of the Visage 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 85 ₱2 The Goddess is to sit in a dejected Posture 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas V*, III XI 273 In a timid dejected silence 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* XI, I could not but move with a drooping head, and dejected pace

Dejectedly (dĭ|dʒe·ktedlı), *adv.* [-LY 2] In a dejected manner

1611 COTGR, *Bassement*, basely, lowly, deiectedly 1675 BROOKS *Gold Key* Wks 1867 V 189 As he stood bound before the palace, leaning dejectedly upon a tree 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr* I Concl, Dejectedly and low he bowed 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph* II 256 Those early comers who roam about empty halls dejectedly

Dejectedness (dĭ|dʒe·ktednes) [-NESS]

†**1** The state of being cast down or humbled (in fortunes, condition, etc.), abasement *Obs.*

1608 BP HALL *Char Virtues & V.* I 27 No Man sets so low a value of his worth as himselfe, not out of ignorance but of a voluntary and meeke deiectednesse. 1646 JENKYN *Remora* 15 Lownes and dejectednes of estate 1721 R KEITH tr *T à Kempis's Solil Soul* IV. 139 Behold, O Lord, the Dejectedness of my State

2 The state of being downcast or depressed in spirits

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 88 An heart full of dejectedness and dismay *c* 1740 MRS DELANY *Autobiog* (1861) I 13 The dejectedness of my mother's spirits 1884 *Manch. Exam* 29 Nov. 5/3 The same spirit of dejectedness which marks the long-suffering Cockney

Dejecter (dĭ|dʒe·ktəɹ) [f DEJECT *v* + -ER. Cf. DEJECTOR] One who dejects

1611 COTGR, *Abbaisseur*, an abaser, debaser, deiecter

Dejectile (dĭ|dʒe·ktıl). [f L type **dējectil-is*, f. ppl. stem of L. *dējicĕre* to DEJECT; cf *projectile*, and L. *muss ilis*, *plect-ilis*: see -ILE.] A body thrown or impelled down upon an enemy

1886 MRS RANDOLPH *Mostly Fools* III. x 297 Harassing the foe by casting dejectiles into their works.

Dejection (dĭ|dʒe·kʃən). Also 5 deieccion [a. OF *dejection* (14th c in Godef), ad L *dējectiōn em*, n of action from *dējicĕre* (*dēicĕre*) to cast down · see DEJECT *ppl a*]

1 *lit.* The action of casting down, the fact of being cast down.

1681 HALLYWELL *Melampr* 13 (T) Their [the angels'] dejection and detrusion into the caliginous regions 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven* I XIV § 10 A hole between each bracket for the convenient dejection of hot sand and lead

†**b.** The throwing down or precipitation of a sediment *Obs*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho* II 40 A means how to make deiection of the Lee or fæces of yᵉ best sallet oyle

†**2.** *fig* A casting down, deposing or lowering (in fortunes, condition, quality, etc); humiliation, abasement *Obs.*

c 1450 tr *De Imitatione* III XXII, Se þerfore, lorde, my deiection and my frailte. 1545 JOYE *Exp Dan* IV (R), This deiection and humiliacion might not the kynge knowe 1601 B JONSON *Poetaster* Prol, Such full-blown vanity he more doth loth Than base dejection 1641 PRYNNE *Antip* 35 The Pope writ Letters to all Nobles to assist Philip for the dejection of Iohn 1659 PEARSON *Creed* 1 (1845) 38 Adoration implies submission and dejection, so that, while we worship, we cast down ourselves

†**b.** *Astrol* (See quot. 1727.) *Obs.*

1430 LYDG *Chron Troy* IV XXXIV, But in the Bull is thy kingdom lorne, For therein is thy dejection 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Dejection*, in astrology, is applied to the planets, when in their detriment, *i. e* when they have lost their force, or influence by reason of their being in opposition to some others Or, it is used when a planet is in a sign opposite to that wherein it has its greatest effect, or influence, which is called its exaltation Thus, the sign *Aries* being the exaltation of the sun *Libra* is its dejection

3 Depression of spirits, downcast or dejected condition

c 1450 tr *De Imitatione* II XI, If ihesu hide him and e a litel forsake hem, þei falle into a compleynyng or into ouer gret deieccion *a* 1631 DONNE in *Select* (1840) 120 To sink into a sordid melancholy, or in religious dejection of spirit 1667 MILTON *P L* XI 302 What besides Of sorrow and dejection and despair Our frailtie can sustain 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an 1755 (1831) I 283 That miserable dejection of spirits to which he was constitutionally subject 1865 PARKMAN *Huguenots* VI (1875) 72 A deep dejection fell upon them

†**4** Lowering of force or strength; diminution or weakening (of the bodily strength or appetite)

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh Spa* VIII 78 A manifest dejection of the appetite 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps* CVI 15 Annot 537 A suddain and almost incredible dejection of strength 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 294 Dejection of Appetite. 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Dejection* . applied also to depression, exhaustion, or prostration

5 *Med* Evacuation of the bowels, fæcal discharge.

1605 TIMME *Quersit* I XVI 82 Purgations which work by deiections, by vomit, by sweates, and by urines 1691 RAY *Creation* (J), Where there is good use for it [the choler] to provoke dejection 1805 *Med Jrnl* XIV 430 She had frequent vomitings and dejections

6 *concr* That which is dejected: **a** Fæcal discharge, excrement

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v, *Dejection* is also, and that more ordinarily, applied to the excrements themselves, thus evacuated. 1849 *Jrnl R. Agric Soc* X II 522 Fæcal dejections 1861 HULME tr *Moquin-Tandon* II VII 409 Dr. Hassall also found the Vibrios in the dejections of cholera

b. *Geol* Matter thrown out from a volcano

1839 MURCHISON *Silur Syst* I XXIII 291 A greenish grey sandstone, evidently formed of volcanic submarine dejections. 1849 — *Siluria* IV 77 By the action of submarine volcanoes, such igneous dejections are supposed to have accumulated

†**Deje·ctive,** *a Obs.* [f. L *dēject-* ppl. stem (see DEJECT *ppl a*) + -IVE.]

1 Characterized by, or betokening, dejection, submission, or abasement.

1592 HORSEY *Trav* (Hakluyt Soc) 160 They yeld [the city] with a dejective flag of truce 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit.* IX IV § 18 Humbling himselfe in a more dejective manner, then either his birth, or owne nature could well brooke.

2 *Med* Causing evacuation, purgative

1605 TIMME *Quersit* I VI. 23 It will be made both deiective and vomitive 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 45 Two purging medicaments, one a vomiting or ejective, the other dejective.

†**Deje·ctly,** *adv Obs* [f. DEJECT *ppl a* + -LY 2] In a 'deject' manner, dejectedly.

1611 COTGR, *Penensement*, deiectly, heartlesly 1653 *Gloria & Narcissus* I 50 It doth not become a Prince of your birth to entertaine dejectly these passages. 1767 H BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1859) II 237 (D), I rose dejectly, curtsied, and withdrew without reply

†**Deje·ctment.** *Obs.* [a obs F. *dejectement* 'a deiecting, bringing low, also contumelious repulse' (Cotgr), in earlier F *deguete-*, *deget(t)ement*, *dejet(t)ement*, f *degueter*, *dejeter*, f DE- I 1 + *jeter* :—L *jactāre* freq of *jacĕre* to throw. Cf. med. or mod.L *dējectāmentum*] A bringing low, abasement, dejection.

1656 S HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 53 To Soto's extream dejectment the Inchantress demanded of him [etc] 1660 H. MORE *Myst Godl* VI. VI 229 He who in his dejectment could raise to life not only a faithless but senseless corps

Dejector (dĭ|dʒe·ktəɹ). *Med rare* [agent-n. in L form from L *dējicĕre* to DEJECT] A dejectory agent or medicine; an aperient

1831 TRELAWNY *Adv Younger Son* I 239 An emetocathartic us, an enema, or simple dejectors.

Dejectory (dĭ|dʒe·ktəɹı), *a* [f as prec : see -ORY] Capable of promoting evacuation of the bowels; aperient.

1640 E CHILMEAD *Ferrand's Love Mel* 346 (T) Easily wrought upon and evacuated by the dejectory medicines

Dejecture (dĭ|dʒe·ktiŭɹ). [f L type **dējectūra* (cf *jactūra* a throwing away), f. *dējicĕre* to throw down see -URE] Matter discharged from the bowels; excrement

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* vi (R), Excess of animal secretions, as of perspiration, sweat, liquid dejectures, &c

†**Dejerate,** *v Obs* [f L *dējerāre* to take an oath, f DE- I. 3 + *jūrāre* to swear] *intr* and *trans* To swear solemnly. Hence †**Dejerated** *ppl. a* So †**Dejera·tion,** †**De·jerator.**

1607 J. KING *Serm.* Nov 32 Their vowed and deierated secresie *a* 1641 BP MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon* (1642) 302 Antipater dejerated deeply, and called God to witnesse of his innocency 1612-15 BP HALL *Contempl, O T* XXI VIII, Doubtlesse with many vowes and teares, and dejerations, he labours to clear his intentions. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Deieration*, a solemn swearing. 1623 COCKERAM, *Deierator*, a great swearer

Dejeune, dejune. *Obs* or *arch.* [For earlier *desjeune*, DISJUNE, a. OF *desjeun* (Froissart), mod. F dial *déjun*, f *desjeuner*, mod F *déjeuner* to break fast, to breakfast, f *des-*, *dé* (DE- I 6) + *jeun* —

L. *jejūn-us* fasting Superseded in mod F (hence also in Eng) by *déjeuné*, *déjeuner*] =next.

[1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb) 35 He had ended his desiune] 1630 B Jonson *New Inn* III i, Take a dejeune of muskadel and eggs 1788 *Disinterested Love* I 39 He arrived yesterday about twelve, and, shameful to relate, the dejeune was not removed 1810 *Sporting Mag* XXXV 201 To treat them with an elegant dejune. 1837 Dickens *Pickw* xviii, For two days after the dejeune at Mrs. Hunter's, the Pickwickians remained at Eatanswill

‖ **Déjeuner,** †**déjeuné** (dezœne) [mod F *déjeuner*, formerly often *déjeuné* (cf Couchee), pres inf = to breakfast, used subst = breaking fast, breakfast.] The morning meal; breakfast

In France, it often corresponds in time more to the English luncheon, for which *déjeuner* is consequently used as a synonym *Déjeuner à la fourchette* [lit breakfast with the fork], a late *déjeuner* of a substantial character, with meat, wine, etc , a luncheon

1787 Matv tr. *Riesbeck's Trav Germ* xxxi II 47 Every body now gives *dinés*, *soupés*, and *dejunés* 1818 Moore *Fudge Fam Paris* I 8 This exceeding long letter You owe to a *déjeuner à la fourchette* 1826 J R Best *Four Years in France* 289 We took our déjuné at which we had delicious grapes and execrable wine 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* vii, At her *dejeuner-dansant* after the Bohemian Ball 1864 *Daily Tel* 31 May, At the tables on which that description of banquet usually called a dejeûner is spread

Dejudicate, variant of Dijudicate

1623 Cockeram II, To *Censure* Determine, Deiudicate

Dejunkerize: see De- II 1

De jure · see De- I 5.

†**Dejury.** *Obs rare*−¹. [ad L. *dējūri-um* an oath, f. *dējūrāre* (earlier *dējerāre*) to take an oath, make oath, f De- I. 3 + *jūrāre* to swear] A solemn oath

1683 E Hooker *Pref Ep Pordage's Mystic Div.* 15 Common Oaths, cursed Dejuries, monstrous Perjuries

Dekadarchy, -drachm, Dekarch, etc . see Deca-

Dekay, dekey, obs forms of Decay.

Deken, -in, -on, -un, -yn(e, obs ff. Deacon

†**Deki·ng,** *v. Obs.* [f De- II 2 + King] *trans.* To depose (a king), to dethrone

1611 Speed *Hist Gt Brit* ix xi § 75 Edward being thus de kinged, the Embassie rode joyfully backe to London.

Dekle, variant of Deckle

Del, obs f Deal *sb*¹, and of Dole, mourning

†**Dela·be,** *v Obs rare* [ad L *dēlābī* to slip down, f De- I 1 + *lābī* to slide, fall] *intr* To glide down

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* Pref , There is no Jurgia Mentis to pertain your Cogitations from delabing through the Golden Chanels of Experience

Dela·bialize, *v.* [f De- II 1 + Labial *a* + -ize] *trans* To deprive of its labial character

1875-6 Sweet in *Trans Philol Soc* 568 When the *o* of *hano* became delabialized into *a* in Frisian

†**Dela·biate,** *v Obs rare* [Incorrectly f L. *dēlābī* (see Delabe) + -ate³.] = Delabe

1632 W Lithgow *Trav* vii 318 The abundant Snow dissolving in streames, to the Lake Zembria, it ingorgeth Nylus so long as the matter delabiates

†**Dela·brate,** *v rare* [f F *délabrer* to shatter, dilapidate, *délabré* dilapidated, tattered, of unknown origin see Littré and Hatzfeld] To dilapidate, ruin. Hence **Dela·brated** *ppl a*

1813 Forsyth *Remarks Excurs Italy* 292 You can distinguish at once the three delabrated craters upon which the city forms a loose amphitheatre.

†**Dela·ce,** *v Obs rare*−¹. [a F. *délacer*, in OF *des-* (De- I. 6) + *lacer* to Lace.] *trans.* To untie, undo

1581 T. Howell *Deuises* (1879) 259 My onely ioy regarde you this my wofull case, Sith none but your disdaine, my sorrow can delace

Delacerate, -ation, obs ff Dilacerate, etc

†**Delacrimate,** *v Obs*−⁰ In 7 delachry-. [f L *dēlacrimāre* to shed tears, weep, f De- I 1, 3 + *lacrimāre* to weep, *lacrima* tear] 'To weepe' (Cockeram 1623)

Delacrima·tion. Also 7 delachry-, 7-9 delacry- [ad L. *dēlacrimātion-em*, n of action from *dēlacrimāre* (see prec)] Weeping or shedding of tears (*obs*); a superabundant flow of an aqueous or serous humour from the eyes; epiphora.

1623 Cockeram, *Delachrymation*, a weeping 1640 Parkinson *Theat Bot.* 223 It procureth frequent and strong neesing, often times even unto delacrymation. 1727 Bailey vol II, *Delacrymation*, the falling down of Humours, the Waterishness of the Eyes, or a weeping much 1883 *Syd. Soc Lex* , *Delacrymation*, a synonym of *Epiphora*

Dela·crimative, *a* Also delacry-. [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēlacrimāre* (see prec) + -ive] (a) 'Having power to stop the flow of tears; also, (b.) applied to substances which produce a great flow of tears' (*Syd Soc Lex*)

[1811 Hooper *Med Dict* , *Delachrymativa*, medicines which dry the eyes, first purging them of tears]

Delacta·tion. [f De- I 6 + Lactation] **a** The act of weaning, b. 'artificial arrest of the secretion of milk' (*Syd Soc Lex*).

1727 Bailey vol II, *Delactation*, a weaning from the Breast 1730-6 — (folio) Hence in Johnson and mod Dicts.

Delai, -ance, -ment, etc. · see Delay, etc.

Delaine (dĭlē·n) [Short for *muslin delaine*, F *mousseline de laine* lit. 'woollen muslin', so called as being a woollen tissue of great thinness or fineness] Originally called in full *mousseline-* or *muslin-de-laine* . A kind of light textile fabric, chiefly used for women's dresses , originally made of wool, now more commonly of wool and cotton, and generally printed

α 1840 Thackeray *Shabby Genteel Story* III Dressed in a sweet yellow *mousseline de laine* 1862 *Lond Rev* 26 July 87 These were muslin-de-laines made with a cotton weft and a woollen warp

β 1849 *Glasgow Exam* 23 June 3/1 A lot of beautiful De Laine dresses 1860 O W Holmes *Elsie V* (1887) 78 The poor old green de laine 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 25 May 5/2 Pretty gowns of black delaine figured with coloured flower sprays

Delait,e, obs. ff Delate, Dilate, obs Sc pa. pple. of Delete

Delaminate (dĭlæ·mĭnēit), *v Biol* [f De- I 1, 2 + L *lāmina* thin plate, leaf, layer see -ate³. (Cf L *dēlāmināre*, to split in two.)] *trans* and *intr* To split into separate layers.

1877 Huxley *Anat Inv Anim* III 157 *note*, In other species of Actinia and in Alcyonium, the planula seems to delaminate

Delamination (dĭlæmĭnēi·ʃən). *Biol* [n of action from prec] The process of splitting into separate layers *spec.* applied to the formation of the layers of the Blastoderm (q v)

1877 Huxley *Anat Inv Anim* III 115 *note*, The formation of the gastrula by delamination, or splitting of the walls of an oval shut planula sac into two layers 1886 H Spencer in *19th Cent* May 764 The next stage of development is reached in two ways—by invagination and by delamination

Delapidate, etc , obs form of Dilapidate, etc

[**Delapsation** a spurious word in Webster, copied in subsequent Dicts : see Delassation]

†**Dela·pse,** *sb Obs. rare* [ad L *dēlaps-us* downfall, descent, f *dēlābī* (see next)] Falling down, downfall, descent

c 1630 Jackson *Creed* V xi Wks IV 85 By them delapse into these bodily sinks of corruption 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 548 They [comfrey roots] cohibit the delapse of humours

Delapse (dĭlæ·ps), *v Obs* or *arch* [f L *dēlaps-*, ppl stem of *dēlābī* to slip or fall down, f. De- I 1 + *lābī* to slip, fall] *intr* To fall or slip down, descend, sink *lit* and *fig*

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 203 The diuyne fatherly voyce delapsed & commynge downe from his magnifycent glory 1651 Biggs *New Disp* 243 Nature is delapsed into that dotage and folly 1848 Wornum in *Lect Painting by R A's* 79 *note*, Greece delapsed into a Roman province

Hence **Dela·psed** *ppl a*

1622 Drayton *Poly olb* xxviii (1748) 379 Which Anne deriv'd alone, the right, before all other, Of the delapsed crown, from Philip her fair mother 1631 J Donne *Polydoron* 183 Those Delapsed Angells 1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Delapsed* [with Physicians], a bearing or falling down of the womb, of the fundament, etc [An error for Decapsion of ed 1721, reproduced in Johnson and some mod Dicts] 1819 H Busk *Vestriad* III 423 Am I debas'd, delaps'd, defunct, forsooth, My orb eclips'd, or day-star set, in truth?

†**Dela·psion.** *Obs* [f L type *dēlapsiōn-em*, n of action f *dēlābī*, *dēlaps-* see prec] A falling down, in *Path.* = prolapsus

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 954 (R) That the same rays being carried so great a way, should have their frictions, fluxions, and delapsions 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Delapsion*, a slipping, sliding or falling down In the Art of Physick, a falling or bearing down of the Womb, Fundament, Guts, etc 1721 in Bailey (cf prec)

†**Dela·sh,** *v Sc Obs* [a OF *delacher* 'to dischaige' (Cotgr), in OF *deslachier*, f. *des-*, *dé-* (De- I 2, 6) + *lacher* —L *laxāre* to loosen] *trans* To discharge, let fly.

1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 247 A number of English bowmen delashet some arrowes againes the Scotish company 1590 R Bruce *Serm Sacrament* G iij b (Jam), Against this ground they delash their artillerie sicklike 1606 Birnie *Kirk-Buriall* (1838) 11 To stand out against the thunder-bolts of death delashed by God

†**Dela·ssable,** *a. Obs*−⁰ *erron* -ible [ad L *dēlassābilis*] Capable of being wearied out.

1727 Bailey vol II, *Delassible*, that may be tired. 1730-6 — (folio) Hence 1775 in Ash

†**Delassa·tion.** *Obs rare*−¹. [n of action f L *dēlassāre* to weary or tire out, f *de-*, De- I. 3 + *lassāre* to weary] Fatigue, weariness.

1692 Ray *Dissol World* II ii (1732) 102 [The birds] are able to continue longer on the Wing without Delassation 1727 Bailey vol II, *Delassation*, a tiring or wearying.

Dela·ssitude, *v. nonce-wd.* [De- II 2.] *trans* To deliver or recover from lassitude.

1807 W. Irving in *Life & Lett* (1862) I 163 The method by which you delassitude yourself after the fatigues of an evening's campaign

Delate (dĭlē·t), *v.* Also 6 *Sc* delait, 6-7 dilate, 7 *Sc* deleat. [f L *dēlāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēfer-re* to bear or bring away or down, convey, deliver, report, indict, accuse, etc ; with 4, cf med.L. *dēlātāre* to bring before a judge, indict, accuse, freq of *dēferre* · see Defer *v* ².

(The stem *lāt-* (**tlāt*) belongs to a different root (**tlā* Gr τλα-εῖν to bear), used to supply defective parts of *ferre*)]

†**1** *trans* To carry down or away, convey to a particular point, = Defer *v* ² 1. *Obs*

1578 Banister *Hist Man* I 15 The bone of the cheeke hath a round hole through which is transmitted a portion of the thyrd conjugation of Sinewes, delated to the Muscles of the nose 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 209 To try exactly the time wherein Sound is Delated

†**2.** To tender or offer for acceptance or adoption, = Defer *v.*² 2 *Obs*

c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen VIII* (1878) 119 This good Bishop did refuse the oath delated to him for the confirmation of the said divorce 1875 Poste *Gaius* II Comm. (ed 2) 224 On the incapacitation of the first heres institutus the inheritance would be instantaneously delated (offered for acceptance) to the heres substitutus or to the successor ab intestato

†**3** To hand down or over, transfer, to refer (a matter *to* any one) *Obs*

1651 Howell *Vience* 201 Which charge [illegible] was delated unto them for their [illegible] *a* 1659 Osborn *Characters*, &c Wks (1673) 617 The Abstract of all Delated Dignities *a* 1734 North *Lives* II v § 24 (1740) 330 In a Nation that hath Established Laws, all Questions of Right and Wrong are delated to executive Power 1858 Masson *Milton* I 342 The King delates them [Instructions] to the two Archbishops; each Archbishop is to see to their execution by the bishops of his own province

4 To accuse, bring a charge against, impeach; to inform against; to denounce to a judicial tribunal, *esp* that of the Scotch ecclesiastical courts

1515 in *Douglas's Wks* (1874) I p lxi, Compert Master Gavin Douglas and schew how he was delatit to be ane evile man in diuers poyntis 1536 Bellenden *Cron Scot.* (1821) II 414 Ane wikit lummare quhilk was oftumes dilatit of adultry 1609 Skene *Reg Maj* , *Treat* 132 Gif he quha is suspect, or delated to haue committed treason, is fugitiue 1637-50 Row *Hist Kirk* (1842) 53 He wes delated to the Presbyterie 1776 Johnson in *Boswell, Case Jas Thomson*, If a minister be thus left at liberty to delate sinners from the pulpit he may often blast the innocent 1834 H Miller *Scenes & Leg* xiv (1857) 280 They deliberated together, on delating her as a witch before the presbytery of Tain 1863 Sala *Capt Dangerous* II ii 119 He will delate me to the English R. C. [illegible] for a Jacobite spy

b To report, inform of (an offence, crime, fault).

1582-8 *Hist James VI* (1804) 107 He immediathe come to Edinburgh, and thair delatit his turpitude to the judge criminall 1605 G Powrie *Refut Apist Puritan Papist* 28 To punish the crimes delated vnto him 1605 B Jonson *Volpone* II vi, They may delate My slackenesse to my patron 1848 J H Newman *Loss & Gain* II ix 208 Facts like these were, in most cases, delated to the Head of the house to which a young man belonged

5 To relate, report.

a 1639 Spottiswood *Hist Ch Scot* IV (1677) 185 He delated the matter to the Queen 1798 I Jefferson *Writ* (1859) IV 246 This party division is necessary to induce each to watch and delate [illegible] the other 1862 Sir H [illegible] of the art itself I spare [illegible] witness, The art's practitioners as I have known them

Hence **Dela·ted** *ppl a* , **Dela·ting** *vbl sb.*

1599 Jas I Βασιλ Δωρον (1603) 100 The nature and bypast life of the dilated person 1708 J Chamberlayne *St Gt Brit* II ii iii (1743) 366 When the delated father, i e the man whom the woman chargeth, appears, he is examined 1820 *Ess Witchcraft* 9 Their delating of one another, as it is called.

Delate, obs form of Dilate, Delete.

Delatinize, -ed, -ation: see De- II. 1

Delation (dĭlē·ʃən) Also 6-7 dilation [ad. L *dēlātiōn-em* information, accusation, denunciation, n of action from *dēlāt-*, ppl stem of *déferre*. see Delate *v*]

†**1** Conveyance (to a place), transmission *Obs*

1578 Banister *Hist Man* I 33 Holes in these bones for the delation of nourishment 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 129 In Delation of Sounds, the Enclosure of them preserveth them, and causeth them to be heard further *Ibid* § 149 A plain Dilation of the Sound, from the Teeth to the Instrument of hearing *Ibid* § 209 It is certain that the Delation of Light is in an Instant

2 Handing down (to a new possessor), handing over, transference *Obs* (exc in *Rom. Law*)

1681 Wharton *Epochæ & Æræ* Wks (1683) 47 The sole delation of the Empire, on Augustus Cæsar, became of happy consequence to the Spaniards 1875 Poste *Gaius* II Comm (ed. 2) 190 The only title required was the overture or delation of the inheritance and vacancy of possession

3 An accusing or bringing a charge against, *esp.* on the part of an informer, informing against; accusation, denouncement, criminal information.

1578 *Sc Poems 16th C* II 183 Priests, burne na ma, Of wrang delation ye may hyre And let abiuring go 1604 Shaks *Oth* III iii 123 Such things . in a man that's iust, They're close dilations [so F 1, Q 2, 3; Q 1 denotements] working from the heart, That Passion cannot rule 1621 *Relig Wotton* (1672) 307 Three Gentlemen who receive all secret Delations on matter of practice against the Republick *a* 1639 Spottiswood *Hist Ch Scot* II (1677) 103 Upon some envious delations the King became jealous of him 1790 Burke *Fr Rev* Wks V 372 That court is to try criminals sent to it by the national assembly, or brought before it by other courses of delation 1862 Merivale *Rom Emp* (1865) VII. lxii 386 In criminal cases the interference of a mere stranger was unauthorized delation 1893 *Dublin Rev* July 649 His [Abbé Dupin's] delation to the Archbishop of Paris by Bossuet.

Delation, obs. var. of Dilation, delay.

Delative, obs form of Dilative.

Delator (dĭlē·tɔr) Also 6 delatour, 7 -later, -laiter, 6–7 di- [a L *dēlātor* informer, accuser, denouncer, agent-n of *dēferre* (ppl stem *dēlāt-*) see DELATE *v*] An informer, a secret or professional accuser

a 1572 KNOX *Hist Ref* Wks (1846) I 81 Whosoevir wald delaite any of heresye, he was heard no respect nor consideratioun had what mynd the delatour bayre to the persone delated 1598 STOW *Surv* xlm (1603) 472 In this Court he heard those that are delators or informers in popular and penal actions 1649 BP HALL *Cases Consc* II vii 134 Hence it is that Delators, and Informers, have in all happy and well-governed States, been ever held an infamous and odious kind of Cattell 1776 GIBBON *Decl & F* I xiv 311 A formidable army of sycophants and delators 1874 FARRAR *Christ* II lx 387 There might be secret delators in that very mob

Delator, -our, obs forms of DILATOR, a delay

Delato·rian, *a nonce-wd* [f. DELATOR after *prætorian*] Of informers or spies

1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam Paris* Pref, That Delatorian Cohort which Lord S—dm—th has organized

†**Dela·tory,** *a Obs* [ad L *dēlātōrī-us*, f *dēlātor* see prec. and -ORY] Of the nature of criminative information or accusation

1608 BP HALL *Char Virtues & V* II 83 (*Busie-Bodie*) There can no Act passe without his Comment, which is ever far-fetch't, rash, suspicious, delatorie 1609 BP W BARLOW *Answ Nameless Cath* 107 Which delight in such Calumniations, and vse those Delatory accusations

Delatory, obs form of DILATORY

Delature, obs var of DILATURE, delay.

†**Dela·vy, des-, di-, dis-,** *a Obs* Also -lavee, lavé [a OF. *deslavé* washed away, overflowed, like a flood or inundation, f *des-* :—L *dis-* + *lavé* washed

The OF word had also the sense '*un*washed (DE- I 6), befouled, dirty', retained in Swiss Romance, and perhaps this was present in some of the English examples under sense 2]

1. Of floods. Overflowing, abundant.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1351 (MS D) Þar flowe owt of fresh wynne flodez enowe, So largly & so delavy [MS A delauyly]

2 Of speech or behaviour: Going beyond bounds, immoderate, unbridled, dissolute

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 306 Þise freris ben doumbe .. when þei shulde speke but þei ben dilauy in heere tungis, in gabbyngis & other iapis — *Sel Wks* III 388 [Freris] ben moste dislavy of hor veyn speche and worldly *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T* 555 As seith Salamon, The amyable tonge is the tree of lyf and soothly a deslauee [*v r* deslaue, dislave, disselaue, Vulg. *Prov* xv 4, *immoderata*] tonge sleeth the spirites of hym that repreueth and eek of hym that is repreued, *Ibid* 760 Mesure also, that restreyneth by reson the deslauees [*v r* dislave, delaue, delavy] appetit of etynge *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Jereslaus' Wife* 901 A shipman which was a foul lecchour .. to his contree Him shoop lede hire this man delauee

Hence †**Dela·vily** *adv* [see above, sense 1], †**Dela·viness.**

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel Wks II 298 Dilavynesse of tunge in spekinge wordis oþer þan Goddis is passynge fro good religioun 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb) 156 Mary Mawdelyn hir youthe in dislavynesse Of hir body so unshamefastly She dispendyd *a* 1500 *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII 168, I shent myselfe wip so grete delauynesse, turnynge to my-selfe after þe sermon

Delay (dĭlē·), *sb* Forms 3–6 delaie, 3–7 delaye, 4 delai, (4–6 dilaye, 5 deley, delee), 3– delay. [ME. a. F *délai* (12th c in Littré), also in OF. *delei, deloi*, Cotgr. (1611) *delay*, f OF. *delaier*, in mod F. *dilayer*: see DELAY *v*. (Not immediately cognate with It *dilata*)]

1. The action of delaying, the putting off or deferring of action, etc.; procrastination, loitering, waiting, lingering.

1297 R. GLOUC (1724) 421 Somme feynede a delay, & somme al out wyþ seyde *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 305 Þei seken fals dilayes to lette knowyng of treuþe 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr Sowle* I xviii (1859) 18 Thou shalt nought with such delayes and excepcyons escape 1548 HALL *Chron* 241 b, Sent Ambassadors with faire woordes, and frivolous delaies. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 47 To do so great an enterprise, I make no delay 1600 SHAKS *A V L* III ii 207 One inch of delay more, is a South-sea of discouerie; I pre'thee tell me, who is it quickely 1602 — *Ham* III i 72 For who would beare the Lawes delay, The insolence of Office *a* 1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1634) 435 Delay in all things is dangerous, but procrastination in takeing the offer of Grace, is the most dangerous thing in the World. 1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F* 39 Come, come, delayes are dangerous 1887 BOWEN *Virg Æneid* VI 846 Fabius thou, whose timely delays gave strength to the state

comb 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 264 Observing the House of Lords to have . become, in respect of its appellate jurisdiction, converted into a sort of delay-shop

b The fact of being delayed or kept waiting for a time; hindrance to progress

1748 F SMITH *Voy Disc. N.-W Pass* I 79 These Delays from the Wind were a great Check to [our] Hopes 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 384 There will be a delay of a day

2. *Phrases* a. *Without delay*: without waiting, immediately, at once

c 1275 LAY 17480 Þat hii come to Ambres-buri wiþ houte delaie 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III 388 He thocht, but mar delay, In-to þe manland till arywe 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxv 17 Withoute ony delay I comaundide the man for to be ladd to *c* 1420 *Avow Arth* (Camden) xxii, He wold pay my rawnnsone With-owtyn delees 1548 HALL *Chron* 214 Without delay they armed them selfe, and came to defende the gates 1747 WESLEY *Prim Physic* (1762) p xxvi, Without Delay to apply to a Physician that fears God *Mod* I must return without delay

†b *To put* or *set in delay*: to delay, defer, put off *Obs*

1393 GOWER *Conf* I 274 The sentence of that ilke day May none appele sette in delay *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII 704 And thus thai put the battaill on delay 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxi 77, I requyre only that he putte this thyng in delaye for a certayn space of tyme

Delay (dĭlē·), *v*.1 Forms 3 delaizen, 3–6 delaie(n, (4 deley, dylaye), 4–6 delaye, 3– delay. [ME. a. OF. *delaier, delayer* (also *deleer, deleier, deloier, desl-, dell-, dil-, dal-, dol-*, to put off (an event, or person), to retard, to defer, in mod. F *dilayer* (16th c in Littré and Hatzf), but *delayer* in Cotgr 1611

The derivation of the F. word is difficult The sense is that of late L *dilātāre* (Du Cange), freq of *differre* to defer, delay, put off, but this does not account for the actual form, since it could only give an OF *dileer* or (with Rom prefix) *desleer*]

1. *trans.* To put off to a later time; to defer, postpone † *To delay time* to put off time

c 1290 *S Eng Leg* I 87/30 And bide þat he it delaize Ane þreo 3er 1297 R GLOUC (1724) 523 Me nolde nouȝt, þat is crouninge leng delaied were 1393 GOWER *Conf* III 290 For to make him afeired, The kinge his time hath so delaied 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A* I xvii 68 To delaye the bataylle vnto another day 1586 B YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ Conv* IV 181 b, Delaie the sentence no longer. 1594 WES P *2nd Pt Symbol* Chancerie § 140 Who with faire promises delaied time, and kept the said C D in hope from yeare to yeare 1611 BIBLE *Matt* xxiv 48 My Lord delayeth his comming 1737 POPE *Hor Epist* I i 41 Th' unprofitable moments That still delay Life's instant business to a future day 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh Unb* III iii 6 Freedom long desired And long delayed 1847 GROTE *Greece* I xl (1862) III 433 He delayed the attack for four days

b with *infin* To defer, put off

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vi 3 How lange dylayes þou to gif grace 1611 BIBLE *Ex* xxxii 1 When the people saw that Moses delayed to come downe 1799 COWPER *Castaway* v, Some succour [they] Delayed not to bestow 1847 TENNYSON *Princ* iv 88 Delaying as the tender ash delays To clothe herself, when all the woods are green

†c With personal object. To put (any one) off, to keep him waiting *Obs*

1388 WYCLIF *Acts* xxiv 22 Felix delayede hem 1512 *Act 4 Hen VIII*, c 6 § 2 If the same Collectours unreasonably delay or tary the said Marchauntes 1530 PALSGR 510/1, I delaye one, or deferre hym, or put hym backe of his purpose 1639 DU VERGER tr *Camus' Admir Events* 88 It was not fit shee should delay him with faire wordes 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm* III 109 Where judges of any court do delay the parties

2 To impede the progress of, cause to linger or stand still, to retard, hinder

1393 GOWER *Conf* III 261 Her wo to telle thanne assaieth, But tendre shame her word delaieth 1634 MILTON *Comus* 494 Thyrsis! whose artful strains have oft delayed The huddling brook to hear his madrigal 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 39 P 4 Joy and Grief can hasten and delay Time. 1813 SHELLEY *Q Mab* II 197 The unwilling sojourner, whose steps Chance in that desert has delayed 1856 KANE *Arct Expl* II xv 161 To delay the animal until the hunters come up

3 *intr* To put off action; to linger, loiter, tarry.

1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* xvi lxiv, A womans guyse is evermore to delaye 1596 SHAKS *1 Hen IV*, III ii 180 Aduantage feedes him fat, while men delay. 1667 MILTON *P L* v 247 So spake th' Eternal Father nor delaid the winged Saint After his charge receivd 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* lxxxiii, O sweet new-yeas delaying long Delaying long, delay no more

b To tarry in a place. (Now only *poetic*)

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas I* (1655) 3 Paris, being in his way to Spain, he delaid there one day *a* 1878 BRYANT *Poems, October*, Wind of the sunny south! oh still delay, In the gay woods and in the golden air

c To be tardy in one's progress, to loiter

1690 LOCKE *Hum Und* II xiv. § 9 There seem to be certain bounds to the quickness and slowness of the succession of those ideas beyond which they can neither delay nor hasten

†**Delay**, *v*.2 *Obs* Forms (6 delaye, deley), 6–7 delaie, delay, (dilay). [a. F *délayer* (13th c. in Hatzf.), in Cotgr *deslayer* 'to supple, soften, allay, soake, steepe', *delayer* 'to macerate, allay or soften by steeping, &c; also to make thin', in OF *desleer, desloer*, app. = Pr. *deslegar*, It. *dileguare*, Sp. *deslear*'—Rom **dis-ligare*, to unbind, disunite, f. L DIS- with separative force + *ligāre* to bind Cf ALLAY *v*.1 III, and ALLAY *v*.2.]

1. *trans.* To weaken by admixture (as wine with water); to dilute, temper, qualify; = ALLAY *v*.1 14, 15

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg* 35 b/1 His wyne must be claret delaied 1562 BULLEYN *Bk Simples* 24 b, The same water is wholsome to delaie wine 1616 SURFL & MARKH *Country Farme* 419 Dilay it with sufficient quantitie of Fountaine water 1624 R DAVENPORT *City Nightcap* I in Hazl *Dodsley* XIII 114 She can drink a cup of wine not delayed with water

fig 1565 JEWEL *Def Apol.* (1611) 248 Allowing the words, he thought it best to delay, and qualify the same with some Construction

b To debase (coin) by admixture of alloy; = ALLAY *v*.2 1.

1586 SIR E HOBY *Pol Disc Truth* xlix 239 They which clippe, waste and delaye coyne

2 To mitigate, assuage, quench; = ALLAY *v*.1 8, 11

1530 PALSGR 510/2 This is a soveryne medycine for it hath delayed my payne in lesse than halfe an hour 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV lvii 518 It delayeth the swelling of them that have the Dropsie 1590 SPENSER *F Q* III xii 42 Those dreadfull flames she also found delayd And quenched 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 19 The mingling of water with wine, delaieth and taketh away the hurtfull force thereof

3. To soak, steep, macerate. *rare*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI xxx 697 Of the same berries [of Buckthorn] soked or delayed in Allom water, they make a fayre yellowe colour 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas Fr Tong, Desliér*, and *destremper*, to soake, to deley

Delay·able, *a rare.* [f DELAY *v*.1 or *sb* + -ABLE] That may be delayed; subject to delay.

1760–72 H BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1792) II 118 Law thus divisible, debateable, and delayable

Delay·al. *rare* [f DELAY *v*.1 + -AL., cf *betrayal*.] The action of delaying; retardation

1890 J HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg* 228 The delayal of venous circulation

†**Delay·ance.** *Obs.* Also 4 delaiance [a OF *delaiance, delayance* (Godef), f *delayer* to DELAY see -ANCE] Delaying, delay

a 1300 *Cursor M* 26135 (Cott) Him reu his sinnes sare, and for-think his lang delaiance 1625 tr *Boccaccio's Decameron* II 134 How little delayance ought to be in such as would not have an enchantment to be hindered

Delayed (dĭlē·d), *ppl a*.1 [f DELAY *v*.1 + -ED 1] Deferred, retarded, etc: see the verb

1552 HULOET, Delayed, *comperendinatus, procrastinatus, tardatus* 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud Germ Lit.* 170 It was only a delayed, not a prevented growth 1880 JEFFERIES *Gt Estate* 195 Nothing was said about the delayed visit

†**Delay·ed,** *ppl. a*.2 *Obs.* [f DELAY *v*.2 + -ED 1] Diluted, weakened by admixture, also *transf.* of colours

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg* II xix 29 Ye may gyve hym also delayed wine of small strength. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I xcvii § 2 155 A fine delaied purple colour 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* (1637) 476 Somewhat yellowish like delayed gold 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II 295 Of a delayed chestnut-colour

Delayer (dĭlē·əɹ). Now *rare* [f DELAY *v*.1 + -ER 1 Cf. OF. *delayeur, delayeur*] One who (or that which) delays.

1 One who lingers or tarries; one who puts off doing something, a procrastinator.

1531 ELYOT *Gov* I xxiv, Called *Fabius Cunctator*, that is to saye the tariar or delayer 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* III 81 Being no Souldier, a coward, and an extream delayer 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 92 To quicken the delayer in his resolutions 1890 *Blackw Mag* CXLVII 267 The dear delayers Whose part is over, but they do not go

†b. with *inf* One who delays *to do* something. *Obs rare*

1640–1 *Reliquiæ War-Comm Min Bk* (1855) 93 Refusers or delayers to mak peyment. 1653 BAXTER *Chr Concord* xiv B ij b, Delayers or deniers to consent to the matter

2 (With obj. genitive) One who (or that which) retards or hinders, one who puts off or defers.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt & Uplondyshm* (Percy Soc.) 32 Cratchers of coyne, delayers of processe. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 26 The furtherer or delayer of his owne grace *a* 1745 SWIFT *Char Hen II*, Wks. 1824 X 391 A delayer of justice 1888 *Pall Mall G* 16 Jan 6/1 He was a Yankee inventor. He had patented early-rising machines, burglar delayers, and other curious appliances

†**Delay·ful,** *a. Obs rare.* [f DELAY *sb* + -FUL.] Full of or characterized by delay, dilatory

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVII xxi 644 By whose cold and delayfull proceedings Annibal now these ten yeares had remained in Italie 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss* IV 1041 Now the queen Will surely satiate her delayful spleen

Delaying (dĭlē·iŋ), *vbl sb*.1 The action of DELAY *v*.1, q.v.; putting off, tarrying, etc, delay

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xii. 1 Haly men, plenand baim of delayinge *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf* (W de W 1494) II vii, And thenne wythoute ony delayenge he forgeuyth the synne *c* 1500 *Melusine* 144 Goo we thenne without dylayeng 1583 STUBBES *Anat Abus* II (1882) 9 This deferring and delaieng of poore mens causes 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch* 235 Few do pay them without delayings, defalkings, and defraudings *Mod* By delaying he has lost his chance

†**Delay·ing,** *vbl sb*.2 *Obs* Allaying, tempering, alloying: see DELAY *v*.2

1473 WARKW. *Chron* 4 The same ryolle was put viij d of aley, and so weyed viij d more by delayinge 1549 *Latimer's 3rd Serm bef Edw VI* (Arb) 86 *margin*, Scrupulous .. in delayinge of hys wyne wyth water

Delay·ing, *ppl a.* That delays. see DELAY *v*.1

1649 BP GUTHRIE *Mem* (1702) 74 Yet did his Majesty give it a fair and delaying answer, until the meeting of the Peers

Hence **Delay·ingly** *adv.*

1864 TENNYSON *Enu. Ard* 465 And yet she held him on delayingly With many a scarce-believable excuse

†**Delay·ment.** *Obs* Also 4 delaiement [ME a OF. *delaie-, delayement* (also *delee-, delie-, delaie-*), f *delayer* to DELAY *v*.1 + -MENT] The action of delaying; delay.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II 9 He made non delaiement, But goth him home. 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 237/2 He blamed hym greuously of his delayment and necligence

†**Delay·ous,** *a Obs rare* [a OF. *delaieus*, f *delai* sb, DELAY: see -OUS.] Given to, or characterized by, delay, dilatory

1469 SIR J PASTON in *Lett* II No 619 368 Ye delt wythe

ryght delayous peple 1494 Fabyan *Chron* VI clii 140 The parlyament of Fraunce is lyke vnto the Court of requestys in Englonde How be it that is of moche gretter resorte of people, and therwith veray delayous.

‖ **Del credere** (del krē dēɪe), *attrib* and *adv phr Comm* [It = 'of belief, of trust,' f *del* of the, *credere* to believe, believing, belief, trust] A phrase expressing the obligation undertaken by a factor, broker, or commission merchant, when he guarantees and becomes responsible for the solvency of the persons to whom he sells Hence *del credere agent, account*, etc.

On del credere terms is a very common heading to invoices of goods sent to agents in foreign or colonial places *Del credere commission* see quot 1849

1797 *Jacob's Law Dict*, *Del Credere*, a commission *del credere* is an undertaking by an insurance-broker, for an additional premium, to insure his principal against the contingency of the failure of the under-writer. 1849 Freese *Comm Class bk.* 48 Under the item Charges, must be included a charge for guaranteeing the debt, called *Delcredere* or guarantee commission, when the consignee makes himself responsible for the prompt payment of the debt 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 224/1 Nor is there any general presumption of law which fixes the broker with liability as a *del credere* agent

‖ **Dele** (dī lɪ). [L. *dēlē*, 2nd sing. pres imper. act. of *dēlēre* to Delete; but perh. sometimes an abbreviation of *deleatur*.] = Deleatur, or imperatively, 'Delete (the letter, etc marked)'.

Commonly indicated by a *d* with a twisted and crossed head (ꝺ)

1841 in Savage *Dict Printing*.

Dele, obs form of Deal

† **Delea·gue, dele·gue,** *v Obs.* [a F *déléguer* (3rd sing pres *délègue*), 15th c in Hatzf, ad L. *dēlēgāre* to Delegate] = Delegate *v.*

1567 Throgmorton *Let* in Robertson *Hist Scotl* (1759) II. App 43 A number of persons deleagued, and authorized by her 1623 Favine *Theat Hon.* I. IV 26 They delegued Great Pompey, to goe and make Warre *Ibid* III VII 394 The Gentlemen deleagued by the said Commissaries.

Deleat(e, obs form of Delate *v*, Delete *v.*

‖ **Deleatur** (dī lɪ,ē·ɪ tŭr) [L = 'let it be deleted', 3rd sing pres subj. passive of *dēlēre* to blot out, delete] A written direction or mark on a printed proof-sheet directing something to be struck out or omitted; hence *fig*

1602 Parsons *Warn-Word*, &c II IX 70b (Stanf), We peruert the ancient Fathers with the censure of *deleatur* when any sentence lyketh us not 1640 Sir E Dering *Sp. on Relig* 23 Nov III 7 The most learned labours of our Divines, must bee defaced with a *Deleatur* 1696 Evelyn *Let to W Wotton* 28 Oct, *Deleatur*, therefore, wherever you meet it

† **Delea·ve,** *v. Obs nonce-wd* [f. De- II 2 + Leaf, pl. *leaves*] *trans.* To strip off (leaves); to defoliate.

1591 Harington *Orl Fur* XXXVII XXXI, Thrise haue the leaues with winter been deleaued.

Deleble, var of Delible

† **Dele·ct,** *v Obs* [ad. L *dēlectāre* to Delight] = Delight *v* (*trans* and *intr*)

1530 R Whytford *Werke for Householders* H ij, Yf you begyn somwhat to delecte in theyr maters, I adviyse you dissymule 1588 A. King tr *Canisius' Catech* 211 The thing in this lyf that delects indures bot a moment.

Delectability (dɪlektăbɪ·lĭtɪ). [ad OF *delectableté*, f *delectable*: see next and -ity. The earlier OF was *delitableté*, whence Delitability] The quality of being delectable, delectableness; *concr.* (in *pl*) delectable things; delights.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom* lii. 232 (Harl MS) Pe worlde, that bihotithe to the swetnesse & dilectabilites. 1834 Beckford *Italy* II. 336, I have heard of this court and its delectabilities 1856 *Lamps of Temple* (ed 3) 119 We will look at the delectabilities of these three volumes 1886 Holman Hunt in *Contemp Rev* June 827 Looking at the picture as a picture should always be regarded—for its delectability to the eye

Delectable (dɪ·lektăb'l), *a* [ME. a OF *delectable*, ad. L *dēlectābilis*, f *dēlectāre* to Delight see -able. The earlier popular form in OF. was *delitable*, Delitable

In Shaks and P Fletcher still stressed *de lectable*]

Affording delight, delightful, pleasant

Now little used in ordinary speech, except ironically or humorously; used seriously in poetry and elevated prose

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xiv 155 A gret contree and a fulle delectable 14.. *Tundale's Vis* 1782 Musyk clere That full delectabull was to here. 1529 More *Comf agst Trib* III Wks 1216/2 Delectable allectiues to moue a manne to synne. 1555 Eden *Decades* 75 Suche newes and presentes as they brought were delectable to the kinge 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* IV lxxvi 540 Woodrowe flowreth in May, and then is the smell most delectable 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud Ep* I viii, Athenæus, a delectable Author 1667 Milton *P. L* VII 539 Trees of God, Delectable both to behold and taste. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr* II. 165 The Shepherds there, who welcomed them unto the delectable Mountains. 1759 Sterne *Tryst Shandy* I xi, Of which original journey a most delectable narrative will be given in the progress of this work 1838–9 Hallam *Hist Lit.* II. V II. 230 *note*, For the beautiful lines in the second eclogue of Virgil we have this delectable hexametric version 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 31 When the delectable hour those days did fully determine 1880 H James *Benvolio* III. 372 The old man had told him that he had a delectable voice *Mod Advt* Delectable Lozenges, for clearing the throat

Dele·ctableness. [f prec. + -ness.] The quality of being delectable, delightfulness

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 280 b, The swetnes & delectablenes of this gyfte aboue all ye moost swete thynges 1555 Eden *Decades* 132 Pleasauntnesse of hylles, and delectablenes of playnes 1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* III (1673) 151/2 The delectableness of the Gardens adjoyning 1852 Hawthorne *Blithedale Rom* I XIII 252 A terrible drawback on the delectableness of a kiss 1879 J Burroughs *Locusts & W Honey* 16 Half the delectableness is in breaking down these frail walls yourself.

Delectably (dɪ·lektăblɪ), *adv* [f as prec. + -ly 2.] In a delectable manner, delightfully

c 1400 Maundev (1839) xxvii 278 Bryddes þat songen full delectabely 1550 Bale *Sel Wks* (1849) 388 Of myrth, balm, and aloes, they delectably smell. 1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* II (1682) 51 A neat Town, and very delectably seated 1754 Shebbeare *Matrimony* (1766) II 157 No life could pass more delectably than his.

† **De·lectary,** *a Obs.* [f. L type **dēlectāri-us*, whence also OF. *delitaire* delectable, f *dēlectā-re* to delight. see -ary 1] Delectable, pleasant

c 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) III 751 He hathe made me clene and delectary, the wyche was to synne a subiectary

Delectate (dɪ·lekte·ɪt, dī·lekte·ɪt), *v rare.* [f ppl stem of L *dēlectāre* to Delight see -ate 3, 5] *trans* To delight. (Affected or humorous)

1802 Lamb *Curious Fragm fr Burton*, The silly man thinketh only how best to delectate and refiesh his mind 1841 *Fraser's Mag* XXIII 220, I also delectated myself greatly in the library. 1871 B Taylor *Faust* (1875) II II III 136 His art and favour delectate you [*sic* create you]

Delectation (dīlekte·ɪ·ʃən) Also 4 -acıun, 4–5 -acioun, 5–6 -acion, -acyon(e, etc., also dilect- [a OF. *delectation* (12th c in Hatzf), also *delitacion* (Godef.), ad L *dēlectātiōn-em*, n of action from *dēlectāre* to Delight] The action of delighting, delight, enjoyment, great pleasure

Formerly in general use, and denoting all kinds of pleasure from sensual to spiritual, now (since *c* 1700) rarer, more or less affected or humorous, and restricted to the lighter kinds of pleasure

13 *S Augustin* 730 in Horstmann *Altengl Leg* 74 þat luttel delectaciun þat he feled in his etyng 1382 Wycl II 2 *Macc* II. 26 Sothely we curiden that it were delectacioun, or lykyng, of ynwitt to men willynge for to reede 1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* V 9 Wyckyd treuly þis warld lufe, settand þere-in þe lust of þeire delectacyone 1526 Tindall 2 *Cor* XII 10 Therefore have I delectacion in infirmities 1570 Dee *Math Pref* 32 To the glory of God, and to our honest delectation in earth 1620 Venner *Via Recta* IV 75 It is pleasant to the pallat, and induceth a smoothing delectation to the gullet *a* 1711 Ken *Edmund* Poet Wks 1721 II 96 Liking shoots up unheeded to Delight, And Delectations soon Consent excite 1779–81 Johnson *L P*, *Garth*, 'The Dispensary' appears to want something of poetical ardour and something of general delectation 1846 Dickens *Cricket on Hearth* I, Reproducing scraps of conversation for the delectation of the baby 1892 *Times* 27 Dec 7/1 A great many other entertainments were provided for the public delectation

b *transf* Something that delights, a delight

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I 249 That the citesynnes scholde dispute of the commune profette yn tylle none: and not attende to eny other delectacion 1536 *Primer Hen VIII*, 149 Of mind Thou art the delectation, Of pure love the insuation 1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist* 63 If solitarinesse and living alone be your delectation

Delectible, Delection, obs. var Delectable, Dilection

‖ **Delectus** (dɪ·lektŭs) [a L. *dēlectus* selection, choice, f *dēligĕre* to choose out, select; f De- I 2 + *legĕre* to gather, cull, choose] A selection of passages from various authors, *esp* Latin or Greek, for translation.

[1814 R Valpy (*title*), Delectus Sententiarum Græcarum] 1828 F E J Valpy (*title*), Second Greek Delectus, or New Analecta Minora 1836 — Second Latin Delectus, with English notes 1865 Smiles *Life of Watt* 512 His first school-exercises, down to his college themes, his delectuses 1888 Bernard *World to Cloister* V 114 Such a caning as a small boy gets at school for not knowing his *Delectus*.

‖ **Delectus personæ.** *Law* [Lat = 'choice of a person'] The choice or right of selection of a person to occupy any specific position or relation; e g. of one to be admitted as partner in any firm, or as tenant in a lease; the right which each existing partner or party to a contract has of being satisfied with the person whom it is proposed subsequently to admit into the firm or lease

1848 Wharton *Law Dict* s v, The *delectus personæ*, which is essential to the constitution of partnership 1861 W Bell *Dict Law Scotl*, Although the *delectus personæ* does not now exclude the tenant's heirs, yet without the landlord's consent, either express or implied a lease cannot be voluntarily assigned or sublet

Delee, obs. form of Delay

Delee·rit, *ppl. a. Sc* [pa pple of *deleer* = Delire *v.*, F. *délirer*] Crazed, out of one's wits

1785 Burns *Hallowe'en* XIV, For monie a ane has gotten fright, An' liv'd an' di'd deleerit, On sic a night.

Deleet, obs. form of Delete.

Delegable (de·lɪgăb'l), *a* [f L. *dēlēgā-re* to Delegate + -ble] Capable of being delegated.

1660 R Sheringham *King's Suprem.* VIII. (1682) 85 The Legislative power is delegable.

Delegacy (de·lɪgăsɪ) [f. Delegate *sb.*: see -acy]

1. The action or system of delegating; appointment of a person as a delegate; commission or authority given to act as a delegate

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen VIII*, c 21 § 1 Great summes of money haue ben taken by the Pope for delegacies, & rescriptis in causes of contencions and appeles 1614 Ralligh *Hist World* V II § 8 Understanding the majesty of Rome to be indeed wholly in the people and no otherwise in the senate than by way of delegacy or grand commission 1626 *State Trials, Dk Buckhm* (R.), They are great judges, a court of the last resort and this not by delegacy and commission, but by birth and inheritance 1882 Froulks in *Macm Mag* XLV 204 So much for delegacies and appeals in the abstract. 1888 Bryce *Amer Commw* II III. lxii 459 He is forbidden to hope for a delegacy to a convention

2 A body or committee of delegates; † formerly also, a meeting of such a body

In the University of Oxford, a permanent committee, or board of delegates, entrusted with special business, as, the Delegacy of the Non-Collegiate Students see Delegate 2 b

1621 Burton *Anat Mel* Democr to Rdr (1657) 64 The plaintiff shall have his complaint approved by a set delegacy to that purpose 1631 Laud *Wks* (1853) V. 49 Their professed aim was to dissolve the delegacy appointed for the ordering and settling of the statutes [of Oxford] 1669 Wood *Life* (Oxf Hist. Soc.) II 172 The Delegacy for printing of books met between 8 and 9 in the morn. 1671 *Ibid* II 216 A conference or delegacy held in the lodgings of Dr Jo. Hamphire, principal of Hart hall 1852 [see Delegate 2 b] 1867 *Times* 13 Dec 8/6 Youths residing entirely out of College would require special attention, and therefore it was proposed to create a delegacy—that is, an Academic Board—for that purpose 1875 M Pattison *Casaubon* 90 The town-council of Montpellier proceeded to appoint a delegacy of eight persons to prepare a scheme for the college of Arts.

Delegant (de·lɪgănt). [ad. L *dēlēgānt-em*, pr pple. of *dēlēgā-re* to Delegate: so mod F. *délégant*] One who delegates; in *Civil Law*, one who, to discharge his debt to a creditor, assigns his own debtor to the latter, in his place

1627 W Sclater *Exp 2 Thess* (1629) 128 The Iurisdiction of the delegant and delegate is one 1644 Bp Maxwell *Prerog Ch Kings* IV 44 Samuel was onely the delegate, God was the principall and delegant. 1818 Colebrooke *Oblig & Contracts* I. 214 The most frequent case of delegation is that of a debtor of the delegant, who, for his own discharge of a debt due by him, delegates that debtor to his own creditor

Delegate (de·lɪgĕt), *sb.* Also 5 *Sc* dilıgat(e, 7 delegat [a OF *délégat* (= mod F. *délégué*, Sp. *delegado*, It. *delegato*), ad. L *dēlēgāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēlēgāre* to Delegate, used as sb. in Romanic, like L *lēgātus*]

1. A person sent or deputed to act for or represent another or others, one entrusted with authority or power to be exercised on behalf of those by whom he is appointed, a deputy, commissioner

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat Wyclif* 124 Take we heede to þe popes & cardinals delegates & commyssaries 1461 *Liber Pluscardensis* XI VIII (1877) I 385 His [God's] diligatis dois na thyng heire in vayn 1614 Selden *Titles Hon* 252 The delegats of Bishops in temporall iurisdiction were stil'd *Vicedomini* *a* 1632 Donne in *Select* (1840) 47 Taught by the Holy Ghost speaking in his delegates, in his ministers 1725 Pope *Odyss* I 501 Elect by Jove his delegate of sway 1876 E Mellor *Priesth* VII 324 He [the priest] claims simply to stand as delegate of heaven

b. Now chiefly applied to one or more persons elected and sent by an association or body of men to act in their name, and in accordance with their instructions, at some conference or meeting at which the whole body cannot be present

1600 Holland *Livy* XXVIII XXIV 838 There were appointed ten Committees or Delegates [*legati*] 1775 Johnson *Tax no Tyr* 71 The delegates of the several towns and parishes in Cornwal 1863 H Cox *Institt* I VIII 107 Where there was a district of burghs, each Town Council elected a delegate, and the four or five delegates elected the member. 1878 Jlvons *Prim Pol Econ* 78 Sometimes three or more delegates of the workmen meet an equal number of delegates from the masters

c A layman appointed to attend an ecclesiastical council (of which the clergy or ministers are *ex officio* members)

1828 in Webster; and in later Dicts

2 *spec.* a. A commissioner appointed by the crown under the great seal to hear and determine appeals from the ecclesiastical courts These commissioners constituted the *Court of Delegates*, or great court of appeal in ecclesiastical and Admiralty causes

1554 *Act* 1–2 *Phil. & M* c 8 § 29 All judicial Process made before any Ordinaries or before any Delegates upon any Appeals. 1591 Harington *Orl Fur* XIV Ixxiii, In courts of Delegates and of Requests 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 191 The Court of Delegates wherein all Causes of Appeal by way of Devolution from either of the Archbishops are decided 1768 Blackstone *Comm* III 66 The great court of appeal in all ecclesiastical causes, *viz* the court of *delegates, judices delegati*, appointed by the king's commission under his great seal, and issuing out of chancery, to represent his royal person

b In the University of Oxford A member of a permanent committee entrusted with some special branch of University business, as, the Delegates of

Appeals in Congregation and in Convocation, of the University Press, of University Police, etc

*c*1604 Sir T. Bodley in *Reliq Bodl.* (1703) 196 As the Delegates have resolved, there shall be a Porter for the Library 1660 Wood *Life* (Oxf Hist Soc) I 316 In the same convocation, the Delegates' decree was confirmed by the regents and non-regents, scil that the overplus of the money should be employed in printing Gregorius Abulpharagus 1668 *Clarendon Press MSS*, At a Meeting of the Delegats for Printing 1671 *Ibid*, At a Meeting of ye Delegats for the Physick Garden 1700 *Ibid*, At a Meeting of ys Delegates for Acctt of ye University of Oxford 1723 *Ibid*, At a Meeting of the Heads of Houses in ye Delegates Room of the Printing House. 1852 *Rep Oxford Univ Commission* 15 The Standing Delegacies or Committees, which are appointed for the purpose of managing various branches of University business There are Delegates of Accounts, of Estates, of Privileges, of the Press, and of Appeals

3. *U.S.* a The representative of a Territory in Congress, having a seat and the right of speech in the House of Representatives, but no vote. Before 1789 it was the title of the representatives of the various States in the Congress of the Confederation.

1825 T. Jefferson *Autobiog* Wks 1859 I 52, I was appointed by the legislature a delegate to Congress

b *House of Delegates*: (*a*) the lower house of the General Assembly in Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland; (*b*) the lower house of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVI 368/2 The legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Delegates, which are together called the General Assembly of Virginia *Ibid*, All laws must originate in the House of Delegates

Delegate (de·lĭgĕt), *ppl a* Also 6–7 *Sc* delegat. [ad L. *dēlēgāt-us*, pa pple. of *dēlēgāre* to Delegate]

†1 As *pa. pple* Delegated, deputed, commissioned

1530 Palsgr. 510/2 The bysshop hath delegate the deane in this mater 1549 *Compl. Scot* xiv 115, I vald god that fululus flaccus vai diligat iuge to puneis them 1660 R Coke *Power & Subj.* 54 Supreme power is delegate from God to every Prince.

2. As *adj* Delegated

1613 Milles *Treas Anne & Mod Times* 713/2 The King and the Queen with all their Servants and delegate Apostles. *a*1667 Jer Taylor (J), Princes in judgement, and their delegate judges 1828 Gunning *Cerem Cantab* 420 The Party Appellant doth desire the Judges Delegate [*Judices Delegati*] that they would decree [etc]

Delegate (de·lĭgĕt), *v* [f ppl stem of L *dēlēgāre* to send, dispatch, assign, commit, f De- I. 2 b + *lēgāre* to send with a commission, depute, commit, etc]

1. *trans.* To send or commission (a person) as a deputy or representative, with power to transact business for another; to depute or appoint to act

1623 Cockeram, *Delegate*, to assigne, to send in commission 1641 R Brooke *Eng Episc* II ii 71 Will any man think it reasonable my Lord Keeper should, *ad placitum*, delegate whom hee will to keep the Seale? 1646 H Lawrence *Comm Angells* 20 Every one from his nativity hath an Angell delegated for his keeper 1876 Grant *Burgh Sch. Scotl* I i. 10 Commissioners of the Abbot of Dunfermline who had been delegated judge by the pope

2 To entrust, commit or deliver (authority, a function, etc) to another as an agent or deputy.

1530 Palsgr 510/2, I delegate myne auctorite, *je delegue*. 1641 R Brooke *Eng Episc* II ii 72 Can any man think it fit, to *Delegate* the Tuition or Education of a tender Prince, committed to his Charge? 1774 T Jefferson *Autobiog* App Wks. 1859 I 138 Those bodies to whom the people have delegated the powers of legislation 1873 Helps *Anim & Mast* v (1875) 117, I wish we could delegate to women some of this work. 1883 A L Smith in *Law Reports* 12 Q Bench Div 95 The defendant delegated to another to utter the slanderous words.

†3 In a looser sense. To assign, deliver. *Obs.*

1633 J Done *Hist Septuagint* 74 For this was Published.. a Law, and the reason thereof delegated to the Judges that the Peasants should not sojourne [etc] 1774 J Bryant *Mythol* I 310 A number of strange attributes, which by some of the poets were delegated to different personages

4. *Civil Law.* To assign (one who is debtor to oneself) to a creditor as debtor in one's place.

1818 [see Delegant] 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* iii. § 130 When, for example, I enter to your debit what is due me by Titius, provided always he has delegated you to me in his stead 1887 Juta *Burge's Comm Law of Holland* 246 It is necessary that there should be the concurrence of the person delegating, that is, the original debtor, and of the person delegated, or the person whom he appoints.

Delegated (de·lĭgĕted), *ppl. a.* [f prec. vb]

1. Appointed to act as a deputy or representative for another; deputed.

1647 Crashaw *Poems* 164 The delegated eye of day. 1792 E Darwin *Bot Gard* I 109 The delegated throng O'er the wide plains delighted rush along. 1818 Colebrooke *Oblig. & Conts acts* I. 214 If nothing were due by the delegant, the delegated party need not perform that engagement 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 1741 By having wrought too long with delegated hands, Not used mine own.

2 Entrusted or committed (to a deputy).

1654 H L'Estrange *Chas I* (1655) 130 Neither his Own, nor his delegated Authority to his Council 1735–8 Bolingbroke *On Parties* 209 The Peers have an inherent, the Commons a delegated Right 1861 W Bell *Dict Law Scot*, *Delegated jurisdiction*, as contradistinguished from *proper* jurisdiction, is that which is communicated by a judge to another, who acts in his name, called a depute or deputy 1867 Freeman *Norm Conq* (1876) I iv 247 An English Ealdorman ruled only with a delegated authority

Delegatee'. [f. Delegate *v* + -ee.] *Civil Law.* The party to whom a debtor is delegated by the delegant

1875 Poste *Gaius* (ed 2) 670 When the Delegator is indebted to the Delegatee.

De·legateship. [See -ship] The office or position of a delegate

1892 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 23 Mar, That federal office holders in the South are put forward for delegateships

Delegation (delĭgē·ʃən) [ad. L *dēlēgātiōn-em*, n of action from *dēlēgāre* to Delegate So F *délégation* (13th c. in Hatzf).]

1. The action of delegating or fact of being delegated, appointment or commission of a person as a delegate or representative, the entrusting of authority to a delegate

1612 Selden *Drayton's Poly-olb* xi Notes 193 Government upon delegation from the King 1641 R. Brooke *Eng Episc* II ii 72 To countenance such Delegation of an entrusted Office, to Deputies 1775 Johnson *Taxation no Tyr* 33 The business of the Publick must be done by delegation 1867 Freeman *Norm Conq* (1876) I iii 77 He is a sovereign, inasmuch as he does not rule by delegation from any personal superior

b The action of sending on a commission

1641 Smectymnuus *Vind Answ* § 13 130 If the greatest part of Titus his travels had beene before his delegation to Creet

† c. The action of delivering or assigning a thing to a person or to a purpose *Obs*

1681 E. Sclater *Serm Putney* 7 There are two parts of Moses his power intimated fairly enough in the delegation of these siluer trumpets

2 A charge or commission given to a delegate.

1611 Speed *Hist Gt Brit.* ix xii § 66 Lewis re called his Vicar ship or delegation, which hee had made to Edward 1690 Locke *Civ Gov* II xix (R), When . others usurp the place, who have no such authority or delegation.

3 A delegated body, a number of persons sent or commissioned to act as representatives.

1828 Jas. Mill *Brit India* II iv vii 261 The government of India by a delegation of servants 1841 Catlin *N Amer Ind* (1844) I. i. 7 A delegation of some ten or fifteen noble and dignified looking Indians suddenly arrived

b *U S.* The body of delegates appointed to represent a State or district in a representative assembly.

1828 Webster s v, Thus, the representatives of Massachusetts in Congress are called the *delegation*, or *whole delegation* 1865 H Phillips *Amer. Paper Curr* II 43 The Jersey delegation presented to congress a number of the counterfeits

4. *Civil Law.* The assignment of a debtor by his creditor to a creditor of the delegant, to act as debtor in his place and discharge his debt.

1721 Bailey, *Delegation* [in Civil Law] is when a Debtor appoints one who is Debtor to him, to answer a Creditor, in his Place. 1818 Colebrooke *Oblig. & Conts acts* I 208. 1860 J Paterson *Compend Eng & Sc Law* 514 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* Digest 552 A transaction called delegation of his debtor by the creditor to the third party

5. A letter or other instrument, unstamped and not negotiable, used by bankers and merchants in the place of a cheque, bill of exchange or other instrument, for the transfer of a debt or credit

1882 Bithell *Counting-ho Dict* 92 Letters of Credit are mostly simple Delegations

‖ b. A share-certificate: used *esp.* in reference to Suez Canal shares [F. *délégation*]

1882 *Daily Tel* 10 Oct (Cassell), The English government intended purchasing 200,000 Suez Canal delegations

†**De·legative,** *a Obs* [f ppl stem of L. *dēlēgāre* to Delegate + -ive] Having the attribute of delegating; of delegated nature

1641 R Brooke *Eng Episc* I i 3 Hither also wee may referre his power Juridicall or Legislative in Parliament. And his power Delegative 1690 Locke *Govt* II xi § 141 It [the Power of making Laws] being but a delegative Power from the People.

Delegator (de·lĭgĕtəɹ) [ad. L. *dēlēgātor*, agent-n. f. *dēlēgāre* to Delegate] One who delegates, a delegant

1875 [see Delegatee]

Delegatory (de·lĭgătərɪ), *a* [ad L *dēlēgātōrius*, f *dēlēgātor*: see prec. and -ory] Of or relating to delegation; of the nature of delegation or delegated power; † of a person, holding delegated authority.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* in *Harl Misc* (1808–13) VI 170 (D) Some politique delegatory Scipio whom they might depose when they list. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 42 No where doth he attribute any delegatory power of Sensation vnto it 1762 tr *Buschung's Syst. Geog* III 547 This jurisdiction was conferred on him by the see of Utrecht, which the Emperor had invested with a delegatory authority 1787 Ann Hilditch *Rosa de Mont* I 62 The decrees of an immutable providence, and its delegatory laws on earth

Delegue, var Deleague *v Obs*, to delegate.

Delei·t, obs Sc form of Delete

‖ **Delenda** (dĭle·ndă), *sb pl.* [L, pl. of *dēlendum* (a thing) to be blotted out, gerundive of *dēlēre* to Delete] Things to be deleted.

(In early quot with additional plural -s)

1645 Mrq. Worcester in *Bibl. Regia* (1659) 72, I beseech your Majesty to consider the streiks that are drawn over the Divine writ as so many delendies [quoted in C Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* I 6 (1651) as *delenda's*] by such bold hands as these.

Delendung, var. of Delundung

†**Dele·niate,** *v. Obs rare.* Also erron deli-neate. [irreg. f. L. *dēlēnīre* to soften or soothe down] To soothe, mitigate.

1623 Cockeram, II, To Pacifie, *Deleniate*. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 29 That is called Anodynum which delineates and mitigates any paine

†**Deleni·fical,** *a Obs rare* –°. [f L *dēlēnific-us* soothing, f *dēlēnīre* to soothe down + *-ficus* making] Soothing, pacifying.

1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Delenifical*, that mitigates or makes gentle. 1721 in Bailey 1755 in Johnson ('having virtue to assuage or ease pain')

Delerious, erron form of Delirious.

Delessite (dĕ·le sɔit). *Min.* [Named 1850 after the French mineralogist Delesse see -ite] A dark-green mineral, allied to Chlorite, but containing much more iron.

1854 in Dana *Min* 296 1879 Rutley *Stud. Rocks* xii 219 Augite, which is often altered into pseudomorphs of chlorite or delessite

Delete (dĭlī·t), *v* Also 5–6 delyte, 6–7 *Sc* deleit, dilate, 7 deleet(e, deleate, 7 *Sc* *ta t.* and *pa. pple.* deletted, delait: see next. [f L. *dēlēt-*, ppl. stem of *dēlēre* to blot out, efface]

†1. *trans* To destroy, annihilate, abolish, eradicate, do away with. *Obs*

(The first quot is on various grounds uncertain)

1495 *Barth. De P. R* (W de W) iv iii 82 Drinesse dyminysshyth and stroyeth bodyes that haue soules, so he dyssoluyth and delyteth the kynde naturall spyrytes that ben of mayst smoke 1534 *St Papers Hen VIII*, II 218 Stryke thaym till they be consumed, and ther generation clene radycat and delytit of this worlde. 1545 *Act* 37 *Hen VIII*, c 17 § 1 The Bishop of Rome minding to abolish, obscure and delete such Power 1565 *Satir Poems Reform* I 344 Where no redresse in tyme cold dilate The extreme wrong that Rigor had tought 1656 Prynne *Demurrer to Jews* 69 Confederating to murder and delete them 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 215 It doth perfectly deleate the ulcers which infest the throat 1851 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng* I 43 Though Carthage was deleted

2. To strike or blot out, obliterate, erase, expunge (written or printed characters).

*a*1605 Montgomerie *Misc Poems* I. 6 Sic tytillis in your sanges deleit 1637–50 Row *Hist Kirk* (1842) 522 His Majestie deletted that clause *a*1657 Balfour *Ann Scot* (1824–5) II 76 Her proces [was] ordained to be delait out of the recordes. 1667 Collins in Rigaud *Corr Sci Men* (1841) I 127 Here the corrector took out more than I deleted. 1862 Beveridge *Hist. Inaug* II vi iii 641 The peerage would be granted if the censure were deleted 1875 F Hall in *Nation* XXI 360/2 Here, to make either sense or metre, the *and* must be deleted

b. *fig* To erase, expunge, 'wipe out'.

1650 Fuller *Pisgah* iii x 340 Studiously deleting the character of that Sacrament out of their bodies 1785 Reid *Int Powers* iii. vii, So imprinted as not to be deleted by time 1864 *Morn Star* 12 Jan, Kagosima has been deleted from the list of cities, and there is an end of it

Hence **Dele·ting** *vbl sb*, deletion

1711 *Country-Man's Lett to Curat* 6 They had the popish missal and breviary with some few Deletings.

†**Dele·te,** *pa. pple. Obs* Also 7 deleete, delate. [ad L. *dēlēt-us* blotted out, effaced, pa pple of *dēlēre* to Delete] Deleted, abolished, destroyed

*c*1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen VIII* (1878) 87 His brother's memory was delete and abolished among the Jews. 1642 *Declar Lords & Com to Gen Ass Ch Scot* 13 An Obligation that cannot be delete 1682 *Lond Gaz* No. 1682/1 His Arms to be delate out of the Books of Arms.

†**Delete·rial,** *a. Obs* [f. as next + -al.] = next.

1621 Venner *Via Recta, Treat Tobacco* (1650) 307 It hath a deleteriall or venemous quality 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* xix 707 In his Epistle concerning Paracelsus's Medicines and their deleterial vertues

Deleterious (delĭtĭə rɪəs), *a.* [f mod L. *dēlētēr-ius*, a Gr. δηλητήρι-ος noxious, hurtful, f. δηλητήρ destroyer, f δηλέ-εσθαι to hurt see -ous] Hurtful or injurious to life or health; noxious

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med* II § 10 They were not deleterious to others onely, but to themselves also 1646 — *Pseud Ep.* III vii 119 Deleterious it may bee at some distance and destructive without a corporall contaction 1762 Goldsm. *Cit W* xci, In some places, those plants which are entirely poisonous at home lose their deleterious quality by being carried abroad 1821 Byron *Juan* IV lii, 'Tis pity wine should be so deleterious, For tea and coffee leave us much more serious. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv* viii 213 This gas was well known to be deleterious.

b Mentally or morally injurious or harmful

1823 Byron *Juan* xiii. 1, A jest at vice by virtue's called a crime, And critically held as deleterious 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life*, *Power* Wks (Bohn) II 335 Politics is a deleterious profession, like some poisonous handicrafts

Hence **Delete·riously** *adv*, **Delete·riousness.**

1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* IV 359/1 The solution should not be deleteriously affected. 1892 W B Scott *Autobiog* I i. 15 David was deleteriously influenced by studying these able but imperfect artists

†**Deletery** (de·lĭtĕrɪ), *a. Obs.* Also *erron.* -ory, -ary. [a med L. *dēlētēri-us* (Du Cange), a. Gr δηλητήριος Deleterious In F *délétère* (*médicament délétère*, Joubert, 16th c) In the 17th c. often erroneously viewed as a derivative of L. *dēlēre*, *dēlētum*, to blot out, efface, destroy, and consequently

both spelt *-ory*, and used in the sense 'effacing, blotting out' · cf. DELETORY.

By Butler stressed *de letery*, but generally perhaps *dele tery*.]

A. *adj* Deleterious, noxious, poisonous

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex* (1633) 101 [Venemous hearbes] which by reason of their deletory coldnesse bring destruction unto Creatures, as Henbane, Mandrake, *Napellus* 1638 A. READ *Chirurg* XII 89 The subjects wherein this deletery propertie is lodged 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 10 A certain deletary and poysonous quality 1663 BUTLER *Hud* I II 317 Though stor'd with Deletery Med'cines (Which whosoever took is Dead since) 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* VI 196 A Patient died frantick, as if he had taken a deletery Medicine

B. 1 A deleterious or noxious drug; a poison

Also *fig*

1638 A. READ *Chirurg* XII 88 You may aske by what meanes these poisons and deleteries doe kill 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt Exemp* (1703) 407 Health and pleasure, deletery and cordial 1651-3 — *Serm for Year* I XVII 223 [To] destroy Charity . with the same general venom and deletery as apostacy destroyes faith

2 A drug that destroys or counteracts the effect of anything noxious, as a poison, an antidote

b *fig* Anything that destroys, or counteracts the poison *of*, sin or evil, an antidote *to* or *for* evil

¶ In this sense evidently associated with L *dēlēre*, *dēlētum*, and so used as = 'destroyer, effacer, wiper out' (of evil) cf DELETORY *sb*

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc* (1647) 5 Episcopacy is the best deletery in the world for Schisme. 1649 — *Apol Liturgy* Pref § 34 Inserted as Antidotes, and deleteries to the worst of Heresies 1649 — *Gt Exemp* II XII XI 1 § 9 A proper deletery of his disgrace, and purgative of the calumny 1660 — *Duct Dubit* I I rule II § 23 Intended to be deleteries of the sin and instruments of repentance — *Ibid* I III, My thinking that mercury is not poison, nor hellebore purgative, cannot make an antidote or deletery against them

Deletion (dĭlī·ʃən) [ad L. *dēlētiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēlēre* to blot out, efface]

1 The action of effacing or destroying; destruction, annihilation, abolition, extinction. Now *arch*

1606 COKE in *True & Perf Rel* D III b, Tending not onely to the hurt but euen the deletion of our whole name and Nation 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm for Year* I V 58 Unlesse this proceed so far as to a total deletion of the sin 1677 HALE *Pomp Atticus* 36 The taking of Alexandria by Augustus, which was the fatal and funeral deletion of Antony 1845 DAVISON *Disc Prophecy* V (1851) 162 Rome remains, though Carthage is gone the similar fate of deletion has not come 1881 STEVENSON *Virg Puerisque, Ordered South* 162 The more will he be tempted to regret the extinction of his powers and the deletion of his personality

2. The action of striking out, erasing or obliterating written or printed matter, the fact of being deleted; a deleted passage, an erasure.

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 271 Although the deletion were in the chiefe part of the testament 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss* 38 *note*, Some deletions, found necessary in consequence of the unexpected length to which the Article extended have been restored 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I § 31 *note*, With a dot—equivalent to deletion—over some if not all of the letters 1884 KAY in *Law Times Rep* LI 315/1 The deletion was initialed in the margin with the initials of the persons who signed the agreement

Deleti·tious, *a rare* —°. [f L *dēlētīci-us*, *-ālius* characterized by blotting out or erasure + -OUS.] Characterized by erasure; said of paper from which writing has been, or may be, erased.

1823 CRABB, *Deletitious* (*Ant*), an epithet for paper on which one may write things and blot them out again, to make room for new matter Hence 1846 in WORCESTER, and in later Dicts

Deletive (dĭlī·tĭv), *a. rare* [f L. *dēlēt-*, ppl stem of *dēlēre* to efface + -IVE] Having the property of deleting, adapted for erasing.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr* 9 Save where the obtuser end [of the *stilus*] was made more deletive, apt to put out, and obliterate.

†**Deleto·rious,** *a Obs rare* —° = DELETORY

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Deletorious* (*deletorius*), that blotteth or raceth out

Deletory (dĭlī·tərı), *a sb* [f L. *dēlēt-* (see above) + -ORY]

A. *adj* That is used to delete or efface, effacing

Also used in 17th c in sense of DELETERY *a.*, see that word and cf quot 1679 here

1612 T. JAMES *Corrupt Script* II 41 That also must be thrust away with a deletorie sponge 1679 PULLER *Moder Ch Eng* (1843) 202 The Penances in the Church of Rome, which are counted deletory of sin.

B. *sb* That which destroys or effaces

(Cf DELETERY *sb* 2 b, with which this ran together)

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas Popery* II (1686) 112 The severity of Confession, which was most certainly intended as a deletory of sin. 1649 — *Gt Exemp* VI 1 § 23 The Spirit of Sanctification the deletory of Concupiscence 1699 'MISAURUS' *Honour of Gout* (1720) 35 It is a perfect Deletory of Folly

Dele-wine, see DEAL *sb* 4

Deley, obs. form of DELAY.

Delf [1] (delf) Now only *local*. Forms 5–7 **delfe**, 6 **delff**, 7–9 **delft**, 5– **delf**, 6– **delph**; *pl* 4– **delves**, 6–7 **delfes**, 7– **delfs**, 8– **delphs**. [ME *delf*, late OE. *dælf* for *delf*, trench, ditch, quarry, occurring in a 12th c. copy of a charter, inserted in the Peterborough OE Chron. (Laud MS.) anno 963; app. aphetic f. OE *gedelf* digging, a digging, ditch, trench, quarry, mine (*stángedelf*, *leadgedelf*), f *delfan* to DELVE, dig]

1 That which is delved or dug · **a.** A hole or cavity dug in the earth, e g for irrigation or drainage; a pit, a trench, ditch; *spec* applied to the drainage canals in the fen districts of the eastern counties.

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* IV 40 In forowe, in delf, in pastyne 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron* 168 Make a delf ther aboute til thou com to the gret rote 1557 *Tottell's Misc* (Arb) 179 Daungerous delph, depe dungeon of disdaine 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl* III XIII, Some lesser delfs, [*later ed* delfts] the fountains bottome sounding 1661 MORGAN *Sph Gentry* II VII 78 Extracting him out of that Delf or Pit which Reuben put him in 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1776) 3 In marshes and fenny Delves 1713 *Lond Gaz* No 5143/4, 44 Acres of Pasture Ground in the Delphs in Haddenham in the County of Cambridge 1851 *Jrnl R Agric Soc* XII II 304 The fens are divided by embanked upland rivulets or 'delphs'. 1877 *N W Line Gloss*, *Delf*, *Delft*, a drain that has been delved a pond, a clay-pit a railway cutting, or any other large hole that has been delved out

b An excavation in or under the earth, where stone, coal, or other mineral is dug, a quarry, a mine The ordinary name for a quarry in the northern counties.

1388 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* XXXIV 11 To hie stoonys hewid out of the delues, *ether quarreris* 14 *Vocab Harl MS* 2002 in *Prompt Parv* 118 *note* [2], *Aurifodella*, a gold delfe 1588-9 *Act* 31 *Eliz* c 7 § 4 Quarries or Delfes of Stone or Slate 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* XXIV § 5 (1615) 242/1 Any Mine, Delph of Coale, Stone, Clay, Marle, Turfe, Iron, or any other Mine 1692 RAY *Dissol World* 78 In Coal Delfs and other Mines the Miners are many times drowned out 1732 in *L'pool Munic. Rec* (1886) II 156 The quarry or delf att Brownlow Hill sho'd be cut thorow 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl Railw* 390 Limestone is dug from a quarry, or 'delph', some 30 to 50 ft beneath the surface 1888 *Sheffield Gloss*, *Delf*, a stone quarry. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss*, *Delphs*, terms used to denote the working places in Yorkshire ironstone quarries.

† c. A grave. *Obs*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VI IV 39 The Grafe, quhare his dede Pypyne lay, Dar rypyd Dat Dulf bar stoppyd hastyly And away sped bame rycht spedyly *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* (Surtees) 230 He rasyd Lazre out of his delfe *a* 1548 *Hall's Priests Pebles* 37 (Jam.), The first fremd, quhil he was laid in delf, He lufit ay far better than himself

†**2** A bed or stratum of any earth or mineral that is or may be dug into.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 409 Observe the change of every coat of the earth as they dig, to wit from the black delfe, vntil they meet the veins aforesaid *Ibid* II 415 Under the delfe of sand they met with salt 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Delf of Coal*, Coal lying in Veins under ground, before it is digged up

3. *Sc* A sod or cut turf

1812 SOUTER *Agric Surv Banffs*. App 42 If a delph be cast up in a field that hath lien for the space of five or six years, wild oats will spring up of their own accord. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Delf*, a sod In this sense the term *delf* is used, Lanarks and Banffs

† b *Her.* A square bearing supposed to represent a square-cut sod of turf, used as an abatement. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Sc Poem Heraldry* 165 in *Q Eliz Acad* (1869) 100 Sit in armes, pictes and delphes espy 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 73 He beareth Argent, a delff Gules To him that revoketh his own challeng, as commonly we cal it eating his worde, this is giuen in token thereof 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I VIII (1660) 43 A Delfe for revocation of Challenge 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III 343/2 Some term a Tile a Delfe because of its squareness, but in a Delfe there is nothing of a thickness.

† 4 An act of delving; a thrust of the spade

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 501 You must cut the vpper face and crust of the earth in Aprill, with a shallow delfe 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II 115/1 Delfe, or Spadegraft. a digging into the earth as deep as a spade can go at once

5. *attrib.* and *Comb*

1792 *Trans Soc Encourag Arts* X 105 Making a delf-ditch, twelve feet wide. 1885 *Law Times Rep* LI 589/1 Certain land called delph land, beyond which were sand-hills, protecting the property from the sea.

Delf [2], **delft** (delf, delft). Also **delph.** [a Du *Delf*, now *Delft*, a town of Holland, named from the *delf*, *delve* 'ditch', by which name the chief canal of the town is still known. see prec Since the paragogic *t* was added to the name of the town in mod Du, it has been extended also to the English word, probably with the notion that *delf* was a corruption]

1. A kind of glazed earthenware made at Delf or Delft in Holland; originally called *Delf ware*

1714 *Fr Bk of Rates* 121 Certain Goods, called Delph-Ware, and counterfeit China, coming from Holland and other Parts 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew* II Advt, Potters-Work or Delft-Ware 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* 40 Large quantities of the commoner sort of ware were imported from Delft in Holland, whence it was usually known by the name of Delft ware.

1723 SWIFT *Poems*, *Stella at Woodpark*, A supper worthy of herself, Five nothings in five plates of delf 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* XV, A corner cupboard with their little stock of crockery and delf 1880 HOWELLS *Undisc Country* XVI 262 From tall standing clocks to the coarsest cracked blue delft

2. *attrib* and *Comb*

1756 *Connoisseur* 103 P 6, I am never allowed to eat from any thing better than a Delft plate 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* II 166 Glass works delf houses and paper mills 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb* III III (1849) 161 A majestic delft tea-pot. 1884 MAY CROMMELIN *Brown-Eyes* IV 33 Rows of blue china and coarser but valuable old delf pottery

Delf, obs form of DELVE *v*, to dig

Delfin, -fyn, var of DELPHIN *Obs*

Delful, -fully, obs var of DOLEFUL, -FULLY

Delian (dī·lĭăn), *a* [f L *Dēli-us* (Gr Δήλι-ος) of or pertaining to Delos, Δῆλος) + -AN] Of or belonging to Delos, an island in the Grecian archipelago, the reputed birthplace of Apollo and Artemis (Diana). **Delian problem**, the problem of finding the side of a cube having double the volume of a given cube (i e. of finding the cube root of 2); so called from the answer of the oracle of Delos, that a plague raging at Athens should cease when Apollo's altar, which was cubical, should be doubled. Also †**Deliacal** *a.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Delian twins*, the Sunne and Moone. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v *Duplication*, They applied themselves to seek the Duplicature of the cube, which henceforward was called the *Delian Problem* *Ibid*, *Deliacal Problem*, a famous problem among the antients concerning the duplication of the cube 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Coll Breakf P* 679 'Tis our lot To pass more swiftly than the Delian God.

†**Deli·bate,** *v Obs.* [f ppl stem of L *dēlībā-re* to take a little of, taste, f. DE- I. 2 + *lībāre* to take a little of, taste, etc.]

1 *trans* To take a little of, taste, sip; also *fig*

1623 COCKERAM, *Delibate*, to sippe, or kisse the cup *a* 1639 MARMION *Antig* III ii, Which he has travell'd, and delibated the French and the Spanish

2 To take away as a small part, to pluck, cull.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist Philos* III II. 104 The mind is induced into the soul from without by divine participation, delibated of the universall Divine mind

Hence **Delibated** *ppl a.*

1655 FULLER *Serm., Gift for God* 13 A soule .. unacquainted with virgin, delibated, and clarified joy

†**Deliba·tion.** *Obs.* [ad L *dēlībātiōn-em*, n of action f. *dēlībāre* · see prec]

1 A 'taste' or slight knowledge *of* something

a 1638 MEDE *Disc Acts* XVII. 4 Wks (1672) I 19 Not can it be understood without some delibation of Jewish Antiquity

2 A portion taken away, culled, or extracted

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst.* 216 Either the substance of God Himself together with that of the Evil Demon, or else certain delibations from both blended and confounded together 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat & Exp Philos* II XXI 420 They considered the principle of motion and vegetation as delibations from the invisible fire of the universe

†**Deli·ber,** *v Obs* Forms: 4–6 **deliber**, 5 **delibere**, 5–6 **delyber**, 6 **delybre**. see also DELIVER *v* [2] [ME a F. *délibérer* (15th c. in Littré), or ad L. *dēlīberāre* to weigh well, consider maturely, take counsel, etc, f DE- I. 3 + *lībrāre* to balance, weigh, f *lībra* a balance, pair of scales In 15–16th c it varied with *deliver*. cf. the ordinary Romanic *v* from Latin *b*]

1 **a.** *intr* To deliberate, take counsel, consider.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV 169 He gan deliberen for the best. *c* 1386 — *Melib* P 760 She delibered and took auys in hir self 1481 CAXTON *Myrr* I V.21 They deliberid emong them and concluded.

b. *trans* To deliberate upon, consider

1545 JOYE *Exp Dan* VIII (R.), In delibering, in decerning things delybred.

2 *trans* To determine, resolve.

a with *simple obj* or *infin*

1482 CAXTON *Polycron* Prohemye A III, I haue delybered too wryte twoo bookes notable. 1489 — *Faytes of A* I VI 13 It is not to be delibered ne lightly to be concluded *c* 1534 tr *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist* (Camd.) I 204 But hee delibered to withstande the adventure 1580 STOW *Hen V* an 1417 (R.) He delibered to goe vnto them in his owne person.

b *refl* (with *inf*)

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XVI 378, I pray you that ye wyll delibere your self for to gyve vs a good answere 15 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom* (1858) III. 25 On a day he delibered him for to go to hunt

c. *pass* To be determined or resolved

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* V II, I am delybered and fully, concluded to goo. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bk 3 Three Fooles* I 203 Joseph had vii brethren the which were delybered of a longe time to haue destroyed him.

Deliberalize see DE- II 1.

Deliberant (dĭlī·bĕrănt). *rare* [a. F. *délibérant*, or ad L *dēlīberānt-em*, pr ppl. of F *délibérer*, L. *dēlīberāre* to DELIBERATE] One who deliberates.

1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* 202 Experience, which the Deliberant is supposed not to have 1824 T. JEFFERSON *Writ* (1830) IV 395 Experience has proved the benefit of subjecting questions to two separate bodies of deliberants

Deliberate (dĭlī·bĕrĕt), *a.* [ad L *dēlīberāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēlīberāre*: see DELIBER]

1. Well weighed or considered, carefully thought out; formed, carried out, etc with careful consideration and full intention; done of set purpose; studied, not hasty or rash.

1548 HALL *Chron* 182 After deliberate consultacion had among the peeres, prelates, and commons 1602 SHAKS *Ham* IV III. 9 This sodaine sending him away, must seeme Deliberate pause 1667 MILTON *P L* I 554 Such as in stead of rage Deliberate valour breath'd 1761 HUME *Hist Eng* III IXI 322 He seems not to have had any deliberate

plan in all these alterations. 1848 RUSKIN *Mod Paint.* II III I. II §4 13 The act is deliberate, and determined on beforehand, in direct defiance of reason 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) II. VIII. 244 An impatience of control, a deliberate preference for disorder

b Of persons Characterized by deliberation; considering carefully, careful and slow in deciding, not hasty or rash

1596 SHAKS *Merch V* II IX 80 O these deliberate fooles when they doe choose, They haue the wisdome by their wit to loose 1802 MAR EDGLWORTH *Moral I* (1816) I XIX 165 'I will tell you, sir', replied the deliberate, unfeeling magistrate, 'you are suspected of having', etc. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* VIII §1 450 Striving to be deliberate in speech.

2 Leisurely, slow, not hurried. of movement or moving agents

a 1600 HOOKER (J.), It is for virtuous considerations, that wisdom so far prevaileth with men as to make them desirous of slow and deliberate death 1608–11 BP HALL *Medit & Vows* I §18 There are three messengers of death Casualty, Sickness, Age The two first are suddaine, the last leasurely and deliberate 1626 BACON *Sylva* §252 Eccho's are some more sudden Others are more deliberate, that is, giue more Space betweene the Voice and the Eccho 1790 J BRUCE *Source of Nile* II. III 232 Seitza Denghel drew up his army in the same deliberate manner in which he had crossed the Mareb *Mod* He is very deliberate in his movements

Deliberate (dĭlĭ bĕrĕt), *v* [f L. *dēlīberāt-*, ppl stem of *dēlīberāre* see DELIBER and -ATE. The pa ppple was in early times *deliberat, -ate*, from L · cf. prec]

†**1.** *trans* To weigh in the mind; to consider carefully with a view to decision; to think over *Obs* (Now usually *to deliberate upon*: see 2)

a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus, Unseasonableness* (1636) 49 An unseasonable fellow obtrudes his owne affaires to be deliberated and debated 16[2]1 TOURNEUR *Ath Trag* III 1 Wks 1878 I 83 Leaue a little roome For understanding to deliberate The cause or author of this accident 1681 J SALGADO *Symbiosis* 14 A thing not to be deliberated.

b with *obj clause*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 83 Deliberatinge therefore with my selfe, from whense these mountaynes haue such great holowe caues or dennes 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 28 The stone doth not deliberate whether it shall descend 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist, Scotl* I V 371 She deliberated how she might overcome the regent's scruples 1829 W IRVING *Conq Granada* I X 81 A council of war where it was deliberated what was to be done with Alhama

2 *intr* To use consideration with a view to decision, to think carefully; to pause or take time for consideration. Const †*of* (obs), *on, upon*, etc.

1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst* Table Scripture Quot, The heart of man doth deliberate of his way 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent* I III 73 Please you deliberate a day or two. 1624 CAPT SMITH *Virginia* IV 153 Two daies the King deliberated vpon an answer 1697 STILLINGFL *Serm* II XI (R), If he had time to deliberate about it 1713 ADDISON *Cato* IV 1, In spight of all the virtue we can boast The woman that deliberates is lost 1797 MRS RADCLIFFE *Italian* I, Vivaldi shut himself up in his apartment to deliberate 1894 *Daily News* 4 May 4/7 They [women] deliberate a great deal, now-a days, we draw no unfriendly conclusion

b Of a body of persons To take counsel together, considering and examining the reasons for and against a proposal or course of action.

1552 HULOET, Deliberate or take aduice or counsayle, *consulto* 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C Warres* 191 When therefore the Common-Council of any Town hath deliberated at home, concerning matters there proposed 1745 *Col Rec Pennsylv* V 11 To carry it home to their Council to deliberate upon 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I 145 The three crowned heads of the empire deliberated with the other members on the respective merits of the pieces 1858 FROUDE *Hist Eng* IV XVIII 28 The future relations of the two countries could now be deliberated on with a hope of settlement.

†**3** To resolve, determine, conclude; *pass.* to be resolved or determined *Obs.*

1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd* 187 (R) They deliberated to constrayne theym to fighte by sea ymmediatly 1582–8 *Hist James VI* (1804) 260 He was deliberat to resigne his office 1585 T WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy* IV VI 117, I am deliberated to follow the most auncient, famous, and moderne Geographers 1633 J DONE *Hist Septuagint* 12, I have deliberated to frame unto you by Writing, a thing . well deserving to be knowne.

Hence **Deliberating** *vbl sb* and *ppl a.*

1643 MILTON *Dworce* II IX, The all-wise purpose of a deliberating God 1885 *Athenæum* 2 May 572/3 The deliberating expression of the student's countenance.

Deliberated, *ppl. a* [f prec + -ED[1]] Carefully weighed in the mind · see the verb

1597 J KING *Jonas* (1618) 311 A wise & deliberated speech *a* 1644 LAUD *Serm* 226 (T.) If you shall not be firm to deliberated counsels. 1704 *Col Rec Pennsylv* II 191 After Deliberated and mature Debate thereon,

Deliberately (dĭlĭ bĕrĕtlĭ), *adv.* [f. DELIBERATE *a* + -LY[2].] In a deliberate manner

1 With careful consideration; not hastily or rashly; of set purpose.

1532 MORE *Confut Tyndale* Wks 575/2 He dooeth deliberately e with long deuice and studye bestowed about it, doe this geare willingly 1651 BAXTER *Inf Bapt* 243, I deliberately compared one with the other 1748 HARTLEY *Observ Man* II II §43 188 To deceive the world knowingly and deliberately 1892 *Law Times' Rep* LXVII 232/1 Omitted through inadvertence and not deliberately and on purpose

2 Without haste, leisurely, slowly

1711 STEELE *Spect* No 147 ¶2 Those that Read so fast may learn to speak deliberately 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl in* 1772, 169 They swim very deliberately with their two dorsal fins above water 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II IV 1 228, I tread deliberately this summit's lonely edge

Deliberateness. [f as prec + -NESS.] The quality of being deliberate, or of showing careful consideration, absence of haste in decision.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 100 Deliberatenes of vndertaking, & sufficiency of effecting 1649 *Eikon Bas* (1824) 21 The order, gravity, and deliberatenesse befitting a Parliament 1881 W C RUSSELL *Ocean Free-Lance* II 142 The chilling deliberateness of Shelvocke's manner and voice

Deliberater, var of DELIBERATOR

Deliberation[1] (dĭlĭbĕrēi ʃən) Also 4–6 deliberacioun, -acion, etc [a F *délibération*, in 13th c *deliberacion*, ad L *dēlīberātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēlīberāre* to DELIBERATE]

1 The action of deliberating, or weighing a thing in the mind, careful consideration with a view to decision

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III 470 For he, with grete deliberacion Had every thing Forcast, and put in execucion 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 133 A man ought to do his Werkis by deliberacion. and not sodaynly 1548 HALL *Chron* 194 b, Without any farther deliberacion, he determined with himselfe 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III X 198 Asking time for deliberation 1651 HOBBES *Govt & Soc* XIII §16 207 Deliberation is nothing else but a weighing, as it were in scales, the conveniencies, and inconveniencies of the fact we are attempting 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 184 ¶4 To close tedious deliberations with hasty resolves 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 386 Make up your mind then for the time of deliberation is over

2 The consideration and discussion of the reasons for and against a measure by a number of councillors (*e g* in a legislative assembly)

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A* IV X 256 Grete bataylles are entieprysed by delyberacyon of a grete counseyl 1555 EDEN *Decades* 57 After deliberation they iudged that *Nicuesa* could no more lacke [etc] 1688 in Somers *Tracts* II 290 Their Lordships assembled together and prepared, upon the most mature Deliberation, such Matters as they judged necessary 1771 *Junius Lett* XLVIII 259 The resolutions were made after long deliberation upon a constitutional question 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III XIII 280 To protect the deliberations of the Royalist Convention 1861 GEO ELIOT *Silas M.* 9 On their return to the vestry there was further deliberation 1871 J LEWIS *Digest of Census* 204 The legislative body [of Guernsey], called the 'States of Deliberation'

†b A consultation, conference *Obs*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav* III 80 A long deliberation being ended, they restored backe againe my Pilgrimes clothes, and Letters 1648 NETHERSOLE *Problems* II *title*, Advice very applyable to the present Deliberation

†**3** A resolution or determination *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard* I (1599) 18 The timerous man carried by despaire into deliberations headlong and hurtfull 1632 J HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 10 If the doubt of shewing himselfe too credulous had not confirm'd him in his former deliberation 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I XXIV, My deliberation is not to provoke, but to appease not to assault but to defend.

†b. The written record of a resolution (of a deliberating body) *Obs*

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit* (1742) I 98 Places where were reposited the deliberations and resolutions of the Senate

4 As a quality Deliberateness of action

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib* ¶ 376 Yow oghte purueyen and apparaillen yow with greet diligence and greet deliberacioun 1423 LYDG *Pylgr Sowle* IV XXIX (1859) 62 Al that they sayde or dyde shold be of suche delyberacion, that it myght be taken for autoryte of lawe. 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 92 b, And this enuy is mortall synne, whan it is with delyberacyon of reason and wyll 1542 R COPLAND *Guydon's Quest* 2 C III b/2 Nowe we wyll dyspose vs with delyberacyon to speake of the curacyon of inueterate vlcers 1628 EARLE *Microcosm*, *A derman* (Arb) 27 Hee is one that will not hastily runne into error, for hee treads with great deliberation 1732 LAW *Serious C* XXIII (ed 2) 47 You must enter upon it with deliberation 1794 S WILLIAMS *Hist Vermont* 166 The chiefs consulted with great deliberation 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II 73 Every whim is put into stone and iron, into silver and gold, with costly deliberation and detail

b. Absence of hurry, slowness in action or movement; leisureliness.

1855 H SPENCER *Princ Psychol* (1872) I IX 495 Psychical changes which take place with some deliberation 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I XVII. 119 We saw it [an ice-berg] roll over with the utmost deliberation

†**Deliberation**[2]. *Obs rare* [ad med L. *dēlīberātiōn-em*, n of action from *dēlīberāre* to DELIVER] Liberation, setting free

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron* 160 That we shulde treat with thy holynesse for his delyberacion

Deliberative (dĭlĭ bĕrătĭv), *a.* and *sb* [ad L *dēlīberātīv-us*, f. ppl stem of *dēlīberāre* see -IVE Cf. F. *délibératif, -ive* (14th c in Hatzf)]

1 Pertaining to deliberation; having the function of deliberating

1553 T WILSON *Rhet* (1580) 29 An Oracion deliberative 1586 A DAY *Eng Secretary* II (1625) 88 In a deliberative sort we propound divers things, and refute them all one after another. 1641 SIR E DERING in Rushw *Hist Coll* (1692) III I 393 We neither had a Decisive Voice to determine with them, nor a Deliberative Voice to Consult with them 1678 *Trans Crt Spain* 143 All the Towns which have a deliberative Vote in the State 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev* Wks V 377 Erecting itself into a deliberative body. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 105 The growth of self-government, or government by deliberative bodies, representing opposed principles and conflicting interests.

2 Characterized by deliberation, or careful consideration in order to decision.

1659 D PELL *Impr Sea* 361 A serious meditation, and deliberative ponderating upon the Power and terrible Majesty of God 1762 KAMES *Elem Crit* I II 100 The slower operations of deliberative reason 1836 *Random Recoll Ho. Lords* XIV. 326 Things to which, in his cooler and more deliberative moments, he would not on any account give expression

†b. Habitually deliberate, not hasty *Obs*

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I 432 He was naturally very quick of apprehension but withal very deliberative.

†B *sb.* A discussion of some question with a view to settlement, a deliberative discourse; a matter for deliberation *Obs*

1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evill* (Arb) 138 In deliberatiues the point is what is good and what is euill 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subsec* 77 A man so conceited of himselfe can bee no companion in deliberatiues 1650 R HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc Usurped Powers* 52 A person should begin this section of his with a generall deliberative.

Deliberatively, *adv* [f prec. + -LY[2]] In a deliberative manner, with deliberation, deliberately (*obs*); in the way of deliberation or discussion, as a deliberative body

1654 H L'ESTRANGE *Chas I* (1655) 208 An omission studiously and deliberatively resolved upon 1757 BURKE *Abridgm Eng Hist* Wks X 347 Constituent parts of this assembly whilst it acted deliberatively 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt.* IV 548 Consulted of and deliberatively touched upon

Deliberativeness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being deliberative

1653–4 WHITELOCKE *Jrnl. Swed Emb* (1772) I 376 Through the slowness, or rather deliberativeness, of the old chancellor 1880 *Scribner's Mag* May 94 The prayerful deliberativeness with which New England made war

Deliberator (dĭlĭ bĕrēitəɹ) [ad L *dēlīberātor*, agent-n from *dēlīberāre* see -OR] One who deliberates, one who takes part in a deliberation

1782 V KNOX *Ess.* 133 (R.) The dull and unfeeling deliberators of questions on which a good heart and understanding can intuitively decide 1813 SIR R WILSON *Diary* II 265 They pretend that this multiplicity of supervisors and conflicting deliberators is fatal to the common interest

Delible (de lĭb'l), *a* Also 7–8 deleble. [ad L *dēlēbil-is* that may be blotted out, f *dēlēre* (see DELETE and -BLE) · cf *indelible*] Capable of being deleted or effaced (*lit* and *fig.*).

1610 W FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II V 55 Base lines . for Boundaries or deleble Plant-lines *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. 215 An impression easily deleble 1683 tr *Erasmus' Moriæ Enc* 95 Distinguishing between a Delible and an Indelible character 1725 BENTLEY *Serm* X 357 The deleble stains of departed souls 1793 SMEATON *Eddystone L* §235 To render the marks not easily delible

†**Delibrate,** *v Obs rare*[−0] [f L *dēlibrāre* to take off the bark, f DE- I 6 + *liber, librr-*, bark]

1623 COCKERAM, *Delibrate*, to pull off the rinde of a Tree

Delicacy (de lĭkăsĭ) Also 5 -asie, -asye, 5–6 -acie. [f DELICATE *a* · see -ACY, and cf *obstinacy, secrecy*] **I.** The quality of being DELICATE (in various senses of the adj) **II** A thing in which this quality is displayed or embodied

I †**1** The quality of being addicted to pleasure or sensuous delights; voluptuousness, luxuriousness, daintiness *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 58 Yit was nat Iuppiter the lykerous þat fyrst was fadyr of delicasie 1393 GOWER *Conf* III 21 Of the seconde glotony, Which cleped is delicacy *Ibid* III 115 He shall be . lusty to delicacy In every thing which he shall do *c* 1550 *Disc Common Weal Eng* (1893) 5 Our dylycasye in requyrynge strangers wares 1593 NASHE *Christ's T* 140 Thus much of delicacy in general, now more particularly of his first branch, gluttony 1680 C BLOUNT tr *Philostratus* 229 (Trench) Cephisodorus, the disciple of Isocrates, charged him with delicacy, intemperance, and gluttony 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II XII 503 In his [Cicero's] cloaths and dress avoiding the extremes of a rustic negligence and foppish delicacy

†**2.** Luxury; pampering indulgence. *Obs*

1393 GOWER *Conf* I. 24 Delicacie his swete toþ Haþ fostred so þat it forbeþ Of abstinence al þat þer is. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XLII 554 The Cristene men weren Alle ful Richely Ifed with alle delicasy 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* I (1586) 7 The common sort preferreth shamefull and beastly delicasie, before honest and vertuous labour. 1629 MAXWELL tr *Herodian* (1635) 127 The glory of a Souldier consists in labour, not in laziuesse or delicacie. 1665 G HAVERS *Sir T Roe's Voy E Ind* 477 A life that was full of pomp, and pleasure, and delicacy 1725 POPE *Odyss* XX 82 Venus in tender delicacy rears With honey, milk, and wine, their infant years

†b Gratification, pleasure, delectation *Obs*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 401 He Rome brende for his delicasie. 1667 MILTON *P L.* V 333 She turns, on hospitable thoughts intent What choice to chuse for delicacie best

†**3** The quality of being delightful to the palate, delicateness or daintiness (of food). *Obs*

1393 GOWER *Conf* II 83 Berconius of cokerie First made the delicacie 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* II §1 Be not troublesome to thyself or others in the choice of thy meats or the delicacy of thy sauces

†**4** The quality of being delightful, *esp* to the intellectual senses; beauty, daintiness, pleasantness *Obs*

1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* XI XXII, O redolent well of famous poetry Reflerynge out the dulcet delicacy Of ilk ryvers in mervaylous wydenesse 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb) 48 Feeding on the delicacie of their features. 1612 DRAYTON

Poly olb i 5 Euen in the agedst face, where beautie once did dwell something wil appeare To showe some little tract of delicacie there *Ibid* vii 106 The aire with such delights and delicacie fils, As makes it loth to stirre, or thence those smels to beate 1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav* 61 Some peculiar Houses may be competitors for delicacie with most in Europe

5 Exquisite fineness of texture, substance, finish, etc ; graceful slightness, slenderness, or softness ; soft or tender beauty

a 1586 Sidney (J), A man in whom strong making took not away delicacy, nor beauty fierceness 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* (1616) 730 Anaxagoras marking diligently .. the postures of the fingers and the soft delicacy thereof 1744 Harris *Three Treat* iii ii (1765) 217 No Woman ever equalled the Delicacy of the Medicean Venus 1756 Burke *Subl & B* iv xvi, An air of robustness and strength is very prejudicial to beauty. An appearance of delicacy and even of fragility, is almost essential to it 1874 Green *Short Hist* vii § 3 363 She [Elizabeth] would play with her rings that her courtiers might note the delicacy of her hands

6 Tenderness or weakliness of constitution or health ; want of strength or robustness ; susceptibility to injury or disease

1632 J Hayward tr *Biondi's Eromena* 93 Cause to conjecture, that the delicacie of her sex kept disproportioned companie with her courage 1711 Addison *Spect* No 3 ¶ 3 Whether it was from the Delicacy of her Constitution, or that she was troubled with the Vapours 1759 Dilworth *Pope* 136 From the delicacy of his body, his life had been a continual scene of suffering to him 1816 Keatinge *Trav* (1817) II 181 The silk-cultivation has been on the decline in this part of the world, from the extreme delicacy of the insect 1872 B Clayton *Dogs* 20 The great drawback [to the Italian Greyhound] is its delicacy, it requires the utmost care

7 The quality or condition of requiring nice and skilful handling.

1785 Burke *Sp Nabob Arcot* Wks 1842 I 318 That our concerns in India were matters of delicacy 1796 Morse *Amer Geog* II 679 The extreme difficulty and delicacy of drawing the line of limitation [in a list of eminent men] 1857 Whewell *Hist Induct Sc* I Pref. 7, I was aware of the difficulty and delicacy of the office which I had undertaken 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 1 June 5/3 Absorbed in negotiations of the utmost delicacy

8 Exquisite fineness of feeling, observation, etc. ; nicety of perception ; sensitiveness of appreciation.

1702 Rowe *Tamerl* Ded , Poetry .will still be the Entertainment of all wise Men, that have any Delicacy in their Knowledge *a* 1704 T Brown *Sat. Antients* Wks 1730 I. 23 To make the delicacy of his sentiments perceived 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng* III 60 His principles would be relaxed, and the delicacy of his sense of right and wrong impaired 1869 E A Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed 3) 29 Warming the water is said to increase the delicacy of taste 1884 Church *Bacon* ix 216 Their truth and piercingness and delicacy of observation

b. *transf*, Of instruments, etc : Responsiveness to the slightest influence or change ; sensitiveness

1871 B Stewart *Heat* § 29 Such an instrument will therefore indicate any difference of temperature with great delicacy

9. Exquisite fineness or nicety of skill, expression, touch, etc.

1675 tr *Machiavelli's Prince* (Rtldg 1883) 198 This double intelligence was managed with slyness and delicacy. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 103 With modest Apologies and delicacy of expression *a* 1700 Dryden (J), Van Dyck has even excelled him in the delicacy of his colouring 1759 Robertson *Hist Scotl* I i 69 Henry VIII of England held the balance with less delicacy, but with a stronger hand 1848 Macaulay *Hist Eng* I 66 Scotsmen wrote Latin verse with more than the delicacy of Vida 1885 *Truth* 28 May 848/2 The spray is rendered with much lightness and delicacy.

10. A refined sense of what is becoming, modest or proper ; sensitiveness to the feelings of modesty, shame, etc. ; delicate regard for the feelings of others

1712 Steele *Spect* No 286 ¶ 1 A false Delicacy is Affectation, not Politeness 1732 Mallet in *Swift's Lett* (1766) II. 269, I am sure you will do it with all the delicacy natural to your own disposition 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xviii xiii, This .somewhat reconciled the delicacy of Sophia to the public entertainment, which , she was obliged to go to. 1832 Lytton *Eugene A.* i x, It would be a false delicacy in me to deny that I have observed it. 1843 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* III. x. 171 Nothing can exceed their cordiality and delicacy, so that their benefactions are given as a compliment

† **11.** Fastidiousness ; squeamishness. *Obs.*

1728 Pope *Odyss.* xix. 397 The delicacy of your courtly train To wash a wretched wand'rer wou'd disdain. 1771 Mrs Griffith tr *Viaud's Shipwreck* 104 It was almost come to a state of putrefaction, but hunger has no delicacy , so having broiled it [etc]. 1793 Beddoes *Math Lond* 118 The common old thin 4to. is not adapted to modern delicacy in books.

II. 12. A thing which gives delight ; something delightful. *arch.*

1586 A. Day *Eng Secretary* i (1625) 24 [To] beleeve that our very senses are partakers of every delicacie in them contained 1594 T. B *La Primaud Fr Acad* ii 197 These delicacies and spirituall delights 1609 Bible (Douay) *Isa.* li 3 He wil make her desert as delicacies [Wyclif delices] 1650 Jer Taylor *Holy Living* (1727) 242 God encourages our duty with . sensible pleasure and delicacies in prayer 1667 Milton *P L.* viii 526 These delicacies of Taste, Sight, Smell, Herbs, Fruits, & Flours, Walks, and the melodie of Birds 1882 Stevenson *New Arab Nts*, (1884) 22 The President's company is a delicacy in itself,

b. *esp.* Something that gratifies the palate, a choice or dainty item of food ; a dainty.

c 1450 Lonelich *Grail* lv 270 The peple weren Repleynsched with alle Maner Metes and delecasyes. 1596 Drayton *Legends* iii 118 Me with Ambrosiall Delicacies fed 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No 172 ¶ 10 Untasted delicacies solicit his appetite 1879 Farrar *St Paul* (1883) 194 A pig was the chief delicacy at Gentile banquets 1884 G Allen *Philistia* III 156 Oysters, sweetbreads, red mullet, any little delicacy of that sort

† c. A luxury ; a sensual pleasure *Obs*

1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ Conv* i (1586) 19 These lurke loyteringlie plunged in delicacies as Swine in the mire 1605 Verstegan *Dec Intell* vi (1628) 165 A people very strong and hardy, and the rather for not beeing weakned with delicacies

13 A delicate trait, observance, or attention.

1712 Steele *Spect* No. 491 ¶ 2 The Decencies, Honours and Delicacies that attend the Passion towards them[women] in elegant Minds 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No 98 ¶ 5 Those little civilities and ceremonious delicacies 1779 J. Moore *View Soc Fr* II xciv 418 A woman, and acquainted with all the weakness and delicacies of the sex

14 A nicety, a refinement

1789 Stokes *Let* in Pettigrew *Mem Lettsom* (1817) III 402 In these delicacies we wish to be confirmed or corrected by those who are real masters in the profession 1876 Freeman *Norm Conq.* V xxiv 524 To disregard the grammatical delicacies of the written language

Delicate (de·likĕt), *a.* and *sb* Forms· 4–6 **delicat**, 5 **-caat**, 5–6 **de-, dylycate**, 6 *Sc* **dilligat**, 4– **delicate**. [ad L. *dēlicāt us, a, -um* alluring, charming, voluptuous, soft, tender, dainty, effeminate, etc ; reinforced by later F. *délicat* (15th c in Hatzfeld), 'daintie, pleasing, prettie, delicious, tender, nice, effeminate, of a weake complexion' (Cotgr); in mod.F 'of exquisite fineness' (Hatzf): cf Pr. and Cat. *delicat*, Sp. *delicado*, It. *delicato* The native repr of L *dēlicātus* in OF. was *delié* 'fine, slender, delicate' see Delie.

(The etymology of L *dēlicātus* appears to be quite uncertain several distinct suggestions are current Even the primary sense is doubtful, but, if not originally connected with *dēliciæ* (Deli ice), it seems to have been subsequently associated therewith The word had undergone considerable development of meaning already in ancient Latin, in Romanic it received further extension in the line of meaning 'dainty, tenderly fine, slender, slight, easily affected or hurt', these Latin and Romanic senses have at various times been adopted in English, often as literal adaptations of the Latin word in the Vulgate, etc. ; and the history of the word here involved and difficult to trace The following arrangement is more or less provisional)]

I Senses more or less = various uses of Dainty *a*

1 Delightful, charming, pleasant, nice. † a. *gen. Obs*

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* lviii. 13 If thou clepist a delicat sabot [1388 clepist the sabat delicat, Vulg *vocaveris sabbatum delicatum*, 1611 call the sabbath a delight] *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) v 39 Anoynted with delicat thinges of swete smelle 1513 Bradshaw *St Werburge* i 2560 The Worde of god was moost delycate sauoure 1553 Edpn *Treat. Newe Ind* (Arb) 15 Delicate thinges that may encrease the pleasures of this lyfe 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 175 A spacious Garden, which was curious to the eye and delicate to the smell 1683 Thoresby *Diary* 4 Apr , To Bigglesworth where is nothing observable but a delicate new Inn 1697 Dampier *Voy* I. xvi 458 Which our Carpenters afterwards altered, and made a delicate Boat fit for any service. 1712 tr *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 152 A ravishing Smell as strong as that of the Quince, but much more delicate 1791 Cowper *Retired Cat* 60 Cried Puss '. Oh what a delicate retreat ! I will resign myself to rest '.

b. Of food, etc. . Pleasing to the palate, dainty.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 13 Delicat metis and drynkis 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc) p xlvi, Then cometh dishes moste swete & delicate 1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* xxix 22 Better is it to haue a poore lyuynge in a mans owne house, then delicate fayre amonge the straunge 1624 Bp Hall *Rem. Wks* (1660) 28 Let the drink be never so delicate and well-spiced 1700 S. L tr. *Fryke's Voy E Ind* 21 A very good Dinner of Meat and Cheese, and delicate Beer. 1760–72 tr *Juan & Ulloa's Voy* (ed 3) I 79 Some of them [dishes] are so delicate, that foreigners are no less pleased with them, than the gentlemen of the country 1845 M Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I 22 Not to take delight in delicate meats 1853 J H Newman *Hist Sk* (1876) II i i. 40 Horseflesh was the most delicate of all the Tartar viands in the times we are now considering

† c Said of the air, climate, or natural features.

1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* Liv, The river Hydaspis which is counted to be a verye delicate water 1586 A Day *Eng Secretary* i. (1625) 26 A soile delicate for the aire, and pleasant for the situation 1605 Shaks *Macb* i vi 10 Where they much breed, and haunt I have obseru'd The ayre is delicate. 1622 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xxi (1748) 339 A purer stream, a delicater brook, Bright Phœbus in his course doth scarcely overlook 1697 Dampier *Voy* (1729) I 485 Tabago still lies wast (though a delicate fruitful Island) 1700 Congreve in *Lett Lit. Men* (Camden) 299 We had a long passage, but delicate weather. 1756 Nugent *Gr Tour* II 141 There is a small arm of the sea, and another delicate country joining to it 1789 G. Whitp *Selborne* xxiii (1853) 94 The sun broke out into a warm delicate day

† d. Delightful from its beauty ; dainty to behold ; lovely, graceful, elegant *Obs*

1583 Stmpill *Leg Bp St Andrews* 1023 Ane diligat [*v. r.* deligat] gowne . he send him. 1604 Shaks *Oth* ii iii 20 She's a most exquisite Lady Indeed she's a most fresh and delicate creature. 1632 Lithgow *Trav* vi. 282 Rare Alabaster Tombe . inclosed within a delicate Chappell under the ground 1641 Evelyn *Mem* (1857) I, 28 Haerlem is a very delicate town, and hath one of the fairest churches of the Gothic design I had ever seen. 1759 B. Martin *Nat Hist Eng.* I 367 Oxford .. is a most delicate and beautiful City.

† **2** Characterized by pleasure or sensuous delight ; luxurious, voluptuous, effeminate. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T* 402, I shal lede now so myrie a lyf So delicat with outen wo and stryf That I shal haue myn heuene in erthe heere 1393 Langl *P Pl* C ix 279 Diues for hus delicat lyf to þe deuel wente 1542–3 *Act* 34–5 *Hen VIII*, c 4 Sundrie persons consume the substance obteined by credite for their own pleasure and delicate liuinge 1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist* 410 You have your sweete and delicate sleepes in your comfortable chambers 1599 Shaks *Much Ado* i i 305 Come thronging soft and delicate desires, All prompting mee how faire yonge Hero is 1737 Whiston *Josephus' Antiq* xvii xii § 2 Softness of body derived from his delicate and generous education

† b. Of persons Given to pleasure or luxury ; luxurious, sumptuous *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Monk's T* 393 Moore delicaat, moore pompous of array, Moore proud was neuere Emperour than he 1393 Gower *Conf* III. 34 He was eke so delicate Of his clothing, that every day Of purpure and bisse he made him gay. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 117 Delycate or lycorowse, *delicatus* (P *lautus*) *c* 1450 *Myrour Saluacionn* 1538 Now glutterie is yt vice yt the feend first temptis man inne, ffor rathere a man delicat than abstynent fallis in synne. 1535 Coverdale *Amos* vi (*heading*), He reproueth the welthy, ydyll and delicate people 1613 R C. *Table Alph* (ed 3), *Delicate*, daintie, giuen to pleasure 1640 Habington *Hist Edw IV* 196 (Trench) The most delicate and voluptuous princes have ever been the heaviest oppressors of the people.

† **3.** Self-indulgent, loving ease, indolent. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth* iv. vii 149 O se slowe and delicat men, whi fley ze aduersites and ne fyzten nat azeins hem by vertue 1413 Lydg *Pilgr Sowle* iii ix (1483) 56 Suche folke hnue ben soo delycate and lothe to good werkes 1533 More *Debell. Salem* Pref Wks. 931/1 Many men are now a dayes so delicate in reading, and so lothe to laboure 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm Tim* 102/2 They which will be delicate, & persuade themselues yt they shal not suffer much trouble in doing their dutie faithfully 1601 Conwallyes *Ess* xii, He made choyse rather of a slow delicate people, then of spirits of more excellency.

† **4** Tenderly or softly reared, not robust; dainty ; effeminate *Obs.* or *arch*

1382 Wyclif *Deut.* xxviii. 56 A tendre womman and a delicate, the which vpon the erthe myzte not go, ne fitch the stap of the foot, for softnes and moost tendrenes 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W. 1531) 204 b, The delycate persone that can suffre no payne in body. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) E viij, And well that [=*bien que*] the grete colde penetrethe youre delicat fleshes [Of women] 1602 Shaks *Ham.* iv. iv 48 Witness this army Led by a delicate and tender prince. 1611 Bible *Jer* vi 2, I haue likened the daughter of Zion to a comely and delicate [Coverd fayre and tendre] woman 1688 S Pepys *Guardian's Instr* 56 This was the unhappiness of a delicate Youth, whose great misfortune it was to be worth Two Thousand a Year before he was One and Twenty

† **5** Fastidious, particular, nice, dainty *Obs.*

1568 Grafton *Chron* II. 88 He was more delicate and deyntie than became a person being so homely appareled 1649 Bp. Reynolds *Serm Hosea* Epist 1, I speake with such plainess, as might commend the matter delivered rather to the Conscience of a Penitent, then to the fancy of a delicate hearer 1673 *Rules of Civility* 109 Some people being so delicate, they will not eat after a man has eat with his Spoon and not wiped it 1712 Steele *Spect* No. 493 ¶ 7 You, who are delicate in the choice of your friends and domestics 1773 Johnson *Lett Mrs Thrale* 21 Sept, The only things of which we, or travellers yet more delicate, could find any pretensions to complain. 1796 Morse *Amer Geog* II 561 They are delicate in no part of their dress but in their hair

II. Fine ; not coarse, not robust, not rough, not gross

6 Exquisitely or beautifully fine in texture, make, or finish ; exquisitely soft, slender, or slight

1577 B Googe *Heresbach's Husb* iii (1586) 140 Champion Feeldes and Downes, are best for the delicatest and finest woolled Sheepe. 1600 J Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 237 Their women are white, having blacke haires and a most delicate skin. 1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav.* 190 The people , weare little clothing, save what is thin and delicate 1756 Burke *Subl. & B* iv xvi, It is the delicate myrtle it is the vine, which we look on as vegetable beauties 1800 tr *Lagrange's Chem* II 188 A salt under the form of exceedingly delicate needles 1825 J Nlal *Bro. Jonathan* III 175 The delicate gauze over her bosom shook 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* (1886) 38 Delicatest sea-ferns.

b. Fine or exquisite in quality or nature

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold Bk M Aurel.* (1546) M vij b, Such as are of a delicate bloudde, haue not soo much solicitude as the rustical people. 1610 Shaks *Temp* i. ii. 272 Thou wast a Spirit too delicate To act her earthy, and abhord commands. *a* 1631 Donne *Parado ves* (1652) 47 Nor is it because the delicatest blood hath the best spirits. 1794 S Williams *Vermont* 119 Like most of our delicate pleasures it is not to be enjoyed but in the cultivated state 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It Jrnls* (1872) I. 9 All the dishes were very delicate. 1863 Geo Eliot *Romola* ii vi, The meats were likely to be delicate, the wines choice 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. vi. 186 My father liked delicate cookery, just because he was one of the smallest and rarest eaters

c. Fine in workmanship ; finely or exquisitely constructed.

1756 J Warton *Ess. Pope* (1782) I xi 301 My chief reason for quoting these delicate lines 1870 Emerson *Soc & Solit*, *Clubs* Wks (Bohn) III. 91 We are delicate machines, and require nice treatment to get from us the maximum of power and pleasure

d Of colour : Of a shade which is not strong or glaring ; soft, tender, or subdued.

1822 Praed *Poems, Lilian* i 12 And wings of a warm and delicate hue, Like the glow of a deep carnation 1860 Tyndall *Glac* i. xi 83 The hole , [in] the snow was filled with a delicate blue light.

7 So fine or slight as to be little noticeable or difficult to appreciate ; subtle in its fineness.

1692 DRYDEN *St Evremont's Ess* 120 He leaves to be discerned a delicate inclination for the Conspirators. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref (Globe) 498 The French have a high value for them [turns of words] they are often what they call delicate, when they are introduc'd with judgment 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II. 71 Catharine often told the king plainly what the Protestant lords of the council only dared to hint in the most delicate phrases 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int* II 1 § 23 Discrimination of the most delicate differences is an indispensable qualification

8 So fine or tender as to be easily damaged, tender, fragile, easily injured or spoiled

1568 TILNEY *Disc Marriage* E ij b, A good name is so delicate a thing in a woman, that she must not onely be good, but likewise must apeere so 1604 SHAKS *Oth* I ii 74 Thou hast Abus'd her delicate Youth, with Drugs or Minerals 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort* (1729) 192 The Nectarine and like delicate mural-Fruit. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I 75 But they [trout] are so delicate that they will not keep, and must be eaten the day they are killed 1893 H DALZIEL *Dis Dogs* (ed 3) 104 It [cropping] is cruel in exposing one of the most delicate organs to the effects of cold, wet, sand, and dirt

b. Tender or feeble in constitution; very susceptible to injury; liable to sickness or disease; weakly, not strong or robust

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 291 If he be a delicat man or a feble drie hem with fumygacioums maad of pulpa coloquintada 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam Ep* (1577) 184 The old man is delicate and of small strength 1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 164 The excess [in bathing] doubtless weakens the Body, by making it soft and delicate, and subject to colds 1789 W BUCHAN *Dom Med* (1790) 93 Robust persons are able to endure either cold or heat better than the delicate 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* IV 532 The Princess was then in very delicate health 1893 H. DALZIEL *Dis Dogs* (ed 3) 73 Dogs of a delicate constitution and unused to rough it

9 *fig* Presenting points which require nice and skilful handling; critical, ticklish.

1742 HUME *Ess. Parties Gt. Brit* 1mit, The just balance between the republican and monarchical part of our constitution is really, in itself, so extremely delicate and uncertain, that [etc]. 1777 BURKE *Let Sheriffs Bristol* Wks 1842 I 215 These delicate points ought to be wholly left to the crown 1779 FORREST *Voy N Guinea* 215, I informed him it was a delicate affair, advising him to say nothing about it 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw *Desp* II 8, I saw clearly that Amrut Rao's situation was delicate. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl* (1868) I vii 443 His mission was a delicate one.

III. Endowed with fineness of appreciation or execution

10. Exquisitely fine in power of perception, feeling, appreciation, etc; finely sensitive

a 1533 LD BERNERS *Gold Bk M Aurel* (1546) E iij, He was but of tender age, and not of great delycate vnderstandynge. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ Conv* II (1586) 94 b, To their delicate eares to heare what men saie, they lacke [etc] *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm* (1729) I 338 Then our minds would be always kept in so fine, so delicate a tempei 1711 STEELE *Spect* No 2 ¶ 2 A very delicate Observer of what occurs to him in the present World 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint* IV. v v § 5 A delicate ear rejoices in the slightest and more modulated passages of sound 1875 MANNING *Mission H Ghost* 1 26 Let us learn then to have a delicate conscience

b Of instruments: So finely made or adjusted as to be responsive to very slight influences; finely sensitive

1822 IMISON *Sc & Art* I 34 Very delicate balances are not only useful in nice experiments [etc]. 1849 MRS SOMERVILLE *Connect Phys Sc* xxxvi 386 A structure so delicate that it would have made the hundredth part of a degree evident 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 193 Our instruments are doubtless very delicate, but the most refined apparatus is far less sensitive for dark heat than the eye is for light.

11. Endowed with exquisitely fine powers of expression or execution, finely skilful.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* I viii (Arb) 33 Horace the most delicate of all the Romain Lyrickes 1604 SHAKS *Oth* IV, i 199, I do but say what she is so delicate with her needle an admirable Musitian 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag* II i Wks. 1878 I 42 O thou'rt a most delicate, sweete, eloquent villaine 1780 COWPER *Table T* 653 Pope (So nice his ear, so delicate his touch) Made poetry a mere mechanic art. 1884 *Public Opinion* 11 July 52/1 The artist is at his best, at his delicatest and subtlest, in his water-colours

†**b** Characterized by skilful action; finely ingenious. *Obs.*

1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II (1586) 76 An other more delicater way he speaketh of, which is laying the braunches in baskettes of earth obtaining Rootes betwixte the very fruite and the toppes. 1605 SHAKS *Lear* IV vi. 188 It were a delicate stratagem to shoo A Troope of Horse with Felt. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* II The Budge it is a delicate trade.

12 Finely sensitive to what is becoming, proper, or modest, or to the feelings of others.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 103 Her admirable beautie, a delicate spirit, sweet behaviour and charitable acts surpassing child-hood. 1721 TICKELL *Life of Addison* in *Wks*, Mr Addison was too delicate to take any part of that [praise] which belonged to others. 1768 STERNE *Sent Journ.* (1778) II 201 (*Case of Delicacy*) We were both too delicate to communicate what we felt to each other upon the occasion 1836 J GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* IX (1852) 260 Appearances of a just ground for the imputation are so unambiguous that it were treason to truth to be delicate

b. Of actions, etc: Showing or characterized by feelings of delicacy or modesty.

1818 JAS MILL *Brit. India* II iv. vii 242 All parties recommended a delicate and liberal treatment 1832 HT MARTINEAU *Ella of Gar* viii. 202 It would not have been delicate, I warrant, Mr Angus. 1887 F. M. CRAWFORD *P. Patoff* II 83 It was evident from her few words and from the blush which accompanied them that this was a delicate subject

IV *Comb*, as *delicate-footed, -handed, -looking* adjs

1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I viii 11 The snowy handed, dilettante Delicate-handed priest 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. ix. 293 A delicate footed dame

B *sb*

†**1** a One addicted to a life of luxury **b** One who is dainty or fastidious in his tastes *Obs*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa* xlvii 8 Now here thou these thingus, thou delicat, and dwellende trosteli 1382 — *Baruch* iv 26 My delicatis [Vulg *delicati mei*] *or nurshid in delicis*, walkiden sharp weies 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 361 (R) If Lucullus were not a waster and a delicate given to belly-cheare 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 148 ¶ 4 The Rules among these false Delicates are to be as Contradictory as they can be to Nature

2 A thing that gives pleasure (usually in *pl*) · †**a** *gen* A luxury, delight *Obs*

c 1450 tr *De Imitatione* I xxiv, Than shal þe flesshe þat haþ ben in affliccion, ioy much more þan he þat haþ be norisshed in delicats 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A* III xix 211 For to knowe and acquyre connyng scoleis haue lefte and layde asyde iyhesses, delicates and al eases of body 1539 CRANMER in Strype *Life* II (1694) 247 Such as repute for their chief delicates the disputation of high questions 1593 SHAKS 3 *Hen VI*, II v 51 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic Man* IV (1603) 345 The pompe and delicates used by the great estates of other ages 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett* (1862) I 247 There is no reason that His comforts be too cheap, seeing they are delicates 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* VIII 819 Her nectareous cup, Mixt up of delicates for ev'ry sense

b. A choice viand; a dainty, delicacy

c 1450 *Merlin* 6 Yef we hadde but a mossell brede, we haue more ioye and delyte than ye haue with alle the delicatys of the worlde 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W 1531) 70 b, To be admytted to the kynges owne table, and to taste of his deyntyue delycates. 1650 W BROUGH *Sacr. Princ* (1659) 226 Hunger cooks all meats to delicates 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* III, Cheshire-cheese seems to be a great delicate to the palate of this animal 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 251 ¶ 4 Reflections .which add Delicates to the Feast of a good Conscience. 1820 KEATS *Eve St Agnes* XXXI, These delicates he heap'd with glowing hand On golden dishes 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* I 1 204 And many such a delicate As goddesses in old time ate.

†**c.** Of a person: The delight, joy, darling *Obs. rare*—1.

1531 ELYOT *Gov* III xxiv, The Emperour Titus for his lernynge and vertue, was named the delicate of the worlde [*amor et deliciæ humani generis*]

†**De·licate,** *v. rare. Obs.* [f. DELICATE *a*] To render delicate

1614 W B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed 2) 69 They doe dilicate and mollifie the flesh.

Hence **De·licated** *ppl a.*

1851 MRS BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* 125 These delicated muslins rather seem Than be, you think?

Delicately (de·likătli), *adv.* [f. DELICATE *a* + -LY 2] In a delicate manner.

†**1.** In a way that gratifies the senses, *esp* the palate; sumptuously, luxuriously; daintily, fastidiously *Obs.*

1377 LANGL *P. Pl* B v 184 Drynke nouȝte ouer delicatly ne to depe noyther *Ibid* B XIV. 250 He doth hym nouȝte dyne delycatly ne drynke wyn oft 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 26 þat I wald not abyde bot wher I myght be delicately fed 1555 EDEN *Decades* 117 Bores fleshe wherwith they fedde them selues dilycately. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 292 You have receiued mee honorably, sumptuously and delicatly 1611 BIBLE 1 *Tim* v 6 She that liueth in pleasure [*margin*, delicately] is dead while she liueth 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* II. § x. 57 Eat not delicately or nicely

b. With enervating or weakening luxury or indulgence; effeminately, tenderly.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* XXIV. 21 Who delicatli [*delicate*] fio childhed nurshith his seruaunt, afterward shal feelen hym vnobeisaunt 1552 HULOET, Delicately, *laute, molliter, mulhebriter* 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits, Char* Wks (Bohn) II 58 The young coxcombs of the Life Guards delicately brought up 1893 H DALZIEL *Dis Dogs* (ed 3) 28 Not so liable to attacks of cold as the more delicately reared

2. †**a.** In a way that gives pleasure or delight; delightfully, beautifully (*obs*). **b.** 'With soft elegance' (J.); with exquisite or graceful fineness, softness, etc. Opposed to *coarsely*.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Ireland* an 1535 (R) He was delicatelie in each limb featured. 1698 FRYER *Acc E India & P* 199 The Moors build with Stone and Mortar making small shew without, but delicately contrived within. 1735 POPE *Ep Lady* 43 Ladies. 'Tis to their Changes half their charms we owe, Fine by defect, and delicately weak 1760–72 tr *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed 3) I 54 The fox here is not much bigger than a large cat; but delicately shaped 1821 CLARE *Vill Minstr.* II 61 Ye cowslips, delicately pale 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II 407 The more delicately organised mind of Halifax 1876 GEO ELIOT *Dan Der* III. xxxv 39 The delicately-wrought foliage of the capitals.

3 Softly, lightly, with light or delicate touch, gently; with delicacy of feeling. Opposed to *roughly*.

1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam* xv. 32 And Agag came vnto him delicately [COVERD tenderly, *Genev.* pleasantly] 1677 S LEE *Triumph of Mercy* in Spurgeon *Treas Dav.* Ps. cv 19–21 Joseph's feet were hurt in irons, to fit him to tread more delicately in the King's Palace 1825 J. NEAL *Bro Jonathan* III 318 Death in his great mercy had breathed upon it very delicately 1845 M PATTISON *Ess* (1889) I 19 The thorny subject which they were delicately shunning in their conversation 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* IV 411 Blame which, though delicately expressed, was perfectly intelligible.

4 In a way that is sensitive or responsive to the slightest influences; sensitively; with nice exactness

1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom Forest* 1, Whose mind was delicately sensible to the beauties of nature 1793 BEDDOES *Calculus* 195 The least degree of heat then produces the most violent effects upon the fibres thus delicately irritable. 1842 S LOVER *Handy Andy* XX 179 A very delicately-balanced scale of etiquette 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* I. 187 How delicately the adjustment of the pressure can be made with this apparatus

Delicateness (de·likătnes) [f as prec + -NESS] The quality of being delicate, delicacy The opposite of *roughness, coarseness, grossness*

1530 PALSGR. 212/2 Delycatenesse, *friandise* 1552 HULOET, Delicatenes, *mollicia, mollicies, mulhebritas* 1555 EDEN *Decades* 49 They fynde the lyke softenes or delicatenes to bee in herbes 1598 STOW *Surv* x (1603) 80 They which delight in delicatenesse may be satisfied with as delicate dishes there as may be found elsewhere 1611 BIBLE *Deut* XXVIII 56 The tender and delicate woman which would not aduenture to set the sole of her foote vpon the ground, for delicatenesse and tendernesse. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy Italy* Pref. 19 Any young traveller should leave behind him all delicateness and effeminateness. 1698 *Trans Crt Spain* 22 The delicateness of our Young Prince suffered him not to bear the Fatigue 1727 BRADLEY *Fam Dict* s v *Epilepsy*, Young Children are more subject to the Falling-Sickness by Reason of the Delicateness of the Nerves 1873 *Daily News* 21 Aug, To borrow the delicateness of [this] French idiom.

‖ **Delicatesse** (delikătе·s). [mod.F. *délicatesse* (1564 in Hatzf), f. *délicat* DELICATE: cf. It *delicatezza*, and older pop F. words like *justesse, vilesse*, etc] Delicacy.

1698 VANBRUGH *Prov Wife* I ii 150 But I have too much *délicatesse* to make a practice on't. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* II 40 All which required abundance of *finesse* and *delicatesse* to manage with advantage. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruit Off* Epil, The French found it a little too rough for their *délicatesse* 1854 SYD DOBELL *Balder* XXV 186 Let delicatesse Weave his thin cuticle, and mesh him in

†**De·licative,** *a. Obs.* In 5 delycatyf. [a. OF. *delicatif, -ive*, dainty, exquisite.] Of the nature of delicacies; dainty.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr* (W. de W 1495) v. III 337 b/2 Seche no metes ouer delycyous ne delycatyf

†**De·licatude** *Obs. rare.* = DELICATENESS.

1727 BAILEY II, *Delicatude*, deliciousness 1775 in ASH.

†**Deli·ce.** *Obs.* Forms: 3–7 delice, 3–6 -yce, 4 -ijss, 5 -is, -ys, -yse; *pl* 3–7 delices, 4–5 -icis, 4 -icys, 5 -ycys, 5–6 -yces. [a OF. *delice* masc. :—L *dēlicium*, and OF *delices* fem. pl. :—L. *dēlicæ, -as*, delight, pleasure, charm; f *dēlicĕre* to allure, entice, delight (The L. words have the form of the neuter sing and fem pl. of an adj **dēlicus* charming, alluring L had also the fem. sing. *dēlicia*, whence It. *delizia*, Sp, Pg *delicia* delight.]

1. Delight, pleasure, joy, enjoyment

a 1225 *Ancr R* 340 Vor his delices, he seiδ, beoδ forto wunien þer. 'Et delicie mee cum filiis hominum' 1382 WYCLIF *Gen* II 8 The Lord God had plawntid paradise of delice fro bigynnyng 1430 LYDG *Chron Troy* III. XXVIII, Causinge the ayre enuyron be delyse To resemble a very paradyse. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 96 þe delis of endles lufe 1450–1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 174 In thy delyces holy mother of God 1614 T ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 3 If she discouers the greene and gay flowers of delice. 1656 JER TAYLOR in *Four C Eng Lett*, 104 My delices were really in seeing you severe and unconcerned 1685 EVELYN *Mrs Godolphin* 47 The love of God and delices of Religion.

b. *spec.* Sensual or worldly pleasure; voluptuousness.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 368 þet heo gleowede & gomede & luede in delices? 1340 *Ayenb* 24 þe guodes of hap byeþ hejnesses, richesses, delices, and prosperites *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T.* ¶ 133 For certis delices ben þe appetites of þy fyue wittes 1401 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 50 Take ȝe Cristes crosse, he saith, and counte we delices claye 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks 535/2 Paule sayde of wanton widowes, that the wiedow which liueth in delyces, is dead euen whyle she liueth 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I III. x. 106 No smooth and effeminate delices for itching ears

2 Something that affords pleasure; a delight.

14 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1536) 248 To don hym sorwe was here delys [*rime* prys] 1534 HAWARD *Eutropius* VII 73 Hee was called the love and delices of mankynde 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit* Ep Ded 15 S Germain's and Versailles, which were then the ordinary residence and delices of the King. 1779 SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* XXXIV (T), Zehra, with all its delices, is erased from the face of the earth

b. A dainty, delicacy

1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 195 b/1 She had no thynge but barly brede and sometyme benes, the whiche she ete for alle delyces. 1599 BUTTES *Dyets dry Dinner* A a VIII, There with Cates, Delices, Tabacco, Mell. 1652 C B STAPYLTON *Herodian* 91 Whence many Fragrant Spices Are brought to us, as rare and choise Delices

¶ Spenser stresses *de luces*, perhaps by confusion with DELIGHTS

1590–6 SPENSER *F Q.* II v 28 And now he has pourd out his ydle mynd In daintie delices, and lavish joyes *Ibid* IV. x. 6 An island strong, Abounding all with delices most rare *Ibid.* V. iii 40

†**Deli·ciate,** *v. Obs. rare* [Formed after OF *délicier* (12–16th c), *trans* to rejoice, *refl* to enjoy oneself, feast, med.L. *dēliciārī* to feast, f. L. *dēlicia, -æ*: see DELICE, and -ATE 3.]

1. *intr.* To take one's pleasure, enjoy oneself, revel, luxuriate.

1633 A H. *Partheneia Sacra* 18 (R.) When Flora is dis-

posed to deliciate with her minions. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst.* 811 These Evil Demons therefore did as it were Deliciate and Epicurize in them

2. *trans.* To fill with delight, render delightful, delight

1658 R FRANCK *North Mem* (1821) 77, I perceive you disordered, but not much delicated *Ibid.* 122 Whilst the birds harmoniously delicat the air

† **De·licies,** *sb. pl* *Obs. rare* [ad L. *dēliciæ, -as* · cf. DELICE] = DELICES, delights, joys, dainties

1597 *1st Pt. Return fr Parnass* II III 1V. 1355 Inspire me streight with some rare delicies, Or Ile dismount thee from thy radiant coach 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt Glass* 9 Charon and Atropos are com'd to call me away from my delicies

† **Delicio·sity.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 -iosite, -iousite, diliciousite [f. DELICIOUS or its L or Fr. equivalent. A med L. **dēliciōsitās* and OF. **deliciousetē* were prob used, though not yet registered] The quality of being delicious, or of affording delight; *concr.* something in which this quality is embodied; a delicacy, a luxury

c 1440 *Gesta Rom* lxiii 274 (Harl MS) To abide still with þe deliciousites *Ibid.*, As ofte as the flessh is ouercome with diliciousites *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 255 To speke and write tho wordis in sum gaynes and bewte or in sum deliciosite.

Delicious (dĭlĭ ʃəs), *a.* Also 4–6 -yci-, -icy-, -ycy-, -ous, -owse, dilicious(e, 5 dylycy-, 6 delicius, di-, 6–7 delitious, 7 delishous. [a OF and Anglo-Fr *delicious* (later F *delicieus, -eux*) = Pr *delicios*, Sp. *delicioso*, It *delizioso*, ad. late L *dēliciōs-us* delicious, delicate (Augustine), f L. *dēlicia, -æ*: see DELICE and -OUS]

1 Highly pleasing or delightful, affording great pleasure or enjoyment.

In mod use, usually less dignified than 'delightful', and expressing an intenser degree and lower quality of pleasure

c 1300 *K Alis* 38 Theo wondres, of woim and best, Delicouse hit is to lest *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* II. III. 36 Þise ben faire þinges and only while þei ben herd þei ben delicious *c* 1534 tr *Pol Verg. Eng Hist* (Camden) I 20 Plenti of delicius rivers, pleasauntlie wateringe there feldes 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* V 222 A Delicious incircling Hai boui, inclos'd within the middle of the Towne *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 283 [Guy's Cliff] a most delicious place, so that a man in many miles riding cannot meet so much variety, as there one furlong doth afford. 1742 COLLINS *Eclog* 1 24 Each gentler lay, delicious to your eyes 1824 DIBDIN *Libr Comp.* 611 A delicious array of Miltonic treasures. • 1861 O'CURRY *MS Materials Anc Irish Hist* 263 The delicious strains of the harp 1879 FARRAR *St Paul* (1883) 349 A green delicious plain

b. Intensely amusing or entertaining

1642 MILTON *Apol Smect* VIII Wks (1847) 92/1 Delicious! he had that whole Bevie at command whether in Morrice or at May-pole; whilst I .. left so impoverish'd of what to say, as to turn my Liturgy into my Lady's Psalter 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven* (1874) I App. 362 The strut of the foremost cock, lifting one leg at right angles to the other, is delicious 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* VI. (1879) 72 A delicious joke it would have been.

2. Highly pleasing or enjoyable to the bodily senses, *esp.* to the taste or smell; affording exquisite sensuous or bodily pleasure

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 9287 Þat savour sal be full plentiouse, And swa swete and swa delicious *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) xv. 71 Ane oþer maner of drinke gude and delicious *c* 1440 *York Myst* xxix. 76 Itt is licoure full delicious *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr* in *Palsgr* 921 A quyete slepe is right necessary and delycious 1548 HALL *Chron.* 230 b, In the same delicious climate 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav*, 183 Bananas or Plantanes the fruite. gives a most delicious taste and rellish 1667 MILTON *P L* II 400 The soft delicious Air. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr* I. § 1 We walked under the delicious shade of these trees 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Uses Gt. Men* Wks (Bohn) I 274 In Valencia the climate is delicious. 1850 L HUNT *Autobiog* II. x. 31 There is something in the word *delicious* which may be said to comprize a reference to every species of pleasant taste.

† **3** Characterized by or tending to sensuous indulgence, voluptuous, luxurious. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 6 Delicouse affeccions of flescly lust *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 54 The flesshe is tempted by delicious metes and drinkes, the whiche bene leteres and kindelers of the brondes of lecherye 1563 *Homilies* II *Fastinge* (1859) 280 An abstinence from all delicious pleasures and delectations worldly. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 22 Forsaking the delicious lives of the effeminate Affricans 1651–3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm for Year* (1678) 339 The habitual Intemperance which is too commonly annexed to festival and delicious Tables.

† **b** Of persons: Addicted to sensuous indulgence; voluptuous, luxurious, dainty *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf* III. 33 If that thou understode, What is to ben delicious, Thou woldest nought ben curious. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacionn* 914 Of mete nor drinke was sho neure yhit dilicious 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 116/2 Thyse monckes ben ouer delycious 1530 PALSGR 309/2 Delycious, daynty mouthed or delycate 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II I. *Eden* (1641) 84/1 Idleness Defiles our body, Yea sobrest men it makes dilicious 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 72 The Gentry are. Costly in their Apparel, Delicious in their Diet. 1681 W ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 448 A delicious mouth or palate

Deliciously (dĭlĭ·ʃəsli), *adv* [f. prec. + -LY 2] In a delicious manner.

1. So as to afford intense pleasure; delightfully.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 71 Herknynge hise Mynstrals hir thynges pleye Beforn hym at the bord deliciously. 1485 CAXTON *Chas Gt.* 19 He repayred the places ryght deliycously 1747 CARTE *Hist Eng* I. 577 No cost being spared either to purchase the greatest rarities, or to dress them deliciously 1792 A YOUNG *Trav France* 259 There was something so deliciously amiable in her character 1863 E C CLAYTON *Queens of Song* II 322 Her voice was invariably pure, true, and deliciously sweet 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* v. 206 The air was deliciously cool 1883 *Manch Exam* 19 Dec. 5/3 The explanation is deliciously grotesque

b. With intense delight or enjoyment.

1696 STANHOPE *Chr Pattern* (1711) 290 Yet does He importune us to sit and eat deliciously with him. 1706 *Reflex upon Ridicule* 239 He deliciously imbibes the Elogies that are given him. 1799 SOUTHEY *Love Elegies* IV, O'er the page of Love's despair, My Delia bent deliciously to grieve 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 294 Beneath its shade he oft would sit And dream deliciously

† **2.** Luxuriously, voluptuously, sumptuously.

1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 207 | 6617 Anoþer spyce ys yn glotonye, To ete ouer delycyusly *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* III 6 A ȝonge man vn-chastely and delycyously lyfande and full of many synnys. *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 6729 If he have peraventure. Lyved over deliciously 1557 N T. (Genev) *Luke* xvi. 19 A certayne ryche man, which . fared deliciously every day 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 102 The King . deliciously tooke his pleasure 1690 J PALMER in *Andros Tracts* I 54 Did his Excellency lye upon Beds of Down, and fare Delishously every day? *a* 1800 COWPER *Iliad* (ed 2) XXIV 56 The lion Makes inroad on the flocks, that he may fare Deliciously at cost of mortal man.

† **3.** With fondness, fondly. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Test. Love* I (1560) 275 b/2 She [Love] gan deliciously mee comfort with sugred words *a* 1440 *Sound Sl. Barthol.* 61 His hors, that so deliciously he louyd, and so negligently hadde lost 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 143 b/1 An heremyte ieteyned nothyng but a catte wyth whyche he playde ofte and helde it in his lappe delyciously.

Deliciousness (dĭlĭ ʃəsnes). [f. as prec + -NESS.]

1 The quality of being delicious, or highly pleasing (now *esp.* to the senses). see the adj

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* VI XXIII (1495) 213 Delycyousnes of all that is sette on the borde *c* 1400 *Test Love* Prol (1560) 271 b/2 Many men there been, that with eeres openly sprad, so moch swalowen the deliciousnesse of jestes and of ryme 1592 SHAKS *Rom. & Jul* II VI 12 The sweetest honey Is loathsome in its owne deliciousnesse *a* 1652 J SMITH *Sel Disc* I. 12 There is an inward sweetness and deliciousness in divine truth, which no sensual mind can taste or relish 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 127 P 4 The deliciousness of ease commonly makes us unwilling to return to labour. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* XXIV, There was a deliciousness in it that eluded analysis

† **b** (with *pl.*) A delight *Obs*

1749 BP. LAVINGTON *Enthus Meth & Papists* (1754) I. 57 A Woman quite deserted, and the Vein of her Spiritual Deliciousnesses dried up in her Aridities

† **2** Voluptuousness, luxuriousness, luxury. *Obs*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom* I. XXVI 101 (Harl MS) He folowithe deliciousnes of the fleshe 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 179 Philautus, hath giuen ouer himselfe to all deliciousnesse, desiring to be dandled in the laps of Ladyes 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 37 He thought .. to banish out of the City all insolency, envy, covetousness, and deliciousness 1650 JER TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 242 Do not seek for deliciousness and sensible consolations in the actions of Religion

† **3.** Fondness for what gives pleasure *Obs*

1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm Par. Luke* XVI 25 So great was the deliciousnes of thy mouth.

† **Deli·city.** *Obs rare.* In 5 -ycyte. [A non-etymological formation from DELICE: see -ITY.] Deliciousness, delightfulness.

c 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) III 72 Martha, ful [of] bewte and of delycyte *Ibid.* III 2039 And have fed me with fode of most delycyte

Delict (dĭlĭ·kt). [ad. L *dēlict-um* fault, offence, crime, prop subst use of neuter sing of pa. pple. of *dēlinquĕre* to fail, commit a fault see DELINQUENT.] A violation of law or right; an offence, a delinquency.

1523 in W H. Turner *Select Rec Oxford* 43 Their delicts and offenses 1594 PARSONS *Conser Successe.* II IX 209 In al criminal affayres and punishing of delictes 1613 R C. *Table Alph* (ed. 3), *Delicte*, fault, small offence. 1649 JER TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II ix 117 When the Supreme Power either hath not power to punish the delinquent, or may misse to have notice of the delict *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam* II V. § 43 (1740) 340 Whereby the proper Officer may be brought to answer for the Delict 1832 AUSTIN *Jurisprr* (1879) I 44 Acts, forbearances and omissions which are violations of rights or duties are styled delicts, injuries or offences 1871 MARKBY *Elem Law* § 157 The French code is no more explicit on the subject of delicts than Blackstone on the subject of civil injuries to which they correspond

b *In flagrant delict*: transl. Lat. *in flagrante delicto*, Fr. *en flagrant délit*, in the very act of committing the offence.

[1772 *Junius Lett* lxviii (1875) 327/1 A person taken *in flagrante delicto*, with the stolen goods upon him, is not bailable.] 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXXVI, Taken in the flagrant delict by the avowal of a crime contrary to thine oath 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 121 Cases of flagrant delict required no other trial than the publicity of the fact 1892 G S. LAYARD *Life C. Keene* I. 4 [She] resorted to all the time-honoured means of catching scholars in flagrant delict.

Delictual (dĭlĭ·ktiŭăl), *a. rare.* [f. DELICT or L *dēlictum*, after *effectual*, etc.] Of or belonging to a delict.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* II Comm (ed 3) 303 Both Mora .. and Mala fide possessio have a delictual character.

† **Delie, delye,** *a Obs rare.* [a F *délié* (13th c in Hatzf.), early ad. L. *dēlicāt-us*, on the analogy of popular formations like *plicātus, plié* (As a living word *dēlicātus* passed through to *del'cato*, Sp *delgado*, Cat. and Pr *delgat*, OF *delgiét, delgié, delgié*, mod. F dial *deugé, dougé*. A third and still later adaptation is *délicat*: see DELICATE.)] Delicate, fine.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* I. I 5 Her clopes weren maked of ryȝt delye þredes *c* 1425 *Govt Lordschipes* 88 Ffor delye þinge ys more worth þan greet, and þynne more worth þan þycke [1692 COLES, *Dely*, little *Old word* —Hence in Kersey, Bailey, Ash, etc.]

Deligated (de ligeited), *ppl a Surg* [f. L *dēligāt-us* bound fast (see next) + -ED.] Tied with a ligature, as an artery.

1840 R LISTON *Elem Surg* (ed. 2) 204 The immediate effect of a tightly-drawn ligature is to divide the internal and middle coats at the deligated point 1859 TODD *Cycl Anat* V 330/1 With deligated salivary ducts

Deligation (dĕligēi ʃən) [ad L **dēligātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēligāre* to bind fast, bind up, f DE- I. 3 + *ligāre* to bind Cf. mod F *déligation* in Surgery In sense 2, taken in sense of med L. *disligare*, OF. *deslier*, mod F. *délier* to untie. see DE- I 6.]

I. 1 *Surg* †a. Bandaging; a bandage. *Obs.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim & Min.* 340 By reason of tumours or deligation. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* (J.), The third intention is deligation, or retaining the parts so joined together. 1798 W BLAIR *Soldier's Friend* 33 Useful for the temporary deligation of wounds 1857 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med* 282 s v *Deligation*, The deligation of wounds formerly embraced the application of dressings, &c. Deligation is hardly ever used now as an English word.

b. The tying of an artery, etc. with a ligature.

1840 R LISTON *Elem Surg.* II (ed. 2) 477 For aneurism at the angle of the jaw, the point of deligation must in a great measure depend on the size of the tumour 1884 BRAITHWAITE *Retrospect Med.* LXXXVIII. 22 Deligation of large Arteries by application of two ligatures, and division of the Vessel between them.

II. † **2** An unbinding, loosening. *Obs*

1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect.* 73 In such a Dissolution and naturall Sublimation, there is made a deligation of the Elements

† **Deli·gature.** *Obs.* [f. L *dēligāre* (see prec.), after *ligature*: see -URE] A bandage

1610 BARROUGH *Meth Physick* III lii (1639) 183 He must use apt and convenient deligatures and trusses

Deligent, obs. form of DILIGENT.

Delight (dĭləi t), *sb.* Forms 3–6 delit, (3 delijt), 4–6 delyt(e, -lite, (5 delytte, 6 dellyte), 6– delight. [ME *delit*, a OF *delit* (*-eit*), (=Pr. *delet*, Sp. *deleite*, It *diletto*), f. stem of *deliter* vb. The etymological *delite* is found as late as 1590, but earlier in 16th c. it had generally been supplanted by *delight*, an erroneous spelling after *light, flight*, etc.]

1. The fact or condition of being delighted; pleasure, joy, or gratification felt in a high degree.

a 1225 *Ancr R* 272 So sone so me let þene lust gon inward & delit waxen *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom* 201 Þe muchele delit of þine swetnesse *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 8164 (Fairf.) Þai hailsed him wiþ gritte delite *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 335 To lyuen in delit was euere his wone, For he was Epicurus owene sone 1559 *Mirr Mag., Dk. Clarence* XXXIX, In study set his hole delite 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III ii. 145 Sounds, and sweet aires, that giue delight and hurt not 1736 BUTLER *Anal* I. III. 72 The gratification itself of every natural passion must be attended with delight. 1793 COLERIDGE *Poems, The Rose*, He gazed! he thrilled with deep delight! 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I v. 38, I had read with delight Coleridge's poem.

b. Phr. *To take* or *have delight* (*in* a thing, *in doing, to do*).

† *To have delight* was formerly used as = to desire, Fr *avoir envie* (see quots 1470, 1477)

c 1230 *Halt Meid* 7 And habbeð mare delit þerin þen anie oðre habbeð i likinge of þe worlde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23339 (Cott) Bot suld þai haf a gret delite, To se þam setlid in pair site *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII 1626 The nobill king Had gret delyte this Wallace for to se 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* I, I had delyte & axed to rede some good historye 1483 CAXTON *G de la Tour* D VJ, The delite that men take in the savour and etyng of them *a* 1569 KINGESMYLL *Confl. Satan* (1578) 49 When he hath a delite in that that he doeth. *c* 1600 SHAKS *Sonn* XXXVII. I As a decrepit father takes delight To see his active child do deeds of youth. 1652 J WRIGHT tr *Camus' Nature's Paradox* 12 [He] took more delight in Arms than at his Book. 1726 *Adv. Capt R. Boyle* 28 Gardening was what I always took delight in 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III 184 The branch of knowledge .. in which he takes the greatest delight

† Hence *delight-taking.*

1619 W SCLATER *Expos* I *Thess* (1630) 468 Pleasure or delight-taking in the partie loued.

2. Anything in which one takes delight, or which affords delight; an object of delight; a source of great pleasure or joy.

a 1225 *Ancr R* 102 Þes cos is a swetnesse & a delit of heorte 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc* 269 Bot in his delytis settes his hert fast. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) xv. 66 It es a place of delytez. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* V v 158 Why, Sir Iohn, do you thinke. that euer the deuill could haue made you our delight? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* v. 65 Daphnis, the Fields Delight. 1709 POPE *Ess Crit.* 124 Be Homer's works your study and delight. 1848 MACAULAY

Hist Eng I 396 The poetry and eloquence of Greece had been the delight of Raleigh and Falkland.

3 The quality (in objects) which causes delight; quality or faculty of delighting; charm, delightfulness Now only *poet.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L G W* 1199 *Dido*, With sadyl red enwroudit with delyt 1500-20 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 145 No flour is so perfyt, So full of vertew, plesans and delyt *c* 1600 SHAKS *Sonn* CII 12 Sweets grown common lose their dear delight 1662 GERBIER *Princ* 38 The Louver at Paris with the delight of the annexed Tuilleries 1804 WORDSW *Poems*, She was a Phantom of delight When first she gleamed upon my sight

Delight (dĭləi t), *v.* Forms: 3–7 delite, 4–6 delyte, (4 delytte, 4–5 dllyte, 6 delyt), 6 delyght, 6– delight. [ME. *delite-n*, a OF. *deliter* (*-leiter, -leter, -iter*) = Pr, Sp *delectar*, Sp, Pg *deleitar*, It *dilettare*, *dilettare*:—L. *dēlectāre* to allure, attract, delight, charm, please, freq of *dēlicĕre* to entice away, allure. cf. DELICIOUS. The current erroneous spelling after *light*, etc. arose in the 16th c., and prevailed about 1575 the Bible of 1611 occasionally retained *delite.*]

1 *trans* To give great pleasure or enjoyment to; to please highly Frequently in *pass.* (const *with, at*, † *in*, or with infin). Also *absol.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5802 So hy ben delited in that art That wery ne ben hy neuere cert *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel & Arc* 266 But for I was so besy you to delyte 1535 FISHER *Wks* (1876) 366 The loue of this game delyteth him so muche 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist.* 151, I am mervelously delighted with merrie conceites 1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* I (1676) 70 The stateliness of Houses delighteth the eye 1673 RAY *Journ Low C* 395 The Italians are greatly delighted in Pictures 1704 POPE *Spring* 67 If Windsor-shades delight the matchless maid 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III 496 Charles was delighted with an adviser who had a hundred pleasant things to say 1873 BLACK *Pr Thule* XXII 371 If the money belonged to me, I should be delighted to keep it 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 476, I was quite delighted at this notion

b. *refl.* = 2.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 3086 Zyf þou delyte þe oftyn stoundes, Yn horsys, haukys, or yn houndes *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 1560 (Fairf) A-mong caymys kyn, þat delitet ham al to syn. 1362 LANGL *P Pl A.* I 29 Lot Dilytede him in drinke 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* I A gentylman whiche gretly delited hym in alle vertuouse thynges. 1611 BIBLE *Ps* CXIV 16, I will delight my selfe in thy statutes 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* 199 He has many Elephants with whose Majestie he greatly delights himselfe 1742 COLLINS *Eclog* III 36 Fair happy maid! With love delight thee 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas I*, I. v 95 A life of pleasure—to delight himself and to be the delight of others.

2 *intr.* (for *refl*) To be highly pleased, take great pleasure, rejoice · a *in* or *to do* (anything).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 52 Eue iseih hine ueir, & ueng to deliten i þe biholdunge *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* I[1] 17 þou ne shalt nouȝt deliten in sacrifices. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W* 415 Yet hath he made lewde folke delyte To serue yow *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth* 3717 Suche we haue delyted in. 1535 JOHN AP RICE in *Four C. Eng. Lett* 33 He delited moche in playing at dice and cardes 1548 HALL *Chron* 201 b, An Inne, wherein he delighted muche to be 1605 SHAKS *Macb* II III. 55 The labour we delight in physicks paine 1611 BIBLE *Ps* LXVIII 30 Scatter thou the people that delite in warre 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 16 They delight to dawbe and make their skin glister with grease 1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No 254 ¶ 1 There are no Books which I more delight in than Travels 1869 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) III. XII. 145 The obsolete titles delighted in by the Latin writers 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 39 We know the kind of man whom this system delights to honour

b *absol* (without *const.*).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III 243 And she So ferforth made him to delite Through lust 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* X II, Divers persons in sundry wyse delyght.

c. *transf* of things.

1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* I (1586) 33 b, The Beane delighteth in riche and wel dounged ground. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* I. III 34 The Manatee delights to live in brackish Water. 1849 JOHNSTON *Exp Agric.* 116 The hop delights in woollen rags.

† 3 *trans.* To enjoy greatly · = *to delight in*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 63 The whiche makithe hym to desire and delite foule plesaunce of the synne of lechery 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I iv (1641) 34/2 Brave-minded Mars. Delighting nought but Battails, blood, and murder 1602 BASSE *Eleg* I. 3 Who lou'd no riot, tho delighted sport. 1618 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 285 Shee often went with her husband part of those hunting journeys, delighting her crosbowe

Delightable (dĭləi·tăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. DELIGHT *v.* or *sb.* + -ABLE: containing the same elements as the ME. DELITABLE] Affording delight

1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* XXXIV 10 Queen of mountainous heights, of all Forests leafy, delightable

Delighted (dĭləi·ted), *ppl a.* [f DELIGHT *v* and *sb* + -ED.]

1. Filled with delight, highly pleased or gratified.

a 1687 WALLER *On His Majesty's Escape* (R.), About the keel delighted dolphins play. 1857 LOWELL *Above & Below* 1, What health there is In the frank Dawn's delighted eyes.

† 2 Endowed or attended with delight; affording delight, delightful. *Obs.*

With the first quot. cf DELIGHTFUL 2, quot 1600.

1603 SHAKS *Meas for M* III. 1. 121 This sensible warme motion to become A kneaded clod; and the delighted spirit To bath in fierie floods, or to recide In thrilling region of thicke-ribbed ice. 1604 — *Oth.* I III 290 If Vertue no delighted Beautie lacke 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* 104 By supping a delighted cup of extreame poyson. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build* Ded, Your quick and delighted equitable dispatch of such Differences as have come before you 1747 COLLINS *Passions* 30 But thou, O Hope What was thy delighted measure?

Deli·ghtedly, *adv.* [-LY 2] In a delighted manner

1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom* II IV, Delightedly dwells he 'mong fays and talismans 1879 GEO ELIOT *Theo Such* IX 161 A man delightedly conscious of his wealth

Delighter (dĭləi·təɹ) [-ER] One who delights; one who takes delight *in* (anything)

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks 1687 I XVII 250 A delighter in telling bad stories 1715 *Lond Gaz* No 5360/9 All Persons that are delighters in Plants and Flowers 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr* II 366 To draw a greater Guilt, upon the Delighter in, than upon the Commiter of, them

Delightful (dĭləi·tful), *a* Also 6 delyte-, delite- [f DELIGHT (*delite*) *sb* + -FUL]

1 Affording delight; delighting; highly pleasing, charming.

1530 PALSGR 309/2 Delytefull, that moche delyteth, *delituex* 1553 T WILSON *Rhet* (1580) 3 *marg*, Oratours muste use delitefull wordes and saiges 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* I IV. 4 Goodly galleries Full of faire windowes and delightful bowres 1659 D PELL *Impr Sea* To Rdr A VIJ, What delightfuller thing can't thou read than a Theam or Subject of the Sea. 1667 MILTON *P L* I. 467 Rimmon, whose delightful Seat Was fair Damascus 1779 COWPER *Lett* 31 Oct., Was there ever anything so delightful as the music of the Paradise Lost? 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XXXV, That delightfullest of cities, Paris 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind* (1871) I One of the most delightful books in my father's library

† 2 Full of or experiencing delight; delighting *in*, delighted *with* *Obs*

a 1569 [see DELIGHTFULLY 2] 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist.* 392 Shake off that delightfull desire whiche you have to be conversaunt in the Citie. 1600 C SUTTON *Learn to Die* (1634) 16 Too chilling a doctrine for our delightful dispositions. 1602 DANIEL *Hymen's Tri* V 1, We are glad to see you thus Delightful 1687 A LOVELL *Bergerac's Com Hist.* 24 The Nymph Eccho is so delightful with their Airs

Delightfully (dĭləi·tfuli), *adv* [f prec. + -LY 2]

1 In a delightful manner, in a way that affords delight; charmingly

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I (R.), The flock of unspeakable virtues, held up delightfully in that best builded fold. 1625 BACON *Ess. Gardens* (Arb) 558 Those which Perfume the Aire most delightfully 1788 MAD D'ARBLAY *Diary* 2 Jan, My dear father was delightfully well and gay 1848 C BRONTE *Jane Eyre* XVI (1873) 160 She sang delightfully it was a treat to listen to her 1865 MRS CARLYLE *Lett* III 281 The air to day is delightfully fresh

† 2 With experience of delight, delightedly

a 1569 KINGESMYLL *Confl Satan* (1578) 7 It must shutte up thine eyes from delightfully seeing sin 1678 WANLEY *Wond Lit. World* Ded A 1j, These things I have many times delightfully considered of 1749 C WESLEY *Hymn*, '*Forth in Thy Name*', For Thee delightfully [to] employ Whate'er Thy bounteous grace hath given.

Delightfulness (dĭləi·tfulnes). [f as prec + -NESS]

1 The state or quality of being delightful

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 49, I hope the delightfulnesse of the one wil attenuate the tediousnesse of the other 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus* I 59 Which Musick, by its Variety and Delightfulness, allayeth the Passions 1777 SIR W JONES *Ess.* I 163 The delightfulness of their climate 1831 GREVILLE *Mem Geo IV* (1875) II XV 182, Admiration of the beauty and delightfulness of the place

† 2. Of persons: The state of being delighted or of feeling delight *Obs*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1613) 148–9 But our desires' tyrannicall extortion Doth force vs thence to set our chiefe delight fulnesse Where but a baiting-place is all our portion 1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knt* IV 1, The Queen is all for revels, her high heart .. Bestows itself upon delightfulness

Delighting (dĭləi·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DELIGHT, delectation.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* XV. 11 Delitynges ben in þy riȝt honde vnto þe ende. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* (1893) 31[1]/34 Bettir war leif my paper quhyte, And tak me to vthir delyting 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb) 37 Beautifying it both for further teaching, and more delighting 1640 SIR R. BAKER in Spurgeon *Treas Dav Ps* LXXXIV 2 His Tabernacles .. must needs work in me an infinite delighting

Deli·ghting, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2] That delights (in the different senses of the verb).

1563 *Forme of Medat* in *Liturg Serv Q Eliz.* (1847) 504 With wines, spices, silks, and other vain costly delighting things 1599 T M[OUFET] *Silkewormes* 20 Full of delighting change, and learning greate. 1824 *Forgery* LV II Let me praise Heaven for the delighting pledge.

Hence **Deli·ghtingly** *adv.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 132 b, A walk which my selfe haue oftentimes delightingly seene. 1660 JER TAYLOR *Duct Dubit.* IV 1. (R.), Though he did not consent clearly and delightingly to Seguri's death. 1836 *New Monthly Mag* XLVI. 425 Readers who delightingly believe, that [etc]

Delightless (dĭləi·tles), *a* [-LESS] Void of delight; affording no delight. (The opposite of *delightful.*)

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1622) 287 Turning away her feeble sight, as from a delightlesse obiect *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* XI 8 And we, delightless, left to wander home! 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II 16 For this thou shalt keep watch On this delightless rock

Delightsome (dĭləi·tsŭm), *a* Also 6 delyt-, delite-. [f DELIGHT *sb* + -SOME] = DELIGHTFUL (In 17th c. in frequent use now only literary.)

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* LXIV. 2 Delytsum lyllie of everie lustynes 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 409 Up and about the pleasaunt and delightsome hilles 1601 WELWER *Mirr Mart.* E 1 b, Date is delightsome in respect of night 1611 BIBLE *Mal* III. 12 Ye shall be a delightsome land 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. XVI 454 The whole Town was very clean and delightsome 1760 STERNE *Serm* X (1773) 64 When he reflected upon this gay delightsome structure. 1844 MRS BROWNING *Vision of Poets*, A mild delightsome melancholy 1878 SHAIRP in *Contemp. Rev* 685 All who care to visit that delightsome land [the Scottish Border] 1892 *Field* 19 Nov. 770/1 This delightsome, if quick-fleeting, season.

Deli·ghtsomely, *adv* [f prec + -LY 2.] In a delightsome manner; delightfully, joyously.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 227 The grassehopper was delightsomly disposed 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VII IX 892 The misken singeth sweetly and delightsomely *a* 1603 T CARTWRIGHT *Confut Rhem N T* (1618) 84 A man is willingly, desirously, and delightsomly holden vnder sinne 1885 TENNYSON *Balin & Balan*, I have not lived my life delightsomely

Deli·ghtsomeness. [f. as prec + -NESS.] = DELIGHTFULNESS

1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 439 The delightsomnesse of his behaviours. 1679 T SIDEN *Hist Sewarries* II 1, A little Town called by the Inhabitants *Cola*, from the delightsomness of the place 1866 RUSKIN *Crown Wild Olive* I 72 To repent into delight and delightsomeness 1883 J PARKER *Tyne Ch.* 334 Tell a stone-deaf man what music is, dwell on its delightsomeness

† **De·ligible,** *a Obs* [f L. *dēlig-ĕre* to choose + -BLE] Worthy to be chosen, desirable

1680 HOLLINGWORTH *Penit & Mackerman* 12 Those joys and pleasures which render humane life any ways deligible

† **Deli·gnate,** *v. nonce-wd.* [f DE- II 1 + L *lign-um* wood.] *trans.* To deprive of wood

1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* IX III § 34 Dilapidating (or rather deligna ting his Bishoprick, cutting down the woods thereof).

† **Deli mate,** *v Obs* — [f. stem of L. *dēlīmātus* filed off, f. DE- I 2 + *līmāre* to file]

1623 COCKERAM, *Delimate*, to file or shaue from off a thing 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr*

Delimit (dĭlı mit), *v* [a. F. *délimit-er* (1773 in Hatzf.), ad L. *dēlīmitāre* to mark out as a boundary, f DE- I. 3 + *līmitāre* to bound, *līmes, līmit-em* boundary, limit] *trans.* To mark or determine the limits of; to define, as a limit or boundary.

1852 GLADSTONE *Glean* IV. V 144 Other nations are to delimit for themselves the possessions and status of the clergy. 1885 *Times* 10 Apr 9 The question of delimiting the Russo-Afghan frontier

Delimitate (dĭlı mitĕ't), *v* [f. ppl stem of L *dēlīmitāre*. see prec] = prec.

1884 *Manch Exam* 3 Dec 5/5 The territory of the Association as delimitated on an appended map 1891 *Times* 18 *May*, The Commission to delimitate the frontier between Burmah and Siam

Delimitation (dĭlımitē'ı ʃən). [a. F *délimitation* (1773 in Hatzf), n of action from *délimiter* to DELIMIT] The action of delimiting; the fact of being delimited; determination of a limit or boundary; *esp* of the frontier of a territory

1836 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* XVI 116 The delimitation of those bounds within which a statesman's dispensation should be confined. 1868 GLADSTONE *Jew Mundi* IV (1869) 110 They [territorial names] came to signify districts of fixed and known delimitation 1884 *Leeds Mercury* 13 Mar, The delimitation of the frontier of Turkestan and Kashgar

Delimitative (dĭlı mitĕıtıv), *a* [f *dēlīmitāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēlīmitāre* to DELIMIT + -IVE.] Having the function of delimitation.

1887 *Spectator* 3 Sept. 1171 A Delimitative Commission is to mark out the frontier

Delimitize: see DE- II. 1.

† **Deli·ne,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 delyne. [ad. L. *dēlīneā-re*: see DELINEATE. Cf. ALINE *v.*, and mod. F. *délinéer* (Littré).] *trans.* To mark out by lines; to outline, sketch; = DELINEATE *v.* 1, 2.

1589 IVE *Fortif.* 36 Proceede as in the delyning of a bulwarke *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 523 A certain Plan had been delined out for a farther Proceeding

Delineable (dĭlı nı,ăb'l), *a rare.* [f L *dēlīneā-re* to DELINEATE. see -BLE.] Capable of being delineated.

1661 FELTHAM *Resolves, Lusoria, etc* Lett XVII 85 In either Vision there is something not delineable.

† **Delineament** (dĭlı·nı,ămĕnt) *Obs.* [f L. *dēlīneā-re*: see -MENT; cf *lineament*] The action of delineating, or an instance of this; delineation.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T* (1613) 57 The delineament of wretchednesse. 1612 SELDEN *Drayton's Poly-olb.* XI Notes 187 For similitude of delineaments and composture 1653 H MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. V (1712) 52 The more rude and careless strokes and delineaments of Divine Providence

Deli·neate, *ppl. a. arch.* or *poetic.* [ad. L. *dēlīneāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēlīneāre*: see next.] Delineated, traced out, portrayed, described, etc. (Also used as a participle)

1596 *Edw III*, II. ii 27 Still do I see in him delineate His mother's visage 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 247 Such an even and delineate proportion: 1619 BAINBRIDGE *Descr. late Comet* II That forme which is delineate in the planispheare. 1773 J ROSS *Fratricide* V 508 (MS) But where's the Muse can give delineate life To heavenly Thyrsa. 1848 BAILEY *Festus* Proem (ed. 3) 7/1 And for the soul of man delineate here.

Delineate (dĭlĭ nɪ,ĕ't), *v* Also 6 delineat, 6–7 deliniat(e. [f ppl stem of L. *dēlīneāre* to outline, sketch out, f De- I 3 + *līneāre* to draw lines, *līnea* line. cf. *depict*, *describe*]

1 *trans* To trace out by lines, trace the outline of, as on a chart or map

1559 W Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 6 Geographie does deliniat, and set out the universall earth 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb* A b, The Map, lively delineating to thee every mountaine, forrest, river and valley 1710 Berkeley *Princ Hum. Knowl* § 127 When therefore I delineate a triangle on paper 1860 Maury *Phys Geog Sea* viii § 409 Other currents delineated on [the] Plates 1870 F R. Wilson *Ch. Lindisf* 61 The exact position is delineated on the plan

2. To trace in outline, sketch out (something to be constructed); to outline; 'to make the first draught of' (J).

1613 R C *Table Alph.* (ed 3), *Delineate*, to draw the proportion of any thing 1641 Milton *Ch Govt* II (1851) 103 God never intended to leave the government thereof delineated here in such curious architecture to be patch't afterwards. 1670 Marvell *Corr.* cliv Wks 1872–5 II 338 Not willing nor prepared to delineate his whole proposall 1764 Reid *Inquiry* vi. § 15 172, I have endeavoured to delineate such a process 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) V. 394 Our laws and the whole constitution of our state having been thus delineated

3 To represent by a drawing; to draw, portray

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* iii vii (1660) 130 Plants .delineated with limbs, sprigs, or branches 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud Ep* v xi 251 With the same reason they may delineate old Nestor like Adonis 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II, They were accused of being Anthropomorphites; delineating the Almighty as they did with hands, with eyes, and with feet. 1865 Grote *Plato* I 1 17 If horses or lions could paint, they would delineate their gods in form like themselves

4. *fig* To portray in words, to describe.

a 1618 Raleigh (J), It followeth, to delineate the region in which God first planted his delightful garden 1680 J. Chamberlayne (*title*), Sacred Poem, Wherein the Birth, Miracles, &c of the Most Holy Jesus are Delineated 1791 Boswell *Johnson* Introd, When I delineate him without reserve 1868 Nettleship *Browning* Introd 3 Great as is his power in delineating all human passion

Hence Deli·neating *vbl. sb*; also *attrib.*

1603 Drayton *Bar Wars* vi lx, The Land skip, Mixture, and Delineatings 1823 J Badcock *Dom Amusem* 142 The Delineating Ink for delineating upon stone

Delineation (dĭlĭnɪ,ē'·ʃən). Also 6–7 deliniation [ad L *dēlīneātiōn-em*, n of action f *dēlīneāre*, to Delineate. So in F. (Paré, 16th c)] The action or product of delineating

1 The action of tracing out something by lines, the drawing of a diagram, geometrical figure, etc; *concr.* a drawing, diagram, or figure

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I ii xi Whereupon follow diuers delineations and constructions 1589 Puttenham *Eng Poesie* III. iv (Arb) 159 *Declination, delineation, dimention* are scholastically termes in deede, and yet very proper 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud. Ep* vi viii 314 In the deliniations of many Maps of Africa, the Riuer Niger exceedeth it about ten degrees in length. 1774 J Bryant *Mythol.* II 234 The delineations of the sphere have by the Greeks been greatly abused 1811 Pinkerton *Petral* I 335 There are generally several colours together, and these are arranged in striped, dotted, and clouded delineations

2 The action of tracing in outline something to be constructed; a sketch, outline, plan, rough draft Usually *fig.*

1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 939 Painters when they intend to paint a King, first draw out the proportion upon a table a man may by that deliniation easely perceiue that the Image of a King is there painted. 1678 Cudworth *Intell Syst* 132 In the Seed is contained the Whole Delineation of the Future man 1722 Wollaston *Relig Nat.* 6, I call it only a Delineation, or rude draught 1853 Marsden *Early Purit* 92 Cartwright's bold assertion, that the New Testament contains the exact delineation of a Christian church.

3. The action or manner of representing an object by a drawing or design; pictorial representation, portraiture, *concr* a portrait, likeness, picture

1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 90 If with a bad pensill he draw ill fauoured shapes, and of bad delineation 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 17 If Galen would not haue Plants and Hearbes painted how would hee haue endured the delineation of the parts of our body? 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past* I i 12 This delineation taken from a manuscript and illuminated early in the fourteenth century. 1831 Brewster *Nat Magic* iv (1833) 86 We shall have phantasms of the most perfect delineation.

4. The action of portraying in words.

1603 Daniel *Def Rhime* (1717) 19 In these Delineations of Men. 1664 H More *Myst Iniq* v ix Let us begin then with the delineation of the first member of this hideous Mystery 1781 Cowper *Lett* 10 Oct, My delineations of the heart are from my own experience 1870 Emerson *Soc & Solit, Bks.* Wks (Bohn) III. 82 Xenophon's delineation of Athenian manners.

† 5. Lineal descent or derivation. *Obs rare.*

1606 G. W[oodcocke] tr *Hist. Iustine* 69 b From him, by order of delineation and rightfull succession, the kingdom discended to Arimba

Delineative (dĭlĭ nɪ,ĕtĭv), *a* [f ppl stem of L. *dēlīneāre* to Delineate + -ive] Pertaining to delineation, tending to delineate.

1892 Clerke *Fam. Studies Homer* x. 276 The delineative inlaying of the Shield of Achilles

Delineator (dĭlĭ·nɪ,ĕɪtəɹ). [agent-n. in L. form from *dēlīneāre* to Delineate]

1 One who delineates, sketches, or depicts.

1782 V Knox *Ess* 52 (R) We are tempted to exclaim, with a modern delineator of characters, 'Alas, poor human nature' 1815 W H Ireland *Scribbleomania* 202 An unbiassed delineator of facts 1865 Wright *Hist. Caricature* vi (1875) 200 The mediæval artists in general were not very good delineators of form

2 An instrument for tracing outlines.

1774 *Specif. W Storer's Patent* No 1183 An optical Instrument or accurate delineator 1844 *Civ Eng. & Archit Jrnl* VII 237 A profile delineator Improvements in apparatus for obtaining the profile of various forms or figures

Delineatory (dĭlĭ nɪ,ĕtəɹɪ), *a* [f. as prec + see -ory] Belonging to delineation; descriptive

1834 H O'Brien *Round Towers Ireland* 129, I have traced from the Irish .its delineatory name

Delineatress (dĭlĭ nɪ,ĕ'·tres) *rare.* [f Delineator see -ess] A female delineator

1876 *Daily News* 22 Aug 3 Madame Materna, the delineatress of Brunnhilda

† **Deli·neature.** *Obs* [f. ppl stem of L *dēlīneāre* + -ure] Delineation, description.

1611 Cotgr, *Delineature*, the same [as *Delineation*], or, a delineature 1635 Brathwait *Arcad Pr.* II 93 In the delineature of those features. 1659 A Lovpday in *R Loveday's Lett* (1663) A vj a, Without any other additional delineature

† **Deli·niment.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēlīnīment-um*, f *dēlīn-*, *dēlēnīre*.]

1727 Bailey vol II, *Delinument*, a mitigating or asswaging

† **Delini·tion.** *Obs rare*⁻¹ [irreg. f L *dēlinĕre* to besmear (ppl stem *dēlit-*). see -tion.] The action of smearing

1664 H. More *Myst Iniq.* xviii 68 The Delinition also of the Infant's Ears and Nostrils with the Spittle of the Priest.

† **Deli·nque,** *v Obs rare*⁻⁰ [ad. L *dēliquĕre* to fail, be lacking, be at fault, offend, f De- I 3 + *linquĕre* to leave: so F *délinque-r* (15th c. in Littré)] (See quot.)

1623 Cockeram II, To Leave, *delinque*

† **Deli·nquence.** *Obs.* [ad L. *dēlinquentia* (Tertullian), f. *dēlinquent-em*, Delinquent *a*: see -ence] The fact of being a delinquent, culpable failure in duty.

1682 *Address fr. Hereford* in *Loud Gaz* No 1695/1 Prayers and Vows of Allegiance are the best Offerings we have to attone Heaven for our Delinquence. 1779–81 Johnson *L P, Pope* Wks IV 103 All his delinquences observed and aggravated. 1832 *Blackw Mag* XXXI 390 Rights are to be sacrificed without either proved delinquence or tendered compensation

Delinquency (dĭlĭ ŋkwĕnsɪ) [f as prec.: see -ency]

1. The condition or quality of being a delinquent; failure in or neglect of duty, more generally, violation of duty or right; the condition of being guilty, guilt

1648 *Articles of Peace* xxvii in *Milton's Wks* (1851) II, In case of Refractories or Delinquency, [they] may distrain and imprison, and cause such Delinquents to be distrained and imprisoned. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III 80 Such as compounded for their reputed delinquency in our late civil wars 1751 Smollett *Per Pic* (1779) II. i 112 They were old offenders in the same degree of delinquency 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) II. xxviii 256, I know not any act of delinquency she has committed 1892 Sir H H Lopes in *Law Times Rep* LXVII 142/1 There must be moral delinquency on the part of the person proceeded against.

b. (with *pl.*) An act of delinquency, a fault, sin of omission; an offence, misdeed.

1636 G Sandys *Paraphr. Job* (J), Can Thy years determine like the age of man That thou should'st my delinquencies exquire? 1651 G W tr *Cowel's Inst* 209 From these Delinquencies proceed greater crimes 1854 Emerson *Lett & Soc. Aims, Comic* Wks (Bohn) III 205 The yawning delinquencies of practice 1876 Grant *Burgh Sch. Scotl* II v 175 If delinquencies be committed in the playground, they may be reported to the masters

Delinquent (dĭlĭ ŋkwĕnt), *a* and *sb.* [ad. L *dēlinquent-em*, pr. pple of *dēlinquĕre*: see Delinque and -ent Caxton used a form in *-aunt*, a. F. *délinquant*, pr pple of *délinquer*]

A. *adj.* Failing in, or neglectful of, a duty or obligation, defaulting, faulty, more generally, guilty of a misdeed or offence

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor* 93 Having offended or being delinquent in any duetie 1611 Speed *Hist Gt Brit* ix viii. (1632) 562 Whensoeuer one Prince is delinquent against another. *a* 1640 J Ball *Answ to Can* I (1642) 26 The Ministerie may be lawfull, though in many particulars delinquent and deficient 1709 Sacheverell *Serm* 15 Aug 4 He stands delinquent. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav* I 276 A delinquent school-boy. 1891 *Daily News* 5 Feb 5/4 What are 'delinquent parishes'? parishes that have a provoking habit of neglecting to hand over the sums that are due from them on account of the relief of the poor

b *transf* Of or pertaining to a delinquent.

1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II 129 A purchaser of this or any other delinquent lands 1889 Bruce *Plant Negro* 218 Sold out by the public auctioneer for delinquent taxes

B. *sb.* 1 One who fails in duty or obligation, a defaulter; more generally, one guilty of an offence against the law, an offender.

1484 Caxton *Chevalry* 34 To punysshe the trespacers and delynquaunts. 1605 Shaks. *Macb* III. vi. 12 Did he not straight In pious rage, the two delinquents teare? 1638 Baker tr *Balzac's Lett* (1654) II ii 61 When the Delinquent concurs in opinion with the judge 1709 Steele & Swift *Tatler* No. 74 ₱ 10 Where Crimes are enormous, the Delinquent deserves little Pity 1836 H Coleridge *North Worthies* (1852) I 50 Severe prosecution of delinquents 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* xx 410 This deliberation how ever gave the delinquents a chance of escape

2. *Eng Hist.* A name applied by the Parliamentary party to those who assisted Charles I or Charles II, by arms, money, or personal service, in levying war, 1642–1660

The term was exhaustively defined by an Order of 27 March, 1643 As it practically included all Royalists, it became in common parlance almost synonymous with *Cavalier.*

1643 *Ordinance of Parlt* April 1 Preamb, That the estates of such notorious Delinquents, as have been the causes or Instruments of the publick calamities should be conveted and applyed towards the supportation of the great charges of the Commonwealth *c* 1643 *Ballad 'A Mad World'* in *The Rump* I (1662) 48 A Monster now Delinquent term'd He is declared to be, And that his lands, as well as goods, Sequestered ought to be 1647 Clarlndon *Hist Reb* III (1702) I 212 Hereupon, they [the Commons] call'd whom they pleased, Delinquents. 1648 D Jlnkins *Wks* 7 A Delinquent is he who adheare to the Kings Enemies, *Com. Sur. Lttl* 261. This shewes who are delinquents 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 21 The bleeding estates of unhappy delinquents. 1761–2 Humi. *Hist Eng* (1806) IV liv. 169.

Deli·nquently, *adv. rare*⁻⁰. [f prec. + -ly 2.] In a delinquent manner; so as to fail in duty.

1864 in Webster

† **Deli·nquish,** *v. Obs.* [f L *dēlinquĕre* (see Delinque), after *relinquish.* (OF. had a rare *délinquir* = *délinquer* so Pr. and Sp. *delinquir*)] *intr.* To fail in duty or obligation, to be guilty of a delinquency.

1606 J. King *4th Serm Hampton Crt.* 13 Must all be removed because some had delinquished?

† **Deli·nquishment.** *Obs* [f prec + -ment]

1 Failure in duty; a fault, offence, delinquency

1593 Nashe *Christ's T* 23 a, Thou shalt be my vnninocence, and whole summe of delinquishment 1633 T Adams *Exp 2 Peter* ii. 1 Suffering for our delinquishments

2 = Relinquishment. (*bombastic nonce-use*)

1603 Dekker *Grissil* (Shaks Soc.) 21 Though to my disconsolation, I will oblivionize my love to the Welsh widow, and do here proclaim my delinquishment

‖ **De·liquate,** *v. Chem. Obs.* [f ppl. stem of L *dēliquā-re* trans to clear off, clarify (a liquid), f De- I 3 + *liquāre* to liquefy, melt, dissolve]

1 *trans.* To dissolve (in a liquid), melt down

1673 Ray *Journ Low C* 273 It seemed to have a mixture of Sulphur and fixt salt deliquated in it.

2 *intr* To deliquesce

1669 Boyle *Contn New Exp* i. (1682) 37, I caused an unusual Brine to be made, by suffering Sea-salt to deliquate in the moist air. 1680 — *Exp Chem Princ* I 5 Salt of Tartar left in moist Cellars to deliquate 1800 *Med Jrnl* IV 373 A salt crystallized in small needles, easily deliquating

Hence **De liquated** *ppl. a.*

1675 Evelyn *Terra* (1729) 9 Precipitated by deliquated Oil of Tartar 1691 Ray *Creation* I (1704) 50 Oil of Vitriol and deliquated Salt of Tartar.

† **Deliqua·tion.** *Obs* [n of action f prec see -ation.] The process of deliquating, deliquescence.

1612 Woodall *Surg Mate* Wks. (1653) 264 Sometimes digestion needful is, and deliquation too *Ibid* 270 Deliquation is the liquation of a concrete (as salt, powder calcined, &c) set in an humid and frigid place, that it flow, having a watery form 1657 in *Phys Dict*

† **Deli·que.** *Obs rare* [ad. L. *dēliquium* see below, cf *relique*] = Deliquium 1 1; failure

1645 Rutherford *Tryal & Tri Faith* (1845) 71 It cometh from a deliqe in the affections, that there is a swooning and delique of words

Deliquesce (delikwe·s), *v* [ad L *dēliquēscĕre* to melt away, dissolve, disappear, f De- I 3 + *liquēscĕre* to become liquid, melt, inceptive of *liquēre* to be liquid, clear, etc] *intr*

1. *Chem.* To melt or become liquid by absorbing moisture from the air, as certain salts

1756 C Lucas *Ess Waters* I 14 They attract the humidity of the air, and deliquesce, or run liquid 1780 *Phil Trans.* LXX 349 This pot ash deliquesces a little in moist air 1876 Page *Advnd Text-bk. Geol* xvi 299 Pure chloride of sodium is not liable to deliquesce

b. *Biol* To liquefy or melt away, as some parts of fungi or other plants of low organization, in the process of growth or of decay

1836–9 Todd *Cycl Anat* II 953 [The brain's] disposition to deliquesce when exposed to the air 1872 Oliver *Elem Bot* II. 292 [Fungi] often deliquesce when mature 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot* 272 Zoogonidia which are set free by the wall of the mother cell becoming gelatinous and deliquescing

2. *gen* To melt away (*lit* and *fig.*) (Mostly *humorous* or *affected*)

1858 O W Holmes *Aut Breakf-t* xi (1891) 256, I have known several very genteel idiots whose whole vocabulary had deliquesced into some half dozen expressions 1860 — *Elsie V* 107 Undue apprehensions of its tendency to deliquesce and resolve itself into puddles of creamy fluid 1871 Jowett *Plato* I 436 If while the man is alive the body deliquesces and decays

Hence **Deliquescing** *vbl sb* and *ppl a*

1791 *Phil Trans.* LXXXI 330 Some of the deliquescing part of the mass.

Deliquescence (delikwe sĕns) [f DELIQUESCENT see -ENCE (So mod.F. 1792 in Hatzf)] The process of deliquescing or melting away; *esp* the melting or liquefying of a salt by absorption of moisture from the air

1800 HENRY *Expt Chem* (1808) 118 This change is termed deliquescence 1839–47 TODD *Cycl Anat* III 503/2 The nucleated cells gradually disappear by a kind of solution or deliquescence 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1883) I 259 The English hurry to the seaside with red, perspiring faces, in a state of combustion and deliquescence *fig* 1881 *Spectator* 19 Mar 373 The deliquescence of beliefs

b. *concr* The liquid or solution resulting from this process

1756 C LUCAS *Ess Waters* I. 148 This deliquescence or solution always has an acrid taste 1860 O W. HOLMES *Poems, De Senty*, Drops of deliquescence glistened on his forehead

Deliquescency (delikwe sĕnsi) *rare* [f as prec + -ENCY] The quality of being deliquescent; tendency to deliquesce

1756 C LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II 42 Some attribute this deliquescency of salt to the redundance of an alcali 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint* V VI VII § 3 53

Deliquescent (delikwe sĕnt), *a* [mod ad L. *dēliquēscent-em*, pr pple of *dēliquēscĕre* to DELIQUESCE So in mod F (1783 in Hatzf.)]

1 *Chem* That deliquesces; having the property of melting or becoming liquid by absorption of moisture from the air.

1791 *Edin New Disp* 381 Mild fixed alkali is considerably deliquescent 1812-6 J SMITH *Panorama Sc & Art* II 482 A salt is deliquescent, when it has a greater attraction for water than the air, as it will in that case take water from the air 1845 DARWIN *Voy Nat* IV (1873) 66 Those salts answer best for preserving cheese which contain most of the deliquescent chlorides

2 a. *Biol.* Melting away in the process of growth or of decay see DELIQUESCE 1 b

1874 COOKE *Fungi* 28 It is very difficult to observe the structure of the hymenium, on account of its deliquescent nature

b. *Bot.* Branching in such a way that the main stem or axis is, as it were, dissolved in ramifications

1866 *Treas Bot., Deliquescent* as the head of an oak tree 1880 GRAY *Struct Bot* III § 3 49 Thus the trunk is dissolved into branches, or is deliquescent, as in the White Elm

3 *humorously.* Dissolving (in perspiration)

1837 SYD SMITH *Let Singleton* Wks 1859 II 294/1 Striding over the stiles to Church, with a second-rate wife—dusty and deliquescent—and four parochial children, full of catechism and bread and butter *a* 1876 M COLLINS *Pen Sketches* I 180 The dusty and deliquescent pedestrian

†**Deli·quiate,** *v Chem Obs.* [irreg f L. *dēliquāre* (DELIQUATE), or f DELIQUIUM 2] *intr.* = DELIQUATE 2, DELIQUESCE.

1782 WEDGWOOD in *Phil Trans* LXX 323 No crystallization was formed, the dry salt deliquiated in the air 1810 HENRY *Elem Chem* (1840) II 397 Urea deliquiates, when exposed to the air, into a thick brown liquid 1854 J SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ Sc Chem.* 14 Other salts become liquid, or *deliquiate*

†**Deliquiation.** *Obs.* [n of action from prec] = DELIQUESCENCE.

1782 WEDGWOOD in *Phil Trans* LXX 324 A salt which would have crystallized long before the alkali became dry, or remained after its deliquiation

†**Deli·quity.** *Obs* [f. L. *dēliqu-us* lacking, wanting + -ITY: cf. *obliquity*] Delinquency, guilt.

1692 *Christ Exalted* § 158 Christ hath infinitely more Holiness than our sins have of Deliquity or Malignity in them.

Deliquium [1] (dĭlĭ·kwĭŭm) *arch* [L *dēliquium* failure, want, f *dēlinquĕre* (*dēliqu-*): see DELINQUE, DELICT, and cf. DELIQUE.]

1 Failure of the vital powers; a swoon, fainting fit. Also *fig.*

[1597 J KING *On Jonas* (1864) 180 (Stanf.) His soul forsook him, as it were, and there was *deliquium animæ*] 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* I iii. 1 ii, He carries Bisket, Aquavitæ, or some strong waters about him, for fear of deliquiums 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* 14 Strange things men report to have seen during those Deliquiums 1746 *Brit Mag* 102 He was seiz'd with a sudden Deliquium 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II 10 Jeffrey bewildered the poor jury into temporary deliquium or loss of wits

†2 A failure of light, as in an eclipse. *Obs*

1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 160 Forcing his sometimes eclipsed face to be A long deliquium to the light of thee. 1663 J SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 5 The strange deliquium of Light in the Sun about the death of Cæsar 1671 SHADWELL *Humorists* III 33, I have suffer'd a *Deliquium*, viz. an Eclipse.

3 Confused with DELIQUIUM [2], as if = melting away, or state of having melted away: usually *fig*

a 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet Wks 1721 IV 281 Her Pow'rs in Liquefaction soft exhal'd, She into amorous Deliquium falls 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev* (1857) I I VII VIII 212 The Assembly melts, under such pressure, into deliquium, or, as it is officially called, adjourns 1858 — *Frederk Gt* (1865) I IV v. 312 Stalwart sentries were found melted into actual deliquium of swooning.

†**Deli·quium** [2], *Obs* [L. *dēliquium* flowing down, dropping down, f *dēliquāre*. see DELIQUATE] = DELIQUESCENCE

1641 FRENCH *Distill* 1 (1651) 9 *Deliquium*, is the dissolving of a hard body into a liquor, as salt in a moist, cold place 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 407 Death is a preparing Deliquium, or melting us down into a Menstruum, fit for the Chymistry of the Resurrection to work on 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v, Salt of tartar, or any fixed alcali, set in a cellar runs, into a kind of liquor, called by the chymists, oil of tartar *per deliquium* 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom Amusem* 46 As much hot oil of tartar, per deliquium, as will saturate the acid

Deliracy (dĭlĭ·răsi). *rare.* [f DELIRATE · cf *accuracy, piracy*, and see -ACY.] Subjection to delirium cf. DELIRANCY

1824 SOUTHEY *Bk. of Ch* (1841) 543 By lunacy, deliracy, or apathy

Delirament (dĭlĭ·răměnt) Now *rare.* [ad. L *dēlīrāment-um*, f *dēlīrāre*. see DELIRE *v.*, and -MENT.] Raving, frenzy, insanity; a craze

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Lyfe St Kath.* IV. 1421 That thei calle feith, we calle delirament 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III 593 He was deiect be daft delyrament 1605 BELL *Motives conc Romish Faith* Pref 12 These and like popish deliraments 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph* VIII V 229 Some of the fashionable deliraments of the day, such as clairvoyance and spirit rapping

†**Deli·rancy.** *Obs* [f. DELIRANT or L. *dēlīrānt-em*, corresponding to L. type **dēlīrāntia* see -ANCY] Raving, frenzy, madness

1659 GAUDEN *Tears* 208 A Manichean dotage and deliracy seiseth upon them 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* I v 691 This attempt of his was no other than a plain Deliracy, or Atheistick Phrenzy in him *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1890) III 144 This was a sort of delirancy

Delirant (dĭlə·ĭərănt), *a* and *sb.* [ad L *dēlīrānt-em*, pr pple. of *dēlīrāre* (see DELIRE *v*), or a corresponding F. *délirant* (18th c in Hatzf), pr. pple of *délirer*]

†**A** *adj* Raving, mad, insane *Obs.*

1600 LODGE in *Englands Helicon* D b, Age makes silly swaines delirant 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* I (1726) 66 What can be imagined more delirant and more remote from common sense? *Ibid* 71 This Man is either delirant and crazed, or else plays Tricks

B *sb Med* = DELIRIFACIENT.

1872 *Tanner's Mem Poison* Pref (ed 3) 8 Neurotics subdivided into Narcotics, Anæsthetics, Inebriants, Delirants [etc]

†**Deli·rate,** *v. Obs. rare* —[1]. [f ppl stem of L *dēlīrāre* · see DELIRE *v.* and -ATE [3].] a. *trans* = DELIRIATE b *intr* = DELIRE 2. Hence **Deli·rating** *ppl a*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* II 393 (L) They say it [ivy] hath an infatuating and delirating spirit in it 1623 COCKERAM, *Delirate*, to dote.

Deliration (delirē·ʃən), [ad L *dēlīrātiōn-em*, n of action from *dēlīrāre* see DELIRE *v.*]

1. Delirium, aberration of mind; frenzy, madness

1600 *Hosp Inc Fooles* 9 Deliration is oftentimes a Symptome of an feuer. *Ibid* 10 Frensie being a far more violent infirmitie than deliration or dotage 1668 H MORE *Div Dial.* II XIV (1713) 132 As idely as those that pill Straws or tie knots on Rushes in a fit of Deliration or Lunacy 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* V (1858) 323 An earnestness which drove him into the strangest incoherences, almost delirations 1855 MISS A. MANNING *O Chelsea Bun-house* III 45 Her Deliration incessantly finding Vent in an incoherent Babble

†b. A rendering delirious or temporarily insane

1656 H. MORE *Enthus Tri* (1712) 19 The Effect is the deliration of the party after he awakes, for he takes his Dreams for real Transactions

2 *fig* Wildly absurd behaviour or speech, as if arising from aberration of mind

1603 HARSNET *Pop Impost* 27 What a Deliration is this in our graue, learned and famous College of Physicians! 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* 848 The many atheistick hallucinations or delirations concerning it [cogitation] 1821 *New Monthly Mag* II. 123 The bombastic deliration of Lee's tragedy 1860 EMERSON *Cond Life, Worship* 122 In creeds never was such levity witness the periodic 'revivals' the deliration of rappings

†**Deli·re,** *v Obs.* [ad L *dēlīrāre* to be deranged, crazy, out of one's wits, orig to go out of the furrow, to deviate from the straight, go off, f. DE- I 2 + *lira* ridge, furrow, in ploughing; with sense 2 cf F. *délirer* (in Rabelais, 16th c) 'to doat, rave, do things against reason' (Cotgr)]

1. *intr* To go astray, go wrong, err

a 1400 *Cov Myst* (1841) 204 God wyl be vengyd on man That wyl nevyr be schrevyn, but evyrmore doth delyre 1560 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* II 339 Sa peirt for to delyre Fra Venus Court, or thairfra for to gyre? 1633 T ADAMS *Exp 2 Peter* II 5 He repents not as man does, for he cannot delire and err as man does.

2 To go astray from reason, to wander in mind, be delirious or mad, to rave.

Hence **Deli·ring** *ppl a*

1600 *Hosp Inc. Fooles* 10 Franticke and deliring Fooles. who. swarue from all sense 1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* IV xv, How fresh bloud dotes! O how green Youth delires! 1675 R BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 196 He delires, and is out of his Wits, that would preferr it [moonlight] before the Sun by Day

†**Deli·rement.** *Obs* [a obs. F. *délirement*, 'a raving or doating' (Cotgr.), ad L *dēlīrāmentum*] = DELIRAMENT.

1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* II i, Thus—thou art here, and there,—With me, at home, and at one instant both! In vain are these delirements, and to me Most deeply incredible 1637 — *Dial.* IV Wks 1874 VI 179 With fond delirements let him others charme. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp 2 Peter* I. 4 This delirement never came into the holy apostles' minds.

Deliria, occas. pl. of DELIRIUM.

Deliriant (dĭlĭ·rĭănt), *a* and *sb. Med.* [f DELIRIUM cf next, and *anæsthesiant*, etc]

1883 *Syd Soc Lex, Deliriant*, having power to produce delirium Applied to such drugs as henbane, Indian hemp, and such like

†**Deli·riate,** *v. Obs* [f L *dēlīri-um* DELIRIUM + -ATE [3]] *trans.* To make delirious

1658 R FRANCK *North Mem* (1821) p. 111, Now so generally and epidemically the kingdom was diseased, that deliriated and distracted, they let one another blood *a* 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet Wks 1721 I 478 Their Love misplac'd deliriates their Wit.

Delirifacient (dĭlĭrĭfē·ʃĕnt), *a* and *sb Med.* [f L. *dēlīrium*, DELIRIUM, *dēlīrāre* to be crazy + *facient-em* making]

A *adj.* Causing or producing delirium

B *sb* An agent or substance that produces delirium.

1875 H C WOOD *Therap* (1879) 219 In some morphia acts as a delirifacient

Delirious (dĭlĭ·rĭəs), *a* [f. L *dēlīri-um* + -OUS.]

1 Affected with delirium, *esp* as a result or symptom of disease, wandering in mind, light-headed, temporarily insane

1706 SWIFT *Death of Partridge*, The people said, he had been for some time delirious, but when I saw him, he had his understanding as well as ever I knew 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 153 ¶ 11 He caught a fever of which he died delirious on the third day 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg Obs* 175 He had gradually become delirious, and could scarcely be kept in bed 1871 SIR T WATSON *Princ Physic* (ed 5) I. xviii. 350 The patient, complaining probably of his head, becomes all at once and furiously delirious

b Belonging to or characteristic of delirium

1703 J LOGAN in *Pa Hist Soc Mem* IX 188 In what he has wrote to day one paragraph may appear almost delirious 1809 *Med Jrnl.* XXI 435 March 25th The whole of this day he has talked quite incoherently March 26th The same delirious manner has continued all this day 1874 CARPENTER *Ment Phys* I 1 § 7 (1879) 8 The delirious ravings of Intoxication or of Fever

2. *transf.* and *fig* a Characterized by wild excitement or symptoms resembling those of delirium, frantic, crazed, 'mad'.

1791 COWPER *Iliad* XV. 156 Frantic, delirious! thou art lost for ever! 1829 I TAYLOR *Enthus.* IV (1867) 77 The delirious bigot who burns with ambition to render himself the enemy . of the Church. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess., Tennyson* 76 Snatches of song that make the world delirious with delight

b Of things, actions, etc.

1599 *Broughton's Lett* III 13 You charge the High commission of Atheisme, for calling you to account for your delirious doctrine 1818 BYRON *Ch Har* IV lxv, How the giant element From rock to rock leaps with delirious bound 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* (1865) I. II VI. 87 The delirious scieech of a railway train

Deli·riously, *adv* [f. prec + -LY [2]] In a delirious manner, madly, frantically

1820 BYRON *Mar Fal* IV 1 240 The plague Which sweeps the soul deliriously from life! 1863 E C CLAYTON *Queens of Song* II 380 They were deliriously dancing, shouting, singing with the most hilarious gaiety

Deli·riousness. [f. as prec + -NESS] The state of being delirious, delirium.

1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P, Pope* Wks IV 86 Pope, at the intermission of his deliriousness, was always saying something kind of his friends 1782 HEBERDEN *Comment.* XII, Giddiness, forgetfulness, slight deliriousness 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I 268 What such intense deliriousness?

Delirium (dĭlĭ·rĭŭm) Pl **deliriums,** -ia [a L *dēlīrium* (Celsus), madness, derangement, deriv of *dēlīrāre* to be deranged · see DELIRE *v*]

1. A disordered state of the mental faculties resulting from disturbance of the functions of the brain, and characterized by incoherent speech, hallucinations, restlessness, and frenzied or maniacal excitement

1599 *Broughton's Lett* XII 42 It is but the fiantacke *delirium* of one, whose pride hath made him φρενοπαράν 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract Physick* 143 The signs are a weak Pulse *delirium* 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III XII 648 His Deliriums had far longer intervals than before 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse Watch* 357 The Delria and Melancholic Fevers are indicated by this Pulse. 1756 BURKE *Sbl & B* Introd Wks I 103 Opium is pleasing to Turks, on account of the agreeable delirium it produces 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* XI, In a raging fever accompanied with delirium 1871 SIR T WATSON *Princ Physic* (ed 5) I XVIII 360 The delirium you will generally find to be not a fierce or mischievous delirium, but a busy delirium

2. *fig* Uncontrollable excitement or emotion, as of a delirious person; frenzied rapture, wildly absurd thought or speech.

1650 HOWELL *Masaniello* 1 126 He had broken out into a thousand delirium's and fooleries 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 125 ¶ 10 Any Free-thinker whom they shall find publishing his Deliriums 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit* (1866) 2/1 Testimonies of men of letters of the pleasurable delirium of their researches 1836 W IRVING *Astoria* II. 225 He jumped up, shouted, clapped his hands, and danced in a delirium of joy, until he upset the canoe 1879 GEO ELIOT *Theo Such* XIV 254 The gorgeous delirium of gladiatorial shows

Delirium tremens (dĭlĭ·rĭŭm trī·menz). [mod Medical Lat, = trembling or quaking delirium] A species of delirium induced by excessive indulgence

in alcoholic liquors, and characterized by tremblings and various delusions of the senses

'The term was introduced by Dr Sutton, in 1813, for that form of delirium which is rendered worse by bleeding, but improved by opium By Rayer and subsequent writers it has been almost exclusively applied to delirium resulting from the abuse of alcohol' (*Syd Soc Lex*)

1813 T Sutton (*title*), Tracts on Delirium Tremens, etc, etc 1865 Taylor *Early Hist Man.* I 6 The fiends which torment the victim of delirium tremens

fig 1832 *Blackw Mag* Jan 123/2 The delirium tremens of radicalism, in which the unhappy patient imagines himself haunted by a thousand devils, who are not only men but Tories

† **Deli·rous,** *a Obs.* [f L *dēlīr-us* doting, crazy (f De- I. 2 + *līra* ridge, furrow. cf Delire) + -ous] = Delirious, crazy, raving

1656 H More *Enthus Tri* (1712) 33 The rampant and delirous Fancies of Paracelsus *a* 1687 *Ibid* 54 They that deny this true Enthusiasm, do confirm those wild delirous Fanaticks in their false Enthusiasm 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C* 144 We observed in these Countries more Idiots and delirous persons than anywhere else 1722 *Phil Trans* XXXII 25 He became delirous with Convulsions

Hence † **Deli·rousness.**

a 1687 H More *Antid Ath* III iv Schol (1712) 174 Many other circumstances have been told me by them without the least species or shadow of delirousness

† **Deli·ry.** *Obs* Pl. -ies. [ad. L. *dēlīri-um* Delirium : cf. *munistry*] = Delirium

1669 Galf *Crt Gentiles* I II II 18 The deliries, or dreams of the Mythologists, touching their Gods 1677 *Ibid* III 137 The Deliries or sick Dreams of Origen

Delisk, var. of Dulse, a sea-weed

Delit, earlier form of Delight.

† **Delitabi·lity.** *Obs.* In 4 delitabilite, dilat-, diletabilte. [ME a OF *delitableté*, f *delitable* : see next] Delightfulness, delight

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* Prol, þe dilatabilte of þis gyft *Ibid* lxvii 36 In diletabilte of luf *c* 1340 — *Prose Tr.* 43 Gastely joye and delitabilite

† **Delitable,** *a Obs* Also 4 delitabill, -bylil, dilitable, diletabile, 4–6 delyt-, 5 delet-, delite-, deleitable, dylitable. [ME a OF. *delitable* (*delect-, delet-, delitet-*), f. *delitter* to Delight · cf Delectable, Delightable] Affording delight; delrghtful, pleasant, delectable

c 1290 *S Eng Leg* I 220/26 An yle þat delitable was inou. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* Cant 523 þe notis of luf er delitabylest in the melody þat sho shewys 1362 Langl *P Pl.* A I 32 Dreede dilitable drinke *c* 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T* 6 Wher many a tour and toun thou maist byholde. And many anothir delitable [*v rr* de-, dilectable] sight *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb) xii 51 Appels faire of coloure and delitable to behald *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 660 A delitable floure *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1738 Thar giftis mot be fair and delitable. 1500–20 Dunbar *Goldyn Targe* 120 Ianus, god of entree delytable

† **Delitably,** *adv Obs* [f prec. + -ly 2.] In a 'delitable' manner, delightfully, pleasantly

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr* 18 þe name sowunes in his herte delitably as it were a saunge *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* IV 1 108 Whanne philosophie hadde songen softly and delitably þe forseide þinges *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* VI v 56 He wes . festyd oft delytably 1450–1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 210 He abydeth delytablely with desyre.

† **Deli·te,** *sb Obs* [A derivative, or expansion, of Lite *sb*, in same sense] Delay

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5790 (Gött) Þar-to sal be na lang dilite [*Cott* lite, *Trin* delay] *c* 1340 *Ibid* 6679 (Fairf) Dey þat salle wip-out delite [*Cott* lite, *rume* quite, quitte]

† **Deli·te,** *a. Obs rare.* In 5 delyte [a. OF *delit* delicious] Delightful.

c 1430 Lydg *Hors, Shepe & G* 3 This pascalle Lambe with-owte spott þis lambe moste delyte.

Delite, the earlier form of Delight.

Delitescence (delite·sĕns). [f. Delitescent: see -ence. (In the medical sense used in F by Paré in 16th c.)]

1. The condition of lying hid; latent state, concealment, seclusion

1776 Johnson *Lett to Mrs Thrale* 22 May, To sooth him into inactivity or delitescence 1836–7 Sir W Hamilton *Metaph.* xxx (1870) II 213 The obscuration, the delitescence of mental activities

2. *Med.* a. 'Term applied to the sudden disappearance of inflammation, or of its events, by resolution, no other part of the body being affected.' b. 'The period during which poisons, as those of rabies and smallpox, remain in the system before they produce visible symptoms' (= Incubation). *Syd Soc. Lex.*

1835–6 Todd *Cycl Anat* I 513/2 This speedy termination of the disease has been called by the French writers *délitescence* 1877 Roberts *Handbk Med* (ed 3) I. 46 Resolution may take place very quickly, this being termed delitescence.

Delite·scency. [f. as prec. . see -ency] a. The quality of being delitescent. b = prec 1

1696 Aubrey *Misc* Introd. (1857) p xiii, From 1670 to this very day I have enjoyed a happy delitescency 1805 *Pref.* to *Brathwait's Drunken Barnaby* (ed. 5), Republishing this facetious little book after a delitescency of near a hundred years 1821 J L. Adolphus *Let to Heber* 8 An extraordinary development of the passion for delitescency.

Delitescent (delite sĕnt, dī-), *a* [ad L *dēlītēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *dēlītēscĕre* to hide away, f De- I 2 + *latēscĕre*, inceptive of *latēre* to lie hid] Lying hid, latent, concealed.

1684 T. Hockin *God's Decrees* 212 The vertue of those means may be long delitescent, and lye hid 1836–7 Sir W Hamilton *Metaph* xxx (1870) II 213 The immense proportion of our intellectual possessions consists of our delitescent cognitions

† **Deli tigate,** *v Obs rare* −°. [f L *dēlītigāre* · see -ate 3]

1623 Cockeram, *Delitigate*, to skold or chide vehemently Hence **Delitiga·tion.**

1727 Bailey vol II, *Delitigation*, a striving, a chiding, a contending

† **Delitous,** *a Obs* Also 5 delytous [a OF *delitous* (Bozon), *-eus*, f *delit* Delight. see -ous.] Delightful

c 1400 *Rom Rose* 90 In this sesoun delytous, Whan love affraieth all thing *Ibid* 489 Swich solace, swich ioie, and play As was in that place delytous

Deli·ver, *a Obs.* or *arch.* Also 4–7 delyuer(e, (4 delyure, 5 deliuuer, -liuere, -lyvyr, 6 -liure) [a. OF. *delivre*, *deslivre* (cf It *dilibero*), vbl adj from *delivrer* to Deliver]

† 1. Free, at liberty. *Obs*

c 1305 *Edmund Conf* 290 in *E. E P* (1862) 78 He ne miȝte him wawe fot ne hond his poer him was binome, Ac delyure he hadde al his þoȝt

2 Free from all encumbrance or impediments; active, nimble, agile, quick in action.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3596 Douȝtti man and deliuer in dedes of armes 1375 Barbour *Bruce* III 737 Bot the Kingis folk, that wai Deliuer off fute 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI 289 Delyvere men strong and swybei *c* 1430 Lydg *Bochas* III 1 (1554) 70 b, Light and deliuer, voyde of al fatnes 1472 *Paston Lett* No 696 III 47 He is one the lyghtest, delyverst, best spokyn, fayrest archer 1530 Palsgr 309/2 Delyver of ones lymmes as they that prove mastryes, *souple* Delyver, redy, quicke to do any thyng, *agile, deliuré. a* 1562 G Cavendish *Wolsey* (1827) 141 A number of the most deliverest soldiers 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 326 Pyrocles, of a more fine and deliuer strength 1600 Holland *Livy* xxviii xx 683 b, Being men light and deliver of bodie [*arch.* 1824 Scott *Wav* xlii, Mr Waverley looks clean-made and deliver 1887 *Eng Illust Mag.* Nov. 72 He is the most deliver at that exercise I have ever set eyes on]

† 3. Delivered (of a child) *Obs*

c 1325 *E E Allit P.* B 1084 Alle hende þat honestly moȝt an hert glade, Aboutte my lady watz lent, quen ho delyuer were. *c* 1325 *Metr Hom* 168 That this abbas suld paynes dreght, And be delyuer of hir chylde *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb) xv 67 Mary was delyuer of hir childe vnder a palme tree *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst*, *Purif Mary* 117 Ffourty dayes syn that thou was Delyuer of thy son

Deliver (dĭ·lĭ vəɹ), *v* 1 Also 3–5 deliure, 3–6 delyuer(e, 4 deliuyr, delyuyr, dilyuer(e, 4–5 delyuir(e, 4–6 delyure, diliuer(e, 6 *Sc.* delywer. [a F *délivrer*, in OF. also *deslivrer*, = Pr. *de-, deslivrar*, Cat. *deslliurar*, OSp *deliurar*, It. *dilibe rare*:—late pop L *dēlīberāre*, in Romanic partly refashioned as **deslībrāre* (De- I. 6), used in sense of L. *līberāre* to set free, liberate (see Du Cange). (In cl Lat *dēlīberāre* had a different sense see Deliberate.)]

I. 1. *trans* To set free, liberate, release, rescue, save. Const *from, out of,* † *of.* † a. To release *from* a place *Obs* (exc as merged in b, and as a traditional phrase in reference to gaol-delivery).

c 1325 *Coer de L* 1140 Whenne I am servyd off that fee, Thenne schal Richard delyveryd bee *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb) xi. 45 Scho delyuerd þe lordes oute of þe toure. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* II 798 The Lorde Stanley was delivered out of ward 1725 De Foe *Voy round World* (1840) 277 The way turned short east and delivered us entirely from the mountains. 1768 Blackstone *Comm* III 134 That they could not upon an *habeas corpus* either bail or deliver a prisoner 1863 H Cox *Instit.* II x. 534 A commission of general gaol delivery

b Now *esp.* To set free *from* restraint, imminent danger, annoyance, trouble, or evil generally.

a 1225 *Ancr R* 234 Nolde heo neuer enes bisechen ure Louerd þet he allunge deliurede hire þerof. *c* 1250 *Old Kent. Serm* in *O E. Misc.* 33 Þet he us deliuri of alle eueles 1382 Wyclif *Matt* vi. 13 And leede vs nat in to temptacioun, but delyuere vs fro yuel *c* 1386 Chaucer *Moder of God* 34 Fro temptaciouu deliure me 1549 *Bk Com Prayer, Litany*, From al euill and mischiefe, from synne, from the crafles and assaultes of the deuyll, from thy wrathe, and from euerlastyng damnacion: Good lorde deliuer us 1611 Bible *1 Sam* xvii 37 The Lord that delivered me out of the paw of the lion he will deliver me out of the hand of this Philistine 1651 *Relig Wotton.* 199, I fell into these thoughts, of which there were two wayes to be delivered 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I xii 205 God had delivered me from bloodguiltiness 1845 M Pattison *Ess* (1889) I 26 Chilperic was delivered from the necessity of inventing any new expedient. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 396 Stood in body before them, a fainting host to deliver

† c. *spec.* To release or free (any one) from his vow, by putting him in a position to discharge it; to accept combat offered by. [So in OF.] *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1688 3if thow hufe alle the daye, thou bees noghte delyuerede. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VII. xiv, I care not. what knyghte soo euer he be, for I shal soone delyuer hym 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 77 For to take entreprises, to answere or deliver a gentilman that desire in worship to doo armes in liestis to the utteraunce, or to certein pointis 1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* I ccclxxiii 617 Then it was sayd to all the knightes there about, Sirs, is there any of you that will delyuer this knight? Sir Wylliam of Fermyton sayd if it pleases him a lytell to rest hym, he shall anone be delyuered, for I shall arme me agaynst hym

† 2. To free, rid, divest, clear (*a*) *of,* (*b*) *from*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A) 3248 Deliuer þi lond. Of alle þine dedeliche fon *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* III. i. 64 Who so wil sowe a felde plentiuous lat hym first delyuer it of thornes 1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov* (1549) 32 At last god hath deliuered the of him 1562 *Homilies* II *Good Friday* (1859) 411 It pleased him [Christ] to deliver himself of all His godly honour 1868 Bushnell *Serm on living Subj* 21 The salutation will be quite delivered of its harshness by just observing that [etc]

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 193 Anoynte þe pacient & þis wole delyvere him fro ycching 1627 Donne *Serm.* V 50 Yet we doe not deliver Moses from all infirmity herein 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VII 323 A stone which hath the vertue to deliuer a woman from her paine in child birth 1677 Hale *Prim Orig Man* To Rdr, If the Expressions. be . delivered from Amphibologies

† b *refl* To free oneself, get clear or rid *of. Obs*

c 1300 *K Alis* 1319 Anon they deliverid heom of Macedoyne. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* IX 208, I counseyll you that ye delyver yourselfe of Reynawde assone as ye maye. 1530 Palsgr 511/1, I can nat delyver me of hym by no meanes [1709 Berkeley *Ess Vision* § 51 [He] may be able to deliver himself from that prejudice]

c. *To deliver a gaol.* to clear it of prisoners in order to bring them to trial at the assizes

1523 in W. H Turner *Select Rec Oxford* 34 To deliver any gayole w^th^in the towne 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen VIII*, c 24 § 16 All suche iustices shal haue auctoritee to deliuer the same gaoles from time to time 1890 *Spectator* 26 Apr 584/2 The gaol must be delivered before the Judge leaves the assize town

† d *transf* To make riddance of, get rid of, dispel (pain, disease, etc); to relieve *Obs*

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg* 405 b/1 A lytel medecyne ofte delyuereth a grete languor and payne 1576 Baeler *Jewell of Health* 53 b, This water delyvereth the griefe of the stone 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* IV v. (1660) 282 That so his momentany passion might by some like intermission of time be delivered, and so vanish away

3. To disburden (a woman) *of* the foetus, to bring to childbirth; in *passive*, to give birth to a child or offspring Rarely said of beasts (The active is late and chiefly in obstetrical use.)

c 1325 *Metr Hom* 63 For than com tim Mari mild Suld be deliuerd of hir child *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 5562 (Fairf) Per wimmen ar deliuered be þaire awen sliȝt 1480 Caxton *Chron Eng* lxxi 53 Tyme come that she should be delyuered and bere a child 1484 — *Fables of Æsop* I ix, A bytche which wold lyttre and be delyured of her lytyl dogges 1568 Tilney *Disc. Marriage* Cviij, To have thy wyfe with childe safely delyvered 1611 Shaks *Wint. T* II ii 25 She is, something before her time, deliver'd 1685 Cooke *Marrow of Chirurg* III i 1 (ed 4) 168 The third time they sent and begged I would deliver her. 1754–64 Smellie *Midwif.* I Introd 7 A better method of delivering in laborious and preternatural cases. 1805 *Med Jrnl.* XIV. 521 By making an incision in the urethra the patient might be delivered *c* 1850 *Arab Nts* (Rtldg) 448 The queen was in due time safely delivered of a prince

fig 1634 Heywood *Mayden-head well Lost* I. Wks 1874 IV 108 My brain's in labour, and must be deliuered Of some new mischeife *a* 1640 Peacham (J), Tully was long ere he could be delivered of a few verses 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) I. 281, I have been delivered of an infinite variety of speeches about virtue before now, and to many persons

† b. *pass.* Of the offspring: To be brought forth (*lat* and *fig*). *Obs.*

1582 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv* I (1586) 12 All beastes so soone as they are delivered from their dam get upon their feete *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn* lxxvii 11 Those children nursed, deliver'd from thy brain. 1604 — *Oth.* I iii. 378 There are many Events in the Wombe of Time, which will be deliuered.

4. To disburden, unload. ? *Obs.*

1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 289 The Weston was delivered of her cargo 1805 in A Duncan *Nelson* 231, 26th Delivered the Spaniard, and sunk her 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt* xxxiv 267 The brace of revellers went staggering over the azotea, delivering their stomachs

5 *refl* To disburden *oneself of* what is in one's mind, to express one's opinion or thought; to utter words or sounds; to speak, discourse. (Cf 10)

c 1340 *Cursor M* 20391 (Trin), I delyuered me of my sermoun 1654 tr. *Martini's Cong. China* 217 He delivered himself thus unto them, 'I hope by your valour to obtain the Empire of the world' 1660 *Trial Regic* 42, I now desire to know, whether it be proper now to deliver my self, before you proceed to the calling of Witnesses. 1713 Steele *Englishman* No 3 19 Some Merchants delivered themselves against the Bill before our Houses of Lords and Commons 1752 Fielding *Amelia* VI vii, Amelia delivered herself on the subject of second marriages with much eloquence 1869 Goulburn *Pus's Holiness* x 91 Delivering Himself in sentiments the very tones of which are unearthly

II. † 6. *trans* To get rid of or dispose of quickly, to dispatch; *refl.* to make haste, be quick.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt* 1414 þe mete & þe masse watz metely delyuered *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 302 Deliuer the and mak na delay. 1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* I cccxxvi 510 The Romayns . sayd, Harke, ye sir cardynalles, delyuer you atones, and make a pope, Ye tary to longe. 1530 Palsgr 510/2, I delyver, I rydde or dispatche thynges shortly out of handes, *Je despeche*

† b. ? To dispatch, make away with. *Obs rare.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3930 þis breme best Ast and tuenti men of armes onone scho delyuird. *c* 1450 *Guy Warw* (C) 10140 And wyth the grace of god almyght To delyuyr ther enmyes wyth ryght

III. 7. To give up entirely, give over, surrender, yield; formerly often *spec* to give up to an evil fate, devote to destruction, ruin, or the like. Also with *over* (obs or arch.), *up.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 5012 (Cott) Him sal deliuer your yongeist child *c* 1340 *Ibid* 15879 (Fairf) He deliuered his maister vp. *c* 1300 *Beket* 724 The Kynges baillyf deliuri him to anhonge other to drawe. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour*

E vj b, The moders of them shall be delyuered to the dolorous deth of helle 1513 More in Grafton *Chron* II 771 That the goods of a sanctuary man, shoulde be delivered in payment of his debtes 1593 Shaks *Rich II*, III 1 29 See them delivered ouei To execution, and the hand of death 1600 E Blount tr *Conestaggio* 321 The French came from the mountaine, and delivered up their armes. 1638 Sir T Herbert *Trav* 90 Hee also assaults Tanner, which tho a while well kept is in the end delivered 1771 Mrs Griffith tr *Viaud's Shipwreck* 97 To take our chance, and deliver ourselves over into the hands of Providence 1777 Watson *Philip II* (1839) 133 'Count Egmont,' said Alva, 'deliver your sword, it is the will of the King that you give it up, and go to prison' 1845 M Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I 2 When premiers deliver up their portfolios.

†b *refl.* To give oneself up, surrender, devote oneself. *Obs*

a 1533 Ld Berners *Gold Bk M. Aurel* (1546) B vj, I delyuered myselfe with greatte desyre to knowe thynges

8 To hand over, transfer, commit to another's possession or keeping, *spec* to give or distribute to the proper person or quarter (letters or goods brought by post, carrier, or messenger); to present (an account, etc.) Const *to*, or with simple dative

1297 R Glouc. (1724) 430 Alle þe byssopryches, þat delyuered were Of Normandye & Engelond, he zef al clene þere *c* 1300 *K Alis* 1011 In a castel heo was y set, And was deliverid liveisoon, Skarschliche and nought foisoun *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb) xxv 119 He delyuers his curiour þe lettres *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 1282 Delyuere my mayde to me this day 1530 Palsgr. 510/2, I delyver, I gyve a thyng in to ones handes to kepe *Je liure* 1535 Wriothesley *Chron* (1875) I 28 Who had his pardon delyvered him on the Tower Hill 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* II xxii 122 To joyn in a Petition to be delivered to a Iudge, etc 1745 *Col Rec. Pennsylv* V 9 He delivered back the String of Wampum sent him 1843 Prescott *Mexico* (1850) I 255 A message which he must deliver in person 1881 Goldw Smith *Lect & Ess* 260 The postmaster had written the letter as well as delivered it 1892 *Law Times' Rep* LXVII. 52/2 No bill of costs was ever delivered *Mod* Get the address from the postman who delivers in that part of the town. How often are letters delivered here?

fig 1526–34 Tindale 1 *Cor* xi 2 That ye kepe the ordinaunces even as I delyvered them to you 1598 Shaks *Merry W* IV iv 37 The superstitious idle-headed Eld Receiu'd and did deliuer to our age This tale of Herne the Hunter. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat* II, Seven persons only were necessary to deliver the history of the creation and fall from Adam to Moses

b. *Law* To give or hand over formally (*esp* a deed to the grantee, or to a third party). see Delivery 4 b (*b*) So 'to deliver' seisin of hereditaments, or a corporeal chattel

1574 tr *Littleton's Tenures* 15 a, If a man make a deede of feoffemente unto another and delyvereth to him the deed but no livery of seisin *c* 1590 Marlowe *Faust* v. 110 Speak, Faustus, do you deliver this as your deed? 1623 in *New Shaks Soc Trans* (1885) 505 Wch said Indent[r] was sealled and deliuered by all the parties thervnto. 1767 Blackstone *Comm* II 306 A seventh requisite to a good deed is that it be delivered, by the party himself or his certain attorney 1844 Williams *Real Prop* VII (1877) 148 The words 'I deliver this as my act and deed', which are spoken at the same time, are held to be equivalent to delivery, even if the party keep the deed himself

†c. *poetic*, with weakened sense of 'To hand over, present'. *Obs.*

1601 Shaks *Twel N* I ii 43 O that I might not be deliuered to the world Till I had made mine owne occasion mellow 1607 — *Cor* v iii 39 The sorrow that deliuers vs thus chang'd Makes you think so

IV. 9. To give forth, send forth, emit, to discharge, launch, to cast, throw, project: a. things material.

1597 T. J. *Serm. Paules C.* 37 The bow, being ready bent to deliuer the arrowe 1613 Shaks *Hen VIII*, v iv 59 A File of Boyes deliuer'd such a showre of Pibbles 1633 T. James *Voy* 71 [The pump] did deliuer water very sufficiently 1702 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) V 207 The earl of Kent, as he was delivering his bowl upon the green at Tunbridge Wells last Wensday, fell down and immediately died. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 291 In delivering his harpoon he lost his balance 1880 'Bat' *Crick Man* 39 Before a ball is delivered, the umpires station themselves at their respective wickets. 1885 *Manch. Exam* 15 May 5/2 The enemy. waited till Middleton's volunteers had approached very close before they delivered their fire.

b a blow, assault, attack, etc. *To deliver battle*: to give battle, make or begin an attack

1842 Alison *Hist Europe* XI lxxv § 36 349 The Emperor was obliged to deliver a defensive battle 1864 *Daily Tel* 19 Nov, The assaults were badly delivered 1874 Green *Short Hist* VII § 6 405 When Philip at last was forced to deliver his blow.

†c. To put forth freely (bodily action, etc): cf. Delivery 6. *Obs*

a 1586 Sidney (J.), Musidorus could not perform any action more strongly, or deliver that strength more nimbly 1845 *Trnl R Agric Soc* V. II 530 He [a horse] must be taught to raise his knee and deliver his leg with freedom

†d. *fig.* To give out as produce, to produce, yield. *Obs.*

1605 Verstegan *Dec Intell* II. (1628) 51 The mynes do deliuer gold, siluer, copper.

10. To give forth in words, utter, enunciate, pronounce openly or formally (Cf 5)

Here the object is usually either something in the speaker's mind, as a judgement or opinion, or (now very commonly) the speech or utterance itself, with reference to its mode of delivery

1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist* 56 To a question by him propounded, this answere was delivered, 1589 Puttenham *Eng Poesie* II. xiii [xiv] (Arb) 134 The vowell is alwayes more easily deliuered then the consonant. 1615 Crookf *Body of Man* v xxvi (1616) 341 Galen deliuering the precepts of health 1667 Pepys *Diary* (1879) IV. 435 He is bold to deliver what he thinks on every occasion. 1771 *Junius Lett* liv 286, I am called upon to deliver my opinion 1804 *Med. Jrnl* XII 384 Dr John Reid intends to deliver a Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine 1873 Hamerton *Intell Life* 150 Like an orator who knows that he can deliver a passage, and compose at the same time the one which is to follow 1882 *Times* 25 Nov 4 The Master of the Rolls, in delivering judgment, said [etc]

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To 'deliver oneself', discourse, to pronounce an opinion or verdict; to 'make deliverance'.

1807 Robinson *Archæol Græca* v xxi 525 They first delivered on civil affairs afterwards the discourse turned on war 1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 97 Poor jurymen understanding a great deal more about the case on which they have to deliver at its commencement than at its termination

†c. *absol* or *intr* To utter notes in singing

1530 Palsgr 510/2, I delyver quickly, as one dothe in syngynge I never herde boye in my lyfe delyver more quyckely.

†**11** *trans.* To declare, communicate, report, relate, narrate, tell, make known, to state, affirm, assert; to express in words, set forth, describe. *Obs*

1587 *Order of Hospitalls* H vj, Goe to the Lord Maior, and deliuer unto him the disobedience of the said Constable 1600 E Blount tr *Conestaggio* 219 The Duke himselfe unto the king, delivered what hee had seene. 1611 Shaks. *Wint T* v ii 4, I heard the old Shepheard deliuer the manner how he found it 1655–60 Stanley *Hist Philos.* (1701) 114/1 The time of his birth is no where expresly delivered. 1664 Power *Exp Philos* I 80, I will here deliver one or two Optical Experiments. 1768 Sterne *Sent Journ* (1778) II 1 (*Fille de Chambre*) What the old French officer had delivered upon travelling 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul* 1 5 Particulars so plainly delivered in the Acts of the Apostles 1800 Vince *Hydrostat* (1806) 5 Like his general principles of motion before delivered.

†b with obj clause *Obs*

1586 A Day *Eng Secretary* I. (1625) 44 It was delivered hee hung himselfe for griefe 1658 Browne *Hydriot* 1, That they held that Practice in Gallia, Cæsar expressly delivereth 1698 Fryer *Acc E India & P* 161 Who founded these, their Annals nor their Sanscript deliver not

†c with obj and complement *Obs*

1636 Massinger *Gt Dk Florence* I ii, She is deliver'd For a masterpiece in nature. 1649 Milton *Eikon* XI History delivers him a deep dissembler *a* 1687 Petty *Pol Arith* IV. (1691) 64 The Author .. delivers the Proportion .. to be as Thirty to Eighty two.

V. 12. *Pottery* and *Founding* To set free from the mould; *refl.* and *intr* To free itself from the mould; to leave the mould easily

1782 Wedgwood in *Phil Trans.* LXXII 310 To make the clay deliver easily, it will be necessary to oil the mould 1832 Porter *Porcelain & Gl* 50 The ware dries in a sufficient degree to deliver itself (according to the workman's phrase) easily from the mould 1880 C. T. Newton *Ess Art & Archæol* VI 272 That oil or grease had been applied to make the mould deliver.

†**Deli·ver,** *v*[2] *Obs.* [A variant of Deliber *v*, with Romanic change of L. *b* to *v*, as in prec.] = Deliber, to deliberate, determine.

1382 Wyclif 2 *Sam* xxiv. 13 Now thanne delyver, and see, what word I shal answere to hym *c* 1440 Capgrave *Life St Kath* I 966 Deliuer þis mater, so god 3our soulys saue 1535 Stewart *Cron Scot* II 520 Oft in his mynd revoluand to and fro, Syne at the last deliuerit hes rycht sone, To tak his tyme sen it wes oportune.

Hence †**Deli·vered** *ppl a*, determined, resolved

1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot* (1821) I 259 With deliverit mind to assailye thame in the brek of the day. 1552 Abp Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 12 We consent nocht with ane deliverit mynd

Deliverable (dĭlĭ·vərăb'l), *a* [f. Deliver *v*[1] + -able: cf OF. *deliverable, delivrable* (15–17th c in Godef.).] That can or may be delivered; to be delivered (according to agreement): cf. *payable*

1755 Magens *Insurances* I 401 Ten thousand Pounds of good and deliverable Dutch made Starch 1877 *Act* 40–1 *Vict.* c 39 § 5 Where the document makes the goods deliverable to the bearer 1889 *Macm Mag* Mar. 370/2 So wild and shrill a cry of human anguish, that the like of it I could never imagine deliverable by human lips

Deliverance (dĭlĭ·vərăns). [a OF. *delivrance, desl-* (12th c in Littré) = Pr. *delivransa, desl-*, f *délivrer, delivrar* to Deliver: see -ance]

1 The action of delivering or setting free, or fact of being set free (†*of, from* confinement, danger, evil, etc.); liberation, release, rescue.

c 1290 *S. Eng Leg* I. 197/118 A-serued heo hath to alle þe contreie deliueraunce of langour. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron* (1810) 121 William Marschalle gaf for his delyuerance þe castelle of Schirburne 1340 Hampole *Pr Consc.* 3585 For þair deliverance fra payn 13 *Poems fr. Vernon MS* 226/200 Of alle þeos Meruelous chaunces Vr lord hab sent vs diliueraunces *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxiii. 247 It hath a round wyndowe abouen that .seruethe for delyueriance of smoke. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4074 Sho lete hym out at a wyndowe so making his delyvrance 1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* 275/2 That he shold praye to god for the delyueraunce of his sekenesse 1568 Grafton *Chron* II 408 On the behalfe of king Richard for his delyveraunce out of prison. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III xxxv 221 Our deliverance from the bondage of sin. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1858) 139 The greatest deliverances I enjoyed, such as my escape from Sallee. 1871 Freeman *Norm Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii 144 At no moment..had hopes of deliverance been higher

†b. 'Delivery' of a gaol: see Deliver *v*[1] 2 c.

c 1400 *Gamelyn* 745 þat þou graunte him me Til þe nexte sittyng of delyueraunce 1464 *Nottingham Rec.* II 377 Paied to the Justices of Deliuerance for the Gaole Delyuere 1487 *Act* 3 *Hen VII*, c. 3 The next generall gaoles deliveraunce of eny suche gaole.

c. In the ritual observed at a criminal trial

1565 Sir T Smith *Commonw Eng* xxv 99 No man that is once indicted can be deliuered without arraignment *Ibid* [Form of proclamation in court when no indictment is produced], A. B prisoner standeth here at the barre, if any man can say any thing against him, let him now speake, for the prisoner standeth at his deliuerance If no man do then come, he is deliuered without anie further processe or trouble. [In Budden's Latin transl 1601 *nam vinctus liberationem expectat* ' *si nemo eum tum vicusaverit, in libertatem pristinam asseritur*] *Ibid* 102 [Form of procl. on trial by Jury] If any man can giue evidence, or can say any thing against the prisoner, let him come now, for he standeth vpon his deliuerance [Budden *nam de captivi liberatione agitur*] 1660 *Trial Regic* 21, *Col Harrison* 'I do offer myself to be tried in your own way, by God and my Countrey' *Clerk* 'God send you a good deliverance' *Ibid* 35 For now the Prisoner [Col Harrison] stands at the Bar upon his Deliverance 1781 *Trial Ld Geo Gordon* 7 *Clerk* 'How will you be tried?' *Gordon* 'By God and my country' *Clerk.* 'God send you a good deliverance'

(It is possible that this has been in later times associated with the 'true deliverance' of the Jury: see 8 b)

†**2** The being delivered of offspring, the bringing forth of offspring; delivery *Obs.*

c 1325 *Metr Hom.* 72 This womane yode wit chylde full lange. myght scho haue na delyueraunce *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 4080 Mi wif Deied at þe deliueraunce of mi dere sone *c* 1450 *Merlin* 13 Two women ffor to helpe hir at hir delyueraunce when tyme is. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Churching of Women*, To geue you safe deliuerance 1611 Shaks *Cymb* v. v 370 Nere Mother Reioyc'd deliuerance more 1625 *Gonsalvio's Sp Inquis* 122 Within foure dayes after her deliuerance, they tooke the childe away from her *fig* 1660 Willsford *Scales Comm* 190 Sulphurious Meteors fir'd in the wombs of clouds, break forth in their deliverance with amazement to mortals.

†**3.** The action of giving up or yielding; surrender *Obs*

c 1330 R Brunne *Chron* (1810) 158, I am not bonden to mak deliuerance 1404 in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser. II I 38 Awyn. is accordit with all the men that arne therinne save vij, for to have dilyverance of the Castell at a certayn day 1548 Hall *Chron.* 19 b, The kyng openly saied that if they wolde not deliver them, he woulde take them without deliverance 1568 Grafton *Chron* II 227 To make deliverance of the towne of Barwike.

†**4.** The action of handing over, transferring, or delivering a thing to another, delivery. *Obs*

c 1340 *Cursor M* 5045 (Fairf) He made del[i]uerance þer of corne *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr* 404 Eer than the receyuer make Execucioun or Delyuerance of the thing or deede bi him 3ouun 1528 Tyball in Strype *Eccl Mem* I App xvii 38 After the delyverance of the sayd New Testament to them. 1631 *Star Chamb Cases* (Camden) 35 The Sheriffe did not make deliverance of 400 sheepe

b. Law. *Writ of second deliverance*. a writ for re-delivery to the owner of goods distrained or unlawfully taken, after they have been returned to the distrainer in consequence of a judgement being given against the owner in an action of replevin.

a 1565 Rastell tr. *Fitzherbert's Nat Brevium* (1652) 174 The plaintiff may sue a Writ of second Deliverance. 1618 Pulton *Stat.* (1632) 47 *marg.*, A Writ of Second deliuerance 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 508 b, Second Deliverance is a Writ made by the Filacer, to deliver Cattel distreined, after the Plaintiff is Non-suit in Replevin 1845 Stephen *Laws Eng* (1874) III v xi 616 The Statute of Westminster 2 (13 Edw I c. 2) allowed him a judicial writ issuing out of the original record (called a writ of second deliverance).

†**5.** Sending forth, emission, issue, discharge.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 9 This Motion worketh . by way of Proofe and Search, which way to deliuer itself, And then worketh in progresse, where it findeth the Deliuerance easiest.

†**6** The action or manner of uttering words in speaking, utterance, enunciation, delivery *Obs.*

1553 T Wilson *Rhet* (1580) 222 Singyng plaine song, and counterfeictyng those that doe speake distinctly, helpe muche to have a good deliveraunce 1593 Shaks 3 *Hen VI*, II. i 97 At each words deliuerance 1609 Holland *Amm Marcell.* xxx. ix 397 For his speech, readie he was ynough in quicke deliverance.

†**7.** The action of reporting or stating something; that which is stated, statement, narration, declaration; = Delivery 8. *Obs.*

1432 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 276 To make a trewe delyueraunce of swiche goodys as thei receyue. 1509 Hawes *Past Pleas* xxix. (Percy Soc) 143 And to Venus he made deliverance Of his complaint 1586 A Day *Eng. Secretary* I (1625) 7 What confused deliverance is this? *Ibid* II 44 Doth not the very deliverance of your own fact condemne you? 1621 T. Adams *White Devill* (1635) III, If there wanted nothing in the deliverance.

b. An utterance; *esp.* of a formal character.

1859 Mill *Liberty* II. (1865) 29 Things which are not provided for in the recorded deliverances of the Founder of Christianity. 1879 M. Arnold *Fr Critic on Milton* Mixed Ess. 241 Macaulay's writing. often is really obscure, if one takes his deliverances seriously 1883 *Manch Guardian* 29 Sept 7/3 We can complain of no ambiguity in his present deliverance

8. *Sc Law.* Judgement delivered; a judicial or administrative order in an action or other proceeding

In its most general sense applicable to any order pronounced by any body exercising quasi-judicial functions In the *Bankruptcy Act* of 1856 (19 & 20 Vict. c. 79 § 4) 'deliverance' is defined as including 'any order, warrant, judge-

ment, decision, interlocutor, or decree' Hence the word has acquired a quasi-technical application to orders in bankruptcy proceedings

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VII VI 90 Of þat [he] Stablysyd, and mad ordynance and full delyverance 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* IX 133 Of fals solistng ffor wrang deliuerance At Counsale, Sessioun, and at Parliament 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* II 562 In this matei Rycht sone I wald heir 3oui deliuerance *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (1728) 14 (Jam.) Both parties were compromit by their oaths to stand at the deliverance of the arbitrators chosen by them both *a* 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH *Skiamachia* Wks (1711) 194 We hope your lordships will give us leave to remember your lordships of your deliverance, June the first, 1642 1752 J LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 35 The Deliverance on the Bill is, *That it pertitur, to the — Day of — next to come.* 1833 *Act* 3–4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 25 The said sheriff shall affix a deliverance thereon finding and declaring that this Act has not been adopted 1868 *Act* 31–2 *Vict* c. 101 § 75 The judgment or deliverance so pronounced shall form a valid and sufficient warrant for the preparation in Chancery of the writ

b In the (English) Jurors' oath, in a trial for treason or felony, used app. in the sense: Determination of the question at issue, verdict

1660 *Trial Regic* 11 Oct. 32 His Oath was then read to him [Sir T. Allen, juror] You shall well and truly try and true deliverance make between our Sovereign Lord the King, and the prisoners at the Bar, whom you shall have in Charge, according to your Evidence So help you God! 1892 S. F. HARRIS *Princ Crim Law* (ed. 6) XIV 412 [The current formula: the same words with the last clause expanded to 'and a true verdict give, according to the evidence'.]

(The meaning here has been matter of discussion. cf. 1 c above, and TOMLINS *Law Dict* s.v. *Jury*.)

c. Formal judgement pronounced, expression of opinion, verdict

[1847 Dr QUINCEY *Wks* XII. 184 *Milton* v *Southey & Landor*, Wordsworth never said the thing ascribed to him here as any formal judgment, or what the Scottish law would call *deliverance*.] 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr Faith* v. i. § 2 298 We cannot but attach great value to the deliberate deliverance of so impartial a man. 1871 SARAH TYTLER *Sisters & Wives* 154 Dr Harris's deliverance was that Mr. Duke was not looking very well.

†d Used (in *Sc.*) to render L. *senatus consultum*.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* (1822) 212 (Jam.) Thir novellis maid the Faderis sa astonist, that thay wsit the samen deliverance that thay usit in extreme necessite

†9. = DELIVERNESS, DELIVERY 6 *Obs.*

14.. CHAUCER *Pars T.* P 378 (Harl. 7334) Þe goodes of body ben hele of body, strengþe, deliuerance [*sic texts* deliuerness], beaute [etc.]. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 95 Lusty of schaip, lycht of deliuerance

Deliverancy. *rare*$^{-1}$. [See prec. and -ANCY.] = DELIVERANCE 7 b.

1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 365 Being the accredited organ of the Government on Scotch topics, his deliverancy necessarily carries more weight than those of any ordinary member.

†**Deliverā'tion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a OF *delivration* (in earlier and more popular form *delivraison, -oison, -zon*), ad. late pop. L. *dēlīberātiōn-em* (Du Cange), n. of action from *dēlīberāre* to liberate.] Deliverance, liberation, release.

1509 HAWES *Past Pleas.* 148 Who is fettered in chaynes He thinketh long after delyveracion Of his great wo.

Delivered (dĭlĭ·vərd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. DELIVER *v.*[1] + -ED [1].] Set free; disburdened of offspring; handed over; surrendered; formally uttered or stated, etc.: see the verb

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 117 Delyueryd, *liberatus, erutus.* 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. II. 142 Cornelia, the midwife, and my selfe, And none else but the deliuered Empresse 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 123 Prince of the delivered City. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Jan. 2/1 The additional cost for delivered bread.

†**Delivered,** *ppl. a.*[2]: see DELIVER *v.*[2]

Deliveree (dĭlĭ·vərī'). [f. DELIVER *v.*[1] + -EE.] The person to whom something is delivered.

1887 V. SAMPSON in *Cape Law Jrnl.* 37 The putting of a deliveree in possession. *Ibid.* 43 The deliveror should point out the subject of delivery to the deliveree

Deliveree, obs. form of DELIVERY.

Deliverer (dĭlĭ·vərəɹ). Also 4–6 dely-, 4 -ere, 6 -our; see also DELIVEROR. [a OF *delivrere* (12th c. in Hatzf.), in obl. case *delivreor, -our, -eur*:—late pop. L. *dēlīberātor, -ōrem*, agent-n. from *dēlīberāre*, F. *délivrer* to DELIVER: see -ER [1].] One who delivers

1. One who sets free or releases; a liberator, rescuer, saviour

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxix. 7 My helpere & my delyuerere ert þou. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps* XVII[I]. 2 My refut, and my delyuerere *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 117 Delyuerer, *liberator.* 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. to Rdr. (Arb.) 53 Thou oughteste to . bee thankefull to thy delyuerer 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 149 Thy great deliverer, who shall bruise The Serpents head. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. lxv. 622 He stood forth as the deliverer of his country 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 404 Though he had been a deliverer by accident, he was a despot by nature.

2. One who hands over, commits, surrenders, etc., *esp.* one who delivers letters or goods

1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 16 The seller, exchaunger or deliuerer 1534 *Act* 26 *Hen VIII*, c. 6 § 8 By indenture to be made betwene the deliuerour . and the receiuour. 1622 MISSELDEN *Free Trade* 104 The Stranger would be a deliuerer heere of money at a high rate. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 295 There is . a deliverer of letters to the House of Commons, at 6*s.* 8*d.* per day. 1888 *Daily News* 25 Aug. 5/3 Each deliverer of milk will possess a share.

3 One who utters, enunciates, sets forth, etc (*rare.*)

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. VI. § 12 Thereof God himself was the deviser, the discusser, the deliverer 1651 *Relig. Wotton* 202 Among the Deliverers of this Art 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 195 The public deliverers of song at the Grecian festivals

Deliveress (dĭlĭ·vəres) *rare.* [Short for *delivreress*, f. DELIVERER + -ESS, in F. *délivreresse*: see -ESS.] A female deliverer

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 72 At one side of the cross, kneels Charles VII armed, and at the other Joan d'Arc as the deliveress of the town 1839 *Q. Rev.* June 98 Nancy comes like the deliveress of the pious Æneas

†**Deli·verhede.** *Obs.* [f. DELIVER *a.* + *-hede*, -HEAD.] Nimbleness, agility.

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) III. XIII. 148/2 They shal haue delyuerhede of body and lightnesse

Delivering (dĭlĭ·vərĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DELIVER *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of the verb DELIVER, q.v.; deliverance, delivery (in various senses)

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* 1536 (W.) The maister hadde mani a blessing, For his disciple deliuering *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5800 Of his deliueryng gled and blithe 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* LXV. 6 By thy wonderfull deliverynges, thy power may be shewed abrode 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Epist.* § 36 (R.) Excommunications were deliverings over to Satan 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Dis. Women* VI. (ed. 4) 26 Judgement of the method to be pursued in delivering

attrib. 1881 *Daily News* 19 Jan. 5/5 A few heavy railway collecting or delivering vans

Deli·vering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That delivers: see the verb

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov. 11/1 There was no evidence that the delivering company were not willing to supply the coal at 8*s.* a ton

†**Deli·verly,** *adv. Obs.* or *arch.* For forms see DELIVER *a.* [f. DELIVER *a.* + -LY [2].]

1. Lightly, actively, nimbly, quickly.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2009 Deliuerly he dressed vp, er þe day sprenged. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1088 He . sette [his signet] Upon the wex deliverliche and rathe. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 7051 His Sword he pulleth oute delyuerly 1549 CHALONER *Erasmus on Folly* R ij a, The nemblier and more deliverly to goe about theyr charge. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* A. 50 The claw-tailed Humble Bee flyes as deliverly when great with young as when she is barren

2. Deftly, cleverly

1530 PALSGR. 550, I fynger, I handell an instrument of musyke delyverly 1612 *Two Noble K.* III. v, Carry it sweetly and deliverly 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Clubs* Wks. (Bohn) III. 93 We get a mechanical advantage in detaching it well and deliverly.

¶ As *adj.* (erroneous archaism).

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* XVII, A deliverly fellow was Hughie—could read and write like a priest, and could wield brand and buckler with the best of the riders

Deli·verment. *rare* [f. DELIVER *v.*[1] + -MENT (Cf. OF. *delivrement* in Godef.)] = DELIVERANCE 7 b, open statement, pronouncement.

1893 *Nat. Observer* 13 May 640/1 Because the Emperor has heretofore spoken unadvisedly, it by no means follows that . Tuesday's deliverment makes for complete ineptitude.

†**Deli·verness.** *Obs.* [f. DELIVER *a.* + -NESS.] Lightness, activity, nimbleness, agility, quickness.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5900 Delyvernes and bewte of body *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 190 Grete thinges ben not ay accompliced by strengthe, ne by delyvernes of body 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. XI. 30 To voyde the strokis by delyuernes of body 1540 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 69 b, Fewe men surmounted hym in strength and delivernesse *a* 1607 BRIGHTMAN *Revelation* (1615) 700 Certainly this . deserueth to be called properly by the Latin name, *Expeditus*, for the deliuernes thereof

Deliveror (dĭlĭ·vərə·ɹ). [f. DELIVER *v.*[1]: see -OR.] A technical variant of DELIVERER, used as correlative to *deliveree*: one who makes a legal delivery of goods, etc.

1887 [see DELIVEREE]

Delivery (dĭlĭ·vərĭ). Forms: 5 deliveree, 5–6 delyuery(e, 6 -ere, 6–7 deliverie, 6– -ery [a Anglo-Fr *delivrée*, fem. sb. f. pa. pple. of *délivrer* to DELIVER: cf. *livery*, and see -Y.]

†1. The action of setting free; release, rescue, deliverance *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXXIII. 266 The quene made assyduat laboure for the delyuerye of the kynge her husbonde 1555 EDEN *Decades* 103 Thankes geuynge to almyghty god for his delyuery and preseruation from so many imminent perels. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 90 A servant of his by force attempting his Lords delivery 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1505 Thy hopes are not ill founded, nor seem vain, Of his delivery 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* XXX, Here is the brave man to whom I owe my delivery 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 58 Some that called upon the Lord for delivery before there was need.

b. The action of delivering a gaol: see DELIVER *v.*[1] 2 c, and GAOL-DELIVERY.

2. The fact of being delivered of, or act of bringing forth, offspring; childbirth.

Usually of the mother; formerly sometimes of the child; cf. DELIVER *v.* 3.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 139 For this poore creature is as much tormented in her deliverie, as a shrew 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* XXVI. 17 Like as a woman that draweth neere the time of her deliuerie. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devoute Ess.* I. XII. § 1 (R.) As they are twins their delivery is commonly after such a manner as that of Pharez and Zara 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 29 My players shall attend your ladies good delivery of a brave boy. 1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* VI. 446/1 Midwife . a woman who assists in parturition or delivery

attrib. 1876 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XI. 562 That form of paralysis in newly-born children which we should call delivery-paralysis.

b As the action of the accoucheur or midwife

[1660 SHIRLEY *Andromana* III. i. 8, I am with child to hear the news: Pr'ythee Be quick in the delivery.] 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 323 Injury in a laborious, hasty or injudicious delivery 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 483, I therefore did not conceive myself justified in proceeding to immediate delivery 1889 W. S. PLAYFAIR *Treat. Midwifery* II. IV. II. 163 No other means of effecting artificial delivery was known.

c *fig.*

a 1639 MARMION *Antiquary* III. II, My head labours with the pangs of delivery 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* XLVI, Out started the dwarf and the poor German, on seeing the portentous delivery of his fiddle-case, tumbled on the floor.

3 The act of giving up possession of; surrender

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* II. 772 The whole counsaile had sente him to require of her the deliverie of him [her child] 1548 HALL *Chron.* 245 b, The delivery of the Castell of Barwyke 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 181 The deliverie of the rocke of Saint Julian and of the fort. 1780 *Impartial Hist. War Amer.* 147 Marching directly to Boston, there to demand a delivery of the powder and stores, and in case of refusal to attack the troops. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 158 The arrest of Tumbak, and his delivery to the British Government.

4. The action of handing over, or conveying into the hands of another, *esp.* the action of a carrier in delivering letters or goods entrusted to him for conveyance to a person at a distance.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 140 For the deliveree of the said stuff and bedding 1556 in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1886) III. 113 Having received any prime letters . you shal let the deliuerie of them at your arriuing in Russia. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 124 He might forge other Letters. else why kept he them two dayes without delivery. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. 1. (R.), The investitures of bishops and abbots, had been originally given by the delivery of the pastoral ring and staff 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* III. 652 Extraordinary charges for the delivery of goods 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* II, It [a letter] will be here by the two o'clock delivery. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. IV. XIV. 139 The convenience of two or three deliveries of letters per day. 1879 R. M. BALLANTYNE *Post Haste* VII. (1880) 74 The delivery of a telegram.

fig. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. V. § 9 Another error is in the manner of the tradition and delivery of knowledge

attrib. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* XVIII. (1840) 316 Our proper delivery port was at Madagascar 1889 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 3/2 Carmen's wages —Delivery men, Driving, 18 per day and 7*d.* per ton

b. *Law.* (*a*) The formal or legal handing over of anything to another; *esp.* the putting of property into the legal possession of another person.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 264 Goods are gotten . by deliuerie. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* I. 87 Whereof we have already assurance, yea deliverie, and seisure 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 47 Acts which have been held to be a part performance of an agreement. such as delivery of possession; and payment of the whole, or a considerable part of the consideration 1887 V. SAMPSON in *Cape Law Jrnl.* 38 We now come to the several species of constructive delivery, of which delivery *brevis manus*, or short-hand is the first. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 473/1 After delivery of defence the plaintiff discontinued his action

(*b*) The formal transfer of a deed by the grantor or his attorney to the grantee or to a third party, either by act or by word: formerly essential to the validity of the deed.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 25 Absolute estates of inheritance which . do not pass by livery and seisin, but by delivery of the deed or feoffment 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Deed*, If I have sealed my deed, and after I deliver it to him to whom it is made, or to some other by his appointment, and say nothing, this is a good delivery 1853 WHARTON *Pennsylv. Digest* 261 Delivery is necessary to give effect to a bond.

5. The act of sending forth or delivering (a missile, a blow, etc.); emission, discharge; throwing or bowling of a ball (at cricket, base-ball, etc.).

1702 SAVERY *Miner's Friend* 46 The delivery of your Water into a convenient Trough 1787 *Specif. Bryant's Patent* No. 1631 Useful..by its much greater delivery of water 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 109 The peril from the delivery of the spear 1837 W. MARTIN *Bk. of Sports* 96 If the hand be above the shoulder in the delivery, the umpire must call 'no ball' 1882 *Daily Tel.* 19 May (*Cricket*), Crossland at 68 came on with his fast deliveries

b. *Founding.* See quot. (Cf. DELIVER *v.*[1] 12.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Delivery* (*Foundng.*), the draft or allowance by which a pattern is made to free itself from close lateral contact with the sand of the mold as it is lifted. Also called *draw-taper.*

†6 Free putting forth of bodily action, 'use of the limbs, activity' (J.), action, bearing, deportment *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.), Musidorus could not.. deliver that strength more nimbly, or become the delivery more gracefully. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 127 Men. for their severall callings questionlesse of very good delivery 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 223 Observing simplicitie in the Messingers delivery and lookes *a* 1639 WOTTON (J.), The duke had the neater limbs, and freer delivery 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. XXXII. 319 There is a great deal in a *delivery*, as it is called, in a way, a manner, a deportment, to engage people's attention and liking 1818 TODD, *Deliverness*, agility. What we now term *delivery.*

fig. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786)

II 177 It has the greatest freedom of pencil, the happiest delivery of nature

7 The utterance or enunciation (of words), the delivering (of a speech, etc)

1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II (1586) 58 All their force and vertue lyeth in the sweete deliverie of their wordes 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I (1625) 37 His skill and delivery of forraigne languages [was] so wonderfull 1665 Lloyd *State Worthies* (1670) 22 One thing he advised young men to take care of in their publick deliveries 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* III II 68 Four days were occupied in the delivery of the speech 1879 McCarthy *Own Times* II. xix 57 The speech occupied some five hours in delivery

b. Manner of utterance or enunciation in public speaking or singing

1667 Pepys *Diary* 19 May, Meriton . hath a strange knack of a grave, serious delivery 1769 Johnson in Boswell *Life* an 1781 (1848) 679/2 His delivery, though unconstrained, was not negligent 1853 Holyoake *Rudim. Public Speaking* 13 The power of distinct and forcible pronunciation is the basis of delivery 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Oct. 443/1 Few men of his generation had a greater fund of talk or a more telling delivery.

†8 The action of setting forth in words, or that which is set forth; communication, narration, statement; = Deliverance 7. *Obs.*

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I (1625) 22 The order hereafter to be observed in delivery of examples. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* v. II. 10, I make a broken deliuerie of the Businesse 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. iv, Which enigmatical deliveries comprehended usefull verities 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxvii 145, I will forbear the delivery of many matters, that possibly might bring much contentment.

Dell [1] (del) [ME *delle*, corresp. to MDu. and MLG *delle*, mod.Du *del*, MHG. and mod.G. *telle*:—WGer **daljô-* or **dalj̄n-* fem., deriv. of **dalo-*, OLG *dal*, Dale; root meaning 'deep or low place' Cf. also Goth *ibdalja*, and OE *sefdel*, descent (*Dell* bears nearly the same etymological relation to *dale*, that *den* does to *dean*)]

†1. A deep hole, a pit *Obs.*

1531 Elyot *Gov.* II ix., Curtius enforsed his horse to lepe in to the dell or pitte. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Mai. 51 Thilke same Ewe Fell headlong into a dell [*gloss*, a hole in the ground] 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) II 889/1 He met with dells or other deep holes. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I, A dell, *fossa*.

2. A deep natural hollow or vale of no great extent, the sides usually clothed with trees or foliage.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 5 Bi wilc weie so he [ðe leun] wile To dele niðer wenden *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* I, On a day thay hom dyȝt into the depe dellus *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 17 The deip durandlie draif in mony deip dell 1620 Fletcher *Faithf. Shepherdess* II II, Yon same dell, O'ertopp'd with mourning cypress and sad yew Shall be my cabin 1634 Milton *Comus* 312 Every alley green, Dingle, or bushy dell 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xxviii, Disputing on the situation of a dell where they meant to form an ambuscade 1798 Coleridge *Fear in Solitude*, A green and silent spot, amid the hills, A small and silent dell 1845 B'ness Bunsen in Hare *Life* II III 86 Miss Gurney's cottage is in a sheltered dell, with woods on each side

transf. 1812 Southey in *Omniana* I 54 Young ladies would do well to remember, that if laughter displays dimples, it creates dells

Dell [2] (del). *Rogues' Cant arch.* A young girl (of the vagrant class); a wench

1567 Harman *Caveat* 75 A Dell is a yonge wenche, able for generation, and not yet knowen by the vpright man 1621 B. Jonson *Gipsies Metamorph.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 624/1 Sweet doxies and dells, My Roses and Nells, Scarce out of your shells. 1630 Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* II 112/1 She's a Priests Lemman, and a Tinkers Pad, Or Dell, or Doxy, (though the names be bad). 1688 R. Holmes *Armoury* II III § 68 *Dells*, trulls, dirty Drabs 1834 H. Ainsworth *Rookwood* III. v, 'Sharp as needles', said a dark-eyed dell.

Dell(e, obs. form of Deal

‖ **Della Crusca** (de l,la kru ska) [It *Accademia della Crusca*, lit. Academy of the bran or chaff] The name of an Academy established at Florence in 1582, mainly with the object of sifting and purifying the Italian language; whence its name, and its emblem, a sieve

The first edition of its Dictionary, the *Vocabolario degli Accademici della Crusca*, appeared in 1612, and the fourth, 1729–38, has long been considered as the standard authority for the Italian language. A new edition on more historical lines was begun in 1881.

Hence **Della-Cru scan** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or after the style of the Academy della Crusca, or its methods; also, applied to a school of English poetry, affecting an artificial style, started towards the end of the 18th c.; *sb.* a member of this Academy, or English school of poetry. Hence **Della-Cru scanism.**

One of the noted writers of this school was Mr. Robert Merry, who (having been elected a member of the Florentine Academy) adopted the signature of *Della Crusca*, whence the name was extended to the school as a whole.

[1796 Gifford *Mæviad* Introd. 8–9 While the epidemic malady was spreading from fool to fool, Della Crusca [i.e. Merry] came over [from Italy], and immediately announced himself by a sonnet to Love and from one end of the kingdom to the other, all was nonsense and Della Crusca.] 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 48 Mr. Pratt has certainly indulged too much in the flimsy Della Cruscan style. 1821 Shelley *Boat on Serchio* 67 In such transalpine Tuscan As would have killed a Della-Cruscan 1857 Trench *Defic. Eng. Dicts.* 7 It is for those who use a language to sift the bran from the flour, to reject that and retain this. They are to be the true *Della Cruscans* 1881 *Athenæum* 20 Aug. 230/1 The detestable Della Cruscanism which makes many new volumes of verse a positive offence

Delly (de li), *a. rare* [f. Dell *sb.*[1] + -y] Abounding in dells.

1861 G. Calvert *Univ. Restoration*, Delly woods remote

Delocalize (dilōu kăləiz), *v.* [f. De- II 1 + Localize *v.*] *trans.* To detach or remove from its place or locality, or from local limitations

1855 De Morgan in Graves *Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* (1889) III. 505 The *Morning Register* I could not use, you had better not delocalize it. 1867 Lowell *Study Wind.*, *Gt. Public Character*, We can have no St. Simons or Pepyses till we have a Paris or London to delocalize our gossip and give it historic breadth 1870 R. B. D. Morier *Rep. Land Tenure* (Parl. Papers) 208 It was necessary to find some means of effecting the transfers without delocalizing the Land Register

Hence **Delo·calized** *ppl. a.*, **Delocaliza·tion.**

1887 *Daily News* 13 Jan. 5/2 A reform in the direction of what may be called dockyard de-localisation.

‖ **Deloo** (dĭlū) [Native name in Dor language (in Soudan) for the gazelle] A species of antelope, *Cephalolophus grimmia*, found in northern Africa, akin to the duykerbok of South Africa.

1861 J. Pethrick *Egypt, etc.* 482 (Vocab. Dor language) Gazelle = diloo 1874 G. Schweinfurth *Heart of Africa* I 244 The Deloo has only one pair of these glands

†**Deloy·alty.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. F. *déloyauté* formerly *desloyaulté*, see De- I 6] = Disloyalty.

1571 *Admon. Regent* 112 in *Semptll Ballads* (1872) 132 Sum hes Lyfes losit for thair deloyaltie

Delph, var. of Delf

Delphian (de lfiăn) [f. *Delphi* place name + -an] Of or relating to Delphi, a town of ancient Greece on the slope of Mount Parnassus, and to the sanctuary and oracle of Apollo there, hence, of or relating to the Delphic Apollo; and *transf.* oracular, of the obscure and ambiguous nature of the responses of the Delphic oracle

1625 Hart *Anat. Ur.* I. II. 25 [They] are nothing at all ashamed, by the vrine alone to deliuer their Delphian oracles concerning all diseases 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 48 This treasure was a part of the Delphian riches 1873 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 322 His eyes had an inward Delphian look 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* II. 113 We send, perplexed, to the Delphian fane, Counsel to ask of the god

So **De lphic,** †**De lphical** *a.*

1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* 169 Some of his new-minted Epithets (as Reall, Intrinsecate, Delphicke). *a* 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* 174 The mathematical table was by the ancients called the Delphick table 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* VII 595 Pride, like the Delphic priestess, with a swell, Rav'd nonsense, destin'd to be future sense. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 60 This delphic fury—this preternatural possession 1879 *Daily News* 22 Nov. 5/5 This reads rather like a Delphic response *a* 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 174 No riddles or Delphicall answers

Delphin (de lfin), *sb.* and *a.* Forms. 4 delfyn, 5 -fyne, 5–6 delphyn, 6–7 -phine, 6– delphin. [a. L. *delphīn*, *delphīn-us*, a Gr. δελφίν; cf. also It. *delfino*, Sp. *delfin*, Pg. *delfim*, Pr. *dalfin*, *dalphin*, OF. *dalphin*, *daulphin*, mod.F. *dauphin*, whence Dolphin, Dauphin]

†**A.** *sb.* 1 = Dolphin *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis* 6576 A water Tiger Heo norriceth delfyns, and cokadrill. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 41 Thar buth oft ytake delphyns, & se-calues *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 54 Brunswyne or delfyne *delphinus*. 1555 Eden *Decades* 131 Of a maruelous sence or memorie as are the elephant and the delphyn 1633 P. Fletcher *Pisc. Ecl.* VII. XIII. 47 The lively Delphins dance, and brisly Seales give eare.

†b. A drinking vessel of the shape of a dolphin. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1638 Junius *Painting of Ancients* 162 Some artificiall drinking vessels made after the manner of a dolphin, were called delphines

2. *Chem.* Short for *delphinin* (see -in) A neutral fat found in the oil of several species of dolphin; called also *dolphin-fat* and *phocenin*

1863–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 309 Delphin is an oil very mobile at 17° C

B. *adj.*

1. [attrib. use of L. *delphīnī* in phrase *ad usum Delphini* 'for the use of the Dauphin'.] Of or pertaining to the Dauphin of France, and to the edition of Latin classics, prepared 'for the use of the dauphin', son of Louis XIV.

[1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 330 ₱ 4 All the Boys in the School, but I, have the Classick Authors *in usum Delphini*, gilt and letter'd on the Back.] 1775 E. Harwood *Gr. & Rom. Classics* (1778) 222 Delphin Classics, quarto. 1802 Dibdin *Introd. Classics* 10 *note*, One of the rarest of the Delphin editions 1818 *Advt.* in *Valpy's Grk. Gram.* (ed. 6) 215 The best text will be used, and not the Delphin 1877 *Globe Encycl.* II. 361 Valpy's Variorum Latin Classics contain the Delphin notes and *Interpretatio*

2. *Chem.* A bad form of Delphine, Delphinine.

Delphina, Delphinate, *Chem.* see Delphinine, Delphinic.

†**De·lphinate,** obs. variant of Dauphinate

1629 Brent tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* (1676) 474 Some new stirs, raised by the Hugonots in the Delphinate

De·lphine, *a.* and *sb.* [See Delphin]

1. A variant of Delphin *a.* (Webster, 1828)

2. *Zool.* = Delphinine *a.* (Webster, 1828).

3. *Chem.* = Delphinine, *sb.*

Delphine·strian. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *delphīn-us* dolphin, after *equestrian*] A rider on a dolphin.

1820 L. Hunt *Indicator* No. 17 (1822) I. 134 To the great terror of the young delphinestrian

Delphinic (delfi nik), *a.* [f. L. *delphīn-us* dolphin: see Delphin 2] In *delphinic acid*, an acid discovered by Chevreul in dolphin-oil, and afterwards in the ripe berries of the Guelder-rose; it is identical with inactive valeric acid. A salt of it is a **De·lphinate.**

Delphinine (de lfinəin), *sb. Chem.* [f. Bot. L. *Delphīnium* the genus Larkspur.] A highly poisonous alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Delphinium Staphesagria* or *Stavesacre*. Called also **Delphi nia,** and formerly **De·lphia, Delphi na, De lphine.**

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 7 The chemical principle called Delphine 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 246 Delphina was discovered, in 1819, by MM. Lassaigne and Feneulle in the seeds of the *stavesacre* 1840 Henry *Elem. Chem.* II. 304 Of Delphia 1863–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 310 Delphinine produces nausea when taken internally. It is said to act on the nervous system, and is used as a remedy in chronic swellings of the glands. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 769 The active properties are due to delphinia or delphinine

De·lphinine, *a.* Of the nature of a dolphin: in *Zool.*, of or pertaining to the *Delphinīnæ* or sub-family of Cetacea, containing the Dolphins and Porpoises

†**De·lphinite.** *Obs. Min.* [f. L. *Delphīnātus*, Dauphiné (f. *delphīnus*, Dauphin), where found] An obsolete name of yellowish green Epidote

1804 *Fourcroy's Chem.* II. 426 This is the . . delphinite of Saussure.

Delphi·nity. A humorous nonce-wd. after *humanity* Dolphin-kind, the nature of dolphins.

1860 Lever *Day's Ride* x, History has never told that the dolphins charmed by Orpheus were peculiar dolphins . they were fish taken 'ex medio acervo' of delphinity

‖ **Delphinium** (delfi niŭm). *Bot.* [Bot. Lat. *Delphīnium*, a. Gr. δελφίνιον larkspur (Dioscorides), dim. of δελφίν dolphin (so named from the form of the nectary)] A genus of plants, N.O. *Ranunculaceæ*, with handsome flowers of irregular form, comprising the common Larkspur and many other species. The name is in ordinary horticultural use for the cultivated species and varieties.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 200 Sow divers Annuals . as double marigold, Digitalis, Delphinium. 1882 *The Garden* 3 June 384/1 Another fine group is formed by a row of tall-growing Delphiniums in front of Clematises and Roses.

De·lphinoid, *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. Gr. δελφινοειδής like a dolphin, f. δελφίν dolphin]

A. *adj.* Like or related to a dolphin; belonging to the *Delphinoidea*, a division of the Cetacea, which includes the dolphins and seals.

In mod. Dicts.

B. *sb.* A member of the *Delphinoidea*

Delphinoidine (delfinoi·dəin). *Chem.* [f. as Delphinine + -oid] An amorphous alkaloid obtained from the same source as delphinine.

1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Delphinus** (delfai·nŭs) The Latin word for 'dolphin'. in *Zool.*, the name of the cetacean genus containing the Dolphin and its co-species, in *Astron.*, one of the ancient constellations of the northern hemisphere, figured as a dolphin

a 1672 Willughby *Ichthyogr.* (1686) Tab. A 3, Delphinus 1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 566/2 The Delphini. have also a narrow rostrum

De·lphisine. *Chem.* [f. *delphine*, Delphinine, by insertion of -*is*- repr. Gr. ἴσ-ος equal] An alkaloid akin to delphinoidine, obtained from the same source, in warty crystals. Also called *Delphisia.*

1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Delta (de ltă). [Gr. δέλτα (ad. Phœnician דלת *daleth*), name of the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet; also the land at the mouth of the Nile (Herod.), the Indus (Strabo), etc.]

1. The name of the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, having the form of a triangle (Δ), and the power of D

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) III. 20 Ȝif ȝee wil write of here A, B, C . thei clepen hem α Alpha δ Deltha ω Omega. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 96 Many haue called Ægypt by the name of the Greeke letter Delta. 1860 T. A. G. Balfour *Typ. Char. Nature* 118 In Botany the symbol of a perennial plant is a Delta.

2. *Hist.* (*The Delta*) The tract of alluvial land enclosed and traversed by the diverging mouths of the Nile, so called from the triangular figure of the tract enclosed between the two main branches and the coast-line.

1555 Eden *Decades* 250 The goulfe of Arabie from whense they determyned to brynge a nauigable trench vnto the ryuer of Nilus, where as is the fyrst Delta 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 67 As in Ægypt Nilus maketh that which they call Delta 1636 Sir H. Blount *Voy. Levant* (1637) 57, I enquired of the Delta, and the Niles seven streames. 1732 Lediard *Sethos* II. IX. 354 The most convenient port of the

Delta. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III 529 At the head of the Egyptian Delta, where the river Nile divides.

b. *Geog.* The more or less triangular tract of alluvial land formed at the mouth of a river, and enclosed or traversed by its diverging branches

1790 GIBBON *Misc Wks* (1814) III 453 The triangular island or delta of Mesola, at the mouth of the Po 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat* I 94 The earthy matter, borne down by the floods, is thrown back upon the shores, into bays and creeks, and into the mouths of rivers, where it forms deltas 1830 LYELL *Princ Geol* I 13 Islands have become connected with the main land by the growth of deltas and new deposits 1836 MARRYAT *Olla Podr* xxvi, The two rivers enclose a large delta of land 1893 *Nation* 16 Feb 125/1 The villages are situated on small deltas, built by torrential streams that descend from the neighboring hills

3 Any triangular space or figure; † the constellation of the Triangle.

1638 C. ALEYN *Hist Hen VII*, 134 But if the nobler souls, as they maintein'd, Were fixed in the body of some starre, Then Edwards murder'd sonnes and Warwickes are In those call'd Delta, of Triangle fashion

4 *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *delta-formation, land*, delta-metal, an alloy of copper, zinc, and iron introduced about 1883, and named in allusion to its *three* constituents

1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl* IV 225 The Carse, considered as the finest sort of alluvial or delta land 1858 GEIKIE *Hist Boulder* IX. 172 The process of delta-formation remains essentially the same, both in lakes and at the sea. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol* II 647 Stratification of delta deposits 1883 *Engineer* 23 Feb 140 Mr. Alexander Dick [has] succeeded in producing an alloy which he calls 'Delta metal'. 1884 *Times* 14 June 8 'Delta metal' is an alloy of copper, zinc, and iron A steam launch has been built entirely of this metal [by Mr A Dick.]

Deltafica·tion. [f DELTA + -FICATION] The formation of a delta at the mouth of a river

1864 in WEBSTER

Deltaic (deltē·ĭk), *a* [mod f Gr. δέλτα + -IC: cf. *algebraic.*] Of, pertaining to, or forming a delta, of the nature of a delta.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Edin Rev* 1878 C J ANDERSON in *Macm Mag* Jan. 251/2 A deltaic tract of country traversed by a number of arms of the Cauvery 1882 SIR R TEMPLE in *Standard* 26 Aug 3/3 The deltaic population of the Lower Ganges

† Deltan, *a. Obs rare*⁻¹. [f DELTA + -AN: cf. *Roman*] Of the Delta of Egypt

1600 TOURNEUR *Trans Metamorph* lxv. Wks 1878 II 211 Throughout the Deltan soile.

Deltation (deltē·ʃən). [mod f DELTA] Formation of a delta at the mouth of a river

1886 tr. *Pelleschi's Argentine Rep* 185 Effects produced by the deltation or deposition of sediment from the rivers of the Gran Chaco

Deltic (de·ltĭk), *a rare.* [f. DELTA + -IC · cf *Indic.*] = DELTAIC

1865 PAGE *Geol. Terms* 171 *Deltic*, of or belonging to a delta. 1876 — *Adv Text-bk Geol* xiv 240 Their plants seem to have grown in marshes and deltic jungles.

‖ Deltidium (delti·dĭəm). *Conch.* [mod. L. dim of Gr. δέλτα DELTA, in reference to its shape (Cf. Gr. κυνίδιον little dog, from κυν-)] The triangular space, usually covered in by a horny shell or operculum, between the beak and the hinge of brachiopod shells.

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol* VIII (1855) 232 The form and structure of the area and deltidium afford good generic characters 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim Life* 693 The groove is usually converted into a foramen by a 'deltidium' which consists of two calcareous pieces

Deltohedron (deltōhē·drŏn). *Crystall.* [f δελτο-, taken as combining form of next + -HEDRON] 1879 ROSSITER *Dict Sci Terms*, *Deltohedron*, a solid figure the surface of which is formed by twenty-four deltoids.

Deltoid (de·ltoid), *a* (*sb*) [mod. a Gr δελτοειδής delta-shaped, triangular: see -OID. So F *deltoïde* (in Paré, 16th c); mod.L. *deltoides* (Linnæus), and *deltoideus*]

1 Resembling the Greek letter Δ in shape, triangular; *esp.* in *Bot*, of a leaf; also triangular in section, as the leaf of *Mesembryanthemum deltoideum*; also in comb, as *deltoid-ovate*, of an ovate outline but somewhat deltoid; so *deltoid-hastate*, etc.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Suppl* s v *Leaf*, Deltoide Leaf. 1793 MARTYN *Lang Bot* s. v, A leaf of the common Black Poplar is given as an instance of a deltoid leaf in Linnæus's specific characters 1845 LINDLEY *Sch Bot* VII (1858) 122 Leaves ovate, acute, somewhat deltoid 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 240 *Cucendia* calyx campanulate, teeth deltoid.

b. *Deltoid muscle* (Anat) the large muscle of triangular shape which forms the prominence of the shoulder; it serves to raise the arm and draw it from the body *Deltoid ligament*: see quot. 1835

1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed 3) 237 Some Part of the deltoid Muscle 1835-6 TODD *Cycl Anat* I. 152 The *internal fibro-tarsal ligament*, is also called the *internal lateral*, and by Weithecht, the *deltoid* ligament 1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* 92 The elevator of the upper arm, which on account of its triangular shape is called the deltoid muscle

c. *Entom. Deltoid moth*: a moth which in repose spreads its wings over the back in a triangular form; also *absol*

1859 H T STAINTON *Manual Brit Butterflies & Moths* II. 125 *Deltoides*, these insects form a sort of connecting group between the Noctuæ and the true Pyralidæ Any one who has seen that insect in repose will recognize the resemblance in the form of the wings to the Greek Delta, Δ, whence the name 1869 E NEWMAN *Brit Moths* Pref 3 It was intended to include the Deltoids, Pyrales, Veneers, and Plumes

2 Of the nature of the delta of a river.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII 376/1 The whole of Holland is a formation of deltoid islands, created by the anastomosing branches of the Rhine, the Meuse, and the Scheldt The deltoid form of the mouths of the Petchora is no longer recognizable in the group of islands at its embouchure 1861 DARWIN in *Life & Lett* (1887) II 364 The French superficial deposits are deltoid and semi-marine.

B. *sb* 1. The deltoid muscle Also in L form *deltoïdes, deltoïdeus*

[1681 tr *Willis' Rem Med Wks* Vocab, Deltoides, a muscle in the top of the arm, having the figure of a Delta, the Greek D] 1758 J. S *Le Dran's Observ Surg* (1771) 149 The Deltoid was elevated by it and much tumified 1860 O W HOLMES *Elsie V* III (1891) 32 The deltoid, which caps the shoulder like an epaulette

attrib 1881 MIVART *Cat* 91 External to this is a slightly roughened and elevated tract called the deltoid ridge.

2. (See quot)

1879 ROSSITER *Dict Sci. Terms*, *Deltoid*, a four-sided figure formed of two unequal isosceles triangles on opposite sides of a common base.

3 A Deltoid moth: see A 1 c

Deltoidal (deltoi·dăl), *a* [f prec. + -AL] a. Pertaining to the delta of a river b = DELTOID *a.* 1. c Of the shape of a DELTOID (*sb* 2).

1837 *Penny Cycl* VIII 375/2 The alluvial tract is frequently intersected by a great many deltoidal branches 1873 W. K SULLIVAN *O'Curry's Anc Irish* I Introd 505 Square, rectangular or deltoidal instruments of the harp kind

Deltoideo-, combining form of mod L. *deltoïdeus* adj., used to express 'with deltoid tendency', 'deltoid and —', as *deltoideo-lunate.*

1850 DANA *Geol* App 1. 707 Aperture deltoideo-lunate, a little dilated either side

‖ Delubrum (dĭlū·brŭm). [L., f *dēlu-ĕre* to wash off, cleanse, with instrumental suffix -BRUM.]

1. A temple, shrine, or sanctuary

2. *Eccl Arch.* a A church furnished with a font b. A font.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 164 The Ethnique Romans at the entrance into their Temples had tanks or like places to wash in, *Delubra* they called them 1698 FRYER *Acc E. India & P* 265 Attributing Divine Honour to the Fire, maintaining it always alive in the Delubriums, or Places set apart for their Worship.

† Delu·ce, dely·s. *Obs* A shortening of *flower deluce*, a former anglicized form of F *fleur de lis* (OF. *lys*), i.e lily-flower, the ensign of the Bourbons Also *deluce flower*

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xliii 253 Owt of the delys, A rose Owt sprang Of Riht gret pris 1586 W WEBBE *Eng Poetrie* (Arb) 84 Kyngcuppe and Lillies and the deluce flowre 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III 44 The purple part of the leafe of the flower deluce

Delucidate, -itate, obs. ff DILUCIDATE

Deludable (dĭlū·dăb'l), *a.* [f DELUDE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being deluded.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* I II, He is not so ready to deceive himself, as to falsifie unto him whose Cognition is no way deludable

Delude (dĭlū·d), *v* [ad L. *dēlūd-ĕre* to play false, mock, deceive, f. DE- I 4 + *lūdere* to play. (Cf rare obs. F. *deluder*, 1402 in Godef)]

† 1 *trans* To play with (any one) to his injury or frustration, under pretence of acting seriously; to mock, *esp* in hopes, expectations, or purposes; to cheat or disappoint the hopes of *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII CCXXXIV. 270 The Cristen prynces seinge that they were thus deluded 1543 in W H Turner *Select Rec Oxford* 170 A man that hadde deluded wyth delayes the commissioners. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 35 There is no Husbandman but tills and sowes in hope of a good crop, though manie times he is deluded with a bad Harvest 1630 DEKKER *2nd Pt Honest Wh* Wks 1873 II. 138 Yet sure i'th end he 'll delude all my hopes. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 396 Thrice I deluded her, and turned to sport Her importunity 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Past* VI. 30 For by the fraudful God deluded long, They now resolve to have their promis'd Song

b. To disappoint or deprive *of* by fraud or deceit; to defraud *of*

1493 *Petronilla* 99 Of his purpos Flaccus was deludyd *c* 1585 *Faire Em* III 904 Whose ransom .I am deluded of by this escape 1586 A DAY *Eng Secretary* II. (1625) 88 Yong men cautelously deluded of that, whereunto both their parents and birth do commend them 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* v Wks (Rtldg) 272/2 Thou for some petty gift hast let him go, And I am thus deluded of my boy.

† 2. To deride, mock, laugh at. *Obs rare*

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 300 b, Thus beaten and deluded Annas sent the bounde to Cayphas 1586 [cf DE-LUDER]

3 To befool the mind or judgement of, so as to cause what is false to be accepted as true; to bring by deceit into a false opinion or belief; to cheat, deceive, beguile; to impose upon with false impressions or notions.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Compl Cresseide* (R), The idol of a thing in case may be So depe empaynted in the fantasie That it deludeth the wittes outwardly. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* VIII 11 With Sorcery he had deluded their wittes. 1532 FRITH *Mirror* (1829) 272 God cannot be deluded, although the world may be blinded 1687 T BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks 1730 I 81 They are seven as arrant imposters as ever deluded the credulous world 1745 *De Foe's Eng Tradesman* I xvii 211 The world are taken in, deluded, and imposed upon by outside and tinsel 1853 BRIGHT *Sp India* 3 June, A system which obscured responsibility and deluded public opinion

b with extension (*on, to, into*)

a 1643 W CARTWRIGHT *Lady-Errant* IV 1, Go, and delude them on 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I xv 259 The many stratagems he made use of, to delude mankind to their ruin 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) V. 512 Let no one be deluded by poets into a mistaken belief of such things

| 4 To frustrate the aim or purpose of; to elude, evade. *Obs.*

1536 *Act* 28 *Hen VIII*, c. 5 Diuers haue practised to defraude and delude the said statutes 1600 *Hosp Inc Books* 58 Thus did he delude the last blow of this despiteful Foole. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* X 1, There was a starting hole found to delude and escape the meaning thereof. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed 2) 11 The 7 of June she againe deluded us, after two houres chase 1647 N BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I xli (1739) 66 The entailing of Estates was very ancient, although by corrupt custom it was deluded 1680 DRYDEN *Ovid's Ep* VII (R), Tyber now thou seek'st, Yet it deludes thy search

† 5 To beguile (time). *Obs.*

1615 *Val Welshm* (1663) B1j b, I need not here delude The precious time 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj* Pref 1 In entertaining worldly pleasures, thereby to delude, and spend their time

Deluded (dĭlū·ded), *ppl a.* [f. prec. + -ED] Deceived by mocking prospects, beguiled, misled: see the verb.

a 1628 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Transfig Our Lord* in Farr *S. P James I* (1848) 145 To weane deluded minds From fond delight. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Pond.* IV 153 With disappointment and a deluded expectation 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F.* III. 237 Their deluded votaries

Hence **Delu·dedly** *adv.*

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 364 So deludedly stupid as to believe himself Apollo.

Deluder (dĭlū·dəɹ). [f. DELUDE *v.* + -ER.] One who deludes.

(In quot 1586, one who mocks or derides.)

1586 A. DAY *Eng Secretary* II. (1625) 122 That he be no ordinary scoffer, or frivolous deluder of other mens speeches, gestures, reasons, or conditions 1629 PRYNNE (*title*), God no Impostor nor Deluder. 1713 ROWE *Jane Shore* V, Thou soft deluder, Thou beauteous witch. 1725 POPE *Odyss* XII. 221 Thus the sweet deluders tune the song 1840 BARHAM *Ingol Leg*, *Look at Clock*, Gin's but a snare of Old Nick the deluder

Deluding (dĭlū·dĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DELUDE: cheating.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach* (1851) 184 No Covnant .. intended to the good of both parties, can hold to the deluding or making miserable of them both *a* 1650 BP. PRIDEAUX *Euch.* 228 (L) Annanias and Sapphira's dainty deludings with a smooth lie

Delu·ding, *ppl. a* [-ING 2.] That deludes.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam Shr* IV. iii 31 Thou false deluding slaue, That feed'st me with the verie name of meate. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* XXVIII, Not as a deluding ceremony, but as a real condition. 1727 DYER *Grongar Hill* 120 Ey'd thro' hope's deluding glass

Hence **Delu dingly** *adv*

1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind Answ* § 5 63 To performe the contiary to what hee hath deludingly promised.

Deluge (de·liudʒ), *sb.* Also 4–5 (7) diluge, 6 diludge, (7 dyluge). [a F *déluge* (12th c. in Hatz.), early ad. L *dīluvium* (see DILUVIUM), modified after the example of words of popular formation (Hatz) OF forms nearer to the L. were *deluve, delouve, diluve*: cf. Pr. *diluvi*, Sp. and It. *diluvio*. An earlier ME. form was DILUVY. In the 15th c it rimed with *huge*]

1. A great flood or overflowing of water, a destructive inundation. (Often used hyperbolically, e.g of a heavy fall of rain)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* II vi 51 Ne no deluge ne dob so cruel harmes. *c* 1393 — *Scogan* 14 Thow cawsest this diluge [*v r.* deluuye] of pestilence 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 39 There happen, together with earthquakes, deluges also, and inundations of the sea 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* 54 A violent storme of raine . caused such a sudden Deluge that a Carravan of two thousand camels perisht. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I 139 When the bursting clouds a deluge pour. 1748 F SMITH *Voy Disc. N-W Pass* I. 121 A Harbour .. where they might go free from the Ice and the Spring Deluge, which sometimes happens by the Suddenness of the Thaw 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep* (1861) II 270 The memorable deluge of the thirteenth century out of which the Zuyder Zee was born 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 131 Where the rain comes down as a deluge

2 *spec.* The great Flood in the time of Noah (also called *the general* or *universal deluge*).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T* ₱ 765 God dreynte al the world at the diluge [*v r* diluve] 1483 CAXTON *G de la Tour* D viij, The deluge or gaderyng of waters in the dayes of Noe 1559 W CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr Glasse* 194 Jaffa, a port whiche was builded before the diludge 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog Del* II 18 In the generall deluge all mankinde suffered for their sinnes, a plague of waters 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 289 From the days of the general deluge 1880 OUIDA *Moths* I 46 It must have been worn at the deluge

3. *fig.* and *transf*

c 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* 251 (Mätz) That worldly wawes with there mortal deluge Ne drowne me nat 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref to Rdr (Arb) 51 Drowned in the deluge of errour 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* X 446 The general deluge

of the Gothes, Hunnes and Vandales 1667 MILTON *P L* 1 68 A fiery Deluge, fed With ever-burning Sulphur unconsum'd 1760–72 tr *Juan & Ulloa's Voy* (ed 3) I 252 The whole city and country were often, as it were, buried under a deluge of ashes 1872 BLACK *Adv Phaeton* XXVI 359 When the waters of this deluge of rhetoric had abated

†**4** The inundation (*of*). Also *fig* *Obs*

1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 65 In the generall deluge of the countrey by raine they only remained aliue 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun Mon* 768 Demolished long before the violent deluge of such buildings, which happened in the raigne of King Henry the eight

Deluge (de liudʒ), *v.* [f the sb.: cf *to flood*] 1. *trans* To flow or pour over (a surface) in a deluge; to flood, inundate; also *absol.*. (Often used hyperbolically)

1649 MONTROSE *Epit Chas I* in *Bp Guthrie's Mem.* (1702) 255, I 'de weep the World in such a Strain, As it should deluge once again 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XXI 383 At every step, before Achilles stood The crimson surge, and delug'd him with blood 1727 DR FOE *Syst Magic* I. IV (1840) 104 Sufficient to deluge the World, and drown Mankind 1787 *Generous Attachment* III 82 The Heavens now deluged in good earnest 1790 MAD D'ARBLAY *Diary* Aug, He left me neither more nor less than deluged in tears 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv* III 48 Hot water from the mountain deluged the neighbourhood

2. *fig.* and *transf*

1654 E COKE *Logick* (1657) A vij b, Truths that before deluged you, will take you now but up to the Ancles. 1732 POPE *Ep Bathurst* 137 At length Corruption, like a gen'ral flood Shall deluge all 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I 1 2 The market was deluged with smuggled silks. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* XXI 227 The kingdom was deluged with pamphlets

Hence **De luged** *ppl. a.*, **De luger**, one who deluges (*nonce-wd.*); **De luging** *vbl sb* and *ppl. a.*

1712 BLACKMORE (J.), The delug'd earth 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser I (1863) 177 The sky promised a series of deluging showers 1834 *Georgian Era* IV 463/2 He vented his reproaches upon the deluger 1887 BOWEN *Virg Æneid* III 625 The deluged threshold in gore Ran 1890 W. C RUSSELL *Ocean Trag* II XXI 183 These darkening, glimmering, green deluging*s*

†**Delu·mbate,** *v Obs rare* [f ppl stem of L *dēlumbāre* to lame in the loin, f. DE- I 6 + *lumbus* loin, flank] *trans.* To lame, maim, emasculate

1609 BP W BARLOW *Answ Nameless Cath* 316 His cutting of Fathers when hee cites them for his aduantage, delumbating the positions of Protestants to make their doctrine odious 1623 COCKERAM, *Delumbate*, to beate, weaken, to breake 1624 BP MOUNTAGU *Gagg* Pref 18 Tertullian, Basil, Chrysostome we neither geld nor delumbate for speaking too plaine nor use them like you

‖ **Delundung** (de·ləndʊŋ). Also delendung [Native Javanese name] The weasel-cat of Java and Malacca, belonging to the civet family.

1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim Kingd* 92 Delundung A rare Javanese animal, of slender form, very handsomely streaked and spotted Allied to the Genets

†**Delu·sible,** *a Obs rare.* [f. L *dēlūs-*, ppl stem of *dēlūdĕre* to DELUDE. see -BLE] Capable of being deluded, deludable.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl* I VIII (1845) 93 After they have been admitted by the more delusible faculty we call Fancy, I make them pass the severer scrutiny of Reason

Delusion (dĭlī·ʉ ʒən). Also 5 **delucion** [ad L *dēlūsiōn-em*, n of action from *dēlūdĕre* to DELUDE: see -ION (Cf rare obs F *delusion*, 16th c in Godef.)] The action of deluding; the condition of being deluded

†1. The action of befooling, mocking, or cheating a person in his expectations, the fact of being so cheated or mocked *Obs*

1494 FABYAN *Chron* VII 438 Whan kyng Charlys was assertaynyd of this delusyon, he was greuously dyscontentyd agayne the Gascoynes 1542 HEN VIII *Declar Scots* 197 We haue paciently suffred many delusions, and notably the laste yere, when we made preparation at Yorke for his repaire to vs 1624 CAPT SMITH *Virginia* IV 158 They saw all those promises were but delusions 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Delusion*, a mocking, abusing or deceiving

2 The action of befooling with false impressions or beliefs; the fact or condition of being cheated and led to believe what is false.

c 1420 LYDG *Story of Thebes* I (R.), But he her put in delusion As he had done it for the nones 1526–34 TINDALE 2 *Thess* II 11 God shall sende them stronge delusion, that they shuld beleve lyes 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I Wks 177/2 Thinges done by the deuill for our delusion 1671 MILTON *P R.* I 443 God hath justly giv'n the nations up To thy delusions. 1762 FOOTE *Liar* III Wks 1799 I 319, *V W.* By all that's sacred, SIR—. *O. W* I am now deaf to your delusions. 1853 BRIGHT *Sp India* 3 June, This concealment. this delusion practised upon public opinion 1876 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* V. XXIII. 331 In all this there was something of the willing delusion of a people that takes its memories for hopes.

3. Anything that deceives the mind with a false impression; a deception, a fixed false opinion or belief with regard to objective things, *esp.* as a form of mental derangement

1552 HULOET, Delusion wroughte by enchauntmente, *præstigium*. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log* I. II 5 For that thereby men fell headlong into divers delusions and erroneous conceiptes. 1638 JUNIUS *Painting of Anc.* 117 It shall resemble a juglers delusion 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) II 163 Some dark delusion swims before thy sight 1874 C GEIKIE *Life in Woods* XVI 275 The poor fellow was only labouring under a delusion.

†**4** Elusion, evasion (Cf. DELUDE *v* 4) *Obs.*

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton* 10 That none ever after should by such delusion of the law seeke evasion

Delusional (dĭlī·ʉ ʒənăl), *a* [-AL] Of the nature of, or characterized by, delusion

1871 J. R REYNOLDS *Syst Med* (1878) II 29 Delusional Insanity 1884 *American* IX 88 They regarded Taylor as a 'delusional monomaniac' 1891 *Daily News* 7 July 7/1 She suffers from delusional insanity; that is, her actions depend upon false judgments of existing facts

Delusionist (dĭlī·ʉ ʒənist) [-IST.] **a.** One who is addicted to deluding **b.** One given up to delusions

1841 A W. FONBLANQUE in *Life & Labours* (1874) 151 The great delusionist is to make believe that he is pledged to the one [etc] 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) IV 25 Day-dreaming Delusionists.

Delusive (dĭlī·ʉ sĭv), *a* [f *dēlūs-*, ppl stem of L *dēlūdĕre* to DELUDE: see -IVE]

1 Having the attribute of deluding, characterized by delusion, tending to delude, deceptive.

1605 B JONSON *Volpone* I 1, A fox Stretch'd on the earth, with fine delusive sleights, Mocking a gaping crow 1638 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (ed. 2) 110 In it [Arabia] was hatcht the delusive Alcaron. 1736 BUTLER *Anal Relig* I 16 Imagination that forward delusive Faculty 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* XX, Appearances are delusive. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I IV. IV 440 Holding out delusive promises of succour. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv* III 88 The lava had a delusive aspect of yielding to any impression.

2. Of the nature of a delusion.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach* (1851) 256 The breed of Centaures the fruits of a delusive marriage 1833 LONGF *Coplas de Manrique* XIII, Behold of what delusive worth The bubbles we pursue on earth.

Delusively (dĭlī·ʉ sĭvlĭ), *adv* [-LY 2] In a delusive manner

1646 GAULE *Cases Consc* 46 God utterly deserting, the Devill delusively invading 1648 A. BURRELL *Cord Calenture* 5 The Officers of the Navie did delusively cause Seaven great Frigots to be built 1818 MAD D'ARBLAY *Diary* 17 Nov, How sweet to me were those words, which I thought—alas, how delusively!—would soothe and invigorate recovery. 1885 *Manch. Exam* 6 June 5/3 The senses act delusively and uncertainly

Delusiveness (dĭlī·ʉ·sĭvnes) [-NESS] Delusive or deceptive quality.

a 1652 J SMITH *Sel Disc* VI 208 The wiser sort of the heathen have happily found out the lameness and delusiveness of it. 1811 LAMB *Trag Shaks*, This exposure of supernatural agents upon the stage is truly bringing in a candle to expose their own delusiveness 1873 M ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 183 It is needful to show the line of growth of this Aberglaube, and its delusiveness

†**Deluso·rious,** *a Obs. rare* [f. med. or mod. L *dēlūsōri us* DELUSORY + -OUS] = next.

1625 JACKSON *Creed* V XIII, Delusorious imaginations of brotherly love's inherence in hearts wherein [etc]

Deluso·ry (dĭlī·ʉ sərĭ), *a* [ad. med. or mod.L. *dēlūsōri-us*, f ppl. stem *dēlūs-* (see DELUSIVE) · cf obs F *delusoire* (15th c.)] Having the character of deluding; of deluding quality; delusive.

1588 J HARVEY *Discours Probl* 41 Practises deuised onely as delusorie experiments, and wilie sleights to make fooles. 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* IX IX § 85 His errand was in shew glorious, but in truth both delusory and unprofitable 1686 GOAD *Celest Bodies* I III 10 Are all Pretences to a Prescience delusory and impossible? 1753 HERVEY *Theron & Aspasio* Ded. (1786) 4 Beguiled by delusory pleasures. 1814 MAD D'ARBLAY *Wanderer* III 430, I had some hope..but I had already given it up as delusory

†**Delu·te,** *v Obs rare*—° [ad L. *dēlutāre*, f. DE- I 3 + *lutāre* to daub with *lutum* moist clay]

1623 COCKERAM, *Delute*, to cover with clay

Deluvian, -ate, Deluvy see DI-.

†**Delvage** (de·lvedʒ) *Obs.* [f DELVE *v.* + -AGE.] Delving; the digging, ploughing, or turning up of the soil in process of tillage.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. VII. 14 Deluage is applyed about preparing, and putrifying of the Earth by stirring, tossing and turning of the same 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III 333/2 Delvage is Vertillage

Delve (delv), *sb* [Partly a variant of DELF *sb.* (cf *staff, stave*), partly n of action from DELVE *v*]

1. A cavity in or under the ground; excavation, pit, den; = DELF *sb* 1. (The pl. *delves* is found with either sing)

1590–6 SPENSER *F Q* II VII Argt, Guyon findes Mammon in a delve Sunning his threasure hore *Ibid.* IV 1 20 It is a darksome delue farre vnder ground 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* III 303 The delve obscene, where no suspicion pries 1748 THOMSON *Cast Indol* II 682 There left thro' delves and deserts dire to yell 1815 MOORE *Lalla R* IV. (1850) 226 The very tigers from their delves Look out. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn to Mercury* XIX, And fine dry logs and roots innumerous He gathered in a delve upon the ground

2 A hollow or depression in a surface; a wrinkle.

1811 in *Pall Mall G* 4 Oct 1892, 3/1 If it be the same bottle I found under his bed, there is a 'delve' in it into which I can put my thumb 1869 *Daily News* 8 July, The pursed up mouths, the artificial lines and delves, the half-closed eyes of those [marksman] to be seen sighting, and 'cocking', and aiming for the Queen's to-day

3 An act of delving, the plunging (of a spade) into the ground.

1869 *Daily News* 1 Mar, He quickly learns that every delve of his spade in the earth means money.

†**4** (See quot) *Obs*—°

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Delve*, as a *Delve of Coals*, i.e. a certain quantity of Coals digged in the Mine or Pit 1721 in BAILEY, hence in Johnson, etc

Delve (delv), *v* Forms 1 delf-an, 2- deluen, (3 dælfen, *Orm* dellfenn), 3-7 delue, 4 deluyn, 5 delvyn, 4- delve, (5–6 *Sc* delf, delfe). *Pa t* and *pa pple* 4- delved: earlier forms see below [A Common WGer vb. originally strong · OE. *delfan*; *dealf, dulfon*; *dolven*, corresp to OFris. *delva*, OS. (*bi-*)*delban*, MDu and Du *delven*, LG. *dolben*, OHG. (*bi-*)*telban*, MHG. *telben*·—OTeut. ablaut series *delƀ-, dalƀ-, dulƀ-*: not known in Norse, nor in Gothic; but having cognates in Slavonic. The original strong inflexions were retained more or less throughout the ME. period, though with various levellings of the singular and plural forms, *dalf, dulven*, in the pa t., and replacement of the plural form by that of the pa. pple *dolven*; they are rare in the 16th c; the weak inflexions are found already in the 14th c, and are now alone in use The verb has itself been largely displaced by DIG, but is still in common use dialectally]

A. Forms of past tense and pa pple.

1 *Past tense. Strong*; **a.** *sing.* I **dealf,** 2–5 **dalf,** 4–5 **dalfe, dalue**; 4 **delf, delue**, 6 (9 *arch.*) **dolve**

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen* XXI 30 Ic dealf þisne pytt *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 2718 Stille he dalf him [in] ðe sond. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 21530 (Cott.) Lang he delf [*v r.* delue, dalue] but noght he fand 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 48/3 He dalfe a pit behynde the cyte 1489 — *Faytes of A* I. XVII 50 He dalue the erth 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic Man* II. (1603) 66 Wo worth the wight that first dolve the mould

b *pl a.* I **dulfon**; 2–3 **dulfen, 3 duluen**; 3–4 **dolfen**, 3–5 **dolue(n, dolve(n**

a 1000 *Martyrol* 138 þa dulfon hi in þære ylcan stowe *c* 1205 LAY 21998 Alfene hine dulfen [*c* 1275 dolue] *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 292 Heo duluen mine vet *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 3189 Ðor he doluen .. and hauen up-broȝt ðe bones *c* 1290 *S Eng Leg* I 427/239 Huy doluen and beoten faste *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 107 They dolfen myn handes and my feet 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* 57/1 The egyptiens wente and doluen pittes for water 1865 S EVANS *Bro. Fabian* 59 They dolve a grave beneath the arrow.

β 4 **dalfe, dalue, dalf, 5 dalff**; 4 **delf**

a 1300 *Cursor M* 7786 (Gott) þai dalf [*v r.* dalue] it in a wodis side *Ibid* 21146 (Cott) Þe custen men þar delf [*v r* dalue, *Gött* delued, *Trin* buryed] him þan 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II XXXV 153 They dalff the erthe.

Weak sing and *pl.* 4–5 **delued** (*pl.* **-eden**), 4 **-id, delfd, 5 deluyde**, 4– **delved.**

a 1300 *Cursor M* 16877 (Cott) Þai delued him in a yerd be þe tun. *Ibid* 18562 (Gott) Þai him hanged And deluid him. *Ibid* 19256 (Cott) Þai þat right nu delfd þi ded husband. 1382 WICLIF *Gen* XXI 30, I deluyde this pit 1388 — *Ps* LVI. 7 Thei delueden [1382 doluen] a diche bifore my face 1605 ROWLANDS *Hell's Broke Loose* 15 For when old Adam delu'd, and Euah span, Where was my silken veluet Gentleman?

2 *Pa pple Strong* 1–4 **dolfen**, 2–6 **doluen**, 3–4 **duluen, dolfe**, 3–6 **dolue**, 4 **dollin, -yn, delluin**, 4–6 **dolven, (-yn), dolve**, (5 **doluyn, -wyn**); 6 **delfe.** *Weak.* 6–7 **delued**, (6 *Sc.* **deluet**), 6– **delved.**

c 1000 *Ags Ps* CXIII 12 Deop adolfen, deorc and ðystre *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 1895 Starf ysaac was doluen on ðat stede *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5428 (Cott), I be noght duluen in þis land *Ibid.* 5494 (Gott) Dede and dolue [*C.* duluen, *F.* dolue, *T.* doluen] þar war þai *c* 1340 *Ibid* 3214 (Fairf) In ebron dalue hir sir abraham, þer formast was dollyn alde adam *c* 1325 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 113 Quen he nȝt depe had dellui[n] sare. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 77 He hat[h] opened the lake and dolfe hym. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* IV. 11 (1554) 102 a, She was ydolue lowe. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 3604 Dolwyn dede 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XI 159 To seeke Death where it seemeth to be doluen most deepe ?*a* 1600 *Merline* 733 in *Percy Folio* I 445 Her one sister quick was delfe.

1582 [see B 1, quot 1398] 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot.* (1885) 7 In sum places of Ingland is deluet upe na small quantitie of Leid. 1756 [see B 7].

B Signification.

1 *trans* To dig; to turn up with the spade; *esp.* to dig (ground) in preparation for a crop Now chiefly *north.* and *Sc*, where it is the regular word for 'digging' a garden In Shropshire, according to Miss Jackson, *to delve* is *spec.* to dig two spades deep.

c 888 K ÆLFRED *Boeth* XL § 6 Swelce hwa nu delfe eorþan & finde þær ðonne goldhord 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R* XIV 1 (Tollem. MS) Þe more londe is doluen [1582 delved] and eiid and ouerturnid, þe virtu þat is þerin is þe more medlid with all þe parties þerof *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II 74 Thi lande unclene alle doluen uppe mot be. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W de W. 1494) I XLII, Vntyll this grounde be well ransaken & depe doluyn 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl* (Arb) 58 To delue the ground for mines of glistering gold 1577–95 *Descr Isles Scotl* in Skene *Celtic Scotl.* III. App. 432 Thay use na pleuchis, but delvis thair corn land with spaddis. *a* 1620 BABINGTON *Wks* (1622) 269 We ouer and ouer plow our land, and delue our gardens 1799 J ROBERTSON *Agric Perth* 247 He directs the moss to be *delved* or dug up with spades, and the manure to be chiefly lime. 1845 R. W HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* III (ed 2) 37 Time was when our countrymen united every employment; they delved the soil, they wove the fleece

fig 1611 SHAKS *Cymb.* I 1 28 What's his name, and Birth? I cannot delve him to the roote· His Father Was call'd Sicilius

b *transf* of burrowing animals

1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* II v, Of a hylle whiche beganne to tremble and shake by cause of the molle whiche delued hit 1592 Shaks *Ven & Ad* 687 Sometime her runs where earth-delving conies keep 1861 Lytton & Fane *Tannhäuser* 49 The blind mole that delves the earth

2. To make (a hole, pit, ditch, etc) by digging; to excavate *arch*

c 825 *Vesp Psalter* VII 16 Seað ontynde & dalf c 1000 Ælfric *Deut* VI 11 Wæteı pyttas þa þe ge ne dulfon c 1205 Lay 16733 þe king lette deluenænne dich [c 1275 dealue one dich] a 1300 *Cursor M* 21063 (Cott) First he did his graf to deluen 1393 Langl *P Pl* C XXII 365 To delue and dike a deop diche 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI IX 68 Sum . Befor the portis delvis trynschis deip 1549–62 Sternh & H *Ps* VII 13 He digs a ditch and delues it deepe 1659 D Pell *Impr of Sea* 338 Sextons to delve the graves of the greatest part of his Army 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* VII 477 Underneath the tree. They delved the narrow house 1821 Clare *Vill Minstr* I 65 Delving the ditch a livelihood to earn 1872 Austin Dobson *Bookworm, Vignettes* (1873) 209 To delve, in folios' rust and must The tomb he lived in, dry as dust

b. *transf* and *fig*

c 1600 Shaks *Sonn.* lx, Time delues the parallels in beauties brow 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I 81 The moles have delved Their chambers 1872 Geo Eliot *Middlem* XI 169 Mrs Vincy's face, in which forty-five years had delved neither angles nor parallels

†**3** To put or hide in the ground by digging; *esp* to bury (a corpse) *Obs*

c 1200 Ormin 6484 þatt hiȝ þatt sinceredd iss þær wiþþ Biforr þatt mann itt dellsepp 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII 77 Ioseph dalf wiþ his fader meche tresour in þe e.þe. c 1450 *Mirrour Saluacionn* 4888 Bespitted, scourgid, and coloyned, dede, dolven, and ascendid 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb) 36 My fadei had founden kyng ermenyks tresour doluen in a pytte. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* XI 159 Consider how often men go to seeke Death where it seemeth to be doluen most deepe, and yet finde it not *transf* 1735 Somerville *Chase* II. 38 In the dry crumbling Bank Their Forms they delve, and cautiously avoid The dripping Covert

4. To obtain by digging, to dig *up* or *out of* (the ground); to exhume *arch.* or *dial*

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt. VI. 19 Þær ðeofas hit delfað & forstelaþ c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth* II v 51 He þat first dalf vp þe gobets or þe weygtys of gold, couered vndir erþe c 1386 — *Sqr's T* 630 Now can nought Canace bot herbes delve Out of the grounde c 1440 *Promp Parv* 118 Delvyn' vp owte of the erthe, *effodio* 1587 Turberv *Trag. T.* (1837) 255 Do delve it up, and burne it here 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot* IV. (1887) 207 Delfeing vpe his fatheris reliques 1777 *Barnby Inclos Act* 26 To cut, dig, delve, gather and carry away any turves or sods 1866 Neale *Sequences & Hymns* 35 In the valleys where they delve it, how the gold is good indeed 1870 Hawthorne *Eng Note-Bks* (1879) I. 226 Minerals, delved, doubtless, out of the hearts of the mountains

†**5.** To pierce or penetrate as by digging *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 292 Heo duluen mine vet & mine honden He nie seide nout þet heo þurleden mine vet & mine honden, auh duluen. Vor efter þisse lettre . þe neiles weren so dulte þet heo duluen his flesch c 1340 *Ayenb* 263 Yef þe vader of þe house wyste huyche time þe þyef were comynde, uor-zoþe he wolde waky and nolde nazt þolye þet me dolue his hous. 1382 Wyclif *Ps.* XXI[I] 17 Thei dolue [*v r* delueden] myn hondis and my feet c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 327 in *Babees Bk* 308 Ne delf thou never nose thyrle With thombe ne fyngur.

6. To dint or indent. *dial.*

1788 W. Marshall *East Yorks* Gloss , *Delve*, to dint or bruise, as a pewter or a tin vessel 1876 *Whitby Gloss*, *Delve* to indent, as by a blow upon pewter , which is then said to be delved 1877 *Holderness Gloss* , *Delve*, to indent or bruise a table, or metal surface, by a blow

7 *absol.* or *intr* To labour with a spade in husbandry, excavating, etc.; to dig *arch* or *poet*, and *dial.* (In most dialect glossaries from Lincolnsh and Shropsh. northward)

c 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Luke xvi 3 Ne mæg ic delfan, me sceamað þæt ic wædlige. a 1225 *Ancr R* 384 Ȝif eax ne kurue, ne þe spade ne dulue hwo kepte ham uorte holden? c 1340 Hampole in *Relig Pieces fr Thornton MS.* 79 When Adam dalfe and Eue spane .Whare was þan þe pride of man? c 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* III. VIII (1869) 140 Folk howeweden and doluen aboute þe cherche 1512 *Act 4 Hen VIII*, c. 1 § 4 To digge and to delve for erth, stones and turfes 1535 Stewart *Cron Scot* III 41 [He] saw ane ald man . Delfand full fast with ane spaid in his hand 1602 Shaks *Ham* III. IV. 208, I will delve one yard below their mines 1756 C Lucas *Ess Waters* III 113 Men have delved into the bowels of the earth 1858 Longf *M. Standish* VIII, When he delved in the soil of his garden

b. *transf.* of animals

1727–38 Gay *Fables* I XLVIII 31 With delving snout he turns the soil 1855 Longf *Hiaw.* XIII 130 Crows and blackbirds , jays and ravens Delving deep with beak and talon For the body of Mondamin

c *To delve about*. to excavate round. (With *indirect passive.*)

1515 *Scot. Field* 19 in *Chetham Misc* (1856) II , Yt was so deepe dolven with ditches aboute

8. *fig.* To make laborious search for facts, information, etc , as one who digs deep for treasure

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Rich II* CCXLIV, Gloucester Delves for himselfe, pretending publick right 1650 Featley *Pref* in *S Newman's Concord* 1 Why delve they continually in humane arts and secular sciences, full of dregs and drosse? 1836 O W. Holmes *Poems, Poetry* IV IV, Not in the cells where frigid learning delves In Aldine folios moulder-ing on their shelves. 1864 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm & Eng* III 32 The Norman Antiquary delves for the records of his country anterior to the reign of Philip Augustus.

9 To work hard, slave, drudge *dial* or *slang*

1869 Miss L. M Alcott *Lit Women* I II. 171 Delve like slaves 1876 *Whitby Gloss* s v , 'They're delving at it', going ahead with the work 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh Word-bk* , *Delve* to slave, to drudge. 1891 Farmer *Slang*, *Delve it* (tailors'), to hurry with one's work, head down and sewing fast

†**10.** To dip with violence, plunge down into water *Obs rare*—[1]

1697 Dampier *Voy* I xiii 367 He was bound .on a Bamboo which was so near the Water, that by the Vessels motion, it frequently delved under water, and the man along with it

11 Of the slope of a hill, road, etc To make a sudden dip or deep descent.

1848 Lytton *Arthur* VI lxxxi, The bird beckoned down a delving lane 1855 *Chamb Jrnl* III 329 The combs delve down precipitously 1862 Lytton *Sti Story* II 115 The path was rugged sometimes skirting the very brink of perilous cliffs , sometimes delving down to the sea-shore

Hence **Delved** *ppl a*, **Delving** *vbl sb* and *ppl. a*

1377 Langl *P Pl* B VI 250 In dykynge or in deluynge 1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist* 356 Let us fall to delving c 1625 Mir ron *Death Fair Inf.* V, Hid from the world in a low delved tomb a 1659 Clevland *Counit Com Man* Poems (1677) 98 One that hates the King because he is a Gentleman, transgressing the *Magna Charta* of Delving Adam 1883 J Shields in *Trans Highland Soc Agric* Ser IV. XV 38 The delved and ploughed portion, about 2½ acres 1888 *Athenæum* 25 Aug 249/1 Weary delvings among a heterogeneous mass of documents

Delver (delvəɹ). [f. prec. + -er] One who delves, as a tiller of the ground, or excavator

c 888 K Ælfred *Boeth* xl § 6 ȝif se delfere ðā eorþan no ne dulfe 1362 Langl *P Pl.* A Prol 102 Dykers, and Deluers þat don heore dedes ille 1413 Lydg *Pilgr Sowle* IV XXVII (1483) 84 More necessary to the land is a diker and a deluer than a goldsmyth 1602 Shaks *Ham* V I 15 Nay but heare you Goodman deluer. a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom* II XII § 2 (1622) 338 The Delver bound and clogd in clowted buskin 1787 Burns *Tam Dogs* 90 1859 Tennyson *Lancl* 774 As careful robins eye the delver's toil

fig 1859 Holland *Gold. F.* V. 75 The delver in the stratified history of the race.

Dely-, obs form of words in Deli-.

Delyte, obs f. Delete, Delight , var Delite *a*

Dem, *v.*[1] *Obs* exc. *dial* [OE *-dęmman* in *fordęmman*: see Dam *sb* [1]] *trans.* or *absol.* To dam, obstruct the course of water, etc

[c 1000 *Ags Ps.* (Spelm , Trin. MS) lvii 4 (Bosw) Swa swa nædran deafe, and fordemmende earan heora] c 1325 *E E Allit P.* B. 384 Vche a dale so depe þat demmed at þe brynkez. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. VII 9 Riuerys Brystand on skelleis our thir demmyt lynnis *Mod. Sc.*(*Roxburghshire*) Trying to dem the stream

Hence **De·mming** *vbl. sb* and *ppl a.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1908 (Cott) [Noe] baid seuen dais in rest, for doute if ani demmyng brest c 1340 *Ibid* 11934 (Fairf) Ihesu and othir childryn went hem by the rever to gamyn And demmynges [*Cott* lakes] vii made of clay

Dem, *v* [2]; formerly **demn.** Minced form of Damn ; so demd for *damned*

†**1.** To damn, condemn *Obs*

1377 Langl *P Pl* B v 144 (MS C) Þise possessioneres preche and dempne freres 1650 Baxter *Saints' R.* I VIII (1662) 132 He is dead and demned in point of Law.

2 In profane use. (So **dem-me, demmy** = Damme, damn me ! ; dem, for *demd* adv = Damned 4 b)

1695 Congreve *Love for L* II II, Oh, demn you, toad ! 1720 *Humourist* 50 A Beau cries Dem me 1753 *Scots Mag* Oct 491/1, I now advanced to *By Jove*, *'fore Ged*, *Geds curse it*, and *Demme* 1755 *Gentl Mag* XXV 374 Give me your person, dem your gold ! 1801 *Sporting Mag* XVII 23 Swear in a commanding military *dem-me* 1838 Dickens *Nich Nick* XVII, Two demd fine women . real Countesses 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* III, What a dem fine woman Mrs. Jones was *Ibid.* III, Miss Bell's a *little* countrified. But the smell of the hawthorn is pleasant, demmy

Dem, obs form of Deem *v.*

Demagnetize (dɪmæ gnetəɪz), *v* [De- II 1] **1** *trans.* To deprive of magnetic quality

1842–3 Grove *Corr Phys Forces* (1887) 56 We must magnetise and demagnetise in order to produce a continuous mechanical effect. 1887 *Times* 9 Sept 14/5 Hot air traversing the discs and rolls demagnetizes the discs

fig 1875 Stars *Serm Chr Life* 43 People whose wills have been demagnetized

†**2** To free from 'magnetic' or mesmeric influence ; to demesmerize *Obs*

1850 W Gregory *Lett Anim Magnetism* 106 This she ascribed to her not having been demagnetised, and it continued next morning

Hence **Dema gnetizing** *vbl. sb* ; **Dema gnetiza·tion,** the action or process of demagnetizing.

1843 *Rep Brit. Assoc.* 27 The de-magnetizings produced by operations which serve also to magnetize 1864 Webster, *Demagnetization* 1872 F. L Pope *Electr Tel* II (1872) 23 The act of demagnetization requires time, but is effected more rapidly than magnetization

Demagogic (de-măgǫ gik, -gǫ·dʒik), *a* Also **-goguic** [mod ad. Gr δημαγωγικός, f δημαγωγός, Demagogue So mod.F *démagogique* (in Dict Acad 1835)] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a demagogue, characteristic of a demagogue.

1831 *Fraser's Mag* IV 374 That Spirit which is as far superior to the democratic or demagogic, as the heavens are to the earth a 1834 Colfridge *Shaks Notes* (1875) 126 Thersites is the Caliban of demagogic life 1866 Felton *Anc. & Mod Gr* II v 78 He [Solon] gained, without the need of demagogic arts, the affections of the people

Demago·gical, *a* [f as prec + -al] = prec

a 1734 North *Lives* I 118 The principles of the former, being demagogical, could not allow much favour to one who rose a monarchist declared 1853 Lytton *My Novel* XI. II (D), A set of demagogical fellows who keep calling out, 'Farmer this is an oppressor, and Squire that is a vampyre' 1867 J Garfield in *Century Mag* Jan (1884) 412/1 There seems to be as much of the demagogical spirit here as in our Congress

Demagogism, -goguism (de măgǫgiz'm) [f Demagogue + -ism] The practice and principles of a demagogue

1824 *Blackw Mag* XVI 480 In a government depending on popular support, the vices of demagogism (let us take a Trans Atlantic privilege of coining a word) will be found 1831 *Fraser's Mag* III 478 His dissolute and detestable demagogism 1870 Lowell *Study Wind* (1886) 181 The demagogism which Aristophanes derided

Demagogue (de măgǫg), *sb* [mod ad Gr. δημαγωγ-ός a popular leader, a leader of the mob, f. δῆμος people, populace, the commons + ἀγωγός leading, leader.

In French, *demagogue* was used by Oresme in 14th c , but in the 17th Bossuet wished that it were permissible to employ the word *Démagogue* was not admitted by the Academy till 1762]

1. In ancient times, a leader of the people; a popular leader or orator who espoused the cause of the people against any other party in the state

1651 Hobbes *Govt & Soc* x. § 6 153 In a Demociaty, look how many Demagoges (that is) how many powerfull Oratours there are with the people 1683 Dryden *Life Plutarch* 99 Their warriours, and senators, and demagogues. 1719 Swift *To Ding Clergyman*, Demosthenes and Cicero, though each of them a leader (or as the Greeks called it, a demagogue) in a popular state, yet seem to differ 1832 tr *Sismondi's Ital Rep* x. 224 He was descended from one of the demagogues who, in 1378, had undertaken the defence of the minor arts against the aristocracy 1874 Green *Short Hist* VIII § 6 520 He [Pym] proved himself the grandest of demagogues

2. In bad sense A leader of a popular faction, or of the mob; a political agitator who appeals to the passions and prejudices of the mob in order to obtain power or further his own interests; an unprincipled or factious popular orator.

1648 *Eikon Bas* lv, Who were the chief demagogues and pations of tumults, to send for them, to flatter and embolden them 1649 Milton *Eikon.* IV (1851) 365 Setting aside the affrightment of this Goblin word [*demagogue*] , for the King by his leave cannot come English as he could mony, to be current those Demagogues saving his Greek, were good patriots. a 1716 South *Serm.* II 333 (T.) A plausible, insignificant word, in the mouth of an expert demagogue, is a dangerous and a dreadful weapon 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* VIII, I do not play the part of a mere demagogue 1848 Macaulay *Hist Eng* I. 243 He despised the mean arts and unreasonable clamours of demagogues.

3 *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1812 Southey in *Q Rev* VIII 349 The venom and virulence of the demagogue journalists 1878 Lecky *Eng in 18th C* (1883) III 61 He stooped to no demagogue art 1887 *Brit Mercantile Gas.* 15 June 29/1 The overheated demagogue fired imagination of the masses.

De·magogue, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec] *intr.* To play the demagogue

1656 Harrington *Oceana* 143 When that same ranting fellow Alcibiades fell a demagoging for the Sicilian War.

Demagoguery (de măgǫgri, -gǫ gĕri) Chiefly *U. S* [f. Demagogue *sb.* + -ry, -ery.] Demagogic practices and arts; demagogism

1866 *N Y Nation* 4 Oct 271/2 At this period the House wholly abandoned itself to 'demagoguery'. 1888 Bellamy *Looking Backward* 84 The demagoguery and corruption of our public men.

De·magoguish, -gish, *a rare* [f as prec + -ish.] Like or of the nature of a demagogue. Hence **De·mago·guishness.**

1860 *Chamb. Jrnl* XIV 218 Its most prevalent feature is its unblushing demagogishness

De·magoguize, *v nonce-wd* [f Demagogue + -ize] *intr.* To play the demagogue.

1889 *Sat Rev* Dec 696/1

Demagogy (de măgǫgi, -gǫdʒi). [mod. ad Gr. δημαγωγία leadership of the people, abstr. sb f. δημαγωγός Demagogue]

1. The action or quality of a demagogue

1655 M Casaubon *Enthus* (1656) 197 A consideration of the efficacy of ancient Rhetorick, I will not insist upon Demagogie, so called anciently, though it be the chiefest. 1835 *Blackw Mag* XXXVIII 382 This insane demagogy 1849 Grote *Greece* II XLVI V 488 The arts of demagogy were in fact much more cultivated by the oligarchical Kimon. 1880 *Daily Tel* 4 Oct , The men least suspected of demagogy, the least revolutionary

2 The rule of demagogues.

1860 Huxley in *Darwin's Life & Lett* (1887) II 284 Despotism and demagogy are not the necessary alternatives of government

3 A body of demagogues

1878 *N Amer Rev.* CXXVI 156 The defeat of the greenback demagogy. 1883 *Century Mag* 570 The economy of an ignorant demagogy

†**Demaim,** *v. Obs* [f De- I 1, 3 + Maim *v.*] *trans* To maim, mutilate.

a 1670 Spalding *Troub Chas. I* (1829) 20 His head to be stricken frae his shoulders, and his body demaimed and quartered, and set up on exemplary places of the town.

Demain, obs form of Demean *v* [1]

Demain(e, an early form of Domain, Demesne.

Demand (dĭmɑ nd), *sb* 1 Also 3-6 demaunde, 4-5 demande [a F *demande* (12th c in Littré), f *demander* to DEMAND]

1 An act of demanding or asking by virtue of right or authority; an authoritative or peremptory request or claim, also *transf*, the substance or matter of the claim, that which is demanded.

c 1290 *S Eng. Leg* I 130/823 Alle þat heorden þeos demaunde In grete wonder stoden þere 1390–1 in *Coldingham Corr* (Surtees 1841) 67 The quylk bischop mad hym richt resonable demaundes as we thoucht 1393 GOWER *Conf* I 259 But he Withstood the wrong of that demaunde 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* V xiii, A fayrer demaunde or request than thyn is I shalle now make *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* lxvi 229 Graunt to Gerard your brother his demaunde 1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, III iii 123 All the number of his faire demands Shall be accomplish'd without contradiction. 1654 WHITELOCKE *Jrnl Swed. Emb* (1772) I 41 A desire, that Whitelocke would putt down his demands in writing 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas V*, V iv 377 Henry's extravagant demands had been received at Madrid with that neglect which they deserved 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud* IV i vii 81 The King's demand seemed just and moderate to all present

b *fig*

1729 BUTLER *Serm* Wks 1874 II 71 Compassion is a call, a demand of nature, to relieve the unhappy 1816 L HUNT *Rimini* III 83 He made A sort of fierce demand on your respect 1885 F TEMPLE *Relat Relig & Sc* VIII 228 The sense of responsibility is a rock which no demand for completeness in Science can crush

2 The action of demanding; claiming; peremptory asking.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham* III i 178 He shall with speed to England For the demand of our neglected Tribute 1606 — *Tr & Cr* III iii 17 What would'st thou of vs Troian? make demand? 1642–3 EARL OF NEWCASTLE *Declar* in Rushw. *Hist Coll* (1721) V. 134 So a Thief may term a true Man a Malignant, because he doth refuse to deliver his Purse upon demand 1781 COWPER *Truth* 93 High in demand, though lowly in pretence 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* iv § 1 161 The accession of a new sovereign was at once followed by the demand of his homage

b. *On* († *at*) *demand*: (payable) on being requested, claimed, or presented. said of promissory notes, drafts, etc.

1691 *Lond Gaz.* No 2636/4 A Note, signed Samuel Lock to Isaac Stackhouse on Demand, for 158*l* 7*s* 3*d* 1715 *Ibid* No 5299/4 They may have their Mony at Demand 1880 J W SMITH *Mannal Com Law* III vi (ed. 9) 287 If a bill or note is payable on demand, the Statute of Limitations runs from the date of the instrument, without waiting for a demand. 1892 J ADAM *Commercial Corr* 24 A Bank Note is a Promissory Note payable to Bearer on Demand.

3. *Law* The action or fact of demanding or claiming in legal form, a legal claim; *esp* a claim made by legal process to real property.

[*a* 1481 LITTLETON *Tenures* 39 Si homme relessa a un auter toutz maners demandes] 1485 *Act* 1 *Hen. VII*, c 1 As if his ancestor had dyed seised of the said lands and tenements so in demand 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II. 351 Auctholitie to enquire, intreate, defyne and determine of all maner of causes, querels, debtes and demaundes 1628 COKE *On Litt* 291 b, There bee two kinde of demands or claimes, viz. a demand or claime in Deed, and a Demand or claime in Law 1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV Comm (ed 2) 564 In a demand of a heritage, security must be given

4 'The calling for a thing in order to purchase it' (J.); a call for a commodity on the part of consumers

1711 STEELE *Spect* No 262 ¶ 3 The Demand for my Papers has increased every Month 1780 *Impartial Hist War Amer.* 35 The English, finding a great demand for tobacco in Europe 1882 *Times* 27 Nov 11 The demand for tonnage at the Rice Ports has decidedly increased

b *Pol. Econ* The manifestation of a desire on the part of consumers to purchase some commodity or service, combined with the power to purchase; called also *effectual demand* (cf EFFECTUAL 1 c). Correlative to *supply*.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N* I xi (1868) I 197 The average produce of every sort of industry is always suited, more or less exactly, to the average consumption, the average supply to the average demand 1776–1868 [see EFFECTUAL 1 c] 1848 MILL *Pol Econ* III iii § 2 Demand and supply govern the value of all things which cannot be indefinitely increased 1878 JEVONS *Prim Pol Econ* 99 The Laws of Supply and Demand may be thus stated a rise of price tends to produce a greater supply and a less demand, a fall of price tends to produce a less supply and a greater demand

c *In demand*: sought after, in request.

1825 MCCULLOCH *Pol Econ* II. iv 178 Labourers would be in as great demand as before 1828 WEBSTER s v., We say, the company of a gentleman is in great demand, the lady is in great demand or request 1868 ROGERS *Pol Econ.* iii (1876) 2 It is necessary in order to give value to any object, that it should be, as is technically said, in demand

5 An urgent or pressing claim or requirement, need actively expressing itself

c 1790 WILLOCK *Voy.* 259 We found the garrison had very urgent demands for provisions 1856 SIR B BRODIE *Psychol Inq* I i. 3 He had sufficient fortune to meet the reasonable demands of himself and his family 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III 184 The demands of a profession destroy the elasticity of the mind.

6. A request, a question *arch*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T* 374 Men myghten asken why she was nat slayn I answere to that demande agayn Who saued danyel in the horrible Caue. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 61 b, I wolde fayn axe yow a demande if it were your playsyr. 1553 T WILSON *Rhet* 1 Every question or demaunde in thynges is of two sortes. 1634 CANNE *Necess Separ* (1849) 15 There follows an exhortation again, with other demands and answers 1766 GOLDSM *Vic. W* XXV, 'I ask pardon, sir is not your name Ephraim Jenkinson?' At this demand he only sighed. *Ibid* XXXI, 'Pray your honour can the Squire have this lady's fortune if he be married to another?' 'How can you make such a simple demand?' replied the Baronet 'undoubtedly he cannot' 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh Unb* II iv 124 One more demand, and do thou answer me As my own soul would answer, did it know That which I ask

7 *attrib*, as *demand note*, a note payable on demand (2 b), also, a formal request for payment.

1866 CRUMP *Banking* v 129 On a 'demand' note the statute [of Limitation] would run from the date of the instrument 1892 J ADAM *Commerc Corr*. 22 The most common form is the Demand Promissory Note 1892 *Daily News* 19 Dec 6/3 Demand money was valued at 10 to 25 per cent

† Demand, *sb* 2 *Sc. Obs* [a OF **desmande* (not in Godef), f OF *desmander*, mod F dial *démander* to countermand, f *des-*, *dé-* (DIS-) + *mander* .—L *mandāre*, to order.] Countermand; opposition to a command, desire, or wish; demur.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 191, I that dar makine no demande To quhat I wot It lykith loue commande. *Ibid* 3052, I fal at hir command Do at I may, withouten more demand 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* II. 598 In the passage with drawin sword in hand, Still thair he stude, and maid thame sic demand, Neuir ane of thame he wald lat furth by

Demand (dĭmɑ nd), *v.* Also 5–7 demaund(e [a F *demander* (= Pr, Sp, Pg *demandar*, It *domandare*) :—L. *dēmandāre* to give in charge, entrust, commit (f DE- I 3 + *mandāre* to commission, order), in med L. = *poscere* to demand, request (Du Cange)

The transition from the Latin sense 'give in charge, entrust, commit, commend' to the Romanic sense 'request, ask', was probably made through the notion of *entrusting* or *committing* to any one a duty to be performed, of *charging* a servant, or officer, with the performance of something, whence of *requiring* its performance of him, or *authoritatively requesting* him to do it Hence the notion of *asking* in a way that commands obedience or compliance, which the word retains in English, and of simple asking, as in French An indirect personal object (repr the L dative) would thus be a necessary part of the original construction, but it had ceased to be so before the word was adopted in England, where the earliest use, both in Anglo Fr and English, is to *demand a thing* simply The verb probably passed into the vernacular from its legal use in Anglo French]

I To ask (authoritatively or peremptorily) for. **a thing*

1. *trans.* To ask for (a thing) with legal right or authority; to claim as something one is legally or rightfully entitled to.

[1292 BRITTON VI iv § 16 Si le pleintif se profre et demaunde jugement de la defaute, le pleintif recovera seisine de sa demaunde, et le tenaunt remeindra en la merci] 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. XIV. 199 Hys heyre myght haue an actyon for to demande the hole payement of hys wages 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II. 114 He was compelled to demaund an ayde and taske of all England for the quieting of Irelande 1594 R CROMPTON *L'Authorite des Courts* 8 The Serjeant of the Parliament should demaund deliuery of the prisoner. 1628 COKE *On Litt* 127 a, He shall defend but the wrong and the force, & demand the iudgement if he shall be answered 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 182 And for every tun of fresh water, they demanded and was payed foure shillings and foure pence 1670 *Tryal of Penn & Mead* in *Phenix* (1721) 321, I demand my Liberty, being freed by the Jury 1763 *Gentl Mag.* Sept 463 The peace officer demanding entrance, the door was opened a little way 1894 MIVART in *Eclectic Mag* Jan 10 To all men a doctrine was preached, and assent to its teaching was categorically demanded

b with *inf phrase* or *subord clause*

1588 SHAKS *L. L L* II i 143 He doth demand to haue repaid A hundred thousand Crownes. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 161 ¶ 9 The constable demanded to search the garrets 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand by Seine* 40 The diocese of Paris had the cruelty and injustice to demand that the bones should be returned to their care

2. *spec* in *Law*. To make formal claim to (real property) as the rightful owner Cf. DEMAND *sb* 3 and DEMANDANT 1

1485 *Act* 1 *Hen VII*, c. 1 That the demandant in euery such case haue his action against the Pernour or Pernours of the profits of the lands or tenements demanded 1531 *Dial Laws Eng* II. 18 b, If the demandaunt or plaintyffe hangyng his writ wyll entre in to the thyng demanded his wryt shal abate. 1628 COKE *On Litt* 127 b, Demandant, *peteur*, is hee which is actor in a reall action because he demandeth lands, etc 1783 BLACKSTONE *Comm* (ed 9) II App xviii, Francis Golding Clerk in his proper person demandeth against David Edwards, Esq., two messuages

3 To ask for (a thing) peremptorily, imperiously, urgently, or in such a way as to command attention † But formerly often weakened into a simple equivalent of 'to ask' (*esp.* in transl from French, etc.). Const *of* or *from* a person

1484 CAXTON *Curtail* I b, But what demaundest thou? Thou sechest the way to lese thy self by thexample of me. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 236 When Piers Cleret had paied the pencion to the lorde Hastynges, he gently demaunded of hym an acquitaunce, for his discharge 1600 E BLOUNT tr *Conestaggio* 273 By his letter, hee had demaunded pardon of the Catholique King 1632 J HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 108 He was to intreate his father to demand for him a wife. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* III xl 255 They demanded a King, after the manner of the nations 1812 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Vivian* xi, The physician qualified the assent which his lordship's peremptory tone seemed to demand. 1887 BOWEN *Virg Æneid* II. 71 Trojans eye me in wrath, and demand my life as a foe'

b with object expressed by *inf phrase* or *subord clause.*

1534 LD BERNERS tr *Golden Bk M. Aurel.* (1546) 56, I demaunded then to haue a compte of the people. 1600 E BLOUNT tr *Conestaggio* 242 They demaunded secretly to borrow beds of silke, silver vessels, and other things fit for a kings service 1754 HUME *Hist Eng* I v 304 Anselm . demanded positively, that all the revenues of his see should be restored to him 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist Rome* (1786) I 39 Two ruffians demanded to speak with the king 1798 *Invasion* II 232 He demanded to speak with Sherland

c *absol*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* XXVIII XAII, Whan I had so obteyned the victory, Unto me than my verlet well sayd You have demaunded well and worthely. 1597 SHAKS *Lover's Compl* 149 Yet did I not, as some my equals did, Demand of him, nor being desired, yielded 1601 — *All's Well* II i 21 Those girles of Italy, take heed of them, They say our French lacke language to deny If they demand

† 4. To make a demand for (a thing) *to* (a person). [= Fr *demander à*] *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *G de la Tour* D vj, Of whiche god shalle aske and demaunde to them acompte the day of his grete Jugement. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 134 The kinge receyued hym moche benyngly and demanded to hym som tydynges.

5. To ask for (a person) to come or be produced; to ask to see, to require to appear, to summon

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II xii 257 And first in a fair way the offenders are demanded to justice 1848 C BRONTË *Jane Eyre* XXXIV, While the driver and Hannah brought in the boxes, they demanded St John

6 *fig* Said of things · a. To call for of right or justice, to require

[1292 BRITTON I ix § 1 Et poet estre treysoun graunt et petit, dunt acun demand jugement de mort, et acun amissioun de membre [etc]] 1703 POPE *Thebais* 3 Th' alternate reign destroy'd by impious arms Demands our song 1779 COWPER *Lett* 2 Oct, Two pair of soles, with shrimps which arrived last night demand my acknowledgments 1836 J GILBERT *Chr Atonem* VI (1852) 168 Holiness may demand, but not desire the punishment of transgressors 1871 FREEMAN *Norm Conq.* (1876) IV XVII. 93 The piety of the Duke demanded that the ceremony should be no longer delayed

b. To call for or require as necessary, to have need of.

1748 F SMITH *Voy Disc N-W Pass* I 145 Keep the Water from going down faster, than the [Beaver] Dams which are below the House demand it 1895 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. II § 6 Sensibility everywhere demands a distribution of nerve fibres 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* Crit Misc Ser I. 199 Government more than anything else in this world demands skill, patience, energy, long and tenacious grip.

** *a person* for *or* to do *a thing*

† 7. To ask (a person) authoritatively, peremptorily, urgently, etc. *for* (a thing); to require (a person) *to do* a thing. *Obs*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav* X 482, I intreated Sir Richard Halkins to goe a shoare to the Governour, and demand him for my Gold 1652 J WADSWORTH tr *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 22 Hee demanded the Catalanes to receiv, and acknowledg him their King 1726–7 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. III 49 After they were read, I was demanded to swear to the performance of them 1795 *Cicely* I 37 He demanded the traitor to give up his lovely prize.

*** *intrans.*

† 8 To make a demand; to ask *for* or *after*; to call urgently *for. Obs.*

a 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* lx 208 Huon approchyd to the shyppe and demaundyd for the patrone and for the mayster of them that were in the shyppe 1605 SHAKS *Lear* III ii. 65 Which euen but now, demanding after you, Deny'd me to come in. 1654 R CODRINGTON tr *Justine* 200 To free himself of it, he demanded for a sword.

II. To ask (authoritatively) to know or be told: * *a thing*

9. To ask to know, authoritatively or formally; to request to be told.

[1292 BRITTON I v. § 9 Qe il vente dirrount de ceo qe hom les demaundera de par nous] 1548–9 (Mar) *Bk Com. Prayer, Baptism*, Then the prieste shall demaunde the name of the childe 1593 SHAKS *Lucr.* Argt, They finding Lucrece attired in mourning habit, demanded the cause of her sorrow. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr *Conestaggio* 262 The Portugals demaunded the state of the realme 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 77 In bravery and shew of insolence, demanding her businesse 1818 SHELLEY *Rev Islam* III vii, Ere with rapid lips and gathered brow I could demand the cause 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 193 And Guinevere desired his name and sent Her maiden to demand it of the dwarf.

b. with the object expressed by a clause.

1494 FABYAN *Chron* I xiv 14 Yᵉ fader . demaunded of Ragan, the seconde doughter, how wel she loued hym 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W. 1531) 200 b, Demaundyng & enquiryng, where is he yᵗ is borne the kyng of yᵉ Iewes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 226 She demaunded howe her Uncle the French king did. 1615 SIR E. HOBY *Curry-combe* 80 You should rather demand from him What likenesse there is between 34 and 42 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic W.* XIV, The old gentleman most respectfully demanded if I was in any way related to the great Primrose. 1845 M PATTISON *Ess* (1889) I 23 All the members demanded with one voice who it was who was charged with the crime of theft

† 10 With cognate object: To ask (a question, etc). *Obs.*

1502 *Old Crysten Men* (W. de W 1506) I iii 16 Which demaundeth a questyon. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 62 Saye on , what you haue to demande, and I will answere you 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt Parall.* 50 Then I know your opinion as touching this question, now let me demaund another 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II, Ded. § 15 It asketh some knowledge to demand a question, not impertinent.

** *a person* (as to *a thing*)

†11 To ask (a person) authoritatively or formally to inform one (*of*, *how*, etc.) *Obs*

c 1450 *Crt of Love* (R.), And me demaunded how and in what wise I thither come, and what my errand was *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 18 She demanded him how he felte him self and how he ferde. *a* 1536 *Calisto & Mel* in Hazl *Dodsley* I 85 I demand thee not thereof 1611 SHAKS *Cymb* III vi 92 When we haue supp'd Wee'l mannerly demand thee of thy Story 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* I 38, I demanded our dependant, what was to pay?

b without extension

1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 11 Yf there be none to demaunde hym, he oughte to demaunde hymselfe 1555 EDEN *Decades* 5 They declared the same to me when I demanded them

c in *passive*.

1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 16 Demaunded by Pharao of what age he was, Jacob answered 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II. 277 They were demaunded why they departed 1635 SIBBES *Soul's Conflt* Pref (1638) 9 Philip being a long time prisoner was demanded what upheld him all that time 1643 PRYNNE *Sov Power Parl* I (ed 2) 91 Had our Ancestors been demanded these few questions 1722 SEWEL *Hist Quakers* (1795) II VII 11 Being demanded in the Court why he did not tell his name

*** *intrans.* 12. To ask, inquire, make inquiry.

a. *of*, †*at* the person asked, †b *of* the object asked about.

1382 WYCLIF *Bible*, *Pref Ep* IV 65 The Saueour askynge of questiouns of the lawe, more techeth, whi he prudentli demaundeth [1388 while he asketh wisely questiouns] 1526 TINDALE *Luke* III. 14 The soudyoures lyke wyse demaunded of hym sayinge and what shall we do? 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 205 The king helde her still by the right hande, demaundyng right gently of her estate and businesse 1588 KING tr *Canisius' Catech* 208 Quhen God sal rise to iudge, and quhen he sal demand at me quhat sal I answer? 1611 BIBLE *Job* XLII 4 Heare . I will demand of thee, and declare thou vnto me 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh Unb* II IV 141 The immortal Hours, Of whom thou didst demand.

Hence **Dema·nded** *ppl. a*

1552 in HULOET 1769 *O'Yord Mag* II. 143/2 The demanded qualification is a merciful soul, if we would experience mercy 1815 MARY PILKINGTON *Celebrity* III 152 The demanded drugs were sold without exciting the smallest suspicion

Demandable (dĭmɑ·ndăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE] That may be demanded or claimed

1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 62 We did no lesse in the behalfe of our countrie, then of dutie was demandable 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 43 Certaine ministeries or dutifull respectes were by reason of such Leagues due and demaundable 1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III 416, £2000 demaundable at two days' warning 1720 *Lond Gas* No 5894/3 The Interest shall be demandable by the Bearers 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) V 328 Any writ by which lands are demandable 1884 SIR R. BAGGALLAY in *Law Rep* 28 Ch. Div 472 A rate due and demandable at the time it was made.

Demandant (dĭmɑ·ndănt). [a Anglo-Fr (and Fr.) *demandant* (15th c.), sb. use of pr. pple of *demander* to DEMAND] One who demands.

1. *Law* a *spec.* The plaintiff in a real action; b. *gen* a plaintiff or claimant in any civil action

[1344 *Act* 18 *Edw III*, c. 7 Pour quoi tieux dismes a les demandauntz ne deivent estre restitutes—*transl* wherefore such dismes ought not to be restored to the said demandants] 1485 *Act* 1 *Hen. VII*, c. 1 The Demaundants shuld not knowe ayenst whom they shall take their accion. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII* c. 24 § 1 The demaundaunt or playntif in the same Atteynt hath afore be nonsute 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon* 234 The Earle excepted also to the Jurisdiction and the Demandants replie 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 107 b, Demaundant is he that sueth or complaineth in an action Reall for title of land, and he is called plaintife in an Assise, and in an action personal 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II 271 In such cases a jury shall try the true right of the demandants or plaintiffs to the land 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr* (1879) I VI 295 A soveieign government may appear in the character of defendant, or may appear in the character of demandant before a tribunal of its own appointment.

2. One who makes a demand or claim; a demander.

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 62 It is to bee presumed that the testator did answer, yea, rather to deliuer himselfe of the importunitie of the demaundant, then vpon deuotion or intente to make his will. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 204 To reproch the demandant, as though hee had little skill and discretion, to aske a thing of him who could not give the same 1780 BURKE *Econ Reform* Wks 1842 I 234 Which will give preference to services, not according to the importunity of the demandant, but the rank and order of their utility or their justice 1888 *Co-operative News* 26 May 486 Rights equitably claimed by the demandant for himself

3 One who questions or interrogates.

1656 J. BOURNE *Def Scriptures* 52 Read Mr John Deacon, a solid and sharp Questionist, Replyant and Demandant 1826 DISRAELI *Viv Grey* VI vi, It was evident the demandant had questioned rather from systems than by way of security. 1854 SYD. DOBELL *Balder* Pref 6 Perhaps it would be considered too general a reference if I were to remit my demandants to the whole history of intellect

†**Dema·ndate,** *v. Obs* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēmandāre* to give in charge, entrust, commit: see DEMAND *v.* and -ATE.] *trans.* To commit, delegate, entrust Hence **Dema·ndated** *ppl. a.*

1642 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind Answ* XIV 174 The Church, which did first demandate this Episcopall authority to one particular person 1640 BP HALL *Episc* II. 1 90 Out of his owne peculiarly demandated Authority

Dema·ndative, *a rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēmandāre* to DEMAND + -ATIVE] Of the nature of a demand or legal claim; made by or on behalf of the demandant

1820–27 BENTHAM *Judicial Proc* XIII § 1 Wks II 74 Statements, demandative or defensive

†**Dema·ndee,** **demandé.** *Obs nonce-wd.* [See -EE] One of whom a question is demanded

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 205 Allowing a competent space of time betweene the demand and the answere during which silence, both the demander may have while to bethinke himselfe and adde somewhat thereto, if he list, and also the demandé time to think of an answere

Demander (dĭmɑ·ndəɹ) [f. DEMAND *v.* + -ER. Cf F *demandeur* (13th c.)] One who demands

1 One who asks with authority, urgency, etc., one who claims, requests, calls for

a 1533 LD BERNERS *Gold Bk. M. Aurel* (1546) D VII, The requeste was pitifull and he to whom it was made, was the father, and the demaunder was the mother 1556 *Aurelio & Isab* (1608) A II, Unto none of the foresayde demaunders wold he never geve her in mariage. 1638 CHILLINGW *Relig Prot* I. IV § 19 201 He hath intreated his Demander to accept of thus much in part of paiment 1754 JOHNSON *Life of Cave*, A tenacious maintainer, though not a clamorous demander of his right

†2 One who asks or inquires; one who puts a question. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm. Par Luke* XVIII 146 The demaunder of the question. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 157 O what an importunate asker of questions is here O what a troublesome demander 1692 LOCKE *Toleration* III 1 Wks 1727 II 304 The Majority shall give any forward Demander Occasion to ask, What other Means is there left?

3 One from whom there is a demand for an article of commerce; a buyer, consumer

a 1620 CAREW (J.), And delivereth them to the demanders' ready use at all seasons 1776 ADAM SMITH *W N* I VII (1868) I 58 Those who are willing to pay the natural price of the commodity may be called the effectual demanders. 1821 *New Monthly Mag* I 96 Demanders and not suppliers. 1885 J. BONAR *Malthus* II 1 233 The power of buying the food that feeds new demanders

†**Dema·nderess.** *Obs.* [a. F. *demanderesse*, fem of *demandeur*: see prec.] A female demandant

1611 COTGR., *Demanderesse*, a demaunderesse, a woman that is a Plaintife or Petitioner. 1828 WEBSTER, *Demandress*

Demanding (dĭmɑ·ndĭŋ), *vbl. sb* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DEMAND

1530 PALSGR 212/2 Demaundyng of counsayle, *consultation*. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab* (1608) C, Moderate demaundinges and accustomed requestes 1642 *Protests of Lords* I 13 The demanding by this House of some to be left to justice

Dema·nding, *ppl. a* [-ING 2] That demands. Hence **Dema·ndingly** *adv.*, in a demanding manner, as a demandant

1873 L. WALLACE *Fair God* V. V. 289 And what if the Fate had come demandingly?

Demane, obs Sc. f. DEMEAN *v* 1, to treat, etc.

Demarcate (dī mɑɹkēt), *v* [Back-formation on DEMARCATION; see -ATE 3 cf Sp and Pg *demarcar*] *trans* To mark out or determine the boundary or limits of, to mark off, separate, or distinguish *from*; to mark or determine, as a boundary or limit; to define a *lit.* in reference to spatial limits, as of territory

1816 KEATINGE *Trav* (1817) I. 214 The marine deposits appear to demarcate its extreme undulation here 1882 *St James's Gaz* Apr, The region thus demarcated is the only part of Wales described in Domesday 1884 *Pall Mall G* 9 June 11/1 An Anglo-Russian Commission will proceed to demarcate the northern frontier of Afghanistan.

b *fig* in reference to other than spatial limits.

1858 LEWES *Sea-Side Stud* 314 How shall we demarcate Reproduction from Growth? 1883 *Athenæum* 20 Jan 79 Sharp distinctions of national flavour which demarcate one European literature from another

Hence **De marcated, De marcating** *ppl adjs*

1840 GLADSTONE *Ch Princ.* 34 For the preservation of the demarcating lines. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ* II XXI § 169 The demarcated grouping which we everywhere see

Demarcation (dīmɑɹkē·ʃən) Also **demarkation.** [ad. Sp *demarcacion* (Pg *demarcação*), n. of action from *demarcar* to lay down the limits of, mark out the bounds of, f. *de-* = DE- I 3 + *marcar* to MARK So F. *démarcation* (1752 in Hatzf.), from Spanish First used of the *linea de demarcacion* (Pg *linha de demarcação*) laid down by the Pope in dividing the New World between the Spanish and Portuguese.]

The action of marking the boundary or limits of something, or of marking it off from something else, delimitation, separation. Usually in phr. *line of demarcation*

a *lit* (*a*) originally in reference to the meridian dividing the Spanish from the Portuguese Indies

The bull of 4 May 1493 'sobre la particion del oceano' fixed the Line of Demarcation at 100 leagues west of the Cape Verde Isles, the 'Capitulacion de la particion del Mar Oceano entre los Reyes Catolicos y Don Juan Rey de Portugal', of 7 June 1494, definitely established it at 370 leagues (17½ to an equatorial degree) west of these isles, or about 47° long. W. of Greenwich in the Atlantic, and at the anti-meridian of 133° E. long. in the East Indies. The word occurs in the latter document 'dentro de la dicha limitacion y demarcacion'. Navarrete *Voyages* II 121)

1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Line of Demarcation*, or Alexandrian Line 1760–72 tr *Juan & Ulloa's Voy* (ed 3) II 142 Eastward it extends to Brasil, being terminated by the meridian of demarcation 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist Amer* (1778) I III 206 The communication with the East Indies, by a course to the westward of the line of demarkation, drawn by the Pope 1804 SOUTHEY in *Ann Rev* II 6 Ruy Falero wanted to bring the Moluccas on the Spanish side of the line of demarcation 1849 tr. *Humboldt's Cosmos* II 655 As early as the 4th of May (1493) the celebrated bull was signed by Pope Alexander VI, which established 'to all eternity' the line of demarcation between the Spanish and Portuguese possessions at a distance of one hundred leagues to the west of the Azores.

(*b*) of other lines dividing regions

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XI 646 As if the whole North of Germany, within the line of demarcation might very conveniently become a separate empire 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb* (1861) 25 Nothing but precise demarcation of limits, and the intention of cultivation, can establish the possession 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal* VI (1858) 267 So completely was the line of demarcation observed between Phœnicia and Palestine, that their histories hardly touch

b *fig*

1776 BENTHAM *Fragm. Govt* IV § 36 Wks I 290 These bounds the supreme body has marked out to its authority, of such a demarcation, then, what is the effect? 1790 BURKE *Fr Rev.* 43 The speculative line of demarcation, where obedience ought to end, and resistance must begin, is not easily definable 1875 LYELL *Princ Geol* II III XXXVII 327 Where the lines of demarcation between the species ought to be drawn. 1883 *Century Mag* Dec 196/2 A strange demarkation between the sexes was enforced in these ceremonies

Demarch (dī mɑɹk). [ad. L. *dēmarchus*, a Gr. *δήμαρχος* governor of the people, president of a deme, f. *δῆμος* district, deme, common people + *ἀρχός* leader, chief] In ancient Greece: The president or chief magistrate of a deme. In modern Greece: The mayor of a town or commune.

1642 *Coll Rights & Priv Parl* 10 At Lacedemonia, the Ephors at Athens, the Demarches. *c* 1643 *Maximes Unfolded* 38 Demarchs, or popular Magistrates, to moderate their supposed Monarchy 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II XI 74 The newly incorporated townships, each of which was governed by its local magistrate, the *demarch* 1884 J. T. BENT in *Macm Mag* Oct 432/2 These eparchs again look after the demarchs or mayors of the various towns.

‖ **Démarche** (dēmɑ·ɹʃ) (In mod Dicts. **demarch**) [a. F *démarche* (15–16th c. in Hatzf.), vbl. sb f. *démarcher* (12th c.) to march, f. *dé-* = L. DE- I. 3 + *marcher* to MARCH. In the 18th c. nearly anglicized; now treated as a French loan-word.] Walk, step; proceeding, manner of action

1658 tr *Bergerac's Satyr Char* p. V, As much deceived as those are that expect to learne Comportment from a Comedians Demarche 1678 TEMPLE *Let Ld. Arran* Wks 1731 II 479 By the French Demarches here and at Nimeguen I concluded all Confidence irreparably broken between Us and France 1721 *Collect. Lett in Loud Jrnl.* X. (T.), Imagination enlivens reason in its most solemn demarches 1885 L. MALLT *Col Enderby's Wife* III VIII 239 (Stanf.) Tired out, past caring whether her *démarche* had been a wise or a foolish one

Demarchy (dī mɑɹki). [ad L. *dēmarchia*, a Gr *δημαρχία* the office of a DEMARCH: see -Y] The office of a demarch; a popular government. The municipal body of a modern Greek commune

1642 BRIDGE *Wounded Consc Cured* § 1 9 Such were the Ephori that were set against the Kings of Lacedemonia or the Demarchy against the Senate at Athens *c* 1643 *Maximes Unfolded* 38 If the people in Parliament may choose their Lawes, the Democracy will prove a Demarchy, and that spoiles and destroyes Monarchie

†**Dema·rk, dema·rque,** *v* 1 *Obs* [a F *démarque-r* to deprive of its mark or marks, f *dé-, des-* (DE- I. 6) + *marquer* to mark. Cf DISMARK.] *trans* To remove the marks of, obliterate, efface.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 168 To form their deportment in so supple a posture, as might de-marque and deface all tokens of so horrid an imputation [as rebellion]

Demark (dĭmɑ·ɹk), *v.*2 [Deduced from DEMARCATION after *mark* vb. · cf Sp. and Pg. *demarcar* and DEMARCATE] = DEMARCATE

1834 H. O'BRIEN *Round Towers Ireland* 242 Nor are their [myriads of ages'] limits demarked by the vague and indefinite exordium of even the talented legislator, Moses himself 1883 F. HALL in *(N. Y.) Nation* XXXVII 434/3 Distinguishing traits such as everywhere demark the denizens of a colony from those of its mother country

Dema·rtialize, *v nonce-wd.* [f. DE- II 1 + MARTIAL *a.* + -IZE] *trans* To deprive of warlike character or organization

1882 W. E. BAXTER *Winter in India* XIV 133 The whole population being disarmed and demartialized.

Dematerialize (dī mătī·ə rĭăləIz), *v* [f. DE- II. 1 + MATERIAL *a.* + -IZE] a *trans* To deprive of material character or qualities; to render immaterial. b *intr* To become dematerialized Hence **Demate·rialized** *ppl a*, **-izing** *ppl. a.* and *vbl sb*, **Demate rializa·tion.**

1884 H. SPENCER in *19th Cent* Jan 3 The gradual dematerialisation of the ghost and of the god. 1890 *Spectator* 11 Oct, The seeds of that spiritual development which was to culminate in the completely dematerialised God of Christianity 1891 *Cosmopolitan* XII 114/1 He has dematerialized everything into a memory 1892 *Scot. Leader* 29 Jan 4 She will gradually dematerialise, and fade away like a vapour before the eyes.

Demath, dial var of DAY-MATH.

1559 *Lanc Wills* III 125 One demathe of hey. 1820 WILBRAHAM *Gloss Dial Chesh*, *Demath*, generally used for a statute acre, but erroneously so, for it is properly one-half of a Cheshire acre the Demath bears [the proportion] of 32 to 30¼ to the statute acre 1887 DARLINGTON *South*

Chesh. Gloss s. v, We speak of a 'five-demath' or a 'seven-demath field'

Demaund(e, obs. form of DEMAND.

Demay, obs var of DISMAY *v*

†**Demay·n,** short for PAIN-DEMAINE (*panis dominicus*), bread of the finest quality see DEMEINE

Demayn(e, obs f DEMEAN *v* [1], DEMESNE.

Demd, -on, obs f *deemed*, from DEEM *v*

†**Deme,** *sb*[1] *Obs* Forms· 1 dǽma, 1–2 déma, 2–3 deme. [OE *dǽma, déma* = OHG *tuômo*, Gothic type *dômja* –OTeut. *dômjon-*, f. *dôm-* judgement, doom] A judge, arbiter, ruler.

*c*825 *Vesp Psalter* xlix [l] 6 Forðon god doema is. *c*1175 *Lamb. Hom* 95 Þe helend is alles moncunnes dema. *c*1205 LAY 9634 Þerof he wes deme & duc feole ȝere *a*1250 *Owl & Night* 1783 Wa schal unker speche rede And telle tovore unker deme?

Deme (dīm), *sb*[2] [ad Gr δῆμος district, township]

1. A township or division of ancient Attica. In modern Greece. A commune.

[1628 HOBBES *Thucyd* (1822) 86 Acharnas, which is the greatest town in all Attica of those that are called *Demoi*] 1833 THIRLWALL in *Philol Mus* II 290 The procession is supposed to take place in the deme of Diceæopolis 1838 — *Greece* II 73 The ten tribes were subdivided into districts of various extent, called *demes*, each containing a town or village, as its chief place 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* xii 383 He was made a citizen and enrolled in the respectable Acharnian deme 1881 *Blackw Mag* Apr 542 (*Greece & her Claims*) Elementary schools in most of the demes.

2 *Biol.* Any undifferentiated aggregate of cells, plastids, or monads. (Applied by Perrier to the tertiary or higher individual resulting from the aggregate integration of merides or permanent colonies of cells.)

1883 P GEDDES in *Encycl Brit* XVI. 843/1 The term colony, corm, or deme may indifferently be applied to these aggregates of primary, secondary, tertiary, or quaternary order which are not, however, integrated into a whole, and do not reach the full individuality of the next higher order *Ibid* 843/2 Starting from the unit of the first order, the plastid or *monad*, and terming any undifferentiated aggregate a *deme*, we have a *monad-deme* integrating into a secondary unit or *dyad*, this rising through *dyad-demes* into a *triad*, these forming *triad-demes*, etc.

Deme, obs form of DEEM *v*, DIME.

†**Demea·n,** *sb Obs* Also 5 demene, 6 demayne [f DEMEAN *v*[1]]

1. Bearing, behaviour, demeanour.

*c*1450 *Crt of Love* 734 But somewhat strange and sad of her demene She is 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1292/2 For which demeane, besyde ye sentence of deth condicionally pronounced god declared after certeyne other punishmentes 1590 SPENSER *F Q* II ix 40 Another Damsell That was right fayre and modest of demayne 1607 BEAUM & FL *Woman Hater* III iv, You sewers, carvers, ushers of the court, Sirnamed gentle for your fair demean 1692 J SALTER *Triumphs Jesus* 2 She was a Virgin of severe demean. *a*1756 G WEST *On Travelling* (R), These she . would shew, With grave demean and solemn vanity.

2 Treatment (of others).

1596 SPENSER *F Q* VI vi 18 All the vile demeane and usage bad, With which he had those two so ill bestad

Demean (dĭmī·n), *v.*[1] Forms. 4–5 demeyn(e, demein(e, 4–6 demene, (5 demeene, dymene), 4–6 (chiefly *Sc*) demane, 4–7 (chiefly *Sc*) demayn(e, demain(e, 5 demesne, 5–7 demeane, 6 demean [a OF *demene-r* (in Ch. de Roland 11th c), also *demmer, -maner, -moner* (pres. t *il dememe, demaine*) to lead, exercise, practise, employ, treat, direct, etc, *se demener* to carry or conduct oneself, = Pr *demenar*, It *menare*, a Romanic deriv of DE- *pref* + *menare*, F. *mener* to lead, conduct, etc :—L. *minare*, orig. (= *minări*) to threaten, in post-cl L 'to drive or conduct' cattle, and, by transference, ships, men, etc. The *demaine, demane* forms, found chiefly in Sc, are perhaps derived from the OF. tonic form *demeene, demaine* *Demesne* is taken over from the sb so spelt]

†1 *trans.* To conduct, carry on (a business, action, etc); to manage, deal with, employ *Obs*

*c*1315 SHOREHAM 167 Thaȝ hy[t] be thorȝ senne demeyned *c*1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 2196 Scheo well coupe demeyne richeyse *c*1440 LYDG *Secrees* 4 Alle his Empryses demenyd wern and lad By thavys Of Arystotiles witt and providence *c*1449 PECOCK *Repr* III vi 312 Cristis abstenyng fro temporal vnmovable possessiouns lettith not preestis for to hem take and weel demene into gode vsis 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* IV 19 For to demeane this to effecte 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I clxxxv 219 So often they went bytwene the parties, and so sagely demeaned their busynesse 1529 MORE *Comf agst. Trib* II Wks 1207/2 Euen for hys riches alone, though he demened it neuer so wel 1613 SIR H FINCH *Law* (1636) 21 These vses being turned into estates shall be demeaned in all respects as estates in possession. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 68 As our obdurat Clergy have with violence demean'd the matter.

†b To lead (one's life, days)

1413 LYDG *Pilgr Sowle* IV ii. (1483) 59 How they demenen the dayes of theyr lyues

†c. To express, exhibit (sorrow, joy, mirth, etc) *Obs* (= ME *lead* in same sense)

[Cf Cotgr *demener le dueil de*, to lament, or mourne for, *demener ioye*, to rejoyce, make merrie, be glad]

*c*1400 *Rom Rose* 5238 For hert fulfilled of gentilnesse, Can yvel demene his distresse *c*1477 CAXTON *Jason* 69 They began to crye and demene the gretteste sorowe of the world *c*1489 — *Blanchardyn* IV. 21 Suffryng theym to demayne theire rewthis and complayntes 1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* III 31 There was great myrth demeaned at Rome after theese newes 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met* VIII (1593) 195 Then all the hunters shouting out demeaned ioie ynough 1607 HEYWOOD *Woman Killed* v. IV, With what strange vertue he demeanes his greefe.

†d. To produce, or keep up (a sound) *Obs.* [So in OF]

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* 407/2 The leuys of the trees demened a swete sounde whiche came by a wynde agreable

†2 To handle, manipulate, manage (instruments, tools, weapons, etc). *Obs*

*c*1300 *K Alis* 663 The fyve him taught to skyrme and ride, And to demayne an horsis bride [=bridle] *c*1325 *Coer de L* 456 What knyght coude best his craffte For to demene well his shafte *c*1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 959 Lo, is it not a grete myschaunce To lat a fool han gouernaunce Of thing that he can not demeyne?

†3. To manage (a person, country, etc); to direct, rule, govern, control *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV 396 The kyng Wes enterit in the land of spanze, All haill the cuntre till [de]manze ? *a*1400 *Morte Arth* 1988 The kynge. Demenys the medylwarde menskfully hyme selfene *c*1440 *Generydes* 4622, I am your child, demeane me as ye list *c*1470 HARDING *Chron* CXL. II, [He gave] Ierusalem to Henry With all Surry [=Syria], to haue and to demain 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron* II 766 To the ende that themselves would alone demeane and governe the king at their pleasure.

†4 To deal with or treat (any one) in a specified way b *esp* (chiefly in Sc. writers) To treat badly, illtreat, maltreat. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf* I 196 And thought he wolde upon the night Demene her at his owne wille *c*1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) III 1582 Lord, demene me with mesuer! 1509–10 *Act* 1 *Hen VIII*, c 20 § 1 Merchauntz denysyns [shall] be well and honestely intreated and demeaned 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 681 Cause have I none To quite them ill, that me demeand so well 1682 *Loud Gaz* No 1682/1 The Lords Commissioners of Justiciary Decerne and Adjudge the said Archibald Earl of Argile to be Executed to the Death, Demained as a Traitor, and to underly the pains of Treason 1685 *Argyll's Declar* in Crookshank *Hist Ch. Scotl* (1751) II 316 (Jam) Demeaning and executing them as the most desperate traitors.

b. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI 609 Full dyspitfully Thair fais demanit thaim rycht stratly 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* 238/2 In the fornais of fyre of fayth he was destrayned, smeton, demened and beten [L *feriebatur* and *perducebatur*] 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX VIII 52 Sall I the se demanyt on sik wys? 1596 SPENSER *F Q* VI VII. 39 That mighty man did her demeane With all the evill termes, and cruell meane, That he could make *a*1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist Kirk* (1842–6) III 69 Putt a barrell of powder under me, rather than I would be demained after this manner.

†5. To deal, distribute, hand over *Obs*

1439 *E E Wills* (1882) 114 The thirde parte to be demenyd and yoven to pore peple *a*1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 461 In lieu of Cyprus, to demeane unto him certain Cities with a yearly allowance of corn

6. *refl* [from 1] To behave, conduct or comport oneself (in a specified way). The only existing sense· cf DEMEANOUR.

*c*1320 *Sir Beues* 3651 So Beues demeinede him þat dai *c*1375 *Sc. Leg Saints, Egipciane* 557 Bot I lefit nocht þane myne syned, Bot me demaynyt as I dyd are. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* I XV (1859) 12, I haue none experyence of wysedom, how my selue to demene. *c*1450 *Crt of Love* 731 Demene you lich a maid With shamefast drede. 1530 PALSGR 511/1, I demeane, or behave my selfe *Je me porte je me demayne.* 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II. 349 Your subjectes have lovyngly demeaned themselves unto you 1590 SHAKS. *Com Err* IV III 83 Now out of doubt Antipholus is mad, Else would he neuer so demeane himselfe 1624 CAPT SMITH *Virginia* III. 1 43 So well he demeaned himselfe in this businesse. 1682 NORRIS *Hieroules* 31 We should . demean ourselves soberly and justly towards all. 1711 SHAFTESB *Charac* (1737) I I. III 191 To demean himself like a Gentleman. 1821 SOUTHEY in *Q Rev* XXV 305 No man who engaged in the rebellion demeaned himself throughout its course so honourably and so humanely 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It Jrnls* I 109 The Prince Borghese certainly demeans himself like a kind and liberal gentleman.

b *fig.* of things

1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 150 b *margin*, How will demeaneth itselfe passively and actively. 1644 MILTON *Areop* (Arb) 35 To have a vigilant eye how Bookes demeane themselves as well as men 1854 J SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc* Chem 289 In many of its relations it [hydrogen] demeans itself so much like a metal, that [etc]

†c with an object equivalent to the refl pronoun *Obs.*

*c*1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* Prol 81 Hou scho demanyt hir flesche, Til [=while] saule & body to-gydir ves. *c*1400 *Destr. Troy* 3925 Troilus demenyt well his maners & be mesure wroght. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* I ii, How doth the youthful general demean His actions in these fortunes? 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt Exemp* Pref § 12 That man demean and use his own body in that decorum which [etc].

†d *absol* (Cf BEHAVE 3) *Obs*

1703 PENN in *Pa Hist Soc Mem* IX 206 How to demean towards them, least there should be any alterations in their tempers 1703 *Rules of Civility* IX, How we are to demean at our Entrance into a Noblemans House

†7 *pass* To be behaved, to behave or conduct oneself· = prec sense *Obs.* Cf DEMEANED.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* V 229, I wald ga se how my men demanit are *c*1450 *Merlin* 79 We pray yow to yeve us counselle how we myght beste be demened in this matere 1586 A DAY *Eng Secretary* I. (1625) 60 It was affirmed (that being with loyalty demeaned) you should at length receive the reward of glory

¶8 *app* To bear or have in mind; to remember *Obs.* (? Associated or confused with MEAN *v*)

*c*1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk Nurture* 1163 [A mershall] Whensoeuer youre sovereyn a feest make shall, demeene what estates shalle sitte in the hall 1494 FABYAN *Chron* VII 625 But it is to demeane and presuppose that the entent of hym was nat good *c*1530 H. RHODES *Bk Nurture* 356 in *Babees Bk* (1868) 81 Then giue good eare to heare some grace, to washe your selfe demeane

Demean (dĭmī·n), *v*[2] [f DE- I. 1 + MEAN *a.*, prob after *debase*· cf also BEMEAN *v*[3]

It has been suggested that this originated in a misconception of DEMEAN *v*[1] in certain constructions, such as that of quot 1596 in 4 b, and 1590 in sense 6 of that vb. (Johnson actually puts the latter quot. under the sense 'debase') It is rare before 1700, and the only 17th c quots (1601, 1659 below) are somewhat doubtful Quot 1751 in sense 2 shows how in certain contexts *demean* may be taken in either sense. See monograph on the word by Dr. Fitzedward Hall in (*New York*) *Nation*, May 7, 1891]

1 *trans* To lower in condition, status, reputation or character.

1601 R ABBOT *Kingdom of Christ* 5 (L) In his birth and life and death, far demeaned beneath all kingly state 1715 JANE BARKER *Exstues* I 59 By it [jealousy] we demean the Person we love, through unworthy Suspicion 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit* II 140 The Author [is] demean'd, if not actively and passively ridicul'd. 1734 tr *Rollin's Anc Hist* (1827) I II. III 306 Without any way demeaning or aspersing poverty 1862 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1883) I 106 There is an elbow-chair by the fireside which it would not demean his dignity to fill

2 esp *refl* To lower or humble oneself.

1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 373, I incline rather to have Masters of Chancery attend you, and go on errands on both sides It will cut off all debates about ceremonies, of your members going up and demeaning themselves, or of their demeaning themselves here 1720 *Lett fr Mist's Jrnl* (1722) I. 306 That Men of Honour and Estate should demean themselves by base condescension *a*1751 DODDRIDGE *Fam Expos* § 169 (T) It is a thousand times fitter that I should wash thine [feet], nor can I bear to see thee demean thyself thus 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. XVIII. 140 A woman is looked upon as demeaning herself, if she gains a maintenance by her needle. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* VI (1856) 40 It was, of course, Mrs. Sedley's opinion that her son would demean himself by a marriage with an artist's daughter. 1876 BLACK *Madcap V* XXIX 260 Could a girl so far demean herself as to ask for love?

b Const *to* or *to do* (what is beneath one)

1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* II ii, Have I, sirrah, demean'd myself to wed such a thing, such a reptile as thee! 1767 S PATERSON *Another Trav* I 427 This lesser philosophy engagingly demeans itself to all characters and situations 1859 GEO ELIOT *A. Bede* 15 This woman's kin wouldn't like her to demean herself to a common carpenter 1861 *Sat Rev* 30 Nov. 551 They would not demean themselves to submit to this sort of paltry tutelage

†**Demea·n,** *a Obs.* [app. an extended form of *mean* adj., perh from confusion of *mesne, demesne*] Of middle position, middle-class, middling

*c*1380 *Sir Ferumb* 382 Y am her bote a demeyne knyȝt of þe realme of fraunce [*orig draft* Y am her a meyne knyȝt]

Demean, Demeane, earlier forms of DEMESNE

†**Demea·nance.** *Obs.* Also 5–6 demenaunce. [f. DEMEAN *v.* + -ANCE. Prob. formed in Anglo-Fr.] Demeanour, behaviour.

1486 *Surtees Misc* (1890) 48 A graduate of the Universitie of Cambridge, with record under the seal of the same Universitie testifying his demenaunce there. *a*1529 SKELTON *Balettes* Wks. I 25 Demure demeanaunce, womanly of porte 1532 W. WALTER *Guiscard & S.* (1597) B ij, Your vertuous talke and carefull demeanance 1647 H MORE *Song of Soul* I II lxxxvii, Fair replying with demeanance mild.

†**Demea·nant,** *a Obs.* In 5 demenaunt. [ad. OF. *demenant*, pres. pple. of *demener*: see DEMEAN *v*[1] and -ANT[1] Cf. F *demener marchandise*, to trade or traffique. Cotgr.] Dealing, trading

1467 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 404 None other citezen withyn the seid cite demenaunt *Ibid*, 393 No citezen resident withyn the cite and demenaunt

Demeaned (dĭmī·nd), *ppl a* [f DEMEAN *v.*[1] + -ED] Conducted, behaved, -mannered (in a specified way). Cf. DEMEAN *v.*[1] 7

14 LYDG *Temple of Glas* 1051 For so demeyned she was in honeste, That vnavised nobing hir astert *c*1450 *Merlin* 106 Whan thei sawgh hym thus demened 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I (1625) 142 Vilde, lewd, and ill demeaned. 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* III. v, A very handsome fellow, And well demeaned!

Demeaning (dĭmī·nĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f as prec + -ING[1]]

†1. Managing, ordering, governing, directing, etc.

1429 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) X 426 In Demesnyng of the which Tretie. 1432 *Paston Lett* No 18 I. 32 The reule, demesnyng, and governance of the Kinges persone *c*1440 *Generydes* 2052 Thre thowsand knyghtes att his demening. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 177 They se clerely, after the demenyng of goddes sufferaunce, al thynghes that were to come

2. Conduct, behaviour, demeanour *Obs.* exc in *demeaning of oneself*, comporting oneself

14 LYDG *Temple of Glas* 750 His sad demening, of wil not variable. 1461 *Paston Lett* No 405 II 31 For cause of his lyght demeanyng towards them. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* To Rdr., The particular affairs of men and their demeaning of themselves when [etc] *c*1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) 'I 66 Other misgovernances, and unruly demeanings.

Demea·ning, *ppl a* [f. DEMEAN *v*.[2] + -ING[2]] That demeans; lowering in character, repute, etc.

1880 *Dorothy* 70 That is uncommonly odd, very demeaning to *him!* 1889 *Pall Mall G* 7 May 2/3 Where are the men to whose memory it would be demeaning to place their bones beside those of Nelson and Collingwood?

Demeanour (dĭmī·nəɹ). Forms. 5–7 demeanure, 6 -er, (-ewr, 7 -eure), 6–9 -our, -or, (6 oure); also 6 demen-, demeinour, demain-, demaner, 6–7 demeanour, (6 demesner, demeasnure, 7 demeanour). [A derivative of DEMEAN *v*.[1], app of English or Anglo-Fr formation. the corresponding OF words are *demenement, demené, demenée* It is not certain from the evidence whether the suffix was originally *-ure*, OF *-eure*.—L. *-ātūra*, as in *armour*, or the Fr *-er* of the infinitive, taken substantively, as in *demurrer, disclaimer, dinner, supper, user*, etc. In either case the ending is assimilated to the *-our* of Anglo-Fr. words like *honour, favour*, etc, and *-or* (favoured in U S) a further alteration of this after *honor, favor*. Cf. BEHAVIOUR.]

1. Conduct, way of acting, mode of proceeding (in an affair); conduct of life, manner of living; practice, behaviour Formerly often with *a* and *pl*

1494 FABIAN *Chron* II xlviii. 32 The kynge disdeynynge this demeanure of Andragius 1535 FISHER *Wks* (1876) 419 His shameful demainer 1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen VIII*, c 6 § 1 Mayntenaunce, imbracery, sinister labour and corrupt demeanours 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* 185 If you be found abhominable in thy behavioure towardes thy neighboure, what shalt thou be founde. in thy demaners to God ward? 1634–5 BRERETON *Trav* (1844) 157 The Iunior Iudge told me of a very wise demeanour of the now mayor of Ross. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind* IV. 59 Unlesse they would giue caution by oath for their good demesnour 1677 E SMITH in *12th Rep Hist. MSS Comm* App v 40 A commission is appointed to examine Lord Shaftsb[ury's] demeanours 1783 W F MARTYN *Geog Mag* I 34 Rewards or punishments due to its [the soul's] demeanor on earth

† b Wrong conduct, misdemeanour *Obs rare*

1681 *Tryal S. Colledge* 20 You cannot think we can give a priviledge to any Friend of yours to commit any Demeanor to offer Bribes to any person

2. Manner of comporting oneself outwardly or towards others; bearing, (outward) behaviour. (The usual current sense)

1509 FISHER *Fun Serm Ctess Richmond* Wks (1876) 292 In fauour, in wordes, in gesture, in euery demeanour of herself so grete noblenes dyde appeie 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron* III 1288/2 Nine Frenchmen apparelled like women . and counterfeiting some like demeanor to the apparell wherein they were disguised 1640 G WATTS tr *Bacon's Adv Learn* 384 Pliant demeanure pacifies great offences 1667 MILTON *P L* VIII 59 With Goddess-like demeanour forth she went *c* 1820 S ROGERS *Italy, Gt St Bernard* 9 Two dogs of grave demeanour welcomed me 1876 J H NEWMAN *Hist Sk* I i ii 71 The Turks . are remarkable for gravity and almost apathy of demeanour

† 3. Treatment of any one. *Obs*

1548 HALL *Chron* 200 b, Thei were sore beaten, wounded, and very evil intreated Good men lamented this ungodly demeanure

† 4 Management, direction *Obs*

16 MILTON (Webster), God commits the managing so great a trust to the demeanour of every grown man

Demeasne, obs form of DEMESNE

Demegoric (dīmĭgo rĭk), *a* [ad Gr δημηγορικ-ός, f. δημηγόρος popular orator, f. δῆμος common people + ἀγορεύειν to harangue] Of or pertaining to public speaking

1892 J B. BURY in *Fortn Rev* 651 The controversy, is, like most other controversies of the day carried on in such a demegoric atmosphere, that [etc]

Demeigne, demeine, obs ff. DEMESNE

† **Demeine.** *Obs.* Also demayn, -demaine. [Short for PAIN-DEMAINE, AF *pain demeine*, L *panis dominicus*, i.e 'Lord's bread' see DEMESNE] Bread of the finest quality.

1288 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I 353 Panis dominicus qui dicitur demeine ponderabit wastellum quadrantis *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth* xxxvii, Thre soppus of demayn For to cumfoid his brayne. 1859 RILEY *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I p. lxvii, The very finest white bread, it would seem, was that known as *Demeine* or lords' bread.

Demein(e, obs form of DEMEAN *v*.[1]

Demelaunce, obs form of DEMI-LANCE.

‖ **Démêlé** (demē lé) [Fr; = quarrel, contest, debate, cf. *démêler* to disembroil, disengage, f *des-, dé-* (DE- I. 6) + *mesler, mêler* to mix] Discussion between parties having opposite interests, debate, contention, quarrel.

1661 EVELYN *Land. Sweed Amb* Diary (1892) II 487 During this *demeslé* a bold and dextrous fellow cut the ham-strings of 2 of them 1818 SCOTT *Br Lamm* xxii, At the risk of a *démele* with a cook 1834 GREVILLE *Mem Geo IV* (1874) III xxiii 69 (Stanf) There is a fresh *démêlé* with Russia

† **Deme·lle,** *v Obs* [A derivative of MELL *v*, or OF. *mesler, meller* to mix; OF *desmeller, -meller* was to disperse, f *des-, dé-* = L. *dis-* + *mesler, mêler* to mix] *trans.* To mix, mingle.

1516 *Will of R Peke of Wakefield* 4 June, A vestement .. with myn armes and my wyffes demellede to gedder.

† **Deme·mber,** *v Obs* [ad F *démembrer* (OF. *desm-*), or med L. *dēmembrāre*, var. of *dismembrāre* to DISMEMBER, f L *de-, dis-* (see DE- I. 6) + *membrum* limb.] By-form of DISMEMBER.

1491 *Sc Acts Jas IV*, § 9 (1814) II 225 Quhare ony man happinis to be slane or demembrit within the Realme *c* 1575 BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 47 Be ressoun of the pane of deith, or demembiing.

Hence **Deme·mbrer; Deme·mbring** *vbl sb*

1491 *Sc. Acts Jas IV*, § 9 (1814) II. 225/1 He sall pass and persew the slaaris or Demembraris 1566 ed *Sc Acts, Jas. IV*, c 50. 91 b *heading*, Anent slauchter or demembring

Demembration (dēmembrē·ʃən) [ad med L *dēmembrātiōn-em*, n of action f *dēmembrāre* to DISMEMBER: see prec Cf. OF. *demembration* (Godef)] The cutting off of a limb; mutilation, dismemberment (Chiefly in *Sc Law*)

1597 ed *Sc Acts, Jas IV*, § 28 *heading*, Anent man-slayers taken, or fugitive. and of Demembration 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj* Treat 134 Mutilation and demembration is punished as slauchter 1746–7 *Act* 20 *Geo II*, Any jurisdiction inferring the loss of life or demembration is abrogated 1857 JEFFREYS *Roxburghshire* II iv 269 The slaughter and demembration of a number of Furnbulls 1861 W BELL *Dict Law Scotl*, *Demembration* is applied to the offence of maliciously cutting off, or otherwise separating any limb, or member, from the body of another *Ibid* 1828–40 TYTLER *Hist Scot* (1864) I. 221 Demembration of the kingdom could not for a moment be entertained

‖ **Demembré.** *Her* [Fr] = DISMEMBERED

1727–51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl*

Demenaunt, obs form of DEMEANANT

† **De·mency.** *Obs.* Also -cie, -sy. [ad L *dementia* madness, f *dēmens, -ment-em* out of one's mind, f DE- I. 6 + *mens* mind. Cf. F *démence* (15th c in Hatzf)]

1. Madness; infatuation

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 679 The kynge his clemency Despenseth with his demensy 1559 W CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr Glasse* 71 That were a poynt of demency or madnes 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp 2 Thess* (1629) 225 Saint Paul imputes to them no lesse than franticke demency

2 *Med* = DEMENTIA [tr F *démence* (Pinel)]

1858 COPLAND *Dict Med.* II. 441 M Pinel arranged mental diseases into 1st Mania 2d Melancholia 3d Demency, or a particular debility of the operations of the understanding, and of the acts of the will.

† **De·mend.** *Obs* [OE *démend*, f pi pple of *déman* to DEEM] A judge

Beowulf 364 Metod hie ne cuþon, dæda demend *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 171 For þat hie shulen cnowen ure demendes wiaðde

Demene, obs form of DEMEAN *v*, DEMESNE

Dement (dĭme nt), *a* and *sb* [a F *dément* adj and sb., ad L. *dēmens, dēment-em* out of one's mind, f DE- I 6 + *mens, mentem* mind]

A *adj* Out of one's mind, insane, demented *Obs* or *arch.*

1560 ROLLAND *Cht Venus* III 290 With mind dement vneis scho micht sustene The woids 1856 J H NEWMAN *Callista* (1890) 248 Speak, man, speak! Are you dumb as well as dement?

B. *sb* A person affected with dementia; one out of his mind

1888 H A S[MITH] *Darwin* 43 A dement was known to the writer who could repeat the whole of the New Testament verbatim. 1890 MERCIER *Sanity & Ins.* xv 379 An old dement begins to whimper because his posset is not ready

Dement (dĭme nt), *v.*[1] [ad L *dēmentāre* to deprive of mind, drive mad (cf OF *démenter*, Godef.), f. *dēmens, dēmentem*, DEMENT *a*] *trans.* To put out of one's mind, drive mad, craze

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan* v (R), He was thus demented and bewitched with these pestilent pursuasions 1550 BALE *Apol* 80 Ministers of Sathan, whych thus seke to dement the symple hartes of the people *a* 1562 BAILLIE *Lett* II. 255 (Jam) If the finger of God in their spirits should so far dement them as to disagree 1703 D WILLIAMSON *Serm. bef. Gen. Assembly* 50 The Heathens used to say, whom the gods would destroy these they demented 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trag* I viii, It would not require more than two or three incidents of this sort to utterly dement him.

Hence **Deme·nting** *ppl a.*

1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser III xxxi 315 The dementing demon of the Stewarts.

Deme·nt, *v.*[2] *rare*—[1] [a F *démentir*, in OF. *desmentir*, f. *des-, dé-* (DE- I 6) + *mentir* — L. *mentīrī* to lie] *trans.* To give the lie to, to assert or prove to be false

1884 H. S WILSON *Stud Hist* 330 With firmness, she dementd and disproved the lie

† **Deme·ntate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēmentāt-us*, pa pple of *dēmentāre* to DEMENT.] Driven mad, crazed, demented

1640 *Intentions of Armie Scotl* 7 The plots of our dementat adversaries 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* II 1 Raving and dementate Persons

Dementate (dĭme·ntēt), *v.* [f. ppl stem of L. *dēmentāre* to DEMENT.] = DEMENT *v*.[1] ? *Obs*

1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* Democr to Rdr (1676) 44/1 *Daphnis insana*, which had a secret quality to dementate 1664 H. MORE *Myst Iniq* 566 To inflame you, and dementate you to your own ruine. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig Nat* v 107, I speak not here of men dementated with wine. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II 86 Those whom the Prince of this World, dementates,

Hence **Deme·ntated** *ppl a.* = DEMENTATE *a*, DEMENTED; **Deme·ntating** *ppl a.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 195 In the dementating furies of divination 1716 M DAVIES *Athen Brit* III *Dissert. Physick* 38 Thinking the dementating Disaster of those young Ladies was caus'd by their being drunk 1726 DE FOE *Hist Devil* I xi (1840) 172 The blind dementated world 1813 *Q Rev* IX. 419 Some seem to have been perfectly dementated.

Dementation (dī mentē·ʃən). [ad. med L *dēmentātiōn-em* (Du Cange), n. of action from *dēmentāre* to DEMENT] The action of dementing; the fact or condition of being demented; madness, infatuation

1617 DONNE *Serm* CXXVIII. Wks 1839 V 469 And then lastly they come to that infatuation, that Dementation, as that they lose [etc] 1680 BAXTER *Cath Commun* (1684) 35 Dementation goeth before Perdition 1879 FARRAR *St Paul* I 610 *note*, The 'strong delusion' of the English version is a happy expression, it is judicial infatuation, the dementation before doom. 1889 GLADSTONE in *Contemp Rev* Oct 486 This policy may be called one of dementation.

† **Deme·ntative,** *a Obs* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēmentāre* + -IVE] Characterized by madness.

1685 H MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* 398 Their dementative Anger and Rage

Demented (dĭme·nted), *ppl. a.* [f. DEMENT *v* + -ED[1]; corresp. to L. *dēmentātus* DEMENTATE] Out of one's mind, crazed, mad; infatuated

1644 J MAXWELL *Sacr Regnum Maj* 105 Who can be so demented, as to runne the hazard of totall ruine. 1726 DE FOE *Hist Devil* II x (1840) 343 All their demented lunatic tricks 1828 SCOTT *F M Perth* xii, Is the man demented? 1885 J PAIN *Talk of Town* II. 248 He threw himself out of the room like one demented.

b Affected with dementia

1858 COPLAND *Dict. Med* II 462 Maniacs and monomaniacs are carried away . by illusions and hallucinations the demented person neither imagines nor supposes anything 1878 J R REYNOLDS *Syst Med* II. 33 There is a group of demented patients, in whom the mind is almost extinguished 1883 QUAIN *Dict Med* s v *Dementia*, Fewer are left to reach the demented stage.

Hence **Deme·ntedly** *adv*, **Deme·ntedness.**

1891 *Melbourne Punch* 4 June 365/4 Those behind hurled themselves dementedly against those in front 1896 G MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* 228 A delusion amounting to dementedness

Dementholize, -ed: see DE- II 1.

‖ **Dementia** (dĭme nʃiă). [L, n of state from *dēmens, dēmentem*; see DEMENT *a*. First used to render the term *démence* of Pinel. Formerly Englished as DEMENCY.]

1. *Med* A species of insanity characterized by failure or loss of the mental powers; usually consequent on other forms of insanity, mental shock, various diseases, etc.

1806 D. DAVIS tr *Pinel's Treat Insanity* 252 To cause periodical and curable mania to degenerate into dementia or idiotism 1840 TWEEDIE *Syst Pract. Med* II. 107 A state which French writers after Pinel have denominated *démence* English writers have translated this term into *dementia* 1851 HOOPER *Vade Mecum* (1858) 132 The sudden attacks of dementia produce a state of mind nearly allied to idiocy. 1874 MAUDSLEY *Respons in Ment Dis* iii 73 When his memory is impaired, his feelings quenched, his intelligence enfeebled or extinct, he is said to be suffering from dementia

2. *gen* Infatuation under the influence of which the judgement is as it were paralysed

1877 MORLEY *Crit Misc* Ser II 130 Emissaries . succeeded in persuading them—such the dementia of the night—that Robespierre was a Royalist agent

† **Deme·ntie,** *sb. Obs.* [a obs F. *dementie* (1587 in Godef.) = mod F *démentir* giving of the lie, f *démentir* = DEMENT *v* 2] The giving any one the lie (Now only as French, *démenti* (demãnti).) Hence † **Deme·ntie** *v trans*, to give the lie to, belie; = DEMENT *v* 2

1594 SAVIOLO *Practise* II V j a, To come to the ende of this Treatise of Dementies or giuing the lie *Ibid* V ij a, I come directly to bee dementied, and so consequentlye muste become Challenger [1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* I ii, The very looking-glass gives her the *dementi*] 1707 LD RABY in Hearne *Collect* (Oxf Hist Soc) II 42 As for his Person, he did not dementir [*sic*] ye Description I had of him 1771 H WALPOLE *Lett to H Mann* 8 May, I will run no risk of having a *dementi* 1883 *Times* Dec (Stanf), That elaborate affectation of candour which distinguishes the official *dementi*]

Deme·ntify, *v rare* [f. L *dēment-em* DEMENT *a.* + -FY] = DEMENT *v*.[1]

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 420 Dementifying bigotry or self important humility

Demension, -tion, obs forms of DIMENSION.

Demeore, ME form of DEMUR *vb.* and *sb.*

Deme·phitize, *v rare*—[0]. [f. DE- II. 1 + MEPHIT-IC + -IZE] *trans* 'To purify from foul unwholesome air' (Webster 1828). Hence **Demephitiza·tion** (*Med Repository*, cited *ibid.*)

Demer, obs form of DEEMER, judge

1510 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr* xv Ev j, A presumptuous .. demer of other men.

Demere, ME. form of DEMUR, delay.

† **Demerge** (dĭmē ɹdʒ), *v. Obs* [ad L. *dēmergĕre* to plunge down into, submerge, f. DE- I. 1 + *mergĕre* to plunge, dip Cf also OF. *de-*

mergier (14–15th c).] *trans.* To plunge, immerse

c 1610 DONNE *Wks* 1839 VI 347 Our Soules demerged into those bodies are allowed to partake Earthly pleasures 1669 BOYLE *Contin New. Exp* II (1682) 23 Air breaking forth through the Water, in which it was demerged

Demerit (dĭmē·rĭt), *sb.* [a F *démérite*, or ad L *dēmeritum*, f ppl stem of L *dēmerēī* to merit, deserve, f. DE- I 3 + *merērī* to deserve, *meritum* desert, merit. In Romanic the prefix appears to have been taken in a privative sense (DE- I 6), hence med.L *dēmeritum* fault, It. *demerito*, F *démérite* (14th c. in Littré) 'desert, merite, deseruing; also (the contrarie) a disseruice, demerite, misdeed (in which sence it is most commonly used at this day)', Cotgr.]

†1. Merit, desert, deserving (in a good or indifferent sense). Freq in *pl* *Obs*

1399 *Rolls of Parlt* III. 424/1 Your owne Wordes that ye were not worthy ne able, for to governe for your owne Demerites 1447 *Will of Hen VI* in Carter *King's Coll Chapel* 13 His most fereful and last dome when every man shal be examined and demed after his demerites 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos*, xxiv 91 A mercyfull god and pyteous wylle retrybue hym iustely alle after his demeryte. 1548 HALL *Chron* 151 b, For his demerites, called the good duke of Gloucester 1548 UDALL *Erasm Paraphr. Luke* 3 a, Your demerites are so ferre aboue all prayses of man 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 233 Worldly happines beyond all reason and demerit 1607 SHAKS *Cor* I i 276 Opinion that so stickes on Marcius, shall Of his demerits rob Cominius 1632 J HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* Ep Ded A iij b, Considering your known noble demerits, and princely courtesie 1731 GAY in *Swift's Lett* Wks 1841 II 665 Envy not the demerits of those who are most conspicuously distinguished

†b That by which one obtains merit; a meritorious or deserving act *Obs*

1548 W PATTEN *Exped Scotl* Pref, What thanks then for these his notable demerits ought our Protector to receive of his? 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 456 It is reputed a singular demerit and gracious act, not to kill a citizen of Rome 1655 M CARTER *Hon Redrv.* (1660) 8 The first atchiever in any Stock whatever, was a new man ennobled for some demerit

2 Desert in a bad sense quality deserving blame or punishment; ill-desert, censurable conduct opposed to *merit*. In later use, sometimes, deficiency or want of merit

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1570) FF iij, To assemble these fooles in one bande, And their demerites worthily to note 1643 SIR T BROWNE *Relig Med* (1656) I § 53 The one being so far beyond our deserts, the other so infinitely below our demerits 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr Ethics* XIV 193 The least sin is of infinite demerit, because it breaketh the union between God and the soul 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Meleager & Atal* 327 Mine is the merit, the demerit thine 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I 155 God teach me humility, and to know my own demerit! 1851 DIXON *W Penn* xxxii (1872) 308 It is no demerit in Penn that he did not see at once the evil 1865 LECKY *Ration* (1878) I 357 The rationalistic doctrine of personal merit and demerit

†b A blameworthy act, sin, offence (Almost always in *pl*) *Obs*

1485 *Act* 1 *Hen VII*, c 4 Priests culpable, or by their Demerits openly reported of incontinent living in their Bodies 1494 FABYAN VII 507 Some there were that for theyr demerytys were adiugyd to perpetuall prysone 1549 *Compl Scot* III 27 That samyn boreau is stikkit or hangit efturuart for his cruel demeritis 1605 SHAKS *Macb* IV iii 226 Not for their owne demerits, but for mine Fell slaughter on their soules *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Misc Poems* lvi, There is no father that for one demerit, Or two, or three, a son will disinherit

c. *transf.* As a quality of things: Fault, defect.

1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab Pol Terms* VI 62 The merits or demerits of hereditary royalty 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I Pref 2 Which has, it may be, the demerit of being new

†3. That which is merited (*esp.* for ill doing); desert, punishment deserved. *Obs*

1621 CADE *Serm* 12 But Ahab had quickly his demerits, being destroyed, and al his seed 1728 *Wodrow Corr* (1843) III 393 Many members of the Assembly thought deposition the demerit of what was already found

Demerit (dĭmē·rĭt), *v* *Obs* or *arch.* [f. L. *dēmerit-*, ppl. stem of *dēmerērī* to deserve (see prec.); partly after F *démériter* (16th c in Hatzf), to merit disapproval, fail to merit]

†1 *trans.* To merit, deserve, be worthy of (good or evil, sometimes *spec* the latter, and opposed to *merit*) *Obs*

1538 J HUSEE *Let Visct Lisle* 12 Jan. in *Lisle Papers* V 19 The caitiff shall suffer such pains as he hath demerited 1548 UDALL *Erasm Par* Pref 5 If I have demerited any love or thanke. 1612 T TAYLOR *Comm Titus* III 7 Any matter or meanes demeriting the fauour of God 1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat* (1842) 26 These are the subjects which demerit blame 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 570 Those that compose Antidotaries think they demerit much praise, 1711 BP WILSON in Keble *Life* IX. (1863) 283 Such sentence as the nature of your crime shall demerit

†b. To obtain by merit, to earn (favour, love, etc.) *Obs*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 25 They browght with them to demerite the fauour of owre men great plentie of vytayles 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt Brit* IX. xv § 110 His Princely desire to aduance their weale, and demerit their loue. 1613 T GODWIN *Rom Antiq* (1674) 96 Noblemen sometimes, to demerit the Emperour his love endangered their lives in this fight

†c. To earn favour of (a person) *Obs*

1597 J KING *On Jonas* (1618) 389 A Priest of Baal will cut and launce his owne flesh to demerite his idoll. 1612 T TAYLOR *Comm Titus* III. 5 The likeliest things to demerit God as workes of righteousnesse *a* 1656 HALES *Gold Rem.* (1688) 37 To demerit by all courtesie the men of meaner Rank

†2 To deprive of merit, to take away the merit of, disparage *Obs*

1576 WOOLTON *Chr Manual* C iv (L), Faith by her own dignity and worthiness doth not demerit justice and righteousness *a* 1643 W CARTWRIGHT *Siege* I i, My lofty widdow, Who, if that I had dignity, hath promis'd T' accept my person, will be hence demerited

3. To fail to merit, to deserve to lose or be without. *Obs* or *arch*

1654 COKAINE *Dianea* III 217 Wherein hath the unfortunate Doricia demerited thy affections? 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) V xxxii 208 A blessing that once was designed for him, and which he is not accused of demeriting by misbehaviour 1865 TRENCH *Synon N T* § 47 (1876) 163 It is unearned and unmerited, or indeed demerited, as the faithful man will most freely acknowledge.

†4. *intr* To incur demerit or guilt; to merit disapproval or blame, deserve ill. *Obs*

1604 PARSONS *3rd Pt Three Convers Eng* 122 The soules in Purgatory may merit and demerit, nor are sure yet of their saluation 1605 B JONSON *Volpone* IV ii, I will be tender to his reputation, How euer he demerit *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm* (1687) I 478 For us, who deserved nothing from him, who had demerited so much against him *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I 96 For he was .. the kings servant already, and had not demerited

†b *trans* To earn or incur in the way of demerit

1635 SHELFORD *Learned Disc* 140 (T) Adam demerited but one sin to his posterity, viz. original, which cannot be augmented

Demeritorious (dɛmɛritō·rĭəs), *a* [f DEMERIT after *meritorious* cf. F *démériteux* (15th c. in Hatzf)]

1. Bringing demerit, ill-deserving, blameworthy; opp to *meritorious*

1605 T BELL *Motives conc Romish Faith* 92 Good works are meritorious to such as be viatores and liue in this world, and likewise euill workes demeritorious. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm* (1675) 229 The ill use of it.. in those that perish is demeritorious 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 46 The demeritorious kind is illustrated by a wilful breach of the law 1882 L STEPHEN *Science Ethics* 279, I deserve blame, and my conduct is de-meritorious

†2 Failing to deserve, undeserving *Obs rare*

a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* X xli, Some kind of endeavours are as effectual, as others are idle and impertinent or demeritorious of God's grace to convert us

Hence **Demeritoriously** *adv*, according to ill-desert.

a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T* Rom VIII 6 The end and condition of all carnally-minded persons is death. always demeritoriously, that which deserves death

†**Demerlayk.** *Obs* Forms: 3 dweomerlak, -lac, 4 demorlayk, 4–5 demerlayk(e [f. ME. *dweomer*·—OE *dwimer* in *gedwimor*, *-er*, illusion, phantasm, *gedwimere* juggler, sorcerer + ME. *layk*, LAIK play, a ON *leikr* (=OE. *lác*) Cf DWEOMERCRÆFT] Magic, practice of occult art, jugglery

c 1205 LAY 270 Þa sende Asscanius After heom ȝend þat lond, þe cuþen dweomerlakes song *Ibid* 11326 Tuhten to dæðe mid drenche oðer mid dweomerlace oðer mid steles bite *c* 1325 *E E Allit P* B. 1578 Deuinores of demorlaykes þat dremes cowþe rede. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 414 All þis demerlayke he did bot be þe deuyllis craftis

†**Demerse** (dĭmɜ·rs), *v.* *Obs* [f L. *dēmers-*, ppl stem of *dēmergĕre*· see DEMERGE] *trans.* To plunge down, immerse, submerge

1662 J SPARROW tr *Behme's Rem Wks*, *1st Apol to B Tylcken* 73 When it demersed it self into the Center, to hide it self from the Light of God 1669 BOYLE *Contin New Exp* II (1682) 22 The Reciever was demersed under the water all this night 1691 E TAYLOR tr *Behme's Theos Philos* 369 And demerse itself solely into the single Love of God

†**Deme·rse,** *a* *Bot* *Obs* [ad. L *dēmersus*, pa pple of *dēmergĕre*] =next.

1793 MARTYN *Lang Bot*, *Demersum folium*, a demerse leaf frequent in aquatic plants

Demersed (dĭmɜ·rst), *ppl a.* [f prec. vb. + -ED] Plunged down, immersed. In *Bot.* (repr L. *dēmersus*) Growing beneath the water, submerged

1866 *Treas Bot*, *Demersed*, buried beneath water

Demersion (dĭmɜ·rʃən) *Obs* or *rare* [ad L *dēmersiōn-em*, n of action from *dēmergĕre*: see DEMERGE. (Occurs also in 15–16th c French)] Plunging in, immersion; submergence, drowning.

1692 RAY *Dissol World* III v. (1732) 360 This Sinking and Demersion of buildings 1727 BAILEY vol II, *Demersion*, (with Chymists) the putting any Medicine into a dissolving Liquor 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol Græca* I xx 93 Κατακοντισμὸς, demersion, or drowning in the sea 1820 W TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem* II 507 He was .. muddled with mathematics, to whom they were always a sentence of intellectual demersion

Deme·smerize, *v.* [f DE-II 1 + MESMERIZE] To bring out of the mesmeric state Hence Deme·smerizing *vbl. sb* and *ppl a*; also **Demesmeriza·tion**

1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sciences* 232 *note*, The eyelids .. required to be set at liberty by the demesmerizing process 1866 *Guide Elgin Cathedral* II 158 The demesmerising reappearance of the sheriff released the party from their rigidity 1870 *Eng Mech* 4 Feb 508/1 He will find it very difficult to demesmerise his subjects.

Demesne (dĭmē·n, dĭmē·n). Forms: 4–7 demeyn, -e, 4–8 demayn, -e, 5 demene, -eigne, 5–6 demeine, 6– demain(e, 6–8 demean(e, 7–8 demeasne, demesn, 7– demesne. [a. Anglo-F *demeyne*, *-eine*, *-eigne*, *-ene*, later *demesne* = OF *demeine*, *-aine*, *-oine*, originally a subst. use of the adj. *demeine*, *demeigne*, *demeine*, *-aine*, *-oine*, etc, belonging to a lord, seigneurial, domanial, of the nature of private property, own, proper — L *dominic-us*, *-um* of or belonging to a lord or master, f *dominus* lord, see in Du Cange *dominicus* 'proprius', *dominicum* 'proprietas, domanium, quod ad dominum spectat'. *Demesne* is thus a differentiated spelling of the word DOMAIN, q v. Though the correct Latin equivalent was *dominicum*, in med.L it was often represented by *dominium*, or by *domanium*, a latinized form of the vernacular word

The Anglo-French spelling *demesne* of the law-books, and 17th c. legal antiquaries, was partly merely graphic (the quiescence of original *s* before a consonant leading to the insertion of a non-etymological *s* to indicate a long vowel), as in *mesne* = OF. *meien*, *meen*, *mean*, mod F *moyen*; partly perhaps influenced by association with *mesne* itself, in 'mesne lord', or with *mesne -mansionāta* house, household establishment Demesne land was app viewed by some as *terra mansionatica*, land attached to the mansion or supporting the owner and his household Perhaps also Bracton's words (see sense 3) gave the notion that the word had some connexion with *mensa*. The prevailing pronunciation in the dictionaries and in the modern poets is dĭmē·n; but dĭmē·n is also in good legal and general use, and is historically preferable cf the variant form *domain*]

I Possession

[In Germanic, including English, law, the primary idea in relation to property is *possession*, not *ownership* (=Roman *dominium*), as we now understand it Hence, derivatives of L. *dominium* and *proprietas* became in mediæval law chiefly or even exclusively associated with possession (Sir F Pollock)]

1. *Law* Possession (of real estate) as one's own. Chiefly in the phrase *to hold in demesne* (*tenere in dominico*), i.e in one's own hands as possessor by free tenure (Formerly sometimes in *pl* by confusion with senses in II)

Applied either to the absolute ownership of the king, or to the tenure of the person who held land to his own use, mediately or immediately from the king Opposed to 'to hold in service' (*tenere in servitio*). if A held lands, immediately or mediately of the king, part of which he retained in his own hands, and part of which were in turn held of him by B, he was said to hold the former 'in demesne', and the latter 'in service' B, in his turn, might hold his portion wholly 'in demesne', or partly also 'in service' by admitting a tenant under him. In every case, the ultimate (free) holder, 'the person who stands at the bottom of the scale, who seems most like an owner of the land, and who has a general right of doing what he pleases with it, is said to hold the land in demesne' Prof F W Maitland

[1292 BRITTON III. xv § 1 Car en demeyne porrount estre tenuz terres et rentes, en fee, et a terme de vie Mes demeyne proprement est tenement qe chescun tient severalment en fee Et demeyne si est dit a la difference de ceo qe est tenu en seignurie ou en service, ou en commun ovekes autres *transl* For in demeyne may be held lands and rents, in fee and for term of life But demeyne is properly a tenement which is held severally in fee The word demeyne is also used in distinction from that which is holden in seignory or service, or in common with others] *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 7 Romeyns, That wan it [Britain] of Casbalan in to þer demeyns *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* III iii 290 Tho whiche thei helden in her owne demenys 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I ccxii 257 All other thynges comprised in this present article of Merle and of Calais we hold them in demayn 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 466 The Manor of Hethe which the King now hath in demeane. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc* (1787) 120 When the Duke of Normandy had conquered England he gave not away whole shires and counties in demesne to any of his servitors 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* IV xiv § 32 Had not some Laws of Provision now been made, England had long since been turned part of St Peters Patrimony in demeans. 1672 LEYCESTER in Ormerod *Cheshire* (1880) I xx The names of such towns as Earl Hugh held in demaine at that time 1876 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* V xxii 8 A terrier of a gigantic manor, setting out the lands held in demesne by the lord.

b. *In his demesne as of fee* (*in dominico suo ut de feodo*): in possession as an estate of inheritance

Not applied to things incapable of physical possession, such as an advowson, for which the phrase is *ut de feodo*, or *ut de feodo et jure* (Elphinstone, etc. *Interpr. of Deeds*, 1885, 571–2) The phrase is quite erroneously explained by Cowell, *Interp* s.v *Demaine*

[1292 BRITTON I. xxi. § 4 Terres qe il ne avoint en lour demeyne cum de fee *transl* Which they held in their demesne as of fee] 1491 *Act 7 Hen VII*, c 12 § 5 As gode as if the King were seised of the premisses in his demesne as of fee. 1512 *Act 4 Hen VIII*, c 13 Preamb, [They] enteryd into the sayd Maneis & thereof wer seased in ther demean as of Fee in Cooparcenery 1574 tr *Littleton's Tenures* 4 b, Suche one was seised in his demeane as of fee 1628 COKE *On Litt* 17 a, In his demesne as of fee, *in dominico suo ut in feodo* 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk* IX § 612 265 Hee. died seised of the Land in his demeasne as of fee

c. *In ancient demesne* see 4.

†2. *transf* and *fig* Possession; dominion, power

c 1300 *K. Alis* 7561 That soffred theo duyk Hirkan To have yn demayn othir woman *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T* 675 Alisandre That all the world weelded in his demeyne [*v r* demeigne, demeygne] *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 3310 To bidde me my thought refreyne, Which Love hath caught in his

demeyne 14 *Epiph* in *Tundale's Vis* 113 Sche that hath heven in hur demeyn 1508 *Will of Payne* (Somerset Ho) [Goods that Jesu] hath suffied me to haue in my demayn in this worlde. *a* 1541 WYATT *Poet Wks* (1861) 56 Since that thou hast My heart in thy demain, For service true 1747 CARTE *Hist Eng* I 32 Such was the place the Druids chose for their habitation, and they seem to have enjoyed it in demesne

II. A possession, an estate possessed.

3 An estate held in demesne. land possessed or occupied by the owner himself, and not held of him by any subordinate tenant. **a.** In the wider sense, applied to all land not held of the owner by freehold tenants, i e including lands held of him by villein or copyhold tenure. **b.** In a more restricted sense, excluding the land held by the villeins or copyholders, and applied only to that actually occupied or held 'in hand' by the owner. (Cf. Vinogradoff, *Villainage in Engl* 223–4) Hence, **c** in modern use, The land immediately attached to a mansion, and held along with it for use or pleasure; the park, chase, home-farm, etc

[*c* 1250 BRACTON IV III IX § 5 Est autem Dominicum, quod quis habet ad mensam suam & proprie, sicut sunt Bordlands Anglice Item dicitur Dominicum Villenagium, quod traditur villanis, quod quis tempestivè & intempestivè sumere possit pro voluntate sua & revocare 1292 BRITTON I XIX § 1 Queus demeynes nous tenoms en nostre meyn en cel counté *transl* What demeynes in the same county we hold in our hands] 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* XIV 1 (Tollem MS), 'Prædium' is a felde oþer demayn, þat an husbonde ordeyneþ for him selfe, and cheseþ tofore all oþer 1523 FITZHERB *Surv* 2 It is to be inquered how many feldes are of the demeyns and howe many acres are in euery felde 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c 32 The tenauntes vpon the demeanes of the saide late monasteri 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz* c 21 § 1 Noblemen have imparked, inuironed and inclosed many Parcels of their said Demeans 1613 SIR H FINCH *Law* (1636) 145 Land in the Lords hands (whereof seuerall men hold by suite of Court) is termed a Mannor' the land considered apart from the seruice, is termed demesnes. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 107 b, Demaines, or Demesnes, generally speaking according to the Law, be all the parts of any Manor which be not in the hands of freeholders of estate of inheritance, though they be occupied by Copiholders, Lessees for yeeres or for life, as well as tenant at will Yet in common speech that is ordinarily called Demesnes, which is neither free nor copy. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) I 47 Two material causes of a manor are demesnes and services.

b, c 1538 LELAND *Itin.* I 71 Sokbourne where as the Eldest House is of the Coniers, with the Demains about of it, a Mile Cumpace of exceding plesaunt Ground 1623 COCKERAM, *Demaynes*, the Lords Manor house. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I III 128 This Castle with the demean and territory belonging to it 1732 SWIFT *Proposal for Act of Parl* Wks 1841 II. 123 Applying 100 acres of land that lies nearest his palace as a demesne for the convenience of his family 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. IV, A grassy demesne, which was called the Lower Park 1866 GEO ELIOT *F Holt* VIII, Except on the demesne immediately around the house, the timber had been mismanaged 1875 MAINE *Hist Inst* VII 194 Reserving to himself only the mansion and the demesne in its vicinity

d. *Demesne of the Crown, Royal demesne*: the private property of the Crown, Crown-lands. *Demesne of the State, State demesne*: land held by the state or nation, and of which the revenues are appropriated to national purposes.

1292 [see 4] *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs & Lim Mon.* x, The Kyng off Ffraunce myght not sumtyme dyspende off his demaynes, as in lordeshippes, and oþer patrimonie peculier, so mich as myght tho the Kynge off England *a* 1577 SIR T SMITH *Commw Eng* (1609) 69 The revenues of the crowne, as well that which came of patrimonie, which we call the demeasnes 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 684 Part also they [the Romans] reserved to their State as a demean 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II 57 Converting them into demeans of his Crown 1698 SYDNEY *Disc. Govt* III § 29 (1704) 360 According to the known maxim of the State, that the demeasnes of the Crown cannot be alienated 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist Scotl* I III. 226 These were part of the royal desmesnes 1832 W IRVING *Alhambra* I 40 The Alhambra continued a royal demesne, and was occasionally inhabited by the Castilian monarchs 1838 ARNOLD *Hist Rome* (1846) I. xiv 271 The mass of the conquered territory was left as the demesne of the State 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* II § 6 89 The bulk of the cities were situated in the royal demesne.

4 *Ancient demesne*: a demesne possessed from ancient times; *spec.* the ancient demesne of the crown, i e that property which belonged to the king at the Norman Conquest, as recorded in Domesday-book, called in 1 Edw. VI. c. 4 'his ancient possessions'. The tenants of such lands had various privileges, hence the phrase came to be applied elliptically to their tenure, as in *tenants in* or *by ancient demesne, to plead ancient demesne*

[1292 BRITTON III II § 12 Auncienes demeynes sount terres de nos veuz maners annex a nostre Coroune, en les queles demeynes demurent acunes gentz fraunchement par chartre feffez, et ceux sount nos fraunes tenauntz *transl* Ancient demeynes are lands which were part of the ancient manors annexed to our Crown, in which demeynes dwell some who have been freely enfeoffed by charter,—and these are free tenants.] 1522 *Act* 13 *Hen VIII, Stat Ireland* (1621) 73 Any person. seised of lands in fee simple, fee taile, or for terme of life, copyholde, and auncient demeane 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl Hist* (1619) 177 The sundry and ancient demaines of husbandmen were quite done away. 1651 G W tr. *Cowell's Inst.* 94 The service of ancient Demesn is that which the tenants of the ancient Demesnes of the King performed. Now ancient Demesne is all that which was immediately held of the King St Edward, or William the Conquerour 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 40 Ancient demesne or demayn is a certain Tenure whereby all Mannors belonging to the Crown in the days of William the Conquerour were held 1810 in *Risdon's Surv Devon* App 17 Places priuiledged, and free from Tax and Toll some by *ancient Demesne* 1827 W SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed 4) II 693 Application was made for leave to plead ancient demesne 1828 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V 116 Tenants in ancient demesne could not sue or be sued for their lands in the King's courts

fig 1553 T WILSON *Rhet* 18 b, Custome encreaseth natures will, and maketh by auncient demeane thynges to bee iustly observed whiche nature hath appoyncted

5 By extension. **a.** The land or territory subject to a king or prince; the territory or dominion of a sovereign or state; a DOMAIN.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I 201 A lond in þe myddel bitwene þe demeynnes of Rome and Apulia. 1659 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 53 The Low-countries, which had formerly been of the Demaynes of France 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I 3 Jane Albret Queen of Navarre, a great Fautress to those of the Reformed Religion desirous to draw all places within her demean into the same perswasion 1871 BROWNING *Balaust* 1464 And I was son to thee, recipient due Of sceptre and demesne

b Landed property, an estate; usually *pl.* estates, lands

1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 123 Borough townes with the Demesnes of the same 1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* III v 182 A Gentleman of Noble Parentage, Of faire demeanes 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic Man* (1631) 359 Whose house should contain no greater circuit than Cincinnatus' demaines 1607 G WILKINS *Mis Enforced Marriage* in Hazl *Dodsley* IX 473 Our demesnes lay near together 1725 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I 104 By smiling Fortune blest With large Demesnes, hereditary Wealth 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II II, The noble proprietor of this demesne had many of the virtues of his class 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks (Bohn) II 48 If he is rich, he buys a demesne, and builds a hall.

6. *fig* A district, region, territory; DOMAIN.

1592 SHAKS *Rom. & Jul.* II 1 20 By her Fine foote, Straight leg, and Quiuering thigh, And the Demeanes, that there Adiacent lie 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps* LXXXIII 12 Annot 416 These pastures and fat demeans of God *a* 1821 KEATS *Sonn, Chapman's Homer*, One wide expanse That deep-browed Homer ruled as his demesne [*rime* serene] 1851 NICHOL *Archit Heav* 99 Alas! that the demesne of knowledge is so uncleared

† **7.** *pl* Estate, means [Probably associated with the latter word.] *Obs*

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I liii. 84 In this fall of their melted demeans, they grow ashamed to be publicly seen come short of their wonted reuelling 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* I. 1, You know How narrow our demeans are 1650 W BROUGH *Sacr Princ* (1659) 323 Can he want demeanes that is such a Prince?

III *attrib* or as *adj*

[The original OF adjective use, = 'own', does not appear to have come into English; it was common in Anglo-Fr (e g 1292 BRITTON III. xx. § 3 Ne tint mie les tenementz en soen noun demeyne—*transl* Did not hold the holdings in his own name), and it persisted down to modern times, also, in a few technical phrases, e g *son assault demesne*, '[it was] his [the plaintiff's] own assault', the common plea in justification on the ground of self-defence to an action for battery

1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict* II 3 H b/1 s v *Pleading*, In an action of assault and battery [a man with leave of Court may plead] these three [pleas] Not guilty, *Son assault demesne*, and the Statute of Limitations]

8. Of or pertaining to a demesne (3); demesnial.

1533 *St Papers Hen VIII*, IV 634 We brynt theis townes with many oder by steadinges, and demayn places 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past* I I. 24 Excepting only the king's own desmean park 1839 T STAPLETON *Plumpton Corr* (Camden) p XVIII, Allowed to assart the demesne woods 1861 *Times* 10 Oct, Extensive demesne farms are occupied by the larger proprietors.

b. *esp.* in *demesne lands*, lands of a demesne.

14 *Tretyce* in *W of Henley's Husb* (1890) 44 Corne is sowen upon your demayn londis 1558–9 *Act* 1 *Eliz* c 19 § 2 Any the Demean Landes commonly used or occupyed with any suche Mansion or Dwelling House 1654 FULLER *Two Serm.* 49 King William caused a Survey-Booke to be made of all the Demesne Lands in England. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig Tithes* IV. 193 The Grant of Tithes was not only for the King's demain lands, but for all the lands of the whole Kingdom. 1846 ARNOLD *Later Hist Rome* II x 275 The State never lost its right of re entering into the possession of its demesne lands, if the tenants ceased to occupy them 1861 *Times* 16 Oct, Most of the large farms, not demesne lands farmed by the proprietor, are under lease.

Demesnial (dĭmē·nĭăl, -mī nĭăl), *a* [f. DEMESNE, after *manorial*, etc. see -IAL] Of or pertaining to a demesne; domanial.

1857 SIR F PALGRAVE *Norm & Eng* II 442 Austrasia contained the chief demesnial towns and cities of the Carlovingian Sovereigns

† **Deme'ss**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dēmess-*, ppl. stem of *dēmetĕre* to mow down, reap] To cut down (corn), to reap.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 315 Found in many fields when the segetives are demessed

Demester, obs f. DEEMSTER, DEMPSTER.

Demetallize, demetricize: see DE- II. 1

Demeuer, -meure, -mewre, etc, obs. ff. DEMURE, etc.

Demeyn(e, obs f. DEMEAN *v* 1, DEMESNE

Demi (de mi), *sb, a., prefix* Also 5–6 dimi. [F. *demi* —L. *dīmidium* half: see DIMIDIATE. The Fr. word is a sb. and adj., and much used in combination. It began to be used in English in the 15th c. attrib in *Heraldry*, and in the 16th c in names of cannon, and soon passed to other uses. At first it was often written separately; hence it was also treated as a simple adj, and occasionally as a sb. (In certain uses the separate word survives as DEMY, q.v) But *demi-* is now almost always hyphened to the word which it qualifies, and it has become to a large extent a living element, capable of being prefixed to almost any sb (often also to adjs, and sometimes to verbs).]

A As separate word. (Formerly also demy)

I. *adj* (or *adv*) Half; half-sized, diminutive. Now *rare*

1418 *E E Wills* (1882) 36 Also a bed of red and grene dimi Selour 1486 [see B 1] 1556 J HEYWOOD *Spider & F* lii, Cannons, double and demie 1565 JEWEL *Def Apol.* (1611) 202 Upon these few words, M Harding is able to build up his Dimi Communion, his Priuate Masse 1587 M GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 43 Ere that demi the way The course had ouerpast *Ibid* 48 Ere that The day was demi past 1594 T B *La Primaud Fr Acad* II 377 From hence spring demy and double tertians and quartanes 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1621) 688 The complaints of this barking demie man 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 218 This demy Quarantine 1891 *Daily News* 29 June 2/7 For wools of the demi class there is a good demand In single demi wefts there is an average turnover

† **II.** as *sb* A half Chiefly *ellipt. Obs.* See also DEMY.

1501 *Will of Stoyll* (Somerset Ho), A girdell callid a Demye weying 13 vnce large by Troye 1604 E GRIMSTONE *Hist Siege Ostend* 90 Two whole Canons and three demies, 1761 *Bill of Fare* in Pennant *London* (1813) 562, 1 Grand Pyramid of Demies of Shell fish of various Sorts.

B Demi- in combination.

Among the chief groups of compounds are the following.

1. In *Heraldry*, etc, indicating the half-length figure of a man or animal, or the half of a charge or bearing: e g *demi-angel, -figure, -forester, -horse, -lion, -man, -monk, -moor, -ram, -virgin, -wyvern, demi-belt,* † *-pheon, -ship*, etc.; **demi-vol**, a single wing of a bird used as a bearing.

1486 *Bk St. Albans, Her* B v a, *Demy* is calde in armys halfe a best in the felde 1882 *Academy* No 513. 161 [Consecration] crosses . consisting of *demi-angels holding shields. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist & Pop* XXVIII. § 1 (ed. 3) 434 Two *demi belts pale-wise *Ibid* X 55 In the Arms of the See of Oxford are three *demi-figures 1886 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan 68 A pair of flower vases, with *demi horses as handles, standing on square plinths. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III XV. (1660) 193 He beareth a *Demy Lyon Rampand. 1696 *Lond Gaz* No 3229/4 Crest a Demy-Lion Regardant 1864 BOUTELL *Her* XVII § 2 269 A *demi-monk grasping a scourge of knotted cords. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh* 344 With an iron hook or *demi-pheon ingrail'd within *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* II (1662) 299 A *Demi-ramme mounting Argent, armed Or 1792 W. BOYS *Hist Sandwich* 797 The old seal of mayoralty [of Dover] with four *demi-ships conjoined with four demi-lions 1864 BOUTELL *Her* XXI § 11 368 *demi virgin, couped below the shoulders 1857 H AINSWORTH *M Clitheroe* II 277 A *demi-wyvern carved in stone.

2 In *Costume*, indicating an article of half the full size or length, hence a definitely shorter or curtailed form of the article, as † *demi-cap*, † *-collar*, † *-coronal*, † *-gown, -robe*, † *-shirt, -train*; † **demi-crown**, a coronet. See also DEMI-CEINT, -GIRDLE.

1568 NORTH *Guevara's Dyall Pr* IV (1679) 627/1 To see a foolish Courtier weare a *demy cappe, scant to cover the crowne of his head 1613 SHAKS *Hen VIII*, IV. 1 (*Order of Coronation*) Marquesse Dorset on his head, a *Demy Coronall of Gold 1638 BAKER tr *Balzac's Lett* I 99 And if you doe nothing but change your cloath of gold for a iusset coate, and your cut-work band for a *demy collar 1641 *Hist Rich III* 219 Having on his head a *demy Crown appointed for the degree of a Prince 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw IV* (1830) 124, Vj *demy gownes and a shorte loose gowne 1721 STRYPE *Eccl Mem* II. 1 7 Every of them footmen in demigowns, bare-headed 1807 in *Pall Mall Budget* 7 Oct (1886) 30/1 A *demie robe of white Albany gauze 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* 146 Under this garment they weare a smocke in length agreeing to our *demi shirts 1818 *La Belle Assemblée* XVII 36 Hessian robe of white satin, with *demi-train 1891 *Daily News* 20 May 3/1 Demi-trains are ordained by French couturiers to be worn in the street

3. In *Arms* and *Armour*, indicating a piece of half the size of the full piece, or a reduced variety of the latter, forming a less complete covering; as **demi-brassard, -gardebras**, a piece of plate-armour for the upper arm at the back, **demi-chamfron**, a piece covering the face of the horse less completely than the chamfron; **demi-cuirass** (see quot); **demi-jambe**, a piece covering the front of the leg; **demi-mentonniere**, a mentonniere or chin-piece for the tilt covering the left side only; **demi-pauldron**, the smaller and lighter form of pauldron or shoulder-plate used in the end of the 15th c; **demi-pike** = HALF-PIKE, **demi-placard, -placate**, = *demi-cuirass*; **demi-suit**, the suit of light armour used in and after the 15th c, **demi-vambrace**, a piece of plate-armour protecting the outside of the fore-arm. See also DEMI-LANCE, -PIQUE.

1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm* viii. 147 A corslet of iron, formed of two pieces. which enclosed and protected the body, front and back, above the waist, and as low down as

the hips, this may be called a **demi cuirass* 1883 J Hatton in *Harper's Mag* Nov 849/1 The armor is a *demi-suit worn in the days of Henry VIII

4 In *Artillery*, distinguishing a piece of definitely smaller size than the full-sized piece so named, as *demi bombard*. see also Demi-cannon, -culverin, -hake

5 In *Fortification*, as *demi-caponier*, *-distance*, *-parallel* see quots Also Demi-bastion, -gorge, -lune, -revetment.

1874 Knight *Dict Mech*, **Demi-caponniere*, a construction across the ditch, having but one parapet and glacis 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), **Demi-distance* of Polygons is the distance between the outward Polygons and the Flank 1851 J S Macaulay *Field Fortif* 233 When arrived at about 150 yards from the enemy's covered way, he forms other places of arms, called **demi-parallels* 1874 Knight *Dict Mech*, *Demi-parallel*, shorter entrenchments thrown up between the main parallels of attack, for the protection of guards of the trenches

6 In *Military tactics*, the *Manège*, etc, as † *demi-hearse*, *-pesade*, *-pommada*; **demi-brigade**, the name given, under the first French Republic, to a regiment of infantry and artillery (Littré), see also Demi-bateau, -sap, -volte

1799 *Hist Europe* in *Ann Reg* 7/1 The sons of the Mamalukes he brought into the *demi brigades to supply the place of the French drummers 1835 Barrittt *Mil Discip* lxxvi (1643) 210 The next firing in *front* which I present unto you, is the *Demie-hearse 1884 E L Andlrson *Mod Horsemanship* II xvii 154 The Greeks practised their horses in leaping, in the career and even in the *demi-pesade 1762 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* V. xvi, Springing into the air, he turned him about like a wind-mill, and made above a hundred frisks, turns, and *demi-pommadas

7 In *Weights, Measures, Coins*, etc, as † *demi-barrel*, † *-galoner*, † *-groat*, *-mark*, *-second*, † *-sextier*, † *-sovereign*; **demi-ame**, half an Aam, **demi-farthing**, a copper coin of Ceylon, of the value of half a farthing.

1494 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c. 23 No such Merchant should put any Herring to Sale by Barrel, *Demy-Barrel, or Firkin *c* 1740 Shenstone *Economy* 1 44 Ev'n for a *demi-groat, this open'd soul. Revibrates quick 1863 A J Horwood *Year-bks* 30-1 *Edw I*, Pref 26 *note*, Mr Booth's quære as to the reason for the tender of the *demy mark in a writ of right. 1816 Kirby & Sp *Entomol* (1843) II 248 Mr Delisle observed a fly which ran nearly three inches in a *demi-second, and in that space made 540 steps 1817 Cobbett *Wks* XXXII 142 Under the old fashioned names of guineas and half-guineas, and not, as the newspapers told us under the name of sovereigns and *demi-sovereigns

8 With names of fabrics, stuffs, etc, usually indicating that they are half of inferior material; as † *demi-buckram*, *-lustre*, † *-worsted* Also Demi-castor

a 1568 Ascham *Scholem* (Arb.) 100 Clothe him selfe with nothing els, but a *demie bukram cassok 1880 *Daily News* 8 Nov 2/7 *Demi-lustres and Irish wools being relatively higher in price 1536 A Bassett in Mrs Green *Lett R & Illust Ladies* II 295 Send me some *demi worsted for a robe and a collar

9 *Music.* † **demi-cadence**, an imperfect cadence, a half-close; † **demi-crotchet**, a quaver; † **demi-ditone**, a minor third (see Ditone); † **demi-quaver**, a semi-quaver. (All *obs* and *rare*) See also Demisemiquaver, -semitone, -tone

1828 Busby *Mus Manual*, **Demi Cadence*, an expression used in contradistinction to *Full-Cadence* so a demi-cadence is always on some other than the key-note 1659 Leak *Waterwks* 28 If you will you may put on *Demi Crochets, or Quavers 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), **Demi-ditone* the same with Tierce Minor 1753 Chambers *Cycl Suppl*, *Demiditone*, in music, is used by some for a third minor 1669 Cokaine *Death T. Pilkington* Poems 79 Whose Loss our trembling Heart such wise lament As they like Semi- and *Demi-quavers went 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Demi-quaver*, a Musical Note, see *Semi-quaver*

10 With names of material or geometrical figures: Half, semi-; as *demi-canal*, *-column*, *-cylinder* (hence *demi-cylindrical* adj.), *demi-dome*, † *-hull*, *-metope*, *-orbit*, *-pillar*, *-plate*, *-tube*; † **demi-globe**, **-sphere** = hemisphere; **demi-octagonal**, **-octangular**, of the shape of half of an octagon. See also Demi-circle

1870 Rolleston *Anim Life* 20 The place . taken by the *demi-canal 1879 Sir G. G Scott *Lect. Archit* II 38 An entire pillar of this form must have suggested the *demi-column 1781 Gibbon *Decl & F* (1846) III xl 621 The altar .. was placed in the eastern recess, artificially built in the form of a *demicylinder 1879 Sir G G Scott *Lect Archit* I 51 The most normal and readily invented vault is of the continuous barrel or *demi cylindrical form 1862 R H Patterson *Ess Hist & Art* 410 Beneath an apex or *demi-dome, stands the relic-shrine. 1794 G Adams *Nat & Exp Philos* III xxxii. App 327 The flat side of this *demi-globe 1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 131 A mighty Heap in Form of a *Demi-hill 1774 T West *Antiq Furness* (1805) 362 The ruins of the chapter-house, with four *demi-octangular buttresses in front 1875 Croll *Climate & T.* App 537 The *demi orbit, or the 180° comprehended betwixt the two equinoxes 1776 *Lond & Westm Guide* 13 Four Gothic *Demi Pillars painted with blue Veins, and gilt Capitals 1885 *Athenæum* 28 Feb 284/1 A *demiplate . is never the second plate [of the ambulacra] 1826 Kirby & Sp *Entomol* (1828) III xxxv. 571 A deep channel or *demitube

11. With ordinary class-nouns, indicating a person or thing which has half the characteristics connoted by the name; or is half this and half not, half-and-half; hence sometimes with the sense 'of equivocal quality or character', as *demi-atheist*, *-Atlas*, *-beast*, *-beau*, *-bisque* (Bisk *sb*), *-brute*, *-cæsura*, *-canon*, *crack* (Crack *sb* 11–15), *-Christian*, *-citizen*, *-dandiprat*, *-deity*, *-devil*, *-doctor*, *-gentleman*, *-king*, *-lawyer*, *-millionaire*, *-Mohammedan*, *-Moor*, *-owl*, *-pagan*, *-Pelagian* (so *-Pelagianism*), *-priest*, *-prophetess*, *-savage*, *-urchin*, *-votary*, *-wolf*; † **demi-damsel**, **-lady**, **-lass** (rendering Sp. *semidoncella*); † **demi-male**, a eunuch. See also Demi-god, -island, -isle, -monde.

1856 Boker *Calaynos* I 1, Why talk you thus, you *demi-atheist? 1606 Shaks *Ant & Cl.* I v 23 The *demy Atlas of this Earth 1849 J. W Donaldson *Theatre Greeks* 252 The composition of demigods with *demibeasts formed a diverting contrast *a* 1700 B E *Dict Cant Crew*, *Sub-beau*, or **Demibeau*, a wou'd-be fine 1799 W Tooke *View Russian Emp* II 606 Destitute of the finer feelings of our nature, and a *demi-brute 1824 L Murray *Eng. Gram* (ed 5) I 382 This semi-pause may be called a **demi-cæsura* 1712 Cooke *Voy. to S Sea* 396 To the Cathedral belong ten Canons six *Demi Canons, and six half Demi-Canons [etc] 1622 Massinger *Virg Mart* II. i, Herein thou shewed'st thyself a perfect *demi-Christian too 1674 S Vincent *Yng Gallant's Acad.* To Rdr A vijb, Nay the Stationers themselves are turned *Demi Criticks 1756 *Gray's-Inn Jrnl* I 167 We the Demi-critics of the City of London, in Coffee-houses assembled 1620 Shelton *Quix* IV xvi. II. 201 To this Hole came the two *demi-Damsels 1622 Massinger *Virg Mart.* II. iii, Adieu, *demi-dandiprat, adieu! 1640 T Rawlins *Rebellion* in Hazl *Dodsley* XIV 74 A religious sacrifice of praise Unto thy *demi-deity 1820 Byron *Mar Fal* II. i 390 The demy-deity Alcides 1604 Shaks *Oth* v ii 301 Demand that *demy-Diuell, Why he hath thus ensnar'd my Soule and Body 1823 W Irving in *Life & Lett.* (1864) IV 399 What demi-devils we are to mar such scenes of quiet and loveliness with our passions! 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr* (1757) II 90 *Demi-Doctors, who do more Mischief than all the right-knowing of the Profession do good 1611 Speed *Hist Gt Brit* IX vi § 14 But a *Demi-King, deprived of all Soueraignty ouer one halfe-deale of his Kingdome 1742 Jarvis *Quix* I IV xvi (D), At this hole then this pair of *demilasses [rendered by Motteux and Ozell, 1757, *demy-ladies] planted themselves 1825 T. Jefferson *Autobiog* Wks 1859 I 45 Chicaneries and delays of lawyers and *demi-lawyers 1601 R Johnson *Kingd & Commw* (1603) 235 Being a *demi Mahumetan 1728 Morgan *Algiers* II v 294 He was always called Aga, as are generally those *Demi Males every Eunuch is an Aga 1614 Sylvester *Du Bartas*, *Parl Vertues Royall* 108 Those daring *Demi-Moores 1622 Massinger *Virg Mart* II i, As I am a *demi-pagan, I sold the victuals 1626 tr *Parallel* A 111, What kindred hath Arminius with the *Demipelagians? *Ibid* D 1j, *Demipelagianisme is Pelagianisme 1590 L. Lloyd *Diall Daies* 18 So inspired by god Phœbus, that she was accompted and taken for a *demie Prophetesse. 1800 Helena Wells *C Neville* III 318 The little *demi-savage gained so many friends 1627 Drayton *Agincourt, etc* 173 Other like Beasts yet had the feete of Fowles, That *Demy-Vrchins weare, and Demy-Owles 1663 Cowley *Complaint* VII, My gross Mistake, My self a *demy-Votary to make. 1605 Shaks. *Macb* III i 94 As Mungrels, Spaniels, Curres and *Demy-Wolues are clipt All by the Name of Dogges

12. With nouns of action, condition, state, as *demi-assignation*, *-atheism*, *-bob*, *-flexion*, *-incognito*, *-nudity*, *-premisses*, *-pronation*, *-relief*, *-result*, *-sacrilege*, *-translucence*; **demi-metamorphosis** (*Entom*), partial metamorphosis, hemi-metabolism, **demi-toilet**, half evening (or dinner) dress, not full dress

1667 G. Digby *Elvira* in Hazl *Dodsley* XV 61 Such words imply Little less than a *demi-assignation 1710 Berkeley *Princ Hum Knowl* § 155 Sunk into a sort of *Demy-atheism 1842 Barham *Ingol Leg*, *Auto-da-fé*, Returning his bow with a slight *demi-bob 1808 *Med Jrnl* XIX 81 *Demi-flexion becomes at length as painful as the extension at full length 1836–9 Todd *Cycl Anat* II 76/2 The fore-arm was in a state of demi-flexion 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Mar 1/2 When a Royal personage comes to Paris in *demi-incognito 1816 *Gentl Mag* LXXXVI 1 227 Loosely attired in the *demi-nudity of the Grecian costume 1597 Hooker *Eccl Pol* v lxxx (1611) 400 They iudge conclusions by *demipremises and halfe principles 1836–9 Todd *Cycl Anat.* II 76/2 The fore arm was in a state of *demi-pronation 1874 Knight *Dict Mech*, **Demi-relief*, half raised, as if cut in two, and half only fixed to the plane. 1612 W Sclater *Ministers Portion* 29 Popish *Demi sacrilege had made seisure of tithes 1828 Scott *Diary* 17 May in *Lockhart*, I contrived to make a *demi toilette at Holland House 1880 Disraeli *Endym* xxii, The sisters were in demi-toilet, which seemed artless, though in fact it was profoundly devised 1849 C Bronte *Shirley* v 47 Dawn was just beginning to . give a *demi-translucence to its opaque shadows.

13 With adjectives as *demi-heavenly*, *-high*, *-human*, *-Norman*, *-official*, *-pagan*, *-pectinate*, *-savage*, *-simple*, *-unenfranchised*, **demi-equitant** (*Bot*) = Obvolute. (With most of these *semi-* is now the usual prefix)

1616 Sylvester *Du Bartas, Tobacco Battered* 536 *Demi-heav'nly, and most free by Birth. 1871 *Figure Training* 120 We may go far before we meet with anything superior to the plain *demi-high button-boot now so much worn 1822 O'Connor *Chron. Ert* I. p lxvii, These wretched mortals . considered but *demi-human, the link between man and monkey 1876 Tennyson *Harold* III i, Our dear England Is *demi-Norman 1804 W. Taylor in *Ann Rev* II 275 These are surely inferior to the *demi-official letters of the second volume 1818 Cobbett *Pol Reg* XXXIII 201 The publications in the demi-official newspaper of this country. 1833 Chalmers *Const Man* (1835) I i 104 The warfare of savage or *demisavage nations. 1591 F. Sparry tr *Cattan's Geomancie* 168 The one is simple, the vther *demy simple. 1893 *Westm Gaz* 25 Feb 2/2 Extracting verdicts from semi-disfranchised and *demi-unenfranchised constituencies.

14. With verbs and verbal derivatives, as † *demi-corpsed*, † *-deify*, † *-digested*, † *-natured*, † *-tinned*

1828 J Wilson in *Blackw Mag* XXIV 286 He [the rider] becomes *demicorpsed with the noble animal 1784 Cowper *Task* v 266 They *demi-deify and fume him so 1660 Fisher *Rusticks Alarm* Wks (1679) 229 In thy meer *demi-digested demications against them 1602 Shaks *Ham* IV vii 88 And to such wondrous doing brought his horse, As had he beene encorps'd and *demy-Natur'd With the braue Beast 1793 J Williams *Calm Exam* 74 Has the sphere of rectitude been *demi-turned, and what was yesterday uprightness, now antipodic?

Demi-Atlas· see Demi- 11.

‖ **Demi-bain** (de·mibē·in) [Fr ; = half bath] = Demi-bath. 1847 in Craig

† **De·mi-bar.** *Obs.* [Bar *sb*1 21] Name for a kind of false dice

1592 *Nobody & Somebody* (1878) 337 Those are called high Fulloms low Fulloms Those Demi bars bar Sizeaces

Demi-bastion (de mibæ stiən). *Fortif.* [Demi- 5] A work of the form of half a bastion, having one face and one flank Hence **De mi-ba stioned** *a*, having demi-bastions

1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No 3100/4 The Dutch were not able to maintain themselves in the Demi-Bastion 1813 *Chron* in *Ann. Reg* 198/2 Against the demy-bastion on the south-eastern angle and the termination of the curtain of the southern face 1832 Southey *Hist Penins. War* III 235 Their efforts had been misdirected against the face of a demibastion 1851 J S Macaulay *Field Fortif* 22 Of Demi-bastioned Forts

‖ **Demi-bateau** (de mibate·o). [Fr.; = half-boat. see Bateau] A half-bateau used in constructing pontoons.

1853 Sir H Douglas *Milit Bridges* (ed 3) 98 Those [pontoons] of greater breadth are formed by uniting two demi-bateaux at the broader ends so as to constitute an entire bateau

Demi-bath (de mibaþ) [transl. Fr *demi-bain*] A bath in which the body can be immersed only up to the loins. 1847 in Craig.

Demi-bombard, -brassard, -brigade· see Demi- 4, 3, 6.

Demic (de·mik), *a nonce-wd* [f Gr δῆμ-os district, country, people + -ic.] Belonging to or characteristic of the people

1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* II. 263 Perhaps beauty is demic or epidemic here

Demi-cadence: see Demi- 9

† **De mi-ca·nnon.** *Obs* Also **-canon.** [a F. *demi-canon* (16th c in Littré). see Demi- 4.] A kind of large gun formerly used, of about 6½ inches bore: see Cannon *sb*1 2

1556 [see Demi *a*] 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron* III 1188/2 They were answered againe with foure or five canons, and demi canons 1587 Harrison *England* II xvi (1877) I 281 The names of our greatest ordinance Demie Canon six thousand pounds, and six inches and an halfe within the mouth Cannon, seauen thousand pounds, and eight inches within the mouth 1673 *Phil Trans* VIII 6040 In the Year 1672 July 9, there was cast a Demy-canon, weighing 34 hundreds of weight 1707 Farquhar *Beaux Strat* III ii, Her eyes Are demi-canons to be sure; so I won't stand their battery 1735–6 Carte *Ormonde* I 341 There were three demi-canon, two sakers, and one munion.

b. *attrib.*, as in *demi-cannon cut*, *drake* (See Cut *sb*2 30 a, Drake)

1634–5 Brereton *Trav* (1844) 165 She carries 16 pieces of ordinance four whole culverin drakes, and four iron demi-cannon drakes 1642 in Rushw *Hist Coll* III (1692) I The Walls are singularly well fortified with Brass and Iron Guns, both Culverins and Demi-Cannon-Cuts

Demi-caponier see Demi- 5.

† **De mica·stor.** *Obs* Also **-caster** [a. F. *demi-castor* 'chapeau de poil de castor mélangé' (Racine 17th c): see Demi- 8, Castor1] **a** An inferior quality of beaver's fur, or a mixture of beaver's and other fur · usually *attrib*, as in *demi-castor hat*. **b** A hat made of this.

1637 *Lanc Wills* II 142 To Wm Nickson one demicastor hatt *c* 1645 Howell *Lett* III xi, In that more subtill air of yours tinsell sometimes passes for tissue, Venice Beads for Perl, and Demicastors for Beveis 1721 C King *Brit. Merch* II. 236 Beaver, Demicastor, and Felt Hats, made in Paris

fig. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Sir I Presbyter* 58 Pray for the Mitred Authors, and defie Those Demicastors of Divinity.

Demication see Demi-

† **De·miceint.** *Obs.* Forms· 5–6 demycent, **-sent, dymyceynt, -sent, dymisent, dymysen, -son.** [a. F. *demi-ceint, demi-ceinct*, 'a halfe-girdle; a woman's girdle, whose forepart is of gold or siluer, and hinder of silke, &c.' (Cotgr), f. *demi-* half + OF *ceint*·—L. *cinctum* girdle] A girdle having ornamental work only in the front

1483 in Arnolde *Chron* (1811) 116 A dymysen with a red crosse harnessid with siluer wrought with golde 1503 *Will of Tymperley* (Somerset Ho), A dymysent gyrdell of siluer & gilt *Ibid*, A dymycent withoute any corse of siluer & gilt *c* 1524 *Churchw Acc. St Maryhill, London* (Nichols 1797) 128 A demysent with a cheyne and a pommander and a pendent. 1538 *Bury Wills* (1850) 136 My best harnysid gyrdyll of gold callyd a dymysent. 1543 *Nottingham Rec.* III 397 My dymyson gyrdylle and my coralle beydes.

Demi-chamfron: see DEMI- 3.

Demi-circle (de mi,sə̃ ɹk'l) [DEMI- 10]

1. A semicircle Now *rare*.

1654 EVELYN *Mem* (1857) I 308 Mathematical and magical curiosities a balance on a demi-circle 1662 GERBIER *Princ* 2 How a Point, Line, Angle, Demi-circle must be made 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem* III 185 The Hill being in the form of a Demi-Circle 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist & Pop* XII § 11 370 A demi-circle of glory edged with clouds

2. *Surveying* An instrument of semicircular form used for measuring angles.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, *Demi circle* a modest substitute for the theodolite

Hence **Demi-ci rcular** *a.*, semicircular.

1821 LOCKHART *Valerius* I IX 146 The party might consist of about twenty, who reclined along one demi circular couch

Demi-coronal: see DEMI- 2.

† De·mi-cro·ss. *Obs* [DEMI- 1, 10.]

1 The title of one of the degrees among the Knights of Malta

1788 *Pict Tour thr o' Part of Europe* 19 There are also some Demi crosses, who, by express permission, are authorized to wear the golden cross with three points

2. An instrument for taking altitudes: see quot

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl*, *Demi-cross*, an instrument used by the Dutch to take the sun's altitude, or that of a star at sea The Demi-cross is of this figure ⊥

Demi-crotchet, -cuirass: see DEMI- 9, 3

Demi-culverin (de mi,kʊ lvĕrin). *Obs* exc. *Hist* [ad F. *demi-coulevrine*: see DEMI- 4 and CULVERIN] A kind of cannon formerly in use, of about 4½ inches bore.

1587 HARRISON *England* II XVI (1877) I 281 Demie Culuerin weigheth three thousand pounds 1598 B. JONSON *Ev Man in Hum* III 1, They had planted mee three demi-culuerings, just in the mouth of the breach 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 104 One was exceeding great . about sixteene foote long, made of brasse, a demy culverin. 1627 CAPT SMITH *Seaman's Gram* XIV 70 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) II. 372 The feild train of artillery in the Tower for Flanders are to consist of 23 pounders, 10 sakers, and 8 demiculverins 1772 SIMES *Mil Guide, Demi-culverin*. It is a very good field piece 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III XVI. 685 Demiculverins from a ship of war were hanged along the parapets

attrib 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 165 She carries six iron demiculverin drakes 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* VII (1703) II 219 Retiring about Demy Culvering shot behind a Stone Wall

Demi-damsel, -deify, -devil: see DEMI- 11, 14

Demidiate see DIMI-.

Demi-distance, -ditone, -farthing, -galonier, -gardebras: see DEMI- 5, 9, 7, 3

Demi-equitant: see DEMI- 13

† Demi-galliot, -galleyot. [DEMI *a* cf. F. *demi-galère*, It. *mezza galea* (Jal).] A small-sized galliot or brigantine formerly used in the Mediterranean

1632 W LITHGOW *Trav* B v 180 This Tartaneta, or Demi galleyot, belonged to the Ile of Stagiro, aunciently Thasia

† De mi-gau·ntlet. *Surg*, *Obs*

1706 PHILLIPS *Demi-gantlet*, a sort of Bandage us'd in the setting of disjoynted Fingers 1823 in CRABBE *Techn. Dict*

† Demi-girdle. *Obs* = DEMICEINT, q v

1501 [see DEMI A. II] 1533 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 155 A dymye gyrdell 1535 *Ibid* 170 A demye gyrdell.

Demigod (de migɒd). [DEMI- 11. rendering L. *semideus*] In ancient mythology, etc: A being partly of divine nature, as one sprung from the intercourse of a deity and a mortal, or a man raised to divine rank, a minor or inferior deity

1530 PALSGR 366 What so ever goddes or demye goddes that they be 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 278 They did sacrifice unto the demy-gods, Androcrates .and Polyidus 1596 SHAKS *Merch V* III II 115 What demie God Hath come so neere creation? 1667 MILTON *P L* I 796 The great Seraphic Lords and Cherubim A thousand Demy-Gods on golden seats, Frequent and full 1712 POPE *Vertumnus* 75 A thousand sylvans, demigods, and gods That haunt our mountains 1874 SAYCE *Compar Philol* VIII 307 The gods and demi-gods of pagan antiquity 1898 EMERSON *Misc. Papers, Fort of Repub* Wks (Bohn) III 388 Arkwright and Whitney were the demi gods of cotton

De migo·ddess. *rare.* [DEMI- 11 + *goddess* rendering L *semidea*] A female demigod.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 498 The most antique demi goddesses that ever were. 1788 MRS HUGHES *Hen & Isab* I 74 Her whole appearance reminded the beholder of a nymph or demy goddess 1836-48 B D WALSH *Aristoph*, *Clouds* I. IV, Or am I to think that the musical maids Are certain divine demigoddesses?

Hence **Demigo ddess-ship.**

1858 in *Grosart's Spenser* (1882) III p XCIII, Upon Rosalinde an affection of the demigoddess-ship is charged.

Demi-gorge (de migɛ̃ ɹdʒ) *Fortif* [DEMI- 5] That part of the internal polygon from the angle of the curtain to the centre of the bastion (or point where the lines of the two adjacent curtains intersect); forming half of the gorge or entrance of the bastion

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed Kersey) 1755 T FORBES in C Gist's *Jrnls* (1893) 151 The length of the Curtains is about 30 feet, and the Demigorge of the Bastions about eighty 1851 J S MACAULAY *Field Fortif* 29 Vauban strengthened the continued line with redans placed 260 yards apart, having 30 yards of demigorge, and 44 yards of capital 1859 F A GRIFFITHS *Artil Man* (1862) 267 Set off 40 yards on each side of the re entering angle of the counterscarp for their demi-gorges

‖ Demigraine. *Obs* [a OF *demigraine* pomegranate cf F *grenade* pomegranate, also name of a stuff] Name of some textile fabric

1540 *Ld Treas Accts Scot* in Pitcairn *Crim Trials* I *302 To be ane cote to the Fwle, vi quarteris Deme grane and vi quarteris Frenche ȝallow

† Demigra·ne. *Obs* [a. F *demigraine* (Cotgr.), var. of *migraine*, med L *demigrāma*, for L *hēmicrānia*, a Gr *ἡμικρᾶνιον* pain on one side of the head] = HEMICRANIA

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 301 And for demigrania þou schalt lete blood in þe temple of his heed I hadde a ȝong man . þat hadde demigrayn of hoot cause

† De·migrate, *v Obs* [f ppl. stem of L. *dēmigrāre* to migrate from, depart, f. DE- I. 2 + *migrāre* to MIGRATE] *intr.* To remove to another place or dwelling, to migrate

1623 COCKERAM, *Demigrate*, to change houses 1651 BIGGS *New Disp* P 288 Hath it demigrated to another place?

Hence **† Demigra·tion.**

1623 COCKERAM, *Demigration*, a changing of places, or houses 1628 BP HALL *Quo Vadis?* § 22 Are wee so foolish that . wee will needs bring upon our selues the curse of Cain that is, of demigration? 1759 STERNE *Tr Shandy* II V, The reason of this sudden demigration

Demi-groat: see DEMI- 7.

† De·mi-ha·ke, -haque. *Obs.* exc *Hist.* Also 9 demy-hag [DEMI- 4] A fire-arm used in the 16th c, a smaller kind of HAQUE or HACKBUT. Also called *half-haque, half-hagg*

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c 6 No person shall shote in ame crossebowe, handgunne, hagbut or demy hake [1549 *Compl Scotl* vi 41 Hagbutes of croche, half haggis, culverenis] 1582 LAMBARDE *Eiren* IV iv (1588) 477 If any person have used or kept any hagbut or demyhake 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past* II. I. 52 In addition to the hand-guns, I meet with other instruments of like kind namely demy hags, or hag butts 1834 *Penny Cycl* II 373/1 The *demihaque* was a kind of long pistol, the butt-end of which was made to curve so as almost to become a semicircle.

Demi-hearse: see DEMI- 6

De mi-hu·nter. *Watchmaking* [DEMI- 11.]

1884 F. J BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm* 80 [A] Demi Hunter [is] a Watch case in which a glass of about half the diameter of the hunting cover is let into it

† Demi-island. *Obs* Also -iland [DEMI- 11] A peninsula

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXII XXI 822 Peloponnesus is a demie island [*peninsula*] 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* II IV VI § 8 245 He was kept vnder sure guard in a demie-Iland 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr* III. (1673) 2/2 It is a demy-Island, or Peninsula, environed on all sides with waters

Hence **† Demi-i slander**, an inhabitant of a peninsula.

a 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Fam. Epist* Wks (1711) 146 We can hardly repair unto you demi-islanders, without dancing and tossing on your arm of the sea

† Demi-isle. *Obs* = prec.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm Marcell.* XXII VIII 200 That Biland, or demy Isle which the Sindi inhabit 1610 — *Camden's Brit* I 189 From S. Michaels mount southward there is thrust forth a bi-land or demi-Isle 1776 MICKLE tr *Camoen's Lusiad* 284 Southward sea-girt she forms a demi-isle

Demi-jambe. see DEMI- 3

Demijohn (de mi,dʒɒn). Forms: 8 demijan, 9 demijean, demi-john, demijohn [In F. *dame-jeanne* (1694 Th Corneille *dame-jane*, 1701 Furetière *Dame Jeanne*, lit 'Dame Jane'), so Sp *damajuana* (as if *Dama Juana*); mod Pr, in different dialects, *dama-jana, damajano, damojano, damejano, dabajano, debajano*, Cat *damajana*; It. *damigiana*; mod. Arabic دمجانة, دامجانة *damajānah, dāmajānah*, etc in 19th c lexicons.

The current Eng form is the result of popular perversion as in 'sparrow-grass', the earlier *demijan, demijean*, approach more closely to the F and Romanic, whence the word was adopted The original nationality and etymology of the word are disputed: see Rev A L Mayhew in *Academy* 14 Oct. 1893. Some have assumed the Arabic to be the source of the Romanic forms, and have sought to explain this as of Persian origin, and derived from the name of the town *Damghān* or *Damaghān*, دمغان, a commercial emporium S E of the Caspian. But this is not supported by any historical evidence, moreover, the word does not occur in Persian dictionaries, nor in Arabic lexicons before the 19th c, and the unfixedness of its form (*dāmajānah, dāmajānah, damajānah, damanjānah*) points, in the opinion of Arabic scholars, to its recent adoption from some foreign language, probably from Levantine way of It *damigiana* Assuming the word to be Romanic, some have taken the Provençal and Catalan forms as the starting-point, and conjectured for these either a L type **dīmidiāna* from *dīmidium* half (Alart in *Rev Lang Rom* Jan 1877), or the phrase *dē mediāna* of middle or mean (size) (in illustration of which Darmesteter cites from a 13th c tariff of Narbonne the phrase 'ampolas de mieja megeira' = L *ampullās dē mediā mensūrā*) But these suggestions fail to explain the initial *da-* prevalent in all the langs., on account of which M Paul Meyer (like Littré) thinks that all the Romanic forms are simply adaptations or transliterations of the French, this being simply *Dame Jeanne* 'Dame Jane', as a popular appellation (cf *Bellarmine, greybeard*, etc) This is also most in accordance with the historical evidence at present known, since the word occurs in French in the 17th c, while no trace of it equally early has been found elsewhere]

A large bottle with bulging body and narrow neck, holding from 3 to 10 (or, in extreme cases, 2 to 15) gallons, and usually cased in wicker- or rush-work, with one or two handles of the same, for convenience of transport

An ordinary size is 5 gallons Demijohns of clear glass, of ovate quadrilateral section in the body (14 × 16 inches diam.), are employed to export vinegar and spirits to the West Indies, and are in common household use in the islands. The name is sometimes also given to vessels of earthenware or stoneware similarly cased.

1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1776), *Dame-jeanne*, a demijan, or large bottle, containing about four or five gallons, covered with basket-work, and much used in merchant-ships 1803 CAPT FELLOWES in *Naval Chron* X 183, I perceived one of the seamen emptying a demijean containing five gallons [Not in TODD 1818, nor in *Pantologia* 1819] 1828 WEBSTER, *Demijohn*, a glass vessel or bottle enclosed in wicker-work 1842 DICKENS *Amer Notes* (1850) 122/2 Two large stone jars in wicker cases, technically known as demi-johns 1859 *Leisure Hour* No 406 626 Archy paraded round the table with a huge demijohn made of unglazed black earth 1880 *Times* 7 May 3 The price paid for them was said to be a 'demijohn' of rum. 1894 *Letter fr Messrs Scrutton, Sons, & Co*, We have at present 500 demijohns filled with vinegar going by one of our steamers to the West Indies

Comb 1884 L OLIPHANT *Haifa* (1887) 134 Cisterns some of them demijohn-shaped

Demi-lance (de mi,lans). Forms 5 demye launce, 6 demy-, deme-, demi-, dimilaunce, dimilance, 6-7 demy-, 6-8 demilance, 7 demi-launce, 6-9 demi-lance [a F. *demie lance* (15th c in Littré): cf DEMI- 3]

1 A lance with short shaft, used in the 15th and 16th centuries.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XXII 487 Charlemagn helde a demye launce in hys hande 1563-87 FOXE *A & M* (1596) 307/1 Who in the waie stroke the lord Gilbert Humsard such a blow with his demilance, that he feld both him and his horsse to the ground 1598 DELONEY *Jacke Newb* II 43 Fiftie tall men demilances in their hands 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* VII 1010 Light demi lances from afar they throw, Fasten'd with leathern thongs, to gall the foe. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* III XXX 301 He struck him such a blow with his demi-lance as to unhorse him.

attrib 1658 J BURBURY *Hist. Christina Alessandra* 358 His Holinesse likewise ordered that five of his demy-lance men should every day wait by turns on her Majesty

2. A light horseman armed with a demilance In the literal sense, obs by 1600, exc as *historical*, in 17th c. often used humorously like 'cavalier'.

1544 CRANMER in M. Burrows *Worthies All Souls* V (1874) 65 To send up one demy-launce well furnished 1560 *Daus Occurrents* (1833) 56 Vth fute men and xvIIIe lycht horsemen and dimilances 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt Brit* IX. XXI § 48 Nineteene Knights, sixe hundred demi-Lances 1631 SHIRLEY *Love's Cruelty* III II, Be not angry, demi-lance 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng* IV 55 The forces under his command consisting of 600 demilances, 200 archers on horseback, 3000 on foot 1849 J. GRANT *Kirkaldy of Gr* IX 82 Kirkaldy with his troop of demi-lances accompanied this column of the army

Hence **Demi-la ncer** = DEMI-LANCE 2

1552 HULOET, Dimilauncer or bearer of a dimilaunce, *lancearius* 1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 40 The second Troope of Horse were called *Launciers* or *Demi launciers* 1767 ENTICK *London* I. 452 A large body of demi-lancers in bright armour

Demi-lass: see DEMI- 11.

Demi·litarize, *v* [f DE- II 1 + MILITARY + -IZE.] *trans* To take away the military organization from (In quot referring to the organization of the Austrian 'military frontier') Hence **Demi litariza tion.**

1883 A. J PATTERSON in *Pall Mall G* 2 Oct 1/2 Two out of the Croatian frontier regiments were demilitarized But the Hungarians delayed the process of demilitarization

Demilune (de mil·ūn), *sb* (*a*) [a. F *demilune*, in 16-17th c. *demie lune* half moon: cf DEMI- 10]

† 1. *gen* A 'half-moon', a crescent. *Obs.*

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1808) I 228 (D) An immense mass of stone of the shape of a demilune *a* 1734 — *Exam* III VII § 95 (1740) 578 These stately Figures were planted in a Demilune about an huge Fire

2. *Fortif* An outwork resembling a bastion with a crescent-shaped gorge, constructed to protect a bastion or curtain

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Demi-Lune, Half-Moon*, in fortification, an outwork .. consisting of two faces, and two little flanks 1870 *Daily News* 26 Sept, Demi-lunes have been constructed before the gates of Paris

3. *Physiol Demilunes* (*crescents*) *of Giannuzzi* or *Heidenhain*: certain crescent-shaped protoplasmic bodies found in the salivary glands.

1883 *Syd. Soc Lex*, *Demilune of Giannuzzi*, a granular mass of protoplasm, of semilunar form, which forms part of the cell contents of the salivary cells

B *adj* Crescent-shaped, semilunar

1885 *Proc R. Soc* 19 Mar 215 The demilune cells and the serous cells, which are present in the sub-maxillary gland of the cat.

Demi-lustre, -mentonnière, -metamorphosis, -metope: see DEMI- 8, 3, 12, 10.

Demi-man: see DEMI *a*

‖ Demi-monde (dɛmi,mõnd, de·mi,mɒnd). [Fr, lit 'half-world', 'half-and-half society', a phrase invented by Dumas the younger. Cf DEMI-REP]

The class of women of doubtful reputation and social standing, upon the outskirts of 'society.' (Sometimes, though improperly, extended to include courtesans in general.)

1885 *Fraser's Mag* LI 579 His [Dumas'] *Demi-Monde* is the link between good and bad society the world of compromised women, a social limbo, the inmates of which are perpetually struggling to emerge into the paradise of honest and respectable ladies 1884 Mrs C Praed *Zero* xiv, The *demi-Monde* overflowed the Hôtel de Paris 1893 *N Y Nation* 27 Apr 320/1 His province is the *demi-monde*, the *Boheme* of the modern Murger, the Paris of Zola and the Naturalists

b *attrib* or as *adj* 1864 Sala *Quite Alone* I 1 10 'Is she demi monde?' 'Nobody knows'

Demi-natured · see Demi- 14

Demi·nish, etc . see Diminish, etc

† **Demi-o·stade, -ostage.** *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc* damyostage [a OF *demie ostade, hostade, estade,* f *demi, -e* half + *ostade, hostade, austade,* 'the stuffe worsted or woosted' (Cotgr 1611)] A stuff, apparently half-worsted half-linen, linsey-woolsey

1537 *Ld Treas Accts Scot* in Pitcairn *Crim Trials* I 290 Twa steikis of double Damyostage to hing about the Quein [at her funeral] 1538 *Aberd Reg* V 16 (Jam), A hogtone of demyostage begareit with veluot [1593 tr *Guicciardini's Descr Low Countreys* 33 b, Sarges or Sayes, Wosteds, Demi-wosteds [It *ostate, mezze ostate*] or Russels 1764 Anderson *Orig Commerce* (1787) II 112 To England, Antwerp sent linen both fine and coarse, serges, demy ostades (quaere if not worsteds?), tapestry 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict Needlework, Demyostage,* a description of Tammy, or woollen cloth, formerly used in Scotland]

Demi-parallel see Demi- 5

† **Demi-parcel.** *Obs* [Demi- 7] The half.

a 1592 Greene *Alphonsus* (1861) 232 My tongue denies for to set forth The demi-parcel of your valiant deeds

Demi-pauldron, -pectinate, -pesade, -pike see Demi- 3, 13, 6

Demi-pique (de mipīk), *a* (*sb*) Also 7 -pick. [Demi- 10]

A *adj* Of a saddle: 'Half-peaked'; having a peak of about half the height of that of the older war-saddle

B as *sb.* A demi-pique saddle

1695 *Lond Gaz* No 3104/4 He had on a Demy-Pick Crimson Velvet Saddle 1761 Earl Pembroke *Milit Equit* (1778) 9 To be as firm, to work as well, and be quite as much at his ease [on the bare back] as on any demipique saddle 1771 Smollett *Humph Cl* (1815) 3 Send Williams thither, with my saddle-horse and the *demi pique* 1819 Scott *Legend Montrose* 11, His rider occupied his demipique, or war-saddle, with an air that shewed it was his familiar seat 1833 M Scott *Tom Cringle* xvii (1859) 450 Two stout ponies ready saddled with old fashioned demipiques and large holsters at each of the saddle bows

De·mi-piqued (-pīkt), *a.* Also 8 **-peak'd.** [f. prec + -ed] = prec A

1759 Sterne *Tr Shandy* I x, He was master of a very handsome demi-peak'd saddle, quilted on the seat with green plush 1761 Earl Pembroke *Milit Equit* (1778) 17 Nobody can be truly said to have a seat, who is not equally firm on flat, or demipiqued saddles.

Demi-placard, -placate, -pommada, -premisses: see Demi- 3, 6, 12

† **De mi-pu·ppet.** *Obs* [Demi- 10] A half-sized or dwarf puppet

1610 Shaks *Temp* v 1 36 You demy-Puppets, that By Moone shine doe the greene sowre Ringlets make.

Demi-quaver, -relief · see Demi- 9, 12

Demi-rep (de mirep) Also **-rip** [f Demi- 11 + '*rep,* for *reputation,*' mentioned by Swift *Polite Conversation,* Introd p li, among 'some abbreviations exquisitely refined,' then in current use. Cf also *reputable,* in common use in 18th c in sense 'honourable, respectable, decent', and *disreputable*] A woman whose character is only half reputable; a woman of doubtful reputation or suspected chastity.

1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xv ix, He had yet no knowledge of that character which is vulgarly called a demirep, that is to say, a woman that intrigues with every man she likes, under the name and appearance of virtue in short, whom every body knows to be what no body calls her 1754 *Connoisseur* No 4, An order of females lately sprung up usually distinguished by the denomination of Demi-Reps; a word not to be found in any of our dictionaries *a* 1764 Lloyd *Poems, A Tale,* Venus The greatest demirep above 1831 Lytton *Godolph* 57 A coaxing note from some titled demirep affecting the De Staël 1887 *Athenæum* 12 Nov 631 His heroine appears . more of the demirep than has been commonly known

attrib 1784 *New Spectator* XX. 4/1 Adepts in the demirip language 1841 *Edin Rev* LXXIII 382 Women of the demirep genus *transf* 1863 A Gilchrist *Life W. Blake* I 99 The now dingy demi-rep street.

Hence **Demirepdom,** the domain or world of demi-reps; the demi-monde.

1839 Carlyle in Froude *Life in London* I vi. 158, I do not see well what good I can get by meeting him much, or Lady B and demirepdom

De·mi-reve·tment. *Fortif* [a. F. *demi-revêtement*: see Demi- 5] A revetment or retaining wall for the face of a rampart, which is carried not to the top, but only as high as the cover in front of it, leaving the rest as an earthen rampart at the natural slope. So **Demi-reve·tted** *ppl. a.* (see quot).

1857 Birch *Anc Pottery* (1858) I 106 At Mesopila and Larissa, the walls were demi-revetted, or faced with stone only half way up, namely about 50 feet from the bottom of the ditch. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech*, *Demi-revetment.*

Demisable (dĭməi zăb'l), *a* [f Demise *v* + -able] Capable of being demised

1657 Sir H Grimstone in Croke *Reports* I 499 The land was copyhold land, and demisable in fee 1767 Blackstone *Comm* II 97 That they have been demised, or demisable, by copy of court roll immemorially 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) IV 206 It was contended that the manor and fishery were not demisable under the power, as no rent was then paid for them

† **Demi·sal.** *Obs.* [f. Demise *v*] What is demised. = Demise 1 b

1709 *Brit Apollo* II No 53 3/2 He only got a Broken Pate, Turn'd out to Grass from all Demisals *Ibid* No 56 3/1 Or on the Sex spent your Demisals, And therefore seek to make Reprisals

‖ **De·mi-sang.** *Law* [Fr] Half-blood

[1575–1708 *Termes de la Ley* (as Anglo-French) Halfe bloode Demy sancke ou sangue] 1797–1820 Tomlins *Laws Dict Demy-sangue,* half-blood [as in] brothers of the half-blood, because they had not both one father and mother 1823 Crabbe *Techn. Dict*

Demi-sap. *Fortif* [Demi- 5.] A Sap, or trench of approach, with a single parapet

1706 *Lond Gaz* No. 4251/2 We began the Demi-Saps on the Right and Left 1708 *Ibid* No 4467/3 A Demy-Sap was begun from the Right of the Attack on the Right

Demise (dĭməi z), *sb* [app of Anglo-Fr origin. *démise* or *desmise* is not recorded in OF, but is regularly formed as the fem sb from pa. pple of *desmettre, démettre,* to send away, dismiss, *refl* to resign, abdicate. cf F *mise, remise* In English, the prefix being identical with L *de-*, there is a manifest tendency to treat it as De- I 1, as if to 'hand down' or 'lay down' were the notion]

1 *Law.* Conveyance or transfer of an estate by will or lease

1509–10 *Act* 1 *Hen VIII,* c 18 § 2 All Dymyses, Leses, releses made by her or to her. 1587 Lady Stafford in *Collect* (Oxf Hist. Soc) I. 210 Nor [shall] any hinderaunce growe to theim by this demize 1638 Sanderson *Serm* II 94 In a demise a man parteth with more of his interest, he transmitteth together with the possession, the use also or fruit of the thing letten or demised. 1817 W Silwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed 4) II 1120 Plaintiff held by virtue of a demise 1876 Digby *Real Prop* v. § 1 206 The proper mode of granting an estate for years at common law is by words of demise followed by the entry of the lessee

† **b** The estate demised *Obs rare*

a 1660 Hammond *Wks.* I 725 (R), I conceive it ridiculous to make the condition of an indenture something that is necessarily annext to the possession of the demise

2 Transference or devolution of sovereignty, as by the death or deposition of the sovereign; usually in phr *demise of the crown.*

[1547 *Act* 1 *Edw VI,* c. 7 Preamb, Which Actions by the Death or Demise of the Kings of this Realm have been discontinued 1660 Bond *Scut Reg* 58 The King hath a perpetual succession, and never dyeth, For in Law it is called the demise of the King, and there is no Inter-regnum] 1689 Evelyn *Mem* (1857) II 299 That King James had by demise abdicated himself and wholly vacated his right 1714 Swift *Present State of Affairs,* The regents appointed by parliament upon the demise of the crown 1765 Blackstone *Comm* I. 249 When Edward the Fourth was driven from his throne for a few months this temporary transfer of his dignity was denominated his demise. 1848 Macaulay *Hist Eng* I 534 The unexpected demise of the crown changed the whole aspect of affairs 1857 Sir J. F W Herschel *Essays* 615 Demise of the chair.

3. Transferred to the death or decease which occasions the demise of an estate, etc.; hence, popularly, = Decease, death

1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) I. 11. 7 Her father's considerable estate, on his demise went with the name 1799 *Med Jrnl.* I. 206 We lament the early demise of this favourite friend of science. 1846 McCulloch *Acc Brit. Empire* (1854) I 417 To trace their lives from the moment of their birth, marking the exact period of the demise of each individual. 1878 Gladstone *Prim Homer* 43 The Odyssey does not bring us to the demise of Odusseus.

fig 1839 *Times* 13 May, After the ostensible demise of the outward cabinet 1860 T L Peacock *Wks* (1875) III 473 The demise of that periodical prevented the publication.

Demise (dĭməi z), *v.* [f. Demise *sb*]

1 *Law* (*trans*) To give, grant, convey, or transfer (an estate) by will or by lease.

1480 *Bury Wills* (1850) 64 By oure chartre beryng the date of thees presentes have dimised, assigned, deliuered . to Henri Hardman clerk, William Duffeld . the forsesd maner. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII,* c 61 § 1 To lette and demyse fermes ther for the terme of vij yere and undir. 1587 Lady Stafford in *Collect.* (Oxf Hist Soc) I. 208 Woods . to be demized to a yong man 1661 J Stephens *Procurations* 38 Afterwards Q Eliz did demise the said Commandery and Rectory to Dr. Forth 1733 Neal *Hist. Purit* II 7 For demising away the Impropriations annexed to Bishopricks and Colleges 1844 Williams *Real Prop* (1877) 445 This word *demise* operates as an absolute covenant for the quiet enjoyment of the lands by the lessee.

b. To convey or transfer (a title or dignity), *esp* said of the transmission of sovereignty, as by the abdication or death of the sovereign.

1670 Cotton *Espernon* 1 1 37 His Majesty would have given them in Sovereignty, and have demis'd to him the Title of the Crown 1765 Blackstone *Comm* I 249 When we say the demise of the crown, we mean only that the kingdom is transferred or demised to his successor. 1892 G. B Smith *Hist Eng Parlt.* II ix. ii 20 He therefore recommended the Convention to declare that James II had voluntarily demised the crown.

c. *intr* To pass by bequest or inheritance.

1823 Greville *Mem.* (1874) I. 64 Now arose a difficulty—whether the property of the late King demised to the King or to the Crown

† **2** *gen* To convey, transmit, to 'lease'. *Obs.*

1594 Shaks *Rich III,* IV iv 247 What Honour, Canst thou demise to any childe of mine? *a* 1660 Hammond *Wks* IV xiv (R), Upon which condition his reasonable soul is at his own conception demised to him

† **3** To let go, to dismiss. *Obs*

a 1541 Wyatt *Defence* Wks (1861) p xxxiv, [What] the King and his Council thought in this matter when they demised Mason at his first examination, and for the small weight there was either against him or me 1542 Udall *Erasm Apoph* 191 a, The Thebanes he demised and let go at their libertee *c* 1610–15 *Lives Women Saints* 141 That wearie bones may be refreshed, And wasted mindes redressed, And griefe demisd that it oppressed

4 *intr* To resign the crown, to die, decease *rare*

1727 A Hamilton *New Acc E Ind* I x 103 When Shaw Abbas demised, his Son Shaw Tomas succeeded him 1783 Cowper *Lett* 31 May, The Kings must go on demising to the end of the chapter

Hence **Demi sed** *ppl a*, **Demi sing** *vbl sb*

1547 in *Vicary's Anat* (1888) App iii 131 The orderinge, bestowinge, sellinge, dymysyng of the late parishe churches 1587 R. Hovenden in *Collect* (Oxf Hist Soc) I 211 The demising of Alsolne Colledg Woodes 1682 *Eng Elect Sheriffs* 33 It is plainly implyed in the Demised and Confirmed things and customs. 1876 Digby *Real Prop* § 1. 380 To pay the rent or to repair the demised premises

De·mi-sea·son, *a* [ad. F *demi-saison* (also in Eng use), as in *robe de demi-saison,* a dress intermediate between a winter and a summer dress] Of costume. Of a style intermediate between that of the past and that of the coming season.

[1769 in Jesse *G Selwyn & Contemps* II. (1882) 380 (Stanf), I wish to know . if it is to be a *demi saison* or a winter velvet 1883 *Daily Tel* 18 Jan 2 (ibid), The *demi saison* costume] 1890 *Daily News* 24 Mar 6/1 The demi-season cape that is most largely worn 1892 *Ibid.* 15 Oct 7/3 Bonnets are still demi season in style.

Demi-semi (de mi|se mi), *a* [f Demi- 13 + Semi- half prob taken from *demisemiquaver*. see next] *lit.* Half-half, i e. quarter, but usually a contemptuous diminutive

1805 W Taylor in *Ann Rev.* III 312 The demi-semi statesmen of the present age 1842 Miall in *Nonconf* II 409 Demi-semi-sacramentarianism 1874 Helps *Soc Press* vii (1875) 98 Half men, 'demi-semi' men, were of no use

Demisemiquaver (de mi|se mi|kwēi vəi). *Music* [Demi- 9] A note of half the value of a semiquaver; the symbol for this note, resembling a quaver, but with three hooks instead of one Also *attrib.*, as in *demisemiquaver rest.*

1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Demi-semi-quaver,* the least Note in Musick 1822 T L Peacock *Maid Marian* (1837) 176 The song of the choristers died away in a shake of demisemiquavers 1848 Rimbault *First Bk. Piano* 55 The Demisemiquaver Rest has three crooks turning to the left

Demi-se·mitone. *Music. rare.* [Demi- 9] Half a semitone, a quarter-tone.

1866 Engel *Nat. Mus* II 27 Councillor Tilesius informs us that the natives of Nukahiva . distinctly intone demi-semitones (quarter-tones) in their vocal performances

Demi-sheath (de mi|ʃīþ). *Entom* [Cf Demi- 3] A half-sheath; i e one of the two channelled organs of which the tubular sheaths, covering the ovipositors of stings of insects, are composed

Demi-sphere, a hemisphere: see Demi- 10

Demiss (dĭmi s), *a.* [ad. L. *dēmiss-us* let down, lowered, sunken, downcast, lowly, pa. pple of *dēmittĕre* to Demit Cf It *dimesso* 'demisse, base, submisse, faint' Florio, F *démis* out of joint, OF *desmis,* also 'submitted, humble, submissiue' (Cotgr).]

† **1** Submissive, humble, lowly, also in bad sense, Abject, base *Obs* or *arch*

1572 J Jones *Bathes of Bath* II 10a, So demisse of nature 1582 Savile *Tacitus' Hist* I lii (1591) 30 Among the seuerer sort Vitellius was thought base and demisse 1596 Spenser *Hymne Heavenly Love* 136 He downe descended, like a most demisse And abiect thrall. 1612 R Sheldon *Serm. St Martin's* 9 Spoken vnder colrection of faith, and with demisse reuerence 1649 Jer Taylor *Gt Exemp* Ad Sec xv § 6 Sullen gestures or demiss behaviour [1888 cf. Demissness]

† **2** *lit.* Hanging down *Obs.*

a 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xxviii. 237

† **3.** Of the head or countenance: Hanging down, cast down, downcast *Obs.*

1586 Bright *Melanch.* xx 121 Countenance demisse, and hanging downe 1634 Peacham *Gentl. Exerc.* I vii 23 Giving him a demisse and lowly countenance

† **4** Of sound. Subdued, low. *Obs* *rare*

1646 Gaule *Cases Consc* 129 A demisse hollow muttering.

5 *Bot* Depressed, flattened.

Demission[1] (dĭmi·ʃən). [ad. L *dēmissiōn-em,* n of action from *dēmittĕre* · see Demiss, Demit[1]]

1 Abasement, lowering, degradation Now *rare*

a 1638 Mede *Disc. Matt* xi 29 Wks. (1672) I 158 Adored with the lowest demission of mind 1691–8 Norris *Pract Disc.* 171 This Demission of the Soul [1883 *American* VI 214 Their omission or their demission to a lower rank.]

† **2** Dejection, depression, lowering of spirits or vitality *Obs.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Demission,* an abasement, faintness, abating 1678 Norris *Coll. Misc* (1699) 141 Heaviness and demission of Spirit 1719 Wodrow *Corr.* (1843) II. 451 Temptations to demission.

†3. *lit.* Lowering, putting or bending down.
1708 *Brit Apollo* No 73 2/1 A Demission of his Leg
1741 'Betterton' *Eng Stage* v 65 The Demission or hanging down of the Head

Demi·ssion ², [a. F *démission*, in OF *desmission*, 'a demission, deposition, resignation, dismission, forgoing' (Cotgr), n of action from OF. *desmetre*, answering to late L **dismissio*, for *dīmissio*, whence the equivalents DIMISSION, DISMISSION From the identity of the prefix with L *de-*, there is a tendency in English to take the literal sense as 'laying down' (DE- 1).]

1 The action of putting away or letting go from oneself, giving up, or laying down (*esp* a dignity or office); resignation, relinquishment, abdication.
1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron* II 391/1 Concerning the queenes demission of hir crowne, and resignation thereof made to hir sonne king James the sixt. *Ibid* III 504/2, I shall neuer repugne to this resignation, demission or yeelding vp. 1616 R L'ESTRANGE (J), Inexorable rigour is worse than a lasche demission of sovereign authority 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II 539 Apply to his Majesty for a demission of his charge 1855 MILMAN *Lat Chr* (1864) VI XI VI 466 That the Cardinals were at liberty to receive that voluntary demission of the popedom

†b *fig* Relinquishment of life; death *Obs*
1735 THOMSON *Liberty* III 458 And on the bed of peace his ashes laid, A grace which I to his demission gave

†2. *lit.* Letting down *Obs*
a 1664 F HICKS in Jasper Mayne tr *Lucan* II 305 Being King of the Gods, and able, by the demission of a coard, to draw up earth, and sea.

3 Sending away, dismission. *rare.*
1811 *Chron* in *Ann. Reg* 428 No particular period is fixed for a demission. 1824 LADY GRANVILLE *Letters* (1894) I. 296 Chateaubriand's demission was .. sudden and unexpected

†4 ? Order for release. *Obs.*
1554 *Chin chw. Acc Yatton* (Somerset Rec Soc) 166 The demyssyons of ye conte for ye men that where putt in there

Demi·ssionary, *a* ¹ *rare*—⁰, [See DEMISSION ¹ and -ARY] 'Tending to lower, depress, or degrade' (Webster 1864)

Demi·ssionary, *a* ² *rare*—⁰ [See DEMISSION ² and -ARY. Cf. F. *démissionnaire*] Pertaining to the transfer or conveyance of an estate
1864 in WEBSTER.

Demi·ssionize, *v* [DE- II 1] *trans* To deprive of its character as a mission.
1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 19 Apr. 3 To prevent them from falling into foreign hands and becoming demissionized

†**Demi·ssive,** *a Obs* [f. L. *dēmiss-*, ppl stem of *dēmittĕre* (DEMIT *v.*¹) + -IVE.] Downcast; humble, submissive; = DEMISS 1, 3 Hence **Demi·ssively** *adv.*
1622 *Relat Mogul's Kngd* in *Harl Misc* (1808) I 259 But Sir Thomas Roe would not so much derogate from his place, to abase himself so demissively 1630 LORD *Bamans* 72 They pray with demissive eyelids. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Essays, A Vision*, Wks. 1764 II 121 The subjects, very orderly, repentant, and demissive.

†**Demi·ssly,** *adv. Obs* [f. DEMISS *a* + -LY ²] Submissively, humbly; abjectly, basely.
1598 FLORIO, *Remissamente*, demisshe, remisshe, basely, cowardly. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II 390 To thinke so demissely and vnworthily of it selfe 1620 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* II 139 He most demisely beseecheth .. he might now haue experience of her merciful lenity.

†**Demi·ssness.** *Obs* or *arch* [f as prec + -NESS] Dejectedness, submissiveness, humility, abased manner.
1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* 147 Cato blamed them for their demissnesse 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot* II v 168 Exhibiting an humble reverence, with a sweet demisseness 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw* III lxxxvii 161 A kind of independence of manner very different from the demissness of the humbler classes of the Old World

†**Demi·ssory,** *a. Obs.* Variant of DIMISSORY. cf DEMIT *v* ².
a 1631 DONNE *Ignat Concl* (1635) 115 Accompany them with Certificates, and Demissory letters 1708 J CHAMBERLAYNE *St Gt Brit* I III 1 (1743) 143 He must have Letters Demissory from the Bishop

Demi-suit. see DEMI- 3

Demit (dĭmi t), *v* ¹ [ad. L *dēmittĕre* to send, put, or let down, to cast down, lower, sink, f. DE- I + *mittĕre* to send, etc Cf OF *demetre* in same sense]

1 *trans* To send, put, or let down; to cause to descend; to lower
1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* III XXV, If they decline their necke to the ground, they presently demit and let fall the same [their train] 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr* I 226 These soon demitted stay-sails next ascend 1885 R W DIXON *Hist Ch Eng.* III 442 This bill seems not to have been demitted by the peers

†2 *fig.* To bring down, lower; to let down, humble, abase *Obs*
1611 W SCLATER *Key* (1629) 64 To whose capacitie though it haue pleased the Lord to demit himself [etc] *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom* Pref (1622) 18 The highest points, which I haue carefully indeauoured to stoop and demitte, euen to the capacitie of the very lowest 1656 JEANES *Mixt Schol Div* 103 By taking on him the nature of man he demitted, or humbled himselfe 1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* 173 When she, being Heaven-born, demits her noble self to such earthly drudgery.

†3. ? To lay down as a supposition; to suppose.
1556 J HEYWOOD *Spids & F* xlii 29 Let vs here demit one spider and ten flise All lyke honest · who seeing two sew at law, [etc]

Demi·t, *v* ² [ad F. *démett-re*, in OF *desmet-re*, *desmett-re*, f *des-*, *dé-*—L *dis-* + *mettre* to send, put, etc · taking the place of L *dīmittĕre* to send away, dismiss, release, put away, let go, lay down (office), renounce, forsake, etc, cf DISMISS and DIMIT. Chiefly used by Scottish writers]

1. *trans* To let go, send away, dismiss *arch.*
1529 FRITH *Ep Chr Rdr* Wks (1829) 473 That they be compelled (as Pharaoh was) to demit thy chosen children 1582-8 *Hist James VI* (1804) 168 Thairefter he demittit thame frielie to pas quhair they list 1649 BP GUTHRIE *Mem* (1702) 11 Mr John was demitted, and Balmarinoch sent Prisoner to the Castle of Edinburgh 1690 J MACKENZIE *Siege London Derry* 47/1 Walker [was] demitted, and Hamil reduced 1829 CARLYLE *Misc* (1857) II 33 Poor Longchamp, demitted, or rather dismissed from Voltaire's service.

†b. *fig.* To send away, remit, refer *Obs*
1646 S BOLTON *Arraignm Err* 123 To the Scriptures doth God demit and send us for the tryall of opinions

†2 To put away, part with, let go *Obs*
1563 WINJET *Four Scoir Thre Quest* Wks 1888 I 109 He geuis ane expres command to the innocent woman demittand hir husband, to remain vnmarit or to be reconcilit to hir husband [*marg* 1 Cor 7] 1678 R BARCLAY *Apol Quakers* II § 10 45 These, though they cease not to call upon God, do nevertheless demit the Spirit

3 To let go, resign, give up, lay down (an office or dignity), to abdicate
1567 in Balfour *Practicks* (1754) 6 We [Mary Stewart] . haue renuncit and demittit the gyding and gouerning of this our realme of Scotland *c* 1610 SIR J MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 185 The Queen's Majesty had demitted the Government 1678 *Trans Cit Spain* 26 [He] willingly demits his charge of President of Castile 1798 DALRYMPLE *Amer Law Rep* I 107 We will not demit any part of her sovereignty 1855 NEILL *Boyd's Zion's Flowers* Introd 36 His cousin had demitted the Principalship of the University 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch Scotl.* 361 An Office which he demitted in 1606

b *absol* To give up office; to resign.
1719 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II 452 Greatly tempted to demit 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* IX, I advise him to get another clerk, that's all, for I shall certainly demit 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* VI XVI IX 238 La Mettrie had to demit, to get out of France rather in a hurry 1880 *Daily Tel.* 30 Nov, But the Ritualists will neither submit nor demit.

†4. To convey by lease, demise. *Obs.*
1774 *Petit* in A McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* App iii 304 In feu-farm let and demitted

†5 To send out *Obs.*
[Perhaps belongs to DEMIT *v* ¹, from DE I 2]
1672 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III XVI (ed 6 161), This is rather generated in the head, and perhaps demitted and sent from thence by salival conducts and passages 1756 P BROWNE *Jamaica* 191 The rib tapers from the base to the top demitting its connected ribs or foliage equally on both sides.

De·mi-tint. *Painting* ? *Obs* [DEMI- 11] A half tint; a tint intermediate between the extreme lights and strong shades of a painting; applied also to broken tints or tertiary colour-shades.
1753 *Gray's-Inn Jrnl* No 59 The Touch, which so skilfully blends different Colours is called by the Painters the Demi-tint 1798 *Trans Soc Encourag Arts* XVI 287 Those demi tints which conduce so much to the brilliancy of a picture *c* 1811 FUSELI *Lect Art* V (1848) 467 He does not sufficiently connect with breadth of demi-tint the two extremes of his masses 1824 *Blackw Mag* XV. 146 They have none of the demi-tints to study
Hence **De mi-tinted** *a*
1828 *Examiner* 357/1 Cream-coloured and demi-tinted city and mid-distance

Demi-toilet · see DEMI- 12.

De·mi-tone. ? *Obs* [DEMI- 9, 11 cf Fr *demi-ton*] a *Painting* = DEMI-TINT. b *Music* = SEMITONE.
1812 R H in *Examiner* 4 May 283/1 The yellowish grey demi tone which covers the trees across the middle of the canvass. 1828 in WEBSTER

†**De·mitune.** *Obs.* = DEMI-TONE b
1598 FLORIO *Semitono*, a demitune, or halfe note in musicke

Demiurge (de·miūdʒ, dī mi-) [mod ad Gr δημιουργ-ός (Latinized *dēmiūrgus*), *lit* public or skilled worker, f *δήμιος* of the people, public + *-εργος*, -working, worker: cf F. *demiurge* The Gr. and Lat. forms **demiurgos, -urgus** (dīmi-, demi¡ūrgŏs), were in earlier use. (So in 16th c. F. *demiourgon*, Rabelais)]

1. A name for the Maker or Creator of the world, in the Platonic philosophy; in certain later systems, as the Gnostic, conceived as a being subordinate to the Supreme Being, and sometimes as the author of evil.
1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst.* 259 Zeus .. in Plato sometimes is taken for the Demiurgus or Opificer of the World, as in Cratylus 1793 T TAYLOR *Plato, Introd to Timæus* 402 By the demiurgus and father of the world we must understand Jupiter 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* V 400 'Better,' say you, 'merge At once all workmen in the demiurge' 1867 J H STIRLING tr *Schwegler's Hist Philos* (ed 8) 83 (*Plato*) Demiurgus, by model of the eternal ideas, has fashioned it [the world] in perfection. 1873 WHITNEY *Orient Stud.* 94 The Hindu supreme God is separated by a whole series of demiurges from all care of the universe. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr* II. 356 The Manichees subsequently argued, that there were two Gods—one the supreme and illimitable Deity the other a limited and imperfect Demiurge.

2 *Gr Hist* The title of a magistrate in certain ancient Greek states, and in the Achæan League
[1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXII 823 (Stanf), He was a demiurgus] 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII lxi 102 The number of the demiurges seems to have been limited to ten.
transf 1885 SIR H TAYLOR *Autobiog* II 39 Such pressures of official work had become frequent since the retirement of the Demiurge, James Stephen
Hence (*nonce-wds*) **Demiu·rgeous** *a*, of the nature of a demiurge; **Demiu·rgism,** the doctrine of a demiurge; **Demiu·rgus-ship.**
1882 STEVENSON *Familiar Studies* Pref 15 Our demiurgeous Mrs Grundy smiles apologetically on its victims 1880 A. GRAY *Lett* (1893) 695, I am amused at Professor 's substitution of demiurgism for evolution 1886 in *Century Mag* XXXII 116 The prowling theosophies and demiurgisms that swarm in from the limbo of unreason 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr* IV VIII (1872) 253 Unheard of Demiurgus ships, Priesthoods, aristocracies

Demiurgic (demi¡ū ɪdʒik, dī-), *a.* [ad Gr δημιουργικ-ός, f. δημιουργός. see -IC] Of or pertaining to the Demiurge or his work; creative
1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* 306 Amelius supposeth these three Minds and Demiurgick Principles of his to be both the same with Plato's 'Three Kings' and with Orpheus his 'Trinity' 1793 T TAYLOR *Plato, Introd to Timæus* 370 He places over the universe a demiurgic intellect and an intelligible cause 1819 G S FABER *Dispens* (1823) I 63 Adam will have been created in the course of the sixth demiurgic day 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* 1 (1873) 11 That the creation was the result of a fiat articulately spoken by the demiurgic voice 1879 J J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* 86 The scarabæus was the emblem of the demiurgic god Phtha.

†**Demiu·rgical,** *a Obs* = prec.
1601 BP W BARLOW *Defence* 92 The demiurgical or instrumentall meanes, the word of God read or preached 1653 H. MORE *Conject Cabbal* (1713) 172 These two Principles . the one Active or Demiurgical, the other Passive or Material 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst* 306 It is one and the same demiurgical Jupiter that is praised both by Orpheus and Plato 1792 T TAYLOR tr *Comment Proclus* I. 58 Demiurgical medicine
Hence **Demiu·rgically** *adv*
1816 G S FABER *Orig Pagan Idol* III 67 He demiurgically renews the whole appearance of nature 1831—*Many Mansions* (1862) 102 God acted demiurgically through the intervention of a Material Body

Demiurgos, -us: see DEMIURGE.

Demi-vambrace · see DEMI- 3

Demi-vill. *Constit Hist rare* [AF *demie vile* half town or vill] A half-vill or 'town', the half of a vill (when this was divided between two lords) as a political unit
The Anglo-French word occurs frequently in the Statute cited, but in the Record ed is translated *half-town.*
c 1200 *Stat Exeter* (? 14 Edw. I) Stat I. 210 Les nuns de totes les viles, demie viles, e hamelez, ke sunt en son Wap', Hundred e Franchise [*transl.* The names of all the Towns, Half-towns, and Hamlets, within his Wapentake, etc]. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I Introd. IV 111 The statute of Exeter, which makes frequent mention of entire vills, demi-vills, and hamlets

Demi-vol: see DEMI- 1.

Demi-volte (de mi¡vōlt) *Manège.* [DEMI- 6] One of the seven artificial motions of a horse: a half-turn made with the fore legs raised
a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1886) 74 Having a horse that was excellent in performing the demivolte 1808 SCOTT *Marm* IV XXX, And making demi-volte in air 1884 E L ANDERSON *Mod. Horsemanship* II. XII. 121 The horse may be made to traverse in lines and demi-voltes to the left

†**De·mi-vow el.** *Obs. rare* A semi-vowel
1611 FLORIO, *Semivocale*, a demie vowell

Demi-wolf · see DEMI- 11

De·mi-wo·rld. *nonce-wd* = DEMI-MONDE
1862 *Times* 3 Sept 5/5 The bye-world which the French call the *demi-monde* .. The demi-world or bye-world is an alluring theme

Demi-wosted: see DEMI-OSTADE.

†**Demi·xture.** *Obs* [f. DE- I 5 + MIXTURE.] Mixture of things which are themselves formed by mixture: cf. DECOMPOSITION I, DECOMPOUND.
1697 J SERGEANT *Solid Philos* 337 The Intermediate Colours are made by the Mixture and Demixture of those Extreams

Demme, obs form of DIM *v*

Dem-me, demmy, demn · see DEM *v* ²

Demmyt, obs f *dammed*: see DEM *v* ¹

Demobilize (dēmō· bilaɪz), *v.* [DE- II 1] *trans* To reduce from a mobilized condition, to disband (forces) so as to make them not liable to be moved in military service
1882 *Standard* 23 Oct 5/3 It has been decided to demobilise those Reserve men 1892 *Times* 15 Aug 6/1 The mobilized ships having first been inspected, will return to their respective ports and be demobilized forthwith
Hence **Demo·biliza·tion,** the action of demobilizing, reduction of forces to a peace footing.
1866 *Spectator* 14 Apr 397/2 Austria has demanded the de-mobilization of the Prussian army. 1885 *Manch Exam.* 26 Aug 5/4 An order .. for the demobilisation of the First-class Army Reserve

Democracy (dĭmɒ·krăsi). Forms · 6–7 democracie, 6–7 (9) -cratie, 7 (9) -craty, 7– -cracy. [a F *démocratie* (-sī), (Oresme 14th c), a med L *dēmocratia* (in 13th c. L transl of Aristotle, attrib to William of Moerbeke), a Gr δημοκρατία popular government, f δῆμος the commons, the people + -κρατια in comb = κράτος rule, sway, authority The latinized form is frequent in early writers, and *democratie, -craty*, in 16–17th c.]

1. Government by the people; that form of government in which the sovereign power resides in the people as a whole, and is exercised either directly by them (as in the small republics of antiquity) or by officers elected by them In mod use often more vaguely denoting a social state in which all have equal rights, without hereditary or arbitrary differences of rank or privilege.

[1531 Elyot *Gov* I ii, An other publique weale was amonge the Atheniensis, where equalitie was of astate amonge the people This maner of gouernaunce was called in greke *Democratia*, in latine, *Popularis potentia*, in englisshe the rule of the comminaltie] 1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist* 198 Democracie, when the multitude have governement 1586 T B *La Primaud Fr Acad* 549 Democratie, where free and poore men being the greater number, are lords of the estate 1628 Wither *Brit Rememb.* 267 Were I in Switzerland I would maintaine Democrity 1664 H More *Myst Iniq* 514 Presbytery verges nearer toward Popularcy or Democracy 1821 Byron *Diary* May (*Ravenna*), What is democracy?—an aristocracy of blackguards 1836 Gen. P Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 191 Democracy means the community's governing through its representatives for its own benefit. 1890 *Pall Mall G* 25 Nov 3/1 'Progress of all through all, under the leading of the best and wisest', was his [Mazzini's] definition of democracy

b. A state or community in which the government is vested in the people as a whole.

1574 Whitgift *Def Aunsw.* III Wks (1851) I 390 In respect that the people are not secluded, but have their interest in church-matters, it is a democraty, or a popular estate 1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 97 Democraties do not nourish game and pleasures like unto Monarchies 1614 Bp Hall *Recoll Treat* 732 Nothing can bee more disorderlie, then the confusion of your Democracie, or popular state. 1671 Milton *P. R.* IV 269 Those ancient whose resistless eloquence Wielded at will that fierce democraty. 1794 S. Williams *Vermont* 342 In the ancient democracies the public business was transacted in the assemblies of the people 1804 Syd Smith *Mor Philos* xvi. (1850) 237 In the fierce and eventful democracies of Greece and Rome 1881 Jowett *Thucyd* I 117 We are called a democracy, for the administration is in the hands of the many and not of the few

c. *fig.*

1607 Walkington *Opt Glass* 82 Tyrannizing as it were over the Democratie of base and vulgar actions *a* 1652 J Smith *Sel Disc* IX xi (1821) 410 In wicked men there is a democracy of wild lusts and passions 1885 J. Martineau *Types Eth Th* I 27 All these εἴδη are not left side by side as a democracy of real being

2. That class of the people which has no hereditary or special rank or privilege; the common people (in reference to their political power)

1827 Hallam *Const Hist* (1876) II xii 453 The power of the democracy in that age resided chiefly in the corporations 1841 Gen P Thompson *Exerc* (1842) VI 151 The portion of the people whose injury is the most manifest, have got or taken the title of the 'democracy' For nobody that has taken care of himself, is ever, in these days, of the democracy The political life of the English democracy, may be said to date from the 21st of January 1841 1868 Mill in *Eng & Ireland* Feb, When the democracy of one country will join hands with the democracy of another.

3. Democratism. *rare.*

1856 Miss Mulock *J Halifax* 244 It seems that democracy is rife in your neighbourhood

4 *U.S. politics.* a. The principles of the Democratic party, b. The members of the Democratic party collectively

1825 H Clay *Priv Corr* 112, I am [alleged to be] a deserter from democracy 1848 *N. Y Herald* 13 June (Bartlett), The election of 1840 was carried by false charges against the American democracy 1868 in G. Rose *Gt Country* 354 That resolution adopted by the Maine Democracy in State Convention at Augusta 1891 *Lowell's Poems, Biglow P, Note* 301 One of the leaders of the Northern Democracy during the war, and the presidential nominee against Lincoln in 1864.

Democrasian, var of Democratian *Obs*

Democrat (de mɒ|kræt). Also 8 -crate. [a. F *démocrate* (1790 in Hatzf), formed from *démocratie* Democracy, on the model of *aristocrate*]

1. An adherent or advocate of democracy; *orig* one of the republicans of the French Revolution of 1790 (opposed to *aristocrat*).

1790 *Hist Europe* in *Ann Reg* 119/2 The democrates had already stripped the nobility of all power 1791 Gibbon *Misc Works* (1814) I 340 Even our democrats are more reasonable or more discreet *a* 1794 — *Autobiog* Wks 1796 I 181 The clamour of the triumphant *democrates* 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* VI, Napoleon, in his first period, was a true Democrat 1851 Helps *Comp Solit* II (1874) 15 Too affectionate a regard for the people to be a democrat.

2. *U.S. politics.* A member of the Democratic party see Democratic 2.

1798 Washington *Let* Writ 1893 XIV 105 You could as soon scrub the blackamore white as change the principle of a profest Democrat 1809 Kendall *Trav* III lx. 5 A democrat is an anti-federalist 1847 H Clay *Priv Corr* 544 He must say whether he is Whig or Democrat 1888 Bryce *Amer Commw* II III liii 333 One of these two parties carried on, under the name of Democrats, the dogmas and traditions of the Jeffersonian Republicans

3 *U S.* A light four-wheeled cart with several seats one behind the other, and usually drawn by two horses. 'Originally called *democratic wagon* (Western and Middle U S)'. *Cent. Dict*

1890 S J Duncan *Soc Departure* 26 The vehicle was, in the language of the country, a 'democrat', a high four-wheeled cart, painted and varnished, with double seats, one behind the other. 1894 *Auctioneer's Catal.* (New York), Democrat Wagon in good order.

4 *attrib* = Democratic. *rare.*

1817 Coleridge *Biog Lit* I x 186 He talked of purpose in a democrat way in order to draw me out 1890 *Spectator* 15 Nov 676 Whether a little farmer is going to rule the Democrat Party in America

† **Democra·tian,** *a* and *sb. Obs.* Also 7 -sian. [f med.L. *democratia* Democracy + -an]

A. *adj.* = Democratic.

1574 J Jones *Nat. Beginning Grow Things* 33 The Democratian commen wealth is the gouernment of the people; where all their counsell and aduise is had together in one 1803 *Sussex Chron* in *Spirit Public Jrnls* (1804) VII. 248 Under the Democratian flag

B. *sb* = Democrat

1658 R Franck *North. Mem.* (1821) 36 When Democrasians dagger the Crown.

Democratic (demo|kræ·tik), *a* (*sb*) [a F. *démocratique*, ad. med L *dēmocratic-us*, a. Gr δημοκρατικ-ός, f δημοκρατία Democracy: see -ic]

1. Of the nature of, or characterized by, democracy; advocating or upholding democracy

1602 Warner *Alb Eng* x. lvii (1612) 250 Aristocratick gouernment nor Democratick pleas'd 1790 Mann in *Lett Lit. Men* (Camden) 433 All is in a flame between the Aristocratic and Democratic parties [in France] 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc Amer* III 255 The most democratic of nations is religious at heart 1874 Griffn *Short Hist* VIII § 5 508 No Church constitution has proved in practice so democratic as that of Scotland

2. *U. S politics.* (With capital D) Name of the political party originally called *Anti-Federal* and afterwards *Democratic-Republican*, which favours strict interpretation of the Constitution with regard to the powers of the general government and of individual States, and the least possible interference with local and individual liberty; in opposition to the party now (since 1854) called *Republican* (formerly called *Federals* and *Whigs*). b. Pertaining to the Democratic party, as 'a Democratic measure'.

c 1800 T Twining *Trav America* in 1796 (1894) 51 One of the principal members of the opposition, or of the anti-federal or democratic party. 1812 in *Niles' Register* 96 Harford, Baltimore, Washington and Queen-Anns have returned 4 Democratic members Federal majority [in Maryland House] 32 1839 W L. Garrison in *Life* II 312 Both the Whig and Democratic parties have consulted the wishes of abolitionists 1860 Bartlett *Dict Amer* 507 What was Whig doctrine in 1830 may be Democratic doctrine in 1850 *Ibid.* 508 The three Democratic presidents, Jackson, Van Buren, and Polk 1888 Bryce *Amer Commw* II III liii 340 The autonomy of communities has been the watch word of the Democratic party

† **B.** *sb* = Democrat 1 *Obs.*

1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV 232 The democratics of our age went upon another principle 1681 G Vernon *Pref to Heylin's De Jure Paritatis Episc*, This argument is known too well by our Anti-Episcopal Democraticks.

Democratical (demo|kræ·tikăl), *a* (*sb.*) [f as prec + -al] = Democratic 1

1589 *Hay any Work* 26 It is Monarchicall, in regarde of our head Christ, Aristocraticall in the Eldership, and Democraticall in the people 1608 D T *Ess Pol. & Mor* 4 b, Ostracismes practiced in those Democraticall and Popular states of elder times 1686 in Somers *Tracts* I 111 The Democratical Man, that is never quiet under any Government 1791 Boswell *Johnson* 21 Mar an 1775 I abhor his Whiggish democratical notions and propensities. 1849 Grote *Greece* II lxiv (1862) V 501 The levy was in fact as democratical and as equalising as on that memorable occasion

† **B** *sb* = Democrat 1 *Obs.*

1651 Hobbes *Leviath* II xxii. 122 Aristocraticalls and Democraticalls of old time in Greece 1679 — *Behemoth* 1 Wks. VI 199 The thing which those democraticals chiefly then aimed at, was to force the King to call a parliament 1714 E Lewis *Letter to Swift* 6 July, He is in with the democraticals

Democratically (demokræ tikăli), *adv* [f prec. + -ly 2] In a democratic manner; according to the principles of democracy

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 647 They were not summoned aristocratically but invited democratically and after a popular manner to Supper 1791 R Burke in *B's Corr.* (1844) III 300 He is supposed to be very democratically inclined 1839 *Fraser's Mag* XIX 149 He talked democratically with Lord Stanhope, conservatively with Mr Pitt. 1888 Bryce *Amer Commw* I 36 Persons so democratically-minded as Madison and Edmund Randolph

Democratifiable, *a nonce-wd* [f **democratify* (f. Democrat + -fy) + -able] Capable of being converted into a democrat.

1812 Shelley *Let.* in Dowden *Life* I 245, I have met with no determined Republicans, but I have found some who are democratifiable.

Democratism (dĭmɒ·kræt,ı z'm). [f. Democrat + -ism.] Democracy as a principle or system.

1793 Burke *Policy of Allies* Wks VII 138 Between the rabble of systems, Fayetteism, Condorcetism, Monarchism, or Democratism or Federalism, on the one side, and the fundamental laws of France on the other 1834 *Tait's Mag* I 655 The red cap of democratism

† **Demo·cratist.** *Obs* [f as prec + -ist] A partisan of democracy; = Democrat 1.

1790 Burke *Fr Rev* 83 You will smile here at the consistency of those democratists 1791 *Hist* in *Ann Reg* 213 By the arts of the democratists they were plunged into a civil war of the most horrid kind

Democratization (dĭmɒ krătəizē·ı ʃən). [f. next + -ation] The action of rendering, or process of becoming, democratic

1865 *Pall Mall G* 24 Apr 10 The art has not improved under this democratization 1888 Bryce *Amer Commw* II II xxxviii. 53 It is a period of the democratization of all institutions, a democratization due . to the influence of French republican ideas.

Democratize (dĭmɒ krătəiz), *v* [a. F *démocratiser*, f. *démocrate, -cratie* · see -ize]

1. *trans.* To render democratic, to give a democratic character to

1798 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev* XXVII 583 Not to democratize any one of the great continental powers 1831 *Blackw Mag* XXX 398 The tendency of the measure was to democratize the constitution 1888 Bryce *Amer Commw* II II xl 85 The State Government, which is nothing but the colonial government developed and somewhat democratized

2 *intr* To become democratic (*rare.*)

1840 *Tait's Mag* VII. 506 The fact that we are democratising must be evident

Hence **Demo cratized** *ppl a.*; **Demo cratizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a*; **Demo cratizer,** one who democratizes

1859 *Sat Rev* 326/2 The democratizing of the House of Commons. 1882 *Pall Mall G* 6 Oct. 3 A new and democratized Reform Club 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw* II II xliii. 113 The democratizing constitution of 1846 1893 *Nation* 21 Sept 207/3 Nothing more democratic and democratizing . has ever emanated even from the Tories in the days of their greatest distress

Democraty, early variant of Democracy

Democritean (dĭmɒ kritĭ ăn), *a* [f L *Dēmocritē-us* (or *-īus*, Gr Δημοκρίτει-ος) of or pertaining to Democritus + -an.] Of, pertaining to, or after the style of Democritus, a Greek philosopher of the 5th century B.C. (known as 'the laughing philosopher'), or of his atomistic or other theories

So † **Demo·crital** *a.*, **Democri·tic** *a* [L. *Dēmocritic-us*], † **Democritish** *a*, in same sense; † **Democri·tical** *a*, after the style of theories of Democritus; *D stories* (*fabulæ Democriticæ*), incredible stories of Natural History, † **Demo·critism,** the practice of Democritus in laughing at everything.

a 1617 Bayne *Diocesans Tryall* (1621) 80 As all but Morelius and such Democritall spirits doe affirme. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet* Ep Ded, To summon Democritical Atomes to conglobate into an intellectual Form. 1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Democritick*, mocking, jeering, laughing at every thing 1668 H More *Div. Dial* I. xxvi (1713) 53 The Existence of the ancient Democritish Vacuum 1672 Sir T Browne *Lett Friend* xxiv (1881) 143 His sober contempt of the world wrought no Democritism or Cynicism, no laughing or snarling at it 1678 Cudworth *Intell Syst* Pref, The Democritick Fate, is nothing but The Material Necessity of all things without a God 1725 Bailey *Erasm Colloq* (1877) 394 (D) Not to mention democritical stories, do we not find that there is a mighty disagreement between an oak and an olive-tree? 1845 Maurice *Mor & Met. Philos* in *Encycl Metrop* II 627/1 The Democritic concourse of atoms 1855 Milman *Lat Chr* (1864) IX xiv iii 137 The Democritean notions of actual images which pass from the object to the sense 1888 J. Martineau *Study Relig* I II I 214 A physiologist so Democritean as Haeckel

Demo·ded, *ppl. a* [f F *démodé*, pa pple of *démoder* to put out of fashion (f De- I 6 + *mode* fashion) + -ed] That has gone out of fashion.

1887 *Temple Bar Mag* Mar 436 Despite its demoded raging Romanticism 1891 *Sat Rev.* 17 Oct 457/2 Anything so demoded as bustifying

‖ **Demodex** (dī modeks). *Zool.* [mod L; f Gr δημός fat + δήξ wood-worm] A genus of parasitic mites, of which one species, *D folliculorum*, infests the hair follicles and sebaceous follicles of man and domestic animals

1876 *Beneden's Anim Parasites* 134 The dog harbours a demodex which causes it to lose its hair 1876 Duhring *Dis Skin* 585.

Demoere, obs form of Demur

Demogorgon (dī mɒgē·gən) *Myth* [late L *Dēmogorgŏn*, having the form of a derivative of Gr δῆμος people + γοργός grim, terrible, whence γοργώ Gorgon; but of uncertain origin see below] Name of a mysterious and terrible infernal deity.

First mentioned (so far as known) by the Scholiast (Lactantius or Lutatius Placidus, ? *c* 450) on Statius *Theb* IV 516, as the name of the great nether deity invoked in magic rites Mentioned also by a scholiast on Lucan *Pharsalia* VI. 742. Described in the *Repertorium* of Conrad de Mure (1273) as the primordial God of ancient mythology, so in the *Genealogia Deorum* of Boccaccio The latter appears to be the source of the word in modern literature (Ariosto, Spenser, Milton, Shelley, etc)

[By some supposed to be a corruption of δημιουργός Demiurgus, but this is very doubtful The mediæval writers connect it with *dæmon* (Demon), and explain it as meaning either *dæmonibus terror* (terror to demons), or *terribilis dæmon* (terrible demon) From its connexion with magic, it may be a disguised form of some Oriental name]

1590 Spenser *F Q* I v 22 O thou [Night] most auncient Grandmother of all Which wast begot in Dæmogorgon's hall 1667 Milton *P L* II 965 And by them stood Orcus and Ades, and the dreaded name Of Demogorgon 1681 Dryden *Sp Friar* v II He's the first begotten of Beelzebub, with a face as terrible as Demogorgon. 1705 Purshall *Mech. Macrocosm* 85 The Saline, and Sulphurious Vapours, I take to be the True Demogorgon of the Philosophers, or Grandfather of all the Heathen Gods, i e Mettals 1821 Shelley *Prometh Unb* I. 207 All the powers of nameless worlds And Demogorgon, a tremendous gloom 1850 Keightley *Fairy Mythol* 452 According to Ariosto, Demogorgon has a splendid temple palace in the Himalaya mountains, whither every fifth year the Fates are all summoned to appear before him, and give an account of their actions

Demographer (dɪmɒ·grăfəɹ). [f Demography: see -grapher.] One versed in demography.

1881 P Geddes in *Nature* No 622 524 The economic labours of the geographer and the demographer

Demographic (demoˌgræ·fik), *a* [f next see -graphic.] Of or pertaining to demography.

1882 *Lond Med Record* No 86 311 This proportion has no demographic interest 1891 *Scott Leader* 11 Aug 4 In the demographic section there are to be investigated some social problems of more than usual intricacy

Demography (dɪmɒ·grăfi) [mod. f Gr δῆμος people + -γραφια writing, description (see -graphy). cf F *démographie, Journal des Économistes*, April 1878] That branch of anthropology which deals with the life-conditions of communities of people, as shown by statistics of births, deaths, diseases, etc.

1880 *Libr Univ Knowl* V 560 Two sections of general anthropology, viz I, anthropology proper 2, demography, which treats of the statistics of health and disease 1882 *Athenæum* 16 Sept 374/1 The fourth International Congress for Hygiene and Demography was held last week at Geneva

Demoid (dī· moid), *a.* [ad. Gr δημοειδής vulgar, f δῆμος the commons, the people see -oid.] Used of a type of animal or plant which by its commonness or abundance characterizes a geographical region or a period of time; especially of the characteristic fossil type of a geological formation

1884 H G Seeley *Phillip's Man. of Geol* I 437 The abundant demoid types, which are termed characteristic fossils, for their abundance is such that strata are easily recognised by them Every formation has its demoid types, which in the Primary rocks are generally brachiopods. 1885 W H Hudleston in *Geol Mag* 128 The relations of a thoroughly demoid type are pretty wide

‖ **Demoise·lle.** [mod F (dɒmwazɛ·l), from earlier *damoiselle* see Damsel]

1. A young lady, a maid, a girl

Occurs in 16th c for earlier *damoiselle, damsell* (see Damsel), in modern writers, in reference to France or other foreign country

1520 *Caxton's Chron Eng* I 8 b/1 A gentyl de noysell [*ed.* 1480 damisell] that was wonder fayre 1762 Sterne *Lett* Wks (1839) 750/2 (Stanf), A month's play with a French Demoiselle 1824 Byron *Juan* xv xlii, A dashing demoiselle of good estate 1884 Hunter & Whyte *My Ducats* III. (1885) 38 One student, skating along with his demoiselle, has cannoned against another.

2 *Zool* a The Numidian Crane (*Anthropoides virgo*); so called from its elegance of form

1687 *Phil Trans* XVI 374 Six Demoiselles of Numidia, a Kind of Crane. 1766 *Ibid* LVI. 210 The next I shall mention is the Grus Numidica, Numidian crane, or Demoiselle 1862 *Chambers' Encycl* 484 The Numidian demoiselle is remarkable for elegance and symmetry of form, and grace of deportment.

b A dragon-fly

[1816 Kirby & Sp *Entomol* (1818) I 276 The name given to them in England, 'Dragon flies', seems much more applicable than 'Demoiselles' by which the French distinguish them.] 1844 Gosse in *Zoologist* II 709 Thus I contracted an acquaintance with these *demoiselles.*

Demolater (dɪmɒ· lătəɹ). *nonce-wd.* [f. δῆμο-s people + -later; cf. *idolater.*] A worshipper of the common people. So **Demoma·niac**, one madly attached to the common people

1886 *Sat. Rev* 22 May 704/2 Friendly portrait of a democracy by democrats, by demagogues, by demomaniacs even, and demolaters

Demolish (dɪmɒ· lɪʃ), *v.* [a. F. *démoliss-*, lengthened stem of *démolir* (1383 in Littré), ad. L. *dēmōlīrī* to throw down, demolish, destroy, f De- I 6 + *mōlīrī* to build, construct, erect, f. *mōles* mass, massive structure]

1. *trans.* To destroy (a building or other structure) by violent disintegration of its fabric; to pull or throw down, pull to pieces, reduce to ruin.

1570-6 Lambarde *Peramb Kent* (1826) 285 The Chapell of Hakington was quite and cleane demolished. 1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xiv. lxxxv (1612) 353 Both twaine made hauock of their foes, demolishing their Forts 1641 J Jackson *True Evang T* III 181 Christ did demolish and breake downe that partition wall. 1776 Gibbon *Decl & F* I xvi. 422 They completely demolished the remainder of the edifice 1825 Macaulay *Milton* Ess. 1854 I. 111/1 The men who demolished the images in cathedrals have not always been able to demolish those which were enshrined in their minds

†b To break down or ruin partially *Obs.*

1645 Evelyn *Mem* (1857) I 170 Behind this stands the great altar of Hercules, much demolished 1656 *Ibid.* I 331 A fair town, but now wretchedly demolished by the late siege

†c *intr* with passive sense. *Obs rare*

1609 Bible (Douay) *Joel* II 8 Through the windowes they shall fal and shal not demolish [Vulg *et non demolientur*]

P Archaic const *demolishing = a-demolishing*, in demolition = being demolished cf *building* in Build *v* 7

1686 *Lond Gaz* No 2118/2 The House Gulicke lived in is demolishing 1706 *Ibid* No 4199/3 The Castle of Nice is demolishing

2 *fig* To destroy, make an end of

1620 Venner *Via Recta* viii 193 They lesse resist extrinsecall and intrinsecall causes that demolish their health 1651 Baxter *Inf Bapt* 201 Demolishing the Church by division and contempt 1735 Berkeley *Def Free-think Math* § 32 It is directly demolishing the very doctrine you would defend 1878 Stewart & Tait *Unseen Univ* vii § 214 211 To demolish any so-called scientific objection that might be raised. 1882 *Athenæum* 23 Dec 844 The author demolishes most of those fanciful etymologies

b *humorously.* To consume, finish up

[1639 Massinger *Unnat Combat* III 1, As tall a trencherman As e'er demolished pye fortification] 1756 Foote *Eng fr Paris* I. Wks 1799 I 106 They proceed to demolish the substantials 1879 Befrbohm *Patagonia* III 41 It is on record that he demolished the whole side of a young guanacho at one sitting

Hence **Demo·lished** *ppl a*

1623 Donne *Encænia* 34 That demolished Temple 1742 Young *Nt Th* VII 833 Beneath the lumber of demolish'd worlds 1840 Thirlwall *Greece* VII 347 On the site of the demolished theatre

Demo·lishable, *a.* [f. prec + -able.] That can be demolished.

1856 Ruskin *Mod Paint* III IV x § 10 Only a glass house, frail, hollow, contemptible, demolishable

Demolisher (dɪmɒ· lɪʃəɹ). [f. as prec + -er 1 cf F. *démolisseur* (1547 in Hatzf)] One who demolishes.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 247 Melancholy that enemy of the light and demolisher of the principles of life it selfe 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr* V § 25 Whatever merit this writer may have as a demolisher, I always thought he had very little as a builder 1798 W Taylor in *Monthly Mag* V 354 The demolishers of the Bastille 1827 Scott *Napoleon* Introd , Collot d'Herbois, the demolisher of Lyons

Demolishing (dɪmɒ· lɪʃɪŋ), *vbl sb* [-ing 1.] The action of the verb Demolish: demolition

1632 Lithgow *Trav* VI 260, I saw many ruinous lumpes of the Wals, and demolishings of the old Towne 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr* II 159, I will therefore attempt the demolishing of Doubting Castle 1691 T H[ale] *Acc New Invent* p lxxxi, The immediate demolishing of Nusances *Ibid* p lxxxii, The demolishing some particular New Encroachments

Demo·lishing, *ppl a* [-ing 2] That demolishes

1726 Amherst *Terræ Fil* 253 The same unrelenting, demolishing spirit reigns in all monkish societies

Demo·lishment. Now *rare* [f Demolish *v.* + -ment: cf. F *démolissement* (1373 *desm-* in Godef.).] The act of demolishing, the state or fact of being demolished

1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall* 52 Waste may bee committed in the decay or demolishment of an house 1702 Echard *Eccl Hist* (1710) 465 The demolishment of fifty of their strongest cities 1884 *Bookseller* 6 Nov 1190 b/2 The author has succeeded in the complete demolishment of Messrs. Darwin, Huxley and Co

†b *pl* Demolished parts or remains, ruins *Obs.*

1627-77 Feltham *Resolves* I c 155 If no man should repair the breaches, how soon would all lye flatted in demolishments? 1670 Clarendon *Contempl Psalms* Tracts (1727) 372 To repair those breaches and demolishments

Demolition (demɒli·ʃən, dī-) [a F *démolition* (14th c in Littré), ad. L *dēmōlītiōn-em*, n of action from *dēmōlīrī* to Demolish]

1. The action of demolishing (buildings or other structures); the fact or state of being demolished

1610 Healey *St Aug Citie of God* 125 Before this demolition the people of Alba were all transported unto Rome. 1780 Johnson *Let. to Mrs Thrale* 9 June, The outrages began by the demolition of the mass-house by Lincoln's Inn. 1852 Conybeare & H *St Paul* (1862) I. v 136 Its demolition was completed by an earthquake.

b *pl.* The remains of a demolished building; demolished portions, ruins Also *fig*

1638 Baker tr *Balzac's Lett* (1654) IV 56 Out of their demolitions, Trophies might be erected 1641 Evelyn *Mem* (1857) I. 20 Being taken four or five days before, we had only a sight of the demolitions [of the castle] 1668 Clarendon *Contempl Psalms* Tracts (1727) 734 All the breaches and demolitions they had made in his Church.

2 *fig* Destruction, overthrow

1549 *Compl. Scot* xx 184 There querellis tendit to the demolitione of the antiant public veil. 1775 Gouv Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ* (1832) I. 49 Such controversies frequently end in the demolition of those rights and privileges which they were instituted to defend 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 243 The demolition of that Infamous in belief and in practice

Demolitionary (demɒli· ʃənări), *a. rare* [f prec + -ary] Of or pertaining to demolition, ruining.

1865 W G. Palgrave *Arabia* I. 454 Too solid for the demolitionary process of hypercritical writers

Demolitionist (demɒli· ʃənist). [See -ist] One who aims at or advocates demolition.

1837 Carlyle *Fr Rev* II. III v, Lafayette is marching homewards with some dozen of arrested demolitionists 1852 *Fraser's Mag* XLVI. 28 The Ultra-democratic party (not yet Republicans, only Demolitionists)

Demomaniac: see Demolater.

Demon (dī mən) Also 6-9 dæmon. [In form, and in sense 1, a. L *dæmōn* (med.L. *dēmōn*) spirit, evil spirit, a. Gr *δαίμων* divinity, genius, tutelary deity But in senses 1 b and 2, put for L *dæmonium*, Gr *δαιμόνιον*, neuter of *δαιμόνιος adj* '(thing) of divine or dæmonic nature or character', which is used by the LXX, N. Test , and Christian writers, for 'evil spirit' Cf F *démon* (in Oresme 14th c *démones*); also 13th c *demoygne* = Pr. *demoni*, It , Sp *demonio*, repr. L. *dæmonium*, Gr. *δαιμόνιον.*]

1. In ancient Greek mythology (= *δαίμων*). A supernatural being of a nature intermediate between that of gods and men, an inferior divinity, spirit, genius (including the souls or ghosts of deceased persons, *esp* deified heroes) Often written *dæmon* for distinction from sense 2.

1569 J Sanford tr Agrippa *Van. Artes* 2 Grammarians doo expounde this woord Dæmon, that is a Spirite, as if it were *Sapiens*, that is, Wise 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xix 303 And vnto Cratylus again [Plato] saith, when the good man departeth this world hee becommeth a Dæmon 1638 Mede *Gt. Apost* III Wks (1672) III 627 et seq 1680 H More *Apocal Apoc* 252 Dæmons according to the Greek idiom, signify either Angels, or the Souls of men, any Spirits out of Terrestrial bodies, the Souls of Saints, and Spirits of Angels 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol* I 52 Subordinate dæmons, which they supposed to be emanations and derivatives from their chief Deity 1846 Grote *Greece* I II (1862) I 58 In Homer, there is scarcely any distinction between gods and dæmons

b Sometimes, particularly, An attendant, ministering, or indwelling spirit, a genius

(Chiefly in references to the so-called 'dæmon of Socrates'. Socrates himself claimed to be guided, not by a *δαίμων* or *dæmon*, but by a *δαιμόνιον, divinum quiddam* (Cicero), a certain divine principle or agency, an inward monitor or oracle It was his accusers who represented this as a personal *dæmon*, and the same was done by the Christian Fathers (under the influence of sense 2), whence the English use of the word, as in the quotations See tr. *Zeller's Socrates* IV. 73, Riddell, *Apology of Plato*, Appendix A.)

1387 Trevisa *Higden* III 279 We haveþ i-lerned of Socrates, þat was alway tendaunt to a spirit þat was i cleped demon 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor* 1222 The soule that obeieth not nor hearkeneth to her owne familiar and proper dæmon 1606 Shaks *Ant & Cl* II III 19 O Anthony! Thy Dæmon, that thy spirit which keepes thee, is Noble, Courageous, high vnmatchable 1758 Home *Agis* II, Inspiration, The guardian god, the demon of the mind, Thus often presses on the human breast 1768-74 Tucker *Lt Nat* (1852) I 222 If the moral sense does not check, if the demon does not warn 1865 Lecky *Ration* (1878) I 378 *note*, Minucius Felix thought the dæmon of Socrates was a devil

2. An evil spirit

a (Representing *δαιμόνιον* of the LXX and N.T. (rarely *δαίμων*); in Vulgate *dæmonium, dæmon*). Applied to the idols or gods of the heathen, and to the 'evil' or 'unclean spirits' by which demoniacs were possessed or actuated.

A Jewish application of the Greek word, anterior to Christianity. *Δαιμόνια* is used several times by the LXX to render שְׁדִים *shēdīm* 'lords, idols', and שְׂעִירִים *sĕʿīrīm* 'hairy ones' (satyrs or he-goats), the latter also rendered *ματαια* 'vain things' It is also frequent in the Apocrypha (esp. in Tobit), and in the N.T., where in one instance (Matt viii 31) *δαίμονες* occurs in same sense In the Vulgate generally rendered *dæmonium*, pl *-ia*, but once in O T. (Lev xvii. 7), and in 10 places in N T (8 in St Matthew) *dæmon*, pl *-es* These words are indiscriminately translated *deofol* in the Ags Gospels, *feend* or *deuil* in Wyclif, and in all the 16-17th c versions *devil*, the Revisers of 1881-5 substitute *demons* in Deut and Psalms, but in the N T retain *devil, -s*, in the text, with the literal translation *demon, -s*, in the margin Quite distinct from this is the word properly translated 'Devil', *διάβολος*, which is not used in the plural It is owing to this substitution of *devil* in the Bible versions, that *demon* is not found so early in this, as in the popular sense b, which arose out of this identification

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Demon* in Holy Scripture, the Word is always taken for the Devil or a Bad Genius 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl*, *Dæmoniac* is applied to a person possessed with a spirit or dæmon 1767 T Hutchinson *Hist. Mass* II 1 16 A young woman supposed to be possessed with dæmons 1865 Mozley *Miracles* 201 *note*, The relation in which these persons stood to dæmons and evil spirits 1881 N T. (R V) *John* x 20 He hath a devil [*marg* Gr demon] and is mad, why hear ye him? 1885 O T (R V) *Deut* xxxii 17 They sacrificed unto demons, which were no God —*Ps* cvi. 37

b In general current use An evil spirit; a malignant being of superhuman nature, a devil

[1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* II xix (1495) 45 For Demon is to vnderstonde knowynge And the deuyll hyghte soo for sharpnesse of kyndely wytte] *a* 1400 *Cov Myst* (Shaks. Soc) 399 Blow flamys of fer to make hem to brenne, Mak redy ageyn we com to this demon 1599 Shaks *Hen V*, II. II 121 If that same Dæmon that hath gull'd thee thus, Should with his Lyon-gate walke the whole world. 1699 Dampier *Voy* II III IV 32 [They] fired their Guns to kill the old Dæmon that they say inhabits there to disturb poor Seamen 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr* I I 8 A malignant dæmon had brought [them] into his power 1813 Scott *Trierm* II Concl vii, But wouldst thou bid the demons fly Like mist before the dawning sky 1865 Wright *Hist Caricat* IV (1875) 69 The three special characteristics of mediæval demons were horns, hoofs and tails

c Applied to a person (animal or agency personified), of malignant, cruel, terrible, or destructive nature, or of hideous appearance. (Cf. *devil.*)

1614 B JONSON *Barth Fair* III. v Wks (Rtldg) 322/2 'A caveat against cut-purses!' I' faith, I would fain see that demon, your cut-purse you talk of 1821 T G WAINEWRIGHT in *Ess & Crit* (1880) 127 The grim demon of a bull dog who interrupts the cat 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xl, The Boatswain used to be staunch enough, and so is Goffe, though an incarnate demon 1829 CARLYLE *Misc* (1857) II 4 The Tartar Khan, with his shaggy demons of the wilderness

d. *fig.* An evil passion or agency personified.

1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 387 P 11 Melancholy is a kind of Demon that haunts our Island. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett Nephew* v. 39 Beware of Anger, that dæmon, that destroyer of our peace 1809 PINKNEY *Trav France* 86 The dæmon of anarchy has here raised a superb trophy on a monument of ruins *Mod* Led astray by the demon of intemperance.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a appositive (=that is a demon), as *demon-companion, -god, -hag, -king, -lover, -mole, -snake*; *spec.* applied *colloq* to one who seems more than human in the rapidity, certainty, destructiveness, etc of his play or performance, as a *demon bowler* at cricket. b. simple attrib and attrib. comb (of, belonging, or relating to a demon or demons), as *demon altar, -doctrine, herd, -land, life, -trap, -ship, -worship*; **demon-bird** = DEVIL-BIRD, **demon-kind** [after *mankind*], the nature of demons; the race of demons; also c *demon-like* adj.

1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* iv 57 The *demon altar of our land 1840 J. FORBES II *Years in Ceylon* (1841) 353, I first heard the wild and wailing cry of the gaulawa, or *demon-bird 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 900/1 We do not want our boys *demon bowlers 1814 BYRON *Corsair* II. iv, Some Afrit sprite, Whose *demon death-blow left no hope for fight 1677 GALE *Ct Gentiles* III. 177 Al those *demon doctrines . introduced by Antichrist and his Sectators 1638 MEDE *Gt Apost* vi Wks. (1672) III 635 A worshipper of *Dæmon-gods 1814 *Prophetess* III iv, Like the *demon-hags of Tartarus 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol* I. 141 Among all the *dæmon herd what one is there of a form so odious as Priapus 1890 E H BARKER *Wayfaring in Fr* 15 That small *demon-insect, the mosquito 1857 *Tait's Mag* XXIV 378 The sentences, on all mankind and *demonkind 1859 G WILSON *Life E Forbes* I. 29 Grim or gentle visitants from *Demonland or Fairyland 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt* xi 82 They seem endowed with *demon life. 1822 E NATHAN *Langreath* III 416 *Demon like horrors 1797 COLERIDGE *Kubla Khan* 16 Woman wailing for her *demon-lover. 1821 KEATS *Isabel* xlv, And let his spirit, like a *demon-mole, Work through the clayey soil and gravel hard 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III 56 The *Demon-theology was brought into the Christian Church first by the Gnostics *Ibid*, By this their *demon-worship

Demonachize (dɪmɒ nækəɪz), *v* [f DE- II. I + L *monach-us* monk + -IZE.] *trans* To deprive of monks

1820 D TURNER *Tour in Normandy* II 24 So thoroughly had the Normans demonachised Neustria

Demona·gerie. *nonce-wd.* [f DEMON, after *menagerie*] An assemblage of demons.

1848 *Tait's Mag* XV 433 Slavery unless it had been now and then checked, would have transformed the earth ere now into a demonagerie

†Demo·nagogue. *Obs* [f as next + ἀγωγός drawing forth] A means of expelling a demon

1786 FERRIAR in *Mem Lit & Philos Soc. Manchester* (1790) III 74 Dr Thoner extols *mercurius vitæ*, as remarkably useful in expelling preternatural substances from the body Almost every man had his favourite demonagogue

†De·monarch. *Obs* [f as next + Gr ἀρχός chief] A ruler of demons; a chief demon

1778 H FARMER *Lett Worthington* II (R), The false supposition, that the Jews held only one prince of demons, and that demonarch was a term never applied by them to any but to the Devil

†De·monarchy. *Obs* [f. Gr. δαίμων, δαιμον- (see DEMON) + -αρχια, ἀρχή sovereignty, rule] The rule or dominion of a demon.

c 1643 *Maximes Unfolded* 8, *Demonarchiæ*, or the Dominion of the Divell 1677 GALE *Crt Gentiles* III 231 Al that pretended Hierarchie or Demonarchie which the Emperor, as supreme Head in al maters Civil and Ecclesiastical, assumed

Demoness (dī·mŏnes). [f. DEMON + -ESS.] A female demon; a she-devil

a 1638 MEDE *Apost Later Times* (1641) 31 The Sichemites had a Goddesse or Dæmonesse under the name of Jephta's daughter 1856 *Titan Mag* Aug. 190/2 That smiling demoness, his mother 1879 M D CONWAY *Demonol.* I. II iv. 117 A demoness who sometimes appears just before the floods

Demonetization (dĭmɒ nɪtəɪzē·ʃən) [f next + -ATION.] The action of demonetizing, or condition of being demonetized.

1852 T HANKEY (*title*), Faucher's Remarks .. on the Production of the Precious Metals, and on the Demonetization of Gold in several Countries in Europe 1852 A JOHNSON *Observ Supplies of Gold* 3 The demonetization of the Dutch Gold coin was effected at that time 1863 FAWCETT *Pol Econ* III. xv (1876) 488 Partial demonetization of silver.

Demonetize (dĭmɒ·nɪtəɪz), *v.* [ad mod F. *démonetiser* (Dict Acad 1835), f DE- I. 6 + L *monēta* money: see -IZE.] *trans* To deprive of standard monetary value; to withdraw from use as money. Hence **Demonetized** *ppl a.*, **-izing** *vbl sb*

1852 T HANKLY tr *Faucher's Product Precious Metals* 31 On August 6, 1849, the Government laid before the Assembly the scheme of a law to 'demonitise' the pieces of five and ten florins 1853 T WILSON *Jottings on Money* 83 Merchants not understanding the demonetising of gold by the Dutch in 1850 1876 FAWCETT *Pol Econ* III xv 487 Germany has, within the last few years, demonetised silver. 1879 *Daily News* 21 May 3/1 To keep up the price of the demonetised metal

Demonette (dĭmŏne·t) *nonce-wd.* [dim of DEMON see -ETTE] A little demon.

1854 CAROLINE FOX *Mem. Old Friends* (1882) 298 Baby tortoises, most exquisite black demonettes, an inch and a half long, with long tails

Demoniac (dĭmō·nĭæk), *a* and *sb* Forms: 4–5 demoniak (-yak), 5–7 -acke, 5–8 -ack, 6–7 -ake, 7 -aque, (dæ-), 7– demoniac [ad late L *dæmoniac-us* (in Tertullian *c* 200), a. Gr. type **δαιμονιακ-ός*, f. *δαιμόνιον*: see DEMON.]

A *adj* **1.** Possessed by a demon or evil spirit.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Somp T* 532, I hold him certeinly demoniak 1483 CAXTON *G de la Tour* C VIJ, The lady wente oute of her wytte and was al demonyak a long tyme 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* XXXVII. (1870) 298 Lunatycke, or frantycke, or demonyacke *a* 1612 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 217 That the Kings of Spaine should dispossess Dæmoniaque persons 1647 H MORE *Song of Soul* I II XXIX, Magick can onely quell natures Dæmoniake. *c* 1811 FUSELI *Lect Art* V (1848) 471 The demoniac boy among the series of frescoes at Grotta Ferrata . 1813 *Examiner* 15 Mar 165/1 This idea . operated upon the demoniac spirit of the wretch

b Pertaining to demoniacal possession

1674 MILTON *P L* (ed 2) XI 485 Demoniac phrenzy, moping melancholy, And moon-struck madness. *a* 1814 *Prophetess* II. VII, As with demoniac energy possess'd I

2. Of or pertaining to demons

1642 MILTON *Apol Smect* (1851) 275 This is the Demoniack legion indeed 1671 — *P R* IV 628 He Shall chase thee . From thy demoniack holds, possession foul 1669 GALE *Crt Gentiles* I II. VI 71 The mourning of the Demoniac Spirits, for the death of their great God Pan 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr* II. 266, I agree with those who see in this vision a purely demoniac host.

3. Characteristic of or befitting a demon; devilish

1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram Lit* 179 Wrought up to a pitch of demoniac scorn and phrensy 1854 MRS GASKELL *North & S.* XXII, It was as the dæmoniac desire of some terrible wild beast for the food that is withheld from his ravening 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer* I 3 The spirit of life . is rendered demoniac or angelic.

4 Of the nature of a dæmon or in-dwelling spirit; = DEMONIC 2.

1844 MASSON *Ess*, *Three Devils* (1856) 171 Goethe and Niebuhr generalised in the phrase 'the demoniac [ed 1874 p 288 demonic] element' that mystic something which they seemed to detect in all men of unusual potency among their fellows. *Ibid*, The demoniac element in a man may in one case be the demoniac of the etherial and celestial, in another the demoniac of the Tartarean and infernal 1856 W. E FORSTER in T W Reid *Life* (1888) I VIII 306 Denying that demoniac element in man which is the very fire of God

B *sb*

1 One possessed by a demon or evil spirit

c 1386 CHAUCER *Somp T* 584 He nas no fool, ne no demoniak. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* E VIJ b, And helyth the demonyackes or madde folke 1546 LANGLEY *Pol Verg De Invent.* I. XVII 33 a, To banish the Spirit out of y^ Demoniake 1665 BOYLE *Occas Reft* IV x (1845) 226 Possessed by it as Dæmoniacks are possessed by the Divel 1717 BERKELEY in Fraser *Life* (1871) 580 The demoniacs of S Andrea della Valle 1845 DARWIN *Voy Nat* x (1879) 221 They looked like so many demoniacs who had been fighting

†2 *Eccl. Hist* (See quot) *Obs*

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Dæmoniacs*, are also a party or branch of the Anabaptists, whose distinguishing tenet it is, that the devils shall be saved at the end of the world. 1847 in CRAIG, and later Dicts.

Demoniacal (dĭmŏnəɪ·ăkăl), *a* (*sb*) [f as prec + -AL.] **a** Of or pertaining to demons. **b.** = DEMONIAC 1, 1 b. **c** Befitting or of the nature of a demon; devilish, fiendish.

Demoniacal possession the possession of a man by an indwelling demon or evil spirit, formerly held to be the cause of some species of insanity, epilepsy, etc

1614 BP HALL *Recoll Treat* 883 In the Popish Churches their ridiculous, or demoniacall service, who can endure? 1621–51 BURTON *Anat Mel* I 1 III 35 Extaticall and dæmoniacall persons *Ibid* I II. II VII, Imaginary dreams are of divers kinds, natural, divine, demoniacal, etc 1681 HALLYWELL *Melampr* 78 (T) A notable instance of demoniacal possession 1741 WARBURTON *Div Legat* IX Notes Wks 1811 VI 391 The Possessions recorded in the Gospel called demoniacal 1856 KANE *Arct Expl* I XXVIII 367 Menacing and demoniacal expressions 1858 LYTTON *What will He do* II XI, His quarrels with a demoniacal usher 1877 BLACK *Green Past* xl (1878) 323 The temper of the mistress of the house of such a demoniacal complexion

Hence **Demoni acally** *adv.*

1819 G S FABER *Dispens.* (1823) I 345 Demoniacally possessed 1865 L OLIPHANT *Piccadilly* (1870) 102 She looked at me demoniacally

Demoniacism (dĭmŏnəɪ ăsɪz'm) *rare* —⁰ 'The state of being a demoniac, the practice of demoniacs' (Craig 1847).

1848 WEBSTER cites MILMAN

†Demoniacle, *a Obs.* Also **-yakyl** [a OF *demoniacle*, the usual representative of L. *dæmoniac-us* cf. OF *triacle*, TREACLE, L. *thēriaca*.] = DEMONIAC.

c 1500 *Melusine* 314 Whiche, through arte demonyacle, hath myserably suffred deth 1503 *Kalender of Sheph*, *Of Vre*, The man yrewys ys lyk to oon demonyakyl

Demo nial, *a. rare* [a OF *demonial*, prob med L. **dæmoniāl-is*, f *dæmonium* see DEMON and -AL] Of or relating to a demon or demons, also, of the nature of a demon, demoniacal

1675 R BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 310 To hear Diotima describing the Demonial Nature 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst.* I IV § 14 264 No one who acknowledges Demonial things, can deny Demons 1849 *Sidonia* II 287 Because of the spell which the demonial sorceress laid on them

Demoniality (dĭmō·nɪ æ lĭtɪ). *rare* [f prec + -ITY] The nature of demons; the realm of demons, demons collectively (Cf *spirituality*.)

1879 (*title*), Demoniality; or Incubi and Succubi by the Rev. Father Sinistrari, of Ameno . now first translated into English 1891 *Sat Rev* 2 May 543/2 The old wives' fables are those of demoniality, black masses, etc

Demonian (dĭmō·nĭăn), *a.* [f L *dæmoni-um* (see DEMON) + -AN] Of, relating to, or of the nature of, a demon or demons

1671 MILTON *P R* II. 122 Princes, Heaven's ancient sons, ethereal thrones, Demonian spirits now. 1790 H BOYD *Sheph. Lebanon* in *Poet Reg* (1808) 146 Demonian visions 1833 THIRLWALL in *Philol Museum* II. 582 So far as we can find our way in this truly dæmonian twilight 1840 *Tait's Mag* VII 410 Against such dæmonian manifestations

Hence **†Demo nianism,** the doctrine of demoniacal possession.

1741 WARBURTON *Div Legat* IX Wks. 1788 III 775 An error, which so dreadfully affected the religion they were entrusted to propagate, as Demonianism did, if it were an error 1762 — *Doctrine of Grace* II VII (1763) II 161 To ascribe both to Enthusiasm or Demonianism.

[Here some modern edd have *Demoniasm*, which has thence passed into Latham and later Dicts.]

†Demo·niast. *Obs rare*—¹. [f. after Gr. agent-nouns in *-αστης*, f *-δειν*, *-ἀζειν*.] One who has dealings with demons, or with the devil

1726 DE FOE *Hist Devil* II x (1840) 339 His disciples and emissaries, as witches and wizards, demoniasts, and the like

†Demo·niat, *a Obs* [corresp. to Pr *demoniat*, OCat *dimoniat*, from L *dæmoniac-us* · see DEMONIAC.] Demoniacal, devilish.

1623 LITHGOW *Trav.* X 201 This grim demoniat spight.

Demonia·tic, *a rare*—¹. = prec

1880 P GILLMORE *On Duty* 10 Tragedies as cold-blooded and demoniatic as ever occurred.

Demonic (dĭmɒ nɪk), *a.* Also dæm-. [ad. L *dæmoniic-us*, a. Gr. δαιμονικ-ός of or pertaining to a demon, possessed by a demon, f *δαίμων*, *δαιμον-*. see DEMON and -IC]

1. Of, belonging to, or of the nature of, a demon or evil spirit; demoniacal, devilish.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr* 68 Convulsive and even Demonic postures 1738 G SMITH *Curious Relat* I IV. 518 So many Demonick Delusions 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 197 '*Jotuns*,' Giants, huge shaggy beings of a demonic character 1886 *Q Rev* Oct 53 The traditional demonic proposal, 'I will be your servant here, and you shall be mine hereafter'

2. Of, relating to, or of the nature of, supernatural power or genius = Ger *damonisch* (Gothe): cf DEMON 1 (In this sense usually spelt *dæmonic* for distinction.)

1798 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI 491 In his immature youth he had detected within himself a something dæmonic 1854 LOWELL *Cambridge* 30 *Yrs Ago* Pr Wks 1890 I, 87 Shall I take Brahmin Alcott's favorite word, and call him a Dæmonic man? [1874 see DEMONIAC 4] 1879 FITZGERALD *Lett* (1889) I 447 There is enough to show the Dæmonic Dickens as pure an instance of Genius as ever lived 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab Lit* VII (1890) 258 If they have not the dæmonic virtue of a few great dramatic poets, they have plentiful substitutes for it

Demonical (dĭmɒ·nĭkăl), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs* [f as prec + AL]

1 = prec 1.

1588 J HARVEY *Discours Probl* 79 Without any mixture of demonicall, or supernaturall Magique 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 1299 That Typhon was some fiend or dæmonicall power 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 127 Falsly imputing this demonical illusion to divine revelation 1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 334 Examples of demonicall familiars 1820 *Examiner* No 621 148/1 To attribute demonical properties to God 1836 J. H NEWMAN *Par Serm* (ed. 2) II iii 38 This divine inspiration was so far parallel to demonical possession

†2 = DEMONIAC 1. *Obs*

1626 L OWEN *Spec Jesuit* (1629) 43 The people made no more account of her words than of a Demonical creature.

†Demoni·cracy. *Obs rare*—⁰

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Demonicratie*, the Government of divels

Demo·niculture. *nonce-wd* [See CULTURE] Demon-worship, demonolatry.

1879 M D. CONWAY *Demonol* I II. x. 239 Much is but elaborate demoniculture

Demonifuge (dĭmɒ nɪfiūdʒ). *nonce-wd* [f L *dæmon* (DEMON) + -FUGE, L *-fugus* chasing away.] Something used to drive away demons; a charm against demons.

1790 PENNANT *London* (1813) 271 Isabella I hope was wrapped in the friar's garment, for few stood more in need of a dæmonifuge. 1848 SOUTHEY *Comm-pl Bk.* III 771 Salt a demonifuge.

Demonish (dī·mənɪʃ), *a. rare.* [f. DEMON + -ISH.] Of the nature of a demon, demonic.

1863 DRAPER *Intell Devel Europe* VII. (1865) 159 He evoked two visible demonish imps

b as *adv* (*humorous*) 'Devilish'.

1867 O W HOLMES *Guard Angel* IV (1891) 49 'It was a demonish hard case', he said.

Demonism (dī·mŏnɪz'm). Also dæ- [f. DEMON + -ISM] Belief in, or doctrine of, demons.

1699 SHAFTESB *Enq conc Virtue* I I. (1709) 2 Theism

stands in opposition to dæmonism, and denotes goodness in the superior Deity 1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ* (1859) II 553 The comparative merits of atheism and demonism 1865 *Spectator* 4 Feb 130/2 The ridicule of the devil and his imps never penetrated England, demonism never having had any hold upon the masses 1891 *Antidote* 5 May 139 A belief in demonism and witchcraft

Demonist (dī mŏnist) Also dæ- [f DEMON + -IST.] A believer in, or worshipper of, demons

1642 *Dialogue Answered* 6 One Marke a great Dæmonist. 1699 SHAFTESB *Enq conc Virtue* I 1 (1709) 2 To believe the governing Mind, or Minds, not absolutely and necessarily good but capable of acting according to mere will or fancy, is to be a dæmonist.

Demonization (dī mŏnəizē·ʃən). [f. next. see -ATION.] The action of turning into, or representing as, a demon

1799 W TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem* I. 305, I hope to atone to them for my demonizations 1879 M D CONWAY *Demonol* I. II v 149 The demonisation of the forces and dangers of nature belongs to the structural action of the human mind

Demonize (dī mŏnəiz), *v* [f med L *dæmonizāre* · cf Gr. *δαιμονίζ-εσθαι* passive, to be possessed by a demon: see -IZE]

1 *trans* To make into, or like, a demon, to render demoniacal, to represent as a demon

1821 *Examiner* 579/1 That subdued superstition, espionage, and persecution more adequately demonises active hypocrisy and oppression 1879 M D CONWAY *Demonol* I I IV 26 In Persia the *asuras*—demonised in India—retained their divinity 1888 *Morning Post* 12 Sept, Where men are brutalized, women are demonized, and children are brought into the world only to be inoculated with corruption

2. To subject to demoniacal influence

1864 in WEBSTER 1888 *Sat. Rev* 2 June 674 An alligator becomes 'demonized' and works the wicked will of a witch

Hence **De monized**, **De monizing** *ppl. a*

1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* II V IV, Black demonised squadrons 1857–8 SEARS *Athan* XI 90 Demonizing passions 1883 MONIER WILLIAMS *Relig Th in India* IX 234 Tenanted by demonized spirits of dead men, superhuman beings

Demono-, before a vowel **demon-**, repr Gr. *δαιμονο-*, combining form of *δαίμων* DEMON, occurring in various modern formations, as **Demono·cracy**, the rule of demons, a ruling body of demons (quot 1827) † **Demono·machy**, fighting with a demon. † **Demono·magy**, magical art relating to demons. † **De·monoma·ncy**, divination by the help of demons **Demono·pathy**, a mental disease in which the patient fancies himself, or acts as if, possessed by a demon **De·monopho·bia**, fear of demons. **Demono·sopher** (*nonce-wd*), one inspired by a demon or by the devil (controversially opposed to *theosopher*). Also DEMONOGRAPHY, etc. . see below

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Demonocracy*, the government of devils 1815 W H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 282 A spirit By foul demonocracy wholly subdu'd 1827 SIR H TAYLOR *Isaac Comnenus* II iii, A demonocracy of unclean spirits Hath govern'd long these synods of your Church 1718 D CAMPBELL (*title*), Dæmonomachie or War with the Devil, in a short Treatise *a* 1808 BP HURD (L), The author had filled all the stories of demonomagy to furnish out an entertainment. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 165 Dæmonomancy, divining by the suggestions of evill dæmons or devils 1865 *Cornh Mag* Apr 475 But what is demonopathy the Morzinois might reasonably have asked? What was it that had come to their valley? 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Demonopathy*, dæmonomania 1888 J MURDOCH *Women of India* 16 This demonophobia was learned from their mothers 1780 WESLEY *Wks* (1872) IX 518 [Behmen] ought to be styled a demonosopher rather than a theosopher 1881 OVERTON *W Law* 198 Behmen was no 'Demonosopher' (to adopt Wesley's happy phrase)

Demonographer (dĭmŏnǫ grăfəɹ) [f mod. L *dæmonograph-us*, F *démonographe* (17th c), answering to a Gr type **δαιμονογράφος*: see -GRAPH] A writer on demons

1736 BAILEY (folio) Appendix (9 N 2) *Dæmonographer* 1877 tr *Lacroix' Sc & Lit Mid Ages* (1878) 201 Plotinus and his disciple Porphyrus who may be looked upon as the first demonographers of the Middle Ages 1883 MISS R H BUSK in *N & Q* 24 Nov 401/2 Italian demonographers do not make any distinction between a fairy and a witch

So **Demono graph** (= prec), **Demono graphy.**

1865 *Cornh Mag* XI 485 Both these celebrated demonographs concurring in the opinion 1889 *Cent Dict.*, *Demonography*, the descriptive stage of demonology. *O. T Mason*

Demonolatry (dĭmŏnǫ lătrĭ). [f Gr type **δαιμονο-λάτρεια* (see -LATRY), in mod F *démonolâtrie* (Littré)] Demon-worship.

1668 M CASAUBON *Credulity* 38 (T.) Nicholaus Remigius, in his books of demonolatrie, doth profess [etc] 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* 593 Creature-worship, now vulgarly called idolatry—that is, for their cosmolatry, astrolatry, and demono-latry. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm* Ser II II (1864) 24 Somewhat like what we might now call demonolatry 1879 M D CONWAY *Demonol* I II XI. 258 The number seven holds an equally high degree of potency in Singhalese demonolatry

So **Demono latər**, a demon-worshipper; **Demonolatri·acal** *a.*, **-la·tric** *a*, **Demono latrous** *a*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of demon-worship; **Demono·latrously** *adv*

1816 G. S FABER *Orig Pagan Idol.* I 394 A religion so far as its demonolatriacal part is concerned *Ibid* III 290 The first authors of the great demonolatric apostasy 1833 — *Recapit Apostasy* 106 The latter demonolatrously Christian Roman Empire 1846 — *Lett. Tractar Success Popery* 240 The predicted Demonolatrous Apostasy 1875 E WHITE *Life in Christ* IV XXVI (1878) 434 Jerome and Augustine, those intolerant doctors of the demonolatrous 'apostasy', as Mr Isaac Taylor has truly described them. 1876 BP CALDWELL in *Contemp Rev* Feb 370 Certain demonolators in the present day display as plain signs of demoniacal possession as ever were displayed eighteen hundred years ago

Demonology (dĭmŏnǫ lŏdʒi) Also 7 **-gie**, 7–9 **dæ-**. [mod f Gr *δαίμων* + *-λογία* -LOGY. cf F *démonologie* (16th c in Littré)] That branch of knowledge which treats of demons, or of beliefs about demons; a treatise on demons

1597 JAMES I (*title*), Daemonologie, in Forme of a Dialogue, diuided into three Bookes *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* (1650) III 37, I return you the Manuscript you lent me of Dæmonologie 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III xl 256 The Greeks (from whose Customes, and Dæmonology their Religion became corrupted) 1775 H FARMER *Demoniacs N T* I VII 135 Demonology composed a very eminent part of the Pythagorean and Platonic philosophy 1857 WHEWELL *Hist Induct. Sc* I 215 An imaginary mythology or demonology 1875 E WHITE *Life in Christ* III XXI (1878) 310 The apostolic demonology alone explains that paradox

So **Demono loger**, **Demono logist**, one who studies or is versed in demonology, **Demonolo·gic** *a*, of or pertaining to demonology, **Demonolo·gical** *a*, concerned with demonology, **Demonolo·gically** *adv*

a 1734 NORTH *Exam* III IV § 7 (1740) 652 If the Devil himself could have supplied more livid Defamation. I am no Dæmonologer 1749 BP G LAVINGTON *Enthus Meth & Papists* (1754) II 36 The former suffer purely (as Dæmonologists write) from the Operation of Satan himself, or his Imps 1801 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag* XI 44 A metrical romance, of which his dæmonological studies were to supply the machinery 1833 CARLYLE *Misc* (1857) III 194 Working quite demonologically 1834 H MILLER *Scenes & Leg* XX (1857) 291 He replied in the prescribed formula of the demonologist 1844 *N Brit Rev* I 153 The demonologic contest, in which the Evil One is driven off by the mystical artillery of the priest 1886 ROGERS *Soc Life Scotl* III XV 269 Engaged in demonological inquiries

Demonomachy, -magy, -mancy: see DEMONO-.

Demonomania (dī mŏnoˌmēi nĭă) [a med L. *dæmonomania*, f Gr. *δαίμων*, *δαιμονο-* + MANIA. *Δαιμονομανία* was used in eccles Gr in a somewhat different sense. see next] (See quot. 1883)

1880 *Sat Rev* No 1295 249 Outbreaks of the epidemical demonomania to which every age is liable 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Dæmonomania*, a kind of madness in which the patient fancies himself possessed by devils, it is a variety of melancholia, originating in mistaken views on religious subjects

† **Demono·manie.** *Obs* [a F *démonomanie* (1580 in Hatzf), ad med L. *demonomania*, a eccles Gr *δαιμονομανία* foolish belief in demons, f. *μανία* MANIA] Foolish belief in demons, devotion to the subject of demonology

1623 FAVINE *Theat Hon.* II XIII 208 Excelled in Demonomanie all them that had gone before them 1638 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (ed 2) 231 They abolisht their celestiall worship, and (as Strabo relates) received Demonomanie, continued till Mahomet

† **Demo·nomist.** *Obs.* [f as DEMONOMY + -IST] A believer in or worshipper of demons

1638 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (ed 2) 302 The idolaters beyond all measure grosse Demonomists *Ibid* 329 Celebes well peopled, but with bad people, no place ingendring greater Demonomists

† **Demonomy** (dĭmŏ nŏmi) *Obs.* [app. shortened from *demononomy*, f. Gr *δαίμων* DEMON, with ending of *astronomy*, etc] Belief in demons, demon-worship

1638 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (ed 2) 8 Howbeit the divell has infused demonomy and prodigious idolatry into their hearts *Ibid* 306 Drunk with abominable demonomy and superstition 1665 *Ibid* (1677) 365 These Javans are drunk in Demonomy

Demonopathy, -phobia: see DEMONO-.

De·monopolize (dĭmŏnǫ pŏləiz), *v* [f DE- II. 1 + MONOPOLIZE] *trans* To destroy the monopoly of, withdraw from monopoly

1878 H A WEBSTER in *Encycl Brit* VI 154/1 Since the expiry of the contract the mines [of Colombia] have been demonopolized

Demonosopher see DEMONO-.

Demonry (dī mənri) [f DEMON + -RY: cf. *deanry*.] Demoniacal influence or practices

a 1851 JOANNA BAILLIE (O), What demonry, thinkest thou, possesses Varus?

Demonship (dī mənʃip) *rare* [f. as prec + -SHIP] The rank or condition of a demon

a 1638 MEDE *Apost. Later Times* (1641) 18 They commenced Heroes, who were as Probationers to a Daemonship

Demonstrabi·lity. [f next + -ITY] The quality or condition of being demonstrable

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl* (1873) 161 *note*, The Demonstrability required would countervene all the purposes of the Truth 1870 M WILLIAMS *Fuel of Sun* § 170 115 Their spectroscopic demonstrability.

Demonstrable (dĭmŏ nstrăb'l, de mŏnstrăb'l), *a* [ad. L *dēmonstrābil-is*, f *demonstrāre* see DEMONSTRATE and -BLE] Capable of demonstration,

1. Capable of being shown or made evident.

† b *occas* = Evident, apparent (*obs*).

c 1400 *Rom Rose* 4691 I wolde Shewe thee withouten fable A thyng that is not demonstrable 1530 PALSGR 309/2 Demonstrable, *demonstrable* 1604 SHAKS *Oth* III IV 142 Some vnhatch'd practise, Made demonstrable heere in Cyprus to him, Hath pudled his cleare Spirit. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* VI (1843) 292/1 That it should be more demonstrable to the kingdom, than yet it was, that the war was, on his majesty's part, purely defensive. 1739 CIBBER *Apol* (1756) I 46 In what shape they wou'd severally come out was not then demonstrable to the deepest foresight. 1867 J HOGG *Microsc* II I 263 This body without any demonstrable influence of a nucleus is capable of subdividing 1875 H C WOOD *Therap* (1879) 158 Upon the vaso-motor nerves [it] has no demonstrable influence

2 Capable of being proved clearly and conclusively.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw Knowl* I XXIV, This is a certaine waye to fynde any touche line, and a demonstrable forme 1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* V LXIII. (1611) 334 All points of Christian doctrine are either demonstrable conclusions or demonstrative principles 1662 H MORE *Philos Writ* Pref Gen (1712) 13 It being so mathematically demonstrable that there is that which is properly called Spirit 1745 FIELDING *True Patriot* Wks 1775 IX 334 With numberless other propositions equally plain and demonstrable 1864 BOWEN *Logic* VI 374 Propositions are also said to be demonstrable, if they require or admit of proof

Hence **Demo·nstrableness** = DEMONSTRABILITY.

1675 J SMITH *Chr Relig Appeal* I 30 The unrefragable demonstrableness thereof 1706 S CLARKE *Evid. Nat & Rev Relig* 282 (L) The natural demonstrableness both of the obligations and motives of morality

Demo·nstrably, *adv.* [f prec + -LY²]

1 In a way which admits of demonstration; so as to be demonstrable

1642 CHAS I *Declar at York* II June 6 Orders Evidently and Demonstrably contrary to all Known Law and Reason 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps* XXXIII 7 Annot 180 Demonstrably of a gibbous, circular form 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr* VII § 1 A thing demonstrably and palpably false 1873 M ARNOLD *Lit & Dogma* (1876) 143 They were also demonstrably liable to commit mistakes in argument

2. In the way of demonstration, by demonstration.

1649 JER TAYLOR *Gt Exemp* II VI 11 He who believes what is demonstrably proved, is forced by the demonstration of his choice 1754 EDWARDS *Freed Will* II VIII 73 It will demonstrably follow, that the Acts of the Will are never contingent, or without Necessity 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 76 The calcareous and volcanic matters found in them. prove it demonstrably

† **Demo·nstrance.** *Obs* Also 5 **-aunce** [a OF *demonstrance* (still in Cotgr), orig *demustrance*, *demostrance*, f stem of L *dēmonstrānt-em*, pr pple. of *dēmonstrāre*. see -ANCE]

1 A showing forth or pointing out; manifestation, indication, a sign.

1430 LYDG *Chron. Troy* IV XXXV, A fynall demonstraunce Sothfast shewing, and signifyaunce [that] hap of olde fortune might not contune *c* 1430 — *Min Poems* (1840) 60 (Matzn) The heavenly signe makith demonstraunce How worldly thynges goo forwarde *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 27 b, They shewid him so many demonstraunces that he toke upon him the charge 1481 — *Godfrey* 246 For demonstraunce that oure lord and his dere moder oure lady shold gyue to them vyctorye, [they] toke the baner of Tancre, and sette it on hye vpon the chirche of oure lady 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 12 He plaine demonstrance gaue, Th' allowance longs to you, sole t' adde I haue 1627 BP M WREN *Serm* 11 What demonstrance withall he must make of the same 1704 D'URFEY *Royal Converts* 252 Blessings sublunary prove The kind demonstrances of Gracious Love

2 Demonstration; proof.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr* III XVIII 175 In lyke wyse preuyd they by very demonstraunce and by reson, that the Sonne is gretter than alle therthe is 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 303 (R.) Good reasons and demonstrances of how many calamities peevish obstinacy is the cause 1646 R JUNIUS *Cure Misprisions* (L), If one or a few sinfull acts were a sufficient demonstrance of an hypocrite, what would become of all the elect?

3 Setting forth of a plaintiff's case; = DEMONSTRATION 4.

[1292 BRITTON III XXVI § 6 Par variaunce del bref et de la demoustraunce seiont le bref abatable] 1625 DARCIE *Annales* A 113 [transl from Fr.], The aduises and counsailes, the requests and demonstrances

Demo·nstrant. [f L *dēmonstrānt-em*, pr pple of *dēmonstrāre*: see -ANT] One who demonstrates or takes part in a public demonstration

1868 *Pall Mall G* 18 Aug 3 The demonstrants would, in any case, have been obliged to seek shelter 1887 *Scotsm. Leader* 14 Nov 5 Mingling with the more respectable part of the demonstrants are a great many roughs

De·monstrable, *a rare* [f. DEMONSTRATE *v.* + -ABLE] = DEMONSTRABLE

1865 HERSCHEL in *Fortn Rev* July 440 (*Origin of Force*) It is a fact dynamically demonstrable

† **Demo·nstrate,** *a* and *sb Obs.* [ad L. *dēmonstrāt-us*, pa pple of *dēmonstrāre*. see prec.] Demonstrated. **a** as *pa pple*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom* IV, XXV Gg b, Manyfolde more proportions than may (I will not saye be demonstrate, but onely by Theoremes) be declared 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* I V § 2 The propositions of Euclyde till they bee demonstrate, they

seeme strange to our assent. 1671 *True Nonconf* 305, I have already demonstrat, in the second Dialogue, that [etc] 1707 E. WARD *Hudibras Rediv* I xv, Human knowledge first commences From Things demonstrate to our Senses

b as *adv.*

1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* VIII viii, And by scripture wyll make demonstrate Outwardly accordynge to the thought 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* I 7 O I a plaine demonstrate cause, and a good resolution

sb A demonstrated proposition or truth

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos* (1701) 181/2 Of Analysis there are three kinds, one whereby we ascend by demonstrates and subdemonstrates, to indemonstrable immediate propositions

Demonstrate (dĕ'mŏnstrēt, de mŏ'nstrēt), *v* [f. L *dēmonstrāt-*, ppl stem of *dēmonstrāre* to point out, show, prove, f DE- I 3 + *monstrāre* to show, point out For the shifting of the stress see CONTEMPLATE Both pronunciations appear in Shaks.]

†1 *trans* To point out, indicate; to exhibit, set forth *Obs* Const *simple obj* or *obj clause.* (So in the other trans senses)

1552 HULOET, Demonstrate, *vidico, monstro* 1563 SHUTE *Archit* D ij b, In the which bodye of the pedestall is demonstrated Ichnographia 1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, IV II 54 Description cannot sute it selfe in words, To demonstrate the Life of such a Battaile. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit* (1635) 90 That the Starre stooped downe to Earth and sent forth greater and clearer Beames then before to demonstrate not onely the Place, but the very Child 1650 CROMWELL *Let* 4 Sept, Coming to our quarters at night, and demonstrating our apprehensions to some of the colonels, they also cheerfully concurred 1684 R H *School Recreat* 148 We come next to demonstrate the Time not proper, i e Unseasonable Angling is when [etc]

†2 To make known or exhibit by outward indications; to manifest, show, display *Obs*

1599 A M tr *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 322/1 If it be the Canker, it will after the third time demonstrate it selfe with a little knobbe or tumor 1600 SHAKS *A Y L* III II 400 Euerie thing about you, demonstrating a carelesse desolation 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 157 They be very apt on prompt occasions, to demonstrate valour and resolution 1653 H COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav* XXVIII 111 By this Figure these Idolaters would demonstrate that she was the Queen of the fiery sphear 1734 tr *Rollin's Anc Hist* (1827) I 99 No people ever demonstrated such extent of genius 1803 WELLINGTON in Owen *Desp* 224 His Highness has demonstrated the most implicit confidence in the protection of the British power.

b To express (one's feelings) demonstratively.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II 339 Paul was a personage who demonstrated all his sentiments, and performed his various parts in life with the greatest vigour

3. To describe and explain by help of a specimen or specimens, or by experiment, as a method of teaching a science, e.g. anatomy, chemistry, also *absol* to teach as a demonstrator.

1683 ROBINSON in *Ray's Corr* (1848) 133 Monsieur Tournefort, a Languedoc man demonstrates now the plants in the King's Garden here 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr Faith* Introd § 2 2 *note*, The anatomist demonstrates, when he points out matters of fact cognisable by the senses *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY in H. A Page *Life* (1877) II xx 307 They will do me too much honour by 'demonstrating' on such a crazy body as mine.

4. To show or make evident by reasoning; to establish the truth of (a proposition, etc) by a process of argument or deduction; to prove beyond the possibility of doubt.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom* I xx F iij b, This Lemma or proposition I minde to demonstrate 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* I ix, Archimedes demonstrates that the proportion of the Diameter unto the Circumference is as 7 almost unto 22 1691 RAY *Creation* (1701) 43 The best medium we have to demonstrate the Being of a Deity. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc* (1759) I IV 153 Few Workmen can demonstrate the mechanic Powers of the Instruments they use 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth* (1867) 355 What others conjectured, and some discovered, Harvey demonstrated 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* II XXX 404 The existence of this state of strain may be demonstrated.

b *absol*

1604 SHAKS *Oth.* III III. 431 This may helpe to thicken other proofes, That do demonstrate thinly 1669 GALE *Crt Gentiles* I Introd. 4 A Mathematician, whose office it is to demonstrate 1867 J MARTINEAU *Ess* II 46 Euclid had to demonstrate before there could be a philosophy of geometry

c. Of things: To prove.

1601 SHAKS *All's Well* I. II 47 A copie to these yonger times, Which followed well, would demonstrate them now But goers backward. 1802 PALEY *Nat Theol* III (1819) 18 It is a matter which experience and observation demonstrate 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* II XVII 324 The crevassing of the eastern side of the glacier does not demonstrate its slower motion

5. *intr.* To make a military demonstration, to make or take part in a public demonstration.

1827 *Examiner* 297/1 The Spanish army has been so long allowed to demonstrate on the Portuguese frontier 1882 *Blackw Mag* July 13 There is not water enough for us to go and demonstrate inside the bay 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw* II III lxxiii 604 The habit of demonstrating with bands and banners and emblems

†b *trans* (*causal.*) *Obs.* ? *rare*—1

1803 NELSON in Nicolas *Desp* V 71, I have demonstrated the Victory off Brest, and am now going to seek the Admiral in the ocean.

Hence **Demonstrated** *ppl a*, **Demonstratedly** *adv.*, **Demonstrating** *vbl sb.* and *ppl a*

1650 B *Discollimunium* 20 There are demonstrating and determining Providences 1676 NEWTON in *Phil. Trans* XI 703 To examine a demonstrated proposition 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* 145 (R) A clear foundation for the demonstrating of a Deity distinct from the corporeal world 1881 FROUDE *High Ch Revival, Short Stud* Ser IV (1883) 213 A holy life, it was demonstratedly plain to me, was no monopoly of the sacramental system 1888 *Daily News* 4 June 3/1 Demonstrating bodies from all parts of London assembled on the Embankment

Demonstration (dĕmŏnstrē'ʃən). [ad. L. *dēmonstrātiōn-em*, n of action from *dēmonstrāre* to DEMONSTRATE: perh immed a F. *démonstration* (14th c in Oresme), a refashioning of OF. *demustreison, -aison*, intermediate form *demonstroison*]

†1 The action of showing forth or exhibiting; making known, pointing out, exhibition, manifestation; also an instance of this. *Obs*

1393 GOWER *Conf* II 368 By demonstracion The man was founde with the good 14 *Epiph* in *Tundale's Vis* 117 Of a schynyng by demonstracyon Is *fanos* seyd. 1530 PALSGR 146 Of adverbes Some betoken demonstration & serve to shewe or poynt to a dede 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 172 For the open apparaunce, and demonstracion of this godly concorde *a* 1633 W AUSTIN *Medit* (1635) 177 Christ preaching to save him [St. Thomas] shewes himselfe (by demonstration) unto him 1668 R WALLIS (*title*), Room for the Coblei of Gloucester and his Wife, with Several Cartloads of Abominable, Irregular, Pitiful, Stinking Priests, also a Demonstration of their Calling

b Outward exhibition of feeling.

1873 H SPENCER *Stud Socicl* xv 358 Demonstration, be it in movements that rise finally to spasms and contortions, or be it in sounds that end in laughter and shrieks and groans

†c. That by which something is shown or made known, an illustration; a sign, indication *Obs*

1559 W CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr Glasse* Pref A vj b, Divisinge sundry newe Tables, Pictures demonstrations and praeceptes 1563 SHUTE *Archit* B ij a, Makynge demonstrations to a Latine worke with Greke letters 1684 R H *School Recreat* 130 Cock Fighting A Scarlet Head is a Demonstration of Courage, but a Pale and Wan of Faintness [These qualities] are Demonstrations of Excellency and Courage

2 A display, show, manifestation, exhibition, expression †a *absol* (*obs*), b. with *of*

a 1556 *Aurelio & Isab* (1608) C, With my tormented demonstrations and great boldnes I overcame her 1632 J HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 136 Beleeving those affectionate-seeming demonstrations to be really true 1653 H COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav.* IV 11 We gave them a great peal of Ordnance beating our Drums, and sounding our Trumpets, to the end that by these exterior demonstrations they might conclude we regarded not the Turks awhit

b 1605 SHAKS *Lear* IV III 12 Did your letters pierce the queen to any demonstration of grief? 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas V*, II IV 252 Great were the outward demonstrations of love and confidence between the two Monarchs 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I II 14 She seemed to think any demonstration of suffering a weakness.

3 The action or process of demonstrating or making evident by reasoning; the action of proving beyond the possibility of doubt by a process of argument or logical deduction or by practical proof; clear or indubitable proof, also (with *pl*) an argument or series of propositions proving an asserted conclusion

To demonstration to the certainty of a demonstrated and indisputable fact, conclusively

c 1386 CHAUCER *Somp T* 516 In ars metrik schal per no man fynde of such a questioun Who schulde make a demonstracioun 1553 EDEN *Treat New Ind* To Rdr (Arb) 10 Most certayne and apparente demonstracions of Geometrye 1563 MAN *Muscultus' Commonpl* 141 a, Not meete for any wise body to beleue the word of matters vnknowen, set forth without any Syllogisticall demonstration 1650 T RUDD *Pract Geom* B iv, A Hundred Questions with their Solutions and Demonstrations 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und* IV. II (1695) 305 Those intervening Ideas, which serve to shew the agreement of any two others, are called Proofs, and where the agreement, or disagreement is by this means plainly and clearly perceived, it is called Demonstration, it being shewn to the Understanding, and the Mind made see that it is so 1730 SOUTHALL *Bugs* 25 'Tis apparent to a Demonstration, that from every Pair, about two hundred Eggs are produced 1876 JEVONS *Elem Logic* (1880) 335 A demonstration is either *Direct* or *Indirect* In the latter case we prove the conclusion by disproving the contradictory, or shewing that the conclusion cannot be supposed untrue. 1878 BOSW SMITH *Carthage* 236 He proved to demonstration the soundness of the judgment he had formed

b That which serves as proof or evidence, an indubitable proof.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* II IV 44 It hab ben shewid and proued by ful manye demonstracioums as I woot wel pat be soules of men ne mowen nat dien in no wise 1659 *Vulgar Errours Cens* 32 The Circulation of the Blood is a Demonstration of an Eternall Being 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy Levant* 18 Found nothing but a Book of Psalms, which was a sufficient Demonstration that I had been a Hugonot 1726 *Adv Capt R Boyle* 269 Told me I should have Demonstration of her Infidelity 1804 WELLINGTON in Owen *Desp* 630 Additional demonstrations of those views have appeared since the renewal of the war.

4 *Rom Law* The statement of the cause of action by the plaintiff in presenting his case.

1864 J. N. POMEROY *Introd Munic Law* I. II 107 The formula commenced with a part called Demonstration (*demonstratio*) which contained a short statement of the plaintiff's cause of action. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV § 40 The demonstration is that part of the formula which is inserted at the outset on purpose to show what is the matter in dispute

5 The exhibition and explanation of specimens and practical operations, as a method of instruction in a science or art, *esp* in anatomy. Also *attrib*

1807 *Med Jrnl.* XVII 95 Mr Taunton will resume his Winter Course of Lectures and Demonstrations on Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and Surgery 1832 *Examiner* 395/1 On Monday there was a demonstration on the viscera by Mr. Grainger 1883 *Longman's Notes on Bks* VI. 204 (*Buckton's Food & Home Cookery*), The course consists of fifteen lessons, twelve to be given by demonstration followed by practice Every girl who attends the whole course will have twelve Demonstration and fourteen Practice lessons *Mod* Miss H will give a Cookery Demonstration

6. *Mil* A show of military force or of offensive movement; *esp* in the course of active hostilities to engage the enemy's attention while other operations are going on elsewhere, or in time of peace to indicate readiness for active hostilities

1835 BURNES *Trav Bokhara* (ed 2) III 265 He made last year a demonstration against Julalabad, a district between Cabool and Peshawur 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit Bridges* (ed 3) 205 Prince Eugene made demonstrations to attack the post of Masi, and to cross the Adige to Badia [He] continued his demonstrations at Masi, until he heard that Colonel Batté had succeeded in throwing 500 men across the river 1862 LD BROUGHAM *Brit Const* XIII. 178 The Baions having, by an armed demonstration, compelled the King to allow the appointment

7 A public manifestation, by a number of persons, of interest in some public question, or sympathy with some political or other cause; usually taking the form of a procession and mass-meeting

1839 *Britannia* in *Spirit Metropol Conserv Press* (1840) I 421 Whig emissaries have been employed to get up what, in their own conventional cant, they call a demonstration, to mark the national joy [etc] 1861 *Sat Rev* 22 June 630 Then, besides 'ovations', there are 'demonstrations', the Q E D of which is not always very easy to see We read how the students of such an University 'made a demonstration' This we believe means, in plain English, that the students kicked up a row 1884 *Chr World* 16 Oct. 781/1 The demonstration of demonstrations took place on Saturday at Chatsworth, when about 80,000 people came together.

Demonstrational (-ē'ʃənăl), *a* [f. prec. + -AL] Of or pertaining to demonstration.

1866 *Pall Mall G* 1 Dec 13 A leaning to the demonstrational view both of literature and oratory 1886 GURNEY *Phantasms of Living* II. 3 [It] connects the sleeping and the waking phenomena in their theoretic and psychological aspects, it separates them in their demonstrational aspect

†**Demonstrationer.** *Obs rare*—1. [f as prec + -ER] One who favours or practises demonstration

1589 *Almond for Parrat* 15 Your olde soaking Demonstrationer, that hath scrapte vp such a deale of Scripture to so lyttle purpose.

Demonstrationist (-ē'ʃənist). [f. as prec. + -IST] One who takes part in a demonstration.

1871 *Echo* 15 Aug, A riot between the Orangemen and the demonstrationists is considered likely 1890 *Times* 28 Jan. 5/3 Demonstrationists nowadays dislike wet weather

Demonstrationize, *v* [See -IZE] *intr.* To make a public demonstration.

Hence **Demonstrationizing** *vbl sb*

1882 *St James's Gaz.* 28 June, The history of our recent demonstrationizings

Demonstrative (dĕmŏ'nstrătiv), *a* and *sb.* In 5 -if. [a F *démonstratif, -ive* (14th c. in Hatz), ad L *dēmonstrātīv-us*, f ppl stem of L. *dēmonstrāre* see -IVE]

1. Having the function or quality of clearly showing, exhibiting, or indicating, making evident, illustrative

Demonstrative legacy see quot 1892.

1530 PALSGR 309/2 Demonstratyfe, *demonstratif* 1551 T WILSON *Logike* (1580) 27 b, A demonstrative, or shewyng reduction 1616 R WALLER in *Lismore Papers* (1887) Ser II II 19 Some demonstrative token proportionable to the large favor wherwithall you haue vouchsafed to giue me *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Painting is necessary to all other arts, because of the need which they have of demonstrative figures, which often give more light to the understanding than the clearest discourses 1892 GOODEVE *Mod Law of Real Prop* 394 A demonstrative legacy is one which is in its nature a general legacy, but is directed by the testator to be paid out of a particular fund

2 *Rhet.* Setting forth or describing with praise or censure.

1553 T WILSON *Rhet* 6 b, The oracion demonstratiue standeth either in praise or dispraise of some one man, or of some one thyng 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* Epit A, An epistle demonstrative consisteth in these two points, namely, commendation and dispraise. *a* 1677 BARROW *Pope's Supremac.* (1687) 72 Eloquent men do never more exceed in their indulgence to fancy, than in the demonstrative kind. in their commendations of persons 1783 H. BLAIR *Rhetoric* XXVII II 46 The chief subjects of Demonstrative Eloquence, were Panegyrics, Invectives, Gratulatory and Funeral Orations.

3. *Gram* Serving to point out or indicate the particular thing referred to: applied *esp* to certain adjectives (often used pronominally) having this function.

Demonstrative root: a linguistic root which appears to have had no other signification than that of pointing to a near or remote object, as the *t-* in Sanskrit *tat, tadā*, Gr τό, τότε, L *tam, tunc*, or its Teutonic representative *þ, th*, in *the, then, there*

1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 5 b, Whan a nowne demonstrative is referred to ye hole sentence folowynge 1530 PALSGR Introd. 29 Pronownes demonstratyves they have

but thre *yl*, *le* and *on* or *len* 1663 WILKINS *Real Char* III ii § 3 305 As *this* or *that* man or book in these cases the Pronouns are commonly called Demonstrative 1835 MRS MARCET *Mary's Gram* II ix 250 When we use the demonstrative pronoun, it seems as if we were pointing out finger to show the things we were speaking of 1865 TYTLER *Early Hist Man* IV 61 The demonstrative roots, a small class of independent radicals 1892 DAVIDSON *Heb Gram* (ed 10) 81 The letter *n*, having demonstrative force, is often inserted

4 That shows or makes manifest the truth or existence *of* anything; serving as conclusive evidence

*c*1386 CHAUCER *Somp T* 564 Ye shul seen Bypreeue which that is demonstratif, That equally the soun of it wol wende vn-to the spokes ende 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 301 The vertue of holy water (in putting the Divell to flight) was confirmed at Motindene by a demonstrative argument. 1647 N BACON *Disc Govt Eng* I III (1739) 5 The first of which is cried down by many demonstrative instances 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 28 A demonstrative proof of the fecundity of His wisdom and Power 1807 G CHALMERS *Caledonia* I I IV 117 These military works are equally demonstrative of their skill, and creditable to their perseverance. 1855 *Ess Intuit. Mor* II. 43 Another point demonstrative of God's providence

5. That serves to demonstrate logically; belonging to logical demonstration.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 124 Galyen in hys youth he desired greetly to knowe the science demonstratiue 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli (1887) 244 Logicke, for her demonstratiue part, plaieth the Grammer to the Mathematicalles 1624 DU. LAWNE tr *Du Moulin's Logick* 163 A demonstrative Syllogisme as that which prooveth that the attribute of the conclusion is truely attributed unto the subject 1736 BUTLER *Anal* Introd. Wks (1874) I 1 Probable evidence is essentially distinguished from demonstrative by this, that it admits of degrees 1864 BOWEN *Logic* II. 34 Logic, as it proceeds from axiomatic principles, is a purely demonstrative science

6. Characterized or produced by demonstration, evident or provable by demonstration

1612 T. WILSON *Chr Dict*, To bee infallibly assured of a thing, by demonstratiue certainety 1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 188 'Tis demonstrative that salt waters have much more heat than fresh waters have 1798 MALTHUS *Popul* (1878) 295 It is a demonstrative truth 1863 MRS C CLARKE *Shaks. Char* IV 106 We have passed into an age of practicality and demonstrative knowledge

7 Given to, or characterized by, outward exhibition or expression (of the feelings, etc.)

1819 *Metropolis* III 252 No fulsomeness of public and demonstrative tenderness, on his part, ever puts me to the blush 1832 *Examiner* 241/2 The middle party in the House have been sufficiently demonstrative of their purposes 1863 MRS. C CLARKE *Shaks Char* V 124 The demonstrative gratitude of his heart 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* XI 265 Englishmen are much less demonstrative than the men of most other European nations

8 That teaches a science by the exhibition and description of examples or experiments. *rare* Cf. DEMONSTRATOR 2

1814 *Philos. Mag* XLIV 305 (*title*) Demonstrative Course of Lectures on Drs Gall and Spurzheim's Physiognomonical System.

B. *sb. Gram.* A demonstrative adjective or pronoun.

1530 PALSGR 75 Demonstratives simple is only *ce*. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp Dict* Biva, Of pronounes some are called demonstratiues, because they shew a thing not spoken of before. 1833 M'HENRY *Span Gram* 42 Possessives and demonstratives are used in Spanish both as adjectives and as pronouns 1875 R MORRIS *Eng Gram* (1877) 114 The Demonstratives are *the*, *that*, *this*, *such*, *so*, *same*, *yon*.

Demo'nstratively, *adv* [f prec. + -LY 2] In a demonstrative manner.

†**1.** In a manner that points out, shows, or exhibits; so as to indicate clearly or plainly *Obs.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* lii. 9 The adverb behold is taken here demonstratively as if David shuld bring forth upon a stage the miserable end that remayneth for the proud despysers of God 1676 MOXON *Print Lett* 52 The Letters are demonstratively laid down on the Plain. 1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man* II IV 152 The new discoveries of Stars and Asterisms by the help of the Telescope, demonstratively and to the sense

2. In a way that makes manifest, establishes, or proves the truth or existence of anything, *spec.* by logical demonstration

1584 FENNER *Def Ministers* (1587) 63 What soeuer bee demonstratiuelie concluded out of the Scriptures. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* 234 Able to discourse Demonstratively concerning the same 1772 SWINTON in *Phil Trans* LXIII 214 As I have elsewhere demonstratively proved 1885 *Manch Exam* 22 June 5/4 The thing can be done . as . Pel has demonstratively shown.

†**3.** With clear or convincing evidence, conclusively. *Obs*

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* 39 Plato and Aristotle .. demonstratively understanding the simplicity of perfection, and the indivisible condition of the first causator. 1764 WARBURTON *Lett.* (1809) 353, I was as demonstratively certain of the Author, as if I had stood behind him

4 With strong outward exhibition of feeling.

1871 HOLME LEE *Miss Barrington* I x 149 Met them with a demonstratively agreeable air, and tried to engage them in talk.

Demo'nstrativeness. [f. as prec. + -NESS] The quality of being demonstrative

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* II IV. 178 (R) [It] supersedes all demonstrativeness of proof from this text for the criminousness of will-worship 1664 H MORE *Myst. Iniq* XII 40 Nor can the demonstrativeness of this Reason be eluded 1863 J. C MORISON *St Bernard* II 1. 183 There was no weak, undisciplined demonstrativeness in their joy.

Demonstrator (de mɒ̃nstrēɪtəɹ) [ad L *dēmonstrātor*, agent-n from *dēmonstrāre* to DEMONSTRATE, partly after F. *démonstrateur*, 14th c. in Hatzf (So pronounced by Smart 1836, Walker gave *demo nstrator* in the general sense, *demonstra tor* in the technical)]

1 One who or that which demonstrates, points out, or proves

1611 COTGR, *Demonstrateur*, a demonstrator, one that euidently shewes, plainely declares, perspicuously deliuers things 1666 J SMITH *Old Age* 66 (T) The instruments of them both are the best demonstrators of human strength 1775 JOHNSON *Taxation no Tyr* 2 The demonstrator will find, after an operose deduction, that he has been trying to make that seen which can be only felt 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I 140 In all these demonstrations the demonstrators presuppose the idea or conception of a God

2. One who exhibits and describes specimens, or performs experiments, as a method of teaching a science; an assistant to a professor of science, who does the practical work with the students

1684 RAY *Corr* (1848) 139 [A book] to facilitate the learning of plants, if need be, without a guide or demonstrator 1758 J S *Le Dran's Observ Surg* Introd (1771) 5 SIX Demonstrators in Surgery, at the Amphitheatre of St Cosme 1792 A YOUNG *Trav France* 137 Mr Willemet, who is demonstrator of botany, shewed me the botanical garden 1887 *Man of the Time* 234 He [Sir Andrew Clark] was demonstrator of anatomy to Dr Robert Knox

3. One who takes part in a public demonstration

1870 *Daily News* 9 Oct, Another demonstration took place to urge the Government not to make peace An evasive answer was given to these demonstrators 1890 *Times* 13 Feb. 5/2 The demonstrators assembled in front of the statue of Henry IV, in order to place a wreath on it.

4 'The index-finger' *Syd Soc. Lex.*

Hence **De monstra torship,** the office or position of a scientific demonstrator

1870 *Athenæum* 14 May 642 A Syndicate recommended the establishment of a Professorship and Demonstratorship of Experimental Physics.

Demo'nstratory, *a.* [ad. L. *dēmonstrātōr-ius* (Isidore), f. *dēmonstrātor*, see -ORY.] That has the property of demonstrating.

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Demonstratory*, belonging to demonstration. 1827 COLEBROOKE *Algebra* xxvi, The gloss of Ranganātha on the Vāsana, or demonstratory annotations of Bhāscara 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 60 The matter in dispute is first set forth in a demonstratory manner

Demont, obs form of DEMOUNT, q v.

De'monu rgist. *rare* [f. Gr. type **δαιμονουργός* demon-working + -IST. Cf. *metallurgist*, etc] One who practises magic by the help of demons So **De monurgy,** the practice of magic by the help of demons

1797 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* XXIV 509 Agrippa and his friends had a taste for the occult sciences, for alchemy, divination, dæmonurgy, and astrology 1798 *Ibid* XXV. 502 Dæmonurgists and other professors of occult science

Demonymic (dĕmonɪ mik), *a.* and *sb* [f Gr. *δῆμος* people, DEME + *-ωνυμικός* adj formative, f. *ὄνομα* name: cf *patronymic*] *adj* Named from the deme *sb* The name (of an Athenian citizen) according to the deme to which he belonged

1893 J E. SANDYS *Aristotle's Ἀθηναίων Πολιτεία* 110 The demonymic of the former would be *Ὀαθεν*, of the latter Οἰῆθεν.

Demoore, obs form of DEMUR *v*

Demophil (de mofil). [mod. f. Gr. *δῆμ-ος* people + *φίλος* friend] A friend of the people.

1884 HUNTER & WHYTE *My Ducats* XXVII (1885) 426 A man may be a democrat without being a demophile.

Hence **Demophilism.**

1871 LD HOUGHTON in *Life* (1890) II VII 253 A demon not of demagogulism, but of demophilism 1893 P MILYOUKOV in *Athenæum* 1 July 27/2 A vague interest in the lives and habits of the masses, a sort of archæological demophilism

Demor(e, Demorage, etc, obs. ff. DEMUR, DEMURRAGE, etc.

Demoralization (dĭmo rălɪzēɪ ʃən) [f next + -ATION: so mod F. *démoralisation*, admitted by the Acad. 1878] The action of demoralizing; the state or fact of being demoralized.

1809 SOUTHEY in *Q Rev.* II 115 It would be easy to shew, that the religion of the Koran necessarily produces this demoralization 1877 *Daily News* 5 Nov 5/5 His army is in a state of utter demoralisation and disorganization.

Demoralize (dĭmo rălɪz), *v* [a F. *démoraliser* (f. DE- II 1 + MORAL *a.* + -IZE), a word of the French Revolution, condemned by Laharpe, admitted by the Acad. 1798]

1. *trans.* To corrupt the morals or moral principles of; to deprave or pervert morally.

c 1793 WEBSTER in Lyell *Trav. N Amer* I. 65 When Noah Webster was asked how many new words he had coined, he replied only 'to demoralize', and that not in his dictionary, but long before in a pamphlet published in the last century [about 1793] 1808 SOUTHEY *Lett* (1856) II 105 One of the worst principled men who ever lent his aid to debase, demoralize, and debilitate human nature 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 102 People demoralised by the habit of looking at society exclusively from the juridical point of view.

b To deprive (a thing) of its moral influence or effectiveness

1869 *Spectator* 24 July 863 In a case where this sort of protestation of innocence,—tending to demoralize the gallows,—appeals to the passions of the people.

2 To lower or destroy the power of bearing up against dangers, fatigue, or difficulties (F. *le moral*, see MORALE) applied *esp* to an army or a people under arms; also *transf* to take from anything its firmness, staying power, etc

1848 GALLENGA *Italy* II. II 39 Foscolo was intended for a man of action and strife east and fortune unnerved and demoralised him 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VI § 1 270 The long series of English victories had demoralized the French soldiery. 1894 *Daily News* 2 June 3/7 The market became demoralized owing to foreign advices, heavy liquidations, foreign selling, and better crop news

Hence **Demo'ralized, Demo ralizing** *ppl. adjs*

1808 *Cent Rev* Aug (T), The pernicious influence of their demoralizing creed 1817 J SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed 4) 401 The demoralized state of the public character. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 133 Miracles have necessarily a very demoralising effect

Demoralizer (dĭmo rălɪzəɹ) [f prec + -ER] A person or thing that demoralizes.

1881 *Voice* (N Y) 25 Aug. 1 It [rum traffic] is the general demoralizer 1892 *Catholic News* 8 Oct p vi/6 Licenced demoralizers surrounded by admiring crowds

Demorance, -aunce, Demore see DEMURRANCE, DEMUR.

Demorlayk· see DEMERLAYK *Obs*, magic

‖ **Demos** (dī mɒs) Occas demus, *pl.* -i. [a Gr. *δῆμος* district, people]

1 One of the divisions of ancient Attica, = DEME 2 1.

1776 R CHANDLER *Trav Greece* 19 (Stanford) A demos or borough-town *Ibid* 36 Hipparchus erected them in the demi or borough-towns

2. The people or commons of an ancient Greek state, *esp* of a democratic state, such as Athens; hence, the populace, the common people: often personified.

1831 *Westm Rev.* Jan 245 The aristocracy have had their long and disastrous day, it is now the time of the Demos 1847 GROTE *Greece* II XXXVI, The self-acting Dêmos assembled in the Pnyx 1886 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall Sixty Yrs After* 90 Celtic Demos rose a Demon, shriek'd and slaked the light with blood

Demosthenic (demɒsθe nik), *a* [ad. Gr *Δημοσθενικ-ός*] Of or pertaining to Demosthenes, the great Athenian orator, resembling Demosthenes or his style of oratory. So also **Demosthene an** [cf. Gr. *Δημοσθένειος*], **Demosthe nian** *adjs*

1846 WORCESTER cites *Blackw. Mag* for *Demosthenic* 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* XI 343 The Demosthenic public. 1880 M'CARTHY *Own Times* III XLVI 406 Some critics found fault with Lord Palmerston for having spoken of Cobden's as 'Demosthenic eloquence' 1882 *Athenæum* 19 Aug 244/3 The reviewer considers that pamphlets such as the 'Diapier Letters' and the 'Conduct of the Allies' are 'Demosthenian in style and method'

Demot (dī mɒt) [a. Gr. *δημότ-ης* one of the (same) deme, f. *δῆμος* DEME 2, people, etc.] A member of a Greek deme.

1847 GROTE *Hist Greece* II XXXI. IV. 180 The inscription of new citizens took place at the assembly of the demots

Demotic (dĭmo tik), *a.* [ad Gr *δημοτικ-ός* popular, plebeian, common, democratic, f *δημότης* one of the people (the deme).]

1 Of or belonging to the people: *spec.* the distinctive epithet of the popular form of the ancient Egyptian written character (as distinguished from the *hieratic*, of which it was a simplification), called also *enchorial*. Also *absol* = The demotic character or script.

1822 *Q Rev* XXVIII. 189 To prove, that neither the hieratic or sacerdotal, nor the demotic or vulgar, writing is alphabetic 1880 SAYCE in *Nature* XXI 380 The only change undergone by Egyptian writing was the invention of a running-hand, which in its earlier and simpler form is called hieratic, and in its later form demotic.

2. In general sense · Of, pertaining or proper to, the common people; popular, vulgar. Somewhat *rare*.

1831 SYD. SMITH *Wks* (1859) II 220/1 Demotic habits will be more common in a country where the rich are forced to court the poor for political power 1872 O W HOLMES *Poet Breakf-t* VIII (1885) 189 The one does what in demotic phrase is called the 'sarsing' 1881 *Times* 26 Apr 4/1 There is nothing in the position that the demotic mind can apprehend

Demou'nt, *v.* Also 6 *Sc* demont. [ad F *démonter* cf DISMOUNT.]

†**1** *intr* To dismount. *Obs*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* 361 (Jam) All horsmen .. demont haistilie fra thare hors

2. *nonce-wd* [f. DE- + MOUNT *v*] To descend.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* I II VI, Beautiful invention; mounting heavenward, so beautifully Well if it do not, Pilâtre-like, explode; and demount all the more tragically!

Demour, -oyre, Demourage, -ance: see DEMUR, DEMURRAGE, -ANCE.

[**Demple:** app scribal error for *kemple* = CAMPLE *v.* to wrangle, *sb.* wordy conflict, wrangling.

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 196 (Petyt MS lf 153 b) Þe master of þe Temple com procurand þe pes, No more of þis to demple, tak þat þat ȝe first ches *Lambeth MS* 131 p 130 No more of this comple, tak þat þat ȝe first chees]

Dempne, obs. form of DAMN.

Dempster (de mpstəɹ) Forms: 4 **demstere, demestre, -ter(e, demister(e, (demmepster, demaistre)**, 4, 7 **demster, 6 demstar**, 4, 8–9 **dempster** See also DEEMSTER. [ME *dēmestre*, in form fem of *dēmere*, DEEMER, judge. see -STER The root-vowel was originally long; cf the modern form DEEMSTER, used in the Isle of Man, but in general use it was shortened at an early date in consequence of the elision of the short vowel of the second syllable, and the collocation of consonants in *demstre*; whence the forms *demster, dempster Dempster* is also a surname]

†1 A judge. *Obs*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 5585 (Cott.) Prist and demmepster sai i [*v rr.* demestre, demister, domesman] *Ibid* 7005 Aioth was þan þe dempster [*v rr* demester, demister] *Ibid* 22920 [He] sal cum befor þe demstere [*v rr* demestere, demistere, demester] *?c* 1320 *Anturst* 550 Ffor drednes o þat demster

b for DEEMSTER 2. (*I. of Man.*)

1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xv, One of the dempsters at the time

†2 In Scotland, formerly 'The officer of a court who pronounced doom or sentence definitively as directed by the clerk or judge' (Jamieson)

1513–75 *Diurn Occurrents* (1833) 117 [They] creatit bailies, serjantis, clerkis, and demstaris 1752 LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* 57 The sentence is read by the clerk to the Demster, and the Demster repeats the same to the pannel 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 283 The court proceeded to give judgment, which, being written down in the book, and signed by the whole judges, was read by the clerk, and, in the usual manner, repeated pronounced by the dempster to the pannel as follows 1825 JAMIESON *Dict* s.v., As the repetition of the sentence after the judge has been of late years discontinued, the office of Dempster in the Court [Edinburgh] is also laid aside

Hence †**De mpstery, demstary**, the office of dempster

1551 *Aberdeen Reg* V 21 (Jam.) The office of demstary

Dempt, obs pa t and pa pple of DEEM *v*

†**De mption.** *Obs rare*—1. [ad L *demptiōnem*, n. of action f *dēmĕre* to take away.] The action of taking away or suppressing.

1552 HULOET, Colysion, abiection, contraction, or demption of a vowel *symphonesis*.

†**Demulce** (dĭmʊ ls), *v. Obs* [ad L *dēmulcēre* to stroke down, to soothe caressingly, f DE- I 1 + *mulcēre* to soothe] *trans* To soothe or mollify (a person), to soften or make gentle Formerly said also of soothing medicines cf DEMULCENT.

1530 ELYOT *Gov* 1 xx (*instr.*), Wherwith Saturne was eftsones demulced and appaysed 1656 BAXTER *Ref Pastor* 301 As Seneca saith to demulce the angry 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* XIX 690 Nervine Medicines demulce the Part, and take away the preternatural acrimony 1831 T L PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* VIII, Before I was demulced by the Muses, I was *ferocis ingenii puer*

Hence **Demu lcing** *ppl a*

1619 H HUTTON *Follies Anat* (1842) 22 His belly is a cistern of receit, A grand confounder of demulcing meate *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp Williams* I (1692) 70 The Earl's demulcing and well-languaged phrases

†**Demu lceate,** *v Obs. nonce wd* [ineg. f L. *dēmulcēre* (see prec) + -ATE 3] =prec. So †**Demulcea tion**, *Obs.*

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II lxxvi 321 Those soft and smooth demulceations that insensibly do stroke us in our gliding life 1827 *Blackw Mag* I 470 Gallantry or the exalted science of demulceating the amiable reservedness of the gentler sex

Demulcent (dĭmʊ lsĕnt), *a* and *sb* Chiefly *Med* [f. L. *dēmulcēnt-em*, pr pple. of *dēmulcēre* to DEMULCE.]

A. *adj.* Soothing, lenitive, mollifying, allaying irritation.

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 264 All insipid inodorous Vegetables are demulcent. 1854 S THOMSON *Wild Fl* III. (ed 4) 302 The linseed and the mallows, both valuable for their demulcent properties

B *sb* A demulcent medicine.

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 418 Demulcents, or what abates Acrimony 1875 H C WOOD *Therap* (1879) 576

†**Demu lcetive,** *a Obs* [irreg. f DEMULCE *v*] =DEMULCENT.

1756 P BROWNE *Jamaica* 115 The oil is opening and demulcetive

†**Demu lsion.** *Obs rare*—1. [f. L **dēmuls-*, ppl. stem of *dēmulcēre*: see DEMULCE] The action of soothing; a means of soothing

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II lvii 276 Vice garlanded with all the soft demulsions of a present contentment

Demur (dĭmɜ̄ ɹ), *sb.* Forms 3–7 **demure**, 4 **demere, demoere**, 6 **demoure, demourre**, demoyre, **demor**(e, 6–7 **demurr**(e, 7– **demur.** [a. F. *demeure*, vbl sb. from *demeurer* see next]

†1 Delay, lingering, waiting *Obs*

a 1300 *Floris & Bl* 591 Blaunchefluı heo atwist þat he makede so longe demure [*v r* demoere *rume* ifere] *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 125 Theder wardes he gan gon Withouten demere 1529 in Burnet *Hist Ref* II. 97 His Highness had cause . to marvel of your long demor, and lack of expedition 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 51 Timely alarum'd by Jacksons Demurres, at the Harbours mouth, for four days Space 1675 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I 311 Causing a most unnecessary demurre

†b Stay, abode, residence *Obs*

1444 in *Coll. Hist Staff.* (1891) XII 318 During the tyme of his demure in the presence of the seid Erle 1524 in *Household Ord* (1790) 159 In his demurre or passing from place to place. 1532–3 *Act 24 Hen VIII*, c 13 Comynge into the Kynges realme and not minded to make longe or continual demoyre in the same 1673 RAY *Journ Low C* 378 We saw this Town only in transitu, but it merited a little demurr.

†c. Continuance, duration *Obs*

1533 in Strype *Eccl Mem* I xx 148 Neither unjust matrymony shall have his unjust and incestuous demoure and continuance, as by delayes to Rome it is wont to have

†2 Hesitation, pause; state of irresolution or doubt *Obs*

1581 T HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 234 No doubtfull drift whereon demurre dependes 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 49 They were upon some demurre, whether to march directly toward Ossapy 1683 TEMPLE *Mem* Wks 1731 I 379 He did not expect any Demurr upon such an Offer 1824 LAMB *Elia* Ser II *Capt Jackson*, You were positively at a demur what you did or did not see

3 The act of demurring, an objection raised or exception taken to a proposed course of action, etc

1639 MAYNE *City Match* IV ii, Sister, 'tis so projected, therefore make No more demurs 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I 154/2 Camillus invented demurs and pretences of delay 1791 MAD D'ARBLAY *Diary* 4 June, He then said it was necessary to drink the Queen's health The gentlemen here made no demur 1838 DICKENS *Nich Nick* XXII, After a little demur, he accepted the offer

†4 *Law.* =DEMURRER 1 *Obs*

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen VIII* (1878) 36 The adversaries made thereupon a special demurre *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw Eng* (1609) 51 If they cannot agree, then is the matter referred to a demurre in the Exchequer chamber. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm* Avj b, To procrastinate with Demurs, or Fines and Recoveries without end 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & V* 120 But with rejoinders and replies Demur, imparlance, and essoign, The parties ne'er could issue join

Demur (dĭmɜ̄ ɹ), *v* Forms: 3 **demeore**, 4 **demere**, 6 **demore, demoore, demour**(e, 6–7 **demurre**, 7–8 **demurr**, 7– **demur** [a. F *demeurer*, in OF *demorer, -mourer* (=Pr and Sp *demorare*, It *dimorare*)·—pop. L *dēmorāre* = cl L. *dēmorārī* to tarry, delay, f. DE- I 3 + *morārī* to delay The OF *demor-, demour-*, proper to the forms with atonic radical vowel, was at length assimilated to the tonic form *demeur-*, the latter gave the ME forms *demeore, demere* cf PEOPLE, and the forms *meve, preve* (F *meuve, preuve*) of MOVE, PROVE]

†1. *intr* To linger, tarry, wait, *fig* to dwell *upon* something. *Obs*

a 1225 *Ancr R* 242 Auh 3if ich hie swuðe uorðward, demeore 3e þe lengre *c* 1300 *K Alis* 7295 He n'ul nought that ye demère [*rime* dere] 1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 73 (R.) Yet durst they not demoure nor abyde vpon the campe 1559 BALDWIN in *Mirr Mag* (1563) 39 b, Take hede ye demurre not vpon them 1595 SOUTHWELL *St Peter's Compl* 19 But ô, how long demurre I on his eyes 1604 T WRIGHT *Passions* v 213, I demurre too long in these speculative discourses 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I ii, If that our looks on it demurre

†b To stay, remain, abide *Obs*

1523 *St Papers Hen VIII*, IV 34 She cannot demore there without extreme daunjur and peril 1536 *Act* 28 *Hen VIII*, c 10 Any person dwellyng, demurryng, inhabitinge or resiant within this realme 1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd* 72 (R.) The sayde Peloponesy ans demoured in the land

†c To last, endure, continue. *Obs.*

1547 HOOPER *Declar Christ* III Wks (Parker Soc) 21 This defence shall demoun for ever till this church be glorified

†2. *trans* To cause to tarry; to put off, delay

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II xviii 174 Whose judgement is demurred until the day of Reconciliation. 1635 QUARLES *Embl* IV x (1818) 239 The lawyer then demurs me with a vain delay 1682 D'URFEY *Butler's Ghost* 69, I swear Henceforth to take a rougher course, And, what you would demur to force

†3 *intr.* To hesitate; to delay or suspend action; to pause in uncertainty. *Obs*

1641 MILTON *Ch Govt* VII (1851) 135 This is all we get by demurring in Gods service 1654 CODRINGTON tr *Hist Justine* 418 He found the King to demur upon it 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* II ii § 40 King Edwine demurred to embrace Christianity 1699 BENTLEY *Phal* 516 The Delphians demurring, whether they should accept it or no 1743 J DAVIDSON *Æneid* VIII 261 You need not demur to challenge 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* II, You are the first lady who ever made me even demur upon this subject. 1818 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* LXXXVII 534 All the Yorkists could thus co-operate, without demurring between their rightful sovereigns

†b. To be of doubtful mind; to remain doubtful. *Obs rare.*

1612 T TAYLOR *Comm Titus* 1 3 And demurre with the Philistines, whether God or Fortune smite vs *a* 1628 F GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 237 To have demurred more seriously upon the sudden change in his Sonne

†c *trans* To hesitate about *Obs rare*

1667 MILTON *P L* IX. 558 What may this mean? Language of Man pronounc't By Tongue of Brute, and human sense exprest? The first I thought deni'd To Beasts The latter I demurre, for in thir looks Much reason, and in thir actions oft appeers. *a* 1730 E. FENTON *Hom. Odyss* XI. *Instr* (Seager), Let none demur Obedience to her will

4 *intr* To make scruples or difficulties; to raise objection, take exception *to* (occas *at, on*). (The current sense; often with allusion to the legal sense, 5.)

1639 FULLER *Holy War* II XXXVI (1840) 98 The caliph demurred hereat, as counting such a gesture a diminution to his state. 1752 LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 93, I .. gave my Directions which being in some Measure demurred to, the Matter was brought before the Board 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. ii, My process was always very simple—in their younger days, 'twas 'Jack, do this'—if he demurred, I knocked him down 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Letters* III 29 They are so unreasonable as to demur at finding corn for them 1855 BROWNING *Let to Ruskin*, I cannot begin writing poetry till my imaginary reader has conceded licences to me which you demur at altogether 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I v 40 My host at first demurred but I insisted 1875 MCLAREN *Serm* Ser II ix 150 We can afford to recognise the fact, though we demur to the inference

b. *trans* To object or take exception to. *rare.*

1827 H. H WILSON *Burmese War* (1852) 25 As the demand was unprecedented, the Mugs, who were British subjects, demurred payment 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr* 59, I demur the inference from these facts

5 *Law.* (*intr*) To put in a DEMURRER.

[*a* 1481 LITTLETON *Tenures* § 96 Et fuist demurre en iudgement en mesme le plee, le quel les xl iours seiront accompts de le primer iour del muster de host le Roy] 1620 J WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffes* 60 It was demurred on in Law 1628 COKE *On Litt* 70 a, And it was demured in iudgement in the same plea, whither the 40 dayes should bee accounted from the first day of the muster of the kings host. *Ibid* 72 a, He that demurreth in Law confesseth all such matters of fact as are well and sufficiently pleaded 1641 in Rushw *Hist Coll* III (1692) I 334 To which Plea Mr Attorney-General demurred in Law, and the said Samuel Vassall joyned in Demurrer with him 1660 *Trial of Regic* 107, I must demur to your Jurisdiction 1681 *Trial S Colledge* 10 And if so be matter of Law arises upon any evidence that is given against you you may demurr upon that Evidence, and pray Counsel of the Court to argue that demurrer 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* II 84 The plaintiff demurred, that is to say, admitted Sir Edward's plea to be true in fact, but denied that it was a sufficient answer

Demurante, obs form of DEMURRANT.

Demure (dĭmiŭə ɹ), *a* (*sb*) Also 4–5 **dimuur**, 5 **demeuer, -uere, -ewre**, 6 **-eure.** [A derived or extended form of *meure, mewre*, MURE *a.*, used in same sense, a OF. *meur*, now *mûr*, 'ripe, mature, mellow; also, discreet, considerate, advised, settled, stayed' (Cotgr 1611) The nature and history of the prefixed *de-* are obscure

(Palsgrave, 1530, has p 841/1 'Sadly, wysly, *demeurement*', — p 841/2 'Soberly, sadly, *meurement*', but *demeurement* is not otherwise known as French)]

A. *adj.* †1. Calm, settled, still *Obs*

1377 *Death Edw III* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I 216 Thou3 the see were rou3, or elles dimuuir, Gode havenes that schip wold geete.

2 Of persons (and their bearing, speech, etc): Sober, grave, serious; reserved or composed in demeanour. (Cf. history of SAD)

14 *Epiph* in *Tundale's Vis.* 133 This Anna come demure and sad of chere 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIII 1, The yonge squyer. semely and demure as a douue 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 902 Demure Diana, womanly and sad 1538 BALE *Three Lawes* 238 A face demure and sage *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem* (Arb) 53 If a yong gentleman be demeure and still of nature, they say, he is simple and lacketh witte. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 32 Come, pensive Nun, devout and pure, Sober, steadfast, and demure 1653 H MORE *Antid Ath* III 1 (1712) 87 Notwithstanding he fared no worse than the most demure and innocent 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 485 Come with those downcast eyes, sedate and sweet, Those looks demure 1835 MARRYAT *Jac Faithf* XXIV, Her conduct was much more staid and demure 1875 M PATTISON *Ess* (1889) I. 320 'Like an angel, but half-dressed', thought the demure dons

3. Affectedly or constrainedly grave or decorous; serious, reserved, or coy in a way that is not natural to the person or to one of his years or condition

1693 SHADWELL *Volunteers* III 1, This Gentleman, and his demure Psalm-singing Fellows 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II 166 Can they pursue the demure and secret Sinners, through all the intricate mazes of their Hypocrisy 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* IV. 69 Hell's fiercest Fiend! of Saintly Brow demure *a* 1771 GRAY *Death Favourite Cat* 4 Demurest of the tabby kind, The pensive Selima 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII lxvi. 417 The threadbare mantle of its demure hypocrisy 1876 BLACK *Madcap V* xiv 176, 'I thought he was a friend of yours', she said, with demure sarcasm

†B As *sb.* Demure look or expression *Obs. rare*

1766 J ADAMS *Diary* 4 Nov Wks 1850 II. 200 He has an hypocritical demure on his face

†**Demu're,** *v. Obs rare* [f prec adj.]

1 *intr* ? To look demurely, 'to look with an affected modesty' (J.) But cf. DEMUR *v.* 3 b

1606 SHAKS *Ant & Cl* IV. xv 29 Your Wife Octauia, with her modest eyes shall acquire no Honour Demuring vpon me

2. *trans.* To make demure

1652 HENSHAW *Daily Thoughts* 187 (L.) Zeal mad, and voice demur'd with godly paint.

Hence **Demu red** *ppl a*

1613 *Uncasing of Machivils Instr* 11 With demured looke wish them good speede

Demure, obs form of DEMUR.

Demurely (dĭmiŭə·rli), *adv* [f DEMURE *a* + -LY 2.] In a demure manner, gravely, modestly, meekly, quietly; with a gravity, meekness, or modesty that is affected or unnatural.

c 1400 *Rom Rose* 4627 She, demurely sad of chere *c* 1430 *Stans Puer* 18 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 27 Walke demurely bi streetis in þe toun 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. xiii. 268 The prynce or his lieutenant oughte to aduyse demewrely herupon. *c* 1500 *Consecration of Nuns* in Maskell *Mon Rit.* II 314 The virgyns shall demeurely arryse and make

a reverence to the bishop 1596 SHAKS *Merch. V* II ii 201 If I doe not put on a sober habite Weare player hookes in my pocket, looke demurely 1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* Wks 1873 I 43 I'le looke as demurely as a Saint 1687 SCOLLY *Bellamira* IV i, He look'd so demurely, I thought butter would not haue melted in his mouth 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr* I xvi, And now his look was most demurely sad 1848 C BRONTË *Jane Eyre* xi, Folding her little hands demurely before her 1886 *Manch. Exam* 27 Feb 5/3 They sat down demurely in opposite corners of the carriage and observed a dignified silence

†b. Of things. In a subdued manner. *Obs*

1606 SHAKS *Ant. & Cl.* IV. ix 30 Hearke the drummes demurely wake the sleepers

Demureness (dĭmiū·nes) [f as prec + -NESS] The state or quality of being demure

c 1510 BARCLAY *Myr. Gd. Manners* (1570) G iij, With all demurenes behaue thee in the same, As not led by malice but rather of good loue 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *1 Tim.* ii 9 In like maner women also in comely attire, with demurenesse and sobrietie adorning themselues 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 349 A most superstitious demurenesse and affected zelotry 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* vii, The prim demureness of her looks

Demurity. *rare* In 5 demeurte [Answers to OF. *meuretê*, as DEMURE does to OF. *meur*: cf. quot 1483] 1 Demure quality, demureness.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 34/1 Joyne demeurte to thy gladnes, and humylyte to thy demeurte [Fr *et meurte a leesseement et humilite a la meurte*] *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Wks* (1760) II 182 (D.) They pretend to such demurity as to form a society for the Regulation of Manners 1889 BESANT *Bell of St. Paul's* III 271 The demurity went out of her face

2. An embodiment of demureness, a demure character or person (Cf *oddity*)

18 LAMB *Let. to Southey* (L.), She will act after the fashion of Richardson's demurities.

†**Demurmurate,** *v. Obs* [f ppl. stem of L *dēmurmurāre* to mutter over, f. DE- I 1 + *murmurāre* to MURMUR, mutter] *trans* To murmur, mutter.

1641 R. BAILLIE *Parall. Liturgy w. Mass bk.* 43 To demurmurate a number of words on the elements.

Hence † **Demurmuratory** *a*

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II x 417 The demurmuratorie words, which they vse in Poperie, and call Consecration.

Demurrable (dĭmŭ·răb'l), *a* [f DEMUR *v.* or *sb* + -ABLE. For form, cf. OF *demorable* durable] That may be demurred to, to which exception may be taken (*esp* in an action at law).

1827 HALLAM *Constitutional Hist* I i 54 *note*, It was demurrable for a bill to pray process against the defendant, to appear before the king and his privy council 1885 *Law Reports* Weekly Notes 219/2 The petition was demurrable, as it did not allege that the petitioner had a complete title as executrix 1893 J. KEKEWICH in *Law Times Rep.* LXVIII 439/1 The statement of claim would be demurrable

Demurrage (dĭmv redʒ) Also 7 demourage, 7–8 demorage [a OF. *demorage, demourage*, f. *demorer, -mourer*: see DEMUR *v.*]

†1. Stay, delay, hesitation, pause. *Obs.*

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 20 That long demourage of theirs in Kadesh 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II App. (1852) 171 Powerful enemies clogged his affairs with such demurrages and such disappointments as would have wholly discouraged his designs 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 89 ₱ 3, I shall endeavour to shew the folly of Demurrage I would have them seriously think on the Shortness of their Time 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII 231 A demurrage, for a second, succeeded the shock, and then on we went again

†b. Constrained delay, detention *Obs. rare*

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 226 In the allowance to jurymen distinguish two parts: one for demurrage, viz. at the place of trial, the other for journeys, viz. thither and back 1817 — *Plan Parl. Reform.* Introd. cxlvii, The expense of journeys to and from, and demurrage at, the Election town

2 *Comm.* a. Detention of a vessel by the freighter beyond the time agreed upon; the payment made in compensation for such detention.

1641 *Rebels' Remonstr.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III (1692) I 389 A certain Summ, for the doing thereof within such a time, and if they stay'd longer, to have so much *per diem* for demurrage. 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State* July an. 1656, A considerable Sum of Money owing from certain Portugal Merchants to several English Merchants, upon the account of Freightage and Demorage 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II 153 If I stay more, I must pay 3*l.* *per Diem* Demorage, nor can I stay upon Demorage above eight Days more 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II 116 If the Delay was occasioned by the Merchant, he shall be obliged to pay for the Days of Demurrage, to the Captain 1835 MARRYAT *Jac Faithf.* viii, There had already been considerable loss from demurrage *Mod.* The Ship 'Flora' is on demurrage

b. A charge for detention of railway trucks

1858 REDFIELD *Law Railw.* (1869) II 191 Demurrage is a claim by way of compensation for the detention of property which is subsequently restored 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss., Demurrage*, charges on over due railway trucks

c. A charge of 1½*d.* per ounce made by the Bank of England in exchanging gold or notes for bullion.

1875 JEVONS *Money* x. 116 Including the above charge of 1½*d.* per ounce for demurrage 1882 BITHELL *Counting House Dict.*, The metallic value of standard gold is £3 17*s.* 10½*d.* per oz. At the Bank of England £3 17*s.* 9*d.* is given for it without any delay. The difference of 1½*d.* per oz., by which this delay is avoided, is called *demurrage*

3. The act of demurring, or raising objection to something. *rare*

1822 COLTON *Lacon* II 147 Without the slightest dissent or demurrage of the judgment.

Demurral (dĭmŭ·răl) *rare* [f DEMUR *v.* + -AL. cf. OF *demorail, demoral*, retardation, delay] The action of demurring, demur.

1810 SOUTHEY in *Edin. Ann. Reg.* I i 413 This was a needless demurral 1814 — *Lett.* (1856) II 370 Second thoughts in matters of feeling, usually brings with it hesitation, and demurral 1890 *Spectator* 22 Mar., I crave a small portion of your space to express my demurral as well to the reasoning as to the accuracy of 'A Churchman', who writes to you

†**Demurrance.** *Obs* In 4 demorrance, 6 demoraunce, 7 demourance [a OF. *demorance* retardation, delay, f. *demorer, -mourer*. see DEMUR *v.* and -ANCE] a. Delay, lingering b. Abiding, abode, dwelling.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4123 He wolde wende, swithe snel saun demorrance *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bk. 3 Foles* Wks. I 201 The man is a very fole to make his demoraunce upon such an olde wyfe 1625 *Modell Writ* 76 b, Here is my demourance, and from hence I purpose not to part

Demurrant (dĭmv rănt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 demurante, 9 (*erron.*) demurrent [a. OF. *demourant*, pr. pple. of *demorer, -mourer*, now *demeurer*: see DEMUR *v.*] A. *adj.*

†1 Abiding, staying, dwelling, resident *Obs*

1529 *Supplic. to King* 32 To compell the same [ministers] to be demurante, abydinge, and resydent vpon their cures 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II 24/3 A friend of mine, being of late demurrant in London

†2 Delaying, putting off. *Obs*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii 12 God is no iudge dormant, nor demurrant, nor rampant

3 Demurring, hesitating *rare*

1836 F. MAHONEY *Relig. Father. Prout* (1859) 390 Why hangs he back demurrent To breast the Tiber's current?

B. *sb* One who demurs, or puts in a demurrer, in an action at law.

1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Demurrer*, A demurrer is to be signed, and argued on both sides by counsel The demurrant argues first 1885 L. O. PIKE *Yearbks.* 12–13 *Edw. III*, Introd. 85 There was no complete demurrer unless the demurrant did abide judgment on the point of law

Demurrer[1] (dĭmv rəi) Also 6 (*erron.*) demurrour, 7 demourer [a Anglo-Fr. *demurrer* = OF. *demourer*, pres. inf. (see DEMUR *v.*) used as sb. cf. *refresher, user*]

1. *Law.* A pleading which, admitting for the moment the facts as stated in the opponent's pleading, denies that he is legally entitled to relief, and thus stops the action until this point be determined by the court

1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 7 § 1 The Proces, Pleas, Demurrers and Continuances in every Action 1565 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 67 If the question be of the law, that is, if both the parties doe agree vpon the fact, and each doe claime that by law hee ought to haue it: then it was called a demurrer in law 1660 *Trial Regic.* 107 If you demur to the Jurisdiction of this Court, I must let you know that the Court doth over-rule your demurrer 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 43 By affidavits, motions, pleas, demurrers, flaws, and appeals, to protract the question from term to term and from court to court 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v., *Demurrers* are *general*, without shewing any particular causes, or *special*, where the causes of demurrer are particularly set down 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) II x. 230 He pleaded Not Guilty to the first fourteen counts, and put in demurrers to the others 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 299 A Demurrer has been happily explained to be equivalent to the remark 'Well, what of that?'

b. *transf.* An objection raised or exception taken to anything; = DEMUR *sb.* 3.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vii. 205 Slow-pac't dilatory pleas, Demure demurrers, stil striving to appease Hote zealous loue 1873 H. SPENCER *Study Sociol.* II (ed. 6) 45 This reply is met by the demurrer that it is beside the question.

†**2** A pause, stand-still; a state of hesitation or irresolution, = DEMUR *sb.* 2 *Obs*

1633 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 945/1 The matter is at a demurrour in this poynt, and we at your iudgement 1627 F. E. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 42 The greenness of the Disgrace kept him in a long demurrer 1645 WITHER *Vox Pacif.* 93 Not well discerning whether Griefe, Shame, or Anger, that demurrer caus'd.

†3. = DEMURRAGE 2 a *Obs. rare.*

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 117 If the Master doe not stay out all his dayes of demourer agreed vpon by the charterpartie of fraightment

Demurrer[2] (dĭmŭ·rəi). [f. DEMUR *v.* + -ER[1]] One who demurs.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 89 ₱ 1, I shall distinguish this Sect of Women by the Title of Demurrers 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1364 And is Lorenzo a demurrer still? 1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 565/2 It is customary . to hear the demurrer's reasons

Demurring (dĭmə·rĭŋ), *vbl. sb* [f. DEMUR *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb DEMUR, q.v.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 90 b, There is no demurring, or exceptioning against his testimony 1682 D'URFEY *Butler's Ghost* 110 Famous was he for Procuration, Demurrings, and Continuation 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II 23 But, say I with discontented demurring, you have been away often before!

Demu·rring, *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That demurs. see the verb.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 118 His demurring iudgement 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III 35 Are there demurring wits, who dare dispute This revolution in the world inspir'd?

Hence **Demu·rringly** *adv*

1890 I. D. HARDY *New Othello* I viii 187 'But . .' she observed demurringly.

Demy (dĭməi), *sb* (and *a*) Pl. demies Also 5–6 demye, 6 demie, deamy, dymye [An early spelling of DEMI- half, retained when this is used as a separate word. The uses are all elliptical, and quite independent of each other]

†1. A gold coin current in Scotland in the 15th century. apparently, originally, the half-mark (*Demi-mark*: see DEMI- 7), but rising in value with the depreciation of the silver coin from 6*s.* 8*d.* to 12*s.* (Scotch) *Obs*

1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 9 That whoso myght slee or tak hyme shuld have iii thousand demyes of gold, every pece worth half an English Noble 1451 *Sc. Acts* 8 *Jas. II*, § 33 (1597) The Demy that now runnis for nine shillenges 1455 — 13 *Jas. II*, § 59 It is thocht expedient that the Demy be cryed to ten shillinges 1489 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.*, Item to Inglis pyparis that com to the Castel 3et and playt to the King xij demyis 1497 *Ibid.*, Giffen to the cartes [cards] agane xxxij Franch crownis, x Scottes crownis and demyis, thre [ridaris], tua vmcornis

†2 'A short close vest' (Fairholt) cf. DEMI- 2 *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Courte* 359 Of Kirkby Kendall was his shoite demye 1540 *Lanc. Wills* I 189 To my doughter Katheryn my best demye 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* in *Harl. Misc.* (1808–12) VI 166 (D.) He stript him out of his golden demy or mandillion, and flead him

3 *Paper Manuf.* Name of a certain size of paper, (Properly *adj*; also *ellipt.* as *sb* = demy paper.)

Demy printing paper measures 17½×22½ inches, demy writing paper is in Great Britain 15½×20, in United States 16×21

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* II vi 45 b, There be diuerse maner of papers, as paper royal, paper demy, blotting paper, marchauntes paper 1589 *Marprel. Epit.* B, An hundred threescore and twelue sheets, of good Demie paper 1712 *Act* 10 *Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5018/3 For all Paper called Demy fine, 4*s.* Demy second, 2*s.* 6*d.* Demy printing, 1*s.* 8*d.* 1790 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Benev. Bpist. Sylv. Urban* Wks. 1812 II 251 His nice discerning Knowledge none deny On Crown, Imperial, Foolscap, and Demy 1878 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXV. 9 A demy 8vo pamphlet of about a dozen pages

4. A foundation scholar at Magdalen College, Oxford

So called because their allowance or 'commons' was originally half that of a Fellow: the Latin term is *semicommunarius.*

a 1486 *Stat. Magdalen Coll.* (MS.) 6 De electione scholarium voc' Dymyes *Ibid.*, Pro communis cujuslibet triginta pauperum scholarium, qui Demyes vulgariter nuncupantur dimidium summae illius quam pro quolibet alio socio. 1536 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 42 § 1 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 12 Fellawes, Scolers, Dymyes 1615 HEYLIN *Memoranda* 22 July in *Mem. Waynflete* (1851), I was chosen Deme of Magdalen College 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 14 William Lilye was elected one of the Demies or Semi-commoners of St. Mary Magd. Coll. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II 246 Magdalen College has a President, 40 Fellows, a School-master, 30 Scholars called Demies. 1880 GREEN *Hist. Eng. People* IV. viii. iii. 20 The expulsion of the Fellows was followed by that of the Demies

5 Short for DEMI-BAR, q.v. A kind of false dice used in cheating.

1591 GRENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1859) 38 The name of their Cheates, Bard dice, Flatters, Fargers, Langrets, Gourds, Demies, and many others. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 100 A bale of demies.

†6 A half-grown lad, a youth. *Obs.*

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxvii, Next but demies, nor boyes, nor men, our dangerous times succeede.

Demy- see DEMI-.

Demycent, -sent · see DEMI-CEINT *Obs*

Demyd, obs. pa. t. of DEEM *v.*, DIM *v.*

Demyse girdle · see DEMI-GIRDLE *Obs*

Demyship (dĭməi ʃip) Also 6 demi-, 9 demi- [f. DEMY 4 + -SHIP] A scholarship at Magdalen College, Oxford.

1536 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 42 § 1 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 13 Felowshippes, Scoleishippes, Dimishippes 1687 *Royal Mandate* 18 July in *Magd. Coll.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 78 Any Fellowship, Demyship, or other place in our said College 1869 *Echo* 11 Oct., The demyships are worth £83 per annum, and are tenable for five years 1884 COURTHOPE *Addison* 29 Dr. Lancaster used his influence to obtain for him a demyship at Magdalen

Demyt, obs. form of DIMITY.

Den (den), *sb.*[1] Forms · 1–4 denn, 4–7 denne, (4–5 deen), 3– den. [OE *denn* habitation of a wild beast.—OTeut. type **danjo*^m, corresp. in form to OHG *tenni* neut., MHG *tenne* neut. fem., Ger. *tenne* f. floor, thrashing-floor, OLG. **denni*, early mod.Du. *denne* 'floor, pavement, flooring of a ship, also cave, cavern, den' (Kilian): cf. also MDu. *dan(n* m. forest, abode of wild beasts, waste place, open country. The same root *dan-* appears in *dean*, OE *denu* (:—*danu-*) vale. the root-meaning is uncertain.]

1 The lair or habitation of a wild beast

Beowulf 5512 Geseah [he] wundur on wealle, and þæs wyrmes denn *c* 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 287/1 *Lustra*, wilddeora holl and denn *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 13 Þe leun . driueð dun to his den ðar he him berȝen wille *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16762+110 (Cott.) Þe fox has his den and ilk foghel is nest. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 15 And so dide þe prophete danyel in þe deen of lyonys. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 582 The lady wente, To the tygre denne 1585 J. B. tr. *Viret's Sch. Beastes* B ij b, It is a signe of rayne when the Ante bringeth out of her hole and denne al her egges. 1611

Bible *Job* xxxvii 8 Then the beastes goe into dennes · and remaine in their places 1808 Scott *Marm* vi xiv, And dares't thou then To beard the lion in his den, The Douglas in his hall?

2 A place hollowed out of the ground, a cavern († *occas* a pit). *Obs* or blended with 1 or 3

a 1300 *Cursor M* 4185 (Cott) Tac we him out of yon den [Joseph in the pit] 1382 Wyclif *Heb* xi 38 Thei erringe in dennys and cauys of the erthe 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I 315 Þe lond of Sicilia is holow and ful of dennes [L *cauernosa*] 1530 Palsgr 212/2 Den, a hole in the grounde, *cauerne*. 1548 Hall *Chron* 191 [They] lurked in dennes and wholes secretly 1588 Shaks *Tit A* II iii 215 Aaron and thou looke downe into this den 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr* I i, I lighted on a certain place, Where was a Denn; And I laid me down in that place to sleep 1726 Cavallier *Mem* I 101, I had already search'd into several Denns and Caverns of the Mountains 1847 Emerson *Poems, Saadi* Wks. (Bohn) I 473 No churl, immured in cave or den

3 *transf.* and *fig.* A place of retreat or abode (likened to the lair of a beast); a secret lurking-place of thieves or the like (cf. Matt xxi 13)

c 1275 *Pains of Hell* 176 in *O E Misc* 152 Vvrþer þei beoþ olde men þat among neddren habbeþ heore den *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 14745 (Trin) Ȝe hit make A den to reset inne þeues. *c* 1430 *How wise Man taught Son* 132 in *Babees Bk* 52 How litil her good dooþ hem availe Whanne þei be doluen in her den 1588 Spenser *Virgil's Gnat* 96 No such sad cares Do ever creepe into the shepheards den. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II viii 186 [They would have] made the island a den of thieves 1810 Scott *Lady of L* I iv, The Cavern, where, 'tis told, A giant made his den of old 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I xxiii 167 The very type of a robbers den

b. A small confined room or abode, *esp.* one unfit for human habitation.

1837 Dickens *Pickw* ii, The musicians were securely confined in an elevated den 1840 T A Trollope *Summ Brittany* I 315 The frightful dens of some of the Manchester operatives 1892 E Peacock *N Brendon* II 100 The filthy den where her mother lived

c. *colloq.* A small room or lodging in which a man can seclude himself for work or leisure, as, 'a bachelor's den'

1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl* 5 June ₣ 3 So saying, he retreated into his den 1816 Scott *Leit* (1894) I 372 A little boudoir a good eating-room, and a small den for me in particular 1882 *Blackw Mag* Dec 709 [He] went off in the direction of his own den, a little room in which he smoked and kept his treasures.

4 The name given in the Lowlands of Scotland, and north of England, to the conventional enclosure or place of safety in boys' out-of-door games, called elsewhere the *home*, *bay*, or *base*.

5 'A deep hollow between hills; a dingle' (Jam.). *Sc local*

['Often applied to a wooded hollow' (Jam), and then nearly synonymous with Dean[2], but not the same word]

1552 Abp Hamilton *Catech* (1884) 23 In the vail or den quharin thow usit to commit ydolatrie 1785 Burns *To W Simpson* x, We'll sing auld Coila's banks an' braes, her dens an' dells *a* 1800 *Ballad*, 'The dowie dens of Yarrow' 1806 Sir W. Forbes *Beattie* II 51 (Jam), I have made several visits of late to the Den of Rubislaw. *Note* A *Den*, in the vernacular language of Scotland is synonymous with what in England is called a *Dingle*

(In many place names, as *Dura Den* near Cupar Fife, *The Den* near Kirkcaldy, *Hawthornden* in Mid Lothian, but as a termination often representing earlier *dene*, *dean*)

†**6.** *Anat* A cavity or hollow *Obs*

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* iii xxii (1495) 70 Oute of a denne of the lyste syde of the herte comyth a veyne 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 609 The implanted Ayre concluded within the dennes or cauities of the Eares 1683 Snape *Anat Horse* iii xiv (1686) 140 The Caverns or Cavities, by some called Dens

7. *Comb*, as †*den-dreadful* adj (=dreadful with dens of wild beasts)

1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met* i (1626) 6 Now past' den-dreadfull Mænalus confines [*Mænala latebris horrenda ferarum*].

†**Den,** *sb*[2] Also dene, deyn. Obs Sc variant of Dan[1], sir, master.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints, Egipciane* 1110 To 3our abbot, dene Iohne, say. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* viii x 92 (Jam) The Abbot of Abbyrbrothok than, Den Henry, *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 199 Gret Ganeris That war demyt, but dowt, denyss douchty 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 4670–2 All Monkrye. Ar callit Denis, for dignite, Quhowbeit his mother mylk the kow, He man be callit Dene Androw

Den[3], in the salutation *good den*: see Gooden.

Den (den), *v*[1] [f. Den *sb*[1]]

1. *refl.* (or *passive*). To ensconce or hide oneself in (or as in) a den

c 1220 *Bestiary* 36 Wu he dennede him in ðat defte meiden, Marie bi name 1613 Heywood *Silver Age* iii. Wks 1874 III 129 If he be den'd, Il'e rouze the monstrous beast 1632 Lithgow *Trav* vii 315 A pit digged to hide the Gunner the Gunner lay denned, and durst not stirre 1823 Galt *Entail* II. xvii 157 'Hae ye ony ark or amrie . where a body might den himsel till they're out o' the gate and away?'

2. *intr.* To live or dwell in a den; to escape into, or hide oneself in, a den.

To den up. to retire into a den for the winter, as a hibernating animal (*U S colloq*)

1610 G Fletcher *Christ's Vict* xiv, The sluggish saluages, that den belowe 1722 Dudley in *Phil Trans* XXXII, 295 They generally den among the Rocks in great Numbers together. *c* 1860 Tom Taylor in Thornbury *Two Cent of Song* (1867) 261 In a dingier set of chambers no man need wish to stow, Than those, old friend, wherein we denned, at Ten, Crown Office Row.

1894 *Home Mss* (N Y) Jan 463 Our people are inclined to 'den up' in the hot weather, as certain animals do in the cold season

†**3** *To den out* to drive (a beast) out of its den, to unearth. *Obs.*

1571 Hanmer *Chron Irel* (1633) 203 [They] burned their Cabbans and Cottages, and such as dwelt in caves and rockes underground (as the manner is to denne out Foxes) they fired and smothered to death

Hence **Denned** (dend) *ppl a*, **Denning** *vbl sb*

1622 S Ward *Woe to Drunkards* (1627) 45 In such townes this Serpent hath no nestling, no stabling, or denning. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI 165 Arousing a denned lion.

†**Den,** *v*[2] *Obs rare*—[1] [Etymol. doubtful: cf. Dem *v*[1]] *trans.* To dam up.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xiv 354 This fals traitour his men had maid The ysche of a louch to den [*rime* men]

Den, obs form of Dean[1] (*decanus*), Dene[2].

Den and Strand: see Dene[2].

Denaer. see Dinar.

Denalagu (OE). see Danelaw.

†**Dena·me,** *v Obs.* [f. De- I. 3 + Name *v*, after OF. *denomer*, *denommer*, L. *dēnōmināre*] *trans* To denominate

1555 Abp Parker *Ps* cxix. 365 These fiftene Psalmes next followyng Be songs denamd of steps or stayers *a* 1640 Jackson *Creed* x notes, Wks IX 268 The exorbitance of a diseased appetite in man is therefore denamed 'caninus appetitus'

Denar, denare (dī nāɪ, dĭnā ɪ, -ēə ɪ). Forms: 6 denaire, 6-8 denare, 6– denar. [Modification of ME. *dener*, *denere* (from OF *dener*), Denier, assimilated to L *dēnārius*, It. *denaro*, *danaro*, and the adaptations of these in other languages] A coin: the Roman Denarius; the Italian *denaro* or Spanish *dinero* of the 16–17th c.; the Persian and East Indian Dinar, q v.

1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl* 179 In Italy in bras they haue kateryns & byokes & denares 1597 *1st Pt Return fr Parnass* I i 196 The villaine would not part with a denaire 1699 Bentley *Phal* xiv 438 The Sicilian Talent was anciently Six, and afterwards Three Denares 1701 W Wotton *Hist Rome* Notes 154 Antony promises 5000 Denaires to every private Soldier 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm* 367 The solidi were reckoned as equal to twelve silver denars *Ibid* 368 Smaller gold pieces were also coined under the name of gold pennies, gold denars or oboluses

Denarcotize · see De- II. 1.

†**Dena·riate,** *sb Obs* or *Hist* [ad med L. *dēnārīāt-us* (in *Laws of Edw. Confessor*, Du Cange), f L *dēnārius* penny: see below] A portion of land worth a penny a year.

1610 W Folkingham *Art of Survey* II vii 58 There be also other quantities of Land taking their denominations from our vsual Coine, as Fardingdeales, Obolates, Denariates, Solidates, Librates 1670 in Blount *Law Dict* s v *Fardingdeal*

†**Dena·riate,** *a. Obs.* [f L *dēnārī-us* (see below), in med. sense 'money': see -ate[2]] Of or pertaining to money, monetary.

1632 Lithgow *Trav* x. 441 The Host perceiving their denariat charge, he entered their chamber, when they were a sleepe

Denarie, obs. form of Denary.

‖**Denarius** (dĭnē° rĭŭs). Pl. denarii (-ɪ,ɪəɪ) [L, for *dēnārius nūmus* denary coin, coin containing ten (asses), f. *dēni* every ten, ten by ten. see -ary[1].]

1. An ancient Roman silver coin, originally of the value of ten asses (about eightpence of modern English money).

1579 North *Plutarch* (1612) 862 (Stanf) Eleuen Myriades of their Denarij 1645 Evelyn *Diary* (1850) I. 282 (ibid.), Ten asses make the Roman denarius 1788 Priestley *Lect Hist* iii xv (R.), In the early times of Rome, the price of a sheep was a denarius, or eight pence 1840 Arnold *Hist Rome* II. 534 The silver coinage [of Rome] was first introduced in the year 485; and the coins struck were denarii, quinarii, and sestertii 1877 C Geikie *Christ* liv (1879) 650 When they came who were hired at the eleventh hour, they received each a denarius

2 A gold coin (*denarius aureus*) of the ancient Roman empire, worth 25 silver denarii

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim & Min* 8 The fourth part of a golden denarius. 1817 Colebrooke *Algebra* lxxxiv, We read in Roman authors of golden as well as silver denarii,

3. The weight of the silver denarius used as a measure of weight, nearly equivalent to the Greek *drachma*

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R.* xix cxxxi. (1495) 940 Scrupulus that is the eyghtenthe Huolus is callyd Denarius and is acounted for ten pans. 1771 Raper in *Phil Trans* LXI 492 The Romans did not use the Denarius for a weight till the Greek physicians prescribed by it, as they had been accustomed to do by the Drachm in their own country.

¶ In English monetary reckoning used for 'penny', and abbreviated *d*; see D III 1.

†**Dena·rrable,** *a Obs*—° [f L *dēnarrā-re* to narrate + -ble.] 'Proper to be related, capable of being declared'.

1727 Bailey vol II. 1730–6 — (folio)

So †**Denarra·tion,** 'a narration' (Bailey, 1727).

†**Denary, denarie,** *sb*[1] *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēnārius*] = Denarius, the Roman penny

c 1449 Pecock *Repr* II ii 140 Thei offriden to him a denarie. 1548 Udall, etc *Erasm Par Matt* xviii 93 An hundreth denaries 1550 Latimer *Serm. Stamford* Wks I 279 'Shew me . a penny of the tribute money', and they brought him a denari 1615 Brightman *Revelation* 213 Let thre such measures of barly bee sold for a denary 1674 Jeake *Arith* (1696) 105 This is sometime called *Drachmal Denary* for distinction sake

Denary (dī nări), *a.* and *sb* 2 [ad L *dēnāri-us* containing ten]

A. *adj* Relating to the number ten; having ten as the basis of reckoning; decimal.

1848 C Wordsworth *Hulsean Lect Apocalypse* 524 Being tens they must be ten in other successive prophecies this denary number is retained 1875 *Encycl Brit* II 463 To convert 8735 of the denary into the duodenary scale. 1891 *Pall Mall G* 4 Aug 6/1 The ten denary symbols

†**B** *sb Obs.*

1 The number ten, a group of ten, a decad

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 337 Three Denaries or Decades of weekes. *a* 1648 Sir K. Digby in *Suppl to Cabala* 248 (T) Centenaries, that are composed of denaries, and they of units 1682 H More *Annot Glanvill's Lux O* 180 Suppose Denary, is such a setled number and no other

2 A tithing or tenth part

1577 Harrison *England* II iv (1877) I 92 He diuided .. lathes into hundreds, and hundreds into tithings, or denaries.

Denationalization (dĭnæ ʃənăləɪzē[1] ʃən). [f. next + -ation Also in mod.F. (-*isation*), Littré] The action of denationalizing, or condition of being denationalized

1814 Sir R Wilson *Diary* II 363 Is not the advantage counterbalanced by the extinction of Poland and Italy, by the denationalisation of two such interesting portions of Europe? 1868 Dilke *Greater Brit* I i iv 45 Americans are never slow to ridicule the denationalization of New York.

Denationalize (dĭnæ ʃənăləɪz), *v* [a F *dénationaliser* (a word of the French Revolution), f. De- II 1 + *national, nationaliser*.]

1 *trans* To deprive of nationality; to take his proper nationality from (a person, a ship, etc); to destroy the independent or distinct nationality of (a country)

1807 *Ann Reg* 779 By these acts the British government denationalizes ships of every country in Europe 1841 *Blackw. Mag* L 773 To denationalize themselves, and to endeavour to forget that they have a country 1880 M'Carthy *Own Times* III 365 New steps were taken for denationalising the country and effecting its subjugation

2. To make (an institution, etc) no longer national; to divest of its character as belonging to the whole nation, or to a particular nation.

1839 *Times* 29 June in *Spirit Metropol Conserv Press* (1840) II 122 The attempt to denationalise the education of the infant poor 1878 *N Amer. Rev* CXXVI 266 That this crime against humanity [slavery]. should be denationalized

Hence **Dena tionalized** *ppl a*, **Dena tionalizer, Dena tionalizing** *vbl sb* and *ppl. a*

1812 *Q Rev* VIII 205 Those denationalised neutrals have no right to resist 1848 *Tait's Mag* XV 826 A horrid system of denationalizing has roused in them terrible passions 1860 *Sat Rev* X. 471/2 The cosmopolitan and denationalizing character of the Church. 1882 J H Blunt *Ref Ch Eng* II 206 A long train of foreigners or denationalized Englishmen

Denaturalization (dĭnæ tiŭrăləɪzē[1] ʃən). [f next + -ation. So in mod F] The action of denaturalizing, or condition of being denaturalized

1811 *Chron* in *Ann. Reg.* 347 Every person, a subject of this kingdom, who leaves it without a passport shall incur the punishment of denaturalisation 1881 *Scribner's Mag* XXII 94 He must submit to letters of denaturalization, if he is to be passed

b. = Denaturation

1882 *Chemist & Druggist* XXIV 51/2 A Commission in Germany has reported on the processes of denaturalisation of Alcohol for manufacturing purposes.

Denaturalize (dĭnæ tiŭrăləɪz), *v* [f De- II. 1 + *natural, naturalize*: so in mod F (Littré)]

1. *trans* To deprive of its original nature, to alter or pervert the nature of, to make unnatural.

1812 Southey *Omniana* I 34 All creatures are, more or less, denaturalized by confinement 1853 H. Rogers *Ecl Faith* 140 This 'spiritual' faculty denaturalised and disabled 1881 Palgrave *Visions Eng* Pref 13 The lyrical ballad like certain wild flowers, is almost always denaturalized by culture

2. To deprive of the status and rights of a natural subject or citizen; the opposite of *naturalize*

1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) II 119 The Duque d'Aveiro, having been degraded and denaturalized previous to condemnation. 1838 Prescott *Ferd & Is* (1846) I. Introd. 30 They also claimed the privilege, when aggrieved, of denaturalizing themselves, or, in other words, of publicly renouncing their allegiance to their Sovereign

Hence **Dena turalized, -izing** *ppl. adjs.*

1800 Southey *Life* (1850) II 45 By reading in that huge denaturalised city. 1812 *Edin Rev.* XIX. 375 Cast off without ceremony as denaturalized beings 1820 *Loud Mag* May 549/2 The practice of such denaturalizing depravities. 1847 De Quincey *Schlosser's Lit Hist.* Wks. 1862 VII 54 In their own denaturalised hearts they read only a degraded nature

Denature (dĭnē[1] tiŭr), *v* [a. F *dénaturer*, OF. *desnaturer*, f. *des-*, *dé-* (De- I. 6) + *nature*; a doublet of Disnature.]

†**1** *trans* To render unnatural *Obs.*

1685 Cotton tr *Montaigne* III 158 Fanatick people, who think to honour their nature by denaturing themselves.

2. To alter (anything) so as to change its nature; e.g. to render alcohol or tea unfit for consumption.

Hence **Dena·tured** *ppl a* ; also **Denatura·tion.**

1878 J Thomson *Plenty Key* 7 If your liquor be not of the denatured nature of London milk chicory coffee 1882 *Athenæum* 25 Mar 385/1 A paper 'On the Denaturation of Alcohol by the Action of Wood-Spirit' 1888 *Manch Exam* 3 July 6/5 Regulations authorising the removal from bond of what was termed denatured tea

Denaur, var of Dinar, an eastern coin.

Denay, obs. variant of Deny *v* and *sb*

Dendelion, obs form of Dandelion.

Dendrachate, etc. : see under Dendro-.

De·ndral, *a rare.* [f. Gr. *δένδρ-ον* tree + -al] Pertaining to or of the nature of a tree ; arboreal.

1874 H W. Beecher in *Christian Union* 28 Jan 72 Such trees as that dendral child of God, the elm.

Dendranatomy, -anthropology : see under Dendro-

† **De·ndrical,** *a. Obs* [f as prec + -ic + -al.] Of the nature of or resembling a tree, dendritic

1758 Mendes da Costa in *Monthly Rev* 454 The said author took a dendrites fresh dug scraped all the black or dendrical substance from it

Dendriform (de·ndrifōrm), *a.* [f as prec. + -form, L *-form-is* ; after *cruciform*, etc] Of the form of a tree ; branching, arborescent

1847 in Craig 1869 Nicholson *Zool* 89 A dendriform mass 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim Life* 791 A sponge may be leaf or fan-like, branched or dendriform

Dendrite (de·ndrəit). Also in Lat form **dendrites** (dendrəi·tīz), pl. **dendritæ** (-tī) [ad Gr *δενδρίτης* of or pertaining to a tree, f. *δένδρον* tree : see -ite. In F. *dendrite* (1732 in Trévoux)]

1. A natural marking or figure of a branching form, like a tree or moss, found on or in some stones or minerals, a stone or mineral so marked

1727-51 Chambers *Cycl* s v , In some dendrites, the figures, or signatures, penetrate quite through 1774 Strange in *Phil Trans* LXV 35 It is also variegated by frequent dendrites. 1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl* (1848) I. 27 As dendrites derive the outlines from the casual neighbourhood and pressure of the plants 1863 Lyell *Antiq Man* vii (ed 3) 116 Those ramifying crystallizations called dendrites usually consisting of the mixed oxyds of iron and manganese, forming extremely delicate brownish sprigs, resembling the smaller kinds of sea-weeds.

Comb 1856 Stanley *Smai & Pal* 1 (1858) 45 The older travellers all notice what they call Dendrite stones,—i e. stones with fossil trees marked upon them.

2. A crystalline growth of branching or arborescent form, as of some metals under electrolysis

1882 A. S Herschel in *Nature* No 642 363 After a few hours of charging, the rough dendrites of humus coloured substance acquired frond-like form.

Hence **Dendri·tiform** *a.*, having the form or appearance of a dendrite

1890 in *Cent Dict*

Dendritic (dendri·tik), *a* [mod f Dendrite (in F *dendritique*) : see -ic] Resembling or of the nature of dendrite : said of various structures or formations, chiefly mineral and animal.

1. Of a branching form ; arborescent, tree-like

1816 P Cleavland *Mineral* 445 This variety is rentform, dendritic, in membranes, &c 1841 Trimmer *Pract Geol* 74 Dendritic native silver and copper 1870 Rolleston *Anim Life* Introd 102 This structure may be either dendritic or foliaceous

2 Having arborescent markings

1805-17 R. Jameson *Char Min* (ed 3) 77 Steatite and dendritic calcedony. 1872 H Macmillan *True Vine* iii 110 Imitations of ferns and foliage in moss agates, or in what are called dendritic pebbles

Dendritical (dendri·tikăl), *a* [f as prec + -al.] = prec

1822 G Young *Geol. Surv Yorksh Coast* (1828) 183 The dendritical impressions observed in the parting of sandstone 1823 Faraday *Exp. Res* xviii 82 The Hydrate is produced in a crust or in dendritical crystals

Hence **Dendri·tically** *adv.*, like a dendrite.

1884 E Klein *Micro-Organisms & Disease* xiii 60 In some species [of Bacteria] the zooglæa is dendritically ramified

Dendro-, before a vowel **dendr-,** combining form of Gr *δένδρον* tree, as in **De·ndrachate** (-ăkēt) [see Achate *sb.*1], a variety of agate with tree-like markings. † **Dendrana·tomy,** the anatomy of trees (*obs*) **Dendranthropo·logy** (*nonce-wd*), 'study based on the theory that man had sprung from trees' (Davies) **Dendrocla·stic** *a* , breaking or destroying trees, *sb* a destroyer of trees. **Dendrode·ntine,** 'the form of branched dentine seen in compound teeth, produced by the interblending of the dentine, enamel, and cement' (*Syd Soc. Lex.* 1883) ; cf Dendrodont below. **Dendro·graphy,** description of trees (*Syd Soc. Lex*). **Dendroheliopha·llic** *a* , said of a symbolic figure combining a tree, a sun, and a phallus. **Dendro·latry,** worship of trees **De·ndrolite,** a petrified or fossil tree or part of a tree **Dendro·meter,** an instrument for measuring trees **De·ndrophil,** a lover of trees. **Dendro·philous** *a* , tree-loving ; in *Bot* growing on or twining round trees. **De·ndrostyle** (*Zool*), one of the four pillars by which the syndendrium is suspended from the umbrella in the *Rhizostomidæ*

[1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Dendrachates* (Gr) , a kind of Agate-stone, the Veins and Spots of which resemble the Figures of Trees and Shrubs] 1865 Page *Handbk Geol Terms, Dendrachate* moss agate, agate exhibiting in its sections the forms or figures of vegetable growths 1697 *Phil Trans* XIX 558 *Dendranatome* may, tho' more remotely, advance even the Practice of Physick, by the Discovery of the Oeconomy of Plants, 1753 Chambers *Cycl Suppl* , *Dendranatomy*, a term used by Malpighi and others to express the dissection of the ligneous parts of trees and shrubs, in order to the examining their structure and uses. *a* 1843 Southey *Doctor* ccxv VII 168 He formed, therefore, no system of dendranthropology 1856 *Chamb Jrnl* VI 352 Are we not afflicted by dendroclastics? 1854 Owen in *Circ Sc.* (c 1865) II 96/2 We find not fewer than six leading modifications in fishes 1 Hard or true dentine 5 Dendrodentine 1891 T. J Jeakes in *N & Q* 7th Ser XII 395 The dendroheliophallic 'Tree of Life', probably. 1892 tr *De La Saussaye's Man Sc Relig* xii 89 The impressions which have given rise to dendrolatry 1828 Webster, *Dendrolite*, a petrified or fossil shrub, plant, or part of a plant *Dict of Nat Hist* 1865 Page *Handbk Geol Terms, Dendrolite* a general term for any fossil stem, branch, or other fragment of a tree 1768 *Gentl Mag* 552 An account of the new invented Dendrometer 1874 Knight *Dict Mech* , *Dendrometer*, an instrument for measuring the height and diameter of trees, to estimate the cubic feet of timber therein It has means for taking vertical and horizontal angles, and is mounted on a tripod stand 1888 *Pall Mall G* 21 Dec 3/1 This is the statement of a wild dendrophil 1886 Guillemard *Cruise 'Marchesa'* II 188 Dendrophilous plants swarmed up the tree-trunks and shrouded them with their fleshy, fenestrated leaves 1841-71 T. R Jones *Anim Kingd* (ed 4) 88 The main trunks of the dependent polypiferous root or stem unite above into a thick quadrate disk (*syndendrium*), which is suspended by four stout pillars (*dendrostyles*), one springing from each angle

Dendrobe (de·ndrōb). [ad mod L *Dendrobium*, f. Gr. *δένδρον* tree + *βίος* life] Anglicized form of *Dendrobium*, name of a genus of epiphytal orchids, of which many species are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers

1882 *The Garden* 7 Jan 9/3 One word in praise of this old and dear Dendrobe 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Nov 3/2 The discovery of what the Anglo-German importers call the 'Elephant Moth Dendrobe' the *Dendrobium Phalænopsis Schroderianum*

Dendrocalastic: see under Dendro-

Dendrocœl, -cœle (de·ndrosēl), *a Zool* [f. Dendro- + Gr *κοιλία* the body-cavity, abdomen] Having a branched or arborescent intestine, belonging to the division *Dendrocœla* of Turbellarian Worms. Also **Dendrocœ·lan, Dendrocœ·lous,** in same sense.

1869 Nicholson *Zool*, xxiv (1880) 242 The Nemerteans . make a near approach to the dendrocœlous Planarians 1877 Huxley *Anat Inv. Anim* iv 194 Sometimes a simple sac and occasionally branched, like that of the dendrocœle Turbellaria.

Dendrocolaptine (de·ndrokōlæ·ptəin, -in), *a Ornith* [f Dendro- + *κολάπτ-ειν* to peck, etc] Belonging or allied to the genus of birds *Dendrocolaptes*, or South American tree-creepers

1892 W H Hudson *La Plata* 147 There is in La Plata a small very common Dendrocolaptine bird—*Anumbius acuticaudatus*

Dendrodentine · see under Dendro-.

Dendrodic (dendrǫ dik), *a.* [f Gr *δενδρώδ-ης* tree-like + -ic. Cf. also mod L *Dendrodus*] Having a branching or arborescent structure, as the teeth of the genus *Dendrodus* of fossil fishes · see next

1854 H Miller *Footpr Creat* v (1874) 78 The dendrodic or tree-like tooth was, in at least the Old Red Sandstone, a characteristic of all the Celacanth family.

Dendrodont (de·ndrodǫnt), *sb.* and *a Palæont* and *Zool.* [f Dendro- + Gr *ὀδοντ-* tooth]

A. *sb* A fish of the extinct fossil genus *Dendrodus*, characterized by teeth of dendritic structure. (Cf. *dendrodentine* under Dendro-)

1849-52 Owen in Todd *Cycl Anat.* IV ii 869 The seemingly simple conical teeth of the extinct family of fishes which I have called 'Dendrodonts' 1865 Page *Handbk Geol Terms*

B *adj* Having, or consisting of, teeth of dendritic internal structure.

1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 326 Dentition dendrodont 1880 Gunther *Fishes* 365 Dentition dendrodont

Dendrography, etc. . see under Dendro-

Dendroid (de·ndroid), *a* [f. Gr *δένδρ-ον* + -oid . cf Gr *δενδρώδης*, contr. from *δενδροειδής.*] Of the form of a tree, dendritic, arborescent

1846 Dana *Zooph* (1848) 544 A dendroid specimen in the coral collections of Peale's Museum 1869 Nicholson *Zool.* 105 Dendroid, or tree-like, corals

Dendroi·dal, *a* [f as prec. + -al] = prec.

1840 *Penny Cycl* XVIII. 372/2 (Corals) Polyparium dendroidal, dichotomous.

Dendrolatry, -lite see under Dendro-.

Dendrology (dendrǫ lŏdʒi) [f Dendro- + Gr. *-λογία* discourse, -logy.] The study of trees ; the department of botany which treats of trees. So **Dendrolo·gic, Dendrolo·gical, Dendrologous** *adjs.*, belonging to dendrology; **Dendrolo·gist,** one versed in dendrology, a professed student of trees.

1708 Kersey, *Dendrology*, a Treatise, or Discourse of Trees 1825 P W. Watson *Dendrol Brit* Introd. 1 That no person since the time of Evelyn should have taken up the Dendrologic Department of the science *Ibid* Introd 10 This work includes about 100 Trees and Shrubs for the Dendrologist, indigenous to the British Isles 1869 W Robinson *Parks & Gardens Paris* (1878) 344 There is a school of Dendrology here 1875 Lowell *Lett.* (1894) II 137 The sonnet is 'susceptible of a high polish', as the dendrologists say of the woods of certain trees 1884 *Science* 4 July 10 Dendrological science has met with a great . loss in the death of Alphonse Lavallée

Dendrometer, -phil, -style · see Dendro-

Dene (dēn), *sb* 1 Another spelling of Dean *sb* 2, a (wooded) vale

Dene (dēn), *sb* 2 Also den, deine, deane. [Of uncertain derivation

The sense seems to make it distinct from *dene*, Dean 2, and suggests affinity to LG. *dune* (now also mod Ger), E Fris and N Fris. *düne, dün*, Du *duin*, sand-hill on the coast also F *dune* in same sense But its relationship to these words is phonetically uncertain, and rendered more so by the existence of the form *den* Relationship to Ger. *tenne* floor, perh orig 'a flat', has also been suggested, but the history of the word does not go back far enough to admit of any certain conclusion]

1 A bare sandy tract by the sea ; a low sand-hill ; as in the *Denes* north and south of Yarmouth, *Deneside* there, the *Den* at Exmouth, Teignmouth, etc

α in form *den*

1278 [see 2] 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 26 There being aboue fiue thousand pounds worth of them at a time upon her dens a sunning. 1776 Withering *Brit Plants* (1796) III 563 On the sandy den at Teignmouth, plentiful 1847 Halliwell, *Den*, a sandy tract near the sea, as at Exmouth, and other places.

β in form *dene*

1816 Klatinge *Trav* (1817) I. 7 Quitting Calais for St Omars,—the deines or sand-hills begin 1845 *Blackw Mag* Apr 424/2 A 'broad' separated from the sea by a narrow strip of low sand banks, and sandy downs or deanes as they are there termed 1855 Kingsley *Westw Ho!* xvi, Mrs Leigh watched the ship glide out between the yellow denes 1857 — *Two Y. Ago* 50 Great banks and denes of shifting sand

† **2.** *Den and strand* :

'*Den* is The Liberty the Ports Fishermen shall have to beet or mend, and to dry their Nets at Great Yarmouth, upon Marsh Lands there, yet called The Dennes, during all the Herring Season *Stroud* . the Liberty the Fishermen have to come to the Key at Great Yarmouth, and deliver their Herrings freely' (Jeake). *Obs*

1278 *Charter Edw I* in Jeake *Charters Cinque Ports* (1728) 12 Et quod habeant Den & Strond, apud magnam Jernemouth [*transl* in Hakluyt *Voy* (1598) I. 117 And that they shall haue Denne and Strande at Great Yarmouth] 1331 *Charter Edw III*, ibid. 13 Nous voillouns qu'ils ayount lour eysements en Strande & Den saunz appropriement del soil. 1706 in Phillips

† **Dene,** *sb* 3 *Obs.* A fictitious sb. made by separating the adv Bedene, *bydene* 'together, straight on, straightway' into *be dene, by dene* ; whence, by varying the preposition, *with dene*

c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints, Vincentius* 328 As þai had sene It þat þar downe wes done with dene *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7804 Nine þere And twa moneths, all' be dene ? *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 272 Take thy leue of kinge and quene, And so to all the courte by dene.

† **Dene,** *a Obs. rare* −1 [ad. L *dēn-i*] Ten.

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* I 587 Whenne the moone is daies dene Of age is good, and til she be fiftene

Dene, var Dain *sb* , Den *sb.*2, obs f Dean 1, and Din.

† **De·negate,** *v. Obs* [f ppl. stem of L *dēnegāre* to deny] To deny

1623 in Cockeram 1652 F Kirkman *Clerio & L* 124, I cannot denegate any thing unto thee

Denegation (denĭgē·ʃən) [a F. *dénégation* (*desn-*), 14th c. in Hatzf., ad L *dēnegātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēnegāre* to deny]

† **1** Refusal to grant, denial of what is asked.

1489 *Will of J Welbeke* (Somerset Ho), Withouten any delay fraude denegacion or troble. 1548 Hall *Chron* (1809) 849 Denegacion of Iustice 1651 Biggs *New Disp* P 273 A denegation of that, to which she hath had a strong optation

2 Denial, contradiction

1831 Southey in *Q Rev* XLV 199 The base and beaten path of denegation 1889 Stevenson *Master of B.* vi. 220, I thought to interrupt him with some not very truthful denegation.

Denegatory (dĕne·gătəri), *a rare* [f. L *dēnegāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēnegāre* to deny + -ory cf F *dénégatoire* (1771 in Hatzf.)] Having the effect of denying ; contradictory

1823 Bentham *Not Paul* 255 Denied by the opposite denegatory assertion *Ibid* 259 A denegatory declaration—a declaration denying the fact charged in the accusation

† **Deneger.** *Obs.* = Denier.

(App an error for *deneyer*, but perh intentionally f **denege*, ad L *dēnegāre*)

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* I (1879) 115 An infidell, and a deneger of the faith 1592 — *Motive Good Wks* (1593) 117 Heathen people and infidels, denegers of the faith

Dene-hole, Dane-hole (dē·n-, dē·nˌhōul). Also 9 **Danes' hole** [app from the national name *Dane, Danes*, ME. *Dene*, OE *Dęne* + Hole.

There is no doubt that this is popularly and traditionally the local interpretation of the name see the first quot In various parts of the country, e g the county of Durham, other ancient caves and excavations are attributed to the Danes, and called *Danes' holes* or *Dane-holes* It is not quite certain that *dene-hole* is a genuine popular form any-

where; but if so, it may possibly represent a ME *Dene-hol(e* —OE *Dena-hol*, Danes' hole (cf OE *Dena-lagu*, ME *Dene-lawe*, mod *Danes' law*, *Dane-law*), or it may be merely a local pronunciation But it has suggested to recent writers connexion with Dene *sb*¹, or with other of the sbs so spelt, or with Den (which is phonetically impossible), and either on this account, or because it does not countenance any theory about the Danes, it has been generally adopted by the archæologists who have investigated these holes since *c* 1860 Some have very reprehensibly shortened the name *dene-hole* into *dene*, conformably to their erroneous conjectures as to its connexion with *dene* and *den*]

The name applied to a class of ancient excavations, found chiefly in Essex and Kent in England, and in the Valley of the Somme in France, consisting of a narrow cylindrical shaft sunk through the superincumbent strata to the chalk, often at a depth of 60 or 80 feet, and there widening out horizontally into one or more chambers. Their age and purpose have been the theme of much discussion.

They are mentioned (but not named) by Lambarde 1570, by Camden 1605 as *putei*, in Plot's *Oxfordshire*, 1705, as 'the Gold-mine of Cunobeline, in Essex', and described in a letter from Derham to Ray 17 Feb 1706 For later history see Mr Spurrell's paper cited below, and *Trans Essex Field Club*, 1883 III 48, *Journal* xxviii, lvi

1768 Morant *Hist Essex* I. 228 [The Dane-holes at Grays] The Danes are vulgarly reported to have used them as receptacles or hiding-places for the plunder and booty which they took from the adjoining inhabitants during their frequent piracies and descents upon this island, and hence they have been styled *Dane* or *Dene* holes 1818 *Cambrian Reg* III 31 The controversy relative to the original intention of the Deneholes 1863 *Murray's Handbk Kent & Sussex* (ed 2) 16 They are here called 'Daneholes' or 'Cunobeline's Gold Mines'. *Ibid* 20 In a chalk pit near the village of E Tilbury are numerous excavations called Danes' Holes Similar excavations exist in the chalk and tufa on either bank of the Somme. The tradition still asserts that these caverns were used for retreat and concealment in time of war, whence their ordinary name *Les souterrains des guerres* 1871 R Meeson in Palin *Stifford & its Neighbourhood* 41 The Dane-holes as they are called by the country people 1881 F C J Spurrell in *Archæol Jrnl* (*title*), On Deneholes and Artificial Caves with Vertical Entrances 1883 *Trans Essex Field Club* III Jrnl 17 June 1882, An account of the Club's first visit to the 'Denes' in Hangman's Wood 1887 T V Holmes in *Essex Naturalist* I 225 (*title*) Report on the Denehole Exploration at Hangman's Wood, Grays, 1884–1887 1891 *Proc Soc Antiq.* 5 Feb 245 On the discovery of a dene-hole containing Roman remains at Plumstead

Denelage, -lawe: see Dane-law.

Dener, -e, obs form of Dinner, Denier

‖ **De'nerel.** [OF (13th c in Godef); in form dim. of *dener, denier*] A measure of capacity in Guernsey: see quot

1862 Ansted *Channel Isl* iv. App A (ed 2) 567 In Guernsey the *denerel* or dundrel is the common small unit of dry measure Three denerels . make one cabot, two cabots or six denerels, one bushel

† **Denerva'tion.** *Obs rare* [f De- I. 1 + L *nervus* string, etc, as if f a verb **dēnervāre* to tie down with a string] A making or groove, such as is produced by a string tied round.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 469 Worms are like oblong fibres whose parts are not discriminated, save by some denervations

Dengerous, obs form of Dangerous

Dengue (deŋ *gē*) Also dengue-fever, denga. [Immediately, a West Indian Spanish *dengue*, ultimately, according to Dr. Christie, in *Glasgow Med Jrnl* Sept 1881, a Swahili word, the full name of the disease in Zanzibar being *ka dinga pepo* (*ka* partitive article, 'a, a kind of', *dinga, dyenga, denga*, 'sudden cramp-like seizure', *pepo* 'evil spirit, plague') On its introduction to the West Indies from Africa in 1827, the name was, in Cuba, popularly identified with the Spanish word *dengue* 'fastidiousness, prudery'. In this form it was subsequently adopted in the United States, and eventually in general English use

In the British West Indies, called by the Negroes *dandy* Both names appear to be popular adaptations, of the 'sparrow-grass' type, of the Swahili name, with a mocking reference to the stiffness of the neck and shoulders, and dread of motion, exhibited by the patients; whence also another name of ridicule, the 'Giraffe'.—See Dandy ².]

An infectious eruptive fever, commencing suddenly, and characterized by excruciating pains, especially in the joints, with great prostration and debility, but seldom proving fatal; it is epidemic and sporadic in East Africa and the countries surrounding the Indian Ocean, and (since 1827) in the West Indies and adjacent parts of America. Also called *Dandy*, and *Break-bone fever*

(The name has apparently been sometimes given in error to other epidemic fevers)

1847 in Craig 1854–60 Mayne *Expos Lex*, *Dengue*, name for a fever which prevailed in Charleston, summer of 1850 Also called the Break-bone fever 1866 *Harvard Mem Biog* I 37 Having had a severe attack of dengue or break-bone fever 1881 Dr Christie *Dengue Fever* in *Glasgow Med Jrnl* Sept 165 Three epidemics of denque are reported as having occurred within the eastern hemisphere, the first during the years 1779–84, the second from 1823 to 1829, and the third from 1870 to 1875 *Ibid* 165 In 1870 the older inhabitants [of Zanzibar] recognized the disease as one which had been epidemic about 48, years before, and they gave to it the former designation *ka-dinga-pepo*, the name under which I described it in my first communication *Ibid* 169 Denga was prevalent in Zanzibar in 1823 1885 *Times* 4 Dec. 13 What connexion there may be between the troncasa or dengue fever and the recent invasion of cholera [at Gibraltar]

Deniable (dĭnəi ăb'l), *a.* [f Deny *v* + -able.] That can be denied

1548 Gest *Pr Masse* 98 This is denyable 1672 Penn *Spirit Truth Vind* 27 The first Proposition is purely Scriptural, and therefore the consequent not deniable 1760 Law *Spirit of Prayer* II 49 A maxim that is not deniable. 1865 E Lucas in Manning *Ess Relig. & Lit* 354 It is not deniable that even the inferior officers in an army have certain rights

Denial (dĭnəi ăl) [f Deny *v* + -al II 5]

1. The act of saying 'no' to a request or to a person who makes a request; refusal of anything asked for or desired

1528 Gardiner in Pocock *Rec Ref.* I li 122 To colour the denial of the king's purpose 1548 Udall, etc *Erasm Par. Matt.* xv (R), The woman was not weryed with so many repulses and denyals 1596 Shaks *Tam Shr* II i 281 Neuer make deniall, I must and will haue Katherine to my wife 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* iv. § 8. 385 Torture Deniall of buriall, and other externall crosses 1736 Butler *Anal* I v 136 Resolution, and the denial of our passions 1806–7 J Beresford *Miseries Hum Life* (1826) II xl, Peremptory orders of denial to all comers whomsoever 1847 Tennyson *Princess* v 324 To learn if Ida yet would cede our claim, Or by denial flush her babbling wells With her own peoples life

b = Self-denial

1828 Webster s v, A *denial of one's self*, is a declining of some gratification, restraint of one's appetites or propensities 1873 Miss J E A. Brown *Thoughts thro' Year* 78 The denials of obedience.

2 The asserting (of anything) to be untrue or untenable; contradiction of a statement or allegation as untrue or invalid, also, the denying of the existence or reality of a thing

1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist* 107 Cicero laboureth in his owne purgation, and that any such thing was of him committed, maketh flat denyall 1651 Baxter *Inf Bapt* 38 That this is a Mercy is plain, and frequently past denyall *a* 1704 T Brown *Pessus* Sat. 1 Prol Wks 1730 I 51 Tis true, nor is it worth denial 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* iii. xvi, 80 The denial of these difficulties, or the ignoring of them 1845 Whately *Logic* in *Encycl Metrop* 197/1 The denial of the suppressed premiss . will at once invalidate the argument 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) IV 134 The denial of abstract ideas is the destruction of the mind

3. Refusal to acknowledge a person or thing as having a certain character or certain claims; a disowning, disavowal

1590 N T (L Tomson) *Matt* xxvi *heading*, Peters deniall 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* II xxvii 158 All Crimes that contain not in them a denyall of the Soveraign Power. *a* 1716 South (J), Those are the proper scenes, in which we act our confessions or denials of him

4. *Law.* † **a** = Denier ² see quot; **b** The opposing by the defendant or accused party of a plea, claim, or charge advanced against him

1628 Coke *On Litt* 161 b, Deniall is a disseisin of a Rent Charge, as well as of a Rent secke 1728 Young *Love Fame* vii, Ev'n denials cost us dear at court 1828 Scott *F. M Perth* xx, Of course the charge will be rebutted by a denial 1861 W. Bell *Dict Law Scot.* s v, Denial in law imports no more than *not confessing* It does not amount to a positive assertion of the falsehood of that which is denied

5. *dial* A drawback, disadvantage, detriment, hindrance

1736 Pegge *Kenticisms*, A *denial* to a farm, i e a prejudice, a drawback, hindrance, or detriment 1876 *S Warwickshi Gloss*, *Denial*, hindrance, drawback 'It's a great denial to him to be shut up in the house so long' 1883 *Hampshire Gloss*, *Denial*, an encumbrance 'His children be a great denial to 'un.' Also in Glossaries of *Worcestersh*, *Gloucestersh*, *Surrey*, *Sussex*, *Leicester*, *Shropshire*, *Cheshire*

† **Deni'ance.** *Obs* [f Deny *v* + -ance; cf OF. *denorance*, f. *denoier*, var. of *denier* to Deny.] Denial.

1548 Hall *Chron* 244 Either for the affirmaunce or denaunce of the same 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II 749

Denied (dĭnəi d), *ppl. a* [f Deny *v* + -ed] Said not to be true or not to exist; refused.

1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock.* (1861) 281 Dying of that common, but denied disease, a broken heart

Hence **De'nie·dness,** the quality of being denied; † self-denial (*obs*).

1671 *True Non-conf* 357 Their deniedness unto all things, their absolute resignation unto . God

Denier ¹ (dĭnəi·ər). [f Deny *v* + -er ¹.] One who denies (in various senses of the verb)

c 1400 *Apol Loll* 99 And 3et þey deny to men þe understonding of þe gospel þei wel bi deniers [*printed* deneris] 1530 Palsgr 212/2 Denyer of a thynge, *escondisseur* 1558 Knox *First Blast* (Arb) 46 Deniers of Christ Iesus 1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct Dubit* I ii rule iii § 12 He must be a despiser of the world, a great denier of himself 1741 Warburton *Div Legat.* II Ded 23 The Deniers of a future State 1876 Bancroft *Hist U S.* VI xxvi 33 One state disfranchised Jews another deniers of the Trinity

† **Denier** ². *Law. Obs.* [a F *dénier* pres inf, taken subst. cf *disclaimer*, and see -er ⁴] The act of denying or refusing.

1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen VIII*, c 6 Any of the kynges subiectes, to whom any denyer of sale shall be made 1628 Coke *On Litt* 153 b, Without a demand there be no denier of the rent in law 1642 J M. *Argt. conc Militia* 24 This in effect was a denier of justice

Denier ³ (dĭnĭ·ər, ‖dənye) *Obs* or *arch* Forms: 5–7 denere, 6 *Sc.* denerr, 6–7 deneere, 7 deneer, -eare, -ire, -iere, dinneere, 6– denier See also Denar. [a. OF *dener*, later *denier* (=Pr *dener*, *denier*, *dinner*, Cat *diner*, Sp. *dinero*, Pg *dinheiro*, It *denaro*, *danaro*) :—L *dēnārium* · see Denarius The form *deneer(e* (cf *musketeer*, etc) prevailed about 1600]

1. A French coin, the twelfth of the sou; originally, like the Roman denarius and English penny, of silver; but from 16th c. a small copper coin. Hence (*esp* in negative phrases) used as the type of a very small sum.

Originally, from reign of Charlemagne till 12th c, a silver coin of about 22 Troy grains or rather less than a penny-weight; from the 13th c. to the reign of Chas IX (d 1574), usually of billon or base silver (*denier tournois*), and weighing at different times from 10 to 14 gr, under Henry III (1574–89) it became a copper coin of about 22 gr (less than ½ of the current bronze farthing), and so continued till the death of Louis XIV (B V Head)

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* vi v. 60 To þe kyrk ilka yhere Of Rome he heycht a denere To pay (a penny þat is to say) 1580 H Gifford *Gilloflowers* (1875) 132 And in his purse, to serue his neede, Not one deneere he had 1594 Shaks *Rich III*, I ii 252 My Dukedome to a Beggerly denier I do mistake my person all this while. 1607 Walkington *Opt Glass* 45 Then liue in wealth and giue not a dinneere 1611 Cotgr, *Denier* a penny, a denere, a small copper coin valued at the tenth part of an English pennie, also, a pennie-weight, or 24 grains *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp Williams* I (1692) 104 The Lord Treasurer, I know well, had not drawn a denier out of the King's purse 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Denier*, a French Brass-Coin, worth three Tenths of an English Farthing, of which Twelve make a Sols Also a Penny-weight in Silver; thus an Ounce of Silver is of 24 Deniers 1873 Hale *In His Name* vi 55 A slave whom I have bought with my deniers 1876 Browning *Pacchiarotto* 79 Let the blind mole mine Digging out deniers!

† **2.** Used to translate Lat. *dēnārius*: see Denarius I. *Obs.*

1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann* I v (1622) 9 The Pretorian bands, which receiued two deniers a day 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 66 Gallus his scribe, had receiued 500 deniers

† **3** A pennyweight, = Denarius 3 *Obs.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* II 79 Take of wild running Thyme the weight of two deniers Ervil floure twelue deniers or drams *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann* (1658) 229 Counting here, as his manner everywhere is, a deneere, for a drachma 1706 [see 1]

Denigrate (de·nigrēt), *v* Now *rare* [f ppl. stem of L *dēnigrāre* to blacken, f De- I. 3 + *nigrāre* to blacken, f *niger*, *nigr-*, black; cf F. *dénigrer* (14th c in Hatzf) Apparently disused in 18th c, and revived in 19th c]

1 *trans* To blacken, make black or dark *lit*

1623 Cockeram, *Denigrate*, to make blacke 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* vi xii 336 The fuliginous and denigrating humor. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 191 This Lotion will denigrate the hairs of hoary heads 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 231 Drunkenness denigrates the Colour of the Body. 1849 Cdl Wiseman *Ess.* (1853) III. 603 How the north wind should always drive a down-draught, with its denigrating consequences, into the drawing-room 1857 J Raine *Mem. S Hodgson* I 89 *note*, The smoke of pits and manufactories, with a dash of denigrated fog from the river

2 *fig* To blacken, sully, or stain (character or reputation); to blacken the reputation of (a person, etc.); to defame.

1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W de W 1531) 93 To mynysshe, denygrate, or derke his good name or fame. 1656 Trapp *Comm. Mark* I. 24 This he spake, not to honour Christ, but to denigrate him. 1665 Boyle *Occas Reft* III v (1845) 41 [They] do so denigrate the Reputation of them that oppose them. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 352 Napoleon paying writers for years to denigrate the memory of Voltaire, whose very name he abhorred 1889 Plumptre in *Antiquary* Apr. 146/2 The character he is at such pains to denigrate

† **b.** To darken mentally, obscure. *Obs. rare.*

1583 Stubbes *Anat Abus* (1877) 78 These smells do rather denigrate, darken, and obscure the spirit and sences

Hence **De·nigrated** *ppl. a.*, **De nigrating** *ppl. a.* 1646, 1849, 1857 [see 1]

Denigration (denigrē·ʃən). Now *rare* [ad. L *dēnigrātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēnigrāre*: so in OF. (14–16th c.) As to use, see prec.]

1 The action of blackening, or process of becoming black (literally).

1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* vi. xii 336 These are the advenient and artificiall wayes of denigration These are the wales wherby culinary and common fires doe operate *a* 1691 Boyle *Wks* I 714 (R) In these several instances of denigration, the metals are worn off

2. *fig* Blackening of character, defamation

1868 Helps *Realmah* xvii, I should not care so much about this denigration, if there were not always people ready to repeat to the person blackened all the dark and unpleasant things which others have said about him or her 1884 C. E Plumptre *G Bruno* II 135 The denigration of those rightfully held in esteem for their learning and virtue

† **b** A stain, a dark spot *Obs rare*

1641 J Jackson *True Evang. T* II 149 Let [this] be the denigration, and such a spot in the Turkish religion, as no Fullers sope can wash out.

¶ In the following (with a hyphen) app used for '*un*blackening, whitewashing'. [See De- II. 1.]

1868 J H Blunt *Ref Ch Eng* I 290 A fallen angel whose de-nigration is beyond the power of an impartial historian,

Denigrator (de·nigre·itəɹ). [agent-n. in L. form from *dēnigrāre* to DENIGRATE: see -OR.]

1. Something that blackens.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Pseud Ep* VI xii (ed 4) 413 Iron and Vitriol are the powerful Denigrators

2 One who blackens another's character or reputation.

1874 Helps *Soc Press* xii 156 The denigrator had in view the abundant malice and envy of mankind. 1882 *Reinn old Bohemian* (1883) 40 Most of his denigrators and assailers

Denigrature. *rare*⁻⁰ = DENIGRATION.

1727 Bailey vol II, *Denigrature*, a making black.

Denim (dĕ·nim) [Shortened from *serge de Nim*, F *serge de Nîmes* or *Nismes*, serge of Nismes (a manufacturing town of Southern France). See Savary des Bruslons, *Dict. gén. de Commerce* (Geneva 1742), 'serges et cadis de Nimes'. Cf. DELAINE.] A name originally given to a kind of serge; now in U.S. to a coloured twilled cotton material used largely for overalls, hangings, etc.

1695 E Hatton *Merchant's Mag* 159, 18 Serge Denims that cost 6*l* each 1703 *Loud Gaz* No. 3885/4 A pair of Flower'd Serge de Nim Breeches 1864 Webster, *Denim*, a coarse cotton drilling used for overalls, etc 1868 *Mobile Daily Tribune* 4 Nov 4/6 Dry Goods Blue Denims .. Brown Denims 1875 Miss Bird *Sandwich Isl* (1880) 79 She wears a scanty, loose frock of blue denim down to her knees

Denitrate (dĕnəɹ treĭt), *v* [DE- II. 1.] *trans* To free from nitric or nitrous acid

1863 Richardson & Watts *Chem Technol.* I III i 94 A limited quantity of sulphurous acid passed upwards to denitrate the acid 1893 *Brit. Jrnl Photog* XL 797 Gun cotton loses its solubility as it becomes denitrated.

Hence **Deni·trated** *ppl. a.*, **Deni·trating** *ppl. a.* and *vbl sb.*; also, **Denitra·tion**, the process of denitrating; **Deni·trator**, an apparatus for denitration.

1863 Richardson & Watts *Chem. Technol* I III i 89 A close reservoir, placed above the denitrating column *Ibid.* 93 The denitration was then attempted. 1873 *Chemical News* XXVII. 135 There are two methods on the Tyne for the denitration of the nitro-sulphuric acid the Glover towers and denitration by steam 1880 Lomas *Alkali Trade* 73 The framework of the denitrator is formed of 10 in. square timber

Denitrify (dĕnəɹ·trifəi), *v* [DE- II 1] *trans* To deprive of nitrous or hyponitric acid. Hence **Deni·trified** *ppl. a.*, **Deni·trifying** *vbl sb* and *ppl a.*, **Deni·trifier**, a denitrifying agent; **Deni·trifica·tor**, an apparatus used in sulphuric acid works to remove the nitrous vapours (nitrous or hyponitric acids) from the sulphuric acid previously 'nitrated' in the Gay Lussac tower.

1891 G Lunge *Manuf Sulphuric Acid* I 562 Another apparatus, constructed on the same principle is the 'Denitrificateur' proposed by Gay-Lussac himself 1892 W Crookes *Wagner's Chem. Technol.* 266 Gay-Lussac's denitrificator consists of a tower of sheet lead *Ibid.* 272 The excess of sulphuric acid acts here at the wrong place as a denitrifier *Ibid.* 266 [This] conveys it into the denitrifying apparatus.

Denitrize (dĕnəɹ trəiz), *v.* [DE- II. 1.] = prec. Hence **Deni·trizing** *vbl sb.* and *ppl a*

1892 W. Crookes *Wagner's Chem Technol* 267 Passing out denitrised at the bottom of the tower *Ibid*, The denitrising apparatus devised by J Glover of Wallsend used under the name of the Glover tower

† **De·nizate,** *v. Law. Obs.* [f ppl stem of med. (Anglo-)L. *denizāre*: see DENIZE *v.*] *trans.* To constitute a denizen.

1604 in Spottiswood *Hist Ch Scot.* VII (1677) 485 His Majesties Prerogative Royal to denizate, enable and prefer to such offices. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 129 a, An alien that is enfranchised or denizated by letters patent.

Denization (denizēĭ·ʃən). *Law.* [a. Anglo-F. *denization* (Littleton *Inst.*), n. of action from DENIZE *v.*. in 16–17th c. Anglo-L. *denizātio* (Du Cange).] The action of making a person a denizen, or condition of being made a denizen.

1601 *Act* 43 *Eliz* c iii, An Act for the Denization of William Myllet 1697 Evelyn *Numism* VI 203 What famous Cities had Privilege of Roman denization. 1755 Carte *Hist. Eng* IV 327 He gave all the Scots in Ulster, born before the death of Q Elizabeth, the privilege of denization 1868 E. Edwards *Ralegh* I i 13 A merchant of Genoa, who had Letters Patent of denization from King Henry.

† **Denize,** *v Obs.* [f. DENIZ-EN, by dropping the termination: probably representing an AFr. *denizer*; in med (Anglo-)L *denizāre*]

1. *trans* To make (a person) a denizen

1577 Hanmer *Anc Eccl Hist* (1619) 240 Which things when this free denized Cubricus had gotten 1579 J Stubbes *Gaping Gulf* C j, If he be not denized, the laws can not abide him to be mayster of one foot of ground 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 65 a, Sundry of those now inhabiting are lately denized Cornish 1708 J Chamberlayne *St Gt. Brit.* I. III v. (1743) 181 If a foreign Lady marry an English man and she herself be not denized, she is barred all privileges and Titles due to her husband

2. *fig.* To admit into recognized use (as a word, a custom, etc.); to naturalize.

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron* V II. 10/2 The Irish language was free denuzed in the English pale. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho*, *Diverse New Exper.* 6 This secrete is as yet merely French, but it had beene long since either denized or made English if, etc.

Denizen (de·nizĕn), *sb.* and *a* Forms: 5 deynseyn, -seen, deinseyn, deynesin, 5–6 denesyn, -zen, denysen, -zen, 6 denezan, denisine, denysyn, -cen, 6–7 denisen, -zin, 6–8 denison, -zon, 7 -zan, 6– denizen. [a AF. *deinzein, denzein, denszein* = OF. *deinzein*, f AF. *deinz, denz, dens*, mod F. *dans* (—L. *dē intus*) within + *-ein*:—L. *-āneus*: cf *foreign, forein*, L *forāneus*]

1. A person who dwells within a country, as opposed to *foreigners* who dwell outside its limits (In this, the original sense, including and mainly consisting of *citizens*.) Now *rare* in *lat* sense

14 . *Chalmerlain Ayr* iii. (*Sc Stat.* I), Alswel forreyns as deynseens [*tam inhabitantes quam forinseci*] 1488–9 *Act* 4 *Hen VII*, c 23 Coin conveied into Flaundres as well by merchauntes straungers as by deynesins 1628 Coke *On Litt* 129 a, He that is born within the king's liegeance is called sometime a *denizen*, quasi dens nee, born within. . But many times *denizen* is taken for an alien born that is infranchised or denizated by letters patent 1655 Gurnall *Chr in Arm.* I 53 The Charter of London is the birthright of its own Denisons, not Strangers 1664 *Pennsylv Archives* I. 25 All people shall continue free denizens and enjoy their lands 1734 tr *Rollin's Anc Hist* I x 388 To be a natural denizen of Athens it was necessary to be born of a father and mother both free and Athenians 1841 James *Brigand* I, The towns of that age and their laborious denizens. 1847 Lytton *Lucretia* 374 The squalid, ill-favoured denizens, lounging before the doors

b *transf.* and *fig* An inhabitant, indweller, occupant (*of* a place, region, etc) Used of persons, animals, and plants. chiefly *poetic* or *rhetorical.*

1474 Caxton *Chesse* II III Cij, We be not deynseyns in the world but straungers, nor we ben not born in the world for to dwelle and abyde alwey therin, but for to goo and passe thrugh hit *a* 1711 Ken *Hymns Evang* Poet Wks. 1721 I 11 Bless'd Denizon of Light [an angel] 1712–4 Pope *Rape Lock* II 55 He summons strait his Denizens of air. 1816 Scott *Antiq* VIII, Winged denizens of the crag 1860 Maury *Phys Geog Sea* XIX § 806 As if the old denizens of the forest had been felled with an axe

2 By restriction: One who lives habitually in a country but is not a native-born citizen; a foreigner admitted to residence and certain rights in a country; in the law of Great Britain, an alien admitted to citizenship by royal letters patent, but incapable of inheriting, or holding any public office.

[1467 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 392 Eny citizen or denysen *Ilid.* 393 Yf eny citezen denesyn or foreyn departe out of the seid cite] 1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist.* 151 Cæsar had made many that came from Gallia transalpina, free denizens in Rome 1667 E Chamberlayne *St Gt Brit* I (1684) 81 The King by his Prerogative hath Power to Enfranchise an Alien, and make him a Denison 1719 W Wood *Surv Trade* 135 In our Colonies all Foreigners may be made Denizons for an inconsiderable Charge 1765 Blackstone *Comm* I. 374 A Denizen is an alien born, but who has obtained *ex donatione regis* letters patent to make him an English subject. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas I*, III vi 94 Charles seemed ambitious of making English denizens of every man of genius in Europe 1873 Dixon *Two Queens* I. III iii 133 Carmeliano, who had become a denizen, was his Latin secretary.

b *fig.* One admitted to, or made free of, the privileges of a particular society or fellowship; one who, though not a native, is at home in any region

1548 Udall, etc *Erasm Par. Matt* v 36 For they be made denisens in heauen. *a* 1653 Gouge *Comm Heb* xi. 21 III (1655) 88 Naturalized by Iacob, and made free Denisons of the Church 1857 H Reed *Lect Eng Poets* II xiv. 185 He was a denizen of ocean and of lake, of Alpine regions, and of Greek and Italian plains.

c. Used of things: e g of foreign words naturalized in a language, etc. In *Nat. Hist*, A plant or animal believed to have been originally introduced by human agency into a country or district, but which now maintains itself there as if native, without the direct aid of man; cf Colonist 2.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v lviii 623 Tarragon was allowed a Denizon in England long before the time of Ruelius writing *a* 1626 Bp Andrewes *Serm.* VI (1661) 148 The word Hypocrite is neither English nor Latin, but as a Denison 1878 Hooker *Stud Flora* Pref 7 To the doubtfully indigenous species I have added Watson's opinion as to whether they are 'colonists' or 'denizens'. *Mod Melilotus officinalis* is widely diffused in Great Britain, but is probably only a denizen.

B *adj* or *attrib*

1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c 9 § 1 All merchauntes of the nacion of Italie not made deinseyn 1509–10 *Act* 1 *Hen VIII* c 20 § 1 Merchaundises of every merchaunt denyseyn and alien. 1580 Hollyband *Treas Fr Tong, Hobeine* . the right which the prince hath vpon the goods of a stranger, not Denizen. 1613 Sir H Finch *Law* (1636) 41 The wife is of the same condition with her husband Franck if he be free, Denison if he be an Englishman, though she were a nief before, or an alien borne. 1766 Entick *London* IV 377 This house was accounted a priory alien till the year 1380, when Richard II made it denizen

Denizen (de nizĕn), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1 *trans.* To make a denizen; to admit (an alien) to residence and rights of citizenship; to naturalize Usually *fig.*

1577 B Googe *Heresbach's Husb* Ep. to Rdr. (1586) 3 They [trees, etc] may in short time be so denisend and made acquainted with our soile, as they will prosper [etc]. *a* 1631 Donne *Serm* XXVIII 364 Can in an instant denizen and naturalize that Soule that was an alien to the Covenant 1636 Heywood *Challenge* II Wks 1874 V. 21 To have you denison'd in Spaine *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnar* Poet Wks 1721 II 132 These rather might be found Denizon'd in a Star good Days to see 1832 Southey *Lett* (1856) IV 298 The cholera is not a passing evil It is denizened among us 1868 Lowell *Dryden* Pr. Wks (1890) III 130 note, *So few* has long been denizened

2 To furnish with denizens; to people with settlers from another country or district. *rare.*

Hence **De·nizened** *ppl. a.*

1556 Sir J. Cheke *Let to T Hoby* in *Ascham's Scholem* Introd (Aib) 5 If the old denisoned woordes could content and ease this needs we wold not boldly venture of vnknown wordes 1607 Chapman *Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II 19 Some new denizond Lord.

De·nizenship. [f Denizen *sb* + -ship] The position or status of a denizen.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* III ix (1632) 564 An authenticke Bull, charter or patent of denizonship or borgeousship of Rome 1807 W Taylor in *Ann. Rev* V. 568 The concession of denizenship 1871 *Athenæum* 4 Feb 137 Denizenship is a mongrel state, not worth preserving when the process of obtaining naturalization is so simple

Dennar, -er, obs. forms of Dinner.

Denne, obs. form of Din *v.*

Dennet (de·net) [Supposed to be from the Eng. surname *Dennet*] A light open two-wheeled carriage akin to a gig; fashionable in England *c* 1818–1830.

1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 193 The Dandies of our days .Are wont to bask in fashion's blaze, In Tilbury or Dennet. 1826 *Hull Advertiser* 9 June 1/2 To be sold, a handsome light Dennet, calculated for a horse or poney. 1843 Lever *J Hinton* xvi, A certain gig and horse, popularly known in this city as the discount dennet.

Denning: see Den *v* 1

Denny (de·ni), *a Obs.* or *rare.* [f Den *sb.*1 + -y] a. Having or abounding in dens, cavities, or hollows. b. Of the nature of a den.

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R.* v xxxvi (1495) 148 The herte is denny and holowe. 1656 W D tr *Conestrus' Gate Lat Unl* P 164 Hiding themselves in denny places and holes, as wilde beasts.

Denominable (dĭnǫ minăb'l), *a.* [f L. *dēnōminā-re* to denominate + -ble] That may be denominated or named

1658 Sir T Browne *Pseud. Ep* (ed 4) IV iii. 182 Inflammation denominable from other humours, according to the predominancy of melancholy, flegme, or choler. 1818 Bentham *Ch Eng* Introd. 165 The so often mentioned, and no otherwise denominable, T. T Walmsley, Sec

Deno·minant, *sb rare.* [ad. L *dēnōminānt-em*, pr pple. of *dēnōmināre*: see next] = Denominator 3. 1889 in *Cent Dict*

Denominate (dĭnǫ minĕt), *ppl a* and *sb.* [ad. L *dēnōmināt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēnōmināre*]

A. *pa pple.* Named, called, denominated. *Obs.* or *arch*

1579 G. Harvey *Letter-bk* (Camden) 63 By what name or names, title or titles they may be callid, termid, or denominate 1665 Sir T Herbert *Trav* (1677) 43 Whether Gusurat be denominate from Gezuirat, which in the Arabick signifies an Isle 1689 tr *Buchanan's De Jure Regni* 10 It is no great matter how it be denominate 1814 Southey *Roderick* XVIII, The walls of Salduba by Rome Cæsarian and August denominate, Now Zaragoza.

† B. *adj Arith.* Said of a number when used adjectivally with the name of the kind of unit treated of (= Concrete *a* 4); opp. to *abstract.*

1579 Digges *Stratiot* 33 These kinds of concrete or Denominate numbers 1674 Jeake *Arith* (1696) 207 Abstract and denominate Numbers

C *sb.*

† 1 That which something is called; a name, denomination, appellation *Obs.*

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav* (ed 2) 343 After that it varied into other denominats, as Roderigo; Cygnæa; and now, by the Hollanders, Mauritius

† 2. *Gram* A word derived from another word, *esp.* from a noun; a denominative *Obs.*

1628 T Spencer *Logick* 142 Aristotle thus writeth, Those [words] are called denominates, which haue the appellation of a name from some other as from Grammar, man is called a Grammarian. 1654 Hammond *Answ Animadv. Ignat* ii § 1 34 The nature of the word being a denominate from a yong man, *νεωτερικη* from *νεώτεροι.*

Denominate (dĭnǫ mine·ĭt), *v.* [f L *dēnōmināt-*, ppl stem of *dēnōmināre* to name, specify by name, f De- I. 3 + *nōmināre* to name (see Nominate).]

1. *trans* To give a name or appellation to; to call by a name, to name (orig *from* or *after* something) Now usually with complement. To give (a thing) the name of , to call.

1552 Huloet, Denominate, *denomino* 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus* 91 Quadrupla and Quintupla, they denominated after the number of blacke minimes set for a note of the plainsong 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav* 209 The Portugals, who (not unlike a second Adam, denominating all new places and things) gave it the name *Ibid* 223 Americus Vespucius denominates that vast and spacious Continent from his owne name, America. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* II ix (1840) 60 From him [Guelpho] they of the papal faction were denominated Guelphes 1774 Bryant *Mythol* I 89 *Phi* is also used for any opening whence the head of a fountain is often denominated from it. 1782 Cowper *Ep Lady Hesketh* 18 This is what the world Denominates an itch for writing 1805 Foster *Ess* III. iii. 51 Who have hardly words to denominate even their sensations. 1876 E. Mellor *Priestly,*

1 16 They [the apostles] do not denominate him [the Christian minister] a priest

†b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To give oneself a name, take one's name (*from*) *Obs rare*

1652 SPARKE *Prim Devot* (1663) 336 Thou that leavest the master, and denominatest from the servant

†c To express in some arithmetical denomination *Obs. rare*

1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect Hist* III XIV 120 These methods of denominating time

†2. Of things. To give a name to, as a quality or attribute, to give (a thing) its name or character, to characterize, to make what it is, constitute; (with complement) to constitute, give the right to be called. *Obs*

1616 S WARD *Coale fr Altar* (1627) 36 The same vertue denominated Iacob a Prince with God 1628 DONNE *Serm* XXIII. 225 The Diuine, the Physitian, the Lawyer are not qualified nor Denominated by the same Kinde of Learning. 1664 POWER *Exp Philos* III 184 The numerous Rabble have nothing of the nobler part that should denominate their Essences 1698 W CHILCOT *Evil Thoughts* VI (1851) 74 This will denominate us of the number of Christ's true disciples 1783 JOHNSON *Let. to Susanna Thrale* (1788) II 290 Our general course of life must denominate us wise or foolish; happy or miserable. 1826–17 BENTHAM *Chrestomathia* Wks. VIII 19 That sort of acquaintance with the Greek and Latin classics which denominates a man a good scholar.

†b *absol.*

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon* 126 The Abstract tastes as if it were more honorable For that quality denominats 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* II. III II (1676) 197/2 It is wealth alone that denominates, money which maintains it, gives *esse* to it ['gentry'] 1691 BAXTER *Nat Ch* XII 51 The Form denominateth, and is Essential

c. *Logic.* Of an attribute: To give a name to (a subject).

1599 [see DENOMINATOR 3] *a* 1626 BACON *Max & Uses Com Law* XXIII (1636) 84 One name and appellation doth denominate divers things 1843 MILL *Logic* I II § 5 The attribute, or attributes, may therefore be said to denominate those objects, or to give them a common name

†3. To point out, indicate, denote *Obs*

1710 in Somers *Tracts* III 5 Our Credit in this Case is rightly called by some of our Writers, National Credit; the Word denominates its Original 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess Waters* I 88 The portion of salt which suffered the greatest change, denominates the most impure water 1792 J BELKNAP *Hist New Hampshire* III 130 There is a difference sufficient to denominate the soil from the growth

Hence **Deno·minated, Deno minating** *ppl adjs*

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 235 At this day in the denominating Countie the Earle hath but only his Name 1750 CARTE *Hist Eng* II 469 They were forced to take Flemish florins at a denominated rate much higher than the intrinsick value 1825 BENTHAM *Indic. Ld Eldon* 83 The business of all denominated Offices.

Denomination (dĭnɒminēi·ʃən). [a. OF. *denominacion* (13th c in Godef Suppl.), ad. L. *dēnōminātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēnōmināre* (in cl.Lat. in the sense of 'calling by another than the proper name, metonymy')]

1 The action of naming *from* or *after* something, giving a name to, calling by a name.

c 1400 *Test. Love* II (R), Of whiche worchings and possession of hours, ye daies of the week haue take her names, after denominacion in these seven planets. 1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., M'sex* I 18 To continue mine obseruations in regarde of the vncertaine distances, vntrue denominations of places which (I confesse) are faultes *a* 1626 BACON *Max & Uses Com Law* XXV (1636) 89 A farther sort of denomination is to name land by the attendancy they have to other lands more notorious 1739 HUME *Hum Nat* I I VII, The reference of the idea to an object being an extraneous denomination 1860 ABP THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 48 76 Denomination is the imposition of a name that shall serve to recall equally the Genus or Class, and the Common Nature

†b. A mentioning or specifying by name. *Obs*

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R* II III (1495) 30 By denomynacion of lymmes that ben seen, vnseen werkinges of heuenly inwyttes ben understonde 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy* (1810) III. 538 Vpon whose denomination I was apprehended for the same words here rehearsed.

2 A characteristic or qualifying name given to a thing or class of things, that which anything is called, an appellation, designation, title

1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I 267 Storyes expresse that Gallia or Fraunce hathe denominacion of the whitenesse of peple 1563 *Homilies* II *Fasting* I. (1859) 284 Works which are neither good nor evil, but take their denomination of the use or end whereunto they serve 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 1 The first word Credo .giveth a denomination to the whole confession of faith, from thence commonly called the Creed 1778 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 217, I most heartily disclaim that, or any other, denomination, incompatible with such sentiments 1815 SCOTT *Guy M* VII, The tribes of gypsies, jockies, or cairds—for all these denominations such banditti were known. *a* 1871 GROTE *Eth Fragm* I. (1876) 17 The virtuous man or vicious man of our own age or country, will no longer receive the same denominations if transferred to a remote climate or a different people.

†b (See quot) *Obs.*

1737 ABP BOULTER *Lett* II 234 Five, six, or seven parishes (denominations we commonly call them) bestowed on one incumbent.

3. *Arith.* A class of one kind of unit in any system of numbers, measures, weights, money, etc., distinguished by a specific name.

c 1430 *Art of Nombrynge* (E E. T. S) 8 And so oft withdraw the digit multiplying vnder the article of his denominacioun 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 52 Of the first ternarye, the denomination is vnities, and of the seconde ternarye, the denomination is thousandes 1557 — *Whetst* R j b, I will, for ease, tume the other into a fraction of the same denomination 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc* I VI (ed 7) 19 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm* 9 The price by which 'twas bought, and likewise the rate at which 'twas sold must be reduced into one denomination. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam Dict*, *Troy Weight*, a Weight in which the smallest Denomination is a Grain 1868 ROGERS *Pol Econ.* IV (1876) 47 When the paper money is of small denominations *Mod* Reduce the two quantities to the same denomination.

4 A class, sort, or kind (of things or persons) distinguished or distinguishable by a specific name.

1664 POWER *Exp Philos* III 187 Civil dissention 'twixt men of the same denomination and principles 1727 A HAMILTON *New Acc E Ind* I XXVIII 350 The Country . produceth good Cotton Cloth of several Qualities and Denominations 1814 D H O'BRIEN *Captiv & Escape* 154 A punishment equal to six years, with all denominations of malefactors, in the galleys

5 A collection of individuals classed together under the same name; now almost always *spec* a religious sect or body having a common faith and organization, and designated by a distinctive name.

a 1716 SOUTH (J.), Philosophy has divided it into many sects and denominations, as Stoicks, Peripateticks, Epicureans, and the like. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit* (1818) 195 Who, when he had overcome the sharpness of death opened the kingdom of heaven to all generations, and to every denomination of the faithful 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog* Wks 1887 I 206 The multitudes of all sects and denominations that attended his sermons 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw* III VI CIV 496 All denominations are more prone to emotionalism in religion than in England or Scotland.

Denominational (dĭnɒminēi·ʃənăl), *a.* [f prec. + -AL]

1. Belonging to, or of the nature of, a denomination or ecclesiastical sect, sectarian, as *a denominational school or college*; hence *denominational system of education*, one providing or recognizing such schools, etc

1838 GLADSTONE *State in Rel w Ch* (1839) 274 We have no fear for the Church of England in her competition with the denominational bodies around her 1861 M ARNOLD *Pop Educ France* 71 Under the dominion of the new law denominational schools are the rule 1882 *Standard* 10 Oct 5/1 Denominational Colleges in Universities which are now undenominational need no apology or excuse

2 Pertaining to a denomination or name. *rare*

1892 *Daily News* 25 Oct 5/4 Not counters, like our silver and bronze coins, but pieces intrinsically worth their denominational value

Hence **Denomina·tionalism,** adherence to or advocacy of denominational principles or a denominational system (e g of education), **Denomina·tionalist,** an adherent or advocate of these; **Denominationa·lity,** the state or condition of being denominational; **Denomina·tionalize** *v.*, to make denominational; **Denomina·tionally** *adv.*, according to a denominational method.

1855 TRENCH *Eng Past & Pres* IV (1870) 129 We have 'inflexional', 'seasonal', 'denominational', and on this the monstrous birth, 'denominationalism' 1870 *Sat Rev* 2 Apr. 432 This plan concedes the whole principle of Denominationalism 1870 *Daily News* 7 Oct., In the country districts the Denominationalists are evidently preparing to occupy the ground 1892 E L STANLEY *Ibid* 16 Nov 5/6 Denominationality would not he believed suffer from a sudden exodus of the masses of their scholars to the Board Schools 1869 *Nation* (N. Y) 11 Mar 190 (Cent) The religious sentiment somewhat denominationalized—to coin a new word 1893 *Daily News* 22 June 4/7 To denationalise Trinity [College] would be, if possible, a greater calamity than to denominationalise it 1845 *Eclectic Rev* Dec 622 Religious education is taken up denominationally

Denominative (dĭnɒminătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad L. *dēnōminātīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of *dēnōmināre*: see -IVE. Cf F. *dénominatif* (Catholicon, 15th c)]

A. *adj.*

1. Having the quality or function of naming; characterized by giving a name to something.

1614 T. JACKSON *Comment Apost. Creede* III. 62 The same name [Cepha] giuen vnto Simon must imply no more then a denominatiue reference vnto the rocke. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton* 151 The petty stream that runs thereby was denominative of the place. 1826 MRS BRAY *De Foix* XVIII (1884) 209 High-spiced wines, that the medical monk thus fenced with the denominative armour of physic.

b Of a word or term: Having the function of naming, denominating, or describing, as an attribute, characterized by denomination.

a 1638 MEDE *Disc* II Wks (1672) 1 6 The first we may call his Personal, the other his Denominative or Participated Name 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 9 A Name not distinctive with respect unto His Personality, but denominative with respect unto His Work 1843 MILL *Logic* I. II § 5 Connotative names have hence been also called *denominative*, because the subject which they denote is denominated by, or receives a name from, the attribute which they connote.

†2 Having or called by a distinctive name; constituting a DENOMINATION (sense 3). *Obs. rare.*

a 1677 COCKER *Arith.* (1678) 29 The least denominative part of time is a minute, the greatest integer being a year.

3. *Gram.* Formed or derived from a noun

[Cf PRISCIAN *Inst* IV. 1, 'Denominativa sunt, id est, a nominibus derivantur' The L word was used by early translators of Aristotle to render Gr. *παρώνυμος* derivative.]

1783 AINSWORTH *Lat Dict* (Morell) V, *Denominativus*, adj Denominative, that is, derived of a noun, as from *dens* comes *dentatus* 1839 tr *Gesenius' Hebr Gram* § 85 *Denominative nouns.* 1. Such are all nouns which are formed immediately from another noun 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang* VII 131 Such *denominative* verbs, as they are called, abound in every member of our family

†b. Derivative. *Obs. rare*

1624 F. WHITE *Repl Fisher* 236 This holinesse being only relatiue, transitorie, and denominatiue, and not inherent or durable

B *sb.* †1 A 'denominative' or attributive term: see A. 1 b. *Obs*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* III XVII (Arb.), He that said thus of a faire Lady 'O rare beautie, O grace, and curtesie!' Whereas if he had said thus, O gratious, courteous and beautifull woman it had bene all to one effect, yet not with such force . to speake by the denominatiue, as by the thing it selfe 1599 [see DENOMINATOR 3]

2 *Gram* A word formed or derived from a noun.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks* I II (R), For sanctity and to sanctifie being conjugates or denominatives, as logicians call them the one openeth the way to the knowledge of the other 1839 tr *Gesenius' Hebr Gram* 45 A peculiar kind of secondary verbs are those denominatives, one of whose consonants, originally a servile, has become a radical 1885 tr *Socin's Arabic Gram* 26 Denominatives with a concealed transitive meaning

Denominatively (dĭnɒ·minătivli), *adv* [f prec +-LY 2.] In a denominative manner, by way of denomination, †attributively, derivatively.

1563–87 FOXE *A & M* (1596) 1303/2 *Substantia* may be predicated denominatiuely or in a figuratiue locution. 1656 JEANES *Fuln Christ* 118 There is only an extrinsecall, and accidentall union betwixt a man and his garment and the garment is predicated of the man, only denominatively. *Homo dicitur vestitus, non vestis* 1660 T GOUGE *Chr. Directions* XX (1831) 108 Whatsoever in holy writ is said to be the Lord's denominatively, of that Christ is the author and institutor, as, for instance, the Lord's Supper.

Denominator (dĭnɒminēitəɹ). [a med L. *dēnōminātor*, agent-n. from *dēnōmināre* to DENOMINATE. In F *dénominateur* occurs 1484 (Hatzf.) in the arithmetical sense]

1. One who or that which denominates or gives a name to something. Now *rare.*

1577 HARRISON *England* IV. XIV (1878) II. 91 The Latins and Aegyptians accompted their daies after the seauen planets, choosing the same for the denominator of the date, that [etc] 1641 HEYLIN *Help to Hist.* (1671) 332 In this part stands the City of Lincoln, the chief denominator of the County. 1878 *N. Amer Rev* 352 That inconvertible paper may serve as an accurate denominator of values.

2. *Arith* and *Alg.* The number written below the line in a vulgar fraction, which gives the denomination or value of the parts into which the integer is divided; the corresponding expression in an algebraical fraction, denoting the divisor. (Correlative to *numerator*)

1542 RECORDE *Gr Artes* (1575) 322 The Denominator doth declare the number of partes into whiche the vnit is diuided. 1557 — *Whetst* F IV b, Here haue I sette the lesser side as the numerator and the greatere side as the denominator 1674 JEAKE *Arith* (1696) 211 If the Numerator be given to find a Denominator. 1763 W EMERSON *Meth. Increments* 29 Reducing them to a common denominator. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* XII 406 The resulting fractions fall into a series, any one of which has for . its denominator the sum of the two preceding denominators

fig 1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res* II IX, The fraction of life can be increased in value not so much by increasing your Numerator as by lessening your Denominator 1893 H H. GIBBS *Colloq Currency* 62 How is that capital measured? What is the Denominator of which price is the Numerator?

†3. An abstract noun denoting an attribute *Obs.* (Cf. DENOMINATIVE A. 1 b, B. 1.)

1599 BLUNDEVIL *Art of Logick* VII 14 Peter is said to be valiant; here valiantnes is the Denominator, valiant the Denominatiue, Peter the Denominated, for Peter is the subject whereunto the Denominator doth cleaue

Denotable (dĭnōu·tăb'l), *a* [f DENOTE *v.* + -ABLE] That can be denoted or marked.

a 1682 SIR T BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 25 In hot Regions, and more spread and digested Flowers, a sweet savour may be allowed, denotable from several humane expressions 1882 *Macm Mag.* Feb 327 His painter's habit of presenting every motive as translated into form denotable by lines and colours.

†**Denotate** (dī·notei·t), *v. Obs.* [f ppl stem of L. *dēnōtāre* to DENOTE, cf. *connotate* vb.]

1. To note down, particularize, describe; to mark out, indicate; = DENOTE 1, 2

1599 A M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* Contents, In the fifth Parte, are sett downe, and denotated vnto us certaine kindes of precious Medicamentes. 1627 SYBTHORPE *Apost Obed* 7 Those duties . are denotated in this word, 'giue', or 'render'. 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* 79 And Temeriske, to denotate himselfe a thankfull person, requites with many favours such Persians as accompanied him 1638 *Ibid* (ed 2) 214 More I have not to denotate, save that many severall conjectures have passed, whence the Magi or wise men came 1653 R BAILLIE *Disswasive Vnd* 11 If it fitly denotated their principal position

2. Of things: To serve as a mark, sign, or indication of; to indicate, signify; = DENOTE 3, 4

1597 MORLEY *Introd Mus* 179 Short notes and quicke motions, which denotate a kind of wantonnes 1610 W FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I III 6 The high timbring Oake denotates a rich and battle soile 1628 BOLTON *Florus* To Rdr, The yeeres 'from Rome built'—which these letters, A.U C, do denotate. 1650 HUBBERT *Full Formality* 96 All which denotate and set forth the Almighty power of God.

Denotation (dĭnōtē·ʃən) [ad L *dēnōtātiōnem*, n of action from *dēnōtāre* to DENOTE. Cf. F *dénotation* (15th c in Hatzf.)]

1 The action of denoting; marking, noting; expression by marks, signs, or symbols; indication

c 1532 DEWES *Introd Fr* in Palsgr 900 Dyuers wordes, whiche for denotation or signifycation of pluralite doth ende with an *s* 1623 COCKERAM, *Denotation*, a marking, a noting 1631 BP WEBBE *Quietn* (1657) 12 A short denotation of that method which we will observe in the unfolding 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 275 One who was called 'Επώνυμος, because his name was used for the denotation of that year 1803 LD ELDON in *Vesey's Rep* VI. 397 By that denotation of intention the Creditor has a double Fund 1825 FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antiq* (1843) I 111 The idea of Julius Cæsar's building round towers out of vanity, in denotation of conquest, certainly prevailed in the middle ages.

2 (with *a* and *pl.*) A mark by which a thing is made known or indicated; a sign, indication

1633 BP HALL *Hard Texts, N T* 97, I had no knowledge of him by any outward denotations 1638 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (ed 2) 47 The shred tripartite hung about their neck as a mysterious denotation of the Trinity. *a* 1650 MAY *Satir Puppy* (1657) 39 After many denotations of a troubled spirit, he charmed attention with this speech. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk Trades* (1842) 302 An assertion we are willing to credit as a denotation of effeminacy.

3 A term employed to denote or describe a thing, a designation.

1632 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon* 595 The Germans called an Esquire knaue, a denotation of no ill qualitie in those dayes 1644 HAMMOND *Of Conscience* (T.), Mind and conscience are distinguished that former being properly the denotation of the faculty merely speculative, or intellectual; this latter, of the practical judgement 1659 — *On Ps* lxxxix. 12 Annot 446 Being here a denotation of a particular quarter of the world 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I xi, To indicate our idea of a simple fellow we say he is easily to be seen through, nor do I believe it a more improper denotation of a simple book.

4. The meaning or signification of a term

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon* 341 Time hath brought the word *knaue* to a denotation of ill qualities 1692 J EDWARDS *Further Enq Texts O. & N T* 35 But after all that I have said, concerning this so remarkable etymology and denotation of the word, I leave every one to his liberty 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 21 June 2 Can we limit the denotation of the term coffee to the produce of a certain berry? 1893 F. HALL in *Nation* LVII 450/1 The term *ārya* may have a wider denotation than that which was long attached to it

5 *Logic* That which a word *denotes*, as distinguished from its *connotation*, the aggregate of objects of which a word may be predicated, extension Cf DENOTE *v* 5, CONNOTATION 2 b.

1843 MILL *Logic* I. viii § 7 Stripping it of some part of its multifarious denotation, and confining it to objects possessed of some attributes in common, which it may be made to connote 1866 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* (1887) 22 The larger the denotation or extensive capacity, the smaller is the connotation or intensive capacity 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim Life* Introd 20 The quantitative relations which the corresponding divisions in almost any two of the animal sub-kingdoms hold to each other as wholes of 'extension' or of 'denotation'

Denotative (dĭnōu·tătĭv), *a.* [f. L *dēnōtāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēnōtāre* + -IVE. cf *connotative*] Having the quality of denoting; designative, indicative

1611 COTGR., *Designatif*, designatiue, denotatiue 1751 *Lett Physiognomy* 121 (T.), What are the effects of sickness? the alteration it produces is so denotative, that a person is known to be sick by those who never saw him in health. 1862 F HALL *Hindu Philos Syst* 225 Non difference from the subject of right notion is not here denotative of oneness with it 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev & Cure Dis* II 1 363 The half-opened eye during sleep is not necessarily denotative of any trouble

b. *Logic.* Of a word: Having the quality of designating, as distinguished from *connotative*

1864 LATHAM *Dict.* s v. *Denotation*, Proper names are preeminently denotative; telling us that such an object has such a term to denote it, but telling us nothing as to any single attribute 1869 J MARTINEAU *Ess* II 327 He must have resorted to names more purely denotative still.

Hence **Denotatively** *adv.*, in a denotative manner.

1864 BOWEN *Logic* IV 65 If used connotatively, it is called a Mark, if used denotatively, it is called a Concept. 1881 VENN *Symbolic Logic* II 36 The classes, whether plural or individual, are all alike represented denotatively by literal symbols, *w*, *x*, *y*, *z*

Denote (dĭnōu·t), *v.* [a. F *dénote-r* (Oresme, 14th c.), ad L *dēnōtāre* to mark out, f DE- I 3 + *nōtāre* to mark, NOTE]

†1. *trans* To note down; to put into or state in writing; to describe. *Obs*

1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 40 A most copious Regester, wherein are denoted and set downe the liues and actions of all the inhabitants of the earth 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* VI. 255 Which particulars, by my owne experience, I could denote 1638 H RIDER *Horace, Odes* II vi, Who worthily can with his pen denote Mars? 1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 32, I cannot find Words to denote to you the Horror of this Spectacle

2 To mark; to mark out (from among others); to distinguish by a mark or sign

1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* IV vi. 39 Her Mother hath intended (The better to denote her to the Doctor) That quaint in greene, she shall be loose en-roab'd 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* V xviii, Sun Dialls, by the shadow of a stile or gnomon denoting the hours of the day 1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc.* 343 This line shall be the Equinoctial line, and serve to denote the Hour Distances, as the Contingent Lines does on other Dyals *c* 1820 S ROGERS *Italy, Luigi* 40 The latin verse, Graven in the stone that yet denotes the door Of Ariosto 1885 *Act* 48 *Vict* c 15 Sched II 6 Such entry shall in the register be denoted by an asterisk.

†b To point out as by a mark, to indicate, to designate *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav* x 435 The Priests as fearefull of the Ministers apprehending, or denoting them 1701 tr *Le Clerc's Prim Fathers* (1702) 131 [Athanasius] had been denoted several times by this Bishop for his Successor

3. To be the outward or visible mark or sign of, to indicate (a fact, state of things, etc).

1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* III iii 110 Thy wild acts denote The vnreasonable Furie of a beast 1632 J HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 182 The appearances which denoted her greatnesse 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 29 July, We keep the sea, which denotes a victory 1766 ANSTEY *Bath Guide* II x. (1779) 90 What can a man of true fashion denote Like an ell of good ribbon ty'd under the throat? 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XIII, A messenger . whose speed denoted well He came with urgent tidings 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It Jrnls* (1872) I 22 Medals denoting Crimean service *Mod* A quick pulse denotes fever. A falling barometer denotes an approaching storm

b. To indicate, give to understand, make known

1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm* 13 In this 'tis Moneths, as the Letter M denotes *a* 1677 BARROW *Wks* (1687) I 423 *He hath given to the poor* These words denote the freeness of his bounty 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ Jerus* (1732) 139 All which serve only to denote the resort which the Romans had to this place 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* IV vii, Thou hast enough Denoted thy concern. 1812–16 J SMITH *Panorama Sc & Art* II 524 Horizontally [in a table] opposite the sulphuric acid is placed magnesia, to denote that it is presented to that acid

4 To signify, to stand for as a symbol, or as a name or expression; also, b (of a person) to express by a symbol.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char* 405 The two strokes denoting an Hyphen 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* 262 (R.) Deus Ipse, God himself, denotes the Supreme God only 1711 HEARNE *Collect* (Oxf Hist Soc.) III 227 The Sun is sometimes put upon Coyns to denote Providence 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt Chr* II x 262 The word *clerk* came to denote an officer in the law *a* 1804 W GILPIN *Serm* I xviii (R.), The filthiness of flesh and spirit, is a general expression to denote wickedness of every kind 1871 B STEWART *Heat* § 63 Then D V P (according to Boyle's law) will denote the mass 1873 *Act* 36–7 *Vict* c 85 § 3 The number denoting her registered tonnage shall be cut in on her main beam

b 1871 B STEWART *Heat* § 24 Let us denote by unity the whole volume of [etc.] 1882 MINCHIN *Unpl Kinemat* 92 Denote by (*X*) the area of the path of *P*.

5 *Logic.* To designate or be a name of, to be predicated of. (Used by Mill, in distinction from *connote*)

1843 MILL *Logic* I. II § 5 The word white denotes all white things, as snow, paper, the foam of the sea, etc and connotes the attribute whiteness *Ibid*, A connotative name ought to be considered a name of all the various individuals which it is predicable of, or in other words *denotes*, and not of what it connotes. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ* II II § 42 We can do no more than ignore the connotation of the words, and attend only to the things they avowedly denote

Hence **Denoting** *ppl a*

1887 *Athenæum* 29 Jan 157/3 The denoting difference between class 1 and class 3 is the same as the denoting difference between class 2 and class 4.

Denotement (dĭnōu·tmĕnt) [f DENOTE *v* + -MENT] The fact of denoting or making known; indication, *concr* a means or mode of denoting, a token, sign

1622 SHAKS *Oth.* Qo 1 [see DELATION 3] 1653 E CHISENHALE *Cath Hist.* 128 To adde to their temporall styles, some denotement of their ecclesiasticall power 1829 *Blackw. Mag* XXVI 192 These outward denotements of a perturbed spirit. 1875 M A LOWER *Eng. Surnames* (ed 4) I. v. 69 *note*, Bush was formerly the common denotement, and sometimes the sign, of an inn

Denotive (dĭnōu·tĭv), *a* [f DENOTE *v* + -IVE] Having the quality of denoting; serving to denote, denotative; indicative.

1830 W PHILLIPS *Mt Sinai* II 460 Not so aught else Of Him denotive 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud Nat. Phil* II v (1851) 140 [Names] denotive of species too definite to admit of mistake 1881 A M FAIRBAIRN in *Brit Q Rev* Oct 404 The term Church He uses once . as denotive of a single assembly

‖ **Dénouement** (denū̆ man). [F *dénouement, dénoûment*, formerly *desnouement*, f *dénouer, desnouer*, in OF. *desnoer* to untie = Pr *denozar*, It *disnodare*, a Romanic formation from L *des-* + *nodāre* to knot, *nodus* knot]

Unravelling; *spec* the final unravelling of the complications of a plot in a drama, novel, etc, the catastrophe; *transf* the final solution or issue of a complication, difficulty, or mystery

1752 CHESTERF *Lett* cclxx (1792) III 237 Had the truth been extorted from Varon by the rack, it would have been a true tragical *dénouement* 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph Cl* (1815) 169 The particulars of the 'denouement' you shall know in due season 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunters* XXII. 163 Up to the present time we had all stood waiting the dénouement in silence 1871 B TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I 228 These lines suggest the moral *dénouement* of the plot.

Denoumbre: see DENUMBER.

Denounce (dĭnau·ns), *v* Also 4–5 denounse, 4–6 denunce, 5 denouns, *Sc.* denwns, 6 denonce. [a. OF. *denoncier, -noncer* (in 12th c. *denuntier*).—L. *dēnuntiāre* (*-ciāre*) to give official intimation (by a messenger, etc), f DE- I 3 + *nuntiāre* (*nunciāre*) to make known, report]

1 To give formal, authoritative, or official information of; to proclaim, announce, declare, to publish, promulgate: †a a matter of fact, tidings, information, etc *Obs*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Thess* III 10 This thing we denounsiden to 30u [*Rhem* this we denounced to you, Vulg *hoc denunciabamus vobis*] for if ony man wole not worche, neither ete he *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* I xii 60 The Euangelie of God which to alle men ouȝte be denouncid *c* 1500 *Melusine* 188 Anthony & Reignald came to theire fader & moder, and denounced to them these tydinges. 1563–87 FOXE *A & M* (1684) I 488/2 The same reconcilement [was] publickly denounced in the Church of Westminster 1609 BIBLL (Douay) *Ps.* lxxxvii comm, When I shal be dead and buried, I can not denounce thy praises: as now I can to mortal men *a* 1677 BARROW *Wks* (1686) II 62 By this man remission of sins is denounced unto you 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 70 All Beadles and Apparitors are forbidden to denounce or publish any such Sentence

b. an event about to take place · usually of a calamitous nature, as war or death, and thus passing into 3. *Obs* or *arch*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot* (1821) I 53 That the king sall nothir denonce weir, nor treit peace, but advise of the capitanis of tribis 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* (1609) IV lxxxiv, Whose Herald, Sickenes, being employd before With full commission to denounce his end 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps* cxviii comm, Geving thanks at the Cocke-crowing, because at that time the coming of the day is denounced. 1631 WEEVER *Anc Fun Mon* 683 An Officer at Armes, whose function is to denounce warre, to proclame peace *a* 1665 DIGBY *Priv Mem* (1827) 299 To denounce them war 1718 *Freethinker* No 16 P 6 An approaching Comet, denounced through every Street, by the noisy Hawkers. 1885 MILMAN *Lat Chr* (1864) II IV 1 197 Mohammed himself had not only vaguely denounced war against mankind in the Koran but contemplated unlimited conquests.

†c Const with *subord. clause* *Obs*

1388 WYCLIF *Num.* XVIII 26 Comaunde thou, and denounse to the dekenes, Whanne ȝe han take tithis of the sones of Israel offre ȝe the firste fruytis of tho to the Lord *c* 1500 *Melusine* 19 A forester cam to denounce to the Erle Emery how there was within the forest of Coulombyers the moost merueyllous wildbore that euer was sen byfore 1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 111 First of all I suppose no man will deny, but that Paule doth denounce men to be Justified by fayth. 1611 BIBLE *Deut* XXX 18, I denounce unto you this day, that ye shall surely perish 1660 tr *Amyraldus' Treat conc Relig* III v 396 God denounced that he would cause the Deluge to come upon the Earth 1793 *Objections to War Examined* 27 Scarcely a sitting passes but some Department or Town is denounced to be in a state of insurrection 1818 JAS MILL *Brit. India* II v vii 596 To denounce to him that a failure in this respect would be treated as equivalent to an absolute refusal

†2 *transf* Of things: To make known or announce, *esp* in the manner of a sign or portent; to portend *Obs*

1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor.* 5 Then should your three Invectives have vomited leese slaunders and reproches, and denounced you a more charitable man & farre deeper Divine. 1595 SHAKS *John* III iv 159 Meteors, prodigies, and signes, Abbortiues, presages and tongues of heauen, Plainly denouncing vengeance vpon Iohn 1667 MILTON *P L* II 106 His look denounc'd Desperate revenge, and Battel dangerous To less than Gods 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Examp* III 1, A yellow or dark Spot upon the middle Finger, with me denounces Trouble, and a white one promises Joy 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 155 P 6 They would readily . catch the first alarm by which destruction or infamy is denounced

3 To announce or proclaim in the manner of a threat or warning (punishment, vengeance, a curse, etc)

1632 J HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 4 He delivered the horse into his charge, as a speciall steed of the Kings: denouncing him his Majesties indignation, if he permitted any one [etc.] 1687 T BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks 1730 I 73 There's nothing but fire and desolation denounc'd on both sides 1721 BERKELEY *Prevent Ruin Gt Brit* Wks III 201 Isaiah denounced a severe judgment against the ladies of his time 1837 W IRVING *Capt Bonneville* III 121 Captain Wyeth had heard the Crows denounce vengeance on them, for having murdered two of their warriors 1875 E WHITE *Life in Christ* II XIV (1878) 158 The Curses were to be denounced from Mount Ebal

4. To proclaim, declare, or pronounce (a person) to be (something): a. usually cursed, outlawed, or something bad *To denounce to the horn* (Sc. Law): publicly to proclaim a rebel with the ceremony of horning. *Obs* or *arch*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 29251 (Cott.) Þe [man] þat brekes kirkes grith, and es denunced cursd þai-wit *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII IX 534 Schyr Willame Besat gert for-þi Hys chapelane . Denwns cursyd wyth Buk and Bell All þei, þat had part Of þat brynnyn, or ony art *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen VIII* (1878) 182 She was denounced. contumax, and a citation decerned for her appearance 1579 *Sc Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 75 The disobedience of the processe of horning is sa great that the persones denunced rebelles takes na feare therof *Ibid*, The parties swa denunced to the Horne, 1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 466 He accurseth and denounceth himselfe for a damned creature 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref* I XXV 281 He was solemnly denounced excommunicate by the President 1802 ELIZA PARSONS *Myst Visit* IV. 50 Her dislike to the late Mrs Clifford led her to denounce her a base, false woman 1861 W. BELL *Dict Law Scotl* 274/2 A messenger-at-arms thereafter denounced the debtor rebel, and put him to the horn, as it is termed, by three blasts of a horn 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. vii. 76 A safer plan was to denounce him as a public enemy.

†b. To proclaim *king, emperor*, etc *Obs*

1494 FABYAN *Chron* VI CLXIV 159 The sayde pope crownyd hym with ye imperyall dyademe and denounced hym as emperour. *c* 1534 tr *Pol. Verg Eng Hist* (Camden) I 102 Constantine was denounced emperowr of the Romaine soldiars 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* (1637) 85 (D) His sonne Constans, whom he had denounced Augustus or Emperor

5 To declare or make known (an offender) to the authorities, to inform against, delate, accuse

1485 *Bull Innoc VIII* in *Camden Misc* (1847), To denunce, and declare or cause to be denunced and declared alle suche contrary doers and rebelles 1533 MORE *Apol* Wks 886/1 Those therfore that speake heresies, euery good man that hereth them is bounden to denounce or accuse them, and the bishoppes are bounden vpon theire wordes proued to putte them to penaunce and reforme theym 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 99 Archdeacons shall denounce such of them as are negligent to the Bishop 1883 *Times* 3 Apr. 4 She had half a mind to denounce him that she might save the lives or the liberty of the tools who might be compromised 1887 BOWEN *Virg Æneid* II 83 Palamedes Falsely denounced, and to death unjust by the Danaans done

6 To declare (a person or thing) publicly to be wicked or evil, usually implying the expression of righteous indignation, to bring a public accusation against; to inveigh against openly; to utter denunciations against.

1664, 1821 [see DENOUNCER c] 1825 J NEAL *Bro Jonathan* III 443 Humanity! I forswear it—I denounce it! what have I to do with humanity? 1863 GEO ELIOT *Romola* (1880) I Introd 8 Savonarola denounced with a rare boldness the worldliness and vicious habits of the clergy 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom Emp* XVI (ed 5) 280 Others scorned and denounced him as an upstart, a demagogue, and a rebel

7 To give formal notice of the termination of (an armistice, treaty, etc) [So F *dénoncer*.]

1842 ALISON *Hist Europe* (1850) XII LXXX § 7 90 The armistice was denounced on the 11th, but, by its conditions, six days more were to elapse before hostilities could be resumed 1879 *Times* 16 June, The French Government has 'denounced' the existing commercial treaties 1885 *Manch Exam* 20 May 5/2 Either party would be at liberty to denounce the arrangement upon giving a year's notice

8 *Mining* (In Mexico and Spanish America) To give formal notice to the authorities of the discovery of (a new mine) or of the abandonment or forfeiture of (an old one); hence, to claim the right to work (a mine) on the ground of such information or discovery [=Sp *denunciar*]

1881 E G SQUIER in *Encycl Brit* XII 132/1 (*Honduras*) Opals are frequent, principally in the vicinity of Erandique, where as many as sixteen mines have been 'denounced' in a single year 1886 *Mining Circular*, One mining claim denounced and occupied in conformity with the mining laws of Mexico

¶9 ? To renounce. *Obs rare*

c 1325 *E E Allit P* B 106 Certez þyse ilk renkez þat me renayed habbe & denounced Schul neuer sitte in my sale my soper to fele

Hence **Denounced** *ppl a*

1552 HULOET, Denounced, *denunciatus, inductus* 1592 *Sc Acts Jas VI* (1597) § 143 The denunced persones landes, gudes or geir. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ Sc Law* (1809) 38 He had also right to the single escheat of all denounced persons residing within his jurisdiction 1845 T W COIT *Puritanism* 521 This poor denounced Virginia.

†**Denou·nce**, *sb Obs rare* [f DENOUNCE *v* Cf obs F *dénonce* in Godef] = DENOUNCEMENT.

1705 J ROBINS *Hero of Age* I VI 7 But Haughty Louis hop'd the Fate to Mock, Seems to deride her brave Denounce of War

Denou·nceable, *a rare* [f DENOUNCE *v.* + -ABLE] Capable of being denounced.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* II II II, It is embodied; made tangible, made denounceable

Denouncement (dĭnau·nsmĕnt) [a obs F. *denoncement* 'a denouncing' (Cotgr.), f *dénoncer*. see -MENT]

1. The action of denouncing, denunciation, †declaration, †announcement (of evil), public accusation or expression of condemnation

1544 BALE *Chron Sir J Oldcastell* in *Harl Misc* (Malh) I. 272 At the laufull denouncement and request of our vniuersall cleirgye we proceeded against him [Oldcastell] 1641 MILTON *Ch Govt.* II III 51 This terrible denouncement 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* I II 6 Upon the denouncement of his curse 1836 *New Monthly Mag* XLVII 94 Of the vengeance that overtook criminals of this sort, and of dreadful denouncements against their posterity 1879 G MACDONALD *P. Faber* II XII 236 She sat listening to the curate's denouncement of hypocrisy

2 The fact of denouncing a mine or land: cf DENOUNCE *v* 8 (Mexico and Spanish America.)

1864 MOWRY *Arizona* VI 112 The title to these deposits is a 'denouncement' as discoverer, of four *pertenencias* 1884 *American* VII 296 Under the law of denouncement, a species of pre emption by which unoccupied lands are acquired [in Mexico]

Denouncer (dĭnau·nsəɹ) [f. DENOUNCE *v* + -ER 1; = OF *denonceor, -eur*] One who denounces, in various senses of the verb. a. One who announces, proclaims, declares, threatens.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXII 82 The owle is a byrde mortalle or otherwyse denouncer of mortalite 1611 COTGR, *Predicateur* denouncer of things to come 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* V Wks (1883) VII. 466 Here comes the sad denouncer of my fate 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII XII 164, I undertook to be the denouncer of her doom. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag Conv.* (1846) II. 39 Denouncer of just vengeance, recall the sentence!

b. One who informs against, accuses, delates.

1533 MORE *Debell Salem* Wks 1013/1 So dooeth euery denouncer, euerye accuser, and in a maner euerye witnesse too 1648 MILTON *Observ Art Peace* (1851) 576 These illiterate denouncers 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng* X 159 Detected fugitives were condemned to the galleys while their denouncers were rewarded with half their goods

c One who publicly inveighs against, or expresses condemnation of (a person, practice, etc)

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 568, I am no advocate for nonworks, but a Declared Denouncer. 1821 *Examiner* 1 Apr. 193/1 Not to be lost sight of by the denouncers of corruption. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* Crit Misc Ser I 185 The chief denouncer of phantasms and exploded formulas

d One who denounces a mine in order to obtain possession of it. (Mexico and Spanish America)

Denounciation, obs form of DENUNCIATION.

Denouncing (dĭnau·nsiŋ), *vbl sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DENOUNCE in various senses.

1552 HULOET, Denouncyng, *denunciatio* 1562 J SHUTE *Cambine's Turk Wars* 15 b, Without any other denouncing of warres he presented his armie. 1647 MAY *Hist Parl* II VI 100 When the first apparent denouncing of War began 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* XIII 1 (1873) V 5 On the pamphleteerings, the denouncings, the complainings

Denou·ncing, *ppl a.* [-ING 2] That denounces

1661 COWLEY *Disc Govt O Cromwel* Verses & Ess (1669) 60 Let some denouncing Jonas first be sent To try if England can repent 1746 COLLINS *Odes, Passions* 43 The Wardenouncing trumpet

De novo: see DE I. 6

†**De·nsate**, *v Obs* [f. ppl stem of L *densāre* to make dense, thicken, f. *densus* DENSE] *trans* To thicken, condense

1604 R CAWDREY *Table Alph., Densated*, made thicke. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 651 Oyl of Roses denuates, tempers the hot ventricle

†**Densa·tion.** *Obs* [ad L *densātiōn-em*, n of action from *densāre*. see prec] Thickening, condensation

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 263 The Densation, Rarefaction, and Contraction of the matter of the parts 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist Philos* (1701) 7/1 Densation, or rarefaction 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* IV 261 This Densation being a Privation of the natural property of Fire, which is Rarifaction

‖ **Dens canis**, the DOG'S TOOTH VIOLET, q v

Dense (dens), *a* [ad. L *dens-us* thick, dense, crowded Cf F. *dense* (Paré, 16th c, in 13th c. *dempse*), perh. the immediate source of the Eng]

1 Having its constituent particles closely compacted together; thick, compact. a. Of close molecular structure Opp to *rare*.

1599 A M tr *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 56/1 When as the Cataracte is so dense and of such a crassitude that heerwith they will not be soackede 1671 R BOHUN *Wind* 192 The Earth, being a dense body, retaines the Calorifique impressions. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat* I 145 It pervades all bodies, dense as well as rare 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I X 66 Dense fog settled upon the cascade 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 227 The dense bones resist decay longer

b Having its (perceptibly separate) parts or constituents closely crowded together, in *Bot* and *Zool* closely set

1776 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (1796) III. 366 Grows in dense tufts 1793 MARTYN *Lang Bot*, Dense panicle 1825 SOUTHEY *Tale of Paraguay* I 7 Marshes wide and woodlands dense 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh Easy* XXV, The crowd was so dense that it was hardly possible to move 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc Brit Empire* (1854) I 393 Their population, which in most instances is very dense, amounts to about 45,000

c Crowded, 'thick' (*with*). *rare.*

1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 196 All the decks were dense with stately forms

2 *fig* a *gen*

1732 *Hist Litteraria* III 249 Sometimes the Author is not so properly concise, as dense, if I may use the Word. When the Subject is limpid of it self, he frequently inspissates it 1760 FRANKLIN *Lett* Wks. (1887) III 42 Six weeks of the densest happiness I have met with 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It Jrnls* (1872) II 156 If his character were sufficiently sound and dense to be capable of steadfast principle.

b. *esp* Of ignorance, stupidity, etc. Profound, intense, impenetrable, crass

1877 BLACK *Green Past* VII (1878) 55 The dense ignorance in which they have been allowed to grow up

c. *transf* Of persons. Stupid, 'thick-headed'

1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Artif Comedy Last Cent*, More virtuous than myself, or more dense. 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 114 He will put notions into her dense head

3. *Photography* Of a negative. Opaque in the developed film, so as to yield prints in which the lights and shades are well contrasted.

4 *Comb*

1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl* V 298 Dense-headed Rush 1870 HOOKER *Stud Flora* 383 Heads dense-flowered 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud Gwynne* I. IV 123 How quicksighted do the most dense-minded men become when in love!

Hence (*nonce-wd.*) **Dense** *v*, to make dense; **De·nsing** *vbl sb*

1888 F. H STODDARD in *Andover Rev.* Oct, It is the densing of the slight, the fleshing of the spiritual.

Densely (de·nsli), *adv.* [f DENSE *a*, + -LY 2.]

1. In a dense manner, thickly, closely, crowdedly.

1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* XXIV 353 Countries that have long been densely peopled. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I. XXV. 184 Clouds.. densely black. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 683 The citadel was densely crowded with dwellings

2. *fig.* Intensely, grossly.

1883 J FISKE in *Harper's Mag* Feb 420/2 The people were densely ignorant

Denseness (de·nsnes). [f DENSE *a* + -NESS] The quality of being dense, density

1669 W SIMPSON *Hydrol Chym.* 325 The denseness of some interposing globe *Mod* The denseness of the fog The fellow's denseness tries my patience sorely

Denshire (de·nʃəɹ), *v.* Also 7 devonshire, -sher, densher, densure, 9 denshare [A syncopated form of *Devonshire* used as a vb; the method having been originally practised there

c 1630 RISDON *Surv Devon* (1810) 2 *Devonshire*, now, by a vulgar speech, *Denshire ibid* § 96 (1810) 92 In our Denshire speech called *Pohill* 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess* V x, Two Denshire Riveis neer contermining]

trans To clear or improve (land) by paring off turf, stubble, weeds, etc, burning them, and spreading the ashes on the land; = BURN-BEAT Hence **De·nshiring** *vbl sb*

1607 NORDEN *Surv Dial.* 228 They call it in the West parts, Burning of beate, and in the South-East parts, Devonshiring *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv Devon* (1810) 11 Which kind of beating and burning seems to be originally peculiar to this county, being known by the name of *Densherring* in other countries 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst Agric* (1681) 6 About three Acres, Denshired, or Burnt beaten 1671 *St Foine Improved* 8 The good husbandry of Densuring or Devonshering of Land 1799 *Trans Soc Encourag Arts* XVII 160 The land was denshired, and one crop of oats taken from it 1887 ROGERS *Agric & Prices* V 62 The system of densharing or devonshiring old and poor pasture had made considerable progress

[By R Child, 1651 (in Hartlib *Legacy*, 1655, 37) erroneously guessed to be from *Denbighshire*: thence in some Dicts]

Densify (de·nsifəi), *v. rare* [f L. *dens-us* DENSE + -FY] *trans* To make dense, condense.

1820 *Blackw Mag* VIII 129 To densify the Lunar atmosphere 1874 *Contemp Rev.* XXIV. 421 To 'densify' into substantial existence the misty conceptions

Densimeter (densi·mĭtəɹ) Also **denso meter.** [f L *dens-us* dense + -METER] An apparatus for measuring the density or specific gravity of a solid or liquid.

1863 tr *Ganot's Physics* (1886) 112 Rousseau's densimeter is of great use in determining the specific gravity of a small quantity of a liquid 1883 *Fisheries Exhib Catal* 210 Ocean salinometer and optical densometer

Density (de·nsĭti) [a. F *densité* (Paré, 16th c, in 13th c. *dempsité*), ad. L. *densitās, -tātem* thickness, f. *densus* DENSE]

1. The quality or condition of being dense; thickness; closeness of texture or consistence.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 1187 The densitie and thicknesse of the aire 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 592 As for the Leaves, their density appeareth in that, either they are smooth and shining or in that they are hard and spiry 1755 *Mem Capt P. Drake* I XVII. 185 A Fogg of the greatest Density I ever remember to have seen 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog.* II 311 It was necessary to supply the defect of density by more frequent inspirations 1864 BOWEN *Logic* XI (1870) 361 The additional qualities of weight, attraction, impenetrability, elasticity, density

2 *Physics* The degree of consistence of a body or substance, measured by the ratio of the mass to the volume, or by the quantity of matter in a unit of bulk.

1665 *Phil Trans* I 31 There is in the Air such a variety . both as to their density and rarity 1696 WHISTON *Th Earth* II (1722) 221 More than four times the density of Water 1726 tr *Gregory's Astron* I 147 The quantity of Matter is as the Magnitude and Density conjunctly 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* III 25 The bodies contained in these tables have all different densities 1881 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* No 618 415 To determine the vapour densities and rates of diffusion of those which could be obtained in the gaseous state

b *Electr.* The quantity of electricity per unit of volume or area

1873 CLERK MAXWELL *Electr & Magn* (1881) § 64 The electric density at a given point on a surface is the limiting ratio of the quantity of electricity within a sphere whose centre is the given point to the area of the surface contained within the sphere, when its radius is diminished without limit 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math Th Electr & Magn.* I 139 A uniform ring of electricity of density —1.

3 Crowded state, degree of aggregation

1851 NICHOL *Archit Heav* 154 Not to sound depths by ordinary rules founded on the numbers of the stars, but rather to unfold densities 1888 BRYCE *Amer Commw* II XXXVI 5 Not only these differences in size, but the differences in density of population

b *concr* A dense mass or aggregation *rare*

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It Jrnls* I 144 Stems, supporting a cloud-like density of boughs

4 *Photogr.* Opaqueness of the developed actinized film in a negative.

1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* III. 143 (*Photogr*) A rapid acquisition of density will be the result.

5 *fig* Stupidity, crassitude.

1894 A BIRRELL in *Westminst. Budget* 27 July 48/2 The density which is sometimes attributed to your party

Denso·meter, another form of DENSIMETER

Densure, obs form of DENSHIRE *v.*

Dent (dent), *sb*[1] [A phonetic variant or collateral form of DINT, OE *dynt*; in sense 4 app influenced by *indent* and its family, and thus connected with DENT *sb*[2]]

†**1.** A stroke or blow, *esp* with a weapon or sharp instrument: usually a blow dealt in fighting (= DINT *sb.* 1). *Obs.*

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 291 With a dente amyd the schelde *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 1215 Ac he wiþ douȝti dentes defended him long. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 915 Ther schalle no knyght come neie hond, Foie dred of denttes ylle. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) III 272 The dent of deth is hevyar than led *c* 1570 PRESTON *Cambyses* in Hazl *Dodsley* IV. 215 He shall die by dent of sword 1596 SPENSER *F Q* IV VI 15 Plates yrent, Shew'd all his bodie bare unto the cruell dent 1603 DRAYTON *Odes* XVII 95 And many a cruell Dent Bruised his Helmet.

†**b** A 'stroke' or clap of thunder, a thunderbolt *Obs.*

a 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc* (Wright) 147 The lyȝting, That . cometh after the dente *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 2738 A made a cri and a wonder, Ase hit were a dent of þonder *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T* 621 As gret as it had ben a thundir dent *c* 1430 LYDG *Bochas* VIII 1 (1554) 177 b, By stroke of thundre dent And fyry lightning

†**2.** Striking, dealing of blows; vigorous wielding of the sword or other weapon (= DINT *sb* 2)

a 1400 *Octouian* 1555 Here son was doughty knyght of dente 1548 HALL *Chron* 41 b, With mortal warre and dent of sworde 1556 J HEYWOOD *Spider & F* lix 32 To subdew the flies by the swoords dent *a* 1600 *Tourn Tottenham* 48 For to wynne my doȝter wyth dughtynesse of dent

†**b** Striking distance, range or reach of stroke (= DINT *sb.* 2 d). *Obs*

1567 MAPLET *Gr Forest* 78 There is no birde that escapeth him that commeth in his dent, but she is his owne.

†**3.** = DINT *Obs*

1597 J PAYNE *Royal Exch* 3, I am sturred by dent of Christian dutie

4. A hollow or impression in a surface, such as is made by a blow with a sharp or edged instrument; an indentation, DINT

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* Wks (1611) 425 We haue thrust our fingers into the dents of his nailes. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud Lit* 16 Mark it with a dent with the nayle, or a pricke with a pen 1620 SHELTON *Quix* IV xlix II 233 O the most noble and obedient Squire that ever had Sword at a Girdle or Dent in a Nose 1691 T H[ALE] *Acc New Invent* p. viii, Taking his Hammer, he again beat out the dent 1722 CHAMBERLAYNE in *Phil Trans* XXXII. 98 The fat Particles had such a Pinch, or Dent, in them, as I have shewn, that there were in the Globules of Flower of Wheat 1848 THORLAU *Maine W* 1 (1867) 51 The rocks were covered with the dents made by the spikes in the lumberers' boots 1857 GEO ELIOT *Scenes Cler. Life, Janet's Repent* II, Dents and disfigurements in an old family tankard

Dent, *sb*[2] [a F. *dent* tooth; but sense 1 perh. originated as an extension of sense 4 of prec sb, under the influence of the Fr. word, or of *indent* and its family.]

†**1.** An indentation in the edge of anything; in *pl.* applied both to the incisions and the projections or teeth between them. *Obs*

1552 HULOET, Dentes about a leafe lyke a saw, *crenæ* 1660 BLOOME *Archit.* A a, *Denticuli*, a broad plinth in the cornish cut with dents. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Cock & Fox* 50 High was his comb, and coral-red withal, In dents embattl'd like a castle wall.

2 A tooth, in various technical uses.

a A burnishing tool used by gilders sometimes an actual tooth ? *Obs.* b. *Weaving* One of the *splits* or parallel strips of metal, cane, etc forming the reed of a loom c *Carding* The wire staple that forms the tooth of a card d. A tooth in a gear-wheel, or in the works of a lock

1703 T S *Art's Improv* 51 This is commonly practised upon Black and Coloured Wood, Polishing them with a Dent 1831 G R. PORTER *Silk Manuf* 221 This saves the labour of passing the new threads through the mails and dents of the reed 1846 G WHITE *Treat Weaving* 53 The reed is made to contain a certain number of *dents* or *splits* in a given space 1894 *Textile Manuf* 15 May 196 The satin may be reeded four in a dent if desired

Dent, *sb*[3] *local* A tough clay or soft claystone; *esp.* that found in the joints and fissures of sandstone or other strata.

1864 A. JEFFREY *Hist. Roxburghshire* IV 111 162 The walls of these houses were cemented with pounded dent.

Dent, *ppl a* [short for *dented*]

†**1.** Embossed [see DENT *v.* 3]. *Obs*

c 1450 *Golagros & Gaw* 66 The sylour den of the deise dayntely wes dent With the doughtyest in thair dais dyntis couth dele.

†**2.** *Her* = INDENTED. *Obs.*

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. v (1660) 27 Wrapt with dent bordure silver shining

3. *Dent corn*: a variety of Indian corn having a dent or depression in each kernel. *U.S.*

Dent, *v.* [A variant of DINT *v*: see DENT *sb*[1]]

1. *trans.* To make a dent in, as with a blow upon a surface; to mark with a dent or dents; to indent

1388, 1398 [see DENTING *vbl sb* 2, 1] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 118 Dentyn or yndentyn, *indento* 1530 PALSGR. 511/2, I dente, *Jenfondre* . se howe it hath dented in his hainesse. 1559 SACKVILLE *Induct* XII 7 So dented were her cheekes with fall of teares. 1692 T H[ALE] *Acc New Invent.* p. viii, With which blow it was not broken but dented 1703 T. N. *City & C Purchaser* 161 Jumping upon it with the Heals of ones Shooes will dent it. 1845 DARWIN *Voy Nat.* III (1879) 62 The fragments had been blown off with force sufficient to dent the wall. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph* I 294 Armour that had been battered and dented at Cressy.

2 To imprint, impress, implant with a stroke or impact

c 1450 *Golagros & Gaw* 824 Suppose his dyntis be deip dentit in your scheild. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III (1822) 246 This youk wes maid of thre speris, of quhilkis twa war dentit in the erde 1820 W IRVING *Sketch Bk* II 407 The tracks of horses' hoofs deeply dented in the road.

†**3** To emboss, set, inlay. *Obs*

c 1440 *Bone Flor* 326 The pyllers that stonde in the halle, Are dentyd wyth golde and clere crystalle. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 667 Dyamountes full dantely dentit betwene

4. *intr* a To enter or sink in, so as to make a dent or indentation. b. To become indented, as a plastic surface when pressed with something pointed or edged.

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R.* VII lix (1495) 274 Yf thou thrystest thy fyngere vpon the postume it denteth in *Ibid* XVII lxxiv 648 Yf the fynger dynteth in therto and finde it nesshe 1611 STAFFORD *Niobe* 40 His cheekes, denting-in, as if he were still sucking at a bottle 1869 *Eng Mech* 3 Dec 271/1 You will see it dent, for it is elastic.

†**5** To aim a penetrating blow (*at*) *Obs.*

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 373 So my heart dented at with ye arrowes of thy burning affections.

Dental (de·ntăl), *a* and *sb* [ad. mod. or ?med. L *dentāl-is*, f *dens, dent-em* tooth; cf. F *dental* (1611 in Cotgr.). Ancient L. had *dentāle* (in form the neuter of *dentālis*) = 'share-beam of a plough'].

A *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the teeth; of the nature of a tooth.

Dental arch, the arched or curved line of the teeth in the mouth, *dental cavity*, the natural hollow of a tooth, which is filled by the *dental pulp* *Dental formula*, a formula or concise tabular statement of the number and kinds of teeth possessed by a mammal; the numbers in the upper and the lower row are written above and below a horizontal line, like the numerator and denominator of a fraction see DENTITION 2

1599 A. M tr *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 77/2 To vse this, and the other dentalle poulders. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* Pref, To sway It downwards, and the Dental root display 1658 SIR T BROWNE *Gard Cyrus* III 53 Dentall sockets 1860 HARTWIG *Sea & Wond.* VI. 72 The cetaceans are either without a dental apparatus, or provided with teeth 1894 *Times* (Weekly ed) 16 Feb 133/4 Dental disease .. became reduced to a minimum.

b. Dealing with the teeth; of or pertaining to dentistry. *Dental apparatus, chisel, drill, file, forceps, hammer*, etc, apparatus and instruments used in dentistry

1870 (*title*), Dental Diploma Question. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech, Dental chisel drill file* [etc] *Ibid., Dental pump*, an apparatus for withdrawing the saliva from the mouth during dental operations 1878 L P MEREDITH *Teeth* p. viii, Opening the doors of dental knowledge to the people 1890 *Times* 20 Aug 11/2 A Dental School is attached to the Hospital

2 *Phonology* Pronounced by applying the tip of the tongue to the front upper teeth, as the consonants t, d, þ, ð, n

In some languages, as in English, *t, d, n* are not strictly *dental*, but *alveolar*, i e. the contact is with the gum close behind the teeth

1594 T B *La Primaud Fr Acad* II 87 The Hebrewes name their letters, some gutturall, because they are pronounced more in the throat: others, dentall, because a man cannot wel pronounce them without the teeth 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 198 *a* 1794 SIR W. JONES in *Asiat Res* (1799) I 12 Each of the dental sounds is hard or soft, sharp or obtuse 1855 FORBES *Hindústání Gram* (1868) 5, ১ is much softer and more dental than the English *d.* 1877 SWEET *Handbk. Phonetics* 32–2 This class is commonly called 'dental', but the point of the tongue is not necessarily brought against the teeth.

B *sb.* **1.** *Phonology* A dental consonant

a 1794 SIR W JONES in *Asiat Res* (1799) I 12 Next came different classes of dentals 1884 *American* IX 105 Such a phonetic law does not account for the word under discussion, no dental being present.

2 *humorously.* A tooth.

1837 LANDOR *Pentameron* Wks 1846 II 344, I would not voluntarily be under his manifold rows of dentals.

3 *Arch.* = DENTIL.

1761 KIRBY *Perspect. Architect* 39 From the dentals already drawn the others are to be taken, and also the denticles. 1857 BIRCH *Anc Pottery* (1858) II 195 The abacus red, the dentals yellow, with a red boss.

4. *Zool* A mollusc of the genus *Dentalium* or family *Dentaliidæ*, a tooth-shell

1678 PHILLIPS, *Dental*, a small Shelfish .. hollow like a little tube, and acuminated *a* 1728 WOODWARD (J), The shell of a dental

5. A sea fish of the Mediterranean, belonging to the genus *Dentex*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Suppl.*, *Dentale* is a name given by some to a fish caught in the Mediterranean, and common in the markets of Italy. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ* II. *Months* Mai, Salmon, eel and trout, Dental and dolphin

Dentalite (de·ntălait). *Palæont* [f. *Dentalium* (see prec. 4) + -ITE.] A fossil tooth-shell

1828 in WEBSTER. 1847 CRAIG, *Dentalite, Dentalithe*, a fossil dentalium.

Dentality (dentæ·lĭti) [f. DENTAL + -ITY: cf *nasality*.] Dental quality.

Mod In Irish, the dentality of *t* and *d* is very marked

Dentalize (de·ntălaiz), *v* [f. DENTAL + -IZE] *trans.* To make dental, change into a dental sound. Hence **Dentaliza·tion.**

1861 F HALL in *Jrnl Asiatic Soc Bengal* 336 The element *ṭ t* was probably lengthened and dentalized. 1875 — in *N Y Nation* XX 116/2 The letters *d, n*, and *t*, where lingual, were, we surmise, first dentalized 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's L.* § 55 135 Cases of dentalization.

†**Dentar** (de·ntăı), *a. Obs. rare* [irreg. ad F *dentaire*, ad. L *dentāri-us*. see DENTARY.] = DENTAL I.

1831 R KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 39 The superior and anterior dentar canal *Ibid.* 462 The posterior and superior dentar branches.

†**Dentarie.** *Obs rare.* Anglicized form of Bot L. *Dentaria* (Toothwort), a genus of cruciferous plants.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II v 153 The other kind [of Dames Violets or Giloflowres] is known by the name of Dentarie, and is not otherwise known to us.

Dentary (de·ntări), *a* and *sb Zool.* and *Anat* [ad. L *dentāri-us* (4th c.), f. *dens, dent-em* tooth see -ARY (In F *dentaire*, 1700 in Hatzf.)]

A *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or connected with the teeth; dental. *Dentary bone*: = DENTARY *sb*

1830 R KNOX *Bélard's Anat* 136 As far as the dentary papilla or pulp 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd 44 The dentary bone of the Crocodile

B. *sb* A bone forming part of the lower jaw in the classes of Vertebrates below *Mammalia*, and bearing the teeth when these are present

1854 OWEN in *Circ Sc* (*c* 1865) II 67/1 The anterior piece which supports the teeth, is called the 'dentary'. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 54 The largest piece is tooth-bearing, and hence termed dentary

‖ **Dentata** (dentē·tă) *Anat* [L. fem of *dentātus* adj. 'toothed' (sc *vertebra*)] The second cervical vertebra, also called *axis*. see AXIS[1] 2

1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v *Vertebræ*, The vertebræ of the neck The second is called also *vertebra dentata*. 1811 HOOPER *Dict* 852/1 The second vertebra is called *dentata* 1847 YOUATT *Horse* IX 211 The second bone of the neck is the dentata, having a process like a tooth, by which it forms a joint with the first bone 1881 MIVART *Cat* 43.

Dentate (de·ntēt), *a.* [ad. L *dentāt-us*, f *dens, dent-em* tooth: see -ATE[2] 2] Having 'teeth' or tooth-like projections along the edge; toothed Chiefly in *Zool* and *Bot*; in *Bot spec.* of leaves having sharp teeth directed outwards.

1810 W. ROXBURGH in *Asiat. Res* XI 350 With the margin elegantly laciniate-dentate 1828 STARK *Elem Nat Hist.* II 34 Shell gibbous outer lip generally dentate 1835 LINDLEY *Introd Bot* (1848) I 271 The leaf is merely toothed (*dentate*). 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 157 Lamellæ of the cells dentate or denticulate.

b. In comb, as *dentate-crenate*, etc.: see DENTATO-. Hence **De·ntately** *adv*

1847 in CRAIG

Dentated (de·nteitĕd), *ppl a* [f as prec. + -ED.] = prec.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Suppl.*, Dentated Leaf 1761 GAERTNER in *Phil Trans* LII. 78 Nor has it a dentated margin 1835 KIRBY *Hab & Inst Anim* I VI 204 A beautifully dentated suture, resembling the dog's tooth of a Gothic arch 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh Times* 133 Saws with their edges somewhat rudely dentated.

Dentation (dentē·ı̯ən) [n of condition, f. stem of L. *dentāt-us* · see prec and -ATION Cf. L. *tabulātio*, f. *tabulāt-us*] The condition or fact of being dentate; toothing

1802 PALEY *Nat Theol* XIII, How in particular did it [the woodpecker's bill] get its barb, its dentation? 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 253 The same species varies much in the dentation of the arm 1880 GRAY *Struct Bot* III § 4 97 *Dentation* relates to mere marginal incision

Denta·to-, combining adverbial form of L. *dentātus*, prefixed to other adjs in the sense 'dentately —', 'dentate and —', as *dentato-angulate*, having dentate angles; *dentato-ciliate*, having the margin dentate with cilia, *dentato-costate*, having dentate or toothed ribs; *dentato-crenate*, crenate but approaching dentate, *dentato-serrate*, having serrations approaching the character of teeth, *dentato-setaceous*, having the margin dentate, with setæ or bristles; *dentato-sinuate*, 'having points like teeth on excavated borders' (*Syd Soc. Lex*)

In these combinations *dentate-* is often used, as *dentate-crenate, -serrate, -sinuate*, etc.

1828 WEBSTER, *Dentato-sinuate* 1846 DANA *Zooph* (1848) 594 Margin with dentato-setaceous calicles 1866 *Treas Bot*, *Dentato-lacunate*, when toothings are irregularly extended into long points.

Dent de lion, dentdelyon: see DANDELION

Dente, obs. form of DAINTY.

Dented (de·nted), *ppl. a* [orig. f DENT *v* + -ED; but afterwards identified with, and assimilated in sense to, L. *dentātus*, F *denté* toothed]

†**1** Bent inward; incurved, hollowed *Obs*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R* XVIII XCV (1495) 842 The teeth [of a serpent] ben dentyd Inwarde and ben crokyd [*iransfigit aculeo & dente flectitur in se*] 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I (Arb) 28 His ships hee kenneld . vnder an angle Of rock deepe dented [*sub rupe cavata*], 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf Beasts* (1658) 340 This vulgar kinde of hyæna in the middle of his back is a little crooked or dented.

†**2** Hollow, sunken. *Obs.*

1540 SURREY *Poems, How no age is content* 16, I saw my withered skin How it doth shew my dented chews, the flesh was worn so thin.

3 Having dents or indentations, indented, toothed; †in *Her* = INDENTED (*obs*).

1552 HULOET, Dented, *crenatus* 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II 30 Ermyne on a chiefe dented, Gules. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II VI. 153 His leaves be dented or tothed 1692 BANISTER in *Phil. Trans* XVII 672 There is a small [shell] of the Land-kind, with a dented Aperture 1776 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (1796) II. 371 Leaves slightly dented at the end. 1822 J FLINT *Lett. Amer* 87 The ragged, and dented edges of the strata

Dentel. *Arch* [ad F *dentelle* (formerly *-ele*), now used in sense of 16th c *dentille*] = DENTIL

1850 LEITCH tr. *Muller's Anc. Art* § 189 170 Blending of the Ionic dentels with the Doric triglyphs 1876 GWILT *Encycl. Archit* Gloss, *Dentils* or *Dentels*, the small square blocks or projections in the bed mouldings of cornices in the Ionic, Corinthian, Composite, and occasionally Doric orders

Dentelated, dentellated (de·ntĕlē·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [Formed after F *dentelé* 'toothed, toothie, full of iags resembling little teeth', Cotgr (in Thierry 1564), f OF *dentele*, mod F. *dentelle*, dim of *dent* tooth] Having small teeth, indentations, or notches, finely indented

1797 W TOOKE *Cath II* (1798) III XIV 409 *note*, Ankarstreem was armed with a dentelated poignard 1824 HEBER *Jrnl* (ed 2) II XXI 398 The wall is high, with dentellated battlements and lofty towers 1889 AGNES M CLERKE *Pop Hist Astron* 90 A very fine red band, irregularly dentelated, or as it were crevassed

Dentelle (dentĕ·l, Fr dāntĕ·l) [a F. *dentelle*, orig little tooth, hence lace, a triangular facet, etc., in OF *dentele* (14th c), dim of *dent* tooth]

‖1. Lace [Fr.]

1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 40 That delicate border of dentelle.

2. *Bookbinding* 'An ornamental tooling resembling notching or lace' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

3 *attrib*

1892 J T. BENT *Ruined Cities of Mashonaland* IV 116 Two feet below begins the dentelle pattern.

Dentelure (de·ntĕlĭūəɹ). *Zool rare* [a. F *dentelure* denticulated border, toothing, f *dentelé* denticulated: see -URE. In quot. app. associated with *chaussure, coiffure*, etc] Set or provision of teeth

1877 COUES *Fur Anim.* xi 325 The whole dentelure is modified in adaptation to a piscivorous regimen

Denter: see DENTURE.

Denteuous, var of DAINTEOUS *a. Obs.*

Denti-, combining form of L. *dens, dent-em*, tooth, *dent-ēs* teeth. **De·ntifactor,** a machine for making artificial teeth **Dentila bial** *a.*, having relation to both teeth and lips. **Dentili·ngual** *a*, of or formed by teeth and tongue, also used as sb (*sc.* consonant, sound, etc.). †**Denti·loquent** *a*, speaking through the teeth (Blount, 1656); so †**Denti·loquist,** 'one that speaks through the teeth'; †**Denti·loquy,** 'the act or habit of speaking through the teeth' (Ash) †**Dentimolary** *a.*, belonging to the molar teeth or grinders. **Denti·parous** *a*, producing teeth **De·ntiphone,** an instrument for conveying sound to the inner ear through the teeth, an AUDIPHONE.

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang* IV 64 A dentilabial instead of a purely labial sound. *Ibid* 65 Real dentilinguals produced between the tongue and teeth. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp* P 284 Dentimolary operations 1849–52 TODD *Cycl Anat* IV 897/1 The vascular dentiparous membrane which lines the alveolar cavities

†**Dentiate,** *v. Obs* [irreg. f. L. *dentīre*.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Dentiate*, to breed teeth.

†**De·ntical,** *a. Obs. rare* [f *dens, dent-* tooth + -IC + -AL.] = DENTAL *a* 1 b

1776 'COURTNEY MELMOTH' *Pupil of Pleas* II. 216 A Treatise on Toothpicking, wherein I show the precise method of holding, handling, and replacing the dentical instruments

De·nticate, *v. rare.* [f late L. *denticāre* to move the teeth (Papias), cf It *denticāre* to pinch, to nible, or brouse with one's teeth.] To bite or crush with the teeth.

1799 *Sporting Mag* XIII 37 Masticate, denticate, chump, grind and swallow

Denticete (de·ntĭsēt), *a* [f L *dent-em* tooth + *cēt-us* whale] Toothed (as a whale)

1885 WOOD *Whale* in *Longm Mag* V 550 The two halves of the lower jaw, instead of being pressed closely against each other, as in the Denticete whale, are strongly bowed outwards, much in the form of a parenthesis ()

Denticle (de·ntĭk'l), *sb* (*a*) [ad L. *denticulus*, dim of *dent-em* tooth. Cf DENTICULE]

1. A small tooth or tooth-like projection. (In quot. 1391, a pointer on the 'iete' of the astrolabe)

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* I § 23 Thin Almury is cleped the denticle of capricorne or elles the kalkuler 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I XCIX. 140 Leaves dented round aboute with small denticles 1761 GAERTNER in *Phil Trans* LII 81, 5 small denticles, that surround a cavity placed in their middle 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv Anim* V 237 Two powerful teeth . besides minute accessory denticles 1881 MIVART in *Nature* No. 615 337 A sharp tooth, or denticle, at the inner side of the base of each claw.

2 *Arch.* = DENTIL

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Denticle* also that part of the Chapiter of a Pillar, which is cut and graven like teeth.

1723 CHAMBERS tr *Le Clerc's Treat Archit* I. 40 The distances of the Columns are adjusted by a certain number of Denticles. the first Denticle *A*, and the last *B*, being each cut by the Axes of the Columns *Ibid* 43 The Denticle is that large square Moulding underneath the Ovolo 1761 KIRBY *Perspect Architect* 39 From the dentals already drawn the others are to be taken, and also the denticles

†B *adj* Toothed, denticulated *Obs.*

1574 EDEN tr *Tasmer's de Natura Magnetis* Ded, Turned or moued with certayne litle denticle wheeles

Denticular (dentĭ·kĭŭlăɹ), *a* [f. L. *denticulus* (see prec.) + -AR. Cf mod.F *denticulaire*]

1 Resembling, or of the nature of, a small tooth

1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp Anat* 160 Converted into a gizzard by the development of denticular processes

2 *Arch* Characterized by having dentils

1842–76 GWILT *Encycl. Archit* III 1 817 The difference between the mutular and denticular Doric lies entirely in the entablature

Denticulate (dentĭ·kĭŭlĕt), *a.* [ad L *denticulāt-us*, f *denticul-us*: see DENTICLE and -ATE² 2]

1. Having small teeth or tooth-like projections, finely toothed

1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim & Min* Introd., Of a denticulate asperity 1826 GOOD *Bk Nat* (1834) II 41 The bill denticulate or toothed. 1870 HOOKER *Stud Flora* 18 Sepals denticulate

2. *Arch* = DENTICULAR 2. 3 In *comb.*

1856–8 W CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 383 Bill subulate with margins denticulate-serrate 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot* App 308 Leaves denticulate serrate

Hence **Denticulately** *adv.*, in a denticulate manner, with denticulation 1847 in CRAIG

Often in *Bot* and *Zool*, as *denticulately serrated, crenated*, etc.

Denticulated (dentĭ·kĭŭlēted), *ppl. a* [f. as prec + -ED] 1. = prec. 1.

1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci* 48 Supposing both wheels to be denticulated, the little wheel will with its teeth describe lines 1826 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* (1828) IV XXXVIII 49 With a denticulated margin. 1869 PHIPSON tr *Guillemin's The Sun* (1870) 244 The passage of the Sun's rays along the denticulated edge of the moon.

2 *Arch* = prec 2.

1823 P NICHOLSON *Pract Build* 447 They are called Dentils; and the cornices are said to be denticulated

Denticulation (dentĭ·kĭŭlē·ĭ ʃən). [f L *denticul-us* (see DENTICLE) + -ATION: cf *dentation*] The condition of being denticulate or finely toothed; usually *concr.* an instance of this; a series of small teeth or tooth-like projections (mostly in *pl*).

1681 GREW *Museum* (J.), The denticulation of the edges of the bill, or those small oblique incisions made for the better retention of the prey 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 609 Branches flat, lineal, leafless Denticulations flower bearing 1862 DANA *Man Geol* 477 The teeth have a smooth margin without denticulations 1874 MOGGRIDGE *Ants & Spiders* Supp 259 The denticulation of the tarsal claws is similar

Denticule (de·ntĭkiul) *Arch.* [a. F. *denticule* (1545 in transl. of Vitruvius), ad L. *denticul-us* little tooth, dim. of *dens, dent-em* tooth: see -CULE. Also used in Latin form] = DENTIL b

1563 SHUTE *Archit* C j b, In Corona, ye shal make Denticulos. *Ibid* C iv a, They haue added Echinus, and Denticuli 1846 WORCESTER, *Denticule* (Arch.), the flat projecting part of a cornice, on which dentils are cut *Francis*

Dentie, obs form of DAINTY; *esp* in phrase *By Gods dentie*, by God's dignity or honour.

1564–78 BULLEYN *Dial agst. Pest* (1888) 62 *V* Gods dentie, Jacke sauce, whence came you? *R* How pretely you can call verlet and sweare by Gods dentie!

†**Dentient** (de·nʃĭĕnt), *a. Obs rare.* [ad. L. *dentient-em* 'teething', pr. pple of *dentīre* to cut the teeth.] Teething.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp* P 248 An Infant of a year old, who is dentient and febrient.

Dentifactor: see under DENTI-.

Dentification (de·ntĭfikē·ĭ ʃən). [f L. *dens, dent-em* tooth + -FICATION The cognate verb would be *dentify* So in mod.F. (Littré.)] Conversion into the substance of a tooth, formation of dentine (Cf. *ossification*)

1878 T BRYANT *Pract Surg* I 564 A change in form of the dental pulp prior to its dentification.

Dentiform (de·ntĭfōɹm), *a.* [f L. type **denti-form-is* (used in mod L.), f *dent-em* tooth. see -FORM So F. *dentiforme* (Littré)] Of the form of a tooth, tooth-shaped, odontoid.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V XXI (1737) 93 Their Dentiform Vertebra 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol* 213 Carbonate of lime. in prismatic, rhomboidal, and dentiform crystals

†**De·ntiformed,** *a Obs.* = prec.

1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* I 19 The cause of the second Vertebres mouyng, and of the dentiformed Processe.

†**Denti·fric,** *a Obs rare* = next

1760 *Lond Mag* XXIX 204 The Dentifrick Elaboratory of the celebrated Professor Webb.

†**Denti·frical,** *a Obs rare.* [f. L. type **dentifric-us* (cf. DENTIFRICE) + -AL] Of or pertaining to a dentifrice, teeth-cleansing

1806 R. WINSTANLEY in *Monthly Mag.* XXI. 389 As to its dentifrical properties.

†**Dentifricator** (de ntĭfrikē·ĭ təɹ) *Obs* [f L *dent-em* tooth + *fricātor* one who rubs, after L *dentifricium.*] A professional cleanser of teeth.

c 1700 D G *Harangues of Quack Doctors* 13 Doctor, Chymist, and Dentrificator 1752 A MURPHY *Gray's-Inn Jrnl* No. 12 The Profession I have taken up is that of a Dentrificator, or what the Vulgar call a Cleaner of Teeth

Dentifrice (de ntĭfrĭs) [a F *dentifrice* (15th c. in Hatzf.), ad L. *dentifricium*, f *dent-em* tooth + *fricāre* to rub] A powder or other preparation for rubbing or cleansing the teeth; a tooth-powder or tooth-paste, also applied to liquid preparations

1558 WARDE tr *Alexis Secr* 1 fol 53 a, Dentifrices or rubbers for the teeth of great perfection, for to make them cleane 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho*, *Diuerse New Exper* 74 Sweet and delicate dentifrices or rubbers for the teeth 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 591 The best dentifrices for to cleanse or whiten the teeth, be made of the pumish 1694 *Lond. Gaz* No 2985/4 An excellent Dentrifice, or Powder, for cleansing Teeth 1718 QUINCY *Compl Disp* 92 Myrrh is also an excellent Dentrifice 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat Med* (1879) 323 Camphor enters into the composition of many dentifrices.

Dentigerous (dentĭ·dʒĕrəs), *a Zool.* and *Anat* [f. L type **dentī-ger* tooth-bearing + -OUS: in mod F. *dentigère*] Bearing teeth.

1839–47 TODD *Cycl Anat* III 979/2 The membrane lining the dentigerous cavity 1847–9 *Ibid* IV 288/1 The teeth of the dentigerous Saurian reptiles are simple 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim Life* 6 The jaws are generally dentigerous

Dentil (de·ntĭl). *Arch.* Also 7 dentile [a obs F *dentille* (16th c in Littré); a fem deriv. of *dent*; cf Pr *dentilh* masc :—L *denticulus*, dim of *dens, dent-em* tooth See also DENTICULE, DENTEL]

Each of the small rectangular blocks, resembling a row of teeth, under the bed-moulding of the cornice in the Ionic, Corinthian, Composite, and sometimes Doric, orders.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 71 The Dentiles at three pence per foot 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat Dict* (Morell) 1, Dentles [in architecture], *dentuli* 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 113 The dentils introduced just under the cornice are a great source of richness 1865 C T NEWTON *Trav Levant* XXVIII 307 A stone forming the angle of a small pediment, with dentils coarsely executed

†b *transf* That member of the entablature in which the dentils (when present) are cut. *Obs*

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit* II 40 b, An upright cymatium, and over that a plain dentil 1789 P SMYTH tr *Aldrich's Archit* (1818) 89 A reglet divided, its parts alternately omitted, is called a dentil.

c *attrib.*

1754 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I 38 That a Parapet Wall be erected, adorned with a Dentil Cornice. 1812–6 J SMITH *Panorama Sc & Art* I 180 Under the modillions is placed an ovolo, and then a fillet and the dentil face, which is often left uncut in exterior work 1823 P NICHOLSON *Pract. Build* 474 The dentil-bands should remain uncut 1865 J G NICHOLS in *Herald & Geneal* July 254 The classical dentil moulding.

Dentilabial · see under DENTI-

De·ntilated, *ppl. a.* [Variant of DENTELATED, after DENTIL.] 'Formed like teeth; having teeth.' So **Dentilation,** 'the formation of teeth, dentition' (Worcester, 1846); denticulation (of a margin), perforation of postage stamps.

1867 *Philatelist* I. 29 The regulation and perfection of the dentilation

Dentile (de ntĭl) *Conchol.* [var. of DENTIL, obs F. *dentille*] (See quots)

1864 WEBSTER, *Dentile* (Conch.), a small tooth like that of a saw. 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Dentile*, a term applied to a small sharp tooth-like projection on the border of a shell

Dentilingual, -loquent, etc: see under DENTI-.

Dentinal (de ntĭnăl), *a.* [f. DENTINE + -AL.] Pertaining to or of the nature of dentine.

1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat* IV. 382/2 The calcification of the dentinal pulp 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim Life* Introd 45 The dentinal tissue is free from anchylosis with the alveolus

Dentine, dentin (de ntĭn). *Anat.* [f L. *dent-em* tooth + -INE] The hard tissue, resembling bone but usually denser, which forms the chief constituent of the teeth.

1840–5 OWEN *Odontography* I. Introd. 3, I propose to call the substance which forms the main part of all teeth 'dentine' 'Dentine' consists of an organized animal basis disposed in the form of extremely minute tubes and cells, and of earthy particles. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract Surg* I 565 Well-formed dentine is uniformly dense and ivory-like

De·nting, *vbl. sb.* [f DENT *v* + -ING¹]

1. The action of the verb DENT, q.v.

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R.* XVII clxii (1495) 709 After many manere castynge, hewynge, dentynge, and planynge. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp Dict*, *Abolladura*, denting in with blowes, beating in, *contusio.*

†2. The result of this action; an indentation

1388 WYCLIF *Ex* XXVI 17 Twei dentyngis [1382 rabitis] schulen be in the sidis of a table, bi which a table schal be ioyned to another table

†3 *Arch.* = DENTIL *Obs*

1730 A GORDON *Maffei's Amphith* 367 The great Cornish, with Modilions and Dentings

De·nting, *ppl a* [f as prec + -ING².] That dents; †that strikes a blow

1575 *Appius & Virginia* Epil in Hazl *Dodsley* IV 155 But denting death will cause them all to grant this world as vain

De·ntinoid, *a.* [f DENTINE + -OID.] Like or of the character of dentine.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex*, *Dentinoid tumour*, a *dental osteoma* arising from the crown of the tooth, so called from its structure being like dentine covered with enamel

Dentiparous, -phone: see under DENTI-.

Dentiro·ster. *Ornith. rare* [a F *dentirostre*, ad. mod L. *dentirostr-is*, f L. *dentr-* tooth + *rostrum* beak, of which the pl *Dentirostres* was introduced by Cuvier as the name of a family of birds] A member of the *Dentirostres* or Passerine birds having a tooth or notch on each side of the upper mandible By Cuvier applied to an immense assemblage of birds having no natural relations; by more recent naturalists restricted to the Turdoid or thrush-like *Passeres* or *Insessores*.

[1839 JARDINE *Brit Birds* II. 53 The first of the great tribes into which the insessorial birds are separated, the Dentirostres] 1847 CRAIG, *Dentirostres, Dentirostres*

Hence **Dentiro·stral, Dentiro·strate** *adjs*, belonging to the *Dentirostres*; having a toothed beak.

1841 *Proc Berw Nat Club* I 251 The Dentirostral tribe 1847 CRAIG, *Dentirostrate* 1876 *Amer. Cycl* XV 727 A very large family of dentirostral birds 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Dentirostrate*, having the characters of the *Dentirostres*

De·ntiscalp. [ad L *dentiscalpium* toothpick, f DENTI- + *scalp-ĕre* to scrape, scratch]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Dentiscalp*, an instrument to scrape the teeth, a tooth-picker. 1708 W KING *Cookery* III, Remarks from the ancients concerning dentiscalps, vulgarly called tooth picks 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, *Dentiscalp*, an instrument for scaling teeth

[Dentise, -ize, *v* : see *List of Spurious Words*]

Dentist (de·ntist) [ad F. *dentiste*, f L. *dentem*, F. *dent*, tooth: see -IST] One whose profession it is to treat diseases of the teeth, extract them, insert artificial ones, etc ; a dental surgeon

1759 *Edin Chron* 15 Sept 4 *Dentist* figures it now in our newspapers, and may do well enough for a French puffer; but we fancy Rutter is content with being called a *tooth-drawer* 1760 *Lond Mag* XXIX 204 This distinguished Dentist and Dentologist. 1808 *Med Jrnl* XIX 192 Mr Moor, Surgeon Dentist to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of York 1855 O W. HOLMES *Poems* 149 No! Pay the dentist when he leaves A fracture in your jaw

Denti·stic, *a* [f prec. + -IC] =next.

In mod Dicts

Denti·stical, *a rare* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a dentist

1851 H MELVILLE *Whale* xlvii 303 Little boxes of dentistical-looking instruments 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* (Rtldg) 164 The crocodile opens his jaws inoffensively to a faithful dentistical bird, who volunteers his beak for a toothpick.

Denti·stry (de·ntistri). [f as prec. + -RY.] The profession or practice of a dentist

1838 *Tait's Mag* V 197 Dentistry, as we find it called, is growing into a profession 1886 *Act* 49–50 *Vict* c 48 § 26 Rights to practise dentistry or dental surgery in any part of Her Majesty's dominions

Dentition (denti·ʃən) [ad. L. *dentitiōn-em* teething, n. of action from *dentīre* to teeth (So in mod F in *Dict Trev* 18th c.)]

1 The production or 'cutting' of the teeth, teething.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 969 Dentition or the breeding of the Teeth begins about the seauenth yeare, sometimes sooner 1666 J SMITH *Old Age* (ed 2) 140 Dentition and Locution are for the most part Contemporaries 1801 *Med Jrnl* V 567 Latest Theories of difficult Dentition 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks* Ser I (1873) 365 With many constitutions it is as purely natural a crisis as dentition *Mod* The second dentition is to some children as critical a period as the first

2. The arrangement of the teeth, with regard to kind, number, and order, proper to a particular animal, or to an animal at a particular age.

1849 *Sch Nat Hist*, *Mammalia* IV 25 The dentition is as follow —Incisors, $\frac{4}{4}$, molars, $\frac{4-4}{4-4}$ 1855 OWEN *Teeth* 285 The dentition of the genus *Elephas* includes two long tusks. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys Geog* VI. 273 Of all distinguishing characters, the dentition of an animal is one of the most important.

† **De·ntity.** *Obs nonce-wd* [f L *dens*, *dentem* tooth + -ITY] The age of teething

1638 T WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 43 Infancy, Dentity and another age, and then puberity itselfe.

Dento-, an incorrect combining form of L. *dent-em* tooth, as in **Dento-li·ngual,** etc : see DENTI-. Also in **Dento·logist, Dento·logy.**

1760 [see DENTIST] 1835 *Tait's Mag* II. 538 The purely ornamental branch of dentology.

De·ntoid, *a. rare.* [Bad formation, from L *dent-em* tooth + Gr. *-oειδης*, -OID] Tooth-like, dentiform, ODONTOID 1828 WEBSTER cites BARTON

Dentor, dentour: see DENTURE[1], indenture

† **De·ntulated,** *ppl a Obs* =DENTICULATED.

1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* (1813) II. xxiv. 220 Its leaves . dentulated with hard prickles.

† **De·nture**[1]. *Obs* Also **dentor, dentour.** Aphetic form of INDENTURE

c 1400 *Beryn* 2791 An entre [þat] as a dentour wrythe 1481–90 *Howard Househ Bks* (Roxb) 348 As it perith be dentor lix bales of Gene wode 1542 *Schole-ho. Women* 837 in Hazl. *E. P. P* IV 137 Of you I haue no denture

De·nture[2]. *rare.* Also 7 **denter.** [f. DENT *v* + -URE] Indentation, indent.

1685 *Act* 1 *Jas II*, c 22 (*Parish St James's, Westm.*), Crossing from the south-west corner of the wall of the said house in the said Portugal Street to the middle denter thereof Proceeding from the said middle denter westwards.

1822 *Blackw Mag* XII. 532 Those clear atmospheres .. allow every denture of the chisel to be conspicuous

Denture[3] (de·ntiŭr). [a F. *denture* (14–15th c. *denteure* in Hatzf), f. *dent* tooth: see -URE] A set of teeth; *esp.* of artificial teeth

1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* I 685/2 An instrument for matching the dentures of upper and lower jaw 1882 *Worcester Exhib Catal* III 58 Specimens of dentures in wax, before vulcanizing. 1891 *Pall Mall G* 21 Aug 5/2 Method of preventing anterior and lateral movements in artificial dentures in edentulous cases

Denty, obs form of DAINTY.

Dentyuous, var of DAINTEOUS *a Obs.*

Denucleate, -ed · see DE- II. 1

Denudate (dĭnīū dĕt, de nīudĕt), *a* [ad. L. *dēnūdāt-us*, pa. pple of *dēnūdāre* to DENUDE] Denuded; naked, bare.

1866 *Treas Bot*, *Denudate*, when a surface which has once been hairy, downy, etc, becomes naked 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Denudate*, stripped, naked Applied to plants whose flowers have no flower cup

Denudate (de nīudĕt, dĭnīū dĕt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L *dēnūdāre*, to DENUDE. All the dicts. down to Smart 1849, stress *denu date* · see note to CONTEMPLATE] *trans* To strip naked or bare; = DENUDE.

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II xi 182 Dionysius, a Noble Matron, was denudated and barbarously scourged 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 147 Painted as be their feet and legs, both which are denudated in their dances 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 261 The elder is last denudated of its leaves 1667 *Decay Chr Piety* xix § 2. 363 Till he have thus denudated himself of all these encumbrances. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* (1843) I 218 *note*, A perfect skeleton denudated of every fibril of muscle

Hence **De nudated** *ppl. a*, **De·nudating** *vbl sb.* and *ppl a*

1672 *Phil Trans* VII 5032 In the denudated parts of the lobe 1849 DANA *Geol* VII (1850) 355 The denudating agents that could scoop out valleys 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* App 66 Glacial scratches upon denudated surfaces

Denudation (denudē·ĭ ʃən) [a F. *dénudation*, in 14th c. *-acion* (Hatzf.), ad. L *dēnūdātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēnūdāre* · see prec]

1. The action of making naked or bare; a stripping off of clothing or covering; denuded condition.

1584 R SCOT *Discov Witchcr* XV XXIV 371 Denudation and unction with holie oil 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab Bees* (1725) I 59 To be modest, we ought to avoid all unfashionable denudations 1816 KEATINGE *Trav* (1817) I 44 The inns in a state of denudation of furniture 1884 *Manch Exam* 10 July 5/3 In Ireland, once a land of forests, has suffered enormously from the process of denudation

† **b** *fig* The action of laying bare; exposure.

1593 NASHE *Foure Lett Confut* 62 All this he barely repeates without any disprouement or denudation 1621 DONNE *Serm* CXVIII. V 74 The Denudation of your Souls and your Sins by a humble confession

c. The action of divesting or depriving.

1633 T ADAMS *Exp 2 Peter* III 10 Such a destitution of succour, and denudation of all refuge. 1644 BP HALL *Devout Soul* § 10 (T) There must be a denudation of the mind from all those images of our phantasy, that may carry our thoughts aside 1871 EARLE *Philol Eng. Tongue* § 579 The subjunctive is distinguished from the indicative merely by the denudation of flexion

2 *Geol* The laying bare of an underlying rock or formation through the wearing away or *erosion* of that which lies above it, by the action of water, ice, or other natural agency.

1811 FAREY in *Phil Trans* 242 (*title*), Account of the great Derbyshire Denudation 1823 W BUCKLAND *Relig Diluv* 118 *note*, This gorge is simply a valley of denudation 1845 DARWIN *Voy Nat.* XVIII (1852) 345 Considering the enormous power of denudation which the sea possesses 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 149 At the present rate of denudation, it would require about 5½ million years to reduce the British Isles to a flat plane at the level of the sea

Denudative (dĭnīū dĕtiv), *a.* [f. *dēnūdāt-*, ppl. stem of L *dēnūdāre* to DENUDE · see -IVE] Having the quality of denuding; causing denudation (e g. of strata)

Mod. The denudative action of water, denudative agencies

Denu·datory, *a rare.* [f ppl. stem *dēnūdāt-* of L. *dēnūdāre* · see -ORY.] =DENUDATIVE

1845 NEWBOLD in *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc Bengal* XIV 293 This continuity violated by denudatory aqueous causes

Denude (dĭnīū·d), *v* [ad L. *dēnūdā-re* to make naked, lay bare, f DE- I. 3 + *nūdare* to make naked, *nūdus* naked (Cf mod F *dénuder* 1790 in Hatzf. The earlier F verb is *dénuer*, OF. *denuer, desnuer*)]

1. *trans* To make naked or bare; to strip *of* clothing or covering, *spec* in *Geol.* of natural agencies: To lay bare (a rock or formation) by the removal of that which lies above it

1658 EVELYN *Fr Gard* (1675) 88 Some when they alter their cases, denude them of all the earth 1691 RAY *Creation* I (1704) 120 If you denude a Vine-Branch of its Leaves 1845 DARWIN *Voy Nat* (1852) 12 That any power could have denuded the granite over so many thousand square leagues? 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl* (1873) I. v 124 The long slopes are nearly denuded of trees. 1880 A R WALLACE *Isl Life* VII. 111 Rapidly denuded by rain and rivers.

2. *fig* To strip, divest, deprive (*of* any possession, attribute, etc.)

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII IX. 65 Nor this burgh of sa mony citesanis Left desolat and denudit 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scotl* (1821) I. 95 To denude him of the Romane lady, and to adhere to his lauchfull wiffe 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop Ceremn* III 1 6 He denudes himselfe of all right and title, which he might claime vnto it 1862 MAURICE *Mor & Met. Philos* IV. VIII § 53 492 Denuded of much of his wit and cleverness 1874 J STOUGHTON *Church of Revol* XVII 395 Denuding them of political rights, they denied them political duties

b. *intr* (for *refl*) To divest oneself

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* Digest 496 An heir .. fraudulently giving a secret promise to denude in favour of one to whom trust-gift was prohibited rendered himself liable to penalties *Ibid* 497 The heir denuding did not therby cease to be heir

† **3** To lay bare to the mind, disclose, make clear. *Obs. rare*

1572 FORREST *Theophilus* 128 in *Anglia* VII, Then appropriation the case dyd denude

Hence **Denu·ded, Denu·ding** *ppl adjs*

1639 in Maidment *Sc Pasquil* (1868) 85 Denuding motions wer not entertained 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam* 467 The denuded muscles were amazingly enlarged 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* VII 125 From the denuded valley of Wigmore. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 131 Its power [tropical rain] as a denuding agent is almost incredible

† **Denu·de,** *ppl a Sc. Obs.* [Short for *denuded, denudat*: cf. *devoid*] Denuded, deprived, bereft, devoid (*of*)

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5430 Sonne and Mone ar, boith, denude Off lycht 1560 ROLLAND *Cr Venus* III 512 He was denude of his Kingdome 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform*, XVIII 75 Gylouris of godlynes denude!

Denu·dement. *rare.* [-MENT] =Denudation, denuded condition.

1831 SOUTHEY in *Q Rev.* XLV 424 He continued to live in privations and denudement.

† **Denu·ll,** *v. Obs* [f DE- I. 3 + L *nullus* none, null: cf. DISNULL, DISANNUL.] *trans.* To reduce to nullity; to annul, make void.

1494 FABYAN *Chron* VII 402 After the deth of Kynge Edwarde that banysshement was soone denulled 1552 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 141, I denull, disalow, and sett att nothing all former wills and testaments

† **Denu·mber,** *v Obs.* In 4–5 denoumbre [a. F. *dénombrer* (in Littré and Hatzf only of 16th c.), f. DE- I. 3 + *nombrer* to number, after *dēnumerāre*, erroneous scribal variant of L. *dīnumerāre* to count out, enumerate, f *dī-*, DIS- + *numerāre* to count] *trans.* To number, count, reckon up.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps* lxxxix [xc] 12 Who knewȝ the power of thi wrathe; and for thi drede thi wrathe denoumbren?

† **Denu·mberment.** *Obs.* [a. F *dénombrement* (1376 in Hatzf), f *dénombrer* to DENUMBER see -MENT.] The act of numbering or reckoning up; a reckoning, enumeration

1455 *Paston Lett.* I No 263 360 For the value and denombrement of iij^m^ saluz of yerly rent 1633 J DONE *Hist Septuagint* 29 He commanded Demetrius to deliver him the denomberment of the Hebrew Volumes 1657 *North's Plutarch, Addit Lives* (1676) 47 By the denumberment of the Roman Consuls, we find that he lived long before

Denu·merant. *Math.* [a. L *dīnumerānt-em* pr pple.: see next] The number expressing how many solutions a given system of equations admits of Hence **Denumerantive,** *a*

1859 SYLVESTER *Outl Lect on Partitions of Numbers* I 2 Denumeration and Denumerant defined *Ibid* II 4 To find the denumerant of $x+2y+4z=n$ *Ibid* III 4 Denumerantive function distinguished from denumerant

† **Denu·merate,** *v Obs rare*[−0]. [f. ppl stem of L *dēnumerāre* see DENUMBER]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Denumerate*, to pay ready money, to pay money down.

Denumeration (dĭnīū mĕrē·ĭ·ʃən) [ad. L *dē-*, *dīnumerātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dē-*, *dīnumerāre*: see prec]

† **1** A reckoning up, enumeration *Obs*

1623 FAVINE *Theat Hon* VI IX 152 As it is written in the denumeration of the Constables 1652 LD DIGBY *Lett conc. Relig* IV 48 A place in their denumeration of Heretics

b Reckoning by numbers, arithmetical calculation *rare.*

1851 MANSEL *Prolegom Logica* (1860) 115 *note*, Subtraction may be demonstrated from Addition though it is simpler to regard Subtraction as an independent process of denumeration

c *Math.* The determination of the denumerant of an equation. 1859 [see DENUMERANT]

† **2** (See quots) *Obs*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Denumeration*, a present paying down of money 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex*

‖ **Denuncia** (dēnu nʃiă, -siă). [Sp ; =denunciation; f. *denunciar* to denounce] In Mexico and Spanish America: The judicial proceedings by which a mine, lands, etc, are denounced, and the rights issuing from this action are secured; see DENOUNCE *v* 8

In mod American Dicts

Denu·nciable, *a* [f L. *dēnuntiāre* (see next) + -BLE.] That can be denounced, proper to be denounced see DENOUNCE *v* 8

In mod Dicts

Denunciant (dĭnv nsiănt, -ʃiănt), *a.* [ad L *dēnuntiānt-em*, pr pple of *dēnuntiāre* (see next) to DENOUNCE.] Denouncing.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* (1857) II II v v 66 Of all which things Patriot France is informed by denunciant friend, by triumphant foe

Denunciate (dĭnʌ nsɪˌeˑt, -ʃɪeˑt), *v* [f ppl stem of L *dēnuntiāre, -nunciāre* to give official information, DENOUNCE, f DE- I 3 + *nuntiāre* (*nunciāre*) to make known, narrate, report] *trans* and *intr* To denounce, to utter denunciation against

1593 NASHE *Christ's T* (1613) 46 Should I not so haue pronounst and denunciated against thee, thy blood would haue bene required at my hands 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Denunciate*, to denounce or give warning, to proclaim 1796 BURKE *Regic Peace* I Wks. VIII 189 An exigent interest, to denunciate this new work 1865 DE MORGAN in *Athenæum* No 1987 729/1 He only enunciated and denunciated 1890 *Church Q Rev* XXX 183 Some rabid Irish Protestant lecturer denunciating the Church of Rome

Hence **Denu'nciating** *ppl a*

1847 LD G BENTINCK in *Croker Papers* (1884) III XXV 161 An altar-denunciating priest [in Ireland] 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 15 Sept, Other denunciating expressions are employed against the special pension examiners

Denunciation (dĭnʌ nsɪˌeˑʃən) Also 6 denunti-, 8 denounci- [ad L. *dēnuntī-*, *dēnunciātiōn-em*, n of action from *dēnuntiāre* to denounce, etc Cf F *dénonciation* (13th c. in Littré), which may be the immediate source]

†1 Official, formal, or public announcement, declaration, proclamation *Obs* (exc in senses influenced by 2).

1548 *Act* 2–3 *Edw VI*, c 13 § 13 Upon Denunciation and Publication thereof [sentence of excommunication] in the Parish where the Party so excommunicate is dwelling 1583 *Exec for Treason* (1675) 37 Finding this kind of denunciation of War as a defiance 1603 SHAKS *Meas for M* I II 152 She is fast my wife, Saue that we doe the denunciation lacke Of outward Order 1649 BP HALL *Cases Consc* IV IX (1654) 366 This publique and reiterated denunciation of Bannes before matrimony 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I 258 Why a denunciation of war ought always to precede the actual commencement of hostilities 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* I (1831) 8 Anxious to read in the countenance of my husband the denunciation of our fate 1859 *Sat Rev* VII 20/1 A denunciation of coming hostilities

2. Announcement of evil, punishment, etc, in the manner of a warning or threat

1563 *Homilies* II. *Rebellion* (1859) 550 With denunciation of death if he did transgress and break the said law 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud Lit* XXIX (1627) 292 That severe denunciation of our Saviour for this undiscreet anger may humble us continually 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq* X VII § 4 The prophet by the denunciation of miseries, weakened the alacrity of the multitude 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 195 P6 Full of malignity and denunciations against a man whose name they had never heard 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* I 379 But if he still delayed his marriage, it was probably neither because he was frightened by her denunciations nor from alarm at the usual occurrence of an equinoctial storm

†3 *Sc Law* The action of denouncing (a person) as a rebel, or to the horn See DENOUNCE *v.* 4 a.

1579 *Sc Acts Jas VI* (1597) § 75 After their denuntiation of ony persones to the horne. 1592 *Ibid* § 138 In case one denunciationes of Hornings, sall happen to be made at the said mercat Croce of Edinburgh 1752 J LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed 2) 141 That ye relax the said ——, —— and —— from the Process of Denounciation led against them 1861 W BELL *Dict Law Scotl* 274/2 The consequences of denunciation, whether on account of civil or criminal matters, were formerly highly penal

4 Accusation before a public prosecutor, delation

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I XII 53, I take a presentment to bee a meere denuntiation of the iurors themselves, or of some other officer without any other information 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 210 There are three ways of Proceeding in Criminal Causes, viz., by Accusation, Denunciation, and Inquisition

5 The action or an act of denouncing as evil, public condemnation or inveighing against

1842 *Mech Mag* XXXVI 6 Denunciation on denunciation has been fulminated from the press—and yet the companies have adhered to their life-and-limb destroying practices 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* VII § 5 395 A hot denunciation of the Scottish claim.

6. The action of denouncing (*v* 7) a treaty, etc

1885 *Act* 48-9 *Vict* c 49 Sched. Art XVI, If one of the Signatory Powers denounce the Convention, such denunciation shall have effect only as regards that Power

Denunciative (dĭnʌ ns-, dĭnʌ nʃɪˌʌtɪv), *a* [f. L. *dēnuntiāt-* (see DENUNCIATE) + -IVE] Given to or characterized by denunciation; denunciatory Hence **Denu nciatively** *adv*

a 1626 W SCLATER *Three Sermons* (1629) 21 It's spoken Denunciatiuely 1860 *Sat Rev* X 521/2 They must be of a denunciative turn of mind 1860 FARRAR *Language* IV. (L.), The clamorous, the idle, and the ignorantly denunciative.

Denunciator (dĭnʌ ns-, dĭnʌ nʃɪˌeˑtəɹ) In 5 denonciatour, 6 denounciator. [a F *dénonciateur* (1408 in Hatzf), ad L. *dēnuntiātōr-em*, agent-n from *dēnuntiāre* to denounce.] One who denounces or utters denunciations; a denouncer; in *Civ Law* One who lays an information against another

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III 1 (1860) E iij b, His accusers or denonciatours 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 700 a, Concerning Wylliam Lattymer and John Hooper, the pretenced denounciators of this matter. 1694 HALLE *Jersey* IV. 104 Two Denunciators, or Under-Sheriffs. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 210 The Denunciator does not inscribe himself, nor make himself a Party in Judgment as the Accuser does 1833 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 402 The denunciators have been fain to postpone the prophecy 1885 *Spectator* 29 Aug 1125/1 Mr Parnell, the denunciator of evicting landlords

Denunciatory (dĭnʌ ns-, dĭnʌ nʃɪʌtərɪ), *a* [f L type **dēnuntiātōr-ius*, f *dēnuntiātor* · see prec and -ORY]

†1 Of or pertaining to official announcement. *Letter denunciatory* a letter or mandate authorizing publication or announcement *Obs.*

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 70 All Beadles and Apparitors are forbidden to denounce or publish any such sentence pronounced by Deans and Archdeacons, without the special Mandate or Letters Denunciatory of their Masters

2. Of or pertaining to denunciation; characterized by denouncing, accusing, arraigning, condemning

1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* II VI VIII, Breathless messengers, fugitive Swiss, denunciatory Patriots 1866 GEO ELIOT *F Holt* II XXII 112 His talk had been pungent and denunciatory 1866 MRS STOWE *Lit Foxes* 81 Housekeepers are intolerant, virulently denunciatory concerning any departures from their particular domestic creed

Denou'rishment. *rare* [DE- II 1] =next

1850 *Chamb Jrnl* XIV 76 On this hypothesis coffee would not nourish, but it would prevent denourishment

Denutrition (dĭnɪutrɪ ʃən) [See DE- I. 6, or II 3] The opposite to nutrition; reversal of the nutritive process; in *Med* treatment by deprivation of nourishment Also *attrib*

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat Med.* (1879) 31 From these data we are enabled to form an estimate of the amount and kind of food necessary to maintain life in those cases of disease in which it is desirable to apply the method of denutrition. *Ibid* 45 The hunger or denutrition cure

Deny (dĭnəɪˑ), *v* Forms 4–6 denye, 6–7 denie, 4– deny; also 4–5 denoy(e, 4–7 denay(e [a F *dénier* (OF. also *deneier, -noier, -neer*) = Pr *deneyar, denegar*, Sp *denegar*, It *dinegare* ·—L *dēnegāre*, f DE- I 3 + *negāre* to say no, refuse, deny. In OF the atonic stem-form was *denei-er, denoi-er* (*—dēnegā re*), the tonic *dein-e* (·*—deneie —dēne gat*), by carrying each of these through, there arose two forms *denei-er* (*denoi-er*), *deni-er*, whence ME *deney, dcnay* (*denoy*), and *deny* By 16th c writers, to whom *denay* was more or less of an archaism, it was apparently associated with *nay*: cf the following:

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron* (1811) 279 Yᵉ state of cardynal, whiche was naied and denayed hym by yᵉ Kyng]

I. To say 'no' to a statement, assertion, doctrine

1 To contradict or gainsay (anything stated or alleged), to declare to be untrue or untenable, or not what it is stated to be

a Const with *simple object* (formerly sometimes *a person*)

c 1300 *K Alis* 3999 Antiochus saide, Thow hast denied thyself here *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 249 Þis was certified, & sikere on ilk side It myght not be denied *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* III XII, 81 (Camb MS) That may nat be denoyed, quod I *c* 1400 *Apol Loll* 40 He liȝ, þat denaiþ þat, & affermiþ þe contrari 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1570) 27 And woorthy they were, what man can it denay? [*rime* betray] 1548 HALL *Chron* Introd 2 b, Denying fiersly al the other new invencions alleged and proponed to his charge *c* 1600 SHAKS *Sonn* XLVI 7 But the defendant doth that plea deny 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI XI, Jones could not deny the charge 1846 TRENCH *Mirac* Introd (1862) 71 Hume does not absolutely deny the possibility of a miracle 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I. 207 You may have to deny your words

fig. 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 63 The Duke was set at the very end crosse-legged like a Taylour, but his fierce aspect and bravery denied that title

b Const with *that* and *clause*, or *obj* and *infin.* (after Lat), formerly also with *simple infin* Formerly sometimes with *negative* or *but* in the clause

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 3572 Men shuld not denye þat þe saules of þam þat er dede here Of payn may relesed be *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* II V 49, I denye þat þilke þing be good þat anoyeþ hym þat haþ it *Ibid* III X 88 It may nat ben denoyed þat þilke goode ne is *c* 1400 *Apol Loll* 44, I denoy me not to have seid þis 1436 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 180 The chefaie noman may denyene, Is not made in Braban 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron* II 772 No man denieth but that your grace were most necessary about your children 1542 UDALL tr *Erasm Apophth* 157 b Denying the arte of geometrie to bee to veraye litle use or purpose 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ Conv* II (1586) 49, I denie not but that there have bene amongst us manie corrupt customes 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* III XIX, (Arb) 218 Then is a picture not denaid, To be a muet Poesie 1624 CAPT SMITH *Virginia* IV 157 Taxing the poore king of treason, who denied to the death not to know of any such matter 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 310, I cannot deny but it [rice] is a solid grain 1791 MRS RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* X, You can't deny that your father is cruel 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) II 414, I beg leave to deny this to be law 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* 14 It is hard to deny that St Bernard was a good man.

c *absol*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen* XVIII 15 Sara denyede, seiynge, I lowȝ not *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 118 Denyyn or naytyn, *nego, denego.* *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5644 Ilk man for him self denyed 15 ?DUNBAR *Freiris of Berwik* 383 Scho saw it wes no bute for to deny.

2. *Logic* The opposite of *affirm*, to assert the contradictory of (a proposition)

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VIII III 68 And [I] grantis, he sayd, þe antecedens, Bot I deny þe consequens 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent* I 1 84 *Sp* Nay, that I can deny by a circumstance. *Pro* It shall goe hard but ile proue it by another

1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, II IV 544, I deny your Maior 1660 BARROW *Euclid* II 1. Schol, Let +A be to be multiplied into B—C, then because +A is not affirmed of all B, but only of a part of it, whereby it exceeds C, therefore AC must remain denied 1725 WATTS *Logic* III. II § 2 If the middle term be denied of either part of the conclusion, it may shew that the terms of the conclusion disagree, but it can never shew that they agree 1866 T FOWLER *Deduct Logic* (1869) 110 If we affirm the antecedent, we must affirm the consequent, or, if we deny the consequent, we must deny the antecedent, but, if we deny the antecedent or affirm the consequent, no conclusion can be drawn

3 To refuse to admit the truth of (a doctrine or tenet); to reject as untrue or unfounded; the opposite of *assert* or *maintain*

1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin* 137 This were to deny either the vniuersality or the equality of originall corruption 1643 SIR T BROWNE *Relig Med* I § 20 That doctrine of Epicurus, that denied the Providence of God, was no Atheism Those that heretofore denied the Divinity of the Holy Ghost 1681-6 J SCOTT *Chr Life* (1747) III 494 To deny the Resurrection of Christ 1733 BERKELEY *Th Vision Vind.* § 6 They who deny the Freedom and Immortality of the soul in effect deny its being. 1838 SIR W HAMILTON *Logic* XXVI (1866) II 58 Those who still denied the apparition of ghosts

b To refuse to admit the existence of; to reject as non-existent or unreal.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* I II § 1. III. (1676) 33/1 Many deny Witches at all, or [say] if there be any, they can do no harm 1879 *Standard* 29 Nov. 5/4 The Albanian League, so often denied, has again been proved to have a real existence

II To say 'no' to the claims of

4. To refuse to recognize or acknowledge (a person or thing) as having a certain character or certain claims, to disown, disavow, repudiate, renounce.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 20871 (Trin) Denyinge he [Petur] fel wepynge he ros 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* XII 9 Forsoth he that schal denye me bifor men, schal be denyed bifore the aungelis of God *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) XI 45 Þai denyed Petre oure Lord 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 16 Thay that denisz thair dettis and wil noth pay thair creditors. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb) 46, I wyl not deny my Greecian ofspring 1604 JAS I *Counterbl* (Arb) 100 Why do we not denie God and adore the Deuill, as they doe? 1622 WITHER *St Peter's Day*, For if thy great apostle said He would not thee denie, Whom he that very night denayd, On what shall we relie? 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 232 Some of his men happening to be taken separately, he denied them, and suffered eight of them to be hanged as pyrates 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* I. 176 He could not deny his own hand and seal. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) I v 289 Swegen, the godson of Cæsar, had denied his faith.

b with complemental obj or phrase (Often blending with 1 b)

1588 SHAKS *L L. L.* IV III. 119 Thou for whom Ioue would sweare And denie himselfe for Ioue. 1595 — *John* I II 252 Hast thou denied thy selfe a Faulconbridge? 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 123 Letters of Credence signed by the King who denied them for true

III To say 'no' to a request or proposal, or to him who makes it; to refuse

5. To refuse or withhold (anything asked for, claimed or desired), to refuse to give or grant

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II 1489 Deiphebus Come hire to preye To holde hym on þe morwe companye At dyner, which she wolde not denye 1494 FABYAN *Chron* I cc (R), He asked a great summe of money of Seynt Edmundes landes, whiche the rulers denayed *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* (Rtldg) 98/1 Not to deny The just requests of those that wish him well. 1628 WITHER *Brit Rememb* 268, I will denay No more obedience then by law I may. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* I 222 Trees their Forest-fruit deny'd 1725 POPE *Odyss* III 331 The royal dame his lawless suit deny'd. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II 161 Thou art very bold to take What we must still deny

b Const (*a*) *To deny* a thing *to* a person, or (*b*) a person a thing The latter connects this with sense 6, but the personal object was here originally dative, while there it appears to be accusative. In the passive either object may be made subject

(*a*) 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R.* VI XII. (1495) 196 Auctoryte of techynge and souerayntе is graunted to men and denyed to wymmen 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1874) I 3 To vs may no hauen in Englonde be denayd 1509 FISHER *Fun Serm C'tess Richmond* Wks (1876) 297 Mete and drynke was deyned to none of them 1610 SHAKS *Timon* IV III 537 Giue to dogges What thou denyest to men 1712 STELLE *Spect* No 278 P2 You will not deny your Advice to a distressed Damsel 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V 73 Experience will not allow us to deny a place to art

(*b*) *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 1586 (Fairf.) He wende þat god of miȝt walde deny ham heyuen briȝt. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arb) 95 To denay His owen deare child and sonne in lawe The thing that both did pray 1593 SHAKS 2 *Hen. VI*, I. III 107 Then let him be denay'd the Regent-ship 1649 H LAWRENCE *Some Considerat* 36 No man that considers the premises will deny me this, That [etc] 1652 NEEDHAM tr *Selden's Mare Cl* 3 It is unjust to denie Merchants or Strangers the benefit of Port, Provisions, Commerce, and Navigation 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth* (1867) 424 All the consolations of fame were denied him during his life 1863 H COX *Institt* III VII. 701 Parliament was denied its proper control over an important branch of public expenditure

c *fig* (predicated of things)

1632 J HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 78 Finding no armour that, denied entrance to the fine edge of his damask blade 1667 MILTON *P L* IV 137 A steep wilderness, whose hairie sides Access deni'd 1736 BUTLER *Anal* I III Wks 1874 I 66 The known course of human things denies to virtue its full scope 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* III § 6 146 Their [the Friars'] vow of poverty would have denied them the possession of books

6 To say 'no' to, to refuse (a person who makes a request or demand); † to reject (a candidate).

c 1340 *Gaw & Gr Knt.* 1493 For þat durst I not do, lest I denayed were. *Ibid* 1497 3if any were so vilanous þat yow denaye wolde *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 7097 He denyet hym anon with a nait wille *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* lxxxv 405 (Add MS), I may not denye you of that ye aske 1591 GREENE *Maiden's Dream*, The poor were never at their need denaid *a* 1592 H SMITH *Serm* (1637) 508 A number that will denie a poore body of a pennie 1676 WOOD *Life* (Oxf Hist Soc.) II 338 Richard Healy . stood for Bachelor of Arts and was denied 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Past* v. 141 In his Beauty's Pride, When Youth and Love are hard to be deny'd 1773 GOLDSM *Stoops to Conq* III, This is but a shallow pretence to deny me. 1851 LONGF *Gold Leg, Village Church*, Firmly to deny The tempter, though his power is strong 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It Jrnls* I 256 Where everybody begs, everybody, as a general rule, must be denied

7. *To deny oneself.* to withhold from oneself, or refrain from, the gratification of desire; to practise self-denial, self-renunciation, or self-abnegation.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt* xvi 24 3if eny man wole cume after me, denye he hym self, and take his crosse, and sue me *c* 1450 tr *De Imitatione* III. xxxvii 107 Sonne, þou maist not haue parfit liberte, but þou denye þiself utterly 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., Morning* xiv, Room to deny ourselves.

† **8.** To refuse *to do* (*be*, or *suffer*) anything. *Obs* (Formerly sometimes with negative clause, and elliptically with pronominal substitute (*it, which*, etc) for *infin*)

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 140 3if þou þis neodes deny *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw* 80 Ne for us denyd noght for to rise. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 85 The king sent vnto her onis, tuyes, thries, and she denied not to come 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I 103/1 They flatlie denied to doo anie of those things 1596 SHAKS *Tam Shr* II i 180 If she denie to wed 1647 MAY *Hist Parl.* II III 34 The King denied to give any other Answer 1725 BUTLER *Serm* VII. (1726) 125 He absolutely denyed to curse Israel 1781 CRABBE *Poems, Library*, Why then denies the studious man to share Man's common good

absol 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr* II xxix, And how she blushed, and how she sighed, And, half consenting, half denied, And said that she would die a maid

† **9** To refuse permission to, not to allow; to forbid (*to do* anything, *the doing* of it). *Obs* or *arch.*

a 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiv. 264 [He] herde how Gerarde offred to goo how he had denyed hym to go 1588 SHAKS *Tit A* II III 174 One thing more, That womanhood denies my tongue to tell 1593 — *Rich II*, II III 129, I am denyde to sue my Liuerie here 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 176 This place demeth dispute. 1642 CHAS I *Answ Declar Both Houses* 1 July 55 Inforced to deny a good Law, for an ill Preamble *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol Arith* x. (1691) 116 The Laws denying Strangers to Purchase 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XVI 463 Patroclus shakes his lance, but fate denies 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* XIV, You may deny me to accompany you, but cannot hinder me from following

† **10** To refuse to take or accept. *Obs*

1590 SPENSER *F Q* III VII. 57 What were those three, The which thy proffred curtesie denayd? 1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, II I 204 If you denie his offer'd homage 1691 WOOD *Life* (Oxf Hist Soc) III 362 Dr. Beveridge did lately denie the bishoprick of Bath and Wells 1725 POPE *Odyss* XVII 78 Their false addresses gen'rous he deny'd

11. † **a** To refuse admittance to (a visitor); to be 'not at home' to. (Akin to 6.) *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS *1 Hen IV*, II. IV. 544 If you will deny the Sheriffe, so: if not, let him enter 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 89 P 9 When he is too well to deny Company, and too ill to receive them 1736 SWIFT *Proposal, etc* Wks 1824 VII. 373 At doors where they expect to be denied

b. To refuse access to (a person visited); to announce as 'not at home'. (Akin to 5.)

1665 WOOD *Life* (Oxf Hist. Soc) II 44, I was at Gasington to speake with Mrs H . but she denied her selfe 1689 *Ibid.* III 317, I inqur'd after him; he denied himself 1711 STEELE *Spect* No 96 P 8 Denying my Lord to impertinent suitors and my Lady to unwelcome visitants 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch Scand* V II, He is now in the house, though the servants are ordered to deny him 1869 TROLLOPE *Ph Finn* (Tauchn ed) III 76, I had told the servant to deny me 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII 614/2 When a debtor keeps house and denies himself to a creditor

† **Deny**, *sb*[1] *Obs* Also **denay(e** [a F *déni*, OF. *desni*, also *denoi, desnoy*. from stem of *denier* to DENY, orig *denei-er, denoi-er*.] Act of denying

1. Denial, contradiction of a statement; negation.

1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb) 6 The Saduceis in denying the lyfe after this, denied by the same denye but only those two

2. Refusal (of what is asked, offered, etc.)

1530 *Proper Dyalogue* (1863) 6 Their chefe lordshippes & londes principall Unto the clergye they gaue Which to receiue without excepcion The courteous clergy made no denay 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XVI XXV. (R), Of mild denaies, of tender scornes, of sweet Repulses 1601 SHAKS. *Twel N* II IV 127 My loue can giue no place, bide no denay 1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II IV Schisme (1641) 218/1 Yet use no Threats, nor give them flat Denies 1622 ROWLANDS *Good Newes* 35 The second widow gaue him the denie

† **De'ny, denye,** *sb*[2] *Obs rare*[−1] [a. OF. *deienné, deené, dené*, mod.F *doyenné*, orig. OF. *deienet*.—L. *decānāt-us*] =DEANERY.

[1292 BRITTON II XVII § 6 Sicum dené ou thresorie ou chaunterie] 1340 *Ayenb* 42 Dyngnetes of holi cherche, ase byeþ bissopriches, abbayes, oþer denyes [F *deenes*].

Denying (dĭnəi ɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f DENY *v* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb DENY; denial, refusal, abnegation.

c 1450 tr *De Imitatione* II IX, No better remedie þan pacience & denyeng of myself in þe wille of god 1483 *Cath Angl* 95 A Denyinge, *abdicacio abnegacio negacio* 1525 LD BERNERS *Froiss* II CCI [CXCVII] 613 There demaundes and denyenges were longe a debatyng 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 90 He sent me the denaying 1785 PALLY *Mor Philos* (1818) I 184 There are falsehoods which are not lies as a servant's denying his master 1847 EMERSON *Repr Men, Montaigne* Wks (Bohn) I 340 Not at all of universal denying, nor of universal doubting

Deny'ing, *ppl a* [-ING[2]] That denies

1600 E BLOUNT tr *Conestaggio* 117 He was accounted sparing, giving rather than denying. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 190 The contioversial and denying humour

Hence **Deny'ingly** *adv*, in a way that denies or refuses.

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser I (1863) 51 May shakes her graceful head denyingly 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 336 How hard you look and how denyingly!

† **Deny'te,** *v Obs rare.* [app. associated with DENY, and NAYTE, NYIT, to deny.] =DENY *v*

c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) 56 Say we haue togethir bene, I hope fulle wele he haue me sene, He wille hitte neuyr denyte [*rimes* tite, quite]

Deobstru'ct, *v* [f. ppl stem *deobstruct-*, of mod.L type **deobstruĕre*: see DEOBSTRUENT, OBSTRUCT. Cf mod F *désobstruer* (TISSOT 1778).] *trans* To clear of obstruction

1653 H. MORE *Antid Ath* II VI (1712) 57 Hypericon is a singular good Wound-herb, as useful also for de obstructing the pores of the Body 1647 JER TAYLOR *Dissuas Popery* Pref, To de-obstruct the passages of necessary truth 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 274 Such as carry off the Fæces and Mucus, deobstruct the Mouths of the Lacteals

Hence **Deobstru'cted, Deobstru'cting** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Deobstru'ction** *sb* [F *désobstruction*], the action of deobstructing; **Deobstru'ctive** *a* [in F. *désobstructif*], having the quality of deobstructing, deobstruent.

1664 EVELYN tr *Freart's Archit* Ep Ded 9 The de-obstruction of Encounters 1698 *Phil Trans* XX 432 For rendering it more de obstructive 1702 SIR J FLOYER *ibid* XXIII 1169 Both in its discussing quality and deobstructing 1757 JOHNSTONE *ibid* L. 548 From the de-obstructed duct 1782 ELPHINSTON *Martial* III XLVII 153 But, above all, the deobstructive beet.

Deobstruent (dɪɪɒ bstrʊĕnt), *a* and *sb Med.* [ad mod L. type *deobstruent-em* (pr. pple of **deobstruĕre*), modern f. DE- I 6+*obstruĕre* to obstruct Cf mod.F. *désobstruant* (TISSOT 1778)]

A. *adj* That removes obstructions by opening the natural passages or pores of the body

1728 QUINCY *Compl Disp.* 81 A subtile detergent Oil, which makes them universally deobstruent and opening 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst Bot.* 65 Valuable on account of its aperient, deobstruent, and cooling properties

B *sb.* A deobstruent medicine or substance.

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks* V 118 (R) A diaphoretic, a deobstruent, a diuretic. 1697 *Phil Trans* XIX 403 They gave her also Vomitives and Deobstruents 1844 T J GRAHAM *Dom. Med* 14 As an alterative and deobstruent it [calomel] is employed in indolent inflammation of the liver

† **Deo'bturated,** *pa pple Obs* [DE- I 6] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Deobturated*, shut or stopped from Dr Charl[eton] in his *Physiologia*

† **Deo'ccate.** *Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. L *deoccāre* to harrow in, f DE- I 1+*occāre* to harrow] 1623 COCKERAM, *Deoccate*, to harrow, or clod the Land

† **Deo'cular,** *a Obs.* [f. L *de-* privative (cf DE- I. 6, II. 3)+*oculus* eye, *oculāris* of the eyes: cf. L *dēformis* shapeless, *dēpānātus* without dinner, fasting] Not using the eyes, blind

1632 LITHGOW *Trav* I. 22 It is a deocular error *Ibid* X 506 Zetland, and the adjacent Iles there; have found such a sting of deocculer government within these few yeares

Deo'culate, *v nonce-wd* [f. DE- II 1 + L. *ocul-us* eye + -ATE[3]] *trans* To deprive of eyes, or of eyesight

1816 LAMB *Let to Wordsworth, Final Mem* I 188 Dorothy, I hear, has mounted spectacles, so you have deoculated two of your dearest relations in life

Deodand (dī ədænd). [a. AFr *deodande*, ad med (Anglo-)L *dēōdandum*, i.e *Deō dandum* that is to be given to God] A thing forfeited or to be given to God, *spec.* in *Eng Law*, a personal chattel which, having been the immediate occasion of the death of a human being, was given to God as an expiatory offering, i e. forfeited to the Crown to be applied to pious uses, e g. to be distributed in alms. (Abolished in 1846)

[1292 BRITTON I II § 14 Volums ausi qe le vessel et quant qe leynz serra trové soit prisé cum deodande et enroule par le Corouner] 1543 in W H Turner *Select Rec Oxford* 34 The Chauncelor shall have deodands 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III Wks 235/2 The kynges almoygners, to whome the goodes of such men as kyll themselfe be appoynted by the lawe as deodandes to be geuen in almes. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 214 If a man being vpon a Cart carrying Faggots fall downe by the mooving of one of the horses in the Cart, and die of it; both that and all the other horses in the Cart, and the Cart it selfe, are forfeit. And these are called Deodands 1627 SIR R BOYLE *Diary* (1886) II. 222 [A] boat . being forfeicted to me for a deodant 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr* I (1721) 42 The Sinners did bequeath these Estates to Ecclesiastical Locusts and Caterpillars, calling them *Deodands*, or *given to God*, that's the Priest-craft Word. 1755 *Gentl Mag* XXV 232 The inquest .brought in their verdict accidental death by an ox, and found the ox a deodand 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I 302 If a man falls from a boat or ship in fresh water, and is drowned, it hath been said, that the vessel and cargo are in strictness of law a deodand 1827 *Gentl Mag* XCVII II 13 Apprehensive that the diamonds, if they entered the church, might be claimed as a deodand to the altar. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Eng* II 551 1882 *Times* 3 Aug 7/4 Deodands are also things of the past

b *loosely* The amount to be forfeited as the value of a deodand

1831 TEFFAWNY *Adv Younger Son* I 58 The master without appealing to me, laid a deodand on the gun 1838 *Mech Mag* XXIX 368 The jury levy a deodand of £1500, upon the boiler or steam engine of the Victoria 1842 *Ibid* XXXVI 6 Deodand after deodand has been imposed by honest and indignant juries

‖ **Deodar** (dī ədāɪ) Also in mod L. form **deodara** (dī ɪədā ră) [a Hindī *dē'odār, dēwdār*.—Skr *deva-dāru* divine tree, tree or timber of the gods (The name occurs already in Avicenna *c* 1030 as دیودار *dāūdār*. It is given in various parts of India to other trees besides this with which it has come into Europe)]

A sub-species of cedar (*Cedrus Libani*, var *Deodara*), a large tree closely allied to the cedar of Lebanon, found native in the Western Himālayas from Nepāl to Afghanistan, and now largely grown as an ornamental tree in England. The wood is of extreme durability

[1804 GOTT in Rowh. *Flora Indica* III 652 The only account I can give you of the Devdar pine is from enquiries made of the natives 1814 W ROXBURGH *Hort. Bengal* 69 *Pinus Deodara* Hindoostani, *Deva-daroo*. 1833 *Penny Cycl* I. 34/1 *Abies Deodara*, the Sacred Indian Fir. The Hindoos call it the *Devadara* or God-tree, and hold it in a sort of veneration] 1842 P J SELBY *Brit Forest Trees* 539 The timber of the deodar employed in buildings 1871 *Sat Rev* 29 Apr. 53 A ton of deodar seeds was ordered from India, and twelve hundred pounds' worth of deodar plants stuck into a heathy bank 1884 Q VICTORIA *More Leaves* 370, I afterwards planted a deodara on the lawn

† **Deodate** (dī ədeɪt), *sb.* and *a. Obs* [ad L. *deō datum* given to God: in sense 2, taken as = *ā deō datum* given by God]

A. *sb.* **1.** A thing given to God.

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* VII XXII § 4 Their Corban, wherein that blessed widows deodate was laid up.

2 A thing given by God, a gift from God.

a 1633 G. HERBERT in Walton *Life* (1670) 65 All my Tythes and Church-dues are a deodate from Thee, O my God

B *adj* Given by God

1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* IV. 248, I gather'd up the Deo date good Gold

Deodorant (dɪɪōu dŏrănt), *sb* [Formed as if from a L. **deodōrānt-em*, pr. pple of **deodōrāre*, f. *odōr-em* smell, ODOUR, on analogy of *dēcolōrāre*: see DE- I 6 (The long *ō* is taken over from *odour*: cf. next)] A substance or preparation that destroys the odour of fetid effluvia, etc; a deodorizer.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem* 106 Employed as a disinfectant and deodorant.

Deodorize (dɪɪōu dŏrəɪz), *v.* [f DE- II 1+L. *odor* ODOUR+-IZE.] *trans* To deprive of odour, *esp* of offensive or noisome odour, to take away the (bad) smell of Also *fig*

1858 *Sat. Rev* V 632/1 To defecate and deodorize the sewage of London 1870 *Observer* 13 Nov, Liquid portions of the sewage when deodorised being allowed to flow away *fig* 1863 *Sat Rev* 203 Sin and wickedness are carefully deodorised now-a days before they can get into print.

Hence **Deodorized, Deodorizing** *ppl adjs.*; also **Deodoriza'tion,** removal of (bad) smell.

1856 *Engineer* II 671/1 (Sewage of towns) The deodorising system has achieved a perfect success at Leicester. *Ibid* 672/1 Deodorisation, in its practical sense, does not simply mean the removal of offensive smell, but the purification of the water by the abstraction of all extraneous matter *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ Sc* I 97/1 A bleaching and deodorising agent. 1875 H C. WOOD *Therap* (1879) 226 The deodorized tincture of opium 1876 HARLEY *Mat Med* 179. The essential properties of chlorinated compounds are bleaching and deodorising

Deo'dorizer. [f DEODORIZE + -ER] Something that deodorizes; a deodorizing agent

1849 J F. JOHNSTON *Exper Agric* 265 Both as a fixer of ammonia, and as a deodoriser or remover of smells 1892 *Pall Mall G* 7 Sept 2/1 The deodorizer is run through a six-inch pipe to the great sewer

Deol, -ful, obs. forms of DOLE, DOLEFUL.

† **Deo'nerate,** *v Obs* [f. L. *deonerāre* to disburden, f DE- I 6+*onerāre* to load, *onus, oneris* load] *trans.* To disburden.

1623 COCKERAM, *Deonerate*, to unload. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 80 To deonerate and disburden the body of the excrementall part of meat and food

Deontological (dɪɪɒntolɒ dʒɪkăl), *a.* [f as DEONTOLOGY + -IC + -AL] Of, pertaining to, or according to deontology

a 1832 BENTHAM *Deontology* (1834) I 1 20 Let the moralist regard the great Deontological Law, as steadily as the Turnsole looks upon the Sun 1867 J H STIRLING tr *Schwegler's Hist Philos* (ed 8) 129 The special theory of ethical action was completely elaborated by the later Stoics, who were thus the founders of all deontological schemes

Deontologist (dī ɒntɒ lŏdʒɪst) [f DEONTOLOG-Y + -IST] One who treats of deontology

a 1832 BENTHAM *Deontology* (1834) I II 27 [It] separates the dominions of the Legislator from those of the Deontologist

Deontology (dī ɒntɒ lŏdʒɪ) [f Gr *δέον, δεοντ-* that which is binding, duty (neuter of pr pple of *δεῖ* it is binding, it behoves) + *-λογία* discourse]

The science of duty, that branch of knowledge which deals with moral obligations, ethics.

1826 BENTHAM in *West Rev* VI 448 Ethics has received the more expressive name of *Deontology* *a* 1832 — *Deontology* (1834) I II 28 Deontology or Private Ethics, may be considered the science by which happiness is created out of motives extra legislatorial. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv Mundi* VII (1870) 214 A system which may be called one of deontology, or that which ought to be, and to be done 1883 *Syd Soc Lex* s v, *Medical deontology*, the duties and rights of medical practitioners

Deoperculate, (dīˌɒpɔ̄ˑɹkiʊlḗt), *a Bot* [f. DE- I. 6 + L *operculātus*, pa. pple of *operculāre* to cover with a lid see OPERCULATE] Having lost the operculum see also quots.

1865 *Treas Bot*, *Deoperculate*, a term used in describing mosses, when the operculum will not separate spontaneously from the spore cases 1883 *Syd. Soc Lex*, *Deoperculate* Also, without an operculum

Deoperculate, *v Bot* [See prec. and -ATE 3.] *intr* To shed the operculum.

Mod Liverworts with deoperculating capsules

† **Deoppilate** (dɪˌɒp pɪlḗt), *v Med Obs.* [f DE- II 1 + OPPILATE in mod medical L. *deoppilāre*, f L. *oppilāre* to stop up] *trans* To free from obstruction, *absol* to remove obstructions.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* VII 134 It deoppilateth or vnstoppeth the veines 1710 T FULLER *Pharm Extemp* 214 For Raisins of the Sun deoppilate more than Malaga *Ibid* 421 Aperitives ought to deoppilate the Interstices.

So **Deoppilant** *a*, that removes obstructions, **Deoppilation**, the removal of obstructions, **Deoppilative** *a*, tending to remove obstructions, deobstruent; *sb* a medicine or drug having this quality

1625 HART *Anat Ur* I II 31 Cordiall and deoppilatiue medicines 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* III XXII 165 It becomes effectuall in deopilations. 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* VIII 313 An excellent deoppilative 1712 tr *Pomet's Hist Drugs* I 162 It is an universal Digestive and Deoppilative 1854 MAYNE *Expos Lex* 264 Aperient, deobstruent, deoppilant; applied to medicines 1862 MARSH *Eng Lang* 89 To produce that salutary deopilation of the spleen which the French hold to be so serviceable to the health of sedentary gentlemen

Deor, obs form of DEAR, DEER.

† **Deo·rdinate,** *a Obs.* [ad med L *deordināt-us*, f. DE- I. 6 + *ordinātus* ordered A doublet of *disordinate*] Perverted from the natural order, inordinate.

1623 T AILESBURY *Serm* (1624) 13 The Idolatry consisted in the deordinate intent of the Sacrificers 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II XVIV 641 The Principles of a Deordinate and Excessive Self-Love

† **Deo·rdinate,** *v Obs.* [f med L verbal type **deordināre*: see prec and -ATE 3 5] *trans.* To pervert from the natural order

1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* II II 107 A sensual pleasure deordinated from the end for which it was designed

Deordination (dɪˌɒɪdɪnḗɪ ʃən). Now *rare* or *Obs* [ad med L *deordinātiōn-em* (Du Cange), n. of action f verbal type **deordināre* (It *disordinare*, OF. *desordener*) to disorder, f. DE- I 6 + *ordināre* to order, *ordin-em* order. A doublet of *disordination*]

1. Departure from or violation of order, *esp.* of moral order, disorder

1596 BELL *Surv Popery* III IX 378 The guilte and the deordination 1635 SIBBES *Soules Conflt* XII. § 3 166 This sheweth us what a wonderfull deordination and disorder is brought upon mans nature 1647 JER TAYLOR *Dissuas Popery* I (1686) 99 She refuses to run into the same excess of not and de-ordination 1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* II II 101 A deordination from the end of Nature 1891 MANNING in *Dublin Rev* July 157 It denotes an abuse, an excess, a de ordination in human society

2 Departure from ordinary or normal condition, as in physical deformity, decomposition, etc

1686 GOAD *Celest Bodies* III III 472 A Token of the Dissolution, and as it were the Deordination of the Compound *Ibid* III IV 505 Under these years, the same Deordination is found in Animals, Lambs, Hares, Calves

Deore, obs form of DEAR *a* and *adv*

De-organize, de-orientalize: see DE- II 1

Deorling, deoreling, early ff DARLING.

‖ **Deo·rsum,** *adv. nonce-use.* [L. = downwards.] Downward.

1770 J CLUBBE *Physiognomy* 19 There is the same stupidity the same deorsum tendency in the one as in the other

Deorwurðe, var DEARWORTH *a Obs.* precious

† **Deo·sculate,** *v Obs rare* −°. [f L. *deosculāt* to kiss warmly or affectionately, f DE- I. 3 + *osculārī* to kiss] To kiss affectionately. Hence † **Deoscula·tion,** kissing

1623 COCKERAM, *Deosculate*, to kiss sweetly 1658 PHILLIPS, *Deosculation*, a kissing with eagernesse *a* 1699 STILLINGFL (J.), Acts of worship required to be performed to images, viz processions, genuflections, thurifications, and deosculations 1755 AMORY *Memoirs* 440 *note.* 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat Dict.* (Morell) I, Deosculation, *osculatio*

De-ossify, -fication see DE- II. 1.

Deoxidate (dɪˌɒksɪdḗt), *v Chem.* Also 8–9 **deoxy-** [f. DE- II 1 + OXIDATE *v*] *trans* To reduce from the state of an oxide, to remove the oxygen from (an oxide or other compound); *intr.* to undergo deoxidation Hence **Deoxidated** *ppl a*, **Deoxidating** *ppl a*, causing or suffering deoxidation

1799 SIR H DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib Phys & Med Knowl* 73 Phosoxygen is produced, and the metals deoxydated 1808 — in *Phil Trans* XCIX 90 Dark brown matter was separated at the deoxydating surface 1801 HATCHETT in *Phil Trans* XCII 66 The white oxide may be deoxidated to a certain degree 1837 R BEDE *Pract Chem* 10 The latter [flame of a blow pipe] is called oxidating, the former deoxidating

Deoxidation (dɪˌɒksɪdḗɪ ʃən). [n of action f prec vb.] The removal of oxygen from an oxide or other compound

1799 SIR H DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib Phys. & Med Knowl* 70 It is necessary that the temperature of deoxydation be greater than that of oxydation 1801 WOLLASTON in *Phil Trans* XCI 430 The pile of Volta decomposes water, and produces other effects of oxidation and de-oxidation 1883 G ALLEN in *Nature* 8 Mar 439 The function of a leaf is the absorption of carbonic acid from the air, and its deoxidation under the influence of sunlight.

Deo·xidator. [agent-n f DEOXIDATE *v* : see -OR] A deoxidating agent or apparatus.

c 1865 J WYLDE in *Circ. Sc* I 396/2 The charcoal is employed as a deoxidator.

Deoxidize (dɪˌɒ ksɪdəɪz), *v Chem.* Also 9 **deoxyd-.** [f. DE- II. 1 + OXIDIZE] = DEOXIDATE.

1794 [see DEOXIDIZING below] 1800 HENRY *Epit Chem* (1808) 50 Its action is exerted in de-oxidizing bodies. 1810 — *Elem Chem.* (1826) I 533 The silica, also is partly deoxidized 1869 E A PARKES *Pract Hygiene* (ed 3) 357 Whether disinfectants act by oxidising, or by deoxidising

Hence **Deo·xidized** *ppl. a*, **Deo·xidizing** *ppl a* and *vbl sb*; also **Deoxidiza·tion, Deo·xidizement, Deo·xidizer.**

1794 G ADAMS *Nat & Exp Philos* I App 527 The deoxidizing power of the solar rays. 1805 LANE in *Phil Trans* XCV 282 The deoxidising property of light. 1847 CRAIG, *Deoxydization*, deoxydation *c* 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat* VI 200 *note*, A colourless deoxidised indigo 1862 H SPENCER *First Princ* II VIII § 70 Animals, in some of their minor processes, are probably de oxidizers 1877 W THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. IV 279 Due to some deoxidizing process

Deoxygenate (dɪˌɒ ksɪdʒenḗt), *v. Chem* [f. DE- II. 1 + OXYGENATE *v*] *trans* To deprive of (free) oxygen; also = DEOXIDATE, DEOXIDIZE

1799 KIRWAN *Geol Ess* 150 By deoxygenating the vitriolic contained in the Epsom salt 1804 T TROTTER *Drunkenness* III. 58 Alkohol certainly deoxygenates the blood in some degree 1808 SIR H DAVY in *Phil Trans* XCVIII 336 Potassium may partially de-oxygenate the earths

Hence **Deo xygenated** *ppl. a.*, **Deo xygenating** *vbl sb.* and *ppl a.*; also **Deoxygena tion.**

1799 SIR H DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib Phys & Med Knowl* 86 A deoxygenated atmosphere 1803 — in *Phil Trans* XCIII 271 The deoxygenation of skin 1832 BABBAGE *Econ Manuf* XXIII (ed. 3) 239 An oxygenating or a deoxygenating flame 1834 MRS SOMERVILLE *Connect Phys Sc* XXIV (1849) 224 The most refrangible extremity of the spectrum has an oxygenizing power and the other that of deoxygenating 1878 FOSTER *Phys* II. I § 2 210 The ordinary deoxygenation of the blood

Deoxygenize (dɪˌɒ kstʃgenəɪz), *v Chem* [f DE- II 1 + OXYGENIZE *v*.] = DEOXYGENATE

1881 GUNTHER in *Encycl Brit* XII 687/1 Until the air is so much deoxygenized as to render a renewal of it necessary

Deozonize, to deprive of ozone: see DE- II 1

Dep, obs. f DEEP; (*dep*) abbrev of DEPUTY

† **Depa·ct,** *ppl a Obs.* [ad. L. *dēpact-us*, pa. pple of *dēpangĕre* to drive down, fix into the ground, etc] Fixed down, fastened

1634 T JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg* XI XX (1678) 293 If the Weapon be so depact and fastned in a Bone that you cannot drive it forth on the other side

Depaganize, depantheonize: see DE- II 1

† **Depai·nt,** *sb. Obs. rare* −1 [f DEPAINT *v*] Painting, pictorial representation.

1594 *Zepheria* XVII in Arb *Garner* V 73 How shall I deck my Love in love's habiliment And her embellish in a right depaint?

† **Depai·nt,** *ppl. a Obs.* Forms: 3–4 depeint, 4–5 -peynt, 4–6 -paynt, 6 depaint. [ME *depeint*, a. F *depeint*, pa pple of *depeindre* (13th c. in Hatzf), ad L. *dēpingĕre* to depict, after F. *peindre* to paint After the formation of the verb (see next) gradually superseded by the normal *depainted*] Depicted, painted, delineated; ornamented; coloured: see the verb Chiefly as *pa pple*

a 1225 *Ancr R* 396 'In manibus meis descripsi te' [Isa xlix 16] Ich habbe, he seið, depeint þe in mine honden. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 8739 Þey shul be leyde yn toumbe of stone And hys ymage ful feyre depeynte Ryȝt as he were a cors seynt *c* 1325 *E E Allit P.* A 1101, & coronde wern alle of þe same fasoun, Depaynt in perlez & wedez qwyte 1430 LYDG *Chron. Troy* I. V, Vnder flowers depeynt of stablenesse *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1703 Bot cherice them with wordis fair depaynt 1557 *Tottell's Misc* (Arb) 215 Her handes depaint with veines all blew and white

† **Depaint** (dɪˌpḗɪnt), *v. Obs* or *arch* Forms: 4–5 depeint(e, -peynt(e, -paynt(e, 6–7 depaynt (6 depant, 7–8 depeint), 6– depaint [ME. *depeint-en*, f *depeint* pa pple ; taken as Eng repr. of F. *depeindre* (3rd sing pres. *il depeint*) · see prec *Depeint* was connected with DEPICT by the transitional forms DEPEINCT, *depinct*]

1 *trans.* To represent or portray in colours, to paint, to depict, to delineate.

a 1225, 1303 [see DEPAINT *ppl a*] *c* 1325 *Coer de L* 2963 Off red sendel were her baneres, With three gryffouns depayntyd wel *c* 1340 *Gaw & Gr Knt* 649 Þe knyȝt comlyche hade In þe more half of his schelde hir ymage depaynted *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 3573, & bereth in his blasoun of a brit hewe A wel huge werwolf wonderli depeinted *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* XXXIX 362 (Add MS) He did make a walle white, and with rede Coloure he depeynted the Image of the woman 1570 B GOOGE *Pop Kingd* I (1880) 10 With crosse depainted braue upon his backe and eke his brest 1604 T WRIGHT *Passions* VI 294 The Geographers depaint in theyr Cardes the Countries and Cities adioyning 1659 T PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 77 Apelles could not depaint Motion 1748 THOMSON *Castle Indol* I 326 Those pleased the most, where, by a cunning hand, Depeinten [*pseudo-archaic pa pple*] was the patriarchal age

fig 1595 DANIEL *Sonnets* 4 No colours can depaint my sorrows 1848 J. A CARLYLE tr *Dante's Inferno* (1849) 37 The anguish of the people who are here below, on my face depaints that pity, which thou takest for fear

2 To depict or portray in words, to describe graphically, or by comparison.

1382 WYCLIF *Bible Pref Ep* III. 63 A bishop, whom in short sermoun he depeynted 1555 ABP PARKER *Ps* CXIII 406 My troublouse state I did depaynt. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks 1872–5 II 167 There are no words sufficient to depaint so real an affection 1714 GAY *Sheph Week* Prol 61 Such Ladies fair wou'd I depaint In Roundelay or Sonnet quaint. 1771–2 *Batchelor* (1773) II 13 Her lips you may in sort depaint By cherries ripe. 1808 J MAYNE *Siller Gun* II 129 Amid the scenes, depainted here, O' love, and war, and social cheer

b Const *out, forth*

1553 *Short Catech.* in *Liturg & Doc. Edw VI* (1844) 513 Canst thou yet further depaint me out that congregation, which thou callest a kingdom or commonweal of Christians? 1578 TIMME *Calvine on Gen* 333 The state of the Church could not be more lively depainted forth 1622 J. REYNOLDS *God's Revenge* II VI. 42 In their speeches depainting forth the ioyes of heaven 1679 G R tr *Boyatuan's Theat World* II. 147 Depainting them out in lively colours

3 To set forth or represent, as a painting or picture does

1598 YONG *Diana* 87 This sumptuous Palace that this table doth depaint vnto vs 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt Glass* XV (1664) 152 This temperature must be depainted forth of us according to a kind of exigency *c* 1660 WHARTON *Wks* (1683) 357 If then success be it which best depaints A glorious Cause, Turks are the only Saints.

4. To paint or decorate with colours or painted figures; sometimes, to paint, colour (a surface)

c 1320 *Cast Love* 704 Þis Castel is siker and feir abouten And is al depeynted wt outen Wiþ þreo heowes þt wel beþ sene. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) XXVII 277 Faire chambres depeynted all with gold and azure 14 *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII. 151 A cote depeynted wiþ alle maner of vertues & floryshed wiþ alle the floures of goddes gardens 1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* I 1577 Clothes of golde and arras were hanged in the hall Depaynted with pyctures 1530 PALSGR 512/2, I depaynte, I coloure a thynge with colours This teme as yet is nat admytted in comen spetche. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem* (1637) 129 They were wont to depaint themselues with sundry colours. 1706 [see DEPAINTED]

b *transf* and *fig* To adorn as with painted figures.

c 1325 [see DEPAINT *ppl a*] *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. I III Þe cercle of þe steirres in alle þe places þere as þe shynyng nyȝt is depeynted 1382 WYCLIF *Lev* XI 30 A stellioun, that is a werme depeyntid as with sterris *c* 1450 *Crt. of Love* XV Depeinted wonderly, With many a thousand daisies, rede as rose And white also 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* (Percy Soc) 4 A medowe both gaye and glorious, Whiche Flora depainted with many a colour 1598 YONG *Diana* 468 Let now each meade with flowers be depainted, Of sundrie colours sweetest odours glowing.

5 To stain, distain

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V 1611, I have eke seyn with teris al depeynted, Your lettre 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* II. XLIII 28 Few siluer drops her vermile cheekes depaint.

Hence **Depai nted** *ppl a*, painted, depicted

1413 LYDG *Pilgr Sowle* II. XLVI (1859) 53 Al this erdely fyre is but thyng depeynted in regard of that other 1706 MAULE *Hist Picts* in *Misc Scot* I 18 By reason of their de-painted bodies

† **Depai·nter.** *Obs* [f DEPAINT *v.* + -ER] One who or that which depaints, or paints.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII Prol 261 Welcum depayntar of the blomyt medis

† **Depai·r,** *v. Obs.* Also **depeyre, depeire.** [a OF *des-, depetre-r*, to despoil, f *des-, dé-* (DE- I 6) + *-peurer* :—L *peiorāre* cf. APPAIR, IMPAIR, and DISPAYRE *sb*] *trans.* To impair, injure, dilapidate.

a 1460 LYDGATE *Lyfe of our Ladye* (Caxton) E 5, C 1 (R.) As the tryed syluer is depeired 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal Hon* II XXII, Na wretchis word may depair ȝour hie name 1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* I. 338 The corps hole and sounde was funde, verely. Nothyng depaired that ther coude be seen 1568 T HOWELL *Arb Amitie* (1879) 63 Depaire no Church, nor auncient acte, in building be not sloe

† **Depa·lmate,** *v Obs. rare* −° [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēpalmāre*, f. DE- + *palma* palm of the hand] 'To giue one a box on the eare' (Cockeram 1623).

† **Depa·nce.** *Obs rare* −1. [a. F. *dépens* (in 12th c. *despans*), ad L *dispens-um*, or F *dépense* (in 13th c *despanse*), ad L. *dispensa* see DISPENSE *sb*] Payment, disbursement.

c 1450 *Paper Roll* in *3rd Rep. Hist MSS Commiss* 279/1 Which he complesshed withoute other payements of Fynaunce, launceoun, or depance.

† **Deparay·ll,** *a Obs* 1 a e [a OF. *desparaeil* different, dissimilar, f *des-* = L Dis- + *pareil* like, of the same kind = Pr *parelh*, Sp *parejo*, It *parecchio* —Rom. **pariculo-* dim of L *par* equal] Unlike, dissimilar, diverse

1413 Lydg. *Pilgr Sowle* 1 x (1859) 7 There ben here many dyuerse pilgrymes depaiayll of habyte

† **Depardieu',** *interj Obs* [a. OF. phrase *de par Dieu*, by the authority, or in the name, of God] In God's name, by God: used as an asseveration

c 1290 *Beket* 1352 in *S Eng Leg* I 145 Nov de pardeus [MS Harl. 2277 deperdeus] quath þe pope, doth ase ȝe habbeth i-þouȝt. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II 1058 Quod Troylus, depardieu, y assente. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 1452 'Wel depardieux' quaþ þe kyng 'ne schal he noȝt gon al-one' 1634 W Cartwright *Ordinary* II. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 240 [*arch.*] Depardieu, You snyb mine old years, sans fail, I wene you bin A jangler and a goliердis

† **Depa·rdon,** *v Obs.* [f De- + Pardon *v.*: perh. after *part*, *depart.*] *trans* To excuse, forgive

1501 *Bury Wills* (1850) 90, I will that my tenaynts be depardond of y° half of all ther rents that xall be due on to me to the Mychelmesse next after my decesse

Deparo·chialize, *v nonce-wd* [f De- II. 1 + Parochialize *v.*] *trans.* To deprive of parochial character. Hence **Deparo chializing** *vbl sb* and *ppl a*; also **Deparochializa·tion.**

1862 *Sat Rev* XIII 211/1 We must not think of turning an impassable ditch into a passable road, for fear England should thereby be 'deparochialized' *Ibid* 211/2 The new formula of deparochialization *Ibid*, The 'deparochializing' cry will do equally well for both

† **Deparo·chiate,** *v. Obs nonce-wd* [f De- I 2 + L. *parochia* parish + -ate 3; after *depatriate*] *intr.* To depart from one's own parish

1762 Foote *Orators* 1 Wks 1799 I 196 The culture of our lands will sustain an infinite injury, if such a number of peasants were to deparochiate

Depart (dɪpā·ɹt), *v.* Also 3–6 **departe**, 5–6 **deperte**, 6–7 *Sc.* **depairt.** *Pa pple.* 4–5 **depart(e**, 6 *Sc.* **depairt.** [a OF *depart-ir* (*depp-*, *desp-*, *dip-*) = Pr. *departir*, Sp, Pg *departer*, *desparter*, It. *di-*, *dispartire*, *spartire*, Rom compound of *de-* or *des-* (*des-*) + *partire*, for L. *dispertire* to divide, f Dis- + *partire* to part, divide See De- I. 6.]

I To divide or part, with its derived senses.

† **1.** *trans* To divide into parts, dispart *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 394 His departede vorst her ost as in foure partye 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I 27 Þis werke I depaite and dele in seuene bookes *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb) xi 43 þe ȝerde of Moyses, with þe whilk he departid þe Reed See. *c* 1430 Lydg *Min Poems* (Percy Soc) 219 Departe thy tyme prudently on thre 1551 Turner *Herbal* I (1568) Hiva, Leues very deply indentyd, euen to the very synewes whiche depart the myde leues

† **b** *intr* To divide, become divided *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I 63 þe Rede see [*i e* Arabian Sea] streccheþ forþ, and departeþ in tweie mouthes and sees þat oon is i-cleped Persicus þat oþer is i-cleped Arabicus 1548–77 Vicary *Anat* v (1888) 37 [The sinews] depart agayne into two, and eche goeth into one eye

† **c.** *Her* See Departed 2. *Obs*

† **2.** *trans.* To divide or part among persons, etc; to distribute, partition, deal out, to divide with others, or among themselves, to share; sometimes (with the notion of *division* more or less lost, as in Deal *v.*) to bestow, impart *Obs.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxi 18 Þai departid to þaim my clathes 1388 Wyclif *Prov* xi. 24 Sum men departen her own thingis, and ben maad richere *c* 1430 Lydg *Bochas* I x (1544) 21 a, This Kingdom Should haue be departed of right betwene us twein 1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* 76 b/a Yf thou haue but lytyl, yet studye to gyue and to departe therof gladly. *c* 1530 H Rhodes *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk* (1868) 103 Be content to departe to a man wylling to learne suche thinges as thou knowest 1557 N T (Genev) *John* xix 24 They departed my rayment among them 1582 N Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq E Ind* 55 a, He departed with him both money and other rewards 1651 *Relig Wotton* 22 He could depart his affection between two extremes.

† **b** To deal (blows). *Obs rare.*

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 26 b, Whan the kyng apperceyued that Jason departed suche strokes

† **c.** *absol* To share, partake (*with* a person *in* a thing). *Obs.*

c 1440 *Generydes* 3418, I shall in wurchippe the avaunce, And largely departe with the also 1499 *Plumpton Corr* 137, I am willing to depart with him in lands & in goods 1549 Coverdale *Erasm Par 2 Cor* viii 14 Whyles eche of you departeth with other, so that neyther of you lacke anye thyng

† **3.** *trans.* To put asunder, sunder, separate, part *Obs*

1297 R Glouc (1724) 466 King Lowis .. And Elianore is quene, vor kunrede departed were. 1393 Gower *Conf* II 129 That deth shuld us departe attwo *c* 1400 Maundev (1839) iii 16 A gret Hille, that men clepen Olympus, that departeth Macedonye and Trachye *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 265 Departe liȝth þe tooþ and þe flesch of þe gomis 1483 Caxton *G de la Tour* D j, That god hath ioyned man may not departe. *c* 1530 Ld Berners *Arth Lyt Bryt* (1814) 67 There began a great and a sore batayle betwene these two knightes And Arthur dyd his payne to depart them 1548–9 (Mar) *Bk Com Prayer*, *Matrimony*, Till death vs departe [*altd.* 1662 *to* do part] 1601 *Downf Earl Huntington* II ii. in Hazl *Dodsley* VIII 134 The world shall nat depart us till we die *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm* (1810) I 199 The closest union here cannot last longer than till death us depart.

† **b** To sever or separate (a thing) *from* (another)

1340 Hampole *Pr Consc* 3710 þai er Departed halely fra þe body of Criste *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 10 It is unpossible to departe þo qualitees from bodies *Ibid* 142 Whanne a membre is departid from þe bodi 1526 Tindall *Rom* viii 39 To departe [so Cranmer and 1557 *Geneva*, *Rhem* and 1611 separate] us from Goddes love 1574 Hyll *Planting* 78 You must translate them, and depart them farther from other 1590 Spenser *F Q* II x 14 Which Seuerne now from Logris doth depart

† **c** To separate in perception or thought, to discern apart, distinguish *Obs*

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks* III 340 As þes þree persones of God ben o God so alle dedes and werkes of þe Trinite mai not be departid from oþer 1485 Caxton *Chas Gt* 248 We had egally departed his good dedes and his euyl *c* 1510 Morl *Picus* Wks. 2/2 Straunge tokens departing (as it wer) and seuering the cradles of such speciall chyldren fro the company of other of the common sorte

† **d** *intr* To separate, make separation *Obs.*

1388 Wyclif *Isa* lix 2 Ȝoure wickednesses han departid bitwixe ȝou and ȝoure God 1480 Caxton *Descr Brit* 8 The Seuarn departed somtyme bitwene Englond and Wales

† **e** *Old Chem* To separate a metal from an alloy or a solution

1704 J Harris *Lex Techn* s v, Depart farther, and get your Silver out of the Aqua Fortis 1751 Chambers *Cycl* s v, The water of the first recipient serves for the first operation of departing, and the rest for the subsequent ones

† **4** *trans* To sever, break off, dissolve (a connexion or the like) *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Frankl T* 804, I have wel lever ever to suffre woo, Than I departe the love bytwix yow tuo *c* 1400 *Apol Loll* 70 Mariage mad in þrid & ferd degre is so confermid þat it mai not be departid 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* viii. xxxviii, Ye departed the loue bitwene me and my wyf 15 Hacket *Treas of Amadis* 274 So sweete and so faithfull a conjunction can not be departed without a great heart breaking 1579 Twyne *Physicke agst. Fortune* II lvii. 233 b, With staues to depart their nightly conflictes

† **b.** *intr* (for *refl.*) Of a connexion, etc. To be severed, dissolved, or broken off *Obs*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* II 169 Thusgat maid thai thar aquentance That neuir syne Departyt quhill thai lyffand war 1377 Langl *P Pl* B. xx. 138 Thanne cam coueityse For a mantel of menyuere, he made iele matrimonye Departen ar deth cam, and deuors shupte 1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* I lxxxi 103 Than the bysshoppe sayd, Sirs, than our company shall depart

II. To go apart or away, with its derived senses. The perfect tenses (*intrans.*) were formerly formed with *be*, cf *is gone*

† **5.** *intr.* To go asunder, to part or separate from each other, to take leave of each other. *Obs*

c 1290 *S Eng Leg* I 121/527 So departede þe court þo, and euerech to is In drouȝ *c* 1330 R Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 52 In luf þei departed, Hardknout home went *c* 1500 *Nut-Brown Maid* 33 I here you saye farwel nay, nay, we departe not soo sone 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 208 The putrifaction of the flesh ready to depart from the bone *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xxxix 12 Adeu nou, be treu nou, Sen that we must depart. 1641 Hinde *Y Bruen* xlii 133 So loth wee were to depart asunder.

6. *intr.* To go away (*from* a person or place), to take one's leave. (The current sense, but chiefly in literary use, *to depart from* = to leave.)

a 1225 [see Departing *vbl sb.* 4] *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 11893 (Fairf.) Be þat we fra þe depart [*earlier texts* part] *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* vi 8 Departis fra me all þat wirkes wickednes *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 68 He departed out of temple and also from Athenes 1526 Tindale *John* xvi. 7 Yf I departe, I will sende him vnto you. 1547–8 *Ordre of Communion* 16 Then shall the Prieste . let the people depart 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* III 818 The Learned Leaches in Despair depart 1841 Lane *Arab Nts* I 113 She then said to him, Depart, and return not hither.

b. To set out (on a journey), set forth, start. Opp to *arrive* (Now commonly to *leave*)

c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* I 52 Whan the mornyng came, departed well erly from Parys the sayd Guenelon and his felawes 1548 Hall *Chron* 208 b, He entered the ship with the other, which were redy to depart 1625–6 Purchas *Pilgrimes* II 1081 The Negui was departed And every man hastened to follow after 1792 Mrs C Smith *Desmond* III 61 In case the Duke should be departed, he directs her instantly to set out for Paris. 1817 W Sinclair *Law Nisi Prius* (ed 4) II 969 If the ship did not depart from Portsmouth with convoy *Time-table* The train departs at 6 30

† **c.** To go away *to* or *into* (a place); to go forth, pass, proceed, make one's way *Obs*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS A) 305 To defende þat mater schal not departe into al þe lyme. 1586 B Young *Guazzo's Civ Conv* iv 227 He had a desire to depart home to his lodging 1611 Bible *Matt* ii 12 They departed into their owne countrey another way.

† **d** *To depart one's way* to go one's way *Obs.*

1535 Coverdale *Esdras* ix 51 Departe youre waye then, & eate the best, & drynke the swetest

7 *intr.* To leave this world, decease, die, pass away (Now only *to depart from* (*this*) *life*)

1501 *Bury Wills* (1850) 85 My body, if it happyt me to departe wtin viij myle of gret Berkehamstede, to be buryed ther. 1526 Tindale *Luke* ii. 29 Loide, now lettest thou thy seruaunt departe in peace 1535 Stewart *Cron Scot* I 576 Constantius departit in Eborac throw Infirmitie 1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist* 39 That Marcellus a little before day, was departed 1605 Stow *Annales* 39 He departed out of this life at Yorke 1702 J Logan in *Pa Hist. Soc Mem* IX. 94, I went to visit him the day before he departed *a* 1862 Buckle *Civiliz* (1869) III iv 227 When a Scotch minister departed from this life.

8 *trans* To go away from, leave, quit, forsake Now *rare*, exc in phr *to depart this life* (= 7)

c 1340 *Cursor M* 20266 (Br Mus MS) Rewe on vs, departe vs nouȝt 1536 in W H Turner *Select Rec Oxford* 138 Nicholas Hore paid for the wine and departed their company 1548 Hall *Chron* 114 All the Welshemen were commaunded to depart the toune 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol* v 1 (1611) 186 The soules of men departing this life 1647 N Bacon *Disc Govt Eng* I lix (1739) 112 No Clergyman or other may depart the Realm, without the King's Licence 1712 Addison *Spect* No 517 § 1 Sir Roger de Coverley is dead He departed this life at his house in the country 1734 tr *Rollin's Anc Hist* (1827) II ii 126 Jugurtha was commanded to depart Italy 1839 Keightlly *Hist Eng* II 33 The clergy were ordered to depart the kingdom 1861 Dickens *Gt Expect* xxxiv, Mrs J. Gargery had departed this life on Monday last

† **9** To send away, dismiss. *Obs*

1484 Caxton *Chivalry* 73 Chiuite departeth euery vyce *c* 1500 *Chron Gr Friars* (Camden) 28 The Kynge made them grete cheie and so departyd them home agayne 1614 Raleigh *Hist World* Pref 17 The abolished parts are departed by small degrees.

† **10.** *intr* To start, spring, come forth, or issue *from*, to come *of*. *Obs*

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 56 b, By theyr countenaunce and habylements they ben departed from noble and goode hous. *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* xliv 173 Of chuiles, bothe man and wyff, can departe noo goode fruyte

11. *intr* (*transf.* and *fig* from 6) To withdraw, turn aside, diverge, deviate; to desist (*from* a course of action, etc) *To depart from* to leave, abandon; to cease to follow, observe or practise.

1393 Gower *Conf* III 103 The Nile Departeth fro his cours and falleth Into the see Alexandrine. 1535 Coverdale *Prov* iii 7 Feare y° Lorde and departe from euell 1590 Spenser *F. Q* iii ii 42 Shamefull lustes which depart From course of nature 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* iii xl 255 It was not with a design to depart from the worship of God 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr* vii § 24 They depart from received opinions 1867 Freeman *Norm Conq* (1876) I App 673 The fourth narrative departs in several important points from the Chronicles 1893 *Law Times* XCV 27/1 Disinclination .to depart from the long-established practice.

III. † **12. Depart with.** **a** To take leave of; to go away from (Cf. 5, 6.) *Obs. rare.*

1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W de W 1506) I iii 22 Cursed & dampned spyrite, depaite than forth with this creature. 1563 Foxe *A & M* 763 b, And so departed I with them

† **b** To part with; to give up, surrender, to give away, bestow (Cf 2) *Obs*

c 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) iii 102 O ye good fathyr of grete degre, thus to departe with your ryches 1595 Shaks *John* II i. 563 John Hath willingly departed with a part 1642 Perkins *Prof Bk* I § 47 21 Shee hath departed with her right by the feoffment 1792 Chipman *Ames Law Rep.* (1871) 41 The officer had a lien on the cattle On receipt I do not consider that the officer wholly departs with that lien

† **13** So **Depart from,** in the same sense (12 b)

1548 Cranmer *Catech.* 81 b, Neyther by threatnyng cause him to depart from any portion of his goodes. 1612 T Taylor *Comm Titus* 1 5 With what difficultie depart they [stones] from their naturall roughnesse? 1681 Burnet *Hist. Ref* II 88 The inferior clergy departed from their right of being in the House of Commons.

† **Depart,** *sb. Obs* [a. F *départ* (13th c in Godef), f *départir* to Depart Partly treated as directly from the English verb; cf. the sbs *leave*, *return*, etc]

1 The act of departing, departure. **a** Parting, separation **b.** Departure from this life, death

c 1330 *Arth & Merl* 4539 For depart of his felawes, And for her men that weren y-slawe 1590 Spenser *F Q* iii vii 20 That lewd lover did the most lament For her depart 1591 Shaks *Two Gent* v iv 96 At my depart I gaue this [ring] vnto Iulia 1593 — 3 *Hen VI*, ii i 110 When your braue Father breath'd his latest gaspe, Tydings Were brought me of your Losse, and his Depart 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II ii 11 xxxviii, The plantall lifes depart 1724 Ramsay *Tea t Misc* (1733) I 99 For her depart my heart was sair 1840 *Sportsman in Irel & Scotl* II iv 71, The salmon having long since made his depart

2. *Old Chem* The separation of one metal from another with which it is alloyed

a 1626 Bacon (J), The chymists have a liquor called water of depart 1686 W Harris tr *Lemery's Course Chym* (ed 2) 79 The Depart, or parting of Metals, is when a Dissolvent quits the Metal it had dissolved to betake itself unto another 1704 J. Harris *Lex Techn* s v, A certain Operation in Chymistry is called *the Depart*, because the Particles of Silver are made by it to depart from Gold when they were before melted together 1751 Chambers *Cycl*, *Depart*, a method of refining, or separating gold from silver by means of aqua fortis if you again filtrate this water, and pour on it the liquor of fixed nitre, you will have another *depart*, the calamine precipitating to the bottom.

† **Depa·rtable, -ible,** *a Obs* [a OF. *departable* (13–14th c in Godef), f *départ-ir* vb. see -ble The form in *-ible* follows L. analogy cf. L *partibilis* from *partiri*]

1. That may be parted or separated, separable.

1377 Langl *P. Pl* B xvii 26 þe Trinite, Thre persones in paicelles departable fro other, And alle þre but o god. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr* iii ii 282 Rist of vce is dyuers and departable fro the iust of lordschip 1450–1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 104 Yf eny of them were departable from other.

2. That may be, or is to be, divided or distributed; divisible

[1292 Britton iii viii § 4 Qe le heretage soit departable entre touz les enfauntz] 1483 *Cath Angl* 96 Departiabylle, *diuisibilis*. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c 26 § 35 Landes. to

be departed and departable amongest issues and heires males 1574 tr *Littleton's Tenures* 139 b, The whiche tenementes be departable among the brethren. 1741 Robinson *Gavel Kind* 11 26 They had always been departible

†**Depa·rtal.** *Obs rare* [f Depart *v* + -al, after *arrival*] Departure

1823 Galt *Entail* I xi 82 When my father took his departal to a better world 1836 — in *Tait's Mag* III 393 Speaking of my departal from Glasgow

†**Depa·rtance.** *Obs* [a OF *departance*, f *départ-ir* · see -ance] Departure

1579 *Wills & Inv N C* (Surtees) 15, I will, that after the departence of this mortal liff my bodie be buried. 1592 Wyrley *Armorie* 61, I license at time for this departaunce

†**Depa·rte.** In phrase *lay a departe* (? error) for *lay apaite*, lay aside

c 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* III 17 All rewthis layde a departe, as well for his fader as for his modre

Departed (dĭpā·ɹtĕd), *ppl a* [f. Depart *v* + -ed[1]]

†1 Divided into parts, etc · see Depart *v* 1, 2

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars T* 898 (H) Eyther thay forletin her confessours al utterly, or ellis thay departen here schrifte in divers places; but sothely such departed schrifte hath no mercy of God 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 36, I beqwethe a doubyl ryng departyd of gold, with a ruby and a turkeys

†2 Separated, parted; severed from the main body, schismatic, apostate; in *Her.* separated by a dividing line (cf Party *a*). *Obs.*

1439 C'tess Warwick in *E E Wills* (1883) 117 A Skochen of myn Armes departyd with my lordys *c* 1521 *1st Eng Bk Amer* (Arb) Introd 31/1 These ketters is departed of the holy Romes chyrche 1633 Earl Manch *Al Mondo* (1636) 14 If wee consider Death aright, It is but a departed breath from dead earth.

3. That has departed or gone away; past, bygone.

1552 Huloet, Departed, *dissitus, præteritus*. 1845 J Saunders *Cabinet Pictures* 20 Antiquity and departed greatness

4 *spec* That has departed this life; deceased.

1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen VII*, c 25 Pream, Lyfe [is] as uncertayne to such as survyve as to them now departed 1599 B Jonson *Ev Man out of Hum* v iv, Shedding funereal tears over his departed dog 1712 Addison *Spect* No 419 ¶ 1 Magicians, Demons, and departed Spirits 1863 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* III ii 311 The works of a departed artist.

b In this sense often used absolutely, *the departed* (*sing* and *pl*). cf *deceased*

1722 Wollaston *Relig Nat* ix 208 The seats and circumstances of the departed 1794 Mrs Radcliffe *Myst Udolpho* II, A prayer for the soul of the departed. 1875 Manning *Mission H Ghost* ix 249 The Catholic Church . cherishes with loving memory all her departed 1887 Bowen *Æneid* VI 220 The departed is placed on the funeral bed

Departer[1] (dĭpā·ɹtəɹ). [f. Depart *v.* + -er[1]: probably a OF. *departeur* (nom. case orig *departère*, obj. *departeor*), f. *départir* to Depart.]

†1. A divider, distributor; discerner *Obs*

1382 Wyclif *Luke* xii 14 A man, who ordeyned me domesman, ether departer, on 3ou? — *Hebr* iv 12 The word of God is departer or demer of thoughtis and intencioums of hertis *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll* 61 He is not ordeind juge ne departar vp on men

†2. *Old Chem* One who separates a metal from an alloy; a refiner of gold or silver Cf Parter

1656 Blount *Glossogr* s v *Finour*, Finours of Gold and Silver .. A[ct] 4 H[en] 7 ca 2 They be also called *Parters* in the same place, sometimes *Departers*

3 One who separates or secedes from a body or cause; a seceder. (Now merged in sense 4)

1586 Ferne *Blas Gentrie* 311 A departer from his Captaynes Banner 1820 *Examiner* No 652 644/1 Lady Charlotte Lindsay, another of the departers. 1860 Pusey *Min Proph* 61 They are all departers, i e. . before they were cast out visibly in the body, they departed in mind

4 One who departs or goes away

1673 O Walker *Education* 223 The Patron leaveth the rest and accompanieth the departer. 1705 *Col Rec Penn-sylv* II 231 An Act about Departers out of this Province 1747 Franklin *Ess.* Wks 1840 III 13 The hurry and disorder of departers, carrying away their effects.

†**Depa·rter**[2]. *Law Obs* [subst use of AF *departer* (Britton III. iv 25) = OF *départir* pres. inf. to depart, departing] = Departure 6

1628 Coke *On Litt* 139 a, A departer in despight of the Court when the Tenant or Defendant after appearance makes departure in despight of the Court It is called a *retraxit* 1751 Chambers *Cycl*, *Departure* or *Departer*, in law, a term properly applied to a person, who first pleading one thing in bar of an action, and that being replied to, he waves it, and insists on something different

Departible, var. form of Departable *a Obs*

Depa·rting, *vbl sb* [f. Depart *v* + -ing[1]] The action of the verb Depart, in various senses

†1. Division (in various senses); distribution, sharing *Obs.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxxxv 13 He departyd þe redd see in departynges *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 81 In departyng of meritis to whom þat hem likiþ 1382 — 1 *Cor* xii 6 Departingis of worchingis 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P R* xv xlvi (1495) 504 Dalmacia is a prouynce of Grece by olde departynge of londe *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr* 407 In summe cuntreis the departing was mad other wise and into iij parties *c* 1450 *Merlin* 236 Ech man toke at his wille of that hym liked, and made noon other departynge 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI Prol 90 The sted of fell turmentis, With seir departingis 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II i. 93 In departing of the bootie

† 2. Separation. *Obs* or *arch.*

c 1300 *K Alis* 912 And makith mony departyng Bytweone knyght and his swetyng. *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 895 (Fairf) Fra þis day sal departynge be for soþ betwix wommon and þe *c* 1400 *Apol Loll* 72 Be ware of making of mariagis, & of diuorsis or departingis 1530 Palsgr 213/1 Departynge of man and wyfe, *repudiation, divorse* 1593 Shaks 3 *Hen VI*, II vi 43 A deadly grone like life and deaths departing 1852-5 M Arnold *Poems, Faded Leaves*, At this bitter departing

† b. *concr* Place of separation; division, boundary *Obs*

1460-70 *Bk Quintessence* 5 And þat eiþely watir wole first come out þat is in þe necke, and so til it be come out vnto þe departinge bitwixe it and þe quinte essence

3. The action of leaving, taking one's leave or going away, departure (In early use 'leaving each other, separation', as in 2. Now *rare* or *Obs*, replaced by Departure)

a 1225 *Ancr R* 250 Þis was his driweiie þet he bileauede and 3ef ham in his departunge 1340 Hampole *Pr Consc* 6113 Þe day of departyng fra God away *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T* 162 The day is come of hire departyng 1481-90 *Howard Housek Bks* (Roxb) 186 At my Lordes departynge from London. *c* 1500 *Three Kings Sons* 73 Athis, my frende, the tyme is come now of oure departyng 1644 Milton *Judgm. Bucer* (1851) 335 Not the mis-beleeving of him who departs, but the departing of him who mis-beleevs.

† b = Departure 2 b; decease, death. *Obs.*

1388 Wyclif 2 *Tim* iv. 6 The tyme of my departyng is nyȝ 1535 Stewart *Cron Scot* II 486 How King Donald was crownit and of his worthie Deidis and his Departing. 1633 Bp Hall *Medit & Vows, Passing Bell* (1851) 87 It calls us to our preparation, for our own departing

attrib *a* 1618 Raleigh *Rem* (1664) 114 If you were laid upon your departing bed

† c *fig* Departure from a given state or course; falling away; secession, desertion, apostasy

1526 Tindale 2 *Thess.* ii 3 Except there come a departynge fyrst 1594 T. B *La Primaud. Fr Acad* II. 563 The departing and declining of the soule

† 4. *Departing with* · parting with, giving up.

1529 Wolsey in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser. 1 II 11 Of the frankke departyng with of all that I had in thys world

Depa·rting, *ppl. a.* [f. Depart *v* + -ing[2]] That departs, goes away, or takes leave, parting, *fig* vanishing (often with reference to sense b).

1751 Johnson *Rambler* No 187 ¶ 3 She stood awhile to gaze upon the departing vessel. 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng* III 57 The opposite streams of entering and departing courtiers 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III 155 Reflecting the departing glory of Hellas 18 Thring *Hymn 'The Radiant morn'*, The shadows of departing day

b. Dying

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 331 It is the only sacrifice that my old departing ghost desireth of thee 1633 Bp Hall *Medit. & Vows, Passing-bell* (1851) 87 It calls us to our prayers, for the departing soul. 1848 Macaulay *Hist Eng* II. 183 While the prayer for the departing was read at his bedside.

†**Depa·rtingly,** *adv. Obs rare.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a divided manner, separately

1388 Wyclif *Num* x 7 Symple cry of trumpis schal be, and thei schulen not soune departyngli [1382 not stowndmeel; Vulg *non concise ululabunt*].

†**Depa·rtising,** *vbl sb Sc. Obs* [? from a vb *departise* (cf. OF. *departissement, departisseur*), or ? corruption of *departison*] Partition.

1478 *Act Audit.* 86 (Jam) The said brieve of departising of the said half landis of Blith. 1480 *Act Dom Conc* 66 (Ibid) The divisioune & departising made the xx day of July.

†**Depa·rtison.** *Obs.* In 5 -ysoun, -own, -on, -isonne; also 5-6 departson. [a. OF. *departison*, f *départer*, after *partison* —L. *partītiōn-em*, n. of action from *partīre* to divide.] Earlier form of Departition

1 Division into parts, distribution, partition.

1444 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 217 Make a departysoun Of ther tresours to folk in indigence. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4176 And taken hire half his kyngdome be twypart departisonne

2 Separation.

c 1440 Lydg *Secrees* 29 Thou must first Conceyven unkouth divysion, Watir from Eyr by a dysseueiance, And ffyr from Eyr by a departyson

3 Departure, *transf* decease.

c 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xliii 423 Aftyr here deth and departysown *c* 1475 *Partenay* 104 At ther departson had thay gret dolour

†**Departition** (dīpaɹti·ʃən). *Obs.* Also 5 -yoyon, -isyon, 6 -ysion, -icion. [n of action f. Depart *v*, on L analogies: cf. L. *partītio, dispertītio*, f. *partīre, dispertīre* The earlier form, from OF, was Departison, of which this may be considered an adaptation to the Latin type]

1 Distribution, partition, = prec. 1.

? *c* 1530 in *Pol Rel & L Poems* (1866) 33 Peraventure thei seke departysion of ther heritage.

2 Separation; severance

c 1400 *Test Love* III. (1560) 294/1 The same law that joyneth by wedlocke yeveth libel of departicion bycause of devorse. 1430 Lydg *Chron Troy* III xxv, Now hast thou made a departisyon Of vs that were by hole affection Yknyt in one 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* VIII vii, Hit shall greue me ryghte sore the departycyon of this felaushyp

3 Departue

1470-85 Malory *Arthur* IX xxxvi, Ye putte vpon me that I shold ben cause of his departycyon.

Departitor (dīpaɹtəɹ(ĭ)ɹ). *rare* [Agent-n. from Depart *v* with L suffix · cf L. *partītor, dispertītor*] One who divides or distributes

1884 J Payne 1001 *Nights* IX 138, I called in a departitor from the Cadi's Court and he divided amongst us the money.

Departizanize: see De- II 1.

Department (dĭpā·ɹtmĕnt), *sb.* Also 5 departement. [ME a F. *département* (12th c in Hatzf) = Pr. *departe-, departiment*, It *dipartemento*, a Romanic deriv of *departire*, F *départir*: see Depart *v* and -ment

The senses in I from OF were apparently obsolete before those in II were introduced from modern French]

†I. The action of departing *Obs.*

†1. = Departure, in various senses · a separation; b going away, leave-taking, withdrawal, c decease

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1890 Yt we come to thi joys with out departement *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 65 Alas Jason .. prolonge ye and tarye your departement *c* 1500 *Melusine* 97 Thanne he toke leue of them and they were sorowfull of theire departement. 1572 *Lament Lady Scotland* in *Sc Poems 16th C* II 250 Befoir her last department 1586 A. Day *Eng Secretary* 1. (1625) 87 By meanes whereof grew this . unkinde department betweene us. 1624 Wotton *Archit* (1672) 61 Our Sight is not well contented with those sudden departments from one extream to another *a* 1677 Barrow *Wks.* (1686) II 382 The seperation, department and absence of the soul from the body

†2 Division, partition, distribution. *Obs*

1677 Gale *Crt Gentiles* IV 18 Making the distributions and departments of his rayes

II. 3 'Separate allotment; province or business assigned to a particular person' (J); hence in wider application: A separate division or part of a complex whole or organized system, *esp.* of activities or studies; a branch, province

[Johnson, 1755, calls it 'a French term'.]

a 1735 Arbuthnot (J), The Roman fleets . had their several stations and departments 1764 Foote *Patron* II. Wks 1799 I 349 The highest pitch of perfection in every department of writing but one—the dramatic. 1832 G. Downes *Lett Cont Countries* I 528 Among the professors Messrs Gautier and Picot, whose departments are severally astronomy and history 1856 Sir B Brodie *Psychol Inq* I. v 173 Hitherto little progress has been made in this department of knowledge 1883 *Nature* 17 May 56 To judge whether the co operation of scientific men would have rendered the English department more instructive than it is

b *spec* One of the separate divisions or branches of state or municipal administration.

In the U S the word is used in the titles of the great branches of administration, of which there are eight, the *Departments* (*Depts*) *of State* (orig *Foreign Affairs*), *War, Treasury, Navy, Post-office, Justice, Interior*, and *Agriculture* The *Dept. of Labour* is subordinate to that of the Interior

In Great Britain, the great departments of State are not so named titularly, but the word is used in naming subdivisions or branches of these, e g the *Factory Dept*, and *Prisons Dept* of the Home Office, and for certain other branches of administration as the *Paymaster General's Dept*, *Science and Art Dept*, *Exchequer and Audit Dept*, etc, also in the *Gas, Water, Electric Lighting, Tramways*, and other *Departments* of a municipal Corporation

1769 *Junius Lett* I 3 Only mark how the principal departments of the State are bestowed 1791 Washington *Writ* (1892) XII 81 Statements from the proper department [of the United States] will . apprize you of the exact result 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* Pref. 7 A general account of the British Government, of the powers and practice of its several departments *Ibid* III vii. 696 The regulation of other departments subordinate to the Treasury. 1890 M. Townsend *U S* 274 The Department of State was established by Act of Congress July 27, 1789, which act denominated it as the Department of Foreign Affairs 1892 A B Hart *Form. of Union* 144 In establishing the Treasury Department a strong effort was made to create a Secretary of the Treasury as an agent of Congress

4. One of the districts into which France is divided for administrative purposes, and which were substituted for the old provinces in 1790. Also applied to administrative divisions in some other countries

1792 *Explan. New Terms* in *Ann. Reg* p xv, *Departments*, the general divisions of France 1793 *Objections to War Examined* 15 Its States broken up and converted into French Departments 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It Isl* III 383 Corsica is still a province of that kingdom [France] It forms a department, called by its own name 1859 Jephson *Brittany* xvi 253 Situated on the confluence of the Ile and the Vilaine, from whence the modern department derives its name

b A part, portion, section, region *rare*

1832 Ht Martineau *Demerara* 1 2 In the richest regions of this department of the globe.

Depa·rtment, *v. nonce-wd.* [f prec sb] *trans* To divide into departments, or branches.

1885 Miss Braddon *Wyllard's Weird* III 261 Everything was to be classified, departmented, Organisation was to be the leading note.

Departmental (dīpaɹtme·ntăl), *a.* [ad mod F. *départemental* see prec. sb. and -al]

1. Of or pertaining to a French Department

1791 Mackintosh *Vind Gallicæ* Wks 1846 III 111 The series of three elections was still preserved for the choice of Departmental Administrators. 1862 *Fraser's Mag* July 128 The municipal and departmental archives and public libraries in France.

b. *gen.* Of or pertaining to a particular district or region.

1883 E Clodd in *Knowledge* 15 June 352/2 India god of the bright sky . a departmental or tribal deity

2 Of or pertaining to a department or branch of government, or of any organized system

1832 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XLVIII 256 It has found an active auxiliary in the departmental process 1854 *Times*, *Let. War Correspt.* 31 Mar., Needless departmental etiquette 1883 *American* VII 65 The new Commissioner of Internal Revenue in his first departmental report to the Secretary of the Treasury

Hence **Departmentally** *adv.*; also **Departmentalism**, attachment to departmental methods; **Departmentalize** *v.*, to divide into departments, **Departmentalization.**

1846 R. Ford *Gatherings fr. Spain* 31 It was found to be no easy matter to carry departmentalization 1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII 636 We have been, geographically speaking, in the Jura, though departmentally in the Doubs 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Jan. 4/1 The crippling diseases of official red tape and departmentalism

Departson, var. Departison, *Obs.*, departure.

Departure (dĭpā·rtiŭr) [a OF. **departeure, desparteure* —late L type **dispartītūra*, f. *dispartīre*, F. *départ-ir* to Depart: see -ure]

†**1.** Separation, severance, parting *Obs.*

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* clxii 631, I shall make a departure of your two loues 1559 Scot in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I App. vii 17 The departure of Gascoygne. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* II vii (1588) 201 Controuersies, betweene masters and seruants, touching their departure 1643 Milton *Divorce* viii (1851) 40 Much more can no other remedie or retirement be found but absolute departure

†**b** *concr.* A boundary separating two regions; a separation, division. *Obs.*

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I cccxiv 505 By the riuer of Aude, the whiche was the departure of bothe realmes

†**c.** *Old Chem.* Separation of a metal from an alloy or a solution *Obs.*

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Depart*, If the aqua fortis, having quitted the silver, and being united with the copper, be then filtrated, it is called *aqua secunda*, in which if you steep an iron plate some hours, you will have another departure; for the menstruum will let go the copper, and prey on the iron

†**d** *Departure with*: parting with, giving up (Cf. Departing *vbl. sb.* 4.)

a 1563 G. Cavendish *Wolsey* (1893) 177 A bare and symple departure with another's right

2 The action of departing or going away

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxv 268 After his departure Kynge Charlemayn made redy his company 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* III ii. 78 You knew of his departure, as you know What you haue vnderta'ne to doe in's absence 1667 Milton *P. L.* xi 303 Departure from this happy place 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 375 The hour of departure has arrived

b. The action of departing this life; decease, death. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1558 *Bury Wills* (1850) 150 All theise . things to him before bequeathed to be delyvered to him w'in a quarter of one yeare after my departure 1611 Bible 2 *Tim.* iv 6 The time of my departure is at hand 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 203 ₱ 7 The loss of our friends impresses upon us the necessity of our own departure 1821 Mad. D'Arblay *Lett.* Nov., I had thought him dead, having heard . a report that asserted his departure

3 *transf.* and *fig.* Withdrawal, divergence, deviation (from a path, course, standard, etc.)

a 1694 Tillotson (J.), The fear of the Lord, and departure from evil 1705 C. Purshall *Mech. Macrocosm* 122 Their . Departure North, and South, are sometimes Greater, and sometimes Less, than that of the Sun. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* I Pref. xv, I have not taken notice of every departure from the original standard 1832 *Examiner* 261/2 Every departure from truth is a blemish 1875 Mainp *Hist. Inst.* II 52 Partial and local departures from the Brehon Law were common all over Ancient Ireland

4 The action of setting out or starting on a journey; *spec.* the starting of a railway train from a station. Also *attrib.* (Opposed to *arrival*)

1540 *Stat.* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 [They] intende to make their departur from the said porte . . as soone as wynde and wether wyl serue. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I 421 (R.) At their departure was shot off all the ordinance of the ship 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. (1838) I 17 Whenever the trumpet gave the signal of departure 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 101 The period of twenty years between Voltaire's departure from England and his departure for Berlin 1887 W. E. Norris *Major & Minor* II. 138 Miss Huntley was standing on the departure side of the little Kingscliff station. *Mod.* The Booking Office is open 15 minutes before the departure of each train

5 *fig.* The starting or setting out on a course of action or thought. *New departure*: a fresh start; the beginning of a new course of procedure, cf. 7 b

1839 Calhoun *Wks.* (1874) III. 399 My aim is fixed, to take a fresh start, a new departure on the States Rights Republican tack 1876 Gladstone *Homeric Synchr.* 9 To begin by stating my point of departure 1883 Chalmers & Hough *Bankruptcy Act* Introd. 9 The present Act makes a fresh departure in bankruptcy legislation.

6 *Law.* **a.** A deviation in pleading from the ground taken by the same party in an antecedent plea †**b.** *Departure in despite of the court*: see quot. 1641 (*obs.*)

1548 *Act* 2–3 *Edw. VI*, c. 2 § 6 The Justices . shall . determine the said Offences concerning every such Departure 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 304 b, A departure in pleading is said to be when the second Plea containeth matter not pursuant to his former 1642 *Termes de la Ley* 110 b, Departure from a plee or matter *Ibid.*, Departure in despight of the Court, is when the Tenant or Defendant appeareth to the action brought against him, & is called after in the same term, if he do not appeare, but make default, it is a departure in despight of the Court, and therefore he shall be condemned

7 *Navigation.* **a.** The distance (reckoned in nautical miles) by which a ship in sailing departs or moves east or west from a given meridian; change of longitude. (Abbreviated *dep.*) **b.** The bearing of an object on the coast, taken at the commencement of a voyage, from which the dead reckoning begins

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* bk. iv. 158 Retain the observed Difference of Latitude and thereby find the Departure from the Meridian. 1699 Hacke *Coll. Voy.* I. 42 Next day we took a new Departure from thence [Isle of Ascension] 1820 J. H. Moore *Pract. Navigator* 52 Easting or westing, in Plane Sailing, is called Departure or Meridian Distance *Ibid.* 66 Suppose a ship takes her departure from the Lizard 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII 414 The number of miles in the course multiplied by the sine of the angle which it makes with the meridian gives the departure in miles 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII 270 When clear of the harbor a bearing is taken of one known object and the distance estimated the result is entered in the log-book with the exact time This is called the *departure* (i. e. from the land).

Hence (*nonce-wds*) **Departurism, Departurist,** in the expressions *new departurism, new departurist*, the principle, or the advocate, of a 'new departure' in any movement or course of action.

1887 J. E. Dwinell *Side Lights* 10/2 The argument for the presence of New Departurism 1887 G. W. Veditz in *Amer. Annals of Deaf* July 163, I did not mean him, but only the new departurists, Rossler, Arnold

Depascent (dĭpæ·sĕnt), *a. rare* [ad. L. *dēpāscēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *dēpāscĕre*, *dēpāscī*, to eat down, consume, waste] Consuming.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* ₱ 295 By the vigour of the digestible, esurine, and depascent ferment 1727 Bailly vol. II, *Depascent*, feeding greedily 1755 in Johnson 1822 Good *Stud. Med.* (1834) II. 430 American Yaws—Depascent, and destroying progressively both muscle and bone

Depass (dĭpa·s), *v. rare.* [a. F. *dépasser*, in OF. *despas-*, f. *dé-*, *des-* (see Dis-) + *passer* to Pass] †**a.** *intr.* To go, pass away, depart. *Obs.* **b.** *trans.* To pass beyond

1559 in *Burgh Rec. Peebles* 5 May (Jam. Supp.), The sojaris to depas incontinent of the toune 1886 *Blackw. Mag.* CXL. 505 Having depassed the height of 1800 metres . above which fir-trees do not thrive

†**Depa·stion.** *Obs. rare* [ad. L. *dēpāstiōn-em* eating down, feeding of cattle, n. of action from L. *dēpāscĕre*: see Depascent.] Consumption

1658 Bp. Reynolds *Lord's Supper* xvii, A wasting depastion and decay of Nature. *Ibid.* xviii, That continual depastion of his radical moysture by vital heat

†**Depa·stor.** *Obs. nonce wd.* [agent-noun from L. *dēpāscĕre* (see Depascent), after *pastor.*] One who feeds upon, eats away, or consumes.

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II (1882) 91 The wicked liues of their pastors (or rather depastors) *Ibid.* 95 No more is he a good pastor or minister, but rather a depastor and minisher

Depasturage (dĭpa·stiŭredʒ). [f. Depasture *v.* + -age] **a.** The eating down of pasture by grazing animals **b.** Right of pasture.

1765 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 144/1 The plants were all in a condition for depasturage 1797 Burn *Eccl. Law* (ed. 6) III. 477 The value or usual price of the depasturage of such beasts per week upon such eddish or after-grass 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 218 The inhabitants have the right of a free depasturage for their sheep upon the moor. 1875 J. Fisher *Landholding in Eng.*, The profit which arose from sheep farming led to the depasturage of the land

Depasture (dĭpa·stiŭr), *v.* [f. De- I. 1 + Pasture *v.*; cf., for sense, OF. *depaistre* (Cotgr. *despaître*), ad. L. *dēpāscĕre* to eat down, consume.]

1. *trans.* Of cattle: To consume the produce of (land) by grazing upon it, to use for pasturage

1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe ed.) 630/1 To keepe theyr cattell pasturing upon the mountayn. and removing still to fresh land, as they have depastured the former *a* 1796 Vancouver in A. Young *Ess. Agric.* (1813) II. 284 The sheep and cow cattle, with which the primest of the grass lands through the county are generally depastured 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 303 The cows are fed in summer on cut clover, without allowing them to depasture it. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. vii. iii. 264 Clayey country, dirty greenish, as if depastured partly by geese *transf. & fig.* 1610 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* xi, Nor Hibla, though his thyme depastured, As fast againe with honie blossomed. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* XVIII 381/1 If Austria is forced to depasture the land with hordes of soldiery

2 *intr.* To graze.

1586 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* II. Surtees (1860) 131 My cattell shall remayne and depasture, uppon my groundes as they are at this instante 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 96 a, To sheere all the sheep depasturing within the manor. 1785 Paley *Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. 114 Whilst his flocks depastured upon a neighbouring hill 1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. iii. 263 Over this vast open field no cattle can depasture *fig.* 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* xiii. lxxix. 250 The bait and food, Whereon his strange disease depastred long.

3. *trans.* To put (cattle) to graze, to pasture or feed (cattle).

1713 Derham *Phys. Theol.* v. i. 307 Depasturing their Cattel in the Desarts and uncultivated World 1809 *Nat. Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 799/2 The country on which the sheep are depastured . is set out into divisions. 1844 Williams *Real Prop.* (1877) 324 A right of depasturing cattle on the land of another *fig.* 1859 I. Taylor *Logic in Theol.* 240 The human spirit depasturing itself in the fat levels of the Greek literature 1865 Alex. Smith *Summer Stye* II. 147 We could pleasantly depasture our eyes on the cultivated ground.

4 Of land: To furnish pasturage to (cattle).

1805 Luccock *Nat. Wool* 196 This part of the county now depastures flocks in whose frame and fleece are visible some strong symptoms of a more fashionable breed 1844 *Port Phillip* (Austral.) *Patriot* 22 July 3/6 The run will depasture about 4000 sheep

Hence **Depastured** *ppl. a.*; **Depasturing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Depasturable** *a.*, capable of being depastured; **Depasturation, Depasture** *sb.*, depasturing.

1794 Gisborne *Walks Forest* v. (1796) 85 The bare worn track, and close-depastured plain 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 282 The depasturable parts of the forest 1823 Surtees *Durham* III. 239 *note*, Bees were of so much importance that the depasturing of bees was one article of a solemn concordat between two religious houses 1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. ii. 216 It [the winter tare] is sometimes resorted to for depasturation in the spring 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 380 Mowing and depasturing are modes of cropping, comprehended in the term management of meadows 1856 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. i. 282 If you watch cows on depasture, you observe them select their own food 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* II. vii. iii. 183 This is memorable ground. little as the idle tourists think, or the depasturing geese, who happen to be there

†**Depatriate,** *v. Obs.* [f. De- I. 2 + L. *patria* fatherland: cf. med.L. *dispatriāre* in same sense] *intr.* To leave or renounce one's native country; to expatriate oneself

a 1688. Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) *Chances* Wks. (1714) 154 If they should hear so odious a thing of us, as that we should depatriate *a* 1797 Mason *Dean & Squire* (R.), A subject born in any state May, if he please, depatriate.

†**Depau·per,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *despauperer*, ad. L. *dēpauperāre*. see next.] = Depauperate *v.*

1562 Winzlt *Cert. Tractates* Wks. 1888 I. 8 The depaupering the tennentis be your fewis, augmentationis and utheris exactionis 1571 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 69 (Jam.) Ye haue . depaupereit the inhabitantis of the toun.

Depau·perate, *ppl. a.* Also 5–6 **-at.** [ad. L. *dēpauperāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēpauperāre*: see next.] Made poor, impoverished (*obs.* in general use); **b.** *Bot.*, etc. = Depauperated.

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 103 Alle tho that were depauperat and spoiled be his predecessoure *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 404 The depauperat saullis that this day dwell thairin 1670 *Lex Talionis* 26 It loses much of its vivacity, and becomes depauperate and affect 1863 A. Gray *Lett.* (1893) 508 Inclosed are depauperate specimens [of the seeds] 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Depauperate*, impoverished, as if starved, diminished in size for want of favourable conditions of nourishment, and such like. Also. having no, or few, flowers

Depauperate (dĭpŏ pĕrēĭt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *dēpauperāre* to impoverish, reduce to poverty, f. De- I. 1 + *pauperāre* to make poor, f. *pauper* poor.] *trans.* To render poor, to impoverish; to reduce in quality, vigour, or capacity.

1623 Cockeram, *Depauperate*, to impouerish 1647 Jer. Taylor *Dissuas. Popery* II. ii. § 7 To represent God in a carved stone, or a painted Table, does depauperate our understanding of God 1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 891 The blood is now depauperated of the spirituous and finer particles 1708 Molyneux *ibid.* XXVI. 59 Liming . doth not so much Depauperate the Ground 1752 Carte *Hist. Eng.* III. 728 Bishops had made shameful depredations on the church and depauperated many of the sees 1886 *Ch. Times* 5 Nov. 173/2 By depauperating the national creed

Hence **Depauperating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1770 *Monthly Rev.* 20 In this depauperating and attenuating course the patient persevered

Depau·perated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed] Rendered poor, impoverished; reduced or deteriorated in quality, vigour, capacity, etc.

1666 J. Smith *Old Age* (1752) 95 The best blood itself becomes weak and much depauperated 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* II. 261 A languid, depauperated and broken state of the juices. 1870 C. B. Clarke in *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 48/2 The feeble, the sickly, and the depauperated should be weeded out in the struggle for existence 1881 Huxley in *Nature* XXIII. 611 The fish is left in that lean and depauperated state.

b. *Bot.*, etc. Stunted or degenerate from want of nutriment; starved, imperfectly developed from any cause that produces results analogous to innutrition.

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 275 Flowers hermaphrodite, surrounded by bracteæ, the outer of which are petaloid and herbaceous, the inner depauperated and coloured. 1888 *Athenæum* 1 Sept. 293/3 The rocks of this age present only a depauperated flora and fauna.

Depauperation (dĭpŏ pĕrēĭ ʃən) [ad. med.L. *dēpauperātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dēpauperāre* to impoverish. see Depauperate] The process or condition of being depauperated; impoverishment

1664 Baxter in *Life & Times* I. (1696) 106, I fell into another fit of Bleeding, which after my former depauperation, did weaken me much 1750 Carte *Hist. Eng.* II. 320 Getting the great seal put to blank charters, to the depauperation of the Crown 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 59 Flowers axillary, or in terminal spikes or racemes, in consequence of the depauperation of the upper leaves *Ibid.* 233 A singular depauperation of the calyx in which that organ is reduced sometimes to a mere obsolete ring

Depauperize (dĭpŏ pĕrəɪz), *v.*[1] [f. De- I. 1 + *pauperize*, after L. *dēpauperāre*. see prec.] = Depauperate, Pauperize.

1873 HUXLEY *Crit & Addr* 206 This immense fauna of Miocene Arctogæa is shrunk and depauperized in North Asia.

Hence **Depauperiza·tion,** depauperization, pauperization.

1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I vi 218 *heading,* Depauperization of the Church. 1877 H WOODWARD in *Encycl Brit* VI 656/1 After such extreme retrogression, the depauperization of certain parts and organs in the Anomoura is easily to be understood and admitted

De-pauperize (dīpɒ̄ pĕrəɪz), *v*.[2] [f DE- II 1 + *pauperize.*] *trans* To raise or free from pauperism; to DISPAUPERIZE

1863 W B JERROLD *Signals of Distress* 303 The boys in this union will never be depauperized; they have to mix with the men, most of whom are gaol-birds 1883 *19th Cent* May 909 The neglected children .must be depauperised before they can be received into good and respectable homes

† **Depe,** *v. Obs.* [OE (Anglian) *dēpan* = OFris *dēpa,* OS *dōpian* (MDu *dōpen,* Du *doopen,* LG *dopen,* whence Sc *dopa,* Da. *dobe*), OHG *toufen, touffan* (:—*toufjan,* MHG. *toufen, toufen,* Ger *taufen*), Goth *daupjan,* 'to baptize'; in MHG, MDu (and Goth *ufdaupjan*) with the wider sense 'to immerse, to dip', OTeut. **daupjan* causal of **deupan, daup, dupan-* to be deep, **deupoz,* Goth. *dups,* deep. But in ME. this verb ran together with the cognate *depe,* DEEP, OE *dīepan, dȳpan,* to make deep, to submerge]

1. To immerse as a religious rite, to baptize.

c 960 *Rushw Gosp* Matt III 11 Ic eowic depu *vel* dyppe wættre. *Ibid* 13 Þætte he wære depid *Ibid.* 14 Ic sceal fram þe beon *vel* wesa deped *vel* fullwihted *c* 1325 SHOREHAM 11 Olepi me mot hym depe me the water. 1340 *Ayenb* 107 Vor depe and cristni is al on

2. To immerse, submerge, plunge deeply, dip. See also DEEP *v* 4

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Matt xxvi 23 Se ðe depeð mec miþ hond in disc. 1340 *Ayenb* 83 Efterward he depþ ine blod 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr* (1851) 69 Othere bisshopis that ben not so depid in errour 1565 T STAPLETON *Fortr Faith* 34 Protestants are now a days so deped in darcknes [*a* 1608 SIR F VERE *Comment.* (1657) 34 The measure and time which they were to observe in the deeping of their oares]

Depe, obs. form of DEEP *a* and *v.*

† **Depea·ch,** *sb. Obs* Also 6 depesche, depech, peache, 6–7 -peche. [a F. *dépêche,* in OF. *despeche, -esche* (1495 in Godef.), f. *dépêcher*: see next] Dispatch. a. of messengers, messages; b. of business. c A message or messengers sent off

a. 1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec Ref* I 116 We differred the depech of this post 1547 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II 83 At their late depeache over the sees 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 918/1 Hauing his depeach, he tooke his leaue of the king at Richmond about noone 1624 *Brief Inform. Affairs Palatinate* 34 The depeach and the instruction of the said Embassade

b 1568 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* IV 158 b, Shee onely did confirme al the prouisions & depeches of the affaires of the weale publike *a* 1563 CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 190 Resort to hyme for the depeche of the noblemens and others patents

c 1552 in Strype *Eccl Mem* II II xi. 337 We send this Depeche, not by thorow Post from hence 1568 DK SUFFOLK in H Campbell *Love Lett Mary Q. Scots* App (1824) 28 Till they heard from the Quene their mistress by their next depeche

† **Depea·ch,** *v Obs.* Forms 5 depesshe, 6 -peche, -peech, -peache, 6–7 -pesche, -peach; also DESPECHE q v [a F *dépêcher,* in OF. *de-, des-, peechier, -pechier, -peeschier, -peschier,* etc (1225 in Godef), repr. a late L type *dis-*(or *de-ex-*) *pedicāre,* with the same radical as IMPEACH, F. *empêcher,* L *impedicāre.*

The OF forms of *dépêcher* are entirely parallel to those of *empêcher,* OF *empeechier,* which goes back through the recorded early OF. *empedecer,* Pr *empedegar,* to L *impedicāre* to catch, entangle (f *pedica* fetter, snare for the feet), used in late L and Romanic for L *impedire* (Du Cange) Parallel to this is **(de-)expedicāre,* for L *expedire,* to free the feet, disengage, send away, dispatch. But though DISPATCH (q v) is synonymous, it is not etymologically connected with *depêcher, depeach.*

(In 16–17th c the form *depeche, -peach,* was mostly English, *depesche* (rime *flesche*) Scotch)]

trans. To send away, get rid of, dispose of, finish off expeditiously, to dispatch

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* (1860) A ij, I dyde doo sette in enprynte a certeyn nombre of theym, whiche anone were depesshed and solde 1523 *St Papers Hen VIII,* IV 12, I haue this daye by noone depeched hym with other letters 1527 in Strype *Eccl Mem* I App xiv 32 She said that our demand was reasonable and that we shold reasort unto the Chancellor therfore who shold depeache it out off hand 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov* (1549) 160 He depeached those deponentes for that time 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 290 All sic 3e suld frome 3ow depesche 1566 PAINTER *Pal Pleas* I 36 The Senators depeached ambassadours to the King commaunding them to say nothing of Simocharis *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist Kirk* (1842–6) III. 706 That the French Ambassador may be depesched 1655 DIGGES *Compl Ambass* 301 This I do depeach, without knowledge of the Queens Majestie.

b. *refl.* To rid or disembarrass oneself of (any one). Also, to make haste, to use dispatch

1485 CAXTON *Chas Gt* 53 Depesshe the, or by the god on whome I byleue, I shalle smyte the there as thou lyest 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I, v 28 Comment Wks 1874 II 289 For his sone Glaucus followit Paris, he depechit him of him

Hence † **Depea·ching** *vbl sb.*

1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov* (1549) 56 Where one man hath the depeachyng of many matters 1552 HULOET, Depeachyng, *absolutio*

[**Depectible,** misprint for DEPERTIBLE, in Johnson, copied by subseq Dicts: see *List of Spurious Wds*]

† **Depe·culate,** *v. Obs* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēpeculāri* to despoil, pillage, plunder, f DE- I 1 + *peculāri* to embezzle, peculate] *trans.* To plunder by peculation: said of public officials.

a 1641 BP MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon* (1642) 319 He .left Syria in his short Lieutenancy miserably exhausted and depeculated 1648 C WALKER *Hist. Independ* I. 155 The Prætor of Sardinia being sentenced for depeculating and Robbing that Province.

† **Depecula·tion.** *Obs* [n of action f prec: see -ATION] Plunder by peculation (*esp.* by an official)

1623 COCKERAM, *Depeculation,* robbing of the commonwealth 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II xxvii 160 Robbery and Depeculation of the Publique treasure, or Revenues 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Depe·ditate, *v. nonce-wd.* [f L *pēs, pedis* foot, after *decapitate*] *trans.* To deprive of one's feet (or the use of them)

1808 *Satirist* in *Spir Publ Jrnls* (1809) XII 328 Almost depeditated by the amicable contest with Thrale, in which we overleaped a Roman sellula.

So **Depedita·tion.** [after *decapitation*] Amputation of a foot.

a 1773 JOHNSON in *Tour Hebrides* 29 Aug, Dr Johnson said, 'George will rejoice at the depeditation of Foote', and when I challenged that word, laughed, and owned he had made it

† **Depei·nct, depinct,** *v* [Intermediate forms between DEPAINT, *depeint,* and DEPICT: cf. OF. *depeinct,* var. *dépeint,* and It *depinto*] = DEPICT

1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal* Apr 69 The Redde rose medled with the White yfere, In either cheeke depeincten liuely chere. 1590 — *F Q* III xi 7 The winged boy in colours cleare Depeincted was 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs Math* 356 Upon the Celestial Globe is depincted the several Constellations of the fixed Stars.

Depeint, obs form of DEPAINT *v.*

Depeinten, pseudo-arch f. *depainted,* pa. pple. of DEPAINT

† **Depe·l, depell,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L *dēpell-ĕre* to drive out, cast down, f DE- I. 1, 2 + *pellĕre* to drive] *trans* To drive away, dispel, expel.

1533 COVERDALE *Treat Lord's Supper* Wks 1844 I 449 Who ought to be admitted, and who to be depelled 1568 E. TYLNEY *Flower of Friendship,* All euill suspicions depelled, angers avoided 1664 POWER *Exp Philos.* II 114 Water by its weight onely, and no innate Elatery, did depel the Succumbent Quicksilver in the Tube 1788 *Trifler* No 24. 324 The application will infallibly depell all his ills.

Hence **Depe·lling** *vbl. sb* ; also **Depe·ller,** one who or that which drives away; a dispeller

1597 MIDDLETON *Wisd Solomon Par* vi H ij a, The very thought of her is mischiefes barre, Depeller of misdeeds. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 51 To the depelling of our distempers.

† **Depe·ncil,** *v. Obs* Also 7 depensil. [f. DE- + PENCIL *v.*: cf *depict, describe*] *trans.* To inscribe with a pencil or brush, also *fig* to depict

1631 WEEVER *Anc Fun Mon* 137 Vpon the forefront or some other places within these Abbeyes, this sentence is most commonly depensild, grauen, or painted. 1658 J COLES *Cleopatra, 7th Pt* 39 If mine [my astonishment] was easie to be observed in my countenance, Adallas's was no lesse depencilled out in his 1708 E HATTON *New View Lond* II 496/1 But the Decalogue, etc are not there depencil'd 1766 ENTICK *London* IV 287 The names .are depencilled in gold letters

Depend (dĭpe·nd), *v.*[1] [a OF *depend-re* (12th c. in Hatzf.), f DE- I 1 + *pendre* to hang, after L. *dēpendēre,* f. DE- I 1 + *pendēre* (intr) to hang (The F. *pendre* in form represents L *pendĕre* trans, to hang, suspend)]

1 *intr.* To hang down, be suspended (Now chiefly in literary use)

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr Gd Manners* (1570) A ij, An olde man with bearde like bristles depending on his chin 1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal* Jan 42 As on your boughes the ysicles depend 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr Arth.* IX 373 Whence a deep Fring depends of Silk and Gold 1721 POPE *Temp Fame* 144 And ever-living lamps depend in rows 1753 HOGARTH *Anal Beauty* XI. 90 The drapery that depends from his shoulders 1784 COWPER *Task* II 450 With handkerchief in hand depending low 1880 JEFFERIES *Gt Estate* 146 The branches of the damsons depended so low

b *trans.* To hang down. *rare.*

1793 SOUTHEY *Lett* (1856) I 15 The mountain-ash. Depends its branches to the stream below

2. *intr fig* To hang *upon* or *from,* as a result or consequence is contingently attached to its condition or cause, to be contingent on or conditioned by. Const *on, upon* (formerly *of,* rarely *from, to, in*). Also *absol* (elliptically) in colloquial use in *that depends,* i e on circumstances, or on some circumstance not expressed

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr Sowle* V xiv. (1483) 108 The werk that he weketh dependeth of fortune and not of hym 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* XVI xiv, The VII Sceyences .Eche upon other do full well depende 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 164 b, For in the loue of God & of our neyghbour dependeth all yᵉ lawe & prophecyes 1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr) III. ii, If rulers be negligent, & looke not to small things whereunto greater doe depend 1632 J HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 153 Hee waited onely to receiue her commands, whereon depended both his stay and departure *a* 1645 FEATLY in *Fuller's Abel Rediv, Reinolds* I. 482 Howsoever the spirituall power be more excellent and noble than the temporall, yet they both are from God, and neither dependeth of the other. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 2 From a right understanding of this, depends the Knowledge of many Places in both sacred and profane Writers. 1734 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. IV 141 This is a Matter depending on the Evidence of History 1763 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* I 236 Forming a resolution on his steadiness, in which depends the crisis of his fate 1847 FITZGERALD *Lett* (1889) I 181, I may then go to Naseby for three days· but this depends. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II 252 Whether the bond should be enforced or not would depend on his subsequent conduct 1869 J MARTINEAU *Ess.* II 46 The psychological laws on which moral phenomena depend 1886 J R REES *Pleas Bk-Worm* 1 33 The value of a book be it intrinsic or adventitious does not depend on its size

† b Formerly sometimes meaning little more than: To hang together with, to be connected with, to pertain or be pertinent to. *Obs*

1525 LD BERNERS *Froiss* II. CCII [CXCVIII] 623 That ye may write it in your Cronicle, with many other hystories that depende to the same mater 1581 SIDNEY *Apol Poetrie* (Arb) 21 The .beautie depended most of Poetrie 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 293 And therefore this my present discourse howsoeuer it is in nature different, yet it dependeth of the other

† c To follow or flow from, result from *Obs.*

1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* X. VI 295 A Dysentery .. with pain and torment depending upon the ulceration of the Intestines

3 With *on, upon* († *of,* etc: see 2): To be connected with in a relation of subordination, to belong to as something subordinate, to be a dependant of

c 1500 *Melusine* 333 Partenay, Merment, Vouant & al theire appurtenaunces with the Castel Eglon with al that therof dependeth. 1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* I 19 Those [Vertebres] that are appertinent, or depend upon Os Sacrum. 1639 GENTILIS *Servita's Inquis* (1676) 840 The Office of the Inquisition within these Dominions, doth not depend from the Court of Rome *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II 419 Hereupon a story depends 1710 WHITWORTH *Acc of Russia* (1758) 48 They have no more freehold left, and their peasants or subjects, now immediately depend upon the Czar's officers. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) V 11 An estate tail, and all the remainders over, and the reversion depending on it

† b *absol* To be dependent; to have or take a position of dependence. *Obs rare*

1673 *Ess. Educ Gentlewom* 26 Maids that cannot subsist without depending, as Servants, may chuse their places

4 To rest entirely *on, upon* († *of*) for maintenance, support, supply, or what is needed; to have to rely *upon*; to be a burden *upon,* to be sustained by; to be dependent *on*

1548 HALL *Chron.* 151 b, The whole waight and burden of the realme, rested and depended upon him. 1632 J HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 151 The house not being any whit fortified, but depending altogether on the fortune of the walles below. 1691 T H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent* 131 The effect of depending upon forraign Countries for Hemps 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T* (1816) I 202 A father and mother who depended on me for their support 1832 HT MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* VIII 103 Well directed labour is all we have had to depend on 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est* XXII 257 Clara must depend entirely on the generosity of some one till she was married

5 To rely in mind, count, or reckon confidently *on, upon* († *of,* etc). (Now chiefly in colloq phr. *depend upon it,* used parenthetically.)

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* LXXXI 107 And on the prince depend with heumely feir 1563 *Homilies* II *Faith* II. (1859) 40 Depending (or hanging) only of the help and trust that they had in God. 1638 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* (ed 2) 275 The superstitious, who depended upon some supernaturall helps 1693 *Mem Ct. Teckely* IV 60 If so be they had been defeated, one might have depended upon seeing the Affairs of the Ottaman Empire restored. 1738 SWIFT *Pol Conversat* 53 Faith Miss, depend upon it, I'll give you as good as you bring 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Fem Spect* (1748) 319 It may be depended on that we shall advertise. 1748 F SMITH *Voy. Disc N.-W. Pass* I 30 If they can eat Seal, there is such a Plenty of them that they may depend upon Food be their Voyage ever so long 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III 496 He could no longer depend on the protection of his master 1885 G ALLEN *Babylon* V, Depend upon it, Churchill, over-education's a great error

b. *elipt.* with following clause. To be sure or confident; = 'to depend upon it' (see 5) *colloq*

1700 ASGILL *Argument* 95, I do as much depend that I shall not go hence by returning to the Dust. 1747 FRANKLIN *Plain Truth* Wks 1887 II 49 No man can with certainty depend that another will stand by him. 1789 *Triumphs of Fortitude* II 150 Depend, it will not be ill conducted by one of such skill 1791 MRS INCHBALD *Simp. Story* II x 187 From the constancy of his disposition, she depended much, that sentiments like these were not totally eradicated. 1879 J C MORISON *Gibbon* 128 We may depend that a swift blight would have shrivelled his labours

† 6 To wait in suspense or expectation *on, upon* (Cf *to hang upon any one's lips*) *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG *Bochas* VIII 1 (1554) 178 a, The heartes of men, depending in a traunce. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* LXXI. 38 Off gyd and gournance we ar all solitair, Dependand ay vpoun thy stait and grace. 1612 *Proc. Virginia* 41 in *Capt Smith's Wks* (Arb) 385 Captaine Bartholomew Gosnoll. at last prevailed with some Gentlemen who depended a yeare vpon his proiects, but nothing could be effected 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Æneid* 4 (T) The hearer on the speaker's mouth depends 1704 STERLE *Lying Lover* II 1 20 Have not I, Madam, two long Years depended on your Smiles?

7. To be in suspense or undetermined, be waiting for settlement (as an action at law, a bill in parliament, an appointment, etc). (Usually in pres pple = pending: see also DEPENDING *ppl a* 5)

c 1430 LYDG *Story of Thebes* III (R), The fatall chance Of life and death dependeth in balance 1532-3 *Act* 24 *Hen VIII*, c 12 § 8 Euery matter, cause, and contention nowe dependynge before any of the sayde archebishops *c* 1575 *Leg. Bp St Androis* 131 (*Satir Poems Reform*) Becaus St. Androis then dependit, To heich promotione he pretendit 1632 *Star Chamb Cases* (Camden) 123 The same demurrer hath been on both sides often argued, and now depends readie for the Judgement of ye Court 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass* I 185 Whilst these disputes were depending, the Indians made attacks *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* V 480 Bills of supply were still depending 1883 *Law Reports* 11 Q Bench Div 559 The resolution was filed in the court in which the bankruptcy was depending

†8. To be ready or preparing to come on; to impend, to be imminent. *Obs*

1712 SWIFT *City Shower* 3 While rain depends, the pensive cat gives o'er Her frolicks 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I xii (1858) 184, I had not the least notion of any such thing depending, or the least supposition of it being possible

†9 To have a leaning (Cf *penchant*) *Obs rare*

1586 *Let Earle Leycester* 15 It might then be suspected, in respect of the disposition of such as depend that way.

†**Depe·nd,** *v*[2] *rare*. [ad. L *dependēre* to pay down or away, spend, expend, f DE- I. 1, 2 + *pendĕre* to weigh, pay. Cf. DISPEND] *trans* To expend, spend

1607 *Barley-Breake* (1877) 12 To whom Dame Nature lent so rich a port, That all her glory on her was depended

Dependable (dĭpe·ndăb'l), *a* Also -ible. [f. DEPEND *v* + -ABLE] That may be depended on; trustworthy, reliable

1735 POPE *Let. to Gay* XXI Wks. (1737) VI 186 That desire was, to fix and preserve a few lasting, dependable friendships 1840 HERSCHEL *Ess* (1857) 92 Calculations, with more dependable data 1842 *Murray's Handbk N Italy* 91 Le Quattro Nazioni, good and reasonable, and kept by very dependable people 1864 SIR F PALGRAVE *Norm & Eng* IV. 642 Flambard was thoroughly dependable 1889 BOYD CARPENTER *Permanent Elem. Relig* Introd 30 We have dependable material on which to base our study

Hence **Depe·ndableness**; **Depe·ndably** *adv.*

1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph* 554 Alexander saw and impressed upon his successors the dependableness of the Jewish people 1862 MRS CARLYLE *Lett* III 111 The accounts I get of Mr. C from himself, and (still more dependably) from my housemaid 1874 MISS MULOCK *My Mother & I* xi, One of his characteristics was exceeding punctuality and dependableness

Dependant, -dent (dĭpe·ndĕnt), *sb* [a F. *dépendant* adj and sb, properly pr pple of *dépendre* to DEPEND. From the 18th c often (like the adj) spelt *dependent*, after L (both forms being entered by Johnson); but the spelling *-ant* still predominates in the sb.: cf *defendant, assistant*

1755 JOHNSON *Pref to Dict*, Some words, such as *dependant, dependent*; *dependance, dependence*, vary their final syllable, as one or another language is present to the writer.]

†1. Something subordinately attached or belonging to something else; a subordinate part, appurtenance, dependency. *Obs*

1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I clxxvii (R), The Frenchemen demaunded to haue the sygnorie of Guysnes and all the landes of Froyten, and the dependantes of Guysnes vnto the lymyttes of the water of Graueleyng 1548 HALL *Chron* 98 With all incidentes, circumstaunces, dependentes, or connexes. 1643 PRYNNE *Treachery of Papists* I 32 (R) The parliament repealed this parliament of 21 R. II with all its circumstances and dependents 1716 *Lond Gaz* No 5425/9 The Lease for the Copper-Works with its Dependants 1721 BRADLEY *Wks Nature* 32 Monsieur de Reaumur discover'd certain Parts which might reasonably be esteem'd Dependants of Flowers. 1837 F. COOPER *Recoll Europe* I 174 [Versailles] was a mere dependant of the crown

2 A person who depends on another for support, position, etc., a retainer, attendant, subordinate, servant

1588 SHAKS *L L L* III 1 134 The best ward of mine honours is rewarding my dependants 1632 LITHGOW *Trav*, 1 38, I demanded our dependant, what was to pay? 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* I (1843) 5/1 Almost all of his own numerous family and dependants. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 28 P 8 An error almost universal among those that converse much with dependents 1752 *Ibid* No 190 P 7 Convinced that a dependant could not easily be made a friend 1786 BURKE *W Hastings* Wks 1842 II 105 Her female dependants, friends, and servants. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III v 76 Such a personage as Laud is doomed to have dependents, and not friends 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* IV 55 Other people could provide for their dependants. 1858 FROUDE *Hist Eng* III xiii 118 The gentry were surrounded by dependents 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 309 A poor dependant of the family

Dependence (dĭpe·ndĕns) Forms 6 -ance, 6-9 -ence, 7- -ence [a F *dépendance* (15th c in Littré, in 14th c *despendence*, Oresme), f. *dépendant*. see prec and -ANCE Like DEPENDENT *a*, subseq assimilated to the L type, the form in *-ance* being rare after 1800]

†1 The action of hanging down, *concr* something that hangs down *Obs. rare*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* IV 806 Like a large Cluster of black Grapes they show, And make a large dependance from the Bough

2 The relation of having existence hanging upon, or conditioned by, the existence of something else; the fact of depending *upon* something else

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec Intell* II (1628) 27 Words. that seeme to haue dependance on the Latin 1613 J SALKELD *Treat Angels* 5 Without beginning or dependence of any other cause 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* I XI 45 There was no naturall dependance of the event upon the signe. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh* 196, I dare not suppose there was any dependence between the medicin and disease 1754 EDWARDS *Freed Will* I IV 23 The Dependence and Connection between Acts of Volition or Choice, and their Causes 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I XXVII 199 The chain of dependence which runs throughout creation 1864 BOWEN *Logic* x 348 That which comes next it in the order of dependence

†b. Connexion of successively dependent parts; logical sequence *Obs* (or merged in prec).

a 1535 MORE *Wks*, 611 (R) Hys woordes be so dark and so intriked of purpose without any dependence or order 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* (ed 2) 236 The Father next, and as they are in blood the other follow in a just dependance, the rest promiscuously. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr Life* (1747) III 252 The Discourse from Verse to Verse runs all along in a close and continued Dependance.

†c In wider sense: Relation, connexion (cf. DEPEND 2 b) *Obs.*

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit* (1635) 226 As their [St Philip and St Bartholomew] being of that Society of the Twelve hindred them not from being of the great Societie the Church; so their other Dependances, as being of the Church, or being of the seventy, or being married men .. hindred them not from being of the Twelve.

3 The relation of anything subordinate to that from which it holds, or derives support, etc; the condition of a dependant; subjection, subordination (Opp to *independence*)

1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* III 72 Those two great Cities, Athens and Sparta, upon which all the rest had most dependance 1660 R COKE *Power & Subj* 147 How far the Britanick Churches were from any dependence upon the Church of Rome 1699 BENTLEY *Phal* 488 A dependance upon the most Brutal of Tyrants. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 102 P 4, I lived in all the luxury of affluence without expence or dependence 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* Introd § 4 101 Dependence being very little else, but an obligation to conform to the will or law of that superior person or state, upon which the inferior depends 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* viii. § 2. 469 To free the Crown from its dependence on the Parliament. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xviii 172 The other four were equally in the Duke's dependance

†4 *concr*. That which is subordinate to, connected with, or belonging to, something else; an appurtenance, connexion, dependency. *Obs.*

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen VIII*, c 25 To committe the state of his said marriage, with all the circumstances and dependaunce thereof vnto the prelates 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* III xiii (1591) 122 As though eight Legions were to be the dependance of one nauy 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 127 The great riuer Indus issueth out of a part or dependance of the hill Caucasus. 1794 *Hist in Ann Reg* 54 Coblentz, a dependence of the electorate of Mentz

†b. A body of dependants or subordinates; a retinue (Usually *-ance*) *Obs*

1606 FORD *Honor Trі* 10 Deseruing to be beloued, of whome? Of popular opinion or unstable vulgar dependances? 1631 WEEVER *Anc Fun Mon* 273 He feasted two kings, two Queenes, with their dependances, 700 messe of meate scarce seruing for the first dinner. 1638 RAWLEY tr *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 19 A numerous Family, a great Retinue, and Dependance. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 33 Encumbred with Dependances, throng'd and surrounded with Petitioners

5. The condition of resting in faith or expectation (upon something); reliance; assured confidence or trust.

1627 SANDERSON 12 *Serm* (1632) 530 Faithful dependance vpon the providence of God 1754 *Hist Yng Lady Distinction* II 10 Thoroughly sensible what little dependence I ought to make on my own strength 1763 ELIZ CARTER *Mem etc* (1816) I. 295 The waters, I shall continue drinking, without much dependance of getting better 1801 GABRIELLI *Myst Husb* II 205 There was no dependance to be placed in the word of a woman who [etc] 1841 LANE *Arab Nts* I 68 It is the only branch of divination worthy of dependance 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) V. 19 Living in dependence on the will of God

b *transf*. That on which one relies or may rely, object of reliance or trust, resource? *Obs*

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV v 44 Your honour, your piety, are my just dependence 1803 WELLINGTON in Owen *Desp* 784 The seamen from the East India fleet were the only or principal dependence for manning the navy. 1827 J F COOPER *Prairie* II iv 59 Take the Lord for your dependance

†c Reliableness, trustworthiness *Obs rare.*

1752 HUME *Ess & Treat* (1777) I 22 So little dependance has this affair 1790-1821 W COMBE *Devil on Two Sticks* (1817) VI. 44 The philosophy of poets .. is not of very sterling dependence.

6 The condition of waiting for settlement, pending, suspense (Now only in legal use)

1605 *Burgh Rec Aberdeen* 4 Dec (Jam Suppl) That anes the actioune may be put under dependance befoir ane parliament 1679-1714 BURNET *Hist Ref*, After a long dependance it might end as the former had done 1816 SHELLEY *Let* in Dowden *Life* II 8 Engagements contracted during the dependence of the late negotiation 1861 W BELL *Dict Law Scot*, *Depending Action*, an action is held to be in dependence from the moment of the citation, until the final decision of the House of Lords 1874 *Act* 37-8 *Vict* c 94 § 68 Nothing herein contained shall affect any action now in dependence

†b A quarrel or affair of honour 'depending' or awaiting settlement *Obs*

1598 B JONSON *Ev Man in Hum* I v, The bastinado! a most proper, and sufficient dependance, warranted by the great Caranza. 1616 — *Devil an Ass* IV VII, H' is friend to him, with whom I ha' the dependance 1820 SCOTT *Monast* XXI, Let us pause for the space of one venue, until I give you my opinion on this dependence [Note *Dependence*, a phrase among the brethren of the sword for an existing quarrel]

Dependency (dĭpe·ndĕnsi). Also 6-7 -encie; 6 -ancye, 7 -ancie, 7-9 -ancy. [f. as prec: see -ANCY, -ENCY]

1. The condition of being dependent; the relation of a thing to that by which it is conditioned, contingent logical or causal connexion, = prec 2

1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* v. (1632) 376 That dependencie and order, whereby the lower sustaining alwayes the more excellent [etc] 1603 SHAKS *Meas for M* v 1 62 Such a dependancy of thing, on thing, As ere I heard in madnesse 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv* IV VII (1854) 286 All threaded upon one string of dependency 1748 HARTLEY *Observ Man* I. III 336 The Dependency of Evidences makes the resulting Probability weak 1864 BOWEN *Logic* VIII 245 In this Unfigured Syllogism the dependency of Extension and Intension does not subsist.

2. The relation of a thing (or person) to that by which it is supported: state of subjection or subordination; = prec. 3.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* I x (1611) 26 Hauing no such dependency upon any one 1634 W TIRWHYT tr *Balzac's Lett*. 251, I have no seruile dependancy upon their conceptions 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett* Wks 1755 V II 64 Ready to shake off the dependency of Ireland upon the crown of England 1848 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* XIV (1873) 133 That you care whether or not a dependent is comfortable in his dependency 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) II x 456 They found England in dependency upon a foreign power, they left it a free nation

†3 Reliance, = prec 5 *Obs rare.*

a 1600 HOOKER (J), Their dependancies on him were drowned in this conceit 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I lx 98 As if God would lead us to a dependency on Him

4. Something dependent or subordinate, a subordinate part, an appurtenance a *gen*

1611 SPED *Hist Gt Brit* IX. XXI. (1632) 1004 Many dependancies of Story had their euents in the Acts of this man 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und.* II XII § 4 Modes I call such complex ideas, which are considered as dependancies on, or affections of substances. 1741 WARBURTON *Div Legat* II 4 The Knowledge of human Nature and its Dependencies 1852 S. R MAITLAND *Ess Various Subj* 155 A thorough sifting of this subject, and its dependencies

†b A body of dependants; a household establishment. *Obs.*

1615 G SANDYS *Trav* 61 This mans Serraglio answerable to his small dependancie. 1670 G H *Hist Cardinals* II I 112 The Dependencies and Relations of the Popes and Cardinals, do not suffer the poor Prelats to act according to the Dictates of Equity. 1702 SWIFT *Contests of Nobles & Com*, Men, who have acquired large possessions, and consequently dependancies.

c A dependent or subordinate place or territory; *esp.* a country or province subject to the control of another of which it does not form an integral part

1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv* III 49 The Kingdom of Poland and great Dutchy of Lyffland, together with all their Dependencies 1684-90 T. BURNET *Th Earth* (J), This earth, and its dependencies 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I. 342 This is that Sheffield which now, with its dependencies, contains a hundred and twenty thousand souls 1864 R A ARNOLD *Cotton Fam* 464 There is a wide difference between a dependency and a colony. The one is held in trust, the other in absolute fee-simple

d An appurtenance (to a dwelling-house, etc).

1822 W IRVING *Braceb Hall* II 12 To visit the stables, dog kennel and other dependencies

†5. A quarrel 'depending' or awaiting settlement; = prec 6 b *Obs*

a 1625 FLETCHER *Elder Bro* V i, The masters of dependencies, That by compounding differences 'tween others, Supply their own necessities. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon* I 1, Your masters of dependencies to take up A drunken brawl

†b. *gen* An affair pending or awaiting settlement *Obs* ? *rare*

1809 W TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II 279 In consequence of disagreeable commercial dependencies, which I did not succeed in liquidating

Dependent (dĭpe·ndĕnt), *a* Also 5-6 -aunt, 6-9 -ant [Originally *dependant*, a F *dépendant* (14th c in Hatzf), pr pple of *dépendre* to hang down, depend. from the 16th c often assimilated to L. *dependēnt-em*, and now usually so spelt, the form in *-ant* being almost obs in the adj, though retained in the sb, q v.]

1. Hanging down, pendent

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* III 1060 So that be wombed wel, dependannt, syde, That likely is for greet and mighty stoore 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt & Uplondyshm* (Percy Soc) p lxxii, With glistering eyes & side dependaunt beard 1591 GREENE *Maidens Dreame* XXVIII, Mourning locks dependant 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I 378 A regular rock, from the upper part of which are dependent many excrescences 1880 C & F DARWIN *Movem Pl* 128 [The leaves] partially assume their nocturnal dependent position

2 That depends *on* something else, having its existence contingent on, or conditioned by, the existence of something else

1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* I VIII (1611) 20 On these two generall heads all other specialties are dependent 1623

COCKERAM, *Dependant*, which hangeth vpon another thing. 1664 POWER *Exp Philos* II 192 Effects dependent on the same Causes 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* III 77 A creature is a dependent being, that is, it is essential to a creature to depend upon the author of its being 1850 M'COSH *Div Govt.* I i (1874) II Animal life, again, is dependent on vegetable life, and vegetable life is dependent on the soil and atmosphere 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 265 All things in nature are dependent on one another

†**b** Annexed, appertaining *Obs*

1574 tr *Littleton's Tenures* 62 b, The reversion that is dependaunt unto the same franketenement is severed from the jointure

3. That depends or has to rely *on* something else for support, supply, or what is needed.

a 1643 W CARTWRIGHT *Commend Verses* in *Fletcher's Wks*, Whose wretched genius, and dependent fires But to their benefactors' dole aspires 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th* III 448 Life makes the soul dependent on the dust 1791 MRS RADCLIFFE *Rom Forest* II, She found herself wholly dependent upon strangers 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est* XXVII 332 It was her destiny to be dependent on charity 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* II § 6 93 The vast estates were granted out to new men dependent on royal favour

4 Attached in a relation of subordination, subordinate, subject; opp to *independent*.

1616 BRENT tr *Sarpi's Counc Trent* (1676) 574 One Bishop instituted by Christ, and the others not to have any authority but dependant from him 1624 FISHER in F White *Repl. Fisher* 337 Mediators subordinate vnto, and dependent of Christ 1654 tr *Scudery's Curia Polit* 93 Soveraignes are not subordinate and dependant to them [the Lawes] 1726 *Adv Capt R Boyle* 364 The Assembly meet here, which is in the nature of a dependant Parliament 1829 I TAYLOR *Enthus* VII 178 The temper of mind which is proper to a dependant and subordinate agent 1863 BRIGHT *Sp Amer* 26 Mar, They ceased to be dependent colonies of England

b Math *Dependent variable*: one whose variation depends on that of another variable (the *independent variable*).

1852 TODHUNTER *Diff Calc* 1, A *dependent* variable is a quantity the value of which is determined as soon as that of some independent variable is known.

†**5.** Impending. *Obs rare*

1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr.* II iii 21 That me thinkes is the curse dependant on those that warre for a placket

†**Dependential**, *a Obs* [f med L *dependentia* dependence + -AL: cf *confidential*] Relating to, or of the nature of, dependence

1646 S BOLTON *Arraignm Err* 14 God doth it to exercise a dependentiall faith upon God

Dependently (dĭpe ndĕntlı), *adv.* [f. DEPENDENT *a* + -LY 2] In a dependent manner, in a way depending *on* something

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* III XXV 178 These act but dependantly on their formes. 1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man* I iii 73 Whether there be an utter impossibility of any material Being to be either independently or dependently eternal 1793 BEATTIE *Moral Sc* I i § 3 (R) If we affirm relatively, conditionally, or dependently on something else, it is the subjunctive

Depender (dĭpe ndəɹ) Also 6–7 *Sc* -ar [f DEPEND *v* 1 + -ER 1.]

†**1** A dependant. Chiefly *Sc Obs.*

c 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (1728) 8 Through the vain flattery of his dependers 1577–95 *Descr Isles Scotl* in Skene *Celtic Scotl* III App 438 Ane dependar on the Clan Donald *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist Ch Scot* IV. (1677) 186 Being all vassals and dependers of Huntley 1724 SWIFT *Poems, A Riddle*, I'm but a meer Dependet still An humble Hanger-on at best. 1726–31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist Eng* (1743) II. XVII 78 He drew together a number of Lords of his Dependers

2 One who depends or relies *on* something *rare*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb* I v 58 To be depender on a thing that leanes 1617 HIERON *Wks* II 306 Art thou a continuall depender vpon teaching? 1827 *Examiner* 470/2 A set of puny dependers upon a British soldiery

Dependible, var of DEPENDABLE

Depending, *vbl sb rare* [f DEPEND *v* 1 + -ING 1. In sense 2, perh a subst. use of the *ppl a*] **1** The action of the verb DEPEND; dependence, in quot. †waiting, suspense (see DEPEND *v* 1 6, 7)

1616 B JONSON *Epigr, To William Roe*, Delay is bad, doubt worse, depending worst

2. Something depending on or belonging to something else; an appurtenance, = DEPENDENCE 4, DEPENDENCY 4 a. *Obs.*

1436 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II. 181 Conclusion of this dependinge of kepinge of the see. 1642 in Rushw *Hist Coll* III (1692) I. 665 The said Commissions or Writs, with all their Dependings and Circumstances

Depending (dĭpe ndĭŋ), *ppl a* (*prep*) [f DEPEND *v* 1 + -ING 2]

A *adj.* That depends: see the verb

1 Hanging or inclining downwards, pendent.

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III 441 To raise the slope Depending Road 1758 J S *Le Dran's Observ Surg* (1771) 52 To prevent the Pus from lodging in the most depending Part 1819 WIFFEN *Aonian Hours* (1820) 39 Locked in the twilight of depending boughs 1860 GOSSE *Rom Nat. Hist* 176 One or two depending vines

2. That depends on something else; contingent, conditioned, etc; dependent

1824 L. MURRAY *Eng Gram* (ed 5) I 446 A number of depending circumstances distinctly and advantageously arranged.

†**3.** Subordinate, dependent, subject. *Obs*

1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr* I 37 [Persons] of a mean depending Condition 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 419 Either kingdom or republic, depending or independent, free or enslaved.

†**4.** Relying, trusting? *Obs.*

1746–7 HERVEY *Medit* (1818) 113 A lesson of heaven-depending faith 1829 E BATHER *Serm* II 372 A praying, waiting, depending frame of mind

5. Awaiting settlement, pending

1679 *Hist Jetzer* 34 To hear and determine the depending cause 1754 ERSKINE *Prine Sc Law* (1809) 35 Letters of diligence granted in a depending process.

B. *prep.* [Originally the pres pple agreeing with the sb. in absolute construction, as in L *pendente lite*; cf. *during, notwithstanding*] During the continuance or dependence of; pending.

1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen VII*, c 31 Preamb, Knyghthode receyved, eny tyme dependyng the seid accions or suetys, shall abate the writtes. 1602 FULBECKE 1*st Pt Parall* 61 The plaintife is put out of seisure depending the plea

Depe·ndingly, *adv rare* [f DEPENDING *a.* + -LY 2] In a depending or dependent manner, with dependence on some person or thing.

1655 GURNALL *Chr in Arm* XI § 5 (1669) 100/1 Walk dependingly on God 1676–7 HALE *Contempl* II *On Lord's Prayer* (R), I will use it thankfully, and nevertheless dependingly

†**Depe·nsion.** *Obs rare*—°. [ad. L. *dēpensiōn-em* expenditure, f *dēpendĕre* to spend, expend]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Depension* (*depensio*), a weighing, a paying of money

Depeople (dĭpī p'l), *v arch* [ad F *dépeupler* (1364 in Hatzf), *despeuple-r* (1611 Cotgr); after *people*. See DE- I. 6, and cf DISPEOPLE, DEPOPULATE] *trans* To deprive of people, destroy the people of, depopulate.

c 1621 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIX 146 Achilles in first fight depeopling enemies 1625 — *Odyss* IX 75, I depeopled it, Slew all the men, and did their wives remit 1848 LYTTON *Harold* (1862) 297 The town, awed and depeopled, submitted to flame and to sword

†**Depe·rdit, -ite,** *a* and *sb* Now *rare* or *Obs* [ad. L *dēperdit-us, -um*, corrupt, abandoned, pa. pple of *dēperdĕre* to destroy, ruin, lose, f. DE- I 3 + *perdĕre* to destroy, lose]

A *adj.* Lost, abandoned, involved in ruin or perdition

1641 J JACKSON *True Evang T* III 198 Such miscreants, and deperdite wretches as they proved 1642 — *Bk Conscience* 7 Some notable deperdite wretch

B. *sb* Something lost or perished

1802 PALEY *Nat Theol* V § 4 (1819) 58 No reason why, if these deperdits ever existed, they have now disappeared.

Hence **Depe·rditely** *adv.*

1608 J KING *Serm.* 5 Nov. 17 The most deperditely wicked of all others

Deperdition. (dĭpəɹdı ʃən) Now *rare* [a. F. *déperdition* (Paré 16th c.), n of action from L *dēperdĕre*: see prec] Loss, waste, destruction by wasting away.

1607 J KING *Serm* Nov. 31 Wherin was prodition, perdition, deperdition, al congested and heaped vp in on *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* I i XXXI, The old [flesh] by continuall deperdition evaporating still out of us 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* II v 86 It may be unjust to deny all efficacie of gold, in the non-omission of weight, or deperdition of any ponderous particles 1795 tr *Mercier's Fragments* II 63 At its horrid deperdition every citizen is alarmed 1881 *Annihilation* 6 Alas! who will henceforth be afraid of sin, if it only end in painless deperdition?

Deperition (dĭpĕrı ʃən) *rare* [n. of action f L *dēperīre* to perish, be lost utterly, f. DE- I 3 + *perīre* to perish] Perishing, total wasting away

1793 EARL OF BUCHAN *Anon Ess* (1812) 363 That all nature was in a constant state of deperition and renovation 1808 BENTHAM *Sc Reform* 76 Deperition of necessary evidence, deperition of the matter of wealth, in the hands of the adverse party deperition viz with reference to the party in the right—by dissipation, by concealment

†**Depe·rpeyl,** *v Obs* [a OF. *deparpeillier, desp-*, to disperse] = DISPARPLE, to scatter.

13 HAMPOLE *Psalter* [xliv 11] xlvii 13 In genge þou scatird [MS S deperpeyld] vs

Depe·rsonalize, *v* [f DE- II 1 + PERSONALIZE] *trans.* To deprive of personality, to make, or regard as, no longer personal

1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Introd, He would have enabled me to depersonalize myself into a vicarious egotism 1889 W S LILLY *Century of Revol* 170 An artificial mechanism, which destroys individuality and depersonalises man

†**Depe·rsonate,** *v. Obs.* [f DE- II 1 + PERSON + -ATE 3. Cf. med L *dēpersōnāt-e = dispersōnāre*] *trans.* To deprive of the status of a person or of personal rights.

1676 R DIXON *Two Test* 336 A Bond-man, a Slave being wholly decapitated and depersonated from the common condition of a humane person

Depe·rsonize, *v.* [DE- II 1 + PERSON + -IZE] = DEPERSONALIZE

1888 F H STODDARD in *Andover Rev* Oct, The one aims to visualize the ideal, the other to depersonize the God conception itself

Deperte, obs. form of DEPART.

†**Depe·rtible,** *a Obs.* [f as if from L vb **dēpertīre* = *dispertīre* to divide, distribute + -BLE The prefix follows F. *départir*, Eng. DEPART] Capable of being divided into parts, divisible

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 857 Some Bodies have a more Depertible Nature than others, As we see it evident in Colouration, For a small Quantity of Saffron will Tinct more then a very great Quantity of Basil or Wine.

Depesche, var. of DEPEACH, *Obs.*

†**Depe·ster,** *v. Obs* [a. OF. *depestrer, despestrer* (13–14th c in Hatzf), mod *dépêtrer*, in same sense, f *dé-, dés-* (DIS-) + *-pestrer* in *empestrer*. see EMPESTLER, PESTER] *refl.* To disentangle or rid oneself (*from*)

1685 COTTON tr *Montaigne* I 449 One vice. so deeply rooted in us, that I dare not determine whether any one ever clearly depestred himself from it or no

Depeter (de pī'təɹ) *Building.* Also depreter [Derivation obscure.

It looks like a formation of L *de* and *petra* stone, possibly from a med L. *dēpetrāre* to dress with stone In that case *depreter* is an erroneous form] (See quots)

1852 BEES *Gloss, Depreter* or *Depeter*, plastering done to represent tooled stone. It is first pricked up and floated the same as for set or stucco, and small stones are then forced on dry from a board 1876 *Notes on Building Constr* (Rivington) II 409 Depeter consists of a pricked up coat [of plaster] with small stones pressed in while it is soft, so as to produce a rough surface 1886 SEDDON *Builder's Work* 248 *Depeter*, is somewhat similar to rough casting, except that small stones are pressed dry into the soft plaster by means of a board *Ibid*, *Depreter*, is a term sometimes used to denote plaster finished in imitation of tooled stone.

†**Depe·x,** *v Obs rare*—°. [f. L. *dēpex-*, ppl stem of *dēpectĕre* to comb down] To comb down

1623 COCKERAM, *Depex*, to kemb [1644 Ridiculed in *Vindex Anglicus* see quot s v DEFUST]

Depheazance, dephezaunce, obs. ff. DEFEASANCE.

1558 in *Vicary's Anat* (1888) App. v 183 Withoute eny maner of vse, condicion or dephezaunce

Dephlosophize see DE- II 1.

†**Dephlegm** (dĭfle m), *v. Old Chem.* [ad mod L. *dēphlegmāre*, F *déflegmer* (1698 in Hatzf.). see DEPHLEGMATE] = DEPHLEGMATE

1660 BOYLE *New Exp Phys. Mech.* XXIV 191 We took also some Spirit of Urine, carelesly enough deflegmed 1668 — *Ess & Tracts* (1669) 48 We have sometimes taken of the better sort of Spirit of Salt, and having carefully dephlegm'd it [etc] 1683 *Phil Trans.* XIII 298 Very strong Vinegar, dephlegm'd by freezing

Hence **Dephle·gmed, dephlegm'd** *ppl. a*; **Dephle·gmedness.**

1660 BOYLE *New Exp Phys Mech* XXX (1682) 115 Well dephlegm'd Spirit of Wine is much lighter than Water 1669 — *Hist Firmness, Ess & Tracts* 291 The proportion depends, upon the strength of the former Liquor, and the dephlegmedness of the latter. 1676 — *New Exper* I in *Phil Trans* XI 777 We gently poured on it some highly dephlegm'd Spirit of Wine

†**Dephlegmate** (dĭfle gmē't), *v. Old Chem.* [f ppl. stem of med. or mod L. *dēphlegmāre*, f. DE- I 6 + *phlegma*, a Gr. φλέγμα (φλεγματ-) clammy humour: see PHLEGM] *trans.* To free (a spirit or acid) from 'phlegm' or watery matter, to rectify.

1668 BOYLE *Ess & Tracts* (1669) 65 We dephlegmated some [spirits] by more frequent, and indeed tedious Rectifications 1686 W HARRIS tr *Lemery's Chym* (ed 2) 186 You may use either a little more, or a little less, according to the strength of the spirit, or according as it is more or less dephlegmated 1757 A COOPER *Distiller* I XVIII (1760) 95 This Ingredient cleanses and dephlegmates the Spirit considerably 1789 J KLIR *Dict. Chem* 96/2 The contained matter must be dephlegmated

b *fig* To rid of admixture, purify, refine.

1796 BURKE *Let Noble Ld* Wks VIII 56 The principle of evil himself, incorporeal, pure, unmixed, dephlegmated, defecated evil.

Hence **Dephle·gmated** *ppl a*, **Dephle·gmating** *vbl sb* and *ppl a.*

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* V (1651) 115 The pure dephlegmated Spirit 1712 tr *Pomet's Hist Drugs* I 162 To know whether it is truely deflegmated, or Proof-Spirit. 1807 OPIE *Lect Art* I (1848) 253 The ancients produced those concentrated, dephlegmated, and highly rectified personifications of strength, activity, beauty

†**Dephlegmation** (dĭflegmē'ı ʃən) *Old Chem.* [n of action from prec. vb; in mod. F *déflegmation* (Trevoux 1732)] The process of dephlegmating a spirit or acid

1668 BOYLE *Ess. & Tracts* (1669) 48 To separate the aqueous parts by Dephlegmation 1718 QUINCY *Compl Dispens* 40 The same thing is constantly observ'd in the Dephlegmation of acid Spirit 1758 *A laboratory laid Open* Introd 46 Retorts must be provided for the dephlegmation.

Dephlegmator (dĭflegmē'təɹ) [Agent-n in L form f. mod L *dēphlegmāre* to DEPHLEGMATE] An apparatus for dephlegmation, a form of condensing apparatus in a still

1828 S F GRAY *Operative Chemist* 767 This dephlegmator is formed of two broad sheets of tinned copper, soldered together so as to leave only ¼th of an inch between them 1876 *S Kens. Mus Catal.* No 4376

†**Dephlogistic** (dĭflŏdʒı stik), *a Old Chem* [f. DE- I 6 + PHLOGIST-ON + -IC cf. PHLOGISTIC] = DEPHLOGISTICATED

1787 DARWIN in *Phil Trans* LXXVIII 52 Combination of dephlogistic and inflammable gases

Dephlogi·sticate, *v* [f DE- II 1 + PHLOGISTICATE]

†**1.** *trans Old Chem* To deprive of phlogiston (the supposed principle of inflammability in bodies).

1779 *Phil Trans* LXIX 441 The power of dephlogisticating common air 1782 KIRWAN *ibid* LXXII 212 The nitrous acid is well known to dephlogisticate metals as perfectly as possible 1788 CAVENDISH *ibid* LXXVIII 270 We suppose that the air was entirely dephlogisticated

2. To relieve of inflammation (Cf. ANTIPHLOGISTIC 2.)

1842 *Fraser's Mag* XXVI 452 The sheriffs were fundamentally phlebotomised and dephlogisticated by the fingments of their own swords 1875 GRIKIE *Life Sir R Murchison* I 142 Given to water-drinking and dephlogisticating

Hence **Dephlogˈsticated** *ppl a* (*esp.* in *dephlogisticated air*, the name given to oxygen by Priestley, who, on its first discovery, supposed it to be ordinary air deprived of phlogiston); **Dephlogisticating**, *ppl a* ; **Dephlogisticaˈtion.**

1775 PRIESTLEY in *Phil Trans* LXV 387 This species may not improperly be called, *dephlogisticated air*. This species of air I first produced from *mercurius calcinatus per se* 1789 — *ibid* LXXIX 146 The dephlogisticating principle 1784 CAVENDISH *ibid* LXXIV 141 There is the utmost reason to think, that dephlogisticated and phlogisticated air (as M Lavoisier and Scheele suppose) are quite distinct substances, and not differing only in their degree of phlogistication, and that common air is a mixture of the two 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I 111 7 Oxygenated (dephlogisticated) muriatic acid 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat* II 86 From the greater, or less dephlogistication of the ores, or the stones in which it is contained 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric Devon* (1813) 459 Vegetables again in turn, and during the daytime, exhale and breathe forth that pure dephlogisticated air, so essential to the support of animal existence

Dephosphorize (dɪfɒ sfŏrəɪz), *v* [DE- II 1] *trans* To deprive of or free from phosphorus

1878 URE *Dict Arts* IV 451 Without attempting to dephosphorize the ore more completely 1879 *Daily News* 31 Dec 5/4 [This] so effectually dephosphorises the Cleveland ore as to allow it to be manufactured into steel

Hence **Depho sphorized** *ppl a*, **Depho sphorizing** *vbl sb.*, also **Dephosphoriza tion**, the process of freeing from phosphorus.

1878 *Rep Annual Meeting of Iron & Steel Inst*, The dephosphorization of iron 1883 *Athenæum* 24 Feb 253/1 The slag obtained in the basic dephosphorizing process 1885 *Harper's Mag* Apr 819/1 The dephosphorization process, by which phosphoric pig-iron can be converted into steel

Dephysicalize see DE- II 1.

†**Depiˈct,** *ppl a Obs.* [ad L. *dēpict-us*, pa pple of *dēpingĕre* see next] Depicted

*c*1430 LYDG *Min Poems* 177, I fond a lyknesse depict upon a wal 14 *Circumcision* in *Trendale's Vis* 94 And letturs new depicte in every payn 1598 STOW *Surv* xl (1603) 416 Embroidered, or otherwise depict upon them

Depict (dɪpɪ kt), *v* [f L *dēpict-*, ppl stem of L. *dēpingĕre* to represent by painting, portray, depict, f DE- I. 3 + *pangĕre* to paint: cf DEPAINT and prec

(Godefroy has a single example of OF *depicter* of 1426, but the word is not recorded later, and cannot be supposed to have influenced the formation of the Eng vb)]

1. *trans.* To draw, figure, or represent in colours; to paint, also, in wider sense, to portray, delineate, figure anyhow

1631 WEEVER *Anc Fun Mon* 136 This old Distich, sometimes depicted vpon the wall at the entrance into the said Abbey 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 10 Which Bird I have here simply depicted as you see [here is fig] 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV xii (1840) 199 The history of the Bible as richly as curiously depicted in needle work *a* 1667 JER TAYLOR (J.), [They] depicted upon their shields the most terrible beasts they could imagine 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat* II, The solar progress is depicted by the Hindoos, by a circle of intertwining serpents 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* IV 121 The accuracy with which the painter has, perhaps unconsciously, depicted the room. 1872 YEALS *Growth Comm* 33 Victims of the slavedealer as depicted on the earliest Egyptian monuments

b *transf* To image, figure, or represent as if by painting or drawing. Also *fig*

1817 BP R WATSON *Anecd* II 402 (R) Why the man has an idea of figure depicted on the choroïdes or retina of the eye 1834 MRS SOMERVILLE *Connect Phys Sc* xviii (1849) 176 He saw a windmill, his own figure, and that of a friend, depicted on the sea 1839 G BIRD *Nat Philos* 396 The membrane, on which the images of objects become depicted *a* 1870 LONGFELLOW *Birds of Passage* 1, *Discov North Cape* xxi, With doubt and strange surmise Depicted in their look

2 To represent or portray in words; to describe graphically

a 1740 FELTON (J.), When the distractions of a tumult are sensibly depicted while you read, you seem indeed to see them 1856 KANE *Arct Expl* I xiv 159 No language can depict the chaos at its base 1873 SYMONDS *Grk Poets* ix 294 Sophocles aims at depicting the destinies, and Shakspere the characters of men

3 To represent, as a painting or picture does.

1871 MACDUFF *Mem Patmos* iv 45 Cartoons in bold outline depicting the ever-varying and diversified features in church life and character 1872 YEATS *Techn Hist Comm* 45 Their oldest monuments depict women spinning.

Hence **Depiˈcted** *ppl a*, **Depiˈcting** *vbl sb*

a 1762 in H Walpole *Vertue's Anecd Paint* (1786) I 93 A depicted table of Colonia 1885 *Athenæum* 14 Mar 532/1 His . gay and luminous coloration, and sparkling depicting of light are not obtainable with ink

Depiˈcter, -or. [f DEPICT *v* + -ER, the form in -OR is after Latin] One who depicts, portrays, or sets forth in words

1837 LOCKHART *Scott*, Depicter (F Hall). 1865 *Daily Tel* 10 Aug, The mournful depicters of Calcutta life 1892 A. HAMLYN in *Atalanta* Dec 165/1 So brilliant a depictor of animal life

Depiction (dɪpɪ kʃən) [ad L. *dēpictiōn-em*, n of action from *dēpingĕre*: see DEPICT *v* (Cf OF *depiction*, 1426 in Godef, but not known later)] The action of depicting, painted representation, picture, graphic description

1688 R HOLME *Armoury* III 176/2 The true shape and depiction of a Bishop in his Pontificals 1882 A W WARD *Dickens* v 130 Dickens' comic genius was never so much at its ease as in the depiction of such groups as this 1884 L. POSTER in *Elocutionist* Dec 7/2 Mr Denbigh had hitherto restricted his art to depictions of the fleshly school

Depictive (dɪpɪ ktɪv), *a* [f L *dēpict-* ppl stem (see DEPICT *v*) + -IVE] Having the function or quality of depicting

1821 *New Monthly Mag* II 392 The depictive art and power with which it is written 1892 WHITNEY *Max Müller* 40 The signs lost their pictorial or depictive character

Depiˈctment. *rare.* [f DEPICT *v* + -MENT.] Pictorial representation; a painting, a picture

1816 KEATINGE *Trav* (1817) I 136 Hung with gay depictments, in glowing colouring of those who have suffered *Ibid* II 76 Trajan's Pillar and various depictments give the representation

Depiˈcture, *sb* In 5 *Sc.* **-our.** [f L *dēpict-* ppl stem of *dēpingĕre* (see DEPICT *v*) + -URE] = DEPICTION; depicting, painting

1500–20 DUNBAR *To Queyne of Scottis* 14 Maist[i]s of nurtur and of nobilnes, Of fresch depictour princes[s] and patrone 1834 *Fraser's Mag* X. 118 He is lost in amazement to see genius employed upon the depicture of such a *risu[a]ll rabblement!* 1882 *Nature* XXVI 534 The depicture of the revolution which Darwin has accomplished in the minds of men

Depicture (dɪpɪ ktĭŭ), *v* [f DE- *prefix* + PICTURE *v* (in use from 14th c.); formed under the influence of DEPICT *pa pple*, and of L *dēpingĕre, dēpictum*]

1 *trans* To represent by a picture; to portray in colours, to paint, also, more widely, to draw, figure, or portray, = DEPICT *v.* 1

1593 *Rites & Mon Ch Durh* (Surtees) 40 The starre underneth depictured 1631 WEEVER *Anc Fun Mon* 50 The glasse-windowes wherein the effigies of Saints was depictured 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F* III h 183 A paradise or garden was depictured on the ground *a* 1847 MRS SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* III xviii 9 A course of little lectures on the subjects depictured upon the tiles

b. To image or figure as in a painting, = DEPICT *v.* 1 b.

1742 tr *Algarotti on Newton's Theory* I 106 The Images are depictured upon the Membrane of the Eye 1849 *Jam's Mag* XVI 219 The tableau depictured itself indelibly upon the mind

2 To set forth or portray in words, = DEPICT *v.* 2.

1798 COLERIDGE *Satyrane's Lett* III in *Biog Lit* (1882) 268 It tends to make their language more picturesque, it depictures images better 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III v, You have but described my feelings when you depictured your own 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk* VIII 752 Oh! language fails, Shrinks from depicturing his punishment.

3 To represent, as a picture, figure, image, or symbol does; = DEPICT *v* 3

1650 *Brief Disc Fut Hist Europe* 30 The Lion Leggs and the Clay Toes depictured the Roman Empire 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* 133 Features which but one image in the world can yet depicture and recall 1852 J WILSON in *Blackw Mag* LXXII 151 The Outward expresses, depictures the Inward

4. *fig* To represent or picture to one's own mind or imagination; to imagine

1775 ADAIR *Amer Ind* 209 They speedily dress a woman with the apparel of either the god, or goddess as they depicture them according to their own dispositions 1800 MRS HERVEY *Mowbray Fam* II 213 Chowles was, in his eyes, a contemptible object, and, as such, he depictured him. 1876 MISS BRADDON *Haggard's Dan.* II 1 5 Any idea about the Greeks, whom they depictured to themselves vaguely and variously

Hence **Depiˈctured** *ppl. a*, **Depiˈcturing** *vbl sb.*; also **Depi cturement.**

1850 MRS BROWNING *Seraphim*, I have beheld the ruined things Only in depicturings Of angels sent on earthward mission 1886 J PAYNE tr *Boccaccio's Decam* III vii I 321 Terrifying the mind of the foolish with clamours and depicturements

Depigmentaˈtion. [f DE- II 1 + PIGMENTATION] The condition of being deficient or wanting in pigment (in the tissues)

1889 I. TAYLOR *Origin of Aryans* 42 Here depigmentation or albinism is very prevalent

Depilate (de pɪleɪt), *v* [f L *dēpilāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēpilāre* to pull out the hair, f. DE- I 2 + *pilus* hair, *pilāre* to deprive of hair Cf F *dépiler* (Paré, 16th c.). (Pa. t in Sc. *depilat* for *depilatit*)]

1 To remove the hair from; to make bare of hair.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* III 29 The hair Fra hir Father throw slicht scho depilat 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 205 Which places they much desire to depilate and glabrify 1853 HICKIE tr *Aristoph* (1872) II 427, I am an old woman, but depillated with the lamp

†**2.** To deprive of its skin, decorticate, peel [So in Lat.] *Obs rare*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* v 90 Made of Rice accurately depilated and boyled in milke

Hence **De pilated, De pilating** *ppl adjs*

1876 DUHRING *Skin Diseases*, The extraction of the diseased hairs [in *tinea tonsurans*], for which purpose a pair of depilating forceps should be used

Depilation (depɪlēɪ ʃən). [ad med or mod. L *dēpilātiōn-em*, n of action from *dēpilāre* to DEPILATE So in F., in 13th c. *depilacion* (Hatzf.).]

1 The action of depriving or stripping of hair; the condition of being void of hair

1547 [illegible] heare 1640 [illegible] all the [illegible] unnatu[illegible] 1851 [illegible] 131 The practice of depilation prevailed generally among the Anglo-Saxon ladies 1877 COUES & ALLEN *N Amer Rod* 616 The depilation of the members is not always complete, younger specimens show hairy tail and feet

†**2** The action of spoiling or pillage *Obs*

1621 SETTLE *Hist Gt. Brit* IX. x (1632) 661 Orders for bridling then excessive depilations [i e of the Pope and his agents] 1687 T K *Veritas Evang* 37 The Depilations of Promoters, and other Under Officers

‖ **Depilative** (de pɪleˈtɪv), *a Obs* [f L *dēpilāt-* ppl stem (see DEPILATE *v*) + -IVE Cf mod F. *dépilatif, -ive* (1732 in Hatzf.)] = DEPILATORY

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II 168 a, All herbes that are depilative or burners of hare. 1567 MAPLET *Gr Forest* 10 They say it is vsed to Oyntments depilative.

Depilator (de pɪleˈtəɹ) [agent-n., on L type, f. L *dēpilāre* to DEPILATE]

1. One who deprives of hair; a shaver.

1836 E HOWARD *R Reefer* lvi, The hungry depilator seized the razors

2. An instrument for pulling out hairs

1889 in *Cent Dict*

Depilatory (dɛ́pɪ lătərɪ), *a.* and *sb* [f. L type *dēpilātōrius*, f *dēpilāt-*. see DEPILATE *v.* and -ORY In F *dépilatoire* (Paré 16th c.)]

A *adj* Having the property of removing hair.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II, Bats bloud hath a depilatorie facultie to fetch off haire 1766 PENNANT *Zool* (1776) IV. 59 (Jod.) Ælian says that they were depilatory, and would take away the beard 1835 KIRBY *Hab & Inst. Anim* II xvii 424 It emits a milky saliva, which is depilatory

B *sb.* A depilatory agent or substance, a preparation to remove (growing) hair

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton* Annot 12 A Depilatorie, to keepe haire from growing 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 129 Who, because he would never have a Beard, used depilatories 1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot* 76 The juice of its leaves is a powerful depilatory, it destroys hair without pain

†**Depiˈled,** *ppl a Obs* [Formed after L *dēpilāt-us*, f. *dēpilā*: see DEPILATE *v*] Depilated

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* II 48 [Shaving is] uncomely, because allied unto depiled baldnesse

Depilous (de pɪlɔs), *a* [f assumed L. type **dēpilōs-us*: cf L *dēpilis* without hair, and *pilōsus* hairy.] Deprived or void of hair

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* III xiv, A quadruped cornicated and depilous *Ibid* VI x, How they [dogs] of some Countries became depilous and without any hair at all 1822 T TAYLOR *Apuleius* VII 156 Striking me with a very thick stick, he left me [the ass] entirely depilous

Depinct *v Obs.*: see DEPEINCT, DEPICT

†**Depinge** (dɪpɪ nʤ), *v Obs rare.* [ad L *dēpingĕre* to DEPICT.] *trans* To depict, portray, represent by a picture or image

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 263 That same that Garcias depinges in other lineaments.

†**Depiˈnged,** *ppl a. Obs* (app.) Stripped of wings and legs.

1658 R FRANCK *North Mem* (1821) 112 To bait for trout I commend the canker or, if with a depinged locust, you will not lose your labour, nor will you starve your cause, if to strip off the legs of a grasshopper — 307 Let the Angler then have recourse to the depinged grasshopper.

Depla ce, *v. rare* [a mod F. *déplacer*, in OF *desp-*] = DISPLACE *v*

1839 J ROGERS *Antipopop* XII § 5 Purgatory deplaces hell

Deplanate (dɛ́ plānɛt), *a rare* [ad. L *dē plānāt-us* levelled down, made plain]

1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Deplanate*, flattened, smoothened

†**Depla ne,** *v Sc. Obs.* [f DE- I. 3 + L *plān-us* plain. cf *de-clare*] To make plain, show plainly, declare (to)

1572 *Satir Poems Reform* XVIII 136 The day is neir; as I dar weill deplane 30w

†**Deplant** (dɛplaˈnt), *v Obs* [a F *déplant-er* (16th c in Littré) to transplant, L *déplantāre* to take off a shoot, also to plant, f DE- I 1, 2 + *plantāre* to plant, *planta* plant.] 'To transplant' Bailey 1721. (Thence in mod. Dicts)

Hence †**Deplanta tion** [So in mod F (Littré)]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Deplantation*, a taking up Plants. (Hence in BAILEY, JOHNSON, etc)

Deplenish (dɪpleˈnɪʃ), *v* [f DE- II 1 + PLENISH (*Sc.*) to furnish a house, to stock a farm; cf DISPLENISH, REPLENISH]

1. *trans* To deprive (a house) of furniture, or (a farm) of stock; to DISPLENISH.

1887 *Pall Mall G* 9 Mar 1/1 The tenants have sold their stock, deplenished their farms

2 *gen* To empty of its contents: the opposite of *replenish.*

1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 144 Their own deplenished pockets.

Depletant (dĭplī tănt), *a* and *sb*. *Med*. [f DEPLETE *v* see -ANT 1]

A. *adj* Having the property of depleting (see DEPLETE *v* 2) **B.** *sb* A drug which has this property.

1880 *Lâbr Univ Knowl* VIII 13 Tonics are often of more service [in inflammation] than depletants

Deplete (dĭplī t), *a* [ad L *dēplēt-us* emptied out, exhausted, pa pple of *dēplēre*. see next] Depleted, emptied out, exhausted

1880 R DOWLING *Sport of Fr* III 205 The brain was remarkably deplete of blood 1885 L OLIPHANT *Lef* in *Life* (1891) II xi 277 Creating openings in the deplete organism for access of spirits

Deplete (dĭplī t), *v* [f L. *dēplēt-*, ppl stem of *dēplēre* to bring down or undo the fullness of, empty out, let blood, f DE- I 6 + *-plēre* to fill]

1 *trans*. To reduce the fullness of; to deprive of contents or supplies; to empty out, exhaust.

1859 SAXE *Poems, Progress* 36 Deplete your pocket and relieve your purse 1880 *Times* 13 Oct 5/5 The garrison is somewhat depleted of troops at the present time 1884 *Ibid* 8 July 11 The demand for coin will help to deplete the Bank's stock of gold

2 *Med*. To empty or relieve the system or vessels when overcharged, as by blood-letting or purgatives

1807 [see DEPLETING below] 1858 COPLAND *Dict Pract Med* I 105/2 To deplete the vascular system 1875 H C WOOD *Therap*. (1879) 465 Whenever, in inflammation, it is desired to deplete through the bowels

Hence **Deple·ted** *ppl a*., **Deple·ting** *vbl*. *sb* and *ppl a*

1807 *Med Jrnl* XVII 501 Depleting and antiphlogistic remedies were continued 1870 *Daily News* 29 Nov, To fill her depleted magazines 1885 *Manch Exam* 29 June 5/2 The overcrowded village might be even worse to live in than the depleted town

Deplethoric (dɛ,ple þŏrĭk, -plĭþo rĭk), *a*. [f DE- II 3 + PLETHORIC] Characterized by the absence of plethora

1837 T DOUBLEDAY in *Blackw Mag* XLI 365 In order to remedy this [plethoric state of plants], gardeners and florists are accustomed to produce the opposite, or 'deplethoric state', by artificial means This they denominate 'giving a check' 1882 *Pop Sc Monthly* Nov 39 Doubleday attempted to demonstrate that the deplethoric state is favorable to fertility

Depletion (dĭplī ʃən) [ad L type **dēplētiōn-em* (perh used in med or mod L), n of action from *dēplēre*, *dēplēt-* to DEPLETE. Cf mod.F *déplétion* (term of medicine) in Littré (The cl L equivalent was *dēplētūra*)]

1 The action of depleting, or condition of being depleted; emptying of contents or supplies; exhaustion

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Depletion*, an emptying 1852 D G MITCHELL *Battle Summer* 214 With coffers in the last stages of depletion. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Sept, The depletion of London to the benefit of other English cities

2 *Med*. The emptying or relieving of overcharged vessels of the body, reduction of plethora or congestion by medicinal agency; bleeding

a 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), Depletion of the vessels gives room to the fluid to expand itself 1803 *Med Jrnl* X 471 The mode of treatment was depletion, followed by a mercurial salivation 1874 *Van Buren's Dis Genit Org* 83 The acute symptoms yield rapidly to local depletion and sedatives 1890 *Times* 1 Sept 7/2 Some blood letting was necessary and natural; but apparently it has gone on so long that a period of depletion has set in

Hence **Deple·tionist**, an advocate of depletion

1883 *Sat Rev* 14 Apr 464 Two general views on that question [Scotch crofters] may be summarized by the two words 'impletionist' and 'depletionist'.

Depletive (dĭplī tĭv), *a* and *sb* *Med* [mod f L. *dēplēt-* ppl. stem of *dēplēre* to DEPLETE + -IVE Cf mod F *déplétif* (medical term) in Littré]

A *adj* Characterized by depletion **B** *sb* A drug having the property of producing depletion.

1835 WARDROP *Bleeding* (L.), Depletive treatment is contraindicated She had been exhausted by depletives 1885 W ROBERTS *Treat Urin Diseases* III 1 (ed 4) 410 Active depletive measures are indicated

Depletory (dĭplī tərĭ), *a* *Med* [f as prec + -ORY] Producing depletion, depletive.

1849 CLARIDGE *Cold Water Cure* 110 Leeching and severe depletory measures are decidedly wrong 1875 H C WOOD *Therap*. (1879) 535 In the one case depletory medicines are indicated, in the other case tonics are no less essential

† **Deplica·tion.** *Obs. rare* [n. of action f med L *dēplicāre* to unfold, f DE- I. 6 + *plicāre* to fold] Unfolding, display.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess*. I. xv § 3 (R.) An unfolding and deplication of the inside of this order 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Deplication*, an unfolding

Deplorability (dĭplō·ə răbĭ lĭtĭ). *? rare*. [f next: see -ITY] The quality of being deplorable, an instance of this, a deplorable matter

1854 *Tait's Mag*. XXI 167 It does not prevent occasional obscurities and deplorabilities 1856 *Times* 18 Jan (L.), The deplorability of war in general.

Deplorable (dĭplō·ə răb'l), *a* [mod f L *dēplōrāre* to DEPLORE. see -BLE. Cf F *déplorable* (*c* 1600 in Hatzf, not in Cotgr. 1611)]

1. To be deplored or lamented; lamentable, very sad, grievous, miserable, wretched. Now chiefly used of events, conditions, circumstances

'It is sometimes, in a more lax and jocular sense, used for contemptible, despicable as, *deplorable* nonsense, *deplorable* stupidity' (Johnson)

1612 E GRIMSTONE (*title*), Mathieu's Heroyk Life and Deplorable Death of The most Christian King Henry the Fourth 1631 MASSINGER *Beleeve as you list* IV ii, The storie of Your most deplorable fortune *a* 1687 COTTON *Pindar Ode, Beauty* (R.), He does betray A deplorable want of sense 1710 SWIFT *Tatler* No 230 P 2 The deplorable Ignorance that . hath reigned among our English Writers 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist Scotl* I IV 330 The people beheld the deplorable situation of their sovereign with insensibility 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I XXII 160 If climbing without guides were to become habitual, deplorable consequences would ensue.

† b. Formerly said of persons or things of which the state is lamentable or wretched *Obs*

1642 J M *Argt conc. Militia* 13 Our deplorable brethren and neighbours 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* VI v 291 A deplorable and comfortlesse Winter 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 112 Thou pretendest a right to the deplorable town of Mansoul

† 2 Given up as hopeless; =DEPLORATE *rare*.

1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* VIII 300 That not deplorable persons, but such as have strength, be tapped

B as *sb* *pl* Deplorable ills

1830 SCOTT *Jrnl* II 157 An old fellow, mauled with rheumatism and other deplorables

Deplo·rableness. [f prec. + -NESS] The state or condition of being deplorable; misery, wretchedness

1648 HAMMOND *Serm* x Wks 1684 IV 536 The sadness and deplorableness of this estate 1679 J GOODMAN *Penit Pardoned* III iv (1713) 321 He hath known by sad experience the deplorableness of that condition

Deplo·rably, *adv* [f as prec + -LY 2] In a deplorable manner, or to a deplorable degree, lamentably, miserably, wretchedly

1653 H MORE *Antid Ath* III XIV (1712) 130 If he be not desperately wicked or deplorably miserable 1782 V KNOX *Ess* 134 (R.) Editions of Greek and Latin classics deplorably incorrect 1878 LECKY *Eng in 18th C* II VIII 452 The defences had been so deplorably neglected

† **Deplo·rate,** *a*. *Obs* [ad. L. *dēplōrāt-us* bewept, given up as hopeless, pa. pple of *dēplōrāre* to DEPLORE] Given up as hopeless; desperate

1529 *Supplic to King* 46 This deplorate & miserable sorte of blynde shepherdes 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 92 In a deplorate or desperate dropsie 1692 BAXTER *Nat Ch* XIII 54 Those that are not deplorate in Diabolism 1695 *Phil. Trans* XIX 73 Many other Mysteries in Mathematicks, which were before held as deplorate

Deploration (dĭplo·rē'·ʃən) Now *rare*. In 5 -acyon, 6 -atioun. [Ultimately ad. L *dēplōrātiōn-em*, n of action f *dēplōrāre* to DEPLORE, but in Caxton and early Sc perh. from French]

1 The action of deploring; lamentation

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I (1822) 3 The deploratioun of sic miseryis 1582 BENTLEY *Mon Matrones* II 151 The bitter deploration of mine offences. 1627 BP HALL *Gt Impostor* 507 The meditation and deploration of our owne danger and misery 1831 *Examiner* 482/2 We cannot run over a tenth part of the deplorations that occur

† b Formerly, a title for elegiac poems or other compositions, a lament. [So in French]

1537 LYNDESAY (*title*), The Deploratioun of the Deith of Quene Magdalene

† 2 Deplorable condition, misery. *Obs* *? rare*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* II 16 It sholde be an harde thynge to putte in forgetynge her swete firste lyf and now her deploracyon

† **Deplo·rative,** *a* *Obs* [f *dēplōrāt-*, ppl stem of L. *dēplōrāre* to DEPLORE + -IVE] Characterized by or expressing deploration.

1610 HEALEY *St Aug Cite of God* VIII XXVI (1620) 315 Hermes himself in his deploratiue passage doth plainly auerre that the Egyptian gods were all dead men

Deplore (dĭplō·ɹ), *v* Also 6 *Sc* deploir. [Ultimately ad. L *dēplōrāre* to weep bitterly, wail, bewail, deplore, give up as lost, f DE- I. 3 + *plōrāre* to weep, bewail. Cf F *déplorer*, in OF *desplorer*, *deplourer*, *depleurer*, It *deplorare*, to deplore, bewail (Florio) The Eng was possibly from F or It]

1 *trans* To weep for, bewail, lament; to grieve over, regret deeply

1567 *Satir Poems Reform*. VII 75 Quhat dulfull mynde mycht dewlie this deploir? 1591 SPENSER *Ruines of Time* 658 He left me here his losse for to deplore 1689 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 77 He was killed by a Musket bullet He was much deplored, by the whole Party 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf* XI 44 He must aye deplore With unavailing penitence his crime 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Dk of Wellington* ii, Where shall we lay the man whom we deplore?

† b To tell with grief or lamentation *Obs*

1602 SHAKS *Twel N* III 1 174 Neuer more Will I my Masters teares to you deplore

† c. To shed like tears, 'weep' *Obs. rare*

1602 CHESTER *Love's Mart, Dial*. lxv, The Turpentine that sweet iuyce doth deplore

2. *intr*. To lament, mourn Now *rare* or *Obs*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav* x 485 My Muse left to mourne for my Liberty, deplored thus. [verses follow] 1638 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (ed 2) 45 Bid him fulfill the ceremoniall law of deploring for ten dayes 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 262 Along the shore The Halcyons, mindful of their fate deplore

† 3 *trans*. To give up as hopeless, to despair of *Obs rare*

1559 [see DEPLORED 2] 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II x § 7 The physicians do make a kind of scruple and religion to stay with the patient after the disease is deplored *a* 1729 CONGREVE *Poems, To Ld Halifax* 29 A true Poetick State we had deplor'd

Hence **Deplo·ring** *vbl sb*. and *ppl a* ; also **Deplo·ringly** *adv*

1591 SHAKS *Two Gent* III ii 85 To their Instruments Tune a deploring dumpe 1847 CRAIG, *Deploringly* 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr* III XIII, Mr Fledgeby shook his head deploringly. 1880 G MEREDITH *Trag Com* XIX (1892) 256 As little was he the vanished God whom his working people hailed deploringly

Deplored (dĭplō·ə rd, -red), *ppl a* [f prec + -ED 1· rendering L *dēplōrāt-us* DEPLORATE]

1. Lamented, mourned for

† 2. Given up as hopeless; desperate; =DEPLORATE *Obs*

1559 KENNEDY *Lett to Willock* in *Wodr Soc Misc* (1844) 276 The maist deplorit heretykis quhilk euer wes. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* Introd 12 Who with deplored diseases resort to our Baths 1655 GURNALL *Chr in Arm* XIV (1669) 300/1 His affairs were in such a desperate and deplored condition

Hence **Deplo·redly** *adv*, **Deplo·redness.**

1656 *Artif. Handsom* 72 To be deploredly old, and affectedly young, is not only a great folly, but a grosse deformity 1608-11 BP HALL *Medit, Love of Christ* § 2 The deploredness of our condition did but heighten that holy flame 1675 BROOKS *Gold Key* Wks 1867 V 201

† **Deplo·rement.** *Obs* *? rare* [f DEPLORE *v*. + -MENT] The act of deploring, lamentation.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T* (1613) 9 O that I did weepe in vaine, that your defilements & pollutions gaue mee no true cause of deplorement 1623 COCKERAM, *Deplorement*, weeping, lamenting

Deplorer (dĭplō·ə rəɹ). [f. as prec + -ER 1] One who deplores

1687 BOYLE *Martyrd Theodora* xi (1703) 167 All the other spectators of her sufferings, were deplorers of them too

Deploy, *sb* *Mil* [f DEPLOY *v* Cf OF *desploi*, *-ploy*, DISPLAY] The action or evolution of deploying.

1796 *Instr & Reg Cavalry* (1813) 126 From this situation of the flank march, it is that every regiment is required to begin the deploy, when forming in line with others. 1870 tr *Erckmann-Chatrian's Waterloo* 245 When they began to talk of the distance of the deploys

Deploy (dĭploɪ), *v* [a F. *déployer*, in OF *desployer*, orig. *despleter*·—L *displicāre* (in late and med L) to unfold In its AFr form regularly adopted in ME as *desplay*, DISPLAY. Caxton used the forms *deploye*, *dysploye* after Parisian Fr, but the actual adoption of *deploy* in a specific sense took place in the end of the 18th c]

† 1. (in Caxton) *trans* To unfold, display *Obs*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 112 Anon they deployed their saylle 1490 — *Eneydos* XXVII 96 To sprede and dysploye the sayles

2. *Mil* a. *trans* To spread out (troops) so as to form a more extended line of small depth

1786 *Progress of War* in *Europ Mag* IX 184 His columns are with ease and order soon deploy'd 1818 TODD, *Deploy*, a military word of modern times, hardly wanted in our language, for it is, literally, to *display* A column of troops is *deployed*, when the divisions spread wide, or open out. 1863 *Life in the South* II 1 11 Other companies were deployed along the stream

fig *c* 1829 LANDOR *Wks* (1868) II 206/2 But now deploy your throats, and cry, rascals, cry 'Vive le Reine' 1865 M ARNOLD *Ess Crit* II. (1875) 97 An English poet deploying all the forces of his genius

b *intr*. Of a body of troops: To open out so as to form a more extended front or line. Also *fig*

1796 *Instr & Reg Cavalry* (1813) 117 Before the close column deploys, its head division must be on the line into which it is to extend 1799 WELLINGTON in Gurw *Desp* I 22 The right wing, having deployed into line, began to advance 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* lviii 309 The main columns of the infantry began to deploy from the heights.

fig 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* v, Mrs Chick was constantly deploying into the centre aisle to send out messages by the pew-opener 1873 GILKIE *Gt Ice Age* xix 249 None of these [glaciers] ever got out from the mountain valleys to deploy upon the low-grounds

Hence **Deploy·ed** *ppl. a*, **Deploy·ing** *vbl sb* and *ppl a*

1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt*. XXXVIII 292 They behold the deploying of the line. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II 216 Able to show a deployed front to the enemy.

Deploy·ment. *Mil* [ad F *déploiement* (1798 in *Dict Acad*), f *déployer*: see DEPLOY *v*, and -MENT] The action of deploying; =DEPLOY *sb*

1796 *Instr & Reg Cavalry* (1813) 117 The close column of the regiment forms in line, on its front, on its rear, or on any central division, by the deployment or flank march by threes, and by which it successively uncovers and extends its several divisions 1868 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (ed 6) III 138 Those divisions were halted, and their deployment immediately began

Deplumate (dĭplū mĕt), *a*. [ad med.L. *dēplūmāt-us*, pa pple. of *dēplūmāre* to DEPLUME] Stripped of feathers, deplumed

1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Deplumate*, without, or having lost, its feathers

Deplu·mated, *ppl a*. [-ED 1] =prec

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Deplumated*, having the Feathers taken off. 1819 G S. FABER *Dispens* (1823) II 424 Shut up in the prison of gross flesh, with deplumated wings and scanty opportunities the soul is compelled to toil

Deplumation (dīplŭmē·ʃən). [a. F. *déplumation* (Cotgr 1611), n of action from *déplumer* to DEPLUME] The action of depluming, or condition of being deplumed. loss of feathers, plumes, or *fig* of honours, etc

(In quot 1834 humorously for 'plucking' in examination)

1611 COTGR., *Deplumation*, a deplumation, pluming, vnfeathering 1662 R W[ALDEN] (*title*), The Deplumation of Mrs Anne Gibbs, of those furtivous perfections wherein she was supposed a Proprietary 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig Sacr* III iii § 15 (ed. 3) 512 Through the violence of her moulting or deplumation 1827 G S FABER *Sacred Cal Prophecy* (1844) II 34 Notwithstanding the downfall produced by this deplumation, it [the first Wild-Beast] afterward became erect upon its feet, like a man 1834 *Oxf Univ Mag* I 289 Lest we recall to painful remembrance the forgotten miseries of deplumation

¶ *Path* (See quots)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Deplumation* in *Surgery*, a swelling of the Eyelids, accompany'd with the fall of the Hairs from the Eye-brows 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Deplumation* old term for a disease of the eyelids which causes the eyelashes to fall off (Gr πτίλωσις)

Deplume (dīplū·m), *v* [ad F. *déplumer* (in OF. *desplumer*), or med.L. *dēplūmāre*, f DE- I 6 + L. *plūma* feather]

1 *trans.* To strip of feathers, to pluck the feathers off

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* 1 698 Twies a yere deplumed may that be 1575 TURBERV *Faulconrie* 310 Ye must cast your hawke handsomly, and deplume hir head behinde and anoynt it with butter and swynes bloud 1651 N. BACON *Disc Govt Eng* II xxx (1739) 141 Thus was the Roman Eagle deplumed, every Bird had its own Feather 1651-3 JER TAYLOR *Serm for Year* I xv 188 Such a person is like Homers bird, deplumes himselfe to feather all the naked callows that he sees 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot in* 1772, 237 From the circumstance of its depluming its breast 1847 GOSSE *Birds of Jamaica* 293 [The pigeons] are deplumed and drawn before they are sent to market

b To strip off (feathers). *rare*

1599 *Broughton's Lett* VIII 28 There are that will deplume your borrowed feathers

c *transf.* To pluck or cut off hair from *rare*

1775 ADAIR *Amer Ind* 6 Holding this Indian razor between their fore-finger and thumb, they deplume themselves, after the manner of the Jewish novitiate priests

2. *fig* To strip or deprive of honour, ornament, wealth, or the like

[1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* II ii H ij, Thence lighted I in Thessalie of fethers then deplumde] 1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv*, *Andrewes* (1867) II 174 [The bishopric] of Ely (before it was so much deplumed) *a* 1662 FULLER *Worthies* III (1662) 168 This Scottish Demster is an arrant rook, depluming England, Ireland and Wales, of famous Writers, meerly to feather his own Country therewith 1779 GIBBON *Misc Wks* (1814) IV 588 His favourite amusement of depluming me 1883 L WINGFIELD *A Rowe* I xi 258 [They] kept gaming-tables where the unwary were speedily deplumed

Hence **Deplumed** *ppl a*, **Deplu·ming** *vbl sb.*

1638 SHIRLEY *Maid Soldier* III iv in Bullen *O Pl* I 219 The five taile of a deplum[e]d Henne 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist* V III § 63 Thus on the depluming of the Pope every bird had his own feather 1793 *Residence in France* (1797) I. 170 A fowl dressed without any other preparation than that of depluming 1890 H A HAZEN in *Science* 23 May 313/2 The most singular fact is that the fowl lives under the depluming process [in a tornado]

Depnes, obs form of DEEPNESS

Depoeticize (dīpo·ĭe tĭsəiz), *v* [DE- II 1] *trans* To deprive of what is poetic, to render prosaic.

1813 *Examiner* 10 May 300/1 Pope's villa still survives though much depoeticized with improvements 1887 *Temple Bar Mag* Sept. 73 Depressing and stale reflections upon the depoeticising influence of humanity

Depoetize (dīpō· etəiz), *v* [DE- II 1] *trans* To deprive of the character of a poet, also, to deprive of poetic character, = prec

1865 *Pall Mall G* No 192 4/2 The presence of cottages depoetizes the scene. 1886 *Athenæum* 24 July 117 Such writing is a relief after reading the men of the decadence, the pessimists who endeavour to depoetize life for us.

Depois, obs Sc form of DEPOSE.

Depolarize (dīpō· lărəiz), *v* [DE- II 1.] *trans* To deprive of polarity; to reverse or destroy the effect of polarization.

a. *Optics* To change the direction of polarization of (a polarized ray) so that it is no longer arrested by the analyzer in a polariscope

1819 *Edin Rev* XXXII 180 The light becomes depolarised 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ Sc*, *Chem* 76 The interposition of the mica must have depolarized the ray

b. *Electr.* and *Magn* To deprive of polarity Also *fig.*

1860 O W HOLMES *Prof Breakf-t* i, To depolarize every fixed religious idea in the mind by changing the word which stands for it 1866 E HOPKINS in *Athenæum* 22 Sept. 369/3 The iron is hard, and requires to be depolarized like a steel bar

Hence **Depolarized** *ppl a*, **Depolarizing** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a* Also **Depolariza·tion,** the action or process of depolarizing

1815 BREWSTER in *Phil Trans* 29 (*title*) Experiments on the Depolarization of Light. 1818 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acc W.'s Wks* (1876) II 31 The neutral and depolarizing axes 1860 O W. HOLMES *Prof Breakf t* 1, Scepticism is afraid to trust its truths in depolarized words 1871 B STEWART *Heat* § 193 Forbes was able to prove the circular polarization and depolarization of heat

Depolarizer (dīpō· lărəizəi) [-ER 1.] That which depolarizes, an instrument or apparatus for producing depolarization

1846 JOYCE *Sci Dial* xxiii 336 In this case the thin film is called a depolarizer 1894 *Daily News* 22 May 5/2 Voltaic combinations with a fused electrolyte and a gaseous depolariser

Depolish (dīpŏ· lĭʃ), *v* [f DE- II 1 + POLISH, after F *dépolir*, *dépolliss-ant* (in Huguetière, 1690)] *trans* To remove the polish from, deprive of polish Hence **Depolished** *ppl a.*

1873 TYNDALL *Fragm Sc* I vii *Niagara*, Glass may be depolished by the impact of fine shot 1875 URE *Dict Arts* II 639 s v *Gilding*, The surface [prepared for gilding] should now appear somewhat depolished, for when it is very smooth, the gold does not adhere so well 1884 *Public Opinion* 5 Sept 305/1 A depolished bowl with cut facets

Depoliticalize see DE- II 1.

† **Depoli·tion.** *Obs rare*—° [ad L *dēpolītiōn-em*, n of action from *dēpolīre* to polish off]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Depolition*, a polishing, perfecting, or finishing

Depone (dĭpō· n), *v* Chiefly *Sc* [ad. L *dēpōnĕre* to lay away or aside, to lay down, put down, depose, deposit, in med L to testify (Du Cange), f DE- I 1, 2 + *pōnĕre* to put, place, cf. DEPOSE *v*]

† 1. *trans* To lay down (a burden, an office); to deposit *Obs*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV (1822) 357 He had causit the maister of cheveltry to depone his office 1649-50 BOORD in M P Brown *Suppl Dec* I 394 (Jam) Who had deponed his money in David his hand *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Inscriptions* xli, The obedient element Sifts or depones its burthen

† 2 To remove from office; = DEPOSE *v* 3 *Obs*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II (1822) 106 Gif he had deponit ony of the kingis afore rehersit fra thair empire and kingdome

3. To state or declare upon oath to DEPOSE.

a with *simple object*, also † *to depone an oath* (*testament*)

1549 *Compl Scot* xv 136 Iunius brutus gart them depone ane serment that thai suld al concur 1637-50 ROW *Hist Kirk* (1842) 26 He himself hes confessed all that they deponed 1834 H MILLER *Scenes & Leg* xxi (1857) 312 Any thing they could have to depone anent the spulzie.

b with *clause*

1600 *Gouvie's Conspir* in *Select Hist Misc* (1793) 198 Andrew Henderson Depones, that the earle enquyred of him what he would be doing vppon the morrow 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II 297 Andi Martin Servitour to the Lord of Pollock Depones, that he was present in the house 1830 SCOTT *Demonol* VIII 265 Who deponed that he saw a cat jump into the accused person's cottage window 1842 BARHAM *Ingol Leg*, *Dead Drummer*, One Mr Jones Comes forth and depones That fifteen years since he had heard certain groans

4 *intr* To declare upon oath; to testify, bear testimony Also *fig*

1640 R BAILLIE *Canterb Self-Convict* 34 Two witnesses deponing before all England to King James 1680 G HICKES *Spirit of Popery* 26 Prosecuted for not deponing in the matter of Field-Meetings 1793 *Trial of Lysh. Palmer* 66 He was the more difficulted to depone to the letter, as, etc 1835 ALISON *Hist Europe* (1849-50) III xiv § 30 164 He could not depone to one fact against the accused

fig 1833 CHALMERS *Bridgewater Treat* I 162 This fact or phenomenon depones strongly both for a God and for the supreme righteousness of his nature 1856 FLEMING *Inst Metaph* 414 We cannot be ignorant of what is deponed to in the opposites of the axiom

Deponent (dĭpō· nĕnt), *a* and *sb.* [ad. L *dēpōnent-em*, pr pple of *dēpōnĕre* (see prec.), spec used by the late L grammarians as in sense 1]

A *adj Gram* Of verbs. Passive or middle in form but active in meaning originally a term of Latin Grammar

Both form and meaning were originally reflexive (e g *utor* I serve myself, *fruor* I delight myself, *profiteor* I put myself forward, etc), as in the Middle Voice in Greek, as, however, in ordinary verbs the reflexive form had become a passive in Latin, these verbs were erroneously regarded as having *laid aside* or dropped a passive meaning, whence the name In reality, what was laid aside, or lost sight of, was the reflexive sense

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr Man* (1573) 130 [He] maketh a verbe passive of a verbe deponent 1669 MILTON *Accidence Wks* (1847) 467/1 Of verbs deponent come participles both of the active and passive form 1859 DONALDSON *Gk Gram* § 433 A deponent verb is one which though exclusively passive or middle in its inflexions, has so entirely *deponed* or laid aside its original meaning, that it is used in all respects like a transitive or neuter verb of the active form 1871 GOODWIN *Grk. Gram* (1882) 80 Deponent verbs are those which have no active voice, but are used in the middle or passive forms with an active sense.

B. *sb*

1. A deponent verb

1530 PALSGR Introd. 34 All such verbes as be used in the latin tong, lyke neuters or deponentes 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos Parts* (1669) 36 Are Deponents and Commons declined like Passives? *c* 1790 COWPER *Comment on P. L* II 506 Wks (1837) XV. 320 The verb *dissolve* in the common use of it is either active or passive, and we should say, either that the council *dissolved itself*, or that it was dissolved, but Milton here uses it as a deponent. 1871 GOODWIN *Grk Gram* (1892) 91 Deponents generally have the aorist and future of the middle form.

2 One who deposes or makes a deposition under oath; one who gives written testimony to be used as evidence in a court of justice or for other purpose.

1548 HALL *Chron* Hen VIII, an 6 (R), The sayde deponent sayeth, that on Saturdaye he toke the charge of the pryson 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho Lords* (Camden) 141 The said Jarvis Unwoon told this deponent he would pull this deponent's flesh from his jawes if he wold not be conformable to theire wills 1713 SWIFT *Poems*, *Cadenus & V* 68 Witness ready to attest That every article was true, Nor further those deponents knew 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw *Desp* II 493 These depositions do not contain one word of truth, excepting that the deponents deserted from the service 1878 LECKY *Eng in 18th C* II. vi 165 Dean Jones himself was the deponent

† **Depo·ner.** *Obs* [f. DEPONE *v* + -ER 1] One who depones in *Sc. Law* = DEPONENT *sb* 2.

1600 *Sc Acts Jas VI* (1814) 203 (Jam) The Duik of Lennox deponis, that this deponar for the tyme being in Falkland he saw maister Alexander Ruthven [etc] 1634 *State Trials*, *Ld Balmerino* 7 June, Before he had ended it, he sayd to the deponer, Mr John, I entreat you [etc] 1752 J LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed 2) 107 That the Pannel's Presence may over aw the Deponer

† **Depo·nible,** *a Obs. rare*—° [f. L type **dēpōnibĭlis*, f. *dēpōnĕre*. see DEPONE and -BLE] Capable of being deposed (from office, etc). Hence † **Depo·nibility.** *Obs rare.*

1635 T PRESTON *Life* in Foley *Eng Province Soc Jesus* I i 257 They intend at Rome that deponibility, which is the only chief thing denied in the oath, must not be meddled withal

† **Deponi·tion.** *Sc Obs rare* = DEPOSITION 5

1492 *Act Dom Conc* 284 (Jam) The depositiouns of the witnes now takin

Depoost see DEPOST.

† **Depo·pulacy.** *Obs* [f DEPOPULATE *ppl. a.* (see -ACY): cf *degeneracy*] Depopulated condition.

16 CHAPMAN *Batrachom* 405 O Jove, neither She nor I can keep depopulacy From off the Frogs!

Depopularize (dīpp pĭ·pŭlărəiz), *v.* [f DE- II 1 + POPULARIZE *v*] *trans* To deprive of popularity, render unpopular

1834 *Blackw Mag* XXXVI 227 Not to depopularize a new-born power endeavouring to strengthen itself 1849 GROTE *Greece* II lxvii (1864) VI 365 But Sparta had not yet become depopularized 1883 *Daily News* 3 July 5/7 There is nothing that tends so much to depopularise a Minister

Depo·pulate, *ppl. a* [ad L. *dēpopulāt-us*, pa. pple of *dēpopulāre* (*-āri*), in its med L sense] Laid waste, deprived (wholly or partly) of inhabitants Used | a. as *pa. pple* in which use it was at length superseded by *depopulated*, b as *adj* now *arch.* or *poet*

a 1531 ELYOT *Gov* I ii, The kynge of Mede had depopulate the countrey 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 377 By spoil of Wars depopulate, destroyed and disgrast

b 1622 F MARKHAM *Bk War* III iv 94 [A] Country that is poore and wasted or barren or depopulate 1737 N CLARKE *Hist Bible* II. (1740) 127 Locusts, which left the earth as naked and depopulate 1818 SHELLEY *Lines Euganean Hills* 127 When the sea-mew flies, as once before it flew, O'er thine isles depopulate 1855 CHAMIER *Aly Traw* III ii 51 The people are half starved, badly clothed, and depopulate.

Depopulate (dīpp pĭ·pŭlē·t), *v* [f ppl. stem of L. *dēpopulāre* (usually deponent *-āri*) to lay waste, ravage, pillage, spoil; f DE- I 3 + *populāre* (*-āri*) to lay waste, ravage, spoil (f. *populus* people), *lit.* to spread or pour in a multitude over (a region); but in med.L. to spoil of people, depopulate, in sense associated with the Romanic parallel form **despopulare*, whence It. *despopolare* (*dispopolare*), Sp *despoblar*, Pr *despovoar*, OF. *des-*, *de-peupler*, now *dépeupler*, English DISPEOPLE, DEPEOPLE]

† 1 *trans* To ravage, plunder, lay waste *Obs*

1548 HALL *Chron* 56 He set forth toward Caen depopulatyng the countrey, & destroiyng the villages 1622 BACON *Hen VII* (J), He turned his arms upon unarmed and un provided people, to spoil only and depopulate 1641 G FITZGERALD in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II (1888) IV 246 The enemy robbed my servants and Depopulated my Lands 1670 MILTON *Hist Eng* VI *Ethelred*, He enter'd into Mercia depopulating all places in their way

2 To deprive wholly or partially of inhabitants, to reduce the population of.

1594 *Privy Council* in Arb *Garner* I 301 Many towns and villages upon the sea coasts are wonderfully decayed, and some wonderfully depopulated. 1607 SHAKS *Cor.* III. 1 264 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 216 A Village. lately depopulated from her Inhabitants, by command from the Spanish King. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 50 The late Plague, which did much depopulate this Kingdom. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 271 Depopulating the maritime provinces by the expulsion of heretics 1837 LANDOR *Wks* (1868) II. 339/1 The pestilence which depopulated the cities of Italy and ravaged the whole of Europe.

b *transf* and *fig*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 361 [Lions] excell in cruelty depopulating the flocks and herds of cattel 1686 F SPELMAN tr *Varilla's Ho Medicis* 422 Whole forests and valleys were depopulated of game 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem Ser & Comic* 96 The other Knaves will Depopulate your Mouths. and take as much for drawing out an Old Tooth, as [etc.] 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v *Rabbit*, Turn 'em [Does] loose, that you may not depopulate your Warrens. 1771 GOLDSM *Hist. Eng* I. 282 An enterprize that had, in a great measure, depopulated Europe of its bravest forces.

† 3. To reduce or lessen the number of (people, etc.); to thin. *Obs*

1545 JOYE *Exp Dan* xi. (1547) 182 The Iewes were euer ouerrunne and depopulated of both ye hostes. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. 173 The soldier-loving Atreus' son Depopulating troops of men. 1798 R. P. *Tour in Wales* 24 (MS)

The modern spirit of depopulating trees having here left a gloomy house on a shaven lawn.

4 *intr* To become less populous

In the first two quots prob for *was a-depopulating* = *was being depopulated*

[1761 HUME *Hist Eng* II App III 521 The kingdom was depopulating from the increase of enclosures 1770 GOLDSM *Des Vill* Ded, An inquiry whether the country be depopulating or not] 1882 STEVENSON *Stud Men & Bks* 195 Our Henry Sixth made his Joyous Entry dismally enough into disaffected and depopulating Paris

†**5.** *trans* To destroy, cut off *Obs*

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 215 With this licour may you depopulate or cut of any member 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 131 With Depilatories burn up and depopulate the Genital matter thereof.

Hence **Depo pulated, Depo pulating,** *ppl adjs.*

1623 SANDERSON *Serm* (1637) 143 In these hard and depopulating times 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* X 450 In that narrow depopulated street 1643 PRYNNE *Sov Power Parl* III 84 The Kings Popish depopulating Cavaleers. 1674 R GODFREY *Inj & Ab Physic* 7 A depopulating Plague 1799 J ROBERTSON *Agric Perth* 419 A depopulated, neglected, mountainous country 1821 *Examiner* 1 Apr 206/2 A depopulating war was scattering its horrors throughout all Europe 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* XII III 448 The depopulated deserts of Breadalbane

Depopulation (dĭpɒpiŭlē·ʃən). Also 5–6 **-acion** [ad L. *dēpopulātiōn-em*, n of action from *dēpopulārе* (*-ārī*) In ancient L used in sense 'devastation, pillaging', so in French in 1500 (Hatzf). The modern sense in Fr and Eng follows that of DEPOPULATE] The action of depopulating, depopulated condition

†**1** Laying waste, devastation, ravaging, pillaging

Often including the destruction of *people*, and so gradually passing into 2

1462 EDW IV in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser II I 127 Warre, depopulacion, robberye, and manslawghtar 1543-4 *Act* 35 *Hen VIII*, c 12 The same Scottes make incurses, inuasions, spoyles, burnynges, murders, wastinges and depopulations in this his realme 1655 FULLER *Hist Camb*, (1840) 237 The Jewish law provided against the depopulation of birds' nests 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C Warres* 68 Committing Rapes, Murthers, and daily depopulations 1670 MILTON *Hist Eng* IV Wks. (1851) 188 The Danes infested those parts with wide depopulation 1741 J LAWRY in *Athenian Lett* (1792) II 44 Amidst tumults, depopulations, and the alarms of war 1816 BYRON *Ch Har* III XX, In vain years Of death, depopulation, bondage, fears, Have all been borne

2 Reduction of population, depriving of inhabitants, unpeopling In 17th c. *esp.* the clearance of the peasantry from their estates by the land owners

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs & Lim Mon* v, To the grete abatynge of his revenues and depopolacion of his reaume 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* II liv § 12 189 For the depopulation of the Iland. 1619 JER DYKE *Counterpoyson* (1620) 27 Extortion, inclosures, depopulations, sacriledge, impropriations 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St* II XIII 100 He detests and abhorres all inclosure with depopulation 1765 GOLDSM *Trav* 402 Have we not seen Opulence, her grandeur to maintain, Lead stern Depopulation in her train 1892 *Daily News* 7 Nov 6/1 (*Paris*) The depopulation panic and the necessity of keeping up big armies 1893 G B LONGSTAFF *Rural Depopulation* 1 'Depopulation' is often very vaguely employed, but here it will be used as denoting a diminution in the number of the inhabitants of a district, as compared with those enumerated at a preceding census

b The condition of being depopulated or deprived of inhabitants

1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* (1721) I 37 Eighteen other Colonies, pleading Poverty and Depopulation, refus'd to contribute Mony 1721 DE FOE *Mem Cavalier* (1840) 188 There never was seen that ruin and depopulation which I have seen abroad 1816 KEATINGE *Trav* (1817) I 85 Castile and Arragon realize what strangers are told concerning Spain. Denudation, depopulation, and desiccation reign throughout them 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist Penins War* II 339 The frightful silence of depopulation prevails

Depo·pulative, *a* [f. L. *dēpopulāt-* ppl. stem + **-IVE**] Tending to depopulation

1861 J M LUDLOW in *Macm Mag* June 170 The evidence goes to show that American slavery is essentially wasteful and depopulative

Depopulator (dĭpɒ piŭlē·təɹ). [a. L. *dēpopulātor* spoiler, marauder, pillager, agent-n from *dēpopulārе* (*-ārī*)]

†**1** A waster, spoiler, devastator. *Obs*

c 1440 LYDG. *Secrees* 30 Callyd prodigus which is nat honourable, Depopulator A wastour nat tretable 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* Pref, *Bestia, i à vastando*, for that they were wilde and depopulators of other their associates 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I 427 Those wastfull depopulators did what they could many a time to winne it by siege

2. One who depopulates a district or country. In 17th c. *esp* one who cleared off the rural population from his estates.

1623 T SCOT *Highways of God & K* 77 The Depopulator to inhanse his Rents, puls downe all the petty Tenements and Farmes, and will haue none dwell neere him 1626 in Rushw *Hist Coll.* (1659) I 356 Covetous Landlords, Inclosers, Depopulators 1642 FULLER *Holy State* 237 (T) Our puny depopulators allege for their doings the king's and country's good 1798 MALTHUS *Popul* II II. (1806) I 339 Wars, plagues or that greater depopulator than either, a tyrannical government 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* Introd, Collot d'Herbois, the demolisher and depopulator of Lyons.

Depo·pulatory, *a rare.* [f as prec : see **-ORY.**] Characterized by or tending to depopulation

1864 G A. SALA in *Daily Tel* 29 Sept, The Richmond *Sentinel* calls the depopulatory decree 'an event unparalleled in the American war' 'Sherman', it continues, 'has given the war a new feature'

†**Depo·rt,** *sb Obs* [a OF. *deport, desport*, bodily manner of being, joyous manifestation, diversion, pleasure, in mod F *déport* action of deporting oneself; f. *depo·rter, desporter*, mod F *déporter* to DEPORT]

1 Joy, pleasure, = DISPORT

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 33 b, Alas my dere lady all good and honour cometh of you, and ye be all my deport and fortune

2. Behaviour, bearing, deportment.

(The Caxton quotation doubtfully belongs here)

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II II B v b, Whan thys emperours sone had seen and advertysed her deportes, her countenaunce, her manere, and her beaulte, he was alle ravysshed and espryused with her loue forthwyth 1665 J. SPENCER *Vulg Prophecies* 22 A Doctrine, which the deport of the Soul, while a prisoner to its own house, seems a little to encourage 1667 MILTON *P. L* IX. 389 But Delia's self In gate [she] surpass'd and Goddess-like deport 1716 CIBBER *Love Makes Man* IV 1, He seem'd, by his Deport, of France, or England 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* III 172 Her superior Mien, And Goddess-like Deport

Deport (dĭpōə·ɹt), *v.* [In branch I, a OF *deporter* (mod F. *dé-*), f *de-* (DE- I. 1 or 3) + *porter* to carry In branch II = mod F *déporter* (1798 in *Dict Acad*), ad L *dēportāre* to carry off, convey away, transport, banish, f DE- I 2 + *portāre* to carry The two branches are treated by Darmesteter as historically distinct words in French]

I. †**1.** *trans.* To bear with, to be forbearing towards, to treat with consideration, to spare *Obs*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II V D v, Saynt Austyn de ciuitate dei sayth thus, Thou emperour deporte and forbere thy subgettis 1481 — *Godfrey* 18 That ye deporte and honoure my poure lyguage

†**2** *refl* To abstain, refrain, forbear *Obs*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 14 b, I me deporte from hensforth for to speke ony more of this matter 1483 — *G de la Tour* N III b, [I] myght wel haue deported my self of takyng of thoffyce 1613 *Treas Anne & Mod Times* 698/1 To deport himselfe from any further mollestation of the Christians

†**b** *absol* in same sense *Obs*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 67, I shall deporte and tarye for this present tyme to speke of the faytes of Jason 1489 — *Faytes of A* I 1 9 To deporte and forbere tempryse warre.

†**3** *trans.* ? To raise, lift up *Obs*

1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 33/2 Synge ye to hym in deportyng your voys [*psallite ei in vociferatione*]

4 *refl.* To bear or conduct oneself (with reference to manner); to behave, = COMPORT *v* 3

1598 BARRET *Theor Warres* I II 11 He shall deporte himselfe neither cruell nor couetous *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* II (1662) 239 He so prudently deported himself, that he soon gained the favour and esteem of the whole Court 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1742) IV 62 How to deport myself with that modest Freedom and Ease 1840 GEO P THOMPSON *Exerc* (1842) V 38 They always deported themselves like gentlemen 1885 *Law Times* 30 May 83/2 Throughout his career he has deported himself as became The Macdermot

†**b.** *absol.* To behave *Obs rare.*

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond* 113 Mercy abused and ingratefully deported to

II 5 *trans* To carry away, carry off, remove, transport, *esp* to remove into exile, to banish

a 1641 BP MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon* (1642) 331 Aichelaus, was deposed and deported to Vienna 1809 *Edin. Rev.* Apr 237 Troncon Ducoudray was deported to Cayenne 1856 GROTE *Greece* II XCV XII 377 To punish this sentiment by disfranchising or deporting two thirds of the citizens 1886 *Manch Exam* 8 Jan 6/1 Brushing the snow and slush into little mounds, from which it was easily collected into carts and deported to the Thames.

Hence **Depo rted** *ppl a.*, carried into exile

a 1632 SIR D CARLETON in *Cabbala* (R), Better dealing then was used to the deported House of Saxe 1880 K. JOHNSTON *Loud Geog* 88 A very small military force, chiefly of deported convicts

†**De-po·rt,** *v Obs nonce-wd* [f. DE- II. 2 + PORT *sb*] *trans* To deprive of the character of a port, to make no longer a port; to dis-port

1691 BEVERLEY *Mem Kingd. Christ* 5 Its Constantinophitan port shall not be de-ported

†**Depo·rtate,** *v. Obs. rare* [f. ppl stem of L *dēportāre*] *trans* To carry or convey away; = DEPORT *v* 5

1599 tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 172/1 Akornes which the mise have depoitatede into their domicilles

†**Depo·rtates,** *sb pl Obs rare* [cf med L. *deportus* in same sense (Du Cange), *déport des benefices* (Cotgr.). For the form cf *annates*] 'The first fruits, or one yeres reuenue of vacant benefices (due vnto the Prince, Patron, or Prelate)' (Cotgr)

1532 *Addr ess fr Convoc* in Strype *Eccl Mem* App. xli, Nothing at al should bee exacted in the Court of Rome, by the reason of letters, bulls, seals, annates first fruits, or deportates, or by whatsoever other title they be called

Deportation (dĭpoɹtē·ʃən). [ad L *dēportātiōn-em*, n of action from *dēportāre* to carry off, convey away, transport: see DEPORT *v* II Cf F. *déportation* (15–16th c. in Hatzf, not in Cotgr), the modern common use of which has influenced that of the English word]

1 The action of carrying away, forcible removal, *esp.* into exile; transportation.

1595 in Cramond *Ann Banff* II. 21 Reservand the tua pairt to the present Viccare to his death or deportatione,

1605 G POWEL *Refut Ep. ad Puritan Papist* 112 Banishment among the Romanes was 3 fold, Interdiction, Relegation, and Deportation 1633 BP HALL *Hard Texts* Ezek 1 2 The first deportation into Babylon 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 15 An Abjuration, which is a Deportation for ever into a foreign Land, was antiently with us, a civil Death 1860 *Sat Rev* X 510/2 Wholesale deportations to Cayenne 1862 MERIVALE *Rom Emp* (1865) VI liv 443 The mass of the Jewish residents had been more than once swept away by general edicts of exile or deportation 1877 C GEIKIE *Christ* XXXI (1879) 364 After the deportation of the ten tribes to Assyria

¶**2** Deportment *pseudo-archaism.*

1616 J. LANE *Cont Sqr's T* IX. 144 The vulgar admiration Stoode stupified att Horbills deportation

†**Deporta·tor.** *Obs rare* [agent-n. in L. form from L *dēportāre* to DEPORT] One who deports or transports

1629 T ADAMS *Serm Heb* VI 8 Wks 1058 Oppressors, Inclosers, Depopulators, Deportators, Depravators

Deportment (dĭpōə·ɹtmĕnt) [a OF *deportement* (mod F *dé-*), f OF *deporter* to DEPORT]

1 Manner of conducting oneself; conduct (*of* life); behaviour *Obs* or *arch* in general sense

1601 BP W BARLOW *Defence* 206 Heretickes will bee exceeding holy, both in the deportment of their life, and in [etc] 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1621) 1255 The honor and the shame that was to ensue unto them, by the different deportment of themselves in this action 1637–50 ROW *Hist Kirk* (1842) 385 This Antichristian deportment, How unlike it is to the Carriage of Christ's Apostles 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* V 1, She forgives my late deportment to her 1839 YEOWELL *Anc Brit Ch* XIII (1847) 150 Luidhard whose saintly deportment reflected a lustre on the faith which he professed

†**b** *pl Obs* (Cf *manners, ways*)

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 499 By his deportments and carriage in all actions 1665 G HAVERS *P della Valle's Trav E India* 26 The King was slain for his evil deportments 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic* XXIII, He humbled his deportments before her

2 Referring to merely external manner Carriage, bearing, demeanour, address

1638 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (ed 2) 150 The bridge was full of women many of them in faire deportment unmasqued their faces 1641 BROME *Jov Crew* I Wks 1873 III 360 Provided your deportment be gentile. 1689 SHADWELL *Bury F* II, His air, his mien, his deportment charm'd me so 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* Wks 1767 I 29 What's a fine person or a beauteous face, Unless deportment gives them decent grace? 1881 *Daily Tel* 27 Dec, In the character of a dancing-master, in which capacity he gives a comical lesson in deportment

3 *fig.* The manner in which a substance acts under particular conditions, 'behaviour'

1830 HERSCHEL *Stud Nat Phil* 38 The identity of their deportment under similar circumstances 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* V 146 This is illustrated by the deportment of both ice and bismuth on liquefying

Hence **Depo rtmented** *ppl a* (*nonce-wd*), taught deportment

1861 J PYCROFT *Agony Point* I 209 Frenched, and musicked, and deportmented

†**Deportract,** *v Obs rare* [f. DE- (as in next) + *portract* var. of PORTRAIT *v*] = next

1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* IX VIII 26 Whose Image was erected in a stately seat, wherein before the Trinitee was deportracted

†**Deportray·,** *v Obs.* [f DE- (as in *depaint, describe*) + PORTRAY *v*] *trans.* To portray, depict

1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* V VII § 13 42 The Picture of this British woman here last deportraied,

[**Deporture,** in Jodrell and mod. Dicts, error for *departure*: see *List of Spurious Words*]

Deposable (dĭpōu·zăb'l), *a* Also 7 **-ible** [f. DEPOSE *v.* + **-ABLE**] That may be deposed; liable to be deposed.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov Power Parl* III 117 Kings deposible at the peoples pleasures *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* I IV VIII, Keepers of the Great Seal, which, for Title and Office, are deposable. 1849 *Blackw Mag* LXVI 338 One of themselves, elected by themselves, deposable by themselves

Deposal (dĭpōu·zăl). Also 5 **deposaile, deposayle, -ayll,** 6–7 **-all.** [prob a AFr. *deposaille*, f. *déposer* to DEPOSE: see **-AL** 5, and cf. *disposal*] The act of deposing from office; deposition.

1397 *Rolls of Parlt* III 379/1 It was communed and spoken in manere of deposal of my liege Loord *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CLVII IV, By deposale and playne coronacion 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 405 (Rich II) It was behovefull and necessary for the weale of the realme to proceede unto the sentence of his deposall 1631 J. BURGES *Answ Rejoined* 220 The places voyded by the deposall of inconformable Ministers 1855 MILMAN *Lat Chr* (1864) IX XIV 1 7 All the acts of John XXIII till his deposal were the acts of the successor of St Peter.

†**Depo·se,** *sb. Obs* Also 5 **depos,** *Sc* **depois.** [f DEPOSE *v*]

1. The state of being laid up or committed to some one for safe keeping; custody, keeping, charge, *concr.* that which is so laid up, a deposit.

1393 GOWER *Conf* I 218 For God Hath set him but a litel while That he shall regne upon depose *c* 1430 LYDG *Bochas* II XXII (1554) 58 b, The sayd herd [and] His wyfe This yong child toke in their depos *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 119 Depose, *depositum* 1488 *Inv.* in Tytler *Hist Scot.* (1864) II 390 The gold and silver jowellis and uther stuff that he had in depois the tyme of his deceis

2 Deposition from office or authority.

1559 FLEMERS in *Mirr Mag, Rich. II* VII, To helpe the Percyes plying my depose

Depose (dĭpōu·z), *v* Also 6 *Sc* depois [a F *déposer* (12th c. in Littré), f. DE- I + *poser* to place, put down:—Rom *posāre*=late L. *pausāre* to cease, lie down, lay down, etc., see POSE, REPOSE Through form-association with inflexions of L *pōnĕre*, *posui*, *positum*, and contact of sense, this *-poser* came to be treated as synonymous with OF *-pondre* (-L. *pōnĕre*) and took its place in the compounds, so that *dĭposer* is now used instead of OF. *depondre*, L. *dēpōnĕre* to depose, and associated in idea with *deposit*, *deposition*, *depositor*, etc, which had no original connexion with *depose*]

1 *trans* To lay down, put down (anything material); to DEPOSIT *arch*

c 1429 *Pallad on Husb* XI 460 Take leves of Citur tree And into must Depose, and close oi faste it closed se 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W. 1531) 223 b, Sayn̄t Peter & Sayn̄t Paule by martyrdome deposed there the tabernacles of theyr bodyes 1621 B JONSON *Gypsies Metamorph*, Face of a rose, I pray thee depose Some small piece of silver 1658 SIR T BROWNE *Hydriot* 33 The ashes of Sacrifices were carefully carried out by the Priests, and deposed in a clean field 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II 607 The youthful Band depose their glitt'ring Arms 1855 MILMAN *Lat Chr* (1864) III. VI III 419 A paper which he solemnly deposed on the high altar

†b To put, lay, or place (somewhere) for safe keeping; to place or put in some one's charge

1583 STUBBES *Anat Abus* II (1882) 18 We must depose and lay foorth ourselues, both bodie, and goods, life, and time into the hands of the prince *a* 1612 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 108 [Josephus] sayes, our Soule is, *particula Dei*, and deposed and committed in trust to us 1750 CARTE *Hist Eng* II 643 [He] left them [writings] in the monastery where they had been deposed

†c Of fluids: To deposit (as a sediment) *Obs*

1758 HUXHAM in *Phil Trans* I 524 The urine was turbid, and deposed a great deal of lateritious sediment 1816 ACCUM *Chem Tests* (1818) 246 A blue precipitate will be deposed

†2 *fig* To put away, lay aside (a feeling, quality, character, office, etc). *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 73 Depose or put from you the olde man and be ye renewed in the spiryte of your mynde 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* VII 139 Being sodden . they depose all their huit. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd* II 149, They deposed not their anger till they had fined him in a sum of money 1677 *Govt Venice* 50 The General can hardly bring himself to depose an Authority that he can so easily keep

3. To put down from office or authority, *esp* to put down from sovereignty, to dethrone. (The earliest and still the prevailing sense)

c 1300 *K Alis.* 7822 Theo kyng dude him [a justise] anon depose. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron* CXCVI, The parliament then for his misgouernaunce Deposed him [Richard II] 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* V 20 He was deposed from his kyngly trone, and his magesty was taken from him. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 157 The Aldermen that before were deposed, were agayne restored to their wardes and offices 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* III XI 254 In deposing the High Priest they deposed that peculiar Government of God 1728 LADY M W MONTAGU *Lett* 10 Mar, The late emperor was deposed by his brother 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 23 Shortly after the battle of Hastings, Saxon prelates and abbots were violently deposed 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng.* (1858) I. II 108 Sir Thomas More declared as his opinion that parliament had power to depose kings if it so pleased

b *gen* To put down, bring down, lower (from a position or estate) *Obs* exc as *fig* from prec

1377 LANGL *P Pl.* B XV 514 Riȝt so ȝe clerkes for ȝowre coueityse, ar longe, Shal þei . ȝowre pryde depose 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 77/3, I that am an only sone to my fader and moder I shold depose theyr olde age with heuynes and sorow to helle 1671 MILTON *P R* I 413 He before had sat Among the prime in splendour, now deposed, Ejected, emptied. 1873 HOLLAND *A Bonnie* XVIII 281, I had never seen Mrs. Belden so thoroughly deposed from her self-possession.

†4. a. To take away, deprive a person of (authority, etc.); also to remove (a burden or obligation; opp. to *impose*). *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf* III 200 In sory plite he lay, The colone on his hede deposed 1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, IV. I. 192 You may my Glories and my state depose, But not my Griefes, still am I King of those 1627 MORYSON *Itin* III. IV III 195 Princes know well to impose exactions, and know not how to depose them

†b. To divest, deprive, dispossess (a person *of* something that enhances). *Obs*

1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb) 29 If a king shulde depose himself of his diademe or crowne and royal estat 1606 G WHOODCOCKE tr *Hist Iustine* 98 a, He was content to depose him[self] of such a trouble as to be a soueraigne. 1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 10 Depose your finger of that Ring, And Crowne mine with't awhile 1681 NEVILE *Plato Redivi* 257 It would be very preposterous to believe, that the Peers would depose themselves of their Hereditary Rights.

5. To testify, bear witness; to testify to, attest; *esp.* to give evidence upon oath in a court of law, to make a deposition

a. *techn.*

(*a*) *trans.* with *simple obj* (usually pronominal)

? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) 219 And blynde was borne undowtedlye And that we will depose 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* 43 And that we will depose vpon a book. *a* 1626 BACON (J.), To depose the yearly rent or valuation of lands. 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* VII. 340 Each much deposes; hear them in their turn 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott Nt-cap* 1347 And what discretion proved, I find deposed At Vire, confirmed by his own words

(*b*) with *obj clause* (or *obj* and *infin*)

1562 *Child Marriages* (E. E. T. S.) 106 They cold not depose her to be of honest name 1602 T FITZHERBERT *Apol* 20 a, [He] offred to depose that he knew that one of the prisoners was otherwhere then was sayd in his indictement *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II 396 The earls of Clare, Anglesey and some others deposed what Lord Howard had said 1802 MARIGLIWORTH *Moral I.* (1816) I 236 The workman deposed, that he carried the Vase to the furnace 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 231 It was deposed that La Barre and D'Etallonde had passed within thirty yards of the sacred procession without removing their hats

(*c*) *with* (*for* or *against* a person, *to* (†*for*) or *against* a thing or fact)

c 1400 [see DEPOSING *vbl. sb* 2]

1542-3 *Act* 34-5 *Hen VIII*, c 1 Other witnes of as good credence as those be whiche deposed against them *a* 1569 KINGESMYLL *Mary's Ast* XI (1580) 74 Pilate could not but thus depose for his innocence, saying, I finde no faulte in hym. 1593 SHAKS *3 Hen VI*, I II 26 Then seeing 'twas he that made you to depose, Your Oath is vaine 1623 *Scot Highw God* 57 The honest Heathen or Turke, for whose truth the Christian dares depose 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen Lit* (1867) 416 He dreaded lest the spectators of his dexterity should depose against his own witchcraft 1848 MRS GASKELL *M Barton* XIX, The shot, the finding of the body, the subsequent discovery of the gun, were rapidly deposed to. 1862 MRS H WOOD *Mrs Hallib* III X, He deposed to having fastened up the house at eleven o'clock

b *gen* To testify, bear witness, affirm, assert.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III Wks 211/2 Than should either the newe proues depose the same that the other did before, or els thei shoulde depose the contrary 1634 W TIRWHIT tr *Balzac's Lett.* Pref A b, [I] have knowne the Author from both our infancies, and can depose in what fashion he effecteth his labours 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr* 11 We shall not with Epigenes in Pliny, depose that this Art had its being from Eternity *a* 1840 J H NEWMAN *Paroch Serm* Rom IV 23 When our memory deposes otherwise.

†c. To promise formally upon oath, to swear (*to do* something). *Obs*

1610 in Picton *L'pool Munic Rec.* (1883) I 122 You shall depose to be true liege man unto the Queene's Majestie

†6 *causally* To examine on oath, to take the evidence or deposition of, to cite as a witness, call to give evidence (Cf *to swear a witness*) *pass* To give evidence, testify, bear witness *Obs*

1562 *Act 5 Eliz* c 9 § 5 No Person so convicted to be received as a Witness to be deposed and sworn in any Court 1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, I III 30 1623 MASSINGER *Duke Milan* IV 1, Grant thou hadst a thousand witnesses To be deposed they heard it 1642 JER TAYLOR *Epist* XXXVI (1647) 225 S Cyprian is the man whom I would choose to depose in this cause 1721 STRYPE *Eccl Mem* II IX 69 The said bishop got leave for certain of the clergy to be deposed on his behalf.

†7 To set, put, or lay down in writing *Obs.*

1668 *Excellency of Pen & Pencil* A iij, This little Tract where the requisites for Limning in Water Colours are deposed the Colours particularly nominated [etc.] 1698 *Phil Trans* XX 287, I put here the Differences by me computed and deposed according to the Order of the Excesses

Deposed (dĭpōu·zd), *ppl a.* [f DEPOSE *v* + -ED 1] Put down from office or authority.

1552 HULOET, Deposed, *abactus, depositus, depulsus* 1790 BURKE *Fr Rev* 124 A deposed tyrant 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr* I. II. 200 The families who had lost their estates adhered to the old title with the mournful pride of deposed monarchs

Deposer (dĭpōu·zəɹ). [f. DEPOSE *v* + -ER 1] 1. One who deposes or puts down another from office or authority.

1639 R BAILLIE *Let* in Macdonald *Covenanters Mor ay & Ross* (1875) I 23 A deposer of godly ministers. 1699 BLNTLLY *Phal.* 45 One of Phalaris's Deposers

2. One who deposes or makes a statement on oath, a deponent.

1581 *State Trials, E Campion* (R.), To be duly examined whether they be true and their deposers of credit

Deposing (dĭpōu·zĭŋ), *vbl sb.* [-ING 1] The action of the verb DEPOSE, deposition.

1 Putting down from authority

1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng.* CCXLIII (1482) 283 After the deposynge of kyng Rychard 1548 HALL *Chron* 15 When newes of kyng Richardes deposyng were reported *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv Devon* § 68 (1810) 65 The deposing of the lord mayor. 1827 HALLAM *Const Hist* (1876) III XIV 100 The deposing of kings was branded as the worst birth of popery and fanaticism

attrib. 1662 *Jesuit's Reasons* (1675) 117 The Popes deposing power 1827 HALLAM *Const Hist* (1876) I III 147 A few disclaimed the deposing power of the Roman see.

2. Giving testimony on oath.

c 1400 *Apol Loll* 60 Noyþer þe deposing of þe witnes, nor þe sentens ȝeuing of þe juge, be it self makiþ a þing riȝtful 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas Fr Tong*, *Deposition de tesmoings*, a deposing of witnesses

Deposit (dĭpo·zĭt), *sb* Also 7-9 deposite [ad L *dēpositum*, that which is put down, anything deposited or committed for safe keeping, a deposit, sb. use of neuter of *dēpositus*, pa pple. of *dēpōnĕre*. see DEPONE, DEPOSE]

1. Something laid up in a place, or committed to the charge of a person, for safe keeping. Also *fig*

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks* II 1 677 (R.) It seems your church is not so faithful a guardian of her deposit. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist Scotl.* I V 332 To bring him thus precious deposite [the casket containing Q. Mary's letters] 1806 A DUNCAN *Nelson's Fun* 22 The barge contained the sacred deposit of the body. 1865 SHELLEY *Ecce Homo* II (ed 8) 12 He declines to use for his own convenience what he regards as a sacred deposit committed to him for the good of others.

b *spec.* A sum of money deposited in a bank usually at interest

1753 HANWAY *Trav* (1762) II I VII 35 No coin or specie is paid out again, unless in cases of deposites 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* IV 493 The bank of Saint George had begun to receive deposits and to make loans before Columbus had crossed the Atlantic 1887 *Spectator* 3 Sept 1177 The increase of 40 per cent in Savings Banks' deposits

c Something, usually a sum of money, committed to another person's charge as a pledge for the performance of some contract, in part payment of a thing purchased, etc

1737 *Common Sense* (1738) I. 151 What is not subject to Chance is foreign to a Lottery, it is a meer useless Deposite 1766 ENTICK *London* IV 262 The conditions of insurance are 2*s.* per cent premium, and 10*s* deposit on brick houses 1771 CUMBERLAND *West Ind* III III, Not necessary to place a deposit in my hands for so trifling a sum 1818 M BIRKBECK *Journ Amer* 37 With this they may pay the first deposit on farms of eighty or a hundred acres 1858 LD ST LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop Law* VII 42 Where the deposit is considerable, and it is probable that the purchase may not be completed for a long time

2 The state of being deposited or placed in safe keeping, in phr *on*, *upon* (†*in*) *deposit*

1624 BACON *Consid war with Spain*, They had the other day the Valtoline, and now have put it in deposite 1701 C LATTLETON in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser II IV 220 The king's body is here at the English Benedictines in deposit, there to be kept till they can have an opportunity to send him to Westminster to be buried 1866 CRUMP *Banking* I. 19 No interest being allowed by [the Bank of England] for money that is placed there upon deposit 1883 *Times* 10 July 4 The sum to be paid into Court, and invested or placed on deposit for the benefit of the infant

3 Something deposited, laid or thrown down; a mass or layer of matter that has subsided or been precipitated from a fluid medium, or has collected in one place by any natural process

In *Geol*, any mass of material deposited by aqueous agency, or precipitated from solution by chemical action. In *Mining*, an accumulation of ore, esp of a somewhat casual character, as when occurring in 'pockets'. In *Electro-plating & Electro-typing*, the film of metal deposited by [illegible] exposed ground or surface

1781 ([illegible]) The swell of pity throws the golden sands, A rich deposit, on the bordering lands 1794 KIRWAN *Min* I 469 We now return to the dried deposite 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr *Humboldt's Trav* VI 80 Covered with recent deposites of sandstone, clay, and gypsum 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim Life* 32 A membrane laden with deposits of fat 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm* 39 The rich brown deposit of the Nile. *Mod.* Rich deposits of gold found in South Africa

4 The act of depositing, laying down, placing in safe keeping, etc: cf prec. senses, and various senses of DEPOSIT *v.*

a 1773 CHESTERF *Wks* (1779) IV App 50 My solemn deposit of the truth 1794 LD AUCKLAND *Corr* (1862) III 273 For the deposit of all kinds of merchandise and effects. 1823 J BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem* 151 A deposit of white powder soon takes place 1841 CATLIN *N Amer Ind* (1844) I. XII 89 This cemetery or place of deposite for the dead. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Deposit* a naked bailment of goods to be kept for the bailor without recompence, and to be returned when the bailor shall require it 1861 W. BELL *Dict Law Scot.*, *Depositation* or *Deposit*, is a contract, by which a subject, belonging to one person, is intrusted to the gratuitous custody of another, to be re delivered on demand.

5. A place where things are deposited or stored; a depository, a depot (Chiefly *U.S.*)

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I XII (1840) I 194 After I had thus secured one part of my little living stock, I went about searching for another private place, to make such another deposit 1783 J HUNTINGTON in Sparks *Corr Amer. Rev* (1853) IV. 27 A safe deposit where every military article may be kept in good order and repair 1786 T JEFFERSON *Writ* (1859) II. 61 The advantages of Alexandria, as the principal deposit of the fur trade. 1808 A PARSONS *Trav.* x. 207 It is the great magazine or deposit for the goods which they bring from those parts 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It Jrnls.* II 60 The Church of Santa Croce, the great monumental deposit of Florentine worthies

6. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *deposit account*, *-house*, *-money*, *-warrant* (see quots.); **deposit-receipt**, a receipt for anything deposited, *spec.* one given by a banker for money deposited with him at a specified rate of interest for a fixed time.

1795 SOUTHEY *Lett fr Spain* (1808) II 216 The bodies soon after death are placed in a deposit-house 1822 T MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 129 The losing party also being obliged, beside the payment of other charges, to restore the deposit-money to his adversary 1866 CRUMP *Banking* III 77 Deposit accounts are sums placed at stated rates of interest with a bank, for which receipts are given, called deposit receipts 1893 BITHELL *Counting-house Dict*, *Deposit Warrant*, an acknowledgement, receipt, or certificate showing that certain commodities have been deposited in a certain place for safe keeping, as security for a loan, or some other defined purpose *Mod.* The deposit-receipt was returned for re-enfacement

Deposit (dĭpo·zĭt), *v.* Also 7 deposite. [a obs F. *depositer* 'to lay downe as a gage. to commit vnto the keeping or trust of' (Cotgr), ad. med L. *dēpositāre* to deposit, freq. of L *dēpōnĕre*, used in med L. to represent OF. *deposer*]

1. *trans* To lay, put, or set down; to place in a more or less permanent position of rest

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XII. X, He deposited his reckoning mounted, and set forwards towards Coventry. 1833 L RITCHIE *Wand by Loire* 196 We deposit our person in the stern of a little boat. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It.*

Fruits (1872) I. 2 At Folkestone we were deposited at a railway station 1891 *Law Reports* Weekly Notes 120/1 The defendants damaged the plaintiff's land by depositing thereon dredgings from the river

b To lay (eggs)

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect* IV, He observed that no other species were produced, but of such as he saw go in and deposit their eggs there 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1776) VII 322 She flies to some neighbouring pool, where she deposites her eggs 1797–1804 BEWICK *Brit Birds* (1847) I 268 The author could never find the egg of the Cuckoo deposited in any nest but in that of a Lark 1834 M'MURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim Kingd* 334 These Insects deposit in the ground a great number of eggs

c. Said of the laying down of substances held in solution, and of similar operations wrought by natural agencies · to form as a natural deposit

1671 GREW *Anat Plants* I i § 48 (1682) 10 The greater and grosser part of the Sap may be deposited into those [leaves] 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat* I 54 The vapours depositing . a slimy substance mixed with sulphur and salts. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 53 The evaporation of any dew that may have been deposited *Ibid* 143 [The water] deposits more or less of the matter which it holds in suspension

fig 1818 JAS MILL *Brit India* I II VII 302 Society, as it refines, deposits this [grossness] among its other impurities 1877 L TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn Rev* Dec 855 A myth [may be] deposited from a misunderstood text

d. *intr.* To be laid down or precipitated, to settle. *rare.*

[In its origin app like 'the house is building' (for *a-building*)='being built']

1831 BREWSTER *Nat Magic* VI (1833) 155 Moisture might be depositing in a stratum of one density 1845 DARWIN *Voy Nat* VI (1873) 109 When the great calcareous formation was depositing beneath the surrounding sea 1873 E SPON *Workshop Receipts* I 198/2 When no more silver deposits on the copper, the operation is completed

†2 *fig.* (*trans*) To lay aside, put away, give up; to lay down (one's life, etc) *Obs*

1646 SIR J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebell* 14 Animosities seemed now to be quite deposited and buried in a firm conglutination of their affections 1682 *Address from Barnstaple* in *Loud Gaz.* No 1712/4 We are so far from any thought of .. impairing the Grandeur of this Monarchy, that we will rather deposite our Lives in aggrandizing it 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I x, Though his countenance, as well as his air and voice, had much of roughness in it, yet he could at any time deposite this, and appear all gentleness and good-humour 1804 *Mirnature* No 21 P3 When stripped of the buskin, he necessarily deposits his dignity

3 To place in some repository, to commit to the charge of any one, for safe keeping, *spec* to place (money) in a bank at interest

1659 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 277 [He] had deposited his wife in the hands of that most vertuous Princesse, the Cardinall Infanta 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 44 The silver supposed to be deposited in the bank 1799 J ROBERTSON *Agric Perth* 365 Into this island, in times of danger, the inhabitants deposited their most valuable effects, to secure them from plunder. 1825 W H IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 190 The Egyptian stone relic deposited in the British Museum 1872 GEO ELIOT *Middlem* XXIII, Fred had taken the wise step of depositing the eighty pounds with his mother

b To place in the hands of another as a pledge for the performance of some contract, in part payment of a purchase, etc

1624 MASSINGER *Parl Love* II i, Let us to a notary, Draw the conditions, see the crowns deposited 1687 in Scott *Peveril* XI *note*, Every person that puts in either horse, mair, or gelding, shall depositt the sume of five shill apiece 1714 LADY M W MONTAGU *Lett to W Montagu* (1887) I. 89 The best way, to deposit a certain sum in some friend's hands, and buy some little Cornish borough 1816 KEATINGE *Trav* (1817) II 70 In making agreement for hire of cattle the money was required to be deposited.

c. *fig*

1634 'E KNOTT' *Charity Maintained* II § 24 The Apostles have deposited in her [the Church], as in a rich storehouse, all things belonging to truth 1671 MILTON *Samson* 429 To violate the sacred trust of silence Deposited within thee 1739 BUTLER *Serm* Matt XXIV. 14 Christianity is a trust, deposited with us in behalf of others as well as for our own instruction 1837 J H NEWMAN *Par Serm* (ed 3) I ix. 136 You will be depositing your good feelings into your heart, and they will spring up into fruit

†d To commit, entrust (*to* a person) *Obs rare*

1733 SWIFT *Advice Freemen Dublin*, Some employments are still deposited to persons born here.

4 *absol* To make or pay a deposit *rare*

1799 *Piece of Fam Brog* III 102 He bid, 'twas knock'd down to him, he deposited, and it was sent home.

Hence **Depo·sited** *ppl a*, **Depo·siting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl a*

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* XIX P3 The greater difficulty will be, to perswade the depositing of those lusts. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III XXXIV 285 That deposited Box 1842 H. MILLER *O R Sandst* XIV 301 The transporting and depositing agents 1862 M HOPKINS *Hawaii* 420 Based upon a deposited substratum of rock. *c* 1865 G GORE in *Circ Sc* I 215/2 The depositing vessels [in electro-plating] are made of various materials

Deposit, obs Sc form of *deposed* (DEPOSE *v*)

Depositable (dĭpɒ·zĭtăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. DEPOSIT *v* + -ABLE.] That may be deposited.

1807 W TAYLOR in *Ann Rev.* V. 196 Notes at hand at a long date, which, if not negotiable, are depositable

Depositary (dĭpɒ·zĭtări), *sb* [ad L *dēpositārius* one who receives or makes a deposit, F *dépositaire* (14–15th c. in Hatzf), f L *dēposit-* ppl stem of *dēpōnere* (DEPONE, DEPOSE) see -ARY 1 Often confounded with DEPOSITORY, when that is used of a person, or this of a thing.]

1 A person with whom anything is lodged in trust, a trustee; one to whom anything (material or immaterial) is committed or confided In *Law*, a bailee of personal property, to be kept by him for the bailor without recompense

1605 SHAKS *Lear* II IV 254, I gaue you all Made you my Guardians, my Depositaries 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 495 P10 They [Jews] are the Depositaries of these Prophecies 1772 *Junius Lett* Ded, I am the sole depositary of my own secret, and it shall perish with me 1850 MRS JAMIESON *Leg Monast Ord* Introd (1863) 17 The Evangelists and Apostles are still enthroned as the depositaries of truth 1853 C BRONTE *Villette* XVIII, I have never been the depositary of her plans and secrets 1864 H AINSWORTH *John Law* I IV, Voisin was induced to deliver up the codicil to the king's will, of which he was the depositary

2 A place or receptacle in which something is deposited; =DEPOSITORY 1

1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I V 31 Books are the depositary of every thing that is most honourable to man 1860 MAURY *Phys Geog Sea* § 466 The ocean then is the great depositary of everything that water can dissolve and carry down from the surface of the continents 1871 H AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* II X, Used as a depositary for State records

Depositary, *a rare* [f DEPOSIT *sb* + -ARY 1]

1. *Geol* Belonging to or of the nature of a deposit. [Cf *sedimentary*]

1839 MURCHISON *Silur Syst.* I XX. 259 Before the beds entirely recover their natural depositary characters *Ibid* I XXXV 468 The other trap rocks of this district, instead of having a depositary character, have all been intruded

2 Receiving deposits. said of a bank.

1886 *Rept Sec of Treasury* 88 (Cent Dict) A number of failures have taken place among the depositary banks

†**Depo·sitate,** *ppl. a Sc Obs.* [ad med.L. *dēpositāt-us*, pa pple. of *dēpositāre*] Deposited

1723 *Wodrow Corr* (1843) III 86 His corpse is depositate within 1756 MRS CALDERWOOD *Jrnl* (1884) 298 The skilling being first depositate in a neutrall person's hand

†**Depositate,** *v Obs.* [f ppl stem of med L. *dēpositāre* to DEPOSIT; or f. obs F *depositer*. see -ATE3 7.] =DEPOSIT *v.*

1628 NAUNTON in *Fortescue Papers* 65 What teares and complaints he depositated in my bosome 1650 HOWELL *Masaniello* 1 102 All the furniture and goods that were there depositated 1782 A MONRO *Anat* 13 The Marrow is depositated in these cells

Deposition (dĕpɒzĭ·ʃən) Chiefly *Sc.* [n of action f. med.L. *dēpositāre* to DEPOSIT: see -ATION] The action of depositing; a deposit

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch* 316 Forbidding any execution, deposition of moneys, or other courses of justice to be done thereupon. 1707 *Invent R Wardr* (1815) 331 (Jam) The delivery of the Regalia of Scotland by the Earl Marischal, and their deposition in . the castle of Edinburgh 1754 ERSKINE *Princ Sc Law* (1809) 288 Deposition is a contract, by which one who has the custody of a thing committed to him (the depositary), is obliged to restore it to the depositor. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl* III 205 A spontaneous deposition of ochre 1833 *Act* 3–4 *Will IV*, c 46 § 82 To deposit the same with the procurator fiscal who shall grant a certificate of such deposition 1847 LD COCKBURN *Jrnl* II 167 No such stream can pass through the soil of a good mind without enriching it by its depositations 1861 [see DEPOSIT *sb* 4]

Depositee (dĭpɒ zĭtī·) [f. DEPOSIT *v.* + -EE: correlative to *depositor*] A person with whom something is deposited or placed in charge

1676–7 HALE *Contempl* I (1689) 165 Thou art but an accountant, a steward, the Depositee of what thou hast received 1891 *Law Times' Rep* LXIII 693/2 The deposit of this lease gave the depositee a right to its possession

Deposition (dĕpozĭ·ʃən, dep-) Also 5 -ycion, 5–7 -icion, 6 -icyon. [a OF *deposition*, also *desp-* (12th c in Hatzf), ad. L *dēpositiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēpōnĕre*: see DEPOSE Used as the noun of action from *depone, depose*, and *deposit*]

I. The action of putting down or deposing

1 The taking down of the body of Christ from the cross; a representation of this in art

[Cf L *dēpōnere* in Vulgate, Mk XV 46, Luke XXIII 53]

1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W. 1531) 206 b, The maner of his deposicyon or takynge downe from the crosse 1848 MRS JAMESON *Sacr & Leg Art* (1850) 217 In the Descent or Deposition from the cross, and in the Entombment, Mary Magdalene is generally conspicuous 1859 JLPHSON *Brittany* VIII 118 The figures represent the Judgment of Pilate, the Bearing the Cross, the Deposition, the Entombment, the Resurrection

†2. The action of laying down, laying aside, or putting away (e. g. a burden); usually *fig Obs.*

1577 FULKE *Confut. Purg* 116 The day of Christian mens death is the deposition of paine. 1613 HIERON *Wks* I 653 As it were, the quitting himselfe of a burthen, by the deposition whereof the soule is after a sort eased and lightened 1616 CHAPMAN *Hymne to Apollo* 43 Why sit ye here nor deposition make Of navall arms? 1748 HARTLEY *Observ Man* II IV. 402 The Soul is reduced to a state of Inactivity by the Deposition of the gross Body

†3. *Surg* 'Old term for the depressing of the lens in the operation of couching' (*Syd Soc Lex*) *Obs*

4 The action of deposing or putting down from a position of dignity or authority, degradation, dethronement

1399 *Rolls of Parlt* III 452/1 If [they] evere be adheraunt to Richard that was Kyng and is deposed, in counsel, helpe, or comfort agayns that deposition 1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I 283 After the deposicion of kynge Hildericus 1548 HALL *Chron* Introd 8 To resigne all the homages and fealties dewe to him as kyng But er this deposicion was executed [etc] 1660 R COKE *Power & Subj* 150 Henry the Fourth his unjust usurpation, and deposition of Richard the Second 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 206 The word Deposition properly signifies a solemn depriving of a Man of his Clerical Orders by the way of a Sentence. 1858 FROUDE *Hist Eng* III XV 287 Kings are said to find the step a short one from deposition to the scaffold

5 The giving of testimony upon oath in a court of law, or the testimony so given; *spec.* a statement in answer to interrogatories, constituting evidence, taken down in writing to be read in court as a substitute for the production of the witness

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII 334 Mychaell Tony was, by deposycion of the aldermen, founde guylty in the sayde cryme of perjury 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz* c 9 § 6 If any Person commit Perjury, by his Deposition in any of the Courts 1633 T STAFFORD *Pac Hib* I (1821) 24 As well by deposition of witnesses as by all other kinde of proofes 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 149 A witness is obliged to swear pro formâ, otherwise his Deposition is not valid without an Oath 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex* s v, It is a rule at common law, that when the witness himself may be produced, his deposition cannot be read, for it is not the best evidence 1863 H COX *Institt* II. x 544 The statements of the witnesses are reduced to writing, and are then termed depositions.

b *transf* and *fig* Testimony, statement (*esp* of formal character). c Allegation (*of* something).

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* Pref 9 Others whose depositions or rather oppositions against vs, I thinke men will wonder at 1648 W MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess* IX II, The influence of Princes upon the disposition of their Courts, needs not the deposition of examples. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal* Pref 13, I will give a clear and full Answer to every part of their Depositions 1885 J MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* II 9 The depositions of consciousness on this matter.

II The action of depositing

6. The action of depositing, laying down, or placing in a more or less permanent or final position, *spec.* interment [med.L. *dēpositio* in liturgical language], or placing of a saint's body or relics in a new resting-place.

1659 *Vulgar Err Censured* 78 True Christians allow that which Christ hath redeemed a civill deposition, a decent Repose. Adam had a worthy Sepulchre. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L* § 167 After being wrought, to be returned to its place of deposition 1833 WHEWELL *Astron* I 27 The ripening of the seed, its proper deposition in order for the reproduction of a new plant 1875 W HOUGHTON *Sk Brit Insects* 130 The deposition of the eggs by these insect cuckoos [1894 J T FOWLER *Adamnan* Intr XLV, The *depositio* or burial being in these cases commemorated rather than the *natalis* or birthday to the future life]

7 The placing of something in a repository, or in charge of a person, for safe keeping, *concr* a deposit

1592 WEST *1st Pt Symbol*, § 16 A, Deposition is a Contract reall in which a thing moueable is freelie giuen to be kept, that the selfe same thing be restored when-soeuer it shall please him that so leaueth it 1651 C CARTWRIGHT *Cert Relig.* I 140 The depositions committed to the Churches trust 1798 MALTHUS *Popul* (1817) III 279 Every fresh deposition [in a savings bank]

8. The process of depositing or fact of being deposited by natural agency; precipitation.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol Ess* II The crystallization, precipitation, and deposition of these solids 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud Nat Phil* II VI (1851) 162 A deposition of dew presently begins 1880 A R WALLACE *Isl Life* 214 The average rate of Deposition of the Sedimentary Rocks

b. The result of this process; a deposit, precipitate, sediment

1797 M BAILLIE *Morb Anat* (1807) 450, I have found [the pineal] gland without any deposition of earthy matter 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* XIII 111 A common pane of crown glass that has on its surface a fine deposition of moisture 1867 J HOGG *Microsc* I II 133 The symmetrical and figurate depositions of siliceous crystals

Depositive (dĕpɒ zĭtĭv), *a* [f DEPOSIT *v* (or its L. etymon) + -IVE Cf OF. *depositif* in similar sense] Having the quality of depositing, tending to deposit In *Path* see quot

1857 DUNGLISON *Med Lex* 286 *Depositive* an epithet used by Mr Erasmus Wilson to express that condition of the membrane in which plastic lymph is exuded into the tissue of the derma

Depositor (dĕpɒ zĭtəɹ). [In form = L *dēpositor*, agent-n from L *dēpōnĕre* (DEPONE, DEPOSE), but taken as agent-n. from DEPOSIT *v* · so mod.F *dépositeur*, connected in sense with *dépôt* deposit]

I One who deposes

†1. One who makes a deposition, a deponent.

1565 SIR T SMITH *Commw Eng* (1623) 196 That all men may hear from the mouth of the depositors and witnesses what is said

II One who or that which deposits.

2 One who deposits or places something in charge of another; *spec.* one who deposits money in a bank

1624 T SCOTT *Voiviæ Angliæ* 26 Bavaria is but Spaines Depositor, and the King of Spayne, Bavaria's Patrone and protector. 1781 SIR W. JONES *Law of Bailments* Wks 1799 VI 679 A depositor shall carefully enquire into the character of his intended depositary. 1832 *Examiner* 551/2 All persons were entitled to become depositors of goods 1835 *Penny Cycl* III 385/2 Where a depositor has a drawing account, the balance is struck every six months 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius*

Digest 486 The deposit still left the legal possession in the depositor, the depositary being merely his agent in possessing.

3. a. An apparatus for depositing some substance **b** A workman who coats articles with silver in electro-plating

1834 *Brit Husb* I 264 A 'depositor', which consists merely of an addition to the coulter of any common plough by wings fixed in the beam *c* 1865 G Gore in *Circ Sc* I 216/1 The depositor should provide a large number of pieces of copper wire for suspending the articles to be coated

III †4. One in whose hand something is deposited; = Depositary *sb* 1 *Obs.*

1604 E Grimstone *Hist. Siege Ostend* 145 That the sayd goods be put into the hands of the depositor of the armie

Depository (dĭ′pǫ zĭtərĭ) [f (or on the same type as) med L *dēpositōrium*, f ppl. stem *dēposit-* or agent-n *dēpositōr-em*: see -ory]

1. A place or receptacle in which things are deposited or placed for safe keeping; a storehouse, a repository

1750 Brawes *Lex Mercat* (1752) 5 Alexandria . the depository of all merchandizes from the East and West 1840 H Ainsworth *Tower of London* II x, The Jewel Tower the depository of the Regalia. 1858 Ld St Leonards *Handy Bk. Prop Law* xv 158 The Act directs that convenient depositories shall be provided for all such wills . as shall be deposited therein for safe custody

fig 1841 Myers *Cath Th* III § 1 2 [The Bible] is a Providential Depository of certain Revelations of truth and duty which have been made at sundry times

2. A person (a body of persons, or a thing personified) to whom something is committed for safe keeping; usually *fig.* (with reference to immaterial things); = Depositary *sb.* 1.

1656 Hammond *Answ to Schism disarmed* VII II P 3 If we hold these doctrines deposited in the Church we must hold that the depository is so trusty, as it cannot deceive us

1779 Johnson *Lett. Mrs Thrale* 8 Nov , I think well of her judgment in chusing you to be the depository of her troubles 1862 Merivale *Rom Emp* (1865) VI liv 456 The pretensions advanced for the Roman Church to be the sole depository of all moral principles and practice 1878 S Cox *Salv Mundi* VIII (ed 3) 174 Even in those early days when one man, one family, one nation were successively chosen to be the depositories of Divine Truth

‖ **Depositum** (dĭ′pǫ′zĭtŭm) *Obs* Pl -a, -ums. [L. *dēpositum*; sb use of neuter pa. pple of *dēpōnĕre* to lay down · see Depone, Deposit]

1. Something placed in a person's charge or laid up in a place for safe keeping; = Deposit *sb* 1.

a *lit*

1592 West *1st Pt Symbol* § 16 B, The thing left is called Receptum, Commendatum or depositum 1617 Collins *Def Bp Ely* 81 Two depositums of like nature 1669 Woodhead *St Teresa* II 272 She had foretold of a certain Depositum, that was to be reserved in that place, and the event following declared her meaning concerning her Body 1673 *Lady's Call* II § 1 P 2 57 Testaments and other depositums of the greatest trust were usually committed to their custody 1745 A Butler *Lives of Saints* (1836) I 527 She was to give to God an account of the least farthing of what was intrusted as a depositum in her hands

b *fig.* of immaterial things · *esp.* of the faith or doctrine committed to the keeping of the Church

1582 N T (Rhem) 1 *Tim* VI 20 O Timothee, keepe the *depositum* [Vulg *custodi depositum*] 1583 Fulke *Defence* XXI 569 Affected novelties of terms, such as neither English nor Christian ears ever heard in the English tongue. Scandal, prepuce, neophyte, depositum, gratis, paraceve, paraclete 1642 Rogers *Naaman* To Rdr, Unto whose hands, the great depositum of Truth is put 1656 Hammond *Answ to Schism disarmed* VIII II § 1 That depositum .., that the Apostles thus deposited in all Churches, the several articles of the Apostolick faith or Creed *a* 1721 Ken *Dedicat* Poet Wks 1721 I 7 And rather dye glad Martyrs at the Stake, Than the Depositum he left, forsake. 1732 Stackhouse *Hist Bible* (1767) III. v III 348 His life was a sacred depositum of God's

2. Something given as a pledge; = Deposit *sb* 1 c

1623 Cockeram, *Depositum*, a pledge. 1721 Luttrell *Brief Rel* (1857) VI 704 To pay down .. half of that as a depositum for the remaining parts

3 A place where things are deposited or stored; a depot, depository, 'storehouse' (*lit* and *fig*)

1644 Evelyn *Diary* 19 Nov , Towards the lower end of the church is the depositum and statue of the Countess Matilda 1646 J Hall *Horæ Vac* 78 It is a fit depositum of knowledge 1756 Nugent *Gr. Tour* II 227 By means of these famous fairs, Leipsic is the depositum of a great part of the merchandize of Europe and the Indies 1796 Morse *Amer Geog.* I IV, The most complete depositum of facts relating to the history of America, to be found in the United States.

Depositure (dĭ′pǫ zĭtiŭr) *rare.* [In form corresp to a L type **dēpositūra*, f. ppl stem of *dēpōnĕre* (Depone, Depose); in sense associated with *deposit* vb.. see -ure] The action of depositing or placing

1635 Jackson *Creed* VIII xxxiii. Wks VIII 179 The interring or depositure of his body in the sepulchre 1658 Sir T Browne *Hydriot* Introd , By precious embalments, Depositure in dry Earths 1884 Rogers *Soc Life Scotl* II x. 16 The depositure of the national records in the Register House.

†Depo·st, depoost. *Obs* [a OF *depost* (14th c. in Littré and Hatzf), mod.F. *dépôt*, ad L. Depositum : see above] An earlier equivalent of Deposit *sb.* sense 1

1382 Wyclif 1 *Tim* VI 20 Thou Tymothe kepe the depoost, or thing bitakun to thee — 2 *Tim* 1 12, I woot to whom I haue bileuyd, and I am certeyn for he is mygti for to kepe my depoost, or thing putt in keping 1735 Dyche & Pardon, *Depost* or *Depositum* [ed 3, *Deposit*]

†Depo·sure. *Obs rare.* [f. Depose *v* + -ure; cf. *composure, exposure.*] The action of deposing from office ; = Deposition 4

c 1630 Drumm of Hawth *Mem State* Wks (1711) 130 After the depositure of King Richard II 1648 Fairfax, etc *Remonstrance* 28 An utter rejection, expulsion, and deposure of his whole race

Depot (de po*u*, dĭ′pō*u*, dī po*u*) Also depôt, dépôt [a F *dépôt* (depo), in OF. *depost* (14th c in Littré and Hatzf), (=It, Sp *deposito*), ad. L. *dēpositum*. see Depositum, Deposit, Depost, all forms of the same word.

As in the case of other words from modern French, the pronunciation varies widely The French *depo*, with short *e* and *o* and undefined stress, is foreign to English habits of utterance. The earlier English rendering, as shown by the dictionaries down to 1860–70, was, according to the French historical stress and quantity, or the English conception of it (cf *bureau, chateau, Tussaud*), dĭpō*u* , or, with a conscious effort to reproduce the first vowel in French, depō*u* ; these pronunciations are still heard, but the stress is now more usually on the first syllable, and the quantity of the *o* doubtful, giving de po, dĭ′ po, in England, dī′ po, dē′ po, in U S (where the word is much more in popular use, and dĭ′ ppt, dĭpǫ′ t, are mentioned by Longfellow, Lowell, etc , as popular vulgarisms) The form de po comes as near the French *depo* as English analogies admit The earlier Eng spelling omitted the accent-marks, and this is now usual, the spelling *depôt* belongs especially to the pronunciation dĭpō*u* ; the actual F. spelling *depôt* goes together with the attempt to pronounce as in French.]

†1. The act of depositing, deposit, deposition. *Obs rare.*

1794 Sullivan *View Nat* I 72 Some [mountains] have .. been formed by successive depôts in the sea 1835–6 Todd *Cycl Anat* I. 515/2 Depots of matter take place in the disorganized tissue

†2 A deposit or collection (of matter, supplies, etc), =Deposit *sb*, 3, 1. *Obs*

1835 Sir J Ross *Narr 2nd Voy* xxxvii 513 To fetch a third depot of fish 1850 W B Clarke *Wreck Favorite* 133 The nellies had discovered our depôt of blubber and had eaten a portion of it

3. *Mil* **a.** A place where military stores are deposited **b** The head-quarters of a regiment, where supplies are received and whence they are distributed. **c.** A station where recruits are assembled and drilled, and where soldiers who cannot join their regiments remain. **d.** *attrib* Applied to a portion of a regiment which remains at home when the rest are on foreign service.

1798 Beresford in *Ld Auckland's Corr* III 412 Large quantities of arms are in their possession Dublin is the great depôt 1812 W C in *Examiner* 25 May 334/2 Barracks and Military Depots are building 1844 *Regul & Ord Army* 80 By the continual transit of Officers between the Service and Depôt Companies 1853 Stocqueler *Milit Encycl* s v, Regiments embarking for India usually leave one company at home, for the purpose of recruiting, which is called the depôt company 1859 *Musketry Instr* 85 When men leave a depôt battalion to join the service companies 1861 Swinhoe *N China Campn* 7 The island [of Chusan] . from its central position, would form a good depôt for troops.

e A place of confinement for prisoners of war The name used both in France and England during the War with Napoleon

1806 J Forbes *Lett. fr. France* I 231 Prisoners of war . [at] Fontainbleau and Valenciennes, the two principal depots appointed for that purpose 1814 D H O'Brien *Captiv & Escape* 87 We were safely lodged in Saint Louis jail This is a dépôt for seamen, and one of punishment for officers who may transgress 1839 36 *Years Sea-faring Life* 29 Fearing death almost as little as a life of misery in a French depot

4. A place where goods are deposited or stored, e g. a *coal depot, grain depot, furniture depot*, a store-house, depository, emporium.

1802 *Edin Rev* I 142 Lake Winipic .seems calculated to become the grand depot of this traffic. 1804 H T Colebrooke *Husb Bengal* (1806) 184 It is not practicable to render Great Britain the general dépôt of saltpetre 1863 Sir G. G Scott in *Archæol Cant* V 7 *note*, The church was used as the coal depôt for the castle 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm* 154 Grain brought down to the maritime depots in the Crimea

5. *U.S.* A railway station

(In Great Britain formerly, and still sometimes, a goods station at a terminus cf sense 4)

[1830 Booth *L'pool & M'chester Railway* 46 This Railway will cost above £800,000 including the stations and depots at each end. 1837 F. Whishaw *Anal. Railways* 286 When there are warehouses attached to a station the whole is called a depôt] 1842 Longf in *Life* (1891) I 415 To borrow the expression of a fellow-traveller, we were 'ticketed through to the depot' (pronouncing the last word so as to rhyme with *teapot*) 1861 Lowell *Biglow P* Ser II 1 Poems 1890 II. 232 With all ou' doors for deepot [*rime* teapot] 1872 'Mark Twain' *Innoc. Abr* XII 78 You cannot pass into the waiting-room of the depôt till you have secured your ticket [1892 *Camden Town Directory*, 71 London and North-western Goods Depôt, Chalk Farm Road]

6 *Fortif.* (See quot)

1823 in Crabb *Techn Dict* 1853 Stocqueler *Milit Encycl.* s v , In fortification, the term is likewise used to denote a particular place at the trail of the trenches, out of the reach of the cannon of a besieged place. It is here that besiegers generally assemble, when ordered to attack the outworks or support the troops in the trenches

7 *attrib.* (See *spec* use in 3 d.)

1881 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr , The company is constructing a depot building at Leaf River. 1884 C R Markham in *Pall Mall G* 20 Aug 1/2 The party should never have been left without a depot ship wintering within accessible distance

Depotentiate (dī′pote nʃi,e't), *v* [f. De- II. 1 + L *potentia* power · cf *potentiate*] *trans* To deprive of power or potency Hence **Depote·ntiated** *ppl a.*, **Depotentia·tion.**

1841 *Fraser's Mag* XXIII 144 Productive powers, which unite together, combine not as dead materials by addition, but multiply into and potentiate one another, as in separating they do not merely subtract from each other, but utterly depotentiate 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl Relig Knowl* I 463 A temporary self-examination or depotentiation of the pre-existent Logos 1886 A B Bruce *Mirac Elem in Gospels* VIII. 275 Christ's life on earth in reference to the divine aspect was a depotentiated life

Depoulsour · see Depulsor

†Depo·verish, *v. Obs* [f De- I 1, 3 + radical of *impoverish*. cf OF *apovrir, apovriss-*, F *appauvrir*, f *povre, pauvre* poor; also De pauper, Depauperate] *trans.* To make poor, impoverish

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II 350 So is your power depoverished, and Lordes and great men brought to infelicitie

Depper, -est, obs. comp. and sup of Deep

Depravable (dĭ′prē văb'l), *a.* [f. Deprave *v* + -able.] Liable to be depraved.

1678 Cudworth *Intell Syst.* I IV. 631 Humane Nature is so mutable and depravable.

†De·pravate, *ppl a. Obs.* [ad L *dēprāvātus*, pa pple of *dēprāvāre* to Deprave] Depraved, corrupted, demoralized.

152 Barclay *Sallust's Jugurth* 15 b, A great part of the Senatours were so depravaunt that they contemned and set at nought be words of Adherball 1538 Hen VIII in *Select Hart Misc* (1793) 137 Thynges which, nowe beinge depravate, are lyke to be the vtter ruine of Christen relygyon *a* 1555 Bradford *Wks* 166 Seeing my corruption and depravate nature. 1665 G Harvey *Advice agst Plague* 15 Contributing to the generation of depravate bloud.

Hence ‖ **De pravately** *adv*

1666 G Harvey *Morb Angl* II. 15 A consumption of the parts of the body, weakly, or depravately, or not at all attracting nutriment

†Depravate (de prăvēt), *v. Obs.* or *arch* [f L *dēprāvāt-*, ppl stem of *dēprāvāre* to Deprave.] *trans.* = Deprave.

1548 Hooper *Declar* 10 *Commandm* VII Wks (Parker Soc) 345 To depravate the use of the sacraments otherwise than they be taught in the scripture 1581 Marbeck *Bk of Notes* 625 The Pharesies & Saduces, which with their gloses depravated the Scriptures. 1609 J Davies *Holy Roode* XXIII, The rest, in depth of scorne and hate, His Diuine Truth with taunts doe depravate 1847 Bushnell *Chr Nurt* 1 (1861) 27 The belief that a child's nature is somehow depravated by descent from parents

Depravation (dĕprăvē′ʃən, dep-) [ad L. *dēprāvātiōn-em*, n of action from *dēprāvāre* to Deprave. Cf F. *dépravation* (16th c. in Littré)]

1. The action or fact of making or becoming depraved, bad, or corrupt; deterioration, degeneration, *esp* moral deterioration ; an instance of this

1561 T Norton *Calvin's Inst* I. xiv. § 16 This malice which we assigne in his [the Devil's] nature, is not by creation but by depravation *a* 1667 Cowley *Ess , Dangers in Much Company*, The total Loss of Reason is less deplorable than the total Depravation of it 1775 Johnson *Tax no Tyr* 48 We are as secure from intentional depravations of Government as human wisdom can make us 1795 Burke *Tracts on Popery Laws* Wks 1842 II 442 If this be improvement, truly I know not what can be called a depravation of society 1850 H Rogers *Ess* II IV 204 Causes of depravation to which the language had in a measure adapted itself. 1862 Ellicott *Destiny of Creature* II (1865) 26 Deprivations of instincts.

b Deterioration or degeneration of an organ, secretion, tissue, etc.

1661 Lovell *Hist Anim & Min.* 334 Trembling, which is a depravation of voluntary motion *c* 1720 W Gibson *Farrier's Guide* II. XXVIII (1738) 102 The beginning of the Distemper did proceed from the Corruption or Depravation of the Blood 1749 Bp Lavington *Enthus. Methodists* (1820) 225 Some depravation of the organs of the ear. 1851–60 Mayne *Expos Lex , Depravation*, term for a deterioration, or change for the worse , applied to the secretions, or the functions of the body.

2. The condition or quality of being depraved; corruption Formerly, in *Theol* , =Depravity c.

1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 495 Originall sinne is the vice or depravation of the whole man. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* XVII (1617) 305 Notwithstanding all this depravation, yet the soule liueth and abideth pure and cleane in God 1633 Bp Hall *Hard Texts, Rom* VI 6 That by .. his death the whole bulke of our maliciousness and depravation might be so far destroyed. 1725 R Taylor *Disc. on the Fall* V 122 A sense of the depravation of our nature, or of original sin which is in us 1728 Morgan *Algiers* I IV. 73 Their Licentiousness and Depravation of Morals visibly increased 1862 Merivale *Rom Emp* (1865) V xlv 350 Contrasting the most exquisite charms of nature with the grossest depravation of humanity

b. (with *pl*) An instance of this

1621 Burton *Anat Mel.* 1 1 III. 1, Calling it [Melancholy] a depravation of the principall function. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I I XII. 79 Those Leters, which the Jews now use being but depravations of the Syriac. 1675 Traherne *Chr Ethicks* XXVII 429 All the crosses and disorderly things are meer corruptions and depravations of nature, which

free agents have let in upon themselves 1846 MAURICE *Relig World* I III (1861) 71 I would by no means support a paradox that Buddhism was the original doctrine of which Brahminism was a depravation

†c A depraving influence or cause *Obs*

1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 99 ₱ 11 When the Dictates of Honour are contrary to those of Religion and Equity, they are the greatest Depravations of human nature

†3. Perversion or corruption (of a text, writing, etc). *Obs*

1566 T STAPLETON *Ret Untr Jewel* Epist 13, You note that for Vntruthe, yea and for a foule depravation of holi scripture which is the very saying of S Hilary 1624 GATAKER *Transubst* 90 The next Division hee maketh entrance into with a grosse and shamelesse Depravation [substitution of '*any* thing' for '*no* thing'] 1699 BENTLEY *Phal* VIII 396 This is the common Reading but if we examine it, it will be found to be a manifest Depravation 1768 JOHNSON *Pref to Shaks* Wks IX 277 This great poet made no collection of his works, nor desired to rescue those that had been already published from the depravations that obscured them 1849 W FITZGERALD tr *Whitaker's Disput.* 157 To persuade us of the depravation of the original scriptures

†4. Vilification, defamation, detraction, backbiting, calumny *Obs* [So It. *depravazione*] (Perhaps the earliest sense in Eng cf also DEPRAVE)

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 238 All yᵉ crymes of yᵉ tonge, as sclaunders, detraccyons, deprauacyons or dispraysynges. 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* I II § 8 10 A meere depravation and calumny without all shadowe of truth 1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr* V II 132 Stubborne Criticks, apt without a theame For depravation

†**Depra·vative,** *a Obs* [f L *dēprāvāt-* ppl stem + -IVE] Tending to deprave

1682 H MORE *Annot Glanvill's Lux O* 37 A debilitative, diminutive, or privative, not depravative deterioration

†**De·pravator.** *Obs rare*⁻¹. [Agent-n in I form from L *dēprāvāre* to DEPRAVE. Cf. F. *depravateur* (1551 in Hatzf)] A depraver.

1629 T ADAMS *Serm Heb* VI 8 Wks 1058 A great number of these Field-bryers Oppressors, Inclosers, Depopulators, Deportators, Depravators

†**Depra·ve,** *sb Obs rare* [f DEPRAVE *v*] Detraction, slander

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey*, Author to Work 23 Whose lustly-honourd Names Shield from Depraue, Couch rabid Blatants, silence Surquedry 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss* XXII 585 That both on my head pour'd depraves unjust, And on my mother's, scandalling the court.

†**Depra·ve,** *a Obs.* ¹*are* [An extension of PRAVE = L. *prāvus*, after *deprave* vb and its derivatives cf DEPRAVITY] Depraved

a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet Wks 1721 III 96 Ah me, even from the Womb I came deprave

Deprave (dĭprē·ĭv), *v.* [ad L. *dēprāvāre* to distort, pervert, corrupt (f DE- I. 3 + *prāvus* crooked, wrong, perverse: perh immediately from F *dépraver* (14th c in Hatzf) Sense 4 was perh the earliest in Eng.: cf also the derivatives]

1. To make bad; to pervert in character or quality, to deteriorate, impair, spoil, vitiate Now *rare*, exc as in 2.

a 1533 LD BERNERS *Gold Bk M Aurel* XIVI, Olde folkes wyll depraue [*printed* depryue, L *deprauabunt*] thy mynde with their couetousnes 1552 HULOET, Depraue, peruert, or make yll, *deprauo* 1558 WARDE tr *Alexis' Secr* (1568) 42 b, Sorowe, sadnesse, or melancholie corrupte the bloude . and deprave and hurt nature *c* 1630 DONNE *Serm* VIII 83 A good worke not depraved with an ill Ende 1685 BOYLE *Salub Air* 14 The air is depraved by being impregnated with Mineral Expirations *a* 1784 JOHNSON in *Croker's Boswell* (1831) V 419, I believe that the loss of teeth may deprave the voice of a singer 1802 *Trans Soc Encourag Arts* XX 222 It [sea-salt] rather depraves than improves the oils

b. To corrupt (a text, word, etc) *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF *Job* Prol, The thingis bi the vice of writeris depraued 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* G ij, Whence in tract of time the name is depraved. and B put for C 1663 CHARLETON *Chorea Gigant* 25 He was forced to deprave the Text. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig Tithes* IV. 179 But the second Paragraph being so depraved by after Transcribers, as not to be made Sense of 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch* (1858) II XI 187 Restoring the true reading where it had been depraved 1859 F HALL *Vâsavadattâ* Pref 9 *note*, If his text has not been depraved at the hands of the scribes

†c To debase (coinage), falsify (measures, etc.). *Obs.*

1582 W STAFFORD *Exam Compl* II (1876) 68 And if our treasure be farre spent and exhaust I could wish that any other order were taken for the recouery of it, then the deprauing of our coines *a* 1632 T TAYLOR *God's Judgem* I I XXXI. (1642) 140 Among earthly princes, it is accounted a crime to counterfeit or deprave their seales 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 397 The Levites were esteemed the fittest keepers of measures which willingly would not falsifie, or deprave the same 1733 NEAL *Hist Purit.* II 424 Some Ministers in our state endeavoured to make our money not worth taking, by depraving it

†d To desecrate. *Obs rare*⁻¹

a 1529 SKELTON *Ware the Hauke* [42 He wrought amys To hawke in my church of Dis] 301 Dys church ye thus depravyd

2. *spec* To make morally bad; to pervert, debase, or corrupt morally (The current sense)

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb) 59, I neuyr hadde any suspycyon hethirto that the kynde of wemen hadde be deprauyd and defoyled by suche a foule synne 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* XXXI, A hart Whose pryde depraues each other better part 1667 MILTON *P L* V 471 One Almightie is, from whom All things proceed, and up to him return, If not depravd from good 1736 BUTLER *Anal* I V Wks 1874 I 101 Vicious indulgence deprives the inward constitution and character 1890 *Spectator* 1 Mar, The belief that a witch was a person who leagued herself with the Devil to defy God and deprave man

†3 To pervert the meaning or intention of, to pervert by misconstruing *Obs*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Pet* III 16 Summe harde thinges in vnderstondinge, the whiche unwise men deprauen to her owne perdicioun 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W 1531) 93 By depravynge and mysiudgyng his entent in thynges that be good 1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 344 b, What can be spoken so sincerely, but by sinister construing may be depraved? 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II XIII Wks 1738 I 198 Our Saviour here confutes not Moses' Law, but the false Glosses that deprav'd the Law 1660 H MORE *Myst Godliness* VI XVII 214, I must confess they have not depraved the meaning of the seventh verse 1703 [see DEPRAVING *vbl sb*]

†4. To represent as bad, to vilify, defame, decry, disparage *Obs* [So It. '*depravare* . to backbite' (Florio)]

1362 LANGL *P Pl* A III 172, I com not to chyde, Ne to depraue þi persone with a proud herte 1388 WYCLIF *Prov* I 29 Thei depraueden al myn amendyng [1382 bacbitiden] 1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) II 159 The peple of Englonde depraueng theire owne thynges commende other straunge. 1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 1 b, How maliciously and wickedly England hath bene accused and depraved by her cursed enemy Osorius. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 97 Perhaps I shall heare the godly depraved, jeered at 1667 MILTON *P L* VI 174 Unjustly thou depravst it with the name Of Servitude

†b *absol*

1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* V I 95 Fashion-monging boyes, That lye, and cog, and flout, deprave, and slander. 1816 BYRON *Monody on Sheridan* 73 Behold the host! delighting to deprave, Who track the steps of Glory to the grave Distort the truth, accumulate the lie, And pile the pyramid of Calumny!

†5. *intr.* To grow or become bad or depraved, to suffer corruption. *Obs. rare*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II III. § 28 A Self-sufficiency, that soon improved into Plenty, that quickly depraved into Riot, and that at last occasioned their Ruin

¶ Formerly often confused with, or erroneously used for, DEPRIVE

1572 J JONES *Bathes of Bath* Ep Ded 2 Sicknesse depriveth, diminisheth or depraveth the parties accidentally of their operations *c* 1614 DRAYTON *Legend of Duke Robert* (1748) 194 O that a tyrant then should me deprave Of that which else all living creatures have! 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* I II I IV, Lunatick persons, that are depraved [*edd* 1660 *and later* deprived] of their wits by the Moones motion 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* IX 407 John the 17 who after he was depraved his Papacy, had his eyes pulled out 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 263 Oils entirely depraved of their Salts are not acrid

Depraved (dĭprē·ĭvd), *ppl a* [f. prec. + -ED, repr L *dēprāvātus*, F *dépravé*]

1. Rendered bad or worse; perverted, vitiated, debased, corrupt. Now chiefly of taste, appetite, and the like.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III IV (1660) 113 We take no notice of any other forme but onely of this depraved shape 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract Physick* 73 Convulsion is a depraved motion of the Muscles *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II 363 She corrected a depraved place in Cyprian 1712 STEELE *Spect* No 268 ₱ 4 If they would but correct their depraved Taste 1736 BAILEY *Househ Dict* 34 A depraved Appetite, is when a person desires to eat and drink things that are unfit for food, as earth, mortar, chalk, and such like things 1807 OPIE *Lect Art* IV (1848) 321 A moderately lively red will appear brilliant, if surrounded by others of the same class but of a more depraved quality 1816 KEATINGE *Trav* (1817) I. 37 Fruit every species here is dwindled in growth and depraved in flavour 1889 J M DUNCAN *Lect Dis Women* XVI (ed 4) 119 The women are always in what may be vaguely called, depraved health

2 *spec* Rendered morally bad, corrupt, wicked.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* I X § 1 Presuming man to be, in regard of his depraued minde, little better than a wild beast 1667 MILTON *P. L* XI 806 So all shall turn degenerate, all deprav'd. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I V Wks 1874 I. 102 Depraved creatures want to be renewed 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr Sterne* I II The morals of the Court were most depraved 1836–9 DICKENS *Sk Bos* (C D ed) 221 A place of resort for the worst and most depraved characters

Depravedly (dĭprē·ĭvedlı, -ĕd-vdlı), *adv.* [f. prec + -LY²] In a depraved manner, perversely, corruptly

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Rel Med* To Rdr, The writings depravedly, anticipatively counterfeitly imprinted 1652 J WRIGHT tr *Camus' Nature's Paradox* 298 So depravedly reprobate *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III XXIII 186 What moved him to be so depravedly bent against the good Fathers?

Depra·vedness. [f as prec + -NESS] Depraved or corrupt quality or condition, depravity.

1612–15 BP HALL *Contempt, O T.* XVIII IV, No place could be too private for an honest prophet, in so extreame depravednesse 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr § 2 The depravednesse and disorder of the appetite 1715 *Hist Remark Tryals* A, The Depravedness of Human Nature 1885 L OLIPHANT *Sympneumata* XV 224 His unsoundness, and insaneness, and depravedness of outer structure

Depravement (dĭprē·ĭvmĕnt) *arch* [f. DEPRAVE *v* + -MENT.] Depravation, perversion, corruption, †misinterpretation.

1645 MILTON *Tetrarch* Pr Wks (1847) 212/2 That such an irreligious depravement may be solidly refuted, and in the room a better explanation given. 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* I. x 42 That apparitions are either deceptions of sight, or melancholy depravements of phancy 1677 GILPIN *Demonol* (1867) 120 Our thoughts do not naturally delight in spiritual things, because of their depravement. 1779 SWINBURNE *Trav Spain* XII (R) A period when all arts and sciences were fallen to the lowest ebb of depravement. 1839 J. R. DARLEY *Introd Beaum. & Fl Wks* I 35 Is the *grazioso* of Correggio an improvement on the *grandiose* of Raffael, or a voluptuous depravement of it?

Depraver (dĭprē·ĭvəɹ) Also 7 -our. [f DEPRAVE *v* + -ER¹.] One who depraves.

1 One who corrupts, perverts, or debases; a corrupter, perverter.

1557 [see DEPRAVERESS] 1563–87 FOXE *A & M* (1596) 39/2 The deprauers of the veritie 1633 T ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* II 1 The devil, that depraver of all goodnesse. 1709 J JOHNSON *Clergym Vade M* II 247 They that tear, or cut the books of the Old or New Testament or sell them to Depravers of books are excommunicated for a year 1878 DOWDEN *Stud Lit.* 34 The great depravers of religion

†2 One who vilifies or defames; a defamer, traducer. *Obs*

1584 WHITGIFT *Let to Burghley*, A defender, not a depraver, of the present state and government. *a* 1634 CHAPMAN *Sonn.* XXI, So shall pale Envy famish with her food, And thou spread further by thy vain depravours [*rime* favours] 1642 CHAS. I *Sp* 27 Sept in Rushw. *Hist Coll* III II 22 Brownists, Anabaptists, and publick Depravers of the Book of Common Prayer 1709 STRYPE *Ann Ref* I II 71 Penalties appointed for depravers of the said book, and such as should speak in derogation of anything contained in it

†**Depra·veress.** *Obs nonce-wd.* In 6 -ros. [f prec + -ESS] A female depraver.

1557 *Tottell's Misc* (Arb) 177 (*Vnstedfast Woman*) O temerous taunties that delightes in toyes. Iangling iestres, depraueres [*ed* 2 deprauers] of swete ioyes

Depra·ving, *vbl. sb* [f DEPRAVE *v* + -ING¹] The action of the verb DEPRAVE in various senses.

a 1500 *Cuckow & Night* XXXV, Thereof cometh anger and envie, Depraving, shame, untrust, and jelousie 1548 *Act* 1 & 2 *Edw VI*, C 1 § 2 If any manner of person shall preache, declare or speake any thinge in the derogacion or depraving of the saide Booke [of Common Prayer] 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm* IX (1637) 87 Telling and hearing the depravings of the wicked 1703 J BARRETT *Analecta* 48 It would be a manifest depraving of that sacred Text . to turn it thus

Depra·ving, *ppl a* [-ING²] That depraves; †defaming, traducing (*obs*)

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton* 152 Some depraving backe-friendes of hers 1686 W DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud*, VI 29 A clear Soul, like a Castle, against all the Artillery of depraving Spirits, is impregnable. 1881 *Athenæum* 24 Dec. 847/2 The story has not a depraving tendency

Hence **Depra·vingly** *adv.*

1665 J WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 71 His Words as this Doctor both inelegantly and depravingly renders them

Depravity (dĭpræ·vĭtı) [An extension of PRAVITY (ad L. *prāvitās*) previously used in same sense, after DEPRAVE and its derivatives (No corresponding form in Latin or French)] The quality or condition of being depraved or corrupt

†a Perverted or corrupted quality. *Obs*

1643 SIR T BROWNE *Rel Med* II § 7 An humorous depravity of mind 1758 J S *Le Draa's Observ Surg* (1771) 298 A depravity in the Fluids may have a great Share in producing these Symptoms.

b Perversion of the moral faculties; corruption, viciousness, abandoned wickedness.

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* VII 1, By aberration of conceit they extenuate his depravitie, and ascribe some goodnesse unto him 1791 MRS RADCLIFFE *Rom Forest* I, Such depravity cannot surely exist in human nature 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth Philos.* Wks 1846 I 232 The winding approaches of temptation, the slippery path to depravity 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud*, *Origen* IV III 300 The conscience of the ignorant masses was rising in indignation against the depravity of the educated

c *Theol* The innate corruption of human nature due to original sin Often *total depravity*

In common use from the time of Jonathan Edwards: the earlier terms were *pravity* and *depravation*

[1735 J TAYLOR *Doctr Orig Sin* III 184 Inquiring into the Corruption and Depravity of Mankind, of the Men and Women that lived in his Times] 1757 EDWARDS *Doctr. Orig Sin* I § 1 By Original Sin, as the phrase has been most commonly used by divines, is meant the innate sinful depravity of the heart But it is vulgarly understood in that latitude, which includes not only the depravity of nature, but the imputation of Adam's first sin 1794 A. FULLER *Lett* I 3 July Wks 302 On the total depravity of Human Nature 1874 J. H BLUNT *Dict Sects* s v *Calvinists*, Both the elect and non-elect come into the world in a state of total depravity and alienation from God, and can, of themselves, do nothing but sin

d. A depraved act or practice

1641 MILTON *Reform* I (1851) 4 Characterizing the Depravities of the Church 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps Sci* XIV 90 As some Regions have their proper Vices so they have their mental depravities, which are drawn in with the air of their Countrey 1808 J MALCOLM *Anecd. London* 18th C (Title p), Anecdotes of the Depravities, Dresses and Amusements of the Citizens of London.

†**De·precable,** *a Obs rare.* [In form ad. L. *dēprecābilis* that may be entreated (Vulgate); but in sense from DEPRECATE *v.*] Capable of being, or to be, deprecated.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp 2 Peter* II. 19 A detestable sin, a deprecable punishment! 1648 *Eikon Bas* 149, I look upon the Temporal Destruction of the greatest King as far less deprecable than the Eternal Damnation of the Meanest Subject

†**De·precant,** *ppl a. Obs* [ad L *dēprecānt-em*, pr. pple. of *dēprecārī* to DEPRECATE] Deprecating

1624 F. WHITE *Repl Fisher* 541 Meanes and causes impetrant, or deprecant, to appease Gods wrath *Ibid* 549 By Satisfaction he vnderstandeth deprecant Satisfaction, not compensant

Deprecate (de prĭkēt), *v* [f. L. *dēprecāt-*, ppl stem of *dēprecārī* to pray (a thing) away, to ward off by praying, pray against, f DE- I. 2 + *precārī* to pray.]

1 *trans* To pray against (evil); to pray for deliverance from; to seek to avert by prayer *arch*

1628 EARLE *Microcosm*, *Meddling Man* (Arb) 89 Wise men still deprecate these mens kindnesses 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* II § 3 135 The judgements which Salomon earnestly deprecateth and prayeth against 1633 BP HALL *Medit* (1851) 153, I cannot deprecate thy rebuke my sins call for correction but I deprecate thine anger 1778 LOWTH *Transl Isaiah* XLVII IX Evil shall come upon thee, which thou shalt not know how to deprecate 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Three Ages* II 47 While the rest of the nation were at church, deprecating God's judgments.

†**2** *intr* To pray (*against*). *Obs rare.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 37 Where we are to deprecate against dangers of waters, let us commemorate the saving of Noah in the flood

3. *trans* To plead earnestly against; to express an earnest wish against (a proceeding), to express earnest disapproval of (a course, plan, purpose, etc).

1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 133 Saint Paul undertaketh that he shall return and deprecate his fault 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* VII XIX. 385 Other accounts whose verities not onely, but whose relations honest minds doe deprecate 1659 BP WALTON *Consid Considered* V. § 2 Cappellus no where that I know affirms this, but rather deprecates it as a calumny 1742 FIELDING *J Andrews* IV VI, I believe he'd behave so that no! ody should deprecate what I had done 1808 *Med Jrnl* XIX 389, I cannot help deprecating the conduct of the other two anatomists 1875 OUSELEY *Mus Form* XIII 60 Such a method of proceeding is greatly to be deprecated 1882 *Times* 5 Dec 7 To deprecate panic is an excellent counsel in itself

†**4.** To make prayer or supplication to, to beseech (a person) *Obs*

1624 F WHITE *Repl Fisher* Pref 10 You haue libertie to deprecate his Gratious Maiestie to forget things past 1725–20 POPE *Iliad* IX 236 Much he advised them all, Ulysses most, To deprecate the chief, and save the host 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No 11 P 7 To deprecate the clouds lest sorrow should overwhelm us, is the cowardice of idleness 1822 T TAYLOR *Apuleius* 75 But the most iniquitous woman, falling at his knees, deprecated him as follows Why, O my sone I beseech you, do you give [etc.]

†**b.** *absol* To make supplication *Obs.*

1625 DONNE *Serm* 24 Feb (1626) 8 He falls vpon his face and laments, and deprecates on their behalfe

†**5** To call down by prayer, invoke (evil) *Obs*

1746 W HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) I No 16 114 Deprecating on unhappy Criminals, under Sentence of Death, all the Mischief they can think of *a* 1790 FRANKLIN *Autobiog* 442 Upon the heads of these very mischievous men they deprecated no vengeance

Hence **De precated** *ppl a*, **De precating** *vbl sb* and *ppl. a*

1768 C. SHAW *Monody* VII 61 Why strike this deprecated blow? 1839 *Times* 11 July in *Spirit Metropol Conserv Press* (1840) I 158 To persist in such a deprecated and odious innovation

Deprecatingly (de prĭkētɪŋlɪ), *adv* [f. DEPRECATING *ppl a* + -LY 2] In a deprecating manner.

1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* I 10 'O Lord, sir! let me off this time, it's only a *soldier*', said S deprecatingly 1863 GEO ELIOT *Romola* III XIX, She put up one hand deprecatingly to arrest Romola's remonstrance

Deprecation (deprĭkē·ʃən). [a F. *déprécation* (12th c. in Hatz.), ad. L *dēprecātiōn-em*, n of action from *dēprecārī* to DEPRECATE] The action of deprecating.

†**1** Intercessory prayer. *Obs* [So in L.]

1556 LAUDER *Tractate* (1864) 19 The deprecatioun of the maker for all Catholyke kyngis and prencis and thare liegis

2. Prayer for the averting or removal (*of* evil, disaster, etc).

1596 J. NORDEN *Progr Pietie* (1847) 12 Deprecation, or a Prayer to prevent evils, whereby we desire God to remove sin from us and whatsoever punishment we have in justice deserved 1631 *Star Chamb Cases* (Camden) 87 My Lord Keeper answered with a deprecation. God forbid that Norfolke should be divided in custome from all England 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl* 342 His Deprecation of two things, viz. Present evils, and Future feares 1673 *True Worship God* 8 A Confession of sin, Deprecation of Gods displeasure, Imploring his Mercy 1754–8 T NEWTON *Prophecies, Daniel* XIV 221 If there shall be need of greater intercession and deprecation 1856 J H NEWMAN *Callista* XVI, No reversal or respite had followed their most assiduous acts of deprecation. 1892 W B SCOTT *Antob* I. XXIV. 343 The processional deprecations of the Devil Worshippers

†**b.** Formerly. Prayer for forgiveness *Obs*

1604 R CAWDREY *Table Alph*, *Deprecation*, supplication, or requiring of pardon 1633 T ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* II 6 They may then run on their impious courses without any repentance or deprecation

3. Entreaty or earnest desire that something may be averted or removed; earnest expression of feeling against (a proposal, practice, etc)

1612–5 BP HALL *Contempl. O T* XX IX, Deprecacions of evil to a malicious man are no better than advices 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 208 P 7 The censures of criticism, which, however, I shall not endeavour to soften by a formal deprecation. 1863 GEO ELIOT *Romola* I i, [He] turned his glassy eye on the frank speaker with a look of deprecation 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* II, In a tone of gentle deprecation.

†**4.** Imprecation: curse *Obs rare.*

1634 BRERETON *Trav* (1844) 48 Her sister denied, and with this deprecation, wished if she had any bread, that it might be turned into a stone *a* 1804 W GILPIN *Serm* III XI (R), We may apply to him the scriptural deprecation, 'He that withholdeth his corn, the people shall curse him'

Deprecative (de prĭkē·tɪv), *a* [a F *déprécatif, -ive* (13th c. in Britton, 14th c. in Hatz.), ad L *dēprecātīv-us*, f ppl stem of *dēprecārī* to DEPRECATE see -IVE] Having the quality of deprecating; of or pertaining to deprecation. †**a** Intercessory, precative (*obs*) **b** Praying for deliverance from evil **c** Expressing earnest disapproval (of a proposal)

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* IX 37 To the, thenne I addresse my thoughte deprecatyue that it maye playse the to entende to the correction of the maners of our mationes *a* 1617 BAYNE *Diocesans Tryall* (1621) 58 They imposed hands even on Deaconesses, where it could not be otherwise considered then a deprecative gesture 1672–5 J COMBER *Comp to Temple* I 752 (R) The form itself is very ancient, consisting of two parts, the first deprecative, the second indicative, the one intreating for pardon, the other dispensing it 1884 *Century Mag* XXVIII. 588 It better pleased his deprecative soul to put them in an empty cigar box

Hence **De precatively** *adv*, in a deprecative manner, in the way of entreaty for deliverance

1638 *Penit Conf* VIII (1657) 270 The form of absolution is expressed in the third person deprecatively 1879 P R DRUMMOND *Perthshire* I XIV 80 Looking up to him deprecatively, he said [etc]

Deprecator (de prĭkē·tər) [a. L *dēprecātor*, agent-n from L *dēprecārī* to DEPRECATE] One who deprecates, †a petitioner (*obs*)

1656 TRAPP *Comm John* XIV 16 And he shall give you another Comforter Or, pleader, deprecator, advocate 1794 T TAYLOR *Pausanias* I 220 That they should propitiate Jupiter, and employ Æacus as their deprecator

Deprecatory (de prĭkē·tərɪ), *a* (*sb*) [ad L *dēprecātōri-us*, f *dēprecātor*, see prec and -ORY Cf F. *déprécatoire* (15th c in Hatz.)]

A. *adj* **1** Serving to deprecate; that prays for deliverance from or aversion of evil.

1586 A DAY *Eng Secretary* I (1625) 21 *Deprecatorie*, in praying for pardon of a thing committed 1622 BACON *Hen VII*, 190 Bishop Fox sent many humble and deprecatorie letters to the Scottish King, to appease him *c* 1630 DONNE *Serm* I 504 All his Prayer is but Deprecatory, he does but pray that God will forbeare him 1738 WARBURTON *Div Legat* I. II 1 89 Deprecatory Rites to avert Evil.

2 Expressing a wish or hope that something feared may be averted; deprecating anticipated disapproval

1704 SWIFT *T Tub* III (T), Before I had performed the due discourses, expostulatory, supplicatory, or deprecatory, with my good lords the critics 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I V, The Israelite did seem to hear this deprecatory remonstrance 1871 H AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* I VIII, 'Your Grace is mistaken', observed Cromwell, in a deprecatory tone 1872 GEO ELIOT *Middlem* XVI, 'Oh', said Rosamond, with a slight deprecatory laugh, 'I was only going to say that we sometimes have dancing'

†**B** *sb* A deprecatory word or expression *Obs*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* IV I 171 To convey his Consolatories, Suasories, Deprecatories *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam* (1740) 343 Now he is passive, full of Deprecatories and Apologetics

Hence **De precatorily** *adv*, in a deprecatory manner, in a way that expresses a prayer or desire against something.

1873 *Brit Q Rev* 388, 'I do not know', said Sir William, deprecatorily, 'that it is necessary to go down so low as that'

†**Depre·ce**, *v Obs rare* [See note below.] *trans* ? To set free from confinement or restraint; to release

c 1340 *Gaw & Gr Knt* 1219 Bot wolde ze, lady louely, pen leue me graunte, & depriece your pryßoun [prisoner], & pryy hym to ryse

[Of uncertain etymology *Deprece* occurs in the same poem as a spelling of DEPRESS *v*, but no sense of that word suits here OF had *despresser* to free from a press, free from pressure OF. *despriser* to let out of prison, release from confinement, app agrees in sense, but not in form]

Deprece, var of DEPRESS *v.*

Depreciant (dĭprī·ʃĭənt), *a.* [ad L *dēpretiānt-em*, pr pple. of *dēpretiāre*: see next] Depreciating

1885 F HALL in *Nation* XL 466/2 Who is so superfluously self-depreciant and lowly-minded

Depreciate (dĭprī·ʃĭēt), *v* Also **depretiate** [f L *dēpretiāt-* (*-ciāt-*), ppl stem of *dēpretiāre* (in med L commonly spelt *dēpreciāre*), f DE- I. 1 + *pretium* price. Cf. mod F *déprécier* (*Dict. Acad* 1762)]

1 *trans* To lower in value, lessen the value of.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* IV. X 205 A method which much depreciates the esteeme and value of miracles 1664 POWER *Exp Philos* I 53 As these dioptrical Glasses, do heighten and illustrate the Works of Nature, so do they disparage and depretiate those of Art 1739 CIBBER *Apol* V 102 Booth thought it depreciated the Dignity of Tragedy to raise a Smile 1862 *Fraser's Mag* Nov 631 Our architectural reputation, never high, is still more depreciated by the building at South Kensington.

b. *spec.* To lower the price or market value of, to reduce the purchasing power of (money).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Depretiate*, to make the price less, to make cheaper 1719 W WOOD *Surv Trade* 358 That we shall Depretiate our Silver Standard 1782 PAINE *Let Abbé Raynal* (1792) 25 Every man depreciated his own money by his own consent 1848 MILL *Pol Econ* III XIII, It is true that suspension of the obligation to pay in specie, did put it in the power of the Bank to depreciate the currency 1893 BITHELL *Counting-House Dict* S V *Depreciation*, Bank Notes or State Notes are depreciated in value when issued against a small reserve of bullion

2 To lower in estimation, undervalue, represent as of less value, to underrate, undervalue, belittle.

1666 BOYLE *Orig Formes & Qual* To Rdr, Where I do indefinitely depretiate Aristotle's Doctrine, I would be understood to speak of his Physicks 1704 HEARNE *Duct Hist.* (1714) I 262 Alexander began to extoll his own Actions, and to depritiate those of his Father Philip 1769 *Junius Lett* II 13 His bounty, this writer would in vain depreciate. 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr* III IX, I don't like to hear you depreciate yourself 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) IV 11 Pleasure [by Plato] is depreciated as relative, while good is exalted as absolute.

absol. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 93 P 13 The duty of criticism is neither to depreciate nor dignify by partial representations 1804 *Man in Moon* No 24 189 He depreciates from the merits of the very man he had praised before 1882 A W WARD *Dickens* III. 54 At the bottom lay a desire to depreciate.

3. *intr.* To fall in value, to become of less worth

a 1790 FRANKLIN *Autobiog* (1889) 118 The wealthy inhabitants oppos'd all paper currency, from an apprehension that it would depreciate 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I 439 This breed of horses has much depreciated of late. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Wks* (1862) V. 62 Actually to have depreciated as he grew older and better known to the world 1884 *Manch. Exam* 8 May 5/3 Conditions which caused property to depreciate

Depreciated (dĭprī·ʃĭētĕd), *ppl a* [f. prec. + -ED] Lowered in value or estimation

1790 BURKE *Fr Rev* 345 Receiving in money and accounting in depreciated paper. 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I 323 Old specie debts were often paid in a depreciated currency. 1836 H. COLERIDGE *North Worthies* (1852) I 38 The depreciated value of estates and personal effects. 1860 MOTLEY *Nether!* (1868) II IX 33 Growing rich on his profits from paying the troops in depreciated coin

Depre·ciating, *vbl. sb* [-ING 1.] The action of lowering in value, price, or estimation; depreciation

1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr* I 141 A wilful depretiating of one's own Worth 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II 282 Whatever tends to the destruction, or depreciating the value, of the inheritance 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1852) II 403 Open depreciatings and ridicule can do no good

Depre·ciating, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2] That depreciates. that lessens or seeks to lower the value of anything; that is declining in value

1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I 323 This depreciating paper currency was almost the only medium of trade 1837 WHEWELL *Hist Indict Sc* (1857) I III 139 The depreciating manner in which he [Delambre] habitually speaks of astronomers 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint* V IX. XII § 4, I never heard him say one depreciating word of living man

Hence **Depre·ciatingly** *adv*, in a depreciating manner; disparagingly

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 328 That gentleman spoke of the National Gallery very depreciatingly 1859 F. HALL *Vâsavadattâ* Pref 22 *note*, A poet self depreciatingly declares [etc] 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ Org* II 35 Literary men are apt to think depreciatingly of the clergy as a class

Depreciation (dĭprī·ʃĭē·ʃən) [n of action from DEPRECIATE *v*. so mod.F *dépréciation* (1784 in Hatz.)] The action of depreciating.

1 Lowering of value, fall in the exchangeable value (of money).

1767 FRANKLIN *Wks* (1887) IV 90 A depreciation of the currency 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I. 323 The depreciation continued, until seventy, and even one hundred and fifty nominal paper dollars, were hardly an equivalent for one Spanish milled dollar 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus* IX 225 A great depreciation of the standard of morals among the people. 1879 H FAWCETT in *19th Cent* Feb 200 Within the last few years there has been a most serious depreciation in the value of silver when compared with gold.

2 Lowering in estimation; disparagement.

1790 BP T BURGESS *Serm Dienn. Christ*, Note III, Dangerous, to form comparisons where the preference of one tends to the depreciation of the other 1831 LAMB *Elia*, *Rhistomania*, Resentment of depreciations done to his more lofty intellectual pretensions 1872 GEO ELIOT *Middlem.* LXXXVI, She never said a word in depreciation of Dorothea.

Depreciative (dĭprī·ʃĭētĭv), *a* [f L. *dēpretiāt-* (see DEPRECIATE *v.*) + -IVE] Characterized by depreciating; given to depreciation, depreciatory

1836 in SMART, and in mod Dicts

Depreciator (dĭprī·ʃĭē·tər) [a L *dēpretiātor* (*dēprec-*) (Tertull.), agent-n. f *dēpretiāre* to DEPRECIATE] One who depreciates

1799 V KNOX *Consid Lord's Supper* (R), The depreciators of the Eucharist. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm Conq*, (ed 3) II. IX 387 Depreciators of Harold 1875 JEVONS *Money* VII 66 Kings have been the most notorious false coiners and depreciators of the currency

Depreciatory (dĭprī·ʃĭətərɪ), *a.* [f. L type **dēpretiātōri-us*, f *dēpretiātor*: see prec and -ORY] Tending to depreciate; of disparaging tendency.

1805 W TAYLOR in *Ann Rev* III 57 This account is too depretiatory 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) V 59, I have a word to say which may seem to be depreciatory of legislators.

† **Depre·dable,** *a Obs* [f stem of L. *dēprædāre* or F *dépréder* (see DEPREDATE) + -BLE] Liable to be preyed upon or consumed

1640 G WATTS tr *Bacon's Adv Learn* IV II 201 The juyce and succulencies of the body, are made less depredable, if either they be made more indurate, or more dewy, and oyly 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Depredable*, that may be robbed or spoiled

† **Depre·dar.** *Sc Obs.* [agent-n f a vb **depriede*, a. F. *dépréder*, ad. L *dēprædāre* to DEPREDATE; perh directly repr. a F **déprédeur*] = DEPREDATOR, ravager

1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* II. 304 Tua vncristin kingis Depredaris alss of halie kirk also

Depredate (de prĭde·t), *v* [f ppl stem of L. *dēprædāre* to pillage, ravage, f DE- I 3 + *prædāre* (*-ārī*) to make booty or prey of, f. *præda* booty, prey. Cf F *dépréder*]

† 1 *trans.* To prey upon, to make a prey of; to plunder, pillage *Obs* (or *nonce-wd*)

1651 N. BACON *Disc Govt Eng.* II VI (1739) 30 That corrupt custom or practice of depredating those possessions given to a holy use 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas I* (1655) 126 Such things as had been depredated and scrambled away from the Crown in his Fathers minority 1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man* IV VIII 369 Animals which are more obnoxious to be preyed upon and depredated [1886 *Pall Mall G* 2 Oct 4/1 These animals [tigers and leopards] are common in Corea, and depredate the inhabitants in winter]

† b *fig* To consume by waste *Obs*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 299 It [Exercise] maketh the Substance of the Body more Solid and Compact, and so less apt to be Consumed and Depredated by the Spirits 1662 H STUBBE *Ind Nectar* III 65 They do depredate, and dissolve, by way of colliquation, the flesh

2 *intr* To make depredations. (*affected*)

1797 Mrs A. M BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) I 250 If none are allowed to depredate on the fortunes of others 1799–1805 S TURNER *Anglo-Sax* (1836) I IV III 283 Ragnar Lodbrog depredated with success on various parts of Europe 1888 *Boston* (Mass) *Journ* 20 Oct 2/4 Wolves invade farm yards and depredate upon chickens and calves

Depredation (deprĭde·ı̯ən). [a F *dépréda-tion*, in 15th c. *depredacion* (Hatzf), ad L *dēprædātiōn-em* plundering, n. of action from *dēprædāre* see prec]

1 The action of making a prey of; plundering, pillaging, ravaging, also, † plundered or pillaged condition (*obs.*).

1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 343/2 Somme . seyng his depredacion entryd in to his hows by nyght and robbed hym 1494 FABYAN *Chron* VII 354 By y⁵ depredacion & brennynge of our manours. 1618 JAS I in *Fortesc Papers* (Camden) 58 Touching his [Raleigh's] actes of hostilitie, depredation, abuse of our Commission 1783 JOHNSON *Lett to Mrs Thrale* I July, Till the neighbourhood should have lost its habits of depredation 1832 HT MARTINEAU *Ireland* VI 92 When he heard of the acts of malice and depredation

b *St. Law* (See quot)

1861 W BELL *Dict Law Scot* 278 *Depredation* or *Hership*, is the offence of driving away numbers of cattle or other bestial, by the masterful force of armed persons The punishment is capital

c. An act of spoliation and robbery, *pl.* ravages.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c 9 Preamb, Robberies, felonyes, depredacions, riottes and other greate trespaces 1611 SPEED *Theat Gt. Brit* XXVIII (1614) 55/1 In the depredations of the Danes 1688 in Somers *Tracts* II 383 For redressing the depredations and robberies by the Highland Clans. 1798 FFRRIAR *Illustr Sterne* VI 169 Sterne truly resembled Shakespeare's Biron, in the extent of his depredations from other writers. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L* VII 202 Subject to continual depredations at the hands of the Bedouins

2 *fig* † a. Consumption or destructive waste of the substance of anything. *Obs*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 91 The Speedy Depredation of Air upon Watery Moisture, and Version of the same into Air, appeareth in the sudden discharge of a little Cloud of Breath, or Vapour, from Glass 1650 tr *Bacon's Life & Death* Pref 3 The one touching the Consumption, or Depredation, of the Body of Man, The other, touching the Reparation, and Renovation of the same 1651 BIGGS *New Disp* P 124 The depraedation of the strength, and very substance of our bodies

b *pl* Destructive operations, ravages (of disease, physical agents)

1663 COWLEY *Death Mrs K. Philips* 4 Cruel Disease! the fairest Sex thy Depredations most do vex. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 74 P 2 Peevishness may be considered as the canker of life, that creeps on with hourly depredations. 1875 LYELL *Princ Geol* II. II XXVII 51 [They] perished by the depredations of the lava

Hence **Depreda·tionist**, one who practises or approves of depredations

1828 BENTHAM *Wks* (1843) X 581 The enemies of the people may be divided into two classes; the depredationists and the oppressionists

Depredator (de·prĭde·tə). [a. L *dēprædātor*, agent-n. from *dēprædāre* (see DEPREDATE); perh immed. ad F. *déprédateur* (14th c. in Hatzf., not in Cotgr. 1611, in Dict Acad 1798)] One who, or that which, preys upon or makes depredations; a ravager, plunderer, pillager.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 492 They be both great Depredatours of the Earth. 1646 J HALL *Horæ Vac.* 143 Hawking is a generous exercise, as well for variety of depraedators as preys. 1799–1805 S TURNER *Anglo-Sax* (1836) I III I 154 They had been but petty and partial depredators 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* XV, The depredators were twelve Highlanders 1851 *Beck's Florist* 100 If you should be annoyed by a small black insect use every means to encourage the plants by brushing the depredators from the points of the shoots

Depredatory (dĭ·prĕ dătəri, de·prĭdē·tərı̯, *a* [f L type **dēprædātōr-us*, f *dēprædātor* see prec and -ORY] Characterized by depredation, plundering, laying waste

1651 tr *Bacon's Life & Death* 38 That the Spirits and Aire in their actions may be the less depredatory 1771 MACPHERSON *Introd Hist Gt Brit* 29 The irruption of the Cimbri was not merely depredatory 1799–1805 S TURNER *Anglo-Sax* (1836) I III 1 149 More fortunate than their depredatory countrymen who had preceded them

† **Depre dicate,** *v. Obs rare* [f DE- I 3 + PREDICATE *v.*] To proclaim aloud, call out, celebrate

1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* (1846) 148 Do not nowe the enemyes of the truth as they are syttyng on theyr ale benches, depredycate and saye Where is extortyon, bryberye and pyllynge nowe a dayes most used? 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps* Annot 1 The Hebrew which in Piel signifies to praise, or celebrate, or deprædicate 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart Hist* (ed 2) 237, I wish that he had not depredicated the invincible constancy of Mr Barret, as he doth

† **Deprehend** (deprĭhe nd), *v Obs* [ad L *dēprehend-ĕre* to take or snatch away, seize, catch, detect, etc, f DE- I. 2 + *prehend-ĕre* to lay hold of, seize.]

1 *trans* To seize, capture; to arrest, apprehend

1532 MORE *Confut Barnes* VIII Wks 758/1 He would cause them to be deprehended and taken *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist Ref* Wks 1846 I 6 About the year of God 1432, was deprehended in the Universitie of Sanctandrose, one named Paull Craw, a Bohame accused of heresye *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist Ch Scot* VI (1677) 390 With him were deprehended divers missive Letters signed by the Earl 1657 S PURCHAS *Pol Flying Ins* I V II Least they should be deprehended for theeves 1834 HOGG *Mora Campbell* 638 Two wives at once to deprehend him

2 To catch or detect (a person) in the commission of some evil or secret deed; to take by surprise.

1529 MORE *Comf agst Trib* I Wks. 1148/1 [Achan] myghte wel see that he was deprehended and taken agaynst hys wyl 1543 GRAFTON *Contin Harding* 583 Yf he were deprehended in lyke cryme 1574 WHITGIFT *Def Answ* II Wks 1851 I 272 Touching the woman deprehended in adultery 1622 DONNE *Serm* I 6 When Moses came down from God, and deprehended the people in that Idolatry to the Calfe 1677 CARY *Chronol* II II III. III 228 Being deprehended a Confederate with Sō, King of Ægypt .. this stirred up the King of Assyria against him

b To convict or prove guilty (*of*)

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann* III XI (1622) 80 Noting the countenance, and the feare of euerie one of such, which should be deprehended of this shamefull laughing

3 To detect or discover (anything concealed or liable to escape notice)

1523 in Burnet *Hist Ref* II 105 The more the said Breve cometh unto light the more falsities may be deprehended therein 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 430 The fraud is easily deprehended, for both the odour and the colour are different from the true amber 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 98 The Motions of the Minute Parts of Bodies are Invisible, and incurre not to the Eye, but yet they are to be deprehended by Experience *a* 1683 WHICHCOTE *Serm* (1698) 22 If it [our Religion] had been a Cheat and an impostuie it would have been deprehended in length of Time

b With *subord cl*

1532 ELYOT *Gov.* I xiv, In the bokes of Tulli, men may deprehende, that in hym lacked nat the knowlege of geometrye, ne musike, ne grammer 1663 BLAIR *Autobiog* VII (1848) 89 We deprehended it to be a mere delusion 1675 R VAUGHAN *Coinage* 30 Easily deprehend if there be mixture of allay amongst it

Hence † **Deprehe·nded** *ppl a*, caught in the act.

1655 JER TAYLOR *Unum Necess.* IX § 1 (R) Of the thief on the cross and the deprehended adultress 1660 — *Duct Dubit* III. 1 rule 1 § 12

† **Deprehe·ndible,** *a Obs* [f L *dēprehendĕre* + -BLE] Capable of being detected

1660 H MORE *Myst Godliness* VII II 288 The foolery of it [is] still more palpably deprehendible

† **Deprehe·nsible,** *a Obs* [f. L *dēprehens-*, ppl. stem of *dēprehend-ĕre* + -BLE] = prec

1653 H. MORE *Antid Ath* III III (1712) 94 His presence was palpably deprehensible by many freaks and pranks that he played 1660 N INGELO *Bentivolio & Urania* II (1682) 61 Operations which are Regular and deprehensible by Reason.

Hence † **Deprehe·nsibleness**; † **Deprehe·nsibly** *adv*

1664 H MORE *Myst Iniq* I II VIII P 13 Which if they doe very grossely and deprehensibly here 1727 BAILEY vol II, *Deprehensibleness*, capableness of being caught or understood

† **Deprehe·nsion.** *Obs* [ad L *dēprehensiōn-em*, n of action from *dēprehendĕre* to DEPREHEND] The action of catching or taking in the act; detection; arrest

1527 KNIGHT in J S Brewer *Reign Hen VIII*, XVIII (1884) II 199 That it be not in any wise known that the said deprehension should come by the King 1612–5 BP HALL *Contempt, N T* IV XV, To be taken in the very act was no part of her sin yet her deprehension is made an aggravation of her shame 1630 SANDERSON *Serm* II 269 The next step is for deprehension, or conviction. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt Exemp* XVI P 9 We must conceal our actions from the surprises and deprehensions of Suspition

† **Depre·nsible,** *a Obs* [f. L. *dēprend-ĕre*, *dēprens-* shortened form of *dēprehendĕre*, etc] = DEPREHENSIBLE; capable of being detected

1648 SIR W. PETTY *Advice to Hartlib* 15 Such [qualities] as are not discernible by sense, or deprensible by Certaine Experiments.

† **Depre·nsion.** *Obs* [cf prec.] = DEPREHENSION

1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* IV VI–VII 214 Shame and deprênsion is a better friend

Depress (dĭpre·s), *v* Also 4 **depres**(e, **deprece**, 5–7 **depresse**, (6 **dyprease**) [a OF *dépresser* (Godef), ad L type **dēpressāre* (It *depressare*), freq of *dēprimĕre* to press down (Cf *pressāre* freq of *premĕre* in L use) In Eng. taken as the repr of L *dēprimĕre*, ppl. stem *dēpress-*]

† 1 *trans.* To put down by force, or crush in a contest or struggle; to overcome, subjugate, vanquish *Obs*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit P* A 777 And þou con alle þo dere out dryf, And fro bat maryag al oþer depres. *c* 1340 *Gaw & Gr Knt* 6 Ennias þe apel and his highe kinde, þat siþen depreced prouinces 1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I 145 The dogges be so greete and feerse that thei depresse bulles and pereschе lyones 1529 FRITH *Pistle to Chr. Rdr* (1829) 464 Her seed shall depress & also breake thy head 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1698 So virtue Depressed and overthrown, as seem'd Revives, reflourishes 1675 tr *Machiavelli's Prince* III (Rtldg 1883) 20 The kingdom of the Macedonians was depress'd and Antiochus driven out

† b. To press hard; to ply closely with questions, entreaties, etc. *Obs rare*

c 1340 *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 1770 þat prince [=princess] of pris depresed hym so þikke þat nede hym bi-houed Oþer lach þer hir luf, oþer to-day refuse

2 To press down (in space). Often more widely: To force, bring, move, or put into a lower position by any physical action, to lower

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 134 b, As the belowes, the more they depresse the flame, the more the fyre encreaseth 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* II II 62 Needles which stood before . parallel unto the Horizon, being vigorously excited, incline and bend downeward, depressing the North extreame below the Horizon 1665 HOOKE *Microgr* 17 The globular figure will be deprest into the Elliptico spherical 1692 in *Capt Smith's Seaman's Gram* II III 92 A Gunner's Quadrant to level, elevate, or depress his Gun 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Depression of the Pole*, So many degrees as you travel from the pole towards the equator, so many you are said to depress the pole, because it becomes so much lower or nearer the horizon 1774 J BRYANT *Mythol* I 322 The Palm was supposed to rise under a weight; and to thrive in proportion to its being depressed 1822 IMISON *Sc & Art* I 284 Alternately raising and depressing the piston 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int* II II § 13 The sensation of a weight depressing the hand 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 41 The spines can be erected or depressed at the will of the fish.

3. *fig* To lower in station, fortune, or influence, to put down, bring low, humble Now *rare*

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 15 b, Now they lyfte up man to honours & dignitees, & anone they depresse hym as lowe in mysery 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* Wks 1738 I 321 By depressing their King far below the rank of a Subject to the condition of a Captive 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Com* II, Marius used all endeavours for depressing the nobles, and raising the people 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist Amer* (1778) II VII. 280 A people depressed into the lowest state of subjection 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz* I VII 457 Each of these vast measures has depressed a powerful party

† b. To keep down, repress, restrain from activity; to put down, suppress; to oppress *Obs*

a 1562 in G Cavendish *Wolsey* (1818) I 543, I request his grace that he haue a vigilant eye to depress this newe sorte of Lutherans, that it doe not encrease. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell* VI (1628) 182 The Conqueror had no reason by still depressing the English to prouoke them to breake all bounds of obedience 1617 FLETCHER *Valentinian* I III, Pray, Depress your spirit 1679 PENN *Addr Prot* 1. 52 Therefore depress Vice and cherish Virtue 1773 J ROSS *Fratricide* IV 544 (MS) He stands Depressing the keen strugglings of his breast 1862 O CURRY *Lect MS Materials* 263 The descendants of the earlier colonists, depressed and enslaved by their conquerors

† 4 To bring down in estimation or credit; to depreciate, disparage *Obs*

1550 CROWLEY *Epigr* 898 But other mens doynges they wyll euer dyprease, For other can do nought that may their mynde please 1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* IV. VII § 1 They which disgrace or depresse the credit of others. 1659 BP WALTON *Consid Considered* II XV, He . seeks to depresse the worth of the book 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 423 Raise or depress the Character of a Man of Letters 1792 MACKINTOSH *Vind Gallicæ* 310 The frantic loyalty which depressed Paradise Lost

† b. To lower in dignity, make undignified; to debase *Obs*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* I VI 21 If such abilities depresse not themselves by meane subjects, but keep up the gravity of their stiles 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 39 P 6, I prefer a noble Sentiment that is depressed with homely Language, infinitely before a vulgar one that is blown up with all the Sound and Energy of Expression

5 To lower or bring down in force, vigour, activity, intensity, or amount, to render weaker or less; to render dull or languid.

Now usually in relation to trade, etc., in which use it is often associated with sense 6.

1647 MAY *Hist Parl* I IX 110 Which must needs depresse the strength of England, and keepe it from

so much greatnesse 1710 SIBBE *Tatler* No 241 ¶ 1 Wine raises the Imagination, and depresses Judgment 1802 *Med Jrnl* VIII 78 That accumulation of faeces, which tends to depress and greatly impede the functions 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* XXVIII 233 It depresses the tints in the two quadrants which the axis of the plate crosses 1878 JEVONS *Prim Pol Econ* 122 When the trade is depressed, and when wages and interest are low

b To lower in pitch, to flatten (the voice, or a musical note)

1530 PALSGR 48 Whan the redar hath lyft up his voyce at the soundyng of the said vowel he shal, whan he commeth to the last sillable, depresse his voyce agayne 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let xi, He commenced his tale in a distinct tone of voice, which he raised and depressed with considerable skill 1878 W. H STONE *Sci Basis Music* v 53 If then we make each of the four fifths one-fourth of a comma flat, the resulting third is depressed a whole comma

6. To bring into low spirits, cast down mentally, dispirit, deject, sadden. (The chief current use)

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* II III. III (1676) 209/1 Hope refresheth as much as misery depresseth *c* 1698 LOCKE *Cond Underst* § 39 Others depress their own minds, despond at the first difficulty 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 249 ¶ 5 The Gloom which is apt to depress the Mind and damp our Spirits 1806 J FORBES *Lett fr France* II 321 We came amidst rain and wind, and depressed by all forebodings. 1838 DICKENS *Nich Nick.* XI, 'This house depresses and chills one', said Kate

†**7** *Alg.* To reduce to a lower degree or power

1673 WALLIS in Rigaud *Corr Sci. Men* (1841) II 561 The method of depressing biquadratic equations to quadratic 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 372 The Quotients being depressed by Reduction in Species, may be brought to $\frac{qq}{b}+\frac{q}{2}$ 1816 tr *Lacroix's Diff & Int Calculus* 193 This formula furnishes the means of depressing to unity the index of the denominator

†**Depre·ss,** *ppl a Obs rare* [ad. L. *dēpress-us*, pa pple. of *dēprimĕre*: see prec.] = DEPRESSED *c* 1660 HAMMOND *Wks* I 259 (R.) 'if the seal be depress or hollow, 'tis lawful to wear, but not to seal with it.

Depressant (dĭpre·sănt), *a* and *sb Med.* [f DEPRESS *v.* see -ANT 1]

A *adj* Having the quality of lowering the activity of the vital functions, sedative.

1887 *Athenæum* 13 Aug 217/1 The depressant and narcotic action. 1892 N MOORE in *Dict Nat Biog* XXIX 221/1 The depressant treatment of fever

B. *sb.* A medicine or agent having this quality; a sedative

1876 GROSS *Dis Bladder* 267 The heart's action is reduced with aconite and other depressants 1890 *Standard* 19 Nov. 3/6 Malaria and heat are remarkable depressants

Depressed (dĭpre·st, *poet* dĭpre·sed), *ppl a* Also 7–9 deprest. [f DEPRESS *v.* + -ED 1]

1 Pressed down; put or kept down by pressure or force

1609 DANIEL *Civ Wars* V 1, Close smothered lay the lowe depressed fire 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1776) I 191 The deeper any body sinks, the greater will be the resistance of the depressed fluid beneath

b *Her* = DEBRUISED (In mod Dicts)

2 Lowered, sunken, or low in position, lower than the general surface: opp to *elevated*

1658 WILLSFORD *Natures Secrets* 71 High exalted places, and low depressed dales. 1823 CRABB *Technol Dict., Depressed Gun*, any piece of ordnance having its mouth depressed below the horizontal line 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv* II. 13 In the centre of the old depressed crateral plain

3. Having a flattened or hollowed form, such as would be produced by downward pressure, *spec* said of convex things which are flattened vertically (opposed to COMPRESSED); e g a *depressed arch*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp* s v *Leaf, Depressed Leaf*, one which has the mark of an impression on one side 1828 STARK *Elem Nat Hist* I 266 Chelidones Bill very short, much depressed 1845 LINDLEY *Sch Bot* V (1858) 56 Legumes snail-shaped, depressed-cylindrical. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig & Met Ins* I 17 The larva of Coccinella is somewhat depressed.

4 *fig* Lowered in force, amount, or degree

1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man* 7 Alternately under the influence of a raised and a depressed temperature

†**b** *Astrol.* Opposed to *exalted Obs*

c 1430 LYDG. *Thebes* I. (1561) Venus directe, and contrarious and depressed in Mercurious hous

†**c** Low in moral quality, debased *Obs.*

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib Proph.* XX ¶ 7 These Propositions [e g 'the Pope may Dispense with all oaths'] are so deprest 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 182 That doth much more argue a depressed soul than an elevated fancy

5. Brought low, oppressed, dejected, downcast, etc.; *esp* in low spirits

1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* II II VI II, A good Orator alone can comfort such as are afflicted, erect such as are depressed *c* 1790 WILLOCK *Voy* 28 America stands ready to receive the persecuted and depressed of every country 1792 COWPER *Let to Bagot* 8 Nov, My spirits have been more depressed than is common, even with me 1818 MISS FERRIER *Marriage* XXI, Mrs Lennox seemed more than usually depressed 1845 S AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist Ref* II 199 The fall of the Council of Regency, and the depressed state of the nobility in general 1872 GEO ELIOT *Middlem* LXXXI, I thought he looked rather battered and depressed

Depressedly (dĭpre·stlĭ, -pre·sedlĭ), *adv* [f prec. + -LY 2] In a depressed manner

1842 SOWERBY in *Proc Berw Nat. Club* II. No x 33 Shell clypeiform or depressedly conical 1880 F H BURNETT *Louisiana* 9 'Yes', the girl replied depressedly

Depressible (dĭpre·sĭb'l), *a* [f L *dēpress-*, ppl stem of *dēprimĕre* (see DEPRESS *v.*) + -BLE.] Capable of being depressed (*lit* and *fig.*)

1860 O W HOLMES *Poet Breakf-t* v 121 She is one of those young persons who are impressible and of necessity depressible when their nervous systems are overtasked 1881 GUNTHER in *Encycl Brit* XII 654/2 They [the hinged teeth of fishes] are, however, depressible in one direction only

Depressing (dĭpre·sĭŋ), *vbl sb.* [f DEPRESS *v* + -ING 1] The action of the verb DEPRESS, depression

1641 WILKINS *Math Magick* I IV (1648) 25 In the depressing, or elevating of any weight 1660 BOYLE *New Exp Phys Mech* IX 69 Upon the quick depressing of the Sucker

Depre·ssing, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2] That depresses (see the verb), usually in *fig* senses, *esp* 6; causing depression or lowness of spirits.

1789 W BUCHAN *Dom Med* (1790) 467 Excessive fear, grief, anger, religious melancholy, or any of the depressing passions 1814 SCOTT *Wav* VIII, The whole scene was depressing 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed 6) 205 A lower studding-sail is a depressing sail

Hence **Depre ssingly** *adv.*

1847 in CRAIG 1869 E A PARKES *Pract Hygiene* (ed 3) 369 The lowering of the external temperature acts very depressingly on the very young and old 1893 *Nat Observer* 23 Dec. 137/2 An effect of profound isolation depressingly real, suddenly encompassed me

Depression (dĭpre·ʃən) [ad. L *dēpressiōn-em*, n of action f *dēprimĕre* to press down, depress: perh immed. a F. *dépression* (14th c in Hatzf.)] The action of depressing, or condition of being depressed, a depressed formation, that which is depressed, in various senses (Opp to *elevation*)

1 *lit* The action of pressing down, or fact of being pressed down; usually more widely: The action of lowering, or process of sinking, the condition of being lowered in position

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Depression*, a pressing or weighing down 1697 POTTER *Antiq Greece* III IX (1715) 78 Flags, the Elevation whereof was a Signal to joyn Battle, the Depression to desist 1803 *Med Jrnl* X 245 With fracture, fissure, or depression of a portion of bone 1855 LYELL *Elem Geol* VI (ed 5) 72 Movements of upheaval or depression 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot* 825 The curve of growth follows all the elevations and depressions of the curve of temperature

2 *spec* **a** *Astron*, etc. (*a*) The angular distance of a star, the pole, etc., below the horizon (opp to *altitude*); the angular distance of the visible horizon below the true horizontal plane, the DIP of the horizon; in *Surveying*, etc, the angular distance of an object below the horizontal plane through the point of observation (opp to *elevation*) (*b*) The lowest altitude of a circumpolar star (or of the sun seen from within the polar circle), when it is on the meridian beneath the pole (opp to *culmination*). (*c*) The apparent sinking of the celestial pole towards the horizon as the observer travels towards the equator.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* II § 25 And than is the depressioun of the pol antartik, that is to seyn, than is the pol antartik by-nethe the Orisonte the same quantite of space. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc* III I. XXXIII (ed 7) 346 The depression or lowest Meridian Altitude of the starres. 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* I VI § 10 (1873) 48 He takes knowledge of the depression of the southern pole 1667 *Phil Trans* II. 438 The degree of its [the Needle's] depression under the Horizon 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Depression of the pole Depression of the visible horizon* 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl* I VIII 79 The sun's lower culmination, if such a term can be applied to his midnight depression

b *Gunnery.* The lowering of the muzzle of a gun below the horizontal line

1853 STOCQUELER *Milit Encycl*, *Depression*, the pointing of any piece of ordnance, so that its shot may be projected under the point-blank line

c *Surg.* The operation of couching for cataract

1851–60 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, *Depression* a term for one of the operations for cataract.

3 *concr* A depressed or sunken formation on a surface, a hollow, a low place or part.

1665 *Phil Trans* I 42 Of the Nature of the Ground and of the several risings and depressions thereof 1789 W BUCHAN *Dom Med.* (1790) 591 A dislocation of the humerus may be known by a depression or cavity on the top of the shoulder 1855 LYELL *Elem Geol* XXIX (ed 5) 520 The Curral is one of three great valleys a second depression called the Serra d'Agoa being almost as deep 1884 BOWLER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phanes* 53 The leaves of the above Crassulaceæ have round spots or depressions easily seen with the naked eye 1885 *Manch. Exam* 13 June 5/3 The depressions, which are of course warmer than the plateaus

4 *fig* The action of putting down or bringing low, or the fact or condition of being brought low (in station, fortunes, etc) Now *rare.*

a 1533 FRITH *Wks* 5 (R) Adversitie, tribulation, worldly depression. 1631 MASSINGER *Emp of East* Ded, When the iniquity of those times laboured the depression of approved goodness. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. v. 368 The depression of the family, and the ruin of their fortunes 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm* 136 The depression of the barons, during the Wars of the Roses.

†**b.** Suppression. *Obs*

1656 HOBBES *Six Lessons* Wks 1845 VII 278 You profess mathematics, and theology, and practise the depression of the truth in both

†**c** Disparagement, depreciation. *Obs*

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II LXXIII, Thus depressing others, it [pride] seeketh to raise it selfe, and by this depression angers them 1659 BP WALTON *Consid Considered* 286 Things which tend to the depression of the esteem of the Hebrew Text.

5 A lowering in quality, vigour, or amount; the state of being lowered or reduced in force, activity, intensity, etc, in mod use *esp* of trade

1793 VANSITTART *Rest. Peace* 57 The depression of the public funds began long before the war 1826 *Ann Reg.* I A continuance of that depression in manufactures and commerce 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk Trades* (1842) 392 The consequence has been a general depression in price for all but the best work 1845 STODDART in *Encycl Metrop* I 64/1 There is not in actions, as there is in qualities, a simple scale of elevation and depression 1886 (*title*), Third Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the Depression of Trade and Industry

b Lowering in pitch, flattening (of the voice, or a musical note)

1845 STODDART in *Encycl Metrop* I 176/1 A slight degree of elevation or depression, of length or shortness, of weakness or force, serves to mark a very sensible difference in the emotion meant to be expressed. 1878 W H STONE *Sci Basis Music* V 66 The present music should be carefully gone over and the modified notes marked with a mark of elevation or depression, according to their specific key relationship

c A lowering of the column of mercury in the barometer or of the atmospheric pressure which is thereby measured; *spec* in *Meteorol* a centre of minimum pressure, or the system of winds around it (= CYCLONE 1 c).

1881 R H SCOTT in *Gd Words* July 454 Barometrical depressions or cyclones *Mod. Weather Report*, A deep depression is forming over our western coasts The depression of yesterday has passed over England to the German Ocean

d. *Path* Lowering of the vital functions or powers; a state of reduced vitality.

1803 *Med Jrnl* X. 116 Great depression has without doubt lately shown itself in a very remarkable manner in the influenza. 1843 LEVER *J Hinton* II, I aroused myself from the depression of nearly thirty hours' sea sickness. 1875 B MEADOWS *Clin Observ* 38 The inflammatory nature of the local affection was much more severe, and the constitutional depression more marked

6 The condition of being depressed in spirits, dejection.

1665 *Baker's Chron.* an. 1660 (R) Lambert, in great depression of spirit, twice pray'd him to let him escape. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 204 ¶ 7 He observed their depression and was offended 1857 MRS CARLYLE *Lett* II 326 Such horrible depression of spirits 1876 GEO ELIOT *Dan Der.* LVIII, He found her in a state of deep depression, over mastered by those distasteful miserable memories

†**7** *Alg* Reduction to a lower degree or power.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Depression of equations* 1823 CRABB *Technol Dict, Depression of an Equation (Algeb.)*, the reducing an equation to lower degrees, as a biquadratic to a cubic equation, or a cubic to a quadratic.

†**Depre·ssity.** *Obs rare*—0

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Depressity*, a lowness

Depressive (dĭpre·sĭv), *a.* [f L *dēpress-*, ppl stem of *dēprimĕre* to press down, DEPRESS + -IVE]

1 Tending to press or force down *rare*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* VII 112 By reason of their compressiue and depressiue force, they protrude and driue downe the meats from the stomacke

2 *fig.* Tending to produce depression, *esp.* of the spirits; of depressing nature

1727 THOMSON *Britannia* 274 Even where the keen depressive North descends 1787 *Misc* in *Ann Reg.* 157 A compliance would lead her friends into some depressive sensations *a* 1847 MRS SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* V XXIX 114 In regions so depressive both to the bodily and intellectual powers 1862 *Cornh Mag* VI 607 It is a kind of stimulation, which is not followed by any unhealthy depressive reaction

Hence **Depre ssively** *adv*, **Depre ssiveness.**

a 1670 HACKET *Cent Serm* (1675) 424 If I had a thousand tongues and inventions, I should speak faintly and depressively of that supernal Palace 1832 CARLYLE *Ess* (1872) IV 112 Ill-health, and its concomitant depressiveness

Depressor (dĭpre·sər) Also 7 -er, -our [a. L *dēpressor*, agent-n. from *dēprimĕre*, *dēpress-* to press down, DEPRESS. In OF *dépresseur*]

1 One who or that which depresses (in various senses. see the verb)

1611 COTGR., *Abbaisseur*, an abaser depresser, humbler. 1621 BP MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 112 That would haue raised it selfe against all depressors and detractors *a* 1639 WOTTON in Gutch *Coll Cur* I 219 Those that rayse stand ever in hazard to be thought the fittest depressours 1868 BAIN, The causes of pain and the depressors of vitality

2 *Anat.* and *Phys* **a** A muscle which depresses or pulls down the part to which it is attached; also *attrib.* as *depressor muscle* **b.** *Depressor nerve* a branch of the vagus, the stimulation of which lowers the pressure of the blood.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 741 Euery leuator or lifting muscle hath a depressor or sinking muscle. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ Man* I II 148 The Depressors of the lower Jaw. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys* IX 234 The lower [eye-] lid has no special depressor 1875 H C WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 132 The vagi and depressor nerves did not appear to be affected.

3 *Surg* An instrument for pressing down some part or organ.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, *Depressor* (*Surgery*), an instrument like a curved spatula, used for reducing or pushing

into place an obtruding part Such are used in operations on the skull. and in couching a cataract 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Tongue depressor*, a flattened metallic plate for depressing the tongue, in order to see the throat

†**Depressure** (dĭpre·ʃŭr) *Obs* [f L ppl. stem *dēpress-* + -URE cf. L *pressūra* pressure, f. *premĕre*, *press-*]

1 The action of pressing down; = DEPRESSION 1

1699 E TYSON in *Phil Trans* XXI 432 That this depressure happened whilst the Bones were Cartilaginous

2 *concr* A depressed or sunken part of a surface, = DEPRESSION 3

1621 G SANDYS *Ovid's Met* XIII (1626) 278 The purple blood from that depressure fled 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1776) 38 To fill up the hollows and Depressures of the ground 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh* 106 Those uniform eminencies and depressures, those waved and transverse lineations

3. *fig* The action of putting down, bringing low, or humbling, debasement, = DEPRESSION 4, 5.

1656 JEANES *Mixt Schol Div* 60 Earthly mindedness, though it doth not quite degrade the soule of its immortality yet it is a great depressure and embasement thereof 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat* (1852) II 137 To give them an eminence above others, which is as well answered by the depressure of everything else above them, as by their own advancement

Depreter (*Building*) · see DEPETER

Depretiate, obs form of DEPRECIATE

†**Depre·ve**, *v Obs* [a OF. *des-*, *depreuve*, stressed stem-form of *desprover* to disprove cf DEPROVE] By-form of DISPROVE

*c*1450 LONFLICH *Grail* xlv 726 What they Cowden seyn to Cristen lawe, Owther it depreven In Ony Sawe 1465 MARG PASTON in *Lett* No 506 II 196 Ye have up an enquest to depreve ther wytnesse

Depreve, obs form of DEPRIVE.

†**De·priment**, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs rare* [ad L *dēpriment-em*, pr. pple of *dēprimĕre* to press down, DEPRESS, f DE- I 1 + *premĕre* to press] Depressing, pressing or forcing down

1713 DERHAM *Phys Theol* IV II 99 The Attollent and Depriment Muscles 1721 BAILEY, *Depriment* [in *Anatomy*] is one of the straight Muscles which moves the Ball of the Eye

b. as *sb* Something that depresses or lowers

a 1624 BP M SMITH *Serm. Job* XXIV 14 Praises they esteeme for bubbles, and applauses for bables robes of scarlet or purple for depriments and detriments

Depriorize · see DE- II 1.

†**Depri·se**, *v Obs rare.* [a F. *déprisei* in OF *despriser*, f *dé-*, *des-*, L *dis-* + *priser* to PRIZE Cf. DISPRISE] *trans* To depreciate, undervalue.

*c*1550 LYNDESAY *Satyre* in Pinkerton *Sc Poems Repr* (1792) II 206 Now quhill the King misknawis the veritie Be scho ressavit, then we will be deprysit

†**Depri·sure.** *Obs rare* [f. prec + -URE] Lowering in value or esteem, depreciation

1648 W MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess* VI § 2 (R.) A great abatement and depriſure of their souls in the account of God

Deprivable (dĭprəi·văb'l), *a* [f DEPRIVE *v.* + -ABLE] Liable to be deprived, subject to deprivation

1593 ABP BANCROFT *Daung. Posit* II XII 61 They [the Bishops] are deprivable 1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* V lxxi § 10 The persons that enjoy them, possesse them wrongfully, and are deprivable at all howres 1660 R. SHERINGHAM *King's Supremn* VIII (1682) 70 They may thereby make him deprivable at their pleasure *Mod* Advantages of which he is not deprivable

†**Depriva·do.** *Obs rare.* [f DEPRIVE *v*, or L *dēprīvātus* deprived, after nouns in -ADO from Sp] One deprived (of office, commission, licence, etc)

1728 NORTH *Mem Musick* (1846) 133, I being for many years an alien to the faculty, and at present a deprivado

Deprival (dĭprəi·văl) [f DEPRIVE *v* · see -AL 5] The act of depriving, DEPRIVATION

1611 W SCLATER *Key* (1629) 86 For argues it not a deniall, or deprivall, of grace? *a* 1638 MEDE *Disc* 1 *Cor* x 5 Wks (1672) I 258 A wofull sign of deprival of Eternal life 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) V 118 Punishing the citizen who offends with temporary deprival of his rights 1886 L. O PIKE *Year-bks* 13–14 *Edw III*, Introd 66 The King had thus the power of institution and consequently the power of deprival

†**De·private,** *ppl a Obs rare* [ad. med L *dēprīvāt-us*, pa pple. of *dēprīvāre*] Deprived.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* I 252 In verteous werk, scho beand depriuate quhill I may bruik my hue, Hir from my hart I will neur depriue

De·private, *v. rare* [f med L *dēprīvāt-*, ppl stem of *dēprīvāre* see DEPRIVE.] To deprive

1832 CARLYLE in *Fraser's Mag* V 257 Never has Man been deprivated of any faculty whatsoever that he in any era was possessed of

Deprivation (deprivē·ʃən). [ad med L. *dēprīvātiōn-em*, n of action from *dēprīvāre* to DEPRIVE]

1 The action of depriving or fact of being deprived, the taking away *of* anything enjoyed, dispossession, loss

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen VIII*, c 12 In ieopardie of loss and depriuacion of his crowne and dignitee roial *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm Reg.* (Arb) 15 All her deprivations either of life or liberty, being legall, and necessitated 1731 CHANDLER tr *Limborch's Hist Inquis* II 2 Excommunication, Deprivation of Ecclesiastical Burial 1794 G ADAMS *Nat & Exp Philos.* II. XVII 250 [Of evils] there is none more justly dreaded than a deprivation of sight 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas I* III. vi. 79 He accounted these deprivations not among the least of the many he now endured 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III 260 The loss of a son or brother, or the deprivation of fortune

† b Const *from Obs*

1570–1 *Act of Assembly* in Row *Hist Kirk* (1842) 43 Also the suspension and deprivation of them therefra 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl* 317 She was punished with deprivation from both kindes [in the sacrament] 1586 T B *La Primaud Fr Acad* I (1589) 654 Danger of deprivation from all authoritie by them

2. *spec* The action of depriving any one of an office, dignity, or benefice; dispossession, deposition; *esp* the depriving an ecclesiastic of a benefice or preferment as an act of punishment or discipline

1551 CRANMER *Answ to Gardiner* 2 The occasion of your worthy deprivation and punishment 1587 FLEMING *Contin Holinshed* III 1357/2 Sufficient force whereby the bull of his maiesties deprivation might be publikelie executed 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 110 b, *Deprivation* is when an Abbot, Bishop, Parson, Vicar, Prebend, &c is deprived or deposed from his preferment for any matter in fact or in Law *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I 292 Sheldon seemed to apprehend that a very small number would fall under the deprivation, and that the gross of the party would conform 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist Eng* II 90 A sentence of deprivation was pronounced 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* IV 49 Several months had been allowed him [Sherlock] before he incurred suspension, several months more before he incurred deprivation

Deprivative (dĭprĭ·vătiv), *a* [f. med L *dēprīvāt-* ppl stem + -IVE: see next] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by deprivation

1727 BAILLY vol II, *Deprivative*, of Deprivation 1865 *Reader* 3 June 632/2 A man entirely lost his sight by the excessive use of tobacco He was...cured by adopting a mild antiphlogistic and deprivative treatment

Deprive (dĭprəi·v), *v* Also 4–6 **-pryve**, 5 **-preve**, **-priff** [a OF *depriver* (Godef), ad. late L **dēprīvāre* (see *dēprīvātio* in Du Cange), f DE- I 3 + *prīvāre* to deprive]

I 1 *trans* To divest, strip, bereave, dispossess *of* (formerly †*from*) a possession *To deprive* (a person) *of* (a thing) = to take it away from him

*c*1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 255 Deprived þei out Kyng of alle þe tenement of londes of Gascoyn *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1469 Þus was Iaudes of ioy and iolite deprysed [*v r* depreuett] 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 24 These preletus of her prevelache thay deprevon *c* 1430 LYDG *Bochas* (ed Wayland) 68 b, He was assented to deprive Worthy Anchus from his estate royal 1548 HALL *Chron* I 17 Kyng Roberte firste deprived the Erle George of all his dignitees and possessions 1586 T B *La Primaud Fr Acad.* I 218 Henry the fift by force deprived his father from the empire 1632 SANDERSON *Serm* 30 For his obstinate refusall of Conformitie justly deprived from his Benefice in this Diocese 1660 BOYLE *New Exp Phys Mech* Concl 395, I have for diverse Yeares been deprived of His Company 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt Chr* I 1 83 Arius was deprived of his office, and excommunicated 1793 MRS E PARSONS *Woman as she should be* IV 72 Your uncle being deprived from managing your business 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) IV 283 To deprive life of ideals is to deprive it of all higher and comprehensive aims

† b with two objects, either of which might in the passive become the subject *Obs* Cf sense 5, in which the personal object disappears

c 1450 tr *De Imitatione* III xlv, He is depryued very vertues 1539 TONSTALL *Serm Palm Sund* (1823) 45, I will curse him and depriue hym his kyngedome. *a* 1562 in G Cavendish *Wolsey* (1893) 240 All is depryved me 1621 LADY M WROTH *Urania* 352 Why was sweet and dainty Philistella depriued mine eyes? 1667 MILTON *P. L* IX 857 Thee I have missed, and thought it long, depriv'd Thy presence 1802 MARIAN MOORE *Lascelles* II 240 To deprive themselves the pleasure of her company 1824 MRS JANE WEST *Alicia* III 141 My child! Even in thy early infancy Deprived my care

2 To divest of office; to inflict deprivation upon; *esp* in reference to ecclesiastical offices

c 1325 *E E Allit P* B 1738 De-parted is þy pryncipalté, deprysed þou worþes, þy rengne rafte is þe fro *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) III 20 The Emperour of Costantynoble maketh the Patriarks and depryueth hem whan he fyndeth ony cause 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron* (1568) II 758 Edward revengyng his fathers death, deprived King Henry, and attayned the Crowne 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd & Commw* 561 He [an officer] is sometime deprived, and sometime strangled 1706 HEARNE *Collect* 15 Feb, The Bp. depriv'd him for three years 1827 HALLAM *Const Hist* (1876) I VII 394 Archbishop Bancroft deprived a considerable number of puritan clergymen

absol *c* 1535 DR LAYTON in *Lett on Suppr Monast* (Camden) 76 Ye shall not deprive or visite but upon substanciall grownde s

3. To keep (a person) out *of* (†*from*) what he would otherwise have, to debar *from*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV 241 (269) Why wiltow me fro Ioye thus depryve? *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* III 82 In being depriv'd of Everlasting bliss 1611 BIBLE *Isa* XXXVIII 10, I am deprived of the residue of my yeeres 1651 HOBBES *Govt & Soc* X § 2 Subjects deprived from all possibility to acquire by their industry, necessaries to sustain the strength of their bodies and minds 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* B IV a, A Monster, which deprived also me from a publick imployment, during the space of seaventeen years. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett* lxiv 327 The mode of trial deprive[s] the subject of all the benefits of a trial by jury 1884 LOWELL in *Daily News* 7 Oct 2/7 Is it prudent to deprive whole classes of it [the ballot] any longer?

† b. *absol. Obs. rare*–1.

1605 SHAKS *Lear* I II 4 Should I . permit The curiosity of Nations to deprive me.

† c Const with two objects *Obs.*

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt Tamburl.* V III, My soul doth weep to see Your sweet desires depriv'd my Company 1671 MILTON *P R* III 23 Wherefore deprive All Earth her wonder at thy acts? 1694 tr *Milton's Lett State* Sept. 1657, That so signal a prowess and fortitude may never be deprived the fruit and due applause of all your pious undertakings.

†**4.** To remove (*from*) or cut off from access *Obs.*

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* VIII (1870) 249 Chambres the whiche be depryued clene from the sonne and open ayre 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 42 Emaus is a Citie, which small space Doth from royall Hierusalem deprive

† b. To keep off, avert *Obs rare*–1

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol* (1630) 166 Ale was his meate, his drinke, his cloth, Ale did his death deprive, And, could hee still have drunke his ale, He had beene still alive

II. †**5** To take away (a possession); to carry off, remove *Obs*

c 1325 *E E Allit P* B 185 For depryue downe of wydoe, Man may mysse þe myrþe, þat much is to prayse *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min Poems* (1840) 63 This blissid name That, first of alle, our thraldom can deprive *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr Gd Manners* (1570) E III b, He sodenly striketh with woode, or els knife, And depriveth name or life 1593 SHAKS *Lucrece* 1186 (Globe) 'Tis honour to deprive dishonour'd life 1605 STOW *Annales* 1408 His head was seuered from his body by the Axe at three stroakes, but the first deadly, and absolutely depriuing all sense and motion 1623 COCKERAM, *Deprive*, to take away 1654 tr *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 96 An inheritance, which fortune or ill events have deprived from them

Deprived (dĭprəi·vd), *ppl. a* [f DEPRIVE *v* + -ED.] Dispossessed, divested, bereft, subjected to deprivation, *esp.* dispossessed of a benefice

1552 HULOET, Depriued, *abactus, detectus de gradu priuatus* 1710 HEARNE *Collect* 2 Mar, No Nonjuring or depriv'd Bp *a* 1774 GOLDSM *Surv Exp Philos* (1776) II 168 Birds are deprived of this apparatus 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* IV 39 The deprived Archbishop showed no disposition to move

†**Deprivement** (dĭprəi·vmĕnt). *Obs* [f DEPRIVE *v* + -MENT] The action of depriving or fact of being deprived, deprivation

1630 *R Johnson's Kingd. & Commw* 561 Five have died naturall deaths after deprivement 1657 G STARKEY *Helmont's Vind* 3 The deprivement of that knowledge [is] intolerable and not to be rested in 1691–8 NORRIS *Pract Disc* 223 If by Deprivements or positive Inflictions he diminish our Happiness 1703 D WILLIAMSON *Serm bef Gen Assembly* 48 The Deprivement of Presbyterian Ministers has been double the time of theirs [the Episcopal Clergy]

Depriver (dĭprəi·vəɹ) [f as prec. + -ER1] One who or that which deprives, or takes away possessions, rights, etc.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E E T S) 62 Þise dyffoulerys & depryueres of holy cheiche *a* 1541 WYATT *Poet Wks* (1857) II Love slayeth mine heart, while Fortune is depriver Of all my comfort *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Poems* 38 (T) Depriver of those solid joys Which sack creates 1721 STRYPE *Eccl Mem* III XII 109 These deprivers were so quick that they stayed not for the appearances of the priests to answer for themselves

Depriving (dĭprəi·vĭŋ), *vbl. sb* [f DEPRIVE *v* + -ING1] The action of DEPRIVE *v*, deprivation.

1475 *Bk Noblesse* 74 Upon the depryvyng or yelding up of that dukedom. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 65 b, This water prevayleth against the Apoplexie or depriving of senses. 1621 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Elisha's Lament* (1622) 16 Double our lamentation for him at his depriving [= our d of him] 1705 HEARNE *Collect* 26 Aug, Against the Depriving of Bps by the Civil Magistrate 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII XIV, The depriving it of that power

†**Deprœlia·tion.** *Obs* [n. of action from L *dēprœliārī* to war violently, to battle, f DE I 3 + *prœliārī* to fight, *prœlium* a fight, battle]

1623 COCKERAM, *Deprœliation*, a battell

Deprofessionalize see DE- II. 1.

De profundis see DE I 7

†**Depro·me,** *v Obs rare* [ad L *dēpromĕre* to draw out, fetch away, f DE- I 2 + *prōmĕre* to bring forth, produce] *trans.* To draw out or forth, to produce

a 1652 BROME *City Wit* II 1 Wks 1873 I 297, I will only deprome, or take out a little stuffing first 1654 Z COKE *Logick* (1657) A VIII, From it, as from a spirituall Artillery, you may deprome all weapons of reason 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 333 Both [artichocks] indeed are depromed from that tribe

†**Depro·mpt,** *v Obs rare*–1. [f. L. *dēprompt-*, ppl stem of *dēprōmĕre* see prec] = prec

1586 FERNE *Blaz Gentrie* 56 From a vayled and couered speech did deprompt the hidden secrets and witty sentences of philosophy

†**Depro·mption.** *Obs. rare*–0 [n of action f L *dēprōmĕre*. see prec]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Depromption*, a drawing or bringing forth

†**Depro·perate,** *v Obs. rare*–0. [f. ppl. stem of L *dēproperāre* to make great haste, f. DE- I 3 + *properāre* to make haste]

1623 COCKERAM, *Deproperate*, to make too much speed. Hence †**Depropera·tion.**

1727 BAILEY, *Deperation*, a making haste or speed

†**Depro·strate,** *a Obs. rare*–1 [f DE- I. 3 + PROSTRATE *a*] Extremely prostrate, grovelling

1610 G FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I XLIII, His unsmooth tongue, and his deprostrate stile

Deprotestantize, deprovincialize: see DE- II 1.

† **Deprove**, *v Obs* [Early var of *disprove*, DISPROVE · cf DEPREVE.] *trans* To disprove, refute, contradict, disapprove

1450-1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 8 The more presumptuous wyll he be to fynde defaulte and to deproue tho thynges that he vnderstondyth not

Deptford Pink · see PINK.

Depth (depp) [In Wyclif *depthe*; not found in OE. or earlier ME. · cf. ON *dýpt* (*dýpð*), corresp to Goth *diupiþa* depth, f *diup-*, ON *djúp-*, = OE *déop* DEEP But the formation might be English after *length*, etc . cf the similarly late *breadth*, and see -TH suffix]

I. The quality of being deep.

1. Measurement or distance from the top downwards (or from the surface inwards); also *fig*

1393 GOWER *Conf* III 90 Geometrie, through which a man hath the sleight Of length, of brede, of depth, of height 1413 LYDG *Pilgr Sowle* v XIV (1483) 107 Alle these thre dymensions that is to seye lengthe, brede and depthe 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* II (1586) 98 Trenches of a cubite in depth and breath 1635 N CARPENTER *Geog. Del* II VII 104 To find out the absolute depth of the Sea 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 235 Filling a Glass of some depth half full with it 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden* V (1813) 64 The proper depth at which seed is to be sown. 1858 LARDNER *Handbk. Nat. Phil* 98 It will be necessary to find the depths at given intervals from bank to bank *Mod.* The arrow penetrated to a considerable depth

b. Measurement from front to back or inward from the outer part, *spec.* (*Mil*) the distance from front to rear of a body of soldiers as measured by the number of ranks

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort* (1729) 229 Whatsoever Length his Green-house be, the Depth should not much exceed twelve or thirteen feet 1667 MILTON *P L* I 549 Serried Shields in thick array Of depth immeasurable 1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc.* 127 What width and depth soever you intend your Rooms shall have. 1760-72 tr *Juan & Ulloa's Voy* (ed 3) I 157 It is furbeloed with a richer stuff, near half a yard in depth. 1832 *Regul Instr Cavalry* III 46 *Depth*, distance from front to rear.

2. The quality of being deep, or of considerable extension or distance downwards, or inwards.

1526 TINDALE *Matt* VIII 5 Because it had no depth of erth [WYCLIF, CRANMER, depnesse] 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II 399 Requires a depth of Lodging in the Ground 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* XVII, The frequency, strength, and depth of his potations. *Mod* The depth of the snow prevented our passage We could not reach it from its depth beneath the surface

3. *fig* Of subjects of thought Profundity, abstruseness

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* i, Settle thy studies, Faustus, and begin To sound the depth of that thou wilt profess. 1605 BP HALL *Medit & Vows* II § 53 The humility of those great and profound wits, whom depth of knowledge hath not led to hypaths in judgement 1613 SIR H FINCH *Law* (1636) 57 A great part of the depth and learning of the Law 1850 M'COSH *Div Govt* IV II. (1874) 490 There is a great depth of meaning in the saying

b Of persons, or their mental faculties or actions. Profundity, penetration, sagacity.

1605 BACON *Adv Learn* I IV § 2 (1873) 29 Life of invention, or depth of judgement 1711 HEARNE *Collect* (Oxf Hist Soc.) III 108 A Man of extraordinary Depth 1781 COWPER *Charity* 392 He talks of light, and the prismatic hues, As men of depth in erudition use 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 86 If it is often necessary to condemn him for superficiality, this lack of depth seldom proceeds from painstaking

4. Of feelings, moral qualities, or states: Intensity, profundity.

1596 SHAKS *Tam. Shr* V I 141 To sound the depth of this knauerie 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep* XVIII 23 The depth of Woe with words we hardly sound 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Lady's Privy* IV I, This cruelty exceeds The depth of tyranny 1738 WESLEY *Ps & Hymns* (1765) CXXXVII, The Depth of sympathetic Woe! 1869 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) III. XIII 303 Tostig alone did not stick at this depth of treason

5. Of physical qualities or conditions, as silence, darkness, colour: Intensity

1624 DAVENPORT *City Nt Cap* III, In depth of silence, you shall confess *c* 1820 S ROGERS *Italy* (1830) 132 Cedar and cypress threw Singly their depth of shadow 1873 TYNDALL *Lect. on Light* IV 157 A splendid azure, which reaches a maximum of depth and purity, and then . passes into whitish blue.

6 *Logic* The sum of the attributes contained in a concept; = COMPREHENSION 4.

1864 BOWEN *Logic* IV 67 This distinction of Quantity has been expressed by Logicians in various ways . A Logical or Universal whole has Extension, Breadth, Sphere A Metaphysical or Formal whole has Intension, Depth, Comprehension.

II Something that is deep

7. A deep water; a deep part of the sea, or of any body of water Usually in *pl* ; now only *poetic* and *rhetorical*

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* XV 5 The depe watris couerden hem, thei descendiden into the depthe as a stoon 1388 — *Ps* CXLVIII 7 Herie ȝe the Lord, dragouns, and alle depthis of watris [1382 depnessis]. *c* 1400 *Prymer* 67 Deppe clepiþ deppe, in þe vois of þi wyndowis 1580 SIDNEY *Psalms* XVIII 5 Ev'n from the waters depth, my God preserv'd me soe. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* XV 5 The depths haue couered them 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. IV. 152 But I have gazed with adoration Upon its awful depths profoundly calm 1820 SHELLEY *Cloud* 24 In the depths of the purple sea.

† b The great abyss of waters; the DEEP. *Obs*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa* li 10 Whether not thou driedist the se, watei of the huge depthe 1611 BIBLE *Prov* VIII 27 When he set a compasse vpon the face of the depth

8 A deep place in the earth, etc , a deep pit, cavity, or valley (*obs.*); *pl.* the deep or lowest part of a pit, cavity, etc (*rhet*)

1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I XVIII 20 Thus rode forthe all that daye, the yonge kyng of Inglande, by mountaignes and deptis 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* IV 690 Ev'n from the depths of Hell the Damn'd advance 1852 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XV, Miss Ophelia, suddenly rising from the depths of the large arm-chair 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 4 A demon from the depths of the pit.

9. A vast or unfathomable space, an abyss; the deep or remote part (*of* space, the air, the sky, etc) Usually in *pl.* (*poet* and *rhet*)

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I II 6 An Earth without forme, and void, a darkened depth and waters 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* II 678 The Depths of Heav'n above, and Earth below 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 420 ₱ 3 Those unfathomable Depths of Æther 1849 LONGF *Kavanagh* V 32 Measureless depths of air around 1883 PROCTOR *Myst Time & Space* 57 With Briarean arms science thrust back the stars into the depths of space

10 The inner part far from the surface or outside Also in *pl*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 60 (MS B) Brennynge of hote yren to þe deppe of the wounde ys most profftytable *Ibid.* 91 If þat a festre perse into deppe it is an imperfit cure. 1732 POPE *Ess Man* I 101 Some safer world, in depth of woods embrac'd 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1776) V 254 In the depth of those remote and solitary forests 1820 SHELLEY *Homer's Hymn to Mars* XXXI, The sacred wood, Which from the inmost depths of its green glen Echoes the voice of Neptune 1887 BOWEN *Virg Æneid* I 311 Compassed with trees of the forest and depths of shuddering shade.

11 The middle (of winter, of night), when the cold, stillness, or darkness is most intense

1605 CHAPMAN *All t oodes* I. II, You meet by stealth In depth of midnight 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 273 Though it were the depth of Winter *a* 1764 LLOYD *Poems, New-River Head*, Nor finish till the depth of night. 1863 FR A. KEMBLE *Resid in Georgia* 19 In full leaf and beauty in the very depth of winter

12 *fig.* A deep (i.e. secret, mysterious, unfathomable, etc) region of thought, feeling, or being, the inmost, remotest, or extreme part. Now often in *pl*

1382 WYCLIF *Ps* CXXIX 1 Fro depthis I criede to thee, Lord 1540 COVERDALE *Fruitf Less* V Wks. 1844 I 409 God's word is even as a two edged sword, and entereth through to the depth *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Mass Paris* I VIII, Having a smack in all, And yet didst never sound anything to the depth 1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* II IV 104, I was come to the whole depth of my tale 1665 J SPENCER *Vulg Prophecies* 96 Not a cloudy expression drops from them but it is christned a depth and a great mystery. 1813 SHELLEY *Q Mab* VI 187 From the depths of unrecorded time. 1874 HELPS *Soc Press* III 54 Imagine that there were no such depths of degradation

III 13 Phr. *Beyond* or *out of one's depth*: *lit.* in water too deep for one to reach the bottom without sinking, *fig* beyond one's understanding or capacities

1613 SHAKS *Hen VIII*, III II. 361, I haue ventur'd Like little wanton Boyes that swim on bladders in a Sea of Glory, But farre beyond my depth 1709 POPE *Ess Crit* 50 Launch not beyond your depth, but be discreet 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 403 ₱ 7 Finding them going out of my Depth I passed forward. 1892 *Pall Mall G* 19 Jan 4/3 He remained three hours in the water, afraid to move, lest he should get out of his depth

IV. *Comb* **depth-gauge**, a gauge used to measure the depth of holes; **depth-wise** *adv* , in the way or direction of depth.

1824 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag* XXXVIII 214 A violation of unity of scene, not sidewards, but depthwise

De·pthen, *v rare* [f. DEPTH: cf *lengthen, strengthen, heighten*, etc] *trans* = DEEPEN

1587 FLEMING *Contn Holinshed* III 1547/1 One pent of water had so scowred and depthened the same [hauen's mouth] 1723 *Lond Gaz* No 6148/1 An Act for depthning . and improving the Haven and Piers of Great Yarmouth

Hence **De·pthening** *vbl sb* and *ppl a* ; **depthening-tool** (see next).

De·pthing, *vbl sb* [f. assumed vb. *depth* = DEEPTHEN + -ING¹] In *depthing* or *depthening-tool* · **a.** a countersink for deepening a hole; **b.** a watchmaker's tool for gauging the distances of pivot-holes in movement plates

1788 *Trans Soc Arts* VI 188 Description of the sector depthing tool [in Horology] 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ.* IV 325/2 Supposing we place a wheel and pinion into the depthing tool, with sixty-four teeth and eight leaves respectively 1884 F J BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm* 81 Accuracy of construction is absolutely essential in the depthing tool

Depthless (de·pplɛs), *a.* [-LESS]

1 Of which the depth cannot be sounded, fathomless; abyssal.

1619 H HUTTON *Follies' Anat* 22 A sabaritticke sea, a depthlesse gulfe 1620 DEKKER *Dreame* (1860) 13 Were. My pen of pointed adamant Mine inke a depthlesse sea. 1654 E JOHNSON *Wond wrkg Provid* 132 The dep'thlesse ditches that blind guides lead into 1828 *Blackw Mag* XXIV. 159 The salt flood's limitless—depthless waters

2 Without depth actually, shallow, superficial

1816 COLERIDGE *Biog Lit, etc* (1882) 328 The depthless abstractions of fleeting phenomena, the shadows of sailing vapours. 1825 — *Aids Refl* (1854) 122 The breadthless lines, depthless surfaces, and perfect circles of geometry

† **Depu·cel, -elle,** *v.* Also 5 des-, dispuselle [a. F *dépuceler*, in OF. *desp-* (12th c. in Littré), f. *dé-*, *des-* —L DIS- + F. *pucelle* maiden: see PUCELLE] *trans* To deflower.

1440 J SHIRLEY *Dethe K James* (1818) 5 Yn dispusellyng and defowlyng of yong madyns 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met* XIII XV, How she was despucelled by a Gyante. 1483 — *G de la Tour* Evija, Of the doughter of Iacob that was depuceled

† **Depu·celate,** *v Obs rare* Also 7 depusilate [f F *dépuceler* : see -ATE³ 7] = prec

1611 COTGR, *Depuceler*, to depucelate, or deflower a virgine 1635 BROMI *Spar Garden* IV IV, She is depusilated by your sonne *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III VI 58 The unmaidening or depucelating of a hundred Virgins.

† **Depu·dicate,** *v. Obs rare*—⁰. [f ppl. stem of L *dēpudīcāre* to debauch, f DE- I 6 + *pudīc-us* chaste] *trans* To violate the chastity of, deflower

1623 in COCKERAM 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† **Depu·dorate,** *v Obs. rare.* [f DE- II. 1 + L *pudor* shame, modesty] *trans.* To deprive of shame, make shameless

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* I iv 193 Then Minds are Depudorated or become so void of Shame, as that [etc.]

Depullula·tion. *nonce-wd* [noun of action f L. DE- I. 2 + *pullulāre* to sprout out, f *pullulus* chick, sprout] Removal or plucking off of sprouts

1839-40 DR QUINCY *Casuistry* Wks VIII. 252 It is by the everlasting depullulation of fresh sprouts and shoots from old boughs, that this enormous accumulation takes place.

Depulper (dɪ́pʌlpəɹ) [f. **depulp* vb. (in med L. *dēpulpāre*, '*depulpo* = ἀποσαρκῶ' in *L.-Gr Gloss*) + -ER¹] An apparatus for removing pulp.

1882 SPON *Encycl Manuf* 1839 (*Beet-sugar*) The term 'depulpers,' has been applied to a class of apparatus rendered necessary by the inability of the ordinary filters to completely remove the fine pulpy matters from the juice They are really nothing more than effective mechanical filters.

† **Depulsa·tion.** *Obs rare*—⁰ [n of action from L. *dēpulsāre* to thrust away: see DEPULSE]

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Depulsation*, a thrusting or driving away or repelling

† **Depu·lse,** *v Obs.* [ad L *dēpulsāre* to thrust away, freq of *dēpellĕre*, f DE- I 2 + *pellĕre, puls-*, to drive, push . see DEPEL] *trans.* To drive or thrust away, thrust down

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 87 He that married his brother's wife depulsed the shame and ignominy of barrenness 1563-87 FOXE *A & M* (1596) 535/1 Which not onlie thrust into heauen saintes of your owne making but also depulse downe from heauen Gods welbeloued seruants 1623 COCKERAM, *Depulse*, to driue away, to thrust one often away

† **Depulsion** (dɪ́pʌlʃən) *Obs* [ad. L *dēpulsiōn-em*, n of action from *dēpellĕre* to drive away see DEPULSE.] The action of driving or thrusting away; expulsion; repulsion.

1611 SPELD *Hist. Gt Brit* IX XVI. § 9 (After her Husbands depulsion from his regall Throne) her forces being vanquished at the battell of Tewkesbury 1638 WILKINS *New World* I. (1684) 163 [They] cannot have any Power of Attraction or Depulsion in them.

† **Depu·lsive,** *a. Obs* [f L. *dēpuls-*, ppl stem of *dēpellĕre* see -IVE . cf *impulsive*] Having the quality of driving away, averting, prophylactic

c 1615 C MORE *Life Sir T More* (1828) 326 The wholesome depulsive triacle against this deadly infection.

† **Depu·lsor.** *Obs.* In 6 **depoulsour** [a L *dēpulsor*, agent-n from *dēpellĕre* · see DEPULSE Cf. OF *depulseur* (Godef)] One who drives or thrusts away; a repeller

1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph* (1877) 130 (D) Hercules was in olde time worshipped vnder the name of ἀλεξίκακος, that is, the depoulsour and driuer awaye of all euills

† **Depu·lsory,** *a Obs* [ad L *dēpulsōri-us*, f. *dēpulsor*. see prec and -ORY] = DEPULSIVE

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell* XXV. II 263 Making supplication unto the gods by the meanes of certaine depulsorie sacrifices

† **Depu·lye,** *v. Sc Obs* In 6 **depulȝe, -uilȝie.** [ad F *dépouiller*, in OF. *desp-*] = DESPOIL

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV VII 80 Lyk emetis Quhen thai depulȝe the meikle bing of quheit

Depurant (dɪ́piŭərănt, de piu-), *a* and *sb Med.* [ad med L *dēpūrānt-em*, pr. pple of *dēpūrāre* (see below).]

A. *adj.* Purifying; *Med* Having the quality of purifying the blood or other fluids of the body

B. *sb* A medicine or substance which has this quality.

1875 H C WOOD *Therap* (1879) 588 Water acts not only as a diluent, but also as a depurant 1883 *Syd Soc Lex., Depurant*, purifying, cleansing Applied to medicines, or to any kind of diet, that purifies the fluids of the body

† **Depu·rate,** *ppl a Obs* [ad med L *dēpūrāt-us*, pa. pple of *dēpūrāre* (see next) in F *dépuré*] Purified, cleansed, refined, clarified.

1657 W COLES *Adam in Eden* CLXV, The said depurate juice 1661 GLANVILL *Van. of Dogm.* XI (R.), A material attribute, and incompatible with so depurate a nature. 1686 GOAD *Celest Bodies* III. II 428 Sulfur refin'd and depurate.

Depurate (dɪ́piŭəɹeɪt, de·piuɹéɪt), *v.* [f ppl stem of med.L *dēpūrāre*, f DE- I. 3 + *pūrāre* to purify, *pūrus* pure Cf. F. *dépurer* (13th c. in Hatzf.), Pr. and Sp. *depurar*, It. *depurare*.]

1 *trans* To free from impurities, purify, cleanse
1620 VENNER *Via Recta* Introd 8 It [water] is the better depurated with the morning Sunne, and pure orientall Windes 1685 BOYLE *Effects Motion* Suppl 156 Let the Gums be depurated with the Vinegar of Squills 1751 BAYLY in *Phil Trans* XLVII 29 Sufficient to depurate the blood 1800 HOWARD *ibid* XC 218 It had been depurated from excess of alkali 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys Geog* III 78 The luxuriant Flora of the Coal period—which served to depurate the atmosphere of its Carbonic Acid
fig 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* 148 Their Imagination is not sufficiently defecated and depurated from the filth of Corporeity 1780 BURKE *Speech at Bristol* Wks 1842 I 263 It was long before the spirit of true piety could be depurated from the dregs and feculence of the contention 1832 *Fraser's Mag* VI 602 Will you not feel your being depurated of its accustomed weaknesses?

2 *intr.* (for *refl*) To become free from impurities
1767 MONRO in *Phil Trans* LVII 407 After it had stood for a month to depurate, it was again filtered

Hence **Depurated** *ppl. a*, **Depurating** *vbl sb* and *ppl a*
1651 BIGGS *New Disp* P 124 The depurated bloud from the *vena cava* 1762 tr *Busching's Syst Geog* I 179 Sulphur is also found but the melting and depurating of it is too chargeable 1781 *Phil Trans.* LXXI 41 The quantity of depurated salt they will afford 1840 BARHAM *Ingol Leg*, *Spectre of Tapp*, They had come under the valet's depurating hand 1844–57 G BIRD *Urin Deposits* (ed 5) 63 The depurating functions of [the] kidneys

Depuration (depiurē·ʃən). [a F *dépuration* (13th c in Littré), or ad med L *dēpūrātiōn-em* (It *depurazione*, Sp *depuracion*, Pr *depuracio*), n of action from *dēpūrāre* to DEPURATE] The action or process of freeing from impurities; purification, refining; in *Med.* the removal of impurities from the humours or fluids of the body
1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 603 (R) This manner of depuration and clarifying of it by a strainer 1641 FRENCH *Distill* I (1651) 33 The depuration of Manna for this use. 1753 N TORRIANO *Gangr Sore Throat* p XII, This critical Depuration of the Blood by Eruptions on the Skin. 1789 MRS PIOZZI *Journ France* I 195 The depuration of gold may be performed many ways 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys Geog* III 81 The Upper Palæozoic age, in which the chief depuration of the atmosphere took place

Depurative (dĭ·pĭū·rătĭv, de piure tiv), *a* and *sb* [f. med. or mod L *dēpūrātīv-us*, f ppl stem of *dēpū,rāre*: cf. F *dépuratif* (1792 in Hatzf)]
A *adj.* Having the quality of cleansing from impurities **B** *sb* A purifying agent or medicine
Depurative disease, a name given by Dickinson to lardaceous disease
1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* VI 167 A depurative fermentation of the humours 1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot.* 147 The depurative properties ascribed to Viola canina 1861 *Technologist* II 30 Sarsaparilla as a depurative and restorative in disorders of the blood

Depurator (de piure tə1) [agent-n. f DEPURATE *v.* on Latin analogies] An agent or apparatus that purifies or cleanses, *spec.* see quot 1874
1835 KIRBY *Hab & Inst Anim* I. 159 Similar to what devolves upon the larves of certain insects, with regard to stagnant waters, they may be depurators 1858 SIMMONDS, *Depurator*, a French machine for cleansing and preparing cotton for spinning 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, *Depurator*, an apparatus to assist the expulsion of morbid matter by means of the excretory ducts of the skin The *depurator* is described in Nathan Smith's English patent, 1802 1885 *Alien. & Neurol* Oct 540 The remedies indicated are chiefly depurators and nutrients

Depuratory (dĭ·pĭū·rătəri), *a* (*sb*) [mod. f. ppl. stem of *dēpūrāre* see -ORY]
A *adj.* =DEPURATIVE *a.*; formerly *spec.* 'applied to certain diseases which were supposed to carry off impurities from the system' (*Syd Soc. Lex*)
1676 *Phil Trans* XI. 569 The Continual Depuratory Feaver 1733 CHEYNE *Eng Malady* II xi § 3 (1734) 233 Nervous Fevers, as distinguished from Hot and Depuratory ones 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim Life* 256 A water-vascular or depuratory system
B *sb.* =DEPURATIVE *sb*

† **Depu·re**, *v. Obs* [ad F *dépurer* or med L. *dēpūrā·re* see DEPURATE] *trans* To free from impurity, cleanse, purify (*lit* and *fig*), =DEPURATE *v*
a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2768 Send Sum pured pelloure depurid to put in oure wedis 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb) 246 My soule depuryd from vyce. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Ep Ded, He sends for the barber to depure, decurtate, and sponge him 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 156 Ingredients [which] depure the Blood
Hence **Depu·red**, **Depu·ring** *ppl adjs*
1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt* VI 74 And lyke crystall depured was Euery wyndowe 1508 DUNBAR *Goldyn Targe* 1, With cleir depurit beims christalyne 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 133 Confycte them with clarified and depuryd hunny 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent* II 1 35 b, Lawes promulgate by God, confirmed after the moste depured and perfecte maner 1873 W S MAYO *Never Again* XXXII 417 Spirit of Night Already doth thy soft depuring light Mine eyes untilm

† **Depu·rgatory**, *a Obs. rare*—0 [f ppl stem of L. *dēpurgāre* to clean out: see -ORY] Having the quality of purging or cleansing.
1611 COTGR, *Depurgatoire*, depurgatorie, purging

† **Depu·rge**, *v Obs* [ad L *dēpurgā·re* · see prec] *trans.* To purge or cleanse from impurity
1657 in *Physical Dict*

Depurit, Sc f DEPURED *ppl a*

Depurition, bad form for DEPURATION.
1847 in CRAIG

† **Depu·rse**, *v. Sc. Obs* [f. DE- II. 2 + PURSE: cf. *debourse*, *disbursе*] =DISBURSE
a 1648 *Sc Acts Chas I* (1814) V 479 (Jam), With power to borrow, vptak, and leavie moneyes and to give directiones for depurseing thairof 1655 in Z Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App 29/1 Halfe of the expenses depursed in legall pursute 1676 W. Row *Contin Blair's Autobiog* XII (1848) 380 Which monies Mr Blair did most willingly depurse 1733 P LINDSAY *Interest Scot* 203 The Money depurst for their Expence and Provisions.
Hence **Depu·rsement** = DISBURSEMENT
1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett* (1862) I 158 Write up your depursements and keep the account of what ye give out 1643 *Sc Acts Chas I* (1870) VI 16 Necessarie depursements bestowed be him 1774 *Petit* in A. M'Kay *Hist Kilmarnock* 303 To expend the haill necessary depursement.

Deputable (dĭpiū tăb'l, de piū-), *a.* [f. DEPUTE *v* + -ABLE] Capable of being, or fit to be, deputed
1621 W SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 220 A fifth or tenth of Time deputable to the service of God *Ibid* 224 A sixth or eighth of time deputable to Gods service. 1841 CARLYLE *Baillie Misc* (1888) VI 207 A man deputable to the London Parliament and elsewhither

† **De putary**, *a Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. DEPUTE *v* + -ARY 1] Acting as a deputy; deputed
1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Oson* 39 r b, His [the Pope's] Bulles of Pardons and his deputary Comissaryes

† **De·putate**, *ppl a Obs.* [ad L. *dēputāt-us*, pa pple of *dēputā·re* to DEPUTE] (*pple* and *adj*) Deputed, appointed, assigned.
a 1440 *Found St Bartholomew's* 32 Holy place, whiche deputat ys only to dyuyne vse 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III 281 Rhamnusia, quhilk [*misprr* quhill] was Iuge deputate

Deputation (depiutē·ʃən). *sb* [f L. type **dēputātiōn-em*, n of action from *dēputāre* to DEPUTE: cf. F *députation* (16th c in Littré), It *deputazione* (*deputatione*, Florio 1598)] The action of deputing, or fact of being deputed
† **1.** *gen* Appointment, ordination, assignment (to an office, function, etc). *Obs*
1393 GOWER *Conf.* III 178 He shall Ordeigne his deputation Of suche juges, as ben lerned. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* II xii 220 The deputacioun and the assignyng bi which the visible eukarist is ordeyned and assigned forto represente the bodi of Crist. 1509–10 *Act* 1 *Hen VIII*, c 9 The Chauncelle [shall] have the Deputacion and Assignement of Persones that they shall take and receyve the seid Toule and Custome 1640 BP HALL *Episc* II xxi 207 One Bartolomæus the Bishop of the Hereticks taking upon him the Deputation of that Anti-pope, yeelded unto him a wicked and abhominable reverence. *a* 1647 FILMER *Patriarcha* (1887) 32 It seems they did not like a king by deputation but desired one by succession 1650 R HOLLINGWORTH *Usus pod Powers* 68 None can take it in hand but by deputation from him
2 *spec* Appointment to act on behalf of another; delegation
[1534 *Act 26 Hen VIII*, c 3 § 4 Any person to whome any deputacion shalbe made by commission] 1552 HULOET, Deputation, *subsortitio*, *substitutio*, *surrogatio* 1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* v lxxxi § 7 Vnto all these the law hath given leaue, while themselues bear waightier burthens, to supply inferiour by deputation 1698 NORRIS *Treat Sev Subjects* 280 That we Feed them our selves, and not by Proxy or Deputation 1799 J ROBERTSON *Agric Perth* 44 The king grants this deputation to a person regularly bred to the law 1863 A J. HORWOOD *Year-bks* 30–1 *Edw I*, Pref 29 An attorney might be appointed for a particular suit or generally for all suits, and the latter kind of deputation was common in Eyre.
† **b** A document conveying such an appointment, a commission, warrant. *Obs*
1628 DIGBY *Voy Medit.* (1868) 4 This same day I sealed to Sir Edward Stradling a deputation of being my Vice-admirall 1692 *Lond Gaz* No 2698/4 A black Hair'd Man, who went about the Countries with a false Deputation 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* I 162 James Digweed called to day, and I gave him his brother's deputation
† **3.** An appointment by the lord of the manor to the office and rights of a gamekeeper, a document conveying such appointment under statutory authority *Obs.*
(The deputation was necessary to constitute a gamekeeper; but it was also frequently used as a means of giving to friends the privilege of shooting game over an estate.)
1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV v, The squire declared he would give the game-keeper his deputation the next morning *c* 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuas* III. (D), He had inquired about the manor, would be glad of the deputation, certainly, but made no great point of it, said he sometimes took out a gun, but never killed. 1869 *Daily News* 23 Apr, Formerly the Woods and Forests gave what were called 'deputations' to gentlemen to shoot over the Crown lands. 1880 S WALPOLE *Hist Eng.* III 63 Country gentlemen who were desirous of doing a neighbour a good turn were in the habit of giving him a 'deputation' as a gamekeeper
4. A body of persons appointed to go on a mission on behalf of another or others. Often a small company (or a single person) deputed by a society to visit various places on behalf of the society. (The chief current use.)
1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II IX 344 They propos'd to send a deputation of four senators 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas I*, I VI. 186 A deputation of the Houses waited on the King 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II XXII 146 The deputations represented certain metropolitan parishes, and were the exponents of markedly Radical opinions.
Hence **Deputa·tion**, **Deputa·tionize** *v.*, to visit with a deputation; **Deputa·tional** *a*, of or belonging to a deputation; **Deputa·tionist**, one who belongs to or supports a deputation.

1885 *Manch. Exam* 18 Mar 5/3 The trustees are on the side of the deputationists 1888 *Balance Sheet Manchester Ch. of E. Temp Soc*, Travelling and Deputational Expenses 1888 *Lanc Evening Post* 3 Feb 2/4 The Prime Minister has been deputationised by some of the most expert among our sociologists. 1891 *Scott. Leader* 12 Jan 4 The Unionists last week 'deputationed' Mr. Goschen

Deputative (de piū·tĕtĭv), *a* [f L. *dēputāt-*, ppl stem of *dēputāre* to DEPUTE + -IVE] Characterized by deputation or by being deputed; of the nature of a deputy
1625–8 tr *Camden's Hist Eliz* III (1688) 362 A Parliament begun by a deputative Commission granted by the Queen to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Treasurer, and the Earl of Derby 1646 LILBURNE *Game Scotch & Eng* 20 Wherein the joynt military interest of both Kingdomes is represented and both thereby incorporated into one deputative body *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm Heb* II 5 If authority be yielded un-to Angels, yet that authority is only deputative in reference to work which is injoyned by them
Hence **De putatively** *adv.*, by way of deputation
1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp* 472 To pay Tithes to Christ by the hands of his Ministers, who are deputatively and ministerially humble. 1818 G S FABER *Hor Mos.* II 43 And who can have authority to send, unless God immediately, or certain of his previously appointed messengers deputatively?

Deputator (de·piŭte·tə1) *rare.* [agent-n from L *dēputāre* to DEPUTE]
1 One who deputes another to act for him
1669 LOCKE *Laws of Carolina* § 56 All such deputations shall be revocable at the pleasure of the deputator 1884 *19th Cent* Jan 84 The deputy necessarily disappeared with the deputator.
2 A member of a deputation (*nonce-use*)
1894 *Nat Observer* 6 Jan 181/1 The philanthropic projects of Professor Stuart and other 'deputators'.

Depute (de piut), *ppl. a* and *sb* Now only *Sc.* Also 5–6 deputte, 6–7 deput, see also DEBITE [Found as pa pple before the appearance of any other part of DEPUTE *v*, app 1epr. OF. *depute* (mod F *député*) pa pple, the final *e* having become mute, as in *assign*, *avowe*, etc After the verb came into use, *depute*, *deput*, continued to be used as its pa pple, and even as its pa. t (*esp* in Sc, where perhaps it was viewed as short for *deputit*, *deputed*) Only Sc since the 17th c]
† **A.** as *pa pple* Deputed; imputed, ascribed; appointed, assigned: see DEPUTE *v*
1382 WYCLIF *Rom* Prol 299 The apostil shewith al to be depute to the grace of God 1413 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton) I xxii (1859) 24 Grace, quene and heuenly prynceese As depute by the souerayne kyng eterne *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* liv 235 (Harl MS) Thei hadde I-putte sheldes in a certeyne place deputte perefor. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI ix 180 Quhat sort of pane is deput ay For ilk trespas 1623 CAMDEN in *Lett Lit Men* (Camden) 126 Some such as were deput for mee in this yeeres Visitation.
B *sb* One deputed, =DEPUTY. (Now only *Sc*)
1405, 1490 [see DEPUTY 1 b, 2] 1530 in W H Turner *Select. Rec Oxford* 72 The seyd Chaunseler, hys Deputt's, and Scolers. 1563–7 BUCHANAN *Reform St Andros* Wks (1892) 15 The conservatour or hys deput being present *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc Poems* XXVIII 2 Melancholie, grit deput of Dispair 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg*, *Lord John* XXIV, 'Twas no deputé's task your guest to ask 1868 *Act* 31–2 *Vict* c 101 § 36 Such decree shall be recorded by the director of Chancery, or his depute
C. In *comb* (*Sc.*)
1640–1 *Kirkcudbr War-Comm Min Bk* (1855) 56 Ressaivit by the Commissar depute, the rentalles of the pretendit bischopes' rentes 1681 *Act Secur Peace of Kingd* (*Scotl*) in *Lond Gaz* No. 1648/4 To nominate Sheriff-Deputs, Justices of Peace, or other Commissioners 1753 *Stewart's Trial* App 4 Mr. Archibald Campbell of Stonefield, sheriff depute of the shire of Argyll 1869 *Pall Mall G* 6 July 5 The Lord Advocate the Solicitor-General Subordinate to these are four advocate-deputes

Depute (dĭpiū t), *v.* [a F *députer* (1328 in Hatzf), ad L *dēputāre* to consider as, destine, allot, f. DE I. 2 b + *putāre* to think, count, consider, etc]
† **1.** *trans* To appoint, assign, ordain (a person or thing) to or for a particular office, purpose, or function *Obs*
c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VII VI 361 And als he depute hys Counsale The erle of Fyfe mast specyale 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 89 b/1 Thys chylde was taken prysoner and deputed to serue the kynge. 1489 — *Faytes of A* IV xv 274 The sygne of the Egle is deputed for the dygnyte Imperyal 1513–4 *Act* 5 *Hen VIII*, c. 1 Pream, The Kyng hath deputed and ordeyned in the seid Citie divers officers and ministres *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Gold Bk M Aurel* (1546) I ij, He deputed two howres for the matters of Asie 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III Ep Ded 4 Faithful in deputing to the Lords service men fit for their function 1683 *Brit Spec* 129 Westminster was from its first foundation deputed for the burial of our Kings.
† **2** To assign, impute, ascribe, attribute *Obs.*
1382 [see DEPUTE *ppl. a.*] 1485 CAXTON *St Wenefr* 10 They myght depute it to the pryde of her. *a* 1592 H SMITH *Serm Phil* 1 23 The Apostle doth depute their strange diseases and sudden death to none other cause.
† **3.** To consign, deliver over. *Obs*
a 1440 *Found St Barthlomew's* 44 Lette nat me be deputid to euerlastyng flammys. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XI XIX, But some seased tymbre & boordes which were broken of the shipp, whyche the flodes deputed at theyre playsire 1483 — *Gold Leg* 264/1 This blessid saint was deputed unto an hard and strayte pryson

4. To assign (a charge), now, *spec* to commit, give in charge (authority, etc) to a deputy or substitute

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c 35 Pream, The Kyngis Grace deputed to hym than and sithen offices of chaige 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 28 b, Spirituall talentes, whiche our lorde hath deputed to our credence 1727 DE FOE *Hist Appar* VI (1840) 59 The Devil may depute such and such powers and privileges to his confederates 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Berkeley* I IV 73 She could not depute it to anybody to judge when was the right time

5 *spec* To appoint (a person) as one's substitute, delegate, or agent, to ordain to act on one's behalf.

[1494 FABYAN *Chron* IV lxiii 42 Caraucius was by the Senate of Rome deputed for a Substitute or a Ruler vnder the Romaynes 1530 PALSGR 513/1, I muste nedes departe, but I wyll depute some bodye in my romme 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen VIII*, c 35 The Justice and Justices shall make assigne depute and appouncte as many deputie or deputies as shalbe thought convenient] 1552 HULOET, Depute *surrogo, delego* 1604 SHAKS *Oth* IV II 226 To depute Cassio in Othellos place 1687 in *Magd Coll & Jas II*, lxviii, The vice President and others Fellows being deputed by the rest of the Fellows of the said College, to answer 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 55 P 5 The Deputies of the Six Cantons who are deputed to determine the Affair of Tockenburg 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Manch Strike* IV 54 Allen, Clack, and Gibson were deputed to wait on the masters 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* IV § 2 172 They were elected by a few of the principal burghers deputed for the purpose.

†b. *absol* To send a deputation. *Obs rare*

1768 *Woman of Honor* II 94 Soon after, a borough deputed to him, with an entreaty to do it the honor of representing it

†6. (See quot, and cf DEPUTATION 3.) *Obs*

1832 in *Pall Mall G.* 13 Aug (1889) 3/2 There lies before me a copy of an old local newspaper of August, 1832, which contains numerous 'Notices to Sportsmen' that the game on such and such a manor is now reserved or 'deputed'

Hence **Depu ted** *ppl a*, **Depu ting** *vbl sb.*; also **Depu ter**, one that deputes

1548 GEST *Pr Masse* I j, There is no sacrament which hath not bothe hys deputed element, word, and commandement. 1603 SHAKS *Meas. for M* II II 60 Not the Kings Crowne, nor the deputed Sword, The Marshalls Truncheon, nor the Iudges Robe *a* 1641 BP MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon* (1642) 369 No deputation depriveth the Deputer of his right 1652 G W. tr *Cowel's Inst* 41 Wee have sometimes *Tutores Dativi*, or deputed Guardians amongst us 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* IX. 228 Already is begun the grand assize Deputed conscience scales The dread tribunal 1795 *Fate of Sedley* II 70 Suetonius Paulinus, the deputed Commander of Nero.

†**De·putery, deputrie.** *Obs Sc* [DEPUTE *sb* + -RY.] The office of a depute, deputyship.

1584 *Sc Acts Jas VI* (1814) 300 (Jam) The office of deputrie and clerkship in the said office of Thesaurarie

Deputize (de·piŭtəiz), *v* [f DEPUTE *sb* or DEPUTY + -IZE]

1. *trans* To appoint as a deputy Chiefly *U.S*

1730-6 BAILEY (folio) Pref, *Deputize*, to constitute or appoint one a Deputy 1811 *Port Folio* Jan (Bartlett), They seldom think it necessary to deputize more than one person to attend to their interests at the seat of government 1828 WEBSTER *Deputize*, to appoint a deputy, to empower to act for another, as a sheriff 1877 SPARROW *Serm* XIX 248 Those who were deputized did their master's work faithfully

2. *intr* To act as a deputy, usually in reference to musical engagements. *colloq*

1869 *Athenæum* 27 Mar 445/3 Mr Perren deputized creditably for Mr Sims Reeves 1884 *Musical Times* 1 May 297/1 A London organist, who has relinquished regular work, will deputise upon nominal terms

Deputrie, see DEPUTERY, *Obs.*

Deputy (de·piŭti), *sb.* Forms. 5 depute, deputee, *Sc.* depwte, 6 deputye, 6-7 deputie, 7- deputy. [a F *député*, subst use of pa. pple. of *députer* to DEPUTE Originally spelt *depute*; in one form of which the final *e* became mute (though usually retained in writing); in another form it continued to be pronounced,-and then as in CITY, etc, it passed through *-ee, -ie* to *-y* (Cf †*assigne, assign, assignee*) The ME. examples of *deputie* are placed here, but might as well stand under DEPUTE *sb* See also the corrupted forms DEBITE, DEBITY]

1. A person appointed or nominated to act for another or others, *esp* to hold office or exercise authority instead of another; a substitute, lieutenant, vicegerent.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* V X 381 And Deputis be-hynd hym he left To keipe Brettayne 1511 HEN VII in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser II I 170 That ye . paye unto them, or to their deputie in their names, the summes aforesaid 1624 LD KENSINGTON *ibid.* Ser I III 174 But the case is now different, sayd she, for there the Prince was in Person, heer is but his deputy But a deputy, answerd I, that represents his person 1660 WOOD *Life* (O. H S) I 361 For the Greek lecture, the reader therof got a deputy to do it 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* I VI. 70 In the presence of a professor, or one of his deputies 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit India* II IV VIII 283 They sent to the army two members of council, as field deputies, without whose concurrence no operations should be carried on 1841 W SPALDING *Italy & It Isl.* III 338 The university of Padua besides deputies and assistants, has 35 professors

fig. 1717 L HOWEL *Desiderius* 58 Those two Deputies of Pride, the Lust of the Flesh, and the Lust of the Eye 1783 MAD D'ARBLAY *Diary* 19 Jan, I found her not merely free from pride, but free from affability—its most mortifying deputy

b. *Law* A person authorized to exercise on behalf of another the whole of his office (*general deputy*), or some special function of it (*special deputy*), but having no interest in the office

1405 *Rolls of Parlt* III. 605/1 Our generalls and specialls Attornies and Deputes 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt Parall* 46 There is great difference betwixt a bailie, & a deputie 1607-72 COWELL *Interp* s v, A Deputy hath not any interest in the Office, but is onely the shadow of the Officer, in whose Name he doth all things 1642 PERKINS *Pr of Bk* § 100 An assignee is such a person who doth occupie in his own right, and a deputie such a person who doth occupie in the right of another 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will IV*, c 42 § 20 The Sheriff of each County shall name a sufficient Deputy, who shall have an Office within One Mile of the Inner Temple Hall, for the Receipt of Writs [etc]

c. A person delegated or sent (alone or as a member of a deputation) to act in the place of those who send him.

1769 ROBERTSON *Chas V*, V. I 222 Charles artfully avoided admitting their deputies to audience 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV 347 Three deputies were sent back with them to Sinope, to fetch the vessels 1862 LD BROUGHAM *Brit Const* VI 87 The lesser barons were called to send deputies, instead of attending personally

d. Phr. *By deputy*. by another person in one's stead, by proxy

1625 BACON *Ess*, *Studies* (Arb) 11 Some Bookes also may be read by Deputy, and Extracts made of them by Others 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* II Wks 1799 I 180 He is suffered to do that by deputy 1868 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) II VII 23 His wars were waged by deputy.

2 Special applications.

†a. One deputed to exercise authority on behalf of the sovereign or of the sovereign power; a proconsul, a viceroy, a Lord Lieutenant (of Ireland).

c 1490 in Gairdner *Lett Rich III & Hen VII* (Rolls) App A, Our right gode lord Gerald erle of Kildare your depute lieutenaunt of this your land of Irland 1568 BIBLI (Bishops') 1 *Kings* XXII 47 There was then no kyng in Edom, the deputie was king — *Acts* XVIII 12 When Gallio was the deputie of Achaia 1613 SHAKS *Hen VIII*, III II 260 You sent me Deputie for Ireland 1696 *Lond Gaz* No 3190/3 My Lord Capell, Lord Deputy of Ireland 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm* Ser IV (1863) I 7 There was there a deputy, that is, a proconsul

b. In the City of London, a member of the Common Council, who acts instead of an alderman in his absence; a deputy alderman

1557 *Order of Hospitals* C VJ b, The Alderman of the Warde or his Deputie 1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, II IV 92, I was before Master Tisick the Deputie, the other day 1712 STEELE *Spect* No 503 P 2 The deputy of the ward sat in that pew 1772 *Ann Reg* 79/2 Mr Alderman Peers, with Mr Deputy Judd presented a petition 1837 *Munic Corp Inq Commission*, Every alderman, except the alderman of Bridge Without, appoints a Deputy, who must be a Common Councilman of the Ward 1894 *P O London Directory*, Common Council.—The first-named in each Ward is the Deputy

c An officer in a coal-mine (See quots)

1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb & Durh* 22 *Deputies*, a set of men employed in setting timber for the safety of the workmen, also in putting in brattice and brattice stoppings They also draw the props from places where they are not required for further use. 1893 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 5/4 The deputies test the beams and other protective appliances put up, examine the passage walls and roofs and the state of the atmosphere, and tell the 'detallers' what to do.

d The manager of a common lodging-house

1851 MAYHEW *Lond Labour* I 249 In some places knives and forks are not provided, unless a penny is left with the 'deputy', or manager, till they are returned 1888 *Times* 13 Oct. 12/1 She acted as deputy to the house in question [a common lodging-house]

3. A person elected to represent a constituency; a member of a representative legislative assembly *Chamber of Deputies*. the second house in the national assembly of France, and some other countries.

1600 E BLOUNT tr *Conestaggio* 76 The three estates of the Realme, that is, the Clergie, the Nobilitie, and the Deputies of the Cities and townes at Lisbone 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 382 William meant to remove the assembly of the States (which was summoned to meet at Middleburgh) to a situation in which the deputies would not be so much influenced by the emissaries of Spain 1792 *Gentl Mag* LXII II 945 Three hundred and seventy-one deputies, assembled in one of the halls of the palace of the Thuilleries. 1809 KENDALL *Trav* I V 27 The deputies are now frequently denominated *representatives* They were anciently called *committee-men* 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* III II VI, Deputy Thuriot, he who was Advocate Thuriot 1863 MARY HOWITT *F Bremer's Greece* I. VIII 264 The Deputies are chosen by the people for three years

4. *attrib* and *Comb* Deputed; acting or appointed to act instead of. ; vice-. .

1548 HALL *Chron* 211 b, Either chief Capitain of Calais or els deputie Capitain. 1624 SANDERSON *Serm* I 243 The poor you shall alwayes have with you, as my deputy-receivers, but me (in person) ye shall not have always 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri Faith* (1845) 379 Christ's love to us was not deputy-love he loved us not by a vicar 1695 *Lond Gaz* No 3099/3 Mr Godfrey, Deputy Governor of the Bank of England 1805 WELLINGTON in Gurw *Desp* III 659 To appoint Captain Bellingham to be Deputy Quarter Master general in Mysore 1843 MACAULAY *Ess., Mad D'Arblay*, Singing women escorted by deputy husbands. 1863 H COX *Institt* I VII 92 The deputy-speakers are usually the chief judges of the courts of Westminster. 1881 RT HON. A W PEEL in *Times* 2 Feb 6/4 That Standing Order is enabling only, and provides for the appointment and duties of the Deputy-Speaker during the unavoidable absence of the Speaker

De·puty, *v rare* [f prec sb.] *trans* To appoint or send as deputy; to depute

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II III III *Law* 1126 Frail Aaron, Deputi'd During his [Moses'] absence, all the Flock to guide. 1867 *Quiver* 186 Thrush, linnet, blackbird deputied the lark with praise to heaven

De·putyship. [f. DEPUTY *sb* + -SHIP] The office, term of office or position of a deputy

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron* III 1079/2 Richard Beauchampe earle of Warwike being deputie for John duke of Bedford (being regent of France) did obteine manie castels in his deputieship. 1624 CAPT J SMITH *Virginia* V 190 They would not be gouernesse when his Deputiship was expired 1765 COWPER *Let to J Hill* 8 Nov, I heartily wish him joy of his deputyship 1881 MRS OLIPHANT *Hasky Joscelyn* II 281 The state into which his work must have got, but for the strenuous and anxious deputyship of his clerk

†**Dequa·ntitate,** *v Obs rare*[−1]. [f DE- II *pref* 1 + L *quantitāt-em* quantity; see -ATE[3] 7] *trans* To diminish the quantity or amount of

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* II V 86 This we affirme of pure gold, for that which is current is by reason of its allay is actually dequantitated by fire 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr*

†**Dequa·ss, dequa·ce,** *v Obs rare*[−1] [a OF *dequasser, decasser* to break down, crush, f. DE- I 1 + *quasser, casser* to break: see CASS, QUASH, DECASS] *trans* To break down, crush

c 1400 *Test Love* I (1560) 276 b/1 Thus with sleight shalt thou surmount and dequace the yvell in their herts

De quoi, dequoy, obs forms of DECOY *sb.*2

Der, obs form of DARE *v*, DEAR, DEER

Deracinate (dĕræ·sinĕit), *v.* [f F. *déracine r* (in OF *desr-*), f *dé-, des-*, L DIS- + *racine* root; see -ATE[3] 7] *trans.* To pluck or tear up by the roots; to uproot, eradicate, exterminate *lit.* and *fig*

1599 SHAKS *Hen. V*, V II 47 The Culter rusty, That should deracinate such Sauagery 1606 — *Tr & Cr* I III 99 1659 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 27 But neither Arms, nor Victories [were] able to deracinate or root out this Doctrine 1788 *Lond Mag* 477 To deracinate and annihilate the whole system of moral, historical and revealed asseverations 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq* (1886) 80 Disembowelling mountains and deracinating pines!

b. *transf.*

1843 E JONES *Poems, Sens & Event* 167 Chill every river into stagnancy, Deracinate the fruitful earth of growth

Hence **Deracina·tion,** eradication, extirpation

c 1800 tr *Sonnini's Trav* I 227 (L) Nothing can resist an extreme desire to appear beautiful The women submit to a painful operation—to a violent and total deracination

†**Dera·de,** *v Obs rare* [ad L *dērādĕ-re* to scrape off, f DE- I. 2 + *rādĕre* to shave] *trans* To scrape off or away

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 378 Zopissa is Pitch deraded from off maritimous ships *Ibid* 658 Quinces must be not brayed, but deraded

†**Deradiate** (dĕrē·diĕit), *v Obs rare.* [f DE- I 2 + L *radiāre, radiāt-* to emit rays, f. *radius* ray] *intr.* To radiate forth.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol 3 Those three Lines, perpetually deradiating from the Center of Truth

Hence †**Deradia·tion,** radiation from a point

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol 13 The Starres transmitting their Influence, by invisible Deradiations 1704 J HARRIS *Lex Techn* s v *Actinobolism*, The Diffusion or Deradiation of Light or Sound

Derai, obs spelling of DERAY.

†**Derai·gn,** *sb Obs* In 4-5 dereyne, 5 derenge, -rayn, 6 derene. [a. OF. *des-, der-, derraisne, -resne, -raigne, regne, -rene*, f *desraisnier* to DERAIGN In Laws of William I. latinized as *derraisnia*.] The action of vindicating or maintaining one's right, *esp* by wager of battle, hence, a challenge to single combat, a combat, a duel.

[1292 BRITTON V XII § 2 Ces plays soint comensables et pledables sicum en le graunt bref de dreit overt, mes nient par disreyne [*transl* These pleas shall be commenced and tried in the same manner as the great writ of right patent, but not by dereyne] *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 7353 This dereyne, by the baiouns Is y-mad, by alle bothe regiouns 1375 HARBOUR *Bruce* XIII 324 On sarisenis thre derenzeis did he, And [in-till] ilk derenge of thai He vencust sarisenis twa *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron* IX IV, Tuynus then was slayn Eneas did that dede and that derayn With mighty stiokes. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2313 I have o frend hath o dereyne ydoo, And I can fynd none able knycht tharto. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII VI 15 Suffir me perform my derene by and by 1658 PHILLIPS, *Derein* signifieth the proof of an action which a man affirmeth that he hath done, and his adversary denies Hence in KERSEY, BAILEY, ASH, etc

Derai·gn, *v*[1] *Obs* exc *Hist.* Forms: 3 derainne, 3-4 dereyne, 4 derenge, -eine, 4-6 derayne, -aine, 5 derreyne, darreyn, darayne, 5-6 darreyne, -rayne, 5-7 darreine, 6 derene, darrein, -raine, -reigne, 6-7 dereigne, derraine, darraigne, 7 darrayne, deraigne, 7-8 darrain, 7- deraign [a OF *deraisnier, -resnier, -rainier, -reiner, -regner, desr-*, to render a reason or account of, explain, defend, etc, f. *de-, des-* (see DE- I. 6) + *raisnier* to speak, discourse, declare, plead, defend —late L type **ratiōnāre*, f. *ratiōn-em* reckoning, account, rendering of reason. The compound may have itself been formed in late L.: cf. the med L.

forms *dē-*, *dī-*, *dirrationāre* in Du Cange; *disrasnāre*, *disraunnāre*, were latinized from OF. Cf also ARRAIGN (OF *arraisnier*)]

1 *trans Law.* To prove, justify, vindicate; *esp* to maintain or vindicate (a right, claim, etc.), by wager of battle, to dispute, contest (the claim, etc, of another, asserting an opposing claim).

[1292 BRITTON I XXIII § 11 Si felonie, adunc doune le defendour gage a sey defendre, et le apelour gage pur la cause desreyner [*transl* If felony, then let the defendant give security to defend himself, and the appellor security to prove the cause]] *c* 1325 *Coer de L* 7098 That hymself agayn fyve and twenty men, In wylde field wolde fyghte, To derayne Godes ryghte 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 124 To lache hym as Lorde þe lond for to haue, Or deraine it with dintes & deedes of armes 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX 746 In to playn fichting, ȝhe suld press till dereinȝe ȝour richt *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 13084 There was no buerne with þat bold the batell to take, The right to derayne with the rank duke 1539 *Act* 31 *Hen VIII*, c 1 § 2 Euery of the saide ioint tenantes maie haue aide of the other . to the intent to dereigne the warrantie paramount 1628 COKE *On Litt* 6 a *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem* (1759) I 333 You bestow much Pains to prove that the King is not above the Law And this you deraign, as you call it, so far, that at length you say, the King hath not, by Law, so much Power, as a Justice of Peace, to commit any Man to Prison 1741 T ROBINSON *Gavelkind* VI 129 Who shall deraign that Warranty

2 *trans* To vindicate or maintain a claim to (a thing or person); to claim the possession of, *esp* by wager of battle; to challenge

a 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott Hom* 285 Ihesu swete ihesu þu me derennedes wiþ like, and makedes of me wrecche þi leofmon and spuse. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 330 Ageyn Kyng Edward, Scotland to dereyne, With werre & batail hard *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T* 751 Thou art a worthy knycht And wilnest to darreyne [*v r* dereyn, darreyn, darreine, dereyne] hire by bataille 1893 J C BLOMFIELD *Hist Souldern* 12 Richard de Middelton came and deraigned that Manor in the King's Court.

3 To settle or decide (a claim or dispute) by judicial argument and decision, by wager of battle, etc.; to determine.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12629 ȝyf þou sette chalange þer-ynne Þorow bataille schal hit be dereynt. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII 241 Þe cause schulde be dereynede by dent of sword. *c* 1430 LYDG *Bochas* II XXII (1554) 59 b, God and trouth was atwene them tweine Egall iudge their quarel to darayne 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII XI 184 Lat me stand to my chance, I tak on hand For to derene the mater with this brand 1601 F TATE *Hoiseh Ord Edw II*, § 89 (1876) 53 After thei have dereigned before the steward, thresorer, and the serjantes of thaccount what fee thei shal have for such a pleasent 1809 BAWDWEN *Domesday Bk* 460 The jury of the Wapentake have deraigned them to the use of the King

†**4.** *To deraign battle* (*combat*, etc.). a. To maintain (a wager of battle or single combat) in vindication of a claim, right, etc *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 265 ȝif he miȝte ffor þat batail to dereyne profry hym forþ to fiȝte *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T* 773 Two harneys suffisaunt and mete to darreyne The bataille in the feeld bitwix hem tweyne 1548 HALL *Chron* (1809) 4 Henry of Lancastre Duke of Herfforde Appellante & Thomas Duke of Norfolke Defendante have . been redy to darraine the batteill like two valiant Knyghtes & hardy champions 1586 FERNE *Blaz Gentrie* 309 To vnderstand the order of the derayning, gaging and ioyning of those battailes, or single combates. 1600 TATE in Gutch *Coll. Cur* I. 7 Combats personal that are derrained for causes capital.

†b. To engage in battle, do battle, whence (in Spenser, etc) to set the battle in array. *Obs*

c 1534 tr *Pol Verg Eng Hist* (Camden 1844) 88 When Duke Richard had hearde the ambassadours he was afeard to darraigne battaile. 1548 HALL *Chron* 47 The Kyng of Englande chose a place mete and conveniente for twoo armies to darrayne battail 1590 SPENSER *F.Q* II II 26 Three valiant knights to see , to darraine A triple warre with triple enmitee. 1593 SHAKS 3 *Hen VI*, II. II 72 Darraigne your battell, for they are at hand. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1769) 125 Then darraymng a kinde of battell (but without armes) the Cæsarians got the overhand. 1608 HEYWOOD *Sallust's Iugurth* (1609) 20 This happened towards the evening, no fit time to darraigne a battaile 1654 VILVAIN *Epit Ess* I 54 The Kings darraind battle with 4 Forreners *a* 1756 G WEST *Abuse Trav* XX 8 [imitating Spenser] As if he meant fierce battle to darrain

†c. To dispose (troops, etc) in battle array; to array; to order (Loose applications of the word by the Elizabethan archaists.) *Obs.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Ivry* 100 Every Chief, apart, Darrains his Troups with order, speed and art 1596 SPENSER *F Q* IV. IX 4 He gan advise how best he mote darrayne That enterprize, for greatest glories gayne. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 50 The lesser pigmeis thought it meete to elect a King amongst them that might deraine them to battaile. 1614 SYLVESTER *Little Bartas* 472 To serve Thee, as Hee [man] is sole ordain'd, So, to serve Him, Thou hast the rest [creatures] derrain'd 1727 J. ASGILL *Metam Man* 45 God admitted Man to insert this Seed-Royal into the Genealogy of the World, and to deraign his Pedigree in form amongst the Descendants of Adam

†**Derai·gn,** *v* 2 *Obs* Also 6 **derene, derain, darrayne,** 7 **dereign.** [a OF *desregner*, variant of *desrengner*, mod.F *déranger* to put out of ranks, DERANGE]

1. To put into disorder; to derange, disarrange.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Now Cummis Aige* 56 Befour no wicht I did complene, So did her denger me derene 1530 PALSGR 506/2, I darrayne (Lydgat), I chaunge or alter a thing from one purpose to another. *Je transmue.* This worde is nat yet admytted in our comen spetche 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Deraigne*..to disorder or turn out of Course.

2 *passive.* To be discharged from (religious) orders. see DERAIGNMENT 2.

1574 tr *Littleton's Tenures* 42 b, He that is professed monke etc shalbe a monke, and as a monke shalbe taken for terme of his natural life, except he bee deraigned by the lawe of holye churche [Fr *Simon que il soit dereigne y la ley de saint esglise*] 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt Parall* 11 If in auncient time a Monke, Fryer, or Cannon professed, which was no Souereaigne of an house, had graunted to one an annuitie, this was a voyd graunt, though he had beene after dereigned, or made Souereaigne of the same house, or some other 1628 [see DERAIGNMENT 2] 1661 J STEPHENS *Procuratious* 39 Those Religious persons being deraigned and dispersed, were not subject to Visitation.

b. *transf.* 1778 *Love Feast* 26 Invested once, no Saint can be deraign'd.

Derai·gnment 1. *Hist* [a OF. *desraisnement*, *derainement*, f *desraisnier*: see DERAIGN *v.* 1 and -MENT] The act of deraigning; = DERAIGN *sb.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Deraignment*, a deraigning or proving. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II 292 These pleas shall be commenced and tried in the same manner as the great writ of right patent, but not so as to admit of deraignment [AFr *disreyne*]

†**Derai·gnment** 2. *Obs.* [a OF *desrenement*, f *desregner*: see DERAIGN *v* 2 and -MENT] Discharge from a religious order

1539 *Act* 31 *Hen VIII*, c 6 The same religious persons, and euery of them shall be made able to sue, and be sued in all manner of actions after the time of their seuerall deraignements, or departinge out of their religion. 1628 COKE *On Litt* 136 b, *Deraignment*, a displacing, or turning out of his order So when a Monke is derained, he is degraded and turned out of his order, and become a lay man 1668 HALE *Pref Rolle's Abridgment* 4 Profession, Deraignment, and the several Appendixes relating thereto, made considerable Titles in the old Year Books

Derail (dĭrē·l), *v* [ad mod F. *dérailler* (in Bescherelle's *Fr. Dict* 1845, adm by Académie in 1878) 'to go off the rails', f *dé-* (= DE- II. 2) + *rail* RAIL. Introduced from French about 1850, but app received into general use first in U.S]

1 *intr.* To run off or leave the rails.

1850 LARDNER *Railway Economy* 326 *foot note*, Derailment —I have adopted this word from the French the verb *to derail* or *to be derailed* may be used in a corresponding sense 1864 WEBSTER, *Derail*, to run off from the rails of a railway, as a locomotive *Lardner* 1883 A CRANE in *Leisure Hour* 284/2 It [the locomotive] had 'derailed', 1883 in CASSELL [the only sense given characterized as *American*]

2. *trans* To cause (a train, etc.) to leave the rails, to throw off the rails

1850 LARDNER *Railway Economy* 327 On the 16th September 1847, on the Manchester and Liverpool Railway, the last carriage of the express train, having two passengers in it, was derailed *Ibid*, The displacement only became great enough to derail the wheels on the arrival of the last coach at the point 1881 *Philad Record* No. 3416 1 [They] stopped four cars forcibly, derailed them 1881 M REYNOLDS *Engine driving Life* 32 Having their engines de-railed. 1892 *Daily News* 4 Apr 5/4 The faster a train ran, the more likely would it be to derail any impediment on the track

Hence **Derai·led** *ppl a*, **Derai·ling** *vbl sb*

1881 *Nature* XXV 246 A ballasted floor of sufficient strength to hold up a derailed locomotive 1884 *Christian World* 5 June 419/5 The cause of the derailing of the carriages 1891 *Times* 26 Sept 5/1 The telegraph pole having been broken down by the derailed carriages.

Derailment (dĭrē·lmĕnt) [ad. mod F *déraillement* (cited by Bescherelle 1845, from F. Tourneaux 1841), f *dérailler*: see prec. Introduced from French *c* 1850 : at first chiefly used in U. S.] Said of a railway train, etc.: The fact of leaving or being thrown off the rails.

1850 LARDNER *Railway Economy* 326 In most cases of derailment*, it is the engine which escapes from the rails. [*Foot-note*, I have adopted this word from the French: it expresses an effect for which we have not yet had any term in our railway nomenclature. By *déraillement* is meant the escape of the wheels of the engine or carriage from the rails.] 1864 WEBSTER, *Derailment*, the state of being off the rails of a railway, as a locomotive. *Lardner* 1880 *Times* 20 Jan (*Swiss Railways*), The number of accidents was 177, of which 55 are classed as derailments, 55 as collisions. 1880 *St. James's Gaz.* 17 Aug. 12, I do not now refer to the influence of speed in producing a derailment.

†**Derai·n,** *v. Obs. rare* [f. DE- I 1 + RAIN *v.*] *intr* To rain down, fall as rain.

c 1563 CAVENDISH *Metr Visions, Ld Seymour*, in *Life Wolsey* (1825) II. 109 When I the teares shold se from hir face derayn.

Derain(e, variants of DERAIGN *v. Obs.*

Derange (dĭrē·ndʒ), *v.* [(18th c) a. mod F. *déranger*, in Cotgr (1611) *desranger* 'to disranke, disarray, disorder', in OF. *desrengier*, f. *des-*, *dé-*, L *dis-* + *renc*, *reng*, mod F. *rang* RANK, order. Not in Johnson; considered by him as French '—

'It is not easy to guess how Dr Warburton missed this opportunity of inserting a *French* word, by reading,—and the wide arch Of *derang'd* empire fall'—*Ant. & Cl.* I 1, which, if *deranged* were an *English* word, would be preferable both to *ruined* and *ranged*' *Shaks* 1765 VII. 107]

1. *trans.* To disturb or destroy the arrangement or order of; to throw into confusion; to disarrange.

1777 ROBERTSON *Hist Amer.* (1778) II. VI 173 Lest the order of the procession should be deranged, he moved so slowly, that the Spaniards became impatient 1793 CRAUFURD in *Ld Auckland's Corr* III 211 The approach of an army would probably derange what has been decreed in regard to the Vendée. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav* II. 31 A country recently deranged by volcanic action. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II. 531 This letter deranged all the projects of James. 1889 *Spectator* 12 Oct, If a dancing-girl deranges her dress too much

†b 'To remove from place or office, as the personal staff of a principal military officer' (Webster 1828) *Obs.*

1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I 244 The officers who have been deranged by the several resolutions of Congress, upon the different reforms of the army.

2. To disturb the normal state, working, or functions of, to put into a disordered condition; to cause to act abnormally.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV. VII (1868) II. 214 Both these kinds of monopolies derange more or less the natural distribution of the stock of the society; but they do not always derange it in the same way 1789 MILLS in *Phil Trans* LXXX 89 The hill Knock Renestle is a magnetic mass of rock, which considerably deranges the compass 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg Obs* 130 His constitution was so deranged by the irritation of the sore 1862 SIR B BRODIE *Psychol Inq* II II. 39 Habits which tend in any degree to derange the animal functions, should be scrupulously avoided

3 To disorder the mind or brain of; to unsettle the reason of.

1825 SOUTHEY *Tale of Paraguay* IV 60 The trouble which our youth was thought to bear With such indifference hath deranged his head. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* IV. 532 Minds deranged by sorrow.

4. To disturb, interrupt

1848 *Fraser's Mag* XXXVIII 273, I ventured to derange your leisure 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab Nts* 251, I am sorry to have deranged you for so small a matter

Hence **Dera·nging** *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a*

1795 *Jemima* II 30 Her share in this deranging incident 1870 *Daily News* 5 Oct, All kinds of deranging influences are at work

Derangeable (dĭrē·ndʒăb'l), *a* [f. prec + -ABLE] Liable to derangement

1843 SYD SMITH *Lett.* (D), The real impediment. is that derangeable health which belongs to old age

Deranged (dĭrē·ndʒd), *ppl a* [f DERANGE *v*]

1. Put out of order; disordered, disarranged

1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I 246 Measures . to recover them [commercial affairs] from their deranged situation 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 84 A deranged state of the digestive organs 1875 LYELL *Princ Geol* I I. VII 125 The deranged and the horizontal formations.

2 Disordered in mind, insane.

c 1790 WILLOCK *Voy* 319 When I came to mention they imagined I was still deranged, as there was no such place, as I described 1856 J. H NEWMAN *Callista* XII 140 The few persons whom he met thought him furious or deranged 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III 465 A man who is deranged and not right in his mind.

Derangement (dĭrē·ndʒmĕnt) [a mod.F *dérangement* (1671 in Hatzf), f. *déranger*: see DERANGE and -MENT]

1 Disturbance of order or arrangement; disarrangement, displacement.

1780 T JEFFERSON *Corr* Wks. 1859 I 276 A strange derangement, indeed, our riders have got into, to be nine days coming from Hillsborough 1854 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* 417 They could not be incorporated in their proper places without a very extensive reprint and a derangement of the entire work. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol* I I VII 116 Time must multiply the derangement of strata, in the ratio of antiquity

2. Disturbance of normal or regular order or working; the condition of being out of order, disorder, disorganization.

1737 BERKELEY *Querist* § 457 Whether this folly may not produce an entire derangement of domestic life. a general corruption in both sexes? 1766 CHESTERF *Lett* CCCXCVIII. (1792) IV 231 It is a total dislocation and *dérangement*. 1805 W SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 502 Without any considerable derangement in the digestive organs. 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng.* (1858) I II. 146 The derangement of the woollen trade was causing distress all over the country

3. Disturbance of the functions of the mind; mental disorder; insanity.

1800 *Act* 39–40 *Geo. III*, c. 94 § 3 (Jod.) Apprehended under circumstances, that denote a derangement of mind. 1812 G D COLLINSON *Law conc Idiots* I I IV (Jod.), Many actions bear too marked a character of illusion, of derangement, of alienation of mind, that a man in his senses could not by any possibility commit them 1825 SOUTHEY *Tale of Paraguay* IV 66 Mark of passion there was none; None of derangement 1874 MAUDSLEY *Respons in Ment. Dis.* VII. 233 Supplying the interpretation of the previously obscure attacks of recurrent derangement.

†**Dera·sion.** *Obs rare*—1. [n of action from L. *dērādĕre* to shave off.] A scraping or shaving off.

1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* III 79 The derasion made at the foresaid time is sufficient

Deray (dĭrē·), *sb arch* Also 4 **derai,** 4–5 **derray**(e, **dray,** 5 **derei**; *β.* 4–5 **desray**(e See also DISRAY. [a. OF. *desrei*, *desrai*, later *desroi*, *derei*, *derai*, *deroi*, f tonic stem of *desreer*: see DERAY *v.*, also ARRAY *v.*, DISARRAY]

†**1.** Disorder, disturbance, tumult, confusion *To make deray*: to create a disturbance, act violently and noisily. *Obs.* (or *arch.*)

c 1300 *K. Alis* 1177 He tok Alisaundre this deray, For to amende gef he may *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr* 3165 On canados sche gan crie And made gret deray. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth* xl, Querto draues thou so dreȝghe, and mace suche deray? *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI 239 The schirreff cryt: Quha makis that gret deray? 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII X. 77 Turnus was by, and amyd this deray, This hait fury of slauchtyr, and fell afray.

β. *a* 1330 *Fragm Alexander*, in *Rowland & V.* (1836) p xxiii, Ther men might reuthe y-sen Muchel desray, muchel gredeing 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt* 239 Wherof they maad grete noyse and desraye.

† b. Impetuosity, display of vigour or prowess *c* 1300 *K. Alis* 2721 Sone he say A yong knyght, also of gret deray Ageyns him he gynneth to ride. *c* 1325 *Coer de L* 502 The aventeruous with gret deray So hard to our knyght he droff, Hys schelde in twoo peses roff

c. Disarray, confusion. *modern archaism.*

1831 Hogg in *Fraser's Mag* IV 425 Whose beauty, form, and manners bland, Have wrought deray through all the land 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* II 196 Him struck dismay In wild deray 1872 — *Lays Highl* 82 They rove the vest, and in deray They flung her on the floor.

† 2 Disorderly action towards any one, violence, injury, insolent ill-treatment. *To do or make deray to*: to do violence to, to disturb, molest. *Obs*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 23346 (Cott) If þai suld for þaa feluns prai, It war gain godd and gret derai. *c* 1340 *Ibid* 15568 (Trin) Þou sal se hem sitt to nyȝt do me greet deray 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xv 438 Loidyngis, it war my will Till mak end of the gret deray That dowglass makis vs ilk day. *c* 1440 *York Myst* xxvii. 121 Peter I have prayed for the So that thou schall noȝt drede his dray. *c* 1450 *Guy Warw* (C) 4336 Who hath done þe all þys deraye 1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met* xii xix, Achylles was full of desraye and inyquyte, and drewe the body of Hector by grete woodenes ? *a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 536 In thy departing se thow mak no deray Vnto no wicht, bot frely pass thy way

3 Disorderly mirth and revelry as in a dance or similar festivity. Chiefly in the alliterative phrase *dancing and deray arch*

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxviii. 14 For din, nor danceing, nor deray, It will nocht walkin me no wise. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I xi *heading*, Off the bancat, and of the greit deray, And how Cupide inflambes the lady gay. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr* 1, Wes nevir in Scotland hard nor sene Sic dansing nor deray 1807 J Stagg *Poems* 65 Wi' lowpin', dancin' and deray 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* Let xi, There was .. dancing and deray within. 1837 Carlyle *Fr Rev* I. II. I xii, So have we seen fond weddings celebrated with an outburst of triumph and deray, at which the elderly shook their heads. 1892 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 5/2 The dancing and deray were so public that all classes had their share of the fun

¶ 4. *erron.* for Array.

1538 *Aberdeen Reg* V 16 (Jam.) To be in thair best deray ilk persone

† **Deray** (dĭrē¹), *v. Obs.* Also dray [a OF. *desreer, -reier, -rayer*, later *desroier, derroyer, derayer*, = Pr *desreiar*, It *disredare*:—Rom type **dēs-rēdāre*, f L Dis- + **-rēdāre*, f. **rēdo* preparation, order. see Array. (The atonic stem in OF was *desre-*, the tonic *desrei-, -rai-, -roi-*, which was afterwards extended to the inf. and other atonic forms)] *refl.* and *intr.* To act or behave in a disorderly manner; to rage

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 883 Nectanabus graithes him sone Deraide as a dragoun dreedful in fight *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1210 Þus despitusly þe duk drayed him þanne. *Ibid.* 2061 He deraied him as a deuel

¶ Used for Deraign *v* [Confusion of *derayne* with infin. *deraye*(*n*]

c 1314 *Guy Warw* (A) 3915 Finde a Sarrazin oþer a knȝt, & he schal anoþer finde, þat schal deray[ne] his rigt kinde *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 5456 Wylt thou graunt with spere and scheeld Deraye the ryght in the feelde.

Derayn(e, variants of Deraign *v. Obs.*

Derb, *a rare.* ? *nonce-wd.* [a Ger *derb* compact, solid, rough.] Rough, uncrystallized, massive.

1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl* 329 If I oppose transparent chrystallized Alumen to opake derb (*unchrystallized*) Alumen

Derby (dāːbi, dɔ̄ːbi). The name of a town (in OE named by the Northmen *Déorabý, Déorbý*) and shire of England, and of an earldom named from the shire or county. See also Darby. Hence

1. Proper name of the most noted annual horse-race in England, founded in 1780 by the twelfth Earl of Derby, and run at the Epsom races, usually on the Wednesday before, or the second Wednesday after, Whitsunday (the actual date being fixed each year in connexion with those of the Newmarket and Ascot meetings, by the Jockey Club).

1844 W. H Maxwell *Sports & Adv Scotl* xxxix (1855) 305 What care I about Oaks or Derbys? 1848 Disraeli in *Harper's Mag* Aug. (1883) 340/2 'You do not know what the Derby is'. 'Yes I do It is the Blue Ribbon of the Turf'. 1871 M. Collins *Mrq & Merch.* II. vi. 161, I had been to the Derby.

b. Hence *attrib* and in *comb.*, as Derby day, the day on which the 'Derby' is run; Derby dog, the proverbial dog on the race-course, after this has been otherwise cleared; hence *allusively*, something sure to turn up or come in the way.

1862 *Times* 6 June, It was a real Derby gathering, and, if possible, a Derby gathering exaggerated with all its queer *mélange* of high and low 1871 M Collins *Mrq & Merch.* I vi 190 On a Derby Day the hill at Epsom is thronged with them. 1885 *Times* 4 June 10/2 The reputation which invariably attaches to a Derby winner

c. *transf.* Of similar important races in other countries, as *The French Derby.*

1890 *Whitaker's Alm.* 584/1 The winner of the French Derby, 1894 *Daily News* 20 Feb 5/3 The great 'Snowshoe Derby' took place on Sunday and yesterday at Holmenkollen near Christiania,

2. Short for *Derby hat*: a stiff felt hat with a rounded crown and narrow brim *U.S.*

1888 *Pall Mall G* 12 June 14/1 Girls or young ladies are seen with their hands thrust deep into the ulster pocket the derby tipped on one side *Ibid.* 24 Sept 11/1 Low felt hats—Derby hats, as they are generally called here [U S] —were universal

3. *Plastering* = Darby 5

1823–42 [see Darby 5] 1876 W. Papworth in *Encycl Brit* IV 504 He is furnished with . a hand float, a quirk float, and a derby or darby, which is a long two-handled float for forming the floated coat of lime and hair

4. Derby neck = Derbyshire neck.

1769 T Prosser (*title*), An Account of the Method of Cure of the Bronchocele, or Derby-neck 1771 Barretti *Journ Lond. to Genoa* II 148 Gavàys mean a Derby-neck or a man that has a Derby-neck.

Derbyshire (dāːbi-, dɔ̄ːbi-ʃəɹ). [In OE *Déorbý-scír, Déorbí-scír* · see prec] The shire or county of Derby in England Hence

1. **Derbyshire neck**: a swelling of the thyroid gland; bronchocele, goitre; so called as being endemic in parts of that county

1802 Beddoes *Hygëia* VI 67 The water of melted snow has been held by many authors to be the cause of the bronchocele or Derbyshire neck 1836 Sir G Head *Home Tour* 117 The malady called the 'Derbyshire neck.'—an endemic protuberance in the throat, or goitre 1878 T Bryant *Pract Surg.* I 191 Goitre, or Derbyshire neck, is very common.

2 **Derbyshire spar**, † **drop**. fluor-spar

1772 Gilpin *Lakes Cumberland* (1788) II 217 It is known in London by the name of the Derbyshire drop But on the spot it is called Blue John 1788 *Cronstedt's Min* 26 Pieces of Derbyshire spar, through which the light of a candle formed many images 1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 64 Derbyshire spar (fluoride of calcium)

Derche, obs form of Dirge.

† **Der-do·ing**, *ppl a. Obs. rare*—¹. A pseudo-archaism of Spenser, app from *dare-do* taken as a compound verb, with pple in -ing (cf Derring-do) taken in the sense 'Doing daring deeds'.

Dere-doing as a legitimate combination would mean 'harm-doing, mischief-working'.

1590 Spenser *F Q* II vii. 10 Me ill befits, that in derdoing armes And honours suit my vowed daies do spend, Unto thy bounteous baytes . to attend

† **Dere**, *sb. Obs* Forms: 3–6 dere, 4–5 der, 5 (darr), deire, derre, deerre, 5–6 deere, 5–7 *Sc* deir, 6 deare, 7 *dial.* dare. [f. Dere *v.* perhaps a continuation of OE *daru* (whence ME. *darr*) with the vowel assimilated to the vb of MDu. *dere*, in Kilian *dere, deyre* 'nocumentum, offensa, noxa'. See next] Harm, hurt, injury, mischief, *esp.* in phr *to do* (*a person*) *dere*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3214 Pharaon bannede vt his here, Israel he ðhoȝte to don deie *c* 1330 R Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 8904 Now may ȝe lyghtly bere þe stones to schip wybouten dere. 14 . *Grene Knt.* 401 in *Sir Gawayne* (Bannatyne Club) App 237 If itt be poynt of any warr, There shall noe man doe you noe dere to my chyld and me? *c* 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) II 192, I shall the socor in euery dere *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 13 Many a vice Which do, and have done this land mickle deere 1603 *Philotus* lxxiii, Ȝow mon first to me swein, That ȝe to me sall do na deir. 1674 Ray *N C Words* 13 *Dare*, harm or pain . It does me no dare, i e no harm.

† **Dere**, *v Obs.* Forms: 1 derian, 2–4 derie(n, (4 deri, derye), 2–3 deren, 3–6 dere, 4–5 der, (4–7 deere, 5 deire, dayre, 5–6 deyre, 6 dear(e, *Sc* deir, 6–7 dare) [OE *dēr*an, *dērian* = OFris *dera*, OS. *derian*, MDu *dēren* (*daren*), Du *deren*, OHG. *terjan, teren*, MHG *tern* ·—WGer **darjan*, f. WGer. **dara* str. fem , OHG. *tara*, OE. *daru*, hurt, harm, injury, damage]

1. *trans* To hurt, harm, injure

In OE. intrans with dative, 'to do harm *to*'.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth* vii § 3 Þæt him ða stormas derian ne mahan *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 13 Ne þet eou scal derien nouðer here ne hunger *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 79 Flesliche lustes þe derieð mie sowle *c* 1300 *Havelok* 574 Leoun or wlf Or oþer best, þat wolde him dere 1380 *Lay Folks' Catech.* (Lamb MS) 831 Fals wytnesse þow noon beere þy neyȝbore wyttyngly to dere *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* IX 164 He gert him suer Fra that day furth he suld him neuir der *c* 1510 Barclay *Mirr Gd Manners* (1570) D iv, Who is without trespasse, what can him hurt or dere 1573 Tusser *Husb* II (1878) 8 Great charge so long did dare me. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XI. 406 The wound did dare him sore 1613 T Potts *Disc. Witches* (1845) K ij a, The stick nor the stake shall never deere thee

b. *absol.* To do harm, 'hurt'.

a 1100 *O.E. Chron* an 1032 Gehwæt hit [þat wildefyr] derode eac on manegum stowum. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 10014 (Cott) þat nathing mai cum in þat ders *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sqr's T* 232 And of Achilles for his queinte spere, For he coupe wiþ it boþe hele and dere *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1293 Ffor to dere for the dethe of his dere cosyn.

2. To trouble, grieve, vex, annoy, incommode

c 1340 *Cursor M* 7377 (Trin) To be king not wol him dere. *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb) iii 9 Stagez ilk ane abouen oþer, to see þe iustyng, so þat nane schall dere oþer, ne lett oþer to see. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 13550 Now me bus, as a beggar, my bred for to thigge At doris vpon dayes, that dayres me full sore 1481 Caxton *Reynard* xxxix (Arb) 106 That dered hym so moche that he wyste not what to saye he was so angry in his herte 1559 *Mirr Mag., Dk Suffolk* x, When we [envoys] shewed wherein eche other dered, we sought out meanes al quarels to haue clered 1674 Ray *S. & E. C. Words* 64 *It dares me*, it pains or grieves me.

Hence **De·ring** *vbl. sb* ; **De·ring** (*derend, deriynde*) *ppl a* , doing harm, hurtful

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* liv [lv] 3 Hij were derend to me in ire 1340 *Ayenb* 63 Þer byeþ leazinges helpinde, and leazinges likynde, and leazinges deriynde *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 11003 Dyng hom to dethe for deyring of other *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 118 Derynge or noyynge, *nocumentum, gravamen*

Dere, obs form of Dare *v* 2, Dear, Deer

Derect, obs var. of Direct

† **De reful**, *a Obs.* [? f Dere *sb.* + -ful] Full of grief, sorrowful

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4054 Thane drawes he to Doisett .. Deiefulle dredlesse with drowppande teris

Dereign(e, dereine, var Deraign *v Obs*

Derelict (de·rĭlikt), *a* and *sb.* [ad L *dērelict-us*, pa pple. of *dērelinquĕre* to forsake wholly, abandon, f. De- I 3 + *relinquĕre* to leave, for sake]

A *adj*

1 Forsaken, abandoned, left by the possessor or guardian, *esp.* of a vessel abandoned at sea, *transf.* said of land left dry by the recession of the sea

1649 Jer Taylor *Gt Exemp* I 1 P 10 The affections which these exposed and derelict children bear to their mothers 1700 Luttrell *Brief Rel* (1857) IV 640 A tryal before the barons of the exchequer about derelict lands left by the sea in Yorkshire 1848 Hallam *Mid Ages* I Notes iii (1855) I 106 Gaul, like Britain had become almost a sort of derelict possession, to be seized by the occupant 1888 *Times* 21 Aug 9/3 Massowah, which, having been abandoned and left derelict by Egypt . was seized by Italy as a *res nullius*

fig 1774 Burke *Amer Tax* Wks (1842) I 171 They easily prevailed, so as to seize upon the vacant, unoccupied, and derelict minds of his friends

2 Guilty of dereliction of duty; unfaithful, delinquent (*U.S.*). Hence **Derelictness.**

1864 *Daily Tel.* 13 Sept, Probably you will think that United States Commissioner Newton was very 'derelict' in his duty 1888 *The Voice* (N Y) 4 Oct, The derelictness of many officials in Kansas.

B *sb.*

1. A piece of property abandoned by the owner or guardian; *esp* a vessel abandoned at sea.

1670 *Lond. Gaz* No 534/1 A small Virginia ship laden with Tobacco, which they seised as a Derelict, pretending the men had forsaken the ship 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl*, *Derelicts*, in the civil law, are such goods as are wilfully thrown away, or relinquished by the owner. 1838 De Quincey *Mod Greece* Wks XIV. 320 Often . plague would absolutely depopulate a region . In such cases, mere strangers would oftentimes enter upon the lands as a derelict 1877 W. Thomson *Cruise Challenger* IV. 61 On the morning of March 23rd we steamed in search of the derelict.

b A person abandoned or forsaken.

1728 Savage *Bastard* Pref, I was a Derelict from my cradle. 1873 Browning *Red Cott Nt.-cap* 258 To try conclusions with my helplessness,—To pounce on, misuse me, your derelict, Helped by advantage that bereavement lends?

2. One guilty of dereliction of duty (*U.S.*). Cf A. 2.

1888 *The Voice* (N Y) 3 Jan., The Republicans renominated and triumphantly re elected the derelicts.

Dereli·ct, *v. rare* [f L. *dērelict-*, ppl. stem of *dērelinquĕre*: see prec]

† 1. *trans* To abandon, forsake *Obs*

1622 Donne *Serm. John* xi. 35 Friends must not be derelicted, abandoned to themselves 1692 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent* lxxiii, Grants . of Lands derelicted

2. *fig.* To fail to keep or observe, to fall short of *nonce-use*

1881 Macfarren *Counterp* iv. 9 Exceptions can only be understood by students who are thoroughly conversant with the rules they [the exceptions] derelict.

Dereliction (de·rĭlikʃən) [ad. L *dērelictiōn-em*, n of action from *dērelinquĕre*. see Derelict Cf obs. F. (16th c) *dereliction* (Godef)]

1. The action of leaving or forsaking (with intention not to resume); abandonment (Now *rare* exc. in legal use)

a 1612 Donne *Biathanatos* (1644) 123 The next species of Homicide is Permission, which when it is toward ourselves, is by the schoolemen usually called Desertion, or Dereliction. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt Exemp* I viii. P 5 Repentance and dereliction of sins 1782 Gibbon *Decl & F.* xxxvi (1836) 586 This wise dereliction of obsolete, vexatious, and unprofitable claims 1818 Jas Mill *Brit India* II. v. iv 442 He recommended, if not a dereliction, at any rate a suspension of the design. 1875 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp* xi (ed. 5) 176 Imposts . by long dereliction apparently obsolete

b. The condition of being forsaken or abandoned. Now *rare.*

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. xvii. § 2 Dereliction in this world, and in the world to come confusion 1675 Brooks *Gold Key* Wks 1867 V. 98 That Jesus Christ did suffer dereliction of God really; that he was indeed deserted and forsaken of God 1771 *Junius Lett* lxvii 330 The unhappy baronet has no friends you are not reduced to so deplorable a state of dereliction 1807 Vancouver *Agric Devon* (1813) 85 These mansions whether their dereliction arises from the caprice or folly of their owners, etc.

c *fig* The 'abandonment' or leaving dry of land by the sea; *concr.* the land thus left dry.

1767 Blackstone *Comm* II 261 Lands newly created by the alluvion or dereliction of the sea. 1804 Colebrooke *Husb Bengal* (1806) 8 Land which has been gained by the dereliction of water. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. iv 106 Norfolk has gained largely on the eastern side by the dereliction of the sea

2 In modern use implying a morally wrong or reprehensible abandonment or neglect, chiefly in the phr *dereliction of duty*.

1778 Burke *Corr.* (1844) II 217 A dereliction of every opinion and principle that I have held 1836 J Gilbert *Chr Atonem* iv (1852) 90 He will not accept of compliments paid to his power at the expense of a dereliction of his royal claims 1840 H Ainsworth *Tower of London* viii, They would be answerable with their lives for any further dereliction of duty 1860 Pusey *Min Proph* Mal ii 11, Idolatry, the central dereliction of God 1892 Ld Esher in *Law Times Rep* LXVII 211/2 The plaintiffs have been guilty of a dereliction of duty, but for which the sewage matter would not flow into the stream

b Hence *absol* Failure in duty, delinquency.

1830 Herschel *Stud Nat Phil* xi In this case it was moral dereliction which gave to ridicule a weight and power not necessarily belonging to it 1841 Emerson *Lect*, *Man the Reformer* Wks (Bohn) II 236 The employments of commerce are vitiated by derelictions and abuses at which all connive 1881 S H Hodgson *Outcast Ess* 396 What! on thy guiltless children wilt thou call Lightly the curse of such a dereliction? 1882 Hinsdale *Garfield & Educ* i. 396 Each pupil felt that he owed her a personal apology for any dereliction or failure on his part

†**3** Failure, cessation, *esp.* sudden failure of the bodily or mental powers, fainting *Obs*

1647 H More *Song of Soul* iii. App lxxix, Of brasen sleep and bodi's derelictions 1749 Bp Lavington *Enthus Methodists* (1820) 23 Derelictions, terrors, despairings 1794 G Adams *Nat & Exp Philos* IV xl. 91 The word eclipse signifies dereliction, a fainting away, or swooning 1797 E M Lomax *Philanthrope* 169 All at once, by some unfortunate dereliction of mind, he made a full stop

†b Failure, defect, shortcoming *Obs*

1801 Fuseli in *Lect Paint* ii (Bohn 1848) 383 Michelangelo no doubt had his moments of dereliction 1807 Opie *ibid* i 265 Michelangelo had derelictions and deficiencies too great to be overlooked

Dereligionize, -ing · see De- II 1.

Dereling, -yng, obs forms of Darling.

†**Derelinque,** *v Obs rare*—°. = next.

1623 Cockeram, *Derelinque*, to leaue

†**Derelinquish** (dĕrĭ'lĭŋkwĭʃ), *v Obs* [f Relinquish, after L *derelinquĕre* see Derelict Cf OF *derelaunquir* in same sense (Godef)] *trans* To relinquish utterly, forsake, abandon

a 1612 Donne *Biathanatos* (1644) 106 That it were deadly sinne in him to de relinquish the Church 1679 J. Smith *Narrat Pop Plot* Ded B, That you will not both desert your Self, and de-relinquish the care of three Kingdoms 1799 Kirwan *Geol Ess* 81 This vast continental depression, whose derelinquished space was occupied by water

Derene, -renne, -reyne, variants of Deraign *v Obs*, to prove, etc

†**Derere,** *adv Obs.* [a OF. *deriere*, now *derrière*, behind = Pr. *dereire*, It *dietro*, *drieto*:—late pop L. *de-retro* 'from backwards'] Behind

c 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T* 181 (Harl) This seely clerkes ronnen vp and doun, With keep, keep, stand, stand, Iossá, ware derere, Ga wightly þou and I sal keep him heere

†**Derf,** *sb Obs* [app shortened from OE *gedeorf* labour, trouble, tribulation, f. *deorfan* to labour see Derve] Trouble, tribulation, hurt.

[*c* 1000 Ælfric *Colloquy* P 16 Hiz, hiz, micel gedeorf ys hit!] *c* 1205 Lay 10943 Nas na man þæt dursten him derf makien *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 80 Strong uorte drien derf ine Godes seruise *Ibid* 106 Heo wolde þet derf þuldeliche þolien *Ibid* 180 Sicnesse, meseise and euerich licomliche derf þet eileþ þe vlesche *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* 17 Abeore bliðeliche þe derf þat tu drehest

†**Derf,** *a* (*adv*) *Obs.* Forms. 3 (*Orm*) derrf, deorrf, 3–4 derue, 3–6 derf, 4–5 derff, 4–6 derfe, 5–6 derffe, darf(e, 6 dearfe. [app a ON *djarfr* (*–derfa-z*) bold, daring, audacious, impudent · cf OSw *diarver*, *diærver*, Sw *djerf*, Da. *dærv*, cognate with OS. *derbi*, OFris *derfe*; not recorded in OE where the forms would be *deorf*, *dierfe*; cf *deorrflake* in Ormin.]

1 Bold, daring, courageous, brave.

c 1200 Ormin 16780 He [Nicodemus] nass nohht derrf inoh all opennlig to sekenn þe Laferrd Crist *Ibid* 19598 Wiþþ derrf & openn speche 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xviii 307 The frer wes derrf, stout, and ek hardy *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 12800 His derf knightes 1513 Douglas *Æneis* ix ix 22 Turnus the prince, at was baith darf and bald

b In a bad sense Bold, audacious, daringly wicked.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 12936 (Cott) þat derf o ded, þat fals traitur *Ibid* 27749 (Cott) Wreth wentes man fra goddis will and mas him derf to dedis ill ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 3779 Thow salle be dede and undone for thy derfe dedys *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* (Surtees) 305 Fulle darfe has þees oute deede for-thi commen is our care 1570 Levins *Manip* 31 Darfe, stubborn, *pertinax*, *obduratus*

2. Strong, sturdy, stout

c 1340 *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 1233 þe dor drawen, & dit with a derf haspe ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 312 No more dowte the dynte of theire derfe wapyns *c* 1450 Henryson *Mor Fab.* 78 His darf oxen I compt them not a flee

b. Vigorous, forcible, violent

c 1440 *York Myst* xlvi 17 That drewe all tho domesmen derffe indignacioun *c* 1450 *Golagros & Gaw* 359 Delis thair full doughtely mony derf dynt 16 *Earl Westmorland* 291 in Furniv *Percy Folio* I 311 Blowes that were both derfe and dire.

3. Painful, grievous; terrible, dreadful, cruel

a 1225 *Leg Kath* 565 Ich hire wule don to þe derueste deað *c* 1325 *E E. Allit P.* B. 862 Dotz away your derf dyn & derez neuer my gestes *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* vii 217 Mony Off Wallace part, thai putt to that derff deid

b Troublesome, hard, difficult

a 1225 *Leg Kath* 948 For nis him no derure for to adweschen feole þen fewe *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* 19 His leades derue beoð to fullen 1535 Stewart *Cron Scot* III 294 The darfast way Tha tuke the gait without rangat till go

B as *adv* Grievously, terribly

c 1325 *Metr Hom* (1862) 23 Slic wordes said Crist of thir wers That folc in werd ful derf deres

Derfde, pa t of Derve *v Obs*

†**Derfful,** *a. Obs* In 4 derful, 6 darfful. [? f. Derf *sb.* + -ful] ? Troublous, hurtful, or = Derf *a* Hence **Derffully** *adv*

c 1340 *Cursor M* 22544 (Edin) Wod and wal al doun sal draw of demster þat derful aw [*Other MSS* dredful] 1535 Stewart *Cron Scot* 2338 The dartis flew lyke fyre out of the flint Darfful and dour *a* 1225 *Leg Kath.* 1090 Deien se derfliche [*one MS.* derffulliche]

†**Derfly,** *a Obs.* [? f Derf *a* + -ly[1]: cf ON *djarfligr* bold, daring] Grievous, terrible, dreadful, = Derf *a* 3

a 1300 *Cursor M* 1143 (Cott) þi derfli dede has liknes nan *Ibid* 7182 To derfliy ded þai suld him bring.

†**Derfly,** *adv Obs* Forms · see Derf *a.* [f Derf *a* + -ly[2] Cf ON *djarfliga* boldly]

1 Boldly; fiercely

c 1200 Ormin 9752 Forþi toc hem Sannt Iohann Deorrflike to begrippen *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 411 For to winnen fode derflike wiðuten dred. *c* 1340 *Gaw & Gr Knt* 2334 How þat dosty diedles deruely per stondez. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2942 þan has ser Dary dedeyne, & derfely [*Dublin MS.* darfly] he lokes

2 Forcibly, violently

c 1200 Ormin 16195 þatt tuss derrfliche drifesst alle þis folle ut off þiss minstre *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 19712 (Edin) þai toke þair rede dereueli [*v r* derfli] do him to þe dede *c* 1400 *Melayne* 1033 So darfely bothe thaire dynttis thay driste 1535 Stewart *Cron Scot* I 41 Eolus In Yrland cost i-yeht darflie did thame dryve *a* 1605 Pot wart *Flytyng w Montgomerie* 542 To dreadfull dolour dearfly or ȝe dryue him

b Quickly, promptly

c 1325 *E E Allit P* B 1641 Derfly þenne Danyel deles þyse wordes *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3006 Derfly on þe toþir day a douth he assembles *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 798 To the Montane he maid him full boun Derflie ouir Daillis.

3 Grievously, terribly

a 1225 *Ancr R* 114 þus was Iesu Crist in alle his fif wittes derfliche ipined ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 3278 And there-fore derflyche I am dampnede for ever!

†**Derfness.** *Obs* [f Derf *a* + -ness Sense 1 appears to be related to Derf *sb.*]

1. Trouble, hardship, = Derf *sb*

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 21 þes þu hefdest mare deruenesse on þisse liue of þine licome, þes þu scoldest hersumian þe bet þine leofe drihten. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3996 (Cott.) Man þat þou will help in nede Thar him neuer na derfnes drede

2. Boldness, audacity.

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 5110 He, þat warpes thies wordes in his wild foly, Shuld degh, for his derfenes

†**Derfship.** *Obs.* [f Derf *a* + -ship.] Audacity.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 978 þis is nu þe derfschipe of þi dusi onsware and te deopnesse.

Dergie, obs. form of Dirge

Deric (de rik), *a Biol* [mod f Gr. δέρος skin + -ic] Pertaining to, or constituting, the skin or outer integument of the body

1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp Anat* 36 The outer germinal layer (deric layer or ectoderm) forms the outer limiting layer of the body

Derick, var spelling of Derrick.

Deridable (dĭrəi dăb'l), *a* [f Deride *v.* + -able] That may be derided or ridiculed

1804 Jeffrey *Let* in Ld Cockburn *Life* II. xliv, You have yet to learn that everything has a respectable, and a deridable aspect.

Deride (dĭrəi d), *v* [ad. L *dērīdē-re* to laugh to scorn, scoff at, f. De- I. 4 + L *rīdēre* to laugh. Cf. OF *derire* and rare *derider* (Godef).]

1. *trans.* To laugh at in contempt or scorn; to laugh to scorn · to make sport of, mock

1530 [see Deriding below] 1545 Joye *Exp Dan* iii 44 In al tymes haue the tyrants derided the godly while they paciently waited for Gods helpe 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ Conv* i (1586) 30 b, Mockers and flouters, who deride everie man 1611 Bible *Luke* xxiii 35 And the rulers also derided him. 1621 Burton *Anat Mel* iii iv i 1 (1652) 633, I knowe not whether they are more to be pitied or derided 1667 Milton *P L* xi 817 Of them derided, but of God observ'd The one just Man alive. 1763 J Brown *Poetry & Mus* v 75 A Bagpipe (an Instrument which an Englishman derides!). 1781 Gibbon *Decl & F* II xxviii 99 He justly derides the absurd reverence for antiquity 1853 J H. Newman *Hist. Sk* (1873) II ii vii 272 Doctrines which, as an orator, he does not scruple to deride

†**2** *intr.* To laugh contemptuously or scornfully

1619 H Hutton *Follies Anat* (Percy Soc) 43 The hangman Began to scoffe, and thus deriding said 1663 Wood *Life* (Oxf Hist Soc) I 466 A club where many pretended witts would meet and deride at others 1675 Traherne *Chr Ethics* App 562 When they deride at our profession

Hence **Deri ded** *ppl a.*, **Deri ding** *vbl sb* and *ppl a*, **Deri der,** one who derides, a mocker, **Deri dingly** *adv.*, in a deriding way, with derision.

1530 Palsgr. 213/2 Deridyng, laughyng to skorne, *derision*. 1543 *Necess. Doctr* H iij, A dissembler or rather a deryder of penance. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M* (1596) 635 (R.) In the same epistle [he] derideth them. 1594 Hooker *Eccl Pol.* iv. 1 § 1 Prophane and deriding adversaries 1672 *Life & Death of Alleine* vi (1837) 71 Deriding and menacing language 1680–90 Temple *Ess Heroic Virtue* Wks 1731 I 221 Their decayed and derided Idolatry 1695 Woodward *Nat Hist Earth* ii (1723) 116 His indiscreet Deriding of his Father 1792 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* Jan, 'What do you mean by going home?' cried she, somewhat deridingly 1845 Ld Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) IV lxxiv 8 He deridingly called the swan on his badge, 'a goose' 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* i iii (1871) 63 [He] smote his young derider on the nose

†**Deri·dent,** *a nonce-wd. Obs.* [ad L. *dērīdent-em*, pr pple. of L *dērīdēre* to Deride] ? Deriding, or smiling

1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum* i 1 in Bullen *O Pl.* IV 308 *Bosse* Most sweete mistriss, most derydent starre. *Acut.* Then most rydent starre faire falle ye

Derige, obs. form of Dirge.

Dering · see under Dere *v*

Derisible (dĭrəi'zĭb'l), *a.* [f L type **dērīsibilis*, f *dērīs-*, ppl stem of *dērīdēre* see -ble. Cf It *derisibile* 'that may be derided' (Florio 1611)] To be derided, worthy of derision.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 712 The Pharmacopolist that wants Sugar, is not so derisible, as he 1885 Stevenson *Dynamiter* 45, I was his hopeless and derisible inferior

Derision (dĭrĭ ʒən) Also 5 dyrision, 6 direision [a F. *dérision* (13th c.), ad L *dērīsiōn-em*, n. of action from *dērīdēre* to Deride]

1. The action of deriding or laughing to scorn; ridicule, mockery

a 1400 *Cov Myst* (Shaks Soc) 192 Of thi wurdys I have skorne and derysone *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* viii 646 It were but derysioun To croun him king but woice off the parlyment 1484 Caxton *Curiall* 4 That sholde be a grete lesynge and worthy of derysion 1590 Shaks *Mids. N* iii ii 123 Scorne and derision neuer comes in teares. 1601 ? Marston *Pasquil & Kath* ii 244 Scourg'd with the whip of sharpe derision 1624 De Lawne *Du Moulin's Logick* 70 Sometimes names are given by contraries, and by way of derision As, when a dwarfe is called a Goliah 1777 Watson *Philip II* (1793) III xix 16 She had regarded it rather as an object of derision than alarm 1852 Conybeare & H *St Paul* (1862) I iv. 118 The people of Antioch were notorious for inventing names of derision

b with *pl* An instance of this, a deriding.

1535 Coverdale *Jer* xx 10 For why I heide so many derisions and blasphemies 1844 Mrs Browning *Lady Geraldine's Courtship* xci, Out of reach of her derisions

c. Phrases *In*, † *by*, † *for*, † *to derision*

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 17 And thus saide to him by derision 1494 Fabyan *Chron* vi cxcviii 205 In dyrision and despyte of the Danys 1514 Barclay *Cyt & Uplondyshm* (Percy Soc) 25 Than do they laughe us unto derysyon 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W. 1531) 205 His tytle for derysyon wryten and set ouer his heed 1549 *Compl Scot.* xx. 169 He vald laucht and scorn vs be grit derisione 1655–60 Stanley *Hist Philos* (1701) 77/1 Scarce able to write, which when upon any occasion he did, it was to derision 1747 Wesley *Char. Methodist* 11 Those who are in Derision so called 1847 De Quincey *Sp Mil Num* vii. (1853) 14 In derision of the gay colours

d. *To hold* or *have in derision* · to treat with scorn and mockery. *To be in derision* · to be subjected to mocking ridicule, to be a laughing-stock; so *to bring into derision*.

(With *hold*, *have* the action is prominent, with *be* the condition of the derided)

1494 Fabyan *Chron* vi. clviii 147 Bernulphus hadde this Egbert in derysyon 1527 R. Thorne in Hakluyt *Voy* (1589) 258 Among wise men it should be had in derision 1535 Coverdale *Job* xxx 1 Now they that are yonger then I, haue me in derision *a* 1571 Throgmorton *Let. to Cecil* in Froude *Hist Eng* (1881) VI. xxxix 439 We begin to be in derision already for the bruit only 1612 T Taylor *Comm Titus* ii 8 He was in daily derision, euery one mocked him 1770 Burke *Pres. Discont* (R.), British policy is brought into derision

2 *concr* An object of ridicule; a laughing-stock.

1539 Bible (Great) *Ps* lxxix 4 We are become a very scorne and derysyon to them that are rounde aboute vs 1612 T Taylor *Comm Titus* ii 8 His word was a reproach and derision to the profane 1746 Hervey *Medit* (1818) 270 The venerable patriarch is the derision of scoundrels.

†**Deri·sionary,** *a Obs.* [See -ary] Of the nature of derision, expressing derision, derisory

a 1704 T Brown *Lett Dead to Living* Wks 1759 II. 215, All hell applauds you mightily for that derisionary festival, which you keep

Derisive (dĭrəi siv), *a* [f. L *dērīs-*, ppl stem of *dērīdēre* to Deride + -ive Cf OF *derrisif*, *-ive*] Characterized by derision, scoffing, mocking

a 1662 Gauden *Sacrament* 98 (L) His derisive purple stained with blood. 1725 Pope *Odyss* ii 364 Derisive taunts were spread from guest to guest. 1871 H Ainsworth *Tower Hall* i ii, 'Soh! you are come!' he exclaimed, in a deep, derisive tone *Mod Newspr. Repr of Parlt.* The statement of the hon member was received with derisive cheers [i. e. *Hear! hear!* uttered in derisive tones].

Hence **Deri sively** *adv*, in a mocking manner, with derision; **Deri siveness.**

1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav* (1677) 220 That hyperbole .. which derisively term[s] Cairo and Damascus villages. *Ibid* 243 (R) The Persians [were] thence called Magussæi derisively by other ethnicks. 1838 Dickens *Nich Nick* xlv, 'Never you mind', retorted that gentleman, tapping his nose derisively. 1847 Craig, *Derisiveness*, the state of being derisive

†**Deriso·rious,** *a* [f as next + -ous.] = next

1664 H More *Antid Idolatry* 73 A derisorious Allusion to the occasion of the name of that City. 1681 — *Postscr.* in Glanvill *Sadducismus* i. (1726) 34 His unworthy Usage of the Holy Writ, and his derisorious Interpretations of it.

Derisory (dĭrəi·sərı), *a.* [ad. L. *dērīsōri-us*, f. *dērīsor* derider, mocker, agent-n. from *dērīdēre*] Characterized by derision; mocking, derisive

1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* II 325 The garrulous grashopper . Sits pouring out her derisory song *a* 1700 B E *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cold Iron*, a Derisory Periphrasis for a Sword 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur Lit*, *Pol Nicknames*, The derisory nickname [Roundhead] 1853 GROTE *Greece* II lxxxiii XI 51 Occasions for derisory cheering 1888 *Times* 6 Sept 7/2 They prefer decorous obscurity to a derisory notoriety

Derivabi·lity. *rare.* [f. DERIVABLE: see -ITY] The quality of being derivable

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit Philos* 352 The existence which each man predicates of himself is, according to Mr Mill, derivability from that neutrum

Derivable (dĭrəi·văb'l), *a.* [f. DERIVE *v* + -ABLE. Cf. mod F. *dérivable*.] Capable of being derived in various senses of the vb

†**1.** Capable of being transmitted or passed on from one to another; transmissible *Obs.*

1640 BP. HALL *Episc* II vi 118 Those works which are derivable to all successions, to the end of the world. 1649 — *Cases Consc.* (1650) 416 This incest was permanent, and derivable to her posterity. *a* 1716 SOUTH (J.), The eternal rule and standard of all honour derivable upon me

2. Capable of being drawn or obtained (*from* some source), obtainable.

a 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet Wks 1721 I 521 Fill'd with all Plenitude Divine, Derivable from Godhead Trine 1799 WELLINGTON in Owen *Desp* 158 The collateral benefits derivable by the Company. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv* v 150 The singular product, derivable from some organic bodies, called petroleum. 1884 *Law Times* 31 May 75/1 The income derivable from a capital sum of twenty-six millions

3 Capable of being obtained or drawn as a conclusion, deduction, or inference; deducible *from*.

1653 WILKINS *On Prayer* IV. (T.), The second sort of arguments, from ourselves; are derivable from some of these heads. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm* Wks 1716 II 57 The right sense thereof seemeth best derivable from the nature of the subject he treateth on 1873 PROCTOR *Expanse Heaven* 81 The main inference derivable from these hurricanes does not relate to their effects but to their cause

4 Capable of being traced up to, or shown to proceed *from* (a source), traceable.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 137 Derivable from the common Tongue diffused through them all *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm* VI 226 (T.) All these lamentable accidents were both subsequent upon, and derivable from a sin, which was fully pardoned 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ* II. iii § 50 All other modes of consciousness are derivable from experiences of Force.

Hence **Derivably** *adv*, in a derivative manner

1847 in CRAIG

†**Derivage.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. DERIVE + -AGE] Derivation, tracing.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II iii 69 Deriuage of Pedegrees from Auncestrie

Derival (dĭrəi·văl). *rare* [f. DERIVE *v.*: see -AL^2 5] Derivation; e. g. of one word from another.

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng Tongue* § 533 Of the derival of a conjunction from a preposition, we have a ready instance in the old familiar '*but*' 1878 *Ibid* § 257 Postscr., Instances of Derival rather than of Combination.

Derivant (dĭrəi·vănt), *a* and *sb* [a. F. *dérivant*, pr. pple of *dériver* to DERIVE: see -ANT]

A. *adj Med* Drawing off or away (inflammation, fluid, etc.); = DERIVATIVE I b **B.** *sb Math* A term applied to derived function of a special kind.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med* (1879) 546 His conviction that the chief utility of cupping and leeching consists not in the blood withdrawn, but in the derivant and counter irritant effect which they produce

Derivate (de·rivĕt), *ppl. a* and *sb* [ad. L. *dērīvāt-us*, *-um*, pa. pple. of *dērīvāre* to DERIVE.]

A as *pa. pple* and *a.* Derived.

1494 FABYAN *Chron* VII 293 Portgreuis, whiche worde is deriuat or made of .II. Saxon wordis, as port and greue *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd Fr* in *Palsgr* 900 *Tenir, venir* with all them that be derivate of them as *contenir, prevenir* 1679 KID in G. Hickes *Spir Popery* 9 Supremacy, and every thing Originat upon and derivate from it 1826 J. GILCHRIST *Lect* 44 Correlative, derivate, and hereditary holiness 1842 SIR H. TAYLOR *Edwin the Fair* I. VII (D.), Him From whom the rights of kings are derivate

B *sb* Anything derived, a derivative.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct Dubit* I II rule III § 22 Those things that are derivates from heauen. 1838 *Blackw Mag* XLIV 550 We maintain that consciousness meets the given, the derivate in man, at every point 1889 JACOBS *Æsop* 95 Which of them is the original, which the derivate? 1892 *Daily News* 2 Nov 7/3 The new Ammonia derivate Piperazine

†**De·rivate,** *v Obs rare* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dērīvāre* to DERIVE.] = DERIVE *v. trans* and *intr*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest Chirurg*, Peraduenture it wold deryuate to other membres and do more harme than was before 1552 in HULOET 1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* I 3 Thus Mortallity is derivated to all Adams posteritie

†**De·rivately,** *adv Obs.* [f. DERIVATE *a* + -LY^2.] In a derived capacity or way

1636 PRYNNE *Unbish Tim* 106 This power is secondarily and derivately in the whole Church

Derivation^1 (derivē^i·ʃən). [a. F. *dérivation* (1377 in Lanfranc's *Chirurg.*, Littré), ad. L. *dērīvātiōnem*, n. of action from *dērīvāre* to DERIVE (The more usual OF. word was *derivaison, -oison.*)]

†**1.** The action or process of leading or carrying a current of water, or the like, *from* a source, *to* another part; *concr.* a branch of a river, etc by which such a drawing off is effected. *Obs*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 525 They bite all the vessels reaching to the stomach, making a derivation of all those ill humors into the belly and other parts 1612 BREREWOOD *Lang & Relig* XIII 139 Pliny in the derivation of water, requireth one cubit of declining, in 240 foot of proceeding 1691 RAY *Creation* I (1704) 82 Plenty of Vessels for the derivation of Air to all their Parts 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr* (1756) I 93 This will cause a greater Derivation of Blood to that Leg 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I XXIV 693 The fleet passed from the Euphrates into an artificial derivation of that river 1800 E. DARWIN *Phytologia* 417 The necessary moisture which was formerly supplied by artificial derivations of water 1835 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag* II 80 The great national fountain shall not be a stagnant reservoir, but by an endless derivation, (to speak in a Roman metaphor!) applied to a system of national irrigation

b The action of conveying or leading away (in a current), diversion; an instance of this, in *Electr* cf. *derived circuit* (DERIVED c).

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int* II I § 12 The derivation of blood from the brain reduces the cerebral excitement 1883 *Syd Soc. Lex*, *Derivation wire*, the wire along which a derived electric current is drawn. 1885 CUTLER *Pract Telegr* 41 The new path opened to the current is called a *derived* circuit or *derivation*, or, properly, a *fault*

c *Med* The withdrawal of inflammation or morbid humour from a diseased part of the body, by blistering, cupping or other means

1600 W. VAUGHAN *Direct Health* (1633) 165 To use revulsions and derivations to withdraw some of the fumes and vapours 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract Physick* 85 By derivations, as opening a vein and Ligatures to take away the flux 1676 R. WISEMAN *Chirurg Treat.* 7 Derivation differs from Revulsion onely in the measure of the distance, and the force of the medicines used 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect Inflam.* 185 These effects of topical blood-letting are expressed in some of the older medical writings by the terms Derivation and Revulsion

†**2** A passing or handing on; transmission (from a source); communication *Obs*

1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* V lvi (1611) 309 What communion Christ hath with his Church is in him by originall deriuation 1602 WARNER *Alb Eng* Epit. (1612) 387 He therefore plotted a deriuation to himselfe of the Kingly Diademe 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 196 In human generation the son is begotten in the same nature with the father, which is performed by derivation or decision of part of the substance of the parent 1699 BURNET *Art* IX (1700) 108 There is both a derivation of Righteousness, and a Communication of Inward Holiness transferred to us through Christ

3. The action of drawing, obtaining, or deducing from a source.

1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm* 39 But suppose this proportion not known, but by derivation, to be collected from others *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Matt V 14 Christ himself is the light of the world, by way of original his ministers are lights by way of derivation, and participation from him 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir Despot* V 214 A continued derivation of doctrines from the Apostles. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* V XXIV 396 There was no real derivation of English law from Normandy

4 Origination or coming forth from a source; extraction, origin, descent.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen V*, III II. 141 As good a man as your selfe, both in the disciplines of Warre, and the deriuation of my Birth. 1608 — *Per.* V. I. 91 My derivation was from ancestors Who stood equivalent with mighty kings. 1669 GALE *Crt Gentiles* I I II 14 That all Languages and Letters had their derivation from the Hebrew 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XXI 186 Why hast thou asked My derivation? 1805–27 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed 3) 123 If we attend to its relation with the other crystals of the same mineral, and also to its derivation from these, it is described derivatively 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm* Ser III IV (1872) 56 'The Son was—*of* God', showing his derivation.

5 A derived product, a derivate, a derivative

1641 MILTON *Prel Episc* 17 The Father is the whole substance, but the Son a derivation, and portion of the whole 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I I. 6 All human Arts and Sciences are but beams and derivations from the Fountain of Lights *a* 1680 GLANVILL (J.) Most of them are the general derivations of the hypothesis they claim to 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag* X. 410 The Nicolaitans, who were a derivation from the Gnostics

6 *Gram* Formation of a word from a more primitive word or root in the same or another language; origination as a derivative.

1530 PALSGR. 68 Derivatyon or formation, that is to saye, substantyves somtyme be fourmed of other substantyves. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc Weapons* 2 b, As though our language were so barren, that it were not able of it selfe, or by derivation to afford conuenient words *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.), The derivation of the word Substance favours the idea we have of it 1823 HONE *Anc Myst* 147 Better qualified to discover and explain the derivation and meaning of Hearne's word 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang* 87 The relics of forgotten derivations are scattered thickly through every part of our vocabulary.

b. The tracing of the origin of a word from its 'root' or radical elements; a statement or account (or, improperly, a conjecture) of the origin and formation of a word.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel* Wks (Globe) 623/2, I knowe not whether the woordes be English or Irish the Irishmen can make noe deriuation nor analogye of them 1605 R. CAREW in *Lett Lit. Men* (Camden) 99 His derivation of the English names doth not please me least 1707 *Curios in Husb & Gard.* 20 The learned Abbot .. will not allow these Derivations to be well grounded. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* App I. *foot note*, [*Stipula*, a straw] Perhaps a more feasible etymology of *stipulation* than the usual derivation from *stipes* 1851 TRENCH *Stud Words* VII (1869) 264 Other derivations proposed by him are far more absurd than this

7 *Math* The operation of passing from any function to any related function which may be considered or treated as its derivative; *spec* the operation of finding the derivative or differential coefficient, differentiation.

1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff & Int Calc* 608 We have already determined the law of derivation in the most common functions.

8 *Biol* The theory of evolution of organic forms: see EVOLUTION 6 c.

1874 J. FISKE *Cosmic Philos* I II IX 442 According to the doctrine of derivation, the more complex plants and animals are the slowly modified descendants of less complex plants and animals, and these in turn were the slowly modified descendants of still less complex plants and animals, and so on until we converge to those primitive organisms which are not definable either as animal or as vegetal.

Deriva·tion^2. *Gunnery* [a. F. *dérivation*^{2} (Furetière, 1690), n. of action from *dériver* (*dériver*^{4} in Hatzf.) to drift, found in 16–17th c. as *driver*, and (according to Darmesteter *Dict. Gén.*) an adoption of the Eng. vb DRIVE, in its nautical sense 'to drift with the stream or wind' (cf Acts XXVII 15), subseq. associated and identified in form with the pre-existing F. verb *dériver* to DERIVE In F. applied both to the drift or driving of a ship, and (recently) to the drift or deviation of a projectile, and in the later use taken into mod Eng.]

The deviation of a projectile from its normal course due to its form, motion, the resistance of the air, or wind; *spec.* the constant inclination of a projectile to the right due to the right-hand spin imparted by the rifling, drift

1875 URE *Dict Arts* II 386 The bullet in its improved form . has no tendency to the gyrations which appear to have so puzzled French artillerists, and for which they have invented the word 'derivation' and wasted much learned disquisition 1882–3 Cassell's *Encycl Dict*, *Derivation*, the peculiar constant deviation of an elongated projectile from a rifled gun

Derivational (derivē^i·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. DERIVATION^1 + -AL.] Of, belonging to, or of the nature of derivation

1843 CAYLEY *Theory of Determinants*, Derivational functions 1873 S. B. JAMES in *Leisure Hour* 495 'Canting arms' are . arms that 'chant' I can think of no other derivational explanation 1880 EARLL *Eng Plants* Introd. 93 Weigand treats the termination as derivational

Hence **Deriva·tionally** *adv*, as regards derivation.

1883 E. C. CLARK *Pract Jurispr* 45 Derivationally, then, it [θεμις] means that which is appointed or ordained

Derivationist (derivē^i·ʃənist). [f. as prec. + -IST] **1.** *Biol* One who holds the theory of derivation or evolution of organic types **2.** One who occupies himself with the derivation of words

1875 DAWSON *Nature & Bible* 134 The derivationist tries to break down the line between species and varieties 1888 — *Geol Hist Plants* 266 Allied forms, some at least of which a derivationist might claim as modified descendants 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Pas.* 242 The amateur derivationists of place names

Derivatist (dĭrı·vătist), *sb.* [f. DERIVATE *ppl a* + -IST] = prec. 1. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1887 E. D. COPE *Orig Fittest* VI. 215 The doctrine of evolution of organic types is sometimes appropriately called the doctrine of derivation, and its supporters, derivatists *Ibid*, To accept the derivatist doctrine, and to reject the creational.

Derivative (dĭrı·vătiv), *a.* and *sb* [a. F. *dérivatif*, *-ive* (15th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. *dērīvātīv-us* (Priscian), f. ppl. stem of *dērīvāre* see -IVE]

A. *adj* †**1.** Characterized by transmission, or passing from one to another *Obs.*

1637 LAUD *Sp. Star-Chamb* 14 June Ded. A IV, What Honour can You hope for, either Present, or derivative to Posterity if you attend your Government no better? 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* XXX, A derivative and spreading injury, dishonouring a man . in the eyes of the world

b. *Med* Producing derivation; see DERIVATION^1 1 c

1851–60 MAYNE *Exp Lex*, *Derivative*, having power to turn aside, or convert, as it were, from one disease to another, applied to certain medicines which seem to act in this manner, as blisters, rubefacients, epispastics 1881 W. B. HUNTER in *Encycl Brit* XII. 544 (*Hydropathy*) It is stimulative, derivative, depurative, sudorific, and alterative. 1883 *Syd Soc. Lex*, *Derivative bleeding*, a term applied to that method of treatment of a disease by bleeding when the blood is removed from a part of the body far away from the seat of the disease, as in bleeding from the toe in head affections

2 Of derived character or nature; characterized by being derived, drawn, obtained, or deduced from another; coming or emanating from a source.

1530 PALSGR. 310/1 Deryvatyfe, *derivatif* 1570 DEE *Math. Pref* in Rudd *Euclid* (1651) E ij b, The use of Geometry and of his second, depending, derivative commodities 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 133 It must be either an acquisite, a derivative, or an infused quality. 1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc* (1707) IV. 52 Not an original but a derivative Passion 1712 STEELE *Spect* No 432 P 7 They can only gain a secondary and derivative kind of Fame. 1827 BENTHAM

Parl Ref Catech (1818) 18 The distinction between a self-formed and a derivative judgment 1866 ARGYLL *Reign Law* II (ed 4) 64 The secondary or derivative senses of the word have supplanted the primary signification 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Derivative circulation*, term applied to the duct communication which exists between arteries and veins in some parts of the body, so that all the blood does not necessarily pass through the capillaries of these parts

b Deriving authority, etc. from another.

1845 STEPHEN *Laws Eng* I 67 The courts of the archbishops and bishops and their derivative officers

c *Gram* Formed from another word, not primitive

1530 PALSGR 79 The pronownes derivatyves have the accidentes 1824 L MURRAY *Eng Gram* (ed 5) I 55 A derivative word is that which may be reduced to another word in English of greater simplicity 1856 R A VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I 18 To have a distinction in the primitive and not in the derivative word is always confusing

d *Law* (See quots)

1792 CHIPMAN *Amer Law Rep* (1871) 21 The title of S being void, the subsequent or derivative titles must likewise be void 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex*, *Derivative Conveyances*, secondary deeds which presuppose some other conveyance primary or precedent, and only serve to enlarge, confirm, alter, restrain, restore, or transfer the interest granted by such original conveyance They are releases, confirmations, surrenders, assignments, and defeasances 1871 MARKBY *Elem Law* § 350 Derivative possession is the possession which one person has of the property of another 1892 *Law Times* XCIII 458/2 The plaintiff was a derivative mortgagee, being a mortgagee of one A E P——, who was a mortgagee of the defendant

3 Of or pertaining to a theory of derivation; derivational.

1871 DARWIN *Desc Man* I III 97 Philosophers of the derivative school of morals formerly assumed that the foundation of morality lay in a form of selfishness, but more recently in the 'Greatest Happiness' principle

B *sb.*

1. A thing of derived character; a thing flowing, proceeding, or originating from another

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 81 b, The third derivatiue of Delicacie, is sloth 1611 SHAKS *Wint T* III II 45 Honor, 'Tis a derivative from me to mine, And onely that I stand for 1625 DARCIE *Annales* P v b, Vnskilfulnesse and her derivatiues, Doubt and Falsity 1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 103 The Arabick Howbeit, 'tis no original, but a derivative from the Hebrew 1774 J BRYANT *Mythol* I 52 Subordinate dæmons, which they supposed to be emanations and derivatives from their chief Deity 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac* V 98 Testimony is thus reduced to a mere derivative of experience

2 *Gram* A word derived from another by some process of word-formation; any word which is not a primitive word or root.

1530 PALSGR 74 Of pronownes some be primitives, some be derivatives 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud Lit* XXI (1627) 247 Some marke would be given under every derivative in each roote. *a* 1637 B JONSON *Eng Gram* Wks (Rtldg) 768/2 In derivatives, or compounds of the sharp *e* as *agreeing*, of *agree* 1755 JOHNSON *Pref to Dict* § 20 The derivatives I have referred to their primitives, with an accuracy sometimes needless 1862 BURTON *Bk Hunter* (1863) 2 The use of a Greek derivative gives notice that you are scientific 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv Mundi* II (1870) 55 When we turn from Argos to its derivative Argeioi we find [etc]

3 *Math* A function derived from another; *spec* a differential coefficient

1674 JEAKE *Arith* (1696) 456 Derivatives of the third Sort are next to be exhibited 1846 CAYLEY *Wks* I. 95 The derivative of any number of the derivatives of one or more functions is itself a derivative of the original functions 1881 MAXWELL *Electr & Magn* I 8 The first derivatives of a continuous function may be discontinuous

4 *Mus.* a. A chord derived from a fundamental chord, *esp.* by inversion. b. 'The actual or supposed root or generator, from the harmonics of which a chord is derived' (Stainer & Barrett *Dict Mus Terms*).

1828 WEBSTER, *Derivative*. In music, a chord not fundamental. 1872 BANISTER *Music* XI (1877) 45 These chords, with their mutations or inflexions, their inversions and their derivatives are all the chords used in music

5 *Chem* A compound obtained from another, e g. by partial replacement

1863–72 WATTS *Dict Chem* I 46 Amic acids can decompose either as hydrates (derivatives of water), or as amides (derivatives of ammonia) 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuvius* V 152 Ferric oxide has been of late regarded as a derivative from ferric chloride 1880 *Act* 43–4 *Vict.* c 24 § 130 The use of methylated spirits, or any derivative thereof, in the preparation of chloroform

6. *Med.* A method or agent that produces DERIVATION (q v, I c)

1843 *Rep. Brit Assoc* 78 He had found it useful as a derivative, removing, when worn on the head, obstinate chronic ophthalmia 1858 COPLAND *Dict Pract Med* III II 1170 External derivatives and exutories have been advised for phthisis

Derivatively, *adv.* [f prec + -LY 2.] In a derivative manner; by derivation.

c 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 145 (1810) 163 Derivatively from him is this game 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1852) II 252 Fundamentals are of two sorts, those essentially such.. and those derivatively fundamentals 1837 SIR F PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* Ded (1844) 13 Thence it was acquired, either primarily or derivatively, by the Chinese.

Derivativeness. *rare* [f. as prec. + -NESS] The state or quality of being derivative

1668 WILKINS *Real Char* II. I § 4 35 Transcendental Relations of Quality at large . Derivativeness 1847 in CRAIG

†**Derivator.** *Obs. rare*—1 [agent-n from L *dērīvāre* to DERIVE] = DERIVER.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 14 It may sound and signifie well, or ill, as the derivator pleases to fancy, or labours to allude

Derive (dĭrəi·v), *v* Forms: 5 dir-, di-, dyryve, 5–6 deryve, 6 -ryfe [a F. *dérive-r* (12th c in Littré = Pr, Sp *derivar*, It. *derivare*), ad. L. *dērīvāre* to lead or draw off (water or liquid), to divert, derive (words), f. DE- I 2 + *rīvus* brook, stream of water

There are 4 distinct verbs *dérriver* in French One of these, *dérriver*[2], OF. *desriver*, to cause to overflow its banks, f *rive*, L *rīpa* river-bank, possibly sometimes influenced earlier Eng use (cf senses 1 b and c). *Dérriver*[3] to drift or drive, as a ship, with wind or current, to drift as a projectile (for earlier *drriver*, from Eng *drive*), has given DERIVATION[2], DERIVOMPTER *Dérriver*[4], to *unriwet*, is not represented in English)]

I Transitive senses.

†1 To conduct (a stream of water or other fluid) *from* a source, reservoir, main stream, etc *to* or *into* a channel, place, or destination; to lead, draw, convey down a course or through a channel *Obs* or *arch.*

1483 *Cath Angl* 96 To deryue, *derivare*. 1530 PALSGR 513/1, I deryve, or bringe one thynge out of another, as water is brought whan it is brought from the spring, *je derive* 1538 LELAND *Itin* V 92 The Pittes be so set aboute with Canales that the Salte Water is facily derivid to every Mannes Howse 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* Pref 10 From them [springes] ther derived into cities and Tounes, the pure fieshe waters a greate distaunce of 1571 DIGGES *Pantom* I XVII F, Ye may conclude that this water may be derived thither 1606 N BAXTER *Man Created* in Farr *S P Jas. I* (1848) 238 And so through conduits, secretly contriu'd, Is blood to euerie humane part deriu'd 1632 SANDERSON *Serm* II 24 Little trenches, whereby husbandmen used to derive water from some fountain or cistern to the several parts of their gardens 1696 BP PATRICK *Comm Exod* VII (1697) 122 Water derived by Pipes from the River into Cisterns 1805 W SAUNDERS *Min Waters* 197 Mineral springs Externally used, either by immersing the whole body, or by deriving a stream to some particular part

† b with various constructions, and adverbial extensions

1548 R HUTTEN *Sum of Diuinitie* L VIIJ b, Thy fountaynes shall be derriued, & the ryuers shall runne into the streetes 1594 *2nd Rep. Dr Faustus* in Thoms *Prose Rom* (1858) III 334 Danuby is derived in two arms, which meet at length again in the same channel 1633 BP HALL *Hard Texts, N T* 421 Cyrus drained the channell of Euphrates and derived the streames the other way 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV III 48 The pillar conducting them such by-ways, in levels or declivity of vales where the water had a conveniency to be derived after them *a* 1723 SIR C WREN in L Phillimore *Family & Times* (1881) App III 343 They deriv'd the River when it rose, all over the Flat of the Delta. 1800 E DARWIN *Phytologia* 417 In some parts where rice is cultivated, they are said not to derive the water on it, till it is in flower

†c. *refl.* To flow (*in, into, through* channels). (Chiefly *fig*) *Obs*

1624 DONNE *Serm* CXIII IV 576 From all Eternity he derived himself into 3 Persons *a* 1652 J SMITH *Sel Disc* IX iv (1821) 430 When God made the world, he did not leave it alone to subsist by itself but he derived himself through the whole creation *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III 120 The stream of her charity .. found other channels therein to derive itself.

†2 To cause (water, etc) to flow away; to draw off, carry off, divert the course of, *spec* in *Med*, cf DERIVATION I c. *Obs*

1598 STOW *Surv* VII (1603) 29 Intending to haue derriued the riuer of Thames to haue flowed about it 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 544 To water them, or to derriue & diuert water from them *Ibid* II 469 To lade out the water that riseth vpon the workemen, for feare it choke vp the pits; for to preuent which inconuenience, they derriue it by other drains 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 17 The matter must be derived and voided from the head 1692 RAY *Dissol World* III. (1732) 37 Water the which to derive and rid away 1771 T PERCIVAL *Ess Med Exper* (1777) I 220 They derive the febrile matter from the brain, and assist. the other discharges

†3 To carry, lead, extend (a watercourse, canal, or channel of any kind). *Obs*

c 1534 tr. *Pol Verg Eng Hist* (Camden 1844) II 20 Afterward, deriving a trenche from fort to fort, he environed the towne, and beganne to annoy the same 1600 J PORY tr *Leo's Africa* II 113 So soone as the said water-conduct was derived unto the towne, he caused it to be divided, and sent into sundry places 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 16 Media, where the Channels begin, that are deriued out of the Riuer Tygris 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) II XIII 133 From this stream an infinity of canals are derived

†b To extend by branches or ramifications; to divide by branching. *lit.* and *fig*

c 1597 HARINGTON in *Nugæ Antiq.* (1804) I 188 It may be derived into three kyndes *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm* C IV 322 Rooted in some one beloved Sin but derived into infinite branches of temptation 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* III XXV 174 At the other end, by two branches [it] derriveth it selfe into the Lunges 1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man* I II 65 Other ramifications of this *nervus intercostalis* are derived into the Chest and *Diaphragma* [Cf 1760 in 4.]

†4 *transf* and *fig* To convey from one (treated as a source) to another, as by transmission, descent, etc; to transmit, impart, communicate, pass on, hand on. Const *to, unto, unto*, rarely *upon* the recipient. *Obs* or *arch* (*rare* after 1750).

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 226 This power, of byndyng & losynge of synne, is deriuyed from the apostles to ye mynystres of Christes churche 1547 HOOPER *Declar. Christ* I. Wks (Parker Soc.) 15 The sin of Adam was derived into all his posterity 1564 *Brief Exam* B IV, The maner of prophesying was deryued out of the Synagoges, into our Churches 1593 BILSON *Govt Christ's Ch* 6 From him God lineally derived it unto Abraham. 1607 DEKKER *Hist Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. 1873 III 83, I will Deriue the Crowne vnto your Daughters head 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* V (1702) I 549 His Name would be derived to Posterity, as the Preserver of his Country. 1651–3 JER TAYLOR *Serm for Year* Ep. Ded, That this Book is derived upon your Lordship almost in the nature of a legacy from her *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I 208 Parents . rich enough to derive unto him the hereditary infirmity of the gout 1681–6 J SCOTT *Chr Life* (1747) III 124 Jesus . when he ascended . derived that divine Spirit upon his Apostles 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* XXXII (1700) 356 The High-Priest was to marry, and he derived to his descendents that Sacred Office 1760 LAW *Spir Prayer* I 38 The life of the vine must be really derived into the branches. 1835 PAUL *Antiq Greece* I II XI § 2 A festival first instituted at Athens, and from thence derived to the rest of the Ionians. 1848 HAMPDEN *Bampt Lect* (ed 3) 184 The definition of Predestination, as given in the Scholastic writers, and from them derived to modern Theology

†b. To hand *down* (*esp* by descent). *Obs*

1561 NORTON & SACKV *Gorbodue* 86 What their fathers Have with great fame derived down to them *a* 1646 J GREGORY *Terrestrial Globe* (1650) 268 The Turkish Histories are not so completely derived down to us as to Describe the Territories by Longitude or Latitude 1681–6 J SCOTT *Chr Life* (1747) III 402 Another evident Instance of the Apostles deriving down their Apostolick Authority 1828 SOUTHEY in *Q Rev* XXXVII 208 The hatred of popery which has been derived down from father to son.

†c. *refl.* To pass by descent or transmission.

1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen. IV*, IV V. 43 This Imperiall Crowne, Which (as immediate from thy Place and Blood) Derriues it selfe to me. 1654 tr *Scudery's Curia Pol* 126 Which Conditions did not (with his succession) derive themselves on me 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* VII 1 § 35 The Womens discords derived themselves into their husbands hearts 1678 J PHILLIPS *Tavernier's Trav*, *Persia* V IV 206 The jealousie of the Kings of Persia derives itself to all his Subjects, who will not permit their women to be seen

†5. *trans.* To cause to come, to draw, bring, turn, direct; to bring down. *Obs*

a. Const *to, unto, into*

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg Eng Hist* (Camden 1846) I. 102 Then Honorius, retayninge the Brittishe armie, did againe derive and traine the Ilande to the empire. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* V III 265 Things which would derriue me ill will to speake of. 1613 — *Hen VIII*, II IV 32 What Friend of mine That had to him deriu'd your Anger, did I Continue in my Liking 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* IV (1702) I 270 Men looked upon him, as one, who could derive the King's Pleasure to them. 1678 HOBBES *Decam* VII 75 The force of the Sun beams is derived almost to a point by a Burning-glass 1772 FLETCHER *Appeal* Wks 1795 I 76 Those who derive putrefaction into their bones, for the momentary gratification of a shameful appetite 1774 T JEFFERSON *Autobiog* App Wks 1859 I 144 To undergo the great inconvenience that will be derived to them from stopping all imports whatever from Great Britain

b. Const *on, upon*

1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* IX XVI (1632) 852 Hereby he deriued vpon his enemy all the enuie of the people. 1671 J DAVIES *Sibylls* II II 87 The first Persecution was raised by Nero, to derive upon the innocent Christians the Indignation of the Romanes. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr* III 65 Such Apostacy derives a double Dishonour upon Religion 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. IX 245 Such an example, as will derive upon you the ill-will and censure of other ladies 1808 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXVI. 224 They would derive on themselves a solid glory.

6. To draw, fetch, get, gain, obtain (a thing *from* a source). Const. *from*, rarely † *out of*

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* (1577) E v b, Deriuing them [newe wordes] featly from the Latins, as ye Latins, in old time, deriued from the Grecians. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ Conv.* Pref (1586) A VIJ, If one chance to derive anie word from the Latine, which is insolent to their eares they forthwith make a jest at it, and terme it an Inkhorne terme 1596 SHAKS *Merch V* II IX 42 O that estates, degrees, and offices, Were not deriu'd corruptly 1598 B JONSON *Ev Man in Hum* II V, Honourable worship, let me deriue a small piece of siluer from you. 1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 140 The Romans led Horses in honour of the Sun, a custome derived from the Persians 1667 MILTON *P. L* IX 837 Sciential sap, deriv'd From Nectar, drink of Gods. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks (1841) 234 If all minds have them [their ideas] derived, they must be derived from something, which is itself not *mind* 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F* II 32 The power of the præfect of Italy was not confined to the country from whence he derived his title 1822 B CORNWALL *Misc. Poems, Headland Bay Panama*, And Cheops hath derived eternal fame Because he made his tomb a place of pride 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) I. III 219 The archbishop . derived no personal advantage from his courts 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 181 The solid matter derived from the waste of the land.

b. Const with *from* and *to rare*

1771 GOLDSM *Hist Eng* I 204 A king, from the weakness of whose title they might derive power to themselves 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos* (1818) II. 404 The chief advantage which can be derived to population from the interference of law 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch* (1858) I V 191 From his labours, the most valuable benefits were derived to his countrymen.

c. *To derive* (ancestry, origin, pedigree, etc); also *refl*

1599 H BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* B VIIJ, For Malum (an apple) deriveth his line of Ancestry from the Greeke Melon, of great antiquity 1612 DRAYTON *Poly olb* XI Notes 183 Prester John, sometimes deriuing himselfe very neere from the loines of Salomon 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 10 The Mountaines of the Moone whence seven-mouthed Nyle, derives his Origen. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr* 11 Sculpture may derive its Pedegree from the infancy of the World.

d. *absol.* or *intr*

1632 Quarles *Div Fancies* Ded., That like the painful Bee, I may derive From sundry Flow'rs to store my slender Hive. 1649 in *Def Rights Univ Oxford* (1690) 25 Elected by the city and those who derive from them title 1796 Burke *Let Noble Ld* Wks. VIII 39 The grantee whom he derives from

e *Chem* To obtain (a compound) from another, as by partial replacement

1868 Watts *Dict Chem* V 554 This compound, derived from ethylsulphurous acid by substitution of Cl for HO

7. To obtain by some process of reasoning, inference or deduction; to gather, deduce.

1509 Hawes *Past Pleas* 75 Loke what ye saye, loke it be deryved From perfyt reason well exemplyfyde 1624 N Dr Lawne *Dn Moulin's Logik* 89 Rules to live well, derived from nature 1690 Locke *Hum Und* II. xiv § 4 Men derive their ideas of duration from their reflections on the train of the ideas they observe to succeed one another in their own understandings 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No 203 P 7 In age, we derive little from retrospect but hopeless sorrow. 1874 Green *Short Hist* VII § 7 426 It is difficult to derive any knowledge of Shakspere's inner history from the Sonnets 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) IV 269 The higher truths of philosophy and religion are derived from experience

8 *refl* To arise, spring, come *from* something as its source; to take its origin *from*

1662 Stillingfl *Orig Sacr* II ii § 9 Sem from whom he derived himself, was one of the persons who escaped it in the Ark 1665 Sir T Herbert *Trav* (1677) 127 Sheraz then probably derives it self from Sherab, which in the Persian Tongue signifies a Grape 1690 Locke *Hum Und* II i § 2 Experience, in that all our Knowledge is founded, and from that it ultimately derives itself 1734 tr *Rollin's Anc Hist* (1827) I 115 Hence comedy derives itself 1833 Lamb *Elia* Ser II xxiv (1865) 404 If the abstinence from evil is to derive itself from no higher principle

9. *passive* To be drawn or descended, to take its origin or source; to spring, come *from* (rarely † *of*, † *out of*).

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt's T* 2180 (Ellesm. & Camb MSS) Conuertynge al vn to his propre welle ffrom which it is dirryued sooth to telle 1530 Palsgr 513/1 His lynage is deryved out of the house of Melysyn 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* II vi (1611) 58 A Couple close is a subordinate charge deriued from a cheuron 1701 Dr For *Free-born Eng* II A Race uncertain and unev'n, Deriv'd from all the Nations under Heav'n. 1737 Whiston *Josephus' Antiq* XIII XIII § 5 They also reviled him, as derived from a captive 1892 Gardiner *Student's Hist Eng* 6 No European population now existing which is not derived from many races

b *spec* Of a word To arise or be formed by some process of word-formation *from* (some more primitive or earlier word).

1567 Maplet *Gr Forest* 60 *Arundo*, sayth he, is deriued out of the Adiectiue *Ardum*, for that it so spedily drieth and withereth. 1596 Spenser *State Irel* Wks (Globe) 639/2 Stirrops being deriued of the old English woord *sty*, which is, to gett up. 1676 *Port Royal Art of Speaking* II From one single Word many others are derived, as is obvious in the Dictionaries of such Languages as we know 1751 Wesley *Wks* (1872) XIV. 48 A Participle is an Adjective derived of a Verb 1791 *Gentl. Mag* 27/1 The word *Tontine* is only a cant word, derived from the name of an Italian projector. 1881 Skeat *Etym Dict* 150/2 From this O.F. *dars* is also derived the Breton *darz*, a dace

10 *trans.* To trace or show the derivation, origin, or pedigree of; to show (a thing) to proceed, issue, or come *from*, to trace the origination of (anything) from its source, also, more loosely, to declare, assert, or state a thing to be derived *from*

1600 E Blount tr *Conestaggio* 4 Some derive the originall of this Count Henrie from Hungarie, others from Aragon, and from other places 1604 *Meeting of Gallants* 4 Bastard Thou knowest I can deriue thee 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI IX 321 The observations of Albuquerque derive this rednesse from the colour of the sand and argillous earth at the bottome 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig Sacri* III IV § 13 Promotheus (from whom the Greeks derived themselves) 1683 *Brit Spec* 38 From whence Sir Edward Cook derives the Law of England at this day for burning those Women who kill their Husbands 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XVII. VII, An action which malice itself could not have derived from an evil motive 1874 Dawson *Nature & Bible* 202 These men derive all religion from myths

b *spec* To trace the origin of (a word) *from* († *to*) its etymological source, to establish or show the derivation of, also, less correctly, to offer a conjectural derivation for (a word)

1559 W Cunninghame *Cosmogr Glasse* 186 Africa Festus saith it came of the qualitie of th' Aere deriving it of *φρίκη*, as who should say, 'Αφρική that is, without horrour of coldenes. 1680 H Dodwell *Two Lett Advice* (1692) 207 This way of deriving unknown words to their primitive Originals 1755 Johnson *Pref. to Dict* § 25 That etymologist who can seriously derive dream from drama, because life is a drama, and a drama is a dream 1851 Trench *Stud Words* VII (ed 13) 264 He derives the name of the peacock from the peak or tuft of pointed feathers on its head 1884 *N & Q* 6th Ser IX 207, I should be much obliged if any of your readers could help me in deriving the name of the village of Allonby, in Cumberland.

II. Intransitive senses (arising out of reflexive uses in I)

11. To flow, spring, issue, emanate, come, arise, originate, have its derivation *from*, rarely *out of* (a source).

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt's T* 2148 (Ellesm MS) Wel may men knowe but it be a fool That euery part dirryueth from his hool 1634–5 Brereton *Trav* (1844) 65 A mighty revenue derives out of the excise paid for beer and wine. 1649 *Bounds Publ. Obed.* (1650) 17 We all derive from him 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv* I 3 To understand the Family he derives from 1706 De Foe *Jure Div* V 11 The Right to rule derives from those that gave, And no Men can convey more Power than that they have 1768–74 Tucker *Lt Nat* (1852) II. 12 Happiness, which does not derive from any single source. 1803 Syd Smith *Wks* (1859) I 54/2 In the third class, nobility derives from the person, and not from the estate 1850 Tennyson *In Mem* LV 3 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* II 74 There was an authority not deriving from the Queen or the Parliament

12 To proceed, descend, pass on, come (*to* a receiver, receptacle, etc.)

1559 Morwyng *Evonym* Pref., The study of this Art derived unto the Romains and Grekes somewhat late 1647 Jer Taylor *Lib Proph* XV 212 If the Church meddles with them when they doe not derive into ill life 1655–60 Stanley *Hist Philos* I 1 1 Thales Who first introduc'd Naturall and Mathematicall Learning into Greece, from whence it derived into us 1768 *Woman of Honor* III 130 All that is the most excellent, in our laws, derives to us from those very savages 1858 M Pattison *Ess* (1889) II 16 Puritanism derives to this country directly from Geneva

13 Of a word: To originate, come as a derivative (*from* its root or primitive).

1794 Mrs Piozzi *Synon* I 90 *Indignant* meantime derives from a higher stock 1804 W Taylor in *Ann Rev.* II 632 Upholsterer is declared against as a corruption Whence does it derive? 1866 J B Rose *Virg Pict & Georg* 154 The words *Comus* and *Encomium* derive thence

Hence **Deri·ving** *vbl sb*

1607 Hieron *Wks* I 420 Whosoeuer is a man by the propagation of Adams nature, the same is also a sinner by the deriuing ouer of his corruption 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 176 (R.) For our experiments are onely such as do ever ascend a degree to the deriving of causes and extracting of axiomes

Derived (dĭrəi·vd), *ppl a* [f Derive *v* + -ed 1] Drawn, obtained, descended, or deduced from a source: see the verb

1590 Shaks *Mids N.* I 1 99, I am my Lord, as well deriu'd as he, As well possest 1638 Heywood *Wise Woman* III Wks. 1874 V 313 A gentleman, and well deriv'd 1661 Boyle *Style of Script* (1675) 157 Words and phrases, whose pithyness and copiousness, none in derived languages can match 1668 Wilkins *Real Char* 393 Derived Adverbs are capable of Inflexion by degrees of Comparison 1881 *Nature* No 615, 352 The derived albumins noted as acid-albumins

b. *Derived function* (*Math*): a differential coefficient (see Coefficient 2 c)

1873 B Williamson *Diff Calc* (ed 2) 1 § 6 *note*, The method of derived functions was introduced by Lagrange

c *Derived circuit, current* (*Electr*) a circuit or current in part of which a second conductor is introduced so as to produce a derivation; a shunt; so *derived conductor*

1882 *Syd. Soc Lex* s v *Current, Derived current*, the current obtained in a circuit made by the addition of a second conducting wire. 1893 *Munro & Jamieson's Pocket Bk Electr Form* (ed 9) (*Currents and Derived Circuits*) A current splits among derived circuits in proportion to their conductivities.

Derivedly (dĭrəi·vedlĭ), *adv* [f prec. + -ly 2] In a derived way, by derivation

1621 Archbold *Beauty Holiness* 8 Men are holy derivedly, and by participation from God. *a* 1641 Bp Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 54 By nature, derivedly from Adam

† **Deri·vement.** *Obs rare.* [f Derive *v.* + -ment] The fact of deriving; derivation, *concr.* that which is derived

1593 Bilson *Govt Christ's Ch* Pref 6 Much lesse anie deriuement from them 1654 W Mountagul *Devout Ess.* II IV § 4 77, I offer these derivements from these subjects, to raise our affections upward

Deriver (dĭrəi·vəɹ) [f. Derive *v* + -er 1.] One that derives

1623 T Mills *Treas Anc & Mod Times* 21/2 The Children that came from Parents of such rich perfection must needs resemble their first Derivers 1653 Ashwell *Fides Apost* 197 Such a Conveyance will argue the Church only for the Deriver not the Originall Composer of the Creed *a* 1716 South *Serm* II vi (R.), Not only a partner of other men's sins, but also a deriver of the whole entire guilt of them to himself

† **Derivo·meter.** *Obs* [a F. *dérivomètre*, f. *dériver* to drift (see Derivation 2) + -(o)meter.] An instrument invented to show a ship's lee-way

1842 *Mech. Mag* XXXVII 84 Another invention of M. Clement's, which he calls a Derivometer, is an instrument to ascertain a ship's leeway When at anchor, the instrument will show clearly the direction of the currents

Derk(e, -ly, etc, obs ff Dark, -ly, etc

Derling, -lyng, obs. forms of Darling

Derm (dəm) *Anat.* [mod f. Gr *δέρμα* skin: cf. F *derme* (1611 Cotgr.), mod L *derma* (Paré *c* 1550).] The layer of tissue (chiefly connective tissue) lying beneath the epidermis, and forming the general integument of the organs, the true skin or corium

1835–6 Todd *Cycl Anat* I. 589/2 The derm or corium which protects all the other parts of the skin 1861 Hulme tr *Moquin-Tandon* II VI 317 The vesicle is beneath the derm or cutis 1880 Ord & Sewell in *Med Chirurg Trans.* LXIII 4 Projections of the derm into the epidermis, having the appearance of distorted papillæ

b Comb *derm-skeleton*: see Dermoskeleton

‖ **Derma** (dəɹ·mă). *Anat.* [mod.L. see prec] = prec

1706 in Phillips (ed Kersey). 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl* s v, The derma consist of two parts; the corpus reticulare, and papillæ pyramidales 1846 Patterson *Zool* 42 The word 'derma', a coat or covering. 1875 H Walton *Dis. Eye* 137 A little slough or core of mortified cutaneous tissue, a portion of the substance of the derma

Dermad (dəɹ·măd), *adv.* [f Gr *δέρμα* skin + *-ad* suffix applied in the sense 'toward', '-ward'] Toward the skin or outer integument

1803 in Dr J Barclay *New Anatomical Nomencl* 1851–60 Mayne *Expos Lex*, *Dermad* towards the skin 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Dermad*, an adverbial term applied by Dr Barclay to signify towards the *Dermal aspect*

Dermahæmal, bad form of Dermo-

Dermal (dəɹ·măl), *a.* [f. Derm, Derma + -al, (Not on Gr analogies the Gr adj is *δερματικός*.)]

1 *Anat* Pertaining to the skin or outer integument in general; cutaneous Rarely in restricted sense, Pertaining to the derma or true skin, as opposed to *epidermal*.

Dermal muscle, a cutaneous or subcutaneous muscle, one attached to or acting upon the skin *dermal skeleton* = Dermo-skeleton

1803 in Dr J. Barclay *New Anatomical Nomencl* 1828 in Webster 1841 G Pilcher in Dufton *Deafness* 31 The dermal membrane of the meatus auditorius 1861 J R Greene *Man Anim Kingd*, *Calent* 136 An inner or dermal layer in immediate contact with the muscular substance 1872 Darwin *Emotions* IV 95 Hairs, feathers, and other dermal appendages 1875 H C Wood *Therap* (1879) 164 Producing intense dermal irritation 1878 Bell tr *Gegenbaur's Comp Anat* 493 The dermal muscles are of great functional importance in the Ophidii, as they produce a movement of the scales, which is of use in locomotion *Ibid*, The dermal musculature is more highly developed in the Mammalia

2 *Bot.* Of or belonging to the epidermis, epidermal.

1874 Cooke *Fungi* 19 The dermal membrane, or outer skin 1884 Bowler & Scott *De Bary's Phaner* 135 Bodies of a nature similar to the secretions of the dermal glands such as mucilage, and gum, resin, ethereal oils

Derma·lgia. *Path* = Dermatalgia

1842 Braithwaite *Retrospect Med* V 104 Dermalgia of the skin of the pelvis 1866 A Flint *Princ Med* (1880) 803 Neuralgia limited to the skin has been called dermalgia

† **Derma·logy.** *Obs* = Dermatology.

1819 in *Pantologia*

Dermaneural, bad form of Dermo-.

‖ **Dermaptera** (dəɹmæ·ptĕră), *sb. pl Entom* [mod. f Gr *δέρμα* skin, hide, leather + *πτερόν* wing, in mod F. *dermaptère* cf Gr. *δερμόπτερος* having membranous wings]

An order of orthopterous insects, comprising the Earwigs Hence **Derma·pteran** *a*, belonging to the Dermaptera; *sb* one of the Dermaptera, **Derma·pterous** *a.*, belonging to the Dermaptera

1835 Kirby *Hab & Inst. Anim* II xx 318 The Dermaptera (Earwigs) have two elytra and two wings of membrane folded longitudinally 1839 Westwood *Mod Classif Insects* 406 Raised them to the rank of a distinct order to which the name of *Dermaptera* was misapplied.

Dermat-, de rmato-, combining stem of Gr. *δέρμα, δέρματ-* skin, hide, leather (e g. Gr *δερματοφόρος* clothed in skins) entering into numerous technical terms, as ‖**Dermata lgia** *Path.*, neuralgia or pain of the skin. **De rmatin** *Min*, a variety of hydrophite, forming an olive-green crust on serpentine (1832 Shepherd *Min* 214) **Dermatine** (dəɹ·mătin), *a.* [Gr. *δερμάτινος* of skin, leathern], = Dermatic (Craig 1847) **De rmatine** *sb*, name of an artificial substitute for leather, gutta-percha, etc. ‖**Dermati tis,** inflammation of the skin **Dermatobra·nchia**: see Dermo- **De rmatogen** *Bot* [-gen 1], the primordial cellular layer in the embryo plant, from which the epidermis is developed. **Dermato·graphy** [-graphy], description of the skin. **De rmatol** *Chem* (see quot) **Dermato·logy** [-logy], the branch of science which treats of the skin, its nature, qualities, diseases, etc.; hence **Dermatolo gical** *a*, **Dermato·logist.** ‖**Dermato lysis** [*λύσις* loosening], a relaxed and pendulous condition of the skin in the face, abdomen, etc ‖**Dermatomyco sis** [*μύκης* fungus + -osis], skin-disease caused by a vegetable parasite, such as ringworm ‖**Dermatono sis** [*νόσος* disease], skin-disease. **De rmatopatho logy,** the pathology of the skin, the subject of skin-diseases **Dermato pathy** [*πάθος* suffering, affection], cutaneous or skin-disease (*Syd Soc Lex*) **De rmatophone** [*φωνή* voice], 'a kind of flexible stethoscope, the two extremities of which are covered by a tight membrane of thin india-rubber' (*Syd. Soc. Lex*) **Dermato·phony,** the use of the dermatophone applied to the surface of the living body, the observation of the sounds thus heard. **De rmatophyte** = Dermo-(*phyte*) **De rmatopla sty** [*πλαστός* moulded, formed], 'the remedying of skin defects by a plastic operation' (*Syd. Soc Lex*). **Dermato·ptera** = Dermaptera. **De rmatopsy,** 'skin vision', sensitiveness of the animal skin to light. **Dermato ptic** *a. Zool.* [*ὀπτικός*, of or for sight], having the skin sensitive to light, having 'skin vision'. ‖**Dermatorrhœ a** [*ῥοία* flow], a morbidly increased secretion from the skin. ‖**Der-**

matoscleroˈsis [σκλήρωσις hardening], hardening or induration of the skin; sclerodermia. ‖ **Dermatoˈsis** [-OSIS], the formation of bony plates or scales in the skin, also a skin-disease (*Syd Soc. Lex*) **Dermato-skeleton** = DERMO-(*skeleton*) **Dermatotomy** = DERMO-(*tomy*) ‖ **Dermatozoa** [ζῷον animal], animal parasites of the skin; hence ‖ **Dermatozoonoˈsis**, skin-disease caused by animal parasites.

1851-60 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, *Dermatalgia* neuralgia of the skin, pain of the skin, dermatalgy 1876 DUHRING *Dis Skin* 510 Dermatalgia is an affection characterized by pain having its seat solely in the skin unattended by structural change *Ibid* 60 Dermatitis, resulting from continued exposure to a high temperature 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot* 952 It is only in certain cases that the root-cap of Phanerogams is derived from the dermatogen 1851-60 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, *Dermatography*, term for a description of the skin 1893 *Brit Med Jrnl* 1 Apr 703/2 Dermatol is a yellow powder, insoluble in water and odourless, chemically it is a subgallate of bismuth *Ibid*, Dermatol dusting powder, a preparation intended to serve as an appropriate application to moist or irritable conditions of the skin 1891 *Times* 14 Jan 14/1 Read at the Dermatological Society in Paris 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis* (1879) 815 This eruption has been studied by a number of dermatologists 1819 *Pantologia*, *Dermatology*, a treatise on the skin 1847 in CRAIG 1851-60 in MAYNE 1876 DUHRING *Dis Skin* 80 Dermatology, rightly viewed, is but a department of general medicine *Ibid* 371 Dermatolysis consists of a more or less circumscribed hypertrophy of the cutaneous structures and a tendency to hang in folds 1883 *Nature* 22 Feb 399/2 Experiments with regard to the 'skin-vision' of animals of the earthworm, as representing the eyeless (or 'dermatoptic') lower animals, and the *Triton* as representative of the higher ('ophthalmoptic') eyed animals 1866 FAGGE tr *Hebra's Dis Skin* I II 33 Dermatoses have long been divided, in reference to their etiology, into the symptomatic and into the idiopathic

Dermatic (dəɹmæ tik), *a.* [ad Gr. δερματικ-ός, f δέρμα(τ- skin: see -IC.] Of or pertaining to the skin; dermal, cutaneous.

1847 in CRAIG 1883 in *Syd Soc. Lex*

Dermatoid (dəɹmătoid), *a.* [f. Gr. δερματ- skin: see -OID. Cf. Gr δερματώδης, contr. for *δερματο-ειδής] Like or resembling skin, skin-like, = DERMOID.

1851-60 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex* 1857 DUNGLISON *Med Lex.* 288 *Dermatoid* that which is similar to the skin.

‖ **Dermestes** (dəɹmeˑstiz). *Entom* [irreg f. Gr δέρμα skin, leather + ἐσθίειν to eat] A genus of beetles (the type of the family *Dermestidæ*), the larvæ of which are very destructive to leather and other animal substances. Hence **Derme stid** *a*, belonging to the family *Dermestidæ*; *sb* a member of this family; **Derme stoid** *a*, resembling the genus *Dermestes*; belonging to the *Dermestidæ*.

1802 BINGLEY *Anim Biog* (1813) III 111 When touched, these insects counterfeit death, but they do not contract their legs, in the manner of the Dermestes, and some other Beetles

Dermic (dəɹmik), *a.* [mod f DERM or Gr. δέρμα + -IC cf F *dermique* (Littré)] Of or relating to the skin; dermatic, dermal.

1841-71 T R JONES *Anim Kingd* (ed 4) 388 The dermic system becomes fully developed in all its parts 1857 DUNGLISON *Med Lex* 288 *Dermic* relating to the skin.

‖ **Dermis** (dəɹmis) *Anat* [mod.L. deriv of Gr. δέρμα skin, on analogy of ἐπιδερμίς *epidermis*.] The true skin, = DERM.

1830 R KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 142 The *Dermis*, *Corium*, or *Cutis vera*, is a fibro cellular membrane, which forms the deeper and principal lamina of the skin, and of itself constitutes almost its whole thickness 1878 T BRYANT *Pract Surg.* I 172 The subjacent dermis appears of a rose colour.

Dermitis = *dermatitis*: see DERMAT-.

Dermo-, repr. Gr. δερμο-, shortened combining form of δέρμα, δέρματ-, skin, etc. (as in δερμόπτερος having membranous wings), used in numerous modern formations, as **Dermobranchia** (dəɹmoˌ-brænkiă), **-branchia ta** *Zool.* [BRANCHIA; in F, *dermobranches*], a group of molluscs, having external gills in the form of dorsal membranous tufts, hence **Dermobra nchiate** *a.* **Dermogaˈstric** *a.* [γαστήρ belly, stomach], pertaining to the skin and stomach, as in the *d. canals*, *pores*, which open both into the alimentary cavity and on the skin. **Dermoˈgraphy** = DERMATOGRAPHY. **Dermohæmal** (-hīˑ măl) *a.* [HÆMAL], pertaining to the skin of the hæmal or ventral aspect of the body; applied by Owen to the ventral fin rays of fishes, in their relation to the hæmal arch **Dermohæ mia**, hyperæmia or congestion of the skin. **Dermohuˈmeral** *a.* [HUMERAL], pertaining to the skin and humerus, as in the *d. muscle* by which in some animals the humerus is indirectly attached to the skin. **Dermo logy**, **Dermomyco sis**: see DERMATO-. **Dermomuˈscular** *a.*, of skin and muscle **Dermoneu ral** *a.* [NEURAL], pertaining to the skin of the neural or dorsal aspect of the body, applied by Owen to the dorsal fin rays of fishes, in their relation to the neural arch **Dermo-oˈsseous** *a.* [OSSEOUS], of the nature of bone developed in the skin or integument, pertaining to a dermo-skeleton, exoskeletal; so **Dermo-o ssify** *v*, to ossify dermally, form a dermo-skeleton, **Dermo-ossificaˈtion** **Dermopa thic**, **-o pathy**: see DERMATO- **Dermophyte** (φυτόν plant), a parasitic vegetable growth in the skin; hence **Dermophy tic** *a.* ‖ **Dermoˈptera** *pl Zool* [Gr. δερμόπτερος, f πτερόν wing], a sub-order of Insectivora, containing the *Galeopithecus* or Flying Lemur of the Moluccas (from the extension of skin, which enables them to take flying leaps from tree to tree). **Dermopterous** *a.*, having membranous wings (or fins) **Dermoptery gian** *a*, having membranous fins. **Dermorhy nchous** *a.* [ῥύγχος snout, bill], having the bill covered by an epidermis, as in the duck **Dermoscle rite** [σκληρός hard], a mass of calcareous or siliceous spicules in the outer layer of the tissue of some Actinozoa **Dermoskeˈleton**, **dermskeleton**, the external bony, shelly, crustaceous, or coriaceous integument of many invertebrates and some vertebrates (e g crabs, tortoises); the exoskeleton, hence **Dermoske letal** *a.* **Dermote nsor**, a tensor muscle of the skin. **Dermo tomy** [-τομία cutting], the anatomy or dissection of the skin

1878 BELL tr *Gegenbaur's Comp Anat* 111 In the Pontifera The number of these pore canals (dermo-gastric pores), which have consequently a dermal and gastric orifice, is generally very great 1851-60 MAYNE *Expos Lex Dermography*, *Dermology*, improperly used for *Dermatography*, *Dermatology* 1835-6 TODD *Cycl Anat* I 171/2 Pores, which traverse directly the dermo-muscular envelope 1878 BELL tr *Gegenbaur's Comp Anat* 36 Where the cœlom is present, the integument, with the muscles, forms a dermo-muscular tube 1854 OWEN *Skel & Teeth* (1855) 183 Both dermoneural and dermohæmal spines may present two structures 1836-9 TODD *Cycl Anat* II 880/1 The exterior of the body becomes hardened and forms the Dermo-skeleton 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 181 The bones of the dermoskeleton which constitute the complex skull of osseous fishes.

Dermoid (dəɹmoid), *a* [mod f Gr. δέρμα skin + -OID: in mod F *dermoïde*. (Not on Gr analogies: see DERMATOID)] Resembling or of the nature of skin. (Sometimes *loosely*, Of or belonging to the skin, dermal.)

Dermoid cyst, 'a sebaceous cyst having a wall with structure like that of the skin' (*Syd Soc Lex* s v *Cyst*)

1818 *Chron* in *Ann Reg* 460 Those nations who have the dermoid system highly coloured 1872 PEASLEE *Ovar Tumours* 35 In the case of dermoid cysts, the more common contents are produced by the true skin, which constitutes a part or the whole of their internal surface. 1877 BURNETT *Ear* 43 The skin of the canal is extended over the drumhead, forming its dermoid or outer layer.

Dermoiˈdal, *a.* [f. prec + -AL.] = prec.

1818 *Chron.* in *Ann Reg* 458 The instantaneous penetration of the dermoidal system by the blood

† **Dern**, *a.* and *sb Obs.* or *arch* Forms: 1 **derne**, WS. dierne, dyrne, 2 s w **dyrne**, 2-7 **derne**, 2-3, 7 **dearne**, 3 **deorne**, *Orm* dærne, 3-4 **durne**, 4-9 **dern**, (*dial* darn) [OE. *derne*, *dierne*, *dyrne* = OS. *dernī*, OFris. *dern*, hidden, secret, obscure, OHG. *tarnī* lying hid, OTeut **darnjo-*.]

A. *adj.*

†1. Of actions, etc.: Done or proceeding in secret or in the dark; kept concealed; hence, dark, of evil or deceitful nature *Obs*

Beowulf 4342 (Thorpe) Swa sceal mæg don, nealles inwitnet oðrum bregdan dyrnum cræfte *c* 897 K ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past* xiii 78 Ðylæs ða smyltnesse ðes domes hine ġewemme [oððe] se dyrna [*v r* dierna] æfst, oððe to hrsed irre *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 90 Old in hise sinnes derne *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 1950 Vdas ðor quiles gaf hem red, ðat was fulfilt of derne sped *c* 1300 *Beket* 23 The Princes douȝter lovede him in durne love *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 14 This clerk Of derne love he cowde and of solas. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 478 Dissyring full depely in her derne hert. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* (Surtees) 310 Now bese unlokyn many dern dede [*a* 1643 W CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* v iv in Hazl *Dodsl* XII. 311 [*arch*] Hent him, for dern love, hent him]

†b Of persons: Secret in purpose or action; reserved, close; hence, underhand, sly, crafty. *Obs*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen* 490 (Gr) Dyrne deofles boda wearp hine on wyrmes lic *c* 1205 LAY. 13604 Uortigerne þe swike wes ful derne [1275 deorne] *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 7234 (Cott) Traitur dern and priue theif. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T* 111 Ye moste been ful deerne as in this cas. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 13625 Deruyst & derne, myn awne dere cosyn, I graunt þe þe gouernanse of þis grete yle

†2. Not made known, kept unrevealed or private; not divulged *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Luke VIII 47 Ða þæt wif ġeseah þæt hit him næs dyrne, heo com forht *c* 1200 ORMIN 9236 Forr Crist wass i þatt time ȝet All unncuþ & all dærne. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 154 God his derne runes, & his heouenliche priuitez scheawede his leoue freond *c* 1330 *Assumpt Virg* (BM MS) 856 No man mai wite ne se What is þi derne priuete *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 353 Poule. herd derne wordes of God

†b Of a person: Treated as a confidant; entrusted with hidden matters; privy. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 6509 (Cott) Þis moyses was ful dern and dere To drighten He taght him tabels of þe lai

†c Phr. *To hold*, *keep* (a thing) *dern*. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Ps* cxviii [cxix] 19 Ne do þu me dyrne þine þa deoran bebodu. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marvit Wemen* 450 We dule for na euill deid, sa it be derne haldin. *a* 1575 *How Merchaude dyd Wife betray* 175 in Hazl *E P P* I 204, I pray the . As thou art my trewe weddyd fere, In thy chaumber thou woldest kepe me dern.

3 Of places, etc: Secret, not generally known, private. *arch.*

Beowulf 4629 (Thorpe) Se guð-sceaða hord eft ġesceat, dryht-sele dyrnne *a* 1000 *Elene* 1081 (Gr) Þæt ðu funde, þa ðe in foldan ġen deope bedol'en dierne sindon *c* 1205 LAY 6750 þe king him lette don in to ane derne [*c* 1275 deorne] bure *c* 1314 *Guy Warw* (A) 1289 On a dern stede he dede hem hide *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4045 Darke in dennes vndire dounes & in derne holis 1584 *Sc Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 305 (Jam) Gun pulder placeit . within the voltis, laiche and darne partes and placeis thairof 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl* IV 360 At the south-east corner is the dairn, or private gate 1814 SCOTT *Wav* XII, That Davie Gellatly should meet them at the dern path *Ibid* XVIII, 'There's not a dern nook, or cove, or corri, in the whole country, that he's not acquainted with.

4 Of places Serving well to conceal, as lying out of the way, dark, etc.; hence, dark, sombre, solitary, wild, drear *arch.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV 430 Fast on to Tay his buschement can he draw. In a dern woode thai stellit thaim full law. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marvit Wem* 242 Thai drank, and did away dule, vnder derne bewis 1608 SHAKS *Per* III. Prol 15 By many a dern and painful perch Of Pericles the careful search Is made 1612 SHELTON *Quix* III XII I 240 He searching Adventures blind Among these dearn Woods and Rocks 1647 H MORE *Song of Soul* II III XII, Sing we to these wast hills, dern, deaf, forlorn 1674-91 RAY *N C Words*, *Deafely*, lonely, solitary, far from neighbors *Dearn*, signifies the same 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 96 Mid wastes that dern and dreary lie

5 Dark, drear, dire *arch*

1570 LEVINS *Manip* 211/4 Dearne, *durus* 1613 W LEIGH *Drumme Devot* 35 The light of Israel was put out for a time, Queene Elizabeth died, a dearne day to England, had it not beene presently repayred with as cleare a light from Scotland *Ibid* 39 Prognostications of our dearne light. 1650 B *Disciplinarium* 46 These derne, dreery, direfull dayes condunghill'd and uglified me into a darke dense lumpe 1845 T COOPER *Purgat Suicides* (1877) 16 It was a crude excess Of all things dern and doleful, dark and drear 1856 DOBELL *Eng in Time War*, *Evening Dream*, The awful twilight dern and dun

†6. Deep, profound, intense *lit* and *fig. Obs*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3060 Hir chyn full choise was the chekys benethe, With a dympull full derne, dayntē to se. *c* 1500 *Spir. Remed.* in Halliw *Nugæ Poet* 64 My myddelle woundys they bene derne and depe, Ther yis no plaster that persyth aryght 1594 *Warres of Cyrus* (N), Who, wounded with report of beauties pride, Unable to restraine his derne desire.

B *sb.* †1. A hidden thing; a secret *Obs.*

a 1000 *Gnom Vers* 2 (Gr) Nelle ic þe min dyrne ġeseċġan *a* 1300 *E. E Psalter* I 8 [11 6] (Mätz) Derne of þi wisdam þou opened unto me *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XLIII 23 God . knawis all þe dern in oure hert.

†2. Secrecy, concealment, privacy Chiefly *in dern*, in secret *Obs.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night* 608 Ich can nimen mus at berne, An ek at Chirche in þe derne *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 2935 (Cott) Sister, to þe in dern i sai, þou seis þe folk er all a wai *Ibid* 21250 (Cott) Marc, men sais, it wratte in dern *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth* III, I am comun here loe In derne for to play 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marvit Wem* 9, I drew in derne to the dyk to dirkin eftir myrthis

†3. A secret place; a place of concealment.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XXX 25 Þou sall hide þaim in dern of þi face. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor Fab.* 27 Unto ane derne for dread hee him addrest *c* 1500 *Leaues true Love* (W de W), To a derne I me droughe Her wyll to knowe

†4 Darkness *Obs*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Ballat our Lady* 3 Haile, sterne superne Lucerne in derne. 15 *Bannatyne Poems* (1770) 98 (Jam) My dule in dern, bot gif thow dill, Doutless bot dreid I dé

Dern, a door-post: see DURN.

Dern, var. of DARN, vulgar perversion of DAMN

1893 MCCARTHY *Red Diamonds* I 69 Ef it had been Noah I shouldn't have cared a dern

† **Dern, darn**, *v. Obs.* exc *dial* Also 2-3 dærnen, deorne [OE. *diernan*, *dyrnan*, *dernan* = OS *dernjan*, OHG. *tarnan*, *tarnen*, MHG *ternen* to hide:—OTeut **darnjan*, f **darnjo-*, OE. *derne*, DERN *a.*]

†1 *trans* To hide, conceal, keep secret *Obs.*

c 893 K ÆLFRED *Oros.* v. x, Þeh hie hit ær swiþe him betweonum diernden [*later MS.* dyrndon] *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen* xlv 1 Ða ne mihte Ioseph hine leng dyrnan 1205 LAY 7694 Alle hine grætten & heore grame dærnden [1275 deorne] *Ibid* 18549 Næs þe king noht swa wis þæt imong his duzeþe his þoht cuðe dernen *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 79 And he ondede hym cristendom, No lenge he nolde hyt derny

2. *refl.* To hide, conceal oneself *dial*

1604 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials Scot* II. 428 The said George darnit him selff and his servandis in ane out-hous 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 118 We dern oursel's down 'mang the fresh aiten strae. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch & Schm.* x (1858) 211 He escaped them by derning himself in a fox-earth

3 *intr* To seek concealment; to hide. *dial*

1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* (1611) 31 Their courage quailed and they began to dern 1600 J. MELVILL *Diary* (1842) 318 The enemies fled and darned. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 79 Ane nycht he darnit in Mausry's cot 1847 J. HALLIDAY *Rustic Bard* 261 We 've dern'd amang its green

†4 *trans* To cause to hide, to run to earth.

1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* 86 (Jam) Holopherne, Who did a hundred famous princes derne. 1637 R. MONRO *Exped. Mackay's Reg* II 112 (Jam.) The cunning hunter giving one sweat after another, till he kill or derne, in putting the fox in the earth, and then hooke him out.

Dern, obs and dial. form of DARN *v.*

† **Derne,** *adv Obs.* Also 1–3 dierne, 6 dern, 7 darne. [OE. *derne, duerne, dyrne* = OS *darno*, adv. from *dern*, etc. adj.] 'Dernly', secretly

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 77 in *Trin Coll Hom* 222 Ne bie hit no swo derne idon. *c* 1325 *E E Allit P.* B 697, I compast hem a kynde crafte & kende hit hem deine. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor* 1958 They went forthe, so seyth the boke, Prevely and derne 1631 A. CRAIGE *Pilgr & Heremite* 5, I drew me darne to the doore, some din to heare

† **Derned,** *ppl. a Obs* or *dial.* Also **darned.** [f DERN *v.*] Hidden, concealed, secret, privy.

1600 *Gowrie's Conspir* in *Select. Harl Misc* (1793) 190 He privatly took the fellow, and band him in a privie derned house, and, after lokking many durres vppon him, left him there 1616 JAS I, *Disc Powder Treason* Wks 242 That rightly damned crew, now no more darned conspirators, but open and avowed rebels 1631 A CRAIGE *Pilgr & Heremite* 7 When at the colde Caue doore darned I stood. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent Sheph* I ii, A little fae Lies darn'd within my breast this mony a day

Dernel, -al, obs. forms of DARNEL

† **Derner.** *Obs.* Also dirner. [Etymology unknown: ? connected with *dern*, DURN, door-frame] The lintel of a door.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 6078 (Cott) Þis lamb blod þar-wit yee mak þan takning, On aiþer post þer hus to smer, A takin o tav on þair derner [*v. r* dernere] *Ibid.* 6103 (Cott) On þair post and on dirner.

† **Dernful,** *a. Obs* [f DERN *sb.* + -FUL. A pseudo-archaism] Mournful, dreary

? 1591 L. BRYSKETT *Mourn Muse Thest* 90 in Spenser *Astroph.*, The birds . this lucklesse chance foretold, By dernfull noise.

† **Dernhede.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. DERN *a* + *-hede* · see -HEAD] Secret matter, privity, a secret

a 1300 *Cursor M* 18454 (Cott) Noght we dere O þaa dernhede tell you namar

Dernier (dēɜ·nɪəɹ, ‖ dɛrnye), *a* [a. F. *dernier*:—OF. *derrenier*, deriv of *derrein*. see DARREIN. The suffix is as in *prem-ier*, L *prīm-ārius*] Last; ultimate, final. *Obs* exc. as in b

1602 R. T. *Five Godlie Serm* 45 The latter day wherein we must take our dernier adewe. *a* 1688 VILLIERS (Dk Buckhm) *Chances*, Sir, I am in the derniere confusion to avow, that [etc] *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* I 109 While this dernier writ of error hung in the House of Lords undetermined. 1752 MRS E HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* I 149 Every thing but the dernier undoing deed 1797 MRS A M BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) III 96 On how many chances did this dernier hope hang!

b. *Dernier resort* (now always in F. form *dernier ressort*). last resort; *orig* (in reference to legal jurisdiction) the last tribunal or court to which appeal can be made, that which has the power of final decision; hence, a last or final resource or refuge.

1641 ABP. WILLIAMS *Sp.* in *Apol Bishops* (1661) 89 Here I have fixt my Areopagus, and dernier resort, being not like to make any further appeal *a* 1709 ATKYNS *Parl & Pol Tracts* (1734) 97 The High Court of Parliament is the dernier Resort 1709 *Refl Sacheverell's Serm* 3 The People were the dernier Resort of Justice and Dominion 1711 *Vind Sacheverell* 73 The Pretender is your *dernier Resort* 1778 FOTHERGILL in *Phil Trans* LXIX 2, I recommended, as a dernier resort, a trial of electricity. 1792 J BELKNAP *Hist New-Hampshire* III 256 The dernier resort was to a court of appeals, consisting of the Governor and Council. 1893 *Nation* (N Y.) 9 Feb 111/1 The word *elementum* hithertofore, as a *dernier ressort*, has been referred in some way to *alimentum*

† **Dernly,** *adv Obs* Also 2–3 derneliche, 3–6 dernely, *compar.* 3 dern(e)luker. [f DERN *a.*: see -LY 2. It is properly the adv. of an O.E. derived adj. **dernelic*]

1 In a secret manner, with secrecy.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 153 Nedre smuzeð derneliche *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 128 Vorte don derneluker þerinne fleschiche fulðen *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 2517 (Cott.) Dernlik he did þam bide *c* 1300 *Beket* 27 This Maide longede sore And lovede him durneliche 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIV 164 Menye of þo bryddes Hudden and heleden durneliche here egges, For no foul sholde hem fynde. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 13700 þe schalke, that so dernely hym did dere & dispit

2. So as to be concealed or hidden.

c 1305 *St. Kenelm* 283 in *E E P.* (1862) 55 þe holi bodi: þat durneliche lai þeie 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneas* VIII. i. 146 So dernly hyd none wyst quhair he was gone

3. Dismally [A Spenserian archaism.]

1590 SPENSER *F Q* III i 14 Their puissance, whylome full dernely tryde. *Ibid* III. xii 34 Had not the lady Dernly unto her called to abstaine 1591 — *Daphn* XXVIII, Thus dearnely plained 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II xx 223 A Lion roared so dernely, that all the women in Rome (foure hundred miles from thence) for very horror proued abortive

† **Dernship.** *Obs* In 3 darnscipe. [f DERN *a.* + -SHIP] Secrecy; = DERNHEDE.

c 1205 LAY. 258 Mid darnscipe he heo luuede *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 152 [Cott MS] Niht, ich cleopie dearneschipe [*other MSS.* priute]

† **Dero'b,** *v Obs.* Also derobbe, -rube, -robe. [a. F. *dérober* (OF. also *desrober*, 13th c. in Littré), f. *de-* (*des-*), L. *dis-* + OF *rober* to rob, take by stealth or force: see ROB. (In the second quot perh associated with *robe*: cf *divest* and *derobe.*)] *trans* To rob, plunder.

1546 *St Papers Hen VIII*, XI 46 He wold preferre captaynes to Your Highnes service, but they wyl derobbe al. 1616 BUDDEN tr. *Aerodius' Parents' Hon.* Ep. Ded. 4 Methinks Lucius Brutus his seueritie well allated that deiobed himself of all respect of a Father

Derobe (dĭrō·ub), *v rare* [f DE- II 1 + ROBE *v*] *trans* To disrobe, to doff

1841 *Tait's Mag* VIII 155 We quickly deiobed our 'dusty appaielling'

† **De'rogant,** *a Obs* [ad L. *dērogānt-em*, pr. pple. of *dērogāre* to DEROGATE] Derogating, derogatory.

c 1620 T ADAMS *Wks* (1861–2) I. 12 (D) The other is both arrogant in man, and derogant to God.

De'rogate, *ppl a* Now *rare*. [ad L *dērogāt-us*, pa pple of *dērogāre* · see next]

† 1 *pa pple.* Annulled or abrogated in part, lessened in authority, force, estimation, etc. *Obs*

1430 LYDG. *Chron Troy* III XXVII, And leest through tongues to his hygh estate Through false ieporte it were derogate 1548 HALL *Chron.* 117 The chief ruler beyng in presence, the authoritie of the substitute, was clerely derogate 1563–87 FOXE *A & M* (1684) III 321 The once made oblation of Christ is hereby derogate, when this Sacramental . offering of thanksgiving is believed to be propitiatory

2 *adj* Deteriorated; debased

1605 SHAKS *Lear* I IV 302 And from her derogate body never spring A babe to honor her! 1849 *Fraser's Mag* XL 533 They are (like all his poetry) made derogate by vile conceits

Derogate (de rŏgeĭt), *v* [f. ppl stem of L *dērogāre* to repeal in part, take away or detract from, diminish, disparage, f DE- I 2 + *rogāre* to ask, question, propose a law. Cf prec, and see -ATE 3 3–5]

† 1 *trans* To repeal or abrogate in part (a law, sentence, etc); to destroy or impair the force and effect of; to lessen the extent or authority of. *Obs.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* I 3199 There may be no counseyll To derogate or chaunge deuyne sentence · 1559 *Fabyan's Chron* VII. 717 The Englishe seruice and the communion boke was derogated and disanulled, and a generalle submission made to the sea of Roome 1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man* (J.) By severall contrary customs many of these civil and canon laws are controuled and derogated.

† 2. To detract from; to lessen, abate, disparage, depreciate. *Obs*

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W. 1531) 217 He dothe as moche as is in hym, to derogate and destroy the autoritie of holy scripture 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc* (1573) 19 b, There be some at this day, which doe playnly derogate the manhode of Christ 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI Def XII 316 Which thing is not here spoken, any thing to derogate the author of the booke 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect* (1851) 260 To derogate the honour of the State

† 3 To curtail or deprive (a person) *of* any part of his rights. *Obs*

1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov* 24 Marcus Aurelius, whom no man can derogate of anie parte of honour and wisedome 1570 BUCHANAN *Admonitioun* Wks (1892) 30 Ye lordis wald not consent to put down yᵉ quene or derogat hir of hir authoritie in ony maner

4 To take away (something *from* a thing) so as to lessen or impair it *arch*

1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst* II 105 Is that because their purpose is to derogate any thing from the law 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron* II 134 To derogat things meerely prejudiciall to the kings roiall prerogative 1593 ABP BANCROFT *Daung. Posit.* I. VI 26 [He] made Actes to derogate the free passage of the Gospell 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 141 Not to derogate credit from your owne word 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* I Wks 1757 IV 119 Nor can the diminishing imagery of our notions derogate less from Him 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser 1. *Mod Gallantry*, Just so much respect as a woman derogates from her own sex she deserves to have diminished from herself.

5 *absol.* or *intr.* To take away a part *from*; to detract, to make an impropei or injurious abatement *from* Now chiefly from an excellency; also, from a right, privilege, or possession.

c 1560 *Calvin's Com Prayer Bk* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 206 Other Sacrifices for Sin are blasphemous and derogate from the Sufficiency hereof 1583 STUBBES *Anat Abus* II (1882) 59 It derogateth greatly from the glorie and maiestie of God, to saye, [etc] 1640 WILKINS *New Planet* I (1707) 155 Fear of Derogating from the Authority of the Ancients 1726–31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist Eng* (1743) II XVII 124 This present Treaty shall in no way derogate from former Treaties 1874 STUBBS *Const Hist* (1875) II XIV 88 This award is not intended to derogate from the liberties of the realm

b. *from* a person: i e. in respect of his excellency, eminence, authority, rights, etc Now *arch*

1586 WARNER *Alb Eng* III XVI. (1612) 71 How captiously he derogates from me, and mine estate *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Eph* (1658) 78 This is a wicked Doctrin derogating from Christ 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 101 ¶ 3 We can now allow Cæsar to be a great Man, without derogating from Pompey. 1870 ROSSETTI *Life of Shelley* p XIV, This vile stuff capable only of derogating from the typical Shelley

† c with *to Obs rare*

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II 218 This fell into a harsh construction, derogating much to the Archbishop's credit.

6. *intr.* To do something derogatory to one's rank or position; to fall away in character or conduct *from*; to degenerate

[Cf F *déroger, déroger à noblesse*, to do anything entailing loss of the privileges of nobility, e g to engage in a profession incompatible therewith.]

1611 SHAKS *Cymb* II 1 48 You cannot derogate, my Lord. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Examp* II 1, The World grows extravagant and derogates from the Parsimony of our Ancestors. *a* 1830 HAZLITT (O), Would Charles X derogate from his ancestors? Would he be the degenerate scion of that royal line? 1856 MRS BROWNING *Aur Leigh* III 439, I'm well aware I do not derogate In loving Romney Leigh 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* lvii (ed 4) 416 In these days, too, Snow père had derogated even from the position in which Graham had first known him 1888 *Temple Bar Mag* Oct 283 A nobleman derogates if he marries a lady who on her side has less than sixteen quarterings

¶ Reproducing a barbarism of the Vulgate.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ezek.* XXXV 13 You have derogated [1611 multiplied] your wordes against me. [*Vulg.* derogastis adversum me verba vestra]

Hence **De rogated** *ppl a*, **De rogating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl a.*

c 1629 LAYTON *Syon's Plea* (ed. 2) 17 Their derogating from the King, their injury to his Lawes 1654 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N Papers* (Camden) II. 55 The most mischievous scandals and derogating Defamations 1674 PRIDEAUX *Lett* (Camden) XX Whatsoever harsh or derogating expression he found in any part of his booke.

† **De'rogately,** *adv Obs.* [f. DEROGATE *ppl. a.* + -LY 2] = DEROGATORILY

1606 SHAKS *Ant & Cl* II II 33 More laught at, that I should Once name you derogately

Derogation (derŏgē·ʃən) In 5 -acion. [a F *dérogation* (14th c -*acion*, in Hatzf), ad. L *dērogātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dērogāre* to DEROGATE In L. used only in the sense 'partial abrogation of a law': but in the mod langs in all the senses of the vb]

1. The partial abrogation or repeal of a law, contract, treaty, legal right, etc

1548 HALL *Chron Hen V*, An 8 72 b, Long sufferaunce is no acquittance, nor prolongyng of tyme derogacion to right 1628 COKE *On Litt* 282 b, New and subtile inuentions in derogation of the Common Law 1691 RAY *Creation* I 22 In derogation to the precedent Rule 1692 SOUTH *Serm* (1697) I 430 The Scripture that allows of the Will, is neither the Abrogation, nor Derogation, nor Dispensation, nor Relaxation of that Law. 1792 CHIPMAN *Amer. Law Rep* (1871) 13 A privilege in derogation of the common law right of the creditor 1885 *Act* 48–49 *Vict* c 38 § 1 This section shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any powers vested in the Committee of Council on Education.

2 The taking away (in part) of the power or authority (*of* a person, etc); lessening, weakening, curtailment, or impairment of authority; detraction *from.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III lxiii, He þat dope hindringe to eny of my seintes, dope derogacion to me 1494 FABYAN *Chron* VII 304 One thynge he dyd to yᵉ derogacion of yᵉ munkys of Canterbury 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II (1822) 105 It maid plane derogacioun to the Faderis to creat ony tribunis in times cumming, be votis of thair assessouris or clientis 1536 *Act* 28 *Hen VIII* (1621 in Bolton *Stat Irel* 118), Acts and Statutes made in derogation, extirpation, and extinguishment of the Bishop of Rome 1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst* IV XIX (1634) 717 *marg*, With derogation from Baptisme, force [is] given unto confirmation which doth not belong unto it 1750 CARTE *Hist Eng.* II 511 Papal usurpations, to the derogation of the Crown 1779 BURKE *Corr* (1844) II 269, I hope, too, that you will not think it any derogation from the deference I ought to pay to your judgment

3. Detraction from the honour, or reputation of; lowering or lessening in value or estimation, disparagement, depreciation.

1520 *Caxton's Chron Eng* IV 31/2 Nero thought it sholde be great derogacion to his name and he were slayne of Karles. 1549 *Compl. Scot* Epist 5 As this nobil prelat hes dune vythit out dirrogatione of his spiritual dignite 1596 SPENSER *State Irel* Wks (1862) 516/2 He is a very brave man, neither is that any thing which I speake to his derogation. 1641 MILTON *Reform* II (1851) 37 Clogs, and indeed derogations, and debasements to their high calling 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes* Notes (1669) 10 He does it in derogation from his adversary Bacchilides 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und* I III (1695) 15 This is no Derogation to their Truth and Certainty 1713 ADDISON *Ct Tariff* P 8 He had heard the Plaintiff speak in derogation of the Portuguese 1873 H ROGERS *Orig Bible* VII. 279, I am far from saying this in derogation

4 Falling off in rank, character, or excellence, loss of rank; deterioration, debasement.

1838–9 HALLAM *Hist Lit* II IV II § 56. 155 He discusses also the derogation to nobility by plebeian occupation 1847 L HUNT *Jar Honey* (1848) 197 The sweets of the wild flowers, the industry of the bee, will continue without change or derogation 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I 227 He might pretend surely to his kinswoman's hand without derogation 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel* 27 July, Men who shudder at the derogation and degradation of the Northern American clergy

Derogative (dĭrŏ·gătĭv), *a.* [a. OF *derogatif, -ive* (1403 in Godef), f L. type **dērogātīv-us*, f ppl. stem of *dērogāre* · see -ATIVE] Characterized by derogating; tending to derogation.

1477 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 305 Prejudiciall or derogatyve to the lyberties of the bisshop 1542–3 *Act* 34–5 *Hen VIII*, c 13 § 1 Actes and statutes derogatiue vnto the most auncient priuileges of your said countie Palatine 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* I XI 47 A conceit derogative unto himselfe 1888 *Cornhill Mag* Jan 73 Too derogative of the intelligence of Londoners

Hence **Dero gatively** *adv* In mod. Dicts

Derogator (derŏgeĭtəɹ) Also -our, -er [a L *dērogātor*, agent-n from *dērogāre* to DEROGATE] One who derogates; one who diminishes or takes from the authority of anything

1580 LUPTON *Siuqila* 120 The derogaters of Christes merits and passion 1623 COCKERAM II, Which Diminisheth, *Derogatour.* 1684 *Vind of Case of Indiff. Things* 9 It may be thought he is a Champion for the perfection and sufficiency of Scripture, and we the derogators from it.

Derogatorily (dĭrɒ gătərılı), *adv* [f DEROGATORY + -LY 2.] In a derogatory manner; with derogation or disparagement.

1603 SIR C HEYDON *Jud Astrol* XXII 481 Without speaking vnreuerently or derogatorily of God 1648 PRYNNE *Plea for Lords* 17 He writes derogatorily of the Commons 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 337 By speaking derogatorily and slightingly of some other power

Dero·gatoriness. *rare.* [f as prec. + -NESS] Derogatory quality

1727 in BAILEY vol II

†**Derogato·rious,** *a Obs.* [f L *dērogātōrius* DEROGATORY + -OUS] = next.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen VIII* (1878) 234 His doings were derogatorious to the supremacy of the Pope. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* 186 Your speech is derogatorious to the efficacie of Christ's death.

Derogatory (dĭrɒ gătərı), *a* and *sb.* [ad L. *dērogātōrĭ-us*, f *dērogātor* see prec. and -ORY. Cf F *dérogatoire* (1341 in Hatz.).]

A. *adj.*

1 Having the character of derogating, of taking away or detracting from authority, rights, or standing, of impairing in force or effect. Const *to, from* (†*of*)

1502-3 *Plumpton Corr* 174 Not intending to have his grant derogatorie unto justice 1638 CHILLINGW *Relig. Prot* I vi. § 4 326 If you conceive such a prayer derogatory from the perfection of your faith 1637-50 ROW *Hist Kirk* (1842) 501 That none be chosen, or no course be taken derogatory thereto 1651 HOBBES *Govt & Soc* XIV § 12 221 Provided there be nothing contain'd in the Law derogatory from his supreme power 1730 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* II *Rep Comm Whiteh*, A just exercise of your royal prerogative, in no manner derogatory or invasive of any liberties 1788 V KNOX *Winter Even* II IV x 60 An opinion derogatory from the value of life 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* XX, Incidents mortifying to his pride, and derogatory from his authority 1863 H. COX *Institit* I VI 34 This Act was annulled as derogatory to the King's just rights

2. Having the effect of lowering in honour or estimation; depreciatory, disparaging, disrespectful, lowering

1563-87 FOXE *A & M* (1596) 1/2 The 2nd [was] derogatorie to kings and emperors 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed 2) 13 a, All holy Writ warrants that delight, so it be not derogatory to any part of Gods owne worship 1776 SIR J REYNOLDS *Disc.* VII (1876) 48 Who probably would think it derogatory to their character, to be supposed to borrow 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist Lit.* III IV III § 34. 151 It would be derogatory to a man of the slightest claim to polite letters, were he unacquainted with the essays of Bacon 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, I 292 Conduct derogatory to his rank 1849 DICKENS *Dav Copp.* (C D ed.) 181 To have imposed any derogatory work upon him 1860 FARRAR *Orig Lang* (1865) 40 What plans are consonant to, and what are derogatory of God's Infinite Wisdom

†**3** *Derogatory clause.* a clause in a legal document, a will, deed, etc, by which the right of subsequently altering or cancelling it is abrogated, and the validity of a later document, doing this, is made dependent on the correct repetition of the clause and its formal revocation *Obs.*

1528 in Strype *Eccl Mem* I App XXX. 89 As doth appear by composition made and also confirmed by Boniface the IV with clauses derogatory 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 266 What maner of reuocation is to be made in the second testament, that it may suffice to reuoke the former testament, wherein is a clause derogatorie of the will of the testator *a* 1626 BACON *Max & Uses Com Law* XIX (1636) 70 A derogatory clause is good to disable any latter act, except you revoke the same clause before you proceed to establish any later disposition or declaration.

†**B** *sb Obs. rare*—0

1611 COTGR, *Derogatoire*, a derogatorie, or act of derogation

†**Dero·ge,** *v Obs rare.* [a F. *déroge-r* (Oresme 14th c), ad. L *dērogāre*] = DĒROGATE.

1427 *Rolls of Parl* IV 326/2 It was nought youre entent in any wyse to deroge or do prejudice unto my Lord

Derotremate (derotrī mēt), *a. Zool.* [ad mod L. *derotrēmat-us* (in neuter pl. *Derotrēmata* name of the group), f Gr δέρη neck + τρῆμα(τ- hole, boring] Of or pertaining to the *Derotremata*, a group of urodele batrachians, having gill-slits or branchial apertures, instead of external gill-tufts. So **Derotre matous** *a*, **De rotreme** *a* and *sb*

1849-52 TODD *Cycl Anat* IV. 828/2 [Supra-renal capsules] have not been found among the Derotremate orders

Derout (dĭrau t), *sb.* [a F. *déroute* 'a rout, a defeature, or flight of men' (Cotgr), f. *dérouter*: see next.] An utter defeat, a ROUT.

1644 R. BAILLIE *Lett & Jrnls* (1841) II. 188 We trust to heare shortly of their totall derout. *c* 1729 EARL OF AILESBURY *Mem* (1890) 591 [Ramillies] was called a derout rather than a battle 1803 E HAY *Insurr. Wexf.* 150 This derout was occasioned by the example of one of the divisional commanders

Derout (dĭrau t), *v* [a. F *déroute-r*, OF *desrouter* (*-roter, -ruter, -roupte*) —late L **disrupt-āre*, f. *dī(s)rupt-us*, pa pple of *dīrumpĕre* to break in pieces cf DISRUPT] *trans.* To put completely to flight; to ROUT. Hence **Derou·ted** *ppl a*

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng Pop Cerem* Ord C iij, Untill not only all their blowes be awarded, but themselves also all derouted 1808 J BARLOW *Columb* VI 537 Till dark derouted foes should yield to flight 1839 W. H. MAXWELL *Wellington & Brit. Armies* (1877) 147 The Spanish being utterly derouted

Derraine, -reyne, var of DERAIGN *v Obs.*

Derrar, -ere, obs compar. of DEAR *a*

Derre, obs. f. DEAR *a*; obs inflexional form of DARE *v*

Derrick (de rık), *sb* Also 7-9 derick [from the surname of a noted hangman at Tyburn *c* 1600 The name is orig the Du *Dirk, Dierryk, Diederik* = Ger *Dietrich, Theoderic*]

†**1.** A hangman, hanging; the gallows (Cf *Jack Ketch*)

c 1600 *Ballad Death Earl Essex* (N.) Derick, thou know'st at Coles I sav'd Thy life lost for a rape there done. 1606 DEKKER *Sev Sinnes* I (Arb) 17, I would there were a Derick to hang vp him too 1607 W S *Puritan* IV 1, Would Derrick had been his fortune seven years ago 1608 DEKKER *Bellman of Lond.* (N), He rides circuit with the devil, and Derrick must be his host, and Tyborne the inn at which he will light 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Derrick* is with us abusively used for a Hang-man, because one of that name was not long since a famed executioner at Tiburn

b *attrib* derrick-jastro.

?*a* 1620 HEALEY *Disc New World* 174 (N) This is inhabited only with serjeants, beadles, deputy-constables, and Derrick jastroes

2. A contrivance or machine for hoisting or moving heavy weights: †a. *orig* A tackle used at the outer quarter of the mizen-mast. *Obs.* b. A spar or boom set up obliquely, with its head steadied by guys and its foot secured by lashings, or pivoted or socketed to the deck, floor, etc, and furnished with suitable tackle and purchases; orig. and chiefly used on board ship. c. A kind of crane (more fully *derrick-crane*) in which the jib is pivoted to the foot of the central post, so that it may take various angles with the perpendicular; a 'jib and tie' crane. Also often applied to any outstanding jib or arm with a pulley at the end, e. g those outside the lofts of stables, warehouses, etc. d. *Floating derrick* one erected on a kind of boat, with a horizontal boom supported by stays from the top of the central post. e. A tall structure used to support telegraph wires

a 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Ship* (Plate), Mizon Mast . Derrick and Spann 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I 165 *Derrick*, a tackle used at the outer quarter of a mizen-yard, consisting of a double and single block, connected by a fall.

b 1756 *Gentl Mag* XXVI 429 Lightning cut out a piece of what they call the Derrick, at least 18 inches diameter and 15 or 16 feet long 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm Thames* 626 Get up and rig a Derick for the purpose of discharging the Cargo 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb* XXII. (1887) 161 They had jurymasts to serve as derricks on occasion.

c. 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits, Stonehenge* Wks. (Bohn) II 126 Swinging a block of granite with an ordinary derrick. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss*, *Derrick*, the hoisting-tower over an artesian well-boring 1885 DUCANE *Punishm & Prev. Crime* 179 The construction of the large cranes and derricks in the quarries

d. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* s v, Bishop's floating-derrick . used in 1850 is capable of self-propulsion by means of paddle-wheels, and thus removes its suspended load to a position of safety for repair or other purpose

e 1886 *Daily News* 28 Dec 5/6 They have a very large derrick here holding up an immense number of wires and a good many cables.

3 *attrib.*, as *derrick-floor, -pole*, etc.; **derrick-car,** a railroad truck on which a small derrick is mounted, for use in clearing lines from any obstruction (*US*); **derrick-crane:** see 2 c

1865 *Pall Mall G* 21 June 9 About the same depth from their derrick floors 1882 *Times* 27 Dec 9/2 Unlike the derrick pole of an ordinary turret ship 1883 ROSHER *Treat. Rating* 42 To lay down moorings and moor a derrick hulk to them

†**De·rrick,** *v Obs rare.* [f. prec sb] *trans.* To hang.

1600 W KEMP *Nine Days' W* in Arb *Garner* VIII 37 One that would pol his father, derick his dad' do anything.

Derring do, derring-do. *pseudo-archaism* In 4-5 dorryng, (dorynge, durynge) don (do, to do), 5 doryng(e do, 6 derrynge do, derring doe, 9 derring-do. The two words *durring, dorryng*, daring, vbl. sb. from *durran, dorren* to DARE, and *don, do*, pres. inf of Do *v*, literally *daring to do*, which, by a chain of misunderstandings and errors, have come to be treated as a kind of substantive combination, taken to mean, Daring action or feats, 'desperate courage'.

The words come incidentally in their ordinary sense and construction followed by the object 'that' (=what, that which) in Chaucer's *Troylus*; whence, in an imitative passage by Lydgate, in an absolute construction more liable to misunderstanding; Lydgate's *dorryng do* was misprinted in the 16th c editions (1513 and 1555) *derrynge do*, in which form it was picked up by Spenser and misconstrued as a subst. phrase, explained in the Glossary to the *Sheph. Cal* as 'manhood and chevalrie'. Modern romantic writers, led by Sir W. Scott, have taken it from Spenser, printed it *derring-do*, and accentuated the erroneous use

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v 837 Troylus was neuere vn-to no wight in no degre secounde, In dorryng don [*v. rr.* duryng do, dorynge to do] þat longeth to a knyght .. His herte ay wiþ þe firste and wiþ þe beste Stod paregal, to dorre don [*v rr* durre to do, dore don] that hym leste. 1430 LYDG *Chron Troy* II XVI (MSS Digby 232 If 56 a/2, 230 If 81 a/1), And parygal, of manhode and of dede, he [Troylus] was to any þat I can of rede, In dorryng [*v rr* dorynge] do, this noble worþy wyght, For to fulfille þat longeþ to a knyȝt, The secounde Ector. he called was [*Add* 1513, 1555 In derrynge do, this noble worthy wyght] 1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal* Oct 65 For ever who in derring doe were dreade, The loftie verse of hem was loved aye [*Gloss*, *In derring doe*, in manhood and chevalrie.] *Ibid* Dec 43, I durst in derring do [*misprr* to] compare With shepheards swayne 1590 — *F. Q* II IV 42 Drad for his derring doe and bloody deed 1596 *Ibid* VI V 37 A man of mickle name, Renowned much in armes and derring doe. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXIX, Singular if there be two who can do a deed of such derring-do [Note. *Derring-do*, desperate courage.] 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar* I VI, Such wonders and derring-do are too solemn for laughter 1866 G W DASENT *Gisli* 107 Such a deed of derring-do would long be borne in mind 1885 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (1887) III 433 Who is for duello, who is for derring-do, who is for knightly devoir?

So †**Derring doers,** daring doers; †**Derring-deed**; †DER-DOING, q v.

1596 SPENSER *F Q* IV II 38 Dreadful derring dooers. 1633 P FLETCHER *Purple Isl* VI V 66 That Mantuan swain, who chang'd his slender reed From Corydon to Tityrus derring-deed

Derringer (de rindʒəɹ). *US* [from the surname of the inventor, a gunsmith in U S] A small pistol with large bore, very effective at short range. Also *attrib.*

1856 B HARTE *Poems, Dow's Flat*, With a shovel and pick on his shoulder, and a derringer hid in his breast 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold Butterfly* Prol, To have both bowie and Derringer ready to hand 1890 *Century Mag* Jan 435/1 A large derringer bullet had entered the back of the head [of Pres Lincoln].

fig. 1890 *Daily News* 4 Dec 5/2 Tiny tomes, literary derringers for the waistcoat pocket

Derry (de rı) A meaningless word in the refrains of popular songs; *hence*, a ballad or set of verses.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D* II iii (Arb) 36 With chip and cherie Heyh derie derie 1860 BORROW *Sleeping Bard* 50 If one can patch together any nonsensical derry, he is styled a graduate bard.

Derth(e, obs. form of DEARTH

Derue · see DERF *a.*, DERVE *v*

†**Deru·ncinate,** *v. Obs. rare*—0. [f ppl stem of L. *dērunciināre* to plane off.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Deruncinate*, to cut off or pill away that which is superfluous

Hence †**Deruncination.**

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Deruncination* (in *Husbandry*), a cutting off Trees, Bushes, etc or any thing that incumbers the Ground Hence in BAILEY, ASH, etc

Deruralize: see DE- II. 1

Derure, compar. of DERF *a. Obs.*

†**Derve,** *v. Obs* Forms: 1 **deorfan,** 2-4 **derue(n**; *pa t.* 3 **derfde,** 4 **deruede**; *pa pple* 3 **idoruen, idorve, iderued,** 4 **deruet,** [ME *derven* str and weak, the str vb app. = OE *deorfan* (pa. t. *dearf, durfon*, pa. pple *dorfen*) to labour· besides this there probably existed a causal weak vb. *dierfan* (*dierfde*) to cause to labour, afflict, grieve; confusion of this with the strong vb., as in BURN, etc. would account for the ME forms and sense. OE. *deorfan* was app cognate with the stem of OFris *forderva*, and OLFrankish *fardurvon*, transl. 'perierunt' *Ps.* lxxii 19.]

1 *intr* To labour. (Only in OE)

a 1000 in Thorpe *Hom.* II. 516/26 (Bosw) Ne wiðcweðe ic to deorfenne ȝyt, ȝif ic nydbehefe eom ȝyt ðinum folce.

2. *trans.* To trouble, grieve, hurt, afflict, molest

c 1205 LAY. 8731 Hunger him derfde. *Ibid.* 28715 Swiðe he murnede, his mod wes idruued *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 106 He was idoruen in alle his ooðre wittes *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott Hom.* 211 Þinge þat me deruеð mest *c* 1320 *Cast Love* 676 None kunnes asaylyng Ne may him deruen. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 47 Beo þou no þing a dred, for non schal þe deruе *absol a* 1225 *Ancr R* 112 A lutel ihurt i þen eie deruеð more þen deð a muchel iðe hele

†**De·rverye.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF.* *derverie, desverie*, madness, f. *derver, desver*, to lose one's reason, go mad. (Cf Kœrting, 2441.)] Madness.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* x. VII, Withdrawe thyn herte fro such rage and derverye

Dervish (dɜ·ıvıʃ). Forms: 6-9 **dervis,** 7-9 **dervise,** (7 **dervice, dervys, dervisse, -ishe, dervize, derwis, darvish, darveesh**), 7- **der·vish,** (8 **derwish,** 9 **dirvesh, darwesh, dur-waysh, -weesh**). [a. Pers. درويش *darvēsh, darvīsh* poor, a religious mendicant, a friar, in Arab. *darwēsh, darwīsh*, Turkish *dervīsh*, the latter being the immediate source of the European forms: cf. It. *dervis*, F. *dervis, derviche* (in 1559 *derviss*), Sp. *derviche*, Ger *derwisch* Some of the variant spellings represent Arabic and Persian forms of the word. (The native Arabic equivalent is فقير *faqīr* poor, fakir)]

A Mohammedan friar, who has taken vows of poverty and austere life. Of these there are various orders, some of whom are known from their fantastic practices as *dancing* or *whirling*, and as *howling dervishes*.

1585 T WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy* III XVII 102 The thirde sect of the religious Turkes called Dervis *Ibid.* 102 b, These devoute Dervis live of almes 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II IX 1611 An order of Derueeshes, that turne round with Musike in their Diuine Seruice 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII 316 Priests called Darvishes 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr* I III (1636) 200 A Dervice, or religious man of theirs 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 307 The Dervisse an order of begging Friar 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I VI 186 A wandering Derwish, a devout Moor. 1744 *Trav C Thompson* III. 267 They are not the dancing Dervises, of which Sort there are none in Egypt 1818 JAS MILL *Brit India* I III III 510 A Dirvesh, or professor of piety 1821 BYRON *Juan* III XXIX, Like dervises, who turn as on a pivot 1832 G A HERKLOTS tr *Customs Moosulmans* 206 The first class of Durwayshes is denominated *Salik* 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Saadi* Wks (Bohn) I 475 Barefooted Dervish is not poor, If fate unlock his bosom's door. 1852 E. B EASTWICK tr *Bágh o Bahár* 10 Adventures of the Four Darweshes 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Jan 10 Whirling about all round you like dancing dervishes 1877 A B EDWARDS *Up Nile* II 37 And now, their guttural chorus audible long before they arrived in sight, came the howling dervishes

attrib 1704 J PITTS *Acc Mahometans* VII (1738) 125 Give themselves up to a Dervise sort of Life 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1810 This pantheistic dervish system

Hence **De'rvishhood**, the estate or condition of a dervish. **De'rvishism**, the principles and practice of the Dervishes; the Dervish system. **De'rvish-like** *a.*

1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg Monast Ord* Introd (1863) 22 Asceticism .. strangely uncouth, and dervish like 1865 *Sat. Rev* 4 Feb 144/2 Dr. Vambery wandered, because he has the genuine wild spirit of Dervishism strong within him. 1884 BROWNING *Fershtah* 9 Half-way on Dervishhood, not wholly there.

Derwenter (dɔ̄ rwĕntəɪ) *Australia* [named from the river *Derwent* in Tasmania, on the banks of which was a convict settlement] A released convict.

1884 BOLDREWOOD *Melb Mem.* XX 140 An odd pair of Sawyers, generally 'Derwenters' as the Tasmanian expirees were called 1892 in LENTZNER *Australian Word-bk.* 20.

Dery, Deryge, obs. forms of DAIRY, DIRGE

Derye, var. DERE *v. Obs*, to hurt.

Des, obs. form of DAIS, DICE.

Des- in obs. words. see DE(C-, DESC-, DESS-, DIS-.

Des- *prefix* Regular Romanic form of L. *dis-*, in OIt, Sp., Pg., Pr., OFr.; in mod Fr. retained (as *dés-*) before a vowel or silent *h* (*déshabillé*), otherwise reduced to *dé-* (OF. *descharge*, mod *décharge*). In some cases apparently representing a late L *dex-*, for L *ex-*. Partly from the frequent substitution of *dis-*, *des-*, for L. *dē-* in late L. and Romanic (see DE- prefix 6), partly through the phonetic reduction of *des-* to *dé-* in later French, the two prefixes have in that language largely fallen together under the mod F. *dé-*. Early OF. words passed into English with the prefix in the form *des-* (*descharge*, ME. *descharge*); here it was sometimes, in conformity with later OF. pronunciation, reduced to *de-* (OF. *desmembre*, *demembre*, ME *demembre*); but usually the *s* was retained, and the prefix at length changed back to the L. type *dis-* (*discharge*, *dismembre*, also spelt *dys-*) as was also done to some extent in French itself (*descorde*, now *discorde*).

In English, therefore, *des-* is merely the earlier form of DIS- in words from OF., e g *desarm*, *desblame*, *descharge*, *desclaundre*, *descolour*, *desdain*, *desembogue*, *desere* (= *desheir*), *deserite* (*disherit*), *desgyse*, *deshonour*, *desinteressed*, *desjoyne*, *desjune*, *desmail*, *desmay*, *desmesure*, *desordein*, *desordere*, *desparage*, *desparple*, *despend*, *despense*, *despeople*, *desplay*, *desport*, *despreve* (= *dispove*), *despuite*, *desray*, *destempre*, *desturb*, *destribute*, etc. All these have a later form in DIS-, under which they are treated in this Dictionary. Only a few words became obsolete before *dis-* forms appeared. The prefix is exceptionally retained in *descant*, and it is occasionally found for DE- before a vowel, in chemical terms from modern French, as *desoxalic*, *desoxybenzoin*, † *desoxydate*. In *despatch*, modern var. of DISPATCH, the spelling *des-* is not historical, but originated in an 18th c etymological error

There are many words beginning with *des-* in which the *s* belongs to the root-word, and the prefix is *de-*, as *descry*, *describe*, *descend*, *deserve*, *despair*, *despite*, *despoil*, *destroy*. From confusion of these with words in which *des-* is the prefix, they also were in late ME often spelt with *dis-* (*discry*, *discribe*, etc). And, on the other hand, words in *dis-* followed by *s-* were sometimes confused with words in *dis* prefix, and so also written *des-* (*destinct*, *destress*, etc.) Both these errors have been corrected in the later orthography.

† **Desacrate,** *v Obs rare*—° [f L *dēsacrāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēsacrāre* to consecrate.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *To Desacrate*, to consecrate or dedicate.

Desaife, Desait(e, obs ff. DECEIVE, DECEIT.

† **Desarcinate,** *v Obs. rare*—° [f. DE- II. 1 + L. *sarcina* bundle, burden, **sarcināre* to burden (*sarcinātus* burdened)]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Desarcinate*, to unload, or unburthen, to unfraught.

Hence **Desarcination.**

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Desarcination*, a taking of baggage, an unloading Hence in ASH

Desarde, obs form of DICER

1538 BALE *Three Lawes* 1396 Counterfet desardes

Desart, obs form of DESERT, DESSERT

Desaster, obs. form of DISASTER

Desate, Desave, obs. ff DECEIT, DECEIVE

Desaxonize · see DE- II. 1.

Desayue, Desayvabel, obs forms of DECLIVE, ABLE

Desblame, var. of DISBLAME *v Obs*

Desc-, obs spelling of DEC-, DES-, DISC-, DISS-.

‖ **Descamisado** (deskamisā dō). [Sp ; = shirtless, f. *des-* = DIS- + *camisa* shirt + -ADO. Cf *sans-culotte*] A nickname given to the ultra-liberals in the Spanish revolutionary war of 1820-23, and still sometimes used in an analogous sense

1823 *Blackw Mag* XIV 514 Men of liberal ideas, and . members of the Descamisados 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser II (1867) 542 What is the folly of the descamisados but man's stripping himself of the fig leaf 1877 WRAXALL *Hugo's Miserables* III. XVIII 12 We are going to the abyss, and the descamisados have led us to it

Descant (de skănt), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 deschaunt, 5-6 dyscant, 6-9 dis-, 6- descant [a. OF. *deschant* (13th c. and in Cotgr), also ONF. *descaunt*, *descant*, rarely *des-*, mod F *déchant*, = Pr *deschans*, Sp. *discante*, Pg *descante*, ad. med L *discant-us* part-song, refrain, descant, f. L. *dis-* asunder, apart + *cantus* singing, song. The form directly from OF was used by Wyclif; a form in *dis-* immediately from L. occurs from the 15th c., and would be normal for English (see DIS-)]

I. *Music* Now only *Hist.*, or *poet*

1. A melodious accompaniment to a simple musical theme (the *plainsong*), sung or played, and often merely extemporized, above it, and thus forming an air to its bass: the earliest form of counterpoint.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 77 Grete crying of song as deschaunt, contre note and orgene. *?c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 790 Your quere nor organ songe shall wante, With countre note, and dyscant 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. XLII, I play and sing, Faibourdoun, pricksang, discant, countering. 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent* I II 94 You are too flat, And marre the concord, with too harsh a descant 1595 SPENSER *Epithal* V, The merry Larke hir mattins sings aloft, The Thrush replyes, the Mavis descant playes 1683 CHALKHILL *Thealma & Cl* 100 Sweet lays Wrought with such curious descant as would raise Attention in a stone 1762 CHURCHILL *Poems, Proph Famine*, The youth skill'd in rustic lays, Fast by her side his am'rous descant plays. 1881 MACFARREN *Counterp* I. 1 Descant seems to have been the art of improvising a melodic accompaniment to a fixed song

fig. 1641 WITHER in R Palmer *Bk. of Praise* XXVII 28 To this Concert when we sing Whistling winds your descants bring 1659 ROWBOTHAM *Gate Lang Unl* Pref. (1664) E vij, The descant of meeter hath often corrupted the plainsong of truth 1865 F G. LEE *Direct Angl* § 116. 110 Canticles (a descant of praise on the Lessons)

† b. *Base descant, binding descant*: see quots. *Double descant*. double counterpoint. *Plain descant*: plain or simple counterpoint *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd Mus* 76 Two plainesong notes for one in the descant . is commonlie called binding descant *Ibid* 86 Base descant is that kinde of descanting, where your sight of taking and vsing your cordes must be vnder the plainsong. *Ibid.* 105 Double descant is verie neere the nature of a Canon which being sung after diuers sortes, by changing the partes, maketh diuers manners of harmonie

2. The soprano or highest part of the score in part-singing.

1569 J. SANFORD tr *Agrippa's Van Artes* 30 While the children braie the Discante. 1609 DOULAND *Ornithop. Microl* 83 Discantus is the vppermost part of each Song 1644 SIR E DERING *Prop Sacr.* C 113, Children neigh forth the descant 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig Knowl* III. 2025 Composed for three voices—descant, tenor, and bass

3. *gen.* A warbled song, a melodious strain.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* 6 To heare the descant of the Nightingale 1615 WITHER *Sheph Hunt.* 1 Juvenilia (1633) 393 The cage doth some birds good, And Will teach them sweeter descants than the wood 1742 GRAY *Sonnet on Death of West* 3 The birds in vain their amorous descant join 1877 BRYANT *Poems, Waiting by Gate* II, I hear the wood-thrush piping one mellow descant more

4. The art of singing or writing music in parts, musical composition, harmony; also, a harmonized composition

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Asymphonia*, discord in descant. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 93 If thou haddest learned . the first noat of Descant thou wouldest have kept thy Sol Fa to thyselfe 1597 MORLEY *Introd Mus* Annot, The word descant signifieth, in our toung the forme of setting together of sundry voices or concords for producing of harmony. . But in this signification it is seldome vsed 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt Exemp* I IV 42 The whole chorus joined in descant and sang a hymn. 1674 T CAMPION (*title*), The Art of Descant, or composing Musick in Parts. 1795 MASON *Ch Mus.* II. 100 A descant of thirtie eight proportions of sondry kind. 1825 SOUTHEY *Tale of Paraguay* III. XXXIX, Into a descant of her own Hath blended all their notes 1871 *Q Rev* No 261 158 The notion of playing two different notes in successive harmony to one of longer duration, or the art of descant, had not yet occurred to any one. 1882 ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict Music* III. 269 [Counterpoint] was . evolved by slow degrees, from Diaphonia, Discant, and Organum.

5. An instrumental prelude, consisting of variations on a given theme.

1644 MILTON *Educ*, *Exercise*, While the skilful Organist plies his grave and fancied descant in lofty Fugues 1795 MASON *Ch Mus* I 58 *foot-n*, By Descant, the Musicians of Milton's time meant preluding on a given ground 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* V XII, And then a low sad descant sung, As prelude to the lay he sung 1882 SHORTHOUSE *J Inglesant* II 378 Mr Inglesant being pressed to oblige the company, played a descant upon a ground bass in the Italian manner.

fig 1806-7 J BERESFORD *Miseries Hum Life* (1826) XVIII 204 That peculiar species of prelusive flourish, or descant, with which Reviewers are accustomed to usher in the Performance under immediate examination

II Transferred uses. often with distinct reference to the *plainsong* or *ground*, and in the phrases *run* or *sing descant*

† **6.** Variation from that which is typical or customary; an instance of this *Shift of descant* a change of 'tune', i. e. of argumentative position

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III 621 Whereas you say, they eat it spiritually, that is but a blind shift of descant 1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 119 Osorius lacketh not a shift of descante here, thinkyng thereby to crase the force of veritie 1633 P FLETCHER *Purple Isl* VIII XLIV 117 Runnes nimble descant on the plainest vices 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St.* III VIII 184 Running, Leaping, and Dancing, the descants on the plain song of walking *a* 1661 — *Worthies* (1840) I 224 Their [basket] making is daily improved with much descant of art 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 543 P 4 Providence has shewn Wisdom in the multiplicity of Descants which it has made on every Original Species.

7. Varied comment on a theme, amplification of a subject; a comment, criticism, observation, remark; † *occas.* censorious criticism, carping (*obs*)

1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, III VII 49 On that ground Ile make a holy Descant 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 36 The wantoner sort of them sing descant on their mistress's glove. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng Gentlem* (1641) 320 Let not calumny runne descant on your tongue 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. XLVI (1840) 114 Roger Hoveden's witty descant on the time 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 209 If thy Religion should cost thee some disgrace, scorne and descant. 1654 H L'ESTRANGE *Chas I* (1655) 7 It doth render King Charles obnoxious to untoward and sinister descants. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm* Wks 1716 I. 29 Neither shall I make any descant or reflection thereon 1710 *Moderation & Loyalty of the Dissenters Exemplify'd* 3 Rendering Things worse than they were by Partiality and Descant 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 77 With merry descants on a nation's woes. 1820 SHELLEY *Let to Maria Gisborne* Poet Wks (1891) 373/1 There are themes enough for many a bout Of thought-entangled descant.

b. A disquisition, dissertation, discourse.

1622 DONNE *Serm* XVI. 162 The fathers have infinitely delighted themselves in this Descant, the blessed effect of holy teares. 1667 WATTHOUSE *Fire Loud* 177 O remember the Prophetical descant of glorious King James. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No 102 After this short descant on the uncertainty of our English weather 1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed 4) 46, I have now to follow Mr Burke through a sort of descant upon governments 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen, Lit.* (1867) 196 He instructed the world by ethical descants.

III 8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **descant-clef,** the soprano or treble clef, **descant-viol,** the treble viol, or violin, which plays the air or soprano part

1728 NORTH *Mem of Musick* (1846) 67 No wonder that organs . with the descant manner, at last entered the churches.

Descant (deskæ·nt), *v* Also 6-9 dis- (6-7 dys-) [a OF. *deschanter*, *descanter*, = Pr. *deschantar*, Sp *discantar*, Pg. *descantar*, in med L. *discantāre* (*des-*, *dē-*), f the sb. see prec]

I. *Music.* **a.** *intr.* To play or sing an air in harmony with a fixed theme, *gen* to warble, sing harmoniously; also in phr *to descant it.*

1538 [see DESCANTER]. 1597 MORLEY *Mus* 76 In descanting you must . seeke true cordes 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 772 They will sing so sweetly, and withall descant it so finely and tunably 1611 COTGR s v *Contre*, To sing the Plainesong whereon another descants. 1879 PARRY in Grove *Dict Mus* I 670 This new mode of descanting 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclogue* VI 8, I with a meadow reed upon sylvan themes will descant

† b. *trans* To sing in 'descant' (words, etc).

1538 STARKEY *England* I. IV. 134 The wordys [of Church music] be so straunge and so dyuersely descantyd.

2. *intr* To make remarks, comments, or observations, to comment (*on*, *upon*, † *of* a text, theme, etc.)

c 1510 MORE *Pius* Wks 15/1 The company of the court . descanted therof to his rebuke. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* II 7 They have curiously descanted upon theis woords, 1594 SHAKS *Rich. III*, I I. 27 To see my Shadow in the Sunne, And descant on mine own Deformity. 1598 J DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 160 Nor presumptuously descant of the vnknowen proceedings of the almighty. 1624 CAPT SMITH *Virginia* I. 13 Many began strangely to discant of those crosse beginnings 1649 MILTON *Eikon* B, To descant on the misfortunes of a Person fall'n from dignity is not commendable 1738 WARBURTON *Div Legat.* I. Ded 23 To descant upon their very Hats and Habits 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 5 Aug an 1763, He used to descant critically on the dishes which had been at table. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt, Locke* VI, He ran on descanting coarsely on beauties

b. To discourse at large, enlarge (*upon*, *on* a theme) Also with *indirect pass*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I 68 The friar rather descanted than commented. *a* 1782 KAMES in M. Donovan *Dom Econ* II 73 The young champion discants upon his address in catching the animal. 1791 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 353 Abbé Syeyès .descants with much self-sufficiency on government. 1836 *Johnsoniana*

362 Johnson never accustomed himself to descant on the ingratitude of mankind 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim Homer* 9 It was the bard's duty to descant upon the freshest and most interesting subjects

†**3** *trans.* To comment on, discourse about, discuss; *occas* to criticize, carp at *Obs*

1627 F E *Hist Edw II* (1680) 53 Where they might descant their griefs 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 376 Such secrets as these must be adored, not descanted *a* 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH *Poems* Wks. (1711) 31 But who can descant right your grave aspects?

†**4** *intr* To work with intricate variation *on*; to fashion with artistic skill *Obs rare*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I 397 Lace, costing nothing save a little thread descanted on by art and industry *Ibid* III 90 The God of nature is pleased to descant on a plain hollowness with such wonderful contrivances.

Descanter (deskæ·ntəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER 1]

1 One who sings or plays the 'descant'. *Obs.* exc *Hist.*

1538 STARKEY *England* I iii 80 Curyouse descanterys and deuysarys of new songys 1597 MORLEY *Introd Mus* 70 A Descanter [is] one that can extempore sing a part upon a playne song 1879 PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus* I 671 De Muris speaks with great bitterness of extempore descanters

2 One who holds forth or discourses.

1805 FOSTER *Ess.* IV iv 180 A descanter on the invisible world who makes you think of a popish cathedral

Descanting (deskæ·ntiŋ), *vbl sb* [f. as prec. + -ING 1] The action of the vb. DESCANT: a singing in 'descant'; b. commenting, disquisition

1538 STARKEY *England* I iv 137 Our Curyouse dyscantyng and conteryng [*printed* canteryng] in Churchys 1561 DAUS tr *Bullinger on Apoc* (1573) 12 A wonderfull descantyng vpon letters 1575 *Brieff Disc Troubles Franckford* (1846) 206 The trollinge and descantinge off the Psalmes 1680 BURNET *Rochester* (T), The descantings of fanciful men upon them [the Scriptures] 1851 GLADSTONE *Glean* VI xxi 14, I waive descanting on personal qualities

Descaˈnting, *ppl. a.* [f as prec + -ING 2] Commenting, criticizing: in quot criticizing censoriously, carping.

1594 J DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 28 To shield me from the descanting verdites of such vnfriendly readers

Descater, obs. form of DISSCATTER *v*

Descece, -ces(s, obs. forms of DECEASE.

Desceit, descеiue, obs. ff DECEIT, DECEIVE.

†**Descеnce, descеnse.** *Obs* Forms: 4 dissence, 5 descens, dyscens, 5–6 descense, 6 discence, 6–7 descence. [Two forms: ME *descens*, a OF *descens* masc, ad. L *dēscensus* descent, descending, f *dēscendĕre*; also ME. *descense*, a OF *descense* fem, ad. late L type *dēscensa* (*dēscēsa*), fem sb f *dēscensus*, pa pple of *dēscendĕre*, analogous to sbs. in *-ata, -ada, -ée*. cf It *descesa* The spelling *descence* app represents the *descens* form. see DEFENCE]

1 A going or coming down, = DESCENT 1

1543 *Necess Doctr.* in *Formul. Faith* 234 Iesu Christ's life, death, burial, and descense to hell 1582–8 *Hist James VI* (1804) 278 In his discence he come forneut the Colledge of Justice 1600 ABP ABBOT *Exp Jonah* 219 We all do hold the article of Christ's descense into Hell

b Extension downwards · cf DESCEND *v.* 2.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I 8 The descense of y^e^ Sagittal Suture is not common either in man or woman.

2 *concr.* A downward slope; a way down, = DESCENT 2, 2 b.

a 1440 *Found St Bartholomew's* 40 From the highe descense of heuynnes . hedir I descende 1618 BOLTON *Florus* II vi 108 The very jawes of the first descence from the Alps into Italy

3. *fig* a. ? Dejection, depression of spirits

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 166 b, In suche descense it [the mynde] is moost apte to distraccyons & waueryng fantasyes

b. Bringing down or lowering in estimation, depreciation

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I 287 That hir honour distres thoill nor ruine . Nor suffer it in na way haif discence

4 a. Genealogical extraction; = DESCENT 7

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* IX xxvi 106 In lineale Descens fra Sanct Margret 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I 281 Soe the linealle descense of the prosapy or kynrede of Feramundus faylede by men 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II 1212 Son to duke Leoffwin by liniall discence 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III iii 39 From that ilk prince. Is the descence of our genealogy.

b Transmission by inheritance; = DESCENT 10.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks.* II. 402 Dissence of heritage.

Descend (dĭse·nd), *v.* Also 4 dessende, disend, dyssente, decend, 4–7 discend(e, 4–6 descende, (5–6 dyscend), (6 desend). *Pa t.* and *pple.* descended; 4–5 descend, 5 discent, 6 discend. [a F. *descend-re* (11th c. in Littré) = Pr *deissendre*, It *descendere*, Sp. *descender* ·—L. *dēscendĕre*, f DE- I 1 + *scandĕre* to climb. In early times often treated as if the prefix were DES- (q v.) and the stem *-cend, -send, -end,* whence the variant spellings in *dis-, dys-, de-*]

I. Intransitive senses

* *To move down or into a lower position.*

1. To move or pass from a higher to a lower position in space; to come or go down, fall, sink. (The general word, including all kinds of downward motion, vertical or oblique, the opposite of *ascend*)

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlviii 18 [xlix 17] His glorie ne shal nouȝt descenden wyþ hym *c* 1325 *E E Allit P* A 626 As sone as þay arn boine bylyue in þe water of baptem þay dyssente *a* 1330 *Roland & V* 231 Þan decended a lizt-nesse, Doun rigtes fram þe heuen blis 1393 GOWER *Conf* III 94 The moist droppes of the rein Descenden into middel erthe *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 143 Þat he may not discende downward *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 505 A man some tyme fio Jerusalem descendande 1590 SIR J SMYTH *Disc Weapons* 35 b, Those furious Rebells descended downe theu hil with such a furie 1632 J HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 193, I passed to the Nile descending on it at my leasure to the sea. 1653 H. COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav* xxiii 86 The water rebounded up so high that when it came to descend again it fell as small as dew *Ibid* lxi 251 The two Priests descended from their Pulpits 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos* 194 The earth in moving round the sun is continually descending toward it 1790 W. WRIGHTE *Grotesque Archit* 7 The two wings are each descended to by a flight of four steps 1823 F CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt Blanc* 19 From the heights of the mountain .. immense avalanches often descend 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom Emp* IV (ed. 5) 44 In the autumn of 799 Charles descended from the Alps once more

b. *fig* said of immaterial agents, influences, etc

a 1300 *Cursor M* 10884 (Cott) And godds night in þe [sal] descend *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) ix 36 Intill his awen heued his wikkidness schall descend ?*a* 1500 *Wycket* (1828) p xiv, Ye say that the manhoode of Christe descendeth into eche part of euery hoost 1725 POPE *Odyss* IV 1012 And on the suitors let thy wrath descend 1806 J FORBES *Lett fr France* II 400 The shades of evening began to descend. 1871 R ELLIS *Catullus* l 10 Sleep nor quiet upon my eyes descended

†**c.** To disembark, land from a vessel; to alight from a horse, carriage, etc *Obs* (as a specific sense).

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 73 b, They ben in entencion for to descende in colchos *c* 1489 [see DESCENDING *vbl sb.* 1] 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII i 22 To schaw, How Troianis war discend in Latium 1548 HALL *Chron.* 176 b, They left their horses, & discended to fight on fote 1600 E. BLOUNT tr *Conestaggio* 263 Having viewed the Iland fortified on all parts where he might descend

d. *Astron*, etc Of a heavenly body: (*a*) To move towards the horizon, sink (*b*) To move southwards; see also DESCENDING *ppl a* 5.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* II § 12 Than fond I the [2] degree of libra dessending on my west Orisonte. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 972 The sone discending closit in the vest 1559 W CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 23 The signes in equall tymes do ascend and descende 1667 MILTON *P L* IV 541 The setting Sun Slowly descended 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs Math* 832 Mars from the Northern limit to ♍ is North descending. 1830 HOGG *Flodden Field*, Sol with broadened orb descending Left fierce warriors still contending 1882 SHARPLESS *Astron* 21 If these northern or circumpolar stars be watched . such as are to the west of the pole will descend.

†**e** *To descend into* or *within oneself*: to betake oneself to deep meditation or consideration. *Obs*

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref* Wks. (1846) I. 338 To move the hartis of the trew servandis of God to discend within thame selfis and deiphe to considder quhat shalbe the end of this pretended tyranny 1594 T. B *La Primaud Fr Acad* II ii Those Philosophers that descended not into themselues, to know themselues and their nature 1671 MILTON *P R.* II iii The while her Son with holiest meditations fed, Into himself descended, and at once All his great work to come before him set.

2 *transf.* To have a downward extension, direction, or slope; to slope or extend downwards.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* I § 4 A lyne þat cometh dessendinge fro the ryng down to the nethereste bordure *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxv 259 It strecchethe toward the West . descendynge toward the litille Armenye 1600 J. PORY tr *Leo's Africa* II 236 Their streetes either descend or ascend, which is verie troublesome. 1684 R H. *School Recreat.* 120 The dash Lines are added only when the Notes ascend above the Staff, or descend below it 1798 H SKRINE *Tours Wales* 155 With a gateway at each extremity, as the hill descends 1894 *Christian World* 27 Sep. 712/1 To your right . the fields descend from your feet to the Chesil Beach

fig 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* 445 See, how the order and chain of this government descends down by steps and degrees, from the Supreme God to the Earth and Men.

3 To come down with or as a hostile force; to make an incursion or attack; to fall violently *upon* (Cf. COME *down* g)

c 1430 LYDG *Bochas* I viii (1544) 15 b, Zisara, which was discendid doun With a great hoost. 1548 HALL *Chron* 227 b, The kyng of England your master, is neither descended in these partes of his owne fre motion, nor yet of us requyred. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr *Conestaggio* 188 That the Turke woulde descend upon his realme of Naples 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* I. 527 Not upon Libya's hearths to descend with sword and with fire

†**4** *fig.* To submit, yield *Obs rare.*

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 134 In pes with ȝow to lyue, & at ȝour conseil descend. *Ibid* 270 To what manere of pes þe parties wille descend.

5 To proceed (in discourse or writing) to something subsequent in time or order, or (*esp*) from generals to particulars

1340 *Ayenb* 123 Erþan ich decendi to þe virtues þet byeþ contraries to þe zeue zennes *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III. 513 To discende doun in specialte, fful mane articlis ben openly contrarie to þe apostlis reule 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist* 406 From thence hee descendeth to particular affayres. *a* 1617 HIERON *Wks* II 461 By these degrees did our Saviour discend to this speech. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 79 Descend we unto Edward the VI his pious Raigne. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst Rhet.* A b, Whereby we having spoken of a thing in general, descend unto particulars 1797 BURKE *Regic Peace* III Wks VIII 380 But let us descend to particulars. 1827 MACAULAY *Ess*, *Machiavelli* (1854) 32/1 Historians rarely descend to those details from which alone the real state of a community can be collected

6 To come down ideally, mentally, or morally, to condescend, stoop (*to do* something); usually in bad sense, to stoop to something unworthy.

1554–9 T WATERTON in *Songs & Ball Ph & Mary* (1860) 9 Hath made wronge ryght, and from the truth desendyd 1608 BP HALL *Char Virtues & V.* I 54 If he descend to disports of chance, his games shall never make him pale with feare 1626 in Rushw *Hist Coll.* (1659) I 225 He hath descended to make this Explanation 1707 NORRIS *Treat Humility* III 99 To see men descend to the meanest and unworthiest compliances 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 208 ₱3, I have seldom descended to the arts by which favour is obtained 1813 BYRON *Giaour* XXXII, Not oft to smile descendeth he 1829 *Blackw Mag* XXVI. 599 Wordsworth descends to such babyisms 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv* V 129 A man should never descend to his company, but he should condescend to it

7 To go or come down, fall, or sink, in any scale

1608–11 BP HALL *Medit & Vowes* II § 78 Winter comes on softly, first by colde dewes, then hoare frostes, until at last it descende to the hardest weather of all *a* 1625 FLETCHER *False One* V, ii, Thy glories now have touch'd the highest point, And must descend

b. *Music.* To proceed to a lower note; to go down the scale.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 81 It is vnpossible to ascende or descende in continuall deduction without a discord 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* III 4 If the Notes descend a second 1706 A BEDFORD *Temple Mus* IX 176 A Tune, which consisted of only Three Notes in Compass, Rising gradually in the first Part, and descending in the Second 1848 RIMBAULT *First Bk Piano* 35 In the Major Scale the two semitones retain their situations, both ascending and descending

c *Math.* Of series To proceed from higher to lower quantities or powers See DESCENDING *ppl. a* 3

1876 E BROOKS *Philos Arith.* 347 The sum of the terms of an infinite series descending equals the first term divided by 1 minus the rate.

** *To come down by generation or inheritance.*

8 To be derived in the way of generation; to come *of*, spring *from* (an ancestor or ancestral stock). a simply *to descend* (*from* or *of*) Now *rare* in active voice.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I 61 Ony male That were in lyne ewyn descendand *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* I xvii 2 Fra Sem discendand lynealy 1509 FISHER *Funs Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 290 They which descended of noble lygnage 1600 SHAKS *A Y L* I ii 241 Thou should'st haue better pleas'd me with this deede, Hadst thou descended from another house 1780 JOHNSON *L P*, *Congreve*, William Congreve descended from a family in Staffordshire. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F* (1846) IV xli. 36 Although Theodatus descended from a race of heroes

b. Now nearly always in passive, *to be descended* (*from*, † *of*).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T* 64. 1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III, 423/1, I Henry of Lancastre am disendit by right lyne of the Blode comyng from the gude lord Kyng Henry therde *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* (Lansd MS 200 fol 1) So lynyall of his generacioun, ȝe bene discent. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. II 54 O ȝe dour pepill discred from Dardanus. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ Conv* II (1586) 82 b, Sayd to bee descended of Gentlemen 1616 SURFL & MARKH. *Country Farme* 674 If a dog be not wel descended there can be little hope of his goodnesse 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No 78 ₱ 8 We are descended of ancient Families. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III 357 Such other collateral relations as were descended from the person who first acquired it

c *fig* To be derived, originate. (Const. as in a and b.)

c 1400 *Apol. Loll* 21 Contumacy descendend of swilk crime 1645 N STONE *Enchir Fortif.* 81 It would be vain to write the Etymologies of each word, much lesse those descended of the Greeke *a* 1726 COLLIER *Agst. Despair* (J), Despair descends from a mean original, the offspring of fear, laziness, and impatience.

†**d** *trans* To trace down (lineage). *Obs. rare.*

1572 J JONES *Bathes of Bath*, Whose Genealogie .. may lineally be descended to your Honour

9. *intr* Of property, privileges, etc. To come down by way of inheritance; to pass to an heir

1486 *Bk St Alban's, Her.* C viij b, Bot the possessionis & the patrimonyes descendid to other men 1512 *Act 4 Hen VIII*, c. 13 The premisses with ther appurtenaunces descended unto John last Duke of Norff. 1632 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 93 383 The Crowne and Kingdome by just and unquestionable title descended on her. 1667 DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE *Life Dk N.* (1886) 138 A good estate in the west, which afterwards descended upon my Lord. 1668 HALE *Pref. Rolle's Abridgem* 7 Lands in Fee-simple discend to the Uncle and not immediately to the Father. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 445 The defendant pleaded .. that the said reversion descended

b *transf.* Of personal qualities, etc.: To pass by heredity; to be transmitted to offspring.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 226 Of a certayne privie canker engendered in the hartes of their forefathers . and after by lyneall succession descended into the stomackes of their nephewes. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 28 182 The eternal Mark of having had a wicked Ancestor descends to his Posterity 1843 LEVER *Y. Hinton* IV (1878) 20 Our principles may come from our fathers; our prejudices certainly descend from the female branch.

II. Transitive senses. [Not in L.; both in Fr]

†**10** (*causal.*) To cause to descend; to bring or send down. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 21/1 Assoylle the synnars whan

thou descendest into helle them of thy partye 1509 HAWLS *Past Plas* XXVII xxi, I shew my power in every sundry wyse, Some to descende and on some to aryse 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. XIII. 22 As steps that descend us towards our Graues. 1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man* III IV. 267 The Seminal Tincture of the Herb being again descended by Dews or Rain upon the Earth

fig 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic Man* III (1603) 265 Christ . descended himselfe of the greatest nobilitie that ever was in this world.

†b. *Old Chem.* To distil 'by descent', see DESCENT 1 d *Obs*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch* Ep in Ashm. (1652) 115 First Calcine, and after that Putrefye, Dyssolve, Dystill, Sublyme, Descende, and Fyxe.

II. To go or come down (a hill, wall, flight of steps, etc), to pass downwards over, along, or through (a space).

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 49 Descending the lists of a second combate. 1632 J HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 122 With a ladder of cords speedily descended the walls 1667 MILTON *P L* XII 606 They both descend the Hill 1799 COLEBROOKE in *Life* (1873) 437 Laden on canoes and small boats, to descend the Mahánadí 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II 151 To find the space descended by a body in 7 seconds 1891 E PEACOCK *N Brendon* I 221 The two women descended the steps

†**Desce'nd,** *sb Obs rare.* In 6 dyssende. [f. prec vb.] A descent; a downward slope

1519 *Presentm Juries* in *Surtees Misc* (1890) 31 All wattersewers and the dyssendis þer off .. be dykid

Descendable. var of DESCENDIBLE.

Descendance, -ence (dĭse·ndăns). Now *rare* [a F. *descendance* (13th c. in Littré), f *descend-re* to DESCEND: in earlier use often spelt *-ence* as in med L. *dēscendentia*. see -ANCE, -ENCE.]

1. The action or fact of descending or springing from a particular ancestor or origin; = DESCENT 7.

1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Gram.* 12 Etymologie .. this searching out of originall and descendence of words 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem* Ep. Ded , Lineall descendence. 1875 *N Amer Rev.* CXX. 238 With Mr Darwin's Theory of Descendence. 1885 H. KENDALL in *19th Cent* , The fact that Jesus Christ had descendance from King David 1891 *Blackw Mag* CL 712/2 A descendance that is not lineal either of mind or spirit

2. *concr.* Descendants. (App a corruption . cf DESCENDANT B. 1, quot 1623, and ACCIDENCE)

(Sir T. Elyot has *inhabitance = inhabitants*)

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* III. (1662) 60 In some descendance from the Duke of Norfolk, in the Stanhops and the Arundels

†**Desce'ndancy, -ency.** *Obs* [f as prec + -ANCY. Also spelt *-ency* after med L. *dēscendentia*] a. The condition or quality of being descended. b. A stage in lineal descent, a generation; = DESCENT 9. c = DESCENDANCE.

1602 R JOHNSON *Kingd & Commw.* (1603) 257 The unfortunate successes hapned in his proper descendencie. 1630 *Ibid* 251 Placentia was not granted absolutely to the house of Farnesi but only to the fourth descendencie, after which it returnes againe to the King of Spaine. *a* 1641 BP MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 86 From Father to Son, in a continued descendency 1661 MORGAN *Sph Gentry* II i 6 To distinguish the degree of decendency. 1790 W COMBE *Devil on Two Sticks* (1817) I. 78 Their descendancy from the common mother, Eve

Descendant, -ent (dĭse·ndănt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 discendant [a F. *descendant* (13th c in Littré), pr. pple of *descendre* to DESCEND, used as adj. and sb. Also spelt *-ent* after L. *dēscendent-em*: see -ANT, -ENT.

Johnson gives *Descendant* sb, *Descendent* adj, and remarks 'It seems to be established that the substantive should derive the termination from the French, and the adjective from the Latin' In the sb sense 1, and the related sense 2 of the adj *-ant* is now always used , in the other senses of both, *-ent* is perhaps preferable, but these are either obsolete or so rarely used as to make the distinction one of little practical moment.]

A. *adj.*

I *lit.* Descending; coming or going down *rare.*

1644 DIGBY *Nat Bodies* I. (1645) 99 The aire maketh one descendent body together with the dish 1658 R WHITE tr *Digby's Powd Symp* (1660) 59 The ascending water becoming more heavy then the descendant on the other side. 1691 RAY *Creation* (J), This descendent juice is that which principally nourishes both fruit and plant 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 59/2 The descendent city of the skies

†b. *Astron.* (Cf. DESCEND *v* 1 d) *Obs*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc* III I xi. (ed 7) 296 The Descendent [Signs] are these, Cancer, Leo, [etc] 1631 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos* 14 The Ascendant [node] is higher where (doth come nearest unto us The descendant, when the (is removing from us. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs Math.* 818 The Descendent Node of the Moon

c. *Her.* Descending towards the base of the shield

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II 42 Their tayles. descendante, percussed, and contercoloured.

2 Descending or originating from an ancestor; also *fig* (See DESCEND *v.* 8)

1594 PARSONS *Confer Success.* II VIII 184 Of the right discendant line of K John *a* 1641 BP MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 26 His Son descendent and extracted from his loines 1725 POPE *Odyssey* II 313 Were not wise sons descendent [*ed.* 1758 descendant] of the wise. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ Art* II (1868) 112 The best and greatest of descendant souls.

B. *sb.*

1. One who 'descends' or is descended from an ancestor (see DESCEND *v.* 8), issue, offspring (in any degree near or remote): a. of persons

1600 E BLOUNT tr *Conestaggio* 85 All the descendents of Beatrice 1623 in Rushw *Hist Coll* (1659) I 86 Their Servants, Children, and Descendens *a* 1729 S CLARKE *On the Evidences* Prop 14 (R) Abraham's descendents according to the flesh 1794 SOUTHEY *Poems, Retrospect,* The last descendant of his race 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 54 A descendant of the conquering Franks. 1875 POSTL *Gauus* 265 From the rules of caducity ascendants and descendants of the testator to the third degree were excepted.

b. of animals and plants

1866 DARWIN *Orig Spec* Hist Sk. 13 The existing forms of life are the descendants by true generation of pre existing forms 1867 H SPENCER *Princ Biol* II. VI. 431 The descendants of a wheat plant . will have become numerous

c. *fig.* and *transf*

1869 FARRAR *Fam Speech* II (1873) 74 The Gothic language is absolutely dead it has left no direct descendants 1871 A R WALLACE *Nat Select* VIII 295 Are not improved Steam Engines or Clocks the lineal descendants of some existing Steam Engine or Clock? 1894 *Chr World* 23 Aug 629/2 The descendants of the Puritans—the Nonconformists of to-day

†**2** *Astron.* The part of the heavens which at any moment is descending below the horizon (opposite to the ASCENDANT) *Obs*

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs Math* 385 The Descendent, or Angle of the West, or the Cuspis of the Seventh House

†**3.** *Typogr* A letter that descends below the line; = DESCENDER 2 b. (Cf ASCENDANT B. 7)

1676 MOXON *Print Lett* 6 Descendents are those that stand lower than the Foot line; such as are *g, p, q, y*

Descended (dĭse·nded), *ppl. a.* [f. DESCEND *v.* + -ED 1.] Derived, sprung from a person or stock. Usually as *pa pple* (see DESCEND *v.* 8 b), used as *adj* only in combination.

1640 SIR E. DERING *Carmelite* (1641) 46 Your Troy-descended Romanes 1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 2 A well descended Gentleman

Descendental (dĭsende·ntăl), *a nonce-wd.* [f. L *dēscendent-em*, pr. pple. of *dēscendĕre* to DESCEND + -AL: after *transcendental*] That descends to matter of fact; naturalistic, realistic.

1850 WHIPPLE *Ess & Rev* II 342 Square, lover of Plato and Molly Segrim, with his brain full of transcendental morality, and his heart full of descendental appetites 1860 J YOUNG *Provi Reason* 54 Since the days of Locke the philosophy of England has been only descendental. 1863 *Reader* I 376/3 Mr Mill belongs to what has been variously named the Empirical Sensational, or Descendental School of Philosophy

Hence **Descende ntalism, -ist** (*nonce-wds.*)

1833 CARLYLE *Sart Res* I x, With all this Descendentalism, he combines a Transcendentalism no less superlative 1888 WHIPPLE in *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 579 He belonged to the respectable race of descendentalists, and was evidently puzzled to understand how a transcendentalist could acquire property.

†**Desce'nder** 1. *Law. Obs* Also 6 decendre, 6-7 discender [a. F *descendre*, pres. inf used subst.: cf. *attaindre, remainder*, cf -ER 4] Descent; title of descent.

1485 *Act* 1 *Hen VII*, c 1 Subjects having cause of Action by Formedon in the descender, or else in the remainder. 1523 FITZHERB *Surv* 13 To sue his pleynt in y' nature of the kynges writ of formdowne in decendre at the commen lawe [1590 SWINBURNE *Treat Testaments* 94 If the issue do recover the same in formdon in the discent] 1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 250 Formedon in Discender lyeth where the Donee in Tail or free Marriage aliens that Land so given 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm* III 192 The heir in tail shall have this writ of formedon in the descender, to recover these lands, so given in tail, against him who is then the actual tenant of the freehold

Descender 2 (dĭse·ndəɹ) [f. DESCEND *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which descends

1667 DENHAM *Direct Paint* IV ix 3 Horrors and Anguish of Descenders there, May teach thee how to paint Descenders here. 1855 GROTE *Greece* II XCVI XII. 507 An altar erected in honour of Demetrius Katabates or the Descender 1863 MURPHY *Comm Gen* XIII 10 This river [Jordan] may well be called the Descender.

b *Typogr.* A letter or character that descends below the line; cf. DESCENDING *ppl a* 2 b.

1883 *Are we to read backwards?* 39 The modern Arabic figures—uniform in linage—[are] more legible than the 'old style' figures, with their many ascenders and descenders.

Descendibi'lity. *rare.* [f. next + -ITY] The property of being descendible.

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I 200 He must necessarily take the crown with all it's inherent properties; the first and principal of which was it's descendibility

Descendible, -able (dĭse·ndĭb'l, -ăb'l), *a.* [In 16th c. *descendable*, a OF. *descendable* · subseq conformed to L. analogies, as in *ascendibilis* from *ascendĕre*]

1. That descends or may descend to an heir; capable of being transmitted by inheritance

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c 49 The Lordshippes [shall be] descendable and discend to the heires att Commen Lawe 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 116 a, Wher tenements bee descendable to the younger sonne after the custome of borough Englishe 1622 CALLIS *Stat Sewers* (1647) 191 If the son had attained this Freedom by the death of his father, as a thing descendible. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I 404 Which title is . usually descendible to the issue male 1822 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag* LIII 103, I make their whole property descendable only to the first-begotten son 1868 *Sat. Rev* 17 Oct 521 The Derwentwater earldom was only descendible to heirs male

†**2.** Having the property of descending or moving downwards. *Obs rare*

1622 CALLIS *Stat Sewers* (1824) 164 He may make a trench in his own grounds to let the water run downwards, and to descend upon his neighbour's grounds, for water is an element descendible *jure naturæ*

3 Capable of being descended; down which one may go *rare.*

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Descendable*, which may descend or be descended, or gone down 1755 JOHNSON, *Descendible*, such as may be descended , such as may admit of a passage downwards 1863 *Sat Rev* 418 Descendible by zigzag Indian paths, traversing the face of the rocky walls

Descending (dĭse·ndĭŋ), *vbl sb* [f DESCEND *v* + -ING 1.]

1 The action of the verb DESCEND (q v.); descent, going down.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xviii 56 At the descendyng of theyr enemyes to lande. 1572 J JONES *Bathes of Bath* Pref 2 Some with Descendings, Ascendings the partes wasted, etc. 1638 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (ed 2) 146 A precipice, downe which is no descending 1690 LOCKE *Govt* I xi (Rtldg) 219 The descending and conveyance down of Adam's dominion to posterity. 1802 SOUTHEY *Poems, Ode Astyon*, All Ether laugh'd with thy descending

†**2.** *concr* A downward slope, declivity, descent

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* lv 152 Atte the descendynge of the hille 1585 J B tr *Pivet's Sch Beastes* B iij, The first descending is croked and with many turninges

†b Extension downwards *Obs.*

1627 CAPT SMITH *Seaman's Gram* x 50 The height or eleuation. should answer the descending or depth

Descending (dĭse·ndĭŋ), *ppl. a* [f. DESCEND *v* + -ING 2] That descends

1. *lit* Moving downwards, coming down.

a 1700 DRYDEN (J), He cleft his head with one descending blow 1799 COLEBROOKE in *Life* (1873) 423 The resin exudes from the descending sap 1858 LARDNER *Hand bk. Nat Phil* 215 The descending column falls in a closed cistern

2 *transf* Directed or extending downwards; *esp* in *Anat , Bot* , etc , as *descending aorta, colon, axis, ovule*, etc (opp to ASCENDING *ppl. a.* 3)

1737 BRACKLN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 92 The ascending or descending Trunk of the Aorta 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XVI VIII, Descending steps, which in the living stone Were hewn 1869 OLIVER *Indian Bot.* I I 15 The root being the *descending*, the stem the *ascending* portion of the axis

b. *Typogr* Applied to letters that have a tail or stem extending below the line. (Cf ASCENDING *ppl a* 1 b)

1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 6 The Bottom-line is the line that bounds the bottom of the Descending Letters 1889 T. MACKILLAR *Amer Printer* 61 There are . descending letters in both Roman and Italic

c. *Her* = DESCENDANT *a* 1 c; *esp* having the head turned toward the base of the shield

3. *fig* Proceeding to what is lower in position or value, or later in order (cf. DESCEND *v.* 5), in *Math* of series: Proceeding from higher to lower quantities or powers, thus 8, 4, 2, 1, ½, etc is a descending series in geometrical progression

1642 JER TAYLOR *Epise* (1647) 41 Schisms and Heresies should multiply in descending ages 1816 tr *Lacroix's Diff & Int. Calculus* 234 If we wished to have a descending series with respect to *x*, we must give the proposed differential the form [etc] 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* 350 To stem the torrent of descending time 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 28 The establishment .. of an ascending and descending order among the facts

4 Falling in pitch, stress, or other physical quality. *Descending rhythm*, a rhythm composed of feet in which the accented syllable is followed by the unaccented as in the trochee, dactyle, etc. *Descending diphthong* = falling DIPHTHONG q v

5. *Descending node* (Astron) · that node of a planet's orbit at which it passes from north to south of the ecliptic

1696 WHISTON *Th Earth* II (1722) 188 Its descending Node was then also in due Position 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Descending latitude*, is the latitude of a planet in its return from the nodes to the equator 1755 B MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc* II VII 159 The Descending Node, marked thus ☊ 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed 3) 170

Hence **Desce ndingly** *adv.*

1614 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Bethulia's Rescue* IV 368 Two twinkling Sparks, Two sprightfull Jetty eyes 'Twixt these two Suns, down from this liberal front, Descendingly ascends a pretty Mount 1882 PROCTOR in *Knowledge* 24 Mar. 449 The Feast of Tabernacles was ruled by the passage of the sun over the equator descendingly.

Descens(e: see DESCENCE.

Descension (dĭse·nʃən). Now *rare* Forms: 4-6 descen-, discen-, dyscen-, -cio(u)n, -cyo(u)n, -sioun, -syon, (6 decension), 6-7 descention, (7 desention), 6- descension [a. OF. *descension* (14th c in Godef), ad L. *dēscensiōn-em* going down, n. of action from *dēscendĕre* to DESCEND]

1. The action of descending, going or coming down, descent (*lit.* and *fig*). Now *rare*

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Prince* 31 For she knewe no lower descensioun, Save onely dethe 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W. 1531) 261 The blessed descensyon of his soule to Limbo. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Eph.* IV 10 The descencion is before, and the ascencion after. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen IV*, II. II. 193 From a god to a bull? a heavy descension! It was

Ioves case 1616 R. Carpenter *Past Charge* 54 The descension of the holy Ghost vpon the Apostles 1652 Peyton *Catastr Ho Stuarts* (1732) 16 This Bishop maintained Christ's personal Descension into Hell 1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* I 101 As a Tree increaseth by ascension of sap, so it would decrease by its descension 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss*, *Descension-theory*, the theory that the material in veins entered from above

†b. *concr* The alleged term for a flight of 'woodwales' (woodpeckers) *Obs*

a 1479 in Caxton *Hors, Shepe & G* etc. (1822) 30 A discencion of wodewalis

†2 Descent from an ancestor; lineage. *Obs*

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb) 45 For more cler undirstondynge Of this genealogyal descencyoun 1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* I lxiv 86 *heading*, The duke dyed without heyre, wherby the dyscencion fell.

†3. A falling in dignity or importance; a coming down from dignity or high station; condescension

1609 Middleton *Shurley Ambass* Wks 1886 VIII 314 Whatsoever is dishonourable hath a base descention, and sinks beneath hell 1642 Sir E Dering *Sp on Relig* 108 Wherefore is this descension from a Parliament to a People? 1692 R L'Estrange *Josephus' Antiq* VIII iii (1733) 215 To treat them with Courtesy and Descension

†4 *Old Chem* = Descent I d. *Obs.*

1393 Gower *Conf* II 86 Forth with the congelation, Solucion, discention 1559 Morwyng *Evonym* Pref, The oyl Capnistrum that is destilled by descention 1612 Woodall *Surg Mate* Wks (1653) 270 Descension is when the essential juyce dissolved from the matter to be distilled, is subducted and doth descend 1657 in *Phys Dict*

†5 *Astron* The setting, or descent below the horizon, of a celestial body *Right descension, oblique descension* of a celestial body: the degree of the celestial equator, reckoned from the first point of Aries, which sets with it in a right, or oblique, sphere. *Obs.* (Cf Ascension 3)

1551 Recorde *Cast Knowl* (1556) 209 In the Righte Sphere the descensions or settinges vnder the Horizont are equall with the Ascensions 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* III. I xxix. (ed 7) 337, I will proceed to the ascention and descention of the starres, both right, meane, and oblique 1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot* v, Our longest sun sets at right descensions. 1726 tr *Gregory's Astron* I 225 There will be no rising or setting at all by the diurnal Motion, and therefore no Ascension or Descension in this Sphere 1876 G F Chambers *Astron* 912 Ascension, oblique .. the converse word is 'descension', but it is obsolete.

†6 *Astrol* The part of the zodiac in which a planet was supposed to have least influence (opp. to *exaltation*) *Obs.*

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol* II § 4 That he [the lord of the ascendant] be nat in his descencioun, ne ioigned with no planete in his discencioun 15 *'Almanak for the Year* 1386', 2 On þe 7 syne fro þe exaltacion of euerilk a planyte, in like degre es made his descensyon

Desce·nsional, *a rare* [f prec + -al.] Of or pertaining to descension.

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl*, *Descensional difference*, is the difference between the right and oblique descension of the same star, or point of the heavens, etc 1840 Herschel *Ess* (1857) 137 There must be constantly in action a descensional force producing subaqueous currents 1882 *Nature* XXVII 177 The ascensional and descensional movements of the atmosphere

Descensive (dĭse·nsiv), *a* [f. L. *dēscens-*, ppl. stem of *dēscendĕre* see -ive]

1. Having the quality of descending (*lit* and *fig*); characterized by downward movement or tendency; the opposite of *ascensive*

1611 Cotgr, *Descensoire*, descensiue, descending 1658 Manton *Exp. Jude* 3 There is in man a natural desire to do his posterity good; love is descensive 1811 W Taylor in *Monthly Mag* XXXI 425 Either from ascensive or descensive opinion. 1882 Owen in *Longm Mag* I. 68 The mammals who follow next after *Bimana* in the descensive series of mammalian orders

2. *Gram.* Diminishing the force; cf Ascensive 2

1854 Eli Icott *Ep Gal* 39 Kaì has also what may be termed a descensive force

†Desce·nsory, *sb. Old Chem* Also 6 dec-, disc- [ad OF. *descensoire*, *-oir*, med L type *dēscensōrium*, f *dēscensōrius* adj see next.

(Cf. 'l'huyle du mesme bois destillé par ce que les alchemistes appellent descensoir' of 1555 in Godefroy)]

A vessel or retort used for distillation 'by descent'; see Descent I d

c 1386 Chaucer *Can Yeom Prol & T* 239 Sondry vessels maad of erþe and glas Oure vrinals and oure descensories 1584 R Scot *Discov Witchcr* XIV i 295 Also their lamps their urinalles, discensories, sublimatories, alembicks, viols, croslets, cucurbits, stillatories, and their fornace of calcination 1594 Plat *Chem. Concl* 31 Some commend the distillation . that is performed by a descensorie. 1678 R R[ussell] *Geber* II i. IV xii 112 A chymical Descensory

†Desce·nsory, *a Old Chem* [ad. L *dēscensōri-us*, f *dēscens-*, ppl stem of *dēscendĕre* to Descend see -ory] Relating to, or of the nature of, distillation by descent

1678 R. R[ussell] *Geber* v IV. 275 The Descensory Furnace is made as before described 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit.* v. 146 The specifick properties of Liquors perish in descensory distillation

Descent (dĭse·nt). Also 5 dessente, 5–6 dissent, 5–7 discent, 6 discente. [a. F *descente* (1304 in Hatzf.), formed from *descendre* after *attente*, *vente*, etc. from *attendre*, *vendre*, etc., the etymological form being Descence, -ense.]

1. The action of descending; a going or coming down; downward motion (of any kind).

1590 Sir J Smyth *Disc Weapons* 28 In their discents and fall 1606 Shaks *Tr & Cr* v II 175 Not the dreadfull spout Shall dizzie with more clamour Neptunes eare In his discent 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 319 It is to be observed, that the descent into hell was not in the ancient creeds or rules of faith 1698 Keill *Exam Th Earth* (1734) 163 The great resistance they met with in their descent through the Air 1866 G Macdonald *Ann Q Neighb* VII (1878) 125, I do not think the descent to Avernus is always easy

b *fig* (of an immaterial agent or influence)

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I 319 Lest fully the descente Of scorne fille on himself 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) I 159 The descent of a great storm may make the pilot helpless

c Corresp to *trans* sense of the verb (Descend *v* 11)

1621 Coryat *Crudities* 80 The descent of the mountaine I found more wearysome then the ascent 1748 F Smith *Voy. Disc N.-W Pass* I 95 The Sides high Marble Clifts, not difficult of Descent *Mod* A new descent of the Schroffspitze has been effected

†d. *Old Chem* A method of distillation: see quot 1727 *Obs.*

1655 Culpepper *Riverius* VI I 133 The Oyl is made of Box cut in smal pieces, and then Distilled by descent, in two Vessels. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl* s v *Distillation*, Distillation by descent is where the fire is applied on the top, and all around the vessel, whose orifice is at the bottom; and, consequently, the vapour not being able to rise upwards, it is forced to precipitate, and distil down to the bottom.

e Her *In descent.* said of an animal represented as leaping or flying downwards

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl* 1727 Bailey vol II. s.v, A lion in descent

f *Dynamics.* The downward motion of a body under the influence of terrestrial gravity.

1700 J. Craig in *Philos. Trans* Abridg IV 542 (*title*), The Curve of Quickest Descent 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Descent of heavy Bodies* (in *Philos*) is the tendency of them to the Center of the Earth 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl*, s v, Laws of the descent of bodies *Line of swiftest Descent*, is that which a body falling by the action of gravity, describes in the shortest time, which is proved by geometricians to be the cycloid

2. *concr* A downward slope, a declivity

1591 Spenser *Virgil's Gnat* 77 Spread themselves farre abroad through each descent 1611 Bible *Luke* XIX 37 At the descent of the mount of Olives 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit*, I. 10/2 If it stands upon a Descent 1887 Bowen *Virg Æneud* VI. 182 Massive ash-trees roll from the mountains down the descent

b A means of descending; a way, passage, or flight of steps leading downwards

Descent into the Ditch (*Mil*) see quot. 1803

1634 Massinger *Very Woman* IV. II, Fitting his chamber With trapdoors and descents 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), Descent into the Moat or Ditch 1734 tr *Rollin's Anc Hist* (1827) II III. 144 Descents by steps to the river 1745 Pococke *Descr East* II. II 73 There were about fourty three degrees of seats, and eleven descents down from the top. those descents are made by dividing each seat into two steps 1803 James *Milit. Dict* (1810) s.v, Descents into the Ditch (*descentes dans le fossé*), cuts and excavations made by means of saps in the counterscarp beneath the covert way [i e to enable the besiegers to cross the ditch] 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. 199 The rampart walk, unbroken except by descents and ascents at the gates.

†c. That to which one descends; the lowest part *Obs.* (*nonce-use.*)

1605 Shaks *Lear* v. III 137 From th' extremest vpward of thy head, To the discent and dust below thy foote.

3. A sudden hostile invasion or attack, *esp* from the sea, or from high ground cf Descend *v.* 3

1600 E Blount tr *Conestaggio* 194 Some small peeces of artillery, to hinder their descent. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg* II. 710 He hears, but hears from far, Of Tumults, and Descents, and distant War. 1698 T Froger *Voy* 26 It was determin'd to make a Descent upon the Country, to take the King prisoner 1816 Scott *Old Mort* Introd, Argyle was threatening a descent upon Scotland. 1874 Green *Short Hist* VII § 8. 430 A daring descent of the English forces upon Cadiz

4. *fig* A coming down to a lower state or condition; fall, decline, sinking; progress downwards to that which is lower or subordinate

1667 Milton *P L* IX. 163 Oh, foul descent! that I, who erst contended With gods to sit the highest, am now constraind Into a Beast, and mixt with bestial slime *a* 1704 Locke (J), Observing such gradual and gentle descents downwards, in those parts of the creation that are beneath men 1889 *Spectator* 26 Oct 540 Since the descent to household suffrage

b. A stage or step downward in any scale; a degree below. ? *Obs*

1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb) 42 Her birth was by manie degrees greater than mine, and my woorth by manie discents lesse than hers 1667 Milton *P L* VIII 410 Infinite descents Beneath what other Creatures are to thee. 1728 Young *Love Fame* I (1757) 84 With what a decent pride he throws his eyes Above the man by three descents less wise?

5 With reference to physical qualities: A fall, lowering (of the pitch of sound, temperature, etc.).

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* x. (1887) 58 Their perorations, and closinges, with a discent, and fall of the voice. 1836 Macgillivray tr *Humboldt's Trav* I 24 The proximity of a sand-bank is indicated by a rapid descent of the temperature of the sea at its surface. *Mod.* A sudden descent of an octave in the melody

6 †a. The action of proceeding in sequence, discourse, or argument, to what is subsequent; subsequent part or course; succession. *Obs.* b. The action of descending from generals to particulars.

c. *Logic.* An inference from a proposition containing a higher to one containing a lower term.

1642 Jer Taylor *Episc.* (1647) 35 What also the faith of Christendome was concerning the Minister of confirmation I shall make evident in the descent of this discourse 1655–60 Stanley *Hist. Philos* (1701) 73/2 These five, Thales, Anaximander, Anaximenes, Anaxagoras, Archelaus, by continul Descent succeeding one another, compleat the Ionick Sect

7. The fact of 'descending' or being descended from an ancestor or ancestral stock; lineage

c 1330 R Brunne *Chron* (1810) 249 þis ilk þre barons, þorgh descent of blode, Haf right & resous to þe coroune 1393 Gower *Conf* III 230 Which rightfull heire was by descent. *c* 1430 Lydg *Hors, Shepe, & G.* 9 in *Pol Rel & L Poems* (1866) 15 Cryste whiche lynally doune came Be dissent conveyed the pedegrewe Fiome the patryarke Abrahame 1530 Palsgr. 213/1 Descent of lynage, *descente* 1559 *Mirr Mag*, *Fall R Tresilian* v, By discent a gentleman. 1634 W Tirwhyt tr *Balsac's Lett.* 123, I would draw his descent from Hector, or Achilles 1728 Young *Love Fame* III (1757) 104 A Welch descent, which well-paid heralds damn; Or, longer still, a Dutchman's epigram 1839 Yeowell *Anc Brit Ch* XIII (1847) 141 A chieftain of imperial descent. 1856 Froude *Hist Eng* (1858) I. II 107 The descent in the female line was not formally denied.

b. *transf* of animals and plants; in *Biol* extended to origination of species (= Evolution 6 c)

1638 Sir T Herbert *Trav.* (ed 2) 192 Many Camells abound here. The Dromodarie and it are of one descent, but varie according to the Countrie 1859 Darwin *Orig Spec* (1871) 327 On the theory of descent with modification 1871 — (*title*), The Descent of Man and Selection in relation to Sex. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 776 Descent determines the specific character of the growth 1884 J Fiske *Evolutionist* XIV 366 The researches into the palæontology of the horse have established beyond question the descent of the genus *equus* from a five-toed mammal not larger than a pig, and somewhat resembling a tapir.

attrib 1871 Darwin *Descr Man* xi 388 In accordance with the descent-theory, we may infer that [etc]

c *fig.* Derivation or origination from a particular source

c 1530 *Remedie of Loue* (R), Ransake yet we would Of this worde the true orthographie, The verie discent of ethimologie 1707 *Curios in Husb & Gard* Pref 4 Whenever I cannot fully discover the Rise and Descent of any Effect 1803 *Med Jrnl* IX 108 Its visitation . in the present year, is deducible from a similar descent

†8. a. A line of descent, lineage, race, stock.

c 1330 R Brunne *Chron* (1810) 206 Elizabeth þe gent, fair lady was sche, Two sons of þer descent, two douhters ladies fre. 1605 Verstegan *Dec Intell* III (1628) 63 Of whose descents are since issued the greatest Princes at this present in Germanie 1618 Chapman *Hesiod* I 228 Then form'd our Father Jove a Third Descent, Whose Age was Brazen

†b. A descendant (*lit.* and *fig*), also, descendants collectively, offspring, issue *Obs*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 23 The noble actys of the seyd erles of Angew wyth her lynealle dessentys 1601 Holland *Pliny* I 67 Augusta of the Taurines, an ancient descent from the Ligurians 1615 Chapman *Odyss* VI 22 She went Up to the chamber, where the fair descent Of great Alcinous slept 1667 Milton *P L* X 979 Our descent Which must be born to certain woe, devourd By Death at last.

9. A stage in the line of descent; a generation.

1513 More in Grafton *Chron* (1568) II. 809 Which house enjoyed the same [crown] three discentes 1593 Bilson *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 7 Euen twelue descents after the flood 1673 Ray *Journ Low C.* 308 Such as can prove their Gentility for three or four Descents. 1765–9 Blackstone *Comm* (1793) 252 After a breach of the succession that continued for three descents 1818 Hallam *Mid Ages* (1872) II 67 A lineal succession of four descents without the least opposition

10 *Law* The passing of property (in England only of real property) to the heir or heirs without disposition by will; transmission by inheritance.

c 1330 R Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 243 To haf þe scheld þorgh heritage descent *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs & Lim Mon* ix, The grete lordis of þe londe, by reason off nev Dissentes ffallyng vnto ham, by reason also off marriages, Purchasses, and oþer titles, schal often tymes growe to be gretter than thay be now 1523 Fitzherb *Surv* Prol, Than if the owner make a true pee degre or conueyaunce by discente or by purchace vnto the said landes. 1628 Coke *On Litt* 13 b, Discent signifieth when lands do by right of blood fall unto any after the death of his ancestors. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) I. 303 That fines should be paid upon admittance, as well upon alienation as descent. 1858 Ld. St. Leonards *Handy-bk Prop Law* XXIII 177 No real property can pass otherwise than by grant by deed or by descent or devise, whereas mere personal property will pass by delivery from hand to hand.

†b. *Descent cast*: transmission by inheritance actually effected (with special reference to its bearing on an outstanding adverse claim); cf. Cast *v.* 36. *Obs.*

[*a* 1626 Bacon *Max & Uses Com Law* I (1636) 3 If I make a feoffment in fee, upon condition that the feoffee shall infeoffe over, and the feoffee be disseised, and a discent [be] cast] *a* 1845 Stephens *Comment. Laws Engl* (1868) III. 518 An Act was passed in the year 1833 (3 & 4 Will. IV. c 27) containing .the provisions. that no descent cast or discontinuance happening after 31st Dec. 1833, should toll or defeat any right of entry or action for the recovery of land.

c *transf* and *fig.* Transmission of a title, dignity, personal quality, etc to heirs or to offspring.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* IV VII (Caxton 1483) 61 The synne of Adam hath atteyned to men by. descent of kyndely heritage *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* II. 156 His incorrupted sceptre . his sceptre of descent. *a* 1704 Locke (J.), If the agreement and consent of men first gave a sceptre into any one's hand, that also must direct its descent and conveyance.

†Descentive, *a Obs rare* In 6 disc-. [f. prec. + -IVE] Descending; = DESCENSIVE

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 7 The notable immunities, franchises, priuileges she is endowed with . by the discentiue line of Kings from the Conquest

Desceptation, obs. var of DISCEPTATION.

†Descercle, *v Obs rare.* [a OF *des-, descercler,* f *des-, dé-* (DE- I 6) + *cercle* circle, hoop The mod repr. would be *decircle*] *trans* To deprive of its circle or circles.

To *descercle* a helm cf CIRCLE *sb* 10 b

1485 CAXTON *Chas Gt* 102 Rolland araught maiadas vpon his helme, that he descerkled and departed it

Descern, Desces, -ceise, Descharge, Descide, Descipher, Descition, obs ff. DISCERN (DECERN), DECEASE, DISCHARGE, DECIDE, DECIPHER, DECISION.

1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes' Trial* 118 The supreame Councell of the Realme to whose descition it belongeth.

†Descide, *v Obs. rare* [f L. *dē-scindĕre* or *dī-scindĕre* to divide, or *dis-cīdĕre* to cut in pieces] To cut, indent.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 324 Its leafs are variously descided and serrated in their circuit

Descl- · see DISCL-.

Descloizite (dĕklŏi zəit) *Min.* [named from Descloizeaux, a French mineralogist.] A vanadate of lead and zinc, an orthorhombic mineral, of olive-green colour, occurring in small crystals on a siliceous and ferruginous gangue from South America (Dana).

Desconfite, -ure, obs ff DISCOMFIT, -URE.

Descrial (dĭskrəi·ăl). [f DESCRY *v*[1] + -AL II 5] Discovery of something obscure or distant

1608 *Answ. Discov Rom. Doctr.* 1 The strange Discriall of this great Discouerer

Describabi·lity. [f. next: see -ITY.] Capability of being described.

a 1866 J GROTE *Exam Utilit Philos* II. (1870) 38 A definiteness or describability as to happiness.

Describable (dĭskrəi băb'l) *a* [f. DESCRIBE *v* + -ABLE] Capable of or admitting description.

1802 PALEY *Nat Theol.* ix (R.), Keill has reckoned up, in the human body, four hundred and fourty-six muscles, dissectible and describable 1877 LADY BRASSEY *Voy Sunbeam* V (1878) 269 Another shade, only describable by the term molten lava colour

Descri bble, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. *scribble* after *describe*] *trans.* To scribble an account of.

1794 MISS GUNNING *Packet* IV. 275, I can, as you find, describble Richaid and Sarah Adams; but . to describe would be absolute presumption.

Describe (dĭskrəi·b), *v.* Also 6-7 **descrybe, discrybe,** 8 **discribe.** [ad. L. *dēscrīb-ĕre* to copy off, transcribe, write down, write off, sketch off in writing or painting, mark off, etc., f. DE- I. 2 + *scrībĕre* to write. Preceded in ME use by *descrive* (through OF.), of which *describe* may be considered as an assimilation to the orig. L. form. The spelling *dis-* arose from confusion with words having the prefix *des-, dis-*: see DES-.]

†1. To write down, set forth in writing or in written words; to transcribe, copy out. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W de W. 1531) 233 So Peter Berchorius in his dictionary describeth it 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 625 Whose verses I will here describe [*verses follow*] 1649 JER TAYLOR *Gt Exemp* Exhort § 12 Christ our Lawgiver hath described all his Father's will in Sanctions and Signatures of laws.

†b To write down in a register; to enrol. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* IV 41 These that are now described by name. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. IV v § 6 218 He was indeed gone into Ægypt describing a royall Army. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Wks* (1835) I 262 (Cent Dict.) His name was described in the book of life.

†c To write down as one's opinion; to declare, state. *Obs rare*

1771 FLETCHER *Checks* Wks 1795 II 300 Is it modest to describe ecathedria, that the dead Ephesians .. could not work for life?

2. To set forth in words, written or spoken, by reference to qualities, recognizable features, or characteristic marks, to give a detailed or graphic account of. (The ordinary current sense.)

1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* 1 203 As auncyent Cronycles descryben it full playne 1538 STARKEY *England* II i. 144 Hys perfayt state . of vs before descrybyd 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* IV. 220 Describe we next the Nature of the Bees. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. VIII 173 Describing the rest of his household-stuff 1833 LAMB *Elia* Sec II *Wedding,* I am ill at describing female apparel. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 38 He was described for us .. by a master hand.

b with *complement*

1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol.* I. III (1611) 7 The institution thereof is described as being established 1600 E BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 314 That the Iland was no lesse fortified then had beene described unto them 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V 71 Glanville describes a fine to be an accommodation of a . suit. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) IV 23 Pleasures as well as opinions may be described as good or bad

3 To set forth in delineation or pictorial representation; to represent, picture, portray; in quot. 1526 *fig. Obs* or *arch.*

1526 TINDALE *Gal.* III. 1 To whom Jesus Christ was described before the eyes. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* IV 1 Take a tyle and describe vpon the cite off Ierusalem. 1600 J PORY tr *Leo's Africa* II 149 Then describe they certaine signes upon the hands and forehead 1620 E BLOUNT *Horæ Subsec* 352 A Gladiatore admirably described in Marble 1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 362 Accept the preceeding Map This describing India on the other side Ganges 1774 J BRYANT *Mythol* II 123 We find the Sun to be described under the appearance of a bright star

†b Of things. To represent or stand for pictorially. *Obs*

1643 VICARS *Looking-glass Malign* 15 The picture of a man in a tub . to describe a Roundhead 1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc* 317 These twelve Divisions are to describe the twelve Houis of the Day. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 121 A second model . to describe the external form

4 To delineate, mark out the form or shape of, trace the outline of (a geometrical figure, etc). **a.** said of personal agents.

1552 HULOET, Describe, *circumscribo* 1559 W CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr Glasse* 122 Describe the like arck from B to A 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I 1 8A triangle set or described vpon a line 1669 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* IV 1, With chalk I first describe a circle here 1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc* 126 To measure and describe the Ground plot 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* I § 15 Describe arches of circles

b. said of things.

1559 W CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr Glasse* 55 A lyne, moved can but describe a plat forme And a plat forme moved . describeth a Body 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 239 It beginneth to divide it selfe two waies, and to describe the Ile of Thanet. 1821 CRAIG *Lect Drawing* I 7 Representing objects by lines which describe their contours or dimensions

5 To form or trace by motion; to pass or travel over (a certain course or distance)

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr Glasse* 34 The most northely circle which the Sonne describeth 1662 HOBBES *Seven Probl.* Wks 1845 VII 10 The arches are the spaces which these two motions describe 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil* I Wks 1871 I 281 A body that describes a mile in an hour. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* IX 252 They describe parabolic curves. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect Light* 29 The white-hot particles of carbon in a flame describe lines of light

6 To mark off or distribute into parts, to map or parcel out. *rare.*

1535 COVERDALE *Josh* XVIII 6 Describye ye the londe in seuen partes [so 1611 and R V; WYCLIF, discryue]

†b. To apportion, assign under limits. [So in Lat.] *Obs. rare*

1531 ELYOT *Gov* I ii, I wyll therfore kepe my penne within the space that is discribed to me

¶7 =DESCRY *v*[1] Cf DESCRIVE *v.*[4] and the converse confusion in DESCRY *v.*[2]

1574 RICH *Merc & Soldier* H VIIJ, Venus was first described, sittynge in her Waggon. 1592 GRLENE *Tullies Love* (1609) G, As soone as she had discribed him, and for certainty knew that it was he, yonder quoth she comes that odde man of Rome 1620 SHELTON *Quix* IV XXII 285 Overnight we described this Wharf. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 567, I describ'd his way Bent all on speed, and markt his Aerie Gate 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F* XLVII (1792) VIII. 312 The smallest blemish has not been described by. jealous. eyes.

Hence **Descri bed** *ppl. a.*

1552 HULOET, Described, *circumscriptus* 1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc* 196 Then described width. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* IV. 64 In the described position of the three relations of speech

Describee (dĭskrəi bī·) [f. DESCRIBE *v.* + -EE.] One to whom a thing is described

1830 DISRAELI in *Home Letters* (1885) 50 Description is always a bore, both to the describer and to the describee. 1885 *Punch* 23 May 243/2 Describee is a happy specimen of a whole series of words much required in our language

Descri·beless, *a. nonce-wd* [f. DESCRIBE *v.* + -LESS] Incapable of description, indescribable.

a 1850 W. THOM in *D Jerrold's Shilling Mag*, Come, though no verdure on your describeless and ruined limbs

Describent (dĭskrəi bĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *describentem,* pr. pple. of *dēscrībĕre* to DESCRIBE.]

A. *adj.* 'Describing, marking out by its motion' (Ash 1775). **B.** *sb Geom.* A point, line, or surface, producing by its motion a line, surface, or solid; a generatrix

1704 in J HARRIS *Lex Techn.*

Describer (dĭskrəi bəi) [f DESCRIBE *v* + -ER[1].] One who describes, or gives a description.

1550 BALE *Apol* 18 (R.) The describers of y[e] primatiue church, Egesippus and Eusebius 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 2 Pomponius Mela the describer of the world. 1727 DE FOE *Syst Magic* I II. (1840) 47 Our wise describers of the magic of the ancients 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev* V. 160 The historical describer has always to regret that he must show events not simultaneously but in succession

Describing (dĭskrəi bĭŋ), *vbl sb.* [f DESCRIBE *v.* + -ING[1]] The action of the vb DESCRIBE, description

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 120 By the makinge and describyng of this onely Mappe 1581 SIDNEY *Apol Poetrie* (Arb.) 22 Their passionate describing of passions 1827 COBBETT *Taking Leave* 9 Greater powers of describing

Descri·bing, *ppl a.* [f as prec. + -ING 2.] That describes; descriptive.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol Poetrie* (Arb.) 29 The right describing note to know a Poet by 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 66 This describinge definitione.

Descrier (dĭskrəi·əɹ) Also 7 **descryer.** [f. DESCRY *v.*[1] + -ER 1] One who descries, or discovers.

1599-1623 MINSHEU *Span Dict* A Descrier, *Descubridor.* 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 58 Foxes . if they bee seene stealing the Grapes, fall a biting their descryers by the shinnes 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 120 The glad descryer shall not miss To taste the nectar of a kiss From Venus' lips

Descri·pt, *ppl a* [ad L *dēscript-us,* pa. pple. of *dēscrībĕre* to DESCRIBE] Described Also **†a** Properly arranged (=L *dēscriptus*) (but perh, in quot. 1665, for L. *descriptus* divided, apportioned). **b** Inscribed, engraved, chased (not a L sense). **B.** as *sb* (see quot 1731).

1665 J WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 219 They commixt set Forms, and descript Orders in one and the same Temple. 1731 BAILEY vol II, *Descripts* (with Botanic Writers), such plants as are described 1775 ASH, *Descript,* described 1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* II 260 Sectarians of every kind, descript and non descript. 1863 P S WORSLEY *Poems & Transl* 8 Two huge valves, embossed with graven gold and descript with all Which earth and heaven Foster in wave or field

Description (dĭskri pʃən). Also 4-6 **de-discryp-, discrip-, -cion, -cioun, -cyon, -cyoun, -tyowne, -sion,** etc. [a F. *description,* in OF. also *-cripcion, -crition, -cission,* ad L *dēscriptiōn-em,* n. of action from *dēscrībĕre* (ppl stem *dēscript-*) to DESCRIBE (See there as to the spelling *dis-*)] The action of describing; the result or product of this action

†1 The action of writing down; inscription. *Obs rare.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng* CCXXV 231 Vnder the description and writing of the name of Englond and of Fraunce

†b. Writing down in a register, enrolment

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks.* I 316 Syryne bigan to make his discripcion. 1609 BIBLL (Douay) 2 *Sam* XXIV 9 Joab gave the number of the description of the people to the king

2 The action of setting forth in words by mentioning recognizable features or characteristic marks; verbal representation or portraiture.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Last Age of Chirche* 26 Pis also [he] schewip openly bi discripcioun of tyme 1387 TREVISA *Higden* I 29 (Matz.) With descripcioun of þe lasse world. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 13 If the crafth of descrypcyoun I cowde as weel forge As cowde Boyce 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 6 Geographie is the discriptioun of the face, and picture of th' earth. 1606 SHAKS *Ant & Cl.* II. II 203 For her owne person, It beggerd all discription. 1806 WOLCOTT (P Pindar) *Tristiæ* Wks 1812 V 335 Description on your pencil waits 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I 2 Writers .. gifted with strong imaginations, are masters of description

b (with *pl.*) A statement which describes, sets forth, or portrays; a graphic or detailed account of a person, thing, scene, etc

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 8875 Yhit wille I imagyn Ffor to gyf it a descripcion *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1911 That send The discriptioune Off him tane thar 1553 T WILSON *Rhet* 95 A description or an euident declaration of a thyng as though we sawe it euen now doen. 1676 RAY *Corr* (1848) 122 Clusius had . better descriptions of them [species of birds]. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II 186 Polybius takes notice of Vesuvius, in his description of Italy. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II 108 An old man answering the description of Humphrey 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* Crit. Misc Ser 1 198 The more correct description of what has happened

c *Logic.* (See quots.)

1628 T SPENCER *Logick* 193 A description is a sentence which setteth out a thing, even by other arguments 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 143 ¶ 3 Descriptions are definitions of a more lax and fanciful kind 1843 MILL *Logic* I VIII § 5 The second kind of imperfect definition, in which the name of a class is defined by attributes which are not included in its connotation . has been termed Description

3 The combination of qualities or features that marks out or serves to describe a particular class Hence, **b.** A sort, species, kind, or variety, capable of being so described.

[*c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* I. § 21 Shapen in maner of a lop webbe after the olde descripcioun 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* XLIII 11 The commynge in, the goinge out, all the maner and descripcion therof] 1596 SHAKS *Merch V* III. II 303 Pay him sixe thousand Before a friend of this description Shall lose a haire 1864 D. G MITCHELL *Sev Stor* 306 The man must be a louc of the worst description

b 1781 T GILBERT *Relief Poor* 6 That all Descriptions of poor Persons should be sent thither 1785 PALEY *Pol Philos* (ed. 8.) I 303 The invitation, or voluntary admission, of impure thoughts falls within the same description. 1844 MRS HOUSTON *Yacht Voy Texas* II 278 The Volante is a description of vehicle, peculiar to Cuba

†4 Pictorial representation; a picture, painting. *Obs. rare*

1620 E BLOUNT *Horæ Subsec* 366 The high Altar is set out by Michael Angeloes curious description of the day of Iudgement. *a* 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* 257 (T.) The description is of the earth and water both together, and it is done by circles

5. *Geom* **a.** The 'describing' of a geometrical figure; see DESCRIBE *v* 4 ? *Obs.*

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist Philos* (1701) 9/1 Whence may be deduced the description of a Rectangle Triangle in a Circle. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl, Description,* in geometry.

b Tracing out or passing over a certain course or distance

1706 W JONES *Syn. Palmar Matheseos* 294 The Times .. of Description shall be as the Square Roots of the Altitudes of the Cones 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos* 91 The time taken up in the description of the arch EF. 1858 HERSCHEL *Astron.* § 490 Equable description of areas is itself the essential criterion of a continual direction of the acting force towards the centre.

Hence **Descri·ptionate** *a*, characterized by description, descriptive. **Descri·ptionist**, one who professes to give a description **Descri ptionless** *a*, without or beyond description.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T* (1613) 164 Sutable descriptionate politures 1827 *Examiner* 211/2 A mere connoisseur and descriptionist 1838 *Fraser's Mag* XVII 31 These locomotive descriptionists and thirty mile an hour travelling penmen 1852 *Ibid* XLVI 454 That broiling and dusty, but beautiful and quite descriptionless road

Descriptive (dĭskri·ptiv), *a* [ad. (late) L. *dēscriptīv-us* containing a description, f. *dēscript-*, ppl stem of *dēscrībĕre* see -IVE Cf F. *descriptif*] Having the quality or function of describing; serving to describe; characterized by description

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 94 ¶1 The sound of some emphatical and descriptive words 1820 HAZLITT *Lect Dram Lit* 141 They are lyrical and descriptive poets of the first order 1882a A. W. WARD *Dickens* 1 18 A descriptive power that seemed to lose sight of nothing. *Mod* A handbook of Descriptive Anatomy

b const *of*

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat* II. 176 Circumstances descriptive of similar connections 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 71 A name sufficiently descriptive of its construction

Hence **Descri·ptively** *adv*, **Descri·ptiveness.**

1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I 183 The Allegany has been descriptively called the back bone of the United States 1834 *Q. Rev* L 296 Represented with lively and attractive descriptiveness 1870 SPURGEON *Treas Dav* Ps 1 1 The term 'stood' descriptively represents their obstinacy.

†**Descri·ptory**, *a Obs* [f. *dēscript-*, ppl stem of L *dēscrībĕre*: see -ORY] =prec.

1586 A DAY *Eng Secretary* 1 (1625) 23 Epistles meerely Descriptorie *Ibid* 24 A letter Descriptorie, wherein is particularly described an ancient Citie

†**Descri·ve**, *v Obs* exc. *Sc.* Forms: 3–9 **descrive**, 3–5 **discreve**, 4–5 **dyscreve**, 4 **descryfe**, 5–6 **dyscryve**, **discryve**, **-ive**, **descryve**. [a OF *descriv-re* (13th c), later *descrire*, full stem *descriv-* (mod F *décrire*, *décriv-*) = Pr *descruire*, Cat *descruure*, It *descrivere*·—L. *dēscrībĕre*. In the course of the 16th c gradually superseded (exc in Sc) by the latinized form DESCRIBE.

Descrive was in ME reduced to *descre* (DESCRY *v* 2), and thus confused in form, and sometimes in sense with DESCRY *v*1 Hence *descrive* also occurs as a form of the latter]

1. To write down, inscribe; to write out, transcribe

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlix 16 Lo I in myn hondis I haue discriued thee 14 *Circumcision* in *Tundale's Vis* 90 Thys name which may not be dyscreved *c* 1450 LYDG *Compl Loveres Life* XXVIII, To discryve and write at the fulle The woful compleynt 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 284/1 Mathewe and Luke descryue not the generacion of Marye but of Joseph

b. To write down in a register, enrol; cf. *Vulg.* Luke II 1 *ut describeretur universus orbis*

1297 [see DESCRIVING *vbl sb*] 1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xi 26 There dwelten forsothe in the tentis two men for and thei weren discryued [Vulg *descripti fuerant*, 1611 and they were of them that were written]. — *Luke* II 1 That al the world schulde be discryued *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs & Lim. Mon* xvi. (1714) 120 Theyr secund Emperor, comaundyd al the World to be discrivyd [*v r.* (1885) 149 discribed.]

2. =DESCRIBE *v.* 2

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 10 Þus seint Iame descriueð religiun & ordre. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel Wks. II. 318 Þei ben þes þat Ysay discryveþ þat þei seien good is yvel *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 865, I wot not what of hir nose I shal descryve; So faire hath no womman alyve 1552 ABP HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 45 It is expedient to descrive quha is ane heretyk 1671 *True Non-conf* 134 Which we finde descrived in the Scriptures of the New Testament 1785 BURNS *To W Simpson* XVI, Let me fair Nature's face descrive 1858 M PORTEOUS *'Souter Johnny'* 15 Hamely chiels. Wha Tammy's haunts can weel descrive,

absol 1393 GOWER *Conf* III. 120 So as these olde wise men Descrive

3 a To represent pictorially or by delineation; also *absol* b. To draw geometrically (figures, etc) c To trace out or pass over (a definite course). Cf DESCRIBE *v* 3–6.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* I. § 17 The plate vnder thi Riet is descriued with 3 [principal] cercles. 1393 LANGL *P Pl.* C. XXI. 214 Ho coube kyndeliche with colour discriue, Yf alle þe worlde wer̃ whit. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* VIII. XI. (1495) 317 Epicicles is a lytyll cercle that a planete discryueth 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Abacus* a counting table such as Astronomers descriue their figures in

d. To map out, set forth the boundaries of. (But also often including the general sense 2.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 7 Þat in stories meteþ and discryueþ all þe worlde wyde 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 20 Kyng william conquerour made alle these shires to be descreued and moten. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot.* (1821) I p XLVI, We will discrive the samin [the Ilis] in maner and forme as followis

¶ 4 =DESCRY *v.*1 [Cf etymol note above.]

c 1340 *Cursor M* 6544 (Fairf) For to discriue [*v r* to se] þaire cursed dede. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B XX 93 þenne mette þis man ar heraudes of armes hadden descreued lordes. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* XXIII 84 (Harl MS) No man cowde discryve whether of hem shuld be Emperour 1551 ROBINSON tr *More's Utop.* (Arb) 50 Also flyinge he shoulde be discriued by the roundyng of his heade,

Hence **Descri·ved** *ppl a.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr* II XVII 248 Bi the now discriued and taust maner. *Ibid* 408 The..bifore descryued tymes,

†**Descri·ving**, *vbl sb. Obs* [f. prec. + -ING1] Describing; description

1297 R GLOUC (1724) 60 Þis August let make a descriuyng, þat y mad nas neuer er 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* II 2 This firste discryuyng was maad of Cyryne 1486 *Bk St Albans* E IV a, The discreuyng of a Bucke 1530 PALSGR 165 *Blasdn*, a blasyng or discryvyng of ons armes 1792 BURNS *Auld Rob Morris* V, How past descriving had then been my bliss

Descry (dĭskrəi), *v*1 Forms: 4 **discryghe**, 4–6 **discrye**, 5 **dyscry(e**, 6 **descrye**, 6–7 **descrie**, **discrie**, 4– **descry** [app. a OF *descrier* to cry, publish, decry, f. *des-*, *dé-*, L DIS- + *crier* to cry

The sense development is not altogether clear, it was perhaps in some respect influenced by the reduction of DESCRIVE to *descry* (see next), and consequent confusion of the two words: cf DESCRIVE *v* 4, also DESCRIBE *v* 7 In several instances it is difficult to say to which of the verbs the word belongs. thus

c 1300 *K. Alis* 138 For̃ astronomye and nygremauncye No couthe ther non so muche discryghe]

I To cry out, declare, make known, bewray.

†1. *trans.* To cry out, proclaim, announce, as a herald *Obs rare*

[Cf. quot. 1377 in DESCRIVE *v* 4] *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam* 1178 Haiowdes of armes than they wente, For to dyscrye thys tuinayment In eche londys 3ende

†2. To announce, declare; to make known, disclose, reveal · a of persons b of things. *Obs.*

a *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* (Surtees) 203 My name to you wille I descry. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H *Ps* XXV 3 Thy right waies unto me, Lord, descrye 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* I II I i, At length Jupiter descried himself, and Hercules yielded 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist Philos.* (1701) 290/2 Diogenes, thou Who to content the ready way To following Ages didst descry

b *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 323 Hyt [the seventhe poynt] dyscryeth wel opunly, Thou schal not by thy maystres wyf ly 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* I x 34 Whose sober lookes her wisedome well descride *a* 1592 H SMITH *Wks* (1867) II 200 This light doth not only descry itself, but all other things round about it 1635 COWLEY *Davideis* IV 231 A thoughtful Eye That more of Care than Passion did descry 1639 DRUMM OF HAWTH *Fam Epistles* Wks (1711) 140 His cheeks scarce with a small down descrying his sex

†c. With a sense of injurious revelation: To disclose what is to be kept secret; to betray, bewray; to lead to the discovery of. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M* 7136 (Trin) þat was a greet folye hir lordes [*i e* Samson's] counsel to discrye ? *c* 1475 *Sqr lowe Degre* 110 Thy counsayl shall I never dyscry 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 131 That he be not descride by his alleadging of Authors 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton* 90 Hee had like to have descried them [his parents] with his wrawling 1614 BP HALL *Recoll Treat* 509 In notorious burglaries, oftimes there is a weapon left behinde, which descrieth the authors 1670 MILTON *Hist Eng* II, His purple robe he [Alectus] had thrown aside lest it should descry him.

II To cry out against, cry down, decry

†3. To shout a war-cry upon, challenge to fight; =ASCRY *v* 1 b

c 1400 *Rowland & O* 273 No kyng in Cristyante Dare discrye hym ther with steven 1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng.* CXCVII 175 The gentil knyghtes fledden and the vileyns egrely hem discryed and grad an high 'yelde yow traytours!'

†4 To denounce, disparage; =DECRY *v* 2 *Obs*

c 1400 *York Manual* (Surtees) p XVI, We curse and descry all thos that thys yllys hase done. 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol* (1867) 407 They contemn and descry those, as ignorant of divine mysteries.

†5 To cry down, depreciate (coin); = DECRY

1638 SIR R COTTON *Abstr. Rec. Tower* 23 The descrying of the Coyne

III. To get sight of, discover, examine.

6 To catch sight of, *esp* from a distance, as the scout or watchman who is ready to announce the enemy's approach; to espy.

c 1340 *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 81 Þe comlokest [lady] to discrye. *c* 1430 *Sir Tryam.* 1053, XII fosters dyscryed hym then, That were kepars of that fee 1569 STOCKER tr *Diod Sic* III VIII 114 He might descry a mightie and terrible Nauie sayling towards the citie 1605 *Play Stucley* in Simpson *Sch Shaks* (1878) 190 The English sentinels do keep good watch; If they descry us all our labour's lost 1791 COWPER *Iliad* III. 38 In some woodland height descrying A serpent huge. 1868 Q VICTORIA *Life Highl* 39 To meet Albert, whom I descried coming towards us 1877 BLACK *Green Past* XXXIII. (1878) 267 At intervals we descried a maple

7. To discover by observation, to find out, detect; to perceive, observe, see.

c 1430 *Syr Tryam* 783 Hors and man felle downe And sone he was dyscryed 1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor* 491 b, There is no man. that will not easily descry. want of Judgement in you 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps* XXXIV Paraphr 181 Being by them descryed to be David 1667 MILTON *P. L* I 290 To descry new Lands, Rivers or Mountains in her spotty Globe 1797 SOUTHEY *Ballad K Charlemain* 1 All but the Monarch could plainly descry From whence came her white and her red 1812 J WILSON *Isle of Palms* II. 582 He can descry That she is not afraid. 1862 LD BROUGHAM *Brit Const* XVI 249 The bounds which separated that school from Romanism were very difficult to descry

absol 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl* in *Acc Sev. Late Voy.* (1711) 33, I could not see any sign of People. but still Hills and Vallies as far as we could descry.

†b *intr* To discern, discriminate. *Obs rare.*

1633 P FLETCHER *Purple Isl* VIII VIII. 108 Pure Essence, who hast made a stone descrie 'Twixt natures hid,

†8. *trans* To investigate, spy out, explore. *Obs*

1596 DRAYTON *Legends* III 175 He had iudicially descryde The cause. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* I. 23 The house of Joseph sent to descry Bethel. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistress* 145 Right well she knew each temper to descry.

†**Descry**, *v*2 *Obs* [app a variant of *descryve*, DESCRIVE *v*, partly perh originating in the later form of the Fr infinitive *descri-re*, and pres. t *descri, -cris, -crit*, but mainly due to confusion in Eng of *descrive* and *descry* vb 1] =DESCRIVE, DESCRIBE

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 9747 Some of his þewes y wil descrye *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 41 In the thyrd parte ar discryed Cuthbert mirakles 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II 63 b, This Serpente I haue descried, as wrangled into a wreathe 1613 WITHER *Sat, Occasion*, He descries Elenchi, full of subtile falacies

absol c 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6546 Cuthbert þai chese as bede descryse 1572 *Damon & Pithias* Prol in Hazl *Dodsley* IV. 12 A thing once done indeed, as histories do descry

†**Descry**, **discry**, *sb. Obs* [f. DESCRY *v.*1]

1. Cry, war-cry; =ASCRY *sb*

c 1400 *Rowland & O* 1476 'Mount Joye' was thaire discrye.

2. Discovery of that which is distant or obscure; perception from a distance.

1605 SHAKS *Lear* IV VI. 217 The maine descry Stands on the hourely thought 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* X 1 (1632) 1253 Without danger of descry

Descry·ing, *vbl sb*1 [f DESCRY *v*1] The action of the vb DESCRY1, perception from a distance, discovery; also *attrib*

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Hist Scot* (R.), Vpon the first descrieng of the enimies approach *a* 1729 S CLARKE *Serm* I CXIII (R.), Now we see through a glass darkly, as through a descrying-glass.

†**Descry·ing**, *vbl sb*2 Description, enrolment, etc · see DESCRY *v* 2

c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 20 Þis descrying was first made vnder Cirinus. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 119 Descryinge, *descriptio*

Descure, var. *discure*, obs. f. DISCOVER *v.*

Desdaine, **-dayn**, **-deigne**, obs. ff DISDAIN.

Dese, obs. form of DAIS

Deseas(e, obs form of DISEASE.

†**De·secate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *dēsecāre* to cut off or away, f DE- I 2 + *secāre* to cut. (The regular form is DESECT; but in L. *dēsecātus* for *dēsecto* is in Cassiodorus.] *trans* To cut off, cut away; to cut free from entanglement or obstruction. Hence **De secated** *ppl. a*

1623 COCKERAM, *Desecate*, to mow or cut off. 1651 *Relig. Wotton.* 334 So as the Soul hath a freer and more desecated operation. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr*, and in mod Dicts.

So †**Deseca·tion** *Obs*

1623 COCKERAM, *Desecation*, mowing or cutting off.

Desece, **-es(e**, **-esse**, **-eyce**, obs. ff. DECEASE, DISEASE.

Desecrate (de sĭkrēt), *v.* [f. DE- II 1 + stem of *con-secrate*. In L *dēsecrāre* or *dēsacrāre* meant to consecrate, dedicate. OF. had *des-sacrer* (*des-* = L. *dis-*) still in Cotgr (1611) 'to profane, violate, unhallow', = It. *dissacrare* 'to unconsecrate, unhallow' (Florio); these may have suggested the formation of the English word]

trans To take away its consecrated or sacred character from (anything); to treat as not sacred or hallowed; to profane.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm* Wks 1687 I. XV. 213 If we do venture to swear upon any slight or vain occasion, we then desecrate Swearing, and are guilty of profaning a most sacred Ordinance. [Not in PHILLIPS, COCKER, KERSEY] 1675 [see DESECRATING *ppl a.*]. 1721 BAILEY, *Desecrate*, to defile or unhallow. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I VI. 416 What Licinia had dedicated, could not be considered as sacred · so that the Senate injoined the Prætor to see it desecrated and to efface whatever had been inscribed upon it. 1776 HORNE *On Ps* LXXIV (R.) When the soul sinks under a temptation, the dwelling-place of God's name is desecrated to the ground. 1837 J H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed 2) III. XXI. 333 More plausibly even might we desecrate Sunday 1860 PUSEY *Min Proph.* 204 The vessels of the Temple were desecrated by being employed in idol-worship

b. To divert from a sacred *to* a profane purpose; to dedicate or devote *to* something evil

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII 156 With a libation of unmixed water did he devote us to the infernal gods—or, desecrate us to the Furies. 1849 SIR J STEPHEN *Eccl Biog.* (1850) I 312 Particular spots. were desecrated to Satan 1860 PUSEY *Min Proph.* 76 Desecrating to false worship the place which had been consecrated by the revelation of the true God.

c To dismiss or degrade from holy orders. *arch.*

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Desecrate*, to discharge of his orders, to degrade. 1676 in COLLS *c* 1800 W. TOOKE *Russia* (W), The [Russian] clergy can not suffer corporal punishment without being previously desecrated.

De·secrate, *ppl. a rare.* =DESECRATED.

1873 BROWNING *Red Cott Nt-cap* 934 Than that her dignity be desecrate By neighbourhood of vulgar table

Desecrated (de sĭkrēted), *ppl a* [f prec. vb + -ED] Deprived of its sacred character; treated as unhallowed, profaned.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnarum* Poet. Wks 1721 II 68 Thou, O most holy, dost detest A desecrated Breast. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand by Loire* 48 The desecrated temple forms the stables and coach-houses.

Desecrater, var. of DESECRATOR.

De'secrating, *ppl. a.* [f DESECRATE *v* + -ING 2] That desecrates or deprives of sacredness
1675 L ADDISON *State of Jews* 190 (T) The desecrating hands of the enemy 1862 TRENCH *Poems, Visit to Tusculum* 100 The rude touch of desecrating time

Desecration (desĭkrē·ĭ ʃən). [n of action from DESECRATE, see -ATION.] The action of desecrating, deprivation of sacred or hallowed character, profanation; also, desecrated condition.
a 1717 T PARNELL *Life Zoilus* (T.), They sentenced him [Zoilus] to suffer by fire, as the due reward of his desecrations 1727 BAILEY vol II, *Desecration*, an unhallowing, a profaning 1779 in Brand *Hist Newcastle* (1789) II 124 *note*, The oratory has been shut up to preserve it from future desecrations *a* 1808 BP PORTEUS *Profan Lord's Day* (R.), Various profanations of the sabbath threaten a gradual desecration of that holy day 1858 FROUDE *Hist Eng* III xiii 99 The desecration of the abbey chapels 1870 EMERSON *Soc & Solit*, *Domestic Life* Wks. (Bohn) III 55 Does the consecration of Sunday confess the desecration of the entire week?

Desecrative (de sĭkrē·tiv), *a* [f DESECRATE + -IVE.] Calculated or tending to desecrate or deprive of sacred character.
a 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Lett. R. H Horne* (1877) I. ii 18 [It] the union between tragedy and the gas lights less desecrative of the Divine theory? 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* IX xx iv. 71 Merchants' Bills were a sacred thing, in spite of Bamberg and desecrative individualities

Desecrator (de sĭkrē·tə(r)). Also -er [agent-n from DESECRATE: see -OR, -ER.] One who desecrates or profanes.
1879 MORLEY *Burke* VII 132 The desecrators of the church and the monarchy of France. 1882 *Harper's Mag* LXV 74 Man, the desecrater of the forest temples 1884 *Nonconf & Indep* 27 Mar 300/3 Desecrators of the Sabbath

†**Dese·ct,** *v Obs.*—° [f L *dēsect-*, ppl stem of *dēsecāre* to cut away or off, f DE- I. 2 + *secāre* to cut] *trans* To cut away, cut down.
1604 R CAWDREY *Table Alph*, *Desect*, cut away from any thing

†**Dese·ction.** *Obs.*—° [ad. L *dēsectiōn-em*, n of action from *dēsecāre*: see prec] The action of cutting off or cutting down
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Desection*, a cutting down. 1663 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav* 102 *Desection*, a mowing or cutting off

Desederabill, var DESIDERABLE *Obs*

Desegmentation (dī segmĕntē·ĭ ʃən) *Biol.* [f. DE- II 1 + SEGMENT.] The process of reducing the number of segments by the union or coalescence of several of these into one, as in the carapace of a lobster, cranium of a vertebrate, etc.; the fact or condition of being thus united
1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp Anat* 228 A number of metameres may be united to form larger segments. This state of things results in a desegmentation of the body.

Dese·gmented, *ppl a. Biol.* [f as prec] Having the number of segments reduced by coalescence; formed into one by coalescence of segments.

Deseite, Deseive, obs ff. DECEIT, DECEIVE

Desembogue, Deseminate, obs ff. DISEMBOGUE, DISSEMINATE.

Desemiticize, Desentimentalize, -ed: see DE- II. 1.

Desend, desention, obs ff DESCEND, -CENSION.

Desere(n, Deserite, obs. ff. DISHEIR *v.*, DISHERIT.

Desert (dĭzə·ɹt), *sb*.1 Forms: 4- **desert,** 3-6 **deserte,** 4 **desserte,** 4-5 **decert(e, dissert,** 6 **dyserte,** 6-7 **desart** [a. OF. *desert* masc., *deserte, desserte* fem., derivs of *deservir, desservir* to DESERVE. The Fr. words are analogous to *descent, descente*, etc, and belong to an obs pa pple. *desert* of *deservir*, repr. late L. *-servīt-um* for *-servīt-um*.]

1. Deserving; the becoming worthy of recompense, i e. of reward or punishment, according to the good or ill of character or conduct; worthiness of recompense, merit or demerit
1297 R GLOUC (1724) 253 Vor þe soþuast God Deþe after oure deserte *c* 1325 *E. E Allit P* A 594 Þou quytez vchon as hys desserte 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E vij b, God rewarded eche of them after their deserte and meryte. *a* 1541 WYATT *Poet Wks* (1861) 168 Such sauce as they have served To me without desart 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss* I 75 Ægisthus past his fate, and had desert To warrant our infliction. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sighs & Groues* 1, O do not use me After my sinnes ! look not on my desert. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 193 ₱ 1 Some will always mistake the degree of their own desert 1861 MILL *Utilit* v. 66 What constitutes desert? a person is understood to deserve good if he does right, evil if he does wrong.

b. In a good sense: Meritoriousness, excellence, worth.
c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* III. pr VI 78 It semeþ þat gentilesse be a maner preysynge þat comeþ of decert of auncestres *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 473 For þe childes hye desert, God shewed meruaile in apert 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt Tamburl* v. III, If you retain desert of holiness 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist.* III. VI § 3 The Crown due to him, no less by desert then descent. 1704 ADDISON *Poems, Campaign*, On the firm basis of desert they rise. 1798 *Trans. Soc Encourag Arts* XVI 353, I visited him as a man of desert 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* Ess (1854) 538/1 Ordinary criminal justice knows nothing of set-off. The greatest desert cannot be pleaded in answer to a charge of the slightest transgression

c personified.
c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn* lxvi, To behold desert a beggar borne And needie Nothing trimd in iollitie. 1608 D T *Ess Pol & Mor* 38 To hinder Desert from any place of eminencie 1866 G MACDONALD *Ann. Q Neighb* xii (1878) 234 Desert may not touch His shoe tie

2. An action or quality that deserves its appropriate recompense; that in conduct or character which claims reward or deserves punishment Usually in *pl* (often = 1)
c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1218 (1267) If thi grace passe alle oure deserts 1393 GOWER *Conf* III 154 He mote Se the deseites of his men. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm Par 2 Cor* 51 As every mans deseartes have been such shall his rewardes be 1555 WATERMAN *Fardle of Facions* I v 56 Punisshing thoffendour vnder his deseites 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton* 42 That neither himselfe nor the olde beaten soldiers might be rewarded according to their desarts 1782 COWPER *Lett* 6 Mar, The characters of great men, which are always mysterious while they live, sooner or later receive the wages of fame or infamy according to their true deserts 1861 MILL *Utilit* v 92 To do to each according to his deserts

b. A good deed or quality; a worthy or meritorious action; a merit ? *Obs*
[*c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* II. pr VII 56 Or doon goode deceites to profit of þe comune] 1563 *Homilies* II *Rogation Week* I (1859) 472 Alwaies to render him thanks for his deserts unto us 1657 J SMITH *Myst Rhet* 143 It serves for Amplification, when, after a great crime, or desert, exclaimed upon or extolled, it gives a moral note.

3 That which is deserved; a due reward or recompense, whether good or evil Often in phr *to get, have, meet with one's deserts*
1393 LANGL. *P Pl* C. IV, 293 Mede and mercede bope men demen A desert for som doynge 1483 CAXTON *G de la Tour* F vij, For god ȝyueth to euery one the deserte of his meryte. *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* lix 204, I shall nother ete nor drynke tyll thou hast thy dysert 1599 *Warning Faire Wom* II 1508 Upon a pillory that all the world may see, A just desert for such impiety 1663 BUTLER *Hud* I. II. 40 But give to each his due desart 1758 S HAYWARD *Serm.* I 10 This is the proper desert of Sin. 1756 BURKE *Vind Nat Soc* Wks 1842 I. 18 Whether the greatest villain breathing shall meet his deserts 1853 C BRONTË *Villette* xii (1876) 474, I think I deserved strong reproof; but when have we our deserts? 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 41 'He has got his deserts', said Joconda.

Desert (de zə·ɹt), *sb*.2 Forms: 3- desert; also 3 **deserd, diserd,** 4 **dissert, desarte, dezert,** 4–5 **disert,** 5 **dysert,** 5–6 **deserte,** 5–9 **desart** (which was the regularly accepted spelling of the 18th century). [a OF *desert* (12th c in Littré), ad. eccl. L *dēsertum* (Vulgate, etc), absol use of neuter of *dēsertus* adj., abandoned, deserted, left waste. see DESERT *a*]

1. An uninhabited and uncultivated tract of country; a wilderness: a. now conceived as a desolate, barren region, waterless and treeless, and with but scanty growth of herbage;—e g the *Desert of Sahara, Desert of the Wanderings*, etc
a 1225 *Ancr R* 220 Iðe desert he lette ham þolien wo inouh *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2770 Moyses was In ðe deserd depe *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 5840 (Gött) Lat mi folk a-parte Pass, to worschip me in desarte [*v rr* desert, disherit] *Ibid.* 6533 (Gött) Quen [moyses] was comen into dissert 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* (1889) 2 He doubted to be robbed within the desertys of Arabe 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 65 Barren Mountaynes, Sand and salty Desarts. 1691 RAY *Creation* I (1704) 94 More parched than the Desarts of Libya 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* II (ed 2) 117 [*tr.* Tacitus] Where they make a desart, they call it peace 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph Cl* 12 Sept, She fluttered, and flattered, but all was preaching to the desert. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc Caubul* (1842) I Introd 25 He could live in his desart and hunt his deer 1823 BYRON *Island* II VIII *note*, The 'ship of the desert' is the Oriental figure for the camel or dromedary 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* I (1858) 64 The Desert a wild waste of pebbly soil

†b formerly applied more widely to any wild, uninhabited region, including forest-land *Obs*
1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R* XIV li (1495) 486 Places of wodes and mountayns that ben not sowen ben callyd desertes. *c* 1511 *1st Eng Bk Amer* (Arb) Introd 33/1 In our lande is also a grete deserte or forest 1600 SHAKS *A Y L.* II. VII 110 In this desert inaccessible, Vnder the shade of melancholly boughes 1643 DENHAM *Coopes's H* 186 Cities in desarts, Woods in Cities plants 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I 69 Moors covered with whinberry bushes A more uninteresting desert cannot be conceived.

2. *transf* and *fig.*
1725 POPE *Odyss* IV 748 To roam the howling desart of the Main. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 958 The leafless desert of the mind. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist Penins War* II 752 What in monastic language is called a desert, by which term an establishment is designated where those brethren whose piety flies the highest pitch may at once enjoy the advantages of the eremite and the discipline of the coenobite life. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 243 The middle age between himself and the polytheism of the Empire was a parched desert to him

†**3** *abstractly.* Desert or deserted condition; desolation. *Obs*
c 1450 *Merlin* 59 He was in a waste contree full of diserte 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I cclxxxiv 424 The distructyon and conquest of the cytie of Lymoges, and how it was left clene voyde as a towne of desert

†**4.** An alleged name for a covey of lapwings.
1486 *Bk St Albans* F vj b, A Desserte of Lapwyngs. 1688 in R. HOLME *Armoury.*

5 *Comb* a. attrib., as *desert-air, -bird, -circle, -dweller, -pelican, -ranger, -troop*; b locative and instrumental, as *desert-bred, -locked, -worn ied* adjs; c similative, as *desert-world, desert-like, -looking* adjs; also **desert-chough,** a bird of the genus *Podoces*, family *Corvidæ*, found in the desert regions of Central Asia, **desert-falcon,** a species of falcon inhabiting deserts and prairies, a member of the subgenus *Gennæa*, allied to the peregrines, **desert-rod,** a genus of labiate plants (*Eremostachys*) from the Caucasus (*Treas Bot*); **desert-ship,** 'ship of the desert', the camel or dromedary, **desert-snake,** a serpent of the family *Psammophidæ*, a sand-snake, and in various specific names of plants and animals, as *desert-lark, -mouse, -willow*
1750 GRAY *Elegy* XIV, And waste its sweetness on the *desert air 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 950 The *desert bird Whose beak unlocks her bosom's stream To still her famish'd nestlings' scream 1862 M. L. WHATELY *Ragged Life Egypt* x (1863) 88 It [is] hard for any who are not *desert bred to find their way 1879 DOWDEN *Southey* VII. 193 The *desert circle guided by the sky 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L* III IV, The *desert dweller met his path 1883 MISS C F GORDON CUMMING in *19th Cent* Aug 302 'Desert larks, wheat ears, and other birds do their best to diminish the locusts. 1621 LADY M WROTH *Urania* 441 In the *Desart like wildernes 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut* XXII 384 These *desert locked and remote countries 1844 *Mem Babylonian Princ* II 121 A sandy *desert looking tract 1845 MRS NORTON *Child of Islands* (1846) 113 A *desert pelican whose heart's best blood Oozed in slow drops 1822 J MONTGOMERY *Hymn, 'Hail to the Lord's Anointed'* IV, Arabia's *desert-ranger To Him shall bow the knee 1824 BYRON *Def Trans* I 116 The patient swiftness of the *desert-ship, The helmless dromedary! *a* 1845 HOOD *An Open Question* XIV, That desert-ship the camel of the East 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh Unb.* IV 352 The brackish cup Drained by a *desert troop. 1827 KEBLE *Chr Y* 2nd Sund after Easter, The *desert-wearied tribes. 1833 ROCK *Hierurg.* (1892) I 182 Pilgrimage through this *desert-world

Desert, obs form of DESSERT *sb.*

Desert (de zə·ɹt), *a.* Also 4–6 **deserte,** 6–8 **desart.** [ME *desert* a. OF. *desert*, mod F. *dé-* (11th c) = Pr and Cat. *desert*, Sp *desierto*, It. *deserto* —L *dēsert-us* abandoned, forsaken, left or lying waste, pa pple of *dēserĕre* to sever connexion with, leave, forsake, abandon, etc: in later use treated as an attributive use of DESERT *sb.*2, and stressed *de sert*; but the earlier stress is found archaically in 18–19th c. in sense 1]

1 Deserted, forsaken, abandoned. *arch*
Sometimes as pa pple: cf DESERT *v* 4
1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng* CCXXVI 233 Wyde clothes destytut and desert from al old honeste and good vsage 1540 HYRDE tr *Vives' Instr Chr Wom* (1592) Mvj, Noemy had beene a widow and desert in deede 1633 P FLETCHER *Poet Misc*, *Elisa* II IV, Her desert self and now cold Lord lamenting. 1734 S WESLEY in *Westm Mag* II 654 When lies desert the monumented clay 1792 S ROGERS *Pleas. Mem* I 69 As through the gardens desert paths I rove 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par* I. 254 In that wan place desert of hope and fear.

2 Uninhabited, unpeopled, desolate, lonely
(In mod usage this sense and 3 are freq combined)
1297 R. GLOUC. 232 Þe decyples Byleuede in a wylderneſſe þat me clepuþ nou Glastynbury, þat desert was þo. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant 514 He fand him in land deserte. 1494 FABYAN *Chron* I II. 9 This Ile wt Geaunts whylom inhabyt Nowe beynge deserte 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* III (1586) 127 They seeke the secretest and desartest places that may be 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* I 94 When Deucalion hurl'd His Mother's Entrails on the desart World 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No. 85 ₱ 2 Fallen asleep in a desart wood 1856 BRYANT *Poems, To a Waterfowl* IV, The desert and illimitable air

3. Uncultivated and unproductive, barren, waste; of the nature of a desert.
1393 GOWER *Conf* III. 158 Prodegalite is the moder of pouerte, Wherof the londes ben deserte *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs & Lim Mon* XIII, The contre was tho almost diserte ffor lakke off tillers 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 52 The Countrey is desart, sterile and full of loose sand. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* IV 147 A thirsty Train That long have travell'd thro' a Desart Plain 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let to C'tess of Mar* 17 Nov, The kingdom of Bohemia is the most desert of any I have seen in Germany 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI II. 243 A cross-road leading over a desert and tract.

4 *fig* Dry, uninteresting. *rare*
a 1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc* Pref. (1851) 470 To save the Reader a far longer travail of wandring through so many desert Authors

Desert (dĭzə·ɹt), *v.* [a. mod F. *déserter* to abandon, in OF. to make desert, leave desert, = Pr. and Sp. *desertar*, It. *desertare* 'to make desart or desolate' (Florio), late L. *dēsertāre* (Du Cange), freq. of *dēserĕre* to abandon]

1. *trans* To abandon, forsake, relinquish, give up (a thing), to depart from (a place or position).
1603 in Grant *Burgh Sch Scotl.* II XIII 365 He was resoluit to obey God calling him thairto, and to leave and desert the said school 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II XXX. 175 He that deserteth the Means, deserteth the Ends. 1725–20 POPE *Iliad* XIV. 488 His slacken'd hand deserts the lance it bore 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 392 The languid eye, the cheek Deserted of its bloom *c* 1790 WILLOCK *Voy* 250 We resolved to run every risk rather than desert her [a ship] 1798 H. SKRINE *Two Tours Wales* 6 Here deserting its banks, we climbed the hills 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 8 Here .. Plato seems prepared to desert his

ancient ground 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci Lect* II 36 Such a plant would soon be deserted

2 To forsake (a person, institution, cause, etc having moral or legal claims upon one); *spec* of a soldier or sailor To quit without permission, run away from (the service, his colours, ship, post of duty, commander, or comrades)

1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* II (1843) 44/1 His affection to the church so notorious, that he never deserted it 1654 tr *Martini's Conq China* 182 Kiangus seeing himself deserted of the Tartars returned to the City 1700 S L tr *Fryke's Voy E Ind* 277 The Dutch that sometimes desert us, and go over to the King of Candi *c* 1790 WILLOCK *Voy* 175 The christian merchants totally deserted him 1791 MRS RADCLIFFE *Rom Forest* XII, The offence you have committed by deserting your post 1891 SIR H C LOPES in *Law Times' Rep* LXV 603/1 A husband deserts his wife if he wilfully absents himself from her society, in spite of her wish

b To abandon or give up *to* something *arch*

1658 J WEBB tr *Cleopatra* VIII II 53 The Princesse deserted her soul to the most violent effects of Passion 1673 MILTON *True Relig* Wks (1847) 563/2 It cannot be imagined that God would desert such painful and zealous labourers to damnable errours 1812 LANDOR *Count Julian* Wks 1846 II. 508 Gracious God! Desert me to my sufferings, but sustain My faith in Thee!

c Of powers or faculties: To fail so as to disappoint the needs or expectations of

1667 MILTON *P L* VIII 563 Wisdom deserts thee not 1748 *Anson's Voy* II x (ed 4) 322 The infallibility of the Holy Father had deserted him. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 260 In the presence of Socrates, his thoughts seem to desert him

†**d** To fall short of (a standard) *Obs rare*

1664 POWER *Exp Philos* II 91 The Quicksilver will not much desert nor surmount the determinate height of 29 inches

3 *intr.* (or *absol*) To forsake one's duty, one's post, or one's party, *esp* of a soldier or sailor: To quit or run away from the service in violation of oath or allegiance

1689 *Jrnl Ho. Lords*, The Lords Spiritual who Deserted (not Protested) against the Vote in the House of Peers 1693 W FREKE *Art of War* V 247 Hannibal finding his Souldiers desert 1792 *Gentl Mag* LXII I 561 The fourth regiment deserted in a body with their Colonel at their head 1802–3 tr *Pallas' Trav* (1812) II 299 The Kozaks deserted to the Turks. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII lvii. 230 He deserted in the midst of the battle

4. *Sc Law* **a** *trans* (with pa pple in 6 desert) To relinquish altogether, or to put off for the time (a suit or 'diet'), to prorogue (Parliament). **b.** *intr* To cease to have legal force, become inoperative

1539 *Sc Acts Jas V* (1814) 353 (Jam) That this present parliament proceide quhill it pleiss the kingis grace that the samin be desert 1569 *Diurn Occurr* (1833) 152 Thair for that the saidis lettres sould desert in thameselff. 1752 J LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed 2) 251 For deserting a Diet, or assoilzieing a Pannel 1773 ERSKINE *Inst* IV (Jam), If any of the executions appear informal, the court deserts the diet 1861 W BELL *Dict Law Scotl*, s v *Desertion*, To desert the diet *simpliciter* will put a stop to all further proceedings

Hence **Dese·rting** *vbl sb* and *ppl a*

1646 J. WHITAKER *Ussiah* 23 His just deserting of them 1700 DRYDEN *Palam & Arc* III 411 Bought senates and deserting troops are mine 1883 *Times* 27 Aug 3/6 Colonel Rubalcaba almost single-handed, had pursued his deserting regiment

Deserted (dĭzē·ɪted), *ppl. a.* [f. DESERT *v.* + -ED] Forsaken, abandoned, left desolate.

1629 J MAXWELL tr *Herodian* (1635) 413 The deserted Villages 1667 MILTON *P L* IV 922 Thy deserted host 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 107 ¶ 8 The hospital for the reception of deserted infants. 1769 GOLDSMITH (*title*) The Deserted Village a Poem. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* IV. 212 The deserted hamlets were then set on fire.

Dese·rtedness. [f. prec. + -NESS] Deserted condition, forlorn desolation.

1818 *Blackw Mag* III 219 The unexpected desertedness of this romantic city. 1866 ALGER *Solit Nat & Man* II 37 True desertedness and its pangs

Deserter (dĭzē·ɪtəɹ). Also 7 desertor, -our. [f. DESERT *v* + -ER[1], after F *déserteur*, L *dēsertor* one who forsakes, abandons, or deserts, agent-noun from *dēserĕre* to leave, forsake]

1. One who forsakes or abandons a person, place, or cause, usually with implied breach of duty or allegiance Const. *of*

1635 A STAFFORD *Fem Glory* (1869) 80 A base Desertour of my Mother Church 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* IV 91 Streight to their ancient Cells The reconcil'd Deserters will repair 1769 *Junius Lett* XV 64 A submissive administration collected from the deserters of all parties 1885 *Act* 48–9 *Vict* c 60 § 15 The extradition of offenders (including deserters of wives and children)

2 *esp* A soldier or seaman who quits the service without permission, in violation of oath or allegiance

1667 *Decay Chr Piety* III § 7 219 We are the same desertors whether we stay in our own camp, or run over to the enemy's 1700 S L tr *Fryke's Voy E Ind* 91 These we immediately hung up as it is the constant custom, which the Dutch observe whenever they catch any of their Deserters. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist Ind* II 165 Deserters of different ranks came in from Cábul.

attrib 1871 *Daily News* 13 Jan, The deserter officers

Desertful (dĭzē·ɪtfŭl), *a*[1] ? *Obs* [f. DESERT *sb*[1] + -FUL] Of great desert, meritorious, deserving Const. *of*

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut* lxxxiv 518 To shewe that God is beholden to vs, that our workes are desertfull 1621 FLETCHER *Weld-Goose Chase* V VI, 'Till I be more desertful in your eye 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* IV 1, Therein He shews himself desertful of his happiness

†**Dese·rtful,** *a*[2] *Obs rare* [f DESERT *sb*[2] + -FUL] Desert, desolate

1601 CHESTER *Loues Mart* 21 Enuie, go packe thee To some desertfull plaine or Wildernesse.

Dese·rtfully, *adv* [f DESERTFUL *a*[1] + -LY] By desert, deservingly, rightfully.

1598 MUNDAY & CHETTLE *Downf Earl Huntington* II 11 in Hazl *Dodsley* VIII 132 As Lacy lies, Deseitfully, for pride and treason stabb'd 1629 *Time's Stocehouse* 58/2 (L), Aristotle (and very desertfully) calleth the commonwealth of the Massilians oligarchia 1645 *Modell Writ* 62 Wherefore desertfully a fault of diuers conditions ought not to bee censured with one and the same punishment

Desertion (dĭzē·ɪʃən). Also 7 dissertion [a F *désertion* (1414 in Hatzf), ad. L *dēsertiōnem*, n of action from *dēserĕre* to forsake, abandon, f DE- I. 2 + *serĕre* to join]

1. The action of deserting, forsaking, or abandoning, *esp* a person or thing that has moral or legal claims to the deserter's support, sometimes simply, abandonment of or departure from a place.

1591 W PERKINS (*title*), Spiritual Desertions, serving to Terrifie all Drowsie Protestants 1612–15 BP HALL *Contempl, N T* IV VI, Season, and sea, and wind, and their Master's desertion, had agreed to render them perfectly miserable 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* II III lxiv, These scorn the Courts dissertion of their age 1671 MILTON *Samson* 632 Swoonings of despair, And sense of Heaven's desertion 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 178 After the Desertion of this Island by the Romans 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 170 ¶ 13 Mingled his assurances of protection with threats of total desertion 1856 KANE *Arct Expl* II XXVIII 278 A desertion of the coast and a trial of the open water 1875 JOWETT *Plato* I 341 He is certain that desertion of his duty is an evil

2 *Law.* The wilful abandonment of an employment or of duty, in violation of a legal or moral obligation, *esp* such abandonment of the military or naval service Also, wilful abandonment of the conjugal society, without reasonable cause, on the part of a husband or wife

1712 W ROGERS *Voy* Introd 18 In case of Death, Sickness or Desertion of any of the above Officers 1811 WELLINGTON in Gurw *Desp* VIII 292 They have nearly put a stop to desertion from the enemy's ranks 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII lvii 231 Ranks thinned by frequent desertions 1891 SIR H C LOPES in *Law Times' Rep* LXV 603/1 To constitute desertion the parties must be living together as man and wife when the desertion takes place

3 *Sc Law Desertion of the diet.* Abandonment of proceedings on the libel in virtue of which the panel has been brought into court; which may be *simpliciter*, altogether, or *pro loco et tempore*, temporarily. See DESERT *v* 4

1861 W BELL *Dict Law Scotl* 281/1 The effect of such a [*simpliciter*] desertion of the diet is declared to be, that the panel shall be for ever free of all challenge or question touching that offence

4. Deserted condition; desertedness.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 174 ¶ 13, I was convinced, by a total desertion, of the impropriety of my conduct 1821 SOUTHEY *Vis Judgem* III, That long drear dream of desertion 1876 FARRAR *Marlb Serm* VI 51 The College buildings will be almost melancholy in their desertion and silence

†**b.** *Theol* 'Spiritual despondency, a sense of the dereliction of God' (Johnson) *Obs.*

a 1716 SOUTH (J.), The spiritual agonies of a soul under desertion

†**Desertive** (dĭzē·ɪtĭv), *a Obs. rare* [f DESERT *sb*[1] + -IVE] Meritorious, worthy

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 124 Master Bodley, a Gentleman. of singular desertiue reckoning and industrie

Desertless (dĭzē·ɪtles), *a.*[1] [f. DESERT *sb.*[1] + -LESS]

1 Without desert or merit, undeserving

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess* II li (1631) 329 If desertlesse the begger and you differ but in the quantitie 1631 HEYWOOD *Maid of West* II 1. Wks 1874 II 352 Prize me low And of desertlesse merit. 1700 ASTRY tr *Saavedra-Faxardo* II 108 He promis'd to reform the Militia, and afterwards admitted Persons wholly desertless 1891 *Pall Mall G* 23 Dec. 2/3 Constant to her desertless husband.

†**2** Unmerited, undeserved *Obs*

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F* XV 47 This augmenteth my greefe, Thus to be chargde, with desertles repreefe 1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* Wks 1873 I 74 Your Grace Heapt on the head of this degenerous boy, Desertless favours 1613–31 *Primer our Lady* 366 The mother wailing For her Sons desertlesse paine

†**3** Involving no recompense or reward, thankless

1607 TOURNEUR *Rev Trag* III VI, I am allotted To that desertlesse office, to present you With the yet bleeding head 1615 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy* Ep. Ded 1 It is no desertlesse office to discover that insatiate beast

Hence **Dese·rtlessly** *adv*, undeservedly

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & no King* III II, People will call you valiant; desertlessly I think.

Desertless (de·zəɹtles), *a*[2] *rare.* [f. DESERT *sb*[2] + -LESS] Without or devoid of desert land

1822 *New Monthly Mag* IV. 374 We recognize the lion as having some other relation to our desertless island

Desertness (de·zəɹtnes) [f DESERT *a* + -NESS] Desert condition; barren desolation

a 1400 *Cov Myst* (Shaks Soc) 203 In whylsum place of desertnes 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm Par Luke* V 64 The desertenesse of the countrey lying waste *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann* (1658) 773 The desertnesse of the Country did much afflict them 1860 RUSKIN *Mod Paint.* V IX 1 201 True desertness is not in the want of leaves, but of life

†**Dese·rtrice.** *Obs rare* [f DESERTER on the type of F feminines, e.g. *acteur, actrice* see -TRICE] A female deserter.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach* (1851) 166 Cleave to a Wife, but let her bee a wife not an adversary, not a desertrice

So also **Dese·rtress, Dese·rtrix.** [see -TRIX] In mod Dicts

†**Dese·rtuous, desa·rtuous,** *a Obs* [irreg. f L *dēsertum* DESERT *sb*[2] + -OUS] Of the nature of a desert; of or pertaining to a desert

1632 LITHGOW *Trav* VI 253 In all this deformed Countrey, wee saw neyther house, nor Village, for it is altogether desartuous *Ibid* VII. 320 The Isthmus, and Confine of Desartuous Arabia *Ibid* IX 378 My Desartuous wandring

De·serty, *a.* [f DESERT *sb*[2] + -Y] Having the quality of a desert.

1891 W S HAWKES in *Chicago Advance* 29 Jan, The most deserty of deserts, where there is not a green thing

†**Dese·rvably,** *adv Obs rare* [f **deservable* (f DESERVE *v* + -ABLE)] Deservedly, justly.

1593 Q ELIZ *Boethius* IV 86 Want of punishment, which deserueably thy self hast confest is the greatest yll Iniquitie can haue

Deserve (dĭzə·ɹv), *v* Forms: 4– deserve; also 4 de-, des-, discerve, desserve, 4–6 disserve, 6 dyserve [a OF. *deserv-ir*, now (for sake of pronunciation) *desservir*:—L *dēservīre* to serve zealously, well, or meritoriously, f. DE- I 3 + *servīre* to serve: hence, in late pop L, to merit by service]

†**1.** *trans.* To acquire or earn a rightful claim, by virtue of actions or qualities, to (something), to become entitled to or worthy of (reward or punishment, esteem or disesteem, position, designation, or any specified treatment). *Obs* or *arch*

[1292 BRITTON V X § 5 Si ele ne puisse averrer qe ele pout dowarie aver deservi] *c* 1325 *E E Allit P* B. 613 Syf euer þy mon vpon molde merit disserued *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 10350 (Trin) Childre þat ofte deseruen [*Laud* decerv]n] muchel mede *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 3093, I drede youre wrath to disserve 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c 22 § 4 Artificers waste moch part of the day and deserue not their wagis *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* lxiii 219 Honoure is dewe to them that dyserueth it 1590 SHAKS *Mids N* II. 11 124 When at your hands did I deserue this scorne? 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I ii, 'Tis not in mortals to Command Success, But we'll do more, Sempronius, we 'll Deserve it

†**b** *Const* with *inf Obs* or *arch*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W* Prol 502 That hast deseruyd sorere for to smerte *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) IX 200 Men that han disserved to ben dede

†**c** with indirect obj and subord clause *Obs*

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* IV Wks 268/1 Nor neuer deserued we vnto him yᵗ he should so much doe for vs

2 To have acquired, and thus to have, a rightful claim to; to be entitled to, in return for services or meritorious actions, or sometimes for ill deeds and qualities; to be worthy to have. (Now the ordinary sense, in which *to deserve* is the result of *having deserved* in sense 1)

[*c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) Prol 1 He desserued neuer nane euill, for he did neuer euill, ne thoght neuer euill] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 120 Deservyn be worthy to havyn (K), *mereor* *c* 1500 *New Not-br Mayd* in *Anc Poet Tracts* (Percy Soc.) 46 Mercy or grace, A fore your face, He none deserueth in dede 1599 H BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* G v, We have many other heibes which deserve that name 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* III 1 45 Doth not the Gentleman Deserue as full as fortunate a bed? 1631 SHIRLEY *Love Tricks* V 11, He gave me two or three kicks, which I deserved well enough 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* II XXVII 156 All Crimes doe equally deserve the name of Injustice 1668 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep Hist MSS Comm.* App V 10 Mr Ho deserves a better fate than to be ever of the loosing side 1676 LISTER in *Ray's Corr* (1848) 124, I am well pleased your Catalogue of Plants is again to be printed it certainly deserves it 1716 LADY M W. MONTAGU *Lett* 10 Oct (1887) I 128, I deserve not all the reproaches you make me *c* 1850 *Arab Nts* 546 Do you think that you deserve the favour? *Mod* The subject deserves fuller treatment than can be given to it here

fig or *transf.* *a* 1632 DONNE *Lett, To Mrs B White* (1651) 6 Not to return till towards Christmas, except the business deserve him not so long

b *Const.* with *inf*

1585 J B tr. *Veret's Sch Beastes* A IV b, Yf the beastes do better their office then men doe theirs, they deserve more to be called reasonable, then men 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud Lit* XIII (1627) 174 Herein many a Master deserves rather to be beaten then the scholler 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Spir Laws* Wks (Bohn) I. 65 Only those books come down which deserve to last 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) I. II 90 The clergy had won the battle then because they deserved to win it

3 *absol* or *intr* †**a.** To become entitled to the fitting recompense of action, character, or qualities. **b.** To be so entitled; to have just claims for reward or punishment; to merit, be worthy. Often in phr. *to deserve ill* or *well of*

c 1300 *Treat Pop Science* 140 And went wheder heo hath deserved, to joye other to pyne *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XVI. 1 Here me as my rightwisnes deserues *c* 1400 *Destr.*

Troy 12029 Ryches To be delt to þe dughti As þai sothly desseruyt 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus* IX 5 They yᵗ be deed, knowe nothinge, nether deserue they eny more *a* 1669 TRAPP in Spurgeon *Treas Dav* Ps VII 16 Executed at Tyburn, as he had well deserved 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* IV. 136 That he, who best deserves, alone may reign 1709 HEARNE *Collect* (Oxf Hist Soc) II 234 He deserves well of the Publick 1811 GENL FLOYD in Southey *Life Bell* (1844) II 640 You would, indeed, to use the French phrase, 'Deserve well of the country' 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk Bk, Fr Fashion Novels*, Deputies who had deserved well of their country. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V 348 Slaves ought to be punished as they deserve

c in implied good sense.

1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to catch Old One* I 1, Find him so officious to deserve, So ready to supply! 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* IV 1, While you deserved, my passion was sincere

†4 *trans* To secure by service or quality of action, to earn, win. b Const *to* (=for) To earn or win for (another). *Obs.*

1377 LANGL *P Pl* B XIV 134 Selden deeth he out of dette þat dyneth ar he deserue it 1393 GOWER *Conf* III 299 He which had his prise deserved Was made begin a middel boide *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* x 29 (Harl MS) Me most enery day nedis laboure, and deserue vij pense *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1027 Tharfor y red hir thonk at þow disserue 1590 MARLOWE *Edw II*, IV 11, But by the sword, my lord, 't must be deserv'd.

b 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* II XVII. (1495) 43 And in prayenge the angel deserueth mede to vs *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* II XIX 266 A cros was the instrument wher yn Crist deserued to us al oure good 1628 GAULE *Pract Th* (1629) 10 How could the humane Nature of ours deserue that to vs which his own could not deserue vnto it selfe?

†5 To serve, do service to, to be serviceable or subservient to, to serve or treat well, to benefit *Obs*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 8405 (Lumn.) Þat neuer did ne disserued [*Cott* seruid] vileny 1382 WYCLIF *Heb* XIII 16 By suche oostis God is disseruyd 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal Hon* Prol 93 How lang sall I thus foruay Quhilk ȝow and Venus in this gaith deseruis? 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* IV II, Of all the scum that grew rich by my riots, This and this have worst deserved me 1634 — *Very Woman* II III, You in this Shall much deserve me

†b *intr* with *to*, *for*, or *infinitive* in same sense *Obs*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel Wks II 250 Loue techiþ to for ȝeue hem and disserue to hem *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III lv, Thou knowist hov muche tribulacion deseruiþ to purge þe rust of my vices *c* 1460 *Bp Grossetest's Housch Stat* in *Babees Bk* (1868) 330 The vessels deseruyng for ale and wyne 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 109 b, For these vertues deserueth to the gyfte of pite, and thexercyse of them disposeth man to the perfeccyon of the same

†6. *trans* To give in return for service rendered, to pay back, requite *Obs*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L G W* 1624 *Medea*, My might, ne my labour, May nat disserve it in myn lyvys day 1393 GOWER *Conf* III 156 But other, which have nought deserved Thiough vertue A king shall nought deserve grace 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* II. IX, I am moche beholdyng vnto hym, & I haue yll deserued it vnto hym for his kyndenes 1523–5 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* II 638 (R) Wherefor we shall thanke you, and deserve it to you and yours

Deserved (dĭzə̄·rvd, -ed), *ppl a* [f. prec + -ED] 1. Rightfully earned; merited

1552 HULOET, Deserued, *meritus* 1579 SIDNEY *Apol Poetrie* (Arb) 20 His deserued credite 1607 SHAKS *Cor* III III 140 Giue him deseru'd vexation 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 9 P 1 The Old Batchelor, a Comedy of deserved Reputation 1828 SCOTT *F Al Perth* XXVII, The day of thy deserved doom 1859 F HALL *Vâsavadattâ*, Pref 46 Commentaries which are held in deserved esteem

†2 That has deserved [L *meritus*], meritorious, worthy; =DESERVING *ppl a Obs rare*

1607 SHAKS *Cor* III 1 292 Rome, whose Gratitude Towards her deserued Children, is enroll'd.

Deservedly (dĭzə̄·rvedlĭ), *adv* [f DESERVED + -LY 2] Cf L. *merito*] According to desert or merit, rightfully, worthily

1548 THOMAS *Ital Gram*, *Meritamente*, woorthely or deseruedly 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 415 It may deservedly challenge immortalitie 1671 MILTON *P R* I 407 Deservedly thou griev'st, composed of lies 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No 122 P 1 A People of so much Virtue were deservedly placed at the Head of Mankind 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng Lakes* (1879) 176 Some of the views are much and deservedly admired

Deservedness. [f as prec + -NESS] The quality of having deserved, desert, worthiness, in good sense, excellence

a 1628 F GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 24 No exterior Signe of degree, or deservedness 1643 T GOODWIN *Aggrav Sin* 31 Daniel would convince Balshazzar of his deservedness to lose his Kingdome 1889 A P FOSTER in *Chicago Advance* 28 Mar, The deservedness of his cause

Deserveless, *a rare* [f. DESERVE *v* + -LESS] Undeserving

1648 HERRICK *Hesper*, *To his Bk* (1869) 79 Deserveless of the name of Paragon

Hence **Deservelessly** *adv*, undeservedly, unjustifiably.

1654 VILVAIN *Epit Ess* IV 77 Henry put to death deservelesly [*printed* deservdlesly], Two Noblemen

Deserver (dĭzə̄·rvəɹ) In 6 -our [f DESERVE *v* + -ER 1. Cf OF *deserveor*, *-eur* (Godef)] One who deserves or merits, *esp* one who deserves well.

1549 UDALL, etc *Erasm Par* 1 *Tim* VI 2 More is to be done for yᵗ deseruour than for the exactour, more for the louyng maister [etc]. 1606 SHAKS *Ant & Cl* I II 193 Whose Loue is neuer link'd to the deseruer, Till his deserts are past. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 139 Kinde remembrers of your well deseruers. 1631 LAUD *Wks.* (1853) V 256 The man certainly is an ill deserver. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* III. Wks. 1760 I 48 Other great deservers of mankind 1829 E BATHER *Serm* II 364 Christ is the deserver of everything for sinners

†**Deserveress.** *Obs* [f prec + -ESS] A female deserver

1612 SHELTON *Quix* I I i 3 Make you Deserveress of the Deserts that your Greatness deserves. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 178 P 1

†**Deservice.** *Obs rare*—1 In 5 -yce [f DESERVE *v*, after *service* (OF had *deservice* = DISSERVICE)] =DESERT *sb* 1, deserving

1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng* LXXVIII 64 He reproued lyther tyrants and hem chastysed after hir deseruyse

†**Deservient,** *ppl a Obs* [ad L *dēservient-em*, pr pple of *dēservīre* to serve zealously, etc] Of service, helpful

1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* I 22 Passages deseruient to the transmitting of Sinewes 1661 *Sir H Vane's Politicks* 12 More suitable to the Time, then deservient to Necessity

Deserving (dĭzə̄·rvĭŋ), *vbl sb* [f DESERVE *v* + -ING 1] Desert, merit, =DESERT *sb* 1

1388 WYCLIF *Ps* VII 5 Falle Y, bi disseruyng 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb) 37 Aftyr ther olde merytys and deseruynges holpe or lettyd *a* 1542 WYATT *Poet Wks* (1861) 185 Chastise me not for my deserving According to thy just conceived ire 1600 E BLOUNT tr *Conestaggio* 94 Striving to make knowne his better deserving 1721 CIBBER *Love in Riddle* II 1, My weak Praise would wrong his full Deservings. 1814 MRS J WEST *Alicia de Lacy* I. 181 Was he, indeed ignorant of his own deserving? 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew* III, Ah, that he would reward the proud according to their deservings

Deserving, *ppl a* [f as prec + -ING 2] That deserves (good, ill, etc); used contextually with either sense implied, but *esp* in a good sense, meritorious, worthy

1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 117 Your meritorious and wel deserving behauiour *c* 1610 MIDDLETON, etc *Widow* I 1, To the deservingest of all her sex 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz* V 1 p 77 Cease to grieve And for a more deserving Husband live *a* 1685 OTWAY (J), Courts are the places Where the deserving ought to rise 1828 G W BRIDGES *Ann Jamaica* II XV 224 Severer punishment upon the deserving culprits *Mod* The problem of the relief of the deserving poor

b Const *of* (rarely omitted)

1769 GOLDSMITH *Rom Hist* (1786) II 259 He was highly deserving this distinction 1813 J THOMSON *Lect Inflam* 171 Observations the more deserving of your attention 1854 J S C ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II XII 206 They all appeared deserving his attention 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III 405 Delinquents deserving of exemplary punishment

Deservingly (dĭzə̄·rvĭŋlĭ), *adv* [f prec + -LY -] In a deserving manner, meritoriously

1552 HULOET, Deseruingly, *merito* *c* 1561 VERON *Freewill* 51 b, Iustlye and deseruinglye put from those thinges 1650 R STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C Warres* VIII 3 Had often (and deservingly) the experience of ill fortune 1737 *Clorana* 125 Bellmont had placed his Friendship very deservingly

Deservingness. [f as prec + -NESS] Deserving quality, desert, merit; worthiness

1631 *Celestina* XII 145 Glowne to a better deservingnesse in your selves 1865 J GROTE *Treat Moral Ideas* II (1876) 21 That virtue consisted in moral beauty, or in deservingness of human approbation

Desese, obs var of DISEASE, DISSEIZE *v.*

†**Desespeir,** *sb Obs* Also 5 dess-, dis-, -peyr(e [a OF *desespeir* (mod F *désespoir*), vbl sb from *désespérer* to DESPAIR, q v] By-form of DESPAIR *sb.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I 605 With desespeir [*v rr* desespeti, disespeyr] so sorwfully me offendeth 1393 GOWER *Conf* II 125 In desespeire a man to falle

†**Desespeire,** *v Obs* Also disespeyre [a OF *desespere-r*] By-form of DESPAIR *v*

c 1380 CHAUCER *Compl to his Lady* 7 So desespaired I am from alle blisse *c* 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 236 A veiray preef of his mercy, that no man disespeyre — *ibid* 179 Disespeyred

†**Desesperance, -aunce.** *Obs.* Also dis-. [a OF *désespérance* (12th c in Hatzf) = Pr *desesperansa*, a Romanic compound of *des-*, L. *dis-* + *esperantia*, *-za*, *-ce*, f *esperare*, *esperer*.—L. *spērāre* to hope] Despairing, despair

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II 1258 (1307) That lay By-twixen hope and derk desesperaunce *c* 1460 *Pol Rel & L Poems* (1866) 68 His suerte he putteth in disesperaunce

†**Desesperat,** *a Obs* In 4 dis- [ad OF *desesperé*, Pr. *desesperat*, =L *dēspērāt-us* despaired, DESPERATE] Desperate, hopeless

c 1384 CHAUCER *H Fame* III 925 And wost thy selfen outtirly Disesperat of alle ilys

Deseue, -seuy, -seve, obs. ff DECEIVE *v*

c 1350 *Will Palerne* 3307 A-drad to þe deth þei deseuy here wold

Desever, obs form of DISSEVER *v*

Deseyt, -te, Deseyve, obs forms of DECEIT, DECEIVE, etc

Desgise, -guise, -gyse, obs ff DISGUISE.

Deshabille · see DISHABILLE

Deshenit, etc, obs form of DISHERIT, etc.

Deshese, Deshight, obs ff DISEASE, DESIGHT

Deshonour, obs. form of DISHONOUR

Desi, obs. form of DIZZY *a.*

Desiatin, var. of DESSIATINE.

Desiccant (dĭsi kănt, de sikănt), *a* and *sb* [ad L *dēsiccānt-em*, pr pple of *dēsiccāre*. see DESICCATE, and note there as to stress]

A *adj* Having the property of drying; serving to dry; *esp* of a medicinal agent

1775 ASH, *Desiccant*, drying, drying up humours 1875 H C WOOD *Therap* (1879) 39 Litharge used as a desiccant astringent powder for ulcers.

B *sb* A drying or desiccating agent; a medicine or remedy which dries up

1676 WISEMAN *Surgery* VIII v (R), We endeavour by moderate detergents and desiccants, to cleanse and dry the diseased parts 1866 *Pall Mall G* No 492 739/1 Dry air is the most effective desiccant

Desiccate, *ppl a arch* [ad L. *dēsiccāt-us* dried up, pa pple of *dēsiccāre* see next] Desiccated, dried

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* IV 179 But dates thre this seede is goode bewette In mylk or meth, and after desiccate Sette hem; that wol be swete 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 842 Bodies desiccate, by Heat, or Age 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II 313 Juicy in youth or desiccate with age

Desiccate (dĭsi kĕ̱t, de sikĕ̱t), *v* [f L *dēsiccāt-*, ppl stem of *dēsiccāre* to dry completely, dry up, f DE- I 3 + *siccāre* to dry, *siccus* dry

(For changing stress see note to CONTEMPLATE *desiccate* is the only pronunciation in Dicts down to 1864, and in Ogilvie 1882, Cassell 1883)]

1 *trans* To make quite dry, to deprive thoroughly of moisture; to dry, dry up Also *fig*

In U S applied to the thorough drying of articles of food for preservation

1575 TURBERV *Faulconrie* 261 They doe mollifie, and desiccate the wounde or disease 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 727 Wine helpeth to digest and desiccate the moisture. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 181 This will desiccate an ulcer 1808 J BARLOW *Columb* IV 426 No country art [shall] Damp the bold [illegible] 1834 I *Saturday* [illegible] the affect [illegible] 1839 [illegible] should by art Bring earth to gas and desiccate the sea 1883 PROCTOR in *Knowl* 3 Aug 74/1 The shock was of sufficient intensity to partially desiccate the muscular tissues

2 *intr* To become dry *rare*

1679 RYCAUT *Gk Church* 277 Bodies of such whom they have Canonized for Saints to continue unconsumed, and to dry and desiccate like the Mummies in Egypt.

Hence **Desiccating** *vbl sb* and *ppl a*

1651 tr *Bacon's Life & Death* 7 They speak much of the Elementary Quality of Siccity or Dricnesse, and of things Dr[illegible] 1865 I M[illegible] very things, W[illegible] 1871 B STEWART [illegible] being passed through a desiccating apparatus 1893 *Athenæum* 1 Apr 402/2 That desiccating of the Anglo-Saxon in North America which Humboldt and others have commented upon

Desiccated (dĭsi kĕ̱ted, de sikĕ̱ted), *ppl. a.* [f DESICCATE *v* + -ED] Deprived or freed of moisture, dried; (of food) dried for preservation

1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man* II VII 193 By elevation from the Sea or some desiccated places thereof 1847–8 H MILLER *First Impr* XVII (1857) 330 The living souls which had once animated these withered and desiccated bodies 1884 *Health Exhib Catal* 9/1 Preserved Potato and Desiccated Soup *Ibid* 18 1 American Breakfast Cereals hulled, crushed, steam cooked, and desiccated

Desiccation (desĭ kē·ʃən) [ad L *dēsiccātiōn-em*, n of action from *dēsiccāre* see DESICCATE *v*] The action of making quite dry; depriving or freeing of moisture, dried up condition

1477 NORTON *Ord Alch* VII in Ashm (1652) 104 Another Fier is Fire of Desiccation 1542 R COPLAND *Guydon's Formularye* T IV b, Composed woundes apostemate with venym requyreth stronge desiccacyon 1684 T BURNET *Th Earth* II [illegible] cessation of the earth 1805 W [illegible] To finish the desiccation of the residue over a water bath 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr *Humboldt's Trav* III. 44 Mummies, reduced to an extraordinary degree of desiccation 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* IV 91 The general desiccation which Africa has undergone

b *attrib*, as *desiccation-crack*, in *Geol*, a crack produced in a bed of clay in the process of drying, and subsequently filled by a new deposit of soft matter

1865 PAGE *Geol Terms* 173 Appearances known as desiccation cracks not to be confounded with 'joints', 'cleavage' and similar phenomena 1880 A R WALLACE *Isl. Life* VI 85 Irregular desiccation marks, like the cracks at the bottom of a sun-dried muddy pool 1882 GEIKIE *Text bk Geol* IV I 485 These desiccation-cracks or sun-cracks prove that the surface of rock on which they lie was exposed to the air and dried before the next layer of water-borne sediment was deposited upon it

Desiccative (dĭsi kătiv, de sikĕ̱tiv), *a* and *sb* Also 5–6 **desyccatif, dyssyccatiue** [ad med L *dēsiccātīv-us*, f. L *dēsiccāt-*. see above and -IVE]

A *adj* Having the tendency or quality of drying up.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Therap* 2 A IV b, The faculte of medycyns ought to be desyccatyfe 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXI X, Astringent it is, desiccative, binding, and knitting 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I 60 Warm winds, as the Sirocco, Harmatan, etc, are more desiccative than cold winds. 1838 T THOMSON *Chem Org Bodies* 429 It is more desiccative than linseed oil

B *sb.* A desiccative agent. a desiccant ? *Obs*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 57 A moist discracie þou schalt help wiþ desiccatiuis 1541 R COPLAND *Guydon's Formularye* R III b, Medycyns that be colde, dyssycatyues, and infrigidatyues 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 138 Wheat is such a desiccatiue, that it wil draw and drie vp the wine or any

other liquor in a barrell which is buried within it 1708 *Brit Apollo* No 72 2/1 Coffe is a very great Desiccative 1758 J S *Le Dran's Observ Surg* (1771) 201 The Wound was dressed with Desiccatives, calcined Alum [etc.]

Desiccator (dĭsi kĕtəɪ, de sikeitəɪ). [agent-n in L. form from *dēsiccāre* to DESICCATE] One who or that which desiccates or dries, a name given to a chemical apparatus used to dry substances which are decomposed by heat or by exposure to the air (= EXSICCATOR); and, in later commercial use, to contrivances for the desiccation of fruit, milk, or other articles of food, also of tan-bark, etc

1837 R B EDE *Pract Chem* 173 Occasionally evaporations are performed with much benefit by aid of desiccators 1883 in *Encycl Dict* (Cassell)

Desiccatory (dĭsi kătəri), *a* [f. as DESICCATE *v* + -ORY] Desiccative

c 1800 *Travels of Anacharsis* II 467 (L.) Pork is desiccatory, but it strengthens and passes easily 1892 *Athenæum* 30 Jan 145/2 Beneath the desiccatory influences to which Central Asia has been subject for centuries.

Deside, obs form of DECIDE

†**Desiderabi·lity.** *Obs* [f next see -ITY] The quality of being desirable, desirableness

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch* II Comm 97 Amabilitie, Desiderabilitie Pulchritude, Iucunditie

†**Desi·derable,** *a. Obs* Also 4 deseder-, desyder- [ad L. *dēsīderābil-is* desirable, f *dēsīderāre* (see DESIDERATE): cf rare OF *desiderable*, and see DESIRABLE] To be desired, desirable

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cviii 11 Þe domes of God are desiderable abouen all riches *c* 1340 — *Prose Tr* 2 Sothely, Ihesu, desederabill es thi name *c* 1450 tr *De Imitatione* III v, Verily þere is non oþer þinge here laudable ner desiderable 1540–54 CROKE *Ps* (Percy Soc.) 33 More then gold desiderable Or stones most precious to se 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 32 My selfe hauing had the happinesse to enjoy his desiderable commerce 1675 *Art Contentm* x x 233 'Tis sure no such desiderable guest that we should go out to meet it

Hence †**Desi derably** *adv Obs*

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v v 263 O most holy fire! how sweetly doest thou burne! how desiderably doest thou inflame me!

Desiderant (dĭsi dĕrănt), *a* and *sb rare* [ad. L *dēsīderānt-em*, pr pple. of *dēsīderāre* to DESIRE]

A *adj* Desiring, desirous: (implied in next adv.).

B *sb* One who desires a thing.

1860 J R BALLANTYNE *Bible for the Pandits* 111 When one writes up 'The smallest donation thankfully received', it is tacitly implied that the donation shall not be what the desiderant does not care to have

†**Desi·derantly,** *adv Obs rare*—[1]. [f prec + -LY [2] cf L *dēsīderānter*, and OF *desiderantment*, similarly formed] Desiringly, desirously

c 1450 tr *De Imitatione* III lvi, þat þei aske so desiderantly of god

Desiderata, pl of DESIDERATUM, q v.

†**Desi·derate,** *a* and *sb Obs.* [ad L. *dēsīderāt-us* desired see next]

A. *adj* Desired, desirable

1640 G WATTS tr *Bacon's Adv Learn* IV II 199 So these are the Parts which in the knowledge of Medicine, touching the cure of Diseases, are desiderate

B *sb* A thing that is desired, a desideratum

1640 G WATTS tr *Bacon's Adv Learn* Pref. 23 Where we deliver up any thing as a Desiderate 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 558 Those who shall once oblige our nation with a full and Absolutely Compleat Dictionary, as yet a Desiderate amongst us 1670 — *Mem* (1857) III 223 When I shall have received those other desiderates, I may proceed to the compiling part

Desiderate (dĭsi dĕrĕit), *v* [f L. *dēsīderāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēsīderāre* to miss, long for, desire, f *dē-* (DE- I. 1, 2) + a radical also found in *con-sīderāre*, perhaps connected with *sīdus*, *sīder-* star, constellation, but the sense-history is unknown: cf CONSIDER]

trans To desire with a sense of want or regret, to feel a desire or longing for; to feel the want of, to desire, want, miss.

1645 R BAILLIE *Disswasive Vind* (1655) 29 In that pastorall freedome I desiderate these three things. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* Pref A vj a, If any way wee may obtaine a worke, so much desired, at least, desiderated of truth 1730 T BOSTON *Mem* App XII 453, I desiderated satisfying impressions 1788 GIBBON *Let.* Misc Wks 1796 I 679 In an evening I desiderate the resources of a family or a club 1829 SOUTHEY in *Q Rev* XXXIX 123 The great step which is now desiderated in education 1836–7 SIR W HAMILTON *Metaph* XXXIX (1870) II 384 He evacuates the phænomenon of all that desiderates explanation 1839 *John Bull* 11 Aug., We desiderate to know whether murder itself be considered one [an offence] 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est* XXVII 321 Incapable of enjoying the kind of life which he desiderated

Desiderated (dĭsi dĕrĕited), *ppl a.* [f prec vb. + -ED] Desired, wanted, required

a 1743 CHEYNE (J.), Eclipses are of wonderful assistance toward the solution of this so desirable and so much desiderated problem 1836 T HOOK *Gurney Married* (1839) 396 Kitty returned bearing in her hand the desiderated (I like the word, it is so long and so new) basin of broth 1854 H MILLER *Sch & Schm* XXV (1857) 550 The desiderated want was to be supplied by its writer

Desideration (dĭsi dĕrēi ʃən) [ad L *dēsīderātiōn-em*, n of action from *dēsīderāre* see DESIDERATE and -ATION] 1. The action of desiderating; desire, with feeling of want or regret.

[?] *c* 1525 *Cov Myst* (Shaks Soc) 386 Yif it like youre benygnyte Nouth to ben displesid wyth my desideracyon Me longith to youre presense now conjunct to the unyte 1633 T ADAMS *Exp 2 Peter* III 18 Thus it [i e. Amen] is a note of confirmation, as well as desideration 1813 W TAYLOR *Eng Synon.* (1856) 293 Desire is aroused by hope, while desideration is inflicted by reminiscence 1861 G MEREDITH *Evan Harrington* I IV 53 He will assuredly so dispose of his influence as to suit the desiderations of his family

†**2** Thing desired, desideratum *Obs rare.*

1836 LANDOR *Peric & Asp* LXXVIII, Coriander-seed might correct it The very desideration!

Desiderative (dĭsi dĕrĕitiv), *a* and *sb* [ad L *dēsīderātīv-us* (in late L grammarians), f *dēsīderāt-* ppl stem: see -IVE. (In mod F. *désidératif*)]

A *adj.*

1 Having, expressing, or denoting desire, pertaining to desire

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist Philos* (1701) 207/1 That to every apprehensive faculty, there might be a desiderative, to embrace what it judgeth good, to refuse what it esteemeth evil 1876 T TAYLOR *Ess* VIII 50 The liver signifying that he lived solely according to the desiderative part of his nature

2 *Gram* Of a verb or verbal form Formed from another verb to express a desire of doing the act thereby denoted; of or pertaining to such a verb

1552 HULOET H v b/1 It is to be noted how all verbes endyng in *Turio* be verbes desideratyue, as desierynge or entendynge to perfourme the act of their significations 1711 tr *Werenfels' Disc Logomachys* 226 Verbs frequentative, inchoative, imitative, and desiderative 1857 M WILLIAMS *Sanskrit Gram* (1864) 202 Nouns and participles derived from the desiderative base are not uncommon 1879 WHITNEY *Sansk Gram* § 1026 By the desiderative conjugation is signified a desire for the action or condition denoted by the simple root

B *sb Gram* A desiderative verb, verbal form, or conjugation: see prec

1751 HARRIS *Hermes* I VII (1786) 127 A species of Verbs called in Latin *Desideratiua*, the Desideratives or Meditatives 1855 FORBES *Hindústání Gram* (1868) 65 Desideratives, as 'to wish, *or* to be about, *or* like to speak' 1857 M WILLIAMS *Sanskrit Gram* (1864) 205 Desideratives may take a passive form by adding *ya* to the desiderative base after rejecting final *a*

‖ **Desideratum** (dĭsi dĕrēi tŏm) Pl -ata [a L *dēsīderātum* thing desired, neuter of *dēsīderātus*, pa pple. of *dēsīderāre*. see DESIDERATE *v*. The subst. use belongs to med L. Also used in the L form in mod F. and Sp] Something for which a desire or longing is felt; something wanting and required or desired.

1652 N CULVERWEL *Light of Nat* 33 (Stanf) All Desiderata shall be suppli'd 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 454 Here that Desideratum my Lord Bacon speaketh of is supplyed. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char* Ep to Rdr 63 The various Desiderata, proposed by Learned men, or such things as were conceived yet wanting to the advancement of several parts of Learning 1782 A MONRO *Compar Anat* Introd (ed 3) 6 A technical dictionary is one of the *desiderata* in anatomy 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr Hutton Th* 338 The explanation of them was still a desideratum in geology 1807 SOUTHEY *Life* (1850) III 105 One of the greatest desiderata in modern Oriental literature. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III 161 The fitness of the animal for food is the great desideratum 1876 MOZLEY *Univ Serm* III (1877) 47 A great number of people in every age, do want morality without religion it is a great desideratum

‖ **Deside·rium.** [L., = longing, sense of want, desire, f stem of *dēsīderāre* see DESIDERATE] An ardent desire or wish; a longing, propelly for a thing once possessed and now missed, a sense of loss.

1715 SWIFT *Let to Pope* 28 June, When I leave a country I think as seldom as I can of what I loved or esteemed in it, to avoid the *desiderium* which of all things makes life most uneasy 1789 G WHITE *Selborne* (1853) II XXXIII 249 This strange affection probably was occasioned by that desiderium. 1883 *Sat Rev.* 21 Apr 485/2 Many Liberals regard the memory of Lord Beaconsfield with a *desiderium* which has not been exhibited towards that of any English political leader within the memory of living man

†**Desi·dery.** *Obs rare* [a OF *desiderie* (11th c in Godef), ad L. *dēsīderium* longing, desire. see prec] Desire, wish.

c 1450 *Craft of Lovers* (R), My name is True loue—of cardinal desidery the very exemplary 1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* I 1498 To brynge his doughter to the hous of Ely after her desydery *Ibid* 2899 There to be tumylate after her desydery

†**Desidio·se,** *a Obs* =next

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Desidiose, desidious*, idle, slothful, lazy, sluggish 1755 JOHNSON, *Desidiose*, idle, lazy, heavy 1822 MRS E NATHAN *Langreath* III 290 From the lower orders becoming desidiose [Used jestingly]

†**Desi·dious,** *a Obs* Also 7 diss- [ad L *dēsidiōs-us* slothful, f. *dēsidia* sitting idle, indolence, slothfulness, f *dēsidēre* to sit long, sit idle, f DE- I 3 + *sedēre* to sit] Idle, indolent, slothful

a 1540 [implied in next] 1608 R CRAKANTHORPE *Serm* (1609) A 11j a, Some blamed both him and other Bishops, as being desidious 1637 R HUMPHREY tr *St Ambrose* II. 5 To be desidious and defectiue in pious workes 1647 WARD *Simp Cobler* (1843) 75 Yee fight the battells of the Lord, bee neither desidious nor perfidious 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr*

†**Desi·diousness.** *Obs* [f. prec + -NESS] Idleness, indolence, slothfulness

a 1540 LELAND *Let to Cromwell* in Wood *Ath Oxon* I 68 The Germanes perceiving our desidiousness and negligence do send daily young Scholars hither, that spoileth them [ancient authors] and cutteth them out of libraries, returning home and putting them abroad as monuments of their own country [etc.] 1647 N BACON *Disc Govt Eng* I XXXVIII (1739) 58 This dissidiousness of the greater sort made one step further to the full perfection of that manner of Trial 1651 *Ibid.* II VI (1739) 33 He found the People vexed at his Grandfather's desidiousness

Desie(n, obs form of DIZZY

Desight (dĕsəɪt) [f DE- + SIGHT; prob orig a variant of *dessight*, DISSIGHT, q v] A thing unsightly, an ugly object to look at, an eyesore

(But in the first quot perhaps a misprint for *despight*)

[1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* III XXIV (Arb) 292 [If he] come sodainly to be pold or shauen, it will seeme onely to himselfe, a deshight and very vndecent] 1834 G COX *Oxford in* 1834, V 65 A splendid error and a grand desight, Grotesquely Gothic, blunderingly bright 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II VI 68 Three emeralds, three pearls, and one huge rough pebble, which was such a desight to the others, that [etc.]

Desi·ghtment. *rare* [f as prec + -MENT] The act of making unsightly; disfigurement

a 1864 *Times* (Webster), Substitute jury-masts at whatever desightment or damage in risk

Design (dĭzəi n), *sb* Also 6 de-, des-, dis-seigne, disseme, 7 designe, (dessein, disseene, 8 deseign) [In 16th c. *des(s)eigne*, a 15–16th c F *desseing* (in 16th c. also *dessing*, *desing*) 'designe, purpose, proiect, primat intention or determination' (Cotgr), f *desseigner* to DESIGN In 16th c It *disegno* (also *dissegno*, *designo*) had the senses 'purpose, designe, draught, model, plot, picture, pourtraict' (Florio) Hence the artistic sense was taken into Fr, and gradually differentiated in spelling, so that in mod.F *dessein* is 'purpose, plan', *dessin* 'design in art' Eng on the contrary uses *design*, conformed to the verb, in both senses]

I. A mental plan.

1. A plan or scheme conceived in the mind and intended for subsequent execution, the preliminary conception of an idea that is to be carried into effect by action; a project.

1593 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* I xv § 4 (Spencer's ed 1611 p 46) What the lawe of God hath, either for or against our disseignes. 1596 SPENSER *F Q.* V VIII 25 By counterfet disguise To their deseigne to make the easier way. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II 1293 The Emperor vndertaketh no high design without his approvement 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* II. 1 Why do the Jews and Gentiles join To execute a vain Design? *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Inscriptions* xli, What inexhaustive springs of public wealth The vast design required 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 534 Grey had concurred in the design of insurrection

b 'A scheme formed to the detriment of another' (J.), a plan or purpose of attack *upon* or *on*

a 1704 LOCKE (J.), A sedate, settled design upon another man's life 1704 CIBBER *Careless Husb* II 1, To be in love, now, is only to have a design upon a woman, a modish way of declaring war against her virtue 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* I. 598 It was thought necessary to relinquish the design on Bristol 1858 LYTTON *What Will he do?* I 1, He had no design on your pocket

2 In weaker sense. Purpose, aim, intention.

1588 SHAKS *L L L* IV 1 88 [Armado writes] Thine in the dearest designe of industrie. *Ibid.* V 1 105 1594 — *Rich III*, I II 211 That it may please you leaue these sad designes To him that hath most cause to be a Mourner 1659 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 108 They who ask relief, have one designe and he who gives it, another 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Past* VI 37 He demands On what design the Boys had bound his hands 1734 tr *Rollin's Anc Hist* (1827) I 344 With design to besiege it 1736 BUTLER *Anal* I III Wks 1874 I 50 The design of this chapter is to inquire, how far this is the case 1792 *B Munchhausen's Trav* XXX. 135 They extended an elephant's hide, tanned and prepared for the design, across the summit of the tower 1866 G MACDONALD *Ann Q Neighb* XXVII (1878) 564 My design had been to go at once to London

b = Intention to go. (Cf DESIGN *v* 13.)

1725 DE FOE *New Voy* (1840) 57 My design was to the north part of the island

c phr. *By* (†*out of, on, upon*) *design*: on purpose, purposely, intentionally

1628 HOBBES *Thucyd* (1822) 65 The man being upon design gone into Sanctuary 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II XII. 261 On design to extirpate all the smiths in Israel. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C Warres* 141 Either out of Design, or Simplicity *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 4, I have, on design, avoided all laboured periods 1867 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) I App. 628 William, whether by accident or by design, was not admitted

3 The thing aimed at; the end in view; the final purpose

[1605 SHAKS *Macb* II 1 55 Wither'd Murther towards his designe Moues like a Ghost] 1657 CROMWELL in *Jons C Eng Lett* 86 We desire that the design be Dunkirk rather than Gravelines 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* III 604 If Milk be thy Design, with plenteous Hand Bring Clover grass 1711 LADY M W MONTAGU *Lett to W Montagu* 24 Mar, Happiness is the natural design of all the world 1833 CHAMBERS *Const Man* (1835) I IV 187 Virtue was the design of our Creation

4 Contrivance in accordance with a preconceived plan; adaptation of means to ends, pre-arranged

purpose; *spec.* used in reference to the view that the universe manifests Divine forethought and testifies to an intelligent Creator (the *argument from design*)

1665 Manlly *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 141 Either out of Design, or Simplicity 1736 [see Designer 1] 1802 Paley *Nat Theol* II § 3 The argument from design remains as it was *Ibid* II § 4 The machine, which we are inspecting, demonstrates, by its construction, contrivance and design 1831 Brewster *Newton* (1855) I viii 359 The arrangements, therefore, upon which the stability of the system depends, must have been the result of design 1855 Tennyson *Maud* II ii 1, What a lovely shell With delicate spire and whorl, How exquisitely minute, A miracle of design! 1883 Hicks (*title*), Critique of Design Arguments

5 In a bad sense Crafty contrivance, hypocritical scheming, an instance of this Cf. Designing *ppl a* 2 *arch*

a 1704 T. Brown *Praise of Poverty* Wks 1730 I 94 Honesty (they think) design, and design honesty 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I xiv (1858) 219 A faithful servant without passions, sullenness, or design 1738 Wesley *Hymns, 'Almighty Maker, God'* vi, Thy Glories I abate, Or praise Thee with Design 1796 Bp Watson *Apol Bible* 276 If this mistake proceeds from design you are still less fit 1872 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I v 99 'Twas all deceit and lying, false design

II A plan in art

6 A preliminary sketch for a picture or other work of art, the plan of a building or any part of it, or the outline of a piece of decorative work, after which the actual structure or texture is to be completed, a delineation, pattern

1638 Junius *Painting of Ancients* 270 What beauty and force there is in a good and proportionable designe 1645 N. Stone *Enchirid Fortif* 78 Profile, An Italian word for that designe that showes the side of any work 1703 Moxon *Mech Exerc* 252 'Tis usual for any person before he begins to Erect a Building, to have Designs or Draughts drawn upon Paper in which Designs each Floor or Story is delineated 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L* § 278 The necessary designs for the iron rails of the balcony 1821 W. M. Craig *Drawing, Painting, etc* lect 1 29 That these itinerant workmen had a certain set of designs, or rather patterns, handed down from generation to generation *Mod.* The Committee appointed to report on the designs sent in for the new Corn Exchange

7 The combination of artistic details or architectural features which go to make up a picture, statue, building, etc; the artistic idea as executed, a piece of decorative work, an artistic device

1644 Evelyn *Mem* (1857) I 73, I was particularly desirous of seeing this palace, from the extravagance of the design. 1670 Sir S. Crow in *12th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App v 15 Their ordinary designes [in tapestry] beeing deformed and mishapen 1797 Mrs Radcliffe *Italian* Prol (1826) 3 Simplicity and grandeur of design 1851 D. Wilson *Preh Ann* (1863) II iii v 133 A silver bracelet of rare and most artistic design 1863 Geo Eliot *Romola* II vii, To admire the designs on the enamelled silver centres 1884 *Times* (weekly ed) 26 Sept 4/1 It is the design that sells the cloth.

b. *transf* of literary work in this and prec sense

1875 Emerson *Lett & Soc Aims, Poet & Imag.* Wks (Bohn) III 153 Great design belongs to a poem, and is better than any skill of execution,—but how rare! 1879 B. Taylor *Stud Germ Lit.* 262 His design is evidently greater than his power of execution

8 The art of picturesque delineation and construction, original work in a graphic or plastic art

Arts of design those in which design plays a principal part, such as painting, sculpture, architecture, engraving *School of design* a school in which the arts of design are specially taught

1638 Junius *Painting of Ancients* 271 [From] Designe and Proportion we should proceed to Colour 1735 Berkeley *Querist* § 68 The art of design, and its influence in most trades or manufactures 1850 Leitch *Müller's Anc Art* § 25 9 Design or the graphic art produces by means of light and shade the appearance of bodies on a surface 1854 Ruskin *Two Paths* i. (1858) 44 Design, properly so called, is human invention, consulting human capacity

Design (dĭzai·n), *v.* Also 6 desyne, 6–7 designe, 7 disseigne, dissigne. [a F *désigner* (16th c. in Rabelais, in 14th c. *desmner* Godef *Suppl*) 'to denote, signifie, or shew by a marke or token, to designe, prescribe, appoint' (Cotgr), ad. L. *dēsignāre, dissignāre* to mark out, trace out, denote, Designate, appoint, contrive, etc, f De- I 2 and Dis- + *signāre* to mark, *signum* mark, Sign Cf Pr *designar, desegnar*, Sp, Pg *designar*, It *disegnare* (in 16th c also *dissegnare, designare*, Florio) In It the vb had in 16th c the senses 'to designe, contrive, plot, purpose, intend, also to draw, paint, embroither, modle, pourtray' (Florio), thence obs F *desseigner* 'to designe, purpose, project, lay a plot' (Cotgr), and mod F. *dessiner*, in 16th c *designer*, 17th c *dessigner*, to design in the artistic sense. In Eng, *design* combines all these senses]

I [after L. *dēsignāre*, F *désigner*] To mark out, nominate, appoint, Designate

†**1** *trans* To point out by distinctive sign, mark, or token, to indicate Also with *forth, out Obs*

1593 Shaks *Rich II*, I 1 203 We shall see Iustice designe the Victors Chiualrie. 1594 Spenser *Amoretti* lxxiv, Most happy letters! With which that happy name was first designd 1610 Donne *Pseudo Martyr* 313 The Sunne, which designes priesthod, is so much bigger then the Moon 1614 Selden *Titles Hon* 117 The Forme being vsuall with such Substantiues to designe out the subiect denominated of the Adiective 1641 T. Warmestry *Blind Guide forsaken* 37 Designing forth unto us the place whither hee is ascended 1668 Sedley *Mulb Gard* I ii, Those Cravats that design the Right Honourable

absol 1606 Warner *Alb Eng* xiv lxxviii (1612) 360 Euen so As had their Oracles of them dissigned long ago

2 To point out by name or by descriptive phrase, in *Law*, to specify (a person) by title, profession, trade, etc, to designate, name, style Sometimes with *double obj* (direct and complemental) *arch*

1603–21 Knolles *Hist Turks* 1311 Willing the Turks to designe the partie which had thrown the stone 1614 Ralegh *Hist World* II iv m § 1 178 He left his Kingdom to the worthiest, as designing Perdiccas 1794 Sullivan *View Nat* II 393 Voltaire in designing Geneva, called it la petite République voisine de ses terres 1814 Southey *Roderick* xviii, The plains Burgensian ere long To be design'd Castille 1874 *Act* 37–8 *Vict* c 94 § 38 The writer is not named or designed

†**3** Of names, signs, etc · To signify, stand for

1627 Haklwill *Apol* (1630) Bbb iij b, The numerall then designeth so many hundred thousand *a* 1631 Donne *Serm* (1839) IV cvii 466 A few lines of ciphers will design that number 1642 Jer Taylor *Episc* (1647) 138 Names which did designe temporary offices

†**4** To appoint to office, function, or position, to designate, nominate. Const as in 2. *Obs*

1596 Bell *Surv. Popery* III xii 509 The priest was designed ouer the penitents in euerie church 1607 Topsell

[illegible] the Successor *a* 1649 Drumm of Hawth *Jas V* Wks (1711) 113 The commission in which he is designed lieutenant 1668 Davenant *Man's the Master* v 1, When you design'd your man to court her in your shape 1701 Rowe *Ambit Step-Moth* II i 555 Great, just and merciful, such as Mankind would have design'd a King

5. To appoint or assign (something *to* a person); to make over, bestow, grant, give Const *to* or *dat*ve *Obs* exc in *Sc Law*

1572 *St. Acts Jas VI* (1597) § 48 They haue appoynted, marked, and designed the said manse, with foure acres to the vse of the Minister that sall ministet at the said kirk 1592 Davies *Immort Soul* xxviii (R), Three kinds of life to her designed be 1608 J. King *Serm St Mary's* 8 Afterwardes when Michal was designed to him [David] 1650–60 Tatham *Wks* (1879) 169 He is the challenged and justly may Design the way of fighting 1651 *Fuller's Abel* [illegible] Designing unto Musculus one of the [illegible] 1681 Granville *Sadducismus* II 296 The Spirit's name which he designed her was Lucas 1784 Cowper *Task* VI 580 Nature when she form'd, designed them an abode 1864 *Daily Review* 14 Nov, The minister of Dalgety in 1862 stating that in terms of the Act 1663, chapter 21, he was entitled to have grass designed to him for the support of a [illegible] Presbytery to make the necessary [illegible]

6 Hence, with mixture of II, and ultimately fusing with 10 To set apart in thought for the use or advantage of some one, to intend to bestow or give Const. *for*, †*to*, †*on*

1664 Dryden *Rival Ladies* Ded, This worthless Present was design'd you, long before it was a Play 1666 — *Ann Mirab* lx, Their mounting shot is on our sails designed Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I 153 Tiear designes the place to Orrery, but I am confident it will never be. 1701 *Pennsylv Archives* I 142, I fully design'd you a visit 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 245 What present I had designed for her 1833 Ht Martineau *Brooke Farm* II 22 Hearing what favours were designed for his boy 1861 M. Pattison *Ess* (1889) I 30 These fragments are designed for the German, rather than the English reader

7. To appoint, destine, devote (a thing or person) to a fate or purpose. Now merged in 10

1593 Nashe *Christ's T* 23a, Because I am Christ the iust, therfore you will designe me to the Crosse vniustly 1623 Massinger *Bondman* IV ii, This well built city, not long since designed To spoil and rapine 1662 Gerbier *Princ* 15 The Duke designed in his Will ten Thousand Gilders to alter what he had Built amisse 1691 Ray *Creation* (1714) 174 Neither yet need those who are designed to Divinity itself fear to look into these studies [1747 *Col Rec Pennsylv.* V 139 The Goods design'd as a Present to the Indians]

II [allied to Design *sb.* I, obs. F. *desseigner*] To plan, purpose, intend.

8 To form a plan or scheme of; to conceive and arrange in the mind, to originate mentally, plan out, contrive

1548 Hall *Chron.* 215 When all thing was redy, according as he desyned. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam Wits* (1616) 218 The matters which they disseigne and worke with much wisdome 1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb* V. (1702) I 430 That he should begin his Journey so unfit for Travel if his going away was design'd the day before 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* (Cassell) 250 If the enemy should design and plot our ruin 1795 Southey *Vis Maid of Orleans* I 170 Eternal Wisdom deals Or peace to man, or misery, for his good Alike design'd 1812 S. Rogers *Columbus* VII 46 He can suspend the laws himself designed

9 In weaker sense · To purpose, intend, mean † Rarely, *to be designed* (obs), like *to be purposed, resolved, determined, minded*, etc.

1660 R. Coke *Justice Vind* Ep Ded 5, I designe no more than to demonstrate that [etc] 1701 De Foe *True-born Eng* 34 And yet he really designs no wrong. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas I*, III vi 82 [Charles] designed inviting great artists to England

b with inf phr

1655–60 Stanley *Hist Philos* (1701) 106/2 Great Queens, if you are design'd to speak to Mortals, Make me acquainted with your rumbling voice 1678 Butler *Hud* III i 1386 How does the Devil know What 'twas that I design'd to do? 1724 De Foe *Mem Cavalier* (1840) 162, I design to go with you 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod Par Churches* 224 Those objects which we design to bequeath to posterity

c with subord clause as obj

a 1704 T. Brown *Dunlam Praise Wealth* Argum, A proclamation, that she design'd her smiles should no more fall on the unworthy 1715 De Foe *Fam Instruct* I vii (1841) I 125, I did not design you should have heard

10 With complement (a *inf* or *sb*, b *prep phr*) To purpose or intend (a thing) *to be* or *do* (something), to mean (a thing) to serve some purpose or fulfil some plan

a 1703 Moxon *Mech Exerc* 137 So far as you design the Balcony to project 1713 Addison *Cato* I iv, Other creatures, Than what our nature and the Gods design'd us 1733 I. D. Orrery in *Duncombe's Lett* (1773) II 35 The wood-walk, which I designed a labyrinth, is almost finished 1779 Cowper *Lett* 21 Sept, I have glazed the two frames, designed to receive my pine plants 1802 Mar Edgeworth *Moral T* (1816) I xiv 116 With one kick, designed to express his contempt 1860 Hook *Lives Abps* (1869) I i. 18 The emperors designed it to be a general council

b *a* 1700 Dryden (J), You are not for obscurity designed, But, like the sun, must cheer all human kind. 1746 in *Leisure Hour* (1880) 23 A pewter teapot, but I believe it was designed for silver 1756 Burke *Vind Nat Soc* Wks 1808 I 67 Ask of politicians the end for which laws were originally designed, and they will answer, that the laws were designed as a protection for the poor and weak. 1766 Gordon *Tac Wks*, The morning I designed for our departure 1882 J. H. Blunt *Ref Ch Eng* II 21 The palace which Somerset designed for this splendid site

11 *intr* To have purposes or intentions (of a specified kind) *rare*

1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xiv vii, To persuade the mother that you designed honourably

12 *trans* To have in view, contemplate.

1677 Hale *Prim Orig Man* I i 18 Before he come to the Subject it self which he designes 1784 Cowper *Task* III ii So I, designing other themes, and call'd T' adorn the Sofa with eulogium 1877 W. Bruce *Comm Revelation* 87 Tell him that his natural Enemies are not designed in the promise

13. *intr* and quasi-*pass* (usually with *for*), To intend to go or start; to be bound *for* (a place)

1644 Ellan *Mem.* (1857) I 75 Within sight of Tours where we were designed for the rest of the time 1684 Lady Russell *Lett* I xv 42 The question when I design for Stratton 1688 in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser II IV 141 They design to Bristol, but will take Exeter in the way 1691 T. H[all] *Acc New Invent* 21 Ships designed on long Voyages 1712 E. Cooke *Voy S Sea* 360 From Guam we design for Batavia 1819 R. Chapman *Life Jas V* 129 This convinced them all that the [illegible] designed for Amboise 1845 C [illegible] 173 The new Lord Lieutenant had at first designed for Munster

b. *transf.* To intend to start upon a certain course; to mean to enter upon a pursuit.

1694 Gibson in *Lett Lit Men* (Camden) 225 And if he designs for Law, 'tis high time to begin

III. [allied to Design *sb.* II, It *disegnare*, F. *dessiner*] To sketch, delineate, draw, to fashion artistically

14 *trans* † a To make a sketch of (an object or scene), to sketch, draw *Obs* b To trace the outline of, delineate

(Designment, implying the vb in this sense, is quoted of 1570)

1635 Cowley *Davideis* I 747 The Prophet Gad in learned Dust designs Th' immortal solid Rules of fancy'd Lines. 1638 Junius *Painting of Ancients* 290 A good invention well designed and seasonably coloured 1644 Evelyn *Diary* (1871) 69 The prospect was so tempting that I designed it with my crayon 1699 Lister *Journ Paris* 53 In the Flore they have designed an Universal Map 1782 Mann in *Lett Lit Men* (Camden) 421 Designing, painting and describing every Fish 1879 Stevenson *Trav Cevennes* 211 The monstrous ribs and gullies of the mountain were faintly designed in the moonshine

c To make the preliminary sketch of (a work of art, a picture, statue, ornamental fabric, etc), to make the plans and drawings necessary for the construction of (a building, ship, machine, etc.), which the workmen have to follow out

1697 Evelyn *Numism* vii 240 Mons Morelli, who both Designets [? designes] and Ingraves the Medals *a* 1700 Dryden (J), The prince designs The new elected seat, and draws the lines 1743 *Peterhouse College Order* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I 37 In Consideration of his Designing the new Building 1893 *Weekly Notes* 89/1 To design and superintend the construction of the docks in question

15. To plan and execute (a structure, work of art, etc); to fashion with artistic skill or decorative device; to furnish or adorn with a design.

1666 Dryden *Ann Mirab* clii, The weaver, charmed with what his loom designed 1697 — *Virg Past* v 102 Behold, four hallow'd Altars we design 1703 Steele *Tend Husb* III ii, However my Face is very prettily design'd today 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* v, Did Christians design its statues and its frescoes? 1865 J. Fergusson *Hist Archit.* I. I iv v 346 The Roman bridges were designed on the same grand scale as their aqueducts 1874 Green *Short Hist* I § 6 52 A lady summons him to design a robe which she is embroidering

16 *intr* a To trace the outline of a figure or form, to put a graphic representation on paper, canvas, etc , to draw, sketch b To form or fashion a work of art, in a narrower sense, to form decorative figures, devise artistic patterns

1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* 128 Unless he that Copies, Design perfectly himself 1665 Sir T Herbert *Trav* (1677) 149 One he knew could both design and copy well 1854 Ruskin *Two Paths* I. (1858) 44 A painter designs when he chooses some things, refuses others, and arranges all 1885 H V Barnett in *Mag of Art* Sept 454/1 She began to design and to paint with delicacy, taste, and truth

Designable, *a* [f. L *dēsignā-re* (see Designate *v*) + -ble In sense 2 f. Design *v* + -able]

†1 (de signăb'l) That can be distinctly marked out; distinguishable *Obs*

1644 Digby *Two Treat* I 85 The mover cannot passe over all these infinite designable degrees in an instant 1666 Boyle *Orig Formes & Qual* (1667) 3 Matter must have Motion in some or all its designable Parts 1716 M Davies *Athen Brit* II 242 Book-Waie-Houses, furnish'd with such an Ideal, optable or designable Arianizing Library

2 (dĭzəi năb'l) Capable of being designed

Designate (de signĕt), *ppl. a* [ad L *dēsignāt-us*, pa pple of *dēsignāre* to Designate] Marked out for office or position, appointed or nominated, but not yet installed, as in *bishop designate*

1646 Buck *Rich. III*, I 3 Richard Plantagenet King of England, designate by King Henry the Sixth This Duke of Yorke, and King designate 1847 Sir W Hamilton *Let 32 Definite*, or, more precisely, *predefinite* is equivalent to *designate* and *pre-designate* 1877 *World* VII 11 The husband designate was present 1888 *Times* 27 June 12/4 The Lord Bishop of Bedford Designate will preach

Hence **De signatehood**, the condition of being designate

1862 *Sat Rev* XIV 705/1 The period of Designatehood

Designate (de s-, de zignĕt), *v* [f ppl stem of L *dēsignāre* to mark out, trace out, denote by some indication, contrive, devise, appoint to an office, f *de-* (De- I. 3) + *signāre* to mark Some of the senses of the L verb, having come down through It and Fr , are expressed by Design, *designate* is a modern formation taking up the other senses of F *désigner* as distinct from *dessiner* and obs *desseigner*]

1 *trans.* To point out, indicate, to particularize, specify

1801 *Brit Crit* July (T), Of these [faults] so few examples occur, that it would be invidious to designate them 1808 J Barlow *Columb* VIII 522 Its faults designate and its merits prize 1828 Webster s v , The limits are designated on the map 1839-40 W Irving *Wolfert's R* (1855) 107 He need only designate to me the way to his chamber 1846 Trench *Miracles* xxx (1862) 430 The man designates the channel in which he desires that this mercy may flow 1861 Mrs H Wood *East Lynne* I xi 170 It had four post horses the number having been designated by Lord Mount-Severn

2. Of things. To serve to point out; to be an indication of. With *compl* · To point out, specify *as* being so and so

1807 Southey *Espriella's Lett* II 251 A black Triton meant by his crown of feathers, to designate the native Indians *c* 1829 Landor *Wks* (1868) II 93 Her lips [in a picture] were half open , her hair flew loosely behind her, designating that she was in haste. *a* 1831 A Knox *Rem* (1844) I 65 Those interior effects of Divine grace, which designate their nature to the possessor 1870 Rogers *Hist Gleanings* Ser II 200 A man's dress designated his rank and calling 1884 tr *Lotze's Metaph* II iv 293 The only function of the mathematical symbol is to designate *p* and *q* as absolutely equal in rank

3 To point out by a name or descriptive appellation; to name, denominate, entitle, style

1818 Jas Mill *Brit India* II v ix 693 The coalition gave existence to the ministry which that circumstance has served to designate 1831 Carlyle *Sart Res* II v, (1838) 161 The title Blumine, whereby she is here designated 1868 Lockyer *Elem Astron.* I (1879) 29 Clusters and nebulæ are designated by their number in the catalogues 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 79 Two very distinct conceptions . equally designated by the common name of civil liberty

b with *double obj.* or *compl* : To name, describe, or characterize (*as*).

1836 *Random Recoll Ho Lords* xvi 397, I designate them [his ideas] as somewhat above mediocrity 1854 Macaulay *Misc Writ* (1860) II 228 He is designated, in Mr Ivimey's History of the Baptists, as the depraved Bunyan, the wicked tinker of Elstow 1862 Stanley *Jew Ch* (1877) I xix 360 Miriam is almost always designated as the 'prophetess,' 1879 M Arnold *Guide Eng Lit* Mixed Ess 194, I wonder at his designating Milton our greatest poet

4 Of things . To serve as a name for, stand for; to be descriptive of

1816 Singer *Hist Cards* 45 The term continued to designate hired troops 1842 Alison *Hist Europe* (1849-50) X. lxiv § 29 438 The celebrated saying 'If these books [etc.]' designates the whole system of their government

5 To appoint, set apart, select, nominate for duty or office , to destine or devote to a purpose or fate. Const. *for, to*

1792 J Barlow *Adv Prov Orders* I 27 A mere savage would decide the question of equality by a trial of bodily strength, designating the man that could lift the heaviest beam to be the legislator 1828 Webster s v., This captain was designated to that station 1853 Maurice *Proph & Kings* xxii 378 Josiah was designated to his task before his birth 1855 Milman *Lat Chr* VII VI (1864) IV 202 Men equally designated for perdition in this world and the next 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng* III 394 A clause designating the successor by name

Hence **De signated** *ppl a*

1868 Freeman *Norm Conq* (1876) II IV 436 Harold was virtually the designated successor to the crown

Designation (des-, dezignē' ʃən) [ad L *dēsignātiōn-em*, n of action from *dēsignāre* (see Designate) Cf F *désignation* (14th c in Hatz , and in mod F ; not in Cotgr 1611)]

1 The action of marking or pointing out; indication of a particular person, place, or thing by gesture, words, or recognizable signs

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* XIX cxxvi (1495) 926 Alpha is wryte for desygnacion of letters, for amonge Grekys this letter tokenyth one 1597 Hooker *Eccl Pol* v lxix (1611) 374 Wherefore was it said vnto Moyses by particular designation, This very place is holy ground 1677 Hale *Prim Orig. Man* IV vii 357 The designation of an end in working is the great perfection of an intelligent Agent 1731 Bailly vol II, *Designation* also the marking the abutments and boundings of an estate 1784 Cowper *Task* 640 With designation of the finger's end 1794 Paley *Evid* (1825) II 224 The designation of the time would have been more determinate 1860 Trench *Serm Westm Abb* xv 164 The intention with which he thus designated Jesus unto them they understand it not at the first designation

b *concr* A distinctive mark or indication

1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* IV xiii 224 Those stars were indeed but designations of such quarters and portions of the yeare, wherein the same were observed 1831 J Davis *Manual Mat Med* 26 The word *ana* is placed before the designation of the quantity

2 The action of appointing or nominating a person for a particular office or duty , the fact of being thus nominated, appointment, nomination

1605 Bacon *Adv Learn* II Ded § 14 There hath not been any public designation of writers or inquirers 1640 Bp. Hall *Episc* II xvi 176 It was in the Bishops power to raise the Clergie from one degree to another, neither might they refuse his designations 1674 Owen *Holy Spirit* (1693) 83 His Designation of God unto his Kingdom *c* 1689 in Somers *Tracts* I 315 Till the King in Designation be actually invested with the Regal Office 1791 Cowper *Iliad* IV. 458 By designation of the Greeks was sent Ambassador 1868 Freeman *Norm Conq* (1876) II IX 378 This *quasi* designation of Eadward to the crown

†b. The appointment of a thing, the summoning of an assembly *Obs*

a 1638 Mede *Disc Ezek* xx 20 Wks (1672) I 56 The designation or pitching that Seventh upon the day we call Saturday 1649 Jer Taylor *Gt Exemp* II § 9 By designation of Conventions for prayer 1697 Bp Patrick *Comm Ex* xvi 5 The Designation of this seventh Day was from their wonderful Deliverance 1777 Burke *Let Sheriffs Bristol* Wks. 1842 I 218 At the first designation of these assemblies

† c The qualification of being marked out or fitted for an employment , vocation, bent (of mind), 'call' *Obs*

1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II 14 That man that has a designation to that work [preaching] 1736 Bolingbroke *Patriot* (1749) 12 These are the men to whom the part I mentioned is assigned Their talents denote their general designation 1779-81 Johnson *L P*, *Cowley* Wks II 6 That particular designation of mind, and propensity for some certain science or employment, which is commonly called Genius

3 The action of devoting by appointment to a particular purpose or use , an act of this nature *arch*

1637 Gillespie *Eng Pop Ceremn* III 1 6 Designation or deputation is when a man appoints a thing for such an use 1767 Blackstone *Comm* II 329 To make various designations of their profits 1796 C Marshall *Garden* XII (1813) 136 The designation of trees to a wall necessarily occasions cutting

b. *Sc Law* The setting apart of manses and glebes for the clergy from the church lands by the presbytery of the bounds

1572 *Sc Acts Jas VI* (1597) § 48 Vpon the said marking and designation, the Arch-bishop sall giue his testimonall, bearing how he [etc] 1861 in W Bell *Dict Law Scotl* s v , After a designation by the presbytery 1864 [see Design *v.* 5]

c. *U S* The authoritative allotment of ground for oyster-culture; *concr* the ground thus allotted.

† 4 Purpose, intention, design *Obs.*

1662 Stillingfl *Orig Sacr*, The end of his life in Hannahs designation 1690 Locke *Hum Und* III 1 § 7 So far is there a constant Connection between the Sound and the Idea and a Designation that the one stand for the other 1737 Whiston *Josephus' Antiq* XVIII VI § 9 God proved opposite to his designation 1763 Mrs Brooke *Lady J Mandeville* (1782) II 2 This mutual passion is the designation of heaven to restore him

† 5 Sketching, delineation *Obs rare*

1796 Jane West *Gossip's Story* I 4 A mere novice in landscape designation, I confine myself to the delineation of human character

6 A descriptive name, an appellation , *spec* in *Law*, the statement of profession, trade, residence, etc., added for purposes of identification to a person's name

1824 Landor *Imag Conv* (1846) 8 A designation which I have no right to 1868 Gladstone *Prim Mundi* II (1870) 43 The name Argeioi as a designation of the army before Troy 1876 E Mellor *Priesth* I 15 The name 'priesthood' became a designation of the whole Church of God

Designative (de s , de zignĕ tiv), *a* and *sb* [ad med L *dēsignātīv-us*, f ppl stem *dēsignāt-* see -ive In mod F *désignatif*]

A *adj* Having the quality of designating

1611 Cotgr, *Designatif*, designatiue, denotatiue 1812 J Henry *Camp agst Quebec* 91 Merely designative of the law soldier 1818 Bentham *Ch Ling* 35 Then are the words designative of the sort of act first mentioned 1845 F Barham *An Odd Medley* 8 The [Hebrew] designative preposition *ath*

B *sb.* Anything used to designate

1824 J Gilchrist *Elym Interpr* 77 Perhaps the scientific purpose intended is as well accomplished by these as by any designatives that could be invented

Designator (de s , de zignĕtəɹ) [a L *dēsignātor*, agent-n from *dēsignāre* to Designate]

1 One who designates or points out.

2 *Rom. Antiq* An officer who assigned to each person his rank and place in public shows and ceremonies

1706 in Phillips (ed Kersey) 1727 51 Chambers *Cycl* s v , There were designators at funeral solemnities, and at the games, theatres, and shews

De·signatory, *a* [f L type **dēsignātōri-us*, f *dēsignātor* see prec. and -ory] Of or pertaining to a designator or designation

1885 Sir L W Cave in *Law Times' Rep* LII 518/1 That the indefinite article has the same designatory force as the definite

Designed (dĭzəi nd), *ppl a* [f Design *v.* + -ed] †a Marked out, appointed, Designate b Planned, purposed, intended. c Drawn, outlined, formed, fashioned, or framed according to design

a 1609 Bible (Douay) *Num* VIII Comm , Their designed offices 1622 Bacon *Hen VII*, Wks (1860) 331 His two designed generals 1701 W Wotton *Hist Rome* II 28 He was designed Consul for next Year 1751 Chambers *Cycl Suppl* s v *Bishop*, Bishop designed, *episcopus designatus*

b 1586 B Young *Guazzo's Civ Conv* IV 180 b, Fortifying my designed purpose 1660 Barrow *Euclid* Pref (1714) 3 A Size beyond the design'd Proportion 1717 Lady M W Montagu *Lett* I Jan (1887) I 139 Making my designed return a mystery 1865 Mozley *Mirac* VII 291 *note*, That this failure should be designed

c 1870 Emerson *Soc & Solit* , *Art* Wks (Bohn) III 16 An oak tree being the form in nature best designed to resist a constant assailing force

† *To be designed*, to be purposed or minded see Design *v* 9

Designedly (dĭzəi nedlĭ), *adv* [f prec + -ly 2] By design, on purpose, intentionally

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III 394 You need not be their enemies, directly or designedly 1710 Steele *Tatler* No 234 P 1 An Art of being often designedly dull 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) I 343 Designedly irritating the judges

Desi·gnedness. [f as prec + -nɛss] The quality of being designed or purposed; intentional character

1864 in Latham *Mod* The designedness of the 'coincidence' was obvious

Designer (dĭzəi nəɹ) Also 7 designor [f. Design *v* + -er1] One who designs

1. One who originates a plan or plans

1670 G H *Hist Cardinals* II II 251 Thoughtful and cogitative, a great designor 1736 Butler *Anal* II Concl Wks 1874 I 307 Ten thousand thousand instances of design cannot but prove a designer 1863 J G Murphy *Comm Gen* I 2 The Great Designer

2 In bad sense. One who cherishes evil designs or is actuated by selfish purposes; a plotter, schemer, intriguer

1649 Prynne *Demurrer* 83 The greatest designers, plotters and lifters up of themselves against the interest of Christ *a* 1704 T. Brown *Praise of Wealth* Wks 1730 I 84 The cunning designer gets into the princes favour 1726 in H Campbell *Love-lett Mary Q Scots* (1824) 20 Where is one faithful friend to be chosen out among a thousand base designers?

3. One who makes an artistic design or plan of construction, a draughtsman, *spec* one whose business is to invent or prepare designs or patterns for the manufacturer or constructor

1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr* 147 Where the Workman is not an accomplished Designer 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No 190 P to Sculptors, painters, and designers 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 21 May 5/1 The designers of these tank vessels 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss No 9 *Designer*, the architect who designs the enrichment for the 'modeller' in the plastering trade *Mod* A designer in a textile factory

Designful (dĭzəi nful), *a* [f Design *sb* + -ful] Full of design, purposed, intentional

a 1677 [see next] 1867 J. H Stirling *Crit Ess* (1868) 206 The ascription to Kant of designful reticence and intentional obscurity 1890 — *Gifford Lect* IV 73 The designful contrivance of the world

Desi·gnfulness. [f. prec + -ness.] Designful quality. a craftiness, scheming, b fullness of design, intentional or premeditated character

a 1677 Barrow *Serm* Wks 1716 II 83 Drawn over with features of base designfulness 1890 J H Stirling *Gifford Lect* V 94 The designfulness is but contingent

Designing (dĭzəi nĭŋ), *vbl sb* [f Design *v.* + -ing 1] The action of Design *v* , marking out, nomination; planning, preliminary sketching, etc

a 1618 Raleigh *Maxims St* (1651) 77 Upon the designing of his successor 1756 Nugent *Gr. Tour* IV. 92 The

designing was by Michael Angelo 1884 *Athenæum* 12 Jan 59/1 Both the Dublin cathedrals are of English designing

b Evil design, plotting, scheming

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III 55 Petty designings 1795 *Jemima* II 18 Her suspicions were excited by his detected disguise, and probable deep designings

c *attrib*

1711 Shaftesb *Charac* (1737) III 403 The designing Arts such as Architecture 1864 *Daily Tel* 29 June, It has a 'designing class' at South Kensington

Designing (dĭzəi nĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING 2]

1. That designs, plans, etc , characterized by constructive forethought

1653 H More *Antid Ath* II xi § 13 (1712) 78 A knowing and designing Providence 1711 Steele *Spect* No 43 ₱ 3 We are all Grave, Serious, Designing Men, in our Way 1850 McCosh *Div. Govt.* III i (1874) 299 The order and adaptation of nature suggest a designing mind

2 That cherishes evil designs or is actuated by ulterior motives, scheming, crafty, artful

a 1672 Ld Fairfax *Mem* (1699) 100 The sad consequences that crafty and designing men have brought to pass 1711 Addison *Spect* No 131 ₱ 6 The old Knight is impos'd upon by a designing Fellow 1887 Bowen *Virg Æneid* II 196 Feigned tears and designing sorrow

Desi·gningly, *adv* [f prec + -LY 2] Intentionally, with evil design or selfish purpose, craftily

1684 H More *Answ* B b, Over prone cunningly and designingly to serve their turns 1879 Baring-Gould *Germany* II 239 Trades'-unions are an excellent institution, if not ignorantly or designingly misdirected

Designless (dĭzəi nles), *a* [f Design *sb* + -less] Void of design or plan , purposeless.

1643 Hammond *Serm at Oxf* Wks 1683 IV 513 That designless love of sinning *a* 1691 Boyle *Hist Air* VII (1692) 65 These Wounds must have been made by some designless Agent 1883 Julian's *Story of my Heart* 59 The designless, formless chaos of chance directed matter

Desi·gnlessly, *adv* [f. prec + -LY 2] Without design or plan ; with no specific purpose

1648 Boyle *Seraph Love* XIII. (1700) 77 His [the Sun's] visits are made designlessly *a* 1692 — *Wks* VI 80 (R) Not rashly or designlessly shuffled by a blind hazard

† **Desi·gnment.** *Obs* [f Design *v* + -ment] = Designation, Design

1 Indication by sign or token

1625 Gill *Sacr Philos* II 156 No Scripture is so direct as this for the certaine designement of the time *a* 1684 Leighton *Comm 1 Pet* II 24 The *them that are sent* is a very clear designment of the inferior governors of those times

2 Appointment or nomination to office or function, consignment or destination to a fate

1582 N T (Rhem) *Luke* VI 12 Annot , As a preparation to the designement of his Apostles 1612 T Taylor *Comm Titus* I 7 Designements to offices and places 1642 Jer Taylor *Epise* (1647) 93 Paul & Barnabas went to the Gentiles, by speciall designement made at Antioch 1668 H More *Div Dial* IV XVIII (1713) 326 No designment of them to Sin and Damnation 1732 Law *Serious C* XVII (1761) 420 It is by the express designment of God, that some beings are Angels, and others are men.

3 Appointment, arrangement, or ordination of affairs ; planning, designing , hence, that which is planned ; an enterprise, undertaking, design

1583 Hagsnet *Serm Ezek* (1658) 135 Had he had freedome to haue altered Gods Designment, Adams liberty had bene aboue the designment of God 1594 *Old Prayer* in *Liturg Serv Q Eliz* (1847) 654 Cruel designments so closely plotted against her innocent life 1604 Shaks *Oth* II i 22 The desperate Tempest hath so bang'd the Turkes, That their designement halts 1611 Coryat *Crudities* 205 A very disastrous accident frustrated his whole designement 1659 *Gentl Calling* (1696) 139 Many hours intervening between the Designment and the Execution [of a Duel] 1738 Warburton *Div Legat* I 216 A strange Jumble as well as Iniquity in this Designment

4. Artistic representation, delineation ; an outline, sketch ; an original draught or design

1570 Dee *Math. Pref* in Billingsley *Euclide* A j, Of all these, lively designementes to be in velame parchement described. 1658 Dryden *Death O Cromwell* 96 For though some meaner artist's skill were shown Yet still the fair designment was his own. 1667 — *Ess Dram Poesie* (R), Shall that excuse the ill painture or designment of them? 1703 T N *City & C Purchaser* 85 A neat and full Expression of the 1st Idea or Designment thereof

Desilicate (dĭsi·lĭkeĭt), *v* [f De- II 1] *trans* To deprive of silica. Hence **Desi·licated** *ppl a* In mod Dicts

Desili·cify, Desi·licize, *v* [f De- II 1] *trans.* To free from silex or silicon; = Desiliconize Hence **Desili·cifica·tion.** In mod Dicts

Desiliconize (dĭsi·lĭkŏnəi z), *v* [f De- II 1] *trans* To deprive of or free from silicon Hence **Desi·liconized** *ppl. a.* ; **-izing** *vbl sb* and *ppl a* ; **Desiliconiza·tion**

1881 C R A Wright in *Encycl Brit* XIII 333/1 (*Iron*) The decarbonizing and desiliconizing of iron by the action of an oxidizing atmosphere is the essential feature of the processes of refining pig iron and of making natural steel 1892 *Times* 8 Oct 14/6 They had suffered more from desiliconization than from desulphurization

Desilver (dĭsi·lvəɹ), *v* [f. De- II 2] *trans.* To deprive of its silver, remove the silver from.

1864 in Webster 1886 Fenn *Master of Ceremonies* I ii 9 The over-cleaned and desilvered plated pot

Desilverize (dĭsi·lvəɹəiz), *v* [f De- II 1] *trans* To extract the silver from (lead or other metal)

1872 Raymond *Statist Mines & Mining* 450 Two systems desilverizing and refining two charges of [lead] in twenty-four hours 1886 A J Balfour *Question* 1239 *Gold & Silver Comm.*, The cost of desilverising the copper

Hence **Desi·lverized** *ppl a* , **Desi·lverizing** *vbl sb* and *ppl a* ; also **Desilveriza·tion.**

1870 J Percy (*title*), The Metallurgy of Lead, including Desilverization and Cupellation 1872 Raymond *States' Mines & Mining* 449 The desilverizing kettle holds 22,000 pounds of lead 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* IV 49/2 In lead pipes the soft desilverised lead is considered best

Desinence (de·sinĕns) [a F. *désinence* (16th c. in Hatzfeld) = It *desinenza* 'a desinence or termination' (Florio), ad med L *dēsinentia*, f *dēsinent-em* see next] Termination, ending, close, *Gram.* a termination, suffix, or ending of a word

1599 Bp Hall *Sat* Poster, Fettering together the series of the verses, with the bondes of like cadence or desinence of time 1623 Favine *Theat Hon* II i 67 The Romaine desinence or ending 1814 Blrington *Lit Hist Mid Ages* V (1846) 273 The ear was thus flattered by a certain musical desinence, nor could it a moment doubt where every verse closed 1873 Bardsley *Surnames* 1 (1875) 13 The Saxon added 'son', as a desinence, as 'Williamson'

Desinent (de·sinĕnt), *a* ? *Obs.* [ad L. *dēsinent-em*, pr. pple. of *dēsinĕre* to leave off, close, f De- I 1, 2 + *sinĕre* to leave] Forming the end, terminal ; ending, closing

1605 B Jonson *Masque Blackness*, Six tritons their upper parts human their desinent parts fish 1677 Cary *Chronol* II II III iii 227 The State was left in Confusion until the 38th desinent of Azariah *Ibid* 228 An 39 of Uzziah desinent

Desine·ntial, *a* [f med L *dēsinentia* (see Desinent) + -al] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a desinence or ending

1818 *Monthly Mag* XLVI 322 The desinential characteristics of the Latin noun 1869 F Hall in *Lauder's Tractate* 24 The desinential *-et*, for *-ed* [in Scotch participles]

Desiner, var. of Decliner, *Obs*

1591 Garrard *Art Warre* 14 Under the charge of a Desiner or chiefe of a chamber

Desines, obs form of Dizziness

Desinterressed, var of Disinterressed *a Obs.*

† **Desi·piate,** *v Obs* — ° [irreg f L *desipĕre* (*dēsipo*) to be foolish, f. De- I 6 + *sapĕre* to be wise] *intr* To become foolish

1623 in Cockeram 1663 F Hawkins *Youth's Behav.* 102

Desipience (dĭsi·pĭens) [ad L *dēsipientia*, f *dēsipient-em* Desipient see -ence] Folly, foolish trifling, silliness

1656 Blount *Glossogr* , *Desipience* is when the sick person speaks and doth idly, dotage 1882 A W Ward *Dickens* II 24 Occasional desipience in the form of the wildest farce 1887 *Spectator* 17 Sept 1251 The maturity of sweet desipience

Desi·piency. [see prec , and -ency] = prec

1672 Sir T. Brownl *Lett Friend* § 22 Many are mad but in one prevalent desipiency 1856 *Titan Mag* Dec 496 If the *desipere* be but *in loco*, religion itself will not forbid the seasonable desipiency

Desipient (dĭsi·pĭent), *a rare* [ad L *dēsipient-em*, pr pple of *dēsipĕre* to be void of understanding, f De- I 6 + *sapĕre* to know] Foolish, silly , playing the fool, idly trifling

1727 in Bailey vol II 1894 Silvanson in *Times* 2 June 17/4 In his character of disinterested spectator, gracefully desipient

Desirability (dĭzəi·răbi lĭti) [f. next + -ity] The quality of being desirable ; desirableness , quasi-*concr* (with *pl*) a desirable condition or thing

1824 Southey *Life & Corr* (1850) V 189, I see possibilities and capabilities and desirabilities 1859 Farrar *Eric* 95 Of this school he often bragged as the acme of desirability 1861 Bresl Hopl *Eng Cathedr 19th C* iii 68 Any decision upon the distinctive possibility or desirability of new cathedrals 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* III 87 The desirability of consorting with none but the best company

Desirable (dĭzəi·răb'l), *a.* (*sb*) Also 7-8 desireable [a F *désirable* (12th c in Hatzfeld), f. *désirer* to Desire, after L *dēsīderābilis*]

1. Worthy to be desired ; to be wished for. In early use often standing for the qualities which cause a thing to be desired Pleasant, delectable, choice, excellent, goodly.

1382 Wyclif *Prov* XXI 20 Desyrable tresor and oile in the dwelling place of the wijtwis *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* XXIII 80 Blanchardyn as that thinge whiche most he desyred in this world, dyde accepte this gracyouse and desyrable answere 1573 G Harvly *Letter-bk* (Camden) 126 Greate varietye of desirable flowers 1611 Bible *Ezek* XXIII 12 She doted vpon the Assyrians horsemen riding vpon horses, all of them desireable young men 1662 Stillingfl *Orig Sacr* III iii § 7 No evil is in its self desirable, or to be chosen 1783 Watson *Philip III* (1839) 169 It was surely desirable to put a period to these calamities 1833 J Holland *Manuf Metal* II 301 This exceedingly convenient and desirable machine 1891 H Matthews in *Law Times* XCII 96/1 Some general modifications in the rules are now desirable

† **2** To be regretted or desiderated ; regrettable.

1650 T. Froysell *Gale of Opportunity* (1652) 1 He lived amiable and dyed desirable

† **3** Characterized by or full of desire. *Obs*

1759 Sarah Fielding *Cleas of Dalkwyn* II 23 With the desireable View of rendering her Smiles or Frowns of Consequence

B *sb* That which is desirable , a desirable property or thing

1645 E Whitan in Spurgeon *Treas Dav* Ps XVI 11 All these desirables are encircled within the compass of the first remarkable 1721 Watts *Serm* II Wks 1812 I 18 He despises fame pleasure and riches, and all mortal desirables 1797 Mrs A M Bennett *Beggar Girl* (1813) V 52 Besides the desirables it would purchase [etc] 1873 Miss Broughton *Nancy* II 82 At that time, you see, he had not all the desirables

Desi·rableness. [f prec + -ness]

1 The quality or fact of being desirable

1647 Clarlndon *Hist Reb* I (1843) 34/1 Discourses upon the thing itself, and the desirableness of it *a* 1665 J Goodwin *Filled w the Spirit* (1867) 125 Matters of lighter concernment or less desirableness. 1827 Malthus *Popul* III App 229 The desirableness of a great and efficient population 1856 Froudi *Hist Eng* I 384 To discuss the desirableness of fulfilling the engagement into which he had entered

| **2** In active sense Desirousness *Obs*

1649 *St Trials, Lieut Col John Lilburne* (R), To declare my desirableness to keep within the bounds of reason, moderation, and discretion

Desirably (dĭzəi·răbli), *adv* [f as prec + -ly 2] In a desirable manner , according to what is desirable

1823 J Badcock *Dom Amusem* 70 The ground where you would most desirably dig a well

† **Desi·rant,** *ppl a Obs* [a F *désirant*, pr pple of *désirer* to desire, repr L *dēsīderānt-em*] Desiring, desirous of

c 1450 *Merlin* 73 That I sholde remembre the thinge that I beste loved and that I am moste desiraunte

Desire (dĭzəi·ɹ), *sb* Forms 4–5 desir, desyr, (desijr, dessire, dissire, -yre), 4–6 desyre, desier, (5 desyer, desere, 6 desyir), 4– desire [ME a OF *desir* (12th c in Littré), mod F *désir* = Pr *dezar, desire*, It *desio, desire*, deriv f the vb. *desirare*, F *désirer* to Desire see next]

1. The fact or condition of desiring , that feeling or emotion which is directed to the attainment or possession of some object from which pleasure or satisfaction is expected , longing, craving , a particular instance of this feeling, a wish

1303 R Brunne *Handl Synne* 3410 3yf þou haue grete desyre To be clepyd lorde or syre *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 147 Gret desir of heuenly þynges 14 *Why I can't be a nun* 303 in *E E P* (1862) 146 Thy fyrst desyre and thyne entent Was to bene a nunne professed. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron* (1568) II 757 The excedrable desyre of soveremte 1632 J Hayward tr *Biondi's Eromena* 92, I have a great desire to get a sight of him. 1652 J Wright tr *Camus' Nat Paradox* 253 Seeing the cards thus shuffled to his own desire 1653 H More *Antid Ath* II XII § 15 (1712) 83 An unsatiable desire after that just and decorous temper of Mind 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No 206 ₱ 4 This conflict of desires 1759 — *Rasselas* XXXVII, His predominant passion was desire of money 1841 Lanl *Arab Nts* I 2 The elder King felt a strong desire to see his brother 1853 J H Newman *Hist Sk* (1873) II i 11 Objects of desire to the barbarian 1856 Emerson *Lang Traits, Relig* Wks (Bohn) II 100 The new age has new desires 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) V 51 A man should pray to have right desires, before he prays that his desires may be fulfilled

b. *personified.*

1575 Gascoigne *Pr Pleas Kenilw* , That wretch Desire Whom neither death could daunt [etc] 1821 Shelley *Prometh Unl* I. i 734 As fleet As Desire's lightning feet 1876 Geo Eliot *Dan Der* II XXVII 170 Desire has trimmed the sails, and Circumstance brings but the breeze to fill them

2 *spec* Physical or sensual appetite ; lust

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr* 3 This name Ihesu dose away greuesnes of fleschely desyres 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* VII. xliv (1495) 257 The appetyte of the stomak is callyd desyre *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4289 To blemysch oure blode with bodely dissires *a* 1535 Wyatt in *Tottell's Misc* (Arb) 224 If thy desire haue ouer thee the power, Subiect then art thou and no gouernour 1611 Shaks *Cymb* I VI 47 That satiate yet vnsatisfi'd desire. 1711 Steele *Spect* No 151 ₱ 2 A constant Pruriency of inordinate Desire 1756 Burke *Subl & B.* III i, Which shows that beauty, and the passion caused by beauty, which I call love, is different from desire 1867 Baker *Nile Tributt.* VIII 166 The flesh of the crocodile is eaten greedily, being supposed to promote desire 1887 Bowen *Virg Æneid* IV 91 Against enkindled desire Honour itself was feeble

† **3** Longing for something lost or missed ; regret ; Desiderium *Obs*

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XVII 380 So unremoved stood these steeds, their heads to earth let fall, And warm tears gushing from their eyes, with passionate desire Of their kind manager

4. A wish as expressed or stated in words , a request, petition

c 1340 *Cursor M* 10513 (Trin) Þy desire and þy preyere Is comen to goddes ere 1404 *Rolls of Parlt* III 549/1 The Kyng thanketh hem of here gode desire, willyng put it in execution als sone as he wel may 1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* I cxiii 135 The erle sent thyder, at their desyers, John of Norwyche, to be their Captayne 1670 Marvell *Corr* clxxxvi Wks 1872–5 II 377 The House hath been in conference with the Lords upon their desire, about the Addresse concerning Popish Recusants 1794 Nelson in *Nicolas Disp* (1845) I 428 The Agents have written desires from me to land everything as fast as possible. 1842 Bischoff *Woollen Manuf* II. 83, I also send, at your desire, a general list of articles used in the woollen manufacture

5 *transf* An object of desire, that which one desires or longs for. (Originally only contextual).

1340-70 *Alisaunder* 1047 Hee hoped to haue thein of his hertes desyres 1413 *Pilgr Sowle* I xxxix (Caxton, 1epr 1859) 43 He sawe that he ne myght nought acheuen hys desyre 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* lii [liv] 7 So that myne eye seyth his desyre vpon myne enemies 1611 BIBLE *Haggai* ii 7 The desire of all nations shall come 1699 DAMPIER *Voy* II ii 1 We steered off to the North expecting a Sea-Breez at E N E and the third day had our desire 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 159 ₱ 5 Farewel my Terentia, my Heart's Desire, farewel 1732 FIELDING *Mock Doctor* Ded, That politeness which has made you the desire of the great, and the envy of the whole profession 1863 TENNYSON *Welcome Alex*, Welcome her, welcome the land's desire

Desire (dĭzəi·ə 1), *v* Also 3–7 desyre, 4 desirre, 4–5 disire, -yre, 4–6 desir, 5 dissire, -yre, desier, desyr, disere, 5–6 dessire, -yre, dyssire, -yre, 6 dissier [ME a OF *desir-e-r* (earlier *desidr-er, desirrer*) = Pr. *desirar*, It *desirare, dessrare*, Rom type *desirare* —L *dēsīderāre* to miss, long for, desire see DESIDERATE *v*]

1 *trans* To have a strong wish for; to long for, covet, crave a with *simple obj*

c 1230 *Hali Meid* 11 Ant penne wile þe king of alle kinges desire þe to leofmon 1340 *Ayenb* 244 Þei is al þet herte may wylny, and of guod desiri *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 922 To þe kyng he kest slik a hate, þat he desiris his deth 1538 STARKEY *England* I i 21 Of al thyng best and most to be desyryd 1607-12 BACON *Ess*, *Empire* (Arb) 294 It is a miserable state of minde to have few thinges to desier, and manie thinges to feare 1670 MILTON *Hist Eng* IV Wks (1851) 169 Offa a comely Person much desir'd of the people, and such his virtue as might have otherwise been worthy to have reigned 1832 TENNYSON '*Of old sat Freedom on the heights*,' Her open eyes desire the truth 1871 R ELLIS *Catullus* lxii 50 Many a wistful boy and maidens many desire it 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 201 Do not all men desire happiness?

b with *infin* To wish, long (*to be, have, do*)

a 1300 *Cursor M* 10486 (Cott) Suilk a worthi sun Als sco desird for to haf *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) xiv 62 Desirand to see þare wifes and þare childer *c* 1425 *Hampole's Psalter* Metr Pref 29 Who so desires it to know 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* xviii vi, To speke wyth her gretly desyrynge 1602 SHAKS *Ham* IV v 140 If you desire to know the certaintie 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* II *init*, Since Troy's disast'rous end [you] desire to know 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) IV 30 They do not desire to bring down their theory to the level of their practice

c with *obj clause*

c 1340 *Cursor M* 18011 (Trin) Þenne desired þo caitifs badde þat þei had ben by noe ladde *c* 1600 SHAKS *Sonn* lxi 3 Dost thou desire my slumbers should be broken? 1784 COWPER *Tiroc* 811 To you Who wise yourselves, desire your sons should learn Your wisdom 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* li 1 Do we indeed desire the dead Should still be near us? 1859 — *Lancelot & Elaine* 1089 You desire your child to live

2 *intr* (or *absol*) To have or feel a desire

1393 GOWER *Conf* II 5 For she, which loveth him to-fore, Desireth ever more and more 1611 BIBLE *Prov* xiii 4 The soule of the sluggard desireth, and hath nothing 1620 SHELTON *Quix* III v, He that will not when he may, when he desireth shall have nay *a* 1831 A KNOX *Rem* I 37 In moral matters, to desire, and possess, differ in degree, rather than reality 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I. 68 He who desires, desires that of which he is in want

† b Const *after, to*, etc *Obs*

a 1300 *Holy Rode* 347 in *Leg Rood* 46 Þo desiede þe quene muche after þe nailes þat War-wip out lord was Inailed to þe tre *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xli[i] 1 As þe hert de-siret to þe welles of waters, so de sired my soule to þe, Lord. 1477 NORTON *Ord Alch* Proem in Ashm (1652) 6 Every estate desireth after good 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H *Ps* cxliii 6 My soule desireth after thee

† 3 *trans* Of things. To require, need, demand

1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* I (1586) 29 It desyreth a moyst ground, riche and good 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxvi 397 True beautie desireth no painting 1591 SPENSER *Tears of Muses* 541 A doleful case desires a dolefull song 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf Beasts* 292 There be many kindes of Mise, and every one of them desireth a particular tractate

4 To long for (something lost); to feel the loss of, miss, regret, desiderate (In quot 1614, *pass*, to be missed, to be wanting) *Obs* or *arch*

1557 NORTH tr *Gueuara's Diall Pr* 232 b/2 On the death of thy child Verissimus, thy sonne so much desired 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron* xxi. 20 He reigned in Ierusalem eight yeeres, and departed without being desired 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon* 142 Otherwise Pharaohs discretion would have been much desired 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat Ins* Ep Ded, That the Reader may not desire an Epistle, or complain that there is one wanting 1869 TENNYSON *Holy Grail* 897 And now his chair desires him here in vain

5 To express a wish for (an object); to ask for, request.

Const a with *simple obj* to d a thing, b to d a thing *of, from* († *at*) a person (*arch*), c with *inf obj*, to d *to know, have*, etc, something, d. with *obj cl*, to d *that*

a *c* 1314 *Guy Warw* (A) 399 Erls, doukes of þe best. Me [Felice] haue desired aplist, þat neuer of me hadde sist *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 4583, I desired þis damisele To haue hire to þi brober. Ac hire mode3 in no maner hire nold me graunte *c* 1450 *Merlin* 27 When thei wiste that Vortiger disered the pees, they were gladde 1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I 39, I move that his Highness's advice may be desired in it 1754 CHATHAM *Lett Nephew* IV 21 If you are forced to desire farther information do it with proper apologies 1841 LANE *Arab Nts* I 97, I had spared thee, but thou desiredst my death

b *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 7897 Þai sent to þat souerain dessirond full depely delyuerans of hir 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* II. 16 Now desyre I one peticion of the — *Job* xxxi 16 When the poore desyred eny thinge at me, haue I denyed it them? 1651 SIR E NICHOLAS in *N Papers* (Camden) 282 What you desire from mee 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Dec, I gave him my song which he has often desired of me

c *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 1022 To these kynges he come And to haue of hor helpe hertely dissyred 1450 W SOMNER in *Four C Eng Lett* 4 The maister desyryd to wete yf the shepmen wolde holde with the duke 1563 ABP PARKER *Corr* (Parker Soc) 191, I thereupon desired to have the Council's letters 1785 *Mod Times* I 16 He desired never to hear any thing of me 1828 SCOTT *F M Perth* xxxiii, He alighted at the Dominican Convent, and desired to see the Duke of Albany 1887 BOWEN *Virg Æneid* III 358 Speech I crave of the seer, and desire his counsel to learn

d 1404 *Rolls of Parlt.* III 549/1 The Comunes desiren that the Kyng shulde leve upon his owne 1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I 80, I desire it may not die 1689 *Tryal Bps* 19 We desire it may be read in English for we don't understand Law-Latin 1738 SWIFT *Pol Conversat* 98 Run to my Lady M—, and desire she will remember to be here at Six 1823 SOUTHEY *Hist Penins War* I 176 He desired Velarde would write to the court

6 To express a wish to (a person), to request, pray, entreat

† a with *simple object* to make a request to (*obs*), † b to d a person a thing, or *of* a thing (*obs*), c to d a person *to do* something (the most freq construction), d to d a person *that*, or *of* a person *that*

† a 1526-34 TINDALE *John* xii 21 Certayne Grekes cam to Philip and desired him, sayinge Syr we wolde fayne se Iesus 1563-87 FOXE *A & M* (1596) 32/2 John spake unto him, and desired him in like maner and contestation as before

† b *a* 1555 HOOPER in Coverdale *Lett Mart* (1564) 127 Repente, and desyre god of forgeuenes 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut* xviii 105 If a Childe desire his Father some fond or euill thing 1596 SHAKS *Merch V* IV 1 402, I humbly doe desire your Grace of pardon

c *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* lxi 212, I desyre you to shew me where ye have ben *c* 1563 CAVENDISH *Metr Vis* in *Life Wolsey* (1825) II 124 Desyryng me vouchesalve for to consent To wright them myshappe 1582 TEMPLE *Mem* III Wks 1731 I 342 The Duke of Monmouth being Chancellor, I desir'd the King to speak to him 1710 SWIFT *Lett* 10 Oct (1767) III 21 He desires me to dine with him again on Sunday 1747 *Col Rec Pennsylv* V 138 Thomas McGee who was desir'd to do it 1786 SUS HASWELL *Victoria* II 97 Lady Wealthy desired her to desire the steward give her twelve guineas 1833 MARRYAT *P Simple* IX, He desired us to 'toe a line,' which means to stand in a row

d 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I cviii 130, I desyre you that we may abyde in composicyon 1539 CRANMER *Matt* xvi 1 The Pharises also with the Saduces desyred him that he wolde shewe them a sygne from heuen 1585 T WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy* I xxi 27 The Bascha sent to desire the Ambassador that the next day he would come to his solemne dynner 1611 BIBLE *Dan* II 16 Then Daniel went in and desired of the King, that hee would giue him time. 1822 SHELLEY *Chas I*, II 456 Go desire Lady Jane She place my lute

† 7 To request to know or to be told, to ask

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 95 b, Iason desired the waye 1708 HEARNE *Collect* (Oxf. Hist Soc) II 107 Mr Watts came to me and desir'd of me whether I were a Congregation Man

† 8 To request the presence or attendance of; to invite *Obs*

c 1325 *Coer de L* 6871 Saye, that I hym desyre, And al his cursed cumpany in fere 1530 PALSGR 513/2, I desyre to dynner, or to a feest, or any repast, *je semons* 1554 BRADFORD in Strype *Eccl Mem* III App xxxi 85, I was desyred by a neighbour ayenst this day to dyner 1583 *Satir Poem Reform* xlv *Leg Bp St Androis* 259 This bischop, beand present thair, Desyrit him hame 1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr* IV v 150, I would desire My famous Cousin to our Grecian Tents. 1606 G W[OODCOCKE] tr *Hist. Iustine* 88 b, Aristinoe desired Philip into her City Cassandria.

† b To invite to a course of action, etc

c 1324 *Guy Warw* (A) 634 Þow dost me litel worþschipe, When þou me desirest to schenschipe 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I cxv 136 Ye haue desyred vs to a thynge that is great and weyghtie 1588 SHAKS *L L L* V ii 145 But shall we dance, if they desire vs too 't? 1645 CROMWELL *Lett* 4 Aug, I sent one Mr Lee to them, To certify the peaceableness of my intentions, and to desire them to peace ableness

Desired (dĭzəi·ə·rd), *ppl a.* [f. prec + -ED 1.]

1. Wished for, longed for, etc see the vb

1382 WYCLIF *Haggai* ii. 8 The desirid to alle folkis shal cume *a* 1440 *Found St Bartholomew's* 43 To ȝeue the a ȝeifte of desirid helth 1611 SHAKS *Cymb* III v 62 To her desir'd Posthumus. 1611 BIBLE *Ps* cvii 30 So he bringeth them vnto their desired hauen 1655 EARL ORRERY *Parthen* (1676) 21 At last, the long desired day appear'd 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* IV 266 The long desired title of Elector of Hanover

† 2 Missed, regretted, desiderated *Obs*

a 1533 LD BERNERS *Gold Bk M Aurel* (1546) Dd j a, Of the death of suche an entierly desyred husbande.

† 3 Affected with desire; longing, desirous [= L *cupidus*] *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 28505 (Cott) Gerndand 1 haf oft ben desird o þire wymmen scen *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xlii 158 She was sore desired to know of hym som gode tydynges 1598 YONG *Diana* 318 If thy sweete voice might sound in our desired eares with some happie song

Hence **Desiredly** *adv*, in a desired manner; † according to one's own desire, *con amore* (*obs*, cf DESIROUSLY), **Desiredness**, the condition of being desired.

1625 BP MOUNTAGU *App Cæsar* 65 He being *Patermisericordiarum*, and wholly, freely, and desiredly, giving, occasioning, procuring, effecting our salvation 1666 G ALSOP *Maryland* (1869) 46 Every man lives quietly, and follows his labor and imployment desiredly 1888 P H WICKSTEED *Alphabet Econ Sc* 8, I am not aware of any recognised word, however, which signifies the quality of being desired 'Desirableness' conveys the idea that the thing not only is but deserves to be desired 'Desiredness' is not English, but I shall nevertheless use it as occasion may require 1889 *Sat Rev* 16 Feb 198/1 His introduction into the English language of 'desiredness'

Desi·reful, *a* Now *rare* [f DESIRE *sb* + -FUL]

† 1. Greatly to be desired, desirable *Obs* or *arch*

1382 WYCLIF *Dan* x 3 Y eete not desireful breede 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 76 Delectabyl & desireful it is in þi praysinge to be *c* 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks 15 More desire full is it to be condemned of the worlde, and exalted of God, then to be exalted of the world and condemned of god 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 434 Euery thing was either vehemently desirefull, or extreamely terrible 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 68 A brood of desireful maidens immortal

2. Full of desire, desirous, wishful, eager.

152a BARCLAY *Sallust's Jugurth* 55 a, To suche desyrefull myndes as they had, nothyng coude to fast be hasted 1540 MORYSINE *Vewes' Introd Wysd* Pref A vj b, Alway helpynge some, and stylle desyrefull to helpe mo 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* I 68 So desireful of learning yᵉ nature of things. 1892 C E NORTON *Dante's Paradise* v 29 Beatrice all desireful turned herself again to that region

Hence † **Desi·refulness**, *Obs*, the state or quality of being desirous; eagerness.

1548 UDALL etc *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref 8 He with greate desirefulnesse useth to reade *Ibid* ix 56 Toke out of their stomakes all desirefulnesse of doyng vengeaunce.

Desireless (dĭzəi·ə·rles), *a.* [f as prec + -LESS] Devoid of desire or longing

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 758 Desirelesse it seeks these drinks and meats 1640 BP REYNOLDS *Passions* xl 524 The Will is left Hopelesse, and therefore Desirelesse 1856 R A VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I 254 Our spirit becomes desireless, as though there were nothing of which we stood in need

Desirer (dĭzəi·ə rəi) [f. DESIRE *v* + -ER 1] One who desires

c 1450 tr *De Imitatione* III xxxvi, There are many desireres of contemplacion 1548 R HUITEN *Sum of Diuinite* A vj b, It is expedient that ther be many desireres of the office 1579 COVERDALE *Bk Death* xiii 58 Earnest desirers of innocency. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 108 A desirer of learning 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C Wares* 105 Yet never ceased to admonish all desirers of novelty *a* 1691 BAXTER in Tulloch *Eng Purit* III (1861) 366 He was a great desirer of such abatements as might restore us all to serviceableness.

Desiring (dĭzəi·ə·rĭŋ), *vbl sb.* [f DESIRE *v* + -ING 1] The action of the verb DESIRE; longing, desire. (Now *rare* or *Obs.* exc. as gerund)

1377 LANGL *P Pl* B xiii 356 Þorw couetyse and vnkynde desyrynge 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W de W 1495) II 235 b/1 The desyrynges of the flessche 1593 T WATSON *Tears of Fancie* xx Poems (Arb) 188 If he at first had banisht loues desiring 1677 GILPIN *Demonol* (1867) 63 By 'lust' I mean those general desirings of our minds after any unlawful object which are forbidden in the tenth commandment *Mod* One cannot gain honour merely by desiring it

Desi·ring, *ppl a* [f DESIRE *v* + -ING 2] That desires, longing, desirous

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib* ₱ 611 A man that is to desirynge for to gete riches *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiii 497 They were sore desyrynge for to see theyr wyves, theyr chyldren, and theyr londes, 1552 HULOET, Desirous or desiryng, *appetens, cupidus* 1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, v ii 14 So many greedy lookes of yong and old, Through Casements darted their desiring eyes Vpon his visage *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J) Jove beheld it with a desiring look

Desi·ringly, *adv* [f prec + -LY 2] With desire, desirously, longingly

1552 HULOET, Desirously, or wyth desyre, or desiringly, *cupide* 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat* Pref. to Rdr, My Spirit desiringly desiring thorowly to know the whole sacred Art 1821 COLERIDGE *Lett. Convers &c* II 35 The voice within, whenever the heart desiringly listens thereto

Desirous (dĭzəi·ə rəs), *a.* Also 5 desirouse, -rose, desyrows, dessyrous, -rus, dissyrus, dyssirus, 5–6 desyrous(e, 6 desyreous, -rus, -rowus, desierous, dissirous, 7 desireous [a AFr. *desirous* = OF. *desireus* (earlier *desidros, desarrus*, mod F *désireux*) = Pr *dezeros*, It *desideroso* —late L or Rom *dēsiderōs-us*, f stem of *dēsīder-āre* to DESIRE · see -OUS. Orig with stress on third and first syllable]

1 Having desire or longing, characterized by or full of desire, wishful, desiring

a with *of*; also † *to* (obs rare)

c 1300 *K. Alis* 416 Olimpias stont byfore Neptanabus, Of hire neowe love wel desirous *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 8003 More dessyrous to the dede, þen I dem can 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A* III 1 169 A dyscyple desyrouse of lernynge. 1508 DUNBAR *Goldyn Targe* 54 As falcounn swift desyrouse of hir pray 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst* III 221 They that haue a desirous mind of amendment 1611 BIBLE *Transl Pref* 4 The Grecians being desirous of learning 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* I Wks 1757 IV 125 Man is not only desirous, but ambitious too, of happiness 1891 *Law Reports* Weekly Notes 78/2 The lessor was desirous of pulling the house down and building a new one

b with *inf*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 59 Ne nembrot desyrous To regne had nat maad his towres hye *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* vii 29 Ryght desyrouse to here tydynges of her louer 1555 EDEN *Decades* 158 Owre men were desyrous to see the towne 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* IV xlv. 360 He is desirous to save himselfe from death 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler*

No 207 ¶ 9 We never find ourselves so desirous to finish, as in the latter part of our work 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I xvi 66 Being desirous to learn something of its [the glacier's] general features

c with *obj clause*

1601 SHAKS *Twel N* III 1 83 My Neece is desirous you should enter 1625 BACON *Ess*, *Revenge* (Arb) 503 Some are Desirous the party should know 1632 J HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 18 That I, desirous we might recover againe our liberty 1828 SCOTT *F M Perth* III, He averted his face, as if desirous that his emotion should not be read upon his countenance

d *simply*

c 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) III 1110 To shew desyrows haites I am full nere 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam* XXIII 15 David was desyrous, and sayde Wolde God yᵗ some man wolde fetch me a drynke of water. 1667 MILTON *P L* V 631 From dance to sweet repast they turn Desirous

† **2** Of feelings, actions, etc.: Characterized by, of the nature of, or expressing, desire or longing, sometimes in bad sense, covetous *Obs*

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Prince* 1403 The desirous talent Ye han to goode 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 272/2 Thou hast brought me into a desyrous affection 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1570) 178 Alas note well thy desirous vanitie 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 166 With a desirous sigh 1652 L S *People's Liberty* II. 4 The word for *desire*, implieth a *desirous affection*

† **3** Full of eagerness or spirit, eager, ardent (*esp* in deeds of arms) *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr's T* 15 Yong, fressh, strong, and in Armes desirous, As any Bachelor of al his hous 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I 89 Of armes he was desirous, Chivaleirous and amorous *c* 1450 tr *De Imitatione* III xii, Pat þou be not a louer of þiself, but a desirous folower of my wille *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II 2 In prys of armys desirous and sauage 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IV iii, A good knyght and ful desyrous in armes [*Modernized reprint* of 1634 desirous]

† **4.** Longing for something lost, regretful *Obs rare* (Cf DESIRE *sb* 3, *v* 4)

c 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) IV 1077 My swete loide of þe which desirose I am, and nedes must be

† **5** Exciting desire; desirable; pleasant, delectable *Obs*.

1430 LYDG *Chron Troy* I viii, The lusty season fleshe and desyrous 1556 in Strype *Eccl Mem* I App lxi 219 Whiche most desirous daye of thy comfortable commynge hasten, deare Lorde 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II 96 They make the Woods, and Groves, and Solitary places, places desirous to be in 1728 GAY *Begg Oh* II 1, Wine inspires us, And fires us Women and Wine should Life employ Is there ought else on Earth desirous? [1796 cf PEGGE *Anonym* (1809) 434]

Desirously (dĭzəiə rəsli), *adv* Now *rare* [f prec. + -LY ²]

1. With desire or longing, wishfully, eagerly, longingly (Frequent in 16–17th centuries)

c 1400 *Test Love* III. (1560) 301/2 By which ye be draw desirously any thyng to wilne in coveitous manner 1504 ATKYNSON tr *De Imitatione* III II, I beseche the humbly & desirously that thou vouchesaue to speke to me thy selfe 1556 J HEYWOOD *Spider & F* lxxi *title*, Desirously desiring by what meane to get peace 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turkes* (1621) 62 Which courtesie the Countie desirously embraced 1692 SOUTH *Serm* (1697) I 326 Do they hasten to their Devotions Or do they not rather come hither slowly, sit here uneasily and depart desirously? 1836 W IRVING *Astoria* (1849) 37 It had been desirously contemplated by powerful associations and maternal governments

† **b** With earnest desire, earnestly. *Obs.*

1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W de W 1506) IV IX 192 The confessour ought to be well aduysed and hym enfourme desyrously *Ibid* IV XXII 291 Righte desyrously euery relygyous ought for to kepe hym from the tellynge of lesynges. 1647 F BLAND *Souldiers March* 44 One short Observation more would I desirously commend to your Christian piety.

† **2** Of one's own desire or wish; willingly, readily *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov* II xiii, Suche one as desirously will participate with his frende all his good fortune 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* CCXV (1636) 233 The superfluities with the wine, shall be drawne off the stomack but nature doth not so desirously draw Ale 1635 EARL STRAFFORD *Lett* (1739) I 399 If I could have avoided meddling with him, I should not desirously have begun with a Gentleman of so turbulent a Disposition

Desi'rousness. Now *rare* [f as prec + -NESS] The quality of being desirous; wishfulness, eagerness.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* VII 5 As though his desyrousnesse too reigne had moved hym too trayterous rebellion 1665 BOYLE *Occas Refl* (1845) 366 My desirousness of piety in a Preacher 1872 A RALEIGH in Spurgeon *Treas Dav. Ps* CXIX 20 Dr Chalmers summed up his own attainments in the word 'desirousness'

Desist (dĭzi st), *v.* Also 6 **-syste, -oist,** 7 **dis-sist** [a. OF *desister* (1358 in Littré; mod F *dé-*), ad L *dēsist-ĕre*, f DE- 2 + *sistĕre* to stop, stand still]

1. *intr* To cease (*from* some action or procedure); to stop, leave off, give over, forbear

1530 PALSGR 514/1, I counsayle you desyst from this purpose. 1549 *Compl Scot* VI 62, I pray the to decist fra that tideus melancolic orison 1585 T WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy* I XV 16 Notwithstanding [they] did not desist of their enterprise 1632 J HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 100 At last, quite wearied with kissing and weeping, they were faine to desist. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* 121 Men should therefore desist from this enormous crime *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* V 51 The Peers desisted from urging a request which seemed likely to be ungraciously refused 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew* III, He shouted to the combatants to desist

† **b** Const *in Obs*

a 1774 GOLDSM tr *Scarron's Comic Rom* (1775) II 176 Request that he would desist in his gallantries to me 1795 *Pate of Sedley* II 140 He only begged me to desist in thinking of such an union 1842 C WHITEHEAD *R Savage* (1845) II VIII 275, I desisted in the attempt, more properly to speak, I declined it

† **c** Const *inf* with *to Obs*

1539 *Act* 31 *Hen VIII*, c 12 Diuers idell persons haue not desisted to take egges of faucons out of the nestes 1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, I III 49 What do we then, but at least, desist To builde at all? 1647–8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist Fr* (1678) 19 Never desisted to persecute them 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist Philos* (1701) 160/1 Gods always were, to be desisted never

d To cease to prefer a claim

1673 *Pennsylv Archives* I 32 We doe hereby dissist off the same land

2 To come to an end, cease, terminate *Obs rare*

a 1657 SIR J BALFOUR *Ann Scot* (1824–5) II 254 The vrging of the Perth artickells must ceasse and desist

† **3** *trans* To leave off, discontinue *Obs*

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1570) 107 Thou foole desist thy wordes vayne 1599 in Beveridge *Hist India* I IX 295 They should be required to desist their viage 1679 OATES *Narr Popish Plot* 53 He ordered the said Blundel, not to desist the business in hand 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 209 The uncle desisted further inquiry 1784 *New Spectator* XI 6/1 Unless they desist their attacks on the fair milliner

† **4** To withstand (a person) for *resist*) *Obs rare*—¹

1548 BODRUGAN (Adams) *Epit King's Title* H IV, Who of you by reason or otherwise is able to desist my persuasion of this vnion

Hence **Desi sting** *vbl sb*

1607 HIERON *Wks* I 270 There was no desisting from former courses, no breaking off of olde sinnes 1709 HEARNE *Collect* 13 Mar, Mr Lhuyd has carried his Point owing to my desisting

Desistance (dĭzi stăns) Also **-ence** [f DESIST *v.*: cf OF *desistance, -ence* (1300 in Godef). see -ANCE] The action of desisting, leaving off, or forbearing to proceed; cessation, discontinuance of action

1632 LITHGOW *Trav* I 4, I partly forbeare and reconciled times pleading desistance, moderate discretion inciteth silent patience 1648 BOYLE *Seraph Love* XIII (1700) 78 Men make it both the Motive and the Excuse of their Desistance from giving any more, That they have given already 1768 *Woman of Honor* III 48 It is an argument the more for your desistence 1803 S. PEGGE *Anecd Eng Lang*, A word commanding cessation and desistance 1879 H SPENCER *Data of Ethics* VI § 33 79 Life is maintained by persistence in acts which conduce to it, and desistance from acts which impede it 1884 — in *19th Cent*, Nov 837, I must here close the discussion, so far as my own desistence enables me

† **Desi'stency.** *Obs rare*—¹. [f L *dēsistent-em*, pr pple of *dēsistĕre*: see DESIST and -ENCY] Cessation

1615 *Mars & Wrong* 1 in *Harl Misc* (Malh) III 255 End of the world and desistency of all things

Desi'stive, *a rare* [f DESIST *v* + -IVE] Ending, concluding 1836 in SMART

Desition (dĭsi ʃən) [f L type **dēsitiōn-em*, n of action f *dēsinĕre, dēsit-* to leave off, cease see DESINENT] Termination or cessation of being, ceasing to be; ending

1612 R SHELDON *Serm St Martin's* 35 The consecrations, oblations, consumptions, desitions of Christ, which they make daily upon their prophane altars 1645 *Souls Immortality Defended* 27 (L) The soul must be immortal and unsubject to death or desition 1867 BP FORBES *Kaplan* 39 *Art* XXVIII (1881) 550 The plain words of Scripture, in that they freely use the word 'bread' to describe the Blessed Sacrament after consecration, go against the desition of the *signum* therein *Ibid* 551 Such a change as would involve a physical desition of what before existed 1890 A L MOORE *Hist Ref* 139 *note*, Nor does the statement on the doctrine of the Sacrament expressly assert the desition of the natural substance of the elements.

† **Desitive** (de·sitiv), *a.* and *sb. rare Obs* [f L. *desit-*, ppl stem of *dēsinĕre* to cease + -IVE]

A *adj Logic* Of a proposition Having reference to the end or conclusion of a matter.

1725 WATTS *Logic* III II § 4 Inceptive and desitive propositions, as, the fogs vanish as the sun rises, but the fogs have not yet begun to vanish, therefore the sun is not yet risen

B *sb* A desitive proposition

1725 WATTS *Logic* II II § 6 Inceptives and desitives, which relate to the beginning or ending of any thing, as the Latin tongue is not yet forgotten

Desjune, var. of DISJUNE, *Obs*, breakfast.

Desk (desk), *sb* Also 5–6 **deske,** (5–7 **desque,** 6 **dexe, dext**), 6–8 *Sc* **dask.** [ME. *deske*, app immed. ad med L *desca* 'cum descis et scamnis, et aliis ornamentis' (*c* 1250 in Du Cange) The latter is to be referred ultimately to L *discus* (also used in med L in the sense 'table'), of which the regular Romanic form remains in It *desco* 'a deske, a table, a boord, a counting boord; also a forme, a bench, a seat, or stoole' (Florio) Prob from this It *desco*, the med L *desca* fem (like *mensa, tabula*) was formed

Desk was in no way actually connected with *dish*, OE *disc*, ME *disch*, although OE *disc*, WGer *disk*, was itself an ancient adoption of L *discus* The OFr repr of L *discus*, Rom *desco*, Pr *des*, was *deis*, Eng DAIS Thus *dais, desk, dish, disk*, all originate in the same word]

1 An article of furniture for a library, study, church, school, or office, the essential feature of which is a table, board, or the like, intended to serve as a rest for a book, manuscript, writing-paper, etc, while reading or writing, for which purpose the surface usually presents a suitable slope

The name is applied to articles differing greatly in details of construction and in accessories, according to their particular purpose, which is often indicated by a qualification, as *litany-, music-, prayer-, reading-, school-, writing-desk*, etc

It may be a simple table, board, or shelf fixed at a convenient height for resting a book, etc, while reading or writing, or fitted on a small frame so as to be placed on a table, or upon a taller frame, with legs, etc, so as itself to stand on the floor, or it may be more or less elaborately provided with shelves for books, and with drawers and receptacles for papers, documents, etc, such as are required for use in a library, study, school, or office

a As a requisite for reading or writing on, or studying at

c 1386 CHAUCER *Franklt T* 400 At Orliens in studie a book he say Of Magyk naturel, which his felawe Hadde prively vpon his desk [*v r* deske] ylaft *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 299 Lectorne or lectorne, deske, *lectrinum*, etc *a* 1500 *Ord Sap in Anglia* X 356 I enynge hym vpon a deske 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* V (1887) 34 Incke and paper a deske and a dusthowe will set them both vp [i e a scholar to learn to draw as well as to write] 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho., Diuerse Papers* 39 You must have a deske of the cleerest and evenest glasse that is to be bought Upon this Deske you must fasten the patterne at the foure endes with a little wax 1615 SIR PHI NS *Satyr Ess* (ed 2) 333 Lawyers Clarke Hee doth relye upon his masters practise, large indentures, and a deske to write upon 1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV 213, I observed the desk which he hath [made] to remove, and is fastened to one of the armes of his chayre 1711 STEELE *Spect* No 109 ¶ 5 He sits with one Hand on a Desk writing 1773 JOHNSON 17 Aug in *Boswell*, Composing a Dictionary requires books and a desk you can make a poem walking in the fields, or lying in bed 1838 DICKENS *Nich Nick* II, Nickleby closed an account book which lay on his desk 1842 TENNYSON *Audley Court* 43 Oh! who would cast and balance at a desk, Pitch'd like a crow upon a three-legg'd stool 1847 — *Princ* II 90 To Lady Psyche's There sat along the forms A patient range of pupils, she herself Erect behind a desk of satin wood 1850 — *In Mem* CXXVIII, To cramp the student at his desk 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 111 He seems to have usually passed the whole day at his desk

b As a repository for writing materials, letters, etc, as well as for writing on In modern use often a portable box or case opening so as to present a sloping surface.

1548 COOPER *Bibliotheca Eliotæ, Pluteus* a littell holowe deske lyke a coffer, whereupon men do write 1590 SHAKS *C Err* IV 1 103 In the Deske That's couer'd o're with Turkish Tapistrie There is a purse of Duckets 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 658 Some for Tables, Cupboards and Desks, as Walnuts 1692 WASHINGTON tr *Milton's Def Pop* Pref (1851) 13 Your Boxes and Desks stuff't with nothing but Trifles *a* 1744 POPE (J), I have been obliged to leave unfinished in my desk the heads of two essays 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est* XVIII 216 She got out her desk and prepared herself for her letter *Mod* The prisoner had forced the desk open and taken the money out of it

† **c** In early use, applied also to a shelf, case, or press, on or in which books stand in a library or study *Obs*

[*c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 120 Deske, *pluteum* 1483 *Cath Angl* 97 A Deske, *plutrus* [a book-shelf, book case, desk]] 1538 LELAND *Itin* I 55 At the Toppe of every Square was a Desk ledgid to set Bookes on Bookes on Cofers withyn them 1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Pr* Gen Prol A iij, One that for his pastime is set round with deskes of bookes 1669 HACKETT *Let* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II 554 Expended upon the College Library, either for bookes, or desques 1717 BERKELEY *Tour in Italy* Wks 1871 IV 513 The books are all contained in desks or presses, whose backs stand to the wall. These desks are all low, of an equal height, so that the highest books are within reach without the least straining

2 In a church or chapel In the general sense of 1, a sloping board on which books used in the service are laid, as the book-board in a pulpit. Hence formerly (and still in U.S.) applied to the seat, stall, or pulpit of the minister, or, (as still in Scotland) to that of the clerk or precentor, in England, to the stalls or choir-seats, and to the reading-desk in the now obsolescent arrangement of pulpit, reading-desk, and clerk's desk, one above another; where this has been abolished, and a special stall is provided for the reading of the prayers, the latter is sometimes called the 'prayer-desk'

1449 *Churchw Acc. St Georges, Stamford* (Nichols 1797) 132 Making of pleyn desques and of a pleyne rodelofte 1552 *Berksh Ch. Goods* 32 A old clothe of baulkyn for the dexe 1565 HARDING in Strype *Ann Ref* I App XXX. 72 Clappe me not they the bare Bible on the dext 1604 *Vestry Bks* (Surtees) 140 For a desk to lay the byble on *a* 1640 W FENNER *Christ's Alarm* (1650) 18 How reverently should ye sit in your Pewes? how sacredly should we stand in our desks? 1653 G FIRMIN *Sober Reply* 28 My friend when he had done preaching went downe out of the Deske 1706 A BEDFORD *Temple Mus* IV. 90 Their Singers stood in the Desks. 1784 COWPER *Task* I 94 Sweet sleep enjoys the curate in his desk, The tedious rector drawling o'er his head 1809 KENDALL *Trav* I 1 4 The pulpit, or, as it is here [in Connecticut] called, the desk was filled by three, if not four clergymen; a number which, by its form and

dimensions, it was able to accommodate 1830 TENNYSON *Sonnet to J M K*, The humming of the drowsy pulpit-drone while the worn-out clerk Brow-beats his desk below 1846 PARKER *Gloss Archit* (1875) 146 s v *Lectern*, At Debtling is one [a lectern] of Decorated date, it is made with a desk for a book on four sides 1870 F R WILSON *Ch Ludisf* 79 The pulpit, litany desk, and stalls are oaken

†b A seat or pew in a church Cf. DAIS 3 b. *Obs Sc.*

1560 in Edgar *Ch Life Scotl* (1885) I 15 Neither the dasks, windocks nor duiris be ony wise hurt 1603 *Ibid*, To big ane removabill dask for his wyff 1678 in *Old Church Life Ballingry* (1890) II 20 Fill up with deskes the emptie roomes of the Church 1701 in *Scott N & Q* I 12 [To farm] the haill dasks in both churches 1885 EDGAR *Ch Life Scotl* I. 16 Down to about the middle of the 17th century there were very few desks or seats in Church

3. *fig* a Used typically for the functions or office of the occupant of a desk, *esp* in sense 2

1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 108 b, Luther doth not take upon him the person of a schoolemaister, nor hath challenged to himselfe the dignitie of high deske, nor ever taught any Schooles of new factions 1821 DWIGHT *Trav* II 277 He [Dr Backus, a professor of divinity] educated between forty and fifty for the desk. 1836 W ANDREW *Hist Winterton, etc*, 107 At a time when the pulpit and reading-desk were generally at variance 1838 *Brit Critic* XXIII 294 Their tendency is, to exalt the Pulpit too far above the Desk, to make the performance of man the very life and soul of all public worship

b Work at the desk in an office, etc, clerical or office work.

1797 BURKE *Regic Peace* III (R), Never can they who from the miserable servitude of the desk have been raised to empire, again submit to the bondage of a starving bureau 1844 EMERSON *Lect, Yng Amer* Wks (Bohn) II 296 He who merely uses it [the land] as a support to his desk and ledger values it less

4 *transf* A meeting of those who occupy the choir desks of a cathedral

1691 in Macray *Catal Ravl MSS* D ii 26 The subchanter and vicars [of Lichfield] desire to know whether he wishes to renew the lease .. as the matter will be settled at the next meeting, or *deske* as they call it

5 *attrib* and *Comb*, as *desk-board, -closet, -drudge, -fellow, -gong, -officer*, **desk-book**, a book for constant use at the desk, a handbook, vade-mecum; **desk-cloth**, a cloth to cover a reading-desk or lectern; **desk-knife**, a pen-knife with fixed handle, an eraser; **desk-man**, a minister, clergyman, or preacher; **desk-work**, work at a desk, as clerk, book-keeper, etc

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon* 110 Fastned with long nailes to the *deskboards 1892 *Literary World* 22 Jan 82/3 This *desk-book may be highly recommended 1879 E GARRETT *House by Works* I 62 In the little oak *desk-closet at the back of the shop, stood a young woman 1880 BROWNING *Dram Idyls* Ser II *Clive* 92 *Desk-drudge, slaving at St David's, one must game, or drink, or craze 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser II *Superannuated Man*, To visit my old *desk-fellows 1833 J HOLLAND *Manuf Metal* II 9 Pen-knives fastened into the hafts, in the manner of what are now called *desk-knives 1893 K. GRAHAME *Pagan Ess* 105 The *Desk-men have a temporary majority 1885 *Public Opinion* 9 Jan 38/2 A scientific and what is popularly known as a *desk officer 1864 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 78 A dozen years Of dust and *deskwork

†**Desk**, *v Obs* [f. DESK *sb*]

1. *trans* To fit up or furnish with desks

a 1509 HEN VII *Will* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I 498 That the said Chapell be desked.

2 To place in or as in a desk

1615 *Albumazar* I iii in Hazl *Dodsley* II 311 A leaf of that small Iliad That in a walnut-shell was desk'd 1646 J HALL *Poems* I 2 Then are you entertaind, and deskt up by Our Ladies Psalter and the Rosary. 1670 LASSELS *Voy Italy* II 164, I saw many curious relicks desked up in the side of the wall

3. *To desk it*. to work at a desk, do clerical work *nonce-use*

1846 J. MACKINTOSH *Let* in *Mem* (1854) 109, I have been busy, sometimes desking it 13 to 15 hours per diem.

Deskater, obs. form of DISSCATTER *v*.

Deskeletonize see DE- II. 1.

Deskever, obs form of DISCOVER *v*.

Deskful (de skful). [f DESK *sb*. + -FUL.] As much as a desk will contain

1877 BESANT & RICE *Harp & Cr.* ix 67 The letters There was not a word of love in a deskful of them 1894 H TAYLOR in *Amer Ann Deaf* Apr 117 The teacher finds he can get along better without a deskful of switches

Deslavee, -avé, var. forms of DELAVY *a*

†**Deslay**, obs. form of DELAY *v*. [So OF. *desleer* for *deleer*]

1393 GOWER *Conf* II 60 For I may say That idel man have I be nought, For how as ever that I be deslaied, Yet evermore I have assaied *Ibid*. 115 Every joy him is deslaied.

Desma (de smă) *Biol* Pl **desmata, desmas**. [a Gr. *δέσμα* (pl. *-ατα*) bond, fetter, head-band, f. *δέ-ειν* to bind]

1. A bandage, a ligament.

1857 in DUNGLISON 1883 in *Syd Soc Lex*.

2 A kind of spicule which unites with others to form the skeletal network in a particular group of sponges.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl Brit*. XXII. 418/2 (Sponges) In the Lithistid sponges a skeleton is produced by the articulation of desmas into a network

Desmachyme (de smăkəim) *Biol* [f DESMA + CHYME (Gr. *χυμός* animal or vegetable juice, *χύμα(τ-* liquid)] A suggested name (now abandoned) for the connective tissue of sponges, formed of desmacytes Hence **Desmachymatous** (-kĭ-mătəs) *a*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of desmachyme

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl Brit* XXII 422/1 A layer of thickly felted desmachyme *Ibid* 420/2 A desmachymatous sheath surrounds the whole

Desmacyte (de smăsəit) *Biol* [f DESMA + -CYTE cell] A name suggested for one of the fusiform cells of connective tissue in sponges Now called INO-CYTE

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl Brit* XXII. 419/2 Connective-tissue cells or *desmacytes* are present on most sponges, they are usually long fusiform bodies consisting of a clear colourless sheath, surrounding a highly refringent axial fibre

‖ **Desman** (de·smăn) *Zool* [In Fr and Ger *desman*, from Sw *desman-råtta* musk-rat, f *desman* (Da. *desmer*, Icel *des-*) musk] An aquatic insectivorous mammal, of the genus *Myogale*, nearly allied to the shrew-mouse, but larger, esp *M. moschata*, the musk-shrew or musk-rat, which inhabits the rivers of Russia, chiefly the Volga and Don, and secretes a sort of musk. Another species (*M. pyrenaica*) is found in parts of the Pyrenees

1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1862) I vi 1 454 The Desman has a long extended snout, like the shrew-mouse 1861 HULME tr *Mognin Tandon* II iii ii 110 The tail of the Desman of Muscovy, or Musk Rat of Russia is sought for as a perfume It owes its odour to a substance which is secreted by two small follicular glands placed at its base

Desmid (de smid). *Bot* [ad Bot L *Desmidium* (generic name), f Gr type **δεσμίδιον*, dim of *δεσμός* band, chain] A plant of the genus *Desmidium*, or order *Desmidiaceæ* of microscopic unicellular algæ, so called because sometimes found united in chains

1862 DANA *Man Geol* 271 Desmids are microscopic plants, consisting of one or a few cells 1867 E NARES (*title*), Handy Book to the Collection and Preparation of Freshwater and Marine Algæ, Desmids, etc 1871 FARRAR *Witn Hist* I 34 Look through the microscope at some desmid gleaming like an animated opal with living iridescence

Hence **Desmidia·ceous** *a*, of the N O *Desmidiaceæ*, containing the desmids; **Desmi·dian** *a*, of the desmids, *sb*. a desmid; **Desmidio·logy**, the scientific study of desmids; **Desmidio·logist**, one who pursues this study.

Desmine (de smin) *Min*. Also **desmin**. [f Gr. *δεσμή* bundle + -INE] A synonym of STILBITE, a zeolitic mineral occurring in tufts or bundles of crystals.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral* II 14 A substance in silky tufts, which he calls desmine. 1814 ALLAN *Min. Nomen* 16 1844 DANA *Min* 328

Desmo- (de smo), combining form of Gr. *δεσμός* bond, fastening, chain, ligature, an element in scientific words of Greek derivation **Desmo·brya** *pl* [Gr *βρυον*; see BRYOLOGY] name for a group of ferns: hence **Desmo·bryoid** *a*, belonging to or resembling the *Desmobrya*. **De·smodont** *a*. and *sb*. [Gr *ὀδοντ-* tooth], belonging to, or one of, the *Desmodonta*, a group of bivalve molluscs **Desmo·gnathous** *a*. [Gr. *γνάθος* jaw], having the type of palatal structure shown in the *Desmognathæ*, a group of birds in Huxley's classification, in which the maxillopalatine bones are united across the median line; so **Desmo·gnathism**, this type of palatal structure. **Desmo·graphy** *Anat*., 'a description of the ligaments of the body' (Craig 1847). **Desmo·logy**, 'the anatomy of the ligaments of the body; also, a treatise on bandages' (*Syd Soc. Lex.*). **Desmonoso·logy** [Gr *νόσος* disease], 'the description of the diseases of the ligaments'. **Desmopatho·logy**, 'the doctrine of diseases of ligaments' **Desmo·pathy**, 'disease of the ligaments' (Dunglison 1857) **Desmope·lmous** *a*, [Gr. *πέλμα* sole of the foot], *Ornith* having the plantar tendons connected, as some birds, so that the hind toe cannot be moved independently of the front toes. **Desmo·stichous** (-kəs), *a* [Gr. *στίχος* row, line], belonging to or having the characters of the *Desmosticha*, a group of echinoids or sea-urchins having the ambulacra equal and band-like **Desmo·tomy** [Gr. *-τομια* cutting], the dissection of ligaments (Dunglison 1857).

1854-67 HARRIS *Dict Med Terminol*, *Desmology*, a treatise on the ligaments 1875 PARKER in *Encycl Brit* III. 711/2 (Birds) The desmognathous type of skull *Ibid* 712/1 It is possible to make several important divisions in the kind and degree of desmognathism.

Desmoid (de smoid), *a*. [f Gr. *δεσμός* band, ligament, etc. and *δεσμή* bundle + -OID] Resembling a bundle. a *Path* Applied to the tissue of certain tumours which contain numerous fibres closely interwoven or arranged in bundles b. *Zool*. and *Anat*. Ligamentous; tendinous

1847 SOUTH tr. *Chelius' Surg* II. 712 Desmoid, sarcomatous, steatomatous, chondroid and fibroid swellings, have been classed together as fibrous tumours 1876 tr *Wagner's Gen Pathol* 271 The fibrin like appearance of this desmoid tissue

De·smous, *a rare*−°. [f as prec + -OUS] Ligamentous. 1883 in *Syd Soc Lex*

‖ **Deso·bligeant.** *Obs* [ad F. *désobligeante* in same sense, fem. (sc. *voiture* carriage) of *désobligeant* disobliging] 'A chaise so called in France from its holding but one person.' (*Note* to Sterne, in ed 1794) Cf *sulky*

1768 STERNE *Sent Journ* (1778) I 20 (*Desobligeant*) An old Desobligeant but my fancy at first sight, so I instantly got into it 1770 J ADAMS *Diary* 12 July Wks. 1850 II 246 Got into my desobligeant to go home

Desocialize, -ation: see DE- II 1.

‖ **Désœuvré** (dezo vre), *a* [Fr] Out of work, unemployed, unoccupied, languidly idle So **Désœuvrement**, lack of occupation

1750 CHESTERF *Lett* 11 Jan (1774) I clxxxi 541 If some charitable people being *désœuvrés* themselves, came and spoke to me 1794 MISS GUNNING *Packet* IV 258 In a tone perfectly *desœuvré* calling her a fine old quiz 1839 LONGF in *Life* (1891) I. 348 Drowsy, dull, *desœuvré*, not having a book in press

1828 *Eng. in France* II 41 (Stanf) The Baronne looked for a friend for *désœuvrement*, for amusement, not excitement 1849 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II 154, I have nothing to write you, and write from mere *désœuvrement*

Desolate (de sŏlĕt), *ppl a* (*sb*) Also 4 **desolaat**, 4–5 **disolat**, **dissolate**, 4–6 **desolat** [ad L *dēsōlāt-us* left alone, forsaken, deserted, pa pple of *dēsōlāre* to leave alone, desert, f DE- I 3 + *sōlāre* to make lonely, *sōlus* alone, lonely The earliest uses were more or less participial]

†**A** as *pa pple*. Brought to desolation, laid waste, see DESOLATE *v*

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xi 17 Euery rewme departide ayens it silf, schal be desolat [*desolabitur*] — *Wisd* iv 19 Vnto the hexest thei shul ben desolat [*desolabuntur*].

B *adj* 1. Left alone, without companion, solitary, lonely.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T* 77 He which hath no wif lyveth helples, and is al desolate *c* 1450 *Merlin* 596 Many a gentill lady be lefte wedowe, and many a gentill mayden dysolat 1548 HALL *Chron* 202 b, Leavyng the erle of Pembroke almoste desolate in the toune 1637 COKAINE *Obstinate Lady* v, iv, I should live a desolater life Than e'er the strictest anchorite hath done. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac*. I, xi 85 A position more desolate than his had been can hardly be imagined 1863 GEO ELIOT *Romola* III xii, No soul is desolate as long as there is a human being for whom it can feel trust and reverence.

†2 Destitute or deprived *of*, lacking Rarely with *inf*: Without means, quite unable *to* *Obs*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T* 838 So yong, and of armure so desolate *c* 1430 LYDG *Bochas* XI 1 (1554) 144 b, John Bochas dissolate To determine such heauenly-hid secrees 1535 COVERDALE *Ruth* I 5 The woman remayned desolate of both hir sonnes 1544 PHAER *Regim Lyfe* (1560) Q iij b, The tender babes are oftentymes affected, and desolate of remedy 1632 LITHGOW *Trav*. X 500 By dissolute courses leave themselves deservingly desolate, of Lands, Meanes, and Honesty 1720 DE FOE *Capt Singleton* VIII (1840) 135 The place was desolate of inhabitants

†3 Left without a king; kingless. *Obs*.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I 40 The land vi yer Lay desolat eftyr hys day. 1393 GOWER *Conf* I 248 The lordes wolden save The regne, which was desolate

4. Destitute of inhabitants, uninhabited, unpeopled, deserted

(This sense and 5 are often combined in actual use)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel & Arc* 62 So desolate stode Thebes and so bare. *c* 1450 LYDG *Compl. Loveres Lyfe* 167 He thus lay on the grounde in place desolate 1555 EDEN *Decades* 42 Many Ilandes very fruitefull yet lefte desolate 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 138 He allured out of Babilon sixe hundred thousand soules, so that the late triumphant Citie became halfe desolate. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 418 Roads untrodden, fields untilled, houses desolate. 1887 BOWEN *Virg Æneid* IV. 588 Desolate shores and abandoned ports

5 Having the characteristics of a place deserted or uninhabited: a in ruinous state or neglected condition, laid waste, b without sign of life, bare of trees or herbage, barren; c dreary, dismal, cheerless.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* III 1. (Caxton 1483) 49 A derker place, the moost wretchyd and desolate that euer men come ynne 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr Glasse* 195 Niniuie, a great Citie, but nowe desolate 1655 H VAUGHAN *Silex Scint* I 99 Will thy secret key Open my desolate rooms 1779 NEWTON in R. Palmer *Bk. of Praise* 86 This land through which His pilgrims go Is desolate and dry. 1838 DICKENS *Nich Nick* II, No man thinks of walking in this desolate place 1847 JAMES *Convict* II, There was a cheerless, desolate sound about it,

†d Of the head · Bare of hair, bald *Obs*

c 1500 *Lancelot* 366 It semyth that of al his hed ye hore Of fallith and maid desolat

6 Destitute of joy or comfort, like one bereft of friends or relatives; forlorn, disconsolate; overwhelmed with grief and misery, wretched

14 *Why I can't be a Nun* 96 in *E E P* (1862) 140 For now I am alle desolate, And of gode cownesayle destitute *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 45 b, Gyue confort to a desolate hert. 1598 YONG *Diana* 73 Yet did Arsenius leade the most sorrowfull and desolate life. 1653 H. COGAN tr *Pinto's*

Trav xii 36 Having heard what this desolate Queen said openly unto him 1738 Wesley *Ps & Hymns* cxxxvii 5 O England's desolate Church 1852 Mrs Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* ix. 67, I must feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and comfort the desolate 1857 H Reed *Lect. Eng Poets* II xiii 129 That desolate craving after the departed

†**7** Destitute of good quality, evil, abandoned. (Sometimes app confounded with *dissolute*.) *Obs*

c 1386 Chaucer *Pard T* 270 A comun hasardour ever the heyer he is of astaat The more is he holden desolaat 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm Tim* 82/2 Nor glutton, nor thefe, nor man of wicked and desolate life 1782 ? Vaughan *Fashionable Follies* I. 153 Unhappy men of desolate and abandoned principles

8 *Comb*., as *desolate-looking* adj.

1833 L. Ritchie *Wand Loire* 78 The lonely and desolate-looking wanderer 1872 Jenkinson *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 154 The barren and desolate-looking valley in front

B. *absol* or *sb.* A desolate place or person

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4354 Duells here in dyolatis, in dennes & in cauys 1610 G Fletcher *Christ's Vict* (R), A poor desolate, That now had measured many a weary mile 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* vi. 433 Travelling the trackless desolate

Desolate (de·sŏlĕt), *v.* [f. prec., after L. *dēsōlāre*, F *désoler* in same sense.

Wyclif has only the pa pple *desolat* (see prec.), and *desolatid*, immediately f L *dēsōlāt us*, by the help of these a passive voice was formed, the active *to desolate* (though implied in the pa pple. *desolated*) does not occur till much later, even in Palsgrave 1530, it is only a dictionary equivalent of F. *désoler*, without example.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of inhabitants, depopulate. (This sense and 2 are often combined in use.)

1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* xii 19 That the loond be desolatid [*desoletur*] fro his multitude 1530 Palsgr 514/1, I desolate I make a countrey unhabyted, *Je desole* 1601 R Johnson *Kingd & Comnw* (1603) 114 [Tauentum] is now by their civill dissentions almost desolated 1791 Cowper *Iliad* v 582 And desolate at once your populous Troy 1875 Lyell *Princ Geol* II II. xxix 140 As if the city had been desolated by the plague

2. To devastate, lay waste; to make bare, barren, or unfit for habitation

1388 Wyclif *Matt.* xii. 25 Eche kingdom departid agens it silf, schal be desolatid [*desolabitur*] 1585 T Washington tr *Nicholay's Voy.* III. ii 71 b, His countrie being desolated 1606 G W[oodcocke] tr. *Hist Iustine* 104 a, All his fortunes being desolated and as it were melted from him 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II v (1840) 106 Would quite desolate the island, and starve them 1796 H Hunter tr *St Pierre's Stud. Nat* (1799) III 441 The revolutions of Nature which had desolated France 1868 J H Blunt *Ref Ch. Eng* I 299 To desolate the houses of the monks and nuns by such plunder

absol 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* I 177 Thy bitter foes Rush o'er the land, and desolate, and kill

3. To leave alone, forsake, abandon; to make desolate, deprive of companions or friends.

1530 Palsgr 514/1, I desolate, I forsake one and leave hym comfortlesse *Je desole* 1605 Bacon *Adv Learn* II xxiii § 17 (1873) 231 He did desolate him, and won from him his dependances [*i.e* adherents]. 1809 [see Desolated *ppl a*.]

†**4.** To turn *out of*, so as to leave without habitation *Obs.*

1593 Nashe *Christ's T* (1613) 41 A Tabernacle which he shall not be vndermined and desolated out of

5 To make joyless and comfortless; to overwhelm with grief; to render wretched

1530 [see 3] 1535 Coverdale *Dan* ix 18 Beholde how we be desolated. 1653 H Cogan tr *Pinto's Trav* lxxii 292 Altogether desolated as he was in this last affliction 1887 *Spectator* 3 Sept 1176 Buoyed up by constantly renewed hope or desolated by continuous despair

Desolated (de·sŏlĕted), *ppl a* [f. prec. + -ed] Made or left desolate; see prec

1580 Sidney *Ps.* xxii. xii, Save My desolated life from dogged might *a* 1700 Dryden *Ovid's Metam* I. (R.), Tell how we may people desolated earth 1793 J. Williams *Mem. W Hastings* 41, I am a stranger to the private manners of this desolated gentleman 1806 J Forbes *Lett. France* II 64 The entangled walks of the desolated gardens 1809 Campbell *Gertr Wyom.* I xvii, In vain the desolated panther flies 1818 Byron *Ch Har* iv. xxi, Bare and desolated bosoms.

Desolately (de sŏlĕtli), *adv.* [f Desolate *a* + -ly 2] In a desolate manner; solitarily, by oneself (*obs*.), drearily, dismally, cheerlessly.

1548 Hall *Chron.* 218 b, That kyng Henry her husband, was desolately left post a lone *a* 1699 Bates *Wks* IV. Serm iv (R.), Nehemiah all the pleasures of the Persian court could not satisfy, whilst Jerusalem was desolately miserable 1831 *Q. Rev* Jan in *Byron's Wks* (1846) 470/2 *note*, There is nothing more mournfully and desolately beautiful. *a* 1851 Moir *Poems, Des Churchyard* vii, The wind amid the hemlock-stalks Would desolately sing.

†**b** Abandonedly, dissolutely. *Obs*

1608 J. King *Serm.* 5 Nov 17 The most abominably, desolately, deperditely wicked of all others.

Desolateness. [f. as prec. + -ness] The state or quality of being desolate; desertedness, dismal barrenness; cheerlessness, dreary misery.

a 1626 Bacon *Wks.* VI 38 (L.) In so great discomfort it, hath pleased God some ways to regard my desolateness 1639 Baker in Spurgeon *Treas Dav* Ps cxliii. 5 A comfort to the desolateness of my heart 1668 H More *Div Dial* II. xv (1713) 135 The forlornness and desolateness of that forsaken Habitacle, the Body of a natural Fool 1818 Shelley *Rev Islam* v. xxviii, The swift fall Of one so great and terrible of yore, To desolateness 1863 Geo Eliot *Romola* II xxx, He had so weary a sense of his desolateness 1877 H. A Page *De Quincey* II. xix 249 To face the desolateness of Wales

Desolater · see Desolator

Desolating (de·sŏlĕtiŋ), *vbl sb* [f Desolate *v.* + -ing 1] The action of the verb Desolate

1591 Percivall *Sp Dict*, *Ermadura*, wasting, desolating 1722 De Fol *Plague* (Rtldg 1884) 29 A mere desolating of some of the Streets

De·solating, *ppl a* [f as prec + -ing 2] That desolates (in various senses, see the verb)

1625 R. Skynner in *Ussher's Lett* (1686) 361 The desolating Abomination 1794 Mathias *Purs Lit* (1798) 429 Desolating tyranny 1813 Byron *Bride Abydos* II xvii, Whose desolating tale Would make thy waning cheek more pale 1853 Trench *Proverbs* 124 The desolating curse of Mohammedan domination

Desolation (desolē·ʃən) [a F *désolation* (12th c in Hatzf.), or ad L *dēsōlātiōn-em*, n of action from *dēsōlāre* to Desolate] The action of desolating; the condition of being left desolate.

1. The action of laying waste a land, etc, destroying its people, crops, and buildings, and making it unfit for habitation; utter devastation, an act or occasion of this kind Also *personified*

1382 Wyclif 2 *Chron* xxxvi 21 Alle the dayes of desolacioun he dide saboth *c* 1400 *Apol Loll* 58 What more abhominacoun of desolacoun in holi place þan þat a swyn do vpon þe holy vestiment 1526 Tindale *Mark* xiii 13 When ye se the abominacion that bringeth desolacion [Wyclif of discomfort] 1599 Shaks *Hen V*, III iii 18 All fell feats, Enlynckt to waste and desolation 1722 Wollaston *Relig Nat* ix 201 Wars and all those barbarous desolations which we read of 1774 Pennant *Tour Scotl in* 1772, 58 The general desolation of the place by the Danes 1814 Byron *Lara* II x, And Desolation reap'd the famish'd land 1821 — *Two Foscari* I i, I have follow'd long Thy path of desolation

fig 1893 *Chicago Advance* 30 Nov, The financial panic the desolations of which are by no means yet overpast

2 The condition of a place which by hostile ravaging or by natural character is unfit for habitation; waste or ruined state; dreary barrenness.

c 1430 Lydg *Min Poems* (1840) 144 (Matz) In a dirk prisoun of desolacioun 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* I 14 Now was that pyetous cyte alle brent and putte in desolacyon suffretous 1632 Lithgow *Trav* VII 318 Least he impede the course of Nylus and so bring Egypt to desolation 1667 Milton *P L* I 181 Yon dreary Plain, forlorn and wilde, The seat of desolation 1791 Mrs Radcliffe *Rom Forest* I, Such elegance contrasted with the desolation of the house 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal* I 16 The general character of the mountains of Sinai, is entire desolation If the mountains are naked Alps, the valleys are dry rivers.

b A thing or place in this condition, a desolate place; a dreary waste or ruin

1611 Bible *Jer* xxii 5 This house shall become a desolation 1856 Emerson *Eng Traits, Aristocracy* Wks (Bohn) II 76 Many of the halls are beautiful desolations.

3 Deprivation of companionship; the condition or sense of being forsaken, solitariness, loneliness.

1588 Shaks *L L L* v ii 357 You haue inu'd in desolation heere, Vnseene, vnuisited 1628 Wither *Brit Rememb* viii 1046 Loathsome desolation, In stead of company 1818 Shelley *Rev Islam* x xliii, As near one lover's tomb Two gentle sisters mourn their desolation 1871 R Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 57 Sand-engirded, alone, then first she knew desolation

4 Deprivation of comfort or joy; dreary sorrow; grief

1382 Wyclif *Ezek* xii 19 Thei schulen drynke her watir in desolacioun *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 22 b, I am cause of alle the desolation of Oliferne 1600 Shaks *A Y. L* III ii 400 Euerie thing about you, demonstrating a carelesse desolation 1752 Warburton *Lett* (1809) 118 Poor Foster is overwhelmed with desolation for the loss of his master 1759 Robertson *Hist Scotl* I vi 480 Desolation and astonishment appeared in every part of the Scottish Church 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 274 The hopeless inner desolation which is the unbroken lot of myriads

5 That which makes desolate *rare*

1608 *Yorksh Trag* I ix, Ruinous man! The desolation of his house

†**De·solative,** *a Obs. rare* [f. L *dēsōlāt-*, ppl stem. see -ive] Having the quality or tendency of desolating

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 54 The full blast of this desolatiue-trumpet of Ierusalem

Desolator, -er (de sŏlĕtəɹ) [a L *dēsōlātor*, agent-n from *dēsōlāre* to Desolate: see -er 1. Cf. F. *désolateur* (1516 in Hatzf.)] One who or that which makes desolate

a 1638 Mede *On Daniel* 44 (T.) A desolater, or maker of desolations. 1786 *Hist Europe* in *Ann. Reg* 129/2 The plunderers of mankind, the desolators of provinces 1814 Byron *Ode to Napoleon* v, The Desolator desolate! The Victor overthrown! 1894 Edna Lyall *To Right the Wrong* I 43 War is the desolater

†**De·solatory,** *a Obs. rare.* [ad. L *dēsōlātōri-us* that makes lonely or desolate, f *dēsōlātor* see -ory] Characterized by causing desolation, = Desolative.

1606 Bp Andrewes *Serm* 5 Nov, 96 Serm. (1629) 894 This so abominable and desolatorie a plott 1641 Bp Hall *Rem* 55 These desolatory judgments are a notable improvement of his mercy *a* 1656 — *Revel. Unrev.* (R.) This desolatory abomination

Desolute, Desolve · see Diss-.

De sophi·sticate, *v* [f De- II 1] *trans* To free from sophistication, clear from sophism Hence **Desophi sticating** *ppl a*, **Desophistica tion.**

1827 Hare *Guesses* (1859) 143 Selden in sound, sterling, desophisticating sense was far superior to him [Hobbes] 1834 *Tait's Mag* I 488 The mass of the French nation has achieved desophistication of manners

Desordeine, -ordeynee, var Disordeine *a*

Desoxalic (desǫksæ·lik), *a Chem* [ad F *désoxalique* see Des- and Oxalic] Formed by the deoxidation of oxalic acid. *Desoxalic acid*, a synonym of racemo-carbonic acid, $C_5H_6O_8$. Hence **Deso xalate**, a salt of this acid, a racemo-carbonate

a 1858 Watts *Dict Chem* V 40 Probably formed by the deoxidation of oxalic acid, whence the name *desoxalic acid*

Desoxy-. *Chem.* [f as prec + Oxy- combining form of *oxygen*] Without oxygen, deoxidated, as in **Desoxy-a nisoin, Desoxy-be nzoin, Desoxy-gluta ric acid**, etc.

1882 *Athenæum* 16 Dec 818/2 The desoxybenzoin of phenanthrene

†**Desoxyda·tion.** *Obs* [Fr.: see Des-.] = Deoxidation

1799 *Med Jrnl* I 200 Pelletier passed over the desoxydation of that metal by tin

Despair (dispēə·ɹ), *sb* Forms. see the verb [ME. *des-, dès-peir, -pair*, a OF **despeir, despoir*, vbl sb from *desperer* (tonic stem *desper-, despoir-*) Cf also F. *désespoir* (12th c) whence Desfspeir]

1 The action or condition of despairing or losing hope; a state of mind in which there is entire want of hope, hopelessness

c 1325 *Metr Hom* 170 No man in dyspayr thar [=need] be If they wyll call on oure Lauedy *c* 1385 Chaucer *L G W* 2557 *Phyllis*, She for dispeyr [*v. rr.* dis-, dyspayre] fordede hyre self, allas! *c* 1386 — *Pars T* 619 Now comeþ wanhope þat is despair [*v. rr.* dis-, despeir e, dispeyr] of þe mercy of god *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi 370 He sayth it like a man that is in dyspeyre 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen VII*, c 28 Preamble, The said sueters were in dispayre of expedicion of ther suetes 1585 T Washington tr *Nicholay's Voy* I xix 23 Seeing theyre matters too be in despaire of succour, and not able to holde out any longer 1667 Milton *P L* I 191 What reinforcement we may gain from Hope, If not what resolution from despair 1690 Locke *Hum Und* II xx (1695) 122 Despair is the thought of the unattainableness of any Good 1726 *Adv Capt R Boyle* 256 This drove me almost to Despair, and I lost all Hopes of ever procuring my Liberty 1769 *Junius Lett* xii 48, I give up the cause in despair 1843 Prescott *Mexico* vi. viii (1864) 400 Some gathering strength from despair, many tamed a desperate fight. 1847 Tennyson *Princ* iv 444 It becomes no man to nurse despair 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* II 298 Wails of despair broke over the town

b Rarely in *plural*

1560 A. L tr *Calvin's Fourre Serm* 11, Our spirit is wrapped in many dispaires 1613 Shaks. *Hen VIII*, II ii 29 Feares, and despaires, and all these for his Marriage 1655 Fuller *Ch Hist* IX vi § 40 Their hopes were turned into despairs

c *personified.*

a 1610 *Mirr Mag.* 66 (R.), I am (quoth she) thy friend Despaire 1667 Milton *P L* xi 489 Despair Tended the sick busiest from Couch to Couch 1781 Cowper *Hope* 58 Hollow-eyed Abstinence, and lean Despair 1821 Shelley *Prometh Unb* I 576 Till Despair smothers The struggling world, which slaves and tyrants win

2. *transf* That which causes despair, or about which there is no hope

1605 Shaks *Mach.* IV iii 152 Strangely visited people, All swolne and Vlcerous The meere despaire of Surgery, he cures 1821 Shelley *Hellas* Pref, Those faultless productions, whose very fragments are the despair of modern art 1876 E Mellor *Priesth* viii 390 If the adult population are the despair of the priests, the children are their hope

¶ **3** Used by Wyclif app for. False or mistaken hope (Cf Despair *v.* 4.)

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm* Sel Wks I 42 Eche man shal hope for to come to blisse, and if he lyve febly and make his hope fals, himsilf is cause whi his hope is suche Ffor þis fals hope, þat sum men do clepen dispeir, shulde have anoþir qualite

†**4.** *Without any dispayre* a metrical tag, meaning apparently 'without doubt, without fail, certainly, iwis': perhaps an alteration of '*withouten diswere, disware*', of earlier use

c 1470 Harding *Chron* cxxx 1, Whiche Henry was erle notified Of Huntyngdon without any dispayre *Ibid* cxxxiv. iv, Isabell the fayre His doughter was without any dispayre

Despair (despēə·ɹ), *v* Forms. 4–6 des-, dis-, dys-, -peir(e, -peyr(e, -payr(e, dispar(e, -paire, 5 disspare, -paire, dyspere, despeyer, 5–7 despere, -pare, -paire, -payr, 5–8 dispair, 6 dyspayer, 4– despair [ME *des-, dis-pearen, -payren*, a. OF *despeir-*, stressed stem-form of *desperer*:— L *dēspērāre* to despair, f De- I 6 + *spērāre* to hope (Displaced in F. by *dés-espérer*, a Romanic compound of *espérer* to hope so Pr and Sp *desesperar*)]

1. *intr.* To lose or give up hope; to be without hope Const *of* (with indirect passive *to be despaired of*); rarely †*in* (*obs.*), *to* with *inf*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxviii 156 Of synful men peryss nane thare [=need] dispayre. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Cor.* II 7 Lest perauenture he that is such maner man dispeire *c* 1400 *Apol Loll* 90 þat he despering in þe mercy of God, trust in þe clobis of men 1530 Palsgr 514/1, I despayre, I am in wan hope, *je despere* 1552 Latimer *Serm in Lincoln* v 103 Phisicions had dispeired of that woman, it passed theyr cunning to helpe her 1588 A King tr *Canisius' Catech., Confess* 3 To dispaire in Gode his mercy 1606 Earl Northampton in *True & Perfect Relat* Hh iv b, He

dispayred in Gods protection 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* III xl 255 Despairing of the justice of the sons of Samuel, they would have a King 1680 BURNET *Rochester* 13 He almost dispaired to recover it 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 159 ₱ 6 As long as you hope, I will not despair 1718 LADY M W MONTAGU *Lett* (1887) I 241 His life was despaired of 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I 117/1 Tatquin, despairing to reascend the throne by stratagem, applied [etc] 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV 81 He did not despair of being able to find excuses 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits, Times* Wks (Bohn) II 117 When Cobden had begun to despair, it announced his triumph

†b. *refl* in same sense *Obs*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch T* 425 Dispaire yow nought — *Pars T* ₱ 624 He that despeireth hym, is lyke the coward champioun recreant 1483 CAXTON *Cato* F vj b, Thou oughtest not to dyspeyre the 1491 — *Vitas Patr* (W de W 1495) II 242 b/2 He wolde dyspere hymselfe 1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W de W 1506) II x 116 Suche lecherous people dyspeyre them whan y' houre cometh of theyr departynge

†c *To be despaired*, in same sense. see DESPAIRED *ppl a* 1 *Obs*

†2 *trans* To deprive of hope, cast into despair. *Obs. rare*

1393 LANGL *P Pl* C x 38 That no deuel shal 3ow dere ne despeir in 3oure deyinge *a* 1595 SIR R WILLIAMS *Actions Low C* 30 (1) Having no hope to despair the governour to deliver it [the fort] into their enemies' hands *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Dialogue*, To despaire all his faithfull subjects

†3 *trans*. To cease to hope for, to be without hope of, = *despair of* in 1 *Obs* or *arch*

c 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) v 467 Thei that despeyer mercy haue grett conpunccion 1597 J KING *On Jonas* (1618) 597 Rotten members, whose cure is despaired 1605 SHAKS *Mach* v viii 13, *Macbeth* I beare a charmed Life *Macduff* Dispaire thy Charme. 1667 MILTON *P L* I 660 Peace is despaird, For who can think Submission? 1706 WATTS *Horæ Lyr* III 269 How are his curtains drawn For a long evening that despairs the dawn! 1732 LD LANSDOWNE *Ess. Unnat Flights* (1), Love, despairing in her heart a place, Would needs take up his lodging in her face 1773 *Hist Ld Ainsworth* I 31, I had almost begun to despair ever meeting her again

¶4 Used by Wyclif app. in sense. To hope amiss, to indulge false or mistaken hope (Cf prec sb 3)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 339 He is foliy disceyued in hise bileue and in hope, and þus he dispeyreþ

†**Despai·rable,** *a Obs.* [ad L *dēspērābilis* to be despaired of, desperate, OF *desperable*, assimilated to DESPAIR *v*] To be despaired of; desperate

1382 WYCLIF *Jer* xv 18 Whi mad is my sorewe perpetuel, and my wounde desperable [1388 dispeirid] forsoc to be cured? 1611 COTGR, *Desesperable*, despaireable, vnhopefull 1633 T JAMES *Voy* 10 Pieces of Ice put vs into despayrable distresse

Despaired (despēə rd), *ppl. a* [f DESPAIR *v*, corresp in use to OF *despeiré, desesperé*, L *dēspērātus* see DESPERATE]

†1 In despair, despairing, desperate *To be despaired*, to be desperate or in despair, to be without hope, to despair. (Frequent 14–16th c.) *Obs*

c 1325 *E E Allit P* C 169 þenne bi-speke þe spakest dispayred wel nere *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Franklt T* 215 He was despeyred, no thyng dooste he seye 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* 92/1 The gloryouse vyrgyne Marye whyche is conforte to dysconforted and hope to dispayred • *Ibid* 425 b/2 To thende that for their synnes they shold not be despeyred. 1494 FABYAN *Chron* I xvi. 16 She beynge dyspayred of the recouery of her astate 1525 LD BERNERS *Froiss* II cxlii [cxxxix] 397 They shulde haue been so sore dyspayred and dyscoraged *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist Ref.* Wks 1846 I 19 He dyed in a phrenesye, and as one dispared 1588 A KING tr *Canisius' Catech* 27 O in hou many things haw I offended but 3it I am nocht despeired

†2 Of conditions, circumstances, etc Characterized by absence of hope , hopeless, desperate.

1382 WYCLIF *Micah* I 9 For plage, or wounde, therof is dispeirid 1393 GOWER *Conf* III 376 All though the weder be despeired 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* 104 b/1 He toke it as all dyspayred and wold haue slayn hym self 1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst* I 9 Men in despaired states are restored to good hope 1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 488 Relieving the dispeired cause of his distressed Church

†b. Of persons . Desperate, reckless *Obs rare*

1571 *Satir Poems Reform* xxv. 29 These despaired [*v r* dispard] birdis of Belliall

†3 Despaired of, no longer hoped for, cf DESPAIR *v* 3 *Obs*

1597 J KING *On Jonas* (1618) 284 Two singular and almost despaired deliuerances 1647 CRASHAW *Sosp d'Herod* liv, Of th' Hebrew's royal stem, That old dry stock.—a despair'd branch is sprung 1654 R CODRINGTON tr *Instine* 293 Sometimes more certain is a dispaired then a presumed Victory

4 *Despaired of* see DESPAIR *v* 1.

1635 A STAFFORD *Fem Glory* (1860) 129 The fruit whereof she reaped in her dispair'd of Fertility 1884 J H STIRLING in *Mind* Oct 531 Heretofore despaired-of philosophy.

Despairer (despēə rəi) [f DESPAIR *v* +-ER 1.] One who despairs or is without hope

1620 J. PYPER tr *Hist Astrea* I II 28 These great despairers 1666 DRYDEN *Ann Mirab* ccxlii, He cheers the fearful And makes despairers hope for good success *c* 1807 H C ROBINSON *Let* 7 June in *Diary, etc* (1869) I. xi 236 A man of talent, but a political despairer, an exjacobin 1867 M ARNOLD *Poems, Thyrsis* vii, Too quick despairer, wherefore wilt thou go?

Despairful (despēə rfŭl), *a* [f DESPAIR *sb* +-FUL] Full of despair , hopeless, desperate

Marked by Johnson as 'Obsolete', revived in 19th c

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 72 That sweet, but sowre despairefull care 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* II 285 That despairefull worke, of joining it [Tyre] to the Continent 1632 *Celestina* VI 67 Peace, thou despairefull fellow, lest Calisto kill thee 1817 J F PENNIE *Royal Minstrel* III 343 Thus to raise Expectancy in my despairful breast 1891 *Eng Illust Mag* IX. 177 His short, passionate, almost despairful cry

Hence **Despairfully** *adv*, **Despairfulness**

1604 BABINGTON *Comf Notes Exod* xvi Wks (1622) 258 To haue men depend vpon his prouidence and not wretchedly and despairefully to mucker vp what shall neuer doe them good 1885 W C RUSSELL *Strange Voy* I III 32 Thinking despairfully of the lonely hours 1888 VEITCH in J C Knight *Principal Shairp & Friends* 203 His despairfulness regarding human reason in the theological sphere.

Despairing (despēə rɪŋ), *vbl sb* [f. DESPAIR *v* +-ING 1.] The action of the verb; = DESPAIR *sb*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III 194 Throw mekill disconforting Men fallis off in-to disparyng 1633 P FLETCHER *Pisc Ecl* III xv 17 My wants me in despairing drown 1749 BP LAVINGTON *Enthus Meth & Papists* (1820) 23 Derelictions, terrors, despairings

Despai·ring, *ppl. a* [f. as prec. + -ING 2] That despairs, or ceases to hope, hopeless, desperate (Of persons, or of actions, conditions, etc)

1591 SHAKS *Two Gent* III i 247 Hope is a louers staffe, walke hence with that, And manage it against despairing thoughts 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Past.* VIII 1 The mournful Muse of two despairing Swains 1718 *Freethinker* No 88 229 This Despairing Lover stood on the Bank 1818 SHELLEY *Rev Islam* II xlii, I will pour For the despairing reason's mighty lore 1884 J M GRANVILLE in *Times* 17 Apr, The physician gives a despairing opinion

Despai·ringly, *adv.* [f prec + -LY 2]

1. In a despairing manner , hopelessly

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit* (1635) 167 Rather prophetically than despairingly he [St. Thomas] desired to see them [Christ's wounds] 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XVI xvi, Yielding, with an inward groan, to fate, Despairingly 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph* II 5 'How can I convince you?' she asked despairingly

†2 Hopelessly, desperately *Obs rare*

1838 *New Monthly Mag* LIII 414 The shopman was discovered despairingly drunk

Despai·ringness. [f. as prec + NESS.] Despairing condition , hopelessness

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Despairingness*, a being without Hope *a* 1729 S CLARKE is cited by OGILVIE

Desparity, obs form of DISPARITY

Desparple, var. DISPARPLE *v Obs* , to scatter.

Despatch, variant spelling of DISPATCH so Despatchful, etc.

†**Despe·che,** *v Obs* Also 6 dyspesche [A variant of *depeche, depeach*, after 16th c F. *despecher*, in OF *despeechier*: see DEPEACH] *trans* To send away, get rid of, dispatch

1531 ELYOT *Gov* II ii, The capitaynes despeched the multitude from them *Ibid* III x, Despechynge of sondry great affayres *Ibid* III xxvii, Sufficient to despeche matters of weyghtye importaunce 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph* 218 b, To have thesame Mithridates by the backe, and to despeche hym out of the waye 1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd* 223 (R), They dyspesched a brigantyne [Fr despescherent ung brigantin] by the which they aduertysed the Athenyans of that same victorie

De speci·ficate, *v rare* [f DE- II. 1.] *trans* To deprive of its specific character. Hence **De·specifica·tion.**

1872 J GROTE in *Jrnl Philol.* IV 63 Despecification (i e the word's becoming less specific and significant) which we might express by various metaphors, as degradation, detrition is simply the want of point, sharpness, and definite significance which results from common use of the word 1873 F. HALL *Mod Engl* 305 *Inaptitude* and *ineptitude* have been usefully despecificated , and only the latter now imports 'folly'. 1874 — in *N. Amer. Rev* CXIX 327 With exceedingly few exceptions, our so-called synonyms are distinctly despecificated

†**Despect** (dĭspe kt), *sb. Obs* Also 7 DIS-. [ad L *dēspectus* a looking down upon, f ppl. stem of *dēspicĕre* see next Cf OF *despecte* contempt :–L type **despecta*, also Rouchi dialect *despect* contempt, want of respect.]

1 A looking down upon; contempt

1624 F WHITE *Repl Fisher* 383 The high conceit you haue of your Roman Seruice, and the partiall respect, or rather despect, you carrie against ours. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 126 Its no dispect or discredit to any to suffer a Bill to be protested for Non-acceptance *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit Rem* I 357 A jeweller may devote his whole time to jewels unblamed , but the mere amateur, who grounds his task on no chemical or geological idea, cannot claim the same exemption from despect

2 *nonce-use* Downward view.

1663 BAXTER *Divine Life* 362 A larger prospect and vertiginous despect of the lower grounds

†**Despect** (dĭspe kt), *a Obs* [ad. L. *dēspectus*, pa pple. of *dēspicĕre* to look down upon, f DE- I 1 +**specĕre* to look] Looked down upon , despised.

c 1450 tr *De Imitatione* III vi, Vile & despecte to hymself 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb) 280 Þe more despect thyng were And þe more contemtyble.

Despe·ctant, *ppl a Her* [ad L. *dēspectānt-em*, pr pple of *dēspectāre* to look down upon, freq of *dēspicĕre* see prec.] (See quot)

1688 R HOLME *Armoury* II 144/1 A Beast Despectant, Dejectant, looking downwards

†**Despe·ction.** *Obs* Also -eccyon, -exion [ad L *dēspectiōn-em*, n of action from *dēspicĕre* to look down upon, DESPISE. Cf. OF. *despection* 14th c] A looking down upon ; despising

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb) 62 Who euer wolde haue wende that the worschyppe and fauour sculde be turned to seche confusyon and despexion 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W 1531) 22 b, Suffrynge many wronges and despeccyons 1654 W MOUNTAGUL *Devout Ess* II ix § 1 (R) Christian humilitie is a clear inspection into, and a full despection of ourselves 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Despexion*, a looking downwards

†**Despe·ctuous,** *a Obs rare* [a OF. *despectueux*, f L. *dēspectu-s* (*u*-stem), looking down upon, despising : see -OUS] To be despised ; contemptible

1542 BARNES *Wks* (1573) 243/1 Hee may recken that S Peter and S Paule were starke fooles & ryght mad men that liued so despectuous a lyfe

Hence †**Despe·ctuousness** *Obs*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb) 297 If ony lyf of more despecteuousnesse She coude han fondyn. She hyt wold han chosyn

†**Despee·d,** *v Obs* [f DE- I 2 + SPEED *v* Perh influenced in formation by *expede*, or *despeche*] *trans* To send with speed or haste , to dispatch.

1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* IX viii (1632) 548 He forthwith despeeded into England three of the choisest men of the State. *Ibid* IX viii § 31 (R) Out of hand they despeeded certaine of their crue, to craue pardon *Ibid* § 51 King John despeeding his charters and safe conducts to the Archbishop and his fellow exiles, hee as speedily arriued.

Despence, -pend, -pense: see DISP-.

Despeple, obs form of DISPEOPLE *v*.

†**De·speracy.** *Obs.* [f. DESPERATE : see -ACY] Desperateness, desperation

1628 GAULE *Pract Th* (1629) 21 Downe to the nethermost depth beyond recouerie Let vs there take our portion of desperacie 1798 *Hist.* in *Ann Reg* 155 Such deeds of desperacy and revenge. 1800 W E *Ann Obs* 231 Deeds of desperacy and cruelty

Desperado (despĕrā·dō) Also 7 (*erron.*) **desparado** [In form, identical with OSp *desperado* out of hope, desperate (–L *dēspērātus*), pa pple of *desperar* to despair :–L *dēspērāre* (In mod Sp *desesperado* from *desesperar*) The word does not appear to have been used substantively in Spanish, and in English use it is perhaps merely a sonorous refashioning, after Sp words in -ADO, of DESPERATE *sb* , used in same sense]

†1 A person in despair, or in a desperate condition , = DESPERATE *sb* 1. *Obs*

1610 G FLETCHER *Christ's Vict* I. lxix, The holy Desperado wip't her swollen eyes 1686 GOAD *Celest Bodies* III. iv 507 Grief, Lunacy, and the Melancholly desperado are carryed forth on the same Weekly Sheet to be buryed. 1720 DE FOE *Duncan Campbell* VIII (1841) 164 Poor and miserable desperado.

2. A desperate or reckless man ; one ready for any deed of lawlessness or violence; = DESPERATE *sb* 2

1647 WARD *Simp Cobler* 69 Peevish Gaithropes and rascall desparadoes which the Prince of lyes imployes 1651 *Animadv. Macdonnel's Answ Eng Ambass* 56 Our English Fugitives and Desperado's *c* 1790 WILLOCK *Voy.* 95 These desperadoes had taken some rich Portuguese vessels from the Brazils, which they had plundered and sunk. 1807 T JEFFERSON *Writ* (1830) IV 97 He found himself left with about thirty desperadoes only. 1818 JAS MILL *Brit India* I III iv 606 He had associated with himself another desperado in a conspiracy to assassinate the Ameer 1877 BLACK *Green Past* XXXII (1878) 255 One of the wild desperadoes of Colorado *attrib* 1805 HOLCROFT *Bryan Perdue* I. 39 The desperado bully

Hence **Despera doism** *nonce-wd.*

1874 *Nation* (N Y) XIX. 207/2 The sort of sneaking desperadoism of the disguised bands of thieves infesting the rural neighborhood

†**Desperance.** *Obs* Also DIS-, -AUNCE. [a. OF. *desperance*, f. *desperer* to DESPAIR. see -ANCE, and cf the by-form DESESPERANCE] Despair

a 1225 *Ancr. R* 8 3e muhten sone uallen in desperaunce, bet is, in unhope & in unbileaue forte beon iboruwen *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* (B.) 1872 So nigh I drow to desperaunce, I rought of dethe, ne of lyf 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* 268 They had longe don alle theyr power And the werke was not moche amended, but were falle in a desperaunce 1560 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* I 183 His Name hecht Disperance *Ibid* I 790 3one waryit wicht Hecht Desperance

Desperancy, erroneous f. DESPERACY

Desperate (de spĕrĕt), *a.*, *sb* , and *adv.* Also 5 dysperate, 6–7 desperat, 6 despert, 7 disperate, (*erron*) desparate, 9 *dial.* des-, dispert. [ad L. *dēspērāt-us*, given up, despaired of, desperate, pa pple of *dēspērāre* to DESPAIR Cf parallel use of OF. *despere, desesperé*, It *disperato*, Sp., Pg. *desesperado*, and of DESPAIRED *ppl a.*]

A. *adj.*

I †1. Of a person . Having lost or abandoned hope, in despair, despairing, hopeless. (Const. *of*.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

1483 CAXTON *Cato* I vij, Thenne the good man woofull and as desperate wente toward his thyrdde fiende 1489 — *Faytes of A* I xviii. 55 Men thus desperate of mercy and pytie. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* iv. Wks 266/1 The deuil is desperate and hath not nor cannot haue faith and trust in gods promises 1548 HALL *Chron* 91 b, The citezens desperate of all aide and succor 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent* III ii 5, I am desperate of obtaining her 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* III iv ii v 781 Bede saith, Pilate died desperate eight years after Christ 1678 SHADWELL *Timon* II, Marry'd like some vulgar creature, which Snatches at the first offer, as if she Were desperate of having any other. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* VI xv xiv. 109 Bruhl still refuses to be desperate of his bad game.

†b Of actions, etc Expressing or indicating despair, despairing ? *Obs*

1555 TRAVES in Strype *Eccl Mem.* III App xxxiii 87 Without desperate voices, thoughts, gronyngs or woes 1593 SHAKS *Lucr* 1038 She starteth To find some desperate instrument of death *a* 1656 HALES *Tracts* (1677) 18 If St Paul, in this place, meant the sin against the Holy Ghost, then this were the only desperate text in the whole Bible. 1826 DISRAELI *Vv. Grey* II xi, He was answered only with desperate sobs

2 Of conditions, etc.: That leaves little or no room for hope; such as to be despaired of; extremely dangerous or serious.

1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref (Arb.) 57 Th[e] expert phisitian vseth vehement remedies for desperate diseases. 1598 SHAKS *Merry W* III v 127 My suite then is desperate; You'll vndertake her no more? 1659 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 211 The affaires of the North growing more desperate 1683 *Brit Spec* 31 A Man in a desperate Sickness 1720 SWIFT *To Yng Clergyman*, Younger brothers of obscure families, and others of desperate fortunes 1747 WESLEY *Prim Physic* (1762) 807 This has cured in a most desperate Case. 1827 POLLOCK *Course T* I, Agony and grief and desperate woe 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) V 56 Their case seemed desperate, for there was no one to help them

†**3.** Of things (and persons): Despaired of, given up as hopeless; whose recovery is past hope; incurable, irretrievable, irreclaimable. *Desperate debt*, a 'bad' debt, so *desperate debtor Obs.* (exc. as associated with 7)

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxv (1887) 126 The Physician deliuereth the desperate sicke bodie to the Diuines care 1615 HEYWOOD *Foure Prentises* Wks 1874 II 223, I haue bene the meanes to saue your desperate liues 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* I xi 48 The estate of a desperate debtor 1674 tr *Scheffer's Lapland* 125 So as to loose all hope of recovery When they perceived him to be desperate [etc] 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II 819/2 Receiving debts which they had given up as desperate 1819 J GREIG *Rep Affairs Edin* 17 After deduction of desperate arrears 1866 HOWELLS *Venet Life* vi 84 Those desperate scraps of meat which are found impracticable even by the sausage-makers

b. Of an undertaking, etc That is, or may be, despaired of; which there is no hope of carrying out or accomplishing.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St* II xix 126 If he throws up his desperate game, he may happily winne the next 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* v (1702) I 393 He saw his Journey into Ireland desperate *a* 1871 GROTE *Eth Fragm* v. (1876) 133 Aristotle regarded the successful prosecution of ethical enquiries as all but desperate.

II 4 Of persons: Driven to desperation, reckless or infuriated from despair. Hence, Having the character of one in this condition, extremely reckless or violent, ready to run any risk or go any length

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix 245 Reynawde setted noughte by his lyffe for he was as a man dysperate *c* 1535 DR LAYTON in *Lett on Suppress. Monast* (Camden) 76 Thabbot is a daingerouse desperate knave and a hardy 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 914 Two or three desperate Villains knocked at the door 1653 H. COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav* iv 9 He used me so cruelly, that becoming even desperate I was upon the point to have poysoned my self. 1728 *Freethinker* No. 42 P 5 Want makes Men desperate 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* I 173 Plotters, many of whom were ruined and desperate men

†b Reckless, utterly careless (*of*). *Obs rare*

1602 SHAKS *Twel N* v 1 66 Heere in the streets, desperate of shame and state, In priuate brabble did we apprehend him *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* v iii, Be'st thou desperate Of thine own life? Yet, dearest, pity mine!

5. Of actions, etc.. Characterized by the recklessness or resolution of despair, applied *esp.* to actions done or means resorted to in the last extremity, when all else fails, and the great risk of failure is accepted for the sake of the small but only chance of success; hence often connoting extreme violence of action such as is exercised in such conditions

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 64 In battayles there ought to be a doubtfull fight, and a desperat ende 1623 in Rushw. *Hist Coll.* (1659) I 120 According to the usual Proverb, A desperate Disease must have a desperate remedy 1667 MILTON *P L* II 107 His look denounc'd Desperate revenge, and Battel dangerous To less than Gods *a* 1800 COWPER *Needle's Alarm* 132 Beware of desperate steps 1832 HT MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* IX 134 This desperate pursuit of money. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII 233 Alcetas made a desperate attempt to dislodge the enemy but was repulsed. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III 225 A desperate conflict against overwhelming odds.

†b. Involving serious risk, very dangerous to undertake or enter upon. *Obs*

1600 SHAKS *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 32 This Boy hath bin tutor'd in the rudiments Of many desperate studies, by his vncle, Whom he reports to be a great Magitian. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table T.* (Arb) 69 Marriage is a desperate thing. the Frogs in Æsop would not leap into the Well, because they could not get out again

†**6.** Of a quality denoting recklessness; outrageous, extravagant *Obs*

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem* (Arb) 54 If som Smithfeild Ruffian take vp som fresh new othe som new disguised garment, or desperate hat, fond in facion, or gaudish in colour 1657 J SMITH *Myst Rhet* 48 Catachresis is an improper kinde of speech, somewhat more desperate than a Metaphor 1661 SANDERSON *Ussher's Power Princes* Pref (1683) 19 The desparate Principles and Resolutions of Quakers who utterly refuse to take the Oath of Supremacy

7. Of such a quality as to be despaired of, hopelessly or extremely bad, extreme, excessive, 'awful': cf. A 3, C, and DESPERATELY 5

1604 SHAKS *Oth* II i 22 The desperate Tempest hath so bang'd the Turkes, That their designement halts 1615 STEPHENS *Satyr Ess* (ed 2) 28 But among all base writers of this time, I cannot reckon up more desperate rime 1709 POPE *Ess Crit* 271 Concluding all were desp'rate sots and fools, Who durst depart from Aristotle's rules 1711 STEELE *Spect* No 113 P 4 She is such a desperate Scholar, that no Country Gentleman can approach her without being a Jest 1814 D. H. O'BRIEN *Captiv & Escape* 156 It rained—blew—thundered—and lightened, I never recollect a more desperate night.

†**B** *sb Obs*

†**1. a** A person in despair **b.** One in a desperate condition, a wretch.

1563 FOXE *A & M.* 477 Laborious and painful to yᵉ desperats, a prechei to the prisoners and comfortles *a* 1598 BURLEIGH in *Harl Misc* (Malh) II 278 It sufficeth to weaken the discontented, but there is no way but to kill desperates. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg Mart* III iii, Miserable tatterdemallions, ragamuffins, and lousy desperates 1854 EMERSON *Lett & Soc. Aims* Wks (Bohn) III 173 [He] who sits among the young aspirants and desperates, quite sure and compact.

†**2.** One habituated to or ready for desperate deeds; = DESPERADO 2.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIV 159 The deadliest desperate Of all about him. 1633 J DONE *Hist Septuagint* 204 Theeves, and Adulterous desperates, shaken off and damned by the Word of God. 1683 *Apol Prot. France* III 9 This young Desperate confessed, that he heard them say, That it was lawful to kill the King 1718 *Freethinker* No 32 P 3 The Zeal of these frantick Desperates

†b. In good sense: One who engages in a desperate or extremely perilous undertaking

c 1585? J POLMON *Famous Battles* 17 Three hundred young men who for commendation gotten by extreame perill are called the Desperates, the Forlorne hopen

C *adv.* Desperately, hopelessly; usually (*colloq* and *dial*) as an intensive Excessively, extremely, 'awfully' (cf A. 7).

1636 SIR H BLOUNT *Voy Levant* (1637) 109, I noted them so desperate malicious towards one another 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist Philos* (1701) 59/2, I shewed them how desperate ill I was 1830 GALT *Laurie T* III ii (1849) 86 The road was desperate bad 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* II xxvi 341 It's a desperate sharp night for a young lady to be out in 1860 BARTLETT *Dict Amer* s v, 'I'm despert glad to see you'

Desperate (de·spĕrēit), *v rare.* [f. DESPERATE *a.*] *trans* To render or drive desperate

1801 W TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem* I. 376 My ideas of perfection desperate attempt 1842 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I 159 Desperated by the notion of confessing myself ill

Desperate, var. of DISPARATE *a*

Desperately (de spĕrătli), *adv.* [f DESPERATE *a* + -LY 2.] In a desperate manner - (See the adj)

†**1.** In despair, despairingly. *Obs*

1552 HULOET, Desperately, *desperanter, insolabiliter* 1555 EDEN *Decades* 53 They had desperatly consecrated them selues to death 1605 SHAKS *Lear* v iii. 292 Your eldest Daughters haue fore done themselues, And desperately are dead 1615 G SANDYS *Trav* 45 Taken at length by Tamberlaine hee desperately brained himselfe 1634 CANNE *Necess Separ* (1849) 133 All these died desperately

†**2.** In a desperate condition, wretchedly. *rare*

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd & Commw* 233 The descendants of them, that have beene condemned by the Inquisition liue in Spaine most desperately

3. Hopelessly, irretrievably, incurably

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 171 A young Child lay desperately sicke in a cradle 1611 BIBLE *Jer* XVII 9 The heart is deceitfull aboue all things, and desperately wicked [R V desperately sick] 1683 BURNET tr *More's Utopia* (1684) 287 The excluding of Men that are desperately wicked from joining in their Worship 1766 GOLDSM *Vic W* XXVIII, I wounded one who first assaulted me, and I fear desperately *a* 1808 HURD *Wks* VI XVI (R) No man becomes at once desperately and irretrievably wicked.

4 Recklessly; with utter disregard of risks or consequences, or of how far one goes, with extreme energy or violence cf. DESPERATE *a* 4, 5.

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II (R), Whom when I saw So desperately the battail to desire 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* III 130 Foure French Runnagats hearing these words, fell desperatly upon me *Ibid*, V. 188, 20 gallies, desperatly adventured to tow her away against the wind. 1724 DE FOE *Mem Cavalier* (1840) 179 The foot on both sides were desperately engaged 1885 *Manch Even News* 23 June 2/2 The seats for which they have fought so desperately

5 To a desperate degree, extremely, excessively. (Cf DESPERATE *a* 7.) Chiefly *colloq.*

1653 H COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav* lxviii 277 She was desperately in love with him 1697 COLLIER *Ess Mor Subj* II (1709) 136 He looks so desperately Pale and Thin. 1709 STRYPE *Ann Ref* I. xiii. 183 They were desperately afraid the people should have too much knowledge 1843 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 463 How desperately rapid the flight of time 1872 BLACK *Adv Phaeton* xxxi 418 She pretends to be desperately concerned about the horses

Desperateness. [f as prec + -NESS] The state or quality of being desperate

†**1** The state of being in despair. *Obs*

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ Conv* III (1586) 149 They will be to rough to their children [which] driveth them to desperatenesse *a* 1639 W WHATELY *Prototypes* I iv (1640) 21 Caine was possessed with a mixture of desperatenesse and murmuring

2. The state or quality of being beyond hope (or of having extremely small chance) of recovery or improvement; hopelessness, irremediableness

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* XXXVII 4 When a man refuseth understanding, it is a signe of desperatenesse *a* 1603 T CARTWRIGHT *Confut Rheni N T.* (1618) 571 You bewray the desperatenesse of your cause 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps* LXXXVIII 4 Paraphr 435 The deplorablenesse and desperatenesse of my condition 1876 BANCROFT *Hist U S* V XXI 575 He awoke to the desperateness of his situation

b The state or quality of being beyond hope of attainment or accomplishment

1667 *Decay Chr Piety* VIII P 5 Hope being equally out dated by the desperateness or unnecessariness of an undertaking 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 54 The desperateness of the attempt

3. The rashness or fury of despair, recklessness = DESPERATION 2

1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit* (R), If for desperatenesse ye care not for yourselues, yet remember your wiues, your children, your countrie 1600 DEKKER, etc, *Lust's Dominion* II iv, You are too rash, you are too hot, Wild desperateness doth valour blot. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II XVII (1840) 72 Loath to anger their enemies' valour into desperateness 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 448 It is rashness or desperateness, and not true courage

Desperation (despĕrēi·ʃən). Also 4-6 **disperacion** [a OF *desperation, acion* (Godef), or ad L *dēspērātiōn-em*, n of action and condition from *dēspērāre* to DESPAIR]

1 The action of despairing or losing all hope (*of* anything), the condition of having utterly lost hope, despair, hopelessness Now *rare.*

c 1366 CHAUCER *A B C* 20 A greevous accioun Of verrey riht and desperacioun *c* 1375 *Alphas of Hell* 226 in *O E Misc* App ii, Disperacion of godis mercy, Of al þe payns in hel hit is most *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T* P 983 Whiche thynges destourben penaunce drede, schame, hope, and wanhope, that is, desperacioun 1490 CAXTON *How to die* 4 To thende that he drawe him into disperacion 1548 HALL *Chron.* 134 b, For feare of losyng honor, and desperacion of gain 1551 T WILSON *Logike* (1580) 60 Unbeleef, Desperation, wherby a man falleth from God. 1588 A. KING tr *Canisius' Catech.* 131 Horrour of deathe and disperation of æternall blisse 1664 POWER *Exp Philos* I. 190 A diffidence and desperation of ever reaching to any eminent Invention 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 52 P 5 Sunk yet deeper in the dungeon of misery and surrounded with darker desperation 1846 TRENCH *Mirac* XXVI (1862) 363 The gracious Lord could [not] cure him so long as there was on his part this desperation of healing

2 *spec.* Despair leading to recklessness, or recklessness arising from despair; a desperate state of mind in which, on account of the hopelessness or extremely small chance of success, one is ready to do any violent or extravagant action, regardless of risks or consequences (Cf DESPERATE *a* 4, 5)

1531 ELYOT *Gov* III ix, In desperation can nat be fortitude, for that, beinge a morall vertue, is euer voluntarye Desperation is a thinge as it were constrayned 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ Conv* III (1586) 131 She is then readie to follow, whatsoever wrath and desperation shall put in her head 1602 SHAKS *Ham* I iv 75 The very place puts toys of desperation, Without more motiue, into every brain That looks so many fathoms to the sea And hears it roar beneath 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit* IV i 1322 A Deed of Desparation. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 150 P 4 Strength which would be unprofitably wasted in wild efforts of desperation 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess, Hist* Wks (Bohn) I 10 Needy and hungry to desperation 1847 JAMES *Marston Hall* xi, There was no use in driving him to desperation

Despere, obs form of DESPAIR.

Desperse - see DISPERSE

†**Desperview.** *Obs. rare.* [a OF *despourveu*, mod.F *dépourvu*, 'vnprouided, vnfurnished, devoid of, without' (Cotgr), f. *des-*, (L *dis-*) + *pourveu* provided] An indigent man, a poor beggar.

c 1600 DAY *Begg Bednall Gr* II i (1881) 32 Come, you desper-view, Deliver me the Jewell or I'll hang thee.

Despetous see DISPITOUS

Despexion, var f. DESPECTION

Despeyr(e, obs form of DESPAIR.

Despicabi·lity. [f next: see -ITY] The quality of being despicable, despicableness,

1830 CARLYLE *Misc* (1857) II 122 Languishing amid boundless triviality and despicability 1832 *Ibid.* III 94 A life full of falsehood, feebleness, poltroonery, and despicability 1873 WAGNER tr *Teuffel's Hist Rom Lit* I 70 Servile covetousness and moral despicability.

b A specimen of this, a despicable person.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* III II v, The convention dismisses these comparative *miseres* and despicabilities

Despicable (de spikăb'l), *a.* [ad L *dēspicābil-is*, f *dēspicārī* to look down upon, f DE- I + **specārī*, from same root as *specĕre* to look.]

1. To be looked down upon or despised; vile, base, contemptible.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind* (Arb) 14 The byldinge[s] are despicable. *Ibid* 35 All thinges with them are despic

able and vile 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI 340 All th' Earth he gave thee to possess and rule, No despicable gift 1699 DAMPIER *Voy* II I VIII 162 Their insolent masters the Portuguese than whom there are not a more despicable people now in all the Eastern Nations 1779 LADY M W MONTAGU *Let to Bp Burnet* 20 July, There is hardly a character in the world more despicable, or more liable to universal ridicule, than that of a learned woman 1782 ? VAUGHAN *Fashionable Follies* II 103 A little despicable looking house honoured with the name of an inn 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 164 The most despicable of fanatics 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* VIII § 2 473 The immorality of James's Court was hardly more despicable than the imbecility of his government

†b Miserable, wretched. *Obs*

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr* 217 These poore despicable wretches have hardly sustenance to keepe life and soule together 1690 CHILD *Disc Trade* (1694) 13 The people are poor and despicable, their persons ill clothed *a* 1704 T BROWN *Praise of Wealth* Wks. 1730 I. 85 Despicable in circumstance.

†**2.** Exhibiting or expressing contempt; contemptuous *Obs.*

(Qualifying *opinion, appellation*, and the like · cf CONTEMPTIBLE 2)

1662 H STUBBE *Ind Nectar* Pref. 5, I have a very despicable opinion of the present age 1727 FIELDING *Love in Sev Masques* Wks 1775 I 34 To persuade us into so despicable an opinion of your reason 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II VIII, The comparison gave me so despicable a conceit of myself 1756 BURKE *Subl & B* II V, Though we caress dogs, we borrow from them an appellation of the most despicable kind 1775 ADAIR *Amer Ind* 7 Distinguished . by the despicable appellative, Tied Arse

De·spicableness. [f. prec + -NESS] The quality of being despicable, contemptibleness, vileness, worthlessness.

1653 MANTON *Exp. James* II 1 Apt to despise excellent things, because of the despicableness of the instrument *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks* II 13 (R) The maker's art shines through the despicableness of the matter. 1727–1800 BAILEY, *Despicableness*, contemptibleness

De·spicably, *adv* [f as prec + -LY 2]

1 In a despicable manner; contemptibly, meanly

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks* II 68 (R) He may, with due diligence and industry, not despicably improve his anatomical knowledge. *a* 1719 ADDISON (J), Nor vainly rich, nor despicably poor 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* V Wks 1757 IV 228 To-day crawling out of the earth, and to-morrow more despicably still, crawling into corruption.

†2 With contempt; contemptuously *Obs*

1637 P HEYLIN *Antidot Lincoln* 1 40 Since you speake so despicably of his Majesties chappell 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 13 Feb , To see how despicably they speak of us 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II 243, I should think as despicably of his sense

†**Despica·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad L *dēspicātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēspicārī* : see DESPICABLE] Despising, contempt

1837 WHITTOCK, etc *Bk Trades* (1842) 268 Senecca, who died for philosophy, and despication of Nero.

†**Despi·ciency.** *Obs* [ad. L. *dēspicientia* despising, contempt, f. *dēspicient-em*, pr pple of *dēspicĕre* to look down · see DESPISE, and -ENCY] Looking down upon or despising; contempt

1623 COCKERAM, *Despitiencie*, despite, hatred. *a* 1638 MEDE *Disc Mark* XI 17 Wks (1672) I 45 To show their despiciency of the poor Gentiles 1658 W BURTON *Itin. Anton* 67 A gallant despiciency of all human affairs 1672 H MORE *Brief Reply* 103 His answer is marvelous lofty and full of despiciency towards his Antagonist

Despicion, var DISPICION, *Obs* , discussion

†**Despie·ce,** *v Obs* [a OF *despiecer*, earlier *despecier*, mod F *dépecer*, *dépiécer*, f. *des-*, (L *dis-*) + *pièce* PIECE] To cut in pieces

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr* (W de W 1495) I lxiv 114 a/2 Many marters had ben despieced in to pyeces

Despight, etc . see DESPITE, etc

Despiritualize (dĭspɪ rɪtɪŭăləɪ z), *v* [DE- II 1] *trans.* To deprive of spiritual character , to render material.

1868 *Contemp Rev* VIII 609 Virtually de spiritualizing that which it is the very business of literature to clearly involve in the spiritual 1874 H R REYNOLDS *John Bapt* V § 1 298 A way has been made by the perversity of man for despiritualizing Christianity

Hence **Despi ritualized, Despi ritualizing** *ppl adjs* , also **Despi ritualiza tion.**

1840 *Tait's Mag* VII 27 Sensuality of this de-spiritualizing description 1874 H R REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* III § 1 150 A melancholy despiritualization of Christianity

Despisable (dĭspəɪ zăb'l), *a* [In ME *despisable*, a OF *despiç-*, *despisable*, f. stem *despis-* of *despire* to DESPISE]

1 To be despised or treated with contempt , contemptible, despicable. Now *rare.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XLVIII 19 Þat is a despisable shrift þat ese makis. *Ibid* CII 24 Despisabler fendes 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor* I 28 God chees the vnnoble thingis and dispisable thingis of the world 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 357/1 He was of vyle habyte and despysable of chere 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* V § 4 293 Rather despiseable then commendable 1690 *Lond Gaz* No 2582/3 Ill Armed, and in a very despisable Condition 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IV. 269 Business is no such despiseable thing 1873 J M BAILEY *Life in Danbury* 6 Brought up . to look upon a liar as the most despisable of earth's creatures

†2 Contemptuous. = DESPICABLE 2. *Obs*

1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B* 208, I am now rejected by the despiseable name of a widow.

†**Despi·sableness.** *Obs* [f. prec. + -NESS] a Despicable condition b Contemptuousness

1613 SHERLEY *Trav Persia* 99 A direct despisablenesse of his Person and Authority 1671 FLAVEL *Fount of Life* XXX 91 The outward Meanness and Despiseableness of His Condition

Despisal (dĭspəɪ zăl). [f. DESPISE *v* + -AL 5 . cf. *revisal*] The act of despising; contempt

1650 EARL MONM tr *Senault's Man become Guilty* 199 Their very looks sufficiently witnesse their despisal *a* 1707 BP PATRICK *Comm Prov* XI 12 (L) No man is so mean, but he is sensible of despisal 1887 B FARJEON *Golden Sleep* 59 D would look down upon him in scorn and despisal

†**Despi sant,** *a Obs* [a OF *despisant* despising, contemptuous, pr pple of *despire*, used as adj] Despising, showing contempt Hence

†**Despi santly** *adv* , despisingly, insolently

1389 *Eng Gilds* 80 If any broþer or sistere dispisantliche lie on his broþer or on his sister

Despise (dĭspəɪ z), *v.* Also 4–5 dispice, 4–6 des-, dispyse, 4–7 dispise, 5 dess-, dispice, 5–6 dyspyse. [f. stem *despis-* of OF *despire* (*despis-ant, qu'il despise*, etc), also *despiss-*, *despisc-*, *despiç-* —L *dēspicĕre* to look down (upon), f. DE- I 1 + *specĕre* to look (There was also a later OF. *despicer*, *despiser*, after the L verb) The *s* was originally spirant in F. and Eng , whence the spelling *-ice*]

1 *trans.* To look down upon , to view with contempt ; to think scornfully or slightingly of

1297 R GLOUC (1724) 31 Þou ne louest me noȝt Ac despisest me in myn olde liue 1393 LANGL *P Pl* C III 84 To be prynces of prude and pouerte to dispice *c* 1400 *Apol Loll* 6 Crist seiþ he þat dispiciþ 30w dispisiþ Me 1483 *Cath Angl* 101 To Dysspice *contemnere* 1590 SHAKS *Mids N* III II 235 This you should pitie, rather then despise 1601 WEEVER *Mirr Mart*, *Sir J Oldcastle* F IIJ b, Thus fooles admire what wisest men despiseth 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* LIII. 3 He is despised and reiected of men, a man of sorrows, and acquainted with griefe 1701 DE FOE *Trueborn Eng* I 178 These are the Heroes that despise the Dutch 1724 — *Mem Cavalier* (1840) 43 This was not an enemy to be despised 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 153 The foremost men of the eighteenth century despised Joan of Arc for the same reason which made them despise Gothic architecture *Mod* A salary not to be despised, as things go

†b with *inf* or *clause.* To scorn or disdain *to do, that Obs*

1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 231/2 They dyspyseden to make sacrefyse 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 285 b, You denyed and despysed to come 1552 ABP HAMILTON *Catech* (1864) 32 Despisand to do as the servand of God Samuel commandit him 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II XX § 2 Men have despised to be conversant in ordinary and common matters 1621 LADY M WROTH *Urania* 164 Thus the strange Princesse departed dispising any passion but loue should dare to thinke of ruling in her

†2 *intr.* To look down (*on, upon, up, above*)

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* LIII[1] 7 Myn eȝe despised vp myn enemys [*Vulg* = super inimicos meos despexit] 1388 WYCLIF *ibid* , Myn iȝe dispiside on myn enemyes *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 30 A bouen myn enemyes despisede myn eye

†3 *trans.* To exhibit contempt for; to treat with contempt in word or action *Obs*

1377 LANGL *P Pl* B XV 54 Ajein such salomon speketh and dispiseth her wittes, *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L G. W* Prol 135 (Fairfax MS) To singe of him, and in hir song dispyse The foule cherl 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 127/2 The poure man began to chyde and dyspyse hym in his vysage by cause he had no more almesse. 1557 *N. T* (Genev.) *Luke* XXIII 11 And Herode with his men of warre, despised him, and mocked hym [So WYCLIF, TINDALE, etc , *Rhem.* and 1611, set him at naught]

†b. *fig.* Of things: To set at nought, disregard.

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* XVI VIII (1495) 557 Though the adamas dyspyse fyre and yren . yet it is broke wyth newe hote blode *c* 1440 *Pallad on Husb* I 170 In bareine lande to sette or foster vynes Dispiseth alle the labour and expence. 1666 STILLINGFL *Serm Fire Loud* Wks 1710 I 6 [The fire] despised all the resistance [which] could be made by the strength of the buildings

['To look upon; contemplate'. An error of mod Dicts See *List of Spurious Words*]

†**Despi·se,** *sb Obs.* [prob a. OF. *despiz*, *despis*, nom of *despit*, DESPITE, but taking the form of an Engl deriv. of DESPISE *v*] = DESPITE, contempt, despising.

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 120 Despyse [MSS K H P despyte], *contemptus, despeccio* ? 1507 *Commynyc* A IIJ, Man what doost thou with all thyse Whiche is to me a great despyse 1586 B YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ Conv* IV 226 b, Occasion of despise and laughter

Despised (dĭspəɪ zd), *ppl a.* [f. DESPISE *v* + -ED] Looked down upon, contemned, scorned.

[*c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 750 Hated and despysyd was he] 1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* III II 77 Dispised substance of Diuinest show 1667 MILTON *P L* VI 602 Would render them yet more despis'd 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr* I 34 A vulgar and despised Crowd 1852 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C* IX 68 There was the impress of the despised race on her face.

†**Despi·sedness** (-ednes) *Obs.* [f prec. + -NESS] Despised condition

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXXI (1617) 541 Jesus could not haue shewed his glory [better] than in despisednesse. 1641 MILTON *Ch Govt* II 1 (1851) 151 Therefore he sent Despisednes to vanquish Pride.

†**Despi·sement.** *Obs* [a. OF *despisement* (12th c in Godef), f *despire*, *despis-* see -MENT] The action of despising, contempt, scorn

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 155 Contempt and despisement of worldly wealth

Despiser (dĭspəɪ zəɹ). [f DESPISE *v* + -ER 1 . Cf OF *despiseor*, nom. *despisère, -sère*] One who despises; a contemner, scorner.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Comm. Cant 500 Ye scorners & despisers of pore men 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* XIII 41 Se ȝe, dispisers, and wondre ȝe, and be ȝe scaterid abrood. [TINDALE, Beholde ye despisers and wonder and perisshe ye] 1485 CAXTON *St Wenefr* 20 A despysar of my woides 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* XIII 13 Harde is the way of the despysers 1709 HEARNE *Collect* (Oxf Hist Soc) II 252 A Despiser of modern Commentators *a* 1745 SWIFT (J), Atheists, libertines, and despisers of religion, usually pass under the name of free-thinkers. 1892 *Bookman* Oct 27/2 A despiser of physical force.

Despi·seress. *rare* —°. [f prec. + -ESS] A female despiser.

1611 COTGR , *Despriseresse*, a disesteemeresse, despiseresse, or dispraiseresse of

Despising (dĭspəɪ zĭŋ), *vbl sb* [f. DESPISE *v.* + -ING 1] The action of the vb. DESPISE ; contempt, scorn.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps* CXXII[1] 3 Myche wee be fulfild with dispising 1535 COVERDALE *Neh* IV 4 Yͤ thou mayest geue them ouer in to despisinge in the londe of their captiuite 1659 *Gent. Calling* (1696) 33 Flatteries and Despisings being the two contrary elements, whereof he, whom they call a Fine Gentleman, is to be compounded 1681-6 J SCOTT *Chr Life* (1747) III 392 The despising of him was a despising of God, by whom he was sent

Despisingly (dĭspəɪ zĭŋlɪ), *adv* [f. *despising* pr. pple + -LY 2] With contempt; scornfully, contemptuously.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp Dict*, *Menosprecuando*, despisingly 1820 *Blackw Mag* VII 251 Still speak despisingly of them 1843 *Ibid* LIV 441 That son of Sparks's, as you so despisingly call him

†**Despi·singness.** *Obs.* [f as prec + NESS] Contemptuousness

1625 F MARKHAM *Bk Hou* I. VI § 8 Riches rightly vsed, rather with a despisingnesse then a desire

Despite (dĭspəɪ t), *sb* Forms . 3–5 **despit,** (3–4 **-yt,** 4 **despitt(e, -ıit, -yt, -ijt, -ɪ3t, -ithe**), 4–6 **despyte,** (5– **-spyȝte**), 6–8 **despight,** 4– **despite** ; also 3–7 **dis-,** 3–6 **dys-** with same variants, 6 *Sc* **dispyit.** [ME *despit*, a OF. *despit* ('—*despect*), mod F *dépit*, = OCat. *despeit*, Sp. *despecho*, It *dispetto* —L. *dēspectu-m* (*u*-stem) a looking down on, f. ppl stem of *dēspicĕre* to look down on, DESPISE. Down to 17th c often spelt *das-*, *dys-*, by confusion with words in the prefix *des-*, DIS-. The 16th c *dis-*, *despight* (cf. *spight*, SPITE) was under the influence of *sight*, *right*, etc]

1. The feeling or mental attitude of looking down upon or despising anything , the display of this feeling; contempt, scorn, disdain. *Obs* or *arch*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 2037 (Cott) If o þi fader þou haue despite [*v rr* -it, -ithe, -yte] 1340 *Ayenb.* 19 Þe oþer boȝ þet comþ out of þe stocke of prede zuo is onworþnesse (despit) 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* V 46 Persey Wes in the castell Fullfillit of dispit and pride. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom* IX 21 Power to make sothli o vessel in to honour, anothir forsothe in to dispyt *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E E T. S) 72 Þe firste fote is dyspyȝte, þat is, in doyng no worschype to gode men dewly, but in dyspysing hem. 1483 *Cath Angl* 101 A Dispite, or a dissipisynge, *despeccio*, *contemptus* 1565 *Sc Metr. Ps* X 5 He pufteth with despight 1650 JER TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 245 Liberality consists in the despite and neglect of money. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* IV XLVI. 377 Any Attribute, that is given in despight *a* 1845 LONGF *King Christian* IV, Receive thy friend, who, scorning flight, Goes to meet danger with despite

†b *To hold or have in* (†*to*) *despite* . to hold in contempt ; to have or show contempt or scorn for

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2610 (Cott) Yone lasce als in despit sco haldes me *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib* P 452 Perauenture Crist hath thee in despit. *c* 1400 *Apol Loll* 74 Scho haþ me to despit 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* 162/2 He had in despyte fader and moder 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W. 1531) 122 b, The good man sholde haue them in despyte. in comparyson of the thynges to come.

†c. The object of contempt or scorn. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18232 (Cott) Skorning þou art o god angel, Despit [*v r* dis-] of al rightwis and lel *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* CXVIII 22 Now til proude men and enuyous i am despite and hethynge

2 Action that shows contemptuous disregard ; contemptuous treatment or behaviour ; insulting action , outrage, injury, contumely. *To do despite to* · to treat with injury and contumely ; to outrage.

1297 R GLOUC (1724) 464 Alle þulke, þat clerkes such despyt dude & wo. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 7825 (Cott.) For to do him despitte or schame *c* 1340 *Ibid* 6785 (Fairf) To childer do ȝe na dispite. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L G W* 1822 *Lucretia*, Whi hast thou don despit to Chivalrye *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 13700 Þe schalke, that so dernely hym did dere & dispit 1535 COVERDALE *Lam* III 47 Feare and snare is come vpon vs, yee despite and destruccion 1631 WEEVER *Anc Fun Mon.* 24 Loath he was that his dead bodie should either suffer despight, or receive fauour from his enemies. 1672 MARVELL *Reh Transp* I 325 There is not one Person of the Trinity that he hath not done despight to 1803 WORDSW. *Sonn Liberty* I XVIII, To work against themselves such fell despite 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq* (1876) III XIII. 319 The despite done by him to the holy relics.

b Disregard of opposition, defiance *Obs*

1380–1601 [see 5 c] 1638 Sir T Herbert *Trav* 93 Chaidges so furiously and so close, that in despight he mounts the wall 1706 E Ward *Hud Redv* II vii, That all who see may triumph, in Despite to Rome 1719 Young *Revenge* IV 1 Wks 1757 II 170 What think you 'twas But doing right in stern despite to nature?

3 (with *pl*) An act that shows contempt, hatred, malice, or spite, an outrage, a shameful injury

1297 R Glouc (1724) 547 The Londreis ther biuore a gret despit wrozte To the quene 1382 Wyclif *Rom* 1 24 That thei ponysche with wrongis or dispitis [Vulg *contumelias*] her bodies 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 230 Herynge hys frende greued wyth reprenes and dyspites 1480 Caxton *Cron Eng* ccxxv 230 Many haimes shames and despytes they dyden vnto the Quene 1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* I cvlvi 174 They of Calays hathe done hym suche contrarayes and dispyghtes 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 336, I think I could not do him a greater Despite, than to bestow a woman on him 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) II xii 76 My declared aversion, and the unfeigned despights I took all opportunities to do him 1820 Wordsw *Sheep-washing*, The turmoil that unites Clamour of boys with innocent despites Of barking dogs 1870 Longf tr *Dante's Inf* xiv 71 His own despites Are for his breast the fittest ornaments.

4 Indignation, anger, evil feeling, especially such as arises from offended pride, vexation, or annoyance In later use, *esp* The entertaining of a grudge, evil feeling with a desire to harm or vex; ill will, aversion; settled malice or hatred; Spite.

c 1325 *E E Allit P.* C 50 What dowes me þe dedayn, oþer dispit make? 1375 Barbour *Bruce* II 455 And for dispyte had drawand hing All the prisoneris *c* 1386 Chaucer *Franklt T.* 667 Sith that maydens hadde such despit To ben defouled with mannes foul delit *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 10684 [He] put hym of horse, With a spar of a speire in dispit felle 1483 *Cath Angl* 98 A Despite, *auersio* 1523 Ld Berners *Froiss.* I. xxv 36 The kyng had great dispyte, that the duke shuld so dele with hym 1548 Hall *Chron* 202 b, After many greate woordes and crakes the Lorde Stafford in greate dispite departed with his whole compaignie 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm Tim* 52/2 For they are at despite & fret, because they see God so against them 1590 Spenser *F Q* I. i. 50 He thought have slaine her in his fierce despight. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I 64 A man full of all malice and despight 1603–21 Knolles *Hist. Turks* 1231 Two Monkes, whom the souldiors in despight cut into many pieces 1697 *C'tess D'Annoy's Trav.* (1706) 27 Don Lewis had a secret Despight, in comprehending the Marquess so well satisfied. 1752 Hume *Ess & Treat* (1777) II 418 Formed by the gods merely from despight to Prometheus 1816 Scott *Antiq* xxiv, He died soon after, of pure despite and vexation 1846 Trench *Mirac.* xix (1862) 326 Wounded pride, disappointed malice, rancorous despite.

5 *Phrase* **In despite of.** †a In contempt or scorn of; in contemptuous defiance of *Obs* *Departure in despite of the Court* · see Departure 6

[1292 Britton I v § 1 En despit et damage de nous et de noster poeple] *c* 1290 *Beket* 1903 in *S Eng. Leg* I 161 Þeos þreo bischopus to þe kinge heo come And tolden hov in despit of him, he dude swuch luþer dede *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 5807–9 He hab now in dispyt of me My bysshop y-bete sore. And afterward, in þe dyspyt of crysst, Spet on þe fant 1494 Fabyan *Chron* cxcviii 205 In dyrision and despyte of the Danys 1548 Hall *Chron* 183 b, And sent all their heddes to be set upon poles, over the gate of the citie of Yorke in despite of them, and their lignage *c* 1592 Marlowe *Massacr Paris* I vii, In despite of thy religion, The Duke of Guise stamps on thy lifeless bulk! 1628–1641 [see Departer[2], Departure 5 b] *a* 1735 Arbuthnot *John Bull* Swift's Wks 1751 VI 140 Let it never be said, that the famous John Bull has departed in despite of court.

†b In anger or indignation at, in punishment of *Obs* *rare.*

[1292 Britton II. xv. § 2 En despit de lour defaute *transl* By way of punishment for the default of the parties] 1528 Lyndesay *Dreme* 1100 In dispyit of his Lycheous leuyng, The Romanis wald be subiect to no kyng

†c. In open defiance of, in overt opposition to Cf 2 b. *Obs*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 2192 Now hab he my dore y-broke, ous alle in dispyte *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* VIII xii 67 A gret ost in þe north of Ingland past In dyspyt of þat Tyrand 1601 Bp. W Barlow *Serm Paules Crosse* 40 To see Gods word alleadged in despight of Gods ordinance.

d Notwithstanding the opposition or adverse efforts of (a person) Now rare except with reflexive pronouns (*in despite of himself*, etc.)

1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 121 They [the Danes] landed in despight of the people 1603 Knolles *Hist Turks* (1621) 1259 Collonitz in despight of the enemie, in safetie brought backe his souldiors 1639 Fuller *Holy War* v xii (1647) 250 At last this warre ended it self in despite of the Pope. 1820 Shelley *To Mary. Gisborne* 318 We in despite of God and of the devil Will make our friendly philosophic revel Outlast the leafless time 1876 Ouida *Winter City* vii 198 The lottery tries to allure in very despite of themselves the much wider multitude

e Notwithstanding, in spite of (opposition, some opposing force)

a 1533 Ld Berners *Huon* lii 175 In dyspyte of his teth I wyll se my nece 1598 Shaks *Merry W* v v 132 A receiu'd beleefe, in despight of the teeth of all rime and reason, that they were Fairies 1600 E Blount tr *Conestaggio* 132 To assaile the entrie of the mouth of Lisbone, in despite of all the fortresses that were there *a* 1631 Donne *Poems* (1650) 17 Love which in dispight of darkness brought us hither, Should in dispight of light keep us together. 1664 Butler *Hud* II i 23 Some force whole Regions in despight O' Geography to change their site. 1747 Carte *Hist Eng* I Pref 6 Learning cultivated by private persons in despight of all difficulties 1824 W Irving *T Trav* I. 116 Seized my hand in despite of my efforts to the contrary. 1868 Miss Braddon *Dead Sea Fr* I 1 2 In despite of its solemn tranquility, this Villebrumeuse is not a dreary dwelling-place

f *archaic const In his, her, their, others', one's own despite* in the various preceding senses

1588 Shaks *Tit A* I 361 What would you bury him in my despight 1591 Spenser *Daphn* 442 Why doo I longer live in lifes despight *?a* 1600 *Beggars D of Bednall Green* xxxiii, Thus was faire Bessey matched to the knight And then made a lady in others despite 1681 Dryden *Abs & Achit* 539 Born to be sav'd, even in their own despight 1725 Pope *Odyss* IX 250 Some rustic wretch, who lived in heaven's despight, Contemning laws, and trampling on the right 1791 Cowper *Odyss* III 272 Much evil perpetrate in thy despight 1794 Blakl *Songs Exper*, *Clod & Pebble*, Love seeketh only self to please And builds a hell in heaven's despite 1849 Sir J Stephn *Eccl Biog* Pref (1850) 5, I am thus an author in my own despite 1871 Blackie *Four Phases* I 127 Bearding two of the thirty tyrants, and pursuing quietly his labours of love in their despite

6 In later use often **despite** of (senses 5 d, e), whence by further shortening Despite *prep*, rarely *in despite* (without *of*).

c 1590 Marlowe *Faust* Wks (Rtldg) 123/2 If this Bruno shit in Peters chair, despite of chance 1655 *Theophania* 181 Having, despight of all opposition forced their way through 1820 Keats *Hyperion* I 226 His Voice leapt out, despite of godlike curb 1847 Mrs A Kerr *Hist Servia* 420 Despite of her favouring his opponents, the guard of honour had been taken from her also 1868 Morris *Earthly Par* II 92 Flushed and joyful in despite her fear

Despite (dĭspəi t), *v* *Obs* or *arch* [a OF. *despite-r* (13th c.), mod F. *dépiter*, appl. f *despit*, *dépit* Despite sb Cf Cat *despetar*, Pr. *despeytar*, *-pechar*, Sp *despechar*, It *dispettare*, which may directly represent L *dispectāre*, freq. of *dispicĕre* to look down on, Despise]

1 *trans* To express or show contempt for, treat with contempt, set at nought; to do despite to.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV 596 Ynglis men, That dyspitit, atour all thing, Robert the bruce 1481 Caxton *Godfrey* clii. 227 They blamed and Iniured our barons, And despyted them and alle thoost 1594 Drayton *Idea* 327 Reason Despiteth love, and laugheth at her Folly 1614 T Adams *Devil's Banquet* 181 And despiteth, which is more than despiseth the spirit of grace *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom* I iv § 1 (1622) 20 Who both despise the Temples, and despite the gods 1652 Cotterell *Cassandra* VI (1676) 555 Have you let 'scape an enemy who despites you? 1828 Landor *Wks* (1868) I 353/2 The great founder of Rome slew his brother for despiting the weakness of his walls. 1869 Spurgeon *Treas Dav* Ps IV. 4 One reason why men are so mad as to despite Christ

†b with *inf* *Obs*

1596 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist. Scott* III xxvii, A certane noble man dispytes to hear that edicte

†2 To vex or provoke to anger; to spite *Obs*

1530 Palsgr 520/2, I dispyte a person, I set hym at naught, or provoke hym to anger, *Je despite* It dispyteth me to se his facyons 1586 T B *La Primaud Ier Acad* 670 Whose sonne he had murdered, and abused his wife to despite him therewith 1586 A Day *Eng Secretary* II (1625) 49 It is not the shew you beare, but the pride wherewith you are carried that despiteth me. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II ii 31 Onely to despight them, I will endeauour any thing 1655 Fuller *Ch Hist* III. vi § 43 A vexatious deed, meerly to despight them 1658 *Whole Duty Man* II § 13 We bring a train of his enemies to provoke and despite him

†3 *intr* To show despite, contempt, or ill-will *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 520/2 You neuer sawe man dispyte agaynst an other on that facyon 1627 *Lisander & Cal* IV 185 Lisander despiting at Lidian's long resistance, gave him so violent a thrust 1736 Franklin *Poor Richard's Alm* Wks. (1887) I 461 *note*. These ill-willers of mine, despited at the great reputation I gained

Despite (dĭspəi t), *prep* [Shortened from *despite of*, orig. *in despite of*. see Despite *sb* 6] In spite of

1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen VI*, I i 179 Or thou, or I Somerset will be Protectors, Despite Duke Humfrey, or the Cardinall 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev* IV v Wks 1856 I 230 Man will breake out, despight philosophie. 1613 Heywood *Silv Age* III Wks 1874 III 159 Ile Ransacke the pallace where grim Pluto reignes Despight his blacke guard 1820 Scott *Lady of L.* II xxxii, I love him still, despite my wrongs 1876 Miss Braddon *J Haggard's Dau* II. 25 The attraction that draws me to her despite myself

Despiteful (dĭspəi tful), *a.* [f Despite *sb* + -ful] Full of or abounding in despite

†1. Contemptuous, insulting, opprobrious *Obs.*

c 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xxxvii 185 Ha, dispitful Creature Vnhappy ayens al good aventure 1533 More *Answ Poysoned Bk* Wks 1038/2 Whoso dishonor god in one place with occasion of a false fayth all honoure that he dooeth hym anye where beside, is odious and dispightefull, and reiected of god 1549 Coverdale *Erasm. Par. 1 Pet* IV 14 In the myddes of your dispightfull handlinge, the glorious spirite of god is kyndled againe in you 1611 Speed *Hist Gt Brit* VI xxix (1632) 725 They slew them, and left their bodies to despightfull ignominy 1676 Bp Guthrie in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III 90 *note*, Having prefaced awhile with despightful exclamations, 'a pape! a pape! Antichrist! pull hid down!' threw the stools they sat on at the preachers

2 Cruel, fierce, cherishing ill-will; malignant, malicious, spiteful

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* I 207 The constable a felloun man of wer Selbye he hecht, dispitfull and owtrage 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xx 45 And be no wayis dispytfull to the peure 1558 Knox *First Blast* (Arb) 9, I shalbe called foolishe, curious, despitefull, and a sower of sedition. 1570 Levins *Manip* 187 Dispiteful, *inuidiosus* 1600 Shaks *A. Y. L* v ii 86 It is my studie To seeme despightfull and vngentle to you 1663 Butler *Hud* I. iii 662 This Inflamed him with despightful Ire 1667 Milton *P L* x 1 The heinous and despightfull act Of Satan done in Paradise 1748 Thomson *Cast Indol* II lxxviii, The other was a fell despightful fiend 1852 Kingsley *Poems*, *Andromeda* 125 False and devouring thou art, and the great world dark and despiteful

Despitefully, *adv* [f. prec + -ly[2].] In a despiteful manner

1. Contemptuously, opprobriously, insolently, shamefully *arch*

1535 Coverdale *Job* xvi 10 They haue smytten me vpon the cheke despitefully. 1552 Huloet, Despitefully, *contemptim*, *opprobriose* 1611 Bible *Matt* v 44 Pray for them which despitefully vse you, and persecute you 1614 Ralligh *Hist World* II 335 The bodies of Saul and his sonnes which hung despightfully over the Walls of Bethsan 1694 F. Bragge *Disc Parables* v 197 Using those spiritual persons contumeliously and despitefully 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm* 260 Members of the reformed faith, to use whom despitefully was thought to be doing God a service

2 Angrily, maliciously, cruelly; with malicious cruelty or ill-will; spitefully

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* II 293 My faithfull fadyr dispitfully thai slew 1487 *Barbour's Bruce* XI 608 (Camb MS) Full dyspitfully [Edinb MS dispitously] Thair fais demanit thaim rycht stratly 1678 Wanley *Wond Lit World* v ii § 68 471/2 His beautiful Empress, whom a young Burgundian had most despitefully mangled, cutting off both her Nose and Ears

Despitefulness. [f as prec + -ness] The quality of being despiteful, contemptuousness, malicious feeling or action, cruelty

1535 Coverdall *Ps* cxvii[i] 4 Oure soule is fylled with the despitefulnesse of the proud — *Esther* I 18 Thus shall there aryse despitefulnes and wrath ynough 1611 Bible *Ivisd* II 19 Let vs examine him with despitefulnesse and torture 1633 G Herbert *Temple*, *Sacrifice* xxii, The Jews accuse me with despitefulnesse

Despitely, *adv* In 7 despightly [f. **despite* adj (= OF. *despit* angry, despiteful) + -ly[2]] Despitefully.

1619 Denison *Heavenly Banq* I 6 When the Lord of glory was despightly apprehended

Despiteous (despĭtɪəs), *a* Forms: 5 dispitious, -pyteous, 5–6 despituous, 5–7 dispiteous, 6 dispit-, -pytuous, -pighteous, despyteous, 6– despiteous [Late ME. variant of Despitous, from its spelling specially associated with *piteous* (†*pitious*), and so giving rise to a differentiated form, Dispiteous]

1 *orig.* = Despitous · full of despite, contempt, or ill-will; contemptuous, opprobrious *arch*

14. *Chaucer's Knt.'s T* 919 (*Harl* MS *a* 1425) A proud dispitious man [6 *texts* des-, dispitous] 1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* 14/1 Detraccions despituous 1495 *Trevisa's Barth De P R* VI xl. (W de W) 196 Prowde and stoute and dyspiteous. 1529 More *Supplic Soulys* Wks 289/1 Despyteous and de spiteful persone 1529 — *Dyalogue* IV 1bid 258/1 Now is it to pyghteouse a sight to se the dispytuous dispyghtes done there to god and al good men 1532 — *Confut. Tendale* ibid 354/2 Tindalles develishe prowde dispituouse hearte 1548 Udall etc *Erasm Par Luke* xx 11 With much despiteous language 1621 Bp Mountagu *Deatribæ* 412 A rayling and despighteous speech of Scaliger 1888 Morris *Dream of John Ball* iv 30 The proud, despiteous rich man

b (*erroneous.*)

1623 Cockeram, *Despituous*, contemptible, vile.

2 Spiteful, malevolent, cruel; passing gradually into the sense Pitiless, merciless, Dispiteous

c 1510 More *Picus* Wks 25 To thy moste vtter dispiteous enemies 1513 — in Grafton *Chron.* II 758 He was close and secret despiteous & cruell 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng* v 47 b/2 They shall put them to dyspyteous dethe [1480 dyspitous deth] 1549 Chaloner tr *Erasm. Moriæ Enc* Pij b, Warre is so cruell and despiteous a thyng *a* 1557 Mrs M Basset *More's Treat Passion* Wks 1372/2 The dyspighteous and horrible ende of Judas 1568 C Watson *Polyb* 92 b, The Carthaginenses having knowledge of the Cruelties shewed to their citizens bewailed the despituous death and cruel torments they sustained. 1595 Shaks *John* IV 1 34 Turning dispitious torture out of doore? 1596 Spenser *F Q* I. ii 15 Spurring so hote with rage dispiteous 1600 Holland *Livy* xxviii xx 683 b, For very despiteous anger and deepe hatred. [19th c see Dispitous]

Despiteously, *adv* [f. prec + -ly[2]] In a despiteous manner, with despite· a. Contemptuously; insultingly b With bitter ill-will or enmity; spitefully, cruelly, pitilessly, mercilessly.

[*c* 1400 (MS. *p* 1450) *Destr Troy* 4744 The grekes With speris full dispitiously spurnit at the yates] *c* 1450 *Merlin* 257 Eche of hem hurte and wounded other dispiteously 1500–20 Dunbar '*Amang ther frevis*' 29 Thai Dispitu ouslie syne did him smyt 1529 More *Comf agst Trib* I Wks. 1164/2 That so dispiteously put hym to hys payne 1563 Sackville *Compl Dk. Buckhm* xxvi, Howe Lord Hastings Dispiteously was murdered and opprest 1611 Speed *Hist Gt Brit* IX viii (1632) 561 Whom he had caused to bee dispiteously dragged at horse heeles *a* 1641 Bp Mountagu *Acts & Mon* (1642) 26 The Devill, out of malice and envie, had despiteously empoysoned all mankind 1808 Scott *Marm* v xxi, Lord Marmion said despiteously 1885 *Sat. Rev* 18 July 87 We should be sorry to be thought to write despiteously of Sir Philip Perring

†**Despiter.** *Obs.* [f Despite *v* + -er[1]. cf OF *despiteur*] One who treats with contempt or contemptuously defies

1601 Deacon & Walker *Spirits & Devels* 8 Pneumatomachus is as much to say, as a despiter of spirits 1640

A HARSNET *God's Summ* 198 Despisers and Despighters of the Spirit of Grace

Despitesoun, -usioun, var. of DISPUTISOUN, *Obs*, disputation

Despitiency, var of DESPICIENCY

Despiting, *vbl sb* [f. DESPITE *v* + -ING 1] The action of the vb DESPITE, a doing despite to; entertaining a grudge

a 1529 SKELTON *Poems agst Garnesche* III 114 Your dyrty endytyng, And your spyghtfull despyghtyng 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* II Wks 198/1 It is not of worshipping, but dispityng and disworshipping of saintes 1677 GILPIN *Demonol* (1867) 199 The despiting and discrediting of truth.

†**Despitous,** *a Obs* Forms 4–7 despitous, 4–5 des-, dis-, dys-pitous, -pytous, -pitus, -petous, -pytws, -pytuws. [ME a AF *despitous* = OF *despitos, despiteus* (mod F *dépiteux*), f *despit* DESPITE sb see -OUS After 1400 associated with *piteous*, †*pituous*, and spelt *-uous, -ious, -eous*: see DESPITEOUS Originally stressed on last or first syllable, subsequently on second]

1 *orig* Full of despite, exhibiting contempt or haughtiness, hence, insulting, vexing

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Comm Cant 517 þai þat ere proude and despitus 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I 196 Sa hawtane and dispitous *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 516 (Hail) He was to senful man nought dispitous [6 *texts* He was nat to synful men despitous] Ne of his speche daungerous ne digne — *Pars T.* P 321 Despitous is he þat haþ desdayn of his neighebour 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I 241 Meny dispitous worde [*multæ contumeliæ*] 1494 FABYAN *Chron* VII 410 The prouocacyon & dispytous wordes of ye Frenshmen

2. Cruel, exhibiting ill-will, or bitter enmity, malevolent

c 1340 *Cursor M* 23235 Mony harde & dispitous dynt shul þe wrecches þere hynt *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III 1409 (1458) Dispitous day þyn be þe pyne of helle! *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 2212 Keye was Of word dispitous and cruelle. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 6494 Two speirus full dispitus he sparet to cast 14 HOCCLEVE *Compl Virgin* 131 His despitous deeth with me compleyne 1567 TURBERV *Ovid's Ep* 68 Then with dispitous nayles I rent my face 1571 CAMPION *Hist Irel* II. ix (1633) 120 Except that one despitous murther at Tartaine 1578 T PROCTOR in *Heliconia* I 99, I sterve through thy dispitous fault

b *transf* Violent.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XII 356 Vndir wheche 3ate ran there Ryht a wondir dyspetous ryvere

†**Despitously,** *adv Obs* [f prec + -LY 2] In a 'despitous' manner, with despite

1. Contemptuously, scornfully, despitefully; hence, shamefully, ignominiously.

c 1320 R BRUNNE *Medit* 615 Some dispoyle hym oute dyspetusly. *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 16951 (Trin) He Dispitusly [*earlier texts* vili, vilelik] for vs was lad buffeted & beten sare *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 173 Myn enymys Despyseþ me her dispytously *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3889 Ector spake neuer dispituosly, ne spiset no man 1523 Q MARG in M A E Wood *Lett R. & Illust Ladies* I 285 They speak right plainly & dyspytwsly

2 Angrily, sharply, cruelly, maliciously; violently.

c 1340 *Cursor M* 5082 (Trin) Þe coupe in to 3oure secke put I And pursewed 3ou dispitously [*Gött* And presuned 3ou ful spitusly] *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 1137 [He] him told how despitously þe duk of þat dede him warned 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 137 He that him in þemself had, Than warnyt hym dispitously *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V 1806 (1818) Dispitously hym slough the fiers Achille *c* 1386 — *Reeve's T* 354 By the throte-bolle he caught Aleyn, And he hent him dispitously ageyn 1398 TREVISA *Barth de P R* XIII VIII. (Tollem MS), Þe ryuer aros with so gret strengþe and violence, þat he all to-brake dispitously þe brigge 1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng.* 2 He spak unto hem of theyr wykkednesse and despitously hem reproued *a* 1500 *Orol Sap* in *Anglia* X. 338 Takynge me despiteslye & byndynge cruelye

Despituous, obs. form of DESPITEOUS

Desplay, obs form of DISPLAY

Desplesance, var of DISPLEASANCE, *Obs.*

Despoil (dĭspȯi l), *sb.* [ME. a OF. *despoille, -puelle* (= Pr. *despuelha*), verbal sb from *despoillier*. see next]

1. The action of despoiling; plundering, robbery. *arch.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 24 b/2 Stronge in his despoylle wel armed in the batayll *a* 1530 WOLSEY *to Hen VIII* (in *Athenæum* 12 Sept 1840) My houses be, — by the oversight, dispoil, and euill behaviour of such as I did trust, — in ruyn and decaye 1590 GREENE *Neuer too late* (1600) 57 Thou hast had my despoyle 1807 WORDSW *White Doe* VII. 18 'Tis done, — despoil and desolation O'er Rylstone's fair domain have blown

†**2** *concr* Plunder, booty, SPOIL. *Obs*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II IV C VIJ, So shold the dispoyle and botye be comune vnto them 1481 — *Godfrey* 296 Euery man laden and charged with despoylles 1552 HULOET, Despoyle, *spolium, trophæum* 1619 *Tume's Stoxehouse* 55 (L.) Hercules covered with the despoyle of a lyon

3 (See quot)

1552 HULOET, Despoyle, or place where mischiefe or robberye is done, *dispoliabulum*

Despoil (dĭspȯi l), *v* Forms · 3–4 despuile(n, 3–7 despoile, -oyle, 6–7 despoyl, 6– despoil, also 4 des-, dispoyly, dispuile, -uyle, 4–5 dyspoyle, 4–7 dispoile, -oyle, 5 des-, dis-, dyspoille, -oylle, dispole, disspoylle, 6–7 dispoil, *Sc.* 4–5 dispuiʒe, -puilʒe [ME *despuilen, -spoile-n*, a OF *despuillier, -oillier, -oiller* (mod F *dépouiller*) = Pr. *despolhar*, Cat *despullar*, Sp *despojar*, It *dispogliare* — L *dēspoliāre* to plunder, rob, despoil, f DE- I 3 + *spoliāre* to strip of clothing, rob, spoil Formerly spelt *dis-* by confusion with words in *des-* from DIS- prefix]

1 *trans* To strip of possessions by violence, to plunder, rob, SPOIL, a a person

1297 R GLOUC (1724) 212 Þe obere after vaste, And slowe & despoylede, and to grounde hem caste 1340 *Ayenb* 45 Þe uerste [zenne] is couaytise uor to wynne and uor to dispoyly his uelaȝe 1393 LANGL *P Pl* C XIV 58 Robbours and reuers þat riche men dispoilen 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I IV, The euylle hongry peple which robben and despoillen the poure folke 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I Wks 153/2 The Ebrues well dispoile the Egypcyens 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III 176 We are not yet So utterly despoil'd but we can spread The friendly board 1871 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) IV XVII. 36 To despoil those whom the Conqueror himself had spared

b a place, also *transf* and *fig.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII 502 Qwhen the feld Wes dispuiȝeit, and left all bair 1393 GOWER *Conf* III 371 Despuiled is the somer fare *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) x 114 Oure Lord descended to Helle & despoyled it 1601 WEEVER *Mirr Mart* F ij, Enuie Despoil's his name and robs him of his merits 1840 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* XVI, The coach despoiled by highway-men 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Eng* (1874) II 219 Though guilty in general of waste, if he despoils the freehold 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* IV XXII VIII 215 Wolsey had set the fashion of despoiling and suppressing convents

2 To strip or deprive (a person, etc.) violently *of* (some possession), to rob · a *of* arms, clothes, or something material, also *transf*

c 1300 *K Alis* 4028 That he a knyght of Grece slowgh, And dispoyled him of his armes *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T.* P 591 He was despoyled of al that he hadde in this lyf, and that nas but his clothis *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI 1396 Bot than he was dispuilȝeit off his weid 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XIII I 244 An others hands Of these her plants the wood dispoilen shall 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1638) 309 Theeues dispoiling him of his apparell 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* II 450 Athalia being thus dispoyled of her Son 1659 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 172 The Swedes, being despoiled of the Isle of Usedon 1695 WOODWARD *Nat Hist Earth* V (1723) 257 These formed Stones being by this Means despoil'd of their Shells 1775 JOHNSON *Lett to Mrs Thrale* 12 May, You talked of despoiling his book of the fine print 1776 GIBBON *Decl & F* I XVII 440 The cities of Greece and Asia were despoiled of their most valuable ornaments 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. IV. 132 He could not despoil The slain man of his armor

b *of* things immaterial; also *fig*

c 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) XXXII 145 We bene in peess, of þe whilk þou will now dispoile vs 1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor* 212 b, We do not despoyle will of her libertye 1593 SHAKS 2 *Hen. VI*, II. III 10 Despoyled of your Honor 1667 MILTON *P L* IX 411 Despoild of Innocence, of Faith, of Bliss 1878 B TAYLOR *Deukalion* I III 30 They despoiled thy head Of separate honor

†3. *spec.* To strip of clothes, to disrobe · a *orig* as an act of violence, spoliation, or robbery *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr R* 260 Vor steorc naked he was despuiled oðe rode *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 3031 To Gy tok he þat cors 'Dispoille þis body', þan gan he saye, '& arme þe on ys wede' 1485 CAXTON *Chas Gt* 88 Take these frensshe men and despoyle them.

†b without the notion of spoliation · To undress; to strip *of* armour, vestments, etc *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 860 Þer he watz dispoyled, wyth spechez of myerþe, Þe burn of his bruny, & of his bryȝt wedez *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T* 318 He bad That wommen schuld despoilen hir right there *c* 1450 *Merlin* 463 Thei made dispoile the quene to go to hir bedde 1525 LD BERNERS *Froiss* II CCXIV. [CCXII] 753 Before the aulter ther he was dispoyled out of all his vestures of estate 1540 SURREY *Poems, Prisoner in Windsor* 13 Despoiled for the game 1561 NORTON & SACKV *Gorboduc* IV II (1847) 142 We Dispoyled streight his brest, and all we might, Wyped in vaine, with napkyns next at hande 1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & Arc.* III. 725 The surgeons soon despoiled them of their arms, And some with salves they cure, and some with charms

†c. *refl* To disrobe or undress *oneself*, put off one's clothes. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF I *Sam* XVIII 4 Jonathas dispuylide him silf fro the coote 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII XII, Pryuely she dispoylled her & leid her doune by hym *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 106 Dispoylle you and entre in to this bathe 1483 — *Gold. Leg* 85 b/1 He dyspoylled and unclad hym and gaf hys clothys unto the bochyers

†d. To take *off* (clothes) *Obs*

1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 62 b/1 Moyses toke Aaron upon the hylle & despoylled of his vesture — *Esope* 2 b, The lord commaunded to despoylle and take of his clothes

†e. with double obj: To strip (a person) of (clothes) *Obs*

1632 SIR T HAWKINS tr *Matheu's Vnhappy Prosp* I When the play is ended they are dispoyled the gawdy garments of the personage represented

†4 To strip of worth, value, or use; to render useless, mar, destroy, to SPOIL *Obs.*

9 *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 4127 Paynymes With speres dispetously dispoylles our knyghttes *c* 1539 *Plumpton Corr* 235 A action of trespas against Robart Oliver for dispoyling my gras. 1685 [see DEPOILED].

†5. To make a spoil of (goods, etc), to carry off by violence, rob, plunder *Obs*

1483 CAXTON *Cato* B iij, To dyspoyle and rauisshe hys neyghbours goodes. 1604 R CAWDREY *Table Alph*, *Dispoyle*, take away by violence.

†b. To remove forcibly, take away. *Obs.*

a 1533 LD BERNERS *Gold Bk M Aurel* (1546) K ij, It is necessary to dispoyle the opilacions and leattes of the stomake

Hence **Despoi·led, Despoi·ling** *ppl adjs.*

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 146 A poore, private, and despoiled person 1685 TRAVESTIN *Siege Neuhevsel* 43 The besieged again put in order the late dispoiled Battery 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II 130 Despoiled proprietors. 1859 C. BARKER *Associative Princ.* i 17 The despoiling hands of the first reformers

Despoiler (dĭspȯi lər). [f DESPOIL *v* + -ER 1 Cf OF. *despoilleus*] One who despoils; a plunderer, spoiler

1467 *E E Gilds* 389 Pillours, Robbers, dispoylers 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 151 Dispoiler of my worldly pleasaunce 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* IX II § 57, I forbid that the Body of my dispoiler, be covered in my Earth 1812 BYRON *Ch Har* II LXXVI, They may lay your proud despoilers low 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 186 The despoilers and the despoiled had for the most part been rebels alike 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II 418 A less merciful despoiler of floral beauties

Despoiling (dĭspȯi liŋ), *vbl sb.* [f as prec. + -ING 1]

1 The action of the verb DESPOIL; robbing

1552 HULOET, Despoylinge, *despoliatio, spoliatio* 1793 BURKE *Corr* (1844) IV 143 The despoiling a minister of religion

†2 Spoil, plunder; esp, the arms or clothes of an enemy, the skin of a beast.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* IV met VII 147 He rafte þe despoylynge fro þe cruel lyoun, þat is to seyne he slouȝ þe lyoun and rafte hym hys skyn

Despoilment (dĭspȯi lmĕnt). [f DESPOIL *v.* + -MENT. Cf OF. *despoillement*, mod F *dépouillement*] The action of despoiling or fact of being despoiled; spoliation.

1822 MOIR *Stanzas on Infant* 1, As yet by Earth's despoilment undefaced 1859 LD. BROUGHTON *Italy* II XII 4 The first despoilment is to be attributed to the piety or rapacity of Stilicho 1873 L WALLACE *Fair God* VII. XIV. 542 The city, beautiful in its despoilment

†**Despo liate,** *v Obs* [f ppl stem of L *dēspoliāre* to DESPOIL] = DESPOIL *v*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* II. 40 It doth enfeeble and dispoliate [the liver] of it's sanguifying facultie 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Despoliate*, to spoil, rob, or pil

Despoliation (dĭspō· li¸ēi ʃən) [ad L *dēspoliātiōn-em*, n of action from *dēspoliāre* to DESPOIL] The action of despoiling, despoilment

1657 PHILLIPS, *Despoliation*, a robbing or spoiling 1830 J G STRUTT *Sylva Brit* 136 The Wallace Oak seems destined to share their fate of despoliation 1894 J BATTEN *Hist Coll S Somerset* 110 The despoliation of alien priories in the time of Henry V

Despond (dĭspȯ·nd), *v* 1 [ad. L *dēspondē-re* to give up, yield, resign, *dēspondēre animum*, later simply *dēspondēre* to lose heart, despond, f DE- I 2 b + *spondēre* to promise The form follows *respond* which came through French]

intr To lose heart or resolution; to become depressed or dejected in mind by loss of confidence or hope. (Distinguished from *despair* as not expressing entire hopelessness) Sometimes with *of* (cf *to despair of*)

1655 CROMWELL *Speech to Parlt.* 22 Jan, I did not at all despond but the stop put upon you would have made way for a blessing from God 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Despond* also to fail in courage or despair *Lord Protectors Speech.* 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps* CXXVI 6 Though he despond that sows the grain 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* III 819 The Learned Leaches shake their Heads, desponding of their Art 1765 H WALPOLE *Otranto* V (1798) 79, I thought it right not to let my young lady despond 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III 686 The friends of the government desponded, and the chiefs of the opposition were sanguine. 1860 *Lit Churchman* VI 222/1 Are we, then, to despond of the victory?

†**Despo·nd,** *v* 2 *Obs.* — ° [f L *dēspondēre* (see prec) in sense 'to promise in marriage, betroth, engage'] (See quot Perh never used in Eng.).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Despond*, to betroth or promise in marriage *Ibid*, *Despondency*, a promise in marriage

Despond (dĭspȯ·nd), *sb arch* Also 7 dis- [f DESPOND *v* 1] The act of desponding, despondency

1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr* I 12 This Miry slough called the Slough of Dispond [*called* p 10 Slough of Dispondency] 1684 *Ibid* II 21 But when Christiana came up to the Slow of Despond, she began to be at a stand *Ibid* II 200 Our Disponds, and slavish Fears

Despondence (dĭspȯ·ndĕns) [f. L *dēspondēre*, pr pple. *dēspondēnt-em* · see -ENCE.] The action of desponding, also (less correctly) = DESPONDENCY

1676 HALE *Contempl* I *Of Afflictions* (R.), Bear up thyself from fainting and despondence 1708 *Brit Apollo* No. 76 1/1 Affront him not by a Despondence of his Mercy 1794 GODWIN *Cal Williams* 269 My fits of despondence 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A* II i, Feelings which forbid despondence 1845 LD CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) IV. LXXVI 34 Instead of indulging in despondence he employed his time with well-directed industry

Despondency 1 (dĭspȯ·ndĕnsi). Also 7 dis- [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] The state or condition of being despondent; depression or dejection of spirits through loss of resolution or hope.

1653 H MORE *Conject Cabbal* (1662) 161 Anger, Zeal,

Indignation Despondency, Triumph or Gloriation 1656 *Artif Handsom* (1662) 76 Religion is no friend to supine and sottish despondencies of mind 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr* II 161 They fell to demolishing Doubting-Castle and in it they found one Mr Dispondencie and one Much-afraid his Daughter 1748 *Anson's Voy* I II 16 The peevishness and despondency which contrary winds, and a lingring voyage create 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV XXXIV 326 The despondency with which the Greeks viewed the situation 1866 GEO ELIOT *F. Holt* I iv 94 In a tone of despondency

Despo·ndency 2. *Obs* — ◊ See DESPOND *v* 4

Despondent (dĭspǫ·ndĕnt), *a* and *sb* [ad L. *dēspondent-em*, pr. pple. of *dēspondēre* to DESPOND · see -ENT]

1. Characterized by loss of heart or resolution; labouring under mental depression ; desponding

a 1699 W BATES *Fear of God* xv (R), For a despondent sinner to think that God will triumph in the mere torments of his creatures is a sin equal to atheism 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 980 Congregated thrushes now shivering sit On the dead tree, a dull despondent flock 1800 MRS HERVEY *Mourtray Fam* I 272 She sat despondent, lamenting her own extravagance 1849 GROTE *Greece* II XLII V 215 Many chiefs were not merely apathetic but despondent in the cause.

2 Of or belonging to despondency.

1844 DICKENS *Chimes* II, He then made a despondent gesture with both hands 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. v, He sat in a despondent attitude

B *sb.* One who desponds

1812 SOUTHEY in *Q Rev* VIII 347 A war which the despondents have pronounced hopeless *a* 1845 MRS BRAY *Warleigh* XXXI (1884) 242, I am no despondent

Despo·ndently, *adv* [f prec + -LY 2] In a despondent manner or state

a 1677 BARROW *Serm* I. IX 112 (R Supp) St Chrysostom .. thus despondently concludes 1795 LD AUCKLAND *Corr* III. 281, I was thought to have talked too despondently 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph* II 117 Edgar consented to be led despondently back to the house

Desponder (dĭspǫ·ndəɹ) *rare* [f. DESPOND *v* 1 + -ER 1] One who desponds.

1689 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II 288 More could scarce be said to encourage desponders 1737 SWIFT *Prop Badges Begg* Wks 1761 III 344, I am a desponder in my nature

Despo·nding, *vbl sb* [f as prec. + -ING 1] The action of the verb DESPOND, q v.

1818 *Blackw Mag* IV 1 The. gloomy despondings, which deform and darken the native majesty of Byron

Despo·nding, *ppl a.* [f. as prec + -ING 2.] That desponds; losing or having lost heart or resolution.

1688 DRYDEN *Brit Rediv* 258 Desponding Peter sinking in the waves *a* 1690 E HOPKINS *Expos Lord's Prayer* (R), With no tormenting, carking, and desponding thoughts 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit* (1818) 195 Why should desponding fears oppress your souls? 1828 SCOTT *F M Perth* VIII, The Glover seemed particularly desponding 1843 J MARTINEAU *Chr Life* (1867) 63 The desponding are generally the indolent and useless. 1868 MILMAN *St Paul's* 348 The weak and desponding defence of a lost cause

b. Causing despondency, dispiriting. *rare*

1800 *Invisible Man* I. 113 Accounts the more desponding to me, as he informs me he shall be here to-morrow

Comb 1803 BEDDOES *Hygeia* x 5 His desponding-mad Ophelia, his raving-mad Lear, his jealous-mad Othello.

Despo·ndingly, *adv* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a desponding manner ; with dejection of spirits.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr* , *Despondingly*, desperately, out of hope 1706 *Loud Gaz* No. 4226/1 We begin to talk very despondingly of its Success 1840 MARRYATT *Olla Podr*, *S W and by W* ¾ *W.*, 'I sha'n't get any', replied Jack, despondingly 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* IV 7/1 A friend, who despondingly expressed his fears that the huge ship would never reach the water

[**Desponsage,** in recent Dicts , error for *despousage* . see *List of Spurious Words*]

† **Despo·nsate,** *a. Obs* Also dys- [ad. L *dēsponsāt-us*, pa pple. of *dēsponsāre* to betroth, freq. of *dēspondēre* . see DESPOND *v* 2]

1. Contracted or given in marriage, betrothed, espoused.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 285 b/a He shold be the man that shold be desponsate and maryed to the Vyrgyne Mary.

2 *fig.* (*Alch*) Chemically combined

1471 RIPLEY *Comp Alch* I. in Ashm. (1652) 133 Yet must theyr Elements wyth Elements of perfyt Bodys be dysponsate. *Ibid* VI 167 Make them then together to be Dysponsat.

† **Despo·nsated,** *ppl a.* = prec

1623 COCKERAM, *Desponsated*, betrothed

† **Desponsa·tion.** *Obs.* Also dis-, dys- [ad. L. *dēsponsātiōn-em* (also in OF. *desponsation*) betrothal, n. of action from *dēsponsāre*: see prec.]

1. The action of contracting in marriage; betrothal.

a 1400 *Cov Myst* ix (Shaks Soc) 89 Now xal we procede to here dysponsacion. 1649 JER TAYLOR *Gt Exemp* I § 5 For all this desponsation of her she had not set one step toward the consummation of her marriage 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr* , *Desponsation*, an affiance or betrothing

2 *fig* (*Alch*) Chemical combination

1471 RIPLEY *Comp Alch.* in Ashm (1652) 187 The lesse of the Spryts there be in thys dysponsation The rather thy Calcynatyon shall thou make

† **Despo·nsion.** *Obs. rare* [ad. L *dēsponsiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēspondēre* to DESPOND, despair] Desponding, despondency

1640 BURGES *Serm* (1641) 2 To cure them of this desperate desponsion of mind.

† **Despo·nsories,** *sb pl. Obs* Also 7 desponsorios, desposories [ad Sp *desposorios* espousal, betrothal, f *desposar* to affiance —L. *dēsponsāre* (after which the word is modified in English) Chiefly used in relation to the proposed Spanish marriage of Charles I]

1 Betrothal, or a ceremony in celebration of it

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett* I III XXII, The eighth of September is appointed to be the day of Desponsories, the day of affiance, or the betrothing day 1659 RUSHW *Hist Coll* I 105 The delay of the Desponsorio's will grieve the Princess

2 A document formally declaring a betrothal.

1626 in Rushw *Hist Coll* (1659) I 253 The Prince left the powers of the Desponsories with the Earl of Bristol, to be delivered upon the return of the Dispensation from Rome, which the King of Spain insisted upon 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* I (1702) I 30 The Prince having left the Desponsorio in the hands of the Earl of Bristol *a* 1670 HACKET *Alp Williams* I (1692) 155 Mr Edward Clerke, who was sent to the Earl of Bristol, to stop the powers he had for the dispatch of the expected desposories

Desport, obs form of DISPORT *sb* and *v*

† **Despo·se,** *v Obs. rare.* [a OF. *desposer*, occas. var of *d'poser*, from the F confusion of *des-*, *de-* : see DE- 6] *trans.* To depose, put down, lay down

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvi 255 What would he thinke but that he were desposed from the Throne? 1598 E GILPIN *Skial* (1878) 43 And now their box complexions are despos'd 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III IX (1632) 536 Into whose hands I might despose, and resigne the managing of my goods

Despose, obs form of DISPOSE *v*

Despot (de spŏt) Also 6 dispotto, 7 despote. [a OF *despot* (14th c), modF *despote*, ad Gr δεσπότης (med.L *despota*, *-tus*) master, lord, despot. In sense 1 partly after It *di spoto*, in Florio *despo ta*, 'a lord, a lordlike governour']

1 *Hist.* A word which, in its Greek form, meant 'master' or 'lord' (e g of a household, of slaves), and was applied to a deity, and to the absolute ruler of a non-free people, in Byzantine times it was used of the Emperor, and, as representing Lat *magister*, in various official titles, also as a form of address (= *domine* my lord) to the emperor, to bishops, and especially to patriarchs; from the time of Alexius Comnenus it was the formal title of princes of the imperial house ; in the sense 'lord' or 'prince', it was borne, after the Turkish conquest, by the petty Christian rulers of dependent or tributary provinces, as the despots of the Morea or of Servia (= Servian *hospodar*). It was in this later application that the word was first known in the Western languages.

(In modern Greek, δεσπότης is the ordinary appellation of a bishop.)

1562 J SHUTE *Cambini's Turk Wars* (tr from Italian) 20 Thomas Paleologo abstained from that title and contented himselfe with the only title of the Dispotto of Morea 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy* III II 71 b, Taken awaye from his father John Castriot Despot of Servia 1588 GREENE *Perimedes* 11 The Despot of Decapolis and his wife lost their way 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1638) 112 He was both by the Patriarch and the yong Emperor honored with the title of the *Despot*, another step vnto the Empire 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 122 The *Despot* was the heire or successor apparant of the Constantinopolitan Empire (vnderstand, of the times since Alexius Comnenus, though before him it were a generall name, as *My Lord*) 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr* , Among the ancient Greeks, he that was next to the Emperor, was, by a general name, called Despotes. 1755 JOHNSON, *Despot*, an absolute prince ; one that governs with unlimited authority. This word is not in use, except as applied to some Dacian prince , as the *despot* of Servia 1788 GIBBON *Decl & F* III V. 485 To their favourite sons or brothers, they imparted the more lofty appellation of Lord or Despot, which was illustrated with new ornaments and prerogatives, and placed immediately after the person of the emperor himself. 1819 T. HOPE *Anastasius* (1820) II x. 203 (Stanf), I am bearer of letters to the despots [bishops of the Greek Church] and priests of our different islands

2 After ancient Greek use · An absolute ruler of a country; hence, by extension, any ruler who governs absolutely or tyrannically; any person who exercises tyrannical authority; a tyrant, an oppressor

(The modern use, which is usually hostile, according to Mason, quoted by Todd, came into prominence at the period of the French Revolution 'the French revolutionists have been very liberal in conferring this title')

[1611 COTGR , *Despote*, a Despote ; the chiefe or soueraigne Lord of a Countrey 1755 (see sense 1)] 1781 COWPER *Expost* 370 Hast thou returned . A despot big with power obtained by wealth? 1784 — *Task* V 311 But is it fit that a man Should be a despot absolute, and boast Himself the only freeman of his land? 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* X 444 When pouring o'er his legion slaves on Greece, The eastern despot bridged the Hellespont 1795–6 BURKE *Regic Peace* IV Wks. IX 104 The friends of Jacobins are no longer despots , the betrayers of the common cause are no longer traitors! 1841 W SPALDING *Italy & It Isl* II 181 Which coincided in date with several other plots against Italian despots 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist Ind* II 159 The intercourse between those princes was highly characteristic of Asiatic despots 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess* , *Compensation* Wks (Bohn) I 43 Under the primeval despots of Egypt 1848 HALLAM *Mid Ages* II Note VII (1855) I 305 Every Frank of wealth and courage was a despot within his sphere, 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* Pref (1871) 12 Which divides boys into despots and slaves 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 82 Voltaire never rose above the simple political conception of an eastern tale, a good-tempered despot with a sage vizier

3. *Comb*

1846 C G PROWITT *Prometh Bound* 34 Is not our despot-lord In all things framed to violence?

Despotat (de spŏtæt) Also -ate [a F *despotat*, ad med.L. type **despotātus* see DESPOT and -ATE] The dominion of a Greek despot under the Turks, a principality

1866 FELTON *Anc & Mod Gr* I III 312 There was the despotat of Epirus 1883 *Trnl Hellenic Stud* Oct 2 A semi-independent despotat of Epirus continued to exist for more than a hundred years after that time

† **Despotee·.** *Obs* [cf OF *despotee* court of a despot, *despoteе* lordship, despotat, cf. Gr δεσποτεία lordship, despotism] = prec

1656 EARL MONM *Advt fr Parnass* 361 In the Grecian Empire, whose division into several despotees, did throw open the gates to me

Despotic (despǫ tik), *a* Also 7 despotique, 8 despotick [a F. *despotique* (Oresme, 14th c), ad Gr δεσποτικός, f. δεσπότης DESPOT , see -IC] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a despot, or despotism , arbitrary, tyrannical.

1650 HOBBES *De Corp Pol* 58 From whence proceedeth Dominion, Paternall, and Despotique 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) II 31 Where guardian laws despotic power restrain 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 142 ¶ 10 Bluster has therefore a despotick authority in many families 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser II *Convalescent*, He lay and acted his despotic fancies 1844 EMERSON *Lect* , *Eng Amer* Wks (Bohn) II 298 The patriarchal form of government readily becomes despotic 1856 GROTE *Greece* II XLIV (1869) XII 10 *marg* , He becomes Asiatized and despotic *a* 1863 AUSTIN *Jurispr* (ed 4) I 283 The epithet *free* importing praise, and the epithet *despotic* importing blame, they who distinguish governments into free and despotic suppose that the first are better than the second

Hence **Despo·tically** *adv* = DESPOTICALLY.

1569 *Ad Populum Phaleræ* I 13 That Noah's Heirs despotickly might rule

† **Despo·tical,** *a Obs.* Also 8 -all [f as prec + -AL] = DESPOTIC

1608 D T *Ess. Pol & Mor.* 68 Free'd themselves whollie from that Despotical kind of government 1641 MILTON *Reform* II (1851) 53 Under the despoticall rule of the Monarch 1690 LOCKE *Govt* II XV § 172 Despotical Power is an absolute, arbitrary Power one Man has over another 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N* II II (1869) I 326 Of the most free as well as of the most despotical [governments] 1839 J ROGERS *Antipopopr* IV III 183 Despotical speaking and acting of the clergy

Despotically (despǫ tikălĭ), *adv.* [f. prec + -LY 2] In a despotic manner ; with absolute power.

1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 53 Despotically to command, or compel, is not of the nature of True Christian Religion 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I 234 A monarchy absolutely and despotically regal 1814 SCOTT *Wav* XIX, The great man of his neighbourhood ruling despotically over a small clan 1860 *Sat Rev* IX 137/2 In despotically governed monarchies.

† **Despo·ticalness.** *Obs* [f. as prec + -NESS] The quality of being despotic; despotic mode of action , despotism

1689 *Myst Iniq* 36 The eleven Judges, who gratified him with a Despoticalness over the former 1695 *Parl Dissolved Death Princess of Orange* 48 A Despoticalness becoming the Grand Seignors of the Republick 1698 R FERGUSON *View Eccles* 106 Tools of Despoticalness or Democratical Demagogues in Politicks.

Despotism (de spŏtiz'm) [a. F *despotisme* (*Dict Acad* 1740) : see DESPOT and -ISM]

1. The rule of a despot , despotic government; the exercise of absolute authority

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Despotism*, despotic government 1756 BURKE *Vind Nat Soc* Wks I 36 The simplest form of government is despotism, where all the inferior orbs of power are moved merely by the will of the Supreme 1817 BENTHAM *Swear not at all* Wks 1843 V 222 Next to the evils of anarchy, are the evils of despotism 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 364 The worst form of despotism is the silent enslaving of a nation by Functionarism and Bureaucracy *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz* (1873) III IV 192 These very circumstances, which guarded the people against political despotism exposed them all the more to ecclesiastical despotism 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc Mon., Hist* 22 Despotism is the simplest, coarsest, and rudest of all the forms of civil government 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 29 In France the first effective enemy of the principles of despotism was Voltaire

2 A political system under the control of a despot, a despotic state ; an arbitrary government

1856 SIR B BRODIE *Psychol Inq* I. V 205 It is dangerous suddenly to change a despotism for a free constitution 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq* (1876) I V 297 A free country has greater difficulty than a despotism in the mere setting about of a war. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* XX 347 They saw that a civil war could end only in a despotism 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd* I 190 Your empire is a despotism exercised over unwilling subjects.

3. *fig* Absolute power or control, rigid restraint

1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* ¶ VII 60 All education is despotism 1807–8 W IRVING *Salmag* XI (1860) 243 With what despotism do empty names and ideal phantoms exercise their dominion over the human mind ! 1836 EMERSON *Nat., Idealism* Wks (Bohn) II 160 The first effort of thought tends to relax this despotism of the senses 1859 MILL *Liberty* II. 63 An old mental despotism had been thrown off.

De·spotist. [f as prec.+-IST] An advocate or supporter of despotism
1857 KINGSLEY *Life & Lett.* (1879) II 66 And I must become as thorough a despotist and imperialist as Strafford himself 1863 E WARD *Captiv. Poland* I 129 Mr Carlyle a philosophical despotist.

Despotize (de·spǫtəiz), *v* [f as prec +-IZE, in mod F *despotiser* (Littré)] *intr* To act the part of a despot, to rule as a despot
1799 *Chron* in *Ann Reg* 288 Despotizing over those nations which will not submit. 1809 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1866) 215 He despotized in all the pomp of patriotism 1876 MOZLEY *Univ Serm* 1 16 Kings and Emperors anxious to despotise over their brethren

Despoto·cracy. *nonce-wd* [-CRACY] Government by a despot, the rule of a despot
a 1860 T PARKER *Wks* V 262 (D) Despotocracy, the worst institution of the middle ages came over the water.

†**Despotomaniac.** *nonce-wd* [See -MANIA] One who has a mania in favour of despots, *attrib* having such a mania
1825 *Blackw Mag* XVIII 690 We value liberty too highly to cram it like a nauseous potion down the throat of any Despoto maniac patient

†**Despou·sage.** *Obs.* [f. DESPOUSE *v* + -AGE. cf *espousage, spousage*] Betrothal, espousal
a 1587 FOXE *A & M* (1596) 103/2 Ethelbert King of the Eastangles went to King Offa for despousage of Athilrid his daughter

†**Despou·se,** *v Obs* [ad L. *dēsponsāre* to betroth (see DESPONSATE), on the model of *spouse* -OF *espouser* -L *sponsāre*] *trans* To promise in marriage, to betroth, to give or take in marriage, to marry; = ESPOUSE *v* 1, 2 Also *fig*
1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 203 Ly wiþ me, for to day þow despousedest and weddest me *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St Kath.* III 1028 She desireth þat þou shalt now wyth a ryng Despouse hir to thi-self for euere more 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W de W 1531) 187, I haue despoused you to a noble man 1543 *Necess Doctr* in *Formul Faith* B iij, A virgin, which was despoused or ensured to a man, whose name was Joseph 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *1 Macc* x 56 Meete me at Ptolemais, that I may despouse her to thee.
fig. 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 3 Whan he despoused theyr soules in fayth & ledde them in hope out of Egypt
Hence **Despou·sed** *ppl. a.*, **Despou·sing** *vbl sb*, also **Despou·ser**, one who gives in marriage.
1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Song Sol* III 11 In the day of his despousing. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch* v. 308 Chastitie the Contract, Vertue the Despouser

Despoyl(e, -poyly, -puile, obs ff DESPOIL.

Despraise, Despread, Desprise see DIS-.

Despu·mate, *ppl. a* [ad L *dēspūmāt-us* pa pple of *dēspūmāre*. see next]
1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Despumate*, freed from froth and impurities, clarified; purified

Despumate (dĭspiū mēit, de spiume·it), *v.* [f. L *dēspūmāt-*, ppl stem of *dēspūmāre* to skim, f. DE- I 2 + *spūma* foam, froth, scum, *spūmāre* to froth]
1 *trans* To skim; to free (a liquid) of the scum, froth, or other impure part, to clarify by removing the scum
1641 FRENCH *Distill.* IV (1651) 95 Take of Honey well despumated as much as you please 1718 QUINCY *Compl Disp* 34 The Honey is order'd to be clarify'd or despumated 1756 P BROWNE *Jamaica* 112 Used among the French to despumate and granulate their sugars 1757 WALKER in *Phil Trans* L 128 When it was despumated, a new cremor always succeeded
2. *intr* (for *refl*) To throw off its froth or scum; to become clarified by this process
1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* 304 (L) That discharge will help it the sooner and faster to despumate and purify. 1883 in *Syd Soc Lex*
3 *trans.* To throw off as froth.
1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* 360 (L) They were thrown off and despumated upon the larger emunctory and open glands
Hence **Despumated** *ppl a*
1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim & Min* 83 The sanies of it rosted, with despumated Honey, helps the Glaucoma 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Despumated honey*

Despuma·tion. [ad. L *dēspūmātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēspūmāre*: see prec In F *despumation* (1616 in Hatzf).]
1. The removal of froth or scum from a liquid; the condition of being freed from scum, clarification.
1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks (1653) 270 Despumation is when spume or froth floating on the top, is taken away with a spoon, feather, or by colation. 1710 T FULLER *Pharm Extemp.* 215 Honey. boil'd to a perfect Despumation. 1883 in *Syd. Soc Lex.*
2. The expulsion of impure matter from the fluids of the body; the matter thus despumated.
1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit.* VI 164 By . Despumation I would have nothing else understood, than the Expulsion or Separation of the febrile matter now brought under and as it were conquered 1733 CHEYNE *Eng Malady* II. v. § 8 (1734) 264 The .Glands become loaded with the Despumation of the whole Habit 1802 PALEY *Nat Theol* XXVI, The fluids of the body appear to possess a power of separating and expelling any noxious substance which may have mixed itself with them This they do, in eruptive fevers, by a kind of despumation, as Sydenham calls it 1802 BEDDOES *Hygeia* VIII. 158

3 *pl* Skimmings, scum, froth, foam.
1669 *Addr. Yng Gentry Eng* 51 Here you see another Cytherea born out of the despumations of our seas of wine

†**Despume** (dĭspiū m), *v Obs* [ad. L *dēspūmāre* (see DESPUMATE), or a F *despumer* (16th c).]
1 *trans* To skim; to clear of froth or scum
c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 90 Of hony despumed [*v r* dispumed] oz iiij *c* 1553 in Hartlib *Legacy* (1655) 232 Take your Alewort and into it put of good Honey despumed a pound and a half 1623 COCKLRAM, *Despume*, to take vp the scum of a thing. 1655 in Hartlib *Ref Commw Bees* 36 Let the tryall be made with about a gallon of Honey, despume it 1743 *Lond & Country Brew* II (ed 2) 146 Salting the Water, and despuming as fast as it appears
2 *intr.* Of a liquid. To cast up a scum or froth
1613 R CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed 3), *Despume*, fome, or cast vp a scumme
Hence **Despumed** *ppl a*
1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXII XXIV, Made of despumed and clarified hony

Depute, obs. var. of DISPUTE.

Despyne in *porke despyne*. see PORCUPINE

Desquamate (de skwămē·it), *v* [f L *dēsquāmāt-*, ppl stem of *dēsquāmāre* (trans) to remove the scales from, to scale, f DE- I 2 + *squāma* scale (of a fish, reptile, etc.).]
†1. *trans* To take the scales off, clear from scales, peelings, or loose cuticle, to scale, peel.
1740 DYCHE & PARDON *Desquamate*, to scrape off the fins from fish, and in *Surgery*, to scale off the corrupt or shattered part of bones
2 *intr* To come off in the form of scales; to scale off, exfoliate, 'peel'.
1828 COMBE *Const Man* III (1835) 99 As anatomists call it, desquamating; by which they mean, that the cuticle comes off in squamæ or scales 1878 T BRYANT *Pract Surg.* I. 53 The cuticle always desquamates
Hence **De squamated** *ppl a*, scaled off, freed from scales or cuticle, peeled
1727 BAILEY vol II, *Desquamated*, scaled, having the Scales taken off 1845-6 G E DAY tr. *Simon's Anim Chem.* II 107 Piutti removed all the desquamated cuticle. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner* 556 They traverse and support each desquamated zone surrounding the periphery of the stem

Desquamation (deskwămē·ʃən). [noun of action from prec. see -ATION (In French, in Dict Trévoux, 1752)]
1. The removal of scales or of any scaly crust.
1721 BAILEY, *Desquamation* (in *Surgery*) is a scaling of foul bones 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Desquamation*, the act of slaking or scaling carious Bones 1755 in JOHNSON
2 A coming off in scales or scaly patches; *esp* that of the epidermis, as the result of certain diseases; exfoliation, 'peeling'.
1725 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans* XXXIII 389 The Desquammation was very slow, the black Crusts adhering several Days 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 105 Obstinate cases of dry desquamations 1813 J THOMSON *Lect Inflam.* 147 Exfoliation or desquamation of the internal membrane 1839 MURCHISON *Silur Syst.* I XXXIX 540 Granite is so prone to desquamation, that nearly all granitic chains are topped with rounded masses, which, though really in situ, have often the appearance of being bowlders 1880 BEALE *Slight Ailm* 28 The desquamation and falling off of a good deal of epithelium 1888 *Times* 14 Apr 11 Another child was in the stage of desquamation
attrib 1883 QUAIN *Dict Med* s v *Scarlet Fever*, The desquamation-period is also spoken of as occupying the second week
3 That which is cast off in scales.
1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Aposirmata* Phisitions call *Desquamations*. 1755 JOHNSON, *Rust*, the red desquamation of old iron

Desqua·mative (dĭskwæ mătiv), *a* [f. L. *dēsquāmāt-* (see above) + -IVE.] Tending to or characterized by desquamation, as in *desquamative nephritis, pneumonia*, etc.
1847 DR. G JOHNSON in *Medico-Chirurg. Trans* XXX 170 To the form of renal disease here described as occurring in connection with scarlatina I propose to give the name of *acute desquamative nephritis* 1876 tr *Wagner's Gen. Pathol* 285 Cheesy pneumonia proceeds. from true desquamative pneumonia

Desqua·matory, *a & sb* [f as prec. + -ORY]
A. *adj* Of or pertaining to desquamation
1634 T JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg* X v (1678) 231 This shall be done with a scaling or Desquamatory Trepan 1837 PLUMBE *Dis Skin* (L), The desquamatory stage now begins.
B *sb* A desquamatory trepan
1668 R L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev* (1708) 28 In the tail of these, came the Surgeons, laden with Pincers, Crane-bills, Catheters, Desquamatories 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Desquamatory*, an old form of trephine for removing exfoliations from bones.

†**Desqua·me,** *v Obs.*—° [ad L *dēsquāmā-re* (see DESQUAMATE)] *trans* = DESQUAMATE 1
1623 COCKERAM, *Desquame*, to scale a fish 1731 BAILEY, *Desquame*, to take off, or scrape off Scales

Desray, obs form of DERAY

†**Dess,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also **desse.** [a. OF. *des, dais*, DAIS] 1. Obs form of DAIS
2 A desk
1552 HULOET, Desse or lecturne to lay a boke on, *ambonus*. 1596 SPENSER *F Q.* IV x 50 A bevie of fayre damzels Wayting when as the Antheme should be sung on hye The first of them did seeme of ryper yeares And next to her sate goodly Shamefastnesse, Ne ever durst her eyes from ground upreare, Ne ever once did lopke up from her desse

Dess (des), *sb*[2] *Sc* and *north dial.* Also **dass.** [Of doubtful origin cf Icel *des* in *hey-des* hayrick; but the sense 'layer' suggests that the word is identical with prec (OF. *deis, dais* raised platform or floor)]
1 A stratum, a layer
1674-91 RAY *N. C Words* 139 First they take the mine picked from the Desse or Rock 1795 *Statist Acc Stirlings.* XV 327 (Jam) Then 15 strata of muirstone rise above each other to the summit of the Fells. in the face of the braes, they go by the name of *dasses* or *gerrocks* 1818 HOGG *Brownie of B* II 61 (Jam) They soon reached a little dass in the middle of the linn, or what an Englishman would call a small landing-place 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss*, *Dess*, a layer of piled substances; a course in a building 'Laid up in desses', laid tier upon tier 1891 ATKINSON *Moor land Parish* 55 He'd getten a haill dess o' shaffs .. and was rife for another dess
2. (See quots.)
1788 MARSHALL *Provincialisms of E Yorksh* in *Rural Economy* (E D S), *Dess*, a cut of hay 1875 *Lancash Gloss*, *Dess* (Fylde distr.), a pile, applied to straw. 1878 *Cumbrld Gloss*, *Dess*, a pile, a heap; a truss of hay.

Dess, *v north dial.* [f. DESS *sb*[2]]
1 *trans* To arrange in a layer or layers; to pile up in layers.
1641 BEST *Farm Bks* (Surtees) 139 The usuall way for dessinge of strawe 1674-91 RAY *N C. Words* 20 *Desse*, to lay close together. to desse Wool, Straw, &c 1787 GROSE *Prov Gloss*, *Desse*, in Cumb, to put in order 1788 MARSHALL *Provincialisms of E. Yorksh.*, *Dess up*, to pile up neatly 1851 *Cumbrld Gloss*, *Dess*, to lay carefully together 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss*, *Dess'd up*, piled up
2 To cut (a section of hay) from a stack.
1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss* 1847-78 in HALLIWELL
3 *intr* To work in a stratum or strata; to hew out particular strata or layers from the face of a cliff
1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss* s v, 'They're dessing for jet', i e hacking it out of the layers or desses, when it occurs on the face of the cliff 1882 *Good Cheer* 61 You knew he was getting jet, dessing in Helabeck Bight yonder.

De·ssably, *adv north. dial.* [Cf. DESSANTLY] 1674-91 RAY *N C. Words*, *Dessably*, constantly. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss*, *Dessably*, orderly in point of arrangement.

Dessait, -ate, -ayte, obs. ff DECEIT.

†**De·ssantly,** *adv. Obs.* [Etymol uncertain; cf. DESS *v*, DESSELY.] Continuously
c 1400 *Beryn* 790 In whose tyme sikirlich, þe vii sagis were In Rome dwelling dessantly *Ibid* 1563 For thre dayis dessantly þe derknes a-mong hem was

Dessaue, -ayfe, -ayue, obs ff. DECEIVE.

Dessayse, -seize, obs ff. DISEASE, DISSEIZE.

Desse, var of DESS *sb*[1]

Dessece, -eit, obs ff DECEASE, DECEIT.

†**Dessely,** *adv. Obs.* Also **-lie, -li** [Cf. DESS *v*, DESSABLY.] Continuously
a 1300 *Cursor M* 11406 (Cott) Did þam in a montam dein Desselic to wait þe stern *Ibid.* 17719 (Cott) Desseli to god praiand, Wit sacrifijs and wit offrand *Ibid.* 19033 (Cott) Þai desseli bath late and are War tentand to þe apostels lare *Ibid* 26881 (Cott) Als if he desseli did ill.

Dessende, -ente, obs ff DESCEND, DESCENT.

Dessert (dezē·ɹt) Also 7-8 **desert,** 8 **des-, disart** [a F *dessert* (Estienne 1539) 'removal of the dishes, dessert', f. *desservir* to remove what has been served, to clear (the table), f *des-*, L *dis-* + *servir* to serve]
1. A course of fruit, sweetmeats, etc. served after a dinner or supper; 'the last course at an entertainment' (J).
1600 W VAUGHAN *Direct. Health* (1633) II. ix. 54 Such eating, which the French call desert, is unnaturall. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 12 July, The dessert coming, with roses upon it, the Duchesse bid him try 1708 W KING *Cookery* 261 'Tis the dessert that graces all the feast. 1739 R. BULL tr *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 96 If the Guests may pocket the Desart 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* IV. iii, The dessert or last course was already on the table 1846 J BAXTER *Libr. Pract Agric* (ed 4) II 69 The Medlar when in a state of incipient decay is employed for the dessert 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III 696 Pleasant kinds of dessert, with which we amuse ourselves after dinner
b. 'In the United States often used to include pies, puddings, and other sweet dishes' (*Cent Dict.*)
1848-60 in BARTLETT *Dict Amer* 1887 *Scribner's Mag* (Farmer), The pastry cook [in Paris] is very useful He supplies such dessert (I use the word in the American sense) as an ordinary cook could not be expected to make
2 *attrib.* and *Comb* **Dessert-knife, -plate, -spoon,** etc, those used for the dessert; a *dessert-spoon* is intermediate in size between a table-spoon and a tea-spoon; **dessert-service,** the dishes, plates, and other requisites used in serving dessert.
1773 DOUGLASS in *Phil. Trans* LXIII. 294 It is a common desert wine 1860 *All Year Round* No. 40 564 An eye as large as a dessert-plate 1861 DELAMER *Kitch Gard* 144 Dessert apples and kitchen apples can hardly be distinguished. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin* VI (ed 18) 203 The servant put down a dessert-spoon 1875 *Fam. Herald* 13 Nov. 30/2 Take one dessertspoonful of allspice.

Desseyse, -eyt, -eyue, obs. ff DECEASE, DECEIT, DECEIVE

‖ **Dessiatine, desyatin** (de syăt-ĭn). Also dessatine, desaetine, dessjaetine [ad Russ. десятина *desyatína* lit 'tenth, tithe'] A Russian superficial measure of 2400 sq sazhens

1799 W Tooke *View Russian Emp* II. 345 A desaetine and a half of land was bought, with the boors upon it 1824 W Brown *Hist Propag Ch* II 542 A dessatine contains 117,600 English sq feet 1889 tr. *Tolstoi's Anna Karénina* 166 Instead of sowing down twenty-four desyatins, they had only planted six 1892 *Times* 3 Mar 3/3 Some 15,761 dessiatines of grain-growing land, or over 40,000 acres (A 'dessiatine' being about 2¾ acres.)

Destai·n, *v* Archaic variant of Distain

Destance, obs. f Distance, variance, disagreement.

Destane, -anye, -ayne, obs ff. Destine, Destiny.

† **Desta·te,** *v Obs* [f De- II. 2 + State *sb*] *trans* To divest of state or grandeur.

16 . T Adams *Wks* (1861) I 430 (D) The king of eternal glory, to the world's eye destating himself. was cast down for us that we might rise up by him

Deste, obs pa. t of Dash *v.*

Destemper, obs form of Distemper

Desten(e, -nie, obs. ff Destine, Destiny.

† **De·ster.** *Obs rare.* [a OF *destre* right hand :—L *dextra*] The right hand.

a 1300 *Body & Soul* 35 (Mätz) Thi proude palefreys and thi stedes that thou3 haddest in dester [OF *en destre*] leddes

† **Desternute,** *v Obs. rare*—°. [f L *dē*, De- I 3 + *sternuĕre, sternūt-*, or *sternūtāre*, to sneeze.] So **Desternu tament**

1623 Cockeram II, To sneeze, *Desternute* A sneezing, *Desternutament*

† **Deste·rt,** *v Obs. rare*—°. [cf. L. *dēstertĕre* to cease snoring]

1623 Cockeram, *Desterting*, snorting

Destestable, obs. var of Detestable.

Desteyne, -nye, obs ff. Distain, Destine, Destiny.

† **De·sticate,** *v Obs rare*—° [f ppl stem of L *dēsticāre* to squeak as a shrew-mouse.]

1623 Cockeram, *Desticate* to cry like a rat.

Hence **Destica·tion,** (*rare*) squeaking.

1820 *Sporting Mag* VII 119 It was the destication of a mouse, who had got himself an unwelcome visitor in the cage of my favourite magpye.

Destill, -ation, obs ff. Distil, Distillation.

† **De·stin, destine,** *sb Obs* [a F *destin* masc = It., Sp, Pg *destino*, or OF. *destine* fem destiny, f *destiner* to Destine] = Destiny *sb*

1575 Churchyard *Chippes* (1817) 211 Makes an ende, as destine hath assignde 1590 T Watson *Death Sir F Walsingham*, Poems (Arb) 151 By Destins fatall knife Sweet Melibœus is depriu'd of life 1599 Marston *Sco Vill* II. viii 211 The Destin's adamantine band 1616 Drumm of Hawth *Song* Poems 14 This hold to brave the skies the Destines framed. — *Statue of Adonis*, She sighed, and said, 'What power breaks Destine's law?'

† **De·stinable,** *a Obs.* [a OF *destinable* fatal, f. *destiner* to Destine · see -able

(Occurs once in MSS of Chaucer's *Boethius*, but in 16th c edd is substituted five times for Destinal of the MS)]

Of, pertaining to, or fixed by destiny; fated, fatal

Hence **De stinably** *adv.* (in printed edd. of Chaucer).

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth* IV pr VI (Skeat) I 251 He chaseth out al yvel fro the boundes of his comunalitee by the order of necessitee destinable 1530 Palsgr 310/1 Destynable, apoynted to be ones destenye, *destinable* 1550–61 *Chaucer's Boeth.* IV pr VI. 219 b/2 (Sk I 70) The destinable [MS destinal] ordinaunce is wouen and accomplished *Ibid* (Sk. I 56), The order destinably [MS destinal] proceedeth of the simplicitie of purueighaunce

† **De·stinacy.** *Obs* [f. L. *dēstināt-us, dēstināt-io* · see -acy] Destination, appointment.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xix 70 The successyon is unto hym due of ryghte heredytalle and by veraye destynacy after my deth

† **De stinal,** *a. Obs.* [f. Destin *sb* or F *destin* + -al.] Of, pertaining to, or according to destiny or fate.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth* IV pr VI (Skeat) I. 80 They surmounten the ordre of destinal moevableteе. *Ibid* V pr II 4 Elles I wolde witen yif that the destinal cheyne constreineth the movinges of the corages of men? [And three other examples]

(In the 16th c. printed edd altered to Destinable.)

Destina·rian. *nonce-wd* [f. Destine *v*, after *predestinarian*] A believer in destiny.

1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LII 52 They seem to be destinarians—to have a dull apprehension that everything moves on in its preordained course

† **De·stinate,** *ppl a* (*sb*) *Obs* or *arch.* [ad L *dēstināt-us*, pa pple. of *dēstināre* to Destine]

1 Fated, ordained; = Destined 1 a as *pple*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 692 So was me destinate [*Ashm. MS* destaned] to dy 1480 Caxton *Chron Eng* ccxxxii, That northeren winde that is ever ready and destynat to all evel 1561 T Norton *Calvin's Inst.* III 315 They are destinate to destruction. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xxiv 468 The Gods have destinate That wretched mortals must live sad. 1634 Habington *Castara* (Arb) 107 A small flye By a fooles finger destinate to dye

b. as *adj*

1605 *Lond Prodigal* I 1, That a bad conscience may bring him to his destinate repentance *a* 1659 Bp Morton *Episc Asserted* 99 (T) Walo Messalinus, a destinate adversary to episcopacy

2 Set apart for a particular purpose, ordained; intended, = Destined 2. a. as *pa pple.*

1610 W Folkingham *Art of Survey* I xi 38 Dry stony layers are destinate to white Saxifrage, Bugle, Lauender. 1671 F Phillips *Reg Necess* 199 Admitted into an Inns of Court, heretofore only destinate and appropriate to the sons of Nobility

b. as *adj*

1583 Stanyhurst *Aeneis* II (Arb) 63 See that you doe folow youre moothers destinat order *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom* I Pref (1622) 8 The destinate end, and scope of this worke 1660 Gauden *God's Gt Demonstr* 35 Wilful murther and destinate villany

B *sb.* That which is destined, a fated or appointed event, etc

1675 R Burthogge *Causa Dei* 153 Destinates are said to be in vain, if either they are insufficiently, or not at all, referred to their Ends

Destinate (de·stinēt), *v* Now *rare* [f. L *dēstināt-*, ppl. stem of *dēstināre* see Destine *v.*]

1. *trans* To ordain, appoint · = Destine *v.* 1

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xiii 47 To doo sacrefyces destynated vnto the noble goddesse Ceres 1586 Ferne *Blas Gentrie* 94 Vsurping that facultye and vocation at the first destinated as peculiar to gentlemen 1638 Baker tr *Balzac's Lett* I (1654) 7 You are destinated to fill the place of that Cardinal. 1712 Ld King *Primitive Church* II 5 He that read the Scriptures, was particularly destinated to this office *c* 1870 J G Murphy *Comm. Lev* 1 4 Laying the hand on is the solemn act of designating or destinating to a certain purpose

† b. To doom, sentence (to a punishment), to ordain or appoint (a punishment) to be inflicted

1579 Fenton *Guicciard* v (1618) 211 Destinated to a more slow, but to a greater punishment 1611 Speed *Hist Gt Brit* VIII 1. (1632) 393 Whom the Priest by casting of lots had destinated to death 1621 G Sandys *Ovid's Met* XIII (1626) 269 [She] Still Queen like, destinates his punishment 1652 L S *People's Liberty* x. 24 To preserve then Bishop Eusebius from banishment, to which Valens then Emperour had destinated him

2. To appoint or predetermine in the way of fate or of a divine decree; *pass.* to be divinely appointed or fated; = Destine *v* 2

1548 Udall, etc *Erasm Par Matt* 1 (R) That name that God did destinate and appoynt vnto hym, before the creation of the worlde. *a* 1617 Bayne *On Ephes* (1658) 156 Christ is a head of those only whom God hath destinated to convert 1618 Bolton *Florus* IV 1 260 The man to whom soveraignty was destinated in Sibylls verses 1651 Wittie *Primrose's Pop Err* II VIII. 105 The Turks doe not regard the Pestilence, because they thinke that God hath destinated to every one his manner of death.

b To determine the destiny of

1839 Bailey *Festus* VIII (1848) 91 It is love which mostly destinates our life

3 To devote in intention to a particular purpose or use, to intend, design, allot, = Destine *v.* 3

1555 Eden *Decades* 157 Suche as they destinate to eate they geld 1615 G Sandys *Trav* 83 Decking their houses with branches of cypresse a tree destinated to the dead 1621 Burton *Anat Mel* I II III XV, We that are bred up in learning, and destinated by our parents to this end 1745 tr *Columella's Husb* II. XVIII, Having plowed up the place we have destinated for a meadow. 1826 Southey *Vind Eccl Angl.* 303 If they were not destinated to their profession from childhood

† b *pass* To be designed by nature. *Obs.*

1578 Banister *Hist Man* VIII 108 Nature prouided for the safe conduict of this Nerue, since to the midreif it was destinated. 1635 Swan *Spec M* III § 3 (1643) 53 The night is destinated or appointed for quiet and sleep 1660 tr *Amyraldus' Treat conc Relig.* I VI 91 The action of seeing, to which the eye is destinated 1691 Ray *Creation* (1714) 262 Birds being destinated to fly among the branches of trees 1742 *Lond & Country Brew.* I (ed 4) B, Our Mother Earth is destinated to the Service of Man in the Production of Vegetation

Hence **De stinating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl a*

1633 Prynne *Histrio-Mastix* I II (R), The destinating, and denoting of vnprofitable and vnnecessary inventions 1652 Gaule *Magastrom* 130 To depend upon the destinating stars

Destinated (de·stinēted), *ppl a arch* or *Obs.* [f prec vb + -ed 1.] Appointed, predetermined, destined, fated · see prec vb

1604 R Cawdrey *Table Alph*, *Destinated*, appointed 1625 Crooke *Body of Man* 216 The destinated corruption of the matter *a* 1649 Drumm of Hawth *Hist. Jas. III*, Wks (1711) 59 The rendevouz and destinated place of meeting 1688 Boyle *Final Causes Nat Things* IV 214 That this is the particular destinated use of such a thing

Destination (destinēi·ʃən) [ad. L *dēstinātion-em*, n of action from *dēstināre* to Destine cf F. *destination* (12–13th c) perh. the immediate source, It *destinazione*]

1 The action of destining, appointing, foreordaining, or setting apart to a particular use, purpose, or end; the fact of being destined. (In mod use influenced by sense 2.)

1598 Florio, *Destinatione*, destination 1623 Cockeram, *Destination*, an appointment 1628 Spencer *Logick* 208 The flesh of man and beasts doe differ in their proper being, and Gods destination 1755 Young *Centaur* 1 Wks 1757 IV 114 It is said, there must be heresies And why? There is no fatal necessity for them, from God's destination 1762 Kames *Elem Crit* (1763) I II 246 No other branch of the human constitution shows more visibly our destination for society than appetite for fame 1868 M Pattison *Academ Org* V 120 That the destination given to these endowments by their founders was wise and poltic

b. *transf* The end or purpose for which a person or thing is destined; in quot. 1749, the profession or business for which a person is destined

a 1656 Bp J. Hall *Rem. Wks* (1660) II 258 Relative, I say, not inherent in themselves but in reference to their use, and destination 1749 Chlsterf. *Lett* II ccvii 293 In your destination you will have frequent occasions to speak in public. 1755 Young *Centaur* II. Wks. 1757 IV 160 There is not a fly, but has had infinite wisdom concern'd not only in its structure, but in its destination 1795 Christian in *Blackstone's Comm.* (1809) IV 82 Sending intelligence to the enemy of the destinations and designs of this kingdom, in order to assist them in their operations against us is high treason 1876 Mozley *Univ Serm* XIII 235 A destination above the objects, the employments, and the abilities of this world.

2 *spec* The fact of being destined or bound for a particular place; hence, short for *place of destination*, the place for which a person or thing is destined; the intended end of a journey or course. (Now the usual sense)

1787 Canning *Microcosm* No 32 P 2 That traveller will arrive sooner at his place of destination 1797 Mrs Rad cliffe *Italian* VI, Anxiety as to the place of her destination. *a* 1813 Southey *Nelson* I 199 (L) 'It [the fleet] has as many destinations' he [Nelson] said 'as there were countries' 1828 Webster, s.v, The ship left her destination, but it is more usual to say, the place of her destination 1832 Ht Martineau *Ireland* III 45 She held by his arm till they arrived at their destination 1885 *Act* 48–49 *Vict* c 60 § 20 Ships whose last port of clearance or port of destination is in any such possession 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 27 May 5/1 [He] has at length arrived at his destination

3 *Sc. Law* a The nomination, by the will of the proprietor, of successors to heritable or movable property in a certain order b. The series of heirs succeeding to such property, whether by will or by the course of law

1754 Erskine *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 130 Subjects originally moveable become heritable 1 By the proprietor's destination. Thus, a jewel, or any other moveable subject, may be provided to the heir. 1861 W Bell *Dict Law Scot* s v., A destination 'to A and his heirs of line', carries the property to the heir in heritage, exclusive of the heir of conquest. A destination to heirs-male excludes females. 1884 *Law Reports* 9 App Cases 325 Destinations in favour of such third persons are presumed to be testamentary and revocable

Destinator (de·stinēitəɹ) *rare* [a L *dēstinātor*, agent-n. from *dēstināre* to Destine.] One who destines; one who fixes or pronounces a destiny; a dealer in destinies

1579 J Jones *Preserv Bodie & Soul* I xii. 94 Detestable Soothsayers, and dissembling destinators 1610 Bp Webbe *Poste Spir Flowers*, Time's Creator and destinator

Destine (de·stin), *v* Forms. 4–5 destayn(e, 4–6 -ten, 5 -tan(e, -teyne, 5–6 -tyne, 6 -tyng, 6– destine [a. F. *destiner* (12th c in Hatz-Darm.), ad L. *dēstināre* to make fast or firm, establish, destine, f De- I. 3 + **stanāre*, causal deriv. of *stāre* to stand]

† 1. *trans* To ordain, appoint (formally or definitely). *Obs.* (or merged in 3)

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 2673 It was desteynid by dome, & for due holdyn Thay affermyt hit fully 1613 J Salkeld *Treat Angels* 80 [Angels] destined for the perpetuall motion of the heavens 1761 Hume *Hist Eng* I x 105 His appanage, which the late king had destined him 1881 Duffield *Don Quix* I xxv 344 This is the place, O ye heavens! which I destine and select for bewailing the misfortune

2. As the act of the Deity, Fate, or a supernatural power: To appoint or fix beforehand, to predetermine by an unalterable decree or ordinance. Now chiefly in *pass*: To be divinely appointed or fated, often in weakened sense, expressing little more than the actual issue of events as ascertained by subsequent experience, without any definite reference to their predetermination. (Usually with *inf.*)

c 1300 [see Destining below] *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxviii 33 Þe boke of life is þe knawynge of god, in þe whilke he has destaynd all goed men to be safe *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 518 A barne þat drigtyn after þi day has destaned to regne. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* VII. 176 Yf god destyneth hym, he shall wynne the pryse 1583 G Bucke *Commend verses, Watson's Centurie of Love*, The starrs, which did at Petrarch's byrthday raigne, Were fixt againe at thy natiuity, Destening thee the Thuscan's poesie *a* 1680 Butler *Rem* (1759) I 13 Since the World prevents Our best and worst Experiments, (As if th' were destin'd to miscarry) 1719 Young *Revenge* IV 1, Lovers destin'd for each other 1816 Wilson *City of Plague* II II 95 Two such souls Are not by God destined to live apart 1856 Emerson *Eng Traits, Result* Wks (Bohn) II 134 Their [the English] speech seems destined to be the universal language of men 1870 E Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* III 213 He was, however, not destined to escape so easily. 1874 Green *Short Hist* VII § 1 343 One who was destined to eclipse even the fame of Colet as a popular preacher

b quasi-*impers.* (*passive* or *active*) with indirect obj and infin. (subject)

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 664 If me be destaynede to dye at Dryghtyns wylle *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 692 So was me destaned to dye *Ibid* 4115 þat oþer dai be desert þam destaned to ride

3 To fix or set apart in intention for a particular purpose, use, end, course of action, etc, to design, intend, devote, allot. (Most commonly in *pass*)

c1530 LD BERNERS *Arth Lyt. Bryt* (1814) 408 Kyng Godyfer dyd destyng hym selfe to come on Gouernar as fast as he might, but Hector met him fyrst, and ouerthrew him 1541 R COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 H ij b, Hunny must be medled in all medicamentes destined & ordeyned to the vlcere of the Thorax 1658 EVELYN *Fr Gard* (1675) 227 Some of these beds you must destine to be eaten young and green 1707 *Curios in Husb & Gard.* 31 The little Hole towards the Extremity of the Bean, is destin'd for the Entrance of aqueous Parts 1718 LADY M W. MONTAGU *Let to C'tess of Bristol* 10 Apr, The apartment destined for Audiences, 1818 JAS MILL *Brit India* III II 68 The time which was destined for re-assembling the parliament 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* XXIII, With how little security man can reckon upon the days which he destines to happiness 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax Ch* (1858) II. XIV. 302 The ship destined to transport the missionaries

4. *pass* *To be destined*: to be bound (*for* a particular place). see DESTINED *ppl. a.* 2 b.

Hence †**De stining** *vbl sb* *Obs*

c1300 *K Alis* 6867 Of God hit was thy destenyng. c1440 *Gaw. & Gol.* 270 Dede be my destenyng.

Destine, obs f DESTIN, DESTINY

Destined (de stind), *ppl. a* [f prec. vb. + -ED[1]]

1. Appointed or fixed by fate, or by a divine decree or purpose; foreordained, predetermined, fated (Now often in weakened sense = 'that is (or was) to be'; cf. prec 2)

1597 SHAKS *Lover's Compl* 156 But ah, who ever shunn'd by precedent The destined ill she must herself assay? 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 20 So may some gentle Muse With lucky words favour my destined urn 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Æneid* I, Before he won the Latian realm, and built the destin'd town. c1703 PRIOR *Ode Col. G Villiers* 92 The infernal judge's dreadful pow'r, From the dark urn shall throw thy destin'd hour 1820 SCOTT *Lady of L* I. XXIV, A destined errant knight I come, Announced by prophet sooth and old 1887 BOWEN *Virg Æneid* III 145 When this burden of woe to its destined end will be brought

†**b.** 'Devoted', doomed. *Obs.*

a1721 PRIOR (J.), May Heav'n around this destin'd head The choicest of its curses shed

2 Fixed in human intention, intended, designed cf. prec. 3

1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind* iv. 87 Their long destined project 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 58 P 1 To restore her to her destined Husband. 1754 DODSLEY *Agric* III. (R.), To reach the destin'd goal

b *spec.* Fixed or appointed to go to a particular destination; = BOUND *ppl a* 1 2

c1790 WILLOCK *Voy* 20 [They] proceed to whatever ship they are destined 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh* IX 239 The troops destined for Britain, usually marched through Gaul. 1888 *Pall Mall G* 3 Apr 13/2 There were some railway phrases then [1838–9] introduced You were asked the place to which you were 'destined', the place itself being your 'destination'.

Destinee (de stinī). *nonce-wd.* [see -EE.] The person for whom something (as a message, etc.) is destined.

1881 *Blackw Mag* Apr 472 'Meet me at half-past seven' often reaches the destinee as 'Meet me at half-past eleven'.

Destinee, destinie, obs. forms of DESTINY.

Destinezite (destinī[1] zəit). *Min.* [Named 1881 after M. Destinez. see -ITE.] A phosphate of iron, a variety of diadochite, from Visé in Belgium.

1882 DANA *Min* App. III. 36.

Destinist (de'stinist). *rare.* [f. DESTINY + -IST] A believer in destiny, a fatalist. So **Destinism,** belief in destiny, fatalism. (In mod Dicts)

1846 WORCESTER, *Destinist*, a believer in destiny, fatalist. *Phren. Jour*

†**Destinour.** *Obs.* [a AFr *destinour*, OF. *destineor*, ad L. *dēstinātōr* DESTINATOR] He who destines; the Author of destiny.

c1400 tr *Secreta Secret* (E E T. S.), *Govt Lordsch.* 65 Men oghte wyth byse prayers bysek þe heghe destynour þat he wille operwyse ordeyne

Destiny (de stini), *sb.* Forms: 4 destine, -ene(6), -ane(e, 4–5 destyne, -ynie, -any(e, 4–6 destenie, -enye, 4–7 -eny, 5 -inee, -ynee, -eyne, -enye, -ayne, disteyne, -yne, 5–6 destyny, -onie, -onye, 6–7 destinie, 6– destiny. [ME., a OF *destinée* (12th c. in Littré) = Pr *destinada*, It *destinata*, fem. sb from L. pa. pple. *dēstinātus*, *-a*: see -ADE suffix]

I As a fact or condition.

1 That which is destined or fated to happen; predetermined events collectively; = FATE *sb* 3 a.

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 1026 Hee shall bee doluen and ded as destenie falles c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VI XIII 134 And sua ware brokyn Destyne c1440 *Promp Parv* 120 Desteyne, or happe *fatum* 1717 tr *Leibnitz* in Clarke & Leibnitz *Collect Papers* V 165 There is *Fatum Christianum*, A certain destiny of every thing, regulated by the foreknowledge and providence of God. 1849 WHITTIER *Voices of Freedom, Crisis* X, This day we fashion Destiny, our web of Fate we spin

†**b.** A declaration or prognostication of what is fated to happen. *Obs. rare*

1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 40 Æneas commeth into Italie to maintaine warre by destinies, and oracles

2. That which is destined to happen to a particular person, country, institution, etc.; (one's) appointed lot or fortune, what one is destined to do or suffer; = FATE *sb.* 3 b.

c1325 *E. E Allit P* C 49 3if me be dy3t a destyne due to haue. c1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T* 250 If so be my destynee be shapen By eterne word to dyen in prisoun c1450 *Merlin* 582 On monday by goode distyne we shall meve alle to go towarde Clarence. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 91 The common people lamented their miserable destiny 1583 STUBBS *Anat Abus* II. (1882) 63 Oh, I was borne to it, it was my destonie 1596 SHAKS *Merch. V* II IX 83 The ancient saying Hanging and wiuing goes by destinie. 1605 — *Mach* III V 17 Thither he Will come, to know his Destinie 1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 63 The reward and destiny due to Traytors overtakes them 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* II 586 Sublimely reconciled To meet and bear her destiny 1841 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III VIII. 117 All literary people die overwrought, it is the destiny of the class.

3 In weakened sense (cf DESTINE *v* 2) What in the course of events will become or has become of a person or thing; ultimate condition, = FATE *sb.* 4 (Also in *pl.*, cf *fortunes*)

1555 EDEN *Decades* 58 The vnfortunate destenie of Petrus de Vmbria. 1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 272 Jacob was murdered and Issuff died of an Imposthume Their Children also had little better destiny 1716 LADY M W. MONTAGU *Let to Lady X*— 1 Oct., They seem worthy of another destiny. 1855 H REED *Lect Eng Hist* IV 120 That battle which settled the destiny of Saxon independence 1887 BOWEN *Virg Æneid* III. 53 Troy's strength broken, her destinies waning

II. As an agency or agent.

4. The power or agency by which, according to various systems of philosophy and popular belief, all events, or certain particular events, are unalterably predetermined; supernatural or divine preordination; overruling or invincible necessity; = FATE *sb.* 1. (Often personified, see also 5)

c1340 *Gaw. & Gr Knt* 1752 How þat destine schulde þat day [dy3t] his wyrde c1385 CHAUCER *L G W* 952 *Dido*, He sayleth forth Towarde Ytayle, as wolde destanee c1530 MORE *Answ Frith* Wks 839/2 Some ascribing all thyng to destyny without any power of mannes free wyll at all 1600 E BLOUNT tr *Conestaggio* 19 It seemed that some furious destinie lead him headlong to his end. 1610 SHAKS *Temp* III III 53 Three men of sinne, whom destiny That hath to instrument this lower world the. Sea Hath caus'd to belch vp 1667 MILTON *P L* IV 58 Had his powerful Destiny ordaind Me some inferiour Angel. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVIII 678 The force Of ruthless Destiny 1866 G MACDONALD *Ann Q Neighb* I (1878) 1 That destiny which took form to the old pagans as a gray mist high above the heads of their gods 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclogue* IV 46 'Ages blest, roll onward!' the Sisters of Destiny cried

†**b** With possessive pronoun: The power or agency held to predetermine a particular person's life or lot *Obs*

c1325 *E E Allit. P.* A 757 My dere destyne Me ches to hys make al-þas vnmete. c1374 CHAUCER *Anel & Arc* 339 Thus holdithe me my destenye a wrechche *a* 1668 DENHAM (J.), Had thy great destiny but given thee skill To know, as well as pow'r to act her will

5. *Mythol.* The goddess of destiny; *pl* the three goddesses held, in Greek and Roman mythology, to determine the course of human life, the Fates: see FATE *sb* 2.

14 *Lat & Eng Voc* in Wr-Wülcker 573/35 *Cloto*, on of thre shapsisterys *vel* shappystrys [*vel* destynyes] 1593 SHAKS. *Rich II*, I. II 15 Seuen faire branches Some dride by natures course, Some by the destinies cut 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test* Ded 27 So charge the Destinies their spindle runne. 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 523 P 7, I shall not allow the Destinies to have had an hand in the deaths of the several thousands who have been slain in the late war 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXI 345 We, poor slaves must drag The Car of Destiny, where'er she drives Inexorable and blind. 1887 WHEWELL *Hist Induct Sc.* I 125 The adamantine distaff which Destiny holds

III. *attrib*

1552 HULOET, Desteny readers or tellers, *Fatidici*

†**De'stiny,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb Cf *to fate*] *trans.* To destine, foreordain, predetermine.

c1400 *Test Love* III (1560) 298/1 If in that manner bee said, God toforne have destened both badde and her bad werkes 1520 *Caxton's Chron Eng* II 10 b/1 That lande is destenyed and ordeyned for you and for your people 1592 CHETTLE *Kinde-harts Dr* (1841) 58 Hidden treasure is by spirits possest, and they keepe it onely for them to whome it is destined 1682 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nature's Paradox* 63 The high Providence of Heaven .. destinying me to misfortune

b. To devote to some fate by imprecation

a1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 108 It is gret perille for fader and moder to curse her children ne forto destenie hem vnto any wicked thinge.

c. To divine or prognosticate (what is destined to happen). (Cf prec. 1 b.)

1548 HOOPER *Declar Ten Commandm* IV, Such as give faith unto such as destineth what shall happen commiteth idolatry.

†**Destiny,** *ppl a Obs. rare.* In 5 destyne, 6 destany. [a. F. *destiné*, pa pple. of *destiner* to DESTINE.] Destined

c1474 CAXTON *Troye* 198 (Sommer 397) Shewyng hym by certayne signes that hit was destyne that another shold make the Cyte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII III 36 All haill, thou ground and land, quod he in hy, By the fatis vnto me destany

†**De'stitue,** *v Obs rare.* Pa. t destitut. [a F *destituer* to deprive (of something sustaining), ad. L. *dēstituĕre*. see next and cf CONSTITUE] *trans.* To deprive. (In quot *refl.*)

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 728 Soche a maiden to mar þat þe most louet And dawly hir distitut [*printed* -ur] of hir dede fadei

†**Desti·tuent,** *a. Obs* [ad L. *dēstituent-em*, pr pple of *dēstituĕre* (see next)] Wanting, lacking

1660 JER TAYLOR *Duct Dubit* II III Rule XI § 15 When any condition is destituent or wanting, the duty it self falls

Destitute (de stitiut), *a.* (and *sb*) Also 5 destitut, -tuyt, -tud, distytute, 6 destytude, distitute [ad. L. *dēstitūt us* abandoned, forsaken, pa pple of *dēstituĕre* to forsake, abandon, desert, f DE- I 1, 2 + *statuĕre* to set up, place]

†**1.** Abandoned, forsaken, deserted. *Obs*

1382 WYCLIF *Rev* XVIII 17 For in oon hour so many richessis ben destitute [*Vulg* destitutæ sunt]. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng* CCXXVI 233 Long laige and wyde clothes destytut and desert from al old honeste and good vsage 1592 *Nobody & Someb* (1878) 350 Great houses long since built Lye destitute and wast, because inhabited by Nobody 1593 SHAKS *Lucr* 441 Left their round turrets destitute and pale

b Of persons · Forsaken, left friendless or helpless, forlorn. (Blending at length with sense 3)

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II 757 If deuision and dissencion of their friendes, had not unarmed them, and left them destitute 1530 PALSGR 310/1 Destytut forsaken, *destitue.* 1632 SHERWOOD, To leaue destitute, *destituer, abandonner en detresse* 1704 COCKER, *Destitute*, left forsaken 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Destitute*, deprived, bereaved, forsaken, forlorn 1740 DYCHE & PARDON, *Destitute*, helpless, forlorn, forsaken, in want and misery 1755 JOHNSON, *Destitute*. 2. Abject, friendless

2. †a. Deprived or bereft *of* (something formerly possessed) *Obs.* b Devoid *of*, wanting or entirely lacking *in* (something desirable).

a 1413 *Pylg. Soule* IV XX (Caxton, 1483) 67 Thou art of comforte destytuyt I see And so am I O careful now ben we. 14 . *Why I can't be a Nun* 97 in *E E P* (1862) 140, I am alle desolate, And of gode cownesayle destitute. 1455 DK OF YORK in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser II I 125 Ye stande destitut and unpourveyed of a Marshall within the town of Calyis 1491–2 *Plumpton Corr.* 102, I am distytute of money

b c1500 *Lancelot* 1178 Shortly to conclud, Our folk of help had ben al destitud. 1526–34 TINDALE *Jas* II 15 If a brother or a sister be naked or destitute of dayly food c1540 BORDE *The boke for to Lerne* A ij b, Not destytude of such commodyties 1597 MORLEY *Introd Mus* Pref, To further the studies of them who are destitute of sufficient masters 1608 SHAKS *Per* V I 57 That we may provision have Wherein we are not destitute for want, But weary for the staleness 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (Cassell) 208 If you were not destitute of an honest heart you could not do as you have done 1718 *Freethinker* No 27 P 2 The Age we live in is not wholly destitute of Manly refined Spirits 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T* (1816) I. IV 20 A species of fashionable dialect, devoid of sense, and destitute of wit 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III 518 A barren waste destitute of trees and verdure

†**c** Bereft of power *to do* something *Obs. rare.*

1645 MILTON *Tetrach* 60 If any therefore demand which is now most perfection .. I am not destitute to say, which is most perfection.

3. Bereft of resources, resourceless, 'in want and misery'; now, without the very necessaries of life or means of bare subsistence, in absolute want.

The 16th c quotations from the Bible have perhaps properly the sense 'forlorn' (1 b); but they appear to have led the way to the modern sense, which is not recognized by Johnson, and is only approached in other 18th c. Dictionaries

[1535 COVERDALE *Ps* CII. 17 He turneth him vnto the prayer of the poore destitute [1611 He will regard the prayer of the destitute] 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Heb* XI 37 Other walked vp and downe in shepes skynnes, and goates skynnes, beyng destitute [*so* 1611, *other versions* in need], troubled, and vexed] 1740 DYCHE & PARDON [see 1 b] 1784 COWPER *Task* IV 455 Did pity of their sufferings ..tempt him into sin For their support, so destitute. 1813 SHELLEY *Q Mab* III 35 The deep curses which the destitute Mutter in secret. 1832 HT MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* VIII 101 He had left his companions in a destitute state. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 6, I was then so poor and destitute. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III. 101 There is one class which has enormous wealth, the other is entirely destitute. *Mod* Help for the destitute poor

transf 1764 REID *Inquiry* II § 6 109 These ideas look pitifully naked and destitute

†**4** *Civil Law.* Of a will: Rendered of no effect by reason of the refusal or incapacity of the heirs therein instituted to take up the inheritance (*testamentum destitutum*); abandoned. *Obs.*

1774 BP HALLIFAX *Anal. Rom Law* (1795) 58 If a Testator had given freedom to slaves, and the Testament afterwards became destitute, the slaves lost their freedom.

B as *sb* One who is destitute, without friends, resources, or the means of subsistence

1737 P ST JOHN *Serm.* 224 (R.) O, my friends, have pity on this poor destitute, for the hand of God hath touched her 1784 *Unfort. Sensibility* II. 12 Considering them as two poor destitutes 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 7 Ask the thousands of ragged destitutes.

Destitute (de stitiut), *v.* Now *rare. Pa t.* -ed, in 6 sometimes **destitute.** [Partly f DESTITUTE *a*, partly taken as Eng. repr. of L. *dēstituĕre* (ppl. stem *dēstitūt-*) to put away from oneself, forsake, abandon: see prec. adj. Cf F. *destituer*, ad. L *dēstituĕre*]

†**1.** *trans* To forsake, desert, abandon, leave to neglect. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR 514/1, I destytute, I forsake or leave a thyng or persone, *je destitue.* 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* 362

Oppressed on the one side and destituted on the other 1627 BACON *Ess*, *Plantations* (Arb) 534 It is the sinfullest Thing in the world, to forsake or destitute a Plantation, once in Forwardnesse 1673 *Lady's Call* II § 1 P 16 62 God, who permits not even the brutes to destitute their young ones.

2 To deprive, bereave, divest *of* (anything possessed), to render destitute, reduce to destitution

c 1540 BORDE *The boke to Lerne* A ij b, Yf he be destytuted of any of the pryncipalles 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan* v (R.), So that the churches and ciuile ministracion be not destituted lerned men at any tyme *c* 1561 VERON *Free-will* 44 b, The mercye of God whereof they be al together destituted 1605 HIERON *Short Dial.* 61 That which destituteth so great a number of whole families 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm Titus* 1 11 Let it take any one part, and destitute it of heate and vitall spirits 1820 SHELLEY *Let to Godwin* 7 Aug, I have given you the amount of a considerable fortune, and have destituted myself of nearly four times the amount

3. *spec* To deprive of dignity or office; to depose. [mod.F. *destituer*]

1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 70 Where are the Cardinals and Bishops communicating with one excommunicated, instituted by one destituted? 1716 M DAVIES *Athen Brit* I 131 Let not the Patriarch think to destitute or depose me 1889 B. M. GARDINER in *Academy* 16 Nov 314/3 He was destituted by the General Council of the Commune.

4. To leave destitute or waste, to lay waste

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 40 By none shall the Sanctuary be defended, but those that wold haue none destitute or defloure it but themselues 1890 A RIMMER *Summ Rambles Manchester* p v, He would have thought that his country had been overrun by foreign foes and destituted.

†**5** To make void, frustrate, defeat, disappoint

c 1550 BALE *K Johan* (Camden) 100 Examples we have in Brute, In Catilyne, in Cassius, and fayer Absolon, Whome of their purpose God alwayes destytute. 1593 NASHE *Foure Lett Confut* 42 If you haue anie new infringement to destitute the indictement of forgerie that I bring against you *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I II § 1 (1622) 8 Lest he be needlesly offended, when his expectation is destituted

Hence **De stituted** *ppl a*, **De stituting** *vbl sb*

1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* (1846) 139 He that seeth his brother or his syster naked or destituted of daylye fode. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas Fr Tong, Destitution & delaissement*, Desstituting or disappointing 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III 1027/2 This monasterie for sundrie yeales was left destituted 1662 J BARGRAVE *Pope Alex VII* (1867) 95 He was a destituted young lad, out of all conversation.

De·stitutely, *adv.* [f. DESTITUTE *a.* + -LY 2] In a destitute condition.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par* 1 *Tim* v (R.), She beyng destitutely lefte without comforte of husbande, of children of all the worldes solace

De·stituteness. [f as prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being destitute.

1657 GAULE *Sapient Justif* 70 The destituteness and desperateness of the Disease 1668 H MORE *Div Dial* II vi. (1713) 107 The weakness and destituteness of the Infant. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch Eng* 19 Its utter destituteness of all warrant from Scripture 1835 GRESWELL *Parables* II. 293 The child, in the literal sense of the word, is the emblem of weakness, destituteness, ignorance, imperfection

Destitution (destitiū·ʃən). [a F. *destitution* (1316 in Godef. *Suppl.*), ad L *dēstitūtiōn-em* forsaking, abandoning, n of action from *dēstituĕre* (see above); in Romanic usually a noun of condition]

†**1.** The action of deserting or forsaking *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Destitution*, a leaving or forsaking. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Destitution*, an utter forsaking or deserting 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Destitution*, a leaving, or forsaking, an utter abandoning; also, a being left, forsaken, etc

2. Deprivation of office; discharge; dismissal.

1554 *Act* 1–2 *Phil & M* c 8 § 33 The Institutions and Destitutions of and in Benefices and Promotions Ecclesiastical 1644 H LESLIE *Blessing of Judah* 27 In Law, Institution and Destitution belong both to one 1683 FITZWILLIAM in *Lady Russell's Lett* VII. (1773) 8 Want of leisure occasioned by the destitution of a Curate by illness 1864 TRENCH *Parables* 408 The man [the unjust steward] not so much as attempting a defence, his destitution [ed 1886 dismissal] follows

3 a The condition of being abandoned or left helpless, of being deprived or bereft (of anything)

b The condition of wanting or being lacking (*of* or †*in* anything), want

a 1440 *Found St Bartholomew's* 59 A certeyne woman was smyte with a Palsy And yn that destitucyoun of her lymmys duryd nat a litill tyme 1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* I x (1611) 25 Destitution in these [food and clothing] is such an impediment 1597 J PAYNE *Royal Exch* 12 Theire destitucion of zeale to Gods glorie. 1684 FITZWILLIAM in *Lady Russell's Lett* XII (1773) 19 The destitution of his real self, will cause a stronger sense of your loss 1727 BAILEY vol II [see 1] *a* 1768 STERNE *Lett* XCI (R.), Thy mother and thyself at a distance from me what can compensate for such a destitution? 1790–1810 COMBE *Devil on Two Sticks* (1817) IV 242 A destitution of all principle, honour, sentiment, and feeling. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd & Is* (1846) I VII. 336 This does not necessarily imply any destitution of just moral perceptions 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* XV (1856) 116 That. destitution of points of comparison, which make[s] the pyramids so deceptive.

4 *spec.* The condition of being destitute of resources, want of the necessaries of life

a 1600 HOOKER (J.), They are not left in so great destitution, that justly any man should think the ordinary means of eternal life taken from them 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps* XXV 17 Paraphr, 142 My anxieties and destitutions daily increase 1775 ASH, *Destitution*, want, poverty 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 33 Left in a state of destitution 1863 MARY HOWITT *F Bremer's Greece* II. XIV 108 The Christian inhabitants of Thessaly would be reduced to destitution 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm* 62 He put an end to his life as the only means of escaping destitution

Destonie, -nye, obs. forms of DESTINY.

Destorb, destourb, obs forms of DISTURB.

‖ **Destour, dastur** (dĕstū·r) Also 7 distore(e, distoore, destoor, dustoor. [Pers. دستور *dastūr*, prime minister, vizier:—Pahlavi دستوبار *dastōbār*, prime minister, councillor of state, high priest of the Parsees] A chief priest of the Parsees

1630 LORD *Bavians & Persees* VIII (Yule), Their Distoree or high priest 1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 55 The Distoore or Pope has thirteen [precepts] 1696 OVINGTON *Voy Surat* 376 (Yule) The highest Priest of the Persees is called Destoor, their ordinary Priests *Daroos* or *Huvboods* 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F* (1836) VIII. 81 If the destour be satisfied, your soul will escape hell 1777 J RICHARDSON *Dissert East Nations* 10 The wretched rhymes of a modern Parsi Destour. 1809 M GRAHAM *Jrnl* (1812) (Yule), The Dustoor is the chief priest of his sect in Bombay 1862 M HAUG *Ess Sacr Lang Parsees* 52 The Dustoors, as the spiritual guides of the Parsee community, should take a chief part in it 1878 — *Relig of Parsees* (ed 2) 17 He bribed one of the most learned Dasturs, Dastur Dārāb, at Surat to procure him manuscripts and to instruct him in the Avesta and Pahlavi languages

Destourn, obs. form of DISTURN *v*

Destrain, -ayn, -ein, etc., obs. ff DISTRAIN *v.*

Destraught, obs f DISTRAUGHT *pa pple*, distracted

†**Destray·t.** *Obs.* Also -te, -tte [a OF *destreit* (*-ait*, *-oit*), mod F *détroit* 'a strait, a narrow place or passage, a defile, a confined place':—late pop. L. *district-um*, from *districtus* tight, strict, severe, pa pple. of *dystrungĕre* to DISTRAIN: cf. DISTRICT.] A narrow pass or defile

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* clxv 244 The day after passed they by a moche sharp & aspre way, & after descended by a destrayt in to a playne *c* 1500 *Melusine* lvii 336 On the morne he passed the destraytte & mounted the mountaynes

†**Destre·che,** *v Obs rare*—1. [app. irreg f. DE- *pref* + STRETCH *v*: perh after *stroy, destroy, strain, destrain*, etc] *intr* To stretch out, extend

c 1475 *How wyse man taught Sone* 30 in *Q Eliz Acad* 53 Als ferre as mesure wyll destreche.

De·strer, de·strier (de·strɪər, -rɪər, destrīə·r). *arch.* Also 4–5 destrere, 5 deistrere, dextrer(e, (9 dexter, 9 dextrier, destrière). [ME. *destrer*, a. AF. *destrer* = OF *destrer* = Pr *destrer*, It *destriere, -ero* —late L *dextrārius*, in full *equus dextrārius*, f *dextra* right hand: so called from being led by the squire with his right hand.]

A war-horse, a charger.

a. in contemporary use

c 1300 *K Alis* 801 The Knighttes hunteth after dere, On fote and on destriere *Ibid* 4924 The quene may lede Twenty thousande maidens upon destrers *c* 1314 *Guy Warw* (A.) 2356 Sir Gii him smot to Gaier, And feld him doun of his destrer *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 124 To ded þan gon he falle doun of his destrere *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir T hopas* 202 By hym baiteth his dextrer [*v r* destrier, dester, deistrere, dextrere] *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XIII. 87 Faste preking vpon a destrere. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 9 b, Two right fayr and excellent destriers or horses *c* 1500 *Melusine* XIX 82 Then descended Raymondin fro the destrer

b historical or archaistic (Chiefly in Fr spelling)

1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv* (1754) I II II 354/1 So fair into the Thames, as a horseman at low water, riding upon his Destrier into the river could dart his lance from him 1803 S PEGGE *Anecd Eng Lang* 287 Dexters seem to have been what we should call Chargers 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XI, Some palfrey whose pace may be softer than that of my destrier 1845 T B SHAW in *Blackw Mag* LVIII 146 The Prince pricks along on his faithful destrere 1845 J SAUNDERS *Pict. Eng Life, Chaucer* 76 The war horses were led by the squires, who always keeping them in their right hand, they were called dextriers 1858 MORRIS *Sir Galahad* Poems 57 Needs must roll The proudest destriers sometimes in the dust. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) III XII 175 The knight on his destrier 1894 A LANG in *Longm Mag.* June 214 The Maiden called for her great destrier, But he lashed like a fiend when the Maid drew near

Destreyn(e, obs. forms of DISTRAIN.

Destribute, obs. var of DISTRIBUTE *v*

†**Destri·ction.** *Obs. rare*—0. [app f DE- I 1 + L. *strictio* binding, STRICTION]

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Destriction*, a binding

Destrie·, obs form of DESTROY *v.*

†**Destri·gment.** *Obs. rare*—0 [f L *dēstringĕre* to strip off, *strigmentum* that which is scraped or scratched off.]

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Destrigment*, that which is scraped or pulled of any thing

†**Destri·tion.** *Obs. rare* [? a OF *destruxion* destruction, f *destruire* to DESTROY (cf *destre*).] Ravaging, ruin.

14 *Childe of Bristowe* 328 in Hazl *E P P* I 123 Where his fader dud destrition to man or womman in any toun he shal make aseth therfore, and his good ayen restore.

Destroer, obs. form of DESTROYER

†**Destrou·ble,** *v. Obs* [a OF. *destroubler, detroubler* (Godef.), f. *des-*, L *dis-* + *troubler* to TROUBLE Cf DISTURBLE] *trans.* To trouble; to make it troublesome for.

a 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 43 Ye haue destroubled the parishenes to here masse 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 94 Auarice destroubleth fayth

Destroy (dĕstrɔɪ), *v.* Forms: 3–4 **destrui-e(n,** 3–5 **-struy-e(n, -stru-e(n,** (-stru, -strui), 4–5 **-stry(e,** 4–6 **-stroye,** (5 **-stroȝe,** 6 **-strowe),** 6–7 **-stroie,** 5– **destroy;** also 4 **disstrie, dysstrye,** 4–5 **distruy(e, -truie, -truyȝe, -troȝe, -trou,** 4–6 **distroy(e,** 4–7 **distroie,** 5 **distrie, distroi,** 5–6 **dystroy(e, dis-, dystrow(e, -true, distrye** [ME *destruy-en*, etc., a. OF *destrui-re* (mod.F. *détruire* = Pr and Sp *destruir*, It. *distrugger e*)·—late pop L **dēstrūgĕre*, ppl. stem *dēstrūct-*, for cl. L *dēstruĕre*, f DE- I 6 + *struĕre* to pile up, construct.]

1 *trans* To pull down or undo (that which has been built); to demolish, raze to the ground.

1297 R GLOUC (1724) 242 Edwyne destrude wyde aboute Alle ys stedes, ver and ner, and to grounde caste. *a* 1300 *Fall & Passion* 85 in *E E P* (1862) 15 He wolde destru temple an churche *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 22348 (Cott) Bath destrui þam tun and tur. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel. Wks I 25 Þi walls al distried *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) v 15 Þare was a faire citee of Cristen men, but Sarrenes hase destruyd it 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A* II XXXVII 157 The cite of Iome shulde haue be dystroyed 1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* II 694 This kyng entended by mortall enuy The cite of Chestre to spoyle and distrye 1526–34 TINDALE *John* II 19 Iesus answered and sayd vnto them, destroye this temple, and in thre dayes I will reare it vp agayne 1632 J HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Iromena* 78 To undergoe the brunt of destroying Epicamido's whole campe 1760–72 tr *Juan & Ulloa's Voy* (ed 3) I 201 The rain utterly destroys all the trenches 1835 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 4) I III II § 24 If the banks of a river are destroyed by a sudden flood it is not waste.

†**2** To lay waste, ravage, make desolate *Obs*

a 1225 *Ancr R* 388 A lefdi mid hire uoan biset al abuten, and hire lond al destrued *c* 1320 *Sir Benes* 2442 And al þe contre, saun doute, þai distruede hit al aboute *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 120 Destroyyn a cuntre (or feeldis P.), *de populor, depredo, devasto* 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 202/1 That same tyme attila destroyed Italye. 1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 12 Destroied the province of Chester 1611 BIBLE *Ezek* XXX 11 The terrible of the nations shall be brought to destroy the land

†**b.** To ruin (men), to undo in worldly estate

1297 R GLOUC. (1724) 376 He destrude þat pouere volc, & nom of hem hys preye. 1621 BOLTON *Stat Irel* 9 (an 25 Hen VI) The Irish enemies, destroy the common people by lodging upon them in the nights.

3. To undo, break into useless pieces, or reduce into a useless form, consume, or dissolve (any material structure or object). (Now the leading sense)

c 1314 *Guy Warw* (A.) 1120 Mi bodi destrud and leyd on bere 1382 WYCLIF *Prov* XXI 20 An vnprudent man schal distrie it 1393 LANGL. *P Pl* C I 212 For meny mannys malt we mys wolde distrye 1700 S L tr *Fryke's Voy E India* 245 That day we destroy'd about 1100 of their Skiffs, little and great *c* 1790 WILLOCK *Voy.* 154 Plundering and destroying whatever they can lay hands on 1798 H SKRINE *Two Tours Wales* 155 A fire, by which most of the old houses were destroyed 1828 AMBLER *Reports* (ed 2) I 147 A deed which was charged in his bill to have been destroyed and lost by Roger 1884 GUSTAFSON *Found Death* II (ed 3) 25 All the ancient Egyptian works on alchemy were ruthlessly destroyed by the Roman Emperor Diocletian 1887 BOWEN *Virg Æneid* V 700 The vessels of Troy are saved from flames that destroy"

b To render useless, to injure or spoil utterly

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xi (1870) 260 God may sende a man good meate, but the deuyll may sende an euyll coke to dystrue it 1555 EDEN *Decades* 115 Locustes whiche destrowe the fieldes of corne 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV 468 With Blites destroy my Corn 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat Hist.* (1776) VII. 8 Shells assume every colour but blue, and that, sea-water would be apt to destroy 1806 J. FORBES *Lett. France* II 60 The long drought and extreme heat have destroyed their vegetables

4. To put out of existence (living beings); to deprive of life; to slay, kill.

(Now chiefly said of war, pestilence, intemperance, etc, which destroy multitudes, also of the destruction of noxious animals, and of suicide (self-destruction))

a 1300 *Cursor M* 22133 (Cott) First he sal do alle destru [*MS Edin.* destriu, *Gött.* distrou] þat halud was of ur lauerd iesu. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* li[i] 5 Per-for shal God destroyen þe on ende. *a* 1340 HAMPOLL *Psalter* IX 40 When antecrist is distroid all goed sall regne *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L G W* 1318 *Dido*, These lordis Wele me distroyen only for youre sake. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 20 The Bastarde hade purposed to have distruyt Kynge Edwarde 1535 COVERDALE *Bel & Dr.* 26, I shal destroye this dragon without swearde or staff *a* 1547 in *Lanehams Lett* (Pref. 1871) 130 Haue youe drunkune any contagius drynke to dystrowe your chyld 1700 S L tr *Fryke's Voy E Ind* 291 Rat-Catchers destroy the Rats and Mice as much as any Cats would 1712 HEARNE *Collect* (Oxf Hist Soc) III 368 Of whose destroying himself I have made mention 1726 *Adv. Capt R. Boyle* 131, I was going to destroy myself in the height of my Despair 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat* II 252 A deluge in Friezeland covered the whole coasts, and destroyed the greatest part of the inhabitants. 1839 T BEALE *Hist Sperm Whale* 160 Those young bulls are perhaps the

most difficult to destroy 1887 Bowen *Virg Æneid* III 1 It had pleased the Immortals to destroy Priam's innocent people

5. To bring to nought, put an end to; to do away with, annihilate (any institution, condition, state, quality, or thing immaterial)

a 1300 *Cursor M* 25239 (Cott.) Destru [*v rr* destruy, destroy] þou lauerd ! wit pouste þin þe mightes o þis wiþeiwin 1340 Hampole *Pr Consc* 4453 Þan sal he destroye cristen lawe 1382 Wyclif *Prov* xxi 22 [They] destroȝide [1388 distriede] the stiengthe of the trost of it *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 13240 All hir note of Nigromansy naitly distroyet 1535 Coverdale *Job* xiv 18 So destroyest thou the hope of man 1612 Webster *Duchesse of Malfi* iv. ii, So pity would destroy pity 1714 Mrs Centlivre *Wonder* iv i, One tender word destroys a lover's rage 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No 193 ¶ 9 Every other enjoyment malice may destroy 1833 L Ritchie *Wand. by Loire* 17 To wait would destroy the little chance we appeared to have 1841–4 Emerson *Ess*, *Intellect* Wks (Bohn) I 143 Silence is a solvent that destroys personality 1893 *Law Times* XCIV 603/2 He had been heard to express a determination to destroy his life

† b. *Math* To cancel, eliminate, cause to disappear. *Obs*

1706 W. Jones *Syn Palmar Matheseos* 130 After the same manner any other Term in this Equation may be destroyed 1763 W Emerson *Meth Increments* 123, 2 series, where all the terms destroy one another except the first

c *Law* To nullify, invalidate, do away with.

1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) II 353 A person who has only a trust estate, cannot destroy a contingent remainder expectant on his estate. *Ibid* V 217 A power collateral to the land cannot be barred or destroyed by a fine levied [etc] 1892 Goodeve *Pers Property* (ed 2) 362 The statutes above cited do not destroy the right

6 To counteract or neutralize the effect of, to render of no avail.

1729 Butler *Serm* Wks 1874 II 110 These contrary passions do not necessarily destroy each other 1759 W Hillary *Diseases Barbados* 181 If they are of opposite and contrary Natures, they must at best only destroy each other 1760–72 tr *Juan & Ulloa's Voy* (ed 3) I 61 The medicine has destroyed the malignity of the poison 1860 Tyndall *Glac* II vi 253 A red glass is red because it destroys the shorter waves which produce the other colours

† **7** *To destroy into* or *to* (reproducing *perdere in gehennam* of *Vulgate*) to consign or give over to perdition in. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 265 It is grett meruaile þat god ‚distroieþ not alle þis cursed peple to helle 1526–34 Tindale *Matt* x 28 Which is able to destroye both soule and body into hell. [So Coverd., Cranm., *Rhemish*, Wyclif lese in to; *Geneva* & 1611 in]

Hence **Destroyed** (dĭstroɪ d) *ppl a.*, despoiled, ravaged, slain; ruined, reduced to a useless condition

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 123 Destroyyde, *destructus, dissipatus* 1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav*, 76 Being a Lady of faithfull memory to her destroyed husband 1640 (*title*), England's Petition to their King, an Humble Petition of the distressed and almost destroyed subjects of England 1801 G S Faber *Horæ Mos* (1818) I 82 The destroyed book of the Sibyl 1821 Shelley *Hellas* 494 One cry from the destroy'd and the destroyer Rose

† **Destroy**, *sb Obs. rare*$^{-1}$ In 7 distroie. [f. Destroy *v*] Destruction.

1616 Lane *Cont Sqr's T* ix 476 The sweete boy, wailinge most rufullie his frendes distroie

Destroyable (dĭstroɪ·ăb'l), *a* [f Destroy *v.* + -able] Capable of being destroyed.

1552 Huloet, Destroyable, or able to be destroyed, *destructilis* 1654 Fuller *Two Serm* 41 Foundations of Religion destroyed (so farre forth as they are destroyable) 1678 Cudworth *Intell Syst* I ii § ix 70 The Accidents themselves are all makeable and destroyable 1851 Ruskin *Mod. Paint* II iii i iv § 9 Destroyable only by the same process of association by which it was created

Destroyer (dĭstroɪ·əɪ). Also 4–5 destrier, distriere, 5 distruyere, destroer [f. Destroy *v* + -er, prob. orig a OF *destruiere, -eor, -eour*, f *destrui-re* to Destroy] A person or thing that destroys

1382 Wyclif *Rev.* ix 11 Appolion, and by Latyn hauynge the name Destrier [1388 a distriere] 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R.* II xix (1495) 45 Also the fende hyghte Appolyon in Grewe, A destroyer *c* 1410 *Hymn Virg* v in Warton *Hist Eng Poetry* x, Heyl distruyere of everi strisse 1483 *Cath Angl* 98/1 A Destroer, *vbi* a waster *c* 1530 *Pol Rel & L Poems* (1866) 30 Covetyse is distroyer of hym selfe 1535 Coverdale 1 *Chron* xxi 15 The Lorde sayde vnto the angell ye destroyer It is ynough, holde now thy hande 1630 in *Descr Thames* (1758) 65 They are great Destroyers of Barbels, and other Kind of Fish 1667 Milton *P L* xi 697 Great Conquerors Destroyers rightlier call'd and Plagues of men 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* v 54 Were it a crime if thy more mighty force Destroy'd the fell destroyer? 1807 *Med Jrnl* XVII 102 A neutralizer or destroyer of contagion 1894 *Daily News* 11 June 6/5 The torpedo-boat destroyer built by the same firm last year for the Admiralty This type of boiler is being put into most of the 'destroyers' which are being built for the Government

† **Destroyeress.** *Obs rare.* [f. prec + -ess] A female destroyer

1662 J Sparrow tr *Behme's Rem. Wks*, *Catal Extant Works* No 4 The Turba or Destroyeresse of the Image.

Destroying (dĭstroɪ·ɪŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. Destroy *v* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Destroy, Destruction: now chiefly gerundial.

c 1300 *K. Alis* 2888 Never siththe that destroying N'as in Thebes wonying. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 322 To telle hasty destriyng of hem *c* 1400 *Apol Loll* 69 Forsoþ if he lay doun þe suerd he opunip þe distroyingis 1659 B Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 138 They consented to the destroying down of the fair Gardens about the Town, to begin the Fortifications 1667 Milton *P L* ix 129 For onely in destroying I find ease To my relentless thoughts 1805 Ld Collingwood in A Duncan *Nelson* (1806) 271, I determined no longer to delay the destroying them

Destroy·ing, *ppl a* [f as prec + -ing 2] That destroys, destructive

1535 Coverdale *Ezek* xxi 8 The destroyenge staff of my sonne, shal bringe downe all wodde 1728 R Morris *Ess Anc. Archit* 21 Novelty and Singleness were as destroying to Art, as Barbarism 1781 Gibbon *Decl & F* II 92 To oppose the inroad of this destroying host. 1814 Southey *Roderick* xxv, Replete with power he is, and terrible, Like some destroying Angel! 1894 Ld Wolseley *Life of Marlborough* II xci. 437 Soul-and body-destroying debauchery

Destroy·ingly, *adv* [f. prec. + -ly 2] As a destroyer, destructively

1821 Shelley *Prometh Unb.* I i 781 Tho' Ruin now Love's shadow be, Following him destroyingly 1869 *Daily News* 23 Jan, Dire forms of disease which occasionally sweep destroyingly over our towns

† **Destru·ct,** *v Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [f L *dēstruct-* ppl stem of *dēstruĕre* to Destroy: cf *construct*] = Destroy.

a 1638 Mede *Paraphr 2 Pet* III (1642) 12 Either wholly destructed, or marvellously corrupted from that they were before [*So ed.* 2; *ed.* 3 (1653) destroyed]

Destru·ctant, *sb rare.* [irreg f L *dēstruct-* (see prec.) + -ant.] A destroyer, a destroying agent

1889 T. D Talmage in *The Voice* (N Y) 25 July, There is such a thing as pretending to be *en rapport* with others, when we are their dire destructants

† **Destru·ctful,** *a* [f. L. *dēstruct-* (see prec) + -ful] = Destructive

1659 Sprat *Plague of Athens* (1667) 2 We fear A dangerous and destructful War *Ibid* 10 The circulation from the heart, Was most destructful now

Destructibi·lity. [f next: see -ity.] The quality of being destructible; capability of being destroyed

1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Destructibility*, a capableness of being destroyed 1805 Hatchett in *Phil Trans* XCV 309 The varieties of tannin do not accord in the degree of destructibility. 1841 Trimmer *Pract Geol* 257 The greater destructibility of the absent tribes by long immersion in water.

Destructible (dĭstrʊ ktib'l), *a* [ad. L. *dēstructibilis*, f. *dēstruct-* ppl stem of *dēstruĕre* to Destroy see -ble] Capable of being destroyed, liable to be destroyed

1755 Johnson, *Destructible* liable to destruction. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat* (1852) II. 667 Simple substances, not consisting of parts, nor destructible by all the powers of nature 1783 Priestley in *Phil Trans* LXXIII 412 Wood, or charcoal, is even perfectly destructible, that is, resolvable into inflammable air. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm Sc* (1879) I xx. 483 Forces are convertible but not destructible 1878 Jevons *Prim Pol. Econ* 107 Destructible things, like eggs, skins, etc., are always rising or falling in value

Hence **Destru·ctibleness,** destructibility

1846 in Worcester

† **Destru·ctify,** *v rare.* [f. L. *dēstruct-us* destroyed + -fy] *trans* To reduce to destruction.

1841 *Fraser's Mag* XXIV 289 Enough to contaminate, poison, degrade, and destructify the whole race

† **Destru·ctile,** *a. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad L *dēstructilis*, f *dēstruct-* ppl stem · see -ile] = Destructible

1727 Bailey vol II, *Destructile*, that which may be destroy'd

Destruction (dĭstrʊ kʃən) Also 4–5 destruccioun, (5 -uxion, -tyoun; 4–6 dis-, 5 dys- [a OF *destructiun* (12th c), *-cion, -tion* (mod F. *dé-*) = Pr *destruccio*, Sp *destruccion*, It *distruzione*, ad L. *dēstructiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēstruĕre* to Destroy] The action of destroying; the fact or condition of being destroyed, the opposite of *construction.*

1. The action of demolishing a building or structure of any kind, of pulling to pieces, reducing to fragments, undoing, wasting, rendering useless, putting an end to, or doing away with anything material or immaterial, demolition

1340 Hampole *Pr Consc.* 4049 After þe destruccion sal be Of þe empyre of Rome *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T* 138 In destruccioun of mawmetrye And in encresse of Cristes lawe deere, They ben acordid *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb) xvi 74 He asked þe destruccioun and þe vndoyng of his order 1481 Caxton *Myrr* III xi 158 That after the first destruxion of the world ther shold be other peple 1520 *Caxton's Chron Eng.* III 19/2 He prophecyed the dystrucyon of Jerusalem. 1553 Eden *Treat Newe Ind* (Arb) 13 *marg.*, The destruction of the citie of Aden 1604 Shaks *Oth.* I. iii 177 If she confesse that she was halfe the wooer, Destruction on my head, if my bad blame Light on the man 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* III xxxvii 233 There should be no more an universall destruction of the world by Water 1736 Butler *Anal* I i. Wks 1874 I. 28 There is no presumption that the dissolution of the body is the destruction of our present reflecting powers 1813 T Forster *Atmosph Phenom* (1815) 3 Theory of the formation and destruction of clouds 1875 Hamerton *Intell Life* I iv 24 The work of repairing so great a destruction of muscle

b The action of ravaging or laying waste; havoc, ruin *Obs* (as distinct from the main sense)

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron* (1810) 202 Destruction he makes of rentes and feez *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 416 He .. said, I had, ogayne resowne, Done him grete destruccïowne. 1480 Caxton *Chron Eng* cxxxiv 114 He did grete destruction to holy chirche. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1283 Of his realme the opin distruccioune

c The action of putting to death, slaughter; now chiefly said of multitudes of men or animals, and of noxious creatures

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 4 The destruccyon of Pharao & all his hoost 1791 Mrs Radcliffe *Rom Forest* ix, I looked round for the instrument of destruction 1837 Dickens *Pickw* II, Snodgrass bore under his [cloak] the instruments of destruction *Mod* Rewards for the destruction of beasts of prey

d *personified*

1535 Coverdale *Job* xxviii 20 Destruccion [Wyclif perdicioun] & death saie, we haue herde tell of her with oure eares 1595 Shaks *John* v vii 77 To push destruction and perpetuall shame, Out of the weake door of our fainting Land 1810 Scott *Lady of L* iii xi, Quench thou his light, Destruction dark!

2. The fact, condition, or state of being destroyed; ruin.

c 1314 *Guy Warw* (A) 6077 Wende we wille to þe douk Otoun, And bring him to destruccioun 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I 204 To put hym to destructione. *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 6 She thanked God humbly that had kepte her from shame and distruccion 1535 Coverdale *Prov* x. 14 Ye mouth of ye foolish is nye destruccion. 1667 Milton *P L.* I 137 All this mighty Host In horrible destruction laid thus low 1841 Lane *Arab Nts* I 91 When the Prince heard their words, he felt assured of destruction

3. A cause or means of destruction

1526 Dr Magnus *Lett* to Jas V, 13 Feb The Armestrongges had avaunted thaymselves to be the destruction of twoe & fifty parisshe churches 1548 Hall *Chron* 99 b, Not forseyng before, that this preferment should be his destruccion 1611 Bible *Prov* x 15 The destruction of the poore is their pouertie 1798 Canning, etc *Loves of Triangles* in *Anti-Jacobin* 7 May (1852) 126 Watch the bright destruction as it flies 1833 Ht Martineau *Fr Wines & Pol* iv 58 The deplorable mistake which was likely to prove the destruction of the whole family.

† **4** *pl* = Ruins *Obs rare*

1585 T Washington tr *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xxi. 26 b, Neere that are the destructions of a high tower, which in times past was the great temple.

† **Destru·ctionable,** *a. Obs rare.* [f. prec. + -able in active sense] Addicted to destruction, destructive

c 1575 tr *H Nicholas' First Exhort* (1656) 228 Possest of the seven hornblest and destructionablest devils 1660 H More *Mystery of Godliness* 269 Intimating that the rest of the Vices are Devils also, but not so destructionable.

† **Destru·ctioner.** *Obs rare* [f as prec. + -er1] One that causes destruction or ruin; a destroyer

1621 Bolton *Stat Irel* 10 (*an* 25 *Hen VI*) Destructioners of the King our Souveraigne Lords liege people

Destructionist (dĭstrʊ kʃənist). [f. as prec + -ist]

1 An advocate or partisan of a policy of destruction, *esp* that of an existing political system or constitution (Chiefly dyslogistic)

1841 *Blackw Mag* L 407 The intestine warfare between the Destructionist and the Conservative 1845 T W. Coit *Puritanism* 64 Church-breakers ecclesiastical destructionists of the straitest sect 1888 R Dowling *Miracle Gold* II xix 107 A regular out and-out Fire-eater, Iconoclast, Destructionist

2 *Theol* One who believes in the final destruction or annihilation of the wicked; an annihilationist.

1807 Southey *Espriella's Letters* II 28 Universalists, Calvanists, Materialists, Destructionists, Brownists [etc]

Destructive (dĭstrʊ ktiv), *a* and *sb* [a OF *destructif, -ive* (1372 in Hatzf.); = Pr *destructiu*, Sp *destructivo*, It *distruttivo*, ad L *dēstructīv-us*, f. *dēstruct-* ppl stem of *dēstruĕre* to Destroy. see -ive.]

A. *adj* Having the quality of destroying, tending to destroy, put an end to, or completely spoil; pernicious, deadly, annihilative. Const. *to, of.*

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* vi 22 In all destructyue of theyr persons, honoures, goodes, and chyuaunches 1555 Eden *Decades* 265 One of these two. shulde be destructiue to lyuynge creatures. 1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb* I. (1843) 28/2 Unpolitic, and even destructive to the services intended 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. xiv 64 A man is forbidden to do, that, which is destructive of his life 1651 Baxter *Inf Bapt* 328 The Apostle's sence is not the same with yours (but destructive to it). 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 466 ¶ 7 Vice is in itself destructive of Pleasure. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 163 ¶ 2 Destructive to happiness. 1794 Southey *Wat Tyler* I, These destructive tyrants Shall shrink before your vengeance 1856 Emerson *Eng Traits, First Visit to Eng.* Wks (Bohn) II i The conditions of literary success are almost destructive of the best social power. 1875 Kinglake *Crimea* (ed. 6) V i 252 A rapid advance under destructive fire 1882 *Daily Tel* 19 May, Palmer's bowling proved extremely destructive, and he took no less than eight wickets

b In political and philosophical use, opposed to *constructive* and *conservative*

1834 *Oxf Univ. Mag* I 108 The two distinct lines of conservative and destructive policy. 1841–44 Emerson *Ess*, *Politics* Wks (Bohn) I 241 The spirit of our American radicalism is destructive and aimless 1861 F Hall in *Journal Asiatic Soc Bengal* 148 After so much destructive criticism, to have little of instantly helpful truth to substitute in the room of what has been swept away. 1866 J. Martineau *Ess* I 36 His position, therefore, is simply

destructive 1878 MORLEY *Crit Misc* Ser 1 *Carlyle* 198 Most of us would probably find the importance of this epoch in its destructive contribution

c Chem *Destructive distillation* see quots.

1831 T P JONES *Convers Chem* XXVIII 281 When organized substances are decomposed at a red heat in close vessels, the process is called destructive distillation 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem Technol* (ed 2) I 284 Distillation may involve the decomposition of the substance heated, and the condensation of the products of decomposition, when it is termed *destructive* distillation

d. *Logic.* Applied to conjunctive (or, as they are sometimes called, conditional) syllogisms and dilemmas, in which the conclusion negatives a hypothesis in one of the premisses.

Thus If A is B, C is D, C is not D, A is not B If A is B, C is D, and if E is F, G is H, but either C is not D or G is not H, ∴ either A is not B, or E is not F

1827 WHATELY *Logic* II IV § 7 (L) In a destructive sorites, you go back from the denial of the last consequent to the denial of the first antecedent 'G is not H, therefore A is not B'

B. *sb*

1 A destructive agent, instrument, or force; a destructive proposition or syllogism

1640 E DACRES tr *Machiavelli's Prince* Ep. Ded., Poysons .. as destructives of Nature are utterly to be abhord 1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prerog Chr. Kings* Ded 3 It hath been a preparatorie destructive to Royaltie 1646 *Buried Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II 299 Their confession of Faith is more in Negatives and Destructives, than Affirmatives and Positives 1674 PENN *Just Rebuke* 9 Giving, for Antidotes, Destructives to the Souls of Men. 1827 WHATELEY *Logic* II. IV (1836) 118 Which is evidently a simple Destructive 1856 *Chamb Jrnl* VI 56 The grand destructives of nature are the winds and the waves

2 A person whose theory or practice tends to overthrow existing institutions or systems. (Chiefly dyslogistic)

1832 *Examiner* 786/2 The Radicals (or Destructives, as you are pleased to describe them). 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 4 To the critic of the schools, ever ready with compendious label, he is the revolutionary destructive

Destru·ctively, *a.* [f prec + -LY 2.] In a destructive manner

1661 *Grand Debate* 122 Which lookt upon our hopes of Reformation, almost as destructively as the Papists Doctrine of Infallibility doth 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C Warres* 255 The French Wars raged destructively, both at Sea and Land *a* 1714 M HENRY *Wks* (1835) I 37 Nothing really and destructively evil *Mod* Fluoric acid acts destructively upon glass.

Destru·ctiveness. [f as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being destructive; tendency to destroy.

1647 SALTMARSH *Spark Glory* (1847) 195 Far from bearing witness to any destructiveness or persecution of them 1738 WARBURTON *Div Legat* I 35 The Destructiveness of Atheism to Society 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII 179 A weapon for its sure destructiveness Abominated once 1869 *Echo* 30 Oct, An epidemic fever unparalleled for destructiveness 1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) V. 1 335 The rashness, or rather self-destructiveness of the charge

b *Phrenol* The name of a faculty or propensity having a bump or 'organ' allotted to it

1815 *Edin Rev* XXV 235 To the Order of Feelings belong the following species 6. Destructiveness. 1828 COMBE *Constit Man* II § 5 Destructiveness serves also to give weight to indignation. *a* 1875 KINGSLEY in *Four C Eng Lett* 568 These same organs of destructiveness and combativeness.

Destru·ctless, *a. rare.* [f. L *destruct-* ppl. stem (see above) + -LESS] Indestructible

1845 T B. SHAW in *Blackw Mag* LVIII 32 The bond is fair and true! Destructless as the soul, and as eternal

Destructor (dĭstrʌ·ktəɹ). [a L. *dēstructor* destroyer, agent-noun from *dēstruĕre* to DESTROY. In F *destructeur* (1420 in Hatzf.)]

1. A destroyer, one who destroys.

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks* I 527 (R) Helmont does somewhere wittily call the fire the destructor and the artificial death of things 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl Relig Knowl* II 1212 A decree ordered all destroyed [temples] to be rebuilt at the cost of the destructors

2 A furnace or crematory for the burning of refuse Also *attrib*

1881 *Scribner's Mag* XXII 799 To dispose of the refuse in a quick and cleanly manner, a small cremator, or destructor, has been introduced. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 7 May 4/8 The abattoir will be a greater nuisance in Greenlane than the refuse destructor 1891 *Daily News* 16 July 4/4 Responsible for the working of the dust destructors 1892 *Pall Mall G* 4 Oct 2/1 One hundred tons are extracted per week and burned in a destructor furnace

† Destru·ctory, *a* and *sb* *Obs.* [f L type **dēstructōri-us*, f *dēstructor*: see prec and -ORY]

A. *adj* Of the nature of a destroyer; = DESTRUCTIVE.

1614 BP. ANDREWES *Serm* on Prov XXIV 21-23 IV (1853) 312 It is destructory, a destroying sin 1627 H BURTON *Baiting of Pope's Bull* 13 So destructory of that most precious, and peerelesse ransome 16 SWINBURNE *Spousals* (1686) 228 Which impediment. is not only prohibitory, but destructory

B. *sb* = DESTRUCTIVE *sb.*

a 1621 S. WARD *Life of Faith* (1627) 99 Subtilties of School men, sentences and conceits of Postilers, rosaries, destructories, Anthologies. 1644 BP MAXWELL *Prerog Chr Kings* VIII 94 You have point blanke the contrary, a virtuall destructory of this imagined and conceited right

Destru·cturalize, *v* [DE- II 1] *trans.* To undo the structural character of, to disorganize Hence **Destructuralization**

1880 *Libr Univ Knowl* I. 494 A literal destruction (i e de-structuralization), an utter and final disorganization

Destrust, -turb, -turble, obs. ff DISTRUST, etc

† Destuted, *pa pple Obs. rare* [perh. a corrupt form of *destituted*, f. L *destituĕre*, which had the sense 'to neglect, omit' But the verb DESTITUTE is not known till much later.] Omitted, left out

c 1300 *K Alis* 2199 This batail destuted is, In the French, wel y-wis, Therfor I have, hit to colour, Borowed of the Latyn autour How hent the gentil knyghtis

Destyne, var of DESTINY *ppl a Obs*

Destyne, -nie, -ny, obs ff DESTINE, DESTINY

Desubstantiate (dēsʉbstæ nʃɪ,e·ɪt), *v* [f DE- II 1 + L *substāntia* SUBSTANCE + -ATE³ after *substantiate*] *trans.* To deprive of substance.

1884 MRS. H WARD tr *Amiel's Jrnl* (1891) 255 The mind is not only unclothed but stripped of itself and so to speak de-substantiated

† Desu·bulate, *v Obs rare* —⁰ [f L. *dēsūbulāre* to bore in deeply, f DE- I 3 + *sūbula* an awl]

1623 COCKERAM, *Desubulate*, to pierce with a nale

Desudation (dēsɪʉdē·ʃən) *Med* [ad L. *dēsūdātiōn-em* violent sweating, n of action from *dēsūdāre* to sweat greatly, f DE- 3 + *sūdāre* to sweat So in mod F (Littré.)]

1727-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl* 1857 DUNGLISON *Med Lexicon* 289 Desudation means a profuse and inordinate sweating, a muck sweat

† Desu·datory *Obs rare* —⁰. [f L type **dēsūdātōrium*, t. *dēsūdāre*. see prec and -ORY]

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Desudatory*, an hot House or Bagnio

† Desue·te, *a Obs. rare* —⁰ [ad. L *dēsuēt-us* pa pple see next]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Desuete*, out of use

Desuetude (de·swĭtʉd) [a. F *désuétude* (1596 in Hatzf), ad L *dēsuētūdo* disuse, f *dēsuēt-us*, pa pple of *dēsuēscĕre* to disuse, become unaccustomed, f. DE- 6 + *suēscĕre* to be accustomed, to be wont]

† 1. A discontinuance of the use or practice (*of* anything); disuse; † protracted cessation *from*.

1623 COCKERAM, *Desuetude*, lacke of vse 1629 tr *Herodian* (1635) 131 A generall lazinesse and desuetude of Martiall Exercises. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr*, To Rdr, My desuetude from those younger studies 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script* (1675) 139 By a desuetude and neglect of it 1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man* II IV 160 Desuetude from their former Civility and Knowledge 1706 J SERGEANT *Account of Chapter* (1853) Pref XV, By a desuetude of acting, expire, and be buried in oblivion.

b The passing into a state of disuse.

1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser 1. *New Year's Eve*, The gradual desuetude of old observances

2 The condition or state into which anything falls when one ceases to use or practise it; the state of disuse

1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 14 To revive acts buried and brought in [=into] desuetude by Prelats 1678 R BARCLAY *Apol Quakers* X § 22 315 The weighty Truths of God were neglected, and, as it were, went into Desuetude. 1703 *Lond Gaz.* No 3914/4 Reviving such [Laws] as are in desuetude. 1820 SCOTT *Monast* I, The same mode of cultivation is not yet entirely in desuetude in some distant parts of North Britain 1826 *Q Rev* XXXIV 6 This beautiful work fell (as the Scots lawyers express it) into desuetude 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* IV § 2 168 The exercise of rights which had practically passed into desuetude

Desulphur (dēsʌ lfəɹ), *v.* [f DE- II. 2 + SULPHUR So mod F. *désulfurer*.] *trans* To free from sulphur; to desulphurize.

1874 W CROOKES *Dyeing & Calico-printing* 85 Wool deprived of naturally adhering grease, and heated to 160°, assumes a yellow tinge, which is deeper when the wool has previously been de-sulphured

Desulphurate (dēsʌ lfiŭrĕ·ĭt), *v* [f. DE- II 1 + SULPHURATE *v*] = prec Hence **Desu·lphurated** *ppl a*, **Desulphur ating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl a*, **Desulphura·tion.**

1757 tr *Henckel's Pyritol* 109 To which the pyrites-iron must, by the desulphuration, be reduced 1791 PEARSON in *Phil Trans* LXXXI 361 The difference of the times required for desulphurating the antimony 1875 H C WOOD *Therap* (1879) 619 Not really a desulphurating compound

Desulphuret (dēsʌ lfiŭret), *v* [f. DE- II. 2 + SULPHURET.] *trans* To deprive of sulphurets or sulphides. Hence **Desu·lphuretted** *ppl a.*

1878 URE *Dict Arts* III. 847 Soda which contains sulphides is preferred for making the mottled soap, whereas the desulphuretted soda makes the best white-curd soap

Desulphurize (dēsʌ lfiŭrəiz), *v.* [f DE- II. 1 + SULPHURIZE *v*] *trans* To free from sulphur.

1864 WEBSTER, *Desulphurize* 1892 *Pall Mall G* 4 June 7/3 To induce them to desulphurize all their waste.

Hence **Desu·lphurized** *ppl a*, **Desu·lphurizing** *vbl sb* and *ppl a.*; also **Desulphuriza·tion, Desu·lphurizer.**

1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol* I 106 In this sense the production of coke may also be called the desulphurization 1870 J ROSKELL in *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar 647/1 It is also a flux and a desulphuriser 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag* Dec 59/2 Desulphurised silicates. 1892 *Daily News* 23 Sept 3/2 A very powerful desulphurising agent 1894 *Westm. Gaz* 6 Feb 6/3 The desulphurisation of Cleveland ironstone so as to convert it straightway into steel will be an accomplished fact

Desult (dĭsʌ·lt), *v nonce-wd* [ad L. *dēsultāre* to leap down, f DE- 1 + *saltāre* to leap] *intr* To proceed in a desultory manner.

1872 M COLLINS *Pr Clarice* I VI 95, I digress, I desult 1873 — *Miranda* II 143 Having heretofore been accused of desulting and digressing. 1876 MABEL COLLINS *Blacksmith & Scholar* I 201 We must not desult

Desultor (dĭsʌ·ltəɹ) *rare* [a L *dēsultor* leaper down, vaulter, agent-noun from *dēsulīre*, *dēsult-* to leap down.] A circus horse-leaper

[1727 BAILLY vol II, *Desultores, desultorii*, Persons of agility of body, who used to leap from one horse to another, at the Horse Races in the Circensian Games] 1880 M COLLINS *Th in Garden* I 183 Clowns and desultors in ragged jackets were hanging about

Desultorily (de sʌ·ltərĭli), *adv* [f DESULTORY + -LY 2.] In a desultory or random manner; unmethodically.

1664 EVELYN *Mem* (1857) III 146 Or else he had not passed so desultorily our Universities and the Navy 1803 *Med. Jrnl* X 306 The late influenza proceeded desultorily in some cases, in others it was more regularly progressive 1812 SHELLEY *Let* in Hogg *Life* (1858) II V 140 Have I written desultorily? 1891 T HARDY *Tess* I. VI, They had spent some time wandering desultorily 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Pas* 324 Birds hopping slowly and desultorily about

De·sultoriness. [f as prec. + -NESS] The quality of being desultory; scrappy discursiveness; disconnectedness; lack of method

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script* Pref (1675) 10 The Seeming Desultorinesse of my Method 1727 BAILEY vol II, *Desultoriness*, the Skipping from one Thing to another 1788 REID *Act Powers* II III 538 There is a desultoriness of thought in man 1816 BUCHAN in Singer *Hist Cards* 360 Excuse the desultoriness of these observations 1870 *Pall Mall G* 9 Aug 12 Accidental defects of desultoriness and sketchiness

Desultorious (desʌltō·rĭəs), *a.* [f L *dēsultōri-us* DESULTORY + -OUS] = DESULTORY *a* 1.

1637 GILLSPIE *Eng Pop Ceremn* II IX 52 O desultorious Declamation! O roving Rethorike! *a* 1638 MEDE *Rem Apoc* Wks (1672) III 582 Our desultorious and shifting Interpreters 1703 BP PATRICK *Comm* 2 *Sam* VI 10 David danced with composed and decent, not desultorious and light motions, such as vain fellows are wont to use 1719 WATERLAND *Vind Christ's Divinity* 459 Fixing the Sense of Scripture, and preventing its being ill-used by desultorious Wits 1819 H BUSK *Vestriad* III. 525 Tripping with loose and desultorious toe.

Desultory (de·sʌltəri), *a.* (*sb*) [ad L. *dēsultōri-us* of or belonging to a vaulter, superficial, desultory, f. *dēsultor*. see DESULTOR] **A** *adj*

1 Skipping about, jumping or flitting from one thing to another; irregularly shifting, devious; wavering, unsteady *lit.* and *fig*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXIX (1887) 220 Not resting vpon any one thing, but desultorie ouer all. 1594 BP ANDREWES *Serm* II 68 'Winter brooks' as Job termeth flitting desultory Christians 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* III ii § 31 The Crown, since the Conquest, never observed a regular, but an uncertain and desultory motion 1699 BENTLEY *Phal* 86 Persons of a light and desultory temper, that skip about, and are blown with every wind, as Grass hoppers are 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* XX (1700) 195 All men ought to avoid the Imputations of a desultory Levity 1748 J MASON *Elocut* 19 To cure an uneven, desultory Voice do not begin your Periods in too high or too low a Key 1754 ELLIS in *Phil Trans* XLIX 132 That desultory motion, by which it flies off from an electrified body 1784 H ELLIOTT in *Dk of Leeds's Pol. Mem.* (1884) 259 There is also a peculiar desultory motion in His Royal Highnesses eye 1789 G WHITE *Selborne* XV (1853) 63, I shot at it but it was so desultory that I missed my aim 1825 SOUTHEY *Paraguay* Proem, Ceasing here from desultory flight

2 Pursuing a disconnected and irregular course of action, unmethodical

1740 WARBURTON *Let* 2 Feb (R), This makes my reading wild and desultory 1773 BURKE *Corr* (1844) I 427 Writing, not in a desultory and occasional manner, but systematically. 1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 14 June, She is a very desultory reader. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 146 Desultory reading is indeed very mischievous, by fostering habits of loose, discontinuous thought 1855 MILMAN *Lat Chr.* (1864) IV VII. 1. 3 A desultory and intermitting warfare. 1872 GEO ELIOT *Middlem.* XXIX. (1873) 104 Guests whose desultory vivacity makes their presence a fatigue. 1876 STUBBS *Med & Mod Hist* II. 41 The temptation to desultory research must in every case be very great, and desultory research, however it may amuse or benefit the investigator, seldom adds much to the real stock of human knowledge

b. Of a single thing: Coming disconnectedly; random

a 1704 R L'ESTRANGE (J), 'Tis not for a desultory thought to attone for a lewd course of life 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t* Ser II VI (1869) 131 He no sooner meditates some desultory project, than [etc.]

c. Irregular and disconnected in form or appearance, motley. *rare*

1842 ALISON *Hist Europe* (1849-50) XIII lxxviii § 42, 148 They. shuddered when they gazed on the long and desultory array of Cossacks sweeping by 1866 HOWELLS *Venet Life* II 19 A beggar in picturesque and desultory costume

B *sb* A horse trained for the 'desultor' in a circus *Obs rare* —¹.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I XXIII, These horses were called desultories.

†**Desu·lture.** *Obs rare*—°. [ad L. *dēsultūra*, leaping down, vaulting]

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Desulture*, a vaulting from one horse to another

†**Desu·me,** *v Obs* [ad L *dēsūm-ĕre* to take from a mass, pick out, cull, f De 2 + *sūmĕre* to take] *trans* To take or obtain (*from* some source), to derive, borrow, deduce

1564 Haward *Eutropius* To Rdr 7 A language more rife and familiare than those from whence he [Tully] desumed them 1623 Hart *Arraignm Ur* Ep to Rdr A 1j, Some things desumed from mine owne experimentall knowledge 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* III. xiv 140 Nor is this Salamanders wooll desumed from any Animal, but a Minerall substance. 1697 Potter *Antiq Greece* II xiii (1715) 304 From this Species, those, whose profession it was to interpret Dreams, have desumed their Names

†**Desu·mption.** *Obs. rare* [n of action f L *dēsūmĕre*, ppl stem *desumpt-*] Taking (from some source)

1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Desumption*, a chusing, or taking out 1775 Ash, *Desumption*, the act of taking from others

Desupernaturalize see De- II 1

†**Desvoy·,** *v Obs rare*—[a OF *desvoy er*, var of *desveer*·—late L type **disvīāre* for L. *dēvĭāre*: see De- I 6] *intr.* To go out of the way, to deviate.

1481 Caxton *Myrr* III xiv 166 By which they desuoy and goo out of the waye

Deswade, obs form of Dissuade *v.*

†**Deswarré,** *ppl a Obs* [a AFr **desweré*, OF **desguaré*, **desgaré* = OF *esguaré*, *eswaré*, *esgaré*, mod.F *égaré*] Gone out of the way, that has lost his way, gone astray, stray Another form of the word is in the title *Sir Dégarré* = *knight deswarré*, in the quotation

c 1314 *Guy Warw* (A) 6003 A knyst icham deswarre, þat in [*v r* herborough] y bid þar charite.

Desy, obs. var of Dizzy.

Desynonymization (dī,sɪnǫ nɪməɪzē·ʃən) [n of action f next. see -ation] The process by which words originally synonymous come to be differentiated in use.

1862 H Spencer *First Princ* II xix. § 153 It has been remarked that with the advance of language, words which were originally alike in their meanings acquire unlike meanings—a change which he [Coleridge] expresses by the formidable word, 'desynonymization' *Ibid*, The desynonymization of words is the ultimate effect

Desynonymize (dī,sɪnǫ nɪməɪz), *v* [f De- II 1 + Synonym + -ize]

1. *trans.* To differentiate in meaning words previously synonymous

1817 Coleridge *Biog Lit.* iv (1870) 42 In all languages there exists an instinct of growth working unconsciously to desynonymize those words originally of the same meaning. 1827 Hare *Guesses* Ser 1 (1873) 220 His [Coleridge's] word to *desynonymise* is a truly valuable one, as designating a process very common in the history of language 1882 Farrar *Early Chr* I ix 205 There had been a rapid tendency to desynonymize the words 'bishop' and 'presbyter'.

b. To free from synonyms

1873 F Hall *Mod Eng.* 169 To form an idea of the extent to which our language has been desynonymized

2 *intr* To cease to be synonymous.

a 1882 Buckle *Misc. Wks* (1872) I. 547 Remarks on the tendency of words to desynonymize

Hence **Desyno·nymized** *ppl a.*, **-izing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl a.*

1833 J C Hare in *Philolog Museum* II. 224 From the desynonymizing tendency before spoken of 1851 Trench *Study of Words* vi (1869) 225 The process of 'desynonymizing' 1884 Farrar *Luke* 359 Ἀνάθεμα is only a desynonymised form of the same word [ἀνάθημα]

†**Desyte,** *v Obs rare.* [? f L. *dēsīt-*, ppl stem of *dēsinĕre* to cease · cf Desition.] ? To leave off.

a 1529 Skelton *Col. Cloute* 8 Eythyr for to endyte or else for to desyte

Det, earlier spelling of Debt *sb* and *a.*

Detach (dĭtæ·tʃ), *v.* In 5 distache. [a F. *détache-r*, earlier *destacher*, *destachier* (12th c. in Godef.) = Pr., Sp *destacar*, It *distaccare*, f Rom. *des-*, L. *dis-* (Dis-) + Rom. *tacca*, F. *tache* nail, tack, fixed point, spot Cf. Attach. Used by Caxton in form *distache* from OF *des-* (see Des-), but the existing word appears to have been adopted from modern F. late in the 17th c]

1 *trans.* To unfasten and separate; to disconnect, disengage, disunite. *lit* and *fig.*

[*c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 115 b, He distached and ripte it of] 1686 F Spence tr *Varilla's Ho Medicis* 75 Coglione detach'd himself out, for the viewing him the better 1691-8 Norris *Pract Disc.* IV 219 We must now Detache and disingage our Hearts from the Creatures 1736 Butler *Anal* II vii 333 The testimony of S Paul is to be considered as detached from that of the rest of the Apostles 1794 Sullivan *View Nat* II 6 The flints I can readily conceive to have been detached from mountains very distant from them 1797 Mann in *Lett Lit Men* (Camden) 446 The French have long sought to detach Austria from England 1798 Lamb *Rosamund Gray* xi, [It] only tends to soften and tranquillise my mind, to detach me from the restlessness of human pursuits 1800 tr *Lagrange's Chem* I 335 The caloric endeavours to detach carbonic acid from the lime 1847 Mrs A Kerr *Hist. Servia* 258 Nor could Kara George venture to detach himself from the Russians 1868 Freeman *Norm Conq.* (1876) II. App 575 Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire were afterwards again detached from Northumberland. 1874 Knight *Dict Mech.* I. 314 A failure to detach both hooks simultaneously may lead to the swamping of the boat.

2 *Mil* and *Naval* To separate and send off (a part from a main body) for a special purpose; to draw off (a regiment, a ship, or the like) for some special mission Also *transf*

1684 *Scanderbeg Redv* vi 145 A Body of Foot and Dragoons was Detached to Attacque their Cannon 1697 Potter *Antiq Greece* I xxvi (1715) 181 The Chivalry shall be detacht out of the most puissant and wealthy Athenians 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *To detach* (Fr in the Art of War), to make a Detachment, to send away a Party of Soldiers upon a particular Expedition. 1727 H Bland *Milit Disc* xix 287 When Battalions are Detach'd for the covering of the General's Quarters, it only goes for a Tour of Fatigue 1748 Smollett *Rod Rand* (1845) 148 She was immediately detached to look out for a convenient place. 1796–7 *Instr. & Reg Cavalry* (1813) 257 During this the front line detaches skirmishers 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* III 678 Several regiments detached from the army which had lately besieged Limerick

absol 1809 Wellington in Gurw *Desp.* IV 400 If they should venture to detach, they will lose both kingdoms

3. *intr* (for *refl*) To disengage and separate oneself, to become disconnected

1842 Tennyson *Vision of Sin* iii, Detaching, fold by fold, From those still heights, and slowly drawing near.

Hence **Deta·ching** *vbl sb* and *ppl a.*

1865 Carlyle *Fredk Gt* (1873) VI xv xi 62 Stronger than they by their detachings 1874 Knight *Dict Mech Boat-detaching Hook*, one adapted to be suddenly cast loose when a boat lowered from the davits touches the water 1884 *Pall Mall G* 25 July 11/1 The detaching shaft springs back 1890 *Athenæum* 21 June 795/3 That detaching and absorbing interest which from time to time is necessary to physical and mental well-being

Detachabi·lity. [f. next: see -ity] Capability of being detached.

1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl* (1861) 255 Its singleness, its detachability for the imagination 1878 *Scribner's Mag* XVI 434/1 We only realize the detachability of things when we see a baby at work

Detachable (dĭtæ tʃăb'l), *a* [f. prec vb. + -able] Capable of being detached or separated

1818 Bentham *Ch Eng* 406 This detachable mass of pay 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 700 Poetry yet intrudes in separate and detached or detachable passages 1867 Macgregor *Voy Alone* (1868) 22 The chart frame is also detachable from its place 1878 Dowden *Stud Lit* 241 Many good things in particular passages of her writings are detachable 1883 *Standard* 6 Apr 5/2 The detachable spear point of the Fraser River savage

Deta·chableness. [f. prec + -ness.] Capability of being detached.

1855 H Spencer *Princ Psychol* (1870) I 564 The detachableness which distinguishes ideas that are fully developed

Detached (dĭtæ tʃt), *ppl a.* [f Detach *v* + -ed] Disconnected, disengaged, separated; separate, unattached, standing apart, isolated.

1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Bastion detached or cut off*, that which is separated from the Body of the Works 1712 J James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 29 The House stands detached 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl* s.v, In painting, the figures are said to be well detached, or loosened, when they stand free, and disengaged from each other 1791 Boswell *Johnson* Advt, Innumerable detached particulars 1794 Sullivan *View Nat* II 77 Ore found in large detached masses 1801 Mrs Ch Smith *Solitary Wanderer* II 38, I took a small, but elegant, detached house. 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I vii 47 In the centre stands a detached column of granite 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq* (1876) II ix 409 A few detached events must be mentioned 1879 Sir G G Scott *Lect. Archit* I 149 Attached and detached shafts may be used alternately. 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* IV. 27/2 The villa stands alone, or as it is termed 'detached'

Deta·chedly, *adv.* [f. prec + -ly 2.] In a detached manner; disconnectedly; apart from others of the same kind, or from context, etc.

1797 E M Lomax *Philanthrope* 252 The tree, the rock, or the meadow, considered detachedly from one another 1824 Sir E Brydges *Lett on Byron*, Some of the sentiments [in 'Cain'], taken detachedly . are . dangerous. 1847 Ld Lindsay *Chr. Art* I. 122 We are at liberty .. to consider them detachedly

Detachedness (dĭtæ·tʃtnes, -ednes) [f as prec. + -ness] The quality of being detached or of standing apart; separation; isolation.

1768 *Wom of Honor* III 214 So complete had his detachedness been from his family 1892 *Athenæum* 17 Sept 392/2 It may be that this 'detachedness'—unkind persons call it selfishness is an element of a noble strain

Detacher (dĭtæ tʃəɹ) [f Detach *v.* + -er 1] A person or thing that detaches; an apparatus or instrument for detaching

1884 *Bath Herald* 27 Dec 6/5 After being carried through certain apparatus called detachers, the wheat passes through centrifugal dressers

Detachment (dĭtæ tʃmĕnt). [a F *détachement* (1642 in Hatzf), f *détacher* · see -ment.]

1 The action of detaching, unfastening, disconnecting, separation

1669 Woodhead *St Teresa* I Pref 35 A perfect Detachment, and clearing of our affections from the friendships of the creature 1699 J Woodward in *Phil Trans* XXI 208 So continual an Emission and Detachment of Water, in so great Plenty from the Parts of Plants 1783 Pott *Chirurg Wks* II 17 A detachment of fibres from the *fascia lata* of the thigh 1876 W H Pollock in *Contemp. Rev.* June 55 The growth of the drama has . gone hand in hand with its detachment from the service of its parent 1880 Carpenter in *19th Cent* No 38 612 Bergs which show least signs of change since their first detachment from the parent mass

2 *Mil.* and *Naval.* The separating and dispatching of part of a body of troops, etc., on special service

1678 Phillips, *Detachment*, a word now very much brought into use, in relations of the affairs of the French Army, and signifies a drawing off of a party from one place for the relief or assistance of some party, upon occasion, in another place 1693 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III 116 They confirm the detachment of the dauphine with 25,000 men to the Rhine 1724 De Foe *Mem Cavalier* (1840) 107 The army, after so many detachments, was not above nineteen thousand men. 1748 Chesterf. *Lett* II clx 75 Which would have caused a great detachment from their army in Flanders. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist Ind* I 143 [They] had become tenants on condition of service instead of mere officers on detachment

3 *concr.* A portion of an army or navy taken from the main body and employed on some separate service or expedition; any party similarly separated from a main body.

1678 Butler *Hud* III iii 35 Haunted with detachments, sent From Marshal Legion's regiment 1681 Luttrell *Brief Rel* (1857) I 89 He has sent out a detachment of six witnesses, to confound Fitzharris's discovery 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 68 Detachments were made out of every regiment to search among the dead 1739 Cibber *Apol* x 273 A Detachment of Actors from Drury-Lane 1781 Gibbon *Decl & F.* III lii 256 A detachment of cavalry intercepted his march 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* II xv 291 He sent a detachment of his fleet to seize the island of Cythera 1859 F A Griffiths *Artil Man.* (1862) 112 A gun detachment consists of one non-commissioned officer and nine gunners

attrib. 1881 J Grant *Cameronians* I 13 The smartest officers are usually selected for detachment duty 1881 Mrs Alexander *Freres* III, He was almost immediately told off for detachment duty.

4 A standing apart or aloof from objects or circumstances; a state of separation or withdrawal from connexion or association with surrounding things

1862 Maurice *Mor & Met Philos* IV. III § 36 88 This detachment from Italian feelings might have led one to expect [etc] 1871 Tyndall *Fragm Sc* (1879) I iv 126 The mountain sprang forth with astonishing solidity and detachment from the surrounding air 1874 Morley *Compromise* (1886) 115 Oxford, 'the sweet city with her dreaming spires', where there has ever been so much detachment from the world 1883 *Brit. Q Rev* Oct 392 An apartness or detachment from self 1888 Bryce *Amer Commw.* II III lii 335 The detachment of the United States from the affairs of the Old World.

b. A condition of spiritual separation from the world (Cf. 1669 in 1)

1798 Lamb *Rosamund Gray* xi, The stronger I feel this detachment, the more I find myself drawn heavenward 1853 M Kelly tr *Gosselin's Power of Pope* I 91 To inspire all the faithful with the spirit of detachment 1856 J H Newman *Callista* 199 A most heroic faith, and the detachment of a saint 1865 T F Knox *Life Henry Suso* 152 Let all who suffer with detachment rejoice. 1891 *Daily News* 3 Apr 5/2 There is no such excellent cure for 'detachment' as an attachment.

¶ Erroneously for Attachment 1–2

1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), s v *Detachare*, To seize or take into custody another man's goods or person by writ of Detachment or other course of law 1727 Bailey vol II, *Detachment*, in Law, a sort of Writ.

Detail (dĭtē·l, dī tēil), *sb* [a F. *détail* (12th c. in Hatzf) the action of detailing, the result of this action, retail, f stem of *détailler*: see next. App. first adopted in the phrase *in detail*, F *en détail*, opposed to *en gros* in the gross, wholesale. Sense 5 represents the F *détail du service*, *distribuer l'ordre en détail*, Fenquieres, *a.* 1711]

1. The dealing with matters item by item; detailed treatment; attention to particulars Esp. in phrase *in* (†*the*) *detail*, item by item; part by part; minutely; circumstantially So *to go into detail*, i e to deal with or treat a thing in its individual particulars.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor* 306 (R) As if a man would say, that necessary it is for him to offer wrong in detaile, who mindeth to do right in the gross. 1706 Phillips *Detail* (Fr), the particular Circumstances of an Affair, as These advantages need not be offered in Detail to your View. 1734 Pope *Ess Man*, Introd, I was unable to treat this part of my subject more in detail. 1769 Goldsm *Rom Hist.* (1786) I 320 They perhaps condemned them in the gross for defects, which they thought it not worth while to mention in the detail 1785 Cowper *Wks* (1837) XV. 163 The consequences need not, to use the fashionable phrase, be given in detail 1840 Gladstone *Ch Princ* 69 The fear of punishment in the gross or in the detail 1847 Emerson *Repr Men*, *Swedenborg* Wks (Bohn) I. 332 His revelations destroy their credit by running into detail 1868 M Pattison *Academ Org* iv 110 Relieved from the drudgery of detail 1870 Freeman *Norm. Conq* (ed. 2) I App 558 The tale, which is told in great detail, is doubtless mythical in its details 1884 *Law Times Rep.* 26 Feb 773/2 We had to go into detail, so as to make the case clear

b. *Mil In detail*: by the engagement of small portions of an army or force one after another. *War of detail*, a war carried on after this fashion, instead of by general engagements. (Often *fig*)

1841 Miall *Nonconf.* I 1 Their war has been one of detail, not of principle 1842 H Rogers *Introd Burke's Wks* 85 Pursuing a war of detail instead of acting on some uniform scheme. 1845 Ford *Handbk Spain* 2 Being without union

[it] is also without strength and has been beaten in detail 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* III xiii 116 Without conceit without a leader they would be destroyed in detail. 1886 Stokes *Celtic Ch* 293 He [Brian Boru] defeated his enemies in detail

2. A minute or circumstantial account, a detailed narrative or description of particulars

1695 Woodward *Nat Hist. Earth* iv (1723) 238 But I must be forced wholey to wave and supersede the Detail of these 1726 *Adv Capt R. Boyle* Pref A iv, The following Sheets are a detail of Fortunes I have run through. 1810 (*title*), A Chronological detail of events in which Oliver Cromwell was engaged, from 1642 to 1658. 1815 T Forster *Atmosph Phænom* p ix, Aristotle appears to have given a more minute detail of the various appearances of clouds and other phænomena. 1825 Lytton *Falkland* 9 But my detail must be rather of thought than of action

3 An item, a particular (of an account, a process, etc.); a minute or subordinate portion of any (*esp.* a large or complex) whole. (See also 4 a)

'But that is a detail'' is a current phrase humorously making light of what is perhaps really an important element in the matter in question

1786 T. Jefferson *Writ* (1859) I. 560 It has given me details which are very entertaining 1832 Ht Martineau *Demerara* II 16 The details of the management of a plantation 1851 J S Macaulay *Field-Fortif* 267 Hedges skirted by details of ground that may render them obstacles 1853 J H. Newman *Hist Sk* (1873) I I iv 194 In the details of dress, carriage, and general manners, the Turks are very different from Europeans 1863 Fr. A Kemble *Resid in Georgia* 17, I shall furnish you with no details 1868 Dickens *Lett* (1880) II. 393 Be particular in the minutest detail

b. *collective sing.* The particulars or items of any whole considered collectively.

1861 Mill *Utilit.* v. 71 Nobody desires that laws should interfere with the whole detail of private life 1886 *Law Times* LXXX 193/2 Legal questions . full of dry and uninteresting detail

4. *Fine Arts* a. A minute or subordinate part of a building, sculpture, or painting, as distinct from the larger portions or the general conception. b. *collective sing* Such minute parts collectively, or the manner of treatment of them (Also *transf* in reference to natural objects)

1823 P Nicholson *Pract Build.* 309 The detail of both sculpture and masonry on the building 1846 Ruskin *Mod Paint.* I II II v § 15 The detail of a single weedy bank laughs the carving of ages to scorn. 1870 F R Wilson *Ch Lindisf* 85 There are no architectural details of interest 1882 Hamerton *Graphic Arts* iv 29 The most careful study of antiquarian detail is united to an artist's vivid recollection of the colour and sunshine of the South 1865 J Fergusson *Hist Archit* I I III II 232 The Assyrian honeysuckle forms as elegant an architectural detail as is anywhere to be found.

c *Arch.* Short for *detail drawing(s*, working drawings

1819 P. Nicholson *Archit. Dict* I. 383 *Detail*, the delineation of all the parts of an edifice, so as to be sufficiently intelligible for the execution of the work The detail is otherwise denominated *the working drawings* 1876 Gwilt *Encycl Archit* Gloss., *Details*, a term usually applied to the drawings on a large scale for the use of builders, and generally called *working drawings* 1892 *Archit Publ Soc Dict.* VIII. s v *Working Drawings*, Working drawings . consist of plans, elevations, sections, details of construction .. many being to the full size

5. *Mil.* a. The distribution in detail, to the different officers concerned, of the Daily Orders first given in general, with apportionment to each division and subdivision of the force (and finally to individual officers and men) of the share of duty falling upon them in their order, hence, the list or table showing the general distribution of duty for the whole force (*general* or †*grand detail*), or the particular distribution of that falling upon any division or subdivision of it (*particular detail*).

Office of Detail (in U S Navy Dept), the office where the roster of officers is kept, and from which orders as to duty are issued.

1703-8 *Order Dk Marlborough* in Kane *Camp'Disc* (1757) 4 The Adjutant-General is to keep all the Details and an account of all things that happen in the Army 1708 — *Order* ibid 4 Of Details, Whereas great Inconveniences have happened in changing the Details after made, it is agreed by all the Generals of the Army, that all Details made at orderly Time should stand, though several other Details came afterwards, and that they should march accordingly, though the others made before did not march *a* 1711 *Ibid* 3 The Brigadier of the Day is to distribute the Orders he received immediately to the Majors of Brigade, and see that all the Details are made upon the Spot 1727 H Bland *Milit Discip.* 281 (ch xix, *Title*) Of the Method in Flanders for the Receiving and Distributing of the Daily Orders; General Detail of the Army (by which is meant the General Duty to be perform'd by the Officers and Soldiers) with the Form of a Roster, or Table, by which the Duty of Entire Battalions, and the Officers, is regulated *Ibid* in Simes *Milit Medley* (1768) 69 Our late Monarch, the glorious King William was perfectly knowing in the small as well as the grand detail of an army. *c* 1745 Kane *Camp. Disc* (1757) 16 Whenever the Quarter-master General demands a Detachment, to go along with him to reconnoitre, they are to be furnished immediately from the nearest Troops, and it will be allowed them in the next Detail 1778 *Orderly book, Maryland Loyalists*, 28 Aug , Detale for outline pickett this evening. 1779 *U S. Army Regulation*, [The adjutant] must assemble the first serjeants of the companies, make them copy the orders, and give them their details for the next day. 1779 Capt. G. Smith *Univ. Milit Dict.* s v., *Detail of Duty* is a roster or table for the regular performance of duty, either in the field, garrison, or cantonments. The general detail of duty is the proper care of the majors of brigade, who are guided by the roster for the officers, and by the tables for the men to be occasionally furnished The adjutant of a regiment keeps the detail of duty for the officers of his regiment 1781 T Simes *Milit Guide* (ed 3) 9 The Major of Brigade is charged with the particular detail in his own brigade in much the same way as the Adjutant-general is charged with the general detail of the army 1853 Stocqueller *Milit Encycl* s v *Detail of Duty* 1894 *Brigade Orders, Aldershot* (MS) 1 *Detail*, 14 to 94 Brigade Captain, Adjutant and Picquet and Worc R Special Picquet Hospital Hill and Lein R Brigade Quarter-master and Ches. R Drums 2 Lein R Company for Fire Screen Drill none Duties No 1 Canteen and Ches R Duties No. 2 Canteen and Lein R Visitor to Bde Schools (a Captn). and Ches R

b. The detailing or telling off a small party for a special duty c *concr* A small body detached for a particular service or duty, a small detachment Originally military, but extended to the police, etc

[1708 see under a above]

1780 Gen Washington *Order* 14 Mar , The fatigue party for finishing the new orderly room is to be furnished by detail from the line of the army 1828 Webster, *Detail* 2, A selecting of officers or soldiers from the rosters 1862 Bvt Eridge *Hist India* II v vii 458 A small body of cavalry, and a detail of European artillery 1884 *Daily News* 3 Mar , The ground was exploited by the Mounted Infantry and by details from the regular Cavalry 1885 Gen Grant *Pers Mem* I xx 278 Details that had gone to the front after the wounded 1888 *Troy Daily Times* 6 Feb , An extra detail of police is always made . and the crowd is not allowed to block the exit

Detail (dĭtē·l), *v.* [a F *détailler* (12th c in Hatz.-Darm), to cut in pieces, retail, deal with or relate circumstantially, f De- I. 3 + *tailler* to cut in pieces. Adopted in English only in the transferred uses]

1 *trans* To deal with, give, relate, or describe minutely or circumstantially; to give particulars of, to enumerate, mention, or relate in detail

1637-50 Row *Hist Kirk* (1842) p xliii, The proceedings are too long to be here detailed 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No 177 P 3 When I delivered my opinion, or detailed my knowledge. 1802 Mrs. E Parsons *Myst Visit* I 1 He was too modest to . detail news and scandal from house to house 1875 Lyell *Princ Geol* II II xxvii 62 From the whole of the facts above detailed, it appears [etc] 1875 Scrivener *Lect Text N. Test* 10 Certain peculiarities to be detailed hereafter 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* IV 90/1 We have now detailed all the various coverings ordinarily put upon books. *absol* 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit* II 7 There were occasions when they [monastic writers] were inevitably graphic,—when they detail like a witness in court

2 *Mil.* To appoint or tell off for a particular duty. (See Detail *sb* 5)

1793 *Laws of Mass* c. 1 § 32 Whenever a detachment is made, the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, being able of body, shall be detailed from the rosters or rolls for the purpose 1820 *Ibid* c 107 § 31 The officers, ordered to be detailed to serve on courts martial shall be detailed in the following manner 1828 Webster, *Detail*, to select, as an officer or soldier from a division, brigade, regiment, or battalion. 1861 Swinhoe *N China Camp* 329 The First Division, under General Michel, was detailed for this work of destruction 1861 W. H Russell in *Times* 14 May 10/3 His cartridges were out, and he was compelled to detail some of his few men to make them out of shirts, stockings and jackets 1868 Sir R Napier in *Morn Star* 30 June, I trust she is now recovering under the care of the medical officer . who has been detailed by me to provide for her comfort 1885 Gen Grant *Pers. Mem* I xvi 293 Soldiers who had been detailed to act with the navy 1886 *Manch Exam* 19 Jan 5/6 The field officers of the Royal Horse Guards detailed for the escort of Her Majesty

b. *transf.*

1837-40 Haliburton *Clockm* (1862) 248 We propose detailing you to Italy to purchase some originals for our gallery 1868 *Daily News* 2 Sept , The dry dock .. will start on its voyage across the Atlantic, being towed by five vessels to be detailed for the purpose 1874 M Collins *Transmiger* III. xviii 269 A trim little waiting-maid .. whom I detailed to wait upon Grace

3 *Arch To detail on the plane*: to be exhibited in profile by abutting against the plane; said of a moulding. (Ogilvie)

1875 *Encycl Brit* II. 403/2 At the base they detail on the pavement or floor of the stylobate *Ibid* 404/1 The glyphs detail on the tænia of the architrave, but are variously finished above

¶ 4 ? Confused with Entail *v.*2 (sense 4)

1794 Godwin *Cal Williams* 289 Who had sworn to detail upon me misery without end.

Hence **Detailing** *vbl. sb* and *ppl a*

1810 *Laws of Mass* c 107 § 31 In case of inability of any officer .to serve. the detailing officer shall certify such circumstance to the officer who ordered the court martial 1866 Carlyle *Edw. Irving* 94 Considerable gossiping and quizzical detailing 1883 Clodd in *Knowl* 7 Sept. 147/2 [These] need no detailing here.

Detailed (dĭtē·ld), *ppl. a.* [f Detail *v* + -ed 1] Related, stated, or described circumstantially, abounding in details; minute, particular, circumstantial.

1740 Warburton *Dev Legat* IV 83 *note* (R) In a professed and detailed poem on the subject 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* IV 419 No detailed report of the evidence has come down to us 1857 Ruskin *Pol. Econ Art* 6, I will not lose time in any detailed defence. 1867 Freeman *Norm Conq.* (1876) I. iv 254 In my more detailed narrative of English affairs.

b *Fine Arts* Executed in detail; furnished with all its details

1867 A Barry *Sir C Barry* viii. 283 A fully detailed cornice of the order

c *transf* Of a writer : Given to detail, circumstantial.

1871 Freeman *Norm Conq* (1876) IV xviii 153 Described by the most detailed historian of this campaign

Hence **Detailedly** *adv* , **Detailedness**

1806 J Pytches in *Monthly Mag* XXII 210 He regrets that I have not gone more detailedly into my design 1842 J Sterling *Ess & Tales* (1848) I 439 Its positiveness, shrewdness, detailedness, incongruity 1887 Benson *Land* 104 The extent and detailedness of the criticism

Detailer (dĭtē·lər) [f Detail *v* + -er 1.] One who details or relates circumstantially.

1794 *Crit Rev* Jan , The detailers of anecdotes *a* 1809 Seward *Lett* VI. 135 (T.) Individuality was sunk in the number of detailers

Detailism. *nonce-wd.* [f Detail *sb.* + -ism] A system of attention to details

1865 Lewes in *Fortn Rev* I 588 There has been a reaction against conventionalism which called itself Idealism, in favour of detailism which calls itself Realism

Detain (dĭtē·n), *v.* Forms. 5–7 deteyn(e, 6–7 detein(e, deteign(e, detayn(e, detaine, (7 deten), 7– detain [Late ME *deteine, deteyne*, a OF *detenir* (12th c. in Littré), *detener* (Britton) = Pr and Sp *detener*, Cat. *detenir*, It. *ditenere*.— Rom. type **dē tenĕre* for L *dētinēre*, to hold off, keep back, detain, f De- I. 2 + *tenēre* to hold. For the root-vowel cf *contain, maintain, sustain, retain*]

1 *trans.* To keep in confinement or under restraint; to keep prisoner

[1292 Britton I. v § 3 Ou si malciousement le fet detener] 1485 Caxton *Chas Gt* 145 The peres of fraunce beyng thus assyeged and deteyned 1548 Hall *Chron* 10 A traytor whiche is apprehended and deteigned in prisone for his offence 1605 Camden *Rem* 16 When King Richard first was detained prisoner. 1761 Hume *Hist Eng* III lix 279 He was detained in strict confinement. 1884 Miss Braddon *Flower & Weed* 139 'Beg your pardon, sir,' said the constable .'I shall be obliged to detain you till this business is settled'

†b. *pass.* To be 'holden' or possessed *with* (infirmity, disease, etc). *Obs.*

a 1440 *Found St. Bartholomew's* 18 With this so grete A sykenes was he deteynyd 1549 Chaloner *Erasmus on Folly* T iij b, To be deteigned with suche a spece of madnesse. 1660 Bloome *Archit* C b, A Maide of the City Corinthia detained with sicknesse, dyed.

2 To keep back, withhold, *esp* to keep back what is due or claimed ? *Obs.*

c 1535 in Froude *Short Stud* (1876) I. 422 The said abbot hath detained and yet doth detain servants wages *a* 1625 Fletcher & Massinger *Elder Bro.* v 1, My sword forced from me too, and still detained. 1670 Marvell *Let. to Mayor of Hull* Wks I 153 To call to account such persons as detained money in their hands given charitably 1710 Prideaux *Orig Tithes* v. 221 These Tithes have been granted by the King but afterwards by the instinct of the Devil many have detained them. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* xxiv 172 No longer then . Detain the relics of great Hector dead restore the slain 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III 855 The form of the writ is sometimes in the *debet* and *detinet*, and sometimes in the *detinet* only . that is, the writ states that the defendant *owes* and unjustly *detains* the debt or thing in question, or only that he unjustly *detains* it 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* III. I 288 The interest of the sum fraudulently detained in the Exchequer by the Cabal

†b To keep (a person) *from* his right *Obs.*

1583 Stubbes *Anat Abus* II. (1882) 80 Hereby the poore pastors are detained from their right, and almost beggered

†3 To keep, retain (in a place or position, in a state or condition, or in one's possession). *Obs.* (exc. as associated with 4.)

1541 Wyatt *Defence* Wks (1861) p xxv, That in all accusations the defendant might detain unto him counsel. 1578 Banister *Hist Man* v. 66 Some [glandules] are strewed as beddes vnto -Veynes, and Arteries, to deteine them from hurt 1606 Birnie *Kirk-Buriall* xix (Jam Suppl.), To dedicate the same thing a Kirk, and yet deteene it a buriall. 1632 Lithgow *Trav* v 195 Rivers mentioned in the Scriptures, which to this day detayne their names 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr* I II (1636) 41 The inhabitants of Spaine are detained in superstition, by the vigilancy of the Inquisition. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 159 When we fix and detain them [our eyes] too long upon the same object

†b To hold, hold down: transl. *dētinēre* of the Vulgate. *Obs.*

1582 N T (Rhem) *Rom* i 18 Those men that deteine the veritie of God in iniustice [1611 hold Wycl , Tind , Cranm., *Geneva*, withhold *Rev V.* hold down Gr κατεχόντων] 1593 Bilson *Govt Christ's Ch* 100 That they might learne not to detaine the trueth of God in unrighteousnes *a* 1694 Tillotson *Serm* (1743) VII 184 Men have a natural knowledge of God, if they contradict it by their life and practice, they are guilty of 'detaining the truth of God in unrighteousness'

†c. To hold or occupy with an armed force. *Obs.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav* III 103 A large and strong Fortresse now detained by a Garison of Turkes 1642 *Lanc Tracts* (Chetham Soc) 56 Thus the Lord hath preserved an unwalled Towne from being destroyed or detained by a great Armie

†d To hold, engage, keep the attention of. *Obs.* (or merged in 4)

c 1585 C'tess Pembroke *Ps* lxxiii 7 No good on earth doth my desires detaine 1621–5 Burton *Anat Mel* II iii. VI. iii 301, I am mightily detained and allured with that grace and comeliness. 1780 Harris *Philol Enq.* Wks. (1841) 429 It

wants those striking revolutions, those unexpected discoveries, so essential to engage and to detain a spectator

†e To constipate, 'bind', also *absol.* to cause constipation. *Obs*

1580 Frampton *Dial Yron & Steele* 158 The water that cooleth the yron, doeth detayne the bellie *Ibid* 158 b, It is byndyng, and therefore it doeth deteyne

4. To keep from proceeding or going on; to keep waiting, to stop (The ordinary current sense)

1592 Shaks *Ven & Ad* 577 For pity now she can no more detain him 1644 Milton *Educ* Wks (1847) 99/2, I shall detain you no longer in the demonstration of what we should not do *a* 1665 Sir K Digby *Private Mem.* (1827) 89 Here Theagenes resolved to detain him self some time 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul* Rom II 12 The business which then detained him 1825 Cobbett *Rur Rides* 424, I was detained partly by the rain, and partly by company that I liked very much 1861 Dutton Cook *P Foster's D* I, Don't let me detain you 1891 E Peacock *N Brendon* I 113 We will not detain our readers 1892 *Times* (Weekly Ed) 21 Oct 2/4 The vessel is detained in quarantine

†**5** To keep back or restrain from action, to hinder, to delay. *Obs.*

1600 E Blount tr *Conestaggio* 54 But he resolved not any thing, detained by his blinde commission, and the advise of some other Capteines 1621–51 Burton *Anat Mel* III II III (1676) 326/1 Modesty would detain them from doing amiss 1681 Dryden *Abs & Achit* 244 How long wilt thou the general joy detain Starve, and defraud the People of thy Reign?

†**Detai·n,** *sb Obs rare*–1 [f Detain *v*] The action of detaining, or fact of being detained, detention

1596 Spenser *F Q* V VI 15 And gan enquire of him with mylder mood The certaine cause of Artegals detaine.

Detainable (dĭtē·năb'l), *a* [f Detain *v* + -able] Capable of being detained

1801 W Taylor in *Monthly Mag* XII 581 It seems detainable, like water, by an attraction of cohesion, on the surface of certain bodies

Detai·nal. *rare* [f. Detain *v* + -al 5] The act of detaining; detention

1806 W Taylor in *Ann Rev* IV 116 The injustice of the detainal is a disgrace to Bonaparte

†**Detainder.** *Obs.* Also deteinder, detaindor. Variant of Detainer 2, perhaps influenced by *attainder, remainder.*

1672 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I 35 Y^e deteinder of moneys by ye Farmers upon pretence of defalcations 1701 Beverley *Apoc Quest* 32 There is also in it the Detaindor of a Disease, a *Catochus*, and a *Catoche*, a Dead Sleep, or Insensibility with Pungency, or Vexation

Detainer 1 (dĭtē·nəɹ). Also 6 deteiner, -our, deteynour, 7 detayner. [f. Detain *v* + -er 1 perh orig a. AF. **detenour* = OF. *deteneor, -eur*] One who or that which detains; see the verb

1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c 5 § 3 To punissche the dettours and deteiners of the same by fines 1547 *Act* 1 *Edw VI*, c 3 § 2 To punish the deteinour 1586 J Hooker *Girald Irel* in *Holinshed* II 51/1 The deteiners of the kingdome of England against the lawfull heire 1647 R Baillie *Lett & Jrnls* (1842) III 14 It pleased God to make his detainers let him goe 1689 *Def Liberty agst Tyrants* 120 He is an unjust detainer which takes another Mans goods against the Owners will 1850 Chubb *Locks & Keys* 10 This lock contains several independent moveable detainers of the motion of the bolt, any one of which would alone prevent that motion, the key was adapted to move and arrange all those detainers simultaneously.

Detai·ner 2. *Law* Forms. 7 deteiner, deteigner, deteyner, 7– detainer; *erron.* 7 -or, 8 -our [a. Anglo-Fr *detener* inf used subst Cf. *cesser, disclaimer, retainer*. see -er 4]

The action of detaining, withholding, or keeping in one's possession; *spec* a The (wrongful) detaining of, or refusal to restore, goods taken from the owner for distraint, etc

1619 Dalton *Countr. Just* VII (1630) 27 By distress or deteyner of the defendant's goods. 1768 Blackstone *Comm* III 150 Deprivation of possession may also be by an unjust detainer of another's goods, though the original taking was lawful. 1817 W Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed 4) II 1123 If the tenant, before distress, tender the arrears of rent, the taking of the distress becomes wrongful but if the distress has been made, and before impounding the arrears are tendered, then the *detainer* only is unlawful. 1865 Nichols *Britton* II 249 In like manner shall widows recover damages for the wrongful detainer of dower.

b *Forcible detainer* see quot 1769

1619 Dalton *Countr Just* XXII (1630) 61 One Justice of Peace may proceed in cases of forcible entry or Deteiner. 1769 Blackstone *Comm* IV 147 An eighth offence against the public peace is that of a forcible entry or detainer; which is committed by violently taking or keeping possession, with menaces, force, and arms, of lands and tenements, without the authority of law 1800 Addison *Amer Law Rep* 41 Indicted for a forcible entry and detainer.

c. The detaining of a person; *esp.* in custody or confinement

1640 in Rushw *Hist Coll* (1692) III I 20 That the Cause of their Detainer may be certified *a* 1719 Bp Smallridge (J), St. Paul sends him back again, that Philemon might have no reason to be angry at his longer detainour 1795 Christian in *Blackstone's Comm* (1809) I 425 Lord Mansfield granted a habeas corpus, ordering the captain of the ship to bring up the body of James Somersett, with the cause of his detainer. 1884 *Law Times Rep* 16 Aug 759/2 There was no evidence..of the detainer of the child either by force or fraud

d. A process authorizing the sheriff to detain a person already in his custody, *spec.* a writ whereby a prisoner arrested at the suit of one creditor might be detained at the suit of another

1836–9 Dickens *Sk Boz* (1850) 274/1 Unless the gen'lm'n means to goup afore the court, it's hardly worth while waiting for detainers, you know. 1848 Wharton *Law Lex* s v, A process lodged with the sheriff against a person in his custody is called a detainer 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* I 248 The detainers against him were trifling

Detai·ning, *vbl. sb* [f Detain *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Detain; detention, withholding, †seizure, etc. (Now usually gerundial)

a 1535 More *Wks.* 386 (R.) That their paine in the fire wer but a detaining therin by some stronger power then themselfe 1572 *Sc Acts Jas VI* (1597) § 50 Taking and deteining of prisoners, ransounes, buitinges 1600 E Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 125 He then conceived the cause of his detaining 1632 tr *Bruel's Praxis Med* 97 Catalepsis is a sudden detaining both of soule and body. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III IX (R), To shew the cause of his detaining in prison. 1795 *Jemima* I 165 He scorned your detainings

Detai·ning, *ppl a* [f as prec + -ing 2.] That detains, see the verb

1822 T Taylor *Apuleius* VI 122 The detaining earth. 1865 Bushnell *Vicar Sacr* Introd. (1868) 25 The detaining power of a dogmatizing effort

Hence **Detai·ningly** *adv.*

1856 *Titan Mag* Aug 119/2 He gazed at her entreatingly and detainingly 1880 *Argosy* XXIX 388 Laying her hand detainingly upon his arm

Detainment (dĭtē·nmĕnt). Now *rare* [f. Detain *v.* + -ment: cf OF *detenement*] The fact of detaining, or of being detained, detention

1586 *Death Earl Northumberl.* in Somers *Tracts* (1751) IV III 422 As well of the Cause of the Earl's Detainment, as of the Manner of his Death 1622 Malynes *Anc Law Merch* 159 The danger of generall or particular Embargos of Ships, the likelihood of detainements of Kings and Princes. 1641 *Jrnls Ho Com* II 151 His Detainment close Prisoner 1755 Magens *Insurances* I 456 The unjust Detainment of their Ships 1883 Ld Blackburn in *Law Reports* 8 App Cases 398 Arrests, restraints and detainments of princes, involve such a taking of the subject insured out of the control of the owners.

Detainor, -our, erron. ff Detainer 2.

†**Detainure** (dĭtē·nĭuɹ) *Obs.* [f Detain *v* + -ure: cf OF *deteneure*] = Detainer 2 (of which it may be a refashioning).

1641 in Rushw *Hist. Coll.* (1692) III I 340 Unlawful Seisure and Detainure 1710 Prideaux *Orig Tithes* V 315 A Sacrilegious detainure of that which is due unto God.

Detane, -nie, -ny, obs ff. Dittany.

Detant (dĭtæ·nt) [A variant of Detent, affected by the pronunciation of mod F. *détente* (detãnt) trigger; established in this sense in gunsmiths' use.] In the mechanism of a gun-lock, an oscillating tongue pivoted over the half-cock notch in the tumbler, to prevent the sear from catching therein when the cock falls

1884 T Speedy *Sport* v. 60 Rifles which are generally made with a very light pull not exceeding two or three pounds, and on the tumbler of which a detant is attached, in order to carry the scear over the half-cock. 1894 W A. Greener (*in letter*), *Detant* not *Detent* is the usual spelling, the German technical word for the gun-lock *detant* is *Schleuder*

†**Deta·rd,** *v. Obs* [a OF. *detarder*, also *des-*, to retard, delay, f. *des-* (L *dis-*) + *tarder* to delay:—L. *tardāre*, f *tardus* slow] *trans* To retard, delay.

1675 Tconge *Diary* (1825) 46 Leave to com on shoare was detarded 1693 W Freke *Art of War* IX 264 Let them detard their pursuers, and save their lives by scattering their Treasures

†**Detaste,** *v. Obs rare.* [var. of Distaste: see De- I. 6] = Distaste; to dislike, loathe

1614 Earl Stirling *Doomes-day* VII CIII, Who now in darkness do detaste the day

†**Det-bound,** var of Debt-bound, *ppl. a. Obs* Mortgaged, pledged

1541–2 *Burgh Rec Edin* 20 Jan (Jam. Suppl.), The hous..wes detbound to the said Jhone

Dete, obs. form of Debt, Ditty

Detect (dĭte·kt), *ppl. a* [ad. L *dētect-us*, pa. pple of *dētegĕre* to Detect. After the formation of Detect *v*, used for some time as its pa. pple] Detected; disclosed, discovered, open, exposed.

†a as *pa pple Obs.* b. as *adj arch*

a 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V 243 Thei were detecte by the olde moneye y-schewede 1460 Capgrave *Chron* 134 He was that same day detect that a strumpet was in his chaumbir 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W. 1531) 273 b, [I]haue detecte & declared the errours 1555 Abp Parker *Ps* CXIX 346 Detect I haue my wayes to thee.

b. 1661 Lovell *Hist Anim & Min* Introd., Their gills are detect 1854 Syd Dobell *Balder* XIX 81 Detect, disowned, detested, and despised, There is no power to which ye can be true

Detect (dĭte·kt), *v.* [f. ppl stem *dētect-* of L. *dētegĕre* to uncover, discover, detect, f. De- I. 6 + *tegĕre* to cover The earlier ppl adj Detect (see prec) was retained as pa pple. of the verb, till gradually displaced by *detected*]

†1. *trans.* To uncover, lay bare, expose, display (something covered up or hidden). *Obs.*

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 7, I preye that ye detecte It in no wyse wher that vylany It myht haue, 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W 1531) 34 b, Whiche illusyon as soone as it was detected & brought to lyght..anone it auoyded 1563–87 Foxe *A & M* (1684) II 73/2 Secret Confession, wherein Men do detect their sins in the Priests ear 1594 *Ord of Prayer* in *Liturg Serv Q Eliz* (1847) 664 Detect and reveal still the foundations and buildings of all treasons and conspiracies 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol Anat* I III 5 On one side the Fat besprinkled with its Vessels, and on the other side certain Muscles Detected 1691 *Case of Exeter Coll* Pref A 1j, The badness of his cause was sufficiently detected by the weakness of his defence 1739 Labelye *Short Acc Piers Westm Bridge* 41, I cannot Answer this Objection, without detecting a gross Ignorance in those that proposed it

†2. To expose (a person) by divulging his secrets or making known his guilt or crime; to inform against, accuse. *Obs.*

c 1449 Pecock *Repr* I XVI 88, I detecte here no man in special 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron* I 41/1 Whose last words detected him of manifest ambition 1594 Hooker *Eccl Pol* (1676) 342 The Gentlewoman goeth forward, and detecteth herself of a crime. 1603 Shaks *Meas for M* III II 129, I neuer heard the absent Duke much detected for Women 1604 R Cawdrey *Table Alph*, *Detect*, bewray, disclose, accuse 1645 Pagitt *Heresiogr* (1646) 9 And he also cut a young wenches throat, lest she should detect him

†b To divulge, reveal, give information of (a thing). *Obs.*

c 1465 *Hist Doc Roch* (E E T S) 7 But if it shall hap so to know any such [heresies], I shall detecte them to myn ordinarie 1725 De Foe *Voy round World* (1840) 314 One of the lieutenants discovered and detected this villanous contrivance

3 To find out, discover (a person) in the secret possession of some quality, or performance of some act; to find out the real character of

1582 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ Conv* I (1586) 28 b, In processe of time she was detected to be one of a naughtie slanderous tongue 1711 *Medley* No 39 If he is detected of the grossest Calumnies, he goes on to repeat them again, as if nothing had happen'd 1774 Goldsm *Grecian Hist* I 99 Cleomenes being detected of having suborned the priestess, slew himself 1789 Bentham *Princ Legisl* XI. § 24 You have detected a baker in selling short weight, you prosecute him for the cheat 1870 E Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* III 214 Like a schoolboy detected in robbing an orchard 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III 209 Your dishonesty shall do you no good, for I shall detect you.

4. To discover, find out, ascertain the presence, existence, or fact of (something apt to elude observation)

1756 C Lucas *Ess. Waters* III. 263 The former obstacles must be abolished as soon as detected 1797 Godwin *Enquirer* I VI 43 We detect all the shades of meaning 1823 J. Badcock *Dom Amusem* 25 It is a capital good test for detecting arsenic in any liquid whatever 1835 Browning *Paracelsus* II, What use were punishment, unless some sin Be first detected? 1847 Emerson *Repr Men, Napoleon* Wks (Bohn) I 373 Napoleon examined the bills of the creditors himself, detected overcharges and errors 1849 Murchison *Siluria* III 45 Sandstone in which no other remains but fucoids have been detected 1882 Peabody *Eng Journalism* XVI 120 He was a man with an eye that detected a false note in an article.

Hence **Dete·cted** *ppl a*, **Dete·cting** *vbl sb.*

1602 Shaks *Ham* III II 95 Well my Lord. If he steale ought the whil'st this Play is Playing, And scape detecting, I will pay the Theft 1654 Codrington tr *Hist Ivetaine* 518 To collect the detected Oar [=ore]. 1660 Milton *Free Commw* (1851) 449 The detected Falshood and Ambition of som 1694 tr *Milton's Lett. State* Aug 1656 The vilest and most openly detected Assassinates. 1836 J Gilbert *Chr Atonem.* II. (1852) 52 Who would not frown it away as a detected cheat?

Detectabi·lity. *rare.* [f next. see -ity]

1805 W Taylor in *Monthly Mag* XIX 219 With far feebler detectability

Detectable (dĭte·ktăb'l), *a* Also -ible [f Detect *v.* + -able. The spelling *-ible* is according to L. analogies, but L. *-tectibilis* does not occur] Capable of being detected.

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist* VII II. 419 More were concealed by parties not detectable 1831 *Blackw Mag* XXX 122 No heel-tap was detectable. 1845–6 G E. Day tr *Simon's Anim Chem* II 152 The amount of phosphates is extremely minute, and no longer detectible by the ordinary tests. 1871 R H. Hutton *Ess* I 340 The real link not being detectable without a special and individual insight 1888 Bryce *Amer Commw* II 124 Where illegitimate expenditure is more frequent and less detectible

Hence **Dete·ctably** *adv.*

1887 *Standard* 1 June 5/3 The result is a 'detectably' different liquid.

Detection (dĭte·kʃən). [ad. L. *dētectiōn-em* (Tertullian), n of action from *dētegĕre* to Detect] The action of detecting.

†1. Exposure, revelation of what is concealed, criminal information, accusation *Obs.*

1471 Ripley *Comp Alch* Rec XI in Ashm. (1652) 189 That Oylysh substance Raymond Lully dyd call Hys Basylyske, of whyche he made never so playne deteccyon 1529 More *Dyalogue* III IV Wks 211/1 Wherfore it were not reason in a detection of heresy, to suffer, the crime wel proued, any new witnesses to be receyued 1541 Paynel *Catiline* XXXVI 54 b, The Senate decreed Tarquinius detection to be false 1547 A Gilby (*title*), An answer to the devillish detection of Stephane Gardiner, Bishoppe of Wynchester. 1564 *Brief Exam* A 1j b, The detection and detestation of the whole Antichrist of Rome. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 209, I will not sticke to bestow a few wordes for the detection thereof. 1691 *Case of Exeter Coll* 30 But this fallacy..must not escape without a detection. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 76 P 4 When by a publick Detection they fall under the Infamy they feared. 1807

CRABBE *Par Reg.* I 710 In all detections Richard first confessed.

2. Discovery (of what is unknown or hidden); finding out. *Obs* exc. as in b.

1623 COCKERAM, *Detection*, a discouerie 1702 C MATHER *Magn. Chr* I I 3 Americus Vesputius, a Florentine, who in the year 1497, made a further Detection of the more Southern Regions in this Continent

b *spec* The finding out of what tends to elude notice, whether on account of the particular form or condition in which it is naturally present, or because it is artfully concealed, as crime, tricks, errors, slight symptoms of disease, traces of a substance, hidden causes, etc.

1619 NAUNTON in *Fortesc Papers* 105 Whether safe for him to attend him selfe in person, without danger of detection 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 183 P7 It is easy for the author of a lie, however malignant, to escape detection 1791 MRS RADCLIFFE *Rom Forest* VIII, She wondered to what part of the abbey these chambers belonged, and that they had so long escaped detection 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr Sterne* VI. 175 One of the most curious detections of his imitations 1886 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* V. I § 2 278 The utmost stars of our present faint detection 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 29 The detection of corresponding customs, opinions, laws, beliefs, among different communities 1884 GUSTAFSON *Found Death* I (ed 3) 2 Adulteration, now perfected almost beyond the possibility of detection

Detective (dĭte·ktĭv), *a.* and *sb.* [f L *dētect-* ppl. stem: see DETECT *v* and -IVE (The sb has been adopted in mod.F. from English)]

A. *adj.* Having the character or function of detecting; serving to detect; employed for the purpose of detection.

1843 *Chamb Jrnl.* XII. 54 Intelligent men have been recently selected to form a body called the 'detective police' at times the detective policeman attires himself in the dress of ordinary individuals 1862 SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit.* VII 303 Every author now looks after his mind, as if he were a member of the detective police 1882 E P HOOD in *Leisure Hour* Apr 227 Instances of the detective power of ridicule 1882 SPURGEON *Treas Dav* Ps CXXII I [It] is detective as to our character 1893 T BENT *Ethiopia* 62 Regardless of strangers, and my wife's detective camera.

B. *sb.* One whose occupation it is to discover matters artfully concealed; particularly (and in the original application as short for *detective policeman*, or the like) a member of the police force employed to investigate specific cases, or to watch particular suspected individuals or classes of offenders. *Private detective*, one not belonging to the police force, who in his private capacity, or as attached to a Detective Agency or Bureau, undertakes similar services for persons employing him.

1856 *Ann. Reg* 185 Some London detectives were despatched, to give their keen wits to the search 1871 B TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I Pref 12 There are critical detectives on the track of every author 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III 39 The criminal turned detective is wonderfully suspicious and cautious 1876 D R FEARON *School Inspection* § 59. 90 If the inspector is to be anything more than a mere detective of faults *attrib* 1883 ANNA K. GREEN (*title*) X Y S, a Detective Story

Hence **Dete·ctiveship**, the office or function of a detective, **Dete·ctivist**, *nonce-wd*, one who professedly treats of detectives

1877 J HAWTHORNE *Garth* III IX LXXV. 184 In my amateur detectiveship 1892 W. WALLACE in *Academy* 24 Sept 261/1 It may be hoped that Dick Donovan is the last of the detectivists in fiction

Detector (dĭte·ktəɹ). Also **-er**. [a L. *dētector* (Tertull.), agent-n. from L. *dētegĕre* to DETECT.] He who or that which detects.

†**1.** A person or thing that discloses, brings to light, or reveals; one who informs against or accuses; a revealer; an informer, an accuser. *Obs*

1541 PAYNEL *Catiline* XXXIV 52 The detectour is false and corrupted with mede 1611 COTGR, *Encuseur*, a detecter, discloser, appeacher, accuser 1614 RALFIGH *Hist World* V. III. § 18 (R.) As a reward unto the detectors of lands concealed 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* IV 3 Those should be punished, that were detectors and manifesters of them 1680 BAXTER *Cath Commun* (1684) 30 This is to comply with the World, that taketh the detecter only for the sinner. 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* II 641 A deathbed's a detector of the heart. Here tir'd dissimulation drops her masque

2. One who finds out that which is artfully concealed, or which tends to elude observation.

1605 SHAKS *Lear* III. V 14 O Heauens ! that this Treason were not, or not I the detector ! 1657 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Jan, Dr Joyliffe first detector of the lymphatic veins 1755 JOHNSON, *Detecter*, a discoverer, one that finds out what another desires to hide 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1887) I. 407 Rev Dr. Douglas, now Bishop of Salisbury, the great detector of impostures 1840 MILL *Diss & Disc*, *Bentham* (1859) I 352 The keenest detector of the errors of his predecessors

3. An instrument or device for detecting the presence of anything liable to escape observation, for indicating any deviation from normal conditions, or the like

a An arrangement in a lock by which any attempt to tamper with it is indicated and frustrated **b** A low-water indicator for a boiler **c** A small portable galvanometer, which indicates the flow and direction of a current of electricity, used for testing purposes **d.** An apparatus for detecting the presence of torpedoes under water, a torpedo-detector **e** *attrib* in various senses, as *detector-bar*, *-galvanometer*, *-lock*, *-spring*, etc

1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf Metal* II 275 His success in this attempt was not better than before, for he overlifted the detector of each lock 1850 CHUBB *Locks & Keys* 13 *Fig* the detector-spring 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* s v, Chubb had a detector in his lock of 1818 1889 G FINDLAY *Eng Railway* 75 'Detector Bars' are employed on parts of the line which cannot be seen by the signalman, to prevent the signals being lowered when the line is occupied by a train *Ibid*, 'Detector Locks' are applied to facing points, and are worked by the wire that works the signals 1893 MUNRO etc *Pocket Book of Electrical Rules* (ed 9) 395 Cells should be tested on the thick wire of a detector *Ibid* 396 For fault inspection, a detector or galvanometer, a battery, knife, etc 1894 *Catalogue*, Galvanometers and Measuring Instruments —Detector Galvanometer, wound for intensity, resistance up to 500 Ohms

Deter(g)n(e, etc, obs. forms of DETAIN, etc

†**Dete·nebrate**, *v. Obs rare.* [f DE- II 1 + L. *tenebræ* darkness, *tenebrāre* to darken.] *trans.* To free from darkness or obscurity

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* VI VI 296 To detenebrate and cleare this truth 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Detenebrate*, to dispel or drive away darkness, to bring light

Detenewe, obs form of DETINUE.

Detent (dĭte·nt), *sb*.1 (Also 7 detton) [a F. *détente*, OF *destente* (Froissart, 14th c), deriv of *détendre* 'to slacken, unstretch, undo', in OF. *destendre*, f *des-*, L *dis-* privative (cf. DE- 6) + *tendre* to stretch (In L. *distendĕre* the prefix had a different force see DISTEND)

The earliest application of the word in French was to the *destente* of the arbalest or cross-bow, whereby the strained string was released and the bolt discharged, hence it was transferred to the analogous part in fire arms In English, the word seems to have been viewed as connected with L *dētinēre*, *dētent-*, and so with *detain*, *detention*, and to have been modified in meaning accordingly The fact that the same part which allows of the escape of that which is detained or held tense, is also often the means of detention, favoured this misconception of the word §

1. *gen* A stop or catch in a machine which checks or prevents motion, and the removal of which brings some motor at once into action

1831 BREWSTER *Nat Magic* XI (1833) 283, When a spring was touched, so as to release a detent, the figure immediately began to draw. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ Manuf* VIII (ed 3) 59 Leaves a small dot of ink on the dial-plate whenever a certain stop or detent is pushed in 1860 *Proc Amer Philol Soc.* VII 339 A detent shoots the slate back and a new record begins 1869 *Daily News* 16 Mar, The handle, on being pulled, releases a detent in the guard's van, which allows a weighted lever to drop and pull up the slack of a chain which communicates with the engine whistle 1869 *Athenæum* 25 Dec 874 A Christmas recollection more than fifty years old These boxes had each a little slit, into which, a halfpenny being dropped, a detent was let go, the box would open, and the pipe might be filled 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc* (1879) I xx 488 An engineer loosing a detent, can liberate an amount of mechanical motion [etc] *Ibid* II VII 97 When these crystals are warmed, the detent is lifted, and an outflow of light immediately begins

2. *spec.* **a.** In a gun-lock see DETANT

b In clocks and watches: The catch which regulates the striking

1688 R HOLME *Armoury* III 374/1 In the Clock the two Dettons with their Notches, that strike into two Wheel Detton Latches 1704 J HARRIS *Lex Techn*, *Detents*, in a Clock, are those stops, which by being lifted up, or let fall down, do lock and unlock the Clock in striking 1825 J NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 509 When the oil thickens, the spring of the pivot-detents become so affected by it, as to prevent the detent from falling into the wheel quick enough, which causes irregular time, and ultimately a stoppage of the watch 1884 F J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm* 85 The detent of a chronometer escapement is the piece of steel carrying the stone which detains or locks the escape wheel

c In locks

1850 CHUBB *Locks & Keys* 28 If any one of the tumblers was lifted too high, it overset the detector detent, which by a spring action fastened the bolt

3 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *detent-wheel*, *-catch*, *-work*; **detent-joint**, the 'trigger-joint' by which the pectoral spine of a siluroid fish is kept erect.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn*, s v. *Watch-work*, The Detent-wheel moves round every Stroke the Clock striketh or sometimes but once in two Strokes 1822 IMISON *Sc & Art* I 93 Regard need only be had to the count-wheel, striking-wheel, and detent-wheel 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* I 690/2 A detent-catch falls into the striking-wheel of a clock, and stops it from striking more than the right number of times 1881 GREENER *Gun* 244 The furniture filer also fits the detent work for the hair-triggers

†**Detent**, *sb*.2 *Obs.* [?f L *dētent-* ppl. stem of *dētinēre* to DETAIN] ? Restraint

c 1465 *Pol. Rel & L Poems* (1866) 10 Gabull of the chancery begynyth 'heu mihi !' that is his preve bande, and detent of treson

†**Dete·nt**, *ppl a. Obs.* [ad L. *dētent-us*, pa pple. of *dētinēre* to DETAIN] DETAINED, kept back; 'holden' (with infirmity, etc)

(In quot. 1494 perhaps past tense)

1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I 361 After that thei be detente with longe infirmite thei be brought to another yle 1494 FABYAN *Chron* VII. 592 And yet for that his mynde nothynge detent All goostly helthe for his soule to prouyde

Detention (dĭte·nʃən) [?a F *détention* (13th c. in Godef. *Suppl*, = Pr. *detencion*, Sp *detencion*, It *detenzione*), ad L. *dētentiōn-em*, n of action from *dētinēre* to DETAIN. The word is late in Eng and may have been taken immed. from L.] The action of detaining, or condition of being detained.

1 Keeping in custody or confinement; arrest.

House of detention, a place where arrested persons are kept in custody, before being committed to prison; a lock up

?1570 in Spottiswood *Hist Ch Scot* (1655) 247 Her [Q Mary's] detention under safe custody 1793 VANSITTART *Refl Peace* 37 The state of detention in which the King and Royal Family of France were 1831 LYTTON *Godolph* 12 Offering twenty guineas reward for his detention 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 204 The detention of a French citizen by a Prussian agent in a free town of the Empire was a distinct illegality.

†**b** Bodily restraint by infirmity, etc *Obs.* *rare*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV V 86 Darkness for three days, not from the suspension of the sun-beams, or detention of the Egyptians eyes.

2 The keeping back or withholding of what is due or claimed.

1552 HULOET, Detencion or witholdinge, *detentio*. 1607 SHAKS *Timon* II II 39 The detention of long since due debts 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr War-Comm Min Bk* (1855) 21 Such monie shall be free of any common burden by detentione of any part of the annual rent 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Detention* is chiefly used in an ill sense, for an unjust withholding, etc 1861 STANLEY *East Ch* VII (1869) 238 We can hardly suppose that his opponents really believed him guilty of the detention of the corn

3 Keeping in a place, holding in one's possession or control, retention ? *Obs* exc in *Law*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 343 In Bodies that need Detention of Spirits, the Exclusion of the Air doth good 1788 PASQUIN *Childr Thespis* II (1792) 139 With ditties and puns he holds thought in detention 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1866) 173 Had the First Consul acquiesced in our detention of Malta 1871 MARKBY *Elem Law* § 365 Possession sometimes means the physical control simply, the proper word for which is detention 1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV Comm (ed 2) 643 The depositary has mere detention, the depositor has possession.

4. A keeping from going on or proceeding; hindrance to progress; compulsory delay

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy* III 150 (R.) Minding to proceede further south without long detention in those parts. 1793 R HALL *Apol Freedom Press* Pref 1 The accidental detention of the following pamphlet in the press longer than was expected. 1828 M BIRKBECK *Journ Amer* 83 Benighted, in consequence of accidental detention, at the foot of one of these rugged hills. 1835 SIR J ROSS *Narr 2nd Voy.* VI. 81 In spite of all the detention we had suffered

Dete·ntive, *a rare.* [f L. *dētent-*, ppl stem of *dētinēre* to DETAIN see -IVE] Having the quality or function of detaining

1881 PATRICK GEDDES in *Encycl Brit* XIII 139/1 The detentive surface [of the pitcher in *Nepenthes*] is represented by the fluid secretion

‖ **Détenu** (dĕtənu). [Fr ; subst use of *détenu* detained, pa pple of *détenir* to detain (The Fr. fem. is *détenue*)] A person detained in custody.

Applied especially to the English subjects detained as prisoners in France, and the French subjects detained in England during the Wars 1793–1815

1803–1810 JAMES *Military Dict* s v, That these *détenus* (we are borne out by the public prints for using the term) would remain as hostages to secure to men in open rebellion all the rights and privileges of fair warriors. 1815 *Sporting Mag* XLVI 84 He was a *détenu* for eleven years at Verdun 1819 B E O'MEARA *Exp Trans. St. Helena* 139 The inhabitants are in general greatly benefitted by the arrival of the *détenus* 1889 *Athenæum* 13 July 65/3 Down to the release of the *détenus* at Verdun.

Deter (dĭtə·ɹ), *v.*1 [ad L. *dēterrēre* to frighten from or away, f. DE- I 2 + *terrēre* to frighten. (Cf. rare OF *deterrer*, in Godef., which does not appear to have influenced the Eng. word)]

1. *trans* To discourage and turn aside or restrain by fear; to frighten from anything; to restrain or keep back from acting or proceeding by any consideration of danger or trouble

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 106 If the wasting of our money might not dehort vs, yet the wounding of our mindes should deterre vs. 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* I I (1686) 2 He had thereby Example and Punishment to deterr him. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. X 405 They [sailors] were rather animated than deterred by the flames and falling buildings amongst which they wrought. 1766 tr *Beccaria's Ess Crimes* XXVIII (1793) 101 That degree of severity which is sufficient to deter others 1832 HT MARTINEAU *Ella of Gar.* IX 113 The farmer was not deterred by the dreary weather. 1855 MILMAN *Lat Chr* (1864) II III. VII 141 *note*, Maurice had been deterred by the alarming prophecy of a monk. 1877 J. D CHAMBERS *Div Worship* 308 To deter instead of to invite communicants

b Const *from* a place, purpose, action, doing anything; †formerly, *to do*.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* I X. (1611) 28 Punishments which may more deterre from euill, than any sweetnesse thereto allureth. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy* II II 9 Whereby other may be deterred to doe the like, and vertuous men encouraged to proceed in honest attempts 1667 MILTON *P L* II 449 If aught propos'd And judg'd of public moment, in the shape Of difficulty or danger, could deterre Me from attempting. 1696 BP. PATRICK *Comm Exod* XXIII (1697) 437 The Judges were not to be deterred to pronounce a false judgment 1709 PRIOR *Celia to Damon* 55 When my own Face deters me from my Glass 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* 34 Do not seek to deter me from my purpose 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 9 This undutiful behaviour did not deter the emperor from resolving to resign to his son all the rest of his dominions 1858 FROUDE *Hist Eng* III XVI 411 Superstition had become powerless to deter from violence.

2 †To terrify, alarm

1604 DANIEL *Civ Wars* V CVI, Who, to deter The state the more, named himself Mortimer 1634 WITHER *Emblems* Ep. Ded., The storms which late these Realmes deterred.

†**Dete·r** [2], **dete·rre,** *v Obs* [a F *déterrer*, OF *desterrer* (11th c in Hatz.-Darm.), f *dé-, des-* (Dɪ- I. 6) + *terre* earth: cf INTER *v*] *trans* To disinter

1632 LITHGOW *Trav* IX 407 To deterre his dead body

Deterge (dĭtə·ɹdʒ), *v.* [ad. L *dētergē-re* to wipe off or away, f DE- I 2 + *tergēre* to wipe perhaps after F *déterger* (Paré 16th c, not in Cotgr, in Dict Acad from 1740)]

trans To wipe away; to wash off or out, cleanse, chiefly, in Medical use, to clear away foul or offensive matter from the body, from an ulcer, etc.

1623 COCKERAM, *Deterge*, to rub out. 1634 T JOHNSON *Paiey's Chirurg* XXVI xiv (1678) 638 Detersive is defined to be that which doth deterge or cleanse an ulcer 1651 WITTIE tr *Primrose's Pop Err* IV 268 They further the working of the purge, and deterge and cleanse the stomach from humours 1727 BRADLEY *Fam Dict* I U ij, If externally used, it [Balm of Gilead] gently deterges and incarnates *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam* I II § 133 (1740) 104 To deterge some of the frothy foul slaver he has spit at it 1787 J COLLINS in *Med Commun* II 364 The fauces were deterged with gargles 1857 DUNGLISON *Med Lex* 289 Medicines which possess the power to deterge or cleanse parts

Hence **Dete·rging** *ppl a*, also **Dete·rger** = DETERGENT *sb.*

1651 WITTIE tr *Primrose's Pop Err* I v 20 A Surgeon, who in an Ulcer did daily apply a strong deterger, viz., Verdigrease *Ibid*, A deterging Medicine 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* I 250 Barley is deterging, tho' viscous in a small degree

Dete·rgency. [f next + -ENCY] Detergent quality, cleansing power.

1710 T FULLER *Pharm Extemp* 3 Ale, by reason of its Detergency is not advisable. 1748 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit* II 290 (D) Bath water possesses that milkiness, detergency, and middling heat, so friendly adapted to weakened animal constitutions

Detergent (dĭtə·ɹdʒĕnt), *a* and *sb* [ad L. *dētergēnt-em*, pr. pple of *dētergēre* see DETERGE. Cf mod F *détergent* (1611 in Cotgr, in Dict Acad. from 1835)]

A. *adj.* Cleansing, purging

1616 SURFL & MARKH *Country Farme* 581 By vertue and force of a detergent facultie, wherewith barley is greatly furnished 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp* 80 Sage is undoubtedly a very good Cephalick, of the detergent kind 1805 W SAUNDERS *Min Waters* 434 Sufficient to give it a very soft soapy feel, and to render it more detergent than common water 1875 H C. WOOD *Therap* (1879) 648 A detergent antiseptic in various ulcerated conditions of the mouth

B *sb* A cleansing agent; anything that cleanses

1676 WISEMAN *Surgery* II vi (R), If too mild detergents caused the flesh to grow lax and spongy, then more powerful driers are required 1718 QUINCY *Compl Disp* 127 Detergents differ only in Degree of Efficacy from the former Class 1888 CAVE *Inspir O. Test.* v. 274 He believes in a possible Divine detergent.

Deterior (dĭtī·ɪɹɪəɹ), *a rare* [a. L. *dēterior* worse, meaner, poorer, compar of an obs. adj **dēter*, f *dē* down] Inferior in quality, worse

1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 64/2 Some of downward and deterior lot

†**Dete·rior,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *détérioror* (1411 in Hatz.-Darm.), L *dēteriōrāre* to make worse, f *dēterior*. see prec] *trans.* To make worse, deteriorate

1646 BP MAXWELL *Burd Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II 270 He will . deterior his condition

†**Dete·riorate, -at,** *pa pple Sc* [ad L *dēteriōrāt-us*, pa pple. of *dēteriōrāre* (see prec)] Made worse, deteriorated.

1572 *Sc Acts Jas VI* (1814) 76 (Jam) That all houses, &c, rewinit, cassin doun, distroyit, or deteriorat, within the said burghe—sall be reparit 1598 in Row *Hist Kirk* (1842) 190 If he hes meliorat or deteriorat his benefice any way to the prejudice of his successor

Deteriorate (dĭtī·ɹɪəɹĕ·ɪt), *v* [f ppl. stem of L *dēteriōrāre* to make worse: see prec]

1 *trans* To make worse or of inferior quality; to lower in character or excellence; to worsen

1572-98 [See prec] 1644 BP MAXWELL *Prerog Chr Kings* i 10 How much more they deteriorate and depresse Kings 1673 O WALKER *Educ* 46 Not onely not bettered, but much deteriorated 1784 COWPER *Let.* 10 Feb, A long line of grandsires, who from generation to generation have been employed in deteriorating the breed 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw *Desp* X 380 Maintained by means which will deteriorate the discipline of the troops 1847 C G. ADDISON *Law of Contracts* II III § 2 (1883) 603 To deteriorate the value of the property 1879 M ARNOLD *George Sand* Mixed Ess 343 Equality, as its reign proceeded, had not deteriorated but improved them.

2 *intr.* To grow worse in character; to become lowered or impaired in quality or value; to degenerate

1758-65 GOLDSM *Ess* (L), Under such conditions the mind rapidly deteriorates 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen Lit* (1867) 269 Elyot had a notion that, for the last thousand years, the world had deteriorated 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng.* (1858) I 1 22 The condition of the labourer was at this period deteriorating rapidly 1892 KATH TYNAN in *Speaker* 3 Sept 290/1 The roses will deteriorate year after year, returning gradually to wildness

Hence **Dete·riorated** *ppl a*, **Dete·riorating** *vbl sb* and *ppl a*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Deteriorated*, made worse, impaired, spoiled. *a* 1692 BOYLE *Wks.* IV. 367 (R.) Which we concluded to have proceeded from the deteriorated metal 1836 J GILBERT *Chr Atonem* VI (1852) 170 Classical story has imperceptibly lent its deteriorating influence 1837 SYD SMITH *Let to Singleton* Wks 1859 II 290/2 Judging, that the Church is a very altered and deteriorated profession 1883 F HALL in *Nation* (N Y) XXXVII 434/3 The deteriorating, if not debasing, mode of existence

Deterioration (dĭtī·ɹɪŏɹē·ɪ ʃən) [a F *détérioration* (15th c. in Godef. *Suppl*), n of action f. *détérioror*, L. *dēteriōrāre* to DETERIORATE]

The action or process of deteriorating, a growing or making worse, a deteriorated condition

1658 PHILLIPS, *Deterioration*, a making worse 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s.v, When the deterioration of a commodity, seized by an officer, arises from the fault of the keeper, he is answerable for the same 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom Amusem* 28 To preserve the article from deterioration 1841 W SPALDING *Italy & It Isl* I 24 In our floating notions of Italian character, we grievously exaggerate the extent of its deterioration 1842 MANNING *Serm* (1848) I 1 7 (Except in penitents) the whole life of a man from birth to death is a deterioration He is ever becoming worse 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect Text N Test* 5 The process of deterioration may be carried on for many generations [of MSS]

Hence **Deteriora·tionist,** one who holds that deterioration, not progress, is the order of things

1816 T L PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* 1, Mr Escot, the deteriorationist 1861 *Westm Rev* Apr 591 In the true tone of the deteriorationist who amused everyone so much thirty years since 1875 *Contemp Rev* XXV 740 Mr Foster the perfectibilist, and Mr Escot the deteriorationist, take sides so opposite on the subject of human life.

Deteriorative (dĭtī·ɹɪŏɹĕ·ɪtɪv), *a.* [f L. *dēteriōrāt-*, ppl stem of *dēteriōrāre* (see above) + -IVE] Causing or tending to deterioration

1800 BENTHAM *Wks* (1838-43) X 346 The deteriorative expedient of removal of moisture by heat 1808 G EDWARDS *Pract Plan* II 13 Pretended plans of improvement which are actually ruinous, or deteriorative 1879 RICHARDSON in *Nature* 23 Oct 618/2 The whole course of life had undergone a deteriorative change

Deteriorator (dĭtī·ɹɪŏɹĕ·ɪtəɹ) [agent-n in L form, from *dēteriōrāre* to DETERIORATE] One who or that which deteriorates.

1857 H MILLER *Test Rocks* VI 234 It is man that is the deteriorator of man 1883 *Daily Tel* 25 Apr 3 Cities are great deteriorators of physical strength.

Dete·rrorism. *nonce-wd.* [f L. *dēterior* (see above) + -ISM] The doctrine that the tendency of things is to grow worse

1880 GOLDW SMITH in *Atl Monthly* No 268. 212 Meliorism and the opposite theory, which we suppose must be called deterrorism

Deterio·rity. *rare* [f L *dēterior* + -ITY: cf. *superiority*] The being of worse or inferior quality; poorer or lower quality; worseness

1692 RAY *Dissol World* 43 Their holding out for some Generations against the inconveniencies of the Air, or deteriority of Diet 1719 W WOOD *Surv. Trade* 358 The Exchange to all the Parts of the World would alter in proportion to the Deteriority of our Standard.

†**Dete·rm,** *v Obs.* [f DE- prefix + TERM, after L *dēterminārе* cf also OF. *termer* to end, fix, determine] By-form of DETERMINE *v*

1423 JAS I *Kingis Q.* XIII, Determyt furth therewith in myn entent I tuke conclusion Sum new thing to write 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X v 62 Bot Turnus hes determit, as certane thing, Gret garnysonys to send betwix thame sone 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* V (1822) 418 The Faderis determit to abide on the returning of thare legatis fra the tempil of Delphos 1535 COVERDALE *Dan* IX 24 LXX wekes are determed ouer thy people and ouer thy holy cite 1552 TURNER *Herbal* I (1568) D vj b, I dare not plainly determe, that it was the right clematitis. 1573 TWYNE *Æneid* XII Kk IV b, Therwith I am determd 1647 H MORE *Song of Soul* II. I. II lix, For to determ The hid conditions of vitalitie

Hence **Dete·rming** *vbl sb*

1535 COVERDALE I *Esdras* IX 17 And so the matter was a determynge vntill the new moone.

Determent (dĭtə·ɹmĕnt) [f. DETER *v.*[1] + -MENT] The action or fact of deterring; *transf.* a means of deterring, a deterring circumstance.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* VI. VIII 319 Nor will the ill successe of some be made a sufficient determent unto others 1653 HAMMOND *Ou* I *Cor* I 23 542 A mighty determerent and discouragement 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script* Pref, But these, Sir, are not all the Determents that Oppos'd my Obeying You 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr* II 111 That also shall be so far from being to my Determent 1764 *Mem G. Psalmanazar* 24 Rather a determent than an effectual means 1876 J GRANT *Hist India* I lvi. 284/1 Cornwallis executed nine for the determent of others

Determinabi·lity. [f next. see -ITY] The quality of being determinable

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I 195 The power of proposing an ultimate end, the determinability of the will by ideas 1877 E CAIRD *Philos Kant* II XVIII 624 Beyond this mere formal principle of determinability, there is a transcendental principle of complete determination

Determinable (dĭtə·ɹmĭnăb'l), *a.* [In ME, a OF *detes minable* fixed, determinate, ad L *dēterminābilis* (Tertull) that has an end, finite. In later use, following the ordinary analogy of adjs in *-able*, in which sense it has also been revived in mod.F (Not in Cotgr, 1878 in Dict Acad)]

†1. Fixed, definite, determined *Obs*

c 1325 *E E Allit P.* A 593 In sauter is said a verce ouverte þat spekez a poynt determynable 1486 *Bk St Albans, Her.* A v a, Ther be IX vices contrary to gentilmen of the wiche v ben indetermynable and IIII. determynable. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* II. CCXXII [CCXVIII.] 686 The kynge hath commaunded me to gyue you a determynable answere to your requestes 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* VI 1 280 Yet were there no small difficulty to set downe a determinable Chronology

2 Capable of being determined; proper to be determined. a. Capable of being, or proper to be, legally or authoritatively decided or settled

1485 *Act* I *Hen VII*, c 7 The same Rescous and Disobeysance shall be Felony, enquirable and determinable as is aforesaid 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 165 Certaine principall points concerning the Port townes, be determinable at Shipwey onely 1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* II (1632) 110 Affairs which were not determinable one way or other by the Scripture *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* (1655) IV IV XVI 39 A Forest hath her Court where matters are as pleadable and determinable, as at Westminster-Hall 1685 *Col Rec Pennsylv* I 248 All Causes not Determinable by ye Respective County Courts 1827 HALLAM *Const Hist* (1876) III XVII 307 To prepare all matters determinable in parliament 1845 LD CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) I xix 281 Matters determinable by your common law

b Capable of being definitely limited, fixed, assigned, or laid down

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XLII (1887) 261 The Elementarie time, determinable not by yeares, but by sufficiencie 1611 R FENTON *Usury* I III 15 Every intention is determinable by the act it selfe to be good or bad 1794 G ADAMS *Nat & Exp Philos* III XXVI 96 Standards of space and velocity are also determinable

c Capable of being definitely ascertained (*a*) as to fact or identity, (*b*) as to meaning or character

1658 SIR T BROWNE *Gard Cyrus* Wks II 522 What is the most lasting herb or seed, seems not easily determinable 1748 HARTLEY *Observ Man* I III 274 These words being determinable only by means of the known words to which they are joined *Ibid* 348 Relations . not determinable with Certainty and Precision 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb* I 29 One remarkable little spot is also determinable with certainty 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. XVIII (1862) II 447 Whether Sidon or Tyre was the most ancient, seems not determinable 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 314 Some of the earliest determinable fish remains.

3. Liable to be terminated or to come to an end, terminable (*esp.* in *Law*)

1584 R SCOT *Discov Witchcr* VIII III 130 The divels death, whose life he held to be determinable and mortall. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig Man.* IV. VIII. 376 It presents all our enjoyments as determined or determinable in a short time 1707 *Lond. Gaz* No 4382/4 In Lease for 99 Years, determinable on one, two and three Lives 1815 T. JEFFERSON *Writ* (1830) IV 260 A truce determinable on the first act of impressment 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex*, *Determinable Freeholds*, estates for life, which may determine upon future contingencies before the life for which they are created expires 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop* V. 229 *note*, Here the estate would be an estate determinable upon the specified event.

Hence **Dete·rminableness.** *rare*

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Determinableness*, capableness of being determined or decided 1775 in ASH, and in mod Dicts.

Determinably (dĭtə·ɹmĭnăbli), *adv* [f prec. + -LY [2]] In a determinable manner. †a Definitely, precisely. b In a way or to a degree that can be determined; ascertainably.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV 677 It wes vounderfull, perfay, How ony man throu steris may Knaw the thingis that ar to cum Determinably 1609 SIR E HOBY *Let. to T Higgins* 60 Augustine ,doth plainly and determinablie conclude that they are not *Diuini Canonis Mod* A substance of which the granules are determinably smaller

Dete·rminacy. *rare* [f. DETERMINATE *a*: see -ACY] The quality of being determinate; determinateness, definiteness

1873 ATKINSON tr. *Helmholtz's Pop Sci Lect.* 80 Yet the ear solves its problem with the greatest exactness, certainty, and determinacy

Determinant (dĭtə·ɹmĭnănt), *a* and *sb.* [ad. L. *dēterminānt-em*, pr. pple of *dēterminārе* to DETERMINE. cf F. *déterminant* (Trevoux 1752)]

A. *adj* Determining; that determines, determinative

1610 W FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* IV V 84 Determinant Valuation concludes and determines the Right and Interest of the Possident by Alienation of the Fee or Possession. 1686 GOAD *Celest Bodies* II. 1 152 The Sun and Moon alone cannot be the Causes preparatory or determinant of a Showre 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl* 280 Some other Principle which has been made determinant of his Will 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint* V VIII IV § 8 His usual drawings from nature being both commemorative and determinant determinant, in that they record an impression received from the place there and then, together with the principal arrangement of the composition in which it was afterwards to be recorded 1888 J MARTINEAU *Study of Relig* I. II 1 211 He rightly appropriates the word Cause to the determinant act 1892 *Current Hist* (Detroit, Mich.) II 73 A new determinant factor of unknown power.

B *sb* One who or that which determines.

1. In *University Hist.* (repr med.L *dēterminans*). A determining Bachelor: see DETERMINE *v.* 13, DETERMINATION 4.

[1449 (2 Jan.) in *Registr Univ Oxf* (O H S) I. 2 Magistri determinantium 15. *Ibid* II. 1 52 (*Title of Official Lest*) Nomina determinantium.] 1864 D LAING in *Pref* to *Lauder's Dewtie of Kyngis* 6 Two years later, in due course of his academical studies, this Guillelmus Lauder appears among the Determinants in that College, which shows that he had qualified himself for taking his Master's degree. 1887 A CLARK *Reg Univ Oxf* II 1 53, 12 Mar 1586 this Committee decided that. Whereas in times past collectors had exacted unfairly large sums from the determinants, they should in future exact only 12*d* from each determinant.

2 A determining factor or agent; a ruling antecedent, a conditioning element, a defining word or element

1686 GOAD *Celest Bodies* II 1 150 Not because they have no determinant, but because 'tis unknown 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 173 We should make Malta the direct object and final determinant of the war 1825 — *Aids Refl.* 67 His own will is the only and sufficient determinant of all he is, and all he does. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph* XXXIII (1859) II 266 Considering the Representative Faculty in Subordination to its two determinants, the faculty of Reproduction, and the faculty of Comparison or Elaboration 1869 FARRAR *Fam Speech* iii 89 In Aryan the determinant precedes the thing determined 1882 PALGRAVE in Grosart *Spenser's Wks* IV. p CVII, Points. taken as determinants of date 1887 F. HALL in *Nation* (N Y) XLIV 97/3 Good usage—the sole determinant, in general, of what is acceptable in language 1894 *Pop Sci Monthly* June 180 Amphimixis alone could never produce a multiplication of the determinants.

3. *Math* The sum of the products of a square block or 'matrix' of quantities, each product containing one factor from each row and column, and having the plus or minus sign according to the arrangement of its factors in the block.

A determinant is commonly denoted by writing the matrix with a vertical line on each side, thus— $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$

Originally applied (in Latin form), in 1801, by Gauss (*Disqvis Arithmet* 180 § v § 154) to a special class of these functions on the nature of which the properties of certain quadratic forms depend, thence adopted in French by Cauchy

1843 CAYLEY (*title*), On the Theory of Determinants 1853 SYLVESTER in *Phil Trans* CXLIII I 543–4 *Determinant* —This word is used throughout in the single sense, after which it denotes the alternate or hemihedral function the vanishing of which is the condition of the possibility of the coexistence of a certain number of homogeneous linear equations of as many variables 1885 SALMON *Higher Algebra* 338 Cauchy introduced the name 'determinants', already applied by Gauss to the functions considered by him, and called by him 'determinants of quadratic forms'.

Determina·ntal, *a* *Math* [f prec. + -AL] Relating to determinants. see DETERMINANT B 3.

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat Phil* I 1 § 337 Roots of a determinantal equation 1892 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 3/5 Essay on 'Determinantal Theorems'.

Determinate (dĭtē·rmĭnĕt), *ppl a.* [ad L *dētermināt-us*, pa pple. of *dētermināre* to DETERMINE] That has been or is determined: in the chief senses of the verb.

A as *pa pple* = DETERMINED *Obs* or *arch.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* I § 21 Sterres fixes with hir longitudes & latitudes determynat *Ibid* II § 18 *heading*, To knowe the degrees of the longitudes of fixe sterres after that they ben determinat in thin astrolabie 1471 RIPLEY *Compl Alch.* Ep in Ashm (1652) III By Raymond and others determynate. 1560 in Strype *Ann. Ref* I XVII 216 So that their causes be determinate within three weeks *c* 1600 SHAKS *Sonn.* LXXXVII, My bonds in thee are all determinate 1885 BRIDGES *Nero* II III 8/2 The seasons, lady, Of divination are determinate By stars and special omens.

B. *adj*

1 Definitely bounded or limited, in time, space, extent, position, character, or nature, definite, fixed, clearly defined or individualized; distinct, as opposed to *vague, undefined,* or *indefinite*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T* 161 Han ye figure thanne determinat In helle ther ye been in youre estat? 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. i (Tollem MS), Water hap no determinate qualite, noper coloure, noper sauoure. 1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I 287 A determinate place in the ryuer that is abowte Lincoln 1532 MORE *Confut Tindale* Wks 721/2 The saluacion of any determinate persone yet liuying 1548 HALL *Chron.* 245 b, Taken and concluded for a determinate season 1623 J. SALKELD *Treat Angels* 22 They seeme to define some determinate number of Angels 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 602 Plants are all figurate and determinate, which inanimate Bodies are not 1662 HOBBES *Seven Prob* Wks 1845 VII 16 A certain and determinate distance 1705 BERKELEY *Commonpl Bk* Wks. 1871 IV. 443 The clear and determinate meaning of my words 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II 140 The possession of lands or tenements, for some determinate period 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt & Spir* (1782) I I. 11 [It] must be round, or square, or of some other determinate form. 1818 HALLAM *Mid Ages* (1841) I VII 522 Consecrated bishop without any determinate see 1845 H ROGERS *Ess* I III 102 He has clothed the determinate quantities of arithmetic in the universal symbols of algebra 1852 — *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 201 In time, my doubts, as usual, assumed a determinate shape. 1871 B STEWART *Heat* § 112 Determinate vapour pressure corresponds to determinate temperature 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* XII 351 The sovereign is a determinate human superior.

b Limited, restricted, finite: opposed to *infinite, unbounded*

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 33 The determinate glory of an earthly prince 1604 T WRIGHT *Passions* II 1 50 Our soule being of a determinate power and activitie cannot attend exactly to twoo vehement and intensive operations together 1608 J KING *Serm. St. Mary's* 6 A superiority . over limited and determinate chardges

c. *Math* Having a fixed value or magnitude. (Opp. to *indeterminate*); *determinate number, problem*. see quots

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig Nat* I, 13 As determinate and immutable as any ratio's are in mathematics 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Determinate problem*, is that which has but one, or at least but a certain number of solutions, in contradistinction to an indeterminate problem, which admits of infinite solutions *Ibid.* s v *Number*, A *determinate Number* is that referred to some given unit; as a ternary, or three, which is what we properly call a *number*. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat Phil* I 1 § 327 This problem is essentially determinate, but generally has multiple solutions 1885 WATSON & BURB *Electr & Magn* 59 There exists one determinate function u which has the given value at each point of S

d *Bot* Of inflorescence: In which the terminal flower bud opens first, followed by those on the lateral branches; definite, centrifugal

1880 GRAY *Struct Bot* v 144 The kinds of Inflorescence are all reducible to two types. Indeterminate and Determinate

2 Settled, fixed, so as not to vary.

1526–34 TINDALE *Acts* II 23 The determinat counsell and foreknoweledge of God 1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen VIII*, c 9 The which order shall stande for a full determinate order. 1559 *Primer* in *Priv Prayers* (1851) 10 A determinate fourme of prayng 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ Conv* I (1586) 21 There can be no certaine and determinate science, from particular to particular 1625 K LONG tr *Barclay's Argenis* II XVII 120 To what end is the freedome of man, if he cannot avoid the determinate order of the starres? 1726 BUTLER *Serm Human Nat* II, Virtue and religion require that every action be directed by some determinate rule 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess* 22 (Tennyson) Smitten with a determinate aversion to popularity 1861 MILL *Utilit* I 4 There should be a determinate order of precedence among them

3 Finally determined upon or decided, expressing a final decision, definitive, conclusive, final

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen VIII*, c 12 The determinate and plaine iudgementes of the said sondrie vniuersitees 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov* 25 Not onely myne opinion herein, but also my determynate sentence 1566 PAINTER *Pal Pleas* I 29 To consulte vppon some determinate aunswere 1589 NASHE in *Greene's Menaphon* Pref (Arb) 14, I had rather referre it, as a disputatiue plea to diuines than set it downe as a determinate position 1609 BIBLL (Douay) *Jer* XV. Comm, He confirmeth the same determinate sentence of their punishment. 1711 SHAFTESB *Charac* (1737) III V iii 303 The Reasonableness of a proportionate Taste, and determinate Choice 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw *Desp* II 151 *note*, No determinate reply could be given to the letter

4 Determined upon, intended

1586 T B *La Primaud Fr Acad* I 235 To drive him from his determinat purpose 1601 SHAKS *Twel N* II. I. 11 My determinate voyage is meere extraiagancie

5 Fixed in mind or purpose, determined, resolved, resolute

1587 HOLINSHED *Chron* II *Hist Scot* 316/1 That thing the heart thought and was determinat to do 1598 BARRET *Theor Warres* I 1 8 Men of determinate minds and courage 1686 F SPENCE tr *Varillas' Ho Medicis* 309 The most active and determinate adventurer of his age 1727 FIELDING *Love in Sev Masq* Wks 1775 I 46 Nor am I perfectly determinate what species of animals to assign him to 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P*, *Prior* Wks III 143 A Tory so ardent and determinate that he did not willingly consort with men of different opinions 1827 CARLYLE *Misc* (1857) I. 58 Men of cool judgment, and determinate energetic character.

+**Dete·rminate,** *v* *Obs.* [f ppl. stem of L. *dēterminā·re*: see prec.]

1 *trans* To determine in time, space, or compass; to terminate, end, bound, limit

1563 WINJET *Four Scoir Three Quest.* Wks 1888 I 125 Gif we limitatis and determinatis nocht the wisdum of God be our phantasie 1593 SHAKS *Rich. II*, I III 150 The slye slow [Fol 2, fiye slow] houres shall not determinate The datelesse limit of thy deere exile *a* 1638 MEDE *Rem Apoc* Wks (1672) III 602 Who would have them [prophetic months] taken for bare days, and determinated in the persecution of Antiochus 1671 CROWNE *Juliana* Ep Ded, I have nothing to determinate my sight, but a bright and serene sky

2. To determine or decide (a controversy or issue).

1647 H MORE *Song of Soul* II III IV VII, But let more hardy wits that truth determinate 1653 — *Antid Ath* I IX § 4. 27 They do plainly determinate the controversy 1715 MRS J BARKER *Exilius* I 83 Sent for to give my determinating Voice before the Senate

b. *intr* To decide, come to a decision

1639 MRQ OF HAMILTON *Explan Oath & Covenant* 15 To treat, consult, or determinate in any matter of state 1652 EARL MONM tr *Bentivoglio's Hist Relat* 6 The absolute authority of determinating residing in the chief magistracies of every City

3 *trans* To ordain, appoint.

1636 E DACRES tr *Machiavel's Disc Livy* I 83 The free government propounds honours and rewards upon some worthy and determinated occasions 1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 151 Although nature and every naturall agent be determinated to one effect

4. To direct to some end, to determine the course of; to guide authoritatively or decisively

1626 FENNER *Hidden Manna* (in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav* Ps. XXV), A determinating of the very will 1653 H MORE *Antid Ath.* I XI (1662) 35 To determinate the course of the Spirits into this or that part of the Body 1659 PEARSON *Creed* I 43 If we should apprehend more Gods than one, I know not what could determinate us in any instant to the actual adoration of any one *a* 1683 WHICHCOTE *Disc.* (1703) III 36 'Tis no disparagement to the Highest and wisest to be ruled and determinated by the reason of things 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I XII 61 This Aspect, apt to cause Winds, is apt also to determinate them to the West and to the South.

5 To fix upon definitely, define, individualize, identify

1681 H MORE *Exp Dan* IV Notes 123 The person is determinated in Artaxerxes 1682 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II 237 Though the Sir-name of the party be wanting, yet he is determinated so by other circumstances

6. To render determinate or definite.

1672 GREGORY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci Men* (1841) II 236 The most ready general method..for determinating all equations

7. To ascertain definitely

1665–6 *Phil. Trans* I 297 The more precise determinating of the Difference of Meridians 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect Hist* II XII. 96 As nearly as their coarse observations would enable them to determinate

Hence Dete·rminated *ppl a*, Dete·rminating *vbl. sb.* and *ppl a*

1626 [See sense 4] 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr* I iii (1636) 137 A prefixed and determinated time of monthes or yeeres *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III XLIII 353 His final judging and determinating of Suits of Law, by the meer Chance of the Dice 1715 [See sense 2].

Dete·rminately, *adv* [f. DETERMINATE *a* + -LY ²] In a determinate manner

1 By way of final decision; conclusively, finally

1509 FISHER *Fun Serm Ctess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 293 She sholde the morowe after make answer of her mynde determynately 1669 WOODHEAD *St Teresa* I XXXV (1671) 260, I did never determinately conclude 1729 BUTLER *Serm* Wks 1874 II 24 Conscience pronounces determinately some actions to be in themselves just, right, good 1736 — *Anal* II VII 270 Those Persons insist upon it as determinately conclusive 1792 R BURKE in *Burke's Corr* (1844) III 489 The ministers had made up their minds determinately to a strict neutrality

2 Definitely, distinctly, exactly, precisely.

1529 MORE *Comf agst Trib* III Wks 1225/2 Yet can not the vse of them lightly stand indifferent, but determinately must either be good or bad 1551 T WILSON *Logike* (1580) 21 b, Wordes, whiche determinatly doe betoken some one certaine thyng *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm Heb* XIII 8, 1 Indefinitely, time after time 2 Determinatly, to the end of the world 1759 WARNER in *Phil Trans* LI 307 A discovery of the fact, could it be determinately made, would prove of very little consequence 1830 GLEIG *Country Curate* I XIV 274, I cannot pronounce the night the most determinately miserable which it has been my lot to spend.

b. With a definite purpose, purposely

1862 DARWIN *Fertil Orchids* V 203 All these parts seemed determinately contrived that the plant should never be fertilised.

3. With settled purpose, resolutely, determinedly; with determination.

1556 J HEYWOOD *Spider & F* XIV 69 When he sawe The spider, thus bent determinately, He thought it foly him to contrary 1653 H MORE *Antid Ath* III XVI (1712) 140 Observed to fight determinately over such and such a City 1724 SWIFT *Wood's Execution*, Determinately bent to take revenge upon him 1755 FOX in H Walpole *Mem Geo II* (1847) II App 386 The Duke of Devonshire is determinately against it 1860 FROUDE *Hist Eng* V 69 A servant determinately idle 1881 *Æ* COXON *Basil Pl* II 176 For all her weakness, she spoke determinately

Dete·rminateness. [f. as prec + -NESS.] The quality of being determinate

1 Definiteness, distinctness, preciseness

1692 *Covt Grace Conditional* 14 No way evacuating either the efficacy or determinateness of God's Election. 1846 POI *N. P Willis* Wks. 1864 III 30 The word fancy is used with very little determinateness of meaning 1884 tr *Lotze's Metaph* 31 Each of their marks has been limited to a completely individual determinateness

2. Decidedness of judgement or choice; resoluteness, determination.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 22 He reproaches their peremptory determinateness, 'Ye say, it will be to day' 1824 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf Park* (1851) 83 His determinateness and his power seemed to make allies unnecessary

Determination (dĭtē·rmĭnē·ı̆ ʃən). [a F *détermination* (Oresme 14th c), or ad L *dēterminātiōn-em*, n of action from *dēterminā·re* to DETERMINE] The action of determining, the condition of being determined.

1 A bringing to an end; a coming to an end; ending, termination *arch* (exc. as in b)

1483 *Cath Angl.* 98 A Determynacion, *determinacio, diffinicio* 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (1531) 93 b, A conclusyon or a full determinacyon of the mater 1584 R SCOT *Discov. Witchcr* VII XV 123 The determination and ceasing of oracles 1586 A DAY *Eng Secretary* I (1625) 63 By reason of the overhasty determination of his life 1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 153 After the determination of the thirteen years 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 324 After the end or other determination of this Parliament 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol Anat* IV 1 336 All other Bones save the Teeth have a certain determination of their growth: but the Teeth grow continually 1794 PALLY *Evid* II VI (1817) 151 A date subsequent to the determination of Pilate's government 1874 STUBBS *Const Hist* II XVI 465 The war continued seeming year by year further removed from a determination.

b *Law.* (esp in *Conveyancing*) The cessation of an estate or interest of any kind

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c 54 § 4 After the dettermynacions of the states by deth without heires male or eny other wise. 1581 W STAFFORD *Exam Compl* i. (1876) 18 Such landes as come to our handes by determination, and ending of such termes of yeares. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) VI 465 To take effect on the determination of the estate tail. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II 321 A devise of real estate to the heirs of a person living at the determination of the prior estates 1875 *Act* 38–9 *Vict.* c 92 § 4 Determination of tenancy means the cesser of a contract of tenancy by reason of effluxion of time or from any other cause 1891 *Law Reports* Weekly Notes 79/1 Immediately after the determination of defendant's tenancy

2 The ending of a controversy or suit by the decision of a judge or arbitrator, judicial or authoritative decision or settlement (*of* a matter at issue)

1494 FABYAN *Chron* VII. 396 To abyde all suche determynacion and iudgement 1553 T WILSON *Rhet.* 6 The Judges before whom he knoweth the determinacion of his

cause resteth 1652 Needham tr *Selden's Mare Cl* 22 The Nations to whose determination the matter was committed 1737 *Col Rec Pennsylv* IV 187 Upon the final Determination of our Disputes 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) I 116 In the determination of this question the identity of virtue and knowledge is found to be involved 1891 Sir R V Williams in *Law Times' Rep* LXV 609/1 The general question of the right of the licensee was not essential to the determination of that case

b The decision arrived at or promulgated, a determinate sentence, conclusion, or opinion

1395 Purvey *Remonstr* (1851) 73 That ech determinacioun of the chirche of Rome is trewe on ech side 1460 Capgrave *Chron* 306 The determinacion of the Cherch and the Doctouris ar pleynly ageyn Holy Scripture 1552 Abp Hamilton *Catech* (1884) 5 The decisiouns and determinatiouns of general counsallis 1648 Milton *Tenure Kings* (1650) 59 The cleer and positive determination of all who have writt'n on this argument 1711 Addison *Spect* No. 122 ₱ 5 They were neither of them dissatisfied with the Knight's Determination 1785 T Balguy *Disc* 75 To listen to our Saviour's determination,—'He that is without sin' 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) V 180 We must run a risk in coming to any determination about education

†**3.** The settlement of a question by reasoning or argumentation, discussion. *Obs*

c 1400 *Test Love* 1 (R.) These clerkes sain, and in determinacion shewen, that three thinges hauen the names of Goddes been cleaped 1593 Bp Andrewes (*title*), A Determination concerning Oaths

†**4** The resolving of a question or maintaining of a thesis in a scholastic disputation; *spec* in University history, the name of certain disputations which followed admission to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and completed the taking of that degree, qualifying the student for proceeding to the residence and exercises required for the Master's degree *Obs* exc *Hist*

Determination took place regularly in the Lent following presentation for the B A, and consisted originally in the determining by disputation of questions in grammar and logic 'It was originally, it would appear, a voluntary disputation got up by the Bachelors themselves in imitation of the magisterial Inception, but it was early recognized and enforced by the Universities' (Rev H Rashdall)

[1408 in *Munim Acad Oxon.* (Rolls) I 241 Quia per solemnes determinationes Bachillariorum in facultate artium nostra mater Oxoniæ universitas multipliciter honoratur 1517 *Statutes of Corpus Chr Coll, Oxon*, c xxiv, Baccalaurei artium, completo prius post gradum baccalaureatus et determinationes triennio ad gradum magistratus promoveantur] 1665 J Buck in Peacock *Stat Cambridge* (1841) App B 79 The Vice Chancellor dismisseth the Answerer then he beginneth his Determination 1693-4 Gibson in *Lett. Lit Men* (Camden) 219 There is a Statute which upon extraordinary occasions allows twice Austins instead of Determinations 1726 Amherst *Terræ Fil* xlii 223 The manner of this determination is as follows All persons, that have taken their bachelor of arts degree since the Lent preceding, are obliged to dispute twice in one of the public schools and go to prayers at St Mary's Church every Saturday morning 1822 in Fowler *Hist Corpus Chr Coll* 302 The whole business and ceremony of Determination having been now by competent authority abolished in the University 1866 Rogers *Agric & Prices* I v 121 The Determination Feast, that is the festival following the assumption of the Bachelor's Degree, generally took place on Shrove Tuesday 1868 H. Anstey *Munim Acad Oxon* (Rolls) Introd. 82 It was undoubtedly from the superior importance attached to logical studies that the name 'determination' took its rise, the examination for the bachelor's degree consisting mainly of questions to be determined by the candidate 1887 A Clark *Regr. Univ Oxf* (O H S) II i 63 All traces of determination have now disappeared from the procedure of the University The last relic of it was abolished in 1855 To such a base end had 'determining' come

5. The determining of bounds or fixing of limits; delimitation; definition, a fixing of the extent, position, or identity (*of* anything)

1594 Hooker *Eccl Pol* I. x (1611) 28 The particular determination of the reward or punishment. 1606 Shaks *Tr & Cr.* II ii 170 To make vp a free determination 'Twixt right and wrong 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* iv xlvi 373 The Circumscription of a thing, is the Determination, or Defining of its Place 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 54 A determination of Light and shadow 1744 Harris *Three Treat* 1 (1765) 27 Is our Account still too loose and in need of stricter Determination? 1794 S Williams *Vermont* 283 The determination made by Congress of the boundary lines 1860 Mansel *Proleg Logicæ* iv 112 Under such determinations as the conditions of my sensibility require. 1866 J G Murphy *Comm Exod* xii. Introd., The determination of the parties who are admissible. 1877 E Caird *Philos Kant* I. 165 The determinations of space are not consequences, but reasons, of the positions of different parts of matter in relation to each other

b. *Logic* (*a*) The rendering of a notion more determinate or definite by the addition of characters or determining attributes (*b*) A determining attribute

1644 Digby *Nat Bodies* I (1645) 87 To be a Quality is nothing else but to be the determination or modification of the thing whose quality it is 1838 Sir W Hamilton *Logic* xi (1866) I 194 Every series of concepts which has been obtained by abstraction, may be reproduced in an inverted order, when we, step by step, add on the several characters from which we had abstracted in our ascent This process is called Determination 1860 Mansel *Proleg. Logicæ* vi. 209 Determination consists in the reunion of attributes previously separated by definition. 1864 Bowen *Logic* v 107 Unless one is regarded as an attribute or determination of the other 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) III. 595 The finite and infinite of Philolaus have become logical determinations in the Philebus. *Ibid* IV 266 A multitude of abstractions are created..which become logical determinations.

6. The action of definitely ascertaining the position, nature, amount, etc (*of* anything)

1677 Hale *Prim Orig Man* III. iii 263 The determination of Insects in their several Species 1717 J Keill *Anim Œcon* Pref (1738) 48 The Determination of the *Vis Elastica* was the Thought of the learned John Bernouli 1793 Englefield (*title*), On the Determination of the Orbits of Comets 1845-6 G E Day tr *Simon's Anim Chem* II 181 The quantitative determination of earthy phosphate sediments 1882 L B Carll *Treat Calculus Variation* 67 The determination of these constants is not difficult

b The result ascertained by this action; that which has been determined by investigation or calculation, a conclusion, a solution

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I 1 9 The determination, which is the declaration of the thing required 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* IV. vi 194 That persons drowned arise and float the ninth day is a questionable determination 1867 T Thomson *Chem* (ed 3) II. 162 The differences between their determinations were too great. 1831 Brewster *Optics* iii 25 As philosophers have determined the index of refraction for a great variety of bodies, we are able, from those determinations, to ascertain the direction of any ray. 1857 Whewell *Hist Induct Sc* I 105 Generally founded on astronomical determinations

7 Fixed direction towards some terminal point; decisive or determining bias *lit.* and *fig*

1660 Boyle *New Exp Phys Mech* I 35 Others, whose motion has an opposite determination 1710 J Clarke *Rohault's Nat Phil* (1729) I. 78 When a Body moves any particular way, the Disposition that it has to move that way, rather than any other, is what we call its Determination. 1713 Addison *Guardian* No 100 ₱ 7 The whole tribe of oglers gave their eyes a new determination 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl* s v, Heavy bodies have a determination towards the centre of the earth 1754 Edwards *Freed Will* I ii 5 When we speak of the Determination of motion, we mean causing the Motion of the Body to be such a Way, or in such a Direction, rather than another 1798 Malthus *Popul* (1806) II iii x 253 The real price of corn varies during periods sufficiently long to affect the determination of capital 1836 Sir W Hamilton *Discuss* (1852) 336 The determination given to the Church of Scotland was not one of erudition 1881 *Daily News* 10 Mar 5/3 An increasing determination of historic and genre painters towards landscape

b *spec* A tendency or flow of the bodily fluids, now *esp* of the blood, to a particular part

1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr* (1757) II 203 The Distempers which proceed from an irregular and disorderly Determination of the animal Spirits 1805 W Saunders *Min Waters* 242 On account of the property of this natural water and from its rapid determination to the kidnies 1831 Scott *Let to A Dyce* 31 Mar in *Lockhart*, Threatened with a determination of blood to the head 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Determination*, the active direction to a part, as of blood to a special organ with increased vascular action

†**8.** The final condition to which anything has a tendency *Obs*

1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* II. i 50 The determination of quick-silver is properly fixation, that of milke coagulation, and that of oyle and unctuous bodies onely incrassation 1707 *Curios. in Husb & Gard* 340 Each Corpuscle of Salt returns into the primitive Determination which it holds from Nature

9. *Metaph.* The definite direction of the mind or will toward an object or end, by some motive, regarded as an external force.

c 1685 South *Serm., Will for Deed* (1715) 389 Homage which Nature commands all Understandings to pay to it, by necessary Determination 1690 Locke *Hum Und* II xxi 50 The determination of the will, upon inquiry, is following the direction of that guide and he that has a power to act or not to act, according as such determination directs, is a free agent, such determination abridges not that power wherein liberty consists. 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl*, Determinations, again, are either moral or physical: a moral determination is that proceeding from a cause which operates morally 1788 Reid *Act Powers* III ii vi 571 Dr Hutcheson, considering all the principles of action as so many determinations or motions of the will.

10. The mental action of coming to a decision; the fixing or settling of a purpose, the result of this, a fixed purpose or intention.

1548 Hall *Chron* an 8 Edw IV 203 Havyng a sure determinacion, fixed in their myndes. 1570-6 Lambarde *Peramb Kent* (1826) 237 King Alfred was in Kent when he made determination of this journey 1577 B Googe *Heresbach's Husb* I (1586) 8 Cato would have a man long in determination to builde, but to plant and sowe out of hand 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd & Commw* 107 The English had no determination to leave them 1794 Mrs Radcliffe *Myst Udolpho* xxvi, Agitated with doubts and fears and contrary determinations 1883 Sir T Martin *Ld Lyndhurst* xvii 416 Lord Lyndhurst left office with the determination never again to return to it *Mod.* From this determination no reasoning could move her.

11. The quality of being determined or resolute; determinedness, resoluteness

1822 Scott *Nigel* xxvii, Elizabeth possessed a sternness of masculine sense and determination which rendered even her weaknesses respectable 1829 Lytton *Devereux* II xi, If I had less determination in my heart, I could not love you so well 1853 Sir H Douglas *Mil. Bridges* (ed 3) 145 Never was operation executed with greater intelligence and determination 1866 Geo Eliot *F. Holt* (1868) 32 There was an expression of acuteness and determination about him. 1875 F Hall in *Leppington's Mag* XV 345/2 In the same spirit of determination

Determinative (dĭtə·rmĭnătĭv), *a* and *sb* [a. F *déterminatif, -ive* (15th c. in Godef *Suppl*), f. ppl. stem of L *dēterminārе* to Determine see -ive.]

A *adj*

1. Characterized by determining, deciding, or fixing; serving or tending to determine or decide.

1655 Bramhall *Agt. Hobbes* (J.), That individual action cannot proceed from the special influence and determinative power of a just cause 1678 Gale *Crt Gentiles* III 23 This efficacious concurse, as it determines and applies the second cause to act, is termed determinative 1682 Luttrell *Brief Rel* (1857) I 205 The day appointed for pronouncing the determinative sentence in the cause 1725 tr *Dupin's Eccl Hist* I iii vi 120 The determinative Voice of the Head of the Church 1865 Holland *Plain T* v 183 Determinative of the character of life 1884 Fairbairn in *Contemp Rev* Mar 360 The underlying conception, the determinative principle or idea

†**b** Characterized by being determined or fixed.

a 1677 Hale *Contempt., Christ Crucif* (R.), Our Lord Christ's body could not be longer detained under the power of death, then the determinative time of three days

2 Serving to limit or fix the extent, or the specific kind or character of anything. said of attributes or marks added with this purpose. Cf. B 2.

1697 J Sergeant *Solid Philos* 310 The one is Common or Determinable properly by the other, and the other is Particular or Determinative of it 1711 Shaftesb *Charac* (1737) III. vi. vi 385 If we wou'd needs add some exterior marks, more declaratory and determinative of. Virtue and Pleasure 1725 Watts *Logic* II. ii § 5 The term is determinative and limits the subject to a particular part of its extension 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* v 99 The Egyptians do not seem to have got rid of their determinative pictures 1881 — *Anthropol* VII 171 These examples give some idea of the principles of its [Chinese writing] sound-characters and keys or determinative signs.

B. *sb*

1 A determinative agent; that which determines, decides, or impels in a given direction.

1832 Austin *Jurispr* (1879) I xxvii 521 A right of action is not merely considered as an instrument or means of redress but as a restraint or determinative from wrong

2 That which serves to determine or define the character or quality of something else. **a.** In *hieroglyphic writing*, an ideographic sign annexed to a word phonetically represented, for the purpose of defining its signification. Thus in the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics there were *generic determinatives* which indicated the class of notions to which the word belonged, *determinatives of number*, etc. **b.** In *Science of Language*, a spoken syllable having an analogous function in some languages; also, a determinative or demonstrative word

1862 Marsh *Eng Lang* iv 67 Very many of the native Mono-syllables are mere Determinatives 1862 Rawlinson *Anc Mon* I iv 81 The 'determinative' of a god—the sign, that is, which marks that the name of a god is about to follow 1875 Renouf *Egyptian Gram.* xi Plural nouns and adjectives usually take the sign ' or iii after them as a determinative of plurality 1881 Tylor *Anthropol* VII 173 Even where they spelt words by their sounds, they had a remarkable way of adding what are called determinatives, which are pictures to confirm or explain the spelt word 1883 Sayce *Fresh Light Anc Mon* i 18 Determinatives, characters which have no phonetic value, but which determine the class to which the word they accompany belongs

Determinatively, *adv.* [f prec. + -ly 2.]

a In a determinative manner; so as to determine.

†**b** = Determinately.

1641 *Argument Law* in *Harl Misc* (Malh.) V. 63 Such things as are intended immediately, directly, and determinatively against the life and person of the King 1643 Marshall *Let* 14 To judge every person in the Nation determinatively and conclusively, so as from that judgement there is no appealing 1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr* 124 For the symmetrically conducting of his hatches, determinatively, and with certitude

Determinativeness. [f prec + -ness.]

a. The quality of being determinative **b** = Determinateness 2; determination.

1821 *Blackw Mag.* X 76 A due proportion of the organ of determinativeness in our peasantry and mechanics might make our subjugation a matter of absolute impossibility 1852 I Taylor *Wesley* (1852) 121 [Wesley] whose letters are eminent samples of succinct determinativeness

Determinator (dĭtə·rmĭnē·tə(r)). [a L. *dēterminātor*, agent-noun from L. *dēterminārе* to Determine with quot. 1556 cf obs. F *déterminateur*.] He who or that which determines (in various senses of the verb); a determiner

1556 *Aurelio & Isab* (1680) D v, Of that they ware the juges, and determinateurs 1642 Sir E Dering *Sp on Relig.* xiv 44 The proper determinators of this point. 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep.* III v. 115 Three determinators of truth, Authority, Sense and Reason 1855 *Ess Introit. Mor* 146 If a man set forth Moral pleasure as the determinator of his Will 1879 H George *Progr & Pov* 218 To make the ratio with production, and not the ratio with capital, the determinator of wages.

Determine (dĭtə·rmĭn), *v* [a OF. *determine-r* (12th c. in Littré), = Pr, Sp, It. *determinar*, ad. L *dēterminārе* to bound, limit, determine, fix, f. L. De- I 3 + *terminārе* to set bounds to]

I To put an end or limit to; to come to an end

1. *trans* To put an end to (in time); to bring to an end; to end, conclude, terminate. (Now chiefly in *Law*.)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 98 To Determyn, *determinare, diffinire, distinguere, finire* 1494 Fabyan *Chron* 5 At the Conquest I haue eke determyned The vi. part *c* 1510 More *Picus* Wks. 9/1 Death determineth the manifolde incommodities.. of this life *a* 1533 Ld Berners *Huon* lviii. 199 It behoueth vs shortely to determyne oure besynes 1652 Smith in

Fuller's Abel Redv., *Willet* 573 Here also God determined his travails 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 167 ¶ 5 Her Husband's Death would certainly have determined her Life 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos* (1818) I 326 To determine a connexion which is become odious to both 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) IV 444 A warranty may be defeated, determined, or avoided, in all or in part 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Engl* (ed 6) I 298 The lessee .. hath determined his estate by his own default 1874 STUBBS *Const Hist* (1875) II xvi 441 The death of Edward III determined the crisis.

† b. To cause to end *in* (some conclusion) *Obs*

a 1668 DENHAM *Poems* 98 The people join'd In glad consent, and all their common fear Determine in my fate 1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov* Wks. 1731 I 25 Albeit bent the whole Force of the War upon France, till he determined it in a Peace with that Crown.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To come to an end; to cease to exist or be in force; to expire, to die. (Now chiefly in *Law.*)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III 330 (379) That rather dye I wold, and determyne, As thinkith me, stokkid in prisoun 1571 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc* (Camden) 147 His interest in the said pewe to determyne 1607 SHAKS *Cor.* III iii 43 Must all determine heere? 1615 G SANDYS *Trav* 73 His life was to determine with his fatheis 1677 CARY *Chronol* II i. I v 104 The Year was that in which the 4th of the 6th Olympiad did Determine 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 422/2 The changes we have to experience only determine with our lives 1794 MATHIAS *Purs Lit* (1798) 289 The custom ceased and determined at St Matthew Mite's election. 1828 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) V. 56 In fact the estate of Martin did not determine by his death, surrender, or forfeiture, but by the death of King Charles II 1883 GLADSTONE *Sp in Parl* 19 July, The privileges do not determine with the life of M de Lesseps

b. To end *in* (a termination, conclusion, or result); 'to end consequentially' (J.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

1605 CAMDEN *Rem* (1637) 143/4 As long as issue male continued, which determined in John Mowbray Duke of Norfolke *a* 1631 DONNE in Spurgeon *Treas Dav* Ps lxvi 3 As long as their rage determined in his person, he opened not his mouth 1654 TRAPP *Comm Job* xxi. 13 Their merry dance determineth in a miserable downfall 1684 *Contempl State of Man* I vii (1699) 71 The Misery wherein all the Felicity of this World is to determin *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm* (1744) X. 78 But that which begins in vanity, must needs determine in vexation of spirit 1767 *Byron's Voy r World* 114 The head is small, and determines in a snout 1875 STUBBS *Const Hist* III xviii 4 The crisis is to determine in that struggle between the crown and the commons which the last two centuries have decided

† 3. *trans* To set bounds to, to bound, limit

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* XIX i (1495) 861 Colour is the vttermest party that is determyned fro the vttei party of a bodyly thynge 1571 DIGGES *Pantom* i. Elem B ij, A Circle is a plaine figure, determined with one line, which is called a Circumference 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 128 Many of the Geographers set not downe Indus the riuer, for to determine the marches of the Indians Westward 1654 CROMWELL *Sp* 22 Jan (Carlyle), It determines his power 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv* I. 311 The Two Countyes shall have the Moors of the sayd Countyes otherwise determined *a* 1732 ATTERBURY (J.), That hill which thus determines their view at a distance

b. *Logic.* To limit by adding differences, to limit in scope.

[1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II iv 141 Determinyng the Traditions of Moyses, by certein ordenaunces and decrees, whiche thei them selues [Pharisens] sette vp] 1838 SIR W HAMILTON *Logic* xi. (1866) I 194 When we determine any notion by adding on a subordinate concept, we divide it 1842 ABP THOMSON *Laws Th* lxxxvii (1860) 158 Some mark may be added which narrows the extent of both, but renders them more definite—better determined.

† c To limit *to*, restrict *to*. *Obs.*

1450–530 *Myrr our Ladye* 101 Soche a fredome as is determyned to nothynge in certeyne, but yt may be applyed generally 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps* XIX. 11 Annot 115 The context seems rather to determine it to the first sense 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und* III ix § 17 No one has Authority to determine the signification of the word Gold more to one Collection of Ideas than to another 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 380 Not necessarily determined to one manner of Respiration

II To bring to an end a dispute, controversy, or doubtful matter; to conclude, settle, decide, fix

4. *trans* To settle or decide (a dispute, question, matter in debate), as a judge or arbiter.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III 345 Pat 3if pe pope determine ouȝt, þanne it is soþ & to bileue *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1695 To determyne [*MS* -mytte] this mater, Generydes was brought owt 1526 TINDALE *Acts* XIX. 39 Itt may be determined in a lawfull congregacion. 1530 PALSGR 514/2, I determyne, I make a conclusion in a mater 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist.* 246 Sitting in his long gowne, or riche robe, is occupied in suche matters as are of him to be determined 1588 SHAKS *Tit A* I. 1 407 Let the lawes of Rome determine all 1660 *Irish Regic* 9 Authorized by the King's Majestie to hear, and determine, all Treasons, Felonies, and other Offences *c* 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 260 Matters of Life and death are not here tryed or determined. 1868 MILMAN *St Paul's* VII 233 The Dean presided in all causes brought before the Chapter, and determined them 1868 M PATTISON *Academ Org* IV 114 This ambiguity should be determined in one direction or in the other.

b with an object expressing the sentence, conclusion, or issue

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* I (1843) 6/1 He would undertake .. that his presence would in a moment determine the restitution of the palatinate to his brother and sister 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 181 ¶ 3 The time at which every man's fate was to be determined 1752 HUME *Ess & Treat* (1777) I 108 The laws will determine the punishment of the criminal 1832 HT MARTINEAU *Each & All* v 67 The circumstances which determine the recompense of each 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. ii. 86 It was an era which determined the history of the world 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) V 63 The law will determine all our various duties towards relatives.

c with subordinate clause, expressing the matter at issue

1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 385 And whedir the grounde of ȝiste were good other ille, it outhe hathe determyned 1561 DAUS *Bullinger on Apoc* (1573) 192 Lucius the third determineth playnly, that heretickes are stricken with an euerlastyng curse 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 227 To determine what was meetest to be done in this matter 1589 R HARVEY *Pl Peri* (1590) 15 As senseles, as they which determine vpon an Ale bench whether the passenger be a Saint or a Diuell 1611 BIBLE *Acts* XXVII 1 When it was determined [*earlier vv.* demed, concluded, decreed] that we should saile into Italy 1747 *Col Rec Pennsylv* V. 105 It might now be determin'd whether the Council's Speech to the Assembly shou'd be Printed 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* lxv (1862) 137 Far happier are they who always know what they are to do, than they who have to determine what they will do 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II 179, I determined that the Alps were, on the whole, best seen from below

5 *intr* To come to a judicial decision; to give a decision; to decide. † Const *of* (*on*).

c 1384 CHAUCER *H Fame* I 343 Wayte vpon the conclusyon, And eke how that ye determynen, And for the more part dissynen *c* 1477 CAYTON *Jason* 92 Smale thinges of which they shall haue the knowleche for to determine 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm Tim* 41/2 Suche men although they affirme, yet can they certeinely determine of nothing 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy* I 68 Neither to speake of any affaires, after they haue beene determined of by the Emperour 1613 SHAKS *Hen VIII*, I i 214 You shall to th' Lower, till you know How he determines further 1634 W TIRWHIT tr *Balzac's Lett* 244 Who have reason enough to doubt, but not science sufficiently to determine rightly 1709 STRYPE *Ann Ref* I. xxxix 447 Cox, Bishop of Ely, determined on both questions 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 155 ¶ 4 The general inability of man to determine rightly concerning his own 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess* Wks. 1840 III. 268 The representatives of the people have an undoubted right to judge and determine of the sum to be raised 1767 *Junius Lett* xxxv 166 What remains, but to leave it to the people to determine for themselves? They alone ought to determine.

† b To decide *for Obs.*

1624–25 BP MOUNTAGU *Corr. & Cosin* (1869) I 42, I determine next weke for Pettworth 1750 BP HURD in *Warburton's Lett* (1809) 52 He has determined for the Law

c To decide or fix *upon, on* (Blending with 18 c, q. v)

† 6 To lay down decisively or authoritatively; to pronounce, declare, state. (Const as in 4, 5)

1393 GOWER *Conf* III. 86 Of theorique principall The philosophie in speciall The propretes hath determined *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 4885 Of ech synne it is the rote As Tulius can determyne 1486 *Bk St Albans, Her* A ja, Here in thys booke folowyng is determyned the lynage of Coote armuris

† b To decide or declare to be, to term. *Obs*

1653 H MORE *Antid Ath* II. xi (1712) 161 This he determines plimogenious moisture.

† 7 *trans* To settle or fix beforehand; to ordain, decree; to ordain what is to be done. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* XVII 26 Determynynge tymes ordeyned, and termes of habitacioun 1535 COVERDALE *Isa* X 23 Y^e Lorde shal perfectly fulfil the thinge, that he hath determyned 1586 A DAY *Eng Secretary* I (1625) 121 His houre was come, so was it determined, which way could he shun it? 1621 BIBLE I *Sam* XXV 17 For evil is determined against our master 1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man* III iii 263 Some superintendent Intellectual Nature, that by certain election and choice determined things 1758 S HAYWARD *Serm* XIV 408 God . determined holiness to be the way to everlasting happiness.

8. *trans.* To fix or decide causally; to condition as a cause or antecedent.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath* I x 42 As in other things not the seller, but the buyer determines the Price 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 141 ¶ 2 The whole tenor of his life has been determined by some accident of no apparent moment 1839 MURCHISON *Silur Syst* I xxxvi 505 These divergences have been determined by the eruptive forces which evolved the trap rocks 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits, Wealth* Wks (Bohn) II 72 The wealth of London determines prices all over the globe 1874 SAYCE *Compar Philol* II 73 Dante has determined classical Italian 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* XVIII 213 His religion determines for him the colour and cut of his coat

9. To decide upon (one of several), to fix (which or what it is to be).

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1662) 195 The apertion of the wombe determineth the first-born 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom Rep* II x. 155 To rob his Enemy of the cruel Pleasure of determining the kind of Death 1771 MRS GRIFFITH tr. *Viand's Shipwreck* 37 Let us then determine the first passengers by lot 1850 M'COSH *Dev Govt* III 1 (1874) 269 It is the will which determines what is to be preferred or rejected 1886 SIR J STIRLING in *Law Times' Rep* LV 283/2 Determining what particulars of objections ought to be allowed

b *with alternative clause*

1772 *Hist Rochester* 33 Whether in this tower I cannot determine 1828 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI 325 To determine whether he should or should not consider it as his own

† **10** To conclude from reasoning, investigation, etc (a thing *to be*, or *that* it is) *Obs*

1494 FABYAN *Chron* IV lxxv 53 Whiche length of tyme is of some Auctour determyned to be longe and of some but shorte 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 163 b, Rosell, Angelus, & other doctours determyneth & concludeth that [etc] 1559 W CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr Glasse* 26 Stadium which length Plinie determineth to be 125 pases 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* II ii iii (1676) 162/2 Thus Clavius and Maginus, etc, with their followers, vary and determine of these celestial orbs and bodies 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* III. xvi 139 Bishop Fleetwood has determined..that five pounds in this reign was equivalent to twenty eight, or thirty, now 1814 MRS JANE WEST *Alicia de Lacy* IV 218 Hereford determined him to be an audacious knave

11 *trans* To ascertain definitely by observation, examination, calculation, etc (a point previously unknown or uncertain), to fix as known

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I vii 18 It is hard to determin their exact habitation 1696 WHISTON *Th Earth* II (1722) 121 The entire Circle may still be describ'd, and its Original Situation determin'd 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr* 24 We shall in the third Book determine the Bigness and Situation of those Cavities 1737 WHISTON *Josephus's Hist* Pref § 10 The measures of those edifices all accurately determined 1806 HUTTON *Course Math* I 367 Having given the Area of a Rectangle, inscribed in a given Triangle, to determine the Sides of the Rectangle 1811 PINKERTON *Petral* I 357 A rock very difficult to determine 1824 DE QUINCEY *Pol Econ Dral* v (1860) 553 As when I say that the thermometer determines the heat, viz, that it determines or ascertains it to my knowledge 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I viii 60 We also determined both the velocity and the width of the Glacier 1861 F HALL in *Jrnl Asiat Soc Bengal* 147 He has determined him to A D 490 1878 BOSW SMITH *Carthage* 201 Some difficulty in determining the route by which he approached it

12 *Geom* (*trans*) To fix or define the position of.

1840 LARDNER *Geom* xiii 159 To determine a similar system of points 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj Geom* 175 Two projective ranges of points determine an involution, for they determine the straight line *s*, which determines the involution.

b *intr.* To be defined as to position.

1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj Geom.* 285 All straight lines passing through *U* determine on the circumference

13 To discuss and resolve a disputed question (*determinare quæstionem*), or maintain a thesis against an opponent in a scholastic disputation, especially in a disputation by which a student entered upon the degree of B A; hence, *absolutely*, To perform the exercises of DETERMINATION (sense 4) which completed the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and enabled the student to proceed to qualify himself for the Master's degree. *Obs* exc *Hist*

[1267 in *Munim Acad Oxon* (Rolls) I 34 Ut certa forma provideretur sub qua Bachillarii artium determinaturi ad determinandum forent admittendi] 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 193 That a young Novesse should thus boldly determine at their disputations 1649 *Order* 26 Jan in Wood *Life* (Oxf H S) I 149 That all Bachelaurs of this University who have not determined the last yeare do determine this Lent 1691 — *Ath Oxon.* II. 413 After he had taken the degree of Bach of Arts and determined *a* 1695 — *Life* II 517 Every bachelor was to determine twice between the 17 Feb to 7 March 1708 J CHAMBERLAYNE *St Gt Brit* I iii xi (1743) 281 He is obliged to propose a question in the publick Schools within a Year after he hath taken the said Degree [D D], and to determine upon the same 1878 A CLARK *Reg Univ Oxf* (O H S) II i 50 In some cases the University bound over the 'admissi' to determine next Lent under a money penalty *Ibid*, On 17 Feb 1599 a committee was appointed to provide a scheme by which bachelors presented might be compelled to determine

III To direct to some end or conclusion; to come to some conclusion

14. *trans* To give a terminus or aim to; to give tendency or direction to, to direct, to decide the course of, to impel *to* (some destination).

a 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* IX xxxii (1554) 211 b, He Gan his complaint to Bochas determine 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 121 ¶ 1 Such an Operation as determines all the Portions of Matter to their proper Centres 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 151 ¶ 4 Accidental impulses determine us to different paths 1753 N TORRIANO *Gangr Sore Throat* 71 Determining the morbific Matter from the internal to the external Parts 1798 MALTHUS *Popul* (1806) II iii x 252 Thus determining a greater quantity of capital to this particular employment 1842 GROVE *Corr Phys. Forces* 80 A power . of determining the oxygen of the liquid to its surface

b *fig* To direct, impel, give a direction or definite bias to

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I Wks 164/2 Ye shoulde not haue wyste on which parte to determine your byleue 1613 J. SALKELD *Treat Angels* 221 Are by reason of the same beatitude so prevented and determined to all good that in no wise they can sinne 1662 STILLINGFL *Orig Sacr* III iii. § 7 If this power of determining its self either way must be taken away *a* 1670 RUST *Disc Truth* (1682) 189 It is no imperfection in God to be determined to Good. 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und* II xxi § 50 We are endowed with a power to suspend any particular desire, and keep it from determining the will, and engaging us in action 1772 W CULLEN *Inst Med* IV § 202 Animals are determined to take in aliment by the appetites of hunger and thirst. 1836–7 SIR W HAMILTON *Metaph* (1877) I ii. 23 Speculative truth is valuable only as it determines a greater quantity of higher power into activity 1842 GROVE *Corr Phys. Forces* 86 It only determines or facilitates the action of chemical force

15 *intr.* To take its course, go, tend *to* (a particular terminus or destination) *arch*

1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 61 Until it might be discerned whether the malady would determine to life, or death 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 542 They all determine and concentre there 1805 W SAUNDERS *Min Waters* 293 A dose of this water will generally determine pretty powerfully to the kidnies 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XXI (1848) 272 To these they all determine 1858 SEARS *Athan* III iv 290 When the separating judgment shall come on, and each [human being] determines to the place he loves

† b *intr* To be directed *upon* (anything) as a goal or final object *Obs*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp* II Ad § 12 94 The hopes of a Christian ought not to determine upon any thing lesse than heaven. *Ibid* IV. § 18 To suffer corporal austerities

with thoughts determining upon the external action or imaginations of sanctity inherent in the action.

16 *trans.* To decide the course of (a person), to bring to the determination, decision, or resolution (*to do* something)

1672 Wilkins *Nat Relig* 29 He shall not be able to determine himself to the belief or practice of any thing 1712 Steele *Spect.* No 278 ¶ 2 A distressed Damsel, who intends to be determined by your Judgment 1741 Middleton *Cicero* (1742) III ix 56 All these informations determined him at last not to venture to the Senate. 1788 T. Jefferson *Visit* (1859) II 520 Determining the fishermen to carry on their trade from their own homes 1818 Mrs Shelley *Frankenst* vi (1865) 97 These reflections determined me and I resolved to remain silent 1821 Scott *Kenilw* xx, A step to which Janet by farther objections only determined her the more obstinately 1886 Dowden *Shelley* II 1 7 [She] took credit to herself for having determined Shelley to travel abroad

†**17.** *refl* To bring oneself to a decision; to come to the resolve (*to do* something). [=F. *se determiner*] *Obs*

1393 Gower *Conf* I. 267 They upon this medicine Appointen hem and determine That They wolde [etc] 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 1, I determyned me to take that voyage 1490 *Act 7 Hen VII*, c 1 Preamb, The King hath determined himself to pass over the Sea 1701 tr *Le Clerc's Prim Fathers* (1702) 57 'Tis the part of a Witty Man, to Determine himself speedily upon all sorts of Questions

18 *intr* (for *refl.*) To come to the decision, resolve definitely (*to do* something) † In early use often *to determine with oneself*

1450-1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 226 The moste meke wylle of the Vyrgyn vtterly determyned to sarue god 1509 Hawes *Past Pleas* II vi, I have determyned in my judgement, For La Bell Pucell To passe the waye of so greate jeopardy 1526-34 Tindale *Acts* xx 16 Paul had determined [Wyclif, *Khem*, purposed] to leave Ephesus as they sailed 1530 Palsgr 514/2 Whan I determyne with myselfe to do a thyng 1548 Hall *Chron* 187 b, He in the meane season determined to make hys abode in Scotland *Ibid* 194 b, He determined with him selfe clerely to marye with her 1590 Marlowe *2nd Pt Tamburl* II ii, Determines straight To bid us battle for our dearest lives. 1769 Robertson *Chas V*, V. iv. 375 He determined to set the highest price upon Francis's freedom 1808 *Med Jrnl* XIX 437 The obstinacy of the fever made me determine to administer some remedy 1891 E. Peacock *N Brendon* I 310 Narcissa determined to go at once

b with subordinate clause or equivalent.

1582 N Lichefield, tr *Castanheda's Conq E Ind.* 1 3 Taking order and determining with Pedro , that at a time appointed they should meet 1594 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* v 1, That have I not determin'd with myself 1736 Butler *Anal* I i Wks. 1874 I. 24 A man determines, that he will look at such an object

c. To resolve *upon, on,* †*of* (some course of action) With indirect passive, *To be determined on* or *upon*

This appears to combine senses 5 and 18, and to pass imperceptibly from the sense *decide* to that of *resolve*

1607 Shaks. *Cor* IV i 35 Determine on some course 1636 tr *Ariana* 307, I could not as yet determine of what I was to doe 1754 J Shebbeare *Matrimony* (1766) I 19 [This] seduced him to determine on the Life of a Gentleman, when his Uncle should die 1801 Mrs Ch. Smith *Solitary Wand* I 33 Unable to determine on what answer they were to give 1883 Froude *Short Stud* IV i vi 69 The bishops determined on a further appeal to the pope 1885 *Manch Exam* 26 June 5/4 Not at present definitely determined on.

d. *impersonal passive*

1852 Mrs Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxix, It was determined to sell the place

19. *To be determined,* to have come to a decision or definite resolve (*to do* something); to be finally and firmly resolved. (Cf Determined *ppl a*)

1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II 771 If she finally were determined to kepe him 1529—*Dyaloge* I Wks 161/2 One, whom she is determined neuer to mary 1594 Shaks *Rich III*, I i 30 Therefore, since I cannot proue a Louer I am determined to proue a Villaine 1601 — *Jul C.* v i 100 What are you then determined to do? 1725 De Foe *Voy round World* (1840) 19 If I had been otherwise determined 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L* § 208 Being now determined as to the composition of the mortar for the Edystone 1866 Geo Eliot *F Holt* (1868) 17 No; I'm determined not to sleep up-stairs

†b. To be bound *for Obs*

1784 R Bage *Barham Downs* I 222 Sir George is determined for Switzerland in a few days

Determined (dĭtē·ɹmind), *ppl. a* [f. prec. + -ED 1]

1 Terminated, ended.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ Osor* 444 Albeit the thing itselfe be past, and yᵉ tyme thereof determined

2. Limited, restricted. a. as to extent; b. as to freedom of action or choice, conditioned

1603 Shaks *Meas for M* III. i 70 Perpetual durance, a restraint To a determin'd scope. 1805 Wordsw *Prelude* I 641 'Tis a theme Single and of determined bounds 1871 R. H Hutton *Ess* (1877) I 53 Fails to render such a fact as free-will in the offspring of absolutely determined natures even conceivable

3 Decided, settled, fixed; decided or resolved upon

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst* II 113 Let vs hold for determined, that the life of man is instructed in the law. 1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist* 193 He mangled him selfe to cloake his determined mischiefe 1602 T Fitzherbert *Apol* 21 a, So farre as my determined breuity wil permit. 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 197 [I] fall into my determyned matter to speake of Pembrokshire 1650 J Taylor *Holy Living* III. § 4 (1727) 173 It is a determined rule in divinity. 1836 J Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* ix (1852) 261 Some determined bias must have existed

4 Appointed, ordained; fixed beforehand

?*a* 1500 *Wycket* (1828) 3 The chosen shalbe made whyte tyll a tyme determined 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr Glasse* 25 Not any determined, or appointed measure, as a yarde, a furlong 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb) 284 Caused al the company to breake off their determined pastimes 1591 Shaks 1 *Hen VI*, IV vi 9 To my determin'd time thou gau'st new date 1612 T Taylor *Comm Titus* 1 3 They are so by the determined counsell of God.

5 Defined, definite, exact, distinctly marked or laid down, fixed

1570 Dee *Math Pref* 3 If a Poynt moue from a determined situation. 1582 Batman *Trevisa's Barth. de P R* III xx 21 If it had a determined savour it might not take the savour of another thing 1690 Locke *Hum. Und* III v § 14 Names when they have any determin'd Signification 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit* II 55 a, Others set apart a certain determined place of burial 1733 Neal *Hist Purit* II 375 Oaths ought to be explicit, and the words as clear and determined as possible 1789 Gilpin *Wye* 10 A body of water wearing any determined form 1796-7 *Instr & Reg Cavalry* (1813) 77 The determined line on which the pivots of the column are to stand 1891 Rosebery *Pitt* xi 194 Some cynical offer of his interest for a determined price

6 Definitely ascertained or identified

1817 Chalmers *Astron Disc* 1. (1852) 21 A round ball of a determined magnitude 1882 *Entomol Mag* Mar. 235 Specimens either determined or undetermined

7 a Of persons. Characterized by determination or final and fixed resolve, resolute; not to be moved from one's purpose

1772 *Ann Reg* 26/2 Because they were determined deists. 1803 G Rose *Diaries* (1860) II 46 The King is a determined Antigallican 1847 Emerson *Repr Men, Goethe* Wks (Bohn) I 391, I meet the eyes of the most determined of men 1883 Froude *Short Stud* IV i ii 24 Intimating that the king would find him a most determined antagonist 1885 F Temple *Relat Relig & Sc* i 4 Science and Religion seem very often to be the most determined foes to each other 1887 *Times* 10 Oct 3/3 Two determined looking men, were charged with being suspected persons.

b Of personal properties, actions, etc. Showing determination, unflinching, unwavering

1604 Shaks *Oth* II iii 227 Cassio following him with determin'd Sword To execute vpon him 1765 Sterne *Tr Shandy* VII ix, With as determined a pencil as if I had her in the wettest drapery 1792 *Anecd W Pitt* I xvii 277 There was a determined resolution against any vigorous exertion of the national power 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* I ii, Gave a determined ring at the bell 1856 Emerson *Eng Traits, Times* Wks (Bohn) II 119 Courage, not rash and petulant, but considerate and determined

c (For the predicative use in *to be determined,* see Determine *v* 19)

Dete·rminedly, *adv.* [f prec. + -LY 2] In a determined, decided, or resolute manner.

c 1540 *Deposit* in *Old Ways* (1892) 100 Her mynde was determynedly fyxitt that she wolde not marrye with hym 1790 *Hist Europe* in *Ann Reg.* 20/1 The . club, so determinedly inimical to monarchy 1811 *Chron* 1bid 7 After fighting 25 minutes most determinedly 1849 Ruskin *Sev Lamps* v § 6 141 In every style that is determinedly progressive 1870 Miss Bridgman *Ro Lynne* II xiii 268 She tied on her bonnet grimly and determinedly

Dete·rminedness. [f as prec + -NESS] The quality of being determined or resolute

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I iii 12 So much determinedness, such a noble firmness in my sister 1771 T Hull *Sir W Harrington* (1797) IV 25 With a determinedness, in his looks, that made me tremble 1883 *Chicago Advance* 15 Mar, A persistent determinedness that has known no discouragement

Determiner 1 (dĭtē·ɹminəɹ). [f. Determine *v.* + -ER 1]

1 He who or that which determines, in various senses a He who or that which decides

1530 Palsgr 213/1 Determyner, *determineur* 1584 Fenner *Def. Ministers* (1587) 59 Anie other determinors of the issue 1653 A Wilson *Jas I*, 167 The Sword, as it is the best determiner, so it is the most honourable Treater 1659 Milton *Civ Power* Wks 1738 I. 547 No Man or body of Men in these times can be the infallible Judges or Determiners in matters of Religion 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) III xvi 125 Miss Grandison must be the sole determiner on this occasion 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII 122 The determiner of the future policy of the Church

b. That which decides the course of action, or determines the result.

1754 Edwards *Freed. Will* I ii (1762) 5 If the Will be determined, there is a Determiner. This must be supposed to be intended even by them that say the Will determines itself. *Ibid.* II. vii 90 The opportunity that is left for the Will itself to be the determiner of the act

c. One who ascertains definitely

1846 Grote *Greece* I xviii. II 18 The original determiner of this epoch.

†**2.** A determining bachelor of arts; = Determinant B 1. *Obs* (exc. *Hist*)

1574 M. Stokys in Peacock *Stat Cambridge* (1841) App A 6 [The bell shall] be tolled in every Colledge, Howse, Hall or Hostell where eny Determiners be 1726 Amherst *Terræ Fil* xlii 224 The collectors draw a scheme in which the names of all determiners are placed in several columns, and over against them, in other columns, the days when, and the schools where, they are to respond

†**Determiner** 2, *Law.* [subst. use of F *déterminer* pres inf.] The final determining of a judge or court of justice · in *oyer and determiner,* a variant of *oyer and terminer* (*Obs.* exc. *Hist*)

1450 *Paston Lett* No 103 I 138 That ye hadde sued hym for an especiall assise, and an oier and determiner 1548 Hall *Chron* 169 b, A commission of oyer and determiner, for the punishement of this outragious offence & sedicious crime 1583 Stubbs *Anat Abus* II (1882) 106 Iustices of Assises, Ewer, Determiner, and the lyke 1633 T Stafford *Pac Hib* I (1821) 16 Of Oyer, Determiner, and Goale deliverie 1848 Wharton *Law Lex*, Oyer and Terminer . sometimes written *determiner*

Determining (dĭtē·ɹminiŋ), *vbl sb* [f Determine *v* + -ING 1] The action of the verb Determine; determination. (Now chiefly gerundial)

1530 Palsgr. 213/1 Determyning, *terminasce, determination* 1580 Hollyband *Treas Fr Tong, Determinance* the determining or ending of a thing 1607 Hieron *Wks.* I 117 The determining of all cases and questions in religion. 1670 Eachard *Cont Clergy* 22 The inconsiderate determining of youths to the profession of learning 1726 Leoni tr *Alberti's Archit* I 9 a, We must have regard to the Use of every Edifice in the determining of its Situation [1772 C Hutton *Bridges* 4 Their spans are still necessary for determining their figure.]

b. In academic use = Determination 4

1675 (25 Feb) In A Wood *Life & T* (O H S) II 309 Officers that have fees for determining 1887 [see Determination 4]

Dete·rmining, *ppl. a.* [f as prec + -ING 2]

1 That determines; *esp* that decides, or leads to a decision; that fixes the course or issue.

1711 Steele *Spect* No. 158 ¶ 3 A certain positive and determining manner in which you talk 1842 Grove *Corr Phys. Forces* 45 The force of heat seems more a determining than a producing influence 1856 Froude *Hist Eng.* (1858) I ii. 110 The determining principle of their action. 1884 *Athenæum* 23 Feb. 241/1 What was the determining motive?

b Terminating, ending

1893 *Daily News* 21 Feb 7/8 What is called the determining school year (that is the school year ended last before the 1st Jan 1891)

†**2** Performing the academic exercise of Determination · *determining bachelor,* a bachelor of arts who had to determine in the Lenten disputations of the year *Obs* exc in *University Hist.*

1649 *Order* 26 Jan, in Wood *Life & T* (O H S) I 149 That all determining Bachelaurs do meet at St Marie's at 12 of the clock and be conducted to the Schooles by the bedells 1709 Steele & Swift *Tatler* No 71 ¶ 8 Not a Senior Fellow [will] make a Pun, nor a determining Batchelor drink a Bumper 1721 Amherst *Terræ Fil* No 42 (1726) 232 The collectors are chosen out of the determining batchelors by the two proctors 1887 A Clark *Registr Univ Oxf* II i 52 To arrange the determining bachelors into groups, so that each determining bachelor might dispute twice at least

Hence **Determiningly** *adv*

a 1641 Br Mountague *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 489 We dare not determiningly resolve, wee ought not boysterously to rush upon it

Determinism (dĭtē·ɹminiz'm) [f Determine *v* + -ISM]

1. The philosophical doctrine that human action is not free but necessarily determined by motives, which are regarded as external forces acting upon the will

1846 Sir W Hamilton *Reid's Wks* 87 *note,* There are two schemes of Necessity—the Necessitation by efficient—the Necessitation by final causes The former is brute or blind Fate, the latter rational Determinism 1855 W Thomson in *Oxford Essays* 181 The theory of Determinism, in which the will is regarded as determined or swayed to a particular course by external inducements and formed habits, so that the consciousness of freedom rests chiefly upon an oblivion of the antecedents to our choice 1860 Mansel *Prolog Logica* App Note D. 334 The latter hypothesis is Determinism, a necessity no less rigid than Fatalism 1866 *Contemp. Rev* I 465 He arrived at a system of absolute determinism, which entirely takes away man's free will, and with it his responsibility 1880 W L Courtney in Abbot *Hellenica* (1880) 257 Epicurus was an opponent of Fatalism, not of Determinism

2. *gen.* The doctrine that everything that happens is determined by a necessary chain of causation

1876 Martineau *Materialism* 71 If man is only a sample of the universal determinism

Dete·rminist, *sb.* and *a.* [f. as prec. + -IST]

A. *sb* One who holds the doctrine of determinism

1874 Mivart in *Contemp Rev* Oct 784 The objections of our modern Determinists 1881 *Spectator* 30 Apr 574 He is an Agnostic and a Determinist, with no reserves. 1887 J C Morrison *Service of Man* IX 298 The determinist is not less but more resolute in teaching morality than his free-will opponent

B *adj* Of or pertaining to the theory of determinism

1860 Mansel *Proleg. Logica* App Note E 348, I believe the scheme of liberty is inconceivable only if the determinist argument is unanswerable. 1874 Sidgwick *Meth Ethics* v. 55 A Determinist scheme of morality. 1885 R H Hutton in *Contemp Rev* Mar 388 The necessarian or determinist theory of human action. 1887 Fowler *Princ Morals* II IX 308 The theory of Hobbes [on Volition] may most appropriately be called Determinist. The actions of men, he holds, are, like all other events, determined, and determined wholly, by antecedent circumstances. The will is 'the last desire in deliberation', and our desires are the necessary result of their various antecedents

Deterministic (dĭtē·ɹminis·tik), *a* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to determinism or determinists.

1874 W. G. Ward *Ess.* (1884) I. vi. 248 That which

motives—to use deterministic language—affect is most evidently the will's spontaneous inclination 1880 W G Ward in *Dublin Rev* Oct 300 Mr Hodgson maintains that the Deterministic theory is by no means inconsistent with 'the existence of guilt and sin'

†**Determission.** *Obs* ?Corrupted form of *determinacion* or OF. *detes mineson* see Determination.

*a*1400 *Test Love* II (1561) 291 b/1 This dualitie, after Clerkes determission, is founden in every creature

†**Deterra·tion.** *Obs* [f L. *dē* down + *terra* earth + -ation (Not connected with modF. *déterrer*, OF. *desterrer* to disinter)] The carrying down or descent of the surface of the earth from hills and higher grounds into the valleys, by the action of rain, landslips, or other physical process. a frequent term of physiographers about 1700, cf Degradation 1 6.

1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 113 By the deterration or sinking of a hill between the Church and place of view. 1686 *Phil Trans* XVI 210 A Marish being buried in Earth, by those frequent Deterrations from the adjoyning Hills 1695 Woodward *Nat Hist Earth* I (1723) 57 *Deterrations*, or the Devolution of Earth down upon the Valleys, from the Hills and higher Grounds 1704 J. Harris *Lex Techn*, *Deterration* is a Removal of the Earth, Sand, &c., from the Mountains and higher Grounds down into the Valleys and Lower Parts. This is occasioned by Rains

Deterred, pa. t. and pa. pple of Deter *v.*

Deterrement, obs form of Determent

Deterrence (dĭte·rĕns) [f. next see -ence] Deterring or preventing by fear

1861 T. B. L. Baker in *War with Crime* (1889) 124 That punishment is to be preferred which combines the greatest deterrence with the least pain 1875 Poste *Gaius* I. Intr (ed 2) 8 The deterrence of future wrongdoers by punishment of a past offender. 1884 F. Peek in *Contemp. Rev.* July 77 The main objects of imprisonment should be deterrence from crime and the reformation of offenders

Deterrent (dĭte·rĕnt), *a.* and *sb* [ad. L. *dēterrēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *dēterrēre* to Deter: see -ent.]

A. *adj* Deterring; that deters, or has the power or tendency to deter.

1829 *Bentham's Ration. Punishments* (L.), The deterrent effect of such penalties 1861 W. L. Clay *Mem. & Clay* 210 The influence of a deterrent policy is the greatest on professional criminals 1884 *Times* 16 Oct. 10 The influence of favourable or deterrent weather

B *sb* Something that deters; a deterring agent.

1829 *Bentham's Ration Punishments* (L.), No deterrent is more effective than a punishment which is sure, speedy, and severe 1829 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XLI. 196 Operating as a provocative to many—as a deterrent, perhaps, to none 1855 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol* I. II. IX. (1872) 281 Feelings that serve as incentives and deterrents 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 277/1 The death penalty is no deterrent of adventure, nor even of pastime

Deterring (dĭtə·rĭŋ), *vbl sb* [f. Deter *v.*[1] + -ing [1].] The action of hindering through fear.

1642 in Clarendon *Hist Reb* IV. (1843) 161/2 The deterring of others from discharging their duties 1648 W. Mountague *Devout Ess* I. x. § 2 (R.) The deterrings and disabuses appeare together with the delectations.

Deterring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing [2].] That deters; that keeps off through fear

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav* (ed. 2) 323 A new deterring name, of Kill abundance 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. II. 10 The internal parts of the country are still more desolate and deterring 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* lxiii. 188 Their highest qualities can only cast a deterring shadow over the objects

†**Deterse,** *v. Obs. rare* [f. L. *dēters-*, ppl. stem of *dētergēre*] By-form of Deterge

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 84 The matter being thus incided, detersed and attenuated may more easily be carried off

Detersion (dĭtə·ɪʃən). [a. F. *détersion* (Paré 16th c.) or ad. L. *dētersiōn-em*, n. of action from *dētergēre* to Deterge] The action of cleansing (a sore or the like)

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 22 The substance of it is fitter for detersion then nutriment 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 13 A Gargarism of Hydromel used often is good for Detersion 1775 Sir E. Barry *Observ. Wines* 294 Leave to others the active parts of the perfusions, detersions, etc.

Detersive (dĭtə·sĭv), *a.* and *sb* [a. F. *détersif*, *-ive* (1545 in Hatzf.), ad. medical L. *dētersīv-us*, f. *dēters-*, ppl. stem of *dētergēre*: see prec. and -ive.]

A. *adj.*

1. Having the quality of cleansing or scouring; tending to cleanse

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 37 The same pouder is detersive and scouring, and therefore put into sope and washing-balls 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 226 The foliage of the tree is of a very detersive character, and frequently used to scour and whiten the floors. 1835 F. Mahoney *Rel. Father Prout* (1859) 509 The recording angel no doubt dropped a detersive tear on an oath the decided offspring of monomania 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Aug. 3/2 Without experience of the detersive influences of common soap

2. *Med.* and *Surg.* Having power to cleanse or purge the body, or to remove corrupt matter from a sore, detergent

1586 Bright *Melanch.* xli. 276 No detersive medicine is able to pare and wipe away the blemish 1704 J. Harris *Lex Techn*, Detersive Medicines, are such as are used to cleanse the Body from sluggish, viscous, and glutinous Humours. 1782 W. F. Martyn *Geog. Mag.* I. 734 Laying open the wound, and applying a detersive plaister 1818 Cooper & Travers *Surg. Ess.* I. (ed. 3) 167 Stimulant detersive applications which have been made to the part

B *sb* A cleansing agent. in the general and medical senses

1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg.* XXVI. XIV. (1678) 638 Neither with a painful and dire ulcer doth any other than a liquid detersive agree 1665 G. Harvey *Adv. agst Plague* 26 A Dysentery is stopt by a Detersive mixt with a Narcotick 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 199 The pulp is a warm pungent detersive 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 228 Serving as detersives of the grosser humours of commercial life 1862 S. Lucas *Secularia* 114 *note*, Bristol was celebrated for its soap Richard of Devizes refers in his history to its manufacture of this famous detersive

Hence **Dete·rsively** *adv.*, **Dete·rsiveness.**

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Detersiveness*, cleansing Quality [Also 1775 in Ash] 1742 Bailey, *Detersively*, cleansingly [Also 1864 in Webster, etc.]

†**Dete·rsory,** *a.* and *sb* *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dēters-*. see prec. + -ory.] = Detersive *a* and *sb*

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 97 From the commistion of these two will proceed one moderate detersory

Detest (dĭte·st), *v* [a. F. *déteste-r* (Villon, 15th c.), ad. L. *dētestāre* (*-ārī*) to execrate while calling God to witness, to denounce, abhor, renounce, f. De- I. 1, down + *testārī* to bear witness, call to witness]

†**1.** *trans.* To curse, calling God to witness; to express abhorrence of, denounce, execrate *Obs.*

1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 The saide marriage was prohibited and detested by the lawes of almighty god 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot* (1821) I. 62 He began, be lang orisone, to detest the insolence, avarice and unnaturall hatrent of the kingis sonnis 1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) I. 733/2 All that were about him being amazed, utterly detested the fact 1627 Hakewill *Apol.* II. VII. § 5 The fearefull inhabitants of Putyole flying through the dark crying out and detesting their Calamities. 1632 Ll. Grys tr. *Velleius Paterc* 254 All posteritie shall with exclamations detest thy fact 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* XXXVII. 147 We did not a little detest amongst ourselves both the Fonsecas and the Maduireyras, but much more the Devil, that wrought us this mischief *a*1745 Swift *Hen. I* Wks. 1768 IV. 275 With bitter words, detesting the pride and insolence of Henry

2 To feel abhorrence of; to hate or dislike intensely; to abhor, abominate

*a*1535 More *Wks.* 422 (R.), I finde in Erasmus my derlyng yᵗ he detesteth and abhorreth the errours and heresies that Tyndall plainly teacheth 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 528 To caus all man for to detaist sic thing 1550 Crowley *Last Trumpe* 1292 A vile slaue that doth all honestie deteste 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 111 Learn. of Diogenes to detest women, be they neuer so comely 1602 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. v. 220 A colour she abhorres, and a fashion shee detests 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 240 His owne pallat detested them 1792 Burke *Corr.* (1844) III. 391 My party principles must lead me to detest the French revolution, in the act, in the spirit, in the consequences, and most of all, in the example 1833 Ht. Martineau *Tale of Lyne* VII. 130, I detest the very name *Mod.* To marry a man whom she detests!

b. with *infin.* or *clause rare*

*a*1553 Philpot *Wks.* (1842) 410 Why dost thou so much detest to grant that we obtain the divine justice through faith 1647 G. Palmer *Sectaries Unm.* 52, I detest to think of it 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. VI. § 51 The Justice of the Land detesteth that the Judge should himself be an Accuser.

†**3** To renounce solemnly or under oath; to abjure. *Obs. rare*

1688 *Answ. Talon's Plea* 23 They openly detested their faults either by themselves or by their Ambassadours.

¶ Misused for *attest, protest, testify*

1562 Phaer *Æneid* VIII. Y iij b, He shewd also the sacrid groue of Argilethus heath, Detesting in that place where Greekish gest was done to death 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* I. IV. 160 But (I detest) an honest maid as euer broke bread 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* I. II. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 17, I detest, Sir Cutt, I did not thinke he had bin halfe the scholler he is.

Hence **Dete·sting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Abominacion*, detesting *a*1622 Ainsworth *Annot. Ps.* LXIX. 25 Powre out upon them thy detesting ire 1625 Bp. Mountagu *App. Cæsar* 57 In their Abhorring and Detesting of it 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) III. VI. III. 366 Virtue wou'd be seen with this Hand, turn'd downwards as in a detesting manner, and with abhorrence

†**Dete·st,** *sb. Obs. rare* [f. prec. vb.] Detestation, hearty hatred.

1638 R. Baillie *Lett. & Jrnls* (1841) I. 74 With the increase of detest of the authors 1671 *True Nonconf.* 33 One cause, sufficient to produce a just detest

Detestabi·lity. [f. next: see -ity] In med. L. *dētestābilitās* (Du Cange)] The quality of being detestable; detestableness

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. IV, As young ladies are to mankind precisely the most delightful in those years so young gentlemen do then attain their maximum of detestability. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* VI. 1943 There let Both teach, both learn detestability!

Detestable (dĭte·stăb'l), *a* [a. F. *détestable* (1380 in Hatzf.), ad. L. *dētestābilis*, f. *dētestārī*. see -ble Originally *detesta ble*; in Spenser and Shaks *de testable*]

1. To be detested, intensely hateful or odious; execrable, abominable

1461 *Liber Pluscardensis* XI. VIII. (1877) I. 387 To mak ws till oure Makare detestabile *c*1477 Caxton *Jason* 75 The terrible dragon cast upon me a gobet of the most detestable infeccion that euer was *c*1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* XIV. 331 What saist thou, fole destestable? 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 34 Theyr presumpcion is to god moost detestable & hatefull 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Litany, The bishop of Rome and all his detestable enormities 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* V. I. 94 Oh detestable villaine! Call'st thou that Trimming? 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. I. 26 That detestable sight 1702 Penn in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 132 Busy at that detestable work, privateering 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 256 That detestable transaction ended in the death of Mr. Yorke 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 396 The detestable ornamentation of the Alhambra 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. VII. 89 Along edges of detestable granular ice.

2 quasi-*adv.* Detestably.

1610 *Histrio-m.* II. 108 O detestable good!

Dete·stableness. [f. prec. + -ness] The quality of being detestable, extreme hatefulness or odiousness

1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* II. 11 Oh these sinnes cannot be brooked for the foulenesse and detestablenesse of them 1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 80 To instruct the people touching the Solidity of our Reformed Religion and of the Detestableness of Popery *a*1729 Clarke *Serm.* I. xl. (R.), The unfitness and abominableness, and detestableness and profaneness of any uncleanness or impurity appearing in the Temple of God 1883 H. Klanfdy tr. *Ten Brink's Early Lit.* 280 Now the theme is the baseness, the detestableness, of this earthly world

Dete·stably, *adv* [f. as prec. + -ly [2]] In a detestable manner; execrably, abominably

1531-2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 Perjurie is detestably vsed to the disheritaunce and great damage of many 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 14 It would sauour so detestably in Gods nostrils, hee were neuer able to endure it. *a*1716 South (J.), A temper of mind rendering men so detestably bad, that [etc.] 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* III. 62 God grant you are mad! else you are detestably wicked!

†**Dete·stant,** *a.* and *sb* *Obs* [f. Detest *v.* after F. *détestant*, L. *dētestānt-em* pr. pple. see -ant]

A *adj* Detesting, full of detestation.

1650 W. Brough *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 16 He that is detestant of the corruption

B *sb* One who detests; a detester

1648 T. Hill *Truth & Love* Ep. Ded., He is a Detestant of divers Opinions of Rome *a*1670 Hackpt *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 122 (D.) Detestants of the Romish idolatry

†**Dete·state,** *v. Obs* ? *rare.* [f. L. *dētestāt-*, ppl. stem of *dētestāre* (*-ārī*) to Detest: see -ate [3] 5] By-form of Detest *v.*

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* Pref. 6 a, This worlde, whiche as a mortall enemy the doctrine of the Ghospel dooeth detestate and abhorre. 1649 *State Trials, Col. J. Lilburne* (R.), Well therefore might the lord president detestate star chamber examinations

Detestation (dĭtestē·ɪ̯ʃən) [a. F. *détestation* (14th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*), ad. L. *dētestātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dētestārī* to Detest]

†**1** Public or formal execration (of a thing), formal testifying against anything *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 285 For the detestacion of that dede, the Frenche men made a statute that noo woman after here scholde reioyce the realme of Fraunce 1590 Swinburne *Testaments* 274 In these cases the testament is void, in detestation of such odious shiftes and practises *a*1633 Austin *Medit.* (1635) 216 St. Paul rent his Garments in detestation of it 1658 T. Wall *Charac. Enemies Ch.* (1659) 50 The unreasonable creature in detestation of the sinner whom it serves, is made obnoxious to temporal punishment 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 108 [Galgacus] by his rough Oratory in detestation of Servitude and the Roman Yoke, having [etc.].

2. The feeling or mental state of detesting, intense dislike or hatred; abhorrence, loathing

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 12 To the great detestacyon & uttermost despysyng of all the transitory goodes of this worlde 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 40 Induce them to the feare of God, and utter detestation of al synne 1560 R. Cole *Justice Vind.* Pref. 15, I did in detestation of the thing set myself to make these observations upon it 1688 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 436 Something which he had some time call'd a Dislike, sometime an Abhorrence, sometime a Detestation of the Pr. of Orange's proceedings 1779-81 Johnson *L. P.*, *Rowe* Wks. III. 30 The fashion of the time was, to accumulate upon Lewis all that can raise horrour and detestation 1834 Macaulay *Ess.*, *Pitt* (1854) 296 The object of the Duchess of Marlborough's fiercest detestation 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 189 His detestation of priests and lawyers.

b. *To hold* or *have in detestation*: to regard with hatred or abhorrence, to abominate. *To be in detestation*: to be held in abhorrence, to be detested

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 65, I have the state of these times in great detestation *Ibid.* 155 Such as told you truth were in contempt, disdain, hate, and detestation 1607 Rowlands *Famous Hist.* 46 Let God and man hold me in detestation 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. 6 They held all sea-faring persons in detestation 1847 Marryat *Childr. N. Forest* XII, One who is joined to a party which I hold in detestation.

3 *concr.* That which is detested, the object of intense dislike

1728 Swift *Mullinix & Timothy*, Thou art grown the detestation of all thy party 1792 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) III. 343 This business is becoming more and more the public detestation 1849 C. Bronte *Shirley* I. 10 As if he were the darling of the neighbourhood being, as he is, its detestation

Dete·sted, *ppl. a* [f. Detest *v.* + -ed] Intensely disliked or hated; abominated; held in abhorrence; odious.

1552 Huloet, Detested, *abominatus* 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.*

IV 1 31 Guiltie of detested crimes. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav* 73 With such heathenish and detested Oratory 1791 Cowper *Iliad* VI 438 Both Paris and my most detested self 1805 Southey *Madoc in Azt* xx, Let a curse . For ever follow the detested name.

Hence **Dete·stedly** *adv*, with detestation

1836 E Howard *R Reefer* xxxiii, Who viewed the West India station detestedly

Dete·ster. [f as prec. + -er¹.] One who detests; a cordial hater; an abhorrer, abominator

1611 Cotgr, *Abhorrant*, an abhorrer, detester, loather 1651 Fuller *Abel Rediv* (1867) II 99 A detester of controversies 1779 Sheridan *Critic* I ii, A detester of visible brickwork. 1863 Sala *Capt Dangerous* I ix. 254 Known as stanch detesters of the House of Hanover

Dete·stful, *a. rare.* [f. Detest *v* (or ? *sb*) + -ful.] Hateful, odious.

1654 Cokaine *Dianea* II 116 Thou hast tormented them with a Ghost, with a Phantasme so noyous, so detestfull

†**Detestine,** †**Detestiue,** *a Sc Obs.* [irreg. f. Detest *v*.] Detestable

1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* II 975 But bad me sone pas hine Vnto the nine nobillis of excellence, Quhair I gat not be ansueir detestine *Ibid.* III 369 The law positiue It did suspend, and haldis as detestiue.

†**Dete·xt,** *ppl. a. Obs.*—° [In form, ad. L *dētextus*, pa pple of *dētexĕre* to weave off, finish weaving; but with the prefix taken as De- I. 6.]

1623 Cockeram, *Detext*, vnwouen.

Deteyn(e, -nour, obs. ff Detain, Detainer.

Detful(l, obs form of Debtful.

Deth(e, obs form of Death *sb* ; also of Death *a* and *v* = deaf.

Detheorize see De- II. 1.

Dethronable (dĭˈprōu năbˈl), *a.* [f next + -able] Liable to be dethroned

1644 Bp Maxwell *Prerog. Chr Kings* Introd 3, Kings are censurable, punishable, and dethronable. *Ibid.* 1. 11 They are deposable and dethronable by the people

Dethrone (dĭˈprōn), *v.* [f. De- II 2 + Throne cf F *détrôner*, in 16th c. *detroner* (Littré), Cotgr *desthroner* 'to disthronize'; cf also Disthrone, Disthronize]

trans To remove from the throne; to deprive of royal or sovereign authority and dignity; to depose (a ruling prince).

1609 Bp W. Barlow *Answ Nameless Cath* 153 Authoritie to de-Throan and de-Crowne Princes *a* 1649 Drumm of Hawth *Poems* Wks (1711) 15 Then let them do their worst, since thou art gone! Raise whom they list to thrones, enthron'd dethrone 1790 Burke *Fr Rev* 43 The question of dethroning, or, if these gentlemen like the phrase better, 'cashiering', kings 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* VI 121 That Artaxerxes whom Cyrus attempted to dethrone.

b *transf* and *fig*

1648 Boyle *Seraph Love* vi (1700) 42 Love, by dethroning Reason doth kill the Man. 1761 Hume *Hist Eng* III lxi 319 The republicans being dethroned by Cromwell 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 604 Dethrone the sin that would rule over your frail nature.

Hence **Dethro·ned** *ppl. a*, **Dethro·ning** *vbl sb.*

1648 Prynne *Speech in Parlt* 4 Dec (1649) 75 By a speedy publique dethroning and decolling of the King as the Army-Remonstrants advise 1705 J Philips *Blenheim* (R.), His dethron'd compeers 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 136 Compensations for dethroned princes 1892 *Athenæum* 27 Aug 299/1 The story is that Nero's wife Poppæa is the head of a plot for her husband's dethroning and slaughter

Dethronement (dĭˈprōuˑnmĕnt). [f. prec vb. + -ment: cf. mod F. *détrônement.*] The action of dethroning, or fact of being dethroned; deposition from kingly authority.

1707 *Lond Gaz.* No 4365/1 The News. of the Dethronement of the Grand Signior. 1820 Keats *Hyperion* II 315 In midst of this dethronement horrible 1849 H Rogers *Ess* (1860) III. 179 The boasted prerogative of Reason is also that of a limited monarch; and its attempt to make itself absolute can only end in its own dethronement 1852 Grote *Greece* II lxxvi X. 66 The frequent dethronements and assassinations of Kings.

Dethroner (dĭˈprōuˑnəɹ). [f Dethrone + -er¹] One who dethrones (a king, etc).

1649 Arnway *Tablet* (1661) 176 (T) The hand of our dethroners hath prevailed 1817 Southey *Fun. Song Princess Charlotte*, Passive as that humble spirit, Lies his bold dethroner too 1833 Mrs. Browning *Prometh Bound* Poems 1850 I. 186 The name of his dethroner who shall come.

†**Dethroni·ze,** *v Obs rare* [See Dethrone and -ize, and cf. Disthronize] = Dethrone. Hence †**Dethroniza·tion** = Dethronement

1611 Speed *Hist Gt. Brit* IX xi (1632) 682 The Queene . aduertised of her husbands dethronization 1656 S. Holland *Zara* (1719) 66 We are in daily danger of dethronizing by the malevolent combinations of Cursed spirits 1691 Wood *Ath Oxon* (R.), To persuade the king..to consent to the 4 votes of dethronizing him.

Detie, obs form of Ditty.

Detinue (de tĭnĭū). *Law.* Also 5 detenewe, detunue, -now, detynu(e, 7 detinu (detiny). [a. OF *detenue* (1313, Godef) detention, (— Rom. type **dētenūta*) f. pa pple. of *detenir* to detain] The act of detaining or withholding what is due (see Detain *v.* 2); *spec.* unlawful detention of a personal chattel belonging to another. *Obs.* exc. as in b

1563–87 in Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 348/1 Philip de Valous . we haue gently requested you . to that intent you should haue rendered unto us our lawfull right and inheritance to the Crowne of Fraunce, which from us you haue by great wrong and force detained we well perceiue you meane to persecuere in the same your purpose and iniurious detinue 1598 Kitchin *Courts Leet* (1675) 148 Detinue of Goods may be sued 16 T Adams *Wks* (1861–2) I 145 (D) There are that will restore some, but not all let the creditors be content with one of four But this little detiny is great iniquity. 1643 Prynne *Sov Power Parl* III 46 [citing *Act* 11 *Rich II* c 1] Taking, leading away, or detinue of any horses or of any other beasts 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s v, The damages sustained by the detinue.

b. *Action of detinue* an action at law to recover a personal chattel (or its value) wrongfully detained by the defendant So *writ of detinue*

1467 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 376 Accions of dette, trespass and detenewe. 1514 Fitzherb *Just Peas* (1538) 123 Every man maye sue for the same by accion of detinue 1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt Parall.* 20 One of the parties may haue an action of dette for the money, and the other a writte of Detinue for the wares 1677 Wycherley *Plain Dealer* III. (Routl.) 123/2 I'll bring my action of detinue or trover 1768 Blackstone *Comm* III. 151 If I lend a man a horse, and he afterwards refuses to restore it the regular method for me to recover possession is by action of *detinue* 1845 Ld Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) VI. cxxviii 143 The remedy was at law by an action of trover or detinue.

c Also *detinue* = action or writ of detinue.

a 1626 Bacon *Max & Uses Com Law* III (1636) 20 In a detinue brought by a feme against the executors of her husband. 1803 J Marshall *Const Opin* I (1839) 21 The judgment in detinue is for the thing itself or its value. 1875 Poste *Gaius* IV Comm (ed 2) 650 Trover and Detinue, which were brought to recover movable property. were kinds of Trespass, that is of action on delict.

†**Deti·thonize,** *v Obs* [f. De- II. 1 + Tithon-ic (f. Gr. Τιθωνός, the spouse of Eos or Aurora) + -ize] *trans.* To deprive (light) of actinic or chemical power.

1843 *Mech. Mag* XXXIX. 170 As if the light, being detithonized in passing through the larger mass, lost its energy in producing chemical action

†**Deto·mb,** *v Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. De- II. 2 b + Tomb *sb.*] *trans.* To deliver from the tomb.

1607 Sir R Ayton *Pref. Verses* in *Earl of Stirling's Monarch Trag*, Crownes, throwne from Thrones to Tombes, detomb'd arise To match thy Muse with a Monarchicke theame

Detonable (de tŏnăbˈl), *a.* [f. L. *dētonāre* (see next) + -ble] Capable of detonation

1884 Eissler *Mod High Explosives* III 68 These grades of dynamite are only rendered detonable by the admixture of explosive salts

Detonate (de tŏnēˈt, dē-), *v* [f. L. *dētonāt-*, ppl stem of *dētonāre* to thunder down or forth (f De- I 1, 2 + *tonāre* to thunder), after F. *détoner* (1680 in Hatz.-Darm.) in the modern sense.]

1. *intr.* To produce a loud noise by the sudden liberation of gas in connexion with chemical decomposition or combination; to explode with sudden loud report (as when heated or struck)

1729 Shelvocke *Artillery* II. 89 Saltpeter. detonates, or makes a Noise in the Fire 1807 T. Thomson *Chem* (ed 3) II 140 Hydrogen gas and nitrous oxide gas detonate violently .when a strong red heat is applied, or when the electric spark is made to pass through the mixture. 1859 R F Burton *Centr. Afr* in *Jrnl Geog Soc.* XXIX. 78 Metals are ever rusty, percussion caps will not detonate, gunpowder refuses to ignite. 1864 H Spencer *Biol.* I 8 Iodide of nitrogen detonates on the slightest touch.

b *fig* To give vent to sudden anger or other violent feeling, to 'explode'. (Also *trans.*).

1836 *Blackw Mag* XXXIX 309 He is notoriously choleric, and detonates upon the object nearest to him like one of his own chlorides 1859 *Chamb Jrnl.* XI. 258 It seemed to me that it would be quite a natural conclusion . that Blodger should detonate 'Committed as a rogue'.

c To make a thundering noise, to 'thunder'. *rare*

1853 Miss E S. Sheppard *Ch. Auchester* III. 190 The drum detonated and was still.

2. *trans* To cause to explode with sudden loud report, in the act of chemical decomposition or combination.

1801 *Phil Trans* XCI 378 By detonating sulphuret of antimony and nitrate of potash, in a crucible, he obtained a mass, which [etc] 1808 Henry *ibid* XCVIII 290 Detonate the mixture, and observe the amount of the diminution after the explosion 1880 *Daily News* 27 Mar 5/4 The destruction of the reef known as Hell Gate, in East River, New York, when something like 49,915 lb [of dynamite] was detonated at once 1890 Noble in *Nature* 28 Sept, One . cause which has made gunpowder so successful an agent for the purposes of the artillerist is that it is a mixture, not a definite chemical combination, that it is not possible to detonate it.

†3 To convert (a flint gun) into a 'detonator'. *Obs nonce-use*

1824 Col. P. Hawker *Instr Y Sportsm.* 69, I have since had a double gun *detonated* to my order.

Detonating (de tŏnĕˈtĭŋ), *ppl a* [f. prec. + -ing 2.] That detonates a. That explodes with sudden loud report, explosive, as *detonating gas*; b. That causes, or is used in producing, detonation, as *detonating primer, tube*; c. *esp.* That explodes by a blow, or is used in explosion by percussion, as *detonating hammer, powder*

Detonating ball, a toy ball filled with a fulminating powder, exploding on percussion; *detonating bulb*, the small glass bulb also called *Prince Rupert's drop*, which flies to pieces on a slight scratch; *detonating gun*, a fire arm which is fired by means of a detonating agent (as a percussion-cap) instead of by the application of a match or spark

1808 Henry *Epit Chem* (ed 5) 131 By firing it in a detonating tube over mercury *Ibid* 224 A new detonating compound of silver. 1814 *Ann Reg* 324 These detonating-balls were calculated to effect abundant mischief 1817 *Sporting Mag* L 257, I got from Joseph Manton a detonating gun 1824 Col P Hawker *Instr Y Sportsm* 67 To fire with detonating powder, the gun requires to be much stronger than that used for a flint 1840 Blaine *Encycl Sports* (1870) 752 The Percussion or Detonating System of Gun Firing 1856 *Engineer* 428/2 (*heading*) Detonating Arms *Ibid*, A cap containing detonating powder, covered by a preparation of shellac 1869 *Echo* 9 Oct, 'It is dangerous to play with edged', and still more with detonating 'tools' 1879 Lockyer *Elem Astron* iii 138 At times meteors are heard to explode with great noise; these are called detonating meteors.

Detonation (detŏnēˈ·ʃən, dē-). [a F *détonation*, noise of explosion, n. of action from *détoner* to Detonate] The action of detonating.

1 *Chem.* 'The noise accompanying the sudden decomposition or combination of substances, and due to the concussion of the air resulting from the sudden production of a large quantity of gas' (Watts *Dict Chem.*); hence, explosion accompanied with a sudden loud report.

1677–86 W Harris *Lemery's Chym* (ed 2) 41 Detonation is a noise that is made when the Volatile parts of any mixture do rush forth with impetuosity it is also called Fulmination. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh* 55 Common Niter in its detonation or alcalisation with coales, acquires a green colour 1704 J Harris *Lex Techn*, Detonation is a Chymical word expressing the Thundring Noise that is often made by a mixture being enkindled in the containing Vessel 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I 107 This experiment is dangerous, as it is often accompanied with violent detonations 1864 Spencer *Biol* I. 8 Percussion produces detonation in sulphide of nitrogen

2 *gen* A loud noise as of thunder, a violent explosive report, e g in a volcanic eruption

1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol* (1875) II. II. xxvi 28 The great Crater testified by its loud detonations [etc] 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys Sc* xxvi (1849) 283 The detonations [from the eruption in Sumbawa 1815] were heard in Sumatra 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* iv 112 After each detonation globes of white vapour were formed 1875 *Wonders Phys World* II ii 201 They attribute the movements and detonations to the expansion of the ice.

b. The action of causing a substance to detonate.

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl*, *Detonation* denotes the operation, of expelling the impure, volatile, and sulphureous part, out of antimony 1758 *Elaboratory laud Open* Introd. 58 The chemists have called the operation, detonation, or deflagration 1827 Faraday *Chem Manip.* xvi 433 A tube for detonation.

3 *fig* A sudden utterance or expression of anger or other violent feeling; an 'explosion'.

1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 79 As Rousseau, then eloquent, as Byron prime in poet's power,—Detonations, fulgurations, smiles 1882 Stevenson *New Arab. Nts* (1884) 296 Detonations of temper were not unfrequent 1892 Rosebery *Pitt* xi 179 It was impossible for Pitt after his detonations and activity of the autumn to prevent the agitation of the Catholic Question.

Detonative (de·tŏnĕˈtĭv), *a* [f L *dētonāt-*, ppl. stem of *dētonāre* to Detonate + -ive.] Having the property of detonating; of the nature of a detonation.

1875 C. F. Chandler in Eissler *Mod. High Explosives* (1884) iii. 69 When the gunpowder is exploded by nitroglycerine, its explosion becomes instantaneous, it becomes detonative; it occurs at a much higher temperature. 1888 *Evening Standard* 11 Feb 4/4 The water which runs through the factory is highly detonative

Detonator (de tŏnēˈtəɹ) [Agent-noun, in L form, f. *dētonāre* to Detonate: see -or] Something that detonates; a contrivance for producing detonation, as a percussion-cap, a railway fog-signal. †*spec.* A detonating gun (*obs.*): see Detonating

1822 *Sporting Mag* IX. 156 Somewhat of a contrast this, to our expensive detonators 1825 Col. P. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 283 An old flint gun which put me out, after the detonators 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I 104 Bringing his own double barrel detonator with a good supply of caps and cut wadding 1871 Tyndall *Fragm Sc* (1879) I x 319 By the ignition of a fuse associated with a detonator, the guncotton should be fired. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Jan 6/1 When the signal is placed on the railway plate the ends of the band are drawn out and bent under the surface of the rail, upon which the detonator (as the fog signal is also called) then rests securely.

†**Deto·nd,** *v Obs. rare*—°. [ad L *dētondē-re*, f. De- I. 2 + *tondēre* to clip.] *trans* To shave, poll.

1623 Cockeram, *Detonded*, poled.

†**De·tonize,** *v. Obs.* [f F. *détoner* to detonate + -ize.] = Detonate (*trans.* and *intr*). Hence †**Detonization** = Detonation

1731 S Hale *Stat. Ess.* I 277 The fumes of detonized nitre 1804 tr. *Fourcroy* (Webster 1828), This precipitate detonizes with a considerable noise 1828 Webster, *Detonization*, the act of exploding, as certain combustible bodies.

Deto·nsure. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *dētons-*, ppl. stem of *dētondēre*: see Detond and -ure.] Shaving, polling (*affected* or *humorous*)

1819 *Blackw Mag* V 639 That able-bodied barber .. insisting upon the immediate detonsure of you.

Detorsion, var of DETORTION.

†Detort (dĭtǭ·ɪt), *v Obs* [f L *dētort-*, ppl stem of *dētorquēre* to twist or turn aside, twist or turn out of shape, distort, f. DE- I. 2 + *torquēre* to twist Cf. F. *détordre*]

1. *trans.* To turn aside from the purpose, to twist, wrest, pervert (*esp.* words or sayings) (Common in 17th c)

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen VIII* (1878) 54 How miserably doth Tertullian wrest and wring the Levitt to detort it to the confirmation of his heresy. 1609 BP W BARLOW *Answ Nameless Cath.* 41 Schoolemen blasphemously detorting Scriptures 1620 BRINSLEY *Virgil* 39 Detorting to that purpose those things which Sibyl had prophecied 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 1 And Lorets Chappell . On Angells backes, from Nazareth detorted 1682 DRYDEN *Relig Laici* Pref. (Globe) 187 The Fanatics have detorted those texts of Scripture 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T More* I 87 In these days good words are so detorted from their original and genuine meaning.

b. To extract (by perversion of the sense).

a 1612 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 185 The Donatists racked and detorted thus much from this place, That [etc] 1824 SOUTHEY *Bk of Ch.* (1841) 355 Conclusions as uncharitable as ever were detorted from Scripture

2 To deprave by perversion of form; *pa pple.* perverted, corrupted (of words).

1605 CAMDEN *Rem* 54 Garret, for Gerard, and Gerald see Everard, for from thence they are detorted, if we beleeve Gesnerus 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 705 *Ἀγριπτον* is wilde succe, whence its nomenclature is detorted

Hence **Deto·rted** *ppl a*, **Deto·rting** *vbl sb.*

1550 BALE *Apol.* 129 Nowe wyll I shewe some of hys detorted scriptures 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl* 306 By miserable detorting of a worde or two 1692 WAGSTAFFE *Vind Carol.* Introd 2 Under the false detorted Names of Law, Justice, and Honour of the Nation.

Detortion, -sion (dĭtǭ·ɪʃən) Now *rare* or *Obs.* [n of action f L. *dētorquēre*, ppl stem *dētort-* and *dētors-*: see DETORT. Cf. OF. *detorsion*]

†1 The action of 'detorting'; twisting, wresting, perversion of meaning. *Obs.*

1598 *Ord for Prayer* in *Liturg Serv Q Eliz* (1847) 681 By a blasphemous application or rather detortion of that excellent Scripture *Unum necessarium*, One thing is necessary 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 69 A depraving adulteration, a sacrilegious detorsion 1728 EARBERY tr *Burnet's St Dead* I. 135 A rash and bold Detorsion of the sacred Scriptures.

2. In physical sense: Distortion. *rare.*

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exped.* (1856) 512 Refracted detortion very great

Detour, ‖ **détour** (dĭtūə·ɪ, ‖ detūr), *sb.* [a. mod F. *détour* turning off, change of direction, in OF. *destor, -tour*, orig **destorn*; f *destorner* now *détourner* turn away, f. *des-*, L. *dis-* + *tourner* to turn] A turning or deviation from the direct road, a roundabout or circuitous way, course, or proceeding. In 18th c. mostly *fig.*, now usually *lat.*

1738 WARBURTON *Div Legat.* I 63 After many *Detours*, Mr. Bayle is at length brought to own [etc]. 1780 H WALPOLE *Let to W. Mason* 1 Nov, We are above *détours* 1794 R H LEE in *Washington's Writ* (1892) XII. 417 *note*, Upon our guard against all the arts and *détours* of the subtlest policy. 1807 SIR R C HOARE *Tour in Ireland* 237, I was amply recompensed for this *detour*. 1809 SCOTT *Fam. Lett* 14 June (1894) I 137, I ought in conscience to have made ten thousand pretty détours about all this 1825 *Ibid.* 22 Jan II 230 Perhaps they may make a détour in their journey to see you. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind* (1871) 242 Rhyming [words] sometimes have driven the most straightforward of poets into an awkward *détour*. 1877 BLACK *Green Past* xliv (1878) 357 To avoid these ruts we made long detours.

Hence **Detour** *v intr.*, to make a detour; to turn aside from the direct way; to go round about.

1836 *Tait's Mag* III 481 This has been a busy week; rambling and climbing, touring and detouring 1837 *New Monthly Mag* LI 192 We detoured again to the right

Deto·xicate, *v. nonce-wd.* [f DE- II 1 + L. *toxic-um* poison, after *intoxicate*.] *trans* To deprive of poisonous qualities.

1867 *Pall Mall G.* No. 729 2043/2 Defecated, detoxicated, and deodorized.

†Detra·ct, *sb. Obs rare.* [ad. L. *dētractus* a taking away, f. *dētrahĕre*: see DETRACT *v*] Protráction, delay: cf. DETRACT *v.* 6

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 353/1 Without delay and other detract of time

†Detra·ct, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L *dētract-us*, pa. pple of *dētrahĕre* to draw off or away: see next.] Extracted, taken out

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* XII. 171 The bonys Detracte of Duracyne

Detract (dĭtræ·kt), *v.* Also 6 *Sc.* **detrack.** [f. L. *dētract-* ppl stem of *dētrahĕre* to draw off or away, take away, pull down, disparage, etc, f. DE- I. 2 + *trahĕre* to draw. Cf F. *détracter* (1530 in Hatz.-Darm.) In some senses app. directly representing L. *dētractāre* or *dētrectāre*, to decline, refuse, pull down violently, depreciate, freq of *dētrahĕre*.

(The chronological order of the senses in English is not that of their original development; sense 3 being the earliest)]

I. To take away, take from, take reputation from.

1. *trans* To take away, withdraw, subtract, deduct, abate: **a** some part *from* (rarely †*to*) a whole (Now usually with a quantitative object, as *much, something*, etc)

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1874) I 17 Some time addynge, somtyme detractinge and takinge away such thinges as semeth me necessary and superflue 1571 DIGGES *Pantom* II XXIII P ij b, Then 36 detracted from 48 leueth 12 1591 SHAKS 1 *Hen VI*, V IV 142 Shall I Detract so much from that prerogatiue, As to be call'd but Viceroy? 1622 S WARD *Christ is All in All* (1627) 25 All defects detract nothing to the happiness of him that [etc] 1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man* IV IV 326 To which there can be nothing added, nor detracted, without a blemish *a* 1696 E SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 207 Let the magnitude AB be equimultiple of CD, as the part detracted AE is of the part detracted CF. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* lxix, That first great grief which . detracts something from the buoyancy of the youngest life.

†**b** something *from* a possessor, etc *Obs*

1607 *Schol Disc agst Antichr.* 1 II 97 They vilifie it and detract much authoritie from it 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 13 P 1 A Lady takes all you detract from the rest of her Sex to be a Gift to her 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig Tithes* 1 17 We rob him, whenever we detract from his Ministers any part of that Maintenance

2 *absol.* or *intr* To take away a portion Usually *to detract from* to take away from, diminish, lessen (a quality, value, authority, etc).

a 1592 H SMITH *Wks* (1866–7) I 65 To the testament of him that is dead, no man addeth or detracteth 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* VI (1700) 89 This may be urged to detract from its Authority 1799 COLEBROOKE in *Life* (1873) 446 The sight detracted from the pleasure with which the landscape might be viewed 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II 101 These circumstances detract from the weight of the decision 1863 D G MITCHELL *My Farm of Edgewood* 47 This alteration was of so old a date as not to detract from the venerable air of the house

b Connoting depreciation . cf 3 c

1593 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* III VIII (1611) 100 To detract from the dignity thereof, were to injury euen God himselfe 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 212 Our late Historiographers detracting from his worthy praises. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I 5 Without detracting from the real merit which abounds in the imperial law, I hope I may have leave to assert [etc] 1882 B D W. RAMSAY *Recoll Mil Serv* I VIII 172 There were always some ready to detract from his fair fame.

†**c.** quasi-*trans.* (in loose const) *Obs rare*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 452 In Revenge he would have Detracted, and lessen'd his Territories. 1785 JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks 1859 I 417 To detract, add to, or alter them as you please.

3. *trans* To take away from the reputation or estimation of, to disparage, depreciate, belittle, traduce, speak evil of Now *rare*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr* IV. i 417 Thei backbiten and detracten the clergie 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 91 Lat wse forgiff thayme quhilk detrackis and speikis euil of wse 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* I i, To .. detract His greatest actions 1618 BOLTON *Florus* IV II 265 Cato detracted Pompey, and found fault with his actions 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* I. II, Such as may Detract my actions and life hereafter 1890 [see DETRACTED below] 1891 SMILES *Jasmin* VII 93 Jasmin, like every person envied or perhaps detracted, had his hours of depression.

†**b.** *absol.* To speak disparagingly; to use or practise detraction *Obs*

1605 BP HALL *Medit. & Vows* I. § 7 So would there not be so many open mouthes to detract and slaunder 1620 SHAKS. *Temp* II II 96 To vtter foule speeches, and to detract 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch Scand.* Portrait, Adepts who rail by precept, and detract by rule.

†**c.** *intr* with *from* (†*of*)

c 1590 GREENE *Fr Bacon* vii. 66 Dar'st thou detract and derogate from him? 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Num* XIII 33 They detracted from the Land, which they had viewed. 1683 D A *Art Converse* 106 They detract generally of all Mankind

†**II** To draw away, off, out.

†**4** *trans.* To draw away or aside, withdraw, divert (*from* an action or undertaking); *refl.* and *intr* To withdraw, refrain *Obs*

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl* in Arb. *Garner* III 110 My Lord Marshal whom no danger detracted from doing his enterprise 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng Pop Cerem.* Ep C, There are too many Professours who detract themselves from undergoing lesser hazards for the Churches liberty 1643 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 104 Long experience hath taught their General wisely to detract from fighting 1802 *Hatred* I 211 [To] detract their attention from every thing foreign

†**5.** To draw or pull off. *Obs rare.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 486 The skins of sheep when the wool is detracted and pulled off from them

†**6** To draw out, lengthen in duration, protract, delay, usually in phr *to detract time*. *Obs*

1569 SIR J HAWKINS in *Hawkins' Voy* (1878) 73 To detract further time 1579 CHURCHYARD in Arb *Garner* IV. 206 The French Horsemen offered a skirmish, to detract time 1604 EDMONDS *Observ Cæsar's Comm.* 59 To linger and detract the war 1605 *Play Stucley* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) 188 Some let or other to detract our haste 1641 *Life Wolsey* in *Select Harl. Misc* (1793) 132, I would not have you to detract the time, for he is very sick.

†**b** *absol* or *intr* To delay *Obs.*

1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 333 Willing the Prince to come thither, and doo him homage, which when the Prince detracted to doo, the king gathered an army to compell him thereto. *a* 1592 GREENE *James IV* I 1, My zeal and ruth . Make me lament I did detract so long.

III = DETRECT.

†**7.** *trans.* To draw back from, decline, refuse, shun; to give up, relinquish, abandon. *Obs.*

1572 [see DETRACTING *vbl sb*] 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron* II. B b VII (N), The English men minding not to detract the battel, sharply encounter their enimies 1595 *Locrine* III IV, And if Thrasimachus detract the fight Let him not boast that Brutus was his eam 1600 ABP ABBOT *Exp Jonah* 634 Ionas detracting his Masters businesse 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy* (1810) III 135 The winde comming faire, the captaine and the master would by no means detract the purpose of our discovery 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton* 25 Neither held he off, and detracted fight.

Hence **Detra·cted** *ppl a* (see the various senses above), also as *sb* a calumniated person

1552 HULOET, Detracted, *detractus, rosus, suggillatus* 1890 T. J DUNCAN *Social Departure* 289 The detracted's enemies follow him

†**Detracta·tion.** *Obs rare* [f DETRACT *v.* + -ATION: perhaps ad L *dētractātio* or *dētrectātio*, from *dētractāre, -trectāre* to decline, refuse, also to detract from, depreciate, freq of *dētrahĕre*] = DETRACTION 2.

1563–87 FOXE *A & M* (1596) 283/1, I cannot speake unto you, but to your detractation 1646] MAINE *Serm* (1647) 8 So much Libell, or holy Detractation

Detra·ctatory, *a rare* [f DETRACT *v*, or L *dētractāre*. see prec. and -ORY] Of detracting or disparaging nature or tendency.

1860 *Chamb Jrnl* XIV. 251 It is harsh and detractatory towards the author's equals and superiors

Detracter, var. of DETRACTOR

Detracting (dĭtræ·ktɪŋ), *vbl sb.* [f DETRACT *v* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DETRACT, q v.; †protraction (*obs*); †shunning, avoiding (*obs*), disparagement, detraction

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II 83 b, Fabius so tempered Prudence with prowesse, that by detracting of battayle, and trayning Annibal from place to place, and skirmishing with hym, he minished hys puissaunce 1582 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist* I 1 (1591) 1 Detracting and envyous carping 1582 STYWARD *Mast Discipl* II 164 The detracting of time shall enforce vs to take counsaile when it is to late 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy* II II 135 The detracting of the time of our setting out 1613 JACKSON *Creed* I 331 The Iewes detractings of our Sauiour

Detracting (dĭtræ·ktɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec + -ING 2.] That detracts; given to detraction; disparaging, depreciative

1530 PALSGR 310/1 Detractyng, belongyng to detractyon, *detractoire* 1599 MARSTON *Sc. Villanie* II VI 201 Hence ye big-buzzing, little-bodied Gnats With your malignant, weake, detracting vaine 1674 tr *Scheffer's Lapland* V 14 They are of a censorious and detracting humor 1718 PRIDEAUX *Connection* II II 78 He had criticised in a very biting and detracting style 1824 L MURRAY *Eng Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 398 A man who is of a detracting spirit, will misconstrue the most innocent words.

Hence **Detra·ctingly** *adv*

1598 FLORIO, *Pratamente*, wickedly detractingly 1761 MURPHY *All in Wrong* V 1, I am not fond of speaking detractingly of a young lady 1818 COLERIDGE *Treat Method* in *Encycl Metrop*, *Mental Philos.* (1847) 16 Why Bacon should have spoken detractingly of such a man.

Detraction (dĭtræ·kʃən). [a F *détraction*, in 12th c *detraction* (Ph de Thaun), ad L *dētractiōn-em*, n of action from *dētrahĕre*: see DETRACT *v*] The action of detracting.

†**1** A taking away, subtraction, deduction, withdrawal. *Obs* or *arch.* exc as in b (Cf DETRACT *v.* 1, 2)

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec Ref* I li 130 Wherein .. we saw the additions, detractions, and corrections 1541 R COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 G IV, The detraction of blode ought to be doone in the partye .moste dystaunt, & then in the vlcerate parties 1648 BOYLE *Seraph Love* XX (1700) 127 With less detraction from their true Magnitude 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* VI 243, I approve rather of Incision, than of Detraction of the Callus 1817 SCORESBY in *Ann Reg* Chron 555 A detraction of vapour from the circumpolar regions

b A detracting, or part to be detracted *from* (merit, reputation, or the like), cf sense 2

1633 MILTON *Arcades* 11 Fame We may justly now accuse Of detraction from her praise Less than half we find expressed 1809 PINKNEY *Trav France* 263 There is one heavy detraction from the excellence of the Avignonese climate 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* V, Let it be no detraction from the merits of Miss Tox.

2 The action of detracting from a person's merit or reputation; the utterance of what is depreciatory or injurious to his reputation; depreciation, disparagement, defamation, calumny, slander (The earliest and the prevalent sense. cf. DETRACT *v* 3.)

1340 *Ayenb.* 10 Þo þet misziggeþ guode men behinde ham . þet me clepeþ þe zenne of detraccion *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 5531 With tonge woundyng Thurgh venemous detraccioun *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* XXXVI 145 Lesynges, & backbitinges, and detraccioues *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr Gd. Manners* (1570) G j, Be no tale bearer, vse not detraction 1599 MARSTON *Sco Villanie* 165 Enuies abhorred childe, Detraction 1659 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 53 By occasion of petty envies, and shamefull detractions. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No 102 P 5 Females addicted to Censoriousness and Detraction 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser II. (1873) 527 Flattery and detraction or evil-speaking are, as the phrase is, the Scylla and Charybdis of the tongue 1875 MANNING *Mission H Ghost* V. 139 To listen to detraction is as much an act of detraction as to speak it

†**3** Protraction (*of time*), delay. *Obs.* (Cf. DETRACT *v* 6.)

1579 FENTON *Gucciard* III (1599) 141 Mens mindes [began] to grow cold for the detraction and negligence which

the king used 1588 HOWARD *Let to Walsyngham* 14 June, The Commissioners cannot perceive whether they use the same to detract a time for a further device, and if our Commissioners do discover any detraction in them [etc] 1637 R HUMPHREY tr *St Ambrose* I 138 Lest through detraction of time, those sugred baits ingage too far

†4 Withdrawal, declinature, relinquishment. *Obs rare* (Cf DETRACT *v* 7.)

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist Philos* (1701) 620/2 For want of this renouncing or detraction

†**Detractious** (dĭtræ·kʃəs), *a Obs* [f DETRACTION. see -TIOUS.] Given to detraction; disparaging, calumnious

1626 T H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt* 202 Giue detractious tongues leaue to li[c]ke up dust 1755 JOHNSON, *Derogatory*, detractious

Detractive (dĭtræ·ktĭv), *a* [a OF. *detractif, -ive*, f. L. type **dētractīv-us*, f *dētract-*: see DETRACT *v.* and -IVE]

1. Conveying, of the nature of, or given to, detraction; disparaging, depreciative, defamatory, calumnious

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* VI 23 To saye wo1des detractiues 1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod, Bk of Days* 40 Whispering out detractive obloquies 1633 T MORTON *Discharge* 276 (T) An envious and detractive adversary 1767 GOLDSM *Rom Hist* (1786) II 342 Envious and detractive 1822 *Examiner* 154/1 Walpole shines more in the detractive and satirical, than in the candid and urbane

2 Tending to detract *from*: see DETRACT *v.* 2

1654 W MOUNTAGUE *Devoute Ess* II III § 2 (R) Admitting the being of evil not at all detractive from God 1830 *Examiner* 5/2 Looked upon as detractive from the merits of a production

†3 'Having the power to take or draw away' (T). *Obs.*

1580 E KNIGHT *Triall of Truth* 28 (T) [The surgeon] straightway will apply a detractive plaister.

Hence **Detractively** *adv*, **Detractiveness**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Detractiveness*, detracting Quality or Humour *Mod* A review detractively written.

Detractor (dĭtræ·ktəɹ) Also 4-7 -tour, 5 -towre, 6-8 -ter, 6 *Sc.* detrakker [a AFr *detractour*=OF *detracteur*, ad. L *dētractor*, agent-noun from *dētrahĕre* (see DETRACT *v*) see -OR]

1. One who detracts from another's merit or reputation by uttering things to his prejudice, a person given to detraction; a defamer, traducer, calumniator, slanderer

1382 WYCLIF *Rom* I 30 Detractouris, ot opyn backbyteris 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II v D viij b, They ben right mordent and bytyng detractours 1537 *Inst Chr Man* in *Formul Faith* M iv, The detractour is not glad to tell, but to hym, that is glad to here 1549 *Compl Scot* Prol 9 To confound ignorant detrakkers. 1563-87 FOXE *A & M* (1596) 108/1 A malicious detractor of Gregorie. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic Man* IV (1603) 287 Instead of favourers he shall have detracters 1633 J DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 147 You will not suffer your selfe to be perswaded by the reports of detractors 1720 WELTON *Stuffer Son of God* II xxi 577 That which a Friend would excuse or Wink at the Detractor publishes without sparing or Reserve 1755 JOHNSON, *Detracter* 1858 DORAN *Crt Fools* 51 Every fashion has its detractors 1860 PUSEY *Min Proph.* 281 The detractor preys on his brother's flesh

†b Const *from Obs* (Cf DETRACT *v* 3 c)

1599 MARSTON *Sco Villanie* IV 151 Vaine enuious detractor from the good *a* 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus* (1636) Life, Lucian a perpetual detractor from all the Philosophers 1660 R COKE *Power & Subj.* 141 If Sabinianus were so malitious a detractor from the works of St Gregory 1829 LANDOR *Wks* (1868) I 160/2 It exhibits him as a detractor from Shakspeare

‖2 *Anat* A DEPRESSOR muscle [prop. mod.L.] ? *Obs*

1811 HOOPER *Med Dict* s v 1823 CRABBE *Technol Dict*, *Detractor* a muscle whose office it is to draw down the part to which it is attached 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Detractor* old name for a muscle whose office is to draw the part to which it is attached away from some other part.

Detractory (dĭtræ·ktərĭ), *a* [ad L *dētractōri-us* disparaging, slanderous, f. *dētractor* see prec and -ORY Cf OF. *detractoire* 15th c in Godef] Tending to detract, depreciatory, disparaging, defamatory, = DETRACTIVE 1.

1585 PARSONS *Chr Exerc* II i 157 An excuse most dishonourable and detractorie to the force of Christe hys grace. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* I v 17 This is not only derogatory unto the wisdome of God but also detractory unto the intellect 1712 SWIFT *Art Political Lying*, The detractory, or defamatory, is a lie which takes from a great man the reputation that justly belongs to him 1805 *Miniature* No 26 P 3 Others have divided them [lies] into the Additory, Detractory, and Translatory

b Const. *from* of DETRACT *v* 2, 3 c, DETRACTIVE 2

1648 BOYLE *Seraph Love* xx (1700) 126, I use the expressions I find less detractory from a Theme, as much above our Praises, as the Heav'n is above our Heads

Detractress (dĭtræ·ktres). [f. DETRACTOR: see -ESS] A female detractor.

1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 23 The said detractress shall be ordered to the lowest place of the room 1788 PASQUIN *Childr. Thespis* II (1792) 141 With a terrific tongue to assist a detractress

†**Detrai·n**, *v*1 *Obs.* In 6 **detrayne**. [Cf. OF. *detrainer* to drag away, draw.] *trans* To draw.

1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 112 If that thou list ..with pensell to detrayne A picture that all other shews of pictures aye should stayne.

Detrain (dĭtrē·ɪn), *v*2. [f DE- II. 2 b + TRAIN *sb*, after *debark*, etc]

1 *trans.* To discharge from a railway train the converse of *entrain* (Orig a military term.)

1881 *Globe* 9 July 5 The corps travelling by the Great Northern and Great Eastern railways are 'detrained' at Ascot 1882 *Times* 20 Nov 7 The horses were rapidly and safely detrained. 1892 *Whitby Gaz* 26 Aug 4 A grand total of 4794 persons were detrained at the Town Station

2 *intr.* To alight from a railway train.

1881 *Graphic* 3 Sept 1 The Regiment detraining 1882 *W Chester* (Pa.) *Republican* V No 142 The English are using a new word Soldiers going out of railway cars 'detrain' 1888 *Times* 31 Mar, These Easter manœuvres give great practice to the Volunteers in entraining and detraining 1890 *Daily Tel* 18 July, The train. was blocked [by a flood] and the passengers had to detrain

Hence **Detrai·ning** *vbl sb.* (also *attrib*).

1885 A FORBES in *19th Cent* XVII 635 Their trained labourers are deftly building detraining platforms. 1887 *Times* 8 Apr 4/3 Strict silence is to be maintained during entraining and detraining

†**Detray**, *v Obs* [ad OF. *detrai-re* (*detray-ant*) = Pr *detraire*, Pg *detrahir*, It *detrarre* :—L *dētrahĕre* to draw off or away, DETRACT *v*]

1 *trans* To take away, subtract, remove; = DETRACT *v* 1, 2

1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* 56 The walles dyd expres, With golde depaynted, every perfyte nombre, To adde, detraye, and to devyde asonder *Ibid* xxx xx, That she your sorow may detray or slake *c* 1520 WOLSEY in Burnet *Hist Ref* II 90, Ye be put at liberty to add, detray . chuse or mend, as ye shall think good

2. To dispa1age, calumniate; = DETRACT *v* 3.

c 1475 *Babees Bk* 205 (1868) 8 Prayyng Of this labour that no wihte me detray

3 To withdraw; = DETRACT *v.* 4

1517 H WATSON *Shyppe of Fooles* A ij, And you be of the nombre of the fooles moundaynes that ye may lerne somwhat for to detraye you out of the shyp stultyfere

†**Detre·ct**, *v Obs* [ad L *dētr ectā-re* (also *-tractāre*) to decline, refuse, also to detract from, depreciate, freq. of *dētrahĕre*: see DETRACT *v*]

1. *trans* To draw back from, decline, refuse; = DETRACT *v* 7. (With *simple obj* or *inf*)

1542 HENRY VIII *Declar Scots* D ij b, They detrected the doing of theyr duetie. 1543 BECON *Policy of War* Early Wks (1843) 235 Whosoever detrecteth and refuseth to do for his country whatsoever lieth in his power. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom* II 1 § 8 (1622) 194 Hee detrected his going into Egypt, vpon a pretence, that he was not eloquent 1629 H BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 75 We detrect not to hold communion with her 1661 G RUST *Origen* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 85 A Testimony of that great Power your Commands have over me, which you see I have not detrected *absol* 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* II vi, Doe not detrect you know th' authority Is mine

2 To disparage, depreciate, speak evil of, blame; = DETRACT *v.* 3

1563 WINJET *Four Scorr Thre Quest* § 64 Wks 1888 I 116 Quhy detrect ye and rebukis ws Catholikis for the obseruatioun thairof

Detractation (dĭtrektē·ɪ·ʃən) *rare* [ad. L. *dētrectātiōn-em*, n of action from *dētrectāre*. see prec] A drawing back, refusal, declinature.

1623 COCKERAM, *Detractation*, a refusing to doe a thing *a* 1647 BP HALL *Rem Wks* (1660) II 308 The more hateful is the detrectation of our observance. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ Legisl* XVI § 27 (1879) 237 If he was [in possession], it may be termed *wrongful abdicatton* of trust, if not, *wrongful detrectation* or *non assumpiton*

†**Detre·nch**, *v. Obs* [a. OF *detrenchier, -cher* (also *-tranchier*) to cut, cut away, cut off, f. DE- I. 2 + *trencher, trancher* to cut]

1 *trans* To cut asunder or through.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R* v lx (1495) 176 A synewe whyche is kytte asondre and detrenchyd growyth neuer after 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr* (W de W 1495) I xxvi 39 a/1 Wyth his teeth he detrenched and bote his tonge *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxii. 146 He detrenched & cutte the two maister vaynes of his nek

2. To cut up, cut or hew in pieces; to inflict severe slaughter upon, 'cut to pieces' in battle

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* V vi, Sir Launcelot with suche knyghtes as he hadde slewe and detrenchid many of the Romayns *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 111 We shall rendre to the thy sone slayn and detrenched by pieces *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* xx 63 He detrenched and kutte bothe horses and knyghtes, he cloue and rent helmes and sheldes.

3 To cut off, sever by cutting

1553 T WILSON *Rhet* 38 b, If your hande were detrenched, or youre bodie maimed with some soubdaine stroake

4 *fig* To cut away, cut down, retrench, curtail

1654 H L'ESTRANGE *Chas I* (1655) 183 Had the king yeelded to a detrenching some luxuriances of his Prerogative *Ibid* 216 Many would detrench from them their secular power

†**Detre·ssed**, *ppl a. Obs.* [f F. *détressé*, OF. *destrecié* (13th c.), f. *de-*, *des-* (DE- I 6) + *tressé* arranged in a tress or tresses, f *tresse* TRESS] Of hair. Out of 'tress' or plait, hanging loose

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvii 43 Syne come thair four and twentie madinis ing With hair detressit, as thredis of gold did hing 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Rom. Quest* (1892) 22 With their haires detressed and hanging downe loose

Detriment (de·trĭmĕnt), *sb.* Also 5-6 detrym-ment [a F. *détriment* (1236 in Hatzf.-Darm), ad. L *dētrimentum* loss, damage, detriment, f *dēterĕre* (*dētrīvi, dētrīt-*) to wear away, impair.]

1. Loss or damage done or caused to, or sustained by, any person or thing

a 1440 *Found St Bartholomew's* 24 Dumme he was know berynge heuyly the detrimente of his tonge 1529 *Act* 21 *Hen VIII*, c 16 § 11 To the great Detriment of our own natural Subjects 1533 ELYOT *Cast Helthe* II iii (1539) 27 a, Nature shulde susteyne treble detriment 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* VII (1870) 243 Yf he lese hym selfe, and bryng hym selfe to a detryment 1548 STAUNFORD *King's Prerog* V (1567) 25 b, Note that sometymes the king is to take a detriment by the huere with ye particion 1616 R C *Times' Whistle* III 1032 Thinkst thou Peeters chaire Can free thee from eternall detriment? 1663 BUTLER *Hud* I ii 929 Sole author of all Detriment He and his Fiddle underwent 1756-7 tr *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III 419 Lest any detriment might accrue to the heirs. 1859 MILL *Liberty* III (1865) 40/1 The luxury of doing as they like without detriment to their estimation 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol* II iii. xl 393 [Seeds] may be carried without detriment through climates where the plants themselves would instantly perish

b. That which causes or embodies a loss, something detrimental.

1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. iv, Those thynges that be the hurt of theyr owne soules & the detriment of theyr neyghboure 1548 LD SOMERSET *Epist Scots* B vj b, This forein helpe is your confusion, that succour is your detriment 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort* (1729) 187 Some of them must of Necessity be neglected which is the greatest Detriment to this Mystery 1855 HT MARTINEAU *Autobiog* I 400 Their advocacy of Woman's cause becomes mere detriment

2 *Astrol* The position or condition of a planet when in the sign opposite its house; a condition of weakness or distress.

1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* II 11, Saturn out of all dignities, in his detriment and fall, combust 1660 H MORE *Myst Godliness* VII xv 342 Saturn, Jupiter and Mars from their conjunction to their opposition with the Sun are Oriental, and gain two fortitudes, but from their Opposition to their Conjunction are Occidental, and incur two detriments

3 *Her.* Eclipse (of sun or moon), also, the invisible phase of the moon at her change

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III iii (1660) 110 [see DECREMENT 1 c] *Ibid* 112 He beareth, Argent, a Moon in her detriment or Eclipse, Sable 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* II. 22/1 This is a Moon in her detriment or Eclipse. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1872) 121 Nor moon's dim detriment

4 *pl* The name of certain small charges made by colleges and similar societies upon their members

The 'detriments' at Cambridge corresponded to the 'decrements' at Oxford, and appear to have been originally deductions from the stipends of foundation members on account of small extras for the table, etc, not included in their statutory or customary commons, the charge was afterwards extended to all members and students of the colleges See Fowler *Hist C C C* (O H S) 354

1670 EACHARD *Cont Clergy* 20 A solemn admission, and a formal paying of Colledge-Detriments. 1686 *Kennon MSS* in 14th *Rep Hist. MSS Comm* App IV 185 His bill of June 24 [16]85 £11 09 11 His detriments, De to June 24 [16]86 £02 17 03½ 1705 *Order-book of Christ's Coll Camb* (MS) 6 Nov, The Schollars to be eased in their detriments from 1 June to 1 November We'll think of a Method in the meantime

5. *pl* Ruins (of buildings).

1632 LITHGOW *Trav* V 200 The stony heapes of Jericho, the detriments of Thebes, the relicts of Tyrus *Ibid.* IX 402 We came to the detriments of Messina

Detriment, *v* [f prec sb.] *trans* To cause loss or damage to; to damage, injure, hurt

1621 W SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 206 His losse of reserued time, already so detrimented in his hallowed substance. 1659 FULLER *App Inj Innoc* I 7 That others might be detrimented thereby 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 35 Upon the Ballance of the French Trade, this Nation was detrimented yearly 900000*l* or a Million 1743 *Lond & Country Brew* II (ed 2) 112 This ill forceable usage clogs and detriments the fine penetrating Particles 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen Lit* (1867) 122 The disuse of the French would detriment their intercourse abroad

Detrimental (detrime·ntăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. DETRIMENT *sb* + -AL.]

A. *adj* Causing loss or damage; harmful, injurious, hurtful.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Detrimental*, hurtful, dangerous, full of loss *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I 281 A gift indeed loaded with no detrimental conditions 1729 W WOOD *Surv Trade* 84 That the Trade is most detrimental to the Nation 1801 *Med Jrnl* V 1 Particularly detrimental to the constitution 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm* 271 Their admission was detrimental to French industry 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) IV 53 Paradoxes . which [are] . detrimental to the true course of thought.

B *sb* A person or thing that is prejudicial, in *Society slang*, a younger brother of the heir of an estate, a ineligible suitor.

1831 *Westm Rev* XIV 424 The eldest son is pursued by . damsels, while the younger are termed 'detrimentals' . and avoided by 'mothers and daughters' as more dangerous company than the plague. 1832 MARRYAT *N Forster* XXV, These *detrimentals* (as they have named themselves) may be provided for 1854 LADY LYTTON *Behind the Scenes* I. II iii 188 There were also plenty of detrimentals, such as younger brothers, unpaid red tapeists, heiress-seekers, and political connection hunters. 1870 C F GORDON-CUMMING in *Gd Words* 237/1 The sisters of the wife being considered detrimentals, are placed in Buddhist convents 1886 *Househ. Words* 13 Mar 400 (Farmer) A detrimental, in genteel slang, is a lover, who, owing to his poverty is ineligible as a husband; or one who professes to pay attentions to a lady without serious intention of marriage, and thereby discourages the intentions of others. 1893 Mrs. C PRAED *Outlaw & Lawmaker* II. 80 Mrs Valliant. thought that the detrimentals kept off desirable suitors.

Hence **Detrimenta lity, Detrime ntalness.**

1727 Bailey vol II, *Detrimentalness*, prejudicialness 1873 *Daily News* 5 Aug, When you are hinting to your fair daughter the detrimentality of Charlie Fraser who has his subaltern's pay and about 50*l* a year thrown in

Detrimentally (detrime·ntăli), *adv.* [f prec + -ly 2] In a manner causing detriment or harm, hurtfully.

1879 H Spencer *Data of Ethics* iv § 22 60 The loss of character detrimentally affects his business 1886 *Law Times' Rep* LIII 674/1 The exercise of the franchise by its servants cannot prejudicially or detrimentally affect the Crown

Detrime·ntary, *a rare* [f. Detriment *sb* + -ary. Cf Elementary.] = Detrimental *a*

1841 *Fraser's Mag* XXV. 27 An internal commotion .. detrimentary to the high trust he held

† **Detrime·ntous,** *a Obs.* [f as prec. + -ous] = Detrimental *a*

1648 J Goodwin *Right & Might* 24 It would be detrimentous and destructive to it *Ibid* 40 Counsels detrimentous and destructive to the generall interest

Detrital (dĭtrəi tăl), *a Physiogr* [f Detritus + -al.] Of or pertaining to detritus, consisting of particles worn away from some solid body.

1832 De la Beche *Geol. Man.* (ed 2) 249 The detrital deposits of the country 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp* xlviii (1856) 455 The valleys were studded with rocks, and a detrital paste resembling till 1869 Phillips *Vesuv* vii 173 Where atmospheric vicissitudes have produced detrital slopes 1878 Huxley *Physiogr* 132 The detrital matter which is worn away from the land and carried along by rivers

† **Detri·te,** *ppl a Obs* — ° [ad L. *dētrītus*, pa pple. of *dēterĕre* to wear away.] Worn down, worn away

1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Detrite*, worn out, bruised, or consumed

Detrited (dĭtrəi·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [as prec. + -ed] 1 Worn down

1697 Evelyn *Numism* iv 10 Some of our worn-out and detrited Harry Groats. 1887 *N. & Q* 7th Ser. 3 Sept 194/2 A halfpenny detrited.

2 *Geol* Disintegrated; formed as detritus.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp* xlviii. (1856) 448 A long earthen stain, garnished probably with detrited rubbish, extended down like the lines of a moraine. 1856 — *Arct Expl* II. xv. 157 Impregnated throughout with detrited matter

Detri·tic, *a. rare.* [f Detrit-us + -ic] = Detrital

1843 Portlock *Geol* 514 The stream .runs through a deep detritic ravine

Detrition (dĭtri ʃən). [n. of action f. L *dēterĕre*, ppl stem *dētrīt-*, to wear away, rub away Cf. mod.F. *détrition* (in Cuvier)] The action of wearing away by rubbing.

1674 Petty *Disc. Dupl Proportion* 125 Gross tangible Bodies being very mutable by the various Additions and Detritions that befal them 1741 Monro *Anat Bones* (ed 3) 55 The Uses of Cartilages .are, to allow Bones to slide easily without Detrition. 1890 *Nature* 27 Nov. 90 Detrition has made it as smooth as the shingle pebbles on our shores 1893 *Dublin Rev* July 733 What remains after centuries of detrition and denudation

Detritus (dĭtrei tŭs). *Physiogr.* [a. L. *dētrītus* (*u*-stem) rubbing away

The proper meaning of the L word appears in sense 1 The etymologically improper sense 2 may have been taken from French, in which *détritus* is cited of date 1780 by Hatz.-Darm Earlier in the century, according to the *Dict de Trévoux*, the more correct *détritum* was used in F]

† 1. Wearing away or down by detrition, disintegration, decomposition. *Obs.*

1795 Hutton *Theory of Earth* (1797) I 215 Such materials as might come from the *detritus* of granite *Ibid* 206, I have nowhere said that *all* the soil of this earth is made from the decomposition or detritus of these stony substances 1802 Playfair *Illustr Huttonian Th* Wks 1822 I 63 The effects of waste and *detritus* *Ibid* 113 Proofs of a *detritus* which nothing can resist. *Ibid* 123 The waste and *detritus* to which all things are subject.

2. Matter produced by the detrition or wearing away of exposed surfaces, especially the gravel, sand, clay, or other material eroded and washed away by aqueous agency; a mass or formation of this nature.

1802 Playfair *Illustr Hutton Th.* Wks 1822 I 409 The quantity of detritus brought down by the rivers *Ibid* 425 The distance to which the *detritus* from the land is confessedly carried. 1802 — in *Edin Rev* I. 207 When the detritus of the land is delivered by the rivers into the sea. 1823 W. Buckland *Relig Diluv.* 26 Deposits of diluvial detritus, like the surface gravel beds of England 1832 De la Beche *Geol Man* (ed 2) 210 The whole is evidently a detritus of the Alpine rocks, and in it organic remains are by no means common 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt* xli, We entered the cañon, and galloped over the detritus 1862 Dana *Man. Geol* 643 The fine earthy material deposited by streams or their sediment, is called *silt* or *detritus* 1876 Page *Adv Text-bk. Geol* xix 389 That broad valley .. covered to an immense depth with an angular detritus

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Waste or disintegrated material of any kind; debris.

1834 J. Forbes *Lacunec's Dis Chest* (ed. 4) 189 The walls of this abscess had no surface, the pus being observed gradually to pass into a purulent detritus, and this into a firmer tissue. 1849 H Rogers *Ess.* II vi 306 The loose detritus of thought, washed down to us through long ages 1851 Sir F Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* I. 701 The detritus of languages covering the Northern Gauls 1876 tr *Wagner's Gen Pathol.* 192 The red blood-corpuscles and fibrinous detritus..are reabsorbed.

b An accumulation of debris of any sort

1851 Layard *Pop Acc Discov Nineveh* vii. 134 We found ourselves at the foot of an almost perpendicular detritus of loose stones 1866 R. Chambers *Ess* Ser 1 185 There is a detritus of ruin in every corner, composed of broken toys, sofa-pillows, foot stools

De trop · see De II.

Detrude (dĭtrū d), *v.* [ad. L *dētrūdĕre* to thrust away or down, f. De- I 1, 2 + *trūdĕre* to thrust]

1 *trans* To thrust, push, or force down. (*lit* and *fig*)

1548 Hall *Chron*, *Rich III*, an 3 (R) And theim to cast and detrude sodaynly into continual captiuitie and bondage. 1638 Sir T Herbert *Trav.* (ed 2) 216 His wife Semiramys detruded him into prison 1644 H Parker *Jus Pop* 51 This want detrudes them into a condition below beasts 1728-46 Thomson *Spring* 567 The torpid sap, detruded to the root By wintry winds 1885 W Roberts *Treat Urinary Dis.* III xiv (ed. 4) 673 The right kidney could be detruded downwards.

2 To thrust out or away; to expel or repel forcibly. (*lit* and *fig*)

1555 Abp Parker *Ps* xxxviii 109 Detrude me not. *a* 1575 *Diurn Occurrents* (1833) 152 [They] detrudit the ministarie of Goddis word 1627-77 Feltham *Resolves* II lvi 274 To be detruded Heaven for his meerly pride and malice 1664 Power *Exp Philos* II 138 The included Ayr striving to dilate itself, detrudes the Quicksilver 1752 Harris *Hermes* II iii (1786) 266 Not a word is detruded from its proper place 1847 Todd *Cycl Anat* IV. 83/2 Tartar sometimes detrudes this [tooth] from its socket

Detruncate (dĭtrʊ ŋkēit), *v* [f. ppl stem of L *dētruncāre* to lop off, f. De- I 2 + *truncāre* to cut off, maim] *trans* To shorten by lopping off a portion (*lit* and *fig*); to cut short, 'cut down'. Hence Detru ncated *ppl a* = Truncated

1623 Cockeram, *Detruncate*, to cut or lop boughs. 1727 Bailey vol II, *Detruncated*, cut or chopped off, beheaded 1846 Landor *Wks* (1868) I 537/2 Which would detruncate our rank expenditure 1877 Burnett *Ear* 46 In the wide end of a detruncated cone 1885 H Conway *Family Affair* vi, He had not yet detruncated a [china] Chelsea figure

Detruncation (dĭtrʊŋkē·ʃən). [ad L *dētruncātiōn-em* a lopping off, n. of action f. *dētruncāre*: see prec. Cf mod F. *détroncation*.] The action of cutting off or cutting short; the fact or condition of being cut short. (*lit* and *fig*)

1623 Cockeram, *Detruncation*, a lopping or cutting 1651 Biggs *New Disp* 287 Detruncation or diminution of their strength. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No 88 ¶ 11 This detruncation of our syllables 1845 *Blackw Mag* LVII 523 Not a perilous gash, but a detruncation fatal to the living frame. 1877 Burnett *Ear* 43 Two detruncated cones placed together at their points of detruncation

b. *Obstetric Surg* (See quot.)

1847 Craig, *Detruncation*, The separation of the trunk of the fœtus from the head, the latter remaining *in utero* 1883 in *Syd Soc. Lex*

† **Detru·nk,** *v Obs* [ad L. *dētruncāre* to lop off; after Trunk] *trans.* To cut off lop off

1566 Drant *Horace Sat* iii. G vj b, When she of dolefull chylde The head detruncte dyd beate about 1654 H L'Estrange *Chas I* (1655) 80 This Petition they thought would detrunck too much, and some thought strike at the very root of that Prerogative

† **Detru·se,** *v Sc Obs* [f L. *dētrūs-* ppl. stem of *dētrūdĕre*] By-form of Detrude

1572 *Semptll Ballates* (1872) 126 Gif ye neglect, than God Will from yat rowme thoill you to be detrusit.

Detrusion (dĭtrū ʒən). [ad late L *dētrūsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dētrūdĕre*, ppl stem *dētrūs-*, to thrust down or away.] The action of thrusting down or away (*lit.* and *fig*); cf Detrude.

Force of detrusion in *Mech* = downward thrust

1620 Bp Hall *Hon Mar. Clergie* III § 6 Insolent detrusion of imperiall authority 1635 Swan *Spec. M* v § 2 (1643) 280 By violent detrusion from the cloud wherein it was enclosed. 1707 Norris *Humility* vii 306 A detrusion into the bottomless pit. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. 1 51 The detrusion from its autocratic throne.

Detrusor (dĭtrū sər) Also 6 *Sc* -ar [agent-noun from L *dētrūdĕre*, *dētrūs-* to Detrude]

† 1. One who thrusts away or rejects *Obs.*

1571 *Semptll Ballates* (1872) 121 Detrusaris, refusaris Of hir authoritie

2 *Anat* [mod L; in full *detrusor urinæ*] Name for the muscular coat of the bladder, by the contraction of which the urine is expelled.

[1706 in Phillips (ed Kersey), *Detrusor Urinæ*] 1766 Parsons in *Phil. Trans* LVI 215 The detrusor muscle of the urinary bladder 1876 Gross *Dis. Bladder* 55 The internal fibres of the detrusor muscle

† **Detruss** (dĭtrʊ s), *v Obs.* Also 5 **destruss.** [a OF *destrousser*, *detroucer*, mod F. *détr-*, to despoil one of his *trousses*, i e. baggage, to rob, pillage, f. *dé-*, *des-*, L. *dis-* + *trousse* bundle, pl. baggage] *trans* To spoil, plunder (of baggage).

1475 *Bk Noblesse* 65 Wyth grete aventur he scapyth .but he levyth hys felyshyp destrussed 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* IV i 100 That the enemy detrusse him not thereof [munition] *Ibid.* V ii. 142 To detrusse the enemies conuoy.

Dette, detter, -our, etc., obs. ff. Debt, Debtor.

Detton, obs. var. of Detent *sb.*

† **De·tty,** *a. Obs* [a. OF. *deté*, *detté*, f. *dete*: L. type **dēbitātus*, f. *dēbita* debt]

1. Owed, due

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V 7 To 3elde nou3t what is detty [*quod debetur*]. *Ibid.* VI. 225 Þe detty travaylle of service and of psalmes [*debitum psalmodiæ pensum*] 1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* 392 b/2 Detty trauayle of seruise

2 Indebted

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P R.* xv lvii. (1495) 509 She shewyth herselfe detty to wise men and vnwise

† **Detu·mefy,** *v. Obs.* [De- II. 1] *intr* To lose swollen condition, subside from being swollen.

1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* xiv 485 If it be fomented with very cold Water, it will detumefie

Detumescence (dĭtiume sĕns) [f L. *dētumēscĕre* to cease or subside from swelling (f De- I 6 + *tumēscĕre* to begin to swell). see -ence So in mod F (1792 in Hatzf.-Darm)] Subsidence from swelling, or (*fig*) from tumult

1678 Cudworth *Intell Syst* 581 The Wider the Circulating Wave grows, still hath it the more Subsidence and Detumescence 1704 W Cowper in *Phil Trans* XXV 1584 Unfitness for its retraction till there is a detumescence of its Glans 1883 Farrar & Poole *Gen Anms Teacher* 10 The School was in the detumescence of a most rumous rebellion 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Detumescence*, the subsidence of a swelling, or the absorption of a tumour

Detunow, -nue, obs ff Detinue

Detur (dī tŭr). [L. *dētur* let there be given (*dare* to give).] A prize of books given annually at Harvard College, U S, to meritorious students: so called from the first word of the accompanying Latin inscription.

(The prizes are provided from the bequest of the Hon Edward Hopkins who died in 1657.)

1836 Lowell *Lett.* (1894) I 10 The 'deturs' have been given out, and I have got Akenside's Poems 1883 *Harvard Univ. Catal* 110 A distribution of books called Deturs is made near the beginning of the Academic Year, to meritorious students of one year's standing Deturs are also given to members of the Junior Class who have made decided improvement in scholarship Last year twenty-nine Deturs were given in the Sophomore Class and five in the Junior Class

† **Detu·rb,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L *dēturb-āre* to thrust down, f. De- I. 1 + *turbāre* to disturb, disorder] *trans* To drive or beat down, to thrust out.

1609 Bp W Barlow *Answ Nameless Cath* 243 That thou be .deturbed or tumbled out of the possession of thy Kingdome 1620 Venner *Via Recta* II 24 They deturbe the meats from the stomacke 1636 Brathwait *Lives Rom Emp* 303 Hee deturbed the aforesaid Pope from the seate 1652 Bp Hall *Invisible World* IV (L) As soon may the walls of heaven be scaled and thy throne deturbed, as he can be foiled that is defenced within thy power 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 640 These Trochisks potently deturb such humours.

† **Detu·rbate,** *v Obs. rare*—[1] [f. L *dēturbāt-* ppl. stem of *dēturbāre* · see prec] = prec.

1563-87 Foxe *A & M* (1684) I 662/1 This your rejecting, expelling deturbating and thrusting out of Anatholius

So † **Deturba tion** *Obs rare*—°.

1727 Bailey vol II, *Deturbation*, a casting or throwing down from on high, also a troubling or disturbing

† **Deturn** (dĭtə·n), *v. Obs* [a F *détourner* (in OF. *destur-ner*, whence Disturn), f. *dé-*, *des-* — L *dis-* (Dis- 1) + *tourner* to Turn.] *trans.* To turn away or aside; to divert, cause to deviate.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* ci 134 To detume hym from euery euelle dede 1607 *Sc Act Jas. VI* (1816) 388 (Jam.) To alter and deturne a litill the said way to the .better travelling for the lieges 1644 Digby *Nat Bodies* xi (1658) 117 The force that can deturn a feather from its course downwards, is not able to deturn a stone. 1745 Chfsterf *Lett.* I cii, Let nothing deturn you from the thing you are about.

† **Detu·rpate,** *ppl a Obs* In 6 -at [ad. L. *dēturpāt-us*, pa pple of *dēturpāre*] Defiled.

c 1532 Dewes *Introd Fr* in *Palsgr.* 1046 The sayd glasse is nat deturpat nor made foule

† **Deturpate** (dĭtū rpeit), *v Obs* [f ppl stem of L *dētūrpāre* to disfigure, f De- I 3 + *turpāre* to make unsightly, pollute, deform, disgrace, f. *turpis* foul, disgraceful]

1. *trans* To defile, pollute; to debase

1623 Cockeram, *Deturpate*, to defile 1628 Prynne *Lovelockes* 52 These Vnchristian cultures, which Defile, Pollute, Deturpate and deforme our Soules 1647 Jer Taylor *Dissuas Popery* I (1686) 99 The heresies and impieties which had deturpated the face of the Church 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp*, Nigritude deturpates them [the Teeth].

2. *intr* To become vile or base

1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon* II 484 He did nothing but deturpate, and so continued worse and worse till his death 1833 *Fraser's Mag* VII 635 He afterwards deturpated, and became idle, dissipated, and reckless

† **Deturpa·tion.** *Obs* [n. of action f. prec.: see -ation] Defilement, debasement

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxviii 110 Alle the deturpacyons and the hardenesse of olde age 1660 Jer Taylor *Duct. Dubit* II iii. rule xiv § 29 The corrections and deturpations and mistakes of transcribers

Detynu(e, obs. form of Detinue

Deu, obs. form of Dew, Due.

Deubash, obs. form of Dubash.

† **Deu·bert.** *Obs.* [? f. Dew] One of the old appellations given to the hare.

a 1325 *Names of Hare* in *Rel Ant* I. 133 The scot, the deubert, The gras-bitere, the goibert.

Deuce [1] (diūs). Forms: 5–6 deux, 6 dewse, deuis, 6–7 dewce, deuse, 7 dews, deus, 7–9 duce, 6– deuce. [a. F. *deux*, OF. *deus* two. The *-ce* regularly represents earlier *-s*, as in *peace*, *pence*, *defence*, etc.]

1 The *two* at dice or cards **a.** *Dice.* That side of the die that is marked with two pips or spots, a throw which turns up this side.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg* 280 b, Deuce and synke were nat in the olde dyce 1598 FLORIO, *Duna*, two dewses at dice 1603 CAMDEN *Rem* 148 Two in a garret casting dews at dice *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem* (1759) I 81 Or settling it in Trust to Uses, Out of his Pow'r, on Trays and Deuses 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* II Wks 1799 II 301 Tray, ace, or two deuces

b. *Cards* That card of any suit which is marked with two spots

1680 COTTON *Gamester* in Singer *Hist Cards* 343 They carry about treys, deuces, aces, &c. in their pockets 1775 GOUGH in *Archæologia* (1787) VIII 154 On the duce of acorns besides the card-maker's arms is [etc.] 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I xii, My partner has turned up a deuce—deuce of hearts

2 *Tennis.* [= It *a due*, F *à deux de jeu*] A term denoting that the two sides have each gained three points (called 40) in a game (or five games in a set), in which case *two* successive points (or games) must be gained in order to win the game (or set). (See ADVANTAGE *sb* 2.) Also *attrib*

1598 FLORIO, *Adua* a dewce, at tennice play 1816 *Encycl Perth.* XXII 221 Instead of calling it 40 at all, it is called *deuce* 1878 JUL MARSHALL *Annals of Tennis* 134 Scaino [in 1555] then tells his readers that [the scoring is] 'at two (*a due*)' as it is called when the game is reduced or 'set' to two strokes to be gained, in order to win it. The term *a due* is still preserved in the French form *à deux*, corrupted in English into *deuce* 1882 *Daily Tel* 18 July 2 The game ran to 30 all, and then deuce was called twice 1885 *Pall Mall G* 12 May 11/1 The concluding game was so close that deuce and advantage were repeatedly called, and the set more than once hung on a single difficult stroke

†3. *Mus* The interval of a second *Obs rare*

1829 R. H. FROUDE *Rem* (1838) I 237, I also can acknowledge a discord in a deuce and a seventh

4. *slang.* Twopence.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict Cant Crew, A Duce*, two Pence 1851 MAYHEW *Lond Labour* I 256 Give him a 'deuce' and 'stall him off'.

5 *Comb.* **deuce-ace**, two and one (i.e. a throw that turns up deuce with one die and ace with the other), hence, a poor throw, bad luck, mean estate, the lower class (cf. Ger. *daus es*, s.v. *Daus* in Grimm); **deuce-point**, the second point from either end of the board at backgammon.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 47 He was a pylgrym of deux aas [Fl. *een pellegrym van doys aes*] 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 49 You know how much the gross summe of deus ace amounts to. Which the base vulgar call three 1596 GOSSON in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 254 Deuse-ace fals still to be their chance 1609 *Ev Woman in Hum* IV. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Twere better, by thrice deuce-ace, in a weeke [etc.] 1658 J. JONES *Ovid's Ibis* 75 Deuce Ace cannot pay scot and lot, and Sice Sink will not pay. Be it known to all, what payments fall must light on Cater Tray [i.e. the middle classes] 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* II, I threw deuce ace five times running 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr* 179 Suppose, that 14 of his Men are placed upon his Adversary's Ace Point, and one Man upon his Adversary's Deuce Point 1894 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard the Fox* 336 That which is likened to deuce ace. Hath in esteem the lowest place.

Deuce[2] (dīūs). *colloq.* or *slang* Also 7 dewce, 7–8 deuse, 7–9 duce, 8 dewse, 9 *dial* doose. [Prob. from LG. in 17th c. · cf. Ger. *daus*, LG *duus*, used in precisely the same way, in the exclamatory *der daus! was der daus . . !* LG *de duus! wat de duus!*

The derivation of German *daus* is disputed but there is reason to think that it is the same word as *das daus* = the DEUCE[1] at dice (where 'two' is the lowest and most unlucky throw), the gender being changed when the gambler's exclamation of vexation 'the deuce!' was metamorphosed into a personal expletive. A parallel development is known in Danish where the plural sb. *pokker* 'pocks, pox', has come to be felt as a singular, and to be taken for 'the devil', from its use in imprecations such as *Gad pokker havde det!* Would that a pox had that!, *Pokker staa i det!* A pox on that! *Hvad pokker er det?* What the pox (devil) is that? (See Pox.) (On other conjectural identifications see Rev. A. L. Mayhew in *Academy* 30 Jan. 1892, p. 111.)]

a. Bad luck, plague, mischief; in imprecations and exclamations, as *a deuce on him! a deuce of his cane!* **b** The personification or spirit of mischief, the devil. Originally, in exclamatory and interjectional phrases; often as a mere expression of impatience or emphasis. as, *what the* († *what a*) *deuce?*, so, *who, how, where, when the deuce?* (*the*) *deuce take it!, the deuce is in it!* Later, in other phrases parallel to those under DEVIL · *to play the deuce* (*with*), *the deuce and all, the deuce to pay, a deuce of a mess*, etc.

In the quotations under **a** (to which the earliest instances belong), 'plague' or 'mischief' is evidently the sense; cf. the parallel and earlier 'A mischief (a pox, or a plague) on him!' 'Mischief (or plague) take you!' 'What a mischief (pox, plague)!' This meaning is also possible in those under **b**[1], cf. the parallel 'What the mischief (or the plague)!' But *mischief* was personified already before 1700, and 'the Mischief' was in the 18th c. a frequent euphemism for 'the devil', that *deuce* was already taken in this sense in 1708 is evident from Motteux's use of it as = F *diantre*, in **b**[2]. In the other quotations in the same group, 'deuce' plainly takes the place of 'devil' in well known phrases, but such clearly personified uses as 'the deuce knows', 'to go to the deuce', appear late

a 1651 RANDOLPH, etc. *Hey for Honesty* I. 1, But a deuce on him, it does not seem so 1677 OTWAY *Cheats of Scapin* III. 1, A dewce on't *a* 1679 LD. ORRERY *Guzman* II, Who, a duce, are those two fellows? 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busie Body* (1732) 41 A Duce of his Cane! 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) II. 66 A-duce take their chat! *a* 1721 PRIOR *Poems, Thief & Cordelier*, What a duce dost thou ayl? 1796 BURNS *Let to Cunningham* 7 July, The deuce of the matter is this, when an exciseman is off duty, his salary is reduced

b[1] 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* I. 1, The deuse take me, if there were three good things said 1726 SWIFT *To a Lady*, Duce is in you, Mr. Dean 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* I. viii, What the deuce are you afraid of? 1776 S. J. PRATT *Pupil of Pleasure* II. 34 How the duce came she to marry? 1826 DISRAELI *Viv Grey* V. xii, What the deuce is the matter with the man? 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* III. (1884) 28 How the deuce did you get by the lodge, Joe?

b[2]. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. xix, The Dewse take 'em [F *Mais quoy diantre!*], (they flatter the Devil here, and smoothifie his Name, quoth Panurge) 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xxviii, There has been the deuce and all to do 1763 COLMAN *Deuce is in Him* Prol., If our author don't produce Some character that plays the deuce, If there's no frolick, sense, or whim, Retort! and play the dev'l with him! 1793 COWPER *Let* Wks. 1837 XV. 250 If the critics still grumble, I shall say the very deuce is in them. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XV. lvii, He had that kind of fame Which sometimes plays the deuce with womankind 1830 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett* 9 Nov. (1894) II. 65 An unpopular one would have been the deuce to pay 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* II, Love is a bodily infirmity which breaks out the deuce knows how or why 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* II, The child is Going to the Deuce 1851 D. MITCHELL *Fresh Gleanings* 19 Tearing away at a deuce of a pace. *a* 1860 G. P. MORRIS *Poems* (ed. 15) 251 Here'll be the deuce to pay! 1861 DUTTON COOK *P. Foster's D.* III. A gipsy, rollicking, deuce-may-care sort of bird 1862 THACKERAY *Four Georges* IV. 196 To lead him yet farther on the road to the deuce.

c. As an emphatic negative, as in (*the*) *deuce a bit!*, etc. (Cf. *plague, sorrow, devil, fiend.*)

1710–11 SWIFT *Lett* (1767) III. 89 We were to dine at Mr. Hailey's alone, about some business of importance: but the deuce a bit, the company staid, and more came 1712 — *Jrnl to Stella* 22 Mar., The deuce he is! married to that vengeance! 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* I. i. 26 *Man.* He has carried his Election. *L. Town* The Duce! what! for—for— 1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* II. Wks. 1799 II. 171 Me? ha, ha, ha! the deuce a bit 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 26 At Florence and Milan, the deuce a Neapolitan could he find. 1805 S. & H. T. LEE *Canterb. T.* V. 56 The old lady glanced at her but deuce a bit did she desire her to sit down. 1831 *Examiner* 354/1 'Lord Eldon was not one of those' The deuce he's not!

Deuced (dīūst, dīū sed), *a. colloq.* or *slang* Also 8 duced, 9 (*humorously*) doosed, doosid [f. DEUCE[2] + -ED[2]; app. after ppl. adjs. like *confounded, cursed, damned*, etc.] Plaguy, confounded; 'devilish'; expressing impatient dislike, or as a mere emphatic expletive.

1782 MRS. E. BLOWER *G. Bateman* II. 215 Wife puts me into sitch a duced passion sometimes! *Ibid.* III. 21 What a duced pother there art in, Captain! 1791 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 4 June, If it was not for that deuced tailor, I would not stir 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. clxvii, When we call our old debts in At sixty years And find a deuced balance with the devil 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* I. ii. 18 She's a deuced deal cleverer than lots of men 1887 *Poor Nellie* 57 That's why I came off in such a deuced hurry.

b. Often adverbially: = next.

1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 20 Oct., A clever fellow got a deuced good understanding 1840 THACKERAY *Bedford-Row Consp* i, She's a deuced fine woman! 1866 A. TROLLOPE *Claverings* xi, 'Upon my word she's a doosed good-looking little thing', said Archie 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* 245 She's so deuced obstinate.

Deucedly (dīūsedlĭ), *adv* [f. prec. + -LY[2]] In a deuced manner; plaguily, confoundedly; excessively

1819 *The Provincials* I. 17 Deucedly lucky 1844 THACKERAY *Little Travels* 1, Why people should get up so deucedly early. 1884 E. L. BYNNER in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 467/1 Bile does upset a man deucedly

†**Deu·ding.** *Obs.* One of the appellations anciently given to the hare.

Deue, obs. form of DEAF (pl.), DEAVE

Deuedep, var. of DIVEDAP, *Obs.*

Deuel, obs. form of DEVIL.

Deuel, deul, -e, obs. var. (assimilated to later Fr.) of *dule*, DOLE, DOOL, grief, mourning

Deuers, obs. form of DIVERS, DIVERSE

Deuice, deuis(s, obs. ff. DEVICE, DEVISE.

Deuin(e, obs. form of DIVINE.

Deuis, obs. form of DEUCE[1].

†**Deuit,** *pa. pple. Sc. Obs.* [f. *deu*, DUE + *-it*, -ED] Owed, due.

1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. Hist. Scot. 296/2 For deuit & postponit justice to our lieges

Deuitie, Deulie, obs. forms of DUTY, DULY.

Deure, obs. form of DEAR *a*[1], DEER.

†**Deus.** *Obs.* Also 5 dewes. [OF *deus*, nom. of *deu* God, in common use as an exclamation · cf. *Chanson de Roland* XXV, 'Dient Français: Deus! que pourrat-ce estre?' (Littré); *Horne* and *Remenh.* 2848 'Oh! deus'.]

The French interjectional *deus!, oh! deus*, God!, ah God! occasionally retained in translation, or ascribed to foreigners, fiends, etc., but not apparently in native English use.

c 1300 *Havelok* 1930, and 2096 'Deus!' quoth ubbe, 'hwat may þis be!' *Ibid.* 1312, 1650, 2114 *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 254 Philip seysed Burdews, þoigh Sir Edward scrite, þe toþer, as so say deus! 3ald þam also tite. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* I. 92 Owe! dewes! all goes downe!

Deus(e, obs. forms of DEUCE.

†**Deusan, deuzan.** *Obs.* Also dewsant, dewzin, deux ans. [for F. *deux ans* two years.] A kind of apple said to keep two years; = APPLE-JOHN.

1570 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 8 For xx Dewsants viijd. For xij Pippines xijd. 1609 N. F. *Fruiterers' Secr.* 24 Especially Pippins, John Apples, or as some call them Dewzins. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* VII. 209 Such are our Queene-apples and next our Rosiars, Pear maines and Pippins, Deusans, &c. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* V. ii, 'Tis not the lasting deuzan I require, Nor yet the red-cheek'd queening. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 377 Apples [June], Oaken Pin, Deux Ans or John Apple

Deusing: see DOUSING, diving

Deuteragonist (dīŭtĕræ·gŏnist). [ad. Gr. *δευτερα-γωνιστής* one who plays the second part in a drama, f. *δεύτερο-ς* DEUTERO- second + *ἀγωνιστής* combatant, actor.] The second actor or person in a drama: distinguished from the *protagonist.*

1855 LEWES *Goethe* I. iii. viii. 290 In the first scene [of the *Prometheus*] the protagonist would take Power and the deuteragonist Vulcan 1893 ZIMMERN *Home Life Anc. Greeks* xii. 422 The next [part] in importance—viz. the one which was brought into the closest connection with the chief person, fell to the deuteragonist

†**Deu·teral,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *δεύτερ-ος* second + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the second; second-class.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Deuteral*, pertaining to a weak or second sort of Wine, or to the second of any kind. *Dr. Br.*

Deu·tero-, before a vowel **deuter-,** a. Gr. *δεύτερο-* combining form of *δεύτερος* second, as in *δευτερ-αγωνιστής* one who plays second, *δευτερο-νόμιον* second law. Hence in Eng. in DEUTERAGONIST, DEUTERONOMY, and several words of modern formation, as DEUTEROCANONICAL, etc. Also **Deu·terocol** *nonce-wd.* [after *protocol*], a second dispatch **Deu·terodome** (*Crystallogr.*), a secondary dome. **Deuteroge·nic** *a.* [Gr. *γένος* race], of secondary origin: in *Geol.* applied to the rocks of secondary formation derived from the primary or protogenic rocks. **Deutero-Isaiah,** a second or later Isaiah; a later writer to whom c. xl–lxvi of the book of Isaiah are by some critics attributed. **Deuterome·sal** *a. Entom.* [Gr. *μέσος* middle], applied to certain cells in the wings of hymenopterous insects, now usually called the first and third discoidal and first apical cells. **Deutero-Nicene** *a.*, belonging to the second Nicene council. **Deutero-Pauline,** of or pertaining to a second or later Paul, or later writer assuming the character of St. Paul. **Deutero·stoma** *Biol* [Gr. *στόμα* mouth], a secondary blastopore; hence **Deutero·sto·matous** *a.*, characterized by having a secondary instead of a primary blastopore **Deuterosystema·tic** *a.*, belonging to a secondary system. **Deuterozo·oid** (*Biol.*), a secondary zooid, produced by gemmation from a zooid.

1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* I. 477 Diplomatic notes without stint; protocols, deuterocols, and chiliostocols 1878 GURNEY *Crystallog* 52 The latter [dome is] known as the deuterodome 1844 MOSES STUART *O. T. Canon* IV. (1849) 102 Did we know that such a person lived and wrote, we might call him Deutero-Isaiah 1891 DRIVER *Introd. Lit. O. Test* (ed. 2) 210 There are features in which it is in advance not merely of Isaiah, but even of Deutero-Isaiah 1859 *Lit. Churchman* 43/1 The Deutero-Nicene defence of images 1885 tr. *Pfleiderer's Influence Paul. Chr.* VI. 256 The authors of the Deutero-Pauline and the Ignatian Epistles 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* XII. 684 The resulting organism would be a deuterostomatous gastrula. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 126 A sexual protozooid has been observed to give origin by gemmation to a sexual deuterozooid.

Deuterocanonical (dīŭtĕro|kănǫ·nikăl), *a.* [f. mod.L. *deutero-canonicus* (used by Sixtus Senensis 1566: see quot.); see DEUTERO- and CANON, CANONICAL.]

Of, pertaining to, or constituting a second or secondary canon: opposed to *protocanonical.*

Applied historically to those books of the Scripture Canon as defined by the Council of Trent which are regarded by Roman Catholic divines as constituting a second Canon, accepted later than the first, but now of equal authority. In the Old Testament they include Esther and most of the 'Apocrypha' of English Bibles; in the New Testament the Epistle to the Hebrews, the Epistles of James, and of Peter, 2nd and 3rd of John, Jude, and the Revelation, and certain verses of Mark, Luke, and John.

[1566 A. F. SIXTUS SENENSIS *Bibl. Sancta* I. § 1 (1575) 14 Canonici secundi ordinis (qui olim Ecclesiastici vocabantur, nunc a nobis Deutero-canonici dicuntur) illi sunt, de quibus, quia non statim sub ipsis Apostolorum temporibus, sed longe post ad notitiam totius Ecclesiæ peruenerunt, inter Catholicos fuit aliquando sententia anceps.] 1684 N. S. *Cret. Eng. Edit. Bible* App. 263 In the other Classis he places those which he calls Deutero Canonical, or Canonical of the second Order. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The deuterocanonical books are, with them [Roman Catholics] as canonical as the proto canonical.

1859 F. Hall *Vásavadattá* 11 Among orthodox records, the deutero-canonical *Revánáhátmya* consents to this aberration 1864 Pusey *Lect Daniel* vi 295 This describes a portion of the deuterocanonical books of the Old Testament, books held in estimation among the Jews as well as by Christians, but not received by the Jews into their Canon 1882 Farrar *Early Chr* I 99 The Catholic Epistles regarded as being at best deutero-canonical—authentic (if at all) in a lower sense, and endowed with inferior authority 1893 F X Reichart *Convert's Catech* III 12 This list includes the so called deutero-canonical books of both Testaments *Deutero canonical* does not mean *Apocryphal* but simply 'later added to the Canon'

Deuterogamist (dĭūtĕrǫ gămist) [f next + -IST.] One who marries a second time, or who upholds second marriages

1766 Goldsm *Vic W* xviii, He had published for me against the Deuterogamists of the age

Deuterogamy (dĭūtĕrǫ gămi) [ad. Gr δευτερογαμία second marriage, n of state f δευτερόγαμος marrying a second time, f. Deutero- + γάμος marriage.] Marriage a second time; marriage after the death of a first husband or wife.

1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Deuterogamy*, second marriage, or a repetition of it 1766 Goldsm *Vic W* xiv, That unfortunate divine who has so long fought against the deuterogamy of the age 1869 *Echo* 7 Sept 6/1 We do not allow deuterogamy until the primal spouse is disposed of by death or divorce

Deuteronomic (dĭūtĕrǫnǫ·mik), *a* [f Deuteronomy (or its Gr elements) + -IC] Of or pertaining to, or possessing the literary or theological character of, the book of Deuteronomy.

1857 J W Donaldson *Chr Orthodoxy* 202 The Deuteronomic view of the matter was the only tradition at that time, recognised as Mosaic and divine 1867 Martineau tr. *Ewald's Israel* I 162 Sins against Jahveh, repentance, and amendment, are the three pivots on which the Deuteronomic scheme turns 1882 Seeley *Nat Relig* 133 We have even framed for ourselves a sort of Deuteronomic religion which is a great comfort to us 1891 Driver *Introd Lit O Test.* (ed 2) 180 Deuteronomic phraseology

Deutero·nomical, *a.* [f. as prec + -AL] = prec.

1533 More *Let. to T Cromwell* Wks 1425/1 Concerning the woordes in the law leuitycall and the lawe deutronomicall 1681 H More in *Glanvill's Sadducismus* I. Poster (1726) 20 This Deuteronomical List of abominable Names 1887 Mivart in *19th Cent.* July 39 This is the second code, and is called the Deuteronomical Code, because it makes up the bulk of the book of Deuteronomy.

Deutero·nomist. [f as prec. + -IST.] The writer of the book of Deuteronomy, or of the parts of that book which do not consist of earlier documents

1862 S Davidson *Introd. to O Test.* I 370 The Deuteronomist's style is diffuse, and his language unlike that of the other writings traditionally ascribed to the same individual 1867 Martineau tr. *Ewald's Israel* I 117 The work of an author whom we may briefly call 'the Deuteronomist' 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig Knowl* III 1792 The final compiler is not to be identified with the Deuteronomist 1888 Cheyne *Jeremiah* 70 The Deuteronomist (if we may so for convenience term the author, or joint-authors, of the original Deuteronomy)

Hence **Deuteronomi·stic** *a*, of the nature or style of the writer of Deuteronomy

1862 S Davidson *Introd to O Test* I. 363 Let us now compare the Deuteronomistic with the Jehovistic legislation 1881 Robertson Smith *O T in Jewish Ch* (1892) 425 Judges, Samuel, and Kings, in the Deuteronomistic redaction 1888 Cheyne *Jeremiah* 71 A Deuteronomistic writer composed Deut 1–iv 40 as a link between his own and the earlier work

Deuteronomy (dĭūtĕrǫ·nŏmi, dĭū tĕronǫmi) Also 4–5 Deutronomye, -ie, 6 Deutronome. [ad eccl L *Deuteronomium*, a. Gr Δευτερονόμιον, f. δεύτερος second + νόμος law, etc. in 13th c OF *deutronome*, F *deutéronome.*

The name is taken from the words of the LXX in Deut xvii 18 τὸ δευτερονόμιον τοῦτο, a mistranslation of the Heb מִשְׁנֵה הַתּוֹרָה הַזֹּאת *mishnēh hattōrah hazzōth* 'a copy or duplicate of this law', for which the Vulgate has *Deuteronomium legis hujus*]

The name or title of the fifth book of the Pentateuch, which contains a repetition, with parenetic comments, of the Decalogue, and most of the laws contained in Exodus xxi–xxiii, and xxxiv

1388 Wyclif *Prol to Deut*, In this book of Deutronomye ben contened the wordis which Moises spak to al Israel *Rubric.* Here begynneth the bok of Deutronomie. 1549 *Compl Scotl* (1872) 24 It is vritvne in the xxviii of deutronome, thir vordis 1609 Bible (Douay) *Deut* xvii 18 He shal copie to him selfe the Deuteronomie of this Law in a volume 1649 Roberts *Clavis Bibl.* 63 *Deuteronomie* Thus denominated by the Greek, because this book containeth a Repetition of Gods Law given by Moses to Israel *c* 1878 *Helps to Study of Bible* 17 Deuteronomy consists mainly of three addresses by Moses to the people who had been born in the wilderness, and had not heard the original promulgation of the Law 1891 Driver *Introd Lit O. Test.* (ed. 2) 85 Deuteronomy may be described as the prophetic re-formulation, and adaptation to new needs, of an older legislation.

b. *transf.*

1827 Southey in *Q Rev* XXXVI. 306 A fourth volume, containing her latter writings and certain new developements being the papers which M. Genet speaks of as a kind of Deuteronomy.

Deuteropathy (dĭūtĕrǫ păpi). [f. Deutero- + Gr. -πάθεια suffering, cf -pathy]

†1. *gen* A being affected at second hand. *Obs*

1647 H More *Song of Soul* Notes 161/1 Deuteropathie, Δευτεροπάθεια, is a being affected at second rebound, as I may so say We see the sunne not so properly by sympathie as deuteropathie. *Ibid* 163/2 If the air be struck aloof of, I am sensible also of that but by circulation or propagation of that impression into my eare, and this is Deuteropathy. 1650 Charleton *Paradoxes* 60 The body also cannot but submit to compassion and deuteropathy

2. *Med* A secondary affection, sympathetic with or consequent upon another, that is, 'where the second part suffers from the influence of the part originally affected' *Syd Soc Lex.*

1651 Biggs *New Disp* P 248 Whether or no there be a Deuteropathy or consent of the head with the part wounded [1657 G Starkey *Helmont's Vind* 128 The Gout properly is an Arthritical pain affecting the joynts immediately, and some nerves sometimes by a Deuteropathem.] 1669 W Simpson *Hydrol Chym* 88 Either by a deuteropathy or by an idiopathy

Hence **Deuteropa·thic** *a*, of or pertaining to deuteropathy.

Deuteroscopy (dĭūtĕrǫ skŏpi) [f Deutero- + Gr -σκοπία, σκοπιά look-out, watch, view]

†1 The second view; that which is seen upon a second view; an ulterior meaning *Obs.*

1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* I. iii 9 Not attaining the deuteroscopy and second intention of the words 1650 Charleton *Paradoxes* 49 Truth itself interprets this text literally, and without enfolding any mystery or deuteroscopy 1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Deuteroscopy*, the second end, aim, or intention, a second consideration or thought.

2 'Second sight'; clairvoyance. *rare.*

1822 Scott *Nigel* Introd Ep, The Highland seers, whom their gift of deuteroscopy compels to witness things unmeet for mortal eye

Hence **Deuterosco·pic** *a*, of or pertaining to second sight.

1841 *Fraser's Mag* XXV. 270 The deuteroscopic, or thanatomantic faculty

†**Deuterosy.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr δευτέρωσις repetition, iteration, a name of the Jewish traditions. The Gr. form also occurs.] A 'tradition of the elders' among the Jews

a 1641 Bp R. Mountagu *Acts & Mon* (1642) 477 Those Deuterosies, those Traditions of the Elders, and Additions to the Law 1650 J Trapp *Clavis Bible* III 83 The Iews have added their Deuteroseis

Deutery, obs var of Dewtry Datura

Deuto-, before a vowel **deut-**, a shortened form of Deutero-, used

1. In Chemistry to distinguish the second in order of the terms of any series Thus **Deutoxide**, the second of the series of oxides of a metal, etc, that which comes next to the *protoxide*, containing the next smallest quantity of oxygen So *deut-iodide*, *deuto-bromide*, *deuto-carbonate*, *deuto-chloride*, *deuto-sulphide*, etc The prefix has sometimes been improperly used to indicate the *constitution* of a compound, as compared with that of the *proto-* or *mono-* compound of the same series, but it is now obsolescent, being usually replaced by such prefixes as *sesqui-*, *di-*, *tri-*, etc., which properly indicate the constitution.

1810 Henry *Elem Chem* (1826) I. 263 Deutoxide or Peroxide of Hydrogen *Ibid* 310 This gas examined by Dr Priestly, and called by him *nitrous air*, a term afterwards changed to *nitrous gas*, then to *nitric oxide*, and more lately to *deutoxide of azote*, or *deutoxide of nitrogen*, which last appears to be its most appropriate title 1822 Imison *Sc & Art* II 20 The smallest quantity of oxygen forms the protoxide of the metal, the second quantity of oxygen makes the deutoxide 1854 J Scoffern in *Orr's Circ Sc* Chem 489 *Binoxide*, sometimes called *deutoxide* of copper (Cu O_2) 1857 Bullock *Caseaux' Midwif* 137 Precipitated by the deuto-chloride of mercury 1864 H Spencer *Illust. Univ Progr* 40 Later in the Earth's history, are the deutoxides, tritoxides, etc. 1864 — *Biol* I 6 Deutoxide of nitrogen is a gas hitherto uncondensed

2 In many terms of *Biology*, as **Deutencephalon** [Gr ἐγκέφαλος brain], the second of the three primary cerebral vesicles of the embryo. Hence **Deutencepha·lic** *a* ‖ **Deutoma·la** [L. *māla* jaw], the second pair of jaws of the Myriapoda; hence **Deutoma·lar** *a.* **Deuto·merite** [Gr. *μέρος* part], the second or posterior cell of a dicystid gregarine, as distinguished from the smaller anterior cell or *protomerite* **Deu·toplasm** [Gr. πλάσμα anything formed], term applied by Reichert to the food-yolk of the mero-blastic egg, e g the yellow yolk of a bird's egg; also, the special form of protoplasm which composes the granules seen in the centre of the protamœba (*Syd Soc Lex*); hence **Deutopla·smic, -pla·stic** *a*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of deutoplasm; **Deu·toplasmi·genous** *a*, producing deutoplasm; **Deutopla·smogen**, that which forms or is converted into deutoplasm **Deutoscle·rous** *a.* [σκληρός hard], in *deutosclerous tissue*, Laurent's term for osseous tissue. **Deutosco·lex** [σκώληξ worm], a secondary scolex, or daughter-cyst of a scolex or cystic worm; the cysticercus of the *Tæniæ* **Deutote·rgite** [L *tergum* back], the second dorsal segment of the abdomen of insects. **Deuto·vum** [L *ovum* egg] *pl* **-ova**, a secondary egg-cell, as contrasted with the protovum or normal and usual egg-cell; also called *metovum*, and after-egg.

1881 Mivart *Cat* 358 The fore-brain, called also the deutencephalon 1884 Sidgwick tr. *Claus' Zool* I 111 The contents of every egg consist (1) Of a viscous albuminous protoplasm, and (2) of a fatty granular matter, the deutoplasm or food yolk 1886 *Journ R Microsc Soc* Apr 224 In the young unfertilized ova a small 'protoplasmic' and larger 'deutoplasmic' portion are readily distinguished 1881 *Smithsonian Report* 425 The development alike of excretory and deutoplasmigenous functions, at certain times of the year, of the genital glands 1872 E R Lankester *Adv Science* (1890) 265 The others disappear as deutoplasmogen or vitellogenous cells. 1877 Huxley *Anat Inv Anim* vii 383 The proper vitelline membrane bursts into two halves and the deutovum emerges 1881 *Athenæum* 31 Dec 904/2 The occurrence of a deutovum stage in the egg is recorded

3. In some other words, as **Deutosystema·tic** *a*, of or pertaining to a secondary system, Deutosystematic

1878 Gurney *Crystallogr* 72 The deutosystematic planes which bisect the angles between the [protosystematic]

Deutoxide: see Deuto- 1

Deutro, deutroa see Dewtry.

‖ **Deutzia** (dĭū tsiă, doi tsiă) *Bot* [mod Bot L; named in 1781 after J Deutz of Amsterdam] A genus of shrubs (N O *Saxifragaceæ*), natives of China and Japan, cultivated for the beauty of their white flowers. *D gracilis* is a well-known spring flowerer.

1837 *Penny Cycl* VIII 444/2 Deutzia. inhabiting the north of India, China, and Japan 1880 Miss Bird *Japan* I 5 Deutzias with their graceful flowers. 1882 *Garden* 11 Feb 104/2 Where Deutzias are forced there will be a fine crop of young shoots

Deux, deux ans: see Deuce 1, Deusan

‖ **Deux-temps** (dǫ·tān). [F ; in full, *valse à deux temps* lit 'two-time waltz'] A kind of waltz, more rapid than the ordinary or trois-temps waltz, the step consisting of two movements, a *glissade* and a *chassé.*

1860 *All Year Round* No 74 568 O golden-haired, but yet hungry heroine of a thousand deux-temps! 1862 Calverley *Verses & Tr* 17 But oh! in the deuxtemps peerless, Fleet of foot, and soft of eye!

Deuyce, deuys(e, obs. ff Device, Devise

Deuzan, var. Deusan, *Obs*, a kind of apple

Dev, variant of Div, a demon or evil spirit in Persian mythology.

‖ **Deva** (dē·ı vă) [Skr. *dēva* a god, *orig.* 'a bright or shining one' from **div-* to shine.] A god, a divinity, one of the good spirits of Hindu mythology

1819 T Hope *Anast* (1820) III x. 251 (Stanf) A palace, a mosque, and a bath, whose architecture, achieved as if by magic, seemed worthy of the Devas 1834 *Baboo* II viii 157 (*ibid*) By the Deva, who is enshrined in this temple! 1878 Max Müller *Orig Relig* (1891) 280 When the poets of the Veda address the mountains to protect them, when they implore the rivers to yield them water, they may speak of rivers and mountains as *devas*, but even then, though *deva* would be more than bright, it would as yet be very far from anything we mean by divine 1879 E Arnold *Lt Asia* I 2 The Devas knew the signs, and said, 'Buddha will go again to help the World' 1888 Geldner in *Encycl Brit* XXIV 821 In the older *Rig-Veda* a god is spoken of as *dēva*, but not every *dēva* is an *asura*. *Asura* is ethically the higher conception, *deva* the lower. *deva* is the vulgar notion of God, *asura* is theosophic

attrib and *Comb.* 1878 Haug *Religion of Parsees* (ed 2) 287 A vital struggle between the professors of the Deva and those of the Ahura religion *Ibid*, The Deva-worshippers combated by the Zoroastrians

Devalgate (dĭvæ lgĕt), *a. rare* — °. [ad mod. L *dēvalgātus*, f *valgus* bow-legged]

1851–60 Mayne *Expos Lex*, *Devalgatus*, having bowed legs, bandy-legged; devalgate 1883 in *Syd Soc Lex*

Devall (dĭvǭ·l), *v* Now only *Sc* Forms: 5–6 deuale, 6 deuaill, dewall, 7–9 deval, 9 devaul, devawl [a F *dévaler*, OF *devaler* to descend = Pr *devalar*, *davalar*, It *divallare*:—Rom. **devallare*, f L De- I 1 down + *vallis* valley: cf Avale *v*] Hence **Devalling** *vbl sb.* and *ppl a*

†1 *intr.* To move downwards, sink, fall, descend, set (as the sun). *Obs*

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 25 b, The sonne began to deuale in to the Weste. 1481 — *Myrr* II ix 88 He deualeth down into the water 1501 Douglas *Pal Hon* I vi, Thy transitorie plesance quhat auaillis? Now thair, now heir, now hie, and now deuaillis 1597 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 83, I saw an river rin Dewalling and falling Into that pit profound. 1632 Lithgow *Trav* ix 392 *marg*, The combustious devalling of Ætnæs fire *Ibid* x 506 Devalling floods

†b To lower the body, stoop *Obs*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* x vii 58 As onwar he stowpyt, and devalyt

†c. To slope downwards: as a line or surface.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* v. 210 This Petrean Countrey declining even downe to the limits of Jacob's bridge *Ibid* viii 365 The devalling faces of two hills 1645 *Siege of Newcastle* (1820) 14 A number of narrow devalling lanes.

†2 *trans* To lower *Obs*

1501 Douglas *Pal Hon.* II lii, And euerie wicht, Thankand greit God, their heidis law deuaill.

3. *intr.* To cease, stop, leave off *mod Sc.*

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1789) II 99 (Jam) Devall then, Sirs, and never send For dauntiths to tegale a friend 1822 GALT *Sir A Wylie* II x 92 She ne'er devauls jeering me 1827 SCOTT *Let* 26 Apr in *Lockhart*, I have not till to day *devanled* from my task 1891 H HALLIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* 20 Saur dings the rain upon the road, It dings,—an nae devallin' o't

Hence **Devall** *sb Sc*, 'a stop, cessation, intermission' (Jamieson)

1802 SIBBALD *Gloss*, *Without devald*, without ceasing

‖ **Devanagari** (dēˈ vănā gărī), *a* and *sb* [Skr , Hindī, Marāthī *dēvanāgarī* (in Bengālī *devanāgar*), a compound app of Skr. *dēva* god + *Nāgarī* an earlier or a more generic appellation of the same alphabet; lit. 'Nāgarī ('town-script) of the gods'.

Nāgarī is app. the fem adj meaning 'of the city or town, urban, urbane, refined' (sc *lipi* writing, script), f Skr *nagara* city. Its application to a particular written character can be traced back to the 11th c , when Alburūnī mentions an alphabet called *Nāgara*, and of a derivative from it called *Ardha-nāgarī*, i e. 'half-Nāgarī' The actual origin and history of the compound *Dēva-nāgarī* has not been ascertained, any more than that of *Nandi-nāgarī*, applied to the South-Indian form of the Nāgarī It has been noted that the terms *dēva-lipi* 'writing of the gods', and *nāga-lipi* 'writing of the serpents', occur side by side in a list of 64 kinds of writing enumerated in the Buddhistic *Lalitavistara* of the 7th c., but whether these terms have any connexion with *dēva-nāgarī* is unknown. The 18th c European scholars who adopted the word, have variant forms from Bengālī or other Indian vernaculars]

The distinctive name of the formal alphabet in which, throughout northern, western and central India, Cashmere, and Nepāl, the Sanskrit has, for some centuries, been written, as are also the vernacular languages of those regions Also called simply *Nagari*, though the latter is often used in a wider sense, to embrace various local forms taken by the same original alphabet Used both as *adj* and absolutely as *sb*

1781 SIR C WILKINS in *Asiatic Res* (1799) I 294 It differs but little from the Dewnagur 1784 W CHAMBERS *Ibid* I 152 It resembles neither the *Devya-nágree* nor any of the various characters connected with it 1785 SIR C WILKINS *Ibid*, I 279 In the modern Dēwnāgār character 1786 SIR W. JONES *Ibid*. I. 423 The polished and elegant Dćvanágari. 1789 *Ibid* I 13 We may apply our present alphabet so as to equal the Dćvanágarí itself in precision and clearness 1801 COLEBROOKE *Ibid*. (1803) VII 224 *foot-note*, Prácrit and Hindí books are commonly written in the Dćvanágarí 1820 W YATES *Gram Skr Lang* VII, The character in which Sunscrit works are usually printed is called Daivī-nāgūree 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk Brit India* (1854) 55 The translation to be written both in Persian and Deva Nagree 1876 *Times* 15 May (Stanf), His alphabet was founded on the Devanagari, which he accommodated to the needs of the Tibetan tongue 1879 BURNELL *S Indian Palæog* (ed 2) 52 The South-Indian form of the Nāgarī character. the Nandinagarī is directly derived from the N Indian Devanāgarī of about the eleventh century 1886 EGGELING in *Encyc Brit* XXI. 272/2 The character is the so called *Devanāgarī*, or *nāgarī* ('town-script') of the gods

Devance (dĭvɑ ns), *v* [a. F. *devancer* to arrive before, precede, outstrip, f *devant* before, on the model of *avancer* (ADVANCE). Became obs early in 17th c., but has been again used by some in the 19th c.] *trans* To anticipate. forestall; to get ahead of; to outstrip

1485 CAXTON *Chas Gt* VIII 72 Olyuer whyche sawe the stroke comyng deuaunced hym in such wyse that he gaf two euyl strokes to Fyerabras. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic Man* V (1603) 489 In his owne conceit he lacketh so much as he seeth himselfe devaunced by another that hath more 1615 *Irade's Incr.* in *Harl Misc* (Malh) III 293 Our neighbours [the Dutch] have devanced us so far in shipping. 1863 R F. BURTON *Abeokuta* II. 72 So far from 'caving in', he devanced me on one occasion 1864 — *Dahome* Pref 9 Commodore Wilmot, R N accompanied by Capt Luce devanced me 1880 *Gnevra* 86 My wish devanced the hour.

¶ Catachrestic uses

1646 J HALL *Horæ Vac* 123 Tis hard to keepe these two equally ballanc't, especially those that devance 1653 — *Paradoxes* 108 Some Crazy Phylosophers have endeavoured to devance them [women] from the same Species, with men.

† **Devaunt, devaun't,** *adv.* and *sb. Obs.* [a F. *devant* prep and adv , before, in front, = Pr. *davan, devant*, Cat. *devant, davant*, It. *davanti*, f L *dē* prep , from, of + late L. *abante* before. see AVAUNT *adv*]

A. *adv* Before, in front.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm Marcell* XXV. VI. 270 His beard.. was shagged and rough, with a sharpe peake devant

B *sb.* Front; e g of the body or dress

1411 *E E Wills* (1882) 19 A boorde clope with 13 towelles of deuaunt of 00 sute 1599 B JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* V II, Come, sir, perfume my devant.

Devant, *v. Obs.*: see DEVAUNT.

† **Devaporate,** *v Obs* [f. DE- II 1 + L. *vapōrem* vapour, after EVAPORATE] a. *trans* To bring out of the state of vapour; to condense b. *intr.* To become condensed, or deprived of vapour. Hence † **Devapora tion.**

1787 E DARWIN in *Phil Trans* LXXVIII 49 The privation of heat may be esteemed the principal cause of devaporation. *Ibid* 50 The deduction of a small quantity of heat from a cloud or province of vapour will devaporate the whole. *Ibid.* 52 The air by its expansion produces cold and devaporates. 1789 *Ann. Reg.* 127 The vapour. is brought to the summit of mountains by the atmosphere, and being there devaporated slides down between the strata

Devast, *v.* Now *rare.* [a. F *dévaster* (1499 in Hatzf -Darm), ad. L *dēvastāre* to lay waste, f DE- I. 1, 3 + *vastāre* to lay waste, *vastus* waste Frequent in 17th c , not recognized by Johnson, and said by Todd to be 'not now in use'; but occurring in end of 19th c] *trans.* To lay waste, DEVASTATE

1537 *St Papers Hen. VIII*, I 553 The yere soo ferre spent, and the countrey soo devasted 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* III 1, An uncouth, savage boar Devasts the fertile plains of Thessaly *a* 1751 BOLINGBROKE *Study of Hist* VI, The thirty years war that devasted Germany 1887 *Voice* (N. Y) 13 Jan. 5 A statute which, in prohibiting an injurious business, devasts property previously existing 1890 W F. RAE *Maygrove* III VII 254 The mountain slopes have been devasted by lava

absol 1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 6 To devast according to the prædictions of vain humane art

† b To waste (time, etc.) *Obs. rare*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav* II 44 After my returne from Padua to Venice and 24 days attendance devasted there for passage.

Hence **Deva sted, Deva sting** *ppl. adjs*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V 214 Time running all things to devasted desolation 1659 T PECKE *Parnassi Puerp* 39 Love prudent Laws; devasting Arms neglect. 1789 [see DEVASTFR]

Devastate (dĕˈvăstĕˌt), *v* [f. L *dēvastāt-* ppl stem of *dēvastāre* (see DEVAST) Used by Sir T Herbert and in Bailey 1727, but not recognized by Johnson 1755, and app not in common use till the 19th c] *trans* To lay waste, ravage, waste, render desolate.

1638 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* (ed 2) 77 Jangheer subjects Berar, and devastates the Decan Empire unto Kerky 1727 BAILEY vol II, *To Devastate*, to lay waste, to spoil [Omitted in ed 2, 1731, and not in *Folio* 1730] 1818 TODD s v *Devast*, Not now in use But *devastate* supplies its place 1842 MACAULAY *Fredk Gt* Ess (1854) 683/2 A succession of cruel wars had devastated Europe 1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *Blight* Wks.(Bohn) I 483 We invade them impiously for gain, We devastate them unreligiously 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* V § 4 241 [Black Death] devastating Europe from the shores of the Mediterranean to the Baltic. *fig* 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* V. I § 2. 298 Kant completely devastates the cobwebs and sophistries. 1864 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) III 31 Went to town, which devastated the day

Hence **De vastated, De vastating** *ppl adjs*

1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 81 Those devastating and mercilesse Infidels 1813 SHELLEY *Queen Mab* IV 112 The bloodiest scourge Of devastated earth 1815 — *Alastor* 673 Thou, colossal Skeleton, that In thy devastating omnipotence Art king of this frail world *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 105 An exhausting and devastating struggle of nine years

Devastation (devăstēˈ ʃən) [prob. a F *dévastation*, n of action f. *dévaster*, and L *dēvastāre*, used in 1502, but not in Cotgr 1611 , Florio, 1599 and 1611, has It *devastatione*, 'a wasting, spoiling, desolation, or destruction'] The action of devastating, or condition of being devastated; laying waste; wide-spread destruction, ravages

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1190 The ruine and devastation [*sic*] of so many great cities 1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man* II IX 213 The great Devastations made by the Plague . in Forein Parts 1770 GOLDSM *Des Vill* 395 E'en now the devastation is begun And half the business of destruction done 1794 MRS RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* XV, Over the beautiful plains of this country the devastations of war were frequently visible 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 72 Devastation is incomparably an easier work than production 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 188 The terrible devastation wrought by the great tidal wave which followed the earthquake at Lima.

b *Law.* (See quot. 1848.)

1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict* s v. *Devastaverunt*, The orderly payment of Debts and Legacies by Executors, so as to escape a *Devastation*, or charging their own Goods. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex* , *Devastavit*, a devastation or waste of the property of a deceased person by an executor or administrator being extravagant or misapplying the assets.

Devastative (de vāstĕˈtĭv), *a* [f. L *dēvastāt-* ppl. stem (see above) + -IVE] Having the quality of devastating; wasting, ravaging.

1802 *Triads of Bardism* in Southey *Madoc* 1 § 2 (note) To collect power towards subduing the adverse, and the devastative. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* V. (1858) 24 Devastative, like the whirlwind 1884 J G. PYLE in *Harper's Mag* Sept 619/2 The devastative power of floods.

Devastator (de vāstĕˈtəɹ). [a. late L *dēvastātor* (Cassiodorus), agent-n. from *dēvastāre* to devastate] He who or that which devastates; a waster, ravager.

1818 E BLAQUIERE tr. *Pananti's Algiers* VI 136 All is to no purpose with these devastators. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II 6/1 This devastator of vines and olives. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III 437 He marched against the devastators of the Palatinate.

‖ **Devastavit** (dĭvĕstăˈ vĭt) *Law* [L *dēvastāvit* he has wasted, 3rd sing perf. of *dēvastāre* see DEVASTATE.] A writ that lies against an executor or administrator for waste or misapplication of the testator's estate

[1579 RASTELL *Exp. termes lawes, Devastauerunt bona testatoris*, is when Executours wyl deliuer the legacyes that their Testatour hath geeuen, or make restytutyon for wronges done by him, or pay hys det due vpon contracts or other detes vpon specialties, whose dayes of paymentes are not yet come, etc] 1651 in Picton *L'pool Munic Rec.* (1883) I. 176 The Sheriffe shall be solicited for a Devastavit 1729 GILES JACOB *Law Dict* s v , His Executor or Administrator is made liable to a *devastavit*, by Stat 4 & 5 W & M c 24 1817 W SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed 4) II 743 A writ of *fi fa* having been sued out on the judgment, to which the sheriff had returned a devastavit

b The offence of such waste or misapplication

1729 GILES JACOB *Law Dict* s v , Where an executor, &c payeth legacies before debts, and hath not sufficient to pay both, 'tis a *devastavit* Also where an Executor sells the Testator's Goods at an Undervalue, it is a *Devastavit* 1893 ROMER in *Law Times* XCV 54/2 The rule that an executor who pays a statute-barred debt is not thereby committing a devastavit

Deva ster. *rare.* [f DEVAST *v* + -ER 1] = DEVASTATOR

1789 MRS PIOZZI *Journ France* I 127 In eight hours no trace was left either of the devasters or devasted

[**Devastion, Devastitation, Devastor,** errors for DEVASTATION, DEVASTATOR, in some editions and Dicts.]

† **Devaunt,** *v Obs.* [app a OF *desvanter* to vaunt excessively, make one's boast, f *des-*, L *dis-* + *vanter* to vaunt, boast] To vaunt, boast

c 1540 *Surr Northampton Priory* in Prance *Addit Narr Pop Plot* 36 To the most notable slaunder of Christs Holy Evangely, which wee did ostentate and openly devaunt to keepe most exactly [1655 quoted by FULLER *Ch Hist* VI 320 with spelling *devaunt*, mod ed. *advaunte*]

Deve, obs f. DEAVE *v.* to deafen and of DIVE *v*

† **Deve ction.** *Obs rare* — °. [n. of action from L *dēvehĕre* to carry down]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Devection*, a carrying away or down

Deveer, obs form of DEVOIR, duty.

Deve hent, *a* [ad. L *dēvehent-em*, pr. pple. of *dēvehĕre* to carry down] (See quot)

1883 *Syd Soc. Lex* , *Devehent*, carrying away, efferent.

Devel (de vˈl), *sb. Sc.* Also devvel, devle. [Derivation unknown] A severe or stunning blow Hence **De vel** *v.*, to strike or knock down with a stunning blow; **De veller**, a boxer; also 'a dextrous young fellow' (Jamieson)

1786 BURNS *Tam Samson's Elegy* III, Death's gien the Lodge an unco devel, Tam Samson's dead. 1807 TANNAHILL *Poems* 116 (Jam) Guile soud be devel'd i' the dirt, 1816 SCOTT *Antiq* XXV, Ae gude downright devvel will split it.

† **De veling,** *adv. Obs* Also 3 duvelunge [f *duve, deve*, DIVE *v.* + -LING.] Headlong, as with a dive.

a 1225 *Juliana* 77 Ha beide hire & beah duuelunge adun. *a* 1225 *St Marher* 20 Ant te meiden duuelunge feol dun to þe eorðe. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 648 Into his chaumber he gan gon, and leide him deueling on þe grounde *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl* 7762 (Mätz.) Mani threwe doun deueling riht.

Develop (dĭveˈlŏp), *v* Also 7 devellop, 7– develope [a. F *développe-r*, OF. (12–13th c) *desvoleper, -volosper, -voloper*, 14th c *desvelopper* (whence an earlier Eng. form DISVELOP), = Pr. *desvolopar, -volupar*, It. *sviluppare* 'to unwrap, to disentangle, to rid free' (Florio), f *des-*, L. *dis-* + the Rom verb which appears in mod It. as *viluppare* 'to enwrap, to bundle, to folde, to roll up, to entangle, to trusse up, to heape up', *viluppo* 'an enwrapping, a bundle, a fardle, a trusse, an enfolding' (Florio)

The oldest form of the radical appears to have been *volupare, volopare*; its derivation is uncertain: see also ENVELOP]

† 1. *trans* To unfold, unroll (anything folded or rolled up); to unfurl (a banner); to open out of its enfolding cover. *Obs.* (in general use)

1592–1611 [see DISVELOP] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr* , *Developed* (Fr *desvelopé*), unwrapped, unfolded, undone, displaied, opened. Fd 1670 [adds] It is the proper term for spreading or displaying an Ensign in war 1692 COLES, *Developed*, unfolded 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Developed*, unwrapped, unfolded, opened 1775 ASH, *Developed*, disentangled, disengaged, cleared from its covering 1794 MISS GUNNING *Packet* I 32, I must suppose he returned to the contents of the packet in the same hurry of spirits with which he first developed them 1814 MRS JANE WEST *Alicia de Lacy* III 94 The red rose banner was developed in front of the Lancasterian army 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* XX 265 So depicted on the Standard as to appear correct when it was developed by the wind.

b *Geom.* To flatten out (a curved surface, e.g. that of a cylinder or cone) as it were by unrolling it, also, in wider sense, to change the form of (a surface) by bending See DEVELOPABLE b.

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat Phil.* I 1. § 139 The process of changing the form of a surface by bending is called 'developing' But the term 'Developable Surface' is commonly restricted to such inextensible surfaces as can be developed into a plane, or, in common language, 'smoothed flat'.

† 2 To lay open by removal of that which enfolds (in a fig sense), to unveil; to unfold (a tale, the meaning of a thing), to disclose, reveal. *Obs.* (exc as passing into 3)

1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV 269 Then take him to devellop, if you can, And hew the Block off, and get out the Man 1756 *Monitor* No 35 Flattering his sagacity in developing the concealed meaning 1789 T JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 554 To appeal to the nation, and to develop to it the ruin of

their finances. 1812 J. J. Henry *Camp agst Quebec* 156 The steam would search for a vent through the crevices of the door and develop our measures 1837 Dickens *Pickw* xvii, Nathaniel Pipkin determined that, come what might, he would develope the state of his feelings

†b. To unveil or lay bare to oneself, to discover, detect, find out. *Obs*

1770 C Jennfr *Placid Man* I 53 This circumstance was of singular use to me in helping me to develope her real character. 1785 Mrs A. M Bennett *Juvenile Indiscretions* (1786) I 172 No great penetration was required to develope the writer of this friendly billet 1787 Ann Hilditch *Rosa de Montmorien* I 74 His principles were unimpeached, because none could ever develope their real tendency 1796 J Moser *Hermit of Caucasus* I. 27 'Here,' said Ismael, 'is a recess which I hope is impossible to be develop'd' 1802 tr. *A La Fontaine's Reprobate* I 153 To live amidst men whose real characters you will find it difficult, sometimes impossible, to develop. 1822 Mrs E Nathan *Langreath* I 202 He did not possess the tact of developing in an instant the weakness of the human heart

†c. To unroll or open up that which enfolds, covers, or conceals *Obs.*

1779 *Sylph* I 192 Nor will the signature contribute to develop the cloud behind which I chuse to conceal myself. *Ibid* II 41 If he should have . developed the thin veil I spread over the feelings I have laboured . to overcome 1785 Mrs A. M. Bennett *Juvenile Indiscretions* (1786) III 41 Nor is it necessary they should have the trouble of developing the obscurity of my character

3. To unfold more fully, bring out all that is potentially contained in.

1750 Warburton *Julian* Wks 1811 VIII xxviii, To instruct us in the history of the human mind, and to assist us in developing its faculties 1790 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc* xv, To develope the latent excellencies of our art 1827 Hare *Guesses* (1859) 285 One may develope an idea . But one cannot add to it, least of all in another age. 1864 Bowen *Logic* ix. 268 To ascertain, develop, and illustrate his meaning 1873 M Arnold *Lit & Dogma* v (1876) 129 Learned religion elucidates and developes the relation of the Son to the Father 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 July 5/3 The trade might be developed to almost any extent 1890 Sir R Romer in *Law Times' Rep* LXIII 685/2 For working and developing the property to the best advantage

b. *Mil.* To open gradually (an attack)

1883 Stevenson *Treas. Isl* iv. xxi, The attack would be developed from the north.

c *Mus.* See Development 10

1880 Stainer *Composition* ix § 161 A melody is rarely developed without frequent changes of key, or of harmony *Ibid* § 162 A fragment of melody is said to be developed when its outline is altered and expanded so as to create new interest. *Ibid*, Exercises Develope by various methods the following subjects, as if portions of a Pianoforte Sonata.

4. *Math.* To change a mathematical function or expression into another of equivalent value or meaning and of more expanded form; *esp* to expand into the form of a series

1871 E Olney *Infinit. Calc* 67 It is proposed to discover the law of development, when the function can be developed in the form $y=f(x)=A+Bx+Cx^2+Dx^3+Ex^4+$etc.

5. To bring forth from a latent or elementary condition (a physical agent or condition of matter); to make manifest what already existed under some other form or condition.

1813 Sir H Davy *Agric. Chem* (1814) 66 Acids are generally developed 1831 Brewster *Optics* vii 73 Such a white light I have succeeded in developing 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys Sc* xxx (1849) 350 The same mechanical means which develope magnetism will also destroy it. 1839 G. Bird *Nat. Phil.* 279 This mode of developing electricity was discovered by Prof. Seebeck. 1842 Grove *Corr. Phys Forces* 59 Heat is developed in some proportion to the disappearance of light. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xx 144 We thus develop both attraction and repulsion.

b. *Photogr.* To bring out and render visible (the latent image produced by actinic action upon the sensitive surface); to apply to (the plate or film) the chemical treatment by which this is effected. Also *absol.*

1845 *Athenæum* 22 Feb. 203/1 It is evident then, that all bodies are capable of photographic disturbance, and might be used for the production of pictures—did we know of easy methods by which the pictures might be developed *Ibid* 14 June 593/1 The paper used by Mr Fox Talbot is the iodide of silver, and the picture is developed by the action of gallic acid 1859 Jephson & Refve *Brittany* 48 He went to and fro to develope the plates and prepare new ones. 1861 *Photogr News Almn.* in *Circ Sc.* I 160/2 The plate can be developed for hours or days 1863–72 Watts *Dict. Chem* II 693 In order to develop the latent image, the [Daguerreotype] plate was exposed to the action of the vapour of mercury. 1873 Tristram *Moab* xi. 203 All our photographs have failed, from an accident before they were developed. 1876 G F Chambers *Astron* 719, I prefer to develope with an iron solution. 1893 Abney *Photogr.* 1. (ed. 8) 3

c *intr* for *refl.*

1861 *Photogr. News Almn* in *Circ Sc.* I. 160/1 A plate well washed developes cleaner than one washed insufficiently.

6. *trans.* To cause to grow (what exists in the germ). a Said of an organ or organism

1857 Henfrey *Bot* § 40 In the Banyan tree adventitious roots are frequently developed on the outstretched woody branches 1863 Huxley *Man's Place Nat* 65 In the floor of which a notochord is developed 1866 Argyll *Reign Law* II (ed 4) 106 They grow, or, in modern phraseology they are developed *a* 1871 Grote *Eth Fragm* i. (1876) 15 Ethical sentiment tends to develop the benevolent impulses 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* 19 We need . benevolence Of nature's sunshine to develop seed So well.

b. Said of a series of organisms showing progression from a simpler or lower to a higher or more complex type; to evolve.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 281 He [Lamarck] supposed that all organized beings, from the lowest to the highest forms, were progressively developed from similar living microscopic particles This may be called the theory of metamorphosis 1857 H Miller *Test Rocks* v. 200 The Lamarckian affirms that all our recent species of plants and animals were developed out of previously existing plants and animals of species entirely different 1880 Haughton *Phys Geog.* vi 273 Forces have been at work, developing in each great continent animal forms peculiar to itself.

7. *transf.* To evolve (as a product) from pre-existing materials; to cause to grow or come into active existence or operation.

1820 Shelley *Witch of Atlas* xxxvi, In its growth It seemed to have developed no defect Of either sex 1834 Ht Martineau *Moral* I. 5 Fresh powers which . develop further resources 1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Politics* Wks (Bohn) I. 242 Wild liberty developes iron conscience. Want of liberty. stupefies conscience 1847 — *Repr Men, Napoleon* ibid I 369 The times . and his early circumstances combined to develop this pattern democrat 1866 Rogers *Agric & Prices* I xxiii 601 In the hope that a new set of customers might be developed 1868 Bain *Ment & Mor Sc.* Ethics (1875) 630 The situations of different ages and countries develop characteristic qualities

b To exhibit or display in a well-formed condition or in active operation.

1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* II. 180 His organ of veneration was strongly developed. 1874 Hutps *Soc Press* iv. 63 It is astonishing what ambulatory powers he can develop 1878 Huxley *Physiogr* 169 The hardest rocks of Britain are developed in the western and northern parts of the island. 1885 *Manch Exam* 6 Apr 5/3 Indignant jurymen have recently developed a quite unusual tendency to write letters to the newspapers

8 *refl.* To unfold itself, come gradually into existence or operation.

1793 W Roberts *Looker-on* (1794) III. No 67. 36 This prominent part of their character began to develope itself. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas I*, III ii 16 The faculties of Charles developed themselves 1841 Trench *Parables, Tares* 96 We learn that evil . is ever to develop itself more fully 1847 L Hunt *Jar Honey* x. (1848) 132 New beauties successively developed themselves 1860 Ruskin *Mod Paint* V vii iii § 8 130 The quiet, thoroughly defined, infinitely divided and modelled pyramid [of cloud] never develops itself 1875 Buckland *Log-bk* 276 A serious fault had developed itself 1879 McCarthy *Own Times* II. xxii 122 Our constitutional system grows and developes itself year after year,

9. *intr.* (for *refl*) To unfold itself, grow from a germ or rudimentary condition; to grow into a fuller, higher, or maturer condition

a 1843 Southey *Inscriptions* xxxv, How differently Did the two spirits Develope in that awful element. 1845 J H Newman *Ess Developm* i 1 (1846) 37 An idea cannot develope at all except either by destroying, or modifying and incorporating with itself, existing modes of thinking and acting 1859 Kingsley *Misc., Swift & Pope* (1860) I 285 The man goes on developing almost unconsciously 1874 Green *Short Hist* vii § 5 387 London developed into the general mart of Europe 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* IV. liv. 179 It seems certainly destined to develope rather than fade. 1884 L Malet *Mrs Lorimer* II Such women . do not develop very early either spiritually or mentally

b. Of diseases: To advance from the latent stage which follows the introduction of the germs, to that in which the morbid action manifests itself

1891 *Law Times* XCII. 131/2 The time swine fever takes to develop.

Hence **Developed** *ppl. a*, **Developing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Developed* [see 1 above] 1775 Ash, *Developing*, disentangling, disengaging, uncovering 1859 Mill *Liberty* iii (1865) 37/2 To show, that these developed human beings are of some use to the undeveloped 1861 *Photogr News Almn* in *Circ Sc* I 160/1 Take a sufficient quantity of the developing solution *c* 1865 J Wylde in *Circ. Sc* I 148/2 The result of developing depends on the strength of the silver solution 1879 *Athenæum* 83/2 Developing animals may at any stage in embryonic history become more or less profoundly modified. 1880 A Wilson in *Gentl Mag.* CCXLVI 45 It .might be ranked as a developing snail 1882 Tyndall in *Longm Mag* I 32 The photographer illuminates his developing room with light transmitted through red or yellow glass

Developable (dĭve·lŏpăb'l), *a* and *sb.* [f. prec. vb + -able in mod.F. *développable.*]

A. *adj.* Capable of being developed or of developing.

1835 R F. Wilson in *Newman's Lett* (1891) II. 139 Principles .. only developable under one form. 1865 Wilkins *Pers Names Bible* 360 It is the nature of symbolical names used sacramentally to possess a developable significance 1875 Whitney *Life Lang* xiv 292 Instinctive gesture, developable into a complete system of expression 1879 Jevons in *Contemp Rev.* Nov. 537 It now becomes a moving and developable moral sense.

b. *Math.* (*a*) Of a function or expression. Capable of being expanded. (*b*) Of a curved surface. Capable of being unfolded or flattened out. (see Develop *v.* 1 b).

1816 tr *Lacroix' Diff & Int Calc* 479 If $f(A)$ be a function of A developable in a series of powers of A, then [etc.] 1840 Lardner *Geom* 247 Two developable surfaces will intersect in a right line, if the right lines, by the motion of which they are generated, coincide in any one position. 1865 Aldis *Solid Geom* ix § 146 Ruled surfaces in which consecutive generating lines lie in one plane are called *developable surfaces*, while all other ruled surfaces are called *skew surfaces.* 1866 Proctor *Handbk. Stars* 16 *note*, In reality .. even such narrow strips of a globe are not developable, and the chord and arc of five degrees are not equal, as they are assumed to be.

B *sb.* (*Math.*) A developable surface; a ruled surface in which consecutive generators intersect

1874 Salmon *Geom three Dimens.* § 305 The locus of points where two consecutive generators of a developable intersect is a curve which is called the cuspidal edge of that developable.

Developer (dĭve·lŏpəɹ), *v* [f. as prec. + -er] He who or that which develops

1833 Whewell in Todhunter *Acc Whewell's Writ* (1876) II. 164 That you should think I have done any injustice to the mathematical developers 1846 G S Faber *Lett. Tractar Secess.* 98 A developer of the Adoration of the Host from the unestablished doctrine of Transubstantiation. 1850 Maurice *Mor & Met. Philos.* (ed 2) 85 Developers of a certain set of theories about gods, men, and nature 1894 *Chicago Advance* 4 Jan, The home is the great developer of individuality and character

b *Photogr.* A chemical agent by which photographs are developed

1869 *Eng Mech* 3 Dec 281/3 By judicious management of the developer, an over-exposed and under-exposed plate can be made to work equally well 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ.* IV 323/2 The iron developer and the pyrogallic acid solution for intensifying 1890 Abney *Photogr* (ed 6) 20 The chemical agents which are utilized in order to allow the development of the latent image to take place are technically called developers, a term which, critically speaking, is a misnomer, as in the majority of cases the part they play is a secondary one

Deve·lopist. *nonce-word* [f as prec. + -ist.] An evolutionist.

1854 H. Strickland *Travel Thoughts* 12 You are a Vestiges of Creation developist, and think that a Frenchman may, by cultivation, be developed into an Englishman

Development (dĭve·lŏpmĕnt) Also 8–9 develope-. [f. Develop *v* + -ment, after F. *développement*, in 15th c. *desv-.*] The process or fact of developing, the concrete result of this process.

1. A gradual unfolding, a bringing into fuller view; a fuller disclosure or working out of the details of anything, as a plan, a scheme, the plot of a novel. Also quasi-*concr.* that in which the fuller unfolding is embodied or realized.

[1752 Chesterf *Lett* cclxxvi. (1792) III 263 A *développement* that must prove fatal to Regal and Papal pretensions] 1756 J Warton *Ess Pope* I 49 (T) These observations on Thomson might still be augmented by an examination and developement of the beauties in the loves of the birds, in Spring; a view of the torrid zone in Summer, [etc] 1759 Stirne *Tr. Shandy* I. xiii (R), A map with many other pieces and developements of this work will be added to the end of the twentieth volume 1786 *Francis the Philanthropist* I 155 Congratulations on the developement, so much to his honour, of this intricate and confused affair. 1851 Gladstone *Gleanings* IV. v. 5 Essential to the entire development of my case

2. Evolution or bringing out from a latent or elementary condition, the production of a natural force, energy, or new form of matter.

1794 Sullivan *View Nat* I 176 How slow is the developement of heat 1863 E V Neale *Anal Th & Nat* 214 The development discernible in nature, is only the bringing to light a new manifestation of forces already existing, with the same characters, under some other manifestation 1863 Tyndall *Heat* I § 6. (1870) 5 Experiments which illustrate the development of heat by mechanical means

3. The growth and unfolding of what is in the germ; the condition of that which is developed. a of organs and organisms

1796 Jefferson in Morse *Amer Geog* I 92 The developement and formation of great germs. 1813 Sir H Davy *Agric. Chem* (1814) 213 The various stages of the development and decay of their organs. 1835 Kirby & Sp *Entomol.* Let. iii, The transformations of insects strictly, they ought rather to be termed a series of developements 1846 Dana *Zooph* (1848) 686 The latter also differ in their modes of developement 1862 Sir B Brodie *Psychol Inq* II i 5 Watching the development of buds and flowers. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr *Sachs' Bot* 327 As the development progresses the cells . become differentiated 1877 Huxley *Anat Inv. Anim* iii xii The development of the sponges has been carefully investigated. 1880 Haughton *Phys Geog* i 16 Some are now in their infancy; others in the full vigour of their development

b. Of races of plants and animals: The same as Evolution; the evolutionary process and its result *Development theory* or *hypothesis* (*Biol*): the doctrine of Evolution; applied especially to that form of the doctrine taught by Lamarck (died 1829)

1844 R. Chambers *Vestiges of Creation* 191 (*title*), Hypothesis of the Development of the Vegetable and Animal Kingdoms. *Ibid* 202 The whole train of animated beings are then to be regarded as a series of *advances of the principle of development*, which have depended upon external physical circumstances to which the resulting animals are appropriate. 1849 H Miller *Footpr Creat* xiii (1874) 243 The development visions of the Lamarckian 1851 G F. Richardson *Introd. Geol* 306 The theory of progressive development receives no support from the facts unfolded by the history of fossil reptiles 1866 Argyll *Reign Law* i. (ed 4) 32 All theories of Development have been simply attempts to suggest the physical process by means of which, this ideal continuity of type and pattern has been preserved. 1871 Tylor *Prim Cult* I 1 Its various grades may be regarded as stages of development or evolution, each the outcome of previous history 1878 Stewart & Tait *Unseen Univ.* iv. § 151. 156 Creation belongs to eternity and development to time.

c The bringing out of the latent capabilities (of anything); the fuller expansion (of any principle or activity).

1865 R W Dale *Jew Temp* xii (1877) 131 A promise the final developement and fulness of which we are still waiting for 1874 Green *Short Hist* v § 2. 225 A yet larger development of their powers was offered to the Commons by Edward himself *Ibid* ix. 697 A mightier and more rapid development of national energy 1878 Lecky *Eng in 18th C* II v 50 The real development of Scotch industry dates from the Union of 1707 1879 Lubbock *Addr Pol & Educ* iv 85 Natural science, as a study is perhaps the first in development of our powers 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* IV 34/2 This extraordinary development of the iron manufacture

4 Gradual advancement through progressive stages, growth from within

1836 J Gilbert *Chr Atonem* iv (1852) 104 Only where those means exist is there a development of holy character 1845 J H Newman *Ess Developm* I i (1846) 37 The development of an idea, being the germination, growth, and perfection of some living truth 1861 Garbett *Boyle Lect* 46 This scheme exhibits a progressive development, in which there is not a missing link 1862 S Lucas *Secularia* 6 Nations proceed in a course of Development, their later manifestations being potentially present in the earliest elements 1867 Freeman *Norm Conq.* (1876) I. iv 251 Gradual developement without any sudden change.

5. A developed or well-grown condition; a state in which anything is in vigorous life or action

1851 G F Richardson *Introd Geol* 258 The genus Serpula attained its greatest development in the oolitic seas. 1851 Mansel *Proleg Log* (1860) 18 His disciple has carried the doctrine to its fullest development 1870 Rollfston *Anim. Life* Introd 49 The great development of the sternum whence the muscles of flight take origin 1871 Smiles *Charac* xii (1876) 366 The highest development of their genius. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I 76 The Laches has more play and development of character.

6 The developed result or product; a developed form of some earlier and more rudimentary organism, structure, or system

1845 J. H Newman *Ess Developm.* I iii (1846) 58 The butterfly is the development of the grub 1856 Froude *Hist Eng.* (1858) I i. 2 The last orders of Gothic architecture were the development of the first 1871 R W Dale *Commandm* Introd 4 The Christian Faith may be spoken of as, in some sense, the development of Judaism 1873 M Arnold *Lit & Dogma* Pref (1876) 22 Attacking Romish developments from the Bible, which were evidently false developments 1877 E R Conder *Bas Faith* i. 5 Natural to man only as a development, not as an original element in his nature

II. Technical uses.

7. a. *Geom* The action of unrolling a cylindrical or conical surface, the unbending of any curved surface into a plane, or of a non-plane curve into a plane curve †b. Applied to the unrolling of a papyrus or other roll which has become rigid (*obs*).

1800 J. Hayter *Herculanean & Pompeian MSS* 12 About thirty years ago, His Sicilian Majesty ordered the Developement, the Transcription, and the printing of the Volumes [rolls]. to be undertaken 1817 (*title*), Herculaneum Rolls. —Correspondence Relative to a Proposition made by Dr. Sickler, of Hildburghausen, upon the Subject of their Development 1878 Huxley *Physiogr* xix 333 Let the outline of the country be projected on this cone: then on unfolding the paper, it may be spread out on a flat surface: hence the method is known as that of conical development. *Ibid.* 336 The polar regions are not brought within Mercator's projection, for the poles are supposed, by the cylindrical development to be indefinitely distant

c See quots.

1874 Knight *Dict Mech*, *Development*, The process of drawing the figures which given lines on a curved surface would assume, if that surface were a flexible sheet and were spread out flat upon a plane without alteration of area and without distortion. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ* IV 195/1 To draw the various forms required in 'development'—that is the covering of surfaces

8. *Math.* The process by which any mathematical expression is changed into another of equivalent value or meaning, and of more expanded form; the expanded form itself

1816 tr *Lacroix' Diff & Int Calc.* 148 This developement has been obtained by first putting $x+h$ instead of x. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 445/1 The mathematical use of an expression is frequently facilitated by employing its development —*Ibid*, The usual form of development is into infinite series.

9. The action of developing a photograph; the process whereby the latent image on the exposed film is rendered visible by the chemical precipitation of new material on the surface.

1845 *Athenæum* 29 Mar 312/3 If an impressed Daguerreotype plate be exposed to the vapour of chlorine, iodine, or bromine .. the nascent picture is obliterated, so as to be no longer capable of developement by the vapour of mercury 1861 *Photogr. News Almn* in *Circ Sc* I 160/2 Add more silver, till the development is complete. 1881 *Eng Mech* No 874 382/1 The exposed plates, after development and before fixing, should be put [etc]

10 *Mus* The unfolding of the qualities or capacities of a musical phrase or subject by modifications of melody, harmony, tonality, rhythm, etc, esp. in a composition of elaborate form, as a sonata, the part of a movement in which this takes place. Also *attrib*

1880 Parry in Grove *Dict Mus* s v, The most perfect types of development are to be found in Beethoven's works, with whom not seldom the greater part of a movement is the constant unfolding and opening out of all the latent possibilities of some simple rhythmic figure. 1880 Stainer *Composition* ix § 156 This splendid musical form [sonata-form] differs chiefly in having a Development-portion *Ibid* § 166 A figure, or rhythmic motive, or melodic phrase from any part preceding the double bar [of a movement in sonata-form] may be chosen for development 1889 H. A Harding *Analysis of Form* 5 The Coda begins with a development of the figure taken from the 1st subject *Ibid*, The development commences in C major.

11. *attrib* See also 3 b

1885 *Pall Mall G* 12 Feb 5/2 No development work has been done whatever, not a shaft has been sunk.

Hence **Developmenta'rian, Deve'lopmentist,** *nonce-wds*, one who holds a theory of development or evolution in biology, theology, etc.; an evolutionist

1865 *Morn. Star* 2 Sept, The most curious part of the business is that some polygenists are also developmentarians 1870 *Sat Rev* XXIX 807 If Mr Proctor were a developmentist, and boldly laid it down that out of elementary substances of proved identity with those of our earth life must of necessity be engendered in forms much the same as those we know 1888 *Indian Churchman* 26 May 144 No loophole of escape is here left for the 'developmentarians'.

Developmental (dĭve lŏpme ntăl), *a* [f. prec. + -al] Of, pertaining, or incidental to development; evolutionary

Developmental disease, a disease which is associated with a stage or process in the development of the body.

1849 Owen *Parthenogenesis* 8 So much of the primary developmental processes 1859 Darwin *Orig Species* xiv (1873) 390 Sometimes it is only the earlier developmental stages which fail 1864 *Daily Tel.* 27 July, Deaths by convulsions lose from 38 to 31 by developmental diseases of children from 24 to 42 1883 *Birm Weekly Post* 11 Aug. 3/6 One of the diseases, so called, of the developmental class —viz, senile decay. 1884 *Knowledge* No. 160 421 They are interesting from a developmental point of view 1890 Humphry *Old Age* 5 A developmental or physiological death terminates the developmental or physiological decay.

Hence **Developme'ntalist,** *nonce-wd*, an evolutionist

1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* V 215 According to the developmentalists. the various races of men gradually developed themselves in the progress of ages, from lower forms of animal life

Developme'ntally, *adv.* [f prec. + -ly 2] In relation or reference to development.

1849–52 Owen in Todd *Cycl Anat* IV 873/1 The investigation of this vast subject zootomically, developmentally, and microscopically 1863 Huxley *Man's Place Nat* iii 148 The base of the skull may be demonstrated developmentally to be its relatively fixed part. 1874 Carpenter *Ment Phys* II xv. (1879) 571 The retina may be developmentally regarded as a kind of off-shoot from the optic ganglion

†**Deve'nerate,** *v. Obs.* —0. [ad L. *dēvenerāri* to reverence, f. De- 3 + *venerāri* to worship.]

1623 Cockeram, *Devenerate*, to worship.

†**Devenu'state,** *v. Obs rare* —1. [f. late L *dēvenustāre* (Gellius) to disfigure, deform, f. De- 6 + *venustāre* to beautify, *venustus* beautiful. see -ate 3] *trans.* To deprive of beauty or comeliness; to disfigure, deform

1653 Waterhouse *Apol. Learning* 245 (L.) To see what yet remains of beauty and order devenustated, and exposed to shame and dishonour

†**Dever,** *sb. Obs*, ME form of Devoir, duty

†**Deve'rgence.** *Obs. rare* —0. [ad. late L. *dēvergentia* (Gellius) an inclining downward, a sloping, f. *dēvergĕre*, f. De- 1 + *vergĕre* to incline, turn] Downward slope, declivity.

1727 Bailey vol II, *Devergence*, a devexity or declivity, by which any thing tends or declines downward 1755 Johnson, *Devergence*, declivity, declination. (*Dict*) 1847 Craig, *Devergence, Devergency*, declivity; declination *Obs* [1864 Webster, *Devergence, Devergency*, the same as *Divergence*]

Devers, deversion, -itie. see Divers-.

†**Deve'rsary.** *Obs rare.* [?ad. L. *dēversōrium* lodging-house, inn] ? A lodging-house, inn, tavern: see Diversory

c 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) III 754, I was drynchyn In synne deversarye

Devest (dĭve'st), *v. arch.* [a. OF. *devester* (13th c.), also *desvestir* (12th c in Hatzf.), f *des-, dé-* = L. *dis-* (see De- 6, Dis-) + *vestir*, mod F *vêtir*.—L. *vestīre* to clothe The Latin dictionaries cite a single instance of *dēvestīre* to undress, from Appuleius; but in Romanic, the prefix is *dis-, des-*: cf. Pr *desvestir, devestir*, It. *divestire*, med L. *dis-, dē-, dē-vestīre*, from OFr. In later English the prefix is conformed to classical L analogies as Divest, q.v, and *devest* now survives only in sense 5 (in which *divest* also occurs).]

†1. *trans.* To unclothe, undress, disrobe (a person), *refl.* to undress oneself. *Obs.*

1598 Yong *Diana* 13 If that she was alone, deuesting her 1599 Shaks *Hen V*, II iv 78 That you deuest your selfe, and lay apart The borrowed Glories. 1604 —*Oth* II iii 181 Like Bride and Groome Deuesting them for Bed 1623 Cockeram, *Deuest*, to vncloath one *a* 1625 Fletcher *Woman's Prize* I ii, Leave it Maria: Devest you with obedient hands; to bed! 1649 *Alcoran* 417 Whose filthy nakedness must appear When he is devested.

†b *fig* To dismantle, reduce to a defenceless state

1652 Gaule *Magastrom* 335 The City of Rome being mightily devested by the Gaules, the Senators began to deliberate, whether they should repaire their ruined walls, or flee to Vejus

†2. To strip (a person) *of* clothes, armour, etc; to strip or deprive of anything that clothes or covers, or is *fig* considered to do so *Obs.*

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I (Arb) 33 Troilus hee marcked running, deuested of armour 1683 Gadbury in *Wharton's Wks.* Pref, Left naked, and devested of every thing. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P* I 187 And Aaron of his Ephod to devest 1722 Wollaston *Relig Nat.* v 122 Thoughts in their naked state, devested of all words. 1809 Kendall *Trav.* II xlvii 148 One crab devested of its shell

†3. *fig.* To strip (a person or thing) *of* (*from*) possessions, rights, or attributes; to denude, dispossess, deprive, rarely in good sense, to free, rid.

1563 Sackville in *Mirr Mag*, *Buckingham* xxix, The royall babes deuested from theyr trone 1640 Sanderson *Serm* II 155 We will speak of things considered in themselves, and as they stand devested of all circumstances 1641 Milton *Ch Govt* II. iii. (1851) 128 With much more reason, ought the censure of the Church be quite devested and disinfranchised of all jurisdiction 1647 Ward *Simp Cobler* 15 What a Cruelty it is to devest Children of that onely externall priviledge! 1647 Jer Taylor *Dissuas. Popery* II i. § 11 How to devest it from its evil appendages. 1660 — *Duct Dubit* II. i, To say that God had devested them of their rights 1671 *True Nonconf* 268 To devest Preaching of this Authority 1686 Goad *Celest Bodies* I xviii 117 The Aspects are not wholly devested of Influence when under the Horizon.

†4 a. To take or pluck off (the clothing of any one). b. To put off (clothing, anything worn, borne, possessed, or held), to throw off, give up, lay aside, abandon. *Obs.*

1566 Drant *Horace* To Rdr 2 Few or none doo attempt to deuest or pluck of her vaile of hypocrisie 1625 Donne *Serm* lxvi. 667 As those Angels doe not devest Heaven by coming, so there, Soules invest Heaven in their going 1626 *Ibid* iv 33 No man that hath taken Orders can devest his orders when he will. *a* 1631 *Ibid.* I (1634) 5 The highest cannot devest mortality —*Poems* (1650) 252 Who made whole townes devest Their wals and bulwarks 1673 S C. *Art of Complaisance* 5 Perswading them that we have devested our own enmity 1675 *Art Contentm* ix § 4 224 That ugly form .. by use devests its terror 1765 Blackstone *Comm* I 370 This natural allegiance .. cannot be devested without [etc]

†c refl *To devest oneself of* to strip or dispossess oneself of; to put or throw off, lay down, lay aside. *Obs.*

1633 J Done *Hist Septuagint* 2 His Father devested himselfe of all Authority 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* II xxvi. 147 To be able. to devest himselfe of all fear 1672 Marvell *Reh Transp* I 239 The same day that they took up Divinity, they devested themselves of humanity 1707 *Curios in Husb & Gard* 330 Salt cannot devest it self of the Impression it had received from Nature. 1792 Boswell *Johnson* an 1783 (1816) IV 273 The Reverend Mr Shaw, a native of the Hebrides devested himself of national bigotry.

5. *Law.* a To take away (a possession, right, or interest vested in any one), to alienate; to annul (any vested right), to convey away. *To devest out of* the opposite of to 'vest in'.

1574 tr *Littleton's Tenures* 32 a, They cannot deveste that thing in fee which hath beene vested in theire house 1613 Sir H Finch *Law* (1636) 43 If a woman having chattels personall take a husband, the Law deuesteth the property out of her, and vesteth it in her husband onely 1767 Blackstone *Comm* II 184 The interest, which the survivor originally had, is clearly not devested by the death of his companion 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) II 364 Where the freehold is not conveyed away or devested 1840 S Warren *10,000 a Year* ix. in *Blackw Mag* XLVIII 92 The estate had once been vested, and could not subsequently be devested by an alteration or blemish in the instrument. 1842 Stephen *Laws Eng* (1874) II 687 The title of any person instituted to any benefice with cure of souls will be afterwards devested unless he shall publicly read the 39 articles 1848 Arnould *Mar. Insur.* (1866) I i iii 104 A mere pledge of the property, as a collateral security, does not devest all his insurable interest out of the property originally insured

†b. To dispossess (a person) of any right, authority, etc., with which he is invested *Obs*

1644 H. Parker *Jus Pop* 17 It invests the grantee without devesting the grantor 1661 Cressy *Refl Oathes Supr em. & Alleg*, He [Hen VIII] devested the Pope, and assumed to himself the power of Excommunication 1672 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec* (1883) I. 268 Persons which beare offices and are not legally devested 1810 J. Marshall *Const. Opin.* (1839) 133 The same power may devest any other individual of his lands

Hence **Deve'sted** *ppl. a*, **Deve'sting** *vbl. sb*; also **Deve'stment.**

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor* 1303 The devesting of trees, which begin to shed and lose their leaves 1647 M Hudson *Div Right Govt.* Introd 6 By the Generall devestment of the creature of all its native graces and blessings 1660 Boyle *New Exp Phys Mech.* xxii 164 They lay aside the disguise of Air, and resume the devested form of Liquors. 1672 Petty *Pol. Anat* 42 The people of Ireland are all in Factions. called English and Irish, Protestants and Papists Though indeed the real distinction is vested and devested of the Land belonging to Papists, ann 1641.

Devestiture, obs. var of Divestiture.

Deve'sture. *rare* [a. OF *des-, devesture, -eure* (14th c in Godef.):—Rom type **desvestītūra*, f *desvestire*: see Devest and -ure; cf Divesture.] The action of devesting; putting off (as clothes); dispossession (of property)

1648 W. Mountague *Devout Ess* I. xiv § 3 (R.) The

very disadvantage we have in the devesture of self-respects 1798 COLEBROOKE tr *Digest Hindu Law* (1801) III 52 Devesture of property happens three ways, by degradation, by abdication or renunciation, and by natural death

† **Deve·x,** *a* and *sb Obs.* [ad L. *dēvex-us* inclined or sloping downwards, pa pple of *dēvehĕre*, f DE- I. 1 + *vehĕre* to carry, convey]

A *adj* Bent or bending down, inclined or sloping downward.

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* III. 920 That love lande devexe and inclinate 1669 BADDILY & NAYLOR *Life T Morton* To Rdr., In his devex old age. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Devex*, hollow like a valley, bowed down, bending. 1775 in ASH

B. *sb.* Downward slope, declivity; DEVEXITY.

1627 MAY *Lucan* x 47 Vpon the Westerne lands (Following the worlds deuexe) he meant to tread.

Hence † **Deve·xness.**

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Deveaness*, devexity, bendingness downwards.

† **Deve·xed,** *ppl a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED] Bent or bowed down.

1562 *Wills & Inv N. C* (Surtees 1835) 205 Yf he shalbe by aidg or other wyse devexed or blynd.

† **Deve·xion.** [irreg. f L. *devex-us*: see DEVEX]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Devexion*, devexity, bendingness or shelvingness 1775 in ASH

‖ **Deve·xity.** *Obs.* Also 7 di-. [ad. L *dēvexitās*, f. *dēvexus* : see DEVEX and -ITY] Downward slope or incline; concavity: see quots

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 32 No man doubteth that the water of the sea came euer in any shore so far as the deuexitie would have suffered. *Ibid* 34 So far as the other deuexitie or fall of the earth 1611 COTGR, *Devexité*, deuexitie, a hollownesse, bowing, bending, hanging double *a* 1618 DAVIES *Writes Pilgrimage* (1876) 30 (D) His haire Doth glorifie that Heau'n's Divexity, His head. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Devexity*, the hollowness of a valley, a bending down. 1678 in PHILLIPS. 1775 in ASH.

† **Devey·n.** *Obs rare* In phrase *in deveyn(e*, in vain

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* (MS B) 17 þat he traveylle noȝt in deveyne [MS A, in veyn] *Ibid.* (MS A) 120 þei speken in devyn [MS B, deveyn]

† **De·viant,** *ppl a. Obs. rare* [ad late L. *dēviānt-em*, pr. pple of *dēvĭāre* : see next and -ANT.]

1. Deviating, divergent

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4789 From youre scole so devyaunt I am. 1623 COCKERAM, *Deuiant*, faire out of the way

2. That diverts or causes to turn aside

1471 RIPLEY *Comp Alch* Pref in Ashm. (1652) 121 O deviaunt fro danger, O drawer

† **De·viate,** *ppl. a. Obs rare* [ad. late L. *dēviāt-us*, pa. pple of *dēvĭāre* to turn out of the way: see next] Turned out of the way; remote.

1560 ROLLAND *Cvt Venus* I 208 Thow art far deuiat For to conforme thy lufe to sic estait 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed 2) 196 In the way no doubt, or not farre deviat to Rages.

Deviate (dī·vi,ēit), *v* [f L *dēviāt-* ppl stem of *dēvĭāre* (Augustine and Vulgate), to turn out of the way, f DE- I 2 + *via* way Cf. F. *dévier* (Oresme, 14th c.)]

1. *intr.* To turn aside from the course or track; to turn out of the way; to swerve.

1635 QUARLES *Embl* IV iii (1718) 199 Neither stand still, nor go back, nor deviate 1675 OGILBY *Brit* Pref, Some have deviated more than a whole Degree 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vi 348 Nor did they deviate in the least from their course. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XII xi, Our travellers deviated into a much less frequented track 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I xviii 127 We hewed our steps but were soon glad to deviate from the ice

2 *fig* To turn aside *from* a course, method, or mode of action, a rule, standard, etc.; to take a different course, diverge.

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit* (1635) 8 We had not onely deviated, and like Sheepe gone astray, but were become Enemies 1659 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 28 They had deviated from their duty 1682 DRYDEN *Mac Flecknoe* 20 The rest to some faint meaning make pretence, But Shadwell never deviates into sense 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 165 Those who deviated, or whom he suspected of deviating, from the Catholic faith 1824 MACAULAY *Ess*, *Mitford's Greece* Wks 1866 VII 684 By resolutely deviating from his predecessors he is often in the right 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I xvi. 108 Why I deviated from my original intention

b To digress from the subject in discourse or writing

1638 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (ed 2) 241, I have deviated, this was discourse at dinner, not yet ended 1823 BYRON *Juan* IX xli, I am apt to grow too metaphysical And deviate into matters rather dry

c. To diverge or depart in opinion or practice.

1660 BARROW *Euclid* Pref (1714) 3 It seem'd not worth my while to deviate from him 1821 L. M HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* II 79, I say nothing of sectaries as they profess to deviate from us, they do not belong to us

d. Of things (usually abstract): To take a different course, or have a different tendency, to diverge or differ (*from* a standard, etc).

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* v 149 If ever Dead Matter should deviate from this Motion 1770 *Junius Lett* XXXVII 181 As far as the fact deviates from the principle, so far the practice is vicious and corrupt 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past* I II 33 Particulars deviating from the present methods of taking fish 1870 MAX MULLER *Sc. Relig* (1873) 301 Sanskrit and Greek have deviated from each other

3 *trans.* To turn (any one) out of the way, turn aside, divert, deflect, change the direction of. (*Int* and *fig.*)

1660 WILKINSON *Scales Comm.* A viij b, None shall be deviated with doubtfull directions 1685 COTTON tr *Montaigne* XXXV (D), To let them deviate him from the right path 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron* 63 The eye-lens receives the pencil of rays, and deviates it to the observer's eye. 1894 *Pop Sci. Monthly* June, If the angle of vision in one eye be deviated even to a slight degree we see two images.

† **4** *trans.* To depart from *Obs rare*

1757 MRS GRIFFITH *Lett Henry & Frances* (1767) II 222 This primitive reason is the great criterion, which may be deviated, according as reason or conscience instructs the mind

Hence **De·viating** *ppl a.*

1883 *Pall Mall G* 13 Sept 11/2 Ten batteries, ten deviating points, and ten induction coils have about six times the power of one battery.

Deviation (dīvi,ēi·∫ən). [n of action from L. *dēvĭāre* to DEVIATE · cf. med L. *dēvĭātio*, F *déviation* (1461 in Godef. *Suppl.*; not in Cotgr.; in *Acad. Dict* only from 1762)]

1. The action of deviating, turning aside from a path or track, swerving, deflexion.

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* VI iv 288 The dayes encrease or decrease according to the declination of the Sun; that is, its deviation Northward or Southward from the Æquator 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* I x 287 According as the Ship deviated from its direct course such deviation is expiest by N or S 1781 COWPER *Friendship* 113 They manifest their whole life through The needle's deviations too 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* IV 29 The angle . representing its angular change of direction, or the *angle of deviation*, as it is called

† **b.** *Astron.* The deflexion of a planet's orbit from the plane of the ecliptic: attributed in the Ptolemaic astronomy to an oscillatory motion of the deferent *Obs*

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Deviation*, in the old astronomy, a motion of the deferent, or eccentric, whereby it advances to, or recedes from, the ecliptic The greatest deviation of Mercury is sixteen minutes; that of Venus is only ten

c *Comm* Voluntary departure from the intended course of a vessel without sufficient reason

1809 R LANGFORD *Introd Trade* 131 *Deviation*, a departure from the regular course of a voyage without cause, which renders the assurance irrecoverable if the ship is lost

2. Divergence from the straight line, from the mean, or standard position; variation, deflexion, the amount of this; ‡ the declination or variation of the magnetic needle (*obs*).

1675 OGILBY *Brit.* Pref 3 Measuring even the smallest Deviations of the Way 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs Math* 607 This Deviation of the Needle is called by the Mariners, the North-Easting or North-Westing of the Needle. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 375 The mean deviation on the target from the centre of the group of 10 hits being only 85 of a foot at 500 yards' range

b *spec* The deflexion of the needle of a ship's compass, owing to the magnetism of the iron in the ship or other local cause.

1821 A FISHER *Jrnl Voy Disc* 3 An experiment for ascertaining the effect of local attraction on the compasses, or, to use the term that has been lately adopted, to determine the deviation of the compass, or magnetic needle, with the ship's head brought to the different points of the compass 1834 *Nat Philos*, *Navigation* III lviii. 30 (Useful Knowl Soc) The deviation of the compass was first observed by Mr Wales, the astronomer of Capt Cook

c *Path.* Divergence of one or both of the optic axes from the normal position. *Conjugate deviation*: see CONJUGATE *a* 5

3. *fig* Divergence *from* any course, method, rule, standard, etc , with *a* and *pl*, an instance of this (The earliest and most frequent sense)

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 1307 The obscuration or ecclipse of the sunne, the defect of the moone be as it were the excursions, deviations out of course 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* II xxvii 151 All manner of deviation from the Law *a* 1665 J GODWIN *Filled w the Spirit* (1867) 236 To walk in ways of righteousness .without any scandalous or self allowed deviation. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No 3. 18 His Ministers are responsible for all his Deviations from Justice 1793 *Trial of Fyshe Palmer* 14 This trifling deviation in the spelling could not possibly be of any consequence 1842 GROVE *Corr Phys Forces* (ed 2) 27 A deviation from the plain accepted meaning of words 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I xviii 129 There was no deviation from the six-leaved type. 1872 J. G MURPHY *Comm Lev* V 1 Iniquity, that is deviation from equity 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T* Introd § 7 Inherited deviations from the original.

† **b** Formerly sometimes *absol* = Deviation from rectitude, moral declension, or going astray

1625 SIR S D'EWES *Jrnls Parl* (1783) 32 He [Jas I] had his vices and deviations 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (J), Worthy persons. .inadvertently drawn into a deviation *a* 1831 A. KNOX *Rem* (1844) I 79 A feeling which years of subsequent deviation did not wholly destroy.

† **c.** A turning aside from the subject, a digression *Obs rare*

1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 159 Fearing I have made too large a deviation. *a* 1713 SHAFTESB *Misc Refl* 1 Wks 1749 III 10 To vary from my propos'd Subject, and make what Deviations or Excursions I shall think fit

Deviative (dī·vi,ĕitiv), *a* [f L. *dēvĭāt-* ppl stem + -IVE.] Causing or tending to deviation or deflexion.

1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 400 A crown-glass prism is cemented on a flint one of sufficient angle that their deviative powers reverse each other

Deviator (dī·vi,ēitəɹ) [a late L. *dēvĭātor* (Augustine), agent-n. f *dēvĭāre* to DEVIATE]

1 One who deviates, goes astray, digresses, etc.; see the verb.

1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv* 220 Though Latimer was in his heedlesse youth A deviator 1756 W TOLDERVY *Hist 2 Orphans* III 48 Here we are obliged to be, in some measure, deviators 1851 P FAIRBAIRN tr *Hengstenberg's Revel S John* I 7 The deviators are quite at variance among themselves.

2 An appliance for altering the course of a balloon.

1886 *Pall Mall G* 14 Sept. 8/2 Their deviator had ceased to act.

Deviatory (dī·viătəɹi), *a.* [f. L. type *dēvĭātōr-ius* from *dēvĭātor* · see prec. and -ORY] Characterized by deviation

1702 S PARKER tr. *Cicero De Finibus* 20 The Deviatory Motion of the Atoms

Device (dĭvai·s). Forms: 3–5 **deuis,** 4 *Sc* **deuiss,** 4–5 **deuys,** *Sc* **dewis(e, -ys(s, -ice, -yce,** 4–6 **deuyse, diuis(e, dyuys(e,** 4–7 **deuise, devise,** 5–6 **deuyce,** 6 *Sc.* **devyiss,** 6–7 **divice,** 5– **device.** [Here two original OF and ME. words *devis* and *devise* have run together. The actual form *device* represents phonetically ME. *devīs*, *devȳs*, a. OF *devis* masc , 'division, partition, separation, difference, disposition, wish, desire, will' (Godefroy); 'speech, talke, discourse, a conference, or communication; deuising, conferring, or talking together; also, a deuice, inuention; disposition or appointment of' (Cotgr); in mod F. 'action of discoursing, conversation, talk, specification (of work to be done)'. But the form *devise* (when not a mere variant spelling of *device*. see below) represents OF. *devise* fem 'division, separation, difference, heraldic device, will, testament, plan, design, wish, desire, liking, opinion, conversation, conference, manner, quality, kind' (Godefroy); 'a deuice, posie, embleme, conceit, coat or cognizance borne , an inuention ; a diuision; bound, meere, or marke diuiding land' (Cotgr.); in mod F. 'action of dividing, that which divides or distinguishes, the motto of a shield, seal, etc., an adage'. The two French words correspond to Pr. *devis*, *devisa*, It *divnso*, *divisa*, Romanic derivs. of *dīvīs-* ppl. stem of *dīvīdĕre* to divide. see DEVISE *v*

The older word in ME. appears to have been *devis*, *devys*, but *devise* also appears from Caxton onward, and probably earlier, at least in the phrase, *to devise* = F. *à devise* (sense 12) It is however very difficult to distinguish the two words, since *devise*, *devyse* occurs not only as the proper spelling of the repr. of OF. *devise*, but also, in northern and late ME , and in the 16th c , as a frequent spelling of ME *devis*, mod *device*. In rimes it is generally possible to separate *devise* = *devis*, *device*, from *devise* proper, but in other positions it is often impossible, nor does the sense give much help, because in OF. *devis* and *devise* partly coincided in meaning, while the English distinctions do not always agree with the French. In later times *device* gradually became the accepted form in all senses, except in that of 'testamentary bequest', which still remains DEVISE, q v. There is also some reason to think that in the 17th c *devises* (-ĭzez) was, in the south of England, used in the plural, when *device* (-ais) was written or at least pronounced in the singular: cf *house* sing , *houses* (-zez) pl The sense-development had to a great extent taken place before the words were adopted in English, so that here the historical and logical orders do not agree]

1 The action of devising, contriving, or planning; the faculty of devising, inventive faculty; invention, ingenuity. Now *arch.* and *rare.* (orig. *devis*)

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1413, I ne can the nombre telle Of stremes smale, that by devys Mirthe had don come through condys 1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks 58 The deuise of some conuenient pretext 1563 SHUTE *Archit* B j b, A pillour of their owne deuise 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Acts* XVII 29 Golde, siluer, or stone grauen by art and mans deuice 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* XXX, That fire, which all thing melts, should harden yse; And yse, which is congealed with sencelesse cold, Should kindle fyre by wonderful devyse! 1600 SHAKS *A. Y. L.* I i 174 Hee's gentle full of noble deuise. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 459 As touching the deuise and inuention of mony 1611 BIBLE *Eccles* IX 10 There is no worke, nor deuice, nor knowledge, nor wisedome in the graue whither thou goest 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* 196 By device, tis so made to open, that [etc] 1858 T PARKER *Historic Americans* (1871) 15 Much of our social machinery is of his [Franklin's] device

b The manner in which a thing is devised or framed; design. *arch.*

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 1576 The sydes of sotell deuyse. 1611 SHAKS *Cymb* I vi 189 'Tis Plate of rare deuice 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L* I xxvi, It was a lodge of ample size, But strange of structure and device. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I v 136 Who knew to shape all works of rare device. *a* 1881 ROSSETTI *Rose Mary*, A chiming shower of strange device.

† **c.** A contrived shape or figure *Obs*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 359 þis grete god . In a dredfull deuys, a dragons forme

† **2** Purpose, intention. *Obs.* (orig *devis*)

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 1887 To sire Beues a smot therwith A sterne strok Ac a failede of his diuis And in the heued smot Trenchefis *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 120 Devyce, purpose,

serra 1548 HALL *Chron* 75 b, When he had thus ordered his affaires accordyng to his device and ordre

3 Will, pleasure, inclination, fancy, desire In earlier use chiefly in phr *at one's (own) device* [OF. *à mon, ton,* etc *devis*], later only in pl ; now only in phr *left to one's own devices,* etc, where it is associated with sense 6. (orig *devis*).

a 1300 *Cursor M* 11576 (Cott) þat he ne suld rise, Al at his aun deuise 1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 11786 Hyt ys sloghenes and feyntes To take penaunce at þy dyuys *c* 1450 *Crt of Love* xii, No sapphire of Inde, no ruby rich of price There lacked than ne thing to my devise 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I cccxcviii 691 They toke a place of grounde at their deuyse, abyding their enemyes 1552 *Bk Com Prayer* Gen Conf, We haue folowed to much the deuyses [*ed* 1607 devices] and desyres of our owne heartes 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec* (1632) 38 Loosing and knitting marriages, by devise at pleasure 1611 BIBLE *Jer* xviii 12 We will walk after our own deuices 1648 MILTON *Ps* lxxxi 52 Their own conceits they follow'd still, Their own devises blind. 1870 MRS H WOOD *G Canterbury's Will* xv, What would you do, if left to your own devices?

†**b.** Will or desire as expressed or conveyed to another, command, order, direction, appointment. Chiefly in phr *at* (some one's) *device Obs* (Cf. DEVISE *v* 3) (ME. *devis* ; OF. *devise*)

1307 *Elegy Edw I* iv, That hit he write at mi devys [*rime* pris] *c* 1325 *Coer de L* 1439 Lokes that ye doo be my devys *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 716 Full feyre he dyd his servyse, And servyd the quene at hyr devyse *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* viii 1150 Scho graithit hir apon a gudlye wis, With gold and ger and folk at hir dewis *Ibid* x 473 The Bruce askyt ; 'Will thow do my dewyss ?' 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I cxlv 173, I am natte determynedde to folowe his deuyse and ease [*faire à sa devise ne à son aise*] 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* II 396 God At his devyiss all thing in erth is done 1535 COVERDALE *Dan* iv 24 It is the very deuyce of him y^t is hyest of all.

†**4** Opinion, notion, what one thinks about something. Sometimes it may mean 'opinion offered, advice, counsel'. *Obs* (In 15th c *devis* and *devise*. OF. *devise,* opinion, sentiment)

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P* A 199 Bounden bene Wyth þe myryeste margarys at my deuyse þat euer I se3 3et with myn y3en 1393 GOWER *Conf* I 278 As thou shalt here my devise, Thou might thy self the better avise *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 651 For certes at my devys Ther is no place in Paradys So good *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxix, Thenne ich mon sayd thayre deuise *c* 1430 LYDG *Hors, Shepe, & G.* 86 Pees to profyr, as to my Devyce, Makythe no delaye *c* 1435 *Torr Portugal* 779 Now wolle ye telle me your devyce, That how I may govern me? *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2698 As a woman war vnwyse þus sho spird him hir deuyse 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 395 When the Duke of Norffolk had heard fully his device, he tooke it not in good parte 1594 *2nd Pt Contention* (1843) 125, I prethe Dicke let me heare thy deuise

†**5.** Familiar conversation, talk, chat *Obs.* [OF and mod F *devise*]

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xli 153 Blanchardyn talked wyth the kynge. his fader And as they were thus in deuyses [etc] *c* 1500 *Melusine* lix 348 After many playsaunt deuyses and joyfull wordes, they wesshed theire handes and sette them at dyner 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ Conv* III (1586) 127 To entertaine them with familiar device, as the fashion in Fraunce and other places is 1600-10 in *Shaks C Praise* 40 What for your businesse, news, device, foolerie and libertie, I never dealt better since I was a man

6. Something devised or contrived for bringing about some end or result; an arrangement, plan, scheme, project, contrivance; an ingenious or clever expedient; often one of an underhand or evil character; a plot, stratagem, trick.

c 1290 *S Eng Leg* I 381/156 'Sire,' he seide, 'mi deuis þou schalt here i-seo þe halle ichulle furst arere.' 1494 FABYAN *Chron* VII 358 All was done according to theyr former deuyse 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* xxi 11 They ymagined soch deuyces, as they were not able to perfourme 1548 HALL *Chron* 12 This devise so much pleased the seditious congregation *Ibid* 48 b, This device of fortifying an armye was at this tyme fyrst invented *Ibid.* 158 b, To set open the fludde gates of these devises 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 7 His pollicies and wittie devises in behove of the publique weal 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') 2 *Cor* II 11 We are not ignorant of his deuises [1611 devices] 1601 SHAKS. *Twel N* II III 176 Excellent, I smell a deuice 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1638) 140 The Captaine. declared to him his whole deuise 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr* I. I. 104 By this happy device [they] screen themselves 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc Rome* Pref. (1864) 25 The device by which Elfleda was substituted for her young mistress.

7 *concr.* The result of contriving; something devised or framed by art or inventive power, an invention, contrivance; *esp.* a mechanical contrivance (usually of a simple character) for some particular purpose.

c 1325 *E E Allit P* A. 139, I hoped þe water were a deuyse Bytwene myrþez by merez made 1570 DEE *Math Pref* 35 He alone, with his deuises and engynes spoyled and discomfited the whole Army 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I (1586) 41 b, The devise was, a lowe kinde of Carre with a couple of wheeles, and the Front armed with sharpe Syckles, which forced by the beast through the Corne, did cut downe al before it. 1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 120 To remedy which they have devices like Turnets upon the tops of their Chimneys to suck in the air for refreshment 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* I 218/1 The devices for baling cut hay 1884 [See DEVIL *sb.* 8]

b. Used of things non-material.

1529 MORE *Supplic Soulys* Wks 326/2 This exposicion is nether our deuise nor ani new founden fantasy, but a very trueth well perceiued 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* Ep. Ded. 5 It is not a deuise of man as other Religions are 1614 BP HALL *Recoll Treat* Ep Ded A 11, It was a mad conceit That an huge Giant beares up the earth If by this devise he had meant onely an Embleme of Kings

8. Something artistically devised or framed ; a fancifully conceived design or figure

1399 LANGL *Rich Redeles* III 178 In quentise of clothinge ffor to queme sir pride and iche day a newe deuyse, it dulleth my wittis 1465 *Mann & Househ Exp* 490 My master bout of Arnold gooldsmythe a dyvyse of goold for mastres Margret 1555 EDEN *Decades* 159 Curiously buylded with many pleasaunt diuises 1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 119 The glass curiously painted with such knots and devices as the Jews usually make for ornament 1821 CRAIG *Lect Drawing* 1 21 A practice of painting, in curious devices and figures the coffins destined for the dead 1879 H PHILLIPS *Notes Coins* 1 The most modern [coins] present complicated and intricate devices.

9. *spec.* An emblematic figure or design, *esp* one borne or adopted by a particular person, family, etc , as a heraldic bearing, a cognizance, etc . usually accompanied by a motto.

c 1350 *Will Palerne* 3222 þat i haue a god schel[d] & wel & faire wiþ-inne a werwolf depeynted þe quen þan dede comaunde to crafti men i-nowe, þat deuis him were dist er þat day eue *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L G W* 1272 *Dido,* And beryn in hise devysis for hire sake, N'ot I nat what 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A* IV xv 276 They take armes att theyre owne wylle and suche a deuyse as them plaiseth, wherof som grownde the same upon theyre name 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ Conv* II (1586) 108 b, A Carcanet of golde whereon is bravelie set forth the devise or armes of the Academie 1602 MARSTON *Ant & Mel* V Wks 1856 I 55, I did send for you to drawe me a devise, an Impreza, by Smeedoche a Mott I wold haue you paint me for my device a good fat legge of ewe mutton 1608 SHAKS *Per.* II II 19 The deuice he beares vpon his shield Is a blacke Ethiope, reaching at the sunne. The word, *Lux tua vita mihi* 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* I x 45 Shields painted with such Devises as they pleased 1790 PENNANT *London* 116 (R) With the hart couchant under a tree, and other devices of Richard II 1862 BURTON *Bk Hunter* (1863) 63 The devices or trade emblems of special favourites among the old printers

b A motto or legend borne with or in place of such a design.

1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett* VI, I observed the device upon his coach to be *Libertas et natale solum* 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist Scot* VII (an 1587), Repeating sentences which she borrowed from some of the devices then in vogue *aut fer, aut fer* [etc] 1851 LONGF *'Excelsior'*, A banner with the strange device, 'Excelsior !'

10. A fanciful, ingenious, or witty writing or expression, a 'conceit' *Obs.* or *arch*

1576 GASCOIGNE *Notes making of verse* § 1 in *Steele Gl* (Arb) 31 By this *aliquid salis,* I meane some good and fine deuise, shewing the quicke capacitie of a writer 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist* 342 In versifying his devises are not darkened with mystie cloudes . the conveiaunce of his matter is manifest 1645 *Kingdom's Weekly Post* 16 Dec 76 This is the man who would have his device alwayes in his sermons, which in Oxford they then called conundrums 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr* I lii, Ballad, jest, and riddle's quaint device 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II 193 Some droll and merry device

11 Something devised or fancifully invented for dramatic representation , 'a mask played by private persons,' or the like. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS *L L L* V II 669 But I will forward with my deuice 1590 — *Mids. N.* V I 50 The riot of the tipsie Bachanals That is an old deuice, and it was plaid When I from Thebes came last 1607 — *Timon* I II 155 You haue entertain'd me with mine owne deuice 1635 SHIRLEY *Coronat* (T) Masques and devices, welcome ' 1789 BURNEY *Hist Mus.* III IV 273 Baltazar de Beaujoyeux having published an account of his devises in a book 1812 BYRON *Ch Har.* I lxvii, Devices quaint, and frolics ever new

†**12** Phrases *At device, to device* [OF. *à devis, à devise*]: at or to one's liking or wish ; perfectly, completely, entirely, certainly *At all device,* in all respects, completely, entirely (cf. *point-device*) *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV 264 For mynerfe ay wes wont to serue Hym fullely at all deuiss *Ibid.* XI 348 The king wes vicht and viss And richt vorthy at all deuiss *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints, Clemens* 628 Clement empleysit wele in godis serwice In althinge, at al dewise *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L G W* 1206 *Dido* (Tanner), Up on a courser . Sit Eneas lik phebus to deuyse So was he freish arayed in his wise *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Princ* 404 He is a noble prechour at device *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4141 With thire Armures this knyght faght so wele at devis. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 479 A litel his colour cam, vnto deuise. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxi 126 He is moche fayre & wel shapen of membres, & hath a face to deuyse, except that one of his eyen is hyer sette than the other is 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X ix. 85 The Tiojane prynce. with his brand hym brytnys at devys, In maner of ane offerand sacryfys

Device, obs. form of DEVISE *v* and *sb.*

Devi·ceful, *a.* Now *rare.* [f. prec. + -FUL.] Full of, or characterized by, device, ingenuity or invention, ingenious, 'cunning', 'curious'.

1590 SPENSER *Teares of Muses* 385 The deuicefull matter of my song 1596 — *F Q* V III. 3 To tell the glorie of the feast . The goodly service, the deuicefull sights Were worke fit for an heraulds 1606 MARSTON *Parasitaster* III 1, Oh quick, deviceful, strong-brain'd Dulcimel, Thou art too full of wit to be a wife 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss* I 206 A carpet, rich and of deviceful thread 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1656) 24 The quaint Impresas their deviseful shows 1681 H MORE in Glanvill *Sadducismus* I. Postcr. (1726) 18 In his deviceful imagination.

Hence **Devi·cefully** (†**devisefully**) *adv* , ingeniously, 'cunningly' ; **Devicefulness.**

a 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 77 The Alphabet Of flowers, how they devisefully being set And bound up, might Deliver errands mutely, and mutually 1894 *Liberal* 17 Nov 3/2 It was from the Germans that the Japs derived all their discipline and devicefulness

Devi·celess, *a.* [f. as prec + LESS] Without a device (in various senses : see the sb.).

1866 RUSKIN *Crown Wild Olive* Pref 27 To teach that there is no device in the grave may make the deviceless person more contented in his dulness 1884 TRAILL *New Lucian* 130 That coin of language which .. has been worn down to an unmeaning counter, deviceless and legendless

†**Devi·ct,** *ppl a Obs* [ad L. *dēvict-us,* pa pple. of *dēvincĕre* to subdue, f DE- I. 3 + *vincĕre* to conquer] Subdued, overcome.

1432-50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I 205 A region where the Wandalynges were devicte 1541 BECON *News out of Heaven* Early Wks (1843) 46 Ready to be devict and overcome *c* 1550 *Knighthood & Battle* (MS Cott Titus, A xxiii 2) 6 For mightily what man may renne and lepe, May well devicte and saf his party kepe [But here perhaps a verb]

Devide, devident, etc., obs ff DIVIDE, etc

Devil (de·v'l, de·vĭl), *sb.* Forms 1 **diobul,** **díofol, déofol,** 1-2 **déofol,** 2-3 **deofel,** 2-5 **deouel,** 3-5 **deuel,** 4-7 **deuil, devel,** 6-7 **divel,** 6- **devil** Also 1 **díofol, déofol,** *north* **diowul, diowl, dioul, diwl, deuil),** 3 **diefel,** *Orm.* **de(o)fell,** 3-4 **dieuel,** 4 **dyevel,** 5 **dewill, -elle, dyuell,** 5-6 **devell, devyl, -yll(e, deuyl(l,** 5-7 **deuill,** 6 **diuill,** 6-7 **diuel(l, divel(l,** 8-9 *dial.* **divul,** *Sc* **deevil,** *monosyllabic* 4-5 **deul, dele, del,** 5 **dewle, dwill, dwylle, delve,** 5-6 **dule,** 7 **de'el,** 8-9 *Sc.* **deil,** *Exmoor* **doul,** *Lancash.* **dule** *Plural* 1 **déofiu,** 2 **deofle, deoflen, deflen,** 2-3 **deulen,** 5 **develyn ;** 1 *north* **diules,** 2 **deofles, deoules, deuules, deules, doules,** 3 *Orm.* **de(o)fless,** 4 **devles, devels,** etc. , *gen pl.* 1-3 **déofla,** 3-4 **devele ;** *dat pl* 1 **déoflum,** 2 **deoflan, -en.** [OE *déofol,* etc , corresponding to OFris *diovel,* OS *diubul, -bal, diobol, diabol, diuvel* (MDu *duvel, duevel,* Du *duivel,* MLG , LG *duvel*), OHG. *tiuval, tioval, tiufal* (Notker), *diuval, diufal* (Tatian, Otfrid), MHG. *tiuvel, tievel, tiufel, tiefel,* Ger *teufel* , ON , Icel *djofull* (Sw *djefvul,* Da *djævel*), Goth *diabaulus, diabulus,* immediately a. Gr. *διάβολος,* in Jewish and Christian use 'the Devil, Satan', a specific application of *διάβολος* 'accuser, calumniator, slanderer, traducer', f *διαβάλλειν* to slander, traduce, *lit* to throw across, f. *διά* through, across + *βάλλειν* to cast. The Gr. word was adopted in L. as *diabolus,* whence in the mod. Romanic langs., It *diavolo,* Sp. *diablo,* Pg *diabo,* Pr *diablo, diable,* F *diable*; also in Slavonic, OSlav. *dьjavolъ, dьjavolъ,* etc. In Gothic the word was masc., as in Greek and Latin; the plural does not occur; in OHG it was masc in the sing , occasionally neuter in the plural ; in OE usually masculine, but sometimes neuter in the sing , regularly neuter in the plural *deofol, deoflu* ; but the Northumbrian Gospel glosses have masculine forms of the plural

The Gothic word was directly from Greek ; the forms in the other Teutonic langs. were partly at least from Latin, and prob adopted more or less independently of each other Thus ON *djǫfull* regularly represents an original *diabulz* OE. *diobul, déofol, déofol* can also be referred to an earlier *diabul, diavol* (cf It *diavolo*), *éo* coming, through *éo,* from earlier *ía.* The OE *éo* would normally give modern *dē-*, exemplified in 15th c., and in mod. Sc. and some Eng. dialects, but generally shortened at an earlier or later date to *dev-* or *div-* In some, especially northern, dialects, the *v* was early vocalized or lost, leaving various monosyllabic forms, of which mod Sc. *deil,* and Lancashire *dule* are types

The original Greek διάβολος was the word used by the LXX to render the Heb. הַשָּׂטָן *sātān* of the O T. ; in the Old Latin version it was regularly retained as *diabolus* ; but Jerome substituted *Satan,* which is thus the reading of the Vulgate everywhere in the Canonical books, except in Ps cviii (cix) 6 (the Psalter in the Vulgate being the Gallican version from the LXX) Wyclif translating the Vulgate, has in this place 'the deuell', but elsewhere in O T. 'Sathan'; the 16-17th c Eng versions have 'Satan' throughout after the Hebrew]

1. *The Devil* [repr. Gr. *ὁ διάβολος* of the LXX and New Test.]: In Jewish and Christian theology, the proper appellation of the supreme spirit of evil, the tempter and spiritual enemy of mankind, the foe of God and holiness, otherwise called Satan.

He is represented as a person, subordinate to the Creator, but possessing superhuman powers of access to and influence over men. He is the leader or prince of wicked apostate angels, and for him and them everlasting fire is prepared (Matt xxv. 41)

Besides the name *Satan,* he is also called *Beelzebub, Lucifer, Apollyon, the Prince of darkness, the Evil One, the Enemy of God and Man, the Arch-enemy, Arch-fiend, the Old Serpent, the Dragon* ; and in popular or rustic speech by many familiar terms as *Old Nick, Old Simmie, Old Cloots, Old Teaser, the Old One, the Old Lad,* etc

(In this the original sense the word has no plural)

a 800 *Corpus Gloss* 1457 (O E T) *Orcus,* hel diobul. *c* 825 *Vesp Hymns* xiii. 4 Done diofol biswac. *a* 1000 *Juliana* 460 (Gr) Hyre þæt deofol oncwæð *a* 1000 *Solomon & Sat.* 122 (Gr) Him bið þæt deofol laþ *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp* John VIII 44 Ge synd deofles bearn *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp* Matt IV 5 Ða ȝebrohte se deofel hine on þa haliȝan ceastre *a* 1175 *Cott Hom* 237 Al folc ȝede in to þes diefles muðe *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 35 To luste þe defles lore *Ibid* , þa

wurhliche weden þe þe dieuel binom ure forme fader adam *c* 1250 *Moral Ode* 98 in *E E P* (1862) 28 Dieð com in þis middenerd þurh þe ealde deofles onde *c* 1290 *S Eng Leg* I. 62/294 þat was þe Deuel of helle *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxix 111 Ichot the cherl is def, the Del hym todrawe ' *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks* III 442 þen God and þe devell were weddid togedre 1382 — *Ps* cviii [cix.] 6 Sett vp on hym a synete, and the deuell stonde at his rigt side [1535 Coverdale, Let Satan stonde at his right hande, 1611 Satan, *marg* or, an aduersary, 1885 (R V) adversary, *marg.* Or *Satan, or an accuser*] — *Matt* xxv. 41 Euerlastynge fijr, the which is maad redy to the deuyl and his angels — *Rev* xii 9 And the ilke dragoun is cast doun, the greet olde serpent, that is clepid the Deuel *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 4392 þe folke vnder daunger of þe dule diioupet full longe. *c* 1450 Myrc 364 Hyt ys a sleghþe of the del *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7170 Oft to gydir þai did euill, And gaf occasion to þe deuill *a* 1535 Fisher *Wks* (1876) 402 To forsake the diuel and all his workes 1571 Campion *Hist Ircl* iv (1633) 13 So wee say *dith* for *divill*, 1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist.* 277 As mad as the divel of hell. 1577 B Googe *Heresbach's Husb* i. (1586) 46 b, Where a man must deale with the Devil 1596 Shaks *Merch V* i iii 99 The duell can cite Scripture for his purpose 1604 Jas I *Conuterbl* (Arb) 100 Why do we not denie God and adore the Deuill as they doe 1638 Sir T Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 302 The Samoreen . black as the deuill, and as treacherous. *a* 1652 Brome *Queene's Exch* ii. iii. Wks 1873 III 490 He looks So damnably as if the Divel were at my elbow 1738 Swift *Polite Convers* 97 That would have been a Match of the Devils making. 1817 Cobbett *Wks.* XXXII 150, I defy the Attorney General, and even the Devil himself, to produce from my writings any one essay, which is not written in the spirit of peace 1828 Carlyle *Misc, Burns* (1857) I 212 The very Devil he cannot hate with right orthodoxy 1846 Trench *Mirac* v (1862) 159 All gathers up in a person, in the devil, who has a kingdom, as God has a kingdom

b. According to mediæval notions: cf 3.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg* I. 245/165 In fourme of a fair womman þe deuel cam heom to. *Ibid.* 372/174 And þe Aungel heom scheuwede al a-brod þene deuel ase huy stude, þe fourme of a grislich man þat al for-broide were And swarttore þane euer ani blouman Fuyre speldene al stinkende out of is mouth he blaste And fuyr of brumston at his nose 1563 W Fulke *Meteors* (1640) 10 b, There was newes come to London, that the Devill was seene flying over the Thames 1603 Shaks *Meas for M.* II iv. 16 Let's write good Angell on the Deuills horne 'Tis not the Deuills Crest 1681 Glanvill *Sadducismus* II. iii, The Devil . appeared to her in the shape of a handsome man, and after of a black dog. *Ibid.* xxviii, Declares that the Devil in the shape of a black man lay with her in the Bed . that his feet were cloven 1805 Nicholls *Let in Corr w. Gray* (1843) 45 He thought that Milton had improved on Tasso's devil by giving him neither horns nor a tail *c* 1850 J W. Croker in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxvii. 215 By his bad character and ill looking appearance, like the devil with his tail cut off 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk* iv 1296 The devil appears himself, Armed and accoutred, horns and hoofs and tail!

c In plural applied to 'the Devil and his angels', the host of fallen and evil spirits for whom hell was prepared: see 3.

2 From the identification of the *demons*, δαιμόνια, δαίμονες, of the Septuagint and New Testament with Satan and his emissaries, the word has been used from the earliest times in English, as equivalent to or including Demon (sense 2), applied **a.** (in Scripture translations and references) to the false gods or idols of the heathen; **b** (in Apocrypha and N. Test) to the evil or unclean spirits by which demoniacs were possessed, **c.** in O Test. translating Heb. שְׂעִירִים hairy ones, 'satyrs'.

In the Vulgate, as in Gr, *diabolus* and *dæmon* are quite distinct, but the Gothic of Ulfilas already uses *unhulþa* (Ger *unhold*) to render both words, and in all the modern languages, *devil*, or its cognate, is used for *dæmon* as well as for *diabolus*. see Demon.

a *c* 825 *Vesp Psalter* xcv[i] 5 Forðon alle godas ðioda ðioful, dryhten soðlice heofenas dyde. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom* 227 An mesie cynn þe nefer ne abeah to nane deofel 3yld *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 11759 (Trin.) Alle þo deules [*Cott* idels; *Fairf* mawmettes] in a stounde Grouelynge fel to þe grounde 1382 Wyclif *Ps* cvi 37 Thei offriden ther sones and ther doztris to deuelis [1611 deuils, 1885 (R V.) demons So *Deut* xxxii 17] — *Acts* xvii 18 A tellere of newe deuelis [1388 of newe fendis, 1526 Tindale, a tyddynges brynger off new devyls, 1557 *Geneva* of newe Gods; 1611 of strange gods, 1881 (R V) strange gods (Gr demons)] — *Rev.* ix. 20 Thei worschipeden not deuels, and simulacres golden, treenen, the whiche nether mowen see, nether heere, nether wandre 1555 Watreman *Fardle Facions* II x 210 He abolished all worshippe of deuilles 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav* 335 This Devill (or Molech) is of concave copper double guilded *Ibid.*, 70 Temples, wherein they number 3333 little guilded Devils. 1667 Milton *P L* i 373 Devils to adore for deities 1881 N T (R V.) 1 *Cor* x. 20 The things which the Gentiles sacrifice, they sacrifice to devils [*marg* Gr. *demons*], and not to God

b *c* 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Matt ix. 34 In aldormenn diowbla [he] fordrifes diowlas *c* 975 *Rushw G* ibid, In aldre deofla he ut-weorpeð deofol. *c* 1000 *Ags G.* ibid., On deofla ealdre he driſð ut deoflu *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 39 Ure drihten drof fele deules togedere ut of a man . and þe swin urnen alse deulen hem driuen. 1382 Wyclif *Matt* ix. 34 In the prince of deuelis he castith out deuilis. — *John* x 20 He hath a deuel, and maddith, or wexith wood. — 1 *Tim* iv. 1 3yuynge tent to spiritis of errour, and to techingis of deuels. — *Rev.* xvi 14 Thre vncleene spirites sotheli thei ben spirites of deuelis, makinge signes 1548 Udall etc, *Erasm. Par. John* 73 b, He hathe the Deuell (say they) and is madde 1604 *Canons Ecclesiastical* lxxii Neither shal any Minister not licensed attempt to cast out any deuill or deuils 1611 Bible *John* x. 20 He hath a deuill and is mad. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem Wks.* (1660) 18 The ejection of Divells by fasting and prayer. 1881 N T (R V) *Matt* ix 34 By the prince of the devils casteth he out devils [*marg* Gr *demons*]

c 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xxxiv. 14 And azen come shul deueles [1388 fendis], the beste party an asse, and a party a man — *Rev* xviii 2 Greet Babilon fel doun fel doun, and is maad the habitacioun of deuelis [1611 deuils] (Cf Isa. xiii 2) [1607 Topsell *Fourf Beasts* 11 The Satyre, a most rare and seldome seene Beast, hath occasioned others to thinke it was a Deuill and it may be that Deuils haue at some time appeared to men in this likenes]

d. *fig* A baleful demon haunting or possessing the spirit, a spirit of melancholy; an apparition seen in *delirium tremens*: see Blue Devil

3. Hence, generically, A malignant being of angelic or superhuman nature and powers, one of the host of Satan, as 'prince of the devils', supposed to have their proper abode in hell, and thence to issue forth to tempt and injure mankind, a fiend, a demon Also, applied to the malignant or evil deities feared and worshipped by various heathen people (cf 2 a).

In mediæval conception, devils (including Satan himself) were clothed with various hideous and grotesque forms, their usual appearance, however (still more or less retained in art), was derived from the satyrs of Roman mythology, or from the figure attributed to Pan, being a human form furnished with the horns, tail, and cloven foot of a goat

Beowulf 757 Wolde on heolster fleon, secan deofla gedræg *Ibid.* 1680 Hit on aht gehwearf aeftan deofla hryre, Demigea frean *a* 1000 *Crist* 1531 (*Cod Exon* 30 b) On þat deope dal deofol gefeallað *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 87 Ure ifan þet beoð þa deofles beoð bisencte in to helle *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 69 Witeð 3e in þat eche fur þat is 3arked to deuules and here fereden *Ibid* 173 Hie iseð bineðen hem deflen þe hem gredeliche kepeð *c* 1200 Ormin 1403 Alle þa þatt fellenn swa þe33 sinndenn labe deofless. *Ibid.* 10565 Deofle flocc *c* 1290 *S Eng Leg.* I. 37/104 þere nis no deuel þat dorie noupe neiȝ þe come, for drede *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks.* III 450 A veyn blast of a fool, and, in cas, of a devyl 1393 Langl *P. Pl.* C xvii 21 For alle deoske deoueles dreden hit to huyre *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg* (1867) 121 Develyn schall com oute off helle 1530 Palsgr 214/2 Divell she, *diablesse* *a* 1535 Fisher *Wks* (1876) 428 Thou shalt pay thine owne debtes amongest the diuils in hell 1563 Winȝet *Four Scor Thre Quest* § 70 Wks 1888 I 118 Ane terribill cumpany of dewlis hastalie apperand to him. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 330 The haire of the faire queene of devills 1605 Z Jones tr *De Loyer's Spectres* title-p, The Nature of Spirites, Angels, and Divels. 1632 Lithgow *Trav* ix 404 The Italians swore, I was a Divell and not a man *a* 1646 J. Gregory *Posthuma* (1649) 96 This Lilith was a kinde of shee divel which killed children 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P* iv v 180 The visible appearance of a Devil or Dæmon which they say is common among them 1842 Tennyson *St Simeon Stylites* 4 Scarce meet For troops of devils 1879 M D. Conway *Demonol* I i iv 36 A devil a being actuated by simple malevolence

4. *transf.* Applied to human beings **a.** A human being of diabolical character or qualities; a malignantly wicked or cruel man; a 'fiend in human form'; in ME. sometimes a man of gigantic stature or strength, a giant.

c 960 *Lindisf Gosp* John vi 70 Ic iuih tuelfo gecees & of iuh an diul [*Rushw* diowul] is *a* 1154 *O E Chron* an 1137 þa fylden hi mid deoules & yuele men *c* 1205 Lay 17669 He wende anan rihte in to Winchæstre swulc hit weore an hali mon, þe hædene deouel *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4288 An olde vecke The which devel, in hir enfaunce Hadde leined of Loves arte. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* iv. 407 At thus with wrang. thir dewillis suld bruk oðir land *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi 256 Ayeynst this stiong dyuell I ne may withstand 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas* xxix (Percy Soc) 136 Some develles wyll theyr husbandes bete 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* v ii 132 Thou do'st bely her, and thou art a diuell 1608–11 Bp. Hall *Medit & Vows* i § 6 That olde slaunder of early holiness' A young Saint, an olde Devill sometimes young Devils have prooved olde Saints: never the contrary 1611 Bible *John* vi 70 Haue not I chosen you twelue, and one of you is a deuill? 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St* v. xvii 426 Devils in flesh antedate hell in inventing torments 1726 *Adv Capt R Boyle* 82 Thou Devil! said he to Susan, and hast thou betray'd me 1867 Parkman *Jesuits N Amer.* xxii 319 He was a savage still, but not so often a devil.

b. In later use, sometimes, merely a term of reprobation or aversion; also playfully connoting the qualities of mischievous energy, ability, cleverness, knavery, roguery, recklessness, etc., attributed to Satan,

1601 Shaks. *Twel N* ii v 226 Thou most excellent diuell of wit. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 29 An Angel in his behaviour, and a Devil in the Mathematicks. 1774 Goldsm. *Retal* 57 So provoking a devil was Dick 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* iii. iv, An ill-tempered little devil! She'll be in a passion all her life. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* lvi, A man of great talents, who knew a good deal.. and was a devil to play. 1854 Warter *Last of Old Squires* xvi 151 In our forefathers' days the term *devil* (for instance, 'queer devil', 'rum devil') had a modified signification, intimating more of the knave than of the fool, but not without a strong dash of the humourist

c. Applied in contempt or pity (chiefly with *poor*): A poor wretched fellow, one in a sorry plight, a luckless wight. [So in It, Fr, etc]

1698 T. Froger *Voy.* 160 The poor Devil was condemned to have his head chopped off. 1768 Sterne *Sent Journ* (1775) 36 (*Montriul*), I am apt to be taken when a poor devil comes to offer his service to so poor a devil as myself 1816 Scott *Antiq* xxi, 'What can we do for that purdoited deevil of a knight-baronet?' 1850 Ld. Beaconsfield *Let.* 16 Nov. in *Corr. w Sister* (1886) 250 Riding the high Protestant horse, and making the poor devils of Puseyites the scapegoats. 1876 F E Trollope *Charming Fellow* I xiii 167 Why should he do anything for a poor devil like me?

d Applied also to a vicious, evil-tempered, or mischievous beast

1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* II. 44 He was the fastest trotter in the cantonment, but a restive devil 1884 *Bath Jrnl* 26 July 6/5 That tusker there (pointing to the large elephant) is a devil He has killed three keepers already.

5. *spec* **a.** *Printer's devil*. the errand-boy in a printing office. Sometimes the youngest apprentice is thus called. (In quot 1781 a girl or young woman)

1683 Moxon *Mechanic Exercises* II, The Press man sometimes has a Week-Boy to Take Sheets, as they are Printed off the Tympan These Boys do in a Printing-House, commonly black and Dawb themselves whence the Work men do Jocosely call them Devils, and sometimes Spirits, and sometimes Flies. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No 32 P 13 Mr Bickerstaff's Messenger, or (as the Printers call him) Devil, going to the Press *a* 1764 Lloyd *Dialogue* Poet Wks 1774 II 4 And in the morning when I stir, Pop comes a Devil 'Copy Sir' 1781 Johnson 20 Apr in *Boswell*, He had married a printer's devil I thought a printer's devil was a creature with a black face and in rags . Yes, sir but I suppose he had her face washed and put clean clothes on her 1836 Smart s v. *Sematology*, Mr Woodfall's men, from the devil up to the reader 1849 E E Napier *Excurs S Africa* I p xxviii, As neither space, time, nor printers devils are under control, I must therefore content myself with the above brief review

b. A junior legal counsel who does professional work for his leader, usually without fee. *Attorney-General's Devil*, a familiar name of the Junior Counsel to the Treasury.

1849 Ld Campbell *Lives Chief Justices* II xxxiv 437 He [Lord Mansfield] had signed and forgotten both opinions, —which were, perhaps, written by devils or deputies. 1872 *Echo* 14 Nov (Farmer), Sir James Hannen, we are told, was a Devil once. 1884 *Bath Jrnl* 12 July 8/1 Mr Clarke was offered the post of 'devil' to the Attorney General, and his declining may be said to have been without precedent 1888 *Pall Mall G* 29 Dec 3/1 It is by no means an uncommon thing for an Attorney General's 'devil', or point and case hunter, to be offered a judgeship

c. One employed by an author or writer to do subordinate parts of his literary work under his direction; a literary 'hack'; and generally one who does work for which another receives the credit or remuneration or both.

1888 *Star* 8 Aug, Certain societies, the Early English Text, Chaucer, Shakspere, etc, though large employers of 'devils', pay the highest wages. 1891 [see Dial *v.* 3c]

6 *fig.* Applied to qualities **a.** The personification of evil and undesirable qualities by which a human being may be possessed or actuated (Usually with some fig. reference to sense 2)

1604 Shaks *Oth* ii iii 297 It hath pleas'd the diuell drunkennesse, to giue place to the diuell wrath 1606 — *Tr & Cr.* ii iii. 23, I haue said my prayers and diuell, enuie, say Amen *Ibid* v ii 55 How the diuell Luxury tickles these together 1702 De Foe *True-born Eng* 104 Ingratitude, a Devil of Black Renown 1819 Shelley *Cenci* ii 1 45 The devil was rebuked that lives in him 1828 Scott *F. M Perth* xxv, The devil of sophistry, with which thou art possessed 1842 Tennyson *Walking to Mail* 13 Vex'd with a morbid devil in his blood. 1855 — *Sailor Boy* 24 A devil rises in my heart, Far worse than any death to me 1884 H Broadhurst in *Forin Rev* Mar. 347 The devil of short-sighted greed is powerful enough if left alone.

b *colloq* Temper, spirit, or energy that can be roused; fighting spirit; perplexing or baffling strategy of attack (as in cricket).

1823 *Gentl. Mag* Nov 434/2 They must have *Devil* enough . to do gallant things 1847 Ld G Bentinck in *Croker Papers* (1884) III 156 That any nation was so without 'devil' in it as to have laid down and died as tamely as the Irish have 1884 Hon I Bligh in *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 5 Evans bowled steadily, but without much 'devil'

7. Used (generally with qualifications) as the name of various animals, on account of their characteristics, e g *Tasmanian devil*, a carnivorous marsupial of Tasmania (*Sarcophilus ursinus*); *Sea Devil*, the Devil-fish. cf also Sea-.

1686 Ray *Willoughby's Hist Piscium* III iii 1 85 heading, *Rana piscatrix*, the Toad-fish or Frog-fish or Sea Devil 1700 S L tr *Fryke's Voy E Ind.* 286 There is a sort of Creature here .. called by the Dutch, The Devil of Negombo because of its qualities It hath a sharp Snout, and very sharp Teeth. 1799 *Naval Chron* I 67 The Lophius . or Sea Devil, is a genus of the branchiostegious order 1832 Bischoff *Van Diemen's Land* ii 29 The devil, or as naturalists term it 'dasyurus ursinus' is very properly named 1857 Thoreau *Maine W* (1894) 381 'Devil [that is, Indian Devil, or cougar] lodges about here—very bad animal' 1862 Jobson *Australia* vii 186 Colonists in Tasmania .. called it the 'devil' from the havoc it made among their sheep and poultry

b A local name of the Swift (*Cypselus apus*); formerly also of the Coot.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr Tong*, *Foulque*, a bird called a Coute, & because of the blackenesse, is called a Diuell. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 95 From its impetuous flight, and its dark colour, it is called *Devil* (Berks) . *Swing Devil* (Northumb), *Skeer Devil* (Devon, Somerset), *Devil's screecher* (Devon), *Devil shrieker* (Craven)

c. A collector's name of a tropical shell, *Cymodonta turbinellus*. *Obs*

1776 Da Costa *Elem. Conchol.* 291 (Plate V, fig 5) A Murex, *The Devil*

8. A name of various instruments or mechanical contrivances, *esp* such as work with sharp teeth or spikes, or do destructive work, but also applied,

with more or less obvious allusion, to others Among these are

a A machine used for tearing open and cleaning wool, cotton, flax, and other fibres, preparatory to spinning; also called *willow, willower, willy*. b A machine used to tear up old cloth and reduce it to 'shoddy', to be worked up again into cloth, also one used to tear up linen and cotton rags, etc, for manufacture into paper c An instrument used for feloniously cutting and destroying the nets of fishermen at sea d An instrument of iron wire used by goldsmiths for holding gold to be melted in a blow-pipe flame e An iron grate used for fire in the open air

1831 J Holland *Manuf Metal*, Certain implements acting with a boss and a slit block of iron, called a devil 1836 Sir G Head *Home Tour* 144 The town of Dewsbury celebrated for grinding old garments into new, literally tearing in pieces fusty old rags by a machine called a 'devil', till a substance very like the original is reproduced 1851 Mayhew *Lond Labour* (1861) II 30 'Shoddy' consists of the second-hand wool manufactured by the tearing up, or rather grinding, of woollen rags by means of coarse willows, called devils 1860 *All Year Round* No 57 160 Where the 'devil' first beats the cotton from the bale 1867 O W Holmes *Guard Angel* xxv (1891) 304 To the paper factory, where they have a horrid machine they call the devil, that tears everything to bits 1870 *Eng Mech* 31 Dec. 610/1 The machine is called a willow, or willey, vulgarly a devil; it is used principally for opening raw cotton 1872 *Manch Guardian* 24 Sept. (Farmer), Mr Powell's Bill contains abundant powers for suppressing the vile nuisance known as the American Devil [steam whistle or hooter] 1874 Knight *Dict Mech., Devil*, a machine for making wood screws 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* IV. 349/2 [He] drives into the recesses of his skin for the 'devil' which is a bunch of matted iron wire 1880 *Times* 13 Dec, An instrument called 'the Devil' used by foreign fishermen for destroying the fishing nets of English boats on the East coast 1883 *Stonemason* Jan, Dried by means of sundry coke fires kept burning in iron grates called 'devils', similar to those used by the Gas Company's men in our streets. 1884 *Sat Rev* 12 July 61/1 'Devils' are used to catch sea-trout in America, but Mr Fitch justly regards 'devils' as an unsportsmanlike device 1886 *Pall Mall G* 7 Dec 10/1 There were exhibited in the court 100m three Belgian 'devils' and three Belgian grapnels which had been captured by Lowestoft fishermen 1887 *Harper's Mag* June 119/1 The devil, a hollow cone with spikes projecting within, against which work the spikes of a drum, dashing the rags about at great speed 1893 *Star* 15 July 3/2 The machine for unloading grain . not inaptly named a 'devil', will do the work of four gangs of dock laborers of 12 men each 1895 *Daily Chronicle* 7 Jan 8/3 The match was only brought off at Cardiff by the extraordinary precautions for warming the ground by means of 'devils'.

9 A name for various highly-seasoned broiled or fried dishes; also for hot ingredients

1786 Craig *Lounger* No 86 Make punch, brew negus, and season a *devil* 1788 Wolcott (P Pindar) *Peter to Tom* Wks 1812 I 530 By Devil . I mean a Turkey's Gizzard So christen'd for its quality, by man Because so oft 'tis loaded with Kian 1820 W. Irving *Sketch bk, L'Envoy* (1865) 458 Another holds a curry or a devil in utter abomination 1828 Smeaton *Doings in London* (Farmer), The extract of Capsicums or extract of Grains of Paradise is known in the gin-selling trade by the appellation of the Devil 1830 G Griffin *Collegians* xiii, The drumstick of a goose or turkey, grilled and highly spiced, was called a devil *c* 1844 Thackeray *Mr & Mrs Berry* ii, The devilled fowl had no devil in it 1848 *Paddiana* (ed 2) I 50 Devils were his forte he imparted a pungent relish to a gizzard or a drumstick that set the assuaging power of drink at defiance 1889 Boldrewood *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 327 Let's .. have a devil and a glass of champagne

10 The name of various forms of fireworks, also 'a sort of priming made by damping and bruising gunpowder' (Smyth *Sailors' Word-bk.*).

1742 Fielding *Joseph Andrews* iii vii, The captain pinned a cracker or devil to the cassock 1807 W Irving *Salmag* (1824) 135 Like a nest of squibs and devils in a firework 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII 203 Rockets, infernals, fire-devils 1836 T. Hook *G Gurney* vii, Four devils or wild-fires, such as we were in the habit of making at school

11. The name given to sand-spouts or moving columns of sand in India and Eastern countries.

1835 Burnes *Trav Bokhara* (ed 2) III 40 Whirlwinds, that raised the dust to a great height, and moved over the plain like water-spouts at sea In India these phenomena are familiarly known by the name of *devils* 1886 Burton *Arab Nts* I 99 *note*, Devils, or pillars of sand, vertical and inclined, measuring a thousand feet high, rush over the plain 1889 *Daily News* 8 July (Farmer), Clouds of dust went whirling across the common in spiral cones like desert Devils 1893 Earl Dunmore *Pamirs* I 269 The amount of devils we saw was surprising. (*Note*) Common in the plains of India, where they are called by the natives Bagoola English people in India call them 'devils'.

12. Short for *devil-bolt*: see 24.

1873 Plimsoll *Our Seamen, an Appeal* 37 'Oh, devils are sham bolts, you know, that is, when they ought to be copper, the head and about an inch of the shaft are of copper, and the rest is iron' Seventy-three devils were found in one ship by one of the surveyors of Lloyd's.

13. *Naut.* 'The seam which margins the waterways on a ship's hull' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); 'a seam between the garboard-strake and the keel' (Funk and Wagnall).

Hence various writers derive the phrase 'the devil to pay and no pitch hot'; but this is prob only a secondary and humorous application of 'the devil to pay' cf 22]

14 *A devil of a* . . . . a diabolical example or specimen of a . . ., one (of the things in question) of a diabolical, detestable, or violently irritating kind, passing into a mere intensive, =a deuced, confounded, very violent [So F *diable de*]

[1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xii. vii, You don't know what a devil of a fellow he is] 1767 S Paterson *Another Trav* I 345 Running downhill at the devil of a rate 1794 Scott *Let to Miss Rutherford* 5 Sept in *Lockhart*, Both within and without doors, it was a devil of a day 1819 Byron *Juan* II xi, A devil of a sea rolls in that bay 1822 Shelley in *J L Peacock's Wks* (1875) III 477 A devil of a nut it is to crack 1826 J Wilson *Noct. Ambr* Wks 1855 I 180 What an outlandish toozy-headed wee sunbrunt deevil o' a lassie that 1852 R S Surtees *Sponge's Sp Tour* liv 313 We had a devil of a run—I don't know how many miles 1869 Trollope *He Knew, etc* liv (1878) 299 Lead him the very devil of a life 1890 Besant *Demoniac* v 53 There will be a devil of a fight when the time comes.

15 *predicatively*. Something as bad as the devil, as bad as can be conceived, the worst that can happen or be met with. [F. *c'est bien le diable, le diable est que*]

1710 *Brit Apollo* III No 60 2/2 To quit a Yielding Mistress is the Devil *a* 1735 Granville (J.), A war of profit mitigates the evil, But to be tax'd, and beaten, is the devil 1798 Southey *Ballad of Cross Roads* 7 In such a sweltering day as this A knapsack is the devil 1827 Scott *Jrnl* 28 June, To be cross-examined by those who have seen the true thing is the devil 1885 *Scribner's Mag* XXX 734/2 These Southern girls are the very devil

16. *Like the devil, like devils* [F *comme le diable, comme tous les diables*], beside the more literal sense, sometimes means: With the violence, desperation, cleverness, or other quality attributed to the devil; extremely, excessively. cf Diabolically. So in similes, e g. *as drunk as the d*, diabolically drunk

1599 Shaks *Hen V* III vii 162 They will eate like Wolues, and fight like Deuils 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* viii 345 The distressed Protestants over whom they domineered like Divells 1791 'G Gambado' *Aun Horsem* ix. (1809) 106 My horse pulls like the devil 1816 *Sporting Mag* XLVIII 39 A man is said to be when he is very impudent, as drunk as the devil 1847 Emerson *Repr Men, Napoleon* Wks (Bohn) I 378 He disputed like a devil on these two points

II. In imprecations, exclamations, proverbs, and phrases

17 In imprecations, wishes of evil, and the like, as *The devil take him*, etc (Cf. similar uses with *deuce, mischief, pest, plague, pox*, etc.)

c 1300 *Havelok* 1188 Godrich hem hatede, þe deuel him hawe! *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 515 The styward seyd the dewle hym Born [=burn] on a lowe! *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* (Surtees) 175 The dwille he hang you highe to dry! *c* 1500 *Robin Hood & Potter* lxxvii in Child *Ballads* III v cxxi 113/2 The deyell spede hem, bothe bodey and bon 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I *Prol* 260 A twenty devill mot fall his werk at anis 1548 Hall *Chron* 14 b, Saiyng, the devill take Henry of Lancastre and the together 1600 Shaks *A Y L* III ii 225 Nay, but the diuell take mocking speake sadde brow, and true maid *a* 1652 Brome *Queene's Exch* II ii Wks 1873 III. 485 Now the Dee'l brast crag of him 1738 Swift *Polite Conv* 129 Here take it, and the D—l do you good with it. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VII xii, The devil take my father for sending me thither. 1833 Tennyson *The Goose*, 'The Devil take the goose, And God forget the stranger!'

18 *To go to the devil*: to go to ruin or perdition In the imperative, expressing angry impatience, and desire to be rid of the person addressed. So *to wish* any one *at the devil*, etc. [F. *aller, envoyer, donner, être au diable*]

[*c* 1394 J. Malverne *Contn Higden* (Rolls) IX 33 Excanduit rex [Rich II] et dixit ei [comiti Arundel], 'Quod si tu mihi imponas . vadas ad diabolum'] *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* (Surt) 10 Go to the deville, and say I bad *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* III 102 Lete theym go to a hundred thousand devils [1553 T Wilson *Rhet* (1580) 178 All his Superstition and Hypocrisie, either is or should be gone to the devill 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II 367 They cursssed them betwene their teeth, saiyng Get ye into England, or to the devil 1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav* 102 Ere they could strangle him, he sent three of them to the Devill 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t, Disagreeable People* (1852) 121 Whether they are demons or angels in themselves, you wish them . at the devil 1823 Byron *Juan* x lxvi, When a man's country's going to the devil. 1859 H Kingsley *G Hamlyn* xxxii, Tom having told her to go to the devil. 1881 W H Mallock *Rom 19th Cent.* I 219, I wish .. the little animal was at the devil.

†19 *A devil way* (*adv*) originally an impatient strengthening of Away (*a* being the prep, varying with *on, in*, and *devele* the genitive pl., OE. *deofla*), further intensified as *a twenty devil way, on aller* or *alther* (corrupted to *all the*) *devil way, on aller twenty devil way*. *Obs*

c 1290 *S Eng Leg* I 203/124 Þov worst lif and soule a deuele wei al clene i-nome *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W) 2298 And bad hire go, that ilche dai, On alder twenti deuel wai! *c* 1385 Chaucer *L G. W.* 2177 *Ariadne*, A twenty develewey the wynd hym dryue. *c* 1386 — *Reeve's T* 337 And forth he goth a [3 *MSS* on, *Hart* in] twenty deuel way. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* (Surt) 130 Go hens, harlottes, in twenty dewille way, Fast and belyfe! *Ibid* 176

† b. In later times it appears to have been taken more vaguely, as an expression of impatience, and sometimes = 'in the devil's name.' *Obs*

c 1386 Chaucer *Miller's Prol.* 26 Tel on, a deueleway [*v.r* a deleweyl] — *Somnr. T* 534 Lat hym go honge hymself a [*Harl* on] deuel way — *Miller's T* 527 — *Can. Yeom. Prol & T* 229 *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 776 Go and glad thi gest, In alther [*printed* all the] devyl way! *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surt) 10 Sit downe in the dewille way, With thi vayn carpyng. *Ibid.* 18 Com downe in twenty deville way. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl., Deluge* 219 Come in, wife, in 20 devills waye, or els stand there without *a* 1529 Skelton *Wks.* I 336 That all the worlde may say, Come downe, in the devyll way 1530 Palsgr. 838 In the twenty devyll way, *au nom du grant diable*

20 As an expression of impatience, irritation, strong surprise, dismay, or vexation a After an interrogative word, as *who, what, how, where, when* [App taken directly from Fr.; cf 12th c OF. *comment diables! dist li rois au vis fier*; *diables* being in the nominative (=vocative case); mod F. *que diable faire!*, in ME also *what devil*, about 1600 often *what a devil*. Also in Ger, Du., Da and other langs]

c 1385 Chaucer *L G W.* 2694 *Hypermnestre*, What devel have I with the knyfe to doo? *c* 1440 *York Myst* xxxi 237 What the deuyll and his dame schall y now doo? *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* (Surtees) 114 What the deville is this? he has a long snowte 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* x xlviii, What deuylle doo ye in this Countrey? *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xix 408 How the devyll dare ye thus speke? 1529 More *Dyalogue* III v Wks 214 Why, quod he, what deuill rigour could thei more haue shewed? 1562 J. Heywood *Prov & Epigr* (1867) 183 When the diuell will ye come in? 1568 Grafton *Chron* II 355 Who the devill hath sente for them? 1589 Puttenham *Eng Poesie* III xx iii (Arb) 274 What a diuell tellest thou to me of rustice? 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen IV*, I ii 6 What a diuell hast thou to do with the time of the day? 1670 G H *Hist. Cardinals* I ii 40 How a Devil will the Pope observe the Decrees of a Councel? 1692 Washington tr *Milton's Def Pop* viii (1851) 184 What the Devil is it to you? 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xv v, Why, who the devil are you? 1803 tr *Lebrun's Mons Botte* I 155 What the devil business had she in the store-room? 1819 Byron *Juan* I c, And wonders why the devil he got heirs *a* 1845 Hood *Lullaby* ii, What the devil makes him cry?

b. Used interjectionally, or prefixed to a predication.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst* (Surt) 67 Dwylle! what may this be? Out, harow, fulle wo is me! A, fy, and dewyls! whens cam he That thus shuld reyse me my pawste 1589 *Pappe w Hatchet* B iij, She is dead the diuell shee is. 1590 Shaks *Com Err* IV iv 130 Will you be bound for nothing, be mad good Master, cry the diuell 1709 Steele *Tatler* No 107 ₱ 13 The Devil! He cried out, Who can bear it? 1832 *Blackw Mag* Jan 63/1 'The Pacha has put twelve ambassadors to death already' 'The devil he has! and I'm sent here to make up the baker's dozen!' 1854 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Comic* Wks (Bohn) III 209 'That is W,' said the teacher. 'The Devil!' exclaimed the boy, 'is that W?'

21 Expressing strong negation: prefixed to a substantive, as *the devil a bit, the devil a penny*.

1508 Kennedie *Flyting w Dunbar* 441 The deuill a gude thou hais! 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph* (1877) 132 The Deuill of the one chaie of good werke they doen 1579 Fulke *Confut Sanders* 697 'Godly images leade vs to spirituall deuotion' The Diuel they doe. But if they did, yet not more then the ceremonies of the olde law. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Faust.* Wks (Rldg) 90/1 The devil a penny they have left me, but a bare pension. 1601 Shaks *Twel N* II iii 159 The diu'll a Puritane that hee is, or any thing constantly. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1811) I. 386 We have an English expression, 'The Devil he doth it, the Devil he hath it'; where the addition of Devil amounteth only to a strong denial, equivalent to, 'He doth it not, he hath it not' 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* (1737) V. 221 The Devil a-Bit he'll see the better. 1710 *Brit Apollo* III No 78 3/1 The D—l was Sick, the D—l a Monk would be, The D—l was Well, the D—l a Monk was he 1828 Scott *F M. Perth* xxvii, The deil a man dares stir you within his bounds 1832 *Examiner* 349/1 Devil another word would she speak.

22. In proverbs and proverbial phrases

a *The devil and all*. Everything right or wrong (especially the wrong); the whole confounded lot, all or everything bad: cf. also g. below. (But sometimes a strengthened form of sense 15.)

1543 Bale *Yet a Course*, Baptyzed bells, bedes, organs . the devyll and all of soche idolatrouse beggery 1592 Nashe *P Penilesse* A iij, Masse thats true they say the Lawyers haue the deuill and al 1606 Warner *Alb Eng* xvi ciii, Be Lawyers, get the Diuell and all. 1689 Hickeringill *Ceremony-Monger* Wks. 1716 II 507 He may get the Devil and all of Money, and a Purse as large as his Conscience 1703 Mrs. Centlivre *Love's Contriv* v, If she cou'd steal a husband, she'd have stole the Devil and all of Gallants. 1811 Earl Gower 18 Dec in *C K. Sharpe's Corr* (1888) I 508, I begin to fear that the rheumatism has taken possession of your right arm which would be the devil and all, as the vulgar would say 1838 Dickens *O Twist* xx, I needn't take this devil-and-all trouble to explain matters to you

b *Between the d and the deep* (formerly also *Dead*) *sea*.

1637 Monro *Exped* II 55 (Jam), I, with my partie, did lie on our poste, as betwixt the devill and the deep sea 1690 W Walker *Idiomat Anglo Lat.* 394 Between the devil and the dead sea 1721 Kelly *Sc. Prov.* 58 (Jam) *Between the Deel and the deep sea*, that is between two difficulties equally dangerous. 1816 [see Deil 1]. 1894 H H Gibbs *Colloquy on Currency* 199 You must remember that he was between the devil and the deep sea.

c. *Black as the d, to paint the d blacker than he is*, and kindred expressions. *Give the devil his due*: see Due.

1596 Lodge *Margarite Amer* 84 Divels are not so blacke as they be painted .. nor women so wayward as they seeme 1642 Howell *For. Trav* (Arb) 65 For the Devill is not so black as he is painted, no more are these Noble Nations and Townes as they are tainted 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 271 They use their Adversary according to the Proverb, painting the Devill blacker then he is 1837 A Fonblanque *Eng under 7 Administ* I 226 That the Devil of Charles X could be painted blacker than his complexion would prove.

d *When the d. is blind*: at a date infinitely remote, at the Greek calends, or 'latter Lammas'.

1662 *Rump Songs* (1874) I 9 But when this comes to passe, say the Devil is blind. *c* 1702 *Bagford Ballads* (1876) 74 For we will be Married, When the Devil is Blind 1725 Bailey *Erasm Colloq* (1877) 216 (D) They will bring it when the devil is blind [*ad Græcas Calendas*] 1738 Swift *Polite Conversa* 1 (D), *Nev* I'll make you a fine present one of these days *Miss* Ay, when the Devil is blind, and his eyes are not sore yet

e. The devil's hostility to the *Cross*; sometimes with a play upon 'cross' as a coin

a 1529 Skelton *Bowge of Courte* 365 The deuyll myghte daunce them in for any crowche 1612 Shelton *Quix* I i vi 44 It is a common saying,—'The Devil lurks behind the Cross' 1627 Drayton *Agincourt* 82 Ill's the precession (and forerunn much losse,) Wherein men say, the Deuill beares the Crosse 1636 Massinger *Bashf Lover* III 1, The devil sleeps in my pocket I have no cross To drive him from it. 1726 *Adv Capt. R Boyle* 209 Leaving Room in all our Pockets for the Devil to Dance a Saraband, for we had not one Cross to keep him out

†f. *The date of the devil* is opposed to the date of our Lord; but *in the devil's date* is also = 'in the devil's name' *Obs.*

1362 Langl *P. Pl* A II 81 In þe Date of þe deuel þe Deede was a selet 1526 Skelton *Magnyf* 954 What needed that, in the devyls date? *a* 1529 — *Sp Parrot* 439 Yet the date of ower Lord And the date of the Devyll dothe shrewdlye accord — *Bowge of Courte* 375 In the devils date, What arte thou?

g. *The d (and all) to do*. much ado, a world of trouble or turmoil

1708 Motteux *Rabelais* V iii, There was the Devil and all to do 1711 Swift *Jrnl to Stella* 17 Nov, This being queen Elisabeth's birthday, we have the d—— and all to do among us 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* III v, Then there was the devil and all to do, spoons, plates, and dishes flew about the room like mad 1716 Swift *Phillis* 39 See here again the devil to do *a* 1774 Goldsm tr *Scarron's Comic Rom* (1775) I 42 Here had been the devil and all to do

h. The devil's aversion to *holy water*

1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb Kent* (1826) 301 The olde Proverbe how well the Diuell loveth holy water 1738 Swift *Polite Conversa* 149, I love Mr N—, as the Devil loves Holy Water. *Mod.* To hate ——, as the devil hates holy water.

i. *As the devil looked over Lincoln*

(Popularly referred to a grotesque sculpture on the exterior of Lincoln Cathedral)

1562 J Heywood *Prov & Epigr.* (1867) 75 Than wold ye looke ouer me, with stomake swolne, Like as the diuel lookt ouer Lincolne *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* Oxf & Linc Prov (D). 1737 Pope *Hor Epist* II ii 245 Yet these are wights who fondly call their own Half that the Devil o'erlooks from Lincoln town 1738 Swift *Polite Conversa* 86 She looked at me, as the Devil look'd over Lincoln.

j. *The devil to pay*

Supposed to refer to the alleged bargains made by wizards, etc, with Satan, and the inevitable payment to be made to him in the end. It has also been attributed to the difficulty of 'paying' or caulking the seam called the 'devil', near a ship's keel, whence the expanded form 'the devil to pay and no pitch hot' But there is no evidence that this is the original sense, and it has never affected the general use of the proverb

1711 Swift *Jrnl to Stella* 28 Sept (Farmer), And then there will be the devil and all to pay 1728 Vanbr & Cib. *Prov. Husb* V i 93 In comes my Lady Townly here, who has had the Devil to pay yonder. 1738 Swift *Polite Conversa* 179, I must be with my Wife on Tuesday, or there will be the Devil and all to pay. 1820 Byron in Moore *Life & Lett* (1833) III 63 There will be the devil to pay, and there is no saying who will or who will not be set down in his bill. 1837 Mrs Carlyle *Lett* I 72 Had he been laid up at present, there would have been the very devil to pay 1892 A Birrell *Res Judic* XII 272 Then, indeed—to use a colloquial expression—there would be the devil to pay

k. *To play the devil (the very d, the d and all)* to act diabolically, do mischief, make havoc or ruin.

1542 Boorde *Dyetary* ix (1870) 250 The malt worme playeth the deuyll so fast in the heade *a* 1592 Greene *Alphonsus* 1, Burning townes, and sacking cities fair, Doth play the devil wheresome'er he comes 1594 Shaks *Rich. III*, I iii. 338 Seeme a Saint, when most I play the deuill. 1656 Jeanes *Mixt. Schol Div* 119 The word was incarnate, and shall we play the incarnate Divels? 1811 in Col Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 35, I should have played the devil with his pheasants 1826 Scott *Jrnl* 15 Apr, A bad report from that quarter would play the devil. 1833 Marryat *P Simple* XXXVIII, Salt water plays the devil with a uniform 1838 Dickens *Nich Nick* XVI, Your firm and determined intention to play the very devil with everything and everybody

l. *Speak* or *talk of the d, and he will appear.*

1672 *Cataplus, a mock Poem* 72 (in Hazlitt *Prov*) Talk of the Devil, and see his horns *a* 1721 Prior *Hans Carvel* 71 Forthwith the Devil did appear, For name him and he's always near. 1738 Swift *Polite Conv* 1 He's just coming towards us Talk of the Devil! 1853 Trench *Proverbs* vi, To talk as little about the devil as they can; lest he appear 1893 G Allen *Scallywag* I 10 'Talk of the devil! —Here comes Thiselton!'

m. *The d. among the tailors*: a row going on (see Farmer *Slang Dict* s. v); also a game.

1834 Ld. Londonderry *Let* 27 May in *Court Will IV & Victoria* (1861) II. iv. 98 Reports are various as to the state of the enemy's camp, but all agree that there is the devil among the tailors. 1852 Mayhew *Lond Labour* (1861) II 17 A game known as the 'Devil among the tailors' a top was set spinning on a long board, and the result depended upon the number of men, or 'tailors', knocked down by the 'devil' (top) of each player

n. In other expressions (mostly self-explanatory). *To pull the devil by the tail* (F tirer le diable par la queue) to be in difficulties or straits. *To whip the devil round the stump* (U S) 'to get round or dodge a difficulty or dilemma by means of a fabricated excuse or explanation' (*Cent Dict*)

1553 T Wilson *Rhet* (1580) 26 Every man for himselfe, and the Devill for us all, catche that catche maie *a* 1555 Ridley *Wks* 10 It is also a true common proverb, that it is even sin to lie upon the devil 1562 J Heywood *Prov & Epig* (1867) 60, I will not beare the duels sacke, by saint Audry 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ Conv* II (1586) 79 The Proverbe, I hat the divell is full of knowledge, because he is olde 1593 *Pass Morrice* 74 Like will to like, quoth the Devell to the Collier 1599 Minshu *Dial Sp & Eng* (1623) 35/2 Let us not give the divell his dinner 1611 Cotgr s v *Retirer*, To giue a thing and take a thing, to weare the duells gold ring 1615 Swetnam *Arraignm Wom* (1880) p xvi, They will finde that they haue but the Deuill by the foote 1687 Congreve *Old Bach* I iv, Ay there you've nicked it—there's the devil upon devil. 1690 W Walker *Idiomat Anglo Lat* 49 What is got over the devil's back is spent under his belly *a* 1704 T Brown *Wks* (1760) II. 194 (D) We became as great friends as the Devil and the Earl of Kent — *Ibid* III 245 (D) The devil and nine pence go with her, that's money and company, according to the adage 1738 Swift *Polite Conv* 182 Well, since he's gone, the Devil go with him and Sixpence, and there's Money and Company too 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* IV xxxiii (1737) 138 There will be the Devil upon Dun This is a worse Business than that t'other Day *c* 1708 W King *Art of Love* III 82 She'd run, As would the Devil upon Dun 1709 *Brit Apollo* II No 56 3/2 At Play 'tis often said, When Luck returns—*The Devil's dead* 1720 De Foe *Capt Singleton* 1 (1840) 8 He that is shipped with the devil must sail with the devil 1738 Swift *Pol Conversa* 13 It rain'd, and the Sun shone at the same time Why, then the Devil was beating his Wife behind the Door, with a Shoulder of Mutton. *Ibid* 159, I beg your Pardon but they say, the Devil made Askers *Ibid.* 200 As great as Cup and Can Ay, Miss, as great as the Devil and the Earl of Kent. 1822 Byron *Werner* V i 427 Father, do not raise The devil you cannot lay between us *a* 1832 Bentham *Wks* (1838–43) X 25 So fond of spending his money on antiquities, that he was always pulling the devil by the tail 1840 Barham *Ingol Leg*, '*St Dunstan*', The Devil, they say, 'Lis easier at all times to raise than to lay 1846 Whately *Rhetoric* (ed 7) Additions 14 Various evasions and equivocations, such as are vulgarly called 'cheating the Devil' 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I xix, I will bury myself in myself, and the Devil may pipe to his own. 1857 *N Y Evening Post* (Bartlett), There, you are now whipping the devil around the stump! 1892 Hon E. Blake in *Daily News* 5 Aug 3/4 Time enough to bid the Devil good morning when you meet him.

o. Other phrases see under leading words, as *to hold a* Candle *to the d, the d. and his* Dam, *the d. in the* Horologe, etc

III. *attrib* and *Comb*

23. General combinations **a.** 'devil' *in apposition*, as *devil-god, -jailor, -monk, -porter*, etc. Hence as vb. *to devil-porter it*, to be devil-porter

1605 Shaks *Macb* II iii 19 He Deuill-Porter it no further 1610 Healey *St Aug. Citie of God* IV. xvi, Such a rable of divill gods 1613 Shaks *Hen VIII*, II i 21 That Diuell Monke, Hopkins 1625–6 Shirley *Maid's Rev* V iii, My eldest devil-sister! 1629 — *Wedding* III i, Thy devil jailor May trust thee without a waiter 1892 B F C. Costello *Church Catholic* 13 A Devil-giant coercing hapless lives

b *attrib.* and *objective genitive*, as *devil-hive, -master, -work, devil-conjurer, -drawer, -driver, -extractor.*

1535 Coverdale *Dan.* II. 27 The sorcerer, the charmer nor the deuell conjurer 1682 Hickeringill *Black Non-Conf.* Wks 1716 II 42 The Pope would be a Devil-driver too *a* 1700 B. E *Dict Cant. Crew, Devil-drawer*, a sorry Painter. 1727 De Foe *Syst Magic* I ii. (1840) 51 Any sorcery or devil work 1749 Bp Lavington *Enthus Meth. & Papists* (1820) 319 These men, who are called enchanters, devil-drivers, and prophesiers 1823 Bentham *Not Paul* 321 Fear of the more skilful devil-master 1849 Southey *Comm-pl Bk* Ser. II 400 They struggled till fire issued from eyes, nostrils, and mouth of the poor devil-hive. 1886 *Pall Mall G* 29 Dec 6/2 A refusal to pay the fee charged by a 'devil extractor' for the cure of a mental disease

c *instrumental* and *parasynthetic*, as *devil-born, -haired, -inspired, -ridden*, etc

1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 17 The Asse . is phrased with many epithets . as slow .. idle, devil-haired. 1829 Southey *Sir T More* II. 108 Men become priest-ridden or devil ridden 1850 Tennyson *In Mem* XCI, You tell me, doubt is devil-born 1860 Ld. Lytton *Lucile* II. v, Scorn and hate are devil born things. 1888 *Catholic Press* 16 June 125/1 A devil-inspired cult.

d *objective*, as *devil-driving*, etc

1707 J. Stevens *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 327 There is a Devil forking Priest.

24. Special combinations. **Devil-bolt**, a sham bolt (see 12); 'a bolt with false clenches, often introduced into contract-built ships' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk*); **devil-carriage, -cart**, a carriage for moving heavy ordnance, † **devil-cleper** (*obs*), one who invokes the devil, an enchanter; **devil-dancer**, an Indian votary, akin to the Dancing Dervishes; so **devil-dancing**; **devil-dare** *a.* = Dare-devil; **devil-dealer**, one who has dealings with the devil, a sorcerer; **devil-in-a-bush**, a garden flower, *Nigella damascena*, so called 'from its horned capsules peering from a bush of finely-divided involucre' (Prior); **devil-monger** = *devil-dealer*; **devil-on-both-sides**, a local name of the corn crowfoot (*Ranunculus arvensis*), in allusion to its prickly horned capsules; **devil on two sticks**, a wooden toy in the form of an hour-glass or double cone, which is made to spin in the air by means of a string attached to two sticks held in the hands; **devil-shrieker, -skriker**, local name of the Swift: see Devil 7 b, **devil-tree**, an apocynaceous tree (*Alstonia scholaris*) of India, Africa, and Australia, having a powerfully bitter bark and milky juice, **devil-ward** *a* and *adv*, towards or in the direction of the devil; **devil-wise** *adv*, after the manner of a devil; **devil-wood**, *Osmanthus americanus*, N O *Oleaceæ*, a small N American tree with wood of extraordinary toughness and heaviness; **devil-worship**, the worship or cult of the devil, or of a demon or malignant deity; so **devil-worshipper, -worshipping**; **devil-wort**, a plant. Also Devil-bird, -dodger, -fish, etc.

1894 *Daily News* 30 Nov 7/5 The '*devil bolt' swindle must have been the death of many a brave crew 1828 J M Spearman *Brit Gunner* 50 *Devil Carriages, large, limber, small *Ibid* 426 Devil carriage, 7 ft, Sling cart, 5 ft 6 in 1797 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp* VII p cxxxix, I want two or three artificerymen to fix the fusees, and a devil cart 1382 Wyclif *Isa* xlvii 9 The huge hardnesse of thi *deuel-cleperes 1887 *Pall Mall G* 14 Sept 14/1 They were followed by the *devil-dancers, who were terribly affected 1871 Mateer *Travancore* (1872) 214 Connected with this is what is called *devil-dancing, in which the demoniacal possession is sought 1857 tr *Dumas' Three Musketeers* II 14/2 His soldiers formed a *devil-dare legion 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I i (1840) 32 The magicians were not all sorcerers and *devil dealers 1767 J. Abercrombie *Ev Man his own Gardener* Index, *Devil-in a-bush 1825 Elphinstone *Acc Caubul* (1842) I 95 A plant very common about Peshawer, which much resembles that called Devil in the bush. 1843 Layton *Last Bar* I vii, Those *devil mongers can take ye a dozen such every moment 1878 Britten & Holland *Plant-n* 148 *Devil on both sides or Devil o' both sides, *Ranunculus arvensis* L. *Bucks., Durh, Warw* 1864 Atkinson *Prov Names Birds*, *Devil skriker (Yorks.). 1866 *Treas Bot* 45 *Alstonia scholaris*, called *Devil-tree or Pali-mara about Bombay 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev* (1857) I II i iv 250 And tended either godward or else *devilward. 1631 Cornwallyes *Ess* II xlix 308 And *devill-wise labour for nothing but to make all soules levell with theirs. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II vi 138 Idolatry and *devil-worship. 1727 — *Syst Magic* I iii 69 To introduce Devil-worship in the world 1879 M Conway *Demonology & Devil-lore* I. 137 The *devil-worshippers of Travancore to this day declare that the evil power approaches them in the form of a Dog 1726 De Foe *Hist. Devil* II vi. 353 Wormwood, storax, *devil-wort, mandrake, nightshade.

25 The possessive, **devil's**, has somewhat specialized uses as expressing things supposed to belong to or be in the power of the devil; hence it is used in opposition to *God's*, as *devil's martyr*, Matins, Paternosters; and sometimes, like Devilish, as an intensive qualification of that which is evil, violent, or excessive [Cf F. *un fiond de diable, un vent de tous les diables.*]

It is also used of natural or prehistoric works attributed to Satanic agency, as *Devil's bridge, dike, punch-bowl*, etc

?12 . *Charter* in *Cod Dipl* IV 231 Purgh oes defles lore 1297 R Glouc (1724) 475 Foure of the deueles limes, [his] knistes hurde this. 1530 Palsgr. 214/2 Divelles worke, *diablerie* 1675 Brooke *Gold Key* Wks. 1867 V 592 Balaam who was the devil's hackney 1820 Scott *Ivanhoe* xx, What devil's matins are you after at this hour? 1827 — *Jrnl.* 16 Mar., I had the devil's work finding them 1854 Whytt Melville *Gen Bounce* xv. (Farmer), His wives yowlin', and cryin', and kickin' up the devil's delight. 1859 H. Kingsley *G Hamlyn* v, We had better be as comfortable as we can this devil's night 1863 Reade *Hard Cash* I 278 (Farmer) What business have you in the Captain's cabin, kicking up the devil's delight? 1884 E M Beal in *Gd Words* May 323/1 The newly discovered 'devil's liquor', starch

b. Special phrases **Devil's advocate** (L *advocatus diaboli*), one who urges the devil's plea against the canonization of a saint, or in opposition to the honouring of any one, hence, one who advocates the contrary or wrong side, or injures a cause by his advocacy; so **devil's advocacy**; **devil's bedpost** (see quots); **devil's bones**, an appellation of dice, **devil's cow**, a black beetle; **devil's darning-needle** (*U. S*) = *devil's needle* (see also c); **devil's dirt, devil's dung**, asafœtida; **devil's dozen**: see Dozen, **devil's finger**, a belemnite; **devil's fingers**, the star-fish; **devil's mint**, a succession of things hurtful or offensive, as if the devil himself were at work coining them (Forby); **devil's needle**, provincial name of the dragon-fly; 'Devil's Own', a pet name of the 88th Foot (*the Devil's own Connaught boys*); also of the Inns of Court Rifle Corps of Volunteers, **devil's sheaf**: see quot.; **devil's tattoo**: see Tattoo; **devil's toe-nail**, a belemnite. Also Devil's-bird, claw, etc.

1760 *Impostors Detected* II 128 By playing the true part of the *Devil's advocate 1885 J Bonar *Malthus* I. 7 The father made it a point of honour to defend the *Enquirer*, the son played devil's advocate 1887 R Buchanan *Heir of Linne* II, Even the Socialist party regarded him as a devil's advocate, and washed their hands of him. 1854 Maurice *Philos First Sta Cent.* (ed 2) V. 119 The claims of Proclus to canonisation in spite of our *devil-advocacy 1892 A Birrell *Res Judic* IV. 108 There is just enough of truth in it, to make it one of the most powerful bits of devil's advocacy ever penned 1873 *Slang Dict*, **Devil's bed-posts*, the four of clubs. 1879 *N & Q.* 5th Ser. XII. 473

I have always heard the four of clubs called the devil's bed-post, and also that it is the worst turn up one could have. 1664 Etheredge *Comical Revenge* II iii (Farmer), I do not understand dice hang the *devil's bones 1822 Scott *Nigel* xxiii, A gamester, one who deals with the devil's bones. 1688 R Holme *Armoury* II 213/1 Blind Beetles are generally known to us by the name of *Devils cows 1854 *Putnam's Monthly* June (Bartlett), Now and then . a *devil's darning-needle would pertinaciously hover about our heads 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II cxii 304 Called in Englishe also *Assa fetida*, in high Douche Teufels dreck, that is to say *Deuilles durt. 1604 Dekker *Honest Wh* Wks 1873 II 40 The *Divels dung in thy teeth! 1799 G Smith *Laboratory* I. 237 Asafœtida is sometimes called by the name of devil's dung 1857 Thoreau *Maine W.* (1894) 316 On Moosehead I had seen a large *devil's-needle half a mile from the shore 1871 Staveley *Brit Insects* 128 The swift approach of one of these glittering 'devil's needles'. 1864 Mark Lemon *Jest Bk* 211 (Farmer) At a review of the volunteers . the *devil's own walked straight through 1893 *Pall Mall G* 21 Jan 2/3 'What! what!' exclaimed his Majesty [George III. in 1803], 'all lawyers! all lawyers! Call them the Devil's Own—call them the Devil's Own'. the fighting gentlemen of the long robe have been the 'Devil's Own' ever since 1496 *Dives & Pamp* (W de W) v. Introd 25/1 Make ye the poore men your frendes of the *deuyllesheyf eyther richesses of wyckednesse. 1847 Ansted *Anc World* ix 190 The Belemnite has various local names (such as thunderbolt, *devil's toe-nail).

c. *esp* in popular names of plants; **devil's apple**, the thorn apple (*Datura Stramonium*); **devil's apron**, a popular name in the United States of species of *Laminaria* and other olive-brown sea-weeds with a large dilated lamina; **devil's brushes**, a general name for ferns in the 'Black Country' (Britt & Holl.), **devil's candlestick**, the fungus *Phallus impudicus*; the ground-ivy (Midland Counties); **devil's club**, a prickly araliaceous plant, *Fatua horrida*, found in the north-western U.S.; **devil's coach-wheel, d curry-comb**, corn crowfoot (Hants); **devil's cotton**, an East Indian tree, *Abroma*, the fibres of which are made into cordage, **devil's darning-needle**, *Scandix Pecten Veneris*, **devil's ear** (*U.S.*), a species of wake-robin (*Arum*); **devil's fig**, the prickly pear. **devil's garter**, the bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium*; **devil's horn**, *Phallus impudicus*; **devil's leaf**, a very virulent species of stinging nettle, *Urtica urentissima*, found in Timor; **devil's oatmeal, d parsley**, wild chervil, *Anthriscus sylvestris*; **devil's posy**, ramsons, *Allium ursinum*; **devil's snuff-box**, the puff-ball; **devil's stink-pot**, *Phallus impudicus*. Also Devil's-bit, claws, milk.

1846 Sowerby *Brit Bot* VI 104 *Devil's Apple. 1858 O W Holmes *Aut Breakf-t* vii (1883) 142 Washed up on one of the beaches in company with *devil's-aprons, bladder-weeds, dead horse-shoes. 1891 *Proc R Geog Soc* Feb 78 That unpleasant plant, growing to the height of a man's chest, known as the *devil's club, and covered with fine loose barbed prickles. 1851 S Judd *Margaret* (ed. 2) II v. 66 There are berries in the woods, the scarlet *devil's ear and blue dracira 1795 Southey *Lett. fr. Spain* (1808) II 38, I saw the prickly pear, or as it is called here the *devil's fig 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst Bot* 94 A nettle called *daoun setan*, or *devil's leaf, in Timor, the effects of which are said to last for a year, and even to cause death. 1883 R. Turner in *Gd Words* Sept 589/2 The puff-balls are known in Scotland as 'de'il's sneeshin' mills' (*devil's snuff-boxes) 1884 *Cheshire Gloss*, *Devil's snuff-box*, puff ball

Devil (de·v'l, de·vil), *v* [f Devil *sb*]

†1. *To devil it*. to play the devil, to act like the devil. *Obs*

1593 Nashe *Christ's T* (1613) 158 In the cuillest of euill functions, which is, in duelling it simply

†b. *trans*. To play the devil with, to ruin *Obs*.

1652 Benlowes *Theoph* II xv, The Serpent devil'd Eve

c *allusive nonce-wd*

1698 Vanbrugh *Prov Wife* IV iv 89 *Lady B* The devil's hands! Let me go! *Sir F* I'll devil you, you jade you!

2 *trans* To grill with hot condiments.

1800 [see Devilled 2] 1817 T L Peacock *Melincourt* xxiii, If the carp be not caught, let me be devilled like a biscuit after the second bottle. 1832 Trelawny *Adv Younger Son* I. 291 Come Louis, devil us a biscuit *a* 1845 Hood *Tale of Temper* vi, He felt in his very gizzard he was devil'd! 1870 Ramsay *Remin* iv (ed 18) 83 One of the legs should be *devilled*.

3 *intr*. To act as 'devil' to a lawyer or literary man; to do professional work for another without fee, or without recognition.

1864 *Athenæum* No 1921 239/2 He devils for the counsel on both sides 1880 *Social Notes* 20 Nov 243/2 This unjust system is termed 'devilling', and those who appear in cases for which others are retained, at the sole request of the latter, are called 'devils', whilst the original holders of transferred briefs may be styled 'devilees' As long as briefless barristers consent to 'devil', so long will the abuse flourish, to the disadvantage of the public and the Bar 1889 *Sat Rev* 9 Feb. 159/2 He must have chambers and a clerk, or a share of both He must be ready and willing to 'devil'.

b *trans* To do (work) as a 'devil'.

1887 *Cornh. Mag* Jan 62 Allowing me to devil his work for him for ten years.

c. To entrust to a 'devil' or private deputy

1891 Leach *Southwell Minster* (Camden) 22 *note*, Of course he 'devilled' his duties, and equally of course the 'devil' neglected them.

4 *trans* To tear to pieces (rags, old cloth, etc.) with a machine called a devil. See Devilling 2.

†**Devila·de** *Obs nonce-wd* after *masquerade*.

1775 Garrick *Bon Ton* 4 Coteries, Masquerades, and all the Devilades in this town

De·vil-bird. A name popularly given to various birds, from their appearance, flight, cry, etc; especially a. A local English name of the Swift, = Devil 7 b.

1885 Swainson *Prov Names Brit Birds* 95 It is called . Devil bird (West Riding)

b. The Brown Owl of Ceylon (*Syrnium Indranee*)

1849 Pridham *Ceylon* 737 (Y) Devil's Bird The wild and wailing cry of this bird is considered a sure presage of death and misfortune, unless [etc] 1860 in Tennent *Ceylon* I 167 *Note*, The brown owl, which, from its hideous yell, has acquired the name of the '*Devil-Bird*' 1876 *Ceylon* II 145 The 'oolanna', or devil bird of the Singhalese, whose horrid shriek at night terrifies the natives some think it is not an owl, but a black night-raven

c A name of the East Indian drongo-shrikes, family *Dicruridæ*.

De·vil-dodger. *humorous* [See Dodge *v*] One who tries to dodge the devil (see quot. 1893); also, a nickname for ranting preachers, or preachers generally So **De·vil-dodging** *vbl sb* and *ppl a*.

1791 Lackington *Mem* vi (D), These devil dodgers happened to be so very powerful (that is, noisy) 1861 *Under the Spell* III 111 So you have taken to 'devil-dodging', sermonizing, or whatever you call it. 1886 G Allen *Maxmie's Sake* 1, He has a rabid objection to the clergy—the black brigade and the devil-dodgers, he calls them *Ibid* v, A pack of trumpery superstitious devil-dodging nonsense 1893 M West *Born Player* 202 Unbiassed people who went to church in the morning and to chapel in the evening—*devil-dodgers* as they were coarsely called, who were determined to be right one way or another

Devildom (de·v'ldəm). [f. Devil + -dom]

1. The dominion, rule, or sway of the (or a) devil; exercise of diabolic power

1694 S Johnson *Notes Past Lett Bp Burnet* 1. 5 The true Art of spelling all the Oppressions and Devildoms in the World out of the pregnant word King 1856 Mrs Browning *Aur Leigh* II Poems 1890 VI 73 A commination, or, at best, An exorcism against the devildom Which plainly held me. 1893 R Kipling *Many Invent* 207 It was witchcraft,—witchcraft and devildom

2 The domain of the devil; the realm or estate of devils; the condition of devils

1825 Coleridge in *Pall Mall G.* 27 May (1887) 5/2 Depressed by day and wandering all night thro' the Swedenborgian Devildom. 1828 Fr A. Kemble *Let* in *Record of Girlhood* (1878) I viii 226, I have been revelling in that divine devildom, 'Faust' 1847 O Brownson *Two Brothers* Wks VI 268 All motleydom and all devildom had broken loose 1892 T Wright *Blue Firedrake* 197 Never surely were more repulsive hags in all devildom.

Devilee'. *nonce-wd*. See Devil *v* 3 quot. 1880

Deviless (de·v'l,es). [f. Devil + -ess cf F *diablesse*] A she-devil

a 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* IV. xxvii 226 There was not Angel, Man, Devil, nor Deviless, upon the place, who would not [etc] 1761 Sterne *Tr Shandy* (1802) III xx 318 Though we should abominate each other ten times worse than so many devils or deviliesses 1881 *Athenæum* 9 July 45/3 But a commonplace woman, with little of either the saint or the 'deviless' in her composition

Devilet (de·v'l,et) [f Devil + -et.]

1. A little devil, in various senses.

1794 Mathias *Purs Lit.* (1798) 135 To meet the Printer's dev'let face to face 1841 De Quincey *Homer* Wks 1862 V 297 To the derision of all critics, compositors, pressmen, devils, and devilets *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol Leg, Truants*, And pray now what were these devilets call'd? These three little fiends so gay! *c* 1876 Sir R. Burton in Lady Burton *Life* (1893) I 21 We boys became perfect devilets

2. The Swift, = Devilin 2

1828 Wilson in *Blackw Mag* XXIV 277 The long-winged legless black devilet, that, if it falls to the ground, cannot rise again 1828 Southey in *Q Rev* XXXVIII 238 The merry Dominican . continued to eat devilets on fast days

De·vil-fish. A name popularly given to various large and formidable fishes or other marine animals; especially a. In Great Britain, a large pediculate fish (*Lophius piscatorius*) also called Angler (q.v), frog-fish, sea-devil, toad-fish b In U.S., a gigantic species of eagle-ray, *Ceratoptera vampyrus*, having expanded sides gradually passing into flappers or pectoral fins, the expanse of which is sometimes 20 feet. Less commonly, c The Californian grey whale. d. The piranha of Uruguay e The octopus, cuttle-fish, or other cephalopod.

1814 *Sporting Mag* XLIV 94 That species, called by Dr Goldsmith the Devil Fish 1839 T Beale *Nat Hist Sperm Whale* 351 Enormous sting-rays, or 'devil fish' from five to six feet across. 1860 *Merc Marine Mag.* VII 213 They ['California Grey' Whale] have a variety of names among whalemen, as 'Hard-head', 'Devil-fish'. 1861 Hulme tr *Moquin-Tandon* II iv 1 214 The Piranha or Devil fish discovered by M de Castelnau in Uruguay When any object is thrown into the water inhabited by the Piranhas, these fish immediately attack it 1863 Russell *Diary North & South* I 208, I heard much of the mighty devil-fish The fish .. possesses formidable antennæ-like horns, and a pair of huge fins, or flappers, one of which rises above the water as the creature moves below the surface. 1867 *Chronicle* 5 Oct. 669 The Devil Fish This giant of the Cephaloptera is simply a monstrous Ray; and though Sea-Devil and Vampire are assigned to it as trivial names, it is in no way formidable save from its enormous strength and bulk. 1883 G. L Faber *Fisheries Adriatic* 185 *Mylobatis aquila* L Devil fish, Sea-Devil, Toad-fish 1885 C F Holder *Marvels Anim. Life* 162 [The squid] was found to fully justify its popular name of devil-fish 1889 *Catholic News* 15 June 5/5 The octopus, popularly known as 'the devil fish'.

De·vilhead. [see -head] = Devilhood

a 1350 *Life of Jesus* (ed Horstm) 499 (Mätz) No deuelhede I ne habbe in me 1870 Morris *Earthly Par* III. iv 300 A swallowing dread, A curse made manifest in devil-head

Devilhood (de·v'lhud). [f Devil + -hood] The condition and estate of a devil.

1618 Wither *Motto, Nec Habeo* Wks (1633) 521 Except the Devill, and that cursed brood Which have dependance on his Devilhood. 1880 Swinburne *Study Shaks* III 173 Her imperious and dauntless devilhood 1894 J Brand in *Chicago Advance* 24 May, A downward development toward devilhood.

†**De·vilified,** *ppl a Obs*. [see -fy.] Made into or of the nature of a devil.

1645 Pagitt *Heresiogr* Ep Ded, Unpure Familists, who blasphemously pretend to be godified like God, whereas indeed they are devilified like their Father the Devil 1647 J Heydon *Discov. Fairfax* 2 Devils and devilified men would be glad to have any thing against him

So **De·vilifier.**

1793 *Regal Rambler* 37 The emendator, corrector, and Devilifier. of my bank

Deviling (de·v'l,iŋ). [f. Devil *sb*. + -ling or -ing; the suffixes being here confounded]

1 A young devil; an imp or mischievous little creature.

[1575 G Harvey *Letter-bk* (Camden) 98 Close to the britche like a Divelinge] *a* 1616 Beaum & Fl *Knt of Malta* v ii, And engender young devillings 1672 R Wild *Declar. Lib Consc* 9 His Divelings, the Officers and Clarks of that wondrous Kitchin. 1806 Southey in *Ann Rev* IV. 540 He received the little deviling in a basket 1849 Sir J Stephen *Eccl Biog* (1850) I 310 The deviling was about twelve years old and looked exactly like any other boy

2. A local name of the Swift; also of the Pied Wagtail. (See quots.)

a 1825 Forby *East Ang Voc*, *Devilin*, the species of swallow, commonly called the swift 1826 *Sporting Mag* XVIII 312 The bird called a Swift .. more commonly a Devilin. 1837 Macgillivray *Hist. Brit Birds* III 614 Black Marten, Swift, Develing 1885 Swainson *Prov Names Brit Birds* 45 *Pied Wagtail*. Devil's bird or deviling (Ireland). From the constant uncanny motion of its tail *Ibid.* 95 *Swift* It is called Deviling (E Angl, Lanc, Westm)

3. The third or lowest vat used in the manufacture of indigo; called in French *diablotin*.

1731–7 Miller *Gard. Dict* (ed 3) s v *Anil*, The second is call'd the Battery And the third, which is much less than the second, is call'd the Deviling As for the Name I do not see how it agrees with it, unless it be because this Vat is deeper colour'd than the others.

Devilish (de·v'l,iʃ), *a* [f. Devil + -ish]

1. Of persons: Having the nature or character of the devil; like a devil in character or actions.

1494 Fabyan *Chron* IV lxv. 44 By styryngeof disclaunderous and deuylysshe persones *a* 1555 Latimer *Serm* (1845) 301 What marvel is it, if they call you devilish persons and heretics? 1587 Turbervy *Trag T* (1837) 151 The divilish Queenes devise. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. i. 249 A duelish knaue! 1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav* 8 A Monster not a little esteemed of amongst these Devillish Savages 1653 H Cogan tr *Pinto's Trav* xxviii. 113 Who censed those two divelish Monsters 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk* I 247 We pronounce Count Guido devilish and damnable

2 Of things, actions, or qualities: Characteristic of the devil, worthy of or befitting the devil; diabolical, execrable

c 1496 *Serm Episc Puer* (W de W) B iij, Euyll fasshened garmentes, & deuylysshe shoon & slyppers of frensmen 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 93 Whiche is moost deuylysshe synne 1553 Eden *Treat Newe Ind* (Arb) 28 They make certayne deuylishe gestures lyke vnto madde men 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* III § 94 360 The matchlesse, mercilesse, devilish, and damnable gun powder-treason. 1663 F Hawkins *Youth's Behav* 87 'Tis of humane frailty to erre, but 'tis devillish to persevere in it 1790 Burns *Tam O'Shanter* 127 By some devilish cantrip slight 1827 Pollok *Course T* IX 266 Indistinct and devilish whisperings

b Expressing the speaker's strong detestation.

1694 R L'Estrange *Fables* ccclxxxii. (ed. 6) 345 The Develish People would keep such a Snearing and Pointing at me 1800 Mrs Hervey *Mourtray Fam.* II 101 Hold your devilish tongue

3. Of or belonging to the devil

1526–34 Tindale 1 *Tim* IV 1 Geue hede vnto spretes of erroure and dyuelysshe doctrine 1548 Hall *Chron* 135 b, Therto by deuilishe instigacion incensed and procured 1562 Bulleyn *Bk Sickе Men* 75 b, Ingratitude [is] sprong of a deuelishe pedigree 1864 Burton *Scot Abr* I. v 287 So skilled in devilish arts of magic.

4. *loosely*. Violent, virulent, terrible; extremely bad, enormous, excessive.

1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks (1653) 241 It is a divellish, deadly, coarse medicine 1688 R Holme *Armoury* II 198/2 [Lice] are devilish Biters, especially the little ones. 1738 Swift *Polite Convers* 187 Mr N— got the devilishest Fall in the Park To-day. 1831 Fonblanque *Eng under 7 Admnist* (1837) II 93 The Six Acts, hurried, with such devilish speed, through Parliament 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* xl, She has a devilish deal more than ten thousand pound.

5. *Comb*

1705 Hickeringill *Priest Cr* Wks 1716 III 110 Such a Devilish-like Black-guard

B. *adv.* = Devilishly 2; excessively, exceed-

ingly, enormously · originally of things bad, but in later use a mere coarse intensive.

1612 Rowlands *Knaue of Harts* 14 Because we finde Mony makes fooles most diuellish proud in mind 1632 Massinger *Beleeve as you list* IV iii, The cur is diuelishe hungrie. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I xx 353 Taking deuilish long strides. 1768 Foote *Devil on 2 Sticks* I Wks 1799 II 252 They are *deuilish* rich, *deuilish* poor, *deuilish* ugly, *deuilish* handsome 1807 Byron *Let to Miss Pigot* 11 Aug, I should be deuilish glad to see him. 1843 Lever *Y Hinton* viii, Deuilish pretty girl, that she is 1886 Stevenson *Dr. Jekyll* ii, I have seen deuilish little of the man.

†**De·vilished,** *ppl a. Obs rare* [f. prec. + -ED; or (?) with the suffix *-ish* = *-ise, -ize,* as in *anentish,* Anientise: cf. also *publish*] Demonized, possessed with a demon or 'devil'.

1601 Deacon & Walker *Answ to Darel* 13 *Dæmonizomenos* one Diuellished, or one afflicted, tormented, or vext with a Diuell *Ibid.* 20 A man, hauing the spirit of an vncleane diuell a diuelished vncleane spirit 1601—*Spirits & Diuels* 39 Demoniakes, or diuellished persons.

Devilishly (de·v'l,ıʃlı), *adv* [f prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a devilish manner, diabolically.

1531 Tindale *Exp* 1 *John* (1537) 18 We synne not diuelishlye agaynst the holy goost 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof St.* v. xi 405 None but devils and men devilishly inured. 1830 Arnold *Let. to Hare* 24 Dec in Stanley *Life* I vi 236 A devil's doctrine, certainly, and devilishly applied 1878 E Jenkins *Haverholme* 47 The declamation has a touch of the devilishly humorous about it.

2. Excessively, exceedingly: originally of things bad, but becoming at length a strong intensive

1668 Shadwell *Sullen Lovers* IV, How devilishly impertinent is this 1687 Settle *Refl. Dryden* 13 The Poet lyes Divellishly if he tells you [etc.] 1782 Mrs E Blower *Geo Bateman* II. 140 She's devilishly pretty. 1845 Mrs Carlyle *Lett* I. 360, I think it devilishly well done

Devilishness (de·v'l,ıʃnes) [f. Devilish + -ness] The state or quality of being devilish; diabolical or infernal character.

1530 Palsgr, 214/2 Divellyssshnesse, *diablerie* 1549 Allen *Jude's Par. Rev.* 13 Very wicked and abhommable superstitions and diuillyshnes. 1620 Milton *Astrolog* 80 The diuellishnesse of your Diumation 1733 Lord M. in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 185, I have betrayed to you the devilishness of my temper 1844 Masson *Ess*, *The Three Devils* in (1856) 74 Mephistophiles's nature complete, confirmed, irrevocable devilishness.

Devilism (de·v'l,ız'm). [f Devil *sb* + -ism.]

1. A system of action or conduct proper to a devil; devilish quality

1652 Bp Hall *Rem Wks* II. (1660) 150 Did ever any seek for the greatest good in the worst of evils? This is not heresie, but meer Divilisme. 1691-8 Norris *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 173 To the highest pitch of Impiety, to the very ridge of Devilism. 1726 De Foe *Hist. Devil* (1822) 203 Such a perfection of devilism as that of the Inquisition. 1820 *Examiner* No 619 113/1 The deliberate devilism of the tortures. 1892 Peyton *Memorab Jesus* xvi 451 The devilism in human nature is that which wants bread by which to live in the body, and seeks not the interests of the soul.

2 A system or cult, the object of which is the Devil; devil-worship.

1773 E. Ives *Voy Eng. to India* 317 The Sanjacks .once professed Christianity, then Mahometanism, and last of all Devilism

†**Devi·lity.** *Obs* In 6-7 **divil(l)itie** [f. Devil *sb.* + -ity · formed with mocking reference to *civility* and *divinity*] Devilism, deviliy.

1589 *Marprel. Epit.* Fiij, Whom the D. of diuillitie, affirmeth to haue beene Arch of Cicet. 1598 R. Barckley *Felic Man* IV (1603) 317 A formal kind of strangers civilitie which..may rather bee called Divillitie. 1601 Deacon & Walker *Answ to Darel* 113 These are but quick-sands wherewith you doe grauell your deepe skill of Diuillitie. 1609 Bp W Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 39 [He] must also bee his Diuillitie Reader or Schoole-man.

Devilize (de·v'l,ɔız), *v.* [f. Devil *sb.* + -ize]

1. *trans* To make a devil of, to render devilish in character. (Cf. *canonize*)

1624 Bp Hall *Rem. Wks* (1660) 13 He that should deify a Saint should wrong him as much as he that should Divellize him. 1888 *Chicago Advance* 12 Apr 232 The native heathenism of the Dark Continent devilized by rum from the lands of Christendom.

†**2.** *intr.* To play the devil, to act as a devil.

1647 Ward *Simp Cobler* 48 The worst they [Englishmen] doe, is to keep their Kings from Divelizing, and themselves from Assing 1720 T. Gordon *Cordial for Low Spirits* 69 Let loose his inclinations, and devilized with all his might.

Hence **De·vilized** *ppl. a.*, converted into a devil, rendered devilish.

1701 Flavel *Husb Spirit* (1770) 282 How full of devils and devilized men is this lower world 1726 De Foe *Hist. Devil* (1822) 208 To consider human nature devilized. 1890 J Pulsford *Loyalty to Christ* I. 238 The highest and most reputable members of society have come through a devilized line of ancestry.

Devilkin (de v'lkın). [f Devil *sb.* + -kin] A little devil, an imp. Also *fig*

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VI 14 That a Beelzebub has his devilkins to attend his call 1833 T. Hook *Widow & Marquess* III, Attendant devilkins of an inferior class, with hoofs, horns, talons and tails. 1851 D Jerrold *St Giles* xxii, Now shout, ye imps! Scream, ye devilkins for it is done! 1893 *Pall Mall Mag* II 118 Black itching marks, left by the stings of these imperceptible little devilkins.

¶ The following is an example of Devil 20 a, with *what-kins* of what kind, what kind of.

c 1510 *Robin Hood* 290 in Arb. *Garner* VI. 430 What deuilkyns draper, sayd litell Much, Thynkyst thou to be

Devilled (de v'ld), *ppl a* [f Devil + -ed]

1. Possessed or afflicted with a devil; see Devil *sb* 2 b

c 1550 Crede *Matt.* viii 16 In ye evening yei brought him many ye was develled *Ibid.* viii 28 Yeer metl him ij develds, veri fiers men *Ibid.* xv 22 Mi doughter is veri evel develled 1645 Rutherford *Tryal & Tri Faith* (1845) 47 *Kakos daimonizetai*, she is exceedingly devilled

2. Grilled with hot condiments

1800 *Oracle* in *Spir Publ Jrnls* (1801) IV 253 At half past two [I] ate a devil'd kidney. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* IV x, His table cleared, a devilled biscuit placed before him, a cool bottle and a fresh glass. 1855 Mrs. Gaskell *North & S* xlii, The devilled chicken tasted like saw-dust 1881 J. Grant *Cameronians* I. xviii. 276 An aroma of coffee and devilled bones

3 Prepared by a devil, or unrecognized professional helper: see Devil *sb* 5 b, c

1893 *Athenæum* 5 Aug 182/1 We imagine that Mr Robinson got his authors 'devilled' for him, for hardly any single brain could have extracted all this material

Deviller (de v'l,ər) [f. Devil + -er 1] a. The workman who attends to the machine called a 'devil' in a cotton or other factory. b. The name of a machine used for the shaking of rags c. A 'devil' or literary hack

1874 *Manch Guardian* 3 Aug 6 The term is applied to those persons who tend hard waste breakers in cotton manufactories The machines are termed devils, and in this district the person who tends them a deviller 1885 *Leeds Mercury* 23 June 3 A rag-shaking machine called a 'deviller' 1893 *Athenæum* 5 Aug 182/1 Sometimes the delver, or 'deviller', nods.

De·vil-like, *a.* and *adv.* [See Like: cf. Devilly.]

A *adj* Like a devil; diabolical.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII 805 His dewyllyk deid he did in to Scotland 1610 Healey *St Aug Citie of God* IV xxxii, Deuil-like Princes perswaded their people to their owne vaine inventions 1722 Mrs E Haywood *Brit. Recluse* 73 With more than Devil-like cruelty. 1869 W P Mackay *Grace & Truth* (1875) 225 What a devil-like intention!

B. *adv* Like, or after the manner of a devil; diabolically.

1688 Bunyan *Jerusalem Sinner Saved* (1886) 129 Who has..thus horribly and devil-like contemned and trampled upon Him 1727 L Howel *Desiderius* 104 Themselves, Devil like, are never the better for doing us this Mischief

Devilling (de·v'l,ıŋ), *vbl sb* [f. Devil *v* + -ing 1]

1 Working as a devil or hack: see Devil *sb.* 5 b, c, *v* 3.

1880 Besant & Rice *Seamy Side* xiv 114 The young barrister was engaged in some devilling 1888 *Star* 8 Aug, Devilling is the term used in the literary trade for sweating 1894 *Westm Gaz.* 7 Feb 8/1 After all, devilling at the Bar has the same consolation as fagging at school First, you fag for others; but in the end you have other devils to fag for you.

2. Tearing to pieces by the machine called a devil.

1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Devilling*, the same process as willeying.

†**De·villy, devily,** *a Obs* [OE. *déofollíc*, f *déofol* devil + *-líc* (-ly 1), contr. *déoflíc*, whence in ME. *deoflich*, later *devily*; rarely in ME with second *l*, *develly* Cf OHG *tiufallîh*, MHG. *tiuvellich*, ON. *djofullegr*] = Devilish.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* (Thorpe) I 102 (Bosw) Mid deofullicum wiżlungum. *Ibid* I 62 Undergeat se apostol ðas deoflican fæcn. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 105 Þenne maże we fordon swa þa deofliche żitsunge 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb) 73 Alway to mysdo and trespace that is euyl, and a deuely lyf [*Vlem.* een duuelic leven] 1483 — *Cato* H ivb, Certaynly suche thought is wycked and deuylly *c* 1485 *Digby Myst* v. ii, *heading*, Entreth lucyfere in a deuely a-ray. *a* 1628 F Greville *Sidney* x. (1652) 131 The deuily characters of so tyrannical a deity

†**De·villy, devily,** *adv Obs.* [f as prec. + -ly 2.] Devilishly, diabolically, excessively (in a bad sense)

a 1300 *Cursor M* 14392 (Cott) Ful deuelı [*v r* deuelly] war þai Iuus thra, þair blisced lauerd for to sla *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab* 265 The Dikes were so develye depe Ouer cowde thai nother goo nor crepe *Ibid.* 2193 Ther to he was devely stronge, His skynne was blake and haide.

De·vil-may-ca·re, *a.* Also erroneously **devil-me-care.** [The exclamation *devil may care!* used as an attribute.] Wildly reckless; careless and rollicking

[1793 *Regal Rambler* 95 Deel care, said Dr Leveller, loud enough to be heard] 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xlix, He was a mighty free and easy, roving, devil-may-care sort of person. [1858 M Porteous *Souter Johnny* 8 But deil-ma-care! my facts are clear] 1858 Lytton *What will he do* II ii, He looked altogether as devil-me care, rakehelly, handsome, good-for nought as ever swore at a drawer. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf* xi. (1889) 103 A face radiant with devil-may-care delight, 1870 Miss Broughton *Red as a Rose* I. 3 The salt of a racy, devil-me care wit. 1887 W M Rossetti *Life of Keats* vi, Without any aggressive or 'devil may-care' addenda

Hence **Devil-may-ca·reness** (*erron* **-ca·relessness**); **Devil-may-ca·rish** *a.*, **-ca·rishness, -ca·rism,** *nonce-wds.*

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII 693 Similar attempts at a jaunty devil me carishness. 1841 *Tait's Mag* VIII. 221 From them he dates that devil-may carism, that recklessness of the world and the world's law 1842 Lytton *Zanoni* IV. v, A devil-me-carish air 1890 McCarthy *Fr Rev.* I 22 The wantonness, the licence, the devil may-careness of the Regency 1891 *Blackw Mag.* CXLIX 510/1 There was more of Hiberman devil may-care-lessness than of Saxon foresight.

Devilment (de·v'lmĕnt). [f Devil *v* + -ment] Action befitting a devil, or of devilish character; mischief · also humorously like Deviltry 4 b

1771 *Contemplative Man* I 130, I thought some Devilment or other would befal us 1840 Thackeray *Paris Sk-bk* (1869) 64 So little sign of deviltment in the accomplishment of his wishes 1843 Lever *Y Hinton* xxxi, Courtship, fun, frolic, and deviltment 1886-7 *Proc. Amer Convent on Instruct Deaf* 220 A certain amount of superfluous animal spirits—deviltment I have heard it called.

2. *concr* a. A devilled dish. b. A devilish device or invention

1775 Garrick in *G. Colman's Posth Lett.* (1820) 309 Hot cakes and devilments at breakfast 1891 *Standard* 20 Jan, Greek fire and fifty other molten devilments may be coruscating among her chimney pots

†**De·vilness.** *Obs. rare* [f Devil *sb* + -ness] A thing diabolical or of demonic character, a demon: = Deviltry 1

a 1300 *E. E Psalter* xcv 5 For alle goddes of genge develnesses ere þa *a* 1448 *Note* in *R Glouc Chron.* (MS Coll Arms) (1724) 415 The monekes toke holywater, and drof a way the maner deuelnesse

Devilry (de·v'lrı) Also 4 **dewilry,** 7 **deuillary.** [f. Devil *sb.* + -ry]

†**1.** A demon, a demoniacal possession. (Cf F. *diablerie*) *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Last Age of Chirche* p xxiv, Chaffare walkynge in derke [illegible] bat is to seye antecrist 14.. [illegible] 143 Temptyd of þe deuelry p [illegible] 144 Þis maner of deuilry myghte not anoon be casten oute *c* 1450 *Myrour Saluacioun* 2023 Ffor to cast out Dyvelleres he gaf the auctoritee 1483 *Cath Angl* 98 A Devylry *demonium*

2. Magical operation performed by the supposed help of Satan, dealing with the Devil, diabolical art.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV 690 Throu thair gret cleirgy, Or ellis throu thair deuilry *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* IX. xxiv 48 Be Wichcraft or Deuilry. 1583 Stubbes *Anat Abus* II (1882) 5 Art magike, witchcraft, and all kind of diuelrie 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot.* I 287 The king throuch the aite of Magik, Witchcraft, and deuilrie was consumet. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* VII 556 Witch though she be, methinks Her deuilry could neither blunt the edge Of thy good sword, or mine 1867 Miss Braddon *Rupert Godwin* III iii. 44 By what deuilry did he stumble upon the truth

3. Works or operation of the devil

1533 Tindale *Supper of Lord* Wks (1573) 463 They be proued starke lyes and very deuelry 1581 *Satir Poems Reform* xliv 316 Double sonnis of Deuilrie! *a* 1876 G Dawson *Biog Lect.* 98 He fought for light against darkness, for God's truth against Deuilry

4 Devilish action or conduct; extreme wicked ness, cruelty, or perversity; wicked mischief

1637 Bastwick *Litany* 1. 19 Greater cruelty (to say nothing of deuillary, atheisme and popery) I know no where 1831 Carlyle *Sart Res* II. viii, What deuilry soever Kings do, the Greeks must pay the piper! 1851 Helps *Comp. Solit.* x. (1874) 180 Finding that such is the deuilry of circumstances 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* I. xiv, I took to all sorts of deuilries out of despair and fury 1870 *Daily News* 24 Sept, A sight of misery, chaos, disorganisation, and general deuilry

b *humorously* Reckless indulgence in mischief, hilarity, or daring.

1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* lxvii, A fellow who has the daring and deuilry in him of twenty fellows. 1842 S C Hall *Ireland* II. 340 The reckless 'deuilry' of a former time, and the decent hilarity of the present. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar* I i, Too sober and studious for such men-at arms' deuilry. 1887 Miss Braddon *Like & Unlike* IX, What deuilry has brought you here, in that get-up.

5 A system of devils; demonology

1844 Masson *Ess*, *The Three Devils* III (1856) 80 The second part of Faust is deuilry all through, a tissue of bewilderments and deuilries. 1871 Tylor *Prim Cult* II. 230 The evil demon Aeshma Daeva becoming the Asmodeus of the book of Tobit, afterwards to find a place in the deuilry of the middle ages

6. Devils collectively, a company of devils. (Cf. *cavalry, yeomanry*)

1832 *Examiner* 453/2 The carrying off of Don Juan was managed by the same identical red-and-yellow gauze winged deuilry. 1856 R. A Vaughan *Mystics* VIII. ix, The swarming deuilry that everywhere attends him.

De·vil's-bird. A name popularly given to various birds. (See also Devil-bird.)

†**1.** The Stormy Petrel. [app. transl. Fr. *oiseau du diable.*] *Obs.*

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 18 Upon view of this Bird (which Sea men improperly call Devils Bird) an infallible tempest and storme in lesse then two dayes, assailes the ship 1832 A. Wilson *Amer Ornith* II. 383 They have been called Witches, Stormy Petrels, the Devil's Buds, Mother Carey's Chickens

2. The Yellow Hammer.

1837 Macgillivray *Hist Brit. Birds* I 445 Yellow-Hammer. Skite, Devil's-Bird.

3 The Pied Wagtail.

1885 Swainson *Prov Names Brit. Birds* 44 Pied Wagtail Devil's bird or Deviling (Ireland) From the constant uncanny motion of its tail

Devil's-bit. *Herb.* [A transl of med L *morsus diaboli*, devil's bite, in Ger *Teufels-abbiss*.]
1. A species of Scabious (*Scabiosa succisa*), a common meadow plant with blue flowers, having a thickish premorse root, also *Devil's-bit Scabious*
c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd Oxon) 121 Morsus diaboli ang *deue[le]sbite* 1568 Turner *Herbal* III 43 The devils bite is called in common Latine *Morsus diaboli* & *succisa* 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I lxxiv 110 Deuels bit groweth in dry medowes 1616 Surfl. & Markh *Country Farme* 203 Diuels-bit (so called, because it sheweth as though the middle, or the heart of the root, were gnawed or bitten by some Diuell as though the Diuell did enuie the good which it bringeth vnto men by the incredible vertues that are therein) 1672–3 Grew *Anat Roots* I 1 (1682) 61 That Plant superstitiously called *Devils-bit*, because the end of it [i e the Root] seems to be bitten off 1747 Wesley *Prim Physic* (1762) 78 Half a Pint of strong Decoction of Devil's bit 1854 S Thomson *Wild Fl* III (ed 4) 247 The root which seems to be 'bitten' off is the natural appearance and has given rise to the appellation 'devil's bit scabious'
2 *Yellow Devil's-bit*, a composite plant, *Apargia autumnalis*, also called *Autumnal Hawk-bit*, frequent in meadows in autumn
1758 Pulteney in *Phil Trans* L 514 Hawkweed with bitten roots, or Yellow Devil's-bit. 1779 Lightfoot *Fl Scot* (1789) I 433
3 Transferred in U S to several American plants, having roots of similar shape, as *Chamælirium luteum*, the Blazing Star, N O *Liliaceæ*; *Liatris spicata*, the Button Snakeroot, N O. *Compositæ*
Swamp D., *Ptelea trifoliata*, a shrub or small tree, so called from its bitterness.

Devil's books. An appellation of Playing Cards (also called by Swift *Pluto's Books*).
1729 Swift *Intelligencer* No 4 (ed 2) 43 (Farmer) Cards are the devil's own invention, for which reason, time out of mind, they are and have been called the devil's books [1730 — *Death & Daphne* 80 For cards, we know, are Pluto's books.] 1738 — *Polite Conversat* 111 194 Damn your Cards, said he, they are the Devils Books 1786 Burns *Twa Dogs* 226 They wi' crabbit leuks Pore ower the devil's pictur'd beuks. 1801 *Sporting Mag* XVII 144 They all voluntarily declared they would never more touch the *Devil's Books* on the *Lord's Day*. 1851 Thackeray *Four Georges* IV. (1876) 119 What hours, what nights, what health did he waste over the devil's books!

Devil's claw.
1. *Naut* a 'A very strong kind of split hook made to grasp a link of a chain cable, and used as a stopper' (Smyth *Sailor's Wd.-bk*). b. A grapnel.
2 *Conchol.* A species of Scorpion shell (*Pteroceras Scorpio*) from the Indian Ocean.
3. **Devil's claws**, *Herb.* a. The Corn Crowfoot; b The Bird's-foot Trefoil.
1878 Britten & Holland *Plant-n* 148 *Devil's Claws*, (1) *Ranunculus arvensis*, so called from the dislike which farmers have for one of the worst of weeds and from the hooks which terminate each seed. *Wight.* (2) *Lotus corniculatus Somerset*

Devil's coach-horse. A popular name of the large rove beetle (*Goerius olens*), from the rearing and defiant attitude which it assumes when disturbed. The name is sometimes extended to other cock-tail beetles
1840 Westwood in *Cuvier's Anim Kingd* 506 Well known under the name of the Devil's coach horse. 1850 Kavanagh *Jrnl* in *Biog* (1891) 86 Lots of scorpions, devil's coach-horses, and large spiders 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D* (1889) 25 This atrocious tale of lies turned up joint by joint before her like a devil's coach-horse 1881 W E Norris *Matrim* III in 51 One of those little beetles known to children as the devil's coach-horses

Devil's dust. 1. The flock to which old cloth is reduced by the machine called a devil; shoddy. (Originally the dust made in this process)
1840 Carlyle *Misc* (1857) IV 239 (D) Does it beseem thee to weave cloth of devil's dust instead of true wool? 1851 Gladstone *Let. Ld Aberdeen* 7 Apr, Very like the cloth made in this country from what is called devil's dust. 1851 Mayhew *Lond Labour* (1861) II. 30 The operation . sends forth choking clouds of dry pungent dirt and floating fibres —the real and original 'devil's dust' 1864 *Athenæum* No 1925 364/3 Made up of as much devil's dust as flax,
2. Applied rhetorically to dust or powder of devilish invention or use
1856 Froude *Hist Eng* I. 42 [They] were to take care that cloth put up for sale was true cloth, of true texture and weight wine pure flour unmixed with devil's dust 1883 H Smart *Hard Lines* I (Farmer) The snow-white walls . what a mess the devil's dust, as used by modern artillery, would make of them in these days

†**Devil's gold ring.** *Obs.* Popular name of a destructive caterpillar
1552 Huloet, Canker worme which creapeth on colewortes Some do call them the deuyls goldrynge, & some the colewort worme 1601 Holland *Pliny* I 547 *margin* 1611 Cotgr, *Vrbec*, the Vine-Fretter, or Devill's Gold-ring, a worm. 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint Compl Gard* Gloss., *Devils Gold Ring*, in French, *Lisette*, a sort of a Worm or Cater-pillar infesting the young shoots of Vines. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat Dict* (Morell) I s v. *Devil*, The devil's gold ring (a caterpillar)

Devil's-guts. *Herb* A popular name of the Dodder (*Cuscuta*), from its pale slender stems which wind round and strangle other plants
1670 Ray *Catalog. Pl. Angl* 88 In Sussexia rustici et agricolæ eam execrantur, odiosis nominibus *Hellweed* et *Devils guts* appellantes. 1878 Britten & Holl *Plant-n* 149 Devil's Guts, *Cuscuta*, various species, especially *C. europæa*
b Transferred to the Bindweeds, *Convolvulus arvensis* and *sepium*, and the creeping Crowfoot, *Ranunculus repens*
1879 Miss Jackson *Shropshire Wordbk.*

†**De·vilshine.** *Obs* [In Ormin *deofellshine*, repr OE. *déofolscín*, f *déofol* devil + *scíne* a phantom, in comp magic art, illusion] A demon; demonic power or skill· =Devilry 1, 2.
a 1050 *Liber Scintill* VII (1889) 35 Deofulscinnu [*demonia*] þurh ẓebed beoð oferswyþede. *c* 1200 Ormin 8110 And ẓet he dide mare inoh off deofellshine o life *c* 1290 *S Eng Leg* I 294/13 All false godes so beoth deuelschine, i-wis

Devilship (de·v'lʃip) [f. Devil *sb* + -ship.] The office, condition, or quality of a devil
1644 Sir E Dering *Prop Sacr* C ij b, It were a devilship of mind to forge such report 1871 H Marshall *For very Life* I v, Cleverness is an attribute of devilship as well as of Godhood
b. *humorously* As a title of *lordship*
1624 Gee *Foot out of Snare* 63 His Deuil-ship raues and struggles 1668 Dryden *Evenings Love* v i, Bless his devilship, as I may say 1760 *Impostors Detected* I 52 If her devilship of a wife of his was in such a hurry 1885 J. Hawthorne *Miss Cadogna* IV. 45 His delectable little devilship, Señor Asmodeus.

Devil's milk. *Herb* [tr by Lyte of Ger. *Teufelsmilch*, Du *Duyvels melck*] A name given to plants with acrid milky juice. a The Sun-Spurge (*Euphorbia Helioscopa*) and Petty Spurge (*E Peplus*)
1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III xxxii 363 We may cal it after the Greke Peplos, or following the Douche, Dyuels milke 1611 Florio, *Pepilio*, Wilde-purcelaine, some take it for Diuels-milke or Pety-spurge 1783 Ainsworth *Lat Dict* (Morell) I, Devil's milk (herb), *Tithymallus* 1878 Britten & Holl *Plant-n*, Devil's milk *Euphorbia Helioscopia* Middlesex
b. The Celandine, *Chelidonium majus*
1878 Britten & Holland *Plant-n* (Yorkshire)

Deviltry (de·v'ltri). [Corruption of Devilry: perh. after such words as *harlotry*, *gallantry*, etc] =Devilry. (Dial Eng and U S)
a 1825 in Forby *Voc. E Anglia* 1825 J. Neal *Bro Jonathan* III. 257 All sorts of bloated she things attracted by the sharp odour of his deviltry 1827 J F. Cooper *Prairie* II. 1 3 The imps will lie for hours brooding their deviltries 1863 Reade *Hard Cash* liii, Dr Sampson rushed in furious. 'There is some deviltry afloat' 1876 Holland *Sev. Oaks* xviii 324 What deviltry there is in it, I don't know 1893 *Cath. News* 5 Aug 4/6 Imposture combined with a good deal of deviltry

Devily, var. of Devilly *a* and *adv. Obs.*

Devin(e, -al, -or, etc., obs. ff. Divine, etc.

†**Devi·nct,** *ppl. a. Obs* ¹*rare* [ad. L. *dēvinctus* obliged, devoted, greatly attached, pa pple of *dēvincīre* to bind fast, lay under obligations, f *dē* (De- I. 3) + *vincīre* to bind] Bound, bounden
1573 *Sc Acts Jas VI* (1814) 81 (Jam) The said lady being obleist and devint to be cairfull of his hienes preseruatioun 1614 R Wilkinson *Patre Serm* Ep Ded A iij b, His majesties euer deuoted, and now of late more deuinct and obliged Chaplaine 1643 Sir J Spelman *Case of Affairs* 21 Deuinct and obliged to the person of the King

Devious (dī viəs), *a.* [f. L *dēvi-us* out of the way (f. *dē* = De- I. 2 + *via* way) + -ous]
1. Lying out of the way; off the high or main road; remote, distant, retired, sequestered.
1599 H Buttes *Dyets dree Dinner* I vij, They [wild swine] pigge, in desart, streyte, craggie and devious places 1667 Milton *P L* III 489 A violent cross wind .. Blows them transverse ten thousand Leagues awry Into the devious Air 1771 Mrs Griffith tr *Viand's Shipwreck* 256 Where I thought . to provide myself . better than in so devious and desolate a place as St. Marks 1826 Scott *Woodst* xi, Showing .. upon how many devious coasts human nature may make shipwreck 1856 Kane *Arct Expl.* I. xx 250 These devious and untrodden ice-fields
2 Departing from the direct way; pursuing a winding or straying course; circuitous.
1628 May in Le Grys tr *Barclay's Argenis* 181 The foes disranked fled Through deuious paths, *a* 1633 Austin *Medit* (1635) 61 Neither had they, so devious a Journey, nor so long a time, to travell in. 1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 80 The wildly-devious morning-walk 1817 Coleridge *Poems*, '*The Picture*', Alone, I rise and trace its devious course. 1874 L. Morris *To an Unknown Poet* i, Along thy devious Usk's untroubled flow 1887 Stevenson *Underwoods* I xx 42 The river of your life I trace Up the sun-chequered, devious bed To the far-distant fountain-head.
b. Of persons or moving bodies· Following a winding or erratic course; rambling, roving
1735 Somerville *Chase* III 344 But whither roves my devious Muse? 1744 Akenside *Pleas Imag* I 197 The long career Of devious comets. 1868 Lowell *Willows* v, A shoal Of devious minnows wheel from where a pike Lurks balanced
3 *fig.* Deviating or swerving from the straight way; erring, straying
1633 Prynne *Histrio-M.* I VI XII (R.), Whose heart is so estranged from reason, so devious from the truth through perverse error 1638 Cowley *Love's Riddle* IV, Yet still this devious Error draws me backward 1650 *Caussin's Aug. Peace* 53 Those men precipitate themselves into devious enormities. 1847 Longf *Ev* II III 143 Like the sweet thoughts of love on a darkened and devious spirit.
4. quasi-*adv* With wandering or straying course
1782 Cowper *Progr Err* 60 Seek to . lead him devious from the path of truth 1784 — *Tiroc* 309 To pitch the ball into the grounded hat, Or drive it devious with a dext'rous pat 1848 C Bronte *Jane Eyre* xxvii, I sought the Continent, and went devious through all its lands
Hence **Deviously** *adv*, in a devious manner or course, with deviation, **Deviousness.**
1727 Bailey vol II, *Deviousness*, swervingness, or going out of the way. 1742 Warburton *Comm Pope's Ess Man* Wks 1811 XI 34 God deviously turns the natural bias of its malignity to the advancement of human happiness 1791 J Whitaker *Gibbon's Decl & F.* 252 (R) No words can fully expose the astonishing deviousness of such a digression as this 1842 C Whitehead *R Savage* (1845) II. ix 288 Money that comes deviously into a man's pocket goes crookedly out of it 1870 Lowell *Study Wind*, *Good word for Winter* (1871) 40 A nuthatch scaling deviously the trunk of some hard-wood tree.

Devire, obs form of Devoir

†**Devi·rginate,** *pa pple Obs rare.* [ad. L. *dēvirgināt-us*, pa. pple of *dēvirgināre* see next.] Deprived of virginity, deflowered.
c 1470 Harding *Chron* lxiii xx, And for they would not be deuirgynate, They slewe them all 1600 Chapman *Museus* III Argt., Fair Hero, left devirginate, Weighs, and with fury wails her state.

†**Devi·rginate,** *v. Obs* [f. L. *dēvirgināt-* ppl. stem of *dēvirginā-re* to deprive of virginity, deflower, f. De- I. 6 + *virgin-em* virgin, maid] *trans* To deprive of virginity; to deflower, violate. Also *fig* Hence **Devi·rginated** *ppl a.*
1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* I (1879) 145 To deuirginat Mayds, to deflour honest Wyues 1624 Donne *Serm* II 19 That Virgin Soule deuirginated in the blood of Adam but restored in the blood of the Lamb *a* 1639 W. Whately *Prototypes* II xxxiv (1640) 157 Though Shechem had done the Maiden this wrong to deuirginate her. 1654 Gayton *Pleas Notes* III viii 120 Her deuirginated Daughter. *a* 1680 R Allestree *Serm* (1684) II 96 (L) To make use of watchfulness over ourselves, that sin do not deuirginate us.

Devirgina·tion. [ad. L *dēvirginātiōn-em*, n of action from L *dēvirginā-re*, see prec] The action of devirginating; deflowering of a virgin.
1606 Holland *Sueton.* 192 Maidens, when they bee forced and suffer deuirgination 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 226 1704 D'Urfey *Nt. Advent.* 187 A deuirgination Was justice upon this occasion 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Devirgination*, the loss of the signs of virginity from sexual connection.

Devi·rginator. *rare* [a. L. agent-n. from *dēvirginā-re* to Devirginate] A deflowerer, ravisher. In quot *fig*
1889 R. Ellis *Comment on Catull* lxii 32 An attack on *Night*, the Devirginator, the foe of sun and daylight

Devisable (dĭvəi·zăb'l), *a* Also 6 devysable, diuisable, 6–9 deviseable. [a. OF. *devisable*, that can be divided; in AF. that can be assigned by will; f *deviser* to Devise]
1. *Law.* That can be devised or bequeathed, as real property: see Devise *v.* 4.
[1292 Britton III xx § 7 Si.. le tenement soit devisable par usage et custume del lu, sicum est de burgages] 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen VIII*, c 10 § 1 By the common lawes landes, tenementes and hereditamentes, be not diuisable by testamente. 1590 Swinburne *Testaments* 91 Whether corne growing on lande morgaged, bee deuiseable 1628 Coke *On Litt* 322 Tenements deuisable to another for life, or for yeares 1755 Magens *Insurances* II 369 The Shares in the capital Stock shall be transferrable and devisable 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) I 405 Uses were devisable, although at that time lands were not. 1847 *Tait's Mag* XIV 192 Genius and talent are not devisable possessions. 1875 Poste *Gaius* III Comm (ed. 2) 422 Land held in emphyteusis was alienable, devisable, descendible by intestacy.
2. That can be devised or contrived; contrivable
1649 Sadler *Rights of Kingdom* 189 (T.) If there be no records, there is scarce devisable a legal traverse or a trial *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm* Wks 1686 II. 36 Exceptions or cavils devisable by curious or captious wits 1795 *Jemima* II 39 Every devisable method for obtaining her. 1889 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Thro' Long Night* II. ix, Any folly devisable by man
†3. Of deceitful contrivance, of feigned nature
1659 Milton *Civ Power* Wks. 1848 II 547 The more they will find how false and deviseable that common saying is, which is so much relied upon

Devisal (dĭvəi zăl) *rare* [f Devise *v* + -al Cf. OF. *devisaille* device] The act of devising; contrivance, invention
1854–6 Patmore *Angel in Ho* I II VI. (1879) 201 If aught of your devisal prove Too hard or high to do or be 1875 Whitney *Life Lang* XIV. 309 Each word has its own place, mode, and circumstances of devisal.

Deviscerate (dĭvi·sĕrĕit), *v. rare* [f. De- II 1 + L *viscera* entrails + -ate³] To disembowel, eviscerate. Hence **Devi·scerated** *ppl a*, **Deviscera·tion,** 'the removal of the abdominal viscera' (*Syd Soc Lex.*)
1727 Bailey vol. II, *Deviscerated*, imbowelled

Devise (dĭvəi·z), *v.* Forms: 4–5 deuise-n, 5–devise, also 4 deuis, -iss, 4–5 dyuyse, 4–6 deuyse, diuise, -yse, deuice, 5 dyuise, *Sc.* dewice, dyuys, 5–6 deuys, dewyss(e, *Sc* dewyse, 6 devize, *Sc* dewyiss, diwyse [a OF. *devise-r* to divide, etc. = Pr. and OSp *devisar*, It. *dvvisare* :—late pop L **dīvīsāre*, freq of *dīvidĕre* to Divide, which by dissimilation became *devisare* in Romanic. The sense-development was far advanced before the word was taken into English; OF. had the senses, 'to divide, distribute, dispose in portions, arrange, array, dispose of, digest, order, form a plan or

design, invent, contrive, express or make known one's plan or will', whence in later use, 'to confer, discourse, commune, talk, chat', the last the chief sense in modern French It. *divisare* has in Florio, 1611, the senses 'to deuise, to invent, also, to deuide or part a sunder, to discource, to talke or confer together; to blazon armes; also, to surmise, to thinke, to seeme vnto']

†1 *trans.* To divide, to separate, part; to distribute. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron* (1810) 187 In þre parties to fight his oste he did deuise 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 349 Þis buk In seven partes divised es *Ta* 1400 *Morte Arth* 1389 The knyghte one þe coursere he clevede in sondyre, Clenlyche fro þe croune his corse he dyvysyde *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb.) xvii 79 Inde es diuised in three partys 1483 Caxton *Cato* E v, A waye whyche is deuysed in thre wayes.

†b To separate mentally, distinguish *Obs*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 22929 (Fairf.) Wele can he deuise þe tane fra þe toþer. 1483 Caxton *Gold Leg.* 237/2 Thou hast thought in thy corage . how thou myghtest deuyse the reliques of eche

†2. To arrange, set in battle array. *Obs*

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 3928 Kyng Richard .devysyd hys hoost in the feeld. (Cf quot 1330 in sense 1)

†3. To assign, appoint, order, direct. (*absol* or *trans* with simple obj or obj clause) *Obs.*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl Synne* 9510 But he were In fonte stone and watyr baptysede As Iesu cryst haþ dyuysede *c* 1325 *E E Allit P* B 238 þer pryuely in paradys his place watz devised 1375 Barbour *Bruce* VII 265 As scho deuisit, thai haue done. *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb* III, 21 Chiches sowe afore as I devysed *c* 1450 *Merlin* 58 What wilt thow that I do, for I will do euen as thow wilte devise *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 374 He him baptysyd, And to him his name dyuysid 1548 Hall *Chron* 11 For this enterprise he devised a solempne justes to be . at Oxforde 1597 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 927 Cum on And do as we deuyse 1606 G. W[oodcocke] tr *Hist Ivstine* 26 b, They were forced to deuise and let out their Citty vnto strangers

4. *Law.* To assign or give by will. Now technically used only of realty, but formerly of all kinds of property that could be disposed of by will, = bequeath.

[In med L. *dīvidĕre* = testamento disponere' see Du Cange. The primary sense was literally 'to divide or distribute one's possessions', but the word had apparently passed into that of 'assign or ordain by will' before its adoption in English Cf. quot. 1375 in sense 5 b]

[1347 *Test Ebor* (Surtees) I 44 (Will of Earl Warenne) Jeo devys a Isabelle de Holland ma compaigne mon anel dor] 1395 *E E Wills* (1882) 4, I deuyse to Thomas my sone, a bed of tapicers werk. *c* 1422 Hoccleve *Min Poems* (1892) 219 Y to thee dyuyse Iewelles .iij^e. a ryng brooch & a clooth 1574 tr *Littleton's Tenures* 35 b, A man may devise by his testament hys lands and tenementes 1647 N. Bacon *Disc Govt Eng* I lxii (1739) 126 Richard the first devised the Crown to King John 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I xix 136 Giving up to my fathers controul the estate devised me. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) VI 17 Persons under the age of twenty one years are incapable of devising their lands 1827 Jarman *Powell's Devises* II 12 Lands or goods cannot be devised to superstitious uses, within stat 23 Hen VIII c 10, by any means whatsoever 1837 *Act 7 Will IV & 1 Vict* c 26 § 33 Any person to whom any real or personal estate shall be devised or bequeathed *a* 1845 Stephen *Laws Engl.* (ed 6) I 620 Where a man devises lands to his heir at law 1862 Trollope *Orley F.* i. (ed 4) 2 This codicil devised a sum of two thousand pounds to a certain Miriam Elsbech 1895 Pollock & Maitland *Hist Eng. Law* II 336 The modern convention which sets apart 'devise' for 'realty' and 'bequeath' for 'personalty'.

5. To order, appoint, or arrange the plan or design of, to plan, contrive, think out, frame, invent, a. something material, as a work of art or a mechanical contrivance (Formerly including the notion 'to construct, frame, fashion'; now expressing only the mental process of inventing or contriving)

a 1300 *Cursor M* 9960 (Cott.) Suilk a hald neuer bes wroght wijt mans wijt, For godd him-self deuised it. *c* 1340 *Ibid* 8321 (Fairf.) Þis werk . þou salle deuise hit in þi boȝt And þolou salamon hit sal be wroȝt 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C xxii 331 Grace deuysede A cart to carien home peers sheues *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 923 In his honde holdyng Turke bowes two, fulle wel devysed had he 1486 *Henry VII at York* in *Surtees Misc* (1890) 55 A convenient thing divisid wherby. schall rayne rose water 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 17 b, The moost delicate dysshes, that can or may be deuysed for a kynge. 1548 Hall *Chron* 131 b, To tel..what engynes were devised, what harneis was provided 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb* I (1586) 9 b, This Court I thus devised mee selfe *Ibid* IV 173 Ponds for Oysters, were first devised by Sergius Orata 1603 Knolles *Hist Turkes* (1638) 187 More ingenious than his father in deuising warlike engines 1784 Cowper *Task* I 211 The artist whose ingenious thought Devised the Weatherhouse, that useful toy' 1860 Tyndall *Glac* II xxx 404 [An] instrument . exceeding in accuracy any hitherto devised 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* I iii, Marble inlaying and statued niches, which Giotto had devised a hundred and fifty years before 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ* IV 62/2 The ingenuity with which he devised tools for lock-making.

b something immaterial or abstract, or a product of the mind. (The chief current sense)

a 1300 *K. Horn* 930 A writ he dude deuise, Aþulf hit dude write 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XX 309 His testament deuisit he, And ordanit how his land suld be Gouernit. 14 Lydg *Temple of Glas* 927 Þi woordis so deuyse, That she on þe haue compassioun. 1530 Palsgr. 523/2, I can devyse a thing wel, but I can nat penne it 1538 Starkey *England* I 1 12 Meruelus gud lawys deuysyd by man. 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 49 The mynde of man taketh pleasure in diuisynge or excogitatynge sume honest thynge 1601 Shaks. *Jul C* III 1 246 Speake all good you can deuise of Caesar 1661 Bramhall *Just Vind.* IV. 63 Then Pope Paschalis the second had devised a new Oath for Arch Bishops 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* XIV 600 So I the remedy at once Devised 1833 Ht Martineau *Brierly Creek* V 115 Whatever occupation might have been devised for their leisure evening hours 1862 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol Inq* II III 105 It is impossible to devise any sanitary measures which would do all that is required 1870 Lubbock *Orig Civiliz* IV. (1875) 167 Having devised words for father and mother.

c. *absol* or with clause: To contrive, plan (*that . ., how . .*, etc, or *to do* something)

c 1325 *E E Allit P.* B 1100 Wel clanner þen any craftе cowþe deuyse. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7362 At the last they devysed, That they wolde gone in tapinage *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb* I 784 Dyversed wittes dyversely devyse 1568 Grafton *Chron* II 313 He devysed to set great taxes and impositions upon the people 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV iv 27 Deuise but how you'l vse him when he comes, And let vs two deuise to bring him thether. 1667 Milton *P L* VIII 207 How suttly to detaine thee I devise. 1725 Pope *Odyss* IX 377 Thus I thought, deviz'd, and Pallas heard my prayer. 1832 Tennyson *'Love thou thy land'* V, For Nature also, cold and warm devising long Matures the individual form

†d. To design, draw, represent by art. *Obs*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 280 In þis ophr draȝt ware deuysid a dusan of bestis *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 1678 Twenty pase vp pight all of pure cristall, þat were shynyng full shene shalkes to deuyse. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. i 31 That deare Closse uppon your shield devizd

†6. a. *refl.* To plan, determine, resolve *Obs*

1393 Gower *Conf* III 248 He all hole the cite lad Right as he wolde him self devise *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6342 þe seruand sees many penys Lig on the toumbe, he him deuys To stele of þaim belyue.

†b. *intr.* To resolve or decide *upon Obs.*

1548 Udall, etc *Erasm Par* Pref 18 Lyke a man that had deuised upon it afore. 1598 Barckley *Felic Man* III (1603) 161 Devising upon a man that might see this treason punished.

†c. with *inf.* To design. *Obs*

1714 Gay *Sheph Week* V. 19 Of Patient Grissel I devise to sing

7. *trans.* In a bad sense: a. To plot, scheme, lay plans to bring about (evil). *arch.* (Const with simple obj. or infin)

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 9478 To deire hym with dethe he duly deuyset, With an arow 1513 More in Grafton *Chron* II 788 Under pretext of her dutie to Godward, she divised to disturbe this marriage *a* 1533 Ld Berners *Huon* lxv 223 These .ii. mayntours deuysyd and concludyd the deth of Huon 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Sacrifice* V, For thirtie pence he did my death devise. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* VIII 533 Devising . calamity to Troy. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's Field* 78, And knew not what they did, but sat Ignorant, devising their own daughter's death'

b. To contrive or make up deceitfully or falsely, to feign, forge, invent. *arch.*

1513 More *Rich III*, Wks. 56 Much mater was there . deuised to the slaunder of yᵉ lord Chamberlain 1605 *Play Stucley* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks* (1878) 166, I cannot tell what to do I'll devise some 'scuse 1719 *Freethinker* No 109. P 2 The Eldest . devised a monstrous Calumny to ruin his Brother. 1820 Southey *Ode St. George's Day* I The tales which fabling monks of old Devised. 1887 Bowen *Virg Æneid* IV 51 Devise fair pleas for delay

†c with *obj. cl.*, or *absol* To feign, pretend

1600 E. Blount tr *Conestaggio* 208 Incouraging them, sometimes deuising that the French succours were on the way, sometimes shewing the. forces to bee greater then they were. 1609 Holland *Amm Marcell* XXX IV. 386 If thou shouldest devise [*finxeris*] and say, That wilfully thou hadst murthered thine owne mother 1620—*Camden's Brit.* (1637) 8 He .. deviseth first that this Brutus was a Consul of Rome.

†8 *trans* (or *absol.*) To 'contrive' successfully, to achieve, accomplish, 'manage'. *Obs*

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind* 670 Hercules Diuisede here a dosain of wondrus. 1415 Hoccleve *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 511 Thee hie as faste as þat thou canst dyuyse 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet* (1580) 214 [He] could not devise the makyng of some Letters, in his Crosse rowe whereas before he wrote both fast and faire *c* 1592 Marlowe *Mass Paris* I viii, Could we devise To get those pedants from the King Navarre, That are tutors to him

†9. To prepare with skill, make ready, provide, purvey. (Also *absol.*) *Obs.*

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1453 *Hypsipyle*, Anoon Argus his shippes gan devyse *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 87 It sufficiþ þat a man divise þe medicyn after þe complexioun mai bee *c* 1500 *Three Kings Sons* 182 The kynge was the best diuiser that any man coude fynde he deuised not as a pore caitif, but as a kynge

†10. *trans.* (or *absol*) To conceive, imagine; to conjecture, guess. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit P* B 1046 Also red & so ripe & rychely hwed, As any dom myȝt device of dayntyez oute 1340 *Ayenb.* 73 Ine helle þou sselt yri mo zorȝes þanne me moȝe deuisy *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2985 Makende þe most ioye þat man miȝt deuise *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 94 Full riche, I wot, were hyr seruice, For better myght no man devyse 1592 Shaks *Rom & Jul* III 1 72, I do protest I neuer iniur'd thee, But lou'd thee better then thou can'st deuise Till thou shalt know the reason of my loue 1754 Edwards *Freed. Will* II v 53 If Liberty don't consist in this, what else can be devised that it should consist in 1814 Mad. D'Arblay *Wanderer* V 358 Little enough devizing I should ever meet with [etc].

†11 *intr* (or *trans* with *obj cl*) To think, meditate, consider, deliberate *Obs*

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 4938 Ses now your seluyn And deuys of þis dede as you deire think *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4411 He deuysed what he suld do *c* 1533 Ld Berners *Huon* CXVII 435 Thus as ye haue harde Huon deuysyd by hymselfe at the fountayne 1548 Hall *Chron.* 105 Vieuyng the cite and devisyng in what place it was best assautable. 1598–9 E. Fordf *Parismus* I (1661) 34 Thus by devising what should be become of him she could enjoy no quiet nor content

†12 *trans* To consider, scan, survey, examine, look at attentively. *Obs*

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 3872 þe castel ase he ȝede aboute, For to diuise þe toures stoute 1377 Langl. *P. Pl* B XIX 273 He shulde ar he did any dede deuyse wel þe ende *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5099 Sone as þis princes of pris þis pistyll had deuysid *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* III 101 The worthi Scottis Dewysyt the place 1509 Barclay *Ship of Folys* (1570) 9 Beholde vnto your prince. Consider his sadnes, his honestie deuise

†b To perceive, discern, observe *Obs*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 9895 (Gott.) Baylis has þis castel thre, wid wallis thrinne, semly to se, As ȝe sal siþen here deuyse. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3053 Sone as ser Daly it deuysid, and segis his foke faile *c* 1430 *Syr Gener* (Roxb.) 1148 That no man youre counsel devise 1620 Shelton *Quix.* IV VII II 88 We Phœbus may devise Shine thro' the rosal Gates of th' Orient bright

†13 To set forth in detail, recount, describe

a 1300 *Cursor M* 8979 (Cott.) Salamon þe wys, His dedes coth naman deuis *c* 1300 *A. Arts* 7377 N'is no nede heore armes to devyse 1393 Gower *Conf* I 206 And tho began he to devise, How he the childis model fonde 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I IV, 16 We shal deuise to you herafter the fourme of the weld and the facyon 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XIII IX 110 Lang war to devys Than hasty fair, thair revellyng and deray *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl* (1841) 18 And foorth they went, as I shall you devise

| b *intr.* or *absol* To give an account. *Obs*

c 1400 *Rom Rose* 888 His beaute gretly was to preyse But of his robe to devise I drede encombred for to be *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* I. c (1869) 54 Ryght as grace diew spak and duised of these belles 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw* (1603) 194 Hitherto have we devised of Siam and Pegu (as they stood) before the comming of the Portugals into India *Ibid* (1603) 207 Of whose originall and fortunes it shall not bee amisse to devise.

†14. To confer, commune, discourse, converse, talk. *Obs.* [So in mod F.] a. *refl.*

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 34 b, And we shall deuise us to geder of oure auentures *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* XVI. 52 The proude pucelle talked and deuysed her self sore harde and angerly wyth her maystres

†b *intr.*

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 51 b, Knowyng that he was moche pensif he deuised to him of many thinges and meruailes 1530 Palsgr. 514/2, I devyse, I talke or fynde comunycacion *a* 1533 Ld Berners *Huon* XX 54 After they had dynyd and deuysed too gether a grete space. 1596 Spenser *State Irel* 2 Let us, a little devise of those evils, by which that country is held in this wretched case 1600 Holland *Livy* XLV. XII. 1208 He answered that he would devise with his friends and consider what was best to be don. 1614 Raleigh *Hist World* V III § 1 His father, and other friends, had long time deuised of this businesse

†c *trans.* with cognate obj

1538 Starkey *England* I 1 25, I schal now at thys leser some thyng wyth you, Master Lvpset, deuyse, touchyng the ordur of our cuntrey and commyn wel.

Devise (dĭvoi z), *sb. Law* Also 6–7 **device** [a OF. *devise, devis* (in same sense) = Romanic *dēvīso, dēvīsa*, for L *dīvīsus*, and (late) *dīvisa*, from ppl stem of *dīvidĕre* to divide, distribute, apportion, also, in med L., = *disponere testamento*, to dispose by will. In med L., *dīvīsa* was in common use = *dīvīsio*, originally 'division of goods by testament', 'whence also the testament itself is called *divīsa* [and *dīvīsio*]' (Du Cange). The same word as Device *sb*, and formerly also sometimes spelt *device*; the eventual victory of the form *devise* may be partly due to the influence of the med L *dīvīsa* in wills, but is prob more owing to the influence of the verb, and the close association of the sb. with it in this special sense]

The act of devising, apportioning, or assigning, by will; a testamentary disposition of real property; the clause in a will conveying this

'A gift by will of freehold land, or of such rights arising out of or connected with land as are by English law classed with it as *real property*, is called a *devise* A gift by will of *personal property* is called a *bequest*' (Sir F. Pollock, *Land Laws* (1887) V 126) But this distinction is modern cf quot 1641, and Devise V 4.

[1182 Henry II *Will* in Gervase of Cant., Notum facio quod apud Waltham feci Divisam meam de quadam parte pecuniæ meæ]

1542–3 *Act* 34–5 *Hen VIII*, c 5 § 9 Any suche person, that shall make any deuise by his last will in writng 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 35 b, He to whom such devise ys made after the death of the devisour, may enter in the tenementes 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 114 Devise is where a man in his testament giveth or bequeatheth his goods or his lands to another after his decease 1709 *Case of Heirs at Law to G. Monke* 12 The Devise in that Will, by Christopher to his Dutchess 1765 Blackstone *Comm* I II VII 84 It does not extend to devises by will 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* II. 813 The devisor wrote upon a sheet of paper a devise of land, and subscribed the paper, but did not seal it 1841 Stephen *Laws Engl* (ed 6) I 609 The law of testamentary disposition as it affects estates of freehold duration and tenure, or as it is commonly expressed, the law of *devises* 1858 Ld St Leonards *Handy Bk Prop Law* XX 151 A general devise or bequest will pass any real or personal estate which you have power to

appoint in any manner you think proper 1876 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* V xxiii 329 For the first time in our story, a devise of the Crown made before the actual vacancy took effect 1895 POLLOCK & MAITLAND *Hist Eng. Law* II 332 In the year 1182 the king made, not indeed his testament, but his division or devise (*divisam suam*) of a certain portion of his fortune.

β. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* III xix (Arb) 241 No man can say its his by heritage, Nor by Legacie, or Testatours deuice 1628 BOLTON *Florus* II xx 157 The people entring upon the whole estate, retained it by vertue of his device, and Testament *a* 1636 BACON *Max & Uses Com Law* xiv (1636) 58 If I devise the mannour of D of which at that time I am not seised . this device is void

Devised (dĭvəɪzd), *ppl. a* [f. DEVISE *v* + -ED 1] Planned, contrived, invented, feigned, etc : see the verb

1552 HULOET, Deuised, *cogitatus* Deuised in thought, or purposed precisely, *meditatus* 1553 T WILSON *Rhet* (1580) 179 Allegories, and darke deuised sentences 1611 BIBLE 2 *Pet* I 16 Wee haue not followed cunningly deuised fables 1634 CANNE *Necess Separ* (1849) 82 Worthily speaketh M Perkins when men set up a deuised worship, they set up also a deuised God *a* 1850 CALHOUN *Wks* (1874) IV 26 What is it but a cunningly devised scheme, to replenish the treasury of some of the states

Devisee (dĭvəɪ zī·). *Law* [f. DEVISE *v* + -EE] The person to whom property is devised by will . see DEVISE *v* 4. (Correlative to *devisor*)

1542–3 *Act* 34–5 *Hen VIII*, c 5 § 17 The right and title of the donees, feoffes, lessees, and deuisees therof 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt Parall* 33 The deuisee cannot take the goodes without the deliuerie of the executor 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II 108 If the devise be to a man and his assigns, without annexing words of perpetuity, there the devisee shall take only an estate for life 1813 *Examiner* 8 Feb 95/2 The nephew was to be heir or devisee and legatee of the uncle's property 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II Comm (ed 2) 227 In the language of English jurisprudence, Heir denotes a successor to real estate by descent, Devisee denotes a successor to real estate under a will.

Devisely, obs var DIVISELY *adv*

Devisement. *rare.* [a. OF. *devisement*, f. *deviser* to DEVISE see -MENT]

1 Description (Cf DEVISE *v* 13)

c 1325 *E E Allit P* A 1019, I knew hit by his deuysement, In þe apocalyppez þe apostel Iohan As Iohan deuysed 3et sa3 I þare

2. The act of devising or contriving ; a device

1541 WYATT *Defence* Wks (1861) p xxvi, For the inventing, for the setting forth, for the indictment, for devisement of the dilating of the matters 1879 [S MOSES] *Spirit-Identity* 97 App II § 5 Cunning devisements of curious brains

Deviser (dĭvəɪ zəɪ). Also 4 *Sc.* dewisowr, 4-6 deuysour, 4–7 diviser, 6 deuisour, deuysar, -er, 6–7 (9) devisor [ME *devysour*, a AF. *devisour* = OF *deviseor*, *-eur*, f. *deviser* to DEVISE In mod Eng (exc in a special sense : see DEVISOR) the suffix is changed into the common agent-ending -ER.]

One who devises , a contriver, inventor, framer, forger, plotter, schemer, etc : cf the verb.

1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I ccxxxi. 316 The prince of Wales was a mean bytwene them, and chefe deuysour therof 1538 STARKEY *England* II iii 80 Curyouse descanterys and deuysarys of new songys 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* vii. 16 Deuisers of mischeefe perish through their own devises 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 116 Who was the firste deuisour of dyce playing? 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* III 24 The deviser of the mischiefe against Cyrus 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* I iii 11 They are daily mocked into errour by subtler devisors 1672 EACHARD *Hobbes's State Nat* (1705) 11 As very a deviser, as if you had found out gun-powder or printing 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IV 398 And thou, deviser of all evil wiles ! 1867 FREEMAN *Norm Conq.* (1876) I. App 629 The first deviser of the scheme

†b. One who makes ready, plans, or arranges (a feast, etc) · cf DEVISE *v* 9 *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xx 72 Deuysouris of that fest till be *c* 1500 *Three Kings Sons* 182 The kynge was the best diuiser that any man coude fynde

†c One who prepares the plans of a building, etc., an architect *Obs.*

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl* in Arb *Garner* III 76 Sir Richard Lee Knight, Devisor of the fortifications to be made 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli (1887) 242 What should maryners, deuisours, architectes do with latin 1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev* 23 Devisor of the Buildings

Devising (dĭvəɪ·zĭŋ), *vbl sb* [f DEVISE *v* + -ING 1] The action of the verb DEVISE , contriving, planning, invention, etc

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* (MS B) 106 Afteie þe devysinge of my symple wytt 1530 PALSGR 213/2 Devisyng, *deuis* 1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* II viii, That in them God hath left his intent to be accomplished by our diuisinges *a* 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus, Newes forging* (1636) 32 A devising of deeds and words at the fancy or pleasure of the Inventor 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II xxiii 190 He sometimes rode in a curious little cab of his own devising 1885 BRIDGES *Nero* I i 2/2 The curse of life is of our own devising, Born of man's ignorance and selfishness

†b. Conversation, talking (DEVISE *v* 14). *Obs.*

1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ Conv* IV 178 He thought . such a companie would have passed the time in some manner of devising, and discourses, but now perceaved himselfe to be rather in a silent place

c. *Law* The bequeathing of real property (DEVISE *v* 4).

1868 ROGERS *Pol Econ* xvii (1876) 228 That which relates to the letting, devising, and settlement of land.

Devision, obs form of DIVISION

Devisor (dĭvəɪ·zə̆ɹ) *Law* Also 6-7 -our [a AF. *devisour*, = OF. *deviseor*, *-eur*, f *deviser* to DEVISE Formerly used in all senses of the vb , for which DEVISER is now the general form] One who devises (real property) by will , one who makes a devise (Correlative to *devisee*)

1542–3 *Act* 34–5 *Hen VIII*, c 5 § 11 After the death of any such owner or deuisour which shall make any such deuice by his last will in writing 1574 [see DEVISE *sb*] 1657 SIR H. GRIMSTONE in *Croke's Rep* I 476 The intent of the devisor 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II 379 No after-purchased lands will pass under such devise, unless, subsequent to the purchase or contract, the devisor re-publishes his will 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop* viii 351 No liability attached to the lands in the hands of the devisee for the debts of the devisor

Devisor, -our, obs forms of DEVISER

†**Devitable,** *a. Obs* — ⁰ [f L. *dēvītāre* DEVITE *v* + -BLE]

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Devitable*, easy to be shunned or avoided

Devitalize (dĭvəɪ tăləɪz), *v* [f. DE- II 1 + VITALIZE.] *trans.* To deprive of vitality or vital qualities ; to render lifeless or effete

1849 I TAYLOR *Loyola & Jes* (1857) 359 The philosophy which is propounded to youth must be devitalized 1861 H MACMILLAN *Footnotes Page Nat* 223 Those [persons] . being devitalized by other noxious influences, such as vitiated air, defective sewerage, bad water, or an inadequate supply of food 1869 [see DEVIVE] 1876 *Contemp Rev* XXVIII 729 This one incontestable fact of itself overthrows or devitalizes the entire doctrine 1883 H DRUMMOND *Nat Law in Spir W* (ed 2) 86 The biologist cannot devitalise a plant or an animal and revivify it again

Hence **Devitalized, Devitalizing** *ppl adjs* ; also **Devitalization,** the action of devitalizing.

1866 *Reader* 1 Sept 270 Fungi . flourish on surfaces . which belong to devitalized beings 1871 *Sat Rev.* 1 Apr 398/2 New preparations of concentrated food to meet the 'devitalization' which seems increasing in what we suppose to be the well-nourished class of families 1875 H C WOOD *Therap* (1879) 349 The poison exerts no destructive chemical or devitalizing influence upon the tissues 1875 B W. RICHARDSON *Dis Mod Life* 385 Devitalized air finds its entrance into human habitations

†**Devita·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad L *dēvītātiōnem*, n. of action f *dēvītāre* : see next] Shunning, avoiding ; exhortation to shun : the opposite of *invitation*

1614 T ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 45 If there be any here that will venture himselfe a guest at the Deuils Banket, maugre all devitation, let him stay and heare the Reckoning 1623 COCKERAM, *Deuitation*, an eschuing

†**Devi·te,** *v Obs. rare* —¹. [f. L. *dēvītāre* to shun, avoid, f. DE- I. 3 + *vītāre* to shun Cf. INVITE] *trans* To shun.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm Moriæ Enc* R iij a, I exhorte you to devite or shonne the company of heretikes

¶ *nonce-use.* To ask not (*to do*) : the opposite of *invite.*

1832 LAMB *Let to Cary* in *Life & Lett* Wks (1865) 174 I am de-vited to come on Wednesdays

Devitrification (dĭvi·trĭfikē·ʃən). [a mod. F *dévitrification* (1803 in Hatz.-Darm), f. *dévitrifier* . see next] The action or process of devitrifying ; deprivation of vitreous character ; *esp* change (of rocks) from a glassy to a crystalline condition

1832 G R PORTER *Porcelain & Gl* xvi 317 *heading*, On the Devitrification of Glass *Ibid* 326 The devitrification was by no means perfect 1865 *Ecclesiologist* XXVI. 269 The process of de-vitrification in ancient painted glass 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x 163 The development of microliths is one of the causes of devitrification in glassy rocks and in artificial glass 1881 JUDD *Volcanoes* ix. 258 These glassy rocks easily undergo 'devitrification'.

Devitrify (dĭvi·trĭfəi), *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + VITRIFY , app. after F. *dévitrifier* (1803 in Hatz.-Darm)] *trans* To deprive of vitreous qualities or properties ; to cause (glass or a vitreous substance) to become opaque, hard, and crystalline in structure Hence **Devitrified** *ppl a*

1832 G R PORTER *Porcelain & Gl* 325 Experiments made to devitrify stained glass taken from church windows *Ibid* 326 Glass, when devitrified, becomes a much more perfect conductor of heat and electricity *Ibid* xvi *heading*, Power of devitrified glass to bear sudden changes of temperature 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 170 In most instances this impure or devitrified matter is opaque

Devi·ve, *v nonce-wd.* [f. DE- II 1, after *revive*] *trans* To render lifeless, devitalize

1869 OWEN in *Macrosc Jrnl* May 294 Organisms which we can devitalise and revitalise—devive and revive—many times.

Devize, obs form of DEVISE

Devocalize (dĭvō·ŭ kăləɪz), *v.* [f DE- II 1 + VOCALIZE] *trans.* To make (a vowel or voice consonant) voiceless or non-sonant

1877 SWEET *Phonetics* 142 [*W*] often becomes (*bh*) and even (*v*), which, when a voiceless consonant follows, is devocalised [to *f*] 1888 — *Eng Sounds* 18 The more primitive Sanskrit usage devocalizes finally only before a pause or a breath consonant

Hence **Devocaliza·tion.**

1879 SWEET in *Trans Philol Soc.* 484 Before voiceless stops there is always devocalization

†**De·vocate,** *v. Obs rare* [f. L *dēvocāt-* ppl stem of *dēvocāre* to call off, away, or down, f DE- I. 1, 2 + *vocāre* to call]

trans To call down.

(In quot 1570 perhaps 'to make calls or demands', if not a misprint for *derogate*)

c 1570 PRESTON *Cambyses* in Hazl *Dodsley* IV 188 The Commons of you do complain, From them you devocate. 1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happiness* 52 Superstitious worshippers thinke by their prayers, as charmes, to devocat and draw God out of heaven

†**Devoca·tion.** *Obs.* [n of action f. L. *dēvocāre* . see prec. and -ATION.] A calling down or away.

1623 COCKERAM II, A *Calling* downe, deuocation 1661 RUST *Origen* in *Phenix* (1721) I 33 All corporeal Pleasure having something of Confusion and Disturbance in it, together with a strong magical Devocation of the Animadversion of the sense of it 1680 HALLYWELL *Melampr.* 97 (T) To be freed and released from all its [sorcery's] blandishments and flattering devocations

Devoid (dĭvoɪ d), *a* Also 5–6 **devoide,** -voyde, 5 **-vode,** 6 **-voyd.** [Originally pa. pple. of DEVOID *v* , short for (or collateral variant of) *devoided* · see next]

With *of* Empty, void, destitute (*of* some attribute) , entirely without or wanting (Originally participial, like *bereft*, and, like the latter, only used predicatively, or following its substantive)

c 1400 *Rom Rose* 3723 Devoid of pride certaine she was 1430 LYDG *Chron Troy* I v, So is my meaning cleane devoyde of syn. *c* 1465 *Pol Rel & L Poems* (1866) 2 Devode of vices. 1509 HAWES *Conv Swearers* 47 Go lytell treatyse deuoyde of eloquence 1530 PALSGR 310/1 Devoyde, with out or delyvered of a thyng, *vuyde* 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 101 He lay speechlesse, deuoid of sence and motion 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys Mech* xxviii (1682) 126 Though it be not quite devoy'd of all body whatsoever 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr* III 181 A wretch deform'd, devoid of ev'ry grace 1865 W G PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 410 A very simple style of dress, devoid of ornament or pretension

b. without *of* · Void, empty. *rare.*

1590 SPENSER *F Q.* I ix 15 When I awoke, and found her place devoyd, And nought but pressed gras where she had lyen, I sorrowed all so much as earst I joyd

†**Devoid,** *v Obs* or *rare.* Forms· 4–7 **devoyde,** 4–6 **-vode,** 5–6 **-voyd, -vyde,** 5–7 **-void**(e, (4–5 **dewoyde,** 5 **-voyede,** 6 **-wod, -woyd, -wid**). [a. OF *dé-, desvoidier, -vuidier, -voyder*, in mod F *dévider*, f. *dé-, des-* (L *dis-*) + *vuide*, mod *vide*, empty Cf. med L *disvacuāre*, in same sense.]

(In 15–16th c sometimes confused in form with DIVIDE)

†1 *trans* To cast out, get rid of, do away with, remove, expel ; to void. *Obs*

c 1325 *E E Allit P* A 15 Wyschande þat wele þat wont watz whyle deuoyde my wrange *Ibid* B 544 De-voydynge þe vylanye þat venkquyst his þewez *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 2929 Right so is al his woo fulle soone Devoided clene *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4327 Auyrice & errogaunce & all we devoide. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 45 Devoyde þo wormeetone alle bydene *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* III 787 We xal gete yow leches, 30wer peynes to devyde. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marvit Wem* 166, I sall the venome devoid with a vent large, And me assuage of the swalme, that suellit wes gret 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 45, 61, 63, 64

†b. To destroy, annihilate *Obs.*

c 1325 *E E Allit P.* B 908 For we schal tyne þis toun & traybely disstrye, Wyth alle þise wyzez so wykke wyztly deuoyde. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3875 To be deuowrid & devoidid and vencuste for euire.

†c. To empty out, pour out, discharge *Obs.*

c 1450 *Bk Curiasye* 718 in *Babees Bk* (1868) 323 For a pype þer is insyde so clene, þat water deuoydes, of seluer schene 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII i 10 The Latyn pepyll. gan devoid [*v r* devode], and hostit owt full cleyr Deip from thar brestis the hard sorow smart

†2 To vacate ; to leave. *Obs*

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 1228 He took hys doughter by the hand, And bad her swythe devoyde hys land *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth* 1167 Thei re-fore devoyede my companye. 1545 *Aberdeen Reg* V 19 (Jam) He is ordanit to dewid the tovnn within xxiij houris

†b. *refl* To withdraw (oneself). *Obs.*

a 1400 *Cov Myst* (Shaks Soc) 243, I am with 30w at alle tymes whan 3e to councel me calle, But for a short tyme myself I devoyde 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot.* II 123 Or tha culd diuyde thame of that land, Tha war baith tane and fast bund fit and hand

†c. *intr.* (for *refl*) To go away, withdraw.

c 1485 *Digby Myst* v 380 Here lucyfere devoydeth, and commyth in ageyne as a goodly galaunt 1497 in *Phil. Trans* XLII 421 That they devoyd and pass with thame.

†3 *trans* To avoid, shun , to get out of the way of. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* xxxv xviii, I ful swyftly dyd geve back ful oft, For to devoyde his great strokes unsoft 1530 PALSGR. 515/1 It shalbe harde to devoyde this mater *ce seroyt forte chose de euiter ceste matere.*

†4. To empty ; to make void or empty. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2938 Alexander clekis vp þe coupe & putis in his bosom Anoþire boll was him broȝt & bathe he deuoydid *c* 1430 LYDG. in Turner *Dom Archit.* III 39 The canell scoured was so clene, And deuoyded into secrete wyse

†b To empty, clear, rid, free (*of*). *Obs.*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 519, I sal devoid the of det, Or de in the place. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1022 Now help thi-self at neid, And the dewod of euery point of dred. 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot.* III 163 To devoid Scotland Of Inglismen 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 80 Howe coulde the bread and wyne serve to hys

purpose, yf thiey were utterly divoided of theyr accostumed nature?

† **5** To render void or of none effect *rare* —[1]

1601 Bp W. Barlow *Defence* 225 Least the Apostles labour, by their carelesse leuitie, or carnall securitie, should bee deuoyded and abased

6 To make devoid, to divest *rare nonce-wd*

1878 *N Amer Rev* CXXVI 372 In any minds, so devoided of their religious sentiments

† Hence **Devoi·ded** *ppl a*, divested, made void

c 1430 Lydg *Bochas* I II (1544) 4 b, As a prince devoyded of all grace Against God he gan for to compasse 1605 Timme *Quersit* I III 10 Those things which are made by arte are deuoided of all sense and motion

† **Devoi·der.** *Obs rare* —[1] [f. Devoid *v* + -er = OF type *desvuideor*, of which the fem *desvuideresse, devoyderesse*, is recorded by Godefroy] An expeller, a driver out

14 Lydg *Temple of Glass* 329 O blisful sterre deuoider of derknes

Devoir (see below), *sb.* Forms *α.* 3–6 dever, (4 deverre), 4–5 devere, (5 deveer, -yr, -ire, -yer, deyver, deffere, 6 debuer) *β* 4–6 devor, 4–7 devour, 5 divour, 5–6 devoure, 5–7 *Sc* devore, 6–7 deavour *γ.* 5– devoir, 5–7 devoire, devoyr(e, devoyer, 6–7 devoier. [ME. *devei*, a OF *deveir* (=Pr. *dever*, Sp. *deber*, It. *devere, dovere*), substantive use of pres. inf of verb —L. *dēbēre* to owe. In Eng the stress was shifted from (dĕvē·r) to (de·vĕr, dē·vĕr), and this subsequently often spelt *devour, devor, deavour* · cf. Endeavour In the 15th c, and *esp* by Caxton, the spelling was often conformed to Parisian Fr *devoir*, though, even thus, the stress was still often on the first syllable, *de·voir* being treated merely as a variant spelling of *de·vor, de vour De ver* occurs as late as the Psalms of Sternhold and Hopkins; but the English tradition of the word died out before 1600, leaving *devoir*, in 16–17th c. often anglicized as *devoyer*, but now commonly treated as if adopted from modern French, and pronounced (dəvwā·r, dĕvwō·ɪ, de·vwōɪ), though it would be more correct, historically, to pronounce it (de vəɪ) as in *endeavour*]

1 That which one ought to do, or has to do; (one's) duty, business, appointed task. (Chiefly in phr. *to do one's devoir*). *arch.*

α *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 21901 (Cott) All hueand thing on sere maneis dos bair deuer [*v r* dueire] *c* 1315 Shorham 54 And 3yf hy [clerkes] douth wel hare dever Inc thysse heritage *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron* (1810) 71 Als knyght did his deuere [*rime* austere]. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 234 Do þi deuer duly as a duke nobill. *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* I xli. (1869) 25 To do alwey my deueer. 1462 Daubeney in *Paston Lett.* No 452 II. 103 The Lords thynk they do ryght well her devyer, and be worthey moche thanke of the Kyng.

β 1377 Langl. *P Pl* B xiv 136 Til he haue done his deuor and his dayes iourne *a* 1470 Tiptoft *Cæsar* iv (1530) 5 Doyng the devoure of myne office 1489 (MS) Barbour *Bruce* xi. 430 Thai stalwardly sall stand, And do thair deuour as thai aw. 1552 Abp Hamilton *Catech* (1884) 35 Do your devore and dewtie *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Flyting* 443 Whan thae dames deuoutly had done their devore Of that matter to make remained no more 1606 Holland *Sueton* 56 In the Cirque he brought forth to doe their devour Charioteers, Runners and Killers of savage beasts

γ *a* 1430 (MS) Chaucer *Man of Law's T*, Head link 38 (Ellesm) Thanne haue ye do your deuoir atte leeste [so Hengwrt, *devoire* Petw., *deuer* Corp & Lansd, *dewyr* Camb, *devour* Harl]. 1485 Caxton *Chas Gt* 29 He faylled not to doo gretely hys deuoyr 1573 *Satir Poems Reform* xxxix 236 And Drurie deulie did his ful deuoir 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb) 90 Democles commanded the deathsman to doo his devoyre. 1608 L Machin *Dumbe Knight* I, What devoyre Drawes you within these lists? 1682 N. O *Boileau's Lutrin* II 16 The Rhine shall first his streams mix with the Loire, E're I forget the sence of my Devoire. 1738 Warburton *Dw. Legat* I. 28 Exactly perform to one another the Devoirs of Citizens. 1828 Scott *F M Perth* VIII, I think the Knight of Kinfauns will do his devoir by the burgh in peace or war 1875 W S Hayward *Love agst World* 37 Did my worthy brother do his devoir as a gallant knight should?

† **2** That which one can do, (one's) utmost or best; endeavour, effort Chiefly in phr *to do one's devoir, to put oneself in devoir* = to do what one can, to endeavour (*to do* something) *Obs*

α. 1362 Langl. *P Pl* A XII. 2, I have do my deuei þe dowel to teche *c* 1460 J Russell *Bk Nurture* 659 in *Babees Bk* (1868) 162 Þus y shalle do my devere To enforme yow 1482–8 *Plumpton Corr.* 59, I shall put me in dever to fullfill your intent. 1537 T Cumptun in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser II II. 91, I have don my debuer accordyng to the teneur of hit 1549 6a Sternhold & H *Ps* xxii 26 And those that doe theii deuei To know the Lord shall prayse his name

β. *c* 1400 *Song Roland* 498 Trist us neuer If we in this mater do not our deuour 1451 *Paston Lett* No 114 I. 154, I wol put me in devour for to execute your comaundements 1502 Arnolde *Chron* (1811) 240 Leine of me and do thy besy deuor From my folke al rauen to disseuor 1513 More *Rich III*, Wks 66/2 He woold doe his vttermost deuor to set the realm in good state 1533 — *Answ Poysoned Bk.* ibid 1072/2 Wening that his owne deuour wer in vaine 1664 *Flodden F* III 22 Your deavours here are all in vain

γ 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VII. XXIII, I am moche beholdynge vnto that knyght, that hath put soo his body in deuoyre to worshippe me and my courte 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II 252 Doynge his deuoyr for the same ay to prouyde *c* 1534 tr *Pol. Verg Eng Hist.* (Camden 1844) 15 The Duke of Bedford exhorted them to defend with all their devoire the dignitie and high reputation of King Henry 1602 Marston *Ant & Mel* II Prol, May we be happie in our weake devoyer 1671 Mrs Behn *Sorc'd Marriage* I IV, No, my Ermina, quit this vain devoir, And follow Love that may preserve us all

† **3** Service due or rendered to any one. *Obs.*

c 1386 (MSS. after 1400) Chaucer *Pars. T*, ¶ 690 (Ellesm) As Reson is and skile it is that men do hir deuoir ther as it is due [*v rr.* deuoire, devoyre, deuere, deuyr] 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W de W 1506) II v 98 Yf .. she yelduth the deuoure of maryage ayenst her wyll 1590 Marlowe *Edw. II*, v. 1, To do your highness service and devoir Berkeley would die 1642 Chas. I in Rushw *Hist Coll* III (1692) I. 633 [They] shall in no wise be excused of their Service and Devoiers due of their said Lands and Possessions 1698 Fryer *Acc E. India & P* 46 It may be wondred why the French did not assist us, the reality is, they offered them Devoirs, but we must equip their Ships 1742 Young *Nt. Th* vi 292 Monarchs, and ministers, are aweful names; Who ever wear them, challenge our devoir

4 A dutiful act of civility or respect; usually in *pl*, dutiful respects, courteous attentions, addresses, chiefly in phr. *to do* or *pay one's devoir* (*s* (*to* some one) (The current sense)

α, β 14 . *Epiph* in *Twndale's Wks* 107 That he hym selfe [Herod] wold after goo Vnto the chyld and hys deyvr doo. *a* 1845 Hood *Faithless Nelly Gray* iv, He went to pay her his devours, When he'd devoured his pay '

γ 1513 Bradshaw *St Werburge* I 655 This royall marryage was solempnysed .. Theyr frendes, cosyns redy on euery syde To do theyr deuoyre. 1669 Dryden *Wild Gallant* IV 1, I beseech your ladyship instruct me where I may tender my devoirs 1673 — *Marr a la Mode* II. 1, O, my dear, I was just going to pay my devoirs to you 1676 Shadwell *Virtuoso* I, He's come to pay his devoir to you 1754 Richardson *Grandison* Let 14 Oct, I am come down to pay my devoirs to Miss Byron I hope for acceptance 1782 *European Mag.* I 248 She resisted the devoirs of the tender and pious Lord George Gordon. 1816 J Scott *Paris* 37 In the inn-yards of our great North-road, when the passing coachmen pay their devoirs to the expectant chambermaids 1873 Browning *Red Cotton Night-cap* 141 When he paid devoir To Louis Quatorze as he dined in state 1880 Disraeli *Endymion* lxiv, Prince Florestan paid his grave devoirs, with a grace which seemed to search into Lady Roe hampton's inmost heart

† **5.** *pl* Moneys due; dues; duties *Obs*

[1360 *Act* 34 *Edw III*, c 18 Paiant lour custumes & autres devoirs au Roi 1378 *Act* 2 *Rich II*, Stat 1 c 3 Custumes, subsides et autres devoirs de Calays] 1502 Arnolde *Chron* (1811) 125 The said William Herris sued a plee from the courte Xpian too the court of Rome in a cause of dedors hanging betwixt oon Alis Doughtirlawe of R. S and the said William 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen VII*, c. 27 § 1 The Kinges duetie called the devoirs or Custume of Calays. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 116 b, [tr. quot 1378] Customes and subsidies, and other devoirs of Calais

† **Devoir,** *v Obs. rare.* In 6 dever, devoyre. [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* and *refl* = Endeavour *v.*

1530 Palsgr. 514/2 I dever, I applye my mynde to do a thing .. I shall devoyre my selfe to the best that I maye.

Devoit, obs. Sc. form of Devout.

Devo·ke, *v. Obs. rare* —[0]. [ad. L. *dēvocāre* (see Devocate): after *convoke, invoke*, which go back to French originals]

1623 Cockeram, *Devoke*, to call downe

Devolatilize . see De- II 1

† **Devo·lt, -voult,** *pa. pple. Obs* [a. Anglo-Fr. *devolt* = F. *dévolu*, repr. L. *dēvolūtus*, pa. pple. of *dēvolvĕre*.] = Devolved

1531 *Dial on Laws Eng.* II xxxvi. (1638) 124 If he .. present not, then the presentment is devolt [*ed.* 1721 devoulte] to the Patriark.

† **Devolute,** *ppl. a Obs.* [ad. L. *dēvolūt-us* pa pple. of *dēvolvĕre* see Devolve.] Devolved, transmitted down.

1460 Capgrave *Chron* 53 Alisaundre rejoysed the kyng dam of Babilon, that was thanne devolute to the kyngdam of Perse. 1513 More *Rich III*, Wks 63 Ye right and title of [the crown of England] is..deuolute & comen vnto ye most excellent prince ye lord protector. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng* xxxi (1638) 54 If a Title, be once devolute to the heire in the taile 1621 R Johnson *Way to Glory* 41 The monarchie of the Romans, became devolute to Julian the apostate [1721 *St German's Doct & Stud.* 261 Specially if the collation be devolute to the Pope]

Devolute (de vŏlɪ·ūt), *v rare.* [f. L. *dēvolūt-* ppl stem of *dēvolvĕre*. see Devolve]

1. *trans.* To pass or transfer by devolution, to Devolve.

c 1534 tr *Pol Verg Eng Hist* (Camden 1846) I 127 At the lengthe the monarchie was devoluted to one onlie. 1548 Hall *Chron* 182 The saied Crowne .. should immediatly bee divoluted to the Duke of Yorke 1570–6 Lambard *Peramb Kent* (1826) 229 The right of the Advowson was devoluted unto him 1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 31 The coat deuoluted to the beaier from his auncestouis. 1891 *Pall Mall G* 28 July 2/2 The House will devise means of devoluting some of its work to more leisured bodies

2 *intr.* To lapse

1893 A Kendall *Molly & Man* 24 Some dusky potentate, whose entity and powers had devoluted through the ages.

Devolution (devoliū·ʃən). [ad. med. L *dēvolūtiōn-em*, n. of action f. L *dēvolvĕre* to roll down: see Devolve and -ion]

I. From the intrans senses of the verb.

1. *lit.* Rolling down; descending or falling with rolling motion. *arch*

1623 Cockeram *Deuolution*, a rolling downe 1695 Woodward *Nat Hist Earth* I (1723) 57 Deterrations, or the Devolution of Earth down upon the Valleys, from the Hills. *Ibid* (1723) 257 This Deterration or Devolution of Earth and Sand from the Mountains

2 *fig* The rolling or passing on of time; descent or passing on through a series of revolutions or stages, in time, order, etc

c 1630 Jackson *Creed* VI XVIII, The possible devolutions or alterations of the reasonable creatures from his antecedent will to his consequent 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 157 After a long devolution of years fulfilled 1826 C Butler *Life Grotius* I 3 *heading*, Boundaries and Devolution of the Empire of Germany during the Carlovingian Dynasty 1841 *Blackw Mag.* I. 400 Everybody's price of corn must depend on this descent, or devolution as we call it, through ranges of different machinery 1843 *Ibid* LIV 541 The 'devolution' of foreign agriculture upon lower qualities of land and consequently its permanent exaltation in price

3. Descent by natural or due succession from one to another, of property, or *fig* of qualities, etc.

1545 Udall, etc *Erasm Par* Pref 12 By a moste just and right devolucion, and dyscent of inheritaunce of the crounes of Englande, Fraunce, and Irelande. 1590 Swinburn *Testaments* 291 The legacie is lost without hope of devolution thereof to the executors or administrators *a* 1632 Donne in *Select* (1840) 130 Now for the riches themselves, he may have them by devolution from his parents 1706 Di Fol. *Jure Div* IX 194 If Kings by Jus Divinum went the Crown, By nat'ral Devolution handed down. 1827 Hallam *Const Hist* (1876) III XIV 95 The party of lord Danby .. asserted a devolution of the crown on the princess of Orange 1842 Grote *Corr. Phys Forces* (ed 6) 10 A force cannot originate otherwise than by devolution from some pre existing force or forces

4 The passing of any unexercised right to the one upon whom it devolves if allowed to lapse

1593 Bilson *Govt Christ's Ch* 349 To loose their right by devolution, when they neglected their time aboue sixe monethes. 1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Devolution* a falling into lapse 1661 Bramhall *Just. Vind.* VI 129 A thousand other artifices to get money As provisions, Collations, Exemptions, Canonisations, Divolutions, Revocations. 1707 Hearne *Collect* (Oxf Hist Soc) I 337 An Empty Fellow .. whom the Archbp of Cant Dr. Tennison, put into the Society upon the Devolution to him of that Power 1712 *Ibid* III 331 If it [election of Warden of New Coll] be not determin'd within 12 Days there will be a Devolution 1769 Blackstone *Comm* IV 62 Vacating the place or office, and a devolution of the right of election for that turn to the crown 1818 Hallam *Mid Ages* (1872) II 212 The popes soon assumed not only a right of decision, but of devolution, that is, of supplying the want of election by a nomination of their own 1872 Jervis *Gallican Ch* I Introd. 23 *note*, 'Devolution' signifies the lapse of a benefice to the Pope, by reason of failure on the part of the patron to present a clerk duly qualified.

† **b** The passing of jurisdiction upon appeal. *Obs*

1593 Bilson *Govt Christ's Ch* 11 All matters without exception pertaine to Christ's tribunal originally, and not by way of devolution *a* 1676 Hall (J), The jurisdiction exercised in those courts is derived from the crown of England, and the last devolution is to the king by way of appeal 1706 tr *Dupin's Eccl Hist* 16th C II IV xx. 363 Nor shall any Devolution or Appeal be lodged with the Apostolical See. 1726 [see Devolve 3 b]

c *Sc Law* (See quot)

1861 W Bell *Dict Law Scotl*, *Devolution* is a term sometimes applied to the reference made by two or more arbiters who differ in opinion, to an overseman or umpire, to determine the difference To confer this power on arbiters, an express clause in the submission is necessary The term is also applied to the devolution of a purchase made under articles of roup upon the next highest offerer, on the failure of the highest offerer to find caution for payment of the price within the time limited by the articles

5 The passing of the power or authority of one person or body to another

1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I 162 This devolution of power, to the people at large, includes in it a dissolution of the whole form of government established by that people 1875 Bruce *Holy Rom. Emp* XIV. (ed 5) 236 The complete exclusion of any notion of a devolution of authority from the sovereign people

6 *Biol.* (opposed to Evolution): Degeneration.

1882 H S Carpenter in *Homilet Monthly* Sept 688 If there be evolution, there surely is de-volution, a degradation of the species. 1892 *Pop Sc Monthly* XLI 709 Psychical disease, the progress of which in contrast with evolution is called devolution

II. From the transitive senses of the vb.

† **7.** The action of throwing down *Obs.*

1663 Bp Patrick *Parad. Pilgr.* 303 In those submissions and devolutions of ourselues before our Lord.

8 *fig* The causing of anything to descend or fall *upon* (any one); the handing (of anything) on to a successor

1621 Sanderson *Serm* I 169, 2 The suspension of his judgment for his time, 3 And the devolution of it upon Jehoram 1702 C Mather *Magn Chr* V II (1852) 255 A devolution of certain burdens on the heads of such as were treated with it 1858 Gladstone *Homer* I. 489 A devolution of sovereignty either partial or total, by aged men upon their heirs

9 The causing of authority, duties, or the like to fall upon a substitute or substitutes, *esp* the delegation or leaving of portions or details of duties to subordinate officers or committees

1780 T. Jefferson *Lett* Writ (1893) II 305 Disappointments which flowed from the devolution of his duties on Deputies acting without a head 1878 *N Amer Rev* CXXVII. 189 To lighten the cares of the central Legislature by judicious devolution 1880 Gladstone *Sp in Parlt* 28 Feb, The day when there may be wisely devised, and successfully carried through the House an important and effectual measure for the devolution of such portions of its powers as may be safely devolved, with the view of

lightening its duties 1888 — in *Daily News* 6 Nov 6/2 They were passed by the Grand Committees—passed by the method of what is called devolution ‘1889 G FINDLAY *Eng Railway* 15 The management of this great service is nothing more than a carefully arranged system of devolution combined with watchful supervision

†10 *Math* = EVOLUTION 4 b *Obs*

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs Math* 343 Eduction of the Lesser Root by Devolution

Devolutive, *a* [f. L *dēvolūt-* (see DEVOLUTE) + -IVE] Of, pertaining, or tending to devolution

1872 JERVIS *Gallican Ch* I Introd 76 Whether the *appel comme d'abus* had a ‘suspensive’, or only a ‘devolutive’ effect.

Devolve (dĭvǫ lv), *v* [ad L *dēvolv-ĕre* to roll down, f DE- I. 1 + *volvĕre* to roll]

I *trans*

1. To roll down, to cause to descend with rolling motion, also to unroll (something rolled up), to unfurl (a sail) *arch*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* XI 497 Thenne hem to the presses they devolve 1623 COCKERAM, *Devolue*, to role downe. 1641 MERVIN in Rushw *Hist Coll* III (1692) I 217 These like Straws and Chips play'd in the Streams, until they are devolved in the Ocean of their deserved Ruine 1700 PRIOR *Carmen Seculare* 283 His Thames, With gentle course devolving fruitful Streams. 1758 MURPHY *Orphan of China* II 18 Where the Tanais Devolves his icy tribute to the sea. 1765 BEATTIE *Judgm of Paris* lix, Who All to the storm the unfetter'd sail devolve 1846 DE QUINCEY *Syst Heavens* Wks III 171 Where little England now devolves so quietly to the sea her sweet pastoral rivulets

fig 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* Pref (1639) 2 Whose names are devolved and brought unto us by the succession of ages 1830 TENNYSON *Character*, He spake of virtue And with a lack-lustre dead-blue eye, Devolved his rounded periods

†b To roll over so as to cause to fall; to overturn, overthrow *Obs*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron* CVIII iv, All his nacyon Deuolued were, and from theyr ryght expelled 1608 HEYWOOD *Rape of Lucrece* V iv, They behind him will devolve the bridge *a* 1638 CLEVELAND *Wks* (1687) 215 That pious Arch whereon the building stood, Which broke, the whole's devolv'd into a Flood

†c To roll away (*from* a person) *Obs*

1654 GATAKER *Disc Apol* 10 He was solicitous to devolv and depel from himself the note of avarice.

†d To roll (to and fro) *Obs rare*

1725 POPE *Odyss* XX 35 Ulysses so, from side to side devolv'd, In self-debate the Suitors doom resolv'd

2 *fig.* To cause to pass down by the revolution of time (*into* some state or condition)

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II (1822) 145 All the soumes, quhilkis war afore devolvit in dett, war commandit to be restorit to thair creditouris 1545 JOYE *Exp Dan* XI (R) Thus was the worlde 47 yeris before Crystis birthe deuolued into the fourth monarchie called the Romane and last empyre 1644 HUNTON *Vind Treat Monarchy* VIII 57 That State was then devolved into a Monarchy by Conquest

3 *fig.* To cause to pass *to* or fall *upon* (a person).

a To cause to pass down by inheritance or legal succession (*to* another)

1538 LELAND *Itin* VI 31 The Dykes Landes by Heyres generalles is devolvid now to Mr Goring and to Mr Deringe 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 291 The legacie is not devolved to his executors 1631 WEEVER *Anc Fun Mon* 569 The inheritance diuolued by marriage vnto the Maynards. 1659 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 20 They grew to be devolved under the House of Burgundy. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 121 P 5 Students can seldom add more than some small particle of knowledge, to the hereditary stock devolved to them from ancient times

†b To cause to pass (*to* or *into* the hands of another), especially through the failure or forfeiture of the previous holders. *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard* I (1599) 6 They were diuolued to the sea Apostolike by the disposing of the lawes 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 32 The State being now deuolued to the dregges of the people 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1621) 1239 Pronouncing their liues, their goods .. to be confiscate and devolved unto the Emperour his cofers 1622 DONNE *Serm.* CLV VI. 212 By their connivence that power was devolved into a foreign prelate's hand 1690 LOCKE *Govt* II VIII (Rldg) 208 War naturally devolves the command into the king's. authority 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 74 The Appeal operates the Effect of a Devolution, because it devolves the cause to a Superiour Judge.

†c To cause to fall or alight (*on* or *upon* an object) *Obs*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 460 The denomination of these criminall Iudges being thus deuolued vpon them, their continued. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* 30 The King envying to see the peoples love devolv'd on another object 1667 — *P L* X 135 Least on my head both sin and punishment. be all Devolv'd. *a* 1682 SIR T BROWNE *Tracts* 172 The last excuse devolveth the error upon Crœsus. 1703 DE FOE *Shortest Way w Dissenters* Misc 429 When our Government shall be devolv'd upon Foreigners

d To cause (a charge, duty, or responsibility) to fall *upon* (any one); *esp* to throw upon or delegate to deputies duties for which the responsibility belongs to the principal. (Now a chief sense)

1633 BP HALL *Hard Texts* 316 All affaires of the King's household shall be devolved upon his fidelity 1641 SMECTYMNUUS *Vind Answ* x. (1653) 42 He gives this charge not to his Chancellor or Commissary, or any other man upon whom hee had devolved his power 1754 HUME *Hist Eng* I XIV 352 He was obliged to devolve on others the weight of government 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist Amer* (1783) I. 183 The Spanish court was extremely willing to devolve the burden of discovery upon its subjects 1818 JAS MILL *Brit India* II. V II. 354 The master becomes too weak to resume the power which he has imprudently devolved 1847 ADDISON *Law of Contracts* I. 1 § 2 (1883) 114 A mere honorary churchwarden who devolves all the duties of this office upon a paid colleague 1880 C H PEARSON in *Victorian Rev* 2 Feb 540 Those who, because they are too busy or too ignorant to discharge the higher duties of self-government, have been glad to devolve them upon their representatives

†4 To throw (a person) *upon* (some resource)

1636 WILSON alias KNOTT *Direction to be observed by N. N* II 17 If the true Church may erre we are still deuolued either vpon the private Spirit or else vpon naturall wit and iudgement *a* 1672 WREN in Gutch *Coll Cur* I 252, I am now devolved upon that unparalleled villainy 1675 BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 166 He then intirely devolves himself on Jesus Christ for it

II. *intrans*

5 To roll or flow down *from* (a source). *arch.*

1630 LORD *Banians* 18 (L) Streams that had in rolling currents, from the tops of the mountains, devolved into the rivers below 1725 POPE *Odyss* IV 34 Two youths whose semblant features prove Their blood devolving from the source of Jove 1771 SMOLLETT *Ode to Leven-Water* 17 Devolving from thy parent lake, A charming maze thy waters make 1783 W F MARTYN *Geog. Mag* II 320 The quantities of snow which devolve from the superior parts of the mountain have sometimes proved fatal to travellers 1847 R CHAMBERS *Traditions Edin* 188 It was a goodly sight to see the long procession devolve from the close

6 *fig* To roll or flow on *to* or *into* (some condition)

1579 FENTON *Guicciard* V (1618) 197 That the matters would with speed diuolue to their perfection *Ibid* (1618) 299 The affaires of the Pisans did daily diuolue into greater straits 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks 1875 IV 300 To raise, betwixt the King and his people, a rational jealousy of Popery and French government, till he should insensibly devolve into them *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Theban Sphinx* Wks X 238 Four separate movements through which this impassioned tale devolves

7 To pass to the next in natural or conventional order. a To pass or fall *to* another, *esp.* through the failure or forfeiture of the earlier holder

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 184 That it should not devolve from himself and his colleague to the court of Rome. 1683 *Brit Spec* 66 Yet does not the Supremacy devolve to the multitude, who never yet had right to Rule, or choose their Rulers 1754 HUME *Hist Eng* III lxi 322 To him the benefit of all forfeiture devolved 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I 22 Being then entirely abandoned by the clergy the study and practice of it [civil law] devolved into the hands of laymen 1786 BURKE *Warren Hastings* Wks (1842) II 145 By the death of Colonel Monson, the whole power of the government of Fort William devolved to the governour and one member of the council

b To pass down, descend, or fall in course of succession *to* (*on*, *upon*) anyone.

1621 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* VI xliv 150 The Empire thus deuolued to Diocletian. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist Philos* (1701) 38/2 He had a Brother, who dying without Issue, his Estate devolved to Pittacus 1689 in Somers *Tracts* II 341 If a King dies, he hath a Successor, and the Right devolves upon him *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog* (1765) 3 This Friendship devolving from the Parents to the Children 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 198 P 13 He died without a will, and the estate devolved to the legal heir 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond* III 25 A considerable estate in the Cape of Good Hope, which had devolved to us through a relation of my wife's mother 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX 175/1 A service of plate bequeathed by a baronet to devolve with his baronetcy

c To fall as a duty or responsibility *on* or *upon* anyone.

1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, V IV 418 After Bourbon's death, the command devolved on Philibert de Chalons 1791 COWPER *Odyss* II 440 To us should double toil ensue, on whom the charge To parcel out his wealth would then devolve 1819 J MARSHALL *Const Opin.* (1839) 208 By the revolution, the duties of government devolved upon the people of New Hampshire 1880 TYNDALL *Glac.* I XVI. 107, I knew that upon him would devolve the chief labour 1884 *Manch Exam* 9 May 5/2 They recognise the obligation which devolves upon them

8. Of persons. a To have recourse *to* (for support), come *upon* as a charge b. To fall or sink gradually, to degenerate. ? *Obs.*

1748 JOHNSON *L P*, *Savage* Wks III 348 His conduct had wearied some, but he might still have devolved to others whom he might have entertained with equal success 1751 — *Rambler* No. 149 P 9 Multitudes are suffered by relations equally near to devolve upon the parish 1830 J. BEE *Ess. on Foote* Foote's Wks p II, A gentleman and scholar devolving into the buffoon .. is an unseemly sight

Hence **Devolving** *vbl sb*

1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* XXVII 427 Tidings of his father's death, and the devolving of his crown and throne on himself

Devolvement (dĭvǫ lvmĕnt) [f DEVOLVE *v* + -MENT] The action of devolving, devolution

1847 in CRAIG 1892 MISS BROUGHTON *Mrs Bligh* XV. 336 Arrangements for the temporary devolvement of her philanthropical labours upon a fellow-worker

Devonian (dĭvō u nĭăn), *a* (*sb*) [f. med L *Devonia*, latinized form of *Devon*, OE. *Defena-*, *Defna-sclr* Devonshire]

1 Of or belonging to Devonshire.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* I. 284 Easely ambling downe through the Deuonian dales 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* II, A younger branch of a good old Devonian family tree 1887 — *Like & Unlike* XI, The hedgerows were budding in the soft Devonian air.

b. as *sb* A native or inhabitant of Devonshire

1882 C. E MATHEWS in *Athenæum* 23 Dec. 848/1 A treasure not only to Devonians, but to book lovers generally.

2 *Geol* Name given to a geological formation or ‘system’ of rocks lying below the Carboniferous and above the Silurian formations, hence, of or pertaining to this formation and the geological period during which it was deposited.

The name was given in reference to the great development of these rocks as a marine formation in Devonshire The rocks called ‘Old Red Sandstone’ in Scotland, West of England, and South Wales, are held to be lacustrine deposits of contemporary age, and included in the Devonian System; and the term is applied all over the world to a system of rocks having the same stratigraphical position, and containing organic remains similar to those of the Devonshire strata.

1837 SEDGWICK & MURCHISON in *Trans Geol Soc* Ser II V 701 We purpose therefore for the future to designate these groups [the Cornish *Killas* and the Devonian slates] collectively by the name *Devonian system*, as involving no hypothesis and being agreeable to analogy 1846 *Expos Outline of Vestiges Nat Hist Creation* 24 The Old Red Sandstone or Devonian System comes next 1871 LYELL *Stud Elem Geol* 421 The name Devonian was given by Sir R Murchison and Professor Sedgwick to marine fossiliferous strata which, in the South of England, occupy a similar position between the overlying coal and the underlying Silurian formation 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* V 84 The Devonian, or, as it may be better called in America, from the vast development of its beds on the south side of Lake Erie, the Erian formation 1885 *Lyell's Stud Elem Geol* 418 The number of American Devonian plants has now been raised to 160 *Ibid.* 419 There were no Reptilia during the Devonian age.

Devonic (dĭvǫ nik), *a. Geol. rare* [f as DEVONIAN + -IC.] = DEVONIAN 2.

1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp* XV 339 The slaty overhanging layers of Devonic limestone

Devonite (de vŏnəit). *Min* [f. *Devon* + -ITE] A synonym of WAVELLITE, from its having been first discovered near Barnstaple in Devonshire.

1826 EMMONS *Min* 214

Devonport: see DAVENPORT

Devonshire, *v* · see DENSHIRE

Devor, obs form of DEVOIR.

†**Devoration.** *Obs.* [a obs F *devoration*, *-acion*, ad L *dēvorātiōn-em* (in Vulgate), n of action from *dēvorāre* to DEVOUR] The action of devouring or consuming

1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb) 94 [Poverty] is the goulfe of devoracion And fountayne of desolacion 1614 T ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 72 The decoration of the body is the deuoration of the Substance

†**Devoratory,** *a Obs rare.* [ad. L *dēvorātōri-us* (Tertull.), f *dēvorātor* DEVOURER. see -ORY] Of devouring or consuming quality.

1647 TRAPP *Comm Matt* VI 13 Deliver us from those devoratory evils 1650 — *Comm Pentat* III. 112 These devoratory evills, as Tertullian calleth them

Devorce, -vors(e, obs ff DIVORCE

Devore, obs. ff. DEVOIR, DEVOUR.

Devoste, Devot, obs. ff DEVOUT.

Devot, obs. var of DIVOT, a sod.

‖ **Dévot, dévote** · see DEVOTE *sb* β.

‖ **Devota.** *Obs* [It and Sp, fem of DEVOTO, q.v] A female devotee, a *dévote*.

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1879) I 134 The church of St Prudentia in which is a well.. visited by many devotas 1685 EVELYN *Mrs Godolphin* 63 This Act of those Devotas

†**Devotary.** *Obs* [ad. med.L *dēvōtārius*, *-āria* (Du Cange), f *dēvōt-* ppl stem: see DEVOTE *v*, and cf VOTARY] A votary, a devotee.

1646 J GREGORY *Notes & Obs* (1650) 50 Diana. to whose shrine there went up a more famous. pilgrimage of devotaries *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent Serm* (1675) 149 Religious honour is done unto them by some superstitious devotaries

Devote (dĭvō u t), *a* and *sb.*[1] *arch* [ad. L *dēvōt-us* devoted, consecrated or dedicated by vow, pa. pple of *dēvovēre* to DEVOTE In Eng it appears partly as a continuation of ME *devot*, *-te*, variant of DEVOUT, OF *devot*, *devote*. As a sb. it was generally superseded 1675-1725 by DEVOTEE, and when retained later is usually identified with mod F *dévote* fem., and applied only to a female devotee, the corresponding F. *dévot* masc, being occasionally used of the male.]

A *ppl. a* = DEVOTED a. with *to*

1596 SHAKS. *Tam Shr* I 1 32 So deuote to Aristotle's Ethickes [*printed* checkes] 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V (1632) 209 The places where Idols have beene worshipped are deuote to vtter destruction 1623 SHERLEY *Trav Persia* 4 The glory of God, to which his excellent religious mind was evermore devote. 1667 MILTON *P. L* III 208 To destruction sacred and devote 1747 COLLINS *Passions* 105 Where is thy native simple heart Devote to Virtue, Fancy, Art? 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 107, I am devote to study

b. without *to*.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy* I 148 We as your perpetual and deuote friends. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* II 750, I will be to you a husband so devote. 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* III i II 1. (1651) 417 He is thy slave, thy vassall, most devote, affectioned, and bound in all duty.

B *adj* = DEVOUT.

[1225-1552 see DEVOUT *a.*] *a* 1625 BOYS *Wks* (1630) 124 By meditation and deuote prayer 1651 *Serm Coron Chas. II*, in *Phenix* I 244 Trajan the Emperor was, I. Devote at home. II Courageous in war. 1839 *New Monthly Mag* LV 550 The deep drawn sigh—the devote interjection.

C. *sb.* A devotee † *a* in form *devote. Obs*

1630 DAVENANT *Just Italian* IV Wks 1872 I 252 Two faces more allied In all devotes of view I have not seen 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* 8 Sectaries, who through a Fanatique zeal were become Devotes to this great Idol 1662 J BARGRAVE *Pope Alex* VII (1867) 71 He is a devote of the house of Austria. 1673 *Lady's Call* I v § 18 Those who from great voluptuaries have turned devotes 1717 LADY M. W MONTAGU *Let. to Ctess Mar* 18 Apr, The difference between an old devote and a young beauty 1720 WOTTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. x 255 He who seeks to do his Own Will, has no Claim to the Peace or Merit of a Devote.

β in mod F. form *dévot*, fem *dévote*

1702 W J. *Brieyn's Voy Levant* xl 156, I saw a great many of those *Devots* pass along the Streets 1746 LADY M W MONTAGU *Let to W Montagu* 24 Nov, I know not how to acknowledge enough my obligations to the countess, and I reckon it a great one from her who is a *dévote*, that she never brought any priest to me. 1779 J ADAMS *Diary* 14 Dec Wks. 1851 III 232 Numbers of *dévots* upon their knees 1808 SCOTT *Lett* 22 Jan (1894) I 92 In her own character as a sort of *dévote* 1866 MRS H WOOD *St Martin's Eve* xxxi (1874) 395 Marin, poor thing, had no hand in it, she is not a *dévote*

† Devote, *sb*[2] *Obs* [f DEVOTE *v*] Act of devoting, devotion.

1659 R. EEDES *Christ's Exalt* Ep Ded, Some manifestation of a reciprocation in this devote

Devote (dĭvōu·t), *v* [f L *dēvōt-*, ppl stem of *dēvovēre* to vow, dedicate by a vow, devote, f DE- I 2 + *vovēre* to vow, dedicate cf. also the L. frequentative *dēvōtāre*, in med L. much used for *dēvovēre*]

1 *trans.* To appropriate by, or as if by, a vow; to set apart or dedicate solemnly or formally, to consecrate (*to*)

1586 A. DAY *Eng Secretary* I. (1625) 16 Yours devoted till death 1599 H. BUTTLS *Dyets drie Dinner* A IV, Love and friendship urgeth mee particularly to devote my selfe unto you 1611 BIBLE *Lev* XXVII 28 No deuoted thing that a man shall deuote vnto the Lord. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 262 A chalice of gold also he devoted. 1732 LAW *Serious C* IV (ed 2) 48 All Christians are by their Baptism devoted to God 1802 LD ELDON in *Vesey's Rep* VII 73 The Will devoting the property to charity was productible. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal* I (1858) 53 Each of the thirty-six chapels was devoted to the worship of a separate sect

2 To give up, addict, apply zealously or exclusively (*to* a pursuit, occupation, etc, or *to* a particular purpose); *esp* refl *to devote oneself.*

1604 SHAKS *Oth.* II III 321 He hath deuoted, and giuen vp himselfe to the Contemplation of her parts and Graces 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit* I, Devote this day to mirth 1798 H SKRINE *Two Tours Wales* 72 Having devoted some days to the objects in the neighbourhood of Swansea, we left that place. 1868 M PATTISON *Academ Org* 3 Had these endowments .. been devoted to national education. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III 672 [He] who devotes himself to some intellectual pursuit 1894 J. T FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd 66 Hill sides now devoted to pasturage

3. To give over or consign to the powers of evil or to destruction, to doom; to invoke or pronounce a curse upon

1647 *Power of Keys* vi 133 The Senate did devote or Anathematize even a whole Country or Region at once *a* 1718 ROWE (J), Let her Devote the hour when such a wretch was born 1776 GIBBON *Decl & F* I IX 181 The hostile army was devoted with dire execrations to the gods of war and of thunder 1821 LOCKHART *Valerius* II IX. 267 May Jove devote me, if I had [etc] 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I XXIII 206 A witches' guild They scatter, devote, and doom!

† b. To invoke or pronounce (a curse). *Obs.*

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVI 1, A hearty curse hath been devoted on the head of that author.

Hence **Devo·ting** *vbl sb.*

1640 O SEDGWICKE *Christ's Counsell* 222 What was our baptisme but a devoting of our selves to be faithfull to Christ? 1677 GILPIN *Demonol* (1867) 434 'Sons of Belial', a name very significant, shewing their devoting of themselves to the devil's service.

† Devoté. *Obs.* [An erroneous form of DEVOTE *sb*[1], or of DEVOTEE, with pseudo-French spelling]

1729 FIELDING *Love Sev. Masques* III vi, We must all be proud of so elegant a devoté! 1824 MISS L M HAWKINS *Mem* I 231 My father was a devoté of Titian.

Devoted (dĭvōu·ted), *ppl. a.* [f. DEVOTE *v.* + -ED[1]]

1. Vowed; appropriated or set apart by a vow or formally; under a vow; dedicated, consecrated.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I II 35 To stop deuoted charitable deeds. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold Age* II Wks 1874 III 27 All deuoted To abandon men, and chuse virginity 1623 COCKERAM, *Deuoted*, vowed 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* II. 113 A Societie of devoted persons, who continued in meditation so many houres a day 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 381 The Ethnick Temples and devoted places at Rome 1829 N. WORCESTER *Atoning Sacr* IV (1830) 16 Laying the hands on the head of the devoted sacrifice

2. Characterized by devotion; zealously attached or addicted to a person or cause, enthusiastically loyal or faithful. (Of persons, their actions, etc.)

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 261 Being a deuoted servant to the Prior, 1606 MARSTON *Parasitaster* III. 1, When you vow a most devoted love to one, you swear not to tender a most devoted love to another 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* I 1, Sir, your very devoted. 1888 BRYCE *Amer Commw* III. xcvi 348 These democratic institutions have cost the life work of thousands of devoted men.

b. with *to*

1600 E BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* Ded A IJ, A Gentleman most sincerely devoted to your Honor 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl Exerc* 13 A Gentleman of this Land wholly devoted to Puritanisme 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom Forest* I, Her heart was devoted to La Motte 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II 115 Devoted as Queensberry had always been to the cause of prerogative

3 Formally or surely consigned to evil or destruction; doomed

1611 BIBLE *Deut* XIII 17 There shall cleave nought of the cursed [*marg* deuoted] thing to thine hand. 1667 MILTON *P L* V 890 These wicked Tents devoted 1700 DRYDEN *Theodore & Hon* 124 He cheered the dogs to follow her who fled, And vowed revenge on her devoted head 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II 543 Round our devoted heads the billows beat. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II VI (ed. 3) 59 He leaves him a devoted victim to Milo 1777 PRIESTLEY *Philos Necess* 183 All your violent declamation falls upon my devoted head *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz* (1869) III I 16 Another storm burst on the devoted land 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F* XIII, Though the heaven should fall on her devoted head

Devo·tedly, *adv* [f prec + -LY[2].] In a devoted manner; zealously, enthusiastically.

1812 SHELLEY in Hogg *Life* (1858) II 137 Believe how devotedly and sincerely I must now remain yours 1820 SOUTHEY *Ode Portrait Bp Heber* 4 For this great end devotedly he went, Forsaking friends and kin 1840 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III VII 109 Mary Duff, one of the Maries to whom Lord Byron was so devotedly attached 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I 47 He is a lover, and very devotedly in love

Devo·tedness. [f as prec. + -NESS] The quality of being devoted or zealously addicted.

1668 H MORE *Div Dial* I XII (1713) 23, I have very much wondred at the devotedness of some Mens Spirits to the pretence of pure Mechanism in the solving of the Phænomena of the Universe *a* 1714 M HENRY in Spurgeon *Treas Dav* Ps XXV 5 To live a life of devotedness to God 1827 HOOD *Nat Tales, Fall of Leaf*, [She] cherished him with all a woman's devotedness 1872 LIDDON *Elem Relig* I. 19 This idea of religion as personal devotedness to God

Devotee (devotī·). [An Eng. formation, from DEVOTE *v* or *a* + -EE, after words like *assignee, refugee*, etc, in which this suffix came historically from Fr *-é* of the pa. pple. *Devotee* may be looked upon as a re-fashioning of the sb. DEVOTE, which was formerly used in the same sense *devote* and *devotee* were used indifferently from *c* 1675 to 1725 (Cf. *assign* and *assignee*) In early instances, writers or printers sometimes made *devotée*, as if a French feminine: cf DEVOTÉ]

1. *gen* A person zealously devoted to a particular party, cause, pursuit, etc.; a votary.

1657–83 EVELYN *Hist. Religion* (1850) I. 22 Our atheistical devotees to Dame Nature 1669 HACKET *Let* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II 553, I was once an unworthy member of your Bodie, and will be euer a most affectionat deuotee vnto it *a* 1670 — *Abp. Williams* II § 212 (1693) 230 A great Devotee to publick and private Prayer. 1676 D'URFEY *Mad Fickle* v. II, Come, my witty Devottees of Venus 1691 WOOD *Ath Oxon* (R) He [Edward Dyer] was esteemed by some a Rosie crucian, and a great devotee to Dr. Job Dee 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log* IV § 6 98 A devotee of Aristotle 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 284 As fanatical a devotee of vegetarianism. 1878 H M STANLEY *Dark Cont* II. XIII 377 He was a devotee to his duty.

2 *spec* One zealously devoted to religion, or to some form of worship or religious observance; one characterized by religious devotion, *esp.* of an extreme or superstitious kind.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* (1879) I 208 As much trudging up and downe of devotees. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E India & P* 220 Those Vessels set out to carry Devotees to Mahomet's Tomb 1712 STEELE *Spect* No 354 P1 You have described most sorts of Women, but I think you have never yet said anything of a *Devotée* A *Devotée* is one of those who disparage Religion by their indiscreet and unseasonable introduction of the Mention of Virtue on all Occasions. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod Rand* XXV (1812) I. 171 A set of devotees in some parts of the East Indies who never taste flesh. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enq* Wks. (1841) 503 He grew older, became from a profligate a devotee 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm* Ser III xvi. 202 The highest form of religion was considered to be that exhibited by the devotee who sat in a tree until the birds had built their nests in his hair.

Hence **Devotee ism,** the principles or practice of a devotee.

1828 J HUNTER in C More *Life Sir T. More* Pref. 56 The spirit of religious devoteeism which appears in his work 1852 STONE *A Ballon's Spirit Manuf* VII 93 Victims of these popular devoteeisms

† Devo·teless, *a. Obs.* [f. DEVOTE *v* (? or *sb*) + -LESS] Without devotion; undevout

1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr Princ* (1659) 169 He shall do God and thee good service in these devote-lesse times 1738 G. SMITH *Curious Relat* II 216 To bend thy knees twice in thy Prayer, with a hundred devoteless wandring Thoughts

Devotely, obs. form of DEVOUTLY.

Devotement (dĭvōu·tment). [f DEVOTE *v.* + -MENT.]

1. The action of devoting, or fact of being devoted; devotion, dedication.

[1604 SHAKS *Oth.* II III 322 He hath deuoted, and giuen vp himselfe to the Contemplation, marke, and deuotement of her parts and Graces. (So Fol 1, Qq. and Fol 2 denotement)] 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Lev XXVII 29 A devotement was more than a simple vow, whereof there might be redemption, but things devoted had no redemption *a* 1678 WOODHEAD *Holy Living* (1688) 217 A devotement and a dedication of themselves to God is then made. 1749 HURD *Notes on Hor Art of Poetry* (T.), Her [Iphigenia's] devotement was the demand of Apollo 1809 SOUTHEY in *Q Rev* I. 223 The self-denial and the self devotement of apostles 1827 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Life* I 272 A moderate devotement of time. 1852 WAYLAND *Mem Judson* (1853) I 129 His own personal devotement to the missionary cause

† **2.** *concr* Something devoted; a votive offering. *Obs rare*

1799 E KING *Munimenta Antiq* I. Pref 19 'Αναθήματα, consecrated devotements inscribed with Greek Letters.

† Devo·teness. *Obs* [f. DEVOTE *a.* + -NESS.] Devoutness, devotedness

1606 G W[OODCOCKE] tr *Hist. Iustine* Gg j a, There are two things which are desired of excellent Princes, Deuotenesse at home, valor in Warre

Devoter (dĭvōu·tər). [f. DEVOTE *v* + -ER[1]]

† **1.** A votary, a devotee (Cf DEVOTRESS.) *Obs. rare*

[1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec* (1632) 4 Where one doth professe himselfe a *Devoto* or peculiar servant of our Lord; whole Townes are the *Devoti* of our Ladie] *Quoted* 1634 by SIR M SANDYS *Ess* 196 Where one doth professe himselfe a Devoter, or peculiar Servant of our Lord, whole Towns are Devoters of our Lady

2. One who devotes.

1828 in WEBSTER, and in later Dicts

Devoterer, corrupted form of *advoterer*, ADULTERER. (Cf. DEVOUTOUR)

1550 BECON *Gov Virtue* Early Wks (1843) 450 The man that breaketh wedlock with another man's wife let him be slain, both the devoterer [ed 1566 advoterer] and the advouteress

† **Devote·sse.** *Obs rare.* [f. DEVOTE *sb*[1] + -ESS· cf. DEVOTA, DÉVOTE] A female devotee

1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr Bps.* VIII 193 Are not Governants, and Devotesses, besides ordinary maids, servants, women? Let themselves be Judges whether a Woman a wife, or a Woman a Governant or a Devotesse, be more properly to be ranged under the name

Devotion (dĭvōu·ʃən), *sb* Also 3–6 -cion, -oun, -un, -cyon, etc, 5–6 -tioun(e, 6 -syon. [a OF. *devocion, -cium, -tium* (12th c. in Littré), mod F. *dévotion* = Pr *devotio*, Cat *devoció*, Sp *devocion*, It. *devozione*, all early ad L *dēvōtiōn-em*, n of action from *dēvovēre* to devote

The order of development of the senses in L. was (1) the action of devoting or consecrating (to good or evil) by vow, (2) the condition of being devoted (to something good), devotedness, loyalty, fealty, allegiance, (3) (in Christian use) devotion to God and his service, piety, religious zeal. Only the Christian use passed from ecclesiastical L into the Romance langs. in the Middle Ages, and appears (with various extensions) in ME from OF After the Renascence, the etymological sense 'action of devoting' appeared in It, Fr, and Eng, at first only in reference to religious matters; in the 16th c. the word was extended to secular persons and things, this is specially noticed as a novelty in French in 1578 by H Estienne (see Hatz.-Darm.) As all the senses are now in Eng, a logical arrangement without regard to history would follow the order, 8 (including 4), 5 (with 6), 1 (with 2, 3), 7.]

I. In religious use, appearing in ME from ecclesiastical L, through OF.

1 The fact or quality of being devoted to religious observances and duties; religious devotedness or earnestness; reverence, devoutness

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 368 Þet oðer þing is þeorte þeauwes, deuocium, reoufulnesse, mercı and oðre swuche uertuz *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10123 *heading* (Gott) Listens now wid gode deuocion. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 3459 When þou says prater or orison With over hitel devocion *a* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) x 40 Þai syng þaire messez with grete deuocioun. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5147 But unto Love I was so thralle So that no devocioun Ne hadde I in the sermoun Of dame Resoun 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 195 The Sepulcher of Mahomet, which the Turkes go to visite wyth great devotion 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* III 1 47 With Deuotions visage, And pious Action, we do sugar o're The deuell himselfe 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig Tithes* IV 171 Ethelwulf took a journey of Devotion to Rome. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 199 The austere devotion which gave to his court the aspect of a monastery. 1854 FABER *Growth in Holiness* XVII (1872) 421 In theology, 'devotion' means a particular propension of the soul to God, whereby it devotes itself to the worship and service of God.

b Constr. *to, toward* a deity, etc.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H Fame* II 158 In somme recompensacion Of labour and devocion That thou hast had To Cupido 1483 CAXTON *G de la Tour* H vj, This good lady had grete deuocion toward this hooly man and prophete 1685 H MORE *Paralip Prophet* 244 Extravagant Devotion towards the Martyrs and their Reliques 1852 ROCK *Ch of Fathers* III. I. 241 Nothing could be warmer than Catholic England's devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary.

† c A feeling of devout reverence or awe *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr R* 286 Amidde þe redunge . þeonne cumeð up a deuocium & tet is wurð monie bonen 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 91 All is still and silent, like the fearfull horror in desert wildernesse and as men come neerer and neerer vnto it, a secret deuotion ariseth in their hearts.

† d A devout impulse or desire. *Obs*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* VII 156 Charlemagne was at Parys, and cam to hym a devocyon for to goo in pilgrymage to saynt James in Gales *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* CXVII 419 A deuosyon toke me to go a pylgremage to the holy sepulture

2. Religious worship or observance; prayer and praise, divine worship. b *spec.* (*R. C Ch*) Worship directed to a special object, e.g the

Sacred Heart, Precious Blood, etc. c. An act of worship; now only in *pl*, worship, 'prayers'. d A form of prayer or worship, intended for private or family use

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc.* 7252 For na devocyone Of prayer, ne almusdede, ne messe, May þam help *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L G W* 1017 *Dido*, Ther Dido was in hire devocyoun *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 137 Her saulter or other bokes of deuocion *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI 127 Quhen sadly that had said thar deuotioune 1493 [See DEVOTIONER] 1548 HALL *Chron* 126 The churches were seldome used for deuocion 1592 SHAKS. *Rom & Jul* IV 1. 41 God sheild I should disturbe Deuotion. 1624 DONNE (*title*) Devotions upon Evangelical Occasions. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* IV 143 At their devotion, they will not tollerate any women 1678 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep Hist. MSS Comm* App V 52 The Queen goeing to Somersett House to her devotions 1710 *Lond Gaz* No 4671/1 To assist at an established Devotion. 1711 STEELE *Spect* No. 79 ₱ 8 If they read over so many Prayers in six or seven Books of Devotion. 1763 J BROWN *Poetry & Mus* XII 211 Church Music in Italy is considered more as a Matter of Amusement than Devotion. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It. Jrnls* (1872) I 8 We saw several persons kneeling at their devotions 1867 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) I VI. 456 He sent him a splendid book of devotions 1876 J. P NORRIS *Rudim Theol* I IV. 70 Devotion, by which we mean the soul's communion with God 1879 E WATERTON *Pietas Mariana Brit* II 156 The Bead-Psalter was the popular devotion to our Ladye 1885 *Cath Dict.* 393/1 The special and formal devotion to the Heart of Jesus owes its origin to a French Visitation nun

†d An object of religious worship *Obs*

(But this sense is not very certain, the meaning of the quots being in every case doubtful)

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 277 Dametas began to speake his loud voice, to looke big, to march vp and downe swearing by no meane deuotions, that the walles should not keepe the coward from him 1611 BIBLE *Acts* XVII 21 As I passed by and beheld your deuotions [*margin* Or, gods that you worship, Gr *σεβάσματα*, *Vulg* simulachra, WYCLIF symulacris, maumetis, *Rhem* Idols] *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Double Marriage* IV IV, Churches and altars, priests, and all devotions, Tumbled together into one rude chaos

†3. An offering made as an act of worship, an oblation; a gift given in charity, alms. *Obs.*

[*c* 1400 *Beryn* 134 To make hir offrings Riȝte as hir devocioune was of sylvir broch and ryngis] 1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph* II (1877) 325 To contribute towardes a sacrifice other folkes geuing their deuocion towardes it 1552 *Bk Com Prayer* Communion, Then shal the Churche wardens .. gather the deuocion of the people. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ Conv* I (1586) 43 There commeth on a time .. to crave his devotion, a poore old man 1626 L OWEN *Running Reg* 68 In the lid there is a hole, for people to put their Deuotion in. 1662 *Bk Com Prayer* Communion, The alms for the poor, and other devotions of the people

4 The action of devoting or setting apart to a sacred use or purpose; solemn dedication, consecration

[A Renascence sense, but connecting itself with the earlier religious uses]

1502 *Old Crysten Men* (W de W 1506) V. vi 408 Deuocyon is as moche to say as dedycacyon, or to be ordeyned to serue god and hym prayse 1657–61 HEYLIN *Hist Ref* II 55 He built two Altars, the one by the Lord's appointment, the other .. of his own devotion 1879 LOFTIE *Ride in Egypt* 145 Sometimes the inscription records the devotion of some town or place to a divinity

II In non-religious use, introduced in 16th c from ancient L through It and Fr.

5 The quality of being devoted to a person, cause, pursuit, etc, with an attachment akin to religious devotion, earnest addiction or application; enthusiastic attachment or loyalty.

a 1530 WOLSEY in Foxe *A & M* (1583) 990/2 For the singular deuotion, whych you beare towardes the kynge and hys affaires 1577 HARRISON *England* II V (1877) I 117 But vnto this also I haue no great deuotion 1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, I 1. 31 In the deuotion of a subiects loue 1604 — *Oth.* V 1. 8, I haue no great deuotion to the deed. 1607 — *Cor* II II 21 Hee seekes their hate with greater deuotion, then they can render it him 1726 LEONI tr *Alberti's Archit*, *Life* 5 Lewis .. had a very great devotion for the Annuntiata of Florence [a church]. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas I*, III VI 100 This fervid devotion to art in Charles 1865 MISS BRADDON *Only a Clod* I 9 To attach themselves with slavish devotion to some brutal master

†6. Devoted or attached service; command, disposal. *To be at the devotion of, at* a person's *devotion*, etc. [F *être à la dévotion de quelqu'un*, 16th c in Littré], to be entirely devoted to him or her *Obs.*

1558 in Strype *Ann Ref* I II App IV 5 Men known to be sure at the queen's devotion 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 1300 Considering the multitude of them which is come to his majesties devotion 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XIX. (1887) 80 When they had their whirling gigges under the devotion of their scourges 1600 E BLOUNT tr *Conestaggio* 92 He drew all he coulde to the Catholique Kings devotion 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 94 Shipping is readie now, and at your deuotion 1635 R BOLTON *Comf Afft. Consc.* 1 139 He stood now before them in bonds, at their mercy and devotion as they say. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No 68 ₱ 5 A little of which [wax] he puts upon his Fore-finger, and that holds the Die in the Box at his Devotion 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist Scotl* I I 64 The eight ecclesiastics . were entirely at the king's devotion 1794 BURKE *Pref to Brissot's Address* Wks VII 315 The *sans culottes*, or rabble were wholly at the devotion of those incendiaries, and received their daily pay 1839 *Times* 13 May in *Spirit Metrop Conserv Press* (1840) I 337 Such channels as were at the devotion of the minister

†b quasi-*concr. Obs*

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 215 Such as were of the devotion of the Earle

†7 That to which a person's action, or a thing, is devoted, object, purpose, intent *Obs*

1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, IV 1 9 Whither away? *Anne* No farther then the Tower, and as I guesse, Vpon the like deuotion as your selues 1646 J GREGORY *Notes & Obs* (1650) 27 The devotion of the Reverse [of the Coyne] is to celebrate the victory of Augustus over all Ægypt.

8 The action of devoting or applying to a particular use or purpose.

1861 M. PATTISON *Ess* (1889) I. 31 The devotion of a few pages to it. 1885 *Pall Mall G* 19 Mar 5/1 The devotion of half a million to the carrying out of railway construction

†**Devotionair** *Obs rare* A variant of DEVOTIONARY with Fr ending *-aire*.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* II 195 Chief Justice Hales, a profound common lawyer, and both devotionair and moralist

Devotional (dĭvō͟u ʃənăl), *a* (and *sb*) [f DEVOTION *sb.* + -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by, religious devotion, or the exercise of worship (see DEVOTION 1, 2)

1648 *Eikon Bas* 117 Apt for that Devotional compliance and juncture of hearts, which I desire to bear in those holy Offices 1664 H MORE *Myst Iniq* 257 That high act of Religion and devotional Love which is due to him 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst* 364 There is another Devotional Passage, cited out of Euripides, which contems a clear acknowledgment of One Self existent Being 1769 J GILLIES (*title*) Devotional Exercises on the New Testament. 1841 W SPALDING *Italy & It Isl* II 247 The devotional spirit of the older masters. 1859 (*title*) Devotional Helps for the Seasons of the Christian Year. 1860 FROUDE *Hist Eng* VI. 244 Contrasting the vexations of the world with the charms of devotional retirement

2. Belonging to, or arising from, devotion or enthusiastic attachment to a person, etc. *rare*

1677 GILPIN *Demonol* (1867) 168 Men are apt to subscribe to anything he shall say, from a blind devotional admiration of the parts wherewith he is endowed

†B *sb.* A devotional composition; a form of prayer or worship. *Obs rare.*

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Church* 87 In their disputings against the Devotionals of the Church of England.

Hence **Devotionalism**, devotional character; **Devotionalist**, one given to (religious) devotion, a devotee, **Devotionality**, **Devotionalness**, the quality of being devotional.

1673 H MORE *App. Antid* 25 This Image was the Object of the kissing, with all the exteriour devotionalness used therein 1736 H COVENTRY *Phil to Hyd* Conv I (T.) The complete image of a French devotionalist. 1829 *Blackw Mag* XXV. 600 Lord Pitsligo was of the first class of devotionalists *c* 1849 CLOUGH *Poems & Prose Rem* (1869) I 299 To believe that religion is, or in any way requires, devotionality, is, if not the most noxious, at least the most obstinate form of irreligion 1850 ROBERTSON *Life & Lett* I 327, I should not say that devotionality was the characteristic of Channing's mind. 1859 *Sat Rev* VII 31/2 Mr. Gladstone's particular variety of sentimental devotionalism. 1883 J HATTON in *Harper's Mag* Nov 833/1 To take in the eclecticism of Greek art, the devotionalism of the Mediæval

Devotionally (dĭvō͟u ʃənăli), *adv.* [f. DEVOTIONAL *a.* + -LY 2] In a devotional manner; in the way of (religious) devotion

1668 H MORE *Div Dial* II xiv (1713) 131 By studiously and devotionally quitting his own animal desire thro' an intire purification of his Spirit 1694 KETTLEWELL *Comp Persecuted* 135 Read, not only for Instruction, but Devotionally, as Hymns to God. 1891 T MOZLEY *The Son* XXXII. 206 If people would, read portions of Scripture carefully, thoughtfully, and devotionally, every day of the year

†**Devotionary**, *a.* and *sb Obs* [f. DEVOTION *sb* + -ARY 1.]

A *adj* Pertaining to (religious) devotion, devotional.

1632 J BURGES *Answ Rejoined* App 108 Such private deuotionary prayers 1715 M DAVIES *Athen Brit* I 219 The first Popish Confessor that liv'd in Private Families, and regulated their Devotionary Conduct 1808 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr Spain* I 264 This was a fashionable devotionary receipt.

B. *sb.* A person characterized by religious devotion, = DEVOTEE 2

1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm* 116 [They] haue rifled Academies, and disbanded Convents of Devotionaries *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp Williams* II (1692) 51 A crew of bawds and gamesters might have set up a standing with less prejudice than these devotionaries

b *gen* One devoted or addicted to something; = DEVOTEE 1.

1671 *True Nonconf* 26 The great Devotionaries of ease

Devotionate, *a rare* [f. DEVOTION, after *affectionate, compassionate*, etc see -ATE 4.] Full of devotion, devout.

1864 SIR J K JAMES *Tasso* (1865) II XIII lxx, To God raised up devotionate appeal.

Devotioner. *rare* [f. DEVOTION + -ER 2 cf. *missioner*] A member of a guild of devotion; a devotionary.

1883 *Ch Times* 21 Sept 655/4 The wives of the devotioners [Brethren of 'the devocyon of the Masse of Ihu', at Reading, 1493] were honoured with the highest seats or pews next to the mayor's wife's seat.

Devotionist. [f DEVOTION + -IST] One who formally professes or practises devotion

a 1656 BP HALL *Soliloq* 73 (T.) There are certain zealous devotionists, which abhor all set forms and fixed hours of invocation 1676 R DIXON *Two Test* To Rdr 12 Whining Devotionists, floating in their blind and zealous Formalities 1755 T AMORY *Mem.* (1769) II. 193 Those doating devotionists of Christendom.

Devotionize, *v nonce-wd.* [See -IZE] *trans* To convert to devotional use.

1894 *Scott Leader* 1 Mar 3 Another great fault is the author's tendency to devotionize everything

†**Devotious**, *a Obs. rare* [a. F. *dévotieux*, in 15th c. *devocieus, -cux*, f *dévotion* · see -OUS] Full of devotion, devoted. Hence †**Devotiously** *adv.*, †**Devotiousness**.

1583 in Sir J Melvil *Mem* (1735) 303 By secret and mutual Conference of devotious and discreet Instruments 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 124 Our affectionate services .. shall euer .. bee most deuotiously obseruing to your commands *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Wks* I 234 (R.) By which 'tis clear what notion they had of *εθελοθρησκεια*, to wit, that of devotiousness, piety

†**Devotist**. *Obs* [f DEVOTE *a.* + -IST: cf *devotee*] A devotee

1641 J JOHNSON *Acad Love* 85 All such Devotists we enlist in the Hall of Musicke. 1675 OGILBY *Brit* 52 Shaftsbury. here King Edward 2d. was Interr'd .. his Shrine afterwards was so visited by Devotists that the Town for a time bore his Name.

†**Devotive**, *a* and *sb Obs rare* [f. L *dēvōt-* ppl stem see DEVOTE *v* and -IVE]

A. *adj* Characterized by devotion; ready to devote (himself)

1608 W WILKES *2nd Memento Mag* 9 A King so respective of publike good, and deuotiue to the seruice of God

B *sb.* A person who devotes himself, a DEVOTEE

1608 W WILKES *2nd Memento Mag* 11 The holy consort of Gods deuotiues.

†**Devoto** (dĭvō͟u tō), *sb Obs* Pl. **-oes, -o's, -os**; also (as in It) **-i** [a It or Sp. *devoto*, devoted, devout·—L. *dēvōtus*, cogn with OF *devot*, F *dévot*, and thus with DEVOUT and DEVOTE *a.* and *sb.* The corresp. feminine is DEVOTA]

A person zealously devoted to religion or religious observances, or to the service of a cause, person, etc; a devotee.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec* (1605) A IV, Where one professeth himself a *devoto* or peculiar servant to [*ed* 1632, of] our Lord, whole towns sometimes . are the *Devoti* of our Ladie 1655 GURNALL *Chr in Arm* XV (1669) 163/1 As doubtfully as the Devil did [speak] in his Oracles to his Devoto's 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* I III 138 Such Devotoes to the heavenly bodies as look upon all other stars as petty deities, but the Sun as the supreme Deity *a* 1694 J SCOTT *Wks* (1718) II 375 The Devotos of all religions 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II II, Which gave rise to two great parties among the wives—the Devotoes. and the Hitts

†**Devotor**. [Cf. DEVOTER] = prec (for which it may be a misprint)

1648 JOS BEAUMONT *Psyche* IX. 123 This done His sacred Hand He lifted up, And round about on his Devotor's dealt His bounteous blessing [Quoted by R as *devoto's*]

†**Devotory**, *a Obs rare.* [ad. L. type **dēvōtōrī-us*, f. *dēvōtor* he who devotes: see DEVOTE *v* and -ORY.] Having the function of devoting · see DEVOTE *v* 3.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 279 Thereupon the Chaldæans set up an imprecatory and devotory libell

Devotour, corrupt f. ADULTER. see DEVOUTOUR.

†**Devotress**. *Obs* [f. DEVOTER. see -ESS] A female devotee; a votaress.

1624 *Gag for Pope* 68 Nuns and other deuotresses 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 20 Aristotle mentions Daphne a certain Devotresse of Apollo 1689 J CARLISLE *Fortune Hunters* 35 Cruel Devotress, will you rob the World Of the but one sweet Angel they have left To add to those vast Millions are above?

†**Devouation**. *Obs.* In 5 **-acioun** [app. f. F. *dévouer* to devote by a vow: see -ATION.] The act of vowing, a vow

1428 *E. E Wills* (1882) 81 Y woll thet myne Executours parfourne forth my deuouacioums forth as I was wonte

†**Devouement**. *Obs* [a. F. *dévouement* (15–16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *dévouer*: see DEVOW] The act of devoting, devotion

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt Brit* IX XII 108 The worthy devouement of some Calisian Townesmen to that certaine perill.

Devour (dĭvau͟ər), *v.* Also 4–6 **devoure**, 5 **-vowre, -vowryn, -vour, -wore**, 6 **devore, -vower, -vour(e** [a. OF *devorer* (stressed stem *devur-, devour-*) = Pr and Sp *devorar*, It *devorare*, ad. L. *dēvorāre* to swallow down, f. DE I 1 + *vorāre* to swallow, gulp] (Formerly often with *up*)

I. properly

1 To swallow or eat up voraciously, as a beast of prey; to make a prey of, to prey upon.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 29 He soffreth noȝt to be to-trede, And of bestes devoured *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) XIII 55 Of Babiloyne sall a nedder comme, þat sall deuoure all þe weild *c* 1430 LYDG *Chychev & Byc* in Dodsley *O Pl* XII 334 Wherfor Bycorn this cruel beste will us devouren at the lest 1494 FABYAN *Chron* VII 12 He was of wylde bestes or Woluys slayne or deuouryd 1559 *Mirr. Mag*, *Jack Cade* XXI, Set aloft for vermine to deuower. 1588 A KING tr. *Canisius' Catech* Prayers 36 The dragon with his mouthe oppin reddy to deuoire ws 1650 TRAPP *Comm Pentat* I. 70 Like enough to devour up both men and beasts. 1722 SEWEL *Hist Quakers* (1795) I II 120 Turned as a wolf to

devour the lambs 1869 TENNYSON *Coming of Arthur* 27 And ever and anon the wolf would steal The children and devour.

absol 1610 SHAKS *Temp* III iii 84 Brauely the figure of this Harpie hast thou Perform'd (my Ariell), a grace it had, deuouring.

2 Of human beings: **a** To eat greedily, eat up, consume or make away with, as food **b** *spec.* To eat like a beast, to eat ravenously or barbarously.

a 1382 WYCLIF *Rev* x. 9 He seide to me, Take the book, and deuoure it. 1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng* CCXXXIX 265 Than they wente vnto the dukes place of lancastre that was callyd the sauoy, and ther they deuoured and destroyed al the goodes. 1586 B. YOUNG tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv* IV 187 On Shroftuesdaie night I deuoured so much, that ye next daie I had no stomacke to eate anie thing at all. 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Manch Strike* x 110 To devour their meals hastily, as if their time were not their own 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed 4) 240 *We* never eat more than enough. *We* never devour lobsters, or oysters, or salmon

b 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1621) 442 A great feeder, so that he seemed rather to devour his meat than to eat it 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* XXXI 16 Eate as it becommeth a man and deuoure not, lest thou be hated 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II ii 28 The poor creatures rather devoured than ate it

II *transf* With *consume* as the main notion

3 Of a person or personal agent: To consume destructively, recklessly, or wantonly; to make away with, waste, destroy (substance, property, or *fig* its owners) *Obs* exc in bibl language.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant 511 Him þat deuours þe pore in hidil 1382 WYCLIF *Ps* XXXIV 25 Ne sei thei, wee shal devoureu hym 1382 — *Luke* XV 30 This thi sone, which deuoured his substaunce with hoores. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 66 He wolde his joly blood honoure, Though that he schulde holy chirche deuoure 1393 LANGL. *P Pl C* XVII 280 Lightliche þat þei leue loseles hit deuouren. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* III (1885) 115 The reaume of Englonde .wolde be than a pray to all oþer nacions þat wolde conqwer, robbe, and deuour it 1655 STANLEY *Hist Philos.* I (1701) 23/1 If any one maintain not his Parents, let him be infamous, as likewise he that devours his patrimony 1657 J. SMITH *Myst Rhet* 19 So we say of some Guardians, They have devoured the Orphans, intimating the Orphans' patrimony.

b. with the sense *swallow up* more or less present; cf. 5.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* XII. 40 Scribis whiche deuouren the housis of widewis. 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 140 Ve..vape and deuour the almes and sustenaunce of the poore seruauntes of god 1602 MARSTON *Ant & Mel* I. Wks 1856 I. 11 She Inticeth princes to devour heaven, Swallow omnipotence, out-state dread fate 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* III. 6 Thou, Varlet, dost thy Master's gains devour 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump* (1876) 144 Wherever Religion has been the mother of wealth the daughter has invariably devoured the parent.

†**c.** To make a prey of, treat with rapine. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 515/1 He hath devoured twenty maydens and wyves agaynst their wylles in his dayes *c* 1540 in KNOX *Hist Ref* Wks 1846 I. 73 Seikand Christes peple to devoir. 1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict*, *Yssso morwyn*, devoure a mayden

†**d.** To despoil (a person) *of* (substance) by consuming it *Obs.* *rare*—1.

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl* iv (1874) 17 Let them make good defence, that their poore neyhbors. be not deuouryd of their corne and grasse

4. Of inanimate agencies: To consume, destroy Said esp of fire, sword, pestilence, or other agencies which claim numerous victims.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel & Arc* 14 This old story That eild hath nigh devoured oute of my memory 1382 WYCLIF *Joel* i. 3 Before the face of hym fijr deuourynge, and after hym brenyng flawme. 1393 GOWER *Conf* I. 339 So that no life shall be socoured, But with the dedely swerd devoured. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 46 Etyn away, dayly deuouryd and consumyd by commyn syknes and dysease 1579 GOSSON *Sch Abuse* (Arb.) 39 Stir Iupiter to anger to send vs a Stroke that shal deuoure vs. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 266 The Earth did not bring forth its Fruits but devoured very many people by famine. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 210 But the Monument is not now to be seen, for Time has devoured it. 1667 MILTON *P L* XII 183 Haile mixt with fire must rend th' Egyptian Skie And wheel on th' Earth, devouring where it rouls *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet Wks 1721 III 300 Their Beings no Corruption can devour, Annihilable by sole boundless Power 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid in Georgia* 69 The flames devouring the light growth 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist* I. iv. 61 Whom the sword spared famine and pestilence devoured

III. With *swallow* as the main notion.

5 Of water, the earth, etc. To swallow up, engulf

1555 EDEN *Decades* 92 He had seene many Culchas deuoured of whirlepoles. 1590 SHAKS *Mids N* I. i. 148 The iawes of darknesse do deuoure it vp 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev* IV iv Wks. 1856 I 128 The very ouze, The quicksand that devours all miserie 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* II. IV i § 4. 135 Those that tooke the Sea, were therein deuoured ere they recouered them 1783 CRABBE *Village* I. Wks 1834 II 79 The ocean roar Whose greedy waves devour the lessening shore

6 Of persons: **a.** To take in greedily and with eagerness the sense of (a book, discourse, or the like).

1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ Conv* II (1586) 63 They have devoured all sortes of bookes 1604 SHAKS *Oth.* I iii 150 She'll'd come againe, and with a greedie eare Deuoure vp my discourse 1647 TRAPP *Comm Epistles* 530 Ministers must so devour and digest the holy Scriptures, that [etc.] 1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's-Inn Journ* No 40 P 2 Miss Vainlove devoured up these Expressions of Admiration with a greedy Ear. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D* Introd., He devoured the story of the work with which he was engaged 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. i. 15 Devouring some favourite author. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt Locke* I (1876) 11 Missionary tracts how I devoured them 1878 R. H. HUTTON *Scott* II. 19 He learned Spanish and devoured Cervantes.

b To take in eagerly with the eyes, to look upon with avidity

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* III. II. III. (1676) 312/1 Drink to him with her eyes, nay drink him up, devour him, swallow him as Martial's Mammuria is remembered to have done 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg* II 645 Early Visitants, With eager Eyes devouring The breathing Figures of Corinthian Brass 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II 381 With an unguarded look she now devour'd My nearer face 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* II III 57 His eyes devoured her loveliness 1891 I. ZANGWILL *Bachelors Club* 186 The Doctor devoured her with his eyes.

c To absorb greedily or selfishly

1647–8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist Fr* (1678) II. The House of Guise in a manner devoured all the Chief Employments of the State

d. To swallow or suppress within one's own breast (chagrin, grief, etc.)

1650 TRAPP *Comm Pentat* I. 267 To persevere in prayer, and to devour all discouragements 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XXXVIII, Catherine Seyton devoured in secret her own grief 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 182 Devouring his chagrin as he best could

7. Of things: **a** To occupy (a person) so as to engross the attention; to absorb

(Sometimes including the notion of consuming (4) or of swallowing up (5).)

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XIV. 81 Devorit with dreme, devysing in my slummer 1608 SHAKS *Per* IV. iv. 25 Pericles, in sorrow all devour'd, With sighs shot through, and biggest tears o'ershower'd, Leaves Tharsus and again embarks 1715–20 POPE *Ep Addison* 41 Poor Vadius, long with learned spleen devour'd, Can taste no pleasure since his Shield was scour'd 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Sal Ch* XXI 25 She walked home with Beecher, devoured by feverish hopes and fears 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit* II (1875) 79 Not to hold ideas of this kind a little more easily, to be so devoured by them, to suffer them to become crotchets

b To absorb so as to do away with.

1625 E. TILMAN in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser. II. III. 244 The joy of the people devoured their mourning 1875 HILTON *Ess., Pract. Wisd* 5 The large hands and feet of a dwarf seem to have devoured his stature.

8 Phrases. †**a.** *To devour difficulties* [F. *dévorer les difficultés*]: to tackle and overcome difficulties with spirit *Obs.* **b.** *To devour the way, course*, etc. [F. *dévorer l'espace*]; to get over the ground with great rapidity

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 47 He seem'd in running, to deuoure the way, Staying no longer question 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 128 She will hold close to her own tacklings and devour a great deale of difficulty. 1648 SANDERSON *Serm Ad Aulam* XVI. § 25 (1674) 230 He that setteth forth for the goal, if he will obtain, must resolve to devour all difficulties, and to run it out. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 190 Wat Tyler was woundly angry with Sir John Newton, Knight for devouring his distance, and not making his approaches mannerly enough unto him. 1725 POPE *Odyss* VIII. 102 None swifter in the race devour the way 1772 PIGOTT tr. *Fitzstephen's Descr. London* 38 The signal once given, they [the horses] strike, devour the course [*cursum rapiunt*], hurrying along with unremitting velocity 1883 HOLMES *Loving & Serving* II. XIII. 271 The strong black horse was very fresh, and devoured the road before him.

Devourable, *a.* [f. DEVOUR *v.* + -ABLE: cf. 16th c. F. *devorable, devourable*, L *dēvorābilis.*] Capable of being devoured; consumable.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* II. 116 (L.) A clear and undebauch'd appetite renders every thing sweet and delightful to a sound body, and devourable 1615 HIERON *Wks.* I. 602 Fier burnes vp. such as is deuourable by it 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 2 Any papers or other goods devourable by them are put up in chests of this wood 1826 *Blackw. Mag* XIX. 335 The editors seized on the devourable parts, and gave both islands a feast

Devourer (dĭvau·rəɹ). Also 5 -our, -ar [ME *devourour*, a. AF *devorour* = OF. *devoreor, devoreeur* (12th c. in Godef.) = *dēvorātōr-em*, agent-n. from *dēvorāre* to DEVOUR.]

1. One who devours, one who eats greedily or voraciously.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt* XI. 19 A man deuourer, or glotoun. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. LXI. (1495) 822 The lyon is a deuourer of meete wythout chewynge 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 371 Devourours of vetaile 1555 EDEN *Decades* 48 Men which are deuourers of mans flesshe. 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort* (1729) 209 Earwigs are cursed Devourers 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I. 219 They move slowly, but reluctantly, towards the yawning jaws of their devourers 1884 G. F. BRAITHWAITE *Salmonidæ of Westmorland* VI. 26 It is a devourer of the spawn of salmon.

2 *transf* and *fig* One who or that which consumes, destroys, swallows up, or absorbs.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W* 1369 *Hypsip*, Duk Iason Thou sly [*v. r.* sleer] deuourere Of tendere wemen *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 492 Thou renygat deuorar off thi blud. 1580 BARET *Alv* D 624 An vnsatiable reader, a deuourer of bookes. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud Fr Acad* I. 622 Achilles offering great injuries to Agamemnon .called him Devourer of the people 1659 *Gentl Calling* (1696) 82 Gaming, like a Quick Sand, swallows up a Man in a moment Hawks, and Hounds and Horses, &c are somewhat slower devourers 1698 WANLEY *Wond Lit World* III. XLIV. § 30. 228/1 The Eye that is the devourer of such beautiful Objects. 1890 *Spectator* 7 June 799 The shallowest novel devourer will find in it excitement enough

†**Devou'ress.** *Obs* [short for *devoureresse*, a. OF. *devoureresse, -voreresse*, fem. of *devoureur, devoreor* DEVOURER.] A female devourer

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* XXXVI. 13 Thou art a deuouresse of men 1598 YONG *Diana* 428 The fierce deuouresse of my life approoued As fell in hast, as she is faire in face 1611 FLORIO, *Divoratrice*, a deuouresse

Devou'ring, *vbl sb* [f. DEVOUR *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DEVOUR.

1382 WYCLIF *Tobit* XII. 3 Me myself fro the deuouring of the fish he delyuerede 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. XXVI. (1495) 457 They byte other with vnreasonable swalowynge and deuouringe 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 187 b, Many times, they [bees] die of a disease that they call the great deuouring 1659 *Gentl Calling* (1696) 70 The more ravenous devourings of the Vulture

Devouring, *ppl a* [f. DEVOUR *v.* + -ING 2.] That devours, in various senses of the word.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa* XXIX. 6 Giet vois of whirlewind, and of tempest, and of flaume of fijr deuouringe [1388 fier deuowringe] 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. VII. 48 His biting Sword, and his devouring Speare 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 140 Where the two famous Rivers Tygris and Euphrates.. become one with the same devouring Gulph 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy* (1769) 63 For fear some devouring Creature should come and seize me 1751 JORTIN *Serm* (1771) VII. 21 Avoid the devouring deep 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* I. XIV. Devouring flames have swallow'd all 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VIII. VIX, Ye are the spoil Which Time thus marks for the devouring tomb

Hence **Devou ringly** *adv.*; **Devou ringness.**

1552 HULOET, Deuouringlye, *voracister* 1600 F. WALKER *Sp Mandeville* 23 a, It was a thing of admiration, to see how deuouringly he eat and drank 1611 FLORIO, *Divorantemente* greedinesse 1837 CAMPBELL in *Life & Lett.* (1849) III. 3 My Mauritanian beauties are devouringly fond of puppies They gobble them up by litters in their consciousness 1887 MRS. C. PRAED *Bond of Wedlock* I. VII. 184 His eyes fixed devouringly upon her

Devourment (dĭvau·əment) [f. DEVOUR *v.* + -MENT.] The action of devouring or consuming

1828 *Blackw. Mag* XXIII. 601 His faculties of devourment were next to boundless 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 77 Supper announced to be ready for their devourment 1891 *Ann* 3 June 233/2 We approached the devourment of this book with the keenest relish.

Devout (dĭvau·t), *a* and *sb* Forms *α* 3–5 (6 *Sc.*) devot, 3–7 (9 *arch.*) devote, (4 devoste), 6 *Sc* devoit, divoit, divot. *β* 3– devout, 4–5 devowt(e, 4–6 devoute [ME *devot, devout*, a. OF. *devot, devote* (12th c. in Littré), = Pr *devot*, Sp *devoto*, It *divoto*, ad. L. *dēvōt-us* devoted, given up by vow, pa. pple. of *dēvovēre* to DEVOTE The close OF. *ō* became the vowel *ou* (*ū*) in ME., whence the modern diphthong *ou*; but a form in *ō*, Sc *oi*, was also in use: see DEVOTE *a.*]

1 Devoted to divine worship or service; solemn and reverential in religious exercises; pious, religious.

α *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 376 Þuruh aromar, þet beoð swote, is understonden swotnesse of deuot heorte *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit P.* A 406 Be dep deuote in hol mekenesse *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) VIII. 30 Þai er deuote men and ledez pure lyf 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* II. 567 Diuoit he wes with mony almous deid 1549 *Compl Scot.* (1872) 4 The deuot Kyng, Numa pompilius. 1651 [see DEVOTE *a.*]

β. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 369 In chyrche he was deuout ynou 1382 WYCLIF *Ex* XXXV. 29 Alle men and wymmen with a deuowt mynde offerden ȝiftis *c* 1440 *Pynson Parv* 120 Devowte, *devotus* *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 7 A shorte oryson, saide with good devoute herte *c* 1512 *1st Eng Bk. Amer* (Arb.) Introd. 31/2 These people be very deuoute 1530 PALSGR. 310/1 Devoute, holy disposed to praye, *deuot* 1636 SIR H. BLOUNT *Voy Levant* (1637) 87 All the devouter sort (which are not many) goe to Church, and say their prayers 1732 LAW *Serious C.* I. (ed 2) 1 He is the devout Man who lives no longer to his own will but to the sole will of God 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess Crit* IX. (1875) 398 The devoutest of your fellow Christians 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud* IV. II. 185 Keble was a representative of the devout mind of England.

†**b** *gen.* Devoted, religiously or reverently attached (*to* a person or cause). *Obs*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel Wks* I. 113 God wolle have oure herte devoute to him wiþouten ende *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6953 To saint cuthbert he was deuoute. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Comm* 201 Isaac was devout to God 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 205 Sir Thomas Wentworth became the most devout friend of the Church

2. Of actions and things: Showing or expressing devotion; reverential, religious, devotional.

α *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter*, Cant. 502 Þe deuot ȝernynges of his halighis. *c* 1500 *Blowbol's Test* in Halliwell *Nugæ Poet.* 3 He wold syng Foure devoite masses at my birynge. *a* 1542 BARNES *Wks* 318 (R.), To help mee wyth his deuote prayer 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech* (1884) 8 Faithful and devoit prayar 1625– [see DEVOTE *a.*]

β *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr* 24 Deuoute prayers, feruent desires, and gostely meditacions 1526 (*title*), The Pylgrymage of Perfeccyon, a devoute Treatyse in Englysshe 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1621) 78 The devout warre, taken in hand for the reliefe of the poore Christians in Syria 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 863 With uplifted hands, and eyes devout 1763 JOHN BROWN *Poetry & Mus* XII. 214 Our parochial Music. is solemn and devout 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist Ind* II. 347 In his writings, he affects the devout style usual to all Mussulmans.

3 Earnest, sincere, hearty.

1828 WEBSTER *s. v.*, You have my devout wishes for your safety 1880 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Rebel of Family* I. v, The sanctity of caste, in which she was so devout a believer.

B. as *sb* †1. A devotee *Obs*

[*c*1440 *Gesta Rom* xcii 419 (Add MS) This knyght had a good woman to wife, and a deuoute to oure ladie] 1616 R Sheldon *Miracles Antichrist* 247 (T) Not . the ordinary followers of Antichrist, but his special devouts 1675 tr *Machiavelli's Prince* xv (Rtldg 1883) 98 One a devout, another an atheist

2 That which is devout; the devotional part.

1649 Milton *Eikon.* 1 (1851) 344 This is the substance of his first Section, till we come to the devout of it, model'd into the form of a privat Psalter

†**Devou·t,** *v.*[1] *Obs* Variant of Devote *v.*

1605 Stow *Chron.* an 1603 (R) Hee shewed himselfe a well deuouted Christian 1639 Drumm of Hawth *Libraries* Wks (1711) 223 How much is Florence adebted to Bessarion who at his death devouted to it a library. 1651 tr *Bacon's Life & Death* 15 A Man peaceable, Contemplative and much devouted to Religion

‖**Devou·tement,** *adv Obs rare* [a. OF *devotement* (in AF *devou-*)] Devoutly

*a*1400 *Octouian* 63 The holy pope Seynt Clement prayede God deuoutement That [etc]

†**Devou·tful,** *a Obs.* [irreg f. Devout *a.* + -ful · (a suffix properly added to a sb.).] Full of devoutness; devout, pious.

1597 Daniel *Civ Wars* I. xiv, Richard who all his fathers mighty treasure spent, In that devoutfull Action of the East 1598 Tofte *Alba* (1880) 28 As painfull Pilgrim in deuoutfull wise 1604 Marston & Webster *Malcontent* I 1, To make her his by most devoutful rites

†**Devou·tless,** *a Obs. rare*—°. [irreg f. as prec. + -less; cf Devoteless] Without devoutness, undevout Hence †**Devou·tlessness.**

1576 R Curtis *Two Serm.* C vj b (T), The darts of devoutlessnes, unmercifulness, and epicurisme fly abrode

Devoutly (dĭvau·tlĭ), *adv* Also 4–6 deuote- see Devout *a.* [f. Devout *a.* + -ly 2]

1. In a devout manner; reverently, piously, religiously

*a c*1325 *Metr Hom* 160 And ilke day deuotely, Herd scho messe of our Lefdye *c*1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 319 To preye deuoteliche. *c*1400 Maundev. (Roxb) xv 69 Ze serne 3our Godd wele and deuotely ? *c*1500 *How Plowman learned Pater Noster* 42 in Hazl *E P P* I 211 Late me here The saye devotely thy pater noster. 1588 A King tr *Canisius' Catech* 34 Prayers quhan thay in y° name off Iesus Christ, ar humblie and deuotlie desyrit, helpis mony

β *c*1325 *E. E. Allit. P* B 814 His two dere dozterez deuoutly hem hayised *c*1400 Maundev (Roxb) xvii 76 He serued Godd full deuoutely *c*1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xxvii 137 They sholde deuoutly do baptyse hem self 1568 *Knt of Curtesy* 451 She confessed her devoutly tho, And shortely receyved the Sacrament *c*1611 Donne *Poems* (1633) 275 Who dream'd devoutlier then most use to pray 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F* II 137 Julian most devoutly ascribes his miraculous deliverance to the protection of the Gods 1849 James *Woodman* iv, She crossed herself devoutly.

2. Earnestly, sincerely, fervently

1602 Shaks *Ham* III 1 64 'Tis a consummation Deuoutly to be wish'd 1605 Camden *Rem* (1637) 349 His devote minde to his Lady hee devoutly, though not religiously shewed. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* I 219 Childhood Listening with eager eyes and open lips Devoutly in attention 1814 Scott *Wav* lxvii, Let us devoutly hope, that we shall never see the scenes that were general in Britain Sixty Years since. 1874 Morley *Compromise* (1886) 113 Men were then devoutly persuaded that their eternal salvation depended on their having true beliefs

Devoutness (dĭvau·tnes). [f as prec + -ness] The quality of being devout; reverential spirit or character, religiousness, piety

1377 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) I 217 Nou is devoutnes out icast 1530 Palsgr 213/2 Devoutnesse, *devotion. a*1680 Glanvill *Serm* 52 (T) There are some who have a sort of devoutness and religion in their particular complexion 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* (1858) 221 What devoutness and noblemindedness had dwelt in these rustic thoughtful peoples 1874 Morley *Compromise* (1886) 178 Religiosity or devoutness of spirit.

Devoutour, -trour, corrupted forms of *advoutour, advoutrer,* Adulter, -rer (Cf. Devoterer) So **devoutrie** for *advoutrie,* Adultery.

1377 Langl *P. Pl* B, II 175 Owre synne to suffre, As deuoutrie [*other MSS* aduoutrie] and deuo[r]ses and derne vsuiye. 1393 *Ibid.* C III 184 And ich my-self cyuyle and symonye my felowe Wollen ryden vp-on rectours and riche men deuoutours [*v rr* deuotours, deuoutrours]

†**Devo·ve,** *v. Obs* [ad. L. *dēvovēre* to vow or devote, f. De- I. 2 + *vovēre* to vow.] *trans.* To devote. Hence †**Devo·ved** *ppl a*, devoted

1567 Drant *Horace's Epist, Julius Florus* C vj, I haue againste your home comminge A long deuoued cowe Which graseth here . And fattes her selfe for you. 1618 Bolton *Florus* I xiii (1636) 37 Such of the Senatours, as had borne highest offices . devove themselves, for their Country's safty, to the gods infernall 1656 Cowley *Davideis* IV 1063 'Twas his own Son that he devov'd 1808 J Barlow *Columb* III 852 Receive, dread Powers (since I can slay no more), My last glad victim, this devoved goie

Devovement see Devouement.

†**Devow·,** *v. Obs* [a. 16th c. F *devouer* to dedicate or consecrate by a vow, f. De- I 2, 3 + *vouer* to vow, after L *dēvovēre, dēvotāre*: see Devote]

1 *trans.* To dedicate or give up by a vow.

1579 J Stubbes *Gaping Gulf* E iij b, A deuowed enemy to our Queene 1600 Holland *Livy* VIII ix 287 Come and say afore me that forme of words, wherby I may devow and betake myselfe for the legions 1601 — *Pliny* xxii v, P Decius, . devowed and yeelded himselfe to all the divels of hell for the safety of his armie. 1609 — *Amm Marcell.* 226, I have devowed my selfe to the Roman Empire,

2 To devote, give up

1621 G Sandys *Ovid's Met* xv (1626) 317 By Step-dames fraud, and fathers credulous Beliefe deuow'd to death 1632 B Jonson *Magn Lady* I 1, To the inquiry And search of which, your mathematical head Hath so devow'd itself.

3 To disavow, give up, renounce *rare*

1610 G Fletcher *Christ's Vict* in Farr *S. P James I* (1848) 54 There too the armies angelique devow'd Their former rage, and all to Mercy bow'd

Hence **Devow'ed** *ppl a* see in 1

Devowt(e, obs form of Devout.

Devoyer, devoyr(e, obs forms of Devoir

Devu·lgarize, *v* [f De- II 1 + Vulgarize] *trans* To free from vulgarity Hence **Devu·lgarizing** *ppl a.*

1868 Abbott in *Macm Mag* May 38/2 Shakespeare, and Plutarch's 'Lives', are very devulgarizing books

Devulgate, -vulge, obs ff Divulgate, -vulge

Devyde, obs form of Divide

Devyer, devyr, obs forms of Devoir.

Devyn(e, -al, -or, -our, etc, obs ff. Divine, -al, -er, etc

Dew (diū), *sb* Forms. 1 dēaw, 2 dǣw, 2–4 deu, deuȝ, 3 dœw (*Orm.*), 4 deew, dewȝ, deau, 4–6 dewe, deaw(e, 6 deow(e, due, 3–dew [Common Teut OE, *dēaw,* OFris *daw,* OS *dau,* MLG *dau,* Du *douw,* OHG., MHG *tou (touwes),* Ger *thau, tau,* ON *dogg,* gen *doggvar,* Sw. *dagg,* Da *dug,* Goth **daggwa-* —O'Teut **dauwo-,* Aryan **dhāwo-*. cf Skt. *dhāv* to flow, run.]

1 The moisture deposited in minute drops upon any cool surface by the condensation of the vapour in the atmosphere; formed after a hot day during or towards night, and plentiful in the early morning.

Formerly supposed to fall or descend softly from the heavens, whence numerous current phrases, figures, and modes of speech. cf Dewfall

*a*800 *Corpus Gloss* 1752 *Roscido,* deawe *c*825 *Vesp Psalter* cxxxii[i] 3 Swe swe deaw se astigeð in munt *c*1000 Ælfric *Exod* xvi 13 On morgen wæs þ deaw abutan þa fyrdwic *a*1175 *Cott Hom* 233 His sonne, mone, steornen, rien, daw, wind *c*1175 *Lamb Hom* 159 Þe sunne driach up þene deu *c*1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 256 On þe lǣte þe heouene deuȝ *c*1250 *Gen & Ex* 3325 Knewen he nost þis dewes cost 1340 *Ayenb* 91 Bote a drope of deau þe drope of þe deawe *c*1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks* III 27 Weetynge of heuenly deew 1382 — *Daniel* iv 30 With dewe of heuen his body was enfourmed 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* VIII xvii (1495) 326 The more clere that the mone is in the Somer tyme the more plente of dewe is seen vpon the grasse and herbes *a*1400 *Minor Poems Vernon MS* 618 Softur þen watur or eny licour, Or dewȝ þat lyþ on þe lilie flour, Was cristes bodi *c*1440 *Promp Parv* 120 Dewe, *ros* 1508 Dunbar *Tua Marvit Wemen* 10 The dew donkit the daill, and dynavit the foulis. 1549 *Compl. Scot* vi 59 The deu is ane humid vapour, generit in the sycond regione of the ayr 1596 Spenser *Astrophe* 191 All the day it standeth full of deow. 1601 Shaks *Jul C* v. iii 64 Our day is gone, Clowds, Dewes, and Dangers come 1609 Holland *Amm Marcell.* xxiii vi 238 These peales, within strong and bright shels of the sea-fishes, conceived by a commixtion of deaw. 1665 Sir T Herbert *Trav* (1677) 372 Pearls generated of the morning dew of Heaven, which in serenes falls into the gaping Shell-fish. 1784 Cavendish in *Phil Trans* LXXIV. 129 Almost all the inflammable air, and near one-fifth of the common air, lose their elasticity, and are condensed into dew 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* II 9 As the dews of night Descended 1800 Wordsw *Pet-lamb* I The dew was falling fast, the stars began to blink. 1840 Dickens *Old C Shop* xvii, She walked out into the churchyard, brushing the dew from the long grass with her feet 1848 Lytton *Harold* I 1, Arch and blooming faces bowed down to bathe in the May dew 1878 Huxley *Physiogr* 51 Moisture which is thus deposited upon any cold surface, without production of mist, is termed *dew* 1887 Bowen *Virg Eclogue* v 77 While bee sucks from the thyme, and cicalas drink of the dew

†b *pl* ? Damp places. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P Pl* B xv 289 And also Marie Magdeleyne by mores lyued and dewes.

2 *fig* Something likened to dew in its operation or effect a as coming with refreshing power or with gentle fall; b. as characteristic of the morning of life, of early years, like the 'early dew'.

a. *c*1200 Ormin 9883 All wiþþutenn dæw Off Haliz Gastess frofre 1508 Fisher *Wks* (1876) 176 Make them moyst with the due of thy grace 1559 *Bk Com Prayer, Morning Prayer,* The continuall deawe of thy blessinge 1607 Shaks *Cor* v vi 23 He watered his new plants with dewes of Flattery. 1667 Milton *P. L* iv 614 The timely dew of sleep inclines Our eye lids 1738 Pope *Epil Sat* I 69 The gracious Dew of Pulpit Eloquence 1819 Shelley *Cenci* iv 1 178 Sleep, that healing dew of heaven 1821 — *Guevara* 115 The dew of music more divine Tempers the deep emotions 1839 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* vi (1847) 52 Hearts baptized with the heavenly dews of the Gospel

b 1535 Coverdale *Ps* cix [cx.] 3 Yo dewe of thy birth is of y° wombe of the mornynge. 1849 Robertson *Serm* Ser I iii (1866) 53 Dried up the dew of fresh morning feeling 1858 Longf *M. Standish* I 18 Having the dew of his youth, and the beauty thereof

3. *transf* Applied to moisture generally, especially that which appears in minute drops on any surface or exudes from any body.

*a*1300 *Cursor M.* 17682 (Cott) Wit a deu mi face he wette. 1586 A Day *Eng Secretary* I (1625) 139 Whom furres must fence and dew of nappie Ale cherish. 1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 316 Pare his [the horse's] hinder-feet thin, untill the dew come out. 1610 Markham *Masterp* II c 382 Raze both the quarters of the hoofe with a drawing-knife . so deepe that you may see the dew come foorth 1632 Widdowes *Nat Philos* 56 Dew is a humor contained in the hollownesse of the members, and joyned to their substance 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv* 126 That cold and dew and clamminess, that goes to the hatching of a snails [egge] 1756–7 tr *Keysler's Trav* (1760) III 210 Ballast do not feed on the gross parts of the sea water, but as it were on the subtile dew that penetrates through the stone 1822 Shelley *Triumph Life* 66 The fountains, whose melodious dew Out of their mossy cells for ever burst

b Moisture glistening in the eyes; tears Hence *funeral dew*

1588 Shaks. *L L L* iv iii 29 The night of dew that on my cheekes downe flowes 1612–5 Br Hall *Contempt, O T* xx iii, These expostulations might have fetched some dewes of pitie from the eyes 1649 Davenant *Love & Honour* III Dram. Wks 1873 III 134 Sure I could weep, but that my eyes Have not enough of funeral dew to melt Away 1662 Cokaine *Ovid* iv vii, Shed no more tears! You have . Spent too much of that precious dew 1814 Scott *Ld of Isles* iv xvi, Those poor eyes that stream'd with dew 1847 Tennyson *Princ* vii 120 The dew Dwelt in her eyes, and softer all her shape And rounder seem'd.

c Perspiration, sweat

1674 S Vincent *Yng Gallant's Acad* 33 Thou feelest the fat Dew of thy body run tickling down thy sides. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* viii 211 The dews of death Stood on his livid cheek 1814 Scott *Ld of Isles* v xxvi, Cold on his brow breaks terror's dew 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 568 The dew of their great labour flowing, drained their force

d. With qualifying words, as *Bacchus' dew,* the juice of the grape, wine, or other fermented or distilled drink; *Mountain-dew,* a fanciful term for whisky illicitly distilled on the mountains, *dew of Glenlivat,* Glenlivat whisky; †*dew of vitriol* (*ros vitrioli*).

1559 *Mirr. Mag, Dk Clarence* III, Sowst in Bacchus dewe 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey) *Dew of Vitriol,* a Name given by some Chymists to a kind of Phlegm or Water drawn from that Mineral Salt, by Distillation in Balneo Mariæ, or with a gentle Heat 1800 tr *Lagrange's Chem* II 84 There remains a whitish-grey mass, which formerly was called *Vitriol Calcined to Whiteness* If you distil it in a retort, and collect the product, you will have first, a water slightly acid, called *Dew of Vitriol* 1822 Shelley *Zucca* ix, Full as a cup with the vine's burning dew. 1826 P P in Hone *Every day Bk* II 610 Whiskey, or mountain dew 1836 E. Howard *R Reefer* xxxv, Then came the whiskey—the real dew 1840 *Chamb Jrnl* IX 94 The discomfited gaugers fled . leaving the victorious chief in undisturbed possession of the much coveted mountain dew 1884 *Daily News* 23 May 5/7 [They] cannot compete with the dew of Glenlivat

4 Applied with qualification to surface deposits formed on plants, etc (as by exudation, insects, parasitic vegetation), formerly imagined to be in origin akin to dew. see Honey-dew, Mildew.

1563 W Fulke *Meteors* (1640) 53 b, There is another kind of sweet dewes, that falleth in England, called the Meldewes, which is as sweet as honey . There is also a bitter kind of dew, that falleth upon herbs, and lyeth on them like branne or meale 1660 Jer Taylor *Worthy Comm.* Introd 10 It will not be impossible to find honey or wholesome dewes upon all this variety of plants 1821 T Dwight *Trav* II. 341 When it first exudes, it is very sweet to the taste; and has hence been commonly supposed to be the residuum of a particular kind of dew, called by the farmers honey dew

5 *attrib* and *Comb* (Especially frequent in poetical use) a attrib., 'of dew,' as *dew-bead, -blob, -damp, -gem, -globe, -mist, -star, -water, -web,* 'characterized by' or 'characterizing dew', as *dew-locks, -prime, -silence, -wand* b locative and originative, as *dew-bow, -dance, -light.* c similative, 'like' or 'as dew', as *dew-burning, -cold* adjs d objective and obj genitive, as *dew-brusher, -dropping* adj. e instrumental, as *dew-bedabbled, -bediamonded, -bespangled, -besprent, -bright, -clad, -dabbled, -drenched, -gemmed, -laden, -pearled, -sprent, -sprinkled, -wet* adjs. f. parasynthetic, as *dew-lipped* adj.

1832 Mothfurwell *Poet Wks* (1847) 85 In every *dew-bead glistening sheen 1868 Geo Eliot *Sp Gipsy* I (Cent Dict), The dew-bead, Gem of earth and sky begotten 1887 Stevenson *Underwoods,* Every fair y wheel and thread Of cobweb *dew-bediamonded *a*1748 Thomson *Hymn to Solitude* 26 Just as the *dew-bent rose is born 1634 Milton *Comus* 540 The savoury herb Of knot-grass *dew-besprent 1727–38 Gay *Fables* I 14 (Jod) As forth she went at early dawn To taste the *dew-besprinkled lawn 1873 R Johnson in Tristram *Moab* 387 A lunar rainbow on the ground, or to speak more correctly a lunar *dew-bow 1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 86 Aslant the *dew-bright earth and coloured air 1854 J Warter *Last of Old Squires* v 51 He was what the Persians call a *dew-brusher Ten to one but the labourer met him as he was going to his work. 1590 Spenser *F Q* I xi 35 His bright *deaw-burning blade 1847 *Mischief of Muses* 35 The moisture of the *dew-clad grass 1817 Moore *Lalla R, Fire Worshippers* (1854) 235 She who leans, pale, sunk, aghast, With brow against the *dew-cold mast 1818 Keats *Endym* I. 683 The poppies hung *Dew dabbled on their stalks. 1798 Coleridge *Sibyl Leaves* Poems (1864) 265 She the *dew-damp wiped From off her brow 1812 G Colman *Br Grub, Lady of Wych* II xxiii, *Dew dript evening 1592 Shaks *Rom & Jul* I iv. 103 The *dew-dropping South 1893 Le Gallienne in *Westm Gaz* 16 Feb 2/3 See how yonder goes, *Dew drunk Yon Shelley-lark. 1832 Tennyson *Lotos-Eaters* 75 Sun steep'd at noon, and in the moon Nightly *dew-fed. 1823 Joanna Baillie *Poems* 228 *Dew-gemm'd in the morning ray 1821 Shelley *Prometh Unb* iv 432 As the dissolving warmth of dawn may fold A half unfrozen *dew-globe, green and gold, And crystalline 1603 Drayton *Sonnets* liii, (T) Where nightingales in Arden sit and sing Amongst the dainty

*dew-impearled flowers 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Memory* ii, The dew-impearled winds of dawn 1859 GEO ELIOT *A Bede* 41 The *dew laden grass 1647 HERRICK *Noble Numb, Star Song*, Spangled with *dew-light 1856 BRYANT *Poems, Ages* v, When the *dew-lipped spring comes on 1830 TENNYSON *Adeline* 47 Those *dew lit eyes of thine 1648 HERRICK *Hesper* I 92, *Corinna's Maying*, The light Hangs on the *dew-locks of the night 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh Unb* III iii, The *dew-mists of my sunless sleep 1841 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* I (1889) 24 The hill-side's *dew-pearled, The lark's on the wing 1872 — *Fifine* XXXIII, Though *dew-plume flee 1850 MRS BROWNING *Poems* II 165 Descend with sweet *dew silence on my mountains 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I 13 My *dew-sprent dreamless couch 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks Predecessors* VII. § 3 263 Abroad in dew sprent meadows 1733 SHENSTONE *Past. Ballad* IV 33 The sweets of a *dew-sprinkled rose 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb* II i. 168 As *dew-stars glisten, Then fade away *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 151 Đe teares ben cleped tein water oðer *deu watei. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* II Wks (1876) 22 And *dew-webs round the helmets weave

6. Special combs **dew-beam** (*poetic*), a ray of light reflected from a dewdrop; **dew-bit** (*dial*), a small meal or portion of food taken in the early morning, before the regular breakfast; **dew-board**, a board used as a cover to keep off the dew; **dew-cap** (see quot); **dew-drink** (see quot, and cf *dew-bit*), †**dew-hopper**, a name for the hare (see DEUDING); †**dew-pear**, name of a delicate kind of pear (*obs*), †**dew-piece** *Sc* = *dew-bit*, **dew-plant**, (*a*) a name for the ice-plant (*Mesembryanthemum*), and for the sundew (*Drosera*), (*b*) a plant nourished with dew (*nonce-use*); **dew-ripen** *v* = DEW-RET, **dew-shoe**, translation of ON. *doggskor* (see quot.), **dew-stone**, 'a species of limestone, found in Nottinghamshire, which collects a large quantity of dew on its surface' (O).

1824 SHELLEY *Witch* xvi, Woven from *dew beams while the moon yet slept. 1863 BARNES *Dorset Gloss*, **Dew-bit*, the first meal in the morning, not so substantial as a regular breakfast Also in *Berksh, Hampsh, W Somerset Gloss* 1800 R. WARNER *Walk. West Count.* 64 [We] were obliged to sleep for several weeks in the shell of the tenement, with no other covering (for it was not roofed) than a *dew-board. 1879 PROCTOR *Pleas Ways Sc* xvi 364 A cylinder of tin or card, called a *dew cap, is made to project beyond the glass [of the *telescope], and thus to act as a screen, and prevent radiation *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc E Anglia*, **Dew-drink*, the first allowance of beer to harvest men, before they begin their day's work 1616 SURFL. & MARKH *Country Farme* 417 Tender or delicate peare such as *dew peare 1685 SINCLAIR *Satan's Invis World* (1769) 48 When I was eating my *due piece this morning 1869 RUSKIN *Q of Air* § 81 You are to divide the whole family of the herbs of the field into three great groups—Drosida, Carices, Gramineæ—*dew-plants, sedges, and grasses. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n*, Dew-plant, *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*. 1805 R. W DICKSON *Pract Agric* (1807) II 218 What is called *dew ripen or set the produce 1880 STALLYBRASS tr. *Grimm's Teut Mythol* I 387 When the godlike Sigurðr strode through the corn, the *dew-shoe of his seven span sword was even with the upright ears *Note Döggskór*, Sw *doppsko*, the heel of the sword's sheath, which usually brushes the dew

Dew (dīū), *v* Forms: 3 dæwwenn, 4–5 dewen, (4 dewey), 5–7 dewe, (6–7 deaw), 6– dew. [ME *dewen*, in Ormin *dæwwenn*, implying an OE. **dēawnan* (entered by Somner) = OFris. *dawia* (WFris. *dauwjen*), OS. **dauwan* (MDu. *dauwen*, LG. *dauen*), OHG *towôn, towên* (MHG. *touwen*, Ger *thauen, tauen*), ON. *doggva* (Sw. *dagga*) '—OTeut. **dawwōjan*, f. *dauw-* DEW]

†**1** *intr* To give or produce dew; *impers* to fall as dew (cf *it rains, snows*, etc) *Obs* or *arch*

c 1300 [implied in DEWING *vbl sb*] 1382 WYCLIF *Isa* xlv. 8 Deweth 3ee heuenis fro aboue [1388 Sende ȝe out dew] *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 120 Dewyn or yeve dewe, *roro* 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 148 *Rorate*, dew heuens from aboue 1552 HULOET, Dew or droppe lyke dewe, *roro* 1663 in T. Birch *Hist R Society* I 246 It did not dew upon those parts where trees lay buried under ground 1726 *Nat Hist Iret.* 93 It deweth exceedingly in the hot and dry countries

†**b** To distil or exude as dew. *Obs*

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph* Epistle, When This Manna dew'd from your inspired pen *Ibid* IV. XXV, Meat came from the Eater, from the strong did dew Sweetnesse

2. *trans* To wet with or as with dew; to bedew; to moisten

c 1200 ORMIN 13848 To wattrenn & to dæwwenn swa þurrh beȝȝske & sallte tæress þatt heirte *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* VI 6 Ich shal dewey my couertour wyth min teres 1544 PHAER *Regim Lyfe* (1560) F iij, Take a sponnefull of hote ashes, dewe them wyth good wyne 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi 48 Overflowed all the fertile plaine, As it had dewed bene with timely raine 1593 SHAKS 2 *Hen VI*, III. ii 340 Giue me thy hand, That I may dew it with my mournfull teares 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 821 To water or dew some paites that stoode need of moysture. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* II iv 598 Cold sweat Dew'd all my face. 1821 W C WELLS *Ess Dew* (1866) 7 Grass after having been dewed in the evening, is never found dry until after sunrise. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud Nat. Phil* II VI (1838) 162 The cooling of the body dewed *a* 1851 MOIR *Castle of Time* XXI, Moloch's monstrous shrines are dew'd with human blood

b *fig.* (Cf. 'bedew', 'steep' in fig use)

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr Gd. Mannes* (1570) A iij, As fruitfull nutriment To dewe them in vertue, as plantes to augment 1610 G FLETCHER *Christ's Vict* XXV, While deaw'd in heavie sleepe, dead Peter lies *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm* CV IV 413 But infected and dewed with theve frivolous, nay pernicious apparitions and revelations 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L* I XXXI, Fairy strains of music fall, Every sense in slumber dewing 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar Sacr* III iii 233 Mercy dewing it thus with her tender mitigations

†**3** To cause to descend or drop as dew, to distil, instil *Obs*

1572 FORREST *Theophilus* in *Anglia* VII 92 The devill in the harte of the busshoppe did dewe His divillishe stirringis. 1591 *Troub Raigne K John* II (1611) 89 The heauens dewing fauours on my head 1593 NASHE *Christ's T* (1613) 1 O dew thy spirit plentiful into my inke

†**4** *intr.* To become moist, to exude moisture

1658 A FOX *Wurtz' Surg* I VIII 34 Wounds that are thus compelled to dew, will hardly come to healing

Hence **Dewed, Dewing** *ppl. adjs.*

1552 HULOET, Dewed or wete wyth dewe, *roratus* 1593 SOUTHWELL *Peter's Compl* 33 Dew'd eyes, and prostrate prayers 1635 SWAN *Spec M* (1670) 101 Which can have no existence or being, but in a dewing or distilling cloud 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud Nat Phil* II VI (1838) 163 The cooling of the dewed surface by radiation

Dew, obs or dial pa t. of DAW *v*[1]

Dew, Dewfull, obs. ff DUE, DUEFUL

‖ **Dewan** (dzwā n) Also duan, diwan, deewaun, dewaun, dēwān. [Arab and Pers. دیوان *dīwān, dīvān*, Pers formerly *dēvān*, the same word as DIVAN, of which an early sense was 'register'. Through the application to a register of accounts, and the financial department of a state, the word has in India been individualized and applied to the minister or officer over this department]

In India a The head financial minister or treasurer of a state under former Mohammedan governments b The prime minister of a native state c. The chief native officer of certain Government establishments, such as the Mint d In Bengal, a native servant in charge of the affairs of a house of business or a large domestic establishment, a steward. (Yule and Burnell.)

1690 J CHARNOCK, etc *MS. Lett. to Mr Ch Eyre at Ballasore* (Y), Fearing miscarriage of y Originall ffarcuttee we have herewth Sent you a Coppy Attested by Hugly Cazee, hoping y' Duan may be Sattisfied therewth 1766 HOLWELL *Hist Events* I 74 (Y) A Gentoo named Allum Chund, who had been many years Dewan to Soujah Khan 1772 in Gleig *Mem IV Hastings* (1841) I 221 (Y) Divesting him of the rank and influence he holds as Naib Duan of the Kingdom of Bengal. 1786 BIANI in *Phil Trans* LXXVII. 297 Making the enquiries I wished from his Dewan or Minister 1804 in Owen *Wellesley's Disp* 632 The English Company has forfeited its rights as dewan and treasurer of the Empire 1806 WILLINGTON *Ibid* p cii, Scindiah's minister was the Peshwah's dewan 1828 JAS MILL *Brit India* V v (1848) IV 226 He sent on a commission to Calcutta his dewan or treasurer 1835 BURNES *Trav Bokhara* (ed 2) I 235 The Hindoo Dewans of Sinde now transact the entire pecuniary concerns of the state 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist India* I v 142 Subordinate to the subahdar was an officer, with the title of dewan or diwan, who had the superintendence of all matters of revenue and finance 1871 MALLET *Travancore* 22 Colonel Munro acted for about three years in the capacity of Dewan, or Prime Minister

Hence **Dewa nship** = next

1789 *Serr Mutaqherin* II. 384 (Y) [Lord Clive] visited the Vezir and asked that the Company should be invested with the Divanship of the three provinces 1818 JAS MILL *Brit. India* V iv (1848) IV 149 Procuring for the donor the dewanship of the Zamindari

‖ **Dewani, dewanny, dewaunee** (dzwā ni) Also dūanny, dewauny, dīwānī. [a Pers *dīwānī, dīvānī*, the office or function of *dīwān* see prec.] The office of dewan; *esp.* 'the right of receiving as *dewān*, or finance minister, the revenue of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, conferred upon the E I Company by the Great Mogul Shāh 'Alam in 1765 Also used sometimes for the territory which was the subject of that grant' (Yule and Burnell)

1783 BURKE *Report Affairs India* Wks XI 141 The acquisition of the Dūanny opened a wide field for all projects of this nature *Ibid.* 196 Under the jurisdiction of the Dewanny Courts 1801 R. PATON *Asiat Mon* 178 *note*, The officers of the dewanny, the revenue department. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist India* I III. XII 671 An offer of the dewaunee had been made to Clive 1876 GRANT *Hist. India* I XX 206/2 The Mogul ceded the dewaunee, or collection of the revenues in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa.

Dew'-beater. [f. DEW *sb.* + BEATER.]

1. One who beats or shakes off the dew in front of others in the same path; an early pioneer.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp Williams* I. (1692) 57 The dew-beaters have trod the way for those that come after them 1883 *Hampshire Gloss*, *Deaw bitter*, a dew beater, one who has large feet, or who turns his toes out so that he brushes the dew off the grass in walking

2 *pl* The feet. *slang*

1811 in *Lexicon Balatron* 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* XXXVI, First hold out your dew beaters till I take off the darbies.

3. (See quot)

a 1825 FORBY *Voc E Anglia*, *Dew-beaters*, coarse and thick shoes which resist the dew. 1847–78 in HALLIWELL.

Dew-berry (dīū beri). [f. DEW *sb* + BERRY Cf. mod Ger *thau-beere* dew-berry, Oberdeutsch *taub-ber, tauben ber*, i e dove-berry The origin of the first element is thus doubtful, but it is, in English use, associated with DEW *sb*]

A species of blackberry or bramble-berry, the name being applied both to the fruit and the shrub: in Great Britain *Rubus cæsius*, a low-growing procumbent species, the black fruit of which has a bluish bloom, in N America *R canadensis*, resembling the British plant in its low growth and trailing habit, but differing in the fruit In some earlier English writers, and mod dialects, the name is applied to the Gooseberry (DAYBERRY)

Shakspere's dew berry, which is mentioned among delicate cultivated fruits, is supposed by some to have meant the gooseberry, Hanmer conjectured the raspberry In some books dew berry is erroneously given as the cloud-berry, *Rubus Chamæmorus*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI iv. 661 The fruite is called a Dewberie, or blackberie. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv* (1746) 304 When Mulberries cannot be gotten, Blackberries or Dewberries may supply their room 1674 tr *Schaffer's Lapland* 141 Some Dew berries, or the Norway Berry, whose species is the same that grows on Brambles 1750 ELLIS *Mod Husbandman* IV i 77 (E D S) *Dew berry briar* 1829 JESSE *Jrnl Nat* 116 The root of an ancient beech, its base overgrown with the dewberry. 1859 W S COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 106 Dewberry, or Grey Bramble The fruit is generally less than that of a full-sized Blackberry, but the grains of which it is composed are usually much larger, and covered with fine bloom 1881 *Scribner's Mag* XXII 642 Overrun with dewberry briars.

b 1590 SHAKS *Mids N* III i 169 Feede him with Apricocks and Dewberries With purple Grapes, greene Figs, and Mulberries 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic* (1656) 117 Goosberry Bush, called in Sussex Dewberry Bush, and in some Countries Wine-berries 1657 W COLES *Adam in Eden* clxxiv. 271 In some Countries of England it is called the Feaberry in others Dewberry. but most commonly the Gooseberry

Dew-blown, -bole · see next

†**Dew-bolne,** *a Obs.* exc *dial* Also 6 -bole, 7–9-blown(e,8 -born [f DEW *sb.* + BOLNE *ppl a* The second element became corrupted into *-bole, -born, -blown*, and the last survives in dialects, associated with BLOWN puffed up] Of cattle: Swollen with eating too freely of fresh moist grass or clover Sometimes used subst as the name of the affection

1523 FITZHERB *Husb* § 60 Dewbolne .commeth whan a hungry beaste is put in a good pasture full of ranke grasse, he wyll eate soo moche that his sydes wyll stande as hygh as his backebone 1587 MASCALL *Govt Cattle* (1627) 33 The Dew-bole in Oxe, or Cow, or other beast is gotten by eating of the tiffoyle grasse in a dewy morning 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXVIII 1, If kine or oxen were dew blowne or otherwise puffed up 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb* (1623) 98 Some of our English writers are opinioned, this Dewbolne or generall Gangill is a poysonous and violent swelling. 1730 6 BAILEY (folio), *Dew born*, a distemper in cattle 1884 *Chesh Gloss*, *Dewblown*, said of cows which are swelled from eating green clover

Dewce, obs. form of DEUCE

Dew-clap, obs chron. form of DEWLAP

Dew-claw (dīū klǭ). [App f DEW *sb.* + CLAW *sb*

(Perhaps referring to the fact that while the other claws come in contact with the soil, or press the grass to the ground, this only brushes the dewy surface)]

1 The rudimentary inner toe or hallux (answering to the great toe in man) sometimes present in dogs

In Newfoundland dogs, and St Bernards, it is sometimes abnormally double

1576 TURBERV *Venerie* 23 Some other haue taken marke by the hyndes legges by the dewclawes 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas Fr Tong*, *Hergote*, dew clawes 1611 COTGR, *Controngle*, the Deaw claw, or water claw of dogs 1690 *Lond Gaz.* No 2518/4 Lost a little white Spaniel Dog with dew Claws upon the hind Feet *c* 1785 G WHITE *Let to D Barrington* in *Selborne*, The bitch has a dew claw on each hind leg The dog has none 1854 E MAYHEW *Dogs* (1862) 248 The dew claws, as they are termed, grow high upon the inner side of the leg, nearer to the foot than the elbow. 1884 *Sat Rev* 15 Nov 626 The monks liked their dogs [St Bernards] to have these double dew-claws, because they offered more resistance in soft, newly-fallen snow 1883 W H. FLOWER in *Encycl Brit* XV 438/1 *note*, In domestic dogs a hallux is frequently developed, though often in a rudimentary condition, the phalanges and claw being suspended loosely in the skin, without direct connection with the other bones of the foot; it is called by dog-fanciers the 'dew claw'

2. The false hoof of deer and other ungulates, consisting of two rudimentary toes

1576 TURBERV *Venerie* 97 The shinne bones large, the dew clawes close in port An hart to hunt, as any man can seake 1611 COTGR., *Les gardes d'un sanglier*, the dewclawes or hinder-clawes of a wild Boie 1630 [see ABATURE] 1678 PHILLIPS, *Dew-claws*, among Hunters the Bones or little Nails behind the Foot of the Deer

Hence **Dew-clawed,** †**dew-cleyd** *a*, having dew-claws (Formerly applied sometimes to the feet of bees)

1576 TURBERV *Venerie* 8 Those whiche are well ioynted and dewclawed are best to make bloudhoundes. 1609 C BUTLER *Fem Mon* 1 (1634) 8 Her rough and dew claw'd feet, apt to take hold at the first touch, are in number six 1611 COTGR, *Ergote* having spurres, deaw-clawed 1616 SURFL & MARKH *Country Farme* 679 Round feete, strong cleys, high dewcleyd 1647 WARD *Simp Cobler* 11 *note*, By Brownists I mean not Independents, but dew clawd Separatists 1657 S PURCHAS *Pol Flying Ins* I iii 7 Her feet are six, dew-clawed full of joynts 1818 KEATS *Endym* IV 685 Soriel untorn by the dew-claw'd stag.

Dew'-cup. [f. DEW *sb* + CUP]

1. The early morning allowance of beer to harvest-men

1847–78 HALLIWELL s v. *Dew-drink*, Called the dew-cup in Hants 1883 in *Hampsh Gloss.*

2. The plant called Lady's Mantle (*Alchemilla vulgaris*).

1799 *Ess. Highl Soc* III 389 (Jam.) Giving them a decoction of the Dewcup and Healing leaf boiled in buttermilk 1813 Hogg *Queen's Wake* II Wks (1876) 21 He thought of sleeping in the dew cups eye 1818 — *Brownie of Bodsbeck* II 183 They [fairies] 'll hae to gang away an' sleep in their dew-cups till the gloaming come on again

Dewdrop (diū drɒp). [f. DEW *sb* + -DROP. Cf. Ger *thau tropfen*, Du *dauw-droppel*] One of the rounded 'drops' or globules in which dew collects on surfaces on which it is deposited

[*a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* xii 114 Ase fele sythe ant oft as dewes dropes beth weete] 1590 Shaks *Mids N.* II 1 14, I must go seeke some dew drops heere, And hang a pearle in euery cowslips eare 1667 Milton *P L* V 746 Starrs of Morning, Dew-drops, which the Sun Impearls on every leaf, and every flouer 1788 Cowper *Stanzas for Year* 31 Dew-drops may deck the turf that hides the bones 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* III 11, The lawn Begemmed with dew-drops 1847 Tennyson *Princ* VII 53 When two dewdrops on the petal shake To the same sweet air 1871 Tyndall *Fragm Sc* (1879) I xi 342 The little pearly globe which we call a dew-drop

transf & fig 1781 Cowper *Truth* 144 The shivering urchin, bending as he goes, With slip-shod heels, and dew-drop at his nose 1807–8 W Irving *Salmag* (1824) 161 And feel the dew drop in my eye 1826 Hood *Wee Man* xiv, On every blow a dew-drop stood 1831 Carlyle *Sart Res* II vi, The heart unvisited by any heavenly dew-drop

Hence **Dew-dropped** *a*, covered or bespangled with dew-drops.

1756 W Toldervy *Hist Two Orphans* IV 201 The dew-drop'd rose 1762 J Warton *Enthusiast* Poems 82 Bladed grass perfumed with dewdropped flowers 1811 W R Spencer *Poems* 161 How bright it's dewdropp'd tint appears!

Dewe, obs form of Due *a.* and *sb*

Dewe(n, obs. f. Deave *v*, to become deaf.

Dewes. see Deus

†**De·wess.** *rare.* [a OF **deuesse, dieuesse*, f *deu, dieu* god: see -ess Cf Deess] A goddess.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3555 All dri3tens and dewessis ere dute of my name.

Dewey, dewy, ME pres inf. of Dew *v*

Deweylite (diū·iləit) *Min* [Named 1826 after Prof Dewey, U S see -lite.] An amorphous resinous-looking mineral of yellowish colour, consisting of a hydrated silicate of magnesium.

1826 Emmons *Min* 133. 1868 Dana *Min* 470.

Dew-fall (diū fɔ̄l) [f. Dew + Fall *sb*: cf Dan. *dugfald*] The formation or deposition of dew; the time when this begins, in the evening

1622 R Tisdale *Lawyer Philos* in Farr *S P Jas I* (1848) 316 Shake off the dewfalls of the night 1798 Coleridge *Sibyl Leaves* Poems (1864) 115 The gentle dewfall 1820 Shelley *Witch Atlas* xxix, She past at dewfall to a space extended 1828 Moore *Before the Battle* i, 'Midst the dew-fall of a nation's tears *c* 1850 Whittier *Call of Christian* vii, Noiseless as dew-fall. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr* 65 The temperature after dewfall 1892 *Daily News* 1 Mar 5/4 The rainfall is supplemented by excessive dewfalls

So **Dew falling.**

1868 Holme Lee *B. Godfrey* xix. 109 The time of the dew-falling

Dewgard, -gar, Sc forms of Dieugard. *Obs*

†**Dew-grass** (diū grɑs) *Obs* [f. Dew *sb* + Grass, suggested by L. G *Himmeldau*, med. L. *ros cæli*, 'dew of heaven', manna] A name given by Gerarde and other early herbalists to an esculent grass of Central Europe, the cultivated form of *Panicum sanguinale*, Manna-grass.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I xx 25 The Germanes call it Himeldau, that is to say *Cæli ros*, whereupon it was called *Gramen Mannæ* Lobel calleth it *gramen mannæ esculentum*, for that in Germany and other parts, as Bohemia, and Italy, they use to eat the same as a kind of bread corne, and also make potage therewith as we do with oatmeale In English it may be called *manna grasse* or *Dew grasse*, but more fitly *rice-grasse* 1610 W Folkingham *Art of Survey* I vii 14 Panick, Amilcorne, Spelt-corn, Garences, Dewgrasse, Jobs teares. 1640 Parkinson *Theat Bot* 1180 The Dew grasse is said to discusse the hardnesse of womens breasts, the seede is food for small birds, and Pidgeons and Hens and for men also

[Erroneously taken by Prior, *Plant Names*, for the Cock's-foot grass, *Dactylis glomerata*, whence in later Dictionaries and lists]

Dewice, dewis(e, obs Sc ff Device, Devise

Dewid, obs form of Divide.

Dewille, obs form of Devil

Dewily (diū·ili), *adv* [f. Dewy + -ly 2.] After the manner of dew

1818 *Blackw Mag* III 32 The song Dropp'd dewily from that sweet tongue 1872 S Mostyn *Perplexity* III viii 212, I will make my love fall dewily on your heart. 1887 Bowen *Virg Æneid* IV 699 So upon saffron wings came Iris, dewily bright

Dewiness (diū·inės) [f Dewy + -ness] The quality of being dewy; *fig* freshness, vigour.

1627 tr *Bacon's Life & Death* (R), A dewinesse dispersed, or radicall in the very substance of the body 1817 Keats *'I Stood Tiptoe'* iv, Ye ardent marigolds! again your dewiness he kisses. 1863 Tyndall *Heat* v § 186 (1870) 150 [This] caused a dewiness on the external surface 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk* IX 242 Farewell to dewiness and prime of life!

Dew·ing, *vbl sb* [f Dew *v* + -ing 1.]

1. Deposition of dew

13 *K. Alis* 914 Theo sunne ariseth, and fallith the dewyng; Theo nessche clay hit makith clyng 1398 Trevisa *Barth de P R* XI v (Tollem MS), perof comeþ a litel dewynge *Ibid* XVI lxii (Tollem MS), þe more dewynge is founde, þe more and þe gretter þe margarite is gendrid of þe dewe 1838 Jeffrey in Ld Cockburn *Life* II Let. cxl, After the dewing of yesterday, everything is so fresh and fragrant

2 A wetting with or as with dew; a gentle sprinkling; moistening, bedewing.

14 Hocclive *Compl Virgin* 158 They by taast of swich dewynge, Hem oghte clothe ageyn 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI iii. 143 With clene watter Stinkland a litle dewing. With the branche of ane happy olive thrise 1565–73 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Aspergo*, a sprinckling or dewing 1648 Rutherford *Lett* II xlvii (1881) 455 A night's dewing of grace and sweetness 1882 *Garden* 28 Jan. 65/3 An occasional dewing over with the syringe

Dewing, *ppl a.*: see Dew *v.*

†**Dew·ish,** *a Obs.* [f. Dew *sb* + -ish] Of the nature of or akin to dew, moist, damp

1589 Fleming *Georg. Virg* III 48 And dewish moone doth new refresh the woods. 1620 Markham *Farew Husb* (1625) 117 A more moist place which euer is vomiting wet and dewish humours 1656 Ridgley *Pract. Physick* 141 The dew or dewish moisture

Dewite, obs form of Duty

†**Dewitt, De-Witt** (dɪ·wɪt), *v. Obs* [From the surname of the two brothers John and Cornelius De Witt, Dutch statesmen, opponents of William III as Stadtholder of the United Provinces, who were murdered by a mob in 1672] *trans.* To kill by mob violence; to lynch.

1689 *Modest Enquiry into Present Disasters* (1690) 32 It's a wonder the English Nation have not in their fury *De-Witted* some of those men. 1690 Abp Sancroft *Protestation*, Such a fury, as may end in *Dewitting* us (a bloody Word, but too well understood) 1695 (*title*), Gallienus Redivivus, or, Murther Will Out, &c, being a true account of the De-Witting of Glencoe, Gaffney, &c 1711 *Vind of Sacheverell* 69 King William deserved to be De-Witted 1724 in *Lockhart Papers* II. 162 Had Mr Campbell himself been in town, they had certainly De-witted him 1824 Southey *Bk of Ch* (1841) 544 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng* III 660. 1888 Plumptre *Life Ken* II xviii 1 Men were stirring up the people to that form of 'lynching' which was then known as 'De Witting'

Dewlap (diū læp) Also 6 dew lop, *erron.* dew-clap. [The second element Lap is OE. *læppa*, pendulous piece, skirt, lappet, lobe; the first is uncertain the equivalent Da *doglæb*, Norw. *doglæp*, Sw *dɨoglapp*, in which the first element is not the word for 'dew', suggest that the original form has been altered under the influence of popular etymology.

The English form may be explained as the 'lap' or pendulous piece which touches the dewy surface, but that is not likely to have been the original notion]

1 The fold of loose skin which hangs from the throat of cattle.

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* XVIII. XIII (*MS Bodl* 3738) In Siria beþ oxen þat haue no dewe lappis nother fresche lappes vnder þrote [*palearia sub gutture*] *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb* IV. 711 The kyen Wel hered eres, and dewlappes syde [= hanging low] *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 120 Dew lappe, syde skyn' vndur a bestys throte, *peleare* 1523 Fitzherb *Husb.* § 59 To cutte the dewlappe before 1565 Golding *Ovid's Met* VII 155 Their dangling dew-claps with his hand he cold unfearefullie 1579 Spenser *Sheph Cal* Feb 74 His deuelap as lythe as lasse of Kent 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb) 74 White as the dangling dewalap of the silver Bull 1621 G Sandys *Ovid's Met* II (1626) 43 His broad-spred brest, long dangling dew-laps deck 1872 Mivart *Elem Anat* 237 Folds of skin hang freely in some animals, as the dewlap of cattle.

b Transferred to similar parts in other animals, as the loose skin under the throat of dogs, etc, the pendulous fleshy lobe or wattle of the turkey and other fowls, and humorously to pendulous folds of flesh about the human throat

1590 Shaks *Mids N* II 1 50 When she drinkes, against her lips I bob, And on her wither'd dewlop poure the Ale 1654 Gayton *Pleasant Notes* II iii 42 The dulapes and the jawy part of the face 1668 Wilkins *Real Char* 161 Described to have a dew-lap under the throat Senembi, Iguana. 1690 W Walker *Idiomat Anglo-Lat* 222 Dew-laps hang down from his chaps. 1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist.* (1862) I 1 iii 267 The skin hangs loose in a kind of dewlap. 1859 J Brown *Rab & F* (1862) 9 He [mastiff] has the Shaksperian dewlaps shaking as he goes. 1863 Whyte Melville *Gladiators* I 3 Gelert is down, torn and mangled from flank to dewlap.

2 'A brand used in marking cattle, being a cut in the lower part of the neck' (Farmer, *Americanisms*, 1889).

Hence **Dew·lapped,** having a dew-lap.

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* IV 679 [699] Compact, a runcle necke, dewlapped syde Unto the kne 1590 Shaks. *Mids N* IV 1. 127 My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kinde Crooke kneed, and dew-lapt, like Thessalian Buls *a* 1732 Gay (J), The dewlapt bull now chafes along the plain 1806 Southey *Lett* (1856) I. 355 He is a fat, dew-lapped, velvet-voiced man 1887 Ruskin *Hortus Inclusus* II Dew-lapped cattle feeding on the hillside above.

Dewle, obs f. *dule*, Dole, Dool, grief, mourning

Dewless (diū·les), *a.* [f. Dew + -less.] Devoid of or without dew.

a 1618 Sylvester *Maiden's Blush* 1322 Both solstices like deawless and adust. 1799 Campbell *Pleas Hope* I, When the sea-wind wafts the dewless day 1832 Tennyson *Miller's Dau* 246 On the chalk-hill the bearded grass Is dry and dewless 1865 E Burritt *Walk to Land's End* 36 What a dewless Sahara would be the walk of life without the companionship of children!

Dew-point (diū point). That point of atmospheric temperature at which dew begins to be deposited

1833 N Arnott *Physics* (ed 5) II. 47 The degree of heat at which the dew begins to appear is called the *dew-point*, being an important particular in the meteorological report of the day 1843 *Proc Amer Phil Soc* II 249 Professor Baebe described a dew-point hygrometer 1854 Hooker *Himal Jrnls* I 1 14 This indicated a dew point of 11½°. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 52 When the temperature is sufficiently lowered, the dew-point is reached.

Dew-rake (diū rē·lk). [f. Dew *sb.* + Rake *sb*] A rake for the surface of grass or stubble

1659 Gauden *Tears of Ch* 381 Like dew-rakes and harrowes, armed with so many teeth 1806–7 A Young *Agric. Essex* (1813) I 108, 4 dew rakes, 20s each 1886 *Daily News* 24 Sept 7/2 Where stubble is much infested it should be brushed off with poles and collected as closely as possible for burning by means of 'dew rakes'.

Hence **Dew rake** *v.*

1797 A Young *Agric Suffolk* 55 The stubbles are dew-raked, by men drawing a long iron-toothed rake.

Dewrance, obs form of Durance.

Dewre, var of Dure *v. Obs.*

Dew-ret (diū ret), *v* Also -rot, -rate [f Dew *sb* + Ret *v*] *trans* To ret or macerate (flax, hemp, etc) so as to detach the fibre from the woody stem, by exposure to the dew and atmospheric influence instead of by steeping in water. Hence **Dew·-retting** *vbl sb*

1710 Hilman *Tusser Redivivus*, There is a Water retting and a Dew-retting, which last is done on a good Rawing, or aftermath of a Meadow Water 1807 Vancouver *Agric Devon* (1813) 208 The flax is always dew-rotted *a* 1825 Forby *Voc E Anglia*, *Dew-retting*, which is spreading the crop on the grass, and turning it now and then to receive the dew. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr Pract Agric* (ed 4) I 274 In Dorsetshire and the neighbourhood the flax growers have generally adopted the practice of dew retting 1849 *Jrnl R Agric Soc* X 1 180 It takes perhaps six weeks to dew-ret hemp 1877 *N W Lmc Gloss*, *Dew rated*, said of flax, which is retted on the ground, not by steeping in water.

Dewry, obs form of Dowry.

Dews, -e, obs. form of Deuce.

Dewsant, var Deusan *Obs*, a kind of apple.

Dew-snail (diū snē·l) *Obs.* exc. *dial* [f. Dew *sb.* + Snail] A slug (So called from appearing while the dew is on the herbage)

1548 Thomas *Ital Gram*, *Lumaca*, the dewe snayle that hath no house 1611 Cotgr, *Limace*, (properly) the dew Snaile, or Snaile without a shell. 1699 Roberts *Voy Levant* 15 All the sustenance we had there was three Dew snails, and some Roots 1725 Bradley *Fam Dict* s v *Diseases of Trees*, Those Animals call'd Earwigs and Dew-snails, eat the finest Fruits on the Trees 1783 Ainsworth *Lat Dict* (Morell) II, *Limax*, A snail, a dew-snail, or slug 1880 *W Cornwall Gloss* s v, As slippery as a dew snail 1888 Elworthy *W Somerset Word-bk*, *Dew snail*, the large black slug

†**Dewtry.** *Obs.* Forms: 6–7 deutroa, 7 deutro, doutro, doutry, dutry, dutra, deutery, 7–8 dewtry. [From Western Indian vernacular forms of Skr *dhattūra*, Datura. e.g. Marathī *dhutrā*, *dhotrā*, dialectally *dhuturō*] The Thornapple, *Datura Stramonium*, and other Indian species of the genus; a drug or drink prepared from this, employed to produce stupefaction.

1598 W Phillips tr *Linschoten* 60 (Y) An hearbe called *Deutroa*, which beareth a seede, whereof bruising out the sap, they .. give it to their husbands, eyther in meate or drinke, and presently therewith the Man is as though hee were halfe out of his wits. 1662 J. Davies tr *Mandelslo's Trav.* 104 A drug which..stupefies his senses..The Indians call this herb *Doutro*, *Doutry*, or *Daturo*. 1678 Butler *Hud* III i. 321 Make lechers and their punks, with dewtry, Commit phantastical advowtry 1691 Shadwell *Scowrers* V, Some rogue that had a mind to marry me gave me deutery last night 1696 Ovington *Voy Surratt* 235 (Y) Mixing Dutra and Water together to drink ..which will intoxicate almost to Madness 1698 Fryer *Acc E India & P* 33 They give her Dutry, when half mad she throws herself into the Fire, and they ready with great Logs keep her in his Funeral Pile *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet Wks 1721 III 192 As Indian Dames, their Consorts to abuse, Dewtry by Stealth into their Cups infuse.

Dew-worm (diū wɒ̄m) [f. Dew *sb.* + Worm OE *deaw-wyrm*, Du *dauwworm*, are known only in the sense 'ring-worm'; E Fris *dauwurm* is 'earth-worm' and 'ring-worm'; Da *dugorm* 'a dew-snail'] The common earth-worm, in OE a name of the disease ring-worm.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd* II 122 Wið deaw wyrmum genim doccan oððe clatan 1599 Marston *Sco Villanie* II vii 206 Cling'd so close, like deaw-worms in the morne 1653 Walton *Angler* 92 The Dew-worm which some call the Lob-worm 1675 Teonge *Diary* (1825) 83 Earth. like that which dew-wormes throe up 1829 *Sporting Mag* XXIII 222 The small dew-worm is an excellent bait 1875 M G Plarse *Daniel Quorm* 27 Like to a dew-worm that hears you a comin' an' starts back into his hole in a minute 1875 'Stonehenge' *Brit Sports* I v § 3 312 The dew-worm, or large garden-worm six to twelve inches in length

Dewy (diū·i), *a.* [OE. *dēawig*, f. *dēaw* Dew: see -y. Not recorded in ME; prob. formed anew in Mod. Eng. (Cf. MHG *touwec*, Ger. *thauig*, Sw *daggig*)]

1. Characterized by the presence of dew, abounding with dew, covered or wet with dew

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod* 344 (Gr) Gubcyste onþrang deawiġ sceaftum *a* 1533 Ld Berners *Gold Bk M Aurel* (1546) Sij b, After the night cometh the dewy morning 1579 Spenser *Sheph Cal* May 316 The deawie night now doth nye 1667 Milton *P L* I 743 From Noon to dewy Eve 1699 Pomfret *Past Ess. Death Q. Mary* 4 He found Cosmelia weeping on the dewy ground 1762 Falconer *Shipw* I 267 Decking with countless gems the dewy lawn 1834 Ht Martineau *Demerara* IV 48 However dewy the evening, she must stand in the grass 1893 *Westm. Gaz* 15 July 2/1 Water-hens were hurriedly gathering dewy slugs.

b. Affected by the influence of dew

1725 Pope *Odyss* XVII 688 The sun obliquely shone his dewy ray 1792 S. Rogers *Pleas Mem* I 215 Twilight's dewy tints deceived his eye 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* VIII 133 O'er the landscape spread The dewy light 1833 Ht Martineau *Cinnamon & P.* III. 42 The dewy radiance of a morning in paradise

2. *transf* Wet or moistened, as with dew In *Bot.* Appearing as if covered with dew.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb* I (1586) 44 b, Newe grounde for Meddowe take such as is ritche, dewye, levell, or a little hanging 1590 Spenser *F Q* III II 34 And her faire deawy eies with kisses deare Shee ofte did bathe 1853 Lyncii *Self-Improv* II 40 His eye will be clear and calm, and sometimes dewy 1856 Miss Yongl *Daisy Chain* I xxiv (1879) 250 Pulling off the spectacles that had become very dewy

3 Of the nature or quality of dew, dew-like, moist

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II 258 þaua breosta biþ deawiġ wæfung swa swa se ġespat. 1563 W Fulke *Meteors* (1640) 36 b, Already resolved into dewy drops of rayne 1594 Shaks. *Rich III*, v III 283, I would these dewy teares were from the ground. 1598 Florio, *Nebbiarella*, a deawie exhalation, thinner then a cloud 1635 Swan *Spec M* VI § 2 (1643) 197 Sea-water, when it is boyled, doth evaporate a dewie or watrie humour 1650 W Brough *Saer Princ* (1659) 124 What is my deawy sweat to Thy bloody agony 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst Udolpho* IV, The vales below were still wrapped in dewy mist

4 Of dew, made or consisting of dew. *poetic.*

1820 Keats *Isabella* XXIV, Ere the hot sun count His dewy rosary on the eglantine 1821 Shelley *Music* 15 When the hot noon has drained its dewy cup 1827 Hood *Midsummer Fairies* lxxix, The buds were hung with dewy beads

5. *fig.* Likened in some quality to dew, dew-like, falling gently, vanishing, as the dew. *poetic.*

1611 W Sclater *Key* (1629) 188 Those ὠφήμεροι, diary dewy Christians, whose goodnesse is dissipate as soone as euer the Sunne beholds it 1667 Milton *P L* IX 1044 Till dewie sleep Oppress'd them *a* 1670 Hackett *Abp Williams* II (1692) 144 Some of their Ministers that were softened with the dewy drops of his tongue 1791 Cowper *Iliad* II 41 Awaking from thy dewy slumbers 1830 Tennyson *Ode to Memory* 1, Strengthen me, enlighten me! Thou dewy dawn of memory

6 *Comb* (poetic) a *adverbial*, as *dewy-bright, -dark, -fresh, -warm*, etc b *parasynthetic*, as *dewy-eyed, -feathered, -pinioned, -swarded*, etc OE had *deawiġ-feðere* = dewy-pinioned

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1984 (Gr) Sang se wanna fugel, deawiġ-feðera — *Exod* 163 1632 Milton *Penseroso* 146 Entice the dewy-feathered sleep 1730–46 Thomson *Autumn* 961 The dewy skirted clouds imbibe the sun. 1777 Eliz. Ryves *Poems* 36 Dewy-pinioned twilight's shadowy reign 1796 T. Townsend *Poems* 69 Some dewy-feather'd herald send 1820 Keats *Isabella* xxxvii, Its eyes..all dewy bright with love 1832 Tennyson *Œnone* 47 Aloft the mountain lawn was dewy-dark, And dewy-dank aloft the mountain pine. 1833 — *Poems* 40 Upon the dewy-swarded slope 1842 — *Gardener's Dau.* 45 The fields between Are dewy-fresh 1847 — *Princ* I 93 Green gleam of dewy-tassell'd trees 1864 — *En. Ard.* 611 November dawns and dewy-glooming downs

Dewy, ME. inf. of Dew *v.*

Dewyce, -ys, -yss(e, obs ff. Device, Devise

Dewzin, var. Deusan *Obs*, a kind of apple.

Dexe, dext, obs. forms of Desk

Dexiocardia (de ksiǫkäˈ rdiă). *Path.* [a Gr δεξιό-s on the right side + καρδία heart] An anomaly of development in man in which the heart is on the right side; sometimes applied to cases in which the heart is displaced to the right side in consequence of disease

1866 T B Peacock *Malformations of Heart* I *Transposition, Dexiocardia* when the heart is placed in a position on the right side corresponding to that which it should occupy on the left 1875 Hayden *Dis Heart* 105 Hope has also noted, in a case of dexiocardia, the existence of systolic murmur, which ceased on the return of the heart to its normal position. 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*

Dexiotrope (de ksiǫtrōup), *a* [f. Gr δεξιό-s on or to the right + -τροπος turning.] = next

1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Dexiotrope*, a term signifying turning or turned to the right, as the spire of some shells.

Dexiotropic (de ksiǫtrǫ pik), *a* [f as prec + -ic. cf Gr τροπικός having a turning, inclined] Turning or turned to the right. said *spec* of those 'reversed' Gastropod Molluscs in which the spire turns to the right; opposed to *lexiotropic*

The terms *lexiotropic* and *dexiotropic* as used by Ray Lankester refer to the left and right sides *of the animal*, not *of the spectator* as is the case with *dextral* and *sinistral* Hence *dexiotropic* is the opposite of *dextral*

1883 Ray Lankester in *Encycl Brit* XVI 661 (*Mollusca*) In Planorbis, which is dexiotropic (as are a few other genera or exceptional varieties of Anisopleurose Gastropods) instead of being lexiotropic, the osphradium is on the left side . the whole series of unilateral organs being reversed This is .what is found to be the case in all 'reversed' Gastropods.

† **Dexter**, *sb Obs rare* [app.—OE. **deagestre, degestre, degstre*, f *deaglan* to Dye: cf. Dyester] A dyer.

14 . *Pueritia vel Infancia Christi* 569 in Horstmann *Altengl Leg* (1878) 119/2 A dyer yn hys doue he stode Þe dexter on Jhesu dede calle Knowst þou owte of mystere? *Ibid* 613 Þe dexter toke vp a fyre-brond

Dexter (de·kstəɹ), *a* (*sb* and *adv*) [a. L *dexter* on the right hand or right side, right, a comparative form from root *dex-* cognate with Gr δεξιός, and Goth *taihswa*, Skr. *daksha, daksh-ina*, from a primitive form **dekswo-*]

A *adj* 1. Belonging to or situated on the right side of a person, animal, or object worn on the body; right, *esp* in *Her* the opposite of Sinister

The dexter side of a person, animal, shield, etc, is to the *left* of the spectator facing it, which is important in Heraldry see quot 1882

1562 Leigh *Armorie* (1597) 64 b, Seing you call this a Bende Sinister, wherfore did you not call the other dexter bend? Because it is knowne to all if it bee named a bend and no more to be a bende dexter 1572 Bosswell *Armorie* II. 33 b, At the Dexter angle of the shielde 1600 Dymmok *Ireland* (1843) 33 There was loste in the retreyte of the dexter winge of the forlorne hope, capten Boswell 1705 *Lond Gaz* No 4110/4 A Dexter Hand holding a Branch of Acorns 1762 Falconer *Shipwr* I 766 The imperial trident graced her dexter hand 1882 Cussans *Handbk Her* 45 The right-hand side [of the shield] would be towards the left of a spectator, and in a representation of a coat of arms, that part of the shield which appears on the *left* side is called the Dexter, and that on the *right*, the Sinister

fig 1581 Marbeck *Bk of Notes* 270 Aristotle in Politices, admonisheth that men which have learned to do sinister things, ought not be compelled to doe thinges dexterie

† b Situated on the side which is to the right of the spectator *Obs*

1674 Jeake *Arith* (1696) 210 The dexter Figure of the Quotient shall be Primes

† c Of omens Seen or heard on the right side, hence, auspicious, favourable, propitious *Obs*

1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* IV. v. 191 Sinister and dexter respects 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* (1677) 203 This said, an eagle dexter presently flew over them 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* VIII 1039 On sounding wings a dexter eagle flew

d Belonging to the right hand; right; straightforward, fair *rare*

a 1734 North *Exam.* III VII § 53 (1740) 542 The managers of these Petitions used all Manner of Arts, *dexter* and *sinister*, to gain People's Hands or Marks

† 2 = Dexterous *Obs*

1597 Lowl *Charmg* (1631) 320 A man of great learning and experience, most fortunate and dexter in this operation 1622 F. Markham *Bk War* II § 6 43 He is more swift, more dexter, and more serviceable 1659 Torriano, *Fiero*, nimble, lively, dexter either of body or mind

B *sb.* The right (hand or side)

1814 Cary *Dante, Paradise* XV. 18 The horn That on the dexter of the cross extends

C *adv* On the right side, to the right

1715–20 Pope *Odyss* XV 184 The bird majestic flew Full dexter to the car. *Ibid* 573 Yon bird that dexter cuts the aerial road, Rose ominous

D. *Comb.* Dexterways, -wise, on the right side, to the right

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* IV. XIV (1611) 224 Foure speares in bend garnished with Penoncels dexterwaies

† **Dexte·rical**, *a* [irreg. f L. *dexter* (see prec.) + -ic + -al.] Dexterous, adroit, skilful

1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* (N.), Those have most dexterical wits *Ibid* 27 It is called the right hand of the minde, because it makes any conceit dexterical 1644 Bulwer *Chiron* 10 A smuke, quick and dexterical wit.

† **Dexte·rious**, *a Obs.* A 17th c variant of Dexterous

1629 Symmler *Spir Posie* I IV 15 His dexterious histrionicall acting of his part. 1644 Bulwer *Chirol.* 134 Which if it once grow dexterious by habituall theeving *Ibid* 179 To scrape and get by such dexterious endeavours. 1653 *Cloria & Narcissus* I 248 By his dexterious valour

† **Dexte·riously**, *adv Obs* [see prec.] A 17th c. variant of Dexterously

1601 Shaks *Twel N* I v. 66 *Ol* Can you do it? *Clo* Dexteriously, good Madona 1605 Bacon *Adv Learn.* II XXII § 15 [The Sophist] he calleth Left-handed, because with all his rules..he cannot form a man so Dexteriously as loue can do *a* 1635 Naunton *Fragm Reg.* (Arb) 28 To play his part well, and dexteriously 1663 F. Hawkins *Youths' Behav* 102 Dexteriously, quickly.

Dexterity (dekste·rĭti). [ad L. *dexteritās*, f *dexter*. see above and -ity Cf F. *dextérité* (1539 in Hatz.-Darm.), perh. the immediate source]

1. Manual or manipulative skill, adroitness, neat-handedness, hence, address in the use of the limbs and in bodily movements generally

1548 Udall, etc *Erasm Par.* Pref (R), A prince of inuincible fortitude, of notable actiuitee, of dexteritee woonderfull. 1578 T. N tr *Conq W India* 279 They have great dexteritie and skill in swimming. 1591 Garrard *Art Warre* 2 Able to handle his Peece with due dexteritie 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor* 107 A Chirurgian when he maketh incision had need to use great dexteritie 1703 Moxon *Mech Exerc.* 214 Some Turners to shew their Dexterity in Turning. Turn long and slender Sprigs of Ivory, as small as an Hay-stalk 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F* I (1838) I 12 To dispute with them the prize of superior strength or dexterity 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* I 382 His dexterity at sword and pistol made him a terror to all men.

2 Mental adroitness or skill, 'readiness of expedient, quickness of contrivance, skill of management' (J), cleverness, address, ready tact Sometimes in a bad sense: cleverness in taking an advantage, sharpness.

1527 *Chron Calais* (Camden 1846) 114 (Stanf) Expedyente that she by her greate wisdom and dexteryte do cause the kyng her sonne to write to such cardynelles as be at lyberte 1529 Wolsey in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser I II 8 Aftyr your accustomable wysdom and dexteryte 1549 *Compl Scot* (1872) 4 Comparit to the deuot Kyng, Numa pompilius for his prudens and diuinite 1598 Shaks. *Merry W* IV v 120 My admirable dexteritie of wit. 1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb* VIII (1703) II 467 The dexterity that is universally practiced in those parts 1656 Bramhall *Replic* IV 177 Persons of great maturity of judgement, of known dexterity in the Cannon Laws. 1677 Gale *Ct Gentiles* II. III 99 Al manner of Calliditie or dexteritie to cheat and deceive 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr* V § 15, I admire his address and dexterity in argument 1807–8 Syd Smith *Plymley's Lett* Wks (1859) II 161/1 It is not that the dexterity of honest Englishmen will ever equal the dexterity of French knaves 1874 Green *Short Hist* VII § 6 404 Elizabeth trusted to her dexterity to keep out of the storm

† b. *with pl* A dexterous or clever act; in bad sense, a piece of 'sharp practice' *Obs.*

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III 1104/2 Being acquainted with the citizens, knowing the corruptions and dexterities of them in such cases 1621 G Hetherr in *Lismore Papers* (1888) Ser II III 29 By dexteraties I yett retayne them. 1635 R Bolton *Comf Afflt Conse* IV 176 In pressing the law, besides other dexterities 1805 Fosbr *Ess* I vii. 92 All [illegible] dexterities of reason

† 3 Fitness, comfortableness, suitableness *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr *Traditiue* Oration 5 He trauelleth for the commodity of his studies, and the dexterity of his life 1614 T Adams *Devil's Banquet* 18 A full belly is not of such dexterite for [illegible] as a full braine

4 *lit* & *fig.* Using of the right hand in preference to the left *rare* and *late*

a 1882 *Lancet* (O.) Dexterity appears to be confined to the human race, for the monkey tribes use the right and left hands indiscriminately 1885 *Science* V June 460 In the drawings of the cave men of France the proportion of left-hand drawings is greatly in excess of what would now be found, but there is still a distinct preponderance of the right hand, which, however originated, has sufficed to determine the universal dexterity of the whole historic period. 1891 D Wilson *Right Hand* 39 To determine the preference for one hand over the other, and so to originate the prevalent law of dexterity

Dexterous, dextrous (de kstĕrəs, de kstrəs), *a* Also 7 Dexterious [f L. *dexter, dextr-* right, handy, dexterous, *dextra* the right hand + -ous. If an analogous word had been formed in L, it would have been *dextrōsus*; hence *dextrous* (cf. *sinistrous*) is the more regular form, but *dexterous* appears to prevail in 19th c prose.]

† 1 Situated on the right side or right-hand, right, as opposed to *left*, = Dexter 1, Dextral

1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* IV v 190 The dextrous and sinistrous parts of the body 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst* 221 The Contrarieties and Conjugations of things, such as Dextrous and Sinistrous, Eaven and Odd, and the like

† 2 Handy, convenient, suitable, fitting *Obs.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn* II XV § 2 The Art is barren, that is, not dexterous to be applyed to the serious vse of businesse and occasions

3 Deft or nimble of hand, neat-handed; hence skilful in the use of the limbs and in bodily movements generally.

1635–56 Cowley *Davideis* IV [illegible] trous none beside 1650 Fuller [illegible] 1657 [illegible] 1776 [illegible] He was a dextrous archer. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* III xviii, With dexterous fingers 1818 Jas Mill *Brit India* II. IV. I 13 The flagellants in India are said to be so dextrous, as to kill a man with a few strokes of the chaw buck.

4 Having mental adroitness or skill, skilful or expert in contrivance or management, clever

1622 Mabbe tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* II. * * IV 81, As dextrous in Letters as disciplin'd in Armes. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St* IV IX 281 Generally the most dextrous in spirituall matters are left-handed in temporall businesse 1672 Marvell *Reh Transp*, I 194 A dexterous Scholastical Disputant. *a* 1720 Sheffield (Dk Buckhm) *Wks* (1753) II. 25 To which, that dextrous Minister replied something haughtily 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* IV. 433 A dexterous politician of Lysander's school *a* 1843 Southey *Doctor* CLXXIV. (1862) 457 She was devout in religion, decorous in conduct dextrous in business 1850 Mrs Jamison *Lig Monast Ord* (1863) 333 Dexterous in the management of temporal affairs.

† b In a bad sense: 'Clever', crafty, cunning.

1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim Fathers* (1702) 154 Eusebius.. was a dextrous Person which made no scruple to subscribe to Terms which he did not like *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) I 332 Ward was a very dexterous man if not too dexterous; for his sincerity was much questioned.

5. Of things. Done with or characterized by dexterity; skilful, clever.

a 1625 Braum. & Fl *Bloody Brother* IV ii, He..cuts through the elements for us In a fine dextrous line 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. LXXVIII 136 A dexterous Art shows cunning and industry; rather than judgment and ingenuity 1748 *Anson's Voy* II XIV 287 Trained to the dexterous use of their fire arms 1808 Syd. Smith *Wks* (1859) I. 115/1 An uninterrupted series of dexterous conduct.

6. Using the right hand in preference to the left, right-handed. In mod. Dicts.

De·xterously, de·xtrously, *adv.* [f prec. + -LY 2 (See also DEXTERIOUSLY)] 1. In a dexterous manner, with dexterity; adroitly, cleverly

a With manual dexterity.

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* IV v 191 Many women, and some men, who though they accustome themselves unto either hand, do dexterously make use of neither 1659 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 139 And so neatly, and dexterously retorted the ball 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot* IX 109 A glass being dextrously inverted and shaken 1766 GOLDSM *Vic W* XXVII, Observing the manner in which I had disposed my books he very dextrously displaced one of them. 1856 KANE *Arct Expl* II xv. 163 So dexterously has this thrust to be made.

b With mental dexterity

1605 BACON *Adv Learn.* I VIII. § 2 The good parts he hath he will use dexterously 1648 BOYLE *Seraph Love* VI (1700) 42 The Condition of Lovers so dexterously and delightfully described. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal* 287 He explains very dextrously the expression of Phalaris 1798 FERRIAR *Illust Sterne, Eng Hist* 248 The small chasms of private history are so dextrously supplied 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II 24 Dexterously accommodating his speech to the temper of his audience 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr Faith* Introd § 6 23 Scepticism dextrously fights one department against the other

2 With the right hand. *rare.*

1830 *Blackw Mag* XXVIII 888 We often stand dexterously, and sinistrously fingering the string.

De·xterousness, de·xtrousness. [f as prec + -NESS] The quality of being dexterous or adroit in mind or body, dexterity.

1622 MABBE tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alfar.* II *·va, The modesty and dextrousnes of his style. 1674 tr *Scheffer's Lapland* XXVI 124 Olaus Magnus wonderfully extols their dextrousness herein 1677 W HUBBARD *Narrative* 66 The subtlety and dexterousness of these Natives. 1866 MRS WHITNEY *L Goldthwaite* IX (1873) 153 With dextrousness and pains and sacrifice

Dextrad (de·kstrăd), *adv* and *a* [f. L. *dextra* right hand + *-ad* suffix proposed by Barclay in sense *toward*] To or toward the right side of the body; dextrally

1803 J BARCLAY *New Anatomical Nomencl.* 165–6 The new terms by a change of termination, may be used adverbially *Dextrad* will signify towards the dextral aspect. 1882 WILDER & GAGE *Anatom. Technol* 27 Barclay proposed that the various adjective forms should be converted into adverbs by substituting for the ending *-al* the letters *-ad*, the Latin equivalent of the English *-ward* Thus *dorsal, ventral, dextral, sinistral,* and *lateral* become *dorsad, ventrad, dextrad, sinistrad,* and *laterad* 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Dextrad aspect*

Dextral (de·kstrăl), *a.* [f L *dextra* right hand + -AL. Late L. has *dextrālis, dextrāle* as sbs] 1. Situated on the right side of the body, right, as opposed to *left*

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* IV v 188 Which should hinder the Liver from enabling the dextrall parts 1794 MATHIAS *Purs Lit* IV 452 Throw wide that portal, let no Roman wait, But march with Priestly through the dextral gate

†b Of omens: Auspicious, favourable *Obs*

1774 *Poetry* in *Ann Reg* 203 No eastern meteor glar'd beneath the sky, No dextral omen

2 *Conchol.* Of a gastropod shell Having the spire or whorl ascending from left to right (i c. of the external spectator), which is the prevalent form

1847 CRAIG, s v, A dextral shell, as in mostly all univalves, has its turns or convolutions from left to right when placed in a perpendicular position 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol* VIII 241 In the first instance the shell is termed *dextral*, in the latter it is called *sinistral* or *reversed* 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 46 Left handed, or reversed, varieties of spiral shells have been met with in some of the very common species, like the whelk and garden snail *Bulimus citrinus* is as often sinistral as dextral 1866 TATE *Brit Mollusks* III 45 When the aperture of the shell is on the right-hand side it is said to be dextral.

Dextrality (dekstræ lĭti) [f prec. + -ITY] 1. The condition of having the right side differing from the left.

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* IV v 187 If there were a determinate prepotency in the right wee might expect the same in other animals, whose parts are also differenced by dextrality. *Ibid* 191 This doth but petit[i]onarily inferre a dextrality in the heavens

2. The use by preference of the right hand, and the limbs of the right side generally; right-handedness

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* IV v 187 Did not institution, but Nature determine dextrality, there would be many more Scevolaes then are delivered in story 1881 LE CONTE *Monoc Vision* 94 There is no doubt that dextrality affects the whole side of the body

†**De·xtralize,** *v Obs rare.* [f. DEXTRAL *a* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make a 'right' hand or 'right' side of; hence to use in preference to the other.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 196 Dextralize and preferre it before their laxatives

Dextrally (de·kstrăli), *adv* [f. DEXTRAL *a.* + -LY 2.] In a dextral way or direction, to the right, as opposed to the left.

1881 LE CONTE *Monoc Vision* 19 To rotate it on its axis outward, i e. dextrally—or like the hands of a watch 1883 *Journ Bot Brit & For* 237 The spathes are rolled up indifferently either way—either dextrally or sinistrally—in about equal numbers

Dextrane (de·kstrēn) *Chem.* [f L *dextra* right hand + -ANE.] An amorphous dextro-rotatory gummy substance $C_6H_{10}O_5$, found in unripe beet-root, and formed in the lactic fermentation of sugar

Dextrer(e, dextrier: see DESTRER, a war-horse

Dextrin (de·kstrin) *Chem* Also (*less correctly*) -ine. [a. F *dextrine*, f. L *dextra* right-hand: see -IN Named by Biot and Persoz in 1833, from the optical property mentioned below

1833 BIOT & PERSOZ in *Ann de Chimie et de Physique* [2] lii 72 Nous la nommons dextrine, pour la designer par le caractère spécial que lui donne le sens et l'energie de son pouvoir rotatoire]

A soluble gummy substance into which starch is converted when subjected to a high temperature, or to the action of dilute alkalis or acids, or of diastase Called also *British gum*, and *Leiocome.*

It has the same chemical composition as starch, but is not coloured blue by iodine, and has the property of turning the plane of polarization 138 68° to the right, whence its name.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem Org Bodies* 653 Amidin .. caused a deviation of the rays to the right, about three times as great as common sugar—a deviation which is sensibly the same with that of his [M BIOT's] *dextrine* 1838 *Ann Reg* 374 List of patents, For improvements in the manufacture of dextrine 1863–72 WATTS *Dict Chem* II 313 Dextrin is an uncrystallizable, solid, translucent substance having the aspect of gum arabic It is employed for the adhesive layer at the back of postage stamps 1870 BENTLEY *Bot* 29 If starch be exposed to heat for a prolonged period it is converted into a solid gummy substance, called dextrin or British gum

Dextro-, combining form of L *dexter, dextra,* used in the sense '(turning or turned) to the right', in physical and chemical terms, chiefly having reference to the property possessed by certain substances of causing the plane of a ray of polarized light to rotate to the right Among these are

a. **Dextrogyre**(de·kstrŏdʒəi·ɹ) *a* [L. *gȳrus*, Gr. *γῦρος* circuit], gyrating or circling to the right **Dextrogy rate** *a* [L *gyrāt-us*, pa pple of *gȳrāre* to wheel round], characterized by turning the plane of polarization to the right, as a *dextrogyrate crystal.* **Dextrogy rous** *a* = DEXTROGYRE **Dextro-rota tion,** rotation to the right. **Dextro-ro tatory** *a*, having or producing rotation to the right; dextrogyrous

b. **Dextro-co mpound,** a chemical compound which causes dextro-rotation. **Dextro-glu·cose,** the ordinary variety of GLUCOSE or grape-sugar, DEXTROSE. **Dextro-race mic, Dextro-tarta ric acid,** the modifications of racemic and tartaric acid which cause dextro-rotation. Hence **Dextro-racemate, -tartrate,** the salts of these.

a. 1876 HARLEY *Mat Med* 366 Called mycose, because it is rather less dextrogyre than cane sugar 1878 FOSTER *Phys* II 1 197 The solutions of both acids have a dextrorotatory action on polarized light. 1882 *Nature* XXV 283 With each electrode, diverging currents produce dextro- and converging ones lævo-rotation. 1883 *Athenæum* 29 Dec 871/1 The dextrorotatory and optically inactive gums 1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct 751 The dextro rotatory tartaric acid

b 1853 *Pharmac Jrnl* XIII 111 Pasteur discovered that racemic acid is a compound of two acids, one of which turns the plane of polarization of a ray of light to the right, and the other to the left, he therefore called them *Dextro-racemic acid* and *Levo-racemic-acid Ibid* 112 A solution of dextro-racemate of soda and ammonia *Ibid* 377 The dextro tartrate crystallizes out 1863–72 WATTS *Dict Chem* II 855 Dextro-glucose occurs abundantly in sweet fruits, frequently together with cane sugar 1873 *Fownes' Chem* (ed 11) 731 Dextrotartaric Acid is the acid of fruits

Dextro·rsal, *a rare* [f L *dextrorsum* (see next) + -AL] (See quot)

1828 WEBSTER, *Dextrorsal,* rising from right to left, as a spiral line or helix.

Dextrorse (dekstrō·ɹs), *a* [ad L *dextrorsum, -sus,* for *dextrovorsum, -versum,* turned to the right.] Turned towards the right hand.

Used by botanists in two opposite senses The earlier authors, Linnæus, the De Candolles, etc, used it as='to the right-hand of the observer', modern botanists generally use it as='to the right hand of the plant, or of a person round whom the plant might be twining', which is to the left of the external observer)

1864 in WEBSTER. 1880 GRAY *Struct Bot* IV § 2 140 Direction of Overlapping It may be to the right (*dextrorse*)

Dextrose (de·kstrōus) *Chem* [f L *dexter, dextra* (see above), with the ending of *glucose*: see -OSE 2] The form of GLUCOSE which is dextro-rotatory to polarized light; dextro-glucose; ordinary glucose or grape-sugar

1869 ROSCOE *Elem Chem.* 396 Dextrose, or right-handed glucose. 1872 THUDICHUM *Chem Phys* 7 It polarises to the right four times more intensely than dextrose sugar 1878 M FOSTER *Phys* (1879) App 673 Dextrose is soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in æther

Dextrous · see DEXTEROUS.

Dey 1 (dē) *Obs.* exc *dial.* Forms: 1 dæʒe, 3 daie, 4, 8 deie, 4–5 deye, 5–9 dey, 9 dai, dei (*dial.*). [OE. *dǽge*, corresp to ON. *deigja*, maid, female servant, house-keeper (whence Sw. *deja* dairy-maid) –OTeut. **dazgjôn*, from ablaut-stem of the vb (in Gothic) *deigan, daig, dig-un, digan-*, to knead; whence Goth *daigs*, OE. *dāg, dāh*, dough

The primitive meaning 'kneader', 'maker of bread', appears in OE. in the first quotation, in ON and in early ME. we find the wider sense of 'female servant', 'woman employed in a house or farm' Cf also ON *bú-deigja* (*bú*, house, household) and mod NORW *bu-deia, sæter-deia, agtar-deia* The same word, or a cognate derivative of the same root, is understood to form the second element in OE *hlǽfdige, hlǽfdiʒe* now LADY See also DAIRY]

1 A woman having charge of a dairy and things pertaining to it, in early use, also, with the more general sense, female servant, maid-servant. Still in living use in parts of Scotland.

a 1000 *Ags Gloss* in Wr-Wülcker 277/2 *Pistris* [for *pistrix*] dæʒe *a* 1087 *Record of Contract* in Earle *Land-Charters* 268 Her swutelað ·þ Godwiʒ se bucca hæfð ʒeboht Leofgife þa dæʒean æt norðstoke mid healfan punde æt Ælsiʒe abbod to ecan freote [1086 *Domesday Bk* lf 180 b, [In Biseley, Worcestershire] Ibi VIII inter servos & ancillas & vaccarius & duą] *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 163 He awlenc̄ð his daie mid cloðes more þan him seluen *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw II* 81 in *Pol Songs* (Camden) 327 And leveth thare behinde A serjaunt and a deie that leden a sory lif *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr T* 26 She was as it were a maner deye 14 . *Lat & Eng Voc* in Wr-Wülcker 563/42 *Anadogea*, a deye. *Ibid* 564/6 *Andiochia*, a deye 1483 in *Cath Angl* 16 in Maidment *Sc Pasquils* (1868) II 262 An old dey or dairy maid at Douglas Castle 1721 RAMSAY *To Gay* XVII, Dance with kilted dees, O'er mossy plains *c* 1820 *Lizzie Lindsay* in Child *Ballads* VIII (1892) 524/1 My father he is an old shepherd, My mither she is an old dey *Ibid* To the house o' his father's milk-dey 1863 MORTON *Cycl Agric* Gloss, *Dey* (Perthsh) a dairymaid [1866 ROGERS *Agric & Prices* I 11 14 This part of the mediæval farm was under the management of a deye, or dairy-woman]

2. Extended to a man having similar duties.

[1351 *Act* 25 *Edw III* (*Statute Labourers*) Stat II c 1 Chescun charetter, Caruer, Chaceour des carues, Berchei, Porcher, Deye, et touz autres servantz 1363 *Act* 37 *Edw III*, c 14 Bovers, vachers, bercheis Deyes, et touz autres gardeinz des bestes] 1483 *Cath Angl* 94 A Deye (Dere, deue A), Androchius, Androchen, genatarius, genetharia 1492 *Will of Hadley* (Somerset Ho), William Bayly my dey 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 9 [citing 25 Ed III] Shepherds, swineherds, deies and all other servants 1770–4 A HUNTER *Georg Ess* (1803) III 262 Thus would the careful dai be able on all occasions to observe the particular quality of each individual cow's milk (*Note Dai* or *dei*, in Aberdeenshire, denotes the person who has the superintendence of a dairy; whether that person be male or female)

3 *Comb.* Dey-girl, dey-maid, a dairy-maid Also DAY-HOUSE, -WIFE, -WOMAN

1828 SCOTT *F. M Perth* XXXII, This happened so soon as the dey girl was about to return

‖ **Dey** 2 (dē·) Forms. 7 dye, dij, dei, 7–9 dey, [a. F. *dey*, Turkish دای *dāī* 'maternal uncle'. also 'a friendly title formerly given to middle-aged or old people, *esp* among the Janissaries; and hence in Algiers appropriated at length to the commanding officer of that corps'.]

The titular appellation of the commanding officer of the Janissaries of Algiers, who, after having for some time shared the supreme power with the pasha or Turkish civil governor, in 1710 deposed the latter, and became sole ruler. There were also deys at Tunis in the 17th c, and the title is found applied to the governor or pasha of Tripoli

'The title of dey was not lately used at Algiers: the sovereign was styled *pacha* and *effendi*, the Moors called him Baba "Father"' (*Penny Cycl* 1833).

1589 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 294 General Blake set sayl for Tunnis, where he fired a castle, and nine Turkish ships in Portferino, upon the disdainful refusal of the Dye of that place, to give satisfaction 1676 *Lond Gaz* No 1102/1 The late Dey of Tripoli being fled, those People have made choice of Mustapha Grande to succeed him 1678 DRYDEN *Limberham* I. i, By corrupting an Eunuch, [he] was brought into the Seraglio privately, to see the Dye's Mistress 1679–88 *Secr. Serv Money Chas II & Jas II* (Camden) 91 Sent, the one to the Alcade of Alcazar, the other to the Dy of Algiers 1688 *Lond. Gaz* No. 2313/1 The Dey of Tunis sent his Grace the usual Present. 1833 *Penny Cycl* I 329/2 An insult offered by Hassein Pacha, the last dey, to the French consul in April 1827, induced the French government to send an expedition to take possession of Algiers in June 1830 1843 *Ibid.* XXV 366/2 Of twenty-three deys who reigned [in Tunis], all were strangled or otherwise assassinated, with the exception of five During these tumultuous times, the beys, who were the second officers of that state, gained the influence, and eventually the succession. 1847 MRS A KERR *Hist Servia* 104 Of all the Janissaries none were more opposed to the Sultan than those at Belgrade Already did these commanders designate themselves Dahis, after the example of the Deys of Barbary

Dey, obs. f. DIE *sb.* and *v.*

†**Dey·ar.** *Obs* [A transl. of AF *deye* in Acts of Edward III see DEY 1 2] A dairy man

15 transl 37 *Edw III*, c 14 Oxherds, Cowherds, Shepherds, Deyars, and all other Keepers of Beasts. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 19 (citing the same act).

Deyde, obs form of DEAD, DIED.

Deye, -en, ME form of DIE *v*, DYE *v.*

Deye-nettle: see DEA-NETTLE.

Deyer, obs form of DYER.

Deyery, obs form of DAIRY.

Deyf(fe, obs form of DEAF.

Dey-house (dē·ı haus) Now *local* Forms 4 deyhus, 6 dayhowse, deahouse, deyhowse [f DEY 1 + HOUSE] A dairy or dairy-house.

1342–74 *Roll* in *Scriptores tres* (Surtees) App cxli, Item unam stabulam et unum deyhus de Petynton *a* 1547 *Surv. Tykford Priory* in *Monast Anglic* V 206 On the northside the gate is a howse called the dayhowse. 1565–73 COOPER

Thesaurus, Casearia taberna A dayhouse where cheese is made 1578 *Lanc Wills* III 101 Item belongyng to y' deahouse xij brasse pannes vij skelletes two ladles and a scomer. 1825 Britton *Beauties of Wiltsh* (E D S 1879), *Deyhouse, Da'us, Dayus*, a dairy, or room in which the cheese is made 1883 Copl *Hampsh Gloss*, *Dey-hus* 1890 *Glouc Gl*, *Dey-house* (pronounced dey'us), the dairy

Deyite, obs. form of Deity.

Deyl, -lle, obs. ff Dole, Dool, grief, mourning

Deyle, deyll, obs. form of Deal, part.

Deyme, obs form of Deem *v.*

Deyn, obs. Sc variant of Dan[1]. see Den *sb*

Deyn, for *deyen*, obs inf of Die *v*, Dye *v*

Deyn, deyne, obs ff Dean *sb*[1] and [2].

Deyne, obs. f. Deign *v*, var. of Dain *sb*, *a*, *v.*, Digne, *a.*

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* (1893) xlii 28 To luke on me he thocht greit deyne

Deynous, obs form of Deignous *a*

Deynt, Deynte, -tie, Deynteous, Deynteth, etc. see Daint-.

Deype, obs form of Deep.

Deyr, deyre, obs. ff Dear, Dere, hurt.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* IV 562 Wallace persaunt his men tuk mekill deyr

Deyrie, -ry, obs ff Dairy

Deys, obs f Dice: see Die *sb.*[1]

Deys, -e, Deysie, -sy, obs ff Dais, Daisy.

Deyship (dēi·ʃip). [f Dey[2] + -ship] The state or dignity of a Dey (of Algiers, etc).

1704 J Pitts *Acc Mahometans* viii (1738) 174 Succeeded him in the Deyship 1863 Chalmers *Heroes*, etc *Louis XVI*, II. 20 He would have sent your Deyship a he goat

Deyster, obs var of Dyester, dyer.

Deyte, deyyte, obs. ff. Deity.

Deythe, Deyver, obs ff Death, Devoir.

Deytron, obs. pl. Daughter

† **Dey'-wife.** *Obs.* [f Dey[1]] A dairy woman

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* xix lxviv (1495) 904 Chese slydeth oute bytwene the fyngres of the Deye wyfe. 1530 Palsgr 212/2 Dey wyfe, *meterie*. 1547 Salesbury *Welsh Dict.*, *Hanodwraic*, deywyfe.

† **Dey'-woman.** *Obs* exc. *dial.* [f. Dey[1] + Woman.] A dairy woman

1588 Shaks *L L L* I ii 136 For this Damsell I must keepe her at the Parke, shee is alowd for the Day-woman 1828 Scott *F M Perth* xxxii, The dey or farm-woman entered with her pitchers to deliver the milk for the family *Ibid*, The warder averred he saw the dey woman depart 1890 *Glouc Gloss*, *Day-woman*, Dairymaid

Dezincation (dī ziŋkē·ʃən) [f De- II 1 + Zinc] The removal or abstraction of zinc from an alloy or composition in which it is present. So **Dezi nk** *v*, **De-zi nked** *ppl a.*, **De-zi nking** *vbl sb.*

1891 Eissler *Metall Argentiferous Lead* 277 Abstract from dezincation of poor lead 1892 W Crookes *Wagner's Chem Technol* 183–4 Zinkiferous poor lead for de-zinking The de-zinking can at once begin The total de-zinking process, from running the poor lead into the refining process to letting off the de-zinked lead, requires..nine hours.

Dezincify, dezinkify (dīzi ŋkifəi), *v* [f. De- II 1 + Zincify.] *trans* To separate zinc from an alloy or composition in which it is present. Chiefly used in connexion with Parkes' process for desilverizing lead by means of zinc Hence **Dezi nkified** *ppl a* ; also **Dezincifica tion**

1874 J A Phillips *Elem Metallurgy* 586 The dezincification of the de silverised lead is effected by the aid of chloride of lead 1891 Eissler *Metall Argentiferous Lead* 304 As only minute quantities of antimony are contained in the lead, dezincification is sufficient 1892 W Crookes *Wagner's Chem Technol* 181 The pan for the de-zinkified poor lead.

Dezymotize (dīzəi mŏtəiz), *v.* [f De- II 1 + Zymot-ic + -ize.] *trans.* To free from disease-germs.

1884 *Chr World* 31 July 578/3 Each [traveller] is to 'disinfect and dezymotise his own drinking water'.

Dgiahour, obs form of Giaour

Dh- is not an English combination, but, in the English spelling of East Indian words, is used to represent the Indian dental sonant-aspirate, in the Devanāgarī alphabet द्ध *dha*, also the lingual or cerebral sonant-aspirate ढ, more exactly written *dha*. In earlier spelling by Europeans these sounds were commonly represented by simple *d*, and in the general rectification of this to *dh*, the latter has been erroneously extended to several words having simple द *da* dental or ड *da* lingual, or to words not really Indian, apparently under the notion that an oriental appearance is given to a word by spelling it with *dh* Words thus erroneously spelt with *dh* are *dhooly*, *dhow*, *dholl*, *dhoney*, *dh(o)urra*, *dhurrie*.

‖ **Dhak** (dhāk). Also **dhawk.** *E. Ind* [Hindī *dhāk.*] An East Indian tree *Butea frondosa*, N O. *Leguminosæ*, growing in the jungles in many parts of India, and noted for its brilliant flowers.

[1799 Colebrooke in *Life* (1873) 407 *Note*, *Butea frondosa*, named Palús, or Dhác] 1825 Heber *Jrnl* (1828) II 487 The most common tree, or rather bush, in these forests, is the dhâk 1866 *Treas Bot* 183 Dr Hooker states that when in full flower the Dhak tree is a gorgeous sight, the masses of flowers resembling sheets of flame, their 'bright orange red petals contrasting brilliantly against the jet-black velvety calyx.' The Dhak tree supplies the natives of India with several articles of a useful nature

‖ **Dhal,** var of Dal Indian pulse.

‖ **Dharna, dhurna** (dhərna) *E. Ind.* Also **dherna** [Hindī *dharnā* placing, act of sitting in restraint, f Skr *dhr* to place] A mode of extorting payment or compliance with a demand, effected by the complainant or creditor sitting at the debtor's door, and there remaining without tasting food till his demand shall be complied with, this action is called 'sitting in dharnā' or 'sitting dharnā', and the person on whom it is practised is said to be 'put in dharnā'

c 1793 Sir J Shori in *Asiat Res* (1799) IV. 332 The practice called Dherna [which] may be translated Caption, or Arrest 1824 Heber *Jrnl* (1828) I 433 To sit 'dhurna' till the person against whom it is employed consents to the request offered 1837 *Indian Penal Code* Act xlv (1860) § 22 § 508 (Y.) A sits dhurna at Z's door with the intention [etc.] 1842 W. Miles tr *Hist. Hyder Naik* 41 (Y.) His troops, for want of their pay, placed him in Dhurna 1844 H H Wilson *Brit India* II 175 Detaining their commanders in the sort of arrest termed dharna 1875 Maine *Hist Inst* 40 (Y.) The institution is identical with one widely diffused throughout the East, which is called by the Hindoos 'Sitting dharna'

Dhatura, dhutoora, E. Indian forms of Datura, Dewtry.

1848 G. Wyatt *Revelations of Orderly* (1849) 16 A gang of poisoners rifling some travellers to whom they had administered dhutoora 1892 *Daily News* 5 Aug 5/3 A professional dhatura poisoner

‖ **Dhobi** (dhōbi) *E Ind* Also **dhobie, dhoby.** [Hindī *dhōbī*, f *dhōb* washing, Skr *dhāv-* to wash] A native washerman in India. Also **dhobi-man**

1860 W H Russell *Diary in India* I. 110 The 'dhoby-man' was waiting outside, and in a few moments made his appearance—a black washerman, dressed in cotton 1886 Yule *Anglo Ind Gloss* 242/2 A common Hind proverb runs . Like a dhoby's dog belonging neither to the house nor to the riverside 1892 R Kipling *Plain Tales fr Hills* 183 Adored by every one from the dhoby to the dog-boy

‖ **Dhole** (dhōul) *Zool* [Origin unknown Given by Hamilton Smith in 1827, as the name 'in various parts of the East', but not included among the native Indian names by Blanford (*Fauna of British Ind* (1888), *Mammals* 143), and unknown to Indian Scholars. (In Canarese, *tôla* is the wolf can this be, through some confusion, the source of *dhole*?)]

The wild dog of the Deccan in India.

1827 Col C H Smith in E Griffith *Cuvier's An Kingd* II 326 The Dhole, or Wild Dog of the East Indies, is made like the Dingo, but the hairs of the tail are not bushy It is of a uniform bright red colour, and is found in South Africa, and in various parts of the East, where it is named Dhole 1837 T Bell *Brit Quadrup* in *Penny Cycl* IX 58/1 Of dogs in such a state of wildness two very remarkable ones are the Dhole of India and the Dingo of Australia 1866 Wood *Pop Nat Hist* I 89 The Kholsun, or Dhole as it is often called, of British India *Ibid* 90 The sanguinary contests between the Dholes and their prey

‖ **Dholl,** = Dal, the Cajan pea, Indian pulse.

1878 E A Parkes *Pract Hygiene* vi. (ed 5) 253 Mr. Cormish mentions that in the Sepoy Corps, the men are much subject to diarrhœa from the too great use of the 'dholl' (*Cajanus indicus*)

‖ **Dhoney, doney** (dōu·ni) Also 6–7 doni, tonee, tony [ad Tamil, *thōni* (pronounced *dōni*). perh a foreign word; cf. Pers دونی *dōnī* a yacht (Spelt *donny* by the French writer Pyrard de la Val *c* 1610] A small native sailing vessel of Southern India,

1582 N Lichfield tr *Castanheda's Conq E. Ind* lvi 125 a, Cochim, from whence they were minded to send the Tone which carried the pepper, laden with merchandise. 1660 F Brooke tr *Le Blanc's Trav* 70 Near to Zeilan, where they use flat-bottome boats, called Tune, because they have little bottome 1859 Tennent *Ceylon* II 103 (Y.) Amongst the vessels at anchor lie the dows of the Arabs, the patamars of Malabar, the dhoneys of Coromandel 1880 *Standard* 15 May 5/3 His Wardian cases will cumber the decks of Arab dhows, Coromandel dhoneys 1894 *Monthly Circ Lloyd's Reg.*, Abbreviations Dhy, Dhoney

Dhooley, -lie, -ly, erron ff Doolie, a litter.

Dhoop, erron f Doub an Indian grass.

‖ **Dhoti, dhootie** (dhōu ti, dhū ti). Also 7 duttee, 9 dote, dhotee, -ty, dhootie, **dhooty.** [Hindī *dhōtī*] The loin cloth worn by Hindus; a long narrow cloth which is wound round the body, passed between the thighs, and tucked in under the waist-band behind

1622 in W N Sainsbury *Cal. State Papers E Ind* (1878) III 24 (Y.) Price of calicoes, duttees fixed 1810 T. Williamson *Vade Mecum* I 247 (Y.) A dotee or waist cloth 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. Ind* (1854) 277 He must leave the house with nothing on but his gombong and dhootie 1881 *Manch. Guard* 18 Jan., Shirtings, dhooties, mulls and jacconets are all very firm 1883 F M Crawford *Mr Isaacs* x. 203 Clad simply in a dhoti or waist cloth. 1892 *Daily News* 16 Nov 3/1, I never remember seeing him in anything but a delicate pink silk dhotee 1894 *Longm Mag* Dec 213 Ordinary coolies dressed only in their 'dhotis' or loin cloths

Dhourra, dhurra, = Durra, Indian millet,

‖ **Dhow, dow** (dau) Also **daou, daw** [Original language unknown; now in use all round the coast of the Arabian Sea from Western India to E Africa, also on Lake Nyanza The Marāthī form is *dāw*, and the word exists in mod. Arabic as داو *dāw* (Johnson 1852) See Di-.

If the word *tava* occurring of date 1470 in Athanasius Nikitin (India in 15th c, Hakl Soc. 1858) be, as it appears to be, the same word, it would tend to localize the word at Ormus or Hormuz in the Persian Gulf]

A native vessel used on the Arabian Sea, generally with a single mast, and of 150 to 200 tons burden; but the name is somewhat widely applied to all Arab vessels, and has become especially well known in connexion with the slave trade on the East coast of Africa.

1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII 255 A fleet of piratical Dows 1803 *Ibid* IX 216 The navigation of the Red Sea is confined to vessels which they call *dauns* They carry a single square sail 1809 *Q Rev* Aug 108 At Mocha they hired a dow. 1831 Trelawny *Adv Younger Son* I 178 On board a small and very singular craft, called a dow. 1860 Kraft *Travels fr Africa* 117, I [illegible] boat, called a 'Daw' by [illegible] vessel 1862 *Illustr Missionary Intel* 20 July, The boats captured a large number of slave dhows off the eastern coast 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* Pref 9 The general effect is to drive the independent native chiefs to the Arab dhow slave trade. 1875 Bleloch *Sailor's Pock Bk* vi. (ed 2) 227 The Slave Dhows on the East Coast of Africa are specially rigged for running with the Monsoons 1883 *Bombay Gazetteer* XIII 717–8 (Y.) Dhau is a large vessel which is falling into disuse. Their origin is in the Red Sea. The word is used vaguely, and is applied to baghlas 1886 Yule *Anglo Ind Gloss* 243/1 *Dhow*, *Dow* used on the E African coast for craft in gener[illegible] on the western seas of I[illegible] fashioned vessel of Arab build, with a long 'grab' stem, *i. e* rising at a long slope from the water, and about as long as the keel, usually with one mast and lateen rig

Dhurrie, durrie (dʊ ri) [Hindī *darī*. See Di-] A kind of cotton carpet of Indian manufacture, usually made in rectangular pieces with fringes at the ends, and used for sofa-covers, curtains, and similar purposes.

1880 Eliot James *Indian Industries* iv 19 Dhurries are made in squares, and the ends often finished off with fringe, the colours are not bright, but appear durable 1891 Cobb *Two Girls on a Barge* 21 Curtains to hang, and dhurries to be draped over the fresh-scented pine of the little cabins *Ibid* 22 The dhurries to be arranged aesthetically on either crosswise beam.

Di- (dı, dəi) *pref.*[1], repr. L. *dī-*, reduced form of *dis-*, used in L before the consonants *b*, *d*, *g* (usually), *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s* + cons., *v*, and sometimes before *j*, as in *dī-bŭndāre*, *dī-dūcĕre*, *dī-gestio*, *dī-gressio*, *dī-jūdŭdre*, *dī-jungĕre* and *dis-jungĕre*, *dī-lātāre*, *dī-minŭĕre*, *dī-missio*, *dī-numerāre*, *dī-rectus*, *dī-ruptio*, *dī-spersus*, *dī-stinguĕre*, *dī-strictus*, *dī-vertĕre*. Often changed back in late L and Romanic popular words to the full form *dis-*, whence *dismiss*, *disrupt*, but in mod. Eng generally *di-*. In OF and ME often varying with *de*, whence *defer*, *demission* sb[2], *devise*, from L. *differre*, *dīmissio*, *dīvīsa*. This took place especially before a radical beginning with *s* + cons, where *di-* was phonetically identified with *dis-*, and shared in the alternation of *dis-*:—*des-* (De- 6, Des-, Dis-) Thus in ME *despers*e, *destinat*, *destrill*, *destraun*, *destress* for *dis-*; and per contra *dispair*, *dispase*, *dispite*, *dispoil*, *distroy* for *de-*. For its force in composition, see Dis-. it is not, like the latter, a living prefix The historical pronunciation in an unstressed syllable is (dı-), cf *divide*, *diversion*, *diminish*; but in cases where there is a parallel word in *de-*, as *delate*, *dilate*, it is usually pronounced (dəi-) for the sake of distinction, and the present tendency is to extend (dəi-) to other words, as *digest*, *dilute*, *diluvium*, *diradiation*, *direct*, *diverge*, *diverse*, *divest*. This seems due partly to analysis of the compound, partly to the influence of stressed forms as *di'gest* sb *di'vers*, in which the *i* is long and diphthongal

Di- (dəi. dı), *pref* 2, repr Gr δι- for δίς twice, as in δίγαμος twice married, δίγλωττος double-tongued, bilingual, δίδραχμος worth two drachmas, δίπτυχος double-folded. Hence, 1 Entering into numerous Eng words, mostly technical, as *dichromic*, *dicotyledon*, *digamma*, *digamy*, *diglot*, *digraph*, *dilemma*, *diphthong*, *diptych*, *distich*, *disyllable*; also in the nomenclature of Natural History as *Diadelphia*, *Dandria*, *Didelphia*, *Dipteral*: which see in their alphabetical places. So in Crystallography, as in *di-tetrahedron* a crystal having twice four sides or planes, so *di-hexahedron*, etc.

2. As a living prefix, used in *Chemistry*, with the names of compounds and derivatives, in the general sense 'twice, double', but with various special applications

a With the names of classes of compounds, as *bromide, oxide, sulphide, cyanide, acetate, chlorate, nitrate, sulphate, amide, amine*, etc, expressing the presence of two atoms or combining equivalents of the element or radical, as *carbon dioxide* CO_2, *manganese dichloride* $MnCl_2$

† In the earlier part of the 19th c the use was different the Latin prefix *bi-* was then used, where *di-* is now, to express two proportions of the chlorous constituent, as in *bichloride of mercury* = corrosive sublimate, while the Greek *di* was used to express two proportions of the basic constituent, thus calomel, when supposed to contain two of mercury to one of chlorine, was called a *di-chloride*

b With the names of specific compounds (chiefly organic), indicating a body having twice the formula of a given compound, used chiefly with the names of hypothetical radicals, to indicate the free state of these (supposed to be that of a double molecule), as in *di-allyl, dibenzyl, dicyanogen*

In *diphenol*, the use is less exact, since this substance has not exactly the constitution of two molecules of phenol

c. With the name (or combining form of the name) of an element or radical, expressing the presence of two atoms or molecules of that body, as in *di-hydr(o)-, di-oxy-, di carbon-, di- carb(o)-, di-nitr(o)-, di-az(o)-, di-chlor(o)-, di-brom(o)-, di-iod(o)-, di-sulph(o)-, di-phosph(o)-, di-bor(o)-, di-arsen(o)-, di-ammoni(o)-, di-amm(o)-, di-amid(o)-, di-cyan(o)-, di-methyl-, di-ethyl-, di-propyl-, di-amyl-, di-allyl-*. Used especially in organic chemistry, to indicate that two atoms or molecules of the body take the place of two atoms of hydrogen, as in *dibromomethane, dichlorobenzene*.

d. These formations (c) are sometimes used attributively or adjectively as separate words, as *di-axo* compounds, *di-carbon* series, *di-phenyl* group So with other adjectives, as *diacid, dihydric, diphenic*.

e On the preceding classes of words derivatives are formed, as *diazotize, diazotype, dichromated*

Dia-, *pref*[1], before a vowel di-, repr Gr διa-, δι-, the prep. διά through, during, across, by [orig. *δfιya, from root of *δfo, δύο two, and so related to δίς, *δfίς twice (Di- [2]) and L *dis-* a-two, asunder (Dis-, Di-[1])] Much used in Greek in composition, in the senses 'through, thorough, thoroughly, apart', as in διάδρομος running through, διάλεκτος discourse, διάμετρος measure through or crosswise, diameter, διατριβή wearing through or away, pastime, δίοπτρον a thing for looking through, a spy-glass Hence in English, in a few old words through Latin and French, or Latin only, and in many modern scientific and technical words formed directly from Greek, or on Greek analogies

Dia-, *pref*.[2], in medical terms. In Greek such phrases as διὰ καρύων, διὰ κωδειῶν, διὰ μίσυος, διὰ μόρων, διὰ τριῶν πεπερέων, διὰ τεσσάρων, διὰ πέντε, meaning 'made or consisting of nuts, of poppy-heads, of vitriol, of mulberries, of three peppers, of four or of five (ingredients)', etc., were applied to medicaments of which these ingredients were the chief constituents, the full form implied being τὸ διὰ τριῶν πεπερέων φάρμακον medicament made up of three peppers, etc By the Latin physicians these phrases were treated as words, thus *diachȳlōn, diacissōn, diacōdiōn, diaglaucīon, diagrydiōn, dialbanōn, diamelilōtōn, diamelitōn, diamisyos, diamorōn, diapente, diatessarōn*; and their number was increased by many later formations of the same kind. Their grammatical character tended to be forgotten, final *-ōn* (Gr *-ων*) being taken for *-on* (Gr *-ον*), and then latinized as *-um*, e g *diachȳlum, diaglaucum, dialbanum, dihæmatum* (δι' αἱμάτων); or a nominative was otherwise formed, as *diapentes* The *New Sydenham Society's Lexicon* gives about eighty of these in mediæval and early modern Latin.

Several of these are given in French form by Cotgrave; many were formerly in English use, either in their mediæval-Latin form or partly anglicized. Phillips 1678–1706 has '*Dia*, a Greek Preposition set before the names of many medicinal compositions, to which that of the principal Ingredient is usually joined, by Physicians and Apothecaries, as *Diaprunum, Diascordium, Diasenna*, etc' Only a few, e.g Diachylum, survive in modern use · see also, in their alphabetical places, Diacatholicon, Diacodium, Diagrydium, Diamber, Diamoron, Diapalma, Diaprune, Diascord, Diasenna, Diatessaron Among others, are the obsolete **Diaca rthami (-amy)** [F. *diacartami* Cotgr.], a preparation of carthamus or bastard saffron; **Diaca ssia**, of cassia or bastard cinnamon; **Diaci ssum** [Gr κισσῶν], of ivy leaves, **Diacora llion**, composed of red coral; **Diacymi non, diacimi non** [F *diacrimnon* Cotgr.; Gr. κνμῖνον], composed of cumin, **Diagala nga** [F *diagalange*], made of galanga or galingale, **Diamargari ton** [also in OF, Gr *μαργαρίτων* of pearls], † **Diapeni dion** *Obs.* [med L *pēnidion, -um* (F. *penide* 'a pennet, the little wreath of sugar taken in a cold') = Gr **πηνίδιον*, dim of *πήνη* thread (See Skeat *Notes to P Pl*, EETS. 110).] **Diaphoe nic(-on)** [F *diaphenicum* Cotgr ; Gr *φοινίκων* of dates]; **Dia'rrhodon** [F. *diarrodon* Cotgr , Gr *ῥόδων* of roses, *διάρροδον* (*sc.* *κολλύριον* a salve) compound of roses], **Diarhu barb**, a preparation of rhubarb; **Diatra gacanth** [OF. *diadragant*, etc Godef], preparation of tragacanth, **Diatrion-pipereon, -santalon**, a preparation consisting of three kinds of pepper, or of sanders or sandal-wood, **Diazi'ngiber, -zi nziber**, a confection of ginger

The 17–18th c English Dictionaries, Phillips, Bailey, Chambers, Ash, etc, give also *diabo tanum*, a plaster made of herbs, *diacalamintthe, diaca pparis* (of capers), *diacaryon* (of walnuts), *diacasto reum, diachalcitis, diacinnamo mum, diacito nium, diacopræ gia* (of goats' dung), *diacorum* (of acorus or calamus), *diaco stum* (of costmary), *diacro mmyon* (of onions), *diacydo nium* (conserve of quinces, marmalade), *diadamascenium* (of damsons), *diaglau cion* (of glaucium), *diahe xapla* (a drink for horses of six ingredients), *dialy ssopum, diala cca* (of gum lac), *dialthæa* (of marsh mallow), *diame rides* (of orduie), *diamo schum* (of musk), *diani sum* (of anise), *diann cum* (of walnuts), *diaolība num, diapapa ver* (of poppies), *diapompho lygos* (of pompholyx), *diasaty rion, diasebe sten, diatri bus* (of three sorts of sanders), *diaxyla loes* (of wood of aloes), etc Cf also 1621 Burton *Anat Melanch* II IV I. v

1471 Ripley *Comp Alch* Ep in Ashm (1652) 113 Use *Diacameron 1544 Phaer *Regim Life* (1553) A viij a, A potion made of halfe an ounce of *diacartamy dissolved in iij ounces of betonie 1565–73 Cooper *Thesaurus, Cnicos*, an herbe called Carthamus, wherof is made an notable confection named Diacarthami to purge fleume 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* III lxxxiii 762 First sufficiently cleanse with *Diacassia with Turpentine. 1545 *Nottingham Rec* III 224 Duas pixides de conserves vocatis *'diacitrin' 1741 *Compl Fam Piece* I 1 53 Take *Diacorallion a Dram and a half 1362 Langland *P Pl* A v 101 May no Suger so swete aswagen hit vnnepe, No no Diopendion [*v rr* dyapendyon, diapenydion, B diapenidion] dryve it from myn herte 1625 Hart *Anat Ur* II xi 127 A certaine portion of the Electuarie **Diaphœnicon*, mingled with powder of *Diagrydium* 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud. Ep* III. xii 133 Diaphœnicon a purging electuary which receiveth that name from Dates 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl*, *Diaphœnic* ,a soft purgative electuary. 1789 *Archaeol* IX 233 Diarhodon ad servorum seems a salve or water of roses for inflammations in the eyes *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 229 Trociscus de turbit maad wiþ *diarubarbe 1657 *Physical Dict*, **Diatraganth*, a confection good against hot diseases of the breast *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 238 3eve him *diatrion piperion or anoþer hoot eletuarie *Ibid*, He schal take *diazinziberum of oure makinge 1600 W Vaughan *Direct Health* (1602) 63 If you be troubled with rheumes vse diatrion piperion

† **Dia, dya,** *sb Obs* The pharmaceutical prefix *Dia-* [2], used as a separate word: A medical preparation or compound

Goats' milk dia, a specific preparation of which goats' milk was the chief ingredient see Dia-4.

1377 Langl. *P Pl* B xx 173 And dryuen awey deth with dyas and dragges [*v rr* dias, drogges] *c* 1430 Lydg *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 40 Drugge nor dya was none in Bury towne 1562 Bulleyn *Def agst Sickness* I *Bk Simples* 22 b, Eaten, either in Goates milk Dia, or Syruppe.

Diabantite (dəiăbæntəit) *Min.* [irregularly f. Diabase (as if the latter represented Gr. *διάβας, διαβαντ-* having crossed over) + -ite. Substituted by Hawes 1875 for the Ger. name *diabantachromyn*] A chlorite-like mineral occurring in diabase and giving to this rock its green colour

1875 *Amer Jrnl Sc.* Ser III IX. 454 On Diabantite

Diabase (dəi ăbēis). *Min* [a. F *diabase*, erroneously formed, since (according to Littré) it was meant to signify 'rock with two bases' (for which *dibase* would have been a proper form), and subsequently abandoned by its author, Brongniart, for Hauy's name *diorite*; but in 1842 re-introduced by Hausmann, perhaps with an intended affiliation to Gr *διάβασις* a crossing over, transition.]

The name originally given by A. Brongniart to the rock afterwards called Diorite; now applied to a fine-grained, compact, crystalline granular rock, consisting essentially of augite and a triclinic feldspar, with chloritic matter in varying amount; a variety of the class of rocks called greenstone and trap, being an altered form of basalt.

[1816 Cleaveland *Min* 609 *Greenstone* (note), *Diabase* of some French mineralogists] 1836 Macgillivray tr *Humboldt's Trav* xiv 166 They observed two large veins of gneiss in the slate, containing balls of granular diabase or greenstone 1862 Dana *Man Geol* ix 79 *Diabase*, a massive hornblende rock It is like diorite in composition, except that the feldspar is less abundant, and is either labradorite or oligoclase 1882a Geikie *Text-bk Geol.* 145 The main difference between diabase and basalt appears to be that the rocks included under the former name have undergone more internal alteration, in particular acquiring the 'viridite' so characteristic of them.

b. *attrib*, as in **diabase-aphanite**, a very fine-grained variety of quartz-diabase in which the separate constituents are not distinguishable by the naked eye, **diabase-porphyrite, -porphyry**, the dark-green antique porphyry, containing hornblende in its compact diabase like mass, **diabase-schist**, a schistose form of diabase-aphanite

1868 Dana *Min* 343 If the diabase contains distinct crystals of porphyry, it is a diabase porphyry, the green porphyry or oriental verd antique of Greece being of this nature 1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* 247 Diabase aphanite Diabase schist.

Diabasic (dəiăbē'sik), *a* [f. prec + -ic] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of diabase

1884 *Science* 20 June 763/1 Limestones, well proved to be of carboniferous age, cut by diabasic eruptives

‖ **Dia'basis.** *Obs rare* [a Gr *διάβασις*, from *διάβαινειν* to pass over] A passing over.

1672 H More *Brief Reply* 234 This Diabasis or passing of the Worship to the Prototype

Diabaterial (dəi ăbătī·riăl), *a rare.* [f Gr *διαβατήρια* (*sc* *ἱερά*) offerings before crossing the border, or a river (f. *διαβατός* to be crossed, *διαβαίνειν* to go through, cross) + -al] Pertaining to the crossing of a frontier or river

1784–90 Mitford *Hist Greece* xvii iv (1829) III 112 There, according to the constant practice of the Greeks the diabaterial or border-passing sacrifice was performed

† **Di'abete.** *Med Obs* [a F *diabète* (1611 in Cotgr, but prob earlier in medical use), ad. L *diabētēs*, a Gr. *διαβήτης*, see next] = next

1541 Copland tr *Guydon's Chirurg* Y iij b, Auycen graunteth in diabete the water of the clere mylke of a shepe 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II i iii *Furies* (1608) 279 As opposite the Diabete Distills vs still 1625 Hart *Anat Ur* i ii 23 *Diabete* or *Potdropsy*, an extraordinarie fluxe of the vrine 1647 J Birkenhead *Assembly Man* (1662–3) 19 Ever sick of a Diabete

Diabetes (dəiăbī tiz) *Med.* [a L *diabētēs*, a Gr. *διαβήτης*, *lat* 'a passer through, a siphon', also, in Aretæus as the name of the disease, f *διαβαίνειν* to pass through]

† **1** A siphon. *Obs.*

1661 Boyle *Spring of Air* (1682) 107 If a Glass *Diabetes* or Syringe be made of a sufficient length

2 *Med* A disease characterized by the immoderate discharge of urine containing glucose, and accompanied by thirst and emaciation

Sometimes called *Diabetes mellitus*, to distinguish it from *Diabetes insipidus* which is characterized by an absence of saccharine matter (In 18th c usually with *the* or *a*)

1562 Turner *Baths* 7 a, It is good for the fluxe to the chamber pot called of the beste Physicianes Diabetes, that is when a man maketh water oft and much 1649 Culpeper tr *Phys Direct* 70 [It] helps the Diabetes, or continual pissing 1690 Luttrell *Brief Rel* (1857) II 106 The earl of Gains borough died lately of a diabetes. 1769 Alexander tr *Morgagni's Seats and Causes of Diseases* II iii 465 A certain Count, who had laboured under a diabetes 1845 G E Day tr *Simon's Anim Chem* I 327 Rollo was the first who proved the presence of sugar in the blood during diabetes. 1875 T Tanner *Pract Med* (ed 7) I 28 A temporary diabetes can occasionally be produced by the excessive consumption of sugar or starch 1879 Khory *Princ Med* 59 In diabetes the skin is dry and harsh

b *transf* and *fig*

1686 Goad *Celest Bodies* II viii 273 What is the reason of this Diabetes Celestial, when the Clouds are so often dropping, and can't hold? 1839 Landor *Wks* (1846) I 375/2 Knowing your diabetes of mind

Diabetic (dəiăbē tik), *a* [a. F *diabétique* (14th c in Hatz.-Darm.), ad L *diabētic us*, f. *diabetes* · see prec and -ic.]

A *adj*

1. Of or pertaining to diabetes or its treatment

1799 *Med Jrnl* II 88 Dr Lubbock began to suspect it was connected with the diabetic diathesis 1819 J G Children *Chem Anal* 308 The sugar of diabetic urine 1845 tr *Simon's Anim Chem* I. 66 Diabetic sugar is identical in its chemical composition with sugar of grapes

2. Affected with diabetes

1799 *Med Jrnl* II 209 The body of my diabetic patient 1876 tr *Wagner's Gen Pathol* 579 This explains the remarkable vulnerability of the tissues of diabetic persons 1880 MacCormac *Antisept. Surg* 107 Some diseased states of the body, the diabetic for instance

fig 1831 Carlyle *Sart Res.* III v, Society, long pining, diabetic, consumptive, can be regarded as defunct

B. *sb.* One who suffers from diabetes

1840 A Tweedie *Libr Med* IV 259 Exaggerated notions of the quantity of food which diabetics consume 1880 Beale *Slight Ailm* 74 Many a diabetic can consume one pound of rump steak at a sitting.

Diabetical (dəiăbē tikăl), *a* [f as prec. + -al] = Diabetic I

1603 Sir C Heydon *Jud Astrol* xxi 458 He was affected with the Diabeticall passion 1625 Hart *Anat Ur* II. ii 58 The Diabeticall disease, called by some a *Pot-dropsie*.

Diablerie (di ā·blĕri). Also **-ery.** [a F *diablerie* (dyablərɛ), in 13th c *deablerie*, f *diable* devil + *-erie*: see -ery]

1 Business belonging to or connected with the devil, or in which the devil is employed or has a hand, dealings with the devil; sorcery or conjuring in which the devil is supposed to assist, wild recklessness, devilry

1751 Warburton in Pope's Wks (1757) IV 235 *note*, The

diablerie of witchcraft and purgatory. 1809 *Q Rev* May 347 We are no defenders of ghost seeing and diablerie. 1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* I. 270 The night mare has been a fruitful source of miracles and diablery in the Romish mythology 1852 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C* xx. 211 Miss Eva appeared to be fascinated by her wild diablerie, as a dove is sometimes charmed by a glittering serpent. 1868 GEO ELIOT *Sp Gipsy* 59 Diablerie that pales the girls and puzzles all the boys.

2 That part of mythology which has to do with the devil or devils; devil-lore; the description or representation of devils

1824 SCOTT *St Ronan's* VIII, The devil, in the old stories of *diablerie*, was always sure to start up at the elbow of any one who nursed diabolical purposes 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* IX, Erskine showed Lewis Scott's version of 'Lenore' and the 'Wild Huntsman', and mentioned that his friend had other specimens of the German Diablerie in his portfolio. 1882 T. MOLLY *Remin.* I x 76 An extraordinary figure that might have stepped out of a scene of German *diablerie*.

3 The realm, world, or assemblage of devils

1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C* xx. 205 She might have fancied that she had got hold of some sooty gnome from the land of Diablerie 1880 W LEIGHTON *Shaks. Dream* 50 Out of sin's diablery We arise, the fateful three

Dia·blerist. *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -IST] A painter or drawer of pictures in which devils are represented (called in Fr *diableries*).

1859 *Eminent Men & Pop Bk* 72 Caricature after the manner of Gillray or the French Diablerists

‖ **Diablotin** (dɪablōtɛ̃n). [F. *diablotin*, dim. of *diable* devil.] A little devil; an imp

1812 SCOTT *Fam. Lett* 1 Jan (1894) I VIII. 237 A whole hive of these little diablotins 1821 — *Kenilw* XXIV, The little diablotin again thrust in his oar. 1828 *Blackw Mag* XXIV. 746 The mischievous diablotin who had cut so principal a figure among his tormentors.

Diabolarch (dəɪæ·bŏlaɪk), *sb.* [f. Gr *διάβολος* devil + *-ἀρχός* ruler] The ruler or prince of the devils, the arch-fiend.

1845 J OXLEE *Three Lett Archbp Canterb & Confut Diabolarchy* I 27 The universal belief not only in the existence, but in the pluripresence and prepotency of a Diabolarch, commonly called, The Devil *Ibid* 32 Such an antagonist of the Almighty as a Diabolarch or the Devil.

Diabolarchy (dəɪæ·bŏlaɪkɪ) [f as prec + Gr. *-αρχία*, f *ἀρχή* rule.] The position of a diabolarch, the rule of the devil (as 'prince of the powers of the air').

1845 J OXLEE *Three Lett Archbp. Canterb. & Confut Diabolarchy* I 29, I must distinguish between *a* devil and *the* devil as the whole error of the Diabolarchy 35 The dogma of a Diabolarchy could have been first revealed to the world neither by Moses nor by Christ. 1879 M D CONWAY *Demonol* II IV XIX 212 A great deal might be plausibly said for this atmospheric diabolarchy

Dia·bolepsy. *nonce-wd* [f Gr *διαβολος* devil, after *catalepsy*, *epilepsy*, from Gr. *-λημία* = *-λημψις* taking, seizure] Diabolical seizure or possession So **Diabole·ptic**, one possessed with a devil

1886 H MAUDSLEY *Nat Causes* 315 Neither theolepsy nor diabolepsy nor any other lepsy in the sense of possession of the individual by an external power.

Diabo·liad. [f. Gr. *διάβολος*, L *diabolus* devil + -AD I c, after *Iliad*, and the like] An epic of the devil, a tale of the devil's doings.

1797 W. COMBE (*title*), The Diaboliad, a poem 1838 G S. FABER *Inquiry* III v 339 To believe all the Manichean Diabohads ascribed to the old Paulicians and the later Albigenses.

Diabolic (dəɪăbɒ·lɪk), *a* and *sb* [a. F. *diabolique* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *diabolicus* (in Vulgate), a Gr. *διαβολικός*, f *διάβολος* devil]

A *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to the devil; belonging to, having to do with, or under the influence of the devil.

1399 LANGL *Rich. Redeles* III 199 Alle deabolik doeris dispise hem ichone 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr* (W. de W 1495) II 292 a/1 To knowe by what moyen his doughter myght ben preserued from this vexacyon dyabolyke 1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen VIII.* c 12 To vse the said Elizabeth, as a diabolike instrument, to stirre, moue, and prouoke the people of this realme *a* 1555 LATIMER *Serm & Rem.* (1845) 290 But not the church which you call catholic, which sooner might be termed diabolic 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX 95 Doubt of Diabolic pow'r, Active within beyond the sense of brute 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I III. i. 13 Suitable to many Ecstatic Diabolic Enthusiasts. 1822 BYRON *Vis Judgment* XXXVII, Satan . merely bent his diabolic brow An instant 1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res* II. VII. A Hell .. without Life, though only diabolic Life, were more frightful. *c* 1850 NLALF *Hymns East. Ch* (1866) 118 Diabolic legions press thee. 1871 M COLLINS *Mig & Merch.* II. II. 48 Theories about lunacy and diabolic possession.

b Pertaining to witchcraft or magic as attributed to Satanic influence.

1727 DE FOE *Hist Appar* VI (1840) 59, I have already entered my protest against all those arts called magical and diabolic 1863 GEO ELIOT *Romola* I, His belief in some diabolic fortune favouring Tito

c Like or resembling the devil.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. III (1845) 71 A more or less Diabolic-looking man 1862 H. TAYLOR *St Clement's Eve* I III, Some I daily met Of aspect diabolic

2. Partaking of the qualities of the devil; devilish, fiendish; inhumanly wicked.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* B. ij, Lesyng is a synne dyabolycque 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II 10 (R.) Of these most hellish and diabolick frutes, holy S Paule admonished the Romains, in the first chaptre of his Epistle. 1642 MILTON *Apol Smect* VIII (1851) 306 He does not play the Soothsayer but the diabolick slanderer of players 1871 MORLEY *Carlyle* (1878) 193 A diabolic drama of selfishness and violence 1876 GEO ELIOT *Dan. Der* III XLVII 363 No diabolic delight

† B as *sb.* An agent of the devil. *Obs.*

1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W de W 1506) IV XV 214 Of inuocacyons of the deuyll or of prayeons with hym & with his dyabolykes 1638 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 215 Witches . Hydro and Pyro-mantiques and other Diabolicques

Diabolical (dəɪăbɒ·lɪkăl), *a* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1 Of or pertaining to the devil; actuated by or proceeding from the devil, of the nature of the devil.

1503 HAWES *Exampl Vert* v. 59 Be neuer taken in dyabolycall en[illegible] 1548 [illegible] 1603 [illegible] II 400 He began to suspect the same apparition to be diabolical or merely fantastical 1652 HOBBES *Govt & Soc* XII § 10 175 The most ancient of all diabolicall tentations Yee shall be as Gods, knowing good and evill 1652 — *Leviath.* IV. XLVI 370 Hee was commonly thought a Magician, and his Art Diabolicall 1796 H HUNTER tr. *St-Pierre's Stud Nat* (1799) I 409 If a God governs Nature, diabolical spirits direct and confound at least the affairs of the children of men 1862 H SPENCER *First Prin* I I. § 6 (1875) 21 That Religion is divine and Science diabolical, is a proposition . implied in many a clerical declamation.

b Resembling a devil in outward appearance.

1752 EGOIT *Tasts* I Wks 1799 I 9 Daubing diabolical angels for ale houses 1839 W. CHAMBERS *Tour Holland* 341 An old fantastical looking dwelling literally covered with diabolical figures

2. Characteristic of or befitting the devil; devilish, fiendish, atrociously wicked or malevolent.

1546 LANGLEY tr *Pol Verg. De Invent.* VII VII 141 b, Of all these superstitioune sectes afore rehersed there is not one so diabolical as the sect of Mahometaines 1664 H MORE *Myst Iniq* IV 10 This Mystery . that is so horrid, and Diabolical, and so Antipodal to both the Person and Spirit of Christ 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No 68 P 1 This Malevolence does not proceed from a real Dislike of Virtue, but a diabolical Prejudice against it. 1789 GOUV MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ* (1832) I 321 To collect the various papers found in the Bastile, and then to write the annals of that diabolical castle. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XII, I shall never forget the diabolical sneer which writhed Rashleigh's wayward features 1882 B M CROKER *Proper Pride* I. VII. 134 Such diabolical vengeance, uprooting my home and estranging my wife 1884 A R PENNINGTON *Wiclif* VI 193 Their so called poverty is nothing else but a diabolical lie

† B. *sb* A person possessed by a devil; one of diabolical character *Obs.*

1547 LATIMER *Serm & Rem* (1845) 426 As your naturals and diabolicals would have you to do 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T More* I 127 That devilish [doctrine] concerning infants, which so many divines (more pity they might be called diabolicals!) have repeated after St Augustine.

Hence **Diabolica·lity**, diabolicalness

1839 J ROGERS *Antipopery* Introd 16 Then we should see diabolicality overwhelm everything good.

Diabolically (dəɪăbɒ·lɪkălɪ), *adv* [f prec + -LY 2] In a diabolical manner, devilishly, very wickedly or badly, atrociously.

1599 *Life Sir T More* in Wordsworth *Eccl Biog.* (1853) II. 164 If online these odious terms in diuelishe, traiterouslie, diabollicallie were put out of the inditement. 1633 PRYNNE *Histriom* I II Chorus (R.), So diabolically absurd, so audaciously impious, so desperately prophane 1681 N. N. *Rome's Follies* 37 By'r Lady the Woman grows Diabolically Impudent. 1756 FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* II. Wks 1799 I 113 You look divinely, child But .. they have dressed you most diabolically 1853 J H NEWMAN *Hist St.* (1873) II I. II. 81 A place as diabolically wicked as it was wealthy

Diabo·licalness. [f as prec + -NESS] The quality of being diabolical, devilishness; atrocity.

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Diabolicalness*, devilish Nature *a* 1800 J. WARTON *Sat. Ranelagh House*, I wonder he did not change his face as well as his body, but that retains its primitive diabolicalness

Diabolı·city. *nonce-wd.* Diabolic quality

1865 DR MORGAN *Budget Paradoxes* (1872) 294 If the Apostolicity become Diabolicity

† **Diabo·licly,** *adv. Obs rare.* [-LY 2.] = DIABOLICALLY

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref Ep Pordage's Mystic Div* 21 Sin is autoritatively, exemplarily and Diabolicly, in public, countenanced

Dia·bolifuge. *nonce-wd* [f L *diabolus* devil + -FUGE, L. *fugare*, after *febrifuge*] Something that drives away the devil

1872 O W HOLMES *Poet Breakf-t* VI (1885) 279 Odor as potent as that of the angel's diabolifuge.

Diabolify (dəɪăbɒ·lɪfəɪ), *v.* [f. L *diabolus* devil + -FY] *trans.* To make a devil of; to figure as a devil

1647 FARINGDON *Serm* 59 (L.) The Lutheran [turns] against the Calvinist, and diabolifies him 1813 J FORSYTH *Remns Italy* 222 Dante's devils, his Minos and his Charon diabolified

Hence **Diabolifica·tion**

1893 *Pall Mall Mag* II 346/1 Apotheosis is still with us, and diabolification (if I may coin such a word)

Dıa·bolish, *adv nonce-wd.* Humorous substitute for 'Devilish'

1858 O W HOLMES *Aut Breakf-t.* V (1891) 121 The Professor said it was a diabolish good word. 1860 — *Prof. Breakf-t.* XI 251 This was a diabolish snobby question.

Diabolism (dəɪæ·bŏlɪz'm). [f. Gr. *διάβολ-ος* devil + -ISM: cf DIABOLIZE]

1. Action in which the devil has, or is supposed to have, a share; dealing with the devil; sorcery, witchcraft.

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III XXX Wks II 559 Diabolism or symbolizing with infernal spirits 1762 WARBURTON *Doctr Grace* II XII, The Farce of Diabolisms and Exorcisms 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sciences* 82 Any compact savouring of diabolism. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 466 Ephesus was the head quarters of diabolism and sorcery.

2. Action or conduct worthy of the devil; diabolical or devilish conduct, devilry.

1681 BAXTER *Answ Dodwell* Introd C III, If you had rather, call it Church Tyranny, Cruelty, or Diabolism 1683 E HOOKER *Pref Ep Pordage's Mystic Div.* 18 Speculative Infidelitie, practicous Atheism, horrid Blasphemies, and all manner of Diabolism. 1777 T CAMPBELL *Surv S Ireland* (1778) 298 A degree of diabolism, not to be found in the human heart 1826 *Gent Mag* I 636/1 The mob are stimulated by harangues to new acts of diabolism. 1884 J PARKER *Apost. Life* III 75 To put an end to their censure, then malice, then diabolism of spirit

† b A doctrine of devils; a devilish system of belief *Obs.*

1608 T. JAMES *Apol Wyclif* 66 [He] taught [that] there was an equalitie of al men, and communion of al things, which is pure Anabaptisme, or Diabolisme rather.

3. Doctrine or system of opinions as to devils; belief in or worship of the devil

1660 FISHER *Rustick's Alarm* Wks (1679) 557 Delusion, Fanaticism, Enthusiasm, Quakerism, Diabolism. 1822 LAMB *Lett* VII *To B. Barton* 114, I do not know whether diabolism is part of your creed. 1874 WOOD *Nat Hist* 4 Putting aside the terrors of diabolism, which are engrained in the native African mind

4. The character or nature of a devil.

1754 FIELDING *J Wild* I I, Only enough [goodness] to make him partaker of the imperfection of humanity, instead of the perfection of diabolism 1778 T HARTLEY *Pref Swedenborg's Heav & H* (1851) 48 Now the very idea of diabolism carries in it a repugnance and hatred to God and goodness. 1838 *Blackw Mag* XLIII 770 The brutal vulgar ruffian, who makes as close an approach to pure diabolism as the imperfect faculties of human nature will permit

Diabolist (dəɪæ·bŏlɪst). [mod. f as prec. + -IST] A professor or teacher of diabolism; a writer who deals with diablerie

1895 *Westmin Gaz* 8 Mar 2/1 These are written under the inspiration of the French school of Diabolists. That school is possessed with ideas of black magic, spirits of evil, devils become incarnate, and numerous other nightmares of corruption

Diabolize (dəɪæ·bŏlaɪz), *v* [f Gr. *διάβολος* devil + -IZE. (Du Cange has *diabolizāre* = *dæmonizāre* for Gr. *δαιμονίζεσθαι* to be possessed by a demon or 'devil'.)]

1. *trans.* To make a devil of, turn into a devil; to make like the devil, to render diabolical.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr* II. App (1852) 216 The most Paganry and Popery which hitherto diabolized them *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet Wks 1721 I 296 The jealous [illegible] 1889 [illegible] his former power, though now diabolised 1890 *Chicago Advance* 24 July, Manufacturing rum to . debauch and diabolize the .. natives of Africa.

2 To represent or figure as diabolical

a 1883 O W. HOLMES *Jonathan Edwards* in *Pages fr Old Vol Life* 400 It is a less violence to our nature to deify protoplasm than it is to diabolize the Deity.

3. To subject to diabolical influence

1823 [see DIABOLIZED below] 1860 O W HOLMES *Prof Breakf-t* VIII. 170 There were two things . that diabolized my imagination,—I mean, that gave me a distinct apprehension of a formidable bodily shape

Hence **Dia·bolized** *ppl a*; **Diabolıza·tion,** the action of diabolizing, or representing as a devil.

1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 319 A man in his sound senses counterfeiting a diabolized man or a madman. 1879 M. D CONWAY *Demonol* II IV. XI. 120 The diabolisation of Asteria (the fallen star) was through her daughter Hecate.

Diabolo·cracy. *nonce-wd.* [see -CRACY.] Government by the devil.

1824 SOUTHEY in *Q Rev* XII 195 Bruce has marked out a certain part of Africa as the dominion of the Devil, believing that the people there are actually under a species of diabolocracy, as much as the Jews were under a divine government.

† **Dıa·bologue.** *Obs. nonce-wd* A discussion or dialogue of devils.

a 1713 ELWOOD *Autobiog* (1885) 260 These dialogues, shall I call them, or rather diabologues

Diabology (dəɪăbɒ·lŏdʒɪ) [euphonic abbreviation of *diabolology*: see next.] The doctrine of the devil; devil-lore. Hence **Diabolo·gical** *a*

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. XXIII 191 To speak in the true Diabological Sense. *Ibid.* 192 According to the Doctrine of the said Diabology [*some edd.* diabolology] 1869 O W HOLMES *Med Ess* (1891) 355 Remember the theology and the diabology of the time

Diabolology (dəɪăbɒlɒ·lŏdʒɪ). [f. Gr. *διάβολος* devil + -LOGY, Gr *-λογία* speech See also prec.] The doctrine of the devil as a branch of science or study; devil-lore.

1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) VI VI. 67 What, in diabolology, has often been called a snare.

Diabolonian (dəi ăbpl5ō·nĭăn), *a* and *sb* [f. L *diabolus*, in imitation of such forms as *Babylonian*, *Thessalonian*] Bunyan's name in the *Holy War* for: One of the host of Diabolus (the Devil) in his assault upon Mansoul, also, as *adj.* Of the party of Diabolus or the Devil

1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* Ded., When the Diabolonians were caught. 1869 SPURGEON *Treas Dav* Ps XIX 9 Till every corner of the town of Mansoul is clean rid of the Diabolonians who lurk therein 1894 EGGLESTON in *Harper's Mag* Feb 469/1 Vile diabolonians all of them

‖ **Diabro·sis.** *Med Obs* [a Gr διάβρωσις, f διά through + βρῶσις eating, f. βιβρώσκειν to eat] Corrosion, ulceration

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed Kersey) 1883 in *Syd Soc Lex*

† **Diabro·tic,** *a* and *sb* *Obs* [ad Gr διαβρωτικός able to eat through, corrosive; f. as prec] **A** *adj* Corrosive. **B** *sb* A corrosive agent

1775 in ASH

Diacalorimeter (dəiăkælŏrı·mĭtəı) [f Gr. διά through + CALORIMETER] An instrument to measure the resistance which liquids offer to the passage of heat

1876 *Catal Sci Appl S Kens* 151

Diacanthous (dəiăkæ nþəs), *a* *Bot* [f DI-2 + Gr ἄκανθα thorn] Having two spines

1883 *Syd Soc. Lex*, *Diacan'thous* in Botany, having two spines under each leaf.

† **Di acatho·licon.** *Obs* [So in OF. (Cotgr.) and med L, repr. Gr. διὰ καθολικῶν composed of general or universal (ingredients)] Old term for a laxative electuary, so called from its manifold composition, or, according to some, from its general usefulness, hence, a universal remedy or appliance.

As prescribed by Nicolaus, it was made of senna leaves, pulp of cassia and tamarinds, roots of male fern, rhubarb, and liquorice, aniseed, sweet fennel, and sugar (Quincy)

1562 in BULLEYN *Bk Simples* (Blount) 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* II. IV II III (1676) 237/2 Solid purgers are . Diacatholicon, Weckers Electuarie de Epithymo of which divers receipts are daily made. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Diacatholicon* so called because it serves as a gentle purge for all humours 1657 in *Physical Dict* 1665 J WILSON *Projectors* I Diam Wks (1874) 226 Certainly nature and art could not produce such another diacatholicon that shall equally serve to all purposes,— roast, bake, boil

‖ **Diacausis** (dəiăkō sıs) *Med.* [Gr διάκαυσις burning heat: cf. next]

1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Diacausis* excessive, intense heat of body

Diacaustic (dəiăkō stık), *a* and *sb* [f Gr. διά through, across + καυστικός burning, f καίειν to burn Cf F. *diacaustique*]

A. *adj*

1 *Math* Of a surface or curve: Formed by the intersection of refracted rays of light. (Opp to *catacaustic*. see CAUSTIC *a* 3)

1704 J HARRIS *Lex Techn* Pref A iij, The Nature and Properties of Catacaustick and Diacaustick Figures 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Diacaustic Curve*, or *Caustic by refraction* the curve line, which touches all the refracted rays, is called the *diacaustic* 1868 *Chambers' Encycl* II 693/1 When the caustic curve is . formed by refraction, it is called the Diacaustic Curve.

† **2.** *Med.* 'Formerly applied to a double convex lens or burning glass, such having been used to cauterize parts' (Mayne, *Exp Lex.* 1851-60) *Obs.*

B *sb.* **1.** *Math* A diacaustic curve or surface; a caustic by refraction

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Caustics*, Caustics are divided into catacaustics, and diacaustics. 1841 *Penny Cycl* XIX 356 The caustics formed by the continued intersections of refracted rays emanating from a luminous point, are called diacaustics 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect Light* § 166 Spherical lenses have their caustic curves and surfaces (diacaustics) formed by the intersection of the refracted rays

† **2** *Med.* A double convex lens used to cauterize, *Obs.*

Diacenous (dəi|æ·sĭnəs), *a* [f. Gr διάκεν-ος quite empty or hollow (DIA-1) + -OUS] (See quot)

1883 *Syd. Soc Lex*, *Diacenous* porous, like a sponge or pumice stone

Di-a·cetamide. *Chem.* See DI-2 2 and ACETAMIDE

1866 E FRANKLAND *Lect. Notes for Chem Stud* 373

Dia·cetate. *Chem* [f DI-2 2 + ACETATE] A salt with two equivalents of acetic acid (or its radical acetyl, C_2H_3O), as *diacetate of ethylene* $(C_2H_4)''.Ac_2O_2$ So **Diace·tic** *a*

1845 THOMSON *First Princ Chem.* II 373 Diacetate of lead 1846 HENRY *Elem Chem* II 121 A diacetate or compound of 2 atoms of base with 1 atom of acid 1863–72 WATTS *Dict Chem* I 24 The diacetates are produced by the action of acetate of silver on the chlorides, bromides, or iodides of the several diatomic alcohol-radicles 1876 HARLEY *Mat Med.* 133 Acetate and diacetate of lead

Diacetin (dəi|æ sĭtin). *Chem.* [f. DI-2 2] Diacetic glycerin; a liquid with a biting taste, formed by the action of acetic acid upon glycerin, so that two of the three hydrogen atoms are replaced by acetyl See ACETIN

1855 WATTS tr *Gmelin's Chem* IX 426 1866 E FRANKLAND *Lect. Notes for Chem Stud* 362 Acetic salts of a triacid alcohol:—Monacetin, Diacetin, Triacetin

Also **Di-a·cetonamine** *Chem* See DI-2 and ACETONAMINE. **Diaceto·nic** *a* *Chem.* See DI-2 + ACETONIC In *diacetonic alcohol*, a syrupy liquid $2(CH_3)C(OH)CH_2.CO\,CH_3$, obtained by the action of potassium nitrite on diacetonamine

Dia·cetyl. *Chem* See DI-2 2, and ACETYL

1872 WATTS *Dict Chem* VI 30 [He] has obtained a colourless pungent liquid, which is probably free acetyl or diacetyl $(C_2H_3O)_2$. 1883 *Syd Soc. Lex*, *Diacetyl carbamide* $CO(NH\,C_2H_3O)_2$, a product of the action of carbonyl-chloride on urea at 50° C, it crystallises from hot alcohol in rhombic needles

‖ **Diachænium** (dəiăkī nĭăm) *Bot.* [mod L, f DI-2 + L. *achænium* ACHENE.] A 'fruit' or seed-vessel consisting of two mericarps resembling achenes; = CREMOCARP

1870 BENTLEY *Bot* 313 Each portion of the fruit resembles the achænium, except in being inferior, hence the name diachænium has been given to this fruit

‖ **Diacha·lasis.** *Surg Obs* [a Gr διαχάλασις, f. διαχαλάειν to cause to open or gape] (See quots) Hence † **Diachala·stic** *a* *Obs*

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp*, *Diachalasis*, in the medicinal works of the antients, a term used to express a solution of continuity in the bones of the cranium at the sutures 1851–60 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, *Diachalasis* a former term for the separation or opening of the cranial sutures 1883 *Syd Soc Lex.*, *Diachalastic*, relating to a Diachalasis

‖ **Diachore·sis.** *Med Obs* [Gr διαχώρησις excretion] (See quot) Hence **Diachore·tic** *a*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Diachoresis*, the act or faculty of voiding excrements 1721 in BAILEY 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Diachoretic* .. promoting the excretion of fæces; laxative

Diachronic (dəiăkrɒ nık), *a* *nonce-wd* [f Gr διά throughout, during + χρόν-ος time + -IC] Lasting through time, or during the existing period.

1857 GOSSE *Creation* 87 The two creations—the extinct and the extant—or rather the prochronic and the diachronic—here unite.

Diachylon, -lum (dəi|æ kılĕn, -lŏm), **diaculum** (dəi|æ kiźlŏm) Forms. *α.* 4–6 diaquylon, 7– diachylon, 8–diachylum (9 diaclum); *β* 4–9 diaculon, 6 dyaculome, 6– diaculum [a. med L. *diachylum*, *diaculon*, and OF *diaculon* (14th c.), *diaquilon*, *dyachilon*, *diachylon* (Paré, 16th c), L *diachȳlōn* (Celsius), repr. Gr. διὰ χυλῶν (a medicament) composed of juices; cf also Gr διάχυλος very juicy, succulent. The pronunciation with shortened penult comes through Fr. and med L.]

Originally, the name of a kind of ointment composed of vegetable juices; now a common name for lead-plaster, *emplastrum plumbi*, an adhesive plaster made by boiling together litharge (lead oxide), olive oil, and water; prepared on sheets of linen as a sticking-plaster which adheres when heated

α 1313 in *Wardr Acc Edw II* 20/15 Diaquilon 1 lb 10*d* *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 238 Diaquilon maad of litarge and oile and juys of mustard seed. 1541 R COPLAND *Guydon's Formul* S j b, Diaquilon of Rasis 1660 BOYLE *New Exp Phys Mech* Proem 8 The Common Plaister call'd Diachylon 1725 BRADLEY *Fam Dict* s v *Plaister*, Let the Grease be first well melted, add the Diachylum and Wax to it. 1786 *Phil Trans.* LXXVI 156 I took some diachylum which had been bought at Apothecaries Hall 1797 BURKE *Regic Peace* III. Wks VIII 272 Half a yard square of balmy diplomatick diachylon 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* I. 4 Did a bull gore a man, Mr Cophagus appeared with his diachylon and lint. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* IV, Your sympathy is better than diachylon to my wounds.

β 1322 in *Wardr Acc Edw II* 23/20 Dyaculon 4*d*. per lb 1530 PALSGR 729 Splette this dyaculome upon a lynen clothe. 1541 R COPLAND *Guydon's Formul* Y ij b, Emplayster the place with diaculum. 1671 SHADWELL *Humourists* I, To set up with Sixpenny-worth of Diaculum 1821 PRAED *Gog* Poems (1866) I 92 Diaculum, my story says, Was not invented in those days *a* 1839 *Ibid* (1864) I. 35 The skin was rubbed from off her thumb, And she had no Diaculum 1836 GEN P THOMPSON *Exerc* (1842) IV 92 Will .. your druggists sell more rhubarb and diaculon?

b *Comb*, as *diachylum-plaster*.

1599 A. M tr *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 249/2 Applye as then theron a Diaquilon playster. 1676 I CONIERS in *Phil Trans.* XI 718 The ends I closed up with Diachylon Plaster. *a* 1692 MOUNTFORD *Faustus* I ad fin, I devour'd Three Yards of Diaculum Plaister instead of Pancake 1794 SCOTT *Let to Miss C Rutherford* 5 Sept in *Lockhart*, To hint the convenience of a roll of diaculum plaister

† **Dia·chyma.** *Bot Obs.* [f Gr. διά- through + χύμα that which is poured out, liquid: cf. διαχέ-ειν to diffuse, etc] 'A synonym of PARENCHYMA, especially such as occupies the space between two surfaces, as in a leaf'. *Syd. Soc Lex* 1883

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 397 *Diachyma*, the green cellular matter of leaves

Diacid (dəi|æ·sĭd), *a* *Chem.* [f. DI-2 2 + ACID, on the analogy of DIBASIC] Capable of combining with two acid radicals.

Diacid alcohol, a diatomic alcohol containing two hydroxyl groups both replaceable by an acid radical Thus ethene alcohol or glycol $C_2H_4(OH)_2$ is *diacid*, and when acted on by acetic acid may form either a mono-acetate or a di-acetate.

1866 E FRANKLAND *Lect Notes for Chem Stud* 244 The monad radicals give monacid alcohols, the dyad radicals diacid alcohols. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem* 166 In the diacid glycol ethers, the two radicles by which the hydrogen is replaced may belong either to the same or to different acids. 1883 C. L. BLOXAM *Chem* (ed. 5) 546 The diamines are capable of combining with 2 molecules of hydrochloric or any similar acid, which is implied by stating that they are diacid

‖ **Dia·clasis.** [a Gr διάκλασις f. διακλάειν to break in twain] (See quots.)

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Diaclasis*, a fracture 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Diaclasis*, refraction of light rays

Hence **Diacla·stic** *a*

1883 *Syd Soc Lex.*, *Diaclastic* relating to *Diaclasis* [a method of amputation], or to *Diaclasis*

Diaclasite (dəi|æ klăsəit) *Min* [f Ger *diaklas* (Breithaupt, 1823), f Gr διακλάειν to break through or asunder, on account of its easy cleavage] A bisilicate of iron and magnesium, a brassy yellow or greenish grey mineral of the pyroxene group, orthorhombic in crystallization.

1850 DANA *Min* 268

† **Di·acle.** *Sc Obs.* [? related to DIAL, the *-cle* appears to be as in *receptacle*, *spiracle*, and other reprs of L. instrumental *-culum*, as in *gubernāculum* rudder] A small portable dial or compass, a pocket-dial

1488 *Ld Treas. Acc Scot* I 83 A fare diacle 1612 *Rates & Customs Scot* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (Scot Rec Ser 1867) 297 Diacles of wode, the dozen, xijs, of bone, the dozen, xlviij s 1794 *Scot Agric Surv*, *Shetland* 87 (Jam), Every boat carries one compass at least, provincially a diacle

‖ **Diacodium** (dəiăkō·dĭžm). *Obs.* Also 6 diacodion, 8–9 diacode [med and mod L. *diacōdion*, *-cōdium*, in ancient L *diacōdēōn*, from Gr διὰ κωδειῶν (a preparation) made from poppy-heads see DIA- 2. Cf. also French *diacodion* (16th c), *diacodium* (17–18th c), *diacode* (adm by Academy 1762), the last is of rare use in English. So It. *diacodione* (Florio 1599), now *diacodio*]

A syrup prepared from poppy-heads, used chiefly as an opiate

1564–78 BULLEYN *Dial agst Pest* (1888) 51 Drinke your Diacodion at night to reconcile slepe again 1681 tr *Willis' Rem Med Wks.* Vocab., *Diacodium*, a syrup to procure sleep, made off the tops of poppy 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L* III xiii, You had best take a little Diacodion and Cowslip-Water 1827 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag* XLIV 313 His favourite medicine was a diacodium, consisting of opium administered in honey 1830 *Blackw Mag* VII 328 [It] puts one to sleep more effectually than a double dose of diacodium 1829 J TOGNO tr *Edwards' & Vavasseur's Mater. Med.* 323 Calming Mixture Diacode Syrup

Hence † **Diaco·diate** *sb*. cf *opiate* *Obs*

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc Compit.* XIV 488 We may sometimes use Diacodiates if the Patients strength hold out

‖ **Diacœlosis** (dəi ăszlō·sıs). *Biol.* [f Gr. διά- (DIA-1) + κοίλωσις hollow, belly.] The separation of the cœlome or body-cavity into several sinuses in some Vermes, as leeches

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim Life* 579 *Ibid* 630 The coelome is much restricted by a growth of connective tissue, which splits it up into sinuses and channels, a process termed *diacoelosis*

Diacon, -e, obs forms of DEACON.

Diaconal (dəi|æ kŏnăl), *a* [ad late L. *diāconāl-is*, f *diāconus* DEACON: cf F *diaconal* (14th c in Hatz.-Darm.)] Of or belonging to a deacon (in various senses of the word).

1611 COTGR., *Diaconal*, Diaconall, of, or belonging to a deacon 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr* 1725 tr *Dupin's Eccl Hist 17th C* I. v 176 The Matter of the Diaconal Ordination 1863 J M LUDLOW *Sisterhoods* in *Gd Words* 494 A large development of what I may call the natural diaconal functions of women 1866 F G LEE *Direct Angl* (ed 2) 3 Being about to execute a diaconal function.

Diaconate (dəi|æ kŏnĕt), *sb.* [ad late L *diāconāt-us*, f. *diāconus* DEACON: see -ATE 1. Cf. F. *diaconat*.]

1 The office or rank of deacon.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Deaconry*, *Diaconate*, the order or ministry of a deacon or deaconess [Not in Johnson, Todd, Richardson, Webster 1828, Craig 1847] *a* 1846 WORCESTER cites *Eclectic Rev* 1849 (*title*) The Diaconate and the Poor. 1852 CONYBEARE & H. *St. Paul* (1862) I. xiii 408 If..we explain these intimations by what we know of the Diaconate in the succeeding century. 1884 D HUNTER tr *Reuss's Hist. Canon* III 34 A vocation quite as special as that of the apostleship or the diaconate.

2 The time during which any one is a deacon.

1880 *Sunday School Times* 3 Apr 212 During his diaconate the Rev Thos Gaulandet was assistant to Dr Pierce 1891 E. W GOSSE *Gossip in Library* v 59 The English divines . were accustomed to stupendous efforts of endurance from their very diaconate

3 A body of deacons

1891 STOUGHTON in *Wesl Meth. Mag.* May 347 A deputation from our diaconate called upon him

† **Dia·conate,** *a* *Obs* *nonce-wd* [f L. *diāconus* DEACON + -ATE 2.] Having, or managed by, deacons.

a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks* IV IV 189 (R), This one great diaconate church (as we may, in a parallel allusion, to that other name of presbyterial, call it).

Diaconess, -isse, obs forms of DEACONESS

‖ **Diaco·nicon.** Also in Lat form diaconicum. [Gr. διακονικόν, neut. adj. pertaining to a deacon, f. διάκονος a servant, a DEACON.] *Eccl. Antiq* and *Mod. Gk. Ch* A building or room adjoining the church, where vestments, ornaments,

and other things used in the church service are kept, a sacristy, a vestry.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Diaconicon, Sacristy*, a place adjoining to the antient churches, where the sacred vestments, with the vessels, and other ornaments of the altar, were preserved 1794 *Archæol* XI 331 Thus, among the Greeks, is always placed the sacristy, or *diaconicon* 1850 NEALE *East Ch* I 1 II 191 On the opposite side of the bema was the diaconicon or sacristy. 1876 in GWILT *Encycl Archit* Gloss s v

†**Dia·conize,** *v Obs* [f Gr διάκονος, L *diāconus* DEACON + -IZE Cf F. *diaconiser* 'conférer le diaconat'] *intr.* To act as deacon, to minister.

1644 BULWER *Chiron* 130 The Left Hand. in the more accomplish'd and plenary exhibition of this sacred rite [benediction] hath oft Diaconiz'd unto the Right

†**Dia·cony.** *Obs rare* [ad med L *diāconia*, a Gr διακονία office, etc of a deacon Cf F *diaconie* 'a deaconrie, the place of a deacon' (Cotgr)] The place or office of a deacon.

1636 ABP J WILLIAMS *Holy Table* (1637) 79 The very Altar it self hath been termed, in the ancient Councells, The Diaconie, as a place belonging (next after the Bishop) to the care and custodie of the Deacon only

‖ **Diacope** (dəi|æ kŏpɪ) [a. Gr διακοπή cleft, gash, f. διακόπτ-ειν to cut through]

†**1.** *Gram* and *Rhet.* 'A figure by which two words that naturally stand together, especially two parts of a compound word, are separated by the intervention of another word; tmesis' (Webster 1864) *Obs*

1586 A DAY *Eng Secretary* II (1625) 83 *Tmesis* or *Diacope*, a division of a word compound into two parts, as, What might be so ever for, whatsoever might be, &c. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed 4), *Diastole*, this figure is otherwise called *Diacope*, and by Ruffinianus by a Latin term *Separatio*.

2. *Surg* (See quots)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Diacope*, a Cutting or dividing asunder, a deep Wound, especially one made in the Scull by a sharp Instrument 1851-60 in MAYNE *Expos Lex* 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Diacope*, a cut, incision, fissure, or longitudinal fracture. It generally signifies an oblique incision made in the cranium by a sharp instrument, without the piece being removed

Diacoustic (dəiăkau stĭk), *a* [f. DI-3 + ACOUSTIC *a*] Pertaining to diacoustics

1775 in ASH and in mod Dicts

Diacoustics (dəiăkau stĭks). [mod. f DI-3 + ACOUSTICS. in F *diacoustique* Cf DIOPTRICS] A name for the science of refracted sounds. Also termed *diaphonics*

1683 *Phil Trans* XIV 473 Hearing may be divided into direct, refracted and reflex'd which are yet nameless unless we call them Acousticks, Diacousticks and Catacousticks 1704 J HARRIS *Lex Techn*, *Diacousticks* or *Diaphonicks* is the consideration of the properties of Refracted sound, as it passes through different mediums 1803 CAVALLO *Nat Philos* II 309 *Diacoustics*, viz of refracted sound

Diacrante ric, *a Anat* [f Gr διά through, apart + κραντῆρες the wisdom teeth + -IC]

1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Diacranteric*, a term applied to describe the dentition of those snakes in which the posterior teeth are separated by longer intervals than the anterior

So **Diacrante rian** *a.*, in same sense.

1889 in *Cent Dict*

‖ **Dia·crce.** *Obs. rare.* In 6 dyacre. [a F *diacre* for OF *diacne*, ad. L. *diāconus*] A deacon.

1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I cccclvii 779 There came a byshop, a dyacre, and two knightes.

‖ **Dia·crisis.** *Med.* [mod L. *diacrisis*, a. Gr. διάκρισις, f διακρίνειν to separate; *spec* to mark a crisis in a fever Cf F. *diacrise*] a. 'A term for the act of separation or secretion' b. 'A critical evacuation.' c = DIAGNOSIS Hence **Diacrisio graphy,** 'a description of the organs of secretion' (*Syd Soc Lex*).

1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* VI 200 The Fermentation causes such a diacrisis in the mass of bloud 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Diacrisis*, a separating, severing or dividing; the Faculty of discerning, Judgment In the Art of *Physick*, a judging of and distinguishing Diseases with their respective Symptoms 1721 in BAILEY 1851-60 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, *Diacrisis* synonymous with *Diagnosis*, which is the term generally used

Diacritic (dəiăkrı tĭk), *a* and *sb* [ad Gr. διακριτικός, that separates or distinguishes, f διακρίνειν to separate. In mod F *diacritique*]

A *adj.* Serving to distinguish, distinctive, *spec.* in *Gram.* applied to signs or marks used to distinguish different sounds or values of the same letter or character; e g. è, é, ê, e, ē, ĕ, ę, etc

[1677 GALE *Crt Gentiles* III 87 Plato in his Repub 9 makes a Philosopher to be ὄργανον διακριτικον, a diacritic or very critic instrument] 1699 WALLIS *to Bp Lloyd* in *Nicolson's Epist Corr* I 123 (T), The Arabick *ha* or *cha*—distinguished only by the diacritick points 1875 T HILL *True Ord Studies* 106 Printed with diacritic signs 1892 *Nation* (N Y.) 21 July 49/2 Printing 'hī snōs' 'brōt,' 'twīlit,' 'earlier,' and other diacritic novelties.

B. *sb. Gram.* A diacritic sign or mark

1866 A. J ELLIS *On Palæotype* in *Trans Phil. Soc* 1867 App I 6 Lepsius's *Standard Alphabet* in which as many as two or three diacritics are applied to a single body 1877 SWEET *Phonetics* 174 Even letters with accents and diacritics being only cast for a few founts, act practically as new letters *Ibid* 175 We may consider the *h* in *sh* and *th* simply as a diacritic written for convenience on a line with the letter it modifies 1888 *Athenæum* 1 Sept 287/1 A system which requires several new types and makes constant use of diacritics

Diacritical (dəiăkrı tĭkăl), *a* [f as prec + -AL]

1 *Gram.* = DIACRITIC *a*

1749 B MARTIN (*title*), Lingua Britannica Reformata or a universal English Dictionary Universal, Etymological, Orthographical, Orthoepical, Diacritical 1755 JOHNSON *Dict* Gram Eng Tongue, From *f* in the Islandick alphabet, *v* is only distinguished by a diacritical point 1840 MALCOM *Trav* 42/1 [In Siamese] there are thirty-four consonants and twelve vowels, with several diacritical marks 1867 A J. ELLIS *E E Pronun* I 1 21 In quite recent days, the innovation of diacritical signs arose as in French and German

b *gen* Distinguishing, distinctive

1857 BIRCH *Anc Pottery* (1858) II 343 The diacritical marks of this ware are a paste of red coralline colour, [etc]

c. *Electr* (See quot.)

1884 S P THOMPSON *Dynamo-Electr Mach* (1888) 307 This number of ampère-turns he named the diacritical number, and the current producing half-saturation he called the diacritical current

2 Capable, or showing a capacity, of distinguishing or discerning

1856 ALEXANDER *Life Dr Wardlaw* XIX 477 His intellect was eminently dialectic and diacritical 1865 *Athenæum* 24 June 837/2 Where is his diacritical power?

Hence **Diacri tically** *adv*

1820 *Blackw Mag* VII 198 Masoretically print it, diacritically compose it

Diactinic (dəi|æktı nik), *a Optics* [f DI-3 = DIA-1 + Gr. ἀκτίν- a ray + -IC.] Having the property of transmitting the actinic rays of light.

1867 W. A MILLER *Elemen Chem* I (ed 4) 230 Rock-salt, fluor-spar, water are almost as diactinic as quartz 1880 *19th Cent* Mar 529 Substances which are chemically transparent are said to be *diactinic* 1880 *Athenæum* 11 Dec 781/3 Experiments which prove the diactinic character of substances constructed on an open chain of carbon compounds

So **Dia ctinism,** 'the condition of transparency for chemical or actinic rays' (*Syd Soc Lex* 1883).

Diaculum, a popular variant of DIACHYLUM.

Diad, obs. form of DYAD.

Diadelph (dəi ădelf). *Bot rare*—° [f next; cf *didynam*] A plant of the class *Diadelphia*.

1828 in WEBSTER, whence in later Dicts

‖ **Diadelphia** (dəiăde lfiă). *Bot* [mod.L. (Linnæus 1735) f Gr δι-, DI-2 + ἀδελφός brother + -IA.] The seventeenth class in the Linnæan Sexual system, including plants with stamens normally united in two bundles Hence **Diade lphian** *a.*

1762 HUDSON *Flora Anglica*, Diadelphia 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot* IX 93 In the seventeenth class diadelphia, the filaments are united at bottom. 1828 WEBSTER, *Diadelphian* 1857 HENFREY *Bot* II § 385 The Class Diadelphia includes a large number of Papilionaceous genera

Diadelphic (dəiăde lfik), *a.* [f as prec + -IC] a. *Bot.* = DIADELPHOUS b. *Chem* Of a compound: Having the elements combined in two groups

1847 CRAIG, *Diadelphic*, pertaining to the class Diadelphia 1866 E FRANKLAND *Lect Notes for Chem Stud.* 201 Non-nitrogenous organic compounds 1 The monadelphic, or marsh-gas type 2 The diadelphic, or methyl type.

Diadelphous (dəiăde lfəs), *a. Bot.* [f as prec + -OUS] Of stamens United by the filaments so as to form two bundles Of plants Having the stamens so united.

1807 J. E SMITH *Phys Bot* 442 The plants of this section are really not diadelphous but monadelphous 1870 BENTLEY *Bot* (1882) 248 When the filaments unite so as to form two bundles, the stamens are termed diadelphous, as in the Pea, Milkwort and Fumitory

Diadem (dəi ădem), *sb* [a. F *dyademe* (13th c in Godef), mod F. *diadème*, ad. L *diadēma*, Gr διάδημα band or fillet, *esp* the regal fillet of Persian kings, adopted by Alexander of Macedon and his successors; f. διαδέειν to bind round, f. δια- across, through + δέειν to bind.]

1 A crown; an ornamental cincture or covering for the head, worn as a symbol of honour, *esp* of royal dignity. (In quot. 1290, applied to the aureola or crown of a martyr. Now chiefly *poetic* and *rhetorical*)

c 1290 *S Eng. Leg* I 267/2125 Al round it orn a-boute is heued, ase it were a dyademe. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev* XII 3 And lo! a greet reed dragoun, hauynge seuene heedes .. and in the heedis of him seuen diademes. 1415 HOCCLEVE *To Sir J Oldcastle* 232 O Constantyn O cristen Emperour Wel was byset on thee thy diadeeme! 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron* (1568) II 807 In habite royall with Scepter in hande and Diademe on his head 1602 SHAKS *Ham* III IV 100 A vice of kings. That from a shelfe, the precious Diadem stole, And put it in his Pocket. 1785 WILKINS *Bhagvat* 69, I wish to behold thee with the diadem on thy head *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 433 Many a gem Fit for a Sultan's diadem

b *spec.* A band or fillet of cloth, plain or adorned with jewels, worn round the head, originally by Oriental monarchs, as a badge of royalty. (The original sense of the word in Gr and L.)

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1612) 518 He had sent her his Diademe or royall band and called her by the name and title of Queene 1656 COWLEY *Pind Odes*, *Praise of Pindar* II *Notes*, Diadems (which were used by the ancient Kings for the mark of Royalty) were Bindings of white Ribband about the Head, set and adorn'd with precious stones. 1776 GIBBON *Decl & F* I 388 Diocletian ventured to assume the diadem. It was no more than a broad white fillet set with pearls, which encircled the emperor's head 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr* II 226 *note*, A diadem this badge of Oriental autocracy—a purple silken fillet embroidered with pearls

c. A wreath of leaves or flowers worn round the head.

1530 PALSGR 213/2 Diademe of laurell, *laureole* 1883 *Myra's Jrnl* Aug, Diadems of orange-flowers have been more worn lately

d *Her* (See quots)

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Diadem*, in heraldry, is applied to certain circles, or rims, serving to bind or inclose the crowns of sovereign princes, and to bear the globe, and cross, or the flower-de-luces, for their crest 1787 PORNY *Elem Heraldry* Gloss, *Diadem* is now frequently used to signify the Circles, which close on the top of the Crowns of Sovereigns, and support the Mound.

2. *fig* The authority or dignity symbolized by a diadem; royal or imperial dignity, sovereignty, = CROWN *sb* 3

a 1300 *Cursor M* 22357 (Cott) Þan sal he fare to iursalem and yeild up þare his diademe *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3240 Don asayne þe dignite, þe diademe of Pers, And all þe rigtis of þi rewme i esayue as before 1548 HALL *Chron* 224 That the Erle of Richemond, should once attein to the Crowne and diademe of the realme 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 10 Such things can not be seuered from the princely Diadem. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess* I XVIII 348 A diadem could not raise the personal character of the Protector 1821 BYRON *Mar Fal* I II 173 Old Dandolo Refused the diadem of all the Cæsars

3 *fig* A distinction or adornment conferring glory or dignity, figured as a crown

1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W de W 1531) 7 b, They shall receyue of the hande of god the crowne of glory and diademe of honour 1605 CAMDEN *Rem* 3 One of the fairest Plumes in the triumphant Diademe of the Roman Empire. 1825 J NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 370 The name of Yankee was a reproach here, it was a diadem there

4 *transf.* Something that surmounts and adorns like a crown; a crowning ornament

1781 COWPER *Retirement* 82 The crescent moon, the diadem of night, Stars countless, each in his appointed place, Fast anchored 1817 BYRON *Manfred* I. 1 64 Mont Blanc is the monarch of mountains, They crown'd him long ago On a throne of rocks, in a robe of clouds, With a diadem of snow 1845-75 MACKAY *Seven Angels of Lyre* III, A rainbow is her diadem

5. Short for *diadem-monkey*.

6. *Surg.* In Lat form *diadema* · A bandage for the head 1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.*

7. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *diadem-shaped* adj.; **diadem-lemur,** a species of *Indris*, **diadem-monkey,** *Cercopithecus diadematus*; **diadem-spider,** the garden spider, *Epeira diadema*.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh Ann.* (1863) II III V 143 Diadem, and coronet shaped ornaments 1854 H MILLER *Sch & Schm* (1858) 67 The large diadem spider, which spins so strong a web

Di·adem, *v.* [f prec. sb] *trans.* To place a diadem upon; to adorn with or as with a diadem; to crown. Chiefly in *pa pple.*: cf next.

1362 LANGL *P Pl* A III 268 Dauid schal ben dyademed and daunten hem alle 1738 POPE *Epil to Sat* II 232 When diadem'd with rays divine Her Priestless Muse forbids the Good to die 1777 SIR W. JONES *Turkish Ode* Poems 91 And every stalk is diadem'd with flowers 1826 H. H WILSON tr *Uttara Rama Charitra* 46 Hills, whose towering peaks Are diademed with clouds. 1858 NEALE *Bernard de M.* (1865) 13 The Judge that comes in mercy. To diadem the right

Hence **Diademed** (dəi ădemd) *ppl a*, wearing or adorned with a diadem; crowned.

1790 J WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* (1794) 9 Where Despots diadem'd and toga'd stride 1805 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev* III 556 One of the three diademed princes 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* III (1891) 79 Is he not obeyed, worshipped after his sort, as all the Tiaraed and Diademed of the world could not be? 1892 *Athenæum* 19 Mar 380/1 Draped diademed bust of the empress.

Diademated (dəi ădemē·ted), *ppl a* ? *Obs.* [f L *diadēmāt-us* (f. Gr διάδημα DIADEM) + -ED] Wearing a diadem, diademed.

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Diadēmated*, wearing a Diadem, Crown or Turbant 1763 SWINTON in *Phil Trans* LIV 99 The first of these medals presents to our view a diademated head. 1770 *Ibid.* LX 84 *note*, Coins with diademated heads upon them

‖ **Diade·xis.** *Med Obs*—° [a Gr διάδεξις, n of action f διαδέχεσθαι to relieve one another, succeed] A transposition of humours in the body from one place to another

1811 in HOOPER *Med Dict.* 1847 in CRAIG

‖ **Diadoche** (dəi|æ·dŏki). [a Gr. διαδοχή succession, f. διαδέχεσθαι · see prec.] Succession; *spec* in *Med.* (see quots.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Diadoche*, in the Art of Physick, the succeeding or progress of a Disease, to its change call'd Crisis. 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Diadoche*, the exchange of one disease into another of different form or character and in a different situation 1884 *Church Q Rev* XVIII 258 The diadoche of early Greek scholars .. was but a broken and fitful succession

Diadochian (dəiădō͡u kiăn), *a* [f. Gr *διάδοχ-os* succeeding, successor (see prec) + -IAN.] Belonging to the *Diadochi* or Macedonian generals among whom the empire of Alexander the Great was divided after his death, or to their time

[1855 GROTE *Greece* XII 362 The interests of these Diadochi —Antigonus, Ptolemy, Seleucus, Lysimachus] 1881 J T CLARKE *Rep Invest Assos* in *Papers Archæol Inst Amer* Class Ser I 40 A monument of small dimensions and lavish Diadochian ornamentation

Diadochite (dəi|æ dōkəit) *Min.* [mod f Gr *διάδοχος* (see prec) + -ITE Named by Breithaupt in 1837, from his belief that phosphorus had succeeded arsenic in its composition] Hydrous phosphate and sulphate of iron, of brown or yellowish colour and resinous appearance

1850 DANA *Min* 454 1851 WATTS tr *Gmelin's Chem* V. 246 Diadochite Resembles iron-cinder in appearance

‖ **Diadosis** (dəi|æ dōsis) *Med.* [a. Gr. *διάδοσις*, f *διαδίδναι* to hand over, distribute] a. Distribution of nutritive material to the body. b. Remission or decline of a disease.

1721 in BAILEY 1811 in HOOPER *Med Dict*

† **Diadrom, -ome.** *Obs* [ad. Gr, *διαδρομή* a running through or across, f *διά* + *δρομ-* ablaut stem of *δραμεῖν* to run.] A vibration of a pendulum

1662 BOYLE *Examen* v (1682) 55 In Water the Diadromes are so much more slow [than in air]. 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und* IV x, § 10 293 A Pendulum, whose Diadroms .. are each equal to one Second of Time

Diæresis (dəi|e rĭsis, -īo 1/sis). Also dieresis. [a L *diæresis*, a Gr *διαίρεσις*, n. of action f. *διαιρέ-ειν* to divide, separate]

1 The division of one syllable into two, *esp* by the separation of a diphthong into two simple vowels.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr* s v. *Dieretic*, The figure Diæresis, whereby one syllable is divided into two parts, as *Evolvisse* for *Evolvisse* 1755 JOHNSON, *Diæresis*, the separation or disjunction of syllables; as *adr* 1887 ROBY *Lat Gram* (ed 5) I. 478 *Diæresis*, 'separation' of one vowel sound into two, e g *Orphĕŭs* for *Orphĕūs* also the treatment of a usually consonantal *v* as a vowel, e g *sĭlŭae* for *silvae*.

b. The sign [¨] marking such a division, or, more usually, placed over the second of two vowels which otherwise make a diphthong or single sound, to indicate that they are to be pronounced separately

1621 COTGR Nnnn, Diæresis is when two points ouer a vowell diuide it from another vowell, as *boüe*, *queuë* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey) s v *Dieresis*, An ¨, ¨ or ¨ Diæresis, to show that such a vowel is sounded by it self, and not joyn'd with any other, so as to make a Diphthongue. 1767 G SHARPE *Grk. Tongue* 16 (R) If any two vowels are to be read as two distinct syllables, the latter is marked with a diæresis, or two dots over it, παις, boy, and αυπνος, sleepless 1824 J JOHNSON *Typogr* II xi 284 The diæresis [¨] separates two vowels, that they may not be taken for a diphthong

2 *Prosody*. The division made in a line or a verse when the end of a foot coincides with the end of a word

1844 BECK & FELTON tr *Munk's Metres* 39 From the coincidence and disagreement of verse series and word-series springs the idea of the diæresis and cæsura (*διαίρεσις* and *τομή*), abscission and incision

3 *Surg*. Separation of parts normally united, as by a wound or burn, the lancing of an abscess, etc

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed Kersey) 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Diæresis*, There are five manners of performing the diæresis viz by cutting, pricking, tearing, drawing and burning 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Diæresis*, a division of parts from a wound, or burn, a solution of continuity, produced by mechanical means

4 *gen.* (*nonce-use*) Division, separation

1856 ALEXANDER *Life Wardlaw* XIII 331 This diæresis of opinion has separated ethical writers into two sections

Diæretic (dəi|ere·tik), *a.* and *sb.* Also dieretic. [ad Gr *διαιρετικός* divisible, of or by division, f. *διαιρετός*, vbl. adj f. *διαιρεῖν*. see prec.; cf. F. *diérétique* (Littré)]

A *adj* Of, pertaining to, or by means of diæresis or division.

1640 G WATTS tr *Bacon's Adv Learn* VI II. 231 The others [methods], as the analytic, systatic, diæretic, etc 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Dieretick*, pertaining to a division, or the figure Diæresis 1851–60 MAYNE *Expos Lex* 269/1 Having power to divide, dissolve, or corrode, escharotic, corrosive, dieretic 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Dieretic*

B. *sb. Med* A caustic or corrosive agent *Obs.*

1721 BAILEY, *Dieretics*, medicines which corrode and eat. 1883 *Syd Soc. Lex*, *Dieretic*, an old term for a caustic.

Diafragma, -fragme, obs ff DIAPHRAGM

Diagenesis (dəiădʒe nesis). [mod. f. Gr. *διά* across + *γένεσις* generation, origination: GENESIS] Transformation by dissolution and recombination of elements. Hence **Diagene·tic** *a*, of or pertaining to diagenesis

1886 T. S HUNT *Mineral Physiol & Physiogr.* 173 The reactions resulting not only in the conversion of amorphous into crystalline bodies, but in the breaking up of old combinations, as well as in the union of unlike matters mechanically mingled to form new crystalline species, are instructive examples of what Gümbel has termed *diagenesis*. *Ibid*, An instructive phase in this diagenetic process is that of the gradual conversion of smaller crystalline grains or crystals into larger ones.

Diageotropic (dəiădʒī|otrǫ pik), *a Bot* [f Gr *διά* across + *γῆ*, *γεο-* the earth + *τροπικός* belonging to turning] Characterized by diageotropism

1880 C & F DARWIN *Movem Pl* 189 The rhizomes of Spartanium ramosum grow out horizontally in the soil to a considerable length, or are diageotropic 1882 F DARWIN in *Nature* XXV 600 A diageotropic organ is one which possesses the power of growing at right angles to the line of gravitation

Diageotropism (dəi ăi|dʒī|ŏtrǫpiz'm) *Bot* [f prec. . sec -ISM] The tendency in parts of plants to grow transversely to the earth's radius

1880 C & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 5 Diageotropism, a position more or less transverse to the radius of the earth

Diaglyph (dəi ăglif). *rare* [f stem of Gr *διαγλύφειν* to carve through, carve in intaglio, f. *δια-* through + *γλύφειν* to carve. in mod F. *diaglyphe* (Hatz.-Darm.)] A sculpture or engraving in which the figures are sunk below the general surface; an intaglio Hence **Diaglyphic** *a.*, pertaining to, or of the nature of, such sculpture.

Evelyn's name for the art is after Gr *γλυφική* (*sc. τέχνη*) [1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr* (1769) 16 *Diaglyphice*, when hollow, as in seals and intaglias 1819 P NICHOLSON *Archit Dict* I 9 The *Diaglyphice* where the strokes [of the figures] are indented] 1864 WEBSTER, *Diaglyphic*. 1889 *Century Dict*, *Diaglyph*

Diagnosable (dəiăgnō·zăb'l), *a* [f next + -ABLE] Capable of being diagnosed

1891 *Scot Leader* 24 Sept. 6 Before it [tubercular disease] became in the individual diagnoseable.

Diagnose (dəiăgnō͡u·z), *v. Med.* [f. next, cf *anastomose*, *metamorphose* (immediately after F. verbs in *-oser* from a sb in *-ose*).] *trans* To make a diagnosis of (a disease), to distinguish and determine its nature from its symptoms, to recognize and identify by careful observation

1861 WYNTER *Soc Bees* 339, I was enabled to diagnose the complaint at once 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med* (ed 3) I 231 Articular rheumatism has also to be diagnosed from the other forms. 1887 *Homœop World* 1 Nov 497, I diagnosed chronic jaundice.

fig 1879 TOURGÉE *Fool's Err* ii. 11 Her heart had diagnosed the symptoms 1885 *Times* 13 Aug 4/1 It is not difficult for me to diagnose the name of the 'former housesurgeon' who wrote to you.

b *absol* or *intr*.

1882 ATTFIELD in *Standard* 23 Aug. 2/2 The pharmacist attempting to diagnose while knowing nothing about the human frame

Diagnosis (dəiăgnō·sis) Pl -oses. [a. L. *diagnōsis*, Gr. *διάγνωσις*, n. of action f *διαγιγνώσκειν* to distinguish, discern, f. *δια-* through, thoroughly, asunder + *γιγνώσκειν* to learn to know, perceive. In F. *diagnose* in Molière: cf prec]

1. *Med.* Determination of the nature of a diseased condition, identification of a disease by careful investigation of its symptoms and history, also, the opinion (formally stated) resulting from such investigation

1681 tr *Willis' Rem. Med Wks* Vocab, *Diagnosis*, elucidation, or knowledg. 1791 P P PRICE (*title*) A Treatise on the Diagnosis and Prognosis of Disease. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis Chest* (ed 4) 199 It is in the diagnosis of pneumonia that the greatest practical benefit of auscultation will be found. 1855 O. W HOLMES *Poems* 274 The diagnosis was made out, They tapped the patient, so he died 1872 BAKER *Nile Tributt* I 8 The crows can form a pretty correct diagnosis upon the case of a sick camel 1878 H S WILSON *Alp. Ascents* IV 132 Then came the diagnosis—to wit a severe contusion and strain of right knee.

b *transf.* and *fig*

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol* (1872) II VI XVIII 253 Perception is essentially a diagnosis. 1868 T G DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 113 Our diagnosis of the character of a person. 1892 *Spectator* 1 Oct 438/1 [Swindlers] seem to possess, in an extraordinarily high degree, the power of moral diagnosis,—of telling what are the weak spots in the mind of the ordinary man

2 *Biol.* etc Distinctive characterization in precise terms, (*of* a genus, species, etc).

1853 J. LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd* 371 *Tiliaceæ*, Lindenblooms Diagnosis—Malval Exogens, with free stamens on the outside of a disk, albuminous seeds, and straight embryo 1854 BADHAM *Halieut* 235 Specimens in a fit condition for diagnosis. 1858 WHEWELL *Nov Org Renov* 23 The Diagnosis, or Scheme of the Characters, comes, in the order of philosophy, after the Classification. 1874 JEVONS *Prin Science* (1877) 708 This operation of discovering to which class of a system a certain specimen or case belongs, is generally called Diagnosis. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 10 The 'Genera Piscium' contains well-defined diagnoses of 45 genera.

Diagnost (dəi ăgnǫst) *rare* — ° [ad. Gr *διαγνώστης* one who examines and decides, agent-n. from *διαγιγνώσκειν*: see DIAGNOSIS.] = DIAGNOSTICIAN.

Diagnostic (dəiăgnǫ·stik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad Gr. *διαγνωστικός* able to distinguish, *ἡ διαγνωστική* (*sc τέχνη*) the art of distinguishing diseases, f *διαγιγνώσκειν* see DIAGNOSIS. Cf. F. *diagnostique* (17th c in Hatz.-Darm)]

A. *adj.*

1 Of or pertaining to diagnosis.

1625 HART *Anat Ur* I i 13 Physicke diagnosticke or semioticke . teacheth vs to know the nature .of the disease by the signes of the same 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 46 The Diagnostick and disease discovering Part 1775 SIR E BARRY *Observ Wines* 394 The diagnostic knowledge . of these symptoms 1884 E SHEPPARD in *Law Times* 4 Oct 373/2 The judgment and diagnostic skill of the medical practitioner

2 Of value for purposes of diagnosis, discrimination, or identification; specifically characteristic, distinctive · a. in *Med*; b in *Biol.*; c *gen.*

a 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 4 As to the signes Diagnostick, a vitious figure of the head is known by sight 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I 306 The Diagnostick Signs of a Dog truly mad 1885 *Lancet* 26 Sept. 562 The most important diagnostic signs of pleural effusion.

b 1862 SIR H HOLLAND *Ess*, *Life & Organization* 79 The teeth · so important a diagnostic mark 1872 OLIVER *Elem Bot* II. 124 The brief characters which distinguish these species from each other are said to be diagnostic. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-bk* 244 Much has been said as to the tail being a diagnostic mark between the wild and tame cat

c 1669 *Address Yng Gentry Eng* 17 Necessary aphorisms to regulate their own lives by, and be diagnostic of all others 1803 *Edin Rev* I 256 *note*, The *self-reviewing* philosophy would have been a term more diagnostic. 1888 *Pall Mall G* 28 Apr. 11/2 The *Times* cannot regard the Mid Lanark election as possessing any particular diagnostic value

B *sb.*; sometimes in *collect. pl.* diagnostics.

1. = DIAGNOSIS 1.

1625 HART *Anat. Ur* I ii. 23 Diagnosticke whose most common scope is to discerne the sick and infirme from the whole 1669 W SIMPSON *Hydriol. Chym.* 94, I fear the Doctor mistakes in his diagnosticks. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gauger Sore Throat* 10 From this Appearance of the Blood, no Diagnostic can be formed of the Disease. 1803 *Med Jrnl* IX. 126 The disease, the diagnostic of which he found difficult to determine 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* IV. 530 Radcliffe had raised himself to the first practice in London chiefly by his rare skill in diagnostics

fig 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nat.* Wks. 1842 I 89 The false [illegible] state physician 1874 L. SELBIE in *Hours* [illegible] IX 335 May be described as a system of [illegible]

2 A distinctive symptom or characteristic, a specific trait: a. in *Med* b. *Biol.* and *gen.*

a 1651 WITHER *Primrose's Pop. Err* 225 That Physitian . having fully found out the diagnosticks, and prognosticks of a disease. 1751 SMOLLETT *Peregr Pic* (1779) II. lvii 158 From these diagnostics [the physician] declared that the *liquidum nervosum* was intimately affected. 1764 REID *Inquiry* VI. § 23. 194 An unusual appearance in the colour of familiar objects may be the diagnostic of a disease in the spectator. 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 15 You have the maladies of idle minds, love, perhaps, among the rest, you blush, a diagnostic of that disorder.

b. 1646 S BOLTON *Arraignm Err* 144 What are the Diagnosticks or marks whereby we may discern of errour from truth. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII IX 53 Oaths, and curses, the diagnostics of the rakish spirit 1818 *Blackw. Mag* II. 404 The diagnostics (if so technical a term may be allowed) of his conduct, deportment, and conversation 1826 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* (1828) IV. xlvii. 405 We cannot point out any certain diagnostic.

Diagno·stically, *adv* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY 2] By means of diagnosis, with reference to diagnosis.

1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 51 By Rules set down to finde out the disease Diagnostically 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Oct 5/2 Diagnostically and therapeutically it was only the amount of the dose which determined the effect

Diagnosticate (dəiăgnǫ·stikēt), *v* [f. as prec. + -ATE 3 cf. F. *deagnostiquer*.] = DIAGNOSE *v.*

1846 T. CALLAWAY *Dislocations* (1849) Could it [a complication] be clearly diagnosticated 1863 LYTTON *Caxtoniana* I. 44 It assumes to diagnosticate in cases that have baffled the Fergusons 1871 HAMMOND *Dis. Nervous Syst* 47 From thrombosis cerebral congestion is diagnosticated by the circumstances that, [etc].

So **Diagnostication** = DIAGNOSIS.

1883 in *Syd Soc Lex.*

Diagnostician (dəi ăgnǫsti|ăn). [f. as prec. + -IAN] One who is skilled in diagnosis.

1866 A FLINT *Princ Med* (1880) 108 The mental qualifications of the skilful diagnostician 1894 *Pop Sci. Monthly* XLIV 478 By the skilled teacher I now mean the one who is an expert diagnostician of powers

Diago·meter. *Electr.* [ad. F. *diagomètre*, f. Gr *διάγειν* to carry across, conduct + *μέτρον* measure.] An instrument designed to measure the electro-conductive power of various substances.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict Chem* II 314 *Diagometer*, an electrical apparatus, intended for the detection of adulterations in olive oil, this oil being said to have less electric conducting power than other fixed oils. 1886 WORMELL tr *Von Urbanitsky's Electr in Serv Man* (1890) 109 In the construction of his diagometer, an instrument which makes use of the different conducting powers of substances for the determination of their chemical combination.

† **Di·agon,** *sb. Obs.* [ad mod L *diagōnus*, ad. Gr. *διαγώνιος*: see DIAGONAL] = DIAGONAL *sb* 1.

[1563 SHUTE *Archit* Diva, A strike ouerthwarte the greate square from corner to corner, that line is named Diagonus.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Diagon* or *Diagonal*.

† **Di·agon,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.; cf *paragon* vb] *trans.* ? To join by a diagonal line

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. v 55 To Rectifie the Plot diagone alternate angles.

Diagonal (dəi|æ·gŏnăl), *a* and *sb* [ad. L. *diagōnālis* (Vitruvius), f. Gr. *διαγών-ios* from angle to angle, f *διά* across + *γωνία* angle. see -AL I. 2. Cf. F. *diagonal* (13th c. in Littré).]

A. *adj.*

1. *Geom.* Extending, as a line, from any angular

point of a quadrilateral or multilateral figure to an opposite or non-adjacent angular point. (Also applied to a plane extending from one edge of a solid figure to the opposite edge.) Hence *gen.* Extending from one corner of anything to the opposite corner.

1541 [implied in DIAGONALLY] 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* C iv a, The diagonall line marked B. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI xxxix 354 Diagonall lines drawen from the opposite angles. 1660 BLOOME *Archit.* A b, The square crossed with two Diagonall lines. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 12 The diagonal plane of a solid is an imaginary plane passing through the diagonal lines of two exterior parallel planes. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 156 From east to west the diagonal breadth of Mgunda Mk'hali is 140 miles.

2. More loosely: Having an oblique direction like the diagonal of a square or other parallelogram; lying or passing athwart; inclined at an angle other than a right angle (usually about 45°).

1665 [see 4] 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 57 By the diagonal march of divisions either to front or rear. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* VI. 350 A supposed diagonal line from the outer corner of each eye. 1831 LARDNER *Pneumat.* IV. 257 Every change in the position of the surface of the mercury will be three times as great in the diagonal barometer as it would be in the vertical one. 1851 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Obs.* 612 Diagonal arrangements of the minor parts are very common in many sandstones. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Diagonal* braces, knees, planks, etc. are such as cross a vessel's timbers obliquely. 1876 MATHEWS *Coinage* 1. 7 On some English coins of last century the milling is diagonal to the edge.

3. Marked with diagonal or oblique lines, or having some part placed diagonally or obliquely.

Diagonal bellows: a bellows (in an organ) having its sides inclined at an angle. *Diagonal cloth*: a twilled fabric having the ridges diagonal, i. e. running obliquely to the lists. *Diagonal couching* (in needlework): couching in which the stitches form a zig-zag pattern. *Diagonal scale*: a scale marked with equidistant parallel lines crossed at right angles by others at smaller intervals (e. g. $\frac{1}{10}$ of the larger), and having one of the larger divisions additionally crossed by parallels obliquely placed, used for measurement of small fractions (e. g. hundredths) of the unit of length.

a 1679 Sir J. MOORE *Math.* (1681) 224 Then taking 1 or 10 from any line of equal parts or Diagonal Scale, prick it on AD six times. 1824 *Gill's Techn. Repos.* VI. 199 The proposed Diagonal Pavement in the streets of London. 1876 HILLS *Catech. Organ* VIII. (1878) 52 Afterwards diagonal or wedge shaped bellows came into use. 1879 MOSELEY *Naturalist on Challenger* 473 A wide patch of diagonal ornamentation upon the abdomen. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 152 Diagonal couching is chiefly employed in Church Work. 1883 A. E. SEATON *Mar. Engineering* 55 Any engine whose cylinders are not perfectly horizontal may be called Diagonal.

4. *Comb.*, as **diagonal-built** *a.*, (a boat or ship) having the outer skin consisting of two layers of planking making angles of about 45° with the keel in opposite directions; **diagonal-planed** *a.* (see quot. 1805–17); **diagonal-wise** *adv.* = DIAGONALLY.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 84 They may make up a Cylinder cut Diagonal wise. 1805–17 R. JAMIESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 212 A crystal is said to be diagonal planed, when it has facets situated obliquely. 1869 R. W. MEADE *Naval Archit.* 416 In diagonal-built boats the skin consists of two layers of planking.

B. *sb.*

1. *Geom.* A diagonal line; a straight line joining any two opposite or non-adjacent angles of a rectilineal figure (or of a solid contained by planes).

[1563 SHUTE *Archit.* C ij b, A lyne ouerthwart from the one corner to the other, which line is called *Dyagonalis*.] 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. v. V iv, Wherby the diagonal exceedeth the side pentagonal. 1668 HOBBES *Seven Prob.* Wks. 1845 VII. 62 You pitched upon half the diagonal for your foundation. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 322 The rectangle of the two diagonals of any quadrangle inscribed in a circle. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. vii. 33 A square Blanket, twelve feet in diagonal. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Concl. 27 Betwixt them both, to please them both, And yet to give the story as it rose, I moved as in a strange diagonal, And may be neither pleased myself nor them. 1872 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. IV. 115 The short diagonal of the large Nicol (prism) was in the first instance vertical.

b. A diagonal 'line' or row of things arranged in a square or other parallelogram (e. g. of squares on a chess-board).

c. A part of any structure, as a beam, plank, etc., placed diagonally.

1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 112 The light stopped by the diagonals of the engiscope. 1853 Sir H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* 330 The diagonals *b c*, *b' c'*, having the quality of ties. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 691 *Diagonal*, a timber brace, knee, plank, truss, etc., crossing a vessel's timbers obliquely.

2. = *diagonal cloth* (see A. 3). **a.** a soft material used for embroidery; **b.** a black coating for men's wear.

1861 URE *Cotton Manuf.* (ed. 2) II. 259 A fustian, with a small cord running in an oblique direction is called diagonal. 1878 A. BARLOW *Hist. Weaving* Gloss., *Diagonals*, fancy lozenge pattern cloths. 1883 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 6/6 Thin meltons, diagonals, and serges. 1890 R. BEAUMONT *Colour in Woven Design* 268 Diagonals are but plainly coloured.

Diagonality. *rare.* [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being diagonal or having an oblique position.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 290 The Katonga river, is supposed to fall into the Nyanza. This diagonality may result from the compound incline produced by the northern counterslope of the mountains and the south-eastward depression.

Diagonalize, *v. rare* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To move in a diagonal.

1884 TENNYSON *Becket* II. ii, His Holiness, pushed one way by the Empire and another by England, if he move at all, Heaven stay him, is fain to diagonalise. *Herbert* Diagonalise! thou art a word-monger! Our Thomas never will diagonalise. [Cf. DIAGONAL B. 1 quot. 1847.]

Diagonally (dəiæ gŏnăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a diagonal direction, so as to extend from one angle or corner to the opposite. Also: In a slanting direction or position, obliquely.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest Chirurg.*, Two longe wayes that descende fro the kydnees that entre by the sydes of the bladder dyagonelly. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. viii. (1694) I. 29 Six hundred Ells of blew Velvet diagonally purled. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in 1772*, 23 The upper part being set diagonally within the lower. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 121 A coarse piece of canvas, with the fibres running diagonally. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1870) I. v. II. 518 The diagonally opposite angle.

† Diagonial, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. Gr. διαγώνιος DIAGONAL + -AL.] = DIAGONAL; also diagonally opposite, *fig.* diametrically opposed. Hence **† Diagonially** *adv.*

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 41 The Diagonial or overthwart Line, from Angle to Angle, of the said Square. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. iii. (1851) 64 Both diagonial contraries. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Epid.* III. v. 115 The shortnesse being affixed unto the legs of one side, which might have been more tolerably placed upon the thwart or Diagonall movers. *Ibid.* 190 Which . . stands a thwart or diagonially unto the other. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. xx. (1713) 44 A Quadrate whose Diagonial is commensurate to one of the Sides is a plain Contradiction. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 728 The diameter or diagonial of a square.

Diagonic (dəiăgŏ·nik), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *diagonicus* (Vitruvius), a. Gr. διαγωνικός. see DIAGONAL and -IC.] = DIAGONAL.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 7 Meeting together over the Diagonike line. 1881 J. MILNE in *Nature* 8 Dec. 126 This particular earthquake might therefore be called a transverse or diagonic shock.

† Diagonite. *Min.* [Named by Breithaupt in 1832 from its oblique crystallization.] An obsolete synonym of BREWSTERITE.

1844 DANA *Min.* 325.

† Diagony. *Obs.* [ad. L. *diagōnius*, Gr. διαγώνιος DIAGONAL.] = DIAGONAL *sb.*

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 325 [The Proportion] of the Hexaedron's Side to its Basial Diagony. *Ibid.* 326 Their Axes or Diagonies.

† Diagorize, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$ [f. Gr. διά through + ἀγορά public assembly, forum, market-place + -IZE.] *trans.* To proclaim in the market-place.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2nd Peter* III. 4. 1174 Let their pains be employed in weeding up those Diagoriz'd opinions.

Diagram (dəi ăgræm), *sb.* [a. F. *diagramme*, or ad. L. *diagramma*, Gr. διάγραμμα that which is marked out by lines, a geometrical figure, written list, register, the gamut or scale in music, f. διαγράφειν to mark out by lines, draw, draw out, write in a register, f. διά- through + γράφειν to write.]

1. *Geom.* A figure composed of lines, serving to illustrate a definition or statement, or to aid in the proof of a proposition.

Polar diagram: a spherical polygon, *i. e.* one traced on the surface of a sphere, whose sides are arcs joining the poles of the sides of a given spherical polygon.

1645 N. STONE *Enchir. Fortif.* 68 The Diagram on the Table directs for the making of it thus. *Ibid.* 74 Diagram, a word used by the Mathematicks for any thing that is demonstrated by lines. 1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* § 50 The diagrams in a geometrical demonstration. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 134 Another closed or open polygon, constituting what is called the polar diagram to the given polygon.

2. An illustrative figure which, without representing the exact appearance of an object, gives an outline or general scheme of it, so as to exhibit the shape and relations of its various parts.

Hence applied to such different designs as a map of the heavens, a delineation of a crystal, a representation of microscopic forms, etc. *Floral diagram* (Bot.): a linear drawing showing the position and number of the parts of a flower as seen on a transverse section.

1619 BAINBRIDGE *Descr. Late Comet* 16, I must entreat you to examine this following diagram. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. v. 111 To set downe in a Diagram both the number and order of all the heauenly Orbs. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Building*, If the Workman be well skill'd in perspective more than one face may be represented in one Diagram, scenographically. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxii. 394 A scroll, on which is drawn a remarkable diagram relative to the solar system. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. xvii. 165 Illustrated by diagrams the interview which he had with that professor. *c* 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* 175, I have shown in this diagram the rays of a candle. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* II. v. 524 Diagram of the flower of Liliaceæ.

transf. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Considt.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 420 We learn geology the morning after the earthquake on ghastly diagrams of cloven mountains. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xlii. 226 Turning himself into a sort of diagram instead of a growth.

3. A set of lines, marks, or tracings which represent symbolically the course or results of any action or process, or the variations which characterize it; e. g. the intensity of action or quality, the rise and fall of temperature or pressure, of the death-rate, rate of emigration, rate of exchange, the derivation and mutual relation of languages, etc. **b.** A delineation used to symbolize related abstract propositions or mental processes.

Often with defining word prefixed, as *indicator-diagram* (in the steam-engine), *acceleration-, force-, velocity-diagram.*

1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 157 The diagram points out that the steam port was now closed. 1876 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 2/2 Five successive shots, within a few feet of each other. In small-arm parlance, the gun has made a wonderfully 'good diagram'. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 242 We may represent the thermoelectric powers of different metals at different temperatures by a diagram. 1893 MINTO *Logic* I. i. ii. 64 The relations between the terms in the four forms are represented by simple diagrams known as Euler's circles.

† 4. After Greek usage. A list, register, or enumeration; a detailed inscription; also, 'the title of a booke' (Cockeram 1623). *Obs.*

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 8 An Epitaph is an astrict pithie Diagram, writ vpon the tombe . . declaring the name, the age and time of the death of the person therein interred. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv. § 9 In only one Family he makes a Diagramme consisting of almost an innumerable company of men.

† 5. *Mus.* A musical scale, a gamut. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diagram* in Musick is called a proportion of measures distinguished by certain notes. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Guido Aretine improved this scale, or diagram, very greatly.

Diagram, *v. rare* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To represent by a diagram, make a diagram of. Hence **Diagramed** *ppl. a.*, **Diagraming** *vbl. sb.*

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* I. (1872) 23 They are matters which refuse to be theoremed and diagramed. 1880 *New Eng. Jrnl. Educ.* 20 May 327/3 The specimens of diagraming sent us. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 144/1 Diagrammed results of experiments. 1884 F. V. IRISH *Gram. or Anal. by Diagram* Pref. 3 To diagram a few easy sentences.

Diagramic (dəiăgræ·mik), *a. rare.* [f. prec. sb. + -IC.] Of the nature of a diagram; diagrammatic. Hence **Diagramically** *adv.*, in the manner of a diagram.

1839 *Tait's Mag.* VI. 701 Referring our readers now to the diagramic wood-cuts. 1885 *Philad. Times* 18 Apr. (Cent. Dict.), The folds of her skirts hanging diagramically and stiffly.

Diagrammatic (dəi ăgrămæ·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. διαγραμματ- stem of διάγραμμα DIAGRAM + -IC, after Gr. γραμματικός.] Having the form or nature of a diagram, or of pertaining to diagrams.

1853 Sir W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (ed. 2) App. II. 667 Aristotle undoubtedly had in his eye, when he discriminates the syllogistic terms, a certain diagrammatic contrast of the figures. *Ibid.* 671 *note*, The several diagrammatic figures are also each in a different position. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 305 The appended diagrammatic scheme. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. x. § 87 (1875) 268 Diagrammatic representations of births, marriages, and deaths. 1873 GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* XVIII. 242 Diagrammatic view of drift deposits of the basin of the Forth. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 522 This arrangement appears with quite diagrammatic regularity in . . bast.

Diagrammatical, *a.* [See -AL.] = prec.

1880 *Sat. Rev.* 15 May 637 In a diagrammatical form.

Diagrammatically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In the form of a diagram, with diagrammatic representation.

1853 Sir W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (ed. 2) App. II. 671 *note*, For the first syllogistic figure, the terms, without authority from Aristotle, are diagrammatically placed upon a level. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* XIX. 313 The variations of eccentricity are represented to the eye diagrammatically in Plate IV. 1881 F. O. BOWER in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* 15 Jan., The tissues of the root cap are more diagrammatically arranged.

Diagrammatize (dəiăgræ·mătəiz), *v.* [f. Gr. διαγραμματ- stem of διάγραμμα DIAGRAM + -IZE, cf. Gr. διαγραμμίζειν.] *trans.* To put into the form of a diagram, to exhibit in a diagram.

1884 W. JAMES in *Mind* Jan. 78 It can be diagrammatised as continuous with all the other segments of the subjective stream. 1893 *Athenæum* 2 Dec. 773/3 There is not a single *picture* of a section; they have all been diagrammatized.

Diagrammeter (dəiăgræ mĭtəɹ). [f. DIAGRAM *sb.* + -METER.] (See quot.)

1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* § 270 Holt's Diagrammeter. This instrument is specially made for measuring the ordinates of indicator-diagrams, and is used much after the manner of a parallel rule.

Diagraph (dəi ăgrɑf), *sb.*[1] [f. Gr. διαγραφή diagram, description, etc. f. διᾰ- through + γραφή writing: cf. med. L. *diagraphum* 'descriptio census' (Du Cange).]

† 1. A description. *Obs.*

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

2. = DIAGRAM 3 b. *rare.*

1853 Sir W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* App. II. (ed. 2) 671 *note*, What is indeed noticed and acknowledged, as a variation from 'Aristotle's diagraph' the Major Term is not, in any way, placed 'nearer to' and 'further from the Middle,' for the Second and Third Figures.

Diagraph (dəi ăgrɑf), *sb.*[2] [a. F. *diagraphe*, f. stem of Gr. διαγράφ-ειν to mark out by lines, draw, cf. DIAGRAM.]

1. An instrument used for drawing mechanically projections of objects, enlarged copies of maps, etc, it consists of a pencil governed by cords and pulleys, and guided by the application of a pointer to the object to be copied.

1847 Craig, *Diagraph*, a certain instrument used in perspective drawing, invented by M. Gavard, Paris. 1851 *Exhib Catal.* III 1187 Diagraphs [illegible] for copying maps 1878 Bartley tr. [illegible] II iii 269 The diagraph of Gavard *Note* Instrument by the help of which drawings [of the skull] by projection are obtained

2 A combined protractor and scale used in plotting

Di'agraph, *v rare.* [f Gr. διαγράφειν: see next.] *trans.* To represent diagrammatically, = Diagram *v*

1889 J M Robertson *Ess Crit Method* 54 A set of formulas supposed to describe or diagraph the dramatic practice of Shakspere

Diagraphic (dəiăgræ fik), *a* [f Gr διαγράφ-ειν to mark out by lines, διαγραφή marking out by lines, geometrical figure, diagram + -IC, after Gr. γραφικός.] Of or pertaining to drawing or graphic representation. Hence also **Diagra phical** *a Obs.*, in same sense. **Diagra phics,** the art of drawing

[1601 Holland *Pliny* II 537 The art Diagraphice, that is to say, the skill to draw and paint in box-tables.] 1623 Cockeram, *Diagraffical art*, the art of painting, or curving 1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Dungraphick Art*, the art of painting or graving 1801 Fuseli in *Lect Paint* i (1848) 353 The diagraphic process is the very same with the linear one we have described.

‖ **Diagry'dium.** *Pharm.* Also 5 -gredie, 7 -gredium [L. *diagrydium* (Cœlius Aurelianus ? 5th c.), according to Littré a corruption, through association with names of drugs in *dia-*, of Gr. διακρυδίον 'a kind of scammony', dim. of διάκρυ tear, drop. In F *diagrède*] An old name for a preparation of scammony, used in pharmacy

1436 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 173 Wee shulde have no nede to skamonye, Turbit, euforbe, correcte, diagredie *a* 1600 *Customs Duties* (Brit Mus Add. MS No 25697), Digredum, the pounde vis viijd 1625 Hart *Anat Ur* II xi 127 Mingled with powder of Diagridium 1651 Biggs *New Disp* P 106 They hide *Scammony* under the name of *diagredium*. 1741 *Compl Fam Piece* I i 66 Take Diagridium and Tartar-Vitriolate a Dram. 1825 Brande *Man. Pharmacy* 157 In some old Pharmacopœiæ methods of correcting the acrimony of scammony are described, and to such preparations they gave the name of diagridia.

Hence **Diagry diate** *a*, made with diagrydium. Also as *sb* see quots

1697 *Phys Dict*, *Diagridiates*, medicines that have scammony or diagridium in their composition. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc Compit* III. 99 With diagrydiate Purges *a* 1734 Floyer (J.), All cholerick humours ought to be evacuated by diagrydiates 1755 Johnson, *Diagrydiates*, strong purgatives made with diagrydium

Diaheliotropic (dəiă,hī·liotrǫ pik), *a. Bot.* [f Gr διά across + ἥλιος sun + τροπικός pertaining to turning] Growing or moving transversely to the direction of incident light, of or pertaining to diaheliotropism.

1880 F Darwin in *Nature* No 582 179 A diaheliotropic organ has an inherent tendency to place itself at right angles to the direction of the light 1880 C & F Darwin *Movem. Pl* 441 Diaheliotropic movements

Diaheliotropism (dəiă,hīlĭɒ trŏpɪz'm) *Bot.* [f. as prec : see -ISM] A tendency in leaves and organs of plants to grow transversely to the direction of incident light

1880 C & F. Darwin *Movem. Pl* 5 Diaheliotropism may express a position more or less transverse to the light and induced by it. 1882 F Darwin in *Nature* 27 Apr 600 The power called *Transversal Heliotropismus* by A B Frank, we have called diaheliotropism

Diahy'dric, *a* [f Dia-1 + Gr ὕδωρ water + -IC] 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Diahydric*, through water, a term applied by C. J Williams to the percussion note obtained from an organ separated from the parietes by a layer of fluid

Dial (dəi ăl), *sb*1 Also 5 dyale, dyel, 5–7 dyal(l, diall [Presumably a derivative of L. *dies* a day, through a med L. adj *diāl-is* daily (repr in Du Cange by *diāle* = *deurnāle* 'as much land as could be ploughed in a day', and *drālter* adv daily.) Outside Eng, however, *dial* is known only from a single OF. instance in Froissart, in which the *dyal* in clockwork is said to be 'the daily wheel (*roe journal*) which makes a revolution once in a day, even as the sun makes a single turn round the earth in a natural day'. This would answer to a med L. *rota diālis* the transition from 'diurnal wheel' to 'diurnal circle' is easy But more evidence is wanted]

1. An instrument serving to tell the hour of the day, by means of the sun's shadow upon a graduated surface, a Sun-dial

1430 Lydg *Chron Troy* I. v, For by the dyal the hour they gan to marke. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 120 Dyale, or dyel or an horlege (dial or dihoff of an horlage) 1530 Palsgr 273/2 Diall to knowe the houres by the course of the sonne, *quadrant*. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Kings* xx 11 The shadowe wente backe ten degrees in Achas Dyall. 1552 Huloet, Diall set vpon a chymney or wall to knowe what is a clocke by the sunne, *scioterion* 1593 Shaks 3 *Hen VI*, II v 24 To caue out Dialls quaintly, point by point, Thereby to see the Minutes how they runne. 1647 Ward *Simp Cobler* 39 Where clocks will stand, and Dials have no light 1719 Young *Busiris* v 1, How, like the dial's tardy-moving shade, Day after day slides from us unperceiv'd 1720 Gay *Poems* (1745) I 151 Here to sev'n streets sev'n dials count the day. 1799 Vince *Astron.* IV (1810) 56 A clock or watch may be regulated by a good dial 1878 B. Taylor *Deukalion* I vi 50 The Hour shall miss its place, And the shadow recede on the dial's face

b *fig* 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I Prol 347 Venerable Chaucer Hevinlie trumpat, horlege and reguleir condit, and diall. 1854 J. Forbes *Tour Mt Blanc* Introd. II The stately march of the glacier is yet a stage more slow, months and even years are but the units of division of its dial.

2 With qualifying words descriptive of the various forms of the sun-dial. e g. *declining, horizontal, primary, reflecting, universal, vertical* (etc) *dial*

1688 R Holme *Armoury* III 373/1 Pendant Dials which are hung by the hand commonly called Equinoctial or Universal Dials, are most used by Sea-Men and Travellers, that oft shift Latitudes 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Erect declining Dials*, Dials whose Planes are not directly opposite to any of the Four Cardinal Points, but decline from the Meridian or prime Vertical Circle. 1782 *Archæologia* VI 143 Vitruvius says they had horizontal, vertical, and declining dials 1819 P Nicholson *Architect Dict* I 332 Declining Dials, such as both decline and incline, or recline.

b With various qualifying words, as *night-* or *nocturnal dial* (= Moon-dial), Ring-dial, Sun-dial.

1605 Camden *Rem.* 165 Which bare a Sunne diall and the Sun setting 1667 *Phil Trans* II 435 A large Ring-Dial . having a Box with a Compass or Needle. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl*, *Moon-Dial* or Lunar Dial, is that which shews the hour of the night by means of the light, or shadow, of the moon *Ibid*, *Nocturnal* or *Night-Dial*, is that which shews the hours of the night 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk* I 76 The neighbours could tell the hour by his movements as accurately as by a sun dial.

†3 A timepiece or chronometer of any kind; a clock or watch *Obs.* Also with qualifying words as Water-dial, etc.

1552 Huloet, Diall, *clepsydra, horologium.* 1580 Baret *Alv* D 651 A diall measuring houres by running of the water *clepsydra* 1585 T Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy* I xvii 19 b, The Ambassadour sent his presents one small clocke or dyall. 1600 Shaks *A Y L* II. vii 20 And then he drew a diall from his poake, And Sayes, very wisely, it is ten a clocke 1611 Cotgr, *Horloge d'eau*, a Clepsydra, or water Dyall 1660 Boyle *New Exp Phys Mech* xii 329 One of those accurate Dyals that go with a Pendulum 1662 Gibbon *Parn.* 40 Motions no more to be discovered, than that of the Hand of a Diall. 1676 *North's Plutarch* 765 *note*, Like a water Diall or Clepsydra

b *fig* 1556 J. Jonas (*title*), The Dial of Agues. 1557 North (*title*), Gueuara's Diall of Princes 1582 Bentley *Mon Matrones* Pref B j b, A delectable diall for to direct you to true deuotion *c* 1600 in C. B Markham *Fighting Veres* (1888) 345 He was the very dial of the army, by which we knew when we should fight.

4 The face of a clock or watch; the surface which bears the graduations and figures marking the hours, etc. Cf Dial-plate.

1575 Laneham *Let* (1871) 54 Too Dyallz ny vnto the battilments ar set aloft vpon too of the sides of Cezars toour to sheaw the oour too the toun and cuntree 1632 Sherwood s v *Dial*, The hand of a clock-dyall, *la monstre d'un Horloge* 1747 *Gent Mag* 224 Varnished, and silvered in all respects as a clock dial 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No 42 ? 8, I walk in the great hall and watch the minute hand upon the dial 1823 P Nicholson *Pract Build* 569 The part where the dials of the clock are placed is of an octagonal form 1884 F J British *Watch & Clockm* 85 Sir Edmund Beckett advocates a concave form for the dials of public clocks

b *fig* *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II 214 The Face is the Dial of the Mind.

†5. A mariner's compass. *Obs.*

1523 Fitzherb. *Surv* xx 38 It is necessarie that he haue a Dyall with hym for cle . he shall nat haue perfyte knowlege whiche is Eest West Northe and Southe 1559 W Cunningham *Cosmogr Glasse* 85 Whan the nedle standeth stedfastlye in the right Line wythin the Diall, it dothe as it were poynte directlye North and South 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I iii 980 For first inuenting of the Sea-man's Drall. 1600 J Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* I 34 Cabo das Agulhas, or the cape of Needles, because there the needles of dialles touched with the loadstone, stand directly North 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 830 The needle of the Diall set just on the North point . shakes not

b *Mining* A miner's compass for underground surveying.

1669 E Montagu tr. *Barba's Metals, etc* (1740) 286 Having provided yourself of a Dial in a square Box. 1778 W Pryce *Min Cornub* 207 Apply the side of the dial to the string, and take the degree the needle stands on 1875 Ure *Dict Arts* II 18 The compass used in underground surveying is called a miner's dial, and is essentially the same instrument as the circumferentor used by the land surveyor

6. An external plate or face on which revolutions, pressure, etc are indicated by an index-finger or otherwise, as in a gas-meter, telegraphic instrument, steam or water-gauge, etc.

1747 *Gentl Mag* 223 Move one tooth every revolution of the wheel, thereby discovering the true distance of places by the index on the dial. 1842 *Penny Cycl* XXIV 154/1 For communication this object may be effected by a mechanical connection, by chains or wires, between two dials with revolving indexes or pointers 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* II 233 Let us now turn to the face of the instrument. Here we have a dial and an index, which is on the same axis as the magnetised needle.

b With qualifying words, as *tide-, wind-dial*

1792 *Archæologia* X 174 This machine of Varro's may be considered as the first wind dial at Rome

c. *slang.* The human face.

1811 in *Lexicon Balatronicum.* 1889 *Bird o' Freedom* 7 Aug 3 (Farmer) An absinthe tumbler which caught him a nasty crack across the dial

7 A lapidary's instrument for holding a gem while exposed to the wheel.

It has markers indicating degrees in adjustment, so as to portion out the circumference of the stone in facets

1875 Ure *Dict Arts* III 42 An important instrument called a dial, which serves to hold the stone during the cutting and polishing

8 *attrib* and *Comb.* a General, as *dial-foot, -hand, -motto, -stone, -telegraph, dial-maker, -work*

1884 F J British *Watch & Clockm* 87 In common watches pins falling out of the *dial feet is a fruitful source of trouble. *c* 1600 Shaks *Sonn* civ, Yet doth beauty, like a *dial-hand, Steal from his figure and no pace perceived 1599 Minsheu *Sp Dict*, *Relogero* a *diall-maker. 1875 Lanier *Poems*, *Symphony* 157 Each *dial-marked leaf and flower-bell 1822 Lamb *Elia, Decay of Beggars*, The standing *dial-mottos 1886 Wormeley tr *Von Urbantzky's Electr in Serv. Man* (1890) 804 Of *A B C* systems where a battery is employed to furnish the current, Bréguet's *Dial Telegraph is a good example 1874 Knight *Dict Mech*, *Dial-work* (Horology), the motion work between the dial and movement plate of a watch

b. Special comb, as **dial-less** *a*, without a dial, having no dial; **dial-like** *a.*, like a dial; **dial-lock**, a lock furnished with dials, having hands or pointers, which must be set in a determinate way before the bolt will move; **dial-moth,** *Tortrix gnomana* (Samouelle, *Entomol Compend.* 1819); **dial-piece** = Dial-plate, **dial-plane,** the flat-surface of a sun-dial, **dial-ring,** a finger-ring in the form of a ring-dial; **dial-wheel** (in a watch), one of the wheels placed between the dial and pillar-plate; **dial-writer,** a type-writer with a dial. Also Dial-plate.

1865 *Athenæum* 8 July 49 The tower remained *dial-less as before. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp-Hunt.* i. 10 Where the helianthus turns her *dial-like face to the sun 1659 D Pell *Improv Sea* To Rdr, Upon a *Dial-peece of a Clock in the Colledge Church of Glocester. 1690 Lydbourn *Curs. Math.* 699 The number of *Dial Plains are 25. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 310 A Dyal Plane is that Flat whereon a Dyal is intended to be projected. 1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* III. 531/1 A dial consists of two parts—the stile or gnomion and the dial-plane. 1877 W. Jones *Finger-ring* 453 A *dial ring consisting of two concentric rings moving one within the other. 1727–52 Chambers *Cycl* s v. *Watch-work*, The *dial-wheel serves to carry the hand 1883 *Pall Mall G* 5 May 6/2 The last thing in type-writers, called a '*dial writer'.

Di'al, *sb*2 A name given in commerce to a superior kind of Kauri gum of a clear pale colour.

1893 *Times* 14 July 4/4 Gums, Kowrie .. Dial—pale yellowish, £12

Dial (dəi ăl), *v.* [f Dial *sb.*1]

1. *trans. fig.* To measure as with a dial; to indicate the degree of

1821 Campbell in *New Monthly Mag* I 10 Experienced sensibility is like the gnomon. It measures the altitude and dials the light of inspiration. 1839 Bailey *Festus* (1852) 201 To teach us how to dial bliss *a* 1854 Talfourd (Webster), Hours of that true time which is dialled in heaven

2. To survey or lay out with the aid of a dial or miner's or surveyor's compass.

1653 Manlove *Lead Mines* 164 To make inquiry, and to view the Rake, To plum and dyal 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict* s v. *Boring*, Having exactly dialed it, to the place where you would have your Shaft to come through, and laid it out at the Day upon the Surface 1778 W Pryce *Min. Cornub* 203 Most of our Mines and Adits were dialled for in this manner. 1853 *Trnl. R Agric Soc* XIV i 153 To cut the gutters with the plough used by him after being dialled out.

3. To mark as the plate of a dial.

1817 [see Dialled *ppl. a.*]

Dialatik, obs. f. Dialectic *sb.*1

Dial-bird. [ad. Hindī *dahiyāl* or *dahēl*, the native name in Upper India] An Indian bird (*Copsychus saularis*), also called Magpie-robin; hence sometimes extended to the genus *Copsychus*

1738 E Albin *Nat Hist. Birds* III. 17 These Birds were brought from Bengall in the year 1734, and are called by the Natives the Dial-Bird 1812 Shellil & Wood *Buffon's Nat Hist.* XI 261 The East India bird which the English that visit the coasts of Bengal term the Dial-bird. 1859 Tennent *Ceylon* II vii. vii 254 The songster that first pours forth his salutation to the morning is the dial-bird

Dialdane (dəi,ældēn). *Chem.* [f Di-2 + Ald(ol + -ane] 'A compound, $C_5H_{11}O_3$, formed by the condensation of two molecules of aldol, with elimination of one molecule of water'. Hence **Dialda'nic** *a* in *dialdanic acid.*

1879 Watts *Dict. Chem. 3rd Suppl.* 631.

Dialect (dəi ălekt). [a. F. *dialecte* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad L. *dialectus*, Gr. διάλεκτος discourse, conversation, way of speaking, language of a country or district, f. διαλέγεσθαι to discourse, converse, f διά- through, across + λέγειν to speak]

1. Manner of speaking, language, speech, *esp.* a manner of speech peculiar to, or characteristic of, a particular person or class; phraseology, idiom.

1579 E. K. *Ded. to Spenser's Sheph Cal.*, Neither must.. the common Dialect and manner of speaking [be] so corrupted

thereby, that [etc.] 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1599) 41 By corruption of speech they false dialect and missesound it 1638 *Pemt. Conf* VII (1657) 191 Such a dialect which neither Men nor Angels understand 1663 BUTLER *Hud* I 1 93 A Babylonish Dialect, Which learned Pedants much affect 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ Youth* (ed. 3) 172 The Lawyer's Dialect would be too hard for him 1805 FOSTER *Ess* IV. iv. 163 Naturalized into the theological dialect by time and use 1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res.* III VII (1858) 155 Knowest thou no Prophet, even in the vesture, environment, and dialect of this age? 1857 H REED *Lect Eng Poets* III 87 They lay aside the learned dialect and reveal the unknown powers of common speech.

fig 1603 SHAKS *Meas for M* I II. 188 In her youth There is a prone and speechlesse dialect, Such as moue men 1860 EMERSON *Cond Life, Behaviour* Wks (Bohn) II. 384 The ocular dialect needs no dictionary

2 One of the subordinate forms or varieties of a language arising from local peculiarities of vocabulary, pronunciation, and idiom. (In relation to modern languages usually *spec.* A variety of speech differing from the standard or literary 'language'; a provincial method of speech, as in 'speakers of dialect') Also in a wider sense applied to a particular language in its relation to the family of languages to which it belongs

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccles Hist.* 70 Certaine Hebrue dialectes 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* II. 496 The like changes are very familiar in the Aeolic Dialect 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 73 The Slavon tongue is of great extent, of it there be many Dialects, as the Russe, the Polish, the Bohemick, the Illyrian and others 1716 *Loud. Gaz.* No 5497/1 He made a Speech, which was answered by the Doge in the Genoese Dialect. 1794 S WILLIAMS *Vermont* 200 A language may be separated into several dialects in a few generations 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist Ind* I. IV 203 Páli, or the local dialect of Maghada, one of the ancient kingdoms on the Ganges 1847 HALLIWELL *Dict.* Eng Dialects (1878) 17 The Durham dialect is the same as that spoken in Northumberland 1873 HALE *In His Name* VIII 71 That dialect of rustic Latin which was already passing into Italian

b *attrib.*, as *dialect speech, speaker, poems, specimens.*

†**3.** = DIALECTIC *sb* 1 I. *Obs*

1551 T WILSON *Logike* (1580) 2 b, Logike otherwise called Dialecte (for thei are bothe one) is an Arte to trie the corne from the chaffe 1677 GALE *Crt Gentiles* II IV 223 We may draw forth the force of this Platonic Argument, in Plato's own dialect thus 1691 WOOD *Ath Oxon.* I 395 He had a Tutor to teach him Grammar, and another Dialect 1698 J FRYLE *Acc E Ind. & P* 362 [They] teach Aristotle's Dialect, and the Four Figures of Syllogism

attrib. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV 35 The learned busy in pumping her [Truth] up thro' the conduits of dialect induction

[**Dialect,** *v* : see *List of Spurious Words*]

Dialectal (dəiăle·ktăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL¹ cf. mod F *dialectal*] Belonging to or of the nature of a dialect

1831 *For Q Rev* VII. 380 We cannot consider them mere dialectal variations. 1834 H O'BRIEN *Round Towers Irel* 121 It was a mere dialectal distinction, appertaining to the court language of the times 1873 A J ELLIS *President's Address in Trans Philol Soc* 208 Their historical relations [are] considered, and their dialectal differences explained. 1880 J. E C. WELLDON in *Academy* 24 July 58 Dialectal peculiarities might still creep into the Homeric text 1885 *Ibid.* 29 Aug 134/2 August Corrodi's dialectal poetry is remarkable for its humour and naturalness

Hence **Dialecta·lity,** dialectal quality.

1864 FURNIVALL in *Reader* 22 Oct. 514/2 The dialectality or provinciality of the prefixed *h.*

Diale·ctally, *adv.* [f prec + -LY²] *a.* In a dialectal manner; in dialect. b. = DIALECTICALLY I

1840 G S. FABER *Regeneration* 391 The two have no dialectally necessary connection. 1890 F HALL in *Nation* (N Y.) L. 316/3 An archaism still existent dialectally

Di·alected, *a. nonce-wd.* [see -ED².] (In *comb.*) Having or speaking a (specified) dialect.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* IV, The .. cockney-dialected Josh.

Dialectic (dəiăle·ktik), *sb.*¹ Forms: 4 dialatik, 5 (dialitious), dialetike, -yk, dyaletyque, 6 dialectik(e, 6–7 -ique, 7–9 -ick, 7– -IC. [a OF. *dialectique, -etique* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *dialectica* fem. sing., ad. Gr ἡ διαλεκτική (sc. τέχνη) the dialectic art, the art of discussion or debate, fem. sing of διαλεκτικός adj : see next The L. *dialectica* was also treated as a neuter pl, whence the later Eng *dialectics*]

1. The art of critical examination into the truth of an opinion; the investigation of truth by discussion: in earlier English use, a synonym of LOGIC as applied to formal rhetorical reasoning; logical argumentation or disputation.

Originally, the art of reasoning or disputation by question and answer, 'invented', according to Aristotle, by Zeno of Elea, and scientifically developed by Plato, by whom the term διαλεκτική was used in two senses, (*a*) the art of definition or discrimination of 'ideas', (*b*) the science which views the inter-relation of the ideas in the light of a single principle 'the good'; corresponding broadly to logic and metaphysic. By Aristotle the term was confined to the method of probable reasoning, as opposed to the demonstrative method of science With the Stoics, rhetoric and dialectic formed the two branches of λογική, logic, in their application of the term; and down through the Middle Ages *dialectica* was the regular name of what is now called 'logic', in which sense accordingly *dialectic* and *dialectus* were first used in English

1382 WYCLIF *Bible* Pref Ep Jerome 68 Job determyneth alle the lawes of dialatik, in proposicoun, assumpcoun, etc. [*a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1583 (Ashm MS) Prestis of þe lawe, Of dialiticus [*v r* dialeticus], and decre, doctours of aythir] *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St Kath* I 372 Sche lerned þan þe liberall artes seuen The thyrde sciens call þei dialetyk Þe trewth fro þe falshed þat techeth for to know 1481 CAXTON *Myrr* I VIII 34 The seconde science is logyke whiche is called dyaletyque 1586 T B *La Primaud Fr Acad* 72 Dialectike or Logike, which is to learn the truth of al things by disputation 1656 STANLEY *Hist Philos* V. (1701) 174/2 Dialectick is the Art of Discourse, whereby we confirm or confute any thing by Questions and Answers of the Disputants 1865 GROTE *Plato* I II 96 Zeno stands announced as the inventor of dialectic the art of cross-examination and refutation 1874 W WALLACE *Logic of Hegel* VI 127 The Platonic philosophy first gave the free scientific, and thus at the same time the objective, form to Dialectic 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr* II 22 He has nothing of the Pauline method of dialectic 1889 COURTNEY *Mill* 27 The Platonic ideal of Dialectic the giving and receiving of reasons

b Also in pl form **Dialectics** (cf *mathematics*).

1641 MILTON *Animadv* 1 (1851) 192 Bishop Downam in his Dialecticks will tell you [etc.] 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F* III III 263 The human faculties are fortified by the art and practice of dialectics 1796 BP WATSON *Apol. Bible* 224 You will pardon my unskilfulness in dialectics 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit* 336 The dialectics of those times afford no specimens of reasoning more acute than the examinations of the martyrs 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* III XIV. VIII 112 If Henry wearied of dialectics

2 In modern Philosophy Specifically applied by Kant to the criticism which shows the mutually contradictory character of the principles of science, when they are employed to determine objects beyond the limits of experience (i e the soul, the world, God); by Hegel (who denies that such contradictions are ultimately irreconcilable) the term is applied (a) to the process of thought by which such contradictions are seen to merge themselves in a higher truth that comprehends them; and (b) to the world-process, which, being in his view but the thought-process on its objective side, develops similarly by a continuous unification of opposites.

1798 WILLICH *Elem Critical Philos* 65, 3 Of the division of general Logic, into Analysis and Dialectic 4 O the division of transcendental Logic, into transcendental Analysis and Dialectic 1819 J RICHARDSON tr *Kant's Logic* 17 It would become a dialectic, a logic of appearance which arises from a mere abuse of the analytic 1838 [F HAYWOOD] tr *Kant's Crit. Pure Reason* 267 There is therefore a natural and unavoidable dialectick of pure reason . which irresistibly adheres to human reason, and even when we have discovered its delusion, still will not cease to play tricks upon reason, and to push it continually into momentary errors 1856 FLRRIER *Inst Metaph* IV XVI 134 This reduction could not have been effected upon any principle of psychological strategy It is a manœuvre competent only to the dialectic of necessary truth 1874 W WALLACE *Logic of Hegel* I 14 That dialectic is the very nature of thought forms one of the main lessons of logic. *Ibid* VI 126 By Dialectic is meant an indwelling tendency outwards and beyond Dialectic is the life and soul of scientific progress, the dynamic which alone gives an immanent connexion and necessity to the subject-matter of Science. 1880 J CAIRD *Philos Relig* VIII. 229 An idea which expresses the inner dialectic, the movement or process towards unity, which exists in and constitutes the being of the objects themselves 1888 WATSON *Philos Kant* 137 Transcendental Dialectic must be satisfied with bringing to light the illusion in transcendent judgments, and guarding us against its deceptive influence

Dialectic (dəiăle·ktik), *a.* and *sb*² [ad. L. *dialectic-us*, a. Gr διαλεκτικός of or pertaining to discourse or discussion, f. διάλεκτος. see DIALECT. Cf mod.F. *dialectique*]

A. *adj.*

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of logical disputation; argumentative, logical.

1650 B *Discollimnium* 35 If I should read this Dialectique strain to my Mare 1669 GALE *Crt Gentiles* I I II 14 Their several Modes of Philosophizing, both Symbolic, and Dialectic 1843 GLADSTONE *Glean* V LXVIX. 68 A more artful and constant resort to dialectic subtleties 1846 tr *F Von Schlegel's Philos Hist.* 89 This question cannot be settled by mere dialectic strife

2. Addicted to or practising logical disputation

1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res* II V. (1858) 87 Of which dialectic marauder the discomfiture was visibly felt as a benefit 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II XII. 138 A metrical vehicle did not so well suit Zeno's dialectic genius 1844 *Ibid* VIII 95 Engaged in a learned conversation with the dialectic philosopher Aristoteles

3. [f. DIALECT + -IC.] Belonging to or of the nature of a dialect, = DIALECTAL

1813 W TAYLOR *Eng Synonyms* (1856) 51 Is it [*prodessa*] a mere dialectic variation of *prudenza*? 1828 WHATELY *Rhet* in *Encycl Metrop* 303/1 An indistinct, hesitating, dialectic, or otherwise faulty, delivery 1850 H. TORRENS in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc Bengal* 13 Another alphabet, dialectic of the Hebrew, 1851 D WILSON *Preh. Ann* II IV 1 185 The close dialectic affinities between Celtic Scotland and Ireland.

B. *sb*² [The adj. used absolutely.]

A dialectic philosopher, one who pursues the dialectic method; a critical inquirer after truth; a logical disputant.

1640 G. WATTS tr *Bacon's Adv. Learn* Pref 25 As for Induction, the Dialectiques seem scarce ever to have taken it into any serious consideration 1677 GALE *Crt Gentiles* III 91 Thou callest a Dialectic one who considers the reason of every Being for he that accurately discerneth things is a Dialectic. 1801 MOORE *Nature's Labels* 20 As learned dialectics say, The argument most apt and ample For common use, is the example

Diale·ctical, *a.* (*sb*) [f as prec. + -AL]

1. = DIALECTIC *a* I

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 116 Theyr argumentation is nothing dialectical 1656 STANLEY *Hist Philos* V. (1701) 164 Speech Dialectical, used by such as discourse in short questions and answers. 1657 *North's Plutarch* Add Lives (1676) 39 Instructed in the Rhetorical, Dialectical, and Astrological Arts 1850 GROTE *Greece* II LXVII VIII 460 Dialectical skill in no small degree is indispensable 1876 A M FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp Rev.* June 132 The dialectical pot in which ecclesiastical dogma had been cooked.

b Belonging to, or of the nature of, dialectic in its later philosophical developments of meaning

1788 REID *Aristotle's Log* V § I. 106 When the premises are not certain but probable only, such syllogisms are called dialectical 1838 [F HAYWOOD] tr *Kant's Crit Pure Reason* 64 Universal Logic, *considered as Organon*, is always a Logic of Appearance, that is, is dialectical 1874 W. WALLACE *Logic Hegel* VI 128 The physical elements prove to be Dialectical The process of meteorological action is the appearance of their Dialectic 1877 E CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II XVIII 633 The Cosmological argument is a nest of dialectical assumptions 1888 WATSON *Philos Kant* 289 Pure reason is always dialectical.

2 = DIALECTIC *a* 2

1876 C M DAVIES *Unorth Lond.* 356, I entertained pleasant recollections from certain experiences at the Dialectical Society.

3. = DIALECTAL.

1750 HODGES *Job* Prel Disc (T) At that time the Hebrew and Arabick language was the same, with a small dialectical variation only. 1847 HALLIWELL *Dict* Pref (1878) 7 Separating mere dialectical forms 1861 MAX MULLER *Sc Lang* V 199 A language, not yet Sanskrit or Greek or German, but containing the dialectical germs of all.

B *sb.* = DIALECTIC *sb.*¹ I.

a 1529 SKELTON *Replyc* 96 In your dialecticall And principles syllogisticall If ye to remembrance call.

Diale·ctically, *adv.* [f prec. + -LY².]

1 By means of dialectic; in dialectic fashion, argumentatively, logically.

a 1665 J GOODWIN *Filled w the Spirit* (1867) 458 You may argue. dialectically or with probability 1692 SOUTH *Serm* (1718) IV. 51 He discoursed, or reasoned dialectically. 1847 GROTE *Greece* I XXXVII (1862) III 331 Discussed dialectically, or by reasonings expressed in general language 1878 HUXLEY in *N Amer. Rev* CXXVII. 48 The most reverend prelate might dialectically hew M Comte in pieces.

2 As regards dialect; = DIALECTALLY.

1868 G STEPHENS *Runic Mon* I 86 A rune may dialectically . vary in power, according to locality 1884 R S POOLE in *Encycl. Brit* XVII 641/1 Two coins, differing dialectically in their inscriptions, were found in the Tigris.

Dialectician (dəi ălekti ăn). [a. F *dialecticien* (Rabelais, 16th c), f. L *dialectic-us* DIALECTIC *a.*, see -ICIAN]

1 One who is skilled in dialectic; a master of argument or disputation; a logician

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III XIX. 155 According to the Dialecticians *a* 1725 BOLINGBROKE *Author. in Relig.* XI (R), An art that might help the subtile dialectician to oppose even the man he could not refute 1791 S PARR *Seq to Print Paper* (R), The great poetical dialectician [Dryden] 1827 HALLAM *Const Hist* (1876) I IV. 218 The terseness or lucidity which long habits of literary warfare .. have given to some expert dialecticians. 1851 LONGF *Gold Leg* VI 73 For none but a clever dialectician Can hope to become a great physician *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz* (1869) III V 287 They were acute dialecticians, and rarely blundered in what is termed the formal part of logic.

2. A professed student of dialects.

1848 CLOUGH *Bothie*, Lindsay the ready of speech, the Piper, the Dialectician Who in three weeks had created a dialect new for the party 1888 MISS POWLEY in *Trans Cumbld & Westmld Antiq Soc* VI 272 However well established [his] opinion among dialecticians may be

Dialecticism (dəiăle·ktisiz'm) [f DIALECTIC + -ISM] The characteristic tendency or influence of dialect

1888 *Academy* 14 Jan 27 Dialecticism, phoneticism, ellipsis.

Diale·ctics, *sb. pl.* see DIALECTIC *sb* I b

Di·alecti ze, *v. rare.* [f. DIALECT + -IZE] *trans.* To make into a dialect, or make dialectal

1883 G. STEPHENS *S. Bugge's Stud. N. Mythol.* 23 It has even had time to become dialectized

Dialectology (dəiălektǫ·lŏdzi). [f Gr διάλεκτο-ς DIALECT + -LOGY] The study of dialects; that branch of philology which treats of dialects

1879 *President's Addr. Philol Soc* 32 Materials for the dialectology of a single province. 1888 SWEET *Eng Sounds* Pref 12 The obscure and tortuous paths of Old English dialectology

Hence **Dialecto·loger, Dialecto·logist,** one versed in dialectology; **Dialectolo·gical** *a*, pertaining to dialectology.

1879 *President's Addr. Philol Soc* 32 A dialectological introduction. 1881 *Athenæum* 23 Apr 554/3 The county [Cornwall] presents to the dialectologer two varieties of an English dialect 1883 A M. ELLIOTT in *Amer Jrnl. Philol.* IV. 490 The dialectologist must be fastidious indeed who would not be satisfied with this extraordinary mass of material.

Di·alector. *rare* —° [f. DIALECT + -OR.]
1847 CRAIG, *Dialector*, one learned in dialects Hence in mod Dicts.

Diale·ctual, *a rare* [irreg f. DIALECT, cf *effect, effectual*.] = DIALECTAL.
1854 R G LATHAM *Native Races Russian Emp* 256 Dialectual varieties increase as we go westwards 1856 KITTO & ALEXANDER *Cycl Bibl Lit.* (1863) 188/2 Dialectual varieties of pronunciation.

Dialer, Dialing · see DIALLER, DIALLING

Dialetike, -yk, obs forms of DIALECTIC

Dialist (dəi·ălist) [f. DIAL *sb*.1 + -IST.] A maker of dials; one skilled in dialling.
1652 T STIRRUP (*title*), Horometria; or the Complete Diallist 1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc* 346 Helps to a young Dyalist for his more orderly and quick making of Dyals 1776 G CAMPBELL *Philos Rhet* (1801) I. Introd, The architect, the navigator, the dialist

Di-a·lkalamide. *Chem* See DI-.2 and ALKALAMIDE
1866 E FRANKLAND *Lect. Notes Chem Stud* 375 Secondary and tertiary monalkalamides, dialkalamides, and trialkalamides, are known

‖ Diallage.1 (dəi,æ·lădʒi) *Rhet.* [mod.L *diallagē*, a. Gr. διαλλαγή interchange, f διαλλαγ- aorist stem of διαλλάσσειν to interchange, f διά through, across + ἀλλάσσειν to change, make other than it is, f ἄλλος other]
A figure of speech by which arguments, after having been considered from various points of view, are all brought to bear upon one point
1706 in PHILLIPS (ed Kersey) 1831 *Crayons from Commons* 44 And when a whole diallage was read, Chagrined he found that no one member cheer'd

Diallage.2 (dəi·ălădʒ). *Min* [a. F. *diallage*, f Gr. διαλλαγή (see prec), named by Hauy 1801, from its dissimilar cleavages] A grass-green variety of pyroxene, of lamellar or foliated structure: formerly applied more widely to similar minerals, such as hypersthene, bronzite, etc.
1805 R JAMESON *Char. Min.* II 605 Smaragdite, Saussure Diallage, Hauy 1811 PINKERTON *Petrol* I 353 Metallic diallage, from Saxony 1865 L'ESTRANGE *Yachting round W Eng* 222 Some Serpentine is permeated by veins of golden diallage. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud Rocks* v 121 Some of the so-called diallages belong rather to enstatite than to pyroxene, since the crystallisation is rhombic
attrib. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol* 211 Hypersthene .. passes into a greyish-green diallage, and, with a greenish felspar, forms the very beautiful diallage rock of those localities [Athenry]. 1855 J. D FORBES *Tour Mt Blanc* xi. 237 The boulders here seemed to be gabbro or diallage rock
Hence **Diallagic** (dəiălæ·dʒik), *a* [F *diallagique*], **Diallagoid** (dəi,æ·lăgoid), *a*, containing or resembling diallage
1847 CRAIG, *Diallagic* 1879 RUTLEY *Stud Rocks* v 125 The diallagic augite sections are broad *Ibid* v 132 The diallagoid augite of Boricky

Dialled (dəi·ăld), *ppl a* [f DIAL *sb*.1 or *v* + -ED.] Measured or marked by a dial
1817 T L PEACOCK *Melincourt* III 50 The careless hours Still trace upon the dialled brass The shade of their unvarying way 1891 W. TUCKWELL *Tongues in Trees* 145 Six hours to toil, the rest to leisure give, In them—so say the dialled hours—live

† Di·allel. *Obs* —°. [ad Gr διάλληλος through one another.] (See quot)
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr* s v, As parallels are lines running one by the other without meeting so *Diallels* are lines which run one through the other, that is, do cross, intersecate, or cut [Hence in BAILEY, ASH, etc]

‖ Diallelon (dəiălī·lŏn). *Logic.* [mod.L. f. Gr δι' ἀλλήλων through or by means of one another see prec] Definition in a circle, i e definition by means of a term which is itself defined by the defined word
1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxiv (1860) II. 17 The ancients called the circular definition by the name of *Diallelon*, as in this case we declare the *definitum* and the *definiens* reciprocally by each other (δι' ἀλλήλων)

‖ Diallelus (dəiălī·lŭs) *Logic.* [mod L. f. Gr. (τρόπος) διάλληλος reasoning in a circle see prec. (In mod F. *diallèle*)] Reasoning in a circle; i. e. endeavouring to establish a conclusion by means of a proposition which is itself dependent on the said conclusion.
1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxvi (1860) II 51 The proposition which we propose to prove must not be used as a principle for its own probation The violation of this rule is called the *Orbis vel circulus in demonstrando*,—*diallelus*
Hence **Dialle·lous** *a.*, involving reasoning or defining in a circle. In mod Dicts.

Dialler, dialer (dəi·ălər). [f. DIAL *sb*.1 + -ER.1] One who makes a survey of mines by the aid of a 'dial' or compass
1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict* Rij, This Roofing .. if done by a skillful Dialer, and by a Dial that he is acquainted with .. is certain enough 1778 W PRYCE *Min Cornub* 204 In the same manner the Dialler takes his second measurement.

Dial-less, Dial-like · see DIAL *sb*.1 8 b

Dialling, dialing (dəi·ălin), *vbl sb.* [f. DIAL *sb*.1 and *v* + -ING.1]
1 The art of constructing dials. † b. The measurement of time by a dial (*obs*)
1570 DEE *Math Pref* 37 Horometrie in Englishe, may be termed Dialling 1593 FALE (*title*), The Art of Dialling; teaching an easie and perfect way to make all kinde of Dialls vpon any plaine platte, howsoeuer placed 1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc* 307 These Rules of adjusting the Motion of the Shadow to the Motion of the Sun, may be called Scientifick Dyalling. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Dialling*, the art of drawing sun, moon, and star dials, on any given plane, or on the surface of any given body 1837 WHEWELL *Hist Induct Sc* (1857) I 122 Another result of the doctrine of the sphere was Gnomonick or Dialling
2. The use of a 'dial' or compass in underground surveying
1670 SIR J PETTUS *Fodinæ Regales* 2 He is directed toward the Shaft by a Needle touch'd with a Loadstone, the using whereof is called Dialling 1778 W PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 202 Dialling is requisite in almost every shaft
† 3 *concr* Apparatus of the nature of dials *rare*
1756 NUGENT *Gr Tour* I 258 A handsome garden, in which there is a variety of dialling
4 *attrib.* and *Comb*, as **dialling-globe** (see quot.); **dialling-scale**, graduated lines on rulers, the edge of quadrants, etc, to facilitate the construction of dials, **dialling-sphere**, a variety of *dialling-globe*.
1666 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr Sci Men* (1841) II 462 A dialling scheme of Mr Foster's 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Dialling Globe*, an Instrument made of Brass or Wood, with a Plane fitted to the Horizon, and an Index particularly contrived to draw all sorts of Dials, and to give a clear demonstration of that Art 1767 *Phil Trans* LVII 389 A new Method of constructing Sun-Dials .. without the Assistance of Dialing Scales

Diallogite: see DIALOGITE

Di-a·llyl. *Chem* [DI-.2] a *sb* The organic radical allyl in the free state, $C_6H_{10} = C_3H_5 \cdot C_3H_5$: see ALLYL. b. *attrib.* and *Comb* Containing two equivalents of allyl
1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem* 389. 1880 E CLEMINSHAW tr. *Wurtz' Atomic Th* 265 Free allyl or diallyl, has doubled its molecule

Dialogic (dəiălo·dʒik), *a.* [ad med L *dialogic-us*, a. Gr. διαλογικός, f. διάλογος DIALOGUE: see -IC In mod F *dialogique* (18th c.)] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of dialogue; sharing in dialogue
1833 THIRLWALL in *Philol Mus.* II 560 The dialogic form had not then become so indispensable with Plato. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I Pref. 44 The iambic or dialogic part of ancient tragedy 1886 *Harper's Mag* Sept. 642 Several dialogic personages

Dialogical (dəiălo·dʒikăl), *a.* [f as prec. + -AL] = prec
1601 DEACON & WALKER (*title*), Dialogicall Discourses of Spirits and Divels. 1621-51 BURTON *Anat Mel* II ii iii. (1651) 258 That dialogicall disputation with Zacharias the Christian. 1880 E OPPERT *Forbid L* Pref 9 For the sake of a more vivid description, especially in the dialogical parts.
Hence **Dialo·gically**, *adv.*
1766 GOLDSM *Vic W* vii, If you are for a cool argument are you for managing it analogically or dialogically?

Dialogism (dəi,æ·lŏdʒiz'm). [ad. L *dialogismus* the rhetorical figure (see sense 1), a. Gr διαλογισμός balancing of accounts, reasoning, conversation, debate, f. διαλογίζεσθαι to DIALOGIZE: see -ISM. In F. *dialogisme* (1557 in Hatz.-Darm.).]
1 *Rhet* The discussion of a subject under the form of a dialogue, to the personages of which the author imputes ideas and sentiments
1580 FULKE *Retentive* 306 (T) His foolish dialogism is a fighting with his own shadow [1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III xix (Arb.) 243 This manner of speech is by the figure *Dialogismus*, or the right reasoner] 1609 R. BERNARD *Faithfull Shepheard* 67 Dialogisme .. is, when a question is made, and forthwith readily answered, as if two were talking together 1659 D STOKES *Twelve Minor Proph* Pref (L), Enlarging what they would say .by their dialogisms and colloquies.
2. A conversational phrase or speech; a DIALOGUE, spoken or written
1623 COCKERAM *Eng Dict* II, A Talking together. Dialogisme 1647 TRAPP *Comm Matt.* xxv. 37–9 Not that there shall be then any such dialogism (say divines) at the last day. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 74 Such Dialogisms as these past betwixt them. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI 444 Byron will never write a tragedy, though he sent ten dialogisms to the Albemarle-street Press.
3. *Logic.* A term introduced for a form of argument having a single premiss and a disjunctive conclusion.
The kind of argument is as follows. 'A B is an unimaginative man, therefore either he is not a true poet, or true poets may be men without imagination.' The name implies a parallelism to the syllogism
1880 C. S. PEIRCE *Algebra of Logic* in *Amer. Jrnl. Math.* III 20 In this way any argument may be resolved into arguments, each of which has one premiss and two alternative conclusions. Such an argument, when completed, may be called a Dialogism

Dialogist (dəi,æ·lŏdʒist). [ad. L. *dialogista*, ad. Gr. διαλογιστής, f. διάλογος, see DIALOGUE and -IST: in F. *dialogiste* (17th c.). See also DIALOGUIST]
1 One who takes part in a dialogue; one of the personages in an imaginary dialogue.
a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks 1686 II 114 The like doth Cicero [assert] in the person of his Dialogists 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xxxvii, The dialogist affirmeth, That a long nose is not without its domestic conveniences also 1847 DE QUINCEY *Milton v Southey* Wks. XII 176 The two dialogists are introduced walking out after breakfast.
2 A writer of dialogues.
a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks* II 232 (R) If we will believe the dialogist's reasonings 1711 SHAFTESB *Charac* (1737) III. v ii 292 The Characters, or Personages, employ'd by our new orthodox Dialogists 1839 MAGINN in *Fraser's Mag* XX 271 The doctor had never read the Greek dialogist.

Dialogistic (dəiălodʒi·stik), *a.* [ad Gr διαλογιστικός of or for discourse: see prec. and -IC] Having the nature or form of dialogue; taking part in dialogue; argumentative.
1677 GALE *Crt Gentiles* II iii 92 In their disputes or Dialogistic ratiocinations. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl Relig Knowl* II. 1390 The form of the book [Malachi] is dialogistic,—an assertion of the prophet followed by an excuse of the people, which in turn is refuted

Dialogi·stical, *a.* [f prec + -AL.] = prec
1715 M DAVIES *Athen Brit* I 185 Two dialogistical conjurers, with their dramatick enchantments, change the scene

Dialogi·stically, *adv.* [f. prec + -LY.2] In dialogistic fashion, in manner of a dialogue.
a 1654 J. RICHARDSON *On Old Test* 419 (T) In his prophecy he [Malachi] proceeds most dialogistically.

Dialogite (dəi,æ·lŏdʒəit). *Min.* Erron diall- [Named by Jasche about 1817 from Gr. διαλογή 'doubt, selection': see -ITE.] A rose-red carbonate of manganese; a synonym of *rhodochrosite*.
1826 EMMONS *Min.* 215 Dialogite 1835 SHEPARD *Min.* 131 Diallogite

Dialogize (dəi,æ·lŏdʒəiz), *v.* See also DIALOGUIZE. [mod. ad. Gr διαλογίζεσθαι to converse, debate, f διάλογος DIALOGUE; in F. *dialogiser*, 16–17th c.. see -IZE] *intr.* To converse, discuss, or carry on a dialogue (*with*). Hence **Dia·logizing** *vbl sb* and *ppl a*
1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* To Rdr 12 This dialogizing manner of dealing 1677 GALE *Crt Gentiles* II iv 402 Plato brings in Socrates dialogizing with young Alcibiades 1689 *Col. Rec Pennsylv* I. 254 He did not think it was their work to dialogize with any man without dores 1854 LOWELL *Lett* (1894) I 211 In them also there are dialogizing and monologizing thoughts, but not flesh and blood enough

Dialogous (dəi,æ·lŏgŏs), *a rare.* [f L *dialog-us*, Gr διάλογ-os DIALOGUE + -OUS] Of or belonging to dialogue; in quot. = dialogue-writing.
1737 FIELDING *Hist Reg* Ded., The iniquitous surmises of a certain anonymous dialogous author.

Dialogue (dəi·ălŏg), *sb.* Forms: 3–7 **dialoge**, (4 **dialoke**, **-logg**, **-log**), 5–6 **dyalogue**, 6– **dialogue**. [a F. *dialoge* (13th c in Hatz.-Darm.), mod F. *dialogue*, ad L *dialogus*, Gr διάλογος conversation, dialogue, f. διαλέγεσθαι to speak alternately, converse. see DIALECT]
1. A conversation carried on between two or more persons; a colloquy, talk together
(The tendency is to confine it to two persons, perhaps through associating *dia-* with *di-*, cf *monologue*.)
1401 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 109 To make with the a dialogge, I holde it bot wast 1509 FISHER *Fun Serm. Cless Richmond* Wks (1876) 289 A dyalogue, that is to saye a comynycacyon betwyxt . Martha, and our sauyour Jhesu 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* III i 31 Feare you not my part of the Dialogue. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. xvi ii, A short dialogue then passed between them 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. ix, Bella had closely attended to this short dialogue.
b. (without *pl.*) Verbal interchange of thought between two or more persons, conversation.
c 1532 DEWES *Introd Fr* (in Palsgr 1052) By way of dyalogue betwene the lady Mary & her servant Gyles 1595 SHAKS *John* I i 201 In Dialogue of Complement. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II xxv 133 To enter into Dispute, and Dialogue with him 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xv 532 So passed in pleasing dialogue away The night. 1859 GEO ELIOT *A Bede* 87 That is the great advantage of dialogue on horseback, it can be merged any minute into a trot or canter
2 A literary work in the form of a conversation between two or more persons.
a 1225 *Ancr R.* 76 Þis beoð sein Gregories wordes, in his dialoge *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B 1157 Danyel in his dialokez devysed sum tyme. 1493 *Dives & Paup*, Here endith a dyalogue of Dives & pauper *a* 1531 *Pol Rel & L Poems* (1866) 35 A Dyalog betwixt the gentylman and the plowman 1588 SHAKS. *L L L.* v. ii 895 Wil you heare the Dialogue that the two Learned men haue compiled, in praise of the Owle and the Cuckow? 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 156 P 7 Tragedy was a Monody improved afterwards into a dialogue by the addition of another speaker 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 275 Plato, in one of his dialogues, introduces Anytus as vehemently offended with Socrates 1882 *Temperance Mirr* Mar. 63 Uncle Job's Theory, A Dialogue [between 5 persons]
b (without *pl*) Literary composition of this nature; the conversation written for and spoken by actors on the stage; hence, in recent use, style of dramatic conversation or writing.
1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* I xi. (Arb) 41 Others who by maner of Dialogue, vttered the priuate and familiar talke of shepheards, heywards and such like 1656 STANLEY *Hist Philos.* v (1701) 174/2 The Writings of Plato are by way of Dialogue. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P*, *Smith* Wks. II 468 The diction is too luxuriant and splendid for dialogue 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 98 Your book is very clever, but it wants dialogue 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist Ind.* I. 283 The plots are generally interesting, the dialogue lively 1880 GROVE *Dict Mus* II 533/1 [In *Opéra comique*] the dénouement is happy, and the Dialogue spoken.

†3. Such a composition set to music for two or more voices. *Obs.*

1653 J. Playford (*title*), Select Musical Ayres and Dialogues 1657 J Gamble (*title*), Ayres and Dialogues to be sung to the Theorbo Lute or Bass Viol 1659 — (*title*) (in Grove *Dict Mus.* I 580) Ayres and Dialogues for One, Two, and Three Voices

4 *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *dialogue-author, -novel, -piece, -writer*; **dialogue-wise** *adv.*, in the form of a dialogue

1561 Veron (*title*), The Hvntynge of Purgatorye to Death, made Dialogewyse 1612 Woodall *Surg Mate* Wks (1653) 19* Explained Dialogue wise, betwixt the Authour and a Military Surgeon 1711 Shaftesb *Charac.* (1737) III 317 The form or manner of our dialogue-author 1732 Fielding *Covent Gard Trag* Prologem, A Tragedy is a thing of five acts, written dialoguewise. 1768 Foote *Devil on 2 Sticks* III Wks 1799 II. 280 A kind of circulating library, for the vending of dialogue novels. 1783 *Hist. Miss Baltimores* I 211, I will write it dialogue fashion 1861 J M Neale in *Lit. Churchman* VII. 375/1 It is a poem written dialoguewise

Dialogue (dəi·ălǫg), *v.* [f. prec. sb.; cf. F. *dialoguer* (1717 in Hatz.-Darm)] Hence also **Di·alogued** *ppl a*, **Di·aloguing** *vbl. sb.*

1 *intr* To hold a dialogue or conversation.

1607 Shaks *Timon* II. ii. 52 *Var.* How dost Foole? *Ape.* Dost Dialogue with thy shadow? 1685 *Trial of H. Cornish, etc* 28 You must not stand to Dialogue between one another 1741 Richardson *Pamela* II 45 Thus foolishly dialogued I with my Heart 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit* (1882) 286 Those puppet heroines for whom the showman contrives to dialogue without any skill in ventriloquism 1858 Carlyle *Fredk Gt* I IV v 426 Much semi articulate questioning and dialoguing with Dame de Roucoulles.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1628 Earle *Microcosm*, *Tobacco-seller* (Arb) 59 Where men dialogue with their noses, and their communication is smoak 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 28 June 709/2 With oboe obbligato dialoguing now with sopranos, now with tenors.

†2 *trans.* To converse with. *Obs.*

1599 F. Bugg *Quakerism Exposed* 9 To dialogue the Bishops, and call them Monsters. *Ibid.* 27 The Quakers dialogu'd the Bishops

3. To express in the form of a dialogue; to furnish with dialogue.

1597 Shaks. *Lover's Compl* 132 And dialogu'd for him what he would say. 1781 Mad D'Arblay *Diary* May, Our conference grew very grave I have not time to dialogue it. 1885 *Academy* 16 May 356 A tale full of human interest, brightly dialogued. 1887 *Contemp Rev* May 717 The prodigious skill of his dialogued argumentation.

Dialoguer (dəi·ălǫgəi). *rare.* [f. prec + -ER¹] One who takes part in a dialogue; = Dialogist 1.

1879 G. Merfdith *Egoist* I xvii 314 A polished whisperer, a lively dialoguer, one for witty bouts

Dialoguist (dəi·ălǫgist) [f Dialogue *sb.* + -ist] A writer of dialogue; = Dialogist 2.

1739 Eliz Carter tr *Algarotti on Newton's Philos* (1742) II 60 The Azolian Dialoguists 1888 *Pall Mall G* 3 July 11/1 The whimsical dialoguist of the Happy Islands.

Di·alogui·ze, *v.* ? *Obs* : see Dialogize [f as prec. + -ize] *intr* To take part in dialogue; to converse, Hence **Di·alogui·zing** *vbl sb*

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* xii 42 Euripides and Menander, Socrates and Epicurus dialoguising and conferring together. 1603 Harsnet *Pop Impost* xxiii. 166 Upon questioning and Dialoguizing with the Devil. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom* I xii § 3 (1622) 126 These interlocutorie and dialoguising dreames

Di·al-plate. [f Dial *sb*¹ + Plate] The face-plate of a dial; *spec.* (in *Clock-making*) the sheet of metal, glass, etc on the face of which the hours, etc. are marked; = Dial *sb*¹ 4

1690 *Lond. Gaz* No. 2603/4 A little Gold Watch with a white Enamell Dial-Plate, made in France. 1781 Cowper *Conversation* 380 The circle formed Like figures drawn upon a dial-plate. 1816 J Scott *Vis. Paris* (ed 5) 63 Niches in which different names might be slid, in the same way as the ever-changing days of the month are slid into the dial-plates of our clocks 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* iii (1858) 263 His characters are like watches with dial-plates of transparent crystal.

fig. 1829 Lytton *Disowned* 59 Every stroke upon the dial-plate of wit was true to the genius of the hour 1836 Emerson *Nature, Lang* Wks. (Bohn) II. 153 The visible world is the dial plate of the invisible

b. A graduated plate used with a lapidary's dial

1875 Ure *Dict Arts* III 42 A needle. marks by its points the divisions on the dial-plate.

Dialu·ric, *a Chem.* [f Di-² + Al(loxan) + Uric] In *dialuric acid*, $C_4N_2H_4O_4$, an acid obtained by hydrogenizing alloxan, which crystallizes in needles, and forms, with metals, salts called **Dialu·rates.** Hence **Dialu·ramide,** the primary amide in which the replacing radical is that of dialuric acid.

1845 G E. Day tr *Simon's Anim Chem* I 60 On treating alloxan with sulphuretted hydrogen, we obtain . dialuric acid, 1856 Watts tr *Gmelin's Chem.* X 158 Dialurate of Potash. Deposited on mixing a potash-salt with aqueous dialuric acid 1868–77 Watts *Dict Chem* V 958 Dialuric and uric acids may be regarded as tartron-ureide and tartron-diureide respectively

Dialy- (dəi·ăli), ad. Gr. διαλυ-, stem (but not regular combining form) of διαλύ-ειν to part asunder, separate, used as the first element in many botanical terms, with the sense of 'separated', or 'non-united'. Synonymous terms are usually found in Apo- and Poly-. Thus **Dialycarpel** (-kā ıpĕl) [see Carpel], 'an ovary or fruit with ununited carpels' *Syd Soc Lex* **Dialycarpous** (-kā ıpəs), *a* [Gr *καρπός* fruit], having the carpels distinct **Dialypetalous** (-pe tăləs) *a*, having the petals distinct **Dialyphyllous** (-fi ləs) *a* [Gr *φύλλον* a leaf], having the leaves distinct So **Dialyse palous, Dialysta·minous** *adjs*, having the sepals, the stamens, distinct

1849 Henfrey *Rudim Bot* (1858) 100 More correctly called dialypetalous, with the petals distinct 1859 C Dresser *Rudim Bot* 346 It is said to be apocarpous or dialycarpous. 1866 *Treas Bot*, *Dialyphyllous*, the same as Polysepalous 1880 Gray *Struct Bot* VI § 5 244 Dialypetalous (used by Endlicher) has the same meaning, polypetalous 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Dialyphyllous*, having separate leaves *Ibid*, *Dialysepalous*, having the sepals distinct, same as *Polysepalous. Ibid*, *Dialystaminous*, having separate, distinct stamens

Di·aly·sable, -zable, *a* [f Dialyse *v.* + -able. So F. *dialysable*] Capable of separation by dialysis In mod Dicts

Dialysate (dəi|æ lizĕt) *Chem.* [f Dialyse + -ate¹.] That portion of a mixture that remains after dialysis

1867 J Attfield *Chem* (1885) 811 The portion passing through the septum is termed the diffusate, the portion which does not pass through is termed the dialysate

Dia lysa tor. *Chem rare* [f Dialyse, with L agent-suffix *-ator.*] = Dialyser

1891 *Daily News* 16 Jan 2/3 It does not belong to the group of so-called toxalbumins, as it can withstand high temperatures, and in the dialysator passes quickly and easily through the membrane

Dialyse, -ze (dəi ăləiz), *v Chem.* [f. Dialysis, after *analyse*] *trans* To separate the crystalloid part of a mixture from the colloid, in, the process of chemical dialysis

1861 Graham in *Phil Trans* 186 The mixed fluid to be dialysed is poured into the hoop upon the surface of the parchment-paper. *Ibid*, 205 The solution is the more durable the longer it has been dialysed 1885 A. W Blyth in *Leisure Hour* Jan 23/1 Salt dialysed through the walls into the distilled water

Hence **Di alysed** *ppl a*, that has undergone the process of dialysis, *dialysed iron*, a soluble ferric hydroxide, prepared by dialysis, used in medicine. **Di alysing** *vbl. sb* and *ppl a*

1867 [see Dialytic 1] 1875 H C. Wood *Therap* (1879) 96 Dialyzed Iron is a clear, neutral, nearly tasteless, dark-red liquid, prepared by dialyzing a solution of the chloride of iron 1884 W G Stevenson in *Pop Sc Monthly* XXIV 771 Membranes possessing dialyzing power.

Dialyser, -zer (dəi ăləizəi) *Chem* [f. Dialyse + -er¹.] An apparatus for effecting dialysis; a vessel formed of parchment or animal membrane floated on water into which the crystalloids pass through the membrane, leaving the colloids behind.

1861 Graham in *Phil Trans* 186 The vessel described (dialyser) is then floated in a basin containing a considerable quantity of water 1861 *N & Q* 7 Dec, The Dialyser, invented by Thomas Graham, Esq, F R S, Master of the Mint, is an Apparatus for effecting Chemical Analysis by means of Liquid Diffusion. 1863–72 Watts *Dict. Chem* I 316 A sheet of this parchment stretched on a hoop of thin wood or gutta percha forms a very convenient dialyser 1864 H Spencer *Biol* I 20 Combined substances between which the affinity is feeble, will separate on the dialyzer

Dialysis (dəi|æ·lisis) Pl. **dialyses.** [a Gr. διάλυσις separation, dissolution; f διαλύειν to part asunder, f. δια- through, asunder + λύειν to loose]

†1. *Rhet.* a. A statement of disjunctive propositions. b. = Asyndeton. *Obs.*

1586 Day *Eng Secretary* II (1625) 98 *Dialusis*, a separation of one thing from another, both being absolved by a severall reason, in the nature of a Dilemma, as thus If you remember it, I have said enough, if not, my words will not provoke you 1589 Puttenham *Eng Poesie* III xix (Arb) 230 A maner of speach [Dialisis, or the Dismembrer] not so figuratiue as fit for argumentation, and worketh not vnlike the dilemma of the Logicians. 1823 Crabb *Technol Dict*, *Dialysis*, (Rhet) i e. asyndeton, a figure of speech in which several words are put together without being connected together by a conjunction, as *veni, vidi, vici.*

†2 *Gram.* = Diæresis 1 *Obs.*

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl*, *Dialysis*, in grammar, a character, consisting of two points placed over two vowels of a word, which would otherwise make a diphthong; but are hereby parted into two syllables As in Mosaic 1818 E. V Blomfield tr *Matthiæ's Gram.* (1829) p xlviii, 'Ελάττερο is not a dialysis of ἥλαττερο but comes from ἐέλπομαι.

†3. *Med.* Dissolution of strength *Obs*

1823 Crabb *Technol Dict*, *Dialysis* a dissolution of the strength, or a weakness of the limbs 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Dialysis*, an old term for weakness of the muscles of the limbs

4 *Path* Solution of continuity.

1811 Hooper *Dict*, *Dialysis*, a solution of continuity, or a destruction of parts

5. *Chem* A name given by Graham to a process of separating the soluble crystalloid substances in a mixture from the colloid by filtration through a parchment membrane floating in water

1861 Graham in *Phil Trans* 186 It may perhaps be allowed me to apply the convenient term *dialysis* to the method of separating by diffusion through a septum of gelatinous matter 1864 *Reader* 22 Oct 526 (*heading*), On the Detection of Poisons by Dialysis 1878 Foster *Phys* II 1. 194 By dialysis it may be still further purified *comb* 1869 E A Parkes *Pract Hygiene* (ed 3) 197 Place the filtered brine in a bladder or vessel of the prepared dialysis parchment

Dialytic (dəiălı tik), *a* [ad Gr διαλυτικός able to dissolve, f διάλυτος separated, dissolved, f διαλύειν see Dialysis]

1. *Chem* Of the nature of or pertaining to chemical dialysis

1861 Graham in *Phil Trans* 186 The most suitable of all substances for the dialytic septum appears to be the commercial material known as vegetable parchment or parchment paper. 1867 J Attfield *Chem* (1885) 813 Dialysed iron or dialytic iron 1876 *Catal Sci App* 5 *Kens Mus* § 2546 Experiments on absorption and dialytic separation of gases by colloid septa

†2 *Med* 'Relating or pertaining to dialysis (sense 3); relaxing' *Syd Soc Lex.* 1883 *Obs.*

3. *Geol.* and *Min* (See quot)

1877 A H Green *Phys Geol* III § 1 93 Those derivative rocks, which have been formed not by the mechanical wear and tear of pre existing rocks, but by the chemical decomposition of their constituents, are sometimes called Dialytic

4. *Math.* Of or pertaining to the differentiation of equations by the process of dissolution described in the quotation

1853 Sylvester in *Phil Trans* CXLIII 1 544 *Dialytic* If there be a system of functions containing in each term different combinations of the powers of the variables in number equal to the number of the functions, a resultant may be formed from these functions, by, as it were, dissolving the relations which connect together the different combinations of the powers of the variables, and treating them as simple independent quantities linearly involved in the functions. The resultant so formed is called the Dialytic Resultant of the functions supposed, and any method by which the elimination between two or more equations can be made to depend on the formation of such a resultant is called a dialytic method of elimination

5 *Dialytic telescope*: a telescope in which achromatism is effected by means of two lenses separated and placed at some distance from each other

1846 E West tr. *Peschel's Elem Physics* II 136 Prof Littrow of Vienna in 1827 proposed that the telescope should be fitted up with its proper object glass of crown glass; and that a flint glass lens, of much smaller diameter, should be placed at a proper distance behind the former, to counteract the prismatic dispersion of the rays The name of dialytic telescopes was given to these instruments.

Dialy·tically, *adv* [f Dialytic + -al + -ly.²] By way of dialysis; by the dialytic method of elimination in mathematics

1873 G Salmon *Higher Plane Curves* 29 The actual elimination of λ is easily performed dialytically.

†**Dia·lyton.** *Rhet Obs* [L, a. Gr. τὸ διάλυτον, subst use of διάλυτος. see Dialytic.] = Dialysis 1 b.

1657 J. Smith *Myst Rhet* 182 Dialyton . is all one with Asyndeton 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Dialyton*, a Rhetorical Figure, when several Words are put together without any Conjunction Copulative. 1721 in Bailey

Diamagnet (dəi·ămæ gnet). [f. Dia- *pref*¹ + Magnet; cf next.] = Diamagnetic *sb*

1864 in Webster 1871 Tyndall *Fragm Sc* (1879) I xiii. 380 Each man walking over the earth's surface is a true diamagnet.

Diamagnetic (dəi ămægne tik), *a* and *sb* [f. Gr. δια- Dia- *pref*¹ through, across + Magnetic. Introduced by Faraday in 1846, first as sb, and then as adj]

A *adj.*

1 Of a body or substance: Exhibiting the phenomena of Diamagnetism; the opposite of *magnetic* or *paramagnetic*

A *diamagnetic* substance in the form of a bar or the like, when suspended freely and exposed to magnetic force, takes an *equatorial* position, i e at right angles to the lines of the force, a *paramagnetic* (or *magnetic*) substance takes an *axial* position, i e in the direction of those lines

1846 Faraday *Exper Res in Electr* in *Phil Trans* I. 42 § 2348 The metals which are magnetic retain a portion of their power after the great change has been effected, or in what might be called their diamagnetic state 1849 Mrs Somerville *Connect Phys Sc* xxxiii 369 Substances affected after the manner of bismuth [when suspended between the poles of an electro-magnet] are said to be diamagnetic. 1863–72 Watts *Dict Chem* III 777 The same body may appear magnetic or diamagnetic, according to the medium in which it is placed 1892 *Suppl to Lightning* 7 Jan. 9 Diamagnetic substances are those through which magnetic effects are transmitted less readily than through air

2. Belonging or relating to diamagnetic bodies, or to diamagnetism.

1846 Faraday *Exper. Res Electr* in *Phil Trans* I 26 § 2270, As I have called air, glass, water, etc diamagnetics (2149), so I will distinguish these lines by the term *diamagnetic curves*, both in relation to and contradistinction from the lines called magnetic curves 1851 H. Mayo *Pop. Superst* (ed 2) 190 Od-force, which its discoverer now holds to be the same with the diamagnetic influence 1855 H Spencer *Princ Psychol* (1872) I I IV 69 Altering the direction of diamagnetic polarity in metals

B *sb.* A body or substance exhibiting the phenomena of Diamagnetism

1846 Faraday *Exper. Res Electr* in *Phil Trans* I 2 § 2149 By a *diamagnetic*, I mean a body through which lines of magnetic force are passing, and which by their action does not assume the usual magnetic state of iron or loadstone *Ibid* 3 § 2152 A piece of this glass, about two inches square and 0 5 of an inch thick, having flat and

polished edges, was placed as a *diamagnetic* between the poles. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm Sc* (1879) I xiii 375 The body used to excite this diamagnetic

Diamagne·tically, *adv* [f prec + -AL + -LY 2] In the manner of a diamagnetic body, or of diamagnetism. Also *fig.*

1850 GROVE *Corr Phys Forces* (ed 2) 88 Their optic axis points diamagnetically or transversely to the lines of magnetic force 1871 TYLOR *Prim Cult* II 388 The influence of the divine Sun still subsists as a mechanical force, acting diamagnetically to adjust the axis of the church and turn the body of the worshipper

Diamagnetism (dəi ămæ gnetiz'm) [f DIA-1 + MAGNETISM, after *diamagnetic*] a The phenomena exhibited by a class of bodies, which, when freely suspended and acted on by magnetism, take up a position transverse to that of the magnetic axis, i e lie (approximately) east and west; the force to which these phenomena are attributed; the quality of being diamagnetic. b That branch of the science of magnetism which treats of diamagnetic bodies and phenomena

1850 W GREGORY *Lett Anim Magnetism* p xv, He does indeed propose to include under the general term Magnetism two forms of it, viz Paramagnetism and Diamagnetism 1854 J SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ Sc* Chem 273 The beginning of the science of dia-magnetism 1873 WAITS *Bowmans' Chem* (ed 11) 88 Diamagnetism must be regarded as a force distinct from magnetism 1877 LE CONTE *Elem Geol* (1879) 284 Apparent diamagnetism of cleaved slates under certain conditions

Diamagnetize (dəi ămæ gnetəiz), *v* [f DIA-1 + MAGNETIZE, after *diamagnetic*] *trans* To render diamagnetic, to cause to exhibit diamagnetism

1877 MILLER & MCLEOD *Elem Chem* I (ed 6) 677 The bismuth bars will become diamagnetized

Hence **Diamagnetization**, the action of diamagnetizing, or condition of being diamagnetized. In mod Dicts

Diama·gneto·meter. [f DIAMAGNET(ISM) + Gr *μέτρον*, after *magnetometer*] An instrument for measuring diamagnetic force

1886 WORMELL tr *Von Urbanitzky's Elect in Serv Man* (1890) 180 Weber constructed an instrument, the diamagnetometer, by means of which he measured the magnetic moment of bismuth.

Diamand(e, -mant, -maund(e, etc, obs. ff. DIAMOND.

Diamantiferous (dəi ămæntĭ fĕrəs), *a* [f. after mod F *diamantifère*, f. F *diamant* DIAMOND: see -FEROUS] Diamond-producing

1878 in *Academy* 14 Sept, The diamantiferous sands of the valleys 1880 CLERKE in *Fraser's Mag.* 822 The diamantiferous districts of Brazil

Diamantine (dəiămæntin), *a* and *sb* [a F *diamantin* (16th c in Littré), f *diamant* DIAMOND. see -INE] **A.** *adj*

1 Consisting of, or of the nature of, diamond; containing or producing diamonds

1605 TIMME *Quersit* I xii 49 That he might reduce the more pure and ethereall mercury into a christalline and dyamantine substance 1676 *Phil Trans* XI 755 Iron-hooks, with which they fetch out the Diamantin-oar 1827 MONTGOMERY *Pelican Isl* IX 149 Day after day he pierced the dark abyss Till he had reach'd its diamantine floor

†2 Hard as diamond, adamantine. *Obs*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I iv (1641) 35/2 Destinies hard Diamantine Rock *a* 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH *Poems* Wks (1711) 29 Doors of eternity, With diamantine barrs

B *sb*

1. A preparation of adamantine or crystallized boron, used as a polishing powder for steel work

1884 F J BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm* 86 A name may be removed from an enamel dial by gently rubbing it with a little fine diamantine on the point of the finger 1889 *Ibid*, *Diamantine*, a preparation of crystallized boron much esteemed as a polishing powder for steel work

2 ? A fabric with diamond-shaped pattern

1832 *East Anglian* 22 Feb (in *Queen* 19 May 1883), Corderetts, diamantines, chiveretts

†**Dia·mber.** *Pharm Obs* Also diambre, diambar [a F. *diambre*, in med L *diambra*. see DIA-2 and AMBER] An old stomachic and cordial containing ambergris, musk, and other aromatics

1558-68 WARDE tr *Alexis' Secr* 102, He made her also eate the confection of Diambre 1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* III ii, Mixed in a stone or glass mortar with the spirit of diamber

Diamesogamous (dəi ămesɒ·gămɔs), *a Bot* [f Gr. *διάμεσον* the intervening part (f *διά* through + *μέσο-s* middle) + *γάμ-os* marriage + -OUS] Of flowers: Fertilized by the intervention of some external agency, as that of insects or the wind

[1883 D'ARCY THOMPSON tr *Muller's Fertil Flowers* 14 Plants which require external aid to bring their reproductive elements together are termed 'Diamesogamæ']

Diametarily, erroneous f DIAMETRALLY

Diameter (dəiæ mĭtəɹ) Also 4-6 **diametre** [a. OF *dia-, dyametre* (13th c in Littré; mod F. *diamètre*), ad. L *diametrus, -os*, a Gr. *διάμετρος* (*sc γραμμή* line) diagonal of a parallelogram, diameter of a circle, f. *διά* through, across + *μέτρον* measure]

1 *Geom* A straight line passing through the centre of a circle (or sphere), and terminated at each end by its circumference (or surface) Hence extended to a chord of any conic (or of a quadric surface) passing through the centre, and further, to a line passing through the middle points of a system of parallel chords (or through the centres of mean distances of their points of intersection with the curve), in a curve of any order. b The DIAGONAL of a parallelogram (*obs*) c *gen* A line passing from side to side of any body through the centre

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII 71 Þe dyameter [of] a figure [is] þe lengest euen lyne þat is deuysed þerynne, & þe who þat may 1551 RECORDE *Pathw Knowl* I. Def, And all the lines that bee drawen crosse the circle, and goe by the centre, are named diameters 1551 — *Cast. Knowl* (1556) 18 Euery right lyne that passeth from side to syde in a globe, and toucheth the centre, is aptely called a diameter 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog Del.* I v 110 All the Diameters of the world concurre, and cut one the other in the Center 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I Def xxxvi, In a parallelogram, when a diameter [is] drawn. 1726-7 SWIFT *Gulliver* II iv 129, I paced the diameter and circumference several times 1796 HUTTON *Math Dict* s v, *Diameter, of any Curve*, is a right line which divides two other parallel right lines, in such manner that, in each of them, all the segments or ordinates on one side, between the diameter and different points of the curve, are equal to all those on the other side This is Newton's sense of a Diameter But, according to some, a diameter is that line, whether right or curved, which bisects all the parallels drawn from one point to another of a curve 1831 R KNOX *Cloquet's Anat* 35 The Thorax is measured by means of certain ideal lines, named its diameters, which pass from the sternum to the vertebral column, or from one side to the other All the diameters are greater below than above 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj Geom* 217 If any number of parallel chords of a conic be drawn, the locus of their middle points is a straight line This straight line is termed the diameter of the chords which it bisects.

†d *fig* ? Central line, axis *Obs*

c 1430 LYDG *Balade on Ladie* (R), O stedfast diametre of duracion That fewe fires any time might thou finde For none to him was founden halfe so kinde

2. The transverse measurement of any geometrical figure or body, the length of a straight line drawn from side to side through the centre, *esp* of a circle or body of circular, spherical, or cylindrical form, width; thickness

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* II §38 Let this pyn be no lengere than a quarter of the diametre of the compas 1557 RECORDE *Whetst* IV b, A Gonne of sixe inches diameter in the mouthe *a* 1635 [illegible] 1703 [illegible] 273 A Chi[illegible] fect. 1774 Co[illegible] ing a hole [illegible] ody 1812-6 J SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 312 The power and the weight will balance each other, when the power bears the same proportion to the weight that the diameter of the axis bears to the diameter of the wheel 1868 LOCKYER *Elem Astron* II (1879) 39 The diameter of the Sun is 853,380 miles

†b *elliptical* with numeral expressions = *of* (such a) *diameter*, or = *in diameter* (4 a) *Obs*

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 69 Balls twelve inches Diameter 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Bristol* 10 Apr, The dome is said to be one hundred and thirteen feet diameter 1825 J NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 191 Some were not more than 3½ inches diameter

c *Geom* The length of the diagonal of a parallelogram (*obs*) †d *Arith* A number that is the square root of the sum of the squares of the two factors of a DIAMETRAL number (and hence may be represented by the diagonal of a rectangle whose sides are proportional to these factors, the rectangle itself representing the 'diametral number') *Obs*

1557 RECORDE *Whetst* D j, 17 is the diameter to that diametralle number 120 [= 8×15] *Ibid*, 5 is the diameter of that platte forme

e. *Arch.* The transverse measurement of a column at its base, taken as a unit of measurement for the proportions of an order

1604 DRAYTON *Ovide* 629 Of Columnes the Diameters doth tell. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v, *Diameter of a Column*, is its thickness just above the base From this the module is taken, which measures all the other parts of the column *Diameter of the Diminution*, is that taken from the top of the shaft *Diameter of the Swelling*, is that taken at the height of one-third from the base 1842-76 GWILT *Archit* III i § 2556 Vitruvius in this order [the Tuscan] forms the columns six diameters high, and makes their diminution one quarter of the diameter 1850 LEITCH *Muller's Anc. Art* § 54 The columns in the temple of Ephesus were eight diameters high

f As a unit of linear measurement of the magnifying power of a lens or microscope. (Cf. also quot 1665 in 4 a)

1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits, First Visit* Wks (Bohn) II 3 His microscopes, magnifying two thousand diameters

g Whole extent from side to side or from end to end

1602 SHAKS *Ham* IV i 41 [Slander], whose whisper o'er the world's diameter, As level as the cannon to his blank, Transports his poison'd shot *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* I vi xxxviii 261, I have traversed the Diameter of France more than once

†3 The diametrical or direct opposite, contrariety, contradiction. Also *elliptical* = *in diameter* 4 b *Obs*

1579 J STUBBS *Gaping Gulf* A v, What a diameter of religion were it for vs dwelling among Christians, to admit from ouer sea, the sons of men in marriage? 1661 GLANVILL *Vanity of Dogmatizing* 76, I shall not undertake to maintain the Paradox, that stands diameter to this almost Catholic opinion

4 Phrases. *In diameter.* a. *lit* in sense 2 (with numerals, etc): In measurement across through the centre; in width or thickness. (Formerly also *in the diameter*)

1577 DEE *Relat Spir* I (1659) 356 A trunk of fire, which seemeth to be 4 foot over in the Diameter 1665 *Phil. Trans* I 60 It would magnifie but 600 times in Diameter. *a* 1719 ADDISON *Italy* (T.), The bay of Naples lies in almost a round figure of about thirty miles in the diameter 1858 HOGG *Veg Kingd* 110 The fruit hangs from the tree [baobab] by a stalk two feet long and an inch in diameter

†b Diametrically, directly (with words denoting opposition or contrariety), in direct opposition. [After Gr. *ἐν διαμέτρου ἀντικεῖσθαι* to lie diametrically opposite.] (Usually *fig*) Also (in lit. sense) *by a diameter Obs* (Cf DIAMETRICAL 2, 2 b)

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg* VI i 181 By sicbothomie on the contrary syde by a diameter 1598 B JONSON *Ev Man in Hum* IV vii, To come to a publike schoole. it was opposite (in diameter) to my humour. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II xxi (1851) 122 To hinder those deep and serious regresses of nature is in diameter against both nature and institution 1643 SIR T BROWNE *Relig Med* I §3 To stand in diameter and swords point with them. *Ibid* I §51 It is not worthy to stand in diameter with Heaven

†c. *In a diameter*: in a direct line, directly. *Obs* (Cf DIAMETRICALLY 3.)

a 1681 J LACY *Sir H Buffoon* I. Diam Wks. (1875) 228 Deriving our pedigree in a diameter from the best blood of Europe

Hence **Dia·metered** *a*, of a (specified) diameter.

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I 57 A two or three inch long diameter'd broad woody pedestal *Ibid* 63 A foot diameter'd, large, broad, roundish root

‖ **Dia·meterly,** *adv. Obs rare.* [f. prec + -LY 2] = DIAMETRICALLY 2 b

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III ix (1632) 560 Ignorance and idlenesse are qualities diametrely contrary to that mysterie 1633 AMES *Agst Cerem* II. 518 So diametrely contrary to it.

†**Dia·meter-wise,** *adv. Obs* = prec

1600 W VAUGHAN *Direct. Health* (1633) 133 Being drunken-wise repugnant to our Makers commandment

Diametral (dəiæ mĭtrăl), *a* and *sb.* [a OF. *dyametral* (14th c in Godef. *Suppl*, mod F *diamétral*), ad. mod L. *diametrālis*, f *diametrus* DIAMETER: see -AL] **A** *adj.*

1 Of or relating to a diameter; of the nature of or constituting a diameter

Diametral plane (*a*) *Geom* a plane passing through the centre of a sphere or other solid, (*b*) *Cryst* a plane passing through two of the axes of a crystal (see DIAMETRIC 1)

1555 EDEN *Decades* 6 An other Ilande whose *Diametral* syde extendynge fromc the Easte to the weste, they iudged to bee a hundreth and fyftie myle 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol Anat* II iii 90 The Diametral wideness of the lower Belly. 1676 MOXON *Print Lett* 46 Through this Circle draw a Diametral line 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* III 151 In the orthographic projection, every point of the hemisphere is referred to its diametral plane or base 1865 W S AUDS *Elem Solid Geom.* VI (1886) 85 The locus of the middle points of a system of parallel chords of a surface is called the diametral surface of the system 1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv Anim* III. 162 The diametral folds of the oral aperture. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I 12 A diameter of an ellipsoid and its conjugate diametral plane

† b Forming, or situated in, a straight line *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc* III i xv (ed 7) 307 When the Sunne, the Earth, and the Moone be met in one selfe diametrall line 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I i xlvii, The Sunne and Moon combine, Then they're at odds in site Diametrall

†2 *Arith Diametral number* one that is the product of two factors the sum of whose squares is a square (Cf DIAMETER 2 d) *Obs.*

Thus $3^2+4^2=5^2$; then $3\times4=12$ is a diametral number

1557 RECORDE *Whetst* C iv b 1674 JEAKE *Arith* (1696) 179 Diametral numbers are produced as Oblongs, by multiplying their proper parts together. *Ibid* 181 All Diametral Numbers do set forth a Plain Rectangled Triangle, having all 3 Sides known

†3. = DIAMETRICAL 2 *Obs*

1628 DONNE *Serm* lxxii. 726 There is not so direct and Diametrall a contrariety between the Nature of any Sinne and God, as betweene him and Pride 1641 LD J DIGBY *Sp in Ho Com* 21 Apr 11, I see the best Lawyers in diametrall opposition 1666 SANCROFT *Lex Ignea* 22 Your own Oppositions direct and Diametral to God. 1768 *Life Sir Barth Sapskull* I 56 The genius of pleasure is a diametral contradiction to the spirit of trade and commerce

†**B** *sb Obs*

1. A diametral line, diameter.

1658 SIR T BROWNE *Gard Cyrus* iii 56 The incession or locall motion of animals is made by decussative diametrals, Quincuncinall Lines and angles 1676 MOXON *Print Lett* 47 Through the Diametral *c*, *d*, draw another Diametral line

2 A diametral number. See A. 2.

1674 JEAKE *Arith* (1696) 184 If 540, or 432, etc be Diametrals, then 54,000 and 43,200 be the like

Dia·metrally, *adv* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In the way of a diameter; in a line passing through the centre.

[1486 *Bk St. Albans, Her.* F iv b, The lawiste parte extendys to the lawist paite of the shelde dyametralit[er]] 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* II (Arb) 111 Ouerthwart and dyametrally from one side of the circle to the other *a* 1638 MEDE *View Apoc* Wks v 917 Which Beasts are here said to be 'in the midst of the Throne' and 'round about the

Throne', that is, diametrally placed round about the Throne 1882 PROCTOR in *Longm Mag* Dec 193 Meteoric streamers extending apparently diametrally from the sun

†2 Directly, in a straight line *Obs.* (Cf DIAMETRAL 1 b.)

1604 E G *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* I 6 When as the roundnesse of the earth opposeth itselfe diametrally betwixt her [the moon] and the sunne 1616 MARLOWE *Faust* IV 73 Let thy left eye be diametrally [Q 1604 diametraily] fixed on my right heel.

†3. a. *lit* = DIAMETRICALLY 2 a *Obs.*

1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 376 The center of the Raynebow is Diametrally opposite to the center [of the Sun] 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc* III I XV (ed 7) 307 The Moone [is] said to be diametrally opposite to the Sunne When a right line drawne from the Center of the Sunne, to the Center of the Moon, passeth thorow the Center of the earth. 1652 GAULE *Magastr* 4 a, There are yet in Heaven two Stars Diametrally opposite one to the other.

† b *fig* = DIAMETRICALLY 2 b. *Obs.*

c 1532 DEWES *Introd Fr.* in *Palsgr* 1077 Coldenes and dimesse ben diametrally opposite and contrary to hete and moisture 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 2 Diametially repugnant to the anciently established Doctrine 1647 CUDWORTH *Serm on* 1 *S John* II 3–4 One that should encourage that which is diametrally opposite to God's Being.

Diametric (dəiăme·trik), *a* [ad Gr. *διαμετρικός*, f *διάμετρος* DIAMETER see -IC]

1 Relating to or of the nature of a diameter; diametral.

1868 DANA *Min* Introd (1880) 20 By a diametric plane or section is meant a plane passing through any two of the crystallographic axes

2. Of opposition or the like· = DIAMETRICAL 2.

1802 H MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* IV 51 She is the diametric reverse of her sister Lady Clavington 1886 J A ALDIS in *Academy* 3 July 2/2 The diametric, the irreconcilable, discord between James Hinton and 'Church teaching'

Diametrical (dəiăme·trikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a diameter; passing through or along a diameter; diametral

1553 EDEN *Treat Newe Ind* Ep. to Rdr (Arb) 10 They were antipodes, walking feete to feete one agaynste the other, almost as directly as a diametrical lyne 1615 MARKHAM *Pleas Princes, Angling* iii (1635) 16 He should have knowledge in proportions of all sorts, whether Circular, square, or Diametricall. 1730 A GORDON *Maffei's Amphith* 291 The diametrical Passage following cross-ways 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ Progr* 282 A current proceeding in a diametrical direction from the equator to the centre

2 Of opposition or the like Direct, entire, complete (like that of two points on a circle at opposite ends of a diameter cf. DIAMETER 4 b). Usually *fig.*

1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. 221 The Diametricall opposition betwixt the spirit of God and the Spirit of the Papacie. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St* III xx 207 The East and West Indies whose names speak them at diametricall opposition 1753 SMOLLETT *Cf Fathom* (1784) 29/1 Advice improperly administered generally acts in diametrical opposition to the purpose for which it is supposed to be given. 1874 H R REYNOLDS *John Bapt* iv § 1 247 The diametrical difference between the Talmud and Christianity

†b. Directly or completely opposed, either in nature or result. *Obs.*

1647 SALTMARSH *Sparkl Glory* (1847) 117 When Christians are under several forms and administrations, and these diametrical, or opposite to each other 1670 G H. *Hist Cardinals* I. II. 55 The two profest diametrical Enemies of those virtues *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I II § 31 (1740) 46 The Revolution was very quick and diametrical

†c. quasi-*adv.* = DIAMETRICALLY 2. *Obs*

1653 J CHETWIND *Dead Speaking* 16 Such diametrical opposite effects from the same cause

Diametrically, *adv.* [f. prec + -LY 2]

1 In the manner or direction of a diameter; along the diameter; straight through.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat Hist Earth* III 1 (1723) 137 The Vapour cannot penetrate the Stratum diametricaly 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias* III. 95 Its breadth, measured diametrically, may be conjectured to be about four cubits 1826 SCOTT *Mal. Malagr* i. 53 This true course cannot always be followed out straight and diametrically 1889 *Nature* 7 Nov 13 The molecules, which he represents diametrically

2. In the way of direct or complete opposition Usually with *opposite, opposed, contrary*. Directly, exactly, entirely, completely. (Cf prec. 2) a *lit* of physical opposition

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett* (1650) I. I. XXVII 44 Two white keen-pointed rocks, that lie under water diametrically opposed 1726 tr *Gregory's Astron* I 13 This Planet will not always attend the Sun, but sometimes be diametrically opposite to it 1870 R M FERGUSON *Electr* 32 These points are not diametrically opposite each other

b *fig* (The usual sense)

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp 2 Peter* II 10 Vice cannot consist with virtue, because it is diametrically opposite 1672 CLARENDON *Ess* Tracts (1727) 241 That men of equal learning integrity and piety, should differ so diametrically from each other. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric Perth* 397 It is diametrically contrary to the genius of the British constitution 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* I 118 That the positions of England and Spain toward the papacy would be diametrically changed. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* I. I. 51 Two kinds of emotion, diametrically antagonistic.

†3. Directly, in an exact line (*with*) ; in the way of complete agreement. *Obs rare.*

1661 *Sir H Vane's Politics* 6 My Judgement runs diametrically with his

†**Diamictonic** (dəi ămiktɒ nik), *a* and *sb Min Obs* [f Gr **διαμικτός*, vbl adj from *διαμιγνύναι* to mix up (cf *μικτός*, f *μιγνύναι*), after *plutonic*, etc] Applied by Pinkerton to a 'domain' or division of minerals consisting of various substances intimately combined b as *sb.* A mineral belonging to this 'domain'

1811 PINKERTON *Petral* I Introd , The remaining six domains, derived from circumstances or accidences, are 8 The Diamictonic, or rocks in which the substances are so completely mingled, that it is difficult to pronounce which preponderates 1814 *Edin Rev* XXIII 73 The gross error which led to the foundation of the eighth Domain, or the Diamictonic as it is entitled *Ibid* 74 Forming an essential character in a system of Diamictonics

Diamide (dəi ămaid) *Chem* [f DI- 2 + AMIDE] An amide formed on the type of two molecules of Ammonia, the hydrogen of which is replaced partly or wholly by one or more acid radicals.

1866 E FRANKLAND *Lect Notes Chem Stud* 374 The diamides may be regarded as derived from two molecules of ammonia

Diami·do-. *Chem* [DI- 2 + AMIDO-.] Having two atoms of hydrogen replaced by two of the radical Amidogen NH_2, as *Diamido-benzene* $C_6H_4(NH_2)_2$

1880 FRISWELL in *Soc of Arts* 446 We have thus produced diamidobenzene

Diami·dogen. *Chem.* See DI- 2 and AMIDOGEN

1887 *Athenæum* 9 July 57/2 The preparation of a new compound of nitrogen and hydrogen He [Curtius] terms it hydrazine or diamidogen It has the composition expressed by the formula N_2H_4

Diamine (dəi ăməin). *Chem.* [f DI- 2 + AMINE] An amine, or compound derived from two molecules of ammonia, the hydrogen of which is replaced partly or wholly by one or more basic radicals, as *Ethene-diamine* $\left.\begin{matrix}NH_2\\NH_2\end{matrix}\right\}C_2H_4$.

1866 E FRANKLAND *Lect Notes Chem. Stud* 367 The diamines are formed by the coupling together two atoms of nitrogen in two molecules of ammonia 1869 ROSCOE *Elem Chem* 362 Ethylene diamines are volatile bases obtained by acting with ammonia on ethylene dibromide

Diammo-, Diammonio-. *Chem* See DI- 2, AMMO-, AMMONIO-.

1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem* (ed 11) 424 The Diammonio-platinous and Tetrammonio-platinic Compounds. *Ibid* , These tetrammonio-platinous compounds may also be regarded as salts of diammoplatoso-diammonium.

Diamond (dəi ămənd, dəi mənd), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 4–5 dia-, dyamawnte, 4–6 -maunt, 5–6 dyamant, 5–7 diamant; *β.* 4–5 dia-, dya-, -maund(e, -mawnde, -mounde, -mownde, 4–6 -mand(e, 5 dyamonde, -mount, -monthe, deamond(e, 5–6 dyamont(e, diamonde, 5–7 dyamond, 6 diamont, -munde, 6– diamond , *γ.* 7 dimond, 8 di'mond. [ME. *diamant, -aunt*, a. OF. *diamant* (=Pr. *diaman*, Cat. *diamant*, It *diamanto*, OHG. *demant*), ad late L. *diamas, diamant-em* (med.Gr. *διαμάντ-ε*), an alteration of L *adamas, -antem*, or perh of its popular variant *adimant-em* (whence Pr. *adiman, aziman, ayman*, OFr. *aimant*), app. under the influence of the numerous technical words beginning with the prefix DIA-, Gr. *δια-*

The differentiation of form in late L. was probably connected with the double signification acquired by *adamas* of 'diamond' and 'loadstone' (see ADAMANT), for, in all the languages, *diamant* with its cognates was at length restricted to the gem, as *aimant* was in F. to the loadstone In English the *dyamaund* and *adamaund* are distinguished from and opposed to each other *c* 1400 in Maundevile, ed 1839, XIV 161, ed Roxb Soc XVII 80; but *adamant* long retained the double sense of late L *adamas*. thus Sherwood, 1623, has 'An Adamant stone, (F) *aimant, diamant, calamite, pierre marnière*' See ADAMANT

The *a* of the middle syllable has tended to disappear since the 16th c , as shown by the spelling *di'mond, dimond* Sheridan and other early orthoepists recognize the dissyllabic pronunciation, but most recent authorities reckon three syllables In Shakspere the word is more frequently a trisyllable, but it is very generally dissyllabic in Pope, Thomson, Young, Cowper, Keats, and Tennyson.]

I 1. A very hard and brilliant precious stone, consisting of pure carbon crystallized in regular octahedrons and allied forms (in the native state usually with convex surfaces), and either colourless or variously tinted It is the most brilliant and valuable of precious stones, and the hardest substance known.

Diamonds are commonly cut in three forms, called TABLE, ROSE, and BRILLIANT; see these words *Plate diamond, point diamond, scratch diamond* see quots 1854, 1880, 1883

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* v. 25 A burde in a bour ase beryl so bryht, Ase diamaunde the dere in day when he is dyht. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1289 Of fyne Rubyes and of dyamauntz [*v.r* dyamauntis, diamantz] *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) XVII 79 Men fyndez dyamaundes gude and hard apon þe roche of þe adamaund in þe see. *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 844 in Ritson *Romances* III 180 Wyth dyamondes set and rubyes bryght 1501 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 87 A ryng w^t^ a dyamond therin. 1553 EDEN *Treat Newe Ind.* Table (Arb) 12 Of the Adamant stone, otherwise called the Diamant 1593 SHAKS 3 *Hen VI*, III 1 63 My Crowne is in my heart, not on my head Not deck'd with Diamonds, and Indian stones 1607 — *Timon* III VI 131 One day he gines vs Diamonds, next day stones 1673 RAY *Journ Low C* 127 Diamants and other pretious Stones 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 142 The lively diamond drinks thy purest rays 1734 POPE *Ess Man* IV 10 Deep with di'monds in the flaming mine 1750 D JEFFRIES *Diamonds & Pearls* 58 The manufacture of Table and Rose Diamonds 1833 N ARNOTT *Physics* (ed 5) II 1 189 Diamond has nearly the greatest light-bending power of any known substances, and hence comes in part its brilliancy as a jewel 1854 J SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ Sc* Chem 9 The operation of scratching on glass may be conducted with a variety of diamond, known as the *scratch diamond*, sold by this name on purpose 1861 C W KING *Ant Gems* (1866) 71 The diamond has the peculiarity of becoming phosphorescent in the dark after long exposure to the rays of the sun 1880 BIRDWOOD *Indian Arts* II 30 When the natural crystal is so perfect and clear that it requires only to have its natural facets polished jewellers call [it] a point diamond 1883 M F. HEDDLE in *Encycl Brit* XVI 381/2 The cleavage of certain of the African diamonds is so eminent that even the heat of the hand causes some of them to fall in pieces Such diamonds, generally octahedra, may be recognized by a peculiar watery lustre, they are called plate diamonds

† b. As a substance of extreme hardness; = ADAMANT *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom Rose* 4385 Herte as hard as dyamaunt, Stedefast, and nought pliaunt 1590 SPENSER *F Q* I VI 4 As rock of Diamond stedfast evermore 1642 MILTON *Apol Smect* 11, Zeal, whose substance is ethereal, arming in complete diamond, ascends his fiery chariot 1656 HOBBES *Lib Necess & Chance* (1841) 304 Laid down upon the hardest body that could be, supposing it an anvil of diamant 1667 MILTON *P L* VI 364 On each wing Uriel and Raphael his vaunting foe, Though huge, and in a Rock of Diamond Armd, Vanquish'd

c *Her* In blazoning by precious stones, the name for the tincture *sable* or black

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II 55 b, The field is parted per pale Nebule, Carboncle and Diamonde 1766–87 PORNY *Her* 19

2. *transf* Applied (usually with distinguishing epithet) to other crystalline minerals, resembling the diamond in brilliancy; as *Bristol diamond, Cornish diamond* (see BRISTOL, CORNISH), *Matura diamond, Quebec diamond* (see quots).

1592 NASHE in Arber's *Garner* I 501 If one wear Cornish diamonds on his toes. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* I 239 St Vincent's rock so full of Diamants that a man may fill whole strikes or bushels of them 1665 HOOKE *Microgr* 79 *Striæ* of Crystal, or like the small Diamants I observ'd in certain Flints 1802 R BROOKES *Gazetteer* (ed 12), Piseck Bohemian diamonds are found here 1886 S M BURNHAM *Precious Stones* 319 The variety [of zircon] obtained from Matura, Ceylon, where it is called 'Matura diamond,' is often sold in the bazaars of India for the genuine diamond *Ibid* 350 Rock Crystal is recognized by various names, as Bristol, Welsh, Irish, Cornish, and California diamonds 1890 G F KUNZ *Gems N Amer* 262 Small, doubly terminated crystals [of rock crystal] found in the Limestone of the Levis and Hudson River formations, and locally called Quebec diamonds

3 *fig.* Something very precious; a thing or person of great worth, or (in mod. use) a person of very brilliant attainments. (Cf. 7)

c 1440 *York Myst* XXV 518 Hayll! Dyamaunde with drewry dight 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W 1531) 183 The diamonde moost precyous to mankynde, thy swete sone Jesus 1597 *1st Pt Return fr Parnass* III 1 1043, I will bestowe upon them the precious stons of my witt, a diamonde of invention 1651 *Relig Wotton* 20 His second son, Walter Devereux was indeed a dyamond of the time, and both of an hardy and delicate temper and mixture. 1888 FROUDE *Eng in W Ind* 112 There are many diamonds, and diamonds of the first water, among the Americans as among ourselves.

b Something that shines like a diamond; a glittering particle or point.

1814 SCOTT *Ld of Isles* IV. XIII, Each puny wave in diamonds roll'd O'er the calm deep. 1862 SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit.* 1 75 The grass is covered with minute diamonds of white frost, which sparkle keenly in the winter light

4 A tool consisting of a small diamond set in a handle, used for cutting glass; called distinctively *glazier's diamond* or *cutting diamond.*

1697 *Lond Gaz* No. 3331/4 [He] took with him a valuable Glasier's Diamond 1826 *Phil Trans* 266 Having procured a common glazier's diamond 1831 J MURRAY *Diamond* 37 Points are those minute fragments which are set in what are called glazier's cutting diamonds 1875 URE *Dict Arts* II 28 The irregular octahedrons with round facets are those proper for glaziers' diamonds.

5 A diamond-shaped figure, i e a plane figure of the form of a section of an octahedral diamond, a rhomb (or a square) placed with its diagonals vertical and horizontal; a lozenge (In early use, a solid body of octahedral or rhombohedral form.)

1496 in *Ld Treas. Acc Scot* I 293 Item for a waw of irne, to be dyamondis for guncast, XXV s *Ibid* 310 Item, giffin to Johne Smyth, for hedis to xij speris, and dyamandis to XXIIJ justing speris XVJ s 1651 T RUDD *Euclid* 11 Rombus, or a Diamond, is a figure having four equal sides, but is not right angled 1831 BREWSTER *Nat Magic* XI (1833) 289 The rows were placed so that the flowers formed what are called diamonds 1842 S C HALL *Ireland* II. 462 'The Diamond', a term frequently used in the Northern Counties, to indicate an assemblage of buildings which, taken together, are diamond-shaped 1889 KENNAN in *Century Mag* XXXVIII 167/2 Convicts in long gray overcoats with yellow diamonds on their backs *Mod*, (*Mercantile*

Letter) 'We send you Bill of Lading of 2 bales Wool, mark L in a diamond.'

b *spec* A figure of this form printed upon a playing-card, a card of the suit marked with such figures

1594 Lyly *Moth. Bomb* III iv, My bed-fellow dreamt that night that the king of diamonds was sick 1598 Florio *Quadri*, squares, those that we call diamonds or picts upon playing cards 1680 Cotton *Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* 340 The ace of diamonds. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III No 71. 2/2 The Nine of Diamonds is call'd the Curse of Scotland 1712–14 Pope *Rape Lock* III 75 Clubs, Diamonds, Hearts, in wild disorder seen 1820 Praed *To Julia* 78 As if eternity were laid Upon a diamond, or a spade 1870 Hardy & Ware *Mod Hoyle* 150 Single Besique is composed of a Knave of Diamonds and a Queen of Spades laid upon the table together This scores 40

c. A kind of stitch in fancy needlework

1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict Needlework* 152 *Diamond*, a stitch used in Macramé lace to vary the design. There are three ways of making Diamonds, The Single. The Double. and the Treble.

d The square figure formed by the four bases in the game of base-ball, also, by extension, applied to the whole field. (*US*)

1894 *Boston* (Mass) *Jrnl* 25 Feb 3/7 Rules of the Diamond The National Base Ball League

6 *Printing.* The second smallest standard size of roman or italic type, a size smaller than 'pearl', but larger than 'brilliant' Also *attrib* [ad Du. *diamant* so named by its introducer Voskens]

This line is a specimen of the type called Diamond

1778 Mores *Dissert Eng Typog Founders* 26 Minion, Nonpareil, Pearl, Ruby and Diamond, so named from their smallness and fancied prettiness. 1808 C Stower *Printer's Gram* 43 Diamond is only pearl face upon a smaller body, and seldom used 1824 J Johnson *Typogr* II v 83 1829 Carlyle *Misc* (1857) II 6 The very diamond edition of which might fill whole libraries 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXV 455/2 Diamond is the smallest type used in this country *Ibid* 456 The Dutch were the first in Europe to cut Diamond type 1856 *Book and its Story* (ed 9), 206 The value of the type for a Diamond Bible is several thousand pounds. 1889 H Frowde in *Pall Mall G* 26 Nov 2/3 We specially cast the type for the book [the 'Finger Prayer-Book'], which is printed, you will see, in 'diamond' and 'brilliant'.

II 7. Phrases a *Black diamond*. (*a*) a diamond of a black or dark brown colour, *esp.* a rough diamond as used by lapidaries, etc; (*b*) *pl.* a name playfully given to coal, as consisting, like the diamond, of carbon b *Rough diamond* a diamond in its natural state, before it is cut and polished; hence *fig.* a person of high intrinsic worth, but rude and unpolished in manners. c *Diamond cut diamond*. an equal match in sharpness (of wit, cunning, etc.).

a. 1763 W Lewis *Comm Philos-Techn.* 321 A black diamond cut and set in a ring. 1849 T Miller in *Gaberlunzie in London* 43 (Farmer) Were he even trusted with the favourite horse and gig to fetch a sack of black diamonds from the wharf 1860 Emerson *Cond Life, Power* (1861) 53 Coal We may well call it black diamonds Every basket is power and civilization 1867 *Jrnl Soc Arts* XV. 349 The boring machine is composed of a steel ring set with black diamonds

b 1624 Fletcher *Wife for Month* IV ii, She is very honest, And will be hard to cut as a rough diamond 1685 Boyle *Effects of Mot.* Suppl 148 Having at the Diamond-Mine purchased a rough Diamond 1700 Dryden *Pref Fables* (Globe) 503 Chaucer, I confess, is a rough diamond 1875 Ure *Dict Arts* II 24 The value of a cut diamond is esteemed equal to that of a similar rough diamond of double weight 1890 T Keyworth in *Cassell's Fam Mag* Dec 49 He was a rough-looking man, and somebody called him a rough diamond

c 1628 Ford *Lover's Mel* I iii, We're caught in our own toils. Diamonds cut diamonds 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St* IV xi 293 Then Gods diamonds often cut one another *a* 1700 B E *Dict Cant. Crew, Diamond cut Diamond*, bite the Biter 1863 Reade *Hard Cash* xxv, He felt sure his employer would outwit him if he could, and resolved it should be diamond cut diamond 1891 J Winsor *Columbus* xi 256 In the game of diamond-cut diamond, it is not always just to single out a single victim for condemnation.

III. *attrib* and *Comb*

8 *attrib* Made or consisting of diamond, as *diamond lens, diamond stone* (=sense 1).

1553 Eden *Treat Newe Ind* (Arb) 14 *marg* The diamonde stone 1617 Minsheu *Ductor in Ling*, A Diamond or Picke at Cards, because he is picked and sharpe pointed as the Diamond stone 1771 Eliz. Griffith *Lady Barton* III 270 The diamond eyes of the Indian idol 1827 Goring in *Q Jrnl Sc. & Arts* XXII. 280 *note*, Diamond lenses I conceive to constitute the ultimatum of the perfection of single microscopes 1830 *Optics* 39 (Libr Useful Knowl.) Mr Pritchard finished the first diamond microscope in 1826 1831 J. Murray *Diamond* 39 If the power of the glass lens be 24, that of the diamond would be 64. 1841 Longf *Elected Knight* v, A lance that was . sharper than diamond-stone

†b. Hard or indestructible as diamond, adamantine (Cf 1 b.) *Obs*

1580 North *Plutarch* (1656) 800 Those strong diamond chains with which Dionysius the elder made his boast that he left his tyranny chained to his son 1586 T B *La Primaud. Fr Acad* I 224 Making men his slaves, and chaining them with diamond chains 1633 P Fletcher *Purple Isl* III x, With such a diamond knot he often souls can binde. 1659 B Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 101 To trye if luck would turn, and whether Fortune would be alwayes fixed with a Diamant-Nayle

†c. ? Brilliant, shining. *Obs*

1579 G Harvey *Letter-bk* (Camden) 81 Delicate pictures of most beautifull and diamond wenches 1583 Stubbes *Anat Abus* I (1879) 63 To heare their dirtie dregs ript vp and cast in their diamond faces

9 *attrib* Set or furnished with a diamond or diamonds, as *diamond button, clasp, ring, signet*

1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof St* III xxii 213 Some hold it unhappy to be married with a diamond ring 1727 Lady M W Montagu *Let to C'tess of Mar* I Apr, This smock is closed at the neck with a diamond button. 1827 E. Turrell in *Gill's Techn Repos* I 195 Diamond turning-tools 1837 Carlyle *Fr Rev* II viii, Consider that unutterable business of the Diamond Necklace Astonished Europe rings with the mystery for ten months 1880 Clerke in *Fraser's Mag* 819 The diamond clasp which fastened the imperial mantle of Charlemagne 1891 *Law Times* XC. 283/1 Two diamond rings which he wished to dispose of.

10. *attrib.* or *adj.* a. Of the shape of a diamond (see 5); lozenge-shaped, rhombic; forming a design consisting of figures of this shape, as *diamond couching, fret, netting, pattern, work*; having a head or end of this shape, as *diamond dibber, nail.*

1598 Barret *Theor Warres* III ii 77 The nearest. vnto the square of men, is the Diamant battell 1663 Wood *Life* (Oxf Hist Soc) I 481 A haig diomond hatchment with Canterbury and Juxon impaled 1667 Primatt *City & C. Build* 160 A Diamond Figure, whose sides are parallel, but not at right Angles 1740 *Penny Cycl* XVIII 215 s v. *Planting*, The *diamon dibber*, a pointed plate of steel with a short iron handle 1840 Dickens *Barn Rudge* i, Its windows were old diamond pane lattices. 1858 *Archit. Publ Soc Dict., Diamond fret*, a species of checker work in which a diamond is interlaced by the prolongations of the diameters of the square 1874 Knight *Dict Mech., Diamond-nail*, a nail having a rhombal head *Ibid., Diamond-work* (*Masonry*), reticulated work formed by courses of lozenge-shaped stones, very common in ancient masonry. 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict Needlework* 152 Diamond couching [is] one of the Flat Couchings used in Church Work *Ibid* 359 Fancy Diamond Netting is worked in three different ways.

b. Having a surface hewn or cut into facets, formed by low square-based pyramids placed close together.

1717 Berkelly *Jrnl Tour Italy* 27 Jan Wks 1871 IV. 551 Church of the Carmelites in the front a little diamond work. 1870 A Beaully *Specif Flamboro' Lighths*, The Gallery-course is to be cast with a neat diamond pattern as shewn, to give a safe foot hold

11. General combs a attributive. Of or relating to diamonds, as *diamond-bort* (see Bort), *-broker, -carat, -factory, -merchant, -trade*; containing or producing diamonds, as *diamond-bed, -conglomerate, -deposit, -gravel, -mine.* b. objective and obj genitive, as *diamond-bearing* adj, *-digging, -polisher, -producing* adj, *-seeker, -setter, -splitter* c instrumental, as *diamond-paved, -pointed, -tipped* adjs d. similative, as *diamond-bright, -distinct* adjs.; also *diamond-like* adj. e. parasynthetic, as *diamond-headed, -paned, -shaped, -tiled* adjs.

a 1618 Sylvester *Woodman's Bear* lxxiii, Diamond-headed darts. 1628 in *Archæologia* (1883) XLVII. 392 Dyamond boart and divers other materialls for the Cutting and finishing of our Armes in a Dyamond 1632 Lithgow *Trav* III 85 The goodliest plot, the Diamond sparke, and the Honny spot of all Candy 1685 Diamond-mine [see 7 b]. 1704 *Phil Trans* XXV. 2548 Such a Diamond-like Sand 1820 Keats *Hyperion* I 220 Diamond-paved lustrous long arcades 1835 Willis *Pencillings* I xiv. 108 The diamond-shaped stones of the roof. 1842 Tennyson *Vision of Sin* ii, Till the fountain spouted, showering wide Sleet of diamond drift and pearly hail 1863 I Williams *Baptistery* i. vii (1874) 79 Writ With a diamond-pointed pen, On a plate of adamant. 1871 M Collins *Mrq. & Merch.* II x 300 Casements diamond-paned 1876 J. B Currly in *Jrnl Soc Arts* XXIV 375 The diamond-bearing soil. *Ibid* 377 Keen-faced diamond brokers. 1880 Clerke in *Fraser's Mag* 818 It is said there were diamond-polishers at Nuremberg in 1373 *Ibid* 821 The conditions of diamond-digging. 1883 *Archæologia* XLVII 396 Tavernier, a diamond merchant and jeweller, who visited Persia in .. 1664.

12 Special combs.: **diamond-bird**, an Australian shrike of the genus *Pardalotus*, esp *P. punctatus*, so called from the spots on its plumage; **diamond-borer**, d. boring machine = *diamond-drill* (b); **diamond boron**, an impure form of boron obtained in octahedral crystals nearly as hard and brilliant as the diamond; **diamond-breaker** = *diamond-mortar*; **diamond-broaching**, broached hewn-work done with a diamond-hammer; **diamond cement**, cement used in setting diamonds, **diamond-crossing**, a crossing on a railway where two lines of rails intersect obliquely without communicating (see Diamond-point 2); **diamond-drill**, (*a*) a drill armed with one or more diamonds used for boring hard substances; (*b*) a drill for boring rocks, having a head set with rough diamonds, a diamond-borer; **diamond-dust** = *diamond-powder*, **diamond-flooides**, the ice-plant, *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*; **diamond-field** [cf *coal-field*], a tract of country yielding diamonds from its surface strata, **diamond file, fish** (see quots.); **diamond-hammer**, a mason's hammer having one face furnished with pyramidal pick points for fine-dressing a surface on stone, **diamond hitch**, a method of fastening ropes in packing heavy loads; **diamond-knot** (*Naut.*), a kind of ornamental knot worked with the strands of a rope; **diamond-mill** (see quot), **diamond-mortar**, a steel mortar used for crushing diamonds for the purposes of the lapidary; **diamond-plaice**, a local name (in Sussex) for the common plaice (*Pleuronectes platessa*), from its lozenge-shaped spots; **diamond-plough**, (*a*) a diamond-pointed instrument for engraving upon glass, (*b*) a small plough having a mould-board and share of a diamond or rhomboidal shape (Knight); **diamond-powder**, the powder produced by grinding or crushing diamonds; **diamond rattlesnake**, a rattlesnake (*Crotalus adamanteus*) having diamond shaped markings; **diamond-spot**, collector's name for a moth (*Botys tetragonalis*); **diamond-tool**, a metal-turning tool whose cutting edge is formed by facets; **diamond wedding** [after *silver w, golden w*], a fanciful name for the celebration of the 60th (or according to some, the 75th) anniversary of the wedding-day; **diamond-weevil** = Diamond-beetle; **diamond-wheel**, a metal wheel used with diamond-powder and oil in grinding diamonds or other hard gems. See also Diamond-back, etc

1840 *Penny Cycl* XVIII 179/2 s v *Pipridæ, Pardalotus punctatus* Mr. Caley states that this species is called *Diamond Bird by the settlers, from the spots on its body. 1865 Gould *Handbk Birds Austral* I 157 No species is more widely and generally distributed than the spotted Diamond-bird 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 445 In soft strata it is somewhat difficult to obtain a core by the *diamond borer. 1867 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* XV 349 *Diamond boring machine. 1875 Ure *Dict Arts* I 442 *The Diamond Boring Machine* The boring bit is a steel thimble, about 4 inches in length, having two rows of Brazilian black diamonds in their natural rough state firmly imbedded therein 1863–72 Watts *Dict. Chem* I 628 *Adamantine* or **Diamond Boron* extremely hard, always sufficiently so to scratch corundum with facility, and some crystals are nearly as hard as diamond itself 1880 J C Bruce in *Archæologia* XLVI 165, I have most frequently found the *diamond broaching in camps which have been repaired by Severus 1884 G. W. Cox *Cycl Com. Things* 117 A *Diamond cement used by Armenian jewellers in setting diamonds, is composed of gum mastic and isinglass dissolved in spirits of wine 1881 E Matilson *Aid Bk. Engineer Enterp* 252 Where a siding crosses a main road without connecting it, what is known as a *diamond crossing is used. 1891 *Morning Post* 20 Feb 3/4 Major Marindin strongly recommends that there should be no diamond crossing worse than one to eight 1827 E. Turrell in *Gill's Techn Repos* I 129 Pierced by very fine *diamond drills 1881 E. Matilson *Aid Bk. Engineer Enterprise* 391 Diamond drills will pierce the hardest known rocks 1844–57 G Bird *Urin Deposits* (ed 5) 221 A white powder of a glistening appearance, like *diamond-dust. 1767 'Mawe' [J Aufrcrombie] *Ev Man own Gardener* Feb. 50 *Diamond ficoides, or ice plant 1821 Mrs M Starke *Beauties of C. M Maggi* 48 The Ice-plant, properly called, the Diamond-Ficoides. 1876 J. B. Currly in *Jrnl Soc. Arts* XXIV 379 The discovery of the *diamond-fields 1884 F J Britten *Watch & Clockm* 88 A *Diamond file is formed of a strip of copper with diamond powder hammered into it. 1854 Adams, Baikie & Barron *Nat. Hist* 93 Family *Diamond Fishes (also called Bony Pikes) *Lepisosteidæ* 1858 *Archit Publ Soc Dict*, **Diamond hammer*, a tool used by masons in the Isle of Man and in parts of Scotland for 'fine pick dressing' limestone and granite 1883 *Specif. N. East Railw., Alnwick & Cornhill Br* Contr No 2 5 The face is to be either tooled, or broached with a diamond hammer 1769 Falconer *Dict Marine* (1789) s v *Knot*, There are several sorts, which differ in .. form and size the principal of these are the *diamond-knot, the rose-knot, the wall-knot 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk, Diamond-knot*, an ornamental knot worked with the strands of a rope, sometimes used for bucket-strops, on the foot-ropes of jib booms, man-ropes, etc. 1884 F J Britten *Watch & Clockm* 87 [In a] *Diamond Mill for cutting and polishing ruby pallets and other hard stones, discs charged with diamond powder and rotated at a high speed are used. 1853 Soyer *Pantroph* 237 The flounder, the brill, the *diamond and Dutch plaice 1827 J Lukens in *Gill's Techn Repos* I 76 On an improved *Diamond Plough for cutting Circular Lines upon Glass — E. Turrell *ibid* 195 On Diamond ploughs for Engravers 1753 Chambers *Cycl Supp* s v, *Diamond Powder is of great use for grinding hard substances. 1802 T. Thomson *Chem.* I. 47 Diamond powder can only be obtained by grinding one diamond against another 1883 *Times* 26 Mar 7/6 Of all the snake varieties the *diamond rattlesnake . seems to be the most deadly. 1819 G Samouelle *Entomol Compend* 436 The *diamond spot 1872 *Punch* 23 Nov 210/2 *Diamond Wedding 1892 Haydn *Dict Dates* 1058 Diamond weddings after a union of 60 years, some apply it to 75 years.

Di·amond, *v.* [f prec. sb.]

1. *trans* To furnish or bedeck with diamonds.

1751 H. Walpole *Lett. H. Mann* (1891) II. 241 He plays, dresses, diamonds himself, even to distinct shoe-buckles for a frock

2. *fig.* To adorn as with diamonds. (Cf *impearl*)

1839 Bailey *Festus* xvi (1852) 211 Wreathed round with flowers and diamonded with dew. 1845 James *A Neil* III. xvi, The tears rolled over the long lashes, and diamonded her cheek 1878 Lowell *Lett.* (1894) II. 216 Just as we got there, it cleared, and all the thickets . were rainbowed and diamonded by the sun

b. To make glittering like a diamond.

1839 Bailey *Festus* xiii (1852) 157 The first ray Perched on his [a bard's] pen, and diamonded its way

3 *nonce-use* To call or name (diamonds)

1859 Tennyson *Idylls, Elaine* 503 'Advance and take your prize The diamond', but he answer'd, 'diamond me No diamonds' for God's love, a little air'

Hence **Di'amonding** *vbl sb*, adornment with or as with diamonds, brilliant ornamentation

c 1818 KEATS *Notes on Milton* in Ld Houghton *Life* (1848) I 277 The light and shade, the sort of black brightness, the ebon diamonding of the following lines *a* 1821 — *Castle Builder*, Their glassy diamonding on Turkish floor

Di'amond-back, *a* and *sb* [Short for next]

A *adj* =Diamond-backed, having the back marked with one or more lozenge-shaped figures

B. *sb* **a** The Diamond-back Moth (see quots.).

b The Diamond-backed Turtle

1819 G SAMOUELLE *Entomol Compend* 436 The testaceous Diamond-back, *Testrix trapezana* 1891 MISS E A ORMEROD in *Trnl. R Agric Soc* 30 Sept 599 The pale patterns along these edges form diamond shaped marks, whence the English name 'diamond-back moth' *Ibid* 611 These showed unmistakable signs of diamond-back caterpillar ravage. 1895 *Lippincott's Mag* Jan., The diamond-back [turtle] is undeniably and unspeakably ugly

Di'amond-backed, *a* [f. DIAMOND *sb* + BACKED 1] Having the back marked with lozenge-shaped figures

Diamond-backed turtle or *terrapin*, the fresh-water tortoise of the Atlantic coast of N America, *Malaclemmys palustris*

1895 *Daily News* 14 Jan. 5/3 Diamond-backed terrapin are the newest pets of fashionable folk in the States They are chiefly adopted by artists at present, but are to be found in some boudoirs as well as studios

Diamond-beetle. A South American beetle *Curculio* (*Entimus*) *imperialis*, of which the elytra are studded with brilliant sparkling points; also applied to other species of Curculio, and (with qualifications) to other beetles with splendid markings

1806 G SHAW *Gen Zool* VI 1 65 The most brilliant and beautiful is the Curculio imperialis commonly known by the name of the Diamond Beetle 1839 J O WESTWOOD *Mod Classif Insects* I 340 The various species of diamond beetles surpassing (in their colours) the majority of Coleopterous insects 1860 W S DALLAS *Anim Kingd* 219 Few insects can boast of greater magnificence than the well-known Diamond beetle of Brazil 1860 G BENNETT *Nat in Austral* 273 The Diamond beetle of Australia of green and gold tints (*Chrysolopus spectabilis*).

Di'amond-cut, *a.* and *sb*

A. *adj.* **1** Cut into the shape of a diamond or rhomb

1637 *Bursar's Bk Gonville & Caius Coll* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I 194 Paveing the chappell with stones diamond cut *c* 1710 C FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 238 Ye windows are all diamond Cut round the Edges

2. Cut with facets like a diamond; cut in relief in the form of a low square-based pyramid, pointed or truncated

Diamond-cut glass, thick glass cut into grooves or channels of V shaped section crossing one another obliquely so as to leave pyramid-shaped projections, a common style of ornamentation in cut glass

1703 *Lond Gaz* No 3973/4 A Diamond cut Steel-headed Cane 1727 BERKELEY *Trnl Tour Italy* Wks 1871 IV. 541 Well built streets, all hewn stone, diamond-cut, rustic

†**B.** *sb Obs*

1691 tr *Emmanne's Frauds Romish Monks* 27 A magnificent Structure, all of hewn Stone of a Diamond-Cut 1698 FRYER *Acc E India & P* 214 If it be very fair and cut Diamond-Cut The second sort of Ruby is White which also is of good esteem, if cut of a Diamond-Cut

Di'amond-cutter. A lapidary who cuts and polishes diamonds So **Di amond-cutting** *sb*, the art of the diamond-cutter

1722 *Lond Gaz* No. 6100/4 Moses Langley Diamond Cutter 1827 *Gill's Techn Repos* I 4 The diamond cutter seats himself in front of his work-board 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm* 213 The art of diamond-cutting introduced by Jews driven from Lisbon to Amsterdam

Di'amonded, *a* [f. DIAMOND *sb* or *v.* + -ED]

1 Adorned with or wearing diamonds.

1860 EMERSON *Cond Life, Behaviour* (1861) 111 As when, in Paris, the chief of the police enters a ballroom, so many diamonded pretenders shrink, and make themselves as inconspicuous as they can 1885 A J C HARE *Russia* III. 143 Diamonded saddle-cloths and trappings

b. *fig* Adorned as with diamonds.

1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 144 The diamonded night. 1831 J WILSON *Unimore* I 26 Dew-diamonded daisies 1860 LD LYTTON *Lucile* I IV § 6 The scarp'd ravaged mountains Were alive with the diamonded shy salamander

2 Marked or furnished with lozenge-shaped figures or parts; having the figure of a diamond.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St.* V VI 382 Break a stone .. or lop a bough and one shall behold the grain thereof diamonded or streaked in the fashion of a lozenge 1820 KEATS *Eve St Agnes* XXIV, A casement high and triple-arch'd And diamonded with panes of quaint device 1880 *Dorothy* 25 Came through the diamonded panes

†**3** *fig.* ? Endowed with the characteristics of the diamond, brilliant and keen. *Obs*

1641 J JACKSON *True Evang T* II. 138 These pointed and diamonded speeches, which doe indeed leave a sting in the mind of the pious Auditor

Diamondi'ferous, *a.* [f DIAMOND + -(I)FEROUS, in imitation of *diamantiferous*, F. *diamantifère*, from med. L. *diamant-em*] Diamond-producing.

1870 *Echo* 14 Oct, Those who have rushed to the diamondiferous region [of S. Africa] 1870 *Daily News* 21 Dec, A new diamondiferous track had been discovered 1877 W THOMSON *Voy Challenger* II VI. 116 Sufficient diamondiferous country is already known to provide many years' employment for a large population 1885 *Times* 20 Apr 4/4 Filled with a blue diamondiferous mud

Di'amondize, *v* [f DIAMOND *sb* + -IZE]

1 *trans* To bedeck with, or as with, diamonds

1599 B JONSON *Ev Man out of Hum* III IV, Modellizing, or enamelling, or rather diamondizing of your subject 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* (1870) 52 Diamondized old ladies.

2. To convert into diamond

1893 E L REXFORD in Barrows *Parl Relig* I 516 The diamondizing of soot

Diamond-point. [f DIAMOND *sb* + POINT *sb*]

1 A stylus tipped with a fragment of diamond, used in engraving, etc

1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* I 698/1 Wilson Lowry introduced the diamond-point into engraver's ruling-machines 1881 *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 569 The diamond point is used for roughing very small and delicate work that will not bear the gouge

2 *Railways* Usually in *pl* The set of points at a diamond crossing, where two lines of rails intersect obliquely without communicating, forming a diamond or rhombic figure, in *sing* one of the acute angles formed by two rails at such a crossing

1881 *Daily News* 15 Sept 3/2 It [a train] had to pass over a diamond point 1890 *Morning Post* 24 Oct 6/7 A North British mineral train, while crossing a set of diamond points, ran off the line 1894 *Westm Gaz* 24 July 5/2 On reaching the diamond point the guard's van next the engine jumped the metals

3 *attrib.*, as *diamond-point chisel*, a chisel having the corners ground off obliquely

1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* s v *Chisel*

Diamond-snake. A name given to various snakes or serpents having diamond-shaped markings, *esp* **a** a large Australian serpent, *Morelia spilotes*, **b** a venomous Tasmanian serpent, *Hoplocephalus superbus*

1824 *Sporting Mag* XLIV 93 A snake of the diamond species was lately killed at St George's River New South Wales 1847 LEICHHARDT *Trnl* III 78 Charley killed a diamond snake, larger than any he had ever seen before 1850 J B CLUTTERBUCK *Port Phillip* III 43 The diamond snake is that most dreaded by the natives 1863 WOOD *Nat Hist.* 117 It is called the Diamond snake on account of the pattern of its colours arranged so as to produce a series of diamonds along its back 1882 MISS C C HOPLEY *Snakes* 423 The Diamond snake on the mainland is the harmless *Python molurus*, and in Tasmania the venomous *Hoplocephalus superbus*, with very broad scales

Diamond-spar. *Min* [ad Ger *demantspath* (Klaproth 1786), so called from its extreme hardness] (See quot.)

1804 R JAMESON *Min* I 93 1807 J MURRAY *Syst Chem* III 593 The Diamond spar, which has been distinguished from corundum, appears to be a variety of it

Di'amond-wise, *adv.* [see -WISE] In the manner or form of a diamond or lozenge

1530 PALSGR 799 Dyamant wyse, lyke or in maner of a dyamant 1582 N LICHEFIELD tr *Castanheda's Conq E Ind* lxxvi. 154 b, Of sundrye coulours, the which was wrought Diamond wise 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* III 100/1 Diamond wise is anything set or hung having one corner of the square set upwards, the other downwards 1698 FRYER *Acc E India & P.* 158 His Effigies upon it Escutcheon, or Diamond-wise

Diamond-work see DIAMOND 10

†**Dia'moron.** *Pharm* Also 5 diameron [L. *diamorōn*, a Gr. διὰ μόρων 'made from black mulberries'] A preparation of syrup and mulberry juice, used as a gargle for a sore throat

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 218 Þan make him a gargarisme wiþ a decoccioun wiþ þe which he distemperid þerwiþ diameron *Ibid* 262 Þan þou muste make consumynge þingis as diameron & sappa michum 1547 WARD *Simp Cobler* 10 [It] will be found a farre better *Diamoron* for the Gargarismes this Age wants

‖**Diamorphosis** (dəiămɔ̄ rfŏsis, -mɒifō u sis). *Biol* [mod L, a Gr. διαμόρφωσις, n of action f διαμορφό-ειν to form, shape, f διᾰ- through, thoroughly, asunder (see DIA- 1) + μορφή form.]

1 'The building up of a body to its proper form' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

¶ **2.** *erroneously* for DIMORPHISM.

1861 H. C WOOD in *Quart Jrnl of Micr Sc* I No 3, 157 (title) On the Diamorphosis of Lyngbya, Schizogonium, and Prasiola.

Dia'myl. *Chem* [DI- 2] **A** *sb.* The organic radical AMYL in the free state, $C_{10}H_{22} = C_5H_{11} \cdot C_5H_{11}$

B *attrib* and *Comb* Containing two equivalents of amyl, as *diamylaniline*.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom Th* VIII (ed 2) 241 Diamylaniline, where 2 atoms [of hydrogen] are replaced by amyle and 1 by aniline 1869 ROSCOE *Elem Chem* 333 Diamyl is obtained by acting on amyl iodide with sodium

Dia'mylene. *Chem* See DI- 2 and AMYLENE

†**Di'an.** *Obs* Also 6 diana [a. F *diane* (16th c in Littré), Sp *diana*, a beating of the drum at day-break, It *diana* 'a kind of march sounded by trumpeters in a morning to their generall and captaine' (Florio 1598), f *dia* day Cf L *quoti-diānus*, etc] A trumpet call or drum-roll at early morn Also *attrib*, as *dian-sounding*

1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 29 Even until the Diana be sounded through all the Campe. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 180, I warn them with the first sound of the trumpet but if, after this Diansounding [etc] *a* 1678 MARVELL *Appleton House* 292 Poems 208 The bee through these known allies hums Beating the dian with its drums

Diana (dəi|æ nă, dəi|ē nă), anglicized 4– Dian (dəi·ăn). Also 3–6 Diane, 6 Dyane, Dean [a L. *Diāna* in F *diane*, whence Eng *Diane, Dian*, retained as a poetic form]

1 An ancient Italian female divinity, the moon-goddess, patroness of virginity and of hunting, subsequently regarded as identical with the Greek Artemis, and so with Oriental deities, which were identified with the latter, e g. the Artemis or Diana of the Ephesians

c 1205 LAY 1145 A wifmonnes liche, Diana [*c* 1275 Diane] wes ihaten 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* XIX 24 Makinge siluerene housis to Dian *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2299 To Dyanaas temple 1508 DUNBAR *Goldyn Targe* 76 Dyane the goddesse chaste of woddis grene 1590 SHAKS *Mids N* I 1 89 Or on Dianaes Altar to protest For aie, austerity, and single life *Ibid* IV 1 78 Dians bud or [=o'er] Cupids flower, Hath such force and blessed power 1791 COWPER *Odyss* IV. 153 Dian, goddess of the golden bow

b *poet* The moon personified as a goddess

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* VIII XVII (1495) 328 The mone is callyd Dyana, goddes of wodes and of groues 1660 SHIRLEY *Andromana* II V, Pale fac'd Dian maketh haste to hide Her borrow'd glory in some neighb'ring cloud 1818 BYRON *Ch Har* IV XXVII, Meek Dian's crest Floats through the azure air

†**c** Alluding to *Acts* XIX 24: Source of gain

1640 SOMNER *Antiq Canterb* 237 So loth were they to forgo their Diana 1681 J HOUGHTON *Coll Husb & Trade* 28 April, No 353 They..are prohibiting our woollen manufactures which is our *Diana*

d *attrib* or *adj.* Virgin, unsullied.

1870 J ORTON *Andes & Amazons* IX (1876) 144 Snow of Dian purity

2 In early Chemistry a name for silver

(By the astro-alchemists also called *Luna*, from the 'silver' light of the moon cf the other planetary names of the metals *Sol, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter*, and *Saturn*, i e gold, quicksilver, copper, iron, tin, and lead)

Hence **Tree of Diana,** *Arbor Dianæ* the dendritic amalgam precipitated by mercury from a solution of nitrate of silver

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), Diana's Tree whereby a Mixture of Silver, Quick-silver and Spirit of Nitre may be Crystallized in shape of a Tree, with little Balls at the end of its Branches representing Fruit 1798 G GREGORY *Œcon Nature* (1804) II 247 *note*, Diana's tree, from the whim of the alchemists who appropriated silver to the Moon, or Diana 1849 J R JACKSON *Minerals* 287 A pretty metallic vegetation in glass jars called the Tree of Diana.

3 Diana monkey, *Cercopithecus Diana*, a large African monkey, so named from a crescent-shaped white marking on its forehead

1812 SMELLIE & WOOD *Buffon's Nat Hist* X 190 This monkey is the same animal that Linnæus has called Diana. 1860 WOOD *Illustr Nat Hist* I 49 The most conspicuous feature in the Diana Monkey is the long and sharply pointed beard

[**Dianatic,** misprint in Phillips (ed Kersey) 1706 for DIANOETIC See *List of Spurious Words*]

†**Dia'nder.** *Bot Obs* [ad F *diandre*, ad. mod L *diandrus*, f as next] A plant bearing flowers with two stamens

1828 in WEBSTER

‖**Diandria** (dəi|æ ndriă) *Bot* [mod L (Linnæus, 1735), f Gr type **διάνδρος*, mod L. *diandrus* δι- twice, + ἀνδρ-, stem of ἀνήρ, man, male: see MONANDRIA, POLYANDRIA] The second class in the sexual system of Linnæus, comprising all plants having two stamens

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp* s v Diandria of this class of plants are the jessamine, phillerea, olive, rosemary, etc

Hence **Dia ndrian** *a*, of or pertaining to the class *Diandria* 1828 in WEBSTER

Diandrous (dəi|æ ndrəs), *a* Also 8 -ious. [f mod L *diandrus* (see prec and MONANDROUS)]

1 *Bot* Belonging to the class Diandria, two-stamened

1770 GRAY *Lett* Wks. 1884 III 383 Sage-tea is a polydynamious plant, take my word, though your Linnaeus would persuade us it is merely diandrious 1806 J GALPINE *Brit Bot* 38 Bromus flor lanceolate, nerved, furrowed, diandrous 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst Bot* 229 Irregular diandrous or didynamous stamens

2 *Zool* Having two male mates

1885 C TROTTER in *Academy* 6 June 395/3 He also records a polyandrous, or rather diandrous, species among the birds.

†**Dianeme'tic,** *a Obs rare*—1. [ad Gr. *διανεμητικός* distributive, f *διανέμειν* to distribute] = DISTRIBUTIVE

1675 R BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 72 In Distributive (or as Aristotle calls it, Dianemetic) Justice.

Dianite (dəi ănəit) *Min.* Name given by Von Kobel in 1860 to a variety of COLUMBITE, supposed to contain a new metal called by him *Dianium*

1861 *Amer Jrnl Sc* Ser II XXXI 360

Di'anize, *v nonce-wd* [f DIANA + -IZE.] *intr* To 'moon' (with an allusion to the myth of Endymion).

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II 49 If our Endymion had been Dianizing, I should not have been surprised.

Dianodal (dəiănō u dăl), *a Math* [f DIA- 1 + NODE + -AL] Passing through nodes. *Dianodal*

curve or *surface* · one passing through the nodes of a given curve or surface

1870 CAYLEY in *Proc Lond Math Soc* III 199 The ninth node of the Sextic may be any point whatever on the dianodal curve

Dianoetic (dəiănō¸e tik), *a* and *sb* *Metaph.* [ad Gr. *διανοητικός* of or pertaining to thinking, f. *διανοητός*, vbl adj from *διανοέ-εσθαι* to think, subst. the process of thought, f *δια-* through, thoroughly + *νοέ-ειν* to think, suppose.]

A. *adj* Of or pertaining to thought; employing thought and reasoning, intellectual.

1677 GALE *Crt Gentiles* II III 92 Dianoetic Philosophie, which is the assent to conclusions by discourse from first principes 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr* VII § 34 A Dianoetic Academy, or seminary for free-thinkers 1829 SIR W HAMILTON *Discuss* (1852) 4 The dianoetic or discursive faculty . the faculty of relations or comparison 1885 J MARTINEAU *Types Eth Th* II II. III § 1. 518 The theories of the dianoetic moralists.

B *sb* *Metaph.* (See quot)

1836–7 SIR W HAMILTON *Metaph* (1877) II XXXVIII 350, I would employ the word *noetic* to express all those cognitions that originate in the mind itself, *dianoetic* to denote the operations of the Discursive, Elaborative, or Comparative Faculty.

†Dianoe·tical, *a. Obs* [f. as prec. + -AL.] =prec adj

1570 DEE *Math Pref* 2 The Mercurial fruite of Dianoeticall discourse 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log* II. IX 97 The disposition dianoeticall is when one axiome by reason is inferred of another 1682 H MORE *Annot Glanvill's Lux O.* 253 As if the one were Noematical, the other Dianoetical

Dianoe·tically, *adv* [f prec. + -LY²] In a dianoetic manner; by or with the reasoning faculty; intellectually.

1822 T TAYLOR *Apuleius* 365 The Demiurgus .. is said to energize dianoetically, and to reason

Dianoialogy (dəi ănoi¸æ lŏdʒi). *Metaph* [f. Gr *διάνοια* intelligence, understanding, thinking + -LOGY. The analogically regular form would be *dianœology*.] Term proposed by Sir W. Hamilton for: That portion of logic which deals with dianoetic or demonstrative propositions. So also

Di anoialo gical *a*

1846 SIR W. HAMILTON *Dissert* in *Reid's Wks.* 770

Dianome (dəi ănoum). *Math* [f Gr *διανομή* distribution: so called as having nodes of determinate distribution] A surface, generally a quartic surface, having all its nodes, if in excess of the number which can be arbitrarily assumed, situated on a surface, called dianodal, which is determined by the arbitrary points.

1874 SALMON *Analyt Geom of three Dimens* (ed 3) 507.

‖ Dianthus (dəi¸æ nθŭs) *Bot.* [f Gr Διός of Jupiter + *ἄνθος* flower (Linnæus)] A genus of caryophyllaceous flowering plants, which includes the pinks and carnations, a flower of this kind Hence **Dia nthine,** name of an aniline dye.

1849 *Florist* 289 The three florists' species of Dianthus, the Carnation, Picotee, and Pink 1869 RUSKIN *Q of Arr* § 84 Later in the year, the dianthus seems to scatter, in multitudinous families, its crimson stars far and wide 1880 *Sunday Times* 5 Aug 7/1 Another new colour called Dianthine extracted from gas tar. The shades range from a deep purple to a brilliant rose

†Dia·ntre, -ter, *int. Obs* [a. F. *diantre* (16th c in Littré), euphemism for *diable*] Devil!

1751 *Female Foundling* I. 151 Dianter! what Strength you have, when you please! *Ibid* I. 181 Diantre, you have been prudent.

‖ Diapa·lma. *Pharm* [med. or mod L. f. DIA-² + L. *palma* palm · in F *diapalme*.] A desiccating or detersive plaster composed originally of palm oil, litharge, and sulphate of zinc, now of white wax, emplastrum simplex, and sulphate of zinc.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* IV iv 186 We as highly conceive of the practice in Diapalma, that is in the making of that plaister, to stirre it with the stick of a Palme 1660 BOYLE *New Exp Phys. Mech* XXII 176 We stopt the mouth of the Glass with a flat piece of Diapalma, provided for the purpose 1741 *Compl Fam Piece* I. 130 Take of Diapalma melted down very thin, with Oil of Chamomile 1 Ounce 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Di·apase. Anglicized form of DIAPASON, used by the poets

1591 SPENSER *Tears of Muses* 549 Melodious measures, With which I make a tunefull Diapase of pleasures 1647 H MORE *Song of Soul* I II XV, From this same universall Diapase Each harmony is fram'd 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph* VI lxv, On the trembling cords his swift hand strayes, And clos'd all with full Diapaze 1880 MRS WHITNEY *Odd or Even?* XXIV 255 The ceaseless soft crush of the waterfall kept up its gentle diapase

Diapasm (dəi·ăpæz'm) *Obs* or *arch.* [ad L *diapasma*, a Gr. *διάπασμα*, f. *διαπάσσ-ειν* to sprinkle over In mod F *diapasme*] A scented powder for sprinkling over the person

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* V II, There's an excellent diapasm in a chain, too, if you like 1657 G STARKEY *Helmont's Vind* 121 Chymistry is larger then to be totally comprehended by the Art of Medicine, for by it are prepared Diapasmes [1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Diapasma*, a Pomander or Perfume] 1863 SALA *Capt Dangerous* I. 21 She had an exquisitely neat and quick hand for.. confecting of diapasms, pomanders, and other sweet essences

Diapason (dəiăpē¹ zən), *sb* Also 4–5 dyapason)e, 6 dio-, dyopason, 7 diapazon [a L *diapāsōn*, a Gr *διαπᾶσῶν*, or divisim *διὰ πασῶν* (sc. *χορδῶν*), more fully *ἡ διὰ πασῶν χορδῶν συμφωνία*, the concord through, or at the interval of, all the notes of the scale, f. *διά* through + *πασῶν*, genit pl fem of *πᾶς* all Cf. *ἡ διὰ τεσσάρων* the interval of a fourth, *ἡ διὰ πέντε* of a fifth, etc Cf. also F *diapason* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm), whence, in 16–17th c , accented by poets *dia pason*, but already before 1600 with stress on penult.]

†1 The interval of an octave; the consonance of the highest and lowest notes of the musical scale.

Spoken of by early musicians as 'a Consonance of eight sounds and seuen Interuals' (Dowland) in reference to the intermediate notes of the diatonic scale: cf sense 3.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* XIX CXXVI (1495) 926 Musyk hath names of nombres as it faryth in Dyatesseron Dyapente and in Dyapasone and in other Consonancies and accordes 1413 [see DIAPENTE 1] 1509 HAWLS *Past Pleas* XVI II, The lady excellent, Played on base organs expedient, " Accordyng well unto dyopason, Dyapenthe, and eke dyatesseron 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 183 It discovereth the true Coincidence of Tones into Diapasons, which is the return of the same Sound 1787 HAWKINS *Johnson* 376 *note*, Answering to the unison, the diapente, the diatessaron, and the diapason, the sweetest concords in musick.

†b In ancient music, in names of compound intervals, as *diapason-diapente*, an octave and a fifth, a twelfth: so *diapason-diatessaron, diapason-ditone*, etc ; cf Chambers *Cycl.* (1727–51) s v

[1694 HOLDER *Treat Harmony* V (1731) 84 These are the mean Rations comprehended in the Ration of 6 to 2, by which *Diapason cum Diapente*, or a 12th, is divided into the aforesaid Intervals.] 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v , 'The *diapason-diapente* is a symphony made when the voice proceeds from the 1st to the 12th tone The word is properly a term in the Greek music we should now call it a *twelfth* [1880 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict Mus Terms*, *Diapason cum diapente*, the interval of a 12th. *Diapason cum diatessaron*, the interval of an 11th]

†c A part in music that produces such a consonance; an air or bass sounding in exact concord, i.e in octaves Chiefly *fig* *Obs*

1593 SHAKS *Lucr* 1132 So I at each sad strain will strain a tear, And with deep groans the diapason bear 1740 DYER *Ruins Rome* 355 While winds and tempests sweep his various lyre How sweet thy diapason 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I i, The diapason of the Deep 1844 LONGF *Arsenal at Springfield* VII, I hear in tones of thunder the diapason of the cannonade

†2 *fig* Complete concord, harmony, or agreement *Obs*

1591 GRELLNF *Maidens Dreame* XXIII, Her sorrows and her tears did well accord, Their diapason was in self-same cord 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* III I. II III, A true correspondence, perfect amity, a diapason of vows and wishes as between David and Jonathan ? 1630 MILTON *At a Solemn Music* 23 Their great Lord, whose love their motion swayed In perfect diapason. 1647 H MORE *Song of Soul* I I IVI, In her there 's tun'd a just Diapason 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) I 343 Contentment tunes the Diapason of our souls

3 More or less vaguely extended, with the idea of 'all the tones or notes', to · a The combination of parts or notes in a harmonious whole, properly in concord. b. A melodious succession of notes, a melody, a strain; now *esp* a swelling sound, as of a grand burst of harmony perhaps in this sense also associated with the organ-stop (sense 7) c. The whole range of tones or notes in the scale; the compass of a voice or instrument.

a 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal Hon* I xli, Fresche ladyis sang Concordis sweit, divers entoned reportis . Diapason of many sindrie sortis. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 387 In Musicke there are many discords, before there can be framed a Diapason 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 14 Thus are composed seuen tunes; which harmonie they call Diapason, that is to say, the Generalitie, or whole state of consent and concord, which is perfect musicke 1604 R CAWDREY *Table Alph*, *Diapason*, a Concord in Musicke of all parts 1878 H M STANLEY *Dark Cont* II VII. 197 A deep and melodious diapason of musical voices chanting the farewell song

b 1599 MARSTON *Sco Villanie* III xi 228 When some pleasing Diapason flies From out the belly of a sweete touched Lute. 1646 CRASHAW *Music's Duel* Poems 92 A full-mouth'd diapason swallows all 1776 SIR J HAWKINS *Hist. Music* IV I X 148 When all the stops are drawn, and the registers open we hear that full and complete harmony which is what the ancient writers mean to express by the term Diapason 1804 J GRAHAME *Sabbath* 66 The organ swells into a diapason full 1860 C. SANGSTER *Into the Silent Land* 139 Tune the lyre To diapasons worthy of the theme 1880 OUIDA *Moths* II. 263 His voice, is rising in its wonderful diapason clearer and clearer

c 1687 DRYDEN *St Cecilia's Day* 15 From Harmony to Harmony Through all the compass of the Notes it ran, The Diapason closing full in Man 1748 THOMSON *Cast Indol* I xli, Who up the lofty diapason [of an Aeolian harp] roll Such sweet, such sad, such solemn airs divine? *c* 1800 K. WHITE *To my Lyre* III, No hand, thy diapason o'er, Well skilled, I throw with sweep sublime 1806 MOORE *Vis Philos* 27 To him who traced upon his typic lyre The diapason of man's mingled frame

4. *transf* and *fig* a. A rich, full, deep outburst of sound

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb) 82 The Diapason of thy threates. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 115 By your leaue they said vnto him (in a thundring yeoman vshers diapason). 1840 BARHAM *Ingol Leg*, *St. Nicholas*, Full many an Aldermanic nose Rolled its loud diapason after dinner

b Entire compass, range, reach, scope

1851 HELPS *Comp Solit* VIII (1874) 141 In marriage the whole diapason of joy and sorrow is sounded 1888 *Daily News* 23 Apr 6/4 Those who run up to the topmost note of the diapason of dress 1893 *Ibid* 9 June 5/8 Not above the diapason of this Protectionist Chamber of Deputies

5 A rule or scale employed by makers of musical instruments in tuning

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Diapason*, among musical instrument-makers, is a kind of rule, or scale, whereby they adjust the pipes of their organs, and cut the holes of their flutes There is a particular kind of diapason for trumpets there is another for sackbuts and serpents The bell founders have likewise a diapason, or scale 1828 in WEBSTER

6. A fixed standard of musical pitch, as in Fr. *diapason normal* Also *fig.*

1875 HAMERTON *Intell Life* X. V. 392 Tuning his whole mind to the given diapason, as a tuner tunes a piano 1876 tr *Blaserna's Theory Sound* IV 70 An international commission fixed as the normal pitch (usually called the *diapason normal*) a tuning fork giving 435 vibrations per second

7. The name of the two principal foundation-stops in an organ, the *Open Diapason*, and the *Closed* or *Stopped Diapason*, so called because they extend through the whole compass of the instrument; also the name of other stops, e g *Violin Diapason.*

1519 *Organ Specif Barking* in GROVE *Dict Mus* II. 588/1 *Diapason*, containing length of x foot or more 1613 *Organ Specif Worcester Cathedral*, 2 open diapasons of mettall CC fa ut, a pipe of 10 foot long 1791 HUDDESFORD *Salmag* 12 When the vast Organ's breathing frame Echoes the voice of loud acclaim, And the deep diapason's sound Thunders the vaulted iles around 1876 HILLS *Catech Organ* IX (1878) 67 *Violin Diapason*, a manual stop, with a cusp, pungent tone, very like that of the Gamba 1880 E J HOPKINS in GROVE *Dict. Mus* II 597/1 The second Open Diapason had stopped pipes and 'helpers'.

8 *attrib.*

1549 *Compl Scot* VI 37 In accords of mesure of diapason prolations 1613–16 W BROWNE *Brit Past* I IV, And lastly, throwes His Period in a Diapazon Close 1851 A A WATTS *Evening* II, The echoes of its convent bell With soft and diapason swell 1880 E J HOPKINS in GROVE *Dict Mus* II 594/2 The larger open diapason pipes

†Diapa·son, *v. Obs* [f. prec sb]

1 To resound sonorously (*intr.* and *trans.*)

1608 HEYWOOD *Rape Lucrece* I i, What diapasons more in Tarquins name Than in a subjects? 1611 — *Golden Age* III Wks 1874 III. 48 Th' amazed sounds Of martiall thunder (Diapason'd deep).

2 *intr.* To maintain accord *with*

1617 WITHER *Fidelia* Juvenilia (1633) 479 In their chime, Their motions Diapason with the time.

Diaped (dəi·āped). *Geom* [as if ad Gr *διάπεδον*, f. *διά* through + *πεδ-* in *πέδον* ground, *πεδίον* plain, *ἐπίπεδος* plane.] The line in which any two non-contiguous planes of a polyhedron intersect

In mod Dicts

‖ Diapedesis (dəi ăpēdī sis). *Path.* [mod L., a. Gr. *διαπήδησις*, f *διαπηδά-ειν* to ooze through, f. *δια-* through + *πηδά-ειν* to leap, throb In mod F. *diapédèse* (Paré 16th c.)] The oozing of blood through the unruptured walls of the blood-vessels

1625 HART *Anat Ur* II. IV 68 Such an excretion of bloud is called *Diapedesis* that is, as much as a streining through 1634 T JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg* IX I (1678) 216 That solution of Continuity . which is generated by sweating out and transcolation, [is termed] Diapedesis 1866 A FLINT *Princ Med* (1880) 27 When the red blood corpuscles are pressed through the unruptured vascular wall, it is denominated hemorrhage by diapedesis 1885 *Lancet* 26 Sept 589 It is possible that the mercury gains access to the circulation by a sort of diapedesis

So **Diapede tic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of diapedesis In mod Dicts

†Diapente (dəiăpe·ntē) *Obs* [=OF *diapenté* (Godef), a. L *diapente*, Gr *διὰ πέντε*, in sense 1 short for *ἡ διὰ πέντε χορδῶν συμφωνία* the harmony through five strings or notes; in sense 2 for *τὸ διὰ πέντε φάρμακον* the medicament composed of five (ingredients) . see DIA-²]

1. In ancient and mediæval *Music*. The consonance or interval of a fifth

1398 [see DIAPASON 1]. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) V i (1859) 72 The fayre dyapente, the swete Dyapason 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst Fort* II XCVII 290 a, By what tunes of numbers Diapente, or Diapason consisteth a deafe man may vnderstande 1609 DOULAND *Ornith Microl* 18 *Diapente*, is a Consonance of fiue Voyces, and 4 Interuals Or it is the leaping of one Voyce to another by a fift, consisting of three Tones, and a semitone 1694 *Phil Trans* XVIII 70 A Diapente added to a Diatessaron makes a Diapason 1787 [see DIAPASON 1] 1876 HILES *Catech Organ* IX (1878) 69

2. In old *Pharmacy*: A medicine composed of five ingredients

Originally, an electuary formed by adding ivory shavings to the Diatessaron

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp* I XCVII 192 This word Diapente is as much as to say, a composition of fiue simples 1614 — *Cheap Husb* I 1 (1668) 7 Give him 2 spoonfuls of Diapente which is called Horse-Mitridate 1678 PHILLIPS, *Diapente*, also a Composition consisting of five ingredients, viz Myrrh, Gentian, Birthwort, Ivory and Bay-berries it is given by Farriers to Horses that want purging. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

b *transf.* A beverage composed of five ingredients, punch

[1698 Fryer *Acc. E India & P* 157 That enervating Liquor called *Paneuch* (which is Indostan for Five) from Five Ingredients, as the Physicians name their Composition *Diapente*.] 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Diapente*, also, a kind of strong Water, made of five several Simples 1721–1800 in Bailey 1741 Lining in *Phil Trans* XLII 497 The Punch, or Diapente is made thus: Take Water 2 Pounds, Sugar 1½ Ounce, recent Juice of Limes 2½ Ounces, Rum 3½ Ounces

Diaper (dəi ăpəɹ), *sb.* Forms 4–6 **diapre, dyapre,** 5 **dyapere, 6 dyoper, dieper, dyeper,** 6–7 **dyaper,** (7 **dipar, dibar**), 6– **diaper** [ME a OF. *dyapre, diapre*, orig. *diaspre* (Godef), Pr. *diaspre, diaspe*, in med L *diasprus* adj, *diaspra, diasprum* (*c* 1023), sb (Du Cange); in Byzantine Gr διάσπρος adj., f δια- (Dia- 1) + ἄσπρος white

Early French references mention *diaspre* 'que fu fais en Costantinople and 'dyaspre d'Antioch', and associate it with other fabrics of Byzantine or Levantine origin Thus, the *Roman de la Rose* l 21193 (Meon III 294) has 'Cendaux, molequins arrabis, Indes, vermaux, jaunes et bis, Samis, diapres, camelos'. The word occurs in mediæval Greek, *c* 959, in Constantine Porphyrogenitus *De Ceremoniis Aulæ Byzant.* (Bonn 1829–40, p 528) where the ιμάτιον or robe used in the investment of a Rector is described as διάσπρον. On the analogy of διάλευκος, διάσπρος may mean 'white at intervals, white interspersed with other colour', though the sense might also be 'thoroughly' or 'pure white' In OF, *diaspre* is often described as *blanc* (The It, Sp, and Pg *diaspro* 'jasper' appears to be unconnected with F and Prov. *diaspre* 'diaper' Du Cange has mixed up the two A gratuitous guess that the name was perhaps derived from Ypres in Flanders has no etymological or historical basis)]

I 1 The name of a textile fabric; now, and since the 15th c., applied to a linen fabric (or an inferior fabric of 'union' or cotton) woven with a small and simple pattern, formed by the different directions of the thread, with the different reflexions of light from its surface, and consisting of lines crossing diamond-wise, with the spaces variously filled up by parallel lines, a central leaf or dot, etc

In earlier times, esp in OFr and med.L, the name was applied to a richer and more costly fabric, apparently of silk, woven or flowered over the surface with gold thread. See Francisque Michel, *Recherches sur les Etoffes de Soie, d'Or et d'Argent* (Paris 1852) I 236–244

a 1350 *Syr Degarre* 802 In a diapre clothed she was. 13 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS* xlvi 200 Til a Nonnerie per came, But I knowe not pe name Per was mony a derworpe dame In Dyapre dere 1466 *Mann & Housek. Exp* 364 Paid for xj Flemyshe stykes of fyne dyapere . xxvij vj *d* 1502 Arnolde *Chron* (1811) 244 A borde cloth of dyaper, a towell of dyaper 1513 *Bk Kervynge* in *Babees Bk* 268 Couer thy cupborde and thyn ewery with the towell of dyaper 1513 Bradshaw *St Werburge* I 1667 The tables were couered with clothes of Dyaper Rychely enlarged with syluer and with golde 1552–3 *Inv Ch Goods Staff* in *Ann Litchfield* IV 50 One vestement of red sylke, one vestement of lynen dyoper. 1591 Spenser *Muiopotmos* 364 Nor anie weauer, which his worke doth boast In dieper, in damaske, or in lyne. 1623 Cockeram, *Draper*, a fine kinde of Linnin, not wouen after the common fashion, but in certaine workes. 1624 *Will* in *Ripon Ch Acts* 364 One suite of damaske and another of diaper for his table 1662 *Vestry Bks* (Surtees) 198 For Dyaper for a Communion table cloth and napkin, 12*s* 6*d* 1721 *Lond Gaz* No 6020/4 Diapers, Damasks, Huckabacks 1840 Barham *Ingol Leg*, *Jacked. Rheims*, A napkin Of the best white diaper fringed with pink 1888 J Watson *Art Weaving* (ed 3) 101 [This] makes by far the best bird eye Diaper

2 A towel, napkin, or cloth of this material; a baby's napkin or 'clout'

1596 Shaks. *Tam Shrew* I i 57 Let one attend him with a siluer Bason Full of Rose-water, and bestrew'd with Flowers, Another beare the Ewer the third a Diaper. 1837 Hr. Martineau *Soc Amer* II 245 Table and bed-linnen, diapers, blankets. 1889 J M. Duncan *Lect Dis Women* ix. (ed. 4) 54.

II 3. The geometrical or conventional pattern or design forming the ground of this fabric.

1830 *Edin. Encycl.* VI 686 A design of that intermediate kind of ornamental work which is called diaper 1882 Beck *Draper's Dict.* 97 Some of the diapers are very curious One of them consists of a series of castles, in each are two men holding hawks, the size of each diaper being about six inches, and the date the fourteenth century.

4. A pattern or design of the same kind, or more florid, in colour, gilding, or low relief, used to decorate a flat surface, as a panel, wall, etc

1851 Turner *Dom Archit* I vi 305 There are still some remains of good distemper diaper on the walls 1863 Sir G G. Scott *Westm Abbey* (ed. 2) 61 The glass is decorated on its face with gold diaper. 1866 *Athenæum* 17 Nov 645/2 The diaper, composed of a raised pattern, decorating the background. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Sept 5/1 The ground is most beautifully carved in a minute hexagonal diaper.

b *Heraldry.* A similar style of ornamentation, in painting or low relief, used to cover the surface of a shield and form the ground on which the bearing is charged See Diapre.

1634 Peacham *Gentl Exerc* III 159 Some charge their Scotcheons with diaper as the French. 1882 Cussans *Handbk. Her* v 81 To represent the Diaper by a slightly darker tint of the same tincture as that on which it is laid

c. *fig* Applied to the floral variegation of the surface of the ground.

1600 *Maides Metam.* II. in Bullen *O. Pl* I 118 This grassie bed, With summers gawdie dyaper bespred

III. 5. *attrib* **a.** Of or made of diaper (see 1). (In quot 1497 perh for F *diapré*, diapered)

1497 *Old City Acc Bk* in *Archæol Jrnl* XLIII, Itm a table cloth diapre 1538 *Bury Wills* (1850) 134 A dyeper towell of vij yarde longe 1599 *Nottingham Rec* IV 250 Halfe a dosen of diaper napkins one diaper table cloathe 1604 *Vestry Bks* (Surtees) 140 A poulpit clothe of silke, one owld dipar tablecloth 1676 *Lond. Gaz* No 1124/4 One Damask and two Diaper Table Cloaths, three dozen of Diaper Napkins 1812 J Smyth *Pract Customs* (1821) 130 Diaper Tabling, of the manufacture of the kingdom of the United Netherlands 1863 Miss Braddon *Y Marchmont* I ii 30 Her brown-stuff frock and scanty diaper pinafore.

b Having a pattern of this kind, diapered, as *diaper-work, -pattern, -couching*

1480 *Wardr Acc Edw IV* (1830) 131 Table clothes off dyaper werk 13. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* (1811) 303 Two moor stones somewhat curiously hewed, with diaper work 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt Brit* I. 392 Both of them were curiously wrought by Diaper-work Carvings 1838 *Archæol* XXVII 421 What the older Diaper-work was—a small regular pattern—we may gather from its appearance as borrowed in Heraldry 1859 Turner *Dom. Archit* III ii 29 The spandrel of the arch is carved with a sort of diaper pattern 1874 Parker *Illustr. Goth. Archit* I v 175 The surface of the wall is often covered with flat foliage, arranged in small squares called diaper-work 1876 Gwilt *Archit* Gloss 1231 *Diaper Work*, the face of stone worked into squares or lozenges, with a leaf therein; as over arches and between bands 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict Needlework* 153 *Diaper couching*, a variety of couching used in Church Work 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I 335 The diaper pattern of the red and white marbles

Diaper (dəi ăpəɹ), *v* [prob a. F. *diaprer*, OF *diasprer*, f *diapre, diaspre*: see prec sb]

1. *trans.* To diversify the surface or ground of (anything) with a small uniform pattern; now *spec* with one consisting of or based upon a diamond-shaped reticulation.

c 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints, Eugenia* 711 And cled hyr wele In cloth, dyopret of gold fyne *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt's T* 1300 Couered in clooth of gold dyapered weel *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 934 And it [the bow] was peynted wel and thwiten, And over-al diapred and writen With ladies and with bacheleres ?*c* 1475 *Sqr lowe Degre* 744 With damaske white, and asure blewe, Wel dyapred with lyllyes newe 1680 Morden *Geog Rect.* (1685) 150 Excellent Artists in Diapring Linnen-Cloaths 1842–76 Gwilt *Archit.* § 302 The practice of diapering the walls, whereof an instance occurs in Westminster Abbey.

2 *transf.* and *fig* To adorn with diversely coloured details; to variegate.

1592 Greene *Upst Courtier*, Fragrante flowres that diapred this valley 1603 Florio *Montaigne* II xii (1632) 300 The wheelings of the celestiall bodies diapred in colours 1613 W Browne *Brit Past* I i, The rayes Wherewith the sunne doth diaper the seas. 1665 Sir T Herbert *Trav* (1677) 380 Such flowers as Nature usually diapers the Earth with 1862 Sala *Seven Sons* I ix 209 Tall chimneys, from whose tops smoke curled and diapered the woodland distance 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt* IX. xx v. 97 Six coffee-cups, very pretty, well diapered, and tricked-out with all the little embellishments which increase their value

3 *intr* To do diaper-work; to flourish

1573 *Art of Lumning* 8 How to florishe or diaper with a pensel over silver or goulde *Ibid.* (1588) 8 If thou wilt diaper upon silver, take Cerius with a pensill and draw or florish what thou wilt over thy silver 1634 Peacham *Gentl Exerc* I xiv 46 If you Diaper upon folds, let your worke be broken

Diapered (dəi ăpəɹd), *ppl a.* [f prec. + -ED: = F. *diapré*, OF *diaspré*]

1 Having the surface or ground diversified and adorned with a diaper or fret-work pattern.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 3252 A duches dere-worthily dyghte in dyaperde wedis *c* 1400 Maundev (1839) xxii 233 All clothed in clothes dyapred of red selk all wrought with gold 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Diaperd* or *Diapred*, diversified with flourishes or sundry figures, whence we call Cloth that is so diversified, Diaper 1664 Power *Exp Philos* I 50 The backside of a sweet Brier Leaf, looks diaper'd most excellently with silver. 1871 B Taylor *Faust* (1875) II. iii 211 Bind ye in precious diapered stuffs 1873 Ferguson in Tristram *Moab* 371 The same diapered brick-wall that is now seen 1881 *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 798 A blue, green, or scarlet ground with a fleur-de-lys, or cross, or small diapered pattern.

b. *Heraldry*: see Diaper *sb.* 4 b.

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* I v (1660) 31 That Field or bordure is properly said to be diapered, which being fretted all over, hath something quick or dead, appearing within the Frets 1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist & Pop.* xix. 303 The seal of Jaspar Tudor also has the field of the seal itself diapered with the *Planta Genista*

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1595 Spenser *Epithal* 51 And let the ground Be strewd with fragrant flowers all along, And diapred lyke the discolored mead 1597 *Pilgr Parnass.* III 305, I like this grassie diapred greene earth 1650 R Mason in *Bulwer's Anthropomet* Let to Author, Any vegitable on the diaper'd earth *a* 1849 J C Mangan *Poems* (1859) 426 Our diapered canopy, the deep of the sky

Di'apering, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec + -ING 1]

1. The production of a diaper pattern; the covering of a surface with such a pattern.

1606 Peacham *Art of Drawing* 34 Diapering is a light tracing or running over with your pen your other work when you have quite done (I mean folds shadowing and all), it chiefly serveth to counterfeit cloth of Gold, Silver, Damask-brancht, Velvet, Chamlet, &c, with what branch you list. 1882 Beck *Draper's Duct* 97 The application of diapering to linen cannot definitely be traced. 1882 Cussans *Handbk. Her* 78 Diapering was a device much practised by the Mediæval armorists This was usually effected by covering the shield with a number of small squares, or lozenges, and filling them with a variety of simple figures.

2. A diaper pattern, diaper-work collectively

1875 Fortnum *Majolica* viii 72 Covered with the most elegant arabesque diapering of foliage and flowers intertwined. 1882 Cussans *Handbk. Her* 81 Diapering being merely a fanciful embellishment, does not enter into the Blazon of a Coat of Arms

† Di'apery, di'apry, *sb Obs* [f Diaper, after collective nouns in -ERY, in sense 1 perh ad. OF. *drasperié, drapré* 'diapered (stuff)']

1 = Diaper *sb.* 1

c 1460 J Russell *Bk Nurture* 193 Cover þy cuppeborde of thy ewery with the towelle of diapery.

2 Diaper-work; *fig* variegated face (of the earth).

1633 Earl Manch. *Al Mondo* (1636) 119 The little Bee, so soone as flowers spring, goes abroad, views the gay Diapery. 1638 *Archæol* XXVII 421 What the older Diaper-work was—a small regular pattern—we may gather from its appearance as borrowed in Heraldry 1859 Turner *Dom. Archit* III ii 29 The spandrel of the arch is carved with a sort of diaper pattern 1874 Parker *Illustr. Goth. Archit* I v 175 The surface of the wall is often covered with flat foliage, arranged in small squares called diaper-work 1876 Gwilt *Archit* Gloss 1231 *Diaper Work*, the face of stone worked into squares or lozenges, with a leaf therein; as over arches and between bands 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict Needlework* 153 *Diaper couching*, a variety of couching used in Church Work 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I 335 The diaper pattern of the red and white marbles

† Di'apery, di'apry, *a Obs* [f Diaper *sb.* + -Y 1: cf *papery, wintry*] Of the nature of diaper or diaper work, chequered with various colouring.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II i *Handie-crafts* 654 The diaply mansions where man-kinde doth trade Were built in six dayes *Ibid* II ii *Colonies* 428 They lie neerer the diaply verges Of teau-bridge Tigris swallow-swifter surges

† Dia'phanal, *a* and *sb Obs. rare* [f mod.L and Romanic stem *diaphan-* (see Diaphane) + -AL.]

A. *adj* = Diaphanous

1607 B Jonson *Entertainment to K & Q at Theobalds* (22 May), Diveis diaphanal glasses filled with several waters, that shewed like stones of orient and transparent hues *a* 1645 W Browne *Love Poems* Wks (1869) II. 276 By thy chaster fire will all Be so wrought diaphanall

B. *sb* A diaphanous or transparent body

1653 Shirley *Court Secret* I i, If you find Within that great diaphanal [the Soul] an atom Look black as guilty

Diaphane (dəi ăfēin), *a.* and *sb* [a F *diaphane* (14th c in Hatz.-Darm), cf Pr *diafan*, It., Sp, Pg. *diafano*, med. and mod L *diaphan-us*, f Gr διαφανής transparent, f δια- through + -φανης showing, appearing, from φαίνειν to show, cause to appear]

† A *adj* = Diaphanous, transparent *Obs*

1561 Eden *Arte of Navig* I i, Diaphane or transparent bodyes 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam Wits* vi (1596) 77 Some haue colours, and some are diaphane and transparant 1824 *Ann Reg* 270* A new manufacture of stuffs, with transparent figures, which he calls Diaphane Stuffs

B *sb* **1** A transparent body or substance, a transparency

[1677 Hale *Prim Orig Man.* IV ii. 296 Frequently both in the Language of the Holy Scripture, and of divers of the ancient Heathen Authors, the whole *Diaphanum* of the Air and *Æther* is in one common appellation called Heaven, which is the denomination here given to this *Expansum*] 1840 Mrs. Browning *Drama of Exile* Poems (1889) I 100 Through the crystal diaphane

2 A silk stuff see quot

1824 [see A] 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict Needlework* 153 *Diaphane*, a woven silk stuff, having transparent coloured figures.

† Di'aphaned, *ppl a Obs.* [repr F *diaphané*, pa. pple of *diaphaner* to make transparent (Cotgr.)] Made diaphanous; transparent.

1626 tr *Boccalini* 53 (T) Drinking of much wine hath the virtue to make bodies diaphaned or transparent.

Diaphaneity (dəi,əfăně'ĭti). Also 7 -ety. [mod. f Gr. διαφανής, stem διαφανε-, transparent, or διαφάνεια transparency: see -ity. Perhaps originating in a med. or mod.L. **diaphanetās* Occurring in F. (*diaphanéité*) in 14th c (Hatz.-Darm.), in Eng late in 17th c, an earlier synonym being Diaphanity. The corresponding form of the adj is *diaphaneous.*] The quality of being freely pervious to light; transparency

1660 Boyle *New Exp Phys Mech* xxxvii 311 The Diaphaneity of the Air. 1661 — *Examen* vii (1682) 83 The difficulty of explaining the Diaphaneity of glass or crystal 1662 Merrett tr *Neri's Art of Glass* xxxvi, Until the Sea-green lose it's transparencie and diaphanetie 1671 *Phil Trans.* VI 3046 The different Diaphaneities of the Humors of the Eye 1678 Hobbes *Decam.* ix 121 The Causes of Diaphaniety and Refraction. 1825 *New Monthly Mag* XIII 206 The diaphaneity of the material 1837 Whewell *Hist Induct Sc.* (1857) II 399 The diaphaneity of bodies is very distinct from their power of transmitting heat

Diaphaneous, obs. var. Diaphanous.

† Diapha'nic, *a. Obs.* [irreg f Gr. διαφανής, or f Romanic stem *diaphan-* (see Diaphane) + -ic] = Diaphanous.

1614 Raleigh *Hist World* I i § 6 Vast, open, subtile, diaphanicke, or transparent body.

‖ **Diaphanie** (dza·fani). [mod.F. *diaphanie*, f. *diaphane*, see Diaphane.] The name given to a process for the imitation of painted or stained glass.

1859 *Ecclesiol* XX 122 A French invention called Diaphanie—a transparent coloured paper intended to be applied to plain glass 1869 *Eng Mech* 3 Dec 289/1, I have . decorated a window in diaphanie 1874 (*title*), Designs for Windows to be executed in Diaphanie

† Diapha'nity. *Obs* [ad obs. F. *diaphanité* (Palissy, 16th c) = Sp *diafanidad*, It. *diafanità*, f. F. *diaphane*, It *diafan-o*, med L. *diaphan-us*: see Diaphane and -ity] = Diaphaneity

1477 Norton *Ord Alch* iii in Ashm (1652) 42 A goodly stone glittering with perspecuitie, Being of wonderfull and excellent Diaphanitie 1577 Dee *Relat Spir.* I (1659) 9 The

Stone was of his natural Diaphanitie 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* II 1 55 If it be made hot in a crusible it will grow dim, and abate its diaphanity 1664 Powfr *Exp Philos* I 55 It was like a thin horn something diaphanous which diaphanity might perchance hinder the appearance both of its cavity and angularity

Diaphano meter. [f Gr διαφανής transparent, or rather its med L and Romanic adaptation *diaphano-* + -METER, Gr. μέτρον measure] A measurer of transparency; *spec.* an instrument for measuring the transparency of the atmosphere

1789 *Tilloch's Philos Mag* III 377 (*Article*) Description of M. de Saussure's Diaphanometer The diaphanometer is designed to show the greatness of the evaporation existing in any limited part of the atmosphere which surrounds us The measure of transparency is founded on the proportion of the distances at which determined objects cease to be visible 1807 T Young *Lect Nat Phil & Mech Arts* II 74. 1857 J. P Nichol *Cycl Phys Sc*

Diaphanoscope (dəɪæ fănɒɪskōup). [f as prec + Gr *-σκοπ-ος* observing]

†1 A contrivance for viewing transparent positive photographs. *Obs.*

1868 *Chambers' Encycl* III 538/1 *Diaphanoscope*, a dark box constructed for exhibiting transparent photographs.

2. An instrument used in obstetrical surgery for the examination of internal organs through the translucent walls of the abdomen when internally illuminated by electricity. Hence **Diaphano·scopy**, the clinical use of the diaphanoscope.

1883 *Q Rev* July 82 The long promised but never perfected diaphanoscope 1883 *Syd. Soc Lex*, *Diaphanoscopy*, a term applied by Lazarewitch to the exploration of the genital organs by means of an electric light introduced into the vagina in a glass tube

Diaphanous (dəɪæ fănəs), *a* Also 7 diaphaneous [f med L. *diaphan-us* (see Diaphane) + -ous The form *diaphaneous* more closely represented the Gr: cf Diaphaneity.] Permitting the free passage of light and vision, perfectly transparent, pellucid

1614 Ralegh *Hist World* I 1 § 7 Aristotle calleth light a quality inherent, or cleauing to a Diaphanous body 1633 T Adams *Exp 2 Peter* II 4 In hell there shall be nothing diaphanous, perspicuous, clear *c* 1645 Howell *Lett* I 1 xxix, To transmute Dust and Sand to such a diaphanous pellucid dainty body as you see a Crystal-Glasse is 1669 W Simpson *Hydrol Chym* 10 The diaphaneous texture of the particles in the vitriolme solution 1680 Boyle *Scept Chem.* v 326 The one substance is Opacous, and the other somewhat Diaphanous 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot* xxxii 500 The fructifications are in a diaphanous membrane. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I 450/2 The crystals of the amethyst vary from diaphanous to translucent 1868 Duncan *Insect World* ii 59 The wings are whitish, not diaphanous 1895 *The Lady* 31 Jan 133 With this was worn a diaphanous white picture hat caught up with white ribbons

Hence **Dia·phanously** *adv.*, in a diaphanous manner, transparently; **Dia phanousness**, diaphanous quality, transparency

1683 E Hooker *Pref Epist Pordage's Mystic Div*, Most Diaphanously, perspicuously, no less clearly than the Sun Beams upon a Wall of Crystall 1710 T Fuller *Pharm Extemp* 220 As here order'd 'twill be diaphanously clear 1727 Bailey vol II, *Diaphaneity*, *Diaphanousness*, the property of a diaphanous Body

Diaphemetric (dəɪæ fəmetrɪk), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. *δια-* apart (Dia- 1) + *ἀφή* touch + -metric.] Relating to the measurement of the comparative tactile sensibility of parts

Diaphemetric compasses, 'an instrument, consisting of a pair of compasses with a graduated scale, used for the same purpose as the Æsthesiometer' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

18 in Dunglison

Diaphonic (dəɪăfɒ·nɪk), *a.* [f. as Diaphon-y + -ic] Also **Diaphonical.**

1 Of or pertaining to diaphony see Diaphony 2

1822 *New Monthly Mag* VI 201 To give a concert with a full orchestra upon the diaphonic principle

2. = Diacoustic

1775 Ash, *Diaphonic* 1846 Worcester, *Diaphonic, Diaphonical*

Diaphonics. ? *Obs* [f as pl of prec: see -ics.] = Diacoustics

1683 *Phil Trans* XIV 473 Three parts of our Doctrine of Acousticks; which are yet nameless, unless we call them Acousticks, Diacousticks, and Catacousticks, or (in another sense, but to as good purpose) Phonicks, Diaphonicks, and Cataphonicks. 1704 J Harris *Lex Techn*, *Diacousticks*, or *Diaphonicks*, is the consideration of the properties of Refracted sound, as it passes through different mediums

†**Dia·phonist.** *Obs rare* —°. [f next + -ist]

1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Diaphonist*, he that makes divers sounds

Diaphony (dəɪæ·fŏni). *Mus.* [ad late L *diaphōnia* dissonance, discord, a Gr. *διαφωνία* discord, f *διάφωνος* dissonant, f. *δια-* apart + *φωνεῖν* to sound. Cf F *diaphonie*, 18th c. in Hatz -Darm.]

†1. In etymol. sense: Discord. *Obs.*— °

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Diaphony*, a divers sound, a discord

2. In mediæval music (as usually understood): The most primitive form of harmony, in which the parts proceeded by parallel motion in fourths, fifths, and octaves: the same as Organum

But some suppose it to have meant a system in which the parts were sung *responsively* at these intervals

1834 A Merrick *Albrechtsberger's Theoret Wks* 154 *note* 1871 *Q. Rev* No 261 158 We might add no harmony, for the diaphony employed is to our ears most terrible discord 1880 C H H. Parry in Grove *Dict Mus* I 391 The supposed first form of harmony, which was called Diaphony, or Organum 1881 Macfarren *Counterp* 1 1 Diaphony may have meant alternation or response the parts .. were sung in succession and not together

‖ **Diaphoresis** (dəɪ ăfoɪ·sɪs) *Med* [L *diaphorēsis*, a Gr διαφόρησις a sweat, perspiration, f. *διαφορεῖν* to carry off, *spec* to throw off by perspiration, f *δια-* through + *φορεῖν* to carry] Perspiration; especially, that produced by artificial means.

1681 tr *Willis' Rem Med. Wks* Vocab, *Diaphoresis*, evaporation, as by sweating 1710 T Fuller *Pharm. Extemp* 101 This sort of Cure by a Diaphoresis is not always certain. 1718 Quincy *Compl Disp* 93 In the Height of Fevers .it is very effectual to forward a Diaphoresis 1876 Bartholow *Mat Med.* (1879) 53 When active diaphoresis is the object to be accomplished, the patient must be well enveloped in blankets

Diaphoretic (dəɪ ăfore tɪk), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ad L. *diaphorēticus*, a Gr. διαφορητικός promoting perspiration, f. διαφόρησις · see prec So F *diaphorétique*, in 14th c *diaforetique* in Hatz -Darm]

A *adj.* Having the property of inducing or promoting perspiration, sudorific.

1563 T. Gale *Antidot* I iv 3 The simples Diaphoretik are these 1631 H Shirley *Mart Souldier* III iv in Bullen *O Pl* I. 219 Diophoratick Medicines to expell Ill vapours from the noble parts by sweate 1680 Mordfn *Geog Rect.* (1685) 253 Baths and Hot Springs that are very Diaphoretick 1725 Bradley *Fam Dict* s v. *Antimony*, To prepare Diaphoretick Antimony 1883-4 *Med. Ann* 44/1 It is diuretic but not diaphoretic

B *sb* A medicinal agent having this property.

1686 Ridgley *Pract Physick* 19 Then diaphoreticks at first, and colder diureticks 1672 *Phil Trans* VII 4029 He commends Spirit of Hartshorn, as an excellent Diaphoretick 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 273 Diaphoreticks or Promoters of Perspiration. 1877 Roberts *Handbk Med* (ed 3) I 35 The only diaphoretic that is of much practical value is some form of bath which promotes perspiration

†**Diaphore·tical,** *a. Obs* [f as prec. + -al.] = Diaphoretic *a*

1601 Holland *Pliny* II 341 The ashes of a goats horn incorporat into an vnguent with oile of myrtles, keeps those from diaphoretical sweats who are anointed therwith 1605 Timme *Quersit* II, VII 141 Why it should be diaphoretical, that is to say, apt to prouoke sweates. 1657 W Coles *Adam in Eden* 329 By its dryness and diaphoretical quality

Diaphoric (dəɪăfɒ rɪk), *a. Math.* [f Gr *διάφορος* different + -ic] Of or pertaining to difference; in *diaphoric function*, a function of the differences of variables

1883 Cayley in *Camb Phil Trans* XIII 12 The function is a function of the differences of the variables Any such function is said to be 'diaphoric' and it is easy to see that taking for the variables any inverts whatever, a diaphoric function is always curtate. 1893 Lloyd Tanner in *Proc Lond Math Soc* XXIV 264

Diaphorite (dəɪæ fôrəit). *Min.* [f Gr. *διάφορος* different, *διαφορά* difference, distinction + -ite] †a. A name formerly used for an altered rhodonite related to allagite. b. A name given by Zepharovich to the orthorhombic form of Freieslebenite.

1868 Dana *Min* Index, Diaphorite, *v.* Allagite 1871 *Amer Jrnl. Sc* Ser III. I 381 He retains the original name for the monoclinic species, and gives the name *diaphorite* to the orthorhombic

Diaphragm (dəɪ ăfrăm), *sb* Also 7– agme. [ad L. *diaphragma*, a. Gr. *διάφραγμα*, the midriff, primarily 'partition-wall, barrier', f *δια-* through, apart + *φράγμα* fence, f. *φράσσειν* to fence in, hedge round Long used in L. form. Cf. F. *diaphragme*, in 13–14th c *diaffragme* (Hatz -Darm)]

I. 1. *Anat* The septum or partition, partly muscular, partly tendinous, which in mammals divides the thoracic from the abdominal cavity; the midriff.

Its action is important in respiration, and it is also concerned in laughter, sneezing, and hiccough; hence *to move the diaphragm*, to excite laughter

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R* VII lv (1495) 269 Diafragma is a skynne that departyth and is sette bitwene the bowels and the spirytuall membres *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 161 Þis diafragma departiþ þe spirituals from þe guttis 1594 T B *La Primaud Fr Acad* II 220 There is a partition called diaphragma by the Græcians, which separateth the instruments of the vital partes, from the nourishing parts. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 697 It is true that they [*Insecta*] have (some of them) Diaphragm and an Intestine 1629 Gaule *Holy Madn.* 293 It still moues my Diaphragme, what once mou'd the Spleene of Cyrus. 1685 Boyle *Eng Notion Nat* 326 Divers of the Solid Parts, as the Heart and Lungs, the Diaphragma 1767 Gooch *Treat Wounds* I 369 The Diaphragm is a muscle of the greatest importance in respiration. 1872 Darwin *Emotions* VIII 202 The sound of laughter is produced by a deep inspiration, followed by short, interrupted spasmodic contractions of the chest, and especially of the diaphragm 1875 Blake *Zool* x Inspiration is performed chiefly by the aid of the diaphragm.

II. Transferred uses.

2. *generally.* Applied to anything natural or artificial which in its nature or function resembles the diaphragm of the animal body, or similarly serves as a partition.

1660 Boyle *New Exp Phys. Mech* xxiv 192 Certain Diaphragmes, consisting of the coats of the bubbles 1862 M Hopkins *Hawaii* 27 That this fiery bottom was only a roof of diaphragm, of no great thickness, the upper and solidified portion of the incandescent matter of the volcano. 1891 *Pall Mall G* 21 Aug 6/2 A real advance in cartography was made when Dicæarch of Messena (390–290 B C) introduced the parallel of Rhodes This 'diaphragm' was intersected at right angles by parallel lines representing meridians.

3. a *Zool* A septum or partition separating the successive chambers of certain shells Also applied to the operculum of a gastropod.

1665 Hooke *Microgr* 111 These shells which are thus spirallied and separated with Diaphragmes, were some kind of Nautili 1728 Woodward *Fossils* (J), Parted into numerous cells by means of diaphragms 1858 Geikie *Hist Boulder* v 68 The same thin diaphragms .marked the successive stages of the animal's growth 1880 A R Wallace *Isl Life* v 76 Some . which close the mouth of the shell with a diaphragm of secreted mucus

b. *Bot* A septum or partition consisting of one or more layers of cells, occurring in the tissues of plants; a transverse partition in a stem or leaf

1665 Hooke *Microgr* 115 Not to consist of abundance of long pores separated with Diaphragms, as Cork does. 1874 Cooke *Fungi* 35 The mouth being for some time closed by a veil, or diaphragm, which ultimately disappears 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 217 The air-passages in the internodes, petioles, and leaves of most Monocotyledons .the internodes and petioles of conical leaves of the Marsiliaceæ, the leaves of the Isoeteæ, etc, are partitioned by diaphragms *Ibid.* 219 The one-layered diaphragms in the leaf of Pistia.

4. *Mech.* A thin lamina or plate serving as a partition, or for some specific purpose; sometimes transferred to other appliances by which such purpose is effected: e g.

a A thin plate or disk used as a partition, especially in a tube or pipe, in optical instruments, an opaque plate or disk pierced with a circular hole to cut off marginal beams of light

1665 Hooke *Microgr* Pref, The Ray passes also perpendicularly through the Glass diaphragme 1669 Boyle *Contin. New Exp* II (1682) 19 A Diaphragma or Midriff of Tin whose edges are so polished on both sides that [etc.] 1682 *Weekly Mem. Ingen* 250 Two tin pipes, with a diaphragm pierced in the middle, and stopped with a sucker 1773 *Phil. Trans* LXIII 203 Several diaphragms of pasteboard to be applied to the object-glass externally. 1800 *Ibid* XC 557 A diaphragm, whose aperture was ⅛ an inch, was then put over the object-glass of the transit telescope 1850 Chubb *Locks & Keys* 35 In a line with the plane of the plate, or diaphragm of the lock. 1872 Huxley *Phys* IX 229 To have what is termed a diaphragm (that is an opaque plate with a hole in the centre) in the path of the rays

transf 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I xxvii. 207 The clouds had, during the night, thrown vast diaphragms across the sky. 1867 A J Ellis *E E. Pronunc* I iii 161 The lips which form a variable diaphragm 1878 Foster *Phys* III II 397 The iris serving as a diaphragm

b The porous cup of a voltaic cell

1870 R M Ferguson *Electr* 136 Taking ¼d for diaphragm or porous cell 1885 Watson & Burbury *Math Th Electr. & Magn* I. 234 The hydrogen H_2 does not as in that case remain free It passes through the diaphragm and displaces an equivalent of copper in the sulphate of copper.

c. A membrane stretched in or on a frame, a vibrating membrane or disk in an acoustic instrument; the vibrating disk of a telephone.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp* I (1856) 483 The kayack itself is a mere diaphragm of skin, stretched on a wooden frame 1866 *Reader* 15 Sept 296 An ear-trumpet, across the mouth of which was stretched a diaphragm of Indian rubber 1879 G Prescott *Sp Telephone* p iii, In 1861 Reiss discovered that a vibrating diaphragm could be actuated by the human voice 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ* IV 155/1 When the sound vibrations impinge upon the mica diaphragm the needle-point will indent the tinfoil.

d The assemblage of lines of reference in the focus of a telescope, whether ruled upon glass, or formed of spider webs stretched in a frame.

1829 W Pearson *Pract. Astron.* II 133 The first reticulated diaphragm that was used in making astronomical observations was by the Parisian astronomer Cassini 1844 Smyth *Cycle Celest. Objects* (1860) 215 Reticulated diaphragms useful in mapping stars, and differentiating them 1879 Newcomb & Holden *Astron* 76 Fine spider lines tightly stretched across a metal plate or diaphragm

5 *attrib.*, as *diaphragm current, eyepiece, nerve, plate*, etc

1667 R Lower in *Phil. Trans* II 546 A dog, whose Diaphragme-nerves are cut 1859 F. A Griffiths *Artill. Man.* (1862) 89 One inch in length for diaphragm shells. 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Diaphragm currents*, electric currents caused by forcing a liquid through a porous diaphragm

Hence ‖**Diaphragma lgia, Diaphragmata lgia** [Gr. *ἄλγος*, *-αλγια* pain], pain in the diaphragm; ‖**Diaphragmati tis, -mi tis**, inflammation of the diaphragm; **Diaphra·gmatocele**, hernia of the diaphragm (*Syd Soc. Lex* 1883)

1835–6 Todd *Cycl Anat* II 6/2 The diaphragm is subject to attacks of inflammation termed diaphragmitis 1854–67 C A Harris *Dict. Med Terminol*, Diaphragmalgia, Diaphragmatocele. 1857 Dunglison *Med Lex* 293 Diaphragmatalgia, Diaphragmalgia. *Ibid*, The essential symptoms of diaphragmitis

Di·aphragm, *v* [f. prec.] *trans.* To fit or act upon with a diaphragm. *To diaphragm down*, in *Optics*: to reduce the field of vision of (a lens, etc) by means of an opaque diaphragm with a central aperture (see prec sb 4 a).

1879 H Grubb in *Proc R Dubl Soc* 181 Even after shutting one eye and diaphragming the other down 1894 *Brit. Jrnl Photogr* XLI 1 If both [lenses] are diaphragmed down to the same aperture.

Diaphra·gmal, *a.* [f DIAPHRAGM + -AL] Of the nature of a diaphragm ; diaphragmatic

1890 *Darwin's Expr Emotions* (ed. 2) III. 85 *note*, The diaphragmal respiration

Diaphragmatic (dəi ăfrægmæ tik), *a* [mod f Gr. *διαφραγματ-*, stem of *διάφραγμα* DIAPHRAGM. see -IC Cf F *diaphragmatique* (Paré 16th c)] Of or pertaining to the diaphragm, of the nature of a diaphragm.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s v *Vein*, *Diaphragmatick veins*, the midriff veins 1755 SPRY in *Phil Trans* XLIX 478 The diaphragmatic upper mouth of the stomach 1836 *Blackw Mag* XXXIX 167 The diaphragmatic convulsion, which, in the expressive language of our nation, is called a guffaw 1878 FOSTER *Phys* II II § 1 259 That movement in the lower part of the chest and abdomen so characteristic of male breathing, which is called diaphragmatic 1881 MIVART *Cat* 462 A complete diaphragmatic partition

Diaphragma·tically, *adv.* [f prec + -AL¹ + -LY².] In a diaphragmatic manner, by means of the diaphragm

1888 *Cassell's Fam Mag* Dec 14/1 The important point in breathing is to do so diaphragmatically and not clavicularly

Di·aphragmed, *ppl. a.* [f. DIAPHRAGM *v* or *sb* + -ED] Furnished with a diaphragm or diaphragms.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr* 114 The pores were they diaphragm'd, like those of Cork, would afford us ten times as many little cells

Diaphysis (dəi æ fisis) [ad Gr *διάφυσις* a growing through, also a point of separation, f *δια-* through, apart + *φύειν* to produce, bring forth]

1 *Anat* 'The shaft of a long bone, as distinct from the extremities' (*Syd Soc Lex*).

1831 R KNOX *Cloquet's Anat* 11 Their extremities are enlarged, and their middle part, which is named body or diaphysis, is contracted 1890 W. J. WALSHAM *Surgery* (ed 3) III 184 Twenty-one years of age, the period at which nearly all the epiphyses have united with their diaphyses 1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct 768 When amputation is done in the diaphysis the bone keeps on growing from its upper epiphysis

2. *Bot* 'A præternatural extension of the centre of the flower, or of an inflorescence' (*Treas Bot.* 1866)

Hence **Diaphy·sial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the diaphysis. In mod Dicts

‖ **Diaplasis** (dəi æplăsis). *Surg* [mod L, a Gr *διάπλασις* a putting into shape, setting of a limb, f. *διαπλάσσειν* to form, mould] (See quots)

1704 J HARRIS *Lex Techn*, *Diaplasis*, is the setting of a Limb which was out of joynt 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey) 1857 DUNGLISON *Med Lex* 232 In French surgery Diaplasis and Anaplasis mean also, restoration to the original form—as in fractures, etc 1883 in *Syd Soc Lex*

† **Diapla·stic,** *a* and *sb. Obs* [f. same etymon as prec. . see PLASTIC]

1721 BAILEY, *Diaplastick*s (in *Pharmacy*), medicines which are good for a Limb out of joint 1883 in *Syd Soc Lex*

‖ **Dia·pnoe.** *Med. Obs* [mod L, a Gr. *διαπνοή* in Galen, perspiration] An insensible perspiration, or gentle moisture on the skin

1681 tr *Willis' Rem Med. Wks* Vocab, *Diapnoe*, a breathing forth 1706 PHILLIPS, *Diaphoresis* or *Diapnoe*

Hence **Diapno genous, Diapno ic** *adjs*, producing a moderate perspiration.

1857 DUNGLISON *Med Lex.* 699 The perspiratory fluid is secreted by an appropriate glandular apparatus termed by Breschet, *diapnogenous*

Diapophysis (dəiăpɒ fisis) *Anat* Pl -physes. [f. Gr *δια* through, apart + *ἀπόφυσις* offshoot, APOPHYSIS] A term applied by Owen to a pair of exogenous segments of the typical vertebra, forming lateral processes of the neural arch

In the cervical vertebræ of man and other mammals it is represented by the posterior part of the ring enclosing the vertebral artery; in the dorsal vertebræ by the transverse process, in the lumbar and sacral vertebræ by short processes of the centrum (*Syd Soc Lex*)

1854 OWEN *Skeleton* in *Circ Sc* Organ Nat I 168 The neural arch also sometimes includes a pair of bones, called 'diapophyses' 1872 MIVART *Elem Anat* VI (1873) 220 We may thus distinguish two series of paraxial parts on each side, one made up of tubercular processes (or diapophyses) and ribs, and the other made up of capitular processes (or parapophyses) and ribs

Hence **Diapophy·sial** *a*, of or belonging to a diapophysis.

1854 OWEN in *Circ Sc* Organ Nat I 206 The bones . manifest more of their diapophysial character than their homotypes do in the occipital segment.

‖ **Diaporesis** (dəi æpoi ī sis). *Rhet.* [mod.L, a Gr *διαπόρησις* a being at a loss, doubting.] A rhetorical figure, in which the speaker professes to be at a loss, which of two or more courses, statements, etc, to adopt

1678 PHILLIPS, *Diaporesis*, a doubting, a Rhetorical figure, in which there seems to be a doubt proposed to the audience before whom the Oration is made [So in later Dicts] 1844 J W GIBBS *Philol Studies* (1857) 215 *Aporia* called also *diaporesis* The Latin term is *addubitatio*.

† **Dia·porous,** *a Obs. rare* [f Gr *δια-* through + *-πορος* passing through, f. *πόρος* passage, pore. cf. *εὔπορος* easy to pass through] Having the quality of penetrating or passing through

1682 EVELYN *Mem* 24 Mar, A discourse of the difficulty of finding any red colour effectual to penetrate glass that the most diaporous, as blue, yellow, &c, did not enter into the substance of what was ordinarily painted, more than very shallow other reds and whites not at all beyond the superfices

Diapositive (dəiăpɒ·zitiv) *Photogr* [f Gr *δια-* through + POSITIVE] A transparent positive photographic picture, such as those used as lantern slides.

1893 *Voice* (N. Y) 30 Nov, An ordinary negative is first made, then placed in contact with another sensitive (dry) plate and a diapositive made from it

† **Di·apre,** *a Her. Obs.* [a. F *diapré* diapered.] = DIAPERED 1 b

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 93 The field Geules, a Frette engrailed Ermine If this Fret be of mo peeces then ye here see, then altereth it from the same name, & is blazed dyapre. 1586 FERNE *Blaz Gentrie* I 190 A coat armour Diapre may be charged with any thing, either quick or dead, but plants, fruits, leaues, or flowres, be aptest to occupy such coates 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Diapre* or *Diapered*, in heraldry, a dividing of a field into planes, or compartments, in the manner of fret-work, and filling the same with variety of figures

† **Di·aprize,** *v Obs nonce-wd* [f F *diapr-er* to DIAPER + -IZE] = DIAPER *v*

1626 LISLE *Du Bartas*, *Noe* 116 The diaprized ridges [*marges diaprez*] And faire endented banks of Tegil burst-ing bridges [Cf DIAPLRY *a*, second quot]

† **Diapru·ne.** *Obs.* Also **diaprunum** [ad med L. *diaprūnum*, f DIA- 2 + L *prūnum* plum In F. *diaprun* (1700- in Hatz -Darm) formerly *diaprunum*] 'An electuary made of damask prunes and divers other simples, good to cool the body in hot burning feavers' (*Physical Dict* 1657)

1625 HART *Anat Ur* II 1 55 They had purged him with Diaprunum 1639 J W tr *Guibert's Char. Physic* 1 23 Mixe with it two drammes of diaprunes

Diapry, *sb* and *a.* see DIAPERY

† **Di·apsalm.** *Obs* In 4 diasalm, 8 **diapsalma.** [a L. *diapsalma* (Jerome), a Gr *διάψαλμα*, used by the LXX in the Psalms for the Heb *Selah.*] (See quots)

1382 WYCLIF *Ps* Prol iii, The deuyseoun of salmys that ben clepid diasalmys ben in noumbre of seuenti and fiue 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Diapsalma*, a Pause or change of Note in Singing [1877 JENNINGS & LOWE *Ps* Introd 28 *Διάψαλμα* then means probably a musical interlude, perhaps of a *forte* character]

‖ **Diapye·sis.** *Path* [mod.L, a. Gr. *διαπύησις*, f *διαπυεῖν* to suppurate] Suppuration. Hence **Diapye·tic** *a.* and *sb*, **Diapye tical** *a*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 699 Both of them [greater and lesser Basilicum] are Diapyetical 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Diapyetucks*, Medicines that cause Swellings to suppurate or run with Matter, or that ripen and break Sores. 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, Diapyesis

Diaquilon, obs form of DIACHYLON.

Diarch (dəi·ark), *a Bot* [f Gr. *δι-* twice + *ἀρχή* beginning, origin] Proceeding from two distinct points of origin. said of the primary xylem (or wood) of the root

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner* 362 Its xylem is in the great majority of cases diametrally diarch *Ibid* 363 Triarch and tetrarch bundles sometimes occur in thick roots of species, which are usually diarch 1887 HILLHOUSE *Strasburger's Pract Bot* 188 The roots of . ferns are generally diarch.

Diarchy (dəi·arki) [f. Gr *δι-* twice + *-αρχία* rule. cf. *μοναρχία* rule of one ; f *ἀρχός* chief.] A government by two rulers

1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I VIII 318 A *diarchy*, though less usual than a monarchy, was not a very rare form of government

Diaria, obs form of DIARRHŒA

Diarial (dəi ēə·riăl), *a* [f L *diāri-um* DIARY *sb.* + -AL] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, a diary.

1845 W L ALEXANDER *Mem J. Watson* Pref 6 A series of detached notes and diarial jottings 1885 G MERIDITH *Diana* I 1 2 The diarial record 1888 A G DRAPER in *Amer. Ann Deaf* Apr 124 Letters and diarial extracts

Diarian (dəi ēə riăn), *a.* and *sb* [f as prec + -AN] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to a diary or journal, † journalistic (*obs*)

1774 (*title*) The Diarian Repository or Mathematical Register, containing a complete collection of all the Mathematical Questions, published in the Ladies' Diary, from 1704 to 1760 1785 CRABBE *Newspaper* Wks 1834 II 137 Diarian sages greet their brother sage 1794 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rowl for Olwer* Wks II 392 His strength in fields diarian dares he try?

B *sb.* The author or writer of a diary, † a journalist *rare.*

1800 *Morn Her* in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1801) IV 148 A Diarian [an article is so signed]

Di·arianess. *nonce-wd.* [f. DIARY *sb* + -NESS] The quality characteristic of a diary

1891 *Murray's Mag* Sept 464 The 'diarianess' of his writing makes us regret that . he should have sought publication

Diarist (dəi ărist). [f DIARY *sb* + -IST.] One who keeps a diary, the author of a diary

1818 in TODD 1826 SCOTT *Rev Pepys' Mem* (1849) 107 The characters of the two diarists were essentially different 1854 LOWELL *Jrnl in Italy* Prose Wks. 1890 I 121 The English language can show but one sincere diarist, Pepys

1856 *Sat Rev.* II 36/2 In these volumes, he [T. Moore] is only a remarkably dull diarist

Diaristic (dəiări stik), *a.* [f prec + -IC] Of the style of a diarist ; of the nature of a diary

1884 *Manch Even News* 2 Apr, Lady Brassey's diaristic account of her visit to Egypt after the war 1891 *Murray's Mag* Oct 616 His letters and diaristic fragments

Diarize (dəi·ăraiz), *v.* [f. DIARY *sb* + -IZE] *intr* To write a record of events in a diary. Hence **Di arizing** *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a*

1827 MOORE *Diary* 6-31 Mar V 161 [I] have not had time to diarize, so must record by wholesale what I remember 1853 LOCKHART in *Croker Papers* (1884) III xxviii, 295, I had to spare Tories about as often as Whigs the castigation of diarizing Malagrowther 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX 443 Where is the man who, when he diarizes frankly and fairly, does not write himself vain?

Diarrhœa (dəiărī ă). Also 4-5 **diaria,** 6- **diarrhea** [a L *diarrhœa*, a Gr *διάρροια* a flowing through, diarrhœa, f *διαρρέ-ειν* to flow through]

1. A disorder consisting in the too frequent evacuation of too fluid fæces, sometimes attended with griping pains

In 17th c usually with *the*, in 18th with *a*, now (in literary and educated use) without article

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R* VII li (1495) 265 Diaria is a symple flyxe of the wombe 1544 PHAER *Regim Lyfe* (1545) H viij b, The sayde fluxe is named diarrhea 1564 SIR W CECIL in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser II III 291 The Quenes Majesty fell perillously sick on Saturday last, the accident cam to that which they call diarrhœa 1569 R ANDROSE tr *Alexis' Secr* IV I 12 To remedie the diseases called Dissinteria and Diarrhea 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. 1 *Furres*, The diarrhœa and the burning fever In Sommer-season doo their fell endeavour 1658 ROWLAND *Monset's Theat Ins.* 1104 They stay also the Dyarrhœa . kill and drive out all Belly-worms *c* 1723 POPE *Let to Gay* (1735) I 323 To wait for the next cold Day to throw her into a Diarrhœa. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 269 A cholera Morbus, or incurable Diarrhœas 1800 *Med Jrnl* IV 60 These medicines caused diarrhœa 1811 A T THOMSON *Lond. Disp* (1818) 240 Celebrated in Ireland as a remedy in diarrhœa 1866 A. FLINT *Prin Med* (1880) 525 The term diarrhœa is used to denote morbid frequency of intestinal dejections which are, also, liquid or morbidly soft, and often otherwise altered in character

attrib 1890 B A WHITELEGGE *Hygiene & Public Health* XII, The diarrhœa death-rate Density of buildings upon an area increases the tendency to diarrhœa mortality

2 *transf.* An excessive flow (of words, etc).

1698 F B *Modest Censure* 15 This sort of Medicaments hath cured his Pen of the Diarrhœa *a* 1797 H WALPOLE *Mem Geo III.* (1845) II. II 47 He was troubled with a diarrhœa of words 1883 *Contemp Rev* Dec 937 We allude to the diarrhœa of emendations

Diarrhœal (dəiărī ăl), *a* [f. prec + -AL.] Of or pertaining to diarrhœa.

1652 BIGGS *New Disp* 248 The diarrhœall porraceous flux 1871 *Daily News* 16 Aug, Diarrhœal infection 1883 E A PARKES *Pract Hygiene* XVIII (ed 6) 479 Diarrhœal and dysenteric evacuations 1890 B A. WHITELEGGE *Hygiene* XII 303 High temperature of the air has long been observed to be associated with high diarrhœal mortality

Diarrhœic (dəiărī ik), *a.* [f as prec + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of diarrhœa

1876 *Wagner's Gen. Pathol* (ed 6) 86 1894 *Daily News* 25 July 5/4 It is in diarrhœic complaints that the increase was most marked

Diarrhœtic, -rhetic (dəiăre tik, -rī tik), *a* [f DIARRHŒA, in loose imitation of Gr verbal adjectives in *-τικός*. (The actual verbal adj from *διαρρέ-ειν* is *διάρρυτ-os*, which would have given *diarrhytic*] = DIARRHŒIC

Also confused with *diuretic*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Diarrhoetick*, that hath a Lask or loosness in the belly without inflammation *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), Millet is diarrhœtick, cleansing, and useful in diseases of the kidneys 1883 *Syd Soc. Lex*, *Diarrhetic*, *Diarrhœic*, same as *Diarrhœic*

Diarthrodial (dəi aiɹθrō u diăl), *a. Anat* [f. DI- *pref* 3 (Gr *δια-*) + ARTHRODIAL] Pertaining to or characterized by diarthrosis

'*Diarthrodial cartilages* the cartilages which cover the joint-ends of bones' (*Syd Soc Lex*)

1830 R KNOX *Béclard's Anat* 285 The diarthrodial cartilages have disappeared 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat* I 88 The bones entering into the composition of diarthrodial joints 1876 QUAIN *Elem Anat* (ed 8) I 132 Certain forms of diarthrodial joint have received special names.

Diarthrosis (dəi aiɹθrō sis) *Anat.* [f DI- *pref* 3 (Gr *δια-*) + *ἄρθρωσις* ARTHROSIS, articulation] The general term for all forms of articulation which admit of the motion of one bone upon another; free arthrosis

1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* 3 b, Not vnder the kynde of Diarthrosis, but Synarthosis. for asmuch as the mouyng of these bones is most obscure 1634 T JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg* XVI. XXXV (1678) 365 The wrist consisting of a composure of eight bones knit to the whole cubit by Diarthrosis 1658 SIR T BROWNE *Gard Cyrus* III 59 The Diarthrosis or motive Articulation 1830 R KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 283 The rotatory diarthrosis is that which allows only motions of rotation 1842 E WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 92 Diarthrosis is the movable articulation which constitutes by far the greater number of the joints of the body

Diary (dəi·ări), *sb.* [ad L *diāri-um* daily allowance, also (later) a journal, diary, f *dies* day: in form, a substantive use of the neuter of *diārius* adj. (see next), which, however, is not recorded in ancient L See -ARIUM, -ARY¹ B 2.]

1. A daily record of events or transactions, a journal; specifically, a daily record of matters affecting the writer personally, or which come under his personal observation.

1581 WM FLEETWOOD in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser 1 II 288 Thus most humbly I send unto yor good Lo this last weeks Diarye 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II II § 11 14 It is an vse well receiued in enterprises memorable to keepe Dyaries of that which passeth continually 1642 *Answ to Printed Bk* 14 A diary of the Parliament held 1 Hen 4 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr* Introd (1674) 17/2 A Diary or Journal, as the name imports, containing the Actions of each day 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh* 228 Diaries of wind and weather, and of the various qualifications of the air 1684 PETER (*title*), A Relation or Diary of the Siege of Vienna 1765 T HUTCHINSON *Hist Mass* I II 213 Goffe kept a journal or diary 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur Lit*, *Diaries*, We converse with the absent by letters, and with ourselves by diaries. 1803 *Med Jrnl* X 305 As I kept no diary during the prevalence of the influenza, I send what I can recollect 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* III 130 In the thirteenth century men never kept diaries or journals but monasteries did *Mod* The entries of a private diary *attrib.* 1891 *Pall Mall G* 25 Apr 2/3 The plaintiff gave peculiar diary accounts of about fifty meetings with the defendant

2 A book prepared for keeping a daily record, or having spaces with printed dates for daily memoranda and jottings, also, applied to calendars containing daily memoranda on matters of importance to people generally, or to members of a particular profession, occupation, or pursuit.

A *diary* in this sense may vary in size from a folio volume, large enough to hold a detailed daily record in sense 1, to a small pocket-book with daily spaces only for the briefest notes, or merely with printed memoranda for daily reference

1605 B JONSON *Volpone* IV 1, This is my diary, Wherin I note my actions of the day 1642 HOWELL *For Trav* (Arb) 20 He must alwayes have a Diary about him to set down what his Eyes meetes with most remarquable 1662 J NEWTON (*title*), A Perpetual Diary; or, Almanac 1800 W. ROBSON (*title*), The Persian Diary; or, Reflection's Oriental Gift of Daily Counsel 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl* XXVIII 7 The left hand pages form a perpetual poetical diary. *Ibid* XXIX. 6 The diary before us is a stout quarto 1883 *Whitaker's Alm* 456 The English Citizen's Diary showing the days when certain Official Duties are to be performed, also the days when Inland Revenue Licences expire and must be renewed

†3 Short for *diary fever* see DIARY *a.* 1 *Obs*

1639 HORN & ROB *Gate Lang Unl* XXIV. § 310 A diary is of one daies continuance, and runs not beyond that time 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind* 164 The disease at the first taking in hand was but a plain Diary 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* VI 155 Hippocrates thought that all Fevers, Diaries excepted, have their rise from choler

Diary (dəi·ări), *a* [ad. med L *diāri-us* daily, f *dies* day cf F *diaire* ('fievre ephemere ou diaire') 16th c. in Hatz -Darm]

1 Lasting for one day, ephemeral.

1620 BARROUGH *Meth Physick* IV II (1639) 218 All Diarie feavers be ingendred of an outward Cause 1621 W SCLATER *Key* (1629) 188 Those ἐφήμεροι, diary dewy Christians, whose goodnesse is dissipate as soone as euer the Sunne beholds it 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat Ins* 948 These diary creatures break forth out of certain husks of putrefied grapes 1693 *Phil Trans* XVII 660 A Diary Period may be hence expected. 1707 FLOYER *Physic Pulse-Watch* 122 Obstructions produce a diary Fever if small, but if great a continent Fever 1834 J M GOOD *Study Med.* (ed 4) I 596 There are few persons who have not felt this species of diary fever at times 1883 *Syd Soc. Lex*, *Diary-fever*, a fever lasting one day; also called *Ephemera.*

†2 Daily. *Obs*

1592 UNTON *Corr* (Roxb.) 322, I doe kepe a diary memoreall of all the places of our marchinge and incampinge 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud Astrol* V 147 Almanack-writers foretelling the diarie state of the weather 1623 COCKERAM, *Diarie*, daily

Diasceuast, var of DIASKEUAST

‖ **Diaschisma** (dəiăskɪ zmă) *Mus.* Also in 8 in anglicized form **diaschism** [a. Gr. *διάχισμα*, f *διαχίζ-ειν* to cleave asunder, split.]

a. In ancient Greek music, a small interval equal to about half a DIESIS. b In modern music, an interval equal to the difference of the common comma (80 81) and the enharmonic diesis (125 : 128), or to 10 schismas.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp* s.v, The octave contains 6x Diaschisms nearly 1880 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Diaschisma* (Gk), an approximate half of a limma

†**Di·ascord.** *Pharm. Obs* Usually in L. form **diascordium.** [medical L. *diascordium* (also mod.F.), for *diascordion*, from Gr. *διὰ σκορδίων* (a preparation) of *σκόρδιον* scordium, a strong-smelling plant mentioned by Dioscorides, 'perhaps water-germander *Teucrium Scordium*'. see DIA-[2]] A medicine made of the dried leaves of *Teucrium Scordium*, and many other herbs.

1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II. x § 8 (1873) 140 Except it be treacle diascordium and a few more. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 122 What think you Sir of your what-sha' come Water and Diascord, sure it could not be amisse 1797 J DOWNING *Disorders Horned Cattle* 50 The diascordium has its share in accomplishing the cure 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XXVI, With their syrups, and their julaps, and diascordium, and mithridate, and my Lady What-shall call'um's powder.

†**Diase·nna.** *Pharm Obs* Also 6–7 diasene [medical L., f. DIA-[2] + SENNA. Also a. F *diasène*, *diasenne* (Paré, 16th c)] A purgative electuary of which senna formed the base; the confection of senna.

1562 TURNER *Baths* 10 Let the patient be purged with electuarye lenitiue or diasene 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* II. V I IV (1651) 388 Polypody, Sene, Diasene, Hamech, Cassia 1657 *Physical Dict*, *Diasena*, a purging electuary, good against quartan agues

Diaskeuast (dəiăskɪu ĕst) Also **diasceuast, -scevast** [ad Gr. *διασκευαστής* reviser of a poem, interpolator, f. *διασκευάζειν*, f *διά* through + *σκευάζειν* to make ready] A reviser, used *esp.* in reference to old recensions of Greek writings

1822 CAMPBELL in *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 195 They gave the world materials which were capable of being moulded by future diascevasts into grand and interesting poems 1871 tr *Lange's Comm Jer.* 244 The oversight of a diaskeuast who added this verse of the prophecy against Elam as a postscript 1886 *Athenæum* 30 Jan 162/3 He has taken upon himself the part of a diasceuast, stringing together a number of 'older lays'

So ‖ **Diaskeu asis** [Gr. *διασκεύασις*], revision (of a literary work), recension.

1886 EGGELING in *Encycl Brit.* XXI. 281 The authorship of this work [Mahâbhârata] is aptly attributed to Vyâsa, 'the arranger', the personification of Indian diaskeuasis

†**Dia·sper.** *Obs* Also 6–7 **diaspre.** [ad. med L *diasprum*, It, Sp., Pg. *diaspro* jasper] = JASPER.

1582 HESTER *Secr Phisorav* I lxv 78 The other stone was of Diasper, but bright and through shinyng with certaine white vaines 1592 R. D *Hypnerotomachia* 53 b, Not of Marble, but of rare and hard Diasper of the East 1638 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* (ed 2) 108 Agats, Cornelians, Diaspries, Calcedons

‖ **Diaspora** (dəi·æ spŏră). [a Gr. *διασπορά* dispersion, f. *διασπείρ-ειν* to disperse, f. *διά* through + *σπείρειν* to sow, scatter]

The Dispersion; i e (among the Hellenistic Jews) the whole body of Jews living dispersed among the Gentiles after the Captivity (John VII 35); (among the early Jewish Christians) the body of Jewish Christians outside of Palestine (Jas I 1, 1 Pet I 1). Hence *transf.* see quots.

(Originating in Deut. XXVIII 25 (Septuagint), *ἔσῃ διασπορὰ ἐν πάσαις βασιλείαις τῆς γῆς*, thou shalt be a diaspora (or dispersion) in all kingdoms of the earth)

1876 C. M DAVIES *Unorth Lond* 153 [The Moravian body's] extensive *diaspora* work (as it is termed) of evangelizing among the National Protestant Churches on the continent 1881 tr. *Wellhausen* in *Encycl Brit.* XIII 420/1 s v *Israel*, As a consequence of the revolutionary changes which had taken place in the conditions of the whole East, the Jewish dispersion (diaspora) began vigorously to spread. 1885 *Encycl Brit* XVIII 760 s v *Philo*, The development of Judaism in the diaspora differed in important points from that in Palestine 1889 *Edin. Rev* No 345. 66 The mental horizon of the Jews of the Diaspora was being enlarged.

Diaspore (dəi·ăspōəɪ) *Min* [mod f. Gr *διασπορά* scattering, dispersion. see prec. So called by Hauy, 1801, from its strong decrepitation when heated] Native hydrate of aluminium, an orthorhombic, massive, or sometimes stalactitic mineral, varying in colour from white to violet, commonly associated with corundum in crystalline rocks.

1805 DAVY in *Phil. Trans* XCV. 161 The diaspore is supposed to be a compound of alumine and water 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 371 The monohydrate is found native, as diaspore.

Diasporometer (dəi·æ sporǫ·mĭtəɪ). [mod. f. Gr. *διασπορά* dispersion (see above) + -(O)METER.] An instrument for measuring the dispersion of rays of light

1807 T. YOUNG *Lect. Nat Phil* II. 282 His [Rochon's] diasporometer is a compound prism

Diasprie, var. DIASPER, *Obs*, jasper.

Diastaltic (dəiăstæ ltĭk), *a* [f. Gr. *διασταλτικός* serving to distinguish, in Music 'able to expand or exalt the mind', f. *διαστέλλειν* to separate, put asunder, f *διά* apart + *στέλλειν* to set, place, dispatch, send. Cf F. *diastaltique*]

1. In ancient Greek music. a. Dilated, extended: applied to certain intervals. b Applied to a style of melody fitted to expand or exalt the mind

1774 BURNEY *Hist. Mus* (1789) I v. 61 Melopœia was divided into three kinds . the second, Diastaltic or that which was capable of exhilarating

2 *Phys.* 'A term applied by Marshall Hall to the actions termed reflex, inasmuch as they take place through the spinal cord' (*Syd. Soc Lex*)

Diastaltic nervous system, term for the spinal nervous system.

[*Diastaltic* appears to be here taken as = *transmissive*]

1852 M HALL (*title*), Synopsis of the Diastaltic Nervous System. 1855 GARROD *Mat Med* (ed 6) 238 A reduction and final abolition of the diastaltic function of the spinal cord 1879 *Cornh. Mag* June 700 Is there anything in your essay about our diastaltic nerves?

Diastase (dəi ăstēīs). *Chem* [a mod F *diastase*, ad. Gr. *διάστασις* separation see next.

1833 PAYEN ET PERSOZ *Ann Chim. et Phys* LIII 76 Cette singulière propriété de séparation nous a déterminés à donner à la substance qui la possède le nom de *diastase* qui exprime précisément ce fait]

A nitrogenous ferment formed in a seed or bud (e g. in barley and potatoes) during germination, and having the property of converting starch into sugar.

It is obtained as a white amorphous substance, of unknown analysis (Watts *Dict. Chem*) It is found throughout the vegetable kingdom, in the infusoria, and in various secretions, etc, in the higher animals (*Syd Soc Lex*)

1838 T THOMSON *Chem Org Bodies* 666 Diastase is a name given by MM Payen and Persoz, to a substance which they extracted from malted barley 1846 J BAXTER *Libr Pract Agric* (ed 4) I 19 During the germination, some of the elements in the grain form a fresh compound, which acts as a ferment This compound is called diastase, the effect of which is to turn all the starch first, into gum, and then into sugar 1863–72 WATTS *Dict Chem* II 319 Neither potatoes nor cereals contain diastase before germination 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov 1045 An extremely active poison, delicate, resembling the diastases or venoms

Hence **Diasta sic,** *a.* = DIASTATIC

1886 W JAGO *Chem Wheat* 128 The bacteria cause more or less change in albuminoids, but exert no diastasic action

‖ **Diastasis** (dəi¡æ·stăsis). *Path* [mod L., a Gr. *διάστασις* separation, f *διά* apart + *στάσις* placing, setting, f. root *στα-* stand.] Separation of bones without fracture, slight dislocation; also, separation of the fractured ends of a bone

1741 MONRO *Anat Bones* (ed 3) 39 A Diastasis, or other violent Separation of such disjoined Pieces of a Bone 1883 in *Syd Soc Lex.*

Diastatic (dəiăstæ tĭk), *a.* [ad Gr *διαστατικός* separative, f. *διά* apart + *στατικός* causing to stand, f root *στα-* stand] Pertaining to or of the nature of diastase.

1881 ATKINSON in *Nature* No. 622 510 The opinion that the diastatic property is connected with the degree of solubility of the albuminoid matter. 1883 *Athenæum* 10 Nov 606/3 Lacquer contains. a peculiar diastatic body containing nitrogen

Hence **Diasta·tically** *adv*, after the manner of diastase.

1882 tr *Thausing's Beer* 291 (Cent Dict.) The diastatically acting albuminous substances

†**Diasta·tical,** *a Obs rare*[−1]. [f as prec + -AL.] Characterized by transplantation

1656 S BOULTON (*title*), Medicina Magica, tamen Physica: Magical, but Natural Physick, or, a Methodical Tractate of Diastatical Physick, containing the general Cures of all Infirmities, by way of Transplantation.

Diastatite (dəi¡æ·stătəit). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. *διάστατ-os* divided, separated + -ITE.] A black variety of Hornblende, so called (by Breithaupt 1832) as differing in the form of its crystals.

1850 DANA *Min.* 273.

Diastem (dəi ăstem). [ad Gr *διάστημα*: see next. Cf. F. *diastème* (1732 Trévoux).] In ancient Greek music, an interval; *esp.* an interval forming a single degree of the scale

1694 HOLDER *Treat Harmony* vi. 110 *Diastem* signifies an Interval or Space, *System*, a Conjunction or Composition of Intervals So that, generally speaking, an Octave, or any other System, might be truly call'd a Diastem Tho' strictly, by a Diastem they understood only an Incomposit Degree 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Diastem*, *Diastema*, in music, a name the antients gave to a simple interval; in contradistinction to a compound interval, which they called a *system.*

‖ **Diastema** (dəiăstī·mă) Pl. **diastemata.** [L. *diastēma*, a Gr. *διάστημα* space between, interval]

1. *Mus.* = prec

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R* XIX. CXXXI (1495) 941 Dyastema is couenable space of two voyces other of moo accordynge. 1727–51 [see prec]

2. *Zool.* and *Anat.* An interval or space between two consecutive teeth, or two kinds of teeth, occurring in most mammals except man.

1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ Sc* Organ Nat I. 235 A long diastema is not peculiar to the horse. *Ibid* 298 In all the apes and monkeys of the Old World the same number and kinds of teeth are present as in man, the first deviation being the disproportionate size of the canines and the concomitant break or 'diastema' in the dental series for the reception of their crowns when the mouth is shut 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II XIX 324 Canine teeth which project above the others, with traces of a diastema or open space for the reception of the opposite canines

Diastematic (dəi ăstɪmæ tĭk), *a. rare.* ? *Obs* [ad. Gr. *διαστηματικ-ός* separated by intervals: see prec. and -IC] Characterized by intervals.

1798 HORSLEY in *Monthly Rev* XXVI 288 Ask Aristoxenus [etc] in what the difference consists between speaking and singing; they tell you 'That the one is a continuous motion; the other diastematic That the continuous is the motion of the voice in discourse; the diastematic, in singing'

Diaster (dəi¡æ stəɪ). *Biol.* Also **dy-** [mod. f. Gr *δι-*, DI-[2] twice + *ἀστήρ* star] The double star of chromatin filaments which forms the penultimate stage in the division of a single cell-nucleus into two.

1882 J. T CUNNINGHAM in *Jrnl. Microsc Soc* Jan 43 The threads travel towards the poles, forming a dyaster (*note*, This term I take from Klein in his *Atlas of Histology*, 1880) 1885 E R LANKESTER in *Encycl Brit* XIX 833 A polar star is seen at each end of the nucleus-spindle, and is not to be confused with the diaster.

Hence **Dia stral** *a*

1894 *Athenæum* 24 Nov 719/3 As to the spindle fibres during the diastral stage of the division they [etc]

Diasti·meter. [irreg f. Gr *διάστασις* interval, distance + -METER] An instrument for measuring distances.

1851 *Official Catal Exhib.* III. 1115 Improved diastimeter for the use of the army.

‖ **Diastole** (dəi|æ·stoli). [med L., a. Gr διαστολή a putting asunder, separation, expansion, dilatation, f διαστέλλειν, f. διά asunder (DIA- 1) + στέλλειν to put, place, send, etc. Cf. F *diastole* (14th c. in Hatz Darm)]

1. *Phys.* The dilatation or relaxation of the heart or an artery (or other pulsating organ in some lower animals), rhythmically alternating with the *systole* or contraction, the two together constituting the *pulse*. (Formerly sometimes applied also to the dilatation of the lungs in inspiration.)

1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* VII 93 Diastole [is] when the hart in his dilatation receiueth in of spirit. 1615 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* Poet Wks (1717) 287 The Systole and Dyastole of your Pulse Do shew your Passions most hysterical 1660 BOYLE *New Exp Phys. Mech* Digress 350 The Systole and Diastole of the Heart and Lungs, being very far from Synchronical *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks 1721 III. 79 His Heart a sudden gentle opning feels; It seem'd no more by Systole compress'd, But in a fix Diastole at rest 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst Anim* I v 174 Nutrition seems carried on by a kind of systole and diastole, the sea water being alternately absorbed and rejected by the tubes composing the substance of the sponge 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* ii. 74 When the systole is over the diastole follows.

fig 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res* II iii, As in longdrawn Systole and longdrawn Diastole, must the period of Faith alternate with the period of Denial. 1849 DE QUINCEY *Eng Mail-coach* Wks. 1862 IV 298 The great respirations, ebb and flood, systole and diastole, of the national intercourse. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem* lxiii, There must be a systole and diastole in all inquiry

2. *Gr* and *Lat. Prosody*. The lengthening of a syllable naturally short.

1580 SPENSER *To Master G H.* Wks (Globe) App. ii 709/1 *Heaven* being used shorte as one sillable, when it is in verse stretched out with a Diastole, is like a lame dogge that holdes up one legge 1657 J SMITH *Myst Rhet* 177 1704 J HARRIS *Lex. Techn*, *Diastole*. 'Tis also the making long a Syllable which is naturally short.

3. *Gr. Gram.* A mark (originally semicircular) used to indicate separation of words, still occasionally used, in the form of a comma, to distinguish ὅ,τι, ὅ,τε, neut. of ὅστις, ὅστε, from ὅτι (that), ὅτε (when).

1704 J HARRIS *Lex Techn.* 1833 E. ROBINSON tr. *Buttmann's Grk Gram* 45 From the comma must be distinguished the Diastole or Hypodiastole—which serves more clearly to separate some short words connected with enclitics, in order that they may not be confounded with other similar words

Diastolic (dəiăstǫ·lik), *a. Phys* and *Med.* [f prec + -IC] Of or pertaining to diastole.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III iv, By its [the heart's] agitation of Diastolick and Systolick motions 1861 T GRAHAM *Pract. Med* 365 A second or diastolic sound, synchronous with the diastole of the heart. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv Anim* II. 77 This systolic and diastolic movement usually occurs at a fixed point in the protoplasm

Diastral· see DIASTER.

Diastrophism (dəi|æ·strofizm). *Geol.* [f. Gr διαστροφή distortion, dislocation, διάστροφος twisted, distorted, f διαστρέφειν to turn different ways, twist about, f διά (DIA- 1) + στρέφειν to turn: see -ISM, and cf *catastrophism*]

A general term for the action of the forces which have disturbed and dislocated the earth's crust, and produced the greater inequalities of its surface. Hence **Diastrophic** (dəiăstrǫ·fik), of or pertaining to diastrophism. (Also, otherwise employed in quot. 1881.)

1881 J MILNE in *Nature* XXV 126 Other [earthquake shocks] again are compounded of direct and transverse motions, and might therefore be called diastrophic 1890 G. K GILBERT *Lake Bonneville* 1 3 *note* (Funk) It is convenient also to divide diastrophism into orogeny and epeirogeny. 1895 J W POWELL *Physiogr Processes*, in *Nat Geogr Monogr* I i 23 Regions sink and regions rise and the upheaval and subsidence may be called *diastrophism*, and we have *diastrophic* processes

Diastyle (dəi·ăstəil), *a* and *sb. Arch.* Also 6–8 in L and Gr. form diastylos [mod ad L *diastȳlos*, Gr διάστῠλος 'having a space between the columns'; also ad Gr διαστύλιον the intercolumnar space; f. διά through + στῦλος pillar]

A. *adj.* Of a colonnade or building. Having the intervals between the columns each of three (or four) diameters (in the Doric order, of 2¾).

B *sb* Such a colonnade or building, or such an interval between columns

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* F j a, Diastylos, whose. distaunce betwene the 2 pillers ought to be 3 Diameters or 4 at ye furdest 1704 J HARRIS *Lex Techn*, *Diastyle*, is a sort of Edifice, where the Pillars stand at such a distance one from another, that three Diameters of their thickness are allow'd for Intercolumniation 1725 HENLEY tr *Montfaucon's Antiq Italy* (ed 2) 18 The ancient Colonnade is a Diastylos of sixteen fluted Columns. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit* § 2605 The ancient names. of the different intercolumniations. are — the *pycnostyle*..the *systyle*..the *eustyle* the *diastyle*..and the *aræostyle*. 1896 M LAFEVER *Archit. Instructor* 358 A colonnade is designated as pycnostyle when the space between the columns is a diameter and a half of the column, systyle when it is two diameters.. diastyle when three.

Diasyrm (dəi·ăsɔ̄m). *Rhet.* [ad Gr. διασυρμός, Latinized *diasyrmus*, disparagement, ridicule, the rhetorical figure expressing this, f διασύρειν to disparage, ridicule, f. διά through, apart + σύρειν to drag] A figure of rhetoric expressing disparagement or ridicule

1678 PHILLIPS, *Diasyrmus* (Grk.), a figure in Rhetorick, in which we elevate any person or thing by way of derision 1757 W DODD *Beauties Shaks* I 97 (Jod.) We have a beautiful passage in Richard the Third (act I, sc 1) on this topick in that fine diasyrm he speaks on himself

Diat(e, obs. form of DIET.

† **Diata·ctic**, *a. Obs* [ad. Gr διατακτικός distinguishing, distinctive, f. διατάσσειν to dispose severally, appoint, ordain, f. διά apart + τάσσειν to set in order] Of or pertaining to order or arrangement, *spec.* as exercised by the Church, ordaining. Also † **Diata·ctical** *a* in same sense

1646 S BOLTON *Arraignm Err* 284 The Diatactick power *Ibid*, The severall branches laid down by Holy and learned men, viz. Dogmaticall, Diatacticall and Critical The first hath relation to Doctrine, the second to Order; the third to Censure 1673 T FORRESTER in Wodrow *Hist Suff Ch. Scot* (1829) II II IX 253 All power or jurisdiction in its assemblies either diatactic, critic, or dogmatic 1688 RENWICK *Serm., etc* (1776) 538 The diatactick power, whereby the courts of Christ are to discern the circumstances of the worship of God as to time, place, etc

‖ **Diatessaron** (dəiăte·sărǫn) Also 5–6 dya-, 5–7 diatesseron, 6 diathesaron [a. OF. *diatessaron* (Godfr.), a L *diatessarōn*, Gr. διὰ τεσσάρων through or composed of four]

† 1. In Greek and mediæval music: The interval of a fourth (Cf DIAPASON, DIAPENTE.) *Obs.*

1398 [see DIAPASON 1]. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 72 Ofte amonges other, the lusty Dyatesseron felle in they songes 1549 *Compl Scot* VI 37 Mony smal birdis.. singand..in accordis of mesure of diapason prolations, tripla ande dyatesseron. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 107 The Concords in Musick the Fourth which they call Diatesseron 1694 *Phil Trans.* XVIII 70 A Diapente added to a Diatessaron makes a Diapason 1857 MAURICE *Mor & Met. Philos* III v § 27 183 The circle the diatessaron in music, and the like are certain stable forms.

† 2 In old *Pharmacy*, a medicine composed of four ingredients: see quot 1883 *Obs.* [DIA- 2.]

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 264 He shal holde in his mouþ triacum diatesseron 1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* (1580) 119 a (Stanf.) The triacle Diathesaron 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P* 157 That enervating Liquor called *Paunch*.. from Five Ingredients; as the Physicians name their Composition *Diapente*, or from Four things, *Diatesseron*. 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Diatessaron*, old name for a medicine of gentian and *Aristolochia rotunda* roots, laurel berries, and myrrh, made into a confection with honey and extract of juniper; anciently used as alexipharmic

3. A harmony of the four Gospels

From the title of the earliest work of the kind, the 2nd century Εὐαγγέλιον διὰ τεσσάρων, i e 'gospel made up of four', of Tatian

1803 T THIRLWALL (*title*), Diatessaron, or the History of our Lord Jesus 1805 R WARNER (*title*), The English Diatessaron, or the History of Christ, from the compounded Texts of the Four Evangelists 1831 MACAULAY *Ess*, *Boswell's Johnson* (1854) 274/2 Who would lose, in the confusion of a Diatessaron, the peculiar charm which belongs to the narrative of the disciple whom Jesus loved? 1887 *Dict Chr Biog.* IV s v *Tatianus*, Tatian's Diatessaron found acceptance in the West as well as in the East

Hence † **Diatessa·rial** *a. Obs*, belonging to a diatessaron (sense 1)

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal Hon.* I xli, Proportionis fine with sound celestiall, Duplat, triplat, diatesseriall

Diather·macy. [ad. F. *diathermasie* (Melloni, 1841), ad Gr διαθερμασία a warming through, f. διά through + θερμασία heat. This Eng. form, which would regularly have been *diathermasy*, is conformed to words in -ACY.] The quality of being diathermic, = DIATHERMANCY 2.

1867 W A MILLER *Elem Chem* I. (ed 4) 296 Scarcely superior to pure water in diathermacy 1870 MATT WILLIAMS *Fuel of Sun* § 113 Any degree of diathermacy permitting radiation to take place across the flame. 1877 WATTS *Dict Chem* V. 61 [see DIATHERMIC]

† **Diathermal** (dəiăþə·măl), *a Obs* [f Gr διά through (DIA- 1) + THERMAL (Gr. θερμ-ός warm, θέρμ-η, θερμ-όν heat)· rendering F. *diathermane*; see next] = DIATHERMIC, DIATHERMANOUS

1835 FARADAY tr Melloni in *L. & E Phil Mag* VII 475 (*title*), On the Immediate transmission of Calorific Rays through Diathermal Bodies

Diathermancy (dəiăþə·mănsi) *Physics* [ad F *diathermansie*, formed by Melloni, 1833, from Gr διά through + θέρμανσις heating, f θερμαίνειν to heat. The French ending follows the analogy of *paralysie* for Gr. παράλυσις. The Eng ending simulates the *-ncy* of *transparency, buoyancy*.

Melloni's original term was *diathermanéité*, from *diathermane* adj (*Ann. Chim et Phys.* 1833, LIII 59, LV 396, *Phil Mag.* 1835 VII 476), the latter was, according to him, 'f διά+θερμαίνω, in imitation of *diaphane*, f διά+φαίνω to show' But the analogy was not exact *diaphane* is not derived from διά and φαίνω, only from the same root, and in θερμαίνω, -αίνω does not belong to the root, but is a verbal suffix, the stem being θερμ- *Diathermane* was first rendered in Eng *diathermal*, but after 1837 generally *diathermanous* To express the notion of 'coloration ou teinte calorifique', Melloni introduced *diathermansie*, f Gr διά +θερμανσις heating (*Ann Chim. et Phys* LV 377) But the distinction between *diathermanéité* and *diathermansie* appears not to have been generally appreciated; in the Eng translation of Melloni's paper in Taylor's *Scientific Memoirs*, 1837, I 72, *diathermancy* is used for both F. words, and English writers generally have used it in the sense of Melloni's *diathermanéité* For these and other reasons, Melloni afterwards (*Comptes Rendus*, 1841, XIII 815) abandoned [illegible] nomenclature viz *dia* [illegible] *nane*, *diathermasie* (ad [illegible] *rmanéité*, and *thermo*- [illegible] g or tint of heat', with [illegible] But, though some English writers have thence used *diathermic* and *diathermacy*, most have continued to employ *diathermanous* and *diathermancy*, the latter in the sense not of Melloni's *diathermansie*, but of his *diathermanéité* or *diathermasie*]

† 1 *orig* The property, possessed by radiant heat, of being composed of rays of different refrangibilities, varying in rate or degree of transmission through diathermic substances; THERMOCHROSY; also called *heat-colour*. *Obs*

[1833 MELLONI in *Ann Chim et Phys.* LV. 377 Les rayons calorifiques possedent, pour ainsi dire, la *diathermansie* propre à chaque substance qu'ils ont traversée (Note) Je prends *diathermansie* comme l'équivalent de *coloration* ou *teinte calorifique*] 1837 transl in Taylor's *Scientific Mem* I. 61 The calorific rays. possess (if we may use the term) the *diathermancy* peculiar to each of the substances through which they have passed (Note) I employ the word *diathermancy* as the equivalent of *calorific coloration* or *calorific tint* — *Ibid* 69 They diminish the quantity of heat transmitted by the glass without altering its diathermancy [*diathermansie*]

2. Now: The property of being diathermic or diathermanous, perviousness to radiant heat; = DIATHERMANEITY

[1833 MELLONI in *Ann Chim et Phys* LV 396 Les couleurs introduites dans un milieu diaphane diminuent toujours plus ou moins sa diathermanéité] 1837 transl in Taylor's *Scientific Mem* I 72 The colours introduced into a diaphanous medium always diminish its diathermancy in a greater or less degree 1843 A SMEE *Sources Phys Sc* 194 The extent to which interposed bodies allow radiation is called the extent of diathermancy 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc* (ed 3) II 399 Their power of transmitting heat, which has been called diathermancy 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* IX 296 Diathermancy bears the same relation to radiant heat that transparency does to light 1893 *Brit Med Jrnl* 1 Apr 684/1 Perhaps the diathermancy is the most striking feature of mountain climates, as it affords an explanation of the great solar temperatures which prevail during the day and of the great nocturnal radiation

Diathermane·ity. *rare* [ad F *diathermanéité*, f *diathermane*, with the ending of *diaphanéité* DIAPHANEITY.] The quality of being diathermanous; = prec. 2, and DIATHERMACY.

1835 FARADAY tr Melloni in *L & E Phil Mag.* VII 476 According to the diathermaneity [*diathermanéité*] of the substance of which the plate consists 1837 tr Melloni in Taylor's *Scient Mem* 69 Variations produced in the diathermaneity [*diathermanéité*] of white glass 1854 J SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ Sc* Chem 276 The transmissibility of heat (diathermaneity) of various laminæ 1877 WATTS *Dict Chem* V 61 [see DIATHERMIC]

† **Diather·manism.** *Obs* [a. F. *diathermanisme* (Larousse), f *diathermane*.] = DIATHERMANCY.

1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk Nat Phil* 372 (*Title of section*).

Diathermanous (dəiăþə·rmănəs), *a.* [f F. *diathermane* (Melloni 1833) + -OUS For history of the Fr word see DIATHERMANCY]

Having the property of freely transmitting radiant heat, pervious to heat-rays; = DIATHERMIC (Corresp. to *transparent* or *diaphanous* in relation to light.)

1834 E TURNER *Elem Chem* 107 Melloni has introduced a distinct name *diathermanous*, to denote free permeability to heat 1854 J SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc* Chem 103 We have transcalent and non-transcalent substances—otherwise called diathermanous and a-diathermanous 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Hydrost, etc* 371 The only substance found to be perfectly diathermanous was rock salt Plates of this crystal transmit nearly all the heat which enters them Certain media which are nearly opaque are highly diathermanous, while others which are highly transparent are nearly athermanous 1874 HARTWIG *Aerial W* vi. 75 The great diathermanous power of dry air 1881 O J LODGE in *Nature* XXIII. 265 The ice, being less diathermanous than the vapour, will get heated first

† **Diather·mant,** *a. Obs* [f DIATHERMANCY, after *transparent, buoyant*, etc] = prec

1871 J C WARD *Nat Phil.* 179 Rock-salt may be said to be transparent to heat, or as it is called diathermant.

Diathermic (dəiăþə·rmik), *a.* [ad F. *diathermique* (f. Gr. διά through + θέρμ-η, θερμ-όν heat. see -IC), substituted by Melloni for his earlier term *diathermane*· see DIATHERMANCY.] = DIATHERMANOUS.

1840 T THOMSON *Heat & Electr* (ed 2) 132 To bodies which transmit heat well, Melloni has given the name of diathermic or transcaloric bodies 1867 W. A MILLER *Elem. Chem* (ed 4) I 296 A solution of alum is equally diathermic with a solution of rock salt 1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec Sc.* I. I. II 37 Bi-sulphide of carbon of all liquids is the most diathermic 1877 WATTS *Dict Chem.* V 61 Bodies which afford a more or less free passage to rays of heat, are called by Melloni *diathermic*, while those which entirely obstruct the passage of radiant heat, are called *adiathermic*, the corresponding properties being called *diathermacy* and *adiathermacy*, sometimes also *diathermaneity* and *adiathermaneity*.

Diathermo·meter. [f. Gr διά through + θερμ-όν heat + μέτρον measure] (See quot)

1883 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, *Diathermometer*, an instrument designed to measure the thermal resistance of a body by registering the amount of transmitted heat

Diather·mous, *a* [f Gr διά through + stem of θερμός hot + -OUS] = DIATHERMIC

1843 A SMEE *Sources Phys Sc* 194 As a specimen of a diathermous body, air is a capital example 1885 MᶜGILL in *Amer Jrnl Sc* 3rd Ser XXIX 390 The solar accession of the east half of the assumed ice-stream will be freely dissipated through the diathermous forenoon atmosphere

Diathe·sic, *a. rare.* [f DIATHES-IS + -IC] = DIATHETIC.

1883 in *Syd Soc Lex.* 1884 L BRACHET *Ala-les-bains* 1 69 Their retrograde action on diathesic affections

‖ **Diathesis** (dəi,æ·hĭsĭs) Pl **diatheses** (-sēz). [mod L, a. Gr. *διάθεσις* disposition, state, condition, f. *διατιθέναι* to arrange, dispose]

Med. A permanent (hereditary or acquired) condition of the body which renders it liable to certain special diseases or affections; a constitutional predisposition or tendency

1681 tr *Willis' Rem Med Wks* Vocab, *Diathesis*, the affection or disposition 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Diathesis*, a term used by some writers in the same sense with constitution. 1789ᵃ A CRAWFORD in *Med Commun* II 349 The barytes is calculated to correct the scrophulous diathesis 1879 FARRAR *St Paul* I 490 The epileptic diathesis which was the qualification of the Pythonesses of Delphi. 1885 F WARNER *Phys Expression* XVI 275 The tendencies in the development of a child or adult may be studied by determining the diathesis, as it is called

b *fig.*

1632 BIGGS *New Disp* P 236 An exotick Diathesis of corruption 1861 MAINE *Anc Law* IX (1876) 340 Enormous influence on the intellectual diathesis of the modern world 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult* 90 Practically, there is no surer test of a man's moral diathesis than the capacity of prayer 1877 F HALL *Eng Adj in -able* 173 Helpless slaves of what a metaphysician might call the sequacious diathesis.

Hence **Dia·thesisa·tion,** 'the rendering general or systemic of an originally local disease; as the development into pyæmia of a simple abscess'. *Syd Soc Lex* 1883

Diathetic (dəiăpe·tĭk), *a* [f DIATHESIS, on Greek analogies: cf *antithesis, antithetic*. see -THETIC.] Of, pertaining to, or arising from diathesis; constitutional

1866 FLINT *Princ Med* (1880) 92 Diseases .. involving a constitutional predisposition, or diathesis, are sometimes distinguished as diathetic diseases 1880 J EDMUNDS in *Med Temp Jrnl* July 184 Diathetic conditions need appropriate medical treatment

Hence **Diathetically** *adv*, in a diathetic manner, constitutionally

1883 E C MANN *Psychol Med* 346 They are related to each other nutritionally and diathetically.

Diatom (dəi·ătŏm). [ad. mod L. *Diatoma*, f. Gr διάτομ-ος cut through, cut in half, f. διατέμνειν to cut through] A member of the genus *Diatoma*, or, in a wider sense, of the *Diatomaceæ*, an order of microscopic unicellular Algæ, with silicified cell-walls, and the power of locomotion, on which account they were formerly placed by many naturalists in the Animal kingdom. They exist in immense numbers at the bottom of the sea, as well as in fresh water; and their siliceous remains form extensive fossil deposits in many localities

The genus *Diatoma* is distinguished by having the frustules, or individual cells, connected by their alternate angles so as to form a kind of zig-zag chain hence the name

1845 GRAY *Lett* (1893) 332 Then the low, minute forms and Confervæ come . ending with diatoms, transitions to corallines through sponge, etc 1853 W SMITH *British Diatomaceæ* 25 During the healthy life of the Diatom the process of self-division is being continually repeated 1858 C P SMYTH *Astron Exper Teneriffe* 6 The countless millions of diatomes that go to make a feast for the medusæ 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* § 74 Microscopic siliceous shields of the infusoria called diatoms, which are now regarded as plants. [1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 158 The name Diatoma .. has reference to the readiness with which the strings or chains in which most of the forms are aggregated may be separated.] 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot* 260 The movements of Diatoms are not altogether dissimilar to those of Desmids, and even the silicification of the cell-wall is found, though to a smaller extent, in *Closterium* and other Desmids

attrib 1880 CARPENTER in *19th Cent* No 38 605 Their exquisitely sculptured cases, accumulating on the bottom, form a siliceous 'Diatom-ooze', which takes the place in higher latitudes of the white calcareous mud resulting from the disintegration of foraminiferal shells 1893 A H S. LANDOR *Hairy Ainu* 74 Beds of lignite, coal of inferior quality, and diatom earth

Diatomaceous (dəi·ătŏmē·ĭʃəs), *a.* [f mod L. *Diatomāceæ* (f *Diatoma*) + -OUS. see prec and -ACEOUS] **a** Of or pertaining to the order *Diatomaceæ*, containing the Diatoms and their allies

b *Geol.* Consisting or formed of the fossil remains of diatoms, as in *diatomaceous earth, deposits*, etc

1847 J. D HOOKER in *Brit Assoc. Rept* II 83 (*Paper*) On the Diatomaceous Vegetation of the Antarctic Ocean 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* XLVIII (1856) 455 Filled with slimy diatomaceous life 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* XVII 292 In diatomaceous deposits the individual diatoms run into a sort of opal. 1883 *Cassell's Fam Mag* 507/1 The best diatomaceous earth is the 'Kieselguhr' of Hanover, which serves for the preparation of dynamite.

So **Diatoma·ceæ,** a member of the *Diatomaceæ*; = next In mod Dicts

Diato·mean. [f. mod.L *Diatome-æ* (f *Diatoma*) + -AN] A diatomaceous plant, a diatom

1853 HENFREY *Ray Society's Bot. & Physiol Mem* 360 Every Diatomean is formed by a siliceous shield and a soft substance therein contained

Diatomic (dəiătǫ·mĭk), *a Chem* [f DI-² twice + ἄτομ-ος ATOM + -IC] Consisting of, or having, two atoms, specifically applied to compounds containing two replaceable atoms of hydrogen, sometimes used as = divalent

1869 ROSCOE *Elem Chem* XXXIV *heading*, Diatomic acids, resulting from the oxidation of the glycols *Ibid* 417 It is monobasic but diatomic 1869 *Eng Mech* 12 Nov 198/3 Elements classified as diatomic or bivalent, having two attractions, as sulphur. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom Th* 119 *note*, The term diatomic molecules clearly and correctly expresses molecules formed of two atoms.

Di atomi·ferous, *a* [f. mod L. *Diatoma* DIATOM + -FEROUS] Producing or yielding diatoms. In mod Dicts

Diatomin (dəi,æ·tŏmĭn) [f as prec + -IN.] The yellowish-brown or buff-coloured pigment, which colours diatoms and the brown algæ.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot* 260 [In Diatoms] the green colouring matter is concealed, as in the chlorophyll granules of the Fucaceæ, by a buff-coloured substance, Diatomin or Phycoxanthin

Diatomist (dəi,æ·tŏmĭst) [f as prec. + -IST.] One who studies diatoms.

1881 *Jrnl Quekett Microsc Club* No 46 191, I should like the attention of Diatomists to be drawn towards the elucidation of the true sexual generation in these plants

Diatomite (dəi,æ·tŏməit). [f. as prec. + -ITE] Diatomaceous or infusorial earth

1887 *Sci Amer* 12 Mar 161/1 The fossil meal, diatomite, or infusorial earth of the English

Diatomous (dəi,æ·tŏməs), *a Min* [f. Gr διάτομ-ος cut through (see DIATOM) + -OUS] 'Having crystals with one distinct diagonal cleavage'.

1847 in CRAIG, and in later Dicts

Diatonic (dəiătǫ·nĭk), *a* [a F *diatonique* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm), ad. L. *diatonic-us*, a Gr. διατονικός, f. διάτονος, f. διά through, at the interval of + τόνος tone.]

1 The name of that genus or scale of ancient Greek music (the others being CHROMATIC and ENHARMONIC) in which the interval of a tone was used, the tetrachord being divided into two whole tones and a semitone (as in each half of the modern diatonic scale).

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 1252 Before his time, al Musicke was either Diatonique or Chromatique 1694 HOLDER *Treat. Harm* (1731) 102 The Diatonick had two Colours; it was Molle and Syntonum 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus* v 64 In the ancient Diatonic Scale one Semitone and two whole Tones are ordained to succeed each other invariably

2. In modern music, denoting the scale which in any key proceeds by the notes proper to that key without chromatic alteration, hence, applied to melodies and harmonies constructed from such a scale

[1597 MORLEY *Introd Mus* Annot., *Diatonicum* is that which is now in vse] 1694 HOLDER *Treat Harm* (1731) 114 In Diatonic Music there is but one sort of Hemitone whose Ration is 16 to 15 1726 SWIFT *It cannot rain but it pours*, He sings with equal facility in the chromatick, inharmonick, and diatonick stile 1774 BURNEY *Hist. Mus* (ed 2) I. II 23 In modern music the Genera are but two Diatonic and Chromatic 1848 RIMBAULT *First Bk Piano* 91 *Diatonic*, the natural scale, ascending by notes, containing five tones and two semitones 1856 COMSTOCK & HOBLYN *Nat Philos* (ed 6) 234 What is called the gamut, or diatonic scale 1876 MACFARREN *Harmony* (ed 2) II 39 The word *Diatonic*,—rendered *through the tones* by etymologists —must have been intended to signify *through the uninflected notes* 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* XXI (1889) 198 Crossjay's voice ran up and down a diatonic scale.

b. *fig.* Of a normal or natural sort, free from fancies or crotchets

1871 *Contemp Rev.* XVI. 649 The healthy diatonic nature of Mr. Hutton's chief preferences in literature

Hence †**Diato·nical** *a Obs* = DIATONIC; **Diato·nically** *adv.*, in a diatonic manner

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus* Annot , This division is false in the diatonicall kind of musicke 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v. *Diapente*, The diapente is a simple concord, yet, if considered diatonically, it contains four terms 1774 BURNEY *Hist Mus* I IV 57 Taking two or more perfect chords of the same kind diatonically.

Diatory, obs. form of DIETARY.

Diatribe (dəi·ătrəib), *sb.* Formerly also in L. form **diatriba** [a F *diatribe* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm), ad L *diatriba* a learned discussion, a school, a Gr διατριβή a wearing away (of time), employment, study, and (in Plato) discourse, f. διατρίβ-ειν to rub through or away The senses in F. and Eng. exactly correspond.]

1 A discourse, disquisition, critical dissertation. *arch*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor* 246 b, I heare the sounde of an Argument from the Popish Diatriba. 1643 R BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls* (1841) II 65 Some paiegetick Diatribes of that matter 1672 *Mede's Wks.* Gen Pref. A, That excellent Diatriba upon S Mark 1 15 1683 *Loud Gaz* No 1820/4 The constant Communicant, a Diatribe, proving that Constancy in receiving the Lords Supper is the indispensable Duty of every Christian 1703 J QUICK *Dec Wife's Sister* Lett , Possibly this poor Diatribe may contribute something thereunto 1816 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* (1828) II. XXIV 397, I shall conclude this diatribe upon the noises of insects 1875 LOWELL *Spenser* Prose Wks 1890 IV 273 A diatribe on the subject of descriptive poetry

2 In modern use A dissertation or discourse directed against some person or work; a bitter and violent criticism; an invective

1804 SCOTT *Let Ellis* in Lockhart *Life* XIII, One must always regret so very serious a consequence of a diatribe 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit Paint.* II 132 On the appearance of this bitter diatribe in 1797 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt Locke* XXVIII, A rambling, bitter diatribe on the wrongs and sufferings of the labourers 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II 293 Breaking out into fierce diatribes 1877 MORLEY *Carlyle* Crit Misc Ser I (1878) 201 The famous diatribe against Jesuitism in the Latter-Day Pamphlets

Hence **Di atribe** *v. intr*, to utter a diatribe; to inveigh bitterly.

1893 *National Observer* 6 May 630/1 Why diatribe against the tradesmen of Liskeard?

Di atribist. [f. prec + -IST] One who writes or utters a diatribe, † the writer of a critical dissertation.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks* II IV 134 (R) The same I desire may introduce my address to this diatribist 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I IV 190 Against a modern Diatribist.

Diatrion see DIA-².

‖ **Diatypo·sis.** *Rhet* [L, a. Gr. διατύπωσις vivid description, f. διατυπό-ειν to form or represent perfectly] (See quot)

1657 J SMITH *Myst Rhet* 251 *Diatyposis* A figure when a thing is so described by mere words, that it may seem to be set before our eyes 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed Kersey).

Diaulic (dəi,ǫ·lĭk), *a* [f Gr. δίαυλος (see next) + -IC] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, the diaulos or double course.

1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr *Aristophanes* I 225 Come they thus arm'd to the diaulic course

‖ **Diaulos** (dəi,ǫ·lǫs) *Grec Antiq* [Gr δίαυλος double pipe, channel, or course, f. δι- (DI-²) + αὐλός pipe]

1. A double course, in which the racers turned round a goal and returned to the starting point.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Diaulon*, a kind of Race among the Ancients, two furlongs in length, at the end of which they return'd back along the same Course. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Post. Wks.* (1891) I. 165 Eight days for the *diaulos* of the journey. 1884 R C JEBB in *Encycl Brit.* XVII. 766 (*Olympia*) Beside the foot-race in which the course was traversed once only, there were now the diaulos or double course and the long foot race

2 An ancient Greek musical instrument; the double flute.

Dia·xial, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. δι- (DI-²) twice + AXIAL.] Having two (optic) axes, = BIAXIAL

1843 J PEREIRA *Lect Polarized Light* 69 Another kind . is called by mineralogists prismatic, or diaxial mica

‖ **Diaxon** (dəi,æ·ksŏn), *a Zool.* [mod f Gr δι- (DI-²) + ἄξων axis.] Of sponge spicules. Having two axes.

1886 VON LENDENFELD in *Proc. Zool. Soc* (1886) 560 When one of the rays of this tri-act spicule becomes rudimentary, *Diaxona* can theoretically be produced It is, however, advantageous to consider the diaxon spicules as part of the *Triaxona*.

Diazeuctic (dəiăzi·ū·ktĭk), *a* [ad. Gr. διαζευκτικός disjunctive, f. διαζευγνύναι to disjoin, f. διά apart + ζευγνύναι (stem ζευγ-) to join] Disjunctive; applied, in ancient Greek Music, to the interval of a tone separating disjunct tetrachords, also to the tetrachords (= DISJUNCT). So ‖ **Diazeu·xis** [Gr. διάζευξις], the separation of two tetrachords by a tone.

1698 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans* XX 250 The Difference of which, is *La mi* Which is, what the Greeks call, the *Diazeuctick Tone*, which doth Dis-join two Fourths and, being added to either of them, doth make a Fifth 1760 *Ibid.* LI 709 The position of the diazeuctic tone 1874 CHAPPELL *Hist Music* I 129 At the base of each Octave was a 'diazeuctic', or Major tone 1880 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict Mus Terms, Diazeuxis*

Diazingiber, -zinzïber: see DIA-².

Diazo- (dəi,æ·zo). *Chem.* [f DI-² + AZO-] A formative of the names of compounds derived from the aromatic hydrocarbons, which contain two atoms of nitrogen combined in a peculiar way with phenyl (C_6H_5), as *diazo-benzene, diazo-naphthaline, diazo-amido-benzene*, etc. Also used *attributively*, as in *diazo compounds, derivatives, reaction*.

1873 *Fownes' Chem* (ed 11) 797 Whereby they were converted into diazotoluenes 1878 *Law Reports* 29 Ch. Div. 367 Naphthylamine is converted into its diazo compound by the action of nitrous acid 1880 FRISWELL in *Soc. Arts Jrnl* 446 The diazobenzene formed at once attacks the free aniline salt 1880 *Athenæum* 13 Nov. 645/2 Action of Diazonaphthalin on Salicylic Acid 1890 *Lancet* 23 Aug 413/1 The so-called diazo reaction of urine A bright or carmine red colouration denotes the diazo action.

Hence **Dia zotype.**

1891 *Art Jrnl.* Feb 54 The Diazotype process, a method of photographic dyeing and printing.

‖ **Diazoma** (dəiăzō·mă) [L. *diazōma* space between the seats in a theatre, a. Gr. διάζωμα girdle, partition, or diaphragm, lobby in a theatre, f διά

through, over + ζῶμα that which is girded, f ζωννύναι to gird round.]

1. In the ancient Greek theatre A semicircular passage through the auditorium, parallel to its outer border, and cutting the radial flights of steps at right angles at a point about half way up.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Diazoma*, a Girdle or Waste-belt, also a broad Footstep on the Stairs of an Amphi theater 1820 T S HUGHES *Trav Sicily* I xi. 335 (Stanf) It is of small dimensions, containing only one diazoma or corridor.

† **2** *Anat.* The diaphragm or midriff *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Diazoma* in Anatomy the same with the Diaphragm or Midriff 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Diazoma*, an old name for the diaphragm.

‖ **Diazo'ster.** [a Gr. διαζωστήρ the twelfth vertebra in the back, f διά through, over + ζωστήρ girdle, belt, f. ζωννύναι to gird.] (See quots.)

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict*, *Diazoster*, a name of the twelfth vertebra of the back. 1883 *Syd. Soc Lex*, *Diazoster*, old name for the twelfth vertebra of the spinal column, because a belt girding the body is usually placed over it (Gorræus)

Diazotize (dəiæ·zŏtəiz), *v Chem* [f. DI-[2] + AZOTE + -IZE: cf *azotize*] *trans* To convert into a diazo compound Hence **Dia·zotized** *ppl. a*

1889 M'GOWAN tr. *Bernthsen's Org. Chem* 361 The conversion of amido- into diazo-compounds is termed diazotizing. 1892 *Nature* 28 July, The number of amidogen groups which have been diazotized can be determined 1890 THORPE *Dict Appl Chem* I 247 *Flavophenin* prepared by the action of diazotised benzidine (one molecule) on two molecules of salicylic acid in alkaline solution

Dib, *sb*[1] *dial.* [A variant of DIP *sb* : cf. DIB *v* [1]] A dip; a small hollow in the ground.

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Dib*, a valley *North* 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss*, *Dib*, a dip 1876 F K. ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dib*, a slight concavity on the ground's surface

2. *Comb* Dibboard, the dip or inclination of a seam of coal. *Northumbld Gloss.* 1892.

Dib, *sb.*[2] Generally in *pl* dibs [*Dibs*, found in the 18th c, was prob a familiar shortening of *dibstones*, mentioned by Locke. Prob a deriv. of DIB *v* [2] · cf. the names DABBERS, and (*dial*) *dabs*, applied to a similar game, f. DAB *v*]

1. *pl.* A game played by children with pebbles or the knuckle-bones of sheep; also the name of the pebbles or bones so used, see ASTRAGAL, CHECKSTONES, COCKAL

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Dibbs*, a play among children 1810 E. D. CLARKE *Travels*, I 177 This game is called 'Dibbs' by the English. 1867 H KINGSLEY *Silcote of S* xiii, His dibbs and agate taws 1888 *Berksh. Gloss*, *Dibs*, a game played with the small knuckle bones taken from legs of mutton; these bones are themselves called dibs 1890 J D ROBERTSON *Gloucestersh. Gloss*, *Dibs*, pebbles

2 A counter used in playing at cards, etc. as a substitute for money.

3. *pl.* A slang term for money

1812 H. & J SMITH *Rej Addr*, *G Barnwell*, Make nunky surrender his dibs 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Dibbs*, a galley term for ready money 1868 MISS BRADDON *Run to Earth* III ix, 'You are the individual what comes down with the dibbs' 1883 BESANT *Garden Fair* II iii, To make other beggars do the work and to pocket the dibs yourself

4. = DIBBLE (In various Eng. dialects)

1891 *Leicestersh Gloss*, *Dib*, *Dibber or Dibble*, a pointed instrument often made of a broken spade-handle, for making holes for seeds.

Dib, *sb* 3 A local Sc var of DUB, a puddle

1821 GALT *Ann of Parish* 312 (Jam.) The dibs were full, the roads foul 1821 — *Ayrsh. Legatees* 100 (Jam) He kens the loan from the crown of the causeway, as well as the duck does the midden from the adle dib

Dib, *v.*[1] *Obs* exc *dial.* [App. an onomatopœic modification of DIP *v*, expressing the duller sound caused by broader contact Cf. DIB *sb* [1]] *trans.* = DIP *v.*

c 1325 *Metr. Hom* 121 Jesus . bad thaim dib thair cuppes alle, And ber tille bern best in halle *c* 1570 *Durham Deposit* (Surtees) 100 Dib the shirt in the water, and so hang it upon a hedge all that night 1580 BARET *Alv* D 653 To Dibbe or dippe 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, To Dibbe, *vt* to Dippe. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss*, *Dib*, To dip

Dib, *v.*[2] [A derivative form from DAB *v.*[1], expressing an action of the same kind but weaker or lighter cf. the forms *sip*, *snip*, *tip*, and the reduplicating element in *bibble-babble*, *tattle-tattle*, *pit-pat*, *zig-zag*, which expresses a weakened phase of the notion expressed by the radical

Sense 3 is also expressed by DAP, another derived form from *dab*, in which the consonant is lightened, also by DOP. Here there may also be association with DIP]

1 *trans* To dab lightly or finely· cf DAB *v* [1] **2.**

1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum* I i. in Bullen *O Pl* IV, Mistris that face wants a fresh Glosse Prethee, dib it in well, Bos.

2 *intr.* To tap or pat lightly. cf DAB *v.*[1] 1 d.

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* x, It is a fine sight to behold . the way that they dib with their bills

3 *intr.* To fish by letting the bait (usually a natural insect) dip and bob lightly on the water; = DAP *v* 1, DIBBLE *v* [2] 2

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m* iv. § 8 (1689) 37 Put one on the point of a Dub-fly Hook, and dib with it, or dib with the Ash-fly. 1827 *Mirror* II. 118/1 It is customary to dib for them, or to use a fly 1880 *Boy's own Bk.* 265 Housecrickets are also good, to dib with, for chub *Ibid* 277 The hawthorn-fly..is used to dib in a river for Trout.

4. To dibble

Known in actual use only in mod dial, but implied in DIBBER, DIBBING-STICK, see also DIBBLE

1891 EVANS *Leicestersh Gloss*, *Dib* and *Dibble* vb, to use a 'dibble'. Dibble is the commonest form, both of the *sb* and *v*

Hence **Di·bbing** *vbl sb* ; **Di·bbing-stick,** a dibble

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m* xxxiii § 1 (1689) 174 Angling with a natural Fly (called dibbing, dapeing or dibbling). *Ibid* § 2 174 Dibbing is always performed on the very surface or permitting the Bait to sink for 2 inches 1833 BOWLKER *Angling* 27 The natural flies best adapted for dibbing or bobbing at the bush 1863 H C PENNELL *Angler Nat* 154 A natural caterpillar, cockchafer, or grasshopper, used with a short line by dibbing over the bushes 1886 *Chesh Gloss*, *Dibbin-stick*, a stick used for planting cabbages, etc or making holes for sowing seed.

Dibar, obs form of DIAPER.

Dibasic (dəibē·sik), *a. Chem.* [f DI-[2] + BASE *sb.*[1] + -IC] Having two bases, or two atoms of a base *Dibasic acid*: one which contains two atoms of displaceable hydrogen See BIBASIC.

1868 *Chambers' Encycl* X 462/2 When an acid admits of the displacement of two atoms of hydrogen, it is termed dibasic 1869 ROSCOE *Elem Chem* (1874) 365 The acids .. of the second series are *dibasic*. 1880 CLEMENSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. The* 204 Oxygen and sulphur, the 'dibasic' character of which was demonstrated by Kekulé

Hence **Dibasi·city,** dibasic quality.

1880 CLEMENSHAW *Wurtz' Atom The.* 179 The dibasicity of tartaric acid

Dibb, var. of DIB.

Dibber (di·bəɹ). [f. DIB *v* [2] (sense 4) + -ER [1].]

1. An instrument for dibbling; a dibble; especially, an implement having a series of dibbles or teeth for making a number of holes at once.

1736 PLOGG *Kentucisms*, *Dibble*, I think they call it *dibber* in Kent 1783 *Trans Soc Encourag Arts* I 112, I ploughed the land very deep, dressed the ground down, and planted with hand-dibbers 1797 A. YOUNG *Agric Suffolk* 48 A man with a dibber of iron, the handle about three feet long, in each hand, strikes two rows of holes 1847 RAYNBIRD in *Jrnl R Agric Soc* VIII i 215 By using a drop-drill, or a larger dibber for making the holes 1848 *Ibid* IX ii 548 Five cut sets [of hops] should be planted to make a hill, which should be put in with a dibber around the stick

2. *Mining* The pointed end of an iron bar used for making holes *U S.*

1871 W MORGANS *Man Mining Tools* 158 The pointed ends of bars are often slightly bent, to facilitate getting a pinch and levering in certain positions The end is called a 'dibber', for making holes.

Dibbin, dibben. *Obs.* or *dial.*

† **1.** In the leather trade · Part of a hide, path the shank *Obs.*

1603-4 *Act* 1 *Jas I*, c 22 § 35 The Neckes, Wombes, and Dibbins, or other peeces of Offall cut of from the saide Backes or Buts of Leather

2. *dial* (See quot)

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Dibben*, a fillet of veal *Devon.*

Dibble (di b'l), *sb* Forms . 5 debylle, 6 dybbil, 6–7 dible, 6– dibble [In form belonging app. to DIB *v* [2] (sense 4), -LE being instrumental as in *beetle*, or diminutive. cf *dibber*, *dabbing-stick* in same sense. *Dibble* is however evidenced much earlier than DIB *v* [2], which leaves the nature of their relation doubtful]

An instrument used to make holes in the ground for seeds, bulbs, or young plants. In its simplest form, a stout pointed cylindrical stick with or without a handle; but it may also have a cross bar or projection for the foot (*foot-dibble*), or be forked at the point, or furnished with several points to make a number of holes at once

c 1450 *Nominale* in Wr-Wulcker 713 *Hoc subterrarium*, a debylle 1483 *Cath Angl* 92 A Debylle, *pastinacum*, *subterratorium* 1563 HYLL *Art Garden* 128 With your forked dibble, put vnder the head, loose it so in the earth, that [etc] 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 124/42 A dybbil 1573 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 101 Through cunning with dible, rake, mattock, and spade, By line and by leauell, trim garden is made 1611 SHAKS. *Wint T* IV iv. 100 Ile not put The Dible in earth, to set one slip of them. 1674 RAY *S & E C Words* 64 A *Dibble*, an instrument to make holes in the ground with for setting beans, pease or the like 1727 BRADLEY *Fam Dict* s v *Dibble*, There is a Dibble of a modern Invention with several Teeth, the Body of it is made of a light Wood, and the Teeth of a Wood that is somewhat harder 1818 KEATS *Endymn* III. 153 In sowing-time ne'er would I dibble take, Or drop a seed 1859 R F. BURTON *Centr. Afr* in *Jrnl. Geog Soc* XXIX 397 The people use a msaha or dibble, a chisel-shaped bit of iron, with a socket to receive a wooden handle 1861 DTLAMER *Fl. Gard.* 48 To plant them with the trowel or dibble

† **b** ? A moustache. *Obs. slang*

1614 B JONSON *Barth Fair* II. iii, Neuer tuske, nor twirle your dibble, good Iordane.

Dibble (di·b'l), *v.*[1] [f. DIBBLE *sb*]

1 *trans* To make a hole in (the soil) with or as with a dibble; to sow or plant by this means *To dibble in* (*into*). to put in or plant by dibbling

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV (Arb) 110 So far is yt clampernd with roote deepe dibled at helgats 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 26 A skipping deer, With pointed hoof dibbling the glebe. 1797 A. YOUNG *Agric Suffolk* 47 One farmer near Dunwich . dibbled 258 acres 1799 *Gentl Mag* I 392 A woman employed .dibbling beans. 1847–8 H MILLER *First Impr*, ix. (1857) 145 The clayey soil around it was dibbled thick . by the tiny hoofs of sheep 1855 M ARNOLD *Balder Dead* III 312 The soft strewn snow Under the trees is dibbled thick with holes 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut* IV 54 The seeds of the dhurra are dibbled in about three feet apart

transf 1883 SIR E BECKETT in *Knowl* 31 Aug 140/2 The printer's passion for dibbling in a comma between every two adjectives

2 *intr.* To use or work with a dibble, to bore holes in the soil

Mod He was dibbling in his garden

Hence **Di·bbled** *ppl a* , **Di·bbling** *vbl sb* , also in *Comb*, as *dibbling-machine*

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 10 Oct. 3/3 If Dibbling, instead of Broadcast, was wholly practised, it would produce a saving 1832 *Veg Subst Food* 38 Depositing the seed in holes at regular intervals .. is called drilling, or dibbling 1846 J BAXTER *Libr Pract Agric* II 210 It appears, that drilling with the hoe is much preferable to dibbling *Ibid* There was one quarter more of produce from the drilled crop than from the dibbled 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, *Dibbling-machine*, one used for making holes in rows for potato sets, for beans, or other things which are planted isolated in rows

Dibble (di b'l), *v* [2] [Perhaps a derived form from DABBLE with lighter vowel. but cf DIB *v* [2] 3]

1. *intr* = DABBLE *v* 2.

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* XXV (1748) 366 And near to them you see the lesser dibbling teale

2 = DIB *v*,[2] 3, DAP *v* 1

1658 R FRANCK *North Mem.* (1821) 60 Dibble lightly on the surface of the water 1676 COTTON *Angler* (T), This stone-fly we dape or dibble with, as with the drake 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m* VII § 2 (1688) 75 When you angle at ground in a clear Water, or dibble with natural Flies 1833 *Fraser's Mag* VII. 54 He bobs and dibbles till he hooks his prey

Hence **Di·bbling** *vbl sb.*

1676 COTTON *Angler* II v 295 This way of fishing we call *Daping* or *Dabbing*, or *Dibling* wherein you are always to have your Line flying before you up or down the River as the Wind serves 1858 *Sat Rev* V 569/2 Dibbling for trout he considers a high achievement

Di·bble-da·bble. *colloq* or *dial* [Reduplication of DABBLE, the form expressing repetition with alternation of intensity, as in *bibble-babble*, *tittle-tattle*, *zig zag*, etc.] *lit.* An irregular course of dabbling or splashing, *fig.* rubbish, also, uproar with violence.

c 1550 BALE *K Johan* (Camden) 7 They are but dybledabble I marvell ye can abyd such byble bable 1767 CTESS. COWPER in *Mrs Delany's Life & Corr* SER II (1862) I 99 It turned out such a dibble-dabble We have had March weather before March came 1825 JAMILSON, *Dibble-dabble*, uproar, accompanied with violence. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Dibble-dabble*, rubbish *North.*

Dibbler (di bləɹ). [f DIBBLE *v* [1] + -ER [1]]

1. One who dibbles

1770–4 A. HUNTER *Georg Ess* (1804) II 356 One dibbler generally undertakes the business of one gang 1797 A YOUNG *Agric Suffolk* 49 *note*, A one-horse roll to level the flag, or furrow, for the dibblers

2 An agricultural implement used in dibbling, a machine dibble

1847 *Illustr Lond News* 24 July 58/1 For the best horse seed dibbler, £15 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* I 699/1 Dibblers (figured) 1884 *Athenæum* 6 Dec 736/2 Drills, seed planters and dibblers

3 A species of opossum see quot

1850 A. WHITE *Pop Hist Mammalia* 166 The *Antechinus apicalis* of Mr Gray, which is called the 'Dibbler' at King George's Sound

Dibbler, dial f DOUBLER, large plate.

Dibchick. see DABCHICK β.

Dibe·nzo-. *Chem* See DI-[2] and BENZO-

Dibe·nzoyl. *Chem.* A synonym of BENZILE $C_{14}H_{10}O_2$, as having the formula of two molecules of the radical BENZOYL. Also in *Comb*

Dibe·nzyl. *Chem* [f DI-[2] + BENZYL] An aromatic hydrocarbon crystallizing in large colourless prisms, having the formula of two molecules of the radical benzyl. Also in *Comb.* and *attrib*, as *dibenzyl-methane*, *dibenzyl ketone*

1873 *Fownes' Chem* (ed 11) 769

Dib-hole. *Mining.* [app. f *dib*, variant of DUB + HOLE] The hole at the bottom of the shaft, which receives the drainage of a mine, in order to its being pumped to the surface; also called SUMP.

1883 *Pall Mall G* 2 Oct 8/2 As the cage was being brought up the rope broke The cage was precipitated into the dib-hole and the scaffolding smashed. 1892 *Daily News* 11 Jan 3/6 Examining the dib hole at the bottom of the pit shaft

Diblastula (dəiblæ·stiŭlă) *Embryol.* [f DI-[2] + mod L *blastula* BLASTULE.] That stage of the embryo of multicellular animals at which it consists of a vesicle inclosed by a double layer of cells; = GASTRULA.

1890 E R. LANKESTER *Adv Science* 348 The term 'diblastula' has more recently been adopted in England for the 'gastrula' of Haeckel

Dibrach (dəi bræk) *rare.* [ad. L. *dibrachys*, ad. Gr. δίβραχυς of two short syllables, f. δι- two + βραχύς short] In Gr. and L. prosody · A foot consisting of two short syllables; a pyrrhic.

In mod. Dicts.

Dibranch (dəi·brænk) *Zool.* [ad F *dibranche(s*, f Gr δι- (Di-²) + βράγχια gills of fishes] A dibranchiate cephalopod, see next

1877 Le Conte *Elem Geol* II (1879) 305 If we divide all known Cephalopods into Dibranchs (two-gilled) and Tetrabranchs (four-gilled) The naked or Dibranchs are decidedly higher in organization

Dibranchiate (dəibræ·ŋkiĕt), *a* and *sb Zool* [f mod L *dibranchiāta*, f as prec see -ATE²] **A** *adj* Belonging to the *Dibranchiata*, an order of cephalopods having two branchiæ or gills. **B** *sb* A cephalopod belonging to this order

1835-6 Todd *Cycl Anat* I 520/1 The Dibranchiate Order of Cephalopods *Ibid* 528/2 The suckers with which the arms of the Dibranchiates are provided 1875 Blake *Zool.* 244 In the dibranchiate Cephalopods, the animal is swimming

So **Dibra nchious** *a*, 'having two branchiæ or gills' *Syd Soc. Lex* 1883.

Dibromide (dəibrōu məid, -mid) *Chem* [f Di-² + Bromide.] A compound of two atoms of bromine with a dyad element or a radical, as *ethine dibromide* $C_2H_2Br_2$

1869 Roscoe *Elem Chem.* 362 Ethylene diamines obtained by acting with ammonia on ethylene dibromide 1873 *Fownes' Chem* (ed 11) 560 Ethine unites with bromine, forming a dibromide

Dibromo-, before a vowel **dibrom-**. *Chem.* [f. Di-² + Bromo-] A combining element, expressing the presence in a compound of two atoms of bromine, which have replaced two of hydrogen, as *dibromaldehyde* CH Br_2 CHO.

1873 *Fownes' Chem* (ed 11) 680 Dibromacetic Acid is obtained by the further action of bromine upon bromacetic acid *Ibid* 759 Dibromobenzene exhibits two modifications 1880 Clemenshaw *Wurtz' Atom Th* 285 Dibromopropyl alcohol which is the result of the direct action of bromine upon allyl alcohol

Dibs (plural): see Dib *sb*²

Di·bstones, *sb pl.* [See Dib *sb*²] The names of a children's game the same as *dibs* or *dabstones*

1692 Locke *Educ.* § 152, I have seen little Girls exercise whole Hours together and take abundance of Pains to be expert at Dibstones as they call it. 1775 Ash, *Dibstone*, a play among children, a little stone to be thrown at another stone. *Addison*

Dibutyl, Dibutyro-. *Chem* See Di-² and Butyl.

†**Dica·cious**, *a Obs* — ° [f L. *dicāx*, *dicāci-* talking sharply + -ous] Pert of speech, saucy

1830 Maunder *Treas Knowl*, *Dicacious*, talkative, pert Hence †**Dica·ciousness.**

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Dicaciousness*, talkativeness.

Dicacity (dikæ·sĭti). *Obs* or *arch* [f L. *dicāx*, *dicāc-em*, sarcastic (f *dic-* stem of *dīcĕre* to say, speak) + -ity] A jesting or mocking habit of speech; raillery, banter; pertness (Sometimes after L. *dīcĕre*. Talkativeness, babbling)

1592 Bacon *Confer. Pleasure* (1870) 8 Vespasian, a man exceedinglie giuen to the humor of dicacitie and iesting 1637 Heywood *Dial* IV Wks 1874 VI 185 His quicke dicacitie Would evermore be taunting my voracitie *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* II (1692) 133 Lucilius, a centurion, in Tacitus Annal lib 1, had a scornful name given him by the military dicacity of his own company 1751 Byrom *Enthusiasm* Poems 1773 II 23 To remit the freedom of inquiry for their dicacity 1840 *New Monthly Mag* LX 55 Between human eloquence, and the dicacity of the parrot there is all the difference in the world

†**Dicæarch.** *Obs. rare* — ° In 7 dice- [f. Gr δίκαι-ος just + -αρχος ruler] (See quot) So also †**Dicæarchy.**

1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Dicearchy* (*dicæarchia*), just government, *Dicearch* (*dicæarchus*), a just Prince 1658 Phillips, *Dicearch.*

Dicæology (dəisi,ɒ·lŏdʒi). Also 7 dice-. [ad L. *dicæologia*, a Gr δικαιολογία a plea in defence, f δίκαιο-ς righteous, just + λογία account, speech]

†**1.** A description or account of jurisdiction *Obs.*

1664 J Exton (*title*), The Maritime Dicæologie, or Sea-jurisdiction of England

2 *Rhet* Justification.

[1589 Puttenham *Eng Poesie* III xix (Arb) 237 *Dichologia*, or the Figure of excuse.] 1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Diceology* justification by, or in talk [1830 Maunder *Treas Knowl.*, *Dicæology*, self-vindication]

Dicage, Dicar: see Dikage, Dicker.

Dicalcic (dəikæ·lsik), *a Chem* [f. Di-² 2 + Calcic] Containing two equivalents of calcium.

1863-72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I 719 Dicalcic phosphide 1884 F J Lloyd *Science Agric*

Dicarbo-, before a vowel **dicarb-**. *Chem* [See Di-² and Carbo-] In composition: Containing two atoms or equivalents of carbon.

1881 *Nature* XXIII 243 The acid. was probably identical with dicarbopyridenic acid

Dicarbon (dəikā·ɪbŏn), *a. Chem* [Di-²] Containing or derived from two atoms of carbon, as the *dicarbon* series of hydrocarbons

1869 Roscoe *Elem Chem* xxx, Dicarbon or Ethyl series The starting point of this important series is common alcohol or spirits of wine C_2H_6O

Dicarbonate (dəikā·ɪbŏnĕt) *Chem.* See Di-² and Carbonate.

Dica·rpellary, *a. Bot.* [f. Di-² + Carpellary] Having or consisting of two carpels.

1876 Harley *Mat Med* 501 Distinguished by a dicarpellary fruit

Dicast (di·kæst). *Gr. Antiq.* Also **dikast** [ad Gr δικαστής judge, juryman, agent-noun f δικάζ-ειν to judge, pass judgement on, f δίκη right, justice, judgement, trial] One of the 6000 citizens chosen annually in ancient Athens to try cases in the several law-courts, where their functions combined those of the modern judge and jury

[1708 Motteux *Rabelais* v xi (1737) 46 The Statues of their *Dicastes*] 1822 T Mitchell *Aristoph* I p cxlv, Nearly one-third of the population of Athens were, in part, supported by their attendance upon the courts of law in the quality of dicasts, an office something between the judge and juryman of modern times 1873 Symonds *Grk Poets* Ser 1 1 (1877) 30 The whole Athenian nation as dikasts and ecclesiasts, were interested in Rhetoric 1874 Mahaffy *Soc. Life Greece* VII 215 The contemptible old dicast in the *Wasps* 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) I 215 This art acts upon dicasts and ecclesiasts and bodies of men

Dicastery (dikæ·stĕri). Also **dikastery**. [ad. Gr δικαστήριον a court of justice.]

One of the courts of justice in which the dicasts sat; the court or body of dicasts

[1656 J Harrington *Oceana* 147 (Jod) The dicasterion in Athens the comitia of that commonwealth. 1822 T Mitchell *Aristoph* II 179 The very essence of the Athenian democracy. was centered in its Dicasteria, or courts of justice] 1846 Grote *Greece* I. xii I 304 It was unlawful to put to death any person, even under formal sentence by the dicastery. 1866 Felton *Anc. & Mod Gr* II. vi 99 The people in the country were as likely to be drawn into the senate and dicasteries, as the people of the town

Dicastic (dikæ·stik), *a.* Also **dikastic**. [ad Gr δικαστικ-ός of or for law or trials · see Dicast.] Of or belonging to a dicast or dicasts.

1849 Grote *Greece* II xlvi V 484 The archon retained only the power of presiding over the dikastic assembly by whom peremptory verdict was pronounced 1874 Mahaffy *Soc Life Greece* VI 176 The wrangling and dicastic habit of his countrymen 1884 *Q Rev* Oct 348 Citizens each furnished with his dicastic badge and staff

Dicatalectic (dəi kætăle·ktik), *a Pros.* [ad. Gr. δικαταληκτικ-ός: see Di-² and Catalectic.] Of a verse Doubly catalectic; wanting a syllable both in the middle and at the end, as e.g the dactylic pentameter. In mod Dicts

†**Dica·tion.** *Obs. rare* — ° [ad. L. *dicātiōn-em* formal declaration, n. of action f *dicāre* to proclaim]

1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Dication*, a vowing, submitting, promising, or dedicating.

Dicayue, obs. form of Deceive.

Dice (dəis), *sb*, plural of Die *sb.*, q v.

In reference to gaming, *dice* is of much more frequent occurrence than the singular *die*; it also enters largely into combination: as

Dice-cogging, *-gospeller*, *-maker*; **dice-board**, a board upon which dice are thrown; **dice-coal** (see quot); **dice-headed** *a.*, having a cubical boss or stud (of nails used for strengthening doors, etc); **dice holes** (see quot.); **dice-man**, a sharper who cheats with dice; **dice-shot** = *die-shot* (see Die); **dice-top**, a top of polygonal form with numbers marked on its faces, a teetotum. Also Dice-box, -play, etc

1844 Thirlwall *Greece* VIII 453 Mummius, had as little eye for them as any of his men, who made *dice-boards of the finest master-pieces of painting 1842 Brande, *Dice-coal*, a species of coal easily splitting into cubical fragments. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* I xiii, I played a *dice-cogging scoundrel in Alsatia for his ears. 1550 Latimer *Serm at Stamford* Wks. I 269 Among so great a number of gospellers, some are card-gospellers, some are *dice-gospellers, some are pot-gospellers, all are not good. 1497 *Ld Treas Acc. Scot* I. 357 V° 3et nalis *dis hedit to Dunbar 1593 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I 74, 100 dicheaded nailes pro ostio 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict Needlework* 153 *Dice Holes. a stitch. used in Honiton lace 1530 Palsgr 213/2 *Dice maker, *dessier* 1714 Mandeville *Fab. Bees* (1725) I 81 Card and dice makers..are the immediate ministers to a legion of vices 1871 *Echo* 14 Mar, *Dicemen and thimble-rigs were scattered here and there, making a fine harvest 1588 Lucar *Colloq. Arte Shooting* App 57 Chaine shot *dice shot. 1668 J White *Rich Cab* (ed 4) 124 Square pieces of iron, called dice-shot 1894 Maskelyne *Sharps & Flats* 257 That well-known device, the '*dice-top' or 'teetotum'.

Dice (dəis), *v* [f Dice *sb pl.*]

1 *intr.* To play or gamble with dice.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 121 Dycyn, or pley wythe dycys, *also.* 1519 *Presentm Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 32 Latt no manservaunte dysse nor carde in ther howsses 1548 Latimer *Ploughers* (Arb) 25 Thei hauke, thei hunt, thei card, thei dyce. 1596 Shaks 1 *Hen IV*, III iii 28, I was vertuous enough, swore little, dic'd not aboue seuen times a weeke 1647 R Stapylton *Juvenal* 253 If th' old man dice, th' heire in long coats will doe The like 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* IV 97 The Dick Talbot who had diced and revelled with Grammont

b. *trans.* To lose or throw *away* by dicing; to gamble away Also *fig.*

1549 [see Dicing-house] 1618 N Field *Amends for Ladies* I. 1 in Hazl *Dodsley* XI. 94 Have I to dice my patrimony away? 1871 Tom Taylor *Jeanne Darc* II i, How cheerily a king and kingdom May be diced, danced, and fiddled to the dogs! 1881 Blackie *Lay Serm.* I. 79 The conscript boy, torn from his father to dice away his sweet young life in a cause with which he has no concern.

c. *trans* To bring by dice-play (*into*, *out of*, etc)

1843 Macaulay *Ess*, *Addison* (1889) 721 When he diced himself into a spunging house

2 To cut into dice or cubes: *esp* in cookery.

?c 1390 *Forme of Cury* in *Warner's Culin Antiq.* 5 Take Funges [mushrooms], and pare hem clene, and dyce hem *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 121 Dycyn, as men do brede, or other lyke, *quadro* 1769 Mrs Raffald *Eng. Housekpr* (1778) 95 Make a ragoo of oysters and sweetbreads diced

3 To mark or ornament with a pattern of cubes or squares; to chequer; *spec* a *Needlework.* (See quot 1808-80.) b. *Bookbinding* To ornament (leather) with a pattern consisting of squares or diamonds: see Diced *ppl a.* 2

1688 J Clayton in *Phil Trans* XVIII 126 The young Ones [snakes] have no Rattles but they may be known being very regularly diced or checker'd, black and gray on the backs 1808-80 Jamieson, *Dice*, I. Properly, to sew a kind of waved pattern near the border of a garment 2. To weave in figures resembling dice

†**4.** To mark with spots or pips, like dice. *Obs.*

1664 Power *Exp Philos* I 8 The Butter Fly The eye is large and globular, diced or bespeck'd here and there with black spots

Dice, obs. Sc f. Dais, pew or seat in a church.

Dice, *adv. Naut.*, see Dyce.

Dice-box. The box from which dice are thrown in gaming, usually of the form of a double truncated cone.

1552 Huloet, Dice boxe, *fimum*, *fritillum.* 1617 Minsheu *Doctor*, A Dice box a saucer, porringer, or some other such like dish, out of which they cast the dice. 1713 Addison *Guardian* No. 120 ¶ 1 Thumping the table with a dice-box. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV 221 What was an hour-glass once, Becomes a dicebox 1833 Ht Martineau *Three Ages* II 47 Charles and the Duke of Ormond were rattling the dice-box 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* II. 50 Welcome at the palace when the bottle or the dicebox was going round

b Used typically for dice-play, dicing, gaming

1857 Maurice *Ep. St John* xi 179 The only resources left for either are the dice-box and the bottle 1859 Macaulay *Life Pitt*, Fox, a man of pleasure, ruined by the dice box and the turf

c. *attrib.* Of the form of a dice-box. *Dice-box insulator*, a hollow porcelain insulator of this shape for supporting a telegraph wire, which passes through the axis

1841 W Spalding *Italy & It Isl* I 296 A smaller lake backed by a range of rocks and a rude dice-box tower 1895 W Preece (*in letter*), The 'dice box' insulator was invented by the late Mr. C. P. Walker; it was used on the South-Eastern Railway

Diced (dəist), *ppl. a* [f. Dice *v* + -ed¹.]

1. Formed or cut into dice or cubes; see Dice *v* 2

1671 J Webster *Metallogr* xvii. 246, I have by me very many sorts of these squared or diced golden Marchasites 1741 *Compl Fam Piece* I II (ed 3) 147 Make Sauce with some of the Liquor, Mushrooms, diced Lemon, etc

2. Marked or ornamented with figures of cubes or squares; chequered; see Dice *v* 3.

1725 Ramsay *Gentl Sheph.* I II, He kaims his hair And spreads his garters diced beneath his knee. 1880 W Smith *Catal* No. 6, 4 vols, royal 8vo, diced calf 1893 W F Clay *Catal* 16, 4to, diced russia, neatly rebacked.

Dicellate (dəise·lĕt), *a* [f. Gr δίκελλα, a two-pronged hoe + -ate².] Two-pronged, said *spec.* of sponge-spicules

‖ **Dicentra** (dəise ntrā). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr δίκεντρος, f. δι- two + κέντρον sharp point, spur] A genus of plants (N.O. *Fumariaceæ*) having drooping heart-shaped flowers; the species are natives of North America and Eastern and Central Asia, and several are in cultivation in the flower-garden, esp *D spectabilis* (also called *Dielytra*)

1866 in *Treas Bot.* 1883 *Century Mag* Sept 726/2 The beautifully divided leaves of the dicentra. 1884 E. P. Roe in *Harper's Mag* May 932/1 Clumps of bloodroot, hepaticas, dicentras, dog-tooth violets, and lilies-of-the-valley

Dicephalous (dəise făləs), *a.* [f. Gr. δικέφαλ-ος (f δι-, Di-² + κεφαλή head) + -ous. In mod.F. *dicéphale*] Having two heads, two-headed

1808 *Edin. Rev.* XII 487 A dicephalous monster

Dice-play. [f Dice *sb. pl.*] The action or practice of playing with dice; the game of dice.

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 120 Dyce play, *aleatura* 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop* (Arb) 84 Dice-playe, and suche other folishe and pernicious games they know not 1577 Northbrooke *Dicing* Introd. 2 If a man can dice-play 1580 Lupton *Siwqila* 94 To get greedie gain by diuellish and detestable Diceplaye 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 60 For giving himselfe much to dice play.

†b. *fig.* Trickery, deceit, sleight. *Obs*

1633 Rogers *Treat Sacraments* 1 159 Not easily carried away by each Doctrine and dice-play of men [cf. *Eph* IV 14 ἐν τῇ κυβείᾳ τῶν ἀνθρώπων].

So **Dice-playing.**

c 1490 *Promp Parv* (MS. K) 120 Dicepleyinge, *aleatura* 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop* (Arb) 19 The Poete likeneth the life of man to a diceplayng or a game at the tables 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 70 The rumour that ran of his dice-playing

Dice-player. [See prec] One who plays or gambles with dice, a dicer.

1377 Langl. *P Pl* B VI 73 Iakke þe iogeloure And danyel þe dys-playere 1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 183 We doe vtterly forbid all bishops. to keepe companie

with dice players. 1660 JER TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit* II 471 (L) A common gamester or dice player may call himself Christian, but indeed he is not.

Dicer (dəi·səɹ) Forms · 5–6 dyser, dysar, 6 dysour, disar, dycer, dicear, desard, 6– dicer [f DICE *v* (or *sb*) + -ER[1]. The suffix was sometimes changed to AFr -OUR, and -AR.] One who plays or gambles with dice; a person addicted to dicing.

1408 *Nottingham Rec* II 62 Rogerus Mokyngton est communis hospitator, contra Assisam, scilicet, [hospitat] dyseis *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* (Surtees) 242 Thise dysars and thise hullars, Thise cokkeis and thise bollars 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXIV 71 Ane dysour said The Devill mot stik him with a knyfe, Bot he kest vp fau syiss thre. 1531 ELYOT *Gov* I XXVI, Suche a reproche, to be sayde that they had made aliaunce with disars 1602 SHAKS *Ham* III IV 45 Such an Act, That Makes marriage vowes As false as Dicers Oathes 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol* 3 The better Dicer, the wors man 1837 DE QUINCEY *Revolt Tartars* Wks 1862 IV 130 Upon the hazard of a dicer's throw 1844 J T HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* XIX, A deep drinker, and a dicer.

Dicerate (dəi sĕrĕt), *a.* [f Gr. *δίκερας, δικερατ-* double horn.] 'Having two horns'. *Syd Soc Lex.* 1883.

Dicerous (dəi·sĕrəs), *a. Entom rare* [irreg (for *dicerote*) f Gr *δίκερως* two-horned, f. δι- two + *κέρας* horn] Having two 'horns', antennæ, or tentacles

1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Introd Entom* IV 316 *Dicerous*, insects that have two antennæ

Dicesse, dicesse, obs forms of DECEASE

Dicetyl (dəisĭ·tĭl) *Chem* [See DI-[2].] The free form of the hydrocarbon radical CETYL, q.v

†Dich. *Obs. rare* A corrupt or erroneous word, having apparently the sense *do it*.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I II. 73 Much good dich thy good heart 1630 *R Johnson's Kingd & Commw* 87 So mich God dich you with your sustenancelesse sauce [Cf 1542 UDALL tr *Erasm Apoph.* (1877) 112 Biddyng much good do it him]

Dich, obs form of DITCH.

Dichasial (dəikē·ziăl), *a Bot.* [f. next + -AL] Belonging to or of the nature of a dichasium.

1876 J H BALFOUR in *Encycl Brit* IV. 124/1 In the natural order *Caryophyllaceæ*, the dichasial cymose form of inflorescence is very general.

‖ **Dichasium** (dəikē·ziŭm). *Bot.* Pl. **-ia** [mod L, f. Gr *δίχασις* division] A form of cymose inflorescence, apparently but not really dichotomous, in which the main axis produces a pair of lateral axes, each of which similarly produces a pair, and so on, a biparous cyme.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot* 158 False dichotomies of this kind, which occur abundantly in the inflorescences of Phanerogams, are termed by Schimper Dichasia *Ibid* 521 The dichasium easily passes, in the first or a succeeding order of lateral axes, into a sympodial mode of development 1876 J H. BALFOUR in *Encycl Brit* IV 124/1 In some members of the tribe *Caryophyllaceæ* the inflorescence has the form of a contracted dichasium

‖ **Dichastasis** (dəikæ stăsis) [mod f Gr. *δίχα* asunder, apart + *στάσις* standing] 'Spontaneous subdivision' (Webster 1864).

a 1864 WEBSTER cites DANA 1883 in *Syd Soc Lex*

Dichastic (dəikæ stik), *a* [mod. f. Gr **διχάστος* divided, f *διχάζ-ειν* to divide: see -IC] 'Capable of subdividing spontaneously' (Webster 1864)

a 1864 WEBSTER cites DANA 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex*, *Dichastic*, capable of undergoing dichastasis

Diche(n, obs forms of DITCH.

Dichlamydeous (dəiklămi dəəs), *a. Bot* [f. mod. Bot L *dichlamydeæ*, f. Gr. δι- two + χλαμύς, χλαμυδ- cloak. see -EOUS] Having both the floral envelopes (calyx and corolla), having a double perianth Also said of a plant bearing such flowers.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot* Introd 26 If the corolla is present, a plant is said to be dichlamydeous 1882 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 17 Aug 373 Our English species have no true petals, but some exotic forms are truly dichlamydeous

Dichlor-, dichloro-. *Chem.* [f. DI-[2] + CHLOR(O)-.] A formative element in names of compounds formed by the substitution of two atoms of chlorine for hydrogen atoms, as *dichloracetic acid, dichlorhydrin*: see CHLOR- and CHLORO-.

1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed 12) 627 Dichlorhydrin is treated with potash, it gives up a molecule of hydrochloric acid *Ibid* 679 Dichloracetic acid is produced by the action of chlorine and iodine on boiling acetic acid *Ibid* 759 Of dichlorobenzene, two modifications are known 1876 HARLEY *Mat Med.* (ed. 6) 346 Allyl-chloroform is unstable, and breaks up into hydrochloric acid and dichlorallylene

Dichloride (dəiklōə raid, -rid) *Chem.* [f DI-[2] + CHLORIDE.] A compound of two atoms of chlorine with an element or radical, as mercury dichloride $HgCl_2$.

† Formerly, a compound of chlorine with two atoms of another body see DI-[2] 2 a P

1825 T THOMSON *First Princ Chem* II 44 Dichloride of antimony 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II 75 1854 J SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ Sc.* Chem 508 Dichloride of gold remains *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ Sc* I 120/1 A solution of dichloride of copper 1873 *Fownes' Chem* (ed 11) 437 The dichloride is produced, together with the trichloride

Dicho-, a Gr. διχο-, combining form of adv. *δίχα* in two, asunder, apart, as in *διχοτομία* cutting in two. A first element in several scientific words, with the meaning, 'asunder, separately, in two parts or halves'

(The ι is short in Greek, so that the usual English pronunciation is not etymological)

Dichogamic, *a. Bot.* = DICHOGAMOUS

In mod Dicts

Dichogamous (dəikɒ·găməs), *a Bot.* [mod f Gr. type **διχόγαμος* (f διχο-, DICHO-, asunder, separately + *-γαμος* wedded, married, *γάμ-ος* wedding) + -OUS] Said of those hermaphrodite plants in which the stamens and pistils (or analogous organs) become mature at different times, so that self-fertilization is impossible.

1859 DARWIN *Orig Spec* IV (1873) 78 These so named dichogamous plants have in fact separated sexes, and must habitually be crossed 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot* 906 Insects are the main agents in the conveyance of the pollen to the stigma of other flowers of dichogamous Phanerogams Whether the Algæ named above and some Muscineæ are dichogamous is doubtful 1894 DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* VI 303 The subtle alliance with Space in Dioecious flowers, with Time in Dichogamous species

Dichogamy (dəikɒ·gămi) *Bot* [mod f Gr type **διχογαμία*, n of state from **διχόγαμος*. see prec. and -Y: in mod Ger and F. *dichogamie*] The condition of being dichogamous, i e in which the stamens and pistils (or analogous organs) of a hermaphrodite plant mature at different times

1862 DARWIN in *Life & Lett* (1887) III 303 What old C. K Sprengel called dichogamy and which is so frequent in truly hermaphrodite groups 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot* 906 One of the simplest and commonest means for ensuring cross fertilisation is *Dichogamy*, i e the arrangement by which the two kinds of reproductive organs, when contiguous, are mature at different times

Dicho·perous, *a Entom* [f. DICHO- + Gr *πτερ-όν* wing + -OUS] 'Having cut or emarginate wings' (*Syd Soc Lex* 1883).

Dichord (dəi kɔ̄ɹd) [ad Gr *δίχορδος* two-stringed, f *δι-* two + *χορδή* string (of a lyre), chord] a. An instrument having two strings b. An instrument having two strings to each note (Stainer & Barrett *Dict Mus. Terms*)

1819 *Pantologia, Dichord*, in music, the name given to the two-stringed lyre, said to have been invented by the Egyptian Mercury.

Dichoree (dəi korī) *Pros* [a F. *dichorée* (1736 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad L. *dichorē-us*, a Gr *διχόρει-ος*, f. *δι-*, DI-[2] + *χορεῖος*: see CHOREE.] A metrical foot consisting of two chorees or trochees.

1801 D IRVING *Elem Composition* X (1828) 109 Its music consisted in the dichoree with which it is terminated 1885 R C JEBB *Œdipus Tyrannus* p lxxxi, When the ionic – – ∪ ∪ is interchanged with the dichoree – ∪ – ∪

Dichostasy (dikɒ stăsi). *nonce-wd* [ad. Gr *διχοστασία* a standing apart, dissension, f *διχο-*, DICHO- + *στάσ-ις* standing] A standing separate

c 1859 BP SHORT *Sp.* in *Academy* 30 July (1892) 86 His orders are irregular and his Church system—he would not say schism—but dichostasy.

Dicho·tomal, *a.* [f as DICHOTOMOUS + -AL.] Of or pertaining to dichotomy.

In mod Dicts

Dichotomic (dəikɒtɒ mik), *a.* [mod. f as DICHOTOM-OUS + -IC · in F *dichotomique*] Relating to or involving dichotomy, dichotomous

1873 *Brit Q Rev* Jan 301 The Scriptural representation is as often dichotomic as it is trichotomic The dichotomic must be radically and essentially wrong 1881 LINCOLN tr *Trousseau & Pidoux, Treat. Therapeutics* I 278 The followers of Brown and Broussais, after a long struggle with the arguments which were ruining their dichotomic doctrine, were at last forced to recognise special diseases 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl Relig Knowl* III 2231 A decidedly dichotomic expression, as 1 Pet ii 11, where the soul is regarded simply according to her spiritual determination as the bearer of the divine life-principle.

Dichoto·mically, *adv* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY[2].] = DICHOTOMOUSLY

1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 40 Branched rays are dichotomically split

Dichotomist (dəikɒ tŏmist) [f DICHOTOM-Y + -IST.] One who dichotomizes, or classifies by dichotomy.

c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* I VIII, He that will be a flat dichotomist Is in your judgment thought a learned man 1597 MORLEY *Introd Mus* Pref, The booke, although not such as may in euery point satisfie the curiositie of Dichotomistes *c* 1630 JACKSON *Creed* IV. 1, Curious dichotomists never allotting more than two branches to one stock 1882 W OGLE tr. *Aristotle's Parts Anim* 13 Privative terms which are not available to the dichotomist.

Hence **Dicho·tomi·stic** *a.*, pertaining to a dichotomist, or to dichotomy.

1847 BUCK tr *Hagenbach's Hist Doctr* II 248 Most writers adopted the dichotomistic principle, according to which man consists of body and soul

Dichotomization (dəikɒ tŏmaizĕ[1] ʃən). [f. DICHOTOMIZE + -ATION.] The action of dichotomizing, or condition of being dichotomized: in quot of the moon (see DICHOTOMIZED 2).

1867 G F CHAMBERS *Astron* I. V 68 A discrepancy between the first, or last, appearance of the dichotomisation.

Dichotomize (dəikɒ·tŏməiz), *v* [f Gr. *διχότομ-os* (see DICHOTOMOUS) + -IZE]

1 *trans* To divide into two parts or sections; *esp* in reference to classification cf DICHOTOMY I a

1608–11 BP HALL *Epist* I. V, That great citie might well be dichotomized into cloysters and hospitals 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV I. (1647) 166 Not a city of note which was not dichotomized into the sect of the Guelfes and Gibellines 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* I III 739 The Four forementioned Forms of Atheism may be again Dichotomized into such as [etc] 1866 *St James's Mag* Oct 367 So far as they were concerned the University was dichotomized in 'Christ Church men' and 'squibs'

†b *loosely.* To divide (into several parts) *Obs* (In first quot. humorously as a blunder.)

1631 T POWELL *Tom All Trades* 144 Then dicotomize the whole portion of his wife into several shares 1650 CHARLTON *Paradoxes* 56 They againe dichotomize the influxive spirit into the naturall, vitall, and animall 1667 *Decay Chr Piety* IX 310 When they came to be dichotomiz'd, and canton'd out into curious aerial notions

2. *intr* (for *refl*) To divide or become divided into two continuously, *spec* used of the branching of a stem, root, leaf-vein, etc. see DICHOTOMOUS 2, DICHOTOMY 3

1835 [see DICHOTOMIZING below] 1846 DANA *Zoöph* (1848) 652 Stem dichotomising and bearing nearly simple erect branchlets 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot* II IV 406 The roots of Lycopodiaceæ are the only ones known to dichotomise 1884 M BOOLI in *Frnl Educ* I Sept 342 Elements which . tend to dichotomize into pairs of evils

Hence **Dicho tomizing** *vbl sb* and *ppl a.*; **Dicho·tomizer,** one who dichotomizes

1606 BRETON *Sidney's Ourania*, He has no fine Dicho tomizing Wit 1621 BP MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 393 These two great Dichotomisers, being at odds with all others, and with themselues 1639 FULLER *Holy War* V XV. (1647) 255 The Turks, who in the dichotomizing of the world fall under the Northern part 1835 KIRBY *Hab & Inst Anim* II XIII 11 Surrounded by dichotomizing articulated organs 1881 G BUSK in *Frnl Microsc Soc* Jan 5 Numerous, long, sparsely dichotomising, biserial branches

Dicho·tomized, *ppl a.* [f prec + -ED[1]]

1 Divided into two branches see prec.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner* 61 Stellate hairs .. with 3–4 rays once or twice dichotomised 1892 CLERKE *Stud Homer* IV 87 Beyond the rising-places of the sun, where one branch of his dichotomised Ethiopians dwelt

2. *Astron* Said of the moon in the phase at which exactly half her disk appears illuminated (the 'half-moon')

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Dichotomy*, She appears dichotomized at least for the space of a whole hour. in which time any moment may be taken for the true point of the dichotomy, as well as any other 1834 *Nat Philos, Hist Astron* VI. 24/1 (Useful Knowl Soc) The difficulty of determining exactly the instant at which the moon is dichotomized 1866 AIRY *Pop Astron* V (1868) 167 Observation of the place of the moon when it is 'dichotomized'.

Dichotomous (dəikɒ tŏməs), *a.* [f. L. *dichotomos, -mus*, a Gr *διχότομος* cut in half, equally divided. see DICHO- and -OUS. Cf. F *dichotome* (1752 in Hatz.-Darm.)] Divided or dividing into two; characterized by dichotomy

†1. *Astron.* = DICHOTOMIZED 2, of the form of a half-moon. *Obs*

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs Math.* 448 Mercury in its greatest digression from the Sun appears Dichotomous

2. *Bot.*, etc Dividing into two equal branches, *esp.* so branched that each successive axis divides into two, relating to, or of the nature of, such branching

1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist Anim* 23 (Jod) The short, dicho tomous, horned monoculus 1753 ELLIS in *Phil Trans* XLVIII 116 These stretch out into many regular dichotomous branches 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot* XVII. 226 The Lesser Centaury is distinguished by its dichotomous stalk 1842 E WILSON *Anat. Vade M* 262 The division of arteries is usually dichotomous 1872 OLIVER *Elem Bot* II 185 Common Mistletoe a dichotomous parasitical shrub, with opposite leathery leaves 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot* 170 Dichotomous branching is very common among Thallophytes, especially Algæ and the lower Hepaticæ.

3 *Logic*, etc. Of classification Involving division (of a class or group) into two (lower groups), proceeding by dichotomy, dichotomic

1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* XXV (1866) II 30 The division may be not only dichotomous but polytomous, as for example,—angles are right, or acute, or obtuse 1864 *Reader* 3 Sept 304/2 The unities or molecules are either isovoluminous or in what I have called dichotomous ratio.

Dicho·tomously, *adv* [f. prec + -LY[2]] In a dichotomous manner, by division into twos or pairs. see prec

1806 J GALPINE *Brit Bot* § 102 Stem herbaceous, dichotomously panicled 1846 DANA *Zoöph* (1848) 530 Branches dichotomously subdivided 1866 A FLINT *Princ Med* (1880) 160 A bronchus, after it enters a lobule divides dichotomously once or twice and terminates in the alveolar passages 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach* VII. 143 The dichotomously-veined leaves, representing the cryptogamia

Dichotomy (dəikɒ tŏmi) [ad Gr. *διχοτομία* a cutting in two, f *διχότομ-os* (see DICHOTOMOUS). cf. F *dichotomie* (1754 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1 Division of a whole into two parts a *spec* in *Logic*, etc Division of a class or genus into two lower mutually exclusive classes or genera, binary classification.

1610 Healty *St Aug Citie of God* 303 This Trichotomy doth not contradict the other Dichotomy that includeth all in action and contemplation. 1725 Watts *Logic* I vi § 8 Some have disturbed the Order of Nature by an Affectation of Dichotomies, Trichotomies, Sevens, Twelves, &c Let the Nature of the Subject, considered together with the Design which you have in view, always determine the Number of Parts into which you divide it 1864 Bowen *Logic* IV 97 Convenience often requires what Logicians call division by dichotomy, in which a Genus is divided into two Species having Contradictory Marks 1877 E Caird *Philos. Kant* II VI 302 The whole sphere of reality may be divided in relation to any predicate in what is called dichotomy by contradiction, e.g that 'everything must either be red or not red'

b *gen.* Division into two

1636 Featly *Clavis Myst.* XXI 277 Whose day after a ramisticall dichotomy being divided into forenoone and afternoone 1668 Wilkins *Real Char* II VII § 3. 190 The way of Dichotomy or Bipartition being the most natural and easie kind of Division 1868 *Contemp Rev* Apr 598 Popular theology is rather founded on the dichotomy of man into body and soul, than on the Christian trichotomy of body, soul, and spirit.

2 *Astron* That phase of the moon (or of an inferior planet) at which exactly half the disk appears illuminated, the 'half-moon'.

1686 Goad *Celest Bodies* I XV 81 This Quadrate or Quartile in its Dichotomy, as the Greeks call it 1797 *Encycl Brit* II 419/1 Aristarchus gave a method of determining the distance of the sun by the moon's dichotomy 1878 Newcomb *Pop Astron* 551 *Dichotomy*, the aspect of a planet when half illuminated

3 *Bot., Zool*, etc A form of branching in which each successive axis divides into two, repeated bifurcation: see Dichotomous 2

1707 Sloane *Jamaica* I 264 From the middle of the leaves rise one or two stalks always divided into two, or observing a Dichotomy 1835 Kirby *Hab & Inst Anim* II XIII. 13 The last [Encrinus] seems to differ in the dichotomies and length of the arms 1880 Gray *Struct Bot* III. § 3. 47 *note*, *Dichotomy* or *forking*, the division of an apex into two 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot* 169 Dichotomy never produces structures dissimilar to the producing structure, the divisions of a root produced by dichotomy are both roots, those of a leaf-bearing shoot both leaf-bearing shoots dichotomy hence always falls under the conception of branching in the narrower sense. *Ibid* 464

Dichotriæne (dɪkɒ|trəɪ|ĭn) *Zool* [f Dicho- + Gr τρίαινα trident · see Triæne] A dichotomous triæne; a three-forked sponge spicule, having each fork dividing into two.

1887 Sollas in *Encycl Brit* XXII 417/1 The arms of a triæne may bifurcate (*dichotriæne*) once, twice, or oftener, or they may trifurcate.

Dichro-. [f. Gr. δίχρο-ος · see next] In combination = Dichroic.

1889 I Remsen *Inorg Chem* 709 Co(NH3)3 Cl3+H2O which is known as dichro-cobaltic chloride

Dichroic (dəikrōʊ ɪk), *a.* [ad. Gr δίχροος, -ως two-coloured (f δι- two + χρώς colour, complexion) + -ic.] Having or showing two colours; *spec.* applied to doubly-refracting crystals that exhibit different colours when viewed in different directions, or to solutions that show essentially different colours in different degrees of concentration.

a 1864 Dana cited in Webster 1878 Gurney *Crystallogr* 112 Tourmaline is strongly dichroic 1879 Dana *Man. Geol.* (ed 3) 67 This mineral being dichroic.

Dichroiscope: see Dichroscope.

Dichroism (dəi krɒɪɪz'm). [mod. f Gr. δίχροος, -ως two-coloured (see Dichroic) + -ism. In F. *dichroisme*] The quality of being dichroic; *spec.* as exhibited by certain crystals and solutions. see prec

1819 Brewster in *Phil Trans* 17 This dichroism, as it may be called so far as I know, has never been observed in any other minerals than iolite and mica 1843 *Rep Brit Assoc* 14 The dichroism of a solution of stramonium in æther 1884 *Chamb Jrnl.* 15 Nov 731/2 This stone [sapphire] possesses the singular property known as dichroism—that is, it shines with two colours, blue and red

Hence **Dichroi·stic**, *a.* = Dichroitic.

In mod. Dicts

Dichroite (dəi krɒɪəit). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. δίχροος (see Dichroic) + -ite. In F *dichroite* (1809 Cordier).] A synonym of Iolite, from its often exhibiting dichroism

1810 *Nicholson's Jrnl* XXVII 231 Description of the Dichroit, a new Species of Mineral. 1831 Brewster *Optics* XXX § 148. 249 M Cordier observed the same change of colour in a mineral called iolite, to which Haüy gave the name of *dichroite* 1881 *Sat Rev.* 23 Apr 518/2 The great ball of dichroite which seems crystal white when looked at from one point of view, rich blue from another, and straw-colour from another, is perhaps the most entertaining object.

b *Comb*

1875 Dawson *Dawn of Life* VI 145 The gneiss is chiefly grey and very silicious, containing dichroite, and known as dichroite-gneiss.

Dichroitic (dəikrɒɪ ɪk), *a* [f prec. + -ic] Of, or of the nature of dichroite; characterized by dichroism; dichroic.

1831 Brewster *Newton* (1855) I VIII 190 The relation of the colours of dichroitic crystals to their axes of double refraction. 1855 J D Forbes *Tour Mt Blanc* XI. 248 By transmitted light it is dichroitic—brown orange in one direction and bright green in another. 1881 Tyndall *Floating-Matter of Air* 95 The dichroitic action which produces the colours of the sky

Dichromate (dəikrōʊ mēt) *Chem* [f Di- 2] A double Chromate (q v), as *potassium dichromate* $K_2Cr_2O_7$ (Also *bichromate*)

1864 in Webster 1876 Harley *Mat Med* (ed 6) 71 Potassic dichromate 1883 *Athenæum* 27 Oct 538/1 [He] recommends potassium dichromate as an exceedingly useful disinfecting agent

Hence **Dichro mated** *ppl a*, treated with a dichromate.

1890 Abney *Treat Photogr* (ed 6) 178 The insolubility of dichromated gelatine

Dichromatic (dəikɪomæ tik), *a.* [f Gr δι- two + χρωματικός of or relating to colour, f χρῶμα colour] Having or showing two colours; *spec* of animals Presenting, in different individuals, two different colours or systems of coloration.

1847 Craig, *Dicromatic* 1864 in Webster 1884 Coues *Key to N A Birds* (ed 2) 504 Plumage dichromatic in some cases; i e some individuals of the same species normally mottled gray, while others are reddish 1889 G A Berry *Dis Eye* XI 340 Why in the case of the partially colour-blind the absence of the perception of two complementary hues should leave the individual only a dichromatic spectrum.

So **Dichro·matism**, the quality or fact of being dichromatic

1884 Coues *Key to N. A Birds* (ed 2) 656 Remarkable differences of plumage in many cases, constituting dichromatism, or permanent normal difference in color

Dichromic (dəikrōʊ mik), *a.* [f. Gr δίχρωμ-ος two-coloured (see Dichromatic) + -ic]

1. Relating to or including (only) two colours, applied, in connexion with the theory of three primary colour-sensations, to the vision of colour-blind persons including only two of these.

1854 *Fraser's Mag* L 559 Such Dichromic visionaries must lose a great deal The harmonies of colour cannot touch them. 1881 Le Conte *Monoc Vision* 63 Herschel regarded normal vision as trichromic, but the vision of Dalton as dichromic, the red being wanting

2. Exhibiting in different positions or circumstances two different colours; Dichroic

1877 Miller & McLeod *Elem Chem* I (ed 6) 179 In dichromic media, or solutions which, under certain circumstances, appear to the unaided eye to transmit light of one tint, and, under certain other circumstances, to transmit light of a different tint

Dichronous (dəi·krŏnəs), *a* [f late L *dichronus*, a Gr. δίχρον-ος of two prosodic quantities, either long or short (f. δι-, Di- 2 + χρόνος time) + -ous.]

1. *Gr.* and *Lat. Prosody* Having two times or quantities; sometimes short and sometimes long.

In mod Dicts

2. *Bot.* 'Having two periods of growth in the year'. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883.

Dichroous (dəi krɒɪəs), *a* [f. Gr δίχρο-ος two-coloured + -ous] Of two colours; dichromatic; dichroic.

1864 in Webster; and in mod Dicts

Dichroscope (dəi krɒɪskōʊp). Also **dichroiscope**, **dichroöscope** [f. Gr. δίχρο-ος two-coloured + -σκοπ-ος observing.

(The etymologically regular form is *dichroöscope*, but *dichroiscope* is more convenient)]

An instrument for observing or testing the dichroism of crystals, etc. Hence **Dichrosco pic** *a.*, of or pertaining to a dichroscope

1857 Nichol *Cycl Phys Sc* (1860) 582 Dichroscopic lens, or dichroscope. 1876 *Catal Sci. Appar S Kens* § 3469 Dichroiscope. 1879 Rood *Chromatics* x. 137 A piece of apparatus contrived by Dove, for mixing the coloured light furnished by stained glass, and called by him a dichroöscope. 1888 *Proc R. Geog. Soc* May 273 The ruby when examined by the dichroscope, exhibited two tints 1890 M D Rothschild *Handbk Prec. Stones* 15 When a stone is examined by means of the dichroiscope, it will show two images of the same hue, or of different hues

Dichrotal, -tism, erron. ff. Dicrotal, -tism.

Dicht, etc., Sc. forms of Dight, etc.

† **Di·cible,** *sb Philos Obs.* [ad med L *dicibilis* (Du Cange), f *dicĕre* to say · see -ble] That which is capable of being said; a notion or idea expressible in words

1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos* VIII XVIII 40 *Dicible* is that which consisteth according to rationall phantasy *Ibid*, Dicibles are notions, that is, νοήματα, but not meerly and simply notions being ready for expression, they are called dicibles, and pertain to the enunciative faculty of the soule.

Dicing (dəi sing), *vbl. sb.* [f. Dice *v.* + -ing 1.]

1. The action or practice of playing or gambling with dice; dice-play.

1456 *How wise man taught Son* 60 in Hazl *E. P. P* I 171 Dysyng I the forbede. 1535 *Act 27 Hen VIII*, c 25 Any open . place for common bowling, dising, carding, closhe, tenys, or other unlawfull games 1550 Crowley *Epigr* 669 Diceynge hath brought many wealthye menne to care *a* 1648 Ld Herbert *Life* (1886) 79 The exercises I wholly condemn, are dicing and carding 1708 Mrs Centlivre *Busie Body* II 1, These young fellows think old men get estates for nothing but them to squander away in dicing. 1861 M Pattison *Ess* (1889) I 47 Severer penalties awaited drunkenness, dissipation, or dicing

2 *Book-binding* A method of ornamenting leather in squares or diamonds. see Dice *v.* 3 b.

Done originally by ruling with a blunt awl or edging-tool; the effect is imitated by pressure or stamping with a block.

3 *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sense 1), as *dicing-board, -box, -chamber, -money, -table.*

1571 *Wills & Inv N. C* (Surtees 1835) 366 A round dyssenge table 1586 T B *La Primaud Fr. Acad* I 128 [Thou] dost set downe as it were on a dicing boord in the hazard of one houre, both thy kingdome and life 1586 A. Day *Eng Secretary* II. (1625) 44 It was in an Inne in a dicing Chamber *a* 1634 Randolph *Muses' Looking-Gl* I. IV, A niggard churl Hoarding up dicing-moneys for his son 1655 Mrq Worcester *Cent Inv.* § 90 A most dexterous Dicing Box that with a knock the four good Dice are fastened, and it looseneth four false Dice.

Di·cing, *ppl a.* [f as prec. + -ing 2] Playing with dice.

1884 H D Traill *Coleridge* III 54 The skeleton ship, with the dicing demons on its deck [*Anc Mar.* III XII]

† **Dicing-house.** *Obs* [f. Dicing *vbl. sb.*] A house for dice-play, a gambling-house

1549 Latimer *6th Serm bef Edw. VI* (Arb) 161 Dysynge howses also where yong Gentlemenne dyse away their thrifte 1555 *Act* 2–3 *Phil & M* c. 9 Every Licence for the having of any Bowling-Alleys, Dicing-houses, or other unlawful Games 1649 Milton *Eikon.* III (1851) 357 The spawn and shiprack of Taverns and Dicing Houses 1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct Dubit.* II 470 (L) The public peace cannot be kept where public dicing-houses are permitted

Dicion, var Dition, *Obs.*, dominion.

Dick (dik), *sb.*1 [A playful alteration of *Ric-*, contraction of Norman Fr and Anglo-Norman *Ricard*, L. *Ricardus* = *Richard*]

1 A familiar pet-form of the common Christian name *Richard*. Hence generically (like *Jack*) = fellow, lad, man, especially with alliterating adjectives, as *desperate, dainty, dapper, dirty.*

Tom, Dick, and Harry any three (or more) representatives of the populace taken at random

1553 T Wilson *Rhet* (1580) 192 Desperate Dickes borowes now and then against the owners will all that ever he hath 1581 Studley *Agamemnon* I, Whom with the dint of glittering sword Achilles durst not harme, Although his rash and desperat dickes the froward Knight did arme 1588 Shaks *L L. L.* v. II 464 Some Dick That smiles his cheeke in yeares, and knowes the trick To make my Lady laugh 1589 *Maprel Epit* E, The desperat Dicks, which you affirm to be good bishops 1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl Misc.* (Malh) II. 227 A braue dapper Dicke, quaintly attired in veluet and sattin. 1822 Galt *Sir A Wylie* II. VIII 75 He's a gone dick, a dead man 1864 *Standard* 13 Dec *Review Slang Dict* (Farmer), [He] replied, 'Oh yes, in the reign of queen dick', which, on inquiry we found to be synonymous with 'Never', or 'Tib's eve'. 1891 *Daily News* 17 Nov 2/4 The only bears still extant are the Tom, Dick, and Harry of the Bourses

b. Rarely applied to a female

1814 *Watch-house* II i, It's all over wi' you, madam; ye're a gone dick. ye hear he's confessing.

2 *dial.* or *local.* (See quots)

1847–78 Halliwell, *Dick*, a kind of hard cheese *Suffolk* 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersfield Gloss*, *Dick*, plain pudding If with treacle sauce, *treacle dick Mod* 'Spotted dick', currant or raisin pudding.

3. *slang.* A riding whip.

1873 *Slang Dict*, *Dick*, a riding whip; gold-headed dick, one so ornamented 1891 Farmer *Slang*, *Dick*, 2 (coachman's) a riding whip

4 *Phr.* and *Comb.* (dial or local.) *Dick-a-dilver*, the periwinkle. *Dick-a-Tuesday*, a will-o'-the-wisp. *Dick-ass*, a jack-ass *Dick-dunnock*, a local name of the hedge-sparrow. *Long-tailed Dick*, the long-tailed titmouse

1636 Sampson *Vow Breaker* (N), Ghosts, hobgoblins, Will-with wispe, or Dick-a-Tuesday *a* 1825 Forby *Voc E Anglia*, *Dick-a-dilver*, the herb periwinkle. It is so called from its rooting (*delving*) at every joint, and spreading itself far and wide. 1832 Col P Hawker *Diary* (1893) II 47 Found in the garden the nest of a 'long-tailed Dick', with 3 eggs. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Dickass*, a jack-ass. *North. Ibid.*, *Dick-a-tuesday*, the ignis fatuus.

Dick, *sb*2 *dial* [Perh, like prec., merely an arbitrary application of the proper name *Dick*; but a possible connexion with Du. *dek* 'covering, cover, horse-cloth' has been suggested Cf. Dicky *sb* III] A leather apron.

1847–78 Halliwell, *Dick*, a leather apron and bib, worn by poor children in the North 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersfield Gloss*, *Dick*, a kind of apron such as worn by shoemakers, especially a leather one, which was called a 'leather dick'. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss*, *Dick*, a leather apron for children.

Dick, *sb.*3 *dial.* [Cf. Dike and Ditch] a. A ditch. b. The bank of a ditch, a dike

1736 Pegge *Kentucisms*, *Dick*, a ditch 1787 Marshall *E Norfolk*, Gloss, *Dick*, the mound or bank of a ditch. 1875 *Sussex Gloss*, *Dick*, a ditch. 1893 *Field* 25 Feb 295/1 Most fences should be on banks with 'dicks' where the ground requires them.

Dick, *sb* 4 *slang.* Abbreviation of *dictionary*; hence, 'Fine language, long words' (*Slang Dict.*).

1860 Haliburton (Sam Slick) *Season Ticket* xii (Farmer), Ah, now you are talking 'dic.', exclaimed Peabody, and I can't follow you. 1873 *Slang Dict.* s v, A man who uses fine words without much judgment is said to have 'swallowed the dick'.

Dick, *sb* 5 *slang.* [Short for *declaration*: cf. Davy for *affidavit.*] In phr. *To take one's dick* = to take one's declaration

1861 D Cook *P Foster's Dau* XXVI (Farmer), I'd take my dying dick he hasn't got a writ in his pocket. 1878

YATES *Wrecked in Port* I. 1 I'll take my dick I heard old Osborne say so'

¶ To this (in the commercial sense of 'declaration' as to the value of goods) is perhaps to be referred the vulgar phrase *Up to dick*: as *adj.* up to the proper standard, excellent, 'proper'; as *adv* properly, suitably, fittingly

(It has however been referred by some to DICK *sb*.4)

1871 *Daily News* 7 Sept, The capital of the West is up to dick in the matter of lunches 1877 J GRELNWOOD *Blue Blanket* (Farmer), 'Ain't that up to dick, my biffin?' 1877 *Punch* 10 Sept 111/1

† **Dicken** *Obs* or *dial* Some water-bird.

1579 J. JONES *Preserv Bodie & Soule* I XIV 26 Snipe, Godwipe, Dicken, Poppel, Bitter, Hearon white and gray

Dickens (di kenz). *slang* or *colloq.* Also 7–8 dickins, 8–9 dickons, 9 dickings.

[App substituted for 'devil', as having the same initial sound It has been suggested to be worn down from *devilkin* or *deilkin*, but no evidence of this has been found *Dickin* or *Dickon*, dim of *Dick* (cf *Wilkin*, *Watkin*, *Jankin* or *Jenkin*, *Simkin*) was in use long before the earliest known instance of this, and *Dickens* as a surname was probably also already in existence]

The deuce, the devil. a. *The dickens!* (formerly also *a dickens!*) an interjectional exclamation expressing astonishment, impatience, irritation, etc; usually with interrogative words, as *what*, *where*, *how*, *why*, etc (Cf. DEUCE, DEVIL)

1598 SHAKS *Merry W* III II. 19, I cannot tell what (the dickens) his name is. 1600 HEYWOOD 1 *Edw IV*, III. Wks 1874 I 40 What the dickens? is it loue that makes ye prate to me so fondly? 1676 D'URFEY *Mad Fickle* II 1, Oh have I found you at last? I wonder where the Dickins you ramble! 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach* II 1, What, a dickens, does he mean by a trivial sum? 1728 VANBR & CIB *Prov Husb* IV. 1 72 The dickens! has the Rogue of a Count play'd us another Trick then? 1794 WOLCOTT (P Pindar) *Rowl for Oliver* Wks. II. 308 Then what a dickens can I do or say? 1842 S C. HALL *Ireland* II. 402 Why the dickons don't you let us serve them all out at once?

b in imprecations, as *the dickens take you!*; also in phr. *to go to the dickens*, to go to ruin or perdition, *to play the dickens*, to cause mischief or havoc.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I Prol, Heaken joltheads . or dickens take ye. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Dickins*, a corruption of Devilkins, i little Devils, as tis usually said, the Dickens take you. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl* 3 June P 4 He [the lion] would roar, and tear, and play the dickens. 1831 MOORE *Summer Fête* 822 Like those Goths who played the dickens With Rome and all her sacred chickens 1861 SALA *Dutch Pict.* XIII 199 They played the very dickens with Doctor Pantologos 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xlii. (1878) 336 Business went to the dickens.

c as a strong negative (=DEVIL 21).

1842 S LOVER *Handy Andy* XXIII, The dickings a mind he minded the market. 1884 *Illustr. Lond News* Christm. No 19/3 'The dickens you are', thought Fred.

Dickensian (dike nziăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the English novelist Charles Dickens (died 1870), or his style. So **Dickense·sque (Dickensesque), Di·ckensish, Di·ckensy (Dickeny)**, *adjs* (All more or less nonce-wds)

1856 *Sat. Rev* II. 196/1 A Dickenesque description of an execution. 1880 *Athenæum* 25 Sept. 399/2 The Dickenesque portion . is poor beside its prototype 1881 *Ibid* 19 Mar 390/3 He [Bret Harte] has a touch of Dickens in his style he observes with a Dickensian eye 1885 *Ibid* 17 Oct 503 His is a Dickensesque manner, but he has not the local knowledge nor humour of his master 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXII 937 My ideas of London were preeminently Dickeny. 1890 *Spectator* 30 Aug 281 Disraeli never descended even into Dickensish depths of human nature 1892 *Ibid* 16 Jan. 93/2 The quiet old city has, of course, personal as well as literary Dickensian associations. 1892 KATE D WIGGIN in *Atlantic Monthly* May 616 It would be so delightful, and Dickensy to talk with a licensed victualer by the name of Martha Huggins

Dicker (di·kəɹ), *sb*.1 Forms: *α* 4–5 dyker, 5–6 dyoker, 6 deker, diker, -ar, dickar, dikkar, 7 dicar, 6– dicker. *β* 6– dacre, daker, (6 daiker, **dakir**, 8 dakker). [The form *dicker*, ME. *dyker*, etc, with the latinized forms *dicora*, *dikera*, *dicra*, point to an OE. **dicor*, corresponding to MLG. *dêker*, MHG *decher*, *techer*, mod G *decher*, LG *diekr* (Westphal), *dêker* (Pomerania), Icel. *deker*, Da. *deger*, Sw *dacker*; all evidently from a WGer **decura*, **decora*, ad L *decuria*, a company or parcel of ten: cf OE. *sicor* for L. *securis*. This WGer form must be the source of the med.L *decora*, *decara*, *dicara*, *dacora* (Du Cange), and of the OF. *dacre*, *dakere*, and corresp. med L. *dacra*, *dacrum*, whence the Sc and northern forms in *β*.

The word has been used from ancient times in the reckoning of skins or hides, a letter of the Roman Emperor Valerian (A.D 253–260) preserved by Trebellius Pollio, directs Zosimion, procurator of Syria, to furnish to Claudius, among other supplies, 'pellium tentoriarum decurias triginta', i e 30 dickers of skins for tents Kluge points out that the early adoption of the Latin word by the Germans is explained by the tribute of skins which the latter had to pay to the Romans (Tacitus *Ann* IV. 72), as well as by the fact that skins formed a leading item in the frontier trade between the Romans and the northern barbarians, as they have in the traffic between white men and the Indians in North America in modern times (see DICKER *v*)]

The number of ten; half a score; being the customary unit of exchange in dealing in certain articles, *esp.* hides or skins; hence a package or lot of (ten) hides.

Its use in the skin trade appears to be the only one in continental languages, in English it has been extended to some other goods; the dicker (*dicra* or *dacra*) of iron in Domesday is generally held to have been ten rods, each sufficient to make two horse-shoes

α [1086 *Domesday* I If 162 a, T R E reddebat civitas de Glowecestre . XXXVI d icras ferri 1275 *Placita in Curiis Magnat Angliæ*, Per iij diker' de coriis bovinis] 1286–1307 *Assisa de Pond et Mensur* (Stat Realm I 205), Item Last Coriorum ex xx Dykeres, et quodlibet Dacre constat ex x coriis Item Dacre Cirotecarum ex x paribus P Dacre vero ferrorum equorum [viginti] ferris *Transl* ex *Lib Horw Lond* If 123 A Last of Leather doth consist of Twenty Diker, and every Diker consisteth of Ten Skins And a Diker of Gloves consisteth of Ten Pair of Gloves Item a Diker of Horse-shoes doth consist of [Ten *v r* twenty] Shoes 1428 *Will of Tanner* (Somerset Ho), j dykea de Rigges et neckes 1467 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 384 Payinge for the custome of euery dyker j d 1526 *Tolls* in Dillon *Calais & Pole* (1892) 81 A dycker of hydes tanned, ten hydes a dyker 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c 14 § 1 Two persons . nombre all suche lether by the hide, accomptinge ten hides to the deker. 1553–54 *Trinity Coll Accts* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III 610 It' to John Barbour for a dikkar of knives. 1579 in Wadley *Bristol Wills* (1886) 227 Fower diker of Rawe leather 1679 BLOUNT *Anc Tenures* 33 A Dicar of Iron contained ten Barrs 1691 *Loud Gaz* No. 2661/4 Also 16 Dickers of Butts in the Fatts near Tanned 1799 S FREEMAN *Town Off.* 146 The sealer of leather's fee shall be 6*d* per dicker 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract of Customs* (1821) 51 Bracelets, or necklaces, of Glass The Gross to contain 12 Bundles or Dickers, and each Bundle or Dicker being 12 Necklaces 1835 P KELLY *Universal Cambist* II. Index, Dicker, or dacre of leather, 10 hides; of necklaces, 10 bundles, each bundle ten necklaces

β [1286 in Rogers *Agric & Prices* II 458/3 (Iron & Steel) *c* 1300 *Fletæ* II xii. § 4 (Jam) Item lastus coriorum consistit ex decim dakris, & quodlibet dacrum ex decim coriis Dacium vero coriorum equorum ex viginti ferris] 1531 *Aberdeen Burgh Rec.* XIII 248 The dakir of hidis 1548 *Wills & Inv N.C* (Surtees) 130, ij daker off lether off daker wayre iij^li vj^s viij^d. 1588 *Will of Willison* (Somerset Ho), Dacre of leather 1609 SKENE *Reg Maj* Stat of Gild 147 In halfe ane daker of hydes 1732 in Cramond *Ann. Banff* (1891) I 206 For each dakker of leather freemen shall pay 3*s*. 4*d*. 1835 (see *α*) Dacre.

† b *transf.* A considerable number; a 'lot', a 'heap'. *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III (1622) 393 Behold, said Pas, a whole dicker of wit 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 2 Such a huge dicker of Dickes in a heape altogether 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 686 On my love kisses I heape a dicker 1641 BRATHWAIT *Engl Intelligencer* I, Newes, Althea, I have a whole dicker of newes for thee. 1676 MARVELL *Mr Smirke* 33 But if the Dean foresee that 'tis a very vendible Book, he sends up for a whole Dicker of 'em to retaile

Dicker (di kəɹ), *sb*.2 *U.S.* [f DICKER *v*] The action or practice of dickering; barter; petty bargaining.

1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneer* xiv (1869) 61/1 You have sold your betterments Was it cash or dicker? 1856 WHITTIER *Panorama* 270 Selfish thrift and party held the scales For peddling dicker, not for honest sales. 1888 *N Y Weekly Times* 28 Mar (Farmer) *Amer*), Considering the advisability of making a dicker with his old political opponents.

Dicker, *v U.S* [?f DICKER *sb*.1

Quotation 1848 refers to the barter traffic on the Indian frontier in N. America As skins have always formed a chief item in that trade, it has been suggested with much probability that the verb arose, in the sense 'to deal by the dicker, to deal in skins', among the traders with the Indians, and has thence extended in U S to trade by barter generally. If this be the fact, it is interesting that a word which passed from Latin into Germanic in special connexion with dealing in skins, and which has ever since in Europe been associated with this trade (see DICKER *sb*.1), should, in America, through similar dealings between a civilized and uncivilized race, have received another development of use]

intr. To trade by barter or exchange; to truck, to bargain in a petty way, to haggle b. *trans.* To barter, exchange Hence **Di·ckering** *vbl sb.*; also **Di·ckerer**, one who dickers

1845 J T HEADLEY *Lett. fr Italy* XX 99, I had acquired quite a reputation in dickering with the thieving Italian landlords and vetturini 1848 J F COOPER *Oak Openings* (Bartlett), The white men who penetrated to the semi-wilds [of the West] were always ready to dicker and to swap 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel* 7 July, The required needle was dickered for the egg, and the Yankee was going away 1888 BRYCE *Amer Commw* II III. LXII. 457 By a process of dickering (i e bargaining by way of barter) a list is settled on which the high contracting parties agree 1891 GOLDW SMITH *Canadian Question*, Government, in the persons of the Parliamentary heads of departments, is on the stump, or dickering for votes. 1891 *Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch* 2 Apr, Bargains that would do credit to London East End dickerers

Dickinsonite (di kinsənəɪt). *Min.* [Named 1878 after the Rev J Dickinson. see -ITE] A hydrous phosphate of manganese, calcium, and sodium, usually micaceous in structure and green in colour

1878 *Amer Jrnl Sc* Ser III XVI 115 Distinct crystals of dickinsonite are not often found

Dicky, dickey (di·ki), *sb. colloq*, *slang*, and *dial.* Also dickie [The senses here included may belong to two or more words of distinct origin. Some of them are evidently applications of *Dicky*, dim of *Dick* (cf Tommy, Willy, Bobby, etc); another group is probably closely related to DICK *sb*.2; of others the relationship is obscure

Many other applications of 'dicky' may be found in the dialect and slang dictionaries]

I. As applied to persons.

1 *Naut* (See quot)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Dickey*, an officer acting in commission

II As a name applied to animals

2 A donkey; properly, a he-ass.

First noted in East Anglia and Essex, now widely known 1793 *Gentl Mag* II. 1083 A Donky, or a Dicky An ass Essex and Suffolk 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* II 25 When gravely sitting Upon my dickey *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc E Anglia*, *Dicky-ass*, a male ass; the female being usually called a Jenny ass, or a Betty ass 1876 E FITZGERALD *Lett* (1889) I 388 About Sancho's stolen Dicky

attrib 1801 BLOOMFIELD *Rural T*, *Richard & Kate* (1802) 8 Time to begin the Dicky Races, More fam'd for laughter than for speed 1883 JESSOPP in *19th Cent.* Oct 602 Ridin' in a dickey cart's enow for him and me

3 A small bird (also DICKY-BIRD) a. A tame (caged) bird b *dial* The hedge-sparrow

1851 *Florist* Nov, There was dicky's cage on its old nail 1868 *Daily Tel* 29 May, We should not like to trust a canary bird near the picture Mr Radford's monk would surely spring from the canvas and crunch the dickey to splinters 1878 *Cumbld Gloss*, *Dickey*, the hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*. 1881 BLACK *Beautiful Wretch* XVIII (Farmer), 'The dicky-laggers are after them too' 'The what?' 'The bird-catchers, Miss' 1885 SWAINSON *Prov Names Birds* 29 Hedge Sparrow Dickie (Lancashire) Blue dickie (Renfrew). 1887 *Kentish Gloss*, *Dicky hedge-poker*, a hedge sparrow. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss*, *Dicky-dunnock*, the hedge sparrow.

III. As a name of articles of clothing; cf. DICK *sb*.2

† 4. An under petticoat. *Obs.*

1753 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc) 232 With fringes of knotting your Dickey cabod [? cabobl], On slippers of velvet, set gold a-la daube 1787 *Minor* I 99 Of all her splendid apparel not a wreck remained save her flannel dicky 1800 WOLCOTT (P Pindar) *Ld Auckland's Tri.* Wks. 1812 IV. 311 The hips ashamed forsooth to wear a dicky 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Dicky*, a woman's under petticoat

† 5 A worn-out shirt. (*Obs. slang*)

1781 G PARKER *View of Society* I 82 *note* (Farmer), Dickey, cant for a worn out shirt

6. A detached shirt-front.

1811 *Lex Balatronicum*, *Dickey*, a sham shirt 1843 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev* Wks. 1886 XXIII 29 If not a shirt-collar at least a false collar, or by possibility a dicky 1848 — *Bl. Snobs* XXVII, Wretched Beaux .. who sport a lace dickey 1886 BARING-GOULD *Court Royal* I VI 87 Paper collars, cuffs, and dickies 1889 J M BARRIE *Window in Thrums* III, 'Come awa doon an' put on a clean dickey.'

7. A shirt collar (*New England.*)

1858 HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett* III 36 A beautiful cravat, sustaining a faultless dicky 1864 LOWELL *Biglow P* Poems 1890 II 283 1864 THORFAU *Cape Cod* VI. (1894) 130 Cockles . looking like a flaring dickey made of sand-paper 1887 M E. WILKINS *Humble Romance*, *etc* (1891) 50 David Emmens, arrayed in his best clothes, with his stiff white dickey.

8. A covering worn to protect the dress or upper part of it during work, etc.; variously applied (according to time and place) to a. A leather apron or pinafore. b. A child's bib. c. A 'slop' or loose over-jacket of coarse linen coming down to the waist, worn by workmen in the north. d. An oil-skin suit

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Dicky* a common leather apron 1879 *Cumbld. Gloss* Suppl, *Dicky*, a short upper garment of coarse linen till lately worn by working men 1883 MRS C. GARNETT in *Sunday Mag* Dec 751/2 To the office we walked to be arrayed in our dickies.

IV. In other applications.

9. The seat in a carriage on which the driver sits. (Also **dicky-box**) b. A seat at the back of a carriage for servants, etc., or of a mail-coach for the guard.

1801 GABRIELLI *Myst Husb* IV 260 The farmer..came down upon the dicky in front of the chaise, to save a horse 1803 *Times* 17 Jan, Hammer-cloths, except on state occasions, are quite out of date, and the dickey-box is following their example. 1803 *Lit. Jrnl.* in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls* (1804) VII 5 The style which has changed a tub into a chariot, and a coach-box into a dicky. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond* (ed 3) II 210 She .. ventured to introduce a plain black leather chair for the driver, which was called a dicky 1812 *Ann. Reg* 132 The guard travelled by the side of the coachman on the box, and on returning to the dickey he discovered the robbery 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII XLVII, The valet mounts the dickey 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* XLVI, A hackney cabriolet . three people were squeezed into it besides the driver, who sat in his own particular little dickey at the side 1862 SALA *Seven Sons* I IV 72 He had seen him . in the dickey of a phaeton 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I VI 185 We carried our courier behind us in the dickey with Anne

10 *Comb.* **dicky-box** (see 9 a); **dicky-daisy** (*local*), a nursery name for the common daisy (*Bellis perennis*), also applied to other wild flowers; **dicky dilver**, a local name of the periwinkle (Britten & Holl) = *dick-a-dilver* (DICK *sb*.1), **Dicky Sam** [understood to be a corruption of *Dick o'Sam's*, an example of the Lancashire form of patronymic], a nickname for a Liverpool man.

1870 *Athenæum* 10 Sept., We cannot even guess why a Liverpool man is called a Dickey Sam 1884 *Book Lore* Dec 27 (Farmer), The natives of Liverpool call themselves, or are called by others, Dicky Sams.

Di·cky, dickey, *a slang* or *colloq.* [Etymol. not ascertained] Of inferior quality, sorry, poor; in bad condition, unsound, shaky, 'queer'.

1812 J. H VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Dicky* very bad or paltry; any thing of an inferior quality, is said to be a dicky concern, *a* 1845 HOOD *Conveyancing* IV, At last to find Your

dinner is all dickey 1883 *Standard* 8 Jan 2/4 Without doubt Iroquois has been very 'dickey' on his pins 1889 D C Murray *Danger Catspaw* 24 The very honestest tradesman must run the risk of meeting very dicky people now and then 1894 Sir J D Astley *My Life* I 312 Poor 'Cully' was uncommon dicky for several days from concussion of the brain

b *All dicky with* 'all up' or 'all over' with 1810 *Morning Post* 26 June in *Spirit Pub Jrnls* (1811) XIV 278 At one time he thought it was all dicky with Sir Francis *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Bros. Birchington* xl, 'Tis all dickey with poor Father Dick—he's no more' 1880 Mrs Parr *Adam & Eve* xxxvi 490 'Ah, poor old Zebedee' .. 'tis all dickey with he'

c. *Comb.*, as *dicky-legged*

1894 Sir J D Astley *My Life* II. 2 The trainer of some dicky-legged racer

Di cky-bird, dickey-bird. *colloq.* [Dicky 3] In nursery and familiar speech A little bird, such as a sparrow, robin, or canary-bird

a 1845 Barham *Ingol Leg., Knight & Lady*, On tree-top and spray The dear little dickey-birds can'ol away. 1852 R S Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lxv, Others take guns and pop at all the little dickey-birds that come in their way *a* 1869 Kingsley in *Life* (1879) II 41 Gladly would I throw up history, to think of nothing but dicky-birds. 1886 J K Jerome *Idle Thoughts* 122 We do not sigh over dead dicky-birds with the bailiffs in the house

b. Applied *dial* to particular birds see quots., and cf. Dicky *sb* 3

1879 *Cumbld Gloss* Suppl., *Dicky-bird*, a general name for a canary 1885 Swainson *Prov Names Birds* 188 Oyster Catcher (*Hæmatopus ostrilegus*) Dickie bird (Norfolk)

‖ **Diclesium** (dəiklī·zĭəm) *Bot.* [mod L., f. Gr δι- twice (Di- 2) + κλῆσις a shutting up, closing] A dry indehiscent fruit consisting of an achene enclosed within the indurated base of the adherent perianth

1857 Henfrey *Bot* I II 140 The Diclesium only differs from the utriculus in having the indurated perianth adherent to the carpel, and forming part of the shell (*Mirabilis, Salsola*)

Diclinic (dəiklī·nĭk), *a Cryst* [f. Gr. δι- two + κλίν-ειν to incline + -ic] Having the lateral axes at right angles to each other, but both oblique to the vertical axis: applied to a hypothetical system of crystals Also **Di clinate** *a.*

1864 Webster cites Dana

Diclinism (dəi klĭnĭz'm) *Bot.* [mod. f as next + -ism: in F. *diclinisme*] The condition of being Diclinous.

1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot* 920 The arrangements .manifested in polygamy, diclinism, dichogamy, dimorphism .are different means for promoting the cross-fertilisation of individuals belonging to the same species

Diclinous (dəi klĭnəs), *a Bot* [f F *dicline* (1793 in Hatz.-Darm.) or Bot L *Diclines* pl (Jussieu 1779), f. Gr δι- twice, double (Di- 2) + κλίνη bed, couch. see -ous.

(A L. de Jussieu gave the name *Diclines irregulares* to the 15th class of his arrangement of the Natural Orders)]

Having the stamens and pistils on separate flowers, either on the same plant (*monœcious*), or on separate plants (*dœcious*). Also said of the flowers (= unisexual).

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst Bot* Introd 27 Even Ranunculaceæ contain hermaphrodite and diclinous genera 1876 Darwin *Cross Fertil* x 409 All plants which have not since been greatly modified, would tend still to be both diclinous and anemophilous 1880 Gray *Struct Bot* VI § 7 270 The flowers in all Gymnosperms are diclinous, either dœcious or monœcious

Dicoccous (dəikǫ·kəs), *a Bot* [f Di- 2 + Gr κόκκ-os grain + -ous] 'Splitting into two cocci' (*Treas Bot*): see Coccus 2.

1819 *Pantologia* s v, Dicoccous, or two-grained capsule 1870 Bentley *Bot* (ed 2) 298 The fruit is described as dicoccous 1878 Masters *Henfrey's Bot* 266 Brunniaceæ differ in their dicoccous fruit

Dicœlious (dəisī· liəs), *a* [f. Di- 2 + Gr. κοιλί-α a hollow + -ous] Having two cavities.

1836-9 Todd *Cycl Anat* II 631/2 The dicœlious heart of Hunter exists at a very early period of the developement of the Mammiferous embryo.

Dicœlous (dəisī· ləs), *a* [f. Di- 2 + Gr κοῖλ-os hollow, κοίλη a hollow + -ous] = prec., *spec.* Of a vertebra. Cupped or hollowed at each end

1864 Webster cites Owen

Dicolic (dəikŏ·lĭk), *a. Gr. Rhet* and *Pros* [f. Gr. δίκωλος (f. δι- twice + κῶλον limb, clause) + -ic.] Consisting of two cola. see Colon 2 1.

1885 T D Goodell in *Trans Amer Philol Ass* XVI 85 The first two lines resemble the two cola of a Greek dicolic line

Dicondylian (dəikŏndi lĭăn), *a Zool* [f. Gr δικόνδυλ-os double-knuckled (cf Condyle) + -ian] Of a skull: Having two occipital condyles

1883 W H Flower in *Encycl Brit* XV 370/2 The *Amphibia* are the only air-breathing *Vertebrata* which, like mammals, have a dicondylian skull

Dicotyledon (dəi kǫtĭlī·dən). *Bot.* [f. mod. Bot.L *dicotylēdones* (plural), f Gr. δι- twice + κοτυληδών cup-shaped hollow or cavity. see Cotyledon.

(The term *Dicotyledones* was employed by Ray, but its practical introduction into botanical classification dates from Jussieu 1779)]

A flowering plant having two cotyledons or seed-lobes: the Dicotyledons (in Bot Lat. *Dicotyledones*) constitute one of the great classes of flowering plants, characterized by an exogenous mode of growth (hence also called Exogens), and usually by having the parts of the flower in fives or fours, and the veins of the leaves reticulated

[1703 Ray *Methodus Plant* (ed 2) 1 Flosculiferas dividemus in *Dicotyledones*, quarum semina sata binis foliis anomalis, *Seminalibus* dictis, quæ *Cotyledonum* usum præstant, è terra exeunt] 1727 Bailey vol II, *Dicotyledon* (with Botanists), a Term used of Plants, which spring with two Seed Leaves opposite to each other, as the generality of Plants have 1830 Lindley *Nat Syst Bot.* Introd 15 Two great divisions Monocotyledons and Dicotyledons 1839 *Penny Cycl* XIII 157 In his 'Genera Plantarum' Jussieu divided the vegetable kingdom into classes, subclasses, orders, and genera hence his classes *Acotyledons, Monocotyledons*, and *Dicotyledons* 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot* II v. 564 In the great majority of Dicotyledons the parts of the flower are arranged in whorls the whorls are usually pentamerous, less often tetramerous

Dicotyledonary (dəi kǫtĭlī dŏnări), *a. rare* [f prec. + -ary 2.] = next

1870 in *Eng Mech.* 11 Mar. 629/2 The seeds have . four or more cotyledons instead of the usual dicotyledonary structure

Dicotyledonous (dəi kǫtĭlī dŏnəs), *a.* [f as prec + -ous.] Having two cotyledons; belonging to the class of Dicotyledons.

1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot* XIII. 131 The body of the seed does not split into two lobes, but continues entire Such plants are called *monocotyledonous*, the others *dicotyledonous* 1845 Lindley *Sch Bot.* (1858) 1. 19 If the embryo has two cotyledons it is called *dicotyledonous*, as in the Bean 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower Pl* I 13 Dicotyledonous plants have a distinct deposition of pith, cellular tissue, spiral vessels, wood, and bark 1872 H Macmillan *True Vine* III. 87 Its dicotyledonous seed expands in germinating into two lobes 1872 Oliver *Elem Bot* I IV 46 The Buttercup is dicotyledonous the character expressed by this term (the possession of a pair of cotyledons, or, more strictly, the simple fact that the first leaves of the plant are opposite)

b Of or belonging to a dicotyledonous plant

1870 Bentley *Bot* 39 In the inner bark or liber of Dicotyledonous stems. 1876 Page *Adv Text-bk. Geol* IX 185 The reticulated venation of a dicotyledonous leaf.

Dicres, obs. Sc. form of Decrease.

Dicrotal (dəikrōu·tăl), *a.* [f as next + -al] = next.

1867 J Marshall *Phys.* II 237 A subsidiary wave occurs after the principal one, producing the phenomena named dichrotism or the dichrotal pulse.

Dicrotic (dəikrǫ·tik), *a. Phys* and *Path* [f Gr *δίκροτ-os* double-beating (f. δι- twice + κρότ-os rattling noise, beat) + -ic in mod F. *dicrote*, med. or mod L. *dicrotus*]

Of the pulse (or a sphygmographic tracing of its motion): Exhibiting a double beat or wave for each beat of the heart; applied *esp* to a pathological pulse in which the secondary wave which follows the primary is more marked than usual

(Etymologically 'dicrotic' might be applied to any double-beating pulse, whether the secondary wave occurs in the rise or in the fall of the main wave; it is, in use, restricted to the latter case, the former being called Anacrotic)

[1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Dicrotus*, a Pulse that beats twice. (So in Bailey; in Ash *dicrotos*) 1741 Jas Nihell *Crises of the Pulse* 1 The *Pulsus Dicrotus* of the Ancients, which in English may be properly called the Rebounding Pulse] 1811 Hooper *Med. Dict*, *Dicrotic*, a term given to a pulse in which the artery rebounds after striking, so as to convey the sensation of a double pulsation 1822 Good *Stud. Med*, II 26 When we come to a distinction between the free and dilated pulse the quick and the frequent the dicrotic, coturnising, and inciduous proposed by Solano, as mere subvarieties of the rebounding, or redoubling. 1857 Dunglison *Med. Dict* 772 *Pulse, dicrotic* .. that in which the finger is struck twice at each pulsation, once lightly, the other time more strongly 1865 *New Syd Soc. Year-bk Med.* 12 On the other hand, increase in the heart's force makes the pulse dicrotic. 1875 H C Wood *Therap* (1879) 140 Some of his sphygmographic tracings are markedly dicrotic.

b. Of or pertaining to a dicrotic pulse or tracing, as a *dicrotic notch*, or *wave*.

1869 *New Syd Soc Retrospect Med* 149 The correspondence between the depth of the dicrotic notch and the severity of the pyrexia 1878 Foster *Phys* I IV. § 3 137 The dicrotic wave occurring towards the end of the descent 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Dicrotic wave*, a secondary wave which follows more or less quickly the primary wave of the pulse in sphygmographic tracings.

Dicrotism (dəi·krŏtiz'm) [f as prec. + -ism.] The condition of being dicrotic.

1864 *New Syd Soc Year bk* 121 Duchek . contends that dicrotism of the pulse is in no way dependent on the heart or great vessels 1867 J. Marshall *Phys* II 236 When the pulse is very accurately examined, a subsidiary wave occurs after the principal one, producing the phenomena named *dichrotism* 1875 H. C Wood *Therap* (1879) 139 Decided therapeutic doses of digitalis produce great reduction and sometimes dicrotism of the pulse

Dicrotous (dəi·krŏtəs), *a.* [f. F. *dicrote*, Gr. *δίκροτ-os* (see Dicrotic) + -ous] = Dicrotic.

1867 *New Syd. Soc. Retrospect Med*, 265 At the one extreme lies the paralytic pulse, at the other the fully developed dicrotous pulse. 1877 Roberts *Handbk Med.* (ed. 3) II 21 The aortic wave prominent, the pulse is called dicrotous

Dict (dĭkt), *sb Obs* or *arch.* [ad. L. *dictum*, a saying, a word, f. *dīcĕre* to say: cf. also OF. *dict*, var. spelling of *dit* (OE had *diht* from same source.)] A saying or maxim.

1388 Wyclif *Prol* x 34 Grostede declarith wel this in his dicte 1460 Capgrave *Chron* 153 Robert Grostede made eke a noble book thei clepe his Dictes 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 2 The saynges or dictis of the philosophers 1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* 112/1 He had in his dictes grete obscurete and profoundnes *a* 1536 *Calisto & Mel* in Hazl *Dodsley* I 53 According to their dicts rehearsed 1860 Reade *Cloister & H.* xxxvi, The old dict was true after all

Dict, *v Obs* or *arch.* [f L *dictāre* to Dictate] *trans* To put into words; to dictate

a 1626 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com Law* Pref. (1636) 4 The concordance between the lawes penn'd, and as it were dicted verbatim 1642 R. Baillie *Lett* 796, I have dicted already my primiel lesson I hope to dict before June a little compend of the chief controversies 1860 Reade *Cloister & H* lxii, Dict to me just what you would say to him

Dicta, pl. of Dictum.

Dictam, -amen, -amne, obs. ff Dittany

Dicta·men. ? *Obs.* [a late and med L. *dictāmen*, pl. *dictāmina*, saying, precept, decree, f *dictāre* to prescribe, dictate] Dictate, pronouncement.

1626 C More *Life Sir T More* (1828) 131 The true dictamen of his conscience. 1638 Chillingw *Relig Prot* I Answ Pref § 27 All Protestants according to the *Dictamen* of their Religion should doe so 1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks (1834) 276 He will regulate his conscience by the true dictamen of reason 1787 Hawkins *Johnson* 67 All the world knows that the Essay of Man was composed from the dictamen of Lord Bolingbroke 1826 *Blackw. Mag* XX 223 The business of the echo. to repeat the dictamina of his master.

† **Dictament.** *Obs.* [ad assumed L **dictāment-um*, f. *dictāre* to pronounce, Dictate, see prec and -ment] a. Diction b. A dictate.

a 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks (1846) I 8 We translait according to the barbarous dictament of thair Latine and dictament 1644 Digby *Nat Bodies* I XVIII (1645) 198 Sense is not easily quieted with such Metaphysicall contemplations, that seem to repugne against her dictaments 1652 tr *Cassandra* II 95 To follow the Dictaments of an Inclination that already began to be powerfull

Dictate (dĭ ktēt), *sb* [ad. L. *dictāt-um* 'thing dictated', subst. use of neuter pa. pple. of *dictāre* to dictate (see next); in Lat usually in pl *dictāta* things dictated, lessons, rules, precepts, dictates.]

† 1 That which is orally expressed or uttered in order to be written down; a dictated utterance.

1617 Minsheu *Ductor in Ling*, Dictates or lessons which the master enditeth for his schollers to write. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel* Democr to Rdr (1651) 12 Six or seven Amanuenses to write out his dictats 1691 tr *Emiliane's Obs. Journ Naples* 21 They are not made to Write, that is, to take Dictates 1807 Crabbe *Library* 74 Skill and power to send, The heart's warm dictates to the distant friend 1826 (*title*), Dictates, or Selections in Prose and Verse for dictating as exercises in Orthography.

† b. The action of dictating; Dictation. *Obs*

1642 Jer Taylor *Episcopacie* xxiii 132 Many were actually there long after S Pauls dictate of the Epistle. 1678 *Lively Orac* II § 41 Said to have wrote by dictat from him, as Mark did from Saint Peter

† 2 An authoritative utterance or pronouncement, a Dictum *Obs*

1627-77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xxii 41 It was the Philosophers dictate 1651 C Cartwright *Cert Relig* I. 164 According to the late Roman dictates 1728 Newton *Chronol Amended* 19 This gives a beginning to Oracles in Greece: and by their dictates the Worship of the Dead is every where introduced.

† b. A saying commonly received, a current saying, a maxim. *Obs*

1650 Hobbes *De Corp Pol.* 37 This Rule is very well known and expressed in this Old Dictate, *Quod tibi fieri non vis, alteri ne feceris.* 1682 Sir T Browne *Chr Mor* III § 11 If, according to old dictates, no man can be said to be happy before death [etc.]

3 An authoritative direction delivered in words; an order given by one in authority.

1618 Donne *Serm.* CXXXIII V 387 A faithful executing of his commission and speaking according to his Dictate 1645 Wither *Vox Pacif* 3 By Gods immediate dictates, I indite. 1651 Baxter *Inf Bapt* 42 Themselves give us but their Magisteriall Dictates. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No 95 ₱ 9, I could not receive such dictates without horror 1876 Mozley *Univ Serm* I 12 They speak at the dictate of a higher power, whose word is law

b. Often applied to the authoritative words or monitions of a written law, of scripture or revelation, and to those attributed to or derived from inspiration, conscience, reason, nature, experience, self-interest, and other ruling or actuating principles

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol* I. vii. (1597) 60 The lawes of well doing are the dictates of right reason 1644 Bulwer *Chiron* 137 He might have followed the dictate of his owne Genius 1656 Bramhall *Replic* 1 56 Contrary to the dictate of his conscience. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* Serm IX. 315 He should constantly adhere to the dictates of Reason and Nature 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F* II xliv 659 Every man will obey the dictates of his interest 1798 Malthus *Popul* (1817) I 19 Pursuing the dictate of nature in an early attachment to one woman 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys* I VI § 1 (1879) 238 He seems to have followed the dictates of his artistic feelings

Dictate (diktē·t, dĭ kte·t), *v.* [f. L *dictāt-* ppl. stem of *dictāre* to say often, pronounce, prescribe, dictate, freq of *dīcĕre* to say, tell.

The pronunciation *dicta·te* is now usual in England, though unrecognized by the dictionaries, with the exception of

Cassell's *Encyclopædic*, 1884. The poets from G Herbert to Byron and Shelley have only *dictate*]

1 *trans* To put into words which are to be written down; to utter, pronounce, or read aloud *to* a person (something which he is to write)

1612 Brinsley *Lud Lit.* 151 You are to dictate, or deliuer vnto them word by word, the English of the sentence 1661 Bramhall *Just Vind* vi 130 A book not penned, but dictated by such as know right well the most secret Cabales, and Intriques of the Conclave. *a* 1783 Mrs. Williams in *Boswell's Johnson* (1831) I 240 He dictated them while Bathurst wrote 1853 J H Newman *Hist Sk* (1873) II ii v 262 He [Cicero] used to dictate his thoughts to his scribes. 1856 Sir B Brodie *Psychol Inq* I. iv 126 During his last illness he dictated an account of some scientific observations

b. *absol* (the object being left out) To practise or use dictation

1592 Dee *Comp. Rehearse* (Chetham Soc.) 7, I did also dictate upon every proposition beside the first exposition 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Posie* 11, Whether I sing, Or say, or dictate, this is my delight 1667 Milton *P L* ix 23 My Celestial Patroness who dictates to me slumbring 1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett* Wks 1755 V ii 91 My custom is to dictate to a prentice, who can write in a feigned hand 1871 B Taylor *Faust* (1875) I iv 78 Yet in thy writing as unwearied be, As did the Holy Ghost dictate to thee

2 *trans* To prescribe (a course or object of action), to lay down authoritatively, to ordei, or command in express terms **a.** of persons

Not now used of prescribing medicine, as in quot 1637.

1637 Shirley *Gamester* iii i, Your learned physician dictates ambergrease. 1699 C Hopkins *Crt Prosp* 1 14 He meditates, and dictates Europe's Fate 1725 Watts *Logic* ii v § 6 God can dictate nothing but what is worthy of himself. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No 196 ₱ 6 He will dictate axioms to posterity. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* II. xxxiv 264 They dictated the conditions of peace 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* V. xliv 355 Thus both were decieed on the terms dictated by Philip. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 532/2 The Socialist no longer thinks of dictating to society what it ought to be

b of things that have acknowledged authority, or that determine action.

1621 Burton *Anat Mel.* iii iv. 1 ii (1676) 394/1 Our own conscience doth dictate so much unto us 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* ii xxx 185 The same Law, that dictateth to men what they ought to do. 1766 Goldsm *Vic IV* xvii, I find his present prosecution dictated by tyranny, cowardice, and revenge 1781 Cowper *Truth* 513 Of all that Wisdom dictates, this the drift 1791 Burke *Corr* (1844) III 304 Wisdom and religion dictate that we should follow events 1795 S Rogers *Words by Mrs Suddons* 47 Her prudence dictates what her pride disdained 1819 Shelley *Cenci* v ii 96 Which your suspicions dictate to this slave 1878 Huxley *Physiogr* Pref., It appeared to me to be plainly dictated by common sense

3 *intr.* To use or practise dictation; to lay down the law, give orders

1651 Hobbes *Govt & Soc.* vii § 8 125 We have seen how Subjects, nature dictating, have oblig'd themselves to obey the Supreme Power. 1728 Pope *Dunc* ii 377 To cavil, censure, dictate, right or wrong 1755 Young *Centaur* iii. Wks 1757 IV 176 Did this poor, pallid, scarce-animated mass dictate in the cabinet of pleasure? 1807–8 W. Irving *Salmag* (1824) 55 He is the oracle of the family, dictates to his sisters on every occasion 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem* ix, A woman dictates before marriage in order that she may have an appetite for submission afterwards.

†**4.** *trans* To express, indicate. *Obs. rare.*

1638 Sir T Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 95 A letter dictating nothing save hypocrisie and submission. *Ibid* 182 Left them with a frowne, dictating their base carriage and my impatience.

Hence **Dictated** *ppl. a.*, **Dictating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl a*

1611 Cotgr., *Dicté*, dictated, indicted 1631 *Star Chamber Cases* (Camden) 5 Sr Arthur denyed the dictating of the letter 1709 Steele & Swift *Tatler* No 71 ₱ 9 Your rival your Correspondent Lewis le Grand, and his dictating Academy 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxxix, He'll write to my dictating three nights in the week without sleep 1830 *Westm Rev* XII 3 Under the controlling and dictating power of truth and nature. 1874 Tyrwhitt *Sketching Club* 47, I have worked very hard, and by strict dictated method

Dictation (diktē·ɪ ʃən). [ad late L *dictātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dictāre* to Dictate.] The action of dictating.

1. The pronouncing of words in order to their being written down.

1727 Bailey vol II, *Dictation*, a pronouncing or dictating of any Thing to another Man to be written by him 1784 Johnson Dec in *Boswell*, Dictation would be performed as speedily as an amanuensis could write 1842 H Rogers *Introd Burke's Wks.* (1842) I 8 Sketches, either actually written by himself or at his dictation 1868 Freeman *Norm Conq* (1876) II viii 272 Some evident slip of dictation or copying 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I 12, I will write out the charm from your dictation

attrib 1870 Dickens *E Drood* iv, My style became traceable in the dictation exercises of Miss Brobity's pupils 1894 *Westm Gaz* 23 Feb. 6/3 A dictation cylinder will contain from 1,000 to 1,200 words

2. Authoritative utterance or prescription

a 1656 Bp Hall *Rem* 148 (T.) Heresies maintained to the death under the pretence of the dictation and warrant of God's spirit! *a* 1805 Paley (Webster, 1828), It affords security against the dictation of laws 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* ii i, The terms were at his own dictation

b. Arbitrary command: the exercise of dictatorship

1856 Froude *Hist Eng* I 188 It would have probably been unsafe for the crown to attempt dictation or repression 1858 *Ibid.* III. xiii 88 The proud English nobles had now for the first time to submit to the dictation of a lay peer 1861 May *Const Hist* (1863) II x 220 No sooner has the dictation of any journal become too pronounced, than [etc.]

3 Something dictated

1841 Myers *Cath Th* iii § 32 116 Had they been the very dictations of the Almighty

Dictational, *a rare* [f. prec + -al] Of or belonging to dictation

1885 G. W. Cable in *Century Mag* XXIX 409 The popular mind has retreated from its uncomfortable dictational attitude

Dictative (diktē·tiv, dɪktə·tɪv), *a* [f Dictate *v* + -ive] Of the nature of dictation; characterized by dictating or saying what must be done

1768–74 Tucker *Lt Nat* (1852) II 684 Not striving to force attention with a dictative authority 1823 J F Cooper *Pioneer* xxiii, Such other dictative mandates as were necessary

Dictator (diktē·tər) [a L *dictātor*, agent-n from *dictāre* to Dictate Cf F *dictateur*.]

1 A ruler or governor whose word is law an absolute ruler of a state **a** *orig* The appellation of a chief magistrate invested with absolute authority, elected in seasons of emergency by the Romans, and by other Italian states

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II 273 After consuls, tribunes plebis and dictatores rulede the comounte. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* v 1, The Emperour Lucyus whuche was called at that tyme Dictatour or procurour of the publyke wele of Rome 1592 Greene *Upst Courtier*, Was he not called to be dictator from the plough? 1607 Shaks *Cor* II. ii. 93 Our then Dictator saw him fight 1621 Burton *Anat Mel.* I ii iii. iv, As in old Rome, when the Dictator was created, all inferiour magistracies ceased 1735–8 Boiingbroke *On Parties* 164 A Dictator was a Tyrant for six Months 1874 Morley *Compromise* (1886) 11 Our people have long ago superseded the barbarous device of dictator and Cæsar by the manly arts of self government

b. A person exercising similar authority in a mediæval or modern state, *esp* one who attains to such a position in a republic. Also *transf*

c 1592 Marlowe *Massacre Paris* ii vi, Guise, wear our crown And, as dictator, make or war or peace 1671 Milton *P R* i 113 To him their great Dictator, whose attempt At first against mankind so well had thriv'd. 1840 *Penny Cycl* XVII. 227 After some changes in the government, Doctor Gaspar Rodriguez de Francia became dictator [of Paraguay] 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1876) I xiv 235 Numbers in France would have been heartily glad to see the Republic crushed by some able dictator

2 A person exercising absolute authority of any kind or in any sphere; one who authoritatively prescribes a course of action or dictates what is to be done.

1605 Bacon *Adv Learn* i iv § 12 The overmuch credit that hath been given unto authors in sciences, in making them dictators 1625 B Jonson *Staple of N* iii ii, Say that you were the emperor of pleasures, The great dictator of fashions, for all Europe. *a* 1654 Selden *Table-t.* (Arb.) 4 He was usually stiled the great dictator of learning of the English nation 1700 Tyrrell *Hist Eng* II. 893 Arbitrators, who are sometimes called *Assessors*, sometimes *Dictators* of *Amends* 1720 Swift *Mod Educ* Wks 1755 II ii 34 The dictators of behaviour, dress, and politeness 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist* III xxi 525 The medieval church of England stood before the self-willed dictator [Henry VIII] 1892 F Lawley *Pref to Racing Life Ld. G C Bentinck* 7, I inquired who was now the Dictator of the Turf.

3. One who dictates to a writer

1617 Minsheu, *Doctor in Ling*, A Dictator, or inditer 1721 Bailey, *Dictator*, he that tells another what to write 1873 J Raine *Lett fr N Registers* Pref 18 Marks of interest which delineate to a certain extent both the dictator and his amanuensis. 1883 *Athenæum* 16 June 759/1 Reminiscences dictated to a scribe and checked here and there by reference to documents in the dictator's possession

4. *attrib*

1825 J Wilson *Noct Ambr* Wks. 1855 I 22 Certainly these are not dictator times.

Dictatorate. [f. Dictator + -ate 1.] The office of a dictator.

1866 Carlyle *Inaug Addr* 179 Oliver Cromwell's Protectorate, or Dictatorate if you will let me name it so 1868 Goldw Smith in *Macm Mag* Apr 531/1 Cicero accepted and served under the dictatorate of Cæsar

Dictatorial (diktătō·rĭăl), *a.* [f L *dictātōri-us* of or belonging to a dictator + -al So mod.F. *dictatorial* (adm. by Academy 1835).]

1. Of, pertaining, or proper to a dictator.

1701 W Wotton *Hist Rome* vii 118 The whole Dictatorial Power within the City 1741 Middleton *Cicero* II vii 119 He [Cæsar] was created Dictator. and by his Dictatorial power declared himself Consul 1795 *Ann Reg* Pref., The late metamorphosis of the [French] Republic into a dictatorial or military government 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* iv. lxxxiv, Thou didst lay down With an atoning smile The dictatorial wreath 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* I 542 A captain who has been entrusted with dictatorial power

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of dictation, inclined to dictate or prescribe the actions of others, imperious; overbearing in tone

a 1704 T. Brown *Sat Persius* Wks 1730 I 53 A dictatorial youth does envy draw 1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett* Wks 1841 II 26 By violent measures, and a dictatorial behaviour 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VI 107 Sally was laying out the law, and prating away in her usual dictatorial manner 1818 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II 36 He is very learned, very dictatorial, very knock-me-down 1873 Black *Pr Thule* xxiv. 389 The dictatorial enunciation of his opinions.

Dictatorialism. [f. prec + -ism] A dictatorial practice, mode of action, or system.

1863 Miss Braddon *Eleanor's Vict* I v. 99 Under the sheltering dictatorialism of a paternal government 1863 Mrs C Clarke *Shaks Char* ii 60 The ostentatious moralising and sententious dictatorialism of Jaques

Dictatorially, *adv* [f as prec + -ly 2] In a dictatorial manner, imperiously; with the tone or manner of authority.

a 1797 H Walpole *Mem Geo II* (1847) II viii 277 Lord Hardwicke still took the lead very dictatorially 1832 *Examiner* 538/1 Why should the state dictatorially step in and forbid the transaction? 1880 Mrs Forrester *Roy & V* I 13 'You will come to-morrow', repeats Netta dictatorially

Dictatorialness. [f as prec + -ness] Dictatorial quality or manner, imperiousness

1876 Geo. Eliot *Let* 29 Oct in Cross *Life* III 294 A spirit of arrogance and contemptuous dictatorialness is observable 1880 Mrs Fetherstonhaugh *A Darling* I i. 18 'You never spoke to any one else!' adds Mary, with sisterly dictatorialness 1888 *Times* 25 Dec 3/2 The Cabinet crisis in Bulgaria has been brought about through the dictatorialness of M Stambouloff

†**Dictatorian,** *a. Obs* [f L *dictātōri-us* of or belonging to a dictator + -an] Of, proper to, or characteristic of, a dictator

c 1642 *Contra Replicant's Compl* 19 A kind of a dictatorian power is to be allowed to her 1659 J. Harrington *Lawgiving* ii iii (1700) 415 Samuel, distinguishing to perfection between Dictatorian and Royal Power 1709 L. Milbourne *Melius Inq* 6 Took all the power into his own hand, govern'd in the dictatorian way 1711 Dennis *Reflect on 'Ess. Criticism'* 2 While this little Author struts and affects the Dictatorian Air.

Dictatorily (diktătərĭli), *adv* [f. Dictatory *a.* + -ly 2] = Dictatorially

1788 Burns *Let to Clarinda* Sunday Noon (Globe) c 383 They must also be so very dictatorily wise. 1867 *Hare's Guesses* 226 An academy will lay down laws dictatorily 1890 J C. Jeffery *J. Vaille* II viii 203 Ordering his 'daddee' about so dictatorily

†**Dictatoring,** *vbl sb Obs rare* [f Dictator + -ing 1 cf *tailoring, soldiering*] Acting as dictator

1644 J Goodwin *Danger Fighting agst. God* 48 Diametrally bent against all dictatoring, and law-giving by men.

Dictator-like, *a* and *adv*

A *adj* Like or befitting a dictator.

1641 R. Brooke *Eng Episc* 34 If they only took a Dictatorlike power 1644 J Goodwin *Danger Fighting agst. God* 47 Any ambitious or Dictator-like designe 1680 Hickeringill *Wks* (1716) I 261 A Style and Language more Magisterical, Dictator like.

B. *adv* Like or after the manner of a dictator

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xlv (1887) 293, I do not herein take vpon me dictatorlike to pronounce peremptorily 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* To Rdr A v/a, Nor have wee Dictator-like obtruded our conceptions

Dictatorship (diktē·ɪ tə·ɪʃip). [See -ship.]

1. The office or dignity of a dictator

1586 T B *La Primaud Fr Acad.* 176 Because he would not have the dictatorship, and the other the consulship 1636 E Dacres tr *Machiavel's Disc Livy* I 129 If any one were made Dictatour, he got most honour by it, that layd downe his Dictatourship soonest 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C Warres* 167 They advised him [Leicester] also to a too hasty hope of the Dictatorship, after the Example of the Prince of Aurange. 1796 H Hunter tr. *St Pierre's Stud Nat* (1799) I 331 Atilius-Regulus, who was called from the plough to the Dictatorship 1835 Alison *Hist Europe* III xv § 59 323 A dictatorship is the last step in the despair of nations 1838 Arnold *Hist Rome* I 446 A dictatorship is the most natural government for seasons of extraordinary peril, when there appears a man fit to wield it

2. Absolute authority in any sphere

16 Dryden (J.), This is that perpetual dictatorship which is exercised by Lucretius, though often in the wrong 1741 Watts *Improv Mind* I v. § 9 Where an author. assumes an air of sovereignty and dictatorship 1869 *Daily News* 22 Dec, The whole movement was an attempt to set up an illegal dictatorship in the Church 1892 Lounsbury *Stud. Chaucer* III. vii 100 His [Dryden's] literary dictatorship remained unshaken

attrib 1839 *Times* 4 July, The House rejected the first, or dictatorship clause of the bill

†**Dictatory,** *sb Obs rare* In 6 -oury. [a. OF. *dictatorie, -oire* (Bersuire's transl of Livy, 14th c. in Godef.), f L *dictātor*] Dictatorship

1533 Bellenden *Livy* ii (1822) 151 The Faderis thocht expedient to gif the empire and dictatoury to ane man of mair soft ingine

Dictatory (diktătəri), *a* [ad L *dictātōri-us*, f *dictātōr-em* Dictator. Cf. OF. *dictatoire*, Sp. *dictatorio.*] = Dictatorial.

1644 Milton *Areop* (Arb.) 40 Our English will not easily finde servile letters anow to spell such a dictatorie presumption 1823 *New Monthly Mag* IX 52/2 The three dictatory nations, to whom Europe must bow 1863 M Lemon *Wait for End* xviii (1866) 223 A solemn dictatory letter 1872 De Morgan *Budget of Paradoxes* 378 When he obtrudes his office in a dictatory manner

Dictatress (diktē·ɪ trĕs) [f Dictator + -ess Cf next.] A female dictator. *lit.* and *fig.*

1784 R Bage *Barham Downs* II. i Vanity was the universal dictatress 1809 Byron *Bards & Rev.* ii, Earth's chief dictatress, ocean's lovely queen 1827 Scott *Napoleon* lxxvi, Paris the dictatress.. of taste.. to.. Europe 1874 Helps *Ivan De Biron* v vi 290 She was a dictatress in all matters that related to the dress, scenery, and general arrangements.

Dictatrix (dɪktē·ɪ·trɪks). [a. L *dictātrix*, fem. of *dictātor*: see -TRIX. In F. *dictatrice*] A female dictator: =prec

1623 COCKERAM, *Dictatrix*, a woman commanding things to be don 1647 JER TAYLOR *Lib Proph* Ep Ded 42 The Church of Rome which is the great dictatrix of dogmatical resolutions. 1789 BENTHAM *Wks* (1838–43) X 206 A Dictatrix on the seas 1848 LYTTON *Caxtons* I II IX, Mrs Primmins housekeeper, and tyrannical dictatrix of the whole establishment.

Dictature (dɪktē·ɪ tiŭr) [ad. L *dictātūra* the office of a DICTATOR see -URE. Cf. F. *dictature* (15th c. in Godef *Suppl*.)]

1. =DICTATORSHIP

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* II. (1558) 84 The other who in the dictature had been secretarie 1605 BACON *Adv Learn.* I VII § 29 40 What strange resolution it was in Lucius Scylla, to resign his Dictature 1640 G. WATTS tr *Bacon's Adv Learn* Pref 10 Autors, who have usurp't a kind of Dictature in Sciences *c* 1810 L. HUNT *Blue-Stocking Revels* II 152, I can't see. why love should await dear good Harriet's dictature! 1867 *Contemp Rev.* VI 413 A temporal dictature took the place of the former combination of the spiritual and temporal powers 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph Apol* 101 Choosing the rule of few, but wise and good, Rather than mob-dictature

2. A collective body of dictators

1759 *State Papers* in *Ann Reg* 203/2 An imperial decree of commission was carried to the dictature against that resolution 1885 M. BRIDGES *Pop Mod Hist* 435 Nine individuals were chosen out of it to form a Dictature.

†Dictery. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L *dictērium* a witty saying, bon-mot, in sense associated with L *dictum*, but in form like Gr *δειπτήριον* a place for showing, a pulpit.] A witty saying.

1632 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III II. V V 589 In a publike auditory I did heap up all the dicteries I could against women, but now recant

Dictical, var form of DEICTICAL, *Obs.*

Diction (dɪ·kʃən) [a. F. *diction* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L *dictiōn-em* saying, diction, mode of expression; in late L., a word, n of action from *dīcĕre* to say.

Apparently not in English Dictionaries before Johnson]

†1. A word. *Obs*

1542 UDALL *Erasm Apophth* I (1877) 136 Two sondrie wordes, albeit by reason of the figure called *Synalephe*, it seemeth in maner no more but one diction. 1549 *Compl Scot.* Prol 17 The quhilkis culd nocht be translatit in ane Scottis langage, as . pretours, tribuns, and mony vthir romane dictions 1652 GAULE *Magastrom* L IV a, Dictions, syllables, letters, numbers 1697 tr *Burgersdicius his Logick* I. XXV 99 In Dictions are first to be consider'd their Etymology and Conjugation, and then their Synonymy and Homonymy, and Acception Words

†2 A phrase, locution, mode of speech *Obs*

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks* I 425 (R.) We are not wont to require the dictions of the New Testament to be tryed by Attical heathen Greek writers 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 62 P 7 An easy Flow of Words, without being distracted (as we often are who read much) in the choice of Dictions and Phrases.

†3 Expression of ideas in words; speech; verbal description *Obs.*

(In Shakspere in an intentionally Euphuistic passage)

1581 SIDNEY *Apol Poetrie* (Arb.) 68 Now, for the out-side of it which is words, or . Diction 1602 SHAKS *Ham* V. II. 123 To make true diction of him, his semblable is his mirror

4 The manner in which anything is expressed in words; choice or selection of words and phrases; wording, verbal style &c. of writings.

1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. (Globe) 496 The first beauty of an Epick poem consists in diction, that is, in the choice of words and harmony of numbers. 1709 POPE *Let. to Cromwell* 7 May, It would be very kind in you to observe any deficiencies in the diction or numbers [of my translation] 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) I 201 Sir Thomas Brown was remarkably fond of Anglo-Latin diction. 1827–48 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II (1873) 368 Almost all fancy the diction makes the poet. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb* III 195 A grace and accuracy of diction worthy of the scholarship for which the exiled chief was renowned 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* III 69 It is, I think, impossible to maintain that the diction of poetry should be simply that of common life.

b. of speech or oratory.

1748 J. MASON *Elocut* 5 Elocution By which they always meant, what we call, Diction; which consists in suiting our Words to our Ideas, and the Stile to the Subject 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 27 P 8 The celebrated orator renowned equally for the elegance of his diction, and the acuteness of his wit 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* III. 134 Tyrconnel with his usual energy of diction, invoked on himself all the vengeance of heaven if the report was not a cursed, a blasted, a confounded lie 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I VII. 208 My mother. resolved that I should learn absolute accuracy of diction and precision of accent in prose

Dictionarial, *a rare* [f. med L *dictiōnārium* DICTIONARY + -AL I 3] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a dictionary; lexicographical.

1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) p. VIII, As every subject is placed by itself the chain of reading is not broke through, as it is in the dictionarial and some other methods.

†Dictionarian. *Obs rare* [f. as prec. + -AN.] The maker of a dictionary; a lexicographer.

1846 WORCESTER cites DR DAWSON.

†Dictionarist. *Obs rare.* [f. next + -IST] The maker of a dictionary.

1617 COLLINS *Def Bp Ely* II. VI 238 One of the Dictionarists aforenamed [viz. Budæus, Crispinus] quotes the place.

Dictionary (dɪ·kʃənări). [ad. med.L. *dictiōnārium* or *dictiōnārius* (sc *liber*) lit. 'a repertory of *dictiōnēs*, phrases or words' (see DICTION) in F *dictionnaire* (R. Estienne 1539), It *dizionario*, Sp *diccionario*]

1. A book dealing with the individual words of a language (or certain specified classes of them), so as to set forth their orthography, pronunciation, signification, and use, their synonyms, derivation, and history, or at least some of these facts: for convenience of reference, the words are arranged in some stated order, now, in most languages, alphabetical; and in larger dictionaries the information given is illustrated by quotations from literature; a word-book, vocabulary, or lexicon

Dictionaries proper are of two kinds those in which the meanings of the words of one language or dialect are given in another (or, in a polyglot dictionary, in two or more languages), and those in which the words of a language are treated and illustrated in this language itself. The former were the earlier

Dictionarius was used *c* 1225 by Joannes de Garlandia, a native of England, as the title of a collection of Latin vocables, arranged according to their subjects, in sentences, for the use of learners, e g.

'In horto magistri Johannis sunt herbe scilicet iste salvia, petroselinum, dictamnus, ysopus, celidonia, feniculus, piret[r]um, columbina, rosa, lilium, et viola, et a latere crescit urtica, carduus, et saluinca'

In the following century Peter Berchorius (died Paris, 1362) wrote a *Dictionarium morale utriusque Testamenti*, consisting of moralizations on the chief words of the Vulgate for the use of students in theology In 1538 Sir Thomas Elyot published his Latin-English 'Dictionary'; and in 1556 J. Withals published 'A shorte dictionarie for yonge beginners' in English and Latin, in which the words were arranged not alphabetically, but under subject-headings, e.g 'the names of Byrdes, Byrdes of the Water, Byrdes about the house, as cockes, hennes, etc, of Bees, Flies, and others,' etc. In 1539 R. Estienne published his *Dictionaire Francois-latin*. Dictionaries (so entitled) of English and various modern languages appeared in England from 1547 onward; in the 17th c. the name was gradually extended to works explaining English words, only 'hard words' being admitted into the earliest English Dictionaries

Vocabulary is now generally limited to a smaller and less comprehensive collection of words, or to a word-book of technical, or specific terms *Lexicon* is the name usually given to dictionaries of Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, Ethiopic, and some other literary languages.

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 233 And so Peter Bercharius in his dictionary describeth it. 1538 (*title*), The Dictionary of syr Thomas Elyot knyght. — *Preface* A ij *bk.*, About a yere passed I beganne a Dictionarie, declaryng latine by englishe 1547 SALESBURY (*title*), A Dictionarie in Englyshe and Welshe, moche necessary to all such Welshemen as will spedly lerne the Englyshe tongue. 1556 WITHALS *Shorte Dictionarie* (1568) *Colophon* P Thus endeth this Dictionarie, very necessary for children compiled by J. Withals *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 27 As the Grammer booke be euer in the Scholers hand, and also vsed of him, as a Dictionarie, for euerie present vse. 1580 J. BARET (*title*), An Aluearie or Quadruple Dictionarie, containing foure sundrie tongues namelie English, Latine, Greeke, and French 1588 *Marprel Epist.* (Arb.) 42 His Lordship of Winchester is a great Clarke, for he hath translated his Dictionarie, called Co[o]pers Dictionarie verbatim out of Robert Stephanus his Thesaurus, and ilfauored to, they say. 1598 FLORIO (*title*), A Worlde of Wordes, or most copious, and exact Dictionarie in Italian and English, collected by Iohn Florio *c* 1616 WEBSTER *Duchess of Malfi* V II, A disease they call lycanthropia *Pes.* What's that? I need a dictionary to't 1623 H. COCKERAM (*title*), The English Dictionarie or an Interpreter of hard English Words 1656 T. BLOUNT (*title*), Glossographia or a Dictionary Interpreting all such Hard Words as are now used in our refined English Tongue 1665 BOYLE *Occas Reft* V. VII. (1845) 322 A man must have learn'd an Hebrew Grammar, and turn'd over Buxtorf's, Schindler's, and other Dictionaries 1721 N. BAILEY (*title*), An Universal Etymological English Dictionary 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* Wks 1775 X 129 All the major's words are not to be found in a dictionary. 1755 JOHNSON *Dictionary* Preface P 3, I have, notwithstanding this discouragement, attempted a dictionary of the English language, which, while it was employed in the cultivation of every species of literature, has itself been hitherto neglected 1849 *Lond Jrnl* 12 May 149 Morrison mentions a dictionary in the Chinese language of 40,000 hieroglyphical characters, as having been compiled 1100 years before Christ 1857 TRENCH *On some Deficiencies in our English Dictionaries* 4 A Dictionary, according to that idea of it which seems to be alone capable of being logically maintained, is an inventory of the language 1870 EMERSON *Soc & Solit, Books* Wks. (Bohn) III 87 Neither is a dictionary a bad book to read. it is full of suggestion,—the raw material of possible poems and histories 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach* VI 181 A dictionary is not merely a home for living words; it is a hospital for the sick, it is a cemetery for the dead

†b *fig* The vocabulary or whole list of words used or admitted by any one. *Obs*

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 58 If I may vse that tearme vnder correction of M. Heskins dictionarie 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* I X. 41 Not only in the dictionary of man, but the subtiler vocabulary of Satan 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. II Wks 1883 XI. 197, I much enlarged my dictionary; and when I went next to court, was able to understand many things the king spoke

2. By extension: A book of information or reference on any subject or branch of knowledge, the items of which are arranged in alphabetical order; an alphabetical encyclopædia as a Dictionary of *Architecture, Biography, Geography*, of *the Bible*, of *Christian Antiquities*, of *Dates*, etc.

(Here the essential sense 'word-book' is supplanted by the accidental one of 'reference book in alphabetical order' arising out of the alphabetical arrangement used in modern word books)

1631 MASSINGER *Emp East* I II, I have composed a dictionary, in which He is instructed how, when, and to whom, To be proud or humble 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 499 P 2 The story which I have since found related in my historical dictionary 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 299 Minutiæ ought to be collected by annalists, or in some kind of dictionaries where one might find them at need

b *fig.* A person or thing regarded as a repository of knowledge, convenient for consultation

1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist* (1776) I Pref 7 A system may be considered as a dictionary in the study of nature 1837 EMERSON *Addr, Amer. Schol* Wks (Bohn) II 181 Life is our dictionary 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* II. 180 Burnet was eminently qualified to be of use as a living dictionary of British affairs 1893 SELOUS *Trav S E Africa* 359 Mr Edwards is a perfect walking dictionary concerning all matters connected with sport and travel in the interior of South Africa.

3 *attrib* and *Comb*, as *dictionary English, order, phraseology, word; dictionary-maker, -making, -writer, -writing, dictionary-tutored*, adj.; **dictionary-monger**, one who deals much with dictionaries; **dictionary-proof** *a.*, proof against the informing influence of a dictionary

1632 J. HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* A iv, I would not be taken (or rather mistaken) for a Dictionary tutred Linguist. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char* Ded A IIJ, This Work of Dictionary-making, for the polishing of their Language 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV XII Wks 1883 XI 355 Writers of travels, like dictionary-makers, are sunk into oblivion by the weight and bulk of those who come last, and therefore lie uppermost. 1742 ARBUTHNOT & POPE, etc, *Note* on *Dunciad* IV 231 The first [Suidas] a dictionary-writer, a collector of impertinent facts and barbarous words 1759 GOLDSM *Polite Learn* II, Dictionary writing was at that time much in fashion 1806 *Oracle* in *Spirit Pub Jrnls* (1807) X 43 The dictionary-mongers in the *Blind Bargain* 1818 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II 27 After the fashion of certain dictionary-mongers who ring the changes upon two words 1819 *Sporting Mag.* V. 122 Grose was even dictionary-proof 1830 GALT *Laurie T* VII III. (1849) 318 Miss Beeny was an endless woman with her dictionary phraseology 1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res* I IV, He calls many things by their mere dictionary names 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask. Mamma* I I His fine dictionary words and laboured expletives 1880 GRANT WHITE *Every-Day Eng.* 100 Trying to speak dictionary English. 1882 FREEMAN in *Longm Mag* I 97 Did anybody, even a dictionary-maker, really fancy that the last three letters of 'neighbour' had anything in common with the last three letters of 'honour'?

Hence **Dictionaryless** *a*, without a dictionary.

1854 *Fraser's Mag.* L 317 Battling, grammarless and dictionaryless, with a work in a strange idiom

Dictioneer *nonce-wd* [f. DICTION + -EER; cf. *auctioneer*] One who makes it his business to criticize diction or style in language. (*contemptuous*)

1848 *Tait's Mag* XV 557 Taking a high tone against the decision of the 'dictioneers' generally

†Dictitate, *v Obs rare* [f. L *dictitāre* to say often or emphatically, freq of *dictāre*. see DICTATE.] *trans.* To declare.

1615 A. STAFFORD *Heav. Dogge* 44 No doubt the old man did dictitate thinges, the knowledge wherof would haue beautified all happy wits

†Dictour *Obs rare*⁻¹ [a Anglo-Fr **dictour* =OF. *dicteor, diteor*, author, dictator, arbiter:—L. *dictātōr-em*. see DICTATOR] (?) A spokesman

?a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 712 Syr Mordrede. Salle be thy dictour, my dere, to doo whatte the lykes

‖ Dictum (dɪ·ktŭm). Pl **dicta, dictums.** [L. *dictum* thing said, saying, word, f. *dict-us*, pa. pple of *dīcĕre* to say] A saying or utterance: sometimes used with emphasis upon the fact that it is a mere saying; but oftener with the implication of a formal pronouncement claiming or carrying some authority. (In the latter case probably transferred from the legal use in b.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Dictum* (Lat.) a Word, a Saying, a Proverb, an Order or Command 1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Life of Johnson* 542 This dictum carries the more weight with it, as it comes from a man whose sentiments, respecting sectaries, may be inferred from the following passage. 1787 *Gentl Mag* Nov 947/1 The above quoted sentence is a dictum of Johnson's after reading these several opinions. 1809 *Edin Rev* XIV 452 He concludes his remarks, or rather *dicta* upon this topic, with the following passage 1821 CRAIG *Lect Drawing* VII 365 We will not take for our guide the dictum of any professor in the art. 1828 COMBE *Const Man* II (1835) 66 The collective dicta of the highest minds illuminated by the greatest knowledge 1861 *Court Life at Naples* II 148 His dictums were not regarded with the same awe to which he had been used 1874 HELPS *Social Press* VIII 104, I will allow Milverton's dicta to pass unquestioned.

b. In *Law*, An expression of opinion by a judge on matter of law, which is not the formal resolution or determination of a court.

1776 BURROW *Reports* IV 2294 He intimated that long contrary Usage ought to go a great way towards overturning any old *Dictum* 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II 62 Against these authorities may be adduced the solitary dictum of Lord Rosslyn, who, in *Walker* v. *Denne* doubted whether there was any equity between the real and personal representatives *Ibid* 299 The doctrine appears to rest solely on the *dicta* of the Lords Commissioners 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I IX 215 The dicta of judges concerning privilege of Parliament have been very conflicting 1892 *Law Jrnl.* Notes of Cases XXVII 4/2 The

statement in Maure v Harrison that he is so entitled is a *dictum* only, and cannot be supported.

c A thing that is generally said; a current saying; a maxim or saw.

1826 Syd. Smith *Wks* (1852) II 110/2 Of all false and foolish *dicta*, the most trite and the most absurd is that which asserts that the Judge is counsel for the prisoner 1848 Mill *Pol Econ* v xi § 5 The popular dictum, that people understand their own interests better . than government does, or can be expected to do 1859 — *Liberty* ii 52 The *dictum* that truth always triumphs 1871 Blackie *Four Phases* i 36 The famous dictum that 'the natural state of man is a war of all men against all men'

†d In old Logic, the statement in a modal proposition.

1697 tr *Burgersdicius his Logick* i. xxviii. 113 Modal Enunciation consists of a Dictum and Mood The Dictum of which is as it were the Subject, and the Mood the Predicate 'It is necessary that God be good'. that is, *Deum esse bonum*; the Dictum is, *that God be good* the Mode, *Necessary*.

e. In some historical and other phrases:

Dictum of Kenilworth, an award made in 1266 between King Henry III and the barons who had taken arms against him *Dictum of Aristotle, dictum de omni et (de) nullo* i e 'concerning every and none', the name given by the Schoolmen to the canon of direct syllogism, given by Aristotle (*λέγομεν δὲ τὸ κατα παντος κατηγορεἰσθαι .. καὶ τὸ κατὰ μηδενὸς, An Pr* i i.)' see quots. *Obiter dictum* see Obiter

1670 Blount *Law Dict* s v, *Dictum de Kenelworth* was an Edict or Award between Henry III and all those Barons .who had been in Armes against him. 1697 tr *Burgersdicius his Logick* ii viii. 32 If the Dictum of All and None be Paraphrastically propounded 1761 Hume *Hist Eng* (1763) I 233 Knights and esquires, says the dictum of Kenelworth, who were robbers, if they have no land, shall pay the half of their goods. 1827 Whately *Logic* 38 The object of Aristotle's dictum is precisely analogous 1843 Mill *Logic* i v. § 3 These views are the basis of the celebrated *dictum de omni et nullo* 1864 Bowen *Logic* vii. 187 The famous Dictum of Aristotle, usually called the *Dictum de omni et nullo*, that whatever is predicated (affirmed or denied) universally of any Class (i e of any whole), may be also predicated of any part of that Class

Dictyogen (di ktɪoɪdʒen, dɪktəɪ·ǒɪdʒen). *Bot.* [f Gr. *δίκτυο-ν* net + *-γενης* born, produced. see -gen[1]. Formed to match *Endogen*, *Exogen*, and other terms of the same classification.]

The name applied by Lindley to those plants which have a monocotyledonous embryo, and reticulated leaf-veins (in the latter respect resembling the Dicotyledons)

1846 Lindley *Veg Kingdom* 4 The separation by me of Endogens into i. Endogens proper, and 2 Dictyogens. 1855 — in *Circ Sc, Botany* 184 Dictyogens are Endogens, but with the peculiarity that the root is exactly like Exogens without concentric circles, and the leaves fall off the stem by a clean fracture, just as in that class 1857 Berkeley *Cryptog Bot* § 39 52 Dictyogens are supposed to approach Exogens in their leaves and in the arrangement of their tissues, but their embryo and the development of their wood are distinctly monocotyledonous. 1860 J Darby *Bot. Southern States* 600 Dictyogens, monocotyledonous plants, with net-veined leaves, as smilax and trillium.

Hence **Dictyo genous** *a.*, belonging to this group of plants.

Dicy·an-, dicy·ano-. *Chem* [f Di-[2] + Cyan(o-] Combined with two equivalents of the radical cyanogen, CN, replacing two of hydrogen, chlorine, etc (See Cyan- 2.)

Dicyanide (dəisɪɔ ănəid) *Chem.* [f. Di-[2] + Cyanide] A compound containing two equivalents of cyanogen (CN) united to an element or dyad radical, as *mercuric dicyanide* Hg (CN)$_2$.

1863–72 Watts *Dict Chem* II. 221 Dicyanide and tricyanide of iron have not yet been obtained in very definite form.

Dicya·nogen. *Chem.* See Di-[2] and Cyanogen. Cyanogen in the free form.

Dicycle (dəi sɪk'l). [f. Di-[2] + Gr. *κύκλος* wheel, Cycle. (A more regularly formed word than the hybrid *bicycle*)] The name given to a form of velocipede in which the two wheels are parallel to each other, instead of being in the same line as in a bicycle

[1870 *Belgravia* Feb 441 *Bicycle* should be either *dicycle* or *bireta*] 1887 *Cycl Tour Club Gaz* Jan 14/1 They will exhibit a new tricycle, a new bicycle, and a dicycle on the lines of the 'Otto.' 1892 *Cycl Tour Club Handbk.* 49 'Otto' and other Dicycles, same rate as Tricycles

Hence **Di cyclist**, one who rides a dicycle.

1887 *Bicycling News* 11 June 145/1

Dicynodont (dəisɪ nŏdɒnt), *sb.* and *a Palæont.* [*mod* f. Gr *δι-* two + *κυν-* dog + *ὀδοντ-* tooth] A fossil reptile characterized by the absence of all teeth except two long canines in the upper jaw. b *adj* Having this character.

The typical genus is *Dicynodon*, order *Dicynodontia*

1854 Owen in *Circ Sc* (c 1865) II 97/2, I have called them 'Dicynodonts', from their dentition being reduced to one long and large canine tooth on each side of the upper jaw. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol* xvi 292 The Dicynodont reptiles from the red sandstones of South Africa

Hence **Dicynodo·ntian** *a.*

1873 Huxley *Critiques & Addresses* ix 213 The supposition that the Dinosaurian, Crocodilian, Dicynodontian, and Plesiosaurian types were suddenly created at the end of the Permian epoch may be dismissed. 1875 Blake *Zool* 162 The evidences of this most singular dicynodontian family of reptiles have hitherto been found only in South Africa.

Did, past tense of Do *v.*, q.v.

‖ **Didache** (di dăkɪ). English form of Gr *διδαχή* teaching, first word of the title *Διδαχὴ τῶν δώδεκα ἀποστόλων* Teaching of the twelve apostles, the name of a Christian treatise of the beginning of the second century. Hence **Di dachist, Didacho·grapher,** the writer or compiler of the *Didache*

1885 Schaff in *Jrnl Soc Bibl Lit* June & Dec 3 The great interest and significance of the Didache consists in filling the gap between the Apostolic age and the Church of the second century *Ibid* 6 The Didachographer seems also to have some slight acquaintance with Luke and Acts and some epistles of Paul 1888 *Dublin Rev* Jan 141 This would give about A.D 120, as the latest date at which the Didache could have been published 1891 F. H Chase *Lord's Prayer in Early Church*, Against this correction either of the text of the Didaché or of the Didachist's report of his original

Didactic (didæ ktɪk), *a.* and *sb* [mod. ad Gr. *διδακτικ-ός* apt at teaching, f *διδάσκειν* to teach Cf. F. *didactique* (1554 in Hatz -Darm)]

A. *adj* Having the character or manner of a teacher or instructor; characterized by giving instruction, having the giving of instruction as its aim or object, instructive, preceptive.

1658 R. Franck *North Mem* (1821) 54 Must I be didactick to initiate this art? 1661 Worthington *To Hartlib* xvi. (T), Finding in himself a great promptness in such didactic work. 1756 J Warton *Ess Pope* (1782) I iii 101 A poem of that species, for which our author's genius was particularly turned, the didactic and the moral 1824 Dibdin *Libr Comp* 682 The dullest of all possible didactic and moral poetry 1830 Mackintosh *Eth Philos* Wks 1846 I 59 A permanent foundation of his [Hobbes'] fame remains in his admirable style, which seems to be the very perfection of didactic language 1878 Bosw Smith *Carthage* 130 Polybius is too didactic—seldom adorning a tale but always ready to point a moral. 1878 R W Dall *Lect Preach* viii (ed 2) 226, I do not mean that sermons addressed to Christian people should be simply didactic.

absol 1754 A. Murphy *Gray's-Inn Jrnl* No 90 ₱ 6 Both [Eloquence and Poetry] have occasionally strengthened themselves with Insertions of the Didactic

B *sb* †1. A didactic author or treatise *Obs*

1644 Milton *Educ* Wks. (1847) 98/2 To search what many modern Januas and Didactics have projected, my inclination leads me not. 1835 Southey *Doctor* III 162 Acknowledged in the oldest didactics upon this subject

2 *pl* **Didactics** [see -ics]. The science or art of teaching

1846 Worcester cites *Biblical Repos.* 1856 Mrs Browning *Aur Leigh* i Poems 1890 VI. 38 Didactics, driven Against the heels of what the master said 1860 Emerson *Cond Life, Consid* Wks (Bohn) II. 412 Life is rather a subject of wonder, than of didactics 1881 J G. Fitch *Lect Teach.* ii 36 The art of teaching, or Didactics as we may for convenience call it, falls under two heads

Dida·ctical, *a rare* [f as prec. + -al] Of instructive nature or tendency, = Didactic

1604 R Cawdrey *Table Alph., Didacticall*, full of doctrine or instruction 1649 Roberts *Clavis Bibl* 382 Amongst the Didacticall or Doctrinall Books 1711 J Greenwood *Eng Gram* 255 Never any man labour'd more at the didactical Art, or the Art of teaching than he did.

Hence **Didactica lity,** didactic quality

1827 Carlyle *Misc.* (1872) I 230 For a like reason of didacticality Wieland could affect me nothing

Didactically (didæ·ktikăli), *adv.* [f Didactical + -ly[2]] In a didactic manner; in the form or with the purpose of giving instruction.

a 1626 Bp Andrewes *Answ. Cdl Perron* 50 (L.) Books of the Fathers, written dogmatically or didactically 1822–56 De Quincey *Confess* (1862) 226, I will give it not didactically but wrapped up 1868 Gladstone *Jew., Mundi* xi. (1870) 436 He might have done this didactically, or by way of narrative.

Didactician (didæktɪ ʃăn) [f. Didactic + -ian · cf *tactician*, etc] One who follows a didactic method, a didactic writer; one who writes with the aim of instructing

1875 Stedman *Victorian Poets* (1887) 100 He [M Arnold] thus becomes a better prose-writer than a mere didactician ever could be

Didacticism (didæ·ktisiz'm) [f Didactic *a* + -ism] The practice or quality of being didactic or aiming at the conveyance of instruction.

1841 Carlyle in Froude *Life in Lond.* (1884) I viii. 223 Harriet Martineau full of didacticism *a* 1849 Poe *Longfellow* Wks 1864 III 365 Didacticism is the prevalent tone of his song 1888 *Spectator* 28 July 1036/1 The hardly veiled didacticism of novels like those of Miss Edgeworth

Didacticity (didæktɪ sĭti). *rare*—[1]. [f. Didactic *a* + -ity.] Didactic quality.

1827–48 Hare *Guesses* Ser II (1874) 362 The German professors, of whose uninterrupted didacticity their literature bears too many marks.

Didactive (didæ ktɪv), *a* [irreg. f. Gr *διδακτ-ός* taught, or that can be taught + -ive: after words from L like *act-ive*] = Didactic

1711 Shaftesb *Charac.* (1737) I 258 The way of form and method, the didactive or preceptive manner 1768 *Misc* in *Ann Reg* 168/2 Either drily didactive or triflingly volatile 1821 *Blackw Mag.* X. 330 So enchanted was the didactive muse with the verses 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser i. *Old & New Schm*, He is under the restraint of a formal or didactive hypocrisy in company, as a clergyman is under a moral one.

Didactyl, -yle (dəidæ·ktɪl), *a. Zool.* [f Di-[2] + Gr. *δάκτυλ-ος* finger: cf Gr. *διδάκτυλ-ος* of two fingers] Having two fingers, toes, or claws

1819 G Samouelle *Entomol. Compend* 157 Didactyle claws 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1828) III xxxv 676 The generality of insects have a didactyle or tridactyle hand or foot 1852 Dana *Crust* i. 600 This last pair [of legs] being didactyle 1854 Owen in *Circ Sc* (c 1865) II 74/2 The toes in the didactyle ostrich have respectively four and five phalanges 1886 A Winchell *Walks in Geol Field* 256 The bovine foot its didactyl structure.

Didactylous (dəidæc ktɪləs), *a Zool.* [f. as prec + -ous.] = prec.

1828 in Webster 1870 Rolleston *Anim Life* Introd 51 The foot is reduced to the didactylous condition 1875 Blake *Zool.* 297 The palps are large, terminated by a didactylous hand, or chela

Didal(l, obs. ff Didle.

Didapper (dəi dæ pəɪ) Forms· 5 dydoppar, 6–7 dydopper, 7 didopper, dydapper, dy-dapper, 6–9 diedapper, 6– didapper [A reduced form of Dive-dapper, in same sense]

1 A small diving water-fowl; = Dabchick.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 121/1 Dydoppar, watyr byrde. 1565–73 Cooper *Thesaurus, Collumbris*, the birde called a Douker, or Didapper 1591 Percivall *Sp Dict*, *Somorgujo*, ducking, diuing, a diedapper 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* i v. 775 The nimble Teal, the Mallard strong in flight, The Di-dapper, the Plover and the Snight 1621 Burton *Anat Mel* i ii ii i (1651) 67 All fenny Fowl as Ducks Didappers, Waterhens 1699 R L'Estrange *Colloq Erasm* (1711) 11 One while up, and another while down, like a Didapper 1837 Wheelwright tr *Aristophanes* II 142 Daws, chickens, coots, wrens, ducks and didappers 1885 Swainson *Prov Names Birds* 216 From its diving propensities this bird [little grebe] is called Diver (Renfrew), Diedapper (Dorset, Hants, Norfolk), Divedapper, or Divedop (Lincolnshire), Divy duck (Norfolk), Dive an' dop (Norfolk)

2 Applied ludicrously to a person.

1589 *Pappe w Hatchet* 3 Such dydoppers must be taken vp, els theile not stick to check the king 1612 R Carpenter *Soules Sent* 20 Thou art a Didapper peering vp and downe in a moment. 1727 Pope, etc *Art Sinking* 83 The didappers are authors, that keep themselves long out of sight, under water, and come up now and then, where you least expected them 1851 Colton *Lacon* I. 163 Wilkes was one of those didappers, whom, if you had stripped naked, and thrown over Westminster bridge, you might have met on the very next day, with . a laced coat upon his back, and money in his pocket

Didascalic (didăskæ·lik), *a.* [ad L. *didascalic-us*, a. Gr. *διδασκαλικός* fit for teaching, instructive, f *διδάσκαλος* teacher, f *διδάσκειν* to teach.] Of the nature of a teacher or of instruction; didactic; pertaining to a teacher. Hence **Didasca lics** *sb. pl* · = Didactics.

1609 R. Barnerd *Faithf. Sheph.* 42 This of some is called the Didascalike or Doctrinall part of a Sermon 1638 A Symson in Spurgeon *Treas Dav* Ps xxxii II 94 This is a Didascalic Psalm, wherein David teacheth sinners to repent by his doctrine 1718 Prior *Solomon* Pref, Under what species it may be comprehended, whether didascalic or heroic, I leave to the judgment of the critics. 1813 T Busby (*title*), Lucretius' Nature of Things, a Didascalic Poem. 1833 Lytton *England & Eng* iv iv, They have no toleration for the didascalic affectations in which academicians delight 1866 *Elgin & Cathedral Guide* i 110 The didascalic power of the drama.

So **Dida scalar** *a*, of or pertaining to a teacher, didactic, *nonce-wd*

a 1846 Worcester cites Bulwer for *Didascalar* *a* 1873 Lytton *Ken Challingly* ix, Give off chaffing .said Bob, lowering the didascular intonations of his voice

Dida·scaly. *Gr Antiq* [mod. ad. Gr. *διδασκαλία* instruction, teaching; in pl. as in quot, So mod.F *didascalie*] In *pl* The Catalogues of the ancient Greek Dramas, with their writers, dates, etc, such as were compiled by Aristotle and others

1831 T L Peacock *Crotchet Castle* vi (1887) 79 Did not they give to melopœia, choregraphy, and the sundry forms of didascalies [*printed* -ics], the precedence of all other matters, civil and military? 1849 Grote *Greece* ii lxvii. (1862) VI 26 The first, second and third [tetralogies] are specified in the Didaskalies or Theatrical Records

Didder (di dəi), *v* Now only *dial* Forms. 4 diddir, 5 didir, dyder, dedir, -ur, 6 dydder, 7– didder. See also Dither. [Found in the 14th c. related to Dadder and Dodder; the form in all being frequentative as in *totter, flutter*, etc

It is not certain whether they belong to an ablaut stem *dud, dad, dod* (*ded*), or whether they are entirely onomatopœic, *didder* e g. being a natural imitation of tremulous motion, and *dadder, dudder, dodder*, variations expressing clumsier or heavier forms of it *Didder* is chiefly northern, Dither, which appears later, is also midl. and southern, the *ther* arising out of *der* as in *father, mother, hither*, etc]

intr To tremble, quake, shake, shiver.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints, Johannes* 264 Cald [*frigus*] . þat makis wrechis ful chel to diddir *c* 1420 *Avow Arth* xxv, Dyntus gerut him to dedur. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxviii 2 My flesshe dyderis & daris for doute of my dede. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* (Surtees) 28, I dase and I dedir For ferd of that tayle *c* 1550 *Hye Way to Spyttle Hous* 118 in Hazl. *E P P* iv 28 Boyes, gyrles, and lusky sh strong knaues, Dydderyng and dadderyng, leaning on their staues *a* 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* iii xx. 167 Diddering and shivering his Chaps, as Apes use to do. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat Dict.* (Morell) i, To didder (shiver with cold), *algeo* 1790 Mrs Wheeler *Westmld Dial* (1821) 34, I quite didderd for fear 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss, Didder*, to shiver, to tremble.

Hence **Di·ddering** *vbl sb* and *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 121/1 Dyderynge for colde, *frigitus* 1687 A Lovell tr. *Bergerac's Com Past* i 18 By his extraordinary chattering and diddering, one half of his Teeth dropt out 1785 Hutton *Bran New Wark* (E D S) 347 Her knocking knees, and diddering teeth melted my heart. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Didderin'-girse*, quaking grass.

Diddest, rare f *didst*, 2nd sing. pa. t of Do *v.*

Diddle (dɪ d'l), *v* [1] *colloq.* or *dial.* [app. a parallel form to DIDDER, the formative suffixes -LE and -ER being somewhat akin in their force, though the former is more strictly diminutival Cf DADDLE, DAIDLE, there are evident analogies both of form and sense between *dadder, dadder, diddle, daddle.*]

†**1** *intr.* To walk unsteadily, as a child; to toddle, =DADDLE. *Obs.*

1632 QUARLES *Div Fancies* I iv (1660) 3 And when his forward strength began to bloom, To see him diddle up and down the Room!

2 *intr* To move from side to side by jerks, to shake, quiver.

1786 BURNS *Ep to Major Logan* III, Hale be your heart, hale be your fiddle, Lang may your elbuck jink and diddle

a 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 60 You wi' your clarion, flute, an' fiddle, Will gar their southern heart-strings diddle

1835 D WEBSTER in *Harp Renfrewsh* Ser II (1873) 154 Wi fiddling and diddling and dancing The house was in perfect uproar

3. *trans.* To jerk from side to side

1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 173 A fiddler diddling his elbock at the chimney side

Di·ddle, *v* [2] [app onomatopœic, representing the effect of singing, without uttering connected words. Dialectally *deedle* and *doodle* are used in a similar sense.] *trans.* To sing without distinct utterance of words.

1706 E WARD *Hud Redv* I VI 3 So all sung diff'rent Tunes and Graces, Such as they us'd to lull and diddle To froward Infants in the Cradle

Diddle (dɪ·d'l), *v* [3] *colloq* [A recent word, of obscure origin

It is possible that sense 1 was transferred from DIDDLE *v* [1], and was the source of the name DIDDLER, and that sense 2 was a back-formation from that word Sense 2 might however, as far as form and meaning go, be related to OE *dydrian, dydrian* to deceive, delude (cf what is said of the suffixes *-er* and *-le*, under DIDDLE *v* [1]), but there is an interval of eight or nine centuries between the known occurrences of the words It is worthy of note also that *doodle* occurs in the sense 'to befool', and that *doodle* sb. 'simpleton, noodle' goes back to *c* 1600]

1 'To waste time in the merest trifling' (Forby *a* 1825). Hence *To diddle away*: to trifle away (time), to waste in a trifling manner

1826 SCOTT *Jrnl* (1890) I 250 A day diddled away, and nothing to show for it! 1829 *Ibid* 17 Feb, I was at the Court, where there was little to do, but it diddled away my time till two.

2. *trans.* a. To cheat or swindle; to victimize; to 'do'. b. To do for, undo, ruin; to kill.

1806 SURR *Winter in Lond* II 127 That flashy captain .. may lay all London under contribution but he can't diddle me. 1809 *European Mag.* LX. 19 We shall soon find ourselves completely diddled and undone 1810 W B RHODES *Bomb Fair* IV (1822) 22 O Fusbos, Fusbos, I am diddled quite [*He dies*] 1817 LADY GRANVILLE *Letters* (1894) I 111 He exclaimed, 'Then you are diddled!' Think of the effect of this slang upon incroyable ears! 1823 BYRON *Juan* XI XVII, POOR Tom was . Full flash, all fancy, until fairly diddled 1829 MARRYAT *F Mildmay* XVII, I suppose we diddled at least a hundred men 1859 SALA *Tw round Clock* (1861) 145 The labourer invariably finds himself at the end of the week victimised, or, to use a more expressive, though not so genteel a term, diddled, to a heart-rending extent 1879 *Public Opinion* 12 July 42 He may diddle his tradesmen

b *To diddle out of*: to do out of, swindle out of.

1829 SCOTT *Jrnl* 27 Mar, I am diddled out of a day all the same 1833 LAMB *Lett* (1888) II 285 What a cheap book is the last Hogarth you sent me! I am pleased now that Hunt diddled me out of the old one 1886 A GRIFFITHS *Pauper Peer* I, You were robbed, euchred, diddled out of fifty thousand pounds

Hence **Di·ddling** *vbl sb* and *ppl a.*

a 1849 POE *Diddling* Wks. 1864 IV. 268 Diddling, rightly considered, is a compound, of which the ingredients are minuteness, interest, perseverance, ingenuity, audacity, nonchalance, originality, impertinence and grin 1894 *Westm. Gaz* 10 May 2/3 No Interference with the Diddling of the Public.

Di·ddle, *sb slang* and *vulgar.* [Three different words: cf. prec. vbs]

1 The sound of the fiddle; cf next.

1806 J TRAIN *Poet. Reveries* (Jam), In their ears it is a diddle Like the sounding of a fiddle.

2. A swindle, a deception.

1885 *Punch* 5 Sept 110 (Farmer) And something whispered me—in diction chaste—It's all a diddle!

3 A slang name for gin, and in U S for liquor generally. Hence **diddle-cove** (*slang*), a keeper of a gin or spirit shop

c 1700 *Street Robberies Consider'd, Duddle,* Geneva 1725 *New Cant Dict, Diddle,* the Cant Word for *Geneva* 1858 MAYHEW *Paved with Gold* III. 1 252 (Farmer) And there's a first-rate 'diddle-cove' keeps a gin-shop there

Diddle- in comb. [Connected with DIDDLE *v* [1], *v* [3]] **Diddle-daddle,** 'stuff and nonsense', 'fiddle-faddle': cf. *tittle-tattle* **Diddle-dee,** a name for the shrub *Empetrum rubrum* in the Falkland Islands **Diddle-diddle,** used to denote the sound of a fiddle, or the action of playing it **Diddledum** (in 6 -dome), used contemptuously for, or in reference to, something trifling

1523 SKELTON *Garl Laurel* 741 What blunderar is yonder, that playth didil diddil He fyndith fals mesuris out of his fonde fiddill 1599 BRETON *Dreame Strange Effects* 17 When thou findest a foole for thy diet, feede him with a Dish of Diddledomes, for I have done with thee *c* 1670 (*title of song*), 'Diddle-diddle, or the kind country lovers' 1778 MAD D'ARBLAY *Diary* Sept, *Mrs Thrale* Come, let us have done now with all this diddle daddle 1797 CANNING, etc in *Anti-Jacobin* No 5 19 Reason, philosophy, 'fiddle-dum diddledum'. 18 *Nursery Rime,* Hey! diddle diddle! The cat and the fiddle 1847 SIR J C ROSS *Voy S Seas* II 249 A roaring fire of 'diddle dee' ready to cook our supper 1893 *Times* 27 May 14/1 The open country [Falkland Islands] is clothed with short scrub called diddle-dee (*Empetrum rubrum*)

Diddler (dɪ dlə(r)) [Of obscure origin.

Found first in the name of 'Jeremy Diddler', the chief character in Kenney's farce, 'Raising the Wind', brought out in 1803 The name was of course intended to be contemptuous and ludicrous, and it seems probable that it was formed on DIDDLE *v* [3] sense 1, or on the first element of the earlier *diddle-daddle, diddle dum* (see DIDDLE-), it is also probable that Jeremy Diddler's characteristic methods of 'raising the wind', by continually borrowing small sums which he does not pay back, and otherwise sponging upon people, gave rise to the current sense of the verb (DIDDLE *v* [3] sense 2), of which 'diddler' is now naturally viewed as the agent-noun]

A mean swindler or cheat, one who diddles people out of what belongs to them.

1803 J KENNEY *Raising Wind* I. 1, in Inchbald's *Coll. Farces* (1815) I 113 Oh, it's Mr Diddler trying to joke himself into credit at the bar *Ibid* 114, I wasn't born two hundred miles north of Lunnun, to be done by Mr Diddler, I know *Ibid* 116 [Diddler *loquitur*] This it is to carry on trade without a capital Once I paid my way but thou art now, Jerry Diddler, little better than a vagabond *a* 1849 POE *Diddling* Wks 1864 IV 268 Your diddler is guided by self-interest 1863 HOLLAND *Lett Joneses* III. 48, I think you are a diddler and a make-believe.

Dide, obs. f DEED, *died* (see DIE *v*), *did* (see Do *v*).

†**Di-decahe·dral,** *a Crystal Obs.* [f. F *didécaèdre* (Hauy) + -AL. see DI- *pref* [2] 1] Having the form of a ten-sided prism with five-sided bases, making twenty faces in all.

1805-27 R JAMESON *Char. Min* (ed. 3) 204 Di-decahedral felspar

Didelphian (dəɪdɛ·lfiăn), *a. Zool* [f mod L *Didelphia* (F *Didelphes,* Cuvier 1795), f Gr δι-, DI- [2] twice + δελφύς womb see -AN] Belonging to the subclass *Didelphia* of the class *Mammalia,* characterized by a double uterus and vagina, and comprising the single order of Marsupials So **Dide·lphic, Dide·lphine, Dide·lphous** *adjs*, in same sense; **Didelph, Dide·lphid,** an animal of the subclass *Didelphia,* or of the family *Didelphidæ* (opossums), **Dide·lphoid** *a*, double, as the uterus in the *Didelphia.*

1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* IX. 197 Insectivorous didelphine animals like the opossum 1847 CRAIG, *Didelphoid.* [1852 RICHARDSON *Geol* VIII 314 The didelphia have special bones, called Marsupial, for supporting the pouch] 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat* 17 Didelphous mammals.

Didimist. see DIDYMIST.

Didine (dəɪ dəɪn), *a. Zool* [f mod.L. *didus* the dodo + -INE] Belonging to the family *Dididæ* of birds, akin to the dodo

1885 C F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim Life* 158 On the island of Rodriguez lived a didine bird, the *Pezophaps solitarius* of Leguat.

Di-diurnal, *a* [f DI- [2] twice + DIURNAL] Occurring twice a day

1854 WOODWARD *Molluscа* (1856) 32 Some water-breathers require only a di-diurnal visit from the tide

Didle (dəɪ d'l), *sb local.* Also 5-8 **didal**(l, 9 **dydle** [Derivation unascertained. see the vb] A sharp triangular spade, used for clearing out ditches and water-courses; also a metal scoop or dredge fixed to the end of a long pole, used for a similar purpose Hence **Didle-man,** a didler

1490 *Chamberl. Acc.* in Kirkpatrick *Relig Orders Norwich* (1845) 316 Paid to the didalmen and other labourers, for carrying the muck out of the said ditch [of Norwich Castle] 1573 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 38 A didall and crome for draining of ditches. 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* III. 244/1 A Didall and Crome to drain Ditches 1710 HILMAN *Tusser Redivivus, Didal,* a triangular spade, as sharp as a knife, excellent to bank ditches, where the earth is light and pestered with a sedgy weed 1787 in GROSE *Provinc Gloss.* 1883 G C DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* XX (1884) 148 We have ice 'dydles' They are large nets made of wire, at the end of a pole, with which we can scoop the broken pieces of ice up.

Didle (dəɪ d'l), *v local* Also **dydle.** [Cf prec A suggestion is that *didle* is worn down from *dike-delve.*]

a. *trans* To clean out the bed of (a river or ditch). b. *intr* To work with a didle or didling scoop Hence **Di·dling** *vbl. sb*, **Di·dler.**

1803 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem* I 471 The older theology of the reformers is so gone by that I should despair of the patience to didle in their mud for pearl-muscles *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc E. Anglia, Didle,* to clean the bottom of a river 1835 *Municip Corp 1st Rept.* App IV 2465 The Surveyor of Didlers [of Norwich] superintends the persons employed in cleansing the river 1842 *Ann Reg* 195 Messrs. Culley and Cossey lately built a didling boat 1863 MORTON *Cycl Agric* Gloss, *Didle* (Norf, Suff), to clean the bottom of a river with a didling scoop 1865 W WHITE *East Eng* I. 81, I saw only a man who appeared to be hoeing the river bottom. He was the dydler 1883 G C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* XV. (1884) 112 The dykes are kept clear, and the channel of the river deepened, by 'dydling'. At the end of a long pole is a metal scoop, in the shape of a ring, with a network. attached This is plunged into the river, and scraped along the bottom to the side, where it is lifted out and the semi-liquid mud poured on to the rond *Ibid* XVII 124 The reach had been dydled out

†**Di·do** [1]. *Obs* [Skeat suggests 'a tale of Dido', an old story] ? An old story, a thrice-told tale

1377 LANGL *P Pl* B XIII 172 'It is but a dido', quod his doctour, 'a dysoures tale' [C. has the *verr* a dydo, a dico, a dede, abido]

Dido [2] (dəɪ do) *U S. slang* [Origin uncertain] A prank, a caper; a disturbance, 'row', 'shindy'; *esp* in phr *to cut* (*up*) *didoes.*

1843-4 HALIBURTON *Sam Slick in Eng* (Bartlett), Them Italian singers recitin' their jabber and cuttin' didoes at a private concert 1851 *New York Tribune* 10 Apr. (Farmer *Amer*), We should have had just the same didoes cut up by the chivalry 1869 MRS STOWE *Oldtown Folks* 106 They will be a consultin' together, and cuttin' up didos 1893 Q [COUCH] *Delectable Duchy* 271 What a dido he do kick up, to be sure

†**Di-do decahe·dral,** *a. Crystal. Obs* [f. F. *didodécaèdre* (Hauy) + -AL· see DI- *pref* [2] 1] Having the form of a twelve-sided prism, with six planes in each base, or twenty-four faces in all

1805-27 R. JAMESON *Char Min* (ed 3) 204 Di-dodecahedral asparagus-stone is a six-sided prism, truncated on the lateral edges, and acuminated on the extremities with six planes

Didonia (dəɪdō·nĭă). *Math.* [From the story of Dido, who bargained for as much land as could be covered with a hide, and cut the hide into a long narrow strip so as to inclose a large space] (See quot) Hence **Didonian** *a*

1873 TAIT *Quaternions* (ed 2) 192 If we give the name of 'Didonia' to the curve which, on a given surface and with a given perimeter, contains the greatest area, then for such a Didonian curve [etc.]

Didopper, obs form of DIDAPPER, dabchick.

Didrachm (dəɪ dræm). Also 6 **didragme, didramme,** 6-7 **didrachme, didram.** [ad. L *didrachma* or *didrachmon,* Gr δίδραχμον a double drachma; f δι-, DI- [2] + δραχμή DRACHMA. Cf mod F. *didrachme.*] An ancient Greek silver coin, of the value of two drachmæ. see DRACHMA.

1548 UDALL, etc, *Erasm. Par Matt.* XVII. 24 Doth your master (quoth they) pay a Didram for trybute? 1582 N T (Rhem) *Matt.* XVII 24 Your maister doth he not pay the didrachmes? 1649 JER TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp* III. XIV. 45 A Sicle or didrachme the fourth part of an ounce of Silver 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr, Didram* an ancient coyn of our money, it values 15*d* 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol Græca* V XXVI. 550, 2 drachmæ or didrachm = 1*s* 3½*d.* 1879 H PHILLIPS *Notes Coins* 8 A didrachm of Velia in Lucania presents on the reverse a lion destroying a stag

Didrachmal (dəɪdræ·kmăl), *a.* [f. prec +-AL] Of the weight of two drachmæ: applied to the stater, a gold coin.

1771 RAPER in *Phil. Trans* LXI 466 The didrachmal gold of Philip and Alexander is about 4 grains heavier than our guinea

Didst, 2nd sing pa. t. of Do *v*

†**Didu·ce,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *dūdūcĕre* to pull asunder or apart, pull in two, f. DI- [1], DIS- + *dūcĕre* to lead, draw. Used in 16-17th c., and sometimes confused in form with DEDUCE]

1. *trans.* To pull or draw away or apart.

1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* I 26 By this ye arme is distaunt, and deduced from the ribbes. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 118 It is moved and diduced outward and foreward. *a* 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 8 The extreams of any crooked line may be further and further diduced, till the crooked line be stretched to a strait line

2 To dilate, expand, enlarge.

1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II XXV § 11. 124 The exposition is diduced into large comentaries 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 307 Its seed brayed and drunk in passum. diduces its passages.

Diduce, -ment, obs. (erron.) ff DEDUCE, -MENT.

†**Didu·ct,** *v. Obs* [f. L. *dīduct-* ppl. stem of *dīdūcĕre* : see prec.] =DIDUCE I.

1676 GREW *Anat. Leaves* I iv (1682) 155 The lesser Threds, being so far diducted, as sometimes to stand at Right-Angles with the greater.

†**Didu·ction.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *dīductiōn-em,* n. of action f *dīdūcĕre*: see DIDUCE and -TION.]

1 Drawing or pulling apart, separation.

a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI. V, By whose diduction or rent a place was opened for this future edifice to be erected in Him 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot* II. II 107 This Diduction of the Lips. 1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* III IV. (1682) 70 The strings must draw as forcibly as those within the bladder so as to hinder the diduction of the sides.

2. Dilatation, expansion.

1634 JACKSON *Creed* VII. XXV, By a gentle diduction or dilatation, of that sense which was included in the Apostles' Creed 1664 H MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 214 The 1260 days being but the Diduction of those larger measures of three times and a half or of forty two months in more numerous parts.

Diductively, obs (erron) f. DEDUCTIVELY.

Didymate (dɪ dɪmĕt), *a Zool.* and *Bot.* [f mod.L *didym-us,* a. Gr. δίδυμ-ος twin + -ATE] Paired, twinned; =DIDYMOUS So **Di dymated** *a*

1843 HUMPHREYS *Brit Moths* I 70 Near the apex is a faint didymated brown spot. 1876 HARLEY *Mat Med* (ed. 6) 365 The stems are sometimes 1 inch in length, and the spherical heads ⅛ inch in diameter and didymate

‖ Di·dymis. *Anat. Obs.* Pl. -es. [f. Gr. δίδυμοι testicles, orig 'twins'.] = EPIDIDYMIS.

[c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 169 Þoruȝ þis dindimi goiþ arteriis and veynes to þe ballokis.] 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg* 10 The didymes ben thin skynnes, which compasse the stones, and holde them hangyng 1547 BOORDE *Brev Health* cccxvii 104 Of this Siphac the two dydymes be ingendred the which doth discend to the Stones 1883 *Syd Soc Lex.*, *Didymis*, a synonym of *Epididymis*

† Di·dymist. *Obs.* In 7 Didimist. [f. *Didymus*, Gr Δίδυμος twin, surname of the apostle Thomas, + -IST: cf. John xx. 24–27.] A doubter, sceptic

1607 R C tr *Estienne's World of Wonders* Ep Ded, Those Didymists, who will beleeue nothing except their senses say Amen 1631 R. H *Arraignm. Whole Creature* x § 3 87 If any bee a doubtfull Didimist in this poinct, or a disputefull Scepticke. *Ibid* xii § 4 134 Didimists, Sceptecks, or Athists.

Didymite[1] (di dimәit) = prec

1822 *Blackw Mag* XI 465 His Lordship is a Dydimite in politics and religion he must put forth his finger to touch, ere he be convinced.

Di·dymite[2]. *Min.* Also erron. didrimite [Named 1843 from Gr δίδυμ-os twin, being thought to be one of two minerals containing calcium carbonate in combination with silica.] A micaceous schist found in the Tyrol, nearly allied to Muscovite.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict Chem* II 321 *Didrimite* or *Didymite* 1868 DANA *Min* 311

Didymium (didi·miәm). *Chem* [mod. f Gr δίδυμ-os twin, with ending -IUM used with new metals. The name referred to its close association ('twin-brotherhood') with *lanthanium* previously discovered, both metals being found associated with cerium.] A rare metal, discovered by Mosander in 1841; found only in association with cerium and lanthanium Symbol Di

1842 *Chemical Gaz* I. 4 Mosander, the discoverer of lanthanium, has found that these metals are always mixed with a third new element (didymium), from which at present it is impossible to separate them. 1867 W A MILLER *Elem Chem* I (ed 4) 166 Small quantities of didymium in solutions of lanthanium and cerium. 1892 *Daily News* 11 Feb 3/6 A method of separating cerium from didymium.

Didymous (di dimәs), *a. Bot.* and *Zool* [f. mod L *didym-us*, a. Gr. δίδυμ-os twin + -OUS. In mod.F. *didyme*] Growing in pairs, paired, twin.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot* xxxi 483 The outer ones [nectaries] being didymous or twinned. 1870 HOOKER *Stud Flora* 171 Aialiaceæ. anthers didymous

‖ Didynamia (didnē·miă) *Bot* [mod.L (Linnæus, 1735) f. Gr. δι-, DI-[2] twice, two + δύναμις power, strength; fancifully referring to the superior length of two of the stamens] The fourteenth class in the Linnæan Sexual System of plants, containing those with four stamens in pairs of unequal length, and comprehending the Natural Orders *Labiatæ*, *Scrophulariaceæ*, and other smaller groups

Hence **Di·dynam**, a plant of this class; **Didyna·mian** *a*, **Didyna·mic** *a*, of or pertaining to the class Didynamia; didynamous.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Suppl* s v, Didynamia of this class of plants are thyme, lavender, basil, etc 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot* ix. 91 The fourteenth class, didynamia, signifying that two of the stamens are stronger than the others 1828 WEBSTER, *Didynam Didynamian.* 1882 OGILVIE, *Didynamic*

Didynamous (dәidi·năməs, did-), *a Bot.* [f. as prec + -OUS.] Of stamens: Arranged in two pairs of unequal length. Also of a flower or plant: Having four stamens thus arranged, belonging to the Linnæan class *Didynamia.*

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot* xxii 314 The corolla personate with four didynamous stamens 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot* 202 *Globulariæ*, stamens 4 somewhat didynamous 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 355 *Orobanchaceæ* Flowers monopetalous, didynamous. *Ibid.* 357 A general resemblance exists between the other didynamous monopetalous Orders

Didynamy (dәidi·nămi, did-) *Bot.* [f. prec. + -Y: cf *autonomous*, *autonomy*] Didynamous condition or structure.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot* 234 The didynamy of Acanthaceæ is frequently different from that of Scrophulariaceæ in the posterior pair of stamens being the longest

Die (dәi), *sb.*[1] Pl. **dice** (dәis), **dies** (dәiz) Forms. 4–5 **dee**, 6–8 **dye**, **dy**, 6– **die**. *Plur* 4 **des**, 4–5 **dees**, **deys**, **dys**, 4–6 **dyse**, **dyce**, 5–6 **dis(e**, (**dysse**, 6 **dyyss**), 5– **dice**; also 5–6 **dyes**, 5– **dies**. Also *Sing.* 4–5 **dyse**, 5–6 **dyce**, 5–7 **dice**; *Plur.* 4–5 **dyces**, 5 **dises**, **dices**, **dycys**. [Early ME. *dē*, *dee*, pl *dēs*, *dees*, a. OF. *de* (nom. sing and obl pl. 12–14th c *dez*), mod.F. *dé*, pl. *dés* = Pr. *dat*, *datz*, Cat. *dau*, Sp., It. *dado*; in form :–L. *datum*, subst use of *datus*, *-um* 'given', pa. pple. of *dare* to give. It is inferred that, in late pop L., *datum* was taken in the sense 'that which is given or decreed (sc by lot or fortune)', and was so applied to the dice by which this was determined. Latinized mediæval forms from It. and Fr. were *dadus*, *decius.*

In late OF the form *dey* occurs in 14th c; and *dez* was sometimes used in sing down to 17th c cf the 14–17th c Eng. use of *dice* as sing The remarkable point in the history of the Eng word is the change of *dēz*, *dēs*, to *dȳ*, *dȳs* (*dyse*, *dyce*, *dice*), in the ME period The oldest Chaucer MSS, Harl, Ellesm, Hengwrt, have *dees*, which also survived as late as 1484 in Caxton, but *dys* occurs in the other Chaucer MSS, and in time in the Bodleian MS of *Kyng Alisaunder*, part of which is in the Auchinleck MS, attributed to the middle of the 14th c Before 1500, *dȳ*, *dȳs* seem to have completely passed from the *ē* into the *ī* class, the fortunes of which they have since shared As in *prince*, the plural *s* retains its original breath sound, probably because these words were not felt as ordinary plurals, but as collective words, cf the orig plural *truce*, where the collective sense has now passed into a singular This pronunciation is indicated in later spelling by *-ce* cf the umlaut plurals *lice*, *mice*, the inflexional forms *hence*, *once*, *twice*, *since*, and the words *ice*, *mice*, *advice*, *device*, *defence*, in all which *-ce* represents a phonetic and original *-s* In the newer senses where the plural is not collective, a form (dəiz) of the ordinary type has arisen, cf the non-collective later plural *pennies*]

I With plural *dice.*

1. A small cube of ivory, bone, or other material, having its faces marked with spots numbering from one to six, used in games of chance by being thrown from a box or the hand, the chance being decided by the number on the face of the die that turns uppermost. **b.** *pl* The game played with these, *esp.* in phr. *at* (*the*) *dice.*

a. singular **dee, dye, dy, die.**

1393 GOWER *Conf* II 209 The chaunce is cast upon a dee, But yet full oft a man may see [etc.] *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* I cv (1869) 56 Nouht so gret as a as in a dee 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 96/41 A dye, *alea.* 1589 *Pappe w Hatchet* (1844) 23 Hee'le cogge the die 1610 B JONSON *Alch* II 1, You shall no more deale with the hollow die, Or the fraile card 1636 STANLEY *Hist Philos* VIII 85 So to cast the dy that it may chance right 1680 COTTON *Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* 336 He puts one dye into the box 1705 MRS CENTLIVRE *Gamester* I 1, To teach you the management of the die 1779–81 JOHNSON *L P*, *Butler* Wks II 191 To throw a dye, or play at cards 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II vii. 156 Dependent on the turn of a die, on the tossing up of a halfpenny 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess Probab* 74 The real probability that 6000 throws with a die shall give exactly 1000 aces 1872 F HALL *Exempl False Philol* 68 The cast of a die is absolutely impossible of prediction

β. plural **dee, dees, deys, dys, dyse, dyce, dise, dice**

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11392 Somme pleide wyþ des and tables 1340 *Ayenb* 45 Þe gemenes of des, and of tables. 13 *K Alis.* (MS Laud Misc. 622) 3297 Þe rybaude pleiep at þe dys [*ed Weber*, deys] Swiþe selde þe fole is wys *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard T* 5 They daunce and pleyen at dees [so *Harl*, *Heng*, *Camb* deis, *Petw* dys, *Corp* dyse, *Lansd* dise] bothe day and nyght 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 75 Pleyenge wiþ dees of gold *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 1622 (MS *a* 1500) The draghtes, the dyse, and oþer diegh gaumes 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 127 In his lift hand thre dyse. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 109 His maistre pleyed gladly atte dise. 1479 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 422 The towne clerke to fynde theym Dice 1481–90 *Howard Househ Bks* (Roxb.) 327 For a bale of dysse 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Avian* (1889) 21 Whiche doo no thynge but playe with dees and cardes 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c. 2 § 5 The Tenys, Closshe, Dise, Cardes, Bowles 1536 R BELRIEV in *Four C Eng Lett* 35 Sume at cardes and sume at dyysse 1556 *Chron Gr Friars* (Camden) 73 Wych playd wyth kynge Henry the viijth at dysse 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 340 In casting a paire of dyce 1580 BARET *Alv* D 656 The life of a man is like a game at the dice. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Rom Quest* (1892) 57 Playing at dice with cokall bones 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IV 452 From Dice and Wine the Youth retir'd to Rest. 1784 R BAGE *Barham Downs* II 54 Lord Winterbottom is ruined by the dice. 1821 BYRON *Mar Fal* IV ii, They Have won with false dice 1871 T TAYLOR *Jeanne Darc* III 1, Rough soldiers left their oaths, and dice, and lewdness

γ singular *dice*, plural *dices* · cf obs F sing *dez.*

1388 *Act* 12 *Rich II*, c 6 § 1 Les jeues appellez coytes dyces, gettre de pere *c* 1425 *Voc* in Wr-Wülcker 666 *Hic talus*, dyse *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 121/1 Dycyn, or pley wythe dycys, *aleo.* *c* 1450 *Bk Curtasye* 228 in *Babees Bk* 306 Ne at the dyces with him to play 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 132 He caste thre dyse and on eche dyse was a syse 1483 *Cath Angl.* 99/1 A Dice, *taxillus*, *alea.* 1552 HULOET, Dice or die, *alea*, *talus*, *thessera* 1677 GALE *Crt Gentiles* III. 100 Amongst the Grecians κυβεια signifies a Dice the cast of a Dice was most casual and incertain 1751 MRS E HEYWOOD *Hist Betsy Thoughtless* IV. 202 Protesting never to touch a card or throw a dice again

2 In figurative and allusive use; thus sometimes = Hazard, chance, luck.

1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen V* 56 b, When kyng Henry perceived that the dice ranne not to his purpose, he abstained from the assaulte 1590 SPENSER *F Q.* I ii 36 His hardie fortune was to fall Under my speare, such is the dye of warre 1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, v iv 10, I haue set my life vpon a cast, And I will stand the hazard of the Dye 1676 D'URFEY *Mad Fickle* IV 1, The uncertain Dice of Fate thus far runs well. 1693 DENNIS *Imp Crit* II 8 If that was his design, the Author has turn'd the Dice upon him, I gad 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* VI 37 When th' important dye Of life and death spun doubtful, ere it fell, And turn'd up life 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VI vi, The immensity of the stake which he was hazarding on a most uncertain die 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 169 France and Austria were both playing with cogged dice

b. Phrases † (*a*) *To make dice of* (a person's) *bones*: see quot 1646 † (*b*) *To set* (*put*) *the dice upon* (any one): see quot. 1598 (*c*) *The die is cast*: the decisive step is taken; the course of action is irrevocably decided. (*d*) *Upon a* or *the die*: depending upon a chance or contingency, in a critical position, at stake; so *to set upon the die* (*e*) *In the dice* liable to turn up, as a contingent possibility (cf *on the cards*, CARD *sb*[2] 2 e) (*f*) In comparisons · *as smooth, true, straight as a die.*

a 1591 R. TURNBULL *Exp St James* 103 They wil make dice of their bones, but they will haue the extremitie of them 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* III 1 III iii (1676) 268/1 We will not relent till we have confounded him and his, made dice of his bones, as they say, see him rot in prison 1646 J COOKE *Vind Law* 22 We say proverbially 'make dice of his bones', the meaning whereof is, that if a prisoner die in execution, after the Crowner has viewed his body, the creditor hath dice delivered him at the Crowne Office as having all that he is likely to have

b 1598 FLORIO, *Stancheggiare* to set the dice vpon one, to tyrannize ouer one 1658 *Whole Duty Man* XII § 6 94 Thou takest this opportunity to set the dice upon him 1699 BENTLEY *Phal* Introd. 2 He will put the Dice upon his Readers, as often as he can

c 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* A iij b, Is the die cast, must At this one throw all thou hast gaind be lost? 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom Rep* II XIII 287 Cæsar throws himself into the River saying It is done The Die is thrown 1879 G MEREDITH *Egoist* XXVII (1889) 262 The die is cast—I cannot go back

d 1659 D PELL *Impr. Sea* 230 To recover her young when they are upon a dye *Ibid* 393 Ah poor soul It will not now bee granted thee, when thou art upon thy dye. 1821 BYRON *Sardan* II 1. 139 But here is more upon the die—a kingdom 1832 SOUTHEY *Hist Penins War* III 859 When Rochejaquelein set life and fortune thus upon the die

e 1858 DE QUINCEY *Greece under Rom* Wks. VIII 317 It is hardly 'in the dice' that any downright novelty of fact should remain in reversion for this nineteenth century

f 1530 PALSGR 629 Make this borde as smothe as a dyce, *comme vng dez* 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy* (1810) III 256 Goodly fields as plaine and smoothe as any die *c* 1710 C FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 151 Ye tide was out all upon the sands at least a mile, wch was as smooth as a Die *a* 1732 GAY *Songs & Ball., New Song on New Similes*, You'll know me truer than a die. 1877 SPRY *Cruise Challenger* XIII (ed 7) 226 Arums climbing fifty feet up large trees as straight as a die

3 A small cubical segment formed by cutting anything down † Also, a small cubical bullet (cf *die-shot*)

? *c* 1390 *Form of Cury* in Warner *Antiq Culin* 6 Take the noumbles of a calf, swyne, or of shepe, parboile hem, and skerne [? kerue] hem to dyce 1496 *Ld Treas Acc Scotl* I 295 For cutting of VIIIXX and IX dis of irne to the pellokis 1549 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II 350 Dyce of yron iiij^or, shott of stone, vc *a* 1628 F GRELVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 139 Wounded .. with a square die out of a field-piece. 1769 MRS RAFFALD *Eng House-kpr* (1778) 141 Dish them up with turnips and carrots cut in dice 1889 B WHITBY *Awakening M Fenwick* II 166 She hacked her buttered toast into dice

γ with *dice* in singular.

14 *Anc Cookery* in *Housek. Ord* (1790) 466 Take fresshe braune of a bore sothen, and cut hit in grete dices *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 38 Square as dises þou shalt hit make 1557 RECORDE *Whetst* R ij, I haue a dice of Brasse of 64 vnces of Troye weighte.

† **b.** With negative *never a dyse* = not a bit, not in the least *Obs*

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 808 þai . shall neuer dere hym a dyse

II. with plural *dices.*

4. A cubical block; in *Arch* a cubical or square block of stone forming part of a building; *spec.* the cubical portion of a pedestal, between the base and cornice; = DADO 1 † **b.** A square tablet.

1664 EVELYN tr *Freart's Archit* 123 The Italians call it the Zoccolo, Pillow or Die (because of its Cubique and solid figure) 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit* I 13/1 A kind of little Wall, which we shall call the Plinth, others perhaps may call it the Dye 1730 A GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 240 Some Plinths, or rather Dyes, seen upon the second Cornish *Ibid* 265 Marble, cut thin in small square Dyes *a* 1748 WATTS (J), Young creatures have learned spelling of words by having them pasted upon little flat tablets or dies. 1832 GELL *Pompeiana* I vi 109 These figures stand upon little square plinths or dies 1854 E DE WARREN tr *De Saulcy's Dead Sea* II 224 The coping is composed, first, of a cube, or die, measuring nearly six yards on each side.

5 An engraved stamp used for impressing a design or figure upon some softer material, as in coining money, striking a medal, embossing paper, etc

Often used in pairs, which may be dissimilar, for impressing unlike designs on opposite sides of the thing stamped (as in coining), or corresponding, one in relief and one countersunk (as in an embossing stamp)

1699 in M Smith *Mem Secret Service* App 19 To bring or send to him some Deys to coin some Mill'd Money. *c* 1724 SWIFT *Consid Wood's Coinage* Wks 1761 III. 164 There have been such variety of dyes made use of by Mr Wood in stamping his money 1787 T JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II 123 The workman brought me the medal in gold, twenty three in copper, and the dye 1862 T. MORRALL *Needle-making* 16 Making sail and packing needles by means of dies fixed in a stamp, after the manner of making buttons 1879 H PHILLIPS *Addit. Notes Coins* 1 The portrait is reduced to the size it is to occupy on the die 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* IV 263/1 The die is a block of steel welded in a larger block of iron, the impression of the intended work cut in its face

6. The name of various mechanical appliances:

spec **a.** One of two or more pieces (fitted in a *stock*) to form a segment of a hollow screw for cutting the thread of a screw or bolt **b** The bed-piece serving as a support for metal from which a piece is to be punched, and having an opening through which the piece is driven. **c** *Forging.*

A device consisting of two parts which act together to give to the piece swaged between them the desired form d *Brick-making* A mouth-piece or opening through which the clay is forced, serving to mould it into the required form e A part of the apparatus used in crushing ore see quot 1881 f *Shoe-making*, etc A shaped knife for cutting out blanks of any required shape and size cf DIE *v*[2]

1812-6 J SMITH *Panorama Sc & Art* I 39 The best outside screws are cut with what are called stocks or dies 1833 HOLLAND *Manuf Metal* II 197 The interstices are then filled by the insertion of the hardened steel dies 1856 *Farmer's Mag* Nov 406 (*Brick-making*) The mouthpiece or die is about half-an-inch deeper and half an inch broader than the stream of clay after it passes through the moulding rollers to the cutting apparatus *a* 1875 CHAMBERLAIN in Ure *Dict Arts* I 529 As soon as it has forced the clay of one box through the die the plunger returns and empties [the other] box of clay through a die on the opposite side 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss*, *Die*, a piece of hard iron, placed in a mortar to receive the blow of a stamp, or in a pan to receive the friction of the muller Between the die and the stamp or muller the ore is crushed 1885 *Harper's Mag* LXX. 282 By means of 'dies', or sole-shaped knives, in a die-machine, required shapes, sizes, and widths are cut out Before the use of dies, soles were 'rounded out' by hand Steam-power and revolving die-block [were] applied in 1857

7. *Sc* 'A toy, a gewgaw' (Jamieson)

(Also in nursery language *die-die* Identity with this word is doubtful)

1808 JAMIESON, *Die*, a toy, a gewgaw, *Loth* 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxi, 'The bits o' weans wad up, and toddle to the door, to pu' in the auld Blue-Gown that mends a' their bonny dies' 1816 — *Old Mort* x, 'Ye hae seen the last o' me, and o' this bonny die too', said Jenny, holding between her finger and thumb a splendid silver dollar.

8. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *die-like*, *-shaped* adjs; *die-block*, *-machine* (see 6 f); † die-bone, the cuboid bone of the tarsus; † die-shot, shot of cubical form, dice-shot; die-sinker, an engraver of dies for stamping (see 5); so die-sinking; die-stake· see quot. 1874; die-stock, the stock or handle for holding the dies used in cutting screws (see 6 a); die-wise *a.* and *adv.*, in the manner of a die, in a cubical form. See also the compounds of DICE

1634 T JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg* 234 It is knit by Synarthrosis to the *Die-bone 1875 URE *Dict Arts* II 29 This must be left to the experience of the *die-forger 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 378/1 A .. *Die-like figure four square every way, a square solid 1875 URE *Dict Arts* II 29 The very cross-grained, or highly crystalline steel acquires fissures under the *die-press 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 148 A huge *die-shaped mass of stone 1581 STYWARD *Mart Discipl* II 143 Such as haue *die shot contrarie to the Cannons & lawes of the field 1815 *Chron* in *Ann Reg* 317/2 Employed by *dye sinkers and ornamental engravers 1893 *Daily News* 3 July 2/7 Medallists and die-sinkers have been very busy in view of the Royal wedding 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* I 592 s v *Coining-press*, The lower die is on what is termed the *die-stake, and gives the reverse impression. 1863 SMILES *Indust. Biogr* 238 He seems to have directed his attention to screw-making and [made] a pair of very satisfactory *die-stocks 1674 N FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* 128 In *die wise or cubically 1702 THORESBY in *Phil Trans* XXV 1864 The heads not Die-wise, as the large Nails now are, but perfectly flat

Die, *sb*[2] *slang* [f DIE *v*[1]] Only in phr. *To make a die* (*of it*) = to die.

1611 COTGR., *Faire aux taupes*, to turne vp the heeles; goe feed wormes, make a dy *Ibid*, *Tirer les chausses*, to kicke vp the heeles, to make a dye 1819 *Metropolis* I 58 I thought he was going to make a die of it! Why, he's as old as the Hills. 1883 *Century Mag* XXVI 238/2, 'I believe you're trying to make a die of it', said the doctor

Die (dəi), *v.*[1] Pa t. and pple **died** (dəid); pr. pple **dying** (dəi iŋ). Forms α. 2-4 deȝ-en, dei-e(n, 3 deiȝ-en, deaiȝ-e, 4 day-e, 4-5 deghe, 4-6 dei(e, dey(e, (5 deyn), 4-6 (*north*) de, 4-dee. β. 4-5 diȝ-en, dyȝ-en, digh-e, dygh-e, dy-en, di-en, 4-7 diy, (5 dyi), 4-8 dye, 4- die. Pa. t α 3 deiȝede, dæide, deaide, 3-5 deid(e, 4 daide, dayed, deȝed, deied(e; *north.* deyt, ded, 4-5 deyd(e, deyed, 5 deghit, -et, -t, 5- *north* deed, deit, deet β 4 dyede, 4-5 dyde, 4-6 dide, (5 dyet), 4-8 dyed, 4- died. [Early ME. *dēȝen*, *dēghen*, corresp to ON. *deyja* (orig *dǫyja*, OSw. and ODa *dōia*, Da *doe*, Sw. *dö*), OFris *dēia*, *dēja*, OS *dōian*, OHG. *touwan*, MHG *touwen*, these represent an OTeut strong verb of the 6th ablaut class **daw-j-an*, pa. t. *dǭw*, pa. pple. *dawan-*, the strong inflexions being retained in ON (*dǭ-*:—**dǭw*, *dāinn* —**dawans*) In the other langs and in Eng. a regular weak verb No instance of the word is known in OE. literature (its sense being expressed by *steorfan*, *sweltan*, or the periphrastic *wesan dēad*, pa t *wæs dēad*: see DEAD 1 d) hence it is generally held to have been early lost in OE. (as in Gothic, and as subsequently in all the continental WGer. langs.), and re-adopted in late OE. or early ME. from Norse; but some think that the facts point rather to the preservation of an OE *dīegan*, *dēgan*, in some dialect; the word appears to have been in general use from the 12th c, even in the S.W dialects (see Napier in *Hist. Holy Rood*, E.E.T.S., 1894). The ME *dēȝen*, *dēghen* came regularly down to 1500 as *deye*, which was retained in the North as *dey*, *dē*, *dee* (still current from Lancashire to Scotland); but in standard English *dēghe* was in 14th c (in conformity with the common phonetic history of OE *eh*, *eah*, *eoh*, as in *dye*, *eye*, *fly*, *high*, *lie*, *nigh*, *thigh*, etc) narrowed to *dīze*, *dighe*, whence the later *dye*, *die*

The oldest text of Cursor M (Cotton) has only *dey*, in the later texts this is frequently altered to *dighe*, *dye*, when not in rime, in the late Trinity MS. sometimes even in rime, with change of text Chaucer used both *dey* and *dye*, the C T (Ellesm MS) contains in the rimes 22 examples of *deye* and 50 of *dye* Both forms are also used in the Wyclifite version, and both occur in Caxton's works.

The stem *dau-* appears also in Gothic in the ppl a. *daups*, OE *dēad* (*-daud-oz*) DEAD, and the sb *dauþus*, OE *dēaþ*, DEATH; also in *afdǫjan* (*-afdǫwjan*), pa pple *afdauđ* (*-afdǫwd-*) vexed, worried (The relationship of Gothic *dwinan*, *undiwanei*, etc is uncertain) The simple verb has shown a notable tendency to die out, and leave its place to be taken by derivatives. thus in Gothic *dauþnan* to die]

I Of man and sentient beings. * *literally*

1 *intr.* To lose life, cease to live, suffer death; to expire.

The proper word for this, and more especially for the cessation of life by disease or natural decay (to which it is often restricted dialectally), but also used of all modes of death, as 'to die in battle', 'at the stake', 'at the hands of justice'

α. Forms deȝ-e(n, dey-e(n, deiȝ-e(n, dei-e(n, day, de, dee. (After 1500, north. Eng and Sc)

c 1135 *Holy Rood* (1894) 14 Forþan ðe ic nu deȝen sceal *c* 1205 LAY 28893 Þe alde king deȝede *Ibid* 31796 Al folc gon to deȝen. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 108 Me schal er deien *Ibid* 110 He þolede sundri pine, & deiȝede *c* 1290 *S Eng Leg* I. 62/311 Heo deide þane þridde day *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24139 (Edin) Latte vs deien samin [*Cott* dei, *Fairf* deye] 13 *Ibid* 16762+119 (Cott) Him was not geue plas, War-on he miȝt dee fayre but deed heȝe in þe air. 13 *Ibid* 11323 (Gött) Þat heo dede suld neuer dei, Til he suld se crist self wit ei [*Trin MS* deȝe, eȝe] 13 *Sir Beues* 3135 Þat emperur neȝ daide, His wif confortede him & saide 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I 430 Hys fadyr deyt tharfor in my presoun *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 5738 Ech man schal rysen on such aray As he dayeþ ynne *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 296 Crist deyede to destrie þis heresye & alle his martyrs aftir deyeden 1382 — *Rom* XIV 8 Where we deien, we deien to the Lord *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prioress' T* 82 And eek hire for to preye To been oure help and socour when we deye *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 921 All dropet the dule as he degh wold *Ibid* 9551 The buerne deghet *a* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) lxxii, Thenne sone aftur the kinge deet *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 117 Deyȝn, *morior* *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* (Surtees) 40 It gars me quake for ferd to dee *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II 127 Than wist he nocht of no help, bot to de. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* 142/2 Hys fader and moder deyden *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* III 79 Noble knyghtes deyeng full myserably vpon the erthe *a* 1500 *Nutbrown Maid* xxiv in *Arnolde's Chron* (1811) 202, I [shal] dey sone after ye be gone. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 6114 Neuer to de agane *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn* lix 5 To see Sa many lovers, but redemption, dee *a* 1800 W DOUGLAS *Song*, For bonnie Annie Lawrie, I'd lay me down and dee 1861 E. WAUGH *Battle Canter's Tale* II Yo desarven a comfortable sattlement i'th top shop when yo dee'n

β Forms diȝ-e(n, dy-e(n, di-e(n, dye, dy, die.

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 14306 He was so wounded, he most dye 13 *Cursor M* 7959-60 (Gött) For þu sal witt þat i sal noght lye Þe sou of barsabe he sal die [*Cott* lei, dei, *Fairf* legh, degh, *Trin* liȝe, diȝe] 13 *Guy Warw.* (A) 630 Felice said to Giȝ, þou dost folie þatow wilt for mi loue dye 13 *E. E. Allit P.* A 306 Þaȝ fortune dyd your flesch to dyȝe 13 *Song of Yesterday* 87 in *E. E P* (1862) 135 A mon þat nou parteþ and dis [*rime* wys] 1382 WYCLIF *Rev* XIV 13 Blessid the deede men, that dien in the Lord *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 627 And for the smert he wende for to dye, As he were wood for wo he gan to crye *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1260 (Ashm MS) To do as driȝten wald deme & dyi [*MS* D dye] all togedire 1477 SIR J PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 806 III 207 Yf I dyghe ny the Cyte of London 1483 CATH *Angl* 99 To Die, *mori* 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I cccxv 485 To dye in prison 1553 T WILSON *Rhet* (1567) 19 b, Undoubtedly, the lawier neuer dieth a begger 1556 *Chron Gr Friars* (Camden) 3 Thys yere this kynge Henry the thirde dyde. 1633 EARL MANCH *Al Mondo* (1636) 142 He that will live when he dyes, must dye while hee lives 1635 A STAFFORD *Fem Glory* (1869) 147 Her armes express the Crosse whereon He dide 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II xix 99 Not onely Monarchs, but also whole Assemblies dy 1667 MILTON *P L* VII 544 In the day thou eat'st, thou di'st 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) 28 The Shell-fish live and dye there 1712 POPE *Spect* No 48 ¶ 6 Little Spirits that are born and die with us. 1727-38 GAY *Fables* I XXVII 50 So groaned and dy'd 1728 NEWTON *Chronol Amended* 37 Some of these Archons might dye before the end of the ten years 1769 JOHNSON in Boswell *Life* (1847) 211 It matters not how a man dies, but how he lives. 1807 WORDSW *White Doe* VII 315 At length, thus faintly, faintly tied To earth, she was set free, and died 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* VI Song 4 She must weep or she will die.

b. Const To die *of* a malady, hunger, old age, or the like, *by* violence, the sword, his own hand, *from* a wound, inattention, etc; *through* neglect; *on* or *upon* the cross, the scaffold, *at* the stake, *in* battle, *for* a cause, object, reason, or purpose, *for* the sake of one; formerly also *with* a disease, the sword, etc., *on* his enemies (i e. falling dead above them). In earlier use the prepositions were employed less strictly.

c 1200 ORMIN 8656 Siþþenn shule witt anan Off hunngerr deȝenn baþe. *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 850 Of his burþe his moder deide *c* 1340 *Cursor M* App II 887 (B M Add MS) No womman dien ne schal of hure childe. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 6528 All þat met hym. dyet of his dynttes. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D v, Yf they ete of that fruyte they shold deye of it 1580 BARET *Alv* D 643 To die of the plague 1590 SHAKS. *Mids N* II 1 130 She being mortall, of that boy did die 1597 — 2 *Hen IV* Epil 31 Falstaffe shall dye of a Sweat. 1658-9 E BODVILE in *Hatton Corr* (1878) 17 Like to dy of the small pox 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* v 1, The wound of which he dy'd 1796 BURNS *Lett. Mr Cunningham* 7 July, If I die not of disease, I must perish with hunger 1892 DU MAURIER *Peter Ibbetson* 247 I thought I must die of sheer grief

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* V 12 The thridde part of thee shal die bi pestilence *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 10 We can dye by it, if not live by love 1643 DENHAM *Cooper's H.* 315 Disdains to dye By common hands 1683 *Col Rec Pennsylv* I 95 A Calfe that Dyed, as they thought by Witchcraft.

c 1340 *Cursor M* 26847 (Fairf) Oft man deys þoroun [*Cott* of] an wounde 1382 WYCLIF *Num* XVI 29 If thurȝ vsid deeth of men thei dien *Ibid* XXIII 10 Dye my soule thurȝ the deeth of iustwise men. *Mod.* If the child had died through neglect

13 *Cursor M* 27153 (Cott), I haf ded on þis rode tre *Ibid* 9039 (Gött) God þat dide apon þe rode *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 427 Whan Criste on the crosse for our care deghit 1675 BROOKS *Gold Key* Wks 1867 V. 90 He that died on the cross was long a-dying 1820 T. KELLY *Hymn*, We sing the praise Of him who died upon the cross.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 16762+89 (Cott) When þou deed for drede. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 840, I wene that we deye mone For hunger *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 8 Redy to dye for cristin mennus soulis. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* VII 27 *heading*, The whiche deyde for sorowe 1552 HULOET, Dye for the loue of a womanne, *Perire feminam* 1553 T WILSON *Rhet* (1580) 177, I can not chappe these textes in Scripture, if I should die for it 1580 BARET *Alv* D 643 Willing to die for ones safetie 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ Conv* III (1586) 129, I should die for verie shame 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy* II II. 73 Shortly after they all die for hunger and cold 1600 SHAKS *A. V. L* IV 1. 108 Men haue died from time to time, and wormes haue eaten them, but not for loue 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 121 Though he dye for it, he cannot think of it. 1655 H VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I Ded (1858) 15 My God! thou that didst dye for me 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No 17 ¶ 7 But child can you see your mother die for hunger 1832 TENNYSON *May Queen* 21 They say he's dying all for love *Mod* To die for one's opinions

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* XVI 4 With dethes of sikenyngus thei shul die. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T* 711 The place in which he schulde dye With boydekyns. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 8273 Thow doȝtles shall dye with dynt of my hond *a* 1612 DONNE Βιαθανατος (1644) 52 Annibal dyed with poyson which he alwaies carryed in a ring *a* 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 8 His grandmother Penelopie died with grief 1692 E WALKER *Epictetus' Mor.* XVI, To dye with Thirst and Hunger

1591 SHAKS *Two Gent* II IV 114 Ile die on him that saies so but your selfe. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* V. 78 Nor fear'd the Chief th' unequal fight to try, Who sought no more than on his foe to die

c. To die *in* a state or condition.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 25850 (Cott) Qua þat dees in dedli sin sal duell in bale 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* XXXI 30 Eche in his wickednesse shal die. 1549 *Compl Scot* III. 25 Cleopatra vas lyike to dee in melancolie 1552 HULOET, Dye in great debte, *Relinquere debitum* 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ Jerus* (1732) Lett II 3 To dye in the Romish Communion 1784 COWPER *Taroc* 150 Would die at last in comfort, peace, and joy *Mod.* He died in poverty and neglect.

d. To die *poor*, *a beggar*, *a martyr*, *a millionaire*, etc.

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 108 Heo ouh for to deien martir in hire meseise 1393 GOWER *Conf* II 55 Lo, thus she deiede a wofull maide 1553 [see 1 β] 1671 MILTON *P. R* III 422 But so dy'd Impenitent. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I 17 They dye (as it were) laughing 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 14 Having lived a trifler, died a man. 1842 TENNYSON *Vision of Sin* IV. 144 Yet we will not die forlorn. 1883 *Century Mag* XXV 765/1 Her old friend had died a bankrupt. 1894 WOLSELEY *Marlborough* I. 246 He was every inch a sailor, and died an Admiral

2. *To die a* (specified) *death*: to die by or suffer a particular death.

Death prob represents the OE *deaþe* instrumental, in *dēaþe sweltan*, L. *morte mori*. it was in ME also preceded by various prepositions, *on*, *in*, *a*, *o*, *of*, *by*, *with*; but is now generally treated as a cognate object In *die a death*, *a* was prob originally the preposition = *on*, *o* (see quots. *c* 1200, *c* 1386) but came to be treated as the indefinite article

a. with instrumental case, or equivalent preposition

[*c* 900 *Ælfred's Laws* 14, 15 in Thorpe I. 48 (Bosw) He sceal deaþe sweltan *a* 1175 *Cott Hom* 221 þu scealt deaðe sweltan. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 181 þu shalt a deðe swelte] 13 *Cursor M* 660 (Cott) O [*Fairf* Wit, *Gött* Of, *Trin.* On] duble ded þan sal þee dei. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen* II 17 In what euer day sotheli thow etist there of, with deth thow shalt die [1388 Thou schalt die by deeth (Vulg. *morte morieris*] — *Judg.* XIII 22 Bi deeth die we [Vulg *morte moriemur*], for we han seen the Lord — *Ezek.* XXVIII 10 In deeth of vncircumcydid men, thou shalt die *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib* ¶ 606 Bettre it is to dye of [*so* 5 *MSS.*, *Harl* on, *Petw* a] bitter deeth *c* 1450 *Merlin* 52, I knowe not what deth this fole shall on dye *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 42 If I dye not of bodily deth I shal dye of spirituel deth. 1483 — *G de la Tour* G v, Your sone deyd this nyght of a good dethe *c* 1500 *Melusine* 247 To deye of an euyl deth. 1625-6 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II 1041 He died of his naturall death.

b without preposition

13 *Sir Beues* 341, I ne reche, what deþ he dize, Siþþe he be cold 13.. *Cursor M* 952 (Gött) And siben dobil dede to dei [*Cott*, *Fairf* wit, *Trin* on doubel deþ] *Ibid* 10917 (Gött.) He þat first na dede miht die [*Cott* na ded moght drei]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 6 Thou shalle dye a dulfulle dede. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* CXXV 453 He wolde cause the emperour to dye an yll dethe 1535 COVERDALE *Num.* XXIII. 10 My soule die ye death of ye righteous, and my ende be as the ende of these. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W* IV. II. 158 He shall dye a Fleas death 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. XLV (1612) 212 But twentie two a naturall death did

die 1610 SHAKS. *Temp* I i 72, I would faine dye a dry death 1611 BIBLE *John* xviii 32 Signifying what death he should die 1687 SETTLE *Refl Dryden* 85 I 'le die a thousand deaths before I'le do so or so 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau* xii, Love dispell'd the fear That I should die an early death

c *To die the death*. to suffer death, to be put to death.

Dr Johnson (*Shaks.* (1765) I. 311) says '"die the death" seems to be a solemn phrase for death inflicted by law'

1535 COVERDALE *Judg* xiii. 22 We must dye the death, because we haue sene God [WYCLIF Bi deeth die we] 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren* II vii. (1588) 269 If one do burne a dwelling house maliciously, he shall die the death for it 1590 SHAKS *Mids N.* I. i 65 Either to dye the death, or to abiure For euer the society of men 1611 — *Cymb* IV ii. 97 Dye the death When I haue slaine thee with my proper hand, Ile follow those that euen now fled hence 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IX xxxix, And in that wild and desperate agony Sure Maimuna had died the utter death 1859 TENNYSON *Lancelot & Elaine* 866 [He] had died the death In any knightly fashion for her sake

3 In various phrases, describing the manner or condition of death. (Sometimes *fig*. cf 10)

To die game, to maintain a bold and defiant bearing to the last, i e. like a gamecock; whence by contrast *to die dunghill*; *to die hard*, i e. with difficulty, reluctantly, not without a struggle, *to die in one's bed*, i. e of illness or other natural cause, the opposite of which is *to die in one's shoes*; *to die in harness*, i e. in full work; *to die in the last ditch*, i e in defending the last ditch of an entrenchment, to fight to the last extremity, and in other similar phrases

1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I. lxxiv 107 We shall not forsake you to dye in the quarrell *Ibid* I. ccvi 243 Tyll he had made an ende of his warr or els to dye in the payne. 1631 RUTHERFORD *Lett* II ix (1881) 384 It cannot stand with his honour to die in the burrows 1663 *Flagellum, or O Cromwell* Pref (1672) 3 He had the fortune to dye in his bed. *a* 1700 B E *Dict Canting Crew, Die like a Dog*, to be hang'd *Die on a Fish-day*, or *in his shoes*, the same *Die like a Rat*, to be poysoned 1712 HEARNE *Collect* (Oxf. Hist Soc) III 341 He dy'd in his Shoes, his Domesticks say of an Apoplexie *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 457 There was a sure way never to see it lost, and that was to die in the last ditch 1805 *Ann Reg* 370 Declaring, in cant terms, that they would 'die game' 1811 SYD. SMITH *Wks* (1867) I 203 Nothing dies so hard as intolerance 1825 *On Bull-baiting* II (*Houlston Tracts* I xxviii 5), I don't intend to die dunghill 1863 FAWCETT *Pol Econ* II xi. (1876) 294 Reform is slow, and abuses die hard 1867 *Homeward Mail* 16 Nov 951/2 Mr. P A Dyke has died in harness at his post as Government agent. 1868 M PATTISON *Academ Org* v 129 Learning in Oxford died hard and yielded up its breath not without many a struggle. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas Dav* Ps x. 15 Very few great persecutors have ever died in their beds 1871 FRITMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) IV xvii 42 Men who . had actually died in arms against him 1875 STUBBS *Const Hist.* III xxi 544 Like most medieval workers they all died in harness

b *Never say die*: never consent or resign oneself to death; never give in

1837 DICKENS *Pickw* 11, Never say die—down upon your luck 1880 PAYN *Confid. Agent* III 161 Never say die while there's a shot in the locker.

4. To suffer the pains or dangers of death; to face death

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor* xv 31 Ech day I deie for 3oure glorie, britheren 1526-34 TINDALE *ibid*, By oure reioysinge which I have in Christ Iesu oure Lorde, I dye dayly 1633 [see 1β]

** *transf* and *fig*

5 *Theol.* To suffer spiritual death, 'To perish everlastingly' (J.) cf DEATH 5.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 8159 Þai salle ay deghand lyf, and lyfand dyghe, And ever-mare payns of ded þus dryghe. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek* xviii 4 The soule that shal synne, the ilk shal die 1552 *Bk Com Prayer* Burial of Dead, And whosoever liveth, and believeth in him, shall not die eternally. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol* (1630) 512 So long as God shall liue, so long shall the damned die

6. *To die unto*: to cease to be under the power or influence of; to become dead unto· cf Rom. vi. 2.

1648 *Westm Assembly's Shorter Catech* Q 35 Sanctification whereby we are enabled more and more to die unto sin, and live unto righteousness

7 To suffer pains identified with those of death; (often hyperbolical) to languish, pine away with passion; to be consumed with longing desire; *to die for*, to desire keenly or excessively

1591 LYLY *Endym* I. iv, The lady that he delights in, and dotes on every day, and dies for ten thousand times a day. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 33 a, He saw him swallow downe a bitte that he dyde for 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III ii 69 And in despight of all, dies for him 1610 — *Temp.* III i 79 And much lesse take What I shall die to want *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 14 Deare, I die As often as from thee I goe 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 86 P 2 Nothing is more common than for lovers to . languish, despair, and dye in dumb show. 1832 TENNYSON *Eleänore* 141–8, I die with my delight I would be dying evermore, So dying ever, Eleänore *Mod colloq* I am dying for a drink.

b. *To be dying to do* (something). to long greatly.

1709 PRIOR *Celia to Damon* 8 That durst not tell me, what I dy'd to hear. 1711 STEELE *Spect* No 254 P 3 She dies to see what demure and serious Airs Wedlock has given you 1780 MAD D'ARBLAY *Diary* May, Mrs Bowdler has long been dying to come to the point 1786 *Ibid* 17 July, Miss P—, who was dying with impatience to know everything about me. 1832 L. HUNT *Sir R Esher* (1850) 83 The secret was dying to escape him 1893 G ALLEN *Scallywag* I. 20 The pretty American 's dying to see you.

c. *To die with* or *of laughing*: to be exhausted by laughing.

1596 SHAKS *Tam. Shr.* III ii 243 Went they not quickly, I should die with laughing. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr* I iii 176 At this sport Sir Valour dies; cries giue me ribs of Steele, I shall split all In pleasure of my Spleene 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 23 Aug, An account he gave us would have made you die with laughing 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej* VI (1813) 194, I was ready to die of laughter

II Of non-sentient objects, substances, qualities, actions

8. Of plants, flowers, or organized matter: To lose vegetative life; to cease to be subject to vital forces, to pass into a state of mortification or decomposition.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor* xv 36 That thing that thou sowist, is not quykenyd, no but it deie first *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb* III 642 Thai wol multiplie Thei re as all other treen and herbes deye. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX vii 149 Lyke as the purpour flour Dwynis away, as it doith fad or de 1573 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 85 Good quickset hie, Old gathers will die. 1599 SHAKS *Hen. V*, v ii 42 Her Vine Vnpruned, dyes 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 477 The same part of his tail which is beneath the knot will die after such binding, and never have any sense in it again 1707 *Curios in Husb & Gard* 62 The Plant, grown dry and withered must dy *c* 1820 SHELLEY *Autumn* 2 The pale flowers are dying 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* VI i 6 The shining daffodils die 1869 HUXLEY *Phys* I (ed 3) 22 Individual cells of the epidermis and of the epithelium are incessantly dying and being cast off

b Said of the heart: To cease to beat; to sink as in swooning.

1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam* xxv 37 His heart died within him, and he became as a stone 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph Cl* 26 June P 18 My heart seemed to die within me 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I 290 It might be seen by the deadly paleness which ensued, How her heart died within her

9 *fig* Of substances· To lose force, strength, or active qualities, to become 'dead', flat, vapid, or inactive.

1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* IV i, Best wine, Dying, makes strongest vinegar 1823 P NICHOLSON *Pract. Build* 390 Plaster is said to die when it loses its strength

10. Of actions, institutions, states, or qualities· To come to an end, pass out of existence, to go out, as a candle or fire; to pass out of memory, to be utterly forgotten.

a 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott Hom* 211 Þine þinen buruwen me from þene deaðe ðet neuer ne deieð 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 7 (MATZ) Dedes þat wolde deie, storye kepeþ hem euermore. *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb* I 600 As cornes that wol under growe her eye, That but thou lete hem oute, the sight wol die 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 240 In whose person died the very surname of Plantagenet 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* II. (1586) 110 The coles that are made of the Pine tree die not so fast as the other 1580 BARET *Alv.* D 643 Loue vtterly dieth, or decaieth 1593 SHAKS 3 *Hen VI*, II vi. 1 Heere burnes my Candle out, I, heere it dies 1599 — *Much Ado* v i 301 So dies my reuenge. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig Tithes* v 237 But he dying the same year he published them [Laws], they also dyed with him. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 26 P 5 When I look upon the Tombs of the great, every Emotion of Envy dies in me. 1820 SHELLEY *Ode Liberty* IX 13 Art, which cannot die 1847 TENNYSON *Princ* III 189 Speak, and let the topic die 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 7 A fragile and secondary good which the world is very willing to let die 1892 DU MAURIER *Peter Ibbetson* 247 It is good that my secret must die with me

b. Sometimes more directly fig. from 1.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* I xvi (1611) 50 All these controuersies might have dyed, the very day they were first brought foorth 1596 SHAKS 1 *Hen IV*, I iii 74 What euer Harry Percie then had said May reasonably dye, and neuer rise To do him wrong 1602 — *Twel N* I i 3 The appetite may sicken, and so dye 1610 — *Temp.* II. i 216 Thou let'st thy fortune sleepe, die rather.

11. To pass gradually away (*esp* out of hearing or sight) by becoming fainter and fainter; to fade away.

[1582 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ Conv* II (1586) 58 b, The fault of some, who suffer the last letters to die betweene their teeth] 1704 POPE *Windsor For* 266, I hear sweet music die along the grove 1715–20 — *Iliad* II 126 Fainter murmurs dy'd upon the ear 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* V xii, The words died on Vivian's lips 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's D* 74, I watch'd the little circles die 1859 — *Elaine* 323 The living smile Died from his lips

12. To pass by dying (*into* something else); to change (*into* something) at death or termination

1633 EARL MANCH *Al Mondo* (1636) 27 The brightest dayes dye into dark nights, but rise againe a mornings 1645 BP HALL *Remedy Discontents* 20 The day dyes into night. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VI 697 The world of matter, with its various forms, All dies into new life 1755 — *Centaur* II 87 He that lives in the kingdom of Sense shall die into the kingdom of Sorrow. 1784 COWPER *Task* II 96 The rivers die into offensive pools 1842 TENNYSON *Day-Dream* 188 The twilight died into the dark.

b. *Archit* To merge *into*, lose itself by passing *into*; to terminate gradually *in* or *against*. Cf. 13 c

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 88 A Parapet is let into, or made to die against the Columns 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xviii. 291 The mouldings of the arches die into the pillars. 1870 F. R WILSON *Ch Lindisf* 116 There is a staircase turret which dies into the tower

III With adverbs, forming compound verbs.

13 **Die away.** a. To pass away from life gradually; to faint or swoon away.

1707 *Curios in Husb. & Gard* 62 We see several Plants grow dry, and dy away 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 3 P 7 She fainted and died away at the sight. 1713 — *Cato* IV. i, I die away with horror at the thought 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIV 401 Oh! had he in his friend's embraces dy'd away! 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh Unb* II ii. 21 Droops dying away On its mate's music-panting bosom 1853 R. W. BROWNE *Grk Classical Lit* (1857) 138 My feeble pulse forgot to play, I fainted, sank, and died away

b. To diminish gradually in force or activity and so come to an end, to fade away, cease or disappear gradually.

1680 HACKT *Collect Voy* (1699) II 15 The wind in the mean time dying away, I was becalmed 1706 A BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* IX 172 The Voices seem to die away. 1712 STEELE *Spect* No 427 P 2 Thus groundless Stories die away 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas Mem* II 91 At his feet the thunder dies away 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* III vii, The day died away, and still he was wanting 1840 R H. DANA *Bef Mast* xxv 81 The breeze died away at night 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I xxiv 175 The direct shock of each avalanche had died away

c. *Archit* and *Carpentry*. To pass or merge gradually into the adjacent structure Cf 12 b.

1869 SIR E J REED *Ship-build* v 76 To be 2 feet deep amidships and to extend across until they die away with rise of floor 1873 FERGUSON in Tristram *Land of Moab* 373 The arch must have died away against the towers

†d *trans* To cause to die or come to an end *rare*—1

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 33 By little and little, in such a gradual sensible death God dies away in us, as I may say, all human satisfaction, in order to subdue his poor creatures to himself

14 **Die back.** Said of the recent shoot of a plant To die from the apex back to the woody or perennial part

Cf *die down*, herbaceous plants die down to the ground, tender shoots die back to the old wood

1850 *Beck's Florist* Nov 265 The shrub will in a manner prune itself, or at least those shoots that require removing will die back, and there will be only the dead wood to cut away

15. **Die down.** a. To subside gradually into a dead or inactive state; to die away

1834 KEBLE in *Lyra Apost* (1849) 58 The deep knell dying down 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 179 Laughter dying down as the great knight Approach'd them 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* vi § 1 267 The war died down into mere massacre and brigandage 1894 *Antiquary* May 222 The tin trade of Cornwall died down *Mod* The fire was left to die down of itself

b. Of plants: To die down to the ground, while the underground stem and roots survive.

1895 *Home Garden* 40 To secure perfect blooms [of Crocus], the foliage must be left to die down of its own accord. *Mod* This Polygonum attains a height of ten feet, and yet dies down entirely in the winter

16. **Die off.** a To go off, be removed or carried off, one after another, by death

1697 DAMPIER *Voy* I 113 It is usual with sick men coming from the Sea Air to dye off as soon as ever they come within the view of the Land 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1742) III 292 A Gentleman's Friends may die off 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett* III. 100 The Russian soldiers sickened and died off like rotten sheep. 1840 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* VII, Accustomed to wish with great emphasis that the whole race of women could but die off 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz* I xi 649 That generation having died off *Mod* If the cattle and other stock are not sold off, they will die off The cuttings in the frames damped off, the plants in the greenhouse died off

b *transf.* Of sounds, etc.: To die away, to pass away.

1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 10 This Rumour died off again 1805 FLINDERS in *Phil. Trans* XCVI 245 On the wind dying off it descended quickly to 30 inches 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 45 If the harsh throes of the prelude die not off into the swell 1886 SIR F H. DOYLE *Reminiscences* 175 So the debate died off.

17. **Die out** a Of a family or race (of animals or plants): To be (gradually) extinguished by death; to become extinct

1865 SEELEY *Ecce Homo* IV (1866) 38 His house soon dies out 1866 MRS CARLYLE *Lett* III 306 So sad that one's family should die out 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III 163 Barbarous nations when they are introduced by Europeans to vice die out 1887 F B ZINCKE *Hist Wherstead* 173 They never bore any more fruit, and gradually died out

b To go out, or come to an end (gradually), to pass away or become extinct by degrees

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* xxvii (1856) 219 The lard lamp died out in the course of the night 1872 FREEMAN *Gen Sketch* xii. § 21 232 In England villainage was on the whole dying out 1885 *Truth* 11 June 936/2 Public interest had flagged and gradually died out 1887 *Athenæum* 7 May 603/3 To tell how the religions of Greece and Rome died out 1892 DU MAURIER *Peter Ibbetson* 43 The last red streak dies out of the wet west

†18. **Die up.** To die off entirely, to perish *Obs*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 4703 (Cott.) Þan deid þe bestes vp biden, Thoru þe hunger þat was sa kene *c* 1340 *Hud* 4831 (Trin) Þe folke deieþ vp al by dene. 1475 *Bk Noblesse* (1860) 42 His peple died up by gret mortalite of pestilence 1563–87 FOXE *A & M* (1596) 761/1 Most part of the husbandmen died up with the famine and pestilence

Die, *v*.[2] [f. DIE *sb* 1] *trans*. To furnish with a die, to mould or shape with a die

1703 T N *City & C Purchaser* 213 The Sheathing nail ought not to go through the Plank and the Head must be well clasped, or died, so as it may sink into the Wood. 1885 *Harper's Mag* LXX 282 Every machine-made shoe also has an 'inner sole' died out or moulded, to correspond in shape with the 'outer sole'.

Die, obs. form of DYE *v*. and *sb*

Die'-away, *a*. [from the verbal phr. *to die away*. see DIE *v*.[1] 13.] That dies away or has the air of dying away; languishing

1802 MARIAN MOORE *Lascelles* II 196 If I thought you liked that die-away Miss 1832 *Examiner* 229/2 He sang a die-away love-ditty 1840–1 S WARREN 10,000 *a Year* I. 124 The die away manner in which she moved her head,

1871 G Meredith *H Richmond* xxv (1889) 227 The Margravine groaned impatiently at talk of such a die-away sort

‖ **Dieb** (dīb). *Zool.* [a. Arab ذِئْب *dʾīb*, 'wolf', also in some districts 'jackal', = Heb זְאֵב *zĕʾēb* wolf.] A species of Wild Dog or Jackal (*Canis anthus*) found in Northern Africa

1829 Fischer *Synopsis Mammal* 181 'Dieb of the Arabs
1869 Gray *Cat. Carnivora in Brit Mus* 189

Die'-back, *sb* [from the phrase *to die back* see Die *v*.1 14] The fact of dying back, the term for a disease affecting orange-trees in Florida, etc, in which the tree dies from the top downward

1886 in S Fallows *Suppl Dict.*

Dieclous, etc, var. Dicecious, etc

‖ **Diectasis** (dəi|ĕktăsis) *Pros* [a Gr. *διέκτασις* a stretching· see Di-3 and Ectasis] Lengthening by the interpolation of a syllable.

1894 *Athenæum* 29 Dec 884/1 From the scientific point of view there is not a word to be said in favour of such grammatical monsters as ἑῆς and ἐράασθε But it is perfectly easy to see how they arose from a misunderstanding of the 'Epic diectasis'

Diedapper, obs. f Didapper, dabchick

Diedral, var Dihedral

† **Diegema'tical,** *a Obs* [f Gr. *διηγηματικός* descriptive + -al] Of the nature of a narrative or description; descriptive.

1624 Br Mountagu *Invocation Saints* 184 That which he [Nazianzen] hath is diegematicall, not by way of conclusion, or of approbation.

‖ **Diegesis** (dəi|ĭdʒēsis) [a Gr *διήγησις* narration, narrative, in a speech, the statement of the case, f *διηγέομαι* to describe, narrate] A narrative· a statement of the case.

1829 R. Taylor (*title*), The Diegesis, being a Discovery of the Origin, Evidences, and Early History of Christianity

† **Diego** (dyē'gō) *Obs* [Sp *Diego*, the Christian name James, being that of the patron saint of Spain see also *Don Diego* s v. Don]

1. A name for a Spaniard· cf Dago. (Also *attrib*)

*c*1611 J Taylor (Water P) *Laugh & be Fat*, Wks (1630) 72/1 Next followes one, whose lines aloft doe raise Don Corsat, chiefe Diego of our daies To praise thy booke, or thee, he knowes not whether, It makes him study to praise both, or neither 1659 Davenant *Play-House to Let* III Dram Wks 1873 IV 55 The Diegos we'll board to unmage their hold. 1667 Dryden *Sir Martin Mar-all* II ii This hungry Diego rogue 1687 M Clifford *Notes Dryden* (N), That were as Diego said of the poor of his parish, All the parish

2 A Spanish sword, or one of the same sort

1709 Steele *Tatler* No 39 P 40 Insulted by a Bully with a long Diego 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Diego*, a very strong and heavy sword.

3 Name of a variety of pear

1664 Evelyn *Kal Hort* (1729) 21 Pears Bing's Pear, Bishop's Pear (baking), Diego [etc]

Die'-hard, *sb* and *a* [from the phrase *to die hard* see Die *v*.1 3]

A *adj.* That dies hard, resisting to the last

B *sb.* One that dies hard; *spec* an appellation of the 57th Regiment of Foot in the British Army.

1844 W H Maxwell *Sports & Adv Scotl* x (1855) 100 The Die-hards (57th regiment) 1856 J W Cole *Brit Gen Penins War* I v 200 *note* 1871 *Standard* 28 Jan, Ducrot, who is a good die hard general of brigade 1871 *Daily News* 1 Feb, Some 20,000 die-hards are determined to get up into that keep and hold out for a spell longer 1892 W. R Llewellyn in *Dict Nat Biog* XXIX 8/1 At Albuera the 57th occupied a position as important as it was deadly 'Die hard! 57th', said Inglis, 'die hard!' They obeyed, and the regiment is known as the 'Die-hards' to this day.

Dieidism (dəi|ə'idiz'm). *Biol.* [f Gr. *δι-* two + *εἶδ-os* form + -ism] The condition of having two different forms at different stages of life.

1874 Lubbock *Orig & Met Ins* iv 80 Those cases in which animals or plants pass through a succession of different forms might be distinguished by the name of dieidism or polyeidism

Dielectric (dəi|ĭle ktrik), *sb.* and *a.* [f Di-*pref.*3 = Gr *δι-*, *διᾰ-* through + Electric.]

A. *sb* A substance or medium through or across which electric force acts without conduction; a non-conductor; an insulating medium

1837 Faraday in *Phil Trans* (1838) I 25 The particular action described occurs in the shell-lac as well as in the *dielectric* used within the apparatus 1838 — *Exp Res* (1839) 364 My view that electric induction is an action of the contiguous particles of the insulating medium or dielectric *Note* I use the word dielectric to express that substance through or across which the electric forces are acting (Dec 1838) 1881 Maxwell *Electr & Magn* I 462 The resistance of the greater number of dielectrics diminishes as the temperature rises 1885 Watson & Burbury *Math Th Electr & Magn* I 184 The dielectric, in Faraday's language, has *inductive capacity* It is less for air and the permanent gases than for any solid dielectrics, and rather less for vacuum than for air

B. *adj*

1 Having the property of transmitting electric effects without conduction; non-conducting.

1871 *Athenæum* 10 June 723 He supposes that the sheaths of the muscular fibres are dielectric 1885 Watson & Burbury *Math Th Electr & Magn* I 77 Such a medium, considered as transmitting these electrical effects without conduction, is called a *Dielectric* medium, and the action which takes place through it is called *Induction*

2 Relating to a dielectric medium, or to the transmission of electricity without conduction

1863 Atkinson in *Ganot's Physics* (1886) 685 The action is analogous to that of the pole of a magnet on a piece of soft iron, and Faraday called it *dielectric polarisation*
1881 Macfarlane in *Nature* No 620 465 By the dielectric strength of a substance I mean the ratio of the difference of potential required to pass a spark through air under the same conditions 1881 *Athenæum* 5 Feb 203/2 [A paper on] 'Dielectric Capacity of Liquids', by Dr Hopkinson

Diele'ctrically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -al + -ly2] In a dielectric manner, by dielectric action

1881 *Athenæum* 16 Apr 529/3 On the Internal Forces of Magnetized and Dielectrically Polarized Bodies

Diem [L = day], in phr. *per diem* see Per.

‖ **Diencephalon** (dəi|ensefălŏn). *Anat* [mod L, f. Gr *δι-*, *διᾰ-* through (Di-3) + *ἐγκέφαλον* brain: see Encephalon Representing Ger. *zwischenhirn*] The middle brain; that division of the brain between the mesencephalon and prosencephalon; also called *Deutencephalon* or *Thalamencephalon*. Hence **Dienceph**a**lic** *a*, pertaining to the diencephalon

1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Diencephalon*

Dieng, obs form of *dying* see Die *v.*

† **Diennial,** *a Obs. rare*−0 = Biennial

1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Diennial*, of or pertaining to two years

Diep(e, obs form of Deep

Dier (dəi ər). *rare* Also 6 dyer. [f Die *v*.1 + -er1] One who dies; one who suffers, or is liable to, death

1570 *Prithy Note to Papists* (1862), Many sundry deaths doo bring the dyers endles shame 1638 Suckling *Brennoralt* I i, Dead, as I live; Well, goe thy wayes, for a quiet drinker and dier 1887 Jessopp in *19th Cent* Dec 839 'I suppose I am a dier', she said 'I used to think I should never die'

Dier, obs. form of Dear, Deer, Dyer

Dieresis, dieretic, var Diæresis, -etic

‖ **Dies** (dəi īz). The Latin word for 'day'; used in certain phrases

a Dies iræ, 'day of wrath', the first words, and hence the name, of a Latin hymn on the Last Judgement ascribed to Thomas of Celano (*c* 1250).

b. Dies non (short for *dies non juridicus*), in *Law*, a day on which no legal business is transacted, or which is not reckoned in counting days for some particular purpose. Also in other legal phrases see quot 1848.

1607–72 Cowell *Interpr*, *Dies* A legal day, and that is of two sorts, 1 *Dies Juridicus*, and 2. *Dies non Juridicus Dies Juridici* are all dayes given in Term to the Parties in Court. *Dies non Juridici* are all Sundayes in the year, besides, in the several Terms particular dayes. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr* VI xxx, And far the echoing aisles prolong The awful burthen of the song,—Dies iræ, dies illa, Solvet sæclum in favilla 1825 Hone *Every-day Bk* I. 156 A Sunday is a *dies non*, or no day in law 1848 Wharton *Law Lex*, *Dies amoris* (the day of love), the appearance day of the Term on the fourth day, or *quarto die post*. It was the day given by the favour and indulgence of the court to the defendant for his appearance, when all parties appeared in court, and had their appearance recorded by the proper officer *Dies datus*, the day of respite given to a defendant *Dies juridicus*, a court day *Dies non juridicus*, not a court day 1860 Thackeray *Round Papers* (1863) 196 The idea (*dies iræ!*) of discovery must haunt many a man 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II 213 Men have been curiously judging themselves by always calling the day they expected, 'Dies Iræ', instead of 'Dies Amoris'.

‖ **Diesis** (dəi əsis). Pl **dieses** (-īz). [a L *diesis*, Gr *δίεσις* a quarter-tone, lit a sending through or apart, f *διέναι* to send through, f *διά* through + *ἰέναι* to send]

1. *Mus* a. In ancient Greek music, a name given to several different intervals smaller than a tone; *esp* the Pythagorean semitone, equal to the difference between two major tones and a perfect fourth (ratio 243·256). b. In modern music, the interval equal to the difference between three major thirds and an octave, or between the chromatic and diatonic semitones (ratio 125 . 128), usually called *enharmonic diesis*

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* xix cxxxi (1495) 941 Diesis is the space and doynge of melodye and chaungynge out of one sowne in to a nother 1597 Morley *Introd Mus* Annot, Diesis is the halfe of the lesse halfe note. 1694 Holder *Harmony* (1731) 121 The Ditone, made by these two Degrees, is too much by a Diesis (128 to 125) *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) II 210 He makes great ado about dividing tones major, tones minor, dieses and commas. 1867 Macfarren *Harmony* 1 8 The effect of the Enharmonic diesis is employed by no means rarely in musical performances

2. *Printing.* The sign ‡, usually called 'double dagger'.

[Formerly used to denote a diesis in Music cf 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl* s v, 'The chromatic, or double diesis, denoted by a double cross' In French, the sign of the 'sharp' ♯ is called *dièse*]

1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Diesis* among Printers it is taken for a Mark, otherwise call'd a *Double-dagger* ‡
1874 Knight *Dict Mech.* I 701/1 *Diesis* (*Printing*), the double dagger (‡), a reference-mark

Diet (dəi ĕt), *sb*.1 Forms· 3–6 diete, (5 diat, dyette, 5–6 dyete, diette), 5–8 dyet, (6 diot, dyot, dyat, dieat, dyeat), 5– diet [a OF. *diete* (13th c in Hatz -Darm), = Sp, Pg, and It *dieta*, ad L *diæta* (in med L *dīēta*), a Gr *δίαιτα* 'mode of life'. (Supposed to be connected with *ζάειν* to live: see Meyer *Gr Gram.* § 261)]

† 1. Course of life, way of living or thinking.

Of the same diet, of a different diet, both of a diet, i e. sort or kind

c 1400 *Beryn* 1431 Ech day our diete Shall be mery & solase, & this shall be for-3ete. 1567 *Tryall Treas* (1850) 31 Behold howe a lie can please some folkes diet! 1612–5 Br. Hall *Contempt*, *O T* x 11, Either this was the Sonne himselfe, or else one of the same diet *Ibid* xiv vi, Worldly mindes think no man can bee of any other then their owne diet. 1618 — *Serm* v 104 Francis of Assise and he were both of a diet *a* 1656 — *Rem Wks* (1660) 255 The minds of men may be of a different diet

2 *esp* Customary course of living as to food way of feeding

c 1386 Chaucer *Pard T* 188 He wolde been the moore mesurable Of his diete sittynge at his table *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* iv 333 Off dyet fayr Wallace tuk neuer kepe; Bot as it come, welcum was meit and sleip 1531 Elyot *Gov* I xiii, He wyll enquire what skyll he hath in feedyng, called diete, and kepyng of his hauke from all sickenes. 1635 N Carpenter *Geog Del* II xv 259 Scarcity inuites the mountaine dwellers to a more sparing and wholesome diet 1774 J Bryant *Mythol* II. 261 He brought mankind from their foul and savage way of feeding to a more mild and rational diet 1838 Prescott *Ferd & Is* (1846) II v 360 He maintained the same abstemious diet amidst all the luxuries of his table 1866 Livingstone *Last Jrnl* 23 Dec (1873) I vii 162 A meat diet is far from satisfying

3 Prescribed course of food, restricted in kind or limited in quantity, *esp.* for medical or penal reasons; regimen Hence *to put to a diet* (F mettre à la diète), *to keep* or *take diet* (F observer une diète)

c 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Pr T* 18 No deyntee morsel passed thurgh his throte Attempree diete was al his physik *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 72 þe firste tretis is of gouernaunce & diete of men þat ben woundid *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xix 334 (Add. MS), There was a man-sleer taken, and put into prison, and put to his diete 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c 2 § 1 He to be sette in Stokkis by the space of vj daies with like diete as is before reherced *a* 1533 Ld Bernrs *Gold Bk M Aurel* (1546) M vij b, The ydeotte kepeth diete from bookes and resteth on his meate 1591 Shaks *Two Gent* II i 25 To fast, like one that takes diet 1603 — *Meas for M* II i 116 Past cure of the thing you wot of, vnlesse they kept very good diet. 1655 Mouffet & Bennet *Health's Improvem* (1746) 68, I define Diet to be an orderly and due Course observed in the Use of bodily Nourishments *a* 1735 Arbuthnot *John Bull* Postscr Swift's Wks. 1751 VI 166 He by Diet, Purging, Vomiting, and Bleeding, tried to bring them to equal Bulk 1741 Johnson *L P*, *Morn*, To preach diet and abstinence to his patients. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind* I 455 They rely most on diet and regimen, and next, on external applications

4. Food; the provisions or victuals in daily use, viewed as a collective whole, especially in relation to their quality and effects

a 1225 *Ancr. R* 112 Vnderstonded, hwuc was his diete þet dei, iðen ilke blodletunge! So baluhful & so bitter! 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P R* vii 1v (1495) 268 In chyldern the vryne is thycke by cause of gleymy diete *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth* xv, With alle dayntethis on dese, thi dietis are dizte *c* 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen VIII* (1878) 202 Kept in prison with coarse and thin diet 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb) 129 That the babe be not fedde with counterfaite dyet *a* 1682 Sir T Browne *Tracts* (1684) 17 The Athletick Diet was of Pulse 1718 Lady M W Montagu *Let to C'tess Bristol* (1887) I 241 Herbs or roots (without oil) and plain dry bread. That is their lenten diet 1856 Kane *Arct Expl* II xiv 144 The dogs were too much distended by their abundant diet to move 1868 Gladstone *Juv Mundi* v (1870) 128 Nay, even a change of diet confronts us the ox ceases to be used as food

b. *fig* 1579 Gosson *Sch Abuse* (Arb) 41 Yet are they [plays] not fit for euery mans dyet 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser II *Some Sonnets of Sydney*, A thin diet of dainty words

† 5 An allowance or provision of food *Obs*

1533 *Ord Hen. VIII* in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser I II 30 We commaunde you to alloue dailly from hensforth unto the Lady Lucye the dyat and fare herafter ensuyng. 1611 Bible *Jer* lii. 34 And for his diet, there was a continuall diet [Coverd lyuynge] giuen him . euery day a portion [Cov a certayne thinge alowed him] 1663 Evelyn *Diary* 20 Aug, It was said it should be the last of the public diets or tables at Court 1671 F Phillips *Reg Necess* 370 The young Lords or Nobility had a constant Table or dyet in the Court

† b. Board. *Obs* exc *Hist*

1455 *Rolls of Parlt* 293 The said Prince shall sojorne and be at diettez with the Kyng. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen IV*, III iii 84 You owe Money here besides, Sir John, for your Dyet 1602 — *Ham* I i. 99 Young Fortinbras Hath Shark'd vp a List of Lawlesse Resolutes, For Foode and Diet. 1621–51 Burton *Anat Mel* I ii. III xv, He shall have ten pound per annum, and his diet. 1645 Evelyn *Mem* (1857) I 204 Here many of the merchants .have their lodging and diet as in a College 1792 Chipman *Amer Law Rep* (1871) 27 The bond was taken for the prisoner's . diet and to secure the gaoler's fees 1878 Simpson *Sch Shaks* I 74 The king . gave him 3,000 ducats more, besides the daily expenses of his lodging and diet

† 6. Allowance for the expenses of living. *Obs*

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ Ord* 24 This must cause her comyn diette to be the more for the high estate of her proper person 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen VIII*, c 27 Suche like diettes, rewardes, profites and commodities for their attendance vpon the saide Chauncellour. *c* 1540 Br Bonner in *Wyatt's Poems* Pref (1854) 42 If he were a good husband, the diets of his marks would find his house after a far other sort than it is kept. 1551 Sir R. Morvson *Lett. to Cecil* Jan 20 (Recd Off) Is my land so increast sins my cummyng out that men do thynke I may serue the Kyng without my dyettes? 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* II xxiv. 236 Common-

wealths can endure no diet; seeing their expense is not limited by their own appetite, but by external accidents [1885 R. W Dixon *Hist Ch Eng* (1893) III xix 338 The allowances of the ambassador, or, as they were called, his diets, were ever unpaid]

7. *Comb*, as *diet-bag, -list, -money*; also **diet-bread**, special bread prepared for invalids or persons under dietetic regimen; **diet-kitchen** (see quot.); † **diet-pot**, a pot by which to measure diet-drink; † **diet-wood** (see quot). Also DIET-BOOK, -DRINK.

1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 162 Heaps of plants by some physicians are ordered to stuff *diet-bags withal 1617 Collins *Def Bp. Ely* II ix 357 To feede them with such dirt for "diet-bread. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village Ser* I (1863) 223 Drinking her green tea, eating her diet-bread, begging her gowns. 1880 Webster *Suppl*, **Diet-kitchen*, a charitable establishment which provides proper food for the helpless poor 1856 Kane *Arct Expl* I. i 19 A very moderate supply of liquors made up the *diet-list 1529 Sir T. Boleyn in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser I I 161 Send me such *dyett-money as shall best please your Grace. 1552 Sir R Moryson *Lett. to Cecil* Jan 7, I mervayl my dieat monv cummith not 1727 A Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind* I. vii. 74 Allow them as much Diet money as their own Soldiers receive. 1612 Woodall *Surg Mate* Wks (1653) 23 The *Dyet Pot is not alone to be used in cases of dyet drink 1568 Turner *Herbal* III 34 Guiacum Some call it the *Diet woode because they that kepe a diet for the French poxe most commonly drinke the broth of this woode

Diet (dəi ĕt), *sb.*[2] [ad. med.L. *dīēta* in same senses, or a. F. *diète* in sense 5 (Cotgr. 1611): cf. also It *dieta* 'a parliament or generall assembly of estates' (Florio, 1598), Sp. *dieta* the (Germanic) diet.

Med L *dīēta* had the various senses 'day's journey', 'day's work', 'day's wage', 'space of a day', as well as that of 'assembly, meeting of councillors, diet of the empire'. The same senses, more or less, are (or have been) expressed by Ger *tag*, and F *journée* day *Dīēta* has therefore been viewed as a simple derivative of L *dies* day, distinct from *dīæta*, Gr δίαιτα, Diet *sb.*[1] But it seems more likely that one or other of the senses developed from *dīæta* was associated with *dies*, and led to the application of the word to other uses arising directly from *dies* One of the senses given by Du Cange is 'the ordinary course of the church' this seems naturally transferred from δίαιτα, *dīæta*, in the sense 'ordinary or prescribed course of life', which might be understood to mean 'daily office', and so lead to the use of *dīēta* for other daily courses, duties, or occasions.]

† **1.** A day's journey; 'an excursion, a journey' (Jamieson). *Obs* chiefly *Sc* (So F *journée*)

[*c* 1290 *Fleta* IV xxviii § 13 (Du Cange) Omnis rationabilis dieta constat ex 20 miliaribus] *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* xix 67 (Harl MS) Also how many daies iourneys . This terme or this dyet, is not ellis but the terme of thi lyfe *c* 1565 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot.* (1814) 212 (Jam) Sum of the conspiratouris, who hard tell of the kingis dyett, followed fast to Leith eftir him 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj* 143 Twa or thrie gude men of the Gilde sall travell with him for twa dyets *a* 1651 Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1678) 248 (Jam) The king prayeth him to waken up all men to attend his coming for his diet would be sooner perhaps than was looked for

† **2.** A day's work. *Sc Obs* (So F. *journée*)

1494 *Ld Treas Accts Scot.* I 246 Item, to Thome Red and Jhone of Schipe, for vj diet at the wod, vj s

3. *Sc* A day fixed for a particular meeting or assembly; an appointed date or time. **b** *spec.* The day on which a party in a civil or criminal process is cited to appear in court. More fully *Diet of appearance, compearance.* (So OF *journée*)

1568 *Satyr. Poems Reform* xlvii 80 Gif he cumis nocht thair, I wald we tuke, To keip oure dyet, Maister Dauid Makgill. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr War Comm Min Bk.* (1855) 93 To compeir before the said Committie of Estaites . and that to ane day or diet the said Commissares or Collectores shall pleis to charge thame to 1692 Will. III *Instr to Sir T Livingston* 16 Jan. (*Highland Pa*, Maitl Cl. 1845) Those who have not taken the benefit of our indemnity within the diet prefixt by our proclamation. 1708 J Chamberlayne *St. Gt Brit.* II II vi (1743) 391 Having obtained a Dyet, i e. a set day for his publick trial 1752 Louthian *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 9 All the Diets of Court are peremptory. 1810 *Act* 50 *Geo III*, c. 112 § 27 In actions at present requiring two diets of appearance against persons within Scotland, there shall be only one diet of twenty-seven days 1823 Symson *Descr. Galloway* 26 (Jam) A market for good fat kine [is] kept on the Friday. this market being ruled by the dyets of the nolt-market of Wigton.

† **c.** Date, day of date. *Obs*

1588 A King tr *Canisius' Catech.* 9 To raise [=erase] the diett off an instrumente

4. *Sc* A session or sitting of a court or other body on an appointed day; a single session of any assembly occupying a day or part of one.

1587 *Sc Acts Jas VI* (1599) § 82 Called . before the justice or his deputes at iustice aires, or particular diettes 1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop Ceremn* III i 13 At the diets of weekly and ordinary preaching. 1643 Row *Hist Kirk* (1842) p xxi, I attendit many dayes and dyetts, and in end a decreit was gifine thereupon 1854 *Phenie Millar* II 21 He's put on his Sabbath day claes and sat out the haill diet 1854 H Miller *Sch & Schm* III (1857) 48, I began to dole out to them by the hour and the diet, long extempore biographies. 1876 Grant *Burgh Sch Scotl* II. iv 147 In the week preceding, the classes shall be tried at two different diets by examiners appointed by the town Council 1894 Crockett *Raiders* 25 Who met statedly for their diets of worship at Springholm

b. *To call the diet*: to call the parties to an action in court on the appointed day. *To desert the diet*: see Desert *v* 4.

1753 *Scots Mag* Sept 469/1 The diet was deserted as to Cameron 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* I. 217 Herald, proclaim the diet, and command The people to attention. 1893 *Daily News* 28 Dec 5/4 Outlawry is a sentence pronounced in the Supreme Criminal Court of Scotland in the absence of the accused at the calling of the diet, that is, the day on which he is summoned to appear and stand his trial

5 A meeting by formal appointment for conference or transaction of national or international business; a conference, congress, convention (In later use generally influenced by b.) (So OF. *journée*)

c 1450 Holland *Howlat* 280 That counsall the Pape to writt in this wyss To the Athile Empriour To adress to that dyet, to deme his awyss. 1471 in Rymer *State Papers* 717 It is Appointed .. that the Twenty fourth Day of September next comeyng, at the Towne of Alnewyke, shall be kept a Dyet, by the grete Commissioners of both Landes, for Reforming of the said Wrongs and Injuries 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII 453 A daye of dyet was atwene the two kynges [of England and France] appoyntyd. *Ibid* 611 After Easter was a daye of diot holden bytwene Grauenynge and Calays, for the matyers touchynge the kynge and the duke of Burgoyne 1598 Hakluyt *Voy* I 156 There was demaunded in the first dyet or conuention holden at Dordract, a recompense at the handes of the sayd English ambassadors 1600 Holland *Livy* xxxv. xxv 902 The Achæans published a Diet and generall Counsell at Sicyone 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xiv 209 A diet of chiefs was held under Cæsar's presidency

b *spec* Applied to the regular meeting of the estates of a realm or confederation; hence also collectively to the estates or representatives so meeting (cf Congress) The English name (from end of the 16th c) of the former *Reichstag* of the (German) Roman Empire, and of the federal or national assemblies of Switzerland, Poland, Hungary, etc ; later of the *Bundestag* of the Germanic Confederation (1815–66); applied also to the existing *Reichstag* or Imperial Parliament of the Austro-Hungarian and German Empires, and the *Landtag* or local parliament of their constituent states, and sometimes to the parliamentary assemblies of other states of Eastern Europe, of Japan, etc.

1565 T. Stapleton *Fortr Faith* 140 a, They haue had diets and assembles in Germany by the force and procuremẽt of the Catholike Emperours. 1586 T B *La Primaud Fr. Acad* 632 In Switzerland if any greate matter fall out, that is common to all the leagues, they hold their generall councell, called a Journey, or a Diet 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit* IX vii § 48 At an assembly or dyet, where the greatest Princes and States of the Empire were in person 1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Diet* (dīæta) in Germany it is the same thing as a Parliament in England, a great Assembly or Council of the States and Princes of the Empire 1687 Dryden *Hind & Panther* II 407 Thus would your Polish Diet disagree, And end, as it began, in anarchy. 1698 *Lond Gaz.* No 3377/2 Several Deputies from the Palatinates in Lithuania seem very desirous of a Dyet on Horseback 1709 Steele *Tatler* No 21 ¶ 19 To assist at the Diet of the States of Hungary 1756–7 *Keysler's Trav* (1760) IV 422 Possibly a few of the most powerful princes might find their account in the dissolution of the diet. 1814 tr *Klaproth's Trav* 66 The Poles assembled at the diet held in 1573 for the election of a new sovereign 1838 *Penny Cycl* XI. 192/2 The three colleges formed the diet of the empire, whose ordinary meetings were formerly summoned by the emperors twice a year *Ibid* 197/1 The central point and organ of the present Germanic Confederation is the Federative Diet, which sits at Frankfort on the Main. 1838 *Murray's Handbk N. Germ* 446 The Diet meets to deliberate in the building, formerly the palace of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* I 261 The meeting at Oxford resembled rather that of a Polish diet than that of an English parliament 1871 *Outl Mod Geog* 68 Frankfürt-on-the-Main, formerly a free city and seat of the Germanic Diet 1895 *Times* (Weekly Ed) 29 Mar. 1/4 The Japanese Diet was closed on Wednesday *Ibid* 2/4 The Lower House of the Prussian Diet authorized its President to convey its congratulations to Prince Bismarck *Ibid* There is . no intention of dissolving the Imperial Diet

6. The metal scraped or cut from gold and silver plate assayed day by day at the Mint, and retained for the purpose of trial.

1700–1 *Act* 12–13 *Will III*, c 4 § 4 It shall be lawfull to detain Eight Grains only from every Pound Troy of Silver he shall assay, Four Grains whereof shall be put into the Box of Dyett. *Ibid* § 5 That the Box or Boxes wherein the Diet of all such Plate as shall be tryed by the Assayers aforesaid shall be locked up with Three different Locks . And the said Diet therein contained shall be tryed as the Pix of the Coin of this Kingdom is tryed 1772–3 *Act* 13 *Geo III*, c 52 § 6 1883 Roberts & Hill in *Encycl Brit* (ed 9) XVI 491/2 Another operation performed in the mint is the assay of the 'diet' or metal scraped from the gold and silver plate manufactured at Sheffield and Birmingham 1889 *19th Rep. Deputy-Master of Mint* 53 These diets, consisting of scrapings from gold and silver wares which have been hall-marked at the Assay offices

b. *attrib* as *diet-box.*

1835 P. Kelly *Univ Cambist* I. (ed. 2) 219 The cuttings and scrapings of the articles assayed are kept in what is called the Diet-box, in order to be melted into a mass and proved like the Pix, before the proper officers

Di·et, *v.* Forms: 4 dīete, 5 diete, dyatt, 5–7 dyet, 6 diate, 7 dyat, dietl, diot, 5– diet [a OF. *diete-r* to feed, order the diet of (Godef), f. *diete* Diet *sb.*[1]: cf. med.L *dīætāre* to live according to a certain plan (*a* 1087 in Du Cange), f. *dīæta*]

I *trans*

1 To feed, *esp* in a particular way, or with specified kinds of food, to put (a person) to a specified diet

1362 Langl *P Pl* A vii 255 And 3if þou dīete þe þus I dar legge bope myn Eres, þat Fisyk schal his Forred hod, for his foode sulle *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 98 Voide him a litil and diete him with colde metis and stiptik 1483 *Cath Angl* 99 To Diet, *dietare* 1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* xxxvii 34 He that dyeteth him self temperatly prolongeth his life 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III (Arb) 91 My self I dieted with sloas 1655 Mouffet & Bennet *Health's Improv* (1746) 69 He that taught Abel how to diet Sheep. 1667 Milton *P L* IX 803 Dieted by thee I grow mature In knowledge as the Gods who all things know. 1742 Fielding *Joseph Andrews* II xvii, He diets them with all the dainty food of holiness 1860 Emerson *Cond Life, Consid.* Wks (Bohn) II. 425 It makes no difference, in looking back five years, how you have been dieted and dressed.

† **b** (predicated of the food) *Obs.*

1638 Sir T Herbert *Trav* (ed 2) 17 Dead Whales, Seales, Pengwins, grease or raw Puddings diet them

c. *fig*

1602 Warner *Alb Eng* Epit (1612) 375 Only his golden thoughts would not be worser Dioted than with a Diademe 1611 Shaks *Cymb* III iv 183 Thou art all the comfort The Gods will diet me with 1670 Eachard *Cont Clergy* 6 You diet him with nothing but with rules and exceptions. 1816 Coleridge *Lay Sermn* 327 That vast company whose heads and hearts are dieted at the two public ordinaries of literature, the circulating libraries, and the periodical press.

2 To fix, prescribe, or regulate the food of (a person, etc) in nature or quantity, for a purpose, **a** *spec* as a regimen of health

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 213, I dietide him as a man þat hadde a fever agu 1533 Bellenden *Livy* v. (1822) 400 Eftir that the sick man has sufferit himself to be diet fra metis and drinkis 1590 Shaks. *Com Err* v. i. 99, I will attend my husband, be his nurse, Diet his sickneſſe. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* (1851) 288 You are not dieted, nor your loynes girt for spirituall valour 1768 Foote *Devil on 2 Sticks* III Wks 1799 II 275 Full power to pill diet and poultice all persons. 1849 R. A Vaughan in *Brit Q Rev* May 312 Goethe having dieted himself for hard work, was busy at Weimar with his 'Faust'

fig 1647 N Bacon *Disc Govt Eng* I lxxi (1739) 188 These must be purged by dieting the State 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr* II iv 44 The Archbishopric of York and . the Bishopric of Ely (being both of them thought needlessly gross) were dieted, some say, pinch'd and impaired too much.

b. as a punishment, etc.

1530 Tindale *Pract Prelates* Wks (Parker Soc) II. 348 After they had dieted and tormented him 1712 Addison *Spect* No 440 ¶ 6 The President immediately ordered him to be dieted with Water-gruel, till such time as he should be sufficiently weakened for Conversation 1862 Burton *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 12 The simple privilege of locking him up, dieting him [etc).

† **3** *fig* To order, regulate *Obs rare*

1576 Woolton *Chr Manual* (Parker Soc) 125 In dieting all our words and works to his honour and glory

4. To provide with daily meals; to board

1635 J Sadler in *Verney Papers* (1853) 160 His men maye be taken of his hande and dyated for theyre worke for the first yeare *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II 362 Tower prisoners were not dieted on their own, but on the king's charges. *a* 1713 Ellwood *Autobiog* (1714) 235, I was dieted in the House of a Friendly Man 1732 *Acc Workhouses* 111 We have 20 men and women lodg'd and dieted here. 1778 *Eng Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s v *Thungdon*, A charity school for 20 girls, who are cloathed, lodged, and dieted.

II. *intr*

5. To take one's ordinary food, or meals; to feed (*on*).

1566 Drant *Horace Sat* iii D iv, Haste thou a frende that dyets harde? 1600 J Pory tr *Leo's Africa* I 23 Where the Canons live together, they go each man to diet at his owne house 1647 Fuller *Good Th in Worse T* (1841) 118 At what ordinary, or rather extraordinary do they diet? *a* 1734 North *Lives* I 192 He kept no house in town, but ordinarily dieted in the Temple 1791 Cowper *Iliad* xxiv. 522 Neither worm, which diets on the brave In battle fall'n, hath eaten him, or taint Invaded 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* II xv (1845) 150 Those four-and-twenty young bloods dieted all that day with the Lord Abbot.

b To board (*with* a person, *at*, *in* a house, etc.).

1581 L Aldersey in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 281 There we lay and dieted of free cost 1617 Moryson *Itin* I III 1. 205 They were to diet at the Carriers charge 1656 J Hammond *Leah & R.* (1844) 15 To dyet and quarter in another mans house 1703 Thoresby *Diary* I. 411 We lodged and dieted with him at Mr Lamplugh's 1802 *Chron* in *Ann. Reg* 370/2 A young man who dieted and lodged in the house, has been apprehended on suspicion

6. To regulate oneself as to diet, to eat according to prescribed rules, i.e. as to the kind of food, the quantity and time of eating, and the like.

1660 Stanley *Hist Philos* IX. (1701) 348/2 He first taught Wrestlers to diet with flesh 1749 Wesley *Acct School* 5 They diet thus Breakfast, Milk-porridge and Water-gruel, by Turns 1893 *Strand Mag* VI. 215/1 She dieted as carefully as if she had been a dyspeptic in ruins.

Hence **Di·eted** *ppl. a*, subjected to a regimen of diet

1605 Bacon *Adv Learn* I ii § 3 There will bee seldome vse of . Phisicke in a sound or well dieted bodie. 1655 Mouffet & Bennet *Health's Impr.* (1746) 75 Idle Heads have made these addle Proverbs, 1 Dieted Bodies are but Bridges to Physicians Minds.

Dietal (dəi,ī·tăl), *a.* [f. med L. *dīēta* Diet *sb.*[2] + -al] Of or belonging to a diet.

1885 Lowe *Bismarck* II App B 568 Until the putting in execution of the consequent Dietal decree, this port [is] to be made use of by the ships of war of both Powers.

Dietarian (dəiˌĕtēə rĭăn), *a.* and *sb* *rare*⁻⁰. [f as next + -AN] (See quot)

1880 WEBSTER *Suppl.*, *Dietarian*, one who lives in accordance with prescribed rules for diet, dieter.

Dietary (dəi ĕtări), *sb* and *a* Also 5 diatorie [ad L *diætāri-us*, in med L *diētāri-us* adj and sb, also *diētārium* sb., in various applications, f L. *diæta*, *diēta* see DIET *sb.*¹ and ², and -ARY]

A *sb.*

1. A course of diet prescribed or marked out; a book or treatise prescribing such a course.

*c*1430 *A Diatorie* in *Babees Bk* (1868) 54 To be ruhd bi þis diatorie do þi diligence, For it techip good diete & good gouernaunce 1542 BOORDE (*title*), A Compendyous Regyment or a Dyetary of Helth — (1870) 231 Here foloweth the dyetary or the regyment of helth 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 104/1 A Dietarie, *dietarium* 1860–1 FLO NIGHTINGALF *Nursing* 52 Careful observation of the sick is the only clue to the best dietary

fig 1879 G MEREDITH *Egoist* iv (1889) 26 Patience . is a composing but a lean Dietary

2 An allowance and regulation of food, as for the inmates of a hospital, workhouse, or prison.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* II, Do I understand that he asked for more, after he had eaten the supper allotted by the dietary? 1861 WYNTER *Soc Bees* 202 It is clear, then, that the prevalent sea-dietary is a degrading dietary, it is deficient in the albumen, the soluble phosphates necessary to sustain vigorous life 1884 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 3/3 The introduction of fish dinners into the workhouse dietaries appears to have been eminently successful

B *adj* Of or pertaining to diet, of the nature of a diet. b Of or belonging to a dietary

1614 W. B *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed 2) 19 There are dietary times and hours 1655 MOUFET & BENNLT *Health's Improv* (1746) 72 Albeit there lived no dietary Physicians before the Flood 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III iii, Lord Henry would not listen to statistics, dietary tables 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 208 The ancient fishing-ponds of vast dietary importance to the family 1889 J BARR in *Times* 9 Mar 16/1 Dietary punishment . . inflicted for breaches of prison discipline

Di·et-book. [f DIET *sb.*¹ and ².]

†1 A journal or diary *Obs.*

1624 *Epistle Christian Brother* 25 (Jam) It is a diet-booke, wherein the sinnes of everie day are written

2 A book in which a course of diet is laid down

1632 WITTIE tr *Primrose's Pop. Err* III 139 Lessius in his Eloquent Diet-booke, hath so endeavoured to mete out every mans course of Diet, that he would have twelve ounces to be a sufficient quantitie of meat for any man.

Di·et-drink. [f DIET *sb* ¹ + DRINK] A drink prescribed and prepared for medicinal purposes

1600 ROWLANDS *Let Humours Blood* vi 76 We gaue the Brewers Diet-drinke a wipe 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 317 As for the diet drink made of cow milk I have written already in my treatise of herbs 1693 OLIVER in *Phil Trans* XVII 909 A pleasant soft Water which the Country People use in Fevers as their ordinary Diet drink 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 9 The leaves and tender tops of pine and fir are used for diet drinks 1844–57 G BIRD *Urin Deposits* 455 The host of apozems, diuretic decoctions, and diet-drinks, in which renal stimulants abound 1854–67 C A HARRIS *Dict. Med Terminol* 214 *Diet Drink*, a decoction of sarsaparilla and mezereon. The Lisbon diet drink, or compound decoction of sarsaparilla, which it resembles, is the most celebrated

Di·eter. [f DIET *v* + -ER ¹.] *now rare* a One who regulates the diet of himself or others. †b. A feeder. *Obs*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* III. (1586) 122 The best dyeter of horses, that ever I knewe in England 1603 H CROSSE *Vertue's Commw* (1878) 147 He that feedeth but of one dish, liueth longer then those accidentall dieters . that glutte themselues with euerie kinde artificially compounded 1611 SHAKS *Cymb* IV II 52 As Iuno had bin sicke, And he her Dieter 1617 MARKHAM *Caval* III 25 In his daies of rest let him be his own dieter

Dietetic (dəiˌĕte·tĭk), *a* and *sb.* Also 6 dia-, 7-8 diæ- [ad L *diætētic-us*, a. Gr. διαιτητικός of or for diet, f. διαιτα DIET *sb.*¹, in F *diététique*]

A *adj.* Of or pertaining to diet, or to the regulation of the kind and quantity of food to be eaten, especially as a branch of medical science.

1579 J. JONES *Preserv Bodie & Soule* I. XXXIII 64 Tutors ought to haue the knowledge of the Diatetike part of Phisicke 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* XVI 562 A diætetick regiment extends to divers things 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp* II 282 Not so salutary and dietetic is the command which enjoins abstinence from all manner of food 1869 E A PARKES *Pract Hygiene* (ed 3) 180 The dietetic treatment of disease is destined to be the great work of the future 1874 MCCARTHY *Linley Rochford* IX (1878) 90, I think I would rather dine with a gourmand than with a dietetic reformer

B. *sb* [In sense 1, repr L. *diætēticus*, the adj used abs ; in 2 repr Gr ἡ διαιτητική (sc τέχνη) the dietetic art, in mod L. *diætētica*, F *diététique* (Paré 16th c.) · see -ICS.]

1 One who studies dietetics.

1759 B. STILLINGFL. tr *Linnæus on Travelling* Misc Tracts (1762) 23 The curious diætetic, whose business it is to inquire into the various ways of living

2. DIETETICS, less usually DIETETIC The part of medicine which relates to the regulation of diet

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap* 2 A j b, The parties of the art of Medycyne (yᵗ is to wyt dyetityke, pharmacentyke, and cyrurgery). can not be seperated one fro the other 1720 POPE *Iliad* III 208 Celsus says expressly that the diætetic was long after invented. 1799 *European Mag.* 247 Dietetics . comprise the doctrine of health. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III 283 He must go through a course of dietetics 1881 *Med. Temp Jrnl* XLIX 23 The former is a question of dietetics, the latter of therapeutics

†**Diete·tical,** *a* *Obs.* [f as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to dietetics , = DIETETIC *a*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 295 Divers necessary Dieteticall observations 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* I x 41 Caracalla received no other counsell then to refraine cold drinke, which was but a dieteticall caution 1802 T BEDDOES *Hygëia* I 48 Many generally received maxims, medical and dietetical 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser I *Chimney-Sweepers*, Palates . . not uninstructed in dietetical elegancies

Dietetically, *adv* [f. prec. + -LY ²] In the way of diet or dietetics

a 1846 *N Amer Rev* cited in WORCESTER. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI 96 Fish were formerly much used in medicine as well as dietetically

Dietetics, *sb pl.* see DIETETIC *sb*

Diete·tist. *rare*⁻⁰ [f DIETET-IC + -IST] 'A term applied to one who treats disease by a systematic course of diet' *Syd Soc. Lex* 1883 *a* 1846 in DUNGLISON (Worc).

Diethene- (dəiˌe þĭn) *Chem* [See DI-²] Combined with two equivalents of Ethene (C_2H_4), as *diethene-diamine*. Hence **Diethe·nic** *a* , as in *diethenic alcohol* ($C_2H_4)_2H_2O_8$.

1873 *Fownes' Chem* (ed 11) 621 The first products of this reaction are diethenic alcohol and water 1877 WATTS *Ibid* (ed. 12) II 172, 224.

Diethyl (dəiˌe þĭl). *Chem.* [f DI-² + ETHYL] 1 as *sb* A name for the group C_4H_{10} (*butyl hydride* or *butane*), considered as a double molecule of the radical ethyl.

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem* (ed 12) II. 47 Normal Butane, Diethyl, or Methyl propyl, occurs in natural petroleum, and in the distillation-products of Cannel and Boghead coal.

2 in *Comb.* Denoting two equivalents of the monad radical ethyl (C_2H_5), replacing two atoms of hydrogen in a compound, as *diethylamine* $NH(C_2H_5)_2$, *diethyl carbinol* $COH\ H\cdot(C_2H_5)_2$

1850 DAUBENY *Atom Th* VIII (ed 2) 241 Diethylamine, in which 2 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by 2 of ethyle 1869 ROSCOE *Elem Chem* (1874) 330 A hydrocarbon called diethyl or butyl hydride *Ibid* 350 Acetal is isomeric with diethyl glycol. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem* (ed 12) II 218 Diethylamine behaves with cyanic acid like ammonia and ethylamine, giving rise to diethyl-urea, $CH_2(C_2H_5)_2N_2O$ 1880 *Boston Jrnl Chem* Dec. 137/2 The monethyl and diethyl phosphines have been prepared

Dietic (dəiˌe tĭk), *a* and *sb.* [f. DIET *sb* ¹ + -IC : cf med L *diētĭcus* keeping a daily course]

A *adj* Of or pertaining to diet ; = DIETETIC *a.*

1726 M DAVIES *Athen Brit* III *Diss Physick* 39 Whence came the Dietick and Gymnastick Physick *Ibid* 52 This regular Diætick Branch of the most natural kind of Physick. 1775 SIR E BARRY *Observ Wines* 356 The best dietic rules for preserving health 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Dietic diseases* diseases caused by inattention to wholesome rules of diet.

†**B** *sb* A dietetic article or application. *Obs.*

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Church* 397 If it be not drawn away by . . gentle dieticks or healing applications. — *Slight Healers of Public Hurts* (1660) 28

Die·tical, *a* [f as prec + -AL.]

†1 = DIETETIC, DIETETICAL *Obs.*

1634 R H *Salernes Regim* Pref. 3 Some violent Disease, which they might happily have prevented by Dieticall Observations 1640 FERRAND *Love Melancholy* 237 (T) The three fountains of physick, namely, dietical, chirurgical, and pharmaceutical 1657 G STARKEY *Helmont's Vind* Ep to Rdr., I oppose your Diaeticall prescriptions.

†2 [after med.L see DIETIC] *Obs*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Dietical* (*dieticus*), keeping from day to day, regular

3 [f. DIET *sb.*²] Pertaining to the Germanic Diet.

1854 *Tait's Mag* XXI 451 The Lichtenstein, sovereign and subject at once , octopartite possessor of a vote dietical

Dietie, obs form of DEITY.

Dietine (dəi·ĕtēn) [a. F *diétine* lit. 'little diet', spec the Polish provincial diet, f *diète* DIET *sb* 2 · see -INE.] A subordinate diet, in Polish Hist , a provincial diet which elected deputies for the national diet , called in Polish *sejmik*

1669 *Lond Gaz* No. 422/1 The King has given Power to the Dietine [*printed* -ive] of Cracovie to Assemble themselves within 4 Leagues of this place 1753 *Scots Mag* Jan 3/1 The nuncios of a general diet of Poland were chosen in August last, when disputes ran very high in some dietines 1773 *Gentl Mag* XLIII 245 The dietine of Lenczy was still more unruly, for there more than thirty of the Members were cut to pieces 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag* VIII. 599 This order is governed by a descending oligarchy, the over-ruling synod or diet deputing assessors to the subordinate synods or dietines 1887 LECKY *Eng in 18th C.* V XX 545 All the Dietines ratified the new Constitution.

Dieting (dəi ĕtĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DIET *v* + -ING ¹.] The action of the verb DIET · a Subjection to a diet or regimen. b. Taking of daily food, feeding (*rare*). †c. *concr* Food (*obs.*)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 61 Norisscbe hym with dyetynge þat fattyth hym *Ibid* 72 Of dietynge of men þat ben wounded 1599 T M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 74 The dieting of these my spinning bands 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt* I i, Those maiden dietings and set prescriptions of baths and odours *c* 1819 SHELLEY in Dowden *Life* II 256 How delicate the imagination becomes by dieting with antiquity day after day.

Dietist (dəi ĕtist). [f. DIET *sb.*¹ + -IST] One who professes or practises dietetics or some theory of diet.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt Glass* 16 Reasonable appetite, the *Cynosura* of the wiser dietist 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv* (1746) 227 Not lately devised by our Country Pudding-wrights, or curious Sauce-makers, as foolish Dietists have imagined. 1842 F PAGET *Milf Malv* 181 Mr. Clemmative an inexorable dietist on the water-gruel system at the Union work-house

Dietitian. *rare* [prop *dietician*, f DIET *sb* ¹, after *physician*, *politician*, etc.] = prec

1846 WORCESTER, *Dietitian*, one skilled in diet , a dietist. *Qn Rev*

Dietrichite (dĭ·trĭkəit) *Min.* [Named 1878 after Dietrich, a German chemist.] A fibrous alum containing zinc and other bases.

1882 DANA *Min* App III 38.

Diety, obs form of DEITY

†**Dieugard(e.** *Obs* Also 5 dugarde, 5–6 *Sc.* dewgar(d, 7 due gard [French (in full *Dieu vous garde*, in OF *dieu vous gard*), 'God keep (you)!'] The salutation 'God preserve you!'; a polite or formal salutation ; a spoken salutation or word of recognition, as contrasted with a mere 'beck' or nod.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat Wyclif* (1851) 149 Ne wiþ beckus ne wiþ dugardes as ypocritis usen *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 132 He salust thaim, as it war bot in scorn, 'Dewgar, gud day, bone Seniour, and gud moin!' 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol* (1611) 172 In the end you conclude, A becke is as good as a Dieugard 1568 H CHARTERIS *Pref to Lyndesay's Warkis* ✠ ij b, He cummis to the King, and efter greit dewgard & salutationis, he makis him as thocht he war [etc] 1598 FLORIO *Epist* Ded , So in your studies to attend, as your least becke may be his dieugarde 1600 J MELVILL *Diary* (1842) 263 The cheiff commanders mak sic dewgard and curtessie 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fooles* Plays 1873 I 168 Their winckes, their beckes, due gard, their treads a' the toe *a* 1636 BP HALL *Wks* IX 278 (D) His master Harding could not produce any vow anciently required or undertaken, whether by beck or Dieu-gard

Dieve, obs (? dial) form of DIVE *v.*

Dieve, erron form of DEAVE *v* to deafen.

Diew, obs form of DUE.

Die-wise, -work: see DIE *sb* ¹

Dif-, prefix of L origin, being the assimilated form of *dis-* before *f*, as in *dif-ferre*, *dif-fūsio* In Romanic it became *def-*, which in OF was subsequently reduced to *de-*; this occasionally appears in Eng , as *defer* from L *differre*, OF *defferer*, mod F *déférer*, *defy* from L type *diffidāre*, It *diffidare*, *disfidare*, OF. *desf-*, *deff-*, *defier*, mod F. *défier*. Usually, however, the Latin form of the prefix is used in Eng : cf. *differ*, *difficult*, *diffidence*, *diffuse* For its force, see DIS-. it is not, like the latter, a living suffix.

Difalt, Difame, Difence: see DEF-.

Diffame, -famation, etc., etymol form of DEFAME, -FAMATION, etc , generally obsolete, but still occasionally used.

1894 R. BRIDGES *Feast of Bacchus* IV. 1263 Diffame my own daughter

Diffarreation (dĭfæəriˌēi ʃən). *Rom. Antiq.* [ad L *diffarreātiōn-em*, f DIF- + *farreum* a spelt-cake : see CONFARREATION.] An ancient Roman mode of dissolution of marriage, the undoing of the ceremony of confarreation

1623 COCKERAM, *Diffarreation*, a sacrifice done betwixt a man and his wife at a diuorcement 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v , Diffarreation was properly the dissolving of marriages contracted by confarreation, which were those of the pontifices Festus says it was performed with a wheaten cake

Diffaute, Diffeature, Diffence, -ens(e, diffend(e, etc. . see DEF-

Differ (dĭ fəɹ), *v* Also 6 dyffer (defer), 6–7 differre [a F. *différer* (in Froissart 14th c), ad. L. *differ-re* to carry or bear apart, spread abroad, distract, protract, delay, defer , also *intr* to tend apart or diversely in nature or character, to differ. The verb was used with both senses in F. in 14th c , and has continued to be so used till the present day In English, it was taken first in the transitive sense, with stress *diffe r* (cf *confer*, *refer*, *prefer*), which led at length to the transitive senses being written *defer*: see DEFER *v.*¹; the intrans use, being closely related in sense to *different*, *difference*, apparently followed these words in stressing the first syllable. (*Offer*, *suffer*, which have the same stress, have a distinct form in French and Romanic.) And one transitive use, closely associated with the intrans , and with *different*, *difference*, has gone with these. In this way L. *differre*, F. *différer*, ME *diffe rre*, has been split into the two verbs *defer* to put off, and *differ* to make or be unlike. The pr pple. *differing* occurs in Chaucer's *Boethius* , but instances of the verb in the form *differ* are rare before 1500]

[1 The earlier form of DEFER *v* ¹ in all senses]

2 *trans* To put apart or separate from each other in qualities ; to make unlike, dissimilar,

different, or distinct, to cause to vary, to distinguish, differentiate Now *unusual*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4223 Jour manars fia all othire mens so mekill ere deffirrid. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 32 b, This is not vnlike the other Crosse The pyke which it hath to pitch into the ground, onely differeth it 1603 SIR C HEYDON *Jud Astrol* v 158 Homo, and Brutum differ the whole kind 1633 EARL MANCH *Al Mondo* (1636) 120 Why is the winter harder to the Grashopper than to the Ant? Prudencie in one, and imprudencie in the other differs them 1656 R ROBINSON *Christ all* 44 Garments differ one sex from another 1713 J PETIVER in *Phil Trans* XXVIII. 213 Its glaucous Leaves and pale Flowers, differ it from the yellow Spike 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) IV 510 That differed it from the cases wherein the Court had gone some lengths 1867 BUSHNELL *Mor Uses Dark Th.* 36 All which differs the landscape in beauty from mere wild forest

†b. *Her* To distinguish by the addition of a DIFFERENCE *Obs*

1586 FERNE *Blaz Gentrie* 98 Til then it was permissiue for eche brother to differ his coat after his fancye

3 *intr.* To have contrary or diverse bearings, tendencies, or qualities; to be not the same, to be unlike, distinct, or various, in nature, form, or qualities, or in some specified respect: two (or more) things are said to differ (absolutely, or *from each other*), one thing differs *from* another.

1374 [see DIFFERING *ppl a* 1] *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4617 Bot we þat has a fre will Differris as in oure fraunches feire fra 3oure kynde 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W 1531) 234 This differeth from that other, as the rose differeth from the budde 1526-34 TINDALE 1 *Cor* xv 41 One starre differth from another in glory *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem* II (Arb) 139 These differre one from an other 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 77/29 To Defer, *differre, discrepare.* 1600 SHAKS *A Y. L* I i 10 Call you that keeping for a gentleman of my birth, that differs not from the stalling of an Oxe? 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* I xv 79 The same man, in divers times, differs from himselfe 1689-90 TEMPLE *Misc, Pop Discontents* Wks 1720 I. 270 'Tis hard to find any point wherein they differ 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat Hist* (1776) III 324 It [the fox] differs still more from the dog in its strong offensive smell 1823 H. J BROOKE *Introd Crystallogr* 98 Which individual forms will be found to differ from each other in the measurement of some of their angles 1847 HELPS *Friends in C* (1851) I 28 Even the leaves of the same tree are said to differ, each one from all the rest 1859-74 TENNYSON *Merlin & Vivien* 812 Men at most differ as Heaven and earth, But women, worst and best, as Heaven and Hell 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) IV 32 Man is not man in that he resembles [brutes], but in that he differs from them.

4. *intr* To be at variance; to hold different opinions concerning any matter, to disagree. Const *with*, also *from* (esp when followed by *in*, as in quot 1843)

1563 WINȝET *Four Scoir Thre Quest* Wks 1888 I 135 Sen ȝe . differris fra ws .. tweching the said day of the moneth. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* III (1843) 79/1 A latitude that honest and wise men may safely and profitably differ [in] 1653 WALTON *Angler* II 42 The question has been debated among many great Clerks, and they seem to differ about it 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* (J), To irritate those who differ with you in their sentiments 1735-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 81 To think They [the Tories] had only differ'd with the Whigs about the Degree of Oppression in order to sanctify Resistance. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* III v, Many people differed from Square and Thwackum, in judging [etc]. 1791 BURKE *Corr* (1844) III 351, I can never for a moment differ from you and your brother in sentiment. 1809 W GIFFORD in Smiles *Mem John Murray* I 158, I differ with him totally. 1833 J H NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I 466 To unite with those who differ with us 1843 *Ibid* II 430 She may differ from me in opinion. 1869 SIR J T COLERIDGE *Mem Keble* (ed 2) 286, I differed with him in the conclusion he drew 1885 *Law Rep* 10 App Cases 379 The appellant and respondents differ as to when the gate was erected.

†b To express or give vent to disagreement or difference of opinion, to dispute; to have a difference, to quarrel (*with*) *Obs*

1625 BACON *Ess, Unity in Relig* (Arb) 429 A man shall sometimes heare Ignorant Men differ, and know well that those which so differ, meane one thing. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf Hist Soc) II 245 As they went out of Town they happen'd to differ *a* 1718 ROWE (J), Heire uncontroll'd you may in judgment sit; We'll never differ with a crowded pit 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr* (1757) II 118 As to his Size, I would have him full Fifteen Hands, nay, I would not differ for his being Sixteen, provided he was strong in proportion.

c *trans* To cause disagreement between, to set at variance *Sc.*

1814 *Saxon & Gael* I 79 (Jam) If Maister Angis and her mak it up, I'se ne'er be the man to differ them

Di·ffer, *sb. Sc* and *dial* [f. DIFFER *v*] = DIFFERENCE *sb*

1627 P FORBES *Eubulus* 94 (Jam) No such material points are in differ betwixt vs 1639 *Declar. Tumults Sc* 340 The generall as embly would remove any doubt and differ which might arise 1786 BURNS *Addr. to Unco Guid* III, Cast a moment's fair regard, What maks the mighty differ 1842 S LOVER *Handy Andy* IX, But I'll pay you the differ out of my wage 1873 LOWELL *Lett* (1894) II 94 So far as I understood your 'differ' with your electors I thought you were right. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 94 Either come to an agreement, or come to a differ

Differ, obs form of DEFER *v* 1 and 2.

Difference (di·fĕrĕns), *sb.* Also 4 differense, 4-6 differens, defference, 5 deference, 5-6 dyfference, -ens, 6 differance, diffrence, diference. [a. F. *différence*, OF. also *-ance* (12th c. in Hatz. Darm), ad. L *differentia*, abstr sb f *differ-ent-em*: see DIFFERENT and -ENCE]

1 The condition, quality, or fact of being different, or not the same in quality or in essence; dissimilarity, distinction, diversity, the relation of non-agreement or non-identity *between* two or more things, disagreement

1340 *Ayenb* 210 Zuyche difference is betuʒ[e]ne þe reaide of þe bene and þe deuocioun of þe herte *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV 7 The changing courss quhilk makis grit deference 1535 COVERDALL 2 *Chron* XIV 11 Lorde, it is no differrence with yͤ, to helpe by fewe or by many 1611 SHAKS. *Wint T* I i 4 You shall see great difference betwixt our Bohemia, and your Sicilia 1699 BURNET 39 *Art* XXV (1700) 266 In all this Diversity there is no real difference 1734 POPE *Ess Man* IV 56 All nature's diff'rence keeps all nature's peace 1739 HUME *Human Nat* I v (1874) I. 323 Difference is of two kinds as opposed either to identity or resemblance 1824 MACAULAY *Athenian Orators* Misc Writ 1860 I 135 If he miss the mark, it makes no difference whether he have taken aim too high or too low 1844 EMERSON *Lect Ymg Amer* Wks (Bohn) II 298 Difference of opinion is the one crime which kings never forgive 1847 TENNYSON *Prine.* VII 162 Not like to like, but like in difference 1851 RUSKIN *Mod Paint* I Pref to ed 2 15 Not so much by the resemblance of his works to what has been done before, as by their difference from it

† *Various obs and archaic constructions*

1526 TINDALE *Docti Treat* (1848) 389 Note the difference of the law and of the gospel 1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr* 150 a/2 There is a greate difference to teache the chyldren of Princes, and to teache the chyldren of the people *Ibid* 210 b/1 There is great difference from the cares and sorowes of women, to that of men 1671 H M tr *Colloq. Erasmus* 354 There is also another difference of divine and humane laws 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* lii, Let me observe the difference of his behaviour to that of Sir Clement Willoughby. 1792 *Elvina* I 6 The difference with us is most striking 1820 SHELLEY in *Life* (1882) 61 Some idea of the difference of French and English manners

b (with *a* and *pl.*) A particular instance of unlikeness; a point in which things differ

1393 GOWER *Conf* III 20 There is non evidence, Wherof to knowe a difference Betwene the drunken and the wode *c* 1430 LYDG *Min Poems* 23 (Matz) A difference betwix day and night. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron* (1568) II. 787 There is not betwene a Marchant and his mayde so great a difference as betwene a king and his subject 1688 *Vox Clerr Pro Rege* 47 It seems his Power is absolute, but, not arbitrary, which is, like a Dear-Joy's Witticism, a distinction without a difference 1847 TENNYSON *Prine* V 173 You clash them all in one, That have as many differences as we 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) I i. 15 While the differences of social degree were enormous, the differences in habits of life were comparatively slight 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) IV. 243 There is a great difference between reasoning and disputation

2 *Math.* The quantity by which one quantity differs from another; the remainder left after subtracting one quantity from another b *spec* The increment produced in a function of a variable by increasing the variable by unity.

ASCENSIONAL DESCENSIONAL *difference* see these words.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* II § 43 The diff[e]rense be-twen 1 and 2 is 1 1559 W CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 103 Subtract the lesser time, from oute of the greater, and the difference turn into degrees, and mi of the Equinoctial 1593 FALE *Dialling* 19 Which you shall find least subtract that from the greater, and that which remaineth keep, (for it shall be called the difference kept). 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I xvi. (1858) 204 The difference of that price was by no means worth saving 1774 M MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv* III 13 The greater the Difference of Latitude of the two Places is 1807 J BRINKLEY (*title*), An Investigation of the General Term of an important Series in the Inverse Method of Finite Differences 1821 J Q ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst* III. (1871) 115 The difference between them was but of about half an ounce. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math* I 12 *note*, If the difference of two numbers be added to the less, it must manifestly make up a sum equal to the greater 1837 *Penny Cycl* VIII 487 s. v. *Difference*, It is a very wide branch of pure mathematics which must be considered under this term, namely, the method or calculus of differences *Ibid.* 488 The symbol [Δ^n*a*] is called the nth difference of *a*.

c. *spec.* The amount of increase or decrease in the price of stocks or shares between certain dates; in phrase *to pay* (etc.) *the difference*

1717 MRS CENTLIVRE *Bold Stroke for Wife* IV i, Hark ye, Gabriel, you'll pay the difference of that stock we transacted for t'other day. 1814 *Stock Exchange Laid Open* 11 Every man must either take, deliver, or pay his difference 1885 *Pall Mall G* 31 Mar 8/2 He had paid all his 'differences' previous to his departure 1887 *Daily News* 12 Oct 2/2 The differences to be met and liquidated are enormous.

d phr *To split the difference*: to divide the difference equally between the two parties so that they meet half-way; to come to a compromise by equal mutual concession.

a 1778 PITT *Sp* (1806) I. 85 The common course, when parties disagreed, was what the vulgar phrase called 'to split the difference' 1787 *Generous Attachment* I 213 My Aunt, coming in, began to split the difference, by seriously advising me to think of neither. 1846 WHATELY *Rhet* Addit. (ed 7) 23 The result will usually be, after much debate, something of what is popularly called 'splitting the difference' 1885 *Pall Mall G* 9 June 3/1 A Cabinet of Compromise is of necessity a Cabinet of Split the Difference

3 A diversity or disagreement of opinion, sentiment or purpose; hence, a dispute or quarrel caused by such disagreement. used in various shades of intensity from a simple estrangement or dispute to open hostility. †*In difference*, in dispute (*obs*).

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III 423 (Matz) Touching þe cause þerof is no differens bytwene us 1484 CAXTON *Æsop* II xviii, The ape made theyr dyfference to be acorded 1556 *Aurelio & Isab* (1608) Av, We cast lottes betwene us, by the which our difference shall finishe. 1596 SHAKS *Merch V* IV i 171 Are you acquainted with the difference That holds this present question in the Court? 1606 G W[OODCOCK] tr *Hist Justine* 40 b, They encountred in battell, in which difference they were ouercome 1641 J. JACKSON *Tyme Evang T* I 41 Who was the chiefe remaines in some difference 1652 NEEDHAM tr *Selden's Mare Cl* 1 In the yeare 1508, there began certain slight differences, which concluded in a notable . war 1774 GOLDSM *Grecian Hist* I 253 With full power to concert all matters in difference 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) IV 229 In the course of this year there was a difference between him and his friend Mr Strahan 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II 143 He had never, he said, in his life, had any difference with Tyrconnel, and he trusted that no difference would now arise 1893 *Leeds Mercury* 17 May 5/1 The speedy settlement of trade differences

†b phr. *To be* (etc) *at difference*. to have a controversy, be at variance, to quarrel.

1525 LD BERNERS *Froiss* (1812) II 349 The duke of Bretayne was in great difference with the realme of Fraunce 1607 SHAKS *Cor* V iii. 201 Thou hast set thy mercy, & thy Honor At difference 1641 J SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 170 We are at such deadly differences amongst our selves 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 391 He is doubtlesse his own best Friend, that is oft at difference with himselfe, for his miscarriages. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng Improv* 53, I fear their neighbouring Gentlemen will fall at Difference 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Hist* I xi § 1 The great men were mightily at difference one with another.

4 A mark, device, or characteristic feature, which distinguishes one thing or set of things from another. Now *rare* or *Obs* exc as in b and c

1481 CAXTON *Myrr* II xiii 94 Pictagoras, by his grete entendement fonde the poyntes and the difference of musyque 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X vii 81 Markyt 3ou swa with sic rude differens, That by hys keyll 3e may be knaw fra thens 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* V ii 112 An absolute gentleman, full of most excellent differences 1631 WEEVER *Anc Fun Mon* 149 The foure Deacons, for a difference from the Priests, carried a round wreath of white cloth 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 41 Will one beam be less intense, When thy peculiar difference Is cancell'd in the world of sense?

b *Her.* An alteration of or addition to a coat of arms, to distinguish a junior member or branch of a family from the chief line.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 600 He bure the said Dowglass armis with a differens 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A* IV xv 275 The hed of the lordship berith the playne armes without difference and thoo that are of his lynage they putte therunto dyuerse dyfferences 1564-78 BULLYN *Dial agst Pest* (1888) 96 My name is Mendax, a yonger brother lmially descended of an auncient house We giue three Whetstones in Gules with no difference 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* IV v 183 Ther's Rew for you, and heere's some for me. Oh you must weare your Rew with a difference 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I vi. (1611) 22 The sonne of an Emperour cannot beare a difference of higher esteeme during the life of his father 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist & Pop* XIV 137 When the Heir succeeds, he inherits the Arms of his Father without any Difference. 1882 CUSSANS *Handbk Heraldry* x (ed 3) 150 Devices called Marks of Difference In the early days of Heraldry, Differences were effected by a variety of arbitrary arrangements—such as changing the tinctures of the Coat.

c *Logic* A quality, mark, or characteristic, that distinguishes a thing from all others in the same class, the attribute by which a species is distinguished from other species of the same genus, more fully *specific difference*: = DIFFERENTIA.

1551 T WILSON *Logike* (1567) 39 a, When the propertie or difference is graunted, then the kinde straight foloweth 1656 HOBBES *Lib Necess* Wks 1841 V 371 He requires in a definition so exactly the genus and the difference 1697 J SERGEANT *Solid Philos* 387 Not by the old beaten way of Genus and Difference 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey) s v, The difference of a Body is impenetrable Extension, and the difference of a Spirit is Cogitation or Thought 1857 WHEWELL *Hist Induct Sc.* I 208 The Predicables are the five steps which the gradations of generality and particularity introduce,—genus, species, difference, individual, accident 1860 ABP THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 69 112 The difference, or that mark or marks by which the species is distinguished from the rest of its genus.

†d *transf* A division, class, or kind. *Obs.*

c 1532 DEWES *Introd Fr* in *Palsgr* 920 There ben two differences of perspectyves. 1541 R COPLAND *Galyen's Terap* 2 A iv, The flowyng of humours is dyuyded in two dyfferences. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* (1637) 34 (D) There bee of times three differences the first from the creation of man to the Floud or Deluge the second from the Floud to the first Olympias 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 441 The several Species are to be learned, belonging to each Difference *a* 1682 SIR T BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 36 The Sycamore is properly but one kind or difference of Acer

5. A discrimination or distinction viewed as conceived by the subject rather than as existing in the objects. Now only in phr *to make a difference*: to distinguish, discriminate, act or treat differently.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Esdras* IV 39 To taken persones and differences is not anent it [truth] 1393 GOWER *Conf* III 10 In making of comparison There may no difference be Betwen a drunken man and me 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* 427/1 He vysyted the seek folke without dyfference. 1598 SHAKS *Merry W* II i. 57 I shall thinke the worse of fat men, as long as I haue an eye to make difference of mens liking 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* XI 47 To make a difference betweene the vncleane and the cleane. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig Sacr* II ii § 2 To make them more capable of putting a difference between truth and falshood. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* (J), Our constitution does not only

make a difference between the guilty and the innocent, but, even among the guilty, between such as are more or less criminal 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v iv 82 No difference has been made by God or man 'Twixt good or evil, as regarded me

6 *attrib* and *Comb*, as **difference-engine**, a machine for calculating arithmetical differences, **difference-equation**, one expressing a relation between functions and their differences (sense 2 b), **difference-tone**, see TONE *sb*

1876 *Catal Sci Appl S Kens* § 23 The mode in which the Difference Engine calculates tables is, by the continual repetition of the simultaneous addition of several columns of figures to other columns, in the manner more particularly described below, and printing the result.

Di·fference, *v.* [f. DIFFERENCE *sb*: cf F. *différencier*, in Cotgr. 1611.]

†1. *intr* To be different, to differ *Obs rare*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3026 So differences fire werldly fro thilk purgatoriale 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 72 The tyght lawe of nature defferenceth ofte tymes fro custom 1483 — *Gold Leg* 347 b/2 They difference as moche as is bitwene not to synne and to do well

†2 *trans* To make (something) different from what it was (or from what it is in another case), to change, alter, vary *Obs rare*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr* II xxi 111 In the londe of Samarye is a wel that chaungeth and differenceth his colour four tymes in the yere 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 8, I will not here speake how well thys Lyon is differenced 1593 NASHE *Christ's T* 72 b, God shall reply Thou hast so differenced and diuorced thy selfe from thy creation, that I know thee not for my creature 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 11 How far Principles might be differenced by Alteration and Condensation

b *Her* To make an alteration in or addition to (a coat of arms) for the purpose of distinguishing members or branches of the same family

1708 J CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt Brit* II II v (1743) 379 The king at arms has power to give and difference arms. *c* 1710 C FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 96 Like Mullets that they have in an Eschuteon to difference the third son from the first and second in a family 1882 CUSSANS *Handbk. Heraldry* v. (ed 3) 152 The third son differences his paternal coat with a Mullet The Arms of the sixth son are differenced by a Fleur-de-lys *Ibid* 153 All the members of the Royal Family—the Sovereign excepted—difference their Arms with a silver Label of three points, charged with some distinguishing mark, specially assigned to them by the crown.

3. To make different, cause or constitute a difference in, differentiate, distinguish (*from* something else) Usually predicated of a quality or attribute: frequently in *passive*

1598 BARRET *Theor Warres* v i 124 The artillery is deuided and differenced into greatnesse or Sizes royall, and into lesser sizes. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I xxv 45 This differenceth a wise man and a fool 1628 PRYNNE *Lovelockes* 17 A desire of singularitie, or differencing our selues from others *c* 1698 LOCKE *Cond Underst* § 31 Every individual has something that differences it from another. *c* 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 223 They have Little or noe wood and noe Coale wch differences it from Darbyshire 1851 TRENCH *Study of Words* VI (1869) 221 Synonyms differenced not by etymology but only by usage 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult* II 300 That theologic change which differences the Jew of the Rabbinical books from the Jew of the Pentateuch 1888 M BURROWS *Cinque Ports* VI 162 The corporation was differenced off from all others by its military service, its special functions, etc

4 To perceive or mark the difference in or between, to make a distinction between, discriminate, distinguish (in the mind, or in speech). Const *from*. (Now *rare*.)

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 131 One called it Dorobrina, differencing it from Canterbury (which he termeth Doroborni) *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v 130 From thy knowing mind . I have remov'd those erring mists That thou may'st difference Gods from men 1646 FULLER *Wounded Conse* (1841) 291 Thus these two kinds of repentance may be differenced and distinguished 1755 S WALKER *Serm* VIII, He is known and differenced from never-so many, who presume, without Title, to be of equal Birth with him 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim Homer* 149 The Nestor of the Odyssey is carefully differenced from the Nestor of the Iliad, yet in just proportion to the altered circumstances

†b *intr* or *absol.* To perceive or mark the difference, distinguish (*between*) *Obs.*

1646 S BOLTON *Arraignm Err* 166 You cannot difference between false and true 1647 TRAPP *Comm Matt* XIX 20 Aristotle . differencing between age and youth, makes it a property of young men to think they know all things 1685 *Case of Doubting Conscience* 65 St. Paul saith, that he that doubteth or differenceth, is damned or condemned, if he eat

5 *Math.* a To take or calculate the difference of †b To take the differential of, = DIFFERENTIATE *v* 4 (*obs*)

1670 NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II 307 I thank you for your intimation about the limits of equations and differencing their homogeneal terms 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Differential calculus* is a method of differencing quantities; that is, of finding a *differential*, or infinitely small quantity, which, taken an infinite number of times, is equal to a given quantity 1788 HOWARD *Cycl* I 424 To difference quantities that mutually divide each other.

Hence **Di·fferenced** *ppl a.*; † **Di·fferencer,** one who or that which differences or distinguishes.

1638–48 G DANIEL *Eclog* II 252 Shall looke at Glorie with a differenced Light To those, who liveing saw that flame more bright 1633 D ROGERS *Treat Sacraments* I 81 Circumcision to be the Differencer of all other Nations from the Jewes.

†**Difference,** *a Obs*, representing L. *deferens*: see DEFERENT B 2.

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* VIII XI (1495) 317 The cercle that hyghte *Difference* is the cercle of a planete and highte *Difference* for it beryth the cercle Epicicles

Differencing (dĭ fĕrĕnsĭŋ), *vbl sb* [f prec vb + -ING¹] The action of the verb to DIFFERENCE (in various senses).

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I 1 (1660) 4 Names were instituted for differencing of each person from other severally 1659 FULLER *App Inj Innoc* (1840) 617 Writers of civil dissentions are sometimes necessitated, for differencing of parties, to use those terms they do not approve 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1866) 340 The mechanism of the understanding, the whole functions of which consist in individualization, in outlines and differencings by quantity, quality, and relation 1865 *Edin Rev* Apr 339 Differencing is a far more important part of Scottish than of English heraldry

Di·fferencing, *ppl a* [f. as prec + -ING²] That differences or makes a difference, distinguishing, differentiating, discriminating: see the verb

1652 J. PAWSON *Vind Free Grace* 24 Differencing grace 1657 BAXTER *Acc Prcs Th* 5 Augustine who rose up against Pelagius in defence of differencing free grace. 1660 W SECKER *Nonsuch Prof* 16 Differencing mercy calls for differencing duty 1768 *Phil Trans.* LIX 499 There is in each [Chinese] character a distinctive or differencing *Pou* 1845 *Blackw Mag.* LVII 398 The differencing conditions which qualify the rule

Hence **Di·fferencingly** *adv.*

a 1640 W FENNER *Christ's Alarm* (1650) 28 To preach differencingly, to distinguish between the precious and the vile

† **Di·fferency.** *Obs.* [ad L *differentia* DIFFERENCE see -ENCY] = DIFFERENCE *sb*

1607 SHAKS *Cor* V IV 11 There is differency between a Grub & a Butterfly, yet your Butterfly was a Grub 1640 SIR E DERING *Proper Sacrifice* (1644) 21 The differencie of Editions 1707 *Lond Gaz.* No 4333/1 All Jealousies and Differencies being removed 1812 HENRY *Camp agst Quebec* 3 Many differencies of style corrected

Different (dĭ fĕrĕnt), *a* (*sb*, *adv*) [a F *différent* (14th c in Hatz.-Darm.), ad L *different-em* differing, different, pr. pple of *differ-re* trans to bear or carry asunder, etc, *intr.* to tend asunder, have opposite bearings, DIFFER]

A *adj*

1. Having characters or qualities which diverge from one another; having unlike or distinguishing attributes, not of the same kind, not alike; of other nature, form, or quality.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 90 To heele bobe be ulcus and be festre wib medicyns different bat longen to bem bobe 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 1 Largely and in many diffirent maners *c* 1500 *Sc Poem Her* 43 in *Q Eliz Acad*, *etc.* 95 The fader the hole, the eldest son defferle]nt, quhiche a labelle, a cressent the secound 1582 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ Conv* I (1586) 21 b, Persons different in state and condition 1607 SHAKS *Lear* IV III 37 Mate and mate could not beget Such different issues 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* I XV 79 Appetite, and Aversions in different tempers are different 1711 STEELE *Spect* No 114 ¶ 4 Their Manners are very widely different 1802 MAR EDGEWORTH *Moral T* (1816) I VIII. 50 With what different eyes different people behold the same objects 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I XXII. 154 Different positions of the limb require different molecular arrangements 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) IV 29 Principles as widely different as benevolence and self-love 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II 248 We both enjoyed the same scenes, though in different ways

b Const *from*; also *to*, *than* (†*against*, †*with*) The usual construction is now with *from*, that with *to* (after *unlike*, *dissimilar to*) is found in writers of all ages, and is frequent colloquially, but is by many considered incorrect The construction with *than* (after *other than*), is found in Fuller, Addison, Steele, De Foe, Richardson, Goldsmith, Miss Burney, Coleridge, Southey, De Quincey, Carlyle, Thackeray, Newman, Trench, and Dasent, among others. see F Hall *Mod. English* III 82.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W 1531) 125 b, His lyght is moche different and vnlyke to the lyght of the holy goost. 1588 R PARKE tr *Mendoza's Hist China* 257 If they could write any other language that were different vnto theirs [*Ibid.* 271, 291] 1590 SHAKS *Com Err* V I 46 This weeke he hath beene much different from the man he was 1603 DEKKER, &c. *Grissil* (1841) 72 Oh, my dear Grissil, how much different Art thou to this curs'd spirit here! 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik* I. 15 Humane wisdome, different against the divine will, is vaine and contemptible. 1644 DIGBY *Nat Bodies* II (1645) 45 We make use of them in a quite different manner then we did in the beginning 1649 EARL MONM tr *Senault's Passions* (1671) 245 She [hatred] hath this of different with love, that she is much more sensible. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 159 ¶ 2 Tunes different from anything I had ever heard 1737 FIELDING *Hist Reg.* II Wks (1882) X. 218 It's quite a different thing within to what it is without. 1769 GOLDSM *Rom Hist* (1786) I. 105 The consuls had been elected for very different merits than those of skill in war. 1790 COLEBROOKE in *Life* (1873) 38 The different prosperity of the country which they conquered with that of the countries under English rule 1848 J H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 306 It has possessed me in a different way than ever before 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II II (1869) 169 The party of prisoners lived . with comforts very different to those which were awarded to the poor wretches there 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess* (1889) I 44 Warehouses and wharves no way different from those on either side of them

2. In a weaker sense, used as a synonym for *other*, as denying identity, but without any implication of dissimilarity; not the same, not identical, distinct

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. XXVI 138 Civill, and Naturall Law are not different kinds, but different parts of Law

1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 35 ¶ 3 At different times he appears as serious as a Judge, and as jocular as a Merry-Andrew 1802 PALEY *Nat Theol* V § 2 (1819) 52 To different persons, and in different stages of science 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I i 3 Some may be split with different facility in different directions 1867 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) I App 717 Eadwig King of the Churls is quite a different person from Eadwig the Ætheling 1868 LOCKYER *Elem Astron* iii. (1879) 145 The daily motion of the Earth is very different in different parts *Mod* I suspect this is a different coin from the other, though, being both new sovereigns of this year, they are quite indistinguishable.

3 *Comb*, as *different-minded*, *-coloured*

1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* 13 If this will not reconcile the different-minded to our judgement 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1852) II 455 We may have different heights or wear different-coloured clothes. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* x. 91 The different-coloured spaces of the spectrum

B. *sb*

†1. A disagreement, dispute; = DIFFERENCE *sb* 3. *Obs rare* [OF *différent*, written by the Academy *différend*]

1483 CAXTON *Cato* C iij b, The whych deuyll myght not fynde the manere for to brynge them to dyscencion and dyfferente 1484 — *Fables of Æsop* IV VI, Whan a lygnage or kyndred is in dyfferent or in dyuysyon *Ibid* V x, We praye the that thow vouchesauf to accorde our dyferent so that pees be made betwene vs. 1606 G W[OODCOCKE] tr *Hist Ivstine* LI ij a, Whereupon arose cruell differents betweene the Genooise and the Venetians

2 That which is different; a contrary or opposite *rare*.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV Epil (1602) 589 To shew things by their contraries and differents 1890 J H. STIRLING *Philos & Theol* III 49 The fairest harmony results from differents.

C as *adv.* = DIFFERENTLY. Now only in uneducated use.

1744 SARAH FIELDING *David Simple* I 253, I spent my Infancy very different from what most Children do 1775 MAD D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II 132 He pronounces English quite different from other foreigners 1803 tr *Lebrun's Mons Botte* III 9 They had acted perfectly different from those parties who [etc] 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab* VIII 374 'Oh dear, if I was but a little chap in Vendale again how different I would go on!'

Different, obs form of DEFERENT.

‖ **Differentia** (dĭfĕre·nʃĭă). Pl. **-iæ** (**-i,ī**). *Logic.* [L. = difference, diversity; a species] The attribute by which a species is distinguished from all other species of the same genus; a distinguishing mark or characteristic; = DIFFERENCE *sb* 4 c.

1827 WHATELY *Logic* II I. § 4 (ed 2) 62 Either the material part [of their essence] which is called the Genus, or the formal and distinguishing part, which is called Differentia, or in common discourse, characteristic 1850 KINGSLEY *Tennyson* Misc I 218 This deep, simple faith in the divineness of Nature which, in our eyes, is Mr. Tennyson's differentia 1851 MANSEL *Proleg Logica* 1. (1860) 54 The concept whiteness, as a species of colour, is capable of definition by its optical differentia 1889 A. LANG *Introd Romilly's Verandah N G* 17 To be inconsistent and incoherent and self-contradictory is the very differentia and characteristic of myth. 1889 R L OTTLEY in *Lux Mundi* (1890) XII 476 To arrive at the true differentiæ of Christian morals

Differentiable (dĭfĕre nʃĭăb l), *a. rare.* [f med.L. *differentiā-re* differentiate see -BLE] Capable of being differentiated

1863 E. V NEALE *Anal Th & Nat* 219 So as to produce a new differentiable material from the crash of ancient integrations 1867 H SPENCER *Princ. Biol* II VII § 296 309 Undeniable proof that they [the tissues] are easily differentiable. *Mod* (*Math*) All functions of a variable are differentiable, but not all are integrable

Differential (dĭfĕre·nʃăl), *a* and *sb.* [ad. med. or mod L. *differentiāl-is*, f. *differentia* DIFFERENCE: see -AL. Cf mod F. *différentiel* (Dict. Trev. 1732)] A *adj.*

1. Of or relating to difference or diversity, exhibiting or depending on a difference or distinction, *esp* in *Comm.* used of duties or charges which differ according to circumstances.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I II. XII, This be understood Of differentiall profunditie. 1841 MYERS *Cath Th* III XXIV. 90 This testimony does not decide. the differential amount of sacredness between Substantial Divinity and Literal Infallibility. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II V (1852) 222 To reduce the present differential or prohibitory duties on the sugar of foreign countries. 1868 ROGERS *Pol Econ* XIX. (1876) 5 Differential duties in favour of colonial timber. 1894 JESSOPP *Rand Roam.* II 60 They compounded for murder according to a differential tariff.

2. Constituting a specific difference or *differentia*; distinguishing, distinctive, special.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 77 Any quality of sympathy or antipathy (which doe follow naturally the specifick or differentiall forms) 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II xi § 1 (1734) 227 The great differential Marks of the Distemper will appear 1851 DE QUINCEY *Carlisle on Pope* Wks XIII 24 Every case in the law courts . presents some one differential feature peculiar to itself. 1893 F HALL in *Nation* (N Y) LVII 449/3 One of the differential peculiarities of a highly important division of the Hindus of olden times.

b. Relating to specific differences. *Differential diagnosis*. the distinguishing between two similar species of disease, or of animals or plants.

1875 B MEADOWS *Clin Observ* 29 Any system of specific treatment governed by differential diagnosis 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk Med* I 19 In others the diagnosis has to be more or less differential 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex*

3. *Math* Relating to infinitesimal differences (see B. 1).

Differential calculus: a method of calculation invented by Leibnitz in 1677, which treats of the infinitesimal differences between consecutive values of continuously varying quantities, and of their rates of change as measured by such differences (Newton's method of Fluxions was another way of treating the same subject) *Differential coefficient*. a function expressing the rate of change, or the relation between consecutive values, of a varying quantity see Coefficient B 2 c *Differential equation* an equation involving differentials (see B 1).

1702 Ralphson *Math. Dict* s v *Fluxions*, A different way . passes . in France under the Name of Leibnitz's Differential Calculus, or Calculus of Differences . 1706 H Ditton *Institt Fluxions* 17 The Fundamental Principles [of Fluxions] . appear to be more accurate, clear, and convincing than those of the Differential Calculus 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl* s. v., Mr Leibnitz calls it *differential calculus*, as considering the infinitely small quantities . as the differences of the quantities; and, accordingly, expressing them by the letter *d* prefixed as the *differential* of *x* by *dx* 1763 W. Emerson *Meth Increments* 75 A differential equation. 1808 *Edin Rev* Jan 256 The general methods of integrating the differential equations above mentioned 1816 tr *Lacroix's Diff. & Int Calculus* 4 The limit of the ratio of the increments, or the differential coefficient, will be obtained. 1819 G. Peacock (*title*), Comparative view of the fluxional and differential Calculus 1835 Macaulay *Ess*, *Mackintosh's Hist Rev* (1854) 321/1 We submit that a wooden spoon of our day would not be justified in calling Galileo and Napier blockheads, because they never heard of the differential calculus

4. *Physics* and *Mech.* Relating to, depending on, or exhibiting the difference of two (or more) motions, pressures, temperatures, or other measurable physical qualities: a. of physical actions or effects. *Differential tone* (in *Acoustics*) = *difference-tone*: see Tone *sb.*

1768–74 Tucker *Lt Nat* (1852) I 406 Weight is made by the differential, not the absolute pressure of ether 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* 328 As the Sun's distance is so great compared with the diameter of the Earth, the differential effect of the Sun's action is small. 1873 B Stewart *Conserv. Energy* iv § 136 97 Wherever in the universe there is a differential motion, that is to say, a motion of one part of it towards or from another 1877 Le Conte *Elem. Geol* i. (1879) 55 The centre of the glacier moved faster than the margins. This differential motion is the capital discovery in relation to the motion of glaciers. 1880 E. J Payne in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 726 Two notes sounded together generate a third tone, whose vibrational number equals the difference of their several vibrational numbers These tones Helmholtz calls differential tones.

b. of instruments or mechanical contrivances: e. g

Differential gear, gearing: a combination of toothed wheels, communicating a motion depending on the difference of their diameters or of the number of their teeth *Differential pulley*. a pulley having a block with two rigidly connected wheels or sheaves of different diameters, the chain or rope unwinding from one as it winds on the other. *Differential screw*: a screw having two threads of different pitch, one of which unwinds as the other winds *Differential thermometer*. a thermometer consisting of two air-bulbs connected by a bent tube partly filled with a liquid, the position of the column of liquid indicating the difference of temperature between the two bulbs *Differential winding*: the method of winding two insulated wires side by side in an electric coil, through which currents pass in opposite directions

1804 J. Leslie *Heat* 9 The instrument most essential in this research. was the differential thermometer 1834 *Mech Mag* XXI 3 Saxton's differential pulley. *Ibid.* 6 The 'locomotive differential pulley' can never be made to answer the expectations of the inventor 1881 Maxwell *Electr & Magn* I. 433 The differential galvanometer, an instrument in which there are two coils, the currents in which are independent of each other. 1884 Minchin *Statics* (ed 3) I 188 A Differential Wheel and Axle is sometimes employed 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 559 In 1877 Mr. James Starley, it is believed without any knowledge of the gear used by Fowler for traction engines, re-invented the same differential gear for tricycles

B *sb*

1. *Math.* a. (In the differential and integral calculus) The infinitesimal difference between consecutive values of a continuously varying quantity (corresponding to a Moment or Fluxion in Newton's method), either of the two quantities (usually considered to be infinitesimal) whose ratio constitutes a differential coefficient.

1704 J Harris *Lex. Techn.* s v *Fluxion*, This Method is much shorter than the French one with the Differential *d* multiplied into the Flowing Quantity, to denote the Fluxion 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Differential* of any quantity, is the fluxion of that quantity 1788 Howard *Cycl* I 424 Multiply the differential of [each] factor into the other factor, the sum of the two [products] is the differential sought. 1819 G. Peacock *View Fluxional & Diff Calc* 25 The Differential is but the measure of the rate of increase 1880 Buckingham *Elem Diff & Int Calc* (ed 2) 42 The function which Leibnitz terms 'differential' and which Newton designates as a 'fluxion' is the concrete symbol which represents the rate of change in the variable

† b. A logarithmic tangent. *Obs.*

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl*, *Differential*, in the doctrine of logarithms Kepler calls the logarithms of tangents, *differentiales*; which we usually call artificial tangents 1845 Cayley *Wks* I. 145 Logarithmic differential

2. *Biol.* A distinction or distinctive characteristic of structure: opp. to *equivalent*.

1883 A Hyatt in *Proc Amer Assoc. Adv Sci* XXXII 358 During their subsequent history, characteristics are divisible into two categories: those which become morphological equivalents and are essentially similar in distinct series, and those which are essentially different in distinct series and may be classed as morphological differentials.

3 *Comm.* A differential charge see A 1.

1890 *Spectator* 20 Sept 383 The morality of American Railway Companies as regards..differentials and commissions

Differentialize, *v* [f prec. + -ize] *trans* To make differential; to differentiate

1862 *Sat Rev* XIV 601/1 Words more or less modified or, as some philosophers would say, differentialized in meaning

Differentially (dɪfĕrĕnʃălɪ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2] In a differential manner.

1. Distinctively, specially, by way of difference: see Differential A 2

1644 J Strickland in Spurgeon *Treas Dav* Ps xlvi 7 God is said to be in heaven differentially, so as he is not anywhere else 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud Ep* vi xxviii (R) When biting serpents are mentioned in the Scripture they are not differentially set down from such as mischief by stings 1846 De Quincey *Antigone of Sophocles* Wks. XIV 207 These persons will wish to know . what there is differentially interesting in a Grecian tragedy, as contrasted with one of Shakspere's or of Schiller's 1880 Stubbs *Med. & Mod Hist* ix (1886) 210, I will state next what sorts of rights, forces, and ideas I consider, mark differentially the three periods at which I have been looking

2. In relation to the difference of two measurable quantities, in two different directions: see Differential A. 4

1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* x (L), Whether everything is explicable on the hypothesis of universal pressure, whence what we call tension results differentially from inequalities of pressure in opposite directions 1883 *Nature* XXVII 275 The magnets being in both these patterns of lamp wound differentially. 1892 *Gloss Electrical Terms* in *Lightning* 7 Jan (Suppl.), Differentially-wound dynamo machine, a compound-wound machine in which currents flow in opposite directions in the coils on the field magnets

Differentiant (dɪfĕrĕnʃĭănt) *Math.* Also **differenciant**. [f pr ppl. stem of med L *differentiā-re* or F. *différentier*. see next and -ant 1] A rational integral function of elements *a*, *b*, *c*, . ., which elements multiplied by binomial coefficients are the coefficients in a binary quantic, which remains unchanged when for them are substituted the elements of the new quantic obtained by putting $x + hy$ for x in the original quantic (Sylvester).

1878 Sylvester in *Phil Mag* March, I propose to give a systematic developement of the Calculus of Invariants, taking a differentiant as the primordial germ or unit

Differentiate (dɪfĕrĕnʃĭēt), *v* [f ppl stem of med L *differentiāre*, f *differentia* Difference cf F *différentier*, *-encier*]

1. *trans.* To make or render different; to constitute the difference in or between; to distinguish

1853 De Quincey *Autobiog. Sk* Wks I 199 *note*, Genius differentiates a man from all other men 1872 Yeats *Techn Hist Comm* 22 The use of fire . constitutes one of the great distinctions by which man is differentiated from the lower animals 1874 L Stephen *Hours in Libr* (1892) II ii 48 His language is sufficiently differentiated from prose by the mould into which it is run

2 *Biol*, etc. To make different in the process of growth or development; to make unlike by modification, *esp.* for a special function or purpose; to specialize (Chiefly used in *passive*.)

1858 Huxley *Oceanic Hydrozoa* (Ray Soc) 22 The substance of the spermarium becomes differentiated into minute, clear, spherical vesicles. 1869 Seeley *Lect & Ess.* i 15 We have heard . of the power which all organisms possess of differentiating special organs to meet special needs 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* II xx 365 The power of sexual selection in differentiating the tribes 1874 H R Reynolds *John Bapt* iii § x 127 The office of priest is ultimately differentiated from that of the prophet and the prince 1874 Carpenter *Ment Phys* I ii § 43 'Protoplasm' or living jelly, which is not yet differentiated into 'organs' 1885 J. Ball in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc* XXII 26 A very long period of . isolation during which a large number of separate species, and not a few genera, have been differentiated 1893 F. Hall in *Nation* (N Y) LVII. 229/2 As being distinctly differentiated from *practiser*, it [*practitioner*] has..unquestionable utility

b. *intr.* (for *refl*) To become differentiated or specialized.

1874 Lewes in *Contemp Rev* Oct 692 Nebulæ which differentiate into a solar system 1884 Bowfer & Scott *De Bary's Phaner* 155 Their walls become thickened as they differentiate from the meristem

3. *trans.* To observe, note, or ascertain the difference in or between, to discriminate between, distinguish.

1876 G F Chambers *Astron* 915 *Differentiate*, to fix the position of one celestial object by comparing it with another 1878 Miss Braddon *Open Verd* xxxv. 239 Typhus and typhoid, which two fatal diseases Jenner was just then seeking to differentiate 1880 R. C. Dendsalt in *Med Temp. Jrnl* Oct. 3, I have known some difficulty in differentiating such attacks from those of epilepsy.

b *intr.* To recognize the difference

1891 J Jastrow in *Educat Rev* I 258 One important use of child study is to differentiate between functions that in the adult have become merged

4. *Math* To obtain the differential or the differential coefficient of

1816 tr *Lacroix's Diff & Int Calculus* 18 The differential coefficient being a new function may itself be differentiated 1882 Minchin *Unipl Kinemat.* 229 Differentiate this equation first with respect to ξ and then with respect to η

Hence **Differentiated** *ppl a*, **Differentiating** *vbl sb* and *ppl a*; also **Differentiator**, he who or that which differentiates.

1861 H Macmillan *Footn Page Nat* 203 In the fungi, however, there is little or nothing of this specializing or differentiating process Their entire structure is uniform 1864 H Spencer *Illust Univ Progr.* 3 Each of these differentiated divisions begins itself to exhibit some contrast of parts 1871 Tyndall *Fragm Sc* (1879) I xx 490 The differentiating influence of 'environment' on two minds of similar natural cast 1888 R F Littledale in *Academy* 7 July 6/1 No impression of conscious imitation but only that of differentiated heredity. *Mod* (*Math*) The result can be obtained by differentiating.

Differentiation (dɪfĕrenʃĭē·ʃən) [n. of action f Differentiate: so in mod F.]

1 The action of differentiating, or condition of being differentiated (see prec 1, 2); any change by which like things become unlike, or something homogeneous becomes heterogeneous; *spec* in *Biol*, etc, the process, or the result of the process, by which in the course of growth or development a part, organ, etc. is modified into a special form, or for a special function, specialization; also the gradual production of differences between the descendants of the same ancestral types

1855 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol* (1870) I i iii 49 In the rudimentary nervous system, there is no such structural differentiation 1863 E V. Neale *Anal Th. & Nat* 217 The differentiation of a diffused material substance into the opposite forms of suns and planets. 1865 Gosse *Land & Sea* (1874) 213 The lower the rank of an organism the less of differentiation we find, the less of specialty in the assignment of function to organ. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* I ii 61 He [the naturalist] justly considers the differentiation and specialisation of organs as the test of perfection. 1874 Sweet *Eng Sounds* 23 The Roman alphabet has been further enriched by the differentiation of various forms of the same letter, of which the present distinction between *u* and *v*, *z* and *y*, are instances 1875 Lyell *Princ. Geol* II iii xlii 480 We cannot so easily account for the differentiation of the Papuan and the Malay races 1880 A. R Wallace *Isl Life* 278 Long continued isolation would often lead to the differentiation of species.

2 The action of noting or ascertaining a difference (see prec 3); discrimination, distinction.

a 1866 Whewell in *Macm Mag* XLV. 142 Men rush to differentiation on the slightest provocation 1875 G H. Lewes *Prob of Life & Mind* Ser 1 II vi iv 504 The logical distinctions represent real differentiations, but not distinct existents 1876 Bartholow *Mat Med* (1879) 114 A careful differentiation of the causes.

3. *Math.* The operation of obtaining a differential or differential coefficient

1802 Woodhouse in *Phil Trans.* XCII 123 *note*, Processes of evolution, differentiation, integration, &c are much more easily performed with the former expression. 1816 tr *Lacroix's Diff & Int Calculus* 21 The principles of differentiation having been deduced 1885 Watson & Burbury *Math. Th Electr & Magn* I 31 Performing the differentiations and substituting, we get [etc]

† **Differentio-differential**, *a Math. Obs.*

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl*, *Differentio-differential Calculus* is a method of differencing differential quantities the same, in effect, with the *differential*.

Differently (dɪ·fĕrĕntlɪ), *adv* [f. Different *a* + -ly 2.] In a different manner, or to a different degree; diversely

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R* II viii (1495) 35 Not alle lyke but defferently *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 124 Wounded in pe heed differentliche 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 292 To the sonne ys sayde, Christeleyson dyferentely from them, for he ys not only god wyth them, but also man. 1618 Bolton *Florus* IV. viii 305 And now his Navie wafted up and down O how differently from his Father! hee rooted out the Cilicians, but this man stirred Pyrats to take his part *a* 1622 R. Hawkins *Hawkins' Voyages* (1878) 124 Those have recounted this mysterie differently to that which is written 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* I iv. 17 When we conceive the same things differently, we can hardly avoyd different naming of them. 1665 J Sergeant *Sure-footing* 182 Reason acts much differently now then formerly 1733 Berkeley *Guardian* No 70 P 5 Philosophers judge of most things very differently from the vulgar 1770 Mad D'Arblay *Early Diary* 10 Jan (1889) I 64 How very differently do I begin this year to what I did the last! 1844 C C. Southey *Andrew Bell* III 135 He seems to have spent his time somewhat differently than was usual with him 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I vi 45 Two surfaces, differently illuminated 1865 Ruskin *Sesame* 25 He will think differently from you in many respects

Differentness. *rare* [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being different, difference.

1727 Bailey vol II, *Differentness*, difference. 1862 F Hall *Hindu Philos Syst* 95 In the twenty-four qualities, they include differentness, contact, separation, remoteness

Differing, *vbl sb.* [f. Differ *v.* + -ing 1.]

1. The action of the verb Differ, q v; difference.

1822 Mrs E Nathan *Langreath* I. 151 You must excuse so material a differing in our opinions

† **2.** *Her.* = Difference *sb* 4 b *Obs*

1592 Wyrley *Armorie* 7 Another matter to be reformed, is the maner of differings

† **3** A disagreement; = Difference *sb.* 3

1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 266 [To] decide our differings in Church and State. 1690 W Walker *Idiomat. Anglo Lat* 220 Hence grow great differings (*magnæ discordiæ*) 1709 Chandler *Eff agst Bigotry* 16 Their little Differings should not occasion the abating of their mutual Love.

Di·ffering, *ppl a.* [f. as prec + -ING 2.] That differs: see the verb.

1 In gen sense: = DIFFERENT *a.* Very common in 17th and early 18th c; now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* v Pr v 131 Dyuerse and differyng substaunces. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* x § 7 (1615) 79/1 An especiall manner of proceeding which is differing from the proceeding [etc.] 1605 BACON *Adv Learn.* I iv § 2 (1873) 28 Whose writings were in a differing style and form *c* 1645 J HOWELL *Lett* II xii, Which makes me to be of a differing opinion to that Gentleman. 1666 BOYLE *Orig Formes & Qual*, Very differing from that pure whitenesse to be observ'd in the neighbouring Snow lately fallen. 1702 POPE *Sappho* 43 Turtles and doves of diff'ring hues unite 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II xii (1858) 547 A differing name from that which our Portuguese pilot gave it 1763 SIR W JONES *Caissa* Poems (1777) 128 A polish'd board, with differing colours grac'd. 1802 H MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* II 126, I was so changed by dress, as to appear essentially differing to what I had ever been

2. Disagreeing in opinion or statement; discrepant, discordant

1581 SIDNEY *Apol Poetrie* (Arb.) 31 Hauing much a doe to accord differing Writers. 1677 W HUBBARD *Narrative* 68 There are differing accounts about the manner of his taking and by whom. 1858 MARTINEAU *Stud Chr* 280 The differing voices of the intellect and the soul

†3 At variance, disputing, quarrelling. *Obs*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IX 543 Then sent they the chief priests of Gods with offer'd gifts t' atone His differing fury 1700 DRYDEN *Pal & Arc* Ded to Duchess Ormond 152 O daughter of the Rose, whose cheeks unite The differing titles of the Red and White

†**Di·fferingly,** *adv Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2] In a differing manner, differently

1602 WARNER *Alb Eng* (1612) 364 More diffringly and doubtingly than of the other sixe 1666 BOYLE *Orig Formes & Qual.* (1667) 27 Each organ of Sense may be it selfe differingly affected by external Objects. 1688 — *Final Causes Nat Things* II 58 Organs of sight that are very differingly framed and placed *a* 1691 — *Hist Air* XIX. (1692) 163 These differingly colour'd sorts of Vitriol

†**Diffe·rrence.** *Obs* [f *differ*, obs. form of DEFER *v* 1 + -ENCE.] The action of deferring or putting off, delay.

1559 CROSRAGUELL *Let Willock* in Keith *Hist Ch Scott.* App. 198 The hail warld may se that it is bot differrence that ye desyre, and not to haif the mater at ane perfyte tryall

Diffet, obs var. DIVOT, a sod.

†**Diffi·bulate,** *v Obs rare* −°. [f ppl stem of L *diffībulāre*, f *dif-*, DIS- + *fībula* clasp, buckle, FIBULA] To unclasp, unbuckle.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Diffibulate*, to unbutton, open or ungird

†**Diffica·city.** *Obs rare* −° [ad med.L *difficācitās*, f *difficāx* difficult (*Catholicon*).] Difficulty.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Difficacity*, hardness or difficulty

‖**Difficile, -il** (di·fisil, di fisil), *a Obs* (exc as Fr.) [a late OF *difficile* (15th c in Littré), ad L *difficil-is*, f *dif-*, DIS- + *facilis* able to be done, easy Cf. Pr *difficil*, Sp. *dificil*, It *difficile*] The opposite of *facile*

†1. Not easy, hard to do or accomplish, troublesome; = DIFFICULT *a.* 1 a, b (q v for constructions). *Obs*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 143 It is a difficile thing to a man to be long in helth. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A* I x 29 Al thinges seme dyfficyle to the dysciple 1500–25 *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 309 Thocht luve be grene in gud curage, And be difficill till asswage. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 205 The Romanis finalie wan the difficillest and maist strate parte of the said montane. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas* I 45 b, To adventure anye hard and difficile exploit 1573 *New Custom* II ii in Hazl *Dodsley* III 30 No matter so difficile for man to find out. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* II i. iv. ii 302 They make it most dangerous and difficill to be cured 1663 BUTLER *Hud* I i 53 That Latine was no more difficile Than to a Blackbird 'tis to whistle 1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 88 Hope oft fancies that to be facile in the attainment, which reason in the event shews difficile.

†2 Hard to understand; = DIFFICULT *a* 1 c.

c 1546 JOVE in Gairdner *Declar Art Joye* (1546) p xv, Isai prophecied of Christ that he shoulde not be darke and dyffycyle or harde in his doctrine 1552a ABP HAMILTON *Catech* (1884) 46 Ane exposition of difficil & obscure placis. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng Pop Cerem.* III. viii. 196 If the matter be doubtfull and difficille

‖3. Of persons: Hard to persuade or satisfy, unaccommodating, making difficulties; awkward, troublesome to deal with; = DIFFICULT *a* 3.

In modern use as nonce-wd from French (difis'l)

1536 in Strype *Eccl. Mem* I. App lxxvi 183 The Kings highnes wold not shew himself very difficile. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, Wks. (Bohn) 448 This cardinal finding the pope difficile in granting thereof. 1633 J DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 146 Some race of Women are deficile and troublesome 1855 CAROLINE FOX *Mem Old Friends* (1882) 301 The most difficile and bizarre body in Christendom. 1881 MALLOCK *Romance 19th Cent* I. 248 No jealousy..made her in the least cold or *difficile*

†**Difficilely, -illy,** *adv. Obs.* [f. DIFFICIL(E + -LY 4] In a difficult manner; with difficulty.

1613 SHERLEY *Trav Persia* 99 Princes difficilly speak of peace while they feele themselues able to make warres

Difficileness (difisīlnes). [f. prec. + -NESS] The quality of being 'difficile', see above. (In modern use from DIFFICILE 3.)

1607–12 BACON *Ess*, *Goodness* (Arb.) 204 A Crosnes, or frowardnes, or aptnes to oppose, or difficilenes. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* VIII 373 Doubting of his passage, and the difficilnesse of the Countrey 1886 R A KING *Shadowed Life* III. iii. 58 In love with her person, her pleasantness, her fortune and last, though not least, her difficileness

Difficilitate, *v rare* or *Obs* [f L *difficil-is* difficult. cf DIFFICULTATE] *trans.* To render difficult the opposite of *facilitate.*

1611 COTGR., *Difficulter*, to difficultate, or difficilitate; to make difficult 1640 QUARLES *Enchyrid* I lxxviii, The boldnesse of their resolution will disadvantage the assaylants, and difficilitate their design 1648 W MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess* I xv § 4 (R.) The inordinateness of our love difficilitateth this duty

†**Difficul,** *a Obs* Also 5 **deffykel,** 6 **difficull** [? a OldLat *difficul* (cited by Nonius from Varro): the Eng word may however have been deduced from *difficul-ty*, or pronounced after the latter, instead of with sibilant *c* as in *difficile*] = next Hence †**Difficully** *adv. Obs*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 99 Olde woundys which þat beþ deffykel to be consowdyde 1552a HULOET, Difficull reason, *obscuratio*, *obscurum argumentum* Diffuse or difficull, *obscurus Ibid*, Difficullye, *difficile c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II 112 Certain words accounted the difficulst in all the whole Castilian language

Difficult (di·fikŏlt), *a* Also 5 **dyficulte,** 5–6 **difficulte** Comp **difficulter,** sup. **difficultest** (now *rare*) [An English formation, of which the ending *-cult* is not etymologically regular cf L *difficil-is*, F. *difficile.* It has been regarded as deduced from the sb *difficult-y*, and it may have arisen under the joint influence of *difficul* (see prec.) and *difficulty.* It appeared earlier than the adoption of *difficile* from French, which it has also outlived]

1. Not easy; requiring effort or labour; occasioning or attended with trouble, troublesome, hard. a of actions, etc: Hard to do, perform, carry out, or practise Often with *inf* subject

1586 T B *La Primaud Fr Acad.* I (1594) 42 Good beginnings in all great matters are alwaies the difficultest part of them 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy* I 212 (R.) Things difficulte [they] haue made facile. 1600 J PORY tr *Leo's Africa* II 149 Necromancers their arte is exceeding difficult 1608 D T *Ess Pol & Mor* 19 b, How difficult a thing it is, to love, and to be wise, and both at once 1666 BOYLE *Orig Formes & Qual*, The greatest and difficultest Changes 1676–7 MARVELL *Corr.* cclxvi (1872–5) II 504 It is much difficulter for you to have obtained an injunction, than to retain it 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 172 P 14 Virtue is sufficiently difficult with any circumstances 1799 KIRWAN *Geol Ess* 10 [Their] difficult solubility in water. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl* (1868) I i 1 It is difficult to imagine a more universal disaster 1876 MOZLEY *Univ Serm* ix. (1877) 195 Generosity to an equal is more difficult than generosity to an inferior

b of the object of an action Const. *inf* (now usually *act.*, less freq *pass*), or with *of* or *in* before a noun expressing the action; also with the action contextually implied (= hard to pass, reach, produce, construct, or otherwise deal with)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 99 To consowde olde woundes whiche þat ben difficult [*MS* B deffykel] to be consowded *Ibid* 105 Þe cheke be constreyned and difficulte of mevynge 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* x iv, If apparaunce Of the cause Be hard and difficulte in the utteraunce 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* III xxxvii 233 The thing is strange, and the naturall cause difficult to imagine 1734 tr *Rollin's Anc Hist* (1827) VII xvii vii. 203 A river very difficult, as well in regard to its banks as to the marshes on the sides of it 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII vi, The real sentiments of ladies were very difficult to be understood 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L* Ded 4 A plain and simple building, that has nevertheless been acknowledged to be, in itself, curious, difficult, and useful. 1814 WORDSW *Excursion* v 492 Knowledge..is difficult to gain 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt* I ii (1874) 29 This is a difficult question to answer 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I. viii 58 In some places I found the crevasses difficult 1870 YEATS *Nat Hist Comm* 89 Markets are so difficult of access

c. Hard to understand; perplexing, puzzling, obscure

1556 *Aurelio & Isab* (1608) G vj, If youre difficulte speakinge overcome me 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud Lit.* 46 The difficultest things in their Authours 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script* (1668) 53 Leaving out all such difficulter matters 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz* (1869) II v. 217 Butler, one of the most difficult of our poets. 1885 BIBLE (R V) *Jer.* xxxiii 3 Great things, and difficult, which thou knowest not.

2. Of persons *arch.* a. Hard to please or satisfy; not easy to get on with; unaccommodating, exacting, fastidious

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* I xii (Arb.) 44 To make him ambitious of honour, iealous and difficult in his worships 1663 HEATH *Flagellum or O Cromwell* (ed. 2) 7 Being in his own nature of a difficult disposition and one that would have due distances observed towards him 1734 tr *Rollin's Anc Hist* (1827) III. 32 Children were early accustomed not to be nice or difficult in their eating 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq* I 1, I'll look out for some less difficult admirer. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 87 My temper is difficult. 1889 LOWELL *Walton* Lit Ess (1891) 81 He [Cotton] also wrote verses which the difficult Wordsworth could praise.

b. Hard to induce or persuade; unwilling, reluctant, obstinate, stubborn.

a 1502 in Arnolde *Chron* (1811) 81 That such persones which were difficulte [*printed* difficultie] ageynst the sayd ordre be callid afore my Lorde Mayr and Aldirmen to be reformed by their wise exortacions. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I vi. 8, I attended him also with the Note of your Extraordinaries, wherein I find him something difficult and dilatory yet. 1692 RAY *Creation* I (1701) 56 In particular I am difficult to believe, that [etc.] 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIV ii Lady Bellaston will be as difficult to believe any thing against one who [etc.] 1892 L. KEITH *The Halletts* I xiii 248 Sir Robert had been rather a difficult husband—that is to say, he had occasionally taken his own way

†**Difficult,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. DIFFICULT *a.*] Difficulty.

1709 tr *Sir J Spelman's Alfred* Gl 95 What Difficult Ælfred had to recover the Land *Ibid* 118 *bis*, 120,

Di·fficult, *v* Now *local.* [a obs. F *difficulter* to make difficult, f. med L *difficultāre*, f *difficultās* difficulty: see DIFFICULTATE, DIFFICILITATE]

†1. *trans* To render difficult, impede (an action, etc). The opposite of *to facilitate. Obs*

a 1608 [see DIFFICULTING below] 1678 TEMPLE *Let to Ld Treasurer* Wks 1731 II. 506 Those which intended to difficult or delay the Ratification with France *a* 1698 *Ibid.* II 484 (L.), Having desisted from their pretensions, which had difficulted the peace 1818 TODD s v *Difficultate*, The late lord chancellor Thurlow was fond of using the verb *difficult*, as, he difficulted the matter; but he was pronounced unjustifiable in this usage

2. To put in a difficulty, bring into difficulties, perplex, embarrass (a person). Usually *pass* (*Sc* and *U.S.*)

1686 [see DIFFICULTING below] 1713 WODROW *Corr* (1843) I 464, I would be difficulted to read the King of France 'the most Christian king' to my people. 1718 *Ibid.* II 410 How far the alterations may straiten and difficult some ministers who have formerly sworn the oath. 1782 J BROWN *Address to Students* (1858) 62 If you be difficulted how to act. 1813 J BALLANTYNE in Lockhart *Ballantyne-humbug Handled* (1839) 29 This business has always been difficulted by all its capital being lent the printing-office 1845 BUSH *Resurrection* 51 (Bartlett) We are not difficulted at all on the score of the relation which the new plant bears to the old 1861 W E AYTOUN *N Sinclair* I 155 The poor lads might be difficulted to find meal for their porridge.

Hence **Di·fficulting** *vbl sb* and *ppl a.*

a 1608 SIR F VERE *Comm* 119 Lest [this] might give the enemy an alarm, to the difficulting of the enterprise 1686 RENWICK *Serm.* xviii (1776) 212 There is not a case that can put Him to a non-plus or difficulting extremity

†**Di·fficultate,** *v Obs. rare* [f. ppl. stem of med L *difficult-āre* to render difficult, f. *difficult-ās* difficulty] *trans* To make difficult = prec 1.

1611 COTGR., *Difficulter*, to difficultate or difficilitate. 1829 SOUTHEY *Lett* (1856) IV 161 The circumstances which facilitated or difficultated (if I may make such a word for the nonce) the introduction of Christianity

Difficultly (di·fikŏltli), *adv.* [f. DIFFICULT *a* + -LY 2] Formerly very frequent in literary use; now rather avoided, and in speech rarely used; in sense 1, 'with difficulty' is usually substituted.]

1 In a difficult manner, not easily, hardly; with difficulty

1558 in Strype *Ann Ref* I App iv 4 Ireland will be very difficultly stayed in their obedience. 1624 SCOTT *Vox Coeli* 6 Our posterity will difficultly beleeue it 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err* 47 Castles, and forts, and strong holds, they are hardly conquered, difficultly overcome 1654 H L'ESTRANGE *Chas I* (1655) 1 He was none of the gracefullest of Orators, for his words came difficultly from him. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm* Wks 1716 I 5 A possession of trifles difficultly acquired and easily lost. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot* vi. 66 The Mountain Carpathus said to be much more steep and difficultly accessible than any of the Alps 1718 PRIDEAUX *Connect. O. & N. T* II. iv 219 Gorgias difficultly escaping fled to Marisa. 1784 J KEIR *Dict. Chem* 97 The vapours are very elastic, and difficultly condensable *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* CCXXI (1862) 594 Diseases difficultly distinguishable by their symptoms. 1875 RUSKIN *Fors Clavig* V. 37 No 50 The difficultly reconcileable merits of old times and new things 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x 87 Labradorite fuses readily, anorthite is more difficultly fusible.

b In a way hard to understand; obscurely.

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ Conv* II (1586) 62 It is a thing as blame worthie to speake dissolutelie, as to speake difficultlie. 1875 A J SWINBOURNE *Picture Logic* IX. 58 Things seem to me to be put so difficultly in books.

c To a difficult degree, so as to be difficult of access, passage, etc

1872 C KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev* iv 88 We found the ice-angle difficultly steep, but made our way successfully along its edge

d. In a difficult position; in a condition of embarrassment. (Cf DIFFICULTY 2 c.)

1886 P. O HUTCHINSON *Diary T. Hutchinson* II 430 These unfortunate people were very difficultly placed.

†2 Unwillingly, reluctantly. *Obs.*

1551 ROBINSON tr *More's Utop* II. (Arb.) 99, I knowe howe difficultlie and hardelye I meselfe would haue beleued 1614 LODGE *Seneca* 2 Hath either denied, or promised but difficultly, with strained and reproachful words. 1677 OTWAY *Cheats of Scapin* II. i, How easily a miser swallows a load, and how difficultly he disgorges a grain.

†**Di·fficultness.** *Obs. rare* [f. as prec + -NESS.] The quality of being difficult; difficulty.

1560 P WHITEHORNE tr. *Machiavelli's Arte of Warre* (1573) 70 b Such difficultnesse is necessarie. 1580 FRAMPTON *Dial. Yvon & Steele* 170 It toke away the difficultnesse of the swallowing downe 1644 DIGBY *Two Treatises* (1645) II 77 The difficultnesse of this subject, would not allow us that liberty

Difficulty (di·fikŏlti). Also 4–6 **dyff-, -te,** 5–6 **-tee, -tye,** 6–7 **-tie** [ad. L *difficultās, -tātem* (f. *dif-*, DIS- + *facultas* FACULTY), perh. immed. through OF. or AF. *difficulté.*

In OF. the word is as yet recorded only of 15th c ; it may have been in earlier use in Anglo-Fr , but the English word, which was common before 1400, may have been formed directly from L , on the type of the many existing words in *-te* corresponding to L words in *-tas*, e g *povreté, pureté*]

1 The quality, fact, or condition of being difficult ; the character of an action that requires labour or effort ; hardness to be accomplished ; the opposite of *ease* or *facility*

1382 WYCLIF *Num* xv 19 No difficulte shal be in the prijs. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. ii. (1495) 409 Yf the Egle hath thre byrdes, she throwyth oute one of her neste for dyffyculte of fedyng *c*1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7969 His sonn with grete difficulte Gart his fader monke to be 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 786 He speedily without any difficultie brought the matter to a good conclusion 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II 449 If aught in the shape Of difficulty or danger could deterre Me 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. VIII 139, I had no great difficulty to cut it down 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I II 134 Nor was this reconcilement a matter of difficulty 1770 *Junius Lett.* xli 208, I have been deterred by the difficulty of the task 1797 MRS RADCLIFFE *Italian* I, She walked with difficulty 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II x 283 The difficulty of thus directing a chain over crevasses and ridges. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 261 Socrates has no difficulty in showing that virtue is a good

b. Said of the object of an action (the nature of which is contextually implied : cf. DIFFICULT *a* 1 b).

1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V 103 The Length and Difficulty of the Bay *Mod.* The steepness and difficulty of the direct path A route of considerable difficulty

c The quality of being hard to understand, perplexing character, obscurity.

1529 MORE *Supplic. Soulys* Wks 321/1 Because that of the difficultie of his [St. Paul's] writing they catch sometime some matter of contencion. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks (1847) 100/1 If the language be difficult it is not a difficulty above their years 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* 1 21 The difficulty and obscurity of the phrase

2. with *a* and *pl.* A particular instance of this quality ; that which is difficult a. A thing hard to do or overcome ; a hindrance to action

a 1619 DANIEL *Funeral Poem* (R.), Nor how by mastering difficulties so He bravely came to disappoint his foe *a* 1716 SOUTH (J.), They mistake difficulties for impossibilities. 1775 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II 53, I see, indeed, many, many difficulties in the way 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. II 130 As difficulties gathered round him, he encountered them with the increasing magnificence of his schemes 1880 GILKIE *Phys. Geog.* IV 232 A difficulty may sometimes be felt in understanding how [etc] 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Feb 1/2 To parade difficulties is the delight of the pedant, to grapple with them is the task of the statesman *Mod.* The children, I admit, are a difficulty

b. Something hard to understand ; a perplexing or obscure point or question

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl's T.* Prol. 8 Ye han her touchid . In scole matier gret difficulte *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (1892) 118 Discussing this difficulty 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 29 There is no cause for anye man by reason of a few difficulties, to dispaire to attaine to the true vnderstandinge of the Scriptures 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* No 494 (1708) I 540 When People have been Beating their Brains about a Difficulty, and find they can make Nothing on't 1770 BEATTIE *Ess. Truth* II 1 § 1 (R.), Let us see, then, whether we can make any discovery preparatory to the solution of this difficulty. *a* 1843 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm., Chr. Myst.* (1868) I 211 Difficulties in revelation are especially given to prove the reality of our faith

c. An embarrassment of affairs ; a condition in which action, co-operation, or progress is difficult ; a trouble, often *spec.* a pecuniary embarrassment. (Usually in *pl.*)

1705 ADDISON *Italy* (J.), They lie under some difficulties, by reason of the emperour's displeasure, who has forbidden their manufactures *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Times* I 346 The king was under no difficulties by anything they had done 1831 FR. A. KEMBLE *Jrnl.* in *Rec. Girlhood* (1878) III 68 Mr Brunton is in 'difficulties' (civilized plural for debt) 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 142 A serious difficulty occurred between him and his wife on this very point, which ended in a separation 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX 173/2 In Dec 1867 the company fell into difficulties 1886 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 4 Dec 1/2 Come to me if you .. are in any difficulty or trouble

3. Reluctance, unwillingness (see DIFFICULT *a* 2 b) ; demur, objection *Obs.* exc. in phr. *to make a difficulty* or *difficulties*, now associated with 2 a ; formerly † *to make difficulty*, i.e. to show reluctance.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 795 The Protector made great difficultie to come to them. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V*, 70 b, To obeye us without opposicion, contradiccion or difficultee *a* 1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* 119 Her Majesty with some difficulty (as her manner was) granted the men to be levied 1687 T. SMITH in *Magd. Coll.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 18 Hee making severall difficultyes 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* II VI 95 This she granted with some difficulty. 1769 GOLDSMITH *Rom. Hist.* (1786) II. 355 Apollonius made no difficulty of coming from Greece to Rome 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* XIII 239 They never made any difficulties or demands

Diffidation, (difidē·ɪ ʃən) *Hist. Instit.* [ad. med.L. *diffidātiōn-em* (Du Cange), n. of action from med.L. *diffidāre* to distrust, f. *dif-*, DIS- + **fidāre* to trust, keep faith : see DEFY *v.*[1]] The undoing of relations of faith, allegiance, or amity, declaration of hostilities, = DEFIANCE 1.

1731 CHANDLER tr. *Limborch's Hist. Inquis.* II 24 Diffidation declares Hereticks to be enemies of their Country and the Empire When any one is declared an Heretick by the Sentence of the Judge, any Man may seize, plunder, and kill him 1807 COXE *Hist. House Austria* (Bohn) I xxx 454 They sent a letter of diffidation, in which they renounced their allegiance 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II 58 The ceremony of diffidation, or solemn defiance of an enemy 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 81, The evils attendant on the right of diffidation or private warfare (*Fehderecht*) 1857 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II 1 27 According to modern principles, the Subject's allegiance is indefeasible but the primeval legislation of the Teutons permitted to the vassal the right of diffidation—he might undo his faith

Diffide (difəi·d), *v.* Now *rare* [f. L. *diffidĕre* to distrust, be distrustful, f. *dif-*, DIS- + *fidĕre* to trust Cf. DEFY *v.*[1] sense 7] *intr.* To want faith or confidence, to have or feel distrust, *to diffide in* († *of*), to distrust. (The opposite of *confide*)

1532 BONNER *Let.* in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II 180, I diffided in the justness of the matter *c*1565 LINDSAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 55 Never diffiding of good fortune 1606 J. HYND *Etosto Libidinoso* 30, I wish thee not to diffide 1624 FISHER in F. White *Repl. Fisher* 115 Not to seeme to diffide of your Maiesties iudgement 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XI 636 If in your arms thus early you diffide *a* 1806 C. J. FOX *Reign James II* (1808) 32 With regard to facts remote wise men generally diffide in their own judgment 1829 J. DONOVAN *Catech. Council of Trent* (1855) 517 And diffiding entirely in ourselves, we shall seek refuge in the mercy of God 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Poor Educ.* 1 7 We speak not now of certain affirmed calculations We diffide in them

† b with *clause* *Obs.*

1647 H. MORE *Cupid's Conflict* lxxvii, To diffide Whether our reasons eye be clear enough *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1885) 257 Which of us can now diffide That God will us defend?

| c. *trans.* To distrust, doubt *Obs.*

1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* II § 14. 62 So would I not have any reject or diffide the Certainty of that Unerring Spirit 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 779 Always fluctuating about them [Incorporeals] and diffiding them. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* XXII 658 How basely hast thou diffided this providence !

Hence **Diffi·ding** *vbl. sb.*, distrusting

1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 149 It is a great diffiding in God's mercy

† **Diffide·lity.** *Obs. rare*[−1] [f. *dif-*, DIS- + FIDELITY, after *infidelity*] Disbelief, unbelief.

1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* 1 61 Parcel-Diffidelity in matters of such nature, I am sure is no sin.

Diffidence (di·fidĕns). [ad. L. *diffidentia* want of confidence, mistrust, distrust, f. *diffident-em*, pr. pple of *diffīd-ĕre* to distrust : see DIFFIDE and -ENCE Cf. obs. F. *diffidence, -ance*, 16–17th c. in Godef.] (The opposite of CONFIDENCE)

1 Want of confidence or faith ; mistrust, distrust, misgiving, doubt Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 94 Bycause we put diffidence or mistrust in God 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 208 b, King Edward beyng in diffidence of leysyng any army departed 1595 SHAKS. *John* I i 65 Thou dost shame thy mother, And wound her honor with this diffidence. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Usher* 684 Away with these weake diffidences 1614 T. JACKSON *Comment. Creed* II 251 Distrust or diffidence to Gods promises 1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 33 Diffidence in the promise of God 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* XII (1851) 436 Hee had brought the Parlament into so just a diffidence of him, as that they durst not leave the Public Armes at his disposal 1712 POPE *Let. to Steele* 15 July, Sickness teaches us a diffidence in our earthly state 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1742) IV 271 Since that Time, I have always had some Diffidences about her. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. 549 A diffidence of his judgment or his virtue 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI 65 His former refusal . proceeded from diffidence in the sincerity of his ally 1838 EMERSON *Addr., Lit. Ethics* Wks (Bohn) II 206 The diffidence of mankind in the soul has crept over the American mind.

2. Distrust of oneself, want of confidence in one's own ability, worth, or fitness ; modesty, shyness of disposition.

[1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. VI 25 Constant Despayre, Diffidence of our selves *a* 1683 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* III. § 40 (1704) 394 Every one ought to enter into a just diffidence of himself] 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 567 Speak, tho' sure, with seeming diffidence 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* I 12 The diffidence of Erasmus prevented him from assuming that title 1841 MACAULAY *Ess., W. Hastings* (1854) 646/1 With great diffidence, we give it as our opinion. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* XXXII (ed 4) 229 She had laid aside whatever diffidence may have afflicted her earlier years, and now was able to speak out her mind

† **Di·ffidency.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. : see -ENCY] = DIFFIDENCE, distrust, mistrust

1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 6 So doth diffidencie wait vpon indirect and perfidious designements. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* I 1, He has the courage of men in despair, yet the diffidency and caution of Cowards 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* XIII 450 He prays with great diffidency, and distrust of prevailing 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III 1 3 All diffidencies, like night-fogs before the sun, disperse at her approach

Diffident (di·fidĕnt), *a* [ad. L. *diffident-em*, pr. pple. of *diffīdĕre* to mistrust ; see DIFFIDE, and -ENT. (The opposite of CONFIDENT)]

1. Wanting confidence or trust (*in*), distrustful, mistrustful (*of*).

1598 FLORIO, *Diffidente*, mistrustful, diffident *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Mahomet* (1637) 207 In the constancie of his people he was somewhat diffident *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* XII 114 A fainting and a diffident Spirit 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII 562 Be not diffident Of Wisdom, she deserts thee not, if thou Dismiss her not, when most thou needst her nigh 1692 RAY *Creation* I (1704) 159, I am somewhat diffident of the truth of those Stories 1734 WATTS *Relig. Jew.* (1789) 131 A feeble man and diffident had need to pray daily, Lord, lead us not into temptation 1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Gleenras* III 330 Had I been more diffident in its effects, I had not trusted to it 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* V 141 The English are not musicians, and are diffident in general of the artist class

2. Wanting in self-confidence ; distrustful of oneself ; not confident in disposition, timid, shy, modest, bashful (The usual current sense)

[1648 *Eikon. Bas.* XI (1824) 88, I am not so diffident of My selfe, as brutishly to submit to any men's dictates] 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II 1, Let us appear not rash nor diffident 1785 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 3 Jan , He [Dr Johnson] never attacked the unassuming, nor meant to terrify the diffident 1835 W. IRVING *Newstead Abbey* Crayon Misc (1863) 362 She was shy and diffident 1882 B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* I 11 42 She little knew that the apparently diffident young man was the life and soul of his mess.

Diffidently (di·fidĕntli), *adv* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a diffident manner, with distrust or self-distrust (?) 1613 *State Trials, C'tess of Essex* (1826) II. 831 He found it to be uncertainly and diffidently set down 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Diffidently*, distrustfully, suspiciously 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1742) III. 169, I looked, I suppose, a little diffidently. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks (Bohn) II 46 Don't creep about diffidently, make up your mind

| **Di·ffidentness.** *Obs. rare*[−0] [f. as prec. + -NESS] = DIFFIDENCE

1727 in BAILEY vol II 1775 in ASH.

Diffie, obs. form of DEFY.

† **Diffi·nd**, *v. Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *diffind-ĕre* to cleave asunder, f. *dif-*, DIS- + *findĕre* to cleave]

1727 BAILEY vol II, To *Diffind*, to cut or cleave asunder. 1775 in ASH

Diffine, **-ition**, etc., obs. ff. DEFINE, etc.

† **Diffi·nish**, **-isse**, *v. Obs.* : see DEFINISH.

† **Diffi·ssion.** *Obs. rare*[−0] [ad. L. *diffissiōn-em*, n. of action f. *diffindĕre* to cleave asunder]

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Diffission*, a cleaving asunder.

† **Diffi·xed**, *pa. pple. Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. *dif-*, DIS- + L. *fixus*, FIXED.]

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Diffixed*, loosened, unfastened

† **Diffla·te**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *difflāt-* ppl. stem of *difflāre* to blow apart, disperse by blowing, f. *dif-*, DIS- + *flāre* to blow] *trans.* To blow apart or away.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 311 Thereby vaporous and rheumatick superfluities are discussed and diffiated

† **Diffla·tion.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *difflāre, difflāt-* : see prec. Cf. obs. F. *defflation* Cotgr.] Blowing asunder, or dispersing by blowing

1568 SKINNER *The Pest* (1860) 18 Purgation is perfitt be fasting, and diffliatioun 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 76 Convenient refrigeration and diffliation of vapoures 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 301 Hindering the diffliation and dissipation of vaporous fumes

b. In early Chemistry see quot. 1706

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 247 A substance scarce capable of diflation or blowing away 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *Diflation* a Term us'd by some Chymists, when Spirits raised by heat, are blown with a kind of Bellows, into the opposite Camera or Arch of the Furnace, and there found congealed 1763 W. LEWIS *Commerc. Phil. Techn.* 211 Diflation of the antimonial metal

Diffloryssh, var. of DEFLOURISH *v. Obs.*

Diffluan (di·fluĕn) Also difluan. *Chem.* [mod.f. L. *difflu-ĕre* to flow away, dissolve + -AN 2] A chemical compound, obtained, as a loose white very soluble powder of bitter saline taste, by the action of heat on a solution of alloxanic acid

1847 *Turner's Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) 787 *Difluan*, this compound is found in the liquid which has deposited the leucoturic acid 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I 138 s. v. *Alloxanic Acid*, An aqueous solution of alloxanic acid is decomposed by boiling, carbonic anhydride being abundantly evolved, and two new bodies formed, one of which difluan, remains in solution, but may be precipitated by alcohol. *Ibid.* II. 322 Difluan.

Diffluence (di·fluĕns) [f. DIFFLUENT, or its L. source : see -ENCE. Cf. mod.F. *diffluence.*]

1. The action or fact of flowing apart or abroad ; dispersion by flowing. Also *fig.*

1633 FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VIII. XVI, Their violence 'Fore danger spent with lavish diffluence, Was none, or weak in time of greatest exigence. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diffluence*, a looseness, a flowing forth or abroad 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I 292 Such a confluence and diffluence make, he supposes, the four heads mentioned by Moses 1853 RYADT *Chr. Johnstone* X 128 The loose, lawless diffluence of motion that goes by that name [dancing]

2 Dissolution into a liquid state ; deliquescence, *spec.* in *Biol.* the peculiar mode of dissolution or disintegration of Infusoria, called by Dujardin 'molecular effusion'

1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV 712/1 Softening may vary from simple flabbiness to a state approaching diffluence. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cælent.* 52 Such amœboid particles occasionally become detached by the method denominated 'diffluence'

† **Di·ffluency.** *Obs. rare*[−1] [f. as prec. : see -ENCY] Diffluent condition ; quality of flowing out in all directions, fluidity

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. 1 50 Ice is only water congealed by the frigidity of the ayre, whereby it acquireth no new forme, but rather a consistence, or determination of its diffluency

Diffluent (dɪ fluĕnt), *a.* [ad L *diffluent-em*, pr pple. of *diffluĕre* to flow apart or away, f *dif-*, Dis- 1 + *fluĕre* to flow Cf mod F. *diffluent*] Characterized by flowing apart or abroad, fluid; deliquescent. Also *fig*

a 1618 Sylvester *Tobacco Battered* 626 Yet over-moist [Brain], againe Makes it [Memory] so laxe, so diffluent and thin, That nothing can be firmly fixt there-in 1642 Annr Bradstreet *Poems* (1678) 33 What's diffluent I do consolidate 1647 Trapp *Comm Luke* xvii 8 A loose, discinct, and diffluent mind is unfit to serve God 1811 W Taylor in *Monthly Rev* LXV 228 Speech is confluent, rather than diffluent. 1851–9 Owen in *Man Sc Eng* 365 Their soft organic substance is commonly diffluent 1880 Gray in *Nat Sc & Relig* 14 A formless, apparently diffluent and structureless mass

†**Di·ffluous,** *a Obs rare*—0 [f L *diffluus* flowing asunder, overflowing (f *diffluĕre*: see Diffluent) + -ous] = Diffluent

1727 Bailey vol II, *Diffluous*, flowing forth, abroad or several Ways

†**Diffluxive,** *a Obs rare*—1 [f L *diffluxus* ppl. stem of *diffluĕre* (see Diffluent) + -ive] That flows in different or all directions

1653 H More *Antid Ath.* III ix (1712) 166 What the Wind, join'd with no statick power but loose and diffluxive, can do in shaking houses

†**Diffo·de,** *v Obs. rare.* [ad med L *diffod-ĕre* (Joannes de Janua *Cathol*) to dig out, f L *dif-*, Dis- 1 + *fodĕre* to dig. (Thence OF *desfouir, défouir* to dig out)] *trans* To dig out, excavate

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 91 When a ditch is diffoded in the earth 1657 *Physical Dict*, *Diffoded*, digged, as a hole or ditch is digged in the earth

†**Difform** (dɪfɔ̄·ɹm), *a Obs* Also 6 dyfforme [ad med or mod L *difform-is* dissimilar in form, f *dif-*, Dis- 4) + *forma* shape]

1 Of diverse forms, differing in form.

1547 Recorde *Judic Ur* 14 b, The dyfforme facyon of the urinall 1548 — *Urin Physick* ix (1651) 68 Other difform contents there be also 1660 Boyle *New Exp Phys. Mech* xxxvi 300 The dif-form consistence of the Air at several distances from us 1672 Newton in *Phil Trans* VII 5087 A confused Mixture of difform qualities 1677 Gale *Crt Gentiles* iv 38 The pleasures of the multitude are difforme and repugnant to each other

2. Without symmetry or regularity of parts; not uniform; of irregular form

1644 Digby *Nat Bodies* I xvii (1658) 193 What a difform net with a strange variety of mashes wou'd this be? 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII 929 A difform or Papilionaceous Flower 1707 S Clarke *3rd & 4th Defence* (1712) 7 If the Parts be dissimilar, then the Substance is difform or Heterogeneous 1845 *Whitehall* iv 19 A huge difform mass of steel and adamant

†**Difform,** *v. Obs rare.* Also 5 defourme. [a OF *difformer* (16th c in Godef), or ad med L. *difformāre*, f med L *difformis*: see prec.] *trans* To bring out of conformity or agreement. the opposite of Conform *v* 2

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm* Sel Wks II 150 Hereinne shulde ech man sue Crist and 3if he be contrarie herto, he synneþ, difformed [*v r* defourmyd] fro Cristis wille

Difform(e, -ourme, etc, obs ff Deform, etc

†**Diffo·rmed,** *ppl a Obs rare.* [f as Difform *a* + -ed.] Diversely or irregularly shaped

1665 Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 145 Tumuli were set about with petty and difformed Blocks of broken Craggs.

†**Difformity** (dɪfɔ̄·ɹmĭti) *Obs* [a. F. *difformité* (1520 in Hatz.-Darm), ad med L. *difformitās*, f *difformis* differing in form: see Difform *a*]

1 Difference or diversity of form; want of uniformity between things.

1530 Palsgr. *Introd* 18 To avoyde all maner difformyte 1580 Hollyband *Treas Fr Tong*, *Absurdité*, difformitie, vnlikenesse *c* 1630 Jackson *Creed* iv ii v Wks III 273 This difformity was most apparent in their works for destitute of all good works most of them were not, but only of uniformity in working 1646 Jer Taylor *Extemp Prayer* (T), There must [thus] needs be infinite difformity in the publick worship 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I i 17 The Difformity of Texture. 1857 Webb *Intellectualism Locke* vii. 126 Locke resolves all knowledge into a perception of the 'conformity' or 'difformity' of Ideas

2. Divergence in form *from*, want of conformity *with* or *to* (a standard)

1565 T Stapleton *Fortr Faith* 138 b (T), In respect of uniformity with the primitive church, as of difformity 1640 P. du Moulin *Lett. Fr Prot. to Scotchm Covt* 4 Among all the reformed Churches there is neither deformity nor difformity in that point. 1641 Mainerton *Serm* 7 To judge of their conformity or difformity thereunto. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep* I xi 48 They. doe tacitely desire in them a difformitie from the primitive rule. 1677 Gale *Crt Gentiles* iv 45 In their conformitie to or difformitie from the perfect measure of morals

†**Diffo·rmness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Difform *a* + -ness] = prec.

1548 Recorde *Urin Physick* xi 70/1 The difformenes [ed. 1651 difforments] and disagreing of the partes of it together

Diffor·se, obs. f. Deforce *v* (sense 4)

c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints, Theodera* 569 Theodorus. Our childe difforsit & it [þe barne] gat

Diffoule, diffowl, var Defoul *Obs*

Diffound, obs. form of Diffund.

Diffra·ct, *a. Bot* [ad L *diffract-us* broken in pieces. see next.] Of lichens 'Broken into *areolæ* with distinct interspaces' *Syd. Soc. Lex* 1883.

Diffract (dɪfræ·kt), *v* [f. L. *diffract-*, ppl. stem of *diffrang-ĕre* to break in pieces, shatter, f *dif-*, Dis- 1 + *frangĕre* to break] *trans* To break in pieces, break up; in *Optics*, To deflect and break up (a beam of light) at the edge of an opaque body or through a narrow aperture or slit, to affect with Diffraction Also *fig*

1803 Young in *Phil Trans* XCIV 2 These fringes were the joint effects of the portions of light passing on each side of the slip of card, and inflected, or rather diffracted, into the shadow 1839 Carlyle *Chartism* i (1858) 7 It is for some obscure distorted image of right that he contends, an obscure image diffracted, exaggerated, in the wonderfullest way

Hence **Diffra·cted, Diffra·cting** *ppl adjs*

1849 H Rogers *Ess* (1860) III 222 The diffracted appearance of various parts 1873 Tyndall *Lect Light* ii 92 The diffracting particles were becoming smaller 1876 J Martineau *Hours Th* (1877) 292 The devout [mind] ascends beyond all diffracted or intercepted rays to the primal light that flings them

Diffraction (dɪfræ·kʃən) [ad. mod L. *diffractiōn-em* (Grimaldi 1665), n of action from *diffringĕre*: see prec. So F *diffraction* 1666 in Hatz.-Darm]

1. *Optics* The breaking up of a beam of light (in the case of monochromatic light) into a series of light and dark spaces or bands, or (in that of white or other composite light) of coloured spectra, due to interference of the rays when deflected from their straight course at the edge of an opaque body or through a narrow aperture or slit

(These phenomena were formerly denoted by the name Inflexion, cf also Deflexion 5)

1672 *Phil Trans* VI 3068 Light is propagated also by diffraction when the parts of Light, separated by a manifold dissection, do in the same medium proceed in different ways. 1803 Young *Ibid* XCIV 13 The observations on the effects of diffraction and interference 1830 Herschel *Stud Nat. Phil* III ii (1858) 252 The diffraction or inflection of light, discovered by Grimaldi, a Jesuit of Bologna. 1855 H Spencer *Princ Psych* (1872) II vi xi 138 Only on the theory of undulations can diffraction be accounted for 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I xxii. 154 All the hues produced by diffraction were exhibited in the utmost splendour 1878 J. D Steele *Physics* 126 If we hold a small needle close to one eye and look toward the sun we see several needles. This is caused by diffraction

b. *Acoustics.* An analogous phenomenon occurring in the case of sound-waves passing round the corner of a large body, as a house

2 In etymol. sense· Breaking in pieces, breakage *nonce-use*

1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl* (1848) I 286 There being no facts in proof of the contrary, that would not prove equally well the cessation of the eye on the removal or diffraction of the eye-glass

3. *attrib* (in sense 1), as *diffraction band, fringe, spectrum*, etc, **diffraction grating,** a plate of glass or polished metal ruled with very close equidistant parallel lines, producing a spectrum by diffraction of the transmitted or reflected light.

1863–72 Watts *Dict Chem* III 608 Barton's buttons, which are metallic buttons having very fine lines engraved on their surfaces exhibit magnificent diffraction spectra. 1867 G F Chambers *Astron* x iii (1877) 847 A diffraction grating 1868 Lockyer *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed 3) 496 Observing the image of a large star out of focus If the diffraction rings are not circular, the screws of the cell should be carefully loosened [etc] 1873 Tyndall *Lect. Light* ii. 91 The street-lamps. looked at through the meshes of a handkerchief, show diffraction phenomena 1890 C A Young *Elem Astron* vi § 193 The essential part of the apparatus [spectroscope] is either a prism or train of prisms, or else a diffraction 'grating'

Diffractive (dɪfræ·ktɪv), *a* [f L. *diffract-* ppl stem (see Diffract *v*) + -ive In mod.F. *diffractif, -ive*] Tending to diffract.

1829 Carlyle *Misc*, *Voltaire* (1872) II. 120 Through whatever dim, besmoked and strangely diffractive media it may shine

Hence **Diffra·ctively** *adv.*, in a diffractive manner; by diffraction.

1883 W B. Carpenter in *Encycl Brit* XVI 268/2 s.v *Microscope*, A marked distinction between objectives of low or moderate power worked dioptrically, and those of high power worked diffractively

[**Diffranchise, -ment,** erron f Disfranchise, -ment See *List of Spurious Words*]

Diffrangible (dɪfræ·ndʒĭb'l), *a rare*—0 [f L. *diffring-ĕre*, changed to *diffrang-ĕre* + -ble] Capable of being diffracted. Hence **Diffrangibi·lity,** capacity of being diffracted

1882 C A Young *Sun* iii. 98 The refrangibility of a ray and its diffrangibility, if we may coin the word, both depend upon the number of pulsations per second with which it reaches the diffracting or refracting surface

†**Diffu·de,** *v. Obs rare* [irreg. f L *diffundĕre* (perf *diffūdi*) to pour forth. see Diffuse.]

1. *trans* To pour away

1599 A. M tr *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 61/2 Diffude .. that wyne & take other

2 *trans* and *intr.* = Diffuse *v.* 1

1638 Sir T Herbert *Trav.* 125 The clouds sometimes breake, and diffude to some purpose *Ibid* 343 The benevolent heaven daily diffudes a gentle shower

3 *trans* To dissolve, liquefy.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 74 Fatness, marrow which with little heat [are] diffuded.

Diffugient (dɪfiū dʒiĕnt), *ppl a. rare*—1 [ad L *diffugient-em*, pr. pple of *diffugĕre* to flee in different directions, disperse, f. *dif-*, Dis- 1 + *fugĕre* to flee.] Fleeing away, dispersing.

1860 Thackeray *Round Papers* (1861) 102 To morrow the diffugient snows will give place to Spring

†**Di·ffugous,** *a. Obs* 1 *rare*—0 [f L *dif-*, *dis-* + *-fug-us* fleeing (in *refugus*, etc): cf prec.]

1727 Bailey vol II, *Diffugous*, that flieth divers Ways

†**Diffu·nd,** *v Obs* Also 5–6 diffound(e [a OF. *diffond-re, -fundre* (15th c in Godef) to shed, pour out, diffuse, ad L *diffundĕre*, f *dif-*, Dis- 1 + *fundĕre* to pour] *trans* To pour out or abroad, to diffuse.

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb) 257 For the kynde of lyht ys That. It dyffoundyth the self wyth owte inquynacyoun 1533 Bellenden *Livy* II (1822) 156 It diffoundis the blude be quhilk we lief throw all the vanis 1574 J Jones *Nat. Beginning Grow Things* 8 It is the mouinge of the harte diffunded or spreade by the arteries.

Diffusable: see Diffusible.

Diffusate (dɪfiū zĕt) *Chem* [f Diffuse *v* + -ate1] The amount of salt diffused in a solution; the crystalloid portion of a mixure which passes through the membrane in the process of chemical dialysis

1850 Graham in *Phil. Trans* CXL 806 The diffusate or quantity of acid diffused was determined by precipitating the liquid 1863–72 Watts *Dict. Chem* III 706 The amount of salt diffused, called the diffusion-product, or diffusate, is ascertained [etc] 1867 J Attfield *Chem* (1883) 811 The portion passing through the septum is termed the diffusate, the portion which does not pass through is termed the dialysate

Diffuse (dɪfiū·s), *a.* Also 5–6 dyf-, 5–7 de-. [ad L *diffūs-us*, pa. pple of *diffundĕre*: see Diffund. Cf. F *diffus, -use* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm) perh the immediate source; also It *diffuso*.]

I. †1. Confused, distracted, perplexed, indistinct, vague, obscure, doubtful, uncertain *Obs*

[This sense (as if 'poured forth in divers contrary directions'), is not recorded in ancient L, but is found in all the Romanic langs: thus, It. *diffuso*, defused, confused, scattered (Florio), Sp *difuso*, defused, out of order (Minsheu), obs F. *diffuse*, dyffuse, harde to be understande (Palsgr), *diffusément*, disorderedly (Cotgr)]

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks Soc) 93 This matere is dyffuse and obscure 1413 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton) v xiv (1859) 82 I haue nat translated worde for word because of some thynges that were diffuse and in some place ouer derk 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* 213 Whan he had longe whyle lyen at the siege of a castel and sawe it was defuse to wynne by strength *Ibid* vii ccxxviii 257 The pope gaue such a defuse sentence in this mater yt he lyste yo stryfe vndetermyned. *a* 1529 Skelton *P Sparrowe* 806 It is dyffuse to fynde The sentence of his mynde. *c* 1560 *Dial Secretary & Jealousy* iii (Collier), A mater to me doubtfull and diffuse 1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 55 The hounde hath mind of diffuse and longe waies. so that if they loose their masters, they goe by furre space of Lands to theire maisters houses againe 1584 R Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* xv xlii 393 Their strange names, their diffuse phrases 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xi. (1596) 159 Men of feeble memory retaine a certaine diffuse notice of things 1602 — *Cornwall* 74 b, The hurling to the Countrey, is more diffuse and confuse, as bound to few of these orders.

II. 2 Spread out in space; spread through or over a wide area; widespread, scattered, dispersed. the reverse of *confined* or *concentrated*.

a 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks 1721 III 319 Our Empire o're the Universe diffuse 1737 Whiston *Josephus Hist* III. x. § 7 [The water is] cooler than one would expect in so diffuse a place as this 1759 Johnson in *Boswell's Life* note, The pomp of wide margin and diffuse typography 1832 Brewster *Optics* xiv 119 Diffuse masses of nebulous light 1871 Tyndall *Fragm Sc* (1879) I v 131 Floating matter invisible in diffuse daylight 1872 Huxley *Phys* viii 188 They are not only diffuse, but they are subjective sensations.

†b *fig.* Having a wide range, extensive *Obs*

1643 Milton *Divorce* To Parl Eng, Men. of eminent spirit and breeding, joined with a diffuse and various knowledge of divine and human things

c. *Bot.* 'Applied to panicles and stems which spread and branch indeterminately, but chiefly horizontally' (*Syd Soc. Lex.* 1883).

1775 H Rose *Elem Bot* 71 A panicle is said to be diffuse when the partial footstalks diverge 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower Pl* IV 132 Diffuse Toad-flax. 1870 Hooker *Stud Flora* 18 Fumaria officinalis diffuse.

d *Path* Applied to diseases which widely affect the body or organ, in contradistinction to those which are circumscribed.

1807–26 S Cooper *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 57 To some cases the name of diffuse inflammation in the cellular membrane has been lately applied. 1874 Roosa *Dis Ear* (ed 2) 120 Diffuse inflammation of the external auditory canal 1877 Erichsen *Surg.* I 14 Tendency to erysipelas, pyæmia, and low and diffuse inflammations generally.

e. *Embryol.* Applied to a form of non-deciduate placenta in which the villi are scattered

1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 367 The non-deciduate placenta is either diffuse, when the villi are scattered or cotyledonary, when they are aggregated into patches

3 Of a style of writing or speech: Using many words to convey the sense; extended, wordy, verbose· the opposite of *concise* or *condensed*.

1742 GRAY *Let* Poems (1775) 146 [This] is no commendation of the English tongue, which is too diffuse, and daily grows more and more enervate 1783 POTT *Chirurg Wks* II 194 Some parts of them will appear prolix and diffuse 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I vii, Too strong and concise, not diffuse enough for a woman 1842 H ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks* 47 His style is always full and in many places even diffuse 1868 *Pref* to *Digby's Voy Medit.* 22 Digby, who as a writer is always diffuse, dwells upon the wonder.

Diffuse (difiū·z), *v.* Also 6–7 defuse. [f L *diffūs-*, ppl stem of *diffundĕre* to pour out or away: see DIFFUND. Cf. F *diffuser* (15th c in Hatz.-Darm.)]

I. †1. *trans* To pour out as a fluid with wide dispersion of its molecules; to shed. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Diffondere*, to defuse, to shed 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. 1 79 Who, with thy saffron wings, vpon my flowres Diffusest hony drops, refreshing showres 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr *Balzac's Lett* 400 A place whereon Heaven defuseth all its Graces 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc Hist.* (1827) I Pref 4 [This] diffuses great light over the history of those nations,

2 To pour or send forth as from a centre of dispersion; to spread abroad over a surface, or through a space or region, to spread widely, shed abroad, disperse, disseminate a. (material things, or physical forces or qualities).

1590 SPENSER *F. Q* II ii 4 The veneme Their blood infected hath, Being diffused through the senceless tronck 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 312 The vitall vertue in them ,is spred and defused throughout the whole body 1627 MAY *Lucan* IV (1631) 606 Those trees no shadow can diffuse. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 95 The Head diffuseth nerves to the several members. 1669 GALE *Crt Gentiles* I. I. V 27 The Phenicians . began to diffuse themselves throughout the whole of the Midland Sea. 1711 POPE *Temp Fame* 308 From pole to pole the winds diffuse the sound 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 190 P 6 Diffuse thy riches among thy friends 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II iii. II 142 Hot water in which cow's dung has been diffused. 1815 SHELLEY *Demon World* 227 Ten thousand spheres diffuse Their lustre through its adamantine gates. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* II. vii 260 The colours of the sky are due to minute particles diffused through the atmosphere.

b. (immaterial or abstract things).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W 1531) 31 The charite of God is diffused & spred in our hertes. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic* vi. 279 The true Catholick Church, diffused over the World. 1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* II, His fame is diffus'd throughout the town 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth* (1867) 363 Diffusing a more general taste for the science of botany. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, III. 114 A general rumour began to diffuse itself through the court. 1852 MASSON *Ess* 1 (1856) 32 A heartless man does not diffuse geniality and kindness around him, as Goethe did.

c *fig.* The reverse of *collect* or *concentrate*: to dissipate.

1608–11 BP HALL *Medit. & Vows* I. § 79 The one gathers the powers of the soule together .the other diffuses them. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 190 P 9 Determined to avoid a close union and to diffuse himself in a larger circle 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 274 He diffused himself in serene scholarship till too late.

3. To extend or spread out (the body or limbs) freely; in *pa pple*, Extended or spread out. *arch.* and *poetic.*

1671 MILTON *Samson* 118 See how he lies at random, carelessly diffused 1706 WATTS *Horæ Lyr* (1779) 284 Beneath your sacred shade diffused we lay 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum Life* (1826) II xxxiii, After having diffused yourself on the sopha 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 636 His limbs did rest, Diffused and motionless, on the smooth brink Of that obscurest chasm

4 *intr* (for *refl.*) To be or become diffused, to spread abroad (*lit.* and *fig*).

a 1653 [see DIFFUSING below] 1700 S PARKER *Six Philos Ess* 52 It [the Chymist's Fire] does not merely sustain it self, but propagates too, and diffuses upon the ruins of its neighbours. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet Wks 1721 II 12 Love .. Will all diffuse in Extacy. 1785 *Eugenius* II, 192 In several other parts . the same benevolent spirit and moral improvement are diffusing 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXI, The silver cloud diffusing slowly past.

5. *Physics.* a. *trans.* To cause (gases or liquids) to intermingle by diffusion; to disperse by diffusion. b. *intr.* Said of fluids To intermingle or interpenetrate each other by diffusion; to pass by diffusion. See DIFFUSION 5

a. 1808 DALTON *New Syst. Chem Philos* I. 150 Gases always intermingle and diffuse themselves amongst each other, if exposed ever so carefully *Ibid.* 191 When two equal measures of different gases are thus diffused. 1831 T. GRAHAM in *L. & E Phil. Mag* (1833) II 179 The ascent of the water in the tube, when hydrogen is diffused, forms a striking experiment 1849 — in *Phil. Trans* (1850) 5 The phial was filled up with the solution to be diffused

b 1831 GRAHAM in *L. & E. Phil. Mag.* (1833) II. 189 The air does not diffuse out against so strong a pressure 1849 — in *Phil Trans.* (1850) 4 The carbonic acid found in the upper bottle, and which had diffused into it from the lower 1854 *Ibid* 178 Water appears to diffuse four times more rapidly than alcohol 1869 E A PARKES *Pract Hygiene* (ed 3) 127 Every gas diffuses at a certain rate

II. †6. *trans.* To distract, perplex, disorder, render confused or indistinct. *Obs.* (Cf. DIFFUSE *a.* I; and see also DIFFUSED 1.)

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I iv. 2 If but as well [*1st Folio* will] I other accents borrow, That can my speech defuse.

Hence **Diffu·sing** *ppl. a.*

a 1653 GOUGE *Comm Heb* 1 9 The Spirit is as Oyl, of a diffusing nature 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 286 She had told her, with diffusing circles of surprise.

Diffused (difiū zd, *poet* -ed), *ppl. a* Also 6–7 defused. [f DIFFUSE *v* + -ED 1]

I. †1. Confused, distracted, disordered, obscure [Cf DIFFUSE *a* 1, DIFFUSE *v* 6]

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* XXXIII 19 So diffused a language, that it maye not be vnderstonde 1591 GRELNI *Farewe Folly* C iij b, I have seene an English gentleman so defused in his suites, his doublet being for the weare of Castile, his hose for Venice, his hat for France 1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, I ii 78 Defus'd infection of man. 1599 — *Hen V*, V ii 61 Steine Lookes, defus'd Attyre, And euery thing that seemes vnnaturall 1608 ARMIN *Nest Nimn* (1842) 6 The whole lumpe of this defused chaios 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll Treat* 845 There is no divine word (as Tertullian speaketh) so dissolute and defused, that onely the words may be defended, and not the true meaning of the wordes set downe

II 2 Spread abroad, widespread; dispersed over a large area; †covering a wide range of subjects (*obs*)

1610 HEALEY *St Aug. Citie of God* XVI ii (1620) 541 Christ . in whose houses, that is, in whose Churches, the diffused Nations shall inhabite For Iaphet is *diffused* 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* (1645) II 123 Able to exempt themselves from defused powers 1699 BENTLEY *Phal* Introd. 15 Galen, with all his vast and diffused Learning *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 81 He had a most diffused love to all mankind. 1849 MRS SOMERVILLE *Connect Phys Sc* xxxvii 413 The diffused light of myriads of stars 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot* 748 Within two hours in direct sunlight, within six hours in diffused daylight.

†3. = DIFFUSE *a* 3 *Obs*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 64 In pleadinge [there ought to be] a difficulte enterannce, and a defused [1636 diffused] determination

Diffusedly (difiū zedli), *adv.* [f prec + -LY 2] In a diffused manner.

I. †1 Confusedly, obscurely; disorderly *Obs* [See DIFFUSE *a* 1]

1567 MAPLET *Gr Forest* 16 In this stone is seene the verie forme of a Tode, with bespotted and coloured feete, but those vglye and defusedly 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 395 Whose memorie doth remain vnto this day amongst the people, although diffusedly *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* III. iii, Goe not so diffusedly.

II. 2. With diffusion or spreading abroad; dispersedly, with interpenetration.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp Dict., Difusamente*, diffusedly 1611 COTGR., *Ça & là*, diffusedly, scatteringly. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet Wks 1721 III 303 Till from thy powerful Word to rude dull Mass, Life energetick should diffus'dly pass 1813 T BUSBY *Lucretius* IV 101 Each, widely scattered, and diffusedly, flies. 1884 *Pall Mall G* 13 Sept 5/1 The heavy metals are present, though far more diffusedly

†b In the wider or extended sense. *Obs*

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 100 Taking Iudah either restrainedly, for the Tribe or diffusedly, for the nation

†3. Diffusely; with much fullness or prolixity of language; at large *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc* Cont (ed 7) A iv, As Monte Regio wrote diffusedly, and at large, so Copernicus wrote of the same briefly. 1604 T WRIGHT *Passions* V iv 218 Of this more diffusedly in my third booke. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 193 Those who have diffusedly wrote on Amphitheatres. 1805 *Ann Reg* 1054 [They] have also diffusedly written on Brasil 1817 J LAWRENCE in *Monthly Mag.* XLVII 38 Many will descant most ably, diffusedly, and elegantly, upon the superstructure.

Diffu·sedness. [f as prec + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being diffused.

†1. Confusedness, perplexity, obscurity. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Obscurité*, obscuritie, diffusednesse.

2 The quality of being widely dispersed

a 1626 BP ANDREWES *Serm* (1856) I. 378 Willing to reduce the diffusedness of our repentance at large to the certainty of some one set time. 1681–2 BOYLE *New Exp Icy Noctiluca* 46 A conjecture I had made about the great diffusedness of the Noctilucal Matter 1747 EDWARDS *Canons Crit* XXII (1765) 211 It is the diffusedness, or extent of her infection which is here described

Diffusely (difiū sli), *adv* [f DIFFUSE *a* + -LY 2] In a diffuse manner

†1. Confusedly, obscurely. *Obs*

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* II. (1570) B iv b, Diffusely thou speakest to vnderstande

2 In a diffused or widespread manner; with wide dispersion.

1552 HULOET, Diffuselye, *diffuse* 1718 ROWE tr *Lucan* VI 936 (Seager), Pleas'd that her magic fame diffusely flies. *c* 1839 LANDOR *Wks.* (1846) I 464 The sun colours the sky most deeply and most diffusely when he hath sunk below the horizon. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 289 Centaurea calcitrapa diffusely branched. 1874 *Lommel's Light* 12 The light is diffusely reflected from their surface.

3. In many words, verbosely, copiously; fully, at large: the opposite of *concisely*.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* CXVII. Sel. Wks I. 391 It sufficide to Mathew to telle . biginnynge at Abraham But Luk telliþ more diffusely how man stiep up to God, from Adam to þe Trinite. 1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient* XI (R.), These places have been more diffusely urged in a late discourse to this purpose. 1783 H BLAIR *Lect.* XVIII (R.), A sentiment, which, expressed diffusely, will barely be admitted to be just, expressed concisely, will be admired as spirited. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. III § 106 That great branch of ethics .has been so diffusely handled by the casuists that Grotius deserves credit for the brevity with which he has laid down the simple principles

Diffuseness (difiū·snes). [f. as prec + -NESS] The quality of being diffuse; *esp* in speech or literary style, the opposite of *conciseness*.

1797 *Monthly Mag* III 46 He spreads out his conceptions with tedious diffuseness 1845 S AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist Ref* III 283 People dreaded their violence and their diffuseness 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) V 23 The apology for delay and diffuseness which occurs not unfrequently in the Republic 1892 *Speaker* 22 Oct 505/2 Notes written with intolerable diffuseness, dullness, and obscurity.

Diffuser (difiū zər). [f DIFFUSE *v* + -ER 1.]

1 One who or that which diffuses or spreads abroad.

a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks* V 1 19 (R.) The Holy Ghost being the author and diffuser of them into our hearts 1682 MANNINGHAM *Disc conc Truth* 32 (T.) Diffusers of secular learning 1797 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* XXII. 545 The diffusers, not the inventors, of then unprincipled principles. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett* III 96 Women become the most useful diffusers of their own faith. 1893 *Arena* (Boston) Nov 707 Promoter of purity, diffuser of sweetness and light

2 *spec* A contrivance for diffusing air, light, heat, etc

1884 *Health Exhib Catal* 114/1 Patent Inlets and Air Diffusers for Buildings 1891 *Truth* 10 Dec 1242/1 The burners were shaded with the new bead ray diffusers. 1894 *Harper's Mag* July 216/2 Patents have been granted for 'diffusers', whereby the lightning is to be distributed over a larger area than, presumably, it could find unassisted.

Diffusibility (difiūzĭbi·lĭti). [f DIFFUSIBLE + -ITY.] Capacity of being diffused, *esp* in *Physics*, as a measurable quality of gases or fluids.

1823 J THOMSON *Lect Inflam* 489 On account of their greater diffusibility in the atmosphere 1849 [see DIFFUSIBLE] 1861 GRAHAM in *Phil Trans* 183 Low diffusibility is not the only property which the bodies possess in common. 1883 *Fortn. Rev* 1 Oct. 598 Influenza . is remarkable for its amazing diffusibility

Diffusible (difiū·zĭb'l), *a* Also -able [f. L *diffūs-* ppl. stem of *diffundĕre* to pour out, DIFFUSE + -IBLE. so in mod F.] Capable of being diffused; *spec* in *Physics*, having the capacity, as a fluid, of spreading itself between the molecules of a contiguous fluid

1782 CLARK in *Med Commun.* I 64 *note*, The infection being of an exceedingly diffusable nature. 1794 J HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc* 151 The moveable or diffusible heat in bodies, by which we are made to feel 1811 PINKERTON *Petral* II. 425 It is not diffusible in cold water. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot* 65 The volatile oil of Cajeputi is.. a highly diffusable stimulant 1849 GRAHAM in *Phil Trans.* (1850) 1 A diffusibility like that of gases, if it exists in liquids, should afford means for the separation and decomposition even of unequally diffusible substances 1864 H. SPENCER *Biol* I. 19 Hydrochloric acid is seven times as diffusible as sulphate of magnesia.

Hence **Diffu·sibleness** = DIFFUSIBILITY.

1847 CRAIG, *Diffusibleness*, diffusibility

†**Diffu·sile**, *a. Obs. rare*—0. [ad L *diffūsil-is* diffusive, f. *diffūs-* ppl. stem of *diffundĕre* to DIFFUSE] = DIFFUSIBLE

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Diffusile*, spreading.

Diffusi·meter = next.

Diffusio·meter. [f L. *diffūsio* diffusion + -METER.] An apparatus for measuring the rate of diffusion of gases.

1866 GRAHAM in *Phil Trans* CLVI 399 The diffusiometer, consisting of a plain glass tube closed at the upper end by a thin plate of stucco, and open below. 1879 *Nature* XXI. 191 The diffusiometer which I have constructed

Diffusion (difiū·zən). Also 6 defusion. [ad L *diffūsiōn-em*, n. of action from *diffundĕre* to pour out: see DIFFUND Also in mod.F. (1610 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

†1. The action of pouring or shedding forth; outpouring, effusion. *Obs.*

c 1374 [see 4] 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 268 The Diffusion of Species Visible. *a* 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 49 Diffusion of ye Holy Ghost.

2 The action of spreading abroad; the condition of being widely spread; dispersion through a space or over a surface; wide and general distribution.

1591 DRAYTON *Harmonie of Church, Song of Faithfull*, He stood aloft and compassed the land, and of the nations doth defusion make. [Cf Habakkuk III 6.] 1642 HOWELL *For Trav* (Arb.) 46 The bloud gathering up by an unequall diffusion into the upper parts 1665 *Phil Trans.* I 50 A Medium much less disposed to assist the diffusion of Cold. 1797–1803 FOSTER in *Life & Corr* (1846) I. 166 A stream spread into listless diffusion. 1821 CRAIG *Lect, Drawing* III. 168 To the painter .the diffusion of light is of high importance. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 261 The propagation and diffusion of that breed of sheep.

b. The condition of branching out on all sides

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 34 This diffusion and spreading of its Branches 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No 414 P 5 A Tree in all its Luxuriancy and Diffusion of Boughs

c. quasi-*concr* That which is extended, a diffused extension or extent. *rare.*

a 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 2 Space is an Infinite, and Unmoveable Diffusion every way 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 36 P 11 The Sea is an immense Diffusion of waters

†d. *In diffusion*: in distribution among the members of a body generally; = DIFFUSIVELY b, cf. DIFFUSIVE 3. *Obs.*

1642 JER TAYLOR *Episc* (R.), And therefore the determination of councils pertains to all, and is handled by all, not in diffusion but in representation

3. *fig* Spreading abroad, dispersion, dissemination (of abstract things, as knowledge).

1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 101 P 2 The writer receives little advantage from the diffusion of his name 1752 HUME *Ess & Treat* (1777) I. 224 The universal diffusion of learning among a people 1834 J BOWRING *Minor Morals, Story Perseverance* 146 This diffusion of enjoyment 1862 SIR B BRODIE *Psychol Inq* II I 14 The effect which the general diffusion of knowledge produces on society 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* VIII § 2 461 The rapid diffusion of the new doctrines in France 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean* VI. xlv 133 There is a wider diffusion of taste among the many

4 Of speech or writing. Diffuseness, prolixity, copiousness of language

In quot 1374 (which stands quite alone in point of date) the sense is rather 'use of diffuseness, copious outpouring' of speech

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III 247 (296) Nere it that I wilne as now tabregge Diffusioun of speche, I coude almost A thousand olde stories thee alegge 1779-81 JOHNSON *L P, Akenside*, The reader wanders through the gay diffusion, sometimes amazed, and sometimes delighted 1782 V KNOX *Ess* (1819) I xliv 244 Attributing to the former [Demosthenes] conciseness, and to the latter [Tully] diffusion 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an 1772 (1876) II 184, I love his knowledge, his genius, his diffusion, and affluence of conversation. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind* 278 The power of diffusion without being diffuse would seem to be the highest merit of narration

5 *Physics* The permeation of a gas or liquid between the molecules of another fluid placed in contact with it, the spontaneous molecular mixing or interpenetration of two fluids without chemical combination.

1808 DALTON *New Syst Chem Philos* I 191 The diffusion of gases through each other is effected by means of the repulsion belonging to the homogeneous particles 1831 T GRAHAM *L & E Phil Mag* (1833) II 175 (On the Law of the Diffusion of Gases) The diffusion or spontaneous intermixture of two gases in contact is effected by an interchange in position of indefinitely minute volumes of the gases These replacing volumes of the gases may be named *equivalent volumes of diffusion* 1863-72 WATTS *Dict Chem* II 323 *Diffusion* .takes place both when the fluids are in immediate contact, and when they are separated by porous membranes or other partitions. 1878 A. H GREEN *Coal* I II A portion of the carbonic acid is dissipated by diffusion 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot* 718 The sugar is the migratory product which takes part in the diffusion, the starch grains are the temporarily stationary product

6. *attrib.* and *Comb* (chiefly sense 5), as *diffusion-apparatus, -bulb, -cell, -circle, -coefficient, -instrument, -phial, -tube, -volume*

1831 GRAHAM in *L. & E Phil Mag* (1833) II. 178 A simple instrument which I shall call a Diffusion-tube was constructed *Ibid* 179 When such a diffusion-tube was filled with hydrogen over mercury, the diffusion or exchange of air for hydrogen instantly commenced, through the minute pores of the stucco. *Ibid* 186 The first time a diffusion-bulb is tried, it generally gives the diffusion volume of hydrogen below the truth 1849 — in *Phil Trans* (1850) 5 The saline solution in the diffusion cell or phial thus communicated freely with about 5 times its volume of pure water 1858 — *Elem Chem* II 612 Another method of determining the diffusion-coefficient of a salt has been devised by Jolly 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech., Diffusion-apparatus*, a mode of extracting the sugar from cane or beet-root by dissolving it out with water. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III II 399 If the object be removed farther away from the lens, the rays will be brought to a focus in front of the screen, and, subsequently diverging, will fall upon the screen as a circular patch composed of a series of circles, the so-called diffusion circles 1883 *Syd Soc Lex, Diffusion apparatus*, a cell divided into two parts by a porous septum or diaphragm

Diffu·sionist. [f. DIFFUSION + -IST] One who adheres to a theory of diffusion; also *attrib.*

1893 *Athenæum* 25 Nov 736/3 The most strenuous advocate of the diffusionist theory [of folk-tales].

Diffusive (difiū siv), *a.* Also 7 defusive. [f L *diffūs-* ppl stem of *diffundĕre* to DIFFUSE + -IVE Cf F. *diffusif, -ive*, found 15-16th c, but app. unused in 17-18th c. (Hatz -Darm)]

1. Having the quality of diffusing (*trans.*); dispensing or shedding widely or bountifully.

1614 T. ADAMS in Spurgeon *Treas Dav* Ps CXXXIII 2 Christ's grace is so diffusive of itself, that it conveys holiness to us 1641 MILTON *Ch Govt* II (1851) 104 So diffusive of knowledge and charity. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph Love* XIII. (1700) 77 It is his [the sun's] Nature to be diffusive of his Light. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Ded., Diffusive of the goods which they enjoy'd. 1714 BERKELEY *Serm.* I *Tim* I 2 Wks, 1871 IV. 613 The most ardent and diffusive charity 1742 R BLAIR *Grave* 611 The big-swoln inundation, Of mischief more diffusive 1816 KEATINGE *Trav* (1817) I 149 *note*, Matters diffusive of such an extent of moral good.

2. Having the quality of diffusing itself or of being diffused; tending to be widely dispersed or distributed, characterized by diffusion **a.** *lit* of material things, or physical qualities, etc.; *spec.* in *Physics* (cf DIFFUSION 5).

a 1631 DONNE in *Select* (1840) 89 So are these spices, and incense, and spikenard, of a diffusive and spreading nature, and breathe even over the walls of the garden *a* 1656 BP HALL *Rem. Wks* (1660) 187 Leaven hath a diffusive faculty 1683 *Lond Gaz.* No 1856/5 Cherished by the diffusive beams of the Sun 1684 T BURNET *Th Earth* I 26 All liquid bodies are diffusive. 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 411 P 1 Our Sight may be considered as a more delicate and diffusive kind of Touch 1727 THOMSON *Britannia* 144 Far as the sun rolls the diffusive day. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Ruin'd Abbey* 107 His less'ning flock In snowy groups diffusive scud the vale 1851 GRAHAM in *Phil Trans.* CXLI. 483 The diffusive relation of the two bases 1869 ROSCOE *Elem Chem.* 31 This important property is called the diffusive power of gases.

b. *fig* of immaterial or abstract things.

1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (Arb) 100 A common courtier . hath his love so diffusive among the beauties, that man is not considerable 1677 GALE *Crt Gentiles* IV 190 Democratie hath a diffusive faculties, as it takes in the concernes and interests of each individual 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F* III 43 The diffusive circle of his benevolence was circumscribed only by the limits of the human race 1832 TENNYSON *'You ask me why'* IV, The strength of some diffusive thought Hath time and space to work and spread 1871 SMILES *Charac* III. (1876) 71 The good character is diffusive in its influence

† **3** Of a body of people: As consisting of members in their individual capacity. The 'diffusive body' is contrasted, by the notion of individually diffused or distributed action, with the 'collective body', and, by that of universal participation, with a 'representative body' The action of the 'diffusive body' is that in which every member of the body shares directly (Common in 17th c) *Obs*

1642 *Answ to Printed Bk.* 11 The election of the diffusive, not of any representative body 1647 JER TAYLOR *Lib Proph.* IX 161 The incompetency of the Church in its diffusive Capacity to be Judge of Controversies 1647 DIGGES *Unlawf. Taking Arms* III 66 If actions of this nature were unwarrantable in the diffusive body, they are so in the representative. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* I (1841) 259 The diffusive nation was never more careful in their elections. 1691 T H[ALE] *Acc New Inuent* p LXXXII, His Majesty and all his People, both representative and diffusive. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm* (1743) I 259 They are not agreed .where this infallibility is seated, whether in the pope or a council or in the diffusive body of Christians 1718 HICKES & NELSON *Y Kettlewell* III. X. 212 That the Supreme Power was Fundamentally in the whole Body Diffusive of the People.

4. Prolix in diction or speech, = DIFFUSE *a* 3. (Sometimes in good sense Copious, full)

1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* Pref (1700) 2 The heaviness. of Stile, and the diffusive length of them, disgusted me 1734 tr *Rollin's Anc Hist* (1827) VIII XVIII VIII 57 Polybius generally is diffusive enough. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat* V 257, I have been unavoidably, and I am afraid tiresomely, diffusive 1874 L STEPHEN *Hours in Lib* (1892) I I. 34 He is less diffusive and more pointed than usual

† **5** *Bot.* = DIFFUSE *a* 2 c *Obs*

1756 WATSON in *Phil Trans* XLIX 815 The rigid leaved Bell flowers, with a diffusive panicle and patulous flowers

† **6.** Difficult to understand, obscure: = DIFFUSE *a* 1. *Obs*

1709 STRYPE *Ann Ref* I XXII. 266 Whereas Turcopolier was so diffusive a name as not worthy the pains of pronouncing

Diffusively (difiū sivli), *adv.* [f. prec + -LY²] In a diffusive manner or condition; see the adj

1628 T SPENCER *Logick* 54 It is diffusively good, in as much as it is fit. to bestow good vpon others 1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man* II VII 198 Whether the primitive Animals . were diffusively created over the habitable or dry Ground as Vegetables were. 1710 *Managers' Pro & Con* 67 May the Influence of good Examples be diffusively prevailing 1773 J ALLEN *Serm St Mary's Oxford* 18 So diffusively hath this doctrine descended to posterity 1787 HAWKINS *Johnson* 129 Rhapsodically and diffusively eloquent 1816 *Chron* in *Ann Reg.* 543 It branches more diffusively 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv Mundi* III (1869) 75 Probably Thracians existed diffusively, like Pelasgians, among the Greeks 1869 MRS SOMERVILLE *Molec Sc* I. III 110 The particles of the crystals unite diffusively with the water

† **b** In, or with respect to, the individual members; individually, severally; cf DIFFUSIVE 3. *Obs*

1644 *Narr Beginnings & Causes War* 19 The Subjects of the Kingdome of England diffusively considered cannot take up Armes against the King, and how then can their Representatives assembled in Parliament? 1644 BP MAXWELL *Prerog Chr Kings* II 25 The people all and every one, diffusively, collectively, representatively 1710 BENTLEY *Phil. Lets* § 35 (T), Ἐκκλησία means diffusively the whole community of the Christian name

Diffusiveness (difiū sivnes). [f as prec. + -NESS] The quality or condition of being diffusive.

1630 DONNE *Serm* LXXII 726 The extent and Diffusivenesse of this Sinne 1648 BOYLE *Seraph Love* III (1700) 19 Those Excellences, which the Diffusiveness of his Goodness, makes him pleased to communicate. 1702 ADDISON *Dial Medals* III 154 The first fault that I shall find with a modern legend, is its diffusiveness 1831 GRAHAM in *L & E Phil Mag* (1833) II 356 A certain proportion of each of the mixed gases corresponding to its individual diffusiveness 1848 HALLAM *Mid Ages* VIII *note* xi, An Essay written with remarkable perspicuity and freedom from diffusiveness 1884 W H. RIDING in *Harper's Mag* June 68/1 The natural buoyancy and diffusiveness of smoke

Diffusivity (difiūsi vĭti). *Physics.* [f. DIFFUSIVE + -ITY. Cf *activity, conductivity*] Diffusive quality; capacity of diffusion (as a measurable quality of liquids, gases, heat, etc); = DIFFUSIBILITY

1876 TAIT *Rec Adv Phys Sc* XI 280 We may speak of the diffusivity of one substance in solution in another 1881 EVERETT *Deschanel's Nat. Philos* XXXV 413 'Diffusivity' (to use the name recently coined by Sir Wm. Thomson) measures the tendency to equalization of temperature 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 567 'Diffusivity', that is . conductivity divided by thermal capacity of unit volume

Diffusor, var. of DIFFUSER.

Difluan: see DIFFLUAN.

Difoil (dəi·foil), *a nonce-wd* [f DI-², after *trefoil*, etc] (See quot)

1860 RUSKIN *Mod Paint* V. VI III 20 The elementary structure of all important trees may, I think, be resolved into three principal forms: three-leaved..four-leaved and five-leaved Or, in well-known terms, trefoil, quatrefoil, cinquefoil The simplest arrangement in which the buds are nearly opposite in position cannot, I believe, constitute a separate class If it did, it might be called difoil

Dify (ə, obs form of DEFY

Dig (dig), *v* Forms: 4-6 dygge(n, 4-7 digge, (5 degge), 6-dig. Pa t. and pple **digged** (4-ide, 5 dygged, deggyd, deghit); also **dug** (pa t. 8-, pa. pple. 6-; in 7 dugg). [Found since 14th c; prob. a. F *diguer*, according to Darmesteter properly 'creuser la terre', to dig or hollow out the ground, by extension = 'piquer' to prick or prod, as now used in Normandy; also, in the Manège, *diguer un cheval* to dig the spur into a horse; related to F. *digue* dike, also to F *dague, dagot*, iron prongs for catching fish and shell-fish, *dagonner* 'to dig, or pricke (Norm.)' Cotgr. Cf. also Da. *dage* dike, ditch, trench, *vb* to raise a dike.

Dig cannot be derived from, or in any way directly related to, OE *dīc* dike, ditch, and *dīcian* to dike, embank, from which it differs both in vowel and final consonant, but if the French derivation be correct, it goes back through F. to the same Teutonic root. It is properly a weak verb, pa t and pple *digged*, but in 16th c received a strong pa pple *dug*, analogous to *stuck*, which since 18th c has also been used as pa t.]

I. *intr.*

1. 'To work in making holes or turning the ground' (J); to make an excavation; to work with a spade or other tool similarly employed.

Locally the word was, and in some cases still is, the technical term for working with a mattock as distinguished from a spade, the latter being 'graving' or 'delving'. Cf quots. 1530, 1691, also 1611, 1888 in sense 4

c 1320 *Orfeo* 239 in RITSON *Met Rom* II 258 Now he most bothe digge and wi ote, Er he have his fille of rote *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel Wks I 99 Digge about þe vyne rotis 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III 159 (Mätz) þey founde a mannis hede in þat place while þey digged. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) XXVI 267 Thei schullen dyggen and mynen so stiongly. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 121/1 *Dyggyn*, supra in delvyn *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* III 7 (Harl. MS) He toke a shoville, and dyggyd in the erthe *c* 1500 *Ballad on Money* in Halliw *Nugæ Poet* 48 The plowman hymselfe dothe dyge and delve In stoime, snowe, frost and rayne 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 120 b, They that dygge for water. 1530 PALSGR 516/1, I dygge in the grounde with a mattocke 1607 DEKKER *Wk of Babylon* Wks 1873 II. 197 When mines are to be blowne vp men dig low. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* VII 24 The Egyptians digged round about the riuer 1691 BROKESBY in Ray *N C. Words*, s v. *Dig*, In Yorkshire, they distinguish between digging and graving, to dig is with a Mattock; to grave, with a Spade *c* 1755 JOHNSON *Reviews Blackwell's Mem Crt Augustus* Wks X 185 MR Blackwell has neither digged in the ruins of any demolished city, nor [etc] 1836 EMERSON *Nat, Spirit* Wks (Bohn) II 168 If labourers are digging in the field hard by 1873 C ROBINSON *N S Wales* 35 He went so far as to recommend the unemployed miners of Cornwall to come out here and dig for it [gold].

b. Said of animals: to excavate the ground with snout or claws

1388 WYCLIF *Isa* XXXIV 15 There an irchoun hadde dichis ..and digide aboute [1382 dalf, deluede] 1535 COVERDALE *Ibid*, There shall the hedghogge buylde, digge and bringe forth his yonge ones 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat Hist* (1776) VIII 122 They [ants] dug deeper and deeper to deposite their eggs

c. *fig.* with allusion to the general sense; also *spec.* to study hard and closely at a subject (*U.S*)

1789 *Trifler* No. 43 549 Youths who never digged for the rich ore of knowledge thro' the pages of the Rambler. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IV XV, 'Tis a well of living waters, Whose inexhaustible bounties all might drink, But few dig deep enough 1827-8 *Harvard Reg* 303 Here the sunken eye and sallow countenance bespoke the man who dug sixteen hours per diem 1869 LOUISA M ALCOTT *Little Women* II XII. 165 Laurie 'dug' to some purpose that year

2 With various prepositional constructions: To penetrate or make one's way *into* or *through* something by digging, to make an excavation or loosen the soil *under* anything

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek* VIII 8 Thou sonne off man, dygge thorow the wall. 1580 BARET *Alv* D 697 To digge vnder an hill, *suffodere montem* 1611 BIBLE *Job* XXIV. 16 In the darke they digge through houses. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd* (1822) 76 They united themselves by digging through the common walls between house and house 1705 ADDISON *Trav* (J), The Italians have often dug into lands described in old authors, as the places where statues or obelisks stood, and seldom failed of success 1832 *Examiner* 709/2 He seemed to dig into his subject 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 5 The little boat ploughed and dug through the green and foaming waves 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Digsuto*, to set about a job of work in earnest and with energy.

II *trans.*

3. To penetrate and excavate or turn up (the ground, or any surface) with a spade or similar tool.

c 1340 *Cursor M* 6747 (Trin) Peof hous breking or diggyng ground If mon him smyte [etc] 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* VIII 8 Sone of man, dig the wal, and whanne Y hadde thurȝ diggide the wal, o dore aperide 1608 SHAKS *Per* I IV 5 Who digs hills because they do aspire. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VI (R), A rav'nous vulture still for the growing liver digg'd his breast

b. Said of an animal penetrating and turning up (the ground) with its snout, etc

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* XVIII CII (1495) 847 The molle hathe a snowte and dyggeth therwyth the erthe and castyth vpp that he dyggyth. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.*

II 398 The bristled Boar New grinds his arming Tusks, and digs the Ground.

4. *spec.* To break up and turn over (the soil) with a mattock, spade, or the like, as an operation of tillage. (See sense 1 as to technical use in quot 1888)

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* v 6 It [a vineyard] schal not be kit, and it schal not be diggid, and brers and thornes schulen growe vp on it 1552 [see DIGGING *vbl. sb* 1] 1580 BARET *Alv.* D 697 That the ground should be dug three foote deepe 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* vii 25 And on all hilles that shalbe digged with the mattocke 1725 DESAGULIERS *Fires Improv* 114 Suppos'd to have been digg'd four Inches deep 1888 ELWORTHY *W Somerset Word-bk*, *Dig*, v t, to work ground with a mattock Ground is never said to be *dug* with a spade 1889 H H. ROMILLY *Verandah in N Guinea* 200 The first moon is spent in digging the ground

† **b** To till (a plant) by this operation. *Obs*

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 54 We sholde not onely dygge our vyne wele by compunccyon 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II (1586) 83 The plants of a yeere must bee discretely digged and dounged. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 622 The Vines are so much digged and dressed, that their Sap spendeth into the Grapes.

† **c.** with *together* *Obs*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* XIII XXIX. (Tollem MS), On his rigge poudre and erbe is gadered, and so digged to gederes, þat herbes and smale tren and busches growe þeron, so þat þe gret fische semeþ an ylonde

5. To make (a hole, hollow place, mine, etc) by the use of a mattock, spade, or the like; to form by digging; to hollow out, to excavate.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 159 (Matz) Some digge þ caues and dennes. 1388 WYCLIF *Num* XXI.18 The pit which the princes diggiden [1382 delueden, doluen] *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11363 þai droppe in the dike þai deghit have for vs *c* 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* 113 (Mätz) To here hys dyrge do, and se hys pet deggyd. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen* XXI. 30, I haue dygged this well 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Lucullus* 569 (Wright *Bible Word-bk*) So did Xerxes cause a channell to be digged there to passe his shippes through 1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, IV v XII Then get thee gone, and digge my graue thy selfe. 1606 *Proc. agst Late Traitors* 7 To digge a certain mine under the sayd House of Parliament 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* II ix. 49 Anciently there was no passage through, but in time a way was dig'd through it. 1697 W. DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 85 In working their Canoas hollow, they cannot dig them so neat and thin [with stone hatchets] — *Ibid* 215 Making a Canoa. Then again they turn her, and dig the inside 1796 H HUNTER tr. *St Pierre's Stud. Nat* (1799) I 2 The child, who, with a shell, had dug a hole in the sand, to hold the water of the Ocean 1853 SIR H DOUGLAS *Milit Bridges* (ed 3) 17 Torrents . dig for themselves beds approaching to that form. 1864 H AINSWORTH *John Law* I IV. (1881) 91 He .is ever digging mines under our feet

6. To obtain or extract by excavation; to exhume, unearth; = *dig out* or *up* (13, 14) Const *from, out of.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2243 þat werkmen forto worche ne wonne þidere sone, Stifly wiþ strong tol ston stifly to digge 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I 271 (Matz) In Gallia beþ many good quarers and noble for to digge stoon 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Argilletum*. a place where clay is digged 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVIII. xvii. (Wright *Bible Word-bk*), This same toad must be digged out of the ground againe. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp* II ii 172, I with my long nayles will digge thee pig-nuts *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Wales* (R.), Metalls elsewhere are digged out of the bowells of the land. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* D IV a, Chalk is daily digged here at home. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst* 681 To declare out of what Quarry the Stones were dugg 1682 R BURTON *Curios* (1684) 30 Rocks out of which the Tinn is digged. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 31 We are . not to make our Bricks of Earth fresh dug, but to dig it in the Autumn 1837 W. IRVING *Capt Bonneville* II 221 The Indians . come to it in the summer time to dig the camash root. *Mod* The cottagers were busy digging their potatoes

b. *To dig a badger.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *To Dig a Badger* (in the Hunter's Language) is to raise or dislodge him 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1869 *Lousdale Gloss*, *Dig*, to start a badger.

† **7.** To put and cover up (in the ground, etc) by digging or delving; to bury. Cf *dig in*, II b.

1530 PALSGR. 516/1, I wyll dygge this dogge in to the grounde somwhere for feare of stynkyng 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 797 All the Winter time they dig themselves into the earth 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt* v. 15 Such idle servants as .. dig their talents into the earth

8. To thrust, plunge, or force (something) *in* or *into*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet* 107 As though a sworde were ofte digged and thrust twise or thrise in one place of the bodie 1832 L HUNT *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 258 Delighting, as he went over the noble Lord, to dig his knuckles in his back. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. XI 77 We . dug our feet firmly into the snow. 1883 F. M PEARD *Contrad.* i, He dug his hands into his pockets, and lounged off. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 37, I dug my spurs into my horse's ribs.

9 To spur (a horse) vigorously [=F *deguer un cheval*]; to thrust, stab, prod, to give (any one) a sharp thrust or nudge (in the ribs, etc.).

1530 PALSGR 516/1, I dygge my horse in the sydes with my spores. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb) 102 You shoulde haue sene children..digge and pushe theire mothers under the sides. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* II. III, Gamble thyself at once out of my sight, Or I will dig thee with my dagger. 1881 MRS. P. O'DONOGHUE *Ladies on Horseback* 68, I dug him with my spur, and sent him at it. 1889 FARMER *Americanisms, To dig a man in the ribs*, is to give him a thrust or blow in the side

III. In comb. with adverbs

10 Dig down. a. *trans.* To bring down or cause to fall by digging

1526–34 TINDALE *Rom* XI 3 Lorde, they haue dygged doune [so 1611 and 1881 R.V.] thyne alters. 1580 BARET *Alv.* D 688 To digge downe, *defodio* *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom* II VII § 4 (1622) 268 Wicked Citizens doe overthrow their owne Cities, and digge downe their Walls

b To lower or remove by digging or excavating.

1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 46 Mount Athos . was digged downe 1778 BP LOWTH *Transl Isa* (ed 12) Notes 313 She ordered the precipices to be digged down

11. Dig in † a. *trans.* To pierce, stab, penetrate *Obs.* (Cf 9) b. To put in and cover up by digging. (Cf. *dig into* in 7.)

1530 PALSGR 516/1, He hath dygged hym in nat withstandyng his almayne ryvettes 1839 *Penny Cycl* XIV 402/2 The dung may be dug in without fermentation for most kitchen-garden crops

c To cause to penetrate, to drive in deeply (Cf 8)

1885 *Sat. Rev* 6 June 765/2 [Dæmons] laughing with glee if the rider cursed or dug in the spurs

12 Dig off *trans* To cut off by digging *rare*

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos* I (1701) 46/1 He attempted to dig the Isthmus off from the Continent.

13. Dig out. a *trans.* To take out, thrust out, extract or remove by excavation. (Cf 6)

1388 WYCLIF *Job* III 21 As men diggynge . out [1382 deluende out] tresour. 1526 TINDALL *Gal* IV 15 Ye wolde have digged [1534 plucked] out youre awne eyes, and haue geven them to me 1580 BARET *Alv.* D 697 To digge out ones eies, *eludere alicui oculos* 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I 690 Soon had his crew Op'nd into the Hill a spacious wound And dig'd out ribs of Gold 1772 HUTTON *Bridges* 94 The sand having been previously dug out for that purpose. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Dig out*, to unearth the badger

fig 1864 R B KIMBALL *Was he successful?* II VI. 259 It was their habit to go over their lessons together, after Chellis had 'dug out' his.

b To excavate, to form by excavation Cf DUG-OUT (canoe)

1748 *Relat. Earthq. Lima* Pref 9 These usually were Caves, or Hollows dug-out in the Mountains

c *intr.* To depart, elope (*U S colloq*)

1884 S L CLEMENS (Mark Twain) *Adv. Huckleberry Finn* (Farmer *Amer.*), Then I jumped in a canoe, and dug out for our place as hard as I could go. 1888 *Detroit Free Press* 21 July (Farmer *Amer*), She dug out last night with a teamster.

14 Dig up. a *trans* To take or get out of the ground, etc, by digging or excavating, to exhume, disinter, unearth. *To dig up the hatchet*, to renew strife: see HATCHET. (Cf 6)

c 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) IX. 107 He [John the Baptist] was . buryed at Samarie And there let Julianus Apostata dyggen him vp. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P) 1126, I se a gras of grete solas, Were hyt dyggyd uppe by the rote, Of many thyngs hit myght be bote 1535 COVERDALL *Job* III 21 Those that dygge vp treasure. 1588 SHAKS *Tit A* V i 135 Oft haue I dig'd vp dead men from their graues 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II (1723) 81 There are dig'd up Trees in some Northern Islands, in which there are at this Day growing no Trees at all. 1726–7 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. VII 160 Huge bones and skulls, casually dug up in several parts of the kingdom 1858 GINNY *Gard. Everyday Bk* 267/1 *Jerusalem Artichokes*, Dig them up if to be not done already 1889 FARMER *Amer., To dig up the hatchet*, a phrase decidedly Indian in origin . This [the hatchet] was buried to signify the putting away of strife, and digging up the hatchet, meant a renewal of warfare

fig 1621 BIBLE *Prov* XVI. 27 An vngodly man diggeth vp euill and in his lips there is a burning fire 1861 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 19 Mar, A Committee to dig up all the particulars of our supposed perils

b. To excavate, break up or open by digging

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II (Arb.) 73 Kyng Utopus . caused xv . myles space of vplandyshe grounde .. to be cut and dygged vp and so brought the sea rounde aboute the land 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen VI*, I. III. 27 If I digg'd vp thy forefathers Graues, And hung their rotten Coffins vp in Chaynes 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* IV 132 The English government would be unable to equip a fleet without digging up the cellars of London in order to collect the nitrous particles from the walls.

c. To break up and loosen the soil of, by digging. said esp of a place not previously or recently dug.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B VI 109 Dikeres & delueres digged vp þe balkes *a* 1698 TEMPLE (J), You cannot dig up your garden too often. 1799 J ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 247 He directs the moss to be delved or dug up with spades 1889 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 7 He dug up a little garden in front

Hence **Digged** (digd), **Digging** *ppl adjs*

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 504 þat was þe digginge devel þat drecche þ men ofte 1552 HULOET, Dygged, *fossitius* 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 302 In a well husbanded and digd ground 1617 *Fanna Ling.* 170 Souldiers .lie in digged trenches

Dig, *sb.*[1] Also 9 (*Sc.*) deg. [f. prec. vb]

1. An act of digging; the plunging or thrusting (of a spade, or the like) into the ground

1887 *Pall Mall G* 15 Oct. 11/1 The price which is obtained for the excavated sand . just meets the expense of the dig out. 1894 *Contemp. Rev* Jan 66 At each 'dig' four sets of forks are thrust into the ground.

2. A definite depth or quantity to be dug out

1890 *Daily News* 4 Sept 6/4 For every 'dig' 30*s* is to be paid to the gang The 'dig' is to be 9 ft. measured from where the crane plumbs in the hatchway

3 A tool for digging; a mattock, pick-axe, etc.

1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words, Dig*, a Mattock. 1877 *Holderness Gloss*, *Dig*, a mattock, a navvy's pick. 1877 *N W Linc Gloss*, *Dig*, an instrument used for stubbing up roots, more commonly called a *stub-dig* 'As straight as a dig' is a common proverbial expression.

4 A thrust, a sharp poke, as with the elbow, fist, or other part of the body.

1819 MOORE *Tom Crib's Mem* 51 While *ribbers* rung from each resounding frame, And divers *digs*, and many a ponderous *pelt* 1823 GALT *R. Gilhaize* I 127 (Jam.) Winterton, when he lay down, gave him a deg with his elbow, and swore at him to be quiet 1843 J. T. HEWLETT *College Life* XXXI (Stratm.) Brunt gave him a hard dig in the ribs 1855 BROWNING *Holy-Cross Day* v, Somebody deal him a dig in the paunch 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I XVI 117 A vigorous dig of leg and hatchet into the snow was sufficient to check the motion

b. *fig.* (Cf. *hit* sb.)

1840 HOOD *Miss Kilmansegg, Her Fancy Ball* III, Thus Tories like to worry the Whigs Giving them lashes, thrashes and digs 1884 *Pall Mall G* 15 Mar. 1/2 The Opposition caring absolutely for nothing except how to get a dig at the fellows who are in 1887 E J GOODMAN *Too Curious* IX, This, of course, was a sly dig at Frank

5 A diligent or plodding student (*U.S Students' slang*)

1849 *Let to Yng Man* 14 The treadmill might be a useful appendage to a college, not as a punishment, but as a recreation for digs 1851 *N. Y. Lit. World* II Oct (Bartlett) There goes the dig How like a parson he eyes his book! 1894 *N Y Weekly Witness* 12 Dec 2/2 The student who earnestly pursues his scholastic studies is held to be a scrub, or grind, or dig

Dig, *sb.*[2] *Obs* exc *dial* A duck

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 9 Pandon for wylde digges, swannus, and piggus 1 *a* 1500 *Chester Pl., Deluge* 189 Heare are doves, diggs, drakes, Redshankes, runninge through the lakes 1611 COTGR., *Anette*, a Ducke, or Dig 1616 *Inventory* in Earwaker *Fowlirey, &c., Sandbach* (1890) 135 Three Digs and a Drake 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Dig*, a duck

b. *Comb.*, as **dig-bird**, *Lancash.*, a young duck (Halliwell), **dig-meat**, duckweed (*Chesh. Gloss.*).

Digallic (dəigæ·lik), *a. Chem* [f. DI-[2] + GALLIC] In *Digallic acid*, which has the composition of two molecules of gallic acid, minus one equivalent of water

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem* (ed 12) II. 547 Gallotannic Acid, Digallic Acid or Tannin occurs in large quantity in nut-galls and many other plants

Digamist (di gămist) [f as DIGAMY + -IST] A man or woman who has married a second time.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Digamist*, one that marries after his first wives death *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Wks* I 597 (R) The digamist, or he that hath had two wives successively, one after another 1706 HEARNE *Collect* 9 Nov, I can say no more of this Bp. than y^e^ in complyance with y^e^ Fashion of y^e^ Age he is a *digamist* 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor* (1877) II 327 'Digamists', according to Origen, are saved in the name of Christ, but are by no means crowned by him.

† **b.** = BIGAMIST. *Obs* (So F. *digame*, Cotgr)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Digamist*, one that hath had two Wives together

† **Di·gamite.** *Obs* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] = prec.

1616 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* (1655) 238 Persons marrying after such divorcements, were reputed digamites, that is, to have two husbands or two wives 1674–82 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Digamist* or *Digamite*

Digamma (dəigæ mă). [a L. *digamma*, Gr δίγαμμα the digamma, f δι- twice + γάμμα the letter gamma so called by the grammarians of the first century, from its shape *F* or Ϝ, resembling two gammas (ΓΓ) set one above the other]

The sixth letter of the original Greek alphabet, corresponding to the Semitic *waw* or *vau*, which was afterwards disused, the sound expressed by it having been gradually lost from the literary language.

It was a consonant, probably equivalent to English *w*; in the Italian alphabets derived from Greek, it appears to have passed through the power of consonantal *v*, to that of *f*, its value in the Roman alphabet see F It was lost in Ionic and Attic before the date of the earliest known monuments, but it occurs in inscriptions in all the other dialects down to late times, and it was also retained in the literary remains of Æolic, whence the appellation *Æolic digamma* or *letter* Though not written in classical Greek, it can be restored on linguistic and metrical grounds in the Homeric and other ancient forms of Greek words, as ϝεργον, work, Διϝί dative of Ζευς, etc.

[1552 HULOET, F letter among the latines is called *Digamma*. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Digamma*, the letter F Cicero useth it for his maner of Formium beginning with F] 1698 M LISTER *Journ. Paris* (1699) 50 (Stanford) His new invented Letter the Digamma, which he instituted or borrowed from the Eolique to express V Consonant. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v, This letter *F* is derived to us from the Romans, who borrowed it from the Æolians, among whom it is called digamma, or double gamma, as resembling two F's, one over the other 1742 POPE *Dunc* IV 218 Tow'ring o'er your Alphabet, like Saul, Stands our Digamma, and o'ertops them all. 1814 JAMIESON *Hermes Scyth.* I IV 41 It has been thought that the Aeolic digamma approached nearly to the sound of W. 1845 STODDARD in *Encycl. Metrop* (1847) I 94/1 The Æolic digamma is described by Dionysius of Halicarnassus, in the 1st book of his Antiquities. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II 17 The use of the digamma is continued on Doric vases both of this [the second year of the 94th Olympiad] and even of a later age

Digammate (dəigæ·mĕt), *a.* [ad. mod L. *digammāt-us*, f *digamma*. see -ATE[2]] = next.

1864 in WEBSTER

Digammated (dəigæ·mĕted), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ATE[3] + -ED.]

1. Spelt with or having the digamma.

1803 *Edin. Rev* July 315 The conjunction ἰδὲ, *and*,..is a digammated word 1805 VALPY *Grk Gram.* (1818) 151 A

short Syllable is often made long when the next word begins with a digammated vowel 1863 J HADLEY *Ess* (1873) IV 56 It is more than forty years since Richard Payne Knight published in 1820 his famous digammated Iliad 1882 R C JEBB *Life Bentley* 152 The number of digammated roots in Homer is between thirty and forty

2. Formed with a figure like the digamma, as the digammated cross, a phallic symbol

†Diga·mmic, *a Obs* [f. DIGAMMA + -IC] Of or belonging to a digamma.

1817 G S FABER *Eight Diss* (1845) I 134 The Anakim or (with the digammic prefix) Fanakim.

Digamous (dɪ gămǝs), *a* [f L *digam-us*, a Gr *δίγαμος* that has been married twice (f *δι-*, DI- [2] twice + *γάμος* marriage) + -OUS]

1. Married a second time, that contracts a second marriage after the death of the first spouse, of the nature of digamy

1864 in WEBSTER 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* XI. 302 A digamous Bishop could hardly be more odious to Elizabeth

2 *Bot* = ANDROGYNOUS

1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Digamous*, having both sexes on the same flower-cluster

Digamy (dɪ gămɪ) [ad L *digamia*, a. Gr *διγαμία* a marrying twice, f. *δίγαμ-os* see DIGAMOUS and -Y]

1 Digamous condition or state; second marriage, re-marriage after the death of the first spouse

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr* App. 17 The ordinary Priests marry once, Digamy is forbidden them 1672 CAVE *Prim Chr* II v (1673) 83 Three sorts of Digamy or Second Marriages 1672–5 COMBER *Comp Temple* (1702) 220 Digamy, as well as Marrying after a Divorce while the former Wife lives, are forbid under the Gospel. 1755 JOHNSON, *Digamy*, second marriage; marriage to a second wife after the death of the first as *bigamy*, having two wives at once 1869 LECKY *Europ Mor* II v 346 Digamy, or second marriage, is described by Athanagoras as 'a decent adultery'.

†2 = BIGAMY 1; having two wives at the same time *Obs.*

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* (ed 2) 39 The Antick Romans, who so hated Digamy (both in enjoying two wives at one time, and being twice married) 1761–66 BAILEY, *Digamy*, a being married to two Wives at the same Time.

Digastric (dəigæ strɪk), *a.* and *sb. Anat.* [ad. mod.L *digastric-us*, f. Gr. *δι-*, DI- [2] + *γαστήρ*, *γαστρ-* belly. cf GASTRIC. In F *digastrique* 'having two bellies' Cotgr. 1611.]

A *adj*

1. Having two parts swelling like bellies; *spec* applied to muscles having two fleshy bellies with an intervening tendinous part, as that of the lower jaw, see B

1721 BAILEY, *Digastric*, that has a double belly 1732 MONRO *Anat. Bones* 102 Where the digastric Muscle of the lower Jaw has its Origin 1872 HUXLEY *Phys* VII 175 There are muscles which are fleshy at each end and have a tendon in the middle. Such muscles are called digastric or two-bellied.

2 Of or pertaining to the digastric muscle of the lower jaw see B.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat* 53 On the inside of, and behind, the mastoid process, is a longitudinal depression named the Digastric Groove, on account of its giving attachment to the muscle of that name 1840 J ELLIS *Anat* 82 The digastric nerve, the largest of the three branches of the portio dura is distributed by many filaments to the under surface of the posterior belly of the digastric 1842 E WILSON *Anat Vade M* (ed 2) 49 Upon the inner side of the root of the mastoid process is the digastric fossa

B. *sb* (Also in L form *digastricus*) A muscle of the lower jaw, thick and fleshy at its extremities, thin and tendinous at its middle

It arises from the back part of the skull, and is inserted into the mandible Its action is to depress the lower jaw, or to raise the hyoid bone and carry it backwards or forwards as in deglutition (*Syd Soc Lex*)

1696 PHILLIPS, *Digastric*, a double-bellied Muscle, which ending in the Chin, draws it downward 1746 J PARSONS *Hum Physiognomy* 1 30 It serves to assist the Digastric in opening the Jaws 1872 MIVART *Elem Anat* 286 The digastric is a muscle with two fleshy bellies, with a median tendon 1881 *Athenæum* 9 Apr 496/1 On the Tendinous Intersection of the Digastric

Digeneous (dəi|dʒī nɪəs), *a* [f Gr *διγενής* of double or doubtful sex (f *δι-*, DI- [2] + *γένος*, *γενε-* kind, race, sex) + -OUS]

1. Of two sexes, bisexual. *Syd. Soc Lex* 1883

2. Of or pertaining to the *Digenea*, a division of the trematode worms or flukes

Digenesis (dəi|dʒe nesɪs) *Biol* [mod.L, f Gr. *δι-*, DI- [2] + *γένεσις* generation] Successive generation by two different processes, as sexual and asexual

1876 *Beneden's Anim Parasites* 102 This phenomenon has been known by the name of alternate generation, we have called it digenesis 1883 in *Syd Soc Lex.*

Digenetic (dəi|dʒĭne tɪk), *a.* [f as prec. + Gr. *-γενετικός*, f. *γένεσις.*] Relating to or characterized by digenesis.

1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Digenetic worms*, parasitic worms which at different periods of life have different forms 1890 E R. LANKESTER *Adv Science* 265 Whether the female belonged to a parthenogenetic or digenetic brood *Ibid* 266 In Artemia salina parthenogenetic alternate with digenetic broods

Digenite (dɪ dʒĭnəit) *Min.* [mod f Gr. *διγενής* of doubtful sex or kind + -ITE] A variety of CHALCOCITE or copper-glance.

1850 DANA *Min* 509 1863–72 WATTS *Dict Chem* II 323

Digenous (dɪ dʒĭnəs), *a* [irreg f. Gr. *δι-* two + *γένος* kind, race + -OUS] Of two sexes, bisexual

1884 SEDGWICK tr *Claus' Zool* I. 97 The digenous or sexual reproduction depends upon the production of two kinds of germinal cells, the combined action of which is necessary for the development of a new organism

Hence **Di geny,** digenous reproduction.

1883 in *Syd Soc Lex*

†Dige·r, *v Obs rare.* [a. F *digér-er* (14th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad L. *dīger-ĕre* to DIGEST] *trans.* = DIGEST *v*

1541 R COPLAND *Guydon's Quest Chirurg*, A pyt wherin the nourysshynge blode commynge fro the lyuer is dygered 1597 LOWE *Chirurg* (1634) 103 Such things as have the virtue to discusse, diger, and dry lightly, and not humect

†Di·gerate, *v Obs rare* [f. as prec + -ATE³] *trans* To digest Hence **Di gerating** *ppl a*

1634 T JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XVIII xvii (1678) 426 They must be strengthened with hot and digerating things

†Di·gerent, *a* and *sb Obs. rare* [ad. L *dīgerent-em*, pres. ppl of *dīger-ĕre* to DIGEST]

A *adj* Digesting.

1477 NORTON *Ord Alch* v in Ashm (1652) 62 But our cheefe Digestiue [*printed* -ure] for our intent, Is virtuall heate of the matter digerent. 1755 JOHNSON, *Digerent*, adj, that which has the power of digesting, or causing digestion

B. *sb* A medicine or agent that promotes digestion or suppuration.

1731 BAILEY, *Digerents* (with Physicians) Medicines which digest or ripen 1854–67 C A. HARRIS *Dict Med Terminol* 215 *Digerents*. medicines which promote the secretion of proper pus in wounds and ulcers

Digest (dəi dʒest), *sb.* Also 5 dy-, 7 dis-. [ad L. *dīgesta* 'matters digested', a name given to various collections of writings arranged and distributed under heads; n pl. of *dīgest-us*, pa. ppl of *dīger-ĕre* see DIGEST *v.* The appearance of the senses in English, does not correspond in order to the original development]

1. A digested collection of statements or information; a methodically arranged compendium or summary of literary, historical, legal, scientific, or other written matter.

1555 BRAHAM *Address to Reader* in *Lydgate's Chron Troy*, The verye trouthe thei of is not to be had in theyr dygestes 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II xv § 1 58 The Disposition of that Knowledge consisteth in a good Digest of Common Places 1789 T JEFFERSON *Writ* (1859) III. 14 This is a very elegant digest of whatever is known of the Greeks 1825 MACAULAY *Ess*, *Milton* (1854) I 2/1 His digest of scriptural texts 1854 H MILLER *Sch & Schm* (1858) 323 Those popular digests of geological science which are now so common

2 *Law* An abstract, or collection in condensed form, of same body of law, systematically arranged.

a 1626 BACON (*title*) An Offer to King James, of a Digest to be made of the Laws of England 1652 NEEDHAM tr *Selden's Mare Cl* 38 The Digests of the Jewish Law. 1681 W ROBERTSON *Phraseol Gen* (1693) 471 Digests, gathered out of the 37 civilians 1724 A COLLINS *Gr Chr Relig* 14 A Digest or System of Laws for the Government of the Church 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 66 Out of these three laws king Edward the confessor extracted one uniform law or digest of laws 1792 J WILSON in Sparks *Corr Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 388 A digest of the laws of the United States. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) I 126 Lord Chief Baron Comyn, in his Digest, states the case in Dyer as having decided that [etc.] 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc Hist.* 357 The code of the Twelve Tables was a most valuable digest of the early Roman law

b. *spec* The body of Roman laws compiled from the earlier jurists by order of the Emperor Justinian. (The earliest use in English)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III 255 Iustinianus made and restored þe lawes of digest. 1530 PALSGR 213/2 Digest, a boke in lawe, *digeste* 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 427 The lawes and constitutions of princes .founde either in the Code, in the booke of Digestes, or Pandectes 1660 BURNEY *Κέρδ Δῶρον* (1661) 115 All they read in the Pandects, Digests and Codes in the Statute and common Law-books 1845 GRAVES *Roman Law* in *Encycl Metrop.* 762/1 Notes on the laws of the Twelve Tables according to the order of the Institutes and the first part of the Digest 1882 STUBBS *Med & Mod Hist* XIII (1886) 306 If you take any well drawn case of litigation in the middle ages you will find that its citations from the Code and Digest are at least as numerous as from the Decretum

†3 = DIGESTION. *Obs*

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R.* XVII II (*MS Bodl* 3738) Yf a plante shall be durable: it nedyth that it haue humour wt good dygest and fatty So plantes yt haue humour w[ythou]t good digestion wydre sone in grete colde 1602 CARFW *Cornwall* 29 b, Some giue meate, but leaue it no disgest, Some tickle him, but are from pleasing farre

†Dige·st, *ppl a. Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* de-. [ad. L *dīgest-us*, pa. ppl. of *dīgerĕre* to DIGEST]

1 as *pa pple.* and *adj* Digested.

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R.* XVII lxxiv (1495) 648 Grene frute and rawe and not dygest greue bodies and make them swell 1430 LYDG *Min Poems* (1840) 195 (Matz) Whan Phebus entrith in the Ariete, Digest humoures upward doon hem dresse 1460–70 *Bk Quintessence* 6 Take þe beste horse dounge þat may be had þat is weel digest.

2 *adj* Composed, settled, grave *Sc*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* x. 30 Sing In haly kirk, with mynd degest *Ibid.* XXIV. 3 Quhair no thing feirne is nor degest

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII i 45 Kyng Latyn tho with sad and degest mynd To hym answeris 1585 JAS I *Ess Poesie* (Arb) 67 With gracis graue, and gesture maist digest *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* I 21 Sa grave, sa gracious, and digest

Digest (dɪ|dʒe st, dəi-), *v.* Forms: *α* 5–6 degest(e, 5– digest, (6 dejest, dygest, *Sc.* degeist) *β* 5 desgest(e, 6–7 (9 *dial*) disgest, 7 disjest [f. L *dīgest-*, ppl stem of *dīger-ĕre* to carry asunder, separate, divide, distribute, dissolve, digest, f. *dī-* = *dis-* (DI- [1]) apart, asunder + *gerĕre* to carry. Cf OF *digester* (15th c in Godef). A parallel form with the prefix as *des-* was frequent in the 16th and 17th c. (and is still dial), in earlier times, the French modifications *des-*, *de-*, are found.]

†1 *trans.* To divide and dispose, to distribute

α 1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* V 71 Two Nerues are digested into the bottome of the ventricle 1610 *Mirr Mag* 763 (T), I did digest my bands in battell ray *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVI 187 All these digested thus In fit place by the mighty son of royal Peleus 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III xi. 341 That Jerusalem was digested and methodized into severall streets is most certain 1675 tr *Machiavelli's Prince* XII (Rtldg. 1883) 84 They changed their militia into horse, which, being digested into troops [etc]

β 1579 FENTON *Guicciard* III (1599) 116 Afore this naule could be disgested into order and point

†b. To disperse, dissipate *Obs.*

α 1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* I 1264 Some of his louers Gaue hym theyr counseyll unto melody all thoughtes to degest. *α* 1547 HENRY VIII in *Lanehan's Let* Pref. (1871) 149 Company me thynkes then best, All thoughtes & fancys to deiest 1549 *Compl Scot* Prol 9 The quhilkis humours nocht beand degeistit, mycht be occasione to dul their spreit 1727 BRADLEY *Fam Dict* s v *Bath*, It does by insensible transpiration digest and dissipate superfluous humours.

β 1565 *Satir Poems Reduct* I 25 Some meane that may thie greves disgest. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* V II 160 Musicke [to] rectifie the blood and spirits, and consequently disgest melancholy.

2 To dispose methodically or according to a system; to reduce into a systematic form, usually with condensation; to classify

α 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb) 28 He told thees thynges the whiche here after be digestyd and wreten 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz* c 4 § 1 The Substance of. the said Laws shall be digested and reduceed into one sole Law and Statute. 1668 HALE *Pref to Rolle's Abridgm.* 8 The Civil Law is digested into general Heads. 1704 SWIFT *Mech Operat Spirit* Misc (1711) 275, I have had no manner of Time to digest it into Order, or correct the Stile 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1738, The debates in Parliament, which were brought home and digested by Guthrie. 1862 LD BROUGHAM *Brit Const* XIX § 1 301 Every government is bound to digest the whole law into a code 1875 E WHITE *Life in Christ* II. XIII (1876) 152 To digest these testimonies into definite forms.

β 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl* (Arb) 68 A strange deuise, and sure my Lord wil laugh To see it so degested in degrees 1676 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc) II 358 Purposely to disgest some notes for the press.

3. To settle and arrange methodically in the mind; to consider, think or ponder over

α. c 1450 HENRYSON *Test. Cres* (R.), Than thus proceeded Saturne & the Mone Whan they the mater ripely did degest *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII 1430 Wer or pes, quhat so yow likis best, Lat your hye witt and gud consaill degest 1548 HALL *Chron.* 20 When the kyng had long digested and studied on this matter. 1624 BP HALL *Recoil Treat* 934 When he had somwhat digested his thoughts, and considered 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 130 I digested a plan for the keeping our accounts and correspondence. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. XI 261 The regent was busy in digesting the plan of compromise.

β. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI CCVII 221 Whanne kynge Henry had well desgested in his mynde the wrongful trouble that he hadde put the duke vnto 1637 HEYWOOD *Royal King* I Wks. 1874 VI 11 Come to horse, And, as we ride, our farther plots disgest.

4. To prepare (food) in the stomach and intestines for assimilation by the system, see DIGESTION 1.

α. 1483 *Cath. Angl* 99/2 To Digeste, *digerere* 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W. 1531) 102, XII baskettes of breedes that they coude not eate and digest. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 468, I digested the Pill which had almost choakt me. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim & Min* Introd., The skinne . even of rosted pigge .. can hardly be well digested of a strong stomach. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ France* I 7 The cattle cannot digest tobacco 1842 A COMBE *Physiol Digestion* (ed. 4) 363 To diminish the food to such a quantity as the system requires and the stomach can digest

β. *α* 1536 TINDALE *Wks* 234 (R) That thy stomacke shall disgeste the meate that thou puttest into it 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed 2) 102a, It is..a hard matter to disgest salt meates at Sea 1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours Blood* VI. 75 Blowne drinke is odious, what man can disiest it? 1681 W ROBERTSON *Phraseol Gen* (1693) 482 To disgest or digest what one eats 1877 *N W. Linc. Gloss*, *Disgest*, to digest. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Disgest.*

b *absol*

1530 PALSGR. 516/1 He maye boldely eate well, for he dygesteth well. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd Fr* in *Palsgr.* 1054 A body may nat degeste without holdyng that mete 1667 MILTON *P L* V. 412 Every lower faculti e . whereby they hear, see, smell digest, assimilate. 1707 FLOYER *Physic Pulse-Watch* 85 Fishes and Birds want a Diaphragm, and yet Digest well 1840 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* II. 39 Each has to eat for himself, digest for himself.

c Applied to the action of insectivorous plants.

1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* XIII 321 Mrs. Treat informs me that several leaves caught successively three insects each, but most of them were not able to digest the third fly. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 100 The power .

of digesting animal substance and absorbing it as nourishment known in the case of the peculiarly formed leaves of Dioscoreaceæ.

d *intr.* (for *refl.*) Of the food To undergo digestion.

1574 Hyll *Conceit Weather* 1v, Weathers over olde are to be refused in eating in that they smally nourish and hardly disgest. 1586 Marlowl *1st Pt Tamburl* iv iv, Fall to, and never may your meat digest 1677 Hall *Prim. Orig Man* 1 1 30 My Blood circulates, my Meat digests without any intention of mind to assist their actings. 1854-6 Patmore *Angel in H* 1. iv Piol iii, The best [fare], Wanting this natural condiment will not digest

e *trans.* To cause or promote the digestion of (food)

1607 Middleton *Five Gallants* ii iii, It comes like cheese after a great feast, to disgest the rest *c* 1645 Howell *Lett* (1650) II 76 French wines may be said but to pickle meat in the stomach; but this is the wine that disgests 1725 Pope *Odyss* ix 409 Drain this goblet, potent to digest

†**f.** *To digest the stomach*: to promote the action of the stomach in digestion. Cf Defy *v* 2 1 b.

c 1460 J Russell *Bk Nurture* 947 Youre souerayne aftir mete his stomak to digest yef he wille take a slepe hym self here for to rest 1596 Sir J Smythe in *Lett Lit Men* (Camden) 92 Dryncking wynes dyvers tymes to disgest and comforte my stomacke

5. *fig* and *transf.* (from the digestion of food)

1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist.* 341 He maketh suche to love learning as before coulde by no meanes digest it 1601 Shaks. *Jul C.* 1 ii. 305 This Rudenesse is a Sawce to his good Wit Which giues men stomacke to disgest his words. 1614 Bp. Hall *Recoll Treat* 994 The fire digests the rawnesse of the night 1691 Ray *Creation* 1 (1704) 61 This Opinion, I say, I can hardly digest 1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* v. 221 The Church had made great progress in digesting those arrogant principles. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov 621/2 The Hapsburgs have not digested Bosnia completely yet

intr 1614 Bp Hall *Recoll. Treat* 440 Passions must have leasure to digest

6 To bear without resistance; to brook, endure, put up with, to 'swallow, stomach'

a 1553 T Wilson *Rhet* (1580) 175 Beeyng greeved with a matter, we saie commonly we cannot digest it. 1588 Shaks *L. L L* v. ii 289 It can neuer be, They will digest this harsh indignitie *a* 1625 Rowlands *Terrible Battell* 33 Can you so ill digest to heare your crimes? 1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt Eng.* ii xxxix. (1739) 173 The publick danger was such, as might well have digested an extraordinary undertaking 1798 H. Walpole *Remin* in *Lett* (1857) I. ix. p. cxl, He could not digest total dependence on a capricious grandmother. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb* v. v. (1849) 283 This wanton attack is too much even for me to digest! [1837 Carlyle *Fr Rev* II ii vi. (1848) 119 The forty thousand . have to digest their spleen, or reabsorb it into the blood.]

β. 1592 Wyrley *Armorie* 48 Too great abusage, which he not disgested 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 247 Mahomet could not wel disgest the losse he had so lately receiued *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* 1 (1662) 179 His quick and strong Appetite, could disgest any thing but an Injury.

b To get over the effects of *arch*

1576 M Hanmer tr *Anc Eccles Hist* (1585) 156 Of the phisicians, some not able to digest that wonderfull noysome stinch were slaine. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb) 251 In this sort they refreshed themselves 3 or 4 daies, vntil they had digested yᵉ seas, and recovered again their healths 1598 Barckley *Felic Man* (1631) 377 When hee hath digested so many evills, and come to bee seven yeeres old 1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb* vii (1703) II 317 He had not yet disgested his late deposal from the Lieutenancy of Ireland. 1834 Coleridge *Table t.* 12 Jan, I never can digest the loss of most of Origen's works.

7. To comprehend and assimilate mentally; to obtain mental nourishment from.

a. 1548-9 (Mar) *Bk. Com Prayer* Collect 2nd Sund Advent, Read, marke, learne, and inwardly digeste them. *a* 1592 H Smith *Wks* (1867) II 81 Record when you are gone, and you shall see the great power of God, what he is able to do for you by one sentence of this book, if ye digest it well 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* ii. xxvi. 147 Memory to retain, digest and apply. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr* ii § 14 This new philosophy seems difficult to digest. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr & It. Jrnls* I 265 Having had as many pictures as I could digest 1866 R Chambers *Ess.* Ser. 1 149 He likes to digest what he reads. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* ix 94 It might be that they would digest their lesson after all

β 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut* vi 33 Mee thinkes this is harde, and as for that, I cannot disgest it 1597 J Payne *Royal Exch* 43 Hartilie wishinge maryed folkes no less to mark and disgest, then to reade the words of the Apostle 1647 Digges *Unlawf. Taking Arms* § 1 8 By these generalls throughly disgested, and rightly applied, we shall be able to rule particular decisions

†**8** To mature, or bring to a state of perfection, especially by the action of heat. Also *fig* *Obs*

1607 *Schol Disc agst. Antichr* 1 iv 176 There wanteth the heate of the Nurse that doth digest and concockt the milke to make it sweet. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 327 They are ever Temperate Heats that Disgest and Mature. *a* 1652 J Smith *Sel. Disc* 1 11 An inward beauty which cannot be known but only then when it is digested into life and practice 1665 *Sir T Roe's Voy. E Ind.* 360 They [muskmelons] are better digested there by the heat of the Sun, than these with us 1700 H Wanley in *Pepys' Diary* VI 233 A love and respect for his person which time does digest into a habit. *a* 1708 Beveridge *Priv Th* 1 (1730) 52 God having digested the Conditions to be performed by us, into Promises to be fulfilled by Himself.

b. *intr* (for *refl*).

1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit* I 31 We are . not to make our Bricks of Earth fresh dug, but to dig it in the Autumn, and leave it to digest all Winter.

†**9.** *trans.* To mature (a tumour), to cause to suppurate, also *absol.* to promote healthy suppuration. *Obs.*

1551 Turner *Herbal* 1. (1568) B vij a, Mallyshmallowe soden in wyne maketh type or digesteth 1563 T Gale *Antidot* II. 43 It doeth digest and maturate tumours 1610 Markham *Masterp* II clxxiii 498 The garden rue disgesteth, and mightily comforteth all inflammations 1612 Woodall *Surg Mate* Wks (1653) 366 The which Medicine doth speedily digest and suppurate a Bubo 1767 Gooch *Treat Wounds* I 159 The contused parts in a wound must separate and be digested off

†**b.** *intr* (for *refl*) To suppurate *Obs.*

1713 Chesselden *Anat* iv 1 (1726) 292, I tied the artery alone and it digested off in a week's time 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr* (1756) I 185 Try such Things as will bring the Matter to suppurate or digest 1754-64 Smellie *Midwif* III 295 The swelling subsided, the lacerated parts digested

10 *trans* To prepare by boiling or application of heat, to dissolve by the aid of heat and moisture.

1626 Surfl & Markh *Country Farme* 334 After it hath beene the second time digged and dunged, or marled, you must let it rest and digest his dung and marle. *1727 Pope's Art of Sinking* 80 Th' almighty chemist Digests his lightening, and distils his rain 1791 Hamilton *Berthollet's Dyeing* II ii ii 1 48 Powdered indigo digested in alcohol gave a yellow tincture 1805 C Hatchett in *Phil Trans* XCV 218 Some deal saw-dust was digested with the nitric acid until it was completely dissolved 1838 T Thomson *Chem Org Bodies* 94 Digest the bark in alcohol, evaporate the alcoholic solution to dryness

b. *intr* (for *refl*) To dissolve in gentle heat

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III lvi 397 Putting the Scammonie to boyle, or digest in a Quince. 1599 A M tr *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 206/1 Put then this oyle in a glasse. Close the glasse verye well, and let it thus digeste, as long as pleaseth you 1652 Culpepper *Eng Phys* (1809) 382 Let them stand to digest twelve or fourteen days 1799 G Smith *Laboratory* I. 133 Afterwards set it in bal maine to digest for a fortnight 1895 *Manchester Weekly Times* 26 April *Suppl* 7/4 Put your orange extract .. in some equally warm place, and let it 'digest' for at least six months.

Digestant (dĭdʒe·stănt). [f. Digest *v.* + -ant [1]] A thing taken to promote digestion.

1875 H. C. Wood *Therap* (1879) 607 *Digestants* In this class are put a few remedies which are used to aid the stomach in dissolving the various articles of food 1883 *Syd Soc Lex., Digestants* such are pepsin, hydrochloric acid, and lactic acid

†**Digesta·tion.** *rare*—°. [f. Digest *v* see -ation] = Digestion

1727 Bailey, vol II, *Digestation*, a digesting, ordering or disposing

†**Dige·stative,** *a. rare* [f. Digest see -ive] Having the power to digest, = Digestive.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 92 Made milde and tractable by a digestative heat

Digested (dĭdʒe·sted, dəi-), *ppl a.* [f. Digest *v* + -ed.]

1. Disposed in or reduced to order

1598 Florio, *Digesto*, digested, disgiested . disposed . ordied. 1622 Sparrow *Bk Com Prayer* (1661) 36 David's Psalms which are digested forms of Prayers 1708 J Chamberlayne *St Gt Brit* II. iii x. (1743) 438 The college has .. a well digested library 1790 Bi atson *Navy & Mil. Mem* I. 381 A most absurd, ill-digested scheme. 1836 Emerson *Nat, Prospects* Wks (Bohn) II 170 We learn to prefer imperfect theories which contain glimpses of truth, to digested systems which have no one valuable suggestion

2. Disposed, conditioned.

1607 Tourneur *Rev. Trag* in Dodsley *O Pl* IV 309 Conjuring me. To seek some strange digested fellow forth Of ill contented nature. 1672 Sir T Browne *Lett Friend* § 27 To live at the rate of the old world . may afford no better digested death than a more moderate period

3. Of food: That has undergone the process of Digestion. Usually in comb. as *well-digested, half-digested*, etc.

1611 Cotgr, *Digeré*, disgested, concocted, digested 1878 McNab *Bot* iv (1883) 96 The digested matter is . absorbed

4. Matured, ripe

1657 Jer Taylor *Disc Friendship* (Trench), Splendid fires, aromatic spices, rich wines, and well digested fruits. *a* 1734 Wodrow *Analecta* II. 305 The most digested and distinct Master of the Scriptures that ever I met with. 1812 Chalmers *Let* in *Life* (1851) I 302 A more complete and digested acquaintance with the objects of my study. 1861 Emerson *Soc & Solit, Old Age* Wks (Bohn) III 135 What to the youth is only a guess or a hope, is in the veteran a digested statute

†**5.** Concocted, condensed *Obs.*

1669 Worlidge *Syst Agric* (1681) 292 From which coagulated or digested moisture winds are usually generated

Digestedly (dĭdʒe·stedlı), *adv* [f. prec + -ly [2]] In a digested or well-arranged manner

1608 Bp Hall *Epist.* Ep Ded, We doe expresse our selues no whit lesse easily, somewhat more digestedly. 1672 *Mede's Wks* App. Author's Life 69 (R) Studiedly and digestedly to give the people the true nature of it 1687 H. More *Answ Psychop* (1689) 158, I having writ so digestedly and coherently touching this subject.

Digester (dĭdʒe·stəɪ, dəi-). Also 7 -or. [f. Digest *v.* + -er.] He who or that which digests

†**1.** That which distributes, disperses, or dissipates (humours). *Obs.*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I lxiii 109 All the Scabiouses are . digesters and diuiders of grosse humors.

2. One who analyses, arranges, and reduces to order, a mass of information, the maker of a digest.

1677 Cary *Chronol.* 1 ii 1 viii 66 Varro a learned Digester of Antiquities 1794 Mathias *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 432, I would recommend to the new Digester of our Laws, not to be too subtle in the process. 1862 Maurice *Mor. & Met. Philos* IV iv § 44 130 To come into direct contact with facts, instead of receiving them at second hand through digesters and generalizers 1885 G W Hemming in *Law Q Rev* 297 The Digesters should revise every catch word in the Reports

3. That which digests or promotes the digestion of food; a digestive agent or organ.

1614 W B *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed 2) 83 Galingale is a Digester of meats *a* 1698 Temple (J.), Rice is a great restorer of health, and a great digester 1731-7 Miller *Gard Dict* (ed 3) s v *Viscum*, The Stomachs of these Birds are too powerful Digesters to suffer any Seeds to pass intire through the Intestines 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 97 Its great virtues as a digester and deobstruent.

b. A person or animal that digests its food (well or ill); *fig* one who digests mentally.

1713 Stelle *Guardian* No. 60 ₱ 1 The generality of readers must be allowed to be notable digesters *Ibid* No 142 ₱ 3 As great princes keep their taster, so I perceive you keep your digester *c* 1732 Arbuthnot (J.), People that are bilious and fat are great eaters and ill digesters

4. A strong close vessel in which bones or other substances may be subjected to the action of water or other liquid at a temperature and pressure above those of the boiling point, so as to be dissolved.

In its original form called from its inventor, *Papin's Digester*

1681 D Papin (*title*), A New Digester, or Engine for softening Bones 1682 Evelyn *Diary* 12 Apr, I went to a supper which was all dressed, both fish and flesh, in Monsieur Papin's digestors, by which the hardest bones of beef itself, and mutton, were made as soft as cheese 1708 J Keill *Anim. Secretion* 122 The Jelly extracted by Papin's Digester out of dry and solid Bones 1783 Priestley in *Phil Trans* LXXIII 415 A cast-iron vessel, which I could close at one end, like a digester. 1794-6 E Darwin *Zoon* (1801) II. 412 A close vessel, which is called Papin's digester, in which it is said water may be made red hot. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 4 May 10/2 The vessel which contained the explosive used at the Admiralty Offices .. was what is known as a digester or stock pot, such as is used in kitchens.

b. An apparatus in which the carcases of beasts unfit for food are by the action of heat dissolved into their proximate elements, tallow, gelatine, earthy phosphates, etc

1874 Knight *Dict Mech* I 702/2. 1892 *Daily News* 26 Oct 3/5 Animals and carcases should be removed in .. enclosed vans, the animals at once slaughtered .. and the carcases destroyed in a digester

c An apparatus whereby substances are dissolved by chemical action instead of by heat and pressure

Digestibility (dĭdʒe·stĭbĭlĭtı). [f Digestible + -ity Cf. F. *digestibilité*] The quality of being digestible.

1740 Chevne *Regimen* ii (R.), The digestibility and easy dissolution of it [meat] is obstructed 1851 *Fraser's Mag* XLIII 269 Certain fish were held in repute for their digestibility. 1876 Foster *Phys* II i. (1879) 277 The digestibility of any food is determined chiefly by mechanical conditions

Digestible (dĭdʒe·stĭb'l, dəi-). Also 5-9 -able. [a F. *digestible* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *digestibilis*, f *digest-* ppl. stem of *digerĕre* to Digest.]

1. Capable of being digested or assimilated.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol* 437 His diete was of no superfluitee But of greet norissyng and digestible 1599 H Buttes *Dyets dry Dinner* I, Of a lash and yet grosse substance, not very digestible. 1614 W B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 30 It is found more .. digestable 1826 *Blackw Mag* XIX. 660 They can digest anything digestable 1842 A Combe *Physiol Digestion* (ed. 4) 300 Albuminous aliments . easily digestible and very nourishing *fig.* 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* II. xix 101 The Romans . to make their Government digestible, were wont [etc.].

†**b.** Able to be concocted or matured by heat.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* III. 2 In joyows Julii, quhen the flouris suete, Degesteable, engenered throu the heet, Baith erbe and froyte

†**2.** That causes or promotes digestion (of food)

1651 Biggs *New Disp* ₱ 295 By the vigour of the digestible, esurine, and depascent ferment.

†**3** To be digested or prepared by the action of heat. *Obs*

1477 Norton *Ord Alch* v in Ashm. (1652) 62 Nethles heate of the digestible thinge, Helpeth digestion and her working

Hence **Dige·stibleness,** quality of being digestible; **Dige·stibly** *adv*, in a digestible form.

1662 H. Stubbe *Ind Nectar* iii 30 Its dissolving by the least fire argues its facile digestibleness. 1879 G Meredith *Egoist* I Piel 3 To give us those interminable milepost piles of matter in essence, in chosen samples, digestibly

†**Dige·stic,** *a. Obs rare.* [irreg. f. Digest *v.* + -ic.] = Digestive.

1797 Godwin *Enquirer* II vi. 244 A wise man .. would exercise his digestic powers 1799 E Du Bois *Piece of Family Biog* II 99 In search of one who made more use of his 'digestic powers'

Dige·sting, *vbl. sb* [f. Digest *v.* + -ing [1]] The action of the verb Digest in various senses

1540 Elyot *Image Gov* (1556) 72 b, The concoctynge and digistyng of that, which the bodie receiveth 1662 Stillingfl *Orig. Sacr* 1 v. § 5 Scaliger hath taken so much pains in digesting of them 1805 W Saunders *Min. Waters* 359, I tried to redissolve this substance .. by long boiling and digesting 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser II. *Poor Relation*, After the digesting of this affront.

b. *attrib*

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxii (1887) 116 Exercise .. maketh the naturall heat strong against digesting time.

Dige·sting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That digests.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. vii. 32 The flowers of salt is of a sharpe qualitie and much digesting. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 371 Give a digesting fire for three days. 1809 GREGOR in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 198 The process of solution is accelerated by a digesting heat.

Hence **Dige·stingly** *adv.*

1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* III. ii. 48 They rose from table at ten digestingly refreshed.

Digestion (didʒe·styən, dəi-). Also *α* 4–5 **digestioun,** 5 **degestyon,** 5 **dy-** *β.* 6–7 (9 *dial.*) **disgestion.** [a. F. *digestion* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *dīgestiōn-em,* digestion, arrangement, n. of action f. *dīgerĕre* (pa. pple. *dīgest-*) to DIGEST.]

1. The physiological process whereby the nutritive part of the food consumed is, in the stomach and intestines, rendered fit to be assimilated by the system.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr's T.* 339 The Norice of digestioun the sleepe. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 169 Þat þe mete muȝte abide in þe stomak for to make digestion. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 37 Heavinesse and care hinder digestion. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 31 The Kitchin Clerke, that hight Digestion, Did order all th' Achates in seemely wise. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II* I. iii. 236 Things sweet to tast, proue in digestion sowre. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 4 His sleep Was Aerie light, from pure digestion bred. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 156, I don't believe Digestion is perform'd by Putrefaction. 1834 M'MURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 279 Insects vary infinitely as to the form of the organs of the mouth, and those of digestion. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 312 In certain men, digestion and sex absorb the vital force. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxiii., Who can wonder? In all is health, digestion, Pure and vigorous. 1878 *Masque Poets* 47 Is it trouble of conscience or morbid digestion?

b. The analogous process in insectivorous plants.

1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 85 It becomes an interesting inquiry, whether they [Drosera] have the power of digestion. 1878 M'NAB *Bot.* IV. (1883) 96 The insects are covered with a secretion containing an acid, and a substance closely resembling pepsine, and a true process of digestion goes on similar to the digestion in the stomach of an animal.

†**c** In old Physiology. *First, second, and third digestion*: see CONCOCTION 1 b. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxix. (1495) 154 The lyuer drawyth in to his holownes the woos of the fyrst degestyon. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 22 The act digestively is finished in the third digestion. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 440 To choose the season for counsell . . and that season is, after the first digestion of sorrow. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 207 If there be an error . . of the first digestion, it is incurable.

d. *fig.*

c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* II. vi. (version in Dyce), Hote enough to worke Thy just degestione with extreamest shame. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. ii. § 3. 589 If no other state gave the Romans something to trouble their digestion.

e *Slow, easy, hard of digestion*: slow, easy, hard to be digested. So *of hard* (etc.) *digestion*: cf. 4. Also *fig.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. xiii. (1539) 31 b, It is slowe of digestion. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* M. viii b, Oyster somewhat hard of degestion. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 64 Their laws hard of disgestion, and their commands intollerable. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* IX. (1700) 116 A Doctrine that seems to be of hard digestion to a great many. *a* 1725 — *Own Time* (1766) I. 448 These conditions were not of an easy digestion. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 252 Flesh roasted, not so easy of Digestion as boil'd. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxi. 200 These points were of hard digestion with the princess. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 343 Mucus is deemed both nutritious and of easy digestion. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 327 Raw flesh is generally regarded as more difficult of digestion than boiled or roast meat.

2 The power or faculty of digesting food.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xlvi. (1495) 163 In wynter is grete appetyte and stronge degestyon. *c* 1430 *A Dratorie* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 54 Cleer eir & walking makiþ good digestioun. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxii, A man hauing due concoction and digestion as is expedient. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd* 34 Our disgestion would be better, if our dishes were fewer. *a* 1710 SOUTH in *Tatler* No. 205 ¶ 5 Every Morsel to a satisfied Hunger, is only a new Labour to a tired Digestion. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 42 Indications of a morbid digestion. 1861 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* ii. 27 Weakness of digestion depends upon habits.

3. *fig.* The action of digesting, or obtaining mental nourishment from (books, etc.).

a 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man* lxix. (1636) 90 Effectes following the due disgestion of verball precepts. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* III. 205 He had a great appetite to learning, and a quick digestion. 1839–40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 57 Glencoe supplied me with books, and I devoured them with appetite, if not digestion.

4. The action of putting up with or bearing without resistance; brooking, endurance. ? *Obs.*

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* IV. 9 Having received so bold an answer, found it very rude, and hard of digestion. 1760 STERNE *Serm.* (1784) III. 6 The silent digestion of one wrong provokes a second.

5 *Chem.,* †**a.** The operation of maturing or preparing a substance by the action of gentle heat; concoction, maturation, condensation, coagulation; also susceptibility to this operation, and *concr.,* the condition resulting from it. *Obs.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 61 Then of divers degrees and of divers digestion, Colours will arise towards perfection. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 67 Brasse, latine, and such like differ in digestion the Copper being purest, is of best digestion. *Ibid.* 68 Iron also being of too extreame digestion, passing all other metals in hardnes. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 32 It [clay] should seeme to differ onely in digestion from marle. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 327 We conceive that a perfect good Concoction, or Disgestion, or Maturation of some Metalls, will produce Gold. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* I. (1651) 10 *Digestion,* is a concocting, or maturation of crude things by an easie, and gentle heat. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 293 Their digestion or coagulation is more in some than in others. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man* IV. ii. 307 The latter [Minerals] seem to be Concretions and Digestions in the Bowels of the Earth.

b The operation of exposing a substance to the action of a liquid with the aid of heat, for the purpose of extracting the soluble constituents.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii., [I put the ingredients] in a Bolt's-head nipp'd to digestion. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxii. 164 In our Digestions and Distillations. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* I. v. (1760) 32 A Vessel for Digestion, called by chemists a pelican or circulatory Vessel. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 366 The digestion was continued till the solution was complete. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 19 When a solid substance is left for a certain time in a fluid, and the mixture is kept exposed to a slow degree of heat, the process is called digestion. 1868 ROYLE, etc. *Man. Materia Medica* (ed. 5) 10 Digestion is similar to Maceration, but the action is promoted by a heat from 90° to 100°.

†**6.** *Surg.* The process of maturing an ulcer or wound; disposition to healthy suppuration. *Obs.*

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* xxx, I shewed him that by Digestion the remaining fleshy body would come away. 1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* II. iv. 34 Prepare your fomentation to help on digestion. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man.* I. ii. 126 Lacerations are never cured without coming to Digestion. 1830 S. COOPER *Duct. Pract. Surg.* (ed. 6) 374 By the digestion of a wound or ulcer, the old Surgeons meant bringing it into a state, in which it formed healthy pus.

†**7.** *fig.* The process of maturing (plans) by careful consideration and deliberation. *Obs.*

1671 TEMPLE *Ess., Constit. of Empire* Wks. 1731 I. 86 The Digestion of their Counsels is made in a Senate consisting of Forty Counsellors.

†**8.** The action of methodizing and reducing to order. *Obs.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 106 Digestion is an ordely placyng of thynges, partyng every matter severally.

†**b** The result of this process, a digested condition; a methodical arrangement; a DIGEST. *Obs.*

1613 CHAPMAN *Revenge Bussy D'Ambois* v, The chaos of eternal night (To which the whole digestion of the world Is now returning). 1668 HALE *Pref.* to *Rolle's Abridgm.* 7 Every Student may easily Form unto himself a general Digestion of the Law. 1754 FARRO (title), Royal Universal British Grammar and Vocabulary, being a digestion of the entire English Language into its proper parts of speech.

Digestive (didʒe·stiv, dəi-), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6–7 **dis-.** [a. F. *digestif, -ive* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *dīgestīvus,* f. *dīgest-* ppl. stem of *dīgerĕre* to DIGEST: see -IVE.]

A *adj.*

1 Having the function of digesting food; engaged in or pertaining to digestion.

c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1053 The sayd vegetable [the soul] hath in her four vertues . the atractyve or appetityve, the retentyve, the digestyve, and expulsive. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. vi. 16 The vertue disgestiue whereby it concocteth and disgesteth. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 253 To . . raise the digestive Powers to their natural Standard. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 23 Resting on a couch, until the digestive organs have recovered the fatigue. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 109 The digestive cavity . . is exceedingly short.

b. in reference to plants.

1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* xiii. 301 Experiments . on the digestive power of Drosera. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 100 According to this digestive function these organs may be termed *Digestive glands.*

2. Promoting or aiding digestion; digestible.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* Q ij, Through the digestiue heate of the night. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* ci, Digestive cheese, and fruit there sure will be. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *May blossom,* As to the medicinal Vertues of this Plant; it is digestive. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 99 These waters are very light and digestive, and . . good to create an appetite. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 327 *Digestive salt,* Syn. with Chloride of Potassium. 1882 *Times* 18 May 6/1 The most digestive and nutritious bread.

3 Pertaining to or promoting chemical digestion.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 287 Wanting its digestive ferment. *a* 1692 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 210 We removed the receiver, and put it on the digestive furnace. 1799 DE CRELL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 63 Applying only a digestive warmth. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 131 To submit their contents to a digestive heat.

4 Promoting healthy suppuration in a wound or ulcer; as *digestive ointment*: see B 2.

†**5** Characterized by bearing without resistance or in silence. *Obs.*

1608 HEYWOOD *Sallust's Jugurth.* III., Adherbal was . . no souldier, of a frolicke disposition, disgistive of injuries.

†**6** That tends to methodize and reduce to order.

1662 DRYDEN *Astræa Redux* 89 To business ripened by digestive thought, His future rule is into method brought.

B. *sb.*

1 A medicine or substance promoting digestion of food.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 141 A Day or two ye schul have digestives Of wormes, or ye take your laxatives. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 14 And so I seie of medicyns comfortatyues, digestyues, laxatyues, restriktyues, and alle obere. 1612 *Enchyn. Med.* 97 Wee leaue our digestiues and proceede to other medicines. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Cock & Fox* 189 These digestives prepare you for your purge. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex., Digestives.*

2 A substance which promotes healthy suppuration in a wound or ulcer, digestive ointment (*Unguentum terebinthinæ compositum*).

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* (1586) 436 In Chirurgerie a digestive is taken for that that prepareth the mattier to mundification. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phisorey* II. xi. 91 You shall dresse it with a disgestiue vntill it be mundified. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* xv. 62, I applyed this following digestive with soft plegets upon the incisions. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 240 The Wound requires a strong Digestive. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 136 Linnen cloth, spread with the common Digestive. 1854–67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol., Digestives,* in Surgery, substances which, when applied to a wound or ulcer, promote suppuration.

†**3** An agent of chemical digestion. *Obs. rare.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 62 But our cheefe Digestiue [*printed* -ure] for our intent, Is virtuall heate of the matter digerent.

Dige·stively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a digestive manner; in a way that promotes digestion, with regard to digestion.

1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 22 The act digestiuely is finished in the third digestion. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* (1861) 34 Digestively considered, even the fairest and youngest of us is an Apparatus. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 6 May 4/2 Round the garden, groups pose themselves digestively.

Dige·stiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being digestive or of aiding digestion.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Digestiveness,* digestive Faculty. 1876 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 362 May not this superiority be due . . to the extreme digestiveness of the St. Moritz air?

†**Dige·stly,** *adv. Sc. Obs.* Also de-. [f. DIGEST *a.* + -LY².] Maturely, deliberately, composedly.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. v. 48 Alethes . . Onto thir wordis digestly maid answeris. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 49 Quhen thir oratouris had sene and degeistlie considerit this legioun. 1544 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 449 (Jam.), My . . lordis of parliament suld avise degestlie quhat is to be done herein. 1606 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 312 (Jam.) For sindrie vtheris sene and proffitable caussis digestlie considerit.

†**Dige·stment.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. DIGEST *v.* + -MENT.] The action or process of digesting; methodical disposition or arrangement.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* IV. Concl. 88 Compose in computable digestment all the Tenants with their Tenements and Rents in particular.

Digestor, var. form of DIGESTER.

†**Dige·story,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *dīgestōr-ius,* f. *dīgest-* ppl. stem of *dīgerĕre* to DIGEST: see -ORY.]

A *adj.* = DIGESTIVE.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 270 Digestion is simple maturation, whereby things uncocted in artificial digestory heat is digested.

B *sb.* A vessel or organ of digestion.

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 43 Of all Waters, that which descends from Heaven we find to be the richest . . as having been already meteorized, and circulated in that great Digestory. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 475 The whole human body, together with all its viscera, yea, chylopoietic digestories.

†**Dige·sture.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 **dis-** [f. L. *dīgest-* ppl. stem (see prec.) + -URE: cf. *gesture.*] The process or faculty of digesting.

1 = DIGESTION 1, 2.

1565 J. HALLE *Hist. Expost.* 21 A sanguine man is he that hathe a good disgesture. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xxxi. lviii. (1634) 254 To make him drink beyond all good disgesture. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 41 At that time of the yeere, old food is more drie and hard of digesture. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inq. & Ab. Physic.* 128 Having contracted a Disease through catching Cold and want of Digesture. *a* 1700 G. HARVEY (J.), Meals of easy digesture.

2 The putting up with or brooking of anything unpleasant; = DIGESTION 4.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* II. 146 b, The lords . . will thincke it straunge, and receyve the same with ill digesture. 1606 J. RAYNOLDS *Dolarny's Prun.* (1880) 92 He already can The calmie lines with faire digesture brooke.

Diggable (di·găb'l), *a.* [f. DIG *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being digged.

1552 HULOET, Diggable or which may be digged, *fossilis.* 1847 CRAIG, *Diggable,* that may be digged.

Digger (di·gəɹ). [f. DIG *v.* + -ER.] One who or that which digs.

1. One who excavates or turns up the earth with a mattock, spade, or other tool; also an animal that turns up the earth. With adverb, as *digger-up.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 118/1 Deluar or dyggar, *fossor.* 1585 J. B. tr. *Virel's Sch. Beastes* B vj, The Connies . . are such continuall diggers and scrapers, that they . . cleave a sunder and make hollow the stones and rockes. 1608 CAPT. J. SMITH *Let.* in *Virginia* (1624) III. 72 Send gardiners, fisher men, blacksmiths . . and diggers vp of trees, roots, well provided. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* x. 2 Prince Alexander . . sometimes visiting the Diggers, sometimes the Miners. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6188/8 B. P. Gardiner, Digger, and Builder. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 154 ¶ 11 Treasures are thrown up by the ploughman and the digger. 1895 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 623 The digger-up of primeval bones.

2 *spec* a. A miner, especially one who works surface or shallow deposits.

1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen VIII*, c 8 § 1 That no person or persons . shall labour, dig, or wash any tin in any of the said tin workes, called Streme workes, vnlesse the saide digger, owner or washer, shall make . sufficient hatches and ties in the endes of their buddels and cordes [etc] 1570 DEE *Math Pref* 36 For . Miners, Diggers for Mettalls . any man may easily perceaue the great aide of Geometrie *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Wales* (R), Fresh aire whereby the candle in the mine is daily kept burning, and the diggers recruited constantly with a sufficiency of breath 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script* Ep Ded (1675) 6 As a homely digger may shew a man a rich mine.

b. *esp.* One who digs or searches for gold in a gold-field.

1853 VALIANT *Let* in McCombie *Hist Victoria* XVI (1858) 248 It caused the diggers to pause in their headlong career. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II 113 Like diggers in California 'prospecting for a placer' that will pay. 1869 R B. SMYTH *Goldfields Victoria* 609 Digger . . applied formerly to all persons who searched for gold, and now generally restricted to those who seek for gold in the shallow alluviums. 1875 *Spectator* (Melbourne) 19 June 79/2 The rough digger of the primitive era

c. One of a tribe or class of N. American Indians who subsist chiefly on roots dug from the ground.

1837 W IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II 209 Sometimes the Diggers aspire to nobler game, and succeed in entrapping the antelope. 1848 *Blackw Mag* LXIV. 132 They came upon a band of miserable Indians, who, from the fact of their subsisting chiefly on roots, are called the Diggers 1883 B. HARTE *Carquinez Woods* VII 154 *note*, Diggers, a local name for a peaceful tribe of Indians inhabiting Northern California, who live on roots and herbs

attrib 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist Man* VII. 185 The miserable 'Digger Indians', of North America 1875 F PARKMAN in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 43 The abject 'Digger' hordes of Nevada. 1882 B. HARTE *Flip* V, Ye might do it to please that digger squaw

d. *Eng. Hist.* A section of the Levellers in 1649, who adopted communistic principles as to the land, in accordance with which they began to dig and plant the commons.

1649 [*Information*, dated 16 April, in *Clarke Pa.* (Camd. Soc 1894) II. 211 One Everard and two more . all living att Cobham, came to St George's Hill in Surrey, and began to digge on that side the Hill next to Campe Close, and sowed the ground with parsenipps, and carretts, and beans] *Ibid* 215 (Dec.) To his Excellency the Lord Fairfax the Brotherly Request of those that are called Diggers, sheweth, That whereas we have begun to digg upon the Commons for a livelihood, first, for the righteous law of Creation that gives the earth freely to one as well as another *Ibid* 221 [*The Digger's Song*] You noble Diggers all, stand up now, stand up now . The wast land to maintain, seeing Cavaliers by name, Your digging does disdaine, and persons all defame, Stand up now, Diggers all 1650 NEEDHAM *Case Commw* 79 There is a new Faction started up out of ours [Levellers], known by the name of Diggers; who .. have framed a new plea for a Returne of all men *ad Pugnum*, that like the old Parthians and other wild Barbarians, we might renounce Townes and Cities, live as Rovers, and enjoy all in common *a* 1676 WHITELOCKE *Memorials* (1853) III. 17 1894 C H FIRTH in *Clarke Pa* II 222 *note*, Three of the Diggers were brought before the Court at Kingston for trespass in digging upon St George's Hill, and infringing the rights of Mr Drake, the Lord of the Manor

3. An instrument for digging, a digging tool; also the digging part of a machine. Also in various combs. as *hop-digger, potato-digger*, etc

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 353 They weed their Wheat with an Iron digger 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend* 308 The digger is best with an arrow-headed point 1839 GRAY *Lett.* (1893) 144 He presented me with a beautiful botanical digger of fine polished steel, with a leathern sheath 1861 S THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III (ed 4) 155 A short 'digger' or hand 'spud' 1861 *Times* 11 July, As the engine travels slowly forward, the digger cuts and throws up the soil behind.

4 A division of Hymenopterous insects, also called *Digger-wasps*

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 693 The *Crabronidæ, Labridæ, Bembecidæ, Sphegidæ, Scoliidæ, Mutillidæ* . . may be termed from their peculiar habits *Fossores* or Diggers; and they are commonly known as *Sand* and *Wood-Wasps* 1871 E F STAVELEY *Brit. Insects* 203 The second division of the predacious stinging Hymenoptera, known as Fossores, or *diggers*, consists of the Sand-wasps and Wood wasps

5. *slang.* a. A spur. b A finger-nail. c A card of the spade suit; *big-digger*, the ace of spades (Farmer *Slang*).

1789 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 173 s v (Farmer) 1811 *Lex Balatronicum* s v. (Farmer) 1859 MATSELL *Vocabulum* s v (Farmer). 1881 *N. Y. Slang Dict* (Farmer), 'I will fix my diggers in your dial-plate and turn it up with red'

6. *Comb*, as **digger-pine**, a N. American species of pine, *Pinus sabiniana*; **digger-wasp** (see sense 4)

1880 *Libr Univ Knowl.* IX. 123 The digger-wasps catch locusts . and bury them in their nests for their newly hatched young

Diggeress (di gərəs). [f DIGGER + -ESS.] A female digger, a digger's wife.

1864 ROGERS *New Rush* II. 36 I'm tired of being a diggeress.

Digging (di·gin), *vbl. sb.* [f. DIG *v.* + -ING 1]

1. The action of the verb to DIG, in various senses, an instance of this.

1552 HULOET, Dygginge and delunge of a ground to bring it effsones in temper, *repastinatio* 1651 JER TAYLOR *Holy Dying* 1 § 2 (L.) Let us not project long designs, crafty plots, and diggings so deep that the intrigues of a design shall never be unfolded. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 25 In the digging of the foundations. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict* s v *Jew Tree*, This first digging is to be done always in March 1738 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm Br.* 27 After the digging the Pit was finished 1891 *Law Times* XCII 106/2 He was only paid for his digging

b. with an adverb.

1573 BARET *Alv* D 687 A digging vnder, an undermining, *suffossio* 1817 COBBETT *Addr Bristol* Wks XXXII 47 A digging and rooting up of all corruptions 1890 *Daily News* 4 Sept 6/4 All digging down work should be paid for at the rate of 1d per hour extra

2 *fig* The action of studying hard. *U.S.*

1827–8 *Harvard Reg* 312, I find my eyes in doleful case, By digging until midnight 1873 W MATHEWS *Getting on* xv 244 Men of genius have seldom revealed to us how much of their fame was due to hard digging

3 *concr.* The materials dug out

1559 in Boys *Sandwich* (1792) 737, 11 laborers may carry his diggins away. *a* 1626 BACON *Impeachm Waste* (L), He shall have the seasonable loppings, so he shall have seasonable diggings of an open mine

4 A place where digging is carried on, an excavation, in *pl* (sometimes treated as a *sing*) applied to mines, and especially to the gold-fields of California and Australia Also with prefixed word, as *gold-diggings, river-diggings, surface-diggings*, etc *Dry-* or *wet-diggings* (see quot. 1889).

1538 LELAND *Itin* I 13 On the South side of Welleden .. ys a goodly quarre of Stone, wher appere great Diggyns 1653 BOGAN *Mirth Chr Life* 122 The earth yields a smell wholesome to the digger in the diggings 1712 J JAMES tr *Le Blond's Gardening* 206 The Wall of one Foot thick, from the Bottom of the Digging, to the Level of the Ground above 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt Brit.* I 39 At Norton, near Wulpit, King Henry VIII was induced to dig for Gold He was disappointed, but the Diggings are visible at this Day 1835 C. F. HOFFMAN *Winter in Far West* XXV (Bartlett) Mr —— . has lately struck a lead . We are now, you observe, among his diggings 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser I II 62 The diggings as they term the places where the lead is found . were about sixteen miles distant 1849 *Illustr Lond News* 17 Nov 325/1 Letter from the Gold Diggings 1852 EARP *Gold Col Australia* 138 The diggings are on a creek called Araluen Creek 1857 BORTHWICK *California* 120 (Bartlett) The principal diggings near Haugtown were surface diggings, but, with the exception of river diggings, every kind of mining was seen in full force 1889 FARMER *Americanisms, Wet diggings* and *Dry-diggings* are terms in gold districts, for mines near rivers or on the higher lands as the case may be 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Miner's Right* VII. 71 It was a goldfield and a diggings in far-away Australia

5. *colloq.* in *pl* Lodgings, quarters

1838 J C. NEAL *Charcoal Sketches* II 119 (Farmer), I reckon it's about time we should go to our diggings 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz* XXI She won't be taken with a cold chill when she realises what is being done in these diggings? 1882 *Chamb. Jrnl* 87, I returned to my diggings. 1889 J K JEROME *Three men in Boat* 187 We took out the hamper and started off to look for diggings

6. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *digging-machine, -spade, -spud, -stick*, digging-life, life at the gold-diggings.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. VI 125 A digging spade 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 120 Shafts were sunk, windlasses erected, and the whole paraphernalia of digging life called into requisition 1865 LUBBOCK *Pre-h. Times* 358 The digging-sticks are made of a young mangrove tree 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* I. 702/2 *Digging machine* (Agric.), a spading-machine for loosening and turning the soil 1875 A SMITH *New Hist Aberdeensh* II 1120 The next experiment was with the 'digger' formed by taking the mould-board off the plough and putting on the digging breasts

† Dighel, *a.* Forms: 1 dīegel, dīegol, dȳgel, 3 dīgel. [OE. *dīegel, -ol* (.—OTeut **daugilo-*), found beside *dēagol* (—*daugolo-*), = OHG. *tougal, tougal* (*daugal, dougal*) dark, secret. cf. *tougan, dougan* concealed, secret] Secret, obscure.

Beowulf 2719 Hie dygel lond warigeað *a* 1000 *Be Domes Dæge* (1876) 40 Þæt hit ne sy dægcuð þæt þæt dihle wæs *Ibid.* 135 Digle gebancas *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 2 Ich was In one swiþe dīgele hale *c* 1275 LAY. 26935 Hii comen in one wode in one dale deope, dīgele bi-halues [*c* 1205 dīgelen bihælues].

Hence **Di·ghelliche, dighelìche** (also dihlice, dīgeliche, dielìche) *adv*, secretly; **Di·ghelness** (dīgelnesse, dihelness), secrecy; also **Di·ghenlich** *a.* [cf. OHG. *tougan*], secret; **Di·ghenliche** *adv*, secretly.

c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros* II 1 § 5 Þurh Godes dīegelnessa *Ibid* VI XXI, He wearð dīegellice cristen *c* 961 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St Benet* (1885) 134 Swa dihlice wunienda. *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt XIII 35 Ic bodige dīgelnesse. *a* 1200 *Winteney Rule St. Benet* XXVII. (1888) 67 Hiȝ scullan oft dihlice ealde witan, sændan. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 191 He secheð forte þat he open fint, and dīeliche smuhð þer inne *c* 1200 ORMIN 5501 Full wel tunnderrstanndenn Off all þe boc in Godess hus Þe deope dīhellness. *c* 1205 LAY 415 Assaracus hit redde mid dīgenliche runen *Ibid.* 13539 Forð riht faren we him to, dīgelliche & stille *a* 1225 *St Marher* 16 To understonden so derne þing ant so derf, of godes dihelnesse *c* 1275 LAY 6659 Dīgenliche [1205 dūgeliche] hine bi-witte, and his name deorne.

Dighere, obs. form of DYER.

Dight (dəit), *v* Now *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: 1 diht-an, 2–3 diht-en, 3–4 dīt-e(n, (4 dyghte, dīt, dīth, 4–5 dyht, dīte), 4–6 dighte (5 dyte, dyth, 5–7 dite, 6 dyght), 4– dight (6– *Sc.* dicht, 8–9 *north dial.* deeght, deet). Pa. t 1 dihte, dihtode, 2–4 dihte, dīte, 4 dīted, -id, 4–5 dīt, dyt, 4– dight (6– *Sc.* dichtit) Pa. pple. 1 (ge)diht, dihted, 3–4 (i)diht, 3–dight, (7 dighted, 6– *Sc.* dichtit). [OE. *dihtan*, ad. L *dictāre* to dictate, compose in language, appoint, prescribe, order, in med L. to write, compose a speech, letter, etc · see DICTATE *v.* Parallel forms are OHG *dihtôn, tihtôn, tictôn, thuctôn* to write, compose, MHG *tihten, dichten*, to write, compose, invent, contrive, mod G. *dichten* to compose verses or poetry, MLG *dichten* to compose, institute, contrive, set (oneself), LG. *dichten, dagten* to versify, invent, contrive, think out, MDu *dichten* to compose (in writing), contrive, institute, prepare, mod.Du. *dichten* to invent, compose, versify; also Icel *dikta* to compose or write in Latin, to write a romance, to romance, lie, Sw *dikta* to feign, fable, Da *digte* to make poems (from Ger.) The mutual relations of the OE., OHG., and Norse words are not quite clear; but the difference of formation between OE *dihtan* ·—**dihtjan*, and OHG. *tihtôn* v ·—**dihtôjan*, indicates that they are independent adoptions of the Latin, although the change of *d* to *t* shows that the word is old in German The Norse word must be of later adoption if it were old, the expected form would be **dētta*

From the senses of literary dictation and composition in which it was originally used, this verb received in ME. an extraordinary sense-development, so as to be one of the most widely used words in the language Special representatives of these ME. senses, survive dialectally, *esp.* in the north, the modern literary language knows the participle *dight*, which after being nearly obsolete in the 18th c., has been largely taken up again by poets and romantic writers of the 19th c. in senses 10, 14. (In MHG *dichten* had also a much greater development of meaning than in mod. German)]

I To dictate, appoint, ordain, order, dispose of, deal with, treat.

† 1. *trans* To dictate, give directions to, direct. *Obs* (Only in OE)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Matt XXVIII 16 Ða ferdon þa endlufun leorning-cnihtas on þone munt, þær se hælynd heom dihte *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen* XVI 3 Abram þa dyde swa swa him dyhte Saram *Ibid* XXXIX 23 Drihten þær dihte him hwæt he don sceolde. *c* 1000 — *Ou O Test* (in Sweet *A S Reader* 60) Moyses awrat..swa swa him God silf dihte on heora sunder-þræce

† 2. To appoint, ordain *Obs*

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Luke XXII. 29 Ic eow dihte swa min fæder me rice dihte *a* 1225 *Leg Kath.* 1606 Þe deore drihtin haueð idiht ow ba þe blisfule crune of his icorene *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 9369 (Cott) How þe fader of heuen Dight his dere sun to send *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 127 Þat Steuen to dede was dight 1340 *Ayenb* 7 He mæde þe wordle an oidaynede [*v r* dīzte] 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 7795 Þe ioyes sere þat God has ordaynd þare and dyght *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV 1160 (1188) Ther as þe dom of Mynos wolde it dyghte *a* 1400 *Pestill of Susan* 267, I am deolfolich dampned, and to deþ diht *c* 1400 *Apol Loll* 60 A iuge is seid for he ditiþ riȝt to þe peple 14 *E E Misc.* (Warton Club) 12 A dredefulle payne is for me dyȝte 1558 *Will of Willyson* (Somerset Ho), Consyderyng yᵗ death to euery man is dight [1808 SCOTT *Marm* I VI, The golden legend bore aright, 'Who checks at me, to death is dight']

† 3 To order, keep in order, manage, govern, rule *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY 6848 Wel wes þisse londe idiht *Ibid* 7220 He makede þane kalender þe dihteð þane moneð & þe ȝer. *Ibid.* 10201 Þa setten heo biscopes þan folken to dihten *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* 7 Deð hire in to dreechunge to dihten hus & hinen 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 424 Kyng Henry & hys wyf . So wel dyȝte Engelond, þat yt was wyde ytold *c* 1400 *St Alexius* (Laud 622) 28 Religious þat her lyf willen dyth ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl, Balaam & Balak* 397 A Childe in Bethlem shall be borne, That shall be Duke to dight and deale, and rule the folke of Israell 1522 *World & Child* in Hazl *Dodsley* I. 274 Christ rose upon the third day. That all shall deem and dight

† 4. To deal with, treat, handle, use (in some manner); often to maltreat, abuse *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 11020 Hu he mihte dihten Ælene his dohter *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 25907 Þus he vs diht to-day a sonemiht *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21447 (Gott) Sai me hu þu wile him dight, If þat he be dempt to þe wid right 1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 742 What mercy mayst þou aske Whan þou þus my sone hast dyghte? *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 320 Þouȝ þe fynger ne be but a litil lyme ȝitt þou muste have good kunnyng and good witt for to dīȝte it wel *c* 1450 *Mynor Salvacioun* 1758 Two stronge ȝonge men Dight Helyodore with thaire whippes til he als dede thaie laye 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. VIII 51 How euir wes ony suffrit the so to dycht? 1563 B GOOGE *Eglogs* (Arb) 115 Acteon wofull wyght, In what a manner, all to torne, his cruell Dogs him dyght 1650 B *Discollumnium* 52, I feare also at length some or other will come and dight us to purpose

†b *spec* To have to do with sexually *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol* 398 Al my walkynge out by nyghte Was for tespye wenches þat he dighte *Ibid* 767 Lete hir lecchour dighte hire al the nyght *c* 1386 — *Manciple's T.* 208. 1393 LANGL. *P Pl.* C. II. 27 In hus dronkenesse a day hus douhtres he [Lot] dighte And lay by hem boþe

† 5. To dispose, place, put, remove *Obs.*

1297 R GLOUC (1724) 148 Cubeþ now ȝoure myȝte, How ȝe mow þis stones best to þe schip dyȝte *a* 1300 *Cursor M*

17312 (Cott) Quy Blame ȝe me for I a man in graf dıȝt, In a toumb þat was myn awen? 1340 *Ayenb* 210 Alle þoȝtes ulesslıche and wordleliche me ssel dıȝte uram þe herte þet wyle god bidde 1393 Gower *Conf* III 270 Whan he was to bedde dight. *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6612 On þe pament þai ıt dyght *Ibid* 7138 þe thrid in tughall þai þaim dyght 1535 Stewart *Cron Scot* II 524 The dead corpis in tha flang, And syne kest on the muldis on the clay, The grene erd syne, and dycht the laif away

† b. *fig* To put into a specified state or condition; *esp.* in *to dight to death*, to put to death, kill, slay (see also 2). *Obs*

13 . *E. E Allit P* B 1266 Dıȝten dekenes to deþe, dungen doun clerkkes. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 18043 (Trin) þat dede from deþ to lif he dıȝt 1393 Gower *Conf* II 145 Ha, to what peine she is dight 1415 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 125 Thorow hem many on to deth were dyght 1460 *Lybeaus Disc* 1719 To dethe they wyll her dyghte *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* IV 68 Your selff sone syne to dede thai think to dycht 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 13 Bold Theseus to cruel death him dight. 1586 J Hooker *Gerald Iɔel* in *Holinshed* II 179/2 The earle would haue dighted the lord gouernour and all the garisons to greater troubles 1664 *Floddan F.* VIII 78 For unto death till we be dight I promise here to take thy part 1817 Scott *Harold the Dauntless* VI VI, Still in the posture as to death when dight

† c With inverted construction: To cause, bring about, inflict (death) *Obs*

1307 *Elegy Edw I*, 1, A stounde herkneth to my song, Of duel that Deth hath dıht us newe *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 151 Hire deth was neıȝ dıȝt *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 9558 Myche dole is vs dight to-day *a* 1450 *Cov Myst* 265 On of ȝou is bezy my dethe here to dyth *c* 1475 *Partenay* 3444 Yff atwixst his handis he hym haue myght, He wold make hym ende, And shameuous deth dight !

II. To compose, construct, make, do.

† 6 To compose (with words); to set down in writing *Obs*

c 1000 Ælfric *Life Oswold* in Sweet *A. S. Reader* (1879) 102 Nu cwæþ se halga Beda, ðe ðas boc ȝedihte *c* 1205 Lay 3150 He letten writen a writ & wel hit lette dihten *c* 1275 *Ibid* 20669 Nis hit in none boke idiht þat euere her were soch fiht *c* 1425 *Hampole's Psalter* Metr Pref 48 Whos wol it write, I rede hym rygth, wryte on warly lyne be lyne, And make no more þen here is dygth *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev* 153 A lettre has he dyght

† 7. To compose, put together, frame, construct, make. *Obs.*

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 233 He alle ȝesceop, and all dihte wiþ ute swince *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 25 Ure fader in heuene feide þe lemes to ure hcame and swo dıȝeliche hit al dihte, þat on elche feinge is hem onsene *c* 1205 Lay 23532 Walles heo gunnen rihten, þa ȝæten heo gunnen dihten *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 1665 (Cott), A schippe be houes þe to dight. *Ibid* 12388 (Cott) Þtogh and haru cuth he dight *c* 1340 *Ibid* 23216 (Trin) No more þen peynted fire þat on a wal bi mon were dıȝt *c* 1400 Maundev (1839) VI 70 The place is fulle well dyghte of Marble *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb* I 509 Nygh this bestes dight A fire in colde 1607 *Schol Disc agst Antichr.* I II. 72 Hee dight himselfe a triple crowne

† b. To perfoım, do *Obs*

c 1205 Lay 15513 Fulle þreo nihten heore craftes heo dihten *c* 1460 *Play Sacram* 849 Alas yᵗ euer thys dede was dyght 1596 Spenser *F Q* v II 18 Curst the hand which did that vengeance on him dight

III. To put in order, array, dress, direct, prepare, make ready, or proper

† 8. To put or place in order, to set in array, to array; to arrange *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay 20563 Howel sculde dihten þritti þusend cnihten. *Ibid* 27337 Þa þas ferde wes al idiht, þa wes hit dai liht. *c* 1330 R Brunne *Chron* (1810) 2 A hede, þat vs to werre can dight 1375 Barbour *Bruce* II 565 His men in hy he gert be dycht. ?*a* 1500 *Merlıne* 1784 in Furnıv *Percy Folio* I 477 All they can out ryde, & dighten them without fayle to giue Sir Vortiger battayle [1821 Joanna Baillie *Met. Leg*, *Wallace* lxi, Were with their leader dight]

9 To equip, fit out, furnish (*with* what is needed)

In later use blending with sense 10 which see as to the modern use of the pa. pple in romantic language

c 1205 Lay 15104 Ælc scip he dihte mid þreo hundred cni[h]ten. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 24807 (Edin), Wit tresori his schip was dıht. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 617 Do dight a schip wiþ sail & ore Ryght as þou a marchaund wore 1460 Capgrave *Chron* 33 Nyne hundred cartis dith with hokis of yrun. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* II xv, He entryd in to a chambyr that was meruellously wel dyzte and rychely 1555 Abp. Parker *Ps* li 149 Wyth sacrifice of calfe and cow, they shall thyne aulters dyght 1590 Spenser *F Q* I IV 6 The hall With rich array and costly arras dight 1805 Scott *Last Minstr* I vi, Why do these steeds stand ready dight? *Ibid* V xxvii, In Sir Wılham's armour dight, Stolen by his Page, while slept the knight

† b With inverse constr.: To fit (some equipment) *to* or *upon* (Cf. 10 b) *Obs* or *arch*

c 1475 *Rauf Coılȝear* 677 With Dosouris to the duris dicht 1871 P. H Waddell *Ps* xlv. 3 Dicht yer swurd ontil yer thie

10 To clothe, dress, array, deck, adorn (*lit.* and *fig.*). † *To dight naked*, to undress, strip

In this sense the pa pple *dight* is used by Sir Walter Scott, and in later poetic and romantic language: it appears to be often taken as an archaic form of *decked*

c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 87 Clensed of fule sinnes, and dıht mid lofflesnesse *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 24552 (Edin), þan nicodem Wit Iosep nam þat cors to dıht *c* 1330 *Kıng of Tars* 848 The soudan dihte him naked anon *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 2249 (Fairf), þai dight ham in þat tide wiþ hors skynnys and camel hide 1388 Wyclif *Isa* xl 19 A worchere in siluer schal dıȝte it with platis of siluer. *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 69 The thinge that she dite so her selff with 1530 Palsgr 516/1 A foule woman rychly dyght semeth fayre by candell lyght 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Jan 22 Thy sommer prowde with Daffadillies dight. 1596 — *F Q.* IV. x 38 Damzels in soft linnen dight 1600 Holland *Livy* II. VI 48 Dight [decoratus] in our ıoıall ensignes and ornaments. 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 62 The clouds in thousand liveries dight. 1632 — *Penseroso* 159 Storied windows richly dight Casting a dim religious light 1632 Massinger & Field *Fatal Dowry* IV 1, To see a young, fair, handsome beauty unhandsomely dighted and incongruently accoutred. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I III. 928 Just so the proud insulting Lass Array'd and dighted Hudibras 1808 Scott *Marm* VI Introd III, But, O ! what maskers richly dight 1817 Wordsw *Vernal Ode* 1, All the fields with freshest green were dight *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol Leg*, *Wedding-day*, There stand the village maids dight in white 1887 Bowen *Virg Æneid* III 517 Orion, in golden panoply dight

b With inverse constr . To put on (armour, apparel, etc) (A Spenserian use)

1590 Spenser *F Q.* I VII 8 Ere he could his armour on him dight. 1590 — *Muopotmos* 91 His shinie wings he did about him dight 1591 — *M. Hubberd* 1279 Tho on his head his dreadfull hat he dight 1654 Gayton *Pleas Notes* II VI 59 She straightway dight her robes

† c To dress (a wound); to attend to as a surgeon or 'leech'. *Obs*

c 1340 *Cursor M* 14064 (Fairf), Ho hir oynement me boȝt & dıȝt þar-wiþ my fote & shank *a* 1464 *Mann & Housch Exp* 246 To Watkyn the Kynggys horseleche, ffor dytynge my masterys horsses IIȝ s. IIIȝ d *a* 1467 *Ibid* 423 My wyffe payd to a schorgon, fore dytenge of heme wane he was horte, xiȝ d *c* 1500 *Spır Remedies* in Halliwell *Nugae Poet.* 64 My woundys bene depe Her smertyng wylle nat suffre me to slepe, Tylle a leche with dewte have theme dyght 1533 Bellenden *Livy* II. (1822) 136 He deceissit sone eftir that his wound wes dicht.

d *ironically* To dirty, befoul *dial*

1632 Marmion *Holland's Leaguer* I II, Straight we shall fall Into a lake that will foully dight us 1674 Ray *N C. Words* 14 To Dight Cheshire to foule or dirty one 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss*, *Deet*, to dirty 1877 *N W Lnc. Gloss* s v, Thy han's is strange an' dighted up wi' dirt.

† 11. To make ready, get ready (a person): chiefly *refl.* to make oneself ready, prepare, set, or address oneself (*to do* something) *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay 12429 Seoðe heo heom dihten to bi-witen þa dich mid cnihten. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 11179 (Cott), Ioseph dight him for to ga To bethleem 1375 *Cantic de Creatione* in *Anglia* I 303 etc , Eue dıȝte here to childyng *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8636 The dethe of þat Duke he dight hym to venge. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag* (P) 289 Lat dyght messangers ȝare Aftir hym for to fare *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr* II, To dans thir damyselis thame dicht ? 1591 C'tess Pembroke *Dolefull Lay Clorinda* 105 in Spenser *Astroph* , Full many other moe 'Gan dight themselves t' express their inward woe With doleful lays 1596 Spenser *F Q* VI II 18 He straight bids him dight Himself to yeeld his Love

† 12 *refl.* To direct *oneself* or one's *way*; to make one's way, repair, go *Obs*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 10551 (Gött), Quen þis angel away was dıht, Tua men þer cam were clad in quiht *c* 1330 R Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 113 Siþen [he] dight him to Scotland *c* 1386 Chaucer *Monk's Prol* 26 And out at dore anon I moot me dighte 1430 Lydg. *Chron Troy* IV XXIX, Towarde Troye your way was not dyght. *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 788 To þe currok þai þaim dyght 1596 Spenser *F Q* IV I. 16 They both uprose and to their waies them dight. *Ibid* V IV 43 She fiercely towards him her self gan dight

† 13. *trans* To direct, address, proffer, offer. *Obs rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 13990 (Cott.) Ful fair seruis symon him dight, Als was to suilk a lauerding right 1393 Gower *Conf* II 173 Goddes To whom ful great honour they dighten 1568 T Howell *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 46 Hir wylling helpe she dightes

14 To prepare, make ready for use or for a purpose; a. in general sense. (Revived in poetic and romantic use.)

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* Song of Simeon, For myn eȝen seȝen þyn helþe, þe which þou dıȝted to-fore þe face of alle folkes. *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 13767 (Fairf), Per-in was angels wont to lıȝt and þat ilk water dıȝt. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4240 A nyght His instrumentis wolde he dight, For to blowe & make sowne *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb* I 1123 Grounden shelles dight With flour of lyme *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 123/2 Dyhtyn', *paro*, *preparo* 1476 *Plumpton Corr* 36 As for the cloth of my ladies, Hen Cloughe putt it to a shereman to dight. 1520 *Lanc. Wills* II. 11 My yarne yᵗ is sponne, to dyght it and make in cloth 1590 Spenser *F Q* II XI 2 Alma to her guestes doth bounteous banket dight. 1596 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* I 94 Thay take the hail meklewame of ane slain ox, thay turne and dicht it, thay fill it parthie with water parthie with flesche. 1609 Skene *Reg Maj.* 127 And gif they dicht, or prepair the flesh not well, they sall restore the skaith to the awner of the beast 1613 Beaum & Fl *Coxcomb* IV III, Have a care you dight things handsomely 1821 Joanna Baillie *Met Leg*, *Elder Tree* XXV, To dight him for earth or heaven 1871 B Taylor *Faust* (1875) II V I 272 Haste and let the meal be dighted 'Neath the garden's blooming trees 1887 Morris *Odyss* IV 768 This Queen of the many wooers dights the wedding for us then.

In specific senses: † b. To prepare, make ready (food, a meal); to cook; to prepare or mix (a potion or medicine) *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24398 (Cott) þai did him dight a bitter drink, of gall of aissil graid *c* 1320 R Brunne *Medut* 49 þe soper was dyȝt as y herd sey. *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb) XIV. 64 For þai hafe lytill wode, þai dight þaire mete with dung of bestez dried at þe sonne 14.. *Noble Bk Cookry* (Napier 1882) 96 To dight a pik in sauce 1459 *Corpus Christi Coll Contract* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I 259 His mete to be dyght in the kechyn at there costis. 1483 Caxton *Gold Leg.* 68/1 She slewe a paske lambe and dighted and sette it to fore hym 1535 Coverdale *Gen* XXV 29 And Jacob dight a meace of meate — I *Esdras* I, 12 As for the thank offerınges & the other, they dight them in kettels & pottes 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth* 20 Chap 11 smal and dight it lyke a thycke potage *a* 1569 Kingesmyll *Godly Advise* (1580) 2 The fine cooke men dight the rude morsell with some conceite of their cunning 1721 Kelly *Sc Prov* 12 (Jam) A friend's dirner is soon dight

c. To repair, put to rights, put in order (what is out of order) Now *dial.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 19755 (Cott) 'Rise', he said, 'þi bedd þou dight'. *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2570 With in thre days all hale dyght. 1580 *Vestry Bks* (Surtees) 121 Item paid to Thomas Sim for dighting the leads, iiij d. [1877 *N W Linc Gloss.*, *Dight up*, to repair, put in order. 'I mun hev these yates an' stowps dighted up afore th' steward comes'.]

d. To polish or burnish up so as to fit for use; to cleanse from rust, or the like. *Obs.* or *dial.*

a 1400 Chaucer *Rom Rose* 941 Arowis shaven wel and dight *c* 1500 *Debate Carp Tools*, Hallıwell *Nugae Poet* 15, I schalle rube, with all my myght, My mayster tolys for to dyght 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. VII. 133 Ane part polyst, burnyst weill and dycht. 1532–33 *Christ's Coll Audit. Bk.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 206 Item payd .. for dyghtyng the egle and candyllstykkes xd 1535 Coverdale *Baruch* VI 22 Excepte some body dight off their rust, they wil geue no shyne 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot* (1821) I. Proheme p. XII, And dois the saule fra all corruption dicht *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Misc Poems* XLI 34 All curageous knichtis Against the day dichtis The breist plate that bright is To feght with thair fone 1674–91 Ray *N. C Words* 140 To Deeght, *Extergere*, *mundare* *a* 1774 Fergusson *Poems* (1789) II 69 (Jam.), Wi' mason's chissel dichted neat 1825–80 Jamieson s. v., 'The act of smoothing a piece of wood by means of a plane is called 'dichting a deal'.

e To winnow, so as to separate the clean corn from the chaff and other refuse. *Sc.* and *north dial.*

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* V 498 And as, in sacred floors of barns, upon corn-winnowers flies The chaff, driven with an opposite wind, when yellow Ceres dites 1618 — *Hesiod* II. 343 To dight the sacred gift of Ceres' hand, In some place windy, on a well-plan'd floor 1619 *Naworth Housek Bks* 91 For threshing and dighting v bushells and a peck of wheat. 1786 Burns *Addr Unco Guid*, heading, The cleanest corn that e'er was dight May hae some pyles o' caff in 1801 Jo Hogg *Poems* 104 (Jam.) That it was lawful, just, an' right Wi' windasses folk's corn to dight 1808 R Anderson *Cumberld Ball* 72 I'll ax his wark, an muck the byres, Or deet, an thresh the cworn 1816 Scott *Old Mort* VII, A new-fangled machine for dighting the corn frae the chaff. 1878 *Cumbld Gloss Deet*, *deeght*, to winnow or dress corn. *Mod Sc* (Roxb.) Dichtin' in the barn wi' the windasses is a dusty job

f To wipe clean or dry. *Sc.* and *north Eng. dial*

1681 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 120 With his hankerchief he dights off Tears from his eyes 1724 Ramsay *Tea t Misc* (1733) I 8 He dighted his gab, and he pri'd her mou' 1728 — *Anacreontic on Love* 21, I Dighted his face, his hands thow'd. *a* 1803 *Douglas Trag* VIII 111 Child *Ballads* (1882) I 101/1 She's taen out her handkerchief, .. And aye she dighted her father's bloody wounds 1816 Scott *Old Mort* XI, Morton. underwent a rebuke for not 'dighting his shune' 1830 Galt *Lawrie T* VII III (1849) 327 She may dight her neb and flee up 1878 *Cumbld Gloss.*, *Deet*, *deeght*, to wipe or make clean 1892 *Northumbld Gloss Mod. Sc* Dicht the table before you set anything on it Take a cloth and dicht it up

† 15. To 'dress' in husbandry (vines, land, etc.), to cultivate, till, or attend to (plants, crops, etc)

c 1400 Maundev (Roxb) XXII 103 þe whilk telez þe land and dightez vynes. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* II 81 Yf the vyne is dight with mannes hond 1496 *Dives & Paup* (W de W.) III XIV. 149/2 Yf corn or grasse be in the felde & sholde be lorne but it were dyght & gadred, it is lefull in the holy dayes to saue it 1532 Hervet *Xenophon's Househ* (1768) 78 The ground that is well tylled and dyght, wyll coste moche more money. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 46 It groweth in waterie places and those softlye dighted and banked about.

¶ 16 To lift, raise. (An erroneous use by Spenser.)

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I VIII 18 With which his hideous club aloft he dights

Hence † **Dight, dighted,** *ppl. a. Obs*

1422 tr *Secreta Secret*, *Priv. Priv* 165 Put þer ynne of þe forsayd dightyd hony thre Rotes 1535 Coverdale *Jer* XXXVII. 21 To be geuen him a cake of bred, and els no dighte meate 1569 *Wills & Inv N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 320 Eight dight calfe skinnes vˢ.

Dight, *sb. dial.* In *Sc* dicht [f. Dight *v*] A wipe, a rub in order to clean or dry: see Dight *v.*

1887 in Donaldson *Suppl Jamieson.* 1889 J. M. Barrie *Window in Thrums* III, 'For mercy's sake, mother', said Leeby, 'gie yer face a dicht, an' put on a clean mutch'.

b. (See quot)

1890 *Glouc Gloss*, *Dight*, 'a dight of a body', a proud thing of a woman

† **Dight,** *adv Obs rare.* Properly, fitly.

a 1800 *Lord Randal* 66 (Child *Ballads* 1864 II 25) The birdie sat on the crap o' a tree, And I wat it sang fu' dight.

Dighter (dəi ləi). *Obs* exc. *dial.* [OE. *dihtere*, f. *dihtan* to dictate, etc. · see Dight Corresp to MHG. *tihtære*, *tihter*, writer, poet, Ger. *dichter* poet] One who dights, in various senses of the verb: a. A composer, author, director, ruler, preparer; a winnower b. A winnowing machine.

a 1000 *St. Guthlac* Prol (Goodw. 4) Ic write swa me ðæ dihteras sæedon ðe his lif..cuðon *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gloss* in Wr.-Wülcker 140/21 *Commentator*, *expositor*, dihtere. 1340 *Ayenb*, 100 Efterward zeþþe þet he ys uader, he is dıȝtere and gouernour and porueyour to his mayné. *c* 1537 *Thersytes* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I 422 David Doughty, dighter of dates,

1598 FLORIO, *Prestatore*, a prouider, a dighter, a vsurer *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v 499 The chaff .. Which all the diters' feet, legs, arms, their heads and shoulders whites. 1805 A. SCOTT *Poems, Dighting of Barley* 69 (Jam.) The floating atoms did appear, To dab the dighters over 1892 *Northumbld Gloss.*, *Dighter*, a winnower of corn. Also a winnowing machine

Dighting (dəi·tiŋ), *vbl sb* [f. DIGHT *v*.]

1. The action of the verb DIGHT, in various senses: putting in order, arraying, dressing, preparing, repairing; winnowing (of corn); wiping.

1340 *Ayenb* 24 Þe dištinge of his house *Ibid* 47 Leuedi of uaine dištinge. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xv (Gibbs MS.) 38 Þere is no bodyly mete so lykynge to me as þat is of hyre dyghtynge 1450 *Churchw. Acc. Walberswick, Suffolk* (Nichols 1797) 188 For dityng of the belles 1458 *Churchw. Acc. St. Andrew's, East Cheap* in *Brit. Mag.* XXXI. 249 Item, paied to a laborer for dightyng of the Churchawe, iijd 1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp. Eng.* 274 To Wyllyam Hore for dytynge of a gowne of my ladyis, xxiij d 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxi 11 He hath put his swearde to yͤ dightinge. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* Introd., Things .of Natures tempering and dightyng 1611 FLORIO, *Accéncio*, a dighting, a making fit or readie. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Farmer's Ingle* Poems (1845) 35 When..lusty lassies at the dightin tire.

2. *concr.* (*pl.*) † **a.** That with which something is dighted; fittings. *Obs.* **b.** The winnowings or siftings of corn; refuse in general *dial.*

1598 FLORIO, *Corredi*, ornaments, equipage furnitures, or dightings. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 35 Had my father sought the warld round, Till he the very dightings o't had found 1808 JAMIESON s. v., 1. Refuse, of whatever kind. 2. The refuse of corn, after sifting, given to horses or cattle

† **Di·ghtly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. DIGHT *ppl. a* + -LY 2.] In a well-equipped manner, fitly.

c 1633 T. ADAMS *Pract. Wks* (1861) I. 27 (D.) Grounds full stocked, houses dightly furnished, purses richly stuffed

Digit (di·dʒit), *sb.* [ad. L. *digit-us* finger.]

1. One of the five terminal divisions of the hand or foot; a finger or toe. **a.** In ordinary language, a finger. Now only *humorous* or *affected*.

1644 BULWER *Chirol.* A iij b, Where every Digit dictates and doth reach Unto our sense a mouth excelling speech. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* Postcr. 10 They had dismembred one hand of all its digits. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 21 Nov., Why should they spoil their pretty digits with thimble and housewife?

b. *Zool.* and *Comp. Anat.* (The proper term.)

1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 283 We find among reptiles, all the combinations of digits, from five to one, taken between two pairs of hands or claws. 1854 OWEN *Skeleton* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 219 In the marine chelonia the digits of both limbs are elongated 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 17 In the foot the fifth or outer digit is never present. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 285 The special organ of touch is the skin, above all the skin of the muzzle, tongue, and digits

2 The breadth of a finger used as a measure; a finger's breadth, three-quarters of an inch. Sometimes used as = an inch.

The Roman *digitus* was $\frac{1}{16}$ of the foot (*pes*) = 0·728 of an inch, or 18·5 millimeters.

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 108 The Inch (or digit,) the Palme, the Foote are (all) Measures, which wee carry in our Bodie. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. viii 195 A cubit contains, according to Heron, a Foot and halfe, or 24 Digits 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cclxv, 'Tis farre beyond our Skill To measure out by Digits, Harrie's fame 1669 BOYLE *Contin. New Exp.* II (1682) 5 When .. the Mercury in the Tube descends to the height of 29 Digits (I take Digits for Inches throughout all this Tract) 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* III. xx. 321 A certain round plate three or four digits (or between two and three inches) thick 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 161 The Egyptian cubit .. was divided into digits, which were finger-breadths

3. *Arith.* Each of the numerals below ten (originally counted on the fingers), expressed in the Arabic notation by one figure, any of the nine, or (including the cipher, 0) ten Arabic figures.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxxiii. (1495) 923 Eche symple nombre byneth ten is Digitus and ten is the fyrst Articulus.] *c* 1425 *Cract Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 3 Þere ben thre spices of nombur. Oone is a digit, Anoþer is an Articul, & þe toþer a Composyt. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 53 A Digit is any number vnder 10. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. iv. 186 On the left [hand] they accounted their digits and articulate numbers unto an hundred, on the right hand hundreds & thousands. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 5 Integers are .. divided into Digits, Articles, and mixt numbers. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* V. xxxvi. 264 The nine digits in Arithmetic. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 4 The Numbers in Arithmetic are expressed by the ten digits, or Arabic numeral figures. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 56 The seven .. may be in error by one or even two digits

attrib. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* I. 91 Three from foure, or one digite number from the next vnto it

4 *Astron.* The twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; used in expressing the magnitude of an eclipse.

1591 NASHE *Prognostication*, Wheras the Sun is darkned but by digits, and that vpon yͤ south points. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 609 We Can calculate how long th' eclipse endur'd, Who interpos'd, what digits were obscur'd 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 2 May, Ye Sun .was darkned 10 digits ½. 1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* xlv (ed. 4) 147 The usual method .. is to divide the whole diameter of the disc into twelve equal parts called digits. 1879 PROCTOR *Rough Ways* (1880) 9 The ring was about a digit in breadth

† **5.** *Geom.* A degree of a circle, or of angular measure. *Obs. rare.*

1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 35 By their Calculation it was but eleven digits, and one fourth, which I conceiv to be fifteen minutes..a digit consisting of sixty minutes.

† **Di·git,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. L. *digito monstrare* to point out with the finger.] *trans.* To point at with the finger; to point out, indicate.

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxviii. 48, I shall never care to be digited, with a That is he. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 107 2/2 A most Pathetic Emblem this, To Digit out the Surest Bliss.

Digital (di·dʒităl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *digitālis* of or belonging to the finger, f. *digit-us* a finger, DIGIT. Cf. F. *digital* (1545 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a finger, or to the fingers or digits.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Digital*, pertaining to a finger. 1783 *Anat. Dial.* v. (ed. 2) 285 At the ends of the fingers these digital arteries unite. 1802–25 SYD. SMITH *Fss* (ed. Beeton) 77 Here are 160 hours employed in the mere digital process of turning over leaves! 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 410 The digital nerves of the superficial branch of the ulnar are two. 1874 *Athenæum* 30 May, A lady, with an unparalleled degree of digital dexterity.

2 Resembling a digit or finger or the hollow impression made by one: applied in *Anat.* to various parts or organs.

Digital cavity, the posterior corner of the lateral ventricle of the brain. *Digital fossa*, a pit-like depression on the thigh-bone, where five muscles are inserted: see quot. 1855. *Digital impressions*: see quot. 1883.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 428 The Digital Cavity or Posterior Horn is entirely lined by medullary substance. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 195 Behind the neck of the femur, and beneath the projecting angle of the trochanter major, is a deep excavation called the digital fossa. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Digital impressions*, the grooves on the inner surface of the cranial bones which correspond to the convolutions of the brain; so called from their shape.

3. Having digits, hence *digital-footed*.

1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* (1834) 98 There are some very rare instances of a horse having digital extremities. 1887 SIR S. FERGUSON *Ogham Inscript.* 148 The digital feet unite these .. examples with other symbolisms .. Here also are found digital-footed equine figures.

B *sb.* † **1** = DIGIT *sb* 3. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Art Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 1 Another digitalle is a nombre within 10.

2 A finger (*humorous*).

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 160 To fling his broad plebeian paws and right cannie digitals around Sir Robert Peel. 1840 *Ibid.* XXII. 397 Hundreds of thousands vanish at the touch of royal digitals. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* IV. ix. Who wear paste rings upon unwashed digitals.

3 A key played with the finger in a musical instrument, as a piano or organ.

1878 W. H. STONE *Sci. Basis Music* v. 62 Colin Brown's Natural Fingerboard. The digitals consist of three separate sets. The first, second, fourth, and fifth tones of the scale are played by the white digitals.

Digita·lia, *Chem.*: see DIGITALIN.

Digitalic (didʒitæ·lik), *a.* [f. DIGITAL-IS + -IC.] Of or pertaining to digitalis; in *digitalic acid*, an acid obtained from the leaves of the foxglove, crystallizing in white acicular prisms.

1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* cxlv. 566 M. Morin, of Geneva, has also discovered in the leaves [of the FOX-glove] two acids, one fixed, which he calls digitalic acid, the other volatile, and called antirrhinic acid. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 328 Digitalic acid crystallises in needles.

Digitaliform (-tæ·lifɔm), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *digitālis* (see below) + -FORM.] Of the form of the corolla of the fox-glove, 'like campanulate, but longer and irregular'.

1859 C. DRESSER *Rudim. Bot.* 313 Digitaliform when a corolla which is somewhat campanulate is contracted near the base, and has one oblique limb. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Digitaliform*, finger- or glove-shaped.

Digitalin (di·dʒitălin). *Chem.* [f. DIGITAL-IS + -IN.] The substance or substances extracted from the leaves of the fox-glove, as its active principle.

Originally supposed to be an alkaloid, and hence named *digitalia*, *digitaline*, but now known not to contain nitrogen. There is reason to think, however, that different bodies are included under the name.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 496/1 An extractive substance.. to which the name of Digitaline has been given. [*Ibid.* 495 *Digitalea*, a vegetable alkali procured from the .. foxglove. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 283 Digitalina has not yet been obtained in an isolated state.] 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 545 The more soluble (so-called German) digitalin is obtained from the seeds, the less soluble or crystallised variety from the leaves of the foxglove. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 134 Crystallizable digitalin occurs in needle-shaped crystals, and possesses an intense and persistent bitter taste. 1881 *Standard* 30 Dec. 2/5 He asked for five grains of pure digitalin, the active principle of foxglove.

Hence **Digitalinic** (-li·nik) *a.*, in *Digitalinic acid*, 'an acid obtained by boiling insoluble digitalin with soda' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

‖ **Digitalis** (didʒitē··lis). [mod.L., from L. *digitālis* of or pertaining to the fingers; the plant was so named by Fuchs 1542, in allusion to the German name *Fingerhut*, i.e. thimble.]

1 *Bot.* A genus of plants of the N.O. *Scrophulariaceæ*, including the foxglove (*D. purpurea*).

[1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 16 It is named of some in Latine, Digitalis.] 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 200 Sow divers Annuals as double Marigold, Digitalis, Delphinium. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* (1799) II. 108 Assumes bright Digitalis' dress and air.

attrib. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. *Digitalis tincture*, Five parts of pounded digitalis leaves

2 A medicine prepared from the foxglove.

1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 57 A frequent cause of the failure of digitalis may be attributed to the careless mode of preparing it for use. 1800 *Ibid.* IV. 532 He has taken the tincture of Digitalis. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 496 Digitalis has the power of reducing in a remarkable degree the heart's action.

Digitally (di·dʒitălı), *adv.* [f. DIGITAL *a.* + -LY 2.] By means of or with respect to the fingers.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 432 The present paper, is not by the same hand that indited the other. We have had nothing to do, digitally speaking, with either. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* 83 The ancient contemptuous 'fig of Spain' is digitally represented by inserting the head of the thumb between the fore and middle fingers.

† **Di·gitary,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *digit-us* DIGIT + -ARY.] Of or pertaining to the fingers.

1767 A. CRICHTON *Contag.* (1774) 38 A pruriginous eruption of pus.. in the interstices.

Digitate (di·dʒitēt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *digitāt-us* having fingers or toes, f. *digit-us* finger.]

1. *Zool.* Of quadrupeds. Having separate or divided digits or toes.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Solipeds and bisulcs usually being greater than the digitate. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 470/2 The characters of the Carnivora as distinct from the rest of the digitate animals.

2 Divided into parts resembling fingers. *spec.* **a** *Bot.* Of leaves, etc.: Having deep radiating divisions; now usually applied to compound leaves consisting of a number of leaflets all springing from one point, as in the horse-chestnut. (Hence in *Comb.*, as *digitate-pinnate*.) **b.** *Zool.* Having, or consisting of, finger-like processes or divisions.

1788 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. vi. (ed. 4) 201 The Foliole of which the digitate Leaf consists. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 373 Wings cleft or digitate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 423 Spikes digitate, spikelets minute—Cynodon. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* III. § 4. 101 Palmate or Digitate Leaves.. in which the leaflets all stand on the summit of the petiole.

† **B** as *sb.* A digitate quadruped (see A. 1). *Obs.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Oviparous digitates, having diverse toes, and bringing forth eggs.

Digitate (di·dʒitēt), *v.* [f. L. *digit-us* + -ATE 3; cf. DIGIT *v.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To point at with the finger; *fig.* to point out, indicate. *Obs. rare.*

1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* VIII. 46 The supine resting on Water onely by retention of Air doth digitate a reason.

2. *intr.* To become divided into finger-like parts.

1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xix. 68 These again diverge or digitate in long broad leaves. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 39 Processes of it.. cross or digitate with the white bundles.

3 *trans.* To express with the fingers. (*nonce use.*)

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 498 They talk with their fingers and digitate quotations from Shakspeare.

Digitated (di·dʒitēted), *a.* [f. L. *digitāt-us* DIGITATE *a.* + -ED.]

1 *Zool.* and *Bot.* = DIGITATE *a.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. vi. 298 Animals multifidous, or such as are digitated or have severall divisions in their feete. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf, Digitated Leaf*, expresses a compound one, formed of a number of simple folioles, placed regularly on a common petiole. 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 95/2 The structure alluded to is a digitated extension of the whole substance of the upper part of the iris. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 146 The bones of the arms coincide with those of digitated quadrupeds. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* XVIII. (1879) 403 The bread-fruit, conspicuous from its deeply digitated leaf.

2. Having divisions for the toes.

1882 *Times* 27 Mar. 6 Digitated stockings for pedestrians. 1882 *Standard* 19 Sept. 5/1 Digitated socks.

Digitately (di·dʒitētlı), *adv.* [f. DIGITATE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a digitate manner.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 619 Branches compressed, digitately subdivided. 1882 BAKER in *Jrnl. Bot.* XI. 70 The leaves are simple or digitately trifoliolate.

Digitation (didʒitē·ʃən). [f. DIGITATE *v.* or *a.*: see -ATION. Cf. F. *digitation* Cotgr.]

† **1** A touching, or pointing, with the finger. *Obs.*

1658 PHILLIPS *Digitation*, a pointing with the fingers. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 387/1 Digitation .is a bare or simple touching of a thing. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

2. The condition of being digitate; division into fingers or finger-like processes.

[1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Digitation*, the form of the fingers of both hands joyned together, or the manner of their so joyning. *Cotgr.* 1721–1800 in BAILEY.] 1847 CRAIG, *Digitation*, division into fingers, or finger-like processes, as exhibited by several of the muscles .in their coalescence on the ribs.

3. *concr.* (*Zool* and *Bot.*) One of a number of finger-like processes or digitate divisions.

1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 114 Where the Ligaments cease, they become .. at their upper extremities half round, and sometimes form'd into Digitations. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 17 Sometimes, as in the Bats, the digitations of the anterior feet are greatly elongated. 1837 QUAIN *Elem. Anat.* (ed. 4) 350 Its anterior border presents eight or nine fleshy points or digitations. 1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 393 Wings..cloven, with fringed digitations.

Digitato- (didʒitē··to), comb. form of DIGITATE *a.*, in **Digitato-palmate** *a.*, shaped like a hand with finger-like divisions; **Digitato-pinnate** *a.*, *Bot.* having finger-like divisions bearing pinnate leaflets.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 527 Apex often digitato-palmate.

Digiti- (dɪ·dʒɪtɪ), combining form of L. *digitus* finger (see DIGIT *sb.*). **Di·gitiform** *a*, finger-like, digitate. **Di gitine rvate, Di gitine rved, Di gitine rvous** *adjs*, *Bot*, having the ribs of the leaf radiating from the top of the leaf-stalk **Di gitilpa rtite, Di gɪtipi nnate** *adjs*. (see quot).

1846 DANA *Zooph* (1848) 433 The branchlets above nearly simple, digitiform. 1849–52 TODD *Cycl Anat* IV 1218/1 The mouth. is surrounded by six little digitiform processes 1866 *Treas Bot*, *Digitinerved*, when the ribs of a leaf radiate from the top of the petiole. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot* 156 When there are more than 5 lobes of a similar character, it is sometimes termed digitipartite. 1883 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, Digitinervate, Digitinervous *Ibid*, *Digitipinnate*, term applied to leaves the petiole of which terminates in secondary petioles bearing leaflets, either pinnate or digitate, forming doubly compound leaves

Digitigrade (dɪ dʒɪtɪgrēˡ d), *a* and *sb. Zool.* [a F. *digitigrade*, in mod.L. *digitigrada* (Cuvier 1817), f L. *digit-us* (DIGIT) + *-gradus*, going, walking.]

A *adj.* Walking on the toes; *spec* in *Zool.* belonging to the tribe *Digitigrada* of Carnivora (in Cuvier's classification); also said of the feet, or walk, of such an animal. (Opp to PLANTIGRADE)

1833 *Penny Cycl* I 4 The legs also are completely digitigrade , that is to say, the heel is elevated, and does not come into contact with the surface Digitigrade animals, which tread only upon the toes have much longer legs than plantigrade animals 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat* III. 450/2 The feathered tribe traverse the surface of the earth as digitigrade bipeds 1881 MIVART *Cat* 129 The cat's mode of progression is spoken of as digitigrade

B. *sb.* A digitigrade animal (Chiefly in *pl*)

1835 KIRBY *Hab & Inst Anim* II xvii 212 Digitigrades consist of the feline, canine, and several other tribes 1845 WHEWELL *Indic Creator* 41 Some of the orders of quadrupeds, namely the rodents, ruminants, digitigrades

Hence **Di gitigra dism**, digitigrade condition.

1887 E D COPE *Origin of Fittest* 376 The groove of the astragalus deepens coincidently with the increase of digitigradism

Di·gitin. *Chem.* [f. DIGITALIS + -IN · differentiated from *digitalin*] A crystalline substance obtained from digitalis

1879 WATTS *Dict Chem. 3rd Suppl* 647 A precipate is obtained consisting of digitalin and digitin.

Digitize (dɪ dʒɪtəɪz), *v. rare* [f DIGIT + -IZE.] *trans* To manipulate or treat in some way with the fingers: to finger; to point at or count with the fingers. Hence **Di gɪtizer.**

a 1704 T BROWN *Wks* (1760) II. 211 (D), None but the devil, besides yourself, could have digitiz'd a pen after so scurrilous a manner 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Digitize*, to point to with the finger 1767 G CANNING *Poems* Pref. 3 Your mere mechanical Digitizers of verses 1823 HONL *Anc Myst* 266 The sempstresses, who were very nicely digitising and pleating turnovers.

Digito-, shortened from *digitalis*: the basis of the names of a series of chemical substances derived from digitalis or fox-glove . see quots.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict Chem* II 330 *Digitoleic acid*, a kind of fatty acid contained in the leaves of Digitalis purpurea 1875 H G WOOD *Therap* (1879) 135 Digitonin is asserted to form the bulk of the soluble digitalin of commerce, and to be the same as saponin, the active principle of soap-bark 1883 *Syd Soc. Lex*, *Digito genin*, a crystallisable substance, obtained by the action of dilute acids on Digitoresin *Digito lein*, a fat obtained from digitalis leaves It is a combination of glycerin with digitoleic acid *Digito nin*, a white amorphous substance . is said to form a large part of the soluble digitalis of commerce. *Digito xin* is highly poisonous It forms colourless crystals *Digitoresin*, obtained, along with glucose and Digitonein, on boiling Digitonin with dilute acids

† Digla·diate, *v. Obs.* [ad L *dīgladiārī* f. *dī-*, *dis-* asunder, in different directions + *gladius* a sword · cf *gladiātor*.] *intr* To 'cross swords'; to contend, dispute

a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem* (1688) 56 Mutual Pasquils and Satyrs against each others lives, wherein digladiating like Eschines and Demosthenes, they reciprocally lay open each others filthiness to the view and scorn of the world.

Digladiation (dəɪglædɪēˡ ʃən). Now *rare* or *arch.* Also 7 de-. [noun of action f. L. *dīgladiārī*: see DIGLADIATE.]

1. Fighting or fencing with swords , hand-to-hand fight

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* I xvii. (Arb) 52 In those great Amphitheatres were exhibited all manner of other shewes as their fence playes, or digladiations of naked men. 1650 R STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C Warres* IX 44 *margin*, His Digladiations in the night time 1715 tr *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem* II xx 393 This manner of Digladiation was very ancient ; such was the Skirmish we read of in the poet Horace.

2 *fig.* Strife or bickering of words; wrangling, contention, disputation

1590 R. BRUCE *Serm* 1 B ij b, Gif they had keeped the Apostles words all this digladiatioun, strife and contention appearandly had not fallen out *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom* I v. § 3 (1622) 34 Their contentions and digladiations grew to be so notorious, as made them all ridiculous. 1692 J. EDWARDS *Remarkable Texts* 211 A Christian, whose religion forbids all foolish bickerings and degladiations about mean and inconsiderable matters 1819 M'CRIE *Melville* II xi 304 Scholastic wrangling and digladiation 1879 M PATTISON *Milton* IX 107 In these literary digladiations readers are always ready to side with a new writer.

Digla·diator. *Obs.* or *arch* [agent-n. f. L. *digladiārī*, on analogy of GLADIATOR] A combatant; one who contends or disputes

1803 *Monthly Mag* XVI. 225 Those polemical digladiators, who divided and convulsed all literary institutions

Diglot, diglott (dəɪ·glɒt), *a* and *sb* [ad Gr *δίγλωττ-os* speaking two languages, f *δι-*, *δισ-* twice + *γλῶττα*, Attic for *γλῶσσα*, tongue, language] Using or containing two languages, bilingual , expressed or written in two languages; also as *sb* A diglot book or version (cf. *polyglot*). So **Di·glo ttic** *a* (in quot., Speaking two languages) , **Di glottism,** the use of two languages, or of words derived from two languages.

1863 in *Smith's Dict Bible* III 1557 The conquests of Alexander and of Rome had made men diglottic to an extent which has no parallel in history. 1871 EARLE *Philol Eng Tongue* § 78 Words run much in couples, the one being English the other French .. In the following there are two of these diglottisms in a single line 'Trouthe and honour, fredom and curteisye' 1885 *Rept Brit & For. Bible Soc* App B 361 The other edition [of the Breton N T] is in diglot form with the Revised Osterwald New Testament 1890 *Academy* 8 Nov. 424/2 Of the Bibles, &c , printed in more than one language .. there are 21 English 'di-glotts', 12 French, and 6 German.

Diglute, obs. f. DEGLUTE, to swallow.

Diglyce·ric, -gly·ceride, -gly·cerol, -glyco·llic, *Chem.*: see DI- 2 d, and GLYCERIC, etc

1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed 11) 626 Diglyceric acid has not been actually obtained *Ibid* 706 Diglycollic Acid is also called Paramalic Acid. 1881 *Nature* XXIII 245 Diglycollic acid .. obtained by the action of sodium hydrate on diglycollamic acid.

Diglyph (dəɪ·glɪf). *Arch.* [mod ad. Gr. *δίγλυφ-os* doubly indented, f *δι-* twice + *γλύφειν* to carve; cf F. *diglyphe* (Littré)] An ornament consisting of a projecting face or tablet with two vertical grooves or channels (Cf TRIGLYPH)

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Diglyph*, a kind of imperfect triglyph, console, or the like, with only two chanels, or engravings, instead of three 1823 P NICHOLSON *Pract Build* 584 Diglyph, a tablet with two engravings or channels 1854 E DE WARREN tr *De Saulcy's Round Dead Sea* II 254 These metopes are divided from each other by triglyphs, which may be called more correctly diglyphs, as they only bear two flutes and two drops.

† Dignation (dɪgnēˡ ʃən) *Obs* [a OF *dignation*, *-acion*, ad. L *dignātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dignāre*, *-ārī* to think worthy, deign]

The action of deeming or treating any one as worthy, the conferring of dignity or honour , favour shown or honour conferred , condescension: chiefly said of the gracious action of a superior.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lv, For þou takist not þis wiþ þin ovne þouȝt but onely by dignacion of þe most hie grace, & of godly beholdyng 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1532) 201 b, This werke is the effecte of his hye dignacion, power and goodnes 1649 JER TAYLOR *Gt Exemp.* I § 2. 22 S Elizabeth wondering at the dignation and favour done to her. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps* viii Paraphr 44 The magnifying of God's wonderfull goodnesse and his dignations to mankind *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T* Rom vi 19 The great dignation and gracious condescension of Christ 1737 STACKHOUSE *Hist Bible* (1767) IV vi v 207 A great favour and dignation done her

† Digne, *a Obs* Also *a* 4 dingne, dyngne, 5 dign, dynge, 5–6 dygne, 6 *Sc* ding, dyng. *β.* 4–5 deyn(e [ME. *digne*, a. F *digne* (11th c. in Hatz -Darm), early ad. L *dignus* worthy The form *deyn* might represent an OF. **dein*, inherited form of *dignus* . but cf. DAIN *a*]

1. Of high worth or desert; worthy, honourable, excellent (in nature, station, or estimation , cf. DIGNITY 1, 2).

1297 R GLOUC. (1724) 132 þe digne sege ywys þat at London now ys 1340 *Ayenb.* 109 þe þri uerste benes of þe pater noster þyeth þe hegeste and þe dingneste *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 882 Darius þe deyne [*Dubl MS* digne] Empereure *Ibid.* 1958, I, sir Dari, þe deyne [*Dubl MS* digne] and derfe Emperoure *c* 1440 *York Myst* XXVIII 1 Beholde my discipulis þat deyne is and dere *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* II 5 It is an higher and more digne thinge forto praise and thanke God. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII ix 67 Of conquerouris and soueran pryncis dyng [*rime* kyng] 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II 367 With diamontis ding, and margretis mony one 1578 *Ps* cvi. in *Scot. Poems 16th C* II 107 Declair. Thy nobill actes and digne remembrance

2 Worthy, deserving. Const. *of* (*to*), or *inf.*

a 1375 *Joseph Arim* 252 Cum þou hider, Iosaphe, for þou art lugget clene, And art digne þer-to *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T.* P 715 Hem þat geuen churches to hem þat ben not digne. *c* 1430 LYDG *Bochas* IV ix (1544) 106 a, To write also hys triumphes digne of glorye *c* 1450 *Merlin* 583 Ye be full digne to resceyve the ordre of chiualrie *a* 1555 LYNDESAY *Tragedie* 86 In France I did Actis ding of Remembrance. 1643 PRYNNE *Open Gt Seale* 6 The state of the Church is come unto this, that she is not digne to be governed But of ill Bishops

3 Befitting, becoming, appropriate, fit. Const. *to*, *unto*, *of*, *for*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L G W* 1738 *Lucretia*, Hyre cuntinaunce is to here herte digne *c* 1386 — *Man of Lawe's T* 680 O Domegyld, I haue non englisch digne Vnto þy malice and þy tyrannye. *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb* XI. 7 Lande lene, or fatte, or drie, is for it digne 1504 ATKYNSON tr *De Imitatione* III. lv, Gyue dygne & moost laige graces to the hye goodnes of god. 1549 CHALONER *Erasmus on Folly* K ij a, All the worlde .. offreth me . farre dearer and more digne sacrifices, than theirs are

4. Having a great opinion of one's own worth; proud, haughty, disdainful; *esp* in phr. *as digne as ditch-water* (cf 'stinking with pride'), *as digne as the devil*. Cf DAIN *a*.

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 313 þe menne of þat marche were so ding of þeir deede, dedain þat they had þat any gome under God gouern hem sholde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 517 He [the Parson] was nat to synful man despitous Ne of his speche daungerous ne digne *c* 1386 — *Reeve's T* 44 She was as digne [*Harl Lansd* deyne] as water in a dich, as ful of hoker and of bismare *c* 1394 *P Pl Crede* 355 For wiþ þe princes of pride þe prechours dwellen , þei ben digne as þe devel þat droppeþ fro heuene *Ibid* 375 Þer is more pryue pride in prechours hertes þan þer lefte in Lucyfer er he were lowe fallen , þey ben digne as dich water

† Di·gnely, *adv Obs* Also 4 -li, 4–5 -liche, -lyche, 6 -lie [f. prec + -LY 2]

1. Worthily, honourably; befittingly, deservingly, condignly

c 1315 SHOREHAM 32 Thou hest of-served dygnelyche The pyne of helle vere. 1340 *Ayenb* 20 þet þou nere nazt digneliche y-dizt be ssriftbe and by vorpenchinge. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel Wks II 62 Þei wolen sitte wiþ lordis and ladies at þe mete ful dignely *c* 1400 *Test Love* I. (1561) 287 b/1 The name of Goddes dignely ye mow beare 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II Prol. 7 Bot sen I follow the poete principall God grant me grace him dingly to ensew. 1567 DRANT *Horace Epist* A vj, When mortall man cannot reforme Nor dignely plage the cryme

2. Haughtily, scornfully.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II 975 (1024) Touchynge þi lettre . I wot thow nylt it digneliche endite.

† Digne·sse. *Obs.* [a AFr. **dignesse*, f *digne* worthy + *-esse* repr L *-itia*: cf. *bassesse*, *richesse*, *vilesse*, etc] Worthiness, dignity; haughtiness.

1399 LANGL *Rich. Redeles* III 127 Swiche ffresshe ffoodis beth ffeet in to chambris, And ffor her dignesse en-dauntid of dullisshe nollis.

Dignification (dɪ gnɪfɪkēˡ ʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. med. L. *dignificātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dignificāre*: cf. obs. F. *dignification* (Godef.)] The action of dignifying, or fact of being dignified ; conferring of dignity.

1577 DEE *Relat. Spir* I. (1659) 63 In respect of thy dignification .. I say with the[e] Hallelujah *a* 1612 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 57 Humane nature after the first fall, till the restitution and dignification thereof by Christ 1653 WALTON *Angler* 13 Where a noble and ancient Descent and such merits meet in any man, it is a double dignification of that person *c* 1781 in Boswell *Johnson* 4 June an 1781 To demean themselves with equanimity. upon their dignification and exaltation

Dignified (dɪ gnɪfəɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. DIGNIFY + -ED 1.]

1. Invested with dignity; exalted.

1763 J BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* VI 100 We shall see the Bard's Character rising again in its dignified State 1781 COWPER *Charity* 2 Fairest and foremost of the train that wait On man's most dignified and happiest state

† 2 Holding a position of dignity, ranking as a dignitary (esp ecclesiastical). *Obs*

1667–8 MARVELL *Corr* XC Wks 1872–5 II 240 It hath bin mov'd to raise 100,000*l* . upon the dignifyd Clergy 1712 E COOKE *Voy S Sea* 396 To the Cathedral belong . five dignify'd Priests, being the Dean, Arch Deacon, School-Master, Chanter, and Treasurer 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 6 Abbots are stiled dignify'd Clerks, as having some Dignity in the Church 1860 MRS. GASKELL *Right at Last* 30 My father was the son of a dignified clergyman

3 Marked by dignity of manner, style, or appearance; characterized by lofty self-respect without haughtiness; stately, noble, majestic.

a 1812 J S BUCKMINSTER (Webster, 1828) To the great astonishment of the Jews, the manners of Jesus are familiar, yet dignified. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* V (1891) 147 A Pulpit, environed with all manner of complex dignified appurtenances and furtherances. 1853 J H NEWMAN *Hist Sk* (1873) II II xiii. 299 The general character of the oratory was dignified and graceful 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* IV 447 His State papers are models of terse, luminous, and dignified eloquence 1874 L STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. viii 291 A man of dignified appearance 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 262 Silence, mournful but dignified, was observed in the public streets

Di·gnifiedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a dignified manner , with dignity or its appearance

1818 *Chron.* in *Ann Reg* 481 The same littleness of mind which made . Boniface dignifiedly incommunicative to all without badges or titles. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk* III 391 Whereon did Pietro sally forth dignifiedly into the square 1885 *Century Mag* XXX. 384 Verona is dignifiedly disagreeable

Dignifier (dɪ gnɪfəɪə). [f. DIGNIFY + -ER 1.] One who dignifies ; one who confers dignity

1612 R SHELDON *Serm St Martin's* 50 God the Dignifier, the Sanctifier, and Beautifier of the sacrifice. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1742) II. 284 The vilest lowest Taste in his sordid Dignifier.

Dignify (dɪ·gnɪfəɪ), *v.* [a. OF. *dignefier*, *dignefier*, ad. med.L. *dignificāre*, f. *dign-us* worthy + *-ficāre* see -FY.]

1 *trans* To make worthy or illustrious; to confer dignity or honour upon ; to ennoble, honour

1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W 1531) 210 Illumyned & dignyfyed of Chryst 1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, I 1 22 Such a Day Came not, till now, to dignifie the Times Since Cæsars Fortunes. *c* 1600 — *Sonn* LXXXIV, He that writes of you, if he can tell That you are you, so dignifies his story 1667 MILTON *P. L*, IX. 940 Us his prime Creatures, dignifi'd so high, Set over

all his Works 1732 Pope *Hor Sat* II ii 141 No Turbots dignify my boards 1824 L Murray *Eng. Gram* (ed 5) I. 357 As accent dignifies the syllable on which it is laid, and makes it more distinguished by the ear than the rest 1877 Mrs Oliphant *Makers Flor* Introd 16 There arose to dignify the struggle the moral principle which all this time it had wanted

b. To render majestic or stately

1749 Smollett *Gil Bl.* XI v, He would write as well as he speaks, if, in order to dignify his style, he did not affect expressions which render it stiff and obscure *c* 1790 Cowper *On Milton's P. L* I 689 How an act or image, vulgar and ordinary in itself, may be dignified by mere force of diction. 1791 — *Odyss* XXIII 181 Then Pallas dignified his form With added amplitude

c. In lighter use: To represent as worthy (by implication, as worthier than it is); to give a high-sounding name or title to.

[1606 Shaks *Tr & Cr* IV. v 103 Yet giues he not till iudgment guide his bounty, Nor dignifies an impaire thought with breath 1665 Glanvill *Scepsis Sci* 80 'Tis usual for men to dignifie what they have bestowed pains upon] 1750 H Walpole *Lett. H Mann* (1834) II ccxxii 374 You will think my letters are absolute jest and story books unless you dignify them with the title of Walpoliana 1791–1823 D'Israeli *Cur Lit* (1839) III 341 The science of books, for so bibliography is sometimes dignified *Mod.* A school dignified with the name of a college

† **2** To invest with a dignity or honour; to exalt in rank; to confer a title of honour upon. ? *Obs.*

1563–87 Foxe *A & M* (1596) 5/2 Emperors in ancient time haue dignified them in titles 1660 Blount *Boscobel* II (1680) 21 The Earl of Southampton now with much merit dignifyed with the great office of Lord High Treasurer 1727 W. Mather *Yng Man's Comp.* 105 Nor ought Sons of the Nobility to be Dignified with less than the Title of Honourable, as being then due by Birth-Right.

Hence **Di·gnifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl a.*

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd & Commw* 101 The Grand-Seignior never nameth us with dignifying titles 1639 Ld. Digby, etc. *Lett. conc Relig* (1657) 81 Those dignifying circumstances belong onely to such doctrines [etc] *Ibid.* 82 That seal, with those quarterings and dignifyings wherewith you blazon it

Dignitarial (dignitē·năl), *a* [f. Dignitary + -al.] Of or belonging to a dignitary.

1885 *Ch Times* 20 Feb 135/3 The perversity of the dignitarial mind was curiously exemplified.

Dignitary (di·gnitări), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 7 **-ory** [f. L. *dignitās* or Eng. Dignity + -ary: cf., for the sense, *prebendary*, for the form, L. *voluntārius* voluntary, from *voluntās*: so F. *dignitaire* sb. (1752 in Trévoux).]

A. *sb.* One invested with a dignity; a personage holding high rank or office, esp. ecclesiastical

1672–3 Marvell *Reh Transp* I 282 There was a gentleman of your robe, a Dignitory of Lincoln *a* 1745 Swift (J.), If there be any dignitaries, whose preferments are not liable to the accusation of superfluity 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav* (1760) I 15 Princes, bishops, counts, rich dignitaries, abbots 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 248 A very high ecclesiastical dignitary 1836 Irving *Astoria* I. 100 The captain . paid a visit to the governor This dignitary proved to be an old sailor, by the name of John Young. 1851 D Wilson *Preh Ann.* (1863) II iv. ii. 266 It represents three dignitaries, probably priests

B. *adj* Of, belonging to, or invested with a dignity (esp. ecclesiastical).

1715 M Davies *Ath Brit* I 163 The most eminent Dignitary Churchmen 1733 Neal *Hist Purit.* II. 148 They complimented the Roman Catholick priests with their dignitary titles

Dignito·rial, *a.* [erroneous for Dignitarial]

1817 T C Banks (*title*), History of the Ancient Noble Family of Marmyun .. also their Dignitorial Tenures and the services of London, Oxford, &c

Dignity (di·gnĭti). Forms: 3–4 **dignete**, 3–6 **-ite**, 4 **dyng-**, **dingnete**, 4–5 **dignitee**, **-ytee**, 4–6 **dy-**, **dignyte**, 6–7 **dignitie**, 7– **dignity**. [a OF *digneté*, F. *dignité* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *dignitāt-em* merit, worth, f. *dignus* worthy: see -ity. Cf. also Dainty, a. OF. *deintié*, the inherited form of *dignitātem*.]

1. The quality of being worthy or honourable; worthiness, worth, nobleness, excellence.

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 140 Nis nout eȝene of hwuche dignite heo [the soul] is, ne hu heih is hire cunde *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* 5 Of se muche dignete, and swuch wurðschipe *c* 1393 Chaucer *Gentilesse* 5 For vn-to vertue longeth dignytee. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) vi. 18 A name of grete dignitee and of grete worschepe. 1552 Abp Hamilton *Catech* (1884) 20 Of the preeminens and excellent dignitie of the *Pater noster* 1602 Shaks. *Ham* I v 48 From me, whose loue was of that dignity, That it went hand in hand even with the Vow I made to her in Marriage 1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* I 11 The dignity and value of Fruit-trees. 1787 T Jefferson *Writ* (1859) II 95, I recollect no work of any dignity which has been lately published. 1795 Wordsw. *Yew-tree Seat*, True dignity abides with him alone Who, in the silent hour of inward thought, Can still suspect, and still revere himself, In lowliness of heart. 1836 Sir H Taylor *Statesman* xv 107 It is of the essence of real dignity to be self-sustained, and no man's dignity can be asserted without being impaired. 1874 Blackie *Self-Cult* 75 The real dignity of a man lies not in what he *has*, but in what he *is*

† **b.** The quality of being worthy of something, desert, merit *Obs rare*

1548 R Hutten *Sum of diuinitie* E 5 a, Fayth leaneth onelye vpon mercy, not of our dygnytye 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 154 To suppose that God should fetch the common rule of his giving or not giving grace, from mans dignitie or indignitie

2 Honourable or high estate, position, or estimation; honour; degree of estimation, rank.

c 1230 *Hali Meid* 15 Ladi meiden, understond in hu heh dignete þe mihte of meidenhad halt te 1340 *Ayenb* 215 Þere ssolle þe gleate lhordes and þe greate lheuedyes uoiyete hare dingnete, and hare hȝnesse 1399 *Rolls Parl* III 424/1 Ye renounsed and cessed of the State of Kyng, and of Lordeshipp and of all the Dignite and Wirsshipp that longed therto *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 7682 I have pouste To shryve folk of most dignyte 1538 Starkey *England* I. IV 139 Gyuyng somewhat to the dygnyte of presthode 1594 Hooker *Eccl Pol* I VI (1611) 12 Stones, though in dignitie of nature inferior to plants 1611 Shaks *Wint. T* V. i 183 His Sonne, who has (His Dignitie, and Dutie both cast off) Fled from his Father, from his Hopes, and with A Shepheards Daughter 1711 Swift *Lett* (1767) III. 177, I fear I shall be sometimes forced to stoop beneath my dignity, and send to the ale-house for a dinner 1751 Harris *Hermes* (1841) 119 There is no kind of subject, having its foundation in nature, that is below the dignity of a philosophical inquiry 1786 Han More *Florio* 78 Small habits well pursued betimes, May reach the dignity of crimes 1891 *Law Times* XCII 124/1 The post of Irish Chancellor has increased rather than diminished in dignity since the Union.

fig 1541 Copland *Guydon's Quest Chirurg* H j b, May the herte sustayne dysease longe? Answere No, for his great dygnyte 1656 Ridgley *Pract Physick* 215 Consider the dignity of the part affected, so that the heart must not be tryed by vehement remedies.

b *collect* Persons of high estate or rank (cf *the quality*).

1548 W Patten *Exped Scotl* Pref. in Arb. *Garner* III 73 My Lord's Grace, my Lord of Warwick, the other estates of the Council there, with the rest of the dignity of the army did tarry at Berwick 1793 Burke *Corr* (1844) IV 149, I cannot see the dignity of a great kingdom, and, with its dignity, all its virtue, imprisoned or exiled, without great pain

attrib 1833 Marryat *P Simple* XXXI, A dignity ball is a ball given by the most consequential of their coloured people [in Barbadoes].

3. An honourable office, rank, or title, a high official or titular position

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg* I 72/54 Bischop him made seint Edward þe king, And a-feng him in his dignete *c* 1330 R Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 15112 Seint Gregore tok þe dignete, And was pope þrytty ȝer. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng* CCXXXVI. 258 Tho that were chose to bisshoppes sees and dignytees. 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw IV*, 208 Edward duke of Yorke, whiche had untrewly usurped the Croune and Imperial dignitie of this realme 1659 B Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 123 He procured the Dignity of General to be taken away from the duke of Fithland 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 98 By a Dignity, we understand that Promotion or Preferment, to which any Jurisdiction is annex'd 1781 Gibbon *Decl & F.* III 231 He distributed the civil and military dignities among his favourites and followers 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch* (1858) I 118 The dignity of Roman prefect 1884 *L'pool Mercury* 3 Mar. 5/1 Her Majesty has conferred the dignity of a viscountcy upon Sir Henry B W Brand.

b. *transf.* A person holding a high office or position, a dignitary.

c 1450 Holland *Howlat* 690 Denys and dignitеis. 1598 Florio *Ep Ded*, That I may entertaine so high, if not deities yet dignities. 1611 Bible *Jude* 8 These filthy dreamers speake euill of dignities 1656 Heylin *Surv. France* 93 There is in this Church a Dean 7 Dignities and 50 Canons 1667 Milton *P L* I. 359 Godlike shapes and forms .. Princely Dignities, And Powers that earst in Heaven sat on Thrones 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* I, Thou art very like to lose thy tongue by talking such ribaldry of dignities

4. Nobility or befitting elevation of aspect, manner, or style, becoming or fit stateliness, gravity. (Cf Dignified 2.)

1667 Milton *P. L* VIII. 489 Grace was in all her steps .. In every gesture dignitie and love 1725 Pope *Odyss* VI 73 A dignity of dress adorns the Great 1752 Fielding *Amelia* I viii, He uttered this with great majesty, or, as he called it, dignity 1811 Syd Smith *Wks* (1859) I 205/1 All establishments die of dignity They are too proud to think themselves ill, and to take a little physic 1853 J H Newman *Hist Sk.* (1873) II II i 248 He preserved in his domestic arrangements the dignity of a literary and public man. 1854 J S. C. Abbott *Napoleon* (1855) II XXX 557 He opposed the effect of these instructions with such silent dignity as to command general respect 1878 B Taylor *Deukalion* II IV. 77 So much of dignity in ruin lives.

b *Rhet.*

1828 Webster, *Dignity*, in oratory, one of the three parts of elocution, consisting in the right use of tropes and figures

5 *Astrol* A situation of a planet in which its influence is heightened, either by its position in the zodiac, or by its aspects with other planets

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol* Table of Contents, Tables of dignetes of planetes *Ibid* II § 4 The lord of the assendent . whereas he is in his dignite and conforted with frendly aspectys of planetes 1632 Massinger *City Madam* II ii, Saturn out of all dignities and Venus in the south angle elevated above him 1647 Lilly *Chr Astrol.* VI 49 *Almuten*, of any house is that Planet who hath most dignities in the Signe ascending or descending upon the Cusp of any house. 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey) s v, In Astrology, Dignities are the Advantages a Planet has upon account of its being in a particular place of the Zodiack, or in such a Station with other Planets, etc by which means its Influences and Virtue are encreas'd 1839 Bailey *Festus* (1872) 121 Ye planetary sons of light! Your aspects, dignities, ascendances

| **6** The term for a 'company' of canons *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij a, A Dignyte of chanonys

† **7.** *Alg* = Power *Obs*

1715 *Phil Trans* XXIX 211 Mr Newton introduced the Exact, Surd, Negative and Indefinitive Indices of Dignities

¶ **8.** [Erroneous or fantastic rendering of Gr *ἀξίωμα* 'honour, worth, dignity', also 'first principle, axiom'] A self-evident theorem, an axiom

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud Ep* I VII 25 These Sciences [mathematics], concluding from dignities and principles knowne by themselves, they receive not satisfaction from probable reasons, much lesse from bare and peremptory asseverations.

| **Di·gnorate,** *v Obs rare*—° [f. L *dignorāre*, quoted in the same sense from Paul. ex Fest.]

1623 Cockeram, *Dignorate*, to marke a beast 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Dignorate*, to mark, as men do beasts, to know them

† **Digno·sce,** *v. Obs* [ad L. *dignōscĕre* to recognize apart, distinguish, f *di-*, *dis-*, Di-1 + (*g*)*nōscĕre* to know]

To distinguish, discern **a** *trans.*

a 1639 Spottiswood *Hist Ch Scot* IV (1677) 200 All the Painters and Writers were called for dignosceing the letters and draughts 1645 *Liberty of Consc* 16 The true worshippers of God cannot be certainly and infallibly dignosced from the false worshippers 1671 *True Nonconf* 391 The consideration whereupon the right dignoscing of such deeds doth mostly depend, is oftentimes most difficult

b *intr* To discern; to decide.

1641 *St. Acts Chas I* (1870) V 344 Who shall have power to dignose and take cognitions whither the same falles within the said act of pacification. 1676 W Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* XII. (1848) 539 A committee ap pointed to dignosce upon the supplication.

Hence † **Digno·scible** *a*, discernible; † **Digno·scitive** *a*, having the quality of discerning.

1671 *True Nonconf.* 189 As dignoscible by these characters, as the night is by darkness 1674 [Z Cawdrey] *Catholicon* 22 That dignoscitive power whereby their spiritual sense discerns betwixt good and evil

† **Digno·te,** *v Obs rare*—1. [f. L. **dignōt* ppl. stem of *dignōscere*] = Dignosce

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* Pref, Every Simple may be dignoted in its nature and quality.

† **Digno·tion.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. *dignōt-* ppl stem of *l. dignōscĕre*. see Dignosce and -ion.] The action of distinguishing or discerning, a distinguishing mark or sign.

1578 Banister *Hist Man* I. 10 The dignotion of sauors 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 42 That this dignotion may be certain. 1658 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* V XXII 327 Temperamentall dignotions, and conjecture of prevalent humours

† **Di·gnous,** *a. Obs.* [f L *dign-us* worthy + -ous] Worthy, honourable.

1630 T Wilcoti *Devon* 170 A dignous family of this diocese *Ibid* (1845) 314 The ancient and dignous family of Coffin.

Digoneutic (dəigoniū·tik), *a Entom.* [f. Gr *δι-*, twice + *γονεύ-ειν* to beget, of which the vbl adj. would be **γονευτ-os*] Producing two broods in a year; double-brooded. Hence **Digoneu·tism,** the condition of being digoneutic.

1889 S H Scudder in *Nature* XXXIX 319 Capt Elwes, fails to make a distinction between the successive seasonal forms of a digoneutic butterfly

Digonous (di·gonəs, dəi-), *a. Bot.* [ad mod L. *digōn-us*, f Gr. *δι-*, twice + *-γωνος* angled. cf *τρίγωνος* three-cornered] Having two angles

1788 Jas. Lee *Introd Bot* III. IV (ed 4) 187 Digonous, Trigonous, Tetragonous having two, three, four Angles 1883 in *Syd Soc Lex*

† **Digradua·tion.** Obs var of Degraduation[1] cf also Disgraduate *v.*

1577 Hanmer *Anc Eccl. Hist* (1619) 218 But Eusebius wrote unto Alexander that he should revoke the depriva tion and digraduation past

Di·gram. A proposed synonym of Digraph

1864 in Webster

Digraph (dəi·graf). [f Gr *δι-* twice, Di-2, + *γραφή* writing, etc.] A group of two letters expressing a simple sound of speech.

a 1788 T Sheridan (L), All improper diphthongs, or, as I have called them, digraphs, are changed into the single vowels which they stand for 1812 J. C Hobhouse *Journey Albania* App. 1061 If these combinations of vowels had been distinguished in writing only their name would have been *digraphs*, and not *diphthongs* 1873 Earle *Philol Eng. Tongue* § 193 He would therefore recognise the consonantal digraphs *ch*, *gh sh*, *th*, *wh*, *ng*, as alphabetic characters. 1877 Sweet *Phonetics* 174 If we exclude new letters we are obliged to fall back on digraphs

Digraphic (dəigra·fik), *a.* [f prec. + -ic: after Gr *γραφικός*, pertaining to writing, graphic]

1 Pertaining to or of the nature of a digraph

1873–4 Sweet *Hist Eng Sounds* 23 Cases of the arbitrary use of consonants as digraphic modifiers also occur

2 Written in two different characters or alphabets,

1880 *Scribner's Mag.* June 205 This was a bilingual (or digraphic, as both inscriptions are in the same language), published by De Vogüé 1895 *Times* 5 Feb 12/3 The Digraphic Copybook, Longhand and Shorthand

Di grave, obs. or dial. var. of Dike-grave

1721–1800 Bailey, *Digrave*, *Dike-grave*, an Officer who takes Care of Banks and Ditches.

Digress (digre·s, dəi-), *v* Also 6–7 **disgress** [f. L *dīgress-* ppl stem of *dīgredī* to go aside, depart, f. *di-*, Dis- 1 + *gradī* to step, walk, go.]

1 *intr* To go aside or depart from the course or track, to diverge, deviate, swerve

1552 HULOET, Digresse or go a little out of the pathe, *digredior* 1582 N LICHEFIELD tr *Castanheda Conq E Ind* 65 b, It was not vnpossible but that they might somewhat digresse from their right course 1603 DEKKER *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc) 22, I must disgress from this bias, and leave you 1649 *Alcoran* 86 God punisheth them that digresse from the right path 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 25 ₱ 11 Frighted from digressing into new tracts of learning 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser II *Superannuated man*, I find myself in Bond Street I digress into Soho, to explore a bookstall

†b *Astron* Cf. DIGRESSION 3 *Obs*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 12 Shee (Venus) beginnes to digresse in latitude and to diminish her motion from the morn rising but to be retrograde, and withall to digresse in altitude from the euening station

†2 *fig* To depart or deviate (*from* a course, mode of action, rule, standard, etc); to diverge *Obs*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* lxxi 16 As the other translation agreeth very well, I would not digresse from it 1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* III iii 127 Thy Noble shape, is but a forme of waxe, Digressing from the Valour of a man. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 25 Digiesse good sir from such lewd songs 1611 USSHER in Gutch *Coll Cur* I 39 The subjects rebelled, and digressed from their allegiance

†3 To diverge from the right path, to transgress *Obs.*

1541-93 [see DIGRESSING below] 1640 G WATTS tr *Bacon's Adv Learn* VII iii (R), So man, while he aspired to be like God in knowledge, digressed and fell

†b. *trans* To transgress. *Obs*

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 56 False points of honor I would not disgresse

4. *intr* To deviate from the subject in discourse or writing. (Now the most frequent sense)

1530 PALSGR 516/1, I dygresse from my mater and talke of a thyng that nothynge belongeth therunto 1555 EDEN *Decades* 8 To returne to the matter from which we haue digressed 1597 MORLEY *Introd Mus* 74 Let vs come againe to our example from which wee haue much digressed 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* VIII 292, I shall not digress to give any account of these 1727 SWIFT *Modest Proposal*, I have too long digressed, and therefore shall return to my subject 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 200 ₱ 10 While we were conversing upon such subjects he frequently digressed into directions to the servant 1813 W TAYLOR in *Ann Rev.* I 374 Mr P digresses on the subject of parliamentary reform 1869 FARRAR *Fam Speech* III (1873) 99, I will not here digress into the interesting question as to the origin of writing

Hence **Digre ssing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a*, **Digre ssingly** *adv.*

1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib* II Wks 1200/1 Were it properly perteining to ye present matter, or sumwhat digressing therfro 1542 *Act* 33 *Hen VIII*, (Bolton *Stat Irel.* (1621) 218) Albeit that upon any disloyaltie or disgressing contrary to the duety of a subject 1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, v iii 66 This deadly blot, in thy digressing sonne 1864 *Q Rev* CXVI 168 The sarcophagus on which appears the incident we have thus digressingly analysed

†**Digress**, *sb Obs* [ad. L. *dīgress-us* departure, f ppl. stem of *dīgredī*: see DIGRESS *v*] = DIGRESSION 2.

1598 YONG *Diana* 76, I thee espie Talking with other Shepherdesses, All is of feastes and brauerie, Who daunceth best, and like digresses 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist* XI x § 43 Nor let any censure this a digress from my history 1679 HARBY *Key Script* 19, I am driven here to a brief Digress

Digresser (digre·sər, dəi-). [f. DIGRESS *v.* + -ER¹] One who digresses

1654 BAXTER (*title*), Reduction of a Digiesser or Mr Baxter's reply to Kendall's Digression. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* XIV, Who, though somewhat of a digiesser himself, made little allowance for the excursions of others

Digression (digre·ʃən, dəi-). Also 5–7 dis-, 5–8 de-. [a. OF. *disgressiun, degressiun* (12th c), mod F *digression*, ad L. *dīgressiōn-em*, n. of action from *dīgredī*: see DIGRESS *v*]

1. The action of digressing, or turning aside from a path or track, swerving, deviation (Now somewhat *rare* in *lit* sense)

1552 HULOET, Digression, *digressio* 1670 COTTON *Esperon* I IV 144 By this little digression into Gascony, the Duke had an opportunity . to reinforce himself with some particular Servants of his. 1673 RAY *Journ Low C* Rome 379 We made a digression to S Marino 1823 J D HUNTER *Captiv. N Amer* 86 This digression up the Kansas was undertaken [etc]

†b *fig.* Moral deviation or going astray *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* I XXI, Nature More stronger had her operacion Then she had nowe in her digression 1588 SHAKS *L L L*, I II 121, I may example my digression by some mighty president 1593 — *Lucr.* 202 Then my digression is so vile, so base, That it will liue engrauen in my face.

†c Deviation from rule *Obs*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 299 Monsters Aristotle calleth Excursions and Digressions of Nature.

2. Departure or deviation from the subject in discourse or writing; an instance of this. (The earliest and most frequent sense)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 87 (143) It were a long disgression Fro my matere. 1430 LYDG *Chron Troy* I 1, I wyll no longer make disgression 1494 FABYAN *Chron* IV lxix 49, I woll retourne my style to Octauis, from whom I haue made a longe degression *a* 1535 MORE *De quat Nouiss* Wks 99 Which thyng I might proue sauing that the degression would be ouer long. 1621 *Three Quest Answ. conc. Fourth Commandm* 6 But this, by way of disgression 1675 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I 206, I begg yr Excellencies pardon for this degression. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 147 ₱ 7 Without . any power of starting into gay digressions. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. x, [He] started from the theme, to range In loose digression wild and strange 1863 MRS OLIPHANT *Salem Ch* XIII, Breaking off now and then into a momentary digression

3 *Astron* and *Physics*. Deviation from a particular line, or from the mean position; deflexion; e g of the sun from the equator, or of an inferior planet from the sun (= ELONGATION 1).

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* VI IV 288 This digression [of the Sun] is not equall, but neare the Æquinoxiall intersections, it is right and greater, near the Solstices, more oblique and lesser 1705 C PURSHALL *Mech Macrocosm* 122 Their Degression, or Departure North, and South, are sometimes Greater, and sometimes Less, than that of the Sun 1726 tr *Gregory's Astron* I. 116 These lesser Bodies may be lessen'd till that digression or those mutual attractions be less than any given ones. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet* 215 The needle having arrived at the limit of its westein digression 1847 CRAIG, *Digression*, in Astronomy, the apparent distance of the inferior planets, Mercury and Venus, from the sun

Digressional (digre ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec + -AL.] Of or pertaining to digression; characterized by digression.

1785 WARTON *Notes on Milton's Juvenile Poems* (T), Milton has judiciously avoided Fletcher's digressional ornaments 1787 HEADLEY *On Daniel's Poems* (R.), He seems fearful of supplying its [his subject's] defects by digressional embellishments 1841 DE QUINCEY *Homer* Wks VI 326 He adds a short digressional history of the fortunate shot

Digressionary (digre ʃənări), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ARY] Of the nature of a digression.

1741 *Betterton's Eng. Stage* 4 A short digressionary History of the Fate and Fortunes of the most considerable Actresses 1859 LEVER *Davenport Dunn* I, All this is, however, purely digressionary

Digressive (digre siv, dəi-), *a.* [ad L. *dīgressīv-us*, f. *dīgress-* ppl. stem of *dīgredī*: see DIGRESS *v.* and -IVE]

1 Characterized by digressing; diverging from the way or the subject; given to digression; of the nature of, or marked by, digression.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIV 105 These digressive things Are such as you may well endure 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind Answ* § 2 30 We will not make digressive excursions into new controversies 1651 BAXTLR *Inf Bapt* Apol. 15, I came not to satisfie the people by digressive discourses but to dispute with him 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spectator* (1748) III 310 But all this is digressive of the subject I sat down to write upon. 1783 H. BLAIR *Lect.* 39 (Seagar) Pindar is perpetually digressive and fills up his poems with fables of the gods and heroes 1874 T HARDY *Far from Madding Crowd* I. XXVI. 285 That remark seems somewhat digressive.

†2. That turns any one out of his way. *Obs rare.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* X. Argt, Then with digressive wiles they use their force on Rhesus' life

Hence **Digre·ssively** *adv*, in a digressive manner, **Digre·ssiveness**, the quality of being digressive.

1731–1800 BAILEY, *Digressively*, by way of Digression 1768 *Woman of Honor* IV. 92 An example, which you will hardly think digressively introduced 1877 H A PAGE *De Quincy* II XIX 163 If it is to blame for not a little of his digressiveness, still it imparts to everything he does a bouquet. 1879 FARRAR *St Paul* II. App 611 The digressiveness becomes more diffuse.

‖ **Digue.** [F *digue*, in OF. also *duque*, a Flem. *dijk*, DIKE q.v] = DIKE (In reference to Holland, Flanders, or France. Now only used for local colouring.)

1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* 4 b/1 With the fyrste flodde they came before the Digues of Holande [*pr* Dignes, *hence* GRAFTON *Chron.* II 210 dignesse]. 1645 *City Alarum* 10 Opposing a Digue to stop the torrent 1673 TEMPLE *Obs United Prov* Wks 1731 I 13 In Zealand they absolutely gave over the working at their Digues 1702 DENNIS *Monument* XVI 8 Whose stately Tow'rs Are to the Storms of Arbitrary Pow'r, What its Digues are to the Tempestuous Main. 1886 *Athenæum* 22 May 686/1 Girls gossiping on the *digue* of stone which defends the place against the sea.

Digust, rare obs var of DISGUST

‖ **Digynia** (dəidʒi nĭă). *Bot* [mod.L. (Linnæus 1735) f. Gr δι-, DI-² + γυνή woman, wife + abstr. ending *-ια, -ία*] The second Order in many classes of the Linnæan Sexual System, comprising plants having two pistils

1762 in HUDSON *Flora Anglica*. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot* X 99 1858 CARPENTER *Veg Phys.* § 458 One portion of the class Pentandria, order Digynia, corresponds with the Natural Order Umbelliferæ

Hence **Di gyn**, a plant of the order *Digynia*; **Digy·nian, Digy nious** *adjs*, belonging to the order *Digynia*; **Di·gynous** (dəi dʒinəs) *a*, having two pistils

1806 J. GALPINE *Brit Bot.* 390 *Carex* Digynous; spikes filiform 1828 WEBSTER, *Digyn. Ibid*, *Digynian.* 1847 CRAIG, *Digynous.* 1850 COMSTOCK *Introd. Bot.* (ed 21) 470 (*Gloss*) *Digynous*, having two styles

Dihedral (dəihī drăl), *a Cryst* Also **diedral.** [f. next + -AL. cf F. *dièdre* in same sense]

1 Having or contained by two planes or plane faces. *Dihedral angle*, the inclination of two planes which meet at an edge. *Dihedral summit*, a summit (of a crystal) terminating in a dihedral angle

1799 G SMITH *Laboratory* I 2 Terminating in dihedral pyramids 1808 THOMSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII 69 Oxalate of potash crystallizes in flat rhomboids terminated by dihedral summits. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 38 Variations of temperature produce a . . difference in . . a crystal of carbonate of lime . As the temperature increases, the obtuse dihedral angles diminish so that its form approaches that of a cube 1863–72 WATTS *Dict Chem.* II 124 [In the rhombic dodecahedron] The dihedral angles formed by the meeting of the faces are all equal to 120°.

2. *Math.* Of the nature of a dihedron.

1893 HARKNESS & MORLEY *Theory of Functions* 29 A simple dihedral configuration 1893 FORSYTH *Functions of a Complex Variable* 625 Functions which are unaltered for the dihedral group of substitutions

Dihedron (dəihī·drŏn) *Math* [mod. f Gr δι-, δισ- twice + ἕδρα seat, base cf. *tetrahedron*] In the geometrical theory of groups, the portion of two superposed planes bounded by (or contained within) a regular polygon.

According to Klein, the six regular solids are dihedron (*diedei*), tetrahedron, octahedron, cube or hexahedron, icosahedron, pentagon-dodecahedron

[1828 WEBSTER, *Dihedron*, a figure with two sides] 1888 G G MORRICE tr *F Klein's Lect on Ikosahedron* 3 We can denote this latter by considering the portion of the plane limited by the sides of the n-gon to be doubled, as a regular solid—a dihedron, as we will say only that this solid, contrary to the elementary notion of such, encloses no space

‖ **Dihe·lios.** *Astr.* Also dihelium (in mod. Dicts dihely). [mod L f. Gr. δι- = διά through + ἥλιος sun.] (See quot.)

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Dihelios*, in the elliptical astronomy, a name which Kepler gives to that ordinate of the ellipsis, which passes through the focus, wherein the sun is supposed to be placed.

Dihe·ptyl. *Chem.* see DI-² and HEPTYL

Dihexagonal (dəi heksæ·gŏnăl), *a. Cryst.* [f DI-² + HEXAGONAL.] Having twelve angles, of which the first, third, fifth, . eleventh, are equal to one another, and the second, fourth, sixth, . . . twelfth, also equal to one another, but those of the one set not equal to those of the other, as a *dihexagonal pyramid* or *prism*. See also quot. 1864.

1864 WEBSTER, *Dihexagonal*, consisting of two hexagonal parts united; thus, a dihexagonal pyramid is composed of two hexagonal pyramids placed base to base. 1895 STORY MASKELYNE *Crystallog.* 141 Symmetry of a form dihexagonal. *Ibid* 277 Two dihexagonal quoins form the vertices of the pyramids, and are composed by edges S and ½ alternating with each other, adjacent edges representing dihedral angles of different magnitude *Ibid* 278 The dihexagonal prism or hexagonal diprism.

†**Di-hexahe dral,** *a. Cryst. Obs.* [f. as next + -AL] Having twice six faces see quot.

1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char Min* (ed 3) 203 *Di-hexahedral* (di-hexaedre), when it is a six-sided prism, having three planes on the extremities [204] Example, Di hexahedral felspar (feldspath di-hexaèdre), which is a broad six-sided prism, bevelled on the extremities, the bevelling planes set on two opposite lateral edges, and on each of the extremities, one of the angles, formed by the meeting of the bevelling planes with the lateral edges, and on which they are set, truncated

Di-hexahe·dron. *Cryst.* [f DI-² + HEXAHEDRON] A six-sided prism with trihedral summits, making twelve faces in all. Also sometimes, a double hexagonal pyramid.

1888 *Amer Naturalist* XXII 247 Dihexahedra of quartz and various rare minerals are noted in them [trap dikes in Scotland]

Dihoti, var of DIOTI, wherefore.

†**Di·htende.** *Obs rare*—¹. [early ME, subst use of pr. pple of *dihten*, OE *dihtan* to rule · see DIGHT] Ruler, disposer.

c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 123 Almihti god shuppende and wealdende . and dihtende of alle shafte

Dihydric (dəihəi drik), *a. Chem* [f. DI-² + HYDRIC.] Applied to a compound of two atoms of hydrogen with an acid radical, denoting dibasic acids regarded as salts of hydrogen, as *dihydric sulphate* = sulphuric acid H_2SO_4

1876 HARLEY *Mat Med* 187 It is readily soluble in water acidulated with an excess of citric acid, when the acid or magnesic dihydric citrate is formed.

Dihydrite (dəihəi drəit). *Min.* [f Gr δι-, DI-² + ὕδωρ, ὑδρ- water + -ITE.] A variety of pseudomalachite or native phosphate of copper, containing two equivalents of water.

1868 DANA *Min* 568

Dihydro-, dihydr-. *Chem* [f. DI-² + HYDR(O)-.] Having two atoms of hydrogen in combination.

1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed 11) 334 Dihydro-tetrasodic carbonate may be regarded as a compound of the neutral and acid salts

Dihydrobromide, -chloride, -iodide. *Chem.* See DI-² and HYDROBROMIDE, etc

1873 *Fownes' Chem* (ed 11) 559 The dihydrobromides and dihydriodides have the same composition as the dibromides of the olefines.

Dihydro·xyl, *a. Chem* See DI-² and HYDROXYL

1875 H C. WOOD *Therap* (1879) 72 The dihydroxyle quinia is physiologically inert

Diiamb (dəi,əiæmb) *Pros* Also in L form **diiambus** (in 8 **dijambus**) [ad. L *di-iambus*, Gr. *δίαμβος* a double iambus, f δι-, DI-² + *ἴαμβος* iambus] A metrical foot consisting of two iambs.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Suppl*, *Dijambus* is compounded of two iambics, as *sēvērītās* 1844 BECK & FELTON tr *Munk's Metres* 10 Feet of six times ⏑ – ⏑ – Diambus, Diamb

Di-iodide (dəiˌəi ŏdəid). *Chem* [f DI-[2] + IODIDE.] A compound of two atoms of iodine with a dyad element or radical, as mercuric di-iodide, HgI_2

1873 *Fownes' Chem* (ed 11) 227 The di-iodide melts at 110° 1881 *Athenæum* 9 Apr 496/1 On the Co-efficients of Expansion of the Diiodide of Lead (PbI_2)

Di-i·odo-, di-i·od-. *Chem.* [f. DI- [2] + IOD(O)-] Having two atoms of iodine replacing two of hydrogen, as *di-iodomethane* CH_2I_2.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem* 427 Prepared by the action of caustic potash on di-bromo- or di-iodo salicylic acid 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem* II. 68 Di-iodomethane crystallises in colourless shining laminæ of specific gravity 3 34

Di-isopentyl, di-isopropyl. *Chem.* See DI- 2 and ISO-.

Diject, obs. erron. form of DEJECT *v.*

† Diju·dicant. *Obs rare* [ad L *dijūdicānt-em*, pr. pple of *dijūdicāre*: see next.] One who judges, determines, or decides.

1661 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* XXVII 226 If great Philosophers doubt of many things, which popular dijudicants hold as certain as their Creeds. 1691 WOOD *Ath Oxon* II 496 He did altogether disapprove the streightness and sloath of elder dijudicants.

Dijudicate (dəɪdʒūˈdikeˈt), *v.* Now *rare* [f L. *dijūdicāt-*, pa. ppl. stem of *dijūdicāre* to judge, determine, f. *dī-* apart (DI- [1]) + *jūdicāre* to judge.]

a. *intr.* To judge or pass judgement between contending parties or in contested matters; to determine, decide.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt Glass* 3 The touchstone of true wisdome which dijudicates not according to external semblances 1641 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Intelligencer* II, It being solely in your powers to dijudicate of his necessity 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1676 W HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 5 Dijudicating of the time and season.

b. *trans* To judge of; to pronounce judgement on, decide formally or authoritatively.

1666 J SMITH *Old Age* (ed 2) 41 To dijudicate them as they are in themselves, and to discern them as they differ from all other 1865 PUSEY *Eirenicon* 32 [tr *Bossuet*] The matter being dijudicated

Hence **Diju dicating** *vbl. sb.*

a 1656 HALES *Gold Rem* 260 (T.) The church of Rome.. commends unto us the authority of the church in dijudicating of scriptures

Dijudica·tion. Now *rare.* [ad L. *dijūdicātiōn-em* deciding, n. of action from *dijūdicāre*: see prec.]

1 The action of judging (between matters); judicial distinction, discernment, discrimination.

1549 GRINDAL *Rem.* (1843) 198 Speaking of the dijudication of the sacraments. 1653 H MORE *Conject Cabbal* (1713) 134 Because Dijudication implies a Duality in the Object, it is called Διάκρισις 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 76 Surely heaven will not render the Soul less capable of dijudication 1704 J HARRIS *Lex Techn*, *Diacrisis*, is a distinction and dijudication of Diseases and Symptoms 1835 C HODGE *Comm Rom.* XIV 392 The former means the faculty of discrimination dijudication, judgment.

2 The pronouncing of a judgement; authoritative decision.

1615 BYFIELD *Expos Coloss* i 20 Discretion or dijudication of the cause. 1651 J. ROCKET *Christian Subj.* XI (1658) 123 He likewise assumes to himselfe the power of Dijudication in all causes. 1677 GALE *Crt Gentiles* IV. 204 Plato adds the beginning and end of this controversie ought to be brought to the people, but the examen and dijudication to the three chief Magistrates.

† Diju·dicative, *a* [f. L. ppl. stem *dijūdicāt-* (see above) + -IVE] Determinative, decisive.

1659 STANLEY *Hist Philos.* III. II. 100 To number all things referenee have—that is to dijudicative reason

† Diju·nge, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dijungĕre* to disjoin, f. *dī-* apart (DI- [1]) + *jungĕre* to JOIN.] *trans* To disjoin, divide, separate.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1852) I. 474 The. line of separation dijunging the province of organism from the rest of the mechanism territory.

Dik, obs. form of DIKE.

‖ Dika (dəiˈkä). [W. African name.] In *dika-bread*, a vegetable substance somewhat resembling cocoa, prepared from the fruit of a West African species of mango-tree (*Mangifera gabonensis*) *Dika-fat, -oil,* the fatty substance of dika-bread

1859 *Pharmac Jnl* Ser II I 308 Mr. P. L. Simmonds introduced to the notice of the meeting a specimen of Dika bread from Gaboon, on the West Coast of Africa. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict Chem.* II. 330 The fruit, which is about as large as a swan's egg, contains a white almond having an agreeable taste These almonds, when coarsely bruised and warm-pressed, form dika-bread, which has a grey colour, with white spots, smells like roasted cocoa and roasted flour and is greasy to the touch. Dika-bread contains a large quantity of fat 1888 W. T BRANNT *Anim & Veget Fats* 320 Dika oil, oba oil, or wild mango oil is obtained from a tree indigenous to the west coast of Africa.

Di·kage, dykage. Also 7 dicage, dyckage. [f. DIKE + -AGE] The work of diking

1634 (*title*), Boke of Accounts of the Participants of the Dyckage of Hatfield chace (in J Tuckett *Catal MSS* Apr (1868) 54) 1652 in Stonehouse *Axholme* (1839) 91 The dicage and draynage of the Levell of Hatfield Chase.

‖ Dikamali (dikămā li). *E. Ind.* Also decamalee. [Marāṭhī *dikāmālī*] The native name of a resinous gum which exudes from the ends of young shoots of *Gardenia lucida*, a rubiaceous shrub of India.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, *Decamalee-gum* .. obtained from the *Gardenia lucida* of Roxburgh 1866 *Treas. Bot*, *Decamalee* or *Dikamali* 1873 H. DRURY *Useful Plants Ind* 224 A fragrant resin, known as *Dikamali* resin is procured from the tree, which is said to be useful in hospitals 1879 F. POLLOK *Sport Brit. Burmah* I 247 Boil the powdered Gallnut in the oil, then add the dikkamalay, and when it is melted, strain.

Dike, dyke (dəik), *sb* Forms: 1–3 dīc, 3–5 dik, 4 dick, 4–7 dyk, 4–9 dike, dyke, (6 dyik, dycke, 7 dicke, deeke, 7–9 deek, 8 (*dial.*) dick [OE *dīc* masc and (esp in later use) fem, ditch, trench, cognate with OS., OFris *dīk* masc, mound, dam, MDu. *dijc* mound, dam, ditch, pool, Du. *dijk* dam; MLG. *dīk*, LG. *dīk*, *dīck* dam, MHG. *tîch* pond, fishpond, Ger *teich* pond, also (from LG) *deîch* embankment, Icel *dīk*, *dīkr* neut. ditch, fishpond, Sw. *dike* ditch, Da *dige* dam, embankment, formerly also 'ditch'. The application thus varies between 'ditch, dug out place', and 'mound formed by throwing up the earth', and may include both. The OE. *dīc* has given *ditch* as well as *dike*, and the conditions under which the two forms severally have arisen are not clear: cf LIKE. The spelling *dyke* is very frequent, but not etymological]

I. † **1.** An excavation narrow in proportion to its length, a long and narrow hollow dug out of the ground; a DITCH, trench, or fosse *Obs*

Used from ancient times as the boundary of lands or fields, as the fence of an enclosure, as the defence or part of the defences of a camp, castle, town, or other entrenched place In such excavations water usually gathers or flows. hence sense 2

847 *Charter* in Sweet *O. E. T* 434 Ðonne on ðone dic, ðær esne ðone weg fordealf *c* 900 *Bæda's Hist* I v (1890) 32, & hit begyrde and geſæſtnade mid dice and mid eorðwealle from sæ to sæ 1076 *O E Chron* 7 May, And dulfon þa ane mycele dic. *c* 1205 LAY 15472 Þa þe dic wes idoluen, & allunge ideoped, þa bi-gunnen heo wal a þere dic [1275 a þan dich] ouer al *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 9899 (Cott.) A dipe dik [*v rr.* dick, diche] þar es a bute [þe castel] Dughtili wroght wit-vten dute *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5829 Til he [Severus] dide make an ouerthwert dik, Bitwyxte to sees a ful gret strik *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel Wks I 11 If þe blynde lede þe blynde bope fallen in þe dyke. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II 125 Atour the dike thai ȝeid on athir side, Schott doun the wall. 1535 *Goodly Prymer* Ps vii 15 He is fallen into the dyke which he made 1573 TUSSER *Husb* To Rdr (1878) 12 Here we see, Things severall be, And there no dike, But champion like 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 85 The cheef capitaine Manneryng had his deathes wounde, and fell doune in the dike before the gate.

2. Such a hollow dug out to hold or conduct water; a DITCH

Cf. *February fill-dike* see FEBRUARY 2

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. IV § 7 Ymbutan þone weall is se mæsta dic, on þæm is iernende se ungefoglecesta stream *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 1566 With depe dikes and derke doubull of water 1549 *Compl Scot* VI 38 The fresche deu, quhilk of befor hed maid dikis and dailis verray donc. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho* II 60 Syr Edward Hobbie hath stored certeine dikes in the Ile of Sheppey, with sundrie kindes of Sea-fish, into which dikes by sluces, he doth let in change of seawater 1634–5 BRERETON *Trav* (1844) 43 An invention well deserving to be put in practice in England over all moats or dykes *a* 1687 C. COTTON *Poet Wks* (1765) 108 In Dike he, Drown'd like a Puppy 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint Compl Gard* II 184, I made some little dikes or watercourses about a foot deep to receive the mischievous waters 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* I 441 Whole sheets descend of slucy Rain, The Dykes are fill'd 1791 *Cottingham Inclos Act.* 28 Division drains or dikes and ditches 1821 CLARE *Vill Minstr* I. 99 Some rushy dyke to jump, or bank to climb. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount & Mere* VI 49 A heron sailed majestically away from a dyke

b. Extended to any water-course or channel, including those of natural formation. On the Humber, a navigable channel, as *Goole Dike, Doncaster Dike,* etc (A local use)

1616 SURFL & MARKH *Country Farme* 335 The water may haue a descent or falling away into some Brooke, Riuer, or other Dike. 1728 POPE *Dunc* II 262 Thames, The King of dykes! 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh* VIII 216 Dikes .. in the low marshy grounds, the ditches, and even canals, becks, and rivers are so called. 1883 *Huddersfield Gloss.*, *Dike* a water course or stream, as Rushfield Dyke, Fenay Bridge Dyke, Denby Dyke, all fast-flowing water 1888 *Sheffield Gloss*, *Dike* or *dyke*, a river or collection of water The Don or Dun at Wadsley is often called 't' owd dyke.' 1893 *Spectator* 12 Aug. 213 Our sluggish East Anglian rivers, widening into 'broads' and 'dykes'.

3. A small pond or pool. *dial*

1788 MARSHALL *Yorksh.* Gloss, *Dike* also a puddle or small pool of water 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Dyke*, 2 A small pond 1877 *Holderness Gloss*, *Dike*, a ditch, in N[orth Holderness], a pond 1889 *N. W Line Gloss*, *Dyke*, a natural lakelet, mere, or pond—as Shawn Dyke formerly on Bumby Common.

† **4.** Any hollow dug in the ground; a pit, cave, or den. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 281 Twen heuone hil and helle dik *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* IX 31 He waytes in hidell as leon in his dyke. *Ibid.* CXLVIII. 7 Draguns ere. cumand out of þaire diks. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I. XV. 11 He wyl me caste in to helle dyke *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 121/1 Dyke, *fossa*, *fovea*, *antrum* *c* 1475 *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 799/26–29 *Hec fossa*, *fovea*, *cavea*, *antra*, a dyke

II An embankment, wall, causeway.

5 'A bank formed by throwing the earth out of the ditch' (Bosworth)

The early existence of this sense in Eng is doubtful: probably all the OE quotations for which it is assumed in Bosworth-Toller, belong to 1

1487 *Newminster Cartul.* (1878) 263 An olde casten dike 1535 COVERDALL *Isa* XXIX 3, I wil laye sege to the rounde aboute and graue vp dykes againyst ye 1595 DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist. Scot* IV (1895) I 203 The dyk betuene Abir corne and clyd mouth be a noble capitane called Grame was douncastne. fra quhome it is zit called Grames Dyke 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh* VIII. 215 Earthworks .. constructed for defence Such are the dike at Flamborough [etc] 1892 *Northumbld Gloss*, There are many earth works of ancient date which are commonly called *dikes* One such is known as the *Black-dyke* there are also several *Grime's* dikes, or Graham's dikes on the Borders

6. A wall or fence. † **a** The wall of a city, a fortification. *Obs*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1533 Sone he raght vpon rowme, rid vp þe dykis, Seichit vp the soile þeire þe Citie was *c* 1400 *Melayne* 125 And sythen þou bilde vp house and dyke 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* (1858) I 13 Syne forcit it with fowseis mony one, And dowbill dykes that stalwart wer of stone

b A low wall or fence of turf or stone serving as a division or enclosure

Now the regular sense in Scotland. *Dry stone dyke*, a wall constructed of stones without mortar, as usual on the northern moors, *faid dyke*, one made of sods or turf cut in squares

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VIII XXXVII 112 The mwde wall dykis þai kest all downe. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III 133 A maner dyk off stanys thai had maid 1558 Q KENNEDIE *Compend Tractive in Wodr Soc Misc* (1844) I 145 The dyik or closure of the wyne zard 1609 *Vestry Bks* (Surtees) 289 For mending of the church dicke nyd 1637–50 ROW *Hist Kirk* (1842) 434 She climbed up and got over the dyke in to the yaird 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl in* 1772, 91 It was well defended by four ditches and five dikes. *Ibid* 182 A great dike of loose stones 1802 HOME *Hist Reb* V, He came to a dry stone dyke that was in his way 1889 J M. BARRIE *Window in Thrums* XV, Clods of earth toppled from the garden dyke into the ditch

c In some dialects applied to a hedge, or a fence of any kind.

1567–8 *Durham Depos* (Surtees) 81 That she should teir a cheffe and a neckurcheffe of a dycke 1878 *Cumbld Gloss.*, *Dyke*, *deyke*, a hedge 1892 *Northumbld Gloss*, *Dike*, *dyke*, a fence. applied alike to a hedge, a ditch, an earthen, or a stone wall when used as a fence A *dike stower* is a hedge stake

7. A ridge, embankment, long mound, or dam, thrown up to resist the encroachments of the sea, or to prevent low-lying lands from being flooded by seas, rivers, or streams.

Such are the dikes of Holland, and of the English coasts round the Humber and Wash.

[1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen VIII*, c 5 § 2 The walles, dyches, bankes and other defenses by the costes of the sea] 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* IV 904 The main Channel of an high-swoln Flood, In vain by Dikes and broken works with stood 1642 HOWELL *For Trav.* (Arb) 73 Seeing their Dikes and drayninges in the Netherlands. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ Jerus* (1732) 20 A large Dike thirty yards over at top. 1756 NUGENT *Gr Tour* I. 156 The land here is lower than the waters, for which reason they have the strongest dams or dykes in the whole country 1766 GIBBON *Decl & F* I XXIV 705 The camp of Carche was protected by the lofty dykes of the river 1832 tr *Sismondi's Ital Rep* V. 107 They undertook the immense labour of making dikes to preserve the plains from the inundation of the rivers.

b A beavers' dam

1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1776) IV 164 They are equally industrious in the erection of their lodges, as their dikes

c. A jetty or pier running into the water *local*

1789 BRAND *Newcastle* II. 679 *note*, Query, Why are staiths, in the common language of the keelmen, called dikes? 1825 E. MACKENZIE *Hist Northumbld.* II 425 A pier or dike run out at the north entrance at Blyth Harbour

d. A raised causeway.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng* XXII. (1482) 21 Two other weyes this belyn made in bossyng thurghout the land that one is callyd fosse and that other fosse dyke 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat Hist* (1862) I. VI V 480 This dike, or causey, is sometimes ten, and sometimes twelve feet thick, at the foundation. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* III VIII. (1864) 187 The Spaniards came on the great dike or causeway 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, Dikes were also frequently trackways.

8 *fig.* A barrier, obstacle, or obstruction.

1770 *Junius Lett* XXXVI 171 Gain a decisive victory, or perish bravely, behind the last dike of the prerogative 1821 BYRON *Juan* III XCV, He there builds up a formidable dyke Between his own and others' intellect 1833 I TAYLOR *Fanat* VI 165 If the dyke of despotism had not bulged and gaped 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep* II I (1866) 128 A solid, substantial dyke against the arbitrary power which was for ever chafing and fretting to destroy its barriers

9. *Mining* (*Northumb.*) A fissure in a stratum, filled up with deposited or intrusive rock, a fault

1789 BRAND *Newcastle* II 679 Dikes are the largest kind of fissures..a crack of the solid strata From the matter between the two sides of the dike, it is denominated a clay-dike, stone-dike, etc. 1892 *Northumbld Gloss*, *Slyp dikes* usually contain fragments of the adjacent strata. When the dike [=fault] interrupts the working of a seam of coal, it is called a down-cast dike if the continuation of the seam lies at a lower level, and an upcast dike, if it is continued at a higher level.

b Hence, in *Geol* A mass of mineral matter, usually igneous rock, filling up a fissure in the original strata, and sometimes rising from these like a mound or wall, when they have been worn down by denudation

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr Hutton Th* 67 Whin. exists in veins (called in Scotland dykes) traversing the strata. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 114 A trap dike of considerable size . cuts through the chalk 1845 DARWIN *Voy Nat* xii (1852) 261 Shattered and baked rocks, traversed by innumerable dykes of greenstone 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* ix 185 A dyke of black basaltic rock crosses the river. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol* I ii xxv. 628 The inclined strata..are intersected by veins or dikes of compact lava

c *Blue dike* see quot

1855 DAWSON *Acadian Geol* iii 25 Near the edge of the upland, it [the soil] passes into a gray or bluish gray clay called 'blue dike', or, from the circumstance of its containing many vegetable fragments and fibres, 'corky dike'.

10 *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *dike-back, -bottom, -delver, -road, -side*, **dike-hopper**, the wheatear; **dike-louper** (*Sc.*), a person or animal (e g an ox or sheep) that leaps over fences; *fig* a transgressor of the laws of morality; † **dike-row**, a row of trees bordering a field; **dike-seam**, a seam or bed of coal worked nearly on end (*dial.*).

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 712 Þat doune he drafe to þe despest of the dyke bothom 1530 LYNDESAY *Test Papyngo* 992 Now dyke lowparis dois in the kirk resort. 1664 SPELMAN *Gloss.* s v *Thenecum*, Arbores crescentes circa agros pro clausura eorum. Volgo dicimus *Dike rowes* *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Barrochan Jean* Poems (1846) 117 Around the peat-stacks, and alangst the dyke-backs. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw *Desp* VII. 72, I request you to have the dyke roads on the island well ascertained and known 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Dike-cant*, a ditch bank *North* 1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I 15 Dyke-cloistered Taddington, of cold intense. *Ibid* I 57 The dikeside watch when Midnight-feeders stray. 1876 *Whitby Gloss*, *Diker* or *Dike-delver*, a ditcher, a digger of drains.

Dike, dyke (dəik), *v.* Also 4 (*Sc*) dik. [f. DIKE *sb.* OE. had *dīcian*; but the ME. and modern verb is prob. a new formation.]

1. *intr.* To make a dike, ditch, or excavation; to dig.

[c 900 *Bæda's Hist* I. ix § 3 (1890) 46 Þæi Seuerus se casere in het dician and eorþwall gewyrcan] 1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B v 552, I dyke and I delue, I do þat treuthe hoteth. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 538 He wolde dyke and delue, For cristes sake, for euery poure wight 14 *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 579/43 *Effodio*, to dyke, or delve. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 121/1 Dyken, or make a dyke, *fosso* 1483 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* 2 b, He sente hym to dyke and delve in the erthe. *c* 1530 *Ploughman & Paternoster* in *Rel. Ant* I. 43 He cowde dyke, hedge, and mylke a cowe 1573 TUSSER *Husb* xxiii. (1878) 61 When frost will not suffer to dike and to hedge 1892 ST. BROOKE *E Eng Lit* ix 202 Men at work dyking and delving, ploughing and clodding.

† **2** *trans.* To excavate, dig out (a ditch or hollow).

c 1350 *Will Palerne* 2233 Þei saie a semliche quarrere . al holwe newe diked 1393 LANGL *P Pl.* C. xxii. 365 To delue and dike a deop diche.

3. *trans* To provide with a dike or dikes, in various senses. **a.** To surround with dikes or trenches; to entrench.

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 272 Now dos Edward dike Berwik brode and long, Als þei bad him pike, and scorned him in þer song. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii 271 [He] ger dik thame so stalwardly *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) ix 35 It es wele walled all aboute and dyked [*fermee entour ad bons fossez*]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi iv 6 Ane dirk, and profound caue Quhilk wes weill dekkit [*ed* 1553 dykit] and closit for the nanis With ane foule laik 1538 LELAND *Itin* I. 38 A praty Pile or Castelet wel dikid, now usid for a Prison 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* Pref 8 [They] . diked in themselues

b. To enclose with an earthen or stone wall *Sc.*

c 1575 BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 145 (Jam) And dike and park the samin surelie and keip thame sikkerlie 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl in* 1772 336 A fortress diked round with stone.

c. To defend with a dike or embankment against the sea or river; in quot 1813 *absol.*

a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith* i (1691) 14 In the Marshes, Impassible ground Diked and Trenched. 1808 J BARLOW *Columb.* iv 592 Quay the calm ports and dike the lawns I lave. 1813 SCOTT *Let to Miss Y Baillie* 10 Jan in *Lockhart*, I have been dyking against the river 1862 MARSH *Eng Lang* 50 The low lands, subject to overflow by the German Ocean were not diked

3 To clean out, scour (a ditch or water-course).

1519 *Presentm Juries* in *Surtees Misc* (1890) 31 All watter-sewers be dykid and scoried. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz* c 13 § 7 The Heyes, Fences, Dikes or Hedges shall from Time to Time be diked, scoured, repaired and kept low.

4. To place (flax or hemp) in a dike or water-course to steep.

1799 A. YOUNG *Lmc. Agric* 164 Pull it the beginning of August Bind and dyke it leave it in about ten days.

Diked, dyked (dəikt), *ppl. a* [f. DIKE + -ED] Furnished with a dike or dikes

1830 *Westm. Rev.* XIII 173 Dyked marsh owes its formation to a natural phenomenon which appears to have been in operation for ages on the upper shores of the bay of Fundy 1884 S. E DAWSON *Handbk Dom. Canada* 67 The dyked meadow-lands of the Acadians.

Di·ke-grave. Also 7 -greave, 8– digrave. [a MDu *dijcgrave*, mod.Du *dijkgraaf*, f. *dijk* dike + *graaf* count, earl] **a.** In Holland, an officer whose function it is to take charge of the dikes or sea-walls **b** In England (esp Lincolnshire), an officer who has charge of the drains, sluices, and sea-banks of a district under the Court of Sewers; = DIKE-REEVE Now only *dial* (*di'grave*).

1563 *Court-roll Settrington* in *Yorksh Archæol Jrnl* X 75 Milo Herkey et Johannes Holden electi sunt in officijs le dyke graues de anno sequente 1637 *Kirton in-Lindsey Fine Roll* in *N W Linc Gloss*, Of Iohn Slater and William Ellys, dikegreaues, for not executing their office, viij[d]. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* I i 5 The chief Dike-Grave here, is one of the greatest Officers of Trust in all the Province 1672 MARVELL *Poems, Char Holland* 49 Some small dyke-grave, unperceiv'd, invades The pow'r 1721 *New Gen Atlas* 119 The Dykegrave and his Assistants meet to take care of the Dykes, Sluices, Banks, and Channels .. in the Rhineland 1721 BAILEY, *Digrave, Dike grave*, an Officer who takes care of Banks and Ditches. 1889 *N W Linc Gloss*, *Dykegrave, Dykereve*, a manorial or parochial officer, whose duty it is to superintend the dykes

Diker, dyker (dəi·kər). Also 5 dikar, dycare. [OE. *dīcere, dīkere*, f. *dīc-ian* to dike, to ditch; in ME. perh formed anew from DIKE *v*]

1. A man who constructs or works at dikes. **a.** One who digs ditches or trenches.

c 1000 ÆLTRIC *Gloss* in Wr.-Wulcker 149/16 *Fossor*, dikere. 1377 LANGL *P. Pl* B vi 109 Dikeres and delueres digged vp þe balkes 1496 *Dives & Paup* (W. de W) i xlvi 872/2 Labourers, deluers and dykers . ben full poore comonly. 1587 FLEMING *Contn Holinshed* III 1541/2 They knew not the order of Romneie marsh works for they were onelie good dikers and hodmen 1723 THORESBY in *Phil Trans* XXXII 344 When the Labourers or Dikers first discovered the Jetties. it might be about the Depth of 8 or 10 Foot 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew* (1866) II ix 153 Their weapons were found at times by delvers and dykers for centuries after.

b. One who builds enclosure walls (of earth or dry stone). *Sc.*

1497 *Ld. Treas. Acc Scot* I 332 The dikaris of the park of Falkland 1864 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov 613 Dry-stone dykers, as well as masons, have twenty-four shillings per week. 1884 J TAIT in *Un Presbyterian Mag* Apr 156 He was to meat the dykers while bigging the fold dyke.

c One who constructs embankments

1481–90 *Howard Housek. Bks* (Roxb) 510 Payd to Prynce, the dyker, for the dykyng off ij. rodde in the old parke of a pond ther, viij *s*

2. A local name of the hedge-sparrow.

1892 *Northumbld. Gloss*, *Diker*, a hedge sparrow.

Di·ke-reeve, dyke-. [f DIKE *sb* + REEVE: perhaps an alteration of *dike-grave, -greave*, by identifying its final part with the Eng. *reeve*, as in *port-reeve*] An officer appointed or approved by the Commissioners of Sewers, to take charge of the drains, sluices, and sea-banks of a district of fen or marsh-land in England.

1665 *Act* 16 & 17 *Charles II*, c 11 § 7 Summes of Money by the said Dykereeves and Surveyours of Sewers or any of them expended in and about the takeing, repairing and amending of any such Breach or Breaches, Goole or Gooles, Overflowing or Overflowings of waters. 1726 *Laws of Sewers* 189 The Dyke-Reeves, Officers, or other Inhabitants there may set down the Slough of such Drains. 1848 *Act* 12 & 13 *Vict* c. 50 § 3 To appoint one or more competent person or persons, being an occupier of sewable lands to act as dyke-reeve within each of such sub-districts. 1883 *Notice* 19 Oct. (Worle View of Sewers, Weston-super-Mare), Owing to the violence of the Gale on the 17th, a Special View of the Dyke Reeves was held, and your Work was found to require repairing. 1894 *Minute-bk Court of Sewers, Wapentake of Manley &c*, Dec 17 Being occupiers of not less than ten acres of sewable land in the Messingham District they are hereby appointed to act as dykereeves within the said district

† **Dikesmowler, dyke-.** [f. DIKE *sb.*] An obsolete name of the hedge-sparrow.

1611 COTGR, *Mari coeu*, an Hedge sparrow, Dikesmowler, Dunnecke. [1847 in HALLIWELL 1885 in SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds*]

Dike-warden. [f. DIKE + WARDEN: cf. *way-warden.*] = DIKE-GRAVE

1890 SAINTSBURY *Ess.* 253 Seithenyn, the drunken prince and dyke-warden

Diking, dyking (dəi kiŋ), *vbl sb.* [OE. *dīcung*, f *dīc-ian* to DIKE. see -ING[1]]

1 The action of making a dike; the construction of dikes (in various senses of the sb).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss* in Wr.-Wulcker 149/15 *Fossio*, dicung 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. vi 250 Eche a wyght wrouȝte or in dykynge or in deluynge 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III 246 For dykyng at the Cheynybrigg Close 1526 *Customs of Pale* (Dillon 1892) 82 To minishe everie yere j[d] unto the time that his betterings of such dikenge be owte or Run uppe 1569 *Nottingham Rec* IV 135 For dykyng the gret dyke in Westcroft 1641 BEST *Farm Bks* (Surtees) 120 Two dayes. dykinge aboute it. 1726 *Laws of Sewers* 188 Keep the Rivers thereof with sufficient Dyking, Scouring [etc] 1830 N S WHEATON *Jrnl* 464 Much of the land reclaimed from the marsh by ditching and dykeing 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt.* VI xvi viii. 223 Upon this Dollart itself there is now to be diking tried 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Sept 5/2 The land. wants draining, and dyking.

2 Work consisting of dikes.

1436 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II. 153 Defens off herth and dikyng 1483 *Cath Angl* 100/1 A Dikynge, *fossatus* 1522 *MS Acc. St John's Hosp*, *Canterb*, Paied for castyng of xxj roddis of dykyng

3. *Comb* **diking-boots**, stout boots, reaching up to the thigh, used in ditching; **diking-mitten**, a glove used by a diker

1820 BEWICK *Mem* (1882) 13 Equipt with an apron, an old dyking-mitten and a sharpened sickle, to set off among the whin bushes 1877 *Holderness Gloss*, *Dikin-beeats*, used for wading in the water and mud when diking

Dikkar, obs form of DICKER *sb.*[1]

† **Dila·cerate,** *ppl. a Obs* [ad L *dīlacerātus* torn asunder, pa. pple. of *dīlacerāre*: see next] Rent asunder, torn. used as *pple.* and *adj.*

1602 WARNER *Alb Eng* Epit. (1612) 368 England dilacerate and infested by the Danes. 1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to catch Old-one* I 1, What may a stranger expect from thee but *vulnera dilacerata*, as the poet says, dilacerate dealing? 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl* 489 His dilacerate members

Dilacerate (di-, dəlæ·sĕrēt), *v* Also 7 de-. [f. ppl. stem of L *dīlacerāre* (f. *dis-*, *dīs-* asunder (DI-[1]) + *lacerāre* to tear, lacerate); also *dēlacerāre*, whence the formerly frequent variant *delacerate*]

trans To tear asunder, tear in pieces Also *fig.*

α 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph*, *Dilacerate*, to rent in sunder 1618 *Hist Perkin Warbeck.* in *Select Harl. Misc.* (1793) 80 You know how the house of York hath been dilacerated and torn in pieces by the cruel hand of tyrants and home-bred wolves 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 38 Their eares are extended and dilacerated very much 1650 *Descr. Future Hist Europe* Pref 2 The Church is dilacerated, the Commonwealth disjoynted. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. liii (1737) 211 All were dilacerated and spoil'd 1822 T TAYLOR *Apuleius* 11 Shall we first dilacerate this man? 1848 J. A CARLYLE tr. *Dante's Inferno* (1849) 334 See how I dilacerate myself

β 1624 T SCOTT *Vox Cæli* Ded 5 The Match long since prophetically delacerated 1647 R BARON *Cyprian Acad* 15 Acteons dogs . greedy to delacerate his limbes instead of the innocent beast he persued.

Hence **Dila cerated** *ppl. a*

1650 A. B *Mufiat. Polemo* To Rdr. 2 My poor dilacerated Countrey 1668 H MORE *Div Dial* IV xxxiii (1713) 385 The dilacerated Empire of Rome.

Dilaceration (di-, dəilæ sĕrē[1] ʃən). Also 7 de- [a. F *dilacération* (1419 in Hatzf.), ad. L. *dīlacerātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dīlacerāre*: see prec.]

1. The action of rending asunder or tearing (parts of the body, etc.); the condition of being torn or rent.

α. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr *Parey's Chirurg* XI. i (1678) 278 Wounds. by Gunshot are accompanied with contusion, dilaceration, [etc] 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* III. xvi. 146 Conceiving a dilaceration of the . belly of the viper 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 396 Dilaceration of the nerveous Fibres 1805 B. MONTAGUE tr. *Bacon's Wisd Ancients* Wks. (Bohn 1860) 259 The riddles of Sphinx. have two conditions annexed. dilaceration to those who do not solve them, and empire to those that do. 1838 *New Monthly Mag* LIV 403 His right-hand nails threatened instant dilaceration

fig 1545 JOYE *Exp Dan* XI CC ij b, Many dilaceracions & divisions 1610 HEALEY *St Aug Citie of God* 731 His nobles .. after his death making a dilaceration of his monarchy. 1808 LAMB *Char Dram Writ*, *Ford* Wks 531/2 This dilaceration of the spirit and exenteration of the inmost mind.

β 1624 T SCOTT *Vox Cæli* 58 God himselfe hath Confirmed the breach and delaceration of the [Spanish] Match. 1727 BAILEY vol II, *Delaceration*, a tearing in pieces. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1883 in *Syd Soc Lex*, *Delaceration*

2. *spec.* In *Dental Surgery*, used 'to describe a condition of tooth resulting from displacement of the calcified portion from the tissues which are instrumental in its production, the development being continued after the normal position of the calcified part has been lost' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1859 J TOMES *Dental Surg* 164 The crown and the fang being joined at an angle, presenting that peculiarity of conformation which has been denominated *dilaceration*. 1878 T BRYANT *Pract. Surg* I 562 Dilaceration is due to a shifting of the forming tooth on its base

Dilactic (dəilæ·ktik), *a. Chem.* [f. DI-[2] 2 + LACTIC] In *Dilactic acid*, a pale yellow, amorphous, easily fusible substance, formed, along with lactide, by heating lactic acid. Formula $C_6H_{10}O_5$ $2(C_3H_4O)\cdot O_2H_2$. Its salts are **Dila ctates**.

(So called because it contains two equivalents of lactyl, C_3H_4O, the radical of lactic acid)

1863–72 WATTS *Dict Chem.* III 461

Dilambdodont (dəilæ mdodɒnt), *a Zool.* [f. Gr δι-, DI-[2] + λάμβδα the letter lambda, Λ + ὀδοντ- tooth.] Having oblong molar teeth with two Λ- or V-shaped ridges; as is the case with the Insectivorous Mammals of the northern hemisphere, the mole, hedgehog, etc

Dilamination (dəilæminē[1]·ʃən) *Bot* [n. of action from L *dīlāmināre* to split in two, f *dī-*, *dis-* asunder + *lāmina* thin plate, layer.] Separation into laminæ, or splitting off of a lamina.

1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot* 184 A process of dilamination, or chorization. 1875 *Ibid* (ed. 5) 371 Parts of the flower are often increased by a process of deduplication, unlining, dilamination, or chorization, i e. the separation of a lamina from organs already formed 1883 *Syd. Soc Lex*, *Dilamination*, the separation into layers of parts originally continuous

† **Dila·niate,** *v Obs.* [f L *dīlaniāt-* ppl. stem of *dīlaniāre* to tear in pieces, f *dī-* apart + *laniāre* to tear.] *trans* To rend or tear in pieces. Hence **Dila niated** *ppl. a*

1535 W. OVERBURY *Let. to Cromwel* in Strype *Eccl Mem* I xxix. 206 There be many perverse men, which do dilaniate the flock of Christ 1597 *1st Pt Return fr Parnass.* III i 965, I have restored thy dilaniated back to those prittie clothes wherin thou now walkest. 1644 HOWELL *Eng Tears* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 451 Rather than they would

dilaniate the intrails of their own mother, fur Italy. they met halfway 1653 W SCLATTR *Fun Serm* (1654) 8 Being dilaniated, and rent in his body

†**Dilania·tion.** *Obs* [n. of action f prec · cf L. *lanātiōn-em* tearing] The action of tearing or rending in pieces

1569 J SANFORD tr *Agrippa's Van Artes* 11 b, The dilaniation of Bacchus *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Wks* (1837–9) VI 348 (D) To challenge and provoke the furious lions to his dilaniation 1690 *Secr Hist. Chas II & Jas II* 32 The scars of his cruel dilaniations

†**Dila·pidate,** *ppl a. Obs.* or *arch* Also 7 delapidat. [ad L. *dilapidāt-us*, pa pple of *dilapidāre*: see next] = DILAPIDATED. (Chiefly as *pa. pple.*)

1590 [see next 2]. 1638 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (ed 2) 114 It was taken An 1622, and by them delapidat and depopulated 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* (1866) I. 1 29 The keep even in Leland's time somewhat dilapidate.

Dilapidate (dilæ pidēit), *v* Also 7–9 de-. [ad. L *dilapidāre* lit. 'to scatter as if throwing stones', to throw away, destroy, f *di-*, *dis-* asunder +*lapidāre* to throw stones, f. *lapid-em* stone Taken in Eng in a more literal sense than was usual in L.]

1. *trans.* To bring (a building) into a state of decay or partial ruin Also *fig.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip* 41/36 To Dilapidate, *dilapidare* 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 216 A ruined Chappell built by the Spaniard, and delapidated by the Dutch 1706 SIBBALD *Hist. Picts* in *Misc Scot* I III It has been sadly dilapidated of late, to obtain stones to build a house. 1824 W. IRVING *T Trav* I. 14 The whole side was dilapidated, and seemed like the wing of a house shut up 1854 LOWELL *Fresh Italy* Prose Wks 1890 I 208 His whole figure suddenly dilapidates itself, assuming a tremble of professional weakness

2. *fig.* To waste, squander (a benefice or estate).

1590 in ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Maitland) 408 All quho have dilapidat benefices to the prejudice of the Kirk 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St.* III vi. 168 Those who by overbuilding their houses have dilapidated their lands *a* 1711 KEN *Serm.* Wks (1838) 160 Nothing more certainly dilapidates their estates than the surfeits of intemperance 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. VI 234 *note*, Having dilapidated the revenues

absol. 1692 H WHARTON *Def Pluralities* 159 (T.) Many pluralists do neither dilapidate, nor neglect alms

3. *intr* To become dilapidated; to fall into ruin, decay, or disrepair

1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct Ch-wardens* (ed. 4) 25 [Charged] with the supervisal of the. House, to see that [it] be [not] permitted to dilapidate and fall into decay. 1775 JOHNSON *Journ. West Isl*, *Elgin*, The church of Elgin .. was shamefully suffered to dilapidate by deliberate robbery and frigid indifference. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Pope* Wks IX 30 To find one's fortune dilapidating by changes so rapid

Hence **Dila·pidating** *ppl. a*

1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Dyer*, In the neighbourhood of dilapidating Edifices 1805 WHITAKER *Hist Craven* 500 How .. are our dilapidating churches to be rebuilt? 1854 H. MILLER *Sch & Schm* (1858) 220 Thirty years . [have] exerted their dilapidating effects on [the obelisks].

Dilapidated (dilæ·pidēited), *ppl a.* [f prec. + -ED 1.] Fallen into ruin or disrepair; ruined, impaired, broken down. (*lit* and *fig*)

a 1806 BP. HORSLEY *Serm* XXXV. (R), The inconvenience of succeeding to dilapidated houses 1817 SIR J NEWPORT in *Parl Deb.* 1484 The danger was to be apprehended from the dilapidated state of the finances 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr* II. 1, A dilapidated old country villa. 1874 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* IV. XXXVII. 2 A large and dilapidated pair of woman's shoes.

Dilapidation (dilæ pidēi·ʃən) Also 5–9 de-. [ad L. *dilapidātiōn em* a squandering, n. of action f *dilapidāre*: see DILAPIDATE *v*]

1. The action of dilapidating or expending wastefully; wasteful expenditure, squandering.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon* x, Sellynge off a kynges livelod, is properly callid delapidacion off his crowne. 1604 R CAWDREY *Table Alph*, *Dilapidation*, wastefull spending, or suffering to goe to decay 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* Pref 24 Against the Dilapidations of the Revenues of the Church. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul* (1878) 427 The dilapidation of the national resources 1818 HALLAM *Mid Ages* VIII III (1855) III 160 The dilapidation which had taken place in the royal demesnes

2 The action of bringing (a building, etc) into ruin, decay, or disrepair.

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I 272 Subject to the dilapidations of time and the caprice of fashion 1886 *Act* 49–50 *Vict* c. 29 § 1 (3) The crofter shall not persistently injure the holding by the dilapidation of buildings.

3 *Law* The action of pulling down, allowing to fall into a state of disrepair, or in any way impairing ecclesiastical property belonging to an incumbency

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* IX xx. 116 Ane auld abbote swa put downe For opyn dilapidatioune 1511 COLET *Serm. to Convocacion* A VII a, Suynge for tithes, for offrynge, for mortuaries, for delapidations, by the right and title of the churche *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Charac*, *Ordinary Widdow* Wks (1856) 140 A churchman she dare not venture upon, for she hath heard widowes complain of dilapidations 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm* III 91 Dilapidations are a kind of ecclesiastical waste, either voluntary, by pulling down, or permissive, by suffering the chancel, parsonage-house, and other buildings to decay 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod Par. Churches* 237 Experience in the valuation of dilapidations

b. *loosely.* The sums charged against an incumbent or his representatives to make good such damage incurred during his incumbency

1553 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) II. 263, I thinke my successors cannot . requyer any dylapidacions ffor Sefton. 1868 MILMAN *St Paul's* 317 Considerable sums as dilapidations for the repair of the body of the church

attrib. 1772 *Ann. Reg* 145 His Lordship . will lay out the dilapidation sum .in building a house for the see

4. The action of falling into decay; the condition of being in ruins or in disrepair (*lit* and *fig.*)

1638 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (ed. 2) 219 The Calyph pitied her delapidations, and begun to reare her up againe, and builded [etc] 1684 GOODMAN *Winter Evening Confer* I (L), By keeping a strict account of incomes and expences, a man might easily preserve an estate from dilapidation 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I 507 The works are in such a state of delapidation 1860 MRS HARVEY *Cruise Claymore* xi 303 In striking contrast to the wretched delapidation of the Holy Sepulchre. 1861 F HALL in *Jrnl Asiat Soc. Bengal* 14 An edifice now lying in littered dilapidation

5. The falling of stones or masses of rock from mountains or cliffs by natural agency.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat* II 165 In the course of time they shall be exposed from the dilapidations of the mountain. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav* (1817) I 61 The dilapidation taking place on the east, has caused an opening into the heart of the mountain. 1875 LYELL *Princ Geol.* I II. XV. 356 The rocks have been suffering from dilapidation

b *concr.* A mass or collection of stone which has fallen from a mountain or height; debris

1816 KEATINGE *Trav* (1817) I 68 Masses of dilapidation of various sizes *Ibid* II. 48 The whole tract is covered with reduced dilapidation, either hornstone, trapp, or basalt.

Dilapidator (dilæ pidēitəɹ). [agent-n, in L. form, from *dilapidāre*. see DILAPIDATE *v.* and -OR. Cf F *dilapidateur* (15th c in Hatz.-Darm.] One who dilapidates or brings into a ruinous condition; one who allows a building to fall into disrepair

1692 H. WHARTON *Def. Pluralities* 156 (T) You shall seldom see a non-resident, but he is also a dilapidator 1697 BP OF LINCOLN *Adv Clergy* 33 Dilapidators many times die insolvent and so leave the whole Burden of the Repair upon the Successour. 1812 SIR R WILSON *Priv Diary* I 39, I only allowed myself to become a purchaser and not a dilapidator 1890 *Tablet* 24 May 813 Power to restrain both builders and dilapidators within reasonable limits

Dilapse, var. of DELAPSE *v.*, to slip down.

1826 KEATINGE *Trav* (1817) I 149 A round hill, one side of which has dilapsed nearly perpendicularly

Dilash, var. of DELASH *v Obs*, to let off

1582-8 *Hist James VI* (1804) 209 He cawsit dilashe sum cannons in face of the fyre, to teinfie the people to approach.

Dilatability (dəilēi tăbi lĭti, di-) [f next: see -ITY] The quality of being dilatable, capacity of being dilated.

1691 RAY *Creation* 1. (1714) 28 We take notice of the wonderful dilatability or extensiveness of the throats of serpents 1773 *Phil Trans* LXIII 435 Substances that differed in their dilatability 1826 HENRY *Elem Chem* I 138 The law of the dilatability of gases by heat has already been stated 1875 CROLL *Climate & T* VII 116 Taking the dilatability of sea water to be the same as that of fresh.

Dilatable (dəilēi·tăb'l, di-), *a.* [f. DILATE *v* +-ABLE. Cf. F. *dilatable* (Cotgr. 1611).] Capable of being dilated, widened out, extended, or enlarged, expansible

1610 HEALEY *St Aug Citie of God* XI. V (1620) 391 They will neither make God's essence dilatable nor limitable *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist Air* 1 (1692) 1 That thin compressible and dilatable Body in which we breath 1782 A MONRO *Compar Anat.* (ed 3) 28 Owls . have the pupil very dilatable 1851 HERSCHEL *Stud Nat Phil* III. V 319 Of the several forms of natural bodies, gases and vapours are observed to be most dilatable

Hence **Dila tableness.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II., *Dilatableness*, capableness of being widened

†**Dilatable,** *a Obs.*, erroneous f. DELITABLE (also *diletabil*, *dilitable*, etc)

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret*, *Gov Lordsh* 57 A lyf þat may noght be chaungyd, a kyngdome ay lastand dilatable.

Dilatancy (dəilēi tănsi, di-). [f. next: see -ANCY.] The property of dilating or expanding; *spec.* that of expanding in bulk with change of shape, exhibited by granular masses, and due to the increase of space between their rigid particles when their position is changed.

1885 O REYNOLDS in *Proc Brit Assoc* 896 (*title*) On the Dilatancy of Media composed of Rigid Particles in Contact — *Ibid*, A very fundamental property of granular masses. To this property he [O Reynolds] gave the name of *dilatancy* It is exhibited in any arrangement of particles where change of bulk is dependent upon change of shape 1886 *Sat Rev* 28 Aug 295 Owens College had at that time only begun to display its 'dilatancy', if we may make bold to use a term recently applied by one of its professors to a force which he claims to have discovered in the physical world.

Dilatant (dəilēi tănt, di-), *a* and *sb.* [ad L. *dīlātānt-em* (or a. F. *dilatant*) pr. pple. of L. *dīlātāre* (F *dilater*) to DILATE: see -ANT.]

A *adj.* Dilating, expanding; expansive

1841 *Fraser's Mag* XXIII 216 My mind had greatly the advantage of my body, this being small, mean, and unseemly, that capacious, lively, and dilatant. 1885 O REYNOLDS in *Proc. Brit Assoc* 897 When the dilatant material, such as shot or sand, is bounded by smooth surfaces, the layer of grains adjacent to the surface is in a condition differing from that of the grains within the mass.

B *sb* a A substance having the property of dilating or expanding b. A surgical instrument used for dilating, a dilatator.

†**Di·latate,** *v Obs.* [f L. *dīlātāt-* ppl. stem of *dīlātāre*. see DILATE *v* 2] = DILATE *v.*2.

1613 JACKSON *Creed* II 259 Such pleasant objects as might dilatate the heart and spirites

Dilatate (dəilēi·tēit), *ppl a Zool* [ad L *dīlātāt-us*, pa pple of *dīlātāre* to DILATE] Dilated

1846 DANA *Zoöph* (1845) 134 Sparingly dilatate at each extremity

Dilatation (dəilăt·ēi ʃən) [a OF *dilatacion*, *-ation* (14th c in Hatz.-Darm) = It. *dilatazione*, Sp. *dilatacion*, ad. L *dīlātātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dīlātā-re* to DILATE *v* 2]

1. The action or process of dilating; the condition of being dilated; widening out, expansion, enlargement. (Chiefly in *Physics* and *Physiol.*)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 66 And if þat þe blood go out of arterie þou schalt knowe it bi construccion and dilatacion of þe same arterie. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 299 By blowing of the winde or dilatation of the ayre. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp Phys Mech* 1 28 It appears not that any compression of the Air preceded its spontaneous Dilatation or Expansion of it self 1685 — *Effects of Mot* IX 108 The dilatation of metals by Heat 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 389 There may be a Dropsy by a Dilatation of the serous Vessels 1826 HENRY *Elem Chem.* I 80 The expansion or dilatation of bodies is an almost universal effect of an increase of temperature 1849 MRS SOMERVILLE *Connect Phys Sc.* VII 156 Alternate condensations and dilatations of the strata. 1871 W A HAMMOND *Dis. Nerv. Syst* 46 The emotions of shame, of anger, and others, cause the face to become red from dilatation of the blood vessels

fig 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos* XIII. (1701) 590/2 Pleasure is produced with a kind of dilatation and exaltation of the Soul. 1762 KAMES *Elem Crit* (1833) 221 We feel a gradual dilatation of mind. 1877 WRAXALL *Hugo's Miserables* IV xiii 33 There is a dilatation of thought peculiar to the vicinity of a tomb

b *concr* A dilated form, formation, or portion of any structure.

1833 THIRLWALL in *Philol Museum* II 163 Memnon is only a dilatation of Menon 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II 167 A similar contractile dilatation exists at the end of the foot. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog Bot* § 73 The only semblance of a root is a little dilatation of the base 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II I. 43 This dilatation divides the digestive canal into three parts

2 The spreading abroad, extension, expansion (of immaterial or abstract things). *arch.*

1448 *Will of Hen VI* in Willis and Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I 353 Dilatacion, and stablisshement of christen feith. 1610 BP CARLETON *Jurisd* 174 For preseruation and dilatation of peace and iustice 1646 SIR J TEMPLE *Irish Rebell* 65 Before I come to declare the universal dilatation of [the rebellion] throughout the whole kingdom 1839 CDL. WISEMAN *Cath & Angl Ch* Ess (1853) II. 232 To the end of the world, room will be left for the dilatation of religion

3 The action or practice of dilating upon a subject in speech or writing, amplification, enlargement, diffuse treatment.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T* 134 What needeth gretter dilatacioun? *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St Kath.* IV. 2978 But this dilatacyon longeth not to this lyf present 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II. VII § 5 28 God [is] Holy in the description or dilatation of his workes 1645 GAULE *Cases Consc.* (1646) 41 I resolue against all such dilatations in this Epitome 1779 JOHNSON *L P*, *Dryden* Wks II 428 Little more than a dilatation of the praise given it by Pope 1873 LOWELL *Among my Books* Ser II 285, I have spoken of Spenser's fondness for dilatation as respects thoughts and images

Hence **Dilata·tional** *a*, of or pertaining to a dilatation

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner* 539 The first dilatational bands of the external cortex. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr* I 11 The dilatational changes resulting from variation of temperature in a crystal

Dilatative (dəilēi tătiv, dəi lēitətiv), *a* [f. L *dīlātāt-*, ppl stem of *dīlātāre* + -IVE.] Of the nature of or tending to dilatation

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s. v *Dilatation*, A new impetus is impressed thereon, from the dilatative cause. 1740 STACK in *Phil. Trans* XLI 429 Therefore the dilatative Effort of the Layers increases with the Layers in a greater Proportion than these Layers

Dilatator (dəi lēitəɹ təɹ). [a. L. *dīlātātor*, agent-n from *dīlātā-re* to DILATE In F *dilatateur* (Cotgr. 1611) When treated as Latin, the stress is on the third syllable] **a.** *Anat* A muscle which dilates or expands a part, also *attrib* b. *Surgery.* An instrument for dilating or distending an opening. (Also DILATER, and less correctly DILATOR.)

1611 COTGR, *Dilatateur*, a dilatator, inlarger, widener; extender. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp Anat* 571 In the Reptilia these are replaced by a constrictor and a dilatator muscle 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Dilata·tor*, a widener. Applied to certain muscles whose office is to widen or dilate the parts on which they act; also applied to instruments for opening or enlarging the entrances to cavities or passages.

Dilatatory (dəilēi tătŏri) *Surg* Also in Lat form -o rium. [ad. F *dilatatoire* (16th c in Hatz.-Darm), ad. med or mod L. *dīlātātōrium* (see quot. 1731), f L *dīlātāt-*, ppl stem of *dīlātā-re* to dilate.] An instrument for dilating a part or organ.

1611 COTGR, *Dilatatoire*, a dilatatorie or inlarger; an Instrument wherewith Chirurgions open those partes that by sicknesse, or other accident, are too much closed 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr* 1706 PHILLIPS *Dilatatory* or *Dilater.* 1731-1800 BAILEY, *Dilatatorium* (with Surgeons) an instrument to open any part, as the mouth, womb or fundament. 1823 CRABB *Techn Dict*, *Dilatato'rium* (*Surg*), a surgical instrument for dilating the mouth; also for pulling barbed irons out of a wound. 1883 *Syd Soc. Lex*, *Dilatato'rium.*

†**Dila·te,** *v.*[1] *Obs* Also 4 deleate, 5 dylate, 5–6 de-. [a. F *dilater* to defer, delay, temporize, ad med L *dīlātāre* to defer, delay, put off, protract, freq. of *differre* to DEFER. cf. DILATORY The sense 'prolong' comes so near 'enlarge', 'expand', or 'set forth at length', in DILATE *v.*[2], that the two verbs were probably not thought of as distinct words]

1 *trans* To delay, defer

1399 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 24 To 3ive ous pes, which longe hath be deleated 1485 CAXTON *Chas Gt* 45 Thou oughtest to dylate the vengeaunce tyll the furour be passed *c* 1485 *Digby Myst* II 497 To delate yt any lenger yt ys not best 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F* lii 19 Without more time delated. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam Ep* (1577) 158 Sometimes the sorrowful sutor doth more feele a rough word they speake, then the iustice they dilate 1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 213 Some..with delayes the matter will delate. 1620 SHELTON *Quix* II. IV. IX 120 Why dost thou with these so many untoward breathings delate the making of mine end happy?

2. To extend in time, protract, prolong, lengthen

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II vi 103 The cas happed that the battaylle was somwhat dylated 1596 BELL *Surv Popery* II II v 168 These houres are sometimes dilated. 1658 OSBORN *Adv Son* (1673) 146 A way to dilate a remembrance beyond the banks of Forgetfulness

Hence **Dila·ted** *ppl a*, **Dila·ting** *vbl sb.*

1509–10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4, Preamb, Delatyng of so longe tyme 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F* XXXV 10 Without more delated delaie *a* 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett* (1663) 165 Your dilated resolutions of seeing London

Dilate (dī-, dəlē·t), *v.*[2] Also 6–7 **delate.** [a. F. *dilate-r* (Oresme, 14th c), ad L *dīlātāre* to spread out, amplify, extend, widen, f *dī-*, *dis-* (DIS-1) + *lāt-us* broad, wide]

1. *trans.* To make wider or larger; to increase the width of, widen; to expand, amplify, enlarge.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim* Y b, Lekes delate the matrice. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 261 Al thynges are dilated by heate 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst Fort.* II. Ep. Ded. 16 a, I might dilate this discourse with a thousand argumentes. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. XXI. 162 It is enforced to dilate and hold open the jawes 1697 POTTER *Antiq Greece* III XVI (1715) 135 The sails were contracted, dilated, or chang'd from one side to another. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* IV v, While the deep groan Dilates thy lab'ring breast? 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat* I. 403/2, Haller found ..the bladder so dilated that it was capable of containing twenty pounds of water 1851 HERSCHEL *Stud Nat. Phil.* II. VII 193 Heat dilates matter with an irresistible force

b *fig*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III liv, Dilate þin herte, & resceyue þis holy inspiracion wiþ all maner desir 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W. 1532) 275 b, Holy charite dilateth & spredeth the herte of man or woman 1625 F. MARKHAM *Bk Hon* II ii. 47 Another sort, who haue dilated and made excellent their bloods, by the great happiness of their fortunate Issues and Noble Matches or Marriages. 1704 HEARNE *Duct Hist* (1714) I 139 The Reader may take Eachard's Roman History as being proper to dilate the Student's knowledge in Roman Affairs. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist* V 193 As we have seen, it [Christianity] dilates our whole being

c. *refl*

1539 TAVERNER *Erasm Prov.* (1552) 60 We be therefore warned that we dylate not our selues beyond our condition and state 1653 WHARTON *Disc. Comets* Wks (1683) 149 There at first appeared a small Comet, afterward it mounted and dilated it self on high 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 5 Copper is very pliable, and dilates it self into very thin Leaves 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III. 379 Will he not dilate and elevate himself in the fulness of vain pomp and senseless pride?

†**2.** To spread abroad; to extend, diffuse, or disperse through a wide space or region *lit.* and *fig Obs.*

1430 *Instr Ambass* in Rymer *Foedera* (1710) X 725 Christen Feith and beleue had be dilated through the World. 1520 *Caxton's Chron Eng* III. 20 b/1 In al this tyme the Empyre of Rome was not dylated passynge 12 myle. 1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* II (1888) 21 This Artere is more obedient to be delated abrode through al the lunges 1549 *Compl Scotl.* Epist 1 The immortal glour is abundantly dilatit athort al cuntreis. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* II XII 53 Bowes and braunches which did broad dilate Their clasping armes 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 4 The tree being of a kind apt to dilate its roots 1719 J. T. PHILIPPS tr 34 *Conferences* 348 This Juncture.. favourable for dilating the Knowledge of Christ among these Nations.

b *refl*

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj* 258 The curing of this Gangrene so dilating it self both in Church, Court and State 1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist* (1710) 246 The joy of which preferment .. dilated itself through all the Roman empire.

3 *intr* (for *refl*) To become wider or larger, to spread out, widen, enlarge, expand

1636 G. SANDYS *Paraphr Ps* 107 And Naphtali, which borders on Old Jordan, where his stream dilates. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* II. v. (1648) 182 Shall be like the fins of a fish to contract and dilate 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser I. *Praise Chimneys* w, The nostrils of the young rogues dilated at the savour. 1849 Miss MULOCK *Ogilvies* II, Her eye dilating and her cheek glowing. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 32 When a body increases in temperature it also expands in volume or dilates. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* II 16 The pupil has the property of contracting and dilating

b *fig* To expand itself; †to have full scope

1651 N. BACON *Disc Govt. Eng* II XIII. (1739) 73 The Duke of Gloucester was of such noble parts, that they could hardly dilate in any work inferior to the Government of a Kingdom. 1847 H. ROGERS *Ess* I v 260 These flimsy objections dilate into monstrous dimensions 1863 DRAPER *Intell Devel Europe* III (1865) 66 A false inference like this soon dilated into a general doctrine.

†**4.** *trans.* To relate, describe, or set forth at length; to enlarge or expatiate upon *Obs*

1393 GOWER *Conf* III 190 It nedeth nought that I dilate The pris which preised is algate. *c* 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron* 1 It plesed me to gader a schort remembrance of elde stories, that whanne I loke upon hem I can sone dilate the circumstaunses. *a* 1533 FRITH *Disput Purgat* Prol (1829) 94 Rastell hath enterprised to dilate this matter, and hath divided it into three Dialogues 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII 346 Having met with some of their Brethren and delated to them their deathes. *c* 1790 COWPER *Comm Milton's P. L* II 1024–33 It is a common thing with poets to touch slightly beforehand, a subject which they mean to dilate in the sequel 1801 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ* (1832) III 150, I dare give only hints, it would be presumptuous to dilate them.

5. *intr* To discourse or write at large; to enlarge, expatiate Const †*of* (obs), *on, upon*

1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* (1588) 105, I might haue delated more vpon the seruice on horsebacke, and after haue reasoned of the warre on the Sea. 1592 NASHE *P Penilesse* (ed 2) 13 a, Experience reproues me for a foole, for delating on so manifest a case. 1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* (1849) 25, I could amply delate of thy sinne, but I know it needlesse 1689–92 LOCKE *Toleration* III. VII Wks 1727 II 379 The terrible Consequences you dilate on I leave you for your private use 1697 COLLIER *Ess Mor Subj* I. (1709) 238 Were it not too sad an Argument to dilate upon 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ* (1859) II 33 You were dilating with your new acquaintances 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser I *South-sea Ho*, How would he dilate into secret history 1838 DICKENS *Nich Nick* XXVI, She proceeded to dilate upon the perfections of Miss Nickleby. 1861 F. HALL in *Jrnl Asiat. Soc Bengal* 146 But it is needless to dilate 1874 STUBBS *Const Hist* (1875) III XVIII 122 The chancellor..dilated at length on the perjuries of Duke Philip

†b. *refl.* To express oneself at length or diffusely. *Obs. rare*

1644 DIGBY *Nat Bodies* II (1645) 9 Concerning which wee shall not need to dilate our selves any further. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. i § 6 In process of time, Wicliffe might delate himself in supplemental and additional Opinions. *a* 1672 WOOD *Life* (Oxf Hist Soc) I 161 Dr. Richard Gardiner dilating himself on Christ's miracle of turning water into wine.

Dilate (dəlē·t), *a arch.* Also 7 **delate** [In form, ad L *dīlāt-us* carried in different ways, spread abroad, dispersed, published, pa. pple. of *differre*, but in sense, answering to L *dīlātāt-us*, widened, expanded, and so perh. short for *dilated*] = DILATED, widely extended or expanded.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp Alch.* XI in Ashm (1652) 182 With mykyll more Lycour dylate 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* I ii, Instructed With so dilate and absolute a powe 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed 2) 12 A minde so delate and ample 1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man* II. VII 187 The Seas possibly more dilate and extended 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev* I 302 Who narrates with dilate diffusion 1883 FENN *Eli's Childr* III ii. 180 Her dilate and frightened eyes softened with tears

†**Dila·te,** *sb. Obs rare.* [f. DILATE *v.*[2]] = DILATATION 3.

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinvile* (Arb) 58 Thanks hardie Midleton for thy dilate.

Dilate, obs form of DELATE, DELETE

Dilated (dəlē·ted), *ppl a.* [f. DILATE *v.*[2] + -ED[1].] Widened, expanded, distended, diffused, etc. · see the verb.

c 1450 tr *De Imitatione* III lvi, þat þou wiþ a dilated herte mowe renne þe way of my commandementes 1606 SHAKS. *Tr & Cr* II iii. 261 A shore confines Thy spacious and dilated parts 1651 STANLEY *Poems* 29 In an elms dilated shade 1667 MILTON *P L* IV 986 Satan allarm'd Collecting all his might dilated stood 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ Surg.* (1771) 264 The dilated Urethra was very thin 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1445 Then there flutter'd in, Half-bold, half-frighted, with dilated eyes, A tribe of women. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* x. (1866) 157 His dilated nostril.

†b. Enlarged upon. *Obs.*

1599 JAS I Βασιλ. Δωρον (1682) 74 Exercise true wisdome; in discerning wisely betwixt true and false reports, first .. and last [considering] the nature and by-past life of the dilated person

†c. *Cryst.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char Min* 215 *Dilated*, the name given to a variety of dodecahedral calcareous spar, in which the bases of the extreme pentagons are in some degree enlarged by the inclination of the lateral planes

d. *Her* 'Opened or extended. Applied to a Pair of Compasses, Barnacles, etc' Cussans, 1882.

Hence **Dila·tedly** *adv.*, in a dilated manner, with dilatation; diffusely

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* XXI (ed 1) 64 His aberrations, wherein he hath dilatedly tumbled himselfe

†**Dila·tement.** *Obs rare* [f. DILATE *v.*[2] + -MENT] A dilating, a dilated or diffuse passage.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T* (1613) 86 Euen in this dilatement against Ambition, the duel seekes to set in a foote of affected applause

Dilater (dəlē·tər) [f. DILATE *v.*[2] + -ER[1]. Now mostly supplanted by the less correctly formed DILATOR[1].] One who or that which dilates

1605 SHELTON *Commend Verses* in Verstegan *Dec. Intell*, Thy labours shew thy will to dignifie The first dilaters of thy famous Nation. 1640 BP. HALL *Chr Moder* (ed Ward) 38/1 Away, then, ye cruel torturers of opinions, dilaters of errors, delators of your brethren

b. *spec* A surgical instrument used to dilate a part, = DILATOR *sb.*[1] a.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg* 464 A dilater made for to open the mouth and teeth 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis Quev.* (1708) 28 In the tail of these, came the Surgeons, laden with Pincers .Dilaters, Scissers. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dilatatory*, or *Dilater*, a Surgeon's dilating Instrument, hollow on the inside, to draw barbed Iron, &c. out of a Wound Also an Instrument with which the Mouth of the Womb may be dilated 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Dilater*

c *Anat* A muscle which dilates or expands a part; = DILATATOR a, DILATOR *sb* 1 b.

1683 SNAPE *Anat Horse* IV XIV (1686) 171 Of the Dilaters or those that widen the Chest there are four pair.

Dilater, obs form of DELATOR, accuser

Dilating (dəlē·tiŋ), *vbl sb* [f. DILATE *v.*[2] + -ING[1]] The action of the verb DILATE, in various senses; enlargement, expansion.

1529 MORE *Conf agst Trib* III Wks 1213/2 Among other [tokens] the comyng in of the Jewes, and yᵉ dilating of christendome againe 1532 — *Confut Tindale* ibid 648/2 For now in dylating and declaring of hys conclusion, he addeth one thinge 1586 J. HOOKER *Gerald Irel* in *Holinshed* II 36/1 Doo grant that you for the dilating of Gods church doo enter to possesse that land 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet* 114 Paradiastole is a dilating or enlarging of a matter by interpretation 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ Jerus* (1732) 12 Where the waters by dilating were become shallower 1791 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Sept, A few memorandums for my own dilating upon at our meeting.

Dila·ting, *ppl a.* [f. DILATE *v.*[2] + -ING[2]] That dilates or expands · see the verb

1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 192 In my delating brains, a thousand thoughts were fed 1593 *Tell Trothe's N Y Gyft* 4 With such a dilatinge narration 1644 DIGBY *Nat Bodies* I. (1645) 290 To fill those capacities which the dilating heat hath made 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* IV, Through the broken cloud, Appeared the bright dilating blue of heaven 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 248 A dilating crest which grows red at the nuptial season.

Hence **Dila tingly** *adv*

1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* II. VI 150 The colonel eyed Mrs. Blathenoy dilatingly

†**Dila·tion**[1]. *Obs* Also 5–6 de-, dy- [a OF. *dilacion* (13th c in Hatz-Darm), mod. F *dilation*, It *dilazione*, ad L *dīlātiōn-em*, n of action from *differre*, *dīlāt-* to defer, delay, put off · cf. DILATE *v.*[1]] Delay, procrastination, postponement

14 LYDG *Temple of Glas* 877 Bepe not astoned of no wilfulnes, Ne nouȝt dispeired of þis dilacioun 1430 — *Chron. Troy* III XXV, Without abode or longe delaeyon. *Ibid* IV XXXIV, I wyll nowe make no dylacyon 1552 LATIMER *Serm Lord's Pray* IV. 31 The Angels whiche doe the will and pleasure of God without dilation 1585 PARSONS *Chr Exerc* II V 350 So the matter by delation came to no effect 1627 BP. HALL *Heaven vpon Earth* § 5 Some desperate debters, whom, after long dilations of payments, we altogether let goe for disability. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 160 The Dilation that attended the ultimate Appeal.

Dilation[2] (dəlē·ʃən, dī-). [Improperly f. DILATE *v.*[2], which does not contain the verbal suffix *-ate*, but a stem *-late* from L *lāt-us* broad, so that the etymologically correct formation is *dilatation* (Cf *coercion*, *disputation* for *disputation*, etc)]

1. = DILATATION 1.

1598 FLORIO, *Dilatione*, a dilation, enlarging or ouerspreading [But 1611 corrects to *Dilatatione* a dilating, *Dilatione* a delaying.] 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 76 The dilations of the arteries 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 641 The dilation is the cause of deepe and base voyces 1796 SOUTHEY *Lett fr. Spain* (1799) 125 The beauty of its dilation and contraction. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ* VI 172 At first her eye with slow dilation roll'd Dry flame 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim Life* 27 Transverse dilation of the thorax.

fig. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 293 The soul .. a sure fixation And centrall depth it hath, and free dilation. 1787 J. FRERE in *Microcosm* No. 25 P 8 The mind perceives a sensible dilation of its faculties. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II *Child Angel*, Those natural dilations of the youthful spirit

†2. = DILATATION 2. *Obs*

a 1631 DONNE in Spurgeon *Treas Dav* Ps. XC. 14 A prayer not only of appropriation to ourselves .. but of a charitable dilation and extension to others

3 = DILATATION 3.

1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II. VII § 6 28 In the description or dilation of his works 1623 COCKERAM II, A Speaking at large, *Dilation* 1774 WARTON *Hist Eng Poetry* III XXXIX 377 By needless dilations, and the affectations of circumlocution 1851 AGN. STRICKLAND *Queens Scot.* II. 193 Frivolous terms and dilations cut away.

Dilation[3], obs var. of DELATION, accusation

Dilative (dəlē·tiv), *a* [f. DILATE *v.*[2] + -IVE] 1. Having the property of dilating or expanding (*trans.* and *intr.*) = DILATATIVE.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* III i. (1678) 52 The Vital [faculty] is divided into the dilative and contractive faculty of the heart and arteries 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I II § 4 A Body Porous, Dilative and Phable 1808 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem* (1836) II 408 The astringent power, comparatively uncounteracted by the dilative *Ibid.* 411 The dilative force.

†2 Serving to diffuse (the food). *Obs.*

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* P, Drinkynge delatiue is moste conuenient after the first digestion regularlye 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* CCXV (1636) 233 If any of these three uses of drinke be omitted, the drinke delative may be best spared 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 275 This drinking of Wine or Beer between meales may well be termed both dilutive and dilative. 1634 H. R. *Salerne's Regim* 90 Regularly, conuenient drinke dilatiue, or permixtiue, ought to be Wine, Ale, Beere, Perry, or such like

Dilatometer (dəlăt(ǫ·)mi·tər). [f. DILATE *v.*[2] + -(O)METER.] An instrument for determining the dilatation or expansion of a liquid by heat Hence **Dilatome·tric** *a*, relating to a dilatometer.

1882 *Nature* No 639 290 The numerous determinations of the expansion of water by heat. Experimenters have used two methods—the hydrostatic and the dilatometric. 1883 *Syd Soc. Lex*, *Alcoholic dilatometer*, an instrument in

vented by Silvermann to determine the quantity of alcohol in a liquid, founded on the principle that water in passing from 0° C. to 100° C. expands 0466 of its volume, and alcohol.. 1252

Dilator (dəlē·tər), *sb.*[1] [f DILATE *v* 2: an irregular formation, the regular types being DILATER from Eng *dilate*, and DILATATOR from L. *dīlātāre*] One who or that which dilates · *spec* a. *Surg.* An instrument used to dilate or distend an opening, passage, or organ; = DILATATOR b, DILATER b

[1634–1706: see DILATER b] 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III 420/2 The Dilator is an Instrument to open or stretch out a thing to its breadth. 1830 S. COOPER *Dict. Pract Surg.* (ed 6) s v. *Urethra*, With respect to dilators, as they are called their use is far from being much approved by the best modern surgeons 1864 T HOLMES *Syst Surg.* (1870) IV 963 The stricture being now fairly split, the dilator should be rotated

b. *Anat.* A muscle or nerve which dilates or widens a part; = DILATATOR a, DILATER c. Also *attrib.*

[1683 . see DILATER c.] *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), The dilators of the nose are too strong in choleric people 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII 407 The radiating (or dilator) muscle of the Iris. 1844 J G WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim Kingd* II i 3 The muscles of the nose are three pair, two pair of dilator, and one pair of constrictors 1878 FOSTER *Phys* II. i. § 2. 210 It acts energetically as a dilator-nerve

†Di·lator, -our, *a.* and *sb.*[2] *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5–8 dilatour, 6 delatour, 8 dilator, delator. [a. F. *dilatoire* adj 'dilatory', formerly also sb 'delay', ad. L. *dīlātōri-us, dīlātōri-um*, dilatory, delaying, f. *dīlāt-* ppl. stem of *differre*: see DEFER *v.*[1], DILATE *v.*[1] For the form of the word cf. *declarator.*]

A. *adj.* (*Sc. Law*) DILATORY; delaying, causing delay.

1503 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1597) § 65 There salbe na exception dilatour admitted against that summounds *Ibid.* § 95 Vpon dilatour or peremptour exception 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj* 104 Gif the partie defendand will not vse any exception or defence dilatour. 1752 J LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed 2) 267 All his Defences, both dilator and peremptor, which the Sheriff shall either advise in Court, or allow [etc.].

B. *sb.* (*Sc. Law*) A delay; a cause of delay, a dilatory plea; = DILATORY *sb.*

1473 *Treaty w Scotl* in Rymer *Foedera* (1710) XI. 789 Withoutyn any dilatour or delais 1583 SLIMPILL *Leg Bp Andrews Life* 194 *Ballates* (1872) 205 Bot Doctor Patrick still replyed, With trickis and delatouris he denyed. 1717 WODROW *Corr* (1843) II. 328, I scarce mention the unaccountable dilatours of settling vacancies. 1718 *Ibid* II 381 This was reckoned a delator, and opposed 1752 J LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed 2) 97 All these Objections, properly called Dilators, must be first proponed 1888 RAMSAY *Scotl. in 18th C.* I ii. 41 He is said to have excelled in what was called proponing dilators.

Dilator, obs form of DELATOR, accuser

Dilatorily (dɪ·lătərĭlɪ), *adv.* [f. DILATORY *a*[1] + -LY[2]] In a dilatory manner; delayingly

1700 TYRRELL *Hist Eng* II. 873 The Prelates answered him dilatorily 1781 JOHNSON in Boswell *Life* (1848) 665/1, I wrote in my usual way, dilatorily and hastily, unwilling to work, and working with vigour and haste 1849 LOWELL *Lett.* I. 167, I remain very sincerely (and dilatorily) Your friend.

Dilatoriness (dɪ·lătərĭnĕs) Forms: see DILATORY. [f. next + -NESS.] The quality of being dilatory; tendency to procrastination or delay

1642 in Rushw *Hist Coll.* III (1692) I. 670 Lest his Majesty should think it a delatoriness in the Parliament to return an Answer 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond* 95 The sluggards dilatoriness is upon men; and they will sit still a little longer. 1718 *Free-thinker* No 56 4 The Holy See proceeded with its usual dilatoriness in that Affair 1825 SCOTT *Jrnl* 7 Dec, Letters lying on my desk like snakes, hissing at me for my dilatoriness. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess* (1889) I 38 His delay in setting out was due to pure procrastination and dilatoriness

Dilatory (dɪ·lătərĭ), *a*[1] and *sb.* Forms: 6–7 dilatorie, 7–dilatory, (8 *erron* dilitary). Also 6–7 delatorie, (6 delaterye, deletary), 7 delatory. [ad. L. *dīlātōr-ius*, f. *dīlātōr-em* a delayer, agent-n. from *differre, dīlāt-* to DEFER, delay. see DILATE *v.*[1] Cf. F. *dilatoire* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj*

1. Tending to cause delay; made for the purpose of gaining time or deferring decision or action.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren* IV xxi (1588) 622 It was very Dilatorie for the Justices of Peace, to take those Wages, at the handes of the Shirife 1592 NASHE *P Penilesse* (ed 2) 9 a, For his delaterye excuse 1613 SHAKS *Hen VIII*, II iv 237, I abhorre This dilatory sloth and trickes of Rome 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist.* VIII ii § 46 Dilatory letters excusing themselves from coming thither 1671 SHADWELL *Humourists* v Wks 1720 I 202, I will . make no hesitation or dilatory scruple. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 178 P 4 By long deliberation and dilatory projects they may both be lost. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl* (1868) I. iii 80 The policy of England continued to be expectant and dilatory.

b. *Law. Dilatory plea*, a plea put in for the sake of delay. *Dilatory exception* see EXCEPTION *sb* 4 a. *Dilatory defence* (in Sc. Law) see quot.

[1292 BRITTON II xvii § 1 Par excepciouns dilatories] 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c 14 § 5 None essoin . . or other dilatorie ple for the defendant shall be admitted 1611 RICH *Honest Age* (1844) 21 They do seeke for nothing more then to checke the course of iustice by their delatory pleas 1678 HICKES in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser II IV. 49 At last all the dilatory exceptions being answered, the Jury was impanelled and the witnesses sworn 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm* III 301 Dilatory pleas are such as tend merely to delay or put off the suit, by questioning the propriety of the remedy, rather than by denying the injury 1861 W BELL *Dict Law Scot.*, *Dilatory Defence* is a plea offered by a defender for eliding the conclusions of the action, without entering on the merits of the cause 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 120 Those [Exceptions] are dilatory that are available only for a time, such as that of an agreement not to sue say for five years.

2. Given to or characterized by delay, slow, tardy a Of persons, their characters, habits, etc.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth* II. iii 379 Wit depends on dilatory time. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 89 P 1 Women of dilatory Tempers, who are for spinning out the Time of Courtship 1742 YOUNG *N. Th.* I 413 Poor dilatory man 1781 COWPER *Letl* 25 Aug, The most dilatory of all people 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III xix 206 They are as prompt, as you are dilatory. 1884 PAL *Eustace* 38 You shall have no longer cause to think me dilatory.

b. Of actions.

1648 BOYLE *Seraph Love* xii (1700) 64 Being press'd to give an account of such a Dilatory way of proceeding 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 144 P 11 But between dilatory payment and bankruptcy there is a great distance 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* VI v (1864) 369 Cortez was not content to wait patiently the effects of a dilatory blockade 1879 FROUDE *Caesar* xxii 386 His political advisers were impatient of these dilatory movements.

B. *sb. Law.* A means of procuring delay; a dilatory plea: see A 1 b

1563–87 FOXE *A & M* (1684) II. 22 Shifting off the matter by subtil dilatories and frivolous cavilling about the law 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm* (1841) 226 Delatories and shiftings off wear out many a just cause, and beggar many a poor man. 1681 *Trial of S. Colledge* 16 You ought not to have helps to plead dilatories *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I 302 Criminals of that sort . should defend upon plain truth, which they know best, without any dilatories, arts or evasions 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex* s v *Dilatory Pleas*, No man shall be permitted to plead two dilatories at separate times

†Dila·tory, *a*[2] *Obs. rare.* [A bad formation for *dilatatory*, f. DILATE *v.*] Used for dilating, dilative.

1691 MULLINEUX in *Phil Trans.* XVII 822 The Chyrurgion . . inserted his Dilatory Instrument

‖ **Dila·ture.** *Sc. Obs.* [A variant of *dilatour*, DILATOR[2], assimilated in spelling to L. *dīlātūra*, delaying, delay, f *dīlāt-* ppl. stem of L. *differre*: see DILATE *v.*[1]] = DILATORY *sb.*

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5766 Throw Delaturis [*v r* delatouris] full of dissait, Quhilk mony one gart beg thare mait 1714 *Let* in *Lockhart Papers* I 439 The Court tricked them with dilatures till the opportunity was past

Dilavy, var. of DELAVY *a Obs.*

Dilay(e, obs. form of DELAY.

Dilce, Sc form of DULSE

†Dildo[1]. *Obs.* Also dildoe. A word of obscure origin, used in the refrains of ballads.

Also, a name of the penis or phallus, or a figure thereof, the lingam of Hindoo worship, formerly, also, a contemptuous or reviling appellation of a man or lad; and app. applied to a cylindrical or 'sausage' curl

1610 B JONSON *Alch.* v iii, Here I find . . The seeling fill'd with poesies of the candle · And Madame, with a Dildo, writ o' the walls. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint T* IV iv 195 He has the prettiest Loue-songs for Maids . . with such delicate burthens of Dildo's and Fadings. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* I ii, What, has he got a singing in his head now? Now's out of work he falls to making dildoes 1638 FORD *Fancies* IV i, This page a milk-livered dildoe 1647 *Parl. Ladies* 12 The very sight of this Madam with a Dildoe . . put the House into a great silence *c* 1650 *Roxb Ball.* II. 455 She prov'd herself a Duke's daughter, and he but a Squire's son Sing trang dildo lee. 1656 S HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 42 That Gods may view, With a dildo doe, What we bake, and what we brew 1659 TORRIANO, *Bacillo* . a simple gull, a shallow pate, also a dill-doe, or pillicock. 1661 R W *Conf. Charac.* To Rdr (1860) 7 O thou faint-hearted dildo 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II 463/2 A Campaign Wig hath Knots or Bobs (or a Dildo on each side) with a curled Forehead 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 179 Under the Banyan Tree, an Altar with a Dildo in the middle being erected, they offer Rice

b *Comb* **dildo-glass,** a cylindrical glass; ? a test-tube

c 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* III. 1, Whoever lives to see me Dead, gentlemen, shall find me all mummy, Good to fill galipots, and long dildo-glasses.

†Dildo[2]. *Obs* [prob. the same word as prec, from its cylindrical form like a 'dildo-glass'.] A tree or shrub of the genus *Cereus* (N O *Cactaceæ*). Also *Dildo-tree, Dildo-bush, Dildo Pear Tree*

1696 *Phil Trans.* XIX 296 The Dildoe-tree is the same with the Cereus or Torch-Plant. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 81 Barren Islands without any Tree, only some Dildo-bushes growing on them. *Ibid* 101 The Dildoe-tree is a green prickly shrub, that grows about 10 or 12 foot high, without either Leaf or Fruit It is as big as a mans Leg, from the root to the top, and it is full of sharp prickles, growing in thick rows 1700 W. KING *Transactioneer* II The Toddy-Tree, the Sower-Sop, the Bonavists, and the Dildoe. 1756 P. BROWNE *Nat Hist Jamaica* (1789) 238 The larger erect Indian Fig, or Dildo Pear Tree

†Dile·ct, *ppl a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dīlect-us* 'beloved', pa pple. of *dīligĕre* to esteem highly, to love (see DILIGENT)] Beloved

1521 J T. in Bradshaw *St. Werburge* Prol II, A virgin resplendent Dilect of our lorde

Dilectacion, obs form of DELECTATION.

†Dilection (dilē·kʃən) *Obs* Also 5–6 dy-, 6 de-. [a. F *dilection* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L *dilectiōn-em* love (of God, etc) (Tertullian, Vulgate), n of action from *dīligĕre* to select to oneself from others, to esteem highly, hold dear, love; f *di-, dis-* (DIS- 1) + *legĕre* to gather, cull, choose.]

1 Love, affection · almost always, spiritual or Christian love, or the love of God to man or of man to God, cf. CHARITY 1.

1388 WYCLIF *Rev* Prol., Ion, the apostil and euangelist of oure Lord Iheſu Crist, chosen and loued, in so gret loue of dilectioun is had. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Prince.* 851 Frenship, adieu; farewele, dilectioun *c* 1485 *Digby Myst* III 1323 His desypylles to hym had dylleccyon *c* 1520 *Wyse Chyld & Emp Adrian* (1860) 15 They were by dylleccion all of one hart and of one wyll 1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon* IV vi. 399 In token of love and Brotherly dilection 1683 E HOOKER *Pref. Ep Pordage's Mystic Div* 56 This dilection, love, charitie towards God, and towards His Image, man

2. The action of choosing, choice (of that on which one's desire or affection is set); *esp.* in *Theol.* = ELECTION 3.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor Fab* 62 And when the saul Gues consent vnto delection, The wicked thought beginnes for to breid In deadly sinne 1633 T ADAMS *Exp 2 Peter* II 12 We are adjured by our election, selection, dilection, to be merciful 1656 JEANES *Fulln Christ* 51 Christ is the only begotten son of God, not by dilection, but by eternall generation

¶ **3.** Used by Carlyle to render Ger. *liebden* as a title of honour.

1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) IV xi v 81 These things We expect from your Dilection, as Kurfürst of Branden burg 1865 *Ibid.* VII xvii iv (1873) 37 [I] apprise your dilection, though under deepest secrecy.

Dilemma (dile·mă, dəi-), *sb.* Also β. 6–7 (after French) dilemme (dylem). [a. L. *dilemma*, a. Gr. δίλημμα double proposition, f. δι, twice (DI-[2]) + λῆμμα assumption, premiss: see LEMMA.]

1. In *Rhetoric* A form of argument involving an adversary in the choice of two (or, *loosely*, more) alternatives, either of which is (or appears) equally unfavourable to him (The alternatives are commonly spoken of as the 'horns' of the dilemma.) Hence in *Logic*, A hypothetical syllogism having a conjunctive or 'conditional' major premiss and a disjunctive minor (or, one premiss conjunctive and the other disjunctive).

Very different views have been taken by different logicians as to what syllogisms are properly dilemmas, several of the arguments commonly so called being considered by some writers to be only ordinary conjunctive syllogisms, construc tive or destructive See FOWLER, *Deductive Logic*, v § 4.

1523 in W H Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 36 They are .. excommunicated with a dilemma made concerninge the Mayor's . . perplexitie 1551 T WILSON *Logike* (1580) 34 b, Dilemma, otherwise called a horned argument, is when the reason consisteth of repugnant members, so that what so ever you graunt, you fall into the snare 1622 BACON *Hen VII*, Wks. (Bohn) 377 A dilemma, that bishop Morton . used, to raise up the benevolence to higher rates, and some called it his fork, and some his crotch . 'That if they met with any that were sparing, they should tell them, that they must needs have, because they laid up and if they were spenders, they must needs have, because it was seen in their port and manner of living'. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig Prot.* I II § 154 Thus have we cast off your dilemma, and broken both the hornes of it 1677 GALE *Crt Gentiles* II. iv Proem II A Dilemma is an argumentation from two members, whereof both are attended with incommodity. 1725 WATTS *Logic* III. II § 6 A Dilemma becomes faulty or ineffectual when it may be retorted with equal force upon him who utters it 1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xviii (1866) I. 351 An hypothetico-disjunctive syllogism is called the dilemma or horned syllogism. *Ibid* 352 If the disjunction has only two members, the syllogism is then called a dilemma in the strict and proper signification If three members, it is called trilemma, etc, 1842 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th* § 109 (1860) 203 The Dilemma is a complex argument, partaking both of the conditional and disjunctive 1887 FOWLER *Deductive Logic* 122 In disputation, the adversary who is refuted by a dilemma is said to be 'fixed on the horns of a dilemma'; he is said to *rebut* the dilemma, if he meet it by another with an opposite conclusion *Ibid* 122 It seems less arbitrary and more systematic to define dilemma as 'a syllogism of which one premiss is a conjunctive and the other a disjunctive proposition'

β. 1587 A. FLEMING *Cont Holinshed* III. 1307/2 This bishop, hauing heard all these excuses, vsed this dilemme 1616 LANF *Sq. Tale* (1888) 121, I see his saftie and thine maie not bee, bot as Dylems or Contraries agree

2. Hence, in popular use: A choice between two (or, *loosely*, several) alternatives, which are or appear equally unfavourable; a position of doubt or perplexity, a 'fix'

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 19 Every motion was intangled with a dilemma . the loue of Francesco gaue such fierce assaults to the bulwarke of her affection . the feare of her Fathers displeasure draue her to meditate thus 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W* IV v 87 In perplexity, and doubtful dilemma. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist* IV i. § 53 He is reduced to this doleful Dilemma, either voluntarily, by resigning, to depose himself; or violently, by detrusion, to be deposed by others 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog.* II 297 Kosciusko was . . reduced to the unpleasant dilemma of being obliged either to kill the father or give up the daughter. 1841–44 EMERSON *Ess, Experience* Wks (Bohn) I. 289 In the dilemma of a swimmer among drowning men, who all catch at him. 1888 BRYCE *Amer Commw* II. iii 332 They

were in the dilemma of either violating the Constitution or losing a golden opportunity

3. *Comb.* as *dilemma-making*

1895 *Westm Gaz* 16 Apr 3/3 Dilemma making is at best a somewhat puerile form of dialectic

Dile·mma, *v rare.* [f prec sb]

1 *trans* To place in a dilemma; *pa pple* = in a dilemma or 'fix'.

1656 S H *Gold Law* 44 Both sides are Dilemma'd, and stand postur'd like Lots wife 1698 Fryer *Acc E India & P* 325 Now we were dilemma'd, not knowing what to wish *a* 1849 Poe *Marginalia* Wks 1864 III 485 Like a novel-hero dilemma'd, I made up my mind to be guided by circumstances

†**2** *intr.* To be in a dilemma; to hesitate or be in doubt between two alternatives *Obs. rare*

1687 R. L'Estrange *Answ Disc* 39 He runs away with the fact, for Granted, Dilemma's upon it, and so leaves the Matter

Dilemmatic (di-, dəilemæ·tik), *a* [f Gr *διλημματ-* stem of *δίλημμα* (see prec) + -IC] Of the nature of, or relating to, a dilemma

1837–8 Sir W Hamilton *Logic* xiii (1860) I 241 Dilemmatic judgments are those in which a condition is found, both in the subject and in the predicate *Ibid* xv (1860) I 291 The Hypothetico-disjunctive or Dilemmatic Syllogism. 1867 Atwater *Elem Logic* 95 Dilemmatic Judgements involve a combination of the conditional and disjunctive 1870 Jevons *Elem. Logic* xix. 168 Dilemmatic arguments are more often fallacious than not 1891 Welton *Manual Logic* iv. v 447 The peculiar feature of a dilemmatic argument is the choice of alternatives which it thus offers.

†**Dilemma·tical,** *a. Obs.* [as prec. + -AL] = prec Hence **Dilemma·tically** *adv*

1659 Baxter *Key Cath.* xlv 316 The Jesuites went Dilemmatically to work, thinking to make sure which way ever things went, to effect their ends 1661 K W. *Conf Charac Good-old cause* (1860) 60 And bring upon us a dilemmatical confusion 1677 Gilpin *Dæmonol* (1867) 342 These were perplexing, entangling temptations. They were dilemmatical, such as might ensnare, either in the doing or refusal

Dile·mmist. *rare* [f. Dilemma + -IST] One who bases his position upon a dilemma; used as the name of a Buddhist school of philosophy

1858 *Appleton's Amer Cycl* IV 705/2 [The philosophic school] of the Vaibhāshikas, or dilemmists, who maintain the necessity of immediate contact with the object to be known

†**Dile·rrate,** *a Obs. rare* [Erron for *delirate*, ad. L. *dēlīrātus*, or for *delirate*] = Delirious

1689 Moyle *Sea Chyrurg* III xi 117 Before the Feaver comes to its height, usually men are dilerate

Dilettant (di letɑ nt), *a.* and *sb.* [A partially Anglicized adaptation of next: cf. F *dilettante*, also *adjutant*, *confidant*, etc] = next.

A *adj*

1851 Carlyle *Sterling* II vii (1872) 160 Sterling returned from Italy filled with great store of artistic, serious, dilettant and other speculation for the time.

B. *sb*

1875 Hamerton *Intell Life* III v 100 If the essence of dilettantism is to be contented with imperfect attainment, I fear that all educated people must be considered dilettants 1888 *Eng Illustr Mag* Jan 316 Teach by salutary smarts, These dilettants to understand That Learning is the first of Arts. 1891 F M Wilson *Prim on Browning* 34 Browning draws a sharp line between the dilettant and the artist

‖ **Dilettante** (dilɛtæ·nti, It. dɪlɛt,tɑ·ntɛ). Pl dilettanti (-tī), rarely -es. [It *dilettante* 'a lover of music or painting', f. *dilettare* —L. *dēlectāre* to delight: see Delect, etc So mod F *dilettante*, 1878 in *Dict. Acad.*]

1. A lover of the fine arts, originally, one who cultivates them for the love of them rather than professionally, and so = *amateur* as opposed to *professional*; but in later use generally applied more or less depreciatively to one who interests himself in an art or science merely as a pastime and without serious aim or study ('a mere dilettante').

1733–4 ['The Society of Dilettanti' was founded] 1748 Chesterf. *Lett* II. xl, You are likely to hear of it as a *virtuoso*, and if so, I should be glad to profit of it, as an humble *dilettante* 1769 (*title*), Ionian Antiquities, By the Society of Dilettanti 1770 Foote *Lame Lover* I i, Frederick is a bit of Macaroni and adores the soft Italian termination in *a*. Yes, a deltanti all over. 1775 Mad D'Arblay *Diary* 21 Nov, A female dilettante of great fame and reputation .. as a singer. 1789 Burney *Hist Mus.* III II 161 Personages whose [musical] talents are celebrated whether they are regarded as professors or Dilettanti. 1802 W Taylor in *Monthly Mag* XII 576 Religious dilettanti, of every sex and age, reinforce the industry of the regular priesthood. 1802 *Edin Rev.* I 265 Dilettanti who have pushed themselves into high places in the scientific world. 1826 B'ness Bunsen in Hare *Life* II. vii. 265 It would be difficult to find a dilettante who understood the art of managing it [a parlour organ] 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* I x, Thou hitherto art a Dilettante and sandblind Pedant 1840 Macaulay *Ess*, *Clive* (1854) 534/2 The Dilettante sneered at their want of taste The Maccaroni blackballed them as vulgar fellows 1879 Froude *Cæsar* II 17 [The Romans] cared for art as dilettanti; but no schools either of sculpture or painting were formed among themselves 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I 271 Rogers was a mere dilettante, who felt no difference between landing where Tell leaped ashore, or standing where 'St Preux has stood'.

‡**b.** with *of*. a lover, one who is fond *of Obs.*

1783 Hamilton in *Phil. Trans* LXXIII 189 Those who are professed dilettanti of miracles.

2. *attrib.* **a.** In apposition, as *dilettante musician*, etc. = amateur.

1774 'J. Collier' *Mus Trav* (1775) 4 That great Dilettante performer on the harp 1789 Mad D'Arblay *Lett* 27 Oct, A Dilettante purchaser may yet be found 1806–7 J Beresford *Miseries Hum Life* (1826) xv 111, You are almost entirely reduced to Dilletanti Musicians 1816 T L Peacock *Headlong Hall* III, Sir Patrick O'Prism, a dilettante painter of high renown. 1821 Craig *Lect Drawing* v. 252 Suited for the dilettante artist 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 57 The dilettante believer is indeed not a strong spirit, but the weakest

b. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a dilettante (in the shades of meaning the word has passed through).

1753 Smollett *Cf Fathom* xxxii, He sometimes held forth upon painting, like a member of the Dilettanti club 1774 'J. Collier' *Mus. Trav* (1775) 58 He ordered his servant to bring in his Dilettante ring and wig 1794 Matthias *Purs. Lit* (1798) 386 The dilettante spirit which too frequently prevails in Dr Warton's comments 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* VI (1897) 198 To us it is no dilettante work, no sleek officiality, it is sheer rough death and earnest *a* 1847 Mrs Sherwood *Lady of Manor* II xiii 151, I will have a dilletante play, or concert, or some such thing, got up 1868 M Pattison *Academ Org* v 148 A dilettante fastidiousness, an aimless inertia.

Hence **Diletta·nte** *v*, **Diletta·ntize** *v*, to play the dilettante (also *to dilettante it*), **Diletta·nting** *ppl a*; **Diletta·ntedom,** the world of dilettanti, **Diletta·nteship,** the condition of a dilettante

1835 James *Gipsy* v, In the elegant charlatanism of dilettanteship. 1837 *Blackw. Mag* XLII 515 To go on dilettanting it in the grossness of the moral atmosphere of the Continental cities 1843 *Tait's Mag* X 346 Shooting partridges and dilettantizing at legislation 1887 *Pall Mall G* 1 Jan 5/2 The favourite actress of dilettantedom 1890 *Spectator* 11 Oct 495 The Shakespeare temptation remains as strong as ever with the dilettanting world.

Diletta·ntish, *a* Also -teish. [f. prec + -ISH] Savouring of the nature or quality of a dilettante.

1871 Geo Eliot *Middlem* xix, You are dilettantish and amateurish. 1881 H James *Portr Lady* xxiii, It made people idle and dilettantish, and second-rate, there was nothing tonic in an Italian life 1893 *Nation* (N Y) 16 Feb 129/3 It presents a dilettantish 'appreciation' of Dante

Diletta·ntism. Also diletta·nteism [f as prec + -ISM: so mod F. *dilettantisme*, adm. by Acad. in 1878] The practice or method of a dilettante, the quality or character of dilettanti

1809 Han More *Cœlebs* I 119 (Jod) She extolled the air with all the phrases, cant and rapture of dilettanteism. 1830 Carlyle in Froude *Life* (1882) II 90 The sin of this age is dilettantism: the Whigs and all 'moderate Tories' are dilettanti 1849 Robertson *Serm* Ser I xii. 182 Virtue no longer means manhood: it is simply dilettantism. 1862 Shirley *Nugæ Crit* iv 187 A national society has no right to indulge in religious dilletanteism 1873 Lowell *Among my Bks* Ser. II 22 A period, for Italy, of sceptical dilettanteism. 1894 *Times* 23 Feb 4/4 To prevent their falling into an attitude of indifference or dilettantism

Diletta·ntist, *a* [f prec, see -IST] Characterized by dilettantism

1859 *Sat Rev* VIII. 226/1 Nothing more than the playthings of dilettantist philanthropy 1887 *Ibid.* 10 Sept 345 Difficult branches of science were dealt with in this same dilettantist spirit 1889 J M Robertson *Ess towards Crit Meth.* 3 It is become, as it were, parasitic and dilettantist, a pedant habit of tasting and relishing and objecting

Dilful, obs. form of Doleful *a*

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth* xiii, Lo I hou dilful dethe hase thi Dame dyȝte! †*a* 1500 *Chester Pl* (1843) I 69 But that I do this dilfull dede The Lord will not quite me in my nede

†**Dilghe, dilie,** *v Obs.* Forms 1 dilgian, 3 dillghenn (*Orm*), dilie. [OE. *dilegian, dilgian* = OLG *dilgōn* (MLG. *del(ĭ)gen, delgen, dilgen*, LG. *delgen, dalgen*, Du. *delgen*, OHG *tīlōn, dīlōn, tīlgōn*, MHG. *tillen, tīlgen, tilgen*, Ger. *tilgen*; supposed to be ad. L. *dēlēre* to blot out, erase] *trans.* To destroy, blot out, erase; also *fig.*

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past* liv. 82 Swa se writere, ȝif he ne dilegað ðæt he ær wrat ðæt bið ðeah undilegod ðæt he ær wrat *c* 1200 Ormin 4083 To ben Fullhtnedd, to dillghenn sinne. *Ibid* 5301 Forr swa to cwennkenn Crisstenndom, And Cristess laȝhess dillghenn. 12.. *Hymn of St. Godric* (Ritson), Dilie min sinne, rix in mine mod.

Diligat, obs Sc form of Delicate.

Diligence[1] (di·lidʒĕns) In 5–6 dily-, dyly-, deli-, delygence, -ens. [a. F *diligence* (13–14th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad. L *diligentia*, f *dīligent-em* Diligent: see -ence. Cf. Pr. and Sp *diligencia*, It. *diligenza*.] The quality of being diligent.

1. Constant and earnest effort to accomplish what is undertaken, persistent application and endeavour; industry, assiduity

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III 86 (135) With al my wit and al my diligence 1393 Gower *Conf* II. 37 As for thy diligence, Whiche every mannes conscience By reson shulde reule and kepe. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* VI iv 74 To mak defens For hys Land wyth diligens. 1577 B Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV (1586) 190 By the carefull toile and diligence of the Bee 1644 Milton *Educ* Wks (1847) 98/1 The extraordinary pains and diligence which you have used in this matter *a* 1718 Penn *Tracts* Wks 1726 I 908 Diligence is a discreet and understanding Application of one's self to Business 1718 *Freethinker* No 89 ₱ 9 Manage Business with Regularity and Diligence. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No 85 ₱ 1 Many writers have laid out their diligence upon the consideration of those distempers 1871 E F Burr *Ad Fidem* VIII 130 Patient diligence the only sure key to Divine treasures

†**b** Assiduity in service; persistent endeavour to please; officiousness *Obs*

1493 *Petronilla* 142 (Pynson) To do seruise with humble diligence Unto thy fader. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lvii 3 Sum be seruice and diligence. 1591 Shaks 1 *Hen VI*, v. iii 9 This speedy and quicke appearance argues proofe Of your accustom'd diligence to me 1671 Milton *P. R.* II 387 Why shouldst thou, then, obtrude this diligence In vain, where no acceptance it can find? 1674 Playford *Skill Mus* I xi 41 Which sort of People we should endeavour to please with all diligence.

†**c.** with *a* and *pl.*: An act of diligence; *pl.* labours, exertions, diligent efforts. *Obs.*

1443 Hen VI in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser III I 79 By whos notable labours and diligences it hath liked our Lord to shewe us his grete fauour 1549 Coverdale, etc *Erasm. Par Phil* II. 9 All them that with their dilygences helpe forewarde the businesse of the gospell 1600 E Blount tr *Conestaggio* 314 Not suffering his men to discharge one volley. for that it seemed unto him a vaine diligence. 1652 J Wadsworth tr *Sandoval's Civ Wars Spain* 253 Whilest the Lord High Constable was making all these diligences, the Cardinal stole secretly out of Valladolid.

†**d.** One in whom the quality is personified; a diligent person (*nonce-use*)

1610 Shaks. *Temp* v 1 241 *Ar* Was't well done? *Pr* Brauely (my diligence), thou shalt be free

†**e** Phrases *To put diligence, to do one's diligence*, to do one's utmost endeavour, to exert oneself *To report one's diligence*, to report what one has done, to report progress. *Obs* or *arch*

c 1386 Chaucer *Melib* ₱ 27 Whan thou hast for-goon thy freend, do diligence to gete another freend *c* 1386 —*Manciple's T* 37 And nyght and day did euere his diligence Hir for to plese 1389 *Eng Gilds* (1870) 4 þe same maistres & breperen shul do her diligence trewly to redresse it. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 128, I shal put my peyn and dyligence to distroye the 1481 Caxton *Myrr* I vi 30 They [kynges] doo their diligence to lerne such clergye & science. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 6 Neuer wise man loued .. To haue great riches put ouer great diligence 1539 Cranmer 2 *Tim* iv. 9 Do thy diligence, that thou mayest come shortly vnto me. 1637–50 Row *Hist Kirk* (1842) 208 That they be carefull to correct what they can, and report their diligence to the nixt Assemblie 1690 W Walker *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat* 143, I will doe my diligence

†**2** Speed, dispatch, haste *Obs.*

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxvi 95 Yf thou departe not with all diligence thou shalt soone see the see alle couered with vesselles of werre commynge ayenst the 1548 Hall *Chron.* 37 This phisician dyd not long lynger .. but with good diligens repaired to the quene. 1605 Shaks *Lear* I. v 4 If your Dilligence be not speedy, I shall be there afore you 1632 J Hayward tr *Biondi's Eromena* 21 Posting on with such diligence that by darke night hee reached [etc.] 1703 Rowe *Ulyss* IV i 1415 With thy swiftest Diligence return 1781 Gibbon *Decl & F.* III 41 His rival fled before him with the diligence of fear

†**b** A 'company' of messengers. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk St. Albans* F vj b, A Diligens of Messangeris

†**3** Careful attention, heedfulness, caution *To do* or *have diligence*, to take care, take heed, beware; to take care *of* or *about* a thing, to look after it carefully. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 238 Peruore hi ssolle do greate payne and grat diligence wel to loki hare chastete 1382 Wyclif 1 *Tim* iii 5 If ony man kan not gouerne his hous, how schal he haue diligence of the chirche of God *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 141 It is necessarie þat a surgian have more diligence in þe woundis of þe face 1483 Caxton *Cato* B v b, Thou oughtest to take dyligence and cure of thy werkes 1535 Coverdale *Prov* iv. 23 Kepe thine hert with all diligence. 1577 B Googe *Heresbach's Husb* III (1586) 152 To keepe your Bacon any long time, you must use greate diligence in the salting and drying of it 1587 Mascal *Govt Cattle, Horses* (1627) 100 A horse doth aske a greater deligence to be meated and kept then other cattell 1665 Hooke *Microgr* 47 Moscovy-glass, with care and diligence may be slit into pieces .. exceeding thin 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* VIII, Thou wilt guard them with due diligence, Yet not forgetful of humanity

†**b** with *pl Obs.*

1675 M Clifford *Hum Reason* in *Phenix* 1708 II 530 Those necessary Diligences which are requir'd for so doubtful and dangerous a Passage

4 *Law.* The attention and care due from a person in a given situation; *spec.* that incumbent upon the parties to a contract.

1622 Malynes *Anc. Law Merch.* 407 The diligences which are requisite to bee done herein, are .to be observed accordingly. 1782 Sir W Jones *Ess Bailments* 16 1848 Wharton *Law Lex* s v, The common law recognizes three degrees of diligence. (1) Common or ordinary. (2) High or great, which is extraordinary diligence. (3) Low or slight, which is that which persons of less than common prudence, or indeed of any prudence at all, take of their own concerns. 1875 Poste *Gaius* 477 The opposite of Negligence is Diligence, vigilance, attention, which, like Negligence, admits of an infinite variety of gradations *Ibid* 480 If the interests of the parties are not identical, the Roman law, at least, requires extraordinary diligence

5. *Sc. Law.* **a.** The process of law by which persons, lands, or effects are attached on execution, or in security for debt **b.** The warrant issued by a court to enforce the attendance of witnesses, or the production of documents.

1568 in Calderwood *Hist Kirk* (1843) II. 426 The persons addebted for payment of the same being at the horne, and no further diligence used for obteaning of payment 1752 J. Louthian *Form of Process* (ed 2) 37 Therefore, necessary it is for the Complainers to have our Warrant and Diligence for summoning the said *C D* to compear

before Our Lords Justice-General 1754 ERSKINE *Princ Sc Law* (1809) 12 In our supreme courts of Session and Exchequer, not only process, but execution of diligence, runs in the name of the Sovereign 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl* 13 Oct, Mr Abud has given the most positive orders to take out diligence against me for his debt of £500 1858 POLSON *Law & L* 197 Witnesses are brought into Court upon a *diligence*

Diligence [2] (dĭ lidʒĕns; Fr *dilizãns*) [mod. F: a particular use of *diligence*, DILIGENCE [1] sense 2, also in Ger. and Du; It. *diligenza*, Sp *diligencia*] A public stage-coach. (Now used only in reference to France or other continental countries.)

1742 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett* (1893) II 110 Travelled from Paris to Lyons in the diligence 1756 NUGENT *Gr Tour* France IV 19 The Diligence is a kind of stage coach so called from its expedition, and differs from the carosse or ordinary stage-coach, in little else but in moving with greater velocity It is used chiefly in travelling from Paris to Lyons, and from Paris to Brussels 1815 M. BIRKBECK *Journ through France* 17 From Rouen to Louviers we travelled by diligence. 1838 J. L. STEPHENS *Trav Greece, etc* 62/1 We mounted a drosky and rode to the office of the diligence, which was situated in the Podolsk, or lower town 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II 207 When travelling on the top of a Diligence, Turner sketched, on the back of a letter, Heidelberg.

† b. Formerly used also in Great Britain. *Obs.*

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod Rand* xi, I shall make my lord very merry with our adventures in the diligence [Satirically it was a *wagon*] 1776 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) IV 90, I set out for Bedford in the diligence 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch Scand* I 1, Her guardian caught her just stepping into the York Diligence with her dancing-master 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett* 9 June, If . possible to send me a line by the diligence to Brighton. 1782 SIR J. E. SMITH in *Mem.* (1832) I 55 We went in the diligence to Dumbarton. 1797 *Papers on Reform of Posts* App II 3 The Diligence that sets out from Bath. on Monday afternoon, will deliver a letter on Tuesday morning 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 379 The interests of large classes had been unfavourably affected by the establishment of the new diligences

c Used for the passengers of a 'Diligence'. (Cf. COACH *sb* 1 c)

1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II 400 The hour when the diligence dined

d *attrib.*

1861 *Sat Rev.* 14 Dec 607 Continuous diligence journey of three days and nights required to reach Madrid 1866 MISS THACKERAY *Village on Cliff* in *Cornh Mag* 527, Catherine. looked out through the diligence windows at the château

† **Di·ligency.** *Obs* [ad. L. *diligentia*: see DILIGENCE [1] and -ENCY] = DILIGENCE [1].

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxviii. 175 He caused the sayd Charlys . to be norysshed & broughte vp with moost dylygensi. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F* lxxix 53 Lack of this somers dayes diligentsie, May make me fast two dayes in winter. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp* 1 *Thess* (1630) 192 Meanes, with more diligency attended 1672 MRS ALLEINE *Life Jos. Alleine* VI (1838) 60 With greater ardency, diligency, and courage.

Diligent (dĭ·lidʒĕnt), *a.* (*adv*) Also 5–6 **deligent.** [a. F *diligent* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm), ad. L. *dīligent-em* attentive, assiduous, careful, in origin pr. pple of *dīligĕre* to value or esteem highly, love, choose, affect, take delight in (doing); cf. Pr. *diligent*, Sp. and It *diligente*]

1. Of persons: 'Constant in application, persevering in endeavour, assiduous', industrious; 'not idle, not negligent, not lazy' J.

1340 *Ayenb* 32 Uolk . þet by diligent ine þet hi byeþ yheyalde to done. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Somp T* 268 Oure covent To pray for yow is ay so diligent. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 1152 Thei wer diligent in here seruice 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xc. 7 To fast and pray . We synfull folk sulde be moie deligent. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov* XIII. 4 The soule of the diligent shal haue plenty. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* I (1586) 14 b, A painefull and diligent Bayliffe 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo de Flor* 53 Philopon is diligentest, and honestest of all 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus* III. 38 He that will be diligent to know the true allowances. 1771 BURKE *Corr* (1844) I. 351 Though he is not very active in the House, few are more diligent attenders 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 427 Comforts and luxuries .. now unknown may be within the reach of every diligent and thrifty working man 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* ix 224 He was a diligent student, working day and night

2. Of actions, etc.: Constantly or steadily applied; prosecuted with activity and perseverance; assiduous.

c 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* 89 (Matz) Al these thynges, Founde of olde tyme by diligent travaile ? *a* 1500 *Wycket* (1828) 1 Not in ydle lyuynge, but in diligente labourynge. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy* III. Pref. A iv b, Things worthy of our Diligentest Search and Inquiry. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* II, Silent awhile were its treadles, at rest was its diligent shuttle 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* I. 455 Artist's cunning, and workman's diligent hand.

† 3. Attentive, observant, heedful, careful. (Of persons and their actions, etc.) *Obs*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 199 Men moun be delyuered of manye greet sijknessis if her leche is kunnynge & diligent aboute hem. ? *c* 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame sans Mercy* 112 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 55 In his langage not gretely dyligente 1535 COVERDALE *Job* XLII 5, I haue geuen diligent eare vnto the *a* 1552 SOMERSET in Foxe *A & M* (1563) 730 b, It maie appere vnto vs mete, more diligenter hede to be taken 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III I (1611) 85 For lacke of diligent obseruing the difference. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* I 73 A very diligent and observing person 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Commons* III, That exact and diligent writer Dionysius Halicarnasseus. 1756 BURKE *Subl & B* V IV, On a very diligent examination of my own mind . I do not find that . any such picture is formed

† b Attentive to others; assiduous in service

1566 *Wills & Inv N C.* (Surtees 1835) 264 All my children to be delegent and obbedient to him as becummithe them 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 105 Not like a waiting woman, but like a diligent Squire 1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* I. 1, He will be diligent and fawning

† **B.** *adv* = DILIGENTLY. *Obs.*

1479 *Eng Gilds* 413 So that . they may the better, sewrer, and more diligenter, execute their said Office 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 228 Quhilk suld be taucht most deligent Be faithfull Pastors 1590 SPENSER *F Q* I. III 9 He wayted diligent, With humble service to her will prepard

† **Di·ligent,** *v Obs rare.* [ad F. *diligenter* to execute with diligence (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm), f *diligent* DILIGENT] *trans.* To bestow diligence upon; to work at diligently.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1634) IV VI 197 Be [the earth] . neuer so well diligented and picked, yet alwayes therein will remaine seeds of vnlooked for weeds

Diligently (dĭ·lidʒĕntli), *adv.* [f DILIGENT *a.* + -LY [2]] In a diligent manner; with diligence a. With steady application; assiduously, industriously; not idly or lazily; † with dispatch

1340 *Ayenb* 208 Huo þet zeeþ diligentliche 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron* XIX 11 Takith coumfort and doith diligently, and the Lord schal ben with 30u in goodis. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 128 If he be pouer to labour dylygentely. 1530 TINDALE *Answ to More* I XXVI Wks. (1573) 287/2 The Jewes studyed the scripture the deligenterly. *c* 1540 BOORDE *The boke for to Lerne* C ij b, They serue god the holy dayes .. more dylygentlyer, than to do theyr worke 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 822 That all thinges . shoulde be spedily and diligently done. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm Titus* 1 6 Study to doe thy owne dutie diligently 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 207 P 8 When we have diligently laboured for any purpose 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd* III IV 53 Applying himself diligently . to natural and theological science. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd 70 Columba laboured diligently among the Picts

† b Attentively, carefully, heedfully *Obs*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II § 17 Espie diligently whan this .. sterre passeth any-thing the sowth westward 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* 72/1 Beholdyng hym dylygently in the clere lyght 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 139 Marking diligentlye that the Center of the second Circle, be in the line of sighte 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 87 It must be diligently distinguished from an Imposthume 1695 LD PRESTON *Boeth.* V. 226 It hath not yet been diligently and thorowly determined.

† **Di·ligentness.** *Obs. rare* —[0] [f. as prec + -NESS] The quality of being diligent; diligence, assiduity.

1530 PALSGR. 212/2 Delygentnesse, *diligence* 1580 BARET *Alv* Q 15 Diligentnesse, lustinesse, quicknesse, *Impigritas*. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Diligentness*, diligence

Dilirious, -ium, obs erron ff DELIRIOUS, -IUM.

Dilituric (dəlitiū·rik), *a. Chem* [f. DI- [2] 2 + LITH-IC + URIC] In *dilituric acid*, $C_4H_1(NO_2)N_2O_3$, a substitution product of uiea, crystallizing in colourless square prisms and laminæ. Its salts are **Dilitu·rates.**

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 966 Dilituric acid is tribasic .. The dilturates have a white or yellow colour, and are remarkably stable

Diluer(e, obs. forms of DELIVER

Dill (dil), *sb* [1] [OE. *dile*, *dule*, (*dil*) *dyle* masc. = OLG *dilli*, MDu. and Du. *delle* f., OHG. *tilla*, MHG. *tille* m. and f., Ger *dill* m., *dille* f, Dan. *dild*, Sw. *dill* Ulterior derivation unknown.]

1. An umbelliferous annual plant, *Anethum graveolens*, with yellow flowers, a native of the South of Europe, Egypt, India, South Africa, etc., cultivated in herb gardens in England and other countries, for its carminative fruits or 'seeds' Also called ANET.

a 700 *Epinal* [& *a* 800 *Erf*] *Gloss* 21 *Anetum* dil *a* 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 159 *Anetum* dili *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Matt XXIII. 23 Wa eow, boceras ge þe teoðiað mintan and dile and cymyn *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd* II. 20 Wiþ heafod ece genim diles blostman. *a* 1387 *Synon Barthol* (Anecd Oxon.) 10 *Anetum*, dile *vel* dille *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb* IV 167 Nowe sette in places colde, senvey and dyle. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. XC. 270 They sowe Dill in al gardens, amongst wortes, and Pot herbes 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III II 49 Had gathered rew, and savine, and the flowre Of camphora, and calamint, and dill 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* XIII. 218 The wonder-working Dill. Which curious women use in many antick disease 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt, etc., Nymphidia* 127 Thereiwith her Verjuayne and her Dill, That hindreth Witches of their will 1778 BP LOWTH *Transl Isaiah* XXVIII. 25 Doth not he then scatter the dill, and cast abroad the cummin? 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot* V. 57 Some, as fennel, dill have yellow flowers 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 11 The bloom of scented dill

2. Applied locally to other umbelliferous plants; also to some species of vetch; see quots.

c 1680 *Enquiries* 2/2 Do you sow hereabout the Goie-Vetch..Dills or Lentils? 1789 W. MARSHALL *Glouc* Gloss., *Dill, ervum hirsutum*, two-seeded tare; which has been cultivated (on the Cotswold Hills) time immemorial, principally for hay 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Dill*, hedge parsley *Var dial.* 1881 *Leicester Gloss., Dill*, tare, vetch (*Vicia sativa*) 1884 *Cheshire Gloss*, *Dills*, Vetches. 'Dills and wuts' are often sown to be cut as green meat for horses

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dill-flower, -fruit, -seed*; † dill-nut (*dil-note*), an old name of the Earth-nut, *Bunium* (also, by confusion of 'pig-nut' and 'sow-bread', taken in the herbals as Cyclamen), dill-water, a carminative draught prepared from dill, dill weed, a name in U.S. for May weed, *Anthemis Cotula*.

a 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd Oxon) 134 *Panis porcinus, cicla mus, malum terre*, dilnote *uel* erthenote *a* 1500 *Laud MS.* 553 in Cockayne *Sax Leechd* III 321 Ciclamum, coi þenote or dillnote or slyte or halywort Þis herbe hath leues ylich to fenel & whyte floures & a small stalk & he groweth in wodes & medes 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng Poetrie* (Arb.) 78 And dyll flowres most sweete that sauoureth also 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* II (1651) 49 Adde to them of Dill seed bruised two ounces 1858 HOGG *Veg Kingd* 377 The carminative draught known as Dill water. 1860 *All Years Round* No 52. 48 The dill-water stands upon the shelf.

† **Dill,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. Rogues' Cant* [Variant of, or error for, DELL [2]] A girl, wench

a 1627 MIDDLETON *Spanish Gipsy* IV 1, Who loves not his dill, let him die at the gallows

Dill, *sb* [3] *Naut* The space underneath the cabin floor in a wooden fishing vessel, into which the bilge-water drains

1882 *Standard* 11 Mar 3/1 The lad was placed in the dill, a place at the bottom of the vessel, full of bilge water

Dill *sb.*[4], obs form of DOLE, grief, mourning.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* XV, I in dungun, and dill, is done for to duelle *a* 1765 *Sir Cawline* IV in Child *Ballads* III 181 58/1 Great dill to him was dight

Dill *sb* [5], erron f *dilse*, DULSE, a sea-weed

1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

† **Dill,** *a. north. dial. Obs.* Also 4 dil, dille, deille, dylle [Perh early form of DULL *a.* q.v.] Sluggish, slow, stupid, dull

c 1200 ORMIN 3714 Mannkinn þatt wass stunnt & dill, & skilllaes swa summ asse *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 17225 (Cott) Bot i þat es sa dedli dill, Me spedis ai me self to spill *Ibid* 27238 Yong man [is] idel, and ald man dill 13.. *E. E. Allit P A* 679 Hymself to ombware he is not dylle. 13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 1529 Ze demen me to dille your dalyaunce to herken. *a* 1400 *Reliq Pieces fr Thornton MS.* IX. (1867) 91 All þe dedes þay couthe doo þat derfe ware and dill *c* 1440 *York Myst* XXVII. 149 So wel away! That euer I did þat dede so dill.

† **Dill,** *v* [1] *Obs* Also 4 dil, dyle. [a ON. *dylja* (pa. t. *dulði*, *dulði*, pa. pple *duldr*, *dulðr*), Sw. *dölja*, Da. *dølge* to conceal, hide, keep close, disguise; cf. ON. *dul* concealment, *dulr* silent, close, *dul-* secret]

1. *trans.* To conceal, hide, keep secret

a 1300 *Cursor M* 202 (Cott) Iuus wit þer gret vnschill Wend his vprisyng to dill. *Ibid* 1081 His broiþer ded sua wend he dil, Bot he moght nourquar it hil *Ibid* 4271 And ioseph lette he wist it noght, He wist and dild it, als þe wis. *Ibid* 13031 Naman aght it thol ne dill [*Fairf* dyle] *Ibid.* 21363 þe right rode þai wend to dil [*Fairf* dille] Vte of þe cristen men skil.

2. *intr.* To conceal oneself, to hide.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 9292 (Cott) Fra him for soth sal nan cun dil [*v rr* stele, wiþdrawe]

Dill, *v* [2] *north. dial.* [Related to DILL *a*: cf. DULL *v.*; also ON *dylla* intr. to trill, to lull.] *trans.* To soothe, assuage, lull, quiet down

c 1450 HENRYSON *Robin & Ma* V, My dule in dern bot gif thow dill Doutles bot dreid I die. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* XV 80 (Surtees) 136 My son? alas, for care! who may my doyllys dyll? 1641 R. BAILLIE *Lett & Jrnls* (1841) I. 310 The noise of the Queen's Voyage to France is dilled down 1820 J. STRUTHERS *Brit Minstrel* II 80 The word dill means simply to soothe or assuage 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* 140 (Bartlett) This medecine It'll dill fevers, dry up sores kill worms. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss*, *Dill*, to ease pain, to lull, as something 'to dill the toothache' 1895 *Lanc Gloss., Dill*, to lull or soothe a child .'thee dill that chylt an' git it asleep'.

b. *absol.* To benumb, cause dullness

c 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4034 With paim þe seke man fete he hilde For þare þe paralisy first dilde

† **Dill,** *v* [3] *Obs.* [Origin uncertain] *trans* To trim, deck, dress up. (Also *absol*)

1548 HOOPER *Declar* 10 *Commandm* X Wks (Parker Soc.) 377 Other sort . are a-dilling and burling of their hair a longer time than a godly woman is in apparelling of three or four young infants 1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* XX. 1 (1635) 38 No maruell well, though you haue thriu'd That so can decke, that so can dill 1626 J. LANE *Cont Sqr's T.* XI 160 The vanities of thother knightes and ladies, The fickell pompe of dilld-vp whifflinge babies.

‖ **Dillenia** (dilī·niă). *Bot* [mod.L after *Dillenius*, professor of botany at Oxford 1728–1747.] A genus of plants, typical of the N.O *Dilleniaceæ*, natives of India and the Eastern peninsula, consisting of lofty forest trees with handsome flowers Hence **Dillenia·ceous** *a*, of or belonging to the natural order *Dilleniaceæ* **Dille niad,** a member of this natural order

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Dillenia*, a genus of plants. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot* 377 Dillenia, with its beautiful blossoms and fruit, serves to immortalize two of the most meritorious among botanists. 1837 *Penny Cycl* VIII 497 Dilleniaceous plants are distinguished . from Magnoliaceæ by their want of stipules. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* I 408 The species of this genus of dilleniads are handsome lofty trees inhabiting dense forests in India.

† **Dilli-da·rling.** *Obs rare* [First element app identical with DILLING] A term of endearment a darling So **Dilli-mi nion.**

[These terms translate F *dorelot* and *bedault*, both of which Cotgr. renders 'dilling']

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III XIV 114 As if I had been a neat dilldarling Mimion, like Adonis *Ibid* III XVIII 146 My dainty Fedle darling, my gentiel Dilli mimion

Di·lligrout. *Obs* exc *Hist* Also dile-, dille-, dilly- [Derivation unknown.

In the recent form of the word, the second element is app taken as *grout* porridge of coarse meal, but this appears to be only a 17th c mis-reading of the Anglo-French *del garunt* or *geroun* of unknown meaning Cf. *Testa de Neville* (Recd), Debet facere ferculum [quendam] quod vocatur [del] girunt 1304 *Lib de Antiq Leg* p lxxix Ferculum pro domino Rege quod vocatur mees de geroun] A kind of pottage, of which a mess was offered to the Kings of England on their coronation-day, by the lord of the manor of Addington in Surrey, being the 'service' by which that manor was held (In Domesday the manor is held by Tezelin the King's cook)

1662 *St George's Day* (1685) 10 Thomas Leigh Esquire was brought up to the Table with a Mess of Pottage called *Dilegrout*, by reason of his Tenure of the Manor of Addington 1679 BLOUNT *Anc Tenures* 1 1727 *Ceremonies Coronations* 49 Then follows the Mess of Pottage, or Gruel, called *Dillegrout* 1778 *Eng Gazetteer* (ed 2) s v *Addington*, The Ld of this manor, in the R. of Henr III held it by this service, viz to make his Majesty a mess of pottage in an earthen pot in the K's kitchen at his coronation, called Dilligrout 1880 BURTON *Reign Q Anne* I 1 51

Dilling (di·lɪŋ). *Obs* exc. *dial.* [Of doubtful etymology: it has been variously conjectured to be connected with DILL *v* 2, or ON *dilla* to trill, to lull, or to be a modification of *darling*, DARLING. Further evidence is wanted.] A term of endearment, sometimes equivalent to *darling*, sometimes, the youngest of a family, the last born In modern dialects applied to the weakling of a litter

[1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Dilin* Mignyon] 1584 B R *Herodotus* 106 After this there befell unto him another mischiefe that sate as neere his skirtes as the death of his dilling 1598 FLORIO, *Mignone*, a minion, a favourit, a dilling, a minikin, a darling 1607 MARSTON *What you Will* II 1, Sunne, Moone, and seauen Starres make thee the dilling of Fortune. 1611 COTGR , *Besoi*, a dilling, or swill-pough; the last, or yongest child one hath 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* II 26 The youngest and the last Saint Hellen's name doth beare, the dilling of her mother. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor in Ling*, A *Dilling* or wanton, one borne his father being very old he is loved more than the rest. *a* 1639 WHATELY *Prototypes* II. XXVI. (1640) 76 For Joseph and Benjamin they were his youngest sons, dillings as we call them 1674 RAY *S & E C Words* 64 A *Dilling*, a Darling or best-beloved child. 1890 ROBERTSON *Gloue Gloss*, *Dilling pig* or *dolly pig*, the weakly pig of a litter.

Dillisk, -esk, -osk, dills, Irish and Sc names of DULSE

Dill-nut: see under DILL *sb.*1

†Di·llue, *v* *Mining* *Obs.* Also 8 dilleugh, 7–8 erron. dilve. [a. Cornish *dyllo* to send forth, emit, let out, liberate, discharge (Williams) = Welsh *dilwng* to let go, liberate. (The final *o* in the Cornish was very close, hence the Eng spelling *ue.*)] *trans.* To finish the dressing of (tin-ore) by shaking it in a fine sieve in water. Hence **Dilluer, Dilluing-sieve.**

1671 in *Phil Trans* VI 2110 We dilue [*printed* dilve] it (i e by putting it into a Canvass Sieve, which holds water, and in a large Tub of water lustily shake it) so that the filth gets over the rim of the Sieve, leaving the Black Tin behind. 1721 BAILEY, *Dilving*, a word used in the dressing Tin Ore 1778 W PRYCE *Min. Cornub* 223 The latter [waste] will run or fly over, and is called dilleughing smalls or pitworks *Ibid* 319 *Dilleuing* (*Dilleugh*, To let go, let fly, send away. *Dylyr*, id Cornish) A method of washing or finishing the dressing of Tin in very fine hair sieves, called Dilleuing sieves, or Dilluers

Dill weed: see under DILL *sb* 1

Dilly 1 (di·lɪ). [Abbreviation of DILIGENCE 2]

†1. A familiar term for the diligence or public stage-coach of former days. *Obs*

1786 MACKENZIE *Lounger* No. 54 P 5 A coach with eight insides, besides two boys and their governor in the dilly. 1798 J W. FRERE *Loves of the Triangles* (*Anti-Jacobin*) 179 So down thy hill, romantic Ashbourn, glides The Derby dilly, carrying *Three* Insides 1811 E. LYSAGHT *Poems* 39 Some to avoid mad care's approaches Fly off in dillies, or mail-coaches. 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam Paris* x. 35 'Beginning gay, desperate, dashing down-hilly; And ending as dull as a six inside Dilly!' 1894 SIR J D ASTLEY *Fifty Years of my Life* I 93 This always swung at the side of the 'dilly' [*Note, i. e.* diligence]

†2 A kind of vehicle, private or plying for hire. *Obs.*

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II App 14 The price of a simple Dilly or Chair Box caned or ruled with springs is five guineas 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 47 We sallied forth, and found all sorts of vehicles ready to take us to the fair. We got into one which they called a dilly 1840 — *Poor Jack* XI, Dillies plied at the Elephant and Castle

3. Applied dialectally to various carts, trucks, and other wheeled vehicles, used in agriculture and industrial operations.

1850 *Jrnl. R Agric Soc* XI II 727 Crops of vegetables which they carry to the Bristol market in their 'dillies' as their light platform carts are called 1863 MORTON *Cycl Agric.* Gloss., *Dilly* (West Eng), a frame on wheels for carrying teazles and other light matters. 1877 *N W Lanc Gloss*, *Dilly*, a vehicle used for removing manure 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 194 *Dilly*, A cask on wheels for carrying liquids; a water-cart Also a low four-wheeled truck on which mowing-machines and other implements are drawn. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss*, The old engine on the Wylam railway was called 'the Wylam dilly' The counter-balance mounted upon two pairs of tramwheels, by means of which the empty tubs in a pit are carried up an incline, is called a dilly

Di·lly 2. *colloq* or *dial* A call to ducks, hence, a nursery name for a duck (also *dilly-duck*).

Nursery Song 'Mrs Bond', John Ostler, go fetch me a duckling or two; Cry, dilly, dilly, dilly, dilly, come and be killed *a* 1845 HOOD *Drowning Ducks* XIV, The tenants. Had found the way to *Puck a dilly*. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* I XVIII 283 The sweetness and culture of tame dilly-ducks. 1888 *Berksh Gloss*, *Dill* or *Dilly*, Call for ducks.

Di·lly 3 A familiar shortening of DAFFODILLY.

1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n*, *Dilly*, an abbreviation of daffodilly. *Derby.* *White Dillies*, i. e. white daffodillies, *Narcissus poeticus* *Lanc.*

Di·lly 4. [Shortened from *Sapodilla*, the name used by Catesby *Nat. Hist. Carolina* II. 87.] In *Wild Dilly*, a small sapotaceous tree, *Mimusops Sieberi*, found in the W Indies and on the Florida keys, and yielding a very hard wood.

1895 SARGENT *Silva N America* V 183 Wild Dilly, discovered on the Bahamas by Mark Catesby. Catesby calls it 'Sappodillo Tree'

Di·lly-bag. Also simply **dilli, dilly.** *Australia* [*dilli* native name in Queensland] An Australian native-made bag or basket, plaited of rushes or bark. Hence **Dillyful**

1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl.* III 90 In their 'dillis' (small baskets) were several roots or tubers *Ibid* 91 Dillis neatly worked of Koorajone bark 1885 MRS C PRAED *Australian Life* 34, I learned too at the camp to plait dilly-bags 1889 — *Romance of Station* 75 A fresh dillyful of live crabs 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Colonial Reformer* XVII. 210 May-boy came forward dangling a small dilly bag 1893 MRS C. PRAED *Outlaw & Lawmaker* I. 103 The dilly-bag, which had been plaited by the gins, smelled atrociously

Dilly-dally (di·lɪdæ·lɪ), *v.* [A varied reduplication of DALLY *v*, with the same alternation as in *zig-zag*, *shilly-shally*, etc, 'expressing see-saw action] *intr* To act with trifling vacillation or indecision; to go on dallying *with* a thing without advancing; to loiter in vacillation, to trifle

(Prob in colloquial use as early as 1600 cf the sb)

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I 100 What you do, sir, do, don't stand dilly-dallying 1801 MAR EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1832) I XVII 320, I knew she'd dilly dally with Clary till he would turn upon his heel and leave her 1877 SPURGEON *Serm* XXIII 598 Every man who dilly-dallies with salvation and runs risks with his soul 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl* IV XVI, There is no time to dilly-dally in our work

Hence **Di·lly-da·llying** *vbl sb* and *ppl. a*; **Di·lly-da·llier.**

1879 MRS L. B WALFORD *Cousins* III 214 Mind you I'll have no dilly-dallying this time 1880 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* Prel for Theatre 14 Don't say you're not in time to show it ' The dillydallier ne'er will be 1881 *Durham Univ. Jrnl.* 17 Dec 3 Half-hearted, dilly-dallying work.

Di·lly-da·lly, *sb., a, adv* [f. the vb]

†A *sb* Dilly-dallying, trifling hesitancy Also the name of a game *Obs.*

a 1610 BABINGTON *Comf Notes*, *Gen* XXIV 57 Such dilly dally is fittest for heathens that know not God, than for sober Christians 1698 E WARD *Trip Jamaica* Wks 1717 II 156 The chief sports we had on board, to pass the tedious hours, were Hob, Spie the Market, Shove the Slipper, Dilly-Dally

B. *adj* (*dial*) **C.** *adv* (*nonce-use*)

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII XII, If I had suffered her to stand shill I shall I, dilly dally, you might not have had that honour yet awhile 1888 ELWORTHY *W Somerset Word-bk.* 194 *Dilly-dally*, undecided, shilly-shally. 1893 Q. [COUCH] *Delectable Duchy* 240 Of all the dilly-dallyin' men I must say, John, you'm the dilly-dalliest.

†Dillydown. *Obs.* ? *are.* Cf DILLI-DARLING, DILLING.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst* (Surtees) 115 A pratty child is he ..A dylly downe, perde, To gar a man laghe.

Dillyful: see DILLY-BAG.

Dilmond, var. f. DINMONT.

Dilnote, obs. f *dill-nut* see DILL *sb* 1 3.

Dilogical (dəɪlǫ dʒɪkăl), *a.* [f Gr. *δίλογος* doubtful, *διλογία* repetition + -IC + -AL, after *logical*] Having a double meaning; equivocal

c 1633 T ADAMS *Wks* (1861–2) I 10 (D) In such spurious, enigmatical, dilogical terms as the devil gave his oracles

Dilogy (di·lŏdʒɪ, dəɪ·lŏdʒɪ). *Rhet.* [ad L *dilogia* ambiguity, a. Gr. διλογία, f. δίλογος, f. δι- twice + -λογος speaking. In mod F. *dilogie.*]

1 The use of an ambiguous or equivocal expression; the word or expression so used

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Dilogy*, a doubtful speech, which may signifie or be construed two ways. 1832 J. C HARE in *Philol Museum* I 460 A double meaning or dilogy is the saying only one thing, but having two things in view

2. Repetition of a word or phrase, in the same context. In recent Dicts

†Dilo·ricate, *v* *Obs* ? *are*—0 [f. L. *dilōrīcāt-*, ppl. stem of *dilōrīcāre* to tear apart or open (one's dress, etc.), f. *dī-* (*dis-*) apart + *lōrīca* leathern cuirass.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Diloricate*, to rip 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Diloricate*, to undo, cut or rip a coat that is sewed.

Dilse, Sc. form of DULSE

†Dilu·cid, *a* *Obs.* [ad. L *dīlūcid-us* clear, bright, f *dīlūcēre* to be clear, f. *dī-*, *dis-* apart (DIS- 1) + *lūcēre* to shine, be light]

1. *lit.* Clear to the sight; pure, bright. ? *are*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* vii. (1653) 133 Eares. soft and delicate, aspersed with the dilucid colour of Roses

2 Clear to the understanding; lucid, plain, manifest.

a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* X XIII, His illustrations out of scripture are far more dilucide 1640 G WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv Learn* VIII iii. (R), An ambiguous, or not so perspicuous and dilucide description of lawes 1671 *True Nonconf* 224 A dilucide and th[o]rough knowledge.

†Dilu·cidate, *ppl. a* *Obs.* [ad. L *dīlūcidātus*, pa. pple. of *dīlūcidāre* to make clear, to explain, f. *dīlūcid-us*: see prec.] Made clear or lucid; = prec Hence **†Dilucidateness.**

1651 BIGGS *New Disp* P 297 Very often more dilucidate in their abstracted part. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Dilucidateness* clearness, plainness.

†Dilu·cidate, *v* *Obs* Also 6–7 de- [f. L *dīlūcidāt-* ppl. stem of *dīlūcidāre* · see prec.] *trans.* To make clear or plain, to elucidate.

1538 *St Papers Hen. VIII*, I 576 Such annotacions as shall douteles delucidate and cleare the same. 1611 COTGR., *Dilucider*, to cleere, dilucidate, explain, manifest 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* (ed. 2) 95 Till time might delucidate his innocency 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III XXXVIII, He has . examined every part of it dialectically dilucidating it with all the light which . the collision of his own natural parts could strike 1764 T. PHILLIPS *Life Reg. Pole* (1767) I. 43 His conscience was interested in having the lawfulness of it dilucidated

Hence **Dilu cidated** *ppl. a* ; **Dilucidating** *vbl sb.* ; **Dilucidator**

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* II. III 6 (R.) For the dilucidating of obscurities in ancient story. 1689 (*title*), The Dilucidator, or Reflections upon modern transactions, by way of Letters from a person at Amsterdam to his friend in London 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 2 A concise and dilucidated account of the life of Pope.

†Dilucida·tion. *Obs.* [ad. L. *dīlūcidātiōn-em*, n of action from *dīlūcidāre* to DILUCIDATE] The action of making lucid or clear, a clearing up; explanation, elucidation.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 698 It remaineth that wee proceede vnto the dilucidation of some difficult questions concerning the Eares 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 502 It needs no further dilucidation. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 121 As Marcellus Donatus observed in his Dilucidations of Livie. 1744 WARBURTON *Wks* (1811) XI 277 A full dilucidation of my four propositions

†Dilu·cidity. *Obs.* [f. DILUCID : see -ITY.] The quality of being dilucid, clearness, lucidity.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 1199 Together with plainnesse, and dilucidities, beliefe was so turned and altered

†Dilu·cidly, *adv.* *Obs.* [f DILUCID + -LY 2.] Lucidly; clearly, plainly.

1638 MEDE *Ep to Hartlib* Wks (1672) IV. 869 If I have not expressed myself so dilucidly as I should, I pray help it. 1677 CARY *Chronol.* II II Concl 270 Provided that he . do first Dilucidely answer those Objections

Diludge, obs. var of DELUGE.

Diluent (di·lʊɪĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad L. *dīluent-em*, pr pple of *dīluĕre* to wash away, dissolve · see DILUTE.] **A** *adj.*

1. Diluting; serving to attenuate or weaken the consistency of any fluid by the addition of water or the like; *spec.*, in medicine, making thin the fluids of the body.

1731 ARBUTHNOT *On Aliments* V (R), There is no real diluent but water, every fluid is diluent as it contains water in it. 1757 JOHNSTONE in *Phil. Trans* L 546 To drink plentifully of thin broths, and other soft diluent liquors. 1833 E FITZGERALD *Lett* (1889) I. 20 None of the washy, diluent effects of green vegetables 1884 H. W BEECHER in *Chr World Pulpit* XXV 234 As men mix strong wines with diluent water

2 That has the property of dissolving; solvent.

1878 MOZLEY *Ess.* II 379 (*Argt. Design*) A rule much more diluent of all certainty.

B *sb*

1. That which dilutes, dissolves, or makes more fluid; a diluting agent; a solvent.

1775 SIR E BARRY *Observ Wines* 392 This is the universal diluent 1827 ABERNETHY *Surg Wks.* I 31 The pancreatic juice has been considered as an useful and necessary diluent. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I 215 A chemist might call the former the sublimate, the latter the diluent, of the Actual 1878 MOZLEY *Ess.* II 382 (*Argt Design*) They are dissolved as soon as they enter this strong diluent.

2. *spec.* A substance which increases the proportion of water in the blood and other bodily fluids.

1721 BAILEY, *Diluents* medicines serving to thin the blood 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 270 Diluents, as Water, Whey, Tea 1782 J C SMYTH in *Med Commun.* I. 77 Warm diluents were, all that were necessary for the cure. 1861 FLO NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 53 The patient requires diluents for quite other purposes than quenching the thirst. 1875 H C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 588 A diluent is an indifferent substance which is absorbed and in its passage through the body simply dilutes the various fluids of the organism as well as the excretions.

Dilute (di-, dəɪlʊ·t), *ppl. a* [ad. L. *dīlūt-us* diluted, weak, thin, pa. pple. f. *dīluĕre* to dissolve, dilute, f. *dī-*, *dis-* (DIS- 1) + *luĕre* to wash.]

1. Weakened in consistency or strength by the addition of water or of anything having a like effect; watered down

1658 PHILLIPS, s v *Dilution*, Wine dilute signifieth wine that is mingled with water *c* 1698 LOCKE *Cond Understd* § 45 A large dose of dilute tea. 1757 A COOPER *Distiller* 1 xvi (1760) 70 The Wash should be made dilute or thin 1843 SIR C. SCUDAMORE *Med Visit Grafenberg* 22 In the most dilute urine, I found the evidence of saline matter.

b. *spec* of a chemical substance.

1800 HENRY *Epit Chem* (1808) 118 Weigh the dilute acid employed 1826 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* (1818) 176 Soluble in dilute nitric and acetic acid • 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 129 One of dilute sulphuric acid.

c Of a weakened or weaker colour (as in an infusion to which water is added); washed-out

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 106 After a while it [matter] . grows dilute and pale. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos* 346 The yellow which preceded this was at first pretty good, but soon grew dilute 1796 WITHERING *Brit Plants* IV 262 Gills fixed, dilute green . or whitish towards the edges. 1813 PRICHARD *Phys Hist Mankind* (1836) I. 221 A much lighter, or more dilute shade 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* 1. xviii 128 And permit the sun to shed a ghastly dilute light.

2. *fig* Weak, enfeebled, poor, paltry. *Obs* (exc. as directly *fig* from 1).

1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II. xxv § 12 125 The more you recede from the Scriptures . the more weake and dilute are your positions. *a* 1632 DONNE *Serm Hosea* II 19 (1634) 22 How pallid, and faint, and dilute a thing all the honours of this world are 1664 H MORE *Myst Iniq* 208 It were a dilute business for the Apostle to describe Antichrist onely by the bare denial of Jesus his being the Christ. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig Nat* VIII 166 The relation between the children of these children grows more remote and dilute, and in time wears out 1814 *Monthly Mag* XXXVII 333 Many a work of art distilled to its essential beauties would keep, which putrifies in its dilute state

Dilute (dɪ-, dəɪlˈūt), *v* [f. L *dīlūt-* ppl stem of *dīluĕre*: see prec. Cf. F *diluer*.]

1 *trans.* To dissolve or make liquid by the addition of water, *esp.* to make thinner or weaker by this means, to water down; to reduce the strength of (a fluid) by admixture.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort* (1729) 207 Diluting it with a Portion of Water. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* VI (R), By constant weeping mix their watery store With the chyle's current, and dilute it more. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IX 251 Replenish it with wine Diluted less 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I I. 1. 5 Sulphuric acid diluted with a very large quantity of water 1799 G SMITH *Laboratory* I. 270 Lay on it muscle-shell gold or silver, diluted with size. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem* I. 294 Dilute one part of calcined bones in four parts of water 1830 M DONOVAN *Dom Econ.* I. 373 A small quantity of brandy, diluted with much water. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Result* Wks (Bohn) II. 133 In bad seasons, the porridge was diluted 1867 W W SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 223 An adequate amount of ventilation to dilute and render harmless noxious gases.

†**b.** *Med* To treat with diluents *Obs*

1740 E BAYNARD *Health* (ed 6) 11 They cool, dilute, and quench the thirst. 1768 FOOTE *Devil on 2 Sticks* III. Wks. 1799 II 275 Full power to pall .. dilute .. and poultice, all persons.

2. To weaken the brilliancy of (colour); to make of a faint or washed-out hue.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr* 69 Saline refracting bodies which do dilute the colour of the one, do deepen that of the other *Ibid* 71 There are other Blues, which will not be diluted by grinding *a* 1727 NEWTON (J), The chamber was dark, lest these colours should be diluted and weakened by the mixture of any adventitious light 1794 HOME in *Phil Trans.* LXXXV. 3 Which by diluting the image formed in the focus .. makes that image appear far less bright.

3. *fig.* To weaken, take away the strength or force of: generally with obvious reference to the literal sense.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen VIII* (1878) 124 These arguments the adversaries went about to dilute and solve 1810 SYD SMITH *Ess., Fem Educ* (1869) 199 Can there be any reason why she should be diluted and enfeebled down to a mere culler of simples? 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I x. 225 The second dissertation .. in which he dilutes the objections made against the theory 1852 H COLERIDGE *North Worthies* Advt 16 The Author finds nothing which he is resolved to Dilute into no meaning *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm* Ser III. 1. (1872) 2 That unreal religion of excitement which diluted the earnestness of real religion in the enjoyment of listening

4 *intr.* (for *refl*) To suffer dilution; to become dissolved; to become attenuated.

1764 REID *Inquiry* VI § 22 Wks. I. 191/1 The colours of the stone and of the cement begin to dilute into one another

Diluted (dɪ-, dəɪlˈūtĕd), *ppl. a* [f. prec + -ED] Weakened by the addition of water or other attenuating admixture, watered down; reduced in strength, colour, or characteristic quality

1681 tr. *Wallis' Rem. Med Wks.* Vocab., *Diluted*, rinsed or washed. 1783 MASON *Art of Painting* 672 (R.) The social circle, the diluted bowl 1800 tr *Lagrange's Chem* II 193 Pour diluted nitric acid over sugar 1837 BABBAGE *Bridgew. Treat.* VII 90 A denser central nucleus surrounded by a more diluted light 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Bacchus* Wks. (Bohn) I. 469 We buy diluted wine

fig 1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res.* II. x, Almost like diluted madness 1837 EMERSON *Addr., Amer. Schol* Wks (Bohn) II. 180 The rough, spontaneous conversation of men they [clergymen] do not hear, but only a mincing and diluted speech 1865 LECKY *Ration* (1878) I. 259 A diluted and rationalistic Catholicism

Dilutedly, *adv* [f prec + -LY 2] In a diluted or weakened manner or form.

a 1846 WORCESTER cites *Med. Jrnl.* 1870 C. B CLARKE in *Mann Mag* Nov 501/1 An article describing the same thing, somewhat dilutedly

†**Dilutement.** *Obs. rare*—1 [f. DILUTE *v.* + -MENT] = DILUTION

1807 SOUTHEY *Rem H K White* (1819) I 12 As if there were not enough of the leaven of disquietude in our nature, without inoculating it with this dilutement—this *vaccine virus* of envy

Diluteness. [f DILUTE *a.* + -NESS] Dilute quality; fluidity; thinness.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char* III xii (R), What that diluteness is which is more proper to *P* than *Q*, I understand not 1817 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* LXXXII 89 His style diffuses a sort of milk and water, which is perspicuous from diluteness, not from transparency 1834 J. M. GOOD *Study Med* (ed 4) IV 103 The fluid may be secreted merely in a state of morbid diluteness.

Diluter (dɪ-, dəɪlˈūtəɹ). Also 8 -or [f. DILUTE *v* + -ER 1.] A person or thing that dilutes; a diluent

1718 QUINCY *Compl Disp* 233 As a Diluter, it is to be prefer'd 1737 BRACKLEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I 39 A Diluter and Cooler of the Blood 1746 R JAMES *Introd Mouffet's Health's Improv* 22 These Diluters are either Water itself, or Decoctions of animal or vegetable Substances made with Water. 1863 *Jrnl R Agric Soc* XXIV II 633 Chaff is so valuable a diluter of coin

Diluting (dɪlˈūtɪŋ), *vbl sb.* [f DILUTE *v* + -ING 1] The action of the verb DILUTE. (Now chiefly *gerundial*)

1665 HOOKE *Microgr* 58 From the composition and dilutings of these two 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 252 Mere diluting dissolves and carries off Salts

Diluting, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That dilutes

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 276 Diluting things are cooling, as Whey, Water, Milk 1789 W BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 159 Drinking plentifully of diluting liquors, as water gruel, or oatmeal-tea, clear whey, barley-water, balm-tea, apple tea 1863 J HANNAH *Relat Div. & Hum Elem Holy Script* III 85 A diluting exposition *c* 1865 LITHEBY in *Circ Sc* I 116/1 The *diluting gases* are marsh gas, hydrogen, and carbonic oxide. important constituents of common gas

Dilution (dɪ-, dəɪlˈūʃən) [n of action f L *dīlūt-* ppl stem of *dīluĕre* to DILUTE: so in mod F, adm by Acad. 1878.]

1. The action of diluting, a making thin, fluid, or weaker by the admixture of water or other reducing substance; watering down.

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 161 Water serving for refrigeration, dilution of solid aliment in the stomacke 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Dilution*. a washing, or cleansing, a purging or clearing 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* V (R), Opposite to dilution is coagulation, or thickning 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 106 The activity of the oxygen being tempered by dilution with nitrogen *fig* 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 220 The Protestant dilution of the theological spirit 1885 SPURGEON *Treas Dav* Ps CXXVI 3 Strange dilution and defilement of Scriptural language!

2. Dilute condition.

1805 W SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 386 Owing to the state of very great dilution in which the earthy salt existed in this solution 1827 FARADAY *Exp Res* No 421. 226 Equal quantities in the same state of dilution

3. A thing in a dilute state, that which is diluted

1861 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit*, *Old Age* Wks (Bohn) III. 131 Tobacco, coffee, alcohol . strychnine, are weak dilutions of the surest poison in time 1874 L STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. i 18 A feeble dilution of the most watery kind of popular teaching

Dilutionist. [f prec + -IST.] In homœopathy, an advocate of the use of attenuated drugs

A dilutionist is said to be 'high' or 'low' as he prescribes a more or less extreme dilution of medicine

1892 J ELLIS *Pers Exper. Physician* II Dr Gray was a low dilutionist I called on Dr. Edward Bayard, who was a high dilutionist

Dilutive (dɪ-, dəɪlˈūtɪv), *a. rare.* [f. L *dīlūt-* ppl stem of *dīluĕre* to DILUTE: see -IVE] Having the property of diluting, tending to dilute.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* VIII 184 They wholly betwixt dinner and supper abstaine from drinke, excepting onely a Dilutiue draught

‖ **Dilutum** (dɪ-, dəɪlˈūtŭm). *Med* [L, = 'that which is diluted', neuter pa. pple. of *dīluĕre* to DILUTE] A dilution; a solution.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Dilutum*, an Infusion 1750 RUTTY in *Phil Trans* LI 472 Galls added to its dilutum in distilled water turned it of a deep blue 1753 N TORRIANO *Gaugr Sore Throat* 98, I then gave him a Dilutum of Cassia. 1883 *Syd. Soc Lex*, *Dilutum*, a liquid in which something has been dissolved

†**Diluve.** *Obs* [a. OF *diluve*, also *de-*, *du-*, *delouve* (Littré), ad. L. *dīluvium* cf. Pr *diluvi*, *dulvi*, Sp. and It. *diluvio*. See DELUGE, DILUVIUM, DILUVY]

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T.* 765 (Harl) God dreinte all þe world at þe diluve. [So *Petw. & Lansd*, 3 *MSS.* diluge, *Selden* dilivio.]

Diluvial (dɪlˈūvĭăl), *a* [ad L *dīluviāl-is* of a deluge or flood, f *dīluvi-um* a washing away of the earth, flood (f. *dīluĕre* to wash in pieces, dissolve): see -AL]

1. Of or belonging to a deluge or flood, *esp.* to the Flood as recorded in Genesis

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Diluvial*, of or belonging to the Deluge or great Flood 1831 *Fraser's Mag* IV 161 The 'Asiatic style of oratory' with all its tawdry tinsel its diluvial verbiage 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist Man* XI 322 The formation of diluvial traditions 1866 J B. ROSE *Virgil* 167 We have the diluvial theory of the Arkites in respect to many of these mounds, that they are mimic Mount Ararats.

2. *Geol* **a** Applied to the theory which explained certain geological phenomena by reference to a general deluge, or to periods of catastrophic action of water

1816 KEATINGE *Trav* I 85 The diluvial wash has worn it into deep valleys 1823 W BUCKLAND *Relig Diluv* 2, I have felt myself fully justified in applying the epithet *diluvial* to the results of this great convulsion. 1830 LYELL *Princ Geol* I 31 This doctrine . conceded both that fossil bodies were organic, and that the diluvial theory could not account for them. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I XXXIX. 536 The earliest theory, usually called the 'diluvial', supposed that these blocks had been forced into their present positions by one or more tremendous inundations, passing over a subsoil which had been dry land 1859 DARWIN *Orig Spec* IV (1873) 76 Modern geology has almost banished such views as the excavation of a great valley by a single diluvial wave 1893 HOWORTH *Glacial Nightmare* I 83 Dr Buckland, the originator of the term *diluvium*, and the most famous champion of diluvial causes

b. Of or pertaining to the *diluvium* or drift-formation of early geologists; now generally called the Glacial Drift. *Diluvial clay*, the boulder clay

(For the connexion of a and b see DILUVIUM)

1823 W BUCKLAND *Relig Diluv* 38 The diluvial gravel both of England and Germany. 1842 H MILLER *Old Red Sandst* VII (ed 2) 142 A deep wooded ravine cut through a thick bed of red diluvial clay 1851 D WILSON *Preh. Ann* (1863) I 1 27 The closing epoch of Geology, which embraces the diluvial formations 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh* 289 Clay, gravel, and sand, with large boulders scattered here and there, which were till lately termed diluvial deposits

Diluvialist. [f prec. + -IST.] *Geol* One who explains certain geological features by the hypothesis of a universal deluge, or of an extraordinary movement of the waters.

1838 *Penny Cycl* XI 129/1 The fanciful diluvialists, who followed in the wake of Woodward. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol* II 45 The diluvialist, still retaining his floating ice bergs as the most efficient agents in the transport of drift and erratic blocks to regions distant 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk Geol* VI. 113 Battles of opinion between Cosmo- [illegible] 1887 *Athenæum* 31 Dec. [illegible] e heart of Murchison and [illegible]

Diluvian (dɪlˈūvĭăn), *a* Also 8-9 de-. [f. L. *dīluvi-um* flood + -AN: see DILUVIAL] Of or pertaining to a deluge; *esp* of the Noachian Flood

1655 EVELYN *Diary* 28 Aug, From the calculation of coincidence with the diluvian period 1696 WHISTON *Th Earth* II (1722) 202 The Diluvian matter from two Comets' Atmospheres contained in it a great quantity of . stony particles 1703 T. N *City & C Purchaser* Prel 3 Of the Diluvian Ark, mentioned Gen 6. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I 41 Remains which fossilists distinguish by the title of diluvian 1799 KIRWAN *Geol Ess.* 87 A shock so violent and universal as that which pervaded the globe during the diluvian revolution 1823 W BUCKLAND *Relig Diluv* 39 Scattered by the violence of the diluvian waters 1862 LYTTON *Str Story* II 235 On the surface of uplands undulating like diluvian billows fixed into stone in the midst of their stormy swell.

Hence **Diluvianism**, a theory which attributes certain phenomena to a universal deluge.

1816 G S FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 272 The cosmogony of the Virginians seems also to be mingled with diluvianism. 1885 WHITNEY in *Encycl Brit.* XVIII. 765/2 Linguistic philology has been created out of the crude observations and wild deductions of earlier times, as truly as chemistry out of alchemy, or geology out of diluvianism

†**Diluviate,** *v. Obs* In 6 de- [f. ppl stem of L. *dīluvi-āre* to flood, inundate, f *dīluvium* flood] *intr.* To flow in a deluge or flood. In quot said of the deluge of the northern barbarians which overflowed the Roman Empire.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec* (1632) 187 Those septentrionall inundations have wildly deluviated over all the South

Diluviation. *rare* [n of action f. prec] The action of a flood, inundation.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav* (1817) VII. 37 The ravines..having the appearance of being more the effect of atmospherical diluviation

Diluvie, var. of DILUVY, *Obs*

Diluvion. ? *Obs rare* [ad L *dīluviōn-em* inundation, flood, f. *dīluĕre*: see next and cf. ALLUVION] = DILUVIUM

18.. BUCKLAND is cited by Worcester 1846.

‖ **Diluvium** (dɪlˈūvĭŭm) [a L. *dīluvium* flood, inundation, deluge, f. *dīluĕre* to wash to pieces, wash away, dissolve by water: see DILUTE.] A term applied to superficial deposits which appear not to have been formed by the ordinary slow operations of water, but to be due to some extraordinary action on a vast scale; such were at first attributed to the Noachian or Universal deluge, whence the name; the chief of these deposits were those of the Northern Drift or Boulder formation at the close of the Tertiary Period, to which the name continued to be applied after the theory of their origin was given up, it is now generally 'applied to all masses apparently the result of powerful aqueous agency'

1819 J HODGSON in Raine *Mem* (1857) I 265 The cliffs are very white, excepting where they are tarnished by dilu

vium falling from the tops of the cliffs 1823 W Buckland *Relq Diluv* 2 The word *diluvium* I apply to those extensive and general deposits of superficial loam and gravel, which appear to have been produced by the last great convulsion that has affected our planet 1832 De la Beche *Geol Man.* 183 The old transported gravel, or *diluvium* of Prof. Buckland 1839 Murchison *Silu. Syst* I xxxvii. 509 'Diluvium' as used by Elie de Beaumont and the modern foreign geologists, means precisely what I term drift. 1849 Mrs Somerville *Connect. Phys Sc* x. 87 Strata containing marine diluvia, must have been formed at the bottom of the ocean. 1862 J Taylor in *Macm Mag.* Sept. 390 Tusks and teeth in a bed of diluvium . immediately incumbent on stratified beds of lias. 1873 Geikie *Gl Ice Age* xxvii 369 Ancient alluvium or diluvium overlying moraine-profonde 1874 Lyell *Students' Geol* xi (ed 3) 145 The term 'diluvium' was for a time the popular name of the boulder formation, because it was referred by many to the deluge of Noah, while others retained the name as expressive of their opinion that a series of diluvial waves raised by hurricanes or by earthquakes . had swept over the continents, carrying with them vast masses of mud and heavy stones.

† **Dilu·vy.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 deluuy(e, diluuy, 4–6 di-, dyluuye, -ie. [ad. L. *dīluvi-um* deluge: see prec and cf Diluve.] = Deluge *sb*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlv[i] 4 Þe deluuy [*mssr* deluuþ] gladeþ þe hous of heuen, þe almygtful halwed Noe and his 1382 Wyclif 2 *Pet* ii 5 Bringynge in the diluuye, or greet flood, to the world of vnpitouse men *c* 1393 Chaucer *Scogan* 14 Þu causist þis deluuye of pestelence *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb) xxiv 109 Þir three sonnes of Noe after þe diluuy parted amanges þam all þe erthe 1546 Bale *Eng Votaries* I (1550) 9 b, Suche vnspeakable fylthynesse as brought vpon them the great dyluuye or vnyuersall flod

Dilve: see Dillue

Dilyte, Dilyuer(e, obs ff. Delight, Deliver.

Dim (dim), *a* and *sb.* Forms: 1– dim, also 3–4 dime, 4 dyme, 4–6 dym, dymme, 5 dimm, 6 dymbe, 6–7 dimme, 7 dimn, dimb. [OE. *dim*(*m* = OFris *dim*, ON. *dimm-r.* Cf. OHG. *timbar* (MHG. *timber*, *timmer*, mod.Swiss dial. *timmer*) 'dim, obscure, dark', which may represent an OTeut. **dim-ro-* and contain the same root. Not known outside Teutonic.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of a light, or an illuminated object: Faintly luminous, not clear; somewhat dark, obscure, shadowy, gloomy. The opposite of *bright* or *clear.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Sat.* 455 (Gr) Drihten sealde him dimne and deorcne deaþes scuwan *a* 1000 *Boeth Metr* II 11 On þis dimme hol *Ibid* XII 16 Sio dimme niht *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 286 Euerilc on ðat helden wid him, ðo wurðen mirc, and swart, and dim 13 *E E Allit P.* B 472 Dryf ouer þis dymme water 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III 467 Whan þe day is dym and clowdy 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R.* x v. (1495) 377 The flamme yeuyth dymme and derke lighte 1508 Fisher *Wks* (1876) 68 O dymbe cloude 1549 *Compl Scot.* vi. 38 Fayr dyana, the lantern of the nycht, be cum dym and pail. 1632 Milton *Penseroso* 160 Storied windows richly dight, Casting a dim religious light. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr* VI § 31 A light, dimmer indeed, or clearer, according to the place *c* 1750 Shenstone *Elegies* IV 1 Through the dim veil of ev'ning's dusky shade 1820 Shelley *Witch Atl* XII 2 Her beauty made The bright world dim 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I. II 16 The oftener light is reflected the dimmer it becomes

b. *fig.* esp of qualities usually clear or bright

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen* 685 (Gr) Hio speon hine on ða dimman dæd. *c* 1325 *Metr Hom* 111 That did awai his dedes dim, And mad an hali man of him *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 5353 Love is .. whilom dymme, & whilom clere 1661-98 South 12 *Serm* III 287 Man's Understanding must now be contented with the poor, dimn Light of Faith 1817-8 Shelley *Ros & Hel* 692 Public hope grew pale and dim 1874 Morley *Compromise* (1886) 36 The old hopes have grown pale, the old fears dim.

2. Not clear to the sight; obscured by an intervening imperfectly transparent medium, by distance, or by blurring of the surface; scarcely visible, indistinct, faint; misty, hazy.

c 1000 *Martyrology* (E. E T S) 46 Seo byrgen is bewrigen mid dimmum stanum ond yfellicum 1632 Sanderson *Serm* 436 Dimme and confused and scarce legible. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* I. ii 5 At a great distance of place, that which wee look at appears dimme 1654 Fuller *Two Serm* 58 Civilized Pagans have scowred over the dimme inscription of the Morall Law that it appeared plaine unto them 1818 Shelley *Eugan. Hills* 19 The dim low line before Of a dark and distant shore Still recedes 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal* I. (1858) 69 One more glimpse of Egypt dim in the distance.

b. *fig.* Not clear to the mind or understanding; obscure, faint

c 1350 *Leg Rood* (1871) 93 Vnto me es þis mater dym *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 121 Dymme, or harde to vndyrstonde, *misticus* 1587 Fleming *Contn Holinshed* III. 1965/2 Like to be buried in the dimme booke of oblivion 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser I *Old & New Schoolm*, I have most dim apprehensions of the four great monarchies 1836 Kingsley *Lett* (1878) I. 33 There were dim workings of a mighty spirit within 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxviii 52 (50) A memory dim

3 Of colour: Not bright; dull, faint; dusky or dark; lustreless.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 577 Thu art dim, an of fule howe. 1535 Coverd *Lam.* IV 1 O, how is the golde become so dymme? 1563 W Fulke *Meteors* (1640) 36 For the Rayne-bow is more dimme, and of purple colour 1611 Shaks *Wint T* IV. IV 119 Violets dim, But sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes 1728 Young *Love Fame* V (1757) 127 Others, with curious arts, dim charms revive 1887 Stevenson *Underwoods* I III. 5 All retired and shady spots Where prosper dim forget-me nots.

4. Not seeing clearly, having the eyesight dulled and indistinct.

a 1220 *Bestiary* 60 Siðen his flizt is al unstrong, and his eȝen dimme *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 3570 (Cott) Þe frels fax [biginnes] to fal of him, And þe sight to wax well dim *c* 1422 Hoccleve *Learn to Die* 228 Myn yen been al dymme and dirke 1535 Coverdale *Eccl* XII 2 The sight of the wyndowes shal waxe dymme 1577 *Test.* 12 *Patriarchs* (1604) 17 Jacob somewhat dim for age. 1636 Massinger *Gt Dk Florence* III 1, I am dim, sir; But he's sharp-sighted 1766 Fordyce *Serm Yng Wom* (1767) II viii 8 Unheeded by the dim inattentive eye 1842 Tennyson *Two Voices* 151 Whose eyes are dim with glorious tears

b. *fig* Not clearly apprehending; dull of apprehension

a 1729 J Rogers *Serm.* (J), The understanding is dim, and cannot by its natural light discover spiritual truth 1731 Fielding *Grub Str Op* Introd, Men's sense is dimmer than their eyes 1878 B Taylor *Deukalion* I IV 33 Teach your dim desire A form whereby to know itself and seek.

5. *transf* Of sound, and esp. of the voice. Indistinct, faint.

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt's T* 1575 He herde a murmurynge Ful lowe and dym 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R.* v. xxi, (1495) 128 They that haue giete tongues haue dymme voyce *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3672 His speche was bathe short and dym 1795 Southey *Vis Maid of Orleans* I 124 The damp earth gave A dim sound as they pass'd 1817 Shelley *Marianne's Dream* 40 She then did hear The sound as of a dim low clanging

B. *sb* Dimness, obscurity, dusk.

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 755 The day vp dioghe & the dym voidet *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg* (1867) 53 He lightneþ his folk in dym. 1509 *Parl. Deuylles* xciii, Quod Symeon, 'he lyghtneth his folke in dym Where as derkenes shedeth theyr states'. 1857 Heavysege *Saul* (1869) 87 To sit were pleasant, in the dim.

b Dimness of vision.

1726 Law *Chr. Perfect* I 30 Further than the Dim of Eyes of Flesh can carry our Views

† **C.** *adv.* Dimly, faintly, indistinctly. *Obs.*

1393 Gower *Conf* II. 293 He heide a vois, which cried dimme. 1821 Shelley *Adonais* liv, That Light Which Burns bright or dim, as each are mirrors of The fire

D *Comb* **a.** adverbial, as *dim-brooding, -coloured, -discovered, -gleaming, -grey, -lighted, -lit* (*-litten*), *-remembered, -seen, -yellow*, etc **b.** parasynthetic, as *dim-browed, -eyed, -lettered, -sheeted*, Dim-sighted

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev* I IV iv 166 The whole Future is there, and Destiny *dim-brooding. 1776 Mickle tr *Camoens' Lusiad* 43 And night, ascending from the *dim-brow'd east *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb) xvii 79 Þai er maie *dymme coloured þan þe cristall 1746 Collins *Ode to Evening* x, Hamlets brown, and *dim discover'd spires 1627-47 Feltham *Resolves* I xcvi 302 The ghessive interpretations of *dim-ey'd man 1829 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I 273 The public is a dim-eyed animal 1840 Clough *Early Poems* v 11 Though the *dim-lit inter-space 1870 Morris *Earthly Par* II III 9 After the weary tossing of the night And close *dim-litten chamber. 1827 Moir *Dead Eagle* II, Down, whuling . to the *dim-seen plain 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 600 Fair head in the *dim-yellow light

Dim, *v.* [f. Dim *a* : OE. had the compounds *adimmian, fordimmian*, ON the intr. *dimma* to become dim; the simple vb is found from 13th c.]

1. *intr.* To grow or become dim; to lose brightness or clearness. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1300 *Christ on Cross* 7 in *E E P* (1862) 20 His fair lere falowiþ and dimmiþ is siȝte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23695 (Cott), Mani flurs þat neuermar sal dime ne duine. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 9932 The day ouerdrogh, dymmet the skewis. 1607 Brewer *Lingua* I viii, Suddenly mine eyes began to dim ? *c* 1710 ? E Ward *Welsh-monster* 28 My Lady's Beauty, tho' divine, Would dim, without the Muses shine 1814 Byron *Lara* I. xii, The lone light Dimm'd in the lamp. 1871 B Taylor *Faust* (1875) II. IV. II 250 The near horizon dims

2. *trans.* To make dim, obscure, or dull; to render less clear, or distinct; to becloud (the eyes)

[*c* 888 K Ælfred *Boeth* xxiv § 4 Ðeah heora mod . sie adimmad] *a* 1300 *E E Psalter* lxviii. 24 Dimmed be þair eghen, þat þai ne se *c* 1400 *Song Roland* 580 Dew diskid adoun and dymmyd the floures. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 121 Dymmyn, or make dymme, *obscuro* 1530 Palsgr. 516/3, I dymme the coloure or beautye of a thyng Se howe these torches have dymmed this gylting. 1592 Davies *Immort. Soul* xxxi viii (1714) 109 As Lightning, or the Sun beams dim the Sight 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No 184 ¶ 1 The writer of essays seldom dims his eyes with the perusal of antiquated volumes 1820 W Irving *Sketch Bk.* I 202 The light streamed through windows dimmed with armorial bearings. 1836 Landor *Pericles & Asp* II. 393 The mirror is too close to our eyes, and our own breath dims it.

b. *fig.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 35 b, It dymmeth or maketh derke theyr lytell holynesse 1659 B Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 109 Forced the Conquerours to retreat, and in some sort, dimmed their Triumph 1840 Kingsley *Lett* (1878) I. 49 My natural feelings of the just and the beautiful have been dimmed by neglect 1851 D G. Mitchell *Fresh Glean* 275 Its quaint houses are dimmed to memory by the fresher recollections of that beautiful river.

† **Dim.** *Obs.* Abbreviation of L. *dimidium* half.

1477 *Churchw Acc Croscombe* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 6 Hath in his hands of the Cherche lede one cwt, dim, iiij lb 1634-4 Brereton *Trav.* (1844) 22 Adorned with stones a yard and *dim* high *Ibid* 180 A vault or gallery about one yd. or one yd. and *dim.* wide

Dim., dimin. (*Mus*), abbrev. of Diminuendo

Dim, obs. form of Deem *v.*

Dimagne·sic, *a Chem* . see Di-[2] 2 d.

1876 Harley *Mat. Med* 66 Dimagnesic pyro-phosphate.

Dimagnetite (dəimæ gnetəit). *Min.* [f. Di-[2] twice + Magnetite.] A mineral consisting mainly of ferroso-ferric oxide, occurring in rhombic prisms, regarded by Dana as a pseudomorph of magnetite after hievrite (Watts).

1852 *Amer Jrnl Sc.* Ser. II XIII 392 Dimagnetite. 1868 Dana *Min.* (1880) 151 Dimagnetite of Shepard . appears to be a magnetite pseudomorph

† **Dima·ne,** *v. Obs* Also 6 dimaine, -mayne. [ad L *dīmānā-re* to flow different ways, spread abroad, f. *dī-, dis-* apart + *mānāre* to flow] *intr.* To flow forth *from*, to spring, originate, or derive its origin *from.*

1610 W Folkingham *Art of Survey* Ep Ded. 1 Merits dimayning from the sacred Source of true Nobility *Ibid* I VI 12 Springs dimayning from thicke sand gather mudde. 1642 W Ball *Caveat for Subjects* 8 Motion and Feeling dimane from the Braine 1657 Hawke *Killing is M* 10 By the Right of Warre, and by the consent of the people, which two Titles dimane also from the Divine providence.

Dima·nganous, *a. Chem* See Di-[2] 2 d

1881 Watts *Dict Chem* 3rd Suppl II 1600 An anhydrous dimanganous phosphate, $Mn_2(PO_4H)_2$.

Dimaris (dimăris). *Logic* The mnemonic term designating the third mood of the fourth figure of syllogisms, in which the major premiss is a particular affirmative (*i*), the minor a universal affirmative (*a*), and the conclusion a particular affirmative (*i*). Formerly called *drimatis, dimatis.*

The initial *d* indicates that the mood can be reduced to *Darii* by (*m*) transposition of the premisses, and (*s*) simple conversion of the conclusion

1827 Whately *Logic* II III § 4. 1864 Bowen *Logic* VII. 200. 1891 Welton *Logic* I IV III § 137 403 *Dimaris*, An example is 'Some parallelograms are squares, all squares are regular figures; therefore, some regular figures are parallelograms'

Dimastigate (dəimæ stigĕt), *a. Zool* [f Di-[2] twice + Gr. *μαστιγ-* (*μάστιξ*) whip + -ate[2] 2: cf L. *mastigātus* whipped] Having two flagella; biflagellate; applied to those flagellate Infusoria (*Dimastiga*) which have two flagella

Dimatis, earlier form of Dimaris

Di·mber, *a Rogues' Cant.* Pretty

1671 R Head *Eng Rogue* I. v (1874) 48 (Farmer) 1692 Coles, *Dimber* (*canting*) pretty *a* 1700 B E *Dict Cant Crew, Dimber*, pretty *Dim*[*ber*]*-mort*, a pretty Wench 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* I xiv, ''Tis a dimber cove', whispered one of the younger men to a companion. *Ibid.* Tip me the clank like a dimber mort

Hence **Dimber-damber,** a captain of thieves or vagrants

1671 R Head *Eng Rogue* I v (1874) 48 (Farmer) 1834 H. Ainsworth *Rookwood* III v (Farmer), Dick Turpin must be one of us He shall be our Dimber Damber 1890 *Daily News* 1 Feb 4/7

Dimble (di mb'l). *Obs* exc. *dial* [Of uncertain origin, possibly a deriv or comb of Dim, gloom or obscurity being a usual attribute; connexion with Dingle is also possible. The midland districts (e. g. Leicester, Derby, Warwick, Shropsh) retain the word, usually in the form *dumble*, occasionally *drumble*]

A deep and shady dell or hollow, a dingle.

1589 R. Robinson *Gold Mssr.* (Chetham Soc.) 5 Eccho That liues in woodes, And rocky ragged tours, and Dales with Dymbles deep 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb* II. 27 Satyres that in shades and gloomy dimbles dwell. 1622 *Ibid* XXVIII (1748) 378 Dimbles hid from day. 1637 B Jonson *Sad Sheph.* II VII, Within a gloomy dimble, she doth dwell Downe in a pitt, ore-growne with brakes and briars. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh Word-bk*, *Dumblehole*; also *Drumble*, a rough wooded dip in the ground; a dingle. 1881 *Leicester Gloss*, *Dimble*, a dingle, dell.

Dime (dəim), *sb* Forms · 4–5 dyme, (5 des-(s)ime, dyeme), 5–6 dysme, 5–9 disme, desme, deeme, deme, 6–9 dime. [a OF *disme, dime* :—L *decima* tithe, tenth part, fem. of *decimus* tenth]

† **1.** A tenth part, a tithe paid to the church or to a temporal ruler. *Obs* or *Hist*

1377 Langl *P Pl* B xv 526 Take her landes, ȝe lordes, and let hem lyue by dymes *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 428 þat parischens shulden drawe fro persouns offeringis & dymes 1399 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) I 412 His purveyours toke, without preiere at a parliament, a poundage. and a fifteneth and a dyme eke. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon* XII (1885) 139 Owre commons . give to thair kynge, at somme tymes quinsimes and dessimes [MS Digby 145 dismes] 1494 Fabyan *Chron* VI cxlviii 134 That he myght leuy certayne dymys to wage therwith souldyours 1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W. de W 1506) II, XVII 131 He fasted, he payed the demes, he gaue almesse. 1563–87 Foxe *A & M* (1684) I. 799/2 The Cardinal sued a Pardon from Rome, to be freed from all Disms, due to the King by the Church of Winchester. 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 404 Now Sylla consecrating the dismes of all his goods unto Hercules [etc.]. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Rem* 50 In his forty ninth year he had a disme and a fifteenth granted him freely. 1659 Howell *Lexicon* Fr Prov. 27 From all tymes it was ordained to pay dimes or tithes unto the Lord. 1884 L Oliphant *Haifa* (1887) 133 The dime . has heretofore been the share of the government.

b. *fig.* A 'tithe' of war, a tenth man sacrificed.

1606 Shaks *Tr. & Cr.* II II. 19 Euery tythe soule 'mongst many thousand dismes, Hath bin as deere as Helen.

2. A silver coin of the United States of America, of the value of 10 cents, or $\frac{1}{10}$ of a dollar

1786 *Ord. Continent Congress U S* 8 Aug , Mills, Cents, Dimes, Dollars. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I xviii 193 Dimes or tenth parts are mentioned by writers, but never enter into accounts 1821 T JEFFERSON *Autobiog* Writ. 1892 I. 75 The division into dimes, cents and mills is now. well understood. 1872 O W HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t* xii (1885) 320 Not bad, my bargain! Price one dime 1893 *Boston* (Mass) *Jrnl.* 1 Apr. 6/3 The so-called middle-classes . the people who are accustomed to count their nickels and dimes as well as their dollars.

b. *attrib.* Costing a dime; as in *dime novel*, applied especially to a cheap sensational novel: cf. *penny dreadful, shilling shocker.*

1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov* x ii (1881) 443 The boy who reads dime novels wants to be a pirate. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXV. 212/1 You are as bad as a dime novel 1892 *Daily News* 29 Mar 2/5 The nuisance of 'dime shows' as they are called in America

† **Dime**, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5 dyme, 7 disme [a. F. *dîme-r*, OF. *dasmer, daesmer* = Pr *desmar*, Sp. *dezmar*, Pg. *dezmar*, It. *decimare*—L *decimāre* to take a tithe, (later) to pay tithes, f *decima*: see prec.] *trans* a. To take a tenth part of, to tithe. b. To divide into tenths.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* 64 b/2 He shall taske and dyme your corn and sheues 1610 W. FOXINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. iv 52 Disme or deuide each foote of the Rule .into decimals or Tenths.

Hence † **Di·mable** (in 5 dym(e)able) *a*, tithable.

1489 *Plumpton Corr* 61 It is not the Kyngs mynd to ses no dymeable land, and we have no suit land, but it is dymable.

Dime, obs. form of DIM *a.* and *v.*

Dimediate, obs form of DIMIDIATE.

† **Dime·nse**, *sb Obs.* [ad. med.L *dīmens-um* q.v below] A space measured out, an extent.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 426 Having compassed all Europe, our Resolution, was to borrow a larger dimmense [1682a dimense] of ground in Affricke.

† **Dime·nse**, *v. Obs.* [f L. *dīmens-* ppl stem of *dīmetīrī* to measure out, f. *dī-*, *dis-* (DIS- 1) + *metīrī* to measure.] *trans.* To measure *out.*

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 217 It sufficeth some, to have things delivered unto them in a generality, which others must have dimensed out unto them . peece after peece.

Dimension (dime·nʃən), *sb* Also 5–6 dy-, -sioun, -cion, -cyon, 6–7 dimention, 7 demension, -tion. [a. F. *dimension* (1425 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *dīmensiōn-em*, n of action from *dīmetīrī* (ppl. stem *dīmens-*): see prec.]

† **1.** The action of measuring, measurement. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 243 Accordynge to the ordinarie accoumpte and dimension which the pylotes and cosmographers doo make. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 80 Things infinite, I see, Brooke no dimension. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos* (1701) 783/2 If a Man pursue it [geometry] not only for Mechanical Dimension, but that he may by the help thereof ascend [etc]. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L* § 97 Taking such dimensions as would enable me to make an accurate model of the rock.

† **b.** *Mus.* The division of a longer note into shorter notes, constituting 'time' or rhythm; *pl.* 'measures', measured strains. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd Mus.* 13 *Phi* What call they time? *Ma* The dimension of the Breefe by semibreeues 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad. Pr* 1 165 Harmonious reports in these Musicall dimensions

2. Measurable or spatial extent of any kind, as length, breadth, thickness, area, volume; measurement, measure, magnitude, size. (Now commonly in plural: cf. *proportions.*) Also *fig* Magnitude, extent, degree (of an abstract thing).

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* II. Wks 188/1 Though thei be not cyrcumscribed in place, for lack of bodily dymencion and measuring, yet are . angels . diffinitively so placed where thei be for the time. 1596 DAVIES *Orchestra* xcv, Whose quick eyes doe explore The just dimension both of earth and heaven. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 292 Confounding (like a bad Logician) the forme and the dimention. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiv 208 Whatsoever has dimension, is Body. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. xxxv. Schol , The dimension of any Parallelogram is found out by this Theorem 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 6 He will never rightly describe the dimensions of solid Bodies his Circles will seem Ovals in Breadth, and his Ovals Circles. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II 893 A dark Illimitable Ocean without bound, Without dimension, where length, breadth, and highth, And time and place are lost. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), My gentleman was measuring my walls, and taking the dimensions of the room 1756 BURKE *Subl & B* II vii, Greatness of dimension is a powerful cause of the sublime 1772 *Hist. Rochester* 44 All the beams .. ought to be of large dimensions 1847 EMERSON *Repr Men, Shaks* Wks. (Bohn) I 360 That imagination which dilates the closet he writes in to the world's dimension 1893 *Law Times* XCV 104/2 Posts of the dimensions of 3 in by 2½ in

fig. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 51 The Expedition against Hispaniola; The Dimensions of this great Preparation vastly exceeding the difficulties. 1676 HALE *Contempl* I 106 The Afflictions of his Soul .. were of a higher Dimension in the Garden. 1889 *Pall Mall G* 17 Oct 2/3 That passion for athletics which in Oxford has now almost reached the dimensions of a mania

† **b.** *transf.* Extension in time, duration.

1605 BP ANDREWES *Serm.* II. 170 The cross is *mors prolixa*, a death of dimensions, a death long in dying 1677 HALE *Prim Orig. Man* IV. ii 308 We have no reason to imagin that the sixth day was of any other dimension than the seventh day

3. *Math.* a *Geom.* A mode of lineal measurement, magnitude, or extension, in a particular direction; usually as co-existing with similar measurements or extensions in other directions.

The three dimensions of a body, or of ordinary space, are length, breadth, and thickness (or depth), a surface has only two dimensions (length and breadth); a line only one (length) Here the notion of *measurement* or *magnitude* is commonly lost, and the word denotes merely a particular mode of spatial extension Modern mathematicians have speculated as to the possibility of more than three dimensions of space.

1413 *Pilgr Soule* (Caxton 1483) v xiv 107 Ther is no body parfit withouten thre dymensions, that is breede, lengthe, and depnesse *c* 1430 *Art of Nombryng* (E E T S) 14 Alyne hathe but one dymensioun that is to sey after the lengthe . a superficialle thynge hathe 2. dimensions, bat is to sey lengthe and brede 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I def II 2 There pertaine to quantitie three dimensions, length, bredth, and thicknes 1635 N CARPENTER *Geog Del* II ii 14 These two Dimensions are length and breadth, whereof euery plaine figure consists. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 100 All physical magnitude must have three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness 1858 WHEWELL *Hist. Sci Ideas* II viii. §§ 4–5 (L.) Time is conceived as a quantity of one dimension Indeed the analogy between time, and space of one dimension, is so close, that the same terms are applied to both ideas *Ibid.* vi The eye sees length and breadth, but no third dimension. In order to know that there are solids, we must infer as well as see 1873 CLIFFORD *Pure Sciences* in *Contemp. Rev* Oct (1874) 716 Out of space of two dimensions, as we call it, I have made space of three dimensions 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ* vii. § 220 221 Suppose our (essentially three dimensional) matter to be the mere skin or boundary of an Unseen whose matter has four dimensions

b. *Alg.* Since the product of two, or of three, quantities, each denoting a length (i.e. a magnitude of one dimension), represents an area or a volume (i.e. a magnitude of two, or of three, dimensions), such products themselves are said to be of so many dimensions; and generally, the number of dimensions of a product is the number of the (unknown or variable) quantities contained in it as factors (known or constant quantities being reckoned of no dimensions); any power of a quantity being of the dimensions denoted by its index (Thus x^1, x^2y, xyz are each of three dimensions) The dimensions of an expression or equation are those of the term of highest dimensions in it (The number of dimensions corresponds to the *degree* of a quantity or equation: see DEGREE *sb* 13)

1557 RECORDE *Whetst* H ij, The nomber that doeth amounte thereof ($3\times3\times3$) hath gotten 3 dimensiones, whiche properly belongeth to a bodie, or sound forme. And therfore is it called a Cube, or Cubike nomber 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 334 Every Power hath so many Dimensions as the Letters wherewith it is written 1706 W JONES *Syn Palmar. Matheseos* 40 The Quantity produc'd by the Multiplication of Two, Three, etc Quantities, is said to be of Two, Three, etc Dimensions. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math* I 190 To find the Greatest Common Measure of the Terms of a Fraction Range the quantities according to the dimensions of some letters. *c* 1865 in *Circ Sc.* I. 476/1 When the equations are of two dimensions.

† **4.** Measurable form or frame; *pl* material parts, as of the human body; 'proportions'. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch V* III. i. 62 Hath not a Iew hands, organs, dementions, sences, affections, passions? 1601 — *Twel N.* I. v 280, I..know him noble .And in dimension, and the shape of nature, A gracious person 1605 — *Lear* I. ii. 7 My dimensions are as well compact, My minde as generous, and my shape as true. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng Prosp* I viii, The Humbird is .. no bigger than a Hornet, yet hath all the dimensions of a Bird, as bill, and wings, with quills, spider-like legges, small clawes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I 793 In thir own dimensions like themselves The great Seraphic Lords and Cherubim In close recess and secret conclave sat.

fig 1653 A WILSON *Jas I* 162 The Younger having all the Dimensions of a Courtier 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm* 28 Nations, whose polity had all the dimensions of order in it

5. *Comb.*, as **dimension-lumber, -timber, -stone**, i e that which is cut to specified dimensions or size, **dimension-work**, masonry built of 'dimension-stones'. (Chiefly *US*)

1864 THOREAU *Cape Cod* VII (1894) 156 Houses built of what is called 'dimension timber', imported from Maine, all ready to be set up 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech*, *Dimension Lumber*, lumber sawed to specific sizes to order

Dime·nsion, *v. rare.* [f prec sb] *trans.* To measure or space out; to reduce to measurement

1754 H WALPOLE *Lett* I 335 (D.), I propose to break and enliven it by compartments in colours, according to the enclosed sketch, which you must adjust and dimension

Dime·nsionable, *a. nonce-wd* [f. prec. + -ABLE. cf. *companionable*] Capable of being measured; having dimensions

1884 E A ABBOTT *Flatland* II xix 87 Some yet more spacious Space, some more dimensionable Dimensionality

Dimensional (dime·nʃənăl), *a.* [f. DIMENSION *sb* + -AL.]

1 Of or pertaining to dimension or magnitude

1816 KEATINGE *Trav* (1817) I 66 *note*, About the same relative situation and dimensional proportion 1888 J T GULICK in *Linn. Soc. Jrnl* XX 234 If structural or dimensional characters are not correlated

2. *Geom* Of or relating to (a specified number of) dimensions . see DIMENSION 3 a.

1875 CAYLEY in *Phil Trans* CLXV 675 Coordinates of point in (*s*+1) dimensional space 1880 *Academy* 30 Oct. 314 Four-dimensional space may be built up with tetrahedroids 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat* 116 The general, or three dimensional, motion of a rigid body 1883 *American* VII 75 We can, I think, conceive of space as being two or even one dimensional

Hence **Dimensiona·lity**, the condition of having (a particular number of) dimensions; dimensional quality

1875 CAYLEY in *Phil Trans* CLXV 675 The notion of density is dependent on the dimensionality of the element of volume *d w*. 1884 E A ABBOTT *Flatland* II xxii 101 A race of rebels who shall refuse to be confined to limited Dimensionality

† **Dimensionate**, *v Obs rare.* [f L. *dīmensiōn-em* DIMENSION + -ATE 3 7.] *trans.* To give or lay down the dimensions of.

14 *Harl MS* 2261 If 217 b, In whiche bookes he dimencionate the worlde clerely with his contentes

Dimensioned (dime·nʃənd), *ppl a* [f DIMENSION + -ED 2] † a. Having material 'dimension' or extension (cf. DIMENSION *sb* 2, 4). *Obs.* b. Having a particular dimension or measurement. c *Geom.* Having (a specified number of) dimensions: see DIMENSION *sb.* 3 a.

1533 TINDALE *Supper of Lord* in *More's Answ. Poysoned Bk* Wks. (1557) 2092/1 Inuisible wyth al hys dymencioned body vnder the forme of brende transubstanciated into it, 1725 POPE *Odyss* XIV. 276 A mantle purple-tinged, and radiant vest, Dimensioned equal to his size 1882 PROCTOR *Fam. Science Stud* 15 While a line could be infinitely produced in this singly dimensioned world, the world itself would be finite 1884 E. A ABBOTT *Flatland* 86 Look down . upon this land of Three Dimensions, and see the inside of every three dimensioned house.

Dime·nsionless, *a* [f as prec. + -LESS.]

1. a Without dimension or physical extension. b. Of no (appreciable) magnitude; extremely minute. c. Without dimensions: see DIMENSION 3 a.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI 17 To Heav'n thir prayers Flew up . in they pass'd Dimentionless through Heav'nly dores, 1752 WARBURTON *Wks.* (1811) IX II 34 As the Earth is but a point compared to the orb of Saturn, so the orb of Saturn itself grows dimensionless when compared to that vast extent of space which the stellar-solar Systems possess. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl* App C. (1858) I. 394 If we assume the time as excluded, the line vanishes, and we leave space dimensionless. 1890 J H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* VIII 130 With our scales and weights . and measuring-rods, we do but deceive ourselves. what is, is dimensionless the truth is not in time; space is all too short for a ladder to the Throne.

2 Measureless, immense, boundless, vast.

1813 HOGG in *New Monthly Mag* (1836) XLVI. 446 Here, in these almost dimensionless regions, nature is seen on a large scale *a* 1839 GALT *Demon of Destiny* III. (1840) 28 As if man were not but an atom thing In the dimensionless, the Universe

† **Dime·nsious**, *a Obs rare*—1. Also -tious [f DIMENSION: see -IOUS. Cf. *pretentious, religious, suspicious.*] Having (great) dimension or magnitude, spacious, extensive.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 507 The generall computation of which dimensious spaces amounteth to [etc]

† **Dime·nsity.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L *dīmens-us*, after *immensity.*] Dimension, magnitude

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett* (1655) IV. xliv, If of the smallest starrs in sky We know not the dimensity

Dimensive (dime·nsiv), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs* [f L. *dīmens-* ppl stem (see DIMENSE *v*) + -IVE.]

† **1** Having, or related to, physical dimension or extension in space *Obs.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M* (1596) 210/1 In heauen the existence of his bodie is dimensiue. 1596 BELL *Surv Popery* III x. 434 When the unequall dimensiue quantities are placed togither 1694 R BURTHOGGE *Reason* 106 Matter is . the first subject of dimensive spacious Quantity

† **2** Serving to measure or trace out the dimensions of something. ? *Obs*

1592 DAVIES *Immort Soul* IV vi (1714) 35 All Bodies have their measure and their space, But who can draw the Soul's dimensive Lines? 1610 *Histrio-m.* I 43 The very state of Peace shall seeme to shine In every figure or dimensive lyne

3. Of or belonging to dimension or magnitude; dimensional. *rare*

1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk Brit India* (1854) 129 A few of the streets in the European town are of great dimensions, . the Chowringhee Road is nearly two miles long, and in average width not less than eighty feet The Dhurrumtollah is nearly equal, in dimensive character, to this

Hence † **Dime·nsively** *adv*, † **Dime·nsiveness.**

1601 DRACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devels* 55 Neither spirites nor diuels (they being no corporal substances stretched out by Dimensions .) may truely be said to be in a place commensuratiuelie, or dimensiuelie *Ibid* 89 It ariseth from the finitenesse, and dimensiuenesse of the angelicall nature

‖ **Dime·nsum.** *Obs.* [med L *dīmensum* measured quantity, measure, sb use of pa pple of *dīmetīrī* to measure out: see DIMENSE *v*] A measured portion; a fixed allowance; = DIMENSE *sb*

1630 B JONSON *New Inn* III. i, You are to blame to use the poor dumb Christians So cruelly, defraud 'em of their dimensum Yonder's the colonel's horse the devil a bit He has got, since he came in yet! 1643 LIGHTFOOT *Gleam.* 26 The dimensum of their diet in the Wildernesse.

† **Dimensura·tion.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. L type **dīmensūrāre*, f. *dī-* + *mensūrāre* to measure, after *dimetīrī*, *dīmensus*, f *di-* + *metīrī*, *mensus* to measure] Measuring out or off, measurement

1593 NORDEN *Spec Brit*, *M'sex* I. Prepar 15 Such an expected geographicall description doeth require dimensuration betweene euery station 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh* To Rdr B ij, As true as actual dimensuration could direct me to put them

So † **Dime nsurable** *a*, capable of being measured; † **Dime nsurated** *ppl. a*, measured, † **Dime'nsurator**, an instrument for taking measurements. (All *obs* and *rare*)

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos* (1701) 404/1 The point by fluxion makes a Line, the Line a Superficies, the Superficies a Body, three ways dimensurable 1675 OGILBY *Brit* Pref 3 Dimensurators or Measuring Instruments *Ibid* (1698) 1 Shewing the dimensurated miles and furlongs answerably

Dimeran (dīmĕrăn). *Entom.* [f mod L. *dimera*, neuter pl. of *dimerus* (see DIMEROUS) + -AN.] A member of the division *Dimera* of hemipterous insects, having the tarsi two-jointed.

1847 in CRAIG

Dime'rcur-, -me'rcuro-, -me'rcury. *Chem* [DI- 2 2] Used in *comb* and *attrib* to express the presence of two equivalents of mercury

Thus *dimercurammonium* $Hg_2H_4N_2$, an ammoniacal mercury base in which half the hydrogen in ammonium is replaced by two atoms of divalent mercury

1873 *Fownes' Chem* (ed 11) 347 A brown precipitate . consisting of dimercurammonium iodide 1881 *Nature* XXIV 467 Dimercury methylene iodide $CH_2(HgI)_2$ is obtained by exposing methylene iodide with an excess of mercury to the action of light

Dimerism (dīmĕrĭz'm). [f. mod L. *dimer-us* + -ISM] Dimerous condition or constitution; in *Bot.* the arrangement of floral organs two in a whorl. see next.

Dimerous (dī'mĕrəs), *a* [f. mod L. *dimer-us* (F *dimère*), f. Gr. διμερής bipartite (f. δι- twice + μέρος part) + -OUS] Consisting of two parts or divisions: *spec.* **a.** *Entom.* Having two joints applied to the tarsus of an insect. **b** *Bot.* Of a flower: Having two divisions or members in each whorl. (Often written *2-merous*) Of a leaf. Consisting of two leaflets (*rare*).

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* xlvii. (1828) IV. 387 Tarsi mostly trimerous, rarely dimerous 1845 LINDLEY *Sch Bot* VIII (1858) 129 Flowers dimerous 1869 *Student* II. 12 Polymerous leaves may be dimerous, trimerous, etc according to their number of meriphylls 1872 OLIVER *Elem Bot* II 174 Observe the dimerous symmetry of Enchanter's Nightshade (*Circæa*), the parts of the flower being in twos 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot* 646 True tetramerous flowers are allied . to those with dimerous whorls.

Dimeta'llic, *a. Chem* [f DI- 2 2 d; cf *diacid*, *dibasic*] Containing two equivalents of a metal.

1861 ODLING *Manual of Chem* I 338 We have monometallic, dimetallic and trimetallic compounds, represented respectively by the formulæ MH_2AsO_4, M_2HAsO_4, and M_3AsO_4 Of dimetallic or neutral, and trimetallic or basic arsenates, those of the alkali-metals are alone soluble in water

Dimeter (dī mĭtəɹ). *Prosody.* [a L. *dimetrus* sb., *dimeter*, *-metrus* adj, a Gr. δίμετρος of two measures, f δι- twice + μέτρον measure] A verse consisting of two measures, i.e. either two feet or four feet.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* II (Arb) 143 In the *dimeter*, made of two sillables entier *ẽxtrẽame dẽsire*. 1625 B JONSON *Staple of N* IV Wks (Rtldg) 399/1 When he comes forth With dimeters, and trimeters, tetrameters, Pentameters, hexameters, catalectics What is all this, but canting? 1775 TYRWHITT *Ess. Lang & Versif Chaucer* III § 7 in *Chaucer's Wks*, The Octosyllable Metre was in reality the antient Dimeter Iambic 1837–39 HALLAM *Hist Lit* (1847) I. 30 The line of eight syllables, or dimeter iambic 1882 GOODWIN *Gk Gram* 317 In most kinds of verse, a monometer consists of one foot, a dimeter of two feet,

Dimethyl (dəime'pil) *Chem* [See DI- 2 2 and METHYL]

1 as *sb.* A name of Ethane (C_2H_6), regarded as two molecules of the radical methyl (CH_3)

1873 *Fownes' Chem* (ed 11) 568 A colourless gaseous mixture containing ethane or dimethyl 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II 47 *Ethane.* This compound . may also be regarded as *dimethyl*, or as ethyl hydride

2 *attrib* and in *Comb* denoting an organic compound in which two equivalents of methyl take the place of two of hydrogen, as *dimethyl ketone* = Acetone $CO(CH_3)_2$, *dimethylaniline*, $H_5N(CH_3)_2$, one of the aniline bases, *dimethyl-benzene* $C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$, *dimethyl-ethyl carbinol* = tertiary pentyl alcohol, $C.OH.(CH_3)_2.(C_2H_5)$

1869 ROSCOE *Elem Chem* 330 The secondary propyl alcohol or dimethyl carbinol boils at 84° 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem* II 428 Dimethyl benzene or Xylene 1880 FRISWELL in *Soc Arts Jrnl* 444 The dimethyl compound resulting from the use of two molecules of the alcoholic compound

Dimetient (dəimī ʃiĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad L *dimetient-em*, pr. pple of *dimetīrī* to measure out. see DIMENSE.]

A *adj*

†1 That measures across through the centre: *dimetient line* = DIAMETER. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 15 The dimetient line, or diameter, taketh a third part of the circumference, and little lesse than a seuenth part 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor* 1045 That the Diameter or Dimetient line of the earth is triple to that of the moone 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* IV 264 The Orifice of the Chamber, whose Dimetient Line is exactly ⅓ of the whole Diameter

2. *Math* That expresses the dimension.

1842 DE MORGAN *Diff & Int Calculus* 323 Usually x^n is the dimetient function of Algebra, we must come to the consideration of transcendental quantities before we find a function which is not of the same order as x^n, for some value or other of n, and then between x^n and x^{n+k} may be found an infinite number of functions, higher in dimension than the first, and lower than the second, however small k may be

† **B** *sb.* (Short for *dimetient line*). = DIAMETER

[1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* VI. XXIV 172 In euery parallelogramme, the parallelogrammes about the dimeciens are lyke vnto the whole] 1571 DIGGES *Pantom* I Elem B ij b, A Right line drawne through the Centre vnto the Circumference of both sides, is named his Diameter or Dimetient 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs Math* 328 The Dimetient of a Sphere

Dimetric (dəime trik), *a Crystallography.* [f Gr δι-, δίς twice + μέτρον measure + -IC. cf METRIC] Applied to a system of crystals having three axes at right angles, the two lateral axes being equal to each other but unequal to the vertical axis, = TETRAGONAL.

1868 DANA *Min* Introd. 21 The names Monometric, Dimetric, and Trimetric, used in former editions of this work, have been set aside The names want precision, the hexagonal system being as much *dimetric* as the tetragonal *Ibid* 24 Tetragonal System (also called Quadratic, Pyramidal, Monodimetric, Dimetric) 1873 *Fownes' Chem* (ed. 11) 279 The dimetric axes are also very symmetrical, about three axes at right angles to each other

Dimication (dimikē ʃən) Now *rare.* [ad. L *dīmicātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dīmicāre* to fight] Fighting; strife, contention.

1623 COCKERAM, *Dimication*, a battell 1650 S. CLARKE *Eccl Hist* I. (1654) 66 In the dimication which arose about Arius 1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks (1679) 229 In thy meer demi-digested demications against them 1884 *Times* 28 July 6 In such a continual dimication the defeated impersonations of error will be found fighting as briskly as ever they did to-morrow

So † **Di micate** *v*, to fight, contend; **Dimicatory** *a* (*affected* or *humorous*), relating to fighting or fencing.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 314 When Snailes are about to dimicate with Serpents 1892 *Sat. Rev* 2 Apr. 400/1 For matters dimicatory

Dimiceries, var. DIMISSARIES *Obs*

Dimidiate (dimi dĭĕt, dəi-), *a.* [ad L. *dīmidiātus*, pa. pple. of *dīmidiāre* to halve, f. *dīmidium* half, f. *dī-*, *dis-* asunder + *medius* mid, *medium* middle.]

1. Divided into halves; halved, half.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt Nat.* (1852) I 475 The dimidiate platform of your staircase 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser II. *Pop Fallacies*, He allows his hero a sort of dimidiate preeminence — Bully Dawson kicked by half the town, and half the town kicked by Bully Dawson' 1847 SIR W HAMILTON *Let to A De Morgan* 43 Dimidiate quantification 1854 HOOKER *Himal Jrnls* I iii 61 When the tree is dimidiate, one half the green, the other the red shades of colour

2. *Bot.* and *Zool.* **a** Of an organ. Having one part much smaller than the other, so as to appear to be wanting **b.** Split in two on one side, as the calyptra of some mosses. **c** *Zool.* Relating to the lateral halves of an organism applied to hermaphrodites having one side male and the other female

1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst. Bot* 322 The dimidiate calyptra. 1846 DANA *Zooph* (1848) 432 *Dimidiate*, a tubular calicle bisected vertically nearly to its base 1855 OWEN *Comp Anat* 18 (L) Insects, like crustaceans, are occasionally subject to one sided or dimidiate hermaphroditism 1863 BERKELEY *Brit Mosses* Gloss 312 *Dimidiate*, the same with cucullate. 1880 GRAY *Struct Bot* VI. § 6 255 The anther of Gomphrena is completely unilocular by abortion of the companion cell Thus losing one half, it is said to be dimidiate, or halved.

3 *Comb.* in botanical terms, as *dimidiate-cordate*, said of a dimidiate leaf (see 2 a) of which the full-grown part is cordate; so *dimidiate-oblong*, *-obovoid* (Sometimes written *dimidiato-cordate*, etc)

1866 *Treas Bot.*, *Dimidiato-cordate*, when the larger half of a dimidiate leaf is cordate 1870 HOOKER *Stud Flora* 329 *Euphorbia peplus* leaves dimidiate-cordate *Ibid* 435 *Leersia oryzoides* Spikelet dimidiate-oblong

Dimidiate (dimi dĭĕt, dəi-), *v* [f ppl stem of L *dīmidiāre*: see prec]

1. *trans* To divide into halves; to halve, to reduce to the half.

1623 COCKERAM, *Dimediate*, to part into two parts 1652 W. SCLATER *Civ Mag* (1653) 42 Who dimidiate Christ, would have him onely by halfes 1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot* (1663) 321 Dimidiated, as 'twere by forked tongues 1789 S. PARR *Wks.* (1828) VII 412, I hope he had a complete service, not mutilated and dimidiated, as it was for poor Johnson at the Abbey

2 *Her* To cut in half; to represent only half of (a bearing), *esp* in one half of a shield party per pale: see DIMIDIATED, DIMIDIATION. Hence **Dimi diating** *vbl. sb*

1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist & Pop* XIV. § 1 (ed 3) 146 This was styled Impaling by Dimidiation or Dimidiating 1880 WARREN *Book-plates* XII. 128 1893 E HOWLETT in *Reliquary* July 160 The arms of the Cinque Ports, England dimidiating azure three ships' hulls in pale or

Dimi'diated, *ppl a* [f prec + -ED] Halved, divided into halves, or having only one half shown or represented, *spec* in *Her.* of a bearing or coat of arms. (Cf DIMIDIATION, DEMI B 1.)

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II 42 Sundrie wayes they [Lions] are borne in armes Dimidiated, Parted, Couped 1647 A ROSS *Myst Poet.* IV (1675) 98 In respect of her [the moon's] corniculated, dimidiated, and plenary aspect 1752 SIR J HILL *Hist. Anim* 52 (Jod) The dytiscus with twenty dimidiated striæ on the extended wings 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist & Pop* XXXII (ed 3) 467 Or, a dimidiated eagle to the sinister sa 1892 *Proc Soc Antiquaries* XIV 279 The arms of France and Burgundy are shown dimidiated

Dimidiation (dimi dĭĕ'ı ʃən, dəi-). [ad. L *dīmidiātiōn-em*, n of action from *dīmidiāre* to halve see DIMIDIATE *a*] The action of halving, or condition of being halved, *spec* in *Her* the combination or 'marshalling' of two coats of arms by placing side by side the dexter half of one and the sinister half of the other; an early form of *impalement*

c 1425 *Craft Nombrynge* (E E T S) 5 Þer ben 7 partes of þis craft The first is called addicion, þe seconde subtraccion The thryd is called duplacion. The 4 dimydicion 1658 PHILLIPS, *Dimidiation*, a dividing in the midst, a cutting into two halves 1780 J EDMONDSON *Heraldry* 179 This method of impaling arms by dimidiation hath been for some time laid aside in England 1847 PARKER *Gloss Brit Her* 113 *Dimidiation*, the dexter half of the husband's arms being joined to the sinister half of the wife's 1882 CUSSANS *Handbk Her* XII (ed 3) 164 Marshalling by Dimidiation was, towards the close of the Fourteenth Century, superseded by Impalement

Dimilance, obs. form of DEMI-LANCE

Diminew, var. DIMINUE *v. Obs*, to diminish.

Diminicion, obs. form of DIMINUTION

Diminish (dimi'niʃ), *v* Also 5–6 **y** for **i**, **sshe** for *sh*; 5–6 **demmnish(e**, 6 *Sc* **dimimiss**, **dininuse** [Formed under the joint influence of the earlier DIMINUE, F *diminuer*, L *dīminuĕre*, and MINISH, earlier *menusen*, OF. *menuser*, L. type **minūtīāre* to cut small, having the prefix of the one with the suffix of the other. Ancient L had *dīminuĕre* to break into small pieces, dash to pieces, and *dēminuĕre* to make smaller, lessen, reduce in size. In late L and Romanic the *di-* derivative supplanted the *dē-* form; hence the modern derivatives of L. *dēminuĕre* all have *dimin-*]

I. *trans.*

1. To make (or cause to appear) less or smaller; to lessen; to reduce in magnitude or degree. (The opposite of *enlarge*, *increase*, *augment*, *magnify*.)

1417 in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser II I 61 Yf your forces be not here alwayes soe strongly mayntayned & continued without being demimished your Irish enimies will rise agayne 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W 1531) 4 Perauenture it diminysshed theyr payne in hell 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* IV (1586) 162 It greatly diminisheth the substance of them 1600 J PORY tr *Leo's Africa* II 169 The whole towne is diminished into one streete 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud Lit* XXIV (1627) 268 Whatsoever may diminish his estimation and authority 1641 WILKINS *Math Magick* I XII (1648) 85 The weight must be diminished in the same proportion. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul* Rom I 12 What diminishes very much the suspicion of fraud 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog* II § 8 53 The ascent of warm air must necessarily diminish atmospheric pressure

† **b** To clip, sweat, etc. (coin). *Obs*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 126 There should be no deceyt used by diminishing or clipping ye same 1698 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) IV 350 A French man is committed to Newgate for diminishing ou coin

† **2** To break in pieces, break small *Obs rare.* [class. L *dīminuĕre*]

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 491 In Rhetia they hold betwixt the fighting of Rams a stick, or bat of Cointree, which in a bout or two they utterly diminish and bruise in pieces

3 To lessen in importance, estimation, or power; to put down, degrade, humiliate; to detract from, dispraise, belittle. *arch.* (See also DIMINISHED 2)

1560 BIBLE (Genev) *Ezek* XXIX. 15, I wil diminish them, that they shal no more rule the nations 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 24 June, He do plainly diminish the commanders put in by the Duke, and do lessen the miscarriages of any that have been removed by him 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII 612 While impiously they thought Thee to diminish, and from thee withdraw The number of thy worshippers 1712 STEELE *Spect* No 348 P 2 This impertinent Humour of diminishing every one who is produced in Conversation 1828 SCOTT *F M Perth* VIII, You would have accused me of diminishing your honour 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Thts* I VI, She passes out, angered, humbled, diminished past compare.

† **4.** To take away (a part) *from* something, so as to make it less; hence *gen* to take away, subtract, remove *Obs*

1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* IV. ix, Take from our heritis all that may dimynyshe vs from thy eternall loue. *a* 1533 FRITH *Disput Purgat* 181 Neither add any thing nor diminish 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Edw. IV*, 217 The love betwene them, washed awaie and diminished all suspicion 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist.* 24 Thus much was diminished from the state of the empyre 1610 SHAKS *Temp* III iii 64 Your swords may as well Wound the loud windes as diminish One dowle that's in my plumbe. 1611 BIBLE *Deut* IV. 2 Ye shall not adde vnto the word which I command you, neither shall you diminish ought from it *a* 1627 HAYWARD (J), Nothing was diminished from the safety of the king by the imprisonment of the duke.

†b *absol* To abate, subtract. *Obs.*
1662 Stillingfl *Orig Sacr* II VII §6 That we should not add to nor diminish from Gods commands 1762 Goldsm *Cit W* CV, Nothing should be admitted to diminish from the real majesty of the ceremony 1826 R H Froude *Rem.* (1838) I. 74 His command . will no more diminish from the sum of our pleasures than [etc]

†5 To deprive (a person) in part, to curtail *of*
1559 Bp Cox in Strype *Ann. Ref* I VI 98 If now then the builders .. be diminished of their wages 1609 Bible (Douay) *Ps* XXXIII 11 They that seeke after our Lord shal not be diminished of any good 1762 Goldsm *Cit W* lii, The whole circle seemed diminished of their former importance

6. *Arch.* To make (a thing) such that its successive parts in any direction are continuously less and less; to cause to taper or progressively decrease in size, as a tapering column: see Diminution 9.
1624 Wotton *Archit* (1672) 22 They [pillars] are all diminished .from one third part of the whole Shaft. 1797 *Monthly Mag* III. 221 The sides form the arch joints of the bridge, and are diminished, so as to tend towards the centre of the circle

7. *Mus.* †a To reduce in loudness, make gradually softer: cf Diminuendo. *Obs.* b. To lessen (an interval) by a semitone: see Diminished 4.
1674 Playford *Skill Mus* I xi 43 It will work a better effect to Tune the Voice diminishing it, rather than Increasing it.

II *intr*

8 To become less or smaller; to lessen, decrease.
1520 *Caxton's Chron Eng* II. 11/2 Kyng Goffars people encreased dayly and his dyminished 1565 Earl Bedford in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser I II. 215 As their force dimenesshede so dyd her Grace increace 1700 Dryden *Fables* Pref. (Globe) 495 What judgment I had increases rather than diminishes 1725 Pope *Odyss* XIV 284 Crete's ample fields diminish to our eye 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I II. 16 The sound diminishes in intensity. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr* 78 The air diminished in bulk, while the quicksilver increased in weight

b. *Arch.* To have its dimensions successively smaller in the same direction; to taper.
1725 Leoni *Palladio's Archit* (1742) I 12 In the diminishing of them it must be observ'd, that by how much longer they are, by so much the less they must diminish.

Diminishable (dɪmɪ·nɪʃăb'l), *a* [f. prec + -able] Capable of being diminished or lessened. Hence **Dimi·nishableness.**
1782 Kirwan in *Phil. Trans* LXXII 223 Phlogisticated air, after it has been purified from phlogiston . is again diminishable by phlogistic processes 1864 *Spectator* 20 Aug 948/1 A five years' sentence . being thus at best diminishable by one year and three weeks. 1875 Veitch *Lucretius* 33 The absolute diminishableness of the Sum of matter.

Diminished (dɪmɪ·nɪʃt), *ppl. a.* [f as prec. + -ed 1.]
1. Made smaller, lessened: see the verb. (†In quot. 1607, Lowered in condition, weakened, wasted, emaciated.)
1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 532 For the encouraging of a feeble and diminished horse Eumelius reporteth the flesh of swine . mingled in wine and given to drink, to be exceeding good 1712 Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 1502 How swift I mount! Diminish'd Earth recedes. *a* 1850 Calhoun *Wks* (1874) VI 140 Rays of sovereignty to be reflected back, not in diminished, but increased splendor

2 Lowered in importance, estimation, or power (see Diminish *v* 3); now only in phr from Milton.
1667 Milton *P L* IV 35 O thou [sun] at whose sight all the Starrs Hide their diminisht heads 1698 Congreve *Birth of Muse* 129 She feels the Shame, Of Honours lost, and her diminish'd Name 1840 E E Napier *Scenes & Sports For Lands* I p XXXV, Crest-fallen and dejected .. [they] hide their diminished heads.

3. *Arch*, etc (See quots)
1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit* I. 53/2 The imperfect, or diminish'd Arch is not a compleat Semi-circle, but a determinate part less 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract Build* 584 *Diminished Bar*, in joinery, the bar of a sash that is thinnest on the inner edge 1876 Gwilt *Archit*, Gloss, *Diminished Column*, a column whereof the upper diameter is less than the lower

4. *Mus.* a. Of an interval: Less by a chromatic semitone than a perfect, or than a minor, interval of the same name: opp to *augmented Diminished triad*, a triad containing a diminished (instead of a perfect) fifth. b. *Diminished subject*, a subject repeated in diminution (see Diminution 5 a)
1727–51 Chambers *Cycl*, *Diminished interval*, in music, is an interval which is short of its just quantity by a lesser semitone 1753 *Ibid Supp* s v *Interval*, A Table of Musical Intervals Diminished Fourth .Diminished Fifth .. Diminished Seventh 1855 Browning *Toccata of Galuppi's* VII, Those lesser thirds so plaintive, sixths diminished, sigh on sigh 1880 C H H Parry in Grove *Dict Mus.* I. 448 The diminished seventh is a semitone less than the ordinary minor seventh

Dimi·nisher. *rare* [f as prec. + -er 1] One who or that which diminishes or lessens
1601 Weever *Mirr Mart* Aviij, This paynted wethercocke, Arts diminisher, With cowardize beginneth to empeach me 1637 Clarke *Serm* 241 (L) The diminisher of regal, but the demolisher of episcopal authority

Dimi·nishing, *vbl sb.* [f as prec + -ing 1.]
1. The action of the verb Diminish; lessening, diminution.
1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II 782a Thinges . redoundyng to the diminishyng of his honor 1582 R. Wimbledon (*title*), A Sermon no less fruitful than famous.. set foorth by the olde copy, without addings or diminishings 1649 Milton *Eikon* x, That their liberties and rights were the impairing and diminishing of his regal power. 1863 Geo Eliot *Romola* III XII, The one end of her life seemed to her to be the diminishing of sorrow

2. *Arch* Tapering; = Diminution 9 ? *Obs*
1563 Shute *Archit* Ciij a, How to close and finish the diminishing of the pillors 1613–39 I Jones in Leoni *Palladio's Archit* (1742) II. 46 The diminishing of the Pilasters 1776 G Semple *Building in Water* 142 In every Course to make a two Inch set off .will preserve the diminishing of the Pier

Dimi·nishing, *ppl a* [f as prec. + -ing 2]
1. That diminishes or lessens· a. That makes less. b. That grows less
1665 Hooke *Microgr* 3 [It] may by . some convenient Diminishing-Glasses, be made vanish into a scarce visible Speck 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L* Introd 4 The building is carried up by diminishing stories, to the height of 115 feet 1816 Keatinge *Trav* (1817) II. 210 If they could read through a diminishing glass 1894 *Nature* 26 July 291 The diminishing speed of the earth's rotation

†2. Disparaging, depreciative. *Obs*
1675 Evelyn *Mem* (1857) II 105 The Lords accused the Commons for their provoking, and diminishing expressions. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr* III 501 St. Paul, who .. disdains all false and diminishing Reflections

3 *Arch*, *Ship-building*, etc Thinning or tapering off gradually
1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Diminishing stuff*, in ship-building, the planking wrought under the wales, where it is thinned progressively to the thickness of the bottom plank. 1869 R W Meade *Naval Archit.* 354 1876 Gwilt *Archit*, Gloss, *Diminishing Rule*, a board cut with a concave edge, so as to ascertain the swell of a column, and to try its curvature. *Diminishing Scale*, a scale of gradation used in finding the different points for drawing the spiral curve of the Ionic volute. 1882 *Worc. Exhib. Catal* III. 5 Four diminishing joints

Dimi·nishingly, *adv* [f. prec. + -ly 2]
1. In a diminishing manner or degree; decreasingly.
1827 *Examiner* 262/1 The light. is spread diminishingly over the picture 1873 *Contemp Rev.* XXI 449 Most powerful and varied in man, diminishingly so in the lower animals

†2. Disparagingly, depreciatively. *Obs.*
1672 *Mede's Wks., Life* 7 Some were induc'd to speak somewhat diminishingly, and below the worth of his [Mede's] Clavis and Commentary upon the Apocalyps 1707 Norris *Trent. Humility* VI 289 To lessen and vilify himself, and speak very diminishingly of his own worth

Dimi·nishment. Now *rare* Also 6 de- [f. Diminish *v* + -ment. App. obsolete before 1700; used again in 19th c, but not common] The action or process of diminishing (*trans.* and *intr*); diminution, lessening, decrease, abatement
1546 Bale *Eng Votaries* II (1550) 94b, All is to demynyshment of a kynges power 1561 T Norton *Calvin's Inst* I XIII 35 His divine majestie the offence of diminishment wherof is an unpardonable crime 1662 J Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat* Pref to Rdr, A pure, even lasting . Light, which will illustrate all things, without dammage and diminishment 1837 Lockhart *Scott* XLIV, He received us .with little perceptible diminishment in the sprightliness of his manner. 1893 G D. Leslie *Lett. to Marco* XXVI. 171 A diminishment in their numbers

Dimi·nitif, -ive, obs forms of Diminutive.

Dimi·nuate, *v nonce-wd.* [f L. *dī-*, *dēminuĕre* to lessen + -ate 3. cf next.] *intr.* To use a diminutive word or expression. (Cf. Diminuent.)
1883 M Collins *Midnight to Midn* VIII. 174 'You are a little wild' 'A little! you diminuate!'

†**Diminua·tion.** *Obs rare.* [a. OF. *diminuacion* (1488 in Godef.), f. *diminuer* to Diminish.] = Diminution.
1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 28 My treasor. may not be mynisshed for noo thing that I yeue but thou maist departe with noon of thyn withoute dymynuacion.

†**Diminue,** *v Obs* Forms: 4 dymynue, 6 -ew, diminew, *Sc.* dimunue. [a. F. *diminue-r* (1308 in Godef. *Suppl.*), ad. L. *dēminu-ĕre* to lessen, Diminish. Cf Pr *diminuar*, also with other conjugational suffixes, Pi, Sp., and Pg *diminuir*, Cat. *disminuar*, It. *diminuire* In all the Romanic langs the prefix is *di-*, which was also the common med L. spelling, but ancient L. had *dēminuĕre* to lessen, diminish, *dīminuĕre* to break into small pieces; cf. Diminish] = Diminish *v* (in various senses). In first quot. *intr.* to speak disparagingly, cf Diminish *v* 3
1382 Wyclif *Ezek* XXXV 13 Ze han dymynued [*gloss* or spoken yuel] azeins me [1388 deprauyd azens me, *Vulg* derogastis] 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I Prol 74 Nor na reproche diminew thi guid name. 1549 *Compl Scot.* VI 56 God almychty mittigatis, augmentis, or dimunueis the operations of the planetis 1568 Skeyne *The Pest* (1860) 16 Rather depart riche nor leise pure, or diminew their fortune ony wayis

‖ **Diminuendo** (dɪmɪ·nuɪe·ndo). *Mus.* [It *diminuendo* lessening, diminishing, pr ppl. of *diminuire* to diminish: see prec] A musical direction indicating a gradual decrease in force or loudness of tone (abbrev. *dim*, *dimin*); as *sb.* a gradual decrease in force of tone, or a passage where this occurs. Also *transf.* and *fig.* (Opp. to Crescendo)
1775 'J Collier' *Mus Trav* (ed 3) 65, I stood still some time to observe the *diminuendo* and *crescendo* 1789–1826 [see Crescendo] 1870 Miss Bridgman *Ro. Lynne* II. III 70 'Ah!' this from Dicky Blake, diminuendo 1891 *Daily News* 26 Oct 3/3 A similar trimming on a smaller scale, edged the bodice, and was repeated in a further diminuendo round the neck

†**Dimi nuent,** *a. Obs rare* [ad L *dī-*, *dēminuent-em*, pr ppl. of *dī-*, *dēminuĕre* to Diminish] Diminishing; lessening the force of anything.
1608 W. Sclater *Comm Malachy* (1650) 38 When the Scripture speaks of spirituall Sacrifices, it useth a Terme diminuent 1647 Sanderson *Serm* II 221 Such kind of limiting and diminuent terms 1657—*Serm* Pref (1681) 16 The Comparative degree (Δεισιδαιμονεστερους) in such kind of speaking being usually taken for a Diminuent terme.

Diminuse, obs. Sc form of Diminish

†**Diminu·te,** *a. Obs.* Also 5–6 de- [ad. L. *dī-*, *dēminūt-us*, pa pple. of *dī-*, *dēminuĕre* to Diminish] Diminished, lessened, abated, incomplete, defective.
Diminute conversion (Logic), *conversio per accidens*, in which the converse asserts less than the convertend, as in 'All the natives were slaves' Some slaves were natives.'
c 1450 Henryson *Fables* Prol 41 (Jam. Suppl) Gif that ye find ocht Be diminute, or yit superfluous *c* 1475 *Partenay* 5680 He and his land shold be disherite, Exile and deminute by his dedes smart 1533 More *Apol* VIII. Wks. 861/2 That hee neuer wrote that sermon himselfe, but that some of hys audience dydde wryte it dyminute, and mangled for lacke of good remembraunce. 1557 Recorde *Whetst.* A IV b, If the partes make lesse than the whole nomber then is that nomber called Diminute, or Defective As 8 hath these partes .I 2 4 which make but 7 1651–3 Jer Taylor *Serm for Year* I XXIV 304 Affix prices made diminute and lessened to such proportions and abatements 1731 Chandler tr *Limborch's Hist Inquis* II 32 He who confesses an heretical Action or Word, but denies the wicked Intention. is to be delivered over as a diminute, impenitent, and negative Heretick

b Diminutive, minute
1611 Sir A Gorges (T), The first seeds of things are little and diminute

Dimi·nute, *v. rare* [f. L. *dī-*, *dēminūt-* ppl stem of *dī-*, *dēminuĕre* to Diminish] *trans* To lessen; to belittle; = Diminish *v.* 3
1560 Rowland *Crt Venus* III 905, I implour. ye not detect the dignitie nor glour, Spulzie, nor reif, diminute nor deplour Into na sort thes deifeit Goddes 1883 J C Morison in *Macm. Mag* 200 The repugnant task of diminuting our hero has been forced upon us

†**Diminu·tely,** *adv. Obs* [f Diminute *a* + -ly 2] In a diminished manner or form; incompletely
1521 *St Papers Hen VIII*, I 79, I never ichersydde Your Graces letters, diminutely, or fully, but by the Kyngis expresse commaundement 1659 Baxter *Key Cath* XX 95 Sciences diminutely and insufficiently delivered by their authors 1841 *Fraser's Mag* XXIV 25 He could . make even Old Hal diminutely to sing ['to sing small']

Diminution (dɪmɪnjū·ʃən) Forms· 4–6 diminucion (also with *y* for *i*), diminicion, 7 deminution, 6– diminution. [a. AF *diminucun* (*a* 1300), F *diminution* = Pr. *diminutio*, Sp *disminucion*, Pg *diminuição*, It *diminuzione*, ad. L. *dīminūtiōn-em* later spelling of *dēminūtiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēminuĕre* to lessen Classical L analogies would give the form *deminution*· see Diminish, Diminue]
1. The action of diminishing or making less; the process of diminishing or becoming less, reduction in magnitude or degree; lessening, decrease
c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 1286 (1335) To encrece or maken dyminucioun Of my langage 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, *c* 2 §6 Dymynucion of punyshment .. shalbe had for women greate with child 1594 Hooker *Eccl Pol* III XI (1611) 120 Change by addition or diminution 1617 Moryson *Itin* II III. 213 The remainder can hardly beare such deminution, as all Armies are subiect vnto. 1682 Burnet *Rights Princes* VIII 315 Rather than consent to the least diminution of that Right 1691 T H[alr] *Acc New Invent* p CVII, Enlargements or Diminutions of Wharfs or Banks 1712 Addison *Spect* No 517 P 1 A copy of his letter, without any alteration or diminution 1857 Whewell *Hist. Induct Sc.* II 175 The Diminution of the Obliquity of the Ecliptic

b. Apparent lessening, as by distance ? *Obs*
1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I III 18 To looke vpon him, till the diminution Of space, had pointed him shar pe as my Needle 1667 Milton *P L* VII 369 From human sight So farr remote, with diminution seen.

†2. Representation of something as less than it is; extenuation b. as a *Rhet* figure. *Obs*
1303 R Brunne *Handl Synne* 12416 Zyt per ys an encheson Vs kallede 'dymynucyun', On englys hyt ys to mene To make by synne lytyl to seme 1586 A Day *Eng Secretary* II (1625) 93 Example for diminution, might be this .. these I must confesse are injuries to some, but unto me they are trifles 1659 O Walker *Oratory* 75 Gradation is by Oratours most-what observed, and the weightiest word said last. or, in diminutions, the contrary

†3. Lessening of honour or reputation, derogation, depreciation, belittling *Obs.*
1586 A. Day *Eng Secretary* I (1625) 9 What approbations, diminutions, insinuations 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw *Eccl Biog* (1853) II 181 Under pardon of those saints for I intend not the diminution of their glorious deaths 1646 Fuller *Wounded Conse* (1841) 351 A diminution to the majesty of God 1648 *Eikon Bas* 49, I shall not much regard the worlds opinion or diminution of me. 1712 Steele *Spect* No 468 P 4 Thinking nothing a Diminution to me, but what argues a Depravity of my Will *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) II 176 All that appeared of diminution to the reputation .. which his Lordship . had acquired.

†4 Partial deprivation, curtailment, abatement
1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V*, 70 b, That we suffre harme or diminucion in person, estate, worship, or goodes 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind* IV 78 Untill it came to sentence of death, or diminution of member 1675 BAXTER *Cath Theol* II 1 20 Had this been any injury or diminution to the rest?

5 *Mus* a The repetition of a subject (in contrapuntal writing) in notes of half or a quarter the length of the original: opp to *augmentation* †b (quot 1614) The condition of being diminished (of an interval): see DIMINISHED 4 (*obs rare*).
1597 MORLEY *Introd Mus* 24 Diminution is a certaine lessening or decreasing of the essential value of the notes and rests 1609 DOULAND *Ornith Microl* 48 Diminution is the varying of Notes of the first quantity or it is a certain cutting off of the measure 1614 T. RAVENSCROFT (*title*), A briefe Discourse of the true but neglected Vse of characterizing the Degrees by their perfection, imperfection and diminution, in measurable Musicke. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp* xv 104 [In] imitation by diminution the consequent substitutes notes of smaller value for those proposed by the antecedent

6 *Her.* With earlier authors. The defacing of part of an escutcheon. By later writers said to be = DIFFERENCE.
1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I viii (1660) 43 *Diminution* is a blemishing or defacing of some particular point of the Escocheon, by reason of the imposition of some stain and colour thereupon 1787 PORNY *Her* Gloss., *Diminution*, word sometimes used instead of *Difference*. 1830 ROBSON *Brit Herald* III Gloss., *Diminution of Arms*, an expression sometimes used instead of *differences*, or, as the French call them, *brisures* from the Latin *diminutiones*, lessenings, as showing a family to be less than the chief

†7. *Gram* The formation of a diminutive word from a primitive *Obs. rare*
*a*1637 B. JONSON *Eng Gram* xi, The common affection of nouns is diminution. . The diminution of substantives hath these four divers terminations El Et Ock Ing Diminution of adjectives is in this one end, *ish*.

8 *Law.* An omission in the record of a case sent up by an inferior court to a superior, in proceedings for reversal of judgement.
[1610 COKE *Bk of Entries* 242 a/2 (*marg*) Le def alledge diminution en le Here. fac. seisinam *Ibid* 251 b/1 (*marg*) Diminution alledge per le def en les proclamations. 1626 SIR W JONES *Reports, Weever v Fulton* 2 Car 1 (1675) 140 Car apres in nullo est Erratum plede, neque le Plaintiff neque le Defendant poient alledge diminution, car per le joinder ils allowe record.e.] 1657 GRIMSTON tr *Croke's Repts* (1683) II 397, *Johns v Bowen*, 18 Jas I, After the Record certified, the plaintiff in the Writ of Error alledges Diminution for want of an Original, which was certified and entered 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 248, *Diminution*, is when the Plaintiff or Defendant in a Writ of Error alledges that part of the Record remains in the Inferiour Court not certifyed, and prays that it be certifyed by Certiorari 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex*

9 *Arch.* The gradual decrease in diameter of the shaft of a column, etc.; the tapering of a column or other part of a building; also, the amount of this tapering in the whole length.
1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Diminution*..in Architecture, the lessening of a Pillar by little and little from the Base to the Top 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II 20/1 The diameter of the lower diminution 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v, The Gothic architects . observe neither diminution nor swelling, their columns are perfectly cylindrical. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV 356 [The] turret ends with a fine diminution 1842–76 GWILT *Archit* III 1 809 The diminution or tapering form given to a column .. sometimes commences from the foot of the shaft, sometimes from a quarter or one third of its height *Ibid* 814 Vitruvius in this order [the Tuscan] forms the columns six diameters high, and makes their diminution one quarter of the diameter.

Diminutival (dimi niŭtəi văl), *a* (*sb*) *Gram* [f L. *dīminutīv-us* DIMINUTIVE + -AL] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a diminutive. b. as *sb*. A diminutival suffix
1868 T. H KEY *Philol Essays* x. 213 The Latin forming contemptuous terms for men, by means of a diminutival suffix. 1871 ROBY *Lat Gram* III VII § 862 Adjectives, chiefly diminutival. 1880 EARLE *Philol Eng Tongue* (ed 3) § 317 In *-kin* .. a widely prevalent diminutival

Diminutive (dimi niŭtiv), *a* and *sb*. Also 4 diminutif (-yf, etc), 6–7 diminitive, 6 demynutyve. [a. F. *diminutif, -ive* (14th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*), ad L. *dī-, dēminūtīv-us*, f. *dī-, dēminūtus*, pa. pple. of *dī-, dēminuere* to lessen. The sb. use is found in Eng earlier than the adj.] **A** *adj*
1. *Gram.* Expressing diminution; denoting something little: usually applied to derivatives or affixes expressing something small of the kind denoted by the primitive word (Opp to *augmentative.*)
1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 5 Where they honoured this old woman [Hecale], calling her by a diminutive Name, Hecalena 1659 O. WALKER *Oratory* 32 Verbal nouns some of them being augmentative, some diminutive. 1755 JOHNSON *Pref to Dict.*, Diminutive adjectives in *-ish*, as *greenish*. 1756 BURKE *Subl & B* III XIII, In most languages the objects of love are spoken of under diminutive epithets 1876 MASON *Eng Gram* § 323 The diminutive sense easily passes into that of depreciation, as in *worldling, groundling*.

†2 Making less or smaller; tending to diminution. *Obs.*
1677 GALE *Crt Gentiles* IV 266 God cannot fal under any mutation either augmentative or diminutive. 1711 SHAFTESB *Charac.* (1737) III III II 175 Any thing diminutive either of their inward Freedom or national Liberty

†3. Representing or describing something as less than it is, disparaging, depreciative. *Obs*
1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient* II (1682) 9 A diminutive and disparaging apprehension of the infinite Goodness of God 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 443 The Death of Christ a federal Rite appears to be too low and too diminutive a Name for it. 1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed 4) 122 A scene so new that the name of a Revolution is diminutive of its character, and it rises into a Regeneration of man

4 Characterized by diminution, hence, of less size or degree than the ordinary, small, little. In later use, generally, a more forcible expression for 'small': = minute, tiny. (Usually in reference to physical size)
1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel* II Wks. 1856 I 19 Balurdo calls for your diminutive attendance 1605 SHAKS *Macb* IV II 10 The poore Wren (the most diminutiue of Birds) 1623 COCKERAM, *Diminutiue*, little 1641 BRATHWAIT *Eng Intelligencer* II, Our Progenitours esteemed diminutive Cottages as Kingdomes 1712 tr *Pomet's Hist Drugs* I. 146 A diminutive Pine, which grows not above the Height of a Man 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* I I 26, I could not sufficiently wonder at the intrepidity of those diminutive mortals 1741 GRAY *Let.* Poems (1775) 108 Last post I received a very diminutive letter 1818 JAS MILL *Brit India* II IV VIII 283 The summer passed in unavailing movements and diminutive attempts. 1851 BRIMLEY *Ess* 120 (*Wordsw*) We . know that children are not diminutive angels. 1870 E PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl* III 24 Small, almost diminutive, in stature.

B. *sb.*
1 *Gram.* A diminutive word or term (see A. 1); a derivative denoting something small of the kind.
1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R* XVII XCVI (Tollem MS), Of 'Lens, lentis,' comeþ 'Lenticula,' þe diminutyf þerof 1530 PALSGR. 303 Adjectyves whiche be demynutyves in signyfication 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict* B III, Diminutiues end commonly in *ito, illo* 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* 264 The word δαιμονιον is not a diminutive but an adjective substantiv'd 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 135 P 1 Cicero . calls those small Pretenders to Wisdom certain Minute Philosophers, using a Diminutive even of the Word Little 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 539 In babyisms and dear diminutives Scatter'd all over the vocabulary Of such a love 1894 J T FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd 80 His name, Adamnan, is a diminutive of Adam

2. *Her* One of the smaller ordinaries corresponding in form and position to the larger, but of less width
[1486 *Bk St Albans, Her.* C iv b, This cros [croslet] is not so oft borne in armys by him selfe neuer the lees mony tymys hit is borne in dimynutiuys, that is to say in littyll crossis crossit.] 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II 32 b, The Barrulet is a Diminutive thereof, and is but the fourth parte of the Barre 1766 PORNY *Her* iv (1787) 60 The Pale. Its Diminutives are the Pallet, which is the half of the Pale, and the Endorse, which is the fourth part of a Pale. 1882 CUSSANS *Handbk Her.* IV 57 The diminutives of the Bend are the Bendlet, or Garter, which is half the width of the Bend; the Cost, or Cotice, which is half the Bendlet, and the Riband, half of the Cost *Ibid* 72 All the Ordinaries (but not their diminutives) may be charged.

3 A diminutive thing or person a. A small variety or form *of* something; a 'miniature'. †b Something very small (*obs*) †c *In diminutive*: on a small scale, in miniature (*obs.*).
1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr.* V I 38 How the poore world is pestred with such water-flies, diminutiues of Nature — *Ant & Cl* IV XII 37 Most monster-like be shewne For poor'st Diminitiues, for Dolts. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I XXXIII 57 All families are but diminutives of a Court 1658 SIR T BROWNE *Gard Cyrus* III, In what deminutives the plastick principle lodgeth is exemplified in seeds *a*1687 COTTON (J.) Sim Was then a knave, but in diminutive 1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 46 A reflection which I often found myself justified in bringing home to these diminutives 1842 C WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* (1845) I XI 145 The diminutive tells me he believes he has wronged you 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* XIX. (1856) 150 A stimulus, acting constantly, like the diminutive of a strong cup of coffee

†4. Something that diminishes or lessens; *spec.* in *Med.* A medicine that abates the violence of a disease. *Obs.*
1602 WARNER *Alb Eng.* X liv. (1612) 242 If his Fames Diminutiue in any thing we finde 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* II V I. VI, When you have used all good meanes and helpe of alteratives, averters, diminitives.

Diminutively (dimi niŭtivli), *adv.* [f. prec + -LY 2] In a diminutive manner or degree.
1 In the way of diminution; so as to represent anything as small, or as less than it is; †extenuatingly, disparagingly, depreciatively (*obs.*).
1623 F. ROBARTS *Revenue of Gospel* 125 They will cheerfully say, It was but fiue pounds .. It comes but once a yeare, I hope to recouer it by the grace of God Thus diminutiuely and hopefully men mention any great charge, suitable to their owne humors 1663 BAXTER *Diuine Life* 175 Thinking diminutively of God's love and mercy 1788 MAD D'ARBLAY *Diary* July, I began to think less diminutively of that [room] 1824 L MURRAY *Eng Gram* (ed 5) I 256 When I say, 'There were few men with him'; I speak diminutively, and mean to represent them as inconsiderable: whereas, when I say, 'There were a few men with him'; I evidently intend to make the most of them.
2. In a smaller or minute degree
1750 tr *Leonardus's Mus Stones* 218 Prassius . has all the Virtues of the Emerald, tho' diminutively.

Dimi·nutiveness. [f as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being diminutive.
1727 BAILEY vol II, *Diminutiveness*, littleness 1750–1 *Student* II 225 (T) While he stood on tip-toes thrumming his bass-viol, the diminutiveness of his figure was totally eclipsed by the expansion of his instrument 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser IV (1863) 199 Next to names simple in themselves, those which fall easily into diminutiveness seem to me most desirable Lizzy, Bessy, Sophy, Fanny—the prettiest of all! 1894 *Daily News* 15 Oct 6/4 In keeping with the universal neatness and diminutiveness

Dimi·nutize, *v. rare* [f. DIMINUTE *a* + -IZE] *trans* To turn (a word) into a diminutive form
In recent Dicts

†**Dimi·ss,** *v. Obs.* [f cl L. *dīmiss-* ppl stem of *dīmittĕre* to send away, dismiss cf. DIMIT, DISMISS, and DIS *pref*] = DISMISS *v*
1543 GRAFTON *Contn Hardyng* (1812) 567 Charles did dimisse ye young man 1546 LANGLEY *Pol Verg De Invent* V. IX 110 a, When Masse is ended the deacon turning to the people sayeth, Ite missa est, which wordes are borrowed of the rytes of the Paganes, and signifieth that then the companye may be dimissed 1655 STANLEY *Hist Philos* III (1701) 99/2 Theætetus disputing of Knowledge, he dimist 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* V 399 It is shot easily from a large Bow, for if it be violently dimissed, the Fire of it will be extinguished.

†**Di·missaries,** *sb pl Obs.* Also 5 dismyssaries, 6 dimiceries, demissaris. [? f L *dēmissus*, hanging down, descending + -ARY. cf *emissary*.] Testicles
1494 FABYAN *Chron* VII 357 Some malicious dysposed persones, in despyte kut of his hode and his dismyssaries 1546 BALE *Eng Votaries* I (1550) 50 b, Chosen, as stoned horses are by their coutye dimiceries 1569 T UNDERDOWN *Ovid agst Ibis* O III b, He cut of his Demisaris 1577 STANYHURST *Descr Irel* in *Holinshed* VI 68 For default of other stuffe, they pawne the nailes of their fingers and toes, their dimissaries.

†**Dimission** (dəimi ʃən) *Obs* [ad L *dīmissiōn-em*, n of action from *dīmittĕre* to send away, dismiss, etc]
1. The action of giving up or relinquishing; resignation, abdication; = DEMISSION 2 1
1494 FABYAN *Chron* VII 548, I swere that I shall neuer repugne to this resygnacion, dymyssyon or yeldynge vp 1568 Q ELIZ *Let* 8 June in *Love-lett Mary Q Scots* App 31 She was compelled to make a dimission of her crown
2 Conveyance by lease, = DEMISE *sb* 1.
1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c 9 § 2 All maner of leasses dymyssions made. *Ibid* c 33 § 17 Any graunte or lesse made by . lettres patentes of dimission
3. Sending away, dismission, dismissal, discharge.
1530 in Froude *Hist Eng* (1856) II 82 Under sureties that he should appear the first day of the next term and then day by day until his dimission *a*1555 BRADFORD in Coverdale *Lett. Mart* (1564) 307 It is a deliuerance from bondage and prison, a dimission from warre 1633 BP HALL *Hard Texts* 620 This common dimission of your wives. 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* I 106 The King sent him a Dimission of all his Employs, and forbid him the Court 1823 SOUTHEY *Hist Penins War* I 44 Whosoever left the University without a letter of dimission

Dimissorial (dimisō·riăl). *Eccl* [f as next + -AL] A dimissory letter: see next, sense 2.
1885 *Catholic Dict.* s v., Abbots may not give dimissorials to seculars.

Dimissory (dimisəri), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7 dimissary, 7–8 demissory. [ad. L *dīmissōri-us* (in *litteræ dīmissōriæ* a dimissory letter), f. *dimiss-* ppl stem of *dīmittĕre* to send away, dismiss see -ORY. (Also DISMISSORY: cf DIS- *pref*)]
†1 Pertaining to dismission or leave-taking; dismissory; valedictory. *Obs* in *gen* sense (In quot 1650, *fig.* from 2.)
1581 MARBECK *Bk of Notes* 305 In witnes wherof I giue vnto thee this Bill of diuorcement and dimissorie Epistle, being an instrument of libertie according to ye law of Moses 1650 BP PRIDEAUX *Euchol* (1656) 101 (T) Old Simeon's craving his letters demissory *a*1656 USSHER *Ann* (1658) 431 The Original of that Petaroth or dimissary Lecture, after which the people were dismissed
2. *Eccl. Dimissory letter* (usually in pl. *letters dimissory*): a In the ancient church, a letter from a bishop dismissing a clergyman from one diocese and recommending him to another b. A letter from a bishop, the superior of a religious order, etc, authorizing the bearer as a candidate for ordination
1583 STUBBES *Anat Abus* II (1882) 91 If he haue letters dimissorie from one bishop to another *a*1632–1708 [see DEMISSORY] 1672 CAVE *Prim Chr* III III (1673) 310 Letters Dimissory whereby Leave was given to persons going into another Diocese (if ordained) to be admitted and incorporated into the Clergy of that Church 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg* 128 A Bishop of another Diocess ought neither to ordain nor admit a Clerk without letters Dimissory 1818 C SIMEON *Let* in *Mem* VX (1847) 497 Letters dimissory for a young man who has distinguished himself 1819 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev* XXII 73 The abbot was cautioned not to receive a member of any other known monastery without dimissory letters from his superior.

†**B** *sb.* (*pl*) = Letters dimissory see prec. *Obs*
*c*1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat Wyclif* (1851) 147 Bi tytle and by dymyssories 1619 BRENT tr *Sarpi's Counc Trent* (1676) 462 In respect of the dimisories of Bishops 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* I V II 69 The Dimissories were given to the Laity and Clergy, who went out of one Diocese to live in another

†**Dimi·t,** *v. Obs* [In Branch I, ad. L. *dīmittĕre* to send apart, away, or forth, to dismiss, release, put away, let go, lay down (office), renounce, forsake, f. *dī-, dis-* asunder + *mittĕre* to send, let go. A doublet (more etymologically formed) of

DISMIT, DISMISS: cf. also DEMIT *v* 2, and DIMISS, DEMISE In Branch II, a variant of DEMIT *v* 1]

I 1. *trans.* To send away, let go, dismiss. = DEMIT *v* 2 1.

1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm Par. Acts* v 26 So were they contented upon this punishement to dimitte them 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M* (1596) 941/2 Thus Frith .was freely dimitted out of the stockes, and set at libertie *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist Ch Scotl* II. (1677) 50 The Pope did dimit the Scottish Commissioners with great promises of favour

2 To lay aside, give up, resign, abdicate. = DEMIT *v.* 2 3

1563 N WINGLT *Four Scoir Thre Quest* XXVII Wks 1888 I 93 Salamon commanding ws naways to dimit the law of our mother, quhilk is the Kirk 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 40 That these who haue pluralitie of benefices be compelled to dimitt all except one 1678 *Trans Crt Spain* II. 141 It behoved him instantly to dimit his charge of Inquisitour General

3 To convey by lease, demise: = DEMIT *v* 2 4.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c 9 That noe persone haue auctorite to dymytte or lette to ferme .. any londes or tenementis within the lordship 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen VIII*, c 39 Power and auctoritie . to couenant dimit let or set to ferme any of the landes. 1609 SKENE *Reg Maj* 122 He may dimitt the land destroied and not inhabite, vntill he be of power to big it againe

4 *intr.* Of a river. To empty itself, debouch.

16 FOUNTAINHALL in M. P Brown *Suppl Decis* (1826) 293 The public river of Tweed . which dimits in the sea

II. 5 *trans.* To send, put, or let down, cause to descend, lower = DEMIT *v.*1 1

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I lxiv 105 Like the night .. dimitting unwholesom vapours upon all that rest beneath 1638 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (ed 2) 343 When Apollo dimits his perpendicular rayes 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* V xiii 253 To teach horses to incline, dimit, and bow downe their bodies 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr* iv. 75 Doth dimit it down into the centre of the Earth

b *fig.* To abase, let down = DEMIT *v* 1 2.

1655 GURNALL *Chr in Arm* verse xi 183/2 He was a man of rare humble spirit, that could so dimit and humble himself in his adresse to Christ.

Dimity (di·miti). Forms: 5 demyt, 6 dimite, 7 dimmety, dimmity, dimetty, 8 demity, dimitty, 8– dimity [In 15–16th c *demyt, dimite*, a. It. *dimito* 'a kind of coarse cotton or flanell' (Florio 1598), 'a kind of course linzie-wolzie' (ibid 1611) = med L. *dimitum* (12th c in Du Cange), ad Gr *δίμιτος* of double thread, sb. dimity, f. *δι-*, *δίς* twice + *μίτος* thread of the warp It is not certain how the final *-y* arose. could it represent It. pl. *dimiti*? Cf the plural in Du Cange's quot.: 'amita, dimitaque, et trimita', explained to mean fabrics woven with one, two, or three threads respectively The relation to these of the Persian word دمیاطی *dimyāṭī*, explained as 'a kind of cotton cloth, dimity', which has the form of a derivative of دمیاط *Dimyāṭ*, Damietta, is not clear.]

A stout cotton fabric, woven with raised stripes or fancy figures; usually employed undyed for beds and bedroom hangings, and sometimes for garments

1440 in E Peacock *Eng Ch Furniture, Lincolnsh* 182 A vestment of white demyt for lenten and vigils 1570 CAMPION in Hakluyt *Voy* (1599) II I. 127 We do vse to buy many of their silke quilts, and of their Scamato and Dimite, that the poore people make in that towne [Scio]. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* VIII. 358 A hundred Camels loaden with Silkes, Dimmeties, and other Commodities 1636 DAVENANT *Wits* (1673) 171 A Book wrapt up in Sea-green Dimmity *c* 1710 C FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 236 A half bedstead as the new mode, dimity with fine shades of worstead works well made up 1743 FIELDING *Jon Wild* I xi His waistcoat was a white dimity, richly embroidered with yellow silk 1819 BYRON *Juan* I xii, Her morning dress was dimity 1879 E GARRETT *House by Works* I. 97 Else washed the pretty dimities oftener than even Lois thought necessary 1880 BIRDWOOD *Ind Arts* II 76 Fustians, dimities and vermilions from cotton-wool had been made in London and in Manchester from 1641

b *attrib* Made of dimity

1639 MAYNE *City Match* I iv, Thy dimity breeches. 1762 *Gentl Mag* 204 Put on a dimitty waistcoat 1836 MISS MULOCK *J Halifax* 114 Some sort of white dimity gown that she wore 1861 MRS CARLYLE *Lett* III 79 In our white dimity beds 1876 MISS BRADDON *J Haggard's Dau* I. 108 The dimity window curtains

Dimly (di·mli), *adv* In 3 dimluker (compar.), 4-5 dymly. [repr OE. type **dimlice*, from *dimlic* adj. dim, obscure. cf -LY 2] In a dim manner; in or with a dim light; obscurely; somewhat darkly; faintly, indistinctly.

a 1225 *Ancr R* 210 Heo wolden iðe deofles seruise dimluker bemen 13 *E E. Allit P* C 375 Dymly bisoȝten, þat þat penaunce plesed him *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 718 Þan Anec Dryvez up a dede voyce, and dymly he spekes 1538 STARKEY *England* II iii 206 As Sayn Poule sayth dymely, hyt ys the pedagoge of Chryst 1667 MILTON *P. L* v 157 To us invisible or dimly seen In these thy lowest works 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 265 ¶ 9 A Fire burns dimly in the Light of the Sun 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II 49 The figures looked dimly down like gods out of a mysterious sky 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxvi 49 Perish who earth's hid veins first labour'd dimly to quarry 1885 *Spectator* 8 Aug. 1041/1 This was dimly felt at the time and has been more distinctly recognised since

b *Comb*, as *dimly-labouring, -lit.*

1863 I WILLIAMS *Baptistery* II xxiii (1874) 75 Like the dimly labouring moon. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* xviii, Dimly-lit chambers

Dimmed (dimd), *ppl a.* [f. DIM *v* + -ED 1.] Rendered dim.

1590 SPENSER *F Q* I ii 45 Her eyelids blew And dimmed sight. At last she up gan lift 1594 *Ord Prayer* in *Liturg Serv Q. Eliz* (1847) 654 Being not any clearer enlightened, than by the dimmed glimpse of nature *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc Poems* xi 25 Quhen my dimmit sight grew cleir 1845 DARWIN *Voy Nat.* II (1879) 20 The scene by the dimmed light of the moon was most desolate 1863 GEO ELIOT *Romola* I iii, The somewhat dimmed glory of their original gilding

Hence **Dimmedness**

1620 BARROUGH *Meth Physick* VI ix (1639) 367 Such as hath not the whitish colour inclining to dimmednesse

Dimmen, *v. rare* [f. DIM *a.* + -EN 5] *intr* To grow dim. Hence **Dimmening** *ppl a*

1828-30 W TAYLOR *Surv. Germ Poetry* I 301 Scenery on which his dimmening eyes are preparing to close for ever

Dimmer (di·mǝɹ), *sb* [f. DIM *v.* + -ER 1] One who or that which dims

1822 *Blackw Mag* XI 594 A dimmer to the daylights 18 J H NEWMAN *Idea of University*, To remove the original dimmer of the mind's eye

Dimmer (di·mǝɹ), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. DIM *v* + -ER 5] To appear dimly, faintly, or indistinctly

1892 R KIPLING *Barrack-r Ballads* 123 As the shape of a corpse dimmers up through deep water

Dimmety, obs form of DIMITY.

Dimming (di·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f DIM *v* + -ING 1] The action of the verb DIM, q. v.

13 *Coer de L.* 6977 Be the dymmyng off the more, Men myghte see, where Richard foie. *c* 1435 *Torr Portugal* 512 Yt Drew nere hande nyght By dymmynge of the Day. 1552 HULOET, Dymminge of the syght, *caligatio* 1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, I ii. 102 All of vs haue cause To waile the dimming of our shining Starre.

Di·mming, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That dims: see the verb.

1734 R ERSKINE in R. Palmer *Bk. of Praise* 397 My Lord will break the dimming glass And show His glory face to face 1816 J WILSON *City of Plague* II ii 183 The driving blast—the dimming rains 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang* iv 66 The specific quality of which [vowels] is due to a dimming action along the whole mouth

Dimmish (di·miʃ), *a.* [f. DIM *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat dim

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 96 Its flame is not clear but of a dimmish Brimstone colour 1724 SWIFT *Stella's Birthday* 42 My eyes are somewhat dimish grown 1826 *Blackw Mag* XX 899 Our eyes have got rather dimmish

Dimmit (di·mit) *s w dial* Also 8 dimmet [f DIM *a*] Dusk, twilight.

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E D S) 42 In the Desk o' tha Yeaveling, just in tha Dimmet *Ibid* Gloss., *Dimmet* .. the Dusk of the Evening the evening twilight 1859 CAPERN *Ball. & Songs* 132, I, with my aims, in the dimmit of day, Will snare the bold son of the sea. 1879 G MACDONALD *P. Faber* III xiv 237 He likes his little ones to tell their fancies in the dimmits about the nursery fire

Dimmy (di·mi), *a.* [f DIM *a* + -Y · cf. *blacky, bluey.*] Having dimness; more or less dim

1430 LYDG. *Chron Troy* I vi, The derkenesse of the dymmy night 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV (1622) 441 You dimmie clouds 1582 BLUNTLEY *Mon Matrones* 181 Darcled with the dimmie and darke mists of Sathan 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 119 The dimmy ayre now cleerer growes 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I 98 If she [the moon] shall have clipped The darksome ether with a dimmy horn

Dimn, dimne, obs. ff DIM *a* and *v.*

Dimness (di·mnes). [OE *dimnis, dymnys*, f *dim* DIM + -NESS] The quality of being dim; want of clearness, brightness, or distinctness, dullness of vision or perception, dimsightedness

c 825 *Vesp Psalter* xcvi[i] 2 Wolcen & dimnis in ymbhwyrfte *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd* I 200 Wiþ eagena dymnysse, genim ðysse sylfan wyrte leaf *a* 1300 *E. E Psalter* xvii 10 Dimnes under his fete 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* XIII xx (1495) 450 Abyssus that is depnesse of water hath of hymself dympnesse and depnesse 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II 67 b, The Eagle in age hath darkenes, and dymnes of eyne 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sonne* 8 A sonne a fruitfull flame Chasing the fathers dimnesse 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 155 ¶ 3 In proof of the dimness of our internal Light 1775 S. J PRATT *Liberal Opin* (1783) IV 3 Tumbling into the ditch, which my dimness prevented me from seeing 1863 GEO ELIOT *Romola* I v, The once splendid patch of carpet had long been worn to dimness 1887 MORRIS *Odyss* VII 42 Round about him still She shed that holy dimness

Dimond, obs. form of DIAMOND.

Dimonosylla·bic, *a nonce-wd* [see DI-2] Consisting of two monosyllables

1844 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acc Whewell's Wks.* (1876) II 322 Dimonosyllabic endings

Dimorph (dəi mǫif). [mod. f. Gr. *δίμορφ-os* of two forms: cf. mod F *dimorphe* adj.] One of the two forms in which a dimorphous substance exists, as 'aragonite and calcite are dimorphs.'

In recent Dicts

Dimorphic (dəimǫ·ifik), *a.* [mod f Gr *δίμορφ-os* of two forms (f *δι-*, *δίς* twice + *μορφή* form) + -IC] Existing or occurring in two distinct forms, exhibiting dimorphism. a. *Bot.* Occurring in two distinct forms in the same plant or species, as the submerged and floating leaves in water-plants, disk and ray florets in *Compositæ*, and (*spec*) flowers of plants having stamens and pistils of different relative lengths b *Zool* Of individuals of the same species (or of the same colony of polyps): Occurring in two forms differing in structure, size, markings, etc, according to sex, season, or function. c *Chem* and *Min.* Occurring in two distinct crystalline forms not derivable from one another

1859 [illegible] *Spec* II. (1878) 36 The two forms of an [illegible] *c* 1865 J WYLDE in *Circ. Sc* I. [illegible] two different forms, or are dimorphic, under different circumstances 1870 HOOKER *Stud Flora* 299 Primula Flowers usually dimorphic, having long styles with anthers deep in the tube or the reverse *Ibid* 319 Atriplex patula sub-sp hastata seeds dimorphic, larger brown rough, smaller black smooth 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat* 123 When the persons of a colony are dimorphic, those which are the more developed are functionally sexual, while the others are sterile 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim Life* 238 The Medusa and Hydroid polype are dimorphic forms The worker bee is a dimorphic female.

Dimorphism (dəimǫ·ifiz'm). [mod. f. Gr *δίμορφ-os* of two forms (see prec.) + -ISM.] The condition of being DIMORPHIC. a *Cryst.* The property of assuming two distinct crystalline forms, not derivable from each other.

1832 JOHNSTON *Progr Chem* in *Rep Brit Assoc* (1835) 432 The different causes to which, under different circumstances, dimorphism may be traced 18 [illegible] *Ib* IV (ed 2) 123 A familiar [illegible] inhibited in the case of carbonate of lime, which is found, sometimes in the form of calcareous spar, sometimes in that of arragonite 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol* V 78 Dimorphism is a law which, though previously known, has been confirmed by the discoveries of Mitscherlich

b *Biol.* The occurrence of two distinct forms of flowers, leaves, or other parts on the same plant or in the same species; or of two forms distinct in structure, size, colouring, etc among animals of the same species

1859 DARWIN *Orig Spec* II (1878) 35 There are cases of dimorphism and trimorphism, both with animals and plants Thus the females of certain butterflies..regularly appear under two or even three conspicuously distinct forms 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr *Sachs' Bot.* III VI 809 Another contrivance for mutual fertilisation Dimorphism (or Heterostylism)..In one individual the flowers all have a long style and short filaments, while in another individual all the flowers have a short style and long filaments. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 238 The phrase *sexual dimorphism* is used to denote the differences other than the usual anatomical characters which separate the two sexes..In [Lepidoptera] the individuals of broods appearing at different times of the year often differ from one another. In this case the phrase *seasonal dimorphism* is employed.

c *Philol.* The existence, in one language, of a word under two different forms, or of two words of the same ultimate derivation (doublets)

1877 F A. MARCH *Anglo-Sax. Gram* 28 Where it [bifurcation] is produced by a foreign word coming into English in different ways, it has been called dimorphism. ration, reason

Dimorphite (dəimǫ·ifəit) *Min.* [mod f. Gr. *δίμορφ-os* of two forms + -ITE] A sulphide of arsenic occurring in very small orange-coloured crystals of two different forms Also called **Dimo·rphine.**

1852 SHEPARD *Min* 351 Dimorphine 1868 DANA *Min* 28 Dimorphite

Dimorphous (dəimǫ·ifǝs), *a* [f Gr *δίμορφ-os* of two forms + -OUS] = DIMORPHIC. (Mostly in *Chem* and *Min.*)

1832 JOHNSTON *Progr Chem.* in *Rep Brit Assoc* (1835) 432 Sulphur and carbon therefore possess two forms, or they are dimorphous 1850 DAUBENY *Atom Th* IV. (ed 2) 123 Bodies capable of assuming two distinct crystalline forms according to the circumstances under which they had been brought into the solid condition are termed dimorphous. 1869 MRS SOMERVILLE *Molec Sc* I I. 16 The diamond crystallizes in octohedrons, while graphite. crystallizes in six-sided plates ..and thus carbon possesses the property of being dimorphous 1874 LUBBOCK *Wild Flowers* II 35 The majority of species of the genus Primula appear to be dimorphous

† Dimo·ve, *v. Obs rare.* [ad L. *dimovē-re* to move away, remove.] *trans* To remove

1540 R WISDOME in Strype *Eccl Mem* I App CXV 320 You wil not dimove that evil wel placed 1588 *Tryter* No. 25 ¶ 3. 323 It dimoves every discruciating pain from the stomach

Dimp, *v rare.* [app shortened from DIMPLE *v*] *trans* To dimple, or mark with dimples

1821 CLARE *Vill Minstr* I 132 Rain-drops how they dimp'd the brook. *Ibid.* II 123 Ere yet a hailstone patter ing comes, Or dimps the pool the rainy squall.

Dimple (di·mp'l), *sb* Also 5 dympull [Evidenced only from 15th c, and app not common till late in the 16th origin uncertain. Its form answers to OHG *dumphilo*, MHG *tumpfel, tumpfel*, mod G *dumpfel, tumpel* pool, but connexion is not historically made out It has also been collated with *dimble*, and conjectured to be a nasalized deriv of *dip*, or a dim of *dint* with consonantal change.]

1 A small hollow or dent, permanent or evanescent, formed in the surface of some plump part of the human body, esp in the cheeks in the act of smiling, and regarded as a pleasing feature.

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 3060 His chyn full choise was With a dympull full derne, daynte to se 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 19 Shee hath dimples in her cheekes 1598 FLORIO, *Pozzette*, dimples, pits, or little holes in womens cheekes 1611 SHAKS *Wint. T.* II iii 101 The Valley, The pretty dimples of his Chin, and Cheeke 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 30 Wreathèd Smiles, Such as hang on Hebe's cheek, And love to live in dimple sleek. 1784 MAD D'ARBLAY *Diary* 4 Oct, Three letters in her hand, and three thousand dimples in her cheek and chin! 1813 BYRON *Giaour* (Orig Draft) 11. Wks (1846) 63/1 *note*, Like dimples upon Ocean's cheek. 1870 EMERSON *Soc & Solit*, *Dom. Life* Wks (Bohn) III. 42 Parents, studious of the witchcraft of cuils and dimples and broken words

b. The action of dimpling.

1713 STEELE *Guardian* No 29 ₱6 The dimple is practised to give a grace to the features, and is frequently made a bait to entangle a gazing lover.

2. *transf.* Any slight surface depression or indentation resembling the preceding, as a dip in the surface of land or a ripple on the water

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 278 Whereon (say they) Elias oft slept, and . that the hollow dimples of the stone was onely made by the impression of his body 1664 POWER *Exp Philos* I 3 Not absolute perforations, but onley dimples in their crustaceous Tunica Cornea 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* IV 82 Upper part [of fungus] convex, with or without a dimple in the centre 1802 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XI XXXVIII, The gentle waters gently part In dimples round the prow 1815 *Guide to Watering Places* 209 In a dimple of the hill rises St Anne's Well 1892 J MATHER *Poems* 51 In dimples of the mountain lay The panting herd of deer

3. *Comb.*

1874 MRS WHITNEY *We Girls* IX. 184 Her dimple cleft and placid chin 1892 A STERRY *Lazy Minstr* 80 Sweet little dimple cheek—Merrily dancing

Di·mple, *v.* [f prec. sb]

1 *trans.* To mark with, or as with, dimples.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev* III iii Wks 1856 I 110, I will laugh, And dimple my thinne cheeke With capring joy 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VII 43 With whirlpools dimpl'd 1796 SOUTHEY *Ball. Donica*, No little wave Dimpled the water's edge 1830 TENNYSON *Lilian* 16 The lightning laughters dimple The baby roses in her cheeks 1847–8 H MILLER *First Impr* VI (1857) 102 Here the surface is dimpled by unreckoned hollows there fretted by uncounted mounds 1891 B HARTE *First Fam Tasajara* XIII, Leaden rain..dimpling like shot the sluggish pools of the flood.

2 *intr.* To break into dimples or ripples, to form dimples, to ripple.

a 1700 DRYDEN (J), Smiling eddies dimpled on the main 1735 POPE *Prol Sat* 316 As shallow streams run dimpling all the way. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit W.* CXIV, She is then permitted to dimple and smile, when the dimples and smiles begin to forsake her 1805 WORDSW *Prelude* VI 652 A lordly river . Dimpling along in silent majesty 1851 THACKERAY *Eng Hum* II (1876) 181 Cheeks dimpling with smiles 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 149 Low knolls That dimpling died into each other

Di·mpled, *ppl. a* [f DIMPLE *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Marked with or as with dimples

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Wks* (1587) 67 That dimpled chin wherein delight did dwell 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets dre Dinner* C v b, Choise. Right Quinces small dimpled or dawked 1606 SHAKS. *Ant & Cl* II II 207 Pretty Dimpled Boys, like smiling Cupids 1634 MILTON *Comus* 119 By dimpled brook and fountain-brim 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* x 65 The tapet dimpled [finger] of a fine lady 1878 B TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. III 30 Beyond the dark blue, dimpled sea, Lie sands and palms

Di·mplement. *rare.* [f DIMPLE *v.* + -MENT] The fact or condition of being dimpled, a dimpling.

1856 MRS BROWNING *Aur Leigh* I. 39 And view the ground's most gentle dimplement 1862 — *False Step* IV, Where the smile in its dimplement was

Di·mpler. *nonce-wd* [f. DIMPLE *v* + -ER 1] One who 'dimples' or forms dimples.

1713 STEELE *Guardian* No 29 ₱5 We may range the several kinds of laughers under the following heads. The Dimplers The Smilers. The Laughers The Grinners. The Horse-laughers.

Di·mpling, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1] The action of the verb DIMPLE (usually in *intr.* sense).

1602 BEAUMONT *Hermaphrodite* Wks (Rtldg) II 700/1 She prais'd the pretty dimpling of his skin 1771 GOLDSM. *Prol Craddock's Zobeide* 5 While botanists all cold to smiles and dimpling, Forsake the fair, and patiently—go simpling. 1820 W IRVING *Sketch Bk*, *Spectre Bridegroom* I. 338 A soft dimpling of the cheek.

Di·mpling, *ppl. a.* [f as prec. + -ING 2] That dimples; that forms or breaks into dimples.

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV 407 Ev'ry hollow Rock, that o'er the dimpling Flood Nods pendant. 1795 MAD D'ARBLAY *Let* 18 June, When I look at my dear baby, and see its dimpling smiles 1824 W IRVING *T Trav.* I 295 A trim, well made, tempting girl, with a roguish dimpling face 1844 FABER *Sir Lancelot* (1857) 7 With .. dimpling globes of nuphar netted o'er

Dimply (di·mpli), *a* [f. DIMPLE *sb* + -Y] Full of or characterized by dimples

1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 83 The wanderers of heaven flutter round the dimply pool 1727 PHILIPS *Ode to Miss Pulteney* Dimply damsel, sweetly smiling *a* 1790 T WARTON *Triumph of Isis* Poet Wks (1802) I 5 The smooth surface of the dimply flood 1884 *Illustr. Sydney News* 26 Aug. 15/2 Aunt Flo's face grew dimply.

Dimps. *dial.* Also 9 dumps [? deriv of DIM, or dial variant of *dumps*, DUMP *sb*] Dusk, twilight

1693 R LYDE (of Topsham, Devon) *Retaking of Ship* in Arb *Garner* VII 450, I got no nearer than a mile from the bar, in the dimps [dusk] of the night. 1886 ELWORTHY *W Somerset Word-bk*, *Dimps*, twilight, same as *Dimmet*

Hence **Dimpsy** *a dial*, dusky, as 'It's getting a bit dimpsy' (*Devonsh*)

Di·m-si·ghted, *a.* Having dim sight (*lit.* and *fig*)

1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst* I. 11 b, Olde men or they whose eyes are dimm sighted 1679 BEDLOE *Popish Plot* A 1 b, They are very dim-sighted that cannot see through such Impostures 1775 ADAIR *Amer Ind* 230 Our dim-sighted politicians. 1840 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* XXIX, Mr Chester was not the kind of man to be dim sighted to Mr Willet's motives 1887 *Spectator* 20 Aug 1116 When the dog gets old and dim-sighted

Hence **Di·msi·ghtedness.**

1662 HICKERINGILL *Wks* (1716) I. 278' It may seem cross to us . through our short and dimsightedness. 1822–56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 190 If a veil interposes between the dim sightedness of man and his future calamities.

† **Dimu·riate.** *Chem Obs.* [DI- 2 2 a ¶] The old name for a (supposed) compound of one atom of hydrochloric acid with two of a base.

1838 T THOMSON *Chem Org Bodies* 228 When we dissolve cinchonina in muriatic acid we always obtain a dimuriate This is obviously 2 atoms of cinchonina to 1 atom of muriatic acid

Dimyary (di·miări), *a.* and *sb. Zool* [f mod. L. *dimyārius* (*Dimyāria* name of group), f. Gr. δι- twice + μῦ-s muscle (*lit.* 'mouse'). see -ARY 1]

A *adj.* Double-muscled, said of those bivalve molluscs which have two adductor muscles for closing the shell. Also **Dimyarian** (dimiē·riăn)

B. *sb* A dimyary bivalve.

1835 TODD *Cycl Anat* I. 712/2 Shells which have belonged to dimyary mollusks 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 26 The cytheraea and other dimyaries 1866 TATE *Brit Mollusks* II 18 The freshwater Conchifera are all dimyarian bivalves.

Din (din), *sb.* Forms 1–5 dyne, 1–7 dyn, 3 dune (*u*), 3–7 dine, 3– din (also 4 deone, dene, 5–6 dynne, 5–7 dinne, 7 deane, dynn, dinn). [OE *dyne* (·—OTeut **duni-z*), and *dynn*, corresp. to ON. *dynr* din (—**dunyu-z* or **dunjo-z*); f Germanic root *dun-*: cf. Skr. *dhūni* roaring, a torrent; also ON. *duna* fem. 'rushing or thundering noise' (perh. a later formation from the verb) Elsewhere in WGer only the derived vb. appears: see next] A loud noise; particularly a continued confused or resonant sound, which stuns or distresses the ear.

a 1000 *Satan* 466 (Gr) Se dyne becom hlud of heofonum. *a* 1000 *Sal & Sat* 324 (Gr) Þæt heo domes dæges dyn gehyre. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 117 Þo com a dine of heuene *c* 1205 LAY. 11574 Þer wes swiðe muchel dune Þeines þer dremden *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 3467 Smoke upreked and munt quaked . Al was moses one in ðis dine 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 7427 Als wode men dose and makes gret dyn 1393 LANGL *P Pl C* XXI 65 The erthe quook And dede men for þat deon comen oute of deope graues *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 274 Sone he dressit to his dede & no dyn made 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* II. 281 To vincust thame with litill sturt or dyn 1589 R HARVEY *P Pers* (1590) 21 A man may stop his eares to hear their dinne 1610 SHAKS *Temp.* I. II. 371 Ile make thee rore, That beasts shall tremble at thy dyn. 1667 MILTON *P. L* X 521 Dreadful was the din Of hissing through the Hall 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No 509 ₱2 The din of squallings, oaths, and cries of beggars 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L* I iii, Faint, and more faint, its failing din Returned from cavern, cliff, and linn 1848 LYTTON *Harold* XI VI, From the hall came the din of tumultuous wassail 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III I All the steeples from the Abbey to the Tower sent forth a joyous din.

b The subjective impression of a sounding or ringing in the ears.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I 13 Pressing the Eare, produceth a dinne 1787 COWPER *Let* 29 Sept, I have a perpetual din in my head and hear nothing aright

Din, *v.* Pa. t. and pple dinned (dind) Forms· 1 dynnan, dynian, 3 dunen, -ien, denie, dinen, 4 denen, dennen, donen, 4–6 dyn(n, 5 dunnyn, 4– din. [In I, OE *dynnan*, *dynian* = OS. *dunian* to give forth a sound, ON *dynja* (*dundr*) to come rumbling down, to gush, pour, MDu and NRh *dunen*, MHG. *tunen* to roar, rumble, thunder, all ·—OTeut **dunjan*, from root of DIN *sb* ON had also *duna* to thunder, rumble —OTeut. **dunôjan* In II app. a new formation from the sb]

I. † **1.** *intr* (In OE and ME) To sound, ring with sound, resound *Obs.*

Beowulf 1538 (Th) Siðþæt se hearm-scaða to Heorute ateah, dryht-sele dynede *c* 1205 LAY 30410 Þa eorðe gon to dunien *a* 1225 *St Marher* (1866) 20 Þa þuhte hit as þah a þunre dunede. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1770 (Cott) Þe erth quok and dind again [*v.r.* dinned, dynet, dened]. *a* 1300 *K Horn* 592 Þe fole schok þe brunie þat al þe curt gan denie 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI 131 To schir colyne sic dusche he gave That he dynnyt on his arsoune *c* 1430 *Syr Gener* (Helm MS) 1 b, He uncoupled his houndes and blew his horn, Al the forest dynned of that blast 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI 1 89 So lowd thair wofull bewaling habundis, That all the palice dynnis and resoundis.

† **b.** Of persons. To make a loud noise; to roar.

c 1450 *Golagros & Gaw* VII, Than dynnyt the duergh, in angir and yre, With raris, quhil the rude hall reirdit agane

II 2. *trans.* To assail with din or wearying vociferation.

1674 N FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* To Rdr, Why should the ears of all the neighborhood be dinn'd with the Cackle? 1786 tr *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 85, I want not to have my ears dinned by him and his dotards 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I 377 With never ceasing words On this and that side is the hero dinned 1872 BLACK *Adv Phaeton* XIX 265 The deafening causeway that had dinned our ears for days past

3. To make to resound; to utter continuously so as to deafen or weary, to repeat *ad nauseam*; *esp* in phr *to din* (something) *into* (some one's) *ears.*

1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett* Wks 1755 V II 32 This hath often been dinned in my ears 1830 SCOTT *Demonol* VII 218 Horrors which were dinned into their ears all day *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II 272 My own and other people's cares Are dinned incessant in my ears 1842 S LOVER *Handy Andy* I, The head man had been dinning his instructions into him 1877 BLACK *Green Past* XXVIII (1878) 315 It was the one word *Gazette* that kept dinning itself into his ears.

4 *intr.* To make a din; to resound; to give forth deafening or distressing noise

1794 WORDSW *Guilt & Sorrow* XLVI, The bag-pipe dinning on the midnight moor 1820 W IRVING *Sketch Bk* I 63 His wife kept continually dinning in his ears about his idleness 1831 J WILSON *Unmore* VI 13 Steep water-falls, for ever musical, Keep dinning on 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III 228, I am perplexed when I hear the voices of Thrasymachus and myriads of others dinning in my ears

Din, dial form of DUN *a*

‖ **Dinanderie** (dinăndərī) [Fr; f *Dinant*, formerly *Dinaud*, a town of Belgium, on the Meuse, 'wherein copper kettles, etc, are made' (Cotgr 1611); so F. *dinandier* a copper-smith or brazier.] Kitchen utensils of brass, such as were formerly made at Dinant; extended in recent times to the brass-work of the Levant and India.

1863 KIRK *Chas Bold* I. VIII 343 Kitchen utensils which under the name of Dinanderie were known to housewives throughout Europe, being regularly exported not only to France and Germany, but to England, Spain, and other countries

‖ **Dinar** (dīnā r). Also 7 dina, dyna, denier, 8 denaer, 9 denaur, dīnār, dīnār [Arab and Pers دينار *dīnār*, a. late Gr. δηνάριον, a. L. *dēnārius*: see DENARIUS] A name given to various oriental coins · applied anciently to a gold coin, corresponding to the Byzantine *denarius auri*, or crown of gold, and to the gold mohr of later times; afterwards to the staple silver coin corresponding to the modern rupee, in modern Persia a very small imaginary coin, of which 10,000 make a tomaun (now = about 7*s* 6*d*, but in 1677 = £3. 6*s*. 8*d*, Yule).

1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 41 The usuall Coine within the Moguls Territories are Pice, Mammoodees, Rowpees, and Dynaes 1638 *Ibid* (ed 2) 38 The Dina is gold worth thirty shillings 1698 FRYER *Acc E India & P* 407 And 100 Deniers one Mamoody And 20 Pise one Shahee Both which are Nominal, not Real. 1753 HANWAY *Trav* (1762) I V. LXIV 292 The toman, bistie, and denaer are imaginary. *Ibid.* 293 We always computed the mildenaer or 1000 denaers, equal to an english crown of 5*s* *Ibid* 294 The silversmiths commonly make use of pieces of money instead of weights, especially sisid denaers of 1½ muscal in weight 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc Caubul* (1842) I 391 In towns, the common pay of a labourer is one hundred denaurs (about fourpence half-penny) a-day, with food 1841 — *Hist Ind.* II 67, 2000 dīnārs were given to him 'to pay for his washing' 1850 W IRVING *Mahomet* XXXIII (1853) 172 An annual tribute of three thousand dinars or crowns of gold 1883 C J WILLS *Mod Persia* 63 *note*, The merchant class, too, use the dinar, an imaginary coin, one thousand dinars make a keran, so one dinar is the $\frac{1}{1000}$ of 9*d*

† **Dinarchy.** *Obs rare*—° [a. obs. F. *dinarchie* (Cotgr), f *din-* improp. for DI- 2 (after *bi-*, *bin-*) + Gr. ἀρχή rule.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Dinarchy*, the joynt Rule or Government of two Princes 1721 BAILEY, *Dinarchy*, a Government by two

Dinast- see DYNAST-.

Di·nder. *dial.* [app. a modification of *denier*, *dinneere*, early forms of DENIER] A local term for the *denarii* or small coins found on sites of Roman settlements, *esp* at Wroxeter in Shropshire.

1778 *Eng Gazetteer* (ed 2) s v. *Roxcester*, Peasants, often plough up coins, called Dinders, that prove its antiquity 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Dinders*, small coins of the lower empire found at Wroxeter, Salop Spelt *dynders* by Kennett 1859 *All Year Round* No. 3. 55 The dullest ploughboy working here picks up denarii, and calls them dinders. 1873 C W KING *Early Chr. Numism* 256 The clay disks, variously impressed, often found amongst Roman remains in this country, popularly called *dinders*

Dindge, var. of DINGE *sb* and *v.*

Dindle (di·nd'l, di·n'l), *v* Chiefly (now only) *Sc.* and *north. dial* In 5–6 dyn(d)le, 9 dinn'le, dinnel, dinle. [Derivation obscure; probably more or less onomatopoeic: cf *dingle*, *tingle*, and *tinkle*; also Du *tintelen* to ring, and to tickle, to prick or sting lightly, Flem. *tinghelen* to sting as a nettle (Kilian), also F. *tintillant*, tinging,

inging, tingling, *tintoner* to ting often, to glow, tingle, dingle (Cotgr), in which there is a similar association of the vibration of sound with the thrill of feeling.]

1. *intr.* To tinkle, to ring or make a noise that thrills and causes vibration

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 121/2 Dyndelyn, *tinnio* 1808 Mayne *Siller Gun* I 115 Wi' that, the dinlin drums rebound 1827 Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* 5 Dinnelin Deaf Meg and Crookit Mou [two Cannons] Begoud wi' ane terrific blatter At the great steeple 's found to batter 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* 165 'The voice of him was like a solan's, and dinnle'd in folks' lugs'

b *trans.* To thrill or cause to vibrate with sound

(*To dandle the sky* = to make the welkin ring)

1513 Douglas *Æneis* x xiv. 160 Than the Latynis and eyk pepill Troianys The hevynnys dyndlit [1553 dynlyt] with a schowt at anis 1845 *Whistlebinkie* (Sc Songs) Ser. III (1890) I. 379 A steeple that dinlit the skye Wi' a clinkin' auld timmer-tongued bell

2. *intr* To be in a state of vibration from some loud sound, shock, or percussion, to tremble, quiver, reel

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* v viii, He dyd commaunde hys trompettes to blowe the blody sownes, in suche wyse that the ground trembled and dyndled. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* viii iv. 126 The brayis dyndlit [1553 dynlit], and all doun can dusche 1566 Drant *Horace* A vij, They made the quaueryng soyle To dindle and to shake again. 1814 Scott *Wav* xliv, 'Ganing the very stane and lime wa's dinnle wi' his screeching' 1871 P H Waddell *Psalm* civ. 32 Wha leuks on the lan', an' it dinnles

3. *intr* To tingle, as with cold or pain

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 100/1 To Dindylle, *condolere* 1577 Stanyhurst in Holinshed *Chron* (1587) II 26/1 His fingers began to nibble his ears to dindle, his head to dazzle 1787 Grose *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Dindle*, to reel or stagger from a blow 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss*, *To Dindle or Dinnle*, the thrill or reaction of a part after a blow or exposure to excessive cold. 1892 *Northumbld Gloss*, *Dunnell*, to tingle as from a blow, or in the return of circulation after intense cold. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* 173 'Young things wi' the reid life dinnling and standing in their members'

Hence **Dindling** *vbl sb.* and *ppl a.*

1578 Langham *Gard Health* 234 Eares ache and dindling, put in the juice [of Feuerfew] and stope it in 1635 D Dickson *Pract Wks* (1845) I 87 The dinneling of the rod is yet in the flesh 1669 W Simpson *Hydrol Chym* 90 He could after a while feel it run along his arms to his very fingers ends, with a dindling and pricking as it run along. 1808 [see Dindle *v* 1.]

Dindle (di·ndl, di·n'l), *sb*[1] *dial.* Also dinnle [f Dindle *v.*] A thrill, a tingle

1818 Scott *Hrt Midl.* xxv, 'At the first dinnle o' the sentence' 1858 Mrs Oliphant *Laird of Norlaw* III. 90 It 's something to succeed even though you do get a dinnle thereby in some corner of your own heart.

Di·ndle, *sb*[2] *dial* Popular name of various yellow Composite flowers · see quots

1787 W. Marshall *E Norfolk* Gloss, *Dindles*, common and corn sow-thistles; also the taller hawkweeds. 1878 Britten & Holland *Plant n*, Dindle .. (2) *Leontodon Taraxacum Norf Suff*

Dindle-dandle, *v.* [Reduplicated form of Dandle *v.*, with change of vowel, expressing alternation.] *trans* To dandle or toss up and down, or to and fro

c 1550 Coverdale *Carrying Christ's Cross* x (ed 1) 107 Rem. (Parker Soc 1846) 263 Whether it be semeth that Chrystes body should be dyndle danled & vsed, as they vse it

Dine (dəin), *v.* [ME *dine-n*, a. F. *dîne-r*, in OF. *disner* (*digner*, *desgner*) = Pr *disnar*, (*dernar*, *dinar*), It *desinare*, *desenare*, med L. *disnare* (from OF.). Generally held to be .—late L. type **dis-jūnare*, for *disjejūnāre* to breakfast, f *dis-* expressing undoing (Dis- 4) + *jejūnium* fast; the intervening stages being *disj'nar*, *disnar*, *disner*

In this view *disner* contains the same elements ultimately as F *déjeuner*, OF. *desjuner* to breakfast, Disjunl, and owes its greater phonetic reduction (cf. *aider* —L *adjūtāre*) to its belonging to an earlier period The shifting of meaning whereby *disner* ceased to be applied to the first meal of the day, while its form ceased to recall L *jejūnium* or OF. *jeüner*, would facilitate the subsequent introduction of *desjeüner* with the required form and sense]

1. *intr* To eat the principal meal of the day, now usually taken at or after mid-day, to take Dinner Const. *on* or *upon* (what is eaten), *off* (a stock or supply)

1297 R. Glouc (1724) 558 [Hii] nolde þanne wende a vot, ar hii dinede þere. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag* (W) 3830 For my wil es with tham to dine 1362 Langl *P. Pl* A Prol 105 Goode gees and grys, Gowe dyne, gowe! *c* 1430 *Stans Puer* 64 in *Babees Bk* (1868) 31 And where so euere þou be to digne or to suppe, Of gentilnes take salt with þi knyf 1526–34 Tindale *John* xxi. 12 Jesus sayde vnto them come and dyne [Wyclif, ete ȝe, *Rev Vers* break your fast] *a* 1533 Ld Berners *Huon* lxii 217 They rose & herd masse, & dyned 1590 Spenser *F Q* I. ix 35 His raw-bone cheekes. Were shronke into his iawes, as he did never dine. 1603 Shaks *Meas for M* iv iii 159, I am faine to dine and sup with water and bran 1709 Steele *Tatler* No 104 P 1 Jenny sent me Word she would come and dine with me 1782 Cowper *Gilpin* 195 All the world would stare, If wife should dine at Edmonton, And I should dine at Ware 1817 Byron *Beppo* xliii, I also like to dine on becaficas 1841–4 Emerson *Ess.*, *Heroism* Wks (Bohn) I. 106 A great man scarcely knows how he dines [or] how he dresses 1886 Besant *Childr. Gibeon* I. x, Malenda dines off cold tea and bread.

b Phrases. *To dine forth* or *out*: to dine away from home *To dine with Duke Humphrey*: to go dinnerless

Of this phrase the origin is not altogether clear. In the 17th c. it was associated with Old St Paul's, London, and said of those who, while others were dining, passed their time walking in that place, or sitting in 'the chair of Duke Humphrey', or 'at Duke Humphrey's table' According to Stowe, the monument of Sir John Beauchamp there was 'by ignorant people misnamed to be' that of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, son of Henry IV (who was really buried at St Albans) Nares says an (adjacent) part of the church was termed *Duke Humphrey's Walk*. (A different origin is however given by Fuller) The equivalent phrase in Edinburgh appears to have been 'To dine with St Giles and the Earl of Murray' (who was interred in St Giles's Church) see quot 1680, and Irving *Hist Sc Poetry* 579

1590 Shaks *Com Err* II ii 211 If any aske you for your Master, Say he dines forth. [1592 G Harvey *Four Lett* (Nares) s v *Duke Humphrey*), To seek his dinner in Poules with duke Humphrey 1599 Br Hall *Sat* III vii 6 Trow'st thou where he din'd to day? In sooth I saw him sit with Duke Humfray] 1604 *Penniless Parl Threadbare Poets* (Farmer), Let me dine twice a week at Duke Humphry's table [1633 Rowley *Match at Midn.* II in Hazl *Dodsley* XIII 31 Are they none of Duke Humphreys furies? Do you think that they devised this plot in Paul's to get a dinner? 1639 Mayne *City Match* III iii Ibid XIII 264 Your penurious father, who was wont To walk his dinner out in Pauls Yes, he was there As constant as Duke Humphrey] 1655 Fuller *Hist Camb* (1840) 225 Being loath to pin himself on any table uninvited, he was fain to dine with the chair of duke Humphrey namely, reading of books in a stationer's shop in Paul's churchyard *a* 1661 — *Worthies, London* (198), After the death of Duke Humphrey (when many of his former alms men were at a losse for a meal's meat,) this proverb did alter its copy; to dine with Duke Humphrey importing to be dinnerless 1680 Fr Simpill *Banishm Poverty* 87, I din'd with saints and noblemen, Even sweet St Giles and the Earl of Murray. 1748 Smollett *Rod Rand* lv (Farmer), My mistress and her mother must have dined with Duke Humphrey, had I not exerted myself 1835 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II 88, I was obliged to 'dine with Duke Humphrey', and content myself with a few buns [1858 Gen. P Thompson *Audi Alt* II. lxxviii. 33 To turn them all over to Duke Humphrey's mess.]

†2 *trans* To eat; to have for dinner *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1277 Syf ous sum what to dyne *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sompn T.* 129 'Now, maister', quod the wyf, 'What wil ye dine?' 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xvi. viii, She prayd hym to take a lytyl morsel to dyne

3 To furnish or provide (a person) with a dinner, to entertain at dinner; to accommodate for dining purposes.

1399 Langl *Rich Redeles* III. 60 The dewe dame dineth hem. And ffostreth hem ffor the till they ffle kunne 1633 Rowley *Match at Midn* II i in Hazl *Dodsley* XIII 28 As much bread as would dine a sparrow *a* 1714 M Henry *Wks* (1835) II 674 He often dined the minister that preached 1815 Scott *Guy M* xxvi, An oaken table massive enough to have dined Johnnie Armstrong and his merry men. 1840 Llver *H Lorrequer* i, We were dined by the citizens of Cork 1876 G Meredith *Beauch Career* II. xi. 197 The way to manage your Englishman is to dine him 1887 *Illustr. Lond. News* 4 June 644 The saloon is capable of dining 118 passengers

Dine (dəin), *sb. Obs* exc. *dial* [f Dine *v*] The act of dining; dinner

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6502 They ben so pore They myght not oonys yeve me a dyne. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* iv. 632 That thay to thair dine suld dres thame hastelie 1793 Burns *Auld Lang Syne* III, We twa hae paidlet i' the burn, Frae morning sun till dine ? *a* 1800 *Fair Annie & Sweet Willie* xiii in Child *Ballads* (1885) III lxxiii 194/1 When ye come to Annie's bower, She will be at her dine.

Diner (dəi nəɹ). [f Dine *v* + -er.]

1. One who dines; a dinner-guest

1815 L Hunt *Feast of Poets* 8 The diners and barmaids all crowded to know him 1851 Maynl Rlid *Scalp Hunt* II, After the regular diners had retired 1881 *Harper's Mag* LXIII 218 Dinners are far fewer than formerly, and the diners are chosen rather more exclusively.

b **Diner-out** one who is in the habit of dining from home; *esp* one who cultivates the qualities which make him an eligible guest at dinner-tables

1807–8 Syd Smith *Plymley's Lett.* Wks 1859 II 162/1 He is a diner out of the highest lustre 1824 Byron *Juan* xvi lxxii, A brilliant diner out, though but a curate 1856 Mrs Browning *Aur Leigh* iv. Poems 1890 VI 154 A liberal landlord, graceful diner-out 1862 *Fraser's Mag.* July 46 He was also a *bon-vivant*, a 'diner-out' and a story-teller, and a man of convivial habits

2. *U S* A railway dining car.

1890 *Commercial Gaz* (Cincinnati) 29 June, One coach, the chaircar, sleeper and diner overturned 1894 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 3 Jan, A new dining car which is the first diner built by that company.

Diner(e, obs forms of Dinner

‖ **Dinero** (dinē·ro) [Sp. *dinero* penny, coin, money :—L. *dēnārius*: cf. Denier.] a 'A money of account in Alicante, the twelfth part of a sueldo' (Simmonds *Dict Trade* 1858). b. A Peruvian coin, one tenth of the sol, equivalent to about 4*d* English

1835 P Kelly *Univ Cambist* I 5 Each Sueldo being divided into 12 Dineros 1868 Seyd *Bullion* 147 The Spanish Assay Mark is 12 dineros of 24 grains for Silver

†**Dines.** *Obs* [? a corruption of Dignesse] In phr *By God's dines*, by God's dignity or honour: cf Dentie.

1599 Porter *Angry Wom Abingd* (Percy Soc) 81 Giue me good words, or, by God's dines Ile buckle ye for all your birdspit *Ibid* 102 Ile fight with the next man I meet by Gods dines 1605 *Loyall Chev* II 1, Gods dynes, I am an Onyon if I had not rather [etc.]

†**Dine·tic,** *a. Obs rare* [f. Gr δινητ-ός whirled round (f δινέ-ειν to spin round, cf δῖνος whirling, rotation) + -ic] Of or belonging to rotation; rotatory

1668 Glanvill *Plus Ultra* x 72 Of the Spots and Diurnal motion of the Sun

†**Dine·tical,** *a. Obs* [f. as prec + al] = prec

1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* VI v 294 The Sun hath also a dineticall motion and rowles upon its owne poles 1664 Power *Exp Philos* III 168 This great Argument against the Dinetical Motion of the Earth 1691 Ray *Creation* (1714) 193 A spherical figure is most commodious for dinetical motion or revolution upon its own Axis.

Dinful (di·nfŭl), *a* [f Din *sb* + -ful] Full of din or resonant noise, noisy.

1877 Blackie *Wise Men* 31 The trumpet-tongued exploits of dinful war 1889 A T Pask *Eyes Thames* 73 The gong is beaten at quick intervals, but even that dinful sound is not sufficient to keep one awake

Ding (diŋ), *v arch* or *dial* Also 4–6 dyng(e, *Pa t sing.* 4– dang (5– *north.*), 3–5 dong, 3–4 dannge, 4–5 dange, 7 dung; *pl* 4–5 dungen (-yn), dongen, 5–6 dong(e, 6–7 dung, also 4–5 dange, 4– (5– *north*) dang, 4 (*south*) dynged, 6 ding'd, dinged, 6–7 danged. *Pa pple.* 3–6 dungen (-yn, -in), 5 dwngyn, doungene, 4–5 dongen (-yn, -un), 6– *Sc* dung (6–7 doung, 6 donge), also 6–7 (*south*) dingd, ding'd. [Frequent from the end of the 13th c (in later use chiefly northern), but not recorded in OE Probably from Norse. cf. Icel *dengja* to hammer, to whet a scythe, Sw. *dänga* to bang, thump, knock hard, Da *dænge* to bang, beat In Norse it is a weak verb, and the strong conjugation in Eng., which after 15th c is Sc. or north dial., may be on the analogy of *sing*, *fling*, etc . cf. Bring]

†1. *intr.* (or *absol*) To deal heavy blows; to knock, hammer, thump *Obs* (or ? *north dial.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M* 19356 (Edin) Þan wiþ swaiþs þai þamm swang, and gremli on þair corsis dange *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2329 Þe gleymen on þe tabour dinge. 13 *Coer de L* 5270 Kyng Richard took his ax ful strong, And on the Sarezyn he dong 1393 Langl *P Pl* C. xvii 179 Noþer peter þe porter ne paul with his fauchon, That wolde defende me houene doore dynge ich neuere so late 15 *Merry Jest Mylner Abyngton* 133 in Hazl. *E. P P* III 105 With two staues in the stoure They dange thereon, whyles they myght doure 1828 Scott *F M Perth* xix, That Harry Smith's head was as hard as his stithy, and a haill clan of Highlandmen dinging at him?

2 *trans* To beat, knock, strike with heavy blows; to thrash, flog. *To ding to death*: to kill by repeated blows (Now *dial*, chiefly *Sc* or *north*)

c 1300 *Havelok* 215 The king ofte dede him sore swinge, And wit hondes smerte dinge *Ibid* 227 Thanne he hauede hen ofte dungen *c* 1325 *Metr Hom* (1862) 71 Thai dange hym that hys body bledc *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll* 38 He þat knowiþ his lordis wille, & maad him not redy to do þer after, schal be dongun wiþ many dingings *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 2135 Dyng hom to deth er any dyn ryse *c* 1400 *Vwaine & Gaw* 3167 With his tayl the eirth he dang *a* 1529 Skelton *Now sing we, &c.* 17 Behold my body, how Jewes it donge with scourges strong. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* II (1822) 115 He dang his hors with the spurris 1549 *Compl. Scot* xvii 151 He [the horse] vas put in ane cart to drug and drau, quhar he vas euyl dung & broddit 1563–7 Buchanan *Reform St Andros* Wks (1892) II Nor ȝit sal it be leful to the said pedagogis to ding thair disciples 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II iii xxv. The rider fiercely dings His horse with iron heel. 1674 Ray *N C Words* 14 *To Ding*, to Beat 1862 Hislop *Prov Scot* 88 He's sairest dung that's paid wi' his ain wand 1870 Ramsay *Remin* v. 146 Let ae deil ding anither *Mod Suffolk collog* Say that again, and I'll ding you in the head

†b To crush with a blow, smash *Obs*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 104, [I] wil kube on hem my miȝt, & dyngen hem al to doustc 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III (Ai b) 89 Dingd with this squising and massiue burthen of Ætna

†c. To thrust through, pierce (with a violent thrust) *Sc. Obs*

1536 Bellenden *Cron Scot* IX. xxix (Jam), Scho dang hir self with ane dagger to the hert, and fell down deid. *Ibid* xv ix (Jam), He dong hym throw the body with ane sword afore the alter

3 *fig* To 'beat', overcome, surpass, excel

[1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxviii 9 Dungin is the deidly dragon Lucifer] 1724 Ramsay *Tea-t Misc* (1733) I 24 Auld springs wad ding the new 1814 Scott *Wav* lxvi, It dings Balmawhapple out and out 1884 *Cheshire Gloss*, *Ding*, to surpass or get the better of a person 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* 188 We'll ding the Campbells yet in their own town. *Mod. Berwickshire Prov*, Duns dings a'

4. To knock, dash, or violently drive (a thing) in some direction, e g *away*, *down*, *in*, *out*, *off*, *over*, etc. *To ding down*, to knock down, thrust down, overthrow, demolish; *to ding out*, to drive out or expel by force.

13 *E. E Allit P* B 1266 Digten dekenes to dehe, dungen doun cleikkes *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* Cant 504 He dyngis out þe deuyl fra þe hertis of his seruauntis. *c* 1400 *Apol Loll* 71 If I bigge ageyn þe þing þat I ding doun, I mak mesilfe a trespasor *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* VIII xxvii. 36 Bot þai ware dwngyn welle away 1513

Douglas *Æneis* x v 154 Manfully to wythstand At the cost syde, and dyng thame of the land *c* 1565 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (1728) 64 His Thigh Bone was dung in two by a Piece of a misframed Gun *a* 1572 Knox *Hist Ref* Wks 1846 I 204 Thei dang the sclattis of [f] housis 1593 Nashe *Christ's T* 31 a, The bespraying of mens braines donge out against them 1598 Marston *Pygmal* v 156 Piometheus Is ding'd to hell 1601 — *Pasquil & Kath* III 4 Hee dings the pots about. 1610 B Jonson *Alch* v v, *Gur* Downe with the dore *Kas* 'Slight, ding it open 1613 Hayward *Norm Kings* 20 The Duke brand ishing his sword dung downe his enemies on euery side 1644 Milton *Areop* (Arb) 57 Ready to ding the book a coits distance from him 1645 Rutherford *Lett* 357 That which seemeth to ding out the bottom of your comforts 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I xxvii, He dang in their teeth into their throat 1663 Spalding *Troub Chas I*, (1829) 24 They masterfully dang up the outer court gates 1676 Row *Contin Blair's Autobiog* ix (1848) 145 Rudders being dung off their hinges 1686 tr *Chardin's Trav* 67 Wind which if it be violent dings 'em upon the coast. 1785 *Spanish Rwals* 8 Sometimes he dings his own head against a post 1816 Scott *Old Mort* xxviii, 'You and the whigs hae made a vow to ding King Charles aff the throne' 1871 C Gibbon *Lach of Gold* xii, I have been trying to ding you out of my head 1886 Hall Caine *Son of Hagar* I. i, 'That 's the way to ding 'em ouer'

b Without extension (In quots *neuter passive*, as in 'a loaf that cuts badly')

1786 Burns *A Dream* iv, But Facts are cheels that winna ding, An' downa be disputed *Mod Sc. Prov* Facts are stubborn things; they 'll neither ding nor drive [i e they can neither be moved by force as inert masses, nor driven like cattle]

† 5 *intr.* (for *refl*) To throw oneself with force, precipitate oneself, dash, press, drive *Obs.*

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab* 1263 Tno thai dongen faste to-geder While the longe day endured *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg* (1867) 122 All they schall to-gedyr drynge, And euerychon to oþer dynge *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* I. 411 On ather side full fast on him thai dange 1627 Drayton *Moon Calf* Poems (1748) 182 They . drive at him as fast as they could ding

b To precipitate or throw oneself *down*, fall heavily or violently. *To ding on*: to keep falling heavily, as rain (but in this use, associated with *beating* on). (Now only *Sc*)

c 1460 *Towneley Myst* (Surtees) 141 Greatt dukes downe dynges for his greatt aw, And hym lowtys 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 1422 Frome the Heuin the rane doun dang Fourty dayis and fourty nychtis 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev* iv iii Wks 1856 I 123 As he headlong topsie turvie dingd downe, He still cri'd 'Mellida!' 1663 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 44 A great rain, dinging on night and day

c. To throw oneself violently about, to fling, to bounce *To huff and ding* to bounce and swagger.

1674 Ray *S & E C Words* 64 *To Ding*, to fling. 1680 *New Catch* in *Roxb Ball* V. 249 Jack Presbyter huffs and dings, And dirt on the Church he flings *a* 1700 B E *Dict Cant Crew*, *To Huff and Ding*, to Bounce and Swagger 1706–7 Farquhar *Beaux' Strat* III iii, I dare not speak in the House, while that Jade Gipsey dings about like a Fury 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* II, iii, He huffs and dings at such a rate, because we will not spend the little we have left

6. In imprecations: = Dash *v* II. *dial.*

1822 Scott *Nigel* xxvii, 'Deil ding your saul, sirrah, canna ye mak haste' *a* 1860 *May Jones Courtsh* (Bartlett), You know it's a dinged long ride from Pineville. 1861 Geo Eliot *Silas M* 85 Ding me if I remember a sample to match her 1879 Tourgee *Fool's Err* (1883) 292 Ding my buttons if she ain't more Southern than any of our own gals 1883 C F Smith in *Trans Amer Philol Soc* 47 *Ding* and *dinged*, moderate forms of an oath peculiar to the South

7. *Slang* or *Cant* (see quot)

1812 J H. Vaux *Flash Dict*, *Ding*, to throw, or throw away To ding a person is to drop his acquaintance totally; also to quit his company, or leave him for the time present.

8. *Arch.* To cover a brick wall-surface with a thin coat of fine mortar, trowelled smooth, and jointed to imitate brickwork, not necessarily following the actual joints.

1893 A Beazeley in *Let* 21 Nov, An architect, who showed me the letter containing the word *Dinging* told me the verb is in living technical use 1894 [see below]

Hence **Dinging** *vbl sb.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxxii 3 Þat he delyuer vs of all temptacioun & dyngynge 1340 — *Pr Consc* 7010 Dyngyng of devels with hamers glowand. *c* 1400 [see 2] 1611 Cotgr., *Enfonsure*, a beating or dinging 1894 *Laxton's Price Book* 49 'Dinging (a coat of thick lime-white and the joints afterwards struck with a jointer)'

Ding (dɪŋ), *v* 2 [Echoic But in use confounded with Ding *v* 1 and Din *v*]

1 *intr.* To sound as metal when heavily struck; to make a heavy ringing sound

1820 Shelley *Œdipus* 1 236 Dinging and singing, From slumber I rung her. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* ix, Sledge hammers were dinging upon iron all day long 1871 *Daily News* 20 Jan, The bellow of the bombardment has been dinging in our ears.

2. *intr.* To speak with wearying reiteration. Cf Din *v.*

1582 in Calderwood *Hist Kirk* (1842–6) III 658 To ding continuallie in his eares, and to perswade him to thinke his raigne unsure, wanting his mothers benedictioun 1847–78 Halliwell, *Ding*, to taunt, to reprove 1881 Miss Jackson *Shropsh Word-bk*, s v., The Missis 'as bin dingin' at me about Bessey knittin' the Maister a stockin' in a day. 1882 in *W Worcestersh. Gl*

¶ *To ding into the ears*, 'to drive or force into the ears', appears to unite this with Ding *v.*1 and Din *v.*

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iv. (1887) 233 Inculcating and dinging it in the eirs and myndes of all. 1773 Goldsm *Stoops to Conq* II iii, If I'm to have any good, let it come of itself, not to keep dinging it, dinging it into one so 1853 Thackeray in *Four C Eng Lett* 557 To try and ding into the ears of the great, stupid, virtue-proud English that there are some folks as good as they in America 1879 Browning *Ned Bratts* 227 What else does Hopeful ding Into the deafest ear except—hope, hope's the thing?

Hence **Dinging** *vbl sb* and *ppl a.*

1820 W Irving *Sketch bk*, *Boar's Head Tavern* (1887) 139 The din of carts, and the accursed dinging of the dustman's bell

Ding (dɪŋ), *sb*.1 *dial.* [f. Ding *v.*1] The act of dinging. a a knock, a smart slap, b a violent thrust, push, or driving

a 1825 Forby *Voc. E Anglia*, *Ding*, a smart slap, particularly with the back of the hand 1876 *Whitby Gloss*, *Ding*, a blow or thrust, the disturbance of a crowd. 'A ding an' a stour', a commotion and dust

Ding, *sb*.2 and *adv* The stem of Ding *v* 2, used as an imitation of the ringing sound of a heavy bell, or of metal when struck Often adverbial or without grammatical construction, esp when repeated

1600 Shaks *A. Y. L* v iii 21 When Birds do sing, hey ding a ding, ding. 1801 M G Lewis *Tales of Wonder*, *Grim White Woman* xxiii, 'Ding a ding! ding-a-ding!' Hark! hark! in the air how the castle-bells ring! 1808 Mayne *Siller Gun* iv 143 Ding, ding, ding, dang, the bells ring in *a* 1845 Hood *To Vauxhall* 2 It hardly rains—and hark the bell!—ding-dingle 1859 Capern *Ball & Songs* 92 Whistling and cooing, Ding, down, delly

¶ Confounded with Din *sb*

1749 J Ray *Hist Reb* (1752) 383 The noisy ding of the great falls of water 1868 Doran *Saints & Sin.* I. 114 The Puritan pulpits resounded with the ding of politics

† **Ding,** *sb*.3 *Obs.* Also dinge Some kind of household vessel.

1594 *Inv* in *Archæol* XLVIII. 131 Imprimis one great dinge for bread iiij*s*. 1624 *Ibid* 150 One trunck, one ding, one flagon.

Ding, Sc var Digne *a Obs* worthy

† **Ding-ding.** *Obs.* Also ding-dong. An expression of endearment

1564 Bullein *Dial agst Pest* (1888) 91 He goeth a woyng, my dyng, dyng, and if he spedeth, my dearlyng, what getteth he, my swetyng? 1602 Withals *Dict* 61 My ding ding, my darling *a* 1611 Beaum & Fl. *Philaster* v iv, Let Philaster be deeper in request, my ding dongs, My pairs of dear indentures, kings of clubs.

Ding-dong (dɪŋdɒŋ), *adv*, *sb* and *a* [Echoic]

A. *adv*, or without grammatical construction.

1. An imitation of the sound of a bell.

c 1560 T Rychardes *Misogonus* in Collier *Hist Dram Poetry* (1879) II 376 [In the midst of his play he hears the] 'saunce bell goe ding dong'. 1610 Shaks *Temp* I ii. 403 Full fadom fiue thy Father lies Sea-Nimphs hourly ring his knell. (Burthen ding dong) Harke now I heare them, ding-dong bell 1675 Dryden *Mistaken Husb* I ii, The Gold in his Pocket Chimes ding dong 1844 Dickens *Christm Carol* v, Clash, clang, hammer, ding, dong, bell Bell, dong, ding *a* 1882 Rossetti *Whs* (1890) II. 343 And bells say ding to bells that answer dong.

2. 'Hammering away' at a subject; in good earnest, with a will

1672 R Wild *Poet Lucan* 29 Their learned men will write Ding-dong 1680 Otway *Caius Marius* III ii, They are at it ding dong 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) VI 361 We rallied the Church militant, And fell to work ding-dong, Sir 1825 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. 207, I shall set to work at the 'Heiress' ding-dong 1888 Elworthy *W Somerset Word bk*, *Ding doug*, in good earnest, with a will We in to it ding-dong, hammer and tongs

B *sb.*

1. The sound of a bell, a repeated ringing sound, a jingle of rime in verse or song, also a bell or other instrument that makes a ringing sound

c 1560 T. Rychardes *Misogonus* in Collier *Hist Dram Poetry* (1879) II 375 [The old gentleman pulls the points off his own hose to give them as a reward to Cacurgus, who calls them 'ding-dongs', and rejoices that some of them have 'golden noses'] 1611 Cotgr, *Dindan*, the ding-dong, or ringing out of bells 1709 *Brit Apollo* II No. 70 3/2 Her Sing-Songs sound as well as Country Ding-Dongs *a* 1845 Hood *Pair'd not Match'd* ix, If the bell Would ring her knell, I'd make a gay ding-dong of it 1854 Emerson *Lett & Soc Aims*, *Poet & Imag.* Wks (Bohn) III 158 Who would hold the order of the almanac so fast but for the ding-dong, 'Thirty days hath September, etc'? *Ibid* 160 They do not longer value rattles and ding-dongs, or barbaric word-jingle

2 *Horology.* An arrangement for indicating the quarters of the hour by the striking of two bells of different tones Also *attrib.*

1822 Scott *Nigel* I, O! St Dunstan has caught his eye he stands astonished as old Adam and Eve ply their ding-dong 1860 E B Denison *Clocks & Watches* (1867) 170 When there are more than 2 bells the hammers are worked by a chime barrel, because the chimes are not generally the same thing repeated, as they are with ding dong quarters *Ibid* 171 This may be made to indicate half quarters at about 50 min past the hour . the clock would strike 3 ding dongs and one bell more

3 A term of endearment, = Ding-ding, q. v

C. *adj* (attrib use)

1. Of or pertaining to the sound of bells or the jingle of rime

Ding-dong theory, in Science of Lang, a humorous name for the theory which refers the primitive elements of language to phonetic expression naturally given to a conception as it thrilled for the first time through the brain, the utterance thus called forth being compared to the sound naturally emitted by a sonorous body when struck.

1792 Southey *Lett* (1856) I 9 You complain of the bells at Portslade, dingdong spot 1820 — *Devil's Walk* 39 In ding dong chime of sing-song rhyme 1872 A. J Ellis *Presid. Addr. to Philol Soc* 10 Take the three principal theories, irreverently termed *Pooh-pooh!* *Bow-wow!* and *Ding-dong!* *Ibid.* 13 The Ding-dong theory has, so far as I know, received no other name, let us call it *symphonesis* 1880 D Asher tr *L Geiger's Hist Hum Race* 28 It has in England been called the ding-dong theory

2. Characterized by a rapid succession or alternation of blows or vigorous strokes; vigorously maintained, downright, desperate. *Ding-dong race*. a neck-and-neck race.

1864 *Daily Tel* 7 Dec, A ding-dong race ensued for the remainder of the distance 1870 *Daily News* 7 Dec, Could they hold the place under such a ding dong pelting? 1879 *Pall Mall Budget* 17 Oct. 22 To read the . story of that ding-dong fighting 1883 W E Norris *No New Thing* III xxxv. 224 If it came to a regular ding-dong tussle between us 1883 E Pennell-Elmhirst *Cream Leicestersh* 333 By help of example and ding-dong determination

3. *dial.* 'Great, startling, extraordinary.'

1887 *S Cheshire Gloss* s v, I've gotten a job. the wages bin nothin' very ding dong

D *Comb* ding-dong-do ggedly *adv* (*nonce-wd*), with vigorous and dogged repetition of effort.

1870 Dickens *Lett* (1880) II. 439, I have been most perseveringly and ding-dong-doggedly at work.

Ding-dong, *v.* [Echoic. cf. prec. sb.]

1. *intr* To ring as a bell, or like a bell; also *fig.* in reference to persistent or monotonous repetition.

1659 Torriano, *Tintillare*, to jangle, to gingle, to ding-dong, or ring shrill and sharp, as some bells do 1837 Carlyle *Fr Rev* II iv 1, But hark the tocsin begins ding-dong-ing *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol Leg*, *Knight & Lady*, First dinner bell rang out its euphonious clang At five. and the last Ding donged at half-past 1890 *Daily News* 2 Jan 5/3 She rarely takes up a new song year by year she 'ding-dongs at the same old ditties' 1891 G Meredith *One of our Conq* (1892) 136 You could have hammer-nailed and ding-donged to your heart's content

2. *trans.* To assail with constant repetition of words b To repeat with mechanical regularity

1797 T Park *Sonnets* 85 Honest Ned Whose jealous wife ding dongs him 1854 W Waterworth *Eng & Rome* 173 Some men dare to ding-dong in our ears the words

Dinge (dɪndʒ), *sb* Also 7 dindge. [See next] A broadish dint or depression on a surface caused by a knock or blow; a slight hollow or indentation

1611 Cotgr, *Bosselure*, a bruise, dindge, or dint, in a peece of plate, or mettall 1844 Bamford *Life of Radical* 42 His hat was napless, with . dinges on the crown 1862 Mrs Riddell *World in Church* xvii (1865) 189 In my keeping your pride shall not even get a dinge 1884 *Cheshire Gloss*, *Dinge*, an indentation 1894 *Times* 27 Oct 8/1 The paint only is scratched, and there is not a dent or dinge anywhere else

Dinge, *v* 1 Also 7 dindge. [app. a northern dialect word, of recent appearance in literature, origin uncertain.

Possibly representing an earlier **denge* from ON *dengja* to hammer, bang, beat see Ding *v*, and cf *sange* from OE *sengan* —*sangjan* But later onomatopœic origin from *dint* seems also possible]

trans. To make a broadish hollow or depression in the surface of (anything), as by a knock; to dint, bruise, batter.

1611 Cotgr, *Bosseler*, to dindge, or bruise, to make a dint in vessell of mettall, or in a peece of plate 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss*, *Dinge*, to dint, to bruise, to make a hollow 1871 *Daily News* 21 Sept, Its brass scabbard is dinged and bent in two or three places 1888 *Sheffield Gloss*, *Dinge*, to indent, to bruise. (It rhymes with *hinge*)

Hence **Dinged** (dɪndʒd) *ppl. a.*, **dinged work**, repoussé work in metal

1874 Knight *Dict Mech.*, *Dinged-work*, work embossed by blows which depress one surface and raise the other 1885 Fitzpatrick *Life T N Burke* I 239 A heavy long-tailed coat and a dinged high hat

Dinge, *v* 2 *dial* or *rare colloq* [Belongs to Dingy *a*] *trans* To make dingy

1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II *Amicus Redux*, A suit, originally of a sad brown, but which . has been dinged into a true professional sable 1883 *Chamb Jrnl* 525 'My cabin is rather dinged' was the apology of the oyster dredger as he ushered me into his yawl 1891 *Rutland Gloss.*, s v, It dinges (or ? dingies) my hands sitting in the house.

Dinged *ppl. a* 1 : see Ding *v* 1 6

Dinged (dɪndʒd), *ppl a* 2 : see Dinge *v* 1

Dingee. *nonce-wd* [f Dinghy: cf Bargee] One of the crew of a dinghy

1836 E. Howard *R Reefer* xxxiv, I ordered the *dingees* to be piped away

† **Dinger.** *Obs* ? = Ding *sb* 3

1533 J Kene in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 40, I] candelstyks of latyn, vj dyngers of pewter

‖ **Dinghy, dingey** (dɪ ŋgɪ). Also 9 dingy, dingee, dinghee [a Hindī *dēṅgī* or *ḍiṅgī* small boat, wherry-boat, dim. of *dēṅgā*, *ḍoṅgā*, a larger boat, sloop, coasting vessel. The spelling with *h* in Eng is to indicate the hard *g*]

1 Originally, a native rowing-boat in use upon Indian rivers; of various sizes and shapes, resembling sometimes a canoe, sometimes a wherry. In the West of India applied to a small sailing-boat used on the coast.

[1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I 242 *Dingas* are vessels used at Bombay and are navigated sometimes by rowing with paddles They have one mast . which takes much forward On the mast is hoisted a sail resembling a settee sail] 1810 T Williamson *E Ind Vade Mecum* II 159 (V) On these larger pieces of water there are usually canoes, or dingies 1832 Mundy *Pen & Pencil Sk Ind* II 148 A little dinghee, or Ganges wherry 1835 Burnes *Trav Bokhara* (ed 2) I 15 We were met by several 'dingies' full of armed men 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit India* (1854) 185 Wherries, or dinghees, manned by two rowers and a steersman, are to be found in numbers at all the wharfs 1851 *Great Exhib Offic Cat.* II 909 The Dingee or Bum boat of Bombay, is a small boat, from 12 to 20 feet in length with a raking mast, and a yard the same length as the boat *Ibid.* 910 Cutch Dingee These vessels, are from 30 to 50 feet in length some of them are decked wholly, others only abaft the mizen mast, and a small part forward 1879 F. Pollok *Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 19 We set out on our hopeless task in a small dinghy

2. Hence extended to small rowing-boats used elsewhere. *spec.* **a** 'a small extra boat in men-of-war and merchant ships' (Smyth *Sailor's Wordbk*); also, the boat or 'tender' of a yacht, steam-launch, or similar craft; **b** a small pleasure rowing-boat; usually on the Thames, a small light skiff, clinker-built, for one, sometimes two, pair of sculls, and with or without outriggers.

1836 Marryat *Midsh Easy* xi, Jump up here and lower down the dingey. 1845 Darwin *Voy Nat* viii (1879) 169 Mr Chaffers took the dingey and went up two or three miles further 1873 *Daily News* 16 Aug , Credit must . be given to the scullers for even venturing out in their little dingies in such rough water 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed 6) 147 A dingy is useful for landing the men. 1884 *Illustr Lond. News* 20 Sept 268/3 They had but just time to get into the dinghy, a boat 13 ft. long and 4 ft wide in which they drifted nearly a thousand miles across the Atlantic. 1885 *Act* 48-9 *Vict* c 76 § 29 The term 'vessel' shall include any . boat, landan, wherry, skiff, dingey, shallop, punt, canoe, raft, or other craft

3 *Comb* **dinghy-man**

1878 D Kemp *Yacht & Boat Sailing* (1880) 518 Dinghy-man. The man who has charge of the dinghy of a yacht, whose duty it is to go ashore on errands.

Dingily (dɪ·ndʒɪlɪ), *adv.*[1] [f. Dingy *a* + -ly 2.] In a dingy manner; with a dirty or dull black appearance.

1826 *Lit Souvenir* 102 This wainscotting .. looks but dingily. 1830 *Fraser's Mag* I. 757 Trowsers, dimly and dingily seen through the separation of his swallow tailed coat 1837 Hawthorne *Twice told T* (1851) II xv 226 Yonder dingily white remnant of a huge snow-bank

†Dingily, *adv.*[2] *Obs. nonce-wd* [? f Ding *v*] ? Forcibly, as one that *dings* a thing down.

a 1555 Philpot *Exam & Writ* (Parker) 370 These do confute so dingily the sentence and saying of Floribell

Dinginess (dɪ·ndʒɪnes) [f. Dingy *a.* + -ness] The quality or condition of being dingy, disagreeable want of brightness or freshness of colouring

1818 in Todd 1824 W Irving *T. Trav.* I 208 Something in the dinginess of my dress struck the clerks with reverence. 1857 Trollope *Chron Barset* II xlv 10 A certain dinginess of appearance is respectable 1888 Miss Braddon *Fatal Three* I. ii, There was not even a flower-box to redeem the dinginess of the outlook

Dingle (dɪ·ŋg'l), *sb.* [Of uncertain origin A single example meaning 'deep hollow, abyss' is known in 13th c ; otherwise, the word appears to have been only in dialectal use till the 17th c., when it began to appear in literature. In the same sense *dimble* is known from the 16th c *Dimble* and *dingle* might be phonetic doublets: cf. *cramble* and *crangle.*] A deep dell or hollow; now usually applied (app. after Milton) to one that is closely wooded or shaded with trees; but, according to Ray and in mod Yorkshire dialect, the name of a deep narrow cleft between hills

a 1240 *Sowles Warde* in *Cott. Hom* 263 His tunes ant his domes þe derne beoð ant deopre þen eni sea dingle [=abyss of the sea cf Ps xxxv 6 *Vulg* Judicia tua abyssus multa] 1630 Drayton *Muses Elizium* II 29 In Dingles deepe, and Mountains hore They cumbated the tusky Boare 1634 Milton *Comus* 311, I know each lane, and every alley green, Dingle, or bushy dell of this wild wood 1636 James *Iter Lanc* 357 Amongst ye Dingles and ye Apennines 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 14 *Dingle*, a small clough or valley between two steep hills 1757 Dyer *Fleece* I 134 Dingles and dells, by lofty fir embow'rd, 1796 Southey *Occas Pieces* v. Poems II 226 Seek some sequestered dingle's coolest shade 1810 Scott *Lady of L* III i 12 Both field and forest, dingle, cliff, and dell, And solitary heath, the signal knew 1876 *Whitby Gloss*, *Dingle*, a cleft or narrow valley between two hills

Hence **Di·ngly** *a.*, abounding in dingles, of the nature of a dingle

1841 Hodgson *Hist Northumbld* II. III 393/2 Stonecroft burn joins the dingly channel of the brook. 1855 *Chamb Jrnl* III 260 Sweet dingly dells and bosky bowers

Dingle (dɪ·ŋg'l), *v* [In sense 1 app dim. of Ding *v* [2]: cf *tingle*, *jingle* But in the other senses mixed up with *dindle* and *tingle*]

1 *intr.* To ring as a bell, or glass, to tinkle, jingle. Hence **Di·ngling** *vbl sb*

1827 Praed *Poems* (1865) II 220 Thus north and south, and east and west, The chimes of Hymen dingle 1849 *Knife & Fork* 16 Amid the dingling of glasses

† 2. *intr.* To ring or tingle, as the ears with sound

1573-80 Baret *Alv.* D 750 Dingle or dindle mine eares ring, or dingle, *tinnunt aures*

3 *intr* and *trans* To tingle (with cold, a blow, etc)

1854 R H Patterson *Ess Hist & Art* (1862) 18 If its particles happen to be set a vibrating by a sharp dingling blow 1877 *N W Line Gloss*, *Dingle*, to tingle 'I've nettled mysen, an' my fingers dingles unbeable ' 1886 *S W Line Gloss* s v , My arm begins to dingle and feel queer.

4. *intr* To vibrate with sound , = Dindle *v* 2.

1833 Scott *Wav* xliv, 'Garring the very stane and-lime wa's dingle wi' his screeching ' [So later edd ; *original ed* , 1814, had *dinnle*, the Scotch form of Dindle]

Dingle-bird. [f. Dingle *v.*[1]] The bell-bird of Australia, *Myzantha melanophrys*

1870 Wilson *Austral Songs* 30 The bell-like chimings of the distant dingle bird 1883 Harpur *Poems* 78, I list the tinkling of the dingle-bird

Dingle-dangle (dɪ·ŋg'l,dæ·ŋg'l), *adv., sb*[1], and *a.* [redupl f. Dangle. Cf Icel and Sw *dingla* to dangle, Da *dingle* to dangle, to bob]

A *adv.* In a dangling manner , hanging loosely

1598 Florio, *Spendolone*, dingle-dangle, dangling downe 16[2]1 Cotgr , *Tirballer* to goe dingle dangle, wig wag 1785 Warton *Notes on Milton* (T), By dingle he understands boughs hanging dingle dangle over the edge of the dell

B. *sb* A dangling or swinging to and fro; *concr* a dangling appendage.

1622 Mabbe tr *Aleman's Guzman D'Alf* II 240 With as many Bobs and other Dingle-Dangles hanging at every one of these 1702 Vanbrugh *False Friend* II i, He'll be hanged and then what becomes of thee? Why, the honour to a dingle-dangle by him 1855 Capt Chamier *Journ. France, etc* I xi 173 Rustic beauties, who adorned their hair with silver skewers and with dingle dangles

C *adj.* Hanging loosely and moving to and fro , swinging, dangling.

a 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xi (Jam) This dingle-dangle wagging of my tub. 1746 *Brit Mag* 294 This dingle dangle Figure of Gallantry that capers next

So **Di·ngle-da·ngle** *v.*, to hang loosely dangling or swinging to and fro

1632 Sherwood, To dingle dangle, *tirballer* 1708 Wilson, etc tr *Petronius Arbiter* 46 Purple Tassels and Fringes dingle dangle about it. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss*, *Dingle-dangle*, to dangle loosely said of pendulous or swinging objects.

Di·ngle-da·ngle, *sb*[2] *rare*—[1]. [f. Ding-dong: cf Dingle *v*] A dingling or ringing of metal

1708 Motteux *Rabelais* v 1 (1737) 2 This dingle dangle with Pans, Kettles, and Basons, the Corybantin Cymbals of Cybele.

So **Di·ngle-do·ngle** *v* [after Ding-dong]

1859 Capern *Bal & Songs* 41 The dinner-bell, the dinner-bell, That dingle dongles through the dell

Dingne, obs. form of Digne *a* , Dine *v*

‖ Dingo (dɪ·ŋgo) [Native Australian name in an obs dialect of N.S Wales.

The nearest name in Ridley *Kamilaroi* is *yinghō* in the (now probably extinct) language of George's River; in the extinct Turuwul of Botany Bay, the name was *yīgīng*]

The wild, or semi-domesticated dog of Australia, *Canis dingo.*

1789 Tench *Botany Bay* 83 The only domestic animal they [the Aborigines] have is the dog, which in their language is called *Dingo* 1790 J Hunter *App. White's Voy N S Wales* Wks 1837 IV. 493 A Dingo, or Dog of New South Wales 1802 G. Barrington *Hist N S Wales* xi 430 The Dog or Dingo barks in a way peculiar to itself 1852 Mundy *Our Antipodes* vi 153 The dingo, warragal, or native dog does not hunt in packs 1868 Carleton *Austral. Nights* 5 The fierce dingo's hideous eye 1884 *Illustr Sydney News* 26 Aug 5/3 The sundowners..are becoming as rare as the dingoes

†Dingthrift (dɪ·ŋþrɪft). *Obs* [f Ding *v* [1] + Thrift] A spendthrift, a prodigal

1567 Drant *Horace' Sat* I (R), Wilte thou therefore, a drunkard be A ding thrift and a knaue? 1579 E. Hake *Newes Powles Churchyarde* E ij b, That gallowes should such Dingthrifts recompence 1624 Sanderson *Serm* (1632) 494 The Ding-thrifts proverbe is, Lightly come, lightly goe 1681 W Robertson *Phraseol Gen.* (1693) 1160 The spendthrift or dingthrift had spent that money also *attrib* 1597-8 Bp Hall *Sat* IV v. 59 The ding-thrift heire, his shift-got summe mispent.

2 The name of an obsolete game

1312 in *Mem Ripon* II 72 Will Pistor de Rypon fuit inventor cujusdam ludi pestiferi et a jure reprobati, qui in vulgari dicitur Dyngethryftes [1887 *Academy* 3 Sept 147/3] Hence **Di·ngthrifty** *a* , prodigal, wasteful.

1655 R Younge *Agst Drunkards* 3 What may the many millions of these ding thrifty dearth-makers consume

Dingy (dɪ·ndʒɪ), *a* [A recent word of obscure origin ' not recognized by Dr. Johnson. Richardson (1837) says '*Dengy* and *dinginess* are common in speech, but not in writing ', and gives only quot 1790 (sense 2) If Pegge's and Ellis's word be the same (which from the ambiguity of the spelling *ng* is uncertain) it would appear to be a south-eastern dialect word which has slowly made its way into literary use

It has been conjectured to be a deriv of *ding*, which is favoured by the explanation of sense 1, given by Pegge, and in other dialect glossaries; but the pronunciation should then have been (dɪŋɪ) Also the early quots for sense 2 appear to refer solely to *colour*]

1. *dial* Dirty

1736 Pegge *Kenticisms*, *Dingy*, dirty. 1749 W Ellis *Shepherd's Guide* 351 What we, in Hertfordshire, call tagging a sheep is cutting away, with a pair of shears, the dingy wool from the hinder parts 1888 *Berksh Gloss*, *Dingey* ('g' soft), coated with dirt

2. Of a (disagreeably) dark and dull colour or appearance , formerly applied to a naturally blackish or dusky brown colour , but now usually implying a dirty colour or aspect due to smoke, grime, dust, weathering, or to deficiency of daylight and freshness of hue; and so of depreciatory connotation

1751 R Lloyd *Progress of Error* xxiii, Black was her [Envy's] chariot, drawn by dragons dire And land their dingy car on Caledonian plain 1752 Sir J Hill *Hist Anim* 56 (Jod) The smoaky and dingy black are easily distinguishable in it. 1790 G Ellis tr *Athelstan's Ode Victory* 27 in *Spec Eng Poetry* (T), On the dingy sea [mistransl of OE *on dinges* (*dynges*, *dynges*, *dimnes*) *mere*] Over deep waters, Dublin they seek 1794 Sullivan *View Nat* II 374 The dingy vault, in whose profundity we were lost 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 27 Feb 2/3 The dingy mother [an African woman] tow'd With eager step, and sought her child 1826 Disraeli *Viv Grey* III vii, Its plumage of a dingy, yellowish white 1837-9 Hallam *Hist Lit.* I iii. 1 § 60 180 Herds of buffaloes, whose dingy hide .. contrasted with the greyish hue of the Tuscan oxen 1854 Hawthorne *Eng Note bks* (1879) I 358 A dim, dingy morning 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng* IV 603 Wretchedly printed on scraps of dingy paper such as would not now be thought good enough for street ballads. 1866 G Macdonald *Ann Q. Neighb* xiii (1878) 268 A great faded room, in which the prevailing colour was a dingy gold 1877 Black *Green Past* xxxv. (1878) 280 His clothes getting dingier summer by summer 1884 *Manch Exam.* 13 May 5/2 More disagreeable than the dingy weather and unlovely streets without

b. *fig* Shabby, shady in reputation

1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* II 319 Doing me the honour to introduce me by name to several dingy acquaintances 1881 H. James *Portr Lady* xxi, I know plenty of dingy people; I don't want to know any more

3 *Comb* , as *dingy-looking* adj ; frequently qualifying colours, as *dingy white, yellow*, etc

1774 Strange in *Phil Trans* LXV 40 Angular lapilli of a dingy-whitish colour 1838 T Beale *Nat Hist Sperm Whale* (1839) 377 A crowd of dingy-looking natives 1875 W McIlwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* 45 The church is a dingy-looking edifice

Dingy, var of Dinghy

Dinic (dɪ·nɪk), *a.* and *sb. rare*—[0]. [f. Gr. δῖν-ος a whirling + -ic]

A *adj* Relating to dizziness or vertigo **B** *sb* A medicine used to cure dizziness. Also **Di·nical** *a.*, in same sense

[1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Dinica*, Medicines against Dizziness] 1721 Bailey, *Dinicks*, Medicines against the Vertigo or Dizziness in the Head 1854-67 C A Harris *Dict Med. Terminol*, *Dinical*, medicines which relieve vertigo 1883 *Syd Soc Lex* , *Dinic*, of, or belonging to, giddiness. Also, applied to medicines that remove giddiness

Dining (dəɪ·nɪŋ), *vbl sb.* [f Dine *v* + ing [1].]

1. The action of the verb Dine ; a dinner.

? *a* 1400 *Arthur* 142 Pere was Vrweyn þe kynge Of scottes at þat dynynge 1646 Crashaw *Poems* 212 Whole days and suns devoured with endless dining *c* 1815 Jane Austen *Persuas* (1833) I viii 268 This was but the beginning of other dinings and other meetings 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev* III. iii. iii (1857) II 227 Dinings with the Girondins *attrib* 1806 Syd Smith *Elem. Sk Mor Philos* (1850) 332 Dining and supping virtues 1831 Carlyle *Sart Res* I. xi, Dining repartees and other ephemeral trivialities.

b. *Dining-out* . dining out of one's own house

1861 Wilson & Gilkie *Mem E Forbes* III 83 Occasional dinings out and tea-drinkings are recorded 1877 Tyndall in *Daily News* 2 Oct 2/4 Faraday . formally renounced dining out.

2. *Comb.* with sense 'used for dining', as *dining-cap, -hall, -parlour, -place* , † dining-bed, the couch on which the Romans reclined at table (*obs*); **dining-car, -carriage, -coach,** a railway carriage fitted up for dining on the journey, **dining-chamber** = Dining-room ; **dining-table,** a table for dining at; *spec.* a rectangular table with legs at the four corners, and capable of enlargement by the insertion of leaves.

1582 Savile *Tacitus' Hist.* I lxxxii (1591) 46 Otho standing vpon his *dining bed at last refrained their rage. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 94 An infant squib of the inns of court, that hath not half greased his *dining cap, or scarce warmed his lawyer's cushion 1839 *Mech Mag* 5 Jan. 240 (from *Baltimore American*) All that is wanting now is a *dining car *Mod Advt.*, First and Third Class 1907 *Dining Carriages between London and Glasgow. 1597 Shaks 2 *Hen IV*, II 1 153 To pawne both my Plate, and the Tapistry of my *dyning Chambers *a* 1625 Fletcher *Nice Valour* II 1, What a great space there is Betwixt Love's dining-chamber, and his garret ' 1890 *Times* (weekly ed) 2 Mar 1/3 A *dining coach and two passenger coaches were forced through the structure 1761 Mrs Fr Sheridan *S. Bidulph* II 317 She asked why I had not been shewn into the *dining-parlour 1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser II (1863) 348 The dining parlour might pass for his only sitting room 1790-1810 Wm Combe *Devil on 2 Sticks in Eng* (1817) VI 258 A *dining party in high life 1594 *Wills & Inv. N C* (Surtees 1860) 244 [In] the Haull, Towe *dyninge tables 1875 W. S Hayward *Love agst World* 2 He took the seat at the foot of the dining-table 1892 *Daily News* 19 Mar 7/4 A man used to make anything, but now he is asked whether he is a dining-table maker, a sideboard maker, and so on

Dining-room (dəɪ·nɪŋˌrum) The room in a private house or public establishment in which dinner and other principal meals are taken, and which is furnished for this purpose.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 481 The fashion came vp at Rome, that our dames had their beds couered all ouer with siluer, yea, and some dining rooms with tables laid with the same 1661 COWLEY *Prop Adv Exp Philos, College*, A large and pleasant Dining-Room within the Hall for the Professors to eat in 1681 T. JORDAN *London's Joy* in Heath *Grocers' Comp* (1869) 547 London's the Dining Room of Christendom 1708 in *Swift's Wks* (1755) II i. 163 She shows him into the dining room 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M* 129 The dark wainscoted dining room, with its noble fireplace of gigantic dimensions

†**Dining-time.** The time at which people dine, dinner-time; the time occupied with dinner

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XII 391 In the ost it was dyneng tyme, Fore it was ny noon, and passed þe pryme 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* v v, Now there's but a dining-time 'Twixt us and our confusion 1679 SHADWELL *True Widow* I. Wks 1720 III 121 Let's take the air, and while away a dining-time.

Dinite (dəi nəit) *Min* [Named 1852 after Prof. Dini.] A yellowish fossil resin found in the lignite of Lunigiana in Tuscany

1854 DANA *Min* 475 Deposits large crystals of the dinite 1863–72 WATTS *Dict Chem.* II. 334

Dinitro- (dəinəi·trō-) *Chem* (Before a vowel dinitr-) [f DI-[2] + NITRO-]

1. Having two equivalents of the radical NO_2 taking the place of two atoms of hydrogen, as *dinitrobenzene* $C_6H_4(NO_2)_2$, *dinitrophenol* $C_6H_4(NO_2)_2O$

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem* 409 We also know a solid substance called di-nitro-benzol 1873 *Townes' Chem* (ed 11) 760 Dinitrobenzene is produced by warming benzene with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids 1892 *Pall Mall G* 17 Oct 7/2 Aniline colours which are positively poisonous . are picric acid and its salts. dinitro-cresol, and aurantia

2 **Dinitro-ce llulose**, a substance $C_6H_8(NO_2)_2O_5$, analogous to gun-cotton (*trinitro-cellulose*), produced by the action of a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids on cotton, whereby two of the hydrogen atoms in the cellulose $C_6H_{10}O_5$ are replaced by NO_2. Also called *soluble pyroxylin*: its solution in ether and alcohol forms COLLODION.

Dink (diŋk), *a Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Origin unknown.] Finely dressed, decked out; trim.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 377 Him that dressit me so dink ?*a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 55 (*Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 287) Ane fair blyth wyf he had, of ony ane, Bot scho wes sumthing dynk and dengerous. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea t Misc* (1733) II 200 As dink as a lady *a* 1795 BURNS *'My Lady's Gown'*, My lady's dink, my lady's dress, The flower and fancy o' the west 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* XXV, The mechanic, in his leather apron, elbowed the dink and dainty dame, his city mistress 1891 F. O. MORRIS in *Morn Post* 25 July 3/6 The pied wagtail, running about so nimbly, dink and dainty, over the lawn

Hence **Di·nkly** *adv*

1788 R GALLOWAY *Poems* 163 (Jam) They stand sae dinkly, rank and file. 1871 P. H WADDELL *Psalm* CXIX 32

Dink, *v. Sc.* [f. DINK *a*] *trans* To dress finely, to deck

1811 A SCOTT *Poems* 132 (Jam) In braw leather boots I dink me. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XX, I am now too old to dink myself as a gallant to grace the bower of dames

Dinmont (di nmənt). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 5 **dymmond**, 6 **dilmond, dynmonthe**, 9 **dinman, dinment, dimment, dinmond, dynmont**, 6– **dinmont** [Etymology obscure: the second syllable looks like 'month' as in *towmont* twelvemonth, but the first is unexplained] The name given in Scotland, and the Border counties of England, to a wether between the first and second shearing.

1424 *Sc Acts Jas I* (1814) 4 (Jam) Item, Gymmer, Dynmont, or Gaitis, ilk ane to xiid 1494 *Act Dom Conc.* 353 (Jam) Vij[xx] of gymmeris and dymmondis 1542 *Wills & Inv N C* (Surtees 1835) 119, I yeue vnto saynt cuthb'te guild a dynmonthe or ellis the price 1549 *Compl Scot* VI 66 The laif of ther fat flokkis follouit gylmyrs and dilmondis 1584 *Vestry Bks* (Surtees) 18 Item at Shaudforthe a weather, a yowe, a dinmont, and 13 lams 1791–2 *Statist Acc Berw* III 155 (Jam) When they are 18 months old, after the first fleece is taken off they are called dimmotts 1814 SCOTT *Wav* XI, Killancureit talked . of top-dressing and bottom dressing, and year-olds, and gimmers, and dinmonts 1892 *Northumbld Gloss* 236 A lamb is called a hog in autumn, and after the first shearing of the new year, a dinmont if it be a male sheep, and a gimmer if an ewe

Dinna, Sc. for *do not*: see DO *v.*

Dinnage, obs f DUNNAGE, material used for packing on shipboard.

Dinned (dind), *ppl a rare.* [f DIN *v.* + -ED[1]] Assailed or disturbed with din: see DIN *v*

1820 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 128 When other harmonies Leave the dinn'd air vibrating silverly

Dinnel(l, Sc. form of DINDLE *v*

Dinner (di nəi), *sb* Forms: 3–6 **diner, dyner**, 4–5 **dinere, dener**, 4–7 **dynere**, 5 **dynnere, dyneer**, 6 **denere, dynar, dynnor, dynner** (*Sc* **dennar, denner**), 6– **dinner.** [ME *diner*, a F *dîner* (11th c in Hatz.-Darm.), subst. use of pres inf *dîner* to DINE.]

1. The chief meal of the day, eaten originally, and still by the majority of people, about the middle of the day (cf Ger. *Mittagssessen*), but now, by the professional and fashionable classes, usually in the evening; particularly, a formally arranged meal of various courses, a repast given publicly in honour of some one, or to celebrate some event.

1297 R GLOUC (1724) 558 Pulke to diners deluol were, alas! *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 3508 His fader Oft he fed wit gode dinere. 1393 LANGL *P Pl* C v 38 Ther wolde don for a dyner More þan for oure lordes loue 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V 459 Syttenge with Oswaldus the Kynge at dyner [=*in mensa*]. *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 26 Whos wiff that obeiethe worst, lete her husbonde paie for the dener 1553 ASCHAM in *Lett Lt Men* (Camden) 14 Dynnor and supper he had me comonlie with him. 1557 W TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy* (1589) 116, I had the Captaine of the towne to dinner. 1563 WINJET *Fovr Scoir Thre Quest.* XVIII Wks 1888 I 84 Quhy mak ȝe ȝour communioun afoir dennar, sen our Saluiour institutet His haly sacrament efter suppare? 1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor.* 458 As he sate in the house of Simon at Dyner 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ Life* 97 After dinner a man should sit a while, and after supper walk a mile 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* VIII 173 Our vsuall time for dinner is about eleuen of the clocke 1712 HEARNE *Collect* (Oxf Hist Soc) III. 372 At eleven Clock this Day, I being then at Dinner in Edmund Hall Buttery. 1728 LADY M W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess. Mar* 10 Mar, She gave me a dinner of fifty dishes of meat. 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits*, Wks (Bohn) II 50 In an aristocratical country like England, not the Trial by Jury, but the dinner, is the capital institution

†b *To seek his dinner with duke Humphrey*: see DINE *v* 1 b

2 *attrib* and *Comb*, as *dinner-bag, -book, -club, -company, -course, -doctrine, -dress, -furniture, -giver, -gown, -meal, -napkin, -plate, -room, -tea; dinner-giving, -like* adjs; **dinner-hour**, the hour at which dinner is taken, the hour or time occupied by dinner; **dinner-pair**, the pairing of two members of parliament of opposite parties during the dinner-hour: see PAIR; **dinner-party**, a party of guests invited to dinner, the social gathering which they compose; **dinner-set**, a set of plates and other ware of the same pattern for the dinner-table; **dinner-table**, the table at which dinner is eaten, and round which a party of guests sit; **dinner-wagon**, a tray with shelves beneath, supported by four legs, usually on castors, so as to be easily moved, for the service of a dining-room.

1885 T HARDY *Mayor Casterbr* 1, His hoe on his shoulder, and his *dinner-bag suspended from it. 1854 W WATERWORTH *Orig Anglicanism* 134 This contradiction of belief and practice, of prayer-book and *dinner-book, has long been censured 1836–48 B. D WALSH *Aristoph, Acharnians* II. vi, Involved by *dinner-clubs and debts *c* 1430 LYDG in Turner *Dom Archit* III. 81 The *dynere coursis eke at euery feste. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* XIX. Wks (1847) 320/1 Far holier and wiser men than parasitic preachers; who, without their *dinner-doctrine, know that neither king, law, civil oaths, or religion, was ever established without the parliament 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr* I II, An innocent piece of *dinner-furniture that went upon easy castors. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr* I III 109 The one keeps a *dinner-giving house, the other does not 1891 *Truth* 10 Dec. 1240/2 Ecstasies of admiration over a superb *dinner-gown 1800 *Spirit Pub. Journals* (1801) IV. 160 You step to a friend's house on business, near his *dinner-hour 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Apr. 3/2 That period of the evening—from seven to ten—which in parliamentary phrase is called the 'dinner hour'. 1861 DICKENS *Gt Expect* XXII, A *dinner-napkin will not go into a tumbler. 1894 *Westm Gaz* 24 Apr 1/3 He frequently secures a *dinner-pair, and manages to get away from the House at 6 30. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* XVI, Out of humour at not being able to come for forty-eight hours without falling in with a *dinner-party 1823 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I 344 The decanters, the glasses, 'the *dinner-set' of crockery-ware. 1813 *Examiner* 10 May 299/2 A greater number of persons than assemble at a *dinner or a tea-table. 1852 MRS CARLYLE *Lett.* II 162, I am to have a *dinner-tea with them next Wednesday. 1895 *Catal*, *Dinner wagons, three-shelf, plain turned pillars, on castors, mahogany, oak or walnut.

Dinner (di nəi), *v.* [f DINNER *sb.*]

1 *intr* To dine, have dinner: also *dinner it.*

1748 [see DINNERING below] 1786 BURNS *Lines on Interv w Ld. Daer* I, I dinner'd wi' a Lord 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam Paris* VIII 20 Where in temples antique you may breakfast or dinner it

2. *trans.* To entertain at dinner; to provide dinner for.

1822 *Blackw Mag* XI 481 Hogg would have been dinnered to his death 1826 *Examiner* 337/1 Before that worthy governor .. left the Cape, he was twice dinnered. 1859 CHADWICK *De Foe* VI. 310 Harley dinnered himself into the Speaker's chair 1885 GRACE STEBBING *Aggravating Sch. girl* XXXIV, I'll dinner them and I'll supper them, but if they want rooms . they may go elsewhere.

Hence **Di·nnering** *vbl sb.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 V. 118 To think how I had drawn myself in by my summer-house dinnering 1837 *Q Rev* 142 Few people are there so bored, as at the grand dinnerings of the London season 1867 CARLYLE *Remin* II 143 Liverpool, with its dinnerings . was not his element

Di·nner-bell. The bell rung to announce dinner; usually, the ordinary bell of the house, hotel, ship, etc, rung at a fixed time; also, a particular bell used for this purpose

1682 O. N *Bouleau's Lutrin* IV. 206 For all Agree, no Knell Could more concern them than the Dinner-bell! 1782 *Phil Trans* LXXII 376 Close to the chimney . a dinner-bell hung in a common frame *a* 1859 L HUNT *Robin Hood* IV v, The horn was then their dinner-bell. 1879 F W ROBINSON *Coward Consc* I VIII, The dinner-bell rang for the first time 1887 *Spectator* 26 Feb 287/2 The dinner-bell would begin to ring at half-past 5

Dinnere·tte. [see -ETTE] A little dinner; a dinner on a small scale, or for a small party

1872 M. COLLINS *Pr Clarice* II. v 74 He has a luxurious bachelor's first floor in Piccadilly . where he sometimes gives excellent dinnerettes

Di·nnerless, *a.* [-LESS.] Without dinner; fasting.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, London* (1662) 198 To Dine with Duke Humphrey importing to be dinnerlesse. 1708 *Brit Apollo* No 29 3/1 Such as walk'd Dinnerless the Streets *c* 1820 S ROGERS *Italy* (1839) 201 Screwing a smile into his dinnerless face 1859 TENNYSON *Idylls, Enid* 1083, I left your mowers dinnerless

Dinnerly (di nəili), *a* and *adv.* [f. DINNER *sb* + -LY.] **A.** *adj* Of or pertaining to dinner

B *adv* In a manner appropriate to dinner

1614 COPLEY *Wits, Fits, etc* (N), A merry recorder of London met in the street, going to dinner to the lord maior .. The dinnerly officer was so hasty on his way that he refused to heare him 1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph, Acharnians* IV. iv, Did'st hear .. How cookishly, how dinnerly He manages his duties?

Di·nner-time. The usual time of dining, the time occupied by, or allowed for, dinner

1371 in Britton *Cathedrals, York* (1819) 80 Swa yt yai sall noghte dwell fra yair werk in ye forsayde loge na tyme of ye yer in dyner tyme 1596 SHAKS *Merch V* I i 105 We will leaue you then till dinner time *a* 1627 MIDDLETON, etc., *Changeling* (N), Dinner time? thou meanst twelve o'clock 1710 *Tatler* No 258 P 2 We were disturbed all Dinner-Time by the Noise of the Children 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew, etc.* VI (1878) 28 Before dinner-time a reconciliation had been effected.

Dinnerward, toward dinner: see -WARD

Dinnery (di·nəri), *a.* [f DINNER *sb.* + -Y[1]] Characterized by dinner or dinners

a 1865 MRS GASKELL *Curious if True* in *Gray Woman, etc* (1865) 83, I .. disliked the dinnery atmosphere of the *salle à manger*. 1889 LOWELL *Lett* (1894) II 363 Philadelphia was very dinnery, of course, with lunches and Wister parties thrown in.

Dinnick, local var of DUNNOCK, hedge-sparrow.

Dinning (di niŋ), *vbl sb.* [f DIN *v.* + -ING[1]] The action of the verb DIN; the making of a din or noise of any kind; †wailing, etc

13 *Cursor M.* 18630 (Gött.) Was adam bidan in his bale, Thoru dome into þat dinning dale. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 153 Gret dynnyng ther wes of dyntis As wapnys apon armor styntis. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9618 With dynnyng & dole for dethe of hor lord *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* XLIII 162 The stour dynnyng and noyse that their horses made 1683 E HOOKER *Pref Ep Pordage's Mystic Div* 15 What shal wee sai then, or think of Scurrilities, Huffings and Dinnings? 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* XIV 111 The chime Of minstrel music a pleasant dinning makes 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* VI 150 After four years dinning of his project into the ears of the great.

Di·nning, *ppl. a.* [f as prec + -ING[2]] Making a din, disturbing with din or noise.

1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 1 Mar 129/1 The noise of these dinning fetters 1832 TENNYSON *Eleänore* 131 With dinning sound my ears are rife.

Dinnle, dinn'le, mod. Sc ff DINDLE *sb*[1] and *v.*

Dinny (di·ni), *a.* [f DIN *sb.* + -Y[1]] Resounding with or filled with din.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 461 Sometimes my ears are a little dinny

‖ **Dinoceras** (dəinǫ·sĕrĕs). [mod L. (Marsh, 1872) f Gr. *δεινό-ς* fearful, terrible + *κέρας* horn] A genus of extinct ungulated quadrupeds (*Dinocerata*) of huge size, and having apparently three pairs of horns. Hence **Dino·cerate** *a.*, related to the dinoceras, as *a dinocerate animal.*

1872 MARSH *Amer. Jrnl Sc. & Art* Ser III **IV.** 344 1877 LE CONTE *Elem Geol* (1879) 506 The brain of the Middle Eocene Dinoceras is only about one eighth the size of a living Rhinoceros of equal bulk. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol Field* 256 The dinoceras was like an elephant in size It had short legs, and perhaps three pairs of horns,—one on the snout, one on the cheeks, and one on the forehead

Dinomic (dəinǫ·mik), *a.* [f. Gr. *δι-*, (DI-[2]) twice + *νομ-ός* district + -IC] Belonging or restricted to two districts or divisions (of the globe).

1863 BALFOUR *Bot.* § 1151 A natural family, common to all the divisions [of the globe] is *polynomic* If restricted to two or more divisions, the groups are *dinomic, trinomic*, etc

‖ **Dinornis** (dəinǫ·rnis). [mod L. (Owen 1843) f Gr *δεινό-ς* fearful, terrible + *ὄρνις* bird.] A name given by Prof. Owen to a genus of recently extinct birds of great size, the remains of which have been discovered in New Zealand; the moa of the Maoris Hence **Dinorni·thic, Dino rnithine** *adjs*, related to, or of the nature of, the dinornis

1843 *Proc. Zool Soc.* 14 Feb 19 A communication from Prof. Owen was read, proposing to substitute the name *Dinornis* for that of *Megalornis*, applied to the Great Bird of New Zealand in his paper read at the previous meeting Mr G Gray having previously used the term *Megalornis* for a genus of Birds 1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* 6 Like the dodo or the dinornis, the werewolf may have become extinct in our age 1875 A NEWTON in *Encycl Brit* III 729/2 The fragmentary cranium of a large Bird, combining Dinornithic and Struthious characters 1891 *Athenæum* 14 Nov 652/2 An extinct dinornithine bird from New Zealand

Dinosaur, deino- (dəi nŏsɑ̆r). Also in Lat. form **dinosaurus, deino-** [mod L *dīnosaurus* (Owen 1841), f Gr *δεινό-ς* fearful, terrible + *σαῦρ-*

os (=σαύρα) lizard] A member of an extinct race of Mesozoic Saurian reptiles (group *Dinosauria*, typical genus *Dinosaurus*), some of which were of gigantic size, the remains point to an organism resembling in some respects that of birds, in others that of mammals

1841 Owen in *Rep Brit Assoc* 104 A remarkable approach in the present gigantic Dinosaur to the crocodilian structure 1873 Dawson *Earth & Man* viii 202 We have thus brought before us the Dinosaurs—the terrible Saurians—of the Mesozoic age. 1885 C A Buckmaster *Brit. Alm Comp.* 193 The group of fossil reptiles known as Dinosaurs has long been remarkable for certain curious resemblances to birds which it presents.

Dinosaurian, *a*, *sb* [f as prec + -ian]

A. *adj* Of the nature of, or related to, a dinosaur; belonging to the group *Dinosauria*

1873 [see Dicynodontian] 1880 *Libr Univ Knowl.* VII. 216 The number of dinosaurian reptiles was very large 1881 G. Macdonald *Mary Marston* II iii 52 The old-fashioned horror would inevitably raise its dinosaurian head afresh above the slime of his consciousness.

B *sb.* A member of the *Dinosauria*, a Dinosaur

1841 Owen in *Rep Brit. Assoc.* 102 Dinosaurians A distinct tribe or sub order of Saurian Reptiles, for which I would propose the name of *Dinosauria* 1859 Darwin *Orig Spec.* xi. (1878) 295 The Mastodon and the more ancient Dinosaurians having become extinct 1881 Lubbock in *Nature* No 618. 403 It seems to be now generally admitted that birds have come down to us through the Dinosaurians

Dinothere, deino- (dəi·nǒþī(ə). [f mod L dinothe·rium (1829, Kaup, in Oken's *Isis* XXII 402), f. Gr. δειν-ός fearful, terrible + θηρίον wild beast. Also used in the Lat. form.] A member of a genus of extinct proboscidean quadrupeds of great size, whose remains have been discovered in the miocene formations of Europe and Asia.

1835 Kirby *Hab & Inst Anim.* II. xxiv 497 One of the most remarkable animals of this Sub order on account of its enormous tusks, is named Dinotherium. 1847 Ansted *Anc World* xv 353 A pachydermatous species . showing many curious points of resemblance to the Dinothere 1880 Dawkins *Early Man* 143 The deinotheres and mastodons were either dragged in by the carnivores, or swept in by the flow of water

Hence **Dinothe rian** *a.*

1839-47 Todd *Cycl Anat* III 867/2 Those Mastodons .. manifest the Dinotherian character

Dinoxide, erron f (after *binoxide*) for Dioxide.

1854 J Scoffern in *Orr's Circ Sc* Chem. 495 Black Oxide (Suboxide or Dinoxide) of Mercury

†Di·nrie. *Sc. Obs.* [f. Din *sb* + -ry] = Din.

1563-7 Buchanan *Reform St Andros* Wks (1892) 15 Disputing without dinrie or pertinacite in contention

Dinsome (di·nsŏm), *a Sc.* [f. Din *sb.* + -some] Full of din; noisy.

1724 Ramsay *Tea-t Misc* (1733) I 66 O Katy wiltu gang wi' me And leave this dinsome town awhile *a* 1774 Fergusson *King's Birthd.* Poems (1845) 2 The hills would echo to thy dinsome rout 1786 Burns *Scotch Drink* xi, Till block an' studdie ring an' reel Wi' dinsome clamour 1876 Blackie *Songs Relig. & Life* 112 The stir Of dinsome life

Dint (dint), *sb* Forms: 1 dynt, 2–4 dunt (*u*), 4–6 dynt(e, 6 dinte, 3– dint. [OE. *dynt*, cogn with ON *dyntr*, *dyttr* in same sense; cf Sw. dial *dunt* Not recorded in the other Teut langs See also Dent *sb.*[1] and Dunt. Sense 3 is manifestly influenced by *indent* and its family]

†1. A stroke or blow; *esp.* one given with a weapon in fighting, etc ; = Dent *sb*[1] 1. *Obs* or blending with 3.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xlv 338 Ac ondræden him ðone dynt swæ neah, ða þe noht to gode ne doð. *c* 950 *Lindisf Gosp* John xviii 22 An . ðara ðegna salde dynt mið honde uutearde ðæm hælende *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 153 Þe duntes boð uuel to kepen *c* 1200 Orm 4290 Þurrh Adamess gilltes dinnt Wass all mannkinn þurrhwundedd *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 60 Sweordes dunt is adunriht vor sweoid 3if ðeaðes dunt. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20990 Hefdid he was wit dint o suord. *c* 1320 *Cast Love* 1161 Such beo þe duntes of batayle *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 514, I sall dyntis deill, quhill ane of vs be deid 1555 Abp Parker *Ps* lxxxix, Thou hast whole stynt hys weapons dynt. 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* III 576 With dint of Sword, or pointed Spears. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* xvii 676 From the dint Shield me of dart and spear 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III i i. (1848) 16 The dints and bruises of outward battle.

b. The stroke of thunder; = Dent *sb*[1] 1 b.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1505 How Cappaneus þe proude with þonder dynt was slayn *c* 1386 — *Wife's Prol.* 276 With wilde thonder dynt and firy leuene Moote thy welked nekke be to-broke 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* xi. xxxi 201 Like thunders dint or lightnings new 1808 Scott *Marmion* i. xxiii, The Mount, where Israel heard the law 'Mid thunder-dint, and flashing levin

2 The dealing of blows; hence, force of attack, assault, or impact (*lit* and *fig.*); violence, force, attack, impression. Now *rare* exc as in **c.**

c 1330 R Brunne *Chron* (1810) 70 If he wild it wynne with dynt, als duke hardie. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. x 63 The auld waikrife but force or dynt A dart did cast 1530 Lyndesay *Test Papyngo* 355 Quho clymith moist heych moist dynt hes of the wedder 1579 Spenser *Sheph Cal.* Nov. 104 Such pleasaunce now displast by dolors dint 1601 Shaks. *Jul C* III ii 198, I perceiue, you feele The dint of pitty 1687 Dryden *Hind & P* III 200 But dint of argument is out of place 1748 J Mason *Elocut* 7 Mechanical Minds affected with mere Dint of Sound and Noise 1770 Goldsm *Misc. Wks* (1837) III 420 He had gone as far as the mere dint of parts and application could go. 1845 R W Hamilton *Pop Educ.* vi 126 (ed. 2) Their soul gathered all dint and courage

†b phr. *By dint of sword*. by attack with weapons of war; by force of arms *Obs.*

Ranging from the literal sense as in 1, to the vague use in c

a 1330 *Roland & V.* 10 Alle the londes that were in Spayne, With dint Of swerd wan Charlmain *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* xvii. 330 (Add MS) The sones . goten mekell good by dynte of sword. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III 1178/1 With the dint of sword The hand of bondage brast 1602 Dekker *Satiromastix* Wks. 1873 I 242 You have put all Poetrie to the dint of sword 1663 Butler *Hud* I ii 248 He by his Skill No less than Dint of Sword, cou'd kill 1728 Morgan *Algiers* II iv 262 Even now they [Turks] maintain what they have by mere Dint of Sabre

c. Hence *By (the) dint of* by force of; by means of (with implication of vigour or persistence in the application of the means) (The current idiom)

[1597 see Dent *sb*[1] 3]

1664 Butler *Hud* II iii. 291 Chace evil spirits away by dint Of Cickle, Horse-shoe, Hollow-flint 1685 Cotton tr *Montague* (1877) I 36 Subdued by dint of valour 1712 Addison *Spect* No 411 ¶ 7 Pleasures of the Fancy which are worked out by Dint of Thinking 1764 Goldsm *Hist Eng.* (1772) II 102 Tallard had risen by the dint of merit alone 1771 Smollett *Humph Cl* (1815) 159 By dint of cross examination, I found he was not at all satisfied 1826 Scott *Jrnl* 25 Dec, By dint of abstinence . I passed a better night 1871 L Stephen *Playgr Europe* ii (1894) 65 Schiller endeavours to give the local colour by dint of inserting little bits of guide-book information 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 29 We .Earned, by dint of failure, triumph

†d. *Under, within* (etc) *the dint of*: exposed to, or within the reach or range of assault of. Cf Dent *sb.*[1] 2 b. *Obs*

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* II 23/2 Sparing none that came under their dint 1627–77 Fuller *Worthies* II. lvi 275 He that comes within the dint on't [noysom breath] dies 1640 A Harsnet *God's Summ.* 383 We shall be out of the Dint of many a Tentation *a* 1734 North *Exam* I iii § 71 (1740) 175 Standing in the Dint of an Air, that was sure to blast him.

3. A mark or impression made by a blow or by pressure, in a hard or plastic surface; an indentation; = Dent *sb.*[1] 4 (Also *fig*)

1590 Spenser *F Q* I. i. 7 Vclada in mightie armes and silver shielde, Wherein old dints of deepe woundes did remaine 1612 Brinsley *Lud Lit* 47 The very little ones . may make some secret markes . with some little dint with their naile 1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* I. 46 Make the cut smooth and even without dints or ridges. 1700 Dryden *Fables, Pygmalion* 32 Afraid His hands had made a dint 1818 Byron *Mazeppa* 17 Nor dint of hoof, nor print of foot, Lay in the wild luxuriant soil 1847 S Wilberforce in *Life & Lett* I 402 The single opportunity of making a dint in a character 1856 Mrs Browning *Aur Leigh* II 927 Beside her bed Whose pillow had no dint.

Dint (dint), *v* [ME. *dynt-*, *dunt-*, *dint-en*, f Dint *sb.* Not recorded in OE , cf. Icel *dynta* to dent, Sw. dial. *dunta* to strike, shake, and see also Dent *v.* and Dunt]

†1. *trans.* To strike, beat, knock *Obs*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4302 (Cott) To bi dint of his mangonele *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2448 He [*pl*] dunten him, so man doth here, And kestehim on as cabbed mere *a* 1400 *Leg Rood* (1871) 138 Wip sharpe nayles dunted and drive 1596 Spenser *F Q* vi. x 31 His wounds worker, that with lovely dart Dinting his brest had bred his restlesse paine *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks (1711) 50/2 Ye, who with gawdy wings and bodies light Do dint the air.

†b *intr* or *absol. Obs.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst* (Surtees) 234 In alle this warld . Is none so doughty as I, the best, Doughtely dyntand on mule and on stede.

†2 *intr.* To make a dint or impression *in* something; = Dent *v* 4. *Obs.* *rare*

1598 Trevisa *Barth De P R.* xvii lxxiv (1495) 648 Yf the fynger dynteth in therto and finde it neshe 1590 Spenser *F Q* I. viii 8 The ydle stroke. So deepely dinted in the driven clay, That three yardes deepe a furrow up did throw

3. *trans* To mark or impress with dints; to make a dint or dints in.

1597 Bp Hall *Sat* I. ix, Let your floor with horned satyrs hoofs Be dinted and defiled every morn 1639 Fuller *Holy War* iv 1 (1647) 167 This Emperour's heart was furrowed, dinted, and hollowed at last 1812 Byron *Ch Har.* I xlix, Wide scattered hoof-marks dint the wounded ground 1851 Longf. *Gold Leg* iii. (Street in Strasburg), He dints With his impatient hoofs the flints.

b. To impress or drive in with force

1631 T Powell *Tom All Trades* 142 The scars which my unthriftines hath dinted upon their fortunes. 1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr* Wks. 1855 I. 232 'Dinna dint the pint o' your crutch into my instep, Mr North' 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. ii, A body was found Mangled, and flatten'd, and crush'd, and dinted into the ground

†4 To take the sharp edge off; to reduce the acrimony of (corrosive liquids) *Obs*

1669 W Simpson *Hydrol Chym* 27 Those corrosive fretting, pontick, and acid juyces .. are I say dinted, softned and sweetned *Ibid* 101 The waters of the spaw may . help to dint the acrimony

Hence **Di·nted,** **Di·nting** *ppl adjs*

1566 Drant *Horace' Sat.* viii E v b, When he with dynting axe is hewed rounde aboute 1579 *Poor Knt's Pallace*, No feare of dinting death. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* (J), They do impress Deep dinted furrows in the batter'd mails 1697 Dryden *Æneid* (J), Deep dinted wrinkles on her cheeks she draws 1808 Scott *Marm.* vi xxviii, With dinted shield, and helmet beat *a* 1881 Rossetti *Rose Mary* iii 142 On either hand There hung a dinted helm and brand

Dintless (di·ntles), *a* [f Dint *sb* + -less.] Without a dint or dints

1 Not producing a dint or impression.

1558 Phaer *Æneid* II E iij, On his target side it hit, where dyntlesse down it hyng. 1647 Trapp *Comm 1 Thess* iii 4 Darts fore-seen are dintlesse 1847 Blackie in *Blackw Mag.* LXII. 238 Dintless the missile hail is pour'd,

2 That has, or receives, no dint.

1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint* V vi x. § 24 102 Veiling with hushed softness its dintless rocks

3 *dial* See quot., and cf. Dint *sb* 2.

1878 *Cumbld Gloss*, *Dintless*, lacking in energy

†Dinu merate, *v Obs rare*—[f. ppl stem of L *dinumerāre* to count over one by one, reckon up, f. *dī-*, *dis-* apart, separately + *numerāre* to number] *trans* To number one by one

1721 Bailey, *Dinumerate*, to Account or Number.

†Dinu merately, *adv Obs rare* [f *dinumerate*, ad. L *dinumerāt-us* reckoned up, enumerated (see prec.) + -ly 2.] By separate enumeration; one by one.

1668 H More *Div Dial* II v, I had not dinumerately and articulately mustered up the particular Arguments.

Dinumera·tion. [ad L *dinumerātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dinumerāre*. see Dinumerate]

1 'The act of numbering out one by one' (Ash).

1626 Cockeram, *Dinumeration*, numbring or reckoning 1721 in Bailey 1755 Johnson, *Dennmeration*, the act of numbering out singly

2. *Rhet.* Enumeration; = Aparithmesis.

‖ Dinus (dəi·nŏs) *Path.* [mod L, a. Gr. δῖνος whirling, vertigo] Dizziness, giddiness, vertigo

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Dinus* a giddiness or swimming of the Head, a Disease otherwise call'd *Vertigo*. 1775 in Ash. In mod. Dicts

Diobely (dəiō·bĕli) [ad Gr. διωβελία an allowance of two obols, f δι- twice + ὀβολ-ός obol] An allowance of two obols to each citizen during the Athenian festivals

1849 Grote *Greece* II lxii V (1862) 421 The disbursement of the Diobely on occasion of various religious festivals. 1852 *Ibid* II. lxxv IX 526 A portion of the money was employed in the distribution of two obols per head, called the diobely, to all present citizens

Diobol (dəi(ō·bŏl. *Numism.* [ad. Gr. διώβολ-ον, f δι- (Di- 2) twice + ὀβολ-ός Obol] A silver coin of ancient Greece equal to two obols

1887 B V Head *Hist Numorum* 36 The well-known type of the Tarentine diobol, Herakles strangling the lion, recurs on diobols of Arpi, Calia, Rubi, and Teate *Ibid*, The currency of Apulia consisted . of silver diobols and didrachms of Tarentum.

Dio·cesal, *a. rare* [f. Diocese + -al.] Of or relating to a diocese.

1880 *Libr Univ. Knowl* II. 281 His diocesal functions being afterwards extended over New Hampshire.

Diocesan (dəi·ŏsăn), *a.* and *sb* Also 5–6 **dyocesan**(e, 6 **diocesain, dyocysen,** 7 **diocesane, dicecesan.** [Formerly *dyocysen*, *diocesan*, a. F *diocesain* (15th c.), f. *diocese*, *diocese*: see -an 1, and cf. med.L *diœcēsānus* (1311 in Du Cange); the regular L. f. *diœcēsis* (Diocese) would be *diœcēsānus*: cf OF. *dyocesyen* (1332 in Godef *Suppl*), and see Diocesian.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a diocese.

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 72 Wythout lycense of the bysshope dyocesan. 1637–50 Row *Hist Kirk* (1842) 54 That office of a diocesan Lord Bishop . unprofitable and unlawfull. 1640 Bp Hall *Episc* Ep Ded., Either the publike, or my own Diocesan Occasions 1712 Prideaux *Direct. Ch.-Wardens* (ed. 4) 104 Their Business was to attend Diocesan Synods. 1859 Jephson & Reeve *Brittany* 279 The old diocesan town of Dol 1894 *Athenæum* 5 May 572/2 The first bishops of Ireland were not diocesan Their authority seems to have been concurrent, and only limited by the ocean.

B *sb.* **1.** He who is in charge of an ecclesiastical diocese; the bishop of a diocese.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S) 61 Whanne a man is bodyn com hom to his dyocesan, or to his ordynarye, to takyn his penaunes of hym. 1493 *Festwall* (W de W 1515) 194 Also ye shall praye for the bysshop of N our dyocysen 1552 *Bk. Com Prayer* Ordering Deacons, He may be admitted by his Diocesan to the ordre of Priesthode 1689 in Somers *Tracts* II 278 Whether they are more obliged to their Metropolitan than to their Diocesan 1765 T Hutchinson *Hist Mass.* I iv. 428 They would be no longer subject to any diocesan in England 1881 W R W Stephens *S. Sax Diocese*, Langton belonged to that class of prelates who were statesmen rather than diocesans.

2. One of the clergy or people of a diocese.

1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W. de W 1506) IV vii 187 These bysshoppes, or theyr diocesains, these curates. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks 398/2 As the godfather blesseth ye chyld . or the bishop his dyocesane 1555 Watreman *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 283 These [Bishopes] mighte not then gouerne their Clergie, and other their Diocesans, at their owne pleasure. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* II v. 317 Titular Prelates very unlikely ever to visit their Diocesans *in partibus Infidelium* 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser I *Valentine's day*, Faithful lovers content to rank themselves humble diocesans of old Bishop Valentine 1839 Lowell *Lett* (1894) I 50 Latimer said that the devil was the faithful lest of bishops. His diocesans, too, are no whit less zealous

Hence **Dio cesanist,** an advocate of a diocesan system.

1887 *Ch Q. Rev* XXIII 347 The desire of the Diocesanist leaders to introduce certain usages

Diocese (dəi ŏses, -sīs) Forms *α.* 4–6 dio-, dyocise, -cyse, 5–6 -cis, (diecise, dyosys), 6 *St* diosise *β* 5–7 diocesse, 6–7 dioces, 6–9 diocess, (5 diosses, 6 dioses, dyoces, dyesses) *γ* 6– diocese (6 dicœcese). *δ* (*Sc*) 5–6 dyocye, -cie, 6 diocye, dy-, diosie, dicesie, 6– dioeie *ε* 5–6 dio-, dyocesy, -sie, 6 dioceesie [ME. *diocise*, etc., a OF *diocise* (*diozcise*, 13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L *diocēsis*, for L *dicœcēsis* a governor's jurisdiction, a district, in later eccl. L a bishop's jurisdiction, a diocese, a Gr. *διοίκησις*, orig 'housekeeping', hence 'management, administration, government, the province of a (Roman) governor', and in Byz Gr. 'a bishop's jurisdiction, a diocese', f *διοικέ-ειν* to keep house, to manage, administer, govern, f. *δι-*, *δια-* through, thoroughly + *οἰκέ-ειν* to inhabit, occupy, manage. Under Latin influence at the Renascence, the form became in Fr. and Eng *dioces*; whence, for phonetic reasons, in Fr. *diocèse*, in Eng *diocesse*, *dioces*. *Diocess* was the classical English type from the 16th to the end of the 18th c; it was the only form recognized by Dr. Johnson and the other 18th c. lexicographers, and was retained by some (notably by the *Times* newspaper) in the 19th c., in which, however, *diocese* (as in Fr.) has become the established spelling. In Scotch, *diocis(e*, lost the terminal *s* in the singular, and was reduced to *diocie*, *diocy*. The Gr.-L. word was also independently adapted as *dio cesy*, *-ie*: cf. *paralysis*, F. *paralysie*, *palsy* (Cf. Pr. *diocesa*, *diocezi*, Sp. *dio cesis*, Pg. *diocese*, It. *dio cesi*, *-cese*.)]

† **1** Administration, dominion, rule. *Sc. Obs.*

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot.* x. 272 Baronnis and Nobles of the Lenox, and diosie of Ramfrwe [*ditione Ramfroa*]. *Ibid.* x. 317 Monie men of weir cum be sey esilie and subiected the toune lychtlie to thair authoritetie and diosie, na man resisteng.

2. A district or division of a country under a governor, a province; *esp.* one of the provinces into which the Roman empire was divided after Diocletian and Constantine. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 518 The Kyng of Englande, to haue the cytie of Lymoges, ye cytie of Caours, wt all the dyocis of ye sayd cyties belongynge. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. clxxxiv. [clxxx.] 556 To enioy styll peasably all that euer they were as then in possessyon of in Acquytayne, and nyne dyoces to be quite delyuered. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 98 The diocesse Arsinoetis, in the Lybian coast. 1671 L. Addison *W. Barbary* ii. (T.), Wild boars are no rarity in this diocess, which the Moors hunt and kill in a manly pastime. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. vi. 551 Cilicia, this Province included also Pisidia, Pamphilia, and three Dioceses, as they were called, or Districts of Asia. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* II. 36 The civil government of the empire was distributed into thirteen great dioceses, each of which equalled the just measure of a powerful kingdom.

3 *Eccl.* The sphere of jurisdiction of a bishop; the district under the pastoral care of a bishop. (The earlier and ordinary sense in English.)

α *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5773 To a dyocise langed a cite, & ordened paroschens for to be. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 85 3if prestis wolen seie here masse & techen þe gospel in a bischopis diocise. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 664 In daunger hadde he at his owene gise The yonge girles of the diocise. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 100/2 A diocis, *diocesis*. *a* 1535 More *Wks.* 231 (R.) He walked about as an apostle of the Deuill & had in euery diocyse a dyuerse name. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iv. 127 Without examynatyon or sentence gyuen in the Dyosys. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 449 Sum of the Clergie war callit of the maist notable, Johone Leslie.. ffirst estemet Juge of the diosise, primat als of the same.

β 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vi. ccvi. 218 In the diocesse of Magburgh. *Ibid.* vii. ccxxi. 244 Yt the farther brynke of Humber shuld be the begynnynge of his diosses. 1548 Latimer *Ploughers* (Arb.) 30 The Deuyl. is the moste dyligent preacher of al other, he is neuer out of his dioces. 1554 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 93 Alle the parish churches of the dioses of London. *a* 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* vii. viii. § 3 The local compass of his authority we term a diocese. 1641 Milton *Reform.* i. (1851) 32 For one Bishop now in a Dioces we should then have a Pope in every Parish. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* vi. i. 279 Austin forbad that [*i. e.* the translation] of Jerom to be used in his Diocesse. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* II. xxviii. 135 Fox, bishop of Winchester withdrew himself wholly to the care of his diocess. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* I. iv. 384 Serenus ordered that they should be removed from his diocess. 1867 *Times* 26 Nov., (Leading Art.) A bishop must needs have great influence in his dioces. 1868 R. Arthur Arnold in *Times* 8 Jan., There would be no sufficient plea for the maintenance of a bishop in that diocess.

γ. 1528 More *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 120/2 Any bishop, within his diocese. 1546 Langley *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* iv. vi. 89 b, Parishes to Curates and Dioceses to Byshoppes. 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 301 Vnder the Diocese of Chichester. 1765–9 Blackstone *Comm.* (1793) 477 An arch-deacon hath an ecclesiastical jurisdiction, immediately subordinate to the bishop, throughout the whole of his diocese, or in some particular part of it. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 283 Reports were laid before him from all the dioceses of the realm. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. iv. 341 The bishops had settled that each diocese should make its own arrangements.

δ. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* I. 172 Glaskow thai gaif To dyocye in Duram to commend. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 34 Of Eborak all in the dyocie. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 3 Within our awin Diocye. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 266 That tyme in the diœsie of S. Androis was done na kynde of diuine seruice. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk*, Three Presbyteries to make up a Provincial Synode and a Diocie, and everie Provincial Synod shall appoynt the place of the nixt Synod within that same Diocie. *Sc. Prov.* Ramsay *Remin.* (1870) v. 146 The deil's a busy bishop in his ain diocie.

ε *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* vii. ix. 542 In all þe kyrkis halyly Of Abbyrdenys Dyocesy. 1562 Winȝet *Last Blast Trompet* Wks. 1888 I. 43 In euery diocesie and parochin. 1580 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 428 Wythin the diocoesie of Durham.

b *transf.* and *fig.*

1616 S. Ward *Coale fr. Altar* (1627) 14 True zeale loues to keepe home, studieth to bee quiet in other mens Dioces. *a* 1631 Donne *Poems* (1650) 99 Haile Bishop Valentine, whose day this is, All the Aire is thy Diocis. *a* 1635 Corbet *Poems* (1807) 18 Their plays had. A perfect diocess of actors Upon the stage. 1644 Milton *Divorce* (ed. 2) II. xxi. 75 The causes reside so deeply in the affections of nature, as is not within the diocese of Law to tamper with. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Artif. Com. Last Cent.*, I am glad for a season to take an airing beyond the diocese of the strict conscience. 1891 Morley in *Daily News* 10 Dec. 3/2 To go about, as my friend does, through the whole of what I may call his diocese of those northern counties, and breathe out Liberalism.

Hence **Di oceseless** *a.*, without a diocese; † **Diocesener**, one who belongs to a diocese, = Diocesan *sb.* 2; **Dioce siarch**, the ruler of a diocese; † **Di ocesser** = Diocesan *sb.* 1.

1885 R. W. Dixon *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 175 A dioceseless bishop. *a* 1626 Bacon *Case of Post-nati* Wks. (Ellis & Spedding) VII. 657 They say this unity in the bishop or the rector doth not create any privity between the parishioners or dioceseners, more than if there were several bishops, or several parsons. 1805 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XX. 512 Diocesan properly means 'belonging to the diocese'. In English this word is applied oddly to the diocesiarch, or chief of the diocese. 1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xiv. xci. 370 More than be Conuocations now Diocessers were stout.

† **Dioce'sian,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. L. type *diœcēsān-us*, f. *diœcēsis*, in OF. *dyocesmen*: see Diocesan, which is a less regular formation] = Diocesan *a.* and *sb.*

1686 J. Sergeant *Hist. Monast. Conventions* 49 If the Diocesian refuse to give Ordination. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 131 The Clergy of his Diocesian City.

Diocess, -cise, earlier forms of Diocese.

† **Di-octahe'dral,** *a. Crystal. Obs.* [Di-[2] + Octahedral.] Bounded by twice eight planes; i.e. having the form of an octahedral prism with tetrahedral summits.

1805–17 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 204 Di-octahedral topaz.

Diode (dəi·ōud), *a. Electr. Telegr.* [mod. f. Gr. *δι-*, (Di-[2]) twice, doubly + *ὁδός* way.] *Int.* Of two ways: applied by Mr. Preece to a mode of working, which converts a single telegraphic wire into two ways or ducts for signalling messages, without reference to direction; one application of the *multiplex* system of working.

1886 W. H. Preece in *Jrnl. Soc. Teleg. Engineers* XV. 231 A mode [of working] by which two messages are practically sent at the same time will be *diode* working.

‖ **Diodon** (dəi·ŏdɒn) *Zool.* [mod. L., f. Gr. type *διόδον* doubly-toothed (sc. *θηρίον* animal), f. *δι-*, (Di-[2]) twice + *ὀδούς*, *ὀδοντ-* (in neuter adjs. *-οδον*) tooth.] A genus of globe-fishes, having the jaws tipped with enamel, forming a tooth-like tubercle in the centre of the beak above and below.

The name has also been improperly given to a genus of South American falcons, and to the cetacean genus Ziphius.

1776 Pennant *Zool.* III. 129 Oblong Diodon. Sun-fish from Mount's Bay. *Ibid.* 131 Short Diodon. Sun-fish from Loo. *Ibid.* 132 Globe Diodon. This species is common to Europe and South Carolina. 1840 F. D. Bennett *Whaling Voy.* II. 264 The Round Diodon, or Toad-fish. 1854 Owen in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* II. 95/2 The . . grinding tubercle of the diodon.

Di'odont, *a.* and *sb.* [See prec.] *adj.* Having two teeth: *spec.* of or pertaining to the *Diodontidæ* or family of fishes of which *Diodon* is the typical genus; *sb.* a fish of this family. So **Diodo'ntoid** *a.* and *sb.*

In modern Dicts.

‖ **Dicecia** (dəi,ī·sĭă). *Bot.* [mod. L. (Linnæus 1735), a. Gr. type **διοικία*, abstr. sb. from **δίοικος* having two houses, f. *δι-*, (Di-[2]) twice + *οἶκος* house. Cf. Monœcia.] The twenty-second class in the Sexual System of Linnæus, comprising plants which have male (stamniferous) and female (pistilliferous) flowers on separate individuals.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Dioecia*, in Botany, a class of plants which have the male and female parts in different flowers, and on different plants of the same species. Among the plants of this class are the willow, mistletoe, hemp, spinach. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. 96.

Hence **Dice cian** *a.* = Dicecious.

1828 Webster, *Dioecian.*

Dicecio- (dəi,ī·sĭo), comb. f. Dicecious, = diceciously; as *dicecioditmorphous*, *dicecio-polygamous*.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dicecio-polygamous*, a term applied to those plants of which some individuals bear unisexual and some bisexual flowers.

Dicecious (dəi,ī·ʃəs), *a.* [f. Dicecia + -ous.]

1. *Bot.* Of plants: Having the unisexual male and female flowers on separate plants.

1748–52 Sir J. Hill *Nat. Hist., Plants* 291 (Jodr.) The rhamnus with terminatory spikes and quadrifid dicecious flowers. 1789 G. White *Selborne* (1853) 393 Hops are dicecious plants. 1877 Darwin *Forms of Fl.* Introd. 3 A species tending to become dicecious, with the stamens reduced in some individuals and with the pistils in others.

2 *Zool.* Having the two sexes in separate individuals, sexually distinct.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xlvii. 394 Certain intestinal worms in which the sexes are dicecious. 1880 Gunther *Fishes* 157 All fishes are dicecious, or of distinct sex. 1882 A. Macfarlane *Consanguinity* 8 Sex in Man is dicecious.

Hence **Dice ciously** *adv.*, in a dicecious manner; **Dice ciousness**, dicecious state or condition.

1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 74 Some species of holly in North America, are, according to Asa Gray, more or less dicecciously polygamous. 1874 F. A. Kitchener *Year's Bot.* vii. 118 This idea of benefit to the plant in dicecciousness. 1877 Darwin *Forms of Fl.* vii. 279 Otherwise every step towards dicecciousness would lead towards sterility.

Dicecism (dəi,ī·sizm). [ad. mod. L. *diœcismus*, Ger. *diœcismus* (Sachs), f. Gr. **δίοικος* (in L. form *diœcus*: see Dicecia) + -ism.] Dicecious condition.

1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 807 This distribution of the sexes, which is generally termed Dicecism, occurs in all classes and orders of the vegetable kingdom.

Diogenes (dəi,ŏ·dʒenīz). The name of a celebrated Greek Cynic philosopher, who according to tradition showed his contempt for the amenities of life by living in a tub: see Cynic. Hence **Dio genes-crab**, a species of West Indian hermit crab, which chooses an empty shell for its residence. **Dio genes-cup**, the cup-like cavity formed in the palm of the hand by arching the fingers, and bending the thumb and little finger toward each other: from a story that the Cynic substituted this for a cup in raising water to his mouth.

1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. i. 4 A table covered with a clean table cloth, dishes in nice order appeared to our young Diogenes absurd superfluities. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diogenes-cup*. 1884 J. Hall *Chr. Home* 176 Exceptional natures, that, Diogenes-like, prefer to be let alone.

Hence **Diogenic** (dəi,ŏdʒe·nik) *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of Diogenes. So **Dioge'nical** *a.*; **Dioge nically** *adv.*; **Dio'genize** *v.*, to render cynical.

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. v. Socratic or rather Diogenic utterances. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 112 There is vaine-glory in being Diogenicall and dogged. 1603 Dekker *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 21 Sweet signior, be not too Diogenical to me. 1719 Ozell tr. *Misson's Trav. Eng.* 154 (D.) To despise riches, not Diogenically, but indolently. 1623 Cockeram II. One growne Churlish, *Diogenis'd*.

Dioic (dəi·ŏik), *a. rare*—° [ad. F. *dioïque* (Bulliard 1783), or mod. L. *dioicus* (Linnæus 1753), a. Gr. type **δίοικος*: see Dicecia] = Dicecious. So **Dioi cous** *a.* 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Diol(e, obs. early ff. Dole, Dool, grief.

† **Di'onise.** *Obs.* Also 5 **diones**, and in L. form **dionysia** [a. OF. *dionise*, *dyonise* (13.. in Godef.), ad. med.L. *dionysia* (Albertus Magnus), L. *dionysias* (Pliny), Gr. *διονῦσιάς*, f. *Διόνῦσος* Bacchus.] A precious stone, of a black colour streaked with red, reckoned, by mediæval writers, a preservative against drunkenness.

[1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xxxiv. (1495) 563 Dionisius is a blacke stoon or broune spronge wyth red veynes yf it is groundid and medelyd wyth water it smelyth as wyne, and yet it wythstondyth dronkenshyp.] 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 100/1 Diones, *dionisia*. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 6 The Dionise is black, or rather browne, all bestrowed with bloudie strokes or vaines. 1601 Chester *Love's Mart* lxxxvi. (1878) 18 The Adamant, Dionise, and Calcedon. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 40/1 The Dionise stone. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 94 Dionysia. 1855 Smedley *Occult Sc.* 354 *Dionysia*.

Dionym (dəi·ŏnim). [ad. Gr. *διώνῡμ-os*, *-ον* having two names, f. *δι-*, (Di-[2]) twice + *ὄνομα* name.] A name consisting of two terms (as the names in zoology or botany, the two terms of which denote respectively the genus and species).

18. Couës is cited by *Cent. Dict.*

Dionymal (dəi,ŏ·nimăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.] Of or pertaining to a dionym, = Binominal.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Dionymal*, that hath two names. 1884 J. A. Allen *On Zoöl. Nomen.* in *The Auk* Oct. 352 The binomial (or dionymal) system.

Dionysiac (dəi,ŏni siĕk), *a.* [ad. L. *Dionȳsiac-us*, a. Gr. *Διονῦσιακός*, f. *Διονῦσια* the feast of *Διόνῦσος* Dionysus or Bacchus. So mod.F. *Dionysiaque* (Acad. 1762).]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Dionysus or Bacchus, or to his worship.

1844 Beck & Felton tr. *Munk's Met.* 149 Dionysiac and erotic poems. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. iv. § 4. 236 The new Dionysiac revel. 1865 Grote *Plato* II. xxiii. 162 The Orphic or Dionysiac religious mysteries. 1871 Browning *Balaust.* 37 Ours the great Dionusiac theatre, And tragic triad of immortal fames.

B. *sb. pl.* The Dionysiac festivals or *Dionysia*, celebrated periodically in ancient Greece.

1827-38 Hare *Guesses* (1867) 154 At Athens, Homer, the Dionysiacs and Pericles, by their united influence, fostered them into dramatists.

So **Dionysi·acal** *a* , **Dionysi·acally** *adv*

1858 Hogg *Shelley* II xi 373 The goat is a Dionysiacal quadruped, habitually given to scale Parnassus 1816 T Taylor in *Pamphleteer* VIII 57 The mundane intellect .. is Bacchus . the soul is particularly distributed into generation Dionysiacally

Dionysian (dəiɔ̆ni·siăn), *a* [f. L *Dionȳsi-us* of or pertaining to Dionysus or Bacchus; also as sb a personal name + -AN]

1. Of or pertaining to Dionysus or Bacchus, or the *Dionysia* or festivals held in honour of Dionysus; = Dionysiac.

a 1610 Healey *Theophrastus* (1636) 13 The Seas after the Dionysian feasts will be more smooth 1822 T Mitchell *Aristoph.* I p xxiii, The Dionysian festivals. were the great carnivals of antiquity.

2 Pertaining to or characteristic of the Elder or Younger Dionysius, tyrants of Syracuse, notorious for cruelty.

1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 839 Who would not hate those Dionysian Tyrants in Sicilia? 1879 *Encycl Brit* IX 688/2 He punished with Dionysian severity the slightest want of respect.

3 Pertaining to the abbot Dionysius the Little, who lived in the sixth century, and is said to have first practised the method of dating events from the birth of Christ of which he fixed the accepted date

Dionysian period, a period of 532 Julian years, after which the changes of the moon recur on the same days of the year, said to have been introduced by Dionysius for calculating the date of Easter

1727-52 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v *Period*, *Victorian Period*, an interval of five hundred and thirty-two Julian years Some ascribe this period to Dionysius Exiguus; and hence call it the Dionysian Period 1768 Horsefall in *Phil Trans.* LVIII 102 Encreased by three dionysian periods, or multiples of 28 and 19 1876 Chambers *Astron* 470 The Dionysian Period is obtained by a combination of the Lunar and Solar cycles 1879 Farrar *St Paul* (1883) II Our received Dionysian era.

4. Of Dionysius the Areopagite (Acts xvii 34); *esp.* applied to early ecclesiastical works attributed to him.

1885 *Catholic Dict* 264/1 Pearson places the composition of the Dionysian writings before 340

Dionysic (dəiɔ̆ni·sik), *a. rare* ? *Obs* [f. L or Gr form of *Dionysus* + -IC.] Of Dionysus or Bacchus; Dionysiac

1831 *Examiner* 501/1 The true Dionysic metre; the predominant metre of Greek theatrical music 1832 *Ibid* 453/1 The Dionysic wreath, the symbol of theatric honor

Diophantine (dəiɔfæ·ntin, -əin), *a. Math.* [f. proper name *Diophant-us* + -INE] Of or pertaining to Diophantus of Alexandria, a celebrated mathematician, who flourished in the fourth century; *spec.* applied to problems involving indeterminate equations, and to a method of solving these (*Diophantine analysis*) attributed to him.

1700 Gregory in *Collect* (Oxf Hist Soc) I 321 The resolution of the indetermined arithmetical or Diophantine problems 1821 P Barlow (*title*), An Elementary Investigation of the Theory of Numbers, with its application to the indeterminate and diophantine analysis 1888 *Blackw. Mag.* June 794 She solves a diophantine problem.

Diophysite, -ism, improper ff. Dyophysite, Dyophysitism.

Diopside (dəiɔ̆·psəid). *Min* [a F. *diopside* (Hauy 1801), irreg f. Gr δι-, (Di-[2]) twice + ὄψις appearance, aspect, but viewed by later authors as a deriv of Gr. δίοψις a view through, f δι-, δια- through.] A synonym of Pyroxene; now usually restricted to the transparent varieties.

1808 Allan *Names Min* 26 *Diopside* a mineral from Mussa in Piemonte. 1868 Dana *Min* 223 Diopside has been observed as a furnace product 1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* xiii. 264 The diopside has a rough or stepped appearance on the abraded surfaces of sections

Dioptase (dəiɔ̆·ptēis). *Min* [a. F *dioptase* (Hauy 1801), irreg f Gr. δι-, δια- through + ὀπτός seen, visible: cf διόπτης a looker through.] A translucent silicate of copper, crystallizing in six-sided prisms, called emerald copper ore

1804 W. Nicholson tr *Fourcroy's Chem* II. 430 Dioptase is an ore of copper 1868 Dana *Min* 402 Dioptase occurs disposed in well defined crystals and amorphous on quartz

Diopter (dəiɔ̆·ptəɪ) Also in Lat form dioptra [a. F. *dioptre* (1547 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L *dioptra*, a Gr. δίοπτρα an optical instrument for measuring heights, levelling, etc ; cf. also Gr. δίοπτρον spying-glass, f. δι-, δια- through + stem ὀπ- to see + instrumental suffix, -τρα, -τρον.]

1. An ancient form of theodolite, or instrument for taking angles

1613 M. Ridley *Magn Bodies* 112 Make a hole as in a Diopter, that the Sunne may shine in at it. 1641 W Gascoigne in Rigaud *Corr Sci Men* (1841) I 51 Two dioptraes . fitted with glasses, hair, and moveable rims. 1851 Ottl tr *Humboldt's Cosmos* III 53 Long tubes employed by Arabian astronomers to the extremities of which ocular and object diopters were attached. 1857 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc* I 354 He wrote a treatise on the Dioptra an instrument for taking angles

2 The index-arm of a graduated circle; = Alidade

1594 Blundevil *Exerc* IV xv (ed 7) 476 Having set the Diopter of your Astrolabe at that Altitude 1662 J Davils tr *Olearius' Voy Ambass* 192, I took the Horizon with my Astrolabe, and having put my Dioptra into it, I turn'd my self towards the Sea .. and could easily discern it 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech* I 172/1 To measure an angle with the astrolabe, the latter is placed with its center over the vertex of the angle, and turned until the fixed diopters sight in the direction of one side The movable strip with its diopters is then sighted in the direction of the other side, and the angle contained between the two strips is read off.

†3 A surgical speculum *Obs.*

1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Dioptra* . a Surgeon's Instrument 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl*, *Dioptra*, among surgeons, denotes an instrument whereby to dilate the matrix, or anus, and inspect any ulcers therein, called also *speculum matrices*, and *dilatatorium* 1872 Thomas *Dis Women* 37 If therefore, says Paul of Ægina, the ulceration be within reach, it is detected by the dioptra

4. An instrument for obtaining drawings of the skull by projections.

1878 Barclay tr. *Topinard's Anthrop* II iii 269

5 A unit of measurement for lenses, = Dioptric *sb* 2.

1890 Gould *New Med Dict* 133/1 *Diopter* or *Dioptric*

†**Dio·ptic**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f Gr. δι-, δια- through + ὀπτικ-ός of or pertaining to sight or vision, f root ὀπ- to see]

A *adj* = Dioptric Also **Dio·ptical.**

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *The Dioptick Art*, the Perspective Art, or that part of Astronomy, which by Quadrants and hollow instruments pierces the Heavens, and measures the distance, length, bigness, and breadth of the Celestial bodies 1818 Todd, *Dioptical*, and *Dioptick*, so the next words [*dioptrical, dioptric*] are now sometimes written

B. *sb* a One skilled in Dioptrics. b (*pl.*) = Dioptrics.

1664 Power *Exp Philos* I 58 If our Diopticks could attain to that curiosity as to grind us such Glasses, as would present the Effluviums of the Magnet. 1665-6 *Phil Trans* I 56 He intends to give the demonstration in his Diopticks which he is now writing

Dioptra · see Diopter.

†**Dio·ptral**, *a. Obs.* [f L *dioptra* Diopter + -AL.] = Dioptric *a.*

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* II ii 50 Degrees of angular production observed by some Dioptrall instrument

Dioptric (dəiɔ̆ptrik), *a* and *sb* [mod. ad Gr διοπτρικ-ός of or pertaining to the use of the δίοπτρα (Diopter); in neuter pl διοπτρικά as sb , the science of dioptrics See -IC, -ICS.]

A *adj.* †1. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a Diopter (sense 1) *Obs*

1635 N Carpenter *Geog Del* I v 107 Two signes of the Zodiacke diametrally opposite should not be seene by a Dioptricke instrument. 1681 tr *Willis' Rem Med Wks* Vocab , *Dioptrec*, belonging to the perspective, or a mathematical instrument, thorow which they look to take the height of a thing

2. Serving as a medium for sight; assisting vision (or rendering it possible) by means of refraction (as a lens, the humours of the eye).

1653 H More *Antid. Ath* II xii (1712) 84 To view the Asperities of the Moon through a Dioptrick glass 1660 — *Myst. Godl* II iii. 36 None of the external Organs have any Sense at all in them, no more then an Acousticon or a Dioptrick glass 1858 J Martineau *Stud. Chr* 186 A dead mechanism. ready to serve as the dioptric glass, spreading the images of light from the Infinite on the tender and living retina 1878 T. Bryant *Pract Surg* I 299 The refraction is said to be normal or abnormal according to the position of the retina with regard to the focus of the dioptric system.

3. Relating to the refraction of light, pertaining to dioptrics (see B. 3); *esp* (of a telescope, etc), refractive, refracting. (Opp to Catoptric)

Dioptric system, in lighthouses, also called *refracting system* see quot. 1879

1672 Newton in *Phil Trans.* VII 5086 For Dioptrique Telescopes. the difficulty consisted not in the Figure of the glass, but in the Difformity of Refractions. 1688 R Holme *Armoury* III 146/2 The Dioptrick, or broken sight, is rightly seen in a Tub of Water where the Surface is cut. 1753 *Phil Trans* XLVIII. 167 Our common telescopes whether dioptric or reflecting 1871 Tyndall *Fragm Sc* (1879) II xvi. 436 The light was developed in the focus of a dioptric apparatus 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ* IV. 75 The Dioptric arrangement is that in which the rays issuing from the flame are collected and refracted in a given direction by a lens placed in front of the light.

†4. Capable of being seen through · see quot

1801 *Farmer's Mag* II 48 As to dioptric beehives [i.e provided with glass windows on opposite sides] the best I have seen is of wood 1860 J P Kennedy *W Wirt* II. xiii. 220 These few fragments give us glimpses into that 'dioptric bee hive', the heart of the writer.

B. *sb.*

1 = Diopter 1.

1849 Otté tr *Humboldt's Cosmos* II 545 The Alexandrian astronomers possessed . solstitial armils, and linear dioptrics

2 A unit for expressing the refractive power of a lens, being the power of a lens whose focal distance is one metre.

1883 *Syd Soc. Lex* , One dioptric, which is written 1 D, is a glass of one metre, or 39.37 inches, focal distance. 1887 A Bruce in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 373

3 *pl.* **Dioptrics** · that part of the science of Optics which treats of the refraction of light. (Opp. to Catoptrics)

1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* I (1645) 131 The demonstration Renatus Des Cartes has excellently set down in his book of Dioptrikes 1667 *Phil Trans* II 626 The Dioptricks, that consider Rays Refracted 1718 J Chamberlayne *Relig Philos* (1730) II xxii § 41 One that is well versed in Dioptricks, and understands the Nature of Vision 1831 Brewster *Optics* Introd 3 Light through transparent bodies is transmitted according to particular laws, the consideration of which constitutes the subject of dioptrics.

Dio·ptrical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

†1. = Dioptric *a* 1 *Obs*

1612 Brerewood *Lang & Relig* xiii 134 Of which height it is observed in Pliny, that Dicæarchus, by dioptrical instruments, found the hill Pelius to be 1656 Blount *Glossogr* , *Dioptrical*, pertaining to Dioptra.

2 = Dioptric *a* 2, 3.

1664 Power *Exp Philos.* Pref 1 Dioptrical Glasses are but a Modern Invention 1677 Hornfeck *Gt. Law Consid.* II (1704) 17 Little animals viewed through Dioptrical glasses. 1769 S Hardy (*title*), A Translation of Scheffer's Treatise on the Emendation of Dioptrical Telescopes

3. Of or belonging to dioptrics; skilled in dioptrics

1664 Power *Exp Philos* I 78 Dioptrical Artists 1752 Short in *Phil Trans* LIX 507 Of a radius somewhat longer than the focal length you want, for a dioptrical reason. 1800 Young *Ibid* XCI 27 Dioptrical propositions

†4 = Dioptric *a.* 4 *Obs.*

1759 Sterne *Tr Shandy* I xviii, To have gone softly, as you would to a dioptrical bee hive, and look'd in

Hence **Dio·ptrically** *adv* , by means of refraction

1732 *Hist. Literaria* III 363 To produce very extraordinary Effects either dioptrically or catoptrically 1849-52 Todd *Cycl Anat* IV 1441/2 Dioptrically-formed coloured margins 1883 Carpenter in *Encycl Brit* XVI 266/1 s v *Microscope*, Images dioptrically formed of the general outlines and larger details of microscopic objects.

Dioptrician (dəiɔptri·ʃăn). *rare.* [f. Dioptric , cf. *optician*] One skilled in dioptrics

1670 *Phil Trans* V 2045 An Un-usual kind of Refraction, hitherto un-observed by Dioptricians.

Dioptrics : see Dioptric B 3

Diorama (dəiɔra·mă). [mod. (in F. 1822) f. Gr δι-, δια- through + ὅραμα that which is seen, a sight: cf. διορά-ειν to see through.] A mode of scenic representation in which a picture, some portions of which are translucent, is viewed through an aperture, the sides of which are continued towards the picture; the light, which is thrown upon the picture from the roof, may be diminished or increased at pleasure, so as to represent the change from sunshine to cloudy weather, etc. The name has also been used to include the building in which dioramic views are exhibited, and in later times has been transferred to exhibitions of dissolving views, etc.

The Diorama, invented by Daguerre and Bouton, was first exhibited in London, 29 Sept 1823, the building being erected in Regent's Park It was patented in 1824 by J Arrowsmith, No 4899

1823 *Ann. Reg* 309* It is called the Diorama, and the idea is borrowed from the panorama 1824 J Arrowsmith *Specif Patent* No. 4899 (*title*) An improved mode of publicly exhibiting pictures . which I denominate a 'diorama'. 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem* liii, The memory has as many moods as the temper, and shifts its scenery like a diorama

fig 1876 L Tollemache in *Fortn. Rev* Jan 117 Literature is able to give a diorama of what it depicts, while art can give only a panorama 1892 E Reeves *Homeward Bound* 331 Entering the river Thames, we were delighted with the double diorama of ships and green meadows.

attrib. 1848 Maria Hare in A. J C Hare *Mem. Quiet L* (1874) II. xvi 310 Like the gradual change of the diorama views from light to dark.

Hence **Diora·mist**, a proprietor or exhibitor of a diorama.

1834 Hood *Tylney Hall* (1840) 246 Here an indignant dioramist raves at a boggling scene shifter

Dioramic (dəiɔræ·mik), *a.* [f. Diorama + -ic. (Gr analogies would require *dioramatic*)] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a diorama.

1831 Brewster *Nat Magic* iv (1833) 66 The same picture exhibited under all the imposing accompaniments of a dioramic representation. 1867 Musgrave *Byroads* 251 There is another chapel where the same dioramic effect has been produced by concealed coloured glass lights 1881 *Daily Tel* 27 Dec., Well-managed dioramic effects, depicting a terrible storm with thunder and lightning

Diorism (dəi·ŏriz'm). *rare.* [ad. Gr. διορισμ-ός, distinction, logical division, f. διορίζ-ειν to draw a boundary through, divide, distinguish.] The act of defining, distinction, definition, by H More used app as = distinctive sense or application.

1664 H More *Exp 7 Churches* 71 To eat things sacrificed to Idols is one mode of Idolatry, but, by a Prophetical Diorism, it signifies Idolatry in general. 1680 — *Apocal Apoc* 92 If they were not just four yet by a Prophetick Diorisme they might be called four. 1685 — *Illustration* 335 In a Mystical sense, by a Diorism, The Musick may be that at their Idolatrous worship

†**Diori·stic**, *a. Obs.* [ad. Gr διοριστικ-ός distinctive; f. as prec] Serving to define or distinguish; defining

1675 Collins in Rigaud *Corr Sci Men* (1841) I 216 In this case one of the dioristic limits is lost 1684 *Phil.*

Trans XIV 575 A Cardanick Æquation . such as shall have the dioristick limits rational

† **Diori·stical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec + -AL] = prec Hence **Diori·stically** *adv*, by distinctive application see DIORISM

1664 H MORE *Exp 7 Churches* 72 Ye are not free from the Lusts of the flesh (which Vice is here noted by Nicolaitism dioristically, as Idolatry in general before by eating things sacrificed to Idols) 1668 — *Div Dial* v xl (1713) 521 The Lake of Fire and Brimstone not symbolical or dioristical, but visible or natural

Diorite (dəɪ ŏrəɪt). *Min.* [a F *diorite* (Hauy), irreg. f *διορίζ-ειν* to distinguish + -ITE] A variety of GREENSTONE, consisting of hornblende combined with a triclinic feldspar (albite or oligoclase).

1826 W. PHILLIPS *Outl Mineral & Geol* 151 The Diabase, Diorite, and Amphibolite of French authors, seems to include both Greenstone and Hornblende rock 1858 GEIKIE *Hist Boulder* xii. 239 Hornblendic green-stones, or diorites. 1865 LUBBOCK *Prehi Times* vi (1869) 182 The axe was preeminently the implement of antiquity. Serpentine and diorite were the principal materials.

attrib 1877 A B EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxii 709 The magnificent diorite statue of Shafra, the builder of the Second Pyramid 1890 *Goldfields Victoria* 17 The stone running through a diorite dyke

Dioritic (dəɪ ŏrɪ tɪk), *a* [f. DIORITE + -IC] Of the nature of diorite, containing diorite.

1847 in CRAIG 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* vii (1856) 55 A similar range on the Atlantic side, evidently a continuation of the same dioritic series. 1862 DANA *Man Geol* iii 78 Dioritic Schist

‖ **Diorthosis** (dəɪ ɒɪ þō·sɪs). [mod L , a. Gr. *διόρθωσις*, n. of action f *διορθό-ειν* to make straight, f *δι-*, *διᾰ-* through, thoroughly + *ὀρθός* straight, right.] The act of setting straight or in order · a in *Surg.*, the straightening of crooked or fractured limbs. b. The recension or revision of a literary work.

1704 in J HARRIS *Lex Techn* (J) 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Diorthosis*, in Surgery, an Operation, whereby crooked or distorted Members are made even, and restor'd to their Original and Regular Shape 1873 *Brit Q Rev.* LVII. 297 The diorthosis (i e the setting free from figure and parable, the fulfilment) of the Old Testament in the New 1874 H R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* viii 500 Christ was the diorthosis of the temple

Diorthotic (dəɪ ɒɪ þɒ·tɪk), *a* [ad Gr *διορθωτικ-ός* corrective : derived as prec.] Of or pertaining to recension of a literary work (see prec b).

1860 M PATTISON *Ess* (1889) I 162 No sooner had Scaliger placed himself by common consent at the head of textual criticism, than he took leave for ever of diorthotic criticism

Dioscoreaceous (dəɪ ɒskō ɾɪ ēɪ ʃəs), *a Bot.* [f mod L. *Dioscoreăceæ*, f *Dioscorea*, the typical genus, containing the yams] Of or belonging to the N O *Dioscoreaceæ* of Monocotyledons.

Dioscorein (dəɪ ɒskō ɾɪ ɪn) [f. *Dioscorea* + -IN] ' An impure substance made by precipitating the tincture of *Dioscorea villosa* with water ' (*Syd. Soc Lex.* 1883).

‖ **Diosma** (dəɪ ɒ smă) *Bot.* [mod L., f Gr. *δῖ-ος* divine + *ὀσμή* odour] A genus of South African heath-like plants (N O. *Rutaceæ*), with strong balsamic odour

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Botany* xvi 209 1800 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gardener* (ed 16) 251 African heaths diosmas . will require to be frequently refreshed with moderate waterings 1866 *Treas Bot* 411/1 *Diosma* , cultivated for their white or pinkish flowers.

Hence **Dio·smin** (see quot. 1883).

1837 *Penny Cycl* IX 5/1 Brandes considers the extractive to be peculiar, and terms it Diosmin 1883 *Syd. Soc Lex* , *Diosmin*, a bitter principle, of brownish yellow colour, soluble in water, obtained from the Diosma crenata.

‖ **Diosmosis** (dəɪ ɒsmō·sɪs). Also in anglicized form **di osmose** [mod f Gr. *δι-*, *διᾰ-* through + OSMOSIS · cf *end-*, *exosmosis.*] The transudation of a fluid through a membrane ; = OSMOSIS

1825 W STIRLING tr *Landor's Text-bk Hum Phys* I 393 This exchange of fluids is termed *endosmosis* or *diosmosis* 1883 *Syd. Soc Lex.*, *Diosmose Diosmosis*, same as *Osmosis*

Hence **Diosmo tic** *a*, pertaining to diosmosis; = OSMOTIC.

‖ **Diota** (dəɪ ō·ᾱ tă) *Gr* and *Rom Antiq* [L *diōta*, a. Gr *διώτη* two-eared, f *δι-*, (DI- 2) doubly + *ὠτ-* stem of *οὖς* ear.] A vessel with two ears or handles.

1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I 199 The emblems upon them were various, comprising leaves, an eagle, a head of Hercules, diota, and bunch of grapes 1890 W SMITH *Dict Gr. & Rom Antiq* (ed 3) I 640 *Diota* is generally used as synonymous with amphora, though it may signify any two handled vessel A diota of the earliest style

Diothelism, -ite, irreg. ff. DITHELISM, DYOTHELISM, etc

‖ **Dio·ti, dihoti.** *Obs.* [Gr. *διότι* wherefore, for what reason, for the reason that, f. *διᾰ* (*τοῦτο*) *ὅτι* for the reason that] A ' wherefore ',

1651 BIGGS *New Disp* Summary 35 The Schools ignorant of the Quiddities and Dihoties of things 1687 *Pharisee Unmask'd* 6 To satisfie those to whom he hath promised a Demonstration Dioti 1734 WATTS *Relig. Jew* (1789) 79 He set forth the analysis of the words in order, shewed the *Hoti* and the *Dioti* (i e. that it was so, and why it was so)

Diotrephes (dəɪ ɒ trĕfīz) The name of a man mentioned 3 John 9, 10, as loving to have the pre-eminence in the church, hence used typically of persons to whom this character is attributed. Hence **Diotrephe·sian, Diotre·phian, Diotrephic** *adjs*, like Diotrephes; **Dio trephe tically** *adv*, in the manner of Diotrephes, **Dio trephist,** an imitator of Diotrephes

1628 WITHER *Brit Rememb* vi 711 And, some there be, that with Diotrophes, Affect preheminence in these our dayes 1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks (1679) 357 A meer Diotrephetically impudent and impositively prating Spirit *Ibid* 557 Chief Priests, aspiring Rabbies, Divinity Doctors, proud Diotrepheses 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 161 Fuel in it self unto the Proud, Ambitious Minds of Diotrephists 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II 59 A man may figure as the Diotrephes of a Meeting 1838 G S FABER *An Inquiry* IV iv 585 The diotrephic lovers of preeminence 1845 T W. COIT *Puritanism* 475 Is there any of the old Diotrephian spirit left? 1862 J MACFARLANE *Life G Lawson* iv 194 Dr Lawson asked the name of this Diotrephesian female.

Dioxide (dəɪ ɒ·ksəɪd, -sɪd) *Chem* [f DI- 2 2 + OXIDE] An oxide formed by the combination of two equivalents of oxygen with one of the metal or metalloid, as Carbon dioxide CO_2, Manganese dioxide MnO_2

Originally applied to an oxide containing two equivalents of the chlorous element see DI- 2 2 b.

1847 in CRAIG 1854 J SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ Sc* Chem 491 Corresponding with the sub or di-oxide of copper 1869 A J. JARMAN in *Eng. Mech* 17 Dec 330/1 The easiest way to prepare oxygen gas is to heat together in a retort three parts potassic chlorate with one part dioxide of manganese 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 80 An invisible gas, known as *carbon dioxide*, or more commonly *carbonic acid.*

Dio·xy-, diox-. *Chem.* [f DI- 2 2 + OXY- (GEN.] A combining element expressing the presence in a compound of two atoms of oxygen ; *spec* the presence in an organic compound of two equivalents of the monad radical hydroxyl (OH) taking the place of two atoms of hydrogen, as *dioxy-acid*, *dioxybenzene*, $C_6H_4(OH)_2$ (benzene being C_6H_6).

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem* (ed 12) II. 541 Two dioxybenzoic acids are obtained by fusing the two disulphobenzoic acids with potassium hydroxide One of these dioxy-acids forms crystals .not coloured by ferric chloride

Dip (dip), *v.* Pa t and pple **dipped, dipt,** pr. pple. **dipping.** Forms · 1 **dypp-an, dipp-an,** 2–6 **dypp-e(n,** 3–5 **duppe(n** (*u*), 3–6 **dippe,** 6– **dip.** *Pa. t.* 6 **dypte, dypped,** 6– **dipped** (*Sc.* **dippit**), 7 **dipp'd, dip'd,** 7– **dipt.** *Pa pple* 1–6 **dypped,** (5 **deppyd**), 6– **dipped** (*Sc* **dippit**), 7– **dipt** [OE *dyppan* wk. vb. (pa t. *dypte*, pple *dypped* —OTeut **duppjan*, f weak grade *dup-* of ablaut series **deup-, daup-, dup-*, whence the adj DEEP (·—**deup-oz*). Cf. the cognate DEPE *v.*]

I. Transitive senses.

1 To put down or let down temporarily or partially *in* or *into* a liquid, or the like, or the vessel containing it (usually with the notion of wetting, or of taking up a portion of the liquid, etc.), to immerse , to plunge (but with less implication of force and splashing, the sound of the word expressing a light though decided act).

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Mark xiv. 20 Se ðe his hand on disce mid me dypð. *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd* III. 118 Nim þanne hnesce wulle and dupe on ele 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 8044 A vesselle dypped alle bidene In water, or in other lycour thyn 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xvi 24 Fadir Abraham . send Lazarus, that he dippe the last part of his fyngur in watir, and kele my tunge. 1535 COVERDALE *John* xiii. 26 It is he vnto whom I dyppe the soppe & geue it. And he dypte in the soppe and gaue it vnto Iudas Iscarioth 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxvii (1887) 104 The Germains vsed then to dippe their new borne children into extreme cold water 1602 SHAKS *Ham* IV. vii 143, I but dipt a knife in it. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III xxxvi 224 Clothed in a garment dipt in bloud 1742 POPE *Dunc* IV 163 A Poet the first day he dips his quill 1801 *Med Jrnl.* XXI 82 A piece of loaf bread, dipt in cold water 1823 LAMB *Elia* Sec II *New Year's Coming of Age*, He dipt his fist into the middle of the great custard. 1839 G BIRD *Nat Philos* 144 If a magnet be dipped in iron filings, it will attract, and cause them to adhere to its surface

absol 1607 SHAKS *Timon* III. ii 73 Who can call him his Friend, That dips in the same dish? 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croesus* 83 Up with quill, Dip and indite !

fig 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ Conv* II (1586) 67 For you dip somewhat the Pensill of your Tongue in the fresh and cleere coulour of the Tuscane tongue. 1602 SHAKS *Ham* IV. vii 19 The great loue the generall gender beare him, Who dipping all his Faults in their affection, Would . Conuert his Gyues to Graces 1818 SHELLEY *Rev Islam* IX xii, By the name Of thee, and many a tongue which thou hadst dipped in flame

2. To immerse in baptism ; to baptize by immersion (now usually *contemptuous*). In quot 1602 = CHRISTEN *v.* 3. Also *absol*

c 975 *Rushw, Gosp* Matt iii 11 Ic eowic depu & dyppe in wættre in hreunisse. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1551 þurrh þatt tatt tu fullhtnesst hemm & unnderr waterr dippesst *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 11 And wanne hi cristneth me the fount The prestes so thries duppeth, In the honur of the Trinite *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) iii 10 Þai make bot ane vncciouu, when þai cristen childer, ne dippes þaim but anes in þe fount. 1552 *Bk. Com Prayer, Publ. Baptism* Rubric, Then the Priest shall take the child and shall dip it in the water 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel* I Wks 1856 I 15 It pleas'd the font to dip me Rossaline 1639 SALTMARSH *Policy* 73 These whom wee would have members of a Visible Church, we baptize and dip 1766 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) III 248 He and six-and twenty more have been dipped ! 1876 BANCROFT *Hist U. S* II xxx 262 The confessions .. began to be directed against the Anabaptists Mary Osgood was dipped by the devil.

3 In various technical processes : see also DIPPING *vbl sb* 1 *spec.* a To immerse in a colouring solution, to dye, imbue. Also with the colouring matter as subject, or with the resulting colour as object. (*poetic*)

1667 MILTON *P L* v 283 Six wings he [a Seraph] wore the middle pair round Skirted his loines and thighes with downie Gold And colours dipt in Heav'n *Ibid* xi 244 Iris had dipt the woof 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* II 65 Thin glitt'ring textures of the filmy dew, Dipt in the richest tincture of the skies 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 703 Fancy that from the bow that spans the sky Brings colours dipped in Heaven 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* v 112 Raiment dipped in the purple

b. To make (a candle) by repeatedly dipping a wick in melted tallow.

1712 *Act* 10 *Anne* in *Lond. Gaz* No 5031/6 Before he begins to make or dip any Making or Course of Candles *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ Sc.* I 93/2 To dip a number of candles at the same time

c *To dip sheep* ; To bath them in a poisonous liquor for the purpose of killing the vermin and cleansing the skin.

1840 *Jrnl Roy Agric Soc.* Ser I I 324 A person who travels from farm to farm dipping sheep for the ticks 1847 *Trans. Highl & Agric Soc Scot.* Ser III II 300 Three men to dip and a boy to drive water, can easily bathe 600 to 800 sheep in a day 1853 *Catal R. Agric. Soc Show* 1 Such is the importance of dipping with this composition, that no extensive flock-master ought to be without it

4. To suffuse with moisture ; to impregnate by, or as if by, immersion.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 802 A cold shuddering dew Dips me all o'er 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* II 1, These poison'd Gifts . Miriads of bluest Plagues lie underneath 'em, And more than Aconite has dipt the Silk

† b. *fig* Applied to the use of the liquor in which a toast is drunk. *Obs*

a 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett* (1663) 36 We dip'd some choice healths in the best Laurentian Liquor *Ibid* 95 Diping your health in the noblest liquor

c. To penetrate, as by dipping ; to dip into *rare*

1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 143 But ere he dipt the surface, rose an arm . And caught him [i e Excalibur the sword] by the hilt

5. To obtain or take *up* by dipping ; to lift out of a body of liquid, etc. . usually with *up*.

To dip snuff (*South U S*). to take snuff by dipping a split or brush-like stick or bit of rattan into it and rubbing it upon the teeth and gums

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 30 b, The shrimps are dipped up in shallow water by the shore side, with little round nets 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser I (1863) 45 There she stands at the spring, dipping up water for to-morrow 1848-60 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer* , *To dip snuff*, a mode of taking tobacco 1861 L L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 272 Fresh water may be dipped in winter, from small open spaces in the bay 1886 *Century Mag.* Feb 586 Sam Upchurch smoked his pipe, and Peggy dipped snuff, but Dyer declined joining them in using tobacco

6 *transf* To lower or let down for an instant, as if dipping in a liquid ; *spec* to lower and then raise (a flag) as a naval salute, or (a sail) in tacking,

1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 43/2 He dipt his seal on the cushion [ink-pad], and sealed the bond. 1859 READE *Love me little* II iv 174 ' They have not got to dip their sail, as we have, every time we tack '. ' I and the boy will dip the lug' . Now this operation is always a nice one, particularly in these small luggers, where the lug has to be dipped, that is to say, lowered and raised again on the opposite side of the mast 1888 NARES *Seamanship* (ed 6) 148 The men who dip the sail should stand on the lee side 1894 C. N ROBINSON *Brit, Fleet* 179 To-day, ' dipping the flag ' is an act of courtesy , men-of-war do not do it to one another, but if merchant ships 'dip ' their ensigns to them they reply in a similar manner.

b To cause to sink , to lower, depress.

1879 GEO ELIOT *Coll. Breakf P* 418 Duty or social good Would dip the scale

7. *fig* To immerse, involve, implicate (*in* any affair, esp. of an undesirable kind) Chiefly in *pass.* (Cf. DEEP *a* 19.) *Obs.* exc as in b.

a 1627 MIDDLETON *Changeling* III. iv, A woman dipp'd in blood, and talk of modesty ! 1671-3 SIR C LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr* (1878) 74 Sr Steph Fox is dipt 70,000li deepe in that concerne. 1678 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* Prol , True Wit has seen its best Days long ago, It ne'er look'd up, since we were dipt in Show 1700 — *Fables* Pref. (Globe) 500 He was a little dipped in the rebellion of the Commons 1775 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II 50 Then we shall be thoroughly dipped, and then there will be no way of getting out, but by disgracing England, or enslaving America. 1789 MRS PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 139 He was a man deeply dipped in judicial astrology. 1798 H WALPOLE *Lett* (1857) I Remin iii p cix, Having been deeply dipped in the iniquities of the South Sea.

b. To involve in debt or pecuniary liabilities ; to mortgage (an estate) ; to pawn (*colloq*)

1640 GLAPTHORNE *Wit in Constable* v, If you scorne to borrow, you may dip Your chaine. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* VI 160 Never dip thy Lands *a* 1700 B E *Dict. Cant. Crew* s v *Layd-up*.. Cloaths . are pawn'd or dipt for Money. 1817 MAR EDGEWORTH *Tales & Novels* (Rtldg) IX xii 116 My little Jessica has. .played away at a rare rate with my ready

money—dipped me confoundedly. 1880 Miss Braddon *Just as I am* II, Nobody had ever been able to say that the Courtenay estate was 'dipped' 1883 — *Phant Fort* xxv. (1884) 299 The young lady was slightly dipped

II Intransitive senses (some for *refl* ; others *absolute* uses).

8. To plunge down a little into water or other liquid and quickly emerge Const *in, into, under.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I 119 A lantern wip lyst fleteþ and swymmeth aboue, and 3if þe list is iqueynt, it duppeþ doun and drynche þ 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I iv 66, I was fain to dip for it into the water. 1820 W Irving *Sketch Bk., Voyage* (1887) 24 Her yards would dip into the water, her bow was almost buried beneath the waves 1843 Macaulay *Lays Anc Rome, Horat* vii, Unharmed the water-fowl may dip In the Volsinian mere 1865 Swinburne *Atalanta* 16 Oars Break, and the beaks dip under, drinking death 1884 W C Smith *Kildrostan* I. i. 239 Slowly the muffled oars dip in the tide.

9. To plunge one's hand (or a ladle or the like) into water, etc , or into a vessel, esp. for the purpose of taking something out b *slang* To pick pockets c. *To dip* (*deeply*, etc) *into one's purse, means*, etc. (*fig.*) to withdraw or expend a considerable sum, to trench upon means.

1697 Dryden *Persius* II 38 Suppose I dipp'd among the worst, and Status chose 1817 *Sporting Mag* (Farmer), I have dipped into 150 pockets and not found a shilling *a* 1847 Mrs Sherwood *Lady of Manor* I. viii 334 In early life he had dipped so deeply into his property as obliged him to leave the country 1884 *Chr World* 19 June 453/2 As new schools are built, Mr Mundella must dip more deeply into the national purse

10 To fish by letting the bait dip and bob lightly on the water, =Dap *v* 1, Dib *v* 2 3, Dibble *v* 2 2

1799 G Smith *Laboratory* II 272 The few which you may take, by dipping or dapping, will scarcely be eatable 1875 [see Dipping *vbl sb*]

11 *transf* To sink or drop down through a small space, or below a particular level, as if dipping into water ; to go down, sink, set.

a 1375 *Joseph Arim* 534 He mette a gome on an hors He hente vp his hachet and huttes hum euene Wiþ þe deþ in his hals downward he duppes. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 312 Use the North Starre of the Ancients, till that Guide dippeth under the Horizon 1720 *Lett fr Lond Frnl* (1721) 58 Before he had told it all, the Sun dipt in. 1781 Cowper *Hope* 374 Suppose the beam should dip on the wrong side 1798 Colfridge *Anc Mar* III, The Sun's rim dips, the stars rush out. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* iv (1856) 31 During the bright twilight interval he [the sun] will dip but a few degrees below the horizon 1884 Black *Jud Shaks* ix, The swallows dipping and darting under the boughs

b To move the body downwards in obeisance, to drop a curtsy; to 'bob'.

1817 Byron *Beppo* lxv, To some she curtsies, and to some she dips

c To extend a little way downwards or below a surface (without motion) ; to sink.

1854 Ronalds & Richardson *Chem Technol* (ed 2) I 292 The short pipes *v* are consequently allowed to project about that much above the level of the plate, while their lower extremities dip into shallow cups which remain filled with liquid 1878 L P Meredith *Teeth* 68 Superficial decay [of the tooth] is confined to the enamel covering, or dips but slightly into the dentine 1887 Bowen *Virg Æneid* III 536 Two turreted precipice blocks Dip, like walls, to the wave

12. To have a downward inclination, to incline or slope downwards; to be inclined to the horizon · *spec* of the magnetic needle, and in *Geol* of strata (see Dip *sb* 4, 5)

1665 Hooke *Microgr* 172 The plain of it lies almost horizontal, but onely the forepart does dip a little, or is somewhat more deprest 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl* s v *Dipping-needle*, A magnetical needle so hung as that one end dips, or inclines to the horizon 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict* G iij, *Dipp* is when the Flat-Beds lies not Levell, but declines some way, and it is by them that we know when the Rock Dipps, unless we be on the Top of it 1796 Withering *Brit Plants* IV 251 [Fungi] Pileus convex edge dipping down, 1½ to 2 inches over 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl* (ed 2) 70 The strata are in some instances perpendicular to the horizon, and in all dip very much 1820 Scoresby *Acc Arctic Reg* II 539 In this hemisphere, the north end of the needle dips, but the contrary in the southern hemisphere, where the south end of the needle dips 1879 E Garrett *House by Works* I 140 You have no idea how the road dips

13. To go (more or less) deeply into a subject

1755 Young *Centaur* II Wks. 1757 IV 134 But I shall not dip so deep in its consequences 1842 Tennyson *Locksley H* 15 Here about the beach I wander'd When I dipt into the future far as human eye could see

14 To *dip into* (a book, a subject of study) · to enter slightly and briefly into a subject, without becoming absorbed or 'buried' in it ; said especially of reading short passages here and there in a book, without continuous perusal.

(Cf *skim*, to read superficially and slightly but continuously)

1682 Dryden *Relig Laici* Pref (Globe) 191 They cannot dip into the Bible, but one text or another will turn up for their purpose 1686 Goad *Celest Bodies* II 1 123 You cannot dip into a Diary but you will find it 1760 Gray *Lett* Wks 1884 III 24, I have not attentively read him, but only dipp'd here and there. 1777 W Dalrymple *Trav Sp & Port* Pref 4, I have endeavoured to dip a little into the state of government 1794 Sullivan *View Nat* II, Might not Moses have dipped in the same source with the authors of the Shaasta? 1877 A. B Edwards *Up Nile* iv 96 We have of course been dipping into Herodotus

Dip (dip), *sb* [f Dip *v*]

1 An act of dipping, a plunge or brief immersion in water or other liquid; also *transf* and *fig* : see various senses of the verb

1599 Marston *Sco Villanie* I. iv 189 For ingrain'd Habits, died with often dips, Are not so soone discoloured 1686 Goad *Celest Bodies* I xvi 101 The Celerity of a Boat is continued by a successive dip of the Oar 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl* s v *Candle*, A trough to catch the droppings, as the Candles are taken out each dip 1796 Mrs Glasse *Cookery* xiv 248 Have ready a pan of clean cold water, just give your pudding one dip in. 1843 James *Forest Days* II, 'I'll give him a dip in the horse pond' 1871 J Miller *Songs Italy* (1878) 14 There was only the sound of the long oars' dip, As the low moon sailed up the sea 1874 L Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) II. ii 51 He rode sixty miles from his house to have a dip in the sea. 1879 J J Young *Ceram Art* 82 Stone-ware is very seldom glazed by a 'dip'.

b *A dip in* or *into* (a book). see Dip *v* 14.

1760 Foote *Minor* I (1767) 25 Come, shall we have a dip in the history of the Four Kings this morning? 1838 Jas Grant *Sk Lond* 373 A half hour's 'dip' into some circulating-library book

c The act of dipping up liquid, e g ink with the pen; the quantity taken up at one act of dipping

1841 S Warren *10,000 a year* III 10 He took his pen in his right hand with a fresh dip of ink in it 1889 *Durham Univ Jrnl* 196 The same 'dip of ink' is always ready

d. A curtsy, a 'bob'. cf Dip *v.* 11 b.

1792 Wolcott (P Pindar) *Ode to Burke* Wks. 1812 III 38 Then the Dame will answer with a dip 1808 — *Ep to Mrs Clarke* ibid V. 392 The nods of Monarchs and the dips of Queens

e A going down out of sight or below the horizon.

1864 Tennyson *Enoch Ard* 244 Ev'n to the last dip of the vanishing sail She watch'd it

f *Naut.* The position of being dipped or lowered (of a sail · see Dip *v* 6) : in phr *at the dip*

1886 J M Caulfeild *Seamanship Notes* 6 The church pendant is used at the dip at the mizen truck while working cables 1893 Markham in *Daily News* 3 July 5/6, I directed my flag lieutenant to keep the signal at the dip.

2. Depth or amount of submergence (e.g of a paddle-wheel) or depression; depth or distance below a particular level; depth of a vessel, etc

1793 Smeaton *Edystone L* § 97 That ruler would mark upon the upright rod, the dip of the point on which it stood, below the level of the instrument. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech*, *Dip*, the depth of submergence of the float of a paddle wheel 1880 *Act* 43-4 *Vict* c 24 § 17 Any attempt .. to deceive him in taking the dip or gauge of any vessel

3 *Astron* and *Surveying*. The angular distance of the visible horizon below the horizontal plane through the observer's eye; the apparent depression of the horizon due to the observer's elevation, which has to be allowed for in taking the altitude of a heavenly body.

1774 M Mackenzie *Maritime Surv* I 18 A Table of the Depression, or Dip, of the Horizon of the Sea 1820 Scoresby *Acc Arctic Reg* I 444 The dip of the sea at 20 feet height of the eye, the error would be 56 miles 1828 J H Moore *Pract Navig* (ed 20) 154 The dip to be subtracted in the fore observation, and to be added in the back observation 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket-bk* v (ed 2) 181 Measure angle from maintop; add dip for that height

4 The downward inclination of the magnetic needle at any particular place, the angle which the direction of the needle makes with the horizon

1727-51 Chambers *Cycl* s v *Dipping-needle*, The dip . in the year 1576 he found at London to be 71° 50′. But the dip varies 1820 Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg* II. 545 The intensity of the magnetic force was the greatest where the dip was the greatest 1832 *Nat Philos*, *Magnetism* III § 98 24 (Useful Knowl Soc) The dip diminishes as we approach the equator, and increases as we recede from it on either side *c* 1865 J Wylde in *Circ. Sc* I 245/2 At the present time, the dip for London is about 67°.

5. Downward slope of a surface ; *esp.* in *Mining* and *Geol* the downward slope of a stratum or vein · estimated, as to direction, by the point of the compass towards which the line of greatest slope tends, and as to magnitude, by its angle of inclination to the horizon

1708 J C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 40 There is a Rise, or Ascent, for a Colliery under Ground, and so by Consequence the Contrary Way a Dip or Setling. 1747 W Hooson *Miner's Dict.* G iij, The natural Dipp of a Vein is when it runs it self more down into the Rock 1789 Brand *Hist Newcastle* II 679 The strata have an inclination or descent, called the dip, to some particular part of the horizon 1832 De la Beche *Geol Man* (ed 2) 545 The direction of faults and mineral veins, and the dip of strata, are daily becoming of greater importance 1877 A H Green *Phys Geol* 343 The line of dip is the line of greatest inclination that can be drawn on the surface of a bed 1891 S C Scrivenor *Fields & Cities* 10 The very sudden lowering of the water-line in the river just around the gap, and the dip of the water quickly and more quickly approaching the gap

6 A hollow or depression to which the surrounding high ground dips or sinks

1789 W. Gilpin *Wye* 129 Woody hills which form beautiful dips at their intersections. 1834 Beckford *Italy* I 175 We saw groves and villages in the dips of the hills 1863 Geo Eliot *Romola* II viii, The great dip of ground making a gulf between her and the sombre calm of the mountains 1878 H. M. Stanley *Dark Cont* I xvi 434 The main column arrived at the centre of the dip in the Uzimba ridge

7 (Short for *dip candle*) A candle made by repeatedly dipping a wick into melted tallow

1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 15 Paper brown sugar to fold, Tea, soap dip or choice mould 1829 Marryat *F Mildmay* viii, A purser's dip—*vulgo*, a farthing candle *c* 1865 Lethiby in *Circ Sc* I 93/2 Two sorts of candles are commonly met with in commerce—namely *dips* and *moulds* 1887 Stevinson *Underwoods* I xxx 63, I am a kind of farthing dip Unfriendly to the nose and eyes

8 A preparation into which something is dipped, as *bronzing-dip*, *sheep-dip*, etc. (cf. Dip *v.* 3)

1871 *Trans Highl & Agric Soc Scot* Ser iv III 269 Any other dips I have seen 1877 *N W Line Gloss*, *Dip*, a poisonous liquid in which sheep are dipped to kill flags 1883 R Haidane *Workshop Receipts* Ser II 244 The bronzing dip may be prepared by dissolving in 1 gal hot water ½ lb each perchloride of iron and perchloride of copper 1885 *Daily News* 15 Feb 5/6 Before the arrival of the last convoy there the carbolic acid was exhausted Sheep dip had to be substituted

9 A sweet sauce for puddings, etc. (*local Eng* and *U.S*)

a 1825 Forby *Voc E Anglia*, *Dip*, a sauce for dumplings, composed of melted butter, vinegar, and brown sugar 1884 *Cheshire Gloss*, *Dip*, sweet sauce eaten with pudding. If flavoured with brandy it is called *Brandy dip*.

10 *Thieves' slang* A pickpocket ; also pocket-picking (Cf Dip *v* 9 b.)

1859 in Marsill *Vocab* 26 (Farmer). 1888 *St. Louis Globe Democrat* (Farmer *Amer*), A dip touched the Canadian sheriff for his watch and massive chain while he was reading the Riot Act.

11. *Comb.* [In some cases it is the verb-stem rather than the *sb*]. **dip-bucket**, a bucket contrived to turn easily and dip into water, **dip-candle**, a candle made by repeatedly dipping a wick in melted tallow, a dipped candle; **dip-circle**, a dipping-needle having a vertical graduated circle for measuring the amount of the dip; **dip-head**, a heading driven to the dip in a coal-mine in which the beds have a steep inclination ; whence *dip-head level*, **dip-needle** = Dipping-needle; **dip-net**, a small net with a long handle, used to catch fish by dipping it in the water ; **dip-pipe**, a valve in the hydraulic main of gas-works, etc., arranged to dip into water or tar, or other liquid, and form a seal ; a seal-pipe ; **dip-rod**, a rod on which candle-wicks are hung to be dipped , **dip-section**, a section showing the dip of the strata ; **dip-sector**, a reflecting instrument on the principle of the sextant, used to ascertain the dip of the horizon ; see Sector ; **dip-side**, the side on which the dip or declivity is ; **dip-splint**, a kind of friction match ; **dip-trap**, a drain trap formed by a dip or depression of the pipe in which water stands so as to prevent the upward passage of sewer-gas ; **dip-well**, a well whence water is got by dipping.

1829 Marryat *F Mildmay* II, On it stood a brass candle stick, with a *dip-candle 1864 Thackeray *D Duval* vii. (1869) 96 The apprentice came up from the cellar with a string of dip candles 1876 Davis *Polaris Exp* ix 218 One of the snow houses was designed for the *dip circle 1881 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn* II. 126 A new dip circle, in which the axis of the needle .. is slung on two filaments of silk or spider's thread, the ends of the filaments being attached to the arms of a delicate balance 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* III 326 Were the coal-field an entire elliptical basin, the *dip head levels carried from any point would be elliptical *Ibid.* III. 328 It is, moreover, proper to make the first set of pillars next the dip-head much stronger 1881 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn* II 123 The magnetic dip is found by means of the *Dip Needle. 1858 Thoreau *Lett.* (1865) 171 The villagers catching smelts with *dip-nets in the twilight 1874 Knight *Dict Mech.* I 705 The seal-cup is charged with tar, which permits the movable *dip pipe to be lifted into or out of the main 1884 *Nature* 13 Nov 33 It is admirably seen in *dip section on the east and north slopes 1833 Herschel *Astron* 1 16 The visible area, as measured by the *dip-sector 1834 *Mechanic's Mag* 445 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp* ix (1856) 67 Minute observations of dip sectors and repeating-circles 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* III. 325 Have on the *dip side of the level a small quantity of water .. so as to guide the workmen in driving the level. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss*, *Dip-side*, the low side. 1883 E. A Parkes *Pract Hygiene* x § 2 367 The common mason's or *dip-trap, and the notorious D trap 1894 B Fowler in *Proc Geol Assoc* XIII 364 This clay throws out two fine springs, forming *dip-wells, in Hammer village.

Dipar, obs. form of Diaper.

Dipartite (dəipā·rtəit), *a.* [f. Di-[1], L *dis-* asunder + *partīt-us* divided, f *partīre* to divide, part. (The L. compound was *dispertītus.*)] Divided into various parts. So **Dipartited** *ppl. a.*; **Diparti·tion,** division, parting asunder.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 61 Whose form is either dipartited, or disposed in conglomerated magnificence 1838 G S Faber *Hist Vallenses* III. ix 399 All men shall pass two ways; the good, to glory, the wicked, to torment. But, if any one shall not believe this dipartition, let him attend to Scripture from the end to the commencement. 1885 Ruskin *Præterita* I iii 83 Upon which I found my claim to the sensible reader's respect for these dipartite writings

Dipa·schal, *a* [f. Di-[2] twice + Paschal] Including two passovers.

a 1840 L Carpenter cited in Worcester.

Dip-bucket, -circle · see Dip *sb* 11

Dipchick, var. of Dabchick.

Dipe, obs form of Deep.

Dip-ears (di pĭ·ərz). Also **dip-ear.** [f Dip *v.* + Ear : 'from its graceful movements.' Swainson] A marine bird, the Little Tern, *Sterna minuta.*

1885 SWAINSON *Prov Names Brit Birds* 204 Little Tern (*Sterna minuta*) .. Dip ears (Norfolk)

Dipetalous (dəipe·tăləs), *a Bot* [f mod L *dipetal-us* (f. Gr δι- (DI- 2) twice + *πέταλ-ον* leaf, PETAL) + -OUS.] Having two petals

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I Pref, Those which are Monopetalous first, those Dipetalous next 1883 in *Syd Soc Lex*

Diphanite (dī fănəit) *Min.* [f (1846) Gr δι-, *δίς* twice, doubly + *-φαν-ης* showing, appearing + -ITE: 'because it has quite a different aspect according to the direction in which it is looked at'.] A name given by Nordenskiold to a mineral now regarded as belonging to the species MARGARITE.

Viewed from the side, its prisms are bluish, transparent, and of vitreous lustre, looking down on the base, they are white, opaque, and of nacreous lustre

1850 DANA *Min* 292 1868 *Ibid* 507 Diphanite is from the Emerald mines of the Ural, with chrysoberyl and phenacite

Diphasic (dəifē· zik), *a.* [f. Gr δι- (DI- 2) twice + *φάσις* appearance, phase + -IC] Characterized by having two phases: *spec.* used of an electric variation of which the period of duration is divided into two stages, one positive and the other negative

1881 BURDON SANDERSON in *Phil Trans* CLXXIII 7 The diphasic character of the variation is due to the interference of the opposite electromotive actions of the upper and under cells.

Dip-head. see DIP *sb.* 11

Diphen- in chemical terms see DI- 2 2, PHEN-

Diphenic (dəifē nik), *a. Chem* [f. DI- 2 + PHENIC] In *diphenic acid* ($2C_6H_4 \cdot CO \cdot OH$) obtained by the oxidation of phenanthrene, one of the constituents of coal-tar Its salts are **Diphenates.**

1875 WATTS *Dict Chem* VII 434 Diphenic acid heated with excess of quick lime, is converted, not into diphenyl, but into diphenylene ketone

Diphenol (dəifī nɒl) *Chem.* [f. DI- 2 + PHENOL (f. as next + -OL in *alcohol*)]

An aromatic alcohol having the composition $(C_6H_4OH)_2$ (that of PHENOL being C_6H_5OH). It has isomeric modifications, crystallizing in colourless rhombic crystals, and in shining needles.

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem* II 567 Dioxydiphenyl or Diphenol

Diphenyl (dəife nil). *Chem.* [f DI- 2 + PHENYL, F *phényle* (f. *φαίνειν* to show, bring to light + *ὕλη* substance. see -YL.] An aromatic hydrocarbon having the formula $C_6H \cdot C_6H_5$, or twice that of the radical PHENYL.

1873 *Fownes' Chem* (ed 11) 758 1877 WATTS *ibid* (ed 12) II 562 Diphenyl crystallizes from alcohol in iridescent nacreous scales

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *diphenyl group, diphenyl ketone, diphenyl-methane,* etc

Diphenylamine, a crystalline substance having a pleasant odour and weakly basic properties, prepared by the dry distillation of rosaniline blue, and used in the preparation of various dye-stuffs; hence *diphenylamine blue* = spirit blue

1863-72 WATTS *Duct Chem* IV 453 Diphenylamine heated with chloride of benzoyl yields diphenyl-benzamide 1882 *Athenæum* 25 Mar 384/3 This colour is the chloride of a base which the author has proved to be diphenyldiamidotriphenylcarbinol. 1884 *Manch Exam* 6 Oct 4/5 The process of manufacture .of diphenylaminenaphtol, resorcine, or alizarine dyes

Dipho·sphate. *Chem.* See DI- 2 2 and PHOSPHATE

1826 HENRY *Elem Chem* II 121 There is also .. a diphosphate, consisting of 1 atom of phosphoric acid and 2 atoms of the protoxide *c* 1865 G. GORE in *Circ Sc* I 220/2 Pyrophosphate of soda is easily formed by heating to redness the common diphosphate of soda.

Diphrela·tic, *a nonce-wd* [f Gr *διφρηλάτ-ης* charioteer + -IC.] Relating to the driving of a chariot, chariot-driving (*humorous* or *affected.*)

1849 DE QUINCEY *Eng Mail Coach* Wks. IV. 327 Under this eminent man, whom in Greek I cognominated Cyclops diphrelates .I studied the diphrelatic art

Diphtheria (difpĭe·riă). *Path.* [ad F *diphthérie*, substituted by Bretonneau for his earlier term *diphthérite* · see DIPHTHERITIS]

An acute and highly infectious disease, characterized by inflammation of a mucous surface, and by an exudation therefrom which results in the formation of a firm pellicle or false membrane Its chief seat is the mucous membrane of the throat and air passages, but other mucous surfaces are at times attacked, as are also wounds or abrasions of the skin.

1857 GODFREY in *Lancet* Nov 542 Report on Cases of Diphtheria or malignant sore throat 1858 *Chron.* in *Ann Reg* 1 A disease of a new name has been recognised From having first been noticed at Boulogne it was called the Boulogne sore throat, it has now received the medical name of Diphtheria 1858 *Sat Rev* VI. 11/2 To save us from cholera, typhus, and diphtheria. 1860 *New Syd Soc Year-bk* 151 Ranking publishes a lecture on diphtheria, in which he describes the disease as one wholly new to this country 1884 SIR L PLAYFAIR *Sp in Parl* 18 Mar, Diphtheria when first imported from France in 1855, we used to call the Boulogne sore throat

attrib 1881 *Daily News* 14 Sept 5/4 The Russian journals publish some terrible details of the diphtheria epidemic in Russia. 1892 *Daily News* 21 Mar 6/2 The diphtheria handbill which the sanitary authorities have published 1895 *Brit Med Jrnl* 30 Mar 721 The girl's throat was found to contain the diphtheria bacillus.

Hence **Diphthe rial, Diphthe rian** *adjs.*, of or belonging to diphtheria

1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Diphtherial* 1893 *Brit Med Jrnl* 26 Aug 487 A detailed report on . the chemical pathology of diphtheria, and on diphtherial palsy 1884 *Pall Mall G* 3 July 3/1 Sucking a tube to draw out the 'diphtherian matter' in his child's throat 1891 G MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* I xii 228 The diphtherian whisper the commonalty hear of the commonalty

Diphtheric (-e rik), *a.* [f. DIPHTHERIA + -IC.] = DIPHTHERITIC

1859 SEMPLE *Mem Diphtheria* v 177 The diphtheric virus. 1860 *New Syd Soc Year-bk.* 152 Diphtheric affection of the skin 1887 J C MORISON *Service of Man* (1889) 192 The surgeon who sucks diphtheric poison from a dying child's throat and dies himself in consequence

‖ **Diphtherite** (French) · see DIPHTHERITIS

Diphtheritic (difpĕri tik), *a* [mod f. DIPHTHERITIS, in F. *diphthéritique* (Littré)] Of the nature or character of diphtheria, belonging to or connected with diphtheria

1847-9 TODD *Cycl Anat* IV. 118 The deposits which we include under the title Diphtheritic 1850 RAMSAY in *Dublin Med Press* Aug 137 (title) Diphtheritic Inflammation of the Pharynx and Tonsils 1884 R MARRYAT in *19th Cent* May 845 A woman suffering from a diphtheritic sore throat.

b Affected with or suffering from diphtheria

1880 *Boston Jrnl Chem* Dec 143 Dr Day has often prescribed for diphtheritic patients a gargle composed of salt dissolved in water

Hence **Diphtheri·tically** *adv*, in the manner of diphtheria.

1886 CRESSWELL in *Sanitarian* (N Y) XVII 202 Likelihood of rendering them diphtheritically infectious.

Diphtheritis (difpĕrəi tis). *Path* Also ‖ (Fr) **diphthérite.** [mod. f Gr. *διφθέρα* or *διφθερίς* skin, hide, piece of leather + -ITIS; the disease being so named on account of the tough membrane developed upon the parts affected.

First used in 1821 in the French form *diphthérite* by Bretonneau of Tours in a paper before the French Academy, published 1826, the word was taken into English and German medical literature, usually as *diphtheritis*, though the Fr form was occasional in the scanty English notices of the disease before 1857 In 1855, Bretonneau in a new memoir substituted the name *diphthérie*, probably because terms in *-ite*, -ITIS, are properly formed on names of the part affected, as in *bronchitis, laryngitis*, in Eng this was adapted as *diphtheria*, when 'Boulogne sore-throat' became epidemic here in 1857-58; but the adj *diphtheritic* was generally retained in preference to *diphtheric* used by some. (Contributed by Dr W Sykes)]

= DIPHTHERIA

[1826 BRETONNEAU *Traité de la Diphthérite* (Hatz.-Darm.), Qu'il me soit permis de désigner cette phlegmasie par la dénomination de 'diphthérite' 1839-47 TODD *Cycl Anat* III. 116/1 Examples of croup analogous to the diphtherite of Bretonneau 1860 *New Syd Soc. Year-bk* 151 The great distinctive mark between diphtherite and croup]

1826 *Lond Med Rev* XXVI 499 Review of Bretonneau on Diphtheritis 1840 A. TWEEDIE *Syst Pract Med* IV 48 This species of angina is characterized by the formation of albuminous pellicles on the surface of the inflamed membrane, whence it was named by M Bretonneau of Tours 'Diphtheritis' 1855 A SMITH in *Dublin Hosp. Gaz* II 149 Diphtheritis successfully treated by chlorate of potash 1858 *Sat Rev* VI 2/1 Diphtheritis has become a name more terrible than the small pox 1859 C. WEST *Dis Infancy & Childhood* (ed 4) xxv 381 This other disease, Angina Maligna, Diphtheritis, or more correctly Diphtheria, is no new malady

Diphtheroid (di fpĕroid), *a* [f as prec + -OID] Of the form or appearance of diphtheria

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven Dis* (1879) 450 Diphtheroid [chancre] of the glans 1883 *Syd. Soc Lex*, *Diphtheroid*, like a tanned skin, or like Diphtheria, or a diphtheritic product *Ibid*, *Diphtheroid ulceration.*

Diphthong (di fθɒŋ), *sb.* Forms: 5-6 **dyptong**(e, (**dypton**), 6 **dyphtong, diphthonge, -gue**, 7-9 **dipthong**, 8 **dipthongue**, 6- **diphthong.** [a F. *diphthongue*, earlier *dyptongue*, ad L. *diphthongus*, a. Gr *δίφθογγος*, adj having two sounds, sb. a diphthong, f. *δι-*, *δίς* twice, doubly + *φθόγγος* voice, sound]

A union of two vowels pronounced in one syllable; the combination of a sonantal with a consonantal vowel

The latter is usually one of the two vowels *i* and *u*, the extremes of the vowel scale, which pass into the consonants *y, w* When these sounds, called by Melville Bell *glides*, follow the sonantal vowel, the combination is called a 'falling diphthong', as in *out, how, boil, boy*; when they precede, the combination is a 'rising diphthong', as in It *uovo, piano* It is common in the latter case to consider the first element as the consonant *w* or *y*.

1483 *Cath Angl* 100/2 A Diptonge [*MS* A Dypton], *diptongus* 1530 PALSGR, 213/2 Diphthonge, *diphthongue* *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Eng Gram* v, Dipthongs are the complexions, or couplings of Vowells 1668 WILKINS *Real Char* 15 *I* and *u* according to our English pronunciation of them, are not properly Vowels, but Diphthongs. 1749 *Power Pros Numbers* 9 All Dipthongs are naturally long But in English Numbers they are often short 1876 C P. MASON *Eng Gram* (ed 21) § 17 When two vowel sounds are uttered without a break between them, we get what is called a vocal or sonant diphthong 1888 J WRIGHT *O. H. German Prim* § 10 All the OHG diphthongs. were falling diphthongs, that is, the stress fell upon the first of the two elements 1892 SWEET *New Eng Gram* 230 If two vowels are uttered with one impulse of stress, so as to form a single syllable, the combination is called a *diphthong*, such as (oi) in *oil*

b. Often applied to a combination of two vowel characters, more correctly called DIGRAPH

When the two letters represent a simple sound, as *ea, oa*, in *head* (hed), *soap* (sōp), they have been termed an *improper diphthong* properly speaking these are *monophthongs* written by *digraphs*

1530 PALSGR 15 This diphthong *ou* in the frenche tong shalbe sounded lyke as the Italians sounde this vowell *u* *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit Tongue* (1865) 10 We have of this thre diphthonges, tuae with a befoer, ae and ai, and ane with the e befoer, ea 1668 PRICE in A. J Ellis *E E Pronunc* I iii (Chaucer Soc) 125 That is an improper dipthong that loseth the sound of one vowel. There are eight improper dipthongs, *ea ee ie eo, ea oo ui, ou* obscure as in cousin 1876 C. P MASON *Eng Gram* (ed 21) § 17 When two of the letters called vowels are written together to represent either a sonant diphthong or a simple vowel sound, we get a written diphthong or digraph *Ibid* § 25 The same letter or diphthong often represents very different vowel sounds.

c *esp.* In popular use, applied to the ligatures *æ, œ* of the Roman alphabet.

As pronounced in later L., and in modern use, these are no longer diphthongs, but monophthongs, the OE ligatures *æ* and *œ* always represented monophthongs

1587 HARRISON *England* II xix (1877) I. 312 Waldæne with a diphthong. 1631 WEEVER *Anc Fun. Mon* To Rdi Aij, I write the Latine . as I find it *E* vocall for *E* diphthong, diphthongs being but lately come into use 1702 ADDISON *Dial Medals* (1727) 20 We find that Felix is never written with an œ diphthongue 1756-7 tr *Keysler's Trav* (1760) III. 222 The epitaph, in which the dipthong *æ*, according to the custom of those times, is expressed by a single *e* *Vitam obiit VII Id Oct etatis sue ann I & L.*

d *transf* Applied to a combination of two consonants in one syllable (*consonantal diphthong*), especially to such intimate unions as those of *ch* (tʃ) and *dg* or *j* (dʒ), in *church, judge*

1862 M HOPKINS *Hawaii* 65 The Hawaiian alphabet .. is destitute of consonant diphthongs 1889 PITMAN *Man Phonogr* (new ed) § 64 The simple articulations *p, b, t, d*, etc are often closely united with the liquids *l* and *r*, forming a kind of consonant diphthong as in *plough .. try*

e. *attrib.* = DIPHTHONGAL.

1798 H BLAIR *Lect* I ix (R), We abound more in vowel and diphthong sounds, than most languages

Di·phthong, *v* [f. prec. sb : cf mod F *diphthonguer*] *trans.* To sound as a diphthong; to make into a diphthong.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Chr Observ.* 1888 SWEET *Eng Sounds* 21 Isolative diphthonging or 'vowel-cleaving' mainly affects long vowels *Ibid* 277 The characteristic feature of the [living English] vowel-system is its diphthonging of all the earlier long monophthongs 1894 F J CURTIS *Rimes of Charlodus* 50 Arguments for the diphthonging of *i* in early texts

Diphthongal (difθɒ ŋgăl), *a.* [f DIPHTHONG *sb.* + -AL.] Of or belonging to a diphthong; of the nature of a diphthong.

1748 *Phil Trans* XLV. 403 That 7 vocal Notes or Vowels struck, as one may say, in diphthongal or triphthongal Chords with each other, may well enough account for the Sounds of our Language 1806 M SMART in *Monthly Mag.* XXI. 14 So easily does *r* slide into vowel or diphthongal sounds. 1867 A J ELLIS *E E Pronunc* I iii 116 Ben Jonson entirely ignores the diphthongal character of *i*. 1888 SWEET *Eng. Sounds* 248 A diphthongal pronunciation of the .. words

Hence **Diphtho·ngally** *adv.*

1846 WORCESTER cites WYLIE *Mod* The question whether long *i* was already pronounced diphthongally in 1500.

Diphthonga·tion. *rare* − 0 [f. DIPHTHONG *v* . see -ATION. Cf. mod.F *diphthongaison*] = DIPHTHONGIZATION. In mod. Dicts.

Diphthongic (difθɒ·ŋgik), *a.* [f. Gr. *δίφθογγον* DIPHTHONG *sb* + -IC.] = DIPHTHONGAL

1880 SWEET in *President's Addr. Philol. Soc.* 41 The treatment of the diphthongic vowel. 1886 — in *Academy* 24 Apr 295/3 The older true diphthongic pronunciation of [Latin] *ae* and *oe* nearly as in English *by* and *boy*

Diphthongize (difθɒŋgəiz), *v* [ad Gr. *διφθογγίζ-ειν* to spell with a diphthong: see -IZE.]

1 *trans* To turn into a diphthong.

1868 G STEPHENS *Runic Mon* I. 52 All sorts of broadenings and thinnings of vowels, diphthongizings [etc] 1874 SWEET *Eng Sounds* 56, *u* and *iu* being diphthongized 1877-9 *Trans Philol Soc.* 458 In German, original long *i* was already diphthongized when the orthography began to settle down into its present form.

2. *intr.* To form a diphthong.

1867 A. J ELLIS *E Engl Pronunc* I. iii 196 This second (*i*) may diphthongise with any preceding vowel

Hence **Di phthongiza tion,** the changing of a simple vowel into a diphthong.

1874 SWEET *Eng Sounds* 70 The most prominent feature of our present English is its tendency to diphthongization

Diphthongous (difθɒ ŋgəs), *a rare.* [f as DIPHTHONG + -OUS.] Of the nature of a diphthong; diphthongal.

1833 *Philol Museum* II. 116 Mere modulations of the vowels, or at most different diphthongous combinations

Diphy-, ad. Gr. *διφυ-* from *διφυ-ής*, of double nature or form, double, bipartite; a frequent formative of modern scientific words: as **Di·phycerc** *Ichth.* [Gr *κέρκ-ος* tail], a diphycercal fish **Diphycercal** (difisə·rkăl) *a*, having the tail

divided into two equal halves by the caudal spine **Di·phycercy**, diphycercal condition. **Di phyid** *Zool*, a member of the *Diphyidæ*, a family of Hydrozoa, having a pair of swimming-bells opposite each other on the upper part of the stem **Di·phyodont** *a* [Gr *ὀδοντ-* tooth], having two distinct sets of teeth, consisting (as teeth) of two sets as in the deciduous and permanent teeth of mammals, as *sb* a diphyodont mammal. **Diphyzo·oid, diphyo-** *Zool*, a free swimming organism consisting of a group of zooids detached from a colony of Hydrozoa of the order *Siphonophora*

1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, **Diphycerc*, a fish with the form of tail called *Diphycercal*. 1870 Rolleston *Anim Life* Introd. 70 A true *diphycercal tail is finally produced in the Acanthopteri 1871 Huxley *Anat Vert Anim* 1 16 The extremity of the spine divides the caudal fin rays into two nearly equal moieties, an upper and a lower, and the fish is said to be *diphycercal*. 1884 Sedgwick tr *Claus' Zool* I 250 These groups of individuals may in some *diphyids become free and assume a separate existence as Eudoxia. 1854 Owen in *Circ Sc* (*c* 1865) II 100/1 The *diphyodonts . generate two sets of teeth *Ibid*, The diphyodont mammalia 1883 Fowler in *Glasgow Weekly Herald* 14 July 8/1 Teeth . of the simple homodont and diphyodont type 1861 J R. Greene *Man Anim Kingd*, *Cœlent* 100 The same naturalist [Huxley] has proposed the distinctive term of '*Diphyozooids' for those singular detached reproductive portions of adult *Calycophoridæ* which received the name of 'monogastric *Diphyidæ*' 1877 Huxley *Anat Inv Anim* III § 3 145 As they attain their full development, each set becomes detached, as a free-swimming complex Diphyzooid In this condition they grow and alter their form and size so much that they were formerly regarded as distinct genera.

Diphyllous (dəifi·lŏs), *a* *Bot* [f mod L. *diphyll-us* (f. Gr δι-, (Di- 2) twice + *φύλλ-ον* leaf) + -ous] Having two leaves (or sepals).

1788 Jas Lee *Introd. Bot* 1 xi (ed 4) 25 The Calyx In respect to its Parts it is *Diphyllous*, of two [leaves,] as in *Fumaria* 1819 *Pantologia*, *Diphyllous*, in botany, a two-leaved calyx: as in papaver and fumaria.

Diphyo-: see Diphy-

Diphysite (di·fisəit), *sb* (*a*) *Theol* [f Gr. δι-, δίς twice, doubly + *φύσις* nature + -ite] One who held the doctrine (**Di·physitism**), of two distinct natures in Christ, a divine and a human, as opposed to the monophysite doctrine: see Dyophysite.

Diplanetic (dəiplănĕ·tik), *a* *Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. δι- Di- 2 twice + *πλανητικ-ός* disposed to wander, f *πλανητός* wandering (see Planet)] Having two active periods separated by a period of rest said of the zoospores of certain Fungi of the family *Saprolegnieæ* So **Diplanetism**, the condition or property of being diplanetic.

1888 M M. Hartog in *Annals of Bot* 203 *note*, The 'first form' of zoospore is ovoid with a pair of flagella from the front . The 'second form' is uniform with an anterior and posterior flagellum diverging from the hilum. The existence of these two forms constitutes the phenomenon of diplanetism

† **Diplanti·dian,** *a* *Obs* [f. Gr *διπλό-ος* double + *ἀντί* against, opposite + *εἶδος* form, image + -ian] Applied to a form of telescope proposed by Jeaurat in 1778, giving two images, one direct and the other reversed, the coincidence of which might be used to determine transits.

1807 T. Young *Lect. Nat. Phil & Mech Arts* II 351

Diplarthrous (diplā·ɹθrəs), *a* *Zool* [f Gr. *διπλό-ος* double + *ἄρθρ-ον* joint + -ous] Having the carpal or tarsal bones doubly articulated, i e. the several bones of one row alternating with those of the other, as in ungulate mammals: opp. to *taxeopodous* So **Diplarthrism,** the condition of being diplarthrous

1887 E D. Cope in *Amer. Nat* XXI 987 All ungulates in passing from the taxeopodous to the diplarthrous stages, traversed the amblyopodous *Ibid* 988 The advance of diplarthrism is in direct ratio to the advance of digitigradism, for the greater the length of the foot, the greater is the elasticity of the leg, and the greater is the torsion.

Diplasic (diplæ·zik, dəi-), *a* *Pros* [f. Gr. *διπλάσιος* twofold, double, f *δι-*, δίς twice + *-πλασιος* -fold] Double, twofold; having the proportion of two to one, as in *diplasic ratio*, = Gr. *διπλασίων λόγος*

1873 J Hadley *Ess* 98 They may have a ratio of two to one—a *diplasic* ratio, as the ancients called it—as in the trochee. *Ibid.*, The diplasic ratio answers to our common time

Dipla·tinamine. *Chem* see Di- 2 2 and + Platinamine.

‖ **Diple** (di·plī) [Gr *διπλῆ*, fem of *διπλοῦς* double (sc *γραμμή* stroke, line)] A marginal mark of this form >, used by the ancient grammarians to indicate various readings, rejected verses, beginning of a new paragraph, etc

1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Diple*, a note or mark in the Margent to signifie that there is somewhat to be amended

‖ **Diplegia** (dəiplī·dʒiă). *Path* [mod L, f. Gr *δι-*, δίς twice + *πληγή* stroke] Paralysis affecting corresponding parts on both sides of the body. Hence **Diplegic** (dəiple dʒik) *a*, relating to diplegia, or to corresponding parts on both sides

1883 in *Syd Soc Lex*

Dipleidoscope (dipləi dŏ·skōup) [f. Gr *διπλό-ος* double + *εἶδος* form, image + *-σκοπος* viewing, a watcher] An instrument consisting of a hollow triangular prism, with two sides silvered and one of glass, used for determining the meridian transit of a heavenly body by the coincidence of the two images formed by single and double reflexion

1843 E J Dent (*title*), A Description of the Dipleidoscope *Ibid* (1867) 14 The criterion for determining the position of the Dipleidoscope is, that the two images must coincide, or appear as one, when the chronometer shows, according to the equation table for 1868, 11h 49m 12 1s 1851 *Offic Catal Exhib* I. 414 1884 F J Britten *Watch & Clockm* 88 The advantages of the dipleidoscope over the ordinary forms of sun dials are the passage of the sun over the meridian is indicated with greater exactness, and the reflections may be discerned in weather too cloudy to see any shadow on the sun dial

‖ **Dipleura** (dəiplū·ɹă), *sb pl* *Morphol* [mod L, neuter pl of *dipleur-us*, f Gr *δι-*, δίς twice + *πλευρά* side (of the body)] Organic forms with bilateral symmetry having a single pair of antimeres or corresponding opposite parts Hence **Dipleural** *a*, zygopleural with only two antimeres **Dipleurio** *a*, having right and left sides; exhibiting bilateral symmetry.

1883 P Geddes in *Encycl Brit* XVI 814/2 The Zygopleura include forms bilaterally symmetrical in the strictest sense, in which not more than two radial planes, and these at right angles to each other, are present. Haeckel again divides these, according to the number of antimeres, into *Tetrapleura* and *Diplenra* *Ibid*, The term bilateral must be rigidly restricted to the Centropipeda if not indeed to dipleurial forms

Dipleurobranchiate (dəiplūəɹəbrɛ·ŋkiĕt), *a* *Zool* [f mod L *Dipleurobranchia* (f Gr δι- twice + *πλευρά* side + *βράγχια* gills) + -ate 2] Having the characters of the *Dipleurobranchia* or *Inferobranchiata*, nudibranchiate gastropods having foliaceous branchiæ situated in a fold on each side of the shell-less body

Diplex (dəi·pleks), *a.* [An arbitrary alteration of *duplex* after Di- 2 twice (Preece)] *Telegr* Characterized by the passing of two messages simultaneously in the same direction

'Now (1895) properly restricted to the system whereby the transmission of one message is effected by means of a change in strength of current only, irrespective of direction, and that of the other by change of direction of the currents without reference to their strength' (W H Preece)

1878 W H. Preece in *Post Office Official Techn Instruct*, Diplex telegraphy consists in sending two messages in the same direction at the same time 1879 G. Prescott *Sp Telephone* 346 Two messages may be sent over a single wire in the same or in opposite directions, and when we do not care to particularize either, we simply allude to them under the more common generic name of duplex transmission, which includes both When, however, we wish to speak of either method by itself, we use the term diplex for simultaneous transmission in the same direction, and contraplex for that in opposite directions.

Diplo- (di·plo), before a vowel dipl-, combining form of Gr *διπλό-ος*, *διπλοῦς* twofold, double, occasional in ancient Greek, now used in many scientific terms, e g. **Diplobacteria** *sb pl*, bacteria consisting of two cells, or adhering in pairs. **Diplobla·stic** *a* *Biol*, having two germinal layers, the hypoblast and epiblast **Diplocardiac** *a.* *Zool*, having the heart double, i e with the right and left halves completely separate, as birds and mammals **Diploce·phaly,** monstrosity consisting in having two heads. ‖ **Diplococcous** *Biol*, a cell formed by conjugation of two cells. **Diplococcical** *a*, of the form of a double cone. **Di·plodal** *a.* *Zool* [Gr *ὁδ-ός* way + -al], of sponges, having both canals, prosodal (of entrance) and aphodal (of exit) well developed. **Di·plodoxy** *nonce-wd* (see quot). **Diploga·ngliate** *a*, having ganglia arranged in pairs; said of a division of animals (*Diplogangliata*) nearly equivalent to Cuvier's Articulata. **Diploge·nesis,** the production of double organs or parts instead of single ones; the formation of a double monster; hence **Diplogene·tic** *a.*; **Diploge·nic** *a.*, 'producing two substances; partaking of the nature of two bodies' (Craig 1847). **Di plograph** (see quot); so **Diplogra·phical** *a*, of or pertaining to writing double; also **Diplo graphy** **Diploneural** *a.* *Anat*, supplied by two nerves of separate origin, as a muscle; **Diploneuro·se** *a* *Zool*, belonging to the *Diploneura* (Grant's term for the *Articulata*, as having a double nerve-cord running along the body); **Diploneurous** *a.*, 'having two nervous systems, also, belonging to the *Diploneura*' (*Syd Soc. Lex*) **Diploperistomous** *a.* *Bot*, of mosses, having a double peristome, or fringe round the mouth of the capsule. **Diplopla·cula** *Embryol*, a Placula composed of two layers resulting from transverse fission; hence **Diplopla·cular, Diplopla·culate** *a* **Di·plopod** *a* and *sb* *Zool*, belonging to the order *Diplopoda* (= *Chilognatha*) of Myriapods, having two pairs of limbs on each segment of the body; a member of this order, hence **Diplo·podous** *a* **Diplo·pterous** *a* *Entom*, belonging to the family *Diploptera* (the true wasps) in Latreille's classification of insects, which have the fore wings folded when at rest. **Diplosphe·nal** *a.*, **Di plosphene,** *Anat* = Hyposphenal, Hyposphene. **Diplospondy·lic** *a.* *Zool*, said of a vertebral segment having two centra, or of a vertebral column having twice as many centra as arches, as in fishes and batrachians, hence **Diplospo·ndylism,** the condition of being diplospondylic. **Diplo·stichous** *a*, arranged in two rows, as the eyes of certain spiders. **Diplosy·ntheme** = Disyntheme.

1888 F P. Billings in *Amer Nat* XXII 123 We may find two apparently mature organisms enclosed in a common capsule . These diplo bacteria may assume a curved or sausage shape 1854-67 C A Harris *Dict Med Terminol*, *Diplocardiac*, having a double heart 1849 Craig, *Diplocephalia* 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Diplocephaly*, in Teratology, the condition of a fœtus having two heads on one body. 1883 Macalister tr *Ziegler's Pathol Anat* I § 185 Masses of cocci enclosed in a cylindrical sheath are called ascococci, coupled spherules are diplococci, chains or chaplets of spherules, streptococci, and in like manner he [Billroth] describes diplobacteria and streptobacteria 1887 W. J. Sollas in *Encycl Brit* XXII 415/1 This, which from the marked presence of both prosodal and aphodal canals may be termed the *diplodal* type of the Rhagon canal system, occurs but rarely. 1851 *Fraser's Mag* XLIII 289 An orthodoxy with two tails—or a diplodoxy—to coin a word—which affirms the co existence of two separate beliefs, while it expresses no dogma as to the truth of either 1851 Richardson *Geol* viii 257 The nervous system is composed of a chain of ganglia disposed in pairs, and united by nervous cords hence the term diplo gangliata 1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat* I 509/1 That form of monstrosity called Diplogenesis 1878 Bartley tr. *Topinard's Anthrop* v 162 Diplogenesis, in which the whole body is more or less double 1876 *Catal Sci App. S Kens* No. 2052 *Diplograph* Writing machine for the Blind, by which writing in relief and ordinary writing are performed at the same time 1750 C Wren *Parentalia* 212 He [Wren] invented the art of double writing by an instrument called the *Diplographical Instrument* 1758 *Grand Mag. of Mag* Nov , In 1647, about three years before Mr Wren publicly produced his diplographical instruments. 1824 *Mech Mag*, N[illegible] D[illegible] 1836-9 Todd *Cycl Anat* II 412/2 [illegible] neurose divisions of the animal kingdom 1870 Bentley *Bot* 369 With two rows, they are diploperistomous 1884 A Hyatt in *Proc Boston Soc Nat Hist* XXIII 89 In this way the primitive differentiation of the placula into two layers is established in what we have designated the diplaplacula. 1864 Webster, *Diplopod* (*Zool*), one of a group of myriapods. 1883 *Smithsonian Inst Rep*, *Zool.* (Cent. Dict), One of the diplopod myriopods 1884 O. C Marsh *Amer Jurassic Dinosaurs* in *Amer Jrnl Sc* CXXVII 334 In Ceratosaurus These vertebræ show the diplosphenal articulation seen in Megalosaurus 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim Life* 525 The lateral eyes in *Scorpionidæ* and all the eyes of *Limulus* are monostichous; the central eyes of the former group and other Arachnids, so far as known, diplostichous

‖ **Diploe** (di·ploĭ). [mod.L, a Gr. *διπλόη* doubling, fold, overlapping of the bones of the skull (Hippocrates), f. *διπλόος* double.]

1. *Anat.* The light porous or cancellated bone-tissue lying between the hard dense inner and outer layers of the bones of the skull

1696 in Phillips (ed. 5) 1699 *Phil Trans* XXI 139 The Blood Vessels of the *Diploe* might be burst by some accidental blow 1741 Monro *Anat Bones* (ed 3) 68 The Bones of the *Cranium* are composed of two bony Tables, and an intermediate cellular Substance, commonly called their *Diploe* 1767 Gooch *Treat Wounds* I 307 In some parts of the skull, there is naturally very little *Diploe*, and in old subjects, scarce any remains 1878 T Bryant *Pract Surg.* I 197 An acute inflammation of the diploë of the skull.

2. *Bot* = Diachyma.

1866 *Treas Bot.*, *Diploe*, that part of the parenchyme of a leaf which intervenes between the two layers of epiderm 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 406 The space in the lamina of the leaf which is left free by the ribs and vascular bundles, is mainly occupied by parenchyma, which is simply called leaf-parenchyma or in the special case of flat foliage-leaves *Diachyma* or *Diploe* according to Link, *Mesophyll* according to De Candolle.

Hence **Diploe·tic** *a.*, bad form for Diploic.

1883 *Syd Soc Lex.*, *Diploetic*, of, or belonging to, the Diploe

Diplohedron (diplohī·dr̥n). *Cryst.* [f Diplo- + Gr *ἕδρα* seat, base: cf *tetrahedron*] A crystalline form contained by twenty-four trapezoidal planes with two sides equal; a dyakis-dodecahedron

1878 Lawrence *Cotta's Rocks Class* 211 The large diplohedrons of quartz are very much rounded off 1895 Story Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* 216 The terms dyakis-dodecahedron and diplohedron have been employed to convey the idea of the form [twenty four-trapezohedron] being a doubled or broken-faced pentagon dodecahedron *Ibid* 217 Other diplohedra are met with on crystals of pyrites, and occur also on those of hauerite and cobaltine

Hence **Diplohe·dral** *a.*, of the nature of a diplohedron.

1878 Gurney *Crystallogr* 54 A diplohedral form is one in which each normal bears two parallel faces, one at each end 1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr* 207 Hemisystematic diplohedral forms, hemi tesseral diplohedra

Diploic (diplō·ik), *a. Anat.* [f DIPLOE + -IC] Belonging to the diploe.

1855 HOLDEN *Hum Osteol* (1878) 118 We may speak of the frontal, temporal, and occipital diploic veins

Diploid (di·ploid) *Crystal* [f Gr διπλό-ος double + εἶδος form] A solid belonging to the isometric system, contained within twenty-four trapezoidal planes, = DIPLOHEDRON

‖ **Diploidion** (diploi·dĭən) *Gr Antiq* [Gr διπλοΐδιον dim of διπλοῦς: see next] A form of the chiton or tunic worn by women, having the part above the waist double with the outer fold hanging loose, somewhat like a sleeveless mantle; sometimes applied to this outer fold itself

1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc Art* § 340 405 It was twisted across round the chest, and was there pinned together, it has often also a kind of cape in the manner of the diploïdion

‖ **Diploïs** (diploi·is) *Gr Antiq.* [Gr διπλοῦς double cloak, f διπλό-ος double] = prec

1887 B V HEAD *Hist Numorum* 177 A woman clothed in a sleeveless Ionic chiton with diploïs

Diploite (di·ploiəit). *Min* [mod.f Gr διπλό-ος (DIPLO-) + -ITE] A variety of Anorthite, also called Latrobite.

1825 *Amer Jrnl Sc* IX 330 Diploite of Breithaupt

1832 SHEPARD *Min.* 186 Diploite

Diploma (diplō·mă), *sb* Pl -as, sometimes -ata. [a L *diplōma* a state letter of recommendation, an official document conferring some favour or privilege, a Gr δίπλωμα (-ματ-), (lit a doubling), a folded paper, a letter of recommendation, later a letter of licence or privilege, f διπλό-ειν to double, to bend or fold double, f διπλό-ος double. Cf F. *diplome* (Aubert 1728)]

1 A state paper, an official document; a charter

'In modern times, a general term for ancient imperial and ecclesiastical acts and grants, public treaties, deeds of conveyance, letters, wills, and similar instruments, drawn up in forms and marked with peculiarities varying with their dates and countries' (*Encycl Brit.* s v.)

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett* (1650) II II 19 The king of Spain was forced to publish a diploma wherein he dispens'd with himself (as the Holland story hath it) from payment 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv* VI. 150 To pass a Diploma constituting his Lordship a Count of the Empire 1845 S AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist Ref* I 425 They carefully avoided consulting the elector, and kept the diploma of his nomination to themselves 1851 D WILSON *Preh Ann* (1863) II IV i 196 The curious diploma addressed to Eric respecting the genealogy of William St Clair. 1877 *Encycl Brit* VII 254/1 The Merovingian sovereigns authenticated their diplomas by the addition of their signature.

b An original document as a matter of historical investigation or literary study; *pl* historical or literary muniments.

[1697 H WANLEY *Lett to T Smith* in *Lett Eminent Persons* (1813) I 80 My present design is more relating to the nature of Letters, than to the Diplomata or Charters themselves] 1845 DE QUINCEY *Suspiria* Wks 1890 XIII 347 If in the vellum palimpsest, lying amongst the other diplomata of human archives or libraries, there is anything fantastic 1891 H H HOWORTH in *Spectator* 12 Dec 843/1 It [the Old Canon of Scripture] contained books originally written in Hebrew, in so-called Chaldee, and in Greek all of them treated as their most sacred diplomata by the early Christians and the early Councils

2 A document granted by a competent authority conferring some honour, privilege, or licence, *esp.* that given by a university or college, testifying to a degree taken by a person, and conferring upon him the rights and privileges of such degree, as to teach, practise medicine, or the like

a 1638 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems, etc* (1677) 153 You have Ennobled me with your Testimony, and I shall keep your Paper as the Diploma of my Honour 1682 GREW *Anat of Plants* Pref A1½a, The Printer, whose Name was to be inserted therein, not having received his Diploma till that time 1702 C. MATHER *Magn Chr* IV (1853) II 26 This university did present their President with a diploma for a doctorate 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ Jerus* (1732) 110 This morning our Diplomata were presented to us to certify we had visited all the holy places 1711 *Lond Gaz* No. 4812/4 Pretends to be a Physician, having a Diploma to that effect from the College of Doway 1772 WESLEY *Jrnl* 28 Apr, They presented me with the freedom of the city The diploma ran thus 1795 in Sir J Sinclair *Corr* (1831) II 21 My sincere thanks for the diploma admitting me a foreign honorary member of the Board of Agriculture 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I 1 § 1 15 The writ of diploma or privilege of settling near the free and royal towns 1849 LEWIS *Authority in Matters Opin* IX. § 17 330 The granting of diplomas by universities or other learned bodies proceeds on the supposition that the public require some assistance to their judgment in the choice of professional services, and that such an official scrutiny into the qualifications of practitioners is a useful security against the imposture or incompetency of mere pretenders to skill 1863 EMERSON *Misc Papers, H D Thoreau* Wks. (Bohn) III 333 No college ever offered him a diploma, or a professor's chair.

b. *attrib*, as *diploma picture* (in chartered academies and societies of art), one given to the society by a member on his election, in the case of the Royal Academy kept in the *Diploma Gallery.*

1861 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) I 258 Turner's diploma picture was 'Dolbadern' full of the grand solemnity of evening 1883 *Pall Mall G* 10 Oct. 1/2 The least known public collection of art in London is certainly the Diploma Gallery of the Royal Academy.

¶ 3. The following mediæval L senses are also given in dictionaries, but with no claim to English use. a = DIPLOE 1, b A folded cloth; c A double vessel used in chemical operations

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey) (a and b) 1823 CRABB *Technol Dict* (c), Thus, 'To boil in diploma' is to put the vessel into a second vessel, to which the fire is applied 1853 SOYER *Pantropheon* 262 (c)

Hence **Diplo maless** *a*, without a diploma

1837 G WILSON *Let* in *Life* (1860) II 82 Diplomaless folks 1873 H. CURWEN *Hist Booksellers* 61 A diplomaless doctor.

Diplo·ma, *v* [f prec. sb] *trans* To furnish with a diploma. Chiefly in *ppl. a.* **Diplomaed** (partly from the sb.: cf. *certificated*).

1831 TRELAWNY *Adv Younger Son* I 238 Surgical knowledge, superior to many of the diploma'd butchers 1843 CARLYLL *Past & Pr* IV. VII, Doggeries never so diplomaed, bepuffed, gas-lighted, continue doggeries, and must take the fate of such. 1869 W. R. GREG *Lit. & Social Judg.* (ed 2) 400 They have, as it were, been diploma ed and laureated to this effect, stamped with the Hall Mark

Diplomacy (diplō·măsi). [a F. *diplomatie* (pronounced *-cie*), f *diplomate, diplomatique,* after *aristocrate, aristocratique, aristocratie*: see DIPLOMATIC and -ACY. So It. *diplomazia,* Sp *diplomacia,* Ger. and Du. *diplomatie,* all from Fr]

I 1. The management of international relations by negotiation; the method by which these relations are adjusted and managed by ambassadors and envoys; the business or art of the diplomatist; skill or address in the conduct of international intercourse and negotiations

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* II. Wks. VIII. 243 *note,* He did what he could to destroy the double diplomacy of France He had all the secret correspondence burnt 1797 *Ibid* III 348 The only excuse for all our mendicant diplomacy is that it has been founded on absolute necessity 1809 W IRVING *Knickerb* IV. XI (1849) 246 His first thoughts were all for war, his sober second thoughts for diplomacy. 1828 WEBSTER, *Diplomacy* the customs, rules and privileges of embassadors, envoys and other representatives of princes and states at foreign courts, forms of negotiation 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* IV 257 The business for which he was preeminently fitted was diplomacy 1862 T C GRATTAN *Beaten Paths* II. 223 Cardinal Richelieu seems to be considered the founder of the present system of diplomacy properly so called I can find no better signification for the word which typifies the pursuit than double dealing it is expressive of concealment, if not of duplicity. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) II 271 The appointment of consuls in the Syrian towns gave the first great impulse to international diplomacy 1877 *Encycl Brit* VII 251/1 Diplomacy is the art of conducting the intercourse of nations with each other. It is singular that a term of so much practical importance in politics and history should be so recent in its adoption that it is not to be found in Johnson's dictionary. 1880 STUBBS *Med & Mod Hist* x (1886) 235 As diplomacy was in its beginnings, so it lasted for a long time, the ambassador was the man who was sent to lie abroad for the good of his country

† 2 The diplomatic body. [= F *diplomatie,* 'le personnel des ambassades' (Littré)] *Obs.*

1796 BURKE *Regic Peace* IV Wks. IX 48 The diplomacy . were quite awestruck with 'the pomp, pride and circumstance' of this majestick Senate 1806 SOUTHEY *Lett* (1856) I. 387 If there be no English diplomacy at Lisbon away go my hopes in that quarter

3. Skill or address in the management of relations of any kind; artful management in dealing with others.

1848 W. H KELLY tr *L Blanc's Hist Ten Y* I 339 The aristocracy were already acquiring control over public affairs by the crafts of diplomacy 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* VI 147 Masakasa felt confident that he could get it out of these hunters by his diplomacy *Mod* The lady thought it better to attain her ends by diplomacy.

II 4. = DIPLOMATIC *sb.* 3. *rare.*

1870 J HADLEY *Ess* VII (1873) 130 These [forms of letters] would probably give ground for a near guess to one expert in Anglo-Saxon diplomacy

Diplomat (di·plomæt) Also -ate [a F. *diplomate,* a back-formation from *diplomatique,* after *aristocrate, aristocratique.*] One employed or skilled in diplomacy, a diplomatist.

1813 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* I 312 The diplomates will .. have to rest on their arms until the bayonets have clashed. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 96 He was the special favourite of the female diplomats. 1870 E PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl* III 204 A parliamentary debater and diplomat in foreign service. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* V, She went everywhere as a *diplomate* and a political spy.

Hence **Diplo matess,** a female diplomat.

1874 GREVILLE *Mem Geo IV* (1875) II XIX 325 This clever, intriguing, agreeable diplomatess 1890 *Athenæum* 1 Feb. 141/2 The Russian diplomatess of reality and the Russian diplomatess of, say, M Sardou, have very little in common

Diplomatal (diplō·mătăl), *a.* [f. Gr διπλωματ- DIPLOMA + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a diploma.

1889 *Microcosm* (N Y) Oct., The diplomatal sheepskin

Diplomate (di·plomeit), *sb* [f. DIPLOMA *sb.* + -ATE 1.] One who holds a diploma.

1879 *Brit Med Jrnl.* 21 May 786/1 The London students and the diplomates of London Corporations

† **Di·plomate,** *v Obs.* [f. DIPLOMA *sb.* + -ATE 3.] *trans* To invest with a degree, privilege, or title by diploma.

1660 WOOD *Life* (Oxf Hist Soc) I. 334 The former was afterwards diplomated 1683 *Ibid* III 56 Th White, chaplain to the lady Anne was diplomated D D 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit* IV 268 Within little more than six months the Universities diplomated above one hundred and fifty Doctors of Divinity

[Diplomatial · error in Dicts. for DIPLOMATICAL]

Diplomatic (diplomæ·tik), *a* and *sb* Also 8–9 -ique, -ick. [ad. mod L *diplōmatic-us* (Mabillon, 1681, *De re diplomatica*), f Gr. διπλωματ-: see DIPLOMA and -IC. In senses 2, 3, a. F *diplomatique* (1788 in Hatz.-Darm.).

The transition from sense 1 to sense 3 appears to have originated in the titles of the *Codex Juris Gentium Diplomaticus* of Leibnitz 1695, containing original texts of important public documents from the 11th to 15th c, and the *Corps universel diplomatique du Droit des gens* of Dumont, historiographer to the Emperor, 1726, containing the original texts of the treaties of Alliance, of Peace, and of Commerce, from the Peace of Munster to 1709' In these titles (as in the *Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici* of Kemble), *diplomaticus, diplomatique,* had its original meaning (sense 1 below) as applying to a body or collection of *original official documents* But as the subject matter of these particular collections was *international* relations, 'corps diplomatique' appears to have been treated as equivalent to 'corps du droit des gens', and *diplomatique* taken as 'having to do with international relations' The transition is shown in sense 2, which refers to *documents* connected with international relations, while in the fully developed sense 3 the connexion with documents disappears This sense became established in English at the time of the French Revolution, and its French origin comes out emphatically in the writings of Burke on French affairs]

A. *adj.*

1 Of or pertaining to official or original documents, charters, or manuscripts; textual

Diplomatic copy, edition, an exact reproduction of an original

1711 T. MADOX *Hist Exchequer* p ix, The diplomatick or law word *Charta* was not received amongst the Anglo-Saxons. 1780 VON TROIL *Iceland* 295 A diplomatic description was not so much required in that letter, as I had directed my attention more to the contents of the book than its external appearance 1784 ASTLE *Origin & Progr of Writing* Introd. 2 Diplomatic science, the knowledge of which will enable us to form a proper judgement of the age and authenticity of manuscripts, charters, records, and other monuments of antiquity. 1812 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* LXVII 71 The historical part of this volume; to which a diplomatic appendix of thirty-three several documents and a copious index are attached 1846 TRENCH *Mirac* (1889) 267 The last clause of the verse.. has not the same amount of diplomatic evidence against it. 1861 SCRIVENER *Introd Crit N T* III. 376 Designated by Professor Ellicott 'para-diplomatic evidence'..as distinguished from the 'diplomatic' testimony of codices, versions, etc 1874 H. R REYNOLDS *John Bapt* II 70 There is not a shadow of diplomatic doubt thrown over the integrity of the third gospel.

2. Of the nature of official papers connected with international relations

1780 *Hist Europe* in *Ann. Reg* 18/1 These were followed, at due intervals, and according to all the established rules of form, by measured and regular discharge of the diplomatique artillery on all sides [i e manifestos and proclamations by the French and Spanish governments]

3. Of, pertaining to, or concerned with the management of international relations; of or belonging to diplomacy *Diplomatic body* (F *corps diplomatique*), the body of ambassadors, envoys, and officials attached to the foreign legations at any seat of government; *diplomatic service,* that branch of the public service which is concerned with foreign legations.

1787 *Hist Europe* in *Ann. Reg* 175 Employed there in civil, diplomatique, and mercantile affairs 1790 BURKE *Fr Rev* Wks V. 32 Members of the diplomatick body. 1791 — *Th. Fr Affairs* Wks. VII. 63 The Prussian ministers in foreign courts have talked the most democratic language The whole corps diplomatique, with very few exceptions, leans that way 1796 — *Regic Peace* I Wks VIII 114 A pacification such as France (the diplomatick name of the regicide power) would be willing to propose 1813 N CARLISLE *Topogr Dict. Scot* II. s v *Preston Pans,* Sir Robert Murray Keith well known for his diplomatique talents 1815 WELLINGTON in Gurw *Desp* XII 310 It would introduce him into the diplomatic line 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* III. (ed 1858) 244 Petrarch and Boccaccio did diplomatic messages . quite well 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 246 He had passed several years in diplomatic posts abroad 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl* (1868) I 1 18 Diplomatic relations were not entrusted to the Council 1868 E EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. XXV. 587 The English statesman .was not a match for the Spaniard in diplomatic craft. 1877 *Encycl. Brit* VII 251/2 The ancient world had its treaties and leagues, but no systematic diplomatic relations. 1889 *John Bull* 2 Mar. 149/2 The members of the Diplomatic Corps.

4. Skilled in the art of diplomacy; showing address in negotiations or intercourse of any kind.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv Grey* IV III, Treachery and cowardice, doled out with diplomatic politesse 1837 HALE *In His Name* x, Gabrielle's busy, active, diplomatic managing of the party 1862 MAURICE *Mor. & Met Philos* IV VIII § 6. 440 Cautious and reserved yet not diplomatic in his intercourse with men 1877 *Encycl Brit.* VII. 251/1 Conduct which is wily and subtle, without being directly false or fraudulent, is styled 'diplomatic'.

B *sb.* 1. A diplomatic agent; = DIPLOMATIST.

1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed 4) 93 Dr. Franklin . was not the diplomatic of a Court, but of Man 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh Easy* II IX. 238 It would soon be all in his favour when it was known that he was a diplomatic.

2. The diplomatic art, diplomacy Also in pl. diplomatics, and † in L form *diplomatica* (*obs.*)

1794 BURKE *App Pref Brissot's Addr* Wks VII 343 Cambon, incapable of political calculation, boasting his ignorance in the diplomatick 1796 *State Papers* in *Ann. Reg* 198 Truth and justice are the only basis of their diplomatica 1803 W TAYLOR in *Ann Rev* I 356 Our ministers are not great in diplomatics

3 'The science of diplomas, or of ancient writings, literary and public documents, letters, decrees, charters, codicils, etc., which has for its object to decipher old writings, to ascertain their authenticity, their date, signatures, etc.' (Webster, 1828). Also in *pl*

[1681 MABILLON (*title*), De Re Diplomatica] 1803–19 A. REES *Cycl* (L), The science of diplomatics owes its origin to a Jesuit of Antwerp named Papebroch 1819 *Pantologia* s v, The celebrated Treatise on the Diplomatic by F Mabillon 1838 J G DOWLING *Eccl Hist* III § 1 125 It was written when Diplomatic did not exist as a science 1846 JOHNSTON tr *Beckmann's Hist Inv* (ed 4) I. 140 A seal of blue wax, not coloured blue merely on the outer surface, would be as great a rarity in the arts as in diplomatics 1894 *Oxf. Univ Gaz* XXIV. 412/1 Medieval Latin palaeography and diplomatic

Diploma·tical, *a.* (*sb.*) [f as prec. + -AL]

A. *adj.* **1.** = DIPLOMATIC *a* 1

1780 VON TROIL *Iceland* 296 Its diplomatical descriptions would have afforded no information.

2 = DIPLOMATIC *a* 3.

1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII xv, It chanced some diplomatical relations Arising out of business, often brought Himself and Juan . Into close contact 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl Relig Knowl* III 2096 Paul III employed him frequently in diplomatical negotiations with Francis I and Chas V.

B. *sb.* (*rare*)

1. A diplomatic person; a diplomatist

1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* VI. III. (1849) 262 He proved himself a clever diplomatical

2. *pl* Diplomatic arts or proceedings

1833 GALT in *Fraser's Mag* VIII 654, I had recourse to the usual diplomaticals of womankind

Diploma·tically, *adv* [f prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a diplomatic manner, according to the rules or art of diplomacy, artfully in reference to intercourse; with clever management

1836 E HOWARD *R Reefer* lxii, My lord shook his head diplomatically. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* (1848) II v ix 294 Old Besenval diplomatically whispering to him 1862 SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit* IX 417 Hitherto we had diplomatically and passively resisted the Alliance 1875 MRS RANDOLPH *W Hyacinth* I. 123 She at once knew that her work must be done diplomatically.

2 In reference to, or in the matter of, diplomacy

1877 *Public Opinion* 7 July 9 The policy of the Hapsburg Monarchy is both diplomatically and militarily, absolutely free and unfettered

3 With reference to diplomatics (sense 3); so far as concerns the evidence of original documents.

1885 *Amer Jrnl Philol* VI 192 The indiction-number is diplomatically uncertain, and so of no independent value

Diplomatician (diplōmătĭ·shăn) *rare.* [f DIPLOMATIC: see -ICIAN.] = DIPLOMATIST.

1821 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* XCIV. 499 With the usual spiteful feeling of a French diplomatician

Diplomatics: see DIPLOMATIC B 2, 3.

Diplo·matism. *rare*—0. [f. as next + -ISM.] The practice of the diplomat; DIPLOMACY.

1864 in WEBSTER

Diplomatist (diplō·mătist). [f DIPLOMAT *sb*, or stem of *diplomat-ic*, etc + -IST cf. F. *philologue*, Eng. *philologist.*] **a** One engaged in official diplomacy. **b.** One characterized by diplomatic address; a shrewd and crafty person

1815 MACKINTOSH *Sp in Ho Com* 27 Apr Wks 1846 III 317 Long familiarity with the smooth and soft manners of diplomatists 1826 DISRAELI *Viv Grey* III 1, Vivian dropped the diplomatist altogether, and was explicit enough for a Spartan. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 246 Diplomatists, as a class, have always been more distinguished by their address than by generous enthusiasm or austere rectitude 1860 FROUDE *Hist Eng* V 219 So accomplished a diplomatist as Paget could only despise the tricks which he was ordered to practise

attrib 1858 CARLYLE *Friedr. Gt* (1865) II. VII. iv 282 The Diplomatist world of Berlin is in a fuss

Diplomatize (diplō·mătəiz), *v* [In I f Gr διπλωματ- DIPLOMA + -IZE, in II a new formation from *diplomat*, *-ic*, *-ist*]

I. 1. *trans* To invest with a diploma Hence **Diplo·matized** *ppl a*, diplomaed *rare*

1670 *Lex Talionis* 21 As able Physitians as any that Practise, and better than many diplomatized Doctors.

II 2. *intr.* To act or serve as a diplomat or diplomatist; to practise diplomacy; to use diplomatic arts, to act with address or astuteness

1826 DISRAELI *Viv Grey* III 1, He diplomatised, in order to gain time 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* (1848) II II vi. 119 Brave Bouillé mysteriously diplomatising in scheme within scheme. 1850 *Tait's Mag* XVII 285/1 He was too impatient to diplomatise 1875 *Contemp Rev* XXV 798 One who had been campaigning and diplomatizing almost from his childhood

3 *trans* To treat in the manner of a diplomatist, to act diplomatically towards. (*rare*)

1855 *Fraser's Mag* LI 239 His only chance was to cajole—we mean to diplomatize—his neighbours

b To do *out of* by diplomacy or address.

1885 LOWE *Bismarck* I VIII. 479 Louis Napoleon had not long been diplomatised out of Luxemburg

Hence **Diplo matizing** *vbl sb* and *ppl. a*

1855 CARLYLE *Prinzenraub* 106 No more either of fighting or diplomatizing, needed for him 1882 *Pall Mall G* 5 July 2/1 The two Powers were thinking of their own diplomatizings

Diplomatology (diplōmătǫ·lŏdʒi). [f Gr. διπλωματ- DIPLOMA + -λογια discourse see -LOGY] The science of Diplomatic, the scientific study of original documents.

1880 G S HALL in *Nation* (N Y) XXX 347 Many of the young docents, whose specialty is Semitic philology, or Hebrew archæology, or church history, or diplomatology

† **Diplo·me.** *Obs rare* [a F *diplome*, ad. L *diplōma*] An official document issued by authority; = DIPLOMA 1.

1669 GALE *True Idea Jansenism* 22 And thou hast vindicated the truth and vigor of this Bull, by a new *Diplome.*

Diploneural, -neurose, etc · see DIPLO-.

‖ **Diplopia** (diplō·pĭă). *Phys.* and *Path.* Also in anglicized form **diplopy** [mod.L., f Gr διπλο- DIPLO- double + -ωπια from ὤψ eye. cf AMBLYOPIA.] An affection of the eyes, in which objects are seen double Hence **Diplopic** (diplǫ·pĭk) *a*, pertaining to diplopia.

1821 HOOPER *Med Dict*, *Diplopia* 1864 WEBSTER, *Diplopia*, *Diplopy* 1875 H. C WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 242 This dryness is associated with dilated pupils, disordered vision, and possibly diplopia. 1878 A HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis* 228 Diplopia, amaurosis, and other visual troubles

Diploplacula, -pod, etc. · see DIPLO-.

Diplostemonous (diplostī·mŏnəs), *a. Bot.* [f. DIPLO- + Gr. στήμων warp, thread, taken as = στῆμα stamen + -OUS.] Having the stamens in two series, or twice as many as the petals. So **Diplostemony,** the condition of being diplostemonous

1866 *Treas. Bot*, *Diplostemonous*, having twice as many stamens as petals. 1880 GRAY *Struct Bot.* VI § 2 177 *note* 1888 HENSLOW *Floral Struct.* 188 If a flower have one whorl of stamens of the same number as the petals it is isostemonous, if two, diplostemonous 1888 *Athenæum* 14 Jan. 54/3 Investigations . on the diplostemony of the flowers of angiosperms

‖ **Diplotegia** (diplōtī·dʒiă). *Bot* Also -ium. [f. DIPLO- + Gr. τέγος roof, covering.] A dry dehiscent fruit with an adnate calyx

1866 *Treas. Bot*, *Diplotegia*, an inferior capsule. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot* 313 Diplotegia is the only kind of inferior fruit which presents a dry dehiscent pericarp

‖ **Diplozoon** (diplozō·ŏn) Pl **-zoa.** *Zool* [f. DIPLO- + Gr. ζῶον animal] A genus of trematode worms, parasitic on the gills of fishes, the mature organism is double, consisting of two individuals (*Diporpæ*) fused together in the form of an X.

1835 KIRBY *Hab & Inst Anim.* I 355 One [parasitic worm] first discovered by Dr Nordmann upon [the gills] of the bream to which he has given the name of Diplozoon or Double animal. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V 32/1 This animal corresponds with the half of the Diplozoon 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim Life* 650 The cones and suckers fuse completely, in other respects, however, the two Diporpæ which make up a single Diplozoon are independent of one another

Dip-net. see DIP *sb.*

Dipneumonous (dipnĭū·mŏnəs), *a Zool.* [f mod.L *dipneumonus* (f Gr. δι-, δίς twice + πνεύμων lung) + -OUS.] Having two lungs or respiratory organs, said of the *Dipneumona* or two-lunged fishes, and of the *Dipneumones* or two-lunged spiders; also of Holothurians having a pair of respiratory organs.

Dipneustal (dipnĭū·stăl), *a.* [mod.L *Dipneusta* (f Gr δι- twice + πνευστός, πνεῖν to breathe), a name given by some to the dipnoan fishes + -AL.] = DIPNOAN

1892 E R LANKESTER tr *Haeckel's Hist Creation* II 290 Of the still living Dipneusta, Ceratodus possesses a simple single lung (Monopneumones), whereas Protopterus and Lepidosiren have a pair of lungs (Dipneumones)]

Dipnoan (dipnōăn), *a* and *sb Zool.* [f mod. L *Dipnoi* (see DIPNOOUS) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to the *Dipnoi*, a sub-class or order of fishes, having two kinds of respiratory organs, gills and lungs **B.** *sb.* A fish belonging to this order

1883 *Athenæum* 7 Apr 447/1 Prof Huxley came to the conclusion that to separate the elasmobranchs, ganoids, and dipnoans into a group, apart from and equivalent to the teleosteans, was inconsistent with the plainest anatomical relations of these fishes 1886 *Ibid* 18 Dec 830/2 A paper on the development of the ovum in the dipnoan fishes

Dipnoid (dipnoid), *a* and *sb Zool* [f. mod L *Dipnoi* (see next) + -ID] = DIPNOAN.

1878 F DAY *Fishes of India*, 709 Whether the Ganoids and Dipnoids should be included with the *Chondropterygii* 1880 — *Fishes Gt Brit* Introd 41 Among the Dipnoids, the air-bladder has a lung-like function Among the Ganoids there is a divergence from the Dipnoid organization. 1881 GUNTHER in *Encycl. Brit* XII 686/1 The dentition is that of a Dipnoid

Dipnoous (dipnōəs), *a* Also erron. dipnous. [f mod.L *dipno-us* (in pl *Dipnoi*, an order of Fishes), a. Gr δίπνο-ος with two breathing apertures, f. δι- twice + πνοή breathing, breath.]

1 *Zool.* Having both gills and lungs, as a dipnoan fish.

1881 GUNTHER in *Encycl Brit* XII. 686/1 The relations of the chimæras to the Ganoid, and more especially to the Dipnoous type *Ibid* 686/2 It is impossible to decide whether the Fossil should be referred to the Holocephalous or the Dipnoous type

2 *Path.* Of a wound: 'Having two openings for the entrance of air or other matters' (*Syd. Soc Lex* 1883)

1881 [illegible] epithet for wounds which [illegible] admit the air at both ends

Dipnosophist, obs form of DEIPNOSOPHIST

1582 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXV (1887) 129 All natural, dipnosophistes, symposiakes, antiquaries

Dipodic (dəipǫ·dik), *a* [f. Gr. διποδ- (see DIPODY) + -IC] Of the nature of a dipody; characterized by dipodies; as 'a dipodic measure'.

In recent Dicts

Dipodous, *a* [f Gr διποδ- (see next) + -OUS.] 'Having two feet' (*Syd Soc. Lex* 1883)

Dipody (di·pŏdi). *Pros* [ad L *dipodia* (also in Eng use), a. Gr. διποδία two-footedness, dipody, f διπους, διποδ- two-footed, f δι-, DI-2 + πους, ποδ- foot] A double foot; two feet constituting a single measure

1844 BECK & FELTON tr *Munk's Metres* 16 A series of one foot is called a monopody, of two feet, a dipody. 1859 J W DONALDSON *Grk. Gram* 646 The simplest form of this dactylic dipodia is the Adonius, which finishes off the Sapphic stanza 1882 GOODWIN *Grk. Gram* 317 In trochaic, iambic, and anapæstic verses, which are measured by dipodies (i e pairs of feet), a monometer consists of one dipody (or two feet), a dimeter of four feet 1891 *Harper's Mag* Mar 576/2 [Folk-songs] in Hungarian [illegible] dipodies, t [illegible]

Dipolar (dəipǫ·lăr), *a* [i. DI-2 + POLAR.] Of or pertaining to two poles; having two poles, esp poles such that the relations of the body or quantity remain the same when it is turned end for end.

1864 in WEBSTER 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn* § 381 II. 7 When a dipolar quantity is turned end for end it remains the same as before. Tensions and pressures in solid bodies, Extensions, Compressions and Distortions, and most of the optical, electrical, and magnetic properties of crystallized bodies are dipolar quantities 1882 SIR W. THOMSON *Math. & Phys Papers* I. XLVII § 168 283 The rotatory property with reference to light discovered by Faraday as induced by magnetization in transparent solids which I shall call dipolar, to distinguish it from such a rotatory property with reference to light as that which is naturally possessed by many transparent liquids and solids, and which may be called an isotropic rotatory property 1884 TAIT *Light* § 298 Along the axis of a crystal of quartz there is dipolar symmetry, along the lines of force in a transparent diamagnetic there is dipolar asymmetry

Dipo·larize, *v. Optics* [f. DI-2 + POLARIZE *v.*] A word used by some instead of DEPOLARIZE (sense a). So **Dipo larized, Dipo larizing** *ppl. adjs*, also **Dipo·larization.** (See quots.)

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct Sc.* IX. IX (*heading*) Discovery of the Laws of Phenomena of Dipolarized Light *Ibid*, The effect which the mica produced was termed *depolarization*,—not a very happy term, since the effect is not the destruction of the polarization, but the combination of a new polarizing influence with the former The word *depolarization*, which has since been proposed, is a much more appropriate expression *Ibid* XI § 4 The phenomena of depolarized, or rather, as I have already said, dipolarized light *Ibid* § 5 Fresnel explained very completely the dipolarizing effect of the crystal, and the office of the *analysing plate*, by which certain portions of each of the two rays in the crystal are made to interfere and produce colour 1864 H SPENCER *Illustr. Univ Progr* 180 Brewster's discoveries respecting double refraction and dipolarization

† **Dipo·ndiary,** *a Obs rare*—0 [f L *di-*, *dipondiārius*, f *di-*, *dipondium*, the sum of two asses.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Dipondiary*, that is of two pound weight

‖ **Diporpa** (dəipǫ·rpă). *Zool.* Pl. **-æ** [f Gr δι-, δίς twice, doubly + πόρπη pin of a buckle] The solitary immature form of a DIPLOZOON.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim Life* 650 The embryo known as Diporpa is at first free-swimming *Ibid*, The two Diporpæ which make up a single Diplozoon.

Dipped, dipt (dipt), *ppl a.* [f DIP *v* + -ED1.]

1. Immersed (briefly or partially) in a liquid: see the verb. (In quots. 1646 and 1781, Baptized by immersion.)

1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm Par John* 89 b, He to whome I shall geue a dipte soppe 1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl* 309 We read not that Christ gaue dipped bread to others, except that disciple only 1646 R BAILLIE *Anabaptism* (1647) 30 Churches of anabaptized and dipped Saints 1781 COWPER *Charity* 609 E'en the dipt and sprinkled live in peace 1814 BYRON *Corsair* I xvii, Flash'd the dipt oars 1876 RUSKIN *Fors Clav* VI lxi 2 All your comfort in such charity is Christ's dipped sop

b Of candles: Made by dipping (see DIP *v.* 3 b).

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v. *Candle*, Tallow Candles are of two kinds, the one dipped, the other moulded *Ibid*, Making of dipped Candles 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. II 17 That which curled magnificently from the dipped candles on either side

2. *fig.* Involved in debt; mortgaged (see DIP *v* 7 b). (*colloq*)

1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* III i, Some young Wit, or Spendthrift, that has a good dip'd Seat and Estate in Middlesex 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V 214 Redeemers of dipt, mortgag'd, and bleeding Copy-holds

Dipper (dɪ pəɹ) [f DIP *v* + -ER ¹]

1. One who dips, in various senses *spec* a One who immerses something in a fluid; chiefly in technical uses.

1611 COTGR, *Trempeur*, a dipper, wetter, moistener 1762 DERRICK *Lett* (1767) II 51 There are women always ready to present you with a cup of water who call themselves Dippers 1825 J NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 473 By the side of this tub stands the dipper, and a boy, his assistant 1881 *Gentle Worcest Porcel Wks* 8 The action of the Dipper shows the process in glazing wares 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl of Fleet* II ii (1883) 130 There was in the room [at Epsom Wells] a dipper, as they call the women who hand the water to those who go to drink it 1883 *Birm Daily Post* 11 Oct, Tallow Chandlers.—Wanted immediately, a first-class Dipper

b One who 'dips' snuff: see DIP *v.* 5

1870 W M BAKER *New Timothy* 75 (Cent Dict) The fair dipper holds in her lap a bottle containing the most pungent Scotch snuff, and in her mouth a short stick of soft wood, the end of which is chewed into a sort of brush

c One who 'dips' into a book, etc. see DIP *v.* 14.

1824 W IRVING *T Trav* I 326, I became also a lounger in the Bodleian library, and a great dipper into books 1889 *Temple Bar Mag.* Dec 553 The dippers are those readers who are only by an euphemism called readers

d *Thieves' slang.* A pickpocket (Farmer 1891)

2 One who uses immersion in baptism, *esp* an Anabaptist or Baptist *spec* one of a sect of American Baptists, called also *Dunkers*

1617 COLLINS *Def Bp Ely* 1 v 200 To be dippers and baptisers 1642 FEATLY (*title*), The Dippers dipt, or the Anabaptists duck'd and plung'd over Head and Ears, at a Disputation in Southwark. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser II *Amicus Redux*, Fie, man, to turn dipper at your years, after so many tracts in favour of sprinkling only 1887 C W SUTTON in *Dict. Nat Biog* XI 5/2 He became a dipper or anabaptist (immersed 6 Nov 1644)

3 A name given to various birds which dip or dive in water a The Water Ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus*, also other species of the genus, as, in N America, *C. Mexicanus* b *locally* in England: The Kingfisher c. = DABCHICK 1, DIDAPPER 1 ? *Obs* d. in *U S* A species of duck, *Bucephala albeola*, the buffle

1388 WYCLIF *Lev* xi 17 An owle, and dippere [1382 deuedep, deuedoppe] — *Deut.* xiv 17 A dippere, a puffinoun, and a ieremous alle in her kynde 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith* 340 The Didapper, or Dipper, or Dobchick, or small Doucker 1752 SIR J HILL *Hist Anim* 446 (Jod.) The dobchick we call it by several names expressive of its diving, the didapper, the dipper, etc 1833 SELBY in *Proc Berw Nat Club* I No 1 20 The only bird which attracted notice was the dipper (*Cuculus aquaticus*) 1864 THORFAU *Maine W* III 170 A brood of twelve black dippers, half grown, came paddling by 1881 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk*, *Dipper*, the King-fisher 1882 A. HEPBURN in *Proc Berw Nat Club* IX No 3 504 Of the Thrush family, the Dipper or Watercrow frequented all the streams

4 A genus of gasteropod molluscs, *Bulla.*

1776 DA COSTA *Conchol* 174 (Jod.) The sixth family is the nuces, seu bullæ, commonly called the pewits eggs, or dipping snails, but which I shall henceforward call dippers, or seanuts 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst Anim* I ix 276 The dippers (Bulla) which are furnished with a singular organ or gizzard that proves their predaceous or carnivorous habits

5 A utensil for dipping up water, etc: *spec* a ladle consisting of a bowl with a long handle. (Chiefly *U.S*)

1801 MASON *Supp Johnson*, *Dipper*, a spoon made in a certain form Being a modern invention, it is not often mentioned in books 1828 WEBSTER, *Dipper* 2 A vessel used to dip water or other liquor; a ladle 1855 LONGF *Hiaw* XXII 107 Water brought in birchen dippers 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, *Dipper*, an utensil for taking up fluids in a brewery 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 155 The little tin dipper was scratched all over 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* xi, Each of whom brought his own dipper, plate, knife, fork 1892 R KIPLING *Naulahka* IV, It's like trying to scoop up the ocean with a dipper

b The popular name in the United States for the configuration of seven bright stars in Ursa Major (called in Britain 'the Plough', or 'Charles's Wain'). *Little Dipper*: the similar configuration of seven stars in Ursa Minor

1858 THOREAU *Autumn* (1894) 74 Its [comet's] tail is at least as long as the whole of the Great Dipper 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It Jrnls* II. 111 The constellation of the Dipper pointing to the North Star 1890 C. A. YOUNG *Uranography* § 5 The familiar Dipper is sloping downward in the north-west

6 *Photogr* An apparatus for immersing negatives in a chemical solution: see quots

1859 *Photogr News* 186 *Dipper*, the piece of glass or other substance on which the iodised plate is laid, in order to be dipped into the nitrate of silver bath 1878 ABNEY *Photogr* 79 The dipper, employed for carrying the plate into the solution during the operation of sensitising, may be conveniently made of pure silver wire 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* III 65 In this bath must be a dipper for the purpose of raising and lowering the plate during the sensitising process

7. A receptacle for oil, varnish, etc., fastened to a palette

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint* 199 The Dipper is made so that it can be attached to the palette It serves to contain oil, varnish, or other vehicle used 1883 *Spectator* 3 Nov 1413 It blew the medium out of its dipper, and spread it in a shower upon the middle of the picture

8 *attrib* and *Comb*, as dipper-bird (see 3 a), dipper-clam (*U.S*), a bivalve mollusc, *Mactra solidissima*, common on the Atlantic coast of the United States, dipper-gourd (*U.S*), a gourd used as a dipper (sense 5).

1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 260 A man stole off up the waterside, jumping across it in running skips like a dipper bird 1880 *New Virginians* I. 199 A bucket of spring-water, with a dipper-gourd in it

Dipperful (dɪ pəɹful). *U S* [f DIPPER + -FUL] As much as fills a dipper (see prec 5)

1874 MRS WHITNEY *We Girls* VI 136 We poured some dipperfuls of hot water over them 1883 E INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag* Jan 197/2 We were just in time to get a dipperful of the buttermilk

Dipping (dɪ pɪŋ), *vbl. sb* [f DIP *v.* + -ING ¹.]

1 The action of the verb DIP in various senses

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 121/2 Dyppynge yn lycore, *intinctio* 1548 CRANMER *Catech* 215 He knoweth not what baptisme is nor what the dyppyng in the water doth betoken 1655 JER TAYLOR *Unum Necess* V § 4 (R) That which is dyed with many dippings is in grain, and can very hardly be washed out 1667 *Phil Trans* II 434 Nice Observations of the Variations and Dippings of the Needle, in different Places 1719 J T PHILIPPS 34 *Conferences* 218, I ask'd them, how daily Dipping and Plunging did avail them? 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits*, *Lit.* Wks (Bohn) II 113 No hope, no sublime augury, cheers the student but only a casual dipping here and there 1867 J KER *Lett.* (1890) 33 From any little dippings of conversation I had among the people 1870 PUMPELLY *Across Amer & Asia* 1 1 The woman a very hag, ever following the disgusting habit of dipping—filling the air, and covering her clothes with snuff 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* I 705/1 *Dipping*, 1 The process of brightening ornamental brass-work The work is Dipped in a bath of pure nitrous acid for an instant 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I v IV § 3 348 The tackle for dipping is much more simple than that employed in whipping. 1888 *Standard* 2 Sept 6/4 The Prisoner said she had only had a month for 'dipping' (picking pockets) 1883 *Fisheries Exhib Catal* 22 Improved Mast to do away with Dipping of Lug

2. *concr.* A liquid preparation in which things are dipped for any purpose: a wash for sheep; dubbing for leather (*Sc*).

1825-80 JAMIESON, *Dipping*, the name given to a composition of boiled oil and grease, used by currriers for softening leather, and making it more fit for resisting dampness 1888 ELWORTHY *W Somerset Word-bk*, *Dipping*, a strong poisonous liquor, for dipping sheep, to kill vermin, and to prevent the scab

3 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly in reference to technical processes, as *dipping-bath*, *-house*, *-ladle*, *-liquid*, *-net*, *-pan*, *-process*, *-room*, *-tub*, *-tube*, *-vessel*, *-works*; also *Naut* (cf. DIP *v* 6), as *dipping-line*, *-lug*, *-mark*; also **dipping-frame**, a frame used in dipping tallow candles, and in dyeing; †**dipping-place**, a baptistery; **dipping-shell**, **-snail** = DIPPER 4; **dipping-well**, the receptacle in front of an isobath inkstand.

1841 *Awards Highl. & Agric Soc Scotland*, To Mr Thomas Bigg, London, for a Sheep *Dipping Apparatus 1894 *Brit Jrnl Photogr.* XLI 3 Procure a glass vertical *dipping bath with a glass dipper 1893 *Labour Commission* Gloss, **Dipping House*, the part of the factory in which the operation of dipping .. is carried on *Dipping House Women*, are the women and girls in the potting industry who clean the ware after it has been dipped and become dry. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, **Dipping-ladle*, a metal ladle for taking boiling pitch from the cauldron. 1886 CAULFEILD *Seamanship Notes* 1 Work *dipping line and hoist sail *c* 1865 G GORE in *Circ Sc* I 216/1 He will require several pans, one containing nitric acid, another filled with '*dipping' liquid 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk* VI (ed. 2) 214 Sling a *dipping lug ½ from the foremost yard-arm *c* 1860 H STUART *Seaman's Catech* 7 How would you dip a 'lug'? Lower the halyards to the *dipping mark 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, **Dipping-net*, a small net used for taking shad and other fish out of the water. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* I. 705/1 **Dipping-pan* (Stereotyping), a square, cast-iron tray in which the floating-plate and plaster-cast are placed for obtaining a stereotype cast. 1626 *MS Acc St John's Hosp*, *Canterb*, Payd vnto a carpenter for making of a *depping place xvjd. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV 374 In this parish [is] the Anabaptist dipping-place 1881 *Gentle Worcest Porcel Wks* 27 From the *dipping room the ware is brought to the drying stove 1721 *Phil Trans* XXVII 352 A sort of *Diping Shell, very common on the Shoals of Jamaica and Barbadoes 1776 *Dipping-snail [see DIPPER 4] 1853 *Catal R Agric Soc Show* 1 Sheep Dipping Apparatus It consists of a *dipping-tub, a draining-vessel, and an inclined plane 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, **Dipping-tube*, a fine glass tube used to collect a small quantity of liquid or some solid matter in a liquid, for examination under the microscope *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ Sc.* I. 93/2 The tallow is kept in the *dipping-vessel, at a temperature just over the point of solidification. 1889 *Durham Univ Jrnl.* 196 It has a small *dipping well in which the ink is always at the same height.

Di·pping, *ppl a.* [f DIP *v.* + -ING ².] That dips, in various senses. see the verb

1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* I. 12 With sloping masts and dipping prow. 1866 MRS GASKELL *Wives & Dau* XLVI, With formal dipping curtseys the ladies separated 1869 JEAN INGELOW *Raven in White Chine* VI, With a crimson hue The dipping sun endowed that silver flood. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* I III 4 My dipping paddle scarcely shakes The berry in the bramble-brakes.

Hence **Dippingly** *adv*, in a dipping way

1852 G W CURTIS *Lotos-eating* 67 The summer-bird of a traveller who skims up the Hudson dippingly

Di·pping-nee·dle. [see DIP *v* 12, DIP *sb* 4.] A magnetic needle mounted so as to be capable of moving in a vertical plane about its centre of gravity, and thus indicating by its dip the direction of the earth's magnetism So *dipping-compass*, an instrument consisting of a dipping-needle with a vertical graduated circle for measuring the 'dip' or angle of inclination, = *dip-circle.*

1667 *Phil Trans* II 438 The Dipping-Needle is to be used as frequently as the former Experiment is made. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol* V i, *note* 21 (R), I have not yet been so happy to procure a tolerable good dipping-needle 1805 M FLINDERS in *Phil Trans* XCV 195 Taking the theodolite and dipping-needle, I landed. 1891 TYNDALL *Fragm Sc.* (1879) I XIII. 373 Previous to magnetization, a dipping needle stands accurately level.

Dip-pipe, -rod: see DIP *sb.*

Diprionidian (dəɪpɹəɪ,ɒnɪ dɪăn), *a. Palæont.* [f Gr. δι- twice (DI-²) + πρίων a saw.] Having serrations on both sides of the stem, said of graptolites.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 82 Two leading types may be distinguished amongst the Graptolites. 'monoprionidian' and 'diprionidian'

†**Diprisma·tic**, *a Min. Obs.* [f. DI-²+PRISMATIC.] Doubly prismatic, pertaining to two prismatic systems. see quot

1821 R JAMESON *Mineralogy* Introd 10 Cleavage is said to be *diprismatic*, if its planes have the direction of the faces of a vertical, and at the same time of a horizontal prism

Dipropargyl (dəɪprɒpā ɹdʒɪl). *Chem* [f. DI-² 2 + PROPARGYL] A hydrocarbon isomeric with benzene (C_6H_6) having the constitution of a double molecule of the radical Propargyl or Propinyl ($CH{\equiv}C{\cdot}CH_2$); a mobile, highly refractive liquid, with an intensely pungent odour.

1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem* VII. 1008 Dipropargyl . is easily distinguished from benzene by its property of combining with explosive violence with bromine. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 566 Recent observations on dipropargyl by Henry, the discoverer of this curious compound.

‖ **Diprotodon** (dəɪprōu tŏdɒn) *Palæont.* [mod L, f Gr. δι- twice + πρῶτο-ς first + -οδον, neuter of -οδους, f. ὀδούς tooth.] A genus of huge extinct marsupials, having two incisors in the lower jaw.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV 469/1 Anterior extremity of the right ramus, lower jaw, of Diprotodon 1880 NICHOLSON *Zool* Ixix. 670 In size Diprotodon must have many times exceeded the largest of living Kangaroos. 1892 *Pall Mall G* 30 Sept 6/3 Remains of the extinct monster diprotodon

Diprotodont, *a* and *sb.* [f. as prec., with stem ὀδοντ-]

A. *adj.* Having two incisors in the lower jaw; having the dentition or characteristics of the genus *Diprotodon* B. *sb.* A marsupial of this genus

1881 *Times* 28 Jan 3/4 In the notothere and diprotodonts, progressive movement is performed in the ordinary four-footed fashion of the tapir and rhinoceros.

Dipsacaceous (dipsăkē·ɪ·ʃəs), *a Bot.* [f mod. L *Dipsacāce-æ*, f. *Dipsacus*, Gr. δίψακος teasel, f. δίψα thirst, in allusion to the retention of water in the hollows formed by the axils of the connate leaves.] Belonging to the Natural Order *Dipsacaceæ*, containing the teasels and their allies.

Also **Dipsa·ceous**, *a.* (Smart *Suppl.* 1849)

†**Di psad.** *Obs. rare.* [a F. *dipsade* (Rabelais, 16th c), ad. L. *dipsad-em*, Gr. δίψαδ-α (accus.): see DIPSAS.] = DIPSAS 1.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 698 [tr Lucan] And dipsads thirst in midst of water floud

Dipsadine (dɪ psădəɪn), *a. Zool* [f. L. *dipsad-* stem of *Dipsas* + -INE] Of or belonging to the family of non-venomous snakes, *Dipsadinæ*, to which belongs the genus *Dipsas* (DIPSAS 2 a)

‖ **Dipsas** (dɪ psæs) Pl. **dipsades** (dɪ·psădēz). Also 5 dypsa, 6 (*Her.*) dipseæ, 8 dipsa, dypsas. [L. *dipsas*, Gr. δίψας a serpent whose bite caused great thirst, orig. adj., causing thirst, f. δίψα thirst. Cf. F. *dipsade*, *dipsas*, older *dipse* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. A serpent whose bite was fabled to produce a raging thirst.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut* VIII. 15 Scorpioun, and dipsas, that is, an eddre that whom he biteth, he maketh thurst threste die. 1496 *Dives & Paup* (W. de W) V. III 198/1 Flaterers be lykened to an adder that is called dypsa. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II 63 A Dipsez verte, charged on the firste quarter 1609 HOLLAND *Amm Marcell* XXII XV 213 Of serpents, to wit the Dipsades, and the Vipers 1627 MAY *Lucan* IX. 703 Dipsases in midst of water dry 1667 MILTON *P. L* X. 526 Scorpion, and Asp, and Amphisbæna dire, Cerastes horned, Hydrus, and Ellops drear, And Dipsas *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* XX 39 Here the dry dipsa writhes his sinuous mail 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh Unb.* III IV 29 It thirsted As one bit by a dipsas 1894 F S ELLIS *Reynard* 336 A dipsas is a worm accurst, From whose bite follows raging thirst.

2. *Zool.* a. A tropical genus of non-venomous serpents b A genus of fresh-water bivalves of the family *Unionidæ*, or river-mussels.

1841 *Penny Cycl* XXI. 280 Under the non-venomous [serpents] are arranged the following genera —*Tortrix*;

Boa . Coluber . Dipsas 1843 *Ibid* XXVI 5 Mr J E Gray makes the *Unionidæ* the eighth family of his order *Cladopoda* Genera —*Anodon, Margaritana, Dipsas*

Dipsetic (dipse·tik), *a* and *sb* [ad Gr *διψητικός* provoking thirst, thirsty, f *διψά-ειν* to thirst, *δίψα* thirst]

A. *adj* Producing thirst **B** *sb* A substance or preparation that produces thirst.

1847 in Craig 1883 in *Syd Soc Lex.*

Dipsey, -sie, -sy, var of Deep-sea (apparently associated with *dip*), *esp* in *dipsy-lead, -line.*

1626-1698 [see Deep sea] 1837 Marryat *Dog-Fiend* xliii, I may as well go down like a dipsey lead 1860 Bartlett *Dict Amer*, *Dipsy*, a term applied, in some parts of Pennsylvania, to the sinker of a fishing-line 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Dipsy*, the float of a fishing-line

†**Dipsian,** *a Obs* [f *dipsa* form of Dipsas, or Gr. *δίψι-ος* thirsty + -an.] Of thirst · such as was caused by the bite of the dipsas, raging.

a 1618 Sylvester *Du Bartas, Auto-machia* 100 Gold, Gold bewitches mee, and fiets accurst My greedy throat with more than Dipsian thirst.

[**Dipsin,** app. mispr for *dipsie*, Dipsey, deep-sea.

1598 Hakluyt *Voy* I 435 Sound with your dipsin lead, and note diligently what depth you finde]

‖ **Dipsomania** (dipsomē·niă) *Path* [f Gr *διψο-* comb form of *δίψα* thirst + *μανία* madness, Mania.] A morbid and insatiable craving for alcohol, often of a paroxysmal character. Also applied to persistent drunkenness, and formerly to the delirium produced by excessive drinking.

1843-4 A S Taylor *Med. Jurispr* lxvi 655 *Dipsomania*, drunkenness This state, which is called in law frenzy, or *dementia affectata*', is regarded as a temporary form of insanity. 1851-60 in Mayne *Expos Lex* 1862 tr *Casper's Handbk Forensic Med* (New Syd Soc) II 91 [She] had been for many years excessively given to drinking, and in her case it had developed to actual 'dipsomania' 1866 A. Flint *Princ Med* (1880) 512 Dipsomania is a term sometimes used to denote the peculiar delirium arising from the abuse of alcohol, but it is commonly applied to an uncontrollable desire for alcoholic drinks 1881 S. Alford in *Med. Temp Jrnl* XLVII. 163 *Dipsomania*, or inebriety, is a fundamental disease of the nervous system, primarily of a functional character 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dipsomania* is to be distinguished from ordinary and habitual drunkenness, in that the craving is paroxysmal, and comes on apparently without the external temptation of what is called good company

Dipsoma·niac, *sb* and *a.* [f prec. + -ac (after Maniac).]

A *sb* A person affected with dipsomania; one who suffers from an ungovernable craving for drink.

1858 A S Taylor *Med. Jurispr* lxx (ed 6) 950 The two jurors considered that she was a dipsomaniac. 1866 *Lond Rev* 13 Oct 404/2 There are several places where Dipsomaniacs are treated, under the rule and care of religious orders. 1884 Mrs. C. Praed *Zero* ix, A craving for excitement as keen as that of the dipsomaniac for alcohol.

B *adj* = next. (In recent Dicts)

Dipsomani·acal, *a* [f. as prec. + -al] Affected with dipsomania.

1865 tr. *Caspar's Handbk Forensic Med* (New Syd Soc) IV 267 She had given herself up to drunkenness and had become dipsomaniacal

Dipsopathy (dipsǫ·păpi) [f. Gr. *διψο-*, *δίψα* thirst + *πάθεια*, f *πάθος* suffering (taken after *homœopathy, hydropathy*, etc, in sense 'method of cure')] The treatment of disease by abstinence from liquids. 1883 in *Syd Soc Lex*

‖ **Dipso·sis.** *Med* [irreg f. Gr *δίψα* thirst + -osis · the actual Gr. word was *δίψησις.*] 'A term for a morbid degree of thirst · nearly synonymous with *Polydipsia*' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1851-60).

1847 in Craig

Dipsy, variant of Dipsey

Dipt, variant of *dipped*, pa. t and pple of Dip *v*

Diptani, obs form of Dittany

Dipter (di·ptəɹ) *Entom* [ad F *diptère* (1791 in Hatz.-Darm.), L. *dipter-us*, a Gr *δίπτερος* two-winged, f. *δι-*, *δίς* twice + *πτερόν* wing] One of the *Diptera*; a two-winged fly

1828 Webster s v, The dipters are an order of insects having only two wings, and two poisers, as the fly

‖ **Dipˈtera,** *sb pl Entom* [mod L. = Gr *δίπτερα* (Aristotle), pl. neuter of *δίπτερος* two-winged (sc *insecta* insects, *animalia* animals): see prec.] The two-winged flies, a large order of insects having one pair of membranous wings, with a pair of halteres or poisers representing a posterior pair. Well-known examples are the common house-fly, the gnats, gad-flies, and crane-flies.

1819 *Pantologia*, *Diptera*, in zoology, an order of the class insecta, characterised by having two wings, under each of which is a clavate poise with its appropriate scale. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* vi (1880) 196 The other orders in most use by the fly-fishers are .. the *Diptera*, or two-winged 1879 A W Bennett in *Academy* 33 Abundantly visited by insects, especially Diptera

Dipteraˈceous, *a. Bot.* [f mod Bot. L. *Dipteracæ*, f *Dipter-* contracted from *Dipterocarpus* generic name (f *δίπτερ-ος* two-winged + *καρπός* fruit) · see -aceous.] Of or belonging to the Natural Order *Dipteraceæ* (*Dipterocarpeæ*): see Dipterocarp. So **Dipterad,** a plant of this order.

1849 Smart *Suppl*, *Dipteraceous*, epithet of an order of arborescent exogens, found only in India and the Indian Archipelago, which includes the camphor tree, an order chiefly marked by the enlarged, foliaceous, unequal segments of the calyx investing the fruit 1865 *Treas Bot* I 415/2 *Dipteraceæ* (*Dipterocarpeæ*, *Dipterads*), a natural order of thalamiflorai dicotyledons or Exogens containing large trees with resinous juice.

Dipteral (di·ptĕrăl), *a* [f L. *dipter-os* (Vitruv.), a. Gr *δίπτερος* (Dipter) + -al]

1. *Arch.* Having a double peristyle.

1812 W Wilkins *Civil Archit Vitruvius* 37 It was perhaps the intention of the author to represent dipteral temples with a treble portico in that front only through which they were approached 1846 Ellis *Elgin Marb* I 72 A temple was of the kind called dipteral, when it had two ranges of columns resting on the pavement 1886 *Century Mag.* Nov. 139/1 A dipteral temple

2 *Entom.* = Dipterous.

1828 in Webster

Diˈpteran, *a* and *sb Entom* [f as Dipter, Diptera + -an]

A *adj* = Dipterous **B** *sb* A dipterous insect

1842 in Brande *Dict Sci, etc.* and in mod Dicts

†**Diptericˈ,** *a. Arch Obs rare* [a F. *diptérique* (17th c), f Gr *δίπτερος* two-winged + ic] = Dipteral

1664 Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit* 37 It was of the dipteryque figure, that is, invironn'd with a two fold range of Columns

Dipterist (di·ptĕrist) [f Dipter-a + -ist] An entomologist who studies the *Diptera*

1872 O W Holmes *Poet Breakf-t* II (1885) 48 Competition between the dipterists and the lepidopterists

Dipterocarp (di·ptĕroɹkăɹp) *Bot* [ad mod. L *Dipterocarp-us*, f Gr. *δίπτερ-ος* two-winged + *καρπός* fruit] A member of the genus *Dipterocarpus* or Natural Order *Dipterocarpeæ*, comprising East Indian trees characterized by two wings on the summit of the fruit, formed by enlargement of two of the calyx-lobes Cf Dipteraceous. So **Dipteroca·rpous** *a*, belonging to this genus or order.

1876 Harley *Mat. Med* 702 Dipterocarps .. Gigantic trees abounding in resinous juice, natives of India 1885 H O Forbes *Nat Wand E. Archip* 135 Various species of coniferous and dipterocarpous trees

Dipteroˈlogy. [f Diptera: see -(o)logy.] That branch of entomology which relates to the *Diptera* Hence **Dipterolo·gical** *a*, **Dipteroˈlogist** = Dipterist

1881 *Nature* XXIV 46 Descriptions of new diptera, and dipterological notes.

‖ **Diˈpteros.** *Arch.* Formerly also dipteron, and, after Fr, **diptere** [a Gr *δίπτερος* (sc *ναός*) two-winged (temple)] A temple or building with double peristyle.

1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Dipteron* (in *Archit*) a Building that has a double Wing or Isle The Ancients gave that Name to such Temples as were surrounded with two ranges of Pillars .. which they call'd Wings 1727 51 Chambers *Cycl*, *Dyptere*, or *Dipteron*. 1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Diptere*. 1882 Ogilvie, *Dipteros*

Dipterous (di·ptĕrəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *dipter-us* (see Dipter) + -ous]

1 *Entom* Two-winged; of, pertaining to, or of the nature of the Diptera.

1773 White in *Phil Trans* LXIV. 201 They are greatly .. annoyed by a large dipterous insect 1802 Bingley *Anim Biog* (1813) I. 48 Dipterous insects are those having only two wings, each furnished at its base with a poise or balancer 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol* (1843) II 304 The noisiest wings belong to insects of the dipterous order. 1874 Lubbock *Orig & Met Ins* i 24 Smooth ovate bodies, much resembling ordinary dipterous pupae

2. *Bot* Having two wing-like appendages or processes, as certain fruits, seeds, etc

1851-60 Mayne *Expos Lex*, *Dipterus*. having two wings dipterous *Bot* Applied to a pericarp when it has lateral appendages like wings 1866 in *Treas Bot.*

‖ **Diˈpterus.** *Palæont.* [mod.L, f Gr · see Dipter] A genus of Palæozoic dipnoous fishes, having two dorsal fins, opposite the ventral and anal respectively. Hence **Dipte·rian** *a* and *sb*, belonging to, or a member of, this genus.

1842 H Miller *Old Sandst* (ed 2) 103 The *Dipterus* or double wing, of the Lower Old Red Sandstone 1847 Ansted *Anc World* iv 70 These ancient fishes (Dipterians) 1854 F. C Bakewell *Geol* 29 Other fishes, of which the dipterus is the type, bear more resemblance to fishes of the present day

Dipterygian (diptĕrˌdʒiăn), *a.* (*sb*) *Ichth.* [f mod.L. *Dipterygii* (f *δι-*, *δίς* twice + *πτερύγι-ον* fin) + -an.] Having two fins: applied to fishes having, or supposed to have, only two fins. Also **Dipteryˈgious** *a.*

1847 Craig, *Dipterygians*, a family of fishes, furnished with two fins only 1883 in *Syd Soc Lex* [both words].

Diptong(e, obs form of Diphthong.

Diptote (di·ptōut), *sb* and *a Gram.* Also 7-8 -tot, 8 -toton [ad. L. *diptōta* (pl) nouns that have only two case-endings, a Gr *δίπτωτα*, pl neuter of *δίπτωτ-ος* with a double case-ending, f *δι-*, *δίς* twice + *πτῶσις* falling (*πτῶσις* case)]

A. *sb.* A noun having only two cases **B** *adj.* Having only two cases.

1612 Brinsley *Pos Parts* (1669) 101 *Q* What words do you call Diptots? *A* Such as have but two cases 1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Diptote* 1751 Wesley *Wks* (1872) XIV 40 Diptots, which have but two cases, as, *Spontis, Sponte* 1885 tr *Sourt's Arab Gram* 56 The triptote are distinguished from the diptote nouns by the nunation being always written over the former

Diptych (di·ptik). Forms 7 diptyck, 7-8 diptick, dyptick, 7-9 diptyc, 8 dyptic, 7- diptych [ad L *diptycha* (pl.), a late Gr *δίπτυχα* pair of writing-tablets, neut pl of *δίπτυχος* double-folded, f *δι-*, *δίς* twice + *πτυχή* fold Cf. mod.F. *diptyque*, *c* 1700 in Hatz.-Darm]

1 Anything folded, so as to have two leaves; *esp* a two-leaved, hinged tablet of metal, ivory or wood, having its inner surfaces covered with wax, used by the ancients for writing with the stylus.

1622 Sparrow *Bk Com Prayer* Pref, Diptychs or Folded Tables 1731 Gail in *Phil Trans* XXXVII 161 The Diptychs and Triptychs that were covered with Wax, served only for common Occurrences. 1829 J. Flaxman *Lect Sculpt* iii 98 The Greeks executed small works of great elegance, as may be seen in the dyptics, or ivory covers, to consular records, or sacred volumes 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint* 306 The diptychs .. were among the Romans formed of two little tablets of wood or ivory, folding one over the other like a book.

b. *spec.* (in *pl*) Applied to the artistically wrought tablets distributed by the consuls, etc of the later Empire to commemorate their tenure of office, hence transferred to a list of magistrates

1781 Gibbon *Decl & F* II 27 Their names and portraits, engraved on gilt tablets of ivory, were dispersed over the empire as presents to the provinces .the senate the people (*Note*) Montfaucon has represented some of these tablets or dyptichs 1797 *Monthly Mag* 506 The consular dyptics contain similar cyphers.

2 *Eccl.* (in *pl*) Tablets on which were recorded the names of those of the orthodox, living and dead, who were commemorated by the early Church at the celebration of the eucharist. Hence, The list or register of such names, the intercessions in the course of which the names were introduced.

1640 Hammond *Poor Man's Tything* Wks 1684 IV. 5 Enrol their names in the book of life, in those sacred eternal diptycks 1680 Stillingfl *Mischief Separation* (ed 2) 30 Atticus restored the name of St Chrysostom to the Diptychs of the Church 1725 tr *Dupin's Eccl Hist 17th C* I v 64 The Diptycks have been famous, in the Councils of the East ever since the Council of Chalcedon 1855 Milman *Lat Chr* (1864) I iii 40 The Names of Acacius and all who communicated with him were erased from the diptychs 1882-3 Schaff *Encycl Relig Knowl* I 643 In the twelfth century the diptychs fell out of use in the Latin Church

3. An altar-piece or other painting composed of two leaves which close like a book

1852 Mrs. Jamieson *Leg Madonna* Introd. (1857) 52 A Diptych is an altar-piece composed of two divisions or leaves, which are united by hinges, and close like a book. 1863 Baring-Gould *Iceland* 158 Svinavatn church contains a curious diptych with mediæval figures.

Diˈptychous, *a.* [f. as prec + -ous.] Double-folded 1883 in *Syd Soc Lex.*

‖ **Dipus** (dəi·pŭs) *Zool* [mod.L, ad Gr *δίπους* two-footed] a The typical genus of the jerboas, a race of rodents which progress like the kangaroo, by leaping with the long hinder legs. b A small marsupial quadruped of Australia, *Chæropus castanotis*

1799 B J. Barton in *Trans Amer Soc* IV 114 (*title*) Some account of the American Species of Dipus, or Jarboa. 1849 C. Sturt *Exp Centr. Australia* II 5 Mr Browne and I had chased a Dipus into a hollow log, and there secured it 1859 Cornwallis *New World* I 194 The wallabi, the dipus, the talpeio, the wombat.

Dipyre (dipəiəɹ) *Min.* [mod (Hauy 1801) ad L. *dipȳros*, Gr. *δίπυρος* twice put into the fire, f. *δι-* twice + *πῦρ* fire · so called because when heated it exhibits both phosphorescence and fusion] A silicate of alumina with small proportions of the silicates of soda and lime, occurring in square prisms.

1804 *Fourcroy's Chem* II 441 The dipyre 1807 Aikin *Dict Chem & Min.* s v 1868 Dana *Min* § 302 Dipyre occurs in rather coarse crystals, often large or stout, and rarely columnar, in metamorphic rocks

Dipyrenous (dəipəiī·nəs), *a Bot.* [f. Gr *δι-* twice + *πῦρήν* fruit-stone + -ous] Containing two fruit-stones

1866 in *Treas Bot.* 1880 Gray *Struct Bot.* vii § 2 298 The fruits are dipyrenous, tripyrenous, tetrapyrenous, etc, according as they contain 2, 3, or 4 pyrenæ

†**Dira·diate,** *v Obs.* [f. L. *dī-*, *dis-* asunder + Radiate] *trans* To shed abroad in rays

1651 Biggs *New Disp* P 85 [To] diradiate their vertues 1727 Bailey vol II, *Diradiated*, spread forth in Beams of Light

Diradiation (dəiɹdiēi·ʃən) [n. of action from prec]

1. The diffusion of rays from a luminous body

1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Diradiation*, a spreading abroad of Beams of Light, also a plashing or setting of Vines in form of Sun-beams. 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Diradiation*, the emission of light rays from a luminous body

2 *Med* (See quots)

1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Diradiation* (in Medicine) an in

vigoration of the muscles by the animal spirits. 1823 in Crabb *Technol Dict* 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Diradiation* . a synonym for *Hypnotism*

†**Di·ral,** *a Obs rare* [f L *Dīræ* the Furies, the dire (sisters) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the Furies, dire

1606 Dod & Cleaver *Exp Prov* xiii–xiv (1609) 102 That we expose not our hearts to these dirall and bitter terrors

†**Dirama·tion.** *Obs rare*—¹. [f L *dī-*, *dis-* asunder + *rām-us* branch + -ATION] Branching out, ramification

1778 *Nat Hist* in *Ann Reg* 109/2 The course and diramations of the vessels in stones

Dircæan (dəisī·ăn), *a.* [f. L *Dircæus*, f *Dirce*, Gr Δίρκη name of a fountain in Bœotia] Of or belonging to the fountain of Dirce: used of Pindar, called by Horace *Dircæus cygnus* the Dircæan swan, Pindaric, poetic.

1730 Young *Merchant* iv ii, O thou Dircaean Swan on high. 1884 *Q Rev.* July 136 The voice of poet and prophet blended in a sublime Dircaean strain 1894 Gladstone in *19th Cent* Sept 318 Air buoyant and copious enough to carry the Dircaean swan.

Dirdum (dē·ɹdəm). *Sc* and *north. dial.* Forms: 5 durdan, 6– dirdum, 7–9 -dam, -dom, durdum, 9 durden, durdem, dordum, dyrdum [Derivation unknown: app. not connected with Sc *dird* stroke, blow It has been compared with Gaelic *duardan* anger, surliness, snarling, and with Welsh *dwrdd*, 'sonitus, strepitus' (Davies)]

1. Uproar, tumultuous noise or din

c 1440 *York Myst* xxxi 41 And se þat no durdan be done. *a* 1510 Douglas *King Hart* II 453 Than rais thair meikle dirdum and deray 1535 Stewart *Cron Scot* (1858) I 4 Lat be thi dirdum and thi din 1655 Clarke *Phraseol.* 170 (Halliw) An horrible dirdam they made 1674–91 Ray *Local Words* 129 *Durdom*, noise 1686 G Stuart *Joco Ser Disc* 70 For aw their Dirdom, and their Dinn, It was but little they did winn 1802 R Anderson *Cumberld Ball*, *Peace* i, Sec a durdem, Nichol says, They've hed in Lunnon town. 1832 W Stephenson *Gateshead Poems* 99 Their dirdum ye may hear each neet, If ye'll but gan to Robbins 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss*, *Durdum*, riotous confusion 'The street is all in a durdum' 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss*, *Durden*, *Durdum*, uproar, hubbub 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Dirdum*, *Durdum*, *Dordum*, noise and excitement, a confusion, a hurly-burly

2 Outcry; loud reprehension, obloquy, blame.

1709 M Bruce *Soul Confirm* 14 (Jam.) A clash of the Kirk's craft a fair dirdim of their synagogue 1816 Scott *Old Mort* vii, 'This is a waur dirdum than we got frae Mr Gudyill when ye gaat'd me refuse to eat the plum-porridge on Yule eve' 1823 Misses Corbett *Petticoat Tales* I 280 (Jam.), 'I gi'ed her such a dirdum the last time I got her sitting in our laundry' 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* Let xi, 'We had better lay the haill dirdum on that ill-deedie creature' 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* xix, If I get the dirdum of this dreadful accident, I'll have to fend for myself.

Dire (dəiəɹ), *a* and *sb* Also 6–7 dyre [ad. L. *dīr-us* fearful, awful, portentous, ill-boding]

A *adj* 'Dreadful, dismal, mournful, horrible, terrible, evil in a great degree' (J)

1567 Drant *Horace's Epist* xvi. F j, With gyues, and fetters Ile tame the under a galow dyre 1590 Spenser *F Q* I xi 40 All was coveied with darknesse dire 1605 Shaks *Macb* II iii 63 Strange Schreemes of Death, And Prophecying, with Accents terrible, Of dyre Combustion 1667 Milton *P. L* II 628 All monstrous, all prodigious things Gorgons and Hydra's and Chimera's dire. 1681 *Lond Gaz* No 1649/3 And His Majesty, with advice foresaid, recommends to His Privy Council to see this Act put to due and vigorous Execution 1768 Beattie *Minstr* II ii, To learn the dire effects of time and change *a* 1774 Goldsm *Double Transform* 75 That dire disease, whose ruthless power Withers the beauty's transient flower 1784 Cowper *Task* II 270 Gives his direst foe a friend's embrace 1853 C Bronte *Villette* xxv, Forced by dire necessity 1868 Helps *Realmah* xvii (1876) 462 Ostentation, the direst enemy of comfort.

b. *Dire sisters* (L. *dīræ sorōres*, *Dīræ*): the Furies.

1743 J Davidson *Æneid* vii. 195 From the Mansion of the dire Sisters.

†**B** *sb. Obs.*

1 Dire quality or matter, direness.

1660 Wood *Life* (Oxf Hist Soc) I 367 Their sermons . before were verie practicall and commonly full of dire.

2. *pl* =L *Dīræ*, Furies, dire sisters

1610 G Fletcher *Christ's Tri over Death* xxi, Arme, arme your selues, sad Dires of my pow'r

C. *Comb.* (chiefly adverbial or parasynthetic), as *dire-clinging*, *-gifted*, *-lamenting*, *-looking*, *-ursaged.*

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent* III ii 82 After your dire-lamenting Elegies, Visit your Ladies chamber-window With some sweet Consort 1633 Milton *Arcades* 52 The cross dire-looking planet 1730–46 Thomson *Autumn* 875 Here the plain harmless native to the rocks Dire-clinging, gathers his ovarious food *a* 1881 Rossetti *Rose Mary*, *and Beryl-Song* 2 Dire-gifted spirits of fire

Direckar, obs Sc. form of Director.

Direct (dire kt, dəi-), *v.* Also 5 de-, 5–6 dy-, 5 derekt, 6 *Sc* direck. [f L *direct-* (*dērect-*), ppl. stem of *dīrigĕre* (*dī-*) to straighten, set straight, direct, guide, f *dī-* apart, asunder, distinctly (or *dē-* down) + *regĕre* to put or keep straight, to rule. It is probable that the ppl. adj. *direct* was first formed immediately from L. *direct-us*, and that this originated a verb of the same form: cf. -ATE³ 3. Both the pa. pple. and finite tenses of the verb were used by Chaucer. There is a close parallelism of sense-development between *direct* and *address*, arising out of their etymological affinity: cf. also Dress *v*]

1 *trans* To write (something) directly or specially *to* a person, or for his special perusal; to address

† a To dedicate (a treatise) *to Obs*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v 1868 O morall Gowei, this booke I directe To thee 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb) Introd 7 You sone and fadyr to whom I dyrecte This symple tretyhs 1555 Eden *Decades* 136 They directed and dedicated suche thinges to kynges and princes 1581 *Satir Poems Reform.* xliv 2 To 30uꝛ ministers, and Prelattis of perdition, This schedul schort I do direct 1607 Topsell *Four f. Beasts* (1658) 129 The Treatise of English Dogs . translated by A. F. and directed to that noble Gesner

† b To write (a letter or message) expressly *to* [L *dirigere epistolam*, 4th c., Servius and Jerome; also attributed by Servius to Cicero] *Obs.*

1397 *Rolls of Parli.* III 378/2 As it is declared in the same Commission directid to William Rikhill, Justice 1467 *Mann & Househ Exp* 173, I have reseyved 3ower moste grasyou[s] leter to me dereketed, to be wethe 3owere hynes . the nexte morow after Kandelmas day. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxii 84 Yf he take the lettre vnto hym whome it is directed vnto 1511–2 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c 23 § 5 The Kinges Highnes shall direct his lettres missyves to twayn of his honourable Counseillours 1535 Boorde *Let* in *Introd Knowl* (1870) Foreward 53 To . Master Thomas Cromwell be þis byll dyrectyd. 1601 R Parsons (*title*), An Apologetical Epistle: directed to the right honourable Lords of her Maiesties Privie Counsell 1730 Gay in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II 115 If you knew how often I talk of you you would now and then direct a letter to me

c. *spec.* In modern usage, To write on the outside of (a letter or the like) the name, designation, and residence of the person to whom it is to be delivered; to write the 'direction' or 'address' on. (In early examples not separable from b)

1588 Shaks *L. L. L* IV ii. 132 But Damosella virgin, Was this directed to you? 1642 *King's Reply* in Rushw *Hist Coll* (1721) V 63 His Message was taken by the Earl of Essex, and though not to him directed, was by him opened 1697 *Lond Gaz.* No 3334/4 The Box nail'd up and Directed to Mrs Ann Perriot 1713 Addison *Guardian* No 123 ₱3 A letter folded up and directed to a certain nobleman. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy round World* 134 Put them all up together in one packet, and direct them to me 1855 Ld. Houghton in *Life* (1891) I xi. 527 Lady Ellesmere's letter missed me altogether, although directed as I desired

absol 1707 Thoresby in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 337 If I had sooner known how to direct to you, I had long ago. written 1751 Burke *Corr* (1844) I. 26 Direct to me at Mr. Hipkis's, Ironmonger in Monmouth 1775 Johnson *Let to Mrs. Thrale* 6 June, I hope my sweet Queeney will write me a long letter, when she knows how to direct to me.

2. To address (spoken words) *to* any one; to utter (speech) so that it may directly reach a person. *arch.*

c 1450 tr *De Imitatione* I. xxiii, þider directe praiers & daily mornynges wiþ teres 1591 Shaks 1 *Hen VI*, v iii 179 Words sweetly plac'd, and modest[l]e directed 1611 Bible *Ps.* v 3 In the morning will I direct to my prayer vnto thee 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* II xxv 131 To whom the Speech is directed

† b. To impart, communicate expressly, give in charge *to* a person *Obs*

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 278 He directed þis dom . To Danyel þe prophete 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* I i 1 The straite charges and commands directed from her Maiestie 1633 Bp Hall *Hard Texts* 324 If God should direct his precepts to a child.

3. To put or keep straight, or in right order. † a. To set or put in right order, to arrange. *Obs.*

1509 Hawes *Past Pleas* x. iii, Dysposicion, the true seconde parte Of rethorike, doth evermore dyrecte The maters formde of this noble arte, Gyvyng them place after the aspect.

b. To keep in right order; to regulate, control, govern the actions of

c 1510 More *Picus* Wks. 32 O holy God whiche heauen and earth directest all alone 1548–9 (Mar) *Bk Com Prayer* 132 b (Commun Coll) To direct, sanctifye and gouerne, both our heartes and bodies. 1552 Abp Hamilton *Catech* (1884) 29 It [the eye] direckis al the membris of our bodie. 1713 Addison *Cato* I. i 41 He. cover'd with Numidian Guards, directs A feeble army 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men*, *Napoleon* Wks (Bohn) I 373 His grand weapon, namely, the millions whom he directed 1883 Froude *Short Stud* IV i 1 x The mind, or spiritual part of man, ought to direct his body.

c. *absol.*

1611 Bible *Eccl* x 10 Wisedom is profitable to direct.

4 *trans.* To cause (a thing or person) to move or point straight *to* or *towards* a place; to aim (a missile); to make straight (a course or way) *to* any point; to turn (the eyes, attention, mind) straight *to* an object, (a person or thing) *to* an aim, purpose, etc.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W. 1531) 95 Yᵉ vice yᵗ most maketh man lyke to beestes, & directeth hym from god 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr Glasse* 137 Directe the ruler with hys two sightes unto anye one place. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist* 23, I came out of Asia, and directed my saile from Aegina towardes Megara *Ibid* 350 But if he failed in directing his shafte 1632 Lithgow *Trav* III 99 Directing his course to rush up on the face of a low Rocke 1655 Stanley *Hist Philos* Ded, I send this book to you because you first directed me to this design. *c* 1676 Lady Chaworth in *12th Rep Hist. MSS. Comm.* App v 31, I . had the good luck to escape the squibs especially directed to the balcone over against me 1703 Moxon *Mech Exerc* 205 Do not direct the cutting Cornei of the Chissel inwards 1711 Addison *Spect* No 159 ₱ 8, I directed my Sight as I was ordered 1726 *Adv Capt. R Boyle* 31 They directed their Steps towards my Confinement 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul* i 8 A different undertaking. and directed to a different purpose 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* III 26 Howe directed all his sarcasms against the malecontents 1856 Emerson *Eng Traits*, *Times* Wks (Bohn) II 119 But the steadiness of the aim suggests the belief that this fire is directed by older engineers 1860 Tyndall *Glac* II. xxiv 355 To direct attention to an extremely curious fact 1867 Smiles *Huguenots Eng* i (1880) 9 These measures were directed against the printing of religious works generally 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* § 35 These telescopes are directed towards two marks 1874 Greln *Short Hist.* vi § 4 302 The efforts of the French monarchy had been directed to the conquest of Italy 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I 207 Everybody's eyes were directed towards him.

absol. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* v. ix. (1647) 244 Good deeds wᵗʰ direct to happinesse

b. To inform, instruct, or guide (a person), as to the way; to show (any one) the way.

1607 Shaks *Cor* IV. iv 7 Direct me, if it be your will, where great Auffidius lies. 1632 J Hayward tr *Biondi's Eromena* 92, I would faine be so directed as I might finde him out. *Mod.* Can you direct me to the nearest railway station?

† c. *intr.* for *refl* To point. *Obs*

1665 Hooke *Microgr* 205 Little white brisles whose points all directed backwards. 1723 Chambers tr *Le Clerc's Treat Archit.* I. 64 Care taken that .. each Plume direct to its Origin.

5. *trans.* To regulate the course of; to guide, conduct, lead; to guide with advice, to advise

1559 W Cunningham *Cosmogr Glasse* 11 Directe thy Chariot in a meane, clymbe thou not to hye. 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ Conv* II. (1586) 114 b, [He] maketh her the starre by whose aspect he doth direct all his doings 1585 T. Washington tr *Nicholay's Voy* I xv 16 b, Having prepared a frigat to direct us. 1596 Shaks *Merch V* II vii 14 Some God direct my iudgement 1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav* 5 Sharkes are alwayes directed by a little specled fish, called a pilot fish 1769 *Junius Lett* xxxv 162 The choice of your friends has been singularly directed 1776–81 Gibbon *Decl. & F* xxvii (1875) 440/2 The conscience of the credulous prince was directed by saints and bishops 1856 Froude *Hist Eng.* (1858) I. v 414 He directed, or attempted to direct, his conduct by the broad rules of what he thought to be just

b. *Mus.* To conduct (a musical performance)

1880 Grove *Dict. Mus* I 390/1 At the concert which he had to direct (during the series of 1820) 1893 W P. Courtney in *Academy* 13 May 413/1 The music . was composed and directed by Handel

6 To give authoritative instructions to; to ordain, order, or appoint (a person) *to do* a thing, (a thing) *to be done.*

1598 Shaks. *Merry W* IV ii 98 I'le first direct my men what they shall doe with the basket 1611 — *Cymb.* v. v 280 A feigned Letter . which directed him To seeke her on the Mountaines 1632 Lithgow *Trav* x 457 He made fast the doore as he was directed 1727 De Foe *Hist Appar* iii. (1840) 22 Whether he is ever sent or directed to come 1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 101 The Order of the King in Council which was directed to be laid before us 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No 200 ₱ 14 One of the golden precepts of Pythagoras directs, that 'a friend should not be hated for little faults'. 1873 B'ness Bunsen in Hare *Life* (1879) I ii 59 The seeming arbiter of war. directed his legions to remove from Boulogne 1891 *Law Times* XCII 107/1 Finally the master directed an issue to be tried

b. *intr.* or *absol.* To give directions; to order, appoint, ordain

1655 Digges *Compl Ambass* 6 Her skill and years was now to direct .. not to be directed. 1700 S L tr. *Fryke's Voy E Ind* 39 The President is one of the Council, but cannot direct in any thing of moment without the consent of the General 1764 Goldsm *Trav.* 64 Who can direct, when all pretend to know? 1828 Jas Mill *Brit India* II. v. v. 520 Cast their anchors as chance or convenience directed. 1888 *Law Times' Rep* LIX. 165/1 [To] be conveyed to them as tenants in common, or joint tenants, as they should direct.

c. *trans.* To order, appoint, prescribe (a thing to be done or carried out).

1816 Keatinge *Trav* (1817) II. 20 On the present occasion, the alcaid, directed a different arrangement. 1863 H Cox *Institt* I. vii 81 The House of Commons had directed an impeachment against Lord Treasurer Danby 1883 *Law Rep* 11 Q Bench Div. 591 [The Judge] was of opinion that the words above mentioned were privileged.. and directed a nonsuit

† d. To prescribe (medically). *Obs.*

1754–64 Smellie *Midwif.* III. 77, I directed some Thebaick drops

7. *Astrol.* To calculate the arc of direction of (a significator): see Direction 10.

1819 Jas Wilson *Compl Dict. Astrol* s v. *Directions*, Problem 21st —To direct the Sun when not more than 2° distant from the cusp of the mid-heaven to any conjunction or aspect . Problem 7th.—To direct a significator with latitude to any conjunction or aspect

† B. Examples of *direct* as pa.pple. =Directed. (Cf also next) *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Man of Lawe's T* 650 Another lettre wroght ful synfully, Vn to the kyng direct of this mateere. *c* 1392 — *Compl Venus* 75 Pryncesse, resceyveþe þis complaynt in gree Vn to youre excellent benignytee Dyrect 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* lxii, The ditee there I mand Direct to hire that was my herts quene. *c* 1450 tr *De Imitatione* III. lxiv, To þe are myn eyen dyrecte, my god, fader of mercies 1503 Hawes *Examp. Virt* vii 126 Through whome his subgectes be dyrect. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*,

c 4 § 1 One writte of proclamacion to be direct to the Shirif of the Countie 1567 *Satir Poems Reform.* (1890) vi (*title*), Ane Exhortation derect to my Lord Regent

Direct (dire kt, dəi-), *a* and *adv* Also 4-6 dy-, directe, 6 derect. [prob a F *direct* (13th c. in Godef *Suppl.*) = Pr. *dirrect*, It. *deretto*, Sp. *derecho* right, ad. L *dīrect-us* (*dērectus*), pa. pple. of *dirigĕre*, *dērigĕre*: see DIRECT *v.* The pa. pple. was used as a simple adj already in Latin. For the strictly ppl. use in Eng. see after prec. vb]

A *adj*

1 In reference to space: Straight; undeviating in course, not circuitous or crooked.

[1391: see c.]

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 13 The confederates toke the directe way toward Windsor. 1559 CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr Glasse* 60 The directe distance from Portsmouth to Barwicke, is 330 miles 1699 DAMPIER *Voy* II III 10 Being the directest Course they can steer for Barbadoes 1748 *Relat Earthq Lima* 40 The Streets are in a direct Line, and of a convenient Breadth. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 142 P 1 We turned often from the direct road to please ourselves with the view. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 90, I soon left the horseroad, and took a direct line over black heathery hills 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 1 To consider in a short and direct way, some of the limits that are set [etc]

b Of rays, etc: Proceeding or coming straight from their source, without reflexion, refraction, or interference of any kind Of a shot That travels to the point which it strikes without ricocheting, or touching any intermediate object

So *Direct vision*, vision by unrefracted and unreflected rays; *direct vision spectroscope*, one in which direct vision is used *Direct-draft* (attrib), applied to a boiler, etc from which the hot air and smoke pass off in a single direct flue, instead of circuitously to economize the heat

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Direct Ray* (in Opticks) is the Ray which is carry'd from a Point of the Visible Object directly to the Eye, through one and the same Medium. *Ibid*, *Direct Vision* is when the Rays of Light come from the Object directly to the Eye 1839 T BEALE *Nat Hist Sperm Whale* 156 Under the direct rays of a tropical sun 1849 MRS SOMERVILLE *Connect Phys Sc* XXVI 277 Places sheltered from the direct rays of the sun 1876 *Catal Sc. App S. Kens. Mus* § 1802 The instrument may be used as a small direct vision spectroscope 1890 *Daily News* 21 Aug 3/2 The target was examined, when it was found that it was a direct hit The 1st Midlothian got a direct at first shot

†c. phr *In direct of.* in a straight line with.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* II § 44 Loke where the same planet is wreten in the hede of thy tabele, and than loke what þou findest in directe of the same 3eie of owre lord wyche is passid *Ibid*, Wiyte þat þou findest in directe of the same planete þat þou worchyst fore

2 Moving, proceeding, or situated at right angles or perpendicularly to a given surface, etc.; not oblique.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 4 b, In places where the beames are cast indirectly and obliquely, and that where they are not too nigh to the direct beames, nor too far off from them, there is a moderate heate 1658 DUGDALE in Sir T. Browne *Hydriot* (1736) 50 Some of them are Twenty Feet in direct Height from the Level whereon they stand. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav* 322 Ships cannot enter it without a direct wind 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy into E I* 350 We hoisted up Sail all together, with a direct Wind for us at S.E.

b. Of the sphere. Having the pole coinciding with the zenith (*parallel sphere*), or lying on the horizon (*right sphere*); not oblique. Of a sun-dial. Facing straight to one of the four cardinal points; not declined.

1659 D PELL *Impr. Sea* To Rdr D v b, *note*, They are like a direct North Dial, that hath but morning and evening hours on it 1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc.* 320 Of Dyal Planes some be Direct, others Decliners, others Oblique 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v *Dial*, Dials which respect the cardinal points of the horizon, are called direct dials. North Dial or erect direct north Dial, is that described on the surface of the prime vertical looking northward

c. *Mil.* Applied to a battery, etc whose fire is perpendicular to the line of works attacked.

1851 J S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif* 8 The defence is called *direct* when the flanking line is perpendicular to the line flanked, when not perpendicular, it is termed *oblique.*

d. *Mech.* (see quot.)

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I I. § 111 When a body rolls and spins on another body, the trace of either on the other is the curved or straight line along which it is successively touched If the instantaneous axis is in the normal plane perpendicular to the traces, the rolling is called direct

e. *Cryst* Opposed to *oblique*. see quot.

1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr* 65 Those [rhombohedrons] in which the unequal index is algebraically greater than the equal indices are called direct 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* 142 and 312.

3 *Astron.* Of the motion of a planet, etc.: Proceeding in the order of the zodiacal signs, in the same direction as the sun in the ecliptic, i e. from west to east; also said of the body so moving. Opposed to *retrograde*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* II § 35 *heading*, This is the worknnge of the conclusioun, to knowe yif that any planete be directe or retrograde *Ibid.*, Yif so be þat this planete be vp on the Est side .. thanne is he retrograde & yif he be on the west side, than is he directe 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Palamon & Arc.* II. 616 Two geomantick figures were displayed .. a warrior and a maid, One when direct, and one when retrograde. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. III. 453 After the Planet which is nearer to the Sun, has pass'd the second Station at *d*, it becomes direct again 1786-7 BONNYCASTLE *Astron* 419 A planet is said to be direct, when it moves according to the order of the signs. 1837 *Penny Cycl* IX 14 The course of these celestial motions is always from west to east, which is the direct course

4 Of relations of time, order, succession, etc, which can be figured or represented by those of space Straightforward, uninterrupted, immediate.

a. *gen.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron* V lxxvi. 54, I shal .. sette theym in suche a direct ordre, that it shalbe apparant to the Reder

b Of succession: Proceeding in an unbroken line from father to son, or the converse, lineal, as opposed to *collateral*; as a *direct heir* or *ancestor.*

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV*, 21 b, Edmonde Mortimer . then next and direct heire of England and of Fraunce. 1600 E BLOUNT tr *Conestaggio* 117 The last King of Portugall, in whom ended the direct masculine line *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Warwicksh* (1662) 126 Sir James Drax, a direct descendant from the Heirs male 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v. *Direct*, The heirs in a direct line always precede those in the collateral lines

c. *Logic* Proceeding from antecedent to consequent, from cause to effect, etc.; uninterrupted, immediate

1828 WHATLY *Rhetoric* in *Encycl. Metrop* 258/1 Either Direct or Indirect Reasoning being employed indifferently for Refutation as well as for any other purpose 1864 BOWEN *Logic* VIII. 243 In the other Figures, there are two indifferent Conclusions, neither of which is more direct or immediate than the others 1891 WILTON *Logic* I. IV IV 422 Reduction is direct when the original conclusion is deduced from premises derived from those given. *Ibid* 426 This indirect process is not reduction in the same sense as the direct method is

d. *Math.* Following the simple or natural order: opposed to *inverse*. see quots

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc* I VI (ed 7) 33 Working by the common or direct Rule of Three 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v *Direct* 1806 HUTTON *Course Math* I 44 The Rule of Three Direct is that in which more requires more, or less requires less 1807 *Ibid* II 279 The Direct and Inverse Method of Fluxions. the direct method consists in finding the fluxion of any proposed fluent or flowing quantity, and the inverse method, which consists in finding the fluent of any proposed fluxion. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos* 64 In the direct ratio of the arms of the levers

e. *Direct opposite* or *contrary*: that which is in the same straight or vertical line on the opposite side of the centre; that which is absolutely or exactly contrary.

1786 BURKE *W Hastings* Wks. 1842 II 173 He had not scrupled to assert the direct contrary of the positions by him maintained 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 482 Is not this the direct contrary of what was admitted before?

f. *Music.* Opposed to *inverted* (of intervals, etc.), or to *contrary* (of motion)

1828 WEBSTER s v, In *Music*, a direct interval is that which forms any kind of harmony on the fundamental sound which produces it; as the fifth, major third, and octave. 1864 — *Direct chord* (*Mus*), one in which the fundamental tone is the lowest 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* II 50 The augmented 5th, which stands between the mediant and the leading note in a minor key, is always dissonant, in whatever position it occurs, whether direct or inverted. 1882 GROVE *Dict Mus* I 448 *Direct Motion* is the progression of parts or voices in a similar direction.

5. That goes straight to, or bears straight upon, the point, without circumlocution or ambiguity; straightforward.

1530 PALSGR 387 'To serve you' maketh a dyrecte answere to the questyon 1535 COVERDALE *Job* XXXVIII 3, I will question the, se thou geue me a dyrecte answere 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* III XIX (Arb) 238 Which had bene the directer speech and more apert. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L* V IV 90, I durst go no further then the lye circumstantial nor he durst not giue me the lye direct 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II XVIII 93 If the Soveraign Power . be not in direct termes renounced. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist Scot* I IV 308 No direct evidence had as yet appeared against Bothwell. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II 124 They ventured to bring direct charges against the Treasurer 1888 R. KIPLING *Tales fr. Hills* (1891) 245 This was at once a gross insult and a direct lie

b Straightforward in manner or conduct; upright, downright.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I (1625) 31 Just or unjust, godly or wicked, direct or indirect, worthy or to be dispraised. 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* II. II 298 Be euen and direct with me, whether you were sent for or no 1604 — *Oth.* III III 378 Take note, take note, (O World!) To be direct and honest, is not safe 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* I V. 17 Yet was the Idolatry direct and downe-right in the people. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ* (1778) I. 168 (*Pulse*) When my views are direct. I care not if all the world saw me. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav France* 279 His conduct in the revolution has been direct and manly 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 9 If he was bitter, he was still direct. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Kitty Alone* II 107 She was one of those direct persons who, when they have taken a course, hold to it persistently.

†c Downright, positive, absolute (in character)

1668 PEPYS *Diary* 19 Aug., What should it be but Jane, in a fit of direct raving, which lasted half an hour 1751 PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1784) II 232 I then perceived they were direct forges.

6. Effected or existing without intermediation or intervening agency; immediate

1596 SHAKS. *Merch V* IV I 350 That by direct, or indirect attempts He seeke the life of any Citizen. 1602 — *All's Well* III VI 9 In mine owne direct Knowledge, without any malice..he's a most notable Coward. 1805 FOSTER *Ess* I. II. 29 Direct companionship with a few 1820 SCORESBY *Acc Arctic Reg* II 356 The fisher is liable to receive direct blows from its fins or tail 1860 RUSKIN *Mod Paint* V IX I 202 The directest manifestation of Deity to man is in His own image, that is, in man 1863 BRIGHT *Sp America* 30 June, There is no man in England who has a more direct interest in it than I have 1891 *Law Times* XCI 425/2 The Reform Act of 1832 placed the representatives of the people in direct touch with their constituencies

b Of speech or narration. In the form in which it was uttered, not modified in form by being reported in the third person

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Direct*, A very good historian uses the phrase Direct Speech, or harangue, when he introduces any one speaking, or haranguing of himself 1879 ROBY *Latin Gram.* II IV. XXIII 325 The indicative expresses a fact, or a direct statement of opinion of the writer or speaker. *Ibid* 333 A direct question (or exclamation) is put in the indicative mood

c. *Biol.* Of cell division Effected without the formation of nuclear figures, amitotic

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* Introd 22 The division of the protoplasm is preceded or accompanied by division of the nucleus The process may be direct or amitotic, the nucleus simply elongating, and being split by a constriction

d. *Direct action*, action which takes effect without intermediate instrumentality

Direct-action or *direct acting steam-engine*, one in which the piston rod or cross head acts directly upon the crank without the intervention of a working-beam.

Direct-acting or *direct action pump* a steam-pump in which the steam piston and the pump-piston are connected by [illegible] rod, without intervening crank

[illegible] XXII 507/1 [It] effects the direct connection with the crank *Ibid* 507/2 Engines [illegible] 1843 *Proc. Inst Civil Engin* II 69 The comparatively recent introduction of direct action steam-engines on board the steam-vessels of the Royal Navy 1857 CHAMBERS *Information* I 396 The best and simplest form of direct-acting engine is that known as the oscillating 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* I 356/1 (Westinghouse-brake) A small but powerful direct-acting steam engine operates the air-pump. *Ibid.* 705 In Napier's direct action steam engine, the beam is retained, but only for the purpose of working the pumps 1878 *Proc. Inst Civil Engin* LIII 98 (*title*) Direct Acting or Non-Rotative Pumping Engines and Pumps *Ibid* 364 The construction of the second direct action pumping engine on a new system for the Paris waterworks at St Maur

e *Direct tax*: one levied immediately upon the persons who are to bear the burden, as opposed to *indirect* taxes levied upon commodities, of which the price is thereby increased, so that the persons on whom the incidence ultimately falls pay indirectly a proportion of taxation included in the price of the article So *direct rate, rating, taxation*, etc

The chief direct taxes in Great Britain are the Income and Property Taxes, local and municipal rates are also examples of direct taxation

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N* V II (1869) II 442 There are two different circumstances which render the interest of money a much less proper subject of direct taxation than the rent of land 1801 A HAMILTON *Wks* (1886) VII 192 There is, perhaps, no item in the catalogue of our taxes which has been more unpopular than that which is called the direct tax 1802 M CUTLER in *Life* (1888) II 65 There are two objects in view—one is to attack the funded debt, and the other, a direct tax upon the people 1828 WEBSTER s v, *Direct tax* is a tax assessed on real estate, as houses and lands 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* Introd (1852) 1 A Tax is called *direct* when it is immediately taken from property or labour, and *indirect* when it is taken from them by making their owners pay for liberty to use certain articles, or to exercise certain privileges 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 220 The ruinous mystification that metamorphosed direct taxation by the Crown into indirect taxation by the Commons. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* I. 287 The discontent excited by direct imposts is, almost always out of proportion to the quantity of money which they bring into the Exchequer 1894 *Daily News* 13 Feb 5/5 Having fabricated a direct rating test for parish councillors, the House did the same for guardians of the poor

B. *adv.* = DIRECTLY. a Straight in direction or aspect. b. Immediately. c. Absolutely, exactly. d. *Comb.* with adj, as *direct-acting* (see A 6 d), *direct-dealing*

c 1450 HENRYSON *Test Cres* (R), Her [Venus'] golden face in oppositioun Of God Phebus direct descending down ? *a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 342 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 296 And to the eist direct he turnis his face 1614 ROWLANDS *Fooles Bolt* 14 Saying grace in mentall wise, Holding his Hatt direct before his eyes. 1667 MILTON *P L.* III 526 Direct against which op'nd from beneath A passage down to th' Earth 1743 CHESTERF *Lett* I. XCIX 277 You will observe, they are direct contrary subjects 1830 *Westminst. Rev* XII. 292 We do not think that any direct-dealing man . can admire the figure 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Ranke* (1854) 556/2 His orders have come down to him direct from on high 1868 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) II App 669 He fancies that the embassy went direct to Hungary 1880 *Law Rep* 29 Ch Div 460 This property is held direct from the Crown 1884 *Ibid* 9 App Cases 2 Securities procurable only from the corporations direct.

Direct (dire kt), *sb* [app. f DIRECT *v.*]

1. *gen.* A direction.

1615 T ADAMS *Lycanthropy* 4 'Behold'! is .. in Holy Writ, evermore the *avant-courier* of some excellent thing It is a direct, a reference, a dash of the Holy Ghost's pen

2 *Mus* A sign (𝄆) placed on the stave at the end of a page or line to indicate the position of the following note.

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus* I xi 35 A Direct is usually at the end of a Line, and serves to direct to the place of the

first Note on the next Line 1880 GROVE *Dict Mus* I. 448/2 *Direct*, a mark (𝄆) to be found in music up to the present century like the catchword at the foot of a page

†3. *In direct of*. see DIRECT *a.* 1 c

Dire·ctable, *a* Also -ible [f DIRECT *v.* + -ABLE] Capable of being directed

1884 *Pall Mall G* 25 Aug. 2/1 No argument would have persuaded the spectators that I had not guided with singular expertness my directable balloon 1884 *Commercial Advert* (N Y), Once the principle of directible ballooning is discovered

Dire·cted, *ppl. a* [f DIRECT *v.* + -ED[1]] Aimed, addressed, guided, etc.: see the vb

1598 FLORIO, *Diretto* directed or adrest 1727 *Philip Quarll* 93 The Coach was arriv'd to the directed Place 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III 236 The Dartmouth poured on them a well directed broadside. 1891 *Daily News* 6 May 5/6 To create and maintain a large amount of organized and directed activity within the limits of his large diocese.

Hence †**Dire·ctedly** *adv Obs*, directly.

1539 TONSTALL *Serm Palm Sund.* (1823) 49 We shuld put an other foundation of the churche than Christe, whyche is directedly agaynst saint Paule *a* 1641 BP MOUNTAGU *Acts and Mon* (1642) 277 Directedly intending for his owne advancement

Directer, -ible · see DIRECTOR, -ABLE

Dire·cting, *vbl. sb.* [f DIRECT *v* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb DIRECT (q.v.); direction (in various senses).

1530 PALSGR 213/2 Directyng, *adresse* 1559 CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr Glasse* 161 As touchinge the directing of anye shippe 1632 *Star Chamb Cases* (Camden) 97 The countenancing of causes and directing of juries 1751 LABELYE *Westm Br* 66 The Directing the Persons concerned therein, was committed to one Person only 1890 G B SHAW *Fabian Ess Socialism* 119 The 'directing' of companies and the patronizing of nutritogenous Volunteer Colonels.

Dire·cting, *ppl. a.* [-ING[2]] That directs: see the verb.

1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instruct* G viij, Aboue the directing line. 1670 *Devout Communion* (1688) 69 Some beams of thy directing consolatory light 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I xv 259 A secret directing Providence. 1889 *Spectator* 19 Oct, That is the true end of arranging work, and it is one which the directing classes do not forget when arranging work for themselves.

b. *spec.* **directing-circle,** a circle made of two hoops, one within the other, to guide sappers in the making of gabions; **directing-plane** (*Persp*), a plane passing through the point of sight parallel to the plane of the picture; **directing-point** (*Persp*), the point at which any original line meets the directing plane (Gwilt *Arch* Gloss. 1876); **directing-post,** a finger-post on a road

1851 J S MACAULAY *Field Fortif* 66 The directing circle is then laid on a level piece of ground, and seven, eight, or nine pickets are driven at equal distances apart, between the hoops 1876 Directing plane, point [see DIRECTOR 3 f] 1876 HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 28 Reaching the directing-post where the road branched into two, she paused.

Direction (dire kʃən, dəi-). [a L. *directiōn-em*, n of action from *dirig-ĕre* to DIRECT; cf. F *direction*, 15th c in Hatz.-Darm., possibly the immediate source in some senses]

1. The action or function of directing: **a.** of pointing or aiming anything straight towards a mark; **b.** of putting or keeping in the right way or course; guidance, conduct; **c** of instructing how to proceed or act aright; authoritative guidance, instruction; **d** of keeping in right order; management, administration.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxiv. xiii, She [nature] werketh upon all wonderly In sondry wyse by great dyreccyon 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II. 138 Which thing was shewed unto the kinges counsaile, by whose direction, the matter was committed unto Sir Philip Basset 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii 128 He is a Souldier, fit to stand by Caesar And giue direction 1618 RALEIGH in *Fourn C Eng Lett* 38 Where without any direccion from me, a Spanish village was burnt 1659 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 109 Father Arnout, who was preferred by the Duke of Luynes, to the direction of the [King's] Conscience. 1662 J DAVIES tr *Olearius' Voy Ambass* 36 The Steeples give a great direction to the Ships that sail that way 1689–92 LOCKE *Toleration* III ii Wks. 1727 II 324 Their want of Knowledge during their Nonnage, makes them want Direction. *a* 1719 BP SMALRIDGE (J.), The direction of good works to a good end. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat Agric.* (ed 2) 217 He may use one of his hands when necessary for the direction of the horses. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past* II i 60 [No] such precision in the direction of the arrows 1828 SCOTT *F M Perth* xxxii, Who shall arraign the head by whose direction the act was done? 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) I v 422 The French prince followed the direction of his wiser instincts 1863 GEO ELIOT *Romola* II ix, She felt the need of direction even in small things.

†2. Capacity for directing; administrative faculty.

1585 J. B. tr *Vivet's Sch Beasties* A vij, Because of their industrie and of that prudence and direction that they have 1594 SHAKS *Rich. III*, V iii 16 Call for some men of sound direction 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf Lover* II. iv, The enemy must say we were not wanting In courage or direction

3 The office of a director; a body of directors, = DIRECTORATE

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 206 P 2 We met a Fellow who is a Lower Officer where Jack is in the Direction 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph Cl* (1815) 225 A friend. will recommend you to the direction 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 62, I will ask some of the Direction 1878 F S. WILLIAMS *Midl Railw.* 124 Resignation by Mr Hudson of his position on the direction

b *Mus.* The office or function of the conductor of an orchestra or choir: see DIRECT *v.* 5 b.

†4. Orderly arrangement or disposition of matters; arranged or ordered course; arrangement, order. Chiefly in *to take* or *set direction*. *Obs*

1407 *Mann & Househ. Exp* 173 3eff thei be any dereke-syon take at thes kowensel for the Kinges goenge 1475 *Plumpton Corr* 33 He shall see such a derection betwixt his brother Gascoin & you, as shalbe to your harts ease & worship. 1494 FABYAN *Chron* VII 491 The whiche variaunce to apese the Kynge toke therein some payne, but no direccion he myghte set therein, so that the saide duke & sir John deperted with wordes of diffiaunce 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VIII*, 14/b, And there remained at the kynges charge, til other direccion was taken for theim

5. with *a* and *pl* · An instruction how to proceed or act; an order to be carried out, a precept.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 257, I set downe directions and precepts, how you should order and dispose your studies 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 129 He .. took little or nothing but by the Doctors directions. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 10, I desire this Account may pass with them, rather for a Direction to themselves to act by. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past* Introd. 24 The stage direction then requires the entry of Two men. 1845 H. J. ROSE in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 897/1 His [Christ's] direction in the case of an offending brother, 'tell it to the Church'. would be unintelligible, if there were no visible Church. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II xxx. 569 His instructions contained the following directions.

b. Instruction how to go to a place.

1596 SPENSER *F Q.* VI. i. 6 Withouten guyde Or good direction how to enter in. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVI. x, Fitzpatrick . was inquiring in the street after his wife, and had just received directions to the door. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* CIII, I beg of you to provide him with proper directions for finding me in London.

6. The action of directing or addressing a letter, or the like †b. The dedication or address of a writing (*obs.*) c. The superscription or address upon a letter or parcel sent, indicating for whom it is intended, and where it is to be taken; the name of the place at which letters for a particular person are to be delivered; = ADDRESS *sb* 7 d. *U. S. Law* 'In equity pleading, that part of the bill containing the address to the court' (Cent. Dict.) (Called in England the *address*)

1524 WOLSEY *Let to Dacres* 24 Apr in M A E Wood *Lett. Illustr Ladies* (1846) I. 315 It was folded in the said paper, without direction to any person, and sealed semblably with a letter of a contrary tenor. 1586 A DAY *Engl Secretary* I. (1625) 4 That it [a writing] containe not base or scurrile matter, unbeseeming a direction so worthy. *Ibid* I 16 The directions, which on the outside of every Letter are always fixed, and commonly are termed by the name of Superscriptions. 1663 CHAS II, in Cartwright *Madame Henriette* (1894) 238 A little booke . by the derections you will see where 'tis to be had. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 10 Mar, I have received that short note. in which you promise me a direction for the place you stay in. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. ii, The proper direction to him was, *To Dr. Misaubin in the World.* 1786 BURNS *Let. to W. Chalmers* 27 Dec., My direction is —care of Andrew Bruce, merchant, Bridge-street. 1840 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy* V vii, Has he not written to you? —he did not know your direction 1886 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser II. 425/1 These letters retain their directions . and bear the postmarks of the period.

†7. Disposition, turn of mind *Obs. rare*

1642 *Life Dk. Buckhm* in *Select Harl Misc* (1793) 286 His religious lady, of sweet and noble direction.

†8. Direct motion (of a planet): see DIRECT *a.* 3 *Obs. rare.*

1658 PHILLIPS, *Direction*, a Planet is said direct, when it moveth in its natural course according to the direction of the Signs. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Direction*, in astronomy, the motion, and other phænomena, of a planet, when direct. 1790 SIBLY *Astrol.* (1792) I. 147 Direction signifies a planet moving on in its natural course from west to east.

9. The particular course or line pursued by any moving body, as defined by the part or region of space, point of the compass, or other fixed or known point, towards which it is directed; the relative point towards which one moves, turns the face, the mind, etc; the line towards any point or region in its relation to other lines taken as known.

Angle of d, lane of d. · see quots. 1706, 1727.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr* 100 The undulating pulse is .. at right angles with the Ray or Line of direction 1706 CLARKE *Attrib God* IX (R.), The direction of all their [the planets'] progressive motions from the west to the east. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Line of Direction* (in *Mechan*) is the Line of Motion that any natural body observes according to the Force impressed upon it 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., *Angle of Direction*, in mechanics, is that comprehended between the lines of direction of two conspiring powers. 1756 C LUCAS *Ess Waters* II, 47 The tides move it in two different directions four times in the natural day 1756 BURKE *Subl & B* III xv, Their parts never continue long in the same right line They vary their direction every moment 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II 103 The trout were darting about in all directions 1842 GROVE *Corr Phys Forces* 70 The direction of this rotation is changed by changing the direction of the magnetic force 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 6 These terms—north and south, east and west indicate definite directions. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat Phil.* I. i § 218 The direction of a force is the line in which it acts If the place of application of a force be regarded as a point, a line through that point, in the direction in which the force tends to move the body, is the direction of the force *Mod* Tell me in what direction to look He has gone in the direction of Warwick In what direction is Versailles from Paris?

b. *fig.* in reference to a course of action or the like, viewed as motion.

1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 206 P 3 A Man, actuated at once by different desires, must move in a direction peculiar to himself. *c* 1790 WILLOCK *Voy* 306 Of late politics have taken a new direction. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas I*, III. i 5 Too often the impulse which sprang from a public source, took the direction of a private end 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* VI § 4 308 Efforts, in the direction of educational and religious reform 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 519 New directions of enquiry.

10 *Astrol.* (See quots)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey) 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Direction* .is a kind of calculus, whereby they pretend to find the time wherein any notable accident shall befal the person whose horoscope is drawn 1819 JAS WILSON *Compl Dict. Astrol.* s v., Primary directions are arithmetical calculations of the time of events caused by the significator forming conjunctions, or aspects, with the places of promittors *Ibid*, The distance of the place of a significator in a nativity from the place he must arrive at before he can form the aspect is called the arc of direction

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *direction-giver, -paper*; **direction cosines,** the cosines of the angles which a given direction makes with the three axes of coordinates in space; **direction-post,** a finger-post at the branching of a road, a directing post; **direction-ratio,** the ratio of one of the oblique coordinates of a point to the distance of the point from the origin; **direction-word** = CATCHWORD 1.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III ii 90 Sweet Protheus, my direction-giuer, Let us into the City presently 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Direction-word*. a Word set at the bottom of a Page directing or shewing the first word of the next page 1769 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks 1887 IV 233 Enclosed is his direction-paper for opening and fixing it 1844 DICKENS *Mart Chuz* II, A direction-post, which is always telling the way to a place. 1861 MILL *Utilit* II 35 To inform a traveller.. is not to forbid the use of direction-posts on the way.

Hence **Dire·ctionism,** the theory of a directing power underlying the material forces of the universe, **Dire·ctionless** *a*, void of aim or direction

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V VI, iv § 8 An aspen or elm leaf is thin, tremulous, and directionless, compared with the spear-like setting and firm substance of a rhododendron or laurel leaf 1873 PATER *Renaissance* VIII 190 The eyes are wide and directionless, not fixing anything with their gaze. 1894 *Month* June 281 He . supposes a power underlying the whole, which he calls 'directionism', as an antagonistic view to that of mere materialism.

Directional (dire kʃənăl), *a.* [f prec. + -AL] †1. Serving for direction or guidance: see quot. *Obs.*

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 67 Directional is that moddle which is made only to guide the Artificer in the dimensions of all the parts, as also for to direct them for the kinds of the matter and the stuffe .. to make the engin intended.

2. Of or relating to direction in space

1881 MAXWELL *Electr & Magn.* II 168 These directional relations. 1881 SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* No 623 546 There is a dissymmetry at the two ends or 'terminals' of a battery or other source of electricity, implying a directional character either in that which is transmitted, or in the mode of its transmission.

3. *Alg. Directional coefficient* (of an imaginary quantity), the quotient obtained by dividing the quantity by its modulus.

Hence **Dire·ctionally** *adv.*, with respect to direction.

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat Phil.* I i § 107 A fixed ring in space (directionally fixed, that is to say, but having the same translational motion as the earth's centre).

†**Dire·ctitude.** *Obs.* Humorous blunder, used apparently for *wrong* or *disorder edit.*

1607 SHAKS *Cor.* IV v 222 Which Friends sir, durst not.. shew themselues. his Friends, whilest he's in Directitude

Directive (dire·ktiv, dəi-), *a* (*sb.*) [ad. med.L. *directīv-us*, f. *direct-* ppl stem of *dirigĕre* to direct: see -IVE. In F. *directif, -ive* (13–14th c), Sp. and Pg *directivo*, It. *direttivo* 'having or giving direction vnto, directiue' (Florio 1598).]

1. Having the quality or function of directing, authoritatively guiding, or ruling: see DIRECT *v.*

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. viii. (1611) 18 A law therefore generally taken, is a directiue rule vnto goodnesse of operation 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* II 245 To the power Directive they ought to be subject. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 414 The directive conscience tells us what we are to do, and the subsequent or reflexive conscience warns us what we are to receive. 1712 BERKELEY *Passive Obed* § 7 Laws being rules directive of our actions 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* V 656 No friendly stars directive beams display 1853 M. KELLY tr. *Gosselin's Power Pope* II 364 The directive power of the Church 1861 MILL *Utilit* II. 16 Utility or Happiness, considered as the directive rule of human conduct

†b. *Law.* = DIRECTORY *a* b *Obs.*

1610 BP. CARLETON *Jurisd* 166 His meaning is by lawes directiue . that Princes haue no coactiue power ouer the Clergie but onely power directiue *a* 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1826) II 205 There is a threefold power of magistratical authority, viz. legislative, judicial, and consultative or directive of the public affairs of the country 1698 R FERGUSON *View Eccles* 30 He fulfilled the Directive Part of the Law. he likewise underwent the Penalty of it

2. Having the quality, function, or power of

directing motion; causing something to take a particular direction in space

(Used especially of the force by which a magnet takes a north and south direction)

1625 N Carpenter *Geog Del* I iii (1635) 44 The vertue Directiue, by which a needle touched with the Magnet, directs and conformes it selfe North and South 1667 *Phil Trans* II 437 The Verticity or Directive faculty of the Loadstone 1794 S Williams *Vermont* 377 The directive power of the magnet 1842–3 Grove *Corr Phys. Forces* 65 It is directive, not motive, altering the direction of other forces, but not initiating them 1881 Maxwell *Electr & Magn* II 70 The directive action of the earth's magnetism on the compass needle

| **3** Subject to direction *Obs. rare.*

1606 Shaks *Tr & Cr* I iii 356 Limbes are his instruments, In no lesse working, then are Swords and Bowes Directive by the Limbes

† **B** *sb* That which directs. *Obs.*

1642 Rogers *Naaman* To Rdr § 2 That directive of minde, and freedome of puie will that kept him. 1654 Z Coke *Logick* (1657) 35 Spirituall Vertue is the common directive of all other vertues

Hence **Dire·ctively** *adv*, in a directive manner, so as to direct or guide; **Dire·ctiveness**, the quality of being directive.

1642 Milton *Observ his Majesty's late Answ & Expresses* 44 Those that allow humane Laws to oblege Kings more then directively 1653 Baxter *Chr. Concord* 79 If a Presbyter may not Govern directively, then he may not Teach 1710 Norris *Chr. Prud* II 74 Prudence actually directs and conducts men in the management of themselves and this actual Directiveness is of the very essence of Prudence. 1858 Bushnell *Serm New Life* 374 God will co work . directively in all the great struggles of believing souls

Directly (dire·ktli), *adv.* [f. Direct *a* + -ly².] In a direct manner or way.

1 In a straight line of motion; with undeviating course; straight.

1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 800 The king with Queene Anne his wife, came downe out of the white Hall and went directly to the kinges Benche 1602 Shaks *Jul C* IV i. 32 A Creature that I teach to fight, To winde, to stop, to run directly on 1658 Sir T Browne *Hydriot.* (1736) 52 Cutting thro' one of them either directly or crosswise 1678 Bunyan *Pilgrim's Prog* I. 3 Keep that light in your eye, and go up directly thereto 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul* Rom i 9 To proceed from Achaia directly by sea to Syria 1820 Scoresby *Acc Arctic Reg.* I 304 [It] advanced directly towards us with a velocity of about three knots

b *fig* Straightforwardly, pointedly; simply; plainly; † correctly, rightly (*obs*)

1509 Hawes *Past Pleas.* v. ii, [Grammar] doth us teche In all good ordre to speke directly 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II 786 He would that point should be lesse handled, not even fully playne and directly, but touched a slope craftily. 1568 *Ibid.* II 1339 He might firste aske a question before he aunswered directly to the poynte 1660 F. Brooke tr *Le Blanc's Trav.* 249 Not being able to discern directly what likenesse they were of 1711 Steele *Spect* No 136 ₱ 3, I never directly defame, but I do what is as bad. 1791 Burke *Corr* (1844) III 274, I asked him his opinion directly, and without management

c. *Math* Opposed to *inversely*.

1743 W Emerson *Doctrine Fluxions* III vii 274 The Times of describing any Spaces uniformly are as the Spaces directly, and the Velocities reciprocally 1796 Hutton *Math Dict* I 384/2 Quantities are said to be directly proportional, when the proportion is according to the order of the terms 1799 Ct Rumford in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 191 The time taken up is as the capacity of the body to receive and retain heat, *directly*, and as its conducting power, *inversely*. 1864 Bowen *Logic* xii 413 The theory of gravitation, or the doctrine that every body attracts every other body with a force which is directly as its mass and inversely as the square of its distance

2 At right angles to a surface, perpendicularly; vertically; not obliquely

1559 W Cunningham *Cosmogr Glasse* 29 Take a quadrant and set it directly upright 1563 W. Fulke *Meteors* (1640) 4 b, In place where the Sunnes beames strike directly against the earth the heate is so great, that [etc]. 1665 Hooke *Microgr* 130 This does shoot or propend directly downwards 1698 Fryer *Acc E India & P* 186 Nearer the Equator the Sun and Stars ascend and descend more directly, but the farther from the Equator the more obliquely 1745 P Thomas *Jrnl Anson's Voy* 243 They use a Pencil, held not obliquely, as our Painters, but directly, as if the Paper were to be prick'd. *Mod* The wind is blowing directly on shore.

3 *Astron* In the order of the signs, from west to east. See Direct *a* 3

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas* xxii vi, The bodies above to have their moving In the xii. signes .. Some rethrogarde, and some dyrectly

4. Completely, absolutely, entirely, exactly, precisely, just.

Esp in *directly contrary* (see Direct *a* 4 e), thence extended to other relations

c 1400 *Apol Loll* 4 If he . leuib to wirke, and doþ contrarily directly. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt* V 280 Entendyng to drawe directly togidres with you. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus* II (1882) 88 It is most directly against the word of God 1602 Shaks *Twel N* III iv 73 This concurres directly with the Letter 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 192, I found one described and Figur'd directly like that which I had by me. 1696 tr *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 219 It stands directly in the middle of the City, between the Old and New Town. 1720 Swift *Mod Education* Wks 1755 II. ii 31 In better times it was directly otherwise 1768 Boswell *Corsica* (ed 2) 356 He was directly such a venerable hermit as we read of in the old romances 1863 Mary Howitt *F Bremer's Greece* II ii 20 The wind is directly contrary. 1891 Sir R. V. Williams in *Law Times' Rep* LXV. 608/2, I find no decision directly in point on this question

5 Without the intervention of a medium or agent; immediately, by a direct process or mode

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 165 Immediatly or mediatly, that is to say, without meane, or by some meane, directly or indirectly *a* 1533 Frith *Wks* 147 (R) Now of this maior or first proposition thus vnderstand, doth the conclusion folowe directly 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* II xxviii 163 Corporall Punishment is that, which is inflicted on the body directly such as are stripes or wounds 1816 Klatinge *Trav* (1817) I 58 When the needful does not come directly out of their own pockets 1860 Tyndall *Glac* II. v. 251 The sun cannot get directly at the deeper portions of the snow 1870 Max Müller *Sc Relig* (1873) 137 A universal primeval language revealed directly by God to man

6. Immediately (in time); straightway, at once

1602 Shaks. *Ham* III ii 219 And who in want a hollow friend doth try, Directly seasons him his enemy 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy S Seas* 18 Sent the Barge ashore to see if the Place was inhabited, and to return aboard directly 1848 C. Bronte *J Eyre* xxvii, He sat down but he did not get leave to speak directly 1881 Blades *Caxton* (1882) 230 It was probably put to press directly after if not during the translation *Mod* I will come directly Directly after this, he was taken away

b. *colloq.* as *conj* As soon as, the moment after. (Elliptical for *directly that, as*, or *when.*)

1795 *Montford Castle* I. 88 Directly you refused [his] assistance, a judgement overtook you 1827 R H Froude *Remains* (1838) I 68, I quite forget all mysceptcism directly I fancy myself the object of their perception. 1837 J H Newman *Proph. Office Ch* 2 But it admits of criticism, and will become suspected, directly it is accused 1837 R B Edr *Pract Chem* 74 Iodine and phosphorus combine directly they come into contact 1857 Buckle *Civiliz.* I. xii 677 The celebrated work of De Lolme on the English constitution was suppressed directly it appeared.

Directness (dire·ktnes). [f. Direct *a* + -ness] The state or quality of being direct (*lit.* and *fig*); straightness, straightforwardness, plainness.

1598 Florio, *Diritezza*, directnes, straightnes *c* 1614 Cornwallis in Gutch *Coll Cur.* I. 141 So would he use much sincerity and directness in the answer 1668 Temple *To Lord Keeper* 12 Feb (Seager), Our alliance, if it be pursued with the same directness it has been contracted 1793 Burke *Corr* (1844) IV 201 Our politics want directness and simplicity 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) II 48 The directness of the courses of the rivers 1852 Ld Cockburn *Mem* ii (1874) 100 His clear abrupt style imparted a dramatic directness and vivacity to the scene. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I xiv 96 An eagle could not swoop upon its prey with more directness of aim 1874 Green *Short Hist* vii § 1 344 His denunciations of wrong had a prophetic directness and fire.

Directo-executive, *a. nonce-comb* That combines directive with executive functions.

1864 H Spencer *Illustr Univ Progr* 419 The directo-executive system of a society (its legislative and defensive appliances)

Director (dire·ktəɹ). Also 5–7 **-our**, 6–9 **-er** (6 *Sc* **direkkare, direckar**) [a AF *director* = F. *directeur*, ad. L **dīrector*, agent-n. from *dirigĕre* to direct.]

1. One who or that which directs, rules, or guides; a guide, a conductor; 'one that has authority over others; a superintendent; one that has the general management of a design or work' (J.)

Director-general, a chief or supreme director, having under him directors or managers of departments

1477 Caxton in *Earl Rivers' Dictes* 145 Erle of Ryuyers Defendour and directour of the siege apostolique 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech* (1884) 47 To be ledar, techar and direckar of the same kirk. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. Notes* 741 They use hir [the moon] as the directer of their festiuall daies 1594 Hooker *Eccl Pol.* I (1676) 74 It cannot be but Nature hath some Directer of infinite knowledge to guide her 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II 225 The North Staire is the most fixed directour of the Seaman to his desired Port. 1660 R Coke *Power & Subj.* 77 The husband is the director and ruler of his wife 1746–7 Hervey *Medit* (1818) 78 Whatever thou doest, consult them as thy directors 1839 *Penny Cycl* XV 467/1 In 1769 Mozart was appointed director of the archbishop of Salzburg's concerts 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U S.* V xvi. 526 He was created director-general of the finances. 1880 Grove *Dict Mus.* I 412/2 The theatre was turned permanently into an opera-house The director was Mr. Frederick Beale 1890 W A. Wallace *Only a Sister* 86 Stable-master and director-in-general of everything 1891 S C. Scrivener *Our Fields & Cities* 135 It is a better knowledge of the effect produced by inevitable 'weather' that the director of cultivation requires

b. *spec.* A member of a board appointed to direct or manage the affairs of a commercial corporation or company.

1632 (*title*), A remonstrance of the directors of the Netherlands East India Company touching the bloudy proceedings against the English Merchants at Amboyna 1673 *Phil. Trans* VIII 6113 He is still one of the chief of the Court of Committees, which a foreigner would call Directors 1697 *Lond Gaz* No 3303/3 (Bank of Eng), A General Court will be held for the Election of Twenty four Directors. 1711 Addison *Spect* No 3 ₱ 1, I looked into the great Hall where the Bank is kept, and was not a little pleased to see the Directors, Secretaries, and Clerks 1732 Pope *Ep Bathurst* 117 What made Directors cheat in South sea year? 1758 Johnson *Idler* No 29 ₱ 6, I was hired in the family of an East India director 1825 Scott *Diary* 13 Dec. in *Lockhart*, Went to the yearly court of the Edinburgh Assurance Company, to which I am one of those graceful and useless appendages called Directors extraordinary 1876 Besant & Rice *Gold Butterfly* vii, Gabriel Cassilis was a director of many companies

c. *spec* A member of the French Directory of 1795–9. see Directory *sb.* 6.

1798 Canning *Elegy* xiii. in *Anti-Jacobin* (1852) 134 The French Directors Have thought the point so knotty 1837 *Penny Cycl* IX 15/1 The executive power was entrusted to five directors The directors had the management of the military force, of the finances, and of the home and foreign departments

d *Eccl.* (chiefly in *R. C Ch*) An ecclesiastic holding the position of spiritual adviser to some particular person or society

1669 Woodhead *St Teresa* I xiii 80 He will have great need of a Director, if he can meet with an experienced one. 1690 Dryden *Don Sebastian* II i, He prates as if kings had not consciences, And none required directors but the crowd 1697 Jos Woodward *Relig Soc* ix (1701) 133 That an orthodox and pious Minister should be chosen by each Society, as the Director and visitor of it 1748 Smollett *Rod Rand* iv, The parson of the parish, who was one of the executors, and had acted as ghostly director to the old man. 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* II. 648 Tillotson as a spiritual director, had, at that time, immense authority 1877 *Daily News* 25 Oct 5/7 A director is not the same as a confessor. A confessor hears avowals of sin, a director is consulted in 'cases of conscience'

† e *Mus* = Direct *sb* 2. *Obs*

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus* 20 It is called an *Index* or *director* for looke in what place it standeth, in that place doth the first note of the next verse stand 1667 C Simpson *Compend Musick* 22 This mark ✓ is set to direct us where the first Note of the next five Lines doth stand, and is therefore called a *Directer*

f A small letter inserted by the scribe for the direction of the illuminator in the space left for an illuminated initial.

1881 Blades *Caxton* (1882) 230 Space is left at the beginning of the chapters with a director, for the insertion of 2 to 5-line initials.

† **2.** The dedicator of a book or the like *Obs*

1553 *Douglas' Aneis* (1710) 481 Here The Direkkare and Translatare of this Buke direkkis it.

3. One who or that which causes something to take a particular direction.

1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* II. ii 62 [The] Needle . will not hang parallel, but decline at the north extreme, and at that part will first salute its Director

† b. One who aims a missile *Obs rare.*

1632 Lithgow. *Trav* VII 300 The best director may mistake his ayme.

c. *Surg* A hollow or grooved instrument for directing the course of a knife or scissors in making an incision.

1667 R Lower in *Phil Trans.* II. 544 Take it [the Incision-knife] out, and put in a Director, or a small Quill made like it 1767 Gooch *Treat Wounds* I 383 Carefully introduce a very small director, to avoid injuring the intestines 1851–60 Mayne *Expos Lex*, *Director* grooved instrument for guiding a bistoury, etc, in certain operations.

d. 'A metallic rod in a non-conducting handle connected with one pole of a galvanic battery, for the purpose of transmitting the current to a part of the body' *Syd Soc. Lex* 1883.

1795 Cavallo *Electr* II (ed 4) 122 Each of these instruments, justly called directors, consists of a knobbed brass wire. 1816 J Smith *Panorama Sc & Art* II 267 The other extremities of the wires must be fastened to the wires of the instruments YZ, which are called directors 1846 Joyce *Sci. Dial* xv 394 (*Electricity*).

e An apparatus for directing a torpedo.

1889 C Sleeman *Torpedoes & Torp Warf* (ed. 2) 252 The Torpedo director consists of a brass circular casting faced out and graduated.

f *Perspective* (See quots.)

1876 Gwilt *Archit* Gloss, *Director of an Original Line*, the straight line passing through the directing point and the eye of a spectator *Director of the Eye*, the intersection of the plane with the directing plane perpendicular to the original plane and that of the picture, and hence also perpendicular to the directing and vanishing planes.

g. *Geom.* = *Director circle*: see below and cf. Directrix 2 b.

1852 Gaskin *Geom Constr Conic Sect* Pref 6 There are several remarkable properties of this locus, which, as far as the author is aware, have not been hitherto noticed, and he has found it convenient to denominate it the 'director' of the conic section, which in the case of the parabola coincides with the directrix.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb* **director-circle** (of a conic), the locus of intersection of tangents at right angles to each other; so also *director-sphere* (of a surface of the second degree); **director-plane**, a fixed plane used in describing a surface, analogous to the line called a Directrix; **director-tube** (= sense 3 e).

Director-circle is also sometimes used to denote the circle described about a focus of an ellipse or hyperbola with radius = major axis. See Taylor *Anc. & Mod. Geom. of Conics* (1881) 90 (H T. Gerrans)

1864 Webster, *Directer plane* 1867 R Townsend in *Quart Jrnl Math* VIII 11 For the paraboloid the director sphere opens out into a plane. *Ibid.* The director plane of the paraboloid 1876 *Catal Sci Appl S. Kens.* § 99 The director planes of these conoids are at right angles to one another. 1882 *Daily News* 8 June 5/8 Equation to the Director Circle of a Conic, [by] Professor Wolstenholme 1887 *Pall Mall G* 25 Mar. 5/1 Director tube is the telescopic apparatus through which aim is taken at the enemy's vessel, and by means of which the torpedo is fired

Dire·ctor, *v. nonce-wd* [f. prec sb.] *trans.* To manage as a director

1892 *Pall Mall G* 5 May 2/1 Another typical mine .. the Langlaagte, which is directored by Mr. C. B——,

Directoral (dire ktŏrăl), *a rare* [f. as prec. + -AL] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a director; directive, directory

1874 GLADSTONE in *Daily News* 10 July 2/5 The business of law is to prevent and to punish crime, and directoral laws are comparatively rare Directoral statutes, telling 20,000 clergymen what to do every day of their lives, and how their congregations are to be led must of necessity be exceptional

Directorate (dire ktŏrĕt). [mod f. DIRECTOR. see -ATE[1]. Cf. F *directorat*, 17th c. in Hatz.-Darm] **a** The office of a director, or of a body of directors; management by directors. **b.** *concr.* A board of directors.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* III VII VIII (1872) 272 Directorates, Consulates, Emperorships Succeed this business in due series 1858 *Sat Rev* V 31/1 The Directorates of the East India Company and of the Bank of England are the Garter and the Bath of Commerce 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II 203 Under the joint directorate of the East and West India Dock Company 1881 *Athenæum* 30 Apr 601/3 The Musical Union under the directorate of M Lasserre 1887 *Times* 2 Sept 8 The successful efforts made .. by the directorate of the Royal Gardens at Kew.

Directoress · see DIRECTRESS.

Directorial (dı-, dəirektōˑ rıăl), *a* [f. L. *dīrectōri-us* (f. **dīrectōr-em* DIRECTOR) + -AL]

1 Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a director, or of direction or authoritative guidance.

1770 W GUTHRIE *Geogr. Gram*, *Germ* (T), The emperour's power in the collective body, or the diet, is not directorial, but executive 1839 G S FABER *Husenbeth's Professed Refut* 37 *note*, Directorial books .. with which I conclude Mr Husenbeth, as a zealous Romish Priest, to be not altogether unacquainted.

2. Of or pertaining to a body of directors, *spec.* belonging to the French Directory (see DIRECTORY *sb* 6)

1797 BURKE *Regic Peace* III Wks. VIII 342 This object was to be weighed against the directorial conquests. 1804 *Ann. Rev* II. 93/2 The national institute was established under the directorial government 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit India* II V IX 706 Copies of all proceedings of Directorial and Proprietary Courts 1862 LD BROUGHAM *Brit. Const* v. 69 The Directorial Constitution of 1795 gave one elector for every two hundred of the Primary Assembly 1886 *Law Times* LXXX 150/2 He brought charges of misfeasance in their directorial duties against the two directors.

Hence **Directorially** *adv*, in a directorial manner; according to the principles of the French Directory.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX 127 He lived with kings, monarchically; with the nobility, aristocratically; . with the convention, conventionally; with the directory directorially.

†**Directo·rian,** *a. Obs rare*[−1]. [f. as prec. + -AN] Pertaining to or of the nature of a directory: see DIRECTORY *sb* 2 a.

1661 R. L'ESTRANGE *Relapsed Apostate* Introd. B 1ij b, Your New Liturgy it self, is down-right Directorian.

†**Directorize,** *v Obs. rare.* [f DIRECTOR + -IZE.] *trans* To bring under the authority of a directory (see DIRECTORY *sb* 2 a)

1651 RANDOLPH, etc *Hey for Honesty* II v, There would be no Presbyters to directorise you 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch* 609 Undertaking to Directorize, to Unliturgize, to Catechize, and to Disciplinize their Brethren

Directorship. [f DIRECTOR + -SHIP] The office or position of a director, guiding

1720 A HILL *Let to G Sewel* 3 Sept Wks 1753 I 9 Yourself have much the fairest pretence to the directorship. 1795 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ 1892 XIII. 106 The directorship of the mint 1885 *Manch Exam* 12 Aug. 5/4 It is difficult to associate the idea of a railway directorship with the authorship of melodious verse

Directory (dire ktŏrı), *a* [ad L *dīrectōri-us* that directs, directive, f. **dīrectōr-em* DIRECTOR: see -ORY. Cf. obs F. *directoire* (Cotgr)] Serving or tending to direct, directive, guiding

a 1450 LYDG *Secrees* 593 Rewle directoire, set up in a somme 1611 COTGR, *Directoire*, directoire, directiue, directing 1613 M RIDLEY *Magn Bodies* 62 The iron barres being placed North and South, do receive a polar vertue, and directory faculty 1645 TOMBES *Anthropol* 11 The power of Pastors being not in a compulsory, but a directory way 1647 N BACON *Disc Gov Eng.* I XXIV (1739) 41 Neither was the Sheriff's work in that Court, other than directory or declaratory, for the Free-men were Judges of the fact 1733 CHEYNE *Eng Malady* I Introd (1734) 4 Having no necessary Connection with what is Directory or Practical 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist Lit* III IV III § 7 134 In the directory business of the confessional

b. *spec.* Applied to that part of the law which directs what is to be done, esp to 'a statute or part of a statute which operates merely as advice or direction to the person who is to do something pointed out, leaving the act or omission not destructive of the legality of what is done in disregard of the direction'.

1692 WASHINGTON tr *Milton's Def Pop* v. (1851) 160 That Princes were not bound by any Laws, neither Coercive, nor Directory 1765–9 BLACKSTONE *Comm* (T), Every law may be said to consist of several parts one declaratory another directory 1884 *Law Times* 11 Oct 383/2 There was no necessity to comply with the directory provisions of the Act as to delivery of copies in England 1886 *Law Times* LXXX 241/1 The section is directory only, and a mortgage is not rendered invalid merely by reason of non-registration

†**c.** *Directory needle*, a magnetic needle *Obs*

1613 M RIDLEY *Magn Bodies* Pref 2 A Directory-needle, or a little fine Magneticall in the boxe, fastened at the bottome in his convenient distance *a* 1646 J GREGORY *Terrestrial Globe* Posth (1650) 281 This Needle directing towards the North and South, the Mariners call their Directorie-Needle 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos* III 156 A well polished Stick of hard Wax (immediately after frication) will almost as vigorously move the Directory Needle, as the Loadstone it self

Directory (dire ktŏrı), *sb* [ad med. or mod. L *dīrectōrium*, subst use of neuter of *dīrectōri-us* see prec and -ORY. Cf. F *directoire*, 15th c in Godef. *Suppl.*, It *direttorio* a directorie (Florio).]

1. Something that serves to direct; a guide, *esp.* a book of rules or directions.

1543 J HARRISON *Man of Synne* title p., An alphabetycall dyrectorye or Table also in the ende therof *c* 1550 (*title*), The Directory of Conscience, a profytable Treatyse to such that be tymorous in Conscyence. 1621 MOLLE *Cæsar Law Libr* IV. XX 312 Sometimes a light occasion serueth as a directorie for the execution of most weighty things 1675 TEONGE *Diary* (1825) 7 Wee hast toward the Downes; looking for our dyrectory, the Foreland light. 1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc* 76 At a time when God had not given any express Directory for the Manners of Men. 1775 *Phil. Trans* LXV 184 The compilers of those popular directories 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* II 454 The Rhodian law was the directory of the Romans in maritime affairs 1878 J P HOPPS *Princ Relig* VII 24 We might have preferred a written directory, or a visible teacher

2 *Eccl.* A book containing directions for the order of public or private worship; *spec* **a.** The set of rules for public worship compiled in 1644 by the Westminster Assembly, ratified by Parliament and adopted by the Scottish General Assembly in 1645

1640 A. HENDERSON in C G. M'Crie *Worship Presbyt Scotl* (1892) 194 [Expressing the wish that there were] one Directory for all the parts of the public worship of God 1641 MILTON *Animadv* XI (1847) 93/1 Perhaps there may be usefully set forth by the Church a common directory of publick prayer. 1645 (*title*), The Directory for the Publick Worship of God; agreed upon by the Assembly of Divines at Westminster, with the assistance of Commissioners from the Church of Scotland 1736 NEAL *Hist. Purit* III. 157 The Parliament imposed a fine upon those ministers that should read any other form than that contained in the Directory 1827 HALLAM *Const Hist* (1876) II x. 172 The English commissioners demanded the complete establishment of a presbyterian polity, and the substitution of what was called the directory for the Anglican liturgy. 1892 C. G. M'CRIE *Worship Presbyt Scotl.* 194 The word Directory exactly describes the nature and contents of a Presbyterian as distinguished from a liturgical Service-book.

fig 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I III 1193 When Butchers were the only Clerks, Elders and Presbyters of Kirks, Whose Directory was to kill, And some believe it is so still

b. *R. C. Ch.* A manual containing directions for the repetition of the daily offices, an ordinal

1759 (*title*) The Laity's Directory (*Cath. Dict*) 1837 (*title*) The Catholic Directory (*ibid*) 1867 (*title*) Catholic Directory and Ordo for Ireland 1885 *Catholic Dict* 265/2 The *Catholic Directory* familiar to English Catholics .. contains besides the Ordo a list of Clergy, Churches, etc

3 A book containing one or more alphabetical lists of the inhabitants of any locality, with their addresses and occupations; also a similar compilation dealing with the members of a particular profession, trade, or association, as a *Clerical* or *Medical Directory*, etc.

1732 J BROWN (*title*) The Directory, or List of Principal Traders in London. 1778 (*title*) Whitehead's Newcastle Directory, for 1778 1838 GRAY *Lett* (1893) 72 Returning to the hotel I consulted the city directory. 1888 A K GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* VI, Gryce searched for an address in the directory.

†**4.** Direction, ordering, control. *Obs rare.*

1647 N BACON *Disc Govt. Eng.* I XXXVII. (1739) 56 This manner of trial, and that of Ordeale [were] under the directory of the Clergy. *Ibid* I XLVII (1739) 81 Present as Assistants in directory of judgment.

†**5.** *Surg.* = DIRECTOR 3 c. *Obs.*

1691 MULLINEUX in *Phil Trans* XVII 822 By help of a Directory and Forceps he brought away the Stone 1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* II 18 This opening was enlarged upon a directory

6. *Fr Hist* [transl F. *Directoire.*] The executive body in France during part of the revolutionary period (Oct. 1795—Nov. 1799), consisting of five members called directors (*directeurs*).

[1795 *Amer. State Papers, Foreign Relat* (1832) I 378 (Stanford) It is probable that this act of the minister proceeds from himself, and not from the directoire] 1796 WASHINGTON *Lett* Writ 1892 XIII 273, I little expected that a private letter of mine would have found a place in the bureau of the French Directory 1796 BURKE *Regic Peace* I, Wks. VIII 202 It is said by the directory that we of the people are tumultuous for peace 1796—*Corr.* (1844) IV 397 Shall you and I find fault with the proceedings of France, and be totally indifferent to the proceedings of directories at home? 1810 T JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 143 This does, in fact, transform the executive into a directory 1867 G F CHAMBERS *Astron* (1876) 66 General Buonaparte when the Directory was about to give him a fête, was very much surprised.

7. A body of directors; = DIRECTORATE b

1803 W TAYLOR in *Ann Rev* I 407 Within the proprietary, we had almost said within the directory of the company, persons are now found [etc] 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 926/2 The principal working members of the directory

Directress (dire ktres) Also 6–7 -esse, 8 directoress. [f DIRECTOR + -ESS.] A female who directs; †a governess. Also *fig*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 336 Directresse of my destinie 1647 R STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 236 We stile him happy too, that life for his directresse takes 1737 JOHNSON *Irene* III 1, Reason! that hoary dotard's dull directress 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II 64 You shall be the Directress of your own Pleasures, and your own Time 1801 MISS C SMITH *Solitary Wanderer* I 240 Her cunning directress had foreseen that I should endeavour to obtain that proof of her regard 1848 THACKERAY *Bk Snobs* VI, She is a directress of many meritorious charitable institutions. 1884 *Law Times* 4 Oct 369/1 The mother obtained a conditional order for a *habeas corpus* addressed to the directress of the home

†**Directrice,** *Obs* [a. F. *directrice* (ad. med or mod L. *directrix, directrīc-em*), fem of *directeur* DIRECTOR.] = prec.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew* (1641) 323 Where vertue is not directrice *c* 1730 BURT *Lett N Scotl* (1818) I 193 The directrice or governess who is a woman of quality

Directrix (dire ktriks). Pl. **-ices.** [a med or mod.L *directrix*, fem. of **director* DIRECTOR.]

1 = DIRECTRESS.

1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm Sol. Occ.* II (1637) 112 As if the same pen had beene as well the directrix of the languages, as the truth 1656 *Artif. Handsom* (1662) 31 The Regent and directrix of the whole bodies culture, motion, and welfare. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* I. III § 37 164 The several parts acting alone without any common directrix 1843 H ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) III 40 An unfailing directrix in all difficulties. 1892 J RICKABY *Aquinas Ethicus* I. 224 Reason is the directrix of human acts

2. *Geom.* †**a.** = DIRIGENT *sb.* 3; (see quot 1753). *Obs* **b.** A fixed line used in describing a curve or surface; *spec.* the straight line the distance from which of any point on a conic bears a constant ratio to the distance of the same point from the focus

1702 RALPHSON *Math Dict.*, Directrix of the Conchoid. *Ibid* App, The two Conchoids, whereof the line CD will be the common Asymptote, which is also called the Directrix. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp*, *Directrix*, in geometry, the line of motion, along which the describing line, or surface, is carried in the Genesis of any plane or solid figure 1758 *Monthly Rev.* 403 A certain circle on the same surface, which is, as it were, the conical directrix 1807 HUTTON *Course Math* II 117 If, through the point G, the line GH be drawn perpendicular to the axis, it is called the directrix of the parabola. 1840 LARDNER *Geom* XX 269 Lines drawn perpendicular to the transverse axis, through the points D, D', are called *directrices* of the ellipse

3 *Directrix of electrodynamic action* (of a given circuit): the magnetic force due to the circuit

1881 MAXWELL *Electr & Magn.* II. 157 Their resultant is called by Ampere the directrix of the electrodynamic action. *Ibid.* 158 We shall henceforth speak of the directrix as the magnetic force due to the circuit.

†**Directure.** *Obs rare*[−1]. [ad L. *directūra* (in Vitr a making straight or levelling), f *direct-* ppl stem of L. *dirigĕre* to DIRECT] The action of directing; direction.

a 1677 MANTON *Disc Peace* Wks. 1871 V II 167 Led by the fair directure and fair invitation of God's providence

Direful (dəiə xfül), *a.* [f. DIRE *a* (or *sb.*) + -FUL] Fraught with dire effects; dreadful, terrible.

1583 STUBBES *Anat Abus* I (1879) 70 Except these women weare minded to. folowe their direfull wayes in this cursed kind of.. Pride 1590 SPENSER *F Q* I. XI 55 Whenas the direfull feend She saw not stirre She higher drew. 1604 SHAKS *Oth* V. I 38 'Tis some mischance, the voyce is very direfull 1634 MILTON *Comus* 357 The direful grasp Of savage hunger, or of savage heat. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* I 1 Achilles' wrath, to Greece the direful spring Of woes unnumber'd. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II xlii 561 Their sincerity was attested by direful imprecations. 1825 J NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 477 The direful effects of using lead in the manufacture of pottery 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II XI 8 Prodigies of direful import

Hence **Direfully** *adv*, dreadfully, terribly, **Direfulness,** dreadfulness, terribleness

a 1656 USSHER *Ann* (1658) 244 Curtius .. describes, the direfullnesse of the tempest 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (T), The direfulness of this pestilence is .. emphatically set forth in these few words 1775 ASH, *Direfully* (.. not much used) 1845–6 TRENCH *Huls Lect* Ser II iv 196 These convictions .. men were too direfully earnest in carrying out 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxii, He passed the night direfully sick in his carriage.

Direge, obs form of DIRGE.

Direkkare, obs Sc form of DIRECTOR.

Direly (dəiə xlı), *adv.* [f DIRE *a* + -LY[2].] In a dire manner; dreadfully; in a way that bodes calamity

1610 G FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* III, Screech-owls direly chant 1630 DRAYTON *David & Goliah* (L), And of his death he direly had forethought 1633 P FLETCHER *Purple Isl* XII. XXXIX, Direly he blasphemes 1824 CAMPBELL *Theodric* 131 A check in frantic war's unfinished game, Yet dearly bought, and direly welcome, came 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* XXIV, Some great catastrophe .was likely direly to affect Master G.

†**Dirempt,** *ppl a. Obs* [ad. L. *dirempt-us*, pa. pple. of *dirimĕre* to separate, divide, f. *dir-*, DIS- I apart + *emĕre* to take] Distinct, divided, separate

1561 STOW *Eng. Chron.* A ij, (N), Bodotria and Glota have sundry passages into the sea, and are clearly dirempt one from the other

†**Dirempt,** *v Obs.* [f L *dirempt-* ppl. stem of *dirimĕre*: see prec.] *trans* To separate, divide; to break off.

1586 J HOOKER *Gerald Irel.* in Holinshed *Chron* II 52/1 That if either part refused to stand to his arbitrement,

the definitive strife might be dirempted by sentance 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 287 Leaves like Fig leaves dirempted into three angles

Diremption (dire mpʃən) Now *rare* [ad. L *diremptiōn-em*, n of action f *dirimĕre* to separate, divide] A forcible separation or severance

1623 COCKERAM, *Diremption*, a separation 1678 HOBBES *Decam* III. 25 They cannot be parted except the Air or other matter can enter and fill the space made by their diremption 1874 C E APPLETON in *Life & Lit Relics* (1881) 159 The diremption of the two kinds of development may be possible to the individual 1876 *Contemp Rev* XXVII 960 The successive stages .. on the way through self-diremption to the return unto self

b. *spec* Forcible separation of man and wife.

1649 BP HALL *Cases Conse* (1650) 331 The displeasure of the Canon law against such marriages is so high flowne, that no lesse can take it off then an utter diremption of them *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm Heb* xiii. 4 Marriage .. ought not to be dissolved, but by diremption, which is, by severing man and wife by death

Direness (dəɪə nés). [f. DIRE *a* + -NESS] The quality of being dire or of dreadful operation

1605 SHAKS *Macb.* v. v 14, I haue supt full with horrors, Direnesse, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts, Cannot once start me 1610 HEALEY *St Aug Cite of God* 356 Trismegistus and Capella averre the direnesse of his [Mercury's] name. 1833 M SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xvii. (1859) 458 Direness of this kind cannot daunt me.

Direnge *v*, obs form of DERAIGN, to decide

† **Direption.** *Obs.* [ad L *dīreptiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dīripĕre* to tear asunder, lay waste, snatch away, f *dī-*, *dis-* asunder + *rapĕre* to snatch, tear away; cf. 16th c. F *direption* (Godef)]

1. The sacking or pillaging of a town, etc

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec Ref.* I. l. 118 Such as before dwelt in Rome, and in the direption lost their substance 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot* (1821) I. 181 Calphurnius, nochtwithstanding thir direptionis, went forthwart with his army. 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit.* VII i 191 The whole Country by these continuall direptions, was vtterly depriued of the staffe of food 1660 GAUDEN *Bp Downrig* 203 The arrears .. due to him before the direption and depredation 1828 G S FABER *Sacr Cal Prophecy* (1844) III. 133 The direption and spoliation of the Empire

2 The action of snatching away or dragging apart violently.

1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 76/2 For we haue not obeyed thy comandements, therfore we ben betaken in to dyrepcion, captyuyte, deth 1550 BALE *Apol* 21 A bonde indispensable by autorite of the churche, and a dyrepcion or sackynge of matrimony 1623 COCKERAM, *Direption*, a violent taking away 1650 ASHMOLE *Chym Collect*, *Arcanum* (ed. 3) 238/2 Of the conflict of the Eagle and the Lion , the more Eagles, the shorter the Battaile, and the direption of the Lyon will more readily follow *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III xlviii. 393 Direption, tearing and rending asunder of their joynts

† **Direptitious,** *a. Obs.*—° [f L *dīrept-us*, pa. pple. of *dirripĕre* (see DIREPTION) + -ITIOUS (after *surreptitious*)] Characterized by direption, plundering, or pillaging. Hence † **Direptitiously** *adv.*, by way of pillaging or plundering

1532 R. BOWYER in Strype *Eccl Mem* I xvii 135 The grants surreptitiously and direptitiously obtained.

Diresioun, obs. form of DERISION.

Dirge (dɜ̄dʒ), *sb.* Forms · α. 3–7 (8–9 *Hist*) **dirige**, (4–6 **dir-**, **dyr-**, **der-**, **-ige(e, -yge, -ege, -egi, -egy**, 6–7 **dirigie**). β 6 *Sc.* **dergie**, (6–8 **dregy, dredgy, drudgy**), 7 **dirgie**, 7–8 **dirgee** γ. 4 **derge**, 5 **derche, dorge**, 5–6 **dyrge**, 6– **dirge** [Originally *dirige*, the first word of the Latin antiphon *Dirige, Domine, Deus meus, in conspectu tuo viam meam* 'Direct, O Lord, my God, my way in thy sight', taken from Psalm v 8.]

1. In the Latin rite. The first word of the antiphon at Matins in the Office of the Dead, used as a name for that service; sometimes extended to include the Evensong (*Placebo*), or, according to Rock, also the Mass (*Requiem*)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 22 Efter euesong anonriht sigged ower Placebo euericne niht hwon ȝe beoð eise; bute ȝif hit beo holiniht vor þe feste of nie lescuns þet iumeð amorwen, biuore Cumplie, oðer efter Uhtsong, sigged Dirige, mit þreo psalmes, and mit þreo lescuns euericne niht sunderliche .. et Placebo ȝe muwen sitten vort Magnificat, and also et Dirige *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 2902 Beues is ded in bataile þar fore .. Hit is Beues dirige! 1350 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 35 He ssal sende forthe þe bedel to alle þe breþeren and þe systeren, þat þey bien at the derge of þe body 1408 *E. E Wills* (1882) 15 Brede & Ale to Spende atte my dyrryge. *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod* 2170 He continuede algate In doyng of masse, of derche, & of almys-dede 1494 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 191 When any Broder or Suster of this Gilde is decessed oute off this worlde ye Steward of this Gilde shall doo Rynge for hym, and do to say a Placebo and dirige, w^t a masse on ye morowe of Requiem 1537 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron* (1875) I. 71 Allso a solempne dirige songen in everye paiushe churche in London 1539 BP. HILSEY *Manual of Prayers* in *Three Primers Hen VIII* 407 Of those old Jewish customs hath there crept into the church a custom to have a certain suffrages for the dead, called Dirige, of Dirige, the first anthem hereof, but by whom or when these suffrages were made, we have no sure evidence *Ibid* 408 For this only cause have I also set forth in this Primer a Dirige, of the which the three first lessons are of the miseries of mans life, the middle of the funeral of the dead corpse; and the last three are of the last resurrection 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 453 They whilome used .. to say Their Dirigies, their Trentals, and their shrifts. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 165 Give moneyes and yearly gifts to a Priest to read Masse or Dirigies for the weale of his soule after his decease *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-T* (Arb) 88 The Priest said Dirgies, and twenty Dirgies at fourpence a piece comes to a Noble 1711 *C-Al Lett to Curat* 7 This Primer consisted of the very same parts that the Popish Primer does, viz of Mattins Dirige and such other Ecclesiastical Jargon 1846–7 MASKELL *Mon Rit* II iii *note*, The Office of the Dead (or Dirge), consisted of two parts: the Evensong or Vespers and the Matins 1849 ROCK *Ch of Fathers* II 503 As the first anthem at matins commenced with *Dirige* the whole of the morning's service, including the Mass, came to be designated a *Dirige* or Dirge 1875 J T FOWLER in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 83 *note*, The 'Vigiliæ Mortuorum' .. consisting of Vespers, called 'Placebo' and Matins, called 'Dirige', from its first antiphon, 'Dirige Domine', etc.

2. *transf* A song sung at the burial of, or in commemoration of, the dead, a song of mourning or lament. Also *fig*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Dregy* iii Heir endis Dunbars Dirgy to the King, bydand to lang in Stirling 1593 SHAKS *Lucr* 1612 And now this pale swan in her watery nest Begins the sad dirge of her certain ending 1638 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* (ed 2) 228 Most memorable battels; as when Crassus lost his life, Valerian and others, occasioning those dirgees of the Roman Poets 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* VI 297 Musick, which in some sort sung her own Dirge at the dissolution of Abbies 1713 POPE in *Guardian* No 40 In another of his pastorals, a shepherd utters a dirge not much inferior to the former 1814 SCOTT *Ld of Isles* II i, Let mirth and music sound the dirge of Care! 1819 SHELLEY *Ode West Wind* ii 9 Thou dirge Of the dying year 1832 HT MARTINEAU *Ireland* iv 65 The waves .. renewed their dirge with every human life that they swept away 1887 BOWEN *Virg Aneid* VI 220 Dirge at an end, the departed is placed in the funeral bed.

3. A funeral feast or carouse, cf. *dirge-ale* in 4; quot. 1408 in 1. (*Sc*)

c 1730 BURT *Lett. N Scotl* (1754) I 268–9 (Jam.) Wine is filled about as fast as it can go round; till there is hardly a sober person among them . This last homage they call the Dirdgy [*read* Diedgy], but I suppose they mean the Dirge, that is, a service performed for a dead person ? *a* 1750 in Herd *Collect. Sc Songs* (1776) II 30 (Jam) But he was first hame at his ain ingle-side, And he helped to drink his ain dirgie

4 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dirge-man*, *-mass*, *-note*, *-priest*, *dirge-like* adj ; also **dirge-ale**, an ale-drinking at a funeral (cf quot. 1408 in 1); **dirge-groat, -money**, money paid for singing the dirge

1587 HARRISON *England* II 1 (1877) I 32 The superfluous numbers of church-ales, helpe ales, and soule ales, called also *dirge-ales are well diminished. 1564 BRCON *Displaying Popish Mass* Prayers, etc. (1844) 258 Have ye not well deserved your *dirige-groat and your dinner? 1721 STRYPE *Eccl Mem* III xii. 114 The priests did not seldom quarrel with their parishioners for dirge groats and such like for that was the usual reward for singing mass for a soul. 1561 BP. PARKHURST *Injunctions*, Whether they vse to sing any nomber of psalmes, *dirige lyke at the buryall of the dead? 1827 KEBLE *Chr Year* Restoration III, One dirge-like note Of orphanhood and loss 1862 LYTTON *Str Story* II. 91 Other dogs in the distant village . bayed in a dirge-like chorus 1824 J SYMMONS *Æschylus' Agamemnon* 99 Why for Loxias woe, woe, woe? He has no *dirgemen 1563–87 FOXE *A & M* (1684) III 544 To say a *Dirge Mass after the old custom, for the Funeral of King Edward 1564 *Brief Examinat* ******, You can be content *Dirige money be conuerted to preachynges *a* 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Swan & Skylark* Poems (1875) 553 The *dirge note and the song of festival 154 *Def. Priests' Marriage* 24 (Strype *Mem.* I iii 393) Mass-priests, *dirge-priests, chantry-priests, sacrificing-priests

Dirge, *v. rare.* [f prec. sb] *trans.* To sing a dirge over, commit with a dirge

a 1845 HOOD *Loss Pegasus* ii, Dirged by Sea Nymphs to his briny grave! — *She is far fr. Land* 62 Waves oversurging her, Syrens a-dirgeing her

Dirgee, var. of DURZEE, *Anglo-Ind.*, tailor

Dirgeful (dɜ·ɪdʒfūl), *a.* [f. DIRGE + -FUL] Mournful, full of lamentation, moaning, wailing

1787 BURNS *To Miss Cruikshank*, Thou, amid the dirgeful sound, Shed thy dying honours round 1794 COLERIDGE *Chatterton*, Soothed sadly by the dirgeful wind *a* 1851 MOIR *Poems, To a wounded Ptarmigan* x, While the dirgeful night-breeze only Sings.

† **Dirgy** (dɜ·ɪdʒi), *a rare*—¹ [f. DIRGE *sb.* + -Y] Of the nature of a dirge

1830 W TAYLOR *German Poetry* II 47 How glumly sownes yon dirgy song! [*affected archaism*]

‖ **Dirhe·m.** Also **dirham, derham.** [Arab دِرْهَم *dirham, derham*, ad. L *drachma*, Gr δραχμή: see DRACHM. Formerly in It. *diremo.*] An Arabian measure of weight, originally two-thirds of an Attic drachma (44 4 grains troy), now used with varying weight from Morocco to Abyssinia, Turkey, and Persia; in Egypt it is at present (1895) = 47 661 troy grains Also a small silver coin of the same weight, used under the caliphs, and still in Morocco, where its value is less than 4*d.* English

1788 GIBBON *Decl & F* III V 397 *note*, Elmacin compared the weight of the best or common gold dinar, to the drachm or dirhem of Egypt 1850 W IRVING *Mahomet* xxxix. (1853) 199 Omar Ibn Al Hareth declares that Mahomet, at his death, did not leave a golden dinar nor a silver dirhem 1872 E W ROBERTSON *Hist Ess* 3 In Turkey, Syria, Egypt, Barbary and Arabia, the Dirhem, as a standard of weight, continues at the present day to be divided into 16 killos, or carats, and 64 grains *Ibid* 48 *note*, The drachma of Constantinople the original of the Egyptian dirhem 1885 BURTON *Arab Nts* (1887) III 36 I now adjudge him the sum of ten thousand dirhams

Dirhombohedron (dəɪrɒmbo,hē drǭn) *Cryst* (See quot , and DI- *pref* 2 1)

1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr* 66 The dirhombohedron is a double six-sided pyramid, whose faces are similar isosceles triangles

† **Dirri·bitory.** *Obs* [ad L *dirribitōrium*, f *dirribēre* to distribute, f *dir-*, *dis-* asunder + *habēre* to hold] (See quot)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Dirribitory*, a place wherein Souldiers are numbered, mustered, and receive their pay, A place where the Romans gave their voyces

Dirige (dɪ rīdʒɪ), obs and historical f. DIRGE

† **Dirigent** (dɪ·rɪdʒĕnt), *a* and *sb Obs.* [ad L. *dīrigent-em*, pr pple of *dīrigĕre* to DIRECT]

A. *adj.* 1. That directs, directing, directive

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp Ely* II ix 359 Imperant only, not elicient, dirigent, not exequent, as your School men loue to speak

2 *Pharm.* Formerly applied to certain ingredients in prescriptions which were held to guide the action of the rest.

1851–60 in MAYNE *Expos Lex*

3 *Geom.* (See quot)

1704 J HARRIS *Lex Techn* (J), The dirigent line in geometry is that along which the line describent is carried in the generation of any figure

B *sb* 1 = DIRECTOR 1.

1756 T. AMORY *Life Bunale* (1770) I xiii. 45 You will be the guide and dirigent of all my notions and my days

2 *Pharm.* A dirigent ingredient: cf A 2

1854–67 C A HARRIS *Dict Med Terminol* 217 *Dirigent*, that constituent in a prescription which directs the action of the associated substances

3. *Geom.* A dirigent line: see A. 3

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Dirigent*, the Line of Motion along which, the Describent Line or Surface is carry'd in the Genesis or Production of any plain or solid Figure 1796 in HUTTON *Math Dict.*

Dirigible (dɪ·rɪdʒĭbʾl), *a* Also 7 **derigible**, 9 **dirrigeable.** [ad. L type **dīrigibil-is*, f *dirigĕre* to DIRECT. Cf mod.F. *dirigeable*] Capable of being directed or guided

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren* I x (1588) 62 It would avayle greatly to the furtherance of the Service, if the *Dedimus potestatem* to giue these Oaths were dirigible to the Iustices (and none other). 1649 BP REYNOLDS *Hosea* VII 119 The proper conclusions deducible from these principles, and derigible unto those ends 1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* II i 63 Why love as Dirigible is made the subject of Morality rather than understanding. 1833 SIR W HAMILTON *Discuss* (1852) 137 Intellectual operations in so far as they were dirrigible, or the subject of laws. 1881 *Sat Rev* LI. 110/1 For eighteen years .. no attempt was made to render balloons dirigible 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* 764 The balloon was dirigeable 1887 *St Jas' Gaz* 23 Sept 5 A greater speed than has yet been attained by any other dirigible torpedo

Dirigo-motor (dɪ rigo,mōu tǭr), *a Physiol.* [irreg. f L *dirig-* stem of *dirigĕre* to DIRECT + MOTOR] That both produces and directs muscular motion

1855 H SPENCER *Princ Psychol.* (1872) I I. iii. 49 Each efferent nerve is a dirigo motor agent

Diriment (dɪ rɪmĕnt), *a* [ad L *dirriment-em*, pr. pple. of *dirrimĕre* to separate, interrupt, frustrate: see DIREMPT. Cf F. *dirrimant* that nullifies (a marriage)] That renders absolutely void; nullifying; chiefly in *diriment impediment*, one that renders marriage null and void from the beginning

1848 J. WATERWORTH *Council of Trent* (1888) p. CCXXV, The Church having authority to establish .. new essential and diriment impediments of matrimony 1875 *Contemp Rev.* XXVI 423 There is another diriment impediment which has lately attracted more than ordinary attention 1888 *Ch. Times* 2 Mar 179 In England marriages, not hindered by a diriment impediment, are valid wherever solemnised

† **Diri·rity.** *Obs. rare* [ad L *dīritās*, f. *dīrus* fell, DIRE] Direness, dreadfulness

c 1586 HOOKER *Serm Pride* v Wks. III 794 So unappeasable is the rigour and diuity of his corrective justice 1623 COCKERAM, *Diritie*, crueltie, fiercenesse. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr* 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

Dirk (dɜ̄k), *sb.* Forms: 7 **dork**, 7–9 **durk**, (7 **durke**), 8– **dirk**. [Origin unknown Found in 1602 spelt *dork*, then common from second half of 17th c. as *durk*; the spelling *dirk* was adopted without authority in Johnson's Dict 1755, app. from the falling together of *ir*, *ur*, in Eng pronunciation, cf *Burmah*, *Birmah*, *dirt*, *durt*, etc Although early quots and Johnson's explanation suggest that the name was Gaelic, there is no such word in that language, where the weapon is called *brodag* O'Reilly's *duirc* is merely the 18th c. English word spelt Irish-fashion

The suggestion has been offered that the word may be the Da *Dirk*, familiar form of the personal name *Diederik*, which name, in Ger. *dietrich*, LG *dieker* (Bremen Wb.), Da *dirik*, *dirk*, Sw *dyrk*, is actually given to a pick-lock; but besides the difficulty that *dirk* is not the original form of the English word, no such sense as 'dagger' belongs to the continental word If of continental origin, the earliest form *dork* might possibly be a soldier's or sailor's corruption of Du , Da , Sw. *dolk*, Ger *dolch*, dagger.]

1 A kind of dagger or poniard . *spec.* a The dagger of a Highlander. † b. 'A small sword or

dagger formerly worn by junior naval officers on duty' Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk* (*Obs.*).

1602 *Form of ancient trial by battel* in Nicholson and Burn's *Hist Westmoreland* (1777) I 596 *note*, Two Scotch daggers or dorks at their girdles ?16 . *Robin Hood & Beggar* II 90 (Ritson) 1795 I 106 A drawen durk to his breast 1680 G Hickes *Spirit of Popery* 36 Armed men, who fell upon them with Swords and Durkes 1681 Colvil *Whigs Supplic* (1695) 4 Some had Halbards, some had Durks, Some had crooked swords like Turks 1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I 7 With durk and pistol by his side. *a* 1740 T Tickell *Imit. Prophecy Nereus* 29 The shield, the pistol, durk, and dagger 1746 *Rep Cond Sir J Cope* 184 Some few of their Men arm'd only with Durk, Sword, and Pistol 1755 Johnson, *Dirk*, a kind of Dagger used in the Highlands of Scotland 1786 Burns *Earnest Cry & Prayer* xvii, Her tartan petticoat she'll kilt, An' durk an' pistol at her belt, She'll tak the streets. 1794 — *Let to J Johnson* ? Feb Wks 1857 IV. 58, I have got a Highland dirk, for which I have great veneration, as it once was the dirk of Lord Balmerino 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl* Introd 15 The Highland durk is certainly an imitation of the Roman short dagger 1822 J Flint *Lett Amer* 113 The dirk has a pointed blade, four or five inches long, with a small handle It is worn within the vest, by which it is completely concealed 1830 Scott *Demonol* x 396 We saw the dirk and broadsword of Rorio Mhor 1833 Marryat *P Simple* iv, I wrote another [letter] asking for a remittance to purchase my dirk and cocked hat 1839–40 W Irving *Wolfert's R* (1855) 193, I pocketed the purse . put a dirk in my bosom, girt a couple of pistols round my waist 1881 Jowett *Thucyd* I 162 The highland Thracians, are independent and carry dirks

2 *Comb.*, as *dirk-hilt; dirk-like* adj ; **dirk-hand**, the hand that grasps the dirk , **dirk-knife**, a large clasp-knife with a dirk-shaped blade.

1837 Lockhart *Scott* xli (1839) V 340 Its bottom is of glass, that he who quaffed might keep his eye the while upon the dirk hand of his companion 1851 D Wilson *Preh Ann.* (1863) II iv vi 347 Ivory dirk-hilts elegantly turned and wrought by the hand

Dirk (dɔ̄k), *v.* [f. prec sb] *trans.* To stab with a dirk.

a 1689 W Cleland *Poems* (1697) 13 For a misobliging word She'll durk her neighbour o'er the board *Ibid* 15 Had it not been for the Life-guard She would have durkt him 1808 J. Barlow *Columb* vii 356 They Wrench off the bayonet and dirk the foe 1822 Scott *Nigel* iii, 'I thought of the Ruthvens that were dirked in their inn house' 1840 R. H Dana *Bef Mast* xxvii 88 With a fair prospect of being stripped and dirked

Dirk(e, -ness, obs. ff. Dark, -ness.

Dirl, *v. Sc* and *north dial.* [Allied to Sc. *thirl* to pierce, to Thrill, and to Drill It is not a simple phonetic development of *thirl*, since *th* does not become *d* in the north; but it seems to be due to some onomatopœic modification]

1 *trans* To pierce, to thrill, to cause to vibrate, cause a thrilling sensation in by a sharp blow.

1513 [see Dirling *vbl sb* below] 1568 *Bannatyne MS* in Sibbald *Chron Scot Poetry* (1802) III 236 (Jam) Young Pirance Was dirlit with lufe of fair Meridiane 1826 T Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1872) 8 (Northumb Gloss) Thy tongue dirls my lug like wor smith's hammer. 1837 Lowell *Lett* (1894) I. 23 But she, alas ! my heartstrings dirls 1871 P. H Waddell *Psalms* 4 Horns o' the siller dirlin the lug an' wauk'nin the heart 1892 *Northumbld Gloss.* s v , To 'dirl the elbow' is to strike the sensitive bone of that part—the 'funny bone', as it is called

2. *intr* To vibrate as when pierced or sharply struck, or in response to sound , to have a thrilling sensation, to tingle

1715 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk* II 7 Meg Wallet wi' her pinky een Gart Lawrie's heart-strings dirle. 1790 Burns *Tam o' Shanter* 124 He screw'd the pipes and gart them skirl, Till roof and rafters a' did dirl *a* 1835 Hogg *Ringan & May* 38 Though the merle gar all the greenwood dirl 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss* , *Dirl*, to tingle, or thrill with pain, the sensation being the result of a blow or other violence 1884 *Nugæ Eccles.* I 26 When I smash the table till it dirls.

b. To produce a vibrating sound; to ring

1823 Galt *R. Gilhaize* I 131 (Jam) Twisting a rope of straw round his horse's feet, that they might not dirl or make a din on the stones 1892 *Northumbld Gloss.*, *Dirl*, to produce a deafening or a painful vibration 'Hear hoo the win's dorlin'.

Hence **Dirling** *vbl sb*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* xii vii. 97 The pane vanyst als clene as thocht it had bene Bot a dyrling or a littill sond 1810 Cromek *Nithsdale Song* App 334 (Jam) [The Brownie] keeping the servants awake at nights with the noisy dirling of its elfin flail.

Dirl, *sb Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. Dirl *v.*] A thrill or vibration, with or without sound , a thrilling effect or sensation ; a tremulous sound.

1785 Burns *Death & Doctor Hornbook* xvi, It just play'd dirl on the bane, But did nae mair 1818 Scott *Hrt Midl.* xvii, 'A'body has a conscience I think mine's as weel out o' the gate as maist folk's are , and yet it's just like the noop of my elbow, it whiles gets a bit dirl on a corner' 1837 Carlyle *Fr Rev* II vi iii (1848) 330 Successive simultaneous *dirl* of thirty-thousand muskets shouldered 1862 Hislop *Provv Scot* 18 An elbuck dirl will lang play thirl 1878 *Cumbld Gloss* , *Dirl*, a tremulous sound.

Dirt (dɔ̄rt), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **drit, dryt, dritt**(e, dryte, (4 **dryit**), 5 **drytt**, 5–6 **dyrt**(e, 5–7 **durt**, 5– **dirt** [By metathesis from ME *drit*, not known in OE and prob. a. ON *drit* neuter, excrement (mod Icel *drit*r masc , Norw. *dritt*), cf also MDu *drete*, Du. *dreet*, Fl *drits*, *drets* excrement: see Drite *v*]

1. Ordure ; = Excrement 2 b.

a 1300 *Cokaygne* 179 in *E E P* (1862) 161 Seue here in swine-is dritte He mot wade 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V 295 (Maer) Ureyne and dritte 1388 Wyclif *Phil.* iii 8 All thingis Y deme as drit, [1382 toordis] that Y wynne Crist 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R* xviii v (1495) 752 The lambe hath blacke dyrte. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 132/2 Dryte doonge, *merda*, *stercus*. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 194 The dwillys durt in thi berd, Vyle fals tratur! 1561 Hollybush *Hom Apoth* 13 b, Take whyte dogges dyrte thre unces 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof St* v xii. 406 Some count a Jesting lie like the dirt of oysters, which . never stains 1830 Marryat *King's Own* xxvi, It's the natur of cats always to make a dirt in the same place.

2. Unclean matter, such as soils any object by adhering to it; filth; *esp* the wet mud or mire of the ground, consisting of earth and waste matter mingled with water.

a 1300 *Sarmun* vii in *E E P.* (1862) 2 Þi felle wiþ-oute nis bot a sakke ipudrid ful wiþ drit and ding *a* 1300 *Ten Commandm* 21 ibid 16 Þe ful dritte of grunde 14 *Sir Beues* 1196 (MS M) He tredith hym vnder his fete In the dirte amyddus the strete 1577 B Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* iii (1586) 151 b, The Swine delighteth to wallow in the durt. 1596 Shaks *Tam Shr.* iv i. 80 How she waded through the durt to plucke him off me 1611 Bible *Isa* lvii 20 The troubled sea whose waters cast vp myre and dirt 1661 Pepys *Diary* 29 May, The spoiling of my clothes and velvet coat with dirt. 1669 Penn *No Cross* ii. § 10 Poor Mortals ! But living Dirt; made of what they tread on 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr* ii 64 The Dirt will sink to the bottom, and the Water come out by itself more clear. 1782 Cowper *Gilpin* 189 Let me scrape the dirt away That hangs upon your face 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C* xi. 95 Now comes my master . and grinds me down into the very dirt ! 1878 Huxley *Physiogr* 131 The muddy matter in these streams is merely the dirt washed from the roofs of the houses and the stones of the street. *Mod.* Dirt is only matter in the wrong place

b *fig* As the type of anything worthless : cf. the phrase *filthy lucre.*

1357 *Lay Folks Catech* (Lamb MS) 771 Þey sellyn sowlys to satanas for a lytyl worldly dryt *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 68 Bischopis, munkis & chanons sillen þiewe þi echynge for a litil stynkyng muk or drit *c* 1679 R Duke *To Dryden on Tr & Cr.* (R), You found it dirt, but you have made it gold. 1720 De Foe *Capt Singleton* xix (1840) 329 The wealth was all like dirt under my feet 1734 Pope *Ess Man* iv 279 Is yellow dirt the passion of thy life ? 1753 A. Murphy *Gray's-Inn Jrnl* No 42 ¶ 1 Ever since Convenience stamped an imaginary Value upon yellow Dirt

c. A scornful name for *land* (as a possession)

1602 Shaks *Ham* v ii 90 'Tis a Chowgh , but as I say spacious in the possession of dirt 1626 Beaum & Fl *Scornful Lady* i ii, Your brother's house is big enough , and to say truth, he has too much land hang it, dirt !

d. Applied abusively to persons

c 1300 *Havelok* 682 Go hom swithe, fule, dirt, cheil 1658 Clevland *Rustick Rampant* Wks (1687) 457 That Dirt of a Captain had butchered the English Patriarch 1871 C Gibbon *Lack of Gold* iv, Are you to turn your back on them like the dirt they are ? 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* II xi 88 I hate the nasty dirts.

3 Mud; soil, earth, mould; brick-earth *colloq.*

1698 Fryer *Acc E. India & P* 26 A Fort or Blockade (if it merit to be called so) made of Dirt 1709 Steele *Tatler* No 49 ¶ 10 As Infants ride on Sticks, build Houses in Dirt. 1795 Windham *Sp Parl* 27 May (1812) I. 270 Children, who had surrounded a twig with a quantity of dirt, would think that they had planted a tree 1823 P Nicholson *Pract. Build* 344 Place Bricks, being made of clay, with a mixture of dirt and other coarse materials are weaker and more brittle 1841 Catlin *N Amer Ind.* (1844) I. x. 77 Throwing up the dirt from each excavation in a little pile 1889 Farmer *Dict Amer.* 202/2 The gardener fills his flower-pots with dirt

b *Mining, quarrying*, etc. Useless material, rubbish; the vegetable soil comprising a Dirt-bed

1799 Kirwan *Geol Ess.* 308, 3 feet of coal, under which is a bad sort, called dirt, and again, 2 feet of coal 1881 J W Urquhart *Electro-typing* v 130 The common qualities [of copper] give off a great deal of foreign matter known as 'dirt' 1884 *Chesh. Gloss* , *Dirts*, salt-making term Cinders and ashes left after fuel is consumed 1885 *Lyell's Elem. Geol* 290 A stratum called by quarrymen 'the dirt', or 'black dirt', was evidently an ancient vegetable soil.

c The material from which a metallic ore or other valuable substance is separated, esp. the alluvial deposit from which gold is separated by washing ; = Washdirt.

1857 Borthwick *California* 120 (Bartlett), In California, 'dirt' is the universal word to signify the substance dug ; earth, clay, gravel, or loose slate The miners talk of rich dirt and poor dirt, and of stripping off so many feet of 'top dirt' before getting to 'pay dirt', the latter meaning dirt with so much gold in it that it will pay to dig it up and wash it. 1890 Boldrewood *Miner's Right* xiv 142 We were clean worked out before many of our neighbours at Greenstone Gully were half done with their dirt

4. The quality or state of being dirty or foul ; dirtiness, foulness, uncleanness in action or speech

1774 Goldsm *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I 328 The sloth and dirt of the inhabitants 1789 Mrs Piozzi *Journ France* I 144 Literature and dirt had long been intimately acquainted. 1857 C G. Gordon *Lett* III 141 The Turkish steamer was in a beastly state of dirt 1872 E Peacock *Mabel Heron* I ii. 16 The dirt, darkness, and savagery of the town

b. Meanness, sordidness.

1625 Fletcher *Noble Gent* iii 1, Our dunghill breeding and our durt 1746 Millmoth *Pliny* vii xxix (R), Honours, which are thus sometimes thrown away upon dirt and infamy; which such a rascal .. had the assurance both to accept and to refuse

5. a. *dial.* 'Dirty' weather.

1836 Marryat *Three Cutt* iii, Shall we have dirt ? 1876 *Whitby Gloss* , *Dirt*, a weather term for rain or snow. 'We're likely to have some dirt'

b *Mining.* Inflammable gas which constitutes 'foulness' in a mine , = Fire-damp.

1831 *Examiner* 765/1 We examined if there was any dirt (inflammable air) 1851 Greenwell *Coal-trade Terms Northumb & Durh* 23 1892 *Northumbld Gloss* , *Dirt* .. is also used to express foul-air or firedamp in a pit

6. Phrases † a. *To fall to dirt*: to fall to the ground, to come to nothing; so *to be all in the dirt, to lay all in the dirt*, and the like *Obs*

1546 *St Papers Hen. VIII*, XI 181 To the which we will in no wise agree, but will rather laye all in the durt. 1657 *North's Plutarch, Add Lives* (1676) 28 Here Saladin was handsomely beat to dirt 1658 Bramhall *Consecr Bps* vi 148 Mr Mason squeesed the poore Fable to durt 1667 Pepys *Diary* 19 Feb , Our discourse of peace is all in the dirt. 1670 Marvell *Corr* cxli Wks. 1872–5 II 315 We heard them 'pro formâ', but all falls to dirt

b *To cast, throw, or fling dirt*. to asperse any one with scurrilous or abusive language.

1642 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig* 1 Cast what dirt thou wilt, none will sticke on me *c* 1645 Howell *Lett* (1650) II 62 Any sterquilinious raskall is licenc'd to throw dirt in the faces of soveraign princes in open printed language 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist* ix vii 19 The best of men are more carefull to wash their own faces, then busie to throw durt on others 1678 B R. *Letter Pop Friends* 7 'Tis a blessed Line in Matchiavel—If durt enough be thrown, some will stick 1706 E Ward *Hud Redsv* I ii 11 Fling dirt enough, and some will stick 1738 Pope *Epil Sat* ii. 145 To me they meant no hurt, But 'twas my Guest at whom they threw the dirt.

c *To eat dirt*: to submit to degrading treatment. *Proverb.* 'Every man must eat a peck of dirt before he dies': see Peck.

1859 Farrar *J. Home* ix, Lord Fitzurse made up for the dirt which they had been eating by the splendour of his entertainment. 1890 *Sat Rev* 18 Oct 462/2 In times of revolution a good many pecks of dirt have to be eaten.

d. *To cut dirt*: to take one's departure, be off. *U S slang.*

1829 *Negro Song* (Farmer s v *Cut*), He cut dirt and run 1843–5 Haliburton *Sam Slick in Eng* (Bartlett), The way the cow cut dirt 1853 *Western Scenes* (Farmer), Now you cut dirt, and don't let me see you here again

7. *attrib.* and *Comb* a. *attrib* , 'of or for dirt', as *dirt-band, -box, -car, -cart, -cone, -floor, -heap, -pellet, -spot, -streak*, etc.

1860 Tyndall *Glac* i xi 68, I could see .. the looped *dirt-bands of the glacier 1889 G F Wright *Ice Age N Amer.* 19 Neither moulins nor regular dirt-bands are present 1884 *Health Exhib Catal* 55/2 Man-hole Covers for sewers, with elm blocks and fixed *Dirt Boxes. 1870 Emerson *Soc & Solit.* vi, 120 The railroad *dirt-cars are good excavators. 1860 Bartlett *Dict Amer.* 122 The *'dirt-cart', or cart which removes street sweepings, would, in London, be called a 'dust-cart' 1860 Tyndall *Glac* i. ii 18 Here are also *'dirt-cones' of the largest size 1858 P. Cartwright *Autobiog* xxx. 471 We walked on *dirt floors for carpets, sat on benches for chairs 1862 Bunyan *Holy War* Advt. to Rdr , John such *dirt-heap never was. 1709 Swift *T Tub* Apol., Do they think such a building is to be battered with *dirt-pellets? 1856 Kane *Arct Expl* II xi 113 Coming nearer, you see that the *dirt-spots are perforations of the snow 1864 Lowell *Firesyde Trav.* 47 Cleanness, incapable of moral dirt spot 1860 Tyndall *Glac* ii viii 267 The only trace of the moraines is a broad *dirt-streak.

b. instrumental, as *dirt-besmeared, -born, -grimed, -incrusted, -rotten, -smirched, -soaked* adjs

1606 Shaks *Tr & Cr* v i 23 Dirt-rotten livers, wheezing lungs. 1754 J. Shebbeare *Matrimony* (1766) I. 70 It is the Devil to have to do with such dirt-born Fellows 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* I Dirt-besmeared walls 1886 J K Jerome *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 74 Little dirt-grimed brats, trying to play in the noisy courts

c. objective, as Dirt-eater, -eating, *-flinging, -loving, -thrower.*

1819 *Metropolis* II 133 The very last of dirt-throwers thereof [of the Canongate] 1824 *Westm Rev* II 467 This is done by assumption and dirt-flinging. *Ibid*, Le Clerc divides the Dirt-flinging argument into sixteen species

d Special combs.: **dirt-board** (see quot.); **dirt-fast** *a* , stuck fast in the dirt ; **dirt-fear, -ed** *a.*, **dirt-gabard** (see quots) ; **dirt-roller**, a roller in a cotton-spinning machine for removing dirt ; **dirt-scraper**, a road-scraper ; also a grading-shovel used in grading or levelling up ground ; **dirt-weed** (see quots.). Also Dirt-bed, -cheap, etc

1874 Knight *Dict Mech* , **Dirt-board* [in carriage], a board for warding off earth from the axle-arm A cutto-plate. 1508 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 33 *Dirtfast dearch 1767 Meston *Poems* 131 (Jam) He trembl'd, and, which was a token Of a *dirt fear, look'd dun as docken. 1722 W Hamilton *Wallace* x 250 (Jam.) The Bishop of St. Andrews Who would not Wallace' coming there abide, Was so *dirt-fear'd, even for all Scotland wide. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk* , **Dirt-gabard*, a large ballast-lighter. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc E. Anglia*, **Dirt-weed, Chenopodium viride*, an expressive name for what generally grows on dunghills or other heaps of dirt. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.* 38/2 Dirt-weed, or Dirty Dick, *Chenopodium album*

Dirt, *v.* Also 6–7 **durt**. [f. Dirt *sb.* See also the earlier strong vb Drite] *trans* To make dirty or foul ; to defile or pollute with dirt ; to dirty, to soil.

a 1587 Foxe *A. & M* (1596) 1581 Riding in his long gowne downe to the horse heels dirted vp to the horse bellie. 1611 Barry *Ram-Alley* I. ii, How light he treads For dirting

his silk stockings! 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl* (1663) 89 For feai to dirt the soles of their shoes 1727 *Ih Var Subjects* in Swift's Wks 1755 II i 226 Ill company is like a dog, who dirts those most whom he loves best. 1826 LAMB *Lett* (1888) II 149 Don't thumb and dirt the books 1833 J H NEWMAN *Lett* (1891) I 386 Sitting down on the ashes which are so dry as not to dirt.

Hence **Dirting** *vbl sb*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp Dict*, *Enlodadura*, dirting, fouling with durt, *lutamentum*

Dirt-bed. *Geol* A stratum consisting of ancient vegetable mould, *spec* A bed of dark bituminous earth containing the stumps of trees, occurring in the lower Purbeck series of the Isle of Portland, and overlying the Portland oolite.

1824 T WEBSTER in *Geol Trans.* (1829) II. 42 A bed about one foot thick, consisting of a dark-brown substance, and containing much earthy lignite, this bed is very remarkable and extends all through the north end of the Isle of Portland . It is called by the quarrymen the *Dirtbed* 1836 BUCKLAND *Geol.* xviii. § 3 (1858) 457 A single stump rooted in the dirt-bed in the Isle of Portland 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 397 A mass of bituminous earth, called the 'dirt bed', which is an ancient vegetable soil, containing numerous trunks of fossil trees, standing erect at a height of from one to three feet, with their summits jagged

Dirt-bird. A local name of the skua, *Stercorarius crepidatus*, called also Dirty Allan, also of the green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*

1847–78 HALLIW., *Dirt bird*, the woodpecker *North* 1885 SWAINSON *Prov Names Brit Birds* 100 Green Woodpecker The constant iteration of its cry before rain (which brings out the insects on which it feeds) gives it the names Rain bird . Dirt bird, Storm cock *Ibid* 210 Richardson's Skua (*Stercorarius crepidatus*) . from the vulgar opinion that the gulls are *muting*, when, in reality, they are only disgorging fish newly caught. Dirt bird (Dundrum Bay)

Dirty allan or aulin Dung bird 1886 W BROCKIE *Leg & Superst. Durham* 136 Several species of small birds are confounded under the title of 'dirt birds', because they sing on the approach of rain.

Dirt-cheap (dɔ̄·ɹtʧī·p), *a.* (*adv*) [See CHEAP *a.* 6.] As cheap as dirt; exceedingly cheap. Hence **Dirt-cheapness.**

1821 *Blackw Mag* VIII. 616 Dirt-cheap, indeed, it was, as well it might. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp* xxii, Five bob .. and dirt cheap. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Oct 5/1 It appears likely that November will bring an alteration in that dirt-cheapness of money of which brokers and bankers now complain. 1886 H F LESTER *Under two Fig Trees* 102 I'll do it cheap, that I will, dirt cheap 1891 T HARDY *Tess* i, I was no more than the commonest, dirt-cheapest feller in the parish.

Dirt-dauber.

†1. One who daubs or plasters with dirt or mud; a maker of cob-walls; also, a term of abuse. *Obs*

c 1515 *Cock Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc) 5 Here is .. patrycke peuysshe a conynge dyrte dauber, Worshypfull wardayn of slouens In. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 532/1 A man would thinke him some dirtdaubers sonne 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Jacke-a-Lent* Wks. I 115/2 Vntyling houses to . the profit of Plaisterers, and Dirtdawbers, the game of Glasiers, Joyners, Carpenters, Tylers and Bricklayers 1647 TRAPP *Comm Epistles* 472 These are the devils dirt-dawbers, that teach such doctrine

2. A species of sand-wasp; = DAUBER 4.

1844 GOSSE in *Zoologist* II 582 These were the nests of dirt-daubers

Dirt-eater. One who eats dirt see next.

1802 BEDDOES *Hygeia* VIII. 70 The dirt-eaters of the West-Indies

Dirt-eating (dɔ̄·ɹtˌīɪtɪŋ), *vbl sb*

1. The eating of some kinds of earth or clay as food, practised by some savage tribes, as the Ottomaks of South America and some Arctic tribes.

2. A disorder of the nutritive functions characterized by a morbid craving to eat earth or dirt.

1817 *Edin. Rev* XXVIII. 359 The accounts of the Stomach-evil, sometimes called Dirt-eating 1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* (ed 2) 97 For some time past she had been addicted to dirt eating (eating earth) a disease, which .. terminates in dropsy and death 1834 *W. Ind Sk Book* II 49 The singular propensity to dirt-eating, a disease which has acquired from the French the name of *mal d'estomac.*

†**Dirten,** *a Obs* exc *dial.* [In early use, for *dritten*, pa pple of DRITE *v* ; in later use f. DIRT *sb* + -EN 4 · cf *earthen*]

1. Dirtied, defiled with excrement or filth

1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w Dunbar* 25 Dirtin Dumbar, quhome on blawes thow thy boist? 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w Kennedie* 248 Rottin crok, dirtin dok, cry cok, or I sall quell the 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot* XVI XIX. (Jam) Thairfor this jurnay wes callit the dirtin raid

2 *dial* Made of dirt

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Dirten*, made of dirt. *West.*

Dirten Allan · see DIRTY ALLAN.

Dirtily (dɔ̄ ɹtɪlɪ), *adv.* [f DIRTY *a.* + -LY 2]

1. In a dirty manner, foully, filthily.

1598 FLORIO, *Sporcamente*, filthily, foully durtily *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 90 He lookes like his Land, as heavily and durtily. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav Sp & Port.* xiii, We put up at a Fonda where we are dirtily lodged 1789 MRS PIOZZI *Journ France* I 10 The hounds were always dirtily and ill kept

2 In a manner that stains morality or honour; dishonourably, despicably, sordidly.

a 1631 DONNE *Elegie* XII (R), Such gold as that, wherewithal Almighty chymics . Are dirtily and desperately gull'd. 1661 R. L'ESTRANGE *Interest Mistaken* 133 How dirtily . the Presbyterian crew treated his Majesty. 1709 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Gamester* v, 'Tis dirtily done of you .. to kick a man for nothing 1796 T JEFFERSON in Sparks *Corr Amer Rev* (1853) IV 484 An intriguer, dirtily employed in sifting the conversations of my table

Dirtiness (dɔ̄ ɹtɪnes) [f DIRTY *a* + -NESS.]

1. The quality or state of being dirty, foulness, filthiness.

1562 STOW *Eng. Chron* Romans, an 386 (R.) Paris, which .. was called Lutecia, because of the mudde and dirtinesse of the place wherein it standeth 1617 MARKHAM *Caval* v 17 There will come much filth and durtinesse from the horse 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N* I x (1869) I 105 The wages of labour vary with . the cleanliness or dirtiness of the employment 1885 *Law Times* 30 May 74/2 To throw up a contract . on the . ground of the dirtiness of the house

2. Uncleanness of language, sordidness of action

1649 FULLER *Just Man's Fun* 22 Let not the dimness of our eyes be esteemed the durtiness of his actions *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm* Wks 1716 I 137 Degenerate wantonness and dirtiness of speech. 1742 H WALPOLE *Lett H. Mann* (1834) I 106 You know I am above such dirtiness 1856 F E PAGET *Owlet Owlst* 74 The darkness and the dirtiness of the money-loving mind

Dirtless (dɔ̄ ɹtlɛs), *a.* (*adv*) [f DIRT *sb.* + -LESS] Void of dirt

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Mayden's Blush* 577 The Wayes so dust-lesse, and so dirtlesse faire *a* 1745 SWIFT (F Hall) 1892 *Pall Mall G* 21 Mar 3/1 With a smile at the almost dirtless room

Dirt-pie. Mud or wet earth formed by children into a shape like a pie, a mud-pie

a 1641 SUCKLING (J), That which has newly left off making of dirt-pies, and is but preparing itself for a green-sickness 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L* IV XIII, And for the young Woman I thought it more fitting for her to learn her Sampler, and make Dirt-Pies, than to look after a Husband *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III vi. § 64 (1740) 470 Their Towns gave Way like Dirt Pyes before his Army 1793 BURKE *Policy of Allies* Wks VII 159 Busy in the confection of the dirt-pyes of their imaginary constitutions. 1854 THACKERAY *Y Leach's Pict* (1869) 333 Poor little ragged Polly making dirt-pies in the gutter.

Dirty (dɔ̄·ɹtɪ), *a.* Also 6–7 durtie, durty. [f DIRT *sb* + -Y 1.]

1. Characterized by the presence of dirt; soiled with dirt; foul, unclean, sullied

15.. *Chester Pl* (E E T S) 143 Dryve downe the dyrty arses, all by deene. 1530 PALSGR 310/1 Dyrty with myers, *boueux* 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 405 You in stormy weather, and durtie wayes come tripping to mee in your sicken sleppers 1590 SHAKS *Mids N* II i. 75 Heere the maiden sleeping sound, On the danke and dirty ground 1630 *R Johnson's Kingd & Commw* 133 A beastly Towne and durtie streets 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II 64 Now 'tis Dirty with the feet of some that are not desirous that Pilgrims here should quench their Thirst 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 35 P 1 Taking Snuff, and looking dirty about the Mouth by Way of Ornament 1838 DICKENS *Nich Nick.* III, Her apartment was larger and something dirtier 1840 — *Old C Shop* III, His hands were very dirty

b. Of the nature of dirt; mixed with dirt

a 1533 FRITH *Wks.* 136 (R) To decline from the dignitie of diuinitie into the dirtie dregges of vayne sophistrye 1590 SPENSER *F Q* II vi. 41 All his armour sprinckled was with blood, And soyld with durtie gore 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* I. II III x. (1651) 106 Taking up some of the durty slime. 1842 ABDY *Water Cure* (1843) 80 Covered with a durty purulent mass 1894 *Labour Commission* Gloss. s.v *Coal, Dirty coal*, pure coal mixed with stones, shale and other refuse.

c. That makes dirty; that soils or befouls

1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1776) VIII 138 They partake of the same dirty drudgery with the rest 1893 J PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II. 381 Whoever does hard work, or dirty work, as to the Lord, under the disguise of his soiled hands and garments, is putting on nobility

d. *Dirty half-hundred*: applied to the 50th foot (1st Battalion Royal West Kent), from the fact that, during the Peninsular war, the men wiped their faces with their black facings. *Dirty shirts*: the 101st foot (1st Battalion Munster Fusiliers), from the fact that they fought in their shirt-sleeves at Delhi in 1857. (Farmer.)

1841 LEVER *C O'Malley* XCIV (Farmer), A kind of neutral tint between green and yellow, like nothing I know of except the facings of the 'Dirty half-hundred' 1887 *Daily News* 11 July (ibid), As the old Bengal European Regiment they had won their honourable sobriquet of the dirty shirts 1892 *Ibid* 20 July 3/1 One who fought with the old 'Dirty Shirts' in the Sutlej campaign.

2 Morally unclean or impure; 'smutty'.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec* (1632) 20 No such blaspheming nor dyrtie speaking as before 1637 B JONSON *Sad Sheph* II 1, Foul himmer, durty lown! 1768 STERNE *Sent Journ* (1778) II 111 (*Case Consc*) Then I shall let him see I know he is a dirty fellow 1783 BLAIR *Rhet* (1812) I XV 350 Disagreeable, mean, vulgar, or dirty ideas 1850 E FITZGERALD *Lett* (1889) I 206, I took it up by mistake for one of Swift's dirty volumes

b. That stains the honour of the persons engaged; dishonourably sordid, base, mean, or corrupt, despicable.

1670 COTTON *Espernon* II v. 219 Branded with the dirtiest and most hateful of all Crimes. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) 253 To me he called it a dirty trick. *a* 1764 PULTENEY in Beatson *Nav & Mil. Mem* (1790) I 26 Some Ministers cannot do their dirty work without them 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc* (1860) I 39, I have done a base and dirty deed, and have been punished for it 1888 BRYCE *Amer Commw.* II lvii 399 These two classes do the dirty work of politics.

c. Earned by base or despicable means.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 353 Shall praise .Earn dirty bread by washing Æthiops fair? 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 808 Fish up his dirty and dependent bread From pools and ditches of the commonwealth 1805 *Naval Chron* XIV. 17 Nor is there one single penny of *dirty money.*

3. An epithet of disgust or aversion. repulsive, hateful, abominable, despicable

1611 SHAKS *Cymb* III vi 55 Those Who worship durty Gods 1618 BP HALL *Serm* V 111 To scorn this base and dirty god of this world, and to aspire unto the true riches 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No. 451 P 4 Every dirty Scribbler is countenanced by great Names 1730 GAY in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II 111, I am determined to write to you, though those dirty fellows of the post office do read my letters 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. cli, 'Twas for his dirty fee, And not from any love to you

4 Of the weather Foul, muddy; at sea, wet and squally, bad

1660 JER TAYLOR *Duct Dubit* II 168 (L.) When this snow is dissolved, a great deal of dirty weather will follow 1745 P THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy* 102 As soon as we came out to Sea, we had the same squally dirty Weather as before we came in 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh Easy* XIX, It begins to look very dirty to windward 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk Brit India* (1854) 404 Distinguished by the popular term of dirty spring, or mud season. 1890 W E NORRIS *Misadventure* VIII, He became aware that dirty weather was setting in

fig 1883 STEVENSON *Treas Isl.* IV XXI, If they can fire in upon us through our own ports, things would begin to look dirty

5 Of colour. Tinged with what destroys purity or clearness; inclining to black, brown, or dark grey.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr* 74 The fouler the tincture be, the more dirty will the Red appear *a* 1704 LOCKE (J), Pound an almond, and the clear white colour will be altered into a dirty one 1823 J. F COOPER *Pioneer* XVIII, The clouds were dense and dirty.

b Prefixed, as a qualification, to adjectives of colour. (Usually hyphened with the adj. when the latter is used attributively.)

1694 SCOT in *Acc Sev. Late Voy* II. (1711) 99 Both of them are of a dirty white, but the Eggs have black specks 1796 WITHERING *Brit Plants* IV 235 Pileus dusky greyish hue with a cast of dirty olive 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr *Humboldt's Trav* XXII 309 The colour of the troubled waters upon it was of a dirty gray *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Cire Sc* I 97/2 The spermaceti solidifies as a dirty-brown crystalline mass.

6 *Comb.* a. parasynthetic, as *dirty-coloured, -faced, -handed, -minded, -shirted, -shoed, -souled.* So dirty-face, a dirty-faced person

1658 COKAINE *Trappolin* V III, Goodman dirty face, why did not you keep me these in prison till I bid you let them out? 1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wed.* in Dodsl *O. Pl* (1780) XI 392 She looks like a dirty-soul'd bawd 1705 *Loud Gaz* No. 4132/4 Wears a light dirty-coloured Coat. 1823 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I 34 The house too neat for a dirty shoed carter to be allowed to come into. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 7/1 It is not the weak but the dirty-minded Christians who see evil in ballet dancing.

b Special comb.: **Dirty Dick, Dirty John,** popular names of species of *Chenopodium*, **dirty-filling** (see quot.): see also DIRTY ALLAN.

1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n* , Dirty Dick, *Chenopodium album Chesh* From its growth on dunghills.— Dirty John, *Chenopodium Vulvaria W Chesh* 1894 *Labour Commission* Gloss , *Dirty Filling*, loading the hutches or tubs with an excess of dirt in proportion to the quantity of coal.

Dirty, *v.* [f prec]

1 *trans.* To make dirty or unclean, to defile or pollute with dirt, to soil

1592 GREENE *Disc Coosnage* (1592) 22 They durty their hose and shoos vpon purpose 1672–3 MARVELL *Reh Transp* I 212 The passage being so dirtyed with the Nonconformists thumbs 1762 DERRICK *Lett* (1767) II 61 It would be dirtying paper to send you any such productions 1845 DARWIN *Voy Nat.* I (1879) 5 The dust falls in such quantities as to dirty everything on board

fig. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, London* (R), He rather soyled his fingers, then dirtied his hands in the matter of the Holy Maid of Kent 1835 R. H FROUDE *Rem* (1838) I 395 Innocent as such phrases are in themselves, they have been dirtied. 1846 LANDOR *Imag Conv* II 200 Mostly they dirty those they fawn on

2. *intr* To become dirty or soiled

1864 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III 231 Dark blue morocco . which won't dirty in a hurry.

Hence **Dirtying** *vbl. sb.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* 23 A foolish blasphemy or dirtying of God

Dirty Allan. Also 9 dirten-, -allen, -aulin A species of skua, *Stercorarius crepidatus*, which obtains its food chiefly by pursuing gulls and other sea-birds, and forcing them to disgorge their prey, which it then catches up, = DIRT-BIRD.

1771 PENNANT *Tour Scotl in* 1769, 78 (Jam. s v. *Aulin*), An Arctic Gull flew near the boat. This is the species that persecutes and pursues the lesser kinds, till they mute through fear, when it catches their excrement ere they reach the water the boatmen, on that account, styled it the dirty Aulin 1806 NEILL *Tour Orkn & Shetl* 201 (Jam s v *Scouts-aulins*) This bird is sometimes simply called the Allan; sometimes the Dirten-allan. 1821 A FISHER *Jrnl* 18 Commonly called by our Greenland seamen the boat-swain, and sometimes dirty Allen, a name somewhat analogous to that by which it is characterized by the Danes, 1844 *Zoologist* II 515 Richardson's skua, 'Dirten Allen' 1885 [see DIRT-BIRD]

Dirtyish, *a* [f DIRTY *a* + -ISH] Somewhat dirty

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I 1189 Her hair was of a dirtyish

flaxen hue 1840 *Tait's Mag* VII. 127 Dirtyish yellow gloves 1877 BESANT & RICE *Son of Vulc* Prol 17 Forty dirtyish five pound notes

Dirump, obs var. of DISRUMP *v*

†**Diruncinate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [app f L. *dī-, dis-* apart + *Runcīna* goddess of weeding]

1623 COCKERAM, *Diruncinate*, to weed

†**Dirupt,** *ppl a Obs rare.* [ad. L. *dīrupt-us*, pa pple. f *dīrumpĕre* to burst or break asunder. See also DISRUPT] Rent asunder, burst open.

1531-2 *Act* 23 *Hen VIII*, c. 5 § 2 The walles..by rage of the sea be so dirupte, lacerate, and broken

†**Dirupt,** *v Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dīrupt-*, ppl. stem of *dīrumpĕre*] *trans* To break asunder

1548 HALL *Chron*, *Edw IV* (1809) 341 Atropos dirupted and brake the threde of his natuiall life the 9th daie of Aprill.

†**Diruption.** *Obs rare.* [ad. L *dīruptiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dīrumpĕre*: see prec] Breaking or rending asunder; disruption.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Diruption*, a bursting, or breaking asunder 1680 H. MORE *Apocal Apoc* 233 As if that Division had been a diruption caused by that Earthquake.

†**Dirutor.** *Obs rare*⁻⁰ [f L *dīrŭĕre*]

1656 BLOUNT *Gl*, *Dirutor*, he that destroys or puls down

Dirvesh, var. of DERVISH.

Dirworthe, var. of DEARWORTH *a Obs*

Dirygе, obs. form of DIRGE.

Dis- (ME. also **dys-**) *prefix*, of L origin. [L. *dis-* was related to *bis*, orig **dvis* = Gr *δίς* twice, from *duo*, *δύο* two, the primary meaning being 'two-ways, in twain'] In L, *dis-* was retained in full before *c*, *p*, *q*, *s*, *t*, sometimes before *g*, *h*, *j*, and usually before the vowels, where, however, it sometimes became *dir-* (as in *dirībĕo* = *dis* + *habēre*, *dirimĕre* = *dis* + *emĕre*); before *f*, it was assimilated, as *dif-* (as in *dif-ferre*, *dif-fīsus*), before the other consonants, it was reduced to *dī-* (DI-[1]) In late L. the full *dis-* was often restored instead of *dī-* (cf. Eng. *dismiss*, *disrupt*), and the prefix itself became of more frequent use by being substituted in many words for L *dē-*: see DE-*pref.* I 6. The regular Romanic form of *dis-* (*def-*) was *des-* (*def-*) as in OIt, Sp., Pg, Pr., OFr In F. *s* (*f*) before a consonant became mute, and was finally dropped in writing, giving mod F. *dé-*. In OF. words of learned origin adopted from L, the L. *dis-* was usually retained; and under the influence of these, *dis-* was often substituted for, or used alongside of, *des-* in the inherited words, e g *descorder*, *dascorder*. The early OF. words in English exhibit the prefix in these forms, *des-* prevailing in the popular words, *dis-* (*dys-*) in those of learned origin. But before the close of the ME. period, the latinized form *dis-* (*dys-*) was uniformly substituted, and *des-* became entirely obsolete, or was retained only in a few words in which its nature was not distinctly recognized, as DESCANT. All words taken from L. in the modern period have *dis-*

Hence, in English, *dis-* appears (1) as the English and French representative of L *dis-* in words adopted from L.; (2) as the English representative of OF. *des-* (mod.F *dé-*, *dés-*), the inherited form of L. *dis-*; (3) as the representative of late L. *dis-*, Romanic *des-*, substituted for L. *dē-*; (4) as a living suffix, arising from the analysis of these, and extended to other words without respect to their origin.

In Latin, compounds in *dis-* were frequently the opposites of those in *com-*, *con-*; e g *concolor* of the same colour, *discolor* of different colours; *concordia* concord, *discordia* discord; *conjunctio* joining together, *disjunctio* separation; *compendium* profit, *dispendium* loss; *consentīre* to agree in feeling, *dissentīre* to disagree in opinion, etc. In cl.L. *dis-* was rarely prefixed to another prefix, though *discondūcĕre* to be unprofitable, is used by Plautus, and *disconvenīre* to disagree, by Horace; but in late L. and Romanic, compounds in *discon-*, expressing the separation of elements of which *com-*, *con-* expressed the junction, became very numerous; many words of this type have come down through Fr into English, where others have been formed after them: cf. *discoherent*, *discomfit*, *discomfort*, *discommend*, *discompose*, *discompound*, *disconnect*, *disconsolate*, *discontent*, *discontinue*

In some words beginning with *dis-*, the prefix is *di-*, the *s* being the initial of the radical (e.g *di-sperse*, *di-stinguish*) But by identity of phonetic change, *dis-* here also became *des-* (sometimes reduced to *de-*) in OF., whence also *des-* in ME as *desperse*, *destincte*, at the Renascence these were rectified to *dis-*

The following are the chief senses of *dis-* in Latin and English:

I. As an etymological element In the senses:

1 'In twain, in different directions, apart, asunder,' hence 'abroad, away'; as *discernĕre* to discern, *disculĕre* discuss, *dilapidāre* dilapidate, *dīmittĕre* dismiss, *dirumpĕre* disrupt, *dissentīre* dissent, *distendĕre* distend, *dividĕre* divide

2. 'Between, so as to separate or distinguish'; as *dijūdicāre* to dijudicate, *diligĕre* choose with a preference, love.

3 'Separately, singly, one by one'; as *dīnumerāre* to dinumerate, *disputāre* dispute

4. With privative sense, implying removal, aversion, negation, reversal of action (cf. DE- I 6), as *discalceātus* unshod, *dissibulāre* to unclasp, *disjungĕre* disjoin, *displicēre* displease, *dissociāre* dissociate, *dissnādĕre*, dissuade

5 With verbs having already a sense of division, solution, separation, or undoing, the addition of *dis-* was naturally intensive, 'away, out and out, utterly, exceedingly', as in *disperīre* to perish utterly, *dispudēre* to be utterly ashamed, *distædēre* to be utterly wearied or disgusted; hence it became an intensive in some other verbs, as *dilaudāre* to praise exceedingly, *discupĕre* to desire vehemently, *dissuavīri* to kiss ardently. In the same way, English has several verbs in which *dis-* adds intensity to words having already a sense of undoing, as in *disalter*, *disaltern*, *disannul*

II As a living prefix, with privative force.

(Extended from 4, and like F *dé-*, *dé-*, used with verbs, substantives, and adjectives, without regard to their origin.

1659 O WALKER *Oratory* 31 Some Prepositions there are, which may be prefixed at pleasure, as, *un*, *dis*, *re*)

6. Forming compound verbs (with their derivative sbs, adjs, etc.) having the sense of undoing or reversing the action or effect of the simple verb.

Usually formed by the addition of *dis-* to an existing verb, sometimes, however, formed from a sb or adj by prefixing *dis-* and adding a verbal suffix, *-ize*, *-ate*, *-fy*, etc

Most of these formations, including all the more important and permanent, are treated in their alphabetical places as Main words, e g DISAFFIRM, DISESTABLISH, DISOWN. Of others, chiefly nonce-words, examples are, *disanagrammatize*, *disangularize*, *disasinate*, *disasinize* (to deprive of asinine nature), *disByronize*, *discompound*, *disdeify*, *disdenominationalize*, *disdub*, *disexcommunicate*, *dishellenize*, *dislegitimate*, *dispantheonize*, *dispapalize*, *dispericraniate*, *disrestore*

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Martyr* § 54 150 In the wordes of him . who cals himself Clarus Bonarscius but is unmask'd and *Disanagrammatized by his fellow who calls him Carolus Scribanus *c* 1820 G S FABER *Eight Dissert* (1845) II 14 The more flowing character, thus ultimately rounded off or *disangularized, is . denominated Rabbinical Hebrew 1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 28 Doth he [that asse] desire to be *disasinated and become man again? 1868 LOWELL *Witchcraft* Prose Wks. 1890 II 362 Two witches who kept an inn made an ass of a young actor..But one day making his escape . he .. was *disasinized to the extent of recovering his original shape 1878 *Scribner's Mag* XV 45/2 Europe was getting sadly *dis-Byronized. 1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. XVI 53 The Papists pourtray Him [God] as an old man and by this means *disdeifie Him. 1870 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 292 The existing system [of education] might be *disdenominationalized to the utmost extent compatible with the maintenance of energy in the conduct of the schools 1566 DRANT *Horace Sat* v. D, I nowe can dubbe a protestant, and eke *disdubbe agayne. 1647 *Power of Keys* IV 105 [It] signifies receiving men into the Church, *disexcommunicating 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. LXXVI X. 21 During most part of the Peloponnesian war, Cyprus became sensibly *dishellenised 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* IV. 258 Legitimated in 1673 *dislegitimated again 1801 *Paris as it was* II XLVIII. 137 Marat ..was . *pantheonized*, that is, interred in the Pantheon. When . reason began to resume her empire, he was **dispantheonized*. 1616 M A DE DOMINIS *Motives* 78 A Spectacle .dangerous for Romanists to behold, lest it should presently *dispapalize them 1803 LAMB *Let to Mr. Manning* (1888) I 204 Liquor and company have quite *dispericraniated me, as one may say 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod Par Churches* 224 Old churches which have been restored must be **dis*-restored.

7. With substantives, forming verbs (with their ppl. adjs., etc) in the senses:

a To strip of, free or rid of, to bereave or deprive of the possession of (the thing expressed by the sb. element). Examples: *discharacter*, *discrested*, *disennui*, *diseye*, *disfoliaged*, *disgeneral*, *disgig*, *disheaven*, *dislaurel*, *dislipped*, *desnosed*, *disnumber*, *disperiwig*, *dispowder*, *disring*, *distrouser*, *diswench*. See also DISCLOUD, DISEDGE, DISFROCK, DISHORN, DISPEOPLE, DISQUANTITY, DISWORTH, etc.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M* (1596) 131/2 If he did well in so dispreesting and *discharactering Formosus for such privat offenses 1887 SWINBURNE *Locrine* III. II 66 Discrowned, disorbed, *discrested 1829 *Young Lady's Bk* 363 Many persons .have .run all over the world, to *disennui themselves. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard* 192 We search about the Foot of the Artichoak, and separate or slip off the Suckers or Off-slips .and that is called slipping or *diseying. 1885 *Science* Apr V. 352 The *disfoliaged forest 1890 *Star* 26 Nov 2/7 If Parnell retires, Ireland is enfeebled, and *disgeneraled 1837 CARLYLE *Misc Ess* (1872) V 156 Gigmanity *disgigged, one of the saddest predicaments of man! 1889 *Daily News* 6 Dec. 3/1 The effort of 'gigmanity' to escape 'disgigging'. 1877 PATMORE *Unknown Eros* (1890) 16 Yet not for this do thou *disheavened be 1836 E HOWARD *R Reefer* LVI, To the assistance of the almost *dislipped master's-mate. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix* III XXVI. 189 Showing me here a *disnosed Melisendra. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept 2/3 Stating that the coming Congress of Orientalists is *disnumbered 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* IX VII, She was much heated and *dispowdered (*dépoudrée*). 1836 T HOOK *G. Gurney* I III 106, I had forgotten to *dis-ring my finger. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II XXXVII (1893) 508 Mine [attacks of stone] doe strangely *dis-wench me

b. To deprive of the character, rank, or title of; as *disanimal*, *disarchbishop*, *disboy* (*-ment*), *discommittee*, *disconventicle*, *diselder*, *disminion*, *disminister*, *disprince*, *disquixot*, *dis-Turk*. See also DISBISHOP, DISBROTHER, DISCHURCH, DISMAN, etc

1864 *Times* 10 Oct 7/4 The boy has been so far *disanimaled that his reasoning powers have been roused into full vitality. 1875 TENNYSON *Q Mary* IV ii, We had to *dis-archbishop and unlord And make you simple Cranmer once again 1649 *Discommittee [see DISJUSTICE] 1683 O U *Parish Ch no Conventicles* 34 Their little Variations about Modes will not be of validity to conventicle or *disconventicle Parochial Churches. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist* VIII. XVI § 12 Preferring rather to un Pastor and *dis-Elder themselves. 1599 CHAPMAN *Hum Dayes M.* Dram. Wks 1873 I. 73 Neuer was minion so *disminioned 1743 H. WALPOLE *Lett H Mann* (1833) I 280 (D) Can you think him [Lord Orford] so totally *disministered as to leave all thoughts of what he has been? 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 29 For I was drenched with ooze, and torn with briers And all one rag, *dispranced from head to heel 1832 J P KENNEDY *Swallow B* v, The most *disquixotted cavalier that ever hung up his shield. 1891 G MEREDITH *One of our Conq* II. III 54 To *dis-Turk themselves.

c. To turn out, put out, expel, or dislodge from the place or receptacle implied (cf. DE- II. 2 b); as *discastle*, *dischest*, *discoach*, *disroost*. See also DISBAR, DISBENCH, DISBOSOM, DISCRADLE, etc

1876 G MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* I. II. 24 The answer often unseated, and once *discastled, them 1579 J JONES *Preserv Bodie & Soule* I XXIV 45 Apt to out breathe, and to *dischest the moistures, humors and iuyces of the body 1629 SHIRLEY *Grateful Servant* II i, Madam, here is Prince Lodwick Newly *discoached. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn Christi* VII. App (1852) 600 To disturb and *disroost these mischievous rooks.

d. To undo or spoil: as DISCOMPLEXION.

8. With adjectives, forming verbs in the sense of: To undo or reverse the quality expressed by the adjective; as DISABLE, *disabsolute*, *disgood*, *disnew*.

1640 QUARLES *Enchirid* To Rdr, The variableness of those Men *disabsolutes all Rules, and limits all Examples 1647 WARD *Simp Cobler* 15 A dislocation, which so farre *disgoods the Ordinance, I feare it altogether unhallows it

9. With a substantive, forming a new substantive expressing the opposite, or denoting the lack or absence, of (the thing in question). Such are. *disaffectation*, *disagglomeration*, *discare*, *dascharity*, *discircumspection*, *disconcord*, *disgenius*, *dishealth*, *disindivisibility*, *disinvagination*. Cf. also DISEASE, DISHONOUR, etc

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Aug 12/1 A prince of plain speaking and *disaffectation 1870 *Contemp Rev* XVI 53 My remarks upon decentralization and *disagglomeration. 1649 J H. *Motion to Parl Adv Learn* 16 A grosse neglect, and ugly *dis-care of the Publick *a* 1868 LD BROUGHAM in Hinsdale *Garfield & Educ* (1882) II. 203 The parent of all evil all *discharity, all self-seeking 1671 J DAVIES *Sibylls* I VI 12 We meet with many instances of *dis circumspection, weakness, and an excessive credulity *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm John* V 22 (1634) 10 Take the earth in this concord, or this *disconcord 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 20 If he look not the better to it, this Genius will be a *disgenius to him. 1887 *Scot Congregationalist* Oct. 136 Though suffering from *dishealth, he was attentive to the sick 1799 *Spirit Pub Jrnls.* (1800) III 39 This indivisibility of yours turns out downright *disindivisibility.

10. Prefixed to adjectives, with negative force; as DISHONEST, *disalike*, *disanswerable*, *dispenal*.

1563-87 FOXE *A & M.* (1596) 328/1 They are not cleane contrary, but *disalike. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 13 Nothing *disanswerable to expectation 1604 *Supplic. Masse Priests* § 2 Through the benefite of the *dispenall use or toleration of their Religion

¶ In Florio's Italian-Engl. Dictionary (esp in ed 1611), a large number of words in *dis-* are coined to render It. words in *dis-*, *s-*. Besides those elsewhere dealt with, the following occur.

Disabound, *disabondare*; disapostled, *disapostolato*; disbolden, *sbaldanzire*, discourtiered, *discortegianato*; discrupper, *sgroppare*, diseclips, *diseclissare*; disfury, *disfuriare*, disgianted, *disgigantito*, disgreaten, *disgrandire*; disharnish, *smagliare*; dishumble, *dishumiliare*; disimplaster, *disimpiastrare*, disimpouerish, dispouerish, *spoverire*, dislanguish, *dislangnidire*; disobstinate, *disostinare*, dispearle, *disperlare*, dispoeted, *spoetato*, dispupill, *spupillare*, dispurpose *sb*, *disproposito*, disruded, *disnudiato*; disuermillion, *disuermigliare*; disuigor, *disuigorire*; diswhiten, *sbiancare*; diswoman'd, *sfemmato*.

Dis., abbreviation of DISCOUNT; †also of L *disputābilis* proper for disputation (see quot)

1574 M STOKYS in Peacock *Stat Cantbridge* (1841) App A. p. xiv, One of the Bedels must .. proclayme thorder of their standynge upon the Dis Dayes.. Yf it be Dys, then .from one of the Clocke untyll fyve

Disability (disăbi·lĭti). [f. DISABLE *a*, after *able*, *ability*]

1. Want of ability (to discharge any office or function); inability, incapacity, impotence. **b.** An instance of this (Now *rare* in *gen.* sense.)

1580 LUPTON *Siveila* 139 His disabilitie to performe his promise 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI 203 Their whole frame trembling and paralytic, attended with a disability of raising their heads. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro'M* 205 A disability to contest the prizes of life even with such as Mr Massingbred 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer Bd* IV. XXXIX. 364 Crippled by the disability of its oldest native helper

b 1645 MILTON *Colaster* Wks. (1847) 223/1 Disabilities to perform what was covenanted. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. II. XXI. (R), Bringing on the inconveniences, disabilities, pains and mental disorders spoken of. 1824 *Westm Rev.* II. 194 The author labours under many disabilities for making a good book

c. Pecuniary inability or want of means.

1624 JAS I *Sp* in A Wilson *Life* (1653) 267 My disabilities are increased by the Charge of my Sonnes journey into Spain. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph Love* (1660) 23 1701 J. LAW *Counc Trade* (1751) 72 It [Taxing] leaves a disability equal, and in proportion to its weight. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ.*

Art 18 What would you say to the lord of an estate who complained to you of his poverty and disabilities?

2 Incapacity in the eye of the law, or created by the law, a restriction framed to prevent any person or class of persons from sharing in duties or privileges which would otherwise be open to them; legal disqualification

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 118 b, Disabilitie is when a man . by any..cause is disabled or made incapable to doe, to inherit, or to take..advantage of a thing which otherwise he might have had or done 1765–9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1793) 554 The next legal disability is want of age *a* 1832 MACKINTOSH *France in* 1815 Wks 1846 III 193 Of all the lessons of history, there is none more evident in itself, than that persecutions, disabilities, exclusions—all systematic wrong to great bodies of citizens,—are sooner or later punished 1832 HT MARTINEAU *Ireland* 117 The law has at length emancipated us from our civil disabilities. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II 11 His eagerness to remove the disabilities under which the professors of his religion lay.

† **Disa·ble,** *a. Obs* [DIS- 10.] Unable, incapable; impotent.

14 *Certain Balades, Lennoy* (R), Consider that my conning is disable To write to you 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic Ep., Rich II to Isabel*, As my disable and unworthy Hand Never had Power, belonging to command 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew* Pref, This imperfect offer may come to you weak and disable 1649 JER TAYLOR *Gt Exemp* II. § 12 98 To forgive debts to disable persons, to pay debts for them

Disable (disē·ı b'l), *v* Also 5 dysable, 6–7 dishable. [f DIS- 8 + ABLE *a*]

1. *trans* To render unable or incapable; to deprive of ability, physical or mental, to incapacitate. Const *from*, formerly *to*, *for*, or with *inf.*

1548 GILST *Pr. Masse* 89 Lesse hys fyrst offering be dishabled to the ful contentation of syn. 1574 J DIL in *Lett. Lat Men* (Camden) 34 My father was dishabled for leaving unto me due maynetenance. *a* 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Conse* (1619) 328 Immoderate excesse, whereby we are vtterly disabled from these duties *a* 1627 W. SCLATER *Romans IV* (1650) 127 We are wilfully disabled to performance 1772–84 COOK *Voy* (1790) IV. 1534 Incumbered by many garments which must disable them to exert their strength in the day of battle 1848 HAMPDEN *Bampt Lect* Introd (ed 3) 20 Men are disabled from understanding what they have been taught to condemn 1885 LD SELBORNE in *Law Rep* 28 Ch Div 361 The Plaintiff by selling the property..disables himself from doing that which by his pleadings he offers to do

b. *spec* To render (a man, animal, ship, etc.) incapable of action or use by physical injury or bodily infirmity; to cripple.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr* (W de W 1495) II 204 b/1, I am all dysabled of my membres. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II (Arb) 63 Thee Gods thee cittye dishable *c* 1600 SHAKS *Sonn.* lxvi, Strength by limping sway disabled 1606 G W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist Iustine* 576 His continual sicknes, was like to dishable the gouernment and sway of so high a place 1712 HEARNE *Collect* (Oxf Hist Soc) III. 296 My writeing hand hath been disabled by a sprain 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl Anson's Voy* 283 A Wound in his Breast by a Musket-ball disabled him at present. *c* 1790 WILLOCK *Voy* 56 We were struck by a sea, which totally disabled us 1893 *Weekly Notes* 85/2 A member being permanently disabled by an accident.

† **c.** To injure, impair, or render less able *in* some capacity; to deprive of the use *of* (some faculty, power, or possession). Const *in*, *of Obs*

1604 JAS I *Counterbl* (Arb) 110 How you are by this custome disabled in your goods 1622 MALYNES *An. Lawe-Merch* 435 All things that deprive or disable the debtor in any of these, do weaken and lessen his meanes 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav* 292 He .disabled them of sixteen thousand good horses.

2. *spec* To incapacitate legally; to pronounce legally incapable; to hinder or restrain (any person or class of persons) from performing acts or enjoying rights which would otherwise be open to them; to disqualify

1485 in *Paston Lett* No 883 III 316 Piers, Bisshop of Exeter with other dyvers his rebelles and traytours disabled and atteynted by the High Court of Parlement 1524 in *Vicary's Anatomie* (1888) App III 156 Doctour Bentley & doctour Yakesley. examyners Admytted to hable or disable suche as practise phisik & Surgery in London 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc* (1747) 105 The Irish were disabled to bring any action at the Common Lawe 1632 *Star Chamb Cases* (Camden) 111 Mr Tuke the elder was fyned 100li for this contempt, and to be imprisoned and disabled in their testimony for ever 1637 *Decree Star Chamb* § 19 in *Milton's Areop* (Arb) 18 Vpon paine of being for euer disabled of the vse of a Presse or printing house 1678 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) I 4 An act . disabling papists from sitting in either house of parliament 1700 *Ibid* IV 673 Papists, by the Act of Settlement, are disabled to inherit the crown 1862 LD BROUGHAM *Brit Const* XVII 274 Statutory provisions disabling the Judges from sitting in the House of Commons

3. To pronounce incapable; hence, to disparage, depreciate, detract from, belittle; *refl.* to depreciate one's own competence or fitness for an appointment or honour (chiefly as a conventional tribute to modesty). *arch.* or *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* 26 Our glorious lady to disable And heinously on her to bable *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 92 That presume so far to disable this grace and infame this marriage 1600 SHAKS *A. Y. L* IV 1. 34 Farewell Monsieur Traueller disable all the benefits of your owne Countrie: be out of loue with your nativitie. 1619 *Crt & Times Jas I* (1849) II 142 He disabled himself divers ways, but specially, that he thought himself unworthy to sit in that place. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I XXVI. 294 When Sir Edward Rogers .. had recommended him to the house to be their speaker, and Williams [the speaker recommended] had disabled himself, Cecil required him to take the place 1763 [see DISABLING *ppl a*]

† **4** To make or pronounce of no force or validity

1552 HULOET, Disable, or refuse, or reiect, *ocgnunisco* 1584 R SCOT *Discov Witches* II iii 18 The depositions of manie women at one instant are disabled as insufficient in lawe 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy* I 221 (R.) Neither meane I to auouch ne to disable or confute those thinges which have beene reported 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci* 53 Some few of whose charges against Aristotle our Author indeavours to defeat and disable 1693 *Apol Clergy Scot* 25 The Council may stop and disable the Laws

Disa·ble, *sb* [f prec. vb.] The act of disabling, disablement

1827 SIR J BARRINGTON *Pers Sk* II. 16 A disarm is considered the same as a disable

Disabled (disē·ı b'ld), *ppl. a.* [f DISABLE *v* + -ED 1.] Rendered incapable of action or use, *esp* by physical injury; incapacitated: see the verb

1633 G HERBERT *Temple, Crosse* III, I am in all a weak disabled thing 1695 *Lond Gaz* No 3142/2 He saw off the Durces a disabled Ship 1725 POPE *Odyss* III 381 Shatter'd vessels, and disabled oars 1837 HT MARTINEAU *Soc Amer* III 190 The families of intemperate or disabled men

Disablement (disē·ı b'lmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

1. The action of disabling; the fact or condition of being disabled

1684 PH HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 322, I heard of ye Death of Mr Jo Tho after several yeares disablement *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* V iv 182 (T) This is only an interruption of the acts, rather than any disablement of the [intellectual judging] faculty 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann Rev.* IV 230 This practice brings on diseases of the foot and ankles, and disablement for military service 1853 GROTE *Greece* II lxxxv XI 249 Encouraged by the evident disablement of their enemies 1884 *Law Times* 27 Sept 356/1 Compulsory assurance against sickness and disablement

2 The imposition of a legal disability.

1485 *Act* 1 *Hen VII* in *Materials Hist Hen VII* (Rolls) I 120 Actes of attaindre, forfeture, and disablement 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen VII*, c 35 § 2 The said acte of Atteyndre or eny other thinges to the disabilment of the said Gilbert and of his heires *a* 1626 BACON *Observ. Libel in* 1592 (T), The penalty was disablement to take any promotion, or to exercise any charge 1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl* IV 26 By Imprisonment, Banishment, or Death, or such Disablement

† **Disa·bleness.** *Obs.* [f DISABLE *a.* + -NESS.]

1 Inability, incapacity

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb* (1623) 65 A disablenesse to bow downe his necke. 1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 122 A natural disableness to do any good.

2 The state of being disabled or injured

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 4 July, Many of our ships coming in with very small disableness

Disabler (disē·ı blər). [f. DISABLE *v* + -ER 1] One who or that which disables (By Puttenham used for the figure *meiosis* in rhetoric, expressing disparagement: cf DISABLE *v.* 3.)

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* III xvii (Arb) 195 Such speach is by the figure Meiosis or the disabler spoken of hereafter in the place of sententious figures *Ibid* III. xix. 227 We call him the Disabler or figure of Extenuation

Disabling (disē·ı blĭŋ), *vbl. sb* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DISABLE, q v

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c. 30 Preamb, The said atteyndre and disablinge of the said Gervys 1555 ABP PARKER *Pl.* lxix. 188 They did it cast, to my disabelying 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III 248, I was against utter disabling in the other case, because I would not have you meddle with after Parliaments

Disa·bling, *ppl a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2] That disables. see the verb

1756 *Monitor* I XXXII. 293 Must that fire be smothered by disabling clauses in statutes? 1763 HARDWICKE in Ld Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) VI CXXVII 288, I made all the dutiful, grateful, but disabling speeches that became me 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab Pol Terms* XV. 142 The absence of a disabling law 1856 MRS BROWNING *Aur Leigh* II 501 The creaking of the door Which let upon you such disabling news

† **Disabri·dge,** *v Obs rare* [DIS- 6] *trans* To undo the abridgement of; to lengthen out.

1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Tri Faith* III xi, Hee, whose life the Lord did dis-abbridge..The most religious matchless Ezechias

Disabusal (disăbiū·zăl). [f DISABUSE *v* + -AL; after *abusal*] The action of disabusing, = DISABUSE *sb*

1876 MRS WHITNEY *Sights & Ins* II III 364 Whatever she risked in her own disabusal by taking a course that should make all plain.

† **Disabu·se,** *sb. Obs.* [f. DIS- 9 + ABUSE *sb*, under influence of DISABUSE *v*] The act of disabusing, or fact of being disabused.

1620 SHELTON *Quix* IV. XXXIII 253 I am aggrieved that this Disabuse hath happened so late unto me 1700 ASTRY tr *Saavedra-Faxardo* I 339 Disabuse is the Son of Truth

Disabuse (disăbiū·z), *v* [f DIS- 6 + ABUSE *v*]

1 *trans* To free from abuse, error, or mistake (see ABUSE *v.* 4 b, *sb.* 2); to relieve from fallacy or deception; to undeceive.

1611 COTGR, *Desabuser*, to disabuse, to rid from abuses 1653 WALTON *Angler* 6, I hope in time to disabuse you and make the contrary appear evidently 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I Introd 7 To disabuse our minds from those false Images 1732 POPE *Ess Man* II 14 [Man] still by himself abus'd, or dis abus'd 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) I II 136 It remained for Clement VII to disabuse men of their alarms 1872 MINTO *Eng Prose Lit.* Introd. 24 To disabuse their minds of the idea that the one is wrong, the other right

2. As an intensive of *abuse*: To mar, spoil, misuse *Sc.* 1825–80 in JAMIESON

Hence Disabu sed *ppl. a*

1611 COTGR, *Desabusé* disabused, unblinded; delivered of errors, rid from abuses 1649 JER TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp* XII § 20 Wise and disabused persons

† **Disacce·pt,** *v Obs rare* [f. DIS- 6 + ACCEPT *v*] *trans* To refuse acceptance to, not to accept; to decline

1647 N BACON *Disc. Govt Eng* I XLVII (1739) 77 It had formerly made many fair proffers of service to this Island, but it was disaccepted

† **Disacce·ptable,** *a Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 10] Not acceptable, unacceptable.

1687 SETTLE *Refl Dryden* 63 Yet I hope my instructions . may not be wholly disacceptable

† **Disacce·ptance.** *Obs* [f. DISACCEPT *v*, after *acceptance*] Refusal to accept, non-acceptance

1642 O. SEDGWICK *Eng Preserv.* 36 Particular and exclusive actings serve onely to the disacceptance of the workes *a* 1652 J SMITH *Sel Disc* VII. 351 God's acceptance or disacceptance of things is proportionable to his judgment 1720 S SEWALL *Diary* 23 July (1882) III 258 Gave the Govr £500 only He sent it back with a Note expressing his Disacceptance.

Disaccommodate (disăkŏ·mŏdē·ıt), *v* ? *Obs* [f. DIS- 6 + ACCOMMODATE *v*] *trans* To put to inconvenience, to incommode, the reverse of to ACCOMMODATE.

1611 COTGR, *Desaccommoder*, to disaccommodate. 1640 J ROUS *Diary* (Camden) 96 It may not only disaccommodate, but occasion the hurte of many of his Majesties subjects 1767 WARBURTON *Lett* (1809) 394, I hope this will not disaccommodate you. 1826 SOUTHEY in *Q Rev* XXXIV. 330 The neck and the hands were disaccommodated with a haircloth tippet and haircloth gloves.

Disaccommodation (disăkŏ·mŏdē·ı ʃən). ? *Obs.* [n of action f prec . cf ACCOMMODATION and DIS- 9] The action of disaccommodating or condition of being disaccommodated; want of accommodation; unsuitableness, disagreement

1619 NAUNTON in *Fortesc Papers* 95 The Venetians' disaccommodations with the Pope. 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* 37 John acquainted Mr Whitgreave . that His Majesty was return'd to Boscobel, and the disaccommodation he had there 1662 PLEAS *Taxes* 23 Too great a confinement and withall a disaccommodation in the time of the work 1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man* II IX 217 According to the accommodation or disaccommodation of them [the places] to such Calamities *Ibid* IV v. 332 The least disproportion or disaccommodation of one to the other would spoil the whole Work

† **Disacco·mpany,** *v Obs rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + ACCOMPANY *v*] *trans.* To cease to accompany or frequent, to deprive of one's company Hence † **Disacco·mpanied** *ppl a.*, deprived of company; unaccompanied; unfrequented, companionless.

1598 FLORIO, *Sconuersare*, to disaccompanie, to vnfrequent. *Sconuersatione*, a disaccompanying, an vnfrequenting. 1618 DANIEL *Coll Hist Eng* (1621) 20 To come disaccompanied was for neither [life nor honour]. 1631 *Celestina* XXI 201 Tell me what hast thou done with my daughter? where hast thou bestow'd her? who shall accompany my disaccompanied habitation?

Disaccord (disăkō·ıd), *sb* [f DIS- 9 + ACCORD *sb.*; after *disaccord* v: cf F *désaccord*] The reverse of accord or harmony; disagreement, variance.

1809 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II 132 Upon the ground of his disaccord with their principles of politics 1871 FARRAR *Witn Hist.* II 62 It was in flagrant disaccord with the ideal of the Society in the bosom of which it rose 1889 *Sat Rev* 19 Oct 436/2 There is no disaccord between what he is at the outset and what he becomes

Disaccord (disăkō·ıd), *v.* [ME. *disacorde*n, a. OF *desa(c)corder*, f *des-*, DIS- 4 + *a(c)corder* to ACCORD, after *desa(c)cord* sb (12th c. in Hatz-Darm.).] *intr.* To be out of accord or harmony; to be at discord, to disagree, to refuse assent

c 1400 *Test. Love* III (R.), Trewly presence and predestinacion in nothing disacorden *c* 1400 tr *Secreta Secret, Gov. Lordsh.* 101 And if it disacorde to þy demynge, þanne it ys to þe to loke whether it be helpand and profytable *Ibid* 51 Opyn þinge ys þat qualytes er to be despysed whenne þey disacord fro þeir mein 1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst* IV 111 From which also not muche disaccordeth the other place of the Apostle aboue alleged 1596 SPENSER *F. Q* VI III 7 A noble Lord sought her to affy To a great pere, but she did disaccord, Ne could her liking to his love apply. 1805 *Monthly Mag* XX 147 This disaccords with the precise date 1874 MIVART *Contemp Evol* (1876) 210 An action . which disaccords with the action of blind chance

Disacco·rdance. *rare.* [f DISACCORD *v.*, after *accordance*. cf OF *desacordance.*] Disagreement; = DISACCORD *sb*

1862 T A. TROLLOPE *Marietta* II VIII 127 A line of action so wholly in disaccordance with Tuscan ideas 1891 E & D GERARD *Sensitive Plant* III III XI 76 Had her own feelings been all along in disaccordance to her mother's verdict?

Disacco·rdant (disăkō·ıdănt), *a. rare* [a. F *désaccordant*, AF. *disaccordant* (14th c. in Godef), pr pple of *désaccorder* to DISACCORD.] Not agreeing, not in accord

1494 FABYAN *Chron* V c 75 It is disacordaunt vnto other wryters 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XIX. (1848) 206 Built up an idol of all elements Most disaccordant.

†**Disaccou·nt,** *v Obs. rare* [f Dis- 6, 7 + Account *v* or *sb*] *trans.* To strike out of an account or reckoning

1640 Earl Cork in *Sir R Boyle's Diary* Sel 1 (1886) V 160 That 150ll is by him to be repaid and disaccownted

Disaccustom (disăkʌ stəm), *v* In 5 dysac-. [a. OF *desacoustumer*, *desacostumer* (12–13th c.), mod F. *désaccoutumer*, f *des-*, Dis- 4 + *acostumer*, *accoutumer* to Accustom]

1 *trans* To render (a thing) no longer customary, to disuse, break off (a habit or practice). *arch*

1484 Caxton *Curall* 3 He shal dine and soupe in suche facon that he shal dysacustome hys time and hys maner of lyuyng 1594 Constable *Diana* viii iv, And I though disaccustoming my Muse May one day raise my stile as others use 1610 Donne *Pseudo-Martyr* 45 Those stiles, which Christian humilitie hath made them dis-accustome and leave off 1814 Cary *Dante, Paradise* xvi 11 With greeting such as Rome was first to bear, But since hath disaccustom'd

2 To render (a person) unaccustomed or unused to something (to which he was previously accustomed), to cause to lose a habit. Const. *to*, †*from*

1530 Palsgr 517/1 For one that is disacustumed, it is a great payne to be brought in good order. 1636 E Dacres tr *Machavel's Disc Livy* I xvii 90 Sufficient, to disaccustome them to the ill, and accustome them throughly to the good 1686 F Spence tr *Varillas' Ho Medicis* 306 The people might be disaccustom'd from exercising them 1836 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss* (1852) 271 Such application insensibly disaccustomed us to the use of our reason 1881 H James *Portr Lady* xxxii, Disaccustomed to living with an invalid.

Hence **Disaccu·stomed** *ppl a* ; **Disaccu·stomedness**, also †**Disacou·stomance** (*obs*), disuse

1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W de W. 1506) iv xxii 299 Moeuynge the helpe of god hym to dyscustome, unto the whiche dysacustomaunce be not many comyn in the espace of xx. or xxx. yeres 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* iv (1622) 412 Some long disaccustomed paines. 1632 Sherwood, Disaccustomednesse, *desaccoustumance* 1825 Southey *Tale Paraguay* iii 46 How strangely to her disaccustom'd ear Came even the accents of her native tongue !

Disacidify (disăsi difəi), *v. rare* [Dis- 6] *trans.* To do away with the acidity of.

1864 in Webster. 1883 in *Syd Soc Lex.*

†**Disacknow·ledge,** *sb Obs* [f. next: cf. Acknowledge *sb*] The act of disacknowledging; non-acknowledgement.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* III. ix (1632) 536 The most ordinary assurance I take of my people, is a kinde of disacknowledge or neglect.

Disacknowledge (disăknɒ ledʒ), *v* [f Dis- 6 + Acknowledge *v*] *trans.* To refuse to acknowledge; to renounce, disown.

1598 Florio, *Sconoscere*, to disacknowledge *Sconoscruto*, disacknowledged, forgotten 1613 Markham *Eng Husbandman* I. II xiv. (1635) 187 These violent opinions I altogether disacknowledge 1692 South 12 *Serm* (1697) I. 108 By words and oral expressions verbally to deny, and disacknowledge it 1836 Marryat *Japhet* lxxiv, I disinherit, I disacknowledge you 1859 Trollope *Bertrams* II v. 75 You are not the man to disacknowledge the burden.

Hence **Disacknow·ledging** *vbl. sb* ; also **Disacknow ledger,** one who disacknowledges; **Disacknow ledgment,** the fact of disacknowledging

1650 B *Discoliminium* 8 No conscientious Subject ought to obey such a Power with an acknowledgement of its Authority, or without a disacknowledgement of it. *a* 1660 Hammond *Wks* II II 135 (R) A disacknowledging or rejecting the due government 1661 Bp Sanderson *Episc* (1673) 55 A disacknowledgment of the Kings Authority and Supremacy Ecclesiastical 1665 J Sergeant *Sure-footing* 101 Disacknowledgers of Tradition

Disacquai·nt, *v* ? *Obs* [f. Dis- 6 + Acquaint *v.*] *trans* To make no longer acquainted; to estrange; to render unfamiliar (quot. 1567). Hence **Disacquai·nted** *ppl. a.*

1548 Udall, etc *Erasm Par Luke* xvi 16 Ye must now disacquaint and estraunge yourselfes from the sour old wine of Moses lawe 1567 Drant *Horace' Epist* vi D j, Seeke how to chase that griefe awaye to make it disaquainted 1635 Quarles *Emblems* I viii (1718) 33 When disacquainted sense becomes a stranger, And takes no knowledge of an old disease. 1677 Hale *Contempl* II 89 This kind of dealing will in a little time disacquaint the Soul with them, and make the Soul and them strangers one to another.

Disacquaintance (disăkwēi ntăns). ? *Obs* [f. prec , after *acquaintance* . cf Dis- 9] The state of being disacquainted , want of acquaintance; unfamiliarity

1589 Puttenham *English Poesie* III ix (Arb) 169 The straungenesse proceedes but of nouelties and disaquaintance with our eares. 1672 Baxter in *Life & Allerne* (1838) I 3 Men's strangeness and disacquaintance with those that are good. 1830 Lamb *Let. to Gilman* Wks. (1865) 165 The innocent taste of which [milk-porridge] I am anxious to renew after half a century's disacquaintance.

Disacrone · see next.

Disacryl (disæ kril) *Chem* [f. Dis- (implying disintegration or dissolution) + Acryl.] A white flocculent substance into which acrolein changes when kept for some time Called also *disacrone*. Also *attrib.*, as *disacryl resin*, a resinous matter similarly formed.

1863–72 Watts *Dict Chem* II. 336 Acrolein when kept changes sometimes into a resinous matter, disacryl resin Disacryl is a white, tasteless, inodorous powder which becomes strongly electrical by friction.

†**Disada·pt,** *v. Obs. rare*–°. [f. Dis- 6 + Adapt *v.*] *trans* To render unfit. Hence Disada·pted *ppl. a* , Disada·pting *vbl sb*

1611 Cotgr , *Desagencer*, to disadapt, disadiust *Ibid* , *Desagencé*, disadapted, disadiusted *Ibid* , *Desagencement*, a disadapting, disadiusting

†**Disadju·st,** *v Obs. rare* [f Dis- 6 + Adjust *v*] *trans* To undo the adjustment of, to unsettle, disturb. Hence Disadju·sted *ppl. a* , Disadju·sting *vbl sb*

1611 Cotgr [see prec] 1746–7 Hervey *Medit* , *On Night* II (1748) 50 When the Thoughts are once disadjusted, why are they not always in Confusion ?

†**Disadmo·nish,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 6 + Admonish *v*] *trans* To dissuade, to disadvise.

1611 Cotgr., *Desadmonesté*, disadmonished, or dissuaded. 1847–78 in Halliwell.

†**Disado·rn,** *v. Obs. rare* [f. Dis- 6 + Adorn *v*] *trans.* To deprive of adornment; to disfigure.

1598 Florio, *Disbrauare*, to disadorne or spoile of brauerie 1621 G Sandys *Ovid's Met* ix. (1626) 176 My brow [he] disadornes . By breaking one of my ingaged hornes. *a* 1729 Congreve *Homer's Hymn Venus* (T.), She saw grey hairs begin to spread, Deform his beard, and disadorn his head

†**Disadva·nce,** *v. Obs.* [ME *disavaunce*, a. OF *desavancer* to repel, push back, hinder (14th c. in Godef.), f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *avancer* to Advance (q v. for non-etymological change of *a-* to *ad-*).]

1. *trans.* To check the advance of, hinder from advancing, drive back, cause to retreat

1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 462 (511) Right for to speken of an oldenaunce, How we þe Grekes myghte disauaunce *c* 1450 *Merlin* 658 To disavaunce the Emperour, and by-reve hym the wey to Oston. 1659 D Pell *Impr. Sea* 132 The more they sail southward, the more they advance the Antartick, and disadvance the Artick [pole]

b To draw back; to lower (anything put forward).

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. III. 8 That forced him his shield to disadvance *Ibid* IV iv 7 Which th' other seeing gan his course relent, And vaunted speare eftsoones to disadvance 1611 Speed *Hist Gt Brit* IX VII (1632) 533 Hee displayed his Ensignes, till for the French Kings loue he was content to dis-aduance them

2. *fig* To hinder from advancement, progress, or promotion, to throw back; to cast into a lower condition or position.

a 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1358 He slipirly stant whom that thow [Fortune] enhauncest, For sodeynly thow hym disavauncest. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 250 Men hadden grete drede that for the faute of her prowesse that holy cherche and cristin feith were disavaunced. 1530 Palsgr 517/2, I disavaunce, I disalowe or hynder, *je desauance* 1566 Painter *Pal Pleas* (1890) II. 102 The daughters..be disauaunced and abased

3. *intr.* To cease to advance, stop short.

1610 G Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* II. iii, But when they saw their Lords bright cognizance Shine in his face, soon did they disadvance, And some unto him kneel, and some about him dance.

Hence **Disadva·ncing** *vbl sb* , retrogression.

1659 D Pell *Impr. Sea* 13 Their [the stars'] advancings and disadvancings.

Disadvantage (disĕdva·ntedʒ), *sb.* Also 4–6 **des-**, 5 **dys-.** [ME *des-*, *disavauntage*, a F. *désavantage* (13th c in Hatz.-Darm), f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *avantage* Advantage]

1. Absence or deprivation of advantage; an unfavourable condition or circumstance.

1530 Palsgr 213/2 Disavauntage, *desauantaige*. 1597 Shaks 2 *Hen. IV*, II. III 36 Him did you leaue vn-seconded by you, To looke vpon the hideous God of Warre, In disaduantage 1607 — *Cor* I VI. 49 Martius we have at disaduantage fought And did retyre to win our purpose 1639 Fuller *Holy War* IV XII (1840) 199 Never could the Christian religion be showed to Pagans on more disadvantages. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No 180 P 3 Every condition has its disadvantages 1782 Cowper *Let.* 7 Mar , You must have seen her to a disadvantage. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* II II, Her regret of the many disadvantages under which he laboured. 1881 Jowett *Thucyd* I 85 A noble nature should not be revenged by taking at a disadvantage one as good as himself.

2. Detriment, loss, or injury to interest; diminution of or prejudice to credit or reputation.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks.* III 351 Whoso synneþ for avantage of himsilf, his synne makiþ disavauntage of þat þat he wenep turne to good. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 161 Childern leueþ Freynsch & construeþ & lurneþ an Englysch, & habbeþ þer-by avauntage in on syde, & desauauntage yn anoþer 1488–9 *Act* 4 *Hen VII*, c 22 Your seid liegemen . susteyn and bere grete losses hinderaunce and disavauntage 1618 Naunton in *Fortesc. Papers* 68 They speake there all they can to the disadvantage of our nation 1667 Milton *P L.* VI 432 Some disadvantage we endur'd and paine, Till now not known. 1711 Steele *Spect* No 136 P 3, I never speak Things to any Man's Disadvantage 1755 Johnson s v He sold to disadvantage 18 Bancroft (Webster 1864) They would throw a construction on his conduct to his disadvantage before the public *Mod* Having to realize on a falling market we had to sell to disadvantage.

Disadva·ntage, *v* [f. prec sb. · cf Advantage *v.*, and F. *désavantage-r* (1507 in Hatz -Darm), f. *désavantage* sb.] *trans.* To cause disadvantage to; to place in an unfavourable position; to affect unfavourably.

c 1534 tr *Pol Verg Eng. Hist* (Camden) I 262 Canulus knew that the pollicie of his adversarie wolde muche disadvayntage him 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 951 He. made their lands waste, to disadvantage their enemies by so much the more. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 73 Sun and wind cannot disadvantage you 1731 Fielding *Let Writers* III vi, You will be disadvantaged by the discovery. 1871 Browning *Balaust* 414 Yet faltering too .As somehow disadvantaged, should they strive

Hence **Disadva·ntaged** *ppl. a.*, **Disadva·ntaging** *vbl. sb*

1611 Cotgr., *Desavantagé*, disaduantaged 1646 Saltmarsh *Smoke in Temple* 2 To the advantaging or disadvantaging the cause 1648 Boyle *Seraph Love* x (1700) 58 Their disadvantaged Beauty is made the Compliment and Hyperbole of that Quality 1879 H Spencer *Data of Ethics* XI §69 188 The uniform principle has been that the ill-adapted, disadvantaged in the struggle for existence, shall bear the consequent evils

†**Disadva·ntageable,** *a Obs.* [f. Disadvantage, after *advantageable* cf Dis- 10.] Attended by disadvantage; disadvantageous, prejudicial.

1597–8 Bacon *Ess , Expense* (Arb) 54 Hastie selling is commonly as disaduantageable as interest 1613 F Robartes *Revenue Gospel* 116 It is very disadvantageable to the glorie of God and saluation of men 1631 Bp Webbe *Quæstn* 127 A disaduantageable peace is to be preferred before a just war

Hence †**Disadva·ntageably** *adv Obs* , in a disadvantageous manner, to the disadvantage or prejudice (of any one)

1627 *Lisander & Cal.* x. 222 Hee had spoken so disadvantagably of her.

Disadvantageous (disæ dvănte·ī dʒəs), *a.* Also 7–8 **-ious** [f. Dis- 10 + Advantageous, perh after F. *désavantageux* (15–16th c. in Hatz -Darm.)] Attended with or occasioning disadvantage; unfavourable, prejudicial

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor* 168 To enter into some disadvantageous promise. 1608 T Morton *Pream Encounter* 70 Intolerably disaduantagious vnto the Romish part 1670 Milton *Hist Eng.* VI *Harold* (1847) 560/2 The English were in a streight disadvantageous place 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* III II, We are obliged to bring our hero on the stage in a much more disadvantageous manner than we could wish. 1861 Emerson *Soc & Solit* , *Old Age* Wks. (Bohn) III 131 The creed of the street is, Old Age is not disgraceful, but immensely disadvantageous. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* IX. § 8. 684 To consent to a disadvantageous peace.

b Tending to the disadvantage or discredit of the person or thing in question; unfavourable; derogatory, depreciative, disparaging. ? *Obs*

1663 Cowley *Ode Restoration* viii, Seen in that ill disadvantageous Light, With which misfortune strives t'abuse our sight 1709 Swift *Tr. Thy* Apol , Fixes a disadvantageous Character upon those who never deserved it *a* 1776 Hume *Ess Princ Govt* (R), Whatever disadvantageous sentiments we may entertain of mankind 1807 G Chalmers *Caledonia* I I. II 69 Herodian concurs with Dio in his disadvantageous representation of the civilisation among the Caledonian clans.

Disadvanta·geously, *adv.* [f. prec.+-ly 2.] In a disadvantageous manner; with disadvantage; to the disadvantage of the person or thing in question; unfavourably, prejudicially.

1611 Cotgr , *Desaduentageusement*, disaduantagiously 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 20 It hath fallen out to be heard disadvantagiously for some 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy Levant* 353 You have spoken disadvantageously of the Government before a Guardian. *a* 1797 H Walpole *Mem Geo II*, (1847) II. II 49 The question was opened disadvantageously for the court 1862 S Lucas *Secularia* 47 That national indifference to social philosophy, in which we compare so disadvantageously with the first nations of the continent.

Disadvanta·geousness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being disadvantageous; unfavourableness.

1727 in Bailey vol II 1782 Tyers *Rhaps on Pope* 5 (T.) This disadvantageousness of figure he converted into a perpetual spur to .deliver himself from scorn.

†**Disadve·nture.** *Obs.* [ME. *disaventure*, a. OF *desaventure*, *desadventure* (in Godef), f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *aventure* Adventure] Misadventure, mischance, mishap, misfortune.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II 366 (415) If I, thurgh my disaventure, Had lovid other hym or Achilles. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron* II. II, With streames to and fro, And tempestes greate, and sore disauenture. 1577 Fenton *Gold Epist* 214 It is accounted more to disaduenture than to sinne 1590 Spenser *F Q* I I. 45 For never knight, that dared warlike deed, More luckless disadventures did amate 1638 Sir T Herbert *Trav* (ed 2) 275 Barames a noble Persian by hap escaped, but not a second disadventure

†**Disadve·nturous,** *a Obs* Also 6 **disadventrous, disaventrous.** [f. prec , after Adventurous: cf obs. F. *desaventureux* (in Cotgr. 1611).] Unfortunate, disastrous.

1590 Spenser *F Q* I IX 11 And who most trustes in arme of fleshly might Doth soonest fall in disaventrous fight 1591 — *M Hubberd* 100 For to wexe olde at home in idlenesse, Is disauentrous, and quite fortunelesse 1596 — *F Q* IV VIII 51 An hard mishap and disaventrous case Him chaunst 1702 Rowe *Tamerl* I I 283 The Merit of his Virtue hardly match'd With disadventurous Chance

†**Disadve·st,** *v. Obs. rare*–°. [a. OF. *desadvestir*, f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *advestir* to Advest]

1611 Cotgr , *Desadvestir*, to disseise, disaduest, dispossesse, disinherite.

Hence †**Disadve·sture.**

1611 Cotgr , *Desadvest*, a disseisin, dispossession, disaduesture, disinheriting.

Disadvi·se *v* [f. Dis- 6 + Advise]

1. *trans* To give advice against (an action or course); to advise that (it) should not be done

1636 Ld Wentworth *Let* in Caite *Ormonde* (1735) 14, I must in any case disadvise it, till you hear further from me 1653 Holcroft *Procopius* iv 149 Thorisin demanded herein the opinion of the principall Gepaides, who plainely disadvised it. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* iv iv, I should disadvise the bringing any such action. 1798 W Taylor in Robberds *Mem* I 216 Every one of his friends has disadvised the measure. 1882 C Edwards tr *Leopardi's Ess & Dial* 166, I do not fail..to disadvise the search after that cold and miserable truth

2 To advise (a person) against an action or course, to dehort *from*.

1687 Boyle *Martyrd Theodora* iv (1703) 55 An apostle, who, though not unfavourable to the Marriage state, disadvises those women that are free, from entering into it 1855 Trollope *Warden* xviii, I am sure he disadvised you from it.

† **Disadvi·sed,** *ppl. a. Obs* [f Dis- 10 + Advised, after OF. *desaviſé*] Imprudent, ill-advised, inconsiderate

15 . in *Q Fluz. Acad* (1869) 73 In whatsoever you doe, be neyther hasty nor disadvised.

† **Disaffe·ct,** *sb Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Dis- 9 + Affect *sb.*, after Affect *v* ^{2}] = Disaffection 3

1683 Salmon *Doron Med* II 391 Convulsions, Gouts, Cholick and other Disaffects coming from frigidity

† **Disaffect,** *a. Obs rare.* [f Dis- 10 + Affect *ppl a* : prob. viewed as short for *disaffected.*] = Disaffected I.

1682 *Lond Gaz.* No 1694/3 Levying War upon the Arbitrary Orders of a Disaffect part of Parliament

Disaffect (disăfe·kt), *v*^{1} [f. Dis- 6 + Affect *v.*^{1} Cf mod.F *désaffecter* (19th c)]

1. *trans* To lack affection for, to dislike, regard with aversion, be unfriendly to *Obs* or *arch.*

1621 Bp. H King *Serm* ,To Rdr ,I haue not yet so doted on their part, or dis-affected my owne 1626 Shirley *Brothers* I i, Unless you disaffect His person 1708 Shaftesbury *Inquiry Virtue* i 2 The heart must rightly and soundly affect what is just and right, and disaffect what is contrary. 1755 Young *Centaur* i Wks. (1757) IV 124 How comes it to pass, that men of parts should so much disaffect the Scriptures? 1890 *West Meth Mag* Jan 47 I you disaffect a Vestry or a Class-room, set apart your drawing room once a week.

2 To estrange or alienate the affection of; to make unfriendly or less friendly; *spec* to discontent or dissatisfy, as subjects with the government; to make disloyal. (Mostly in *passive*: see Disaffected I.)

1641 *Remonstr Commons* in Rushw *Hist Coll* III (1692) I 439 To disaffect the King to Parliaments by Slanders and false Imputations 1680 Luttrell *Brief Rel* (1857) I 36 Many libells are thrown about to disaffect the king and his people 1792 G Washington *Let* Writ 1891 XII. 172 We have fresh .. representations of their endeavoring to disaffect the four southern tribes of Indians towards this country 1893 *Chamb Frnl* 21 Jan. 46/1 You began to raise Cain by disaffecting the other workmen. 1893 Marie Corelli *Barabbas* iv (1894) 28 A pestilence in this man's shape doth walk abroad to desolate and disaffect the province

† **Disaffe·ct,** *v* ^{2} *Obs* [f Dis- 6 + Affect *v* ^{2}] *trans* To affect in an evil manner; to disorder, derange, disease.

1625 Donne *Serm* xx 192 The more it works upon good Men, the more it disaffects the Bad *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann* vi. (1658) 773 That disease was like none of ours; the head was disaffected, and that being dried, killed many *a* 1660 Hammond *Serm.* xxiii. (T), It disaffects the bowels, entangles and distorts the entrails. 1688 Boyle *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv 200 If the eyelids, which are subject to more than one distemper, be considerably disaffected.

Disaffected (disăfe·kted), *ppl. a.* [f Disaffect *v* ^{1}, ^{2} + -ed ^{1}] I Pa pple. of Disaffect *v* ^{1}

1. Evilly affected; estranged in affection or allegiance, unfriendly, hostile; almost always *spec.* Unfriendly to the government or to constituted authority, disloyal

1632 *St Trials, H Sherfield* (R), But in as much as he is accused of infidelity to Almighty God and to be disaffected to the king 1678 Hickes in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser II IV 51 The Court was full of disaffected villains 1711 Addison *Spect* No 131 ¶ 7, I pass among some for a disaffected Person 1809 *Morning Post* 13 July, The disaffected crowded to the standard of these traitors 1823 Scott *Peveril* 1, Major Bridgenorth was considered .. as a disaffected person to the Commonwealth. 1849 Cobden *Speeches* 42 A measure which will tend to make the people contented and happy citizens, instead of being miserable, dejected, and disaffected

2 Disliked, regarded with aversion *rare.*

1649 Bp Hall *Cases Consc* (T), To cast her against her mind upon a disaffected match

II. Pa. pple. of Disaffect *v.*^{2}

† 3. Affected with disease, disordered *Obs*

1664 Butler *Hud* II ii 505 As if a man should be dissected, To find what part is disaffected 1665 Glanvill *Scepsis Sci.* x (R.), And if our disaffected palates resent nought but bitterness from our choicest viands

Hence **Disaffe·ctedly** *adv.*, **Disaffe·ctedness.**

1709 Strype *Ann Ref* I xlviii 522 Out of private hatred and disaffectedness 1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Disaffectedly*, dissatisfiedly 1793 J Williams *Calm Exam.* 59 They look disaffectedly and with scorn at the present rulers

Disaffection (disăfe·kʃən) [f. Dis- 9 + Affection; or n. of action f Disaffect *v* ^{1} and ^{2}, after *affection*]

1. Absence or alienation of affection or kindly feeling, dislike, hostility. see Affection 6

1640 Sanderson *Serm.* II 145 Chastening is .. far from being any argument of the father's disaffection. 1643 Milton *Divorce* II. vii (1851) 78 Not to root up our naturall affections and disaffections 1655 Fuller *Ch Hist.* x iii § 6 His disaffection to the discipline established in England. 1706-7 Farquhar *Beaux Strat* III iii, What Evidence can prove the unaccountable Disaffections of Wedlock? 1879 Stevenson *Trav Cevennes* 87 Modestine..seemed to have a disaffection for monasteries

2 *spec.* Political alienation or discontent; a spirit of disloyalty to the government or existing authority: see Disaffected I.

1605 B Jonson *Volpone* II 1, Nor any dis affection to the state Where I was bred. 1683 *Brit Spec* 218 To take away all Occasions of Disaffection to the Anointed of the Lord 1697 Dampier *Voy* I 371 The whole Crew were at this time under a general disaffection, and full of very different Projects 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No 204 ¶ 2 Thou hast reconciled disaffection, thou hast suppressed rebellion 1808 Syd Smith *Wks* (1867) I 115 A very probable cause of disaffection in the troops 1874 Green *Short Hist* 556 The popular disaffection told even on the Council of State

† 3 The condition of being evilly affected physically; physical disorder or indisposition. *Obs*

1654 Gayton *Pleas Notes* III xi 144 Lord'd to fly to Physick, for cure of the disaffection 1676 Wiseman (J), The disease took its original merely from the disaffection of the part, and not from the peccancy of the humours 1688 Boyle *Final Causes Nat Things, Vitiated Sight* 260 This woman ..had a disaffection of sight very uncommon 1741 *Compl. Fam -Piece* I. i 78 If the Patient be subject to. any Swelling, Heat, or Disaffection in the Eyelids.

† **Disaffe·ctionate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 10 + Affectionate *a.*]

1. Wanting in affection: unloving

1796 Hayley *Life of Milton* (T), A beautiful but disaffectionate and disobedient wife.

2 Characterized by disaffection; disloyal.

1636 Sir H Blount *Voy Levant* (1650) 99 (T.) They .. were found damnably corrupt, and disaffectionate to the Turkish affairs

† **Disaffi·ance,** *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$ [Dis- 9] Want of affiance, trust, or confidence, distrust

1632 *Celestina* II. 34 Not caring..how thou puttest a disaffiance in my affection

† **Disaffi·ance,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Dis- 6 + Affiance *v.*] *trans.* To put out of affiance, trust, or confidence

1632 *Celestina* X 117 Already disaffianced in his hope, for want of a good and faire answer, hee hath set both his eyes and his heart upon the love and person of another

Disaffiliate (disăfi·lieit), *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Affiliate *v.*] *trans.* To undo the affiliation of, to detach (that which is affiliated): the reverse of to Affiliate.

1870 C. J Smith *Syn. & Antonyms, Affiliate*, Disannex, Disaffiliate 1892 *Graphic* 21 May 598/3 Eleven branch associations have 'disaffiliated' themselves in consequence of the dispute over the suffrage question

Disaffirm (disăfɔ·ɹm), *v* [f. Dis- 6 + Affirm *v.*] *trans.* To contradict, deny, negative: the contrary of to Affirm 4.

1548 Gest *Pr Masse* 97 Disaffyrmynge the masse sacryfyce to bee propiciatorye 1615 Davies *Reports Cases* Pref. (T), Neither doth Glanvil or Bracton disaffirm the antiquity of the reports of the law. 1816 Sir R Dallas in Taunton *Rep* VI 529 The suggestion that this was a voluntary payment, is disaffirmed by the averment of compulsion.

b *Law.* To annul or reverse (some former decision, etc.); to repudiate (a settlement or agreement): the contrary of Affirm 1, 2, Confirm.

1532 *Dial. Laws Eng* I xxvi. (1638) 46 Therefore . the said Statute neither affirmeth nor disaffirmeth the title. 1634 Earl Strafford *Lett & Disp.* (1739) I 298 Leaving the other . in the State they now are, either affirmed or disaffirmed. 1883 *N. Y. Tribune* XLIII 5 The Supreme Court of the United States has disaffirmed the view of the Post Office Department and affirmed that of the Company 1890 Sir A. Kekewich in *Law Times' Rep* LXIII 682/1 She could disaffirm the settlement on attaining twenty-one

Disaffirmance (disăfɔ·ɹmăns). [f Disaffirm *v*, after *affirm, affirmance*] The action of disaffirming; negation; annulment, repudiation.

1610 Bacon in Howell *St. Trials* (1816) II. 399/1 If it had been a disaffirmance by law they must have gone down in solido. 1643 Prynne *Open. Gt Seal* 24 Done in affirmance, onely, not disaffirmance of it, as Lawyers speake 1677 Hale *Prim Orig. Man.* I. iv 102 As much a Demonstration in disaffirmance of any thing that is affirmed as can possibly be. 1818 Colebrooke *Oblig. & Contracts* I 36 A suit..in disaffirmance of it [an illegal contract] is consonant to the policy of the law 1868 Benjamin *On Sales* (1884) 404 The vendor has done some act to disaffirm the transaction Before the disaffirmance the vendee has transferred the interest

Disaffirmation (disæfəɹmē·ʃən). [f. Disaffirm *v*, after *affirm, -ation.*] The action of disaffirming; denial, negation; repudiation.

1842 in Brande *Dict Science, etc* 1875 Maine *Hist Inst* VII. 205 The disaffirmation of the legality of Tanistry 1893 *Weekly Notes* 49/2 Notwithstanding her disaffirmation of her settlement when she attained twenty one

Disaffi·rmative, *a.* [f. as prec., after *affirmative*] Characterized by disaffirming, tending to disaffirm; negative

a 1832 in Bentham (F. Hall)

Disaffo·rd, *v Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [Dis- 6.] *trans* To refuse to afford, to prevent from obtaining

1597 Daniel *Civ Wars* VIII. lviii, Let not my being a Lancastrian bred, Without mine own Election, disafford Me Right, or make my Cause disfigured

Disafforest (disăfɒ·rest), *v.* [ad. med.(Anglo-) L *disafforestare* (in *Charter of Forests* 13th c.), f. Dis- 4 + *afforestare* to Afforest. Cf. the synonymous De-afforest, Deforest, Disforest.]

1. *trans.* To free from the operation of the forest laws; to reduce from the legal state of forest to that of ordinary land

[1225 *Charta Forestæ an.* 9 *Hen III*, c. 3 (Spelman s v. *Afforestare*) Omnes bosci qui fuerunt afforestati per Richardum avunculum nostrum statim Disafforestentur] 1598 Stow *Surv* xli (1603) 424 The Forest of Midlesex, and the Warren of Stanes were disaforested 1598 Manwood *Lawes Forest* xvi. § 9 (1615) 116/2 By the Charter, all new forests were generally to bee disafforested. 1677 N Cox *Gentlem. Recr.* I (ed 2) 24 *Afforest*, is to turn Land into Forest. *Disafforest*, is to turn Land from being Forest to other uses. 1725 *Lond Gaz* No 6350/3 The whole inclosed with a Pale, and disforested 1888 Black *Adv House-boat* 71, I don't know when the district was disafforested; but in Shakespeare's own time they hunted red-deer in these Warwickshire woods

fig *a* 1631 Donne *Poems, To Sir Herbert* (1650) 157 How happy is he, which hath due place assign'd To his beasts, and disforested his mind

absol 1638 Sir R Cotton *Abstr Rec Tower* 14 [Edward I] disafforested in most Counties of England.

2 To strip or clear of forests or trees *rare.*

1842 De Quincey in *Blackw Mag* LII 126 From the wreck of her woods by means of incendiary armies, Greece is, for a season, disafforested

Hence **Disaffo·rested** *ppl. a.*; **Disaffo·resting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a*; also **Disaffo·restment.**

1857 Toulmin Smith *Parish* 469 For the disafforesting of the royal forests and chases 1875 Bucknill *Log bk* 240 This was before the miserable cheese paring policy of disafforesting, when the red-deer were still to be seen in the forest glades. 1882 *Standard* 14 Mar., A Commissioner under the Hainault Disforesting Commission 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVI 661/1 The great disafforestment proceeds apace

Disafforestation (disăfɒrestē·ʃən). [n. of action f med L. *disafforestāre* to Disafforest]

a The action of disafforesting; exemption from forest laws b. Destruction of forests or woods.

1598 Manwood *Lawes Forest* xvi § 9 (1615) 116/2 All those, that were put out of the Forest by the disafforestation 1888 *Athenæum* 10 Mar. 302/3 The gradual obsolescence of our forest law and the steady progress of disafforestation 1888 *Times* 4 Oct 9/5 The rapid progress of disafforestation will be understood, and it is certain that the natural growth cannot keep pace with it

† **Disaffri·ght,** *v. Obs rare.* [Dis- 6] *trans.* To free from fright or alarm, to reassure.

1676 Hobbes *Iliad* IV. 216 His own Commanders first to disaffright.

† **Disaffy·,** *v. Obs rare* [In 16th c. *desafie*, a. OF. *desafie-r* to distrust, f *des-*, L *dis-* (Dis- 4) + *afier* to trust: see Affy *v*] *trans.* To put out of relations of affiance: Defy *v.*^{1} 1.

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 239 He fledde like a traytour and being for the same desafied by Julyan, doth maynteyn his acte and him silf to be honest, and to fight in that quarrell with the said Julyan

† **Disa·ge.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. It *disagio* dis ease, trouble, want, f *dis-*, Dis- 4 + *agio* leisure, ease; cf. Agio, Adagio] Hardship, trouble

1665 J Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 156 [They] were thick skin'd Fellows, and could patiently undergo such and greater Disages

† **Disa·ggravate,** *v Obs. rare.* [Dis- 6] *trans.* To release from a burden or charge. see Aggravate *v.* 3.

1598 Florio *Disgranio*, a discharge, a disagraueting

Disa·ggregate, *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Aggregate *v.* Cf. F. *désagréger*, Sp *desagregar.*]

1. *trans.* To separate (an aggregated mass) into its component particles.

1828 in Webster. 1858 G. P Scrope *Geol Centr France* (ed. 2) 47 Its parts are then disaggregated 1876 tr *Schutzenberger's Ferment.* 172 The cellular tissue is either partly or completely disaggregated.

2 *intr.* (for *refl*) To separate from an aggregate.

1881 Morgan *Contrib. Amer. Ethnol* 87 As soon as they had disaggregated

Disaggregation (disægrĭgē·ʃən). [n of action f. prec vb.. cf. mod.F. *désagrégation* (1878 in *Dict Acad*)]

1. The separation of the component particles of an aggregated mass or structure; disintegration.

1828 in Webster. 1858 *Sat Rev* 20 Nov 501/1 A million of entire skeletons bound together by the fine powder resulting from the disaggregation of their fellows and of other calcareous organisms 1865 Esquiros *Cornwall* 41 Deposits formed by the disaggregation of the primitive rocks 1879 G Prescott *Sp Telephone* 436 Neither disaggregation nor sparks. 1881 *Nature* XXIV 67 An electric disaggregation of the electrode

2 *transf* in various non-physical senses.

1831 Bentham *Wks* (1838-43) XI. 73 Power of aggregation; power of disaggregation 1881 Morgan *Contrib Amer. Ethnol* 87 A further consequence of this disaggregation was .. the necessity for an official building 1890 *Times* 11 Jan 5/1 Centralization would disappear to make way for a disaggregation as troublesome for the Monarchy of Portugal as for the French Republic.

Disagree (disăgrī), *v* [ad F *désagréer* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *des-* (DIS- 4) + *agréer* to AGREE See also DISGREE]

1. *intr.* To differ, to be unlike; not to AGREE, correspond, accord, or harmonize Const *with*, †*to*, †*from*.

1494 FABYAN *Chron* IV lxvi 45 That sayinge disagreeth to the wrytynge of Eutropius 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 191 [He] sorroweth to see thy behaviour so far to disagree from thy birth. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* IV iii 8 Those things we call morally good, which agree to right reason those morally evill, which disagree from right reason 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III (1701) 86/1 Which [account] disagrees not with the other 1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* I. 4 A Tradition disagreeing to the Scripture. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II iv § 2 We have neither a very clear Conception in our selves of the two Ideas contained in the Words, nor how they agree or disagree 1874 A. B. DAVIDSON *Hebr. Gram.* § 48 The other numerals are nouns, and disagree in gender with the words which they enumerate 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* IV 235 Particular circumstances which agree or disagree with given facts

2. To differ in opinion; to dissent.

1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I App. xl. 35 If any disagreed from his forefathers, he is to be judged suspected 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I i § 20 Those who disagree from that former Computation, place it yet lower 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 1 Who shall decide when Doctors disagree? 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 181 The sincere beliefs and conscientiously performed rites of those from whose religion he disagrees 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV ii. ii. 187 He could not place himself in the position of persons who disagreed with him 1891 *Spectator* 13 June 823/1 Men who hoped against hope that the jury would disagree

3. To refuse to accord or agree (to any proposal, etc.); to dissent Const. *to*, *with*, †*from*. Indirect passive, *to be disagreed to*.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 36 Preamb., If the Duke disagree to the seid acte 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 52 a, If the parcener hathe yssue and dyeth, the issue maye disagree to the particion. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI xxx (1612) 155 Mine is to loue, but hers to disagree 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV 495 In such cases the grantee may, by deed only, disagree, and disclaim the estate 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 31 The Delaware counties had bound up their delegates to disagree to this article 1869 GLADSTONE *Sp. in Parl.* (*Daily News* 16 July), I shall move to disagree to that clause I beg now to move that the House disagree with the Lords' amendment of the preamble of the Irish Church Bill *Ibid.*, The Lords' amendment was then disagreed to 1869 *Daily News* 27 July, The Lower House has disagreed from the amendment

4. To be at variance, to dispute or quarrel.

1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. IV*, 29 b, Takyng a corporall othe never after to disagre or renewe any displeasure 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II 497 Devil with Devil damn'd Firm concord holds, men onely disagree Of Creatures rational 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvii 531 Children of the same family ought not to disagree 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II i, Come, we must not again disagree

5. Of food, climate, etc.: To conflict in physical operation or effect; to be unsuitable. Const. *with*

1563 etc., [see DISAGREEING *ppl. a.* 4.] 1768 tr. *Cornaro's Disc.* 15 To try, whether those, which pleased my palate, agreed or disagreed with my stomach. *Ibid.* 45 Fruit, fish, and other things of that kind disagree with me 1813 MARTIN in *Med.-Chirurg. Trans.* IV 47 Increasing one drop every day until it might begin to disagree with the stomach 1820 SHELLEY *Œdipus* II 28 So plain a dish Could scarcely disagree. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* xlvi, Ascribed to his health's disagreeing with the air of that capital 1865 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 288 It couldn't have been sound, that champagne, or it wouldn't have so disagreed with me. *Mod.* The confinement and close application to work disagrees with him

†**Disagree'**, *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. vb.] Disagreement.

1589 GREENE *Tullies Love* (1609) D iv b, It may bee that the destinies have appointed their disagree

Disagreeability (disăgrīăbi'lĭti). [f. DISAGREEABLE + -ITY: cf. *agreeability*.] The quality or condition of being disagreeable; unpleasantness

1788 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* IV iv 188 These only formed its disagreeability 1790 *Ibid.* V iv 163 Difficulties and disagreeabilities in carrying on a week's intercourse. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI 248 He will be exposed to many disagreeabilities' from the police. 1889 MRS. RANDOLPH *New Eve* II ix 62 Ill-health meant ill-temper, discomfort, disagreeability of all sorts

Disagreeable (disăgrī ăb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 5 **dys-**. [a. F. *désagréable* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *dés-* (DIS- 4) + *agréable* AGREEABLE]

†**1** Not in agreement; characterized by difference or incongruity, disagreeing, discordant, at variance. Const. *to*, *with*. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4717 It [love] is Carybdis perillous Disagreeable and gracious, It is discordaunce that can accord, And accordaunce to discord 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII ccxxxiv. 270 But I se the mater dysagreable to other wryters, and also thynke that moche therof is fayned 1538 COVERDALE *Ded. to N. T.*, It was disagreeable to my former translation in English. 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* Pref. (1565) 1 Cæsar in hys descryption of Gallia may seeme dysagreable wyth other authors. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I xv 79 What is conformable or disagreeable to Reason, in the actions of common life. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* 407 Compare their Lives and nothing can be more disagreeable 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xlviii (1787) 78 The obstinate contests of disagreeable virtues 1766 F. BLACKBURNE *Confessional* 262 In determining what is the proper sense and extent of the Articles, and what shall be judged agreeable or disagreeable to them

2. Not in accordance with one's taste or liking, exciting displeasure or disgust, unpleasing, unpleasant, offensive

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 254 Yet he found it disagreeable, because the Nights now were as intensely Cold, as the Days were Hot. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 230 This is such a horrible ugly Creature, that I don't believe any thing besides so very disagreeable is to be found 1754 E. DARWIN *Let. to Dr. Okes* in Dallas *Life* (1879), Yesterday's post brought me the disagreeable news of my father's departure out of this sinful world 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 90 This animal is without any ill scent, or disagreeable effluvia 1838 JAMES *Robber* IV, Your society is any thing but disagreeable to me 1841-44 EMERSON *Ess., Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 100 In regard to disagreeable things, prudence does not consist in evasion but in courage

3 Of persons: Of unpleasant temper or humour, actively unamiable, offensive.

It ranges from an active sense, of which the person in question is the subject, as in quot. 1474, to a subjective one of which the person in question is the object, both being often present

[1474 CAXTON *Chesse* (1481) D viij b, Not plesyd but disagreable whan they haue receyued the yefte] 1710-11 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 109, I dined to-day with my mistress Butler, who grows very disagreeable 1825 J. NEAL *Brother Jonathan* II 323 A very disagreeable man was here 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love Agst. World* II. My cousin is dreadfully disagreeable

b. Uncomfortable, in an unpleasant position.

1844 *P. Parley's Ann.* V 180 The King felt quite disagreeable The Russians might drop in upon him very unceremoniously

B as *sb.* (Cf. AGREEABLE 6.) †**a.** A disagreeable person *Obs.*

1829 MRS. SOUTHEY *Church Yards.* II 242 Whatever some superior-minded disagreeables may say to the contrary.

b. A disagreeable thing or experience, *esp.* in *pl.*

1781 COWPER *Let.* 4 Feb., Some disagreeables and awkwardnesses would probably have attended your interview 1797 HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. xlii. 64 The Greek artists are careful to keep the disagreeable out of sight 1804 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. iv. 78, I am seasoned to the disagreeables from my Canada journey of last summer 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* IX. 127 When the disagreeables of life—its work and privations were in question

Disagreeableness (disăgrī ăb'lnes) [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being disagreeable.

†**1.** Want of agreement; discordancy, incongruity *Obs.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxix. 18 This disagreeablenesse of the wicked is easily washt away 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* xxiv. 828 Remove and conquer that disagreeableness, that is betwixt my nature, and thy harmony 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 413 P 1 We know neither the Nature of an Idea, nor the Substance of a human Soul, which might help us to discover the Conformity or Disagreeableness of the one to the other 1716 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1734) I. 215 Its disagreeableness to the eternal rules of right reason

2 Unpleasantness, also, an unpleasant feature

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Essays* I. xvii § 1 Many who have figured Solitude, have sought to sweeten all they could the disagreeableness 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 84 P 5, I found the Disagreeableness of giving Advice without being asked it 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xvi. 109 Look upon that man—see but the disagreeableness of his person 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII 4 With all its manifold disagreeablenesses (to coin a word), it must be grappled with boldly 1861 SWINHOE *N. China Camp.* 9 There was just that amount of disagreeableness that usually occurs among Englishmen who are strangers to one another

Disagree'ablism. *nonce-wd.* [see -ISM.]

1887 BESANT *Fifty Years Ago* in *Graphic* Jubilee No. 20 June 2/3 Together with discontent, chartism, republicanism, atheism—in fact all the disagreeablisms

Disagreeably (disăgrī ăbli), *adv.* [f. DISAGREEABLE + -LY 2.] In a disagreeable manner or degree; unpleasantly; offensively.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Disagreeably*, unpleasantly 1766 GRAY in *Corr. w. N. Nicholls* (1843) 61, I passed all June in Kent not disagreeably 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxix, You may find yourself very disagreeably deceived. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 333 Swedenborg is disagreeably wise, and repels

†**Disagree'ance.** *Obs.* [f. DISAGREE *v.*, after AGREEANCE: cf. also OF *desagreance* (Godef.)] = DISAGREEMENT

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* VIII. 36 There is no disagreeaunce where is faith 1589 *Late Voy. Sp. & Port.* (1881) 98 Our disagreeance with them, will impeach the trade of our Merchants 1597 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 158 (Jam.) They sall report the groundis and caussis of their disagreeance to his majestie

Disagree'd, *ppl. a.* [f. DISAGREE *v.* + -ED 1.] The reverse of AGREED; not in agreement; at variance.

1598 FLORIO, *Scordato*, forgotten, put out of tune, vnstrung, disagreed 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* Ded. A ij, Well worth his labor to prove us disagreed 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 42 The partisans of utility are disagreed among themselves.

Disagreeing (disăgrī ĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb to DISAGREE; disagreement.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* 94 a, There ought to bee no discorde ne disagreyng emong them in their preachyng 1567 R. MULCASTER *Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* (1572) 103 b, To be troubled with so many disagreeings 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* xvii. 219 Such complying with the disagreeings of a sort of men, is the total overthrow of all Discipline *Mod.* Their disagreeing was happily prevented

Disagreeing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That disagrees

†**1** Out of harmony or agreement; discordant, incongruous; diverse *Obs.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 39 The places declare what be incidente, what be disagreeyng from the matter 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* (1577) E vij b, Oratours vnlike and disagreeing to their predecessours & followers 1593 Q. ELIZ. tr. *Boethius* (L. E. I. S.) 105 Me thinkes it a crosse mater and in it self disagreing, that God all knowes, and yet ther should be a free will 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 559 Many Islands, replenished with disagreeing nations and tongues 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. ii. § 7 A Figure very disagreeing with what Children imagine of their Parents

2 Differing in opinion; dissentient

1552 HULOET, Disagreeynge, *dissentaneus* 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. xx. 63 The nobles about them, in agreeing silence covered their disagreeing thoughts 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man* II. xii. 244 Finding the Philosophers and Wise Men so uncertain and disagreeing 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 271 A half-perplexed, half amused, and wholly disagreeing expression

3. At variance, quarrelling.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. i. ii. ii. (1651) 421 Hard-hearted parents, disobedient children, disagreeing brothers 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* V. § 19 The most contentious, quarrelsome, disagreeing crew, that ever appeared

4. Of incompatible or prejudicial operation, unsuitable.

1563 HYLL *Art Garden* (1593) 90 The Greek writers think the Basil so disagreing and contrary to women, that if [etc.] 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 483 The eating of this Food becomes offensive to them, and disagreeing 1794 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rowl for Oliver* Wks. II. 41 This was a puzzling, disagreeing question, Grating like arsenic on his host's digestion

Hence †**Disagree'ingly** *adv. Obs.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Desacordamente*, disagreeingly

Disagreement (disăgrī mĕnt) [f. DISAGREE *v.* + -MENT, after *agreement* Cf. F. *désagrément* (*desagreement*, Oudinot, 1642)] anything disagreeable, or not to one's liking]

1. Want of agreement or harmony; difference; discordancy, diversity, discrepancy.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 284 As well their words as their deedes bee at disagreement 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 154 There's a seeming disagreement between Diodorus and Herodotus 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* Diss. II, The apparent disagreement of any command to the moral attributes of God *a* 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* I. vii. 267 Sin is a disagreement or nonconformity of the will of any creature with the will of God 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 105 The Judgment, *quadrupeds are not rational*, determines the relation of disagreement between the two Terms

2 Refusal to agree or assent

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 36 § 1 Any disagreement or disassent by the seid Duches . notwithstanding 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* i § 43 19 The disagreement of the husband ought to be shewed

3. Difference of opinion; dissent

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 83, I againe with you was not at disagreement. 1623 JACKSON *Creed* I. 445 *note*, His disagreement from some of his owne profession 1658 T. WALL *Charac. Enemies Ch.* 7 Disagreement in matters of faith causeth enmity 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xvii. 348 Men of very different natures, apart from their utter disagreement in religion

4 Quarrel, dissension, variance, strife

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* II. 34 Disagreement vexing brethren faithles and vntrustie 1626 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 223 There hath been some Disagreement at Court between their Majesties, by reason of the French Ambassador 1770 *Junius's Lett.* xxxviii. 190 Is it .. for your interest to live in a perpetual disagreement with your people? 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xii. 10 The occasion of their disagreement being removed, he desired to return to the old terms of amity.

5. Unsuitableness (of food, climate, etc.) to the constitution

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* I. ii. (1853) I. 48 The probable disagreement of so torrid a climate unto English bodies.

6. An unpleasantness, a disagreeable condition [F. *désagrément*] *rare.*

1778 GATES in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 532 You would have avoided many disagreements, had it pleased you to have accepted that offer

Disagreer (disăgrī ər) *rare* [f. DISAGREE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who disagrees, a dissenter

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* II. i. 605 (R.) To awe disagreers in all matters of faith

Disagyse, obs. Sc. f. DISGUISE.

†**Disai'lment.** *Obs. rare* [see DIS- 5.] Ailment, indisposition.

1637 REEVE *God's Plea* 256 Without the least disaylment or distemper.

Disala'rm, *v. rare.* [DIS- 6 or 7 a + ALARM.] *trans.* To free or relieve from alarm.

1617 SIR F. BURDETT in *Parl. Deb.* 1693 Who had taken . care that not a syllable should be inserted that could tend to disalarm the country

Disalike · see DIS- 10

†**Disalle'giance.** *Obs. rare* [f. DIS- 9 + ALLEGIANCE.] Contravention of allegiance.

1641 LAUD *Wks.* (1857) VI. 216 Consider a little with what insolency, and perhaps disallegiance, this Lord and his roundhead crew would use their Kings

† **Disallie·ge,** *v Obs rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + **alliege*, deduced from ALLEGIANCE, under the influence of LIEGE cf prec.] *trans* To withdraw or alienate from allegiance

1648 MILTON *Observ Art Peace* Wks (1847) 263/2 By a pernicious and hostile peace, to disalliege a whole feudary kingdom from the antient dominion of England

Disallow (disălau), *v* Forms 4–5 desalowe, 4–6 dis-, 6 dysalowe, dissalow, 6– disallow. [a. OF. *desaloue-r, disalower* to blame, etc (in Godef), f *des-*, DIS- 4 + *alouer* ALLOW. In med (Anglo)L *disallocāre* see Du Cange] To refuse to ALLOW (in various senses).

† **1.** *trans.* To refuse to laud, praise, or commend; to discommend, to blame See ALLOW I 1

1393 GOWER *Conf* I 83 This vice of Inobedience he desalloweþ *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* IV. XXIX (1869) 191 Nouht þat I wole blame it ne despeise it ne disalowe it 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr Gd Manners* (1570) G j, Both is like erroui which wise men disalowe 1573 G HARVEY *Letter-bk* (Camden) 7, I praefer Tulli before Caesar in writing Latin, do I there[illegible] ow Caesar? 1622 T TAYLOR *Comm Titus* I [illegible] to their care herein haue they been commended or disallowed in the Scriptures 1656 COWLEY *Prologue to Guardian*, Who says the Times do Learning disallow? 'Tis false, 'twas never Honour'd so as Now.

2 To refuse to approve or sanction, to disapprove of. see ALLOW I 2 *arch*

1494 FABYAN *Chron* VII 616 Whiche conclucion was after disalowyd 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen VIII*, c 46 The auditors generall shal haue auctority to examin thaccomptes and to allowe and disalow all that shal be reasonable 1552 *Bury Wills* (1850) 141 Furthermore I denull, disalow, and sett att nothing all former wills and testaments which I have made 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C* Glaris 436 Though they do take liberty to use sports and exercises upon the Lords day, yet most of them ministers disallow it *a* 1745 SWIFT (J), It was known that the most eminent of those who professed his own principles, publickly disallowed his proceedings 1892 *Pall Mall G* 7 Sept. 6/2 The auditor also disallowed the refreshments the committee had, which amounted to 9*s* 6½*d*. each

† **b** *intr.* with *of* To refuse approval of *Obs*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 44, I might in no wise disallow of his doings. for he was very circumspect in his masters businesse 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* XIV (1851) 448 He returnes againe to disallow of that Reformation which the Covnant vowes 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m* XXVIII. § 3 (1689) 164 Others disallow thereof

† **3** To refuse to accept with approval; to reject, disown. *Obs*

1377 LANGL *P Pl* B XIV. 130 For þei [the rich] han her hyre here, an heuene as it were And whan he deyeth, ben disalowed. 1413 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton) I XIII (1859) 9 Sithen that he come to yeres of discrecyon, this laboure he hath in dede disalowid. 1526–34 TINDALE 1 *Pet* II 4 A livynge stone disalowed of men, but chosen of god and precious 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos* IX (1701) 435/1 [tr. *Archytas*] The fates of young and old together croud, No head is disallow'd By merciless Proserpina.

† **b** *intr* with *of Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 422 Wee ought not .. to disalowe of what soeuer is appointed us by Gods good providence 1595 SHAKS *John* I 1 16 What followes if we disallow of this?

4 To refuse to accept as reasonable, true, or valid; to refuse to admit (intellectually) See ALLOW II. 4

c 1399 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II. 21 Every child is holden for to bowe Unto the modir Or elles he mot reson desalowe 1583 *Exec for Treason* (1675) 37 Who with common reason can disallow that her Majesty used her principal Authority? 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* III v § 3 135 This whole Hypothesis [of Des Cartes] I do utterly disallow and reject 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* Ded (1784) 10 His influence is universally disallowed 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III § 40 145 By disallowing any human element we are deprived at once of much feeling of sympathy with the writers of the Bible

5. To refuse to acknowledge or grant (some claim, right, or privilege), or to accede to (some request or suggestion); to reject.

a 1555 LATIMER *Serm & Rem.* (1845) 21, I must not suffer the devil to have the victory over me I must disallow his instinctions and suggestions 1698 FRYER *Acc. E India & P.* 275 Use Christian Liberty in respect of Matrimony, it being disallowed none but the Vortobeeds 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II 1 To discuss the propriety of his charges, and to allow or disallow them as you pleased 1841 JAMES *Brigand* XXII, Your claim upon her hand is already disallowed

6 To refuse to allow or permit, to forbid the use of, to prohibit.

1563 *Homilies* II *Agst Excess Apparel* (1859) 308 The abuses thereof, which he forbiddeth and disalloweth 1568 *Form Submission Papists* in Strype *Ann Ref* I II 549 Nor willingly suffer any such to offend, whom I may reasonably let, or disallow *a* 1600 HOOKER (J), God doth in converts, being married, allow continuance with infidels, and yet disallow that the faithful, when they are free, should enter into bonds of wedlock with such. 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* I II IV, He utterly disallowes all hote Bathes in melancholy *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 30 If he disallows a book it must not be brought into the Kingdom. 1713 BENTLEY *Freethinking* XI (R), They disallow'd self defence, second marriages, and usury. 1831 COLERIDGE *Table-t* 27 Oct., Advocates, men whose duty it ought to be to know what the law allows and disallows 1854 LOWELL *Camb Thirty Y Ago* Prose Wks 1890 I 96 The great collar disallowing any independent rotation of the head he used to turn his whole person.

b Const. with *infin*, or † *from* and *vbl sb.*

1746 W HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II 54 If a poor Barber shall be disallowed from taking Money. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk* VI. 38, I being disallowed to interfere, Meddle, or make in a matter none of mine 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 June 12/1 A law of the trade which disallowed an employer to take more than one apprentice at a time

Hence **Disallo·wed** *ppl. a*, **Disallo·wing** *vbl sb* and *ppl. a.*

1377 LANGL *P Pl* B XIV 139 Nouȝt to fonge biforе for drede of disalowynge *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen VIII* (Camden) 195 The public judgment of certain universities for the disproving and disallowing of his first marriage 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng Pop Ceremo* II iv 53 To practise the Ceremonies, with a doubting and dissalowing conscience 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit India* III. II 79 The objection was founded upon a disallowed assumption 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Feb 11/2 If the House went on voting disallowing motions for ever, Mr. Bradlaugh would still be one ahead

† **Disallo·wable,** *a. Obs* [f. DISALLOW + -ABLE.] Not to be allowed or permitted, not to be approved or sanctioned

1494 FABYAN *Chron* VII 427 With these and many other disalowable condicions he was excercysed, which tourned hym to great dishonoure 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 280 What judge you of the words which I uttered were they approvable, or were they disalowable? 1678 R L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor* (1702) 474 Our Passions are nothing else but certain Disallowable Motions of the Mind 1726 BP SMALRIDGE *1st Charge* 21 Which though not wholly unlawful, nor in the laity disallowable, yet in the clergy are of evil fame.

Hence † **Disallo·wableness,** the quality of being disallowable

1727 in BAILEY, vol II

Disallowance (disălau·ăns). [f. DISALLOW + -ANCE] The action of disallowing; refusal to sanction, admit, or permit; disapproval, rejection, prohibition

1565 in *Parker's Corr.* (1853) 267 We have consulted how to proceed, whereby we may have your allowance or disallowance. 1585–7 T ROGERS 39 *Art* (1607) 206 *note*, The approbation or disallowance of a general assembly should be a matter and cause spiritual 1632 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 14. 211 Centurions are commended without any reproofe or disallowance of their warlike profession. 1733 NIAL *Hist. Purit* II 559 They declare their disallowance of all seditious libels 1846 GROTE *Greece* I XXI II 180 This disallowance of the historical personality of Homer. 1883 A H DE COLYAR in *Rep Co. Cr Cases* Pref 11 *note*, The Rules of the Supreme Court .. come into operation on the 24th October next, subject to disallowance by Parliament

† **b** *Mus.* Something disallowed or forbidden by rule; an irregularity. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd Mus* 16 The allowances and disallowances in the composition of foure parts 1674 PLAYFORD *Skull Mus* III 37 The last disallowance is when the upper part stands, and the lower part falls from a lesser third to a fifth 1789 BURNEY *Hist Mus* III VIII 527 An excellent composition might now be produced merely from ancient disallowances 1854 J W. MOORE *Compl. Cycl Music, Disallowance*, A term applied to any anomalous formation, or succession of chords Two succeeding eighths, or two consecutive perfect fifths, in the same direction, constitute a *disallowance*

Disallow·er. [f DISALLOW + -ER 1] One who disallows, or refuses to sanction

1672 H MORE *Brief Reply* 74 Himself was an Opposer and disallower of that fond and Idolatious Superstition.

Disallowment (disălau·mĕnt). *rare* [f. as prec + -MENT] The action or fact of disallowing

1884 J H MCCARTHY *Eng under Gladstone* XIV 290 The disallowment roused a strong display of public feeling in all the Australian colonies

Disally (disăla·i), *v rare.* [f DIS- 6 + ALLY *v*] *trans.* To free from alliance or union

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1022 Nor both so loosely disallied Their nuptials 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 301 Disallied From breath or blood corruptible.

† **Disa·lter,** *v. Obs. rare*–1 [f. DIS- 5 + ALTER *v*] *trans* To alter or change for the worse.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard* VII (1599) 281 No other thing had disaltered the people, but the pride of the gentlemen

† **Disalte·rn,** *v Obs. rare* [f. DIS -5 + L *alternāre* to change from one thing to another.] *trans.* To alter or change for the worse: cf. prec

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III iv, O wilt thou disaltern The rest thou gav'st?

Disamay, obs var. of DISMAY

Disamis (di sămis). *Logic* The mnemonic term (introduced by Petrus Hispanus, *c* 1250) designating the second mood of the third figure of syllogisms, in which the major premiss is a particular affirmative (*i*), the minor a universal affirmative (*a*), and the conclusion a particular affirmative (*i*)

The initial letter *d* shows that the mood can be reduced to *Darii*, by simple conversion of the major, transposition of the premisses, and simple conversion of the conclusion, as indicated by the letters *s, m, s*, following the three vowels.

1551 T WILSON *Logike* (1580) 30 The third figure This argument is reduced to Darii *Di* Mercie onely forgiveth synnes *sa* All mercie is purchased by faithe; *mis* Therfore by faith onely forgiuenes is obteined 1624 DE LAWNE tr *Du Moulin's Logick* 144 1892 WELTON *Logic* I IV. III § 136 *Disamis* As example we may give 'Some pronouns in English are inflected, all such pronouns are words of English origin, therefore, some words of English origin are inflected'. *Ibid*, As an *I* proposition can be simply converted, it is a matter of very small moment whether an argument is expressed in *Disamis* or in *Datisi.*

Disanagrammatize: see DIS- 6.

† **Disana·logal,** *a. Obs.* [DIS- 10] = next.

1676–7 HALE *Contempl* II *Works of God* (R), That knowledge, which we have in ourselves, which is utterly unsuitable and disanalogal to that knowledge, which is in God

Disanalogous (disănæ lŏgəs), *a* [DIS- 10.] Having no analogy

1816 KEATINGE *Trav* (1817) II 174 The words have their ordinary denominations in an idiom totally disanalogous to what they have with us

† **Disana·logy.** *Obs rare.* [DIS- 9] Want of analogy; a condition the reverse of analogous

1610 W FOULKINGHAM *Art of Survey* Pref Verse 15 For Dis analogies strange, strained, rude, Nor Deviations curious-all scande 1641 CAPT A MERVIN in Rushw. *Hist Coll* III (1692) I. 218 Where first I observe the disanalogy

Disanchor (disæ·nkəɹ), *v.* Also 5–7 dis-, dysa(u)ncre, 6–7 disan(c)kar, -er [a OF *desancre-r*, f *des-*, DIS- 4 + *ancrer* to ANCHOR, f *ancre* ANCHOR *sb* 1]

1 *trans.* To loosen (a ship) from its anchorage, to weigh the anchor of

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 56 Thene the good patrone disancred the noble shippe and went again to the see 1481 — *Godfrey* 189 They shold disancre theyr shippes and flee 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVI VII 776 After he is disankered once & under saile from Corinth 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit Troy* V XXXIX. 116 Sixe Gallies they Disanker from the Isle.

fig a 1872 CARLYLE in *J W Carlyle's Lett* (1883) II 346 *note*, Miserable feature of London life, needing to be dis anchored every year, to be made comparatively a nomadic, quasi Cimmuck life

2. *intr* To weigh anchor: said of a ship or its crew

a 1470 TIPTOFT *Cæsar* III (1530) 3 He dysauncred & departed about thre of the clocke *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 38 She went to the ship that sholde disancre for to go to Athenes 1595 DRAKE *Voy* (Hakluyt Soc) 9 The enemie labored to cause us to disankar. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann* (1658) 644 [They] were commanded to disanchor, and to depart from those places 18 SOUTHEY (F Hall)

Hence **Disa·nchoring** *vbl sb*

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II VI (1872) 138 We need not dwell at too much length on the foreign journeys, disanchorings, and nomadic vicissitudes of household, which occupy his few remaining years

† **Disange·lical,** *a Obs.* [DIS- 10] Not angelical, the reverse of angelical.

a 1687 H MORE in Norris *Theory of Love* (1688) 191 It were a thing Disangelical, if I may so speak, and undivine 1736 H COVENTRY *Philemon to Hyd* II (T), The opinion of that learned casuist who accounts for the shame attending these pleasures of the sixth sense, as he is pleased to call them, from their disangelical nature.

Disangularize, *v* . see DIS- 6.

Disanimal, *v* : see DIS- 7 b.

† **Disa·nimate,** *a Obs rare* [f DIS- 10 + ANIMATE *a*] Deprived of life; inanimate

1681 P RYCAUT *Crituk* 228 They saw many disanimate Bodies

Disanimate (disæ·nimeit), *v* [f. DIS- 6 + ANIMATE *v*, prob. after F. *désanimer* (15–16th c in Godef *Suppl*).]

1 *trans* To deprive of life, render lifeless.

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV VII 196 In carcasses warme and bodies newly disanimated 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* 38 That Soul and Life that is now fled and gone, from a lifeless Carcase, is only a loss to that particular Body or Compages of Matter, which by means thereof is now dis animated 1833 [see DISANIMATED below]

2. To deprive of spirit, courage, or vigour; to discourage, dispirit, dishearten

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus* II. (1882) 39 [They] also rather animate, than disanimate them to perseuere in their wickednes 1592 SHAKS *1 Hen VI*, III 1 183 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* (ed 2) 183 Yet the sublime height did not disanimate us 1702 C. MATHER *Magn Chr.* VII App (1852) 604 The garrisons were so disanimated at these disasters 1791–1814 [see DISANIMATING below]

Hence **Disa·nimated** *ppl a* ; **Disa·nimating** *vbl sb.* and *ppl a*

1624 CAPT SMITH *Virginia* III XII 94 After the expence of fifteene yeares more grow they disanimated. 1677 LD ORRERY *Art of War* 199 May it not be a greater Disanimating of the Soldiery? 1791 E DARWIN *Bot Gard.* I 87 To stay Despair's disanimating sigh 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVIII 83 From whence disanimating fear had driven The former primate 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser II *Product Mod Art*, [The Dryad] linked to her own connatural tree, co twisting with its limbs her own till both seemed either—these animated branches, those disanimated members

Disa·nima·tion. [n. of action f. DISANIMATE *v*] The action of disanimating: a Privation of life b. Discouragement, disheartening.

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* III X 128 Affections which depend on life, and depart upon disanimation. *Ibid* III. XXV 178 A Glow-worme will afford a faint light, almost a dayes space when many will conceive it dead, but this is a mistake in the compute of death, and terme of disanimation 1828 WEBSTER, *Disanimation*, the act of discouraging, depression of spirits

Disannex (disăne·ks), *v* Also 5 **disanex.** [a OF *desannexe-r* (1475 in Godef): see DIS- 1 and ANNEX] *trans* To separate (that which is annexed), to disjoin, disunite

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c 34 Preamb, The same. Heredit amentes shuld be separat severed and disanexed from the Duchie of Cornwall 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 190 b, The feoffor cannot disannex the advowson from the manor,

without deed 1719 T Gordon *Cordial for Low Spirits* I 270 [It] became part of the English Dominions and could not be disanneved but by Act of Parliament 1869 *Echo* 9 Mar, The object of the Bill was to disannex from the Provostship of the College [Oriel] a canonry of Rochester and a valuable rectory, which now formed part of the endowment

Hence **Disanne xing** *vbl sb*

1831 Coleridge *Table t* 17 Dec, The disannexing and independence of Ireland

Disannexation (disæneksēi·ʃən). [f. Disannex, after *annexation*] The action of disannexing, separation (of something annexed)

1884 *Q Rev* July 148 *note*, The idea of the disannexation of the Transkei has been abandoned 1885 Lady Herbert tr *Lagrange's Dupanloup* II 130 Ceaseless fears of annexation and disannexation.

Disannul (disănʌ·l), *v.* Also 5–6 dys-, 5–8 -anull [f. Dis- 5 + Annul *v* Cf. the parallel forms Disnull, Denull]

1 *trans.* To cancel and do away with; to make null and void, bring to nothing, abolish, annul

1494 Fabyan *Chron* VII 347 He laboured that he myght do dysanull ye former ordenaunces and statutes, and to cause them to be broken 1526 Tindale *Matt* v. 17 Ye shall not thinke that I am come to disanull the lawe 1535 Coverdale *Job* xl 3 Wilt thou disanulle my judgment? 1590 Shaks *Com Err* I 1 145 Our Lawes Which Princes, would they, may not disanull 1634 Canne *Necess Separ* (1849) 52 The whole action is disannulled and made void 1691 Ray *Creation* I (1704) 44 They endeavour to evacuate and disannul our great Argument 1745 in *Col Rec Pennsylv* IV 775 To disanull the Engagements and destroy the Amity subsisting between them. 1849 Miss Mulock *Ogilvies* xiv, A solemn troth-plight, which. no earthly power ought ever to disannul

†2 To deprive by the annulment of one's title; *fig* to do out *of*. Const *from, of. Obs*

1556 *Chron Gr Friars* (Camden) 79 Soo by that they be dyschargyd and dyssanullyd from alle maner of inherytans of the imperialle crowne. 1604 T M *Black Bk* B iv b, Ale we disanuld of our first sleepe, and cheated of our dreames and fantasies? 1613 *Answ Uncasing Machivil's Instr* E ij, That will disanul thee of thy quiet rest.

Hence **Disannu lling** *vbl sb.*; also **Disannu ller**, one who disannuls; **Disannu lment**, the fact of disannulling.

1586 T B *La Primaud Fr Acad* I 337 The disanulling of all gold and silver coine, and the appointing of yron monie onely to be currant 1600 E Blount tr *Conestaggio* 65 If any thing were done by them that was absolutely good, it was the disannulling of the impost of salt. 1611 Cotgr, *Nullité*, a nullitie, annihilation, disannulment *a* 1625 Fletcher *Woman's Prize* II v, In which business Two of the disanullers lost their night-caps 1755 Johnson, *Disannulment* 1792 G Washington *Let* Writ 1892 XII 157 The right of disannulling is reserved to the government 1818 Colebrooke *Treat Obligations* I 101 He is debarred from . insisting on the delay as a disannulment of it. 1882 *Standard* 23 Dec. 1/2, I agree to the disannulment of our engagement on certain conditions

Disanoint (disănoi·nt), *v* [f. Dis- 6 + Anoint] *trans* To undo the anointing or consecration of. Hence **Disanoi nted, Disanoi nting** *ppl adjs*

1648 Milton *Tenure Kings* (1649) 2 They have bandied and borne armes against their King, devested him, disanointed him. 1820 Keats *Hyperion* II 98 For Fate Had pour'd a mortal oil upon his head, A disanointing poison 1867 Trench *Shipwrecks Faith* 47 There is something unutterably pathetic in that yearning of the disanointed King [Saul] 1871 Swinburne *Songs bef Sunrise, Halt bef Rome* 175 His blessings, as other men's curses Disanoint where they consecrate Kings.

Disanswerable *a*: see Dis- 10

†**Disappa·rel,** *v Obs.* [f. Dis- 6 + Apparel *v*: perhaps after F. *désappareiller* (11th c. in Littré) cf. Sp. *desaparejar* to unharness, unrig, Pg *desaparelhar* to unrig, unmast] *trans.* To deprive of apparel; to disrobe, undress. Also *fig.*

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* III 336 Zelmane disapparelling herself 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. lxxxiv. 128 The Cup is the betrayer of the mind, and does disapparel the soul. *a* 1649 Drumm of Hawth *Cypress Grove* Wks (1711) 119 Every day we rise and lie down, apparel and disapparel our selves, weary our bodies and refresh them. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* xiii. c 249 Thus entertain we death, as friend To disapparel us for Glories endlesse end.

b *intr* for *refl* Cf. *undress*

1655 H Vaughan *Silex Scint* I (1858) 51 I'le disappar ell, and to buy But one half glaunce most gladly dye

†**Disappari tion.** *Obs rare* [f Dis- 9 + Apparition; after *disappear*] = Disappearance

1790 Herschel in *Phil Trans* LXXX 479 Its disappartion in general, and in my telescopes its faintness when turned edgeways, are in no manner favourable to this idea. 1796 W Taylor in Robberds *Mem* I. 97 The still disapparition of the tumult and bustle

Disappear (disăpĭə·r), *v* Forms: 6 disapere, 7 disappeer, -appeare, 7– disappear [f Dis- 6 + Appear *v*, after F. *disparaître, disparaiss-*, of which the earlier direct reprs. were Disparish and Dispear, q v.

(In Palsgr, but app not in common use before 17th c Not in Shaks, nor in Bible of 1611)]

1. *intr* To cease to appear or be visible, to vanish from sight The reverse of Appear

1530 Palsgr 517/1 The vysion disapered incontynent 1623 Cockeram, *Disappeare*, to vanish out of sight 1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb* I (1843) 17/2 There appeared to him, on the side of his bed, a man after this discourse he disappeared. 1665 Sir T Herbert *Trav* (1677) 388 When the Sun is deprest and disappearing 1667 Milton *P L.* VIII 478 She disappeerd, and left me dark, I wak'd To find her, or for ever to deplore Her loss *a* 1704 Locke (J), The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in fading colours, and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and disappear 1726 *Adv Capt R. Boyle* 271 The Cloud upon my Wife's Face began to disappear by degrees 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I. xxvii 212, I saw the leader sink and suddenly disappear

b Of a line or thing extended in space, which ends by gradually ceasing to be distinguishable, or 'dies away' by blending with something else; to be traceable no farther.

1753 Hogarth *Anal Beauty* 9 Its opposite thread is lost, and disappears on the other 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I ix 63 A moraine disappearing at the summit of the cascade. *Mod* (*Entomol*) A species of moth with a particular line disappearing at the subcostal vein

2 To cease to be present, to depart, to pass from existence, pass away, be lost

1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 98 If the surface has been long expos'd these small caverns are fill'd with dust, and disappear 1784 Cowper *Task* III 874 As duly as the swallows disappear 1874 Morley *Compromise* (1886) 235 A species of plant or animal disappears in face of a better adapted species 1884 Gustafson *Found Death* I (ed 3) 13 The works of the few writers of antiquity who ventured to treat of these mysteries have tracelessly disappeared.

b. of things immaterial

a 1700 Dryden (J), When the night and winter disappear, The purple morning rising with the year, Salutes the Spring 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 38 Effects will not, indeed, immediately disappear with their causes 1862 H Spencer *First Princ* .. iv § 26 (1875) 91 Our conception of the Relative itself disappears, if our conception of the Absolute is a pure negation. 1893 *Weekly Notes* 83/2 The distinction between meritorious and non-meritorious creditors had disappeared.

Disappearance (disăpĭə·răns). [f. Disappear *v* + -ance, after *appearance*] The action of disappearing, passing away from sight or observation; vanishing

1712 Addison *Spect* No 317 ₱ 2 Not likely to be remembred a Moment after their Disappearance 1794 S Williams *Vermont* 115 The usual times of the appearance and disappearance of these birds 1847 Emerson *Repr Men, Montaigne* Wks (Bohn) I 352 Let a man learn . to bear the disappearance of things he was wont to reverence, without losing his reverence 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal* VIII (1858) 328 The sudden appearances and disappearances, which baffled all the zeal of his enemies 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 351 The final disappearance of many ideas which foster anti-social tendencies

Disappearer (disăpĭə rəɹ). [f. Disappear + -er 1.] One who disappears or vanishes

1882 *N Y Tribune* 14 June, Prickly comfrey, which was going to do such great things for our agriculture, seems to have joined the mysterious disappearers. 1889 *Daily News* 8 Oct 5/1 The learned Feithius, who 'chanced to pop his head into a fuller's shop' and never came out again, was a model of a disappearer.

Disappea·ring, *vbl sb* [f as prec. + -ing 1] The action of the verb to Disappear.

1611 Cotgr, *Disparoissance*, a disappearing, or vanishing out of sight. 1662 S P. *Acc Latitude Men* in *Phenix* II 514 The appearing of new Stars and disappearing of old 1726 *Adv Capt. R Boyle* 285 All the Discourse was of Don Rodenigo's sudden disappearing 1807 T Thomson *Chem* II 115 It is impossible to account for the disappearing of the two gases, or the appearance of the water, without admitting that this liquid is actually composed of oxygen and hydrogen

Disappea·ring, *ppl a.* [f as prec. + -ing 2] That disappears or passes out of sight

1886 *Daily News* 9 Nov 2/7 The defendant. performed the trick with his daughter as the disappearing lady 1887 *Fortn Rev.* Nov (*Brit Army*), We are behindhand . in disappearing guns, in cupolas and shields, and in submarine mining 1891 *Daily News* 7 Oct 5/3 Witnessing target practice with the so-called disappearing gun The gun is hoisted for firing, and immediately upon the discharge falls back into position

†**Disappe·ndancy, -ency.** *Obs.* ? *rare*–1. [f Dis- 9 + Appendancy] *Law.* The condition or quality of being disappendant, an instance of this

1760 Burn *Eccles. Law* (1767) I 6 (Jod) A disappendency may be also temporary.

†**Disappe·ndant, -ent,** *a. Obs* [f. Dis- 10 + Appendant] *Law.* The opposite of Appendant, detached from being an appendancy.

1642 Perkins *Prof Bk* v § 436 188 If the Baylywick or faire be disappendant in fee from the Manour 1760 Burn *Eccles. Law* (1767) I 7 (Jod) The advowson is made disappendent.

Disappoint (disăpoi·nt), *v* Also 5–6 disapoynte, 6 disapoincte, -apoint, -apoynt, -appoynte, dys-. [ad. F. *désappointer* (14th c in Hatz-Darm), f. *des-* (Dis- 4) + *appointer* to Appoint See also Dispoint]

1. *trans.* To undo the appointment of; to deprive of an appointment, office, or possession, to dispossess, deprive. *Obs* (exc as *nonce-wd*)

[1489 see Dispoint] 1586 T B *La Primaud Fr Acad* I. 582 A monarch hath power. to appoint or to disappoint the greatest officers 1824 Byron *Juan* XVI lxxv, He would keep it Till duly disappointed or dismiss'd 1869 Spurgeon *Treas Dav* Ps. xi. 6 God's Anointed is appointed, and shall not be disappointed

2. To frustrate the expectation or desire of (a person); to defeat, balk, or deceive in fulfilment of desire. Const. †*of, in, with.*

1494 Fabyan *Chron* VII ccxxxiv 270 He, contrary his promyse, dyd disapoynte them, and nothynge ayded them 1555 Watreman *Fardle Facions* Ded 4 Neuer disapointed of honourable successe 1697 Potter *Antiq Greece* II ii (1715) 183 [They] were miserably disappointed of their expectations 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* X iii, Disappointed in the woman whom he had mistaken for his wife 1821 Shelley *Prometh Unb* III. iv. 128, I first was disappointed not to see Such mighty change as I had felt within Expressed in outward things 1839 T Beale *Nat Hist Sperm Whale* 204, I was much disappointed with its appearance *Mod* I should be sorry to disappoint you If they rely on him, he will be sure to disappoint them.

†b To defeat (*of* action, effort, etc). *Obs.*

1582 N Lichefield tr *Castanheda's Conq E Ind* lxv 132 Howbeit to disappoint them of their suttle dealing 1587 Golding *De Mornay* x. (1617) 149 The Adamant or Lodestone is disappointed of his force by Garlicke.

†3 To break off (what has been appointed or fixed); to fail to keep or comply with (an engagement); to fail to fulfil an appointment with (a person). Cf Appoint *v.* 3. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 517/1, I disapoynte, I breake a poyntement with a person 1542 Henry VIII *Declar Scots* 193 The . metyng was not onely disappoynted, but an inuasion made into our realme. 1581 *York Bakers' Guild* § 39 in *Archæol. Rev* (1888) May, If any iurneyman dothe promise ame maister to come and helpe him to bake at tyme appointed, and go to an other to worke, and disapoint the maister 1633 Bp Hall *Hard Texts, N T* 363 So as to put off and disappoint the day which he had set.

4. To undo or frustrate anything appointed or determined; to defeat the realization or fulfilment of (plans, purposes, intentions); to balk, foil, thwart (anticipations, hopes, etc).

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim* 99/2 Not yt any mortall men can disappoint that which God hath established from heauen 1611 Bible *Prov* xv 22 Without counsell, purposes are disappointed 1689 C Hatton in *H Corr* (1878) II 133 Yt fatall resolution hath disapointed ye delivery of yr letter 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* VII 304 The wary Trojan shrinks, and, bending low Beneath his buckler, disappoints the blow. 1718 Lady M W Montagu *Let to Lady Rich* 16 Mar, I can answer without disappointing your expectations 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) II. 433 On purpose that the testator's intention should be wholly frustrated, and that the tenant for life should be under a temptation to disappoint the will 1832 Hr Martineau *Homes Abroad* IX, The junction of penal with voluntary emigration tends to disappoint the purposes of the one, and to extinguish the benefits of the other. 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng* III 165 This ambitious hope Louvois was bent on disappointing 1873 F Hall in *Scribner's Mag* VI 466/2 Nor is this expectation frequently disappointed

†b. To undo, destroy, overthrow *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr, *Desbraguer*, to vnplant, or dismount artillerie; to wry, or disappoint the leuell thereof 1633 Bp Hall *Hard Texts* 311 All those curious and wealthy Trades of them who worke in fine flaxe Shall be utterly undone and disappointed 1709 Steele *Tatler* No 135 ₱ 1 They endeavour to disappoint the good works of the most learned . of men 1712 tr *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I 26 Disappointing all the ill Effects of the Viperine poison

†5. To appoint, equip, or accoutre improperly. Cf Appoint 15. *Obs*

1587 Golding *De Mornay* 1 7 In painting thy Pictures thou doest not so disapoint thy selfe

†**Disappoi·nt,** *sb Obs.* ? *rare* [f prec vb] The act of disappointing; disappointment.

1642 Rogers *Naaman* 267 The more desirable the object, the greater the disappoint *a* 1656 Bp Hall *Soliloquies* 45 There is nothing more troublesome in human Society than the disappoint of trust and failing of friends

†**Disappoi·ntable,** *a Obs rare*–0 [f Disappoint *v* + -able] Liable to be deprived of office, etc.

1611 Cotgr, *Destituable*, destituable, disappointable

Disappoi·nted, *ppl a* [f as prec + -ed 1.]

1. Having one's anticipations frustrated; foiled, thwarted.

1552 Huloet, Disapoynted, *frustratus* 1744 R Liddell *Let to Lady Denbigh* 10 May in *8th Rep Hist MSS Comm*, The disappointed people who were invited have lost their dance 1781 Gibbon *Decl & F* II 107 The disappointed monarch was thrice repulsed with loss and ignominy. 1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* 10 The anguish of disappointed faith

†2. Improperly appointed, equipped, or fitted out; unfurnished, unprepared. *Obs*

1602 Shaks *Ham* I. v 77 Cut off euen in the Blossomes of my Sinne, Vnhouzzled, disappointed, vnnaneld *a* 1659 Cleveland *Sing-song* xxxv, The Bridegroom in at last did rustle, All *disappointed* in the Bustle, The Maidens had shav'd his Breeches.

Hence **Disappoi·ntedly** *adv*, in a disappointed manner.

1880 Mrs Burnett *Louisiana* 12, I would rather have 'Louise', she said, disappointedly.

Disappoi·nter. [f as prec + -er 1] One who or that which disappoints.

1812 Leigh Hunt in *Examiner* 14 Dec. 786/2 He is not the disappointer of hopes 1820 *Ibid* No. 616. 66/1 Royal disappointers and promise-breakers.

Disappoi·nting, *vbl sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1] The action of the vb Disappoint; disappointment.

1580 Hollyband *Treas Fr Tong, Destitution & Delaissement*, destituting or disappointing. 1643 Milton *Divorce* iii (1851) 26 The disappointing of an impetuous nerve

Disappoi·nting, *ppl a.* [f as prec. + -ing 2] That disappoints; that belies hope or expectation.

1530 Palsgr 310/1 Disapoyntyng, *frustratif* 1836 Keble in *Lyra Apost* (1849) 199 Vain disappointing dream! 1884

Fortn Rev June 812 The sons of Jacob were a disappointing set of young men

Hence **Disappoi ntingly** *adv*, in a disappointing manner **Disappoi ntingness**, disappointing quality

1870 *Pall Mall G* 25 Aug 5/1 [Apparatus] disappointingly useless 1874 L STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I x 371 The light verses and essays are disappointingly weak 1887 CHLYNE *Job & Solomon* vi, The main point for us to emphasise is the disappointingness of the events of the epilogue regarded as the final outcome of Job's spiritual discipline

Disappointment (disăpoi ntmĕnt). [f. DISAPPOINT *v.* + -MENT. cf. F. *désappointement* (14–15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); also DISPOINTMENT.]

1 The fact of disappointing; the frustration or non-fulfilment of expectation, intention, or desire.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* IV v § xi (R) Such disappointment of expectation doth much abate the courage of men in fight 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) I 25 Not that which the World understands by Disappointment, the not compassing what you design'd, but the not enjoying what you have compassed, the Disappointment of Fruition 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng* II 1107 Penalties for the disappointment of the Lord by his Ward's marrying himself without his consent. 1794 S WILLIAMS *Vermont* 139 All the prospects of success and disappointment 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* II ix 271 Severe labour and frequent disappointment had taught observers the true conditions of success

b. with *a* and *pl* An instance of this

1614 BP HALL *Recoll Treat* 935 Lest he should want means of speedy thanksgiving for so gratious a disappointment, beholde a Ram stands ready for the sacrifice. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 196 P 4 Hope will predominate in every mind, till it has been suppressed by frequent disappointments. 1866 GEO ELIOT *F Holt* (1868) 23 She saw clearly that the meeting with the son had been a disappointment in some way

2 The state or condition of being disappointed, with its resulting feeling of dejection

1756 BURKE *Subl & B* I v, If pleasure be abruptly broken off, there ensues an uneasy sense called disappointment 1822 LAMB *Elia* Sec II *Detached Th on Bks*, Newspapers always excite curiosity No one ever lays one down without a feeling of disappointment. 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) I II 118 The disappointment was intense in proportion to the interests which were at issue

3 *ellipt* A cause of disappointment; a thing or person that disappoints

1765 COWPER *Lett* 1 Aug, One who has been a disappointment and a vexation to them ever since he has been of consequence enough to be either 1843 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III x 177 Bath is a disappointment—monotonous, bald, poor, and dead

Disappreciate (disăprī·shiĕlt), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + APPRECIATE] *trans.* To regard with the reverse of appreciation; to undervalue.

1828 in WEBSTER; whence in mod Dicts

So **Disappreciation**, the reverse of appreciation

Disapprobation (disæpiobē·ı ʃən). [f DIS- 9 + APPROBATION, after *disapprove*. so mod F. *désapprobation* (18th c in Hatz.-Darm.)] The action or fact of disapproving; the feeling or utterance of moral condemnation; disapproval

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* V (1843) 217/2 Which implied a disapprobation, at least, if not a contempt of their carriage towards him 1693 *Lond Gaz.* No 2843/1 The Pope has declared his Disapprobation of his Imperial Majesties having Erected a Ninth Electorate. 1792 *Anecd IV Pitt* I xx 323 His Majesty betrayed some signs of disapprobation. 1831 SCOTT *Cast Dang* VII, A murmur of disapprobation ran through the warriors present 1887 R GARNETT *Carlyle* IV, 'Sartor', the publisher acquainted him, 'excites universal disapprobation'

Disapprobative (disæ·prŏbĕ·tiv), *a* [f DISIO + APPROBATIVE, after *disapprove, disapprobation*] Characterized by or expressing disapprobation; disapprobatory.

1824 J GILCHRIST *Etym. Interpr* 83 They are all approbative or disapprobative 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II 102 Now I look at him with a disgustful and disapprobative eye

Disapprobatory (disæ·prŏbĕ·tări), *a* [f DISIO + APPROBATORY. cf prec.] Characterized by disapproving; conveying or implying disapproval

1828 WEBSTER, *Disapprobatory*, containing disapprobation, tending to disapprove 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II App 322 Eminent men had stood pointedly silent, dubitative, disapprobatory. 1877 FLORA L SHAW *Castle Blair* (1882) 38 Mr Plunkett looked as though he felt somehow vaguely disapprobatory.

Disappropriate (disæprō·u prıiĕt), *ppl a* [ad. med. or mod.L *disapprōpriāt-us*, f DIS- 4 + *apprōpriātus* APPROPRIATE In F *désapproprié*] Deprived of appropriation; severed from connexion with a religious corporation.

1613 SIR H FINCH *Law* (1636) 14 A Church appropriated to a spiritual corporation, becommeth disappropriate, if the corporation be dissolued 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I 386 If the corporation which has the appropriation is dissolved, the parsonage becomes disappropriate at common law

Disappropriate (disæprō·u prıiĕt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of med. or mod L *disapprōprīāre*, f DIS- 4 + *apprōprīāre* to APPROPRIATE. in F. *désapproprier*, (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. *trans* To dissolve the appropriation of; to take away from that to which it has been appropriated. See APPROPRIATE *a* 1

1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 299 A Bill for the disappropriating of the Rectory appropriate to Preston 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I 386 At the dissolution of monasteries the appropriations of the several parsonages, which belonged to those respective religious houses would have been by the rules of the common law disappropriated 1798 BENTHAM *Let to Pole Carew* 16 Aug Wks (1838–1843) X 325 If the portion of revenue at present appropriated was to be disappropriated

†**2** To render (a thing) no longer the private property or possession of any one *Obs rare*—1

1645 MILTON *Tetrach* (1851) 186 To assist nature in disappropriating that evil which by continuing proper becomes destructive

Disappropria·tion. [n of action, f. prec · cf F. *désappropriation* (17th c.)] The action of rendering disappropriate

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v *Appropriation*, To dissolve an appropriation, it is enough to present a clerk to the bishop, and he to institute and induct him. for that once done, the benefice returns to its former nature This is called disappropriation

Disapprovable (disăprū·văb'l), *a* [f. DISAPPROVE *v*, after APPROVABLE] To be disapproved of, worthy of disapproval.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 554 That manner wherein the Cassia is so long cocted, is disapproveable 1875 M'COSH *Scott Philos* XII 101 Distinguishing good and approvable actions from bad and disapprovable ones

Disapproval (disăprū·văl) [f. DISAPPROVE *v*, after APPROVAL] The action or fact of disapproving, moral condemnation of what is considered wrong, disapprobation

1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient* IV (R), There being not a word let fall from them in disapproval of that opinion 1818 TODD, *Disapproval*, a word, like *approval* not common, but which has been used, I think, in modern times, for *disapprobation*. 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* I 173 The disapproval with which good men regard acts of sin 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* VI § 6 336 His silent disapproval was more telling than the opposition of obscure foes

Disapprove (disăprū·v), *v* [prob a OF **desaprove-r*, mod.F. *désapprouver* to disapprove, f *des-*, DIS- 4 + *aprouver*, *approuver* to APPROVE Our earliest quot however is earlier than the first recorded in Hatz.-Darm (1535).]

†**1.** *trans.* To prove to be untrue or wrong; to DISPROVE *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Tully's Friendship, Orat G Flamminus* F 3 a, The vulgar oppynyon I holde it ful easy to disapproue syth it is so full of errours 1540 COVERDALL *Confut Standish* Wks II. 378 Sundry places of scripture, the circumstances whereof doth utterly disapprove your doctrine 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 723 Such like vanities have the ancient Heathens firmly believed, till experience disapproved their inventions 1760–72 tr *Juan & Ulloa's Voy* (ed 3) I Pref 9 Things not thoroughly proved, or absolutely disapproved, but which are reserved for further examination 1793 MRS PARSONS *Mem Mrs Mewville* IV 15 My conduct shall disapprove her malicious conjectures

2 The reverse of to APPROVE: to regard with disfavour or moral condemnation, to feel or express disapprobation of

1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Love gone over*, III, Fate does disapprove Th' Ambition of thy Love 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* III. xlii. 280 Some approved, others disapproved the Interpretation of St Paul. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No 31 197 Why must I hear what I disapprove, because others see what they approve? 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* 1, I disapprove the object of such a meeting 1856 MRS BROWNING *Aur Leigh* II 960 Henceforth none Could disapprove me

absol 1727 POPE *Eloisa* 259 Nature stands check'd, Religion disapproves 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II. 97 Rochester, disapproving and murmuring, consented to serve

3 *intr.* with *of* (†rarely *to*). = 2 Also with *indirect passive.*

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy round World* (1757) 113 This was not disapproved of by some of my people who eat of it 1745 WESLEY *Answ Ch* 4, I wholly disapprove of all these Positions 1799 SICKELMORE *Agnes & L* I 182 Don Sebastian enquired to what the Count de Tourville could disapprove 1828 SCOTT *F M Perth* XXXIV, The leader disapproved of this arrangement 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) V 181 Modern jurists would disapprove of the redress of injustice being purchased only at an increasing risk.

Hence **Disappro ved** *ppl. a*, **Disappro ving** *vbl sb.* and *ppl a*; **Disappro vingly** *adv*, in a disapproving manner; also † **Disappro vement**, disapproval; **Disappro ver**, one who disapproves.

1648 J GOODWIN *Right & Might* 11 A disapprovement of the factious carriage of things 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks (1851) 375 Wrung out of mens Purses to maintain a disapprov'd Ministry against thir Conscience 1654–5 LD HATTON in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II 165, I find my selfe exceedingly out in the approving or disapproving of persons 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script* Ep. Ded (1675) 8 Not incompetent judges have been pleased to give these papers no disapproving character 1794 *Hist in Ann Reg* 107 Every disapprover of their politics and religious tenets 1820 FOSTER *Ess Evils Pop Ignorance* 178 The disapprovers of the designs for educating the people. 1832 *Examiner* 646/1, I have spoken disapprovingly of the method 1860 ELLICOTT *Life our Lord* v 229 *note*, The opinion. is noticed, not disapprovingly, by Lightfoot 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 26 There was unkind triumph or disapproving pity in the glances of greeting neighbours.

Disaproned (disē· prond), *ppl. a.* [f **disapron* vb. · see DIS- 7 a] Divested or devoid of an apron.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res* II iii, I entered the main street of the place, and saw the aproned or disaproned Burghers moving in to breakfast

Disa·pt, *v Obs rare* [f DIS- 6 + APT *v*] *trans* To render unfit

1611 COTGR, *Desadjuster* disapted *Desadjuster*, to disadiust disapt *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* 619 Yet doth the custome Disnerve the bodie, and disapt the minde

† **Disa·pten,** *v Obs. rare* [see -EN 5] = prec

a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supper* (1677) 36 Such sins as carnalize the heart, and disapten us for spiritual fruition

Disar, obs form of DICER

Disarchbishop: see DIS- 7 b

Disard, obs. or archaic form of DIZZARD.

Disare, var DISOUR, *Obs*

† **Disari·thmetic,** *v nonce-wd* [DIS- 7] 1606 WARNER *Alb Eng* XII ci 400 Minerva suffreth violence when Phao makes her fame, May such be disarithmeticke, his Creatures that are

Disarm (disā·ım), *v* Also 5 des-, dys- [In 15th c *desarme*, a. F *désarmer* (11th c in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *armer* to ARM]

1. *trans* To deprive of arms, to take the arms or weapons from. Const *of*

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* (E E T S) 224 The Turkes toke [illegible] 1618 ROWLANDS [illegible] clocke did finde, [illegible] beare 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III 253 Death shall stoop Inglorious, of his mortal sting disarm'd 1765–9 BLACKSTONE *Comm* (1793) 328 A proclamation for disarming papists. 1828 SCOTT *F M Perth* XXVII, The new comers had entered the Castle, and were in the act of disarming the small garrison 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II 139 A royal order came from Whitehall for disarming the population.

b. To force his weapon from the hand of (an opponent) in fighting or fencing.

1530 PALSGR. 517/1 He was disarmed at the first course 1548 HALL *Chron, Hen VIII*, 82 b, The kyng of England with few strokes disarmed his counter partie 1610 SHAKS *Temp.* I ii. 472 Come, from thy ward I can heere disarme thee with this stickе, And make thy weapon drop 1700 S L tr *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind* 160, I made another pass at him, and fortunately run him into the Shoulder, and disarm'd him 1833 *Regul Instr Cavalry* I 123 He may be disarmed by the 'Left Parry'

c. To divest of armour, to strip the defensive armour off (a man or horse) *arch*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* III 91 They made hym come in, and dysarmed hym, and dyde to hym grete honoure 1548 HALL *Chron, Hen. VIII*, an 2 (R.) These justes fynished the kynge was disarmed, and at time conuenient he and the quene heard euen song 1611 COTGR, *Desbarder*, to vnbarbe, or disarme a horse of seruice 1841 JAMES *Brigand* II, The page came up to disarm his lord

d. *refl* To put off one's armour or divest oneself of arms

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* (E E T S) 275 Thenne departed the barons, and disarmed them and toke of theyr harnoys in theyr hostellys *c* 1489 — *Sonne of Aymon* VIII 198 They dysarmed theym selfe, and ete right well 1632 J HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 28 The Prince disarm'd and uncloath'd himselfe 1700 TYRRELL *Hist Eng.* II 920 Earl Richard disarmed himself

2 *intr* (for *refl.*) = 1 d

1598 BARRET *Theor Warres* II i. 22 The Ensigne-bearer is not to disarme vntil the gates of the Fort be first shut, 1602 MARSTON *Ant & Mel* III Wks 1856 I 31 Sweet lord, abandon passion, and disarme 1626 C. POTTER tr *Sarpi's Quarrels Pius V*, 433 Order was also giuen to the Count de Fuentes that he should disarme

3 *trans* To deprive of munitions of war or means of defence, to dismantle (a city, ship, etc.) (Also b. *intr* for *refl*.)

1602 WARNER *Alb Eng* Epit (1612) 355 The Romaines still to hold this Land theirs, had disarmed it of munition 1611 COTGR, *Desmonter vne navire*, to disarme a ship, to despoile her of all her munition, and furniture 1685 *Lond Gaz* No 2081/1 Orders have been sent to the Galleys. to return hither, that they may be disarmed and laid up 1726 CAVALIER *Mem* I 40 We disarm'd and burn'd some Churches, for fear the Enemy should put Garrisons in them *Ibid* II 125, I disarmed Brunere and some other Villages near Holy-Ghosts-Bridge

b 1694 *Lond Gaz.* No 3027/1 All the Ships were Disarming

c To deprive (an animal) of its natural organs of attack or defence, as horns, claws, teeth; to divest anything of that with which it is armed.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 34 Heliogabalus. suddenly, in the night, would put in among them bears, wolves, lyons, and leopards, muzled and disarmed *Ibid* 98 They lose their horns in March. When the head of this beast is disarmed, there issueth blood from the skull 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P* I 300 Their jaws disabl'd, and their claws disarm'd. *a* 1800 COWPER *Iliad* (ed 2) XII (R) Hector, drawing nigh To Ajax, of its brazen point disarm'd His ashen beam 1820 W IRVING *Sketch Bk* I. 47 Have the courage to appear poor, and you disarm poverty of its sharpest sting.

4. To reduce (an army, navy, etc) to the customary peace footing Usually *absol* or *intr.* (for *refl*.).

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Disarming*, On the conclusion of a peace, it is usual for both sides to disarm 1801 NELSON 4 Apr in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV 334 He knew the offer of Great Britain, either to join us, or disarm 'I pray, Lord Nelson, what do you call disarming?' 'I considered it as not having on foot any force beyond the customary establishment 1868 *Spectator* 14 Nov 1332 The old difficulty that a drilled nation cannot disarm, that disarmament in a country like Prussia is a mere phrase, is still unaffected

1886 *Manch. Exam* 13 Jan 4/7 Greece . will not disarm, but will go to war if her demands are not agreed to

5 *fig.* To deprive of power to injure or terrify; to divest of aversion, suspicion, hostility, or the like, to render harmless, divest of its formidable character. Const. *of* (†rarely *from*)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* I metr IV 13 So schalt þou desarmen þe ire of þilke vnmyȝty tyraunt *c* 1600 SHAKS *Sonn* CLV 8 The general of hot desire Was sleeping by a virgin hand disarm'd 1649 MILTON *Eikon* IV Wks. (1847) 285/2 His design was to disarm all, especially of a wise fear and suspicion *a* 1704 T BROWN *Upon a Pug Lady* Wks 1730 I 67 A tongue that every heart disarms 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F* I VII 136 Conscious security disarms the cruelty of the monarch 1788 LADY HAWKE *Julia de G* I. 230 Disarmed from the slightest remains of envy, Julia returned to the company 1841–44 EMERSON *Ess Manners* Wks (Bohn) I 213 Society loves the air of drowsy strength, which disarms criticism 1871 MACDUFF *Mem Patmos* VI 75 What could disarm that amphitheatre and these blazing faggots of their horrors? 1894 J T FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd 70 His hostility was soon disarmed, and his conversion effected

absol *a* 1719 ADDISON *Rosamond* I 1, No fear shall alarm, No pity disarm

†**6** *transf* To take off as armour *Obs rare*

c 1613 ROWLANDS *Paire Spy-Knaves* 6 Disarme this heauy burden from my backe

†b *Magnetism* To take away the armature See ARMATURE 6. *Obs*

1730 SAVERY in *Phil Trans* XXXVI 325, I took off the Armour and bound it to that which was newly touched, and therewith retouched that which I had disarmed

7 *Manège* (See quot) [F. *désarmer un cheval, les lèvres d'un cheval*]

1727 BAILEY vol II s v *Disarm*, To disarm the Lips of a Horse, is to keep them subject, and out from above the Bars, when they are so large as to cover the Bars, and prevent the Pressure or *Appui* of the Mouth, by bearing up the Bit, and so hindring the Horse from feeling the Effects of it upon the Bars.

Hence **Disarming** *ppl a*

1839 T BEALE *Nat Hist Sperm Whale* 302 Beckoned us to approach with winning and disarming smiles

Disarm, *sb.* [f prec.] The act of disarming (an opponent), *esp* in *Fencing.*

1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 9 The crossing of the blade signifies a kind of disarm, performed by a jirk from the wrist 1827 BARRINGTON *Pers Sk* II 16 A disarm is considered the same as a disable. 1833 *Regul Instr Cavalry* I 149 The 'Second Point' should be given with great caution, the wrist being then so liable to the disarm

Disarmament (disā·rmămĕnt). [f DISARM *v*, after *armament*; cf F *désarmement* (1594 in Hatz-Darm), f *désarmer*, to which the corresponding Eng type would be *disarmment.*] The action of disarming, *esp* the reduction of an army or navy to the customary peace footing.

1795 BURKE *Corr* IV. 327 If the disarmament had been common to all descriptions of disorderly persons, the measure would have been excellent 1861 *Lond Rev* 20 Apl 434/2 They propose the disarmament of the country 1862 HELPS *Organs Daily Life* 54 What Europe really needed was a congress that should dare to speak boldly to ambitious monarchs respecting the vital subject of disarmament. 1889 B F WESTCOTT *Let to Guardian* 6 Apr, Such a disarmament would secure the lasting and honourable peace which the leaders of Europe . desire

Disa·rmature. *rare.* [f DISARM *v*, after ARMATURE] The action of disarming, divestiture of armour or means of defence.

18 SIR W HAMILTON (O), On the universities, which have illegally dropt philosophy and its training from their course of discipline, will lie the responsibility of this singular and dangerous disarmature

Disarme· see DISARMY.

Disarmed (disā·rmd), *ppl a.* [f. DISARM + -ED¹.]

1. Deprived of arms; unarmed; without arms or weapons, divested of means of attack or defence

1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* XII, I then disarmed did remaine 1598 B JONSON *Ev Man in Hum* IV v, I hold it good polity not to go disarmed 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd* (1822) 141 The Plateans aimed their arrows and darts at their more disarmed parts 1678 PHILLIPS (ed 4) *Disarmed*, (among Hunters) Deers are said to be when the Horns are faln 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg*, *Wallace* XCIII, As sleeping and disarmed he lay

2 *Her* (See quot)

1830 ROBSON *Brit Herald* III Gloss, *Disarmed* is said of an animal or bird of prey, without claws, teeth, or beak. 1882 CUSSANS *Handbk Her* 128

Disarmer (disā·rmər). [f. DISARM + -ER¹] One who disarms

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks* II. 62 (T) So much learning and abilities, as this disarmer is believed to have 1820 *Examiner* No 612 2/1 The disarmers of the country which enabled them to disarm it 1827 BARRINGTON *Pers Sk.* II 16 The disarmer may break his adversary's sword

Disarming (disā·rmiŋ), *vbl sb* [f DISARM + -ING¹] The action of the verb DISARM.

1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen VIII*, 81 b, The two kynges set their countre parties to disarmyng 1611 COTGR, *Desarmement*, a disarming, a depriuing of Armes *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Wks* II 63 (T) For the disarming of schism. 1848 W. H KELLY tr *L Blanc's Hist Ten Y* II. 37 In the departments de La Sarthe, de La Mayenne. some disarmings were effected without violence

attrib. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 273 The part of the country where the pannel lives, fell under the *disarming Act* 1894 *Daily News* 29 June 5/2 This mode of protection [paint] was unknown to the Highlanders, when they had their weapons, after the Disarming Act.

†**Disa·rmy.** *Obs rare* (Also 9 disarme) [a obs F *désarmée* action of disarming, f *désarmer* to disarm (·—Romanic type *desarmata*: see ARMY)] A disarming

1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen VIII*, 78 b, The heraulde cried the disarmy [ed 1809 disarme]

Disarrange (disărē·ndʒ), *v* [f DIS- 6 + ARRANGE, cf F *désarranger* (17th c. in Littré)] *trans* To undo the arrangement of; to put into a state of disorder.

1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas Imag* III 519 (Seager) Quick disgust From things deform'd or disarrang'd 1764 GRAINGLR *Sugar Cane* I 189 The glebe .. Will journey, forc'd off by the mining rain, And disarrange Thy neighbours' vale. 1834 HT MARTINEAU *Farrers* II 35 She would not let his chamber be disarranged just at present. 1892 *Speaker* 8 Oct 427/1 Sudden .. fluctuations in the standard of value undoubtedly disarrange trade

Hence **Disarra·nged** *ppl. a*, **Disarra·nging** *vbl sb*, **Disarra·nger,** one who disarranges

1827 CH WORDSWORTH *Chas I*, etc 19 A lamentably miscalculating and disarranged understanding 1862 F HALL *Hindu Philos Syst* 40 The arranging and disarranging of the multitudinous constituents of the world 1885 *Athenæum* 14 Nov 645/2 The name of the arranger—or rather disarranger—was not given in the programme.

Disarrangement (disărē·ndʒmĕnt). [f prec. + -MENT, after *arrangement.*] The fact or process of disarranging or putting out of order, the condition of being disarranged; disorder.

c 1730 A BAXTER *Enq Nat Soul* (1737) II. 137 (T) How is it possible that the mere disarrangement of the parts of matter should perform this? 1790 BURKE *Army Estimates* Wks V 10 The whole of the arrangement, or rather disarrangement of their military 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* III II 1 (1857) II 180 They are the Heart and presiding centre of a France fallen wholly into maddest disarrangement 1885 *Manch Exam* 18 Feb 3/2 The various organic diseases and functional disarrangements.

Disarray (disărē·), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **disaray(e,** 5 **dysaray,** 6 **disarey,** 6– **disarray** [Probably a OF. **desarei* (14th c *desarroy* in Littré, mod F. *désarroi*), vbl. sb from *desareer, desarroyer*, see next. The earlier OF synonym was *desrei, desrai, deirai*, whence Eng *desray*, DERAY, DISRAY, of which *disarray* may be regarded as a modification.]

1 The condition of being out of array or regular order, disorder, confusion, = DERAY *sb.* 1, 1c

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T* ¶ 853 (*Elles*) As the woman hath the maistrie she maketh to muche desray [*MSS Camb* disray, *Harl*, *Petw*, *Lansd*, *Selden* disaray(e] *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 31 b, They tourned their back and put hem to flyght and disaraye *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* XV 354, I wolde not for noo good that rowlande & olivere . sholde fynde vs in dysaray 1530 PALSGR 214/1 Disarey, out of order, *desaroy*. 1580 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps* LXVIII 1 His very face shall cast On all his haters flight and disarray 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Mar, So much is this city subject to be put into a disarray upon very small occasions. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XIV 19 Dire disarray! the tumult of the fight 1835 J P. KENNEDY *Horse Shoe R.* XVIII (1860) 216 Their weapons lay around in disarray 1882 SHORTHOUSE *J Inglesant* II 181 The wild confused crowd of leaping and struggling figures, in a strange and ghastly disarray.

transf 1818 MILMAN *Samor* 32 As clouds. Gather their blackening disarray to burst Upon some mountain turret

2. Imperfect or improper attire; disorderly undress. *arch.*

1590 SPENSER *F Q* II IV 4 A wicked Hag In ragged robes and filthy disaray 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXV 215 He who in that disarray Doth bestride the noble steed 1857 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Lett* III, Clad in a strange disarray of civilized and savage costume.

Disarray (disărē·), *v* Also 5–7 **disaray** [f DIS- 6 + ARRAY *v.*: perh immediately after OF. *desareer, -eier* (*-oyer*) to put into disorder (in Godef), f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *areyer* to ARRAY. Cf prec sb and the synonymous DISRAY]

1 *trans* To throw out of array or order, to put into disorder or confusion; to rout, disorder, disorganize. (Chiefly of military array)

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX 856 All dysaraȝit the ost was, and agast 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII VI 32 The cite, quhilk was disarayt and schent 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II 1411 86 At the first skirmish the enemies were disaraied [*fusi*] 1641 MILTON *Animadv* (1851) 223 To rout, and disaray the wise and well coucht order of Saint Pauls owne words. 1650 EARL MONM tr *Senault's Man bec Guilty* 205 They rob Gardens without disaraying them 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 68 The small Remnant left in Iamaica . will be able to disaray the Spaniards in Hispaniola or Cuba. 1713 C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc Poems* 244 You Winds! Whilst not the Earth alone, you disarray *a* 1848 R. W HAMILTON *Rew & Punishm.* V (1853) 222 What disarrays like death?

†b. *intr* (for *refl*) To fall out of array or order, to become disordered *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I CCXXV 297 If any of our batayls breke, or disaray by any aduenture, drawe thyder and confort them.

2. *trans* To strip or spoil of personal array, raiment, or attire; to dishabe.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 100/2 To Disaray [*v.r* Disray or disgise], *exornare* 1590 SPENSER *F Q* I VIII 46 That witch they disaraid, And robd of roiall robes 1611 COTGR, *Deshabiller*, to disarray, vncloth 1715 ROWE *Jane Gray* V 1, Help to disarray And fit me for the Block 1814 MRS J WEST *Alicia de L* III 226 Attendant damsels to prepare the bath, to help to disarray her.

b. *intr* for *refl*

1678 BUTLER *Hud* III 1 250 I'd hardly time to lay My weapons by, and disarray.

c *trans.* To despoil, strip *of* any adjunct

1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal* Feb 105 A goodly Oake . With armes full strong But of their leaves they were disarayde 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict* in Farr *S P Jas I* (1848) 34 As when a vapour from a moory slough Doth heaven's bright face of his rayes disarray 1820 SHELLEY *Liberty* XIX, My song, its pinions disarrayed of might, Drooped 1852 M ARNOLD *Poems, Empedocles on Etna* II, Ere quite the being of man, ere quite the world Be disarray'd of their divinity

Hence **Disarray·ing** *vbl sb*

1611 COTGR, *Desarrengement*, an vnranking, disordering, disarraying.

Disarrayed (disărē·d), *ppl. a.* [f. DISARRAY *v* + -ED¹.]

1 Out of array; disordered, in disorder.

1611 SPEED *Hist Gt. Brit* VI XLVIII § 16. 170 Following the disarrayed flight of the Persians 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* V. 826 His disarray'd oblation he devours. 1827 T DOUBLEDAY *Sea-Cave* II Some sea born maid with her green tresses disarrayed 1864 PUSEY *Lect Daniel* IX 563 Mists, which hurry along like hosts disarrayed

2. Divested of personal array or attire, stripped.

1611 COTGR, *Descoeffé* whose head is disarrayed or vncouered 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVII 98 Then dis-array'd, the shining bath they sought 1859 TENNYSON *Idylls, Enid* 516 She found, Half disarray'd as to her rest, the girl

†**Disarray·ment.** *Obs rare.* [f DISARRAY *v.* + -MENT: after *arrayment*] The fact of disarraying or deranging; the condition of being disarrayed, disorder, derangement

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II LIII. 269 Inward Enemies, our vices, our weaknesses, and our own disarayments.

†**Disarre·st,** *v Obs.* [ad OF. *desarrester* to release from arrest (14th c. in Godef.), f *des-*, DIS- 4 + *arrester* to ARREST.] *trans.* To set free from arrest; to reverse the arrest of.

1528 HACKET *Let to Wolsey* (MS Cott Galba B IX 54 b), That sche schowld cawse to dysaiest the forsayd Korn 1643 PRYNNE *Doom Coward* 9 The King wills that he shall be disarrested, and suffered to goe at large

Disarticulate (disaɹti·kiŭlē·t), *v* [f DIS- 6 + ARTICULATE *v*]

1 *trans* To undo the articulation of, to disjoint; to separate joint from joint.

1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat* 278 Disarticulate, entirely, the odontoid process. 1854 OWEN *Skel & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ Sc, Organ. Nat* I 175 The entire segment, here disarticulated is called the 'occipital vertebra'. 1892 *Pall Mall G* 27 Sept 2/1 From time immemorial the plan has been adopted of filling the bony case with peas and then causing them to swell with water whenever a skull was required to be 'disarticulated'

2 *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become disjointed, to separate at the joints.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot* 334 In some of these the joints disarticulate, and appear to be capable of reproduction 1835 — *Introd Bot* (1868) I 261 The leaflets spontaneously disarticulate 1892 *Natural Science* Mar 57 Stems which ultimately disarticulated and left the surface marked by scars

Hence **Disarti·culated** *ppl. a*; also **Disarti·culator,** he who or that which disarticulates.

1861 HULME tr *Moquin Tandon* II VII XI 378 The disarticulated stems, *Ibid.* II. VII XIII 402 The cucurbitins are disarticulated zoonites 1877 DAWSON *Orig World* XIV 302 Disarticulated remnants of human skeletons

Disarticulation (disaɹti·kiŭlē·ʃən) [n. of action from prec. after *articulation.*] The action of disarticulating; separation at the joint, disjointed condition.

1830 R KNOX *Béclard's Anat* Introd 23 Béclard invented or improved several modes of disarticulation of the metatarsal bones. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot* 251 In Orchideæ . a complete disarticulation of the stem and leaves takes place

†**Disa·rtuate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + ARTUATE] *trans* To disjoint.

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 145 If any man please to disartuate the whole [Horse-tail] they will finde the frame exquisite enough to deserve a better esteem

Disasinate, Disasinize *v.* see DIS- 6.

†**Disasse·mble,** *v. Obs. rare*—⁰. [f. DIS- 6 + ASSEMBLE *v.*] *trans* To separate, scatter, disperse.

1611 COTGR., *Desassembler*, to disassemble, disioyne, disunite

†**Disasse·nt,** *v Obs.* Also 5 **dis-, dysasent** [ad OF. *desassenti-r* (13–14th c in Godef.), f *des-*, DIS- 4 + *assentir* ASSENT *v.*] *intr.* To refuse assent *to*, withhold assent *from*, to disagree.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9369 All the most of þo mighty Dyssassent to the dede, demyt hit for noght 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I (1822) 82 Servius nouthir assentit nor yit disassentit to thair mariage 1620 W. SCOT *Apol. Narr* (1846) 104 He disassented from all the proceedings *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb) 16, I disassent from the common received opinion 1641 *Protests Lords* I 6 We whose names are underwritten did disassent 1643 PRYNNE *Sov Power Parl* IV 18 It is obligatory and legall, though the King himselfe consent not, or disassent thereto 1692 WAGSTAFFE *Vind Carol.* VI 60 If he may dis-assent, it is a sufficient Proof of this Negative Voice

Hence †**Disasse·nter,** one who disassents; †**Disasse·nting** *vbl sb* and *ppl. a*, dissentient

1634 *St Trials, Lord Balmerino* (R), The names of the disassenters 1635 PERSON *Varieties* I xi. 45 In this point

also I finde them variable and disassenting 1643 PRYNNE *Sov Power Parl* II 66 Such a disassenting Voyce is inconsistent with the very office, duty of the King

† **Disasse·nt,** *sb Obs.* [f prec, after ASSENT *sb*] Refusal of assent, dissent, disagreement

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c 36 § 1 Any disagreement or disassent by the said Duches notwithstandyng 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen VII* an 7 (R) Whether he departed without the French kynges consent or disassent, he returned agayn to the Lady Margaret *a*1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist Ch Scot.* IV (1677) 189 Fearing that her disassent might work some delay 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl* I (ed 2) 34 Notwithstanding his owne personall disassent

† **Disasse·rtor.** *Obs. rare* [agent-n. from **disassert*, f. DIS- 6] One who contradicts an assertion or asserts the contrary.

1651 J. GOODWIN *Red Redeemed* iv § 38 69 Imputations which the Dis-assertors of it have charged upon it

† **Disassiduity.** *Obs.* [f DIS- 9 + ASSIDUITY] Want of assiduity; failure to be assiduous in attentions, etc.; slackness.

1623 WOTTON in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 412 Some argue that disassiduity in a Favorite is a degree of Declination *a*1639 — *Parall. Essex & Buckingh* ibid. (1651) 25 Knowing that upon every little absence or disassiduity, he should be subject to take cold at his back *a*1635 NAUNTON *Fragm Reg* (Arb) 46 He came in, and went out, and through disassiduity, drew the Curtain between himself and the light of her grace

† **Disassie·ge,** *v. Obs rare*⁻¹. [a F. *désassiéger* (15th c. in Godef.) 'to raise a siege, to deliver from a siege' (Cotgr), f *des-*, DIS- 4 + *assiéger*. see ASSIEGE, BESIEGE] *trans.* To free from the state of siege; to raise the siege of.

1630 M. GODWYN tr. *Bp Hereford's Ann Eng.* II 232 John Lord Russell entring the City disassieged it

Disassimilation (disăsɪ mile·ɪ ʃən) [f. DIS- 9 + ASSIMILATION] The process which reverses assimilation; in *Physiol.* the transformation of assimilated substances into less complex and waste substances; catabolism.

1880 *Libr Univ Knowl* X 751 Appropriation of new material, and the disassimilation, or elimination of old 1883 *Glasg. Weekly Her.* 5 May 8/1 Coffee always causes an increased excretion and an augmented disassimilation 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex*, *Disassimilation*, the downward metabolism of the body, by which its components form lower planes of chemical compounds whilst force of one kind or another is disengaged 1889 BURDON SANDERSON *Addr. to Brit. Assoc.* in *Nature* 26 Sept 525/1 The words 'anabolism', which means winding up, and 'catabolism', running down, are the creation of Dr Gaskell Prof Hering's equivalents for these are 'assimilation', which means storage of oxygen and oxidizable material, and 'disassimilation', discharge of these in the altered form of carbon dioxide and water

So **Disassi·milate** *v*, to transform by catabolism. In mod Dicts (1894).

Disassi·milative, *a* [f DIS- 10 + ASSIMILATIVE.] Of or pertaining to disassimilation.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl* IX. 91 Dr. Flint has demonstrated that cholesterine is a disassimilative product of nervous function

† **Disassi·st,** *v Obs rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + ASSIST] *trans* To do the reverse of assisting; to hinder, obstruct.

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I 2 My Brothers also were such, as in nothing dis assisted me from serving God *Ibid* I xiv (1671) 85 The other Faculties assist the Will; although now and then it happen that they disassist it.

Disassociate (disăsō·ʃɪeɪt), *v.* [f DIS- 6 + ASSOCIATE, after F. *désassocier* (16th c. in Littré), f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *associer* to associate] *trans* To free or detach from association; to dissociate, sever. Const. *from* (*with*).

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1613) 630 As if our minde had not other houres enough to doe hir businesse, without disassociating hirselfe from the body. ?1650 *Don Bellianis* 70 So said the Princesse Aurora, that never would disassociate her knights. 1850 L HUNT *Autobiog* VII (1860) 146, I can never disassociate the feeling from their persons. 1859 C BARKER *Associative Princ* 1. 5 They were at no time disassociated with useful labour

Hence **Disasso·ciated** *ppl. a*

1621 in COTGR 1881 P. BROOKS *Candle of Lord* 183 Disassociated and apparently contradictory ideas

Disassociation (disăsō·u si,e·ɪ ʃən). [n of action f. prec. vb.: cf. ASSOCIATION] The action of disassociating, or the condition of being disassociated, dissociation

1873 B. STEWART *Conserv. Energy* iv. § 159 At very high temperatures it is possible that most compounds are decomposed, and the temperature at which this takes place, for any compound, has been termed its *temperature of disassociation*. 1890 *Cornh Mag* Sept. 252 A sensible, mild youth, of whom you cannot think in disassociation from his spectacles

† **Disassu·re,** *v Obs. rare*⁻⁰ [f DIS- 6 + ASSURE]. *trans.* To deprive of assurance or security

1621 COTGR, *Disassurer*, to disassure, to put in feare, or bring into doubt, one that was well resolued.

Disaster (dɪzɑ·stəɹ), *sb* Also 7 dys-. [ad. F. *désastre* (1564 in Hatz.-Darm.) 'a disaster, misfortune, calamitie, misadventure, hard chance'; f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *astre* 'a starre, a Planet, also destinie, fate, fortune, hap' (Cotgr), ad. L. *astrum*, Gr. ἄστρον star, after It. *disastro* 'disastre, mischance, ill lucke' (Florio) Cf. Pr, Sp, Pg. *desastre*, also Pr. *benastre* good fortune, *malastre* ill fortune, and Eng *ill-star'red*]

† 1 An unfavourable aspect of a star or planet, 'an obnoxious planet'. *Obs*

1602 SHAKS *Ham* I i 118 Stars with trains of fire and dews of blood, Disasters in the sun, and the moist star, Upon whose influence Neptunes empire stands, Was sick almost to dooms day with eclipse 1635 QUARLES *Embl*, *Hieroglyph* VII, What dire disaster bred This change, that thus she veils her golden head?

2. Anything that befalls of ruinous or distressing nature; a sudden or great misfortune, mishap, or misadventure, a calamity. Usually with *a* and *pl*, but also without *a*, as 'a record of disaster'.

'*Disaster* is etymologically a mishap due to a baleful stellar aspect' (Whitney *Life Lang.* VI (1875) 99)

1591 HORSEY *Trav* (Hakluyt Soc) 253 Let those soulls suffer that ar the occasioners of thy disaster and myne 1598 FLORIO, *Disastro*, disastre, mischance, ill lucke 1601 SHAKS *All's Well* III vi 55 It was a disaster of warre that Cæsar him selfe could not haue preuented. 1605 — *Lear* I ii 131 We make guilty of our disasters the Sun, the Moone, and Starres 1659 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 100 Fate, it seems, would needs involve them in the same disasters. 1770 GOLDSM *Des Vill* 200 Well had the boding tremblers learn'd to trace The day's disasters in his morning's face 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 84 Faithlessness was the chief cause of his disasters, and is the chief stain on his memory 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 27 Such a system must inevitably bring disaster

† b. A bodily affliction or disorder *Obs rare.*

1684 F ROGERS *Let* in *Sir H. Slingsby's Diary* (1836) 377, I am very ill of a disaster upon my stomach, yt I cannot ride

† **Disa·ster,** *a. Obs* [Either an attrib. use of the sb, or repr obs F. *desastré* (Cotgr) disastrous, f *desastre* disaster. The simple word is not used as an adj in any Romanic lang] = DISASTROUS.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 23 No disaster fortune could driue her to make shipwrack of her fixed affection *Ibid* 28 Saturne conspiring with all balefull signes, calculated the home of thy birth full of disaster accidents 1600 *Look about you* AXIX in Hazl *Dodsley* VII 481 Let this be to me a disaster day. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1638) 167 Whom disaster fortune hath inforced to wander here and there

† **Disa·ster,** *v. Obs.* [f. DISASTER *sb* No corresp. vb is found in the Romanic langs, though French had in 16th c the ppl. adj. *desastré*: see DISASTER *a*] *trans* To bring disaster or misfortune upon; to strike with calamity; to ruin, afflict, injure seriously, endamage

(Todd's sense 'To blast by the stroke of an unfavourable star', repeated in later Dicts, seems to be unsupported; his quotation is of a *ppl a* in sense 'ill starred,' 'hapless')

1580 [see DISASTRED] 1606 SHAKS *Ant & Cl* II vii 16 The holes where eyes should bee, which pittifully disaster the cheeks 1607 TOPSELL *Fours f Beasts* (1658) 158 Neither was there ever any more easie way to disaster these monster-seeming souldiers [elephants in battle] then by casting of stones. 1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg* II. xiii 61 The Cable running out, a Kink therein happened to disaster a Man's Leg. 1778 M CUTLER in *Life, etc.* (1888) I 70 The French fleet was so disastered they could by no means afford us any assistance 1784 *Ibid* 107 This occasioned the thermometer's being more slightly secured and it was so disastered as to lose almost all the mercury. 1812 W. TENNANT *Auster F* III lvi, Some were cuff'd and much disaster'd found

Hence † **Disa·stered,** stricken with disaster; ill-starred, hapless *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1613) 163 Ah, chastest bed of mine . how canst thou now receiue this desastred changeling? 1598 BARRET *Theor Warres* V I 170 At his disastred iourney made into Barbary. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 279 In his own loose revolving fields, the swain Disastered stands.

† **Disa·sterly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. DISASTER *a* + -LY 2.] In a disastrous or ill-starred manner.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 93 What Gentleman hath been cast away at Sea, or disasterly souldiourn'd it by Land 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep* (1748) 131 Nor let the envy of invenom'd tongues Thy noble breast disasterly possess. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess* IV. 46 Who died disasterly in New Forest.

Disastrous (dɪzɑ·stɹəs), *a.* Also 6–7 des-, 7 dysastrous, disasterous. [a F. *désastreux*, *-euse* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f *désastre* cf It. *disastroso* 'vnfortunate, vnluckie' (Florio 1598) See DISASTER *sb.* and -OUS]

† 1. Stricken with or subject to disasters, ill-starred, ill-fated; unfortunate, unlucky. *Obs.*

1586 B. YOUNG tr *Guazzo's Civ Conv* IV 184 If she aford mee but one sparkle of hope and favour, she doth it to no other ende, but to make mee more desastrous. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel* Induct. Wks 1856 I 2 He prov'd always desastrous in love 1603 *Adv Don Sebastian* in *Hazl Misc.* (Malh) II 368 The unfortunate accidents this disasterous king hath sustained *c*1750 SHENSTONE *Poems, Economy* III. 43 Ah disastrous wight! In evil hour and rashly dost thou trust The fraudful couch! 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil Mem* I. 225 The various calamities that befel this disastrous fleet

2 Foreboding disaster, of evil omen, unpropitious, ill-boding *arch.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 1292 Reputing the third of these intercalar dates to be desasterous and dismall 1648 GAGE *West. Ind.* XII (1655) 47 At whose birth could not but be some dysastrous aspect of the Planets 1667 MILTON *P L* I 597 As when the Sun from behind the Moon In dim Eclips disastrous twilight sheds On half the Nations *a*1849 MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 42 By the bell's disastrous tongue

3. Of the nature of a disaster; fraught or attended with disaster; calamitous

1603 R JOHNSON *Kingd & Commw* (1630) 573 A faction no lesse disastrous to the State of Persia, than the warre of Turkie 1608 D T. *Ess Pol & Mor* 76 b, The very first allarum of any sinister, and disastrous accident 1684 *Contempl State Man* I II (1699) 18 All human greatness must end, and perhaps in a disasterous and unhappy conclusion 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas V*, V III 344 Events more disastrous to France. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat* I 225 The Samyal wind so disastrous in its effects 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* V § 1. 217 We have followed the attack on Scotland to its disastrous close 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol* II III. XLVII 549 Heavy rains followed by disastrous floods.

Hence **Disa·strousness** *rare.*

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Disastrousness*, unluckiness, unfortunateness

Disa·strously, *adv* [f prec + -LY 2] In a disastrous manner; calamitously, ruinously.

1603 DRAYTON *Bar Wars* V (R), Whilst things were thus disastrously decreed 1678 BUTLER *Hud* III 1 62 To answer, with his Vessel, all That might disastrously befall 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat* V. 187 The almost universal darkness, which licentious desolation .. disastrously introduced into the world 1869 FREEMAN *Norm Conq.* (1876) III XII. 180 The great invasion of Normandy, which ended so disastrously for the French

Disattach (disătæ·tʃ), *v* [f DIS- 6 + ATTACH *v*] *trans* To undo what is attached, = DETACH 1.

1851 CDL. WISEMAN *Actions N F* Ess 1853 I 586 To disattach importance from all that relates to her

Disatta·chment. [DIS- 9] = DETACHMENT 4 b.

1860 T. T CARTER *Imit our Lord* (1861) 19 Chastening our being into disattachment and heavenly-mindedness

Disattaint (disătē·ɪnt), *v.* [DIS- 6] *trans* To free from attainder, see ATTAINT *v* 6

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt* IX VX VII 149 Earl Marischal has been pardoned, disattainted, permitted to inherit

† **Disatte·ntion.** *Obs.* [f. DIS- 9 + ATTENTION] Active inattention, neglect.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* I 3 Slownesse of heart 'that is disattention unto those things 1693 W. FREKE *Sel Ess.* XXV 147 Carelessness and Disattention are the Daughters of Folly 1757 *Herald* V. P 9 Disattention to duty

† **Disattire,** *v Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + ATTIRE *v*] *trans.* To divest of attire; disrobe

*a*1598 SPENSER cited by WEBSTER (1864) 1611 COTGR *Desaaffer* to disarray, disattire, vnhood, vncouer, the head. 1677 HOLYOKE *Dict.*, Disattire, *divestio*

Disattune (disătiū·n), *v.* [f DIS- 6 + ATTUNE] *trans.* To put out of tune or harmony.

1853 LAYTON *My Novel* XI XVI (D), Thus ever bringing before the mind of the harassed debtor images at war with love and with the poetry of life, he disattuned it, so to speak, for the reception of Nora's letters.

† **Disaugme·nt,** *v Obs.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To reverse the augmentation of; to diminish.

1611 COTGR, *Desaugmenter*, to disaugment, wane, diminish 1635 QUARLES *Embl* V XIII, That everlasting treasure which hope deprives not, fortune disaugments not.

† **Disauthe·ntic,** *a. Obs.* [DIS- 10 + AUTHENTIC.] The reverse of authentic; not authoritative (see AUTHENTIC 1)

1591 G FLETCHER *Russe Commw* (Hakl Soc) 126 Certeine bookes of Moses which they say are al made disauthentique, and put out of use by the comming of Christ. 1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* LXIX 691 They account disauthentike the foure last Bookes of Moses

Disauthe·nticate, *v* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To prove or pronounce non-authentic

1895 A W BENN in *Academy* 1 June 457/2 Among passages disauthenticated, or at least pronounced doubtful

† **Disau·thorize,** *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + AUTHORIZE.] *trans.* To strip of authority; to make or treat as of no authority

1548 GLST *Pr Masse* 90 Then is yᵉ once sacrifice of Christ vtterly to be abandoned and disauthorized 1563 MAN *Musculus' Commonpl* 153 a, They judged it best to disauthorise them [the scriptures of the Old Testament] 1615 WADSWORTH in Bedell *Lett* (1624) 8 As if their new censure were sufficient to disauctorize the others auncient sentences 1689 *Def Liberty agst. Tyrants* 142 The general Assembly may even dis-authorize and depose a King

Disavai·l, *v* ? *Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + AVAIL *v.*]

† 1. *intr* To be the reverse of advantageous; to be prejudicial or harmful. *Obs.*

1430 LYDG *Chron. Troy* V. XXXVI, They toke nought that might disauayle Unto that lande but it were vtayle. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm on Folly* I iij a, The same not seeldome disavaileth to the pleasure of the lyfe.

2 *trans* To disadvantage, injure, harm.

1471 MARG PASTON in *P Lett.* No 681 III. 24 Lete hym helpe me now, or elles it shall dysawayll hym better than the trebyll the money. *a*1529 SKELTON *Col Clout* 1206 Hyndering and dysavaylyng Holy Churche, our Mother. 1530 PALSGR 517/1, I disavayle one, I hynder his avauntage, he hath disavayled me more than an hundred pounde 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II IV 52 'I am an Englishman, gentlemen', said I judging that plea would not disavail me

† **Disava·il,** *sb. Obs.* [f prec. vb, after AVAIL *sb*] Disadvantage, harm, loss.

*c*1430 LYDG *Bochas* I. XIX. (1558) 33 a Hys wyfe of frowarde doublenes, Which euer wrought to his disauayle. 1603 J DAVIES *Microcosmos* Wks (1876) II If subjects' peace and glorie be the King's, And their disgrace and strife his disavaile.

Disavaunce, Disaventure, obs. forms of DISADVANCE, DISADVENTURE.

†Disavou·ch, *v Obs* [f Dis- 6 + Avouch *v.* In med L *dasadvocāre*] =Disavow

1597 Daniel *Civ Wars* IV xxvi, They flatly disavouch To yeld him more obedience 1637 R Humphrey tr. *St Ambrose* Pref, Numa Pompilius ceremonies were disavouched by Quintus Petilius 1679 Kid in G Hickes *Spir Popery* 7 Disowning and dissavouching that which sometime we judged our honour to testifie for and avouch

Disavow (disăvau·), *v* Also 4 des-, 5 dys- [a F *désavouer* (13th c in Hatz.-Darm), f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *avouer* Avow *v* 1 In med L. *disavouāre, dasadvocāre*]

1 *trans* To refuse to avow, own, or acknowledge, to disclaim knowledge of, responsibility for, or approbation of, to disown, repudiate

1393 Langl *P Pl* C IV 322 Bope kyng and kayser and þe coroned pope May desauowe þat þey dude *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* V 134 Our fader hath dysavowed vs for the love of hym 1596 Spenser *F Q* VI v 37 Weary Of warres delight The name of knighthood he did disavow 1659 B Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 285 One of his Masters drew profit from it, and the other disavowed it 1748 Chester *Lett* (1792) II. clxxii 137 Comte Pertingue far from disavowing, confirms all that Mr Harte has said. 1787 T Jefferson *Writ* (1859) II 212 The Emperor disavowed the concessions which had been made by his governors 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng* III 327 Melfort never disavowed these papers 1874 Green *Short Hist* VI § 6 328 The plan was simply that the King should disavow the Papal jurisdiction

†2. To refuse to admit or acknowledge as true or valid; to deny *Obs*

1611 Cotgr., *Nier*, to denie, disaduow, say nay, gainsay 1629 Gaule *Pract. The* 86 One disauowes him begotten of God, another, borne of Mary 1634 Ford *P Warbeck* IV ii, Yet can they never disavow my blood Plantagenet's 1660 F Brooke tr *Le Blanc's Trav* 387 Complaining I had sold her a broken stone, which I disavowed

†3. To refuse to accept or entertain, to decline.

1629 Chapman *Juvenal* V 167 An oil, for whose strength Romans disavow To bathe with Boccharis 1640 Fuller *Joseph's Coat* III (1867) 135 They disavow to have any further dealing with worldly contentments 1660 F Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 364 The Mexicans disavow all peace with their neighbouring enemies .that they may be stoned with prisoners of war for sacrifice.

Hence **Disavow ed** *ppl a*, **Disavow ing** *vbl sb.* and *ppl a.*, also **Disavow able** *a*, liable to be disavowed, **Disavow edly** (-edli) *adv*, in a disavowed manner; **Disavow·er,** one that disavows (Ash 1775).

1611 Cotgr, *Niement*, a denying, disaduowing, or gainsaying 1651-3 Jer. Taylor *Serm for Year* I IV 43 No publick or imaginative disavowings can be sufficient 1698 R Ferguson *View Eccles* 7 As that great and learned man Mr Baxter disavowedly, and with an openess natural to him, doth express himself 1889 *Sat Rev* 28 Sept 345/2 The disavowable, but not yet disavowed, agents of Russia

Disavowal (disăvau·ăl) [f. Disavow *v.* after Avowal] The action of disavowing or refusing to acknowledge, repudiation, denial.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (J), An earnest disavowal of fear, often proceeds from fear 1828 D'Israeli *Chas I*, I v 114 The disavowal of the acts of a minister threw everything back 1868 E Edwards *Raleigh* I II 30 An official disavowal followed in due course

†Disavow·ance. *Obs rare.* [f Disavow *v*, after Avowance and OF *desavouance* (14th c in Godef)] =Disavowal.

a 1716 South *Serm* VI 1 (R) The very corner-stone of the English Reformation was laid in an utter denial and disavowance of this point [the papal supremacy]

†Disavow·er 1. *Obs rare* [f Disavow *v* + -er *suffix* 4 : corresp to F *desavouer*, infinitive used subst.] Disavowing, disavowal.

1648 Fairfax, etc *Remonstrance* 33 This we can take to intend no lesse then a plaine dissavouer of this Treaty

Disavow·er 2. see after Disavow *v*

†Disavow·ment. *Obs. rare* [f Disavow *v* + -ment perh repr OF *desavouement* (14th c. in Godef.)] =Disavowal

1637 Wotton *Let to Regius Professor* in *Reliq Wotton* (1672) Fiv a, His Holiness will not press you to any disavowment thereof

†Disavow·ry. *Obs* [f. Disavow *v*, after Avowry and OF *desavouere, desavowry* (in Godef)] The action of disavowing; disavowal

1588 J H[arvey] *Discourswe Probl* 65 Concerning the generall disauory, and discredit of such speciall matters *a* 1641 Bp Mountagu *Acts & Mon* (1642) 498 He disclaymeth it utterly in that disavowry, My Kingdome is not of this world 1650 B *Discollimininium* 9 Christ thought such a Disavowry . a sufficient salvo for his act

Disbalance (disbæ·lăns), *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Balance *v*] *trans* To disturb the balance or equilibrium of, to put out of balance Hence **Disba lanced, Disba lancing** *ppl adjs*, **Disba lancement,** disturbance of equilibrium

1853 Lynch *Self-Improv* V 111 Some are shy there is a decomposing, disbalancing force in them 1866 Alger *Solit. Nat & Man* IV 252 To..enlarge existing disbalancements, and intensify the discords already experienced 1885 *Sat Rev* 7 Feb 170/2 The disbalanced mind of this particular woman

†Disba·lass, *v Obs* [f Dis- 6 + *balass*, 16th c form of Ballast *v*] *trans* To free from ballast or burden, to disburden

1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex* (1633) 170 Man having disburdened and disbalassed himselfe of his provocative superfluous Sperme to fetch his breath the better 1592 G Harvey *New Letter* 14 But now you must lend me patience untill I have disbalased my mind

Disband (disbæ·nd), *v* [ad 16th c. F *desbander*, mod F. *débander*, in military sense after It *sbandare* (cf Sp, Pg *disbandar*), f It *banda*, F. *bande*, Band *sb* 3

In the sense 'to unbind, loosen, let loose, unbend a bow', etc *desbander* (also *desbender*) goes back to 12th c in OF cf. Disbend]

I *trans.* **1.** To break up (a band or company); to dissolve and dismiss from service (a military or other force).

1591 Garrard *Art Warre* 156 And afterwards disband them in such a place 1649 Bp Guthrie *Mem* (1702) 45 The Marquiss of Huntley disbanded his Forces 1701 De Foe *True-born Eng* I 148 No Parliament his Army cou'd disband 1771 *Junius Lett* LII 322 You talk of disbanding the army with wonderful ease and indifference 1868 *Pall Mall G* 23 July 5 The 1st East York Artillery Volunteers has been disbanded on account of insubordinate conduct 1878 Bosw Smith *Carthage* 72 When Agathocles died, his mercenary troops were disbanded

†**b** To dismiss, discharge, or expel from a band or company. *Obs*

1626 J Yates *Ibis ad Caesarem* II 6 You haue fathered vpon mee that bastard, which your selfe disbands 1666 Ld Orrery *State Letters* (1743) II 54 To take notice of my securing and disbanding Langley. 1667 Flavel *Saint Indeed* (1754) 124 Thou art disbanded by death, and called off the field 1699 Dampier *Voy* II I 71 After 30 years service a Soldier may petition to be disbanded.

c *refl.* (=4)

1603 Knolles *Hist Turks* (J), They disbanded themselves, and returned every man to his own dwelling 1614 Sylvester *Bethulia's Rescue* V 20 Each, as him listeth, dares him now dis-band 1651 tr *Hist Don Fernse* 275 Leon disbanded himselfe upon the instant 1659 B Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 77 *marg*, His Army disbands it self 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* III 252 They paid so much respect to William's authority as to disband themselves when his proclamation was published

†2. To let loose, turn off or out, dismiss from union or association, send away *Obs*

1604 Earl Stirling *Aurora* IV (R), What savage bull disbanded from his stall, Of wrath a signe more inhumane could make? 1625 Bp Mountagu *App Cæsar* II II 114 M Mountagu hath disbanded them from their shelter 1643 Milton *Divorce* VII (1851) 37 And therfore by all the united force of the Decalogue she [the wife] ought to be disbanded, unlesse we must set marriage above God and charity 1715 tr *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem* I II x 90 They disband all Trouble and Anxiety from the pensive Mind 1790 J B Mordon *West India Islands* 108 Her husband took the little ones into his own protection, and disbanded their vile mother

†3. To break up the constitution of, dissolve, disintegrate. *Obs*

1695 Woodward *Nat Hist Earth* III II (1723) 176 That a Quantity of Water sufficient to make such a Deluge was created and, when the Business was done, all disbanded again and annihilated 1793 W Roberts *Looker-on* Ixvi (1794) III 31 The very elements of civilization have been destroyed in a moment, and society itself disbanded

II *intr* (for *refl*)

4 To break up as a body of soldiers, to cease to be a band or company; to break rank, fall into disorder, disperse; to leave military service

1598 Barret *Theor Warres* II 1 28 Shewing them how to disband, and how to fal into troupes *a* 1608 Sir F Vere *Comm* 8, I commanded our men not to disband, but pursue them. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt Brit.* VI xiv § 12 92 The rest disbanded, turned their backes, and fled toward the desert 1724 De Foe *Mem Cavalier* (1840) 200 They began to disband, and run every way 1835 Alison *Hist Europe* (1849-50) III xiii § 30 26 The troops openly threatened to disband 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 268 Feversham had ordered all the royal army to disband.

†5. To break up into its constituent parts, dissolve; to separate, retire from association *Obs.*

1633 G Herbert *Temple, Assurance* VI, When both rocks and all things shall disband 1649 Jer Taylor *Gt Exemp* II VIII 81 He makes a confident resolution .. though the purpose disbands upon the next temptation 1697 Collier *Ess Mor Subj* I (1709) 117 They [Men of Honour] should throw up their Fortune, and Disband from Society

Hence **Disba·nded** *ppl a*, turned loose out of their ranks; disordered; scattered or dispersed, dismissed; **Disba·nding** *vbl sb* and *ppl. a*

1611 Cotgr., *Desbandade*, a disbanding, a cassing of whole troups, or companies of souldiours — *Desbande*, disbanded 1625 Markham *Souldier's Accid* 15 The Sergeants are to leade loose and disbanded fyles of Shot in Skirmish. 1641 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 18 Letters touchinge the disbandinge of the Scottishe Armie 1679-88 *Secr Serv Money Chas II & Jas II* (Camden) 36 To 2,150ll 13s 9d paid for the disbanding tax for the county of Leicest' 1689 Luttrell *Brief Rel* (1857) I 547 The house of commons had the late disbanded judges before them 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* III iii, A poor disbanded officer. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist Eng* XXIV V 170 He admitted it to be necessary for him to give his assent to the disbanding bill 1874 Green *Short Hist* VIII § 6 524 The disbanded soldiers of the army spread over the country

Disbandment (disbæ·ndmĕnt). [f. prec + -ment · cf F *débandement* (1701 in Hatz-Darm)] The action or fact of disbanding or dispersing, dismissal from corporate existence.

1720 *Lond Gaz.* No 5875/2 Full Pay allowed for doing Duty after Disbandment 1768-74 Tucker *Lt Nat.* (1852) II 182 The very recent disbandment of that body-guard of popery the Jesuits. 1837 Carlyle *Fr Rev* II II iii (1848) 97 The august Assembly dare nowise resolve, with Mirabeau, on an instantaneous disbandment and extinction 1864 *Daily Tel* 3 Sept, The disbandment of the Basingstoke Rifles

†Disba·ndon, *v Obs rare* [By-form of Disband *v* after Bandon.] =Disband

1640-1 *Kirkcudbr War-Comm. Min Bk* (1855) 48 Thair sogers are disbandonning for want of manteanment 1641 Earl Monmouth tr *Biondi's Civil Warres* I 74 The King writ unto him to disbandon his forces

†Disba·nk, *v Obs rare* [f Dis- 7 c + Bank *sb* 1] *intr.* (for *refl*) To pass over its banks or boarders; to overflow, to debord.

1660 F Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 218 The River Zuama, which disbanks as Nile do's

†Disba·r, *v* 1 *Obs* [f Dis- 1 + Bar *v* cf. OF. *desbarrer*, mod F *débarrer* to unbar. see Debar] *trans* To exclude, shut out, prevent, stop, = Debar *v*

1565 Golding *Ovid's Met* X (1593) 255 Then Neptunes impe her swiftnesse to disbarre, I rolld downe a tone-side of the way one apple of the three 1571 — *Calvin on Ps* 10 Rdr 10 Too the intent all vaunting myght bee disbarred the further of. 1598 Barret *Theor Warres* IV IV 114 To disbarre all odds and inconueniences

Disbar (disbā r), *v* 2 [f. Dis- 7 + Bar *sb* 1] **1.** *trans.* To expel from the bar; to deprive of the status and privileges of a barrister

1633 R Verney in *Verney Papers* (1853) 157 He is to be degraded in the universitie, disbarred at the innes of court. 1828 *Edin Rev* XLVIII 495 In his Utopia such practisers would be disbarred 1848 Wharton *Law Lex*, *Disbarring*, expelling a barrister from the bar, a power vested in the benchers of the four inns of court, subject to an appeal to fifteen Judges 1871 *Daily News* 15 Apr 2 In the event of a barrister being disbarred the Judges may revise and reverse the decrees of the benchers

†2. To deprive of bars or that which bars *Obs*

1636 N Wallington in *Ann Dnbrensia* (1877) 33 When all forts are disbarr'd Of Battlements, of Gunnes, and Bulwarkes marr'd

Disba·rbarize, *v rare* [f Dis- 6 + Barbarize] **a** *trans* To free from barbarism, = Debarbarize **b** *intr* (for *refl*) To cease to be barbarous; to lay aside barbarism

1803 W. Taylor in *Ann Rev* I 362 A new proof that benevolence alone disbarbarizes the savage 1805 *Ibid* III 322 The slave-coast began from that period to disbarbarize

†Disbark (disbā·rk), *v.*1 *Obs* Also 6-7 -barke, 7-8 -barque. [ad F *desbarquer* (1564 in Hatz-Darm.), mod F. *débarquer*, f *des-*, Dis- 4 + *barque* Bark *sb* 2 : cf It. *sbarcare*] =Debark *v* 1, Disembark **a** *trans.*

1552 *Act* 5-6 *Edw VI*, c. 14 § 12 If he there do disbark, unlade and sell the same 1632 Lithgow *Trav* V 187 That in the night, they should have entred the Haven, disbarke their men, and scale the walles 1709 *Royal Proclam* 20 Oct in *Lond Gaz* No 4605/1 [To] be carried to the Port and there to disbarque and sell the same 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XI. 22 We Disbark the sheep, an offering to the gods

b *intr.* (for *refl*)

1585 T Washington tr *Nicholay's Voy* II VII 37 b, From Constantinople into Italy, where I disbarked to go to Rome 1692 Hacke *Collect Orig Voy* (1699) IV 16 Being now got to Leghorn .I there disbarqued 1842 Manning *Unity of Church* I IV 107 We read that he 'disbarking from the ship with great joy, hastened to see St. Polycarp'.

Hence **Disba·rking** *vbl. sb*

1598 Florio, *Sbarcamento*, an vnshipping, a disbarking, a landing 1625 J Glanvill *Voy to Cadiz* 33 [To] finde a landing place fitted for our disbarkeing

Disba·rk, *v* 2 Also 6-7 -barke, 7 -barque [f Dis- 7 a + Bark *sb* 1: cf. Debark *v.*2] *trans* To divest of the bark, strip the bark off (a tree), decorticate; =Debark *v* 2

1578 Florio 1*st Fruites* 86 The forreyne knyfe doothe disbarke it 1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* I 102 If we disbarke a bough or branch where sap is up 1797-1803 Foster in *Life & Corr* (1846) I. 176 Oaks cut down, disbarked and embrowned by time 1812 *Sporting Mag* XXXIX 192 Disbarking those whose tops they [rabbits] cannot reach

b To strip off (bark)

1659 *Gate Lang Unl* X § 109 *marg*, The hard rinde (outward bark which may be disbarked) is without

Hence **Disba·rked** *ppl. a.*, divested of bark; **Disba·rking** *vbl sb*, decortication.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I 541 Neither doth the tree Adrachne find any hurt or offence by disbarking 1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* I 137 This bough may be cut off below the disbarked place 1725 Bradley *Fam Dict* s v. *Tree*, The pricking and disbarking of the Roots.

Disbarment (disbā·rmĕnt). [f Disbar *v* 2 + -ment] The action of disbarring a barrister

1862 *Sat Rev* XIII. 639/2 Appealing . against the Benchers' sentence of disbarment 1874 *Daily News* 5 Dec, As he means to appeal against their order of disbenchment, he should include in that appeal their order for disbarment

†Disba·se, *v Obs* 1 *rare* [f Dis- 5 + Base *v* 1. cf Abase, Debase] *trans.* =Debase.

a 1592 Greene *Alphonsus* Dram Wks II 56 First I will die in the thickest of the foe Before I will disbase mine honour so 1601 B Jonson *Poetaster* II 1, Before I disbased [*v r* disbast] myself, from my hood and my farthingal to these bum-rowls and your whale-bone bodice

Disbeau·tify, *v. rare* [Dis- 6] *trans.* To undo the beautifying of, deprive of beauty

1577 Stanyhurst *Descr Irel* in *Holinshed* VI 5 The women have an harsh and brode kind of pronuntiation which dooth disbeautifie their English above measure.

†**Disbeco·me,** *v. Obs* [f. Dis- 6 + Become *v.* III] *trans* To misbecome; to be unbefitting for or unworthy of. Hence **Disbeco·ming** *ppl. a.*, unbecoming, unbefitting

1632 Massinger & Field *Fatal Dowry* v ii, [Lest] your compassion Move you to anything that may disbecome The place on which you sit *a* 1639 W. Whatly *Prototypes* II xxix (1640) 163 No calling can so much disbecome a man, or reproach and abase him then this of having no calling *Ibid* II xxxiv (1640) 174 This forgetfulnesse . is a most disbecomming vice

Disbelief (disbĭlī·f) [f. Dis- 9 + Belief.] The action or an act of disbelieving; mental rejection of a statement or assertion; positive unbelief.

1672 Wilkins *Nat. Relig* I iii (R.) Those who will pretend such kind of grounds for their disbelief of any thing *a* 1694 Tillotson (J.), Our belief or disbelief of a thing does not alter the nature of the thing. 1696 Whiston *Th. Earth* III (1722) 277, I have, I think, just reasons for my Disbelief 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* VII, Your good sense, Adeline, I think, will teach you the merit of disbelief 1865 Lecky *Rationalism* I. i. 12 A disbelief in ghosts and witches was one of the most prominent characteristics of scepticism in the seventeenth century 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys* II. xx (1879) 699 [They] will drift away into either vague unbelief or absolute disbelief.

Disbelieve (disbĭlī·v), *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Believe *v.*]

1. *trans* Not to believe or credit; to refuse credence to: **a.** a statement or (alleged) fact: To reject the truth or reality of (With simple obj. or obj. clause.)

1644 [see Disbelieving below] 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst* 18 (R.) There have been doubtless in all ages such as have disbelieved the existence of any thing but what was sensible 1712 *Spect* No. 527 ₱ 2 People will be as slow and unwilling in disbelieving scandal, as they are quick and forward in believing it 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* I. 77 That misgiving which precedes belief In what was disbelieved and scoff'd at late For folly 1864 J. H. Newman *Apologia* 262 Did Henry VIII disbelieve Purgatory? 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys* I. ix § 2 (1879) 395 It does not rest with any man to determine what he shall believe or what he shall disbelieve 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 68 He disbelieves In the heart of him that edict which for truth his head receives.

b. a person in making a statement.

1699 Bentley *Phal.* 273 Plutarch disbelieved Phanias 1826 Hallam in *Edin. Rev.* XLIV. 2 There would be no historical certainty remaining, if it were possible to disbelieve such a contemporary witness as Sir Thomas More.

2. *absol.* or *intr*

1755 Young *Centaur* i. Wks. 1757 IV. 106 Eve doubted, and then eat . most of Eve's daughters first taste, and then disbelieve 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* III. 188, I feel it is not possible to hear and disbelieve. 1818-60 Whately *Commonpl. Bk.* (1864) 48 It is very evident that the opposite to credulity is scepticism, and that to disbelieve is to believe

3. *intr.* with *in*. Not to believe in; to have no faith in: cf. Believe I, 3

1834 *W. Ind. Sketch-bk* I. 172 He disbelieves in the glowing changes of colour in the dying dolphin 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* v. 739, I disbelieve in Christian pagans, much As you in women-fishes 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq* (1876) III. xii. 222, I do not altogether disbelieve in the story.

Hence **Disbelie·ving** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a*; **Disbelie·vingly** *adv*, in a disbelieving manner; with disbelief

1644 Hammond *Pract. Catech.* (J.), The disbelieving of an eternal truth of God's. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 22 June, Hester shook her head disbelievingly, but Daisy rattled on.

Disbelie·ver. [f. prec. + -er 1] One who disbelieves or refuses belief; an unbeliever.

1648 W. Mountague *Devout Ess.* I. viii § 2 (R.) The incredulous and disbelievers of the facility of this medium. *a* 1748 Watts (J.), An humble soul is frighted into sentiments, because a man of great name pronounces heresy upon the contrary sentiments, and casts the disbeliever out of the church 1799 Southey *Lett* (1856) I. 64, I am not a disbeliever in these things, but that story is not among the credible ones 1828 Whewell in *Todhunter's Acct.* (1876) II 26 He attacks *dis*believers, but has very little to say to mere *un*believers.

Disbench (disbe·nʃ), *v.* [f. Dis- 7 c + Bench *sb.*]

†1. *trans* To remove or displace from a bench or seat; to unseat *Obs.*

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. ii. 75 Sir, I hope my words dis-bench'd you not?

2. To deprive of the status of a bencher; to strike off the name of (a person) from the roll of the senior members of the Inns of Court.

1874 *Observer* 2 Aug., After a long deliberation they decided to disbench Dr. Kenealy It was further intimated that if the publication of the *Englishman* was continued as heretofore, the Benchers might have to consider the necessity of disbarring him.

Hence **Disbe·nchment,** the fact or process of disbenching (sense 2).

1874 [see Disbarment].

†**Disbe·nd,** *v. Obs* [f. Dis- 6 + Bend *v*: cf. OF. *desbender*, var. of *desbander* in same sense] *trans.* To unbend (*e.g.* a bow), relax, let loose.

1607 Earl Stirling *Jul. Cæsar* III. ii. Chor., A libertie a courage doth impart, So bondage doth disbend, els breake the heart 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 488, I Organize the Truth, you Allegate the Sense, Disbending commons defects, in your absurd pretence.

†**Disbi·nd,** *v. Obs. rare* [Dis- 6] *trans* To unbind, to loose

a 1638 Mede *Disc. Matt.* vi. 9 (1672) I. 12 How dare we disbind or loose our selves from the tye of that way of agnizing and honouring God?

Disbi·shop, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. Dis- 7 b] *trans.* To deprive of episcopal office or dignity.

1585 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (1841) 43 He is easily dealt withal if he be disbishopped

†**Disbla·me,** *v. Obs* [a. OF. *desblasmer, -blâmer*, f. *des-* (Dis- 4) + *blasmer* to Blame] *trans.* To free from blame, acquit, exculpate Hence **Disbla·ming** *vbl. sb.*, exculpation

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. Prol. 17, I pray yow mekely, Disblameth me yf ony word be lame, For as myn auctor seyde so sey I 1632 *Celestina* VI. 75 Thou hadst come to disblame and excuse thy doings 1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* III (1654) 79 But to disblame both of us, I beseech you hereafter to have more care of my modesty 1656 Finch *Ivor Ambass.* 240 (T.) His humble request but of one quarter of an hour's audience for his disblaming

Disblo·ck, *v. rare* [f. Dis- 7 c + Block *sb.* 4 c, d] *trans* To remove (something) from the block (or head) on which it is placed

1665 J. Wilson *Projectors* I. Dram. Wks. (1874) 224 Do you not observe, sir, how hard he wrings his brows, to the manifest hazard of disblocking his periwig?

Disbloo·m, *v.* [f. Dis- 7 a + Bloom *sb.*] *trans* To deprive of bloom. Hence **Disbloo·med** *ppl. a.*

1884 Stevenson *Old Mortality* in *Longm. Mag.* IV. 76 A faint flavour of the gardener hung about them [the grave diggers], but sophisticated and disbloomed

†**Disboa·rd,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 **disbord** [a. OF. *desborder* (mod.F. *déborder*) (in various senses), f. *des-* (Dis- 1) + *bord*, Board]

1. *intr* = Disembark

1615 Chapman *Odyss.* XIV. 486 They streightly bound me, and did all disbord To shore to supper, in contentious rout.

2 To pass outside or over the border or edge Cf. Debord *v.* 2

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Shoeing*, If the Foot be very narrow let the Shoe disboard without the Hoof

Disbody (disbo·di), *v* [f. Dis- 7 + Body *sb.*] *trans.* = Disembody. Hence **Disbo·died** *ppl. a.*, disembodied

1646 J. Hall *Poems* 38 Come, Julia, come! let's once disbody what Strait matter ties to this and not to that 1662 Glanvill *Lux Orient.* 143 (T.) They conceive that the disbodied souls shall return and be joined again to bodies of purified and duly prepared air 1734 Watts *Relig. Jud.* (1789) 9 Ten thousand tongues Of hymning seraphs and disbodied saints 1870 Lowell *Cathedral* Poet. Wks. (1879) 448 We cannot make each meal a sacrament, Nor with our tailors be disbodied souls

†**Disbo·gue,** *v. Obs. rare* [f. Dis- 6 + stem of Em-bogue, perh. after Sp. *desbocar* = *desembocar* to disembogue, f. *des-* = Dis 1 + *boca* mouth: the corresp. Fr. is *déboucher* see Debouch] *intr.* = Disembogue

1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III. 302 The current of the Bay of Mexico, disbogging betweene the Cape of Florida and Havana 1628 Hobbes *Thucyd.* (1822) 25 Neare unto it disbogueth into the sea the lake Acherusia

Disboscation. [ad. med.L. *disboscātiōn-em* (Du. Cange), f. Dis- 4 + med.L. *boscus, boscum* wood] The clearing away of woods; the conversion of wooded land into arable or pasture.

1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Disbo[s]cation*, a turning of Woodground into Arable or Pasture. Hence 1727 in Bradley *Fam. Dict*; 1764 in Bailey (folio, ed. Scott), 1775 in Ash, and in mod. Dicts.

Disbosom (disbu·zəm), *v.* [Dis- 7 c.] *trans* To disburden one's bosom of, to unbosom; to confess Hence **Disbo·soming** *vbl. sb.*

1844 Browning *Colombe's Birthday* I. Poems 1887 II. 185 This prompt disbosoming of love 1868 — *Ring & Bk.* III. 614 Home went Violante and disbosomed all

†**Disbou·nd,** *v*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 1 + Bound *v*[1]] *trans.* To separate by boundaries.

1621 Ainsworth *Annot. Pentat.* Lev. xxi. 24 Separated, in Greeke disparted (or disbounded) you from all the nations

Disbou·nd, *v*[2] [f. Dis- 7 c + Bound *sb.*[1]] *intr.* To extend beyond its bounds. (Cf. Disbank, Disboard 2.)

1843 E. Jones *Poems, Sens. & Event* 39 The company multiplies, the space disbounds

Disbourgeon, obs. form of Disburgeon.

Disbowel (disbau·el), *v.* In 5 **dysbowalyn** [f. Dis- 7 a + Bowel *sb.*] *trans.* To take out the bowels of, eviscerate; = Disembowel *lit.* and *fig*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 122 Dysbowalyn, *eviscero, exenterо.* 1591 Spenser *Ruins of Rome* 383 A great Oke . halfe disbowel'd lies aboue the ground. 1708 Wilson, etc. tr. *Petronius Arbiter* 75 The Cook that had forgotten to disbowel the Hog 1721 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 704 His body has been disbowelled, and put into pickle

b To take out (bowels or viscera).

1591 R. W. *Tancred & Gismunda* v. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 83 Thus was Earl Palurin Strangled unto the death, yea, after death His heart and blood disbowell'd from his breast.

Hence **Disbo·welled** *ppl. a*, **Disbo·welling** *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 122 Dysbowalynge, *evisceracio.* 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1508/4 A most Curious and Excellent way of Preserving Dead Bodies, from Putrefaction without Disbowelling, seer cloathing, mangling or Cutting any part thereof *a* 1719 Addison tr. *Horace* Wks. (1758) 146 Nor the disbowell'd earth explore In search of the forbidden ore. 1871 Rossetti *Poems, Burden of Nineveh* II, 'Twas bull, 'twas mitred Minotaur, A dead disbowelled mystery

Disbrain (disbrē·n), *v* [f. Dis- 7 a + Brain *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of the brain, to dash out the brains of; to remove the brain from. Hence **Disbrained** *ppl. a*

1631 *Celestina* XX. 196 What cruelty were it in me, he dying disbrained, that I should live pained all the daies of my life? 1884 *Nature* XXX. 260 If the cerebrum were removed . disbrained and decapitated animals manifested much stronger reflex movements

Disbranch (disbra·nʃ), *v* [f. Dis- 7 a + Branch *sb.* or OF. *desbrancher, -chier* (in Godef.), f. *des-* (Dis- 4) + *brancher*, f. *branche* Branch *sb.*]

1 *trans.* To cut or break off the branches of; to deprive or strip of branches

1575 *Art of Planting* 15 If the trees be great ye must disbranch them afore ye set them agayne 1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* III. xlvi. 517 It is best to disbranch and prune trees when the sap beginneth to rise vp into them 1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* IV. i. 279 Peas that are disbranched, bear a more plentiful Crop than others 1889 G. G. A. Murray *Gobi or Shamo* xiv. 228 The fury of the explosion had uprooted and disbranched the trees

2 To cut or break off, as a branch; to sever.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV. ii. 34 She that herself will sliver and disbranch From her material sap, perforce must wither And come to deadly use 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 28 (R.) That duke-dome disbranched from France since the year eight hundred eighty five, was againe rent away 1796 Lamb *Let.* Wks. (1840) 14, I conjecture it is 'disbranched' from one of your embryo hymns 1865 Swinburne *Atalanta* 126 All this flower of life Disbranched and desecrated miserably

†3 *intr* To branch off, spring *out of. rare*

1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* 162 Cavendish out of which famille disbranched that famous Travailer, Master Thomas Cavendish.

Hence **Disbra·nched** *ppl. a*, **Disbra·nching** *vbl. sb.*

1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 401 This disbranching must be done in the decrease of the Moone. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 305 An old disbranched fir

‖**Disbro·ther,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd* [Dis- 7 b] *trans* To undo the brotherhood of; to make no longer brothers

1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. (1623) 75 No thing did difference them, but then Religion, whereof they never argued, that they might not dis-brother themselues

†**Disbu·ckle,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Dis- 6.] *trans* To undo the buckling of, to unbuckle, draw apart

1562 Phaer *Æneid* IX, Aimes disbukling seuerall wayes [diversasque brachia ducens]

Disbud (disbu·d), *v* [f. Dis- 7 a + Bud *sb.*] *trans* To remove the buds of, to deprive of (superfluous) buds

1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Disbudding*, Peaches, Apricocks, etc. are disbudded, that the remaining Branches may be the better preserv'd 1861 Delamer *Fl. Gard.* 167 Disbud dog-rose stocks, leaving only those buds to shoot, on which you intend to insert your bud 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 28/2 To prevent our Cherries and Plums from being entirely disbudded we are obliged to use a considerable amount of powder and shot every year

Hence **Disbu·dding** *vbl. sb.*; **Disbu·dder,** one who disbuds

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Peach*, The disbudding or nipping consists in taking away the useless Branches, and such as are found to be irregularly situated 1765 Earl of Haddington *Forest-trees* 9 Such disbuddings and prunings as I have advised 1888 Wood *Farmer's Friends & Foes* 47 The bullfinch . acting the part of a pruner and disbudder

Disburden, -burthen (disbə·ɹd'n, -bə·ɹð'n), *v* [f. Dis- 7 + Burden, Burthen *sb.*]

1 *trans.* To remove a burden from (the bearer); to relieve of a burden. *lit.* and *fig.*

1532-2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20 § 3 The Kynges Highnes.. coveting to disborden this realme of the seid great exaccions and intollerable charges of annates 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 40, I am disburthened and eased of many cares and troubles. 1681 Dryden *Sp. Friar* v. 1, You know, she disburthened her conscience this morning to you 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. iii. 155 To ease and disburden the hive of its superfluous inhabitants 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* I. xvii, The need she felt to disburden her mind.

refl. 1612 *Proc. Virginia* 47 in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 125 The Ship having disburdened her selfe of 70 persons . set forward 1821 A. Fisher *Jrnl.* 19 Gulls are not the only birds that disburden themselves of their prey when pursued 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* III, Having now disburdened himself of his great surprise, the schoolmaster sat down

2. *trans* To get rid of (a burden); to discharge, unload

a 1586 Sidney (J.), Though by my thoughts I've plunged Into my life's bondage, I yet may disburden a passion 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 31 Obliging strangers to disburthen in the City all the Merchandises which pass through it 1713 Addison *Cato* I. vi, Lucia, disburden all thy cares on me 1801 Southey *Thalaba* V. iii, A desert Pelican Her load of water had disburthen'd there 1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* (ed. 2) 149 Obtaining an excuse for disburdening his wrath upon her

b *refl.* To discharge or empty itself; to fall as a river Also *fig*

1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 333 This small river disburdeneth it selfe into the sea not farre from the citie

1647 Stapylton *Juvenal* 231 The port of Hostia, where Tiber disburdens it self into the Tyrrhene sea. 1762 Hume *Hist Eng* I iii 65 A new generation of men . who could no longer disburden themselves on Normandy.

3 *intr.* (for *refl.*) To unload, to discharge its load.

1667 Milton *P L* v. 319 Where Nature multiplies Her fertil growth, and by disburd'ning grows More fruitful *c* 1820 S Rogers *Italy, St Mark's Place* 217 The prison-boat, that boat with many oars .. Disburdening in the Canal Orfano, That drowning-place.

Disbu·rdened, -bu·rthened, *ppl. a* [f prec + -ED [1].] Freed from burden

1598 Florio, *Scarico*, free, quit, discharged, disburthened 1615 J Stephens *Satyr. Ess* 133 Verses proceed from a disburthend braine 1772 Fletcher *Logica Genev* 11 The disburdened clouds begin to break 1832 G Downes *Lett. Cont Countries* I 506 Two or three disburthened vehicles 1856 Bryant *Poems, Ages* xxv, With glad embrace The fair disburdened lands welcome a nobler race

Disbu·rdening, -bu·rthening, *vbl. sb.* [f as prec. + -ING [1]]

1. A freeing from burden; discharge; unloading

1581 in W H. Turner *Select Rec Oxford* 415 Towardes the disburdening of the ffee farme 1644 Milton *Areop* (Arb) 61 This is not the disburdning of a particular fancie 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. ii. 55 For the disburthening of their consciences

†**2** That which is discharged; a discharge. *Obs*

1686 *Æthiopian Adv. Heliodorus* 7 (Jod) A valley, that receives the inundations and disburdenings of Nilus

Disbu·rdening, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec + -ING [2]] That disburdens.

1836 Thirlwall *Greece* II. xi 34 Solon met the reasonable expectations by his disburdening ordinance

Disbu·rdenment, -bu·rthenment. [f Disburden *v* + -ment] The act or process of disburdening; the fact of being disburdened

1818 Bentham *Ch.-Eng* Pref 35 Whether any such disburthenment shall be attempted. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A Bede* xi, He had never yet confessed his secret to Adam, but now he felt a delicious sense of disburthenment

†**Disbu·rgeon,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 -gen. [f Dis- 7a + Burgeon *sb*] *trans* = Disbud. Hence **Disbu·rgeoning** *vbl. sb.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 533 For disburgening of vines, and clensing them of their superfluous leaues *Ibid* 538 Not to disburgen or deffoile altogether such trees.

Disbursable (disbə··săb'l), *a.* [f Disburse *v.* + -able] Capable of being disbursed.

1885 G Meredith *Diana* I xiv 291 Anecdotes also are portable they can be carried home, they are disbursable at other tables

†**Disbu·rsage.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -age] The act of disbursing; disbursement; expenditure

1721 Strype *Eccl Mem* II xxix. 490 An account of the payment, and disbursage and discharge of the same.

Disbursatory (disbə··săt(ə)ri), *a.* [f. L. type **disbursāre*: see next, and -ory.] Characterized by or given to disbursing.

1863 Mrs C. Clarke *Shaks. Char* vi 161 Fenton, the least capable of the three suitors to be disbursatory

Disburse (disbə··s), *v.* Also 6 -bourse, -bource, -bursse. [orig *disbourse*, a OF. *desbourser* (13thc in Hatz.-Darm.), mod. F *débourser*, in same senses, f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *bourse* purse. Afterwards assimilated to L. *bursa*, as if repr. a L **disbursāre*. Cf. Deburse, Dispurse]

1. *trans.* To pay out or expend (money), to pay or defray (costs, expenses)

1530 Palsgr 517/2, I have disboursed for hym above a hundred pounde 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err* iv. 1 38 Take the Chaine, and bid my wife Disburse the summe, on the receipt thereof. 1591 Horsey *Trav* (Hakluyt Soc) 220, I disburst to him and them 300 dollers 1647 N Bacon *Disc Govt* II vii (1739) 42 Importation does bring in more profit than Exportation disburseth 1701 De Foe *Trueborn Eng* Introd 33 Who Fifty Millions Sterling have disburs'd. 1776 *Trial of Nundcomar* 16/2 Whatever contingent expenses you may find it necessary to disburse in Calcutta *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* V 251 They had disbursed money largely, and had disbursed it with the certainty that they should never be re-imbursed unless the outlay proved beneficial to the public

†**b** To defray (a charge). *Obs.*

1548 Hall *Chron., Hen IV*, 32 To disbource and pay al the costes and charges 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho* III. 30 Disbursing the charge both of the Beere, and the ingredients 1611 Coryat *Crudities* 377 Rupertus Duke of Alemanny disbursed the greatest charge thereof.

c To pay for or on account of (anything) *rare*

1860 *Merc Marine Mag* VII. 73 Commission on cash advanced to disburse the ship, 5 per cent.

d. *absol* To make disbursement.

1615 J Stephens *Satyr. Ess* 12 Each alike constraines The hunger-bitten Client to disburse 1636 Davenant *Wits* iv ii, Sir you must disburse, For gold is a restorative *Mod.* He has disbursed liberally in support of the cause.

†**2** *fig* and *transf.* To spend, give out or away

1593 Shaks *Lucr.* 1203 And all my Fame that lives disbursed be To those that live and thinke no shame of me 1621 Quarles *Argalus & P.* (1678) 52 In a whispering language, he disburs'd His various thoughts 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St* II. xix. [b] 126 He had rather disburse his life at the present. 1671 Grew *Anat Plants* I i. § 40. (1682) 8 The said Sap being disbursed back into all the seminal Root

Hence **Disbu·rsed** *ppl. a.*; **Disbursing** *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1564 Golding *Justine* 35 (R.) He demanded to haue the disbursing of the mony himselfe 1611 Cotgr., *Desbourse*, disbursed, laid out of a purse. 1615 G Sandys *Trav* I 61 His incomes are great, his disbursings little. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag* V 173 These are deposited . in charge of the . disbursing agent

†**Disbu·rse,** *sb Obs* [f prec vb : cf OF. *desbours* (16th c. in Littré)] = Disbursement *To be in disburse*, to be out of pocket

1608 Machin *Dumb Knight* v ii, Come, there is Some odd disburse, some bribe, some gratulance Which make you lock up leisure 1682 Scarlett *Exchanges* 186 Lest on the one hand he be in disburse, on the other, in cash for his Principal 1716 S Sewall *Diary* 8 Feb (1882) III 73 [He] offers to be his Quota towards this Disburse 1742 *De Foe's Tour Gt Brit* I 288 The annual Rent would abundantly pay the Publick for the first Disburses 1782 Elphinston tr *Martial* II lxiii 117 Of wealth in love luxuriant the disburse!

Disbursement (disbə··smĕnt) [f Disburse *v* + -ment . cf. F. *desboursement* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), now *déb-*]

1. The action or fact of disbursing

1596 Spenser *State Irel* Wks. (Globe) 651/1 The Queenes treasure in soe greate occasions of disbursementes .. is not allwayes soe plentifull, as it can spare soe greate a somme togither 1665 Hooke *Microgr* Pref. G b, His chearful Disbursment for the replanting of Ireland 1756-7 *Keysler's Trav* (1760) I 245 Upon any extraordinary disbursement, the cause of the difference in the account must be carefully entered 1849 Grote *Greece* II lxii (1862) V 421 And that deficit was never so complete as to stop the disbursement of the Diobely

2. That which has been disbursed; money paid out; expenditure.

1607 *Vestry Bks* (Surtees) 148 This is the whole disbursement for this yeare 1607 1818 Jas Mill *Brit India* II iv ix 294 The surplus of receipts above disbursements 1847 Grote *Greece* II xxviii (1862) III 52 The visitors, whose disbursements went to enrich the inhabitants of Kirrha

Disburser (disbə··sər). [f Disburse *v* + -er [1]] One who disburses Also *fig*

1611 Speed *Hist Gt Brit.* ix. xxiv 297 The sparing of money by the grand disbursers 1660 W Secker *Nonsuch Prof* 409 Faith is the great receiver, and love is the great disburser 1746 *Gen Assembly Rec* (1838) 86 Mr. Dalrymple was appointed receiver and disburser of said money 1881 *Times* 2 May 11/3 The military disbursers knew they had drawn more than the audit testified to.

Disburthen: see Disburden.

Disbury (disbe·ri), *v. rare* [f Dis- 6 + Bury *v*] *trans* To release from a buried condition; to disentomb, disinter. Hence **Disburied** *ppl. a.*

1835 Lytton *Rienzi* II iii, Disburied secrets 1862 — *Str. Story* II 238 The quartz was shattered by the stroke, and left disburied its glittering treasure.

Disbutton (disbə·'n), *v rare.* [f. Dis- 6 or 7 a + Button *sb* or *v.*] *trans.* **a** To deprive of buttons. **b.** To undo the buttons of, to unbutton

1883 G H. Boughton in *Harper's Mag.* Apr 700/2 His eldest son was disrobed and disbuttoned 1887 *Town Sonl* I vii 58 As the Spartan boys kept their foxes under their waistcoats, defying the world to disbutton them

Dis-Byronize: see Dis- 6.

Disc, a current variant spelling of Disk.

†**Disca·binet,** *v Obs rare.* [f. Dis- 7 + Cabinet] *trans* To divulge or disclose, as the secrets of a cabinet

1658 Milton (*title*), The Cabinet-Council, containing the chief Arts of Empire, and Mysteries of State, discabineted in Political and Polemical Aphorisms, grounded on Authority and Experience By the ever renown'd Knight Sir Walter Raleigh

Discage (diske·j), *v* [f. Dis- 7 c + Cage *sb.*] *trans* To release or let out as from a cage; to uncage.

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch, Hen V*, ccxvii, Trampling the Mud of mixed Brains discag'd From double fence 1872 Tennyson *Gareth & Lynette* 19 Until she let me fly discaged to sweep In ever-highering eagle-circles up To the great Sun of Glory

Discal (di·skăl), *a* [f. L *disc-us* Disk + -al.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a disk; discoid.

1848 R. Hill in Gosse *Nat in Jamaica* (1851) 345 The exceedingly discal character of the extremity 1883 in *Syd Soc Lex*

Discalceate (diskæ lsi,e·it), *ppl. a.* and *sb* [ad L *discalceāt-us* unshod, barefooted . see next]

A. *ppl. a* Unshod, barefooted; *spec.* applied to certain orders of friars and nuns.

1658 J Burbury *Hist Christine, Q Swedland* 103 The present of 25 great bottles of wine, which the Queen caus'd to be given to the Carmelite discalceat Nuns. *a* 1667 Jer Taylor *Reverence due to Altar* (1848) 51 Justin Martyr .. saith that the Gentiles when they came to worship were commanded to be discalceate. 1715 M Davies *Athen Brit* I. Pref 37 Unless some of the discalceat Mercenary Troops. stay behind. 1861 Neale *Notes on Dalmatia, etc* 180 Originally written by a Discalceate Carmelite

B. *sb.* A barefooted friar or nun.

1669 Woodhead *St Teresa* II xvii 118 Ten Covents of Discalceates 1706 tr *Dupin's Eccl Hist 16th C* II iv xi 449 From the Carmelites came the Congregation of those whom they call Discalceates.

†**Disca·lceate,** *v Obs rare*—[0]. [f *discalceāt-* ppl. stem of L. *discalceāre* to pull off the shoes, f. Dis- 4 + *calceāre* to shoe, *calceus* a shoe.]

1623 Cockeram, *Discalceate*, to put off ones Shoes. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*

Disca·lceated, *ppl. a.* [f as prec. + -ED [1]] = Discalceate *ppl. a*

1639 W. Sclater *Worthy Commun Rew.* 15 In those hotter climates [they] went discalceated, and without shoes 1655 Fuller *Ch Hist* vi. vii 364 The discalceated Nunnes of the Order of S Clare. 1762 tr *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V 145 The Lutheran churches and convents here are the church of the discalceated 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II 120 But thirteen 'fervent virgins' shall dwell there, discalceated (that is, sandalled, not shod).

†**Discalcea·tion.** *Obs* [n of action from L. *discalceāre*, see Discalceate *v.*] The action of taking off the shoes, *esp* in token of reverence.

a 1638 Mede *Reverence God's Ho* Wks (1672) II 347 An allusion to that Rite of Discalceation used by the Jews and other Nations of the Orient at their coming into Sacred places 1669 Gale *Crt Gentiles* I II ix 138 The Pythagorean mode of discalceation, or putting off the shoes, at entrance into the Temple

Discalced (diskæ·lst), *ppl. a.* [as if from a vb. **discalce*, repr. L. *discalceā-re* + -ed. Cf. Dischauge.] = Discalceate *ppl. a.*

1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon* 139 They are called Carmes discalced, or bare footed Friers. 1700 Rycaut *Hist. Turks* III 264 The King . walked in Procession to the Church of the Franciscans discalced. 1867 Lady Herbert *Cradle L.* ix 233 Carmel is the head quarters of the Discalced Carmelites. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 265 The Carmelite reform both of men and women, instituted by St Teresa, is also discalced. The discalced Augustinians (Hermits) were founded by Father Thomas of Jesus, a Portuguese

†**Disca·le,** *v. Obs.* [f *di-* = Dis- 7 a + Scale *sb*] *trans* To deprive of the shell or scales.

1655 Mouflet & Bennet *Health's Improv* (1746) 271 Each of them [crevisses and shrimps] must be discaled, and clean picked with much pidling. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim & Min.* 192 To be sodden in milk till they be tender, being first discaled, and the long gut pulled out.

†**Disca·lendar,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 diskal-. [f. Dis- 7 c + Calendar *sb.*] *trans.* To erase or remove from the calendar.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T* (1613) 40 The feast of Tabernacles, the feast of sweet Bread, and the feast of Weekes, shall quite bee discalendred 1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 84 Which Sept . let it be Discalendred, and not be numbered amongst the Twelve

Discale·nohe·dron. *Cryst* [f. Di- 2 + Scalenohedron.] (See quot)

1878 Gurney *Crystallogr* 63 A double twelve sided pyramid, the faces of which are symmetrically arranged with respect to each of the seven planes of the hexagonal type of symmetry is called the discalenohedron.

†**Discamera·tion.** *Obs rare*—[1]. [n. of action from L. type **discamerāre*, f. Dis- 6 + L. *camera* chamber.] = Disincamération.

1670 G H *Hist. Cardinals* II iii 200 Clement the ninth was never to be perswaded to the discamération of Castro

†**Discamp** (diskæ·mp), *v. Mil. Obs.* [ad It. *scampare*, with substitution of the full form of the prefix *dis-* for *s-*: cf. Decamp.]

1 *intr.* To raise or break up a camp; to depart from a place of encampment; to decamp. Also *fig.*

1579 Fenton *Guicciard* (1618) 213 After which accident they discamped secretly in the night to go to Quiercy 1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks (1834) 211 Fidelity, fortitude, and vigilancie, must needs discamp, if Mammona give the word *a* 1693 — *Rabelais* III. xxxvii 311 He was about discamping

2. *trans.* **a.** To remove or abandon (a camp). **b.** To force (any one) from a camp, force to abandon a camp.

1574 Hellowes *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 270, I command you to leaue your armour, to discamp your camp 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 25 No enemie put he ever to flight, but he discamped him and draue him out of the field 1658 J Coles tr *Cleopatra* VII. 140 He discamped his Army, and marched to meet Artamenes

Hence **Discamping** *vbl. sb.*

1579 Fenton *Guicciard* II. (1599) 84 The King departed with his army before day, without sound of trumpets, to couer his discamping as much as he could 1611 Cotgr., *Descampement*, a discamping

†**Disca·ndy,** *v. Obs. rare.* (Also 7 erron. **discander**) [f. Dis- 6 + Candy *v*] *intr.* To melt or dissolve out of a candied or solid condition.

1606 Shaks *Ant. & Cl.* III xiii. 165 By the discandering of this pelletted storme *Ibid* IV viii. 22 The hearts to whom I gaue Their wishes, do dis-Candie, melt their sweets On blossoming Cæsar

†**Disca·non,** *v Obs rare.* [f Dis- 7 c + Canon *sb.*] *trans.* To exclude from the canon.

1608 *and Pt. Def Reasons Refusal Subscription* 218 He acknowledgeth arguments more forcible..to discanon those bookes

Disca·nonize, *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Canonize]

†**1.** *trans.* To exclude from the canon. *Obs*

1605 Sutcliffe *Briefe Exam.* xviii 87 We discanonize no book of canonicall scriptures. 1638 Chillingw. *Relig Prot* I ii. § 38 67 Divers books must be discanonized 1660 Fisher *Rustick's Alarm* Wks (1679) 289 Dis-Canonizing all others save such as are in your Bibles, called Canonical.

2. To undo the canonization of

1797 W Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV 521 They are discanonizing the heroes of religion, and raising altars to the apostles of philosophy.

Hence **Discanoniza·tion.**

1811 Shelley in Dowden *Life* (1887) I 151 The discanonisation of this saint of theirs is impossible

Discant, variant of Descant

Discapacitate (diskăpæ·sitēlt), *v rare.* [f DIS- 6 + CAPACITATE] *trans* To deprive of capacity, to incapacitate

1660 Z. CROTTON *Fastening Peter's Fetters* 38 Circumstances attending themselves, and discapacitating them unto the Act 1825 LAMB *Elog Mem Liston* Misc Wks (1871) 406 An unavoidable infirmity absolutely discapacitated him for tragedy.

†**Discapita·tion.** *Obs rare.* [n. of action from Rom *descapitare*, OF. *descapiter*, for L. *dē-capitāre* · see DE- I 6] = DECAPITATION

1787 W MARSHALL *Norfolk.* II 332 Whether it be a universal faculty belonging to flies to live in a state of discapitation

Discard (diskā·ɹd), *v.* [f. DIS- 7 c + CARD *sb*; cf OF *descarter* (see DECARD); Sp, Pg *descartar* (Minsheu 1599), It. *scartare* (for **discartare*) 'to discard at cards' (Florio 1598)] *trans.*

1. *Cards.* To throw out or reject (a card) from the hand Also *absol*

In whist, etc, applied to the action of playing a card from one of the two remaining suits when not able to follow the lead and not trumping

1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 69 Let vs agree of our game goe to, discarde 1680 COTTON *Gamester* in Singer *Hist Cards* 265 By discarding the eights, nines, and tens, there will remain thirteen cards 1744 HOYLE *Piquet* 49 After he has discarded he cannot alter his discard 1826 SINGER *Hist Cards* 238 The player discards three inferior cards 1862 CAVENDISH *Whist* (1879) 93 You weaken a suit by discarding from it 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle, Whist* 8

2 To cast off, cast aside, reject, abandon, give up

1598 FLORIO, *Dare nelle scartate* to fall among ill companie, as a man would say among such as are discarded from others 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1206, I was very much angry and offended that I was so discarded and left out. 1662 J. DAVIS tr *Olearius' Voy Ambass* 81 Sentiments of shame and honesty are quite discarded by the Muscovites. 1727 SWIFT *Let on Eng Tongue* Wks 1755 II 1 191 Many gross impropriettes, which however authorised by practice ought to be discarded 1764 REID *Inquiry* II § 6. 109 They discarded all secondary qualities of bodies 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T* (1816) I x 87 He had displeased his friends, and had been discarded in disgrace. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol Inq.* I 1 25 We have discarded our faith in astrology and witches. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 200 It is generally so warm that the miners are glad to discard most of their clothing

†**b.** To cast or force away (*from* another). *rare.*

1596 SPENSER *F Q* v v 8 He thrist helpe [i.e her shield] from her against her will discarded

†**c.** To divest, rid, or free (any one) *of*, also *refl Obs rare*

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 73 The more peaceful Souls [are] discarded of their Anxieties 1732 *Gentleman Instructed* (ed. 10) 293 (D.), I only discard myself of those things that are noxious *Ibid* 492 (D.) The old man's avarice discarded him of all the sentiments of a parent

3 To dismiss from employment, service, or office; to cashier, discharge

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.), These men were discarded by that unworthy prince, as not worthy the holding. 1688 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) I 472 A soldier having spoken base words .. was whipt, and the next day dis-carded. 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 9 Jan., My man . is a sad dog, and the minute I come to Ireland I will discard him 1858 BUCKLE *Civilis* (1873) II viii. 573 Having discarded the able advisers of his father, he conferred the highest posts upon men as narrow and incompetent as himself.

†**b.** With double object: To dismiss or banish (a person) from (a place). *Obs*

1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr Prine* (1659) 66 Lest I be disgraced and discarded Thy Palace and Presence for ever 1670 WALTON *Lives* I. 48 A Person of Nobility was at this very time discarded the Court, and justly committed to prison

Discard, *sb* [f prec vb.]

1. *Cards.* **a.** The act of discarding or rejecting a card from the hand **b.** The card so rejected.

1744 [see DISCARD *v* 1] 1778 C JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr*, *Piquet* 119 In order to capot the Elder-hand, you are to make a deep Discard, such as the Queen, Ten, and Eight of a Suit 1876 A CAMPBELL-WALKER *Correct Card* Gloss, *Discard*, the card you play when you cannot follow suit, and do not trump it 1878 H. H GIBBS *Ombre* 22 Having placed his discard on the pool dish, he takes from the Stock a number equal to his discard 1885 PROCTOR *Whist* VIII 92 Your original discard indicates your shortest suit if trump strength is not declared against you

2. That which is discarded, an offcast *rare.*

1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 297 In the brothel the discard of society.

Discarded (diskā·ɹded), *ppl a.* [f. DISCARD *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. *Cards.* Thrown out from the hand

a 1637 DONNE *Serm* XXXVIII 377 We have seen in our age Kings discarded and the discarded Cards taken in again and win the Game 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 239 The dealer for whom the discarded cards count

2. Cast off, rejected, dismissed from employment, discharged

1595 SHAKS. *John* v. iv 12 Welcome home againe discarded faith. 1728 *Freethinker* No 76 P 2 A discarded Servant has it in his power to dishonour his Master or Mistress. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II 13 The wisdom and virtue of the discarded statesman 1875 JOWETT *Plato* I 69 We have again fallen into the old discarded error

Discarder (diskā·ɹdəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1] One who discards or rejects

1880 BURTON *Q Anne* II. x 158 That eccentric discarder of conventionalities.

†**Discardinate,** *v. Obs* [f DIS- 6 + L. *cardin-em* hinge + -ATE 3: cf L. *cardinātus* hinged] *trans* To unhinge.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph* v. xviii, Canst Motion fix? count Sands? Discardinate the Spheares?

Discarding (diskā·ɹdiŋ), *vbl. sb* [f DISCARD *v* + -ING 1] The action of the verb DISCARD.

1. *Cards.* The rejection or throwing out of a card from the hand. Also *attrib.*

1593 PLUTARCH *Chron Edw I* (1809) I 129 Since the King hath put us among the discarding cards, and as it were turned us with deuces and treys out of the deck. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam Wits* VIII (1596) 112 To know..the skill of discarding 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr*, *Piquet* 119 By which Manner of discarding, you have a Probability of scoring fifteen Points for your Quint in Diamonds

2 Rejection, abandonment; dismissal from employment, discharge. In quot. 1840 *concr* That which is discarded.

1660 T M. *Hist Independ.* IV 55 A hot-spur zealot . whose ambition made old Noll lay him aside as dangerous, and that dishonourable discarding created him a desperate Enemy to the Cromwelian name. 1663 J SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 306 The discarding of that Irish Principle 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* VI. 444 Then subject to thy curse the world's discardings

Discardment. *rare.* [f DISCARD *v* + -MENT] The action of discarding, rejection, abandonment

1844 *N Brit Rev* I 395 Then discardment by the Hindûs as religious authorities

‖ **Discardure.** *Obs rare.* [f. DISCARD *v* + -URE.] = prec

1780 HAYTLEY *Hume's Dial* II 38 In what shape does it constitute a plea for the entire discardure of religion?

Discare see DIS- 9

Discarg, -carge, obs. var DISCHARGE.

†**Discarnate,** *a Obs rare* [ad late L type **discarnāt-us* (for L. *dē-carnāt-us* · see DI- I 6), f. DIS- 4 + *carn-em* flesh, *carnāt-us* fleshy, cf. It *(di)scarnato*, Sp *descarnado*, OF. *descarné*, mod F *décharné*] Stripped of flesh.

1661 GLANVILL *Van Dogm.* 143 A memory, like a sepulchre, furnished with a load of broken and discarnate bones

So †**Discarnated** *ppl. a*, deprived of 'flesh' or bodily form, disembodied, the reverse of *incarnated. Obs.*

1728 EARBERY tr *Burnet's St. Dead* I 66 Jesus went thro' all, for he went to the Region of Humane Souls, and being discarnated, he was a living rational Soul, like to a humane one.

†**Discarve,** *v Obs rare.* [f. DIS- 1 + CARVE] To dissect

1541 R COPLAND *Guydon's Quest Chirurg.*, Procede in dyscaruynge almoste vnto yleon where as the gut begynneth that hyght Collon

Discase (diskē·s), *v. arch.* [f. DIS- 7 a + CASE *sb*] *trans* To remove the case or covering of, to uncase, unsheathe, undress. Also *intr* (= *refl*) Hence **Discased** *ppl. a.*

1596 BELL *Surv Popery* I III. II 97 Fell upon his discased sword 1610 SHAKS *Temp* v i. 85 Fetch me the Hat, and Rapier in my Cell, I will discase me, and my selfe present As I was sometime Millaine 1825 LAMB *Reflect Pillory*, Discase not, I pray you 1882 B NICHOLSON in *New Shaks Soc Trans* (1880–2) 343 Having discased himself of his doublet and vest

†**Discask,** *v Obs rare* [f DIS- 7 c + CASK] *trans* To take out of the cask

1615 G SANDYS *Trav* 239 No Tunny is suffered to be sold at Venice, vnlesse first discaskt, and searcht to the bottome.

Discaste, (diskā·st), *v nonce-wd* [f DIS- 7 c + CASTE] *trans* To cause to lose caste.

1881 *Sat Rev* No 1323 318 With the deliberate and formal purpose of discasting idolators.

Discastle · see DIS- 7 c.

†**Discatter,** *v Obs.* Also 4 deskater, 5 descater, 8 dis-scatter [In ME *de-scate*, f. F *de-, des-* (DE- 6, DIS- 1) + SCATTER, the prefix being subsequently conformed to L. *dis-, di-*] *trans.* To scatter abroad, disperse. Hence **Discattered** *ppl a*

c 1325 *Poem Times Edw II*, 315 in *Pol Songs* (Camden) 337 Hit is so deskatered bothe hider and thidere 1496 *Dives & Paup* (W de W) v. viii 206 Woo be to the shepeherdes that thus descateren the flocke 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VI lxxvi, The broken remnants of discattered [*ed* 1717 dis-scattered] power 1613–8 DANIEL *Coll Hist Eng.* (1626) 32 Petty revolts made by discattered troupes 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad Pr.* II 43, I begunne to recollect my discatered senses

Discease, -cees, etc, obs ff DECEASE, DISEASE.

Disceat, -ceipte, -ceit, obs. ff. DECEIT.

Disceaue, -ceiue, etc., obs ff DECEIVE, etc.

†**Discede,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *discēd-ĕre* to separate, depart, f. DIS- 1 + *cēdĕre* to go] *intr* To depart deviate. (Usually *fig*) Hence **Discedɪng** *vbl sb*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 247 They who onely discede from this exact rule 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 30 One part of the said Cork would approach and make toward the stick, whereas another would discede and fly away *Ibid.* 36 This Disceding of the heat in glass drops by the cooling Irradiations

Discede, obs. (bad) form of DECIDE

Discence, Discend, etc, obs ff. DESCENCE, DESCEND, etc

Discension, -tion, obs. ff. DESCENSION, DISSENSION.

Discent, obs var of DESCEND.

1612 W. PARKS *Cuytane-D?* (1876) 14 If any vice arise from the Count, it immediately discents to the Cittie. 1659 MACAILO *Can Physick* 37 The wandering discenting pains

Discent, obs form of DESCENT, DISSENT.

Discept (dise·pt), *v rare.* [ad. L. *discept-āre* to contend, debate, decide, determine, f *dis-* (DIS- 2, 3) + *captāre* to try to catch, catch at, strive after, etc] *intr.* To dispute, debate; to express disagreement or difference of opinion, to 'differ'.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 27 It is God that thus discepts with you 1818 T L. PEACOCK *Nightmare Abbey* XI 150 Permit me to discept. 1855 BROWNING *Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha* XIV, One disserts, he is candid, Two must discept,—has distinguished, Three helps the couple, if ever yet man did. 1868 — *Ring & Bk* X 1350, I try it with my reason, nor discept From any point I probe and pronounce sound

Discept, obs form of DECEIT

Disceptation (diseptē·ɪ·ʃən). *arch.* Also 4–7 **decept-**, 6 **dyscept-**, 6–7 **descept-**, 7– **dissept-**, 4–6 **-acio(u)n** [a. F. *disceptation* (14th c. in Godef), ad. L. *disceptātiōn-em*, n of action f *disceptāre* · see DISCEPT.] Disputation, debate, discussion.

1382 WYCLIF *Rom* XIV 1 Take ye a syk man in bileue, not in deceptaciouns [*Gloss* or dispeticiouns] of thoustis 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III Wks 203/1 Our former dysceptacion and reasonyng, had betwene vs before his departyng 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 15 The Emperour . did cause a generall assemblie of estates to be held for the disceptation, and deciding of this doubt 1670 WALTON *Lives* Wks 1793 I 65 These unhappy disceptations between Hooker and Travers. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II 565 Such Controversy shall be decided by the Arbitration of good and honest Men who shall decide the Affair in such Manner as that no Damage may happen to the Owner during the Time of Disceptation 1833 SIR W HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 118 Then subtlety in philosophical disceptations

‖ **Disceptatious,** *a Obs. rare.* [f prec see -OUS] Disputatious; controversial

1682 D'URFEY *Butler's Ghost* 99 Buzzing Whimseys warm'd the Addle Part of his disceptatious Noddle

†**Disceptator.** *Obs. rare* [a L. *disceptātor*, agent-n f *disceptāre* to debate, DISCEPT] A disputer, debater, controversialist

1623 COCKERAM, *Disceptator*, a Iudge in a matter 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Disceptator* also he that argues or disputes. 1675 J SMITH *Chr Relig Appeal* I 29 The inquisitive disceptators of this Age who with their altercation and Ergo's had turned out of their Creed the Amen of their Progenitors

‖ **Disceptatorial,** *a Obs. rare* [f L. type **disceptātōr-ius* (f *disceptātor*. see prec.) + -AL] Pertaining to disputation or controversy

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 142 What with ratiocinatory, or at least disceptatorial cunctation.

†**Disception.** *Obs. rare* Erroneous form of DISCEPTATION.

1492 *Act Dom Conc* 298 (Jam) For the discepcione of the Kingis leigis be aulde summondis

Disceptre, var of DIS-SCEPTRE *v.*

†**Discerebrate,** *v Obs* [f DIS- 6 + L *cerebr-um* brain + -ATE 3 Cf. *decerebrāre*] *trans* To deprive of the brain; to disbrain

1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* III VIII 121 For the discerebrating of his Knights head

Discern (dizō·ɹn), *v.* Also 4 **disserne**, 4–7 **discerne**, 5–6 **des-, dyscerne**, 6 **dysserne**. See also DECERN. [a. F. *discerner*, in OF also *dis-ser ner* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad L *discern-ĕre* to separate, distinguish, determine, f. DIS- 1 + *cernĕre* to separate. In early times sometimes confused with DECERN, which in OF. also appears as *descerner*.]

†**1.** *trans.* To separate (things, or one thing *from* another) as distinct; to distinguish and divide

c 1430 LYDG *Min Poems* (1840) 87 (Mätz) Pictagoras Fonde first out y, a figure to discerne Theyre lyff here short, and lyff that is eterne. 1533 MORE *Answ Poysoned Bk.* Wks 1050/2 Our saujour would not discerne & deuide fayth from the woorke, but sayth that the faith it selfe was the woorke of god 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm Par* 1 *John* 48 It is not the sacramentes that discerne the children of God from the children of the devyll, but the purite of lyfe, and charitie 1614 R TAILOR *Hog hath lost Pearl* IV in Hazl *Dodsley* XI 481 That precious gem of reason, by which solely We are discern'd from rude and brutish beasts 1645 USSHER *Body Div* 39 That so he might be discerned from all things created. For nothing is like unto God

2. To recognize as distinct, to distinguish or separate mentally (one thing *from* another), to perceive the difference between (things) *arch.*

1483 CAXTON *G de la Tour* H IV, By the knowyng of it they shalle discerne the good fro the euyll. 1551 T WILSON *Logike* (1580) 20 b, To discerne the truthe from that whiche is false 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl* 363 If we discern the two testaments, the promises are not the same 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam* XIV 17 As an Angel of God, so is my lord the king to discerne good and bad 1727–38 GAY *Fables* I x, Can he discern the different natures? 1834 J H NEWMAN *Parochl. Serm* I xvii. 257 Like men who have lost the faculty of discerning colours 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist Lit* IV iv iv. § 38. 172 We discern good from evil by the understanding 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I vi 199 Not having yet the taste to discern good Gothic from bad.

3. *intr.* To perceive or recognize the difference or distinction; to make a distinction; to distinguish or discriminate *between*. *arch.*

13 . *E E Allut P* C 513 Wymmen þat Bitwene þe stele and þe stayle disserne noȝt cunen *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) xxii 103 Þai can discerne betwix gude and euill 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek* xxii 26 They put no dyfference betwene the holy and vnholy, nether discerne betwene the clene and vnclene 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* II. xix 97 One that cannot discerne between Good and Evill 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 255 ¶ 5 Some Men cannot discern between a noble and a mean Action 1841 MYERS *Cath Th.* III § 5. 28 The spiritual mind discerns and separates between the things which differ in excellence.

4. *trans.* To distinguish (one thing or fact) by the intellect; to recognize or perceive distinctly (With simple obj., or clause expressing a proposition)

13 *Cursor M* 15066 (Gott.) Cum nu forth vr sauueour, we haue discernd [3 *MSS.* desired] þe, þu es right king of israel, qua sum þe soth can se. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T* 2145 Than may men wel by this ordre discerne, That thilke moevere stabul is and eterne 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks 164/2 If ye coude not make your audience to discerne the truthe 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I vi (1648) 41 Hence also may wee discerne the reason why [etc.] 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I 326 His swift pursuers from Heav'n Gates discern Th' advantage 1679 L. ADDISON *First State of Mahumedism* 126 If we look into the condition of Christianity at the time we shall discern it miserably shaken and convuls'd 1736 BUTLER *Anal* I v 124 We do not discern how food and sleep contribute to the growth of the body. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* lxviii, I wake, and I discern the truth 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess* I 33 Incapable of discerning where their true interest lay

b *intr* or *absol*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III Prol 9 (Harl.) In heuene and helle and erthe and salte se Is felt þi myght If þat I wol discerne. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* III 9 Which skill to discern so narrowly . is not in all 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* IV (1757) 110 Compton, born o'er senates to preside, Deep to discern, and widely to survey

c. *intr.* To have cognizance, to judge *of*

a 1622 BACON *Hen VII*, Wks (1860) 353 This court of Star-chamber discerneth. of forces, frauds, crimes various of stellionate, and the inchoations towards crimes capital .. not actually committed 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N T* 135 Is there nobody, thinkest thou, that can discerne of truth, but thou and thy followers? *a* 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng* (1853) I 380 The magistrates discerned of the offence clothed with all these circumstances

5. *trans* To distinguish (an object) with the eyes, to see or perceive by express effort of the powers of vision, to 'make out' by looking, descry, behold.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt 's T* 1131 Wyndowe was ther noon, Thurgh which men myghten any light discerne 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich III*, 50 A bekon wᵗ a greate lanterne which maie be sene and discerned a great space of 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav* v 12 The smoak was so thick, as we could hardly discern one another 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr* I. § 10 The best eyes are necessary to discern the minutest objects 1842 TENNYSON *Lord of Burleigh* 42 Till a gateway she discerns With armorial bearings stately 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* II. xvii 317 We could discern no trace of rupture [in the ice].

† b. *intr* or *absol Obs rare*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H Fame* II 401 (*Fairf* & *Bodl* MSS.) Or elles was the aire so thikke That y ne myght[e] not discerne [*Caxt* that I myght it not decerne] *a* 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng* (1853) II 72 It was frozen also to sea so far as one could well discern *Ibid* II 81 There was such a precipice as they could scarce discern to the bottom.

c *trans.* To distinguish or perceive distinctly by other senses. *rare.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* V 71 Sundry portions of sinewes scattered onely to discerne annoyaunce at any tyme offred 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. x, His ear discerned a distressed childish voice crying

¶ 6. Formerly sometimes used for DECERN.

1494 FABYAN *Chron* VII. 549 We pronounce, dyscerne and declare, the same kynge Rycharde to be vnable and vnworthy to the rule and gouernaunce of the foresayd realmys 1533 COVERDALE *Lord's Supper* Wks (Parker Soc.) I. 449 It pertaineth not to every private person to judge and discern, who ought to be admitted 1563 FOXE *A & M* 770 b, We do discerne, deme, and iudge the same to be committed to yᵉ custodye of such person or persons as his maiesty shall apoynte 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot* I 66 That, quhilke Ptolomie discernet to be among the hindmost Iles of Schytland

Discern (dizə·rn), *sb rare*—[1] [f. DISCERN *v.*] The act of discerning; discernment, perception.

1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* II 582 Afront was stationed, facile of discern, An orb immiscible of mist profound

Discernable, var. of DISCERNIBLE

† **Discernance.** *Obs* [f. DISCERN *v.* + -ANCE perh. from a French original.]

1 Distinction, difference

1592 NASHE *P Penilesse* (ed 2) 36 b, Those bodies are distinguisht by no difference of sex, because they are simple, and the discernance of sex belongs to bodies compound.

2. Discernment, discrimination, judgement.

1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* (N.), He. manifesteth, that either he hath but a blinde discernance, or that in wisedome he is inferiour to a woman

Discernant. *rare.* [a. F. *discernant*, pr. pple. of *discerner* to DISCERN.] One who discerns or discriminates.

1822 SOUTHEY in *Q Rev* XXVIII 35 These persons were called the discernants.

Discerner (dizə·rnəɹ). [f. DISCERN *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which discerns, discriminates, or perceives: see the verb

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 274 To be vynteners, discerners, and tasters of the same 1539 CRANMER *Heb* IV 12 The worde of God is a discerner of the thoughtes and of the intentes of the herte 1613 SHAKS. *Hen VIII*, I i 32 'Twas said they saw but one, and no Discerner Durst wagge his Tongue in censure 1712 STEELE *Spect* No 515 ¶ 2, I am too nice a Discerner to laugh at any, but whom most other People think fine Fellows 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 292 Discerners of characters who would have known our future great men

Discernible (dizə·rnĭb'l), *a.* Also 6–8 discernable, (7 discerneable, decerneable). [orig. a F. *discernable*, f. *discerner*; after middle of 17th c. conformed to the L. form *discernibilis*, f. *discernĕre* to DISCERN. see -BLE.]

1 Capable of being discerned, perceptible: a. by the sight Visible, that can be descried

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst* I Pref., If the godly hadde then sought any discernable forme with their eies 1597 HOOKER *Tract & Serm.* in *Eccl Pol* V lxvii (1617) 363 When I behold with mine eyes some small scarce discernable Graine or Seed 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr* II (1682) 112 The Cathedral easily discernable by Mariners as they sail along 1748 *Anson's Voy* I v. 43 It is scarce discernible at the distance of ten leagues 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* II, There was the slightest possible quiver discernible across Jermyn's face

b by other senses. *rare*

1665 HOOKE *Microgr* 212 Nor did it cause the least discernable pain 1684–5 BOYLE *Min Waters* 83, I did not find .. the Purging Springs to have any discernible Acidity 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat & Exp Philos* II xiii 67 A discernible weight 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxx, The buzz and tread and the fitfully discernible voices

c by the understanding

1620 SANDERSON *Serm* I 142 Hypocrisie is spun of a fine thred, and is not easily discernable, without very diligent examination 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I v. rule iv § 1 When we are in a perceived, discernible state of danger 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* I iv (ed 4) 32 That discernible and obvious course of events 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal Th & Nat* 181 Under all their differences there would be discernible a principle of unity

† 2. Distinguishable (*from* something else) *Obs* (Cf. DISCERN *v.* 2.)

1602 R. JOHNSON *Kingd & Commw* (1603) 2 If any man affirme that true Iudgement cannot be severed from true valour, yet ordinarily the one doth appeere more discernable from the other in divers subjects. 1670 WALTON *Lives* III. 220 He never [laboured] . to get glory to himself, but glory only to God which intention, he would often say, was as discernable in a Preacher, as a Natural from an Artificial beauty.

† 3 *actively* Capable of discerning *Obs rare*

1603 DANIEL *Panegyric to King* lxvii, God . Hath framed thy heart Discernable of all apparencies

Hence **Discernibleness,** the quality of being discernible

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Discernibleness*, visibleness 1881 J. CAIRNS *Unbelief 18th C* VI 270 The concession he makes as to the discernibleness of Creation 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect* IX 160 Discernibleness involves negation We should not know what warmth is, were there no cold

Discernibly (dizə·rnĭbli), *adv.* Also 7 -ably. [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a discernible manner or degree, perceptibly

1643 T. GOODWIN *Trial Christian's Growth* 67 Christians doe not grow discernably till after some space 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol Chym* 364 Its taste is more discernably nitrous 1736 BUTLER *Anal* I III Wks 1874 I 48 Whether a righteous government be not discernibly planned out 1766 LEE in *Phil Trans* LVI 103 The filtered liquors were not discernibly different in colour and taste 1839 FOSTER in *Life & Corr* (1846) II 368 Revealed discernibly through the solemn mystery

Discerning (dizə·rnĭŋ), *vbl sb* [f. DISCERN *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb DISCERN (q. v.), distinction, discrimination; intellectual perception, discernment

1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* XXIV l, By the inwarde wyttes to have decernynge 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 123 b, The discernynge of true reuelacyons from false illusyons. 1644 MILTON *Judgm Bucer* Wks 1738 I 275 If it be in man's discerning to sever Providence from Chance 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No 149 ¶ 4 If they are Men of discerning, they can observe the Motives of your Heart 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I 85 It asks not his nicer discerning To observe [etc.]

Discerning, *ppl a* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That discerns (see the verb); distinguishing, discriminating, perceiving, *esp* (of persons or their minds, etc.) Having or showing discernment, quick in intellectual perception; penetrating

1608 D. T. *Ess Pol & Mor* 49 b, Directed . by a better discerning wisdom. 1680–3 SOAME & DRYDEN tr. *Boileau's Art of Poetry* III 801 A glance, a touch, discovers to the wise; But every man has not discerning eyes 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 261 ¶ 9 Before Marriage we cannot be too inquisitive and discerning in the Faults of the Person beloved 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 373 True modesty is a discerning grace, And only blushes in the proper place 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Clive* (1854) 531/2 Every discerning and impartial judge will admit, that there was really nothing in common.

† b Separating, dividing. cf. DISCERN *v.* 1. *Obs*

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Communn.* II § 1. 119 Are we improved by the purification of the discerning flames?

Discerningly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a discerning manner; with discernment.

1634 M. SANDYS *Prudence* 74 (T.) Memory discerningly and distinctly reveals unto things 1727 GARTH *Pref. Ovid* (1810) 419 These two errours Ovid has most discerningly avoided. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt Locke* Pref (1879) 99 That they may judge discerningly and charitably of their fellow-men 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* V, Here his large eyes looked discerningly through the spectacles

Discernment (dizə·rnmĕnt) [f. DISCERN *v.* + -MENT. Cf. F. *discernement* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1 a The act of discerning or perceiving by the intellect, intellectual perception or apprehension

1628 in Somers *Tracts* II 340 Leading me to a right Discernment of the present Condition into which we are now brought 1729 BUTLER *Serm* Wks 1874 II 174 Reason tends to and rests in the discernment of truth 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) IV 277 The savage has a quicker discernment of the track than the civilized man 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II 536 A power of critical discernment

b. The faculty of discerning, discrimination, judgement, keenness of intellectual perception; penetration, insight

1586 [see DECERNMENT, s. v. DECERN.] 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* I III 9 Things invisible, but unto intellectuall discernments 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F* II xlvi 726 His discernment was expressed in the choice of this important post. 1875 MANNING *Mission H Ghost* VII. 177 The eye of the soul acquires a discernment whereby some can instantly read the characters of others

† 2 The act of distinguishing; a distinction. *Obs* (Cf. DISCERN *v.* 2.)

1586 A. DAY *Lng Secretary* II (1625) 107 But that touching the difference of counsels, or tender of his life, should make a discernement 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. x. § 4 (R.) It is not practicable, to frame rules for the discernment between due praises and flatteries

3 Perception by the senses; distinguishing by sight, distinct vision? *Obs.* (Cf. DISCERN *v.* 5.)

1727 *Philip Quarll* 6 Being come within reach of plain Discernment

Discerp (disə·ɹp), *v* Now *rare.* Pa. t. and pple. **discerped,** discerpt. [ad. L. *discerp-ĕre* to tear in pieces, f. DIS- 1 + *carpĕre* to pick, pluck, etc. Cf. EXCERP. The pa. pple. *discerpt* rests, partly at least, on the L. pa. pple. *discerpt-us*.]

1 *trans.* To pluck or tear asunder, pull to pieces; *fig.* to divide forcibly into parts or fragments, to dismember.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 51 The cruelle wodnes of wykyd spirytys the whiche al to bete me discerpte me and al to brend me 1567 MAPLET *Gr Forest* 28 Being once so discerped [they] can neuer after neither in applying their owne parts togither, neither yet in fastning them to any body. reuine and quicken againe 1668 H. MORE *Div Dial* IV. xxviii (1713) 385 This Horn is the Roman Empire discerped into so many Kingdoms. 1682 — *Annot Glanvill's Lux O.* 182 It is no derogation to his Omnipotence that he cannot discerp a Spirit once created

2 To pluck or tear off, sever (*from* a whole).

1655 H. MORE *Antid Ath* (1662) 173 There is no means to discerp or separate any one ray of this Orbe, and keep it apart by it self 1778 APTHORPE *Preval Ch.* 311 His principle was, that the human soul, discerped from the soul of the universe, after death was re-fused into the parent-substance 1845 T. COOPER *Purgatory Suicides* (1877) 115 The Soul Lived consciously discerpt from her clay shrine. 1869 BARING-GOULD *Origin Belief* (1878) I XII 247 Infinite space may have parts in it discerped, and the interval subdivided.

† **Discerpible,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. type **discerpibil-is*, f. *discerpĕre*: see prec., and cf. *discerpible*. Later supplanted by *discerptible*.] = DISCERPTIBLE.

1655 H. MORE *Antid Ath.* (1662) 150 One part is not separable or discerpible from another, but the intire Substance is indivisible 1661 GLANVILL *Van Dogm.* 51 What is most dense and least porous, will be most coherent and least discerpible 1720 *Bibliotheca Biblica* I. 435 A Vapour, or a Fluid Discerpible Substance

Hence † **Discerpibility,** † **Discerpibleness** = DISCERPTIBILITY.

1682 H. MORE *Annot Glanvill's Lux O* 220 In Fire, no doubt the Discerpibility is yet harder. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig Nat* V. 74 A natural discerpibility and susceptivity of various shapes 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Discerpibleness*, capableness or aptness to be pulled in Pieces.

Discerpt, pa. pple. of DISCERP *v.*, q. v.

† **Discerpted,** *ppl a Obs* [f. L. *discerpt-us*, pa. pple. of *discerpĕre* to DISCERP + -ED[1] 2. Cf. *excerpt* vb.] Plucked or torn asunder, divided, separated

1607 J. KING *Serm* Nov 4 Manie a thousand discerpted limme 1631 J. BURGES *Answ Rejoined* 203 A few discerpted parcells 1633 P. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* II 7 Dead corpses and discerpted limbs

Discerptible (disə·ɹptĭb'l), *a* [f. L. *discerpt-* ppl. stem of *discerp-ĕre*: see -BLE.] Capable of being plucked asunder, or divided into parts or pieces; divisible.

1736 BUTLER *Anal* I I 16 Upon supposition that they are compounded and so discerptible. 1837 J. MCCULLOCH *Attributes of God* (1843) III. 514 Not only extensible but discerptible. 1867 *Contemp Rev* V 226 The soul is discerptible, and perishes with the body.

Hence **Discerptibility,** divisibility, **Discerptibleness** (Ash, 1775).

1755 JOHNSON, *Discerptibility*, liableness to be destroyed by disunion of parts 1837 MCCULLOCH *Attributes of God* (1843) II 466 Without any apparent regard to hardness, rigidity, weight, toughness, flexibility, softness, discerptibility. 1867

Contempt Rev. V. 228 The attempt is made to prove the perishable quality of the soul by its discerptibility.

Discerption (dɪsɜ·ɹpʃən). Now *rare*. [ad L. *discerptiōn-em* (in Vulgate), n of action from *discerp-ĕre*, see DISCERP]

1 The action of pulling to pieces, dilaceration; *fig*, division into parts or fragments.

1647 BP HALL *Peacemaker* (T.), Hence are churches, congregations, families, persons, torn asunder so as the whole earth is strewed over with the woful monuments of our discerptions 1741 COVENTRY *Phil to Hyd* IV (T.) The discerption of Osiris's body into fourteen parts by his relentless adversary 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax Ch* (1858) II. XIV 306 The discerption of his members. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv Mundi* ix (1869) 373 Heracles suffers a strange discerption of individuality; for his eidolon or shade moves and speaks here, while he himself is at the banquet of the immortals.

2. The action of tearing off, severance (of a part *from* a whole); *concr.* a portion torn off or severed.

1688 in Somers *Tracts* II 242 Even the Propagation of Light is by Discerption, some Effluvia or Emanations of the enlightening Candle passing into that which is lightened 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat* (1852) I 402 The discerption of souls from thence [the mundane soul] to inhabit human bodies *Ibid.* II 291 Supposing it could be proved, that [brutes]. are discerptions too from the general fund of spiritual substance 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 37 If he does not restore the dead body entire, he is compelled to repair the whole of whatever has been bitten and taken from it, with discerptions from his own face.

Discerptive, *a. rare* [f. L. *discerpt-* ppl stem of *discerp-ĕre* + -IVE] Having the quality of dividing or separating; tending to pull to pieces.

18 OGILVIE cites *N. B. Rev.*

Discert, obs. form of DESERT *sb.*1

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 316, I herd never telle, for what maner discert

Discese, -cess(e, etc., obs. ff. DECEASE, DISEASE, DISSEIZE

† Discess. *Obs rare.* [ad. L. *discess-us* departure, f *discēdĕre*: see DISCEDE] Departure.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 299 Aftir myn discess wolues of raueyn shal come [quoting *Acts* xx. 29]

† Discession. *Obs.* Also 7 dissession. [ad. L. *discessiōn-em*, n. of action from L. *discēdĕre*: see prec] Departure; secession; separation.

1521 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 337 Before the comynge of antichryst there shall be a notable discession and departyng from the faythe of the churche. 1611 SPELD *Hist Gt. Brit.* IX IX § 20 So vniuersall an oppression, as might cause a generall dissession from the Church of Rome 1612–15 BP HALL *Contempt., N. T.* IV. XV, Their slinking away (one by one) may seem to carry a shew of deliberate and voluntary discession 1662 HOBBES *Seven Prob.* Wks 1845 VII 19 As you pull, the wax grows .. more and more slender, there being a perpetual parting or discession of the outermost parts.

Disceue, -eyue, -eyt(e, obs. ff. DECEIVE, -CEIT

† Disceyvous, *a Obs rare.* [ad. OF. *deceveus* (Godefroy), in AF. **deceveous*, f. *decevoir* to DECEIVE. see -OUS.] Deceptive, deceitful.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv Poss.* (E.E.T.S.) 217 Suche a man is lechelorus and disceyuous

† Dischai'n, *v Obs* [ad 16th c F *deschainer* (mod.F. *déchaîner*), f *des-*, DIS- 4 + *chaîner* to chain] *trans* To set free as from a chain, to unchain, unloose. Hence **Dischained** *ppl. a*

1598 SYLVESTER *Mathieu's Trophies Hen IV France*, To W. Cecil 8 Henry's Death through Hell's dis-chained Rage. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 51 Their owne irregular lusts and unordinate appetites, which now he (as it were) dischained and let loose

† Dischannel, *v Obs* [f DIS- 7 c + CHANNEL *sb*] *trans.* To turn (a stream) out of its channel; *refl.* and *intr.* to quit its channel; to discharge itself (into the sea, etc)

1607 A. BREWER *Lingua* III v. in Hazl *Dodsley* IX 394 The river Alpheus at that time pursuing his beloved Arethusa dischannelled himself of his former course 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr* III (1673) 411 Cataractes, dischannelling into the Mediterranean. *Ibid.* III (1682) 165 Mixt with those streams they are dischannelled in the Caspian Sea.

Discharacter *v.*: see DIS- 7

Discharge (dɪs|ʧɑ·ɹdʒ), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **descharge**, (4–7 **discarge**, 5–6 **dyscharge**, 6 **dis-, dyschardge**, *Sc.* **dischairge**, 6–7 **discharg**, 7 **discarg**), 4– **discharge**. [a OF. *descharge-r*, (mod.F. *décharger*) in 12th c. *deschargier*, ONF. *deskargier* = Pr. and Sp. *descargar*, It (*di*)*scaricare*, *-caricare*, in med.L *des-*, *discargāre* (12th c. in Du Cange):—late L type **discarricāre*, f. DIS- 4 + *carricāre* to load, to CHARGE.]

I. To free, rid, or relieve *a thing* (or *person*) from that with which it is charged.

1. *trans.* To unload (a ship, etc) from that with which it is charged or loaded; to rid of a charge or load; to disburden. (Also *absol.*, and *intr.* for *refl.*)

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxvii. 38 And thei .discargeden [*v rr* dischargeden, -chargiden] the schipp, castinge whete in to the see. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* 260 The maionners of Gene receyued them moche honorably and discharged theyr shippes. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 765 No man unoccupied, some lading .. some discharging, some commyng for more 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 167 At the first, ships were accustomed to discarge at Lymne 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 193 Himselfe saw at Puteoli, a certain ship discharged of Elephants embarked therein 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy* 20 We discharg'd the Bark, and parted the small Cargo between our two Ships. 1891 *Law Times* XCII 78/2 A strike took place amongst the men employed to discharge the vessel

b. To disburden (a weapon, as a bow or gun) by letting fly the missile with which it is charged or loaded; to fire off (a fire-arm). Also *absol.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 159 The gouernoure discharged aboute .xx. pieces of ordinaunce agaynste them 1644 NYE *Gunnery* (1670) 39 He should know how to charge and discharge Gunner like 1745 WESLEY *Answ Ch.* 32 To discharge your Spleen and Malice! Say, Your Muskets and Blunderbusses. 1872 YEATS *Techn Hist Comm.* 334 When his piece was discharged, he had to defend himself with his sword

† c. *intr* (for *refl*) Of a fire-arm. To go off

c 1580 J. HOOKER *Life Sir P. Carew* in *Archæol* XXVIII 139 The matche gave fier, and the pece dyschardged. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr *Castanheda's Conq E. Ind* IV. 144 b, Some of the Ordinaunce of the fleete beganne to discharge

d *Electr.* (*trans.*) To rid of an electric charge; to withdraw electricity from. (Also *intr.* for *refl*)

1748 FRANKLIN *Lett* Wks. 1840 V. 199 The bottle being thereby discharged, the man would be charged. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat & Exp Philos* IV. xlvi. 295 It [a Leyden phial] will be discharged of its fire with a loud snap 1836–9 TODD *Cyl. Anat* II. 83/1 The torpedo sometimes bears great irritation without discharging 1869 T. GRAHAM in *Sci Opinion* 10 Feb 270/3 On charging and discharging portions of the same palladium wire repeatedly, the curious retraction was found to continue

e *transf.* and *fig.* To rid, clear (*of*); to deprive (*of*). Now *rare.*

13 . *K. Alis* 3868 Y am of Peice deschargid, Of Mede, and of Assyrie aquytted. 1393 GOWER *Conf* I. 13 Per [the clergy] wolde hemself descharge Of poueste and become grene. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Iohn* (1482) 285 Quene Isabell was dyscharged of al hir dower, and sente oute of Englond 1520 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 26 The same person shalbe discharged of his fraunches 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 157 He is bound to discharge the citie of all leprous persons. 1658 EVELYN *Fr Gard* (1675) 92 You need only discharge them of the dead wood 1712 J. JAMES tr *Le Blond's Gardening* 188 At that Time the Earth being wholly discharged of its Moisture, is very dry 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict* 355 Discharge the fish of its scales and entrails. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos Syst* 103 The assertion that whatever has misery for a quality can never be discharged of it.

f. *refl* To disburden oneself by utterance; to give vent to words, feelings, etc ? *Obs*

1523 SKELTON *Garl Laurel* 1353, I wyll myself discharge To lettered men at large 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 29 ₱ 26 We now and then discharge ourselves in a symphony of laughter 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* V i, The colonel discharged himself of two or three articles of news

2. *fig* To relieve *of* (an obligation or charge); to exonerate, to exempt, let off, release *from.*

To discharge a bankrupt: to release him from further legal liability for debts contracted before his bankruptcy.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 313 Discharged wille þei be of þe grete oth þei suore *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 56 She might have saide, 'Aske myn husbonde that question and not me', and thus she might have discharged her of her answere 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron* (1568) II 771 Neither king nor Pope can geve any place such a privilege that it shall discharge a man of his debtes beyng able to pay. 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* V. 1. 328, I discharge thee of thy prisoner, and I thanke thee 1607 *Schol Disc agst Antichr.* I III 126 Doth not the Lawe discarg from a vowe that which hath a superfluous member. 1714 *Fr Bk. of Rates* 11 We have established the Imposition of 50 Sols per Ton, on the Freight of all Strangers Ships, at the same time discharging those of our own Subjects. 1784 *Form Bankrupt's Certif* in Tomlins *Law Dict* s. v., We . testify and declare our consent that the said John Thomas .be discharged from his debts in pursuance of the same act 1786 J. BACON *Liber Regis* Pref., An Account of the Valuations of all the Ecclesiastical Benefices in England and Wales, which are now charged with the Payment of First Fruits and Tenths, or were lately discharged from any Payment to those Revenues, on account of the Smallness of their Income 1858 *Sat Rev.* VI 448/1 We are not discharged of our duties towards our female readers by any coyness on their part 1863 H. COX *Institt* I. VIII 95 Some boroughs were discharged by the sheriffs from sending members.

† b *refl* To relieve oneself of an obligation by fulfilling it. *To discharge oneself of*: to acquit oneself of, perform, fulfil (a duty or obligation) = sense 11; to pay (a debt) = sense 10. *Obs.*

1586 HOLINSHED *Chron* II. 447 Such magistrates .. as neither are comburgesses nor apt to discharge themselves of such offices. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 252 To discharge themselves of a part of their debts 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 94 Yet 'tis observ'd of 'em, that they discharge themselves with a great deal of Dexterity in such Embassies..as are laid on 'em.

3. *trans.* To relieve of a charge or office; (more usually) to dismiss from office, service, or employment; to cashier. Constr. *from*, † *of*; prep rarely omitted.

1476 in *York Myst* Introd 37 All insufficiant personnes to discharge, ammove, and avoide 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 135 b, The duke of Yorke was discharged of the office of Regent 1599 HARSNET *Agst. Darell* 94 About a Moneth or five weekes after he was Discharged of M. Brakenburies Service 1664 EVELYN *Mem* (1857) III 144 Being discovered to be a rampant Socinian, he was discharged of employment 1738 *Comm Sense* (1739) II 203 Enemies insisted I should be forthwith discharged his Service 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh Easy* XXIII, He wanted to leave the service, he hoped that Captain Wilson would discharge him and send him home 1884 PAE *Eustace* 67 You are an idle, drunken vagabond, and I'll have you discharged

† b. *refl.* To disburden or relieve oneself *of* an office or employment by quitting or renouncing it

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 8939 Now is tyme in this tru. To discharge me as cheftain. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* N IV, Syre I rendre and dyscharge me of your offyce

† 4. *trans.* To clear of a charge or accusation; to exculpate, acquit. *Obs*

c 1500 *Lancelot* 3227 Bot, if god will, I sal me son discharg. Say to sir kay I sal not ber the charg, He sal no mater have me to rapref 1552 HULOET, Discharge, *extra culpam ponere.* 1638 *Penit Conf.* VII (1657) 132 We may well doubt if every Sir John's absolution discharge us before god 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* IX 245 But it is not enough to charge the Church of Rome, unless we can discharge our selves, and acquit our own Church of the guilt of Schisme. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I XVI, The constable hath not been discharged of suspicion on this account

5. To dismiss (a prisoner in charge of the officers of the law, or one charged with an offence); to release from custody, liberate.

1556 *Chron Gr Friars* (Camden) 82 The duke of Norfolke and the byshoppe of Wynchester had their pardone, and ware dyschargyd. 1699 in *Col Rec. Pennsylv.* I 549 Requesting to be discharged from his confinement 1771 *Junius Lett* xliv. 239 The magistrate..declares the warrant illegal and discharges the prisoner. 1797 *Monthly Mag* III 550 The sheriff may then discharge the defendant 1887 *Times* 26 Aug 10/2 Mr. d'Eyncourt discharged a man accused of picking pockets.

b. To dismiss, send away, let go. (Cf also 3.) († Also with *indirect obj.* by omission of *from.*)

1586 A. DAY *Eng Secretary* II. (1625) 20 Whom your selfe knew an houre before our conference, to have bin discharged our company 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 120 They would not discharge the souldiers. 1652 WADSWORTH tr *Sandoval's Civil Wars Sp* 333 Requiring the Commissioners forthwith to discharge him the Citie. 1807 *Med Jrnl* XVII 316 At the end of which time the girl was a second time discharged cured 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 249/2 The jury, having informed the court that they had no presentment to make, were discharged.

6. To charge or command not to do something (cf CHARGE *v.* 14); to prohibit, forbid. Also with the action as obj *Obs.* exc *dial* (Chiefly *Sc*)

1570 LEVINS *Manip* 31 To discharge, *inhibere, absolvere.* 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* VIII 89 This parleament . discharges al man the futball, and al sik games. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 389 The Cardinall discharged him to say Masse for a yeare. 1693 *Col Rec Pennsylv.* I 368 And discharge all others from Transporting Anie persons over the Skuilkill. 1707 *Act agst Innov Worship* 21 Apr. (Jam.), The General Assembly .doth hereby discharge the practice of all such innovations 1716 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II 120 The ministers were discharged to pray for King George even in their families [1881 *Leicestersh Gloss.*, s. v., A dischaa'ged 'im of ivver comin' agen o' the graound 1889 *N. W. Line. Gloss.* s. v., I discharge you fra iver speakin' to oor 'Melia ony moore]

7 *Arch.* To relieve (some part) of superincumbent weight or pressure by distributing this over adjacent parts. (Also **b.** with the weight as obj.)

1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 82 One Lintal to discharge the two windows and Balcony-door 1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc.* 138 Put a Girder between, to Discharge the Length of the Joysts. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 51 The arched ceilings .are made of cane, to discharge the Walls. 1788 [see DISCHARGING *ppl. a.*] 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ.* III 195/2 The arch not only supports the wall above, but 'discharges' the weight over the walls on each side

II To remove, throw off, clear away *a charge*

8. To remove (that with which anything is charged), to clear out, send out or forth, emit. *spec* **a.** To take out, clear away, empty out, unload from a vessel, etc. (Also predicated of the vessel. cf. c below)

1479 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 425 All smalwodde to be discharged at the Bak. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq E. Ind* XIII 96 That ther were setled a Factore, to discharge the Merchandize the which were appomted for that place. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy* II. I. 4 The Ships as usually take in water yet they do as frequently discharge it again at some of these Islands, and take in better. 1730 *Col Rec. Pennsylv* III 112 Preventing Sickly Vessels from discharging their goods or passengers 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef Mast* XX 59 They came to anchor, moored ship, and commenced discharging hides and tallow *Ibid* XXII 67 Having discharged her cargo and taken in ballast, she prepared to get under weigh 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1869) I The two coaches draw near, and from thence trunks, children . and an affectionate wife are discharged on the quay.

b. To send forth, let fly (a missile, a blow, etc); to fire off (a shot).

c 1500 *Melusine* LXII 369 He . wold haue take the swerd to haue descharged it vpon the serpent 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. I 57 They do discharge their Shot of Courtesie 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* V 75 Of the . Motion or Course of a Shot discharged out of any Piece of Ordnance 1725 POPE *Odyss* XVII 276 Let each at once discharge the deadly dart. 1771 GOLDSMITH *Hist Eng* I 196 A Norman knight discharged at his head two furious strokes of a sabre 1817 WOLFE *Burial Sir J. Moore* i, Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot O'er the grave where our hero we buried *c* 1850 *Arab Nts* (Rtldg.) 466 The king, my father, discharged an arrow, which pierced his breast

absol. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* 147 Oure meyne discarged [i. e. arrows] on them. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv* VI. 144 The Turks having Discharged, again retired 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist* IV VIII. XIV 94 Archers who discharged perpetually upon them *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* I 297.

c To give vent to, allow to escape or pass out; to send or pour forth, emit; *fig.* to give utterance or expression to.

1600 E Blount tr *Conestaggio* 299 There they discharged their choler 1605 Shaks. *Macb* v 1 81 Infected minds To their deafe pillowes will discharge their Secrets. 1676 Wiseman *Surgery* (J), The matter being suppurated, I opened an inflamed tubercle. and discharged a well concocted matter 1711 Shaftesb *Charac* (1737) I 73 'Tis the only manner in which the poor cramp'd Wretches can discharge a free Thought 1833 *Act* 3-4 *Will IV*, c 46 § 114 The same [pipes] shall not discharge the water upon the foot pavements 1845 M Pattison *Ess* (1889) I 11 The shoals of the frivolous and dissipated which this country annually discharges upon the Continent

d *refl.* To find vent, escape; *esp* of a river, to empty itself, disembogue (also *intr*)

1600 J Pory tr *Leo's Africa* II 333 This small river .. dischargeth it selfe into the Mediterran sea 1794 S Williams *Vermont* 30 Twenty five run westerly and discharge themselves into Lake Champlain. 1816 Keating *Trav* (1817) II 42 A deep and rapid river, which discharges at Larache 1820 Scoresby *Acc Arctic Reg* I 338 The chimney through which the smoke discharges itself

†9. *trans* To remove (anything of the nature of a charge, obligation, etc), to get rid of, do away with, abolish *Obs.*

1523 Fitzherb *Surv* 12 b, Matei in writyng may nat be discharged by. bare wordes. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 236 All this dischargeth not the wonder 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curus Pol* 173, I resolved to remove and discharge the Office of the Major of the Pallace 1732 Neal *Hist Purit* I 234 The Earl of Murray convened a Parliament in which the Pope's authority was again discharged 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1742) IV 34 If it be the natural Duty of a Mother, it is a Divine Duty; and how can a Husband have Power to discharge a Divine Duty? 1778 Bp Lowth *Transl Isaiah* Prelim. Diss (ed. 12) 44 We can hardly expect . more. than to be able to discharge and eliminate the errors that have been gathering .. for about a thousand years past

b *Law* To put an end to the obligation of, cancel, annul (an order of a court)

1798 Dallas *Amer Law Rep* II 33 Therefore adjudge that the order of the court be discharged 1808 *Parl Deb.* 1409 Other. business might render it improper to discharge the order the call might be postponed for a few days without being discharged. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 175/1 The order was entirely wrong, and must be discharged with costs

c *Arch* To get rid of (a weight) · see 7 b.

10 To clear off, or acquit oneself of (an obligation) by fulfilment or performance; to pay (a debt, vow, etc)

1525 Ld Berners *Froiss.* II ccxxiv [ccxx] 701 His entent was not to departe thens tyll euery thynge was payed and discharge[d]. 1542 Udall in *Lett Lit Men* (Camden) 2 Only of an honest purpose to discharge my debtes 1590 Shaks *Com Err* IV i. 13, I will discharge my bond 1606 — *Ant & Cl* IV. xvi 28 Death of one person can be paide but once, And that she ha's discharg'd 1725 Pope *Odyss* I 329 Soon may your sire discharge the vengeance due. 1767 Blackstone *Comm* II 141 If I am bound to pay money on any certain day, I discharge the obligation if I pay it before twelve o'clock at night. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) I vi. 337 By no means sufficient to defray his expenses, far less to discharge his debts 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX 172/1 If forbearance were shown, the defaulting solicitor would be able to discharge his liabilities

†b. To pay or settle for. *Obs*

1593 Nashe *Four Lett Confut* 6 That thou mayst haue money to goe home to Trinitie Hall to discharge thy commons 1646 Evelyn *Mem* (1857) I. 239 The next morning discharging our lodgings, we agreed for a coach to carry us. 1729 Swift *Libel on Delany* Wks. 1755 IV I. 95 Crazy Congreve scarce cou'd spare A shilling to discharge his chair 1815 W H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 156 She literally was without a shilling to discharge the vehicle which had conveyed her to the metropolis 1842 C Whitehead *R Savage* (1845) II. iv 218 I had discharged my lodging that morning. *Ibid* III. xi 446 That insult shall be discharged at the same time with the other debts

†c. To pay, settle with (a creditor). *Obs.*

a 1560 Amy Robsart *Let.* in *Westm. Gaz* 21 Apr. (1894) 4/1 To make this gowne of vellet whiche I sende you..and I will se you discharged for all 1596 Shaks *Merch V.* III. ii 276 If he had The present money to discharge the Jew, He would not take it. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E India & P* 392 The Husbandman reaps the Fruit of his Labour, provided he take care to discharge his Landlord.

†d. To clear oneself of, account for, give account of. *Obs. rare.*

1596 Spenser *F. Q* VII xii 17 He bade her Ceasse to molest the Moone to walke at large Or come before high Jove her doomgs to discharge.

†e. To transfer the responsibility for (something) by charging it *on* some one else (cf. Charge *v* 16) *Obs. rare.*

1651 Hobbes *Leviath* II xxvii 292 Part of the fault may be discharged on the punisher. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* XII (R), 'Tis not a crime t' attempt what I decree, Or if it were, discharge the crime on me.

11 To acquit oneself of, fulfil, execute, perform (a charge, office, duty, trust, function, etc).

1548 Latimer *Ploughers* (Arb) 21 A soore word for them that are neglygent in dyschargeinge theyr office 1590 Shaks *Mids N* v 1. 206 Thus haue I Wall, my part discharged so. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II 214 He was high sheriff of this county, 1635, discharging the place with great honour 1719 in Perry *Hist Coll Am Col. Ch.* I. 216 Let me exhort you to discharge a good conscience in this matter. 1755 Johnson *Let to Langton* 6 May in *Boswell*, When the duty that calls me to Lichfield is discharged, my inclination will call me to Langton *a* 1853 Robertson *Serm* Ser III vii 92 They appointed one of their number to discharge those offices for them

12. *Dyeing*, etc To remove (the dye or colour with which it has been charged) *from* a textile fabric, etc. b To print (a fabric) with a pattern by discharging parts of the ground colour.

1727 Pope, etc. *Art of Sinking* 91 Take off the gloss, or quite discharge the colour 1764 Churchill *Poems, Ep to Hogarth*, Wash the Ethiop white, Discharge the leopard's spots. 1802 Mar Edgeworth *Moral T* (1816) I xix 150 The colours had been discharged by some acid 1836 *Penny Cycl* VI 155/1 The second style of calico printing consists in giving a general dye to the cloth, and discharging portions of the ground, which has the effect of producing a number of white or variously coloured figures upon it 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I 288, That is, 224 handkerchiefs are discharged every ten minutes.

c. *intr* Of ink, dye, etc.: To be washed out; to 'run' when wetted.

1883 R Haldane *Workshop Receipts* Ser II 336/2 The ink dries quickly, and may even be varnished without discharging.

Discharge (dɪsˈtʃɑːɹdʒ), *sb* [f prec. vb.: cf OF. *descharge* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod. F. *décharge*, f. *des-*, *décharger*]

1. The act of freeing from or removing a charge or load, disburdenment, unloading (*of* a vessel, etc); clearing away, removal (*of* a cargo, etc.)

1580 Hollyband *Treas Fr Tong, Passe-porte*, a bill of discharge for any marchandise. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 92 Marke well the Discharge of that Cloude; And you shall see it euer breake vp, first in the Skirts, and last in the middest 1892 *Law Times* XCII 78/2 The discharge of her cargo began on the 14th Nov.

2 The act of discharging a weapon or missile, the act of firing off a fire-arm, letting fly an arrow, etc Also *fig*

1596 Shaks 1 *Hen IV*, I. i 57 By discharge of their Artillerie 1653 H Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav* xxii 79 Without any noise or discharge of Ordnance 1785 Sarah Fielding *Ophelia* I xiv, I had stood her discharge of nonsense 1832 J. W Croker in *Croker Papers* (1884) 8 Feb, I am as convinced as I am that the discharge of my gun will follow the pulling the trigger 1844 H H Wilson *Brit. India* III 76 The howitzers were then brought up, and after a few discharges, the work was taken in flank.

3. The act of sending out or pouring forth; emission, ejection the rate or amount of emission

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L* II. i 37 The wretched annimall heau'd forth such groanes That their discharge did stretch his leatherne coat Almost to bursting. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist Earth* III. (1723) 161 Wherever there are any extraordinary Discharges of this [subterraneous] Fire, there also are the neighbouring Springs hotter than ordinary. 1783 Pott *Chururg Wks* I 309 The discharge of this mucus. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem* 180 And give a more easy issue or discharge to the water 1880 Haughton *Phys Geog* III 141 This gives a discharge of water to the southward, equal to 32 28 cubic miles per hour

b. *Electr.* The emission or transference of electricity which takes place between two bodies positively and negatively charged, when placed in contact or sufficiently near each other.

1794 G Adams *Nat. & Exp Philos* IV xlvii. 295 The person who holds the discharger feels nothing from the discharge. 1836–9 Todd *Cycl Anat.* II 82/2 The shock caused by an electrical fish is said to be produced by a discharge of its electricity. 1863–72 Watts *Dict Chem* II. 388 The recombination of the opposite electricities which constitutes discharge may be either continuous or sudden. 1894 *Times* 19 Apr 13/6 Three modes of electric discharge—the glow discharge, the spark discharge, and the arc discharge.

c. *concr.* That which is emitted or poured forth, *esp.* matter issuing from a wound or running sore.

1727 P Hardisway in *Phil Trans* (1727) VII. 216 (*title*) A Purulent Discharge. 1804 Abernethy *Surg Obs* 223, I directed that this discharge should be pressed out. and a poultice applied 1862 Marg Goodman *Exper. Eng Sister of Mercy* 103 The discharge was so offensive as to nauseate him and prevent him taking nourishment.

d. The place where something is discharged; e.g. the mouth of a river (cf. Discharge *v.* 8 d); an opening for discharging something

1798 Pennant *Hindoostan* II 110 The water contained in them [rivers] is increased by dams made across their discharges 1808 Pike *Sources Mississ* III App 6 From its sources to its discharge into the head of the gulf of California 1828 Scott *F M Perth* (ed 1) xvii, On the meadow at the Ballough, that is, the discharge of the lake into the river

4. The act of freeing from obligation, liability, or restraint; release, exoneration, exemption.

Discharge of a bankrupt release from further legal liability for debts contracted before his bankruptcy

c 1460 Fortescue *Abs & Lim Mon* ix, Wich encrease, any subget desirith ffor his owne discharge ffor bat he beyrith to the sustenance off his prince 1532 More *Confut Tindale* Wks. 518/2 Of whiche commaundement in scripture we see no discharge. 1559 Abp. Hethe in Strype *Ann Ref* I. ii App vi 11 Thus muche I have here said for the discharge of my conscience 1683 *Brit. Spec* 155 After that Honorius had by Letters of Discharge quitted the Britains of the Roman Jurisdiction. 1705 *Act* 4 *Anne* c. 17 That a bankrupt trader should be entitled to his discharge from all further liability for the debts theretofore contracted 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) III. 66 Neither will any prescription *de non decimando* avail in total discharge of tithes, unless it relates to such abbey lands 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 401/1 *Bankrupt Law Sc*, The bankrupt . may apply to the Court of Session for a *discharge*. A discharge . frees the debtor from all debts previous to the date of the first deliverance on the petition for sequestration, except debts due to the crown 1895 *Times* (Weekly Ed) 558/2 [Bankruptcy Court] Although he did not treat the debtor as immaculate, he thought the order of discharge might be granted subject to the minimum suspension laid down by the Act—namely, two years.

b. Exoneration from accusation or blame; exculpation, acquittal, excuse

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W. 1531) 160 b, It is not sufficyent to my discharge *a* 1557 Mrs M. Basset tr *More's Treat. Passion* Wks 1373/2 Wold that haue serued theym for theire dyscharge? 1656 Earl Monm *Adv. Fr. Parnass* 328 He published in his own discharge, those his unfortunate relations. *a* 1716 South (J), Not condemning which word imports properly an acquittance or discharge of a man upon some precedent accusation. 1836 J Gilbert *Chr. Atonem* 1 (1852) 20 His receiving a discharge from guilt

c Dismissal from service, employment, or office.

1548 Hall *Chron, Hen VI*, 139 b, He nothyng more coveted and desired then libertie and discharge 1590 Greene *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 36 The Serumgmen brookt their discharge with patience. 1611 Bible *Eccl* viii 8 There is no discharge in that warre. 1755 Magens *Insurances* II 111 If the Master .. give the Mate his Discharge 1844 *Regul & Ord. Army* 195 In the cases of Soldiers who obtain their Discharge by Purchase, no charge is allowed by the Public for their passage from abroad

d. Release from custody, liberation.

c 1590 C'tess Pembroke *Ps* lxvi. viii, I cried to him, my cry procured My free discharge from all my bandes. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1573 Death, who sets all free, Hath paid his ransom now and full discharge. 1771 Mackenzie *Man Feel* xi. (1803) 88 You will receive .. a sum more than sufficient for your husband's discharge *Mod* The magistrate ordered the discharge of the prisoner as the evidence did not warrant his committal for trial.

e *concr.* Something that frees from obligation; *esp.* a document conveying release from obligation; a receipt for the payment of money due, an acquittance; a certificate of freedom from liability

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c. 54 § 5 The Kingis lettres under his pryve seale shalbe sufficient discharge for the payment thereof 1523 Fitzherb *Surv* 12 b, Than must the tenaunt shewe a discharge by suffycient writyng, and nat by wordes, or elles to paye the same 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War Comm Min Bk* (1855) 91 To call for a sight of the said discharges and tak coppies tharof. 1719 Dr Foe *Crusoe* I xix (1840) 341, I sent for a notary, and caused him to draw up a general release or discharge for the four hundred and seventy moidores. 1792 Mrs C. Smith *Desmond* III 53 He [the steward] is very honest and I have given him his discharges 1866 Crump *Banking* v. 107 An alteration made by the drawer. without the consent or knowledge of the acceptor, is considered a full discharge to the acceptor 1895 *Times* (Weekly Ed) 16 Aug 652/2 Sending up parchment discharge and other documentary evidence of the good conduct of the deceased.

5 The act of clearing off a pecuniary liability; payment.

1611 Shaks *Cymb* v. iv 173 Oh the charity of a penny Cord you haue no true Debtor, and Creditor but it: of what's past, is, and to come, the discharge 1688 *Pennsylv. Archives* I 104 Help us wth some money ffor the Discharge of the Great Expence wee are at. 1809 Jefferson *Writ* (1830) IV 136 The discharge of the debt, therefore, is vital to the destinies of our government 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw* II xliii. 140 Providing for the discharge of existing liabilities

6. Fulfilment, performance, execution (*of* an obligation, duty, function, etc).

1610 Shaks *Temp.* II i 254 An act Whereof what's past is Prologue; what to come In yours and my discharge. 1622 R. Hawkins *Voy S Sea*, I know the Spaniard too too well and the manner of his proceedings in discharge of promises. 1675 Traherne *Chr Ethics* xxv 478 The discharge of our duty. 1829 Southey *Sir T More* I. iii, Such tribute rendered, in discharge Of grateful duty 1845 Stephen *Laws Eng* (1874) II. 627 The discharge of the office is, in general, compulsory upon the party chosen. 1883 *Law Reports* 11 *Q Bench Div.* 596 *note*, In discharge of his functions as advocate

7. †a The act of sending away; dismissal. *Obs*

b *Law.* Dismissal or reversal of an order of a court.

1677 Gilpin *Demonol* (1867) 430 Positive discharges, like that of Christ in the same case, 'Get thee hence, Satan' 1892 Sir N Lindley in *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 150/1 The discharge of the order ought not to be granted except upon the terms of bringing the money into court.

8. *Arch.* The relieving some part of a building of superincumbent weight; *concr* a contrivance for effecting this (Cf Discharge *v* 7.)

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 159 A Brick-wall or a Post trim'd up to a piece of Timber over charg'd for its Bearing, is a Discharge to that Bearing. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build* 222 *Discharge*, a post trimmed up under a beam, or part of a building which is weak

9. *Dyeing*, etc. The act or process of removing the colour with which a textile fabric is charged. b *concr* A composition or mixture used for this purpose. (Cf. Discharge *v* 12.)

1836 *Penny Cycl* VI 155/1 *Calico-printing*, Discharges are of two kinds the simple, and the compound or mordanted. *Ibid* 155/2 Compound discharges not only remove the mordant from the ground but introduce a new mordant on the discharged points. 1854 J Scoffern in *Orr's Circ Sc* Chem. 422 Some varieties of calico printing by the process of discharge. 1874 W Crookes *Pract Handbk. Dyeing* 317 By the word discharge is designated any compound or mixture which has the property of bleaching, or taking away, the colour already communicated to a fabric.

10 *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1836 *Penny Cycl* VI 155/1 The goods are impressed with the discharge paste by means of the engraved block

or cylinder. *Ibid* 155/2 Mordanted goods intended for the discharge process 1864 *Daily Tel* 26 July, The discharge culverts, through which the sewage is poured into the river, are visible only at the time of low-water. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, *Discharge-valve*, in marine engines, a valve covering the top of the air-pump, opening when pressed from beneath 1891 R KIPLING *City Dreadf Night* 26 His statements tally with the discharge-certificate of the United States

Dischargeable (dɪsˈtʃɑːdʒəbˈl), *a rare* [f DISCHARGE *v* + -ABLE.] Capable of being discharged: in quot., liable to be paid for (see DISCHARGE *v* 10 b)

1781 T. JEFFERSON *Lett* Writ 1893 II 514 And we will give you moreover 150lbs of Tobacco a Day each dischargeable in current money at the rate affixed by the grand Jury

Discharged (dɪsˈtʃɑːdʒd), *ppl a* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.] Freed from a charge, load, obligation, etc.; exonerated, released, dismissed, emitted, etc.

Discharged Living, (in *Ch of Engl*) a benefice that is exempt from the payment of First-fruits, its value having been returned in the *Liber Regis* of K Henry VIII as less than £10 Cf DISCHARGE *v* 2, quot 1786

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* XII Introd (Pollem MS), Fowles of praye, þat ben dischargid of weyȝte of flesche, and fleþ most hyȝe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 100 Dischargid, *exonoratus*. 1631 MAY tr. *Barclay's Mirr Mindes* II 36 Of such men . the labour . is precious, as filling them discharged mindes with a new strength 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I XVI 280 Laying down the discharged pieces 1758 *Mem Navy Let on R Navy* 35 *Dead* and *discharged* Tickets are paid at the Navy Office, without being chequed 1786 J. BACON *Liber Regis* 1253 Livings discharged 1836 [see DISCHARGE *sb* 9] 1849 R. GARNETT in *Proc Philol Soc* IV 179 In the same degree that a magnetized steel bar differs from an ordinary one, or a charged Leyden jar from a discharged one 1859 *Autobiog Beggar Boy* 3 My mother's marriage with a discharged soldier 1891 *Kelly's P O Direct Bucks* 364/2 Datchet, the living is a discharged vicarage, net yearly value £306.

Discharger (dɪsˈtʃɑːdʒəɹ). [f DISCHARGE *v.* + -ER 1. Cf F. *dechargeur* (13th c)]

1. One who discharges (in various senses; see the verb).

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* XII (R.), Death is the discharger of all griefes and myseries 1585 ABP SANDYS *Serm* (1841) 230 A sure discharger of his debts to the uttermost. 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* II v. 89 By Borax and Butter mixed in a due proportion, which, sayeth he, will so goe off as scarce to be heard by the discharger 1875 *Ure's Dict Arts* I. 288 The discharger admits the liquor, the air, and the water 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss*, *Dischargers*, men in the chemical industry engaged in loading and unloading waggons.

2 An instrument or appliance for discharging *spec.* a An apparatus for producing a discharge of electricity.

1794 [see DISCHARGE *sb.* 3 b] 1832 *Nat Philos*, *Electr.* iv. § 136. 37 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) In order to direct the charge with more certainty an apparatus, called the *Universal Discharger*, was contrived by Mr Henley *c* 1865 J WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 179/1 An instrument, called a discharger .. which consists of two brass knobs, fixed to a bent wire

b *Dyeing* = DISCHARGE *sb* 9 b.

In mod Dicts

Discharging (dɪsˈtʃɑːdʒɪŋ), *vbl sb* [f as prec + ING 1.] The action of the verb DISCHARGE in various senses. (Now chiefly *gerundial*.)

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Household Ord* 29 Bycause of newe charging and discharging of servants, officers, etc 1538 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 135 In dyscharging of my conveyence 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 16 Oct., Orders about discharging of ships. 1762 GOLDSM *Cit W* LXXIV. ¶ 6 Bequeathed . to the discharging his debts 1832 MARSHALL (*title*) On the Enlisting, the Discharging, and the Pensioning of Soldiers 1890 *Pall Mall G* 24 Nov 6/3 The proposals by the large shipowners to undertake their own discharging

Discharging, *ppl a.* [f as prec. + -ING 2] That discharges: see the verb

Discharging arch (*Arch.*), an arch built in the substance of a wall, which relieves a part below it (as a lintel, etc.) from the superincumbent weight, cf DISCHARGE *v* 7 and *sb* 8; similarly *discharging strut*, etc *Discharging rod* (*Electr.*) = DISCHARGER 2 a

c 1788 *Langley's Builder's Compl Assist* (ed 4) 152 If there be discharging Struts framed into the Beams and Prick Posts . they will discharge the principal Rafters from the greatest Part of the whole Weight 1797 *Monthly Mag* III 301 The spirit becomes sooner condensed, before it reaches the discharging cock 1812 J SMITH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) p VIII, Copious instructions for the discharging Officers. 1812-6 J SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 137 The condenser and the discharging-pump communicate by means of a horizontal pipe containing a valve opening towards the pump 1819 P NICHOLSON *Arch Dict*, *Discharging Arches*, rough brick or stone arches, built over the wooden lintels of apertures 1819 *Pantologia* s v *Electrical Battery*, Care should be taken not to touch the wires . before the discharging rod be repeatedly applied to its sides. 1856 KANE *Arct Expl* I. XII 135 An icy wall, which constantly threw off its discharging bergs 1858 *Archit Publ Soc. Dict. Discharging piece, strut, etc*, a piece of timber so placed as to discharge any weight, in framing or shoring, upon a better point of support 1875 *Ure's Dict Arts.* I 288 The bleaching or discharging liquor.

Dischar·rity *sb.*: see DIS- 9.

Discharm (dɪsˈtʃɑːɹm), *v.* [ad OF *descharmer*, *décharmer* to free from enchantment (15th c in Littré), f *des-*, DIS- 4 + *charmer* to CHARM] *intr.* and *trans* To undo a charm, to free from the influence of a charm or enchantment.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIV. VII, The more she discharmed, the more we gate our forme humayne 1634 HEYWOOD *Witches Lanc.* v. Wks 1874 IV. 255 So they are discharm'd 18 LOWELL *To W L. Garrison* v, That thunder's swell Rocked Europe, and discharmed the triple crown

Dischase (dɪsɪtʃēˈɪs), *v.* [f DIS- 7 b + CHASE *sb* 1 3] *trans* To reduce from the legal status and condition of a chase to that of ordinary land

1725-6 *Act* 12 *Geo I*, c 4 (Jod) An act for dischasing and disfranchising the chase of Alrewas Hay

†Dischau·ce, *v Obs rare* [ad OF. *deschaucer*, *-chaucier*, *-chalcier* (12th c in Littré), mod F. *déchausser* :—L. *discalceāre*, f DIS- 4 + *calceāre* to shoe, *calceus* a shoe: cf DISCALCEATE, -CALCED, also CHAUSSES.] *trans* To divest of shoes, or of hose

c 1400 *Beryn* 471 And þerfor, love, dischauce yewe nat till þis chek be do

Dischayte, obs erratic form of DECEIT

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 3790 Sekerly assembles thare one sevenschore knyghtes, Sodaynly in dischayte by tha salte strandes

†Dischee·r, *v Obs rare*—1. [DIS- 6] *trans* To put out of cheer, to distress, dishearten

1587 TURBERV *Trag T* (1837) 99 An other thing there was, that most discheerde Her kinsfolkes then in place

Dischest: see DIS- 7

Dischevel, etc, obs form of DISHEVEL, etc.

†Dischi·sel, *v Obs* [f. DIS- 6 + CHISEL *v*] *trans* To undo the chiselling of Hence †Dischiselling (**dischesiling**) *vbl. sb.*

1652 J HALL *Height of Eloquence* p XXV, That was meerly a dischesiling of the general design

Dischone, obs. Sc. form of DISJUNE *sb* and *v*

Dischort, obs. f DISHORT *Sc*, injury, mischief.

†Dischu·rch, *v. Obs* [f. DIS- 7 + CHURCH *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To deprive (a church) of its character, to cause to be no longer a church, to unchurch

1629 BP HALL *Reconciler* 11 This heresie .. makes Rome justly odious and execrable . but cannot utterly dischurch it. *a* 1656 — *Rem. Wks* (1660) 408 These are enough to deforme any Church, not enough to dis church it 1656 S WINTLE *Serm* 37 That Church shall never be dischurched

2. To exclude or expel (persons) from the church.

1651 C CARTWRIGHT *Cert Relig* 1 113 All dis-union of people is not enough to dis-church them

Hence **Dischu·rching** *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a*

1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* 51 They were not under the dischurching cause of as many of the Jews as were dischurched. 1695 J SMITH *Widow's Mite* 11 The Apostacy for which the Judgment of Dischurching came upon them.

†Disci·de, *v. Obs.* [ad L. *discīd-ĕre* (rare) to cut in pieces, f DIS- 1 + *cædĕre* to cut] *trans* To cut asunder or in pieces, to cut off or away *lit.* and *fig*

1494 FABYAN *Chron* VII 406 No parte of bounte from hym was discided. 1596 SPENSER *F Q* IV I 27 Her lying tongue was in two parts divided .. And as her tongue so was her hart discided 1599 A M tr *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 161/1 Discide from this roote the little eares and nigges 1679 PRANCE *Addit Narr Pop. Plot* 34 The distinction of *ergante clave* doth at least cut, if not discide that Knot.

Discide, obs. form of DECIDE.

Disciferous (dɪsɪfˈɛrəs), *a. Bot* [f L. *disc-us*, *disci-*, DISK + -FEROUS] Bearing a disk or disks.

1883 in *Syd Soc. Lex.*

Discifloral (dɪsɪfləʊˈrăl), *a. Bot* [f L. *discus*, *disci-* DISK + *-flōrus* flowering, flowered + -AL. cf *floral*] Having flowers with the receptacle enlarged into a conspicuous disk surrounding the ovary: *spec.* applied to a series of orders of polypetalous exogens (*Discifloræ* in *Eng Bot.*, ed 3, 1863) having this character, including *Rutaceæ*, etc

1873 HOOKER in *Le Maout & Decaisne's Syst. Bot* (App) 998 Series II Discifloral—Sepals distinct or connate, free or adnate to the ovary—*Disk usually conspicuous*, as a ring or cushion, or spread over the base of the calyx-tube, or confluent with the base of the ovary

Disciform (dɪˈsɪfɔːm), *a.* [f L. *discus* (see prec.) + -FORM] Having the form of a disk, disk-shaped, discoidal

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot* 134 Stamens inserted round the base of the stalk of the calyx, which is sometimes disciform 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 167 The one is a cylinder as long as it is broad, the other is disciform 1875 BLAKE *Zool* 200 The Torpedoes have the body covered with naked unarmed skin, disciform, and rounded

Discigerous (dɪsɪdʒèˈrəs), *a. Bot* [f as prec + -GEROUS] Bearing a disk or disks.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 489 Porous, discigerous, or pseudo-scalariform tissue. 1877 LL. CONIL *Elem Geol* v 347 Known to be conifers by the exogenous structure of the trunk, together with the discigerous tissue of the wood.

Disci·nct, *a rare* [ad. L *discinctus*, pa. pple. of *discingĕre* to ungird] Ungirt (*lit.* & *fig*)

1647 TRAPP *Comm Luke* XII 35 A loose, discinct, and diffluent mind is unfit to serve God 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Discinct*, ungirded, dissolute, negligent 1846 LANDOR *Wks* (1868) I 85/2 In the country I walk and wander about discinct

So **†Disci·ncture**, ungirding (*obs*)

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* (1660) II VI 67 The depriving of the Belt. tearmed, the discincture or ungirding

†Disci·nd, *v. Obs* [ad. L *discind-ĕre* to tear or cleave asunder, divide, f. *dī-* DI- 1 + *scindĕre* to tear, rend] *trans.* To tear asunder, cleave, sever, divide, separate.

1640 REYNOLDS *Passions* XXXII 393 Neither can any Seed be discinded or issue out from the soule 1650 HOWELL *Lett* II Introd. Poem 2, Credentiall letters golden Links that do enchain Whole Nations, though discinded by the Main *a* 1691 BOYLE (J.), Concretions so soft, that we could easily discind them betwixt our fingers

Discipher, obs. form of DECIPHER *v*

Disciple (dɪsəɪ pˈl), *sb.* Forms 1-4 **discipul**, 2 3 **diciple**, 3-4 **deciple**, **-cipil**, **-cyple**, **descople**, **-pil**, 4 **desiple**, **disiple**, **dissiple**, **-pil**, 4-6 **discipil**(l, 5 **dycyple**, **dyscyple**, **-cyple**, **-cypull**, **dyssyple**, **-sypull**, 6 **discyple**, 3- **disciple** [In OE. *discipul*, ad L *discipul-us* learner, pupil, f *discĕre* to learn In early ME *di-*, *deciple*, a. OF. *deciple*, semi-popular ad L. *discipul-us* Both in OF and ME., *decīple* was gradually conformed to the L. spelling as *descīple*; ME. had occasional variants in *-il*, *-yl*, *-ul*.]

1. One who follows or attends upon another for the purpose of learning from him; a pupil or scholar.

It has not been at any period in English the ordinary term for *scholar* or *pupil*, as *discipulus* was in Latin, but has come into use through the New Testament versions, being applied chiefly to the Twelve Disciples of Jesus Christ, and used in similar Scriptural applications or later extensions of them Hence the sense development in Eng is not that of Latin, where the order of sub-senses was d, c, a, b

a One of the personal followers of Jesus Christ during his life; esp. one of the Twelve

Rare in OE the word in *Ags Gospels* being *learningcniht*, in *Lindisf Gl* usually *dēoȝn*

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Matt XVII 57 Summ monn .. ðe dis cipul was ðæs halendes *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 101 Vie louerd stod among his diciples *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 106 He biheold hu his deore deciples fluen alle vrom him *c* 1380 *Serm Semmb* 5733 Suþþe sente þe holy gost To ys decyples he louede most. 1382 WYCLIF *John* XIX 38 Ioseph of Armathi .. was a disciple of Ihesu, forsothe priuey, for the drede of Iewis 1538 STARKEY *England* I. II. 40 Al Chrystys dyscypullys and apostyllys were sympul and pore. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* X (*heading*), Christ sendeth out, at once, seuenty disciples to worke miracles 1667 MILTON *P L* XII 438 His Disciples, Men who in his Life Still follow'd him 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* I XVI 242 One disciple who had dipped in the same dish . deceived and betrayed him.

b Also applied in the N T. to the early Christians generally; hence, in religious use, *absol.* a professed follower of Christ, a Christian or believer. (Hence sense 3)

c 1380 WYCLIF *De Dot Eccl* II Sel Wks III 433 Crist seiþ þat noo man may be his disciput but 3if he renounce alle siche þingis 1388 — *Acts* XI 26 The disciplis weren namyd first at Antioche cristen men 1526-34 TINDALE *Acts* XX 7 The disciples came to gedei for to breake breed 1607 HIERON *Wks* I. 384 If a true disciple, a true Christian; if but a formall disciple, surely but a hollow Christian. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm* II XIX 244 To the true disciple a miracle only *manifests* the Power and Love which are silently at work everywhere 1890 J HUNTER *Devot Services, Dedic. Serv*, You are gathered here to take upon yourselves the obligations of Christ's disciples.

c A personal follower or pupil of any religious or (in more recent use) other teacher or master (This passes almost imperceptibly into sense 2.)

(Rare in OE see a)

c 900 *Bæda's Hist* V IX (1891) 410 An ðara biscopa, se wæs in on Brectene Bosles discipul and þegn *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21199 (Cott) Lucas was disciple o paule at soiuand fer 1382 WYCLIF *Isa* VIII 16 Marke the lawe in my disciples — *Matt.* XXII. 16 Thanne Pharisees . senden to hym her disciples, with Erodyanys — *Luke* VII 19 And John clepide to gidere tweyne of his disciples, and sente to Ihesu 1393 GOWER *Conf* III 374 (MS Harl 3490) And grete well Chaucer, whan ye mete, As my disciple and my poete 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* France IV 90 The ceiling is painted in fresco, by Francesco Romanelli, a disciple of Peter of Cortona 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II 137 His fellow-citizen, friend, and disciple, the courageous and unfortunate Zeno

d. *generally*. A scholar or pupil. (Now *arch.*, *rhet.*, *affected*, or *jocular*, or with conscious reference to c.)

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I x 29 Al thinges seme dyfficyle to the dysciple or scolier 1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St Andros* Wks (1892) II 301 Sal it be leful to the said pedagogis to ding thair disciples 1758 JORTIN *Life Erasmus* I 321 Lord Mountjoy, who was formerly my disciple, gives me a yearly pension of an hundred crowns *Mod* I am afraid you may not find him a very apt disciple

2 One who follows, or is influenced by, the doctrine or example of another, one who belongs to the 'school' of any leader of thought. [An extension of 1 c, or *fig* from 1 a]

a 1300 *Cursor M* 16636 (Cott) þai spitted on his luueli face, þaa disciplis of hell 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV 18 A discipill of Judas, Maknab, a fals tratour 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* IV. VII (1611) 139 To become disciples vnto the most hatefull sort that liue. 1613 SHAKS *Hen. VIII*, V III 112 This man, whose honesty the Duell And his Disciples onely enuy at 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 163 ¶ 4, I am one of your Disciples, and endeavour to live up to your Rules. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* XXX, All who are disciples of St. Hubert, prepare your horses 1868 G DUFF *Pol Surv* 75 M Pierre Lafitte and his English disciples 1893 *Chr World* 16 Nov 885/3 An advanced Theist, of the school of the late Professor Green, of whom he was a pupil and is a disciple

3. *pl.* The name of a denomination of Christians, a branch of the Baptists, which originated in the early part of the 19th c. and is chiefly found in the United States; called also Campbellites. [A specific application of 1 b]

1858-60 GARDNER *Faiths World* I 718/1 The principles of the Disciples have found their way into England and Wales and the census of 1851 contains a return of three congregations or churches calling themselves by the name of the Disciples of Christ 1867 *Even Standard* 19 Nov., A new sect is attracting some attention in this city. Its members give themselves the name of 'the Disciples' They profess a religion most primitive and simple 1881 W M THAYER *Log-Cab to White Ho.* 11, Abram Garfield united with a comparatively new sect, called Disciples, though Campbellites was a name by which they were sometimes known.

4 *Comb.*

1641 MILTON *Reform* II Wks. (1847) 17 Honoured as a father and physician to the soul, with a sonlike and disciple-like reverence 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 392 Apparatus employed by him in his trade of disciple-catcher.

Disci'ple, *v* Now *rare* or *arch* [f prec sb . in sense 3 in earlier use in the form DISPLE; cf. *di sciple*, as stressed by Spenser]

†**1.** *trans.* To teach, train, educate. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q* IV Introd i, Fraile youth is oft to follie led That better were in vertues discipled 1601 SHAKS *All's Well* I ii 28 He did looke farre Into the seruice of the time, and was Discipled of the brauest. 1662 HICKERINGILL *Wks* (1716) I 303 Every hypocrite can afford to disciple himself thereunto 1681 W. NICHOLSON *Exp Catech.* 183 To disciple, or enter into a School to be taught

2. To make a disciple of; to convert to the doctrine of another. Now *rare* or *arch*

1647 SALTMARSH *Spark! Glory* (1847) 26, I Disciple those Nations, and Baptize them with the Holy Ghost in your ministration 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt* 29 When the parents are by teaching made Disciples, the Children are thereby Discipled also *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang* Poet Wks. 1721 I. 179 Go out with Zeal, Disciple all Mankind 1862 NEALE *Hymns East Ch.* 36 That every race beneath the skies They should disciple and baptize

†**3** To subject to discipline; to chastise, correct, punish *Obs*

1492, 1563, etc [see DISPIT] 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt Glass* 3 Let us so disciple our selves that each one may throughly know himselfe 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* XXIV (1748) 356 Alban who, strongly discipled In Christian patience, learnt his tortures to appease 1651 N BACON *Disc Govt. Eng* LXIX 289 He was discipled with rods three times.

Hence **Disci pling** *vbl sb* and *ppl a*

a 1617 HIERON *Wks* II 482, I must marshall Christs Disciples into two ranks the first I may call for this once discipling Disciples; that is, such as haue a calling to call others vnto Christ; plainely, Ministers *a* 1638 MEDE *Disc Rev.* III 19 Wks (1672) I 296 Such a correction as . we use to call a discipling, a punishment of discipline 1697 COLLIER *Ess Mor. Subj* I. (1709) 161 None but Mr Hobs, and some few of his Discipling 1713 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 65 Discipling, or bringing the Nations over to the Profession of the Christian Religion. 1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* I. 2 Such penances, such fasting, such discipling.

†**Disci'plehood.** *Obs* [f DISCIPLE *sb* + HOOD. OE had *discipulhād*] The condition or state of a disciple; =next.

[*c* 900 *Bæda's Hist.* IV. XXVIII [XXVII] (1891) 362 Dises discipulhada Cuðbyrht wæs eadmodlice underþeoded] *a* 1400 *Gloss* in *Rel Ant* I 6 *Discipulatus*, a discipylhod *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* 295 Euydence that Crist here clepid this 3ong man into Apostilhode or vnto Discipleliode 1697 *State of Philadelph Soc* 7 Great and glorious Ends, worthy of a true Disciplehood of Jesus Christ

Disci'pleship. [f. DISCIPLE *sb* + -SHIP] 'The state or function of a disciple, or follower of a master' (J.).

1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. Edw VI*, (Arb) 177 [He] dyd it not onely to allure them to hys discipleshippe, but also for our commoditye. 1607 HIERON *Wks* I 384 Such as is a mans disciple ship, such is his christianity 1710 NORRIS *Chr Prud.* VIII 355 Wisdom invites us to come into her Discipleship 1832 CARLYLE in *Fraser's Mag* V 383 The old reverent feeling of Discipleship had passed utterly away 1889 SWINBURNE *Study B Jonson* 98 No Lydgate or Lytton was ever more obsequious in his discipleship

†**Disci'pless.** *Obs.* [f. DISCIPLE *sb* + -ESS] A female disciple.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* IX. 36 In Ioppe was sum disciplisse, bi name Tabyta *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent Mirr* XLIV (Gibbs MS. 95) Mawdeleyne þe trewe louede dyscyplesse 1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm Par. Luke* VIII 88 b, Joanna yᵉ wife of Chusa . became a disciplesse vnto Christ 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt. Brit.* VII. XXXI (1632) 376 She was afterwards recommended to a Disciplesse of the said Lady.

Disciplinable (di·siplinăb'l), *a* [ad L. *disciplinābil-is* to be learnt by teaching, f. *disciplināre* to instruct. see DISCIPLINE *v.* and -BLE Cf F *disciplinable*, 15th c in Hatz.-Darm]

1. Amenable to discipline or teaching; capable of being instructed, docile.

1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph* 196 b, Of Elephantes, how disciplinable and of how greate prudence, docilitee and capacitee and aptitude thei are 1559 ABP PARKER *Corr* 63 If ye see ought in my quire worth reformation ye know I am disciplinable 1639 MARCOMBES in *Lismore Papers* Sec. II (1888) IV 101 Your hopefull sons . are very noble, vertuous, discret and disciplinable 1840 MILL *Diss & Disc.* (1859) II 146 Instead of the most disciplinable one of the most intractable races among mankind. 1889 *Temple Bar Mag* Nov 406 Lads who were disciplinable to take a special line

†**2.** Of or pertaining to instruction; disciplinary.

1644 DIGBY *Nat Bodies* II ix. (1645) 84 Those Philosophers, who in a disciplinable way search into nature 1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man* 321 Animals are advanceable by Industry and disciplinable Acts to a great perfection

3 Subject or liable to discipline or correction

1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer Bd* II XIX 155 [They] had maintained their standing as Christians, and avoided all disciplinable offences.

Hence **Disciplinableness,** the quality of being amenable to discipline; docility.

1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man* I i 16 We find in Animals something of Sagacity, Providence, Disciplinableness

Disciplinal (di·siplinăl, disiplə·năl), *a* [ad med.L. *disciplināl-is* (Du Cange), f *disciplīna* DISCIPLINE. see -AL]

†**1** = DISCIPLINABLE 1 *Obs.*

a 1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1634) 144 Those two [seeing and hearing] are the only disciplinal senses we have

2 Of, belonging to, or of the nature of discipline

1853 E J SHEPHERD *3rd Let. to Dr Maitland* 9 By strong expositions of disciplinal views 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess* 16 (*Tennyson*) Pain that serves no disciplinal aim 1863 M. PATTISON *Serm* (1885) 88 The struggle of the disciplinal system of education against the doctrinal 1881 FITCH *Lect Teaching* IV 107 One of the hardest of the disciplinal problems of a boarding-school is the regulation of the employments of Sunday *Ibid* IX 256 All study of language is in itself disciplinal

Di·sciplinant. [a Sp *disciplinantes* (pl), or It *disciplinanti* (pl.) 'a religious order of such as will scourge themselues' (Florio 1598), sbst use of pr pple. of med.L. *disciplināre* to chastise, correct, beat with rods (Du Cange)]

One who subjects himself to a course of discipline, *spec.* a member of a religious order in Spain, who publicly scourged themselves by way of discipline

1620 SHELTON *Quix* IV. XXV II 277 Presently he 'spy'd, descending from a certain Height, seuerall Men apparell'd in white, like Disciplinants 1718 MOTTEUX *Quix* (1733) II. 297 The Disciplinants lifting up their Hoods and grasping fast their Whips, as the Priests did their Tapers 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav* 242 The very disciplinants, who scourge themselves in the Holy-Week, are generally peasants or parties hired for the purpose. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix* III lxxi 699, I have no mind to catch cold, which is the danger run by all new disciplinants.

Disciplinarian (di·siplinē·riăn), *a* and *sb* [f as DISCIPLINARY + -AN]

A *adj* **1** *Ch Hist* Of or pertaining to the Disciplinarians (see B. 1), Presbyterian

1593 ABP BANCROFT *Surv Discipline* III 56 Those Disciplinarian practises *Ibid* XIX 215 The Papistes and our disciplinarian men 1598 *Conspir Pretended Ref* 98 Doe not many of the Disciplinarian veine despise and condemne all helpes of good Artes? 1654 H L'ESTRANGE *Chas I* (1655) 157 The hole Parliament (whereof some members began now to incline to the Disciplinarian Sect) 1889 A. H DRYSDALE *Hist. Presbyter Eng* II IV 223 The Disciplinarian or Presbyterian party was extinct

2. Of or pertaining to discipline, disciplinary.

1640 SIR E DERING *Sp on Relig* 18 Dec VI 22 The other three are disciplinarian in the present way of Novellisme 1678 OWEN *Mind of God* VIII 215 The Second sort of means I call Disciplinarian 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 ¶ 5 My tutor after a few months began to relax the muscles of disciplinarian moroseness 1876 MOZLEY *Univ Serm* IV. 89 The self made trial is a poor disciplinarian weapon

B *sb*

1. *Ch Hist.* A name applied to the Puritans of the Elizabethan age, who aimed at establishing the Genevan or Presbyterian ecclesiastical polity or 'discipline' in England: see DISCIPLINE 6 b.

1585-7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art* (1607) 331 The erroneous and evil minds Of the late schismatics, namely . The Disciplinarians or Puritans among ourselves 1639 SANDERSON *Serm.* II 33 All sectaries pretend to scripture; papists, anabaptists, disciplinarians, 1673 R LEIGH *Transp. Reh* 98 Bishop Bramhall speaking of the Scotch Disciplinarians. 1886 J H. BLUNT *Dict Sects* 125 At one time the Disciplinarians had so much expectation of carrying out their plans as openly to express their conviction that Parker would be the last archbishop of Canterbury

2. One who enforces discipline (in an army, school, family, etc.)

1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV XII. (1647) 189 He, being a strict Disciplinarian, would punish their vitious manners. 1705 HEARNE *Collect* 7 Dec., He was like to prove a good Disciplinarian 1742 FIELDING *Y Andrews* III v, Because one man scourges twenty or thirty boys more in a morning than another, is he therefore a better disciplinarian? 1835 ALISON *Hist Europe* (1854) IV XXII 20 A severe disciplinarian he yet secured the affections of . his men 1882 B M. CROKER *Proper Pride* I II 18 A strict disciplinarian, and a most excellent teacher

3 An upholder or advocate of strict discipline.

1746 WESLEY *Prunc Methodist* 32 Nor did the strictest Disciplinarian scruple suffering me to exercise those Powers wherever I came 1859 MILL *Liberty* I 29 A despotism of society over the individual, surpassing anything contemplated in the political ideal of the most rigid disciplinarian among the ancient philosophers

Hence **Disciplina·rianism,** the principles and practice of a disciplinarian.

1872 SYD MOSTYN *Perplexity* II III 56 The house was full of the suggestions of disciplinarianism.

Di·sciplinarily, *adv. rare* [f. next + -LY 2] In the way of discipline.

1706 A SHIELDS *Inquiry Ch Communion* (1747) 26 No church would censure disciplinarily all guilty of epidemick backslidings

Disciplinary (di·siplinări), *a* (*sb*). [ad. med L *disciplinări-us*, f *disciplīna* DISCIPLINE. see -ARY 1 Cf It *disciplinario* (1598 Florio) and F. *disciplinaire* (1611 Cotgr)]

1. Relating to ecclesiastical discipline. †**b** *spec.* in 16-17th c. = DISCIPLINARIAN *a* 1.

1593 ABP BANCROFT *Surv. Discipline* XVIII. 198 Of the disagreement about the new disciplinarie Deacons *Ibid* XIX 226 Amongest the Disciplinary brotherhoode 1640 R BAILLIE *Canterb Self-Convict* 89 This to him is doctrinall Puritanisme, much worse than disciplinary 1641 T EDWARDS *Reasons agst Independ* Ep Ded. 2 The chiefe question is about the . discipline of the Church, and our Controversie may fitly be teamed the Disciplinary Controversie 1702 C MATHER *Magn Chr* I V (1853) I 75 A few disciplinary points which are confessed indifferent by the greatest zealots for them 1719 J T PHILIPPS tr 34 *Confer* 349 There is no disciplinary Institution observed among these Christians.

2 Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of discipline; promoting discipline or orderly observance of rules.

1598 FLORIO, *Disciplinario*, disciplinarie, pertaining to discipline or correction *a* 1612 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 27 A man which undertook an austere and disciplinary taming of his body by fasts or corrections. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl* (1848) I 303 That watchful and disciplinary love and loving-kindness, which Christ himself had enjoined. 1865 *Sat Rev* 2 Sept. 298/2 The internal disciplinary regulations of the celebrated seminary of Bonn savour a little of barbarism 1866 *Law Times' Rep* LIII 665/1 All these restrictions are merely disciplinary, and do not affect the tenancy

b Of a person. Given to enforcing discipline

a 1601 BACON *Lett to Earl of Essex* (T), It may make you in your commandments rather to be gracious than disciplinary

3 Pertaining to the acquirement of learning or mental training

1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. 1738 I 139 The Studies wherin our noble and our gentle Youth ought to bestow their time in a disciplinary way from twelve to one and twenty. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* II 39 Encumbered it with a mass of disciplinary precepts 1869 J MARTINEAU *Ess* II 27 An excellent disciplinary instrument for the formation of character

†**4.** Acquired by learning *Obs rare.*

1647 TRAPP *Comm Phil* III 10 A naturall man may have a disciplinary knowledge of Christ, that is, by hear say, as a blinde man hath of colours, not an intuitive 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* VI. 36 Temporary Believers may have more then this meer Disciplinary knowledge. *Ibid* 37 He saith that one sort of knowledge is Disciplinary and the other is Intuitive.

†**B.** *sb* = DISCIPLINARIAN *sb.* 1. *Obs. rare*

1585-7 ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 271 Such adversaries in our time be the . Disciplinaries (usually termed Puritans)

†**Di·sciplinate,** *v. Obs.* [f L. *disciplināt-* ppl. stem of *disciplīnāre* to DISCIPLINE] *trans.* To subject to instruction or discipline; to discipline Hence **Di sciplinated** *ppl a.*, **-ating** *vbl sb.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Wanstead Play* Arcadia, etc (1613) 571 A Pedagogue, one not a little versed in the disciplinating of the tenuentall frie. *a* 1624 BP. M SMITH *Serm* (1632) 125 She is faine to teach them, and disciplinate them 1633 AMES *Agst Cerem* II. 203 As if those of our disciplinating were so conceyted 1647 WARD *Simple Cob* 43, I have seen such Epidemicall and lethall formality in other disciplinated Churches.

†**Disciplina·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. med L *disciplināt-ōn-em*, n. of action from *disciplināre*: see prec] Subjection to discipline.

1673 F KIRKMAN *Unlucky Citizen* 280 These were they that had passed under his Disciplination

Di·sciplina·tive, *a. rare.* [f. L ppl. stem *disciplināt-*: see -ATIVE.] =next.

1792 T TAYLOR *Comm Proclus* I 82 Disciplinative science. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sciences* 8 The good they contain is not *disciplinative* but *mystic*

Disciplinatory (di·siplinē¹ tŏri, -plə·nătəri), *a.* [ad. med. L. *disciplinātōri-us* (Du Cange): see prec and -ORY.] Tending to promote discipline

1851 I. TAYLOR *Wesley* (1852) 255 His abhorrence of laxities . led him to adopt a complicated disciplinatory system 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* III 62 There are Elementary and Disciplinatory books 1865 *Spectator* 28 Jan 102/2 Education is not merely disciplinatory nor useful, but should combine both objects

Discipline (di·siplin), *sb.* Also 4 dici-, 4-6 disci-, discy-, 4-7 dissi-, dyssy-, dyssi-, 5 dysey-, -pline, -plyne. [a. F. *discipline* (OF. also *dece-*, *dese-*, *desse-*, 11th c in Hatz.-Darm), ad. L *disciplīna* instruction of disciples, tuition, for *discipulīna*, f. *discipulus* pupil, DISCIPLE.

Etymologically, *discipline*, as pertaining to the disciple or scholar, is antithetical to *doctrine*, the property of the doctor or teacher; hence, in the history of the words, *doctrine* is more concerned with abstract theory, and *discipline* with practice or exercise]

†**1** Instruction imparted to disciples or scholars; teaching; learning; education, schooling. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* III. 4 Thou shalt finde grace, and good discipline [1388 teching] befor God and men. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr Gd Manners* (1570) F vj, If thou haue in greke had all thy discipline, To dispute in latin what needeth thee to seeke 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 223 b, He firste holpe his awne young scholers, to attein to discipline, and for them he founded a solempne schoole at Eton 1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr.* II. III 31 Heauen bless thee from a Tutor, and Discipline come not neere thee! 1615 *Stow's Annals* (1631) 307/2 Apt to all offices of worthinesse, if in his child-hood hee had not wanted discipline.

b. A particular course of instruction to disciples

Discipline of the Secret (a translation of modern L *disciplina arcāni*, used by Tentzel and Schelstrate 1683-5) a term of post-Reformation controversy, applied to modes of procedure held to have been observed in the early Church in gradually teaching the mysteries of the Christian faith to neophytes, and in concealing them from the uninitiated.

1620-55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 9 They communicated

nothing, but to those of their own Society, taking special Order .their Discipline might not be divulged 1833 ROCK *Hierurgia* II. I § 3 *note*, The Discipline of the Secret 1885 *Catholic Dict* 266 *Discipline of the Secret* a convenient name for the custom which prevailed in the early Church of concealing from heathen and catechumens the more sacred and mysterious doctrines and rites of religion.

2. A branch of instruction or education; a department of learning or knowledge; a science or art in its educational aspect. *arch.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol.* & *T* 700 Assaye in myn absence This disciplyne and this crafty science. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxv. 4 To speik of science, craft, or sapience Off euerie study, lair, or discipline. 1549 COVERDALE, etc *Erasm. Par. Eph* II. 2 Being singularely learned in humayne disciplines, ye haue excelled other sortes of men euer vnto this day 1597 MORLEY *Introd Mus* 184 Yet tearmeth he musick a perfect knowledge of al sciences and disciplines. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* (1657) 2 Objective disciplines be . principally four 1 Theologie 2 Jurisprudence 3 Medicine 4 Philosophy. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat* 375 Acquainted with Physico Mathematical Disciplines, such as Opticks, Astronomy, Hydrostaticks, and Mechanicks. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I vi 454 Skill'd in all the Tuscan discipline of interpreting portentous events 1844 EMERSON *Lect New Eng. Ref* Wks. (Bohn) I 266 The culture of the mind in those disciplines to which we give the name of education. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr* II i. 48 Professors of arts and disciplines at Paris 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp Anat* 1 The department of Science which has organic nature for its investigations, breaks up into two great divisions, Botany and Zoology The two disciplines together form the science of living nature.

3. Instruction having for its aim to form the pupil to proper conduct and action; the training of scholars or subordinates to proper and orderly action by instructing and exercising them in the same; mental and moral training; also used *fig.* of the training effect of experience, adversity, etc.

1434 MISYN *Mending of Life* 112 Qwhat is disciplyne bot settyng of manes or correctynge? be disciplyne we ar taght rightwysnes, & of ill correctyd. 1607 BACON *Ess, Marriage & Single L* (Arb) 268 Certainely wife and children are a kind of discipline of humanity. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg* III. 323 The pamper'd Colt will Discipline disdain. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No 7 46 Clowns under the Discipline of the Dancing-Master 1736 BUTLER *Anal* I v Wks. 1874 I 85 The present life was intended to be a state of discipline for a future one. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. VI 461 Caelius was a young Gentleman trained under the discipline of Cicero himself. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* II. 240 A mind on which all the discipline of experience and adversity had been exhausted in vain. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* I. (1868) 23 The notion of Discipline and Interference lies at the root of all human progress or power. 1862 SIR B BRODIE *Psychol Inq.* II v. 177 No part of early education is more important than the discipline of the imagination 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 270 Every sorrow and pain is an element of discipline

b. *spec.* Training in the practice of arms and military evolutions; drill. Formerly, more widely: Training or skill in military affairs generally; military skill and experience; the art of war. (Cf sense 2.)

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. i 3 Rules, techyngs and dyscyplyne of armes 1555 EDEN *Decades* 21 A man not ignorant in the disciplyne of warre 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX xlvi (1612) 216 Martialists in Discipline and ordering their war 1659 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 41 School of war where all the Martiall Spirits resorted, to learn Discipline, and to put it in practice. 1775 R H. LEE in Sparks *Corr Amer Rev.* (1853) I. 52 Without discipline armies are fit only for the contempt and slaughter of their enemies 1776 GIBBON *Decl & F.* I. 297 It was the rigid attention of Aurelian, even to the minutest articles of discipline, which bestowed such uninterrupted success on his arms.

† **c.** A course of training. *Obs.*

1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III (1586) 153 The knowledge of keeping cattell hath a discipline, wherein a man must from his very Childhood be brought up 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort.* (1729) 188 By such an Oeconomy and Discipline, as our Industrious Gardiner may himself be continualy improving. 1683 *Brit. Spec* 40 To those . who . underwent the Severities of a long and tedious Discipline

4 The orderly conduct and action which result from training; a trained condition.

1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks (1876) 290 The comparyson of them two may be made In nobleness of Persone, in discyplyne of theyr bodyes. 1551 T WILSON *Logike* (1580) 15 b, The politicall lawe doeth cause an outward discipline to be observed, even of the wicked. 1611 BIBLE *Transl Pref.* 1 Seeking to reduce their Countreymen to good order and discipline. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol Amended* IV. 312 He .. reduced the irregular and undisciplined forces of the Medes into discipline and order 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F* III. liii 287 The discipline of a soldier is formed by exercise rather than by study 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* IV, Sound-headed men, Of proper discipline and excellent mind

5 The order maintained and observed among pupils, or other persons under control or command, such as soldiers, sailors, the inmates of a religious house, a prison, etc

[*c* 1450 tr *De Imitatione* I xxv, Fervent & devoute brebren & wel manered & under discipline] 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 1 Apr (Wheatley, 1895, VI 249) [Sir] W Coventry is wholly resolved to bring him to punishment; for, 'bear with this', says he, 'and no discipline shall ever be expected' 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* II. 509 Let crooked Steel invade The lawless Troops, which discipline disclaim 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw *Desp* X. 539 The fact is, that, if discipline means obedience to orders, as well as military instruction, we have but little of it in the army *a*1627-38 HART *Guesses* Ser. II (1873) 494 Discipline should exercise its influence without appearing to do so. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xiii, If I do not punish him, I allow a flagrant and open violation of discipline to pass uncensured 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 424 The discipline of workshops, of schools, of private families was infinitely harsher. 1889 *Times* 9 Mar 16/1, I recently heard a learned limb of the law confound prison punishment with prison discipline, forgetting that the former is merely a means of enforcing the latter.

b A system or method for the maintenance of order; a system of rules for conduct.

1659 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 40 The Mutiners governed themselves in form of a Republick, observing a most exact discipline. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy round World* (1757) 227 Having regulated themselves according to the discipline of Jamaica 1861 M PATTISON *Ess* (1889) I 47 The inmates . were submitted to an almost monastic discipline.

6 *Eccles.* The system or method by which order is maintained in a church, and control exercised over the conduct of its members, the procedure whereby this is carried out; the exercise of the power of censure, admonition, excommunication, or other penal measures, by a Christian Church.

1549 *Bk Comm. Prayer, Communion*, In the primitive church there was a godly discipline, that, at the beginning of Lent, such persons as were notorious sinners were put to open penance. 1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* (1578) IV xii 2 The first foundation of discipline is, that priuate monitions should haue place. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalyps* 18 Our meeting vpon that day rather than vpon any other, is onely for orders sake, and for a certeine discipline in the Churche 1621 *First Book of Discipline* (1721) 13 i 568 The order of Ecclesiastical Discipline, which stands in reproving and correcting of the Faults which the Civill Sword either doth neglect, or may not punish 1858-60 GARDINER *Faiths World* I 479/1 The ancient discipline of the church, while it excluded offenders from spiritual privileges, left all their natural or civil rights unaffected

b. Hence, generally, the system by which the practice of a church, as distinguished from its doctrine, is regulated *spec*, in *Eng. Ch Hist*, The ecclesiastical polity of the Puritan or Presbyterian party (hence styled DISCIPLINARIANS) in the 16th and 17th c.

Books of Discipline. the name of two documents, adopted in 1561 and 1581 respectively, constituting the original standards of the polity and government of the Reformed Church of Scotland, and also dealing with schools, universities, and other matters

1574 [W TRAVERS (*title*) Ecclesiasticæ Disciplinæ et Anglicanæ Ecclesiæ ab illa aberrationis explicatio] — T. CARTWRIGHT [transl of prec] (*title*) A full and plain Declaration of Ecclesiastical Discipline owt of the Word off God, and of the declining of the Churche of England from the same 1588 W. TRAVERS (*title*) A Defence of the ecclesiastical discipline ordayned of God to be used in his Church, agaynst a reply of Master Bridges 1593 ABP BANCROFT (*title*) A Survay of the Pretended Holy Discipline. *Ibid* v. 70 (*heading*) The pretended Antiquitie of the Consistorian Discipline 1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol.* (1888) I. 126 The wonderful zeal and fervour wherewith ye have withstood the received order of this Church..to join..for the furtherance of that which ye term the *Lord's Discipline* *Ibid*, 127 Let it be lawful for me to rip up to the very bottom how and by whom your Discipline was planted. *Ibid* 138 That which Calvin did for establishment of his discipline, seemeth more commendable than that which he taught for the countenancing of it when established 1610 B JONSON *Alch* III i, This heat of his may turn into a zeal, And stand up for the beauteous discipline Against the menstruous cloth and rag of Rome 1642 CHAS. I, *Roy Protestations* 4 New doctrines and disciplines 1643 MILTON (*title*) The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce restored from the Bondage of Canon Law 1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 35 Wee in New England that profess the doctrine of Calvin, yet practise the discipline of them called Independant, or Congregational Churches 1792 BURKE *Let to Sir H. Langrishe* Wks 1842 I. 547 Three religions each of which has its confession of faith and its settled discipline 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* VIII § 5 509 The Presbyterian organization remained untouched in doctrine or discipline. 1885 *Catholic Dict* 265 Usually, discipline in its ecclesiastical sense signifies the laws which bind the subjects of the Church in their conduct, as distinct from dogmas or articles of faith, which affect their belief.

c 1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Scot.* (1848) II 181 (anno 1561) The Preacheris vehementlie exhorted us to establische *The Buke of Discipline*, by ane Act and publict Law. 1621 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II 50 At the same conventioun [1561], the Booke of Discipline was subscribed by a great part of the nobilitie *Ibid* 51 To establishe a more perfyte discipline, which was done twentie yeeres after .. as we sall see in the Second Booke of Discipline 1621 (*title, 1st printed ed*) The First and Second Booke of Discipline, together with some Acts of the Generall Assemblies 1860 J LEE *Hist Ch Scot* I. 151 The first head of the original Book of Discipline treats of Doctrine. The second head relates to Sacraments The fourth head related to Ministers and their lawful election.

7. Correction, chastisement; punishment inflicted by way of correction and training; in religious use, the mortification of the flesh by penance; also, in more general sense, a beating or other infliction (humorously) assumed to be salutary to the recipient (In its monastic use, the earliest English sense)

a 1225 *Ancr. R* 138 Auh ancre schal temien ful wel hire fleschs mid heuie swinke, mid herde disciplines. 1340 *Ayenb* 236 Hit be-houeþ þet uless beate and wesse be disciplines and be hardnesses 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* III 11 The discipline of the Lord, my sone, ne caste thou awey 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb) 22 Alle that were there wyth grete contricion of herte toke discyplynys of roddys 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm C'tess Richmond* Wks (1876) 293 The blessyd Maithi is prayised in chastysynge her Body by crysten dyscyplyne 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV xxv II 277 They did institute Rogations, Processions, and Disciplines throughout all that Country 1686 J SERGEANT *Hist Monast Convent.* 34 If any be found unchast, she receives three Disciplines or Scourgings. *c* 1790 WILLOCK *Voy.* 36 With a rope's-end he continued this discipline till he rendered me incapable of moving 1811 *Sporting Mag* XXXVII 133 [She] came in for her share of the discipline which her husband was undergoing 1888 BERNARD *Fr World to Cloister* v. 113 The corporal austerities which are known as 'the discipline'.

b. *transf.* Hence applied to the instrument of chastisement: A whip or scourge; esp. one used for religious penance.

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent* 120 By Chastity standeth Pennance having driven away with her discipline Winged Love 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr* III. 20 Approaching his bed side with two good disciplines in their hands, the ends of some stucke with wyery prickes, they did raze his skinne. 1707 J. STEVENS *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) R 13, The Whipsters laid aside their Disciplines 1825 SCOTT *Talism*, iv, On the floor lay a discipline, or penitential scourge 1848 J H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* III x. 376 In the cell . hangs an iron discipline or scourge, studded with nails

† **8** Treatment for some special purpose, e.g. medical regimen. *Obs rare.*

1754 MRS E. MONTAGU in *Four C. Eng Lett* 280 He has been under discipline for his eyes, but his spirits and vivacity are not abated

9. *attrib.* as in **discipline-master**, a master in a school employed not to teach, but to keep order among the pupils.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Nov 6/3 A discipline master, who was running with the hounds, plunged in to catch the 'hares'. 1895 *Daily News* 3 Apr. 8/3 Deceased was employed as discipline master at the Police Orphanage

Di·scipline, *v.* [a. F. *discipliner* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) or med.L. *disciplināre*, f. L. *disciplīna* DISCIPLINE *sb*]

1. *trans.* To subject to discipline; in earlier use, to instruct, educate, train; in later use, more especially, to train to habits of order and subordination; to bring under control.

1382 [see DISCIPLINED below]. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I xii (Arb) 44 With vs Christians, who be better disciplined, and do acknowledge but one God 1638 BAKER tr *Balzac's Lett* II. (1654) 97 When some Discipline themselves, others run to debauches of all kindes 1642 HINDE *J. Brucn* Ep. to Rdr, I would send such to be disciplined by Erasmus 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr Arth* I 591, I form'd and disciplin'd their untaught Hate 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 160 P 4 Great natural Geniuses that were never disciplined and broken by Rules of Art 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IX. 145 Heaven by sorrow disciplines The froward heart. 1871 R W. DALE *Ten Commandm.* VIII. 206 The whole organisation of the world is intended to discipline our moral nature 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd Men* II x. 242 He had been disciplined in the school of adversity.

b. *spec.* To train in military exercises and prompt action in obedience to command; to drill.

1598 BARRET *Theor Warres* I i. 7 Warres well conducted and disciplined. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr* II iii 255 He that disciplin'd thy armes to fight. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II 629 Orders were come from England to discipline the militia. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I v 138 A farmer . may be a good soldier if you take care to have him properly disciplined 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* IV 79 He addressed himself vigorously to the task of disciplining these strange soldiers 1861 *Even Star* 4 Oct., The Western men take longer to discipline into soldiers than the citizens of New England.

c. To subject to ecclesiastical discipline; 'to execute the laws of the church on offenders, with a view to bring them to repentance and reformation of life' (Webster).

1828 in WEBSTER [1870 cf. DISCIPLINABLE 3] 18 H.W. BEECHER *Plymouth Pulpit* Ser. VI. II 134 (Funk & Wagn) He whose orthodoxy inspires bitterness should be disciplined.

2. To inflict penitential discipline upon; to scourge or flog by way of penance or mortification of the flesh; hence, by extension, to chastise, thrash, punish.

c 1300 *Beket* 2384 Of Ech Monek of the hous he let him discipline, With a 3urd 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb) 31 Y made a signe to hym, to discypline me in lyke wyse ageyne as he dyd afore. 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 432 b/a He chastysed his body by abstynence of mete & drynke & dyscyplyned it . with chaynes of yron right ofte wyth his owne handes. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor* II i 139 Ha's he disciplin'd Auffidius soundly? 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt Eng.* I. lxix. (1739) 181 First he was disciplin'd with rods three times. 1740 GRAY *Let.* Poems (1775) 83 Half a dozen wretched creatures are in a side-chapel disciplining themselves with scourges full of iron prickles 1786 tr *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 103 Having well disciplined their asses with nettles behind. 1865 T. F KNOX tr. *Life of Henry Suso* 65 He used to go into the choir in front of the Blessed Sacrament and there discipline himself

† **b** *intr.* (for *refl.*) To chastise oneself. *Obs*

a 1300 *E. E P.* (1862) 154 Wiþ seint benets scurge lome 3e disciplineþ.

† **3** *trans* To deal with or treat of in an orderly manner. *Obs. rare.*

1658 EVELYN *Fr Gard.* (1675) 261 Your fruit, your herbs, and your pulses are disciplin'd in the two former treatises.

Hence **Di·sciplined** *ppl. a.*, **Di·sciplining** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1382 WYCLIF *Jas.* iii 13 Who is wijse, and disciplined [1388 taugt] among 3ou? *c* 1400 *Test Love* (R) After a good disciplining with a yerde, they kepe right well doctrine of

their schole 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i (1851) 99 They are left to their own discipliming at home 1645 EVELYN *Mem* (1857) I 191 Amongst other things, they shew St Catharine's discipliming cell 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 20 Dec, How the Spaniards are the best disciplined foot in the world 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II XXVI 161 Her penances, and disciplinings were numerous 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F* III 165 Alaric was a Christian and a soldier, the leader of a disciplined army 1862 H SPENCER *First Princ* II. IV § 53 (1875) 175 A developed and disciplined intelligence

Di'scipliner. [f. DISCIPLINE *sb* or *v.* + -ER 1] One who disciplines or subjects to discipline, an adherent of a system of discipline.

1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* IX XV (1632) 784 The King incensed against these discontented disciplmers 1644 MILTON *Areop* (Arb) 42 Had an Angel bin his discipliner 1656 DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE *Life* (1886) 280 Two of my three brothers were excellent soldiers, and martial disciplmers 1731 MRS PENDARVES in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* 312 The gout or rheumatism you have never provoked—it would be hard indeed if you should suffer by those severe discipliners 1895 *19th Cent.* Aug. 251 Any monk lying abed later than four without excuse was sent to the discipliner for birching

Discipling, *vbl sb* and *ppl a* : see DISCIPLE *v.*

†**Di'sciplinize,** *v Obs rare.* [f DISCIPLINE *sb* + -IZE.] *trans* To bring under discipline; spec. under the Presbyterian ecclesiastical discipline.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch* 609 These were to do the Journey-work of Presbytery undertaking to Directorize, to Unlitugize, to Catechize, and to Disciplinize their Brethren

†**Discipliza tion** = *Discipling*: see DISCIPLE *v*

1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig* (1850) II 55 The unprofitableness and weakness of the former disciplization.

Discipular (disi pi·zlăr), *a.* [f L *discipul-us* DISCIPLE + -AR 1.] Of, belonging to, or of the nature of, a disciple.

1859 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Aug 198/1 Mr Mansel's . discipular spirit marks him out to carry onward the new Scottish Philosophy 1862 F HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst* 181 By S'ankara and by all his discipular successors 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* II. xi 93 His discipular patience when his master told him that his verses were poor.

Disci'pulate. *rare.* [f as prec + -ATE 1.] The state of a disciple, discipleship, pupilage.

1842 *Tait's Mag* IX. 681 During the period of his discipulate

Disci'pulize, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE] *trans.* = DISCIPLE *v* 2

1863 *Kitto's Cycl. Bibl Lit* (ed 3) I 293/2 When we come to ask, what is implied in discipleship? in what relation does baptism stand to the discipulising of nations?

Discission (disi ʃən) Also 7 discition, discision [ad. L. *discissiōn-em*, n. of action f. *discindĕre* to cleave, cut asunder: see DISCIND. But the 17th c. spelling *discision* appears to come from L. *dis-* and *cædere*, *-cīdere* to cut, ppl. stem *-cīs-*: see DISCIDE, and cf. *excision, incision.*] A cleaving, rending, or cutting asunder; now only in *Surg* : An incision into a tumour or cataract: see DECISION 4.

1647 H MORE *Song of Soul* II iii III xlviii, So gentle Venus . Casts ope that azur curtain by a swift discission 1661 G RUST *Origen* in *Phœnix* I 37 As painful as the violent discision of very Life would be could it be forcibly torn in pieces 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* XVII. 590 You must slant your Knife and endeavour discision with an oblique Hand. 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Discission*, a cutting into, especially an incision into or laceration of the capsule of the lens in the operation for the removal of cataract.

Discition, obs. form of DECISION

1633 PRYNNE *Histro-Mastix* II. IV 92 (R) Declining their owne particular discitions to avoid all partiality

Disclaim (disklē·m), *v.* [a. AF. *des-, disclamer* (accented stem *desclaime*), f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *clamer* to CLAIM, in med (Anglo)L. *disclāmāre*] 1. *intr Law* To renounce, relinquish, or repudiate a legal claim; to make a formal disclaimer Const † *in* the thing disclaimed, † *out of* or *from* the claim of the other party.

Originally said in reference to the renunciation of the claim of feudal lordship or tenancy by the lord or tenant respectively.

[1302 *Year-books Edw I* an. 30–31. 83 (Godefroy) Si le tenaunt portat sun bref 'de homagio recipiendo' seriez vus rescuz a desclamer en sun homage. 1304 *Ibid* 119 En plee qe chiet par voye de destresse le tenaunt poet desclamer. 1409 *Act* 9 *Hen IV*, c 4 Ordines est et establies que nul home larron n'autre felon en Gales ouvertement conus ne soit soeffert par disclaimer hors del seignourie ou la felonie fust faict et qe tielx manere de disclaime soit de tout oustes [*Pulton's transl* It is ordained and stablished, that no Thiefe nor Felon in Wales, openly knowne, be suffered to disclaime out of the Seigniorie where the felony was done, and that such maner of disclaiming be vtterly put out] [*a* 1481 LITTLETON *Tenures* (ed Houard) 145 Si l'seignior que est vouché ne avoit resceivé pas homage del tenant ne d'ascun de ses auncesters, le seignior (s'il voit) poit disclamer en le seigniory, et issint ouste le tenant de son garranty.] 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 32 a, The lorde . may disclaime in the lordship, and so put his tenaunte of his warranty. 1597 SKENE *De Verb Sign* (s.v *Disclamation*) *Disclamare* is to disclaime, disavow or deny, as to deny an vther to be his superiour; as quhen the superiour affirmis the landes to be halden of him, and the vassall denies the samin 1628 COKE *On Litt* 102 a, The lord may disclaime which signifieth utterly to renounce the seignory. 1647 N BACON *Disc Govt Eng* I lxii (1739) 125 If the Lord fail, he loses his Tenure, and the Tenant might thenceforth disclaim, and hold over for ever

1652 *Ibid.* II xiii (1739) 72 He that hath both Right and Power, and will not seize, disclaims 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict* s.v *Disclaimer*, Such person as cannot lose the thing perpetually in which he disclaims, shall not be permitted to disclaim 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) IV 494 The law adjudges the frank tenement in B till he disagrees or disclaims 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 182 He cannot so disclaim after he has proved the will of his own testator

† **2** *intr transf* a. To renounce or disavow all part *in*; = sense 4. *Obs*

1560 A L tr *Calvin's Foure Serm Songe Ezech* IV, As if God would reject them, and utterly disclaime in them. 1582 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXIX. (1887) 195 Disclayming in that which vertue auaunceth not 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II II. 59 You cowardly Rascall, nature disclaimes in thee 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph* I II, The sourer sort Of shepherds now disclaim in all such sport.

† b. To proclaim one's renunciation of, or dissent *from Obs*

1604 R PARSONS *3rd Pt of Three Convers. Eng* 360 He disclaymed from the Bohemians or Hussits and their opinions 1605 *Answ Discov Romish Doctr.* 39 They not wholy disclaime from the Kinges Authority 1624 LD WILLIAMS in *Fortesc Papers* 203 He disclayminge from all fees and profitts of the place. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 125 Catascopo disclaimed from having ever named me.

fig. 1644 DIGBY *Nat Bodies* II. (1645) 67 These two conditions .. doe openly disclaime from quantity and from matter.

3. *trans Law.* To renounce a legal claim to, to repudiate a connexion with or concern in.

[Arising by omission of the preposition in sense 1: with quot 1607, cf 1534 FITZHERBERT *La Nouv Nat Brevium* (1567) 197 b, Sil ne disclaime en le sank; *transl.* 1652 If he do not disclaim in the blood]

1595 SHAKS. *K John* I I 247, I am not Sir Roberts sonne, I haue disclaim'd Sir Robert, and my land, Legitimation, name, and all is gone 1607 COWELL *Interpr* s v *Disclaimer*, If a man deny himselfe to be of the blood or kindred of another in his plee, he is said to disclaime his blood. *Ibid* If a man arraigned of felonie do disclaime goods, being cleared he leeseth them. 1652 W G tr *Cowel's Inst.* 48 Nor can an Infant disclaim that Guardian who prosecutes an action for him as being next of Kinn 1670 [see DISCLAIMER 1 b] 1754 [see DISCLAMATION 1]. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III 249 Upon this the bishop and the clerk usually disclaim all title 1828 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) I 123 Tenant for life may also forfeit his estate by disclaiming to hold of his lord 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 182 A devisee in fee may, by deed, without manner of record, disclaim the estate devised *Ibid* An executor may, before probate, disclaim the executorship.

b. To relinquish a part of (a patent) by a disclaimer.

1835 LD BROUGHAM 3 June, in *Hansard* ser 3 XXVIII. 474 The parts disclaimed should not detrimentally affect the other parts of the invention. 1888 R GRIFFIN *Patent Cases decided* 12 Application to disclaim the 8th claim

4. To disavow any claim to or connexion with; to renounce or reject as not belonging to oneself, to disown formally or emphatically.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I i 70 There I throw my gage, Disclaiming heere the kindred of a King, And lay aside my high bloods Royalty 1636 HEYWOOD *Challenge* II. Wks 1874 V 21 Sir, shee's yours, Or I disclaime her ever 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb.* II (1843) 47/2 A short protestation in which all men should disclaim and renounce the having any intelligence, or holding any correspondence with the rebels 1704 POPE *Spring* 87 Tell me but this, and I'll disclaim the prize. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur Lit*, *Liter Forgeries*, The real author obliged him afterwards to disclaim the work in print 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) IV 224 Socrates disclaims the character of a professional eristic 1895 GLADSTONE *Let* 8 Aug in *Daily News* 12 Aug. 5/4, I entirely disclaim the hatred and hostility to Turks, or any race of men, which you ascribe to me

† b. (with complement.) To refuse to acknowledge (any one, or oneself) to be (so and so). *Obs.*

1597 T. BEARD *Theat Gods Judgem* (1612) 220 [He] also disclaimed him from being his father. *Ibid.* 524 Disclaiming him to be her son. 1602 WARNER *Alb Eng* XI lxvii (1612) 288 That Helen may disclaime her selfe for Helen in her glas 1670 WALTON *Lives* II 133 To perswade him, to disclaim himself a Member of the Church of England.

5. To refuse to admit (something claimed by another); to reject the claims or authority of, to renounce

1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 28 They likewise disclaimed the Authority of the Pope 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas V*, V III. 130 It was lawful for the people to disclaim him as their sovereign 1782 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xlii 585 The troops disclaimed the command of their superiors 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist India* I. 203 They agree with the Bâudhas .. in disclaiming the divine authority of the Vêdas

† b. To refuse (a thing claimed) *Obs rare*

1647 N BACON *Disc. Govt Eng* I. lix. (1739) 114 These then are the rights that the King claimed, and the Clergy disclaimed at the first 1725 POPE *Odyss* VIII 39 Let none to strangers honours due disclaim

† c. To decline or refuse (*to do* something) *Obs.*

1586 A DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 63 Yet disclaime you to be married, you will heare of no suters. 1589 WARNER *Alb Eng.* Prose Addit. (1612) 340, I that will not liue to heare it so, heartily disclaime to haue it so. 1805 *Monuture* No 32 P 13 The errors of the schoolboy will become the errors of the man, if he disclaims to adopt my practice

† **6.** To denounce the claims or pretensions of; to cry out upon. *Obs.*

1590 J EGERTON in *Confer.* 32, I shalbe readye to disclayme you where soeuer I come, not only for men voyde of pietie, but euen of ciuile honestie also 1659 B. HARRIS *Parval's Iron Age* 63 The Arminians [were] reviled, and disclaimed, as no better then half Traytors, by the very dregs of the people.

† b *intr. Disclaim against* · to cry out against, DECLAIM against. *Obs.*

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr Ess.* 202 Hee is not . ashamed to quarrell, first with his Patron, and openly disclaim against the poor value of his Benefice. 1706 J SERGEANT *Chapter of William* (1853) 81 That he resolutely oppose it, and disclaim against it, in the chapter's name 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI 1, Which bears an exact analogy to the vice here disclaimed against

7. *trans. Her.* To declare not to be entitled to bear arms; to 'make infamous by proclamation' (those who used arms without any right, or assumed without authority the title of Esquire or Gentleman) as formerly done by the heralds at their visitations (Said also of the persons, in sense 4.)

1634 *Visitation of Bucks* (in Rylands, *Disclaimers* (1888, IX.) Robt Wilmott, Chadderton, for usurping the Title of Gent, notwithstanding having been disclaimed in the Visitation made 1611. — *Visitation of Worcestersh* (ibid), Edmd. Brothby . to be spared from disclaiming in regard of his being a souldier and of deserts — *Visit Hereford* (ibid. VIII), John Phillips of Ledbury to be disclaimed at our next sizes because he was not disclaimed at our being in the country, being respyted then for proofe 1888 J. P RYLANDS *Disclaimers at the Heralds' Visitations* VIII, The practice seems to have been for the visiting Herald to induce the persons summoned to disclaim under their hands if they would .. and if they declined, or did not attend .. they were disclaimed at the Assizes.

Hence **Disclaimed** *ppl. a.*, **Disclaiming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl a.*

1602 SHAKS *Ham.* V II. 252 Let my disclaiming from a purpos'd euill, Free me so farre in your most generous thoughts 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 268 In all those which thinke and hope to bee saued, there must bee a disclaiming, a renouncing, an vtter forsaking of those sinnes 1659 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 60 A Disciple of that so much disclaimed Italian. 1802 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Poet Wks* (1833) II. 271 The Baron . bowed with a disclaiming gesture 1885 BRIDGES *Nero* III IV 162 Thou wert right in that, Wrong now returning on disclaimed ambition. 1892 *Rep Patent Cases* IX 83 The language of this disclaiming clause

† **Disclaim,** *sb. Obs.* [a. AF. *disclame*, f *disclamer*: see prec. vb.] An act of disclaiming; formal renunciation or repudiation of a claim.

[1409 see DISCLAIM *v.* 1] 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 35 And so the said king Lowes relese was .a disclayme frome the kinges of Fraunce for ever 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit.* VII i. § 2. 190 The associates of Britaine were now returned with vtter disclaime of further assistance 1662 *Jesuits' Reasons* (1675) 128 You..make your disclaim of these..Opinions. 1674 A. G. *Quest conc. Oath of Alleg.* 29 The disclaim of His indirect Authority over Kings. 1786 *Francis the Philanthropist* III. 85 A blush, not of disclaim, spread her cheek

Disclaimant. [f DISCLAIM *v.*, after *claimant*] One who disclaims (a part of a patent): cf. DISCLAIM *v.* 3 b.

1892 *Rules of Practice U. S Patent Off* 52 To which the disclaimant does not choose to claim title.

Disclaimer 1 (disklē·mər) [a. AF. *disclaimer* inf used sbst.. see -ER 4] An act or action of disclaiming

1. *Law.* The action of disclaiming in reference to the feudal relationship, *esp.* on the part of the vassal or tenant; repudiation of a legal claim

1579 *Tenures de la Ley* 68 b, If the tenant say that hee disclaymeth to hold of him, this is called a disclaimer, and if ye Lord thereupon bring a writ of right, sur disclaimer, and it be found against the tenaunt, hee shall lose the land. 1618 PULTON *Stat.* (1632) 269, 9 Hen IV, c 4 (*title*) Disclaimer in felony in Wales shall be vtterly excluded and put out 1650 B. *Discoll'mmnium* 9 Christ seems to judge it necessary to make a cautelous Disclaimer of the Power that requir'd it. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II 275 Equivalent to an illegal alienation by the particular tenant, is the civil crime of disclaimer, as where a tenant, who holds of any lord, neglects to render him the due services, and, upon an action brought to recover them, disclaims to hold of his lord.

b. An act of renouncing or relinquishing a legal claim; a formal refusal to accept an estate, trust, duty, etc.: see DISCLAIM *v.* 3.

[1573 STAUNDFORD *Les Plees del Coron* III. 186 Icy par cel disclaimer: il perdra les biens. as queux il disclaima]. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict* s v, In Chancery, if a Defendant by his Answer Disclaim the having any interest in the thing in question, this is also called a Disclaimer 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s v, There is a deed of disclaimer of executorship of a will, etc, where an executor refuses, and throws up the same. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop* X § 1 371 In all other cases the proper mode of refusing to accept a conveyance or devise of land is an execution by an alienee of full capacity of a deed of disclaimer.

c *Patent Law.* An alteration by which a specification is amended in such a manner as to relinquish a portion of the invention, when in danger of being invalidated on account of the comprehensiveness of the claim. Formerly (up to 1883), an instrument executed by a patentee abandoning a part of his claim of invention.

1835 *Act* 5 & 6 *Will. IV*, c 83 [He] may enter a disclaimer of any part of his specification 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ.* IV 102/2 (Patents) A means by which a grantee may abandon portions of the title, this process is called a disclaimer 1883 *Act* 46 & 47 *Vict.* Chap 57 (*Patents Act*) § 18 Amend his specification by way of disclaimer, correction, or explanation. 1892 *Rules of Practice U. S. Patent Off.* 77 Such disclaimer shall be in writing.

2. *generally.* A disavowal of claims or pretensions; a renunciation, denial, or rejection.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev* Wks. V 164, I think the honour of our nation to be somewhat concerned in the disclaimer of

the proceedings of this society 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl* (1848) I. 109 If after these disclaimers I shall without proof be charged by any with renewing or favouring the errors 1862 MRS GASKELL *C Bronte* 228 It conveys a peremptory disclaimer of the report that the writer was engaged to be married to her father's curate 1868 G. DUFF *Pol Surv* 42 Our emphatic disclaimer of fellow feeling with the Cretan insurgents.

3 *Her* A proclamation or announcement made by English heralds, during their regular visitations, of persons having no right to armorial bearings, or to the title of Esquire or Gentleman, especially of such as were found usurping these without right. 1854 SIR T PHILLIPS (*title*) Heralds' Visitation Disclaimers. 1888 J. P RYLANDS *Disclaimers at the Heralds' Visitations* x, He notes the press-mark of each MS. in the College of Arms, from which he copied the list of disclaimers.

Disclaimer [2]. [f. DISCLAIM *v.* + -ER [1].] One who disclaims

1702 ECHARD *Eccl Hist* (1710) 176 The multitude might have abandoned him as a disclaimer of his own sovereignty 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) IV v. 43 Girls, writing of themselves on these occasions, must be disclaimers, you know.

Disclamation (disklămēi·ʃən). [n of action from med L. *disclāmāre* to DISCLAIM.]

1 *Sc. Law.* The action of disclaiming on the part of a tenant, etc : see DISCLAIM *v* 1, and cf. DISCLAIMER [1] 1.

1592 *Sc Acts Jas VI* (1814) 604 (Jam.) With all richt . he ressone of ward, nonentries, purpusions, disclamationis, bastardrie [etc.]. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ Sc Law* (1809) 176 Disclamation is that casualty whereby a vassal forfeits his whole feu to his superior, if he disowns or disclaims him without ground, as to any part of it 1861 W BELL *Dict Law Scotl* 290 Disclamation signifies a vassal's disavowal of a person as a superior, whether the person so disclaimed be the superior or not.

2. Renunciation, repudiation, disclaimer.

1610 BP. HALL *Apol Brownists* § 7 To speake as if before her late disclamation of Poperie . shee [Ch of Engl] had not beene. 1649 — *Cases Conse* 403 Let servants . count their (infidell) masters worthy of all honour, not worthy therefore of desertion and disclamation 1772 *Scots Mag* 457 Mr. Wallace's disclamation of a late publication 1824 SCOTT *Wav* vi, The bibliopolist greeted him, notwithstanding every disclamation, by the title of Doctor 1892 STEVENSON & OSBOURNE *Wrecker* xvii 275, I cannot tell with what sort of disclamation I sought to reply

Disclamatory (disklæ·mătərɪ), *a rare.* [f as prec. + -ORY] Of the nature of, or tending to disclamation ; having the character of disclaiming

1853 READE *Chr Johnstone* II 30 'My Lord, my Lord!' remonstrated Saunders, with a shocked and most disclamatory tone

†Discla·nder, *sb. Obs* Forms : 4-6 *des-, dys-, discla(u)nder, -dre, -dir, -dyr,* 5 *disclandar, disklander, deslaundre,* 5-6 *disla(u)nder, -dre, dysclaunder* [a AF **desclandre, dis-claunder* (15th c.) deriv. of OF. *escla-ndre,* earlier *escandre, escandle, escandele* .—L *scandalum* : see ESCLANDRE; cf SCANDAL and SLANDER. The prefix *des-* in Anglo-Fr. was prob. due to some analogy, or to confusion of *des-* and *es-*]

1. Malicious speech bringing opprobrium upon any one, slander.

c 1300 *Beket* 2073 Thu missaist foule thine owe louerd . Ho myste suffri such desclandre, bot he nome wrecche? 1421 *Arriv Edw. IV* (Camden) 21 The false, faynyd fables, and disclandars, that were wont to be seditiously sowne and blowne abowt all the land. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VI,* 99 b, He declareth you a true man to hym the saied dislaunder and noysyng notwithstandyng 1562 in *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II v xxi. 411/2 If their offences be great offending his master by theft or dislander or such like, then to command him to Newgate

2 Reproach or reprobation called forth by what is considered shameful or wrong ; public disgrace or opprobrium ; scandal.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A v. 75, I haue . Ablamed him be-hynde his bak to bringe him in disclaundre *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV 536 (564) For yf I wolde it openly discourbe, It most ben disclaundre to here name. 1402 HOCCLEVE *Letter of Cupid* 70 No worshippe may he thus to him conquere, but grete disclander vnto him and here ! 1432-50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) V. 143 The disclaunder of your ylle disposicion scholde not be knowen amonge your enmyes 1462] PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No 439 II 89 To deliver seison accordynge to the same feffement, to the gret disclaundre of the seid Sir John and all his 1531-2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII,* c 1 [They] suffre them to make their purgacions to the greatte disclaunder of suche as pursue suche misdoers.

†Discla·nder, *v Obs* Forms . see prec. [ME *desclandre,* f prec sb., perh. through an AF. **desclandre-r* for OF *esclandrer* to slander]

1. *trans.* To speak evil of, so as to expose to opprobrium ; to slander.

c 1290 *Beket* 1246 in *S. Eng. Leg* I 142 Þe bischopes comen bi fore And desclaundreden seint thomas, þat he was fals and for-suore. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 138 Þes þ1ouþe . possessioners disclaundren trewe prechours. 14 . *E E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 63 Awyse the welle who syttys the by, Lest he wylle report thi talle, And dyssclaundure the after to gret and smalle 1530 PALSGR 513/2, I desclaunder, I hurte or hynder ones good name by reporte

2 To bring into public disgrace or opprobrium, to bring scandal upon

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W* 1031 *Dido,* We that weryn in prosperite Been now disclanderyd *c* 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 143 Now as ye seen, for disobedience Disclaundrid is perpetually my name *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Household Ord* (1790) 70 That the owner be not hurte, nor this famous courte disclaundryd by any outerage of crayinge or crakyng

†Discla·nderer. *Obs* [f prec + -ER [1]] A slanderer

1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 70 b, To stone hym to deth as for a dysclaunderer

†Discla·nderous, *a. Obs.* [f. DISCLANDER *sb* + -OUS] Slanderous.

1494 FABYAN *Chron* IV lxv 44 In this whyle, by stiynge of disclaunderous & deuylysshe persones, a grudge was arreryd attweene the kynge and a Duke of his lande *Ibid* VII ccxxviii. 258 Of this duke Wyllyam some desclaunderous wordes are lefte in memory

Disclare, obs var. of DECLARE [cf. OF. *desclairier*]

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I 75 He suld that arbytre disclar, Off thir twa that I tauld off ar

Disclass (disklɑ·s), *v* [f. DIS- 7 c + CLASS *sb*] *trans* = DECLASS ; to remove or cut off from one's class Hence **Discla·ssed** *ppl a.*

1890 *Times* 31 Jan 9/1 Worked by a Union largely composed of the broken-down, disclassed waifs and strays who gravitate to the dock gates in search of casual employment

Disclassify (disklæ·sifəi), *v* [f. DIS- 6 + CLASSIFY] *trans* To undo the classification of.

a 1866 J GROTE *Exam Utilit. Philos* xx. (1870) 336 The process of levelling, disclassifying, making everybody like everybody else

Discless see DISKLESS

†Discloa·k, *v. Obs.* Also 7 discloke. [f DIS- 6 or 7 a + CLOAK] *trans* To take off the cloak of ; to unrobe.

1599 B JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* III v, Now goe in, discloke your selfe 1616 — *Devil an Ass* I vi, If you interrupt me, Sir, I shall discloak you. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I I (R.), That feins what was not, and discloaks a soul

†Disclo·g, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + CLOG *v*] *trans* To free from that which clogs ; to unclog.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 234 They shall make a restitution of all their ill gotten goods, and so disclogge their soules and consciences

Discloister (diskloi stəɹ), *v.* [f DIS- 6 or 7 c + CLOISTER] *trans* To turn or let out of a cloister, to release or remove from seclusion.

1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 134 They [nuns] fell a murmuring and to think too often on man with inordinat desires to be discloystered, 1881 PALGRAVE *Visions Eng* 282 A girl by lustful war and shame Discloistered from her home

Disclosal (disklōu·zăl), *rare.* [f. DISCLOSE *v.* + -AL.] The act of disclosing, disclosure

1795 COLERIDGE *Conciones ad Populum* 37 In the disclosal of Opinion, it is our duty to consider the character of those, to whom we address ourselves

†Disclo·se, *sb. Obs* [f. DISCLOSE *v* cf CLOSE *sb* [2]] The act of disclosing ; = DISCLOSURE (in various senses).

1548 GEST *Pr Masse* 73 Wolde God soch a person had openly publyshed the worthy disclose and disprove of the unsufferable abhommation of the popyshe private pryvye masse 1602 SHAKS *Ham* III. i 174 There's something in his soule, O're which his Melancholly sits on brood, And, I do doubt the hatch, and the disclose Will be some danger 1622 WITHER *Mist. Philar.* Wks (1633) 623 They [those lips] are like in their discloses To the mornings dewie roses 1625 W. B. *True School War* 42 It is an Embryo that waites the good houre for the disclose and delivery 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* IX. 1576 Glasses . Haue they not led us deep in the disclose Of fine-spun nature.

†Disclo·se, *ppl a. Obs* Also 4 desclos. [a OF *desclos,* pa pple of *desclore* to disclose :—Romanic (and med.L.) *disclaus-us,* pa. pple of *disclaudĕre* . see DISCLOSE *v.*] Disclosed, unclosed ; let out In quots , used as *pa pple*

1393 GOWER *Conf* I 285 For drede it shulde be disclose And come unto her faders eie *Ibid* II 354 A maiden, which was kept so clos, That selden was, whan she desclos Goth with her moder for to play.

Disclose (disklōu z), *v.* [ME. *des-, dis-closen,* a OF. *desclos-* pres. stem (pres. subj *desclose*) of *desclore, -clorre* to unclose, open, free = Pr. *desclaure* .—Romanic (and med L) *disclaudĕre,* f. DIS- 4 + L *claudĕre* to close, shut.]

†1. *trans.* To open up (that which is closed or shut) ; to unclose, unfold ; to unfasten *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3632 Þire Olifantis..disclosid þai þe chaviles. *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb* II 331 Almoundes me may make. her shelles to disclose 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II (1586) 67 b, It [a rosebud] discloseth it selfe and spreadeth abroad 1596 SPENSER *F Q* IV v. 16 Full oft about her wast she it enclos'd, And it as oft was from about her wast disclos'd 1596 B GRIFFIN *Fidessa* (1876) 31 Armes still imbrace and neuer be disclosed *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn* liv, The perfumed tincture of the Roses . When Summers breath their masked buds discloses.

†b To hatch (an egg). Cf. 3 b *Obs.*

a 1626 BACON (J.), It is reported by the ancients, that the ostrich layeth her eggs under the sand, where the heat of the sun discloseth them.

2. *intr.* (for *refl*) To unclose or unfold itself by the falling asunder of parts , to open.

1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 101 Which upon occasion disclosing again may let out the shot 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Disclose* to bud, blow, or put out Leaves. 1726 T H *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 166 If the hen brood not her eggs, she hath no desire to make them disclose 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1138 Over head a sheet Of livid flame discloses wide, then shuts And opens wider.

3. *trans.* To uncover (anything covered up from view) , to remove a cover from and expose to view (anything material)

1393 GOWER *Conf* II 262 As she, that was with thaire enclosed And might of no man be desclosed 1530 PALSGR 518/1, I disclose, I uncover a thing that is hydde. This treasure shall never be disclosed for me 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxvi 21 The earth also shall disclose her blood, and shall no more couer her slain 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps* cvi 9 The parting Deep disclos'd her Sand. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* x. 197 The open helm Disclosed that eye 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 65 He smiled, and opening out his milk-white palm Disclosed a fruit of pure Hesperian gold 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I iv, Her full rich lips disclosed teeth, that might have shamed the pearl

b. To uncover or set free (a young bird, etc.) from the egg ; to hatch ; also *fig* to 'hatch' (mischief) Rarely, to exclude or lay (eggs)

1486 *Bk St Albans* A ij a, Now to speke of hawkys first thay been Egges and afterwarde they bene disclosed hawkys. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham* v 1 320 Anon as patient as the female Doue, When that her golden Cuplet are disclos'd 1602 WARNER *Alb Eng* x lv (1612) 245 Papists heere, forren and Land leapt Foes, Did mischiefes that imported more our practis'd State disclose 1653 H COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav* xxx 122 They leave the eggs there till they think the young ones are disclosed 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg* III 633 Snakes, familiar, to the Hearth succeed, Disclose their Eggs, and near the Chimney breed 1707 *Curios in Husb & Gard* 322 Forcing Eggs to disclose their Young by the artificial Heat of an Oven 1816-26 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* (1843) II 18 As soon as one of these young caterpillars is disclosed from the egg it begins to feed

†4 To open up to one's own knowledge, to discover. *Obs*

c 1450 *Crt of Love* 112 Many a thousand other bright of face. But what they were, I could not well disclose 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 168 He was disclosed and ceased [=seized] on by his Master *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXI 467 Old Priam in his sacred tow'r stood, and the flight disclos'd On his fore'd people, all in rout

5 To open up to the knowledge of others; to make openly known, reveal, declare (secrets, purposes, beliefs, etc.).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 277, I dare min herte well disclose 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* XXIX (Percy Soc) 142 They are not all disposed So for to do as ye have here disclosed 1551 T WILSON *Logike* (1580) 77 b, If you will promise me to kepe that close, whiche I shall disclose unto you 1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst* I 22 The faithful should not admit him [God] to be any other than such as he had disclosed himself by his word. 1602 SHAKS *Jul C.* II i 298 Tell me your Counsels, I will not disclose 'em 1697 DRYDEN *King George* IV 6 Their Arms, their Arts, their Manners I disclose 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 9 Her lively looks a sprightly mien disclose 1726 *Adv Capt R Boyle* 44 As to [illegible] et, : is what I never can do 1874 [illegible] The great league which John had so long matured at last disclosed itself *Ibid* VII § 7 413 The strange civilization of MEXICO and PERU disclosed by CORTEZ and PIZARRO 1876 MOZLEY *Univ Serm* III 64 The modest light of faith discloses a real future life

†b *intr* (for *refl*) To show itself, to come to light *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron* VII 349 The displeasure atwene the Kynge & his barons began to appere and disclose 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I xii 18 Vices which I can see, when they do disclose in them 1746-7 [see DISCLOSING *ppl a*]

Hence **Disclo·sed** *ppl a* **a** In senses of the vb

1486 [see DISCLOSE *v.* 3 b] 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II xvii § 5 62 Another diuersitie of Methode there is and that is Enigmaticall and Disclosed 1891 *Echo* 7 Dec 2/7 The defendant pleaded that he was only an agent for a disclosed principal.

b *Her.* : see quots.

1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop* x 64 The expanded wings . of all birds that are not Birds of Prey, are disclosed 1882 CUSSANS *Her* VI. 92 The most common attitude in which the Eagle appears in Heraldry, is Displayed. This term is peculiar to Birds of Prey, when other Birds (such as the Dove) are represented with their wings expanded they are said to be Disclosed

Discloser (disklōu·zəɹ). [f prec + -ER [1]] One who or that which discloses or reveals

1569 J. SANFORD tr *Agrippa's Van Artes* 138 b, In all dishonestie that men shall commytte I will that thou be their judge and discloser. 1608-11 BP HALL *Medit. & Vows* II § 39, I will not long after . secrets, least I should procure doubt to my selfe, and zealous feare to the discloser. 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III xxvii. (1658) 226 That occular Philosopher, and singular discloser of truth, Dr Harvey. 1894 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 13 Oct 9/4 The policeman's mace is a veritable mind discloser

Disclosing (disklōu·zɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING [1].] The action of the verb DISCLOSE : **a** Opening up, revelation, bringing to light ; disclosure **b** Hatching Also *attrib*

1494 FABYAN *Chron* VII ccxii 245 The forenamed Ierles were warned of disclosynge of this matyer 1543 BALE (*title*), Yet a course at the Romyshe Foxe. A dysclosynge or openynge of the manne of synne. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel* in *Holinshed* II 21/1 The king being in loue with the falcon, did yearelie at the breeding and disclosing time send thither for them 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II v § 3 22 Being of so excellent use for the disclosing of nature 1626 — *Sylva* § 759 The Distance .. betweene the Egge Layed and the Disclosing or Hatching.

¶ *predicatively* for '*in* or *a* disclosing' = 'in process of disclosure', 'a-hatching' : thus simulating a neuter-passive use of the verb. See A *prep* [1] 12.

1737 LILLO *Fatal Curiosity* III 44 Heard you that? What prodigy of horror is disclosing? To render murther venial,

Disclo·sing, *ppl a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That discloses or opens up. see the verb

1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1358 Through the disclosing deep Light my blind way 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit* (1818) 147 Like these disclosing gems under the powerful eye of day 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Apr 1/2 The forcible and disclosing coincidence to which we referred at the outset.

Disclosure (disklōu·ʒiŭr) [f. DISCLOSE *v.* + -URE, after CLOSURE]

1 The action of disclosing or opening up to view; revelation; discovery, exposure; an instance of this.

a 1598 in Hakluyt *Voy* I. 271 (R.) Whereas by the voyage of our subjects towards the discouerie and disclosure of vnknown places. *a* 1626 BACON (J.), She was, upon a sudden mutability and disclosure of the king's mind, severely handled 1665 BOYLE *Occas Refl.* § 3 (R.) An unseasonable disclosure of flashes of wit 1802 PALEY *Nat Theol* XXVII. (1819) 479 We may well leave to Revelation the disclosure of many particulars which our researches cannot reach 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. LXIII 215 A public disclosure of his motives. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* VIII § 1 448 The disclosure of the stores of Greek literature had wrought the revolution of the Renascence.

b The hatching of young from the egg; the liberation of an insect from the pupa state

1640 BP HALL *Chr Moder* (Ward) 9/1, I have observed that the small and scarce sensible seed which it [the silkworm] casts comes not to life and disclosure until the mulberry yields her leaf 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. XXXII 345 Immediately after the disclosure of the insect from the pupa

†2 The opening of a river into sea or lake; the embouchure or mouth *Obs. rare.*

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav* 328 The disclosure of this River frames a square harbour.

3 That which is disclosed; a revelation

1825 J. NEAL *Bro Jonathan* III. 246 Preparing him for the disclosure 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. III. III. 354 Put to the rack to draw from him disclosures to the prejudice of Egmont 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 6 Earth's most exquisite disclosure heaven's own God in evidence

†Disclo·the, *v Obs* [f. DIS- 6 + CLOTHE *v.*] *trans* To strip of clothing, unclothe, undress

1563-87 FOXE *A & M* (1684) III. 570 Being discloathed to their Shirts 1596 R. L[INCHE] *Diella* (1877) 69 Hee straight disclothes him of his long-worne weed.

Discloud (disklau·d), *v.* [f. DIS- 7 a + CLOUD *sb.*] *trans.* To free or clear from clouds; to free from gloom or obscurity; to reveal, disclose

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metam* Author to Bk., For 'tis the haire of crime To shunne the breath that doth discloude it [=its] sinne 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess* 50 To discloud Your vertues lost in the confused crowd Of headstrong rumor 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St* Pref. § 6 That God would be pleased to discloud these gloomy dayes with the beames of his mercie 1650 — *Pisgah* To Rdr., Are these gloomy days already disclouded?

Hence **Disclou·ded** *ppl a.*

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 133 A rejoycing heart, an apprehensive head, and a disclouded fancy 1889 *Univ Rev* Sept. 41 My lord Shone in his harness for a passing while An orb disclouded.

†Disclou·t, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. DIS- 7 a + CLOUT *sb.*] *trans.* To take out of a clout.

1597-8 BP HALL *Sat.* II. III. 34 Tho must he buy his vainer hope with price, Disclout his crownes, and thank him for advice

†Disclow·n, *v. Obs rare*⁻⁰. [f. DIS- 7 b + CLOWN *sb.*] *trans.* To divest of the character or condition of a clown

1659 TORRIANO, *Splebúto*, disclouned, become from a base plebeian to be a Gentleman.

†Disclu·de, *v. Obs* [In form a L *disclūd-ĕre* to shut up apart or separately; but in sense conformed to DISCLOSE.] *trans* To disclose.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* VI. 84 Then his magnitude By brekyng of this potte me may disclude.

†Disclu·sion. *Obs rare.* [In form ad. L *disclūsiōn-em*, n. of action from *disclūdĕre* to separate by shutting up apart; but in H. More app. influenced in sense by DISCLOSE *v.*] 'Emission'. (So J., but the sense is obscure.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Disclusion*, a shutting out a separation. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 73 The composition of them and disclusion and various disposal of them. 1668 — *Div Dial* II. V. (1713) 99 That the continued Shadow of the Earth should be broken by sudden miraculous eruptions or disclusions of light.

Disco- (disko), combining form of Gr. *δίσκος* quoit, DISK, occurring in numerous scientific terms, as **Discobla·stic** *a. Embryol.* [Gr. *βλαστός* germ], (of an ovum), having discoidal segmentation of the formative yolk (*Syd Soc Lex*): **Discomo·rula,** *Embryol*, the morula or 'mulberry-mass' resulting from the partial and discoidal segmentation of the formative yolk of a meroblastic egg: it develops from earlier stages called **Discomone·rula** and **Discocy·tula,** and proceeds to develop into the forms called **Discobla·stula** and **Discoga·strula:** see quots. and CYTULA, etc **Di·scocarp** *Bot.* [ad. mod.L *discocarpium*, f. Gr *καρπός* fruit], (*a*) a fruit consisting of a number of achenes within a hollow receptacle, as in the rose, (*b*) the disk-like hymenium or fructification of discomycetous fungi and gymnocarpous lichens; hence **Discoca·rpous** *a.*, relating to, or having, a discocarp. **Discoce·phalous** *a. Zool.* [Gr. *κεφαλή* head], belonging to the suborder *Discocephali* of fishes, having a sucking-disk on the head. **Discoda·ctyl(e, Discoda·ctylous** *adjs. Zool.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος* finger], having toes dilated at the end so as to form a disk, as a tree-frog **Discoglo·ssid** *a.* and *sb. Zool* [Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue], belonging to, or a member of, the family *Discoglossidæ* of toad-like batrachians; also **Discoglossoid** *a.* **Discohexa·ster** *Zool*, in sponges, a six-rayed spicule (HEXASTER) with the rays ending in disks. **Discomedu·san** *a.* and *sb. Zool.*, belonging to, or a member of, the order *Discomedusæ* of acalephs or jelly-fishes, having an umbrellar disk; also **Discomedu·soid** *a.* **Discomyce·tous** *a. Bot*, belonging to the order *Discomycetes* of Fungi, having a disk-shaped hymenium or *discocarp*. **Discoplace·ntal, Discoplacenta·lian** *adjs Zool.*, belonging to the section *Discoplacentalia* of mammals, having a disk-shaped placenta ‖ **Discopo·dium** *Bot*, 'the foot or stalk on which some kinds of disks are elevated' (*Treas Bot.* 1866). **Disco·podous** *a Zool*, having the foot shaped as a disk; belonging to the section *Discopoda* of Gastropods. **Discosto·matous** *a. Zool.* [Gr. *στόμα* mouth], pertaining to or belonging to the class *Discostomata* of *Protozoa* (in Saville Kent's system), containing the sponges and collar-bearing monads

1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, **Discoblastula*, Hackel's term for the small fluid-containing cavity lying between the discomorula and the nutritive yolk of a meroblastic ovum. *Ibid*, **Discocarp*, a collection of fruits in a hollow receptacle, as in the rose [1866 *Treas Bot*, *Discocarpium*] 1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR tr. *De Bary's Fungi* v. 198 Of gymnocarpous and *discocarpous forms 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, **Discogastrula*, Hackel's term for that form of gastrula which develops from a disc situated on a mass of food yolk, as in Ganoid fishes 1888 *Athenæum* 3 Mar. 279/2 Evidence of the pelobatoid rather than the *discoglossid affinities of the genus 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, **Discomorula*, Hackel's term for the disc of cells which, during the segmentation of the impregnated meroblastic ovum, covers the nutritive vitellus as with a hood 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol Man* II. XIX. 168 All other *Discoplacental Animals 1881 *Standard* 23 June 5/2 The *discoplacentalian mammals.

Discoa·ch, *v.* see DIS- 7 c

†Discoa·gulate, *v. Obs* [f. DIS- 6 + COAGULATE *v.*] *trans.* To undo the coagulation of; to dissolve

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. 5 This Salt .. having a nature to discoagulate Metals

†Discoa·st, *v Obs.* Also 7 **discost** [f. DIS- 6 + COAST *v.*]

1. *intr* To withdraw from the coast or side

1598 STOW *Ann*, *Q Eliz* an 1588 (R.) The Spanish name for six days space. coasting and discoasting from England to the coast of Fraunce, and from thence to England, and thence to Fraunce agayne

2. *fig.* To withdraw, depart: the opposite of COAST *v.* 8, to approach.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm* (1683) I. XX. 280 Do we not sometimes grievously reproach them for discosting from our practice? *Ibid.* II. XXIII. 341 Never willingly to discost from truth and equity

Hence †**Discoa·sted** *ppl a*, withdrawn from contiguity, removed, distant (=F *éloigné.*) *Obs.*

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict* IV. 119 As far as heaven and earth discoasted lie. 1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm Sol Occ* II (1637) 67 His will. as farre discoasted from tyranny, as injustice. 1625 LISLE *Du Bartas* 119 It is discoasted further from the plain of Sennaar *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm* (1683) II. XVI. 232 To settle himself in, or to draw others to, a full persuasion discosted from truth

Discoblastic, -blastula. see DISCO-.

Di·scobole. *Zool* [a. mod.F. *discobole* (Cuvier), in pl. *discoboles*, ad. mod.L. *discoboli* (pl. of DISCOBOLUS: see below)] A fish of the group *Discoboli*, in Gunther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii gobiæformes*, having the ventral fins formed into a disk or sucker

Discobolic (diskobo·lik), *a rare.* [f. L. *discobol-us* (see next) + -IC] Pertaining to a discobolus or quoit-thrower; quoit-throwing.

1822 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* V. 202 His discobolic exploit proved the climax of his rage

‖ **Discobolus** (diskɒ·bŏlŭs). *Class Antiq* Also erron. **-bulus.** [L., a Gr. *δισκοβόλος* discus-thrower, f. *δίσκος* disk, discus + *-βολος* -throwing, -thrower, f. ablaut-grade of *βάλλειν* to throw] A thrower of the DISCUS; an ancient statue representing a man in the act of throwing the discus.

1727 ARBUTHNOT & POPE *Martin. Scriblerus* I. VI, The Discoboli were naked to the middle only. 1851 J. GIBSON in Eastlake *Life* (1857) 185 (Stanf.) In the same room is the Discobulus of Myron, in the act of throwing his discus 1877 WRAXELL *Hugo's 'Miserables'* II. CXXX. 28 Vejanus the discobolus lives again in the rope-dancer Fotioso

Discocarp, Discocephalous, etc: see DISCO-.

†Disco·gnisance. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF *descognesance, -ossance* ignorance (13th c. in Godef.), f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *cognoissance* knowledge, COGNIZANCE] Non-recognition.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 33 b, Put not ye your [*error for* the] herte in discognysaunce by the whiche your noble royaume is put in pees [*Fr* ne mettez le cueur en descognoissance].

†Discohe·rent, *a. Obs.* [f. DIS- 10 + COHERENT] Without coherence; incoherent, incongruous So †**Discohe·rence** *Obs*, want of coherence or agreement; incoherence, incongruity.

a 1600 HOOKER *Serm.* III. Wks. 1845 II. 730 An opinion of discoherence between the justice of God and the state of men in this world. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* I. 32 They .. made the parts so incongruous, discoherent, inconsequent, nay, contradictory to one another

Discohexaster see DISCO-

Discoid (di·skoid), *a* and *sb.* [ad. L. *discoīdes*, a Gr. *δισκοειδής* quoit-shaped, f. *δίσκος* DISCUS, quoit + *-ειδης* -form. In mod.F. *discoïde*]

A adj.

1. Of the form of a quoit or disk, disk-shaped; (more or less) flat and circular, in *Conchol*, used of spiral shells of which the whorls lie in one plane.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot* 101 Stigmas. discoid and 4-lobed 1849 MURCHISON *Silluria* IX. 197 Discoid and angular univalves 1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol Anat.* (1874) 7 The red corpuscles are round discoid bodies, with two concave surfaces.

2 *Bot* Of composite flowers: Having or consisting of, a disk only, with no ray, as in Tansy.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* X. 102 Ray called them discoid flowers [*Discoideæ*] 1857 HENFREY *Bot* § 231 Some capitula are wholly discoid, such as those of Groundsel, of Thistles, etc 1870 HOOKER *Stud Flora* 284 Flowers all tubular (head discoid)

B. *sb.* A body resembling a disk in shape. b. *Conchol.* See quot. 1846 and cf. A. 1.

1828 WEBSTER, *Discoid*, something in form of a discus or disk 1846 WORCESTER, *Discoid* (Conch.), a univalve shell of which the whorls are disposed vertically on the same plane so as to form a disk

Discoidal (diskoi·dăl), *a.* [f as prec. + -AL] = DISCOID.

Discoidal segmentation of an ovum (*Embryol*) segmentation producing or resulting in a disk shaped mass of cells

1706 [see DISCOUS] 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol Compend.* 148 Elytra..with some impressed discoidal punctures 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* IV. (1856) 41 The discoidal planorbis sometimes becomes perforated by the removal of its inner whirls 1869 HUXLEY *Phys* III. 67 By adding dense and weak solutions alternately, the [blood] corpuscles may be made to become successively spheroidal and discoidal.

Discolith (di·skoliþ) *Biol.* [f. DISCO- + -LITH] A kind of coccolith of the form of a flattened disk. (Cf CYATHOLITH.)

1875 CARPENTER *Microsc & Rev* § 367 Two distinct types are recognizable among the Coccoliths, which Prof. Huxley has designated respectively *discoliths* and *cyatholiths* 1883 J. H. WRIGHT *Sci Dogmatism* 8 This jelly [Bathybius] .. forming deposits thirty feet thick, with imbedded granules, coccoliths, discoliths [etc.] 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Discolith*, flattened or concavo-convex circular coccoliths found in the ooze brought up in deep sea dredgings

Discolor (di·skʋlət, -kɒlŏr), *a. Nat Hist.* [a. L. *discolor, discolōr-us* not the same colour, variegated, f. *dis-*, DIS- 1 + *color* COLOUR; the opposite of *concolor*. Cf. F. *discolore* in same sense.]

a. Of different colours; having one part of one colour and another of another. b. Of a different colour from some other (adjacent) part or organ.

1866 in *Treas Bot.* 1883 in *Syd Soc Lex.*

Discolor, *v*: see DISCOLOUR

Discolorate (di·skʋlər-, -kɒlŏrĕ't), *a* [ad. med.L. *discolōrāt-us*, pa. pple of *discolōrāre* (Du Cange) to DISCOLOUR; cf. OF *descoloré* (Godef.)] Discoloured; of different colours.

In recent Dicts.

Discolorate (diskʋ·lərēit), *v rare* Also 7 **discolourate.** [f. med.L. *discolōr-āt-*, ppl. stem f. *discolōrāre*: see prec.] *trans* = DISCOLOUR *v.* 1.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp* P. 234 [It] doth variously affect and perturb the bloud, and discolorate it 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist* III. VI. § 31 The Clergie complained, that the least mixture of Civil concernment in Religious matters so discolourated the Christian candor and purity thereof, that [etc.]. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* XI. 7 Fields the rich Nile discolorates, a seven-fold River abounding

Discoloration, discolouration (diskʋlər-, -kɒlŏrē'i ʃən). [n. of action f. DISCOLORATE *v.*: cf. OF. *discoloracion* (1495 in Godef.).] The action of discolouring, or condition of being discoloured; alteration or loss of colour; discolourment.

1642 H. MORE *Immort Soul* III. II. 36 Pure light without discolouration. 1763 W. LEWIS *Commerc. Phil Techn* 38 There is no other metallic body, so little susceptible of tarnish or discoloration *c* 1870 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* XIII. 49 The sources of discoloration or decay in woven or leather fabrics 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 44 With none of the litter and discoloration of human life

b. *concr.* A discoloured formation, marking, or patch; a stain.

1684 BOYLE *Porosity. Anim & Solid Bod.* III. 17 Black and blew Discolorations of the skin, that happen upon some contusions 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 89 Brown discolorations are often found. 1860 MAURY *Phys Geog. Sea* XVIII. § 747 These discolourations are no doubt caused by organisms of the sea

Discoloriza·tion. *rare.* [f. **discolorize* (f. DIS- 6 + COLORIZE) + -ATION. cf. *colorization*] = DISCOLORATION, DISCOLOURMENT

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. III. (1871) 17 The shadow of the

archway, the discolorisations of time on all the walls 1893 *Daily News* 22 Feb 3/3 The discolouration and close texture which was characteristic of the bread

Discolorous (diskʌ lərəs, -kɒ lōrəs), *a* [f. L. *discolor*, *descolōr-us* (see above) + -OUS.] = DISCOLOR *a*

1882 *Encycl Brit* XIV. 554 (Lichens) Usually they [apothecia] are discolorous, and may be black, brown, yellowish, or also less frequently rose coloured, rusty-red, orange-reddish, saffron, or of various intermediate shades

Discolour, discolor (diskʌ lər), *v* [In senses 1, 2, ad. OF. *descolorer*, *-colourer*, in 11th c *descolurer* = Pr. and Sp. *descolorar*, It. and med L *discolorare*, Romanic deriv f *des-*, *dis-* (DIS- 4) + L. *colōr-āre* to colour, taking the place of L *dēcolōrāre*. see DE- *pref* I 6, and cf. DECOLOUR *v* In sense 3, from L. *discolor* adj : see DISCOLOR.]

1. *trans.* To alter the proper or natural colour of, *esp* to make of a duller, less pleasing, dingy, or unnatural colour, to spoil the colour of, stain, tarnish. (Sometimes *spec.* To deprive of colour, render pale or faded)

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 1079 Ac ys Fysage al discolourid was, for is blod was gon away 1382 WYCLIF *Song Sol.* I 5 Wileth not beholden, that I be broun, for discoloured me hath the sunne 1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 6 By the penaunce that he dayly made he was moche discoloured and lene 1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, III vi 171 If we be hindred, We shall your tawnie ground with your red blood Discolour 1647 CLARENDON *Contempl Ps.* Tracts (1727) 466 Herbs, which the first frosts nips and discolours 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 220 The sulphurous acid in the mephitic waters, which have the property of discolouring silver 1842-5 BROWNING *The Glove* Wks 1889 V. 42 Does the mark yet discolour my cheek? 1880 GILKIE *Phys Geog.* IV 289 After heavy rain even the clearest brook has its water discoloured by the earth it is carrying down

b. *fig*

1599 MARSTON *Sco Villanie* I. IV 189 Ingrain'd Habits, died with often dips, Are not so soone discoloured 1626 T H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt* 53 Friuolous employments .. discolour the lustre, and honour of your name *a* 1748 WATTS (J), Lest some beloved notion .. so prevail over your mind as to discolour all your ideas 1881 STEVENSON *Virg Puerisque* 16 Some whimsy in the brain .. which discoloured all experience to its own shade

2. *intr.* (for *refl*) To become discoloured or pale; to lose or change colour (Also *fig.*)

[1555-1598 See below, DISCOLOURING.] 1641 J. SHUTE, *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 29 Those that, having had good education and great estates left, discolour from the one and dissipate the other 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 187 Such like Imputations, seemingly black and dark, will discolour into Encomiums. 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr Chem* (ed Taylor) 287 This Nitrate of Silver must .. be very pure, else the developer will soon discolour.

†3. *trans* To render of different colours; to adorn with various colours, to variegate. (Cf DISCOLOURED 3) *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Discolor* .. to make of divers colours. 1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 129 High Towers leaded in some part, in other part discoloured with gold and blue.

†b. To render different in colour *Obs. rare.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III 88 Thereby it is discoloured from ox-beef that the buyer be not deceived.

Hence **DISCOLOURING** *vbl sb.* and *ppl a*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 310 These colours from whyte they go to yelowe by discolouryng to browne and redde 1598 FLORIO, *Scoloramento*, a discolouring, a growing pale or sallowe. *a* 1637 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 161 Not that you feared the discolo'ring cold Might alchymize their silver into gold 1670 J SMITH *Eng. Improv Revis'd* 197 It clears the skin from spots and discolourings 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed 3) 291 Swelling, Discolouring, or other Mark of Bruise. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem Light* I 3 This discolouring effect of light has been long turned to practical use in the bleaching of linen.

Disco'lour, disco'lor, *sb.* Now *rare.* [f. DIS- 9 + COLOUR *sb.*, after DISCOLOUR *v*] The state of being discoloured; loss or change of colour; discoloration, stain.

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* XIX. VIII (1495) 868 Soden palenesse and dyscolour is a token of drede 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 459 The Jaundice in trees known by the Discolour of the leaves and buds. 1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept 563/2 The blue tinge of mildew .. will only tip with a slight discolour a part of the kernels 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt* IV (1861) 102 No moral discolor

Discoloured, -ored (diskʌ lərd), *ppl. a.* [f. DISCOLOUR *v* + -ED 1]

1. Altered from the proper or natural colour, deprived of colour, pale; changed to a duller, dingier, or unnatural colour; stained, tarnished. (Also *fig*)

1393 GOWER *Conf* III 339 The discoloured pale hewe Is now become a ruddy cheke 1422 tr *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* (E. E T S) 234 Who-so hath the visage lytill and streyte, yelowe and discolourid, he is ful malicious 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr* 708 With lank and lean discolour'd cheek 1732 POPE *Ep. Cobham* 34 All Manners take a tincture from our own; Or come discolour'd thro' our Passions shown 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 112 The green, or discoloured, water which marks the extent of D'Agulhas Bank.

b. *Her.* (See quot)

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III XII (1611) 123 Foure footed beasts, whether they be borne proper, or discoloured (that is to say varying from their naturall colour).

†2 Without colours, divested of colours *Obs nonce-use.*

1599 B JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* V. II, *Amo* And you have still in your hat the former colours *Mer* You lie, sir, I have none: I have pulled them out I meant to play discoloured.

†3. Variously coloured, of different colours; variegated, particoloured. [from L. *discolor*, *discolōr-us*] *Obs.*

1472 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch* III VIII in Ashm (1652) 141 Wyth Flowers dyscolory'd bewtyously to syght. 1595 SPENSER *Epithal* 51 Diapred lyke the discolored mead. *a* 1597 PETTIE *David & Bethsabe* (1599) 8 May that sweet plant Be still enamell'd with discolour'd flowers. 1660 F BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav* 307 Beautifyed with columns of discolour'd marble

b Differently coloured, the one from the other.

1651 CLELAND *Poems* 25 Who askt the Banes 'twixt these discolour'd Mates?

Hence **Disco louredness,** the quality of being discoloured.

1674 R GODFREY *Inq. & Ab Physic* 77 Loosing that discolouredness which appeared in the Fever

Discolourment (diskʌ ləmĕnt). [f. DISCOLOUR *v.* + -MENT.] The act of discolouring, or fact of being discoloured, discoloration

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 176 A picture which cannot be charged with hostile distortion or discolourment. 1839 J. R DANLEY *Introd. Beaum & Fl Wks* I 25 They had not his imagination to throw its splendid discolourment over all realities. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II IX V 490 Accidents involving the damage of the coffee by sea-water, or its discolourment by damp

Discombi'ne, *v rare* [DIS- 6] *trans* To undo the combination of, to disjoin, disunite. (In quot *intr* for *refl.* To become disunited)

1888 A S WILSON *Lyric of Hopeless Love* III 9 The parts can never discombine One essence which contain

Discomedusan · see DISCO-.

†**Discomfect,** *ppl. a*, latinized by-form of DISCOMFIT, discomfited.

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst Scottes* 84 That late were discomfect with battle marciall.

Discomferd, obs. pa. pple. of DISCOMFORT *v*

Disco'mfis, -fish, *v. Sc.* Forms: *Pa. pple.* and *pa. t.* 5 discumfyst, 6 -fist, -feist, -comfeist, -fest, -confeist, 9 discomfisht. [A by-form of DISCOMFIT *v*, a. OF. *desconfis-* present stem of *desconfire* (pr. pple. *desconfisant*, pr subj. *-confise*). In early use chiefly in pa. pple. and pa. t *descumfist* (cf. F. pret. *il desconfist*); modern present tense *discomfish*, also SCOMFISH.] = DISCOMFIT *v.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I 429 Ane that has discumfyst ws all. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p XXVII, Discumfist be thair ennimes 1549 *Compl. Scot* IX 77 Gedeon, vitht thre hundretht men, discumfeist ane hundretht and tuenty thousant 1553 *Douglas' Æneis* X XIV. 24 Ane man was brocht to ground And discomfest [MS. discumfyt] wyth sa grislie ane wound. 1570 *Tragedie* 264 in *Satyr. Poems Reform.* (1890) 90 Bot we the Langsyde hill befor thame wan, And . discomfeist thame 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Discomfisht*, overcome. 1894 *Liberal* 1 Dec, 72/2 Ye're a puir feckless fushionless discomfisht body

Discomfit (diskʌ mfit), *v.* Forms: *Pa. pple.* 3 deskumfit, 4 desconfit, -cumfit(e, -coumfit, -confet, 4-6 discumfit, -fyt, -comfit, -fyt, -confit(e, dyscoumfyt, 5 dis-, dyscounfite, -comfyd, -fid. *Pres.* 4 discumfit, dyscumfyte, 4-6 disconfit(e, -fyte, discomfite, -fyte, 5 dyscowmfytyn, 5-6 dyscomfyt, 5- discomfit (6 -feit). [ME *desconfit*, *-cumfit*, etc., a. OF. *desconfit*, *-cumfit* (—L. type **disconfectus*), pa pple of *desconfire*, mod F. *déconfire* to discomfit:—late pop.L. *disconficĕre* (Du Cange), f. *dis-* + L *conficĕre* to put together, frame, make ready, accomplish, complete, finish; also, to finish up, destroy, consume; f. *con-* together + *facĕre* to do, put. In Romanic, *conficĕre*, *confectāre*, retained the constructive sense, as in F. *confire*, Sp *confeitar*, while *disconficĕre*, from DIS- 4, has that of 'destroy, undo' (so Pr. *desconfir*, It *disconfiggere*) The OF. *desconfit* was first taken into Eng in its proper sense as a participle, and used to form a passive voice, as 'he was *desconfit*', i.e. completely undone, whence it was subsequently taken as the stem of a verb, *desconfit-en*. The pa. pple. (and pa. t) continued to be *disconfit* (also *-confid*) till end of 15th, and occasionally till end of 16th c, but *discomfited* from the verb is found from 15th. For the Sc. form, see prec.]

1. *trans.* To undo in battle; to defeat or overthrow completely; to beat, to rout.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 250 Þeo ne muwen beon deskumfit ne ouerkumen, o none wise *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 7799 (Cott) Þai er discumfit [*Gött.* scumphited] wit þair fas, Saul es slan and ionathas 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 4986 Þey ordeynede hem Agens þe Phylystynes for to go, And hem dyscumfyte and slo. *c* 1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1003 Schamely . ar we desconfit! *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim* 61 And þei discounfitede him han and scapet ful ofte 1393 LANGL *P Pl* C I 108 Þei were discomfit in bataille *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) XIII 55 Gedeon and ccc men with him discoumfit three kynges *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 122/1 Dyscowmfytyn, *confuto*, *supero*, *vinco* *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5900 Þai wer all discomfyd. 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Edw. IV*, 204 b, His men which were in maner discomfit, and redy to flye 1587 *Mirr Mag*, *Brennus* VIII, In the ende I was discomfit there 1596 SHAKS *1 Hen IV*, III II 114 Thrice hath this Hotspur Mars in swathing Clothes Discomfited great Dowglas 1678 WANLEY *Wond Lit World* V I § 78 466/2 He went after to the Holy Land, where he discomfited the Turks in three great Battels 1792 *Anecd W Pitt* I 305 Her [France's] arms had been discomfited in every quarter 1852 MISS YONGE *Camios* II II 20 'Come, and we shall discomfit them!'

fig 1651 BIGGS *New Disp* P 281 Farre lesse able .. to discomfit, overcome, and expell diseases.

2. *gen.* a. To defeat or overthrow the plans or purposes of; to thwart, foil b To throw into perplexity, confusion, or dejection, to cast down utterly; to disconcert.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 197 And fra the hart be discumfyt, The body is nocht worth a myt *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw* 1349 A sari man than was Sir Kay Al descumfite he lay on grownde 1530 PALSGR 518/1, I discomfyte, I put one out of comforte *Je desconfys* 1596 SHAKS *Tam Shr* II I 164 Wel go with me, and be not so discomfited 1639 FULLER *Holy War* I XVII (1647) 26 Many secretly stole away, whereat the rest were no whit discomfited. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 149 Not impeded by those wants that usually discomfit private persons in such enquiries 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* I, Dombey was quite discomfited by the question 1872 BLACK *Adv Phaeton* IX. 132 Bell, conscious of past backslidings, seemed rather discomfited

†c. To frustrate or defeat *of. Obs rare*

1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen VI* (1809) 155 The Capitain dis comfited of al relefe and succour rendered the fortresse

Hence **DISCO'MFITED** *ppl. a.*; **DISCO'MFITING** *vbl sb*, discomfiture.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T* 1861 Ne ther was holden no disconfitynge But as a Justes or a turneynge 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc* IV. 35 Lysias seynge the discomfetynge of his men and the manlynesse of the Iewes 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1638) 170 The rest of his discomfited army flying headlong back again to Constantinople 1877 MRS OLIPHANT *Makers Flor* 255 The shamed and discomfited ambassadors. went hastily away

†**Disco'mfit,** *sb Obs* [f DISCOMFIT *v.*] The act of discomfiting, or fact of being discomfited, undoing, defeat, rout, discomfiture.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret*, *Priv Priv* (E E T S.) 216 The Sterrys makyth many mewyngys in the coragis of mene, and of that comyth .. victories, and dyscomfites *c* 1425 *Lngl Conq Trel* (E E T S) 30 The other weneden that thay departed yn dyscomfyte 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, V. II 86 Vnnureable discomfite Reignes in the hearts of all 1671 MILTON *Samson* 469 Dagon must stoop, and shall e're long receive Such a discomfit, as shall quite despoil him Of all these boasted Trophies won on me 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II 314 'Twere slight to boast The foul discomfit of that felon-host.

Discomfit, obs. pa. pple of DISCOMFIT *v.* See in the verb

Disco'mfiter. Also 6 *Sc.* discomfatour. [In early use a. OF. *desconfitour* (in Godef.); in later, f DISCOMFIT *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which discomfits.

1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 569 The Martyris war as nobyll stalwart Knychtis,—Discomfatours of creuell battellis thre, The flesche, the warld, the feind 1820 MILMAN *Fall Jerusalem* (1821) 89 What birth so meet and fitting for the great Discomfiter? 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Apr 571/1 The discomfiter of Mr. Chamberlain.

Discomfiture (diskʌ mfitiŭr). Forms: 4 desconfiture, 5 -comfiture, 4- dis-. See also the shortened SCOMFITURE [a. OF. *desconfiture* rout, defeat (12th c. in Hatz-Darm.), F *déconfiture*, = Pr *descofitura*, OIt. *sconfittura*, med.L *disconfectūra*, f. *disconfectāre* to rout, overthrow (Du Cange): see DISCOMFIT and -URE] The action of discomfiting, or fact of being discomfited.

1. Complete defeat in battle, overthrow, rout

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14212 Moddred ne myghte in bataille dure But euere was at desconfiture *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) XIII 56 When he come fra þe descomfiture of his enmys. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I VIII 20 After the desconfiture Hanybal dyde doo serche the felde 1560 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* II. 234 Of Italie sicklk discomfeitour 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen VI*, I I 59 Sad tidings bring I Of losse, of slaughter, and discomfiture 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist Amer.* (1778) II V. 84 A few days after the discomfiture of Narvaez, a courier arrived 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* I 561 What army commanded by a debating club ever escaped discomfiture and disgrace?

2 *gen.* a. Defeat, overthrow, or frustration of plans or hopes, utter disappointment. b. Complete disconcertment or putting to confusion.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel & Arc* 326 For in this worlde nys Creature Wakynge in moore discumfiture þane I 1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* I 2140 Yet after all heuynesse, penaunce, and dysconfyture, She reioysed in soule. 1675 *Art Contentm.* X V 231 That accursed thing which has caused our discomfeiture 1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* 79 To rely upon promises .. would end in regret and discomfiture 1885 DUNCKLEY in *Manch Exam* 23 Mar 6/1 A ripple of laughter follows the discomfiture of his questioner

†3. Physical damage or injury. *Obs. rare.*

1599 H BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* A a iij b, If thy lungs have tane discomfiture By she assault of Rume.

Discomfort (diskʌ mfərt), *sb.* Forms: see COMFORT. [ME. *disconfort*, a OF. *desconfort* (12th c in Littré), mod F *déconfort*, vbl. sb. from *desconforter* to DISCOMFORT. Cf also DIS- 9]

†1. Undoing or loss of courage, discouragement, disheartening. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI 488 Oftsiss of ane vord may riss

Discomfort and tynsall with-all *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x 168 The tothir Scottis For discomforde to leiff the feild was boun 1496 *Dives & Paup* (W de W) VI XVIII 264/1 More dyscomforte it is to an oost yf they see theyr chefteyne flee and more comfort to the enmyes 1512 *Act 4 Hen VIII*, c 20 § 2 To the great discomforte and fere of your true officers 1551 CROWLEY *Pleas & Payne* 81 Wyth spytefull wordis of discomforte

†**2** Absence or deprivation of comfort or gladness; desolation, distress, grief, sorrow, annoyance *Obs* (exc as in 3).

1382 WYCLIF *Matt* XXIV 15 The abhomynacioun of discomfort, that is seid of Danyel, the prophete. 1413 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I III 4 This grysely ghoost also bygan to cryen, wherof I was ful gretely annoyed and in ful hyghe discomfort 1529 MORE *Comf agst Trib* I Wks 1144/1 So is the discomfort of that persone desperate, that desyreth not his owne coumforte 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* III (1586) 150 For swine eate not onely their owne, but yoong children to the pittiful discomfort of the parent 1606 SHAKS *Ant & Cl* IV III 34 What meane you (Sir) To giue them this discomfort? Looke they weepe *a* 1716 SOUTH (J.), In solitude there is not only discomfort but weakness also 1847 LONGF *Ev* II I 68 Thus did that poor soul wander in want and in cheerless discomfort

†**b** with *pl.* Something that causes distress; a trouble, grief *Obs* or *arch.* (exc as in 3 b)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl T* 168 Here freendes sawe that it was no disport To somen by the see but discomfort. 1536 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron* (1875) I. 33 Which was a great discompfort to all this realme 1562 I. S (*title*), Truth tried very comfortable to the faithful, but a discomfort to the enemies of God 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1066 This discomfort he hath done the house

3. Now in weakened sense: The condition of being uncomfortable; uneasiness (of mind or body). cf COMFORT *sb* 6, COMFORTABLE *a*, 7, 10.

1841 LANE *Arab Nts* I 85, I will cure thee without any discomfort to thy person 1842 A COMBE *Physiol Digestion* (ed 4) 205 The great discomfort which attends the subsequent indigestion of a heavy dinner 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* III 255 The Scots began to find that independence had its discomfort as well as its dignity 1862 SIR B BRODIE *Psychol Inq* III IV 126 The excitement produced by the cigar is followed by a feeling of discomfort.

b with *pl.* Something that makes one uncomfortable; an inconvenience, hardship. (Cf. COMFORT *sb.* 7)

1841 JAMES *Brigand* I, The inconveniences and discomforts which those beautiful days of the south sometimes bring 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II 485 The troops who had gone on shore had many discomforts to endure. 1885 E GARRETT *At Any Cost* I 19 Mrs Sinclair was one of those who instinctively avoid all avoidable discomforts.

¶ Formerly, like the vb., confused with DISCOMFIT *sb.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* I XXIV (Arb) 62 Ouerthrowes and discomforts in battell.

Discomfort (diskʌ mfəɹt), *v.* Also 4–6 **dys-, -con-**: see COMFORT [ME *discomfort, desconfort*, a. OF. *desconfort-er* (12th c. in Littré), mod. F *déconforter*, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *conforter* COMFORT *v*; cf. It. *disconfortare*.]

†**1** *trans* To deprive of courage or strength of mind; to discourage, dishearten, dismay *Obs*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 70 Discomfort no þing þe, so faire happe neuer þou fond *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 15543 (Fairf.) Loke ȝe ȝu discomfort [*earlier texts* misinay] noȝt 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen VII*, c. 28 Preamb, The seid sueters were discomforted & in dispayre of expedicion of their suetes. 1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr* V X 10 My Lord, you doe discomfort all the Hoste *a* 1677 MANTON *True Circumcision* Wks. 1871 II. 39 The mind, which is naturally discomforted and weakened is mightely revived and encouraged with these glad tidings 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Discomfort*..to afflict, cast down, or put out of Heart.

†**2** To deprive of comfort or gladness; to distress, grieve, sadden, to render disconsolate or sorrowful. *Obs.* or *arch.* (exc as in 3).

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I III 4 The syght of some thynges that I sawe gladyd moche my herte and the syght of somme other thynges dyscomfortyd me hugely. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XXVIII 590 Ye doo not well for to make soo grete sorowe, nor to discomforte yourself so moche as ye doo *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* XIVII 159 She was ryght sorowfull and sore dyscomfortyd. 1698 NORRIS *Pract Disc.* IV 109 Is not every Man concern'd to provide that neither the Desire of Life may imbitter his Death, nor the Fear of Death discomfort his Life? 1845 T W COIT *Puritanism* 386 The man who went to discomfort Abp Laud in his imprisonment 1882 ROSSETTI *Ball. & Sonn*, *Rose Mary*, Long it was ere she raised her head And rose up all discomforted.

†**b.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) To distress oneself, grieve. *Obs. rare.*

1554–9 in *Songs & Ball*, *Philip & Mary* (1860) 3 O why should we be sad? Or for to dyscomfort what thyng should us compell?

3. Now in weakened sense: To make uncomfortable or uneasy (mentally or physically).

1856 RUSKIN *Mod Paint.* IV. V XIX. § 27 He is careless nor feels discomforted, though his walls should be full of fissures like the rocks. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* (1879) I 296 Mr. Wolfe looked very much discomforted 1893 Q. [COUCH] *Delectable Duchy* 37 The Registrar was discomforted by a pair of tight boots. *Mod.* Does the want of the cushion discomfort you?

¶ Formerly often confused with or used for DISCOMFIT *v*, q.v.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt* XII 25 Eche kyngdam departid ageins hym self, shal be desolat, or discounfortid 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* L III, He allone discomforted and ouercame thre thousand persones 1596 J NORDEN *Progr Pietie* (1847) 102 When the wicked shall fall and be utterly discomforted. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turkes* (1638) 288 The Turkes discomforted with the inuincible courage of these old soldiers betooke themselues to flight 1628 *Crt & Times Chas I* (1848) I 410 The news almost discomforted our hopes

Hence **Disco·mforted** *ppl a*, **Disco·mforting** *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a.*, **Disco·mfortedly, Disco·mfortingly** *advs.*

1297 R GLOUC (1724) 212 Þo þe Romeyns were wyþ out chef, dyscomforted hii were 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III 193 For throw mekill discomforting Men fallis off into disparyng *c* 1400 *Melayne* 240 The Sarazen slewe oure cristyn knyghte, It was dyscomforthynge 1556 *Aurelio & Isab* (1608) L IJ, The bitter teares of the disconsolate Quene 1787 *William of Normandy* I 114 Amid the unavailing sorrows of a now discomforted people 1857 SIR F PALGRAVE *Norm & Eng* II 418 A most discomforting knowledge of the consequences which had ensued 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* III 64, I snubbedly and discomfortedly put them in my own breast 1891 G MEREDITH *One of our Conq* II 1 13 Involuntarily, discomfortingly.

Discomfortable (diskʌ mfəɹtăb'l), *a* [a OF *desconfortable* (in Godef.), f *desconforter*. see DISCOMFORT *v.* and COMFORTABLE]

1. Causing discouragement, distress, grief, or annoyance; destroying, or tending to destroy, comfort or happiness *Obs* or *arch* (exc as in 2)

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV XX 68 Nothyng agreable hit is to me but ful discomfortable 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus* XVIII 15 Speake no discomfortable wordes *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist Ref* Wks. (1846) I 375 We hard nothing of him bot threatning and discomfortable wordis 1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, III II 36 Discomfortable cousin! knowest thou not, [etc] 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy* (1810) III 349 As ioyfull to me, as discomfortable to them 1655 DIGGES *Compl Ambass* 374 She said she would write a few words to you which I prayed her might not be discomfortable. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac* XXIII (1862) 345 He breaks the silence but it is with an answer more discomfortable than was even the silence itself 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Nov 543/1 Lord Salisbury's perhaps discomfortable remarks

†**b** Marked by absence of comfort or happiness; comfortless, miserable *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Comf agst Trib* II Wks 1180/1 The nyght is, of the nature self, dyscomfortable & ful of feare 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch* XVII 103 The body thus possessed with the discomfortable darknes of melancholie 1622 DONNE *Serm* CXIX V 117 Though it be the discomfortablest thing in the would, not to have known Christ

2. Wanting in material comfort or convenience, causing physical discomfort or uneasiness; positively uncomfortable, comfortless

1607 DEKKER *Northw. Hoe* I Wks. 1873 III. 17 Lodge me in some discomfortable vault Where neither Sun nor Moone may touch my sight. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* II 224 Neither could Moses forget the length of the way through those discomfortable Desarts 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng Note Bks* (1883) II. 208 Of all discomfortable places, I am inclined to reckon Aldershott Camp the most so 1888 STEVENSON in *Scribner's Mag.* Feb. 254 Pacing to and fro in his discomfortable house.

3. Characterized by, or in a state of, discomfort or uneasiness; uncomfortable, uneasy

1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* (1847) 157, I never saw in the most horridly stuffy ball room such a discomfortable collection of human beings

†**4.** Not to be comforted, disconsolate, inconsolable. *Obs, rare*

1535 COVERDALE *Tobit* X 4 She wepte with discomfortable teares. [WYCL., vnremediable teris]

Hence **Disco·mfortableness; Disco·mfortably** *adv.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 317 A death where the maner could bee no comfort to the discomfortablenesse of the matter. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 369 Weary of the discomfortableness of the night, 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp* I *Thess* (1630) 435 Thy conscience must inferre the conclusion discomfortably 1653 J. BAMPFEILD in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II 29 [They] speake very discomfortably of it 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* III 105 'How can I tell?' reply I, discomfortably.

Disco·mforter. [f. DISCOMFORT *v.* + -ER 1. Cf OF. *desconforteur*] One who discomforts, discourages, or distresses.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm*, *Plodding Student* (Arb) 72 Hee is a great discomforter of young Students 1653 BOGAN *Mirth Chr Life* 80 Thus will Christians comfort themselves, let their discomforters say what they will.

†**Disco·mforture.** *Obs rare* [f. DISCOMFORT *v.*: cf *disconfiture*.] Discomfort, distress

1559 *Prymer* in *Priv Prayers* (1851) 92 My heart is almost like to brast, so great is my discomforture.

Discommend (diskʌ mend), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + COMMEND: cf OF. *descommander* (13th c in Hatz.-Darm).]

1. *trans.* To find fault with, express disapprobation of; the opposite of COMMEND (sense 3).

1494 FABYAN *Chron* VI CLVI 145 In hym was no thynge to be dyscommendyd, but that he helde his doughter so longe vnmaryed. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp Folys* (1570) 122, I shall Lawde iust and good, and the euill discommende 1557 NORTH tr *Guevara's Diall of Princes* 90 a/2, I do discommend, that the women should goe gadding a broade in visitacion. *a* 1639 W WHATELEY *Prototypes* I IV (1640) 31 The Lord bids men goe and learne of the Pismire, and discommends idlenesse 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* IV, I cannot abide the sight of her since she discommended thee, my deal. 1860 PATMORE *Faithful for ever* I. 49 Who else shall discommend her choice?

absol. 1632 BROME *Novella* III Wks, 1873 I 136 It is the chapmans rule to discommend. 1737 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* (1767) IV VII IV. 519 The author neither commends nor discommends

2. To speak of dissuasively, the opposite of RECOMMEND (cf. COMMEND 2)

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II VII 23 The juyce of oranges eaten with Sugar in a hotte fever is not to be dyscommended 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* I II II I, Savanarola discommends Goats flesh 1879 MACFARREN *Counterp* (ed 2) III 7 Their use. is discommended to students

3. To cause (anything) to be unfavourably viewed or received. ? *Obs.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 131 The manners of the childe at the first are to be looked to that nothing discommend the minde *a* 1659 BOGAN in Spurgeon *Treas Dav* Ps XXIII 1 Only privative defects discommend a thing

Hence **Discomme·nded** *ppl a*, **Discomme·nding** *vbl sb* and *ppl a*; also **Discomme·nder**, one who discommends.

1544 BALE *Chron Sir J Oldcastell* in *Harl Misc* (Malh) I 249 Wyth no small discommendings of some princes 1586 A DAY *Eng Secretary* I (1625) 128 To the intent hee may be instructed in the vilenesse and discommended parts of the same 1611 COTGR, *Vituperateur*, a dispraiser, discommender. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* Pref, No part of a poem is worth our discommending, where the whole is insipid. 1702 S PARKER tr *De Fanibus* 192 Having something in them Discommending and Unacceptable. 1755 JOHNSON, *Discommender*, one that discommends, a dispraiser

Discommendable (diskʌ mendăb'l), *a.* [f prec + -ABLE]

1 To be discommended, worthy of censure.

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll Waters* Prol, It is not dyscomendable for a man of more base lernynge to put to his helping hande. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abuses* I To Rdr p XII, It is an exercise altogether discommendable and vnlawfull 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 201 Splendid apparel, counterfeit crisped haire is more discommendable then the nakednesse of these Barbarians 1721 W. KING tr *Naude's Ref. Politics* II 62 An act very discommendable and shameful 1737 STACKHOUSE *Hist Bible* (1767) IV VII IV 517 The motives are not discommendable 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser II. *Poor Rel*, In a vein of no discommendable vanity

†**2.** Not to be recommended; to be represented dissuasively *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II XIII (1539) 31 b, To them, whiche use moche exercise, it is not discommendable. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv* (1746) 329 Rice is . discommendable only in that it is over-binding. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc Compit* XVIII. 644 The eating of Flesh is not discommendable, especially of Animals.

Hence †**Discomme·ndableness**; †**Discomme·ndably** *adv. Obs.*

1656 W D. tr. *Conenius' Gate Lat. Unl* § 663 Those that do discommendably, reprove, rebuke, slight them 1727 BAILEY vol II, *Discommendableness*, undeservingness of commendation

Discommendation (diskʌ mĕndē'ɪ ən) [n. of action from DISCOMMEND *v.*] The action of discommending; dispraise.

1573 ABP PARKER *Corr* 427 In whose discommendation your honour once did write to me 1599 BRETON *Scholler & Souldour* 25 Oh good Sir! speake not so in Discommendation of a Scholler. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI lvi. 374, I had much rather have been in the company than grubbing pens in my closet and all to get nothing but discommendation. 1837 CARLYLE *Mirabeau* MISC ESS. (1888) V. 232 Let him come, under what discommendation he might, into any circle of men

b. (with *a* and *pl*) A special instance of this

1580 LUPTON *Stvgila* 98 Truely the crab is a discommendation to the Peare tree that bare it 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol* (1867) 117 That rebuke, 'Mary hath chosen the better part,' is only a comparative discommendation. 1841 L HUNT *Seer* II (1864) 55 [We] hereby present the critics . with our hearty discommendations.

†**Discommi·ssion,** *v. Obs* [f. DIS- 7 + COMMISSION *sb.*] *trans* To deprive of a commission

1622 *Crt & Times Jas I* (1849) II 287 All justices are like to be discommissioned shortly, and a new choice made. 1641 LAUD *Hist. Acc Chancellorship* 142 (L.), I shall proceed to discommission your printer and suppress his press. 1659 MILTON *Rupt Commw* Wks (1851) 401 For discommissioning nine great Officers in the Army

Discommittee: see DIS- 7.

†**Disco·mmodable,** *a. Obs rare*—1. [f F. *discommoder* to inconvenience, DISCOMMODATE + -ABLE] Disagreeable, annoying.

1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst Fort.* I XXII 29 a, The smel of womens oyntmentes is more discommodable then the odour of flowres.

†**Disco·mmodate,** *v Obs.* [f DIS- 6 + COMMODATE *v.*, after obs. F *discommod-er* (Cotgr)] *trans.* To put to inconvenience; to disturb, trouble; = next. Hence †**Disco·mmodated** *ppl. a*

1610 *Crt. & Times Jas I* (1849) I. 119 After the sending away her stuff, which will much discommodate her. 1620 WOTTON in *Reliq Wotton* (1672) 533 None . shall discommodate, pillage .or trouble one another *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* I, II, XV, These Wars did so drain and discommodate the King of Spain. 1649 CROMWELL *Let.* 13 Aug. (Carlyle), Sir, I desire you not to discommodate yourself because of the money due to me.

Discommode (diskʌ mōʊd), *v* [f. DIS- 6 + COMMODE *v*, after obs. F. *discommoder*; see prec] *trans.* To put to inconvenience or trouble; to incommode, inconvenience.

1721 BAILEY, *Discommode*, to incommode 1753 L M. tr *Du Boscq's Accomplish'd Woman* II 127 For fear of discommoding his curls. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Midl.* I, It could not discommode you to receive any of his Grace's visiters or mine. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* III. I. (1849) 84 Finding

herself and the younger children discommoded in the boat
1885 Child *Ballads* III lxviii 235/2 The hero comes out of his mound to tell her how she discommodes him every [tear] drop pierces, cold and bloody, to his breast

Hence **Discommo·ded** *ppl. a.*, inconvenienced
1828 in Wilstir 1880 *Daily Tel* 30 Apr, Half-smothered ejaculations of discommoded men

†**Discommo·diate,** *v. Obs. rare* [f. Dis- 6 + Commodiate, used by the same author] = prec.
1654 Earl Monm tr *Bentivoglio's Wars of Flanders* 59 To have fought the Enemy by discommodiating them

†**Discommo·dious,** *a. Obs* [f. Dis- 10 + Commodious.] Causing trouble or inconvenience; inconvenient; disadvantageous, troublesome.
1540 *Act* 32 *Hen VIII*, c 44 The distaunce of the towne from the parishe churches is veraie discommodious 1577 B Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV (1586) 179 b, The fixed, or standing Hives, bee discommodious, as which you can neither sell, nor remoove 1601 R Johnson *Kingd & Commw.* (1603) 141 So discommodious is gluttonie to the proceedings of the Christians 1645 Milton *Tetrach* (1851) 154 A mariage totally discommodious, distastfull, dishonest and pernicious to him. 1668 Wilkins *Real Chas* 29

b. as *sb* = Discommodious quality *rare*
1583 B Googe *Let* in *N & Q* Ser. III III. 242, I can verry well away wyth the dyscomodious off the contrey

†**Discommo·diously,** *adv.* [f prec + -ly 2.] Inconveniently
1633 T James *Voy.* 69 They had laine very discommodiously all the winter 1638 Maynl *Lucan* (1664) 81 Having discommodiously washt

†**Discommo·diousness.** *Obs* [f as prec + -ness] Discommodious quality, unsuitability, inconvenience; a disadvantage.
1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 24 The discommodiousness of the place, where was neither ground to fly, nor yet any space for any long chace. 1637 Sanderson *Serm* II 90 We begin to find those discommodiousnesses and incumbrances which before we never thought of. 1675 Ogilby *Brit* 186 The Discommodiousness of the Harbor is a great Occasion of its not being well-frequented

Discommodity (diskǫmǫ·dĭti). [f. Dis- 9 + Commodity.]
1. The quality of being discommodious; unsuitableness, inconvenience, disadvantageousness.
1513 More *Rich III* in Grafton *Chron* (1568) II 798 He had declared the discommoditie of discord, and the commoditie of concord 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb* III (1586) 147 b, Of the discommoditie of Essex Cheese, our. John Haywood merily writeth 1603 Knolles *Hist Turkes* (1621) 1335 Nassuf excused himself by reason of the discommoditie of his health *a* 1718 Penn *Tracts* Wks 1726 I 688 The Reason of the Alteration of the Law, ought to be the Discommodity of continuing it 1829 Lamb *Lett* (1888) 224 You go about, in rain or fine, at all hours, without discommodity.

2. (with *a* and *pl*) A disadvantage, inconvenience, trouble.
1531 Elyot *Gov.* II vi, These discommodities do happen by implacable wrath 1652-62 Heylin *Cosmogr* II (1682) 138 Patiently enduring all Discommodities of Cold, Rain, and Hunger. 1662 Petty *Taxes* 35 It would be a great discommodity to the Prince to take more then he needs. 1690 W Walker *Idiomat Anglo-Lat* 476, I have thought of all the discommodities that may come unto me.

b *concr.*
1879 Jevons *Pol Econ* III (1888) 58 As the noun *commodities* has been used as a concrete term, so we may now convert *discommodity* into a concrete term, and speak of *discommodities* as substances or things which possess the quality of causing inconvenience or harm

Discommon (diskǫ mən), *v.* [f Dis- 7, 8 + Common *sb.* and *a*: cf. also Common *v*]
†1. *trans.* To cut off from the membership of a community; *spec.* a to deprive of citizenship, disfranchise; b. to exclude from church fellowship, excommunicate. *Obs.*
1478 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 303 In opyn Court, the Mayer and bayllieffes declared the said persones nott discomened nor disfraunchesid. 1588 Bp Andrewes *Ninety-six Sermons* (1843) V 41 Every man doeth what in him lieth to discommon communities *a* 1600 Hooker *Eccl Pol.* VIII. Wks 1845 II 491 What though a man being severed by excommunication from the Church, be not thereby deprived of freedom in the city, nor being there discommoned, is thereby forthwith excluded from the Church? 1650-3 tr *Hales' Dissert de Pace* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 382 We also ought to know the causes why we discommon any of the Citizens in that Commonwealth. *a* 1655 Vines *Lord's Supp* (1677) 230 Ground to dis common, or dis-franchize a reputed member.

c *fig* To exclude, banish.
1586 *Praise of Mus* 77 By a commission onely of Sic volumus, Sic iubemus, to discommon that which is the principall [music].

2 In the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. To deprive (a tradesman) of the privilege of dealing with the undergraduates
1530 in W H. Turner *Select. Rec Oxford* 80 The hedds of the Unyversite dyscoumenyd hym, and commaunded all the mansebylls, cooks, and all others of the Unyversite that they shulde nother bye nor sell wt hym 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III vi. § 39 A civil penalty (equivalent to the Universities discommoning a Townsman in Cambridg) 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 91 An action depending in the vice-chancellor's court at Oxford against a tradesman of that place was determined, when the defendant was publickly discommoned 1864 J H. Newman *Apol* 173, I had been posted up by the marshal on the buttery hatch of every College of my University, after the manner of discommoned pastry cooks

b To deprive of commons; = Discommons 1
1825 C. M Westmacott *Eng Spy* I. 167, I was instantly expelled college, discommoned.

3 a. To deprive of the right of common; to exclude from pasturing on a common: see Common *sb.*1 5, 6. Also *fig.* b. To deprive of the character of a common; to inclose (common land).
1597-8 Bp. Hall *Sat* V iii 72 Whiles thou discommonest thy neighbour's kine, And warn'st that none feed in thy field 1828 Wiltshire, *Dictionary* [illegible] land, to separate and in[illegible] 1865 J. Wilson *New Eng Two C. Ago* Prose Wks 1890 II 76 To develop the latent [illegible] by clearing [illegible] was gradually discommoning the other from the broad fields of natural right

Disco·mmonize, *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Commonize *v* (or Common *sb* + -ize).] = Discommon 2.
1886 H V Barnett in *Home Chimes* 150 Slippy's discommonized, and the proctors are down on the Three Crows
1893 *Westm. Gaz* 5 Apr 7/2 The boat-builder who lends out a boat to an undergraduate who prevails on him to omit his name from the list might, if detected, be for ever discommonised

Discommons (diskǫ mənz), *v.* [f Dis- 7 a + Commons *sb pl.*, 3, 4] Hence Disco·mmonsed *ppl a*, Disco·mmonsing *vbl. sb.*
1 *trans* To deprive of commons in a college
1856 E Peacock *Owlet Owlst.* 112 The world that could be ruled by being discommonsed, imposed, rusticated, expelled, lay at his mercy 1881 Saintsbury *Dryden* 16 On July 19th, 1682 he was discommonsed and gated for a fortnight for disobedience and contumacy 1881 *Pall Mall Budget* 4 Nov 20 Like a great school where a lecture, an imposition, a discommonsing, a gentle personal castigation, or expulsion were the only punishments in use 1894 Astley 50 *Years' Sport* I 34, I was discommonsed for keeping a dog contrary to the statutes.

2. = Discommon 2
1852 Brighth 5 *Years in Eng Univ* (ed. 2) 81 *note*, The owners [of lodging-houses] being solemnly bound to report all their lodgers who stay out at night, under pain of being 'discommonsed'. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf* I (1889) 6 To keep all discommonsed tradesmen .. and bad characters generally, out of the college

†**Disco·mmonwealth,** *v. nonce-wd.* [Dis- 7 c.] *trans.* To cut off from the commonwealth or state. Hence †Discommonwealthing *vbl sb.*
1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 47 The divell himselfe as he is a creature, hee feares decreation, as an Angell dehominations, as a Prince discommonwealthings

Discommune (diskǫ miūn), *v.* [f Dis- 6 + Commune *v*, or Dis- 7 a + Commune *sb*] Hence Disco·mmuned *ppl. a*, Disco·mmuning *vbl sb*
†1 *trans.* To cut off or exclude from communion, fellowship, or association. *Obs.*
1590 D Andros in Greenwood *Collect Sclaund Art.* Eij, The other was a ciuile discommuning 1618 Halls *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 424 By suspending, discommuning, by expelling them from their Churches, etc. 1647 Fuller *Good Th. in Worse T* (1841) 130 Must I be discommuned from my husband's devotion? 1659 Gauden *Tears of Ch.* 409 When they have disputed, and discommuned, and unchurched, and unchristened one another.

2. = Discommon *v.* 2.
1677 Wood *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc) II. 383 Buckland, a discommuned cobler. 1691 — *Ath Oxon.* II 507 He did expel the said Dobson, and discommune for ever the Bookseller called Edward Thorne 1710 Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf Hist Soc.) III. 98 Mr Ryley was one of the Persons discommun'd, which he attributes chiefly to Dr Sacheverell. 1852 *Queen's Bench Rep* XVIII 650 The said Vice Chancellor and certain Heads of Colleges. pronounced the plaintiff to be discommuned until the end of next term

†**Discommu·nion.** *Obs* [Dis- 9 cf. prec] Exclusion from communion or fellowship
1590 T. Spirin in *Confer* II 20 The Bishop his excommunication is but a Ciuile discommunion 1660 Gauden *Bromiurg* 163 Dough-baked Protestants, that are afraid to own their discommunion and distance from the Church politick, or Court of Rome

Discommunity (diskǫmiū nĭti). *rare*−1. [f. Dis- 9 + Community.] Absence of community; the quality of not having something in common.
1859 Darwin *Orig Spec* (1888) II xiv 253 Dissimilarity of embryonic development does not prove discommunity of descent

Discomonerula, Discomorula · see Disco-.

†**Disco·mpanied,** *ppl a Obs rare* [pa. pple. of **discompany* vb., ad OF. *descompaignier*, f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *compaignier* to Company] Destitute of company, unaccompanied.
1599 B Jonson *Cynthia's Rev* III v, If shee bee alone, now, and discompanied 1613-18 Daniel *Coll Hist Eng* (1626) 13 [His] step-mother murthered him, comming to her house, estrayed, in hunting, and discompanied

Discompa·nion, *v rare* [f. Dis- 7 a] *trans* To deprive of companionship.
1883 G Macdonald *Donal Grant* I xxiv 254 A youth, fresh from college and suddenly discompanioned at home

†**Discompensate,** *v nonce-wd* [f. Dis- 6 + Compensate *v*] *trans* To do the reverse of compensating; to counterbalance in the way of loss instead of gain.
1704 F. Fuller *Med. Gymn* (1718) 21 It will not suffice to discompensate the Benefit

†**Discomple·xion,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 7 d] *trans.* To spoil the complexion or aspect of; to render unsightly, disfigure, deface.
1635 Shirley *Coronat.* I. i, His hand may be disordered his rich cloaths be discomplexioned With bloud. *Ibid.* IV iii, Can a sorrow enter but upon thy garment, Or discomplexion thy attire?

Discompli·ance. *rare*−1. [f. Dis- 9 + Compliance.] Refusal to comply, non-compliance.
1664 Pepys *Diary* 23 July, A compliance will discommend me to Mr Coventry, and a discompliance to my Lord Chancellor

Discompose (diskǫmpōu·z), *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Compose *v* The Caxton instance, in sense 1, stands alone in time, and prob. represents an OF. **descomposer* = F. *décomposer*]
1. *trans* To destroy or disturb the composure or calmness of; to ruffle, agitate, disquiet: a. (persons, or their minds, feelings, etc.)
1483 Caxton *Cato* I iij b, Thou oughtest not to wepe ne to discompose the when thow lossest the rychesses and temporalle goodes of thys world 1545 Bp Hall *Remed Discontents* 6 Prosperity may discompose us, as vvel as an adverse condition. 1665 Glanvill *Sceptis Sci* 168 Every opposition of our espous'd opinions .. discomposeth the minds serenity. 1732 Pope *Ess Man* I. 268 Better for Us, perhaps, it might appear, That never passion discompos'd the mind 1765 Walpole *Cas Otranto* IV. (1798) 65 Discompose not yourself for the glowing of a peasant's son 1876 T Hardy *Ethelberta* xlvii, Sol's bitter chiding had been the first thing to discompose her fortitude

b. (things, as the sea, the air).
1646 J. Hall *Poems* 65 That breath of thine can onely raise Newstormes, and discompose the Seas 1661 Cowley *Disc. Govt O Cromwell* Wks 1710 II 626 No Wind the Air to discompose 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L* § 300 Not a breath of wind discomposed the surface of the water

2. To disturb the order or arrangement of, to throw into confusion; to disarrange, disorder, unsettle Now *rare* or *Obs*
1611 Florio, *Discomporre*, to vnframe, to discompose. 1649 Cromwell *Let* 19 July, Sir, discompose not your thoughts or estate for what you are to pay me 1667 Milton *P L* v. 20 So much the more His [Adam's] wonder was to find, unwak'ned Eve With Tresses discompos'd, and glowing Cheek As through unquiet rest 1747 Gould *Eng. Ants* 104 This Species [of red ants] is the most daring and venemous, as Experience will teach any that presume to discompose their Settlements. 1816 Keatinge *Trav* (1817) II. 2 Our whole body was discomposed and dispersed in an instant 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) V 357 These minutiæ alter and discompose the characters of the citizens

†b. To upset or disorder the health of; *pa pple* indisposed, out of health. *Obs*
1694 Luttrell *Brief Rel* (1857) III 404 The lord keeper on Sunday last fell backwards in his chamber and came with his head to the ground, which much discomposes him. 1708 Hearne *Collect.* 16 Oct, Is much discomposed with a cold 1712 W Rogers *Voy* (1718) 213 Being discomposed I was not with them

†3. To displace, discard. *Obs*
1622 Bacon *Hen VII*, 242 (R) Hee neeuer put downe, or [illegible] 1640 [illegible] (1007) 133 It is recorded in the honour of our King Henry the Seventh, that he never discomposed favourite

Discomposed (diskǫmpōu·zd, *poet* -zed), *ppl a* [f prec. + -ed 1.] Disordered, disturbed, agitated, disquieted: see the verb.
1625-8 tr *Camden's Hist. Eliz* IV. (1688) 615 His unsettled and discomposed Countenance 1626 T H[awkins] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 121 It is an absolute folly of a discomposed iudgement 1670 Dryden *1st Pt Conq Granada* II. i, I met Almanzor coming back from Court, But with a discompos'd and speedy Pace 1828 Scott *F M. Perth* xxxv, With a discomposed aspect and faltering voice

Hence **Discompo·sedly** *adv.*; **Discompo·sedness,** disturbedness, disquietude.
1627 Donne *Serm* xxii 218 This inordinatenesse thir discomposednesse and fluctuation of passion 1655-62 Gurnall *Chr in Arm* (1669) 356/2 David behaved himself discomposedly. 1677 Hall *Contempl* II Afflictions (R), Sickness is a time of distemper and discomposedness 1881 Mrs C Praed *Policy & P* II. 33 She rose discomposedly

Discomposing (diskǫmpōu·zĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That discomposes.
1694 Boyle *Excell. Theol* II. v 220 A man that is not in love with a fair lady, may have as true and perfect, though not as discomposing an idea of her face 1741 Richardson *Pamela* II. 385, I hope I have not one discomposing thing to say. 1893 Crockett *Stickit Minister* 92 A tall girl took the dominie round the neck in a discomposing manner.

Hence **Discompo·singly** *adv*, in a way that discomposes or disturbs.
1891 G. Meredith *One of our Conq* III xii 247 Perfectly satisfactory, yet discomposingly violent appeals

‖ **Discomposi·tion.** *Obs* [n. of action from Discompose, after Composition.] The condition of being discomposed; disorder, discomposure.
1624 Donne *Devotions* 8 (T) O perplexed discomposition, O riddling distemper, O miserable condition of man! 1656 Finlett *Port. Ambass* 63 He was brought to the presence of his Majesty without discomposition of countenance.

†**Discompo·sture.** *Obs.* [ad. Sp. *descompostura* disorder (Minsheu 1599), f. *descomponer* to discompose. Cf. *composture.*] = next.
1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman D'Alf* I. 76 Daraxa never gaue way by any dis-composture or vnjointed behaviour, or any other occasion whatsoever 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 836 This is wrought by the disordination and discomposture of the Tangible Parts.

Discomposure (diskǫmpōu·zhiūr). [f Discompose, after Composure] The fact or condition of being discomposed.

1. Disorder, confusion, derangement. ? *Obs.*
1641 Milton *Animadv* (1851) 223 The Prelates .. which way soever they turne them, put all things into a foule discomposure 1677 Hale *Prim Orig Man* IV VII 348 The Wonder and Miracle is ten times greater in the state of things as they now stand, than it would be in such a discomposure of Nature 1756 Bullock in *Phil Trans* XLIX 402 Several pieces of minerals were dropped from the sides and roof, but all the shafts remained intire, without the least discomposure.

†b. Derangement of health, indisposition *Obs.*
1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl* II. I (1845) 98 You left me free from any other discomposure than that which your leaving me is wont to give me 1669 W Simpson *Hydrol Chym* 275 In cases of uterine discomposures 1734 Watts *Relig Fow* (1789) 110 Latrissa is often indisposed Last Friday she was seized with her usual discomposures

†c. The condition of being taken to pieces; dismemberment. *Obs*
1660 W Secker *Nonsuch Prof* 73 We see more in the discomposure of a Watch then when its wheels are set together

2. Disturbance of mind or feelings; agitation, perturbation. (Cf Composure, sense 10.)
1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb* I (1843) 13/1 And he continued in this melancholic and discomposure of mind many days 1690 Norris *Beatitudes* (1692) 66 Without any the least shew of Impatience or Discomposure of Spirit 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1742) IV 205 Did I betray any Impatience of Speech or Action, any Discomposure? 1828 Scott *F M Perth* VI, His face was pale, his eyes red; and there was an air of discomposure about his whole person 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* I 471 A series of sermons was preached there by Popish divines, to the great discomposure of zealous churchmen

†3 Want of harmony; disagreement, dissension. *Obs. rare.*
1661 Boyle *Style of Script* (1675) 73 How exquisite a symmetry Omniscience doth . discover in the Scripture's method, in spite of those seeming discomposures that now puzzle me 1673 Wood *Life* (Oxf Hist Soc) II 271, I was not there . because of the present discomposures between the scholars and townsmen.

Discompt, obs. form of Discount

†Discomputa·tion. *Obs*—° [Dis- 9] An erroneous reckoning
1611 Florio, *Scompúto*, a discomputation

Discomycetous · see Disco-.

†Disconcei·t, *v Obs.* [f Dis- 7 a + Conceit *sb*] *trans* To deprive of the conception or notion; to put (any one) out of the conceit (*of* something).
1640 J. Dyke *Worthy Communn* 61 An over good conceit of a mans owne condition and estate disconceits a man of the necessity of Christ
Hence **†Disconcei·ted** *ppl a*; **†Disconcei·tedness,** the being out of conceit with something.
1659 D. Pell *Impr Sea* 114 An ill affectedness, and disconceitedness, both towards good people, and all godly and religious exercises

†Disco·ncert, *sb Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 9 + Concert *sb.* cf. It *sconcerto*, for *disconcerto*, Sp. *desconcerto*, mod.F. *déconcert*] Want of concert or concerted action; disunion, disagreement in action
1668 Temple *Let to Ld Arlington* Wks 1731 II 113 Avoid all Pretexts .. of France's breaking the Business . which I knew they would be strongly tempted to by our Disconcert for their Defence 1673 — *Observ Netherl* Pref (Seager), The remainders of them state are kept alive by neglect or disconcert of their enemies 1839 Poe *Masque Red Death* Wks. 1864 I 341 The waltzers perforce ceased their evolutions; and there was a brief disconcert of the whole gay company

Disconcert (diskǒnsə·rt), *v* [a obs. F *disconcerter* (1611 Cotgr, *desconcerté*, 'disordered, confused; set awry'), mod F. *déconcerter*, f. *dis-*, *dé-*, Dis- 4 + *concerter* to Concert cf. It *desconcertare* 'to vntune' (Florio), Sp *desconcertár* 'to disagree, to break a match, to set at variance' (Minsheu).]

1 *trans* To put out of concert or harmonious action, to throw into confusion, disarrange, derange, spoil, frustrate; now *esp.* to disarrange or upset measures or plans concerted
1687 A. Lovell tr *Bergerac's Com Hist* II. 134 The best Harmony of the four Qualities may be dissolved and the loveliest Proportion of Organs disconcerted 1704 Swift *T Tub* XI 128 Which a drop of film can wholly disconcert 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, V II. 293 But an unforeseen accident disconcerted all his measures 1818 Jas Mill *Brit. India* II IV iv. 154 One of the four divisions fell behind its time, and disconcerted the operations of the remainder 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* I 151 This scheme was .. completely disconcerted by the course which the civil war took.

†b To disturb or displace in material position. *Obs rare*
1747 *Gentl Mag* 102 His shatter'd leg being cut off, the bandage was disconcerted by the ship's motion

2. To disturb the complacency or self-possession of; to confuse, ruffle, 'put out'
1716 Collier tr. *Panegyrick* 59 'Tis part of the Devil's business to disconcert our Mind, to ruffle our Humour, and blow us up to Rage and Passion 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 188 P 10 He never disconcerts a puny satirist with unexpected sarcasms 1856 Mrs Browning *Aur Leigh* III 606 He would not disconcert or throw me out 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I 482 Are you at all disconcerted, Cebes, at our friend's objection?
Hence **Disconce·rting** *ppl a*, that disturbs self-possession or complacency
1807 Barrett *All the Talents* (ed 9) 41 A hundred disconcerting measures mov'd 1891 R. Kipling *City Dreadf Nt* 61 A stolid and disconcerting company is this ring of eyed monsters 1892 *Athenæum* 2 Apr 434/2 Curious and disconcerting problems relating to human nature

Disconcerted (diskǒnsə·rted), *ppl a* [f prec + -ed 1] Disturbed from self-possession, put to confusion; ruffled, 'put out' Hence **Disconce·rtedly** *adv*; **Disconce·rtedness,** the state of being put out
1723 Blackmore *Hist Conspiracy* B ij a, The Government was more disconcerted and embroil'd 1752 A Murphy in *Gray's-Inn Jrnl* No 6 P 8 Florio has an uneasy disconcerted Temper 1752 Miss Talbot *Lett* (1809) II 80 It is very foolish to look disconcerted in the way I have seen you do Whence is this disconcertedness? 1847 Dickens *Haunted Man* (C D ed) 210 Mr Williams, standing behind the table, and rummaging disconcertedly among the objects upon it 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* Epil 8 Our singer For his truant string Feels with disconcerted finger

Disconcertion (diskǒnsə·rʃən). [irreg f Disconcert *v*; after etymological formations like *insert, insertion.*] The action of disconcerting, or the condition of being disconcerted; confusion
('*Disconcertion* has the authority of Mr Curran' R) [Not in J or Todd] 1794 *St Trials, Hamilton Rowan* (R), If I could entertain a hope of finding refuge for the disconcertion of my mind in the perfect composure of yours. 1816 J. Scott *Vis Paris* (ed 5) 31 No embarrassment is discoverable, neither disconcertion nor anger takes place 1881 *Mem G. Thomson* XII. 176 To his still greater disconcertion [he] was asked to make a speech

Disconcertment (diskǒnsə·rtmĕnt). [f Disconcert *v.* + -ment; perh. after F *déconcertement.*] The action of disconcerting; the fact or condition of being disconcerted.
1866 Howells *Venet Life* VII 89 House-hunting, under the circumstances, becomes an office of constant surprise and disconcertment to the stranger. 1881 J Hawthorne *Fort Food* I VII, His disconcertment seemed to show that there was more in the matter than had been suspected 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* May 2 His disconcertment is written on his features

†Disconclu·de, *v. Obs*—° [Dis- 6.]
1611 Florio, *Disconchiudere*, to disconclude

Disconcord : see Dis- 9

†Discondesce·nd, *v. Obs* [f Dis- 6 + Condescend *v*] *intr.* To withdraw from condescension, consent, or compliance.
1579 Fenton *Guicciard* I (1599) 5 The king . satisfied him in the effect, but not in the manner, plainely declaring to Lodowyke that he did not discondescend from the first plot and resolution for the ambassadors

†Discondu·ce, *v. Obs* [f Dis- 6 + Conduce *v*] *intr.* To be non-conducive *to* Hence **Discondu·cing** *ppl. a*, non-conducive.
16 Donne *Serm* XII 408 Of things that conduce or disconduce to his glory 1626 *Ibid* LXVII 782 It were impertinent and disconducing to our owne end to vex the Pope

†Discondu·cive, *a Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 10 + Conducive, after prec vb.] Not conducive.
1819 Seager *Suppl Johnson, Disconducive*, disadvantageous, obstructive, impeding, that makes against

Disconfess, -fis, -fess, -fet, etc : see Discom-.

†Disconfi·de, *v Obs rare.* [f. Dis- 6 + Confide *v*] *intr* To do the reverse of confiding; to put no confidence or trust *in*
1669 Woodhead *St. Teresa* I. viii 50 Placing all my confidence in his Divine Majesty, and totally disconfiding in myself

†Disco·nfidence. *Obs rare.* [f. Dis- 9 + Confidence, after prec. vb] The opposite of confidence; distrust.
1621 By Mountagu *Diatribæ* 156 Iosephus doth not confidently say it shew me any such confidence or disconfidence in Iosephus, and I yeeld vnto all the Iewes 1799 tr *Dideot's Nat Son* II 35 As I expected this timidity, or rather disconfidence, I had brought with me all your letters [etc].

†Disco·nfident, *a. Obs rare*—°. Wanting in confidence Hence **†Disco·nfidently** *adv.*, without confidence
1666 J Sergeant *Let of Thanks* 74 To speak dis-confidently and condescendingly.

Disconfiture, obs form of Discomfiture.

Disconford, obs. form of Discomfort

Disconfo·rm, *a Sc.* [f Dis- 10 + Conform *a*, after L. *dis-similis*, etc.] Not conformable. In *Sc Law* the opposite of Conform *a.*
1609 Skene *Reg. Maj* 120 The forme and proving of exception be witnes, is divers, and disconforme to the maner of the probation of the libell. 1890 *Scott Leader* 29 Jan 4 That they were 'disconform' to the spirit of the Improvement Act 1891 *Law Times* XCII 188/2 It was seen conclusively that the wheat was disconform to sample.

†Disconfo·rm, *v. Obs.* [f. Dis- 6 + Conform *v*] *intr* To do the opposite of conforming; to disagree or differ in practice. Const. *to, from*
a 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I (1692) 212 (D) That they do it only out of crossness to disconform to your practise 1678 Norris *Coll Misc* (1699) 86 Thy Pardon my sweet Saint I implore, My soul ne're disconform'd from thine before

†Disconfo·rmable, *a. Obs* [f Dis- 10 + Conformable] The reverse of conformable; unconformable; disagreeing. Const. *from, to.*
1603 Jas. I in *Contn Stow's Chron* (1615) 842/1 As long as they are disconformable in religion from vs, they cannot be but halfe my Subiects. 1710 Norris *Chr Prud.* VI 232 Always disconformable to himself, doing what he would not, and not doing what he would and should 1823 Bentham *Not Paul* 329 By means disconformable to the uniform course of nature

Disconformity (diskǒnfɒ·mĭti). [f Dis- 9 + Conformity cf Sp. *desconformidad* disagreement; also Disconform *a*] The opposite of conformity or practical agreement; nonconformity
1602 Segar *Hon Mil & Civ* III xliv. 178 The Cardinals were seuenteene, whose disconformitie continued the seat voyd almost three yeeres *a* 1639 Spottiswood *Hist Ch Scotl* I (1677) 13 He thus excuses his disconformity with Rome in the keeping of Easter *a* 1680 J Corbet *Free Actions* II xvi (1683) 24 [It] hath necessarily, in the manner of it, a disconformity to Gods Law 1793 *Trial Fyshe Palmer* 16 As to the disconformity in the copy of the Indictment 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit India* I II. v 186 Practices . forced into a disconformity with their ancient institutions 1843 Mill *Logic* I. vi. § 1 Conformity or disconformity to usage or convention

Disconfort, -fyte, obs. ff. Discomfort, -fit.

Discongru·ity. ? *Obs* [f. Dis- 9 + Congruity.] The quality of being 'discongruous'; absence of congruity; disagreement, inconsistency; incongruity.
1624 By Mountagu *Gagg* 42 Upon Erasmus' bare word who savoured some discongruity of style 1625 — *App Cæsar* II VI 163 That much discongruity betwixt Him and us. 1677 Hale *Prim Orig Man.* I VI 118 The intrinsecal discongruity of the one to the other. 1728 Earbery tr. *Burnet's St Dead* I 80 The Soul forms its absolute Judgment upon them in itself, by a Congruity and Discongruity with its own Nature. *a* 1806 By Worsley *Serm* II. 117 Internal perceptions of moral fitnesses and discongruities

†Disco·ngruous, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f Dis- 10 + Congruous.] Wanting in congruity; incongruous; disagreeing.
1678 Cudworth *Intell Syst.* I v 673 Discongruous forms

Disconjure, *v. rare* [f Dis- 6 + Conjure *v*] *trans.* †a. ? To disenchant. *Obs.* b To deprive of the power of conjuring.
1651 Howell *Venice* 191 Ravenous Birds such as these are, who stand about me now, to disconjure me with their hideous noise. 1837 Carlyle *Fr Rev* I. v. 1, Necker [returns] to the Œil-de-Bœuf, with the character of a disconjured conjuror there,—fit only for dismissal

Disconnect (diskǒne·kt), *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Connect *v.*]

1. *trans.* To sever the connexion of or between, to disjoin, disunite, separate. Const. *with, from.*
1770 Burke *Pres Discont* 50 It is not easy to foresee, what effect would be, of disconnecting with Parliament the greatest part of those who hold civil employments 1792 — *Let to Sir H Langrishe* Wks VI 317 The Episcopal Church of England, before the Reformation, connected with the See of Rome, since then, disconnected and protesting against some of her doctrines, and against the whole of her authority 1840 Hood *Up Rhine* 224 It was impossible to disconnect him with old clothes and oranges 1854 G B. Richardson *Univ Code* V 7591 Disconnect your screw propeller 1892 *Law Times' Rep.* LXVII. 210/1 To disconnect the drains of the defendants from the sewer.

2. To separate into disconnected or detached parts *Obs.* exc. in *pa pple.*: see Disconnected 2.
1790 Burke *Fr Rev* (R), Thus the commonwealth itself would crumble away, be disconnected into the dust and powder of individuality 1810 Wellington in Gurw *Desp* V. 611 They shall not induce me to disconnect my army.

Disconne·ct, *ppl a. rare*—1. [short for next. cf. Connect *ppl a*] = Disconnected.
1839 Bailey *Festus* XX (1848) 254 In shadowy glimpses, disconnect The story, flowerlike, closes thus its leaves.

Disconnected (diskǒne·kted), *ppl a.* [f. Disconnect *v.* + -ed 1 · but in sense usually privative of Connected.]

1. Having no connexion (*with* something else, or with each other); detached (*from*); unconnected, separate.
1783 Blair *Lect Rhet.* XV (Seager), An allegory .. may be allowed to stand more disconnected with the literal meaning. 1799 Han More *Fem. Educ* (ed 4) I 177 The chronology being reduced to disconnected dates, instead of presenting an unbroken series 1831 *Westm. Rev.* XIV 51 An inland sea, totally disconnected from the ocean 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Aug 205/2 One [paper] wholly disconnected with the county. 1879 D M Wallace *Australas* II. 19 The elevations consisting more frequently of low disconnected hills

b. Without family connexions; not well-connected
1848 C Bronte *Jane Eyre* XVI, A Governess, disconnected, poor, and plain.

2 Destitute of connexion between its parts; incoherent. (Also *transf* of a speaker or writer.)
1870 *Daily News* 10 Oct, The plot is complicated and disconnected 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* (1886) 157 He [a lecturer] was disconnected
Hence **Disconne·ctedly** *adv.*, in a disconnected manner; **Disconne·ctedness,** the quality of being disconnected.
1864 *Athenæum* No 1920 215/3 Accomplished disconnectedly during growth. 1874 *Daily News* 26 June 2/1 A roar of 'Divide!' arose, which completely drowned his voice and lent an appearance of disconnectedness to the general tenour of his remarks 1881 S Colvin *Landor* v, 100 It was thus an essential habit of Landor's mind to think in fragments and disconnectedly 1885 *Athenæum* 23 May 660/3 The style reminds us throughout of that of Miss Thackeray .by reason of its occasional disconnectedness.

Disconnecter, -or (diskǫ́ne ktəɹ). [f DISCONNECT *v* + -ER 1.] One who or that which disconnects, an apparatus or device for disconnecting
1884 *Health Exhib Catal* 59/1 Sewer Disconnectors.

Disconne·ctive, *a.* [f DISCONNECT *v*, after *connective*] Having the function of disconnecting, disjunctive Hence **Disconne·ctiveness.**
1824 J GILCHRIST *Etym Interpr* 104 *Either* and *Neither* are disconnective 1870 C J SMITH *Syn & Antonyms Aberration,* Syn Desultoriness, Disconnectiveness, Inconsecutiveness

Disconnexion, -nection (diskǫ́ne·kʃən). [f DIS- 9 + CONNEXION, after DISCONNECT *v*]
The action of disconnecting (*rare*); the fact or condition of being disconnected or unconnected; undoing of connexion; separation, detachment · disunion. (Const. *from, between*)
1735 FRANKLIN *True Happiness* Wks 1887 I 423 We shall soon see the disconnexion between that and true, solid happiness 1769 BURKE *Pres St Nat* Wks II 193 A spirit of disconnexion, of distrust, and of treachery among public men. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac* xxix (1862) 416 The power was most truly his own, not indeed in disconnexion from the Father 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* IV 61 An awkward harmonic disconnection between the 6th and 7th of the Scale 1894 *Times* 23 July 6/6 [It] involves the complete disconnexion of one part of the machinery before the other can be brought into working order. 1895 PARKES *Health* 60 By disconnection [of drains] is meant that the waste pipe should discharge by an open end in the outer air
1. Want of connexion between the component parts; disconnectedness
1815 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* 454 The Iliad has too much of the disconnection which offends in the Orlando
† **Disco·nscient,** *a Obs* [f. DIS- 10 + CONSCIENT] Devoid of conscience, unconscientious.
1640 LD J DIGBY *Sp in Ho Com* 9 Nov (1641) 8 Seeking to remove from our Soveraigne such unjust Judges, such pernitious Counsellours, and such disconscient Divines
Disco·nsecrate, *v rare*—0. [f. DIS- 6 + CONSECRATE *v.*: cf. DECONSECRATE] *trans* To deprive of consecration, to desecrate.
1864 in WEBSTER.
† **Disconse·nt,** *v. Obs* [ad. OF. *desconsentir* to be at variance with (Godef.), f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *consentir* to agree, accord, CONSENT.] *intr.* To refuse consent; not to consent; to disagree, dissent. Const. *with, from.*
1530 TINDALE *Answ More* Wks. 307 A man must immediately loue God and his commaundementes, and therefore disagree and disconsent vnto the fleshe, and be at bate therewith 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par Rom.* Prol †††v, For the law declareth that our hertes are hounde and that we cannot disconsent from him 1641 MILTON *Prel Episc.* 18 If the tradition of the Church were now grown so ridiculous, and disconsenting from the Doctrine of the Apostles
† **Disconse·nt,** *sb Obs* [f. prec vb., after CONSENT *sb.*] Negation of consent *By his disconsent*; without his consent.
1651 N. BACON *Disc Govt Eng* II. viii (1739) 52 All which was done in the presence of the King, and by his disconsent, as may appear by his discontent thereat
Disconsider (diskǫ́nsi·dəɹ), *v rare.* [f DIS- 6 + CONSIDER *v*] *trans* To lower in consideration, bring into disrepute: cf CONSIDER 9
1887 STEVENSON *Misadv of Nicholson* I 3 It was the sort of exploit that disconsidered a young man for good with the more serious classes 1889 — *Master of B.* III 53 The man was now disconsidered and as good as deposed.
So **Disconsidera·tion,** the action of disconsidering, or fact of being disconsidered; disrepute.
1880 T W. ALLIES *Life's Decision* 238 Its poverty and worldly disconsideration 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 190, I have now arrived at such a pitch of disconsideration that I do not know a soul that I can face
† **Disco·nsolacy.** *Obs.* [f. DISCONSOLATE *a.*: see -ACY.] The state or condition of being disconsolate; disconsolateness
1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol Learning* 148 (L.) My repair shall be to God in all spiritual doubts and disconsolacies *a* 1677 BARROW *Exp Creed* (T.), Penury, baseness, disconsolacy.
[Disconsolance, -ancy: see *Last of Spurious Words*
Disconsolancy is a misreading of DISCONSOLACY, and *disconsolance* a dictionary figment deduced therefrom]
Disconsolate (diskǫ́nsŏlə̀t), *a.* (*sb*). [a med.L. *disconsōlāt-us* comfortless (Du Cange), f *dis-*, DIS- 4 + L *consōlātus*: see CONSOLATE *ppl a* Cf. 16th c. F. *desconsolé*, It. *sconsolato*, Sp *desconsolado*]
1. Destitute of consolation or comfort; unhappy, comfortless; inconsolable, forlorn
1429 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 145 Rewe on the poore and folk desconsolate 1494 FABYAN *Chron* V. cxl 127 Thou mother to wretchis and other disconsolate 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* lxxxviii, So I alone, now left disconsolate, Mourne to my selfe the absence of my love 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 19 Oct, The King is most fondly disconsolate for her, and weeps by her *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxf Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 7 A poor disconsolate widow 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 23 ¶ 2 The Disconsolate soon pitched upon a very agreeable Successor. 1863 LONGF *Wayside Inn* I *Falc. Ser Fed,* xix, She passed out at the gate With foot step slow and soul disconsolate 1864 TENNYSON *En Ard* 678 On the nigh-naked tree the robin piped Disconsolate
2 Of places or things: Causing or manifesting discomfort; dismal, cheerless, gloomy
c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V 542 O paleys desolat! O paleys empti and disconsolat! 1655-62 GURNALL *Chr in Arm* (1669) 256/2 When the Christians affairs are most disconsolate, he may soon meet with a happy change 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 66 The disconsolate Darkness of our Winter Nights 1720 DE FOE *Capt Singleton* IX (1840) 156 It was a desolate, disconsolate wilderness 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III 665 The island to French courtiers was a disconsolate place of banishment.
B as *sb* A disconsolate person
1781 S. J. PRATT *Emma Corbett* III 14 Raymond, our poor disconsolate, the mutual joy of our hearts.
† **Disco·nsolate,** *v. Obs* [f prec. adj. · cf. CONSOLATE *v*] *trans.* To make disconsolate or comfortless; to deprive of consolation Also *refl.*
1530 PALSGR 518/1, I disconsolate, I bring out of comfort, *je desconsolate* This terme is nat yet comenly used Who hath thus disconsolated hym *qui la ainsi desconsolaté?* 1601 YARINGTON *Two Lament Trag* II iii in Bullen *O Pl* IV, Ah, do not so disconsolate your selfe 1642 SIR T STAFFORD in *Lismore Papers* Ser II (1888) V 84 We are disconsolated when report brings vs the contrarie
Hence **Disco nsolated** *ppl. a*, rendered or become disconsolate; **Disco·nsolating** *ppl. a.*
a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. Spirit* (1867) 68 Everything that is of a discouraging and disconsolating nature in or from the world. 1695 TRYON *Dreams & Vis.* vi. 64 What a disconsolated Condition would this be to the soul *a* 1768 STERNE *Serm* III xxv (R), A poor disconsolated drooping creature
Disconsolately (diskǫ́nsŏlə̀tli), *adv.* [f DISCONSOLATE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a disconsolate manner, without comfort or consolation.
1648 JOS BEAUMONT *Psyche* XIV lxxix (R), Psyche here observ'd a serious maid Upon the ground disconsolately laid *a* 1727 PARNELL *Elysium* (R), There at a solemn tide, the beauties slain Through gloomy light In orgies, all disconsolately rove 1830 J G STRUTT *Sylva Brit* 98 Formal rows of Pollard Willows standing disconsolately by the sides of ditches. 1875 FARRAR *Seekers* I vi. 75 Peer about disconsolately amid insulting smiles.
Disco·nsolateness. [f. as prec + -NESS] The quality or state of being disconsolate or destitute of consolation.
c 1620 DONNE *Serm* cxli (1848) V. 532 In the night of disconsolateness, no comfort. 1633 T ADAMS *Exp 2 Peter* III. 10 Some shadows of dimness and clouds of disconsolateness have shed themselves upon our souls. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I IV 15 He bowed to the very ground, with such an air of disconsolateness! 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig* 185 The disconsolateness of the dreary twilight, as the breeze springs with the daybreak
Disconsolation (diskǫ́nsŏlē·ʃən) [f. DIS- 9 + CONSOLATION, after *disconsolate.* Cf It. *sconsolatione* (Florio).] The condition of being disconsolate; want of consolation, disconsolateness.
1593 NASHE *Christ's T* (1613) 51 Tuning his owne priuate disconsolations to the darke gloomy aire 1612-15 BP HALL *Contempl O T* XIV. v, The earth yeelded him nothing but matter of disconsolation and heavinesse 1755 CARTE *Hist Eng* IV 210 Their doors being shut close in a time of mourning and disconsolation 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* (C. D ed.) 85 They have had their disconsolation pasted up.
† **Disconso·latory,** *a Obs* [f DIS- 10 + CONSOLATORY; after *disconsolate*] The reverse of consolatory; tending to make or leave disconsolate.
1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 67 Our doctrine is no way disconsolatory to the soules of any 1659 D PELL *Impr Sea* To Rdr D iv b, A restless, unquiet, and disconsolatory Sea.
† **Disco·nsonancy.** *Obs.* [f. next. cf. *consonancy.*] The quality of being disconsonant; want of consonancy or harmony; incongruity.
1664 FALKLAND *Marriage Night* II i. in Hazl *Dodsley* XV. 125 Madam, there's disconsonancy in the name, methinks 1680 R L'ESTRANGE *Tully's Offices* (1681) 72 In Musical Instruments, let them be never so little out of Tune, a skilful Ear presently takes Cheque at it. and that's the Case in the least disconsonancy of Life
† **Disco·nsonant,** *a Obs.* [f DIS- 10 + CONSONANT *a*] The reverse of consonant; out of agreement or harmony, discordant
1630 J TAYLOR (Water P) *Elegy Bp Andrewes* Wks. II 332/1 He shew'd them How far from truth they were disconsonant 1634 — *Gt Eater Kent* 7 Men, being compounded and composed all of one mould and mettle, are different and disconsonant in estates, conditions, and qualities. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart Hist* (ed 2) 72 Either disconsonant to Scripture, or injurious to God 1767 MRS S PENNINGTON *Lett* III. 163 A certain arrangement of really disconsonant sounds 1806 *Med. Jrnl* XV. 407 A train of operations, disconsonant to general experience.
† **Disconso·rt,** *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + CONSORT *v.* 1] *trans* To be out of harmony or at variance with. Hence **Disconso·rted** *pa pple.*, out of harmony, at variance.
1604 T WRIGHT *Passions* I ix. 36 Passions disconsorting nature [are] punished with payne *Ibid* IV II 125 If mens words or actions be disconsorted, doubtlesse the soule cannot be well disposed.
Discontent (diskǫ́ntent), *sb.*1 [f DIS- 9 + CONTENT *sb*, after the vb and adj. : cf. It. *scontento* for *discontento* discontentment (Florio 1598)]
1. The state or condition of being discontented, want of content, dissatisfaction of mind · the opposite of *content* or *contentment.*
1591 SPENSER *M Hubberd* 898 To wast long nights in pensive discontent 1594 SHAKS *Rich. III*, I i 1 Now is the Winter of our Discontent Made glorious Summer by this Son of Yorke 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* I (1843) 31/2 The country full of pride, mutiny, and discontent 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I 54 Lose not in sullen discontent your pence. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* I (1858) 4 What means the bitter discontent of the Working Classes? 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I i. 2 That feeling of intellectual discontent which .. is very useful as a stimulant
† b. Formerly sometimes in stronger sense. Displeasure, vexation *Obs.*
1605 BACON *Adv Learn* I vii § 4 (1873) 54 Some inward discontent at the ingratitude of the times. 1678 WANLEY *Wond Lit. World* V i § 81 466/2 The Romans abused his servants, whereupon he departed Rome in great discontent
c (with *pl.*) A feeling of discontent or dissatisfaction.
1588 SHAKS *Tit A* I i 443 Dissemble all your griefes and discontents 1659 RUSHW *Hist Coll* I 662 The discontents of the common people were heightened against the powerful men at Court. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Wks* (1841) II 37 It would either prevent or silence all discontents 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* III I (1852) 430/1 The means of reducing the new government, of inflaming popular discontents.
† 2. *transf.* A cause or occasion of discontent or dissatisfaction; a grievance. (Usually in *pl.*) *Obs*
1605 BACON *Adv. Learn* I vii § 9 (1873) 58 The good administration of justice .. and the moderation of discontents 1620 ROWLANDS *Night Raven* 25 An ill Liuer is my discontent
Disconte·nt, *a.* and *sb.*2 [f DIS- 10 + CONTENT *a.* · cf obs. F. *descontent* (Godef), It *discontento* (Florio)]
A. *adj.*
1 Not content; unquiet in mind through having one's desires unsatisfied or thwarted; dissatisfied, discontented. Const *with, to* with *inf.*
1500-20 *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 322 He that wantis ane of thir thre, Ane luvar glad may neuir be, Bot ay in sum thing discontent. *a* 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 237 Ever giving thanks to their Lord God . discontent with nothing that he doth 1651 JER TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 119 He is discontent and troubled when he fails. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea t Misc* (1733) I. 68 Tho' ilka ane be discontent, Awa' wi' her I'll gae 1845 M PATTISON *Ess* (1889) I 25 He . withdrew disconcerted and discontent 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 418 Moving slowly, and as though discontent with its fate, the column began to fall back
† 2. In stronger sense. Displeased, vexed. *Obs.*
1494 FABYAN *Chron* I. v 12 Lotrinus enamowryd hym selfe vpon a fayre wenche named Estrilde wherwith his wyfe beynge sore discontent, excyted her fader and frendes to make warre vpon .. her husbande *a* 1533 FRITH *Another Bk agst. Rastell* (1829) 219 Be not discontent with me if I ask you one question. 1655 STANLEY *Hist Philos* I (1701) 53/1 Discontent That such grave Men should on the stage be brought.
B. *sb* 2 A discontented person or member of a body, a malcontent. Now *rare*
1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, V i 76 Fickle Changelings, and poore Discontents 1653 DOROTHY OSBORNE *Lett to Temple* (1888) 169 You would not have been taken for a discontent. 1695 TEMPLE *Introd Hist Eng* (Seager) Having over thrown his brother and his army of strangers or discontents 1872 FREEMAN *Gen Sketch* xiii § 2 (1874) 238 There had all along been religious discontents among particular men. 1887 SIR W. HARCOURT in *Scott. Leader* 23 Nov 5 What would he say to them? They are only Celts and Irish Papists, vulgar discontents, people who would like to have some voice in the management of their own affairs.
Disconte·nt, *v* [f DIS- 6 + CONTENT *v.* · cf obs. F. *descontent-er, -tant-er* (16th c. in Godef.).]
1. *trans.* To deprive of contentment; to make unquiet in mind by failing or refusing to satisfy desire; to dissatisfy. (Now chiefly in pa. pple., see DISCONTENTED.)
1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. 1 Cor* xii. 13 Thou that .discontenteste thy selfe, because of the counterfaycte glorye of hym, of whom thou haste receyued baptisme. 1591 UNTON *Corr* (ROXB) 100 The French manner of incamping dothe discontente me moste. 1623 HEXHAM *Tongue-Combat* 22 All these pressures were vpon purpose cast vpon the people to discontent them. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) VI 21 So fearful I am of discontenting my wife. 1794 G WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1891 XII. 451 Attempts to discontent the public mind 1887 *Pall Mall G* 23 Mar. 4/2 The Ameer is discontenting his troops by paying them in provisions instead of in cash.
† 2 In stronger sense: To displease, vex, *Obs.* or *arch.* (See also DISCONTENTED 2.)
1494 [see DISCONTENTED 2] 1530 PALSGR. 518/1, I discontent, I displease, *je mescontente* I have served you well all my lyfe, and never discontented you by my good wyll, 1632 J. HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 118 Which as much contented the people, as it maddled and discontented my husband 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks* I 75 The Queen used to beat Secretary Cecil about the ears when he discontented her.
† **Discontenta·tion.** *Obs.* [f. DISCONTENT *v*, after CONTENTATION.]
1 Dissatisfaction; displeasure; = DISCONTENT *sb* 1, DISCONTENTMENT.
1528-9 HENRY VIII in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. (1726) 145 Being informed, to our no little marvell and discontentation [etc]
1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II (1622) 215 Rather then my ease discontentation Should breed to her, let me for aye deiected be From any ioy, which might her griefe occasion 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt Brit* IX xii (1632) 687 To the high discontentation of the English Subiects 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist Scot.* II. App. 2 155 For the discontentation they have of the queen's majesty
2 *transf* Something that causes discontent; a grievance; = DISCONTENT *sb.*1 2.
1585 PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* II. iii 291 Who can number the hurtes and discontentations, that dailie insue vppon vs, from our neighbours?

Disconte·nted, *ppl a* [f. prec *v.* + -ED 1.]

1 Deprived or devoid of contentment, dissatisfied, unquiet in mind, marked by or showing discontent; = DISCONTENT *a.* 1.

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen V,* (an 5) 55 b, Surely there was no creature whiche with that war was either discontented or displeased 1595 SHAKS *John* v. i 8 Our discontented Countries doe reuolt 1672 *Essex Papers* (Camden) 20 Ther are Thousands of Discontented People in Ireland who may be apt to Rise 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XI. 329 Sullen and sow'r with discontented mien 1783 WATSON *Philip III,* II (1839) 89 The troops, discontented with his treatment of them .. refused to obey 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* IV. 519 The discontented gentry of Cheshire and Lancashire

†2 Displeased, vexed. *Obs*

1494 FABYAN *Chron* V. lxxvi. 55 With which answere the Romaynes beynge sore discontented, made newe warre vpon ye sayd Sicambris 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II. 142 For the which presumption the king was grievously discontented against the Citie 1656 STANLEY *Hist Philos.* V (1701) 169/1 Plato discontented hereat . [said] he could not stay, Dion being used so ignominiously.

Disconte·ntedly, *adv.* [f prec. + -LY 2.] In a discontented manner; with discontent.

1588 THOMAS *Lat. Dict.* (1606), *Molestè,* grievously, discontentedly, painefully 1599 *Broughton's Lett* 47 Vnlesse they bee . discontentedly malicious, or schismatically factious. 1647 TRAPP *Comm Rom.* vii 24 We must discontentedly be contented to be exercised with sin while we are here 1838 DICKENS *Nich Nick* xvi, 'They may begin, my dear', replied the collector discontentedly.

Disconte·ntedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being discontented; discontent, dissatisfaction.

1597 DANIEL *Civ Wars* VIII iii, For those high purposes He had conceiued in discontentedness. 1653 MANTON *Exp. James* III 14 Envy is Discontentedness at another man's good and prosperous estate 1764 *Mem G Psalmanazar* 100 What added still more to my discontentedness was, that [etc.] 1881 MASSON *Carlyle* in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 150 A soul whose cardinal peculiarity should be despondency, discontentedness, and sense of pain

†**Disconte·ntee·.** *Obs rare*−1. [f DISCONTENT *v* or *a.* + -EE.] A discontented person; a malcontent

a 1734 NORTH *Exam* (1740) 55 The Priests traded much in Conventicles, and among the Discontentees

Disconte·ntful, *a. arch* [f DISCONTENT *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of discontent; fraught with or expressing discontent

1615 *Trade's Incr* in *Harl Misc.* (Malh) III 314 All the more discontentful 1622 W WHATELEY *God's Husb* II 118 At last .. the smallest imperfections are more discontentfull, and breed more anguish, then at first the greatest did *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. XXIV 277 Discontentfull murmurings

Disconte·nting, *vbl sb.* [f DISCONTENT *v.* + -ING 1] The action of the verb DISCONTENT. (In quot. 1633, the cherishing or exhibition of discontent: cf. next, sense 2.)

1494 FABYAN *Chron* VI. clxx 149 Withoute consent or knowlege of Lewes, and some deale to the discontentyng of his mynde. 1593 T. WATSON *Tears of Fancie* v. Poems (Arb) 181 Then Cupid Vnto his mother vowd my discontenting. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* II xi Poet. Misc 120 Religion blames impatient discontenting

Disconte·nting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That discontents; causing discontent; † displeasing, unpleasant (*obs*); dissatisfying.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II (1625) 25 That .. which in the end . will be to you most discontenting 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks (1851) 368 How unpleasing and discontenting the society of body must needs be between those whose mindes cannot bee sociable 1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* II (1845) 55 Literature is apt to form a dangerous and discontenting occupation

†2 Feeling or showing discontent *Obs*

1605 *Play Sinckley* 2050 in Simpson *Sch Shaks* (1878) I. 240 Leave such discontenting speech 1611 SHAKS *Wint T.* IV IV 543 And with my best endeauours .. Your discontenting Father striue to qualifie 1613 F. ROBARTS *Reuen Gospel* 115 That not one sower looke, not one discontenting gesture be observed

†**Disconte·ntive,** *a. Obs.* [f. DISCONTENT *v* + -IVE, after CONTENTIVE.] a. Feeling or showing discontent; inclined to discontent. b. Causing or tending to discontent; unsatisfactory

1607 BARTON *Murmerer,* To conceiue one discontentive thought of his Majestie 1618 BOLTON *Florus* IV II 286 The fight was . doubtfull for a long time, and discontentive 1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. XCVIII. 444 Pride is ever discontentive

Disconte·ntment. [f DISCONTENT *v.* (or *a.*) + -MENT, after CONTENTMENT. Cf. obs. F. *descontentement* (1553 in Godef.)]

1 The action or fact of discontenting (*rare*); the fact or condition of being discontented, dissatisfaction; = DISCONTENT *sb* 1 1

1579 FENTON *Guicciard* (1618) 325 It seemed his discontentment proceeded chiefly of feare 1580 *Proscr. agst. Pr Orange* in *Phenix* (1721) I 433 There did appear some Discontentment of our said Subjects 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 457 Seeing what trouble and discontentment was risen hereupon throughout the city 1645 BP. HALL *Remed. Discontents* 71 Discontentment is a mixture of anger, and of grief. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv* (1754) II. V XI 294/2 Finding a general Exclamation and Discontentment against patents of privilege. 1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* I. (1845) 12 His discontentment devoured him internally.

†b. Displeasure, vexation; = DISCONTENT *sb.*1 1 b. *Obs*

1588 R PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist China* 242 The newe baptised wept bitterly, with discontentment to see how [etc] 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVIII lui 1017 With words of indignation, testifying his discontentment for this course and manner of proceeding *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I XVI (1640) 159 So transported with discontentment against a parent for some sharpenesse, as even to hate him 1689 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 221 This War expired . 1648 to the . great discontentment of the French, who had much reason to be angry at [the peace].

c. with *pl.* A feeling or instance of discontentment or dissatisfaction; = DISCONTENT *sb* 1 1 c.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol.* I iv, No shadow of matter for teares, discontentments, griefes, and vncomfortable passions *a* 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Hist Scot* (1655) 46 He nourished discontentments in all parts. 1724 T RICHERS *Hist R. Genenl Spain* 156 The Discontentments which . subsisted between Berengaria and the House of Lara.

†2. *transf* A cause or occasion of discontentment; a grievance; = DISCONTENT *sb* 1 2. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng Secretary* II. (1625) 37 Thinke you not that I have already received discontentment enough? 1627-36 FELTHAM *Resolves* I II. 5 The best way to perish discontentments, is either not to see them, or convert them to a dimpling mirth.

†**Disconti·gue,** *a. Sc. Obs.* [f. DIS- 10 + CONTIGUE] = DISCONTIGUOUS.

1538 in Balfour *Practicks* (1754) 175 (Jam.) Landis lyand discontigue fra uther landis 1609 SKENE *Reg Maj* Forme of Proces 125 Gif the lands lyes within sundrie Schiref-domes .or gif they ly in any ane of them, discontigue

Discontiguity. [f. DIS- 9 + CONTIGUITY] The quality of being discontiguous; discontinuity or isolation of parts.

1676 H. MORE *Remarks* 60 A Discontinuity or Discontiguity of matter. *Ibid.* 140 Not because there is any more fear then of discontiguity or a vacuum.

Discontiguous, *a. Sc.* [f. DIS- 10 + CONTIGUOUS] Not contiguous, not in contact; consisting of parts not in contact.

1792 *Statist. Acc Scot* VI. 222 Tarland is one of the most disjoined and discontiguous parishes in Scotland. 1793 J MILL *Diary* (1889) 163 Parcelled out in discontiguous plots. 1861 W BELL *Dict Law Scot.* s. v *Dispensation,* Where heritable subjects lay locally discontiguous a clause of dispensation was sometimes inserted *Mod* Cromarty is the typical example of a discontiguous shire

Discontinuable, *a. rare*−0. [f. DISCONTINUE *v.* + -ABLE] Capable of being discontinued.

1846 in WORCESTER

†**Disconti·nual,** *a Obs.* Also 5 dys-, -tyn-, -elle. [f. DIS- 10 + CONTINUAL.]

1 = DISCONTINUOUS.

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R* VII XXXVI. (1495) 251 The cause and the solucion of all rootyd feuers is knowe in generall whether thei ben contynuall or dyscontynuall. *c* 1430 *Art Nombrynge* (E E T S.) 13 Of progressioun one is naturelle or contynuelle, þat oþer broken and discontynuelle 1611 FLORIO, *Discontinuo,* discontinuall.

b. *Math.* Said of *proportion*: = DISCONTINUED

1557 RECORDE *Whetst* C ij b, When I saie thus: as 5 is to 15. so 6 is to 18 Heie is a triple proportion, but not continualle . And therefoie it is called a proportion discontinualle 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v def vii 131 Proportionalitie, is of two sortes; the one is continuall, the other is discontinuall 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

Discontinuance (diskɒ̃ntɪ·nɪuˌɪăns). Also 4-5 dys-, -tyn-, 4-6 -aunce. [a AF. *discontinuance,* f. F *discontinuer* to DISCONTINUE: see -ANCE.]

1. The action of discontinuing or breaking off; interruption (temporary or permanent) of continuance; cessation; intermission.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. XXVIII (1495) 341 Shynynge comyth of lyght wythout mynisshynge of lyght and . wythout dyscontynuaunce therof. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I VIII 20 The romayns in lyke wyse . lefte on a tyme thexcercyte of armes, whiche by theyr discontynuance they were by hanybal .. desconfyted. 1598 BARRET *Theor Warres* III 1 31 My fiue or six yeares discontinuance from action. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 651 And not suffer the auncient custome . by use and discontinuance to be utterly neglected. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II 105/1 At the distance of every hundred foot the line is broken off by a kind of transverse step, which makes a discontinuance in the layer 1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* IV. 455 The cause of the discontinuance of the works at Lisbon. 1875 *Lyell's Princ. Geol.* II. III xl. 402 A large proportion of them would perish with the discontinuance of agriculture. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 307 The discontinuance of an external stringcourse.

† b. Solution of continuity, want of cohesion of parts, disruption. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 24 If there bee no Remedy, then they [stillicides of water] cast themselues into round Drops, Which is the Figure that saueth the Body most from Discontinuance

† c. *Math* Of proportion: The condition of being discontinued or not continued. *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v def. VII. 131 By reason of the discontinuaunce of the proportions in this proportionalitie

†2. A (temporary) ceasing to dwell or be present in a place; absence *Obs.*

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph*, *Discontinuance,* absence. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* III. Wks 1874 IV 59 Hee writes mee heere, That at my discontinuance hee's much grieu'd. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm Reg.* (Arb.) 42 They quote him for a person of too often recesses, and discontinuance from the Queens presence. 1677 S. HERNE *Domus Carthusiana* 188 Their time of discontinuance is usually excepted in the Certificate.

† 3. *Law.* In the old law of real property: An interruption or breaking off of a right of possession, or right of entry, consequent upon a wrongful alienation by the tenant in possession for a larger estate than he was entitled to. *Obs.*

This could regularly happen only in the case of a feoffment to a stranger by a tenant in tail in possession. The heir in tail had then no right to enter upon the land and turn out the intruder, but had to resort to the expensive course of asserting his title by process of law (SIR F. POLLOCK *Land Laws* (ed. 2) 80).

[1304 *Year-bk* 32-3 *Edw I* 255 (Godef.) L'estatut ne fet mye mencioun de continuaunce ne de discontinuaunce] 1494 *Act* 11 *Hen VII,* c 20 All such Recoveries, Discontinuances, Alienations be utterly void 1574 tr *Littleton's Tenures* 115 a. 1598 KITCHIN *Courts- Leet* (1675) 308 A Grant without Livery doth not make a discontinuance. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm* III 172 The injury of discontinuance. 1892 H W. CHALLIS *Law Real Prop* (ed 2) 79 A discontinuance .. was the result of certain assurances which, by the common law, had a tortious operation, whereby, under certain circumstances, one person might wrongfully destroy the estate of another; or rather, interrupt and break off the right of possession, or right of entry, subsisting under that estate, without any assent or *laches* on the other's part .. The word *discontinuance* properly denotes this *turning of an estate to a right of action.*

4. *Law.* The interruption of a suit, or its dismissal, by reason of the plaintiff's omission of formalities necessary to keep it pending.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII,* c. 30. § 1 Any miscontinuance or discontinuance or misconueryng of process. 1607-72 COWELL s v, The effect of Discontinuance of Plea or Process, when the instant is lost, and may not be regained, but by a new Writ to begin the Suit a fresh. 1613 SIR H FINCH *Law* (1636) 431 If the Plaintife do nothing, it is called a discontinuance: if any errour bee in the continuing, as by awarding a *Capias* where a distresse should bee, it is called a miscontinuance 1638 SANDERSON *Serm* II. 102 The deuil is an unwearied sollicitor, and will not lose his claim by discontinuance. 1884 *Law Times Rep* 10 May 322/1 What the plaintiff has done amounts to a discontinuance of his original action.

†**Disconti·nuate,** *ppl a Obs.* [ad. med.L. *discontinuāt-us,* pa pple. of *discontinuāre* to DISCONTINUE: see -ATE.] Discontinued, discontinuous

So **Disconti·nuated** *ppl a.*

1625 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Del.* I ii. (1635) 24 Continuate and diuisible things cannot bee made out of such things as are meerely discontinuate and indiuisible. 1641 WILKINS *Mercury* VI (1707) 26 Placing [the words] .. in four Lines, and after any discontinuate Order 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl* VIII 70 A Disease of discontinuated Unity.

Discontinuation (diskɒ̃ntɪ·nɪuˌēɪ·ʃən). [a F. *discontinuation* (14th c. in Littré), ad. med.L *discontinuātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *discontinuāre* to DISCONTINUE: cf. CONTINUATION.] 1. The action of discontinuing. 2. = DISCONTINUANCE 1.

1611 COTGR., *Discontinuation,* a discontinuance or discontinuing 1649 *Alcoran* 185 The righteous shall enjoy eternally the delight of Paradise without discontinuation. 1736 ENTICK *Proposals Chaucer's Wks* 1 Gentlemen need not fear to be imposed upon by a Discontinuation of this Work 1862 T A TROLLOPE *Marietta* I II. 25 The discontinuation of the houses 1880 *Contemp Rev.* July 164 No one ever dreams of the discontinuation of the race

b. Solution of continuity, = DISCONTINUANCE 1 b.

a 1727 NEWTON (J.), Upon any discontinuation of parts, made either by bubbles or by shaking the glass, the whole mercury falls.

2. *concr.* A breach or interruption of continuity.

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. vi. 188 Pumps [shoes] in very bad order at the Sides, with some discontinuations in the Upper Leathers.

†3. = DISCONTINUANCE 3. *Obs* (? error).

1721 BAILEY, *Discontinuation* [of Possession]

Discontinue (diskɒ̃ntɪ·nɪu), *v.* Also 5-6 -tyn-, -ew. [a. F *discontinue-r* (14th c. in Littré), ad. med.L *discontinuā-re,* f. DIS- 4 + *continuāre* to CONTINUE]

I *trans*

1. To cause to cease; to cease from (an action or habit); to break off, put a stop to, give up

1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 414 King Edwarde the thridde .. exemptid the saide maires, and discontynewed theym, to feche their saide charges at the castell yate of the foresaide Constable. 1553 *Act* 1 *Mary* 3rd Sess c. 7 § 1 Many good Clothiers .. have been enforced to leave off and clearly discontinue their Cloth making. 1633 EARL MANCH *Al Mondo* (1636) 95 It doth not disanull, but discontinue life. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 589 The queen hath been pleased to order that the monthly fast should for the present be discontinued 1726 *Adv Capt. R Boyle* 140 [He] begg'd that he would discontinue his Visits. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog* II. 33 They never discontinue their work on account of the darkness. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 5/2 Persons who had been customers discontinued their custom

b. *ellipt.* To cease to take or receive, give or pay; to give up, leave off.

Mod I shall discontinue the newspaper at the end of the year. He has discontinued his subscription to the Society.

†2. To cease to frequent, occupy, or inhabit

14 . *Manw. & Housek. Exp* 555 Mowe I be ryte well .. loged here, 3ete I wol nat desskontenewe that kontery, bote some tyme ther and some tyme here as schal plese me beste. 1596 SHAKS *Merch. V* III IV. 75 Men shall sweare I haue discontinued schoole Aboue a twelue moneth. 1599 — *Much Ado* V. i 192, I must discontinue your companie. 1645 EVELYN *Mem* (1857) I 166 A great city .now discontinued and demolished by the frequent earthquakes.

3. *Law.* a To dismiss or abandon (a suit, etc)
1487 *Act 3 Hen VII*, c. 10 Yf the seid writte of errour be discontynued in defaute of the partie 1589 *Act 31 Eliz* c 1 1607–72 COWELL s v *Discontinuance*, To be discontinued, and to be put *sine die*, is all one, and nothing else but to be dismissed finally the Court 1704 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) V. 501 Yesterday the lords adjourned having first discontinued the writt of error brought by Dr Watson he having not assign'd errors in due time. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex* s. v. *Discontinuance*, A rule to discontinue is obtained by a plaintiff when he finds that he has misconceived his action. 1891 *Law Times* XC 473/1 After delivery of defence the plaintiff discontinued his action

†b To alien land in such a manner as operates to the 'discontinuance' of the heir in tail. *Obs.*
1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c 60 Preamb, The seid John Mayne in his lyf discontinued dyvers londes and tenementis whiche were intailed to him and to his Auncestres. 1574 tr *Littleton's Tenures* 32 b, The continuance of the tenancye in the tenaunte and in his bloode by the alyenacion is discontinued *a* 1626 BACON *Max.* & *Uses Com Law* IX. (1636) 37 If tenant in taile discontinue, and the discontinuee make a lease for life. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) V 255 A fine is one of those assurances by which an estate tail may be discontinued

†**4.** To break the continuity of; to interrupt, disrupt, sunder. *Obs.*
1529 MORE *Comf agst. Trib* I. Wks 1154/1 A man hathe greate cause of feare and heauines that continueth alway stil in welth, discontinued wyth no tribulacion 1660 BOYLE *New Exp Phys. Mech.* XXXVII 310 By heating a lump of Crystal and quenching it in Water, it would be discontinu'd by ..a multitude of Cracks. 1673 RAY *Journ Low C* 149 This bank of Earth is discontinued by seven . breaks or apertures. by which the Lagune communicate with the gulf 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* 814 Solid bodies being once discontinued, are not easily consolidated together again 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Disease*, The bones, and flesh .. may be discontinued by fractures, and contusions.

II *intrans.*

5. To cease to continue; to cease, stop.
1555 EDEN *Decades* 33 Leaste theyre handes shulde discontinewe from sheadinge of bludde 1568–9 *Act* 11 *Eliz.* (in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 318) The O Neyles and other of the Irishrie .tooke opportunitie to withdraw from their duetie of allegeance .and so discontinued uncontrolled until the foure and thirtieth yeare of King Henry the eight. 1580 BARET *Alv* D 792 To discontinue a while from labour

†b. To be cut off or severed *from*, to cease to reside; to be absent. *Obs.*
1611 BIBLE *Jer* XVII 4 And thou, euen thyselfe, shalt discontinue from thine heritage that I gaue thee 1677 S. HERNE *Domus Carthusiana* 188 They have liberty . to discontinue two months in a yeai

†**6** To cease to be continuous; to become disrupted *Obs*
1626 BACON *Sylva* § 24 Stillcides of Water . will Draw themselues into a small thread, because they will not discontinue

Discontinued (diskɒ̃ntiˌnɪud), *ppl. a.* [f prec vb. + -ED 1] Broken off, interrupted, stopped, made not continuous in time or space
Discontinued proportion: see quot. 1827, and cf CONTINUED 4 a.
1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst* I. 16 He deceiued silly men, and hath oft tymes vsed discontinued phrases, that vnder such visor he might hide his deceites. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy* II I 137 (R.) By renewing of the foresayd discontinued trade 1624 N. DE LAUNE tr *Du Moulin's Logick* 13 Number may be counted by it selfe..but continued quantitie cannot be measured but by the helpe of the discontinued quantity. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos* 155 This is the case of discontinued fluids 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 302 I'll see if the air, and a discontinued attention will help me 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I 113 When the difference or ratio of the consequent of one couplet, and the antecedent of the next couplet, is not the same as the common difference or ratio of the couplets, the proportion is discontinued. So 4, 2, 8, 6, are in discontinued arithmetical proportion.

Hence **Discontinuedness**, the quality of being discontinued; interruptedness.
1727 in BAILEY vol II.

Discontinuee (diskɒ̃ntiˌnɪuˌĭ·). In 6 -tinue. [f. DISCONTINUE *v.* + -EE· corresp in form to F. *discontinué* pa pple] One to whom an estate is alienated to the 'discontinuance' of the heir in tail
1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 121 a, If the tenaunte in the taile discontinue the taile, and after he disseiseth his discontinue. *a* 1626 BACON *Max.* & *Uses Com Law* ix (1636) 35 The Feme takes another husband, who takes a feoffement from the discontinuee to him and his wife 1642 PERKINS *Prof Bk* v § 397 171 If the issue in taile doth disseise the discontinuee of his Father of the land entailed. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* V 186 He afterwards disseised the discontinuee.

Discontinuer. [f. DISCONTINUE *v.* + -ER 1] One who discontinues †b *esp.* One who discontinues his residence or attendance; an absentee
a 1613 OVERBURY *Characters, Puritane* Wks (1856) 80 He ever prayes against non residents, but is himselfe the greatest discontinuer, for he never keepes near his text 1639 in *Laud's Rem.* II 174 (T) The new statutes at Oxford permit none but those who reside there to take degrees so that many discontinuers cannot in so short a time proceed as formerly 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* II. III § 26 He was no . Discontinuer from his Convent, for a long time 1655 — *Hist Camb* 166 M Bernard, a Discontinuer, and Lecturer of S Sepulchers in London

Discontinuing, *vbl. sb* [f as prec. + -ING 1] The action of the verb DISCONTINUE, cessation, interruption
1611 COTGR., *Discontinuation*, a discontinuation, or discontinuing 1653 H COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav.* lvii (1663) 224 All these pilgrims, which..are all the year long without discontinuing *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Times* (R), There were so many discontinuings, and so many new undertakings

†**Discontinuingly,** *adv Obs rare* [f *discontinuing* pr pple. + -LY 2] In a discontinuing manner; without continuance.
1621 COTGR, *Discontinuément*, discontinuingly, intermissiuely, by stops, with interruptions.

Discontinuity (diskɒ̃ntɪnˈɪuĭtɪ). [f. med L type **discontinuitās*, f *discontinu-us*: see next and -ITY. Cf. F. *discontinuité* (1775 in Hatz.-Darm.)] The quality or state of being discontinuous, want or failure of continuity or uninterrupted sequence; interrupted condition.
1570 DEE *Math. Pref* 35 They will not be extended, to discontinuitie 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 846 The Second is the Stronger or Weaker Appetite, in Bodies, to Continuitie, and to flie Discontinuitie 1733 CHEYNE *Eng Malady* I. § 4 (1734) 97 Nature seems only to have provided proper Juices to fill up the Discontinuity [in wounds] 1874 L STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I ix. 329 He passes from one conception to the other without the smallest consciousness of any discontinuity. 1893 J PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II 377 We are at the foot of the ladder, and they at the top, but they know there is no discontinuity between lowest and highest.

b. with *a* and *pl* A break or gap in a structure
1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II 413 The spots may also be temporary holes, or discontinuities in the luminous matter 1835 R H FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I 408, I see such jumps and discontinuities as make me despair of ever being intelligible

c. *spec.* in *Math.* said of a function or its variation. see DISCONTINUOUS.

Discontinuor. *Law* [f. DISCONTINUE *v* + -OR.] The tenant in tail whose alienation of an estate has caused a discontinuance
1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm* III 178 The law will not suppose the discontinuor to have aliened the estate without power so to do, and therefore leaves the heir in tail to his action at law, and permits not his entry to be lawful.

Discontinuous (diskɒ̃ntɪˈnɪuəs), *a.* [f. med L. *discontinu-us* (in F. *discontinu*), f DIS- 4 + *continuus*: see CONTINUOUS] (Not in Johnson)

†**1.** Producing discontinuity; breaking continuity between parts; gaping *Obs.*
1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI 329 So sore The griding sword with discontinuous wound Pass'd through him 1703 J PHILIPS *Splendid Shilling* (T), A horrid chasm, disclos'd with orifice Wide, discontinuous.

2. Not continuous in space or time; characterized by want of continuity; having interstices or breaks; interrupted, intermittent.
1718 ROWE tr *Lucan* III. 755 (Seager) Towers, engines, all come thundering to the ground Wide spread the discontinuous ruins lie 1750 tr *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 32 In which case the stones would be discontinuous and appear like little stones. 1832 *Nat Philos, Electro-Magnet* XI § 176 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) When the conductors are imperfect, the currents are discontinuous 1880 A. R WALLACE *Isl Life* 13 This is one of the best cases . of the discontinuous distribution of a species. 1883 SIR J W CHITTY in *Law Rep.* 26 Ch. Div 442 A right of way is a discontinuous easement, because a man is not always walking in and out of his front door

3. Math. *Descontinuous function*: one that varies discontinuously, and whose differential coefficient may therefore become infinite: opp. to *continuous function* (see CONTINUOUS 3)
1837 BABBAGE *Bridgew. Treat.* iii 59 *note*, Every law so imagined might be interrupted by any discontinuous function 1845 CAYLEY *Inverse Elliptic Funct.*, Analytically discontinuous. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr.* & *Magn* I 8 The first derivatives of a continuous function may be discontinuous. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math Th Electr* & *Magn* I. 50 If ρ, the density of matter, be finite in any portion of space, the first differential coefficients of V cannot be discontinuous in that portion of space.

Discontinuously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a discontinuous manner, without continuity
1836 DE MORGAN *Diff.* & *Integr Calculus* 626 Those [series] which can become divergent, or as near divergency as we please, never are discontinuously connected with different functions, that is, never represent one function for a value of *x* between one pair of limits, and another for values between another pair 1874 LEWES *Probl Life* & *Mind* I 177 All the phenomena constituting the external reality to us are presented discontinuously 1881 SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* No. 624 570 The effect of this is to discharge the electricity discontinuously.

Discontinuousness. [f as prec. + -NESS] A discontinuous condition; want of continuity.
1865 GROTE *Plato* I II 97 The advocates of absolute plurality and discontinuousness 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat Law in Spir. W* (ed 2) 43 Is not this another instance of the discontinuousness of Law?

Disconvenience, *sb. Obs* exc *dial.* [ad L *disconvenientia* (Tertull. *c* 200), f *disconvenient-em*. see DISCONVENIENT and -ENCE Cf F. *disconvenance*, Pr and Sp *dis-, desconvenencia*]

†**1** Want of agreement or correspondence; incongruity, inconsistency. (The opposite of CONVENIENCE *sb.* 1) *Obs.*
c 1430 LYDG *Min Poems* (1844) 82 Where mesure faileth is disconuenience *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom* II III § 2 (1622) 213 A necessary disconuenience, where any thing is allowed to bee cause of it selfe 1656 HOBBES *Liberty, etc* (1841) 87 Fear ariseth many times out of natural antipathies, but in these disconveniences of nature deliberation hath no place at all 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind* 39 The dictate of right reason, shewing to any action, from its convenience or disconvenience with Rational nature, that there is in it a Moral turpitude or a Moral necessity

†**2** Unfitness, unsuitableness, impropriety. (The opposite of CONVENIENCE *sb* 4.) *Obs*
14 LANG. *Secrees* 953 Ther is a maneer disconvenience In Re publica is hoolde vicious, A kyng to pleyne vpon Indigence, Outhir in desirs to been Avaricious 1598 FLORIO *Sconuenenolezza*, disconuenience, vnseemelines.

3 Inconvenience, incommodity, disadvantage; (with *pl*) something inconvenient, an inconvenience. (The opposite of CONVENIENCE *sb.* 5–7.) *Obs.* exc. *dial.*
1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* Pref. to Rdr, To such sortes of annoyaunce and disconuenience light and moderation is brought by morall doctrine. 1566 PAINTER *Pal Pleas* I 183 What tormentes be in love, what travailes in pursute what disconveniences. 1615 J STEPHENS *Satyr Ess* 202 Hee lookes to the disconveniences, not the commodity, hee getts by possession. 1645 QUARLES *Sol Recant* II 65 What harm, what disconvenience lies In being foole? what vantage to be wise? 1825–80 JAMIESON, *Disconvenience*, inconvenience *Aberd*

Disconvenience, *v dial* [f prec.: cf CONVENIENCE *v*] *trans* To put to inconvenience; to inconvenience.
1825–80 JAMIESON, *Disconvenience*, to put to inconvenience [*Aberd*] 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* xviii 159 Sand had no cloak yet he did not appear in the least disconvenienced

| **Disconveniency.** *Obs.* [f L. *disconvenientia*. see DISCONVENIENCE and -ENCY] The quality of being disconvenient; = DISCONVENIENCE *sb*
1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 42 The disconuenience or inconuenience of the duty commanded 1640 BP REYNOLDS *Passions* 39 The natural conveniency or disconveniency which it beareth to the faculty 1650 T VAUGHAN *Anima Magica* 7 None but God foreseaw the Conveniencies and Disconveniencies of his Creatures.

Disconvenient, *a Obs.* exc. *dial.* [ad. L *disconvenient-em*, pr pple of *disconvenīre* to disagree, be inharmonious or inconsistent, f DIS- 4 + *convenīre* to agree, suit: see CONVENIENT.]

†**1.** Not in accordance (*with*), not consonant (*to*), incongruous; unsuitable, inappropriate. (The opposite of CONVENIENT 1–4) *Obs*
1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* IX xv (1495) 356 That tyme is moost dysconuenyent and vnacordynge to medycyne 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W 1531) 49 To chose that is conuenyent for our nature, and to eschewe & flee all that is disconuenient to the same 1660 R COKE *Justice Vind* 39 Actions convenient or disconvenient with Rational nature

2. Inconvenient, disadvantageous. (The opposite of CONVENIENT 6.) *Obs.* exc. *dial*
c 1450 tr *De Imitatione* III lv, Suche binges as semeþ to the disconuenient & lest profitable 1538 STARKEY *England* I IV 140 Such prouysyons at the fyrst begynnyng of the Church were very expedyent no les then they be now dysconuenyent 1632 J HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 130 To continue as I am, is for many respects disconvenient vnto me 1825–80 JAMIESON, *Disconvenient*, inconvenient. [*Aberd*]

Disconventicle: see DIS- 7 b.

Discophoran (diskɒ fŏrăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f mod L *Discophora*, pl neut. of *discophorus*, a. Gr. διακοφόρος bearing the discus (f. δίσκος discus, + -φορος bearing), taken in sense 'bearing a disk']
A *adj.* 1. Belonging to the subclass *Discophora* of Hydrozoa, comprising the jelly-fishes. 2 Belonging to the order *Discophora* of suctorial worms, synonymous with *Hirudinea* or leeches.
B *sb.* One of the *Discophora* (in either sense). Also **Discophore** (di skɒfōəɹ).
1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp Anat.* 98 Forms closely allied to the larvæ of the Discophora.

Discophorous (diskɒ fŏrəs), *a. Zool* [f mod L. *discophor-us* (a. Gr διακοφόρος. see prec.)]
1 Having an umbrellar disk, as a jelly-fish see prec A 1 2. Having a sucking-disk, as a leech. see prec A. 2. 3. Of or pertaining to the *Discophora*.
1879 G ALLEN *Col Sense* iii 28 The..conjectural limit of discophorous vision.

Discoplacental, etc. · see DISCO-

Discord (di skɒɹd), *sb.* Also 3–4 **des-**, 4–5 **dys-** [ME *des-, discord*, a OF. *descord, descort* (12th c.), *discord, -cort* (14–15th c), vbl sb. f. *descorder*. see DISCORD *v.* (OF had also *des-, discorde* (ad. L. *discordia*), whence perh. ME. spelling *discorde*]
1. Absence of concord or harmony (between persons); disagreement of opinions and aims, variance, dissension, strife
1297 R. GLOUC (1724) 196 Vor July Cesar yt nom vorst . Poru descord & contek, þat bytuene or elderne was þo *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 22223 (Cott.) Bot if dissencium bi-tide, . þat es discord and strijf. 1340 *Ayenb* 43 Þe zenne of ham þet zaweþ discord. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) v 38 Thei weren at griet Discord, for to make a Soudan 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xv 18 An angrie man stirreth vp strife, but he yt is pacient stilleth discorde 1591 SHAKS 1 *Hen. VI*, v v. 63 For what is wedlocke forced? but a Hell, An Age of discord and continuall strife 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* VIII. 354 These two Barones were at great discord, about the love of a young Noble woman 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Fenton*, Men who at that time of discord and debate consulted conscience more than interest 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 13 Trying to sow discord between man and man, class and class.

b *personified.*
1667 MILTON *P. L.* x 707 Discord first, Daughter of Sin, among th' irrational, Death introduced 1784 COWPER *Task* IV 482 Fell Discord, arbitress of such debate. 1832 TENNYSON *Love Thou thy Land* 68 Regard gradation, lest the Soul Of Discord race the rising wind
Apple of discord see APPLE 5

2 Want of agreement or harmony (between things); diversity, difference
1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV 35 (Mätz) Þis seventy translated þe lawe wiþoute discorde of wordes oþer of menynge 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng* IV 37/1 For the dyscorde of the paschal tyme he called a counsell in Alexander 1590 SHAKS *Mids N* V i 60 Merry and tragicall How shall wee finde the concord of this discord? 1608–22 BP HALL *Medit & Vowes* II § 49 Nothing makes so strong and mortall hostility, as discord in religion 1732 POPE *Ess Man* I 291 All Nature is but Art, unknown to thee All Discord, Harmony not understood. *a* 1806 BP HORSLEY *Serm* III. XXXIX (R.), The discordance of these errors is mistaken for a discord of the truths on which they are severally grafted 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl Relig Knowl* II 1041/1 The relations of the Church to the government of Baden were entirely at discord with his own views

3 *Mus.* (The opposite of CONCORD.) a Disagreement or want of harmony between two or more musical notes sounded together, dissonance. b. A combination of two or more notes not in harmony with each other; a chord which by itself is unpleasing or unsatisfactory to the ear, and requires to be 'resolved' or followed by some other chord. c. The interval between two notes forming a discord; any interval except the unison, octave, perfect fifth and fourth, major and minor thirds, and major and minor sixths (and the octaves of these). d. A single note which is dissonant with another, or with the other notes of a chord.
c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 122/1 Dyscorde yn songe, *dissonancia* 1579 E K in *Spenser's Sheph Cal* Ep Ded § 1 Oftentimes a dischorde in Musick maketh a comely concordaunce. 1600 SHAKS *A Y L* II VII 6 If he, compact of iares, grow Musicall, We shortly shall haue discord in the Spheares 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl* 79 A Discord . is the mixture of diuers sounds, naturally offending the eares. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* III. 1 The Discords are, a Second, Fourth, and Seventh, with their Eighths 1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc* 229 As in Musick, what is Discord in particular and separately considered, will be Harmony upon the whole 1795 MASON *Ch Mus* I 55 An adept . might give his scientific hearers supreme pleasure by his skilful manner of resolving his discords 1864 BROWNING *Abt Vogler* XI, Why rushed the discords in but that harmony should be prized? 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* VIII 95 The chord in which the dissonance is heard is called a Discord. 1881 MACFARREN *Counterp* I 2 A discord is a chord that is unsatisfactory in itself, or it is a note foreign to the prevailing harmony
fig 1650 B *Disciplinarium* 46 My harmonious Pulse beats nothing but melodious Discords, to the tune of the Crosse and the Harpe 1878 J P HOPPS *Jesus* VIII 30 He had silenced the discords of passion in his own breast

4 Disagreement or want of harmony between sounds, a mingling or clashing of sounds, a confused noise; a harsh or unpleasing sound. (Often with allusion to the musical sense: see prec.)
1590 SHAKS. *Mids N* IV. i. 123, I neuer heard So musicall a discord, such sweet thunder 1602 MARSTON *Ant & Mel* V Wks. 1856 I 67 There remaines no discord that can sound Harsh accents to the eare of our accord. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI 209 Arms on Armour clashing bray'd Horrible discord, and the madding Wheeles Of brazen Chariots rag'd 1791 MRS RADCLIFFE *Rom Forest* V, The bravura of La Motte whose notes sounded discord to his ears 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I IV, The very sight, the very voice of a Colonna, was a blight to his eye and a discord to his ear.

5 *Comb.*, as *discord-wasted* adj.
1813 SHELLEY *Q Mab* IV 79 The discord-wasted land.

†**Di'scord,** *a rare.* [a. F *discord*, in 1304 *discors* (Godef.), ad. L *discors*, *discord-em* discordant, at variance: see next.] Discordant.
a 1425 *Chaucer's Pars T* P 744 [MSS Lansd., Petw., Selden] Vnmesurable & discorde [*other MSS.* desordeynee, disordeyned] couetise 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* XVI XIII, For musike doth sette in all unyte The discorde thynges whiche are variable 1606 G W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist Ivstine* Ep Ded., In Musicke, manie discord notes and manie tunes make one consent.

Discord (diskɒ̄·ɹd), *v.*[1] Also 4–6 **dys-**. [a. OF. *des-*, *discorde-r* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L *discordāre* to be at variance, f. *discors*, *discord-* adj. discordant, f. DIS-+*cor*, *cord-* heart: cf. *concord*.]
1 *intr.* Of persons: To disagree, 'differ'; to be at variance, to quarrel; also, to dissent *from*.
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23640 (Cott.) Þe gode wit alkin thing sal þire acorde, Þe wicked wit alkin scaft þai sal discord. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* CXIX. 6 With þaim þat discordis fra þe charite of halikyrke i held anhede. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 72 Þer ben manye men þat discorden of dietynge of men þat ben woundid 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I XXV 18 Here discordyth myn Auctour with some other wryters 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* II 275 How the Lordis of Scotland discordit at the Huntis. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 404 The human wil cannot discord from the Divine 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XIV, They discorded with her 1867 CARLYLE in *Remin.* (1881) II 124 We discorded commonly on two points.
2 Of things (chiefly). To be different (*from*), discordant or inconsistent (*with*)
1388 WYCLIF *Rom* Jerome's Prol., He wolde shewen the newe to not discorden fro the olde testament *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1227 Thire two last preceptes semes to discorde in nothing. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I LXXV (R.), Thyse two nacions discorde in maners, but nat in clothing and in fayth. 1608 HIERON *Def Ministers' Reasons Refus Subscription* II 166 Not because it accordeth or discordeth with the original 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit India* II V V 484 The party, the views of which were apt to discord with those of the leading members of the government
b Of sounds: To be discordant or dissonant; to jar, clash.
a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cl 4 Acorde, as of sere voicys, noght discordand, is swete sange *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 122/1 Dyscordyn yn sounde, or syngynge, *dissono*, *deliro* 1530 BARET *Alv* D 801 To Discord, or disagree in tune 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 227 But Sounds do disturb and alter one the other Sometimes the one jarring or discording with the other and making a confusion
†**3.** *trans.* To make discordant *Obs rare.*
1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec* (1632) 42 They adventure not to play upon that string for fear of discording all the rest of their harmonie *a* 1627 [see DISCORDED]

†**Disco·rd,** *v.*[2] *Obs Farriery* [f. DIS- 7 a + CORD *sb* 1] *trans.* To replace (the intestine) of an incorded or ruptured horse So **Disco·rding** *vbl. sb.*, the relieving of hernia in this way
1607 TOPSELL *Fourf Beasts* (1658) 307 Having so discorded, that is to say, returned the gut into his right place *Ibid*, Forget not the next day after his discording to unloosen the list, and to take it away and at the three weeks end it were not amisse to geld the stone on that side away, so shall he never be encorded again on that side

†**Discordable,** *a Obs.* [ME *discorda ble*, a OF. *des-*, *discordable*, ad. L. *discordābil-is* disagreeing, discordant, f *discordā-re* · see DISCORD *v.* and -BLE.] Characterized by discord, discordant.
c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III 1704 (1753), Elements, that been so discordable 1393 GOWER *Conf* II 225 It is nought discordable Unto my word, but accordable 1549 *Compl Scotl* XI. 100 The samnetes herd the tua discordabil consellis of herenius

Discordance (diskɒ̄·ɹdăns). [a. OF. *des-*, *discordance* = It. *scordanza* for *discordanza* (Florio), L. type **discordāntia*, f *discordāre*: see DISCORD *v* and -ANCE.]
1 The fact of being discordant; disagreement, want of concord
1340 *Ayenb* 259 Vor of þe discordance of þe herte comþ þe discordance of þe bodie *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T* P 201 Aftei the diverse discordances of oure wikkednesses. 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 427 b/2 Thys holy saynt Yues laboured euer to pease alle dyscordaunce and stryf 1494 FABYAN *Chron* I. VI CCXIII (R.), In this sayinge appereth some discordance with other writers *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. XII § 1 (1622) 329 The whole concordance of the world consists in discordances. 1656 HOBBES *Liberty, etc.* (R.), The discordance between the action and the law 1819 MACKINTOSH *Sp. in Ho. Com* 2 Mar Wks. 1846 III 374 This rapidly increasing discordance between the letter and the practice of the Criminal Law, arose in the best times of our history. 1864 J. H NEWMAN *Apol* 106 They were in discordance with each other, from the first, in their estimate of the means, [etc.]
2. Discord of sounds; harsh or dissonant noise.
c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4251 In floites made he discordaunce 1483 *Cath Angl* 101/1 A Discordance *desonancia* 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XII VIII, Cries, Which rung in wild discordance round the rock 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb* XVIII (1887) 132 The curious mixture of discordances which rose to the organ-loft.

Discordancy (diskɒ̄·ɹdănsi). [ad. L type **discordāntia*, see prec. and -ANCY.]
1. The condition or quality of being discordant.
1608 D. T. *Ess Pol & Mor* 94 Where there is a difference therefore in Religion, there is alwaies lightly a discordancie in affection. 1780 BURKE *Sp. at Bristol* Wks III 357 In such a discordancy of sentiments, it is better to look to the nature of things than to the humours of men 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. XII 83 Our discordancies must always arise from my being in the wrong 1855 BROWNING *Fernshtah* (1884) 128 How reconcile discordancy.
2 = DISCORDANCE 2.
1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glasse* V 33 The body is like an instrument of musicke, that when it hath a discordancy in the strings, is wont to jarre 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. XVI 4 Absolutely deafened by discordancy and noise

Discordant (diskɒ̄·ɹdănt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ME *des-*, *dis-*, *dyscord-dant*, a OF. *des-*, *discordant*, pr. pple. of *descorder*: see DISCORD *v* and -ANT.]
1 Not in accord, not harmoniously connected or related; at variance; disagreeing, differing; incongruous. Const. *to*, *from*, *with*
[1292 BRITTON I Prol (1865) 2 En taunt qe lour usages ne soynt mie descordauntz a dreiture.] *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II 988 (1037) No discordaunt þing y-fere, As þus, to vsen termes of Physik. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Princ* 96 As discordant as day is to the nyght 1550 BALE *Apology* 75 (R.) So long as he is so dyscordaunte to hymself 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II XXVI 140 The reasons and resolutions are, and must remain discordant 1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man.* I II. 57 If discordant from it, the sentence of Condemnation [follows] 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 173 Discordant motives in one centre meet 1868 E EDWARDS *Raleigh* I IV. 52 The current accounts are in some points curiously discordant yet far less discordant than are the portraits 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv Mundi* 1 (1870) 16 Testimony..in no case discordant with that of the Iliad.
b. Living in discord, disagreeing, quarrelsome.
1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort Scottes* H iij, I accuse..myne awne rebellious, discordant and graceles children. 1597 SHAKS *2 Hen IV*, Induct 19 The blunt monster with vncounted heads, The still discordant, wauering multitude. 1776 JOHNSON *Let to Boswell* 21 Dec., When once a discordant family has felt the pleasure of peace, they will not willingly lose it. 1803 WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp* 328 He united that discordant and turbulent race in the common cause
2. Of sound: Inharmonious, dissonant, jarring
c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4247 Discordaunt ever fro armonye, And distoned from melodie 1701 CONGREVE *Hymn to Harmony* VI, War, with discordant notes and jarring noise The harmony of peace destroys. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit* II § 6 (1833) 68 Two sounds that refuse incorporation or mixture, are said to be discordant. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI 787 No passion touches a discordant string, But all is harmony and love. 1871 L STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) VII 156 Some discordant shrieks from our guides made the summer night hideous
†**B.** *sb* in *pl* Discordant things, attributes, or propositions. *Obs*
c 1400 *Test. Love* II (1542) 319 a/2 By these accordaunces, discordantes ben ioyned 1551 T WILSON *Logike* (1580) 52 Contraries, are suche discordauntes, as can not be, at one and the same tyme, in one substaunce *Ibid* 52 b, Note further, that all discordauntes are not contrary, accordyng to their common accidentes, but accordyng to their proper difference
Hence **Disco·rdantness,** discordant quality.
1727 BAILEY vol II, *Discordantness*, disagreeableness.

Discordantly (diskɒ̄·ɹdăntli), *adv* [f. prec. + -LY 2] In a discordant manner; inharmoniously, incongruously.
1663 BOYLE *Colours* Wks. I. 741 (R.) If they be discordantly tuned . being struck together they make but a harsh and troublesome noise 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr* I 1 (1845) 6 Human faces gloom discordantly, disloyally on one another 1876 MOZLEY *Univ Serm* 1 (1877) 15 The most discordantly opposite characters have yet exhibited a common element in this inspiration of a great hatred.

†**Disco·rded,** *ppl a Obs* [f DISCORD *v* + -ED 1] Set at variance; fallen out.
a 1627 MIDDLETON *Anything for Quiet Life* V *ad fin*, Discorded friends aton'd, men and their wives

†**Disco·rder.** *Obs.* Also 5 **-our.** [a AF. *discordour*, OF. *descordeor*, f. *des-*, *discorder* to DISCORD: see -ER 1] A quarreller, a maker of discord.
c 1400 tr *Secreta Secret*, *Gov. Lordsh* (E E T. S) 115 A full fface withouten bolnyng, bytokyns a stryuer, a dyscordour. *a* 1628 F GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 111 Tributes to their common Idol Discorder

Disco·rdful, *a. rare.* [f. DISCORD *sb* (earlier *discord*) + -FUL.] Full of discord, quarrelsome.
1596 SPENSER *F Q.* IV. II 30 Unmindfull both of that discordfull crew. *Ibid* IV IV 3 Blandamour full of vainglorious spright, And rather stird by his discordfull dame 1867 G MACDONALD *Poems* 167 Why should I discordful things Weave into cadence ordered right?

Discording (diskɒ̄·ɹdiŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. DISCORD *v* + -ING 1] Disagreeing, disagreement, discordance
1297 R GLOUC (1724) 255 Bytuene hem nas non dyscordyng 1483 *Cath Angl.* 101/1 A Discordynge of voces, *diaphonia* 1593 BILSON *Govt Christ's Ch* 96 The false report of their discording everywhere spread by these deceivers

Discording (diskɒ̄·ɹdiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2] Disagreeing, discordant.
c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* III. Pr II 68 Dyuerse sentences and discordyng 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R.* V XXIII. (1495) 131 A dyscordyng voyce . trowbleth the acorde of many voyces *c* 1400 MAUNDLV (ROXB.) IV 11 Þe land of Grece es þe next cuntree þat variez and es discordand in faith and letters fra vs and oure faith. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* I 68 Nathing . discordeng wt the truth of the historie 1633 STRUTHER *True Happiness* 128 Yet they have but a discording concord 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div* XI 247 Discording Parties can no Pleasure bring, No Safety to the People, or the King 1808 SCOTT *Marm* III. Introd. VIII, Whose doom discording neighbours sought.

†**Di·scordous,** *a. Obs.* [f L *discors*, *discord-* adj. (or Eng. DISCORD *sb*) + -OUS. Cf. med.L. *discordiosus*, OF. *descordieus*, of which the Eng repr would be *discordious*.] Characterized by or full of discord; of the nature of discord; discordant.
1597–8 BP HALL *Sat* III i 42 And men grue greedie, discordous, and nice 1612–15 — *Contempl*, *O T* XIII. V, The harsh and discordous notes 1633 — *Hard Texts* 555 I heare and abhorre the discordous noise of your sins

†**Disco·riate,** *ppl a Obs. rare* [ad med.L. *discoriāt-us*, pa pple of *discoriāre* to flay, skin, scourge (in Du Cange), f L. *dis-* (DIS- 4) + *cori-um* skin, hide cf. earlier L. *dēcoriāre* to skin, and see DE- *pref.* 6] Flayed.
1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* 271 b/1 He was of them discoryate and flayn quyck, and deyde not

Discorporate (diskɒ̄·ɹpŏrĕt), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. DIS- 10 + CORPORATE *a.*: perh. ad. med. (Anglo)L. *discorporātus* dissolved, 'corpus discorporatum dissolutum declaramus' Rymer XV 244/1]
†**1.** Deprived of corporate character and privileges; made no longer a corporation; disincorporated. *Obs*
1682 *Eng Elect. Sheriffs* 45 The City was never to this day discorporate. 1688 *Loud Gaz* No 2391/1 Such of the said Corporations are not Discorporate or Dissolved
2. Not corporate; not united into a corporation; dissociated (*nonce-use*)
1833 CARLYLE *Diderot* in *Misc Ess.* (1888) V 11 Corporations of all sorts have perished (from corpulence); and now instead of the seven corporate selfish spirits, we have the four and twenty millions of discorporate selfish

Discorporate (diskɔ̄ˑɹpŏrēˑt), *v. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + CORPORATE *v.*: perh. immed repr a med.L. **discorporāre*: cf. prec.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of corporate character; to dissolve (a corporate body).

1683 T HUNT *Def Charter Lond* 40 A Corporation or Society of men may discorporate and dissolve themselves.

2. To separate from a corporate body; to dissociate, disconnect.

1891 *Edin Rev* Oct. 309 Grattan predicted . that a priesthood unconnected with the English Government would lead to a Catholic laity discorporated from the people of England.

†**Discorrespo·ndency.** *Obs.* [f DIS- 9; cf next] Want of correspondence.

a 1641 BP MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon* (1642) 420 Those words . make very much dis correspondency *inter* parts which doe hang handsomely enough together

†**Discorrespo·ndent,** *a. Obs rare*⁻¹. [f. DIS- 10] Lacking correspondence or congruity; not answering one to another

1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess* II. VII § 3 (R.) It would be discorrespondent in respect of God

†**Disco·rsive,** *a. Med Obs.* [f. DIS- 10 + CORSIVE] Not 'corsive', corrosive, or escharotic.

1662 R. MATHEW *Unl Alch* § 99 163 It is altogether discorsive, and not contractive, and therefore safe and profitable for Women that have Cankers in their breasts.

†**Disco·se,** *a Obs.*¹ *rare.* [ad. mod.L. *discōs-us*, f *discus* DISK: see -OSE.] Characterized by a disk.

1686 *Phil Trans.* XVI. 285 These haue radiated, discose, and flat Flowers.

Discost, var of DISCOAST *v. Obs.*

†**Discostate** (diskɒ·stēt), *a. Bot Obs.* [f. DIS- 1 + L. *costāt-us* ribbed, COSTATE, f. *costa* a rib.] Of leaves: Having radiately divergent ribs.

1849 BALFOUR *Man Bot.* 72 Discostate [*later edd.* Divergent]

Discostomatous: see DISCO-

Discoum-, -counfite, etc, obs ff. DISCOMFIT.

†**Discou·nsel,** *v. Obs.* In 5 discounseylle. [ad. OF. *descon-, descounseillier* = It *disconsigliare*. prob common Romanic, f. *des-, dis-* (DIS- 4) + L. *consiliāre* to COUNSEL.]

1. *trans.* To counsel (a person) against some undertaking or course of action; to give advice dissuading *from*, = DISADVISE 2. (Also with double object, quot. 1477)

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 96 b, [The king] cam to Jason . and moche dis-counceylled him thenterprise of colchas 1483 — *Gold. Leg* 117 b/1 Ye discounseylle your frendes fro the euerlastyng lyf *a* 1557 MRS M BASSET tr. *More's Treat Passion* Wks. 1392/1 He dyscounsayled hym to take thys death vppon hym. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVI XXXIV 938 He would have discounselled and skared them .. from foolish and furious dessignes.

absol 1559 *Homilies* I. *Adultery* II. (1859) 122 Holy Scripture disswadeth (or discounselleth) from doing that filthy sinne

2. To give counsel against (an action or undertaking); = DISADVISE 1.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec* (1632) 108 They . not onely inhibite the reading of Protestant Bookes but discounsell also all joyning with them in any service of God *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm* CII (1848) IV. 361 Joab did yet dissuade and discounsel thus numbering of the people.

†**Discou·nselled,** *ppl. a Obs.* In 5 desconnceylled. [after OF. *desconseillié* discouraged, left without comfort, disconsolate, pa. pple. of *desconseillier*. see prec.] Without resource or support, desolate, disconsolate.

[1292 BRITTON III. v. § 1 Soen heritage, qe fust endormi et desconselé [*v.r* descounseillee, *tr.* unsupported] *Ibid* IV. III. § 4 Si la eglise demoerge desconselé [unprovided] outre vi meys. *Ibid.* § 10 Cum ele fust tout voide et des conselé,] 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met* XIII IX, Now I am fallen in orphanyte of parents & of my lorde, and am poure & desherytid, exilled & descounceylled

Discount (di·skaunt), *sb.* Also 7 discompt [a. 16th c. F. *descompte*, earlier *desconte*, mod.F. *décompte*, vbl sb. f. *descompter* to DISCOUNT.

The French *descompte, décompte* has not the technical sense of *discount*, which is expressed by *escompte*, with vb. *escompter*, adapted from It *sconto, scontare* The earlier sense of *discount* in Eng was app as in French, the technical sense being later, taken perhaps from Italian *sconto*, though attached to the existing word]

†**1** An abatement or deduction from the amount, or from the gross reckoning or value of anything. *Obs* (exc as in 2).

1622 *Eng Commissioners to Jas. I*, in *Fortesc Papers* 189 The discount of the pepper brought into Hollande. 1669–70 MARVELL *Corr.* CXXXIX Wks. 1872–5 II. 306 In discount of the third yeare to be layd at the Custome House, to supply what falls short 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Discount*, is also used with less propriety for the tare, or waste of any commodity, sum, etc There are 12 shillings discount in this bag The cag of oil sent me from Spain leaks, there are fifty pints discount 1798 BAY *Amer Law Rep.* (1809) I. 16 Against plaintiff's bill, defendant filed a discount for the loss of rent by plaintiff's delay *Ibid* 117 Permitted to offer [their claim] in discount against plaintiff's demand.

b *fig* (partly from 2.)

1753 A MURPHY *Gray's-Inn Jrnl* No. 56 ₱ 9 The Peevishness of these my Creditors is a great Discount upon my Happiness. 1794 MISS GUNNING *Packet* III. 38 Present fears are a heavy discount on future expectations 1859 F HALL *Vásavadattá* 54 The partiality for Bauddhas .. must, very likely, be received with liberal discount

2. *Commerce.* **a.** A deduction (usually at a certain rate per cent) made for payment before it is due, or for prompt payment, of a bill or account; a deduction for cash payment from the price of an article usually sold on credit; any deduction or abatement from the nominal value or price.

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 110 For discompt or rebate of money, this is the Proportion 1702 *Burlesque R. L'Estrange's Vis Quev* 269 Here's ready Money. Speak, what Discount? 1837 *Penny Cycl* IX 18/1 The name of discount is also applied to certain trade allowances upon the nominal prices of goods *Ibid.*, The rates of discount in [a list now before us] vary from 5 to 40 per cent upon the nominal prices of the different articles 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 252 Draw all the profits without discount or percentage. *Mod.* A retail bookseller who gives twopence in the shilling discount. A discount of 5 per cent is offered for payment of this account before the end of the month.

b. The deduction made from the amount of a bill of exchange or promissory note, by one who gives value for it before it is due, this deduction being calculated at a defined rate per cent. for the time the document has to run; practically, the interest charged by a banker or bill-discounter for advancing the value of a bill before it is due.

This is the common form in which banks and discount-houses advance money to persons engaged in commerce, the banker or discounter having thus purchased the bill at a discount keeps it till maturity, when he realizes the full amount In practice, discount is calculated as the interest on the amount of the bill for the time it has to run; this is more than what arithmeticians call the *true discount*, which is reckoned as interest on the *present worth* (*i.e* that sum which if invested at the given rate for the given time would amount to the face value).

1683 R. CLAVEL (*title*), Tables for the Forbearance and Discompt of Money. 1732 DE FOE *Eng Tradesman* I Pref II The dismal consequences of usury, high discount, and paying interest for money 1859 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed 6) 491 We may define the Discount of a sum of money to be the interest of the Present Worth of that sum, calculated from the present time to the time when the sum would be properly payable. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol Econ* III. VI (1876) 361 The value of money is said to be represented by the Bank-rate of discount 1881 J BROOK-SMITH *Arith* (ed 6) 323 With bankers and bill-discounters, discount is the *interest* of the sum specified, whereas, properly speaking, it is the interest of the present worth of that sum And as the present worth of a sum due at a future time is less than the sum itself, the *true* discount is less than the banker's or *mercantile* discount, and therefore the banker obtains a small advantage

3. The act of discounting a bill or note; with *pl.*, a single transaction of this nature.

1839–40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R* (1855) 119 To establish a bank of deposit, discount, and circulation 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 43 The Scotch banks make their advances partly by discount of bills, and partly by what are termed cash accounts, or cash credits. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* III 78 Shall you require either loans or discounts, and to what amount? 1878 JEVONS *Prim Pol Econ* 114 The most common and proper way in which a banker gives credit and employs his funds is in the discount of bills.

4 *At a discount*: at less than the nominal or usual value, below par; *fig.* in low esteem, reduced in estimation or regard, depreciated. (Opp. to *at a* PREMIUM.)

1701 *Lond Gaz.* No 3710/3 Their Bills go at 50 per Cent Discount. 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* I VI, 120 When its notes were at a discount 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ* III. XX § 2 (1876) 372 The price of bills would fall below par; a bill for 100*l.* might be bought for somewhat less than 100*l*, and bills would be said to be at a discount. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 5 Though one system of coinage were adopted for all countries, claims on foreign countries would nevertheless vary in price, and would still be either at a premium or at a discount

fig 1832 GEN P THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II 237 'Conservative' principles are at a discount throughout the world 1842 MARRYAT *Percival Keene* XXI, We should be at a pretty discount with the red-coats 1856 READE *Never too late* LXXXV, Servants are at a great premium, masters at a discount, in the colony.

5. *Billiards* An allowance made by a superior to an inferior player of a deduction of one or more counts from his score for every count made by the latter. (*U.S.*)

6. *attrib* and *Comb.* (chiefly in sense 2 b), as **discount-broker**, one whose business is to cash or procure the cashing of notes or bills of exchange at a discount; also *discount accommodation, business, house*; (in sense 2 a) *discount-bookseller.*

1863 FAWCETT *Pol Econ* II V (1876) 163 Applying to a banker or discount-broker for loans. *Ibid.* III IX (1876) 415 The English discount-houses collect all the bills which are drawn upon France 1866 CRUMP *Banking* IX. 190 The directors . contracted the discount accommodation to the public 1876 *World* V. No. 117, 5 At to-day's rates there cannot possibly be any appreciable profit in discount business 1889 *Spectator* 31 Aug 268/2 Harper's, which discount booksellers sell at 9*d* a copy.

Discount (diskau·nt, diskaunt), *v.*¹ Also 7 discompt. [a. OF. *desconter* (13th c in Littré), *descompter* (14th c.), mod F *décompter* = Sp *descontar* (Minsheu 1599), It *disconare, scontare* 'to vnreckon, to abate in reckoning' (Florio 1598), med L. *discomputāre* (1293 in Du Cange), a late L or Com Romanic formation from *dis-*, DIS- 4 + *computāre* to COUNT, COMPUTE]

†**1** *trans.* To reckon as an abatement or deduction from a sum due or to be accounted for. *Obs*

1629 SIR R. CHAMBERS *Petit* in Rushw *Hist Coll.* (1659) I 679 The other moity to be discompted upon such Goods as the Petitioner shall make entries of by Exportation or Importation in the Custom-house, London, until his debt with the interest be fully satisfied and paid 1645 *Parl Hist, Chas I*, an 1645 (R.) That all provisions, or other necessaries, provided by your care, be so ordered, that account may be made what is taken, and that the said provisions may be discounted upon the pay of the said army 1696 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) IV 93 The Turky merchants have offered to advance a considerable summe to the king, provided it may be discounted out of the customes of their fleet 1726 R NEWTON in *Reminiscences* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 64 Decrements, so call'd as so much did *decrescere*, or was discounted from a Scholar's Endowment

†**b** To abate, to deduct. *Obs.*

1652 NLI DHAM tr *Selden's Mare Cl* 266 By discounting 38 years from the year 1051, that year 1012, is sufficiently manifest 1664 BUTLER *Hud* II III. 1105 All which [plunder] the Conq'rer did discompt, To pay for curing of his Rump *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II 327 They made such exceptions to those of the other side, that they discounted as many voices as gave them the majority 1828 WEBSTER s v, Merchants discount five or six per cent., for prompt or for advanced payment.

†**c.** *To discount interest*, to deduct 'interest' (now called *discount*) on receiving the amount of a bill or note before it is due: see sense 3. *Obs.*

1684 *Lond Gaz* No 1945/4 Because it may be some conveniency . to have present Money, if they please to discount Interest, they may have it at the Office. 1701 *Ibid* No 3708/4 The whole Loss being to be paid by the Undertakers within 60 days ., or sooner upon discounting the Interest.

†**d.** To reduce the amount of (a debt) by a set-off *Obs.*

1713 SWIFT *To Earl Oxford* III Wks. 1758 III. II 46 Parvisol discounts arrears By bills for taxes and repairs.

†**2** *intr. To discount for*: to provide a set-off for, to meet, satisfy *Obs.*

1647 in Rushw. *Hist Coll.* IV. II 1025 Public monies which Mr Thornton had no ways satisfied or discounted for before his death 1687 R L'ESTRANGE *Hist Times* I 159 Discounting . for what we have Receiv'd from the Westminster-Insurance Offices 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* III 1, My prayers and penance shall discount for these, And beg of heaven to charge the bill on me.

3. *trans.* To give or receive the 'present worth' of (a bill of exchange or promissory note) before it is due. **a.** To pay the value beforehand, with a deduction equivalent to the interest at a certain percentage for the time which it has still to run. **b.** Of the holder: To obtain cash for (a bill or note), with such deduction, before it is due. (See DISCOUNT *sb.* 2 b.)

1694 *Lond Gaz.* No 3008/4 Foreign Bills of Exchange will be Discounted after the Rate of Four and half per Cent per Annum. 1732 DE FOE *Eng Tradesman* I, Suppl. II. 389 The seller had a supply by discounting the bills 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III II, Have you been able to get me that bill discounted? 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ* III XI. § 4 A bill of exchange, when merely discounted does not perform the functions of money, but is itself bought and sold for money. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch & Schm* XXIII (1860) 251/1, I was fortunate enough not to discount for him a single bad bill 1878 JEVONS *Prim Pol Econ* 114 A banker will . discount such a bill, that is, buy it up for the sum due, after subtracting interest. for the length of time the bill has to run.

4 *fig.* In various senses derived from the foregoing: **a.** To leave out of account, to disregard, omit **b** To deduct or detract from, to lessen. **c.** To part with a future good for some present consideration. **d.** To settle or account for beforehand. And now *esp.*. **e.** To make a deduction in estimating the worth of (a statement, etc.); to make allowance for exaggeration in **f.** To take (an event, etc.) into account beforehand, thus lessening its effect or interest when it takes place.

1702 S. PARKER *Cicero's De Finibus* 237 To relinquish himself, to discount his Body, and take up with a Summum Bonum Uncommensurate to the Whole of his Person 1716 M. DAVILS *Athen. Brit.* III *Critic Hist* 26 The Jacobits unaccountable Schism has been thoroughly discounted by our learned Dr Turner 1768 *Woman of Honor* I 165 In this light, how much would [they] have to discount of their boasts of having had a number of women as worthless as themselves? 1836–7 SIR W HAMILTON *Metaph* XI (1859) II 402 Of the three opinions (I discount Brown's), under this head, one supposes [etc] 1851 J H. NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng* 329 Absolution for a week! then it seems, she has discounted, if I may so speak, her prospective confessions, and may lie, thieve, drink, and swear for a whole seven days with a clear conscience. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess, Poetry & Crit.* 185 Discounting immortality for pottage 1858 *Sat Rev* V. 660/1 Making its own little profit by cleverly discounting a part of the great conception 1860 *Ibid.* IX 825/1 His father discounted and exhausted the policy of perfidious concession. 1873 H SPENCER *Stud. Sociol* V 112 We have to estimate [the] worth [of evidence] when it has been discounted in many ways 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth. Christ.* IV 172 To discount from the teaching of Christ the words 'eat' and 'drink', as modal terms .. is to relinquish the literal interpretation 1880 *Daily News* 23 Sept, Acquaintance from books with the place to be visited 'discounts' the enjoyment of the visit. 1882 BITHELL *Counting-house Dict.* s v., To *discount* news or intelligence, a cant phrase

much used in City circles, is to anticipate or expect such intelligence, and then act as though it had already arrived 1883 C. J Wills *Mod Persia* 315 After a time one learns to mentally discount the statements made by the natives *a* 1884 M Pattison *Mem* (1885) 214 Nor had his [Newman's] perversion, so long looked for, and therefore mentally discounted, at all fallen upon me like a blow

5. *Billiards.* To allow discount to, as to *discount* an inferior player. (*U S*)

Hence **Discou nted** *ppl. a*, **Discou nting** *vbl. sb* and *ppl a*

1682 Scarlett *Exchanges* 6 Discounted Exchange, is, when the Drawer and the Remitter is one and the same Person. 1732 De Foe *Eng. Tradesman* I Suppl II 391 Discounting of bills is certain death to the tradesman 1861 Goschen *For. Exch.* 41 The discounting establishments at home. 1884 *Manch Exam.* 22 May 5/1 Fraudulent discounting of worthless accommodation bills.

† **Discount,** *v*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f Dis- 1 + Count *v*] *trans.* To count or reckon separately or in separate series.

1655 Fuller *Ch Hist.* Index, Know that the discounting of Sheets (to expedite the work at severall Presses) hath occasioned in the Fifth book after page 200. compleated, to go back again to page (153) surrounded in this fashion, to prevent confusion 1662 J Fuller 'To the Reader' in Fuller *Worthies*, The discounting of Sheets (to expedite the Work at severall Presses) hath occasioned the often mistake of the Folio's [Cf 1653 Gauden *Hieraspistes* 320 Reader, The Reason why the Folios of this Book do not follow is because the Copy (for Expedition) was divided to two Printers]

Discountable (diskau·ntăb'l), *a* [f Discount *a*[1] + -able] That may be discounted; in quot. 1800, within which a bill may be discounted.

1800 T. Jefferson *Writ* (1859) IV. 420 Within the discountable period 1802 H Thornton in Mill *Pol Econ* III. xi § 4 Each is a discountable article.

Discountenance (diskau·ntĭnăns), *v* [ad. obs F. *descontenancer* (16th c. in Littré, and in Cotgr), to abash, put out of countenance, mod F *décontenancer*, f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *contenancer* to Countenance. In some of the English senses, it is used as if f. Dis- 7 + Countenance *sb*. Cf. Deface in some of its senses]

†**1.** *trans.* To put another countenance on, to mask. *Obs rare*

1587 Golding *De Mornay* vii 171 His own ambition, which was peraduenture discountenanced to the common people, but could not be counterfetted before God, who seeth the very bottome of our hearts.

2. To put out of countenance, put to shame, disconcert, discourage, abash. (Chiefly in *pa pple.*)

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1613) 69 Thinking it want of education which made him so discountenanced with vnwonted presence. 1599 B Jonson *Cynthia's Rev* III 1, Sir, let not this dis countenance, or dis-gallant you a whit. 1671 Milton *P R* II 218 How would one look from his majestic brow . Discountenance her despised. 1690 *The Gt Scanderbeg* 89 He was no more discountenanced then, than if he had been at the head of his Army 1707 Norris *Treat Humility* ix. 359 How is my pride further discountenanced, when I see thee my Lord . chusing to unite thyself with flesh and blood. 1862 Carlyle *Fredk Gt* (1865) III. viii vi 55 He appeared much discountenanced at this last part of my narrative

3. To withdraw one's countenance from, set the countenance against; to show disapprobation of; to discourage, disfavour: **a.** a person

1591 Spenser *Tears Muses* 340 We silly Maides, whom they . with reprochfull scorne discountenaunce 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* I. § 45 76 Discouraging and discountenancing the upright 1656 H More *Enthus Tri.* 23 Such Mock-prophets and false Messiases as these will be discountenanced and hissed off of the stage 1807 W H Ireland *Mod Ship of Fools* 251 *note*, He discountenanced him from that hour. 18 *Proclamation at Quarter Sessions*, That all Persons of Honour, or in Place of Authority, will to their utmost contribute to the discountenancing Persons of dissolute and immoral Lives

b. an act, practice, or the like.

1589 Fleming *Georg. Virg* Ded , Ripe to deface and discountenance, but rawe to correct or imitate the commendable trauels of well affected Students 1646 P. Bulkeley *Gospel Covt* III. 256 Profanenesse is discountenanced by all. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No 39 P 10 Duels are neither quite discountenanc'd, nor much in vogue 1766 Burke *Wks.* II 5 The late administration discountenanced the dangerous and unconstitutional practise of removing military officers for their votes in Parliament 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm* 343 The traffic was discountenanced

Hence **Discou ntenanced** *ppl a*, **-ing** *vbl. sb.*

1597 Bp J King *Jonas* (1618) 76 Discountenancings, disturbings, dispossessings of them 1612 Brinsley *Lud Lit.* xxvii. (1627) 276 By the incouragement and commendation of vertue, and discountenancing of vice 1643 Milton *Divorce* Introd (1851) 4 The sole advocate of a discount'nanc't truth 1667 Locke *Ess Toleration* in Fox Bourne *Locke* (1876) I iv 189 The discountenancing of popery amongst us 1675 *Art Contentm* iv ix 198 The most discountenanc'd child oft makes better proof than the dearling. 1749 W. Dodwell *Free Answer* 97 To prevent their preaching a discountenanced Doctrine

Discountenance (diskau·ntĭnăns), *sb arch* [partly ad. OF. *descontenance* (14th c. in Littré), partly an Eng. formation from Dis- 9 + Countenance *sb*, after the vb]

1. The act or fact of discountenancing; unfavourable aspect, disfavour or disapprobation shown

1580 North *Plutarch* (1595) 829 He thought that the estimation of Cato was altogether the discountenance of his [own] power and greatnesse. 1642 Jer. Taylor *Episc.* (1647) 338 All discountenance and disgrace done to the Clergy reflect upon Christ 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I 151 The countenance given to the subscribers and discountenance to the refusers 1779-81 Johnson *L P*, *Milton* Wks II 176 His great works were performed under discountenance 1812 Shelley *Proposals* Pr Wks 1888 I 272 The discountenance which Government will show to such an association 1862 Ld Brougham *Brit. Const.* 1 4 Discountenance of warlike policy.

b with *a* and *pl.*

a 1628 F Greville *Sidney* (1652) 19 Any man might see how to set a good countenance upon all the discountenances of adversitie 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xviii iii, Whether it be that the one way of cheating is a discountenance or reflection upon the other, or [etc]

†**2.** The fact or state of being put out of countenance; discomposure of face; abashment *Obs*

a 1628 F Greville *Sidney* vii (1652) 86 The discountenance, and depression which appeared in Sir Francis 1656 Finett *For Ambass* 39 Much to their discountenance and discontent

Discou·ntenancer. [f. Discountenance *v.* + -er[1]] One who discountenances, or discourages with cold looks or disfavour

1622 Bacon *Hen VII* (J), A great taxer of his people and discountenancer of his nobility. 1702 *Addr fr Maryland* in *Lond Gaz.* No 3853/1 A Discountenancer of Immorality and an Encourager of Virtue 1721 Wodrow *Hist Suff Ch. Scot* (1828) I. Introd 10 A discountenancer of ministers

Discounter (diskau·ntəɹ) [f. Discount *v*[1] + -er[1].] One who discounts a bill or note; i e. either the person who, before it is due, pays the amount with deduction of discount, or the person who obtains cash for it in this way: see Discount *v.* 3

1732 De Foe *Eng. Tradesman* I. Suppl ii 391 These discounters of bills are sometimes bit 1792 Burke *Let. Member Nat. Assembly* Wks VI 17 The whole gang of usurers, pedlars, and itinerant Jew discounters. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ* III xi § 4 A bill of exchange discounted, and kept in the portfolio of the discounter until it falls due 1861 Goschen *For. Exch.* 38 The purchaser of the bills in this case takes the place of the discounter of accommodation paper 1883 E. Paxton Hood *Scot Char* III 59 'Oh, you need not hesitate about him, Mr Carrick [the banker]', said the proposed discounter. 1884 J. Bacon in *Law Rep* 26 Ch. Div 134 The discounter, whether of a bill, or bond, or any other security, becomes the owner.

Discou·ntess, *v. rare* [Dis- 7 b] *trans.* To deprive of the rank or dignity of countess.

1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* IV. iii, Though I am discountess'd, I am not yet dis-countenanced 1874 Trollope *Lady Anna* v, Let them bring that Italian countess over if they dared! He'd countess her and dis-countess her too!

Discouple (diskʌ·p'l), *v* [a OF. *descupler* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *descoupler* (Cotgr) to separate, uncouple, f *des-*, Dis- 4 + *coupler* to Couple] *trans.* To separate or disunite what is coupled, to uncouple.

c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 241 Now are dyscoupled the foure sones of Aymon, for I have slayne Richarde 1549 Hooper *Declar Ten Commandm* x. Wks (Parker Soc.) 384 Neither doth the magistrate dissolve that God hath bound, nor discouple that God coupled 1883 W S Dugdale tr *Dante's Purgatorio* xxv 280 Ascending the steps whose narrowness discouples those who mount

b. *intr* for *refl*

1599 T. M[ouflt] *Silkwormes* 66 When they die after discoupling

Discour, -coure, obs. ff. Discover *v*

†**Discourage,** *sb. Obs.* [f. Dis- 9 + Courage *sb*. or f. Discourage *v.*] Want or failure of courage; the state of discouragement

c 1500 *Three Kyng's Sons* 105 Their enemyes were in suche discorage that thei durst not wele be seen at no scarmyssh. 1548 Udall, etc *Erasm Par. Matt* v (R), Many. be brought in discourage of themselves, by the reason of powerthe .. or by aduersitie 1586 Bright *Melanch* xxxiii 184 They are faint-hearted, and full of discourage. 1611 Sped *Theat Gt Brit* ix (1614) 17/1 Causing their king Canute with discourage to retire

Discourage (diskʌ·redʒ), *v* Also 5-6 dis-, **dyscorage** (6 **dischorage**) [ad OF. *descoragier*, later *descourager*, mod.F. *décourager*; f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *corage*, Courage *sb.*].

1. *trans.* To deprive of courage, confidence, or moral energy, to lessen the courage of; to dishearten, dispirit. The opposite of *encourage*

1481 Caxton *Godfrey* cxxxii 196 How therle of chartres discoraged themperour of Constantinople that he shold not goo and socoure our peple 1535 Coverdale *Jer* xxxviii 4 Thus he discorageth the hondes of the soudyers y[e] be in this cite, and the hondes of all the people. 1611 Bible *Transl Pref* 2 His Royall heart was not daunted or discouraged 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr* II 21, I think no Slow of Despond would discourage me 1725 De Foe *Voy round World* (1840) 253 He would be very far from discouraging me. 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng* III. 232 No trick, no lie, which was thought likely to discourage the starving garrison was spared *absol.* 1789 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) II. 226 Difficulty rather stimulates than discourages

b. with *complement*: To deter (by discouragement) †*to do* something (*obs*), *from* (†*for*) an act.

1529 More *Suppl. Soulys* Wks 337/1 Not for y[e] we wold discorage you to dispose well your goodes when ye dye. 1529 *Supplic to King* (E E T S) 36 This they doo to dyscorage all men from the studye of Gods Worde 1598 R. Bernard tr. *Terence* (1607) 337 The poet was nowe almost discouraged for taking any more paines *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* (1684) 191 It discouraged from all Navigation about it *a* 1698 Temple (J), Unless you . discourage them to stay with you by using them ill 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. i. 89 The Seamen are discouraged from fishing for them by the King. 1756 C Lucas *Ess Waters* II 3 We shall be discouraged from the laborious .. task

†**c.** *transf* and *fig. Obs.*

a 1529 Skelton *Replyc* 355 For to disparage And to discorage The fame matryculate Of poetes laureate 1577 B Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 87 You shall sometime have one branch more gallant then his fellowes, which if you cutte not away, you discourage all the rest 1657 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) II 150 Though the face of public worship of late be discouraged.

2 *transf* To lessen or repress courage for (an action or project); to discountenance, express disapproval of, 'throw cold water on'.

1641 Wilkins *Math Magick* II xv (1648) 292, I would be loath to discourage the enquiry of any ingenuous artificer. *a* 1649 *Eikon Bas* xii (1824) 106, I might neither Incourage the rebels insolence, nor discourage the Protestants loyalty and patience. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II i 85 Thro their oppression trading is discouraged 1735 Berkeley *Querist* § 42 Idleness should of all things be discouraged. 1809 Syd. Smith *Wks* (1867) I 173 A set of lectures upon political economy would be discouraged in Oxford 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 56 Laws were made to discourage usury

†**3.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) To lose courage or confidence. *Obs*

1553 Ball *Vocacyon* in *Harl Misc* (1808-12) VI 464 (D) Because that poore Churche shulde not utterly discourage, in her extreme adversitees 1574 Hellowes *Guevara's Fam Ep* (1577) 33 Scipio considering the Numantines to increase in pride, and the Romanes to discourage

Discourageable (diskʌ·redʒgăb'l), *a rare.* [f Discourage *v* + -able] Capable of being discouraged or disheartened, to be discouraged.

1612-15 Bp Hall *Contempt*, *N T.* iv xxvi, O loue to unthankfull souls! not discourageable by the most hatefull indignities

Discou·raged, *ppl. a* [f as prec. + -ed[1]] Deprived of courage or confidence, disheartened

1548 Udall, etc *Erasm. Par Matt* xix (R), He wente awaye with a discouraged and heauye mynde 1667 Flavel *Saint Indeed* (1754) 44 Discouraged souls, how many do you reckon the Lord for? 1847 Tennyson *Princ* III 137, I grew discouraged, Sir. 1888 *Pall Mall G* 8 June 4/1 Seductive terms about fettered industry, discouraged capital, and the undue taxation of the necessaries of life

Discouragement (diskʌ·redʒmĕnt) [ad. OF *descouragement*, *descorragement* (12th c in Hatz.-Darm.), mod F *découragement*, f *descoragier*, *descourager* to Discourage. cf. Encouragement]

1 The action or fact of discouraging.

1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* III 131 (R) To the great discouragement and hinderance of the same marchants and fishermen. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *Geo II* (1847) I iv 89 His severity to and discouragement of that pest of society, Attorneys. 1880 C R. Markham *Peruv Bark* xii. 414 From that time there was nothing but discouragement and obstruction. *Mod.* The discouragement of rash and premature attempts

2. The fact or state of being discouraged, want of spirit or confidence; depression of spirit with regard to action or effort (The more usual sense)

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst* III ii (1634) 261 The feeling .. turneth onely to terrour and discouragement *a* 1600 Hooker *Disc. Justif.* Wks 1617 II 53 That repining discouragement of heart, which tempteth God 1612 Brinsley *Lud Lit* iii. (1627) 20 About which I have taken no small griefe and discouragement 1844 Thirlwall *Greece* VIII 157 He represents it as having caused so much discouragement at Sparta, that [etc] 1860 Froude *Hist. Eng.* V 30 [It] showed how great was the discouragement into which the loss of Beton had thrown them. 1878 Lecky *Eng in 18th C.* II v 50 Poverty and discouragement became more general than ever

3 That which discourages; a disheartening or deterrent influence.

1612 Woodall *Surg Mate* Pref. Wks. (1653) 9 Notwithstanding all such discouragements . he proceeded on with courage 1720 Swift *Mod Educ*, The books read at school and colleges are full of . discouragements from vice 1725 De Foe *Voy round World* (1840) 319 Their first discouragement was, the country was all open with very little wood 1868 E. Edwards *Raleigh* I. viii 123 Strong discouragements which had often chilled the glowing anticipations.

Discourager (diskʌ·redʒəɹ). [f Discourage *v* + -er[1].] One who or that which discourages or disheartens; one who discountenances or 'throws cold water' upon efforts.

1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* I § 46 80 None [are] greater discouragers of the upright 1710 Macclesfield in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) VI cxxi 10 Discouragers of those who preach virtue and piety 1849 Lewis *Influence Author Opin* ix (L), The promoter of truth and the discourager of error 1884 G. P Lathrop *True* I. 5 Antiquity is a great discourager of the sympathies

Discou·raging, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1]]. The action of the verb Discourage; discouragement. (Now chiefly gerundial.)

1545 *Primer Hen. VIII*, in 3 *Primers* (1848) 519 In all trouble and adversity to be quiet . without discouraging and desperation. 1578 T. N tr *Conq W. India* 318 The overthrow [was] a great discouraging of the enemie 1603 Knolles *Hist Turks* (1638) 35 To the great discouraging of all other Christian Princes.

Discou·raging, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That discourages or causes discouragement; disheartening.

1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. 77 Over that Valley hangs the discouraging Clouds of confusion. 1715 De Foe *Fam Instruct.* I. iii, With many discouraging thoughts for the event 1849 Grote *Greece* II lviii (1862) V. 158 The answer

returned was discouraging 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 185 Despite her discouraging words, he still went on

Hence **Discou raging'ly** *adv*, in a discouraging manner; †**Discou ragingness.**

1690 J. MACKENZIE *Siege London-Derry* 21/2 Colonel Lundy spoke so discouragingly to many of them concerning the indefensibleness of the place 1727 BAILEY vol II, *Discouragingness*, discouragement 1882 ANNIE THOMAS *Allerton Towers* II VIII. 151 Treating her confidences coldly, not to say, discouragingly

†**Discoursative, -itive,** *a. Obs rare* [f. DISCOURSE, see -ITIVE.] **a.** Pertaining to discourse or conversation **b.** Of or belonging to 'discourse' or reason, rational.

1600 C SUTTON *Disce Mori* II (1838) 23 As if it were only some arbitrable matter or discoursitive 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I VII 17 Horses discerne by meanes of the vertue Imaginatiue, Discoursatiue, and Memoratiue.

Discourse (diskōˑs), *sb* Also 4–5 **discours, discors.** [a. F *discours*, ad L. *discurs-us* 'running to and fro, conversation, discourse' (after *cours*'—L *cursus*) · cf. It. *discorso*, Sp *discurso*. L *discurs us* is f *discurs-*, ppl. stem of *discurrĕre*. see next]

†**1.** Onward course; process or succession of time, events, actions, etc.; = COURSE *Obs.*

1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov* (1549) 134 The naturall discourse of the sunne 1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm Par 1 Pet.* I (R), But when yᵉ day shal come, & the discourse of things turned vp side down, they shall be tormented, and you shal reioyce. 1565 JEWEL *Def Apol* (1611) 91 It is most evident by the whole discourse of the Text 1577 HOLLOWES *Guevara's Chron* 65 The riuer Tygris in the discourse of his currant maketh an Ilande 1588 GRENE *Pandosto* (1607) 18 This tragicall discourse of Fortune so daunted them, as they went like shadowes 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. II V 89 The Knights-errant did suffer much Woe and Misery in the Discourse of their Lives

b In the following the meaning is perhaps 'course of arms or combat' (cf. COURSE *sb.* 5), though other explanations have been proposed.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q* VI. VIII 14 The villaine Himself addrest unto this new debate, And with his club him all about so blist That he which way to turne him scarcely wist Sometimes aloft he layd, sometimes alow, Now here, now there, and oft him neare he mist At last the caytiue, after long discourse, When all his strokes he saw auoyded quite, Resolued in one t'assemble all his force. 1611 BEAUMONT & FL *King & No King* II i, Good captain Bessus, tell us the discourse [viz. of single combat] Betwixt Tigranes and our king, and how We got the victory

†**2.** 'The act of the understanding, by which it passes from premises to consequences' (J); reasoning, thought, ratiocination; the faculty of reasoning, reason, rationality. *Obs* or *arch.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* V Pr iv 165 It [intelligence] byholdeþ alle þinges so as I shal seye by a stiok of þouȝt formely wiþ oute discours or collacioun 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. XXVIII 75 He knoweth all lynge, therfore there is nought ferther to seken by discours 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 39 The soule of man is endued with a power of discourse, whereby it concludeth either according to the certainetie of reason, or the learning of experience *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Rem* (1644) 131 The Dog .. we see is plentifully furnished with inward discourse 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 56 The discerning of that connexion or dependance which there is betwixt several propositions which is called ratiocination, or discourse 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI 353 Discourse, strictly speaking, is the motion or progress of the mind from one judgment to another. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* VII. 177 Discourse (*discursus*, *διάνοια*) indicates the operation of comparison

†**b.** Phr. *Discourse of reason* process or faculty of reasoning. *Obs* or *arch.*

1413 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. XXVIII 74 The soule seketh by discors of reson the skyles and the causes of the wonderful beaute of creatures 1553 EDEN *Treat Newe Ind* (Arb) 9 As could hardely be comprehended by the discourse of reason. 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* I II 150 A beast that wants discourse of Reason. 1675 SOUTH *Serm Ingratitude* (1715) 455 By the Discourses of Reason, or the Discoveries of Faith. 1836–7 SIR W HAMILTON *Metaph* App. I. 415 No one with the ordinary discourse of reason could commit an error in regard to them.

3 Communication of thought by speech; 'mutual intercourse of language' (J); talk, conversation. *arch*

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr Glasse* 112 But what make I discourse in these thinges to you, whiche knowe them muche better then I 1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, V. III 99 Ample enterchange of sweet Discourse. 1597–8 BACON *Ess., Discourse* (Arb) 14 Some in their discourse, desire rather commendation of wit, then of iudgement. 1667 MILTON *P L.* VIII 211 Sweeter thy discourse is to my eare Then Fruits of Palm tree 1713 SWIFT *Frenzy & Dennis*, I laid hold of that opportunity of entering into discourse with him 1726 *Adv Capt. R Boyle* 306, I finding she did not much care for talking upon that Subject, chang'd the Discourse. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* II Prel VII, Meanwhile the Student held discourse With the Musician

†**b.** The faculty of conversing, conversational power. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err* III. I 109, I know a wench of excellent discourse, Prettie and wittie 1606 — *Tr. & Cr* I II 275 Is not birth, beauty, good shape, discourse and so forth · the Spice, and salt that seasons a man? 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I 1 His wisdom was great, and his judgement most acute of solid discourse, affable, humble

c. (with *a* and *pl*) A talk, a conversation *arch*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI 286 In the midst of my Discourses, I told his Highnesse the Guardians request. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks (1847) 98/1 The satisfaction which you profess to have received from those incidental discourses 1715 DE FOE *Fam Instruct.* I VIII, I have had a long discourse with my father 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III II 183 They neither can speak nor attend to the discourses of others. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* I. 748 Dido the while with many discourses lengthens the night.

†**d.** A common talk, report, rumour *Obs*

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* II IX (1733) 43 There went a Discourse about that made their malice against them still more implacable *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I 287 Many discourses were set about upon this occasion

†**4** Narration; a narrative, tale, account *Obs*

1572 SIR T SMITH in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser. II III 21 This is hitherto a brief discourse of that which hath passed with my lord Admirall comming to Paris 1575 (*title*), A briefe Discours off the Troubles .abowte the Booke off Common Prayer and Ceremonies 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* V. 237 Troubling me to show them the rare Discourses of my long two yeares survey of Turkey 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl* II I 545 Out of whose faithfull relation of that Rebellion . I have partly collected my discourse of it

5. A spoken or written treatment of a subject, in which it is handled or discussed at length; a dissertation, treatise, homily, sermon, or the like. (Now the prevailing sense)

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ Conv* I 18 b, Referring to yᵉ long discourses which yᵉ divines make of it 1596 HARINGTON *Metam Ajax* (1814) 15 The discourse ensuing is divided into three parts. 1644 MILTON *Areop* (Arb) 47 The acute and distinct Arminius was perverted meerly by the perusing of a namelesse discours writt'n at Delf 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 206 ⁋ 7 Authors who have published Discourses of Practical Divinity 1764 REID *Inquiry* III 116 Dr N Grew read a discourse before the Royal Society in 1675 1803 *Med Jrnl* IX 84 The volume opens with a short preliminary Discourse on the education and duties of a Surgeon. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II 176 In the pulpit the effect of his discourses, which were delivered without any note, was heightened by a noble figure

†**6. a.** Familiar intercourse, familiarity. **b.** Familiarity with a subject, conversancy (*in*) *Obs*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham* III I 108 If you be honest, and fair, your Honesty should admit no discourse to your Beautie. 1604 E G *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* I V 17 The Portugals a Nation that hath more discourse in the Arte of Navigation then any other.

7. *Comb.*

1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Scepticke in Relig* (Arb) 67 He is strangely vnfix't, and a new man euery day, as his last discourse-books Meditations transport him.

Discourse (diskōˑs), *v.* [f DISCOURSE *sb*, prob influenced by F *discourir* 'to discourse of' Cotgr, ad. L. *discurrĕre* to run to and fro, discourse, f DIS- 1 + *currĕre* to run cf. F *courir* to run, secondary form of OF *corre* —L. *currĕre* OF. had also the more literal senses 'to run to and fro, to traverse']

†**1** *intr.* To run, move, or travel over a space, region, etc.; *transf* to 'run out', extend *Obs rare*

a 1547 SURREY *Aeneid* IV. 475 With silence [silent] looke discoursing ouer al. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 213 A greate parte of lande discoursynge towarde the West

†**2.** *intr* 'To pass from premises to conclusions' (J.), to reason. (Also with obj. clause.) *Obs* (Cf DISCOURSE *sb.* 2)

1592 DAVIES *Immort Soul* I (R.), Nor can herself discourse or judge of ought, But what the sense collects, and home doth bring; And yet the powˢ of her discoursing thought, From these collections is a diverse thing *a* 1652 J SMITH *Sel Disc.* IV 105 A mind, i e something within us that thinks, apprehends, reasons, and discourses. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit* I II rule III § 5 If in philosophy we discourse that the true God, being a Spirit without shape or figure, cannot be represented by an image *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met* XV. (R.), Those very elements, translated grow, have sense or can discourse

†**b.** *trans* To turn over in the mind, think over. *Obs.*

1582 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 19 He discoursed many things in his minde. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II 2 He discourst, how best he might approue His vow made for Achilles grace

3. *intr* To hold discourse, to speak with another or others, talk, converse, to discuss a matter, confer. (Cf DISCOURSE *sb.* 3)

1559 [see DISCOURSING *vbl sb*] 1590 SHAKS *Mids N* V I 152 For all the rest, Let Lyon, Moone-shine, Wall, and Louers twaine, At large discourse 1601 — *Jul C* III. I 205 Thou shalt discourse To yong Octavius, of the state of things. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 154 We would sit up discoursing about these unhappy wars 1677 C. HATTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 152 Several persons are discourst of to succeed him 1695–6 R. FISHER in Blackmore *Hist Conspir* (1723) 75 It was discoursed about seizing on the King in Kensington House 1726 *Adv Capt R Boyle* 204 And he in return, instructed me in the Portugueze Language so that in a short time we could discourse in either 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* II. XXVI, Now his tongue discoursed of regions far remote 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 89 I am quite willing to discourse with Socrates in his own manner

fig 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul* II II 13 She speakes, yet she sayes nothing, what of that? Her eye discourses, I will answere it 1607 BEAUM & FL. *Woman-Hater* III 1, I'll promise peace, and fold mine arms up; let but mine eye discourse. 1644 [see DISCOURSING *ppl a.* 2]

b. *trans.* (with *compl*) To pass (time) *away* in discourse or talk; to bring (a person) by discourse *into* (some state).

1611 SHAKS *Cymb* III iii 38 How shall we discourse The freezing houres away? 1672 EACHARD *Hobbs' State Nat.* 106, I always found it an endless thing to reason and discourse people into any soundness of mind. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect Dram Lit.* 137 Seated round [they] discourse the silent hours away

4 *intr.* To speak or write at length on a subject, to utter or pen a discourse (Cf DISCOURSE *sb* 5.)

1564 [implied in DISCOURSER]. 1628 PRYNNE *Cens Cozens* 23 They haue discoursed of these seuen sinnes 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* VI. 239 Josephus . largely discourseth of many hundred thousands famished .within this multipotent City *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.), The general maxims we are discoursing of are not known to children, ideots, and a greater part of mankind 1750 LARDNER *Wks* (1838) III 38 Mr Wolff has discoursed largely of this matter *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz* (1869) III IV 203 If he discoursed for two hours without intermission, he was valued as a zealous pastor

5 *trans.* To go through in speech; to treat of in speech or writing; to talk over, discuss; to talk of, converse about; to tell, narrate, relate. *arch.*

1563 87 FOXE *A. & M* (1684) III. 357 We have discoursed the Story of Mr. Robert Glover 1591 SHAKS 1 *Hen. VI*, I IV 26 How wert thou handled, being Prisoner? Discourse I prethee on this Turrets top. *a* 1592 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* II Wks (Rtldg) 256/2 To discourse at large, And truly too, how Troy was overcome *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel Disc* IX III (1821) 422 Having discoursed the nobleness of religion in its original and nature, we come now to consider the excellency of religion in its properties 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 388 Alcibiades cut of his Dogs Taile that so the talkative people might leave discourse his other Actions. 1716 COLLIER tr *Greg. Nazianzen* 57, I need not discourse, that Passion, Rancour, and Malice, are not allow'd a Christian 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II VIII 170 Discoursing this matter with the sailors while I was asleep. 1822 B CORNWALL *Dram Scenes, Tartarus*, Moans, beside Its waters rising, discourse tales of sin

fig 1591 GRENE *Maiden's Dreame* XXIX, His open hands discours'd his inward grace

†**b.** To utter, say; to speak or write formally. (With the utterance or thing said as object) *Obs*

1604 SHAKS *Oth* II. III 282 Drunke? And speake Parrat? And discourse Fustian with ones owne shadow? 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 446 Who it may be can discourse nothing but slander, or censure. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat* III I. (1765) 108 The Joy in recollecting what we have discoursed on these Subjects

c To utter, give forth (musical sounds)

(Chiefly as a reminiscence of the Shakspere passage)

1602 SHAKS *Ham* III II 374 Giue it breath with your mouth, and it will discourse most excellent Musicke 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev* III III IX (1872) 135 The locusts discourse stern music. 1881 *Scribner's Mag* XXI. 267/2 The Ridgemont brass band was discoursing familiar strains 1882 BESANT *Revolt of Man* VI (1883) 263 On the Green the band was discoursing sweet music

†**6** *trans* To speak or converse with (a person), to talk to, to discuss a matter with, confer with, to speak to, address, harangue *Obs.* or *arch.*

(Very common down to 1750)

1677 A YARRANTON *Eng Improv* 25 All the People will discourse their Parliament Men in these things hinted at 1689–92 LOCKE *Toleration* III II Wks 1727 II 330 A Friend whom I discoursed on this Point. *a* 1695 WOOD *Life* (O H S) III 408 He overtook me on horse back and discours'd me aloud 1702 ECHARD *Eccl Hist* (1710) 226 While Peter thus discoursed the people 1763 FRANKLIN *Let* Wks 1887 III 229 That I might .. have more convenient opportunities of discoursing them on our publick affairs 1866 WHITTIER *Marg. Smith's Jrnl* Prose Wks 1889 I. 21 Sir Thomas did counsel us in his lively way

†**Discou'rseless,** *a Obs.* [f. DISCOURSE *sb* + -LESS] Void of reasoning power; unreasoning

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. VI 69 To attempt things whence rather harm may after result unto us then good, is the part of rash and discourseless brains.

Discourser (diskōˑ·ɪsəɹ). Also 6 **-our,** 7 **-or** [f DISCOURSE *v* + -ER 1] One who discourses; a speaker, talker, narrator, preacher, orator, the writer of a discourse or dissertation.

1564 *Brief. Exam.* * * * IIJ b, There are much paynes bestowed of these discoursours 1579 J STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* A VI b, These discoursers that vse the word of God with as little conscience as they doe Machiavel 1600 O. E *Reply Libel* I VII. 166 An idle discourser, that moueth questions, that bee not to purpose 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw* 300 Some few particulars worthy a much more ample discourse, and a better informed discourser 1713 BENTLEY *Freethinking* 65 (R.) Our discourser here has quoted nine verses out of it 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat* (1852) II. 415 It behoves the discourser upon religious matters to consider [etc.] 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* III 62 Perhaps she distrusted in business and state affairs so brilliant a discourser.

Discou'rsing, *vbl sb.* [f DISCOURSE *v.* + -ING 1] The action of the verb DISCOURSE, q.v., talking, conversation; discussion

1559 BP. SCOT in Strype *Ann Ref* I App X 33 Let the prestes meet together for the discoursinge thereof 1567 BP S PARKER *Cens Platon Phil.* 37 Plato's discoursings about practicall matters are exceeding handsome and pertinent. 1683 HACKE *Collect Voy* (1699) I 7 We concluded the discoursing of Women at Sea was very unlucky, and occasioned the Storm. 1894 *Athenæum* 17 Mar 339/1 To listen to the discoursing of an accomplished man of letters is always a pleasure.

Discou'rsing, *ppl a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2] That discourses; see the verb.

†**1** Passing from premisses to consequences, reasoning, reasonable, rational. *Obs.*

1592 DAVIES *Immort Soul* II XI (1714) 29 Brutes do want that quick discoursing Pow'r, Which doth in us the erring Sense correct 1638 K. DIGBY *Let conc Relig.* II (1651) 14 The Fathers works will fairly inform a rational and discoursing man of the true state of them. 1642 R CARPENTER *Experience* II. V 156 Motives sufficient to induce a discoursing man to forsake the Jesuits.

†b Passing rapidly from one thought to another, busily thinking *Obs*

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I (Arb) 78 A factious hart, a discoursing head, a mynde to medle in all mens matters 1625 BACON *Ess*, *Truth* (Arb) 499 And though the Sects of Philosophers of that Kinde be gone, yet there remaine certaine discoursing Wits 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* III iii, We Frame strange conceits in our discoursing brains

2 Talking, holding discourse; delivering a discourse

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem* (Arb) 76 A busie head, a discoursing tong, and a factious harte 1644 BULWER (*title*), Chirologia or the Naturall Language of the Hand Composed of the Speaking Motions, and Discoursing Gestures thereof 1891 *Daily News* 2 Oct 5/6 Mrs Theodore Fry.. and Miss Orme, were the discoursing ladies

†**Discoursist.** *Obs.* [f DISCOURSE *v* + -IST] One who reasons or draws conclusions.

1622 MABBE tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 205 Thereby every good Discoursist might come to the knowledge of the fault, and repent himselfe thereof

Discoursitive. see DISCOURSATIVE

†**Discoursive,** *a Obs* [f DISCOURSE *v* + -IVE: cf *discursive*, which follows Latin analogies]

1. Of or pertaining to 'discourse' or reason, having the power of reasoning; rational

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam Wits* (1616) 60 Vnderstood of the faculties or reasonable wits, which are discoursiue and actiue 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri Faith* (1845 286 The prime faculty, reason, the discoursive power 1649 DAVENANT *Love & Honour* I Dram Wks 1873 III 109 The brute herd , though they want Discoursive soul, are less inhuman far than he 1678 *Lively Orac.* II § 62 261 He must be supposd to have given men discoursive faculties

b. Proceeding by reasoning, argumentative.

1588 J. HARVEY (*title*), Discoursive Probleme concerning Prophesies. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed 2) 22 a, Hee fell into a discoursive consideration, what this world was. *a* 1652 J SMITH *Sel Disc.* IV 94 All such actions .we know, without any great store of discoursive inquiry, to attribute to their own proper causes 1753 L M tr *Du Bosc's Accomplish'd Woman* I 221 Fortune gives kingdoms, but art no more than discoursive knowledge and science

2 Passing from one thing to another, discursive

1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* VIII XL (1714) 52 His sight is not discoursive, by degrees, But seeing the whole, each single Part doth see 1613 W. BROWNE *Sheph Pipe* VII. (R) Thou In thy discoursive thought, dost range as farre

3. Disposed or ready to discourse or converse, talkative; conversable, communicative

1605 DANIEL *Philotas* Poems (1717) 321 See how these vain Discoursive Bookmen talk 1642 HOWELL *For Trav* (Arb) 30 The one Discoursive and Sociable, the other Reserved and Thoughtfull 1669 WOOD *Life* (Oxf H S) II 169 He found him a complaisant man, very free and discoursive

b. Of the nature of discourse or dialogue, conversational.

a 1592 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* I (Rtldg) 254/2 But thou art gone, and leav'st me here alone, To dull the air with my discoursive moan *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III IX 17 You promised a further expression of your self by way of a Discoursive Letter what you thought of Copernicus opinion 1668 DRYDEN *Ess Dram Poesy* in Arb *Garner* III 567 For the Epic way is euery where interlaced with Dialogue or Discoursive Scenes 1716 M DAVIES *Athen Brit* III *Crit Hist* III The Editioning of Ancient Authors, without any long discoursive Comments, or long winded Sententions-Notes

†**Discoursively,** *adv Obs* [f. prec + -LY 2] In a 'discoursive' way: a Rationally, b Conversationally; c By way of a discourse or set speech

1588 J HARVEY *Disc Probl* 7 To proceede tentatiuely, and discoursiuely, as the foresaid schoolemen vse to call it 1593 R HARVEY *Philad* 7 You are very bookishly and literally wise, not reasonably and discoursively 1642 HOWELL *For Trav* (Arb) 39 He hath made an introduction into the Spanish tongue so that he may easily come to speake it discoursively 1656 CROMWELL *Sp* 17 Sept, Not discoursively, in the oratoric way, but to let you see the matter of fact how the state of your affairs stands

†**Discoursiveness.** *Obs* [f. as prec + -NESS] The quality of being 'discoursive'.

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. XLIV 245 The discoursiueness of Reason

†**Discourt,** *v Obs* [f DIS- 7 b + COURT *sb* 6] *trans.* To dismiss or expel from court, to deprive of court favour; = DECOURT.

1585 WOTTON *Let to Walsingham* 1 June in Tytler *Hist Scot.* (1864) IV 99/2 Whether he might not be better discourted by way of justice. 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* VI XIV 155 Jehu .. commanded all his officers to offer sacrifice to the Idoll-Gods, pretending to dis-court all such as refused 1676 W Row *Contn Blair's Autobiog* XII (1848) 436 Middleton was like to be discourted 1721–2 WODROW *Hist Suff Ch Scot* I V (1828) 384 The chancellor threatened to disgrace and discourt him

Discourteous (diskō·ɹtyəs, -kɔ̄ ɹtyəs), *a* [f DIS- 10 + COURTEOUS *a*, prob after F *discourtois* (Cotgr), earlier *des-*, or It. *discortese* (Florio 1598).] Void of or lacking in courtesy, rude, uncivil

1578 T N. tr *Conq W India* 7 Cortez..used discourteous words unto him in the presence of many 1590 GREENE *Orl Fur* Wks (Rtldg) 98/1 Discourteous women, natures fairest ill 1690 CROWNE *Eng. Friery* 44 Ladies are discourteous to themselves who take liberties discretion will not allow 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVI, That e'er of old in forest of romance 'Gainst knights and ladies waged discourteous war 1877 RITA *Vivienne* III VII, Pardon me that in a moment of just indignation I have seemed discourteous.

Discourteously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2] In a discourteous manner; with incivility

1584 C ROBINSON *Handf Delites* (Spencer Soc.) 19 Alas my love, ye do me wrong, to cast me off discurteously 1647 TRAPP *Comm Matt.* V 44 Abraham rescueth his nephew Lot, that had dealt so discourteously with him 1845 LD CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) VI CXXIII 74 Peter, though so discourteously treated in this controversy, did not flinch 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* XLVI, Lord St Aldegonde moved discourteously among them

Discourteousness. *rare* [f as prec + -NESS] Rudeness, incivility

1727 in BAILEY vol II 1866 [see DISCOURTESY]

Discourtesy (diskō·ɹtesi, -kɔ̄ ɹ-) [f DIS- 9 + COURTESY, after F *discourtoisie* (Cotgr), earlier *des-* (15th c. in Hatz -Darm); cf. It *discortesia* (Florio), Sp *descortesia* (Minsheu)] The opposite of courtesy, rude or uncivil behaviour; incivility, an instance of this

1555 EDEN *Decades* 252 Mee thynke it shulde seeme a great discurtesie if I shuld not shewe yowe all that I knowe 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec* (1632) 154 Some jealousies and discurtesies passed lately betweene them and the Pope 1611 SHAKS *Cymb* II III 101, I pray you spare me, 'faith I shall vnfold equall discourtesie to your best kindnesse 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 16 Such pretended favours and kindnesses, as these, are the most right down discourtesies in the world 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* II 78 Ample apologies were therefore made for the discourtesy 1859 TENNYSON *Idylls, Elaine* 968, I pray you, use some rough discourtesy To blunt or break her passion 1866 MRS STOWE *Lit Foxes* 100 (*heading*) Discourteousness I think one of the greatest destroyers of domestic peace is Discourtesy

†**Discourtship.** *Obs rare* [f. DIS- 9 + COURTSHIP 1 b.] = DISCOURTESY

1599 B JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* V II, Monsieur, we must not so much betray ourselves to discourtship, as to suffer you to be longer unsaluted.

†**Discous,** *a Obs.* [ad. mod L *discōsus* f. *disc-us* DISK: see -OUS] Having a disk or disks; discoid.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Discous* or *Discoidal Flowers* whose *Flosculi* or little Leaves, are set together so close, thick, and even, as to make the surface of the Flower plain and flat like a Dish. 1727 BAILEY vol II *Discous Flower* is that which has a Disk without any Rays, as in Tansy, etc 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot* XXVI 384 Discoid, or as some call them discous flowers.

†**Discovenable,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *descovenable, -convenable*, unsuitable, unbefitting, inconvenient, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *co(n)venable*: see CONVENABLE, COVENABLE.] Unsuitable, unbefitting, inappropriate

[1292 BRITTON I XXIX. § 5 Si la condicioun soit inpossible ou descovenable] 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II V D VIIJ b, The peple of rome no thynge shamefast to demaunde thynges discouenable 1484 — *Chivalry* 18 A discouenable thyng it shold be that a man that wold lerne to sewe shold leine to sewe of a carpenter

†**Discovenant,** *v Obs.* [f DIS- 6 + COVENANT *v.* I, or DIS- 7 a + COVENANT *sb*] *trans.* To dissolve covenant with; to exclude from a covenant Hence **Discovenanted** *ppl. a*

1650 TRAPP *Comm Pentat* II 101 God will own them no longer; they are now dis-covenanted 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 34 If he had discovenanted my soul, I had reason to be cast down 1702 C MATHER *Magn Chr.* V App. (1852) 292 They were once in covenant and never since discovenanted 1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhauser* 97 No more rebuild The rainbow of discovenanted Hope.

Discovenanter. *? rare*—1. [f DIS- 9 + COVENANTER 2.] One who refused to sign or adhere to the (Scottish) Covenants; cf. COVENANT sb 9.

1827 AIKMAN *Hist Scot.* IV VIII 186 The secret malignants and discovenanters.

Discover (diskʌ·vəɹ), *v* Forms: α. 4– **discover**; also 4 **deschuver, discoovir**, 4–5 **dys-**, 4–7 **discouer**, 5 **-cuuer, -couyr, -couuer** β 4 **diskyuer**, 5 **dis-, dyskeuer.** γ. 4 **descure**, 4–6 **discour(e, -cure**, 5 **-cuyre**, 5–6 **-kure**, 6 **-cuir** δ 5–6 **dis-, dyskere** [a OF *descovr-ir, descouvr-ir* = Pr. and Sp *descubrir*, It. *discovrire* (later *-coprire*), ad med L. *discooperīre*, late L. or Romanic f DIS- 4 + L *cooperīre* to COVER. The OF. stressed form *descuevre, -queuvre*, gave the Eng. variant, *diskever* (still *dial*), and the vocalizing of *v* between vowels, gave the reduced *discour, -cure*, and *diskere.*]

†**1.** *trans* To remove the covering (clothing, roof, lid, etc.) from (anything); to bare, uncover, *esp.* to uncover (the head), to unroof (a building). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Lev* XXI 10 His heed he shal not discouer, his clothis he shal not kitt 14 LYDG. *Temple of Glas* 916 Who þat wil Fulli be cured He most Discure his wound, & shew it to his lech *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* II X. 206 The principal Crucifix of the chirche schal be Discovered and schewid baar and nakid to alle the peple of the Processioun 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 362/2 She said to her sustres that they sholde discouere their hedes 1520 WHITINTON *Vulg* (1527) 40 Let hym also set his cuppe surely before his superyour, discouer it and couer it agayne with curtesy made 1572 GRINDAL *Articles* 50 Whether any man hath pulled downe or discouered any Church, chauncell, or chappell 1627 *Lisander & Cal* V 80 At the end of his sermon having discovered his head 1628 COKE *On Litt* I. 53 If the house be discouered by tempest, the tenant must in conuenient time repaire it

†**2** To remove, withdraw (anything serving as a cover); to cause to cease to be a covering *Obs*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 139 At the last the cloud

ane lytill we Discouerit wes, that tha micht better se 1611 BIBLE *Jer* XIII 22 For the greatnesse of thine iniquitie are thy skirts discouered 1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* I 161 When the woman the unwieldy lid Had once discover'd, all the miseries hid dispersed and flew About the world

3 To disclose or expose to view (anything covered up, hidden, or previously unseen), to reveal, show. Now *rare.*

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lv 175 Thanne browhte Aleyn this holy vessel anon & there it discouerede & schewed it þe kyng 1535 COVERDALE *Isa* XXVI 21 He wil discouer the bloude that she hath deuoured 1613 *Voy Guiana* in *Harl Misc* (Malh) III 182 A goodly riuer, discovering a gallant Country 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 39 Columbus, to whose happy search, the West-Indies first discovered it self. 1689 — *Modest Inq* V. 35 Which Windows I had rather Masque over and cover, than discover 1716 LADY M W MONTAGU *Let to Pope* 14 Sept, The stage was built over a canal, and, at the beginning of the second act, divided into two parts discovering the water 1797 MRS RADCLIFFE *Italian* XXXII, This discovered to Schedoni the various figures assembled in his dusky chamber *a* 1861 CLOUGH *Ess Class Metres, Actaeon* 13 She Swift her divine shoulders discovering. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab Nts.* (1884) 121 The nurseryman readily discovered his hoard *fig.* 1892 NEWMAN SMYTH *Chr. Ethics* I. III. 188 This mode of thinking discovers a cosmical moral significance in the incarnation.

†**b.** To afford a view of, to show. *Obs.*

1600 E. BLOUNT tr *Conestaggio* 212 Upon the hils, which discover the enimies lodging and their trenches 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed 2) 73 'Tis wall'd about, and to the N N. W, discovers a lake or fish-pond five miles over 1667 MILTON *P L* I 64 From those flames No light, but rather darkness visible Serv'd only to discover sights of woe *c* 1710 C FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 112 An advanced piece of ground above all the rest .. discovers the Country a great Circuit round.

c. *To discover check* (*Chess*): to remove a piece or pawn which stands between a checking piece and the king, and so to put the latter in check.

[1614 A SAUL *Chess* VIII, The Mate by discovery, the most industrious Mate of all] 1816 *Stratagems of Chess* (1817) 11 Place the queen, bishop or castle behind a pawn or a piece in such a manner as upon playing that pawn or piece you discover a check upon your adversary's king 1847 STAUNTON *Chess Pl Handbk.* 20 When the King is directly attacked by the Piece played, it is a simple check, but when the Piece moved does not itself give check, but unmasks another which does, it is called a discovered check *Ibid.* 28 A striking though simple instance of the power of a discovered check. *Ibid* 29 White must play his Rook to K Kt.'s sixth square, discovering check with the Bishop. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod Hoyle, Chess* 42 Double Check is when check is discovered. the King being also attacked by the piece moved,

4 To divulge, reveal, disclose to knowledge (anything secret or unknown); to make known. *arch.*

a. With *simple object.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 28293 (Cott) Priuetis o fremyd and frende I haue discouered als vn-hende. *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 3192 þis dede schal i neuer deschuuei. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can Yeom Prol. & T.* 143 Thou sclaundrest me And eek discouerest that thou sholdest hyde *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* II. I, The youngest suster the mater all discured To her husbande *? c* 1475 *Sqr lowe Degre* 868 Anone he made hym swere His counsayl he should never diskere 1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* III I 147 O Noble Prince, I can discouer all The vnluckie Mannage of this fatall brall 1662 J DAVIES tr *Mandelslo's Trav* 5 They contain some secrets which Time will discover 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 9 [I] now thought it fit to discover to our Crew whither we were bound 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 97 P 14 He honestly discovers the state of his fortune

b With *subord cl*

1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* I. II 12 The Prince discouered to Claudio that hee loued my niece your daughter 1845 J H NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II 460 Continually do I pray that He would discover to me if I am under a delusion

†c *absol Obs*

14 LYDG *Temple of Glas* 629 Lich him þat knoweþ not, to whom forto discure 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV 302 All means were used to make him discover, but he ..would not confess

†**5** To reconnoitre. Also *absol. Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV 268 Furth till discour, thair way thai ta. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 798 Derflie our Daillis, discouerand the doun, Gif ony douchtie that day for Iornayis was dicht 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX iii 196 Of the nycht wach the cure We geif Mesapus, the 3ettis to discure. 1592 UNTON *Corr.* (Roxb) 330 The king this day goeth to the war to discover. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 211 He issued foorth .with his whole army, onely with an intent to discover

6. To reveal the identity of (a person); hence, to betray. *arch*

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 74 Maseger, do me surte, þat þow nelt nouȝt discure me To no wiȝt! *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T* 698 Mercy, and that ye nat discouere me. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 527 II 234 A told me, in noo wyse that ye dyskure not Master Stevyn. 1599 *Warn Fayre Wom* II 524 Whither shal I fly? The very bushes will discouer me 1632 J HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 72 When hee asked who hee was, the Marquesse durst not discover him (so strictly was he tied by promise to conceale him). 1726 *Adv. Capt R Boyle* 264 She at last discover'd herself to me She was Daughter in-law to [etc]. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* XIX, He was on the point of discovering himself to them.

†**7.** To manifest, exhibit, display (an attribute, quality, feeling, etc.) *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. CXXV (1869) 66 It is michel more woorth .þan to diskeuere his iustice, and to say, bihold mi swerde whiche i haue vnshethed you 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 338 M. Clemens, to whome S T Moore hathe discovered a fewe sparckles of his benevolence towardes mee 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb) 33, I haue

not. store of plate to discover anie wealth 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr Ess.* 213 He will enter into a Taverne .onely to discover his gold lace and scarlet. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (Cassell) 141 With what agility . did these military men discover their skill in feats of war 1771 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* IV (1876) 347 He takes as much pains to discover, as the greater artist does to conceal, the marks of his subordinate assiduity

b. *esp* To manifest by action; to display (unconsciously or unintentionally), to exhibit, betray, allow to be seen or perceived. *arch.*

c 1460 *La Belle Dame* 403 in *Pol Rel & L Poems* (1866) 65 If youre grace to me be Discouerte, Thanne be your meane soon shulde I be relevyd 1556 *Aurelio & Isab* (1608) I vii, Then yowre regard discoverethe the desire of yowre harte. 1600 E BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 117 The more he mounted, the more he discovered his incapacitie. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* II (1736) 29 The remaining Bones discovered his Proportions 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc Piers Westm Bridge* 59 The Timber .. discover'd a strong Smell of Turpentine upon the first Stroke of a Plane 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I xviii. 341 She had never discovered a talent for poetry or music 1887 *Times* 27 Aug. 11/3 He was bitten by a pet fox which subsequently discovered symptoms of rabies.

c With *subord clause*

1596 SPENSER *State Irel* Wks (Globe) 640/1 The which name doth discover them to be also auncient English. 1622 J. MEADE in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser. I. III 126 How could that discover they were for Spaine? 1713 POPE *Guardian* No. 4 P 2 A lofty gentleman Whose air and gait discovered when he had published a new book 1802–3 tr. *Pallas' Trav* (1812) I 425 All the Nagais still discover by their features, that they are of Mongolian origin 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits, First Visit* Wks (Bohn) II. 7 Rousseau's Confessions had discovered to him [Carlyle] that he was not a dunce.

8. To obtain sight or knowledge of (something previously unknown) for the first time; to come to the knowledge of; to find out.

a. With *simple object.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 2 Colonus .. in this fyrst nauigation discouered vi Ilandes 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy* I. v. 4 Wee discovered at the Seas two Foystes which came even towardes the place where we were. 1670 MAYNWARING *Physician's Repos.* 90 This alkalisate property was first discovered by preparation and tryals 1783 H BLAIR *Lect. Rhet.* x. (Seager), We invent things that are new; we discover what was before hidden Galileo invented the telescope; Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood 1840 *Penny Cycl* XVI. 176 Banks's Islands were discovered by Captain Bligh in 1789. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xvii 317 The sounds continued without our being able to discover their source

b With *subord clause* or *inf phrase.*

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) B iii, Your love shal be discovered to be false 1676 LISTER in *Ray's Corr* (1848) 125, I am glad you have discovered those authors to be plagiaries. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii. 169 He sent out his long-boat to discover what I was 1868 LOCKYER *Elem Astron.* vi (1879) 228 Dr Wollaston in 1802 discovered that there were dark lines crossing the spectrum in different places 1892 SIR H E LOPES in *Law Times' Rep.* LXVII. 150/2 The defendant Burton says he discovered that he had made a mistake

c. To catch sight of; to sight, descry, espy *arch*

1576-90 N. T. (L Tomson) *Acts* xxi 3 And when we had discouered Cyprus, we left it on the left hand 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy* I xi 13 In the evening we discovered the citie of Gigeri. 1660 F BROOKE tr *Le Blanc's Trav* 23 From the top of the hill you discover Aden, standing in a large plain 1726 *Adv Capt R Boyle* 373 November 3, we discover'd England, whose Chalky Cliffs gave us all a vast Delight. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev Islam* VII xl. 5 Day was almost over, When through the fading light I could discover A ship approaching.

†**9.** To bring into fuller knowledge; to explore (a country, district, etc) *Obs*

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq E. Ind* lxxv. 154 In commission to go & discouer the red Sea with the Countreyes adiacent 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc Sev Late Voy.* I. (1711) 43, I sent in my Boat to discover the Harbour, and see if the Pink was there. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed 2) s v. *Tingmouth*, The Danes landed here in 970, to discover the country previous to their invasion of it 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 192 He was empowered to discover and occupy the country for the distance of two hundred leagues.

†**10** *intr* To make discoveries, to explore. *Obs.*

1582 N LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq E Ind.* IV 10 b, Vpon Christmas daye, they had discouered along the Coast, three score and tenne leagues to the Eastward 1685 R. BURTON *Eng. Emp Amer.* ii. 39 Capt Henry Hudson in 1607 discovered farther North toward the Pole than perhaps any before him 1821 SOUTHEY *Exped of Orsua* 129 We set out from Peru for the river Maranham, to discover and settle there.

†**b** To have or obtain a view; to look; to see.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy* II I. 234 Standing at the one gate you may discouer to the other 1647 SALTMARSH *Spark. Glory* (1847) 141 They that have discovered up into free-grace or the mystery of salvation 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I 20 From a hil discovering round, they saw a dust, and soon after a great troop of Vandals. 1667 LD DIGBY *Elvira* II. vii, There's nobody in the street, it is so light One may discover a mile. 1709 POPE *Ess Crit* 647 He steer'd securely, and discover'd far, Led by the light of the Maeonian star.

†**11.** *trans* and *intr.* To distinguish, discern. *Obs*

1620 E BLOUNT *Horae Subsec* 453 This kind of Flatterie is so closely intermixed with friendship, that it can hardly be discouered from it. 1650 W BROUGH *Sacr. Princ* (1659) 55 Discover better betwixt the Spirit of God and the World 1655 MRQ WORCESTER *Cent Inv.* VI, Far as Eye can discover black from white. 1796 MRS E. PARSONS *Myst Warning* III. 59 A semblance of honour I had not the penetration to discover from a reality

Hence **Disco·vering** *vbl sb* and *ppl. a*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1044, I drede me of descuuering, for ȝe haue dwelled long. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I 242 Thus contrar thingis euir-mar, Discoweryngis off the tothir ar. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 37 The mouth whiche is instrument of the dischargyng and discouering of hertes. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 311 The fyrste discouerynge of the Weste Indies 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut* lviii 349 To the end they might not vse any odde shiftes to keepe their naughtinesse from discouering *a* 1631 DONNE in *Cornh Mag.* May (1865) 618 All will spy in thy face A blushing, womanly, discovering grace 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 19 The middle Transome would be opposite to a mans eye, hindersome to the free discovering of the Countrey. 1668 CLARENDON *Contemp Ps*, Tracts (1727) 668 Who love such discovering words [etc] 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV (1723) 244 Rivers and Rains also, are instrumental to the Discovering of Amber

Discoverabi·lity. [f next: see -ITY.] The quality of being discoverable, capability of being found out.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* I (1872) 4 Belief that there is a Greatest Man, i [illegible] is the only erroneous 1857 [illegible] up absolute discoverability as *the* test of a moral law

Discoverable (diskʌ·vərăb'l), *a.* [f DISCOVER *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being discovered or found out; discernible, perceptible, ascertainable.

1572 in *Sir F Drake revived* (1628) 24 Some fit place . where we might safely leave our Ship at Anchor, not discoverable by the enemy 1628 EARLE *Microcosm*, *A weake Man* (Arb) 59 One discouerable in all sillinesses to all men but himselfe. 1736 BUTLER *Anal* II I. Wks. 1874 I 154 Containing an account of a dispensation of things not discoverable by reason 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 183 P 8 Its effects are everywhere discoverable 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng* II. x. 413 The report is no longer extant Bonner was directed by Queen Mary to destroy all discoverable copies of it 1873 M ARNOLD *Lit & Dogma* (1876) 284 Provoking it by every means discoverable

Disco·verably, *adv* [f. prec. + -LY 2] So as to be discovered; perceptibly.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* II iv. 79 Saltes [attract] . but weakely nor very discoverably by any fraction 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr* II iii. (1845) 69 The river Lark, though not very discoverably, still runs or stagnates in that country

†**Disco·verance.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. DISCOVER *v.* + -ANCE: cf. obs F. *descouvrance* (16th c. in Godef)] The action of discovering; discovery

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 33, I have another advantageous way of discoverance of them to the bare eye also

Discovered (diskʌ·vərd), *ppl. a.* [f DISCOVER *v.* + -ED 1.]

†**1.** Uncovered; bare; having the head bare.

1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 88 That daye that he seeth the hede of his wyf or ony other bare and discourd 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 99 The campe of the Florentines . being pitched in a place so open and discouered. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc* III. II. IV (ed 7) 378 Leaving other parts of the earth drie, and discovered *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks* (1672) 61 Having their faces discovered, their hair dishevelled 1644 R. BAILLIE *Lett & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 149 In preaching he [Mr Nye] thinks the minister should be covered and the people discovered 1692 J M *Zimgis* 147 Seeing his Head discover'd, he knew him to be the Prince of Bisma.

2 Made manifest; found out, revealed, divulged

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 173 Whatsoever is decreed either by his coveted or discovered will 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 91 Which companies came neer to the town unseen or discouered 1670 CLARENDON *Ess* Tracts (1727) 133 Upon the most discovered and notorious transgressions. 1718 MONTEUX *Qu.r.* (1892) II xxxvi. 278 The whole length of the discovered world. 1864 PUSEY *Lett Daniel* IX 542 His discovered error

b *Discovered check* (*Chess*): see DISCOVER *v* 3 c.

Hence †**Disco·veredly** *adv*, openly, manifestly.

1659 TORRIANO, *Alla-scoperta*, openly, discoveredly, in view of all

Discoverer (diskʌ·vərəɹ). Forms: 4 **discurer**, 5 **des- dys- discoverour, dyscowerer, -ouerer, -ourer, discurrour, -owr, -cowrrour**, 6 (*Sc*) **discuriour**, 6– **discoverer**. [ad OF. *descouvreur, -eor* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *découvreur*, f. *découvrir* to DISCOVER = It. *discopritore*, Sp *descubridor*; repr late L type **discoopertōr-em*]

†**1.** One who makes known, discloses, or reveals (a secret); an informer *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27469 (Cott) Pe tent if he tell o þis man o scrift es he discurer þan. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 122/1 Dyscurer, or dyscowerer of cownselle (*v r*, discuerei), *arbitrer.* 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II (1625) 122 Wine saith Ovid, is the discoverer of secrets 1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc* (1707) IV. 155 Jesus Christ is the first Discoverer of the other world 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II 606 The authors are searched for, and great rewards offered to the discoverers 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 198 There is somewhat of a universal abhorrence in men's minds to a discoverer 1778 *Phil. Surv S Ivel* 251 I'll turn discoverer, and in spite of you. I shall become heir

†**2** One sent out to reconnoitre; a scout, spy, explorer *Obs*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX 244 The discurrouris saw thame cumande With baneris to the vynd vafand 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. VIII 124 And with discurriouris keip the coist on raw 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 175 b, They [bees] send abroad their discoverers to finde out more foode 1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, IV. I 3 Heie send discoueiers forth, To know the numbers of our Enemies 1625 BP MOUNTAGU *Appeal Cæsar* XXXVII 320 A field of Thistles seemed once a battell of Pikes unto some Discoveiers of the Duke of Burgundy

3. One who discovers or finds out that which was previously unknown.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy* III 20 (R) This frier was the greatest discouerer by sea, that hath bene in our age 1602 WARNER *Alb Eng* XI lxii (1612) 271 Caboto (whose Cosmographie and selfe-proofe blake the Ile To most our late discouerers) 1718 PRIOR *Knowledge* 319 Foreign isles which our discoverers find 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* IV 691 He was not .the first great discoverer whom princes and statesmen had regarded as a dreamer

†**4** (?) An umpire between two combatants in a tournament *Obs.*

[Cf 1440 in 1] 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 925 Taborus and trompours, Herawdes goode descoverours, Har strokes gon desciye. 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen IV*, (an 1) 12 Not onely to see their manly feates but also to be the discoverer and indifferente judge of their courageous actes

†**Disco·verment.** *Obs rare*—1. [f DISCOVER *v.* + -MENT: cf. OF. *descouvrement* mod.F *découvrement*, Sp *descubrimiento*] = DISCOVERY

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XV XXXIX. 274 The time prefixt for this discouerment

Disco·vert, *a* and *sb* [a. OF. *descovert, -couvert*, pa pple of *descouvrir* (also used subst), mod F. *découvert* = med L. *discoopertus*, pa pple of *discoopeɾīre* to DISCOVER.]

A. *adj*

†**1.** Uncovered, exposed, unprotected. *Obs*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 738 As he huld is scheld vp so, discouert was al ys side. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr* (W. de W 1495) I xlvii 94/2 Seenge the caue broken and dyscouuerte. *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 6 Flora..with hire mantel hole coverte That wynter made had discoverte 1525 LD BERNERS *Froiss* II clvii [clix] 429 The quenes lytter was richely appareilled and discouert.

2. *Law.* Of an unmarried woman or a widow: Not covert, not under the cover, authority, or protection of a husband; cf. COVERT *a.* 4.

1729 G JACOB *Law Dict* (1736), *Discovert* is used in the law for a woman unmarried or widow, one not within the bands of matrimony 1883 *Law Rep* 23 Ch Div 715 The wife's.. interest cannot come into existence until she is discovert. 1886 *Law Times* LXXXI. 171/2 The married lady had not disposed of the income when discovert

†**B.** *sb.* An uncovered or exposed state. *In* or *at discovert*, in an uncovered condition; off one's guard. [OF *à descovert.*] *Obs.*

[1292 BRITTON III. xv. § 3 En presence de bones gentz tut a descovert.] 13 *K. Alis.* (Laud MS) 7407 (W. 7418) Ac Alisaunder was sone hym by And smoot hym in þe discouerte Wiþ þe strooke al to þe herte *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T* P 640 þe deueles may..scheten at hym at discouert by temptacion on euery syde *c* 1450 *Merlin* 331 Nascien smote the kynge Rion so harde at discouert vpon the liste side that he bar hym to the erthe 1590 T LODGE *Euphues' Gold. Leg.* in Hallw. *Shaks.* VI. 15 Love..taking her at discovert stroke her so deepe, as she felt herselfe growing passing passionate *a* 1592 GREENE *Arbasto* viii, Cupid . seeing her now at discovert, drew home to the head

Discoverture (diskʌ vərtiŭr). *Law.* [f. DISCOVERT *a* 2 after *covertuɾe*. Cf. OF. *descouvertuɾe* discovery (15th c. in Godef)] The state or condition of being discovert, or not under coverture cf. COVERTURE 9.

1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) III. 502 Within ten years next after his and their full age, discoverture, coming of sound mind, or coming into this realm 1884 *Law Times Rep* LI. 157/1 During .the minority and discoverture of any female.

Discovery (diskʌ vəri). Also 6–7 -rie. [f DISCOVER *v.*, app. after the analogy of *recover*, *recovery*. But the latter represents OF. *recovrir*, *recovrée*, *recouvrir*, *recouvrée*, Romanic n. of action from pa. pple feminine, L type *recuperāta* The corresp. sb. from *descovrir*, viz. *descoverte*, mod.F. *découverte*, It. *discoperta*, L. type **discooperta*, was not taken in English in this sense: in early times *discovering* was used; subsequently we find *discoverance*, *discovernment*; *discovery* was established in the latter half of the 16th c, and is frequent in Shakspere. Cf. *delivery*, also *battery*, *flattery*, which associate themselves with *batter*, *flatter*, though not actually derived from these.]

†**1** The action of uncovering or fact of becoming uncovered; opening (of a bud, etc) *Obs*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard Cyrus* III, Seeds themselves in their rudimentall discoveries, appear in foliaceous surcles

2. The action of disclosing or divulging (anything secret or unknown); revelation, disclosure, setting forth, explanation. Now *rare*

1586 A DAY *Eng Secretary* II. (1625) 101 In the discovery whereof my minde is to deliver what is my owne opinion. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 219 How significant is their discouerie of the beast vnto the hunter 1614 [see DISCOVER 3 c] 1662 J DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy Ambass* 285 Certain Dutch Merchants, cloath'd in Persian habits they made no discovery of themselves 1678 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* II 1, Come, make a fiee discovery which of 'em your Poetry is to Charm 1737 *Col Rec Pennsylv* IV. 276 Resolved to make a Discovery of the whole affair. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II. XXXI. 482 The bankrupt, upon this examination, is bound upon pain of death to make a full discovery of all his estate and effects, as well in expectancy as possession. 1828 SCOTT *F M Perth* XXV, She would then meet him, determined to make a full discovery of her sentiments.

b *Law* Disclosure by a party to an action, at the instance of the other party, of facts or documents necessary to maintain his own title

1715 *Act* 2 *Geo. I* in *Lond Gaz* (1716) No. 5455/2 The Person suing..shall be entitled to demand a Discovery of all Incumbrances any way affecting the same, 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm* III XXVII 437 From the . compulsive discovery upon oath, the courts of equity have acquired

a jurisdiction over almost all matters of fraud 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex* s. v., A bill of discovery, emphatically so called, is a bill for the discovery of facts resting in the knowledge of the defendant, or of deeds, or writings, or other things, in his custody or power. 1863 H Cox *Institt* II IV 405 In the superior courts of common law either party to a cause has a right to obtain discovery of documents in his opponent's possession relating to the matter in dispute 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct 411/1, I obtained discovery, and the result was that an authority, signed by the defendant, who had forgotten all about it, was disclosed

†c. The action of displaying or manifesting (any quality); manifestation *Obs*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 57 That they should not only in the discoverie of their skill make him glorious, but themselves also 1692 DRYDEN *St Evremont's Ess* 42 It was then the Romans made a discovery of their Magnificence 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* XVI, His companions could make no discovery of their ignorance or surprise

d The unravelling or unfolding of the plot of a play, poem, etc.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Discovery*, in dramatic poetry, a manner of unravelling a plot, or fable wherein, by some unforeseen accident, a discovery is made of the name, fortune, quality, and other circumstances, of a principal person, which were before unknown. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I IV 108 The dénouement of 'Marmion' and that of 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel' both turn on the same discovery

3. The finding out or bringing to light of that which was previously unknown; making known: also with *a* and *pl*, an instance of this

1553 in Hakluyt *Voy* (1589) 265 The voyage intended for the discouerie of Cathay and diuers other regions, dominions, islands, and places unknown 1601 SHAKS *All's Well* III VI 99 He will steale himselfe into a mans fauour, and for a weeke escape a great deale of discoueries, but when you finde him out, you haue him euer after. 1653 H COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav* XX 71 Attired after the Chinese fashion, for fear of discovery. 1676 RAY *Corr* (1848) 126 Those discoveries and new inventions are not granted even to such men unless [etc] 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II X. 232 The discovery of new countries and of new branches of commerce 1794 PALEY *Evid* II II (1877) 67 Morality does not admit of discovery, properly so called. 1846 LANDOR *Imag Conv* II I Shew me a discoverer who has not suffered for his discovery whether a Columbus or a Galileo 1846 GROTE *Greece* I XVIII (1862) II 458 The voyage was one of discovery. 1894 *Whitaker's Almanac* 594/2 Ferrier's discovery of cerebral localization

†b Exploration, investigation, reconnoitring, reconnaissance *Obs*

1605 SHAKS *Lear* V 1 53 The Enemys in view. Heere is the guesse of their true strength and Forces, By diligent discouerie 1669 N. MORTON *New Eng Mem.* 17 About thirty of them went out on this second Discovery but upon the more exact discovery thereof, they found it to be no Harbour for Ships, but onely for Boats 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I VI 115 I had a great desire to make a more perfect discovery of the island 1774 GOLDSM *Grecian Hist* II 275 He was therefore commanded to make some further discoveries

†c. The getting a view (of anything); descrying, viewing; view *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VII XI 592 In the first place presents it selfe to our Discoverie that Sea 1626 SURFL & MARKH *Country Farme*, The hills, which are commonly called the views or discoveries of parkes 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II V II. 144 He could not at that distance have taken a discovery of them.

d *U.S. Mining.* 'The first finding of the mineral deposit in place upon a mining claim' (Raymond)

1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 147 What is called a discovery, by those engaged in working the mines, is, when any one happens upon an extensive body of ore 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss* s. v., A discovery is necessary before the location can be held by a valid title The opening in which it is made is called *discovery shaft*, *discovery-tunnel*, etc.

†4. Information, indication, or evidence that brings anything to light. *Obs.*

1648 CROMWELL *Let* 17 June in *Carlyle*, We have plain discoveries that Sir Trevor Williams was very deep in the plot of betraying Chepstow. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal* 356 By this we may have some Discovery of Nossis's Age 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr* I. 273 Marks which were thought sufficient Discoveries of their being dictated by the same Spirit.

5 That wherein the discovery consists; the matter or thing which is discovered, found out, revealed, or brought to light. (In quot. 1657, property discovered to be held without title)

1632 MARMION *Holland's Leaguer* V. V, I'll open but one leaf And you shall see the whole discovery 1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II 102 A Bill for settling of Worcester House upon Margaret, Countess of Worcester .. and some discoveries in lieu of the arrears of her fifths *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 210 The Friers brought back into Europe the discovery of Silk and Silk Worms 1780 COWPER *Table-t* 752 Then spread the rich discovery, and invite Mankind to share in the divine delight 1837 *Penny Cycl* VII 419/2 No indication that the mariner's compass was a recent discovery

6 *attrib.* and *Comb.* **Discovery-claim** (*Mining*), the portion of mining-ground to which the discoverer of a mineral deposit has a claim; the extra 'claim' to which a discoverer is entitled: see 3 d

1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* III. 1, One of the finest discovery-scenes I ever saw 1820 SCORESBY *Acc Arctic Reg* II 99 One or two discovery vessels were generally attached to every whale fishing expedition sent out 1840 F D BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* I. 44 The British discovery-sloop Swallow *Ibid* 228 To enforce the restitution of property stolen from the discovery-ships.

†**Discra·dle**, *v. Obs. rare* [f. DIS- 7 c + CRADLE *sb*] *trans.* To turn out of a cradle. *intr.* (for *refl*) To emerge from the cradle

1634 FORD *P Warbeck* I III, We know all, Clifford, fully since this meteor, This airy apparition first discradled From Tournay into Portugal

Discrase, -crasite, etc : see DYSCRASE, etc

Discrease, -crease, obs var DECREASE

Discreate (diskrɪ̭ē·ˈt), *v* [f. DIS- 6 + CREATE *v*] *trans* To uncreate, annihilate, reduce to nothing or to chaos (anything created).

1570 DEE *Math Pref* 4 There and then, that particular thyng shalbe Discreated 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I ii 318 Both vniting . appeas'd the brall, Which doubtless else had discreated all *c* 1845 CLOUGH *Early Poems*, 'Ἐπὶ Δάφνῳ 40 Self-created, discreated, Recreated, ever fresh, Ever young! 1870 SWINBURNE *Ode Proclam Fr. Rep*, Thou hast set thine hand to unmake and discreate.

Hence **Discrea·ted** *ppl a* ; also **Discrea·tion**, the action of uncreating; the undoing of creation.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. LXXVII 324 The latter is a double Creation, or at least a Dis creation, and Creation too. *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* x. (1652) 130 The dark Prince, that sole author of dis-creation and disorder 1879 G MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* III. vii. 108 The strange, eerie, silent waste, crowded with the chaos of dis-created homes.

Discredence (diskrī dĕns). *rare* [f DIS- 9 + CREDENCE, cf. OF. *dis-, descredence* distrust]

†1. Discredit, ill repute *Obs*

1591 *Troub Raigne K John* (1611) 53 We all are vndone, And brought to discredence.

2 Disbelief.

1626 W. SCLATER *Exp 2 Thess* (1629) 171 Discredence of such truths doth not preiudice any in his saluation 1813 T BUSBY *Lucretius* III. Comm XXXVI, A total discredence of the soul's mortality 1849 *Tait's Mag* XVI. 753 The denial would imply discredence of the faith

†**Discre·dible**, *a. Obs.* [f. DIS- 10 + CREDIBLE]

1 Not to be believed, unworthy of belief.

1580 LUPTON *Sivqela* 139 Giving men warning .. not to deale with such a discredible person

2 Reflecting discredit; discreditable.

1594 *Death of Usurie* 39 The discredible account hath beene made of Vsurers in most ages 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 179 [They] have in the mindes of forraigners engraven a discredible opinion of that nation.

Discredit (diskre dit), *sb* [f. DIS- 9 + CREDIT *sb*, after DISCREDIT *v.*; cf Sp. *descredito* (Minsheu 1599), It. *discredito*, F *discrédit* (1719 in Littré)]

1. Loss or want of credit; impaired reputation; disrepute, reproach; an instance of this.

1565 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* c 7 § 1 The Slander and Discredit of the said Commodities in Foreign Parts, where .they are grown out of Estimation and Credit. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 290 Penning infamous libels to the discredit of his freende. 1592 GREENE *Disc Coosnage* (1592) 9 Either driuen to run away, or to liue in discredite for euer 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I i § 1 3 Learning I thinke good to deliuer from the discredites and disgraces which it hath receiued. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones*, Both religion and virtue have received more real discredit from hypocrites, than infidels could ever cast upon them. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* Advt , A failure would have been to my discredit. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I. 342 Such conduct brings discredit on the name of Athens

2 Loss or want of belief or confidence, disbelief, distrust

1647 N BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xl (1739) 63 The Saxons were utter enemies to Perjury, they punished it with eternal discredit of testimony 1863 GEO ELIOT *Romola* III xxxix, There were obvious facts that at once threw discredit on the printed document. 1868 *Morn Star* 25 Feb, The answers had the effect of throwing discredit upon his previous evidence

b *Comm.* Loss or want of commercial credit.

1740 W DOUGLASS *Discourse* 30 Insensibility of Discredit, does naturally follow long Credit 1779 FRANKLIN *Lett* Wks (1889) VI 355 Any measure attending the discredit of the bills 1861 GOSCHEN *For Exch.* 105 The influence of credit or discredit will not be forgotten. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Apr 5/1 The course of the discount market depends upon credit or discredit, as the case may be

Discredit (diskre dit), *v* [f. DIS- 6 + CREDIT *v* prob. after F. *discréditer* (16th c in Littré), or It. *discreditare*]

1. *trans.* To refuse to credit, give no credit to; to disbelieve

1559 BP SCOT in Strype *Ann Ref* I App VII 17 If they returne to the truthe agayne, their testimonies in the truthe be not to be discredetid ?1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* II 100 To discredit any one of these lesser truths is as much as to deny the truth of God 1815 W H IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 201 A statement which there is no reason to discredit 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 251, I see no particular reason to discredit the Ceylonese tradition.

2 To show to be unworthy of belief; to take away the credibility of; to destroy confidence in.

1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst* I VIII 19 Now let these dogges deny [it] or let them discredit the historie 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 69 If he shall seeke to discredit thie whole worke. ?1656 BRAMHALL *Replic* V 206, I spake this to discredit that supposititious treatise. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ Jerus* (1721) 97 The behaviour of the Rabble without very much discredited the Miracle 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess* I. 161 The idea is discredited by modern science

3. To injure the credit or reputation of; to bring into discredit, disrepute, or loss of esteem

1579 G HARVEY *Letter-bk* (Camden) 60 Doist thou not verelye suppose I shalbe vtterlye discredditid and quite disgracid for ever? 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 191 He obscureth the parents he came off, and discrediteth his owne estate 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 63 Many retired themselves from this Party, which for a time was much discredited. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas V*, V. V 400 In order to recover the reputation of his arms, discredited by so many losses 1868 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) II App 636 Henry is said to have been discredited for the death of Thomas.

†b. To injure the commercial credit of *Obs*

1622 [see DISCREDITED] 1732 DE FOE *Eng Tradesman* II 25 The clothier is discouraged, and for want of his money discredited

Hence **Discre·diting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl a.*

1571 *St Trials, Duke Norfolk* (R.), It is not for my Lord of Norfolk to stand so much upon the discrediting the witnesses 1589 COOPER *Admon* 21 Which they looke to bring to passe, by the discrediting of the Bishops 1770 J CLUBBE *Physiognomy* 73 Any discrediting circumstances 1892 *Athenæum* 6 Feb. 173/1 The utter and final discrediting of the Government.

Discreditable (diskre dităb'l), *a.* [f DIS- 10 + CREDITABLE: after DISCREDIT *sb* and *v.*] The reverse of CREDITABLE; such as to bring discredit, injurious to reputation; disreputable, disgraceful.

1640 R BAILLIE *Lett & Jrnls* (1841) I 250 Eishu [eschew] that discreditable stroke 1738 WARBURTON *Dev Legat* III IV. Wks 1811 III 132 He contends for God's having a human form No discreditable notion, at that time in the Church. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W N* I V. (1869) I 46 They would be precluded from this discreditable method 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* II 151 Employing in self-defence artifices as discreditable as those which had been used against him 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng* (1858) I IV 290 A discreditable effort to fasten upon him a charge of high treason

Hence **Discreditabi·lity**, the quality of being discreditable, disreputableness; **Discre·ditably** *adv*, in a discreditable manner, disreputably.

1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit* vi. II § 32 Many names, which might have ranked not discreditably by the side of these tragedians 1888 A J BALFOUR in *Daily News* 17 May 6/3 The meanness and the discreditability of such a proceeding 1891 *Law Times* XCI 1/2 Work in both Chancery and Divorce is discreditably in arrear.

Discre·dited, *ppl. a* [f. DISCREDIT *v* + -ED.] Brought into discredit or disrepute; that has lost credit.

1611 COTGR., *Deshonoré*, dishonoured, discredited, disgraced. 1622 MALYNES *Anc Law-Merch* 113 If the Factor do sell another mans commodite to a man discredited and it falleth out that this man breaketh [etc] 1674 BOYLE *Excell Theol* II. V 203 Obsolete errours are sometimes revived as well as discredited Truths 1790 BURKE *Fr Rev.* Wks V. 88 The discredited paper securities of impoverished fraud. 1887 *Spectator* 29 Oct 1456 Natural theology, he says, has become a discredited science

†**Discre·ditor.** *Obs. rare.* [f. DISCREDIT *v.* + -OR · cf. *creditor*] One who discredits or destroys confidence in anything.

1654 W MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* II. iii. § 3 (R.) This course, which the wise man reproaches in the licencious discreditors of future accounts.

Discreet (diskrī t), *a* (*adv.* and *sb.*) Forms: 4-6 discret, 4-7 discrete, 6-7 discreete, 5- discreet, (5 discrett, dyscrete, 5-6 *Sc.* discreit, 6 dissecrete). [ME. *discret, discrete*, a F. *discret, -ète* (12th c. in Littré), 'qui se conduit avec discernement', ad L. *discrētus*, in late L. and Rom sense: cf. It and Sp. *discreto* 'discreet, wise, wary, considerate, circumspect' (Florio), 'discreet, wise to perceiue' (Minsheu). A doublet of DISCRETE, differentiated in sense and spelling

In cl. Lat, *discrēt-us* had only the sense 'separate, distinct', as pa. pple. of *discernĕre*, whence the corresponding mod. F. sense of *discret*, and Eng DISCRETE. The late L sense, which alone came down in popular use in Romanic, seems to have been deduced from the cognate sb *discretiōn-em*, originally the action of separating, distinguishing, or discerning, and then the faculty of discernment; hence the adjective may have taken the sense 'possessed of discernment'.

In Eng, *discrete* was the prevalent spelling in all senses until late in the 16th c, when on the analogy of native or early-adopted words in *ee* from ME close *ē*, as *feet, sweet, beet*), the spelling *discreet* (occasional from 1400) became established in the popular sense, leaving *discrete* for the scholastic and technical sense in which the kinship to L. *discrētus* is more obvious. see DISCRETE. Shakspere (1st Folio) has always *discreet*]

A. *adj*

1. Showing discernment or judgement in the guidance of one's own speech and action; judicious, prudent, circumspect, cautious; often *esp* that can be silent when speech would be inconvenient. **a** Of persons

1340 [implied in DISCREETLY] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T* 48 (Ellesm) Discreet she was in answeryng alway [so *Heng, Harl & Corp* discret, 3 *MSS* discrete] 1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus* XXXI. 19 Vse thou as a discreet and temperat man these thingis *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I 4 The clerke is a discrete confessour. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* LXXXII 66 Gar 3our merchandis be discreit, That na extortiounes be 1534 TINDALE *Titus* II 5 To be discrete [so CRANMER & *Geneva*; 1611 discreet], chast, huswyfly 1569 J ROGERS *Gd Godly Love* 180 A wife ought to be discret 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 145 To be silent and discreete in companye . is most requisite for a young man. 1598 FLORIO, *Discreto*, discreet 1644 MILTON *Ydem Bucer* (1851) 332 We must ever beware, lest we make our selvs wiser and

discreeter then God 1660 F Brooke tr *Le Blanc's Trav* 251 His wife being very reserv'd and discreet in her husbands presence, but in his absence more free and jolly 1733 Pope *Hor. Sat* II 1 69 Satire's my weapon, but I'm too discreet To run a muck, and tilt at all I meet 1832 W Irving *Alhambra* II 111 You are a discreet man, and I make no doubt can keep a secret: but you have a wife 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* VI 33 A well-meaning and zealous officer, but not very discreet or scrupulous.

b. Of speech, action, and the like.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 894 (943) So wyrcheth now in so discret a wyse, That I honour may haue and he plesaunce. 1393 Langl *P. Pl.* C VI 84 Preyers of a parfyt man and penaunce discret 1483 Caxton *Gold Leg.* 217/1 She aroos up with a glad visage a dyscrete tongue and wel spekyng. 1533 Elyot *Cast Helthe* II. XIX (1539) 346 There is neyther meate nor dryncke, in the use wherof ought to be a more discrete moderation, than in wyne 1601 Shaks *Twel N* IV III. 19 A smooth, discreet, and stable bearing. 1608 Bp Hall *Char. Vertues & V* 47 Not by flattery, but by discreet secrecie 1667 Milton *P. L.* 550 What she wills to do or say Seems wisest, virtuousest, discreetest, best. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* XIII 562 At length as his discreeter course, he chose To seek Æneas 1883 Wills *Mod Persia* 48 We maintained a discreet silence

2. In *Sc.* applied more to behaviour towards others; hence, well-spoken, well-behaved, civil, polite, courteous; 'not rude, not doing anything inconsistent with delicacy towards a female' (Jam.)

[1727-46 Thomson *Summer* 1370 Dear youth! By fortune too much favoured, but by love, Alas! not favoured less, be still as now Discreet.] 1782 Sir J Sinclair *Observ Scot. Dial* 100 (Jam.) He is a very discreet (civil) man, it is true, but his brother has more discretion (civility) 1812 A Fullte *Let* in *Life C Anderson* VII. (1854) 198 You are what your countrymen call 'a discreet man' 18 *Blackw Mag* (O), I canna say I think it vera discreet o' you to keep pushing in before me in that way 1860 Ramsay *Remin.* Ser. I (ed. 7) 105 *Discreet* civil, kind, attentive.

†3 Rare 16th c spelling of Discrete, q v.

†**B** as *adv* = Discreetly *Obs.*

1586 A Day *Eng. Secretary* II (1625) 101 Best advised, discreetest governed, and worthiest

†**C.** *sb.* A discreet person; a sage counsellor; a confidential adviser: applied to ecclesiastics; cf. Discretion 8 *Obs.*

1528 Roy *Rede me* (Arb.) 90 Wardens, discretes, and ministers, And wother offices of prelacy. 1533 More *Apol* XVII Wks. 882/2 A great some remaining after al the spiritual folke sufficiently prouided for, then had it bene good that he hadde yet farther deuysed, how it would please him that his discretes should order the remenaunt.

†**Discreetfully,** *adv Obs* = next.

1737 L Clarke *Hist Bible* (1740) I VI 279 Hushai answered him discreetfully enough

Discreetly (diskrī·tli), *adv* [f Discreet + -ly 2] In a discreet manner; with discretion; prudently; with self-regarding prudence.

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 25 Wysely and discretely thei departed hir levynge in two. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks.* III. 170 Crist askes two þinges of þin almes, þat þou do it in hys name, and also discretly 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* I VI 12 Hauynge possession of the sayd Ile, Wele and discretly she ruled it. 1526-34 Tindale *Mark* XII 34 Iesus sawe that he answered discretly 1596 Shaks. *Tam Shr* I. 1 247 Vse your manners discreetly in all kinds of companies 1664 Evelyn *Kal Hort.* (1729) 201 Flowers of that class should be discreetly prun'd, where they mat too thick 1775 Johnson *Tax no Tyr* 19, I could wish it more discreetly uttered 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 7 He never counted truth a treasure to be discreetly hidden in a napkin 1891 E. Peacock *N. Brendon* I 32 Ellen remained discreetly silent

Discreetness (diskrī·tnes). [f as prec + -ness] The quality of being discreet; discretion.

1530 Palsgr. 214/1 Discretenesse, *discretion* 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. III III lviii (R.) Patience, discreetnesse, and benignitie. These be the lovely play-mates of pure veritie 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* II 150 They had relied upon the mature judgment and the supposed discreetness of Lord Raglan 1865 Lewes in *Fortn. Rev.* II. 699 We detect the sensitive discreetness of the style.

†**Discree've,** *v. Obs. rare.* App a form of Describe, in its erroneous use (¶ 4) for *descry*, and so = To disclose, discover.

a 1765 *Ballad*, '*Sir Cawline*' in in Child *Ballads* (1885) III. No. 61 58/1 Nothing durst hee say To discreeue his councell to noe man — '*Christopher White*' in *Ibid* IV. No 108 439/1 Loth I was her councell to discreene [?-eeue]

Discrepance (di skrĭ·pans, diskre·pans) [a. OF. *discrepance* (Godef.), ad. L *discrepāntia* discordance, dissimilarity, f. *discrepāre* not to harmonize, to differ. see Discrepant]

1. The fact of being discrepant; want of agreement or harmony; disagreement, difference.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* II X 45, I fynd sic discrepance That I am noucht of sufficiance For to gare þame all accorde 1460 Capgrave *Chron* 54 There was no discrepauns in sentens, ne variauns in wordes 1563-87 Foxe *A & M.* (1596) 3/1 We will search out what discrepance is between them 1640 R. Baillie *Canterb Self-convict* Postscr. 14 Betwixt us and our Prince there is no discrepance 1804 *Edin. Rev* V 66 The only instance of discrepance we have remarked 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 387 The authors are unable to discover the cause of this discrepance.

†**2** Distinction, difference *Obs.*

1531 Elyot *Gov* II iii, Ther hath bene euer a discrepance in vesture of youthe and age. *a* 1555 Latimer *Serm & Rem* (1845) 337 There is a great discrepance between certain knowledge and clear knowledge 1572 Bossewell *Armorie* 10 Almightie God . euen in the heauens hathe made a discrepance of his heauenly Spirites, giuinge them seuerall names, as Ensignes of honour. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XI 442 The discrepance He made in death betwixt the hosts.

†**3** Variation, change (of action). *Obs rare*

c 1560 A Scott *Poems* (E E.T.S.) 35 Continewance in Cupeids dance, Bot discrepance, withowt remeid

Discrepancy (diskre·pănsi, di·skrepănsi) [f. as prec. + -ancy.] The quality of being discrepant; want of agreement; variance, difference, disagreement

1623 Cockeram, *Discrepancie*, disagreeing, difference 1625 Bp Mountagu *App Cæsar* 147 There is discrepancie of opinion among Divines both old and new 1748 J Geddes *Composition of Antients* 13 Who again is not offended with discrepancy and discord? 1837 Whewell *Hist Induct Sc* (1857) II. 186 Their discrepancy as to quantity was considerable 1868 Freeman *Norm Conq* (1876) II App 617 There is little or no discrepancy as to the facts

b with *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; a difference, an inconsistency

1627-77 Feltham *Resolves* II xlvii (R.) It would be evinced from these two seeming discrepancies 1794 Pally *Evid* I IX. § 6 (1817) 249 Eusebius wrote expressly upon the discrepancies observable in the Gospels 1855 H Spencer *Princ Psychol.* (1872) I. IV II 410 Discrepancies between thoughts and facts 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) IV 515 Some discrepancies may be observed between the mythology of the Politicus and the Timaeus

Discrepant (di skrĭ·pănt, diskre·pănt), *a* and *sb.* Also 6 discrepant, discrepante. [ad. L *discrepānt-em*, pr pple of *discrepāre* to differ, lit. to sound discordantly, f Dis- 1 + *crepāre* to make a noise, creak]

A. *adj.*

1 Exhibiting difference, dissimilarity or want of harmony, different, discordant, inharmonious, inconsistent. Const. *from*, †*to*.

1524 *St. Papers Hen VIII*, IV 100 It were ferre discrepant from the Kinges honour to have the treaty of peax with Scotland concluded. by Lieutenauntes 1531 Elyot *Gov* I. XXV, Wherin he is moste discrepant from brute beastes *c* 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 236 This marriage was much more discrepant to the said laws. 1678 Cudworth *Intell Syst.* 478 The Vulgar Theology of the Pagans was oftentimes very discrepant from the Natural and True Theology. *a* 1734 North *Exam* III VII. § 49 (1740) 539 The King's Notions and his were very discrepant. 1846 Grote *Greece* I XVIII. II 11 A desire . to blend together two discrepant legends 1866 Rogers *Agric & Prices* I. XIII. 196 Since the price is so discrepant from that in the neighbourhood of Oxford

†**2.** Apart or separate in space. *Obs rare.*

1592 R D *Hypnerotomachia* 49b The Tilastielles were discrepant fowre paces one from another. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth *Poems* Wks. (1711) 131/1 Further discrepant than heaven and ground 1818 Keats *Endym* III 343 Sea-mew's plaintive cry Plaining discrepant between sea and sky

†**B** *sb.* One who disagrees; a dissentient. *Obs.*

1647 Jer. Taylor *Lib. Proph.* VII 141 None could have triumph'd so openly over all discrepants as this. *Ibid.* XVI 216 If you persecute heretickes or discrepants, they unite themselves as to a common defence.

Hence **Discrepantly** *adv*, with discrepancy; in contrary ways.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* III IX. (1632) 562, I am precisely vowed to speake confusedly, to speak discrepantly.

Discrepate (di skrĭ·peit), *v. rare.* [f L. *discrepāt-*, ppl stem of *discrepāre* to differ. see prec]

†**1.** *intr* To differ, be discrepant *Obs rare.*

1623 in Cockeram [*printed* Discrepitate] 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 331 Some make three varieties. which seem solely to discrepate in magnitude

2. *a. trans.* To distinguish *b. intr.* To discriminate or make a distinction.

1846 L Hunt *Stories Ital Poets* in Longf *Dante* (Rtldg) 472 To discrepate Samson from Hercules. 1894 G R. Mather *Two great Scotsmen* 2 It would be akin to sacrilege for us to discrepate between the two brothers.

Discrepation (diskrĭpē·ı·ʃən). *rare.* [n of action f. prec] †a Difference. *Obs.* b. Discrimination

1616 R C *Times' Whistle, etc* (1871) 151 Twixt his first coming and his latter one There will be found much discrepation. 1847 L Hunt *Men, Women, & B* II 1. 4 Pope's own discrepation of immorality from debauchery

Discrese, -cresse, obs var. Decrease

Discrested: see Dis- 7 a.

Discrete (diskrī·t), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6 discreet [ad. L. *discrēt-us* 'separate, distinct', pa pple. of *discernĕre* to separate, divide, Discern: cf later sense of F. *discret, discrète* 'divided, separate'.

In the sense of cl L. *discrētus, discrete* was used by Trevisa (translating from L.), but app was not in general use till late in 16th c. But in another sense, 'discerning, prudent' (derived through French), *discret, discrete* was well-known in popular use from the 14th c, this, even in late ME, was occasionally spelt *discreet*, which spelling was appropriated to it about the time that *discrete* in the L sense began to be common, so that thenceforth *discrete* and *discreet* were differentiated in spelling as well as in meaning: see Discreet. Before this, while *discrete* was the prevalent form for the later *discreet*, it is only rarely (see 1 β below) that *discreet* appears for the present *discrete*.]

A *adj*

1. Separate, detached from others, individually distinct Opposed to *continuous*

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R.* XIX cxvi (1495) 919 One is the begynnynge of alle thynges that is contynual and dyscrete 1570 Dee *Math. Pref* 13 Of distinct and discrete Vnits. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* III. I. XXXI. (ed. 7) 339 Of which Arkes some are called continuall, and some discrete or divided *Ibid*, That Arke is called discrete or broken, which doth not take his beginning from the first point of Aries 1634 Peacham *Gentl Exerc* III 137 Raine or water being divided by the cold ayre, in the falling downe, into discreet parts 1775 Harris *Philos Arrangem* (1841) 308 The motion of all animals by being alternate, is of the discrete kind. 1851 Nichol *Archit Heav* 47 Any telescope capable of resolving these various masses into discrete stars 1883 A. Barratt *Phys Metempsic* 59 To hold together, and keep discrete, simultaneous phenomena.

†β. spelt *discreet*.

1590 Spenser *F. Q* II XII 71 The waters fall with difference discreet, Now soft, now loud, unto the wind did call

| b *Music.* Applied to tones separated by fixed or obvious steps or intervals of pitch, as the notes of a piano; also to a movement of the voice from one pitch to another, as distinguished from a concrete movement or slide. Cf. Concrete 1 b.

1864 Webster cites Rush

c *Pathol.* Separate, not coalescent or confluent: applied to stains, spots, or pustules, when scattered separately from each other over a surface, as in *discrete small-pox* [F *variole discrète*].

1854-67 C A Harris *Dict Med Terminol* 218 1882 Carpenter in *19th Cent* Apr 531 The discrete, 'distinct', or 'benign' form being by no means a severe disease, even among the unvaccinated. 1893 *Daily News* 4 Mar 5/4 A woman whose children had been removed for discrete small-pox

d *Logic* Individually distinct, but not different in kind

1837-8 Sir W Hamilton *Logic* XI. (1866) I 209 In so far as Conspecies are considered to be different but not contradictory, they are properly called Discrete or Disjunct Notions *Ibid* XII. (1860) I 224 Notions co ordinated in the quantity or whole of extension . are only relatively different (or diverse); and in logical language are properly called *Disjunct* or *Discrete Notions* 1864 Bowen *Logic* IV 66.

e *Discrete degrees* · applied by Swedenborg to the various degrees or levels of spiritual existence, conceived as so distinct and separate from each other, as to render it impossible for any subject to pass out of that one for which he is constituted.

1788 tr *Swedenborg's Wisd Angels* III § 236 In every Man from his Birth there are three Degrees of Altitude, or discrete Degrees, one above or within another 1856 Grindon *Life* (1863) 319 Where things are differentiated by a discrete degree, the commencement of the new one is .. on a distinct and higher level

2. Consisting of distinct or individual parts; discontinuous

Discrete quantity, quantity composed of distinct units, as the rational numbers, number Distinguished from *continuous quantity* = magnitude.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* II 1 62 Two contrary kynds of quantity, quantity discrete or number, and quantity continual or magnitude 1687 H More *Answ. Psychop* (1689) 123 Inseperability, continued Amplitude, belongs to Spirits as well as discrete Quantity 1785 Reid *Int Powers* III III. 321 Duration and extension are not discrete, but continued quantity. *Ibid* 342 Number is called discrete quantity, because it is compounded of units. 1837-9 Hallam *Hist Lit* II VIII. II 322 *note*, They were dealing with continuous or geometrical, not merely with discrete or arithmetical quantity 1876 H Spencer *Princ Sociol* (1877) I 475 The parts of an animal form a concrete whole; but the parts of a society form a whole that is discrete 1893 Forsyth *Th Functions* 584 If there be no infinitesimal substitution, then the group is said to be *discontinuous*, or *discrete* 1893 Harkness & Morley *Th Functions* 50 To Hankel we owe the idea of a discrete mass of points

b Belonging to, pertaining to, or dealing with, distinct or disconnected parts

Discrete proportion = Discontinued proportion.

1660 R Coke *Justice Vind.* 23 All Geometrical proportion is either discrete, or continued Discrete is, when the *similitudo rationum* is only between the 1 and the 2 and the 3 and 4 term. 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Discrete* or *Disjunct Proportion* 1856 Dove *Logic Chr Faith* 422 *note*, Scepticism is discrete and proceeds in detail.

†**3** *Gram & Logic.* Of conjunctions: adversative. Of propositions: disjunctive Applied also to the two members of such a proposition, separated by the adversative conjunction *Obs*

1628 T Spencer *Logick* 237 That Axiome is discrete, that hath a discrete Coniunction for the band thereof *Ibid* 239 The coniunction which tyes the parts together, is called discrete: and in this place it imports no more but a thing that keepes two asunder, for the present *a* 1638 Mede *Apost. latter Times* 1 Wks 1672 III 623 The Words of my Text [Nevertheless, the Spirit, etc 1 *Tim* IV. 1] depend upon the last of the former Chapter, as the second part of a Discrete proposition 1654 Z Coke *Logick.* (1657) 119 A discrete sentence, is, which hath a discrete conjunction, as, *although, yet, notwithstanding*, etc. 1664 H More *Myst. Inig* Apol 538 [It will] run in this form of a Discrete Axiome, I will have you wait on me at such a meeting, though your cloaths be old or out of the mode.

4. *Metaph.* Not concrete, detached from the material, abstract

1854 *Fraser's Mag* L 343 The mental march from concrete or real notions to discrete or abstract truths 1862 H Spencer *First Princ* (1870) 27 This formation of symbolic Conceptions, which inevitably arises as we pass from small and concrete objects, to large and to discrete ones.

B *sb.* A separate part.

1890 J H. Stirling *Gifford Lect.* xviii 353 Break it up into an endless number of points .an endless number of discretes

Discrete, early form of Discreet.

† **Discre·te,** *v Obs* [f. L *discrēt-* ppl stem of *discernĕre* to separate. see DISCERN] *trans* To divide into discrete or distinct parts, to separate distinctly, dissever

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* II 1 55 The reason thereof is its continuity, as its body is left imporous and not discreted by atomicall terminations 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Discreted*, severed, parted, discerned 1857-8 SEARS *Athan* VII 316 This essential dualism discretes for ever the two worlds of spirit and matter

Discretely (diskrī·tli), *adv rare* [f. DISCRETE *a* + -LY 2] In a discrete manner ; separately

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), s.v. *Discrete proportion*, These Numbers are proportional, but 'tis only discretely [*misprr* directly] or disjunctly 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Discrete* 1872 PROCTOR *Ess Astron* XXVII 338 The same telescope shows the stars projected discretely on a perfectly black background

Discreteness (diskrī·t nes) [f as prec + -NESS] The quality of being discrete a Discontinuity. b. The consisting of many individual parts.

1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ* I. II § 9 (1875) 29 When the size, complexity, or discreteness of the object conceived becomes very great, only a small portion of its attributes can be thought of at once 1877 E CAIRD *Philos Kant* II XVII 605 We bring together the two moments of unity and diversity continuity and discreteness 1893 P S MOXON in Barrow *World's Part Relig* I 467 The whole significance of man's existence lies ultimately in its discreteness —in the evolution and persistence of the self-conscious ego

Discretion (diskre·ʃən). Forms : 4-6 disorecion, 4- discretion ; also 4 discresciouu, dyscrecyun, -ioun, 4-5 discression(e, 4-6 -cretioune, 5 dis-, dyscrecioun, -yone, -youn, -crescion, -cressioun, -cretyown, 6 discrecyon, -tione, -creation, dyscreccion, -cretion. [a. OF. *des- discrecion* distinction, discernment (It. *discrezione*, Sp *discrecion*) ad. L *discrētiōn-em* separation, distinction, and later, discernment, n. of action from *discernĕre* (ppl. stem *discrēt-*) to separate, divide, DISCERN]

I. [From ancient Latin sense of *discrētio*]

1. The action of separating or distinguishing, or condition of being distinguished or disjunct; separation, disjunction, distinction.

This is perhaps the meaning in quot. 1340, otherwise this sense is found only since end of 16th c . cf DISCRETE.

[*c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr* 12 Thynkynge of heuen with discrecyone of all mene dedes] 1590 R BRUCE *Sermons*, Without discretion of His substance fra His graces 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 747 It is some question among the learned, whether there be any discretion of sex. 1624 JACKSON *Creed* III. 197 The same rule might serue for certaine discretion of true Prophets from false 1677 GALE *Crt Gentiles* II IV 82 Al the notions of Virtue or Sanctitie import Discretion, Separation, Singularitie, Preeminence. 1890 J. H STIRLING *Gifford Lect* XVIII 351 Time and space are a concrete, of which the one is the discretion and the other the continuity. 1892 E CAIRD *Ess Lit & Philos* II 522 Mind is a pure self-determined unity which has no discretion of parts or capacity of division or determination from without

II. [In late Latin sense of *discrētio.*]

† 2. The action of discerning or judging ; judgement, decision, discrimination *Obs* (exc as passing into 4, or the phrases in 5)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* III pr. X. 93 Take now þus þe discressioun [*Camb. MS* descression] of þis questioun, quod she. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 283 Sumtyme a man mai not ȝeue a discrecioun of blood fro urine *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs & Lim Mon.* XX, Considryng that they lak it bi the discrecioun of þe kynges counseil 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 16 By the discrecion of my executours. 1547-8 *Ordre of Communion* 17 Twoo peces, at the least, or more by the discrecion of the minister 1568 MARY Q. SCOTS in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser. I. II 253 Y refer all to your discretion 1842 C. WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* (1845) I viii 90 She put it to Myte's discretion whether he would continue to harboun a young knave

† 3 The faculty of discerning ; discernment. *Obs*

1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb MS) 620 Ofte þou hast brokyn godys hestys sytthe þou haddyst dyscrecioun of good and euyl 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor* XII 10 To another [is ȝouun] discrescioun, or verrey knowynge, of spiritis 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W. 1531) 123 b, The gyfte called discrecyon, or discernynge of spyrytes is but in fewe persones 1563 J DAVIDSON *Confut. Kennedy* in *Wodr Soc Misc* (1844) I 253 Discretione betwix the rycht understanding of thaim fra the wrang 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I VIII 33 The Discretion of times, places, and persons necessary to a good Fancy.

4 Liberty or power of deciding, or of acting according to one's own judgement or as one thinks fit; uncontrolled power of disposal.

1399 *Rolls of Parlt* III 451/2 Mercy and grace of the Kyng as it longes to hym in his owene discretion 1432 *Paston Lett* No 18 I 32 Where he shal have eny persone in his discrecion suspect of mysgovernance 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ Conv.* III (1586) 153 Not to put himselfe to the discretion of his servants, for the ordering of his house. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Techely* III 73 If Transilvania were left to the Discretion of the Turks [etc] 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett*, *Let to Harding* 4 Aug , He leaves it to our discretion 1780 BURKE *Econ Reform* Wks III 334 If a discretion, wholly arbitrary, can be exercised over the civil list revenue the plan of reformation will still be left very imperfect 1812-16 J SMITH *Panorama Sc & Art* I 386 This practice. leaves to the discretion of the workman the determination of the very matter in which he is most apt to err. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 185 As to the form of worship, a large discretion was left to the clergy 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 182 We may all write what we please, because it is in the discretion of the rest of the world whether they will hearken or not

b *Law* The power of a court of justice, or person acting in a judicial capacity, to decide, within the limits allowed by positive rules of law, as to the punishment to be awarded or remedy to be applied, or in civil causes how the costs shall be borne, and generally to regulate matters of procedure and administration.

In English-speaking countries a criminal judge dealing with offences not capital has generally a considerable discretion as to the punishment

[1292 BRITTON I XVI § 7 Et si autrefoix de mauveste soint atteyntz, adunc soit en la descrecioun des justices de juger les a la mort, ou de fere couper le autre oraille] 1467 *Ordin Worcester* in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 379 Vppon the peyne of XXS. or more, after the discression of the Bailey and Aldermen of the seid cite *a* 1626 BACON *Max & Uses Com Law* (1636) 21 The judges may set a fine upon him at their pleasure and discretions. 1890 LD ESHER in *Law Times Rep* LXIII 734/2 The judge . should not treat it as a matter within his discretion whether he will order the witness to answer or not 1891 *Law Rep* Weekly Notes 72/2 That the costs of references . should be in the discretion of the arbitrators. 1892 SIR E E. KAY in *Law Times Rep* LXVII 151/2 It is a matter of discretion whether the judge should give that leave to defend, and if he does, what terms he will impose

5 Phrases. a. *At the discretion of*, according to the discernment or judgement of, according as (he) thinks fit or pleases, *at discretion*, at one's own sense of fitness, mere good pleasure, or choice , as one thinks fit, chooses, or pleases. b *To surrender, yield*, etc , *at discretion*, formerly *to the enemy's discretion, on, upon discretion*, i e to be disposed of as he thinks fit , at his disposal, at his mercy ; unconditionally.

1577 HANMER *Anc Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 389 Distribute them at thy discretion among the poore 1630 *R Johnson's Kingd. & Commw* 525 Their office is to place and displace Churchmen at discretion 1700 S L. tr *Fryke's Voy E. Ind* 218 One Vessel of Beer free for any body to go to, and Drink at Discretion. *Ibid.* 294 This I leave the Reader to believe at Discretion 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey) s v , To Live at Discretion (a Military Phrase) to have free Quarters 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 189 We reckoned ourselves in an enemy's country, and had lived a little at large, or at discretion, as it is called abroad. 1834 *W Ind. Sketch Bk* II. 4 Admitting at discretion as much light and air as may be agreeable 1863 FR. A KEMBLE *Resid in Georgia* 43 Power to inflict three dozen lashes at his own discretion

1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen. VI*, 85 All the garrison yelded them symply to his mercy and discrecion 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd* (1822) 110 Conceiving that they might have gotten the city to discretion. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* II 1 (Rtldg) 191/1 He exacts the goods and lives Of all within the walls, and of all sexes, To be at his discretion 1632 J HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 151 [This] gave occasion to such as remained to yeeld themselves to the enemies discretion 1659 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 224 General Wranghel..took..Paderborn at discretion 1684 *Loud. Gaz* No 1953/3 They write from Duseldorp that Buda was Surrendred on discretion 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) II. 272 The garison surrendring upon discretion. 1702 *Lond. Gaz* No 3830/2 All the Country will lie at our Discretion. 1732 *Gentl Instr.* 154 (D) If she stays to receive the attack, she is in danger of being at discretion 1758 JORTIN *Erasm.* I 592 Roterdam was some days at the discretion of these rioters 1898 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 83 The inhabitants surrendered at discretion, but they had to undergo all the horrors of a place taken by storm.

III. [Cf. DISCREET]

6. Ability to discern or distinguish what is right, befitting, or advisable, esp as regards one's own conduct or action ; the quality of being discreet ; discernment, prudence, sagacity, circumspection, sound judgement.

1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 10162 Dyscrecyun a ryȝt wyt ys, On bope partys ryȝtly to ges 1340 *Ayenb* 155 Hit be-houeþ hyealde riȝtuolnesse and discrecion. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 4 b, Thou art not yet pourueyed of discrecion for to gouerne thy Royaume 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen. VI*, 97 b, Eche of them, shal as farfurth as their connynges and discrecions suffisen, truly advise the kyng 1596 SHAKS 1 *Hen IV*, V IV. 121 The better part of Valour is Discretion 1597-8 BACON *Ess.*, *Discourse* (Arb) 20 Discretion of Speech is more than Eloquence 1682 GLANIUS *Voy. Bengala* 149 This King derided his discretion 1720 SWIFT *Fates of Clergymen*, Discretion, a species of lower prudence. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens* (1849) 53 Do you not now begin to doubt the discretion of your own conduct? 1849 RUSKIN *Sev Lamps* IV § 21. 110 That portion of temper and discretion which are necessary to the contemplation of beauty.

b *Age of, years of, discretion*, the time of life at which a person is presumed to be capable of exercising discretion or prudence , in *Eng. Law* the age of fourteen

1395 *E. Wills* 5 If Thomas here sone forsayd dyeth or he haue age of discrecioun 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb) 47 Whan she to yeris of dyscrescyon Was comyn aftyr ther lawes guyse Wedded she was 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl* v (1874) 18 The partyes neuer fauor the one the other after they come to discrecyon 1574 tr *Littleton's Tenures* 23 a, The age of discretion is saide the age of XIII. yeares 1605 ROWLANDS *Hell's Broke Loose* 24 Wee'le have no Babes to be Baptized, Vntill they come to yeeres of ripe discretion 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq* I i, He's not come to years of discretion yet 1848 WHARTON *Law Dict* 21/1 A male . at fourteen is at years of discretion, so far at least that he may enter into a binding marriage.

7. *Sc* Propriety of behaviour, esp of female conduct, as opposed to lightness or coquetry, civility, courtesy to a guest, etc. (Jam.)

1782 [see DISCREET *a* 2]

† 8. An honorary title formerly frequently applied to bishops, and sometimes to noblemen (Du Cange). Cf *your worship, your honour*

1426 *Surtees Misc* (1890) 20 If it lyke yn to your wirshipfull and wyse discrecion. 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* I cccclx. 712 Right dear and puissaunt lordes to your right noble discressyons, please it you to known, that we haue receyued right amiably the letters to vs sent. *a* 1555 LATIMER *Serm & Rem* (1845) 296 Your discretion, therefore, will take this matter into consideration.

† b A fanciful term for a 'company' of priests.

1486 *Bk St Albans* F VIJ a, A Discrecion of Prestis

† **Discre·tionable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f prec + -ABLE.] Subject to or decided by discretion

1799 G SMITH *Laboratory* II 437 Take a discretionable quantity of garlic

Discretional (diskre·ʃənăl), *a* [as prec + -AL] 1. Of or pertaining to discretion ; discretionary

1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 168 There is a difference of opinion about those writs. Some will have them but discretional 1683 HICKES *Case Inf Bapt.* 79 The Gospel indulging a discretional Latitude in both Cases *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 258 Without leaving any discretional power with the king. 1770-4 A HUNTER *Georg Ess.* (1803) I. 432 The discretional use of the plough, roller, and harrows *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Wks* XIV 176 Conversation suffers from the want of some discretional power, lodged in an individual for controlling its movements.

† 2. Surrendered at discretion. *Obs.*

1777 J WILKINSON in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II 14 We have made, during the Campaign, upwards of two thousand discretional prisoners.

† 3 Characterized by discretion ; discreet. *Obs.*

1785 MRS A M BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscretions* (1786) IV 148 Not yet arrived at that discretional time of life.

Discre·tionally, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a manner or degree decided by discretion , at discretion.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. xviii. 87, I always mean to include my dear Lady L. Any body else, but discretionally 1766 ENTICK *London* I 437 The wealthier sort of people were assessed discretionally by the commissioners 1837 DE QUINCEY *Revolt of Tartars* Wks 1862 IV 118 Setting aside discretionally whatsoever should arise to disturb his plots

Discre·tionarily, *adv.* [f. next + -LY 2.] In a discretionary way ; at discretion

1683 *Vind Case Green-Wax-Fines* 3 Officers may discretionarily tax, or add to the Suitors Costs. 1794 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp* (1845) I 436, I will discretionarily order them a little wine as an encouragement.

Discretionary (diskre·ʃənări), *a* [f. DISCRETION + -ARY . cf. F *discrétionnaire*]

1 Pertaining to discretion ; left to or exercised at discretion ; limited or restrained only by discretion or judgement.

1698 ATTERBURY *Disc. Lady Cutts* 24 Amongst all her discretionary Rules, the chief was to seem to have none 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* (J), It is discretionary in the bishop to admit him to that order at what time he thinks fit 1741 H WALPOLE *Lett H. Mann* (1834) I. XII. 34 He had discretionary powers to act as he should judge proper 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist* (1876) I v. 234 The privy council in general arrogated to itself a power of discretionary imprisonment. 1863 H COX *Institt* I VII 71 The reference to the House of Lords is entirely discretionary in the Crown

† 2. Characterized by discretion , discreet. *Obs.*

1712 STEELE *Spect* No 402 P 2, I am never alone with my Mother, but she tells me Stories of the discretionary Part of the World 1753 L M. tr *Du Boscq's Accomplish'd Woman* I. 28 All unprofitable without a discretionary Silence.

¶ 3. as *adv* At discretion.

1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* III 63 A small fortune, and that to be paid discretionary

Discretive (diskrī·tiv), *a* and *sb.* [ad. L. *discrētīv-us* serving to distinguish (Priscian), f *discrēt-* ppl. stem of *discernĕre* to distinguish, divide, DISCERN. Cf OF. *discretif* (15th c. in Godef.).]

A *adj.* 1 = DISJUNCTIVE a. *Gram.* and *Logic* *Discretive conjunction, proposition*: see quots ; *discretive distinction*, a distinction expressing a difference in kind, as 'not a plant, but an animal' Cf. DISCRETE *a* 3

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* II v 93 In absolute copulative and discretive axiomes, there is no ὑπόθεσις, no condition at all. *a* 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Conse.* (1619) 240 The latter is coupled to the former by a discretiue coniunction. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und* III. VII 5 *But* is a Particle, and he that says it is a discretive Conjunction, . thinks he has sufficiently explain'd it 1753 S SHUCKFORD *Creation & Fall Man* 43 It is not here a discretive Particle, disjoining and distinguishing two Parts of one Period, but it is illative. 1819 G S FABER *Dispensations* (1823) II 389 The word *only*, as I have just observed, is no doubt discretive 1891 WELTON *Logic* I. II 1. 192 *Discretive Propositions*, where two affirmative propositions are connected by an adversative conjunction.

b. *generally*

1660 STANLEY *Hist Philos* IX (1701) 432/2 He held that there are four Elements, Fire, Air, Water, Earth , and two principal powers, Amity and Discord ; one unitive, the other discretive. 1836 I TAYLOR *Phys Th Another Life* (1857) 59 Mind allied to matter. thus lives by its own discretive act.

† 2 Serving to distinguish or discriminate ; distinctive ; discriminative ; diacritic. *Obs.*

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* To Rdr 8 Not hauing vpon them some discretiue stampe or discerning cen-

suie *a* 1631 Donne *Serm Gen* i 26 (1634) 33, I have a power to judge; a judiciarie, a discretive power, a power to discern between a naturall accident and a judgement of God 1669 Galf *Crt Gentiles* I i x 51 A name is an instructive and discretive instrument of the essence 1803 W Taylor in *Monthly Mag* XIV 487 Such sub-division is neither discretive nor exhaustive 1819 G S Faber *Dispensations* (1823) II 388, *note*, Grounds on which the Socinians assume the title of *rational Christians* as a specifically discretive appellation

† **B** *sb* 1 A disjunctive conjunction or proposition *Obs*

1612 Brinsley *Pos. Parts* (1669) 48 Discretives, by which the parts are lightly Severed 1650 R. Hollingworth *Exerc Usurped Powers* 19 Joyning them together with the copulative (*and*) and not using the discretive (*or*). 1654 Z Coke *Logick* (1657) 119 To the truth of a discretive is required the truth of both parts. 1725 Watts *Logn* II ii § 6 All compound propositions, except copulatives and discretives, are properly denied or contradicted when the negation affects their conjunctive particles

† **2.** A discriminative phrase or concept *Obs.*

1660 Z. Crofton *St. Peters Bonds abide* 2 His universal discretive, 'All Episcopacy'.

Discre·tively, *adv* [f. prec + -ly 2] In a discretive manner; disjunctively, distinctively.

a 1638 Mede *Daniel's Weeks* Wks (1672) III. 701 The particle כִּי (Nehem. xiii. 6) seems not to be taken rationally for (*Quia*), but discretively for כִּי אִם (*Sed*, But) *a* 1654 Br. J Richardson *Observ O Test* 237 (T) The plural number being used discretively to note out and design one of many. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xxxvii (1870) II 338 Reasoning is either from the whole to its parts, or from all the parts, discretively, to the whole they constitute collectively.

Discre·tiveness. [f as prec. + -ness] The quality or power of discriminating or discerning

1844 G. S Faber *Eight Dess Mighty Delw.* (1845) II 344 Even in a common writer of ordinary discretiveness

† **Discri·be,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd* [f L *di-, dis-* (Dis- 6) + *scrībĕre* to write, after *proscribe*, etc: it does not in sense represent L. *discrībĕre* to apportion (by writing)] *trans* To undo by a writing

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 59 If a King will circumscribe himself at Oxford, and proscribe or discribe his Parliament at Westminster

Discrier, obs. form of Descrier.

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* III. Wks (1724) II 792 The poor Shepheards who were the first discriers of these matters

† **Discri·minable,** *a Obs. rare.* [f. L *discrīminā-re* to Discriminate + -ble] Capable of being discriminated

1730–6 in Bailey (folio) 1813 W Taylor *Eng Synon.* (1856) vii, *Understanding* and *intellect* are tending to discriminable meaning

Discriminal (diskri·minăl), *a. rare.* [ad. L *discrīmināl-is* serving to divide or separate, f. *discrīmen* division, distinction see -al] Of the nature of a distinction or division

Discriminal line in *Palmistry*: see quot

1842 Brande *Dict Sc. etc* 224 [*Chiromancy*] The lines on the palm of the hand are divided into principal and inferior; the former are five: the line of life the dragon's tail, or discriminal line, between the hand and the arm

† **Discri·minance.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹ [f as next: see -ance] = Discrimination.

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II II. xxiv, They together blended are That nought we see with right discriminance

Discri·minancy. *rare* [f. next: see -ancy] The quality of being discriminant; faculty of discriminating.

a 1846 *Penny Mag.* is cited by Worcester

Discriminant (diskri·minănt), *a* and *sb* [ad. L. *discrīmināns-em*, pr. pple. of *discrīmināre* to Discriminate: see -ant 1]

A. *adj.* 1. Discriminating; showing discrimination or discernment.

1836 *Fraser's Mag* XIV 411 Taylor's notes are not all so discriminant as this 1866 J H Newman *Gerontius* (1874) 334 With a sense so apprehensive and discriminant

2. *Math* Implying equal roots or a node (cf. B). *Discriminant relation*, a one-fold relation between parameters determining a nodal point

B. *sb. Math.* The eliminant of the *n* first derived functions of a homogeneous function of *n* variables

Introduced in 1852 by Sylvester for *determinant*, which is still found occasionally (H. T Gerrans).

1852 Sylvester in *Camb. & Dubl Math Jrnl* VI 52 1876 Salmon *Mod. Higher Alg* (ed 3) § 109 The discriminant is equal to the product of the squares of all the differences of the differences of any two roots of the equation.

Discrimina·ntal, *a. Math.* [f. prec + -al.] Relating to a discriminant

Discriminantal index of a singular point of a curve, the number of intersections of the polar of an arbitrary point with the curve at the given point *Total discriminantal index* of a curve, the sum of the discriminantal indices of all its singular points

1875 Smith *Higher Singularities Plane Curves* in *Proc. Lond Math. Soc* VI 154

Discriminate (diskri·mĭnĕt), *a* [ad. L *discrīmināt-us* divided, separated, distinguished, pa. pple of *discrīmināre* see next.]

1 Distinct, distinguished, discriminated *arch*

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 875 It is certaine that Oysters and Cockles, and Mussles haue no discriminate Sex. 1805 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag* XIX. 657 The characters of the savages are well drawn; they are more discriminate and various than those of the Europeans 1887 E. Johnson *Antigua Mater* 69 A Hellenistic ecclesiastical as discriminate from a synagogal literature and life

2 Marked by discrimination or discernment, making careful or exact distinctions. opp to *indiscriminate*.

1798 Malthus *Popul* (1817) III 289 The best mode in which occasional and discriminate assistance can be given *Ibid* (1878) 479 Much may be done by discriminate charity 1834 Foster in *Life & Corr* (1846) II 250 Discriminate perception 1895 *Westm Gaz* 20 Mar 2/1 The discriminate ascetic is the true hedonist

Hence **Discri·minately** *adv*, with discrimination; **Discri·minateness,** the quality of having discrimination

1727 Bailly vol II, *Discriminateness*, distinguishingness. 1779–81 Johnson *L P*, *Shenstone*, His conception of an Elegy he has in his Preface very judiciously and discriminately explained 1884 *Bookseller* Sept 909/2 Discriminately he purchased everything that came in his way

Discriminate (diskri·mĭnĕt), *v* [f L *discrīmināt-* ppl. stem of *discrīmināre* to divide, separate, distinguish, f *discrīmen, -crīmĭn-* division, distinction, f. stem of *discernĕre* to distinguish, Discern. (Cf. Crime)]

1 *trans* To make or constitute a difference in or between, to distinguish, differentiate

1628 Prynne *Love-lockes* 26 Who poll one side of their heads—of purpose to discriminate themselues from others 1666 Boyle *Orig Formes & Qual*, Such slight differences as those that discriminate these Bodies 1774 Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1775) I Diss i 65 No peculiarity more strongly discriminates the manners of the Greeks and Romans from those of modern times *a* 1871 Grote *Lth Fragm* iii (1876) 59 Capacities which discriminate one individual from another

2. To distinguish with the mind or intellect; to perceive, observe, or note the difference in or between

1665 Hooke *Microgr* 66 The surfaces being so neer together, that the eye cannot discriminate them from one *a* 1677 Barrow *Wks.* (1687) I. xv 283 We take upon us to discriminate the goats from the sheep 1836 J Gilbert *Chr Atonem.* v (1852) 139 It is in the nature of the reward sought . that we discriminate a mean from a noble transaction 1891 F Hall in *Nation* (N Y) LII 244/1 How is one. to discriminate the teachings of Dr Trench's reviser from those of Dr. Trench himself?

3. *intr.* or *absol.* To make a distinction, to perceive or note the difference (*between* things), to exercise discernment

1774 J Bryant *Mythol.* II. 523 The purport of the term, which discriminates, may not be easy to be deciphered 1857 Buckle *Civiliz.* I vii 321 It is by reason, and not by faith, that we must discriminate in religious matters 1876 Green *Stray Stud* 26 He would discriminate between temporary and chronic distress

b *To discriminate against.* to make an adverse distinction with regard to; to distinguish unfavourably from others. With *indirect pass*

1880 Mark Twain (Clemens) *Tramp Abr.* II 153, I did not propose to be discriminated against on account of my nationality 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Feb 8/1 The action of the German Government in discriminating against certain imports from the United States 1886 *Ibid.* 19 July 3/2 If the police, as the Socialists declare, discriminate against them on account of their opinions

Hence Discri minated *ppl. a.*, distinguished from others, perceived as distinct.

1783 J. Young *Crit. Gray's Elegy* (1810) 49 The discriminated catalogue of the dead 1848 R I Wilberforce *Incarnation* v (1852) 137 The two titles [Father, and Son] imply a real co-existence of discriminated Persons.

Discri·minating, *ppl. a* [f prec. + -ing 2.]

1. That discriminates (sense 1), distinguishing, making or constituting a distinction, or affording a ground for distinction

1647 Trapp *Comm Epistles* 102 In these shedding and discriminating times *a* 1677 Hale *True Relig* III (1684) 38 Each Party espousing some odd Discriminating Habits 1797 M Baillie *Morb. Anat* (1807) 81 The discriminating mark of this disease 1838 Tupper *Prov Philos, Gifts* 228 A discriminating test Separating honesty from falsehood

2. That discriminates (sense 2); that perceives or notes distinctions with accuracy; possessing discrimination or discernment

1792 Mary Wollstonecr *Rights Wom.* iii 102 The discriminating outline of a caricature 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I 17 A sound and discriminating judgment 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* I. 192 No man observed the varieties of character with a more discriminating eye

3 *Discriminating duty* or *rate*: one that varies in amount according to the country or place whence the merchandise is imported or carried, or according to the persons rated, a differential duty or rate.

1845–52 McCulloch *Taxation* II v 218 The 7 & 8 Victoria reduced the duty on foreign sugar leaving a discriminating duty of 10*s.* 6*d.* a cwt in favour of our own sugars 1870 *Daily News* 16 Apr, Is it not absurd to revive a distinguishing rate, preferential and discriminating, in favour of one class of dealers and against another?

4 *Math. Discriminating circle*, in the Theory of Functions with essential singularities, the circle on which all the singularities of another connected function lie [=Ger *Grenzkreis*] *Discriminating cubic*, a cubic equation whose roots are the reciprocal of the principal radii vectores of a quadric surface referred to its centre.

1874 Salmon *Geom three Dimensions* (ed 3) 58 If two roots of the discriminating cubic vanish, the equation represents a cylinder whose base is a parabola 1893 Forsyth *Th Functions* vi § 71 111 To divide the plane of the modified variable ζ into two portions The boundary is a circle of finite radius, called the *discriminating circle* of the function All the singularities (and the branch-points, if any) lie on the discriminating circle.

Hence **Discri minatingly** *adv*, in a discriminating way, with discrimination

1855 Bain *Senses & Int* III i § 65 The ear must be discriminatingly sensitive to pitch, and to the harmonies and discords of different pitches 1856 Kingsley *Misc*, *Froude's Hist Eng* II 47 It is written as history should be, discriminatingly, patiently, and yet lovingly and genially.

Discrimination (diskrimine·ı̆ʃən). [ad. L *discrīmĭnātiōn-em*, n of action from *discrīmināre* to Discriminate.]

1 The action of discriminating; the perceiving, noting, or making a distinction or difference between things, a distinction (made with the mind, or in action)

1648 *Eikon Bas* xxvii (1824) 265 Take heed of abetting any factions, of applying to any publique discriminations in matters of religion, contrary to what is, in your judgement, and the Church well setled 1678 Phillips, *Discrimination* a putting a difference between one thing and another In Rhetorick it is the same figure with *Paradiastole* 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr* I 24 A perfect Discrimination shall then be made between the Good and Bad 1864 Bowen *Logic* i 4 A conscious discrimination of those respects in which it is similar to others from those in which it is unlike them 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov, Life is a constant series of discriminations between what it is well to attempt and what it is not well to attempt.

b *passively* The fact or condition of being discriminated or distinguished. ? *Obs.*

a 1699 Stillingfl (J), There is a reverence to be showed them on account of their discrimination from other places, and separation for sacred uses 1791–1823 Disraeli *Cur. Lit, Mast. Ceremon*, Precedence, and other honorary discriminations, establish the useful distinctions of ranks

2 Something that discriminates or distinguishes; a distinction, difference (existing in or between things), a distinguishing mark or characteristic. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud Ep.* III xviii 166 [These] are discriminations very materiall, and plainly declare, that under the same name Authors describe not the same animall 1759 Johnson *Rasselas* xxviii (1787) 79 Where we see the whole at once, we readily note the discriminations 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I i 1 2 To that event the various tribes owe their discrimination and their origin.

3. The faculty of discriminating; the power of observing differences accurately, or of making exact distinctions, discernment

1814 Scott *Wav* xviii, His character was touched with yet more discrimination by Flora. 1838 Dickens *Nich Nick* xviii, It does credit to your discrimination that you should have found such a very excellent young woman 1866 Geo Eliot *F Holt* II. xvi 15 It was essential that his waistcoat should imply much discrimination

† 4 = Recrimination. *Obs rare*

a 1670 Hacklt *Abp Williams* I (1692) 16 (D), Reproaches and all sorts of unkind discriminations 1684 Baxter in *Hale's True Relig* Introd Ab, Schisms and Factions, and Personal Animosities, discriminations, Censoriousness

Hence **Discrimina·tional** *a*, of or pertaining to discrimination; in *Palmistry* = Discriminal

1879 R A. Campbell *Philosophic Chiromancy* 167 The *Wrist Lines*, also known as the Rascette and Discriminational lines, separate the hand from the arm by a single, double, or triple transcursion at the wrist

Discriminative (diskri·mĭnătĭv), *a.* [f. L. ppl stem *discrīmināt-*: see -ive.] Tending to discriminate; characterized by discriminating

1. Serving to discriminate or distinguish, constituting a distinction; distinctive, distinguishing.

a 1677 Hale *True Relig* I (1684) 11 This is made the discriminative Mark of a True Christian 1779–81 Johnson *L P*, *Dryden* Wks II. 414 The discriminative excellence of Homer is elevation and comprehension of thought 1848 Johnston in *Proc. Berw. Nat Club* II. No 6. 307, I must impose upon ours a name and discriminative mark.

2. Having the quality or character of observing or making distinctions with accuracy; marked by or showing discrimination; discerning. (Of persons, their faculties, actions, utterances, etc.)

a 1638 Medl *Disc Matt.* VI 9 Wks. (1672) I 8 After the same manner were the Holy Ointment and the Holy Perfume or Incense to be sanctified by a discriminative, singular, appropriate usance of them 1653 H. More *Antid Ath.* II ix (1712) 66 Discriminative Providence, that knew afore the nature and course of all things 1805 Foster *Ess.* IV i 101 A more discriminative censure. 1865 Mill *Exam. Hamilton* 222 Mr Bain recognises two modes of discriminative sensibility in the muscular sense.

b *transf.* (Of, or in reference to, things)

1826 Southey in *Q. Rev* XXXIV 317 Bombs and rockets are not discriminative 1881 *Eng Mechanic* 27 May 277/3 The well-known discriminative power possessed by bichromatised gelatine of absorbing printers' ink in accordance with the action of the light upon it

c. = Discriminating *ppl a* 3; differential.

1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 132 [They] sealed their ports against fresh comers by heavy discriminative duties

Hence **Discri·minatively** *adv.*, in a discriminative manner, with discrimination.

a 1638 MEDE *Disc Matt* VI 9 Wks (1672) I. 14 When the same are worthily and discriminatively used 1797–1803 FOSTER in *Life & Corr* (1846) I 206 Some one said that women remarked characters more discriminatively 1862 F HALL *Hindu Philos Syst.* 45 Certitude is the distinguishing property of intellect and to cognize discriminatively, that of mind

Discri·minator. [a. L *discrīmināt-or* (Tertull.), agent-n. from *discrīmināre* to DISCRIMINATE.] One who discriminates.

1828 COLEBROOKE in *Trans R Asiat Soc* (1830) II 183 He [the judge] discriminates, and is, consequently, the discriminator (*vivēca*)

Discri·minatory, *a rare.* [f. L. type **discrīmināt-ōrius*, f. *discrīmināt-or*: see prec. and -ORY.] = DISCRIMINATIVE

1828 W FIELD *Mem Dr Parr* II. 414 Proofs of a pure taste and a discriminatory judgment 1892 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 1 Mar., The Government still hoped for discriminatory rights with Great Britain.

Discri·minoid. *Math.* [f. after DISCRIMINANT see -OID.] A function of which the vanishing expresses the equality of all the integrating factors of a differential equation. Hence **Discriminoi dal** *a*

1879 SIR J COCKLE in *Proc Lond Math Soc* X 111 It will be found convenient to give a name to the functions □ and □$_2$. Let us call them discriminoids *Ibid.*, This first species of discriminoidal solution

†**Discri·minous,** *a. Obs rare.* [ad. late L *discrīminōs-us* decisive, critical, f *discrīmen*: see DISCRIMINATE *v* and -OUS.] Critical, hazardous.

1666 G HARVEY *Morb Angl* (J.), Any kind of spitting of blood imports a very discriminous state. *Ibid* XVII 195 Consumptives, though their case appears not with so discriminous an aspect 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Discriminous*, full of Jeopardy

Hence **Discri minousness.**

1731 in BAILEY vol. II.

Discription, Discrive, obs. ff DESCRIPTION, DESCRIVE.

Discrown (diskrau·n), *v* [f DIS- 6 + CROWN *v.* or DIS- 7 + CROWN *sb.*: cf. OF. *descoroner* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); also DECROWN.] *trans* To deprive of a crown, take the crown from; *spec.* to deprive of royal dignity, to depose; *transf* and *fig.* to deprive of supremacy, dignity, or adornment.

1586 WARNER *Alb Eng* III xvi. (R.) The one restored The other DIS-crowned 1612–5 BP HALL *Contempl., N T* IV XXXI, He discrownes not the body, who crowns the soule. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag* XIV 54 On the shorn hair discrown'd of bridal flow'rs, Weeping lies scorn'd and trampled Liberty 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I XIV. 301 To crown or discrown its Monarchs 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 13 Discrowning sovereign reason, to be the serving drudge of superstition or social usage.

Hence **Discrow·ned** *ppl a.*, deprived of the crown, **Discrow·ning** *vbl sb.*

1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* (1872) III IV. VII 167 A worn discrowned Widow 1866 *Pall Mall G* No 510. 966/1 The successive contemporary discrownings 1878 BOSW SMITH *Carthage* 353 The discrowned queen of the seas

†**Discru·ciament.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *discruciā-re* to torture + -MENT; cf. *excruciament* (also in Nashe). (L. had *cruciāmentum* from *cruciāre*).] Torment, torture

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 181 What then is it, to liue in threescore times more grinding discruciament of dying? 1623 COCKERAM II, Endlesse Paine, *discruciament*

†**Discru·ciate,** *v. Obs* [f. *discruciāt-*, ppl. stem of L *discruciāre*, f. DIS- 5 + *crucāre* to torture, rack, torment, f. *crux, cruc-em* CROSS.]

1 *trans* To torment, torture, excruciate.

1600 ABP ABBOT *Exp Jonah* 484 The conscience of the transgressing sinner doth use to discruciate the person affected 1633 BP HALL *Hard Texts* 253 To discruciate and rack his thoughts with an insatiable desire of what he hath not. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 149, I mean that we puzzle not ourselves over much nor discruciate our spirits to resolve what are the causes

2. *nonce-use.* To puzzle out, unravel, solve (a 'crux' or riddle: cf CRUX 3)

a 1745 SWIFT *To Sherdan* Wks. 1745 VIII 206 Pray discruciate what follows

Hence †**Discru·ciating** *ppl a*, tormenting, also †**Discrucia tion**, torture, torment, anguish.

1631 R H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* XI § 2 100 They produce anxiety, griefe, vexation, anguish, discrutiation and discontent. 1666 BP OF NORWICH *Serm in Westm Abb.* 7 Nov. 30 Discruciating Fears impatient Hopes 1788 *Trifler* XXV. 323 It dimoves every discruciating pain from the stomach

†**Discrut·ator.** *Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [f *di-*, DIS- 5 + SCRUTATOR.] ? A caviller or searcher for objections.

a 1626 W SCLATER *Serm. Exper* (1638) 109 It signifies the Discrutatour, or Disputer, against the promise

Discry(e, -cryghe, obs ff DESCRY *v.*1 and 2.

†**Discuba·tion.** *Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [ad assumed L type **discubātio*, n of action f. **discubāre*, f *dis-* (DIS-) + *cubāre* to recline The actual L word was *discubitio* from *discumbĕre*; but the parallel forms *cubātio, accubātio*, occur in L.: cf. CUBATION, ACCUBATION.] Reclining at meals.

1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* I. Notes § 52 What was the fashion in Samuel's time, is not certain; it is probable enough .. that Discubation was then in practice.

†**Discu·bitory,** *a Obs rare*$^{-1}$ [ad L type **discubitōrĭ-us*, f *discubit-*, ppl. stem of *discumbĕre* see DISCUMB and -ORY.] Adapted for reclining.

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* V VI. 241 Custome by degrees changed their cubiculary beds into discubitory

†**Discu·biture.** *Obs. rare* [ad L type **discubitūra*, f. *discubit-*, ppl. stem of *discumbĕre*: see prec. and -URE.] The posture of reclining

a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 113 The gesture, which was discubiture or lying on couch-beds *Ibid* 154

†**Discu·lp,** *v Obs rare*$^{-1}$ [ad med L. *disculpā-re* (Du Cange), f. DIS- 4 + *culpāre* to blame, *culpa* fault] *trans* = DISCULPATE

1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I 294 He himself disculps them

Disculpate (dĭskʌ lpēit), *v.* [f *disculpāt-* ppl stem of med.L *disculpāre* see prec.] *trans* To clear from blame or accusation; to exculpate

1693 W BATES *Serm* VII 249 [Satan's] prevailing Temptations do not disculpate Sinners that yield to them *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* I 40 Being faithful and just, with the testimony of things to disculpate him 1768 H WALPOLE *Hist Doubts* 122 The authors of the Chronicle of Croyland charge him directly with none of the crimes, since imputed to him, and disculpate him of others 1880 VERN LEE *Stud Italy* IV IV 173 The hero accused of regicide and unable to disculpate himself 1888 H C LEA *Hist Inquisition* I 43 *note*, Disculpating himself to Eugenius IV from an accusation of doubting the papal power

Disculpation (dĭskʌlpēi ʃən) [n. of action from med L *disculpāre* to DISCULPATE.] The action of clearing from blame; exculpation

1760–97 H WALPOLE *Mem. Geo II* (1847) III. x. 252 This disculpation under the hand of a Secretary of State was remarkable 1770 BURKE *Pres Discont* Wks 1837 I 150 A plan of apology and disculpation 1891 W M ROSSETTI *Shelley's Adonais* 9 *note*, Arguments tending to Harriet's disculpation

Discu·lpatory, *a. rare*$^{-0}$. [f *disculpāt-* ppl stem of med.L *disculpāre*: see prec and -ORY.] Tending to disculpate

1847 in CRAIG. and in later Dicts

†**Discu·mb,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L *discumb-ĕre* to lie down, recline, f. DIS- 1 + *-cumbĕre* to liedown: cf CUMBENT.] *intr.* To recline (at table). Hence **Discu·mbing** *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a*

1683 J. EVANS *Kneeling at Sacrament* 1 21 At the beginning of the Paschal Feast the Jews did put themselves into this Discumbing or Leaning posture while they Eat and Drank the two first Cups of Wine 1684 *Vind Case Indiff. Things* 38 The posture of discumbing 1699 T BLUNET *Dissenters' Pleas* (1711) 170 Some convenient posture, such as kneeling, sitting, discumbing, standing

†**Discu·mbence.** *Obs. rare.*$^{-0}$. [f. as next + -ENCE.] = next

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

†**Discu·mbency.** *Obs.* [f DISCUMBENT, after L. type **discumbentia*: see -ENCY.] Discumbent condition; the reclining posture at meals.

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* V. VI 243 This discumbency at meales was in use in the days of our Saviour. 1682–3 *Case Indiff Things* II The Jews did eat in the posture of discumbency 1737 STACKHOUSE *Hist Bible, N T* (1765) II VIII. IV 149 *note*, They used this posture of discumbency and especially at the pascal supper

†**Discumbent,** *a* and *sb Obs.* Also 6 **discom-.** [ad L. *discumbent-em*, pr. pple of *discumbĕre*. see DISCUMB.] **A** *adj* Reclining

1715 I MATHER *Several Serm* III 95 The Jews sat at their Tables in a discumbent postuie 1756 C LUCAS *Ess Waters* I 197 Bathing is best administered in a discumbent postuie

B. *sb.*

1. One who reclines at table; a guest at a feast.

1562 BULLEYN *Use Sickmen* 73 b, He cast doune al the meate from the borde, fallyng out with all the discombentes 1614 T ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 135 A beastiall Banket, wherein either man is the Sympostast, and the Deuill the discumbent, or Sathan the Feastmaker, and man the Guest.

2. One confined to bed by sickness, = DECUMBENT *sb.*

1765 GALE in *Phil Trans* LV. 193 A.D 1721 The discumbents were 5,989, whereof 844 died *Ibid* 194 The discumbents were estimated at 4,000, whereof about 500 died

Discumber (dĭskʌ mbəɹ), *v.* [f DIS- 6 + CUMBER *v* Cf. OF. *descombrer*, mod F. *décombrer.*]

1 *trans* To relieve, to disencumber.

1725 POPE *Odyss* v. 474 The chief His limbs discumbers of the clinging vest 1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds Scot.* 17 Her young, Soon as discumbered of the fragile shell Run lively round their dam 1873 HELPS *Anim & M* VI (1875) 149 Discumbering our minds of what we have crammed up for the occasion

¶ 2. To put away or get rid of, as an encumbrance (But in the quot. app. a misreading.)

Chaucer's Pars T ¶ 816 (ed Tyrwhitt) The vengeance of avoutrie is awarded to the peine of helle, but if so be that it be discombered by penitence. [*Early MSS and edd* destourbed, disturberid, distorbled, destroubled.]

†**Discu·mbitory,** *a. Obs rare*$^{-1}$. A non-etymological by-form of DISCUBITORY, influenced by the L. present stem *discumb-*.

1715 tr *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem* I IV x 186 Those discumbitory Couches, upon which they loll'd when at their Repast

†**Discu·mbiture.** *Obs rare.* A non-etymological by-form of DISCUBITURE: see prec.

1684 *Vind Case Indiff Things* 39 It was required that discumbiture should be used in all Religious Feasts 1696 J EDWARDS *Demonstr Exist God* II 82 This is a soft bed of itself, and makes discumbiture a delightful posture

†**Discu·mbrance.** [DIS- 5.] = CUMBRANCE

c 1450 *Merlin* 511 At foure cours thei haue hem perced thourgh with-oute eny other discombraunce.

Discumfit, Discumfort, obs. ff. DISCOMFIT, DISCOMFORT.

†**Discu·r, discu·rre,** *v Obs* [ad L *discurrĕre* to run to and fro, f DIS- 1 + *currĕre* to run.]

1 *intr.* To run about.

c 1550 *Disc Common Weal Eng* (1893) 25 We be not so agill and light as birdes of the ayere be, that we might discurre from one place to an other

2 *trans* To run over or through

1586 B YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ Conv.* IV 206 b, Mans minde in moment of a time it discurres all things 1598 — *Diana* Pref., The delight in discurring most of those townes and places in it with a pleasant recordation of my pen.

Discure, obs. form of DISCOVER *v.*

†**Discu·red,** *ppl a. Obs.* [f. DIS- 7 a + CURE *sb.*1 4.] Without cure of souls: see CURE *sb.*1 4

1604 TOOKER *Fabrique Ch* 92, I . maintaine it more lawfull to hold two Benefices with cure of soules then two discured or impropriated livings

†**Discu·rrent,** *a.*1 *Obs rare.* [f. DIS- 10 + CURRENT *a*] Not current or in circulation

1599 SANDYS *Eurōpæ Spec* (1632) 122 To make discurrent those very books in such wise as not to suffer them to be commonly salable *Ibid* 129 Whose bookes being discurrent in all Catholike Countries

†**Discu·rrent,** *a.*2 *Obs rare* [ad L. *discurrent-em*, pr pple. of *discurrĕre* see DISCUR *v.*] Running hither and thither

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Discurrent*, that wanders or runs hither and thither 1710 M HENRY *Comm., Dan* XII. 4 (1848) 992 They shall 'run to and fro' to inquire out copies of it. discurrent, they shall discourse of it

Discurrour, obs. form of DISCOVERER

†**Discursa·tion.** *Obs* [ad. L. *discursātiōn-em*, n of action f. *discursāt-*, ppl. stem of *discursāre*, freq. of *discurrĕre*. see DISCUR.]

1. A running hither and thither, or from place to place

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 55 Making long discursations, to learn strange tongues

2 A passing from one subject to another.

1647 TRAPP *Comm Matt* VI 6 That being sequestered from company, we may . be the freer from discursation and wandering of mind

Discu·rsative, *a. rare.* [f. L *discursāt-* ppl. stem of *discursāre*: see prec and -IVE.] Passing from one object of thought to another; discursive. Hence **Discu·rsativeness.**

1819 P. MORRIS in *Blackw Mag* VI. 311 The Discursative Sentiment, draws off the imitative principle, and transfers it from one object to another, so as to keep it revolving *Ibid*, That sort of Discursativeness which relates to space *Ibid*, The curiosity generated from Discursativeness has a spring of motion within itself.

†**Discu·rse.** *Obs.* [ad L *discurs-us* a running to and fro or away, f. *discurs-*, ppl. stem of *discurrĕre*: see next.] Onward course; = DISCOURSE *sb* 1.

1555 H. PENDILTON in Bonner *Homilies* 35 By contynuall discurse of tyme euery one hath deliuered the fayth.

Discursion (dĭskə·ɹʃən). *rare* Also 6 **discorsioun.** [ad. L *discursiōn-em*, n. of action from *discurrĕre* to run to and fro: see DISCUR.]

†1. The action of running or moving to and fro

1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* III 404 Richt grit displesour he had euerie da Of the discorsioun maid be Inglismen 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* XVIII 618 Volatils are most needful, for greater penetration and quicker discursion.

2. *fig* The action of passing from the subject under consideration; digression

1851 BRIMLEY *Ess., Wordsw.* 169 The name recalls us from our discursion to speak of one whom, [etc.].

3. The action of passing from premisses to conclusions; reasoning; = DISCOURSE *sb* 2.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 132 Turning the discursion of his judgement from things abroad, to those which are within himselfe. 1650 HOBBES *Human Nature* IV. 31 The succession of conceptions in the Minde may be orderly and this is discourse of the Minde But because the word Discourse is commonly taken for the coherence and consequence of words, I will, to avoid equivocation, call it discursion 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog Lit* I. X 160 Discourse here. does not mean what we now call discoursing; but the discursion of the mind. 1846 O BROWNSON *Wks* V 506 An act of intuition or of discursion as well as of faith . involves it

†**Discursist.** *Obs rare*$^{-1}$ [f L. *discursus*, in sense 'discourse' + -IST.] One who practises discoursing, a disputer.

1671 L. ADDISON *West Barbary* Pref (T), Great discursists were apt to intrigue affairs, dispute the Prince's resolution, and stir up the people

Discursive (dĭskə·ɹsĭv), *a* (*sb.*) [f L *discurs-* ppl stem of *discurrĕre* (see DISCURSION) + -IVE.]

1. Running hither and thither, passing irregularly from one locality to another. *rare* in *lit.* sense.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 745 Whatsoeuer moueth Attention stilleth the Naturall and discursiue Motion of the Spirits 1834 *West Ind Sketch Bk* II 240 Misgivings, that Our road .. might prove somewhat more discursive *Ibid.* 282

The regularity of the streets prevented the breezes being so discursive as among the unconnected dwellings

2. *fig.* Passing rapidly or irregularly from one subject to another, rambling, digressive, extending over or dealing with a wide range of subjects

1599 MARSTON *Sco Villanie* III xi. 231 Boundlesse discursiue apprehension Giving it wings 1665 HOOKE *Microgr* Pref G, Men are generally rather taken with the plausible and discursive, then the real and the solid part of Philosophy 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an 1774 (1816) II 296 Such a discursive Exercise of his mind 1827 CARLYLE *Richter* Misc Ess 1872 I 8 The name Novelist would ill describe so vast and discursive a genius 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* cix, Heart affluence in discursive talk From household fountains never dry 1867 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) I iv 149 A most vivid, though very discursive and garrulous, history of the time

3. Passing from premisses to conclusions; proceeding by reasoning or argument; ratiocinative (Cf. DISCOURSE *v* 2) Often opp to *intuitive*

1608 D T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor* 117 Ignorance depriveth Reason of her discursiue faculties *a* 1652 J SMITH *Sel. Disc* v. 137 We cannot attain to science but by a discursive deduction of one thing from another 1667 MILTON *P L* v 488 Whence the soule Reason receives, and reason is her being, Discursive, or Intuitive, discourse Is oftest yours, the latter most is ours 1817 COLLRIDGE *Biog Lit.* I x. 161 Philosophy has hitherto been *discursive*. while Geometry is always and essentially *intuitive* 1836-7 SIR W HAMILTON *Metaph* (1877) II xx 14 The Elaborative or Discursive Faculty has only one operation, it only compares. 1874 L STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II i 15 Johnson is always a man of intuitions rather than of discursive intellect

†**B** as *sb* A subject of 'discourse' or reasoning (as distinguished from a subject of perception). *Obs. rare*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. viii 364 Sometimes .. the very *subjectum discursus* is imperceptible to Sense . such are also the discursives of moral good and evil, just, unjust, which are no more perceptible to Sense than Colour is to the Ear

Discursively (diskɔ̄·ɹsivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2] In a discursive manner.

1. By passing from premisses to conclusions; by 'discourse of reason' (cf. DISCOURSE *sb.* 2) : opp. to *intuitively.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man* I. i 22 Whereby we do discursively, and by way of ratiocination, deduce one thing from another 1816 COLLRIDGE *Biog Lit*, *etc* (1882) 360 In each article of faith embraced on conviction, the mind determines, first, intuitively on its logical possibility, secondly, discursively on its analogy to doctrines already believed 1828 DE QUINCEY *Rhetoric* Wks XI 42 All reasoning is carried on discursively; that is, *discurrendo*,—by running about to the right and the left, laying the separate notices together, and thence mediately deriving some third apprehension.

2 In a rambling manner, digressively

1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus* VIII 283 An intelligent Christian . who should peruse discursively the ecclesiastical writers 1846 POE *Halluk* Wks. 1864 III 61 [He] has read a great deal, although very discursively 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI lv 437 He [George III] spoke discursively of his shattered health, his agitation of mind.

Discursiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being discursive: **a** of reasoning from premisses to conclusions; **b** of passing from one subject to another.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm* Wks 1686 III xxii 252 The exercise of our mind in rational discursiveness, about things, in quest of truth. 1829 I TAYLOR *Enthus.* iv (1867) 72 That discursiveness of the inventive faculties which is a principal source of heresy 1857 LEVER *Fort Gleneore* xxiii. (1873) 159 Discursiveness is the mother of failure 1885 *Manch Exam* 12 Aug 5/1 There was nothing to limit the discursiveness of anyone who had a taste for original research

Discursory (diskɔ̄ ɹsŏri), *a. rare.* Also 6 **discoursory.** [f. L. *discurs-* (see above) + -ORY.]

†**1.** Of the nature of 'discourse' or reasoning; argumentative. *Obs*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* VII (1887) 50 A number of such like discoursory argumentes. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat* Ded A ij b, Here shall your Maiestie finde speculation interchanged with experience, positiue theologie with polemicall, textuall with discursorie, popular with scholasticall.

2. Of the nature of a digression, discursive.

1881 RUSKIN *Love's Meinie* I iii. 126 If there be motive for discursory remark

†**Discu·rtain,** *v. Obs.* [f DIS- 6 or 7 a + CURTAIN *v.* or *sb*] *trans.* To draw aside the curtain from; to unveil

1616 J LANE *Contn Sqr's T* (1887) 41 Phebus, discurtaininge his murminge face 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad Pr*, Ded, One, who discurtains the vices of that time. 1659 *Lady Alimony* I ii in Hazl *Dodsley* XIV 280 Your acrimonious spirit will discurtain our changeable taffeta ladies.

‖ **Discus** (di skŭs) [L. *discus* quoit, plate, a. Gr. *δίσκος* quoit.]

1. *Gr* and *Rom Antiq* A disk of metal or heavy material used in ancient Grecian and Roman athletic exercises; a quoit. Also, *ellipt*, the game of hurling the discus

1656 COWLEY *Pindaric Odes, Praise Pindar* iii *note*, The chief Exercises there were Running, Leaping, Wrestling, the Discus, which was the casting of a great round Stone, or Ball, made of Iron or Brass. 1725 POPE *Odyss* VIII 137 From Elatreus' strong arm the Discus flies 1892 P. GARDNER *Chap. Grk Hist.* IX. 295 The discus weighed about twelve pounds It was round and flat, and a skilful athlete would sometimes hurl it more than a hundred feet. *Ibid*, These three competitions—leaping, throwing the spear, and hurling the discus—were the chief and essential parts of the pentathlic contest

b In other ancient senses (see quots.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Discus*, a Dish or Platter for Meat. Also a round Consecrated Shield made to represent a Memorable Deed of some Hero of Antiquity, and hung up in a Temple of the Gods *Ibid*, *Discus* or *Desens* (in old Records), a Desk or Reading-shelf in a Church 1849 LONGF. *Kavanagh* XXV, The untoward winds will blow the discus of the gods against my forehead. 1850 LEITCH *Muller's Anc. Art* § 232 Isis, human, with cow horns and a discus between them

†**2.** = DISK in its various technical senses

1664 EVELYN *Mem* 24 Oct (1857) I 406 Observing the discus of the sun for the passing of Mercury that day before it 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. No 6 105 The inclination of the discus of the Cometical Body 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), Among Herbalists, *Discus* is taken to signifie the middle, plain, and flat part of some Flowers, because its figure resembles the ancient Discus

Discuss (diskʌ·s), *v* Forms: 4-7 discusse, (4-5 discuse, 5-6 dyscus(se, 6 diskousse, *pa pple* discust, 7 discus), 7- discuss [f L *discuss-* ppl stem of *discut-ĕre* to dash or shake to pieces, agitate, disperse, dispel, drive away; in late L. and Romanic to discuss, investigate. see DISCUTE. App. the L pa pple *discussus* was first Englished as *discussed* (in Hampole *c* 1340, also Anglo Fr. *discussé*, 1352, in *Statutes of the Realm* I 328), and *discuss* thence taken as the verb.]

†**1.** *trans.* To drive away, dispel, disperse, scatter. *lit* and *fig Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* I. metr iii 9 When þat nyȝt was discussed and chased awey, derknesses forleften me. 1532 MORE *Confut Tindale* Wks. 401/2 They wil clerely dissipate and discusse the myst 1651 J [FREAM] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos* 17 The Northern Wind, fierce and roaring, and discussing clouds

†**b.** To shake off; also to set free, loosen *Obs*

a 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks* (1861) 202 To loose, and to discuss The sons of death out from their deadly bond 1590 SPENSER *F Q* III i. 48 All regard of shame she had discust, And meet respect of honor putt to flight.

†**c** To put off, remove (dress) *Obs. rare.*

1640 GLAPTHORNE *Hollander* IV. Wks. (1874) I. 138 Now Cosen Sconce, you must discusse your doublet

2 *Med.* To dissipate, dispel, or disperse (humours, tumours, or obstructions) *arch*

1533 ELYOT *Cast Helthe* IV. i (1539) 77 a, To rubbe them agayne with some oyle, that dothe open the poores, and discusse the vapours 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I xx. (1633) 28 To discusse hard swellings in womens brests 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc. Compit* III 103 Of all edibles Garlick discusses wind most 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 130 ₱ 5 A pomade of virtue to discuss pimples 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg Obs* 35 Three diseased lymphatic glands resisted the attempts which had been made to discuss them.

b. *intr* (for *refl*) To disperse, pass away

1758 J S. *Le Dran's Observ Surg* (1771) 228 If the Erysipelas does not discuss, the Membrane falls into Putrefaction.

†**3.** *trans* To examine or investigate (a matter); to try (as a judge). *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2415 We may noght fle, Until al our lyf examynd be, And alle our dedys, bathe gude and ille, Be discussed, after Goddes wille. *Ibid* 6247 Crist, at his last commyng, Sal in dome sitte and discusse alle thyng *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 141, I bileue, if he wole wisely discussen alle þe opynyons of auctouris, þat he schal seen [etc.] *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xiv, In demyng ojur men, a man laborip in veyn but in demying & discussyng a man self, euere he laborip fruytuously 1535 *Act 27 Hen VIII*, c 27 Ante matter or cause depending or to be discussed in the same courte. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 13 They haue onely discussed that superficiall parte of the earth which lyeth betwene the Ilandes of Gades and the ryuer of Ganges. 1613 SIR H FINCH *Law* (1636) 479 A *Supersedeas* to stay execution till the error be discussed.

†**4** To settle or decide (as a judge) *Obs.*

c 1382 CHAUCER *Parl Foules* 624 Sith it may not here discussed be Who loveth her best 1486 *Henry VII at York* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 55 To discuse up in conscience ich judicial cace. 1551 ROBINSON tr *More's Utop* (Arb) 22, As an vmpier or a Iudge, with my sentence finallye to discusse 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* VII 88 This vaine disputing whether of them was the first, which question the holy scripture will discusse in one word Yea, and nature it selfe also will discusse it 1600 J PORY tr *Leo's Africa* II 123 Which etymologie seemeth to me not improbable But. we leave that to be discussed by others. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph Cl* (1797) VII. 192, I make no doubt but that in a day or two this troublesome business may be discussed

†**b** *absol.* To decide (*of*). *Obs.*

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt & Uplondyshm* (Percy Soc.) 32 Why sholde thyng mortall of endeles thyng dyscus 1628 GAULE *Pract Th* (1629) 50 Pryngly to sift out, and peremptorily to discusse of the inscrutable Nature and Being of Christ.

†**5.** To make known, declare, pronounce. *Obs.* (The history and place of this sense are not clear)

1389 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 326 No brother no sister ne shalle discuse þe counsel of þis fraternite to no straungere. 1480 *Miracle Plays* (ed Pollard 1890) 63 Lord thi rythwysnesse here dyscus. 1520 *Caxton's Chron Eng* III. 29/2 [Daniel] dyscussed the dreames of the kynge. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I iii. 104, I will discusse the humour of this Loue to Ford 1599 — *Hen V*, IV. iv. 5 Art thou a Gentleman? What is thy Name? discusse. *Ibid* 30 Discusse the same in French vnto him 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX 379 Time discussing you A miracle of Mettall

6 To investigate or examine by argument, to sift the considerations for and against; to debate. (Now the ordinary sense.)

c 1450 [see DISCUSSING *vbl. sb.*]. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* III vii. 2 Wherby man knowith the good from the evell, dyscussyng the thynge by argumentes. 1553 T WILSON *Rhet* (1580) 1 Rhetorique is an arte to set forthe any cause, called in contention, that maie through reason largely be discussed 1662 STILLINGFL *Orig Sacr* I ii § 3 Who that Jerombaal was, is much discussed among learned men 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I 238 We've business To discuss, a point of law 1753 L M tr *Du Bosq's Accompl Wom.* II. 157 *note*, See the discourse wherein it is discussed, whether brutes have the use of reason 1777 PRIESTLEY *Philos Necess* x. 118 Mr Hume discusses the question with great clearness 1847 TENNYSON *Princ* II 422 They, the while, Discuss'd a doubt and tost it to and fro 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I. 598 Several schemes were proposed and discussed

b *absol.* To hold discussion; to debate.

1587 TURBERV *Trag T* (1837) 42 Amongst themselves the Gaulters gan discusse And diversly debate from young to old 1628 T SPENCER *Logick* 311 A Method whereby wee come to know how to discusse.

7. *trans* To sift or investigate (material). *rare*

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol* XII. (1824) 483/2 These serrated or dentated bills...form a filtre. The ducks by means of them discuss the mud, examining with great accuracy the puddle

8 To investigate or try the quality of (food or drink); to consume, make away with (*Somewhat humorous.*)

1815 SCOTT *Guy M* XXII, A tall, stout, country looking man busy discussing huge slices of cold boiled beef 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh Easy* I. 5 They allowed him to discuss the question, while they discussed his port wine 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* II 264 Turner was always to be seen between ten and eleven at the Athenæum, discussing his half pint of sherry. 1884 LD MALMESBURY *Mem Ex-min* II. 282 The time was passed in discussing a substantial luncheon

9. *Civil Law* To 'do diligence' (DILIGENCE 5 a) or exhaust legal proceedings against (a debtor), esp. against the person primarily liable (or his property), before proceeding against the property of a person secondarily liable

Used with local peculiarities of application in Scotland, Lower Canada, and Louisiana, also as rendering Fr *discuter* in analogous sense See DISCUSSION 5

1681-93 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot* I xvii § 5 Cautioners cannot be pursued till the principal Debitor be discust. *Ibid*, III v § 17 Heirs of Blood...and also Executors must be discussed before Heirs of Provision or Tailzie. 1766 W GORDON *Gen Counting-ho* 340 The accepter being discussed, the bill must recoil upon the drawer 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex* s v *Discussion*, The obligation contracted by the surety with the creditor is, that the latter shall not proceed against him until he has first discussed the principal debtor, if he is solvent 1861 W BELL *Dict Law Scot* 291 Where a special heir is burdened with a debt, the creditor must discuss that heir before he can insist against the heir-at-law By discussing an heir is meant, charging him to enter; and if he do not renounce the succession, obtaining decree against him, and raising diligence both against his person and his estate, whether belonging to himself or derived from his ancestor, as in the case of the discussion of a cautioner 18 *Civil Code of Quebec* Art. 1942 The creditor is not bound to discuss the principal debtor unless the surety demands it when he is first sued [See also DISCUSSION 5]

Hence **Discussed** *ppl. a.*

1598 FLORIO, *Discusso*, discussed, searched 1892 *Pall Mall G* 22 June 3/1 The only other discussed matter

†**Discu·ss,** *sb. Obs* [app. f DISCUSS *v*; but cf. L. *discussus* dashing, agitating, f. ppl. stem of *discutĕre*: see DISCUSS *v.*] = DISCUSSION. **a** Decision (of a judge), settlement. **b.** Examination, investigation. **c.** Debate; in quot *fig*

a. 1556 J HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxv 19 By his discus, Streight to blisse go they, streight to bale go wee. *Ibid. Concl.* 26 That they and we by goddes mercifull discus, May Liue and loue together 1616 *Burgh Rec Aberdeen* 5 Mar (Jam. Supp.), To attend vpone the said actioun, vntil the finall end and discus thairof.

b 1586 HOLINSHED *Chron. Scot* II 386/2 To refer my selfe to the discusse and consideration of his demands 1609 SIR E. HOBY *Let. to Mr. T H* 6 In this my discusse . I will . confine my selfe within this list 1650 T VAUGHAN *Anthrop Theom.* 7 These are *Magnalia Dei & Naturæ*, and require not our Discusse so much as our Reverence.

c 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint* I *Storm* (1858) 57 When his waters billow thus, Dark storms and wind Incite them to that fierce discusse

Discussable, var. of DISCUSSIBLE.

Discu·ssal, *rare* [f. DISCUSS *v.* + -AL.] = DISCUSSION

1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* (ed 2) 124 This discussal of a one day's wonder

Discusser (diskʌ·sə). [f. as prec + -ER 1.] He who or that which discusses, in various senses

†**a.** One who settles or decides questions (*obs.*).

b One who engages in discussion or debate †**c** A medicine that disperses humours, etc (*obs*).

a. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I vi 337 Quha was cheife discusser in controuersies, quhom thay call grett Justice of Jngland 1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol.* VIII vi. § 12 That thereof God himself was *inventor, disceptator, lator*, the deviser, the discusser, the deliverer

b 1611 COTGR, *Discuteur*, a discusser, examiner, debater 1689 *Answ. Desertion Discussed* in *11th Collect Papers Present Juncture of Affairs* 6 Thus the Discusser rambles out of one Untruth into another 1691 WOOD *Ath Oxon* I 349 A discusser of controversies against Bellarmine. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 23 Nov., [The biblical preacher] is not a discusser, whose office is to break to pieces and sift for better construction and consolidation

c 1612 WOODALL *Surg Mate* Wks (1653) 29 This Minium plaster is a good discusser of hot humors. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 31 First give astringent Syrups, then add discussers.

Discussible (diskʌ sĭb'l), *a* Also 7 -able [f L *discuss-*: see DISCUSS *v* + -BLE] Capable of being discussed †a. *Med* That can be dispersed, as a humour. b. That can be debated or examined by argument.

1662 J CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat* 330 To consume water, and the more light discussable things, into vapours 1862 MILL *Logic* (ed 5) II 18 *note*, To have rendered so bold a suggestion..admissible and discussible even as a conjecture 1889 J M ROBERTSON *Ess Crit Method* 71 It is discussible under three aspects.

Discussient, obs by-form of DISCUTIENT.

Discu'ssing, *vbl sb.* [f DISCUSS *v* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DISCUSS; = DISCUSSION (in various senses)

c 1450 *R Gloucester's Chron* (1724) 483/2 *note* (MS Coll. Arms) Among righte welle lettred men . he hathe busy discussyng of questions. *c* 1555 *Fisher's Life* in *Wks.* (E. E T S) II. 139 To have referred the hearing and discussing of his crime to his metropolitan. 16xx COTGR., *Liquidation* a discussing, or examination 1681–93 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot* III v § 17 Heirs have the benefit of an order of discussing 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 192 To commit the Discussing of Causes privately to certain Persons learn'd in the Laws.

Discu'ssing, *ppl. a* [f. as prec. + -ING 2] That discusses, in various senses of the vb., *spec* of medicine That disperses humours, tumours, etc.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 437 There is such a dispersing and discussing nature in Wine, that it dissolveth all hard things in the bodies of Beasts. 1632 BRUEL *Phys Pract* 276 These discussing medicines shalbe vsed 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 279 Hot discussing Unctions.

Discussion (diskʌ ʃən). Also 4 discucion [a. OF *discussion, discucion* (12th c. in Littré), ad L *discussiōn-em* shaking, examination, discussion, n of action from *discutĕre*: see DISCUTE, DISCUSS]

†1. Examination, investigation, trial (by a judge) judicial decision. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* 1 2 Here fordos he discussion of syn, for he grauntes the dede 1340 — *Pr Consc* 2582 When þe devels and þe angels Has desputed our lif And discucion made, als fals to be. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* xv. 98 Seynt Gregorie seyth, þat doom is a dyscussyoun of þe cause 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 60 b, Make dayly discussyon of thy conscyence.

2 Examination or investigation (*of* a matter) by arguments for and against; 'the ventilation of a question' (J.).

a 1556 CRANMER *Wks* (Parker Soc.) I 61 Where you seem to be offended with the discussion of this matter, what hurt can gold catch in the fire, or truth with discussing? 1558 BP WATSON *Sev Sacram* VIII 44 The subtlenesse of mans wyt is to bee reiected from the iudgement and discussion of this holy mystery. 1647 H MORE *Philos Poems, Democritus Platonissans* Pref 190 Discussion is no prejudice but an honour to the truth 1771 *Junius Lett* lix 310, I do not mean to renew the discussion of such opinions 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* VIII § 2. 477 He [James] forbade any further discussion of State policy 1891 LD HERSCHELL in *Law Times' Rep.* LXV. 567/1 Much learning was expended in the discussion of the point.

b Argument or debate with a view to elicit truth or establish a point; a disquisition in which a subject is treated from different sides.

1789 BELSHAM *Ess* II xl. 519 Passionate dogmatists, the avowed enemies of discussion. 1790 BURKE *Fr Rev* Pref 3 The Author began a second and more full discussion on the subject. 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng.* (1858) I III. 205 In the House of Commons .. there was in theory unrestricted liberty of discussion. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV 14 This discussion is one of the least satisfactory in the dialogues of Plato

3. Investigation of the quality of an article of food, etc by consumption of it. *humorous* and *colloq.*

1862 SALA *Seven Sons* I III. 49 [He] has..five minutes for the discussion of his beloved cheroot. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev Stor* 54 We fell presently to discussion of the mutton 1870 E PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II 143 The discussion of a bottle of port in Mr Rudd's back parlour

†4. *Med.* The dissipation or dispersal of humours, the resolution of tumours, etc.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* Introd. 3 Discussion of vaporous superfluities. 1656 H MORE *Enthus Tri* 26 Evident from the suddain and easy discussion of the fit 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 35 The Parents earnestly desiring the Discussion of it, I was constrained to put upon the Tumour Diabotanum 1758 J S *Le Dran's Observ Surg* (1771) 330 The Termination of the Erysipelas was not only by Discussion, or Resolution, but also by Suppuration

5 *Civil Law* The exhaustion of legal proceedings against a debtor, esp. against a person primarily liable for a debt or payment, before proceeding against a person secondarily liable.

A term of Roman Law, whence of the old law of France, and of the Code Napoléon; thence of the codes of Quebec, and Louisiana, also of the law of Scotland, where the 'discussion of heirs' is a specific feature.

Benefit of discussion the right of a person liable to pay a certain sum in case of the failure of the person primarily liable, to require legal proceedings to be exhausted against the latter before demand is made upon himself *Discussion of heirs* (*Sc. Law*), the proceeding against heirs for debts due by the deceased, in a determined order, with use of diligence against the first, before proceeding against the second, and so on.

1681–93 STAIR *Inst Laws Scot* III v § 20 To sist process against such Heirs as have the benefite of Discussion, 1751–3 A. M'DOUALL *Inst. Law Scot.* I XXIII 30 One who becomes bound either to cause the debtor to pay or pay the debt himself . has not the benefit of discussion. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex* 184/2 By the Roman law sureties were .. liable only after the creditor had sought payment from the principal debtor, and he was unable to pay This was called the benefit or right of discussion 1861 W BELL *Dict Law Scot.* 290/2 *Discussion* This is a technical term in the law of Scotland, and may be applied either to the discussion of a principal debtor, or to the discussion of heirs *Ibid* The privilege of discussion is now taken away by the Act 19 and 20 Vict., c 60, § 8, 1856, unless expressly stipulated for in the instrument of caution *Ibid* 291 *Discussion of heirs* The following is the legal order in which the heirs must be discussed —*1st* The heir of line *2d* the heir of conquest *3d* the heir-male *4th* heirs of tailzie and provision by simple destination, where they represent the debtor, and *lastly* Heirs under marriage-contracts, where they are not themselves creditors 18 *Civil Code of Quebec* Art 1941 The surety is liable only upon the default of the debtor, who must previously be discussed, unless the surety has renounced the benefit of discussion 18 *Law of Louisiana* Arts 3014–17 (old Nos.), 3045–8 (new Nos)

6. *Comb.*, as *discussion-meeting.*

1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv* IV 97 The young man may get and give much good in discussion-meetings.

Discu'ssional, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of the nature of or pertaining to discussion.

1848 *Fraser's Mag* XXXVIII 341 In this whole array of discussional ostentation

Discu'ssionist. [f as prec + -IST.] One who advocates or practises discussion or debate.

1867 *Ch & State Rev* 30 Mar 292 The discussionists cannot resist the temptation to air their vocabulary 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ* I 152 In religious sects and theological discussionists

Discussive (diskʌ'siv), *a* and *sb.* [f. L *discuss-* ppl stem of *discutĕre* to DISCUSS + -IVE]

A. *adj.* †1 *Med.* = DISCUTIENT *a Obs*

1580 *Well of W Hill, Aberdeen* A iij, [The water] being laxatiue, attenuatiue and discussiue 1628 VENNER *Tobacco* (1650) 407 Its faculty being both discussive and expulsive 1727 BRADLEY *Fam Dict.* s.v *Burdock*, It . is discussive and bitter to the taste

†2 Having the quality of settling (a matter in dispute); decisive. *Obs.*

1604 T WRIGHT *Passions* V IV 18 Things not discussive for questions or disputes. 1644 *Presbytery Display'd* (1668) 20 [They] have *vocem deliberativam, vocem decisivam*, have a debating, discussive voice.

3. Pertaining to discussion or debate. *arch*

1644 MILTON *Judgm Bucer* (1851) 304 Ready, in a fair and christianly discussive way, to debate and sift this matter. 1698 J COCKBURN *Bourignianism Detected* I 16 Those Rational discussive Faculties which help others to the knowledge of Truth 1816 KEATINGE *Trav* (1817) I 125 Judiciously curtailed of some verbose discussive scenes

†B *sb Med.* A dissipating or resolving agent; a discutient. *Obs.*

1612 *Enchir Med.* 92 Beware of immoderate discussiues. 1671 SALMON *Syn Med* III XVI 364 Discussives are such as generally disperse the matter, and so dissolve it insensibly.

Hence †**Discu ssively** *adv*, †**Discu'ssiveness.**

1613 M RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 6 These being artificially and discussively fastened to this Loadstone. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Discussiveness*, dissolving or dispersing quality.

†**Discu'ssment.** *Obs. rare.* [f. DISCUSS *v.* + -MENT] = DISCUSSION

1559 ABP PARKER *Corr.* 94 We beseech your Majesty to refer the discussment and deciding of them to a synod of your bishops and other godly learned men 1651 CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig* I 57 Requisite for the Churches understanding, and by. her consultations and discusments

Discu'ssory, *a. rare*−°. [f. L. *discuss-* (see DISCUSSIVE) + -ORY] Discutient.

1823 CRABB *Technol Dict*, *Discutient* or *Discussory medicines*, those which dissolve impacted matter.

†**Discu'ssure.** *Obs. rare*−1. [f. L. *discuss-* (see DISCUSSIVE) + -URE] = DISCUSSION

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. ii 2 The Matter comprises the Elementarie composition and constitution of Possessions and in discussiue thereof, the Materiall parte is most conuersant

†**Discu'stom,** *sb. Obs rare*−1. [f. DIS- 9 + CUSTOM *sb* prob. after DISCUSTOM *v*] Discontinuance of a custom; disuse

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. XII (1632) 611 Better than for ever through discustome..lose the commerce and conversation of common life.

†**Discu'stom,** *v Obs.* [ad. OF *descostumer, -coustumer* to lose the habit or custom of, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *costumer* to render customary, etc.· see CUSTOM *v.*] *trans.* To render unaccustomed; to cause to discontinue a custom or habit; = DISACCUSTOM Hence **Discu'stomed** *ppl a.*

1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W de W 1506) IV XXII. 299 Moeuynge the helpe of god hym to dyscustome. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II II I (1641) 113/1 If now no more my sacred rimes distill With Art-lesse ease from my discustom'd quill. 1677 E PLEDGER in Spurgeon *Treas Dav* Ps. XXX 7 Discustom ourselves to the exercise of faith

Discu'table, *a rare.* [a mod F. *discutable*, f. *discuter*, ad. L *discutĕre* to DISCUSS. cf. next] Capable of being discussed; DISCUSSIBLE.

1893 *Sat. Rev.* II Feb 150/1 Many insoluble or discutable points

Di'scutant. *rare.* [a. F. *discutant*, pr. pple of *discuter* to discuss, used subst.: see -ANT 1] One who discusses.

1871 H B FORMAN *Living Poets* 166 The contrast between the half-frank discutant and the unctuous but immoral dignitary discussed

†**Discu'te,** *v Obs.* [a F. *discute-r* (14th c in Hatz.-Darm.), ad L. *discutĕre* to dash or shake asunder, in late L to discuss, investigate, f DIS- 1 + *quatĕre* (in comb. *-cutĕre*) to shake, strike with a shock Now displaced by DISCUSS]

trans To discuss; to investigate, examine

1483 CAXTON *Cato* A VIIJ, Euery juge ought to discute and examyne the caas of bothe partyes in suche maneie that he may do equite and justyce 1484 — *Fables of Alfonce* (1889) 9 The cause to be discuted or pleted before the Juge

b. *intr* with *of*

a 1522 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom* (1858) III 53 To discute of a mater

Hence **Discu ting** *vbl. sb.*, discussing.

1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 431 b/1 O dylygente dyscutyng of causes and maters he rendred or yelded juste jugemente

Discutient (diskiū ʃiĕnt), *a* and *sb Med* Also 7 discussient [ad L. *discutient-em*, pr pple. of *discutĕre*· see DISCUTE.]

A. *adj* Having the quality of 'discussing' or dissipating morbid matter; resolvent.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks (1653) 311 A discutient Cataplasme 1740 AYLETT in *Phil Trans* XLIII 10 An hot, discutient, and restringent Fomentation 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat Med.* (1879) 421 Preparations of conium were much used for a supposed discutient or resolvent action . in certain kinds of tumors.

B *sb* A discutient medicine or preparation

1655 CULPEPPER *Reverius* I XV 54 When the matter is somwhat thin use not strong discussients and dissolvers. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp* 109 It enters . into many Fomentations, as a good Discutient 1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst. Bot.* 30 Employed externally as a discutient.

Disdain (disdē'n), *sb.* Forms *α.* 3–5 dedeyn(e, 4 dedeigne, -eyng, -ayn, 5 dedein. *β* 4–5 desdeyn, -dayn. *γ* 4 disdein(e, 4–5 -deyn(e, 4–6 -deigne, 4–7 -dayn(e, 5 dysdane, -dene, -dayne, *Sc* disdenze, -dene, 6–7 disdaine, 6– disdain. Cf. SDEIGN [ME *dedeyn, desdeyn*, a. OF *desdeign, -daign, -daing, -dain*, A.F. *dedeigne* (Langtoft Chron. II. 430), mod.F. *dedain* = Pr. *desdaing, -denh*, Cat *desdeny*, Sp *desdeño*, It. *disdegno* (*sdegno*), Romanic deriv. of *des-, disdegnare* to disdain; see next]

1. The feeling entertained towards that which one thinks unworthy of notice or beneath one's dignity; scorn, contempt.

α c 1290 *S Eng Leg* I. 414/387 He hadde gret de deyn smale þerpes to do *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 11309 (Cott) O pouert na dedeigne [*later MSS* disdeyn, -dayne], had he. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XXVIII 6 Þai ere kald vnycorns for pride & dedeyne. *c* 1450 MYRC 1159 Hast [þow] had any dedeyn Of oþer synfulle þat þou hast seyn?

γ 1393 GOWER *Conf* I 121 He, which love had in disdeigne 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* Pref (1556) 3 Although disdeigne and envie dooe cause them to speake it. 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* III 1 51 Disdaine and Scorne ride sparkling in her eyes, Mis-prizing what they looke on 1667 MILTON *P. L* I 98 That fixt mind And high disdain, from sence of injur'd merit. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI VII, As I received no answer my disdain would not suffer me to continue my application. 1824 L MURRAY *Eng Gram.* (ed 5) I 440 Haughtiness is founded on the high opinion we entertain of ourselves; disdain, on the low opinion we have of others. 1855 MILMAN *Lat Chr* (1864) V IX. VIII 401 They were called in disdain the Puritans, an appellation which perhaps they did not disdain 1875 F. HALL in *Lippincott's Mag* XV. 342/1, I . had conceived a disdain of feathered things, bustards excepted.

†b. with *pl* An instance or exhibition of this

a 1631 DONNE *Dial. vv. Sir H. Wotton* (T), So her disdains can ne'er offend. 1632 SIR T HAWKINS tr *Matheu's Vnhappy Prosp* 152 My disdaines have served my purposes

†**2.** Indignation; anger or vexation arising from offended dignity; dudgeon. *To have d.* to be indignant, take offence. *To have in d., to have d of*: to be indignant or offended at. *Obs*

α 1297 R. GLOUC (1724) 193 Of þyn vnryȝt ychabbe gret dedeyn *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XXXVI. 1 *Nolı emulari in malignantibus*. Will not haf dedeyn in ill willand *Ibid* LXXXIV 3 *Auertistr ab ira indignacionis tue*. Þou turnyd fra þe wreth of þi dedeyn. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel Wks II 70 Þis eldere sone hadde dedeyn, and wolde not come in *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3155 He dedeyne [*Dubl MS* dis dayne] hade, þat þai ware comen doun of kyngis, and be no cause ellis

β. c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl Prol* 28 (Ellesm MS), I prey yow haueth me nat in desdeyn [*v.r* disdeyne] Though to this man I speke a word or two *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 17 The king saide, 'y chese the yongest of the iij doughters ' of the whiche the eldest and the secounde had gret meruaile and desdeyn. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II VI. 72 Of grete desdayn he suffreth to be slayn and dye.

γ c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 789 (Sloane MS) But take it nought I praie 3ow in disdeigne [*v.r* disdeyne, disdayn, desdeyn]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 345 But Phebus, which hath great disdein Of that his maiden was forlein 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. XIII. 160 Than Jupiter . Haifand disdene ony mortall suld be Rasit to lyf 1600 E BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 299 The defeat of the Armie caused throughout the Realme a great griefe and disdaine 1606 SHAKS *Tr. & Cr.* I II 35 The disdain and shame whereof, hath euer since kept Hector fasting and waking. 1659 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 229 Having conceived some disdain against his Master *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I 62 The great person . took the neglect in huge disdain

†b *fig.* Of a wound Angriness, inflamed condition *Obs rare* (Cf *proud flesh*)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 102 Whanne þilke wounde was

sowdid þe pannicle þat was not weel heelid hadde a dedein & was cause of gendynge of a crampe

† 3. Loathing, aversion, dislike. *Obs.*

[1370-80 in *O E Misc* 228 And hedden of mony metes de deyn] 1655 Culpeper *Riverius* I vii 30 These are the forerunners of an Epilepsy ; disdain of meat [etc].

† b *transf.* The quality which excites aversion; loathsomeness (Cf Dain *sb* 3) *Obs*

1590 Spenser *F. Q* I i 14 Most lothsom, filthie, foule, and full of vile disdaine

Disdain (disdē'n), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4 dedeyngne, 4–5 dedeyne, 5 dedene, *β.* 4 desdaine, -deigne, 6 -dayne. *γ.* 5 disdeyne, -daigne, (disdeynt), 5–6 dys-, 5–7 disdayne, 6 disdeine, -dane, 6–7 -daine, -deigne, 6- disdain Cf. also Sdeign *v.* [ME., a. OF *desdeignier, -deigner* (3rd s. pres *-deigne*), in later F. *dédaigner*, = Pr *desdegnar*, Cat. *desdenyar*, Sp *dedeñar*, Pg *desdenhar*, It. *disdegnare* (*sdegnare*), a Common Romanic vb. representing, with *des-* for L. *dē-* (see De- 6), L. *dēdignārе* (collateral form of *dēdignārī*) to reject as unworthy, disdain, f. De- 6 + *dignārе*, *-ārī* to think or treat as worthy, cf. Deign]

1. *trans.* To think unworthy of oneself, or of one's notice, to regard or treat with contempt, to despise, scorn. a with *simple obj.*

α and *β.* *c* 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T* 42 (Ellesm MS) Lat youre eies nat my voys desdeyne [*other MSS* disdeyne] 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 93/1 To Desden (Dedene *A.*), *dedignari, dedignare, dedignatus*; *vbi* to dispise

γ *c* 1386 [see *α* and *β*] 1509 Hawes *Past Pleas* xvi lvii, I fere to sore I shal disdayned be 1573 G Harvey *Letter-bk* (Camden) 4 He laid against me that I did disdain everi mans compani 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* v. xvii 459 Whose proud top would disdaine climing 1754 Edwards *Freed. Will* iv iv. 217 Some seem to disdain the Distinction that we make between natural and moral Necessity 1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* I 52 If they disdained not such a prostrate slave. 1858 Lytton *What will he do?* I. x, I disdain your sneer

b with *inf* or *gerund* To think it beneath one, to scorn (*to do* or *doing* something).

α. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2179 Ys herte was so gret, þat he dedeynede to clepe, 'oundo' ; bot ran to wiþ is fet

β 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 227 If . a king Desdaineth for to done hem grace.

γ. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A* I. xv 43 They dysdayne to obeye to theyre capytayne *a* 1533 Ld Berners *Huon* xxiv 70 They dysdayne to speke to me 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref* 11 Neither did we disdaine to reuise that which we had done 1769 Goldsm *Roman Hist* (1786) I 397 This was the title the Roman general disdained granting him. 1786 W. Thomson *Watson's Philip III* (1839) 357 [They] disdained to follow this example of submission. 1868 E Edwards *Raleigh* I. xx. 455 Grey . had disdained to beg his life

c. To think (a thing) unworthy of (something). (Cf Deign *v* 2.)

1646 J Hall *Horæ Vac* 23 Nature disdeigned it a Roome

d. To think (anything) unworthy *of*

1591 Spenser *Ruins of Time* Ded , God hath disdeigned the world of that most noble Spirit.

† 2. To be indignant, angry, or offended at. *Obs.*

1494 Fabyan *Chron* II xlviii 32 The kynge disdeynynge this demeanure of Andragius, after dyuers monycions . gatheryd his knyghtes and made warre vpon Andragius 1632 Lithgow *Trav* Prol B, To shun Ingratitude, which I disdaine as Hell 1633 T. Stafford *Pac Hib.* vi (1821) 84 His answer was much disdained. 1695 Ld Preston *Boeth* III 106 Hence we often so much disdain their being conferr'd upon undeserving Men

b. with subord. clause To be indignant *that.*

1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III*, 45 The kyng of Scottes disdeignynge that the stronge castell of Dumbarre should remayne in thenglish mennes handes 1587 Turberv. *Trag T.* (1837) 128 Who highly did disdaine That such abuse his honour should distaine. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* II Wks 1856 I 27, I have nineteene mistresses alreadie, and I not much disdeigne that thou shold'st make up the ful score 1796 W Taylor in *Monthly Mag* I 14 Disdaining that the enemies of Christ should abound in wealth.

† 3 *intr* To be moved with indignation, be indignant, take offence. Const. *at* (rarely *against*, *of*, *on*). *Obs*

α 1382 Wyclif *Job* xxxii 3 But azen the thre frendis of hym he dedeynede, forthi that thei hadden not founde a resounable answere — *Matt* xxi 15 The princis of prestis and scribis . dedeyneden, and seiden to hym, Heerist thou what these seyen ? *a* 1400 *Relig Pieces fr Thornton MS* 90 þat deuyls lymme, dedeyned at þi dede

γ. 14 *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis* 108 Of whos cumyng though thou dysdeyne Hyt may not pleynly help 1526 Tindale *Matt* xx. 24 They disdayned at the two brethren — *John* vii 23 Disdayne ye at me, because I made a man every whit whoale ? *c* 1563 Cavendish *Ld Seymour* iv., in *Wolsey*, etc (1825) II 105 To disdayn ayenst natures newe estate. 1636 B Jonson *Discov* ad fin., Ajax, deprived of Achilles' armour disdains; and growing impatient of the injury, rageth, and runs mad. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav* 150 Cheese and Butter is among them, but such as squemish English stomacks wil disdaine at

† 4 *trans.* To move to indignation or scorn; to offend, anger, displease. *Obs.*

a 1470 Tiptoft *Caesar* x (1530) 12 Induciomarus was sore displeased and dysdayned at thys doynge 1627 *Vox Piscis* A v b, It shall nothing disdaine you; for it is no new thing, but even that which you have continually looked for 1650 Howell *Garaffi's Rev. Naples* 18 The people . being much disdain'd that the Vice Roy had scap'd 1790–1817 Combe *Devil upon Two Sticks in Lond.* I 251 Fashionable amusements delight him not, and even elegant vice disdains him

† b. impers *It disdains me*: it moves my indignation, offends me

c 1440 *York Myst* v. 11 Me thoght þat he The kynde of vs tane myght, And þer-at dideyned me

Disdainable, *a rare* [a OF. *desdaignable* · see prec. and -able] Worthy of disdain

1611 Cotgr , *Desdaignable*, disdainable, contemptible 1895 *Daily News* 9 Sept 4/7 That tenth of a second of allowance was not disdained Yet to one not to the manner born of racing it might have certainly seemed 'disdainable'

Disdained (disdē'nd), *ppl. a.* [f Disdain]

1 Treated with disdain; despised, scorned

1598 Yong *Diana* 6 The disdained Shepherd 1670 Milton *Hist Eng* II Wks (1851) 54 A new and disdained sight

† 2. Characterized by disdain; disdainful, scornful. *Obs. rare.*

1596 Shaks 1 *Hen IV*, I iii 183 Reuenge the geering and disdain'd contempt Of this proud King.

† **Disdai'nedly,** *adv. Obs. rare* [f prec. + -ly 2.] Scornfully, disdainfully

1535 Coverdale 1 *Sam* xvii. 10, I haue spoken disdanedly vnto the hoost of Israel — *Ps* xxx 18 Which cruelly, disdanedly & despitefully speake agaynst the rightuous

Disdai'ner. [f. Disdain *v* + -er 1.] One who disdains; a scorner, despiser

1580 Hollyband *Treas Fr. Tong, Mespriseur*, a disdayner, a despiser 1587 Golding *De Mornay* II 22 To make his greatest disdainers .. confesse his arte *c* 1630 *Drag Rich II.* (1870) 49 The tooe, a disdayner or spurner

Disdainful (disdē'nful), *a.* [f Disdain *sb.* + -ful]

1. Full of or showing disdain; scornful, contemptuous, proudly disregardful.

a 1542 Wyatt *Wavering Lover* in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb) 35 Vnder disdainfull brow. 1600 Shaks *A Y. L.* III iv. 53 The proud disdainfull Shepherdesse That was his Mistresse 1663 Cowley *Ode Restoration* xii, Cast a disdainful look behind. 1750 Gray *Elegy* viii, Nor [let] Grandeur hear with a disdainful smile The short and simple annals of the poor 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* I 122 They marched against the most renowned battalions of Europe with disdainful confidence.

b. Const. *inf* or *of.*

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb) 446 They are not disdainfulle to confeire. 1613 Shaks *Hen. VIII*, II iv 123 Stubborne to Iustice , Disdainfull to be tride by 't 1746 Morell *Oratorio 'Judas Maccabæus'*, Disdainful of danger, we'll rush on the foe 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii § 5. 505 An administrator, disdainful of private ends.

† 2 Indignant, displeased; inimical *Obs rare*

1548 Hall *Chron., Rich III*, 45 b, The malicious attemptes and disdeynfull invencions of his envious adversaries 1550 Coverdale *Spir Perle* xii Wks. (Parker Soc) I. 133 Vexed in his mind and disdainful that he is not so . fortunate as other be.

† 3. That is the object of indignation, hateful; that is the object of disdain *Obs.*

a 1547 Surrey *Æneid* II 850 For I my yeres disdainfull to the Gods [*invisus divis*] Have lingred fourth 1586 Marlowe 1*st Pt Tamburl.* iv. ii, Villain . Fall prostrate on the low disdainful earth

Disdainfully (disdē'nfuli), *adv.* [f prec. + -ly 2.] In a disdainful manner; with disdain; scornfully, contemptuously; † with indignation

a 1533 Ld Berners *Gold. Bk M Aurel.* xiii. (R.), Enemies, that disdeinfully wold put theim vnder 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI*, 159 This proude byll, was both of the kyng, and his counsaill, disdainfully taken 1606 Shaks *Tr. & Cr* III iii 53 Either greete him not, Or else disdainfully 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xvii ii, You would not have so disdainfully called him fellow 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xix, He smiled disdainfully and pointed to the door

Disdai'nfulness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being disdainful.

1548 Udall, etc *Erasm. Par. Luke* vii. 37 (R.) With howe great stately disdeignfulnesse, and straunge countenance the Phariſiacall sort vsed to turne awai their faces from sinners 1642 'Smectymnuus' *Vind Answ* xv. 184 The extream disdainfulnesse that breaths in every page and line 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* IV. 113 Her Disdainfulness my Heart hath Cloven. 1856 R A Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. viii viii. 287 *note*, Should she leave her sting in the flower, if its juices are not to her taste, as man doth in his disdainfulness?

Disdai'ning, *vbl sb.* [f. Disdain *v* + -ing 1] The action of the verb Disdain; the expression of disdain or scorn.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab* (1608) B vj, That the sodain disdaining rendred him rigorouser *a* 1631 Donne *Dial w. Sir H Wotton* (T.), Say her disdainings justly must be grac'd With name of chast. 1633 P Fletcher *Purple Isl.* x 19 In thy place is stept Disdaining vile, And Flatterie, base sonne of Need and Shame. 1722 Eliza Haywood *Brit Recluse* 131 Her every Countenance discover'd the secret Disdainings of her Soul.

Disdai'ning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That disdains; disdainful, scornful.

Hence **Disdai'ningly** *adv*

c 1485 *Digby Myst* iv 1352 To be scornyd most dedenynglye. 1519 Horman *Vulg* 116 He goeth statly, and disdaynyngly 1611 Speed *Hist Gt Brit.* ix. iii (1632) 462 The Noble Helias disdainingly storming

† **Disdai'nish,** *a. Obs* [f. Disdain *sb.* + -ish.] Inclined to be disdainful or scornful. Hence **Disdai'nishly** *adv.*

1540 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr Wom* I. xii (R), Nor set her countenance disdainishly.

† **Disdai'nous,** *a. Obs* Forms: *α.* 4 dedeignous, dedeynous ; *β.* 5 desdeynous; *γ.* 5–6 dys-, disdeinous, -deynous, -daynous, 6 dysdeignous, -danus, disdainous [a. OF *desdeignos, -eus, -eux* (12th c in Hatz.-Darm.), =Pr. *desdenhos*, Sp. *desdeñoso*, It. *disdegnoso* (*sdegnoso*), a Com. Romanic adj. f. *disdegno* Disdain *sb* see -ous]

1. Full of or showing disdain , disdainful, scornful , proud, haughty.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II 1168 (1217) (MS Gg 4 27), Sche gan hire herte onfetere Out of disdayns [*v. rr.* disdaynys, dis-, desdaynes, disdaynous, dis-, desdayns] prisoun 1377 Langl *P. Pl* B. viii 83 Who-so is nouȝt dronkenlew ne dedeignous, dowel hym folweth. *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 7412 His looking was not disdeinous, Ne proud, but meeke, and ful pesible. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) II xlv (1859) 51 Prowde men, and desdeynous, that settyn att nought al other men 1533 *Star Chamb Proc* in *Proc Soc Antiq* (1869) 321 With a hye and a dysdanus countynans. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab* (1608) G iv, It pleasethe you more to be towardes hus disdaingieux *a* 1563 Cavendish *L'auctor G C.* iii, in *Wolsey*, etc (1825) II. 140 Ther disdaynous disputes and onnatuiall debates

2. Full of indignation ; indignant.

c 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* II. civ (1869) 114 Myn herte so disdeynows therof i haue, that litel lakketh it ne bresteth on tweyne 1531 Elyot *Gov* II xii (1883) 150 They began to murmure, and to cast a disdaynous and greuous loke upon Gysippus

† **Disdai'nously,** *adv Obs.* [f prec. + -ly 2] Disdainfully, scornfully, haughtily.

1494 Fabyan *Chron* vii 563 He was dysdeynously answeryd. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II 113 The Magistrates did likewise vilipend and disdeynously mocke all that the Pope had there commaunded

Disdar, var. of Dizdar (Pers), warden of a fort.

† **Disdare,** *v. Obs rare* −1. [f. Dis- 6 or 7 a + Dare] *trans* To strip of daring, cow, quell.

1612 Sylvester tr. *Mathieu's Henry the Great* 450 Whose awfull frowne Dis dared Vice

† **Disdeceive,** *v. Obs.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To deliver from deception, to undeceive.

1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* I 8 His owne miserie doth disdeceiue him *Ibid* I. 77 He that truely loues is deceiv'd with that which ought to disdeceiue him 1647 Faringdon *Serm.* II. 38 Goe to my palace in Silo and there learn to disdeceive yourselves. 1649 Earl Monm. tr. *Senault's Use of Passions* (1671) 295 Christian Religion hath not been able to disdeceive all Infidels.

† **Disdeify,** *v Obs. rare* −1. [f. Dis- 6 + Deify.] *trans.* To deprive of deity: cf. Disgod.

1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I xvi 27 The Papists portray him as an old Man; and by this means, disdeifie him.

Disdein(e, -deigne, -dene, -denge, deyn(e, obs. ff. Disdain.

Disdenominationalize: see Dis- 6

Disdeserve, *v. nonce-wd.* [Dis- 6] *trans.* To do the reverse of deserving; to deserve to lose; = Demerit *v.* 3

1668 Ld. Orrery *State Lett* (1743) II. 347 Which though I cannot hope to merit, yet I am sure I will never disdeserve

† **Disdesire,** *v. nonce-wd.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To do the reverse of desiring; to desire to be without.

1651 N Bacon *Disc Govt. Eng* II xxxiv, They lived to dis desire and unwish their former choice, by late repentance

† **Disdetermine,** *v nonce-wd* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To undo that which is determined, to annul.

1651 N. Bacon *Disc Govt Eng* II. xl (1739) 176 Why that which is once by the Representative of the People determined. should be dis determined by one or a few.

‖ **Disdiaclasis** (disdəi,æ klăsis). *Optics* [mod L , irreg. f. Gr. *δίς* twice (in comb regularly *δι-*, Di- 2) + *διάκλασις* see Diaclasis] Double refraction (*Syd Soc. Lex.* 1883).

Disdiaclast (disdəi'äklæst). [ad mod. L *disdiaclast-us* adj. (see next)] 'A term applied by Brucke to dark particles forming, by their apposition on the same plane, the doubly-refracting disc, band, or layer of striated muscular tissue' (*Syd Soc. Lex.*).

1867 J Marshall *Outlines Physiol* I 51 The dark portions have been described as crystalline, and as being composed of minute doubly-refracting particles, named *disdiaclasts*. 1876 Quain *Elem Anat.* (ed 8) II 114 The doubly refracting parts of a muscular fibre have been conceived by Brucke to be made up of an aggregation of minute doubly refracting particles, termed by him disdiaclasts 1877 Rosenthal *Muscles & Nerves* 102 At these points the disdiaclasts are probably arranged regularly and in large groups.

Disdiaclastic, *a. rare* [f mod L *disdiaclast-us* doubly refracting (irreg f Gr *δίς* twice + *διακλαστός*, vbl. adj. of *διακλάειν* to break in two) + -ic.] Doubly refracting: applied to crystals; also, of the nature of disdiaclasts

[1665 E Bartholine (*title*) Experimenta Crystalli Islandici disdiaclasti] 1670 *Phil Trans* V 2044 From this peculiar and notable propriety of the double Refraction in this Islandstone, we have not scrupled to call it Dis-diaclastick.

† **Disdiapason.** *Mus. Obs.* [a. L. *disdiapāsōn*, a Gr. *δὶς διὰ πασῶν* 'twice through all (the chords)', a double octave in music: see Diapason.] The interval of a double octave, a fifteenth, (in quot. 1760) the compass or range of notes included within the same.

1609 Douland *Ornith Microl* 21 Disdiapason, is an Interuall by a Fifteenth, occasioned by a quadruple pro

portion 1651 J F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos* 259 Sol obtains the melody of the octave voice viz Diapason, in like manner by fifteen Tones, a Disdiapason 1760 *Phil Trans* LI. 702 The lyre took in the compass of a disdiapason, or double octave 1774 BURNEY *Hist Mus* (1789) I i 3 It was the opinion of the ancients that this disdiapason or double octave was the greatest interval which could be received in melody

†**Disdi·et.** *Obs. rare* [f. DIS- 9 + DIET *sb*.] Improper or irregular diet or regimen of food

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex* (1633) 81 Old age is not well able to beare out even the least disdyet that may bee 1619 DENISON *Heav Banq* (1631) 268 If the patient afterwards distemper himselfe by disdyed

†**Disdi·gnify,** *v. Obs rare* [DIS- 6] *trans.* To deprive of dignity; to dishonour

1625 JACKSON *Creed* V XXIX 286 They no way honour but disdignifie him in such solemnities

†**Disdo·mage.** *Obs. rare* —1. [a OF. *desdommage* (in Godef.) a sum paid to indemnify, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *dommage* DAMAGE.] Indemnification.

1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W de W 1506) IV XXI 227 By reason of dysdomage, as yf .. the lenner were in domage without fyccyon

†**Disdou·bt,** *v Obs. rare.* [DIS- 5] *trans.* To have adverse doubts about; to distrust, mistrust, MISDOUBT.

a 1636 BP HALL *Soliloquies* 55 The stamp is too well known to be disdoubted.

Disdub· see DIS- 6

†**Dise,** dyse, decapitated form of *adise, addis*, ADZE, the initial *a* being mistaken for the indefinite article

a 1400 *Gloss* in *Rel Ant* I 8/1 *Ascia*, a dyse. *c* 1460 J RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 112 Haue a gymlet, & a dise

Dise, obs. form of DICE; see DIE *sb*.[1]

Disease (dizī z), *sb.* Forms. 4 deses, deisese, disseease, dishese, 4–5 disese, -sese, desese, dysese, 5 disess, -cese, -ees(e, -seese, -easse, desesse, -eas, -eyce, dyses, -esse, -hese, -sese, -ase, -easse, -eze, -zese, -eysse, 5–6 dysease, -sease, *Sc.* diseis, 6 desease, disseyse, dysseasse, *Sc.* dises, 5– **disease** [ME. *dis-, desese*, a. AF. *disease, desaese* (Stat Rich. II), OF *desaise, -ayse* (14th c. in Godef.), f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *aise* EASE *sb*.]

†**1.** Absence of ease; uneasiness, discomfort; inconvenience, annoyance; disquiet, disturbance; trouble *Obs*

In later use, generally with distinct reference to the etym. elements of the word cf DISEASE *v* 1.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 166 Go and mak his pes, or he do þe more stoure, And þou to þi deses may haf þe frute and floure 1388 WYCLIF *Ysa* XVI 33 In the world ȝe schulen haue disese. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xxvii, His disciples were in the see in grete disese. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 54 Thei shull haue grete dissese for lakke of water. *a* 1547 SURREY in *Tottell's Misc* (Arb) 22 Till thou know my hole disseyse my hart can haue no rest 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss* IV 1088 Doth sleep thus seize Thy powers, affected with so much dis-ease? 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N Test.* Ded. XXIII, Some grudge of old disease, Which will enforce us fortifie our townes.

†**b.** A cause of discomfort or distress; a trouble, an annoyance, a grievance. *Obs*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr Prol* 5 It is a greet disese, Where as men han been in greet welthe and ese, To heeren of hire sodeyn fal 1443 *Paston Lett* No 36 I 49 Sende me a letter as hastely as ȝe may, yf wrytyn be non dysesse to yow. *a* 1667 JER TAYLOR *Serm.* XXV § 5 Wks. 1847–54 IV. 641 The disemployed is a disease, and like a long sleepless night to himself, and a load to his country 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct Ch -wardens* (ed 4) 59 [It] is only for their own ease, and that must not be made a dis-ease to the rest of the Parish.

†**c** Molestation. *To do disease to*, to molest.

c 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) XXI 98 Nedders and oþer venymous bestez of þat cuntree duse na diseese to na straungers ne pilgrimes *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* II XXVI (1838) 353 The Emperour comaundede, that no man shulde dispoile the ymages ne to hem do no disease 1493 *Festivall* (W de W 1515) 71 To praye for his enemys and them that dyde him dysease.

2 A condition of the body, or of some part or organ of the body, in which its functions are disturbed or deranged; a morbid physical condition; 'a departure from the state of health, especially when caused by structural change' (*Syd. Soc Lex.*) Also applied to a disordered condition in plants.

(A gradual restriction of sense 1, in early use only contextual, cf. the similar use of 'trouble' in dialects)

a. *gen.* The condition of being (more or less seriously) out of health; illness, sickness.

1393 GOWER *Conf* III. 35 He was full of such disese, That he may nought the deth escape. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2549 He was fallen in a feuire þai said ilkane to othire Be þis disese to ser Darie and his dukis knawen, He sall vs surely encounbre 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref to Rdr (Arb) 53 Least thy disease become vncurable 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1035 The dire power of pestilent disease 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F* I (1846) V 10 The legions of Augustus melted away in disease and lassitude 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap* (1879) 21 Disease often fortifies the system against the action of remedies 1879 E GARRETT *House by Works* II. 42 Suppressing disease instead of curing it

b. An individual case or instance of such a condition; an illness, ailment, malady, disorder.

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1532) 38 Cured many diseases or sycknesses 1552 LATIMER *Serm & Rem.* (1845) II 67 [The burial ground being within the city] be the occasion of much sickness and diseases 1602 SHAKS *Ham* IV iii 9 Diseases, desperate growne, By desperate appliance are relieued 1671 MILTON *Samson* 618 My griefs pain me As a lingering disease 1765 A DICKSON *Treat Agric* VIII (ed 2) 83 The diseases of plants we may possibly do something to prevent, but we can do little to remove 1847 EMERSON *Repr Men, Montaigne* Wks (Bohn) I 343 To entertain you with the records of his disease

c. Any one of the various kinds of such conditions; a species of disorder or ailment, exhibiting special symptoms or affecting a special organ.

Often with defining words, indicating its nature, or derived from the name of a person who has suffered from it, or of the physician who first diagnosed it e.g. *Addison's disease*, a structural disease of the suprarenal capsules, resulting in anæmia and loss of strength, and commonly characterized by a brownish-olive discoloration of the skin (see BRONZED 4), first described by Thomas Addison (1793–1860) *Bad disease, foul disease*, names for syphilis (*Syd Soc. Lex.*) BLUE *disease*, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, FISH-SKIN *disease*, FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, FRENCH *disease*, POTATO *disease*, etc.. see these words.

1460–70 *Bk Quintessence* 18 Oure quinte essence auri et perelarum heelith þese diseeis 1555 EDEN *Decades* 230 The disease of saynt Iob whiche wee caule the frenche poxe. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II XXIX 173 A Disease, which resembleth the Pleurisie. 1725 N ST. ANDRÉ in *Lond. Gaz.* No 6349/1 The Woman had the Foul Disease. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Diseases of plants*. Mildew, a kind of epidemical disease 1799 *Med Jrnl* II 183 The diseases of human teeth and bones 1836 *Penny Cycl* VI 93/2 Cabbages are subject to a peculiar disease called clubbing 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 161/2 The male was suffering from no catching disease.

3 *fig* A deranged, depraved, or morbid condition (of mind or disposition, of the affairs of a community, etc); an evil affection or tendency.

1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* XVI XLVIII, A, a I said Counseyle, doubte ye never a dele, But your disease I shal by wysdome hele 1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, I II. 138 It is the disease of not Listning, the malady of not Marking, that I am troubled withall 1607 ROWLANDS *Famous Hist.* 57 Ambitious pride hath been my youths disease. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Warwicksh*, Bad Latin was a catching disease in that age 1785 FRANKLIN *Lett* Wks 1840 VI 526 The common causes of the smoking of chimneys the principles on which both the disease and the remedy depend 1844 EMERSON *Lect., New Eng Ref* Wks (Bohn) I 266 The disease with which the human mind now labours is want of faith.

4. *Comb.*, as *disease-germ, -maker*; *disease-causing, -resisting, -spreading*, etc, adjs

1865 TYLOR *Early Hist Man* VI 128 In the New Hebrides, there was a colony of disease-makers 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl* 27 What is known in regard to the nature of disease-germs 1886 *Athenæum* 7 Aug 178/1 The coffee tree is the patient, the fungus is the disease-causing agent. 1890 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 5/4 The disease-resisting potatoes

Disease (dizī z), *v* Forms: 4–5 **dissese,** 4–6 **disese,** 5 **disees(e, -esse, -sease, -sase, dysese, -esse, -sese, -sesse, desese, dessayse, deshese,** *Sc* **discese,** 5–6 **dys-, desease,** 6 **desesse,** 7 **discease,** 5– **disease.** [a. AF. **diseaser, -eeser, -aeser,* for OF. *desaaisier* to deprive of ease, f. *desaise* sb., after *aaster, aiser* to EASE.]

†**1.** *trans.* To deprive of ease, make uneasy; to put to discomfort or inconvenience; to trouble, annoy, incommode, molest. *Obs*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 41 Ouþer for to put þe fra thi mete or thi slepe or for to disesse any oþer mane vnskilfully 1393 GOWER *Conf* II 8 In parte he was right inly glad And eke in parte he was disesed *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 754 It ruethe me, yf I have you disesede 1526 TINDALE *Mark* v. 35 Thy doughter is deed why deseasest thou the master eny further? 1554 KNOX *Godly Let.* A viij, He wold not disease hymself to heare a sermon 1638 CHILLINGW *Relig Prot* I. IV § 29 200 That I should disease myself or my Reader with a punctual examination of it, may seem superfluous. 1697 CONGREVE *Mourn. Bride* III IV, What racking cares dis-ease a monarch's bed

†**b** To disturb (from quiet, rest, or sleep). *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III 1419 (1468) And sufferyst hire [þe dawyng] to sone vp . ryse ffor to disese loueris in þis wyse 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb) 34 Sum what troubulde and disesyd by the noyse of the conent when they went oute of the chirche 1568 *Jacob & Esau* I. 1 in Hazl *Dodsley* II 191 We disease our tent and neighbours all With rising over early *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* X 45 Brother, hie thee to thy ships, and Idomen dis-ease, With warlike Ajax 1653 T. BAILEY *Fisher* XXII 202 He was loath to disease him of his rest

2 To bring into a morbid or unhealthy condition; to cause illness, sickness, or disease in, to infect with disease. Usually in pa. pple. DISEASED, q v.

1467 [see DISEASED] 1496 *Dives & Paup* (W. de W) IX vi 354 He hurte his fote and dyseased all his bodye 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* IV (1586) 191 Little children diseased with the dry cough 1888 J ELLIS *New Christianity* IV 116 No other poison so perverts, diseases, pollutes and degrades a man as does alcohol

fig a 1637 B JONSON *Eng Gram* Pref, We free our Language . from the opinion of Rudeness, and Barbarism, wherewith it is mistaken to be diseas'd *c* 1680 HICKERINGILL *Hist Whiggism* Wks 1716 I 143 Evil Ministers Disease the Common-wealth. 1865 LECKY *Ration* (1878) II 375 Those ghastly notions which diseased the imaginations of men

Hence †**Disea·sing** *vbl sb* and *ppl a.* (in sense 1). *Obs*

1558 FORREST *Grysilde Sec* (1875) 101 She was remoued, to more diseasinge, To a towne Cowemoulton 1615 T ADAMS *Blacke Devill* 30 A diseasing displeasing change to be banished into a mountainous desert 1628 WITHER *Brit Rememb.* III. 147 In those diseasings, I more joy received.

Disease, obs form of DECEASE

Diseased (dizī zd), *ppl. a* [f. prec. + -ED[1]] Affected with disease, in a disordered bodily condition. Now usually of the bodily organs or fluids. In an unhealthy or disordered state, infected

1467 *Mann. & Househ Exp* 173, I hame deshesed in schweche weyse that I may nate ryde noire wel goo 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen VIII*, c. 42 § 4 Diseasid peisonnes . infected with the pestilence 1611 BIBLE *John* VI 2 His miracles which hee did on them that were diseased 1801 *Med Jrnl* V. 113 The diseased heels of horses 1842 TENNYSON *Voyage* x, His eyes were dim But ours he swore were all diseased 1846 G. E DAY tr *Simon's Anim Chem* II. 68 The most striking changes in the diseased milk are the diminution of the solid constituents and the extraordinary increase of the salts

absol. 1542–3 *Act* 34–5 *Hen VIII*, c 8 § 1 Surgions mindinge . nothing the profit or ease of the diseased or pacient 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI 480 A Lazar-house it seemd, wherein were laid Numbers of all diseas'd

b. Characterized by disease, † subject to disease (quot. 1651); pertaining to or symptomatic of disease; morbid, unhealthy

1574 HYLL *Conject. Weather* 1, Then shall follow a diseased yeare. 1651 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 9 The Sheep is a diseased Creature; And rarely lives to his full age 1707 FLOYER *Physic Pulse-Watch* II. 188 Diseas'd Pulses either exceed, or are deficient in respect of the natural Pulse in Number Strength, Celerity 1797 M BAILLIE *Morb Anat* (1807) p VII, When a person has become well acquainted with diseased appearances.

c. *fig* In a disordered or depraved condition (of mind, of affairs, etc.); pertaining to such a condition, morbid

1608 T. JAMES *Apol. Wyclif* 69 The faultes of the diseased Clergie 1611 SHAKS *Wint. T* I II 297 Good my Lord, be cur'd Of this diseas'd Opinion. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I VI, The times are diseased. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* (1861) V. 104 The divines whose business was to sooth his not less diseased mind

Hence **Disea·sedly** *adv*, **Disea·sedness.**

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 157 All men [catch] then diseasedness by falling from their Christ 1672 BAXTER in *Life & Allevne* (1838) I. 8 He laid not out his zeal diseasedly 1684 T BURNET *Th Earth* II 184 That state of indigency, and misery, and diseasedness, which we languish under at present. 1829 SOUTHEY in *Q Rev* XLI. 294 A nervous system already diseasedly susceptible.

Disea·seful, *a.* [f. DISEASE *sb.* + -FUL] †**1.** Fraught with discomfort, trouble, or annoyance; troublesome *Obs*

1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXXIX 10 The womman was diseseful to the ȝong waxynge man — *Judg* XIV 17 Sche was diseseful to hym *a* 1626 BACON *Charge at Sess of Verge* (T) It is both disgraceful to the king, and diseaseful to the people, if the ways near about be not fair and good

2. Full of or affected with disease; morbid, diseased. Now *rare.*

1596 SPENSER *State Irel* (Globe) 646/2 His languishing sowle being disquieted by his diseaseful bodye 1624 DONNE *Devot* (ed 2) 262 This great hospital, this sick, this diseaseful world 1889 TENNYSON *Happy* ix, This coarse diseaseful creature [a leper]

b Causing or tending to disease, unwholesome

1608 TIMME *Quersit* I. XVIII 97 By the taking away of the diseasefull impurities 1762 J WARTON *Poems, Enthusiast* 82 Diseaseful damnies, riot and excess

Hence †**Disea·sefulness,** discomfort, uneasiness.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III (1622) 300 The same consideration made them attend all diseasefulnesse.

Disea·seless, *a rare.* [f. DISEASE *sb.* + -LESS] Free from disease.

1653 W. JENKYN *Fun Serm.* (1654) 44 A strong, hayl, vigorous, diseaselesse old age.

†**Disea·sely,** *a Obs.* [f. DISEASE *sb* + -LY[1]] Affected with disease or sickness

c 1400 *Test Love* III in *Chaucer's Wks* (1542) 326 a/2 A diseasely habitacion letteth ye witte many thynges, & namely in sorowe

Disea·sement. [f. DISEASE *v* + -MENT] †**1.** The action of depriving, or condition of being deprived, of ease; uneasiness, discomfort. *Obs*

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph* (1658) 24 Men will content themselves with sorry lodgings and pass by little diseasements 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq* XVI 772 With his back resting on that bar, to his unspeakable diseasement. 1668 — *Div. Dial* V XIV (1713) 456 The State of Vice and Sin is a state of Diseasement and Unnaturalness.

2. The condition of being affected with disease; ailment *nonce-use.*

1826 LAMB *Lett* (1888) II 149 You'll be lost in a maze of remedies for a labyrinth of diseasements

†**Disea·sify,** *v. Obs rare.* [f. next + -FY.] To cause disease. Hence **Disea sifying** *ppl a.*

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat* 181 In an Erisipelas .. the vitall Spirit being incensed, and as it were provoked to anger by the diseasifying cause, waxeth exceeding hot *Ibid* 238

†**Disea·sy,** *a. Obs.* [prob. a. AF *desaisé, -eesé* = OF. *desaaisié*, pa pple. of *desaaisier* to DISEASE · but possibly an English formation from *disease*, after *easy*]

1 Marked by or causing discomfort or trouble; annoying, troublesome

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII XII Canute wente unto Denmark, ledynge Englisshe men wiþ hym ageust þe Wandales, þat war diseesy [*infestos*] unto hym *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* VIII 22 (Harl MS.), Strait and disesy is þe wey þat ledith to life. 1483 *Cath Angl* 97/1 Desesy, *noctuus.*

2 Affected with, pertaining to, or producing disease; diseased, unhealthy, morbid

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* liv 19 Al deseysy & ful syk he wente 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* I iii 238 (L) Like diseasy, sharp choler 1674 R GODFREY *Inq & Ab Physic* 93 Nature who before was weak, and admitted the Diseasy Fæx, will again expell it

Hence †**Disea siness** *Obs*, morbid quality or elements.

1674 R GODFREY *Inq & Ab. Physic* 126 Upon sight of a full Close stool and imagining all diseasiness in it

†**Di,se·ct**, *v. Obs* [irreg f DI-[1] + L *sect-* ppl. stem of *secāre* to cut · cf *dissect*] *trans* To cut asunder, to separate by cutting.

1674 JEAKE *Arith* (1696) 22 As if in the former Example, 8 should be disected into 2 2 2 2. *Ibid* 41 Expressed. by two termes disected as it were the one from the other.

Disedge (dise dʒ), *v* [f DIS- 7 a + EDGE *sb*] *trans.* To take the edge off, to deprive of its sharpness; to blunt, dull Hence **Dise·dged** *ppl a*

1611 SHAKS *Cymb* III iv. 96 When thou shalt be disedg'd by her, That now thou tyrest on 1647 WARD *Simp Cobler* 77, I hold him prudent, that in these fastidious times, will helpe disedged appetites with convenient condiments 1859 TENNYSON *Idylls, Enid* 1038 Served a little to disedge The sharpness of that pain.

Disedification (dise dɪfɪkē·ɪ ʃn) [n. of action from DISEDIFY: cf. *edify, edification*] The action of disedifying, the reverse of edification; the weakening of faith or devotion

1664 H. MORE *Myst Iniq* XVII 62 The dedicating of an unknown Tongue to their Publick Prayers to the great disedification of the People. 1836 CDL WISEMAN *Lect. Cath. Ch* (1847) II 74 The scandal and disedification committed before the Church 1872 *Contemp Rev* XX 725 That unhappy system of concealing truths which are supposed to tend to disedification

Disedify (dise·dɪfɪ), *v* [f DIS- 6 + EDIFY] *trans.* To do the reverse of edifying, to shock or weaken the piety or religious sense of.

1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 58 Let euery thynge that is done or spoken euel edyfye the, & no thynge to disedyfye the *a*1684 LEIGHTON *Comm* 1 *Pet* v 5 Were it not for disedifying his brethren he would rather disguise and hide not only other things by humility but even humility itself 1844 C E A *Yng Communicants* (1848) 21 The party of visitors were much surprised and disedified by this scene in a convent school

Hence **Dise·difying** *ppl. a*, that disedifies, or weakens faith or devotion

1844 LINGARD *Angio-Sax Ch* (1858) I iii 97 [A] person of light or disedifying deportment 1874 PUSEY *Lent Serm* 285 Gloominess is very disedifying, disennobling, paralysing 1894 J T FOWLER *Adamnan* Pref 11 Colgan has summarized it, omitting 'disedifying' passages

Diseducate (dise dɪɪdkeɪt), *v* [f. DIS- 6 + EDUCATE] *trans.* To undo or pervert the education of

1886 LOWELL *Gray* Lit Ess (1891) 14 Educated at Eton and diseducated, as he [Gray] seemed to think, at Cambridge 1887 *Q. Rev* Oct 274 The change of institutions educates or diseducates men to think

Disees(e, diseis, obs ff DECEASE, DISEASE.

†**Diseffe·ct**, *v Obs rare*—[1] [f DIS- 6 or 7 + EFFECT *v.* or *sb*] *trans* To divest of an effect.

1613 TOURNEUR *Death Pr Hemie* 28 Nothing had the might To diseffect his actions of delight, No, nor his sufferings.

Diselder, *v* : see DIS- 7 b

Diselectrify (disɪle ktrɪfɪ), *v* [f. DIS- 6 + ELECTRIFY] *trans* To undo the electrified condition of; to render non-electric.

1876 SIR W THOMSON *Pop Lect* (1889) I 437 Moist cotton thread will gradually diselectrify it 1882 *Philad. Rec* No. 3473 6 A method of diselectrifying dry wool. and alpaca.

Hence **Disele ctrifica·tion**, the action or process of diselectrifying.

1895 *Athenæum* 30 Mar 412/1 Royal Society The following papers were read . 'The Diselectrification of Air', by Lord Kelvin and Messrs. M. McClean and A Galt

†**Dis-e·lement,** *v Obs* [f. DIS- 7 c + ELEMENT] *trans.* To put (anything) out of its element; to remove from its proper sphere of activity

1612 W PARKES *Curtaine-Dr* (1876) 56 It cannot indure to lie naked no more then the fish dis-elemented on the shore 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 449 How doth this fifth Element [i e detraction] dis-element all the other foure? 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1754) 184 A vast Number of which had, by the Wind, been dis-elemented

Diselenide (dəɪ|se lenəɪd), etc, *Chem* : see DI- [2] 2 and SELENIDE, etc

1877 WATTS *Dict. Chem* V 822 The diselenide of stannic selenide, $SnSe_2$. 1881 *Ibid* VIII 1787 A quantity of acid sufficient for the formation of a diselenite 1884 HUMPIDGE tr. *Kolbe's Inorg Chem* 179 Diselenium dichloride, Se_2Cl_2, is prepared in precisely the same manner as disulphur dichloride, which it closely resembles

Disem- · see DISEN-

Disemba·lm, *v rare*—[1]. [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To undo the embalming of

1858 O W. HOLMES *Aut Breakf-t* (1883) 53 The disembalming and unbandaging of literary mummies.

Disemba·rgo, *v.* [f DIS- 7 c + EMBARGO.] *trans* To release from embargo

1877 *Times* 15 Mar 5/6 General Urquiza . successfully besieged . Buenos Ayres, and then disembargoed Rosa's property.

Disembark (disembā·ɪk), *v* Also 6–7 -em-, -imbarque. [a. F *désembarquer* (1564 in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. It *disimbarcare*, or Sp. *desembarcar*, f *des-*, DIS- 4 + the Common Rom. vb *imbarcare, embarcar*, F *embarquer* to EMBARK Cf DEBARK.]

1. *trans.* To put ashore from a ship; to land.

1582 N LICHEFIELD tr *Castanheda's Conq. E Ind.* II. 7 b, When ours were disimbarked and landed 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent* II iv 187, I must vnto the Road, to dis embarque Some necessaries. 1653 H COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav* XVI 55, I will not counsel you to disimbarque your goods on land 1838 *Murray's Hand Bk N. Germ.* 293 To allow steamboats to. embark and disembark their passengers at once

trans 1852 R S SURTEES *Sponge's Sp Tour* (1893) 76 Away went the tram, and the. railway staff returned to disembark the horses

†**b.** *refl.* = 2. *Obs*

1582 N LICHFIELD tr *Castanheda's Conq E. Ind* 79 Untill . yᵉ Captaine generall did disimbarke himselfe a lande 1653 H COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav* VIII 24 Until our arrival at Malaca, where dis imbarquing my self, the first thing I did was to go to the Foitress

2 *intr* To go on shore from a ship; to land.

1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E Ind* II 6 b, The Generall being disimbarked and come to land 1600 E. BLOUNT tr *Conestaggio* 28 Yet did he stay eight daies in the Port, and never disimbarked. 1659 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 323 The Commander had leisure to disimbark and enter the Town 1791 COWPER *Odyss* III 15 The Ithacans Push'd right ashore, and disembark'd. 1859 TENNYSON *Merlin & V.* 200 Touching Breton Sands, they disembark'd.

Hence **Disemba·rking** *vbl sb.*

1611 COTGR, *Desembarquement*, a disembarking 1632 J HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 144 He ranne hastily to the shore to hinder their disembarking 1653 H COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav* IX. 27 To impeach the Enemies disimbarquing *attrib.* 1895 *Daily News* 9 Feb 8/4 Special Continental embarking and disembarking water stations

Disembarka·tion. [f. DISEMBARK *v.*, after *embark, -ation*.] The action of disembarking.

a 1776 GOLDSM. *Nat Hist* (1790) III XXVIII (Jod) No proper measures were yet consulted for their disembarkation 1808 *Convent Evac Portugal* § 20 in Napier *Penins. War* (1828) I. App p xlii, On the disembarkation of the French troops in their own country. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III. 651 Tourville determined to try what effect would be produced by a disembarkation

†**Disemba·rkment.** *Obs.* [a. F *désembarquement* (1564 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *désembarquer* to DISEMBARK: see -MENT] = prec.

1598 BARRET *Theor Warres* V 1 122 The disembarkment should haue beene betwixt the city and Castle 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 97 The English Fleet made a descent or disembarkment in the Isle of Ree in July 1627.

Disembarrass (disembæ·rɪs), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + EMBARRASS *v.*: prob. after F *désembarrasse-r* 'to vnpester, disintangle, rid from intricatenesse, or troubles' (Cotgr.). Cf also DEBARRASS] *trans.* To free from embarrassment, encumbrance, complication, or intricacy, to rid; to relieve: cf. EMBARRASS

1726 BERKELEY *Let. to Prior* 6 Feb, I hope that you will have disembarrassed yourself of all sort of business that may detain you here 1727 BRADLEY *Fam Dict* s v. *Corn*, They steep the Corn . for three Days, that it may swell up, and that the Germes may open, dilate, and be disembarrassed 1751 SMOLLETT *Per Pic* (1779) II lxiii. 207 Assistance in disembarrassing him from the disagreeable consequences of his fear 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* I, When he had disembarrassed the little plaything [a boat] from the flags in which it was entangled. 1877 E. R CONDER *Bas Faith* II 63 We may at once disembarrass ourselves of those formidable terms—'absolute' and 'unconditioned'.

b. To disentangle (one thing *from* another)

1742 WARBURTON *Comm Pope's Ess. Man* II. 197 Though it be difficult to distinguish genuine virtue from spurious .. yet they may be disembarrassed 1864 J G NICHOLS in *Herald & Genealogist* II. 458 One of the earliest results is to disembarrass the biography of Serlo .. from that of another monk of the same name

Hence **Disemba·rrassed** *ppl a.*, unhampered.

1741 BETTERTON [OLDYS] *Eng. Stage* VI 109 By pronouncing it trippingly on the Tongue, he means a clear and disembarrass'd Pronunciation.

Disemba·rrassment. [f. DISEMBARRASS *v.* + -MENT, after *embarrass, -ment.*] The action of disembarrassing or fact of being disembarrassed; freedom from embarrassment

1818 in TODD. 1821 COLERIDGE *Lett Convers. etc* I. xv. 163 The pleasure I anticipate from disembarrassment 1862 MERIVALE *Rom Emp* (1871) V xli 78 The disembarrassment of the limbs, the elasticity of the circulation.

Disembattle (disembæ·t'l), *v rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + EMBATTLE *v.*[1]] *trans* To deprive of battlements, make no longer embattled Hence **Disemba·ttled** *ppl. a.*

1875 H JAMES *Transatlantic Sketches* 9 It is the gentlest and least offensive of ramparts . without a frown or menace in all its disembattled stretch.

†**Disembay** (disembē·ɪ), *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + EMBAY *v.*] *trans.* To bring out of a bay.

1632 SHERBURNE *Poems, Forsaken Lydia* (T), The fair inamorata who from far Had spy'd the ship now quite disembay'd, Her cables coiled, and her anchors weigh'd

Disembed (disɪmbe·d), *v* [f DIS- 6 + EMBED.] *trans* To liberate (something embedded).

1885 *Leeds Mercury* 10 Dec 4/4 A train is snowed up near Fraserburgh, and there was no hope last evening of being able to disembed it 1893 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 5/3 There were 200,000 blocks of stone to be disembedded.

Disembellish (disembe·lɪʃ), *v* [f DIS- 6 + EMBELLISH; app after F *désembelliss-* extended stem of *désembellir* (Cotgr.).] *trans* To deprive of embellishment or adornment

1611 COTGR., *Desembellir*, to disimbellish, disfigure 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Sonn* 1. 5 What if Afflictions doe dis-embellish My naturall glorie? 1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res* I. x (1858) 41 Weep not that the reign of wonder is done, and God's world all disembellished and prosaic. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph Apol* 131 Embellish fact? This bard may disembellish yet improve!

Disembi·tter, *v. rare* —[1]. [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To undo the embittering of, to free from bitterness.

1622 [See DISSWITLIN] 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* (J) Such innocent amusements as may disembitter the minds of men

Disemble, obs form of DISSEMBLE

Disemboca·tion. *rare*—[1]. [f Sp *desembocar* to DISEMBOGUE: see -ATION.] The action of disemboguing.

1846 FORD *Gatherings fr Spain* iii 24 The water is carried off at once in violent floods, rather than in a gentle gradual disembocation

Disembodied (disembɒ did), *ppl. a.* [f DISEMBODY + -ED[1].]

1 Divested (as a spirit) of a body; freed from that in which it has been embodied.

1742 YOUNG *Nt Th.* III 452 The disembody'd power. 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog.* I 135 The disembodied spirit does not enter dancing into the Elysian fields. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I vi 197 Orion . chasing the disembodied beasts, which he had killed on the mountains, over the asphode meadow 1872 LONGF *Michael Angelo* II. II 10 Sudden as inspirations, are the whispers Of disembodied spirits.

2 Discharged from military incorporation

1882 PEBODY *Eng Journalism* XXIII 180 He owned the . uniform he wore to be that of the late disembodied 'militia'.

Disembodiment (disembɒ·dɪmĕnt). [f next + -MENT] The action of disembodying. **a.** Separation (of a spirit) from the body. **b.** Disbanding (of a body of soldiers).

1860 tr *Teck's Old Man of Mountain* (L), A rapid and noisy disembodiment of souls and spirits now followed. 1871 *Daily News* 7 Sept, The militia as a whole have much to learn but. they will learn much before the time comes for their disembodiment 1884 *Ch Times* 29 Aug. 631 Disembodiment is a death out of manhood

Disembody (disembɒ·dɪ), *v* [f DIS 6 + EMBODY.]

1. *trans.* To separate (a soul) from the body; to deliver or free (anything) from the form in which it is embodied

1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 571 ¶ 9 Our souls, when they are disembodied . will be always sensible of the divine presence. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x 339 Disembodying the sentiments which were incarnated in simple images. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* XIV. 286 So attuned was his [Enoch's] soul to heavenly things that it was not thought fit to disembody it.

2. To discharge from military embodiment, as in the case of the militia at the close of each annual period of training.

1762 *Act* 2 *Geo III*, c. 20 (T) If the same [corps] shall be embodied, then, within two months after, it shall be disembodied, and returned to the respective counties 1769 *Lloyd's Evening Post* 27–30 Oct 413/3 On Friday the Hertfordshire Militia were disembodied at St Alban's.

Disembogue (disembō·ɡ), *v.* Forms · 6 **desemboque**, 6–7 **disem-, -imboque**, 7 **disem-, disim-, -boke, -boake, -boge, dissemboque**, 7–8 **disimbogue, dissembogue**, 6– **disembogue.** [In 6 *disemboque*, ad. Sp. *desemboc-ar* 'to come out of the mouth of a river or hauen' (Minsheu 1599) f *des-*, DIS- 4 + *embocar* 'to runne as the sea into a creeke or narrow riuer' (ibid); f. *en* in + *boca* mouth: cf. F. *embouscher*, and see EMBOGUE]

†**1.** *intr.* To come out of the mouth of a river, strait, etc. into the open sea *Obs.*

1595 MAYNARDE *Drake's Voy* (Hakl Soc) 20 Sir Thomas Baskervile talked with such as hee hearde intended to quite companie before they were disembogued. 1596 RALEIGH *Discov Guiana* 18 He was inforced to desembogue at the mouth of the said Amazones 1613 *Voy Guiana* in *Harl Misc.* (Malh) III 203 We disembogued through the broken islands on the north side of Anguilla. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac Hib* VIII. (1821) 318 Neither could they disimboge from thence without an Easterly winde.

†**b.** *trans* with the strait, etc. as object. *Obs.*

1622 R HAWKINS *Voy S Sea* (1847) 117 Another channell, by which a man may disemboake the straite *Ibid* 128 We set sayle once againe, in hope to disemboke the straite, but before we came to the mouth of it, the wind changed

2. *intr.* Of a river, lake, etc To flow out at the mouth; to discharge or empty itself; to flow *into.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy* I. 104 The riuer of Volga issueth from the North part of Bulgaria and disimboqueth into a certain lake 1662 EVELYN *Fumifugium* Misc. Writ (1805) II. 233 As far as any fresh waters are found disemboguing into the Thames 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist.* (1862) I. xiv 75 The Danube disembogues into the Euxine by seven mouths. 1871 BROWNING *Hervé Riel* vi, 'Twixt the offing here and Grève where the river disembogues

3. *fig.* and *transf.* To come forth as from a river's mouth, to emerge; to discharge itself as a river

1619 FLETCHER *M Thomas* III 1, Those damn'd souls must disembogue again 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 134 With that one of the Company disembogueth. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett Educ.* III (1860) 49 The presses of Europe are still

disemboguing into the ocean of literature 1868 G Duff *Pol Surv* 222 Hungry as wolves, swift and sudden as a torrent from the mountains, they disembogued

4 *trans* Of a river, lake, etc. To discharge or pour forth (its waters) at the mouth; *refl* to discharge or empty itself.

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit* II 10 [The Tweed] passeth under Berwick and so disembogeth it selfe into the Sea 1686 Plot *Staffordsh* 64 The immense quantities of water that are disembogued into the Sea by all the Rivers 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* XVII 311 Where some swoln river dissembogues his waves 1829 Southey *Inscriptions* xlv, Where wild Parana disembogues A sea-like stream 1840 De Quincey *Essenes* Wks X 272 A great river disemboguing itself into main ocean

b. *fig.* and *transf* To discharge, pour forth; to empty by pouring forth the contents.

a 1635 Naunton *Fragm Reg* (Arb) 13 She was . of a most Noble and Royall extract by Her Father for on that side there was disimbogued into her veines .. the very abstract of all the greatest houses in Christendome 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* II 562 Whom, when their home-bred honesty is lost, We disembogue on some far Indian coast. 1765 Falconer *Demagogue* 401 Methinks I hear the bellowing demagogue Dumb-sounding declamations disembogue 1837 Carlyle *Fr Rev* I v. ii, Paris disembogues itself .. to witness, with grim looks, the *Séance Royale*

absol. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* III. 220 Volcano's bellow ere they disembogue.

†c To dislodge by force, to drive out. *Obs.*

1625 Fletcher & Shirley *Nt Walker* v, If I get in adoors, not the power o' th' countrey shall disembogue me. 1632 Massinger *Maid of Hon.* II ii, Conduct me to The lady of the mansion, or my poniard Shall disembogue thy soul. *Syl.* O terrible ! disembogue !

Hence **Disembo·gued** *ppl. a.*, furnished with ready outlet.

1669 *Address hopeful Yng Gentry Eng* 91 Wit .. needs [not] to call a Deity down upon the stage, to make its way open and disembogued.

†**Disembo·gue,** *sb. Obs.* [f. the vb.] The place where a river disembogues; the mouth.

1626 Capt Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 18 [Tearmes for the Sea] Disimboage, a gulph, the froth of the sea. 1689 G. Harvey *Curing Dis by Expect.* XII. 79 Hammersmith-water . being too near the disimbogue of the Thames.

Disembo·guement. [f. as prec. + -ment] The action or place of disemboguing

a 1828 Mease cited in Webster. 1851 S Judd *Margaret* II ii (1871) 198 Neither rock nor night, inundation or ultimate disemboguement, disturbed my little joyous babble 1862 Borrow *Wild Wales* III 286 Aber is the disemboguement, and wherever a place commences with Aber, there .. does a river flow into the sea, or a brook .. into a river

Disembo·guing, *vbl. sb* [f as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Disembogue, the place where a river, etc disembogues.

1605 Camden *Rem* (1637) 312 At the disemboguing, or inlet thereof *a* 1642 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* I (1704) 191/2 Their disimboguing in the Indies. 1698 Froger *Voy* Pref A iv, Reforming the Charts of the disemboguings of the Isles of Antilles. 1799 W. Tooke *View Russian Emp.* I. 160 From its origin to its disemboguing into the Oby 1856 Miss Mulock *J Halifax* 399 In its disemboguing of its contents

Disembo·guing, *ppl. a* [f as prec + -ing 2.] That disembogues or discharges its waters

1725 Pope *Odyss* IV 480 The deep roar of disemboguing Nile. 1728 — *Dunc* II 259 To where Fleet-ditch with disemboguing streams, Rolls the large tribute of dead dogs to Thames

†**Disembo·gure.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ure] The place where a river, etc disembogues.

1653 Holcroft *Procopius* IV 122 The Natives call this disembogure, Tanais, which reaches from Mæotis to the Euxine.

Disembo·som, *v* [f. Dis- 6 + Embosom.] *trans.* To cast out or separate from the bosom; to disclose, reveal. (Cf Disbosom)

1742 Young *Nt Th.* IX 2350 He Who, disembosom'd from the Father, bows The heav'n of heav'ns, to kiss the distant earth ! 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 21 Throb of heart, beneath which . Treasure oft was disembosomed

b. *refl* and *intr* To disclose what is in one's bosom, unburden oneself.

1767 *Babler* I 226 Miss Lambton thought it best to disembosom herself entirely, and thus went on 1858 *Sat. Rev* VI 73/1 The irresistible desire to disembosom oneself had its way. 1884 Stevenson in *Longm Mag* IV 80 What manner of man this was to whom we disembosomed.

Hence **Disembo·soming** *vbl. sb*

1836 F Mahoney *Rel Father Prout* (1859) 75 In the disembosomings of feeling and the perennial flow of soul

Disembow·el, *v* [f. Dis- 6 + Embowel *v.* (in sense 3); but in sense 1 app. only an intensive of Disbowel.]

1. *trans* To remove the bowels or entrails of, to eviscerate, also, to rip up so as to cause the bowels to protrude

1613–8 Daniel *Coll Hist. Eng.* (1626) 124 The Kings Physition disimbowelled his body. 1772–84 Cook *Voy.* VI iii. i (R.) Soon after their death, they are disembowelled, by drawing the intestines and other viscera out 1872 Baker *Nile Tribut.* x. 159 The infuriated animal disembowelled him before his son's eyes 1875 J. Curtis *Hist Eng.* 148 While yet alive, he was .. disembowelled and quartered.

b. *transf* and *fig.*

1603 [see Disembowelling below] 1742 Young *Nt Th* VI 797 Earth's disembowel'd ! measur'd are the Skies ! 1870 Spurgeon *Treas Dav.* Ps. l. 17 They disembowel texts of their plain meanings.

2 To take out of the bowels (Cf Embowel *v* 3)

1703 J Philips *Splendid Shilling* 78 So her disembowell'd web Arachne in a hall or kitchen spreads, Obvious to vagrant flies.

Hence **Disembo·welled** *ppl. a.*, **Disembo·welling** *vbl. sb* and *ppl a* , also **Disembo·welment,** the act of disembowelling

1603 Florio *Montaigne* I xxv (1632) 83 High swelling and heaven-disimbowelling words. 1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 778 Cataracts that sweep From disembowelled Earth the virgin gold 1746 W Horsley *Fool* (1748) I. 77 No 11 P 1 The Ripping up and Disembowelling of the dead Bodies 1826 Scott *Woodst.* xxix, The disembowelling of the deer 1875 *Contemp Rev* XXV. 262 The city is for ever undergoing disembowelment

Disembow·er, *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Embower.] *trans* To remove or set free from a bower.

1856 Bryant *Poems, Ages* xxxii, Streams numberless, that many a fountain feeds, Shine, disembowered.

†**Disembra·ce,** *v Obs.* [f. Dis- 6 + Embrace *v*] *trans* a. To refrain or withdraw from embracing. b. To undo embracing or the embraces of anything. Hence **Disembra·cing** *ppl. a.*; also **Disembra·cement,** the act of disembracing.

1638 Mayne *Lucian* (1664) 187 They bedust one another, to hinder dis-imbracements .. and by drying his body, to strengthen his hold on his adversary 1641 J Sherman *Grk. in Temple* 21 The teacher of the Gentiles instructeth us Christians not to disembrace goodness in any, nor truth in any. 1775 S J Pratt *Liberal Opin* (1783) I. 192 Torn away by the disembracing grasp of death

†**Disembra·ngle,** *v. Obs.* [f Dis- 6 + Embrangle] *trans* To free from embranglement or complication; to disentangle.

1726 Berkeley *Let to Prior* 19 July Wks 1871 IV 130 The difficulty of disembrangling our affairs with Partinton *Ibid.* 12 Nov. 137 For God's sake disembrangle these matters, that I may once be at ease to mind my other affairs.

Disembroi l, *v* [f. Dis- 6 + Embroil, cf. Sp. *desembrollar* (Minsheu); also 16th c F. *desbrouiller*] *trans.* To free from embroilment or confusion; to extricate from confusion or perplexity, to disentangle.

1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* II. 137 To disimbroyle our selues of this troublesome businesse 1681 *Char Illustr. Court-Favourite* 16 The knowledg of things past That Light which disembroils the intrigues of the Court 1741 Warburton *Div Legat.* II 142 To disembroil a Subject that seems to have perplexed even Antiquity. 1830 Mackintosh *Eth Philos* Wks 1846 I 72 It is little wonderful that Cumberland should not have disembroiled this ancient and established confusion 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* VI 22 Let him but decently disembroil himself, Scramble from out the scrape

†**Disembru·te,** *v. Obs.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To deliver from an embruted or brutalized condition; to debrutalize

1767 H Brooke *Fool of Qual* (1859) I 71 (D) Of a numerous people he [Peter the Great] disembruted every one except himself

Disembu·rden, -bu·rthen, *v.* [See Disen-, Disem-, and Burden *v.*] = Disburden Hence **Disembu·rdening** *vbl. sb*

1790–1810 Combe *Devil upon Two Sticks* (1817) VI 282 Of all its affairs he has disemburthened himself. 1855 Browning *Fra Lippo Lippi,* Never was such prompt disemburdening 1884 *Law Times* 27 Sept 361/1 The local courts should be disemburdened of non contentious business

Disemic (dəɪsī·mik), *a.* [f. L. *disēmus* disyllabic, a Gr. *δίσημος* of doubtful quantity (f. *δι-* (Di- 2) twice + *σῆμα* a sign) + -ic.] In *Gr.* and *L. Prosody*. Of the value of two morae or units of time (cf. Trisemic). In recent Dicts.

†**Disempa·re,** *v. Obs rare.* [a OF. *desempare-r*, f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *emparer* to possess, get possession of.] *trans.* To dispossess.

c 1500 *Melusine* xxix 215 My brother . thou wylt so dysempare & putte out fro his royaume.

Disempassioned, var. Disimpassioned

†**Disempe·ster,** *v. Obs.* Also disim-. [f. Dis- 6 + Empester *v*] *trans.* To rid of that which pesters or plagues

1613 Daniel *Coll Hist Eng* 104 To unburthen his charge, and dis-impester his Court 1654 Trapp *Comm. Neh.* II 4 That the Church might be dispestered of Arians.

†**Dise·mpire,** *v Obs rare.* [f. Dis- 7 c + Empire.] *trans.* To deprive of the imperial power.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt Brit.* IX VIII (1632) 576 Otho, whom this very Pope .. had both .. aduanced, and .dis empyred

Disemploy (disemploi'), *v rare* Also 7 -imploy. [f. Dis- 6 + Employ *v.*] *trans.* To cease to employ, dismiss from, or throw out of, employment.

1618 Bolton *Florus* IV. ii 266 The Senate consulted to disemploy Caesar. 1642 Jer. Taylor *Episc* (R.), If personal defailance be thought reasonable to disimploy the whole calling, then neither clergy nor laity should ever serve a prince 1886 O Lodge *Inaug Addr* in *L'pool Univ Coll. Mag.* 139 Their fellows employing them or disemploying them as it suits their convenience

Hence **Disemploy·ed** *ppl a* , not employed, out of employment, unemployed.

1651 Jer. Taylor *Holy Living* (1727) 13 Sins and irregularities . which usually creep upon idle, disemployed and curious persons. 1669 Woodhead *St Teresa* I xviii. 109 No one of them is so dis-employed as. to be able to attend to anything else 1807 W Taylor in *Ann Rev* V 187 The disemployed, the unnecessary, the superfluous poor 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp* 22 Mar, There is very little disemployed labor in the country

Disemploy·ment. *rare* [f. prec + -ment.] Absence or withdrawal of employment

1651 Jer Taylor *Holy Living* I § 1 (1727) 8 In this glut of leasure and disemployment 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 7 Aug, This action is leading to some disemployment of labor at eastern works

Disempow·er, *v rare.* [f. Dis- 6 + Empower] *trans* To divest or deprive of power conferred

1813 T Busby *Lucretius* III *Comm.* xii, If he can confuse the brain and disempower the understanding 1858 Bushnell *Nat & Supernat* III (1864) 68 He is disabled, disempowered, reduced in tone

Disemprison, var Disimprison

Disen-, disem-. Verbs in *dis-* are sometimes in sense negative or privative of those in *em-, en-* : e.g *en-franchise, dis-franchise*; generally, however, verbs in *em-* or *en-* have *dis-* prefixed, as in *dis-embarrass, dis-engage, dis-entwine* In not a few cases, both forms occur; e.g *disbowel = dis-embowel, disfranchise = disenfranchise.* Forms in *disem-* and *disen-* are found even where no verbs in *em-* or *en-* appear, as in *disemburden, disenhallow, disenravel.*

Disenable (disenē·b'l), *v.* Also 6–7 -inable. [f. Dis- 6 + Enable] *trans.* To render unable or incapable; to disable: the reverse of *enable.*

1604 T Wright *Passions* VI 346 By sinnes we are . wounded in nature, disenabled to goodnes, and incited to ilnes 1608 Hieron *Defence* II 197 Bellarmin, by rejecting their testimonies in parte, disinableth them in the whole 1651 *Fuller's Abel Redv* , *Bradford* 188 The Palsie for eight yeers together disinabled him from riding 1690 *Secr Hist. Chas II & Jas II*, 110 A Bill to disinable him to inherit the Imperial Crown of the Realm 1811 Lamb *Edax on Appetite*, I am constitutionally disenabled from that vice 1873 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser II 220 [This] makes all the personages puppets and disenables them for being characters

absol. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof St* I xv. 48 Neither doth an apprentiship extinguish native, nor disinable to acquisitive Gentry. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III 434 By the Act of Oblivion they are pardoned, but it is your law in being that does disenable

Hence **Disena·bled** *ppl. a.*, **Disena·bling** *vbl. sb.*, also **Disena·blement,** the action of disenabling or fact of being disenabled.

1611 Speed *Hist Gt Brit.* IX xvi 57 By his deserued death, and the disenablement of his sonnes 1613 Jackson *Creed* I III xi [xxviii]§ 1. 175 For disinabling of this Nation from effecting what he feared 1641 Milton *Reform* I (1851) 8 To set their hands to the disinabling and defeating of Princesse Mary. 1663 *Depos Cast York* (Surtees) 113 She was soe infirme and disenabled, that [etc]

Disena·ct, *v. rare.* [f Dis- 6 + Enact.] *trans* To annul that which is enacted; to repeal. Hence **Disena·ctment,** the repeal of an enactment

1651 N Bacon *Disc Govt Eng* II, xxiv (1739) 110 And did build and pull down, enact and disenact 1859 Smiles *Self-help* 2 The chief reforms of the last fifty years have consisted mainly in abolitions and disenactments

Disena·mour, *v* [f Dis- 6 + Enamour : cf F. *désenamour-er* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm) and It. *disinnamorare*] *trans* To free from being enamoured; to put out of conceit. Hence †**Disena·moured** *ppl. a*

1598 Florio, *Suanorarsi*, to disinamour, to fall in dislike *Suanoratosi*, disinamored, falne in dislike 1620 Shelton *Quix* IV. xviii 144 He makes Don Quixote disenamour'd of Dulcinea del Toboso

†**Disenca·ge,** *v. Obs.* In 7 disin-. [Dis- 6] *trans* To liberate as from a cage; to Discage

1654 Gayton *Pleas Notes* IV xxii. 274 The Don is disincaged

†**Disenca·mp,** *v. Obs.* [f. Dis- 6 + Encamp] *intr.* To move one's camp; to Decamp.

1652 Cokaine tr *Calprenede's Cassandra* I 40 Seeing the Army disencampt 1658 J Webb tr *Calprenede's Cleopatra* VIII II 142 Then giving order for the march, she disencamped, the next morning, towards Dacia.

Disenchai·n, *v. rare.* [f. Dis- 6 + Enchain· cf. F. *désenchaîner* (16th c in Littré)] *trans* To set free from chains or restraint, to reverse the process of enchaining. Hence **Disenchai·ned** *ppl. a*

a 1849 Poe *Eiros & Charmion* Wks (1888) 145 Why need I paint, Charmion, the now disenchained frenzy of mankind? 1856 Masson *Ess., Th Poetry* 419 Idealizations of what might be not copied from nature, but imagined and full fashioned by the soul of man, and thence disenchained into nature.

Disenchant (disenʧɑ·nt), *v.* Also 7–8 disin-. [ad. F *désenchanter* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm), f *des-*, Dis- 4 + *enchanter* to Enchant; cf It *disincantare*, Sp. *desencantar.*] *trans.* To set free from enchantment, magic spell, or illusion.

a 1586 Sidney (J), Alas ! let your own brain disenchant you 1659 *Gentl Calling* Pref 4 Reason and Religion will yield you countercharms, able to disinchant you. 1692 Dryden *K. Arthur* IV. Wks 1884 VIII 187 A noble stroke or two Ends all the charms, and disenchants the grove 1759 Goldsm. *Bee* 13 Oct. *Happiness* No reading or study had contributed to disenchant the fairy-land around him *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts* (Rtldg) 612 Go and solicit the young enchantress, who has caused this metamorphosis, to disenchant her. 1874 Green *Short Hist* VIII § 2. 478 He had disenchanted his people of their blind faith in the Crown

Disencha·nted, *ppl. a.* [f prec. + -ED 1.] Freed from enchantment or illusion

1611 COTGR, *Desenchanté*, disinchaunted 1682 DRYDEN *Medall* 180 Nor are thy disinchanted Burghers few. 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th.* I 346 The disinchanted earth Lost all her lustre 1838 DICKENS *Nich Nick* xxv, A crest-fallen, dispirited, disenchanted man

Disencha·nter. [f as prec + -ER 1] One who removes enchantment.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* III VIII 119 Disinchanters of Negromancers, disrobers of gypsies. 1831 [see DISINCHANTRESS] 1862 MRS OLIPHANT *Mortimers* I. 253 Harry . gazed with open eyes and mouth at the disenchanter

Disencha·nting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1] Deliverance from enchantment.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III xxxv 252 He may do all that is fitting for her Disenchanting 1728 MOTTLUX *Quix* (1892) II xxxv.268 May you and your disenchanting go to the devil.

Disencha·nting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec + -ING 2] That disenchants. Hence **Disencha·ntingly** *adv.*

1755 YOUNG *Centaur* vi 221 At the touch of my disenchanting pen 1866 NONA BELLAIRS *Wayside Fl* VI 69 History comes with its disenchanting wand 1886 R DOWLING *Fatal Bonds* I. xi 219 He was disenchantingly opaque

Disencha·ntment. [f. DISENCHANT *v* + -MENT, after *enchantment*: cf. F *désenchantement* (17th c in Hatz.-Darm.)] The action of disenchanting or fact of being disenchanted

1620 SHELTON *Quix* IV xxii (R), All concluded in the promise of the disenchantment 1675 (*title*), O Brazile, or the inchanted Island, being a Relation of a late Discovery of the Dis-inchantment of an Island in the North of Ireland 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit* (1798) 118 All the conjurers might assist at the disinchantment. 1876 GEO ELIOT *Dan Der* III. xxvi, This general disenchantment with the world only intensified her sense of forlornness.

Disencha·ntress. [f. DISENCHANTER + -ESS.] A female disenchanter

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res* II. v, Neither Disenchanter nor Disenchantress can abide by Feeling alone.

Disencha·rm, *v. rare.* Also 7 -in-. [f DIS- 6 + ENCHARM.] *trans* To deliver from a charm.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm for Year* II i 9 The fear of a Sin had disincharmed him. 1884 BROWNING *Fersihtah* 143 A chill wind disencharms All the late enchantment!

† **Disencloi·ster,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. DIS- 6 + ENCLOISTER *v.*] *trans.* To set free from cloistered confinement and seclusion

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph* IV lxxxvii, Let her still Enjoy her disencloystred fill In these high Extasies.

† **Disenclo·se,** *v Obs. rare.* Also 7 -inclose [f. DIS- 6 + ENCLOSE *v.*] *trans.* To throw open (that which is enclosed); to do away with the enclosure of. Hence **Disenclo·sed** *ppl. a*

1611 COTGR, *Desclorre*, to disparke, vnclose; disinclose, pull downe hedges or inclosures. 1669 WOODHEAD *St Teresa* I. vii. 33 Neither is this Monastery also of the most open and dis enclosed.

† **Disencou·rage,** *v. Obs.* [f DIS- 6 + ENCOURAGE. Cf. DISCOURAGE] *trans* To deprive of encouragement; to DISCOURAGE.

1626 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll* (1659) I 371 To disencourage all opposers. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 26 ₱ 6 Yet that must not disencourage you 1800 MAD D'ARBLAY *Diary & Lett.* (1846) VI. 243 The world has acknowledged you my offspring, and I will disencourage you no more 1803 *Ibid* 325. Hence † **Disencou·raging,** *ppl. a.*, also † **Disencou·ragər** *Obs*

1716 M DAVIES *Athen. Brit* II. To Rdr 14 As great .. Discouragers as our Bibliopolists prove to learned Poverty *a* 1806 C J. FOX *Hist. James II* (1808) 27 The most completely disencouraging example that history affords.

† **Disencou·ragement.** *Obs.* Also 7 -in-. [f. prec.; cf. *encouragement*] Lack or withdrawal of encouragement; disheartenment, discouragement.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III ii 71 The effect whereof shall breede discouragement, and weakening to the enemy 1632 J. HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 56 Neither should her present humor give you [a suitor] any cause of disincouragement 1668 ETHEREDGE *She wou'd if she cou'd* I. i. Wks (1723) 90 The utter decay and disencouragement of Trade and Industry 1715 M DAVIES *Athen Brit* I. Pref. 68 Under a temptation of a total Disencouragement.

Disencrease: see DISINCREASE

Disencumber (disenkʌ·mbəɹ), *v.* Also 7 -in-. [ad. F *désencombrer*, earlier *desencombre* (12–13th c, in Hatz.-Darm.): see DIS- 4 and ENCUMBER] *trans.* To relieve or free from encumbrances

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v ii 130 The space..behind the terraplene shall be made plaine and disencumbered 1667 MILTON *P. L* v 700 Ere dim Night had disincumberd Heav'n 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 147 ₱ 8 Most expeditiously disencumbered from my villatick bashfulness 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* IX 71 On that superior height Who sits, is disencumbered from the press Of near obstructions. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd Men* I iv 397 The beautiful pillars were disencumbered of the monuments which encrusted and disfigured them

Disencu·mbered, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1] Freed from encumbrance.

1611 COTGR, *Descombré*, disincombred, vnpestered. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs & Achit* 850 Free from Earth, thy disencumbred Soul Mounts up 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 76 The Church of St Justina .is the most handsom, luminous, disencumber'd Building in the Inside that I have ever seen 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 394 Four handsome bays, That whirl away from business and debate The disencumbered Atlas of the State. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng Gram.* (ed 5) I 449 That the more important words may possess the last place, quite disencumbered

Disencu·mberment. *rare* [f. as prec + -MENT. cf F. *désencombrement* (Littré)] The action of disencumbering or fact of being disencumbered In recent Dicts.

† **Disencu·mbrance.** *Obs* [f as prec + -ANCE, after *encumbrance.*] Deliverance or freedom from encumbrance

1712 STELL *Spect* No 264 ₱ 1 Out of mere Choice, and an elegant Desire of Ease and Disincumbrance 1776 ADAM SMITH *W N* v ii (1869) II 455 The waste, and not the disencumbrance, of the estate was the common effect of a long minority 1793 W ROBERTS *Looker-on* (1794) II No 60. 406 An indecorous ease, and a selfish disincumbrance

Disend, obs form of DESCEND

† **Disenda·mage,** *v. Obs rare* [DIS- 6] *trans* To relieve from loss or damage.

1655 JENNINGS *Elise* 69 Promising that he would disendamage him of all his pretended wrongs

Disendow (disendau), *v.* [f DIS- 6 + ENDOW.] *trans.* To deprive or strip of endowments.

1861 F. HALL in *Ind Asiat Soc Bengal* 4 Descendants who were not entirely disendowed of power 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Feb, One cannot understand why the Protestant rector should vanish from the land the moment the [Irish] Church is disendowed 1883 LABOUCHERE in *Forin Rev*, The Established Church will at once be disestablished and disendowed

Hence **Disendow·ed** *ppl. a*, **Disendow·ing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Disendow·er,** one who disendows, **Disendow·ment,** the action or fact of disendowing. (All chiefly used in reference to ecclesiastical endowments)

1864 WEBSTER, *Disendowment.* 1867 BRIGHT in *Times* 10 Apr 8/1 The House of Commons has pledged itself to the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church 1869 *Daily Tel* 5 July, The great disestablisher and disendower. 1874 *Eclectic* Sept 319 The secularized and disendowed priests of a once popular religion. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 99 The disendowment of the national church. 1888 *Pall Mall G* 9 Apr 2/2 Used to hearing disestablishers accused of a new Crucifixion and disendowers identified with Judas

Disener, var. of DECENER, *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II xxx 141 Euerych shal haue vnder hym a dyzener of carpenters and a dyzener of helpers and also thre diseners of laborers.

† **Disenfila·de,** *v. Obs rare* [f. DIS- 6 + ENFILADE *v.*] *trans* (See quot)

1706 *Accomplished Officer* v 39 Care ought to be taken, that all the Parts of the Covered Way be Disenfiladed Which is done either by Nature, or by Traverses of all those Parts of the Country which might command them. *Ibid* 40 To Disenfilade signifys so to dispose the Ground or a Work, as that it may not be seen or discovered by the Enemy, and battered in a straight line

Disenfra·nchise, *v* [f DIS- 6 + ENFRANCHISE *v.* II.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of civil or electoral privileges; to DISFRANCHISE

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II ii 708 And they, in mortal Battel vanquish'd, Are of their Charter disenfranchis'd 1739 H BROOKE *Gustavus Vasa* (Jod), That nature Shall disenfranchise all her lordly race 1893 LYDIA H DICKINSON in Barrows *Parl. Relig* I 507 There could be no legal act disenfranchising woman, since she was never legally enfranchised

† 2. [f. DIS- 5, or error.] To set free, liberate, enfranchise *Obs rare.*

1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt* 153 A cruell Tyranny, from whence she may with a little courage disenfranchize herselfe. 1654 LD ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 360, I resolv'd my self not a little disenfranchis'd from that obligation

Hence **Disenfra·nchising** *ppl. a* and *vbl. sb*; also † **Disenfra·nchisement** *Obs.*

1721 BAILEY, *Disenfranchisement*, a being disfranchised 1865 *Morn Star* 9 May, This .. is not an enfranchising, but a disenfranchising measure

Disengage (disengē·j dʒ), *v.* Also 7–8 disingage [f. DIS- 6 + ENGAGE *v*; prob. after F. *désengager* (1462 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

† 1. *trans.* To free from engagement, pledge, contract, or obligation. *Obs* exc. as *pa pple*

1611 COTGR, *Desengager*, to disingage, vngage, redeeme 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* II. i * 13 a, Moneys wherewithall to pay my debts, & to disingage my word 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 10 If the king prov'd unfaithful the people would be disingag'd. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xxix. 278 To be a single woman all my life, if he would not disengage me of my rash, my foolish promise 1837 [see DISENGAGED].

2. To loosen from that which holds fast, adheres, or entangles; to detach, liberate, free.

1662 J DAVIES tr *Olearius' Voy Ambass* 34 Two great Ships between which we were so intangled, that we could not in three hours disengage our selves 1678 *Lond. Gaz* No. 1317/4 Sieur Ollier was mortally wounded, and taken, but afterwards disengaged again 1771 OLIVIER *Fencing Familiarized* (1780) 60, I make an appel and disengage the point of my sword as if my design were to thrust carte over the arm 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I 74, I had previously wound the rope round my arm the consequence was, that I could not disengage my wrist 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 109 It slowly decomposes the water, combining with its hydrogen and disengaging its oxygen.

b. *fig.*

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Job Triumphant* I 390 Hee will from the sword of war thee dis ngage 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 64 My sacke will disingage All humane thoughts

1659 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 39 Henry the fourth endeavoured to disingage him from the service of the Arch-Duke 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 63 ₱ 1 It is very hard for the Mind to disengage it self from a Subject in which it has been long employed *a* 1871 GROTE *Eth Fragm* IV (1876) 77 To disengage great principles from capricious adjuncts

c To loosen a bond or that which binds

1780 COWPER *Doves* 10 Our mutual bond of faith and truth No time shall disengage 1856 BRYANT *Old Man's Funeral* VII, Softly to disengage the vital cord

3 *intr* (for *refl*) To free oneself, get loose

1646 J HALL *Poems* I 38 Wee'l disingage, our bloodlesse form shall fly Beyond the reach of Earth. 1697 COLLIER *Ess Mor Subj* II (1709) 98 In conversing with Books we may chuse our Company, and disengage without Ceremony or Exception. 1832 *Rigul Instr Cavalry* III 80 The left Troop must disengage before it can move

4. *intr. Fencing.* To reverse the relative position of the blades by smartly passing the point to the opposite side of the opponent's sword.

1684 R H. *School Recreat* 71 When you are on your Guard, and within your Adversary's Sword, disengage and make your Feint without 1771 OLIVIER *Fencing Famil* (1780) 38 If you perceive your adversary force your blade, I would always have you disengage, keeping the point strait to his body. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 83 To disengage is simply to pass your blade on the other side of your adversary's (it is no matter whether within or over the arm) and to thrust

Hence **Disenga·ging** *vbl sb* and *ppl a* *Disengaging gear, machinery*: see ENGAGING *ppl. a* 3.

1684 R H *School Recreat* 59 Caveating or Disengaging. Here you must slip your Adversaries Sword, when you perceive him about to bind or secure yours 1831 *Boy's Own Bk* 77 Disengaging is performed by dexterously shifting the point of your foil from one side of your adversary's blade to the other, that is, from carte to tierce, or *vice versa.* 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, *Disengaging-gear*, contrivances by which machines are thrown out of connection with their motor, by disconnecting the wheels, chains or bands which drive them

Disenga·ge, *sb.* [f prec vb] *Fencing* The act of disengaging or reversing the relative position of the blades, so as to free one's own for a thrust. So *counter-disengage.*

1771 OLIVIER *Fencing Famil* (1780) 132 Begin trying your adversary with appels, beatings, disengages, and extensions, in order to embarrass him *Ibid* 87 The counter disengage of carte over the arm 1879 *Encycl Brit* IX. 71 (*Fencing*) Cut and disengage, if made inside of the arm, is parried by quarte, or the counter of tierce, if outside, by tierce or counter in quarte 1889 [see COUNTER-DISENGAGE, *sb*]

Disengaged (disengē·jd dʒd), *ppl a* [f as prec. + -ED 1; but often used as f DIS- 10 + ENGAGED] Set free from engagement, ties, or prepossession, free from obligatory connexion; detached, not engaged; untrammelled, unoccupied, at liberty

1621 SIR G CALVERT in *Fortesc Papers* 155 So long as the Prince Palatine shall keepe himself disengaged from medling in them 1651 HOBBES *Govt & Soc.* III § 24 51 The Law of Nature therefore commands the Judge to be disengag'd. 1676 W HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 53 Such proceedings doe but embolden disengaged standers by to complain of both 1712 STELLE *Spect* No. 318 ₱ 1 This Lady is of a free and disengaged Behaviour 1771 OLIVIER *Fencing Famil* (1780) 38 Strive the time, and give him a disengaged thrust in carte over the arm 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 250 The other acids are only in a disengaged state, found in waters accidentally. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* II, Are you disengaged this evening?

Disenga·gedness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being disengaged, freedom from ties, engagement, obligation, or prepossession.

1685 tr *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 195 To speak clearly shews not onely a disengagedness, but also a vivacity of wit 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will.* II xiii. 133 The more the Soul has of this Disengagedness in its acting, the more Liberty. 1849 J HAMILTON *Let* in *Life* VIII (1870) 353, I have a singular sensation of disengagedness 1887 E. GURNEY *Tertium Quid* I. 250 The application of it requires disengagedness and common-sense.

Disengagement (disengē·j dʒmĕnt). [f DISENGAGE *v.* + -MENT, after *engagement*, cf F. *désengagement* (15th c)] The action of disengaging or fact of being disengaged *from* (anything)

1650 EARL MONM tr *Senault's Man become Guilty* 378 They call poverty a disingagement from useless things 1699 H. CHANDLER *Bigotry* (1709) 6 Their Believing in Christ was no Disingagement from Judaism 1716 JER. COLLIER tr *Nazianzen's Panegyrick* Preface, A noble Disengagement from the World 1887 R GARNETT in Lowell *Study Wind* Introd 12 He has not that disengagement from all traditional and conventional influences, which characterises younger men.

b The physical, *esp* chemical, separation or setting free (*of* anything).

1791 W NICHOLSON tr *Chaptal's Elem Chem* (1800) III. 113 The disengagement of a considerable quantity of nitrous gas 1842 DE QUINCEY in *Blackw Mag* LII. 138 The restoration and disengagement of the public buildings surmounting the city 1881 *Nature* XXIII 616 The gaseous acids are absorbed with disengagement of heat

c. Freedom from engagement, prepossession, occupation, or ties; detachment; freedom or ease of manner or behaviour

1701 STELLE *Funeral* III 1 (1702) 38 Oh, Madam! your Air! The Negligence, the Disengagement of your Manner 1710 *Brit Apollo* III No 77. 3/1 Thus you by Disingagement Conquer more, Than all your Sex by Servile Laws before 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 14 ₱ 4 A man proposes his schemes of life in a state of abstraction and disengagement. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II 182, I appeared with all the freedom and disengagement of a simple spectator. 1866

Ferrier *Grk. Philos* I. x 241 This mental disengagement . and liberation

d The dissolution of an engagement to be married.

1796 Jane Austen *Sense & Sens* xxix, She might wound Marianne still deeper by treating their disengagement as an escape from evils 1895 *Westm Gaz* 7 Feb 8/1 'Disengagement' is a pleasing euphemism for a gentle form of 'breach of promise'

e *Fencing.* (See Disengage *v.* 4)

1771 Olivier *Fencing Famil* (1780) 38 Of the Disengagement. 1809 Roland *Fencing* 65 The side on which it was usual to parry the disengagement 1889 W H Pollock, etc, *Fencing* (Badm. Libr) II 48 Simple attacks are four the straight thrust, the disengagement, the coupé, and the counter disengagement

Disengi·rdle, *v rare* [Dis- 6] *trans* To undo the engirdling of, to release from a girdle

1871 Swinburne *Songs bef. Sunrise* Prel 99 And disengirdled and discrowned The limbs and locks that vine leaves bound

† **Disengo·rge,** *v Obs rare.* [Dis- 6] *trans.* To discharge (as a river); = Disgorge 2.

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit* I 239 At length he disengorgeth himselfe unto the Severn sea

Disengu·lf, -gu·lph, *v rare* [Dis- 6] *trans.* To cast up what has been engulfed.

1839–44 Tupper *Prov Philos.* (1852) 386 The maelstrom [shall] disengulph its spoil

Disenhallow (disenhæ lou), *v rare* [See Disen- and Hallow *v*] *trans* To deprive of hallowed character

1847 Lytton *Lucretia* 69 The love is disenhallowed.

Disenherison, Disenherit, etc., see Disin-

Disenme·sh, *v. rare.* [Dis- 6.] *trans* To free from meshes or enmeshment; to disentangle

1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* XII. 565 Convulsive effort to disperse the films And disenmesh the fame o' the martyr

Disenno·ble, *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Ennoble] *trans* To deprive of nobleness; to render ignoble the reverse of to *ennoble*

1645 *Mod Answ Prynne's Reply* 20 It disennobles mens spirits 1713 Addison *Guardian* No. 137 ¶ 2 An unworthy behaviour degrades and disennobles a man in the eye of the world. 1842 Faber *Styrian Lake* 335 The disennobling of our lives

† **Diseno·rm,** *v Obs rare* [f Dis- 6 or 8 + Enorm *v* or *a*] *trans.* To free from irregularity, to make conformable to a norm or standard.

1644 Quarles *Sheph Orac* VIII, To prevent Confused babling, and to disenorm Prepost'rous service

Disenra·vel, *v. rare* [See Disen-, and Ravel *v*] *trans* To unravel, disentangle

1881 Blackie *Lay Serm* i. 64 A tissue which no mortal skill can disenravel

† **Disenri·ch,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Dis- 6] *trans.* To deprive of riches; to impoverish

1647 Trapp *Comm* 2 *Cor* VIII 9 He that was heir of all things disinriched and disrobed himself of all

† **Disenro·l,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 7 disinroule [f. Dis- 6 + Enrol cf. obs. F *desenrouller.*] *trans* To remove from a roll or list

a 1631 Donne *Let. to C'tess of Bedford* in *Poems* (1650) 164 He cannot (that's, he will not) dis inroule Your name

Disensanity: see Disinsanity.

Disenshrou·d, *v. rare* [Dis- 6] *trans* To set free from a shroud or enshrouded state.

1835 W A Butler in *Blackw Mag.* XXXVII 857 When that misty vale Evanid, disenshrouding field and grove, Left us. *Mod* The disenshrouded statue

Disensla·ve, *v* Also 7 disin- [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To set free from enslavement; to liberate from slavery. Hence **Disensla·ved** *ppl a.*

1649 *Petit* in J. Harrington *Def Rights Univ Oxford* (1690) 1 Your worthy intentions to disinslave the free born People of this Nation from all manner of Arbitrary .. Power. 1660 H More *Myst Godl* VI xi 244 To disenslave him from the bondage of Satan 1681 P. Rycaut *Critick* 242 To walk as free and disinslaved as the King of it *a* 1716 South *Serm* (1737) III VIII (R), They expected such an one as should disenslave them from the Roman yoke.

Disentail (disentē·l), *v.* Also 7 disin-. [f. Dis- 6 + Entail *v* 2] Hence **Disenta·iling** *ppl a*

1 *trans.* (*Law*) To free from entail, to break the entail of (an estate); see Entail *sb* 2

1848 Wharton *Law Lex.* 645/2 The disentailing deed must be enrolled. 1858 Ld St Leonards *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xvii 129 [A] disentailing assurance. 1861 W Bell *Dict Law Scot* 807/1 An heir born after that date [Aug 1848] is entitled to disentail the estate under the authority of the Court. *Ibid*, The exercise of the power to disentail 1885 Sir N. Lindley in *Law Times Rep* LIII. 609/2 He intended to disentail everything which he took under the will of his ancestor *Mod* Part of the estate has been disentailed.

† 2 To divest, dispossess, deprive *of*

1641 Milton *Ch. Govt* II iii (1851) 158 With much more reason undoubtedly ought the censure of the Church be quite devested and disintal'd of all jurisdiction whatsoever

† b To free oneself from, get rid of *Obs*

1667 *Decay Chr Piety* VIII ¶ 26 To disintail those two most inestimable blessings, of a pure religion and outward peace, which our immediate progenitors left us

Disentai·l, *sb.* [f. prec. vb] The act of disentailing or breaking an entail

1861 W Bell *Dict. Law Scot* 807/2 An heir is not entitled to give consent to a disentail, in opposition to the creditors in such debts 1868 *Act* 31–2 *Vict* c. 101 § 112 The execution of a deed of disentail 1884 *Weekly Notes* 22 Nov 210/2 The power of sale in the will was destroyed by the disentail

Disentai·lment. [f as prec + -ment] = prec

1848 Wharton *Law Lex* 647/2 Thus much as to the disentailment of freehold 1886 *Law Rep* 31 Ch Div 254 In effecting the disentailment and resettling of this estate

Disentangle (disentæ ŋg'l), *v.* Also 7–8 disin- [f. Dis- 6 + Entangle]

1. *trans* To free (anything) from that in or with which it is entangled; to disengage, extricate. Const. *from*, formerly sometimes *of* & *lit*

1598 Florio *Ital Dict*, *Strigare* to disintangle, to rid. *a* 1691 Boyle (J), Though in concretions particles so entangle one another yet they do incessantly strive to disentangle themselves, and get away 1784 Cowper *Task* III 145 They disentangle from the puzzled skein The threads of shrewd design 1847 J Wilson *Chr North* (1857) II. 21 To disentangle our line from the water-lilies 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I xiv 135 Two hours had been spent in the effort to disentangle ourselves from the crags

b. *fig.* To set free from intellectual, moral, or practical complications; to extricate from difficulties or hindrances

1611 Cotgr, *Desembarrasser*, to vnpester, disintangle. 1632 J Hayward tr *Biondi's Eromena* 116 The Princesse now disentangled of publike affaires, and desirous to know who shee was [etc] 1709 Berkeley *Th. Vision* § 92 To disentangle our minds from prejudices. 1769 Robertson *Chas V*, III XII 370 The Emperor disentangled himself from all the affairs of this world 1874 Green *Short Hist* VI § 6 325 To disentangle a few fragmentary facts from the mass of fable

2 To bring (anything) out of a tangled state; to unravel, untwist.

1805 Southey *Madoc in Azt* VI, Disentangling The passive reptile's folds 1826 Scott *Diary* 10 Feb in *Lockhart*, One puzzles the skein in order to excite curiosity and then cannot disentangle it. 1856 Kane *Arct Expl* I. xx. 252 Patience to disentangle the knots of my harness.

fig 1660 Marvell *Corr* XIII Wks. 1872–5 II 40, I shall . inform myselfe here how that annexion stands, and the readiest way of disintangling it 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No 169 ¶ 13 He must disentangle his method, and alter his arrangement 1871 Freeman *Hist Ess* Ser I i 31 We can disentangle the several elements of which it is made up

3 *intr* (for *refl*) To become disentangled; to disentangle oneself (quot. 1676).

1607 *Ford's Madrigal*, '*Since first I saw your face*', My heart is fast, And cannot disentangle 1676 Marvell *Mr. Smirke* K IV, Betaking themselves to this Spiritual Warfare, they ought to disintangle from the World 1726 *Adv Capt. R. Boyle* 24 My Foot disentangled, and I fell plum into the Sea. 1742 Young *Nt Th* II 455 Thoughts disintangle passing o'er the lip. *Mod.* This skein won't disentangle

Hence **Disenta·ngled** *ppl a.*, **-ing** *vbl sb.*

1611 Cotgr, *Desmeslement*, vnpestering, disintricating, disintangling 1633 G Herbert *Temple, Reprisall* II, A disentangled state and free 1675 Traherne *Chr Ethics* II 14 Our thoughts and affections must be always disentangled

Disenta·nglement. [f. prec + -ment, after *entanglement.*] The fact of disentangling, or state of being disentangled

1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 110 ¶ 10 The disentanglement of actions complicated with innumerable circumstances. 1774 Warton *Hist Eng Poetry* (1840) III xliv 127 In the disentanglement of this distressful tale 1856 Froude *Hist Eng* I 228 Such process of disentanglement though easy for posterity, is always impossible to living actors in the drama of life

Disenta·ngler. *rare* One who disentangles.

1885 *Manch Exam* 13 Apr 3/1 Mr Buchanan's work of disentangler is conducted with a good deal of spirit.

† **Dise·nter,** *v Law Obs.* [f. Dis- 6 + Enter *v.* 2] *trans.* To eject, oust, dispossess.

1629 *MS. Acc St John's Hosp, Canterb*, For his charges when he went into Thanett to disenter Sampson from our lands and to take possession. 1631 *Ibid*, [We] went to Hoath to disenter Baker.

Disenter, -erre, obs. ff Disinter *v.*

† **Disentera·tion.** *Obs. rare* [n. of action f **disenterate* vb., f Dis- 7 + Gr. ἔντερα bowels] Evacuation of the bowels.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* III VIII 123 For doing the work of Nature (I meane not that of Disenteration) but of laughing

Disenthra·l, -all, *v* Also 7 disin-. [f. Dis- 6 + Enthral] *trans.* To set free from enthralment or bondage; to liberate from thraldom

a 1643 G Sandys (J), God my soul shall disenthral. 1653 Milton *Ps* IV. 4 In straits and in distress Thou didst me disenthrall And set at large 1689 *Def Liberty agst Tyrants* 149 In seeking freedom from Tyranny, he was the principal Instrument to dis-inthrall them 1843 J Martineau *Chr Life* (1867) 331 Reverence which disenthrals the mind from lower passions.

Hence **Disenthra·lled** *ppl a.*

1848 R. I Wilberforce *Incarnation* XIII (1852) 363 Only through union with our disenthralled representative.

Disenthra·ldom *rare* [irreg f prec + -dom, after *thraldom*] = next

1823 *New Monthly Mag* VII 529 The advocates of disenthraldom from the classic school.

Disenthra·lment. [f. Disenthral + -ment] The action of freeing, or fact of being freed, from enthralment, emancipation from thraldom.

1825 Ld Cockburn *Mem* 262 The disenthralment of those who had liberated themselves 1870 Lowell *Study Wind* 54 Enjoying that delicious sense of disenthralment from the actual which. twilight brings,

Disenthrone (disenþrō·u n), *v.* Also 7 disin-. [f Dis- 6 + Enthrone] *trans.* To put down from a throne; to depose from royal or supreme dignity or authority; to dethrone.

1608 Heywood *Lucrece* I II Wks 1874 V 171, I charge thee, Tarquin, disinthrone thy selfe 1667 Milton *P L.* II 229 Either to disinthrone the King of Heav'n We warr . or to regain Our own right lost 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr* (1864) IX XIV x. 346 The proposal of a new translation of the Scriptures disenthroned the Vulgate from its absolute exclusive authority

Hence **Disenthro·ning** *vbl. sb.*; **Disenthro·nement,** dethroning

1648 Milton *Observ Art Peace* (1851) 559 Which act of any King against the Consent of his Parliament might of it self strongly conduce to the disinthrowning him 1848 Hampden *Bampt Lect* (ed 3) 157 The disenthroning of Providence 1894 Asquith *Sp at Newburgh* 24 Oct, To seek for the disenthronement of religious privilege

Disentitle (disentəi t'l), *v* Also 7 disin- [f. Dis- 6 + Entitle] *trans.* To deprive of title or right (*to* something): the reverse of to *entitle*

1654 Jer Taylor *Real Pres.* 131 All that eat are not made Christ's body, and all that eat not are not disintitled to the resurrection. *a* 1716 South *Serm* VIII v (R) Every ordinary offence does not disentitle a son to the love of his father 1856 Froude *Hist Eng* I 99 He would have pleaded the sacred right of inheritance, refusing utterly the imaginary law which disentitled him.

Disentomb (disentū m), *v* [f. Dis- 6 + Entomb] *trans.* To take out of the tomb, (*transf* and *fig*) to take (anything) out of that in which it is buried or hidden away; to disinter, unearth

1626 T. H *Caussin's Holy Crt* 370 A mad vanity of Nobility of race, which causeth many to dig out, and disentombe their Grand-Sires, as it were, from the ashes of old Troy 1839 De Quincey *Recoll Lakes* Wks 1862 II. 96 Worlds of fine thinking he buried in that vast abyss, never to be disentombed. 1877 A B Edwards *Up Nile* xxi 659 A mummy . which we saw disentombed 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* IV 527 Mr Freeman . disentombed a great part of the early history of England

Hence **Disentombed** (-tū md), *ppl a*; **Disentombment** (tū mĭmĕnt), the act of disentombing

1859 Smiles *Self-Help* III 55 The disentombment of the Nineveh marbles 1871 Fraser *Life & Lett Berkeley* III 78 The disentombed remains of Herculaneum

† **Disentrai·l,** *v Obs* [f. Dis- 7 a + Entrail *sb* 1 (in early use *entrai l*).] *trans.* To draw forth from the entrails or inward parts. Hence † **Disentrai·led** *ppl. a.*

1596 Spenser *F Q.* IV iii. 28 The disentrayled blood Adowne their sides like little rivers stremed *Ibid* IV VI 16 Heaping huge strokes .. As if he thought her soule to disentrayle. 1692 J. Salter *Triumphs Jesus* 22 As if they designed to dis-entrail His very Soul.

Disentrai·nment. *rare.* [f. Dis- 6 + Entrain *v* 2 + -ment] The action of discharging (troops) from a railway train; detraining.

1881 *Globe* 18 Apr 5 The disentrainment was superintended by Lieut Colonel Knight

Disentra·mmel, *v.* [f Dis- 6 + Entrammel] *trans.* To free from its trammels, or from an entrammelled state

1866 *Pall Mall G* 22 Jan 1 Before the Federal Power had been disentrammelled from the civil war. 1878 Swinburne *Poems & Ball* Ser II 11 Any soul Disrobed and disentrammelled

Disentra·nce, *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Entrance *v*] *trans.* To bring out of or arouse from a trance, or from an entranced state.

1663 Butler *Hud* I III 717 Ralpho by this time disentranc'd, Upon his Bum himself advanc'd 1809 Coleridge *Friend* (1866) 351 This trifling incident startled and disentranced me 1855 Browning *Any Wife to Any Husband* xv, Love so, then, if thou wilt! Give all thou canst Away to the new faces—disentranced obdurate no more

Hence **Disentra·ncement.** In recent Dicts

† **Disentra·verse,** *v Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 5 + **entraverse* vb., repr. F. *entraverser* to place *en travers* or athwart: cf. Entraverse *adv.*] *trans.* To wrest (meaning).

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I VIII 18 Plinie disentrauerses the meaning of *Pulla* to imply a blackish, gentle, mellow, and tender soyle.

Disentrayle, obs form of Disentrail *v.*

Disentrea·t, *v Obs. rare*—0 [f. Dis- 6 + Entreat] *trans.* To deprecate, entreat not to have

1611 Cotgr, *Desprier*, to vnpray, disintreat.

† **Disentru·st,** *v. Obs rare.* [Dis- 6] *trans.* To deprive (a person) of a trust; the opposite of *entrust.*

1648 J Goodwin *Right & Might* 13 There is the same liberty in a Pupill, or person in his minority, to dis-entrust his Guardian, how lawfully soever chosen, upon suspicion of male-administration, or unfaithfulnesse

Disentwi·ne, *v.* [f Dis- 6 + Entwine]

1. *trans* To free from being entwined, to untwine, untwist, disentangle (*lit* and *fig*).

1814 Byron *Corsair* I XIV, My very love to thee is hate to them, So closely mingling here, that disentwined, I cease to love thee when I love mankind 1821 Shelley *Prometh Unb* II III. 48 The wind disentwines my hair. 1877 Owen *Wellesley's Desp* p. xl, In disentwining the co-ordinate and conflicting claims of native Princes

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become disentwined.

1875 *Sunday Mag* June 580 Thoughts .. intertwine and disentwine, but the problem remains

Disenve·lop, -e, *v* Also 7–8 disin-. [f. Dis- 6 or 7 + Envelop *v* or Envelope *sb*] *trans* To free from that in which it is enveloped, to unfold, develop

1632 J Hayward tr *Biondi's Eromena* 108 Maligne stars . which being in some sort intricated with the fixed are never more disinveloped *Ibid* 162 He was not likely to be soone disenveloped out of the passions of his fatherly affection 1655–73 H More *Apol Auted.* b 6 b, Disenveloping what pretended strength of Argument there may be 1741 Warburton *Div Legat* II 574 When the prophets have explained the spiritual meaning of his [Moses'] law and disinveloped his sense

Disenve·nom, *v rare* [f Dis- 6 + Envenom.] *trans* To undo the process of envenoming, to deprive of its venom.

a 1711 Kln *Christophil* Poet Wks 1721 I 45 By meekness disenvenoming their spite — *Hymns Evang* ibid I 177 Conquer'd Death . By Jesus disenvenom'd is your Sting

Disenvi·ron, *v. rare* [Dis- 6] *trans* To deprive of or set free from its environment

1875 L Morris *Evensong* xii, Self-centred and self-contained, disenvironed and isolate

† **Disenwra·p,** *v Obs rare.* In 7 disin-. [f. Dis- 6 + Enwrap *v*] *trans.* To free from that in which it is enwrapped, to unwrap

1622 Mabbe tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* II 222, I went about to dis-inwrap her hands of her mantle, that I might come to touch them

Disepalous (dəise·pălŏs), *a Bot.* [f Gr. δι- (Di- 2) twice + mod L. *sepal-um* Sepal + -ous] Having or consisting of two sepals

1841 *Penny Cycl* XXI 248/1 If there are two sepals, the calyx is disepalous 1870 Bentley *Bot.* 216 Disepalous for a calyx composed of two distinct sepals.

† **Dise·qual,** *a Obs.* [f Dis- 10 + Equal *a*: cf OF. *desegal, -gual* unequal (in Godef), also L. *dispar*] Unequal.

1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* I. To Rdr., My minde still beating vpon the Barbarisme and dis-equall number of those ignorant Dolts

† **Disequa·lity.** *Obs* [f Disequal, after *equality*: cf. OF. *desegaulte, desegalité* inequality (in Godef.)] Inequality, disparity

1602 Sugar *Hon Mil. & Civ* III v 117 Euery small disequality ought not to make difference chiefly where God is Iudge. 1632 J Hayward tr *Biondi's Eromena* 110 The disequalitie of yeares (she being at least by six yeares his elder). 1655 Cromwell *Sp* 22 Jan., If there be a disproportion or disequality as to power

Dise·qualize, *v. rare* – 0 [f. Dis- 6 + Equalize.] *trans.* To render unequal Hence **Dise·qualizer,** one who or that which renders unequal

1847 Lytton *Lucretia* I Epil, The mechanic—poor slave of the capitalist—poor agent and victim of the arch disequaliser, Civilisation.

Disequili·brium. [f. Dis- 9 + Equilibrium] Absence or destruction of equilibrium. So **Disequili·brate, Disequi·librize** *vbs.*, to destroy the equilibrium of, to throw out of balance; **Disequilibra·tion**

1840 *Aeolus* 12 A finely poised lever, to which the weight of a fly is enough to occasion a disequilibrium 1882 Elwes tr *Capello & Ivens' Benguella to Yacca* II 1 7 The effect of this disequilibrium of nature. 1889 *Blackw Mag* CXLVI 742/2 They are disequilibrised 1891 J M Guyan *Educ & Heredity* Pref. 23 The disequilibrated are forever lost to humanity 1891 *Monist* I. 627 A disequilibration of their organism

Disequi·p, *v rare.* [Dis- 6] *trans* To divest (any one) of his equipment, *intr.* (for *refl*) to doff one's equipment.

1831 Fr A Kemble *Jrnl* in *Rec Girlhood* (1878) III 23 [He] arrived just as we had disequipped.

Diserde, obs. var Dizzard.

Diserit, -yt: see Disherit.

† **Dise·rt,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L *disert-us* skilful in speaking, fluent, var. of *dissertus*, pa pple. of *disserĕre* to discuss, discourse, f. *dis-*, Dis- 1 or 2 + *serĕre* to interweave, connect, compose] Able or fluent in speech, well-spoken, eloquent

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 24 Blessynge the myght and the wysdome of God, the whiche openyth the dumme moweth, and the tongis of infantis maketh opyne and diserte 1647 Ward *Simp Cobler* 52 Disert Statesmen 1675 Shirburne *Manilius* Pref, This most Disert Poet.

Disert, obs. var of Desert *sb.*[2]

† **Dise·rtitude.** *Obs. rare* – 0 [ad. late L *disertitūd-o* eloquence, f *disert-us* Disert.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Disertitude*, eloquence

† **Dise·rtly,** *adv Obs.* [f Disert + -ly [2].] Ably, clearly, eloquently, in plain terms.

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb) 188 By many an argumente She þer dyserthly shewyd hyr entente 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1306 Heraclitus directly and disertly nameth warre, the Father, King, and Lord of all the world. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet* I 13 They speak a language disertly, briefly, and properly accented 1798 *Europ Mag.* in *Spirit Publ Jrnls.* (1799) II 322 What hath been already so disertly and irrefragably urged by that learned man.

Dises(e, obs ff. Decease, Disease

Disespeir, etc.: see Desespeir, etc.

† **Disespou·se,** *v. Obs rare* [f. Dis- 6 + Espouse *v*] *trans.* To undo the espousal or betrothal of.

1667 Milton *P L.* IX 17 Not less but more Heroic then the .. rage Of Turnus for Lavinia disespous'd.

Disestablish (disestæ·blĭʃ), *v* [f. Dis- 6 + Establish *v*] *trans.* To deprive of the character of being established; to annul the establishment of a *gen* To undo the position of anything instituted, settled, or fixed by authority or general acceptance, to depose

1598 Florio *Disonfermare*, to vnconfirme, to disestablish 1794 W Taylor in *Monthly Rev* XIV 248 Labouring to disestablish those Platonic opinions 1886 *Pall Mall G* 16 June 1/1 He has disestablished Money bags as the arbiter of elections.

b *spec.* To deprive (a church) of especial State connexion and support, to remove from the position of being the national or state church. cf. Establish *v.* 7

1838 Gladstone *State in Rel Ch* (1839) 113 If religion be injured by the national establishment of the church, it must forthwith and at whatever hazard be disestablished 1868 Bright *Sp. Ireland* 1 Apr., You may be asked to disestablish their Church 1874 Morley *Compromise* (1886) 116 The designs imputed to the newly reformed parliament of disestablishing the Anglican Church

Hence Disestablished (-æ·blĭʃt), Disesta·blishing *ppl. adjs*

1869 *Daily News* 2 July, The disestablished Bishops [of the Irish Church] 1891 *Spectator* 17 Jan, He should take the wind out of the sails of the disestablishing party.

Disesta·blisher. [f prec. vb. + -er [1].] One who disestablishes; an advocate of (Church) disestablishment.

1869 *Daily News* 2 July, The disestablishers of the Irish Church 1885 *Sat Rev* 19 Sept 371 Mr Chamberlain poses before the Glaswegians as a disestablisher.

Disesta·blishment. [f. as prec. + -ment.] The act of disestablishing. a *gen.*

1806 W. Taylor in *Ann Rev.* IV. 264 From the establishment of Christianity under Constantine, to the beginning of its disestablishment under Pope Leo X. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Feb. 6/1 The position of the railways would justify the disestablishment of a railway guarantee fund.

b *spec.* The withdrawal of especial State patronage and control from a church

1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 305/1 When the disestablishment grows nearer, the Church will cease to be recruited from the ranks of intelligence and education 1883 *Manch Exam* 24 Oct 5/1 They believe that religion, and justice, and citizenship would gain by Disestablishment

Hence **Disesta·blishmenta·rian,** an adherent of disestablishment (also *attrib.* or *adj*).

1885 *Times* 4 Dec 3/4, I have just recorded my vote against the disestablishmentarian. 1885 *Guardian* 2 Dec. 1815/1 The 480 Disestablishmentarian candidates have considerably dwindled through explanations and rejections.

Disesteem (disestī·m), *sb.* [f Dis- 9 + Esteem *sb.*: cf. next, and obs. F *desestime* (Godef.), It *disestimo* (Florio).] The action of disesteeming, or position of being disesteemed; want of esteem, low estimation or regard.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1634) 66 The Turkes, a nation equally instructed to the esteeme of armes, and disesteeme of letters. 1670 Milton *Hist Eng* I. Wks. (1851) I Disesteem and contempt of the public affairs. 1697 Dryden *Virg Past* Pref (1721) I 76 Pastorals are fallen into Disesteem 1754 Edwards *Freed Will* IV. I 195 Their Worthiness of Esteem or Disesteem, Praise or Dispraise. 1810 Bentham *Packing* (1821) 91 Whatever tends to bring a man in power into 'disesteem'. 1884 Pennington *Wulfi* II 32 The prevailing disesteem in which the Scriptures were held

Disestee·m, *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Esteem *v*: perh. after F. *désestimer* (16th c.), It *disestimare*]

1. *trans* To regard with the reverse of esteem, to hold in low estimation, regard lightly, think little (or nothing) of, slight, despise.

1594 Daniel *Cleopatra* Ded., Ourselves, whose error ever is Strange notes to like, and disesteem our own. 1629 Lyndl *Via Intra* 195 The authority of Prelates would bee disesteemed 1735 Wesley *Wks* (1872) XIV. 208 Nor will he at all disesteem the precious pearl, for the meanness of the shell 1868 Helps *Realmah* (1876) 262 Thinking that he had somehow or other offended Ellesmere, or was greatly disesteemed by him.

† b. To take away the estimation of *Obs rare*

a 1637 B Jonson *Underwoods, Ep to S Selden* 40 What fables have you vex'd, what truth redeem'd, . opinions disesteem'd, Impostures branded.

† c. *intr.* with *of*: To think little of, despise: = sense 1 *Obs. rare*

1659 D Pell *Impr Sea* 432 They that are apt to reject, and disesteem of all Scriptural counsel 1675 Brooks *Gold Key* Wks 1867 V 338 The reason why they so much disesteemed of Christ

† **2.** with *subord clause*. Not to think or suppose; to think or believe otherwise than (Cf. Esteem *v* 5 c) *Obs rare.*

1677 Hale *Prim Orig Man* I III 89 We have just reason to deny and disesteem this imaginary Eternity can belong at least to the sublunary World

Hence **Disestee·med** *ppl a*, **-ing** *vbl. sb*

1605 Bacon *Adv Learn.* I. iii § 3 (1873) 20 The disesteeming of those employments wherein youth is conversant 1618 *Hist. P Warbeck* in *Select Harl Misc.* (1793) 80 Heroick commiseration of a disesteemed prince 1669 Woodhead *St Teresa* I xxxiv. 242 The undervaluing and disesteeming of all things in this life 1860 Ellicott *Life Our Lord* II. 47 A rude and lone village Nazareth the disesteemed

Disestee·mer. [f prec + -er [1]] One who disesteems, a despiser.

1611 Cotgr, *Mespriseur*, a disesteemer, contemner 1650 Baxter *Saints' R.* I. iv (1662) 37, I the unworthy Disesteemer of thy Blood, and slighter of thy Love! 1674 Boyle *Excell Theol* II v 231 It would extremely trouble me to see you a disesteemer of those Divine things

Hence † **Disestee·meress,** a female disesteemer

1611 Cotgr., *Despriseresse*, a disesteemeresse, despiseresse.

† **Disestimation** (dise·stimē·ʃən). *Obs* [f. Dis- 9 + Estimation, after *disesteem* · cf Sp *desestimacion*, It *disestimazione, -atione* (Florio)]

The action of disesteeming, the condition of being disesteemed; disrepute; = Disesteem *sb*

1619 Dlnison *Heav. Bang* 166 Frequent receiuing may cause a disestimation of the Sacrament 1626 T H *Caussin's Holy Crt* 37 To rayse vice and put vertue in disestimation 1677 Gilpin *Demonol* (1867) 221 Contempt or disestimation

† **Dise·xercise,** *v Obs. rare.* [Dis- 6] *trans* To put out of exercise, cease to exercise

1644 Milton *Areop* (Arb) 34 It will be primely to the discouragement of all learning, and the stop of Truth by the disexercising and blunting our abilities

† **Disfai·r,** *v. Obs rare* [f. Dis- 8 + Fair *a*] *trans* To deprive of fairness or beauty

1627–47 Feltham *Resolves* I. xxxvi 118 Even the body is disfaired

Disfaith (disfē·ɪ̯þ). [f Dis- 9 + Faith.] a. Want of faith; distrust, disbelief. b Unfaithfulness

1870 Kingsley in *Life & Lett.* (1878) II 340 Having a firm disfaith in most English commentators 1888 *Man's Mistake* III viii 127 Her righteous anger against what she believed to be dis-faith on Keith Moriston's part

† **Disfai·thful,** *a Obs. rare* – 0. [Dis- 10] Unfaithful, faithless, false.

1530 Palsgr 305/2 Begyleful, disfaythfull, *cauteleux*

Disfame (disfē·m), *sb. rare.* [f Dis- 9 + Fame In early use a. OF *des-, disfame*, var of *def-, diffame*: see Diffame, Defame.] The opposite of fame; disrepute, reproach; defamation

c 1460 *Play Sacram* 791 Now þu hast put me from duresse & dysfame 1620 Wilkinson *Coroners & Sheriffes* 11 If three men go together to make a disfame 1859 Tennyson *Merlin* 463 And what is Fame in life but half-disfame, And counterchanged with darkness?

† **Disfa·me,** *v Obs.* [a. OF. *des-, disfamer*, var. of *def-, diffamer*: see Defame] *trans.* To deprive of fame or honour; to bring into reproach or disrepute; to defame.

a 1533 Ld Berners *Gold Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Liviij b, Great peril it is for the honourable, to be with them that be disfamed. 1550 J Coke *Eng & Fr Heralds* § 1 (1877) 55 Perceyvynge the frenche heralde .. in all thynges disfamyng this most noble realme

† **Disfa·ncy,** *v Obs rare.* [f. Dis- 6 + Fancy] *trans.* The reverse of to *fancy*, to regard with disfavour; to dislike.

1657 Hammond *Pastor's Motto* Wks. 1684 IV. 545 Orthodox and heretical . are titles, that every man will apply as he lists, the one to himself and his adherents, the other to all others that he disfancies

Disfashion (disfæ·ʃən), *v.* [f Dis- 6 + Fashion *v.*: cf. obs. F *desfaçonner* to beat down, destroy, (14th c. in Godef.).] *trans.* To mar or undo the fashion or shape of, to disfigure. (See Fashion *v*)

a 1535 More *Wks* 99 (R.) Glotony disfigureth the face disfashioneth the body. *a* 1628 F Greville *Treat. Warres* lii. Poems (1633) 81 Their wealth, strength, glory growing from those hearts, Which, to their ends, they ruine and disfashion. 1881 Chr Rossetti *Pageant, etc* 156 Shame Itself may be a glory and a grace, Refashioning the sin-disfashioned face 1885 Mackail *Aeneid* 146 Shapes of wolves whom with her potent herbs the deadly divine Circe had disfashioned.

Disfavour, -or (disfē·vəɹ), *sb* [f. Dis- 9 + Favour *sb*, prob after obs F. *desfaveur* 'disfauor; want or losse of fauour' (Cotgr.), cf It. *disfavore* 'a disfauour' (Florio), Sp. *desfavor.*]

1 The reverse or opposite of favour, unfavourable regard, dislike, discountenance, disapproval.

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M Aurel.* xix (R) Ye women with a littel disfauour ye recouer great hatred. 1535 Coverdale *Prov* xiv 12 The kynges disfauoure is like yᵉ roaringe of a Lyon. 1611 Speed *Hist Gt Brit* viii. vi § 12 395 Robert Gemeticensis . spread the Curtaine of disfauour betwixt Goodwin and the King 1665 Withle *Lord's Prayer* 27 Not knowing how to please one of their faigned gods without incurring the disfavour of another 1787 Bentham *Def Usury* Wks 1843 III 17 The disfavour which attends the cause of the money-lender in his competition with the borrower 1863 Longf *Wayside Inn* II *Theol. T* viii, At the gate the poor were waiting Glown familiar with disfavor. 1868 M Pattison *Academ Org* v 169 The name of 'professor' will never lose its disfavour until associated among us with the dignity of a life devoted to science

† **2** An act or expression of dislike or ill will: the opposite of a favour. *Obs*

1556 *Aurelio & Isab* (1608) B, A thousand disfavours and a thousande woes 1598 Yong *Diana* 277 When I had so many disfauours of ingratefull Diana *a* 1631 Donne *Serm* lxxxiv VI 403, I never needed my mistresses frowns and disfavours to make her favours acceptable to me. 1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb.* I. (1843) 20/2 He might dispense favours and disfavours according to his own election

3 The condition of being unfavourably regarded. Hence *to be (have*, etc) *in disfavour, to bring, come, fall*, etc *into disfavour*

1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ Conv.* II (1586) 53 Devising how to bring some Officer into the disfavour of his Prince. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxvi. xl 615 Hee was in disgrace and disfavour with Hanno. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840)

III 281 This earl lost the love of king Charles, living many years in his disfavour. 1669 Pepys *Diary* 7 Apr, Mr. Eden, who was in his mistress's disfavour ever since the other night that he come in thither fuddled. 1849 Lewis *Author in Matters Opin* VI § 11 (L) The disfavour into which it [the government] may have fallen 1858 Carlyle *Fredk Gt* (1865) I III XIX 259 The poor young Prince.. had fallen into open disfavour

4 *In (the) disfavour of, to the disfavour of*. to the disadvantage of, so as to be unfavourable to.

1590 Swinburne *Testaments* 125 The disposition is thereby void and that in disfauour of the testator 1600 E Blount tr *Conestaggio* 99 He was not bounde to obey, if it were in his disfavour. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No 211 P 3 Acquaintance has been lost through a general Prepossession in his Disfavour. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick* XXXIV, The first comparisons were drawn between us, always in my disfavour 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng* III 208 That actions of doubtful bearing should be construed to their disfavour

†**5** Want of beauty; ill-favouredness, disfigurement. *Obs* [Cf Disfavour *v.* 2, Favour *sb* 9.]

1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Disfavour* Disfigurement Hence in Bailey 1755 Johnson, *Disfavour*.. 3 Want of beauty. *Dict*

Disfa·vour, -or, *v.* [f Dis- 6 + Favour *v*: cf the sb.; also It. *disfavorire*]

1. *trans.* To regard or treat with the reverse of favour or good will; to discountenance; to treat with disapprobation.

1570 Buchanan *Admonitioun* Wks (1892) 27 Yᵉ King having . persavit his unfaythfull dealing evir disfauourit him 1583 T Watson *Centurie of Loue* XXXVI (Arb) 72 The heau'ns them selues disfauour mine intent 1669 Clarendon *Ess* Tracts (1727) 97 Persons who are like to disfavour our pretences *a* 1745 Swift (J), Might not those of. nearer access to her majesty receive her own commands, and be countenanced or disfavoured according as they obey? 1881 *Times* 13 July 6/3 The railway company favours a town by giving preferential low rates, while the trade of another town is disfavoured by having higher rates 1895 *Edin. Rev* Jan 130 He disfavoured controversy.

†**b** To dislike. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 175 Who it is thought doth disfavour them as much as his Father doted on them. 1740 Dyche & Pardon, *Disfavour*, to dislike, to take a pique at, or bear a grudge to a person

†**2** To mar the countenance or appearance of; to disfigure; to render ill-favoured *Obs.*

1535 Coverdale *Eccius* xiv 6 There is no thinge worse, then whan one disfauoureth himself 1601 Holland *Pliny* II 168 It scoureth away freckles and such flecks as disfauor the face 1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 159 Their whole visages so disfigured and disfavoured in a moment that their neerest friends. cannot know them

Hence **Disfa voured** *ppl. a.*

1611 Cotgr, *Desfavorisé*, disfauoured, out of fauour with. 1865 *Athenæum* 23 Dec 889/3 The unfavoured, or rather disfavoured, study of Sanscrit

†**Disfa·vourable,** *a. Obs.* [f Dis- 10 + Favourable, after *disfavour*. Cf. It. *disfavorevole*.] Unfavourable; adverse.

1561 Stow *Rich. II* an. 1377 (R) And manie other valient personages, who being entred the sea tasted fortune disfauourable.

Hence †**Disfa·vourably** *adv*, *Obs.*, with disfavour; unfavourably, adversely

1654 W. Mountague *Devout Ess* II iv. § 4 (R) These occurrences, which look so aversely to our reasons, and so disfavourably to our nature 1806 J Pytches in *Monthly Mag.* XXI. 386 Should it be disfavourably received, I shall support my disappointment with becoming resignation

Disfa·vourer. *rare.* [f. Disfavour *v* + -er 1.] One who disfavours.

a 1626 Bacon (J), Had it not been for four great disfavourers of that voyage, the enterprize had succeeded

Disfa·vourite, *sb. rare.* [f Dis- 9 + Favourite: cf It *disfavorito*] One who is the opposite of a favourite; one regarded with disfavour

1611 Speed *Hist Gt Brit* IX VIII (1632) 555 Kings brooke not to be braued by Subiects, nor is it wisedome for dis-fauourites to doe it 1884 *Daily News* 30 Oct. 5/1 He has his likes and dislikes, his favourites and his disfavourites (if we may use the word)

So †**Disfa·vourite** *v. Obs. trans*, to depose from the position of a favourite, cast out of favour.

1624 Bp Mountagu *Invoc. Sanits* 9 Aman that great Mimon of the Persian Monarch, was disfavourited in a moment.

Disfeat, obs. var. Defeat.

Disfeature (disfī·tiŭr), *v* [f Dis- 7 a or d + Feature *sb*. Cf the parallel Defeature, and OF. *deffaturer*] *trans.* To mar the features of, to disfigure, deface Hence **Disfea·tured, Disfea turing** *ppl. adjs.*; **Disfea turement.**

1659 *Lady Alimony* II. ii in Hazl *Dodsley* XIV. 291 For fear she should disfeature the comelinesse of her body 1813 Coleridge *Remorse* III ii, The goodly face of Nature Hath one disfeaturing stain the less upon it 1871 Palgrave *Lyr Poems* 34 Through the streets they ran with flying hair, Disfeatured in their grief 1879 J Todhunter *Alcestis* 57 The prey of pale disfeaturing death. 1884 H S Holland *Good Friday Addr* 77 The horror of disfeaturement, of defilement, of impotence, to one Who was Himself Life 1886 Sir F H Doyle *Remin.* 275, I should be sorry to hear that it [that country] had been entirely disfeatured

Disfe·llowship, *sb.* [f. Dis- 9 + Fellowship *sb.*] Want of or exclusion from fellowship.

1608 S. Hieron *Defence* III 7 Kneeling at the Lords feast is a cariage of abasement and inferiority, and such as importeth disfellowship with him. 1619 Denison *Heav. Bang.* (1631) 323 1882 A Mahan *Autobiog* XI 242 The spirit of exclusion and disfellowship

Disfe·llowship, *v* [Dis- 7 c] *trans.* To exclude from fellowship (chiefly, religious communion), to excommunicate (Now *US*)

1849 *Mormon Regul* in *Frontier* (Iowa) *Guard* 28 Nov (Bartlett), No person that has been disfellowshipped, or excommunicated from the church, will be allowed [etc] 1882 A Mahan *Autobiog* IX 170 In all directions we were openly disfellowshipped. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl Relig Knowl* I. 836 [Benj Randall] was called to account for holding to an unlimited atonement and the freedom of the will, and was disfellowshipped 1889 J. M Whiton in *Chr World Pulpit* XXXVI 139 On the strength of a few sentences. the Calvinists of the last century disfellowshipped the Wesleyans

Disfe·n, *v* [f. Dis- 7 b + Fen *sb*] *trans.* To deprive of the character of a fen; to make no longer fen-land

1881 E W Gosse in *Encycl Brit* XII 62/1 The high fens, of which the greater part have been 'disfenned' or stripped of peat, are found in Groningen, Friesland

†**Disfe·rtile,** *v Obs* [f Dis- 8 + Fertile *a.*] *trans.* To deprive of fertility; to make barren

1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II, III 1. *Abraham* 1347 A broad standing Pool .. whose infectious breath Corrupts the Ayr, and Earth dis-fertileth.

Disfe·ver, *v* [f. Dis- 7 a + Fever *sb.*] *trans.* To free from fever; to calm

1880 G. Meredith *Trag. Com.* xiv. (1892) 206 He stood disfevered by the limpid liquid tumult, inspirited by the glancing volumes of a force that knows no abatement

†**Disfi·gurate,** *a Obs* In 4 -at. [ad med L. *dis-, disfigūrātus* (or It. *disfigurato*), pa. pple of *disfigurāre*: see Disfigure *v.*] Disfigured, deformed, misshapen.

c 1382 Chaucer *Parl. Foules* 222 Disfigurat [MS. Cambr Ff 1 6 (14) disfygured] was she, I nyl nat lye.

Disfiguration (disfigiŭrē·ʃən) [n of action from Disfigure. see -ation. Cf. Defiguration and OF. *desfiguration.*] =Disfigurement

1653 Gauden *Hierasp* 237 We shall easily see the face of the holy Ministry restored, without any Disfiguration or Essentiall change *a* 1713 Shaftesb *Miscell* II. III (Seager) Prostrations, disfigurations, wry faces, beggarly tones 1800 *Med Jrnl* III 101, I have seen no disfiguration of the skin from this variety of cow-pock 1881 Jefferies *Wood Magic* II. VII. 195 The prince, full of ambition .. submitted to these disfigurations

Disfi·gurative, *a. rare.* [f Disfigure *v.* + -ative.] Having a disfiguring tendency.

1823 *Examiner* 452/2 You perceive in his left eye a very strong disfigurative cast

Disfigure (disfi giŭr), *v.* Also 5 **dysfyger, -fygure, -fegoure,** 5–6 **disfygure, dysfigure,** 6 **disfygour, desfigure** [ad. OF. *desfigurer* (mod. F. *dé-*) = Pr. and Sp *desfigurar*, It. *disfigurare*, med.L. *diffigurare* in Laws of Lombards (Du Cange), a Common Romanic vb. f L *dis-* + *figūra* figure, *figūrāre* to figure See also Defigure]

1. *trans.* To mar the figure or appearance of, destroy the beauty of; to deform, deface

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 174 (223) What lyst yow þus your self to disfigure *c* 1386 — *Pard. Prol & T.* 223 O dronke man, disfigured is thy face. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 25 She had her nose croked, the whiche shent and dysfigured her visage 1526–34 Tindale *Matt* VI 16 They desfigure their faces, that they myght be sene of men how they faste. 1590 Shaks *Com Err* V. i 183 To scorch your face, and to disfigure you 1667 Milton *P. L* XI 521 Disfiguring not Gods likeness, but thir own 1794 Sullivan *View Nat* I. 195 The least smoke would disfigure the rich landscape 1889 Froude *Chiefs of Dunboy* V. 55 His face.. had been disfigured by a sabre cut.

b. *fig.* To mar or destroy the beauty or natural form of (something immaterial).

1799 S Turner *Anglo-Sax* (1836) I. III III 168 The authentic actions of Arthur have been so disfigured by the additions of the minstrels 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* II 111 Their diction was disfigured by foreign idioms 1867 Freeman *Norm Conq* (1876) I. VI 433 Occasional acts of both craft and violence disfigure the whole of his career.

†c. To misrepresent injuriously *Obs.*

a 1643 J Shute *Judgem & Mercy* (1645) 145 How ever some detracters dis figured him to his Prince, he never spake of him without reverence.

†**2.** To alter the figure or appearance of; to disguise. *Obs.*

?*c* 1370 *K. Robt. Cycle* in Hallw. *Nugæ Poet* 55 No man myght hym not knowe, He was so dysfygerde in a throwe. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L G. W.* 2046 *Ariadne*, And me so wel disfigure That .. ther shal no man me knowe *c* 1450 *Merlin* 74 May this be true, that oo man may hym-self thus disfigure? 1594 Blundevil *Exerc* VIII (ed 7) 757 The crookednesse of the Meridians, which do so much disfigure the true shape of the Regions, as they can scant be known 1665 Hooke *Microgr* 217 The Sun and Moon neer the Horizon, are disfigur'd. 1713 Addison *Cato* IV ii, Disfigur'd in a vile Numidian dress, and for a worthless woman

†**3.** The technical expression for: To carve (a peacock). *Obs.*

c 1470 in *Hors, Shepe & G.* etc (Caxton 1479, Roxb repr) 33 A crane displayd A pecok disfigured A curlew unioynted 1523 *Bk. Keruing* A 3 in *Babees Bk* 265 Disfigure that pecocke 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), Disfigure that Peacock, i e Cut it up, a Term us'd in Carving at Table.

†**4.** *intr.* To lose its figure, become misshapen.

a 1618 Sylvester *Quadrans of Pibrac* XXXIX, The right Cube's Figure .. Whose quadrat flatnesse never doth disfigure

Hence **Disfi guring** *vbl sb* and *ppl. a*

1526 *Pylgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 271 Without ony great disfiguryng of the body *a* 1631 Donne in *Select* (1840) 161 In our fastings, there are disfigurings 1648 Boyle *Seraph Love* (1660) 3 By indistinct or disfiguring considerations 1775 Han More *Let* in W Roberts *Mem* (1834) I 52 Small-pox cannot be a more disfiguring disease than the present mode of dressing 1895 *Athenæum* 27 Apr 532/3 The most disfiguring blemish is the way in which names are rendered

†**Disfigure,** *sb. Obs.* [f prec. vb] Disfigurement

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's T* 104 He [Midas] preyde hire that to no creature She sholde tellen of his disfigure. 1590 *Humble Motion with Submission* 25 No small disfigure vnto Christs church 1697 R Peirce *Bath Mem* I VII 181 It was no small Disfigure to him

Disfigured (disfi giŭrd), *ppl. a* [f Disfigure *v.* + -ed 1] Defaced, disguised, etc.; see the vb Hence **Disfi guredness.**

14. [see Disfigurate] 1565–73 Cooper *Thesaurus* s v *Pranitas*, Notable deformities in disfigured partes of the body *Ibid* Deformitie and disfigurednesse or crookednesse 1598 Florio, *Sfigurato*, formelesse, shapelesse, disfigured. 1825 Southey *Tale of Paraguay* II 27 Strangely disfigured truths

Disfi·gurement. [f Disfigure *v.* + -ment; cf. OF *deffigureement*, later *défigurement* (Cotgr)]

1 The action of disfiguring; the fact or condition of being disfigured; defacement, deformity

1634 Milton *Comus* 74 And they Not once perceive their foul disfigurement 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II 49 The Carmelite church is not cieled, the rafters being quite uncovered, but this disfigurement is abundantly compensated by the beauty and splendor of it in other parts 1807–26 S Cooper *First Lines Surg* 359 The disease creates both great irritation and disfigurement 1879 M Arnold *Irish Cath* Mixed Ess 115 Their vain disfigurements of the Christian Religion

2. Something that disfigures (by its presence or addition); a deformity, defacement, blemish.

1641 Milton *Ch Govt* VI (1851) 129 The scaffolding . would be but a troublesome disfigurement, so soone as the building was finisht 1752 Hume *Ess* XX (R), Pointed similes, and epigrammatic turns, especially when they recur too frequently, are a disfigurement rather than any embellishment of discourse 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal* III. (1858) 179 This mass of rock must always have been an essential feature or a strange disfigurement of the Temple area. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 175 A dial is not necessarily a disfigurement to a tower

Disfi·gurer. [f. as prec + -er 1.] One who or that which disfigures.

1775 Han More *Let.* in W. Roberts *Mem* (1834) I 51, I have just escaped from one of the most fashionable disfigurers, and, though I changed him to dress me with the greatest simplicity, I absolutely blush at myself. 1823 W Taylor in *Monthly Rev* CII 542 Some disfigurer of history 1873 M. Arnold *Lit & Dogma* (1876) 120 A defacer and disfigurer of moral treasures which were once in better keeping

†**Disfi·nger,** *v. Obs.* [f. Dis- 7 c + Finger *sb*] *trans.* To let out of the fingers, to part with.

a 1652 Bromp *Covent Gard* III Wks 1873 II 36 Never to look for money again, once disfinger'd.

†**Disfi·t,** *v. Obs* [f Dis- 6 or 8 + Fit *v.* or *a*] *trans* To render unfit, to unfit

1669 Ph. Henry *Diaries & Lett* (1882) 218 His Age disfitting him for service *a* 1714 M Henry *Wks* (1835) I 107 It disfits you for communion with God. *Ibid* I 400 By their intemperance [they] disfit themselves for the service of God

Disfle·sh, *v.* [f. Dis- 7 a + Flesh *sb*] *trans.* a To deprive of flesh. b. To free from the flesh, disembody.

1620 Shelton *Quix* IV XXV 201 The best is not to run, that the lean strain not himself nor the fat man disflesh himself 1865 Swinburne *Atalanta* 17 As one on earth disfleshed and disallied From breath or blood corruptible

†**Disflourish,** *v. Obs.* [f. Dis- 6 + Flourish *v.*] *intr.* To wither, fade away.

1640 O Sedgwicke *Christs Counsell* 10 His hand may shrivell and disflourish.

Disflow·er, *v.* [f Dis- 7 a + Flower *sb.* Cf *deflower.*] *trans.* a To deprive or strip of flowers. b. To ruin or destroy as a flower. Hence **Disflow ered** *ppl a*

1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv II *Trophies* 1238 Our dis-flowred Trees, our Fields Hail-torn. *a* 1628 — *Self-cwnl-War* 165 A fruitless Fruit, a dry dis-flowered Flower 1892 *Idler* Feb. 20 What tree . Of its beauty then disflowered.

Disfoliaged: see Dis- 7 a.

Disforest (disfo rest), *v* Also 7 **disforrest** [ad. OF. *desforester*, f. *des-* = Dis- 4 + Forest. Cf. the synonymous Deforest, De-afforest, Disafforest, med L. *deafforestare, disafforestare.*]

1. *trans.* =Disafforest 1.

1502 Arnolde *Chron* (1811) 208 Yf any wood other than yᵉ lordis wood. be aforestid, to yᵉ hurte of hym of whom yᵉ wood were, it shalbe disforestid 1542–3 *Act* 34–5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 21 Disparked, disforested or destroied. 1611 Speed *Hist Gt Brit.* IX. xix 60 [He] disforrested the great Field of Wichwood, which King Edward his Brother had inclosed for his game. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 217 (L) The Archbishop of Dublin was fined three hundred marks for disforesting a forest belonging to his archbishoprick. 1860 Trollope *Framley P.* I 17 The forest will be disforested.

b. *fig.*

1624 Bp Hall *Peace-maker* Wks. (1625) 537 The great King of Heauen will disforest that peece of the World which

hee calls his Church, and put it to tillage 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II 338 My old haunts as a book hunter in the metropolis were disforested, to make room for the improvements between Westminster and Oxford Road

2 To clear of forests or trees.

a 1668 DAVENANT *Anglesey* Wks. (1673) 288 Or did her voyce Make all the Trees dance after her, And so your Woods disforested? 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II 180 The destroying axe, accompanied the sword till the island became almost disforested 1876 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* II 275 These bush burnings have . disforested the land.

Hence **Disfo·resting** *vbl. sb*, **Disforesta·tion.**

1613-8 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 167 The allowance of what disforrestation had heeretofore beene made was earnestly vrged 1862 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 289 Before the disforesting of Cranborne Chace. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* iv. 70 Palestine has become a parched and sterile land, on account of the disforesting of its mountains

† **Disform,** *a. Obs.* [Variant of DIFFORM *a.*] Not in conformity: the opposite of CONFORM *a.*

1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 171 The . rule of all humane actions is the mind and end of the doer, either conforme or disforme to the holy revealed will of God

¶ In this and the following words *disf-* (*diff-*) is probably sometimes a misprint for *diff-*

Disform (disfǫ·ɹm), *v. rare* [f. DIS- + FORM *v.*: cf. the earlier parallel formations DIFFORM, DEFORM, of Romanic origin.]

† **1.** *trans.* To mar the form, character, or condition of; to deform, disfigure, deface. *Obs.*

1527 *Lydgate's Bochas* VII (1554) 171 b, We be disfourmed [*MS. Harl.* 1766, ff. 175*b*, dysformyd] in certeyn 1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 11 b, Now disformed by miserable calamite, poore and needy 1623 tr. *Fawne's Theat. Hon.* III. 334 Disformed by abuse and Simonie 1698 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* III. xviii 279 The blister maketh still the wound disformed, so that it groweth brown

2 To change or alter the form of, put out of shape. b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To lose or alter its form or arrangement. *rare*

1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* VIII (1870) 304 They seem to form, disform, and re-form before us, like the squares of coloured glass in the kaleidoscope 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Mar. 326/1 A . verb *ἐκτυπόω*, to disform or disform, and a .. substantive, *ἐκτύπωμα*, disformation or alteration

† **Disfo·rmate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *disformāt-us*, pa. pple. of *disformāre* (for cl.L. *dēformāre*). cf. It. *disformare*, OF. *deformé* deformed.] Deformed, disfigured.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 219 a/2 It is better for me to walke bare hede and all dysformate.

Disforma·tion. *rare.* [n. of action from DISFORM *v.* 2.] Alteration of shape, deformation.

1890 [see DISFORM *v.* 2]

† **Disfo·rmed,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare* [f. DISFORM *v.*, or OF. *desformé* + -ED.] **a.** Deformed, misshapen. **b.** Of different form. = DIFFORMED.

1592 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Disforme*, disformed [Minsheu (1623) deformed], disagreeing in shape, *Deformis* 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* (1645) I. 405 Another childe . borne disformed, in such sort as Divels are painted

† **Disfo·rmity.** *Obs. rare.* [Variant of DIFFORMITY: cf. DISFORM.] **a.** = DEFORMITY (quot. 1494). **b.** Want of conformity. = DIFFORMITY.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clix. 149 [They] chase rather to dye than to lyue in myson with yᵗ dysformyte. 1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 21 b, The bones of Orestes being measured, were 7 cubits long and yet this is no great disformity in respect of that which followeth.

† **Disfo·rtune.** *Obs. rare* [ad. OF. *desfortune*, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *fortune* FORTUNE.] Adverse fortune, misfortune.

a 1529 SKELTON *Bk.* 3 *Foles*, These enuious neuer laughe but at the disfortune of some body 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) N. IV, Wyse men unto their ennemys oughte to keape their disfortunes cloase 1592 BACON *Conser. Pleasure* (1870) 5 A griefe wᵗʰ ariseth of yᵉ accesse of a disfortune.

† **Disfra·me,** *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + FRAME *v.*] *trans.* To destroy the frame, form, or system of; to undo the framing of, put out of order, derange.

c 1629 LAYTON *Syons Plea* Ep. Ded., Our disframed and distempered State, from Head to Foote is all but one sore. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 314, I, the work of thine own hands, but wholly disframed by mine own corruptions.

Disfranchise (disfra·ntʃiz, -əiz), *v.* Also 5-6 disfraun-. [f. DIS- 6 + FRANCHISE *v.*: probably representing an AF *des-*, *disfranchir*, *-franchiser*, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *franchir*, *franchiss-*, and *franchiser*. Cf. the synonymous DISENFRANCHISE.

For pronunciation see note to ENFRANCHISE.]

trans. To deprive of the rights and privileges of a free citizen of a borough, city, or country, or of some franchise previously enjoyed.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 375 How a citezen shalle be disfraunchised 1535 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 132 He. shalbe dysfranchesed opynly at Carfox 1542 *Fabyan's Chron.* VII. 695 In yᵉ sayd mayrs tyme, Sir Wylliam Fitz-William [was] disfraunchysed, because he wolde not be shyryfe. 1638 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 126 Hath beene disfranchised of his freedome of the same towne. 1673 BAXTER *Let.* in *Answ. Dodwell* 86 An Emperor might, depose all the Bishops by dis-franchizing the Cities 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 484 Any particular member may be disfranchised, or lose his place in the corporation, by acting contrary to the laws of the society, or the laws of the land. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* i. 29 They are no more to consider themselves therefore disfranchised from their native land than the sailors of her fleets do.

b *esp.* To deprive (a place, etc.) of the right of returning parliamentary or other representatives, to deprive (persons) of the right of voting in parliamentary, municipal, or other elections.

1702 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 241 The commons ordered a bill to be brought in to disfranchise [illegible] 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxix. 361, I question whether the legislature to disfranchise a m[illegible] 1811 SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 55 [illegible] off democracy, for the citizens a[illegible] 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* VIII. 100 The decayed burghs were disfranchised, and their members given to the counties 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. xx. 548 The elective franchise was restored to the freemen whom the previous assembly had disfranchised

c *transf.* and *fig.* To deprive of or exclude from anything viewed as a privilege or right

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 498 We are not so mynded as to seeke to disfraunchise you of your frowardness, malapert sawcinesse 1585-7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 311 A prince contemning the censures of the church, is to be disfranchised out of the church. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. xliv. Ded., Disfranchised of the Rights you have so wantonly and wickedly abused 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xvi. I. 567 Oracles which had once been inspired became after a time forsaken and disfranchised

Hence **Disfra·nchised** *ppl. a.*, **Disfra·nchising** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 378 Vppon peyne of euerych of them of disfraunchesynge 1646 J. HALL *Hora Vac.* 13 Wise men are timerous in the disfranchishing of their judgement 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxix. 361 The disfranchising of boroughs. I consider as equivalent to robbing the parties of their freehold 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 166 The disfranchised agent challenged his disfranchiser. 1870 *Daily News* 28 Dec., The disfranchising effect of the cumulative vote

Disfranchisement (disfra·ntʃizmĕnt). [f. prec. + -MENT. cf. the parallel *franchisement*, *af-*, *en-franchisement*.] The action of disfranchising or fact of being disfranchised, deprivation of the privileges of a free citizen, especially of that of voting at the election of members of the legislature

1623 COCKERAM, *Disfranchisement*, a taking away of ones freedome. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 50 Such usurpations are the .. disfranchisements of Freedome 1766 SIR J. BURROW *Reports* I. 525 (Jod.) In Yates's case it is said there must be a custom, or a statute to warrant disfranchisement 1825 SYD. SMITH *Sp.* Wks. 1859 II. 211/2 These very same politicians are now looking in an agony of terror at the disfranchisement of Corporations containing twenty or thirty persons, sold to their representatives 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* II. 33 The revenge taken was no less than the complete disfranchisement of the Florentine nobility

Disfra·nchiser. [f. DISFRANCHISE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who or that which disfranchises

1861 *Working Men's Coll. Mag.* III. 46 Improvidence and intemperance are the wholesale disfranchisers of the great 'unrepresented' class 1865 [see DISFRANCHISED]

† **Disfra·nge,** *v. Obs. rare* [irreg. f. DIS- 1 + L. *frang-ĕre* to break (The L. compound was *diffringere*.)] *trans.* To break in pieces.

1778 APTHORPE *Prevat. Chr.* 254 Broken columns and disfranged marbles

† **Disfra·nk,** *v. Obs. rare* [f. DIS- 7 c + FRANK *sb.* pig-sty, boar-stall.] *trans.* 'To set free from the *frank*, or place in which an animal was confined for feeding' (Nares)

1638 *Hist. Albino & Bellama* 131 (N.) Intending to disfrank an ore-growne boare.

† **Disfrau·ght,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 7 a + FRAUGHT *sb.* cargo, load.] *trans.* To unload.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 158 Having disfraughted and unloaded his luggage.

† **Disfreque·nt,** *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + FREQUENT *v.*] *trans.* To cease to frequent or attend.

1646 GAULE *Cases Consc.* 82 Noted for long dis-frequenting and neglecting the Church. 1666 G. ALSOP *Maryland* (1869) 41 The Hogs . do disfrequent home more than the rest of Creatures that are look'd upon as tame.

Hence † **Disfreque·nter,** one who disuses

1646 *Kingdomes Weekly Intelligencer* 16 Mar. 453 The Disfrequenters of the Gowne shall put it on againe

† **Disfri·ar,** *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 7 b + FRIAR.] *trans.* To deprive of the order of a friar, *refl.* to divest oneself of friar's orders.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 22 Over great severitie would cause a great number to disfriar themselves 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. VI. (1647) 238 Many did quickly unmarine and disfriar themselves.

† **Disfrie·ndship.** *Obs.* [f. DIS- 9 + FRIENDSHIP.] The opposite of friendship; unfriendliness, enmity, disaffection

1493 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1597) § 40 Swa that it make na mair trouble nor disfreindship amangst the Kings leges. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* III. 107 They pretended to haue no disfriendship with him 1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Histor. Rel.* 41 They have no occasion of friendship or disfriendship with the King of Polonia

Disfro·ck, *v.* [f. DIS- + FROCK *sb.* cf. OF. *des-*, *deffroquer*, and DEFROCK.] *trans.* To deprive of the clerical garb, and hence of the clerical character; to unfrock. Hence **Disfro·cked** *ppl. a.*

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. I. (1872) 4 Disfrocked Chabot adjures Heaven that at least we may 'have done with Kings' 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 29 The continent was covered with disfrocked monks. 1879 H. JAMES *American* 309 If the abbé is disfrocked for his share in it

Disfulfi·l, *v. nonce-wd.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To do the opposite of fulfilling, not to fulfil. Hence **Disfulfi·lment**

1818 BENTHAM *Church of Eng.* 456 Should it [prophecy] be disfulfilled, then [etc.] 1823 — *Not Paul* 285 His prophecy would have been disfulfilled, but his purposes would have been fulfilled. *Ibid.*, The disfulfilment would indeed take place

† **Disfu·lge,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [a. OF. *desfuerille-r*, *deff-*, mod.F. *défeuiller*, f. *des-*, DIS- + *feuille* leaf.] *trans.* To strip of leaves. = DEFOIL *v.*¹, DEFOLIATE *v.*

c 1375 BARBOUR *Troy bk.* II. 1652 And had þe treis dis pulzeit Of þair fane flouris and disfulzeit

Disfu·rnish, *v.* [ad. OF. *desfournisс-*, extended stem of *desfournir*, also *deff-*, *défourni*, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *fourn-ir* to FURNISH.] *trans.* To deprive or divest of that wherewith it is furnished, to strip of furniture or belongings, to render destitute (*of*).

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. VII. (1883) 75 Whan the emperour shuld be disfurnisshed of seruauntes 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 183 He hath disfurnished them of their principal weapons 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. I. 74 My riches, are these poore habiliments, Of which, if you should here disfurnish me, You take the sum and substance that I haue 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 249 Disfurnishing the Temple of utensils 1732 NIAL *Hist. Punic* I. 222 The risk the University would run of being disfurnished of students 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VIII. 432 Her closet, her chamber, her cabinet, given up to me to disfurnish 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 203 The Indians showed a far greater natural predisposition for disfurnishing the outside of other people's heads than for furnishing the insides of their own.

Hence **Disfu·rnished** *ppl. a.*, **Disfu·rnishing** *vbl. sb.*

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* (1587) 204 Though his absence were unto hir a disfurnishing of eloquence 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. II. 46 To succour a weak, and disfurnish'd Prince, against an armed and prevailing Subject 1799 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 73, I serve a leisure minute, and a disfurnished room . to write to you. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* VII. 270 The disfurnished earth was peopled anew

Disfu·rnishment. [f. prec. + -MENT.] The action of disfurnishing, or fact of being disfurnished.

1603 BRITON *Dign. or Ind. Man* 202 For his Disfurnishment of Defence, his Defenders are provided. 1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 28 [He] withdrawes all cattle and prouisions for their owne store, and disfurnishment of the enemie 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Two Races of Men*, Thus, furnished by the very act of disfurnishment, getting rid of the cumbersome luggage of riches

† **Disfu·rniture.** *Obs.* [f. DIS- 9 + FURNITURE.] The act of disfurnishing, removal, deprivation, disfurnishment.

1565 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* c. 11 § 1 The Disfurniture of Service to be done to the Queen's Majesty. 1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* II. VIII § 3 (R.) We may, with much ease bear the disfurniture of such transitory moveables.

† **Disga·ge,** *v. Obs* [a. 16th c. F. *desgager* 'to vngage, disingage' (Cotgr.), OF. *desgaagier*, mod.F. *dégager*, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *gager* to engage, pledge, wager.] *trans.* To release from pledge or pawn; to set free, disengage

1594 KYD *Cornelia* III. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 209 But when our soul the body hath disgag'd, It seeks the common passage of the dead 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 232 (R.) Those who had lever lay to gage and pawn their goods then to sell up all and disgage themselves at once

† **Disga·llant,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 8 + GALLANT *a.*] *trans.* To strip or deprive of gallantry or courage; to discourage, dispirit

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* III. 1, Sir, let not this discountenance or dis-gallant you a whit 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Ladies Privil.* I. Wks. (1874) II. 97, I would not have the least Pimple in her countenance discompos'd, it does Disgallant a whole beauty.

† **Disgaol** (disgē·l), *v. Obs. rare* [f. DIS- 7 b + GAOL *sb.*] *trans.* To divest of the character or nature of a gaol.

1647 DIGGES *Unlawf. Taking Arms* § 4. 160 He will contribute His utmost endeavours, that His owne Castles . may be disgaoled.

† **Disga·rbage,** *v. Obs. rare* [f. DIS- 7 a + GARBAGE.] *trans.* To deprive of the entrails; to disembowel. Hence † **Disga·rbaging** *vbl. sb.*

1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* (N.), In winter time they are excellent, so they be fat and quickely roasted, without disgarbaging of them

† **Disga·rboil,** *v. Obs* [f. DIS- 5 + GARBOIL taken in sense 'disbowel', perh. through confusion with *garbage*: cf. prec.] *trans.* To disbowel.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* (1575) II. Pref., Aristotimvs disgarboyleth the intralles of Tiranny. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* III. 13 Which sacrifice you could neuer yet offer till you . disgarboyle your selfe of those corrupt affections

Disgarland (disgā·ɹlănd), *v.* [f. DIS- 7 a + GARLAND *sb.*] *trans.* To divest of a garland or garlands. Hence **Disga·rlanding** *vbl. sb.*

1616 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 12 O Pan . Forsake thy pipe, a scepter take to thee, Thy locks disgarland, thou black Jove shall be 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. 315 Good progress was made to the disgarlanding of themselves thus far.

Disgarnish (disgā·ɹnish), *v* [a. OF. *desgarniss-* extended stem of *desgarnir*, *-guarnir* (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *dégarnir*, f. *des-*, DES- 4 + *garnir* to GARNISH.]

trans To deprive of that which garnishes or furnishes; to strip of garnishment, disfurnish, despoil

c 1450 *Merlin* 291 Thei wolde not disgarnyssh the londe of peple 1481 CAXTON *Myrr* III xxi 181 Synne .. is voyde and disgarnysshed of all goodnes 1530 PALSGR. 519/1 This house is disgarnysshed, me thynke, now he is gone 1598 BARRET *Theor Warres* V i 148 Whosoeuer is found disgarnished of his Armes 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH *Hist Jas I*, Wks (1711) 2 If it should fall forth that this prince by usurpers and rebels were disgarnished of his own crown 1653 H COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav* lx (1663) 247 The Scaffold was disgarnished of all the richest pieces about it. 1832 SIR W. NAPIER *Penins War* XI VIII. (Rtldg) II 125 The front was disgarnished of troops 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* XXVI. 137 The small sleeping-closets had been disgarnished

Hence **Disgarnished** *ppl. a.*; **-ing** *vbl sb.*

1483 CAXTON *G de la Tour* A j, They ben yonge and litil and dysgarnysshed of all wytte and reson 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I ccclxxvi 626 Whan they were come to this passage they founde it nat disgarnished. 1812 *Edin Rev* XX 249 For the disgarnishing of idolatrous houses.

Disgarrison, *v Obs* or *arch* [f. DIS- 7 a + GARRISON *sb*] *trans.* To deprive of a garrison

1594 J. DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 42 The discouerers of my desire, disgarnisond my thoughts of wonted fancies 1647 SIR T FAIRFAX *Lett* in *12th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App v 3, I have thought fit to give order to Major Markham to remove the forces from Belvoir and to disgarrison the place 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon* II 298 When Winchester Castle was disgarrison'd, it was given to him 1879 *Q Rev* No. 295 171 Next year the castle was disgarrisoned

Disgavel (disgæ·vĕl), *v. Law.* [f DIS- 7 a + *gavel* (GAVELKIND) sb] *trans.* To relieve or exempt from the tenure of gavelkind Hence **Disga·velling** *vbl sb.* and *ppl a*

1683 SIDERFIN *Rep* I 137 Les primer Statutes de Disgavelling come Wiats Stat 15 H 8 1742 T ROBINSON *Gavelkind* 1. 6 Before the Time of the disgavelling Statute 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II 85 By statute 31 Hen VIII c 3 for disgavelling the lands of divers lords and gentlemen in the county of Kent, they are directed to be descendible for the future like other lands, which were never holden by service of socage 1875 BLACKMORE *Alice Lorraine* I. xv 151 The land had been disgavelled. 1881 *19th Cent* Aug 298 Notwithstanding the disgavelling of many estates the area subject to the operation of the law is still large

Disgeneral, Disgenius · see DIS- 7 a, 9

Disgene·ric, *a.* [DIS- 10] Of different genera. the opposite of *congeneric.*

In recent Dicts

Disgest, -gestion · see DIGEST, DIGESTION

†Disge·ntilize, *v Obs rare* [f DIS- 6 + GENTILIZE] *trans.* To deprive of gentle rank

1621 *Court & T. Jas I* (1849) II 242 Some say he shall.. be quite disknighted and disgentilised for ever

†Disghi·belline, *v Obs. nonce-wd.* [DIS- 7 b] *trans.* To distinguish, as a Guelph from a Ghibelline.

1672 MARVELL *Reh Transp* I 299 In their conversation they thought fit to take some more license the better to disGhibeline themselves from the Puritans

Disgig *v* · see DIS- 7 a

†Disgi·rd, *v Obs.* [f DIS- 6 + GIRD *v*] *trans* To strip of that which girds; to ungird.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* 1. 780 Afterwards disgirded of his militarie Belt.

Disgise, etc, obs. form of DISGUISE, etc

†Disglo·rify, *v Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + GLORIFY *v.*] *trans.* To deprive of glory; to treat with dishonour.

1577 DEE *Relat. Spir* I (1659) 64 Angels .. in state disglorified and drent in confusion 1671 MILTON *Samson* 442 Disglorified, blasphem'd and had in scorn

†Disglo·ry. *Obs.* [f DIS- 9 + GLORY *sb*] The opposite of glory · dishonour.

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos* (Palfr) II 11, What greater ground of disglory? What greater occasion of dishonour? 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 20 How can you say that you are gathered togither in Christes name, when you doe all things to the disglorie thereof

†Disglo·se, *v Obs rare.* [f DIS- 5 + *glose,* GLOZE *v.*] To beguile or deceive thoroughly.

1565 *Darius* (1860) 23 Surely my eyes do dysglose If yonder I do not see hym commynge.

†Disglo·ss, *v. Obs. rare.* [f DIS- 7 a + GLOSS *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of gloss or sheen

1562 PHAER *Æneid* IX. D d j, Stones with bumpes his plates disglosse

Disglu·t, *v rare* [f DIS- 6 + GLUT *v*] *trans* To empty of its contents.

1800 HURDIS *Fav Village* 100 The sportsman's tube, disglutted o'er the lake, Pours a long echo.

Disglu·tinate, *v rare* [f. DIS- 6 + GLUTINATE *v*] *trans.* To unglue, DEGLUTINATE.

1870 C. J SMITH *Syn & Antonyms,* Agglutinate, *Antonym* .. Resolve, Disglutinate.

Disgo·dded, *ppl. a. rare.* [f DIS- 7 + GOD + -ED] Deprived of godhead or divinity; ungodlike.

1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 36 Leaving For the bright smile that warms the face o' the world A bald, disgodded, lightless, loveless grey!

Disgolf, obs. form of DISGULF *v.*

Disgood: see DIS- 8.

[**Disgore,** spurious word in Ash, etc.: see DISGORGE 3]

Disgorge (disgō·ɹdʒ), *v.* [ad OF *desgorger* (mod.F. *dégorger*, whence DEGORGE), f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *gorge* throat, GORGE · cf. It (*di*)*sgorgare*]

1 *trans* To eject or throw out from, or as from, the gorge or throat, to vomit forth (what has been swallowed).

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 75 The which thre bestes so dredefull disgorged and caste out fyre of their throtes 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 307 [Rats] swallow them whole downe the gullet, and afterwards straine and struggle vntill they disgorge again the feathers and bones that were in their bellies 1677 OTWAY *Cheats of Scapin* II i, How easily a Miser swallows a load, and how difficultly he disgorges a grain. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat Hist* (1776) VII 312 The leech.. disgorges the blood it has swallowed, and it is then kept for repeated application 1873 MISS THACKERAY *Old Kensington* II, Jonah's whale swallowed and disgorged him night after night.

b *fig.* To discharge as if from a mouth; to empty forth; *esp* to give up what has been wrongfully appropriated

a 1529 SKELTON *Trouth & Information* (R) But woo to suche informers That. Disgorgith theyr veneme 1587 TURBERV *Frag T.* (1837) 228 Disgorge thy care, abandon feare 1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr* Prol 12 The deepe-drawing Barke do theie disgorge Their warlike frautage 1776 GIBBON *Decl & F* I IV 84 The dens of the amphitheatre disgorged at once a hundred lions. 1808 WELLINGTON in Gurw *Desp.* IV. 121 Some mode to make the French Generals disgorge the church plate which they have stolen 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I II III 173 It was time that the prisons should disgorge their superfluous victims 1882 J TAYLOR *Sc Covenanters* (Cassell) 153 The grandson was compelled to disgorge the property of which the General had plundered the Covenanters.

c *absol*

1608 ARMIN *Nest Nunn* 7 The World, ready to disgorge at so homely a present 1638 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (ed 2) 223 After I had disgorg'd abundantly, I fell into a sound sleepe. 1667 MILTON *P L* XII 158 The river Nile . disgorging at seaven mouthes Into the Sea. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat* II 311, Caverns full of water disgorging upon the earth 1868 MILMAN *St Paul's* 351 At the Restoration he was forced to disgorge

2. *trans.* To discharge or empty (the stomach, mouth, breast, etc)

c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* III 11, Then come, proud Guise, and here disgorge thy breast 1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, I III 97 So, so, (thou common Dogge) did'st thou disgorge Thy glutton-bosome of the Royall Richard. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dial* I Wks 1874 VI 100 Their stomacks some disgorg'd 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II III IV. 146 It was the custom to throw away all leeches which had been used; they are now disgorged, and preserved for a future occasion

b. *refl* To empty or discharge oneself.

1607 J. KING *Serm.* 27 Nov., They want but meanes and matter wherein to disgorge themselues *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* (1650) I 9 The sea .. meeting . rivers that descend from Germany to disgorge themselves into him. 1679 *Establ Test* 24 If the Spirit moves, he can disgorge himself against the Priests of Baal, the Hirelings 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No 309 ₱ 15 The four Rivers which disgorge themselves into the Sea of Fire. 1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer Notebks* (1879) I. 231 Several vessels were disgorging themselves.

†3. *Farriery.* To dissipate an engorgement or congestion [cf. F *dégorger* in same sense] *Obs*

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Disgorge* [with Farriers] is to discuss or disperse an Inflammation or swelling 1737 [see DEGORGE] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Suppl* s v, If a horse's legs are gorged or swelled, we say he must be walked out to disgorge them. [1775 ASH mispr. *Disgore*; whence in some mod Dicts]

Hence **Disgo·rged** *ppl. a*, **Disgo·rging** *vbl s*

1611 COTGR, *Desgorgé*, disgorged. *Desgorgement*, a disgorging. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* VI. 255 Woefull accidents, and superabounding disgorgings [floods] 1681 N RESBURY *Fun Serm* 9 As he had been a mighty devourer of Books, so his very disgorgings had generally more relish than the first cookery. 1822 T L PEACOCK *Maid Marian* XIV, The reluctant disgorgings of fat abbots and usurers

Disgorgement (disgō·ɹdʒmĕnt). [f prec vb. + -MENT cf. OF. *desgorgement* (1548 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action of disgorging, a discharging as from the throat or stomach.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 115 b, The cloth of golde shone by the disgorgements of the water 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* I 13 This River of Tyber . made muster of his extravagant disgorgements *a* 1656 BP HALL *Rem. Wks* (1660) 162 The presses are openly defiled with the most loathsome disgorgements of their wicked blasphemies. 1788 CLARKSON *Impol Slave Tr* 55 There is a continual disgorgement of seamen from these vessels into the islands 1837 *Blackw. Mag* XLI. 146 The disgorgement of past plunder.

Disgorger (disgō·ɹdʒəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1] One who or that which disgorges. *spec* A device for extracting a gorged hook from the throat of a fish

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* IV. (1880) 129 A disgorger is a piece of metal or bone with a notch at the end 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit Sports* I V III § 10 337 Attempting, by means of the disgorger, to remove them while he is alive 1883 *Fisheries Exhib Catal* 62

†Disgo·spel, *v Obs nonce-wd.* [f. DIS- 7 a + GOSPEL *sb*] *trans.* To deprive of the gospel or of gospel character; to oust the gospel from practical life. Hence **†Disgo spelling** *ppl a.*

1642 MILTON *Apol Smect* XII Wks. 1738 I 133 Who possess huge Benefices for lazy Performances, great Promotions only for the execution of a cruel disgospelling Jurisdiction.

Disgo·spelize, *v rare* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To deprive of or exclude from the gospel

1888 S G OSBORNE in *Times* 6 Oct 12/3 That tens of thousands .. are living disgospelized, so born and reared as to be of a race the gospel .. teachings cannot touch

†Disgou·t, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 7 a + GOUT *sb.*] *trans.* To free or relieve from gout

1611 FLORIO *Sgottare* also to disgout 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks 1883 VII 286 Lord M turning round and round his but just disgouted thumb

Disgo·vern, *v nonce-wd* [DIS- 6] *trans* To leave ungoverned, to refrain from governing.

1878 H WRIGHT *Mental Trav* 78 The object of statesmanship at Nonumburgh is not to govern but to disgovern as much as possible

Disgown (disgau·n), *v.* [f. DIS- 7 a + GOWN *sb* · cf. *disrobe*] **a.** *trans* To strip or deprive (any one) of his gown, *spec.* of a university or clerical gown, and thus of the degree or office which it symbolizes b *intr.* (for *refl*) To throw off or relinquish one's gown

a 1734 NORTH *Exam* (1740) 222 (D) He disgowned and put on a sword 1887 *Globe* 1 Oct 2/4 [He] had been a clergyman, but had been disgowned for malpractices

Disgrace (disgrē·s), *sb.* [a F *disgrâce* 'a disgrace, an ill-fortune, defeature, mishap; also vncomelinesse, deformitie, etc' (Cotgr), ad It *disgrazia* 'a disgrace, a mishap, a misfortune' (Florio), f DIS- 4 + *grazia* GRACE; cf. Sp *desgracia* 'disgrace, misfortune, unpleasantness', med L *disgrātia* (15th c. in Du Cange)]

1. The disfavour of one in a powerful or exalted position, with the withdrawal of honour, degradation, dishonour, or contumely, which accompanies it: †a as exhibited by the personage who inflicts it (*obs*); b as incurred or experienced by the victim the state of being out of favour and honour

a 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ Conv.* I (1586) 28 b, Shee went about to bring into the disgrace of the Dutches all the Ladies of the Court 1600 E BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 12 Ambition and feare of the Kings disgrace were of such force, that the Nobles durst not open their mouthes

b. 1586 A DAY *Eng Secretary* (1625) I 142 The disgrace that quickly you shall sustaine 1605 SHAKS *Mach* III VI 23, I heare Macduffe liues in disgrace 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 267 The Spaniards offered him [Card Mazarin] all kindness of favour in his disgrace. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II 160 The King had determined that the disgrace of the Hydes should be complete. *Mod* The minister was living in retirement, being in disgrace at Court

†c A disfavour; a dishonour; an affront *Obs*

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.), To such bondage he was . tied by her whose disgraces to him were graced by her excellence 1586 B YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV 206 b, With my unluckie sport I have gotten your disgraces *a* 1626 BACON (Webster 1864), The interchange continually of favours and disgraces 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc* XV. § 18 257 If it command somewhat to be done, which is not a disgrace to God directly, but from whence by reasoning disgracefull consequences may be derived. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I 296 Several little disgraces were put upon them

†2. The disfavour of Fortune (as a disposer of human affairs); adverse fortune, misfortune *Obs*

1590 GREENE *Neuer too late* (1600) 2 Midst the riches of his face, Griefe deciphred high disgrace. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr *Conestaggio* 15 Sent his ambassadors to the said King, letting him understand of his disgrace. 1653 H COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav* I I No disgrace of Fortune ought to esloign us from the duty which we are bound to render unto God. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg* IV. 143 That other looks like Nature in Disgrace

†b. A misfortune. *Obs.*

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy S. Sea* (1847) 173 With these disgraces upon them and the hand of God helping . us 1627 *Lisander & Cal* IV 74, I shall alwaies bless my disgraces which have wrought mee this felicity 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod Rand* (1780) I 187 Notwithstanding the disgraces which had fallen to her share, she had not been so unlucky as many others

3. Dishonour in general or public estimation; ignominy, shame.

1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, I. i 133, I slew him not; but (to mine owne disgrace) Neglected my sworne duty in that case. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir Events* 54 If ever he saw him approach his wife, he would . resist force by force .. to drive disgrace from his house 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II 175 A second effort brought but new disgrace 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) II XI 467 The disgrace which the queen's conduct had brought upon her family 1863 GEO ELIOT *Romola* II XXIII, Tito shrank with shuddering dread from disgrace.

†4. The expression of dishonour and reprobation; opprobrium, reproach, disparagement, an expression or term of reprobation. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II (1625) 86 When .. a word is either in praise or disgrace repeated 1608 BP HALL *Char Vertues & V* 102 If hee list not to give a verbal disgrace, yet hee shakes his head and smiles 1617—*Recoll Treat* 977 Every vice hath a title, and every vertue a disgrace 1660 *Trial Regic* 174 You spake against the King by way of disgrace against him and his family 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* III. 33 Then Hector him with words of great disgrace Reproved [1855 TENNYSON *Maud* II. I 14 He Heap'd on her terms of disgrace]

5 An occasion or cause of shame or dishonour; that which brings into dishonour

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i 31 To all knighthood it is foule disgrace, That such a cursed creature lives so long a space 1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, II. II 15 What a disgrace is it to me, to remember thy name? *c* 1710 BAYNARD (J.), And is it not a foul disgrace, To lose the boltsprit of thy face? 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks (Bohn) II. 69, I found the two disgraces . are, first, disloyalty to Church and State, and, second, to be born poor, or to come to poverty.

1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) V. 178 Is not the knowledge of words without ideas a disgrace to a man of sense?

† **6** Marring of the grace of anything, disfigurement *Obs*

1582 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ Conv.* III (1586) 126 To take away some wart, moale, spot, or such like disgrace comming by chaunce 1598 *St John's Coll Agreem* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II 251 The Chimneys . shalbe taken downe and Raysed in some other Convenient place without disgrace of the new court.

7. Want of grace. † a. of person: ill-favouredness (*obs*); b. of mind: ungracious condition or character *rare*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xii. 28 Their garments Being all rag'd and tatter'd, their disgraces Did much the more augment. 1861 T WINTHROP *Cecil Dreeme* v (1876) 75 Even a coat may be one of the outward signs by which we betray the grace or disgrace that is in us

Disgrace (disgrē·ˈs), *v* [a. F. *disgracier* (1552 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad It. *disgraziare*, f. *disgrazia* (see prec.). So Sp. *desgraciar*]

† **1.** *trans.* To undo or mar the grace of; to deprive of (outward) grace, to disfigure. *Obs*

1549-62 STERNHOLD & H *Ps* CIII 16 Like the flower. Whose glosse and beauty stormy winds do utterly disgrace 1551 ROBINSON tr *More's Utop* 14 Rude and vnlearned speche defaceth and disgraceth a very good matter 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I v. 69 The woman had her nose cut of, wherwith the whole beautie of her face was disgraced 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* II (1586) 115 b, His paunch shal the lesse appeer, which both disgraceth him and burdneth him 1709 POPE *Ess Crit.* 24 The slightest sketch Is by ill-colouring but the more disgrac'd 1781 COWPER *Convers* 51 Withered stumps disgrace the sylvan scene.

† **2.** To put to shame, put out of countenance by eclipsing *Obs.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb) 35 Flora seeing her face, bids al her glorious flowers close themselues, as being by her beautie disgraced. 1591 NASHE *Pref to Sidney's Astr & Stella*, In thee . the Lesbian Sappho with her lyric harpe is disgraced

† **b.** To put out of countenance, abash, dismay.

1607 TOPSELL *Four f. Beasts* (1658) 160 Casting burning torches into the face of the elephant; by which the huge beast is not a little disgraced and terrified.

3. To put out of grace or favour; to treat with disfavour, and hence with dishonour; to dismiss from (royal, etc.) favour and honour

1593 NASHE *4 Lett Confut* 43 Followers, whose dutifull service must not bee disgrac'd with a bitter repulse in anie suite 1600 E. BLOUNT tr *Conestaggio* 62 Although he were without lands, and disgraced by Henry, yet being favoured by the people, he supposed that Henry dying, he shoulde . be crowned 1617 BP HALL *Recoll. Treat* 133 How easie is it for such a man, whiles the world disgraces him, at once to scorne and pitty it. 1711 POPE *Temp Fame* 294 Some she disgrac'd, and some with honours crown'd. 1745 P THOMAS *Jrnl Anson's Voy* 216 His Subjects whom he either disgraces or honours 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* III. 268 Queensberry was disgraced for refusing to betray the interests of the Protestant religion.

† **4.** To bring into disfavour (*with* any one), or into the bad graces of any one *Obs.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii 79 Our Brother is imprison'd by your meanes, My selfe disgrac'd, and the Nobilitie Held in contempt 1600 E. BLOUNT tr *Conestaggio* 35 Which his enimies tooke as an occasion to disgrace him with the King

† **5.** To cast shame or discredit upon; to bring (intentionally) into disgrace. *Obs*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter bk* (Camden) 6 How sociablely he hath delt bi me . to disgrace and slaunder me in the toun. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III ii 130 As I wooed for thee to obtaine her, I will joyne with thee to disgrace her *a* 1715 BURNET (J.), Men's passions will carry them far in misrepresenting an opinion which they have a mind to disgrace.

† **b.** To put to shame. *Obs.*

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* III. viii (1611) 97 They never vse reason so willingly as to disgrace reason. 1595 T EDWARDS *Cephalus & Procris* (1878) 45 For he that sorrow hath possest, at last In telling of his tale is quite disgrac'st

† **6.** To speak of dishonouringly; to reprobate, disparage, revile, vilify, speak slightingly of. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I xix (Arb.) 57 Such . would peraduenture reproue and disgrace euery Romance, or short historicall ditty. *c* 1621 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I 24 The general .. viciously disgrac'd With violent terms the priest 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* VI. Notes 93 A Patriot, and so true, that it to death him greeues To heare his Wales disgrac't 1671 BAXTER *Holiness Design Chr.* lxiv 19 They all agree to cry down sin in the general and to disgrace it. 1720 *Lett fr. London Jrnl.* (1721) 46 Again he disgraces the Ale.

7. To bring (as an incidental consequence) shame, dishonour, or discredit upon; to be a disgrace or shame to; to reflect dishonour upon.

[1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 236 Leauing only Mopsa behind, who disgraced weeping with her countenance] 1593 SHAKS *Lucr* 718 Against himself he sounds this doom, That through the length of times he stands disgraced 1600 — *A. Y. L.* II. iv. 4, I could finde in my heart to disgrace my mans apparell, and to cry like a woman. 1608 D T. *Ess Pol. & Mor* 116 b, Often such as became a meaner part well, have failed in a greater, and disgraced it. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 196 P 7 Of his children . some may disgrace him by their follies. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 531 Such vicious habits as disgrace his name. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 189 The atrocities which had disgraced the insurrection of Ulster 1868 J H. BLUNT *Ref Ch Eng* I 479 The most cruel act against heretics that disgraced our Statute Book

Hence **Disgraced** *ppl. a.*, **Disgracing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1582 N LICHFIELD tr *Castanheda's Conq. E Ind.* xvii 45 He thought the same a disgracing vnto him 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent* v iv 123 Your Grace is welcome to a man disgrac'd 1592 R D *Hypnerotomachia* 94 They would fling the same [flowers] in the faces of their pursuing lovers . maintaining their famed disgracings *a* 1679 HOBBES *Rhet* II. ii (1681) 47 Contumely, is the disgracing of another for his own pastime 1802 MRS JAMESON *Inf Father* III. 145 The poor disgraced Selborne 1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl* 12 July in *Life* (1862) II viii 309 As Buonaparte passed . he gave the right-hand file one of his disgracing crosses

Disgraceful (disgrē·ˈsfŭl), *a* [f prec sb. + -FUL: cf *graceful*]

† **1.** Void of grace, unbecoming, unpleasing: the opposite of *graceful Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen VI*, I i 86 Away with these disgracefull waying Robes! 1615 G SANDYS *Trav* 67 A certain blacke powder .. which by the not disgracefull staining of the lids, doth better set forth the whitenesse of the eye 1702 *Eng Theophrast* 180 Whatever is counterfeit grows nauseous and disgraceful, even with those things, which when natural are most graceful and charming

2. Full of, or fraught with, disgrace; that brings disgrace upon the agent; shameful, dishonourable, disreputable

1597 DANIEL *Civ Wars* v. lxiv, Stained with black disgraceful crimes *a* 1744 POPE (J.), To retire behind their chariots was as little disgraceful then, as it is now to alight from one's horse in a battle. 1794 SOUTHEY *Botany-Bay Ecl.* III, The poor soldier . goes In disgraceful retreat through a country of foes 1874 GRIFFIN *Short Hist* IV § 3 185 The disgraceful submission of their leaders. 1892 SIR A KINGLAKE in *Law Times' Rep.* 140/1, I do think it is disgraceful for directors to .. issue such a prospectus

3. Inflicting disgrace, disgracing, degrading, opprobrious, contumelious. **a.** Of actions

1640 BP. HALL *Rem Wks* (1660) 39 Our speculative skill is wont to be upbraided to us, in a disgracefull comparison of our unanswerable practise 1651 [see DISGRACE *sb* 1 c] 1764 FOOTE *Patron* III. Wks 1799 I 358 Such disgraceful, such contemptible treatment! 1836 H COLERIDGE *North Worthies* (1852) I. 49 It does not appear that Sir Samuel .. ever submitted to this disgraceful punishment.

† **b.** Of words. *Obs.*

1608-11 BP. HALL *Medit & Vowes* I § 52 In the revenge of a disgracefull word against themselves 16[2]1 COTGR s.v *Vileine, Laide Vilenie*, slaunderous, reproachfull, disgracefull, defamatorie tearmes 1613 SIR F COTTINGTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser 1 III. 209 If any of base qualyty shall use disgracefull wordes unto a Jmtleman, he is sent to the gallies. 1774 SIR J REYNOLDS *Disc.* VI (1876) 383 These terrific and disgraceful epithets with which the poor imitators are so often loaded

Disgracefully (disgrē·ˈsfŭli), *adv* [f. prec. + -LY²] In a disgraceful manner, with disgrace; shamefully, ignominiously. † Formerly also, With opprobrium, opprobriously, contumeliously.

1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 478 Some of whom to my griefe I haue heard speake very disgracefully, some very scornefully *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 11 The scholars of Oxford took up the body of the wife of Peter Martyr, who formerly had been disgracefully buried in a dunghill 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 663 His [name] that seraphs tremble at, is hung Disgracefully on every trifler's tongue 1893 J. STRONG *New Era* xvi 357 Its progress is painfully and disgracefully slow. *Mod.* The work has been disgracefully scamped.

Disgra·cefulness. [f. as prec. + -NESS] The quality or condition of being disgraceful; shamefulness, ignominy

1582 SIDNEY *Apol Poetrie* (Arb) 61 These men by their owne disgracefulnes, disgrace the most gracefull Poesie 1841 LANE *Arab Nts.* III 486, I knew . that there was no disgracefulness in him .. the turpitude and disgracefulness were in my sister. 1880 *Daily News* 9 Jan 5/2 Barbarous as hanging is, its disgracefulness and horror possibly act as deterrent influences.

† **Disgra·cement.** *Obs.* [f. DISGRACE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of disgracing; also, *concr* that which causes disgrace

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I 1 Synce we haue ben spoyled of the diuine apparell, our shameful nakednesse discloseth an infinite heape of filthy disgracementes 1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 454 Defacinges and disgracements of Religion 1647 H MORE *Poems* 169 That disgracement of Philosophie .. this Theorie Might take 't away

Disgracer (disgrē·ˈsəɹ) [f as prec + -ER 1.] One who or that which disgraces; one that exposes to shame or causes ignominy; † an opprobrious reviler (*obs.*).

1570 DEE *Math Pref* 46 The continuall disgracer of Gods Veritie 1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* 15 a, He began to . shew himselfe openly a studious disgracer of antiquitie 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj* 267 A Reproacher or disgracer of his Majesties Government 1732 SWIFT *Exam. Abuses Dublin*, I have given good advice to those infamous disgracers of their sex 1789 MRS PIOZZI *Journ France* I 382 Who .. were such disgracers of human nature.

‖ **Disgracia, -grazia.** [Sp. *desgracia* (-grāþya) disgrace, misfortune, unpleasantness, It. *disgrazia* (-grātsya), formerly *disgratia*.] An unpleasant accident, misfortune

1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 114 When it has been his ill fortune to meet with a disgraccia 1845 LD CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) IV lxxxix 174 This disgrazia happened from meeting a line of brewer's drays at Charing Cross

† **Disgra·ciately,** *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹ [as if f. **disgraciate* adj., ad It. *disgraziato*, in Florio *disgratiato* 'graceless'] Ill-favouredly, unhappily, unpleasingly

a 1734 NORTH *Exam* I. i. § 28 All this he would most disgraciately obtrude by his quaint Touch of 'confirming all'

Disgracious (disgrē·ʃəs), *a* Also 6-7 -tious [a F. *disgracieux* (1518 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. DIS- 4 + *gracieux*, perh. after It *disgrazioso* 'graceless, full of disgrace', (Florio): cf. GRACIOUS.]

1. Ungracious, unfavourable, unkind? *Obs*

1598 J. DICKINSON *Greene in Conc* (1878) 144 Deigne rather to quicken them by a gracious regard, then to kill them by a disgracious repulse 1603 BRETON *Dign or Ind Men* 207 What indignities are these to prove the disgratious Nature of Man? 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX 343 Any one of the disgracious cavillers

† **2.** Out of favour; in disfavour, disliked *Obs.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich III*, III vii 112 I doe suspect I haue done some offence, That seemes disgracious in the Cities eye *Ibid* IV. iv. 177 If I be so disgracious in your eye, Let me march on, and not offend you, Madam 1612 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* IX xvi (1632) 849 As for these causes he was in highest grace with the King, so hee was the more disgracious or hated of the people

† **3** Disgraceful, shameful. *Obs.*

1615 *Trades Incr* in *Harl Misc.* (Malh.) III. 308 The lazy and disgracious merchandise of our coasters

4. Without grace of manner; uncomely, unbecoming.

1870 MORLEY *Rep Land Tenure* in *Pall Papers* CLXIII 202, I heard general complaints .. of them [the women's] disgracious attempts to follow the fashions

† **Disgra·ciously,** *adv Obs.* [f prec + -LY²] In a disgracious manner; with disgrace or indignity; without grace, ungraciously

1618 *Hist. P. Warbeck* in *Select Harl Misc.* (1793) 95 He read it in publick, and that so disgraciously [etc.] 1619 *Time's Storehouse* II. 282 (L.) All were eyther at last disgraciously killed, or else receyved some great overthrow

† **Disgra·cive,** *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. DISGRACE *v* + -IVE: cf *coercive*.] Conveying or tending to disgrace or reproach; disgraceful, shameful

1602 BOYS *Wks* 412 The Syrian *race*, which is a disgracive term 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I xxvii 47 They are unwisely ashamed of an ignorance, which is not disgracive *Ibid.* II. xxviii 120 He that will question every disgracive word, which he hears is spoken of him, shall haue much trouble

Disgradation (disgrădē·ʃən). ? *Obs.* [n of action f DISGRADE *v*] Punitive deprivation of rank, degree, or dignity; = DEGRADATION 1 1.

1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl, Degradation*, in our law-books called disgradation, and deposition [Not in *Termes de la Ley*, Cowell, Blount, who have *disgrade*, but not *disgradation*] 1861 W BELL *Dict. Law Scot* 291/2 Disgradation, Deposition, or Degradation, the stripping a person for ever of a dignity or degree of honour

Disgrade (disgrā·d), *v* Also 5-6 **dysgrade**, dis-, **dysgrate**, 6 **desgrade**. [ad OF. *desgrader*, by-form of *degrader*, ad. late L *dēgradāre*, Pr *degradar*, *desgradar*: for frequent Romanic interchange of *de-*, *des-*, see DE- I. 6] *trans.* To depose formally, as a punitive measure, from honourable rank, degree, or dignity; = DEGRADE *v* 2.

c 1430 LYDG *Bochas* VIII i. (1554) 177 b, Fortune list him to disgrade Among his knightes 1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Olde Age* 28 b, Sore against my will was it, when I deposed and dysgraded L Flaminius of his senatourship 1612 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit.* IX xvii. (1632) 869 He was first solemnly disgraded, his guilt spurs cut from his heeles by the Master-Cooke. 1880 DIXON *Windsor* III vii 67 Voted that the late duke be disgraded from his dignity as a knight 1888 *Circular to Senate by Coll of Med Durham Univ.*, Supposing the Durham University to possess already the power to disgrade its Graduates.

b. To deprive of ecclesiastical status; = DEGRADE *v* 2 b.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 246 Ony symple mon . schal be enprisoned, disgratid or brent 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron* 112 Formosus .was disgraded be Jon the Pope fro all the ordres of the Cherch onto lay astat 1586 *Exam H. Barrowe, etc* in *Harl Misc* (Malh.) II 28 *Q.* Are you a Minister? *A.* No, I was one after your orders. *Q* Who disgraded you? *A* I disgraded my self through Gods mercy by repentance 1641 PRYNNE *Antip.* 98 They did not disgrade and deprive from holy Orders such Malefactors

Hence **Disgra·ded** *ppl. a.*, **Disgrading** *vbl. sb.*

1531-2 *Act* 23 *Hen VIII*, c 1 A certificat under his seale testifiynge the said disgradinge 1546 BALE *Eng Votaries* II Liv (T) s v *Degrade*), He once yet againe departed the realme with his disgraded abbots 1602 SEGAR *Hon Mil. & Civ.* II. iv 55 The King of Armes and other Heralds cast the warme water vpon the disgraded Knights face saying Henceforth thou shalt be called by thy right name, Traitour 1641 *Termes de la Ley* (1708) 257 By the Canon Law there are two kinds of Disgradings, the one summary, by word only, and the other solemn, by Devesting the party disgraded from the Ensigns of his Order or Degree

† **Disgra·dement.** *Obs rare*⁻¹ [f prec + -MENT] = DISGRADATION; DEGRADATION 1 1.

1538 FITZHERB *Just Peas* 107 b, With certifycat therof under his seall testifyenge the sayde dysgradement

† **Disgra·der.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ER 1] One who degrades from a position of honour.

a 1603 T CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N T* Pref. (1618) 17 Disgracers and disgraders of the Scripture haue taught men to say, that the copies are corrupted.

†Disgra·duate, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 7 b + GRADUATE *sb.*] *trans* To depose from a degree or dignity, deprive of rank or privilege, = DISGRADE, DEGRADUATE.

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* 73 b, Yf they be of mine anointed, and beare my marke, disgresse them (I wold saye, disgraduate them) 1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 135 (R.) The saide Lacedemonians did desgraduate and declaime those to be deffamed and dishonoured, that were takene by the Athenyans in the Islande

†Disgree', *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *desgre-er* (FROISSART) to disagree, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *gréer* to agree see GREE *v.*] *intr* To be out of agreement or harmony; to DISAGREE.

1530 PALSGR. 519/1, I disgre, I agre a mysse, as syngars do, or one note with an other These synggyng men disgree

†Disgree'ment. *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -MENT.] Discord, DISAGREEMENT.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* VII. 148 Without disgrement or contradiccyon

Disgregate (dɪ·sgrĭgēt), *v.* [f. L. *disgregāt-*, ppl. stem of *disgregāre* to separate, f. DIS- 1 + *greg-em* (*grex*) flock, *gregāre* to collect (in a flock).] Hence **Di·sgregated** *ppl. a.*

†1. *trans* To separate, sunder, sever (*from*).

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 64 b, It pleased our louing Creatified Lord to disgregate his gifts from the ordinarie meanes

2 To separate into individual parts, disintegrate.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 630 (R.) Heat doth loosen, disgregate, scatter, and dissolve all thick things. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 422/1 Heat seems to consist of rare parts, and disgregated bodies 1726 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (1741) 4 The Dura Mater is closely wrapt round them, to collect their disgregated Fibres

†3 According to obsolete theories of vision: To scatter or make divergent (the visual rays); hence, to dazzle, confuse, or dim (the sight). *Obs.*

*a*1631 DONNE *Serm.* xcvi. IV. 245 The beames of their eyes were scattered and disgregated so as that they could not confidently discern him. *c*1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. li. Her sight is presently dazled and disgregated with the refulgency. *Ibid.* I. vi. lv, Black doth congregat, unite and fortifie the sight, the other doth disgregat, scatter and enfeeble it.

Disgregation (dɪsgrĭgē·ɪ ʃən). [n. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] Separation of individuals from a company, or of component parts from a whole mass; disintegration, dispersal; *spec.* in *Chem.* separation of the molecules of a substance by heat or other agency

1611 FLORIO *Disgregatione*, a scattering, a disgregation. *a*1626 BP. ANDREWES in Southey *Com.-pl. Bk.* Ser. I. (1850) 354 Without it [concord] a *gregation* it may be, but no *congregation*. The *con* is gone, a *disgregation* rather. 1653 MANTON *Exp. James* v. 9 In troubles there are not so many scatterings and disgregations in Christ's flock 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 763 These Diseases do presuppose a Disgregation of Humours. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. 1. 56 The partial disgregation of the chaotic mass.

Disgress, -ion, obs. ff. DIGRESS, -ION.

†Disgre·ss, *v. Obs. rare*—[? f. DIS- 7 a + L. *gressus* step, taken as = *gradus* step, degree, position, and hence a synonym of DISGRADE (Or possibly an early corrupt form of DISGRACE *v.*)]

1528 [see DISGRADUATE]

†Disgross (dɪsgrō·s), *v. Obs.* [ad. 16th c. F. *desgrossir, desgrosser* 'to lessen, make small, fine, or less grosse, to polish, refine' (Cotgr. 1611), mod.F. *dégrossir*, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *gros, grosse* thick, big, GROSS.] *trans.* To make finer or less gross; *spec.* applied to the initial reduction in thickness of metal bars that are to be made into wire.

1611 FLORIO *Disgrossamento*, a refining, a disgrossing 1636 *Patent Rolls* 7 May, Fyning, refyning, disgrossing of all gold and silver. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 85 If bullion be wrought into plate and utensils, or disgrost into wire or lace 1687 M. TAUBMAN *London's Tri.* 6 In another apartment is Disgrossing, Flatting and Drawing of Gold Wyre. 1823 HONE *Anc. Myst.* 250

b *fig.* (unless misread for *disquuss*, DISCUSS).

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 330 The matters beyng not before disgrossed and brought to a conclusion.

†Disgru·bble, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 5 + **grubble*, perh. for *grumble*.] = DISGRUNTLE

1689 C. HATTON 16 Apr. in *H. Corr.* (1878) II. 131 Sr. R.D. Atkins is soe disgrubbl'd not to be Ch. J. of y^e^ Com. Pleases y^t^ he sath he will not have his brothers scumm milke

Disgruntle (dɪsgrʊ·nt'l), *v.* Now chiefly *U.S.* [f. DIS- 5 + GRUNTLE *v.* freq. of GRUNT]. *trans* To put into sulky dissatisfaction or ill-humour; to chagrin, disgust. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

1682 H. CAVE *Hist. Popery* IV. 79 Hodge was a little disgruntled at that Inscription. *a*1683 SIR P. WARWICK *Mem. Chas. I* (1701) 226 [He] would not be sent unto her house which the Lady was much disgruntled at 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* XLVIII. 256 M'Phelim finds his prince a little disgruntled 1862 C. THORNTON *Conyers Lea* XII. 224 The fair Tabitha retired to her room somewhat disgruntled 1884 *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Star* 18 July, [He] is very much disgruntled at Cleveland's nomination

Hence **Disgru·ntled** *ppl. a*; also **Disgru·ntlement,** moody discontent

1847–78 HALLIW., *Disgruntled*, discomposed *Glouc.* 1889 *Voice* (N.Y.) 12 Sept., Partisans in all stages of disgruntlement were wandering aimlessly about. 1891 BRYCE in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan., A melancholy or gloomy or—to use an expressive American term—a 'disgruntled' temper

Disguisal (dɪsgəi·zăl) *rare* [f. DISGUISE *v.* + -AL.] The action of disguising

1652 COTTERELL tr. *Cassandra* III. 208 To open his heart to her without any disguisal 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 488 The covering invented for their disguisal

Disguise (dɪsgəi·z), *v.* Forms: 4 degise, (-gyse, desgyze), 4–5 des-, disgise, -gyse, dysguyse, 5–6 disguyse, 5–7 desguise, 5– disguise, (6 **disgease**, 6–7 **disguize**, *Sc.* 6 **dis(s)agyse, dissagyiss**) [ME *desgise-n, degise-n*, etc., a OF. *desguisier, deguisier* (11th c. in Littré), later *desguiser*, mod.F. *déguiser*, = Pr. *desguisar*, f. *des-, de-* (DE- I. 6) + Romanic (It., Sp., Pg., Pr.) *guisa*, F. *guise* (11th c.), a OHG. *wîsa* manner, mode, appearance (cf. WISE *sb.*). the primary sense was thus 'to put out of one's usual guise, manner, or mode (of dress, etc.).']

†1. *trans* To alter the guise or fashion of dress and appearance of (any one); *esp.* to dress in a fashion different from what has been customary or considered appropriate to position, etc; to dress up fantastically or ostentatiously, to deck out. *Obs.*

*c*1325 *Poem Times Edw. II*, 255 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 335 Nu ben theih so degysed and diverseliche i-diht, Unnethe may men knowe a gleman from a knyht 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. PROL. 24 In Cuntinaunce of clothinge queinteliche de-gyset *c*1400 *Rom. Rose* 2250 He that loveth trewely Shulde hym disgysen in queyntyse 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCLIX. 209 Mortymer disguised him with wonder riche clothes out of al maner reson both of shapyng and of weryng 1539 T. CHAPMAN in *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) p. XV, The perfeccion of Christian livyng dothe not consiste in dome ceremonyes disgeasing our selffes after straunge fassions 1563 *Hom. II. Exc. Apparr.* (1859) 312 Many men care not what they spend in disguising themselves, ever..inventing new fashions

†2 To make different in manner, mode, or dress (*from* others). *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 97 Hi is zobliche newe and desgised uram obre lages *c*1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 90 (Mätz.) Amonges wymmen he spanne, In theyre habyte disguysed from a man 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. IV. 143 Thei ware disguised fro ye commune maner of other.

†3 To transform; to alter in appearance (*from* the proper or natural manner, shape, etc); to disfigure. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 16 Þei scholden noght The Papacie so desguise vpon diuerse eleccion 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* XII. 18 Whyle he maketh many wordes, he shall dysguyse his countenaunce. ? *a*1550 *Dunbar's Poems, Freiris Berwick* 474 Bot gif it wer on sic a maner wyiss Him to translait or ellis dissagyiss Fra his awin kynd in-to ane vder stait 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 49/2 He [Saint Paul] reproveth his enimies which disguised the lawe of God 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1452 Her cheeks with chaps and wrinkles were disguised, Of what she was no semblance did remain 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* (J.), They saw the faces, which too well they knew, Though then disguised in death

4. To change the guise, or dress and personal appearance, of (any one) so as to conceal identity; to conceal the identity of by dressing *as* some one or *in* a particular garb (Now the leading sense)

*c*1350 *Will. Palerne* 1677, & ȝef ȝe were disgised & dist on any wise ȝe wold be aspied 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 227 She cast in her wit How she him mighte so desguise That no man shuld his body know 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 207 Robert the Bruce wnder the levis grene Oft disagysit in ane sempill weid 1555 EDEN *Decades* 176 They come disguised in an other habite 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 63 Disguised in the habit of a Turk 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 167 The shepherd's garb the woman shall disguise *c*1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 297 She disguised him in woman's clothes 1882 FRELMAN *Amer. Lect.* V. 153 A friend disguised in the garb of an enemy. *Mod.* He attempted to escape disguised as a monk.

b. *refl.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 158 Ine hou uele wyzen he [þe dyeuel] him desgyzeþ. *c*1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 1570 (1577) Yn purpos gret, Hym self lyk a Pylgrym to degyse. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* XIV. 2 Disguise the, so that no man perceaue that thou art Ieroboams wyfe 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 721 Wee man turne our claithis And dis agyse vs, that na man ken vs 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* XX. 38 The prophet disguised himselfe with ashes vpon his face 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* XVI. 299 The wife of Milosch was obliged to disguise herself in the dress of a Servian female peasant.

5 To alter the appearance of (anything) so as to mislead or deceive as to it; to exhibit in a false light, to colour; to misrepresent.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* XVII. VI. (Tollem. MS.), This Aloe Caballinum is disgised [*sophisticatur*] with pouder of safron and vynegre, yf it is ten sibes plungid berin, and dryed. 1623 LD. HERBERT in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 166 To palliate and disguise those thinges which it concernes them to knowe 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. II. 11 Plato's custome to desguise the Traditions he received from the Jews 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VII. 127 Some merchants endeavour to disguise and put off a bad commodity. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 254 To speak the truth, that was to say, substantial truth, a little disguised and coloured.

6. To conceal or cloak the real state or character of (anything) by a counterfeit show or appearance

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. i. 8 Then imitate the action of the Tyger Disguise fair Nature with hard-fauour'd Rage. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 740 This moving Court, that caught the Peoples Eyes, And seem'd but Pomp, did other Ends disguise 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 104, I think to disguise our Thoughts is an Art better lost, than learnt 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 203 A feint to disguise the real intention 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 32 The horse finds out who is afraid of it, and does not disguise its opinion

7 To conceal or hide (a material thing) by any superficial coating or operation

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. II. 165 Yet think not, that this Too-too Much remises Ought into nought; it but the Form disguises In hundred fashions. 1738 WESLEY *Hymns*, '*All Praise to Him*' II., The deepest shades no more disguise Than the full Blaze of Day 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. I. iv. 66 The colouring particles..are there disguised by an alkali. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 116 An insulated cliff being nearly perpendicular, is never disguised with snow.

b To conceal the identity of under a different name or title.

1639 S. DU VERGLE tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 50 Whom we will disguise under the name of Anaclete 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) I. 69 The new title did not disguise the old friend

8. *Electr* To conceal the presence of by neutralization; to dissimulate. (Usually in *passive*.)

1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* § 278 When two insulated conducting bodies are differently electrified, and approached towards each other, so as to be within the influence of their mutual attraction no signs of electricity are communicated by either to a pith ball electrometer connected with them The electric fluids are thus said to become disguised, or paralysed, by their mutual attractive action *Ibid.* § 288 On turning the machine, the positive electricity accumulating in the inside of the battery becomes disguised by the inducting action of the outside coating.

9 To intoxicate (with liquor). *arch.* (pa. pple. still in *slang* use see DISGUISED 6)

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 184 Three cuppes full at once shall oft dysgyse thee 1618 DELONEY *Gentle Craft* (1648) II. V b, We will get him out to the tavern and there cause him to be disguised, that he shall neither be able to stand nor go 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 138 It may so stupifie and disguise them, that they may be the more easily master'd 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XX. 250 Sure, fuddling a trade is Not lovely in Ladies, Since it thus can disguise a Soft sylph like Eliza.

†10 *intr.* To dissemble *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 97 Zelmane disguise not with me in words, as I know thou doest in apparell. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 24 But if I should tell you, you might thinke I did not then disguize with you

Disguise (dɪsgəi·z), *sb.* Also 4 **degise, -yse,** 7 **disguize** [f. DISGUISE *v.*]

†1. Alteration of the fashion of dress from that which has been usual, new or strange fashion (esp. of an ostentatious kind). *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1518 In pompe and pride and vanite, In selcouthe maners and sere degyse Þat now es used of many wyse *Ibid.* 1524 For swilk degises and swilk maners Byfor his tyme ne has noght ben 1594 LODGE *Wounds Civ. War* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 143 Prisoners of divers nations and sundry disguises.

2 Altered fashion of dress and personal appearance intended to conceal the wearer's identity, the state of being thus transformed in appearance for concealment's sake

13 *Coer de L.* 962 The kyng hym [a baroun] tolde How he founde hym [Rychard] in disguise 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* V. III. 220 The banish'd Kent, who, in disguise, Follow'd his enemy king, and did him service. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 214 In this extremity he left that City in disguise. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 125 His manner of going to the Appointment was in Disguise. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 29 ¶ 6 They concluded me a gentlewoman in disguise. *a*1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 8 'Twas a Fairy in disguise.

b. *fig.* A disguised condition or form

1709 *Celebr. Beauties* 10 in *Poet. Miscell.* (Tonson) VI. 514 Praise undeserv'd is Scandal in Disguise 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 52 His grief is but his grandeur in disguise 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 184 ¶ 12 None can tell whether the good that he pursues is not evil in disguise. *Mod.* A blessing in disguise.

3 'A dress contrived to conceal the person that wears it' (J.); a garb assumed in order to deceive.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. VII. 21 Magnificke Virgin, that in queint disguise Of British armes dost maske thy royall blood 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. II. 78 Ned, where are our disguises? 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. (1684) 120 In 1648 [the Duke] was..conveyed in a Disguise or Habit of a girl beyond sea. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* XIII, Now I bring you your disguise 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 395 You were wrapped in a goatskin or some other disguise

b *transf.* and *fig.*

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 1/2 Their glory being intercepted by some later disguise of alteration or addition *a*1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 193 Without any other clothing or disguise of words. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* II. XXXIV. 248 This high-sounding language is merely the splendid disguise of ignorance. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* IV. 82 The passion obliged to act under a disguise becomes different in its nature from the open one

4. Any artificial manner assumed for deception; a false appearance, a counterfeit semblance or show; deception.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 36 The Pilot (all disguise laid aside) said unto him. *a*1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 155 Naked of all humane disguizes 1781 COWPER *Charity* 558 No works shall find acceptance, in that day When all disguises shall be rent away That square not truly with the Scripture plan. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. xliii. 273 Philomelus now threw off all disguise 1865 G. MEREDITH *Rhoda Fleming* VI., Perfect candour can do more for us than a dark disguise.

5 The act or practice of disguising; concealment of the reality under a specious appearance

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. II. 294 So disguise shall by th' disguised Pay with falshood false exacting 1647 CLAREN-

DON *Hist. Reb* VI (1843) 373/2 Nor could he have been led into it by any open temptation, but by a thousand disguises and colenages *a* 1720 POPE *Choice Youths & Virgins* 38 Hence false tears, deceits, disguises 1746 WESLEY *Prim. Methodist* 9 With regard to Subtlety, Evasion, and Disguise. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I 252 Thou friend to whom I communicate without disguise the inmost secrets of my breast 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm* II 32 The heathen defied the law within him There was no disguise in Paganism

†**6** A masque, = DISGUISING 3 *Obs*

1622 B JONSON *Masque of Augurs* Wks (Rtldg) 630/2 Disguise was the old English word for a Masque 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 245 Masques (which they then called Disguises) *c* 1630 MILTON *Passion* III, O what a mask was there, what a disguise

7 'Disorder by drink' (Johnson)

1606 SHAKS. *Ant & Cl* II VII 131 Strong Enobarbe Is weaker then the Wine, and mine owne tongue Spleet's what it speakes: the wilde disguise hath almost Antickt vs all 1622 B. JONSON *Masque of Augurs* Wks (Rtldg) 630/2 Disguise! what mean you by that? do you think that his majesty sits here to expect drunkards?

8. *Electr* See DISGUISE *v.* 8

1839 G BIRD *Nat Phil* § 286 In accordance with the conditions of the induction and disguise of electricity, it is obvious that an insulated jar cannot be charged

Disguised (disgəi zd), *ppl. a* [f. DISGUISE *v.* + -ED 1.]

†**1.** Changed from the usual or natural guise or fashion **a.** disfigured, b altered in fashion of dress for the sake of modish display. *Obs*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III 260 They sigh her clothes all disguised Her haire hangend unkempt about *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* IV II (1869) 175 Pilke beste was disgised so vileliche, and so foule figured 1563 *Homilies* II *Excess of Apparel* (1859) 312 The haughtie [illegible] of England are so maintained with [illegible] costly apparell, that [etc] 1589 [illegible] ladies troop'd in rich disguised attire

†**2.** Of dress, etc. Altered in fashion or assumed for the sake of concealing the identity of the wearer or bearer. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III II, 51 These haue ben feyned Religyous ypocrites with theyr desguysed clothes *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* ix 23 Charlot had a dysgysyd shylde bycause he wolde not be knowen 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VI* an. 28 161 Mistrustyng the sequele of ye matter, [he] departed secretly in habite disguysed, into Sussex 1608 D T *Ess. Pol & Mor.* 98 Wine doth unbare us of that disgus'd, and personated habit, under the which we are accustomed to marche. 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* 51 Procur'd him a pass from the Rebel commanders in a disguised name.

3. Of persons, etc.: Dressed in a strange or assumed garb, or having the appearance otherwise changed, for the sake of concealing identity.

1393 GOWER *Conf* III 62 And he disguised fledde away By ship. 1599 MARSTON *Sco Villanie* I II 175 Disguised Gods, in pesants shape Prest to commit some execrable rape 1639 T BRUGIS tr *Camus' Moral Relat* 346 Finding no safety in high Germany we came downe disguised into this inferiour Germany 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I 332 He lay in ambush, directing the disguised Spaniards to make signals. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 180 The congregation in the old story were untouched by the disguised devil's eloquence it lacked unction.

4. Of a thing, etc: Altered in outward form so as to appear other than it is

1590 SPENSER *F Q* III. II 4 What inquest made her dissemble her disguised kind? 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* III 119 We may easily be deceived, by disguised and pretended reasons 1862 H SPENCER *First Princ.* I V § 33 (1875) 120 Convinced as he is that all punishment is but a disguised beneficence 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 30 Hindrance proved but help disguised.

†**5.** Concealed or hidden so as not to appear

1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* I. i, Here in this bush disguised will I stand 1677 MRS. BEHN *Rover* III 1, Oh I he lay disguized.

6. Intoxicated; drunk, tipsy. *arch. slang.*

1607 DELONEY *Strange Hist.* (1841) 14 The saylors and the shipmen all, through foule excesse of wine, Were so disguisde that at the sea they shewd themselves like swine 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg Mart* III. III, *Har* I am a prince disguised *Hir.* Disguised? How? drunk? 1667 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* I i, I was a little disguised, as they say.. Well, in short, I was drunk.. 1754 CHESTERF *World* Wks 1892 V. 293, I never saw him disguised with liquor in my life 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* XXIX, What if they see me a little disguised? Wherefore should any man be sober tonight? 1883 W C RUSSELL *Jack's Courtship* in *Longm Mag* III 18 A woman, disguised in liquor, with a bonnet on her back. 1884 BESANT *Childr Gideon* II XVI, He was not 'disguised', his speech was clear

Hence **Disgui'sedly** *adv.*, in a disguised manner, in disguise; **Disgui'sedness**, disguised state

1612 BP. HALL *Imprese of God* II in *Recoll Treat* (1614) 674 But alas, the painted faces, and mannishnesse, and monstrous disguisednesse of the one sexe 1631 WEVER *Anc Fun Mon* 24 Hee fled disguisedly by sea for his owne safety 1633 PRYNNE *Histrio-Mastix* II II. (R) The strange disguisednesse of theatricall attires 1683 J. BARNARD *Life of Heylin* 172 (L) He studied schism, and faction, by his own example, and his pen disguisedly.

Disguiseless (disgəi zles), *a.* [f DISGUISE *sb* + -LESS.] Without disguise, undisguised.

1850 BROWNING *Xmas Eve & Easter Day* 232 Naked and disguiseless stayed, And unevadable, the fact 1878 *Fraser's Mag* XVII 427 Nature stood revealed before him, disguiseless, not 'sophisticated'.

Disgui'sement. [f DISGUISE *v* + -MENT, cf. OF. *desguisement*, mod F *dégt-*, a disguising, that which serves to disguise]

1 The fact of disguising, or of being disguised

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* CXI 684 That they might not be put out of countenance by any faire disguisement. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* III 82 To lend an old gowne, and a blacke vaile for his disguisement. 1683 PORDAGE *Myst Div* 130 Blessed are they who through all these wiles and disguisements can find him 1845 *Blackw. Mag* LVII 732 No disguisement of natural form is attempted. 1885 *Times* 13 Apr 4/2 Such disguisement was always a direct infraction of international and military law

2 That which disguises, or whereby disguising is effected; a disguise, a garb that conceals the wearer's identity.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 53 Assuring myselfe, that under that disguisement, I should find opportunitie to reueale myselfe to the owner of my heart 1590 SPENSER *F Q* III VII. 14 What muster wight That in so strange disguizement there did maske 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III III 171 Minstrels and persons in disguisements 1823 LAMB *Lita* (1860) 26 In this disguisement he was brought into the hall 1861 T A TROLLOPE *La Beata* II XVII 186 To don a black disguisement, and put our own hands to the work of mercy

3 *pl.* Additions or accessories that alter the appearance; adornments, bedizenments

1638 BAKER tr *Balzac's Lett* III (1654) 105 It hath paintings and disguisements, to alter the purity of all worldly things 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1852) II 153 Stripped of all the disguisements, and foreign mixtures cast upon them 1867 D G MITCHELL *Rur Stud* 199 If the charming but costly disguisements of a park cannot be ventured upon at once

Disguiser (disgəi zəi) [f DISGUISE *v.* + -ER 1] One who disguises **a.** One who dresses himself up in order to act in a pageant, a masker or mummer, a GUISER.

1481–90 *Howard Housek Bks* (Roxb) 517 Payd . [for] stuff for dysgysers on Saynt Stevens day XVJ d. 1494 FABYAN *Chron* VII 558 Fyue was put to the vestures of the disguysers 1545 HALL *Chron., Hen VIII*, an 10 (R) The disguysers dissended from yᵗ rock, & daunced a great space

b One who or that which changes appearances, and makes things appear other than they are.

1586 T B *La Primaud Fr Acad* I. 628 He must use great prudence to discerne flatterers and disguisers of matters 1603 SHAKS *Meas for M.* IV. II. 186 Oh, death's a great disguiser 1729 POPE *To Swift* 11 Aug, [He] is quite the reverse to you, unless you are a very dextrous disguiser 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* Jan. 22 The two main disguisers and disfigurers of humanity.

†**Disgui'sily,** *adv Obs* [f. DISGUISY *a.* + -LY 2] Strangely, extraordinarily.

c 1325 *Orfeo & H* 322 in D. Laing *Sel. Rem* (1822), An hundred tours ther were about, Degiselich and batailed stout *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 485 [illegible] dede in þis wise *c* 1430 [illegible] 369) 43 To the milk he was be[illegible]

†**Disgui'siness.** *Obs* Also de-. [f as prec + -NESS] Strangeness of guise or fashion

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T.* P 340 Precious clothyng is couenable . for his softenesse, and for his strangenesse and degisynesse [*v r* [illegible] *c* 1400 *Dwm* 2523 And merveilled much in [illegible]

Disguising (disgəi zin), *vbl. sb.* [f. DISGUISE *v* + -ING 1]

1 The action of the verb DISGUISE. †**a.** Change of fashion of clothes, strange or fantastic dressing

1395 *Lollard Conclus* Art XII in J. Lewis *Life Wyclif* (1820) 342 Duodecima Conclusio, quod multitudo artium in nostro regno nutrit multum peccatum in *waste*, curiositate, et inter *disguising* *c* 1400 *Jacob's Well* 79 3if dysgysyng, or excesse of clothys be þerin þanne is þat desyre of praysing & delyat in þe clothys & rycches dedly synne. *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 62 Noyis flode stroied the world for the pride and the disguysynge that was amonge women 1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng.* CCXXVI (1482) 233 They . chaunged hem euery yere dyuerse shappes and disguysyng of clothyng.

b. The assumption of a disguise.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II VI 37 Ile giue her father notice Of their disguising and pretended flight.

c The giving of a false appearance or representation, concealing.

1586 A. DAY *Eng Secretary* II (1625) 13 His going to N to be but a meere disguising his intent 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXII. (1617) 359 Disguisings of the truth

2. *concr.* † **a** Strange or new-fangled dress. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T* P 351 The wretched swollen membres that they shewe thurgh the degisynge in departynge of hire hoses in whit and reed *c* 1485 *Digby Myst* V. 150 These do signyfie Your disgysyng And your Araye

b. Dress or covering worn to conceal identity

1485 *Act* 1 *Hen VII*, c 7 The said Mis-doers, by reason of their painted Faces, Visors, and other Disguisings could not be known 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren* IV IV. (1588) 419.

†**3.** A mask, or masquerade; an acting by 'disguisers' or guisers. *Obs.*

1481–90 *Howard Housek Bks* (Roxb) 389 All suche stoffe that he bowgt for the Dysgysing 1530 TINDALL *Pract Prelates* Wks (Parker Soc) II 339 The Frenchmen . of late days made a play, or a disguising at Paris, in which the emperor danced with the pope 1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c 13 Iustes, tourneis or other marcial feates or disguisings 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron* III 893/2 This Christmasse was a goodlie disguising plaied at Glaies In 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III 77/2 King Cassibelane gave . many Disguisings, Plays, Minstrelsie and sports 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past* III II 145 Magnificent pageants and disguisings

†**4** An alleged appellation for a 'company' of tailors *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St Albans* F vj b, A Disgysyng of Taylours.

Disgui'sing, *ppl. a* [-ING 2] That disguises

1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV V (1634) 534 *margin*, The disguising ceremonies which the Church of Rome useth in making of her Priests 1741 tr *D'Argens' Chinese Lett* XXVIII 250 The European Women besmear their Faces with White and Red, and upon that disguising Paint they stick abundance of little Plaisters of black Taffata

†**Disgui'sy,** *a. Obs* Forms 4 deguise, (disgisi, -gesye), 4–5 degyse, 5 disgyse, -gisee, -guisee, -gisy [a. OF *desguisé, déguisé, -sé*, pa. pple. of *de,s'guiser* to DISGUISE] Disguised, altered from familiar guise, mode, or appearance.

1. Wearing a disguise, disguised; masked.

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 298 Þe Scottis sent ouer þe se A boye of þei rascaile, quaynt & deguise *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 1610 Also daunces disgisi redi dist were

2 Of changed fashion; of strange guise; new-fashioned, new-fangled; monstrous, wrought, made, or ornamented in a novel or strange fashion

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* CXLVI 11, Þaire degyse atyre, & þaire licherous beryngе. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T* P 343 The cost of embrowdynge, the degise endentynge or bendynge *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VI XII (1554) 159 a, There is none other nacion Touching aray, that is so disguisee In waste of cloth and superfluite *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I CXLIV. (1869) 74 To ioste a smal hastelet or to make a stelke or sum oother disgisee thing

3. Strange, unfamiliar, extraordinary.

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14787 To telle hit here hit ys no nede, Hit were a degyse þyng *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2715 So long þei caired ouer dales & dounes & disgesye weyes *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* (1869) 74 Whi it is of swich faciоun It is a thing disgisy to me.

4. Feigned, done to deceive

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 459 Sone fleyng is right degyse Thair armyt men behynd I se *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* II XXII (1869) 84 Turnynge the gospel al up so doun bi disgisy woordes and lynge.

Disgu'lf, -gu'lph, *v* Also 7 disgolf. [f DIS- 7 c + GULF, or from radical part of *engulf*] *trans.* To send forth or discharge as from a gulf.

1635 PERSON *Varieties* I 24 The perpetuall and constant running and disgolfing of Rivers, brookes and springs from the earth into it [the sea] 1839 BAILEY *Festus* IV (1852) 44 Canst thou not disgulph for me of all thy sea-gods one?

Disgust (disgv st), *sb* [ad. 16th c. F. *desgoust* (Paré), mod.F. *dégoût*, or ad. It. *disgusto* 'distaste' (Florio), f. DIS- 4 + *gusto* taste: cf DISGUST *v.* This and all the cognate words appear after 1600. They are not used by Shakspere.]

1. Strong distaste or disrelish for food in general, or for any particular kind or dish of food; sickening physical disinclination to partake of food, drink, medicine, etc.; nausea, loathing

1611 COTGR, *Desappetit*. a queasinesse, or disgust of stomacke 1682 GLANIUS *Voy Bengala* 43 This mishap was attended by a disgust to the Leaves which we heretofore found so good 1799 J ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 326 The Highlanders in general had a disgust at this kind of food 1803 *Med Jrnl* X 497 The nausea and disgust excited from the exhibition of this medicine 1837 HT MARTINEAU *Soc Amer* III. 61 The conflict between our appetites and the disgust of the food was ridiculous. 1885 CODD *Myths & Dr* I VI. 106 To this day the [hare]..is an object of disgust in certain parts of Russia.

2 Strong repugnance, aversion, or repulsion excited by that which is loathsome or offensive, as a foul smell, disagreeable person or action, disappointed ambition, etc., profound instinctive dislike or dissatisfaction.

1611 COTGR, *Desaimer* to fall into dislike, or disgust of 1632 J. HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 26 It behooved him to make much of his wife, with no lesse art, than disgust [knowing her false] 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist Scot* II *Diss. Murder K Henry* II, Du Croc represents her disgust at Darnley to be extreme 1789 T JEFFERSON *Writ* (1859) II 574 His dress, in so gay a style, gives general disgust against him 1796 R BAGE *Hermsprong* lx, Unable to conquer her disgust to Sir Philip 1801 MRS CHAR. SMITH *Lett Solit Wand.* II 158 In her disgust towards her conductor 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t* Ser II. VII (1869) 156 The object of your abstract hatred and implacable disgust. 1845 S AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref* III 33 He soon retreated in disgust across the Alps

b with *a* and *pl.*

1598 FLORIO, *Dispiacere*, a displeasure a disgust or vnkindnes 1659 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 64 He left behind him, an immortal disgust, amongst the Hugenot party. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per Pic.* (1779) III. LXXXI 213 A couple so situated would be apt to imbibe mutual disgusts 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr* III (1868) 77 His griefs, disgusts, and wounded sensibilities

†**c** An expression of disgust *Obs. rare*

a 1634 RANDOLPH *Amyntas* Poems (1668) 214 Will I be Archi-Flamen, where the gods Are so remiss? Let wolves approach their shrines, [etc] Such disgusts at last Awaken'd Ceres

†**3.** An outbreak of mutual displeasure and ill-feeling; a difference, a quarrel *Obs.*

1628 DIGBY *Voy Medit* (1868) 41 Being aduertised of a disgust betweene Captaine Stradling, my Rereadmirall, and Mr Herris a gentleman of my shippe. 1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 166 Some disgusts happen'd 'twixt Rustan and his Brother 1761 HUME *Hist Eng.* II XXIX. 158 Some disgusts also had previously taken place between Charles and Henry

4 That which causes strong dislike or repugnance, an annoyance, vexation ? *Obs.*

1654 W MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess* II X. § 5 (R), When the presenting of the benefit is joined with the presence of the

disgust 1658 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 210 Custome and continuance has sweetned those disgusts. 1761-2 HUME *Hist Eng* (1806) III xlii. 525 Some disgusts which she had received from the States 1807-8 SYD SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks 1859 II 252/2 Nor can I conceive a greater disgust to a Monarch than to see such a question as that of Catholic Emancipation argued [etc.]

Disgust (disgʌ́st), *v* [ad F *desgouster* (in R. Estienne 1539) 'to distast, loath, dislike, abhorre' (Cotgr 1611), or ad. It *disgustare* 'to distaste' (Florio), f *des-*, DIS- 4 + F *gouster* (mod.F. *goûter*), It. and L *gustāre* to taste. (The F. word was itself prob from It.)]

†**1.** *trans* To have a strong distaste for or repugnance to; to loathe, disrelish, dislike, regard with aversion or displeasure. **a.** *lit* of food *Obs.*

1659 T PECKE *Parnassi Puerp* II 177 That you may disgust nothing you should eat. Let Hunger give the Hogoo to your Meat 1669 W SIMPSON *Hydrol Chym* 165 It is not very palatable, which makes some disgust it 1752 *Scotland's Glory* 27 Our Siloah's streams disgusting For English leeks and onions they And fleshpots still were lusting.

† **b.** generally *Obs*

1601 *Imp Consid Sec Priests* (1675) 64 There is no King disgusting the See of Rome that would have endured us 1611 COTGR., s. v. *Odeur, Il ne l'a pas en bonne odeur*, he disgusts him he hath no good conceit of him 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas I* (1655) 110 His Majesty . disgusting Parliaments, was enforced to call in the aid of his Prerogative. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm* (1744) X 282 Had he not known, that I disgusted it, it had never been spoke or done by him

2. To excite physical nausea and loathing in (a person); to offend the taste or smell of.

1650 W BROUGH *Sacr Pyrnc.* (1659) 226 The remedy . disgusts the palate 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 78 ₱1 The palate is reconciled by degrees to dishes which at first disgusted it. *Mod.* The smell of soap-works always disgusts me

3 To offend the sensibilities of, to excite aversion, repugnance, or sickening displeasure in (a person)

1659 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 89 King James by the negotiations with Spain had disgusted many of the Reformed Religion *Ibid* 273 The Pope was disgusted at the disobedience of the Christians 1717 ABP. KING in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser II IV. 316 Found him engaged in a practice that disgusted and shamed all his friends 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist Ind* II 557 Prince Azim had disgusted many of his principal officers by his arrogance 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Sal. Ch* xix 328 He was disgusted with Phoebe for bringing the message, and disgusted with Beecher for looking pleased to receive it

b. *absol.* To be very distasteful.

1756 BURKE *Subl & B* III. v, Want of the usual proportions in men and other animals is sure to disgust 1763 J BROWN *Poetry & Mus* v 75 The Music and Dance of the Americans at first disgusts

4 With *from, of, against*· To raise or excite such aversion in (a person) as dissuades or deters him from a proposed or intended purpose

1700 S. L. tr *Fryke's Voy. E Ind* 127 The very seeing of her disgusted me from Matrimony 1781 JUSTAMOND *Priv Life Louis XV*, II 133 The Monarch was ever soon disgusted of gratifications that were merely sensual 1788 T JEFFERSON *Writ* (1859) II 512 To disgust Mr Neckar against their new fishery, by letting him foresee its expense 1879 ATCHERLEY *Boerland* 156, I put an expansive ball right on his snout which . thoroughly disgusted him of attacking us

†**Disgu·stable,** *a. Obs rare* [f. DISGUST *v* + -ABLE] Capable of exciting disgust, disgusting

1787 *Minor* 29 A-propos, Mr O'Neal, this house is like yourself—in many things disgustable

Disgustant (disgʌ́stănt), *a* and *sb* [f. DISGUST *v* + -ANT· in F *dégoutant*] **a.** *adj* Disgusting *rare*—°. **b** *sb.* Something that excites disgust.

1866 *Macm Mag* May 62 A deterrent and a disgustant

Disgusted (disgʌ́sted), *ppl a.* [f. DISGUST *v* + -ED] † **a** Distasteful, strongly disliked (*obs*). **b.** Feeling disgust or aversion, chagrined.

1668 SOUTH *Serm* XXVII (1843) 467 Fear makes him unable to assert a disgusted truth 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist* (1714) I 162 Wilson a disgusted Man wrote the Life of K. James *c* 1790 WILLOCK *Voy* 11 He retired sullen and disgusted, 1819 *Metropolis* II 189 [He] staggers from his intemperate banquet, and reels to a disgusted wife

Hence **Disgu·stedly** *adv*, with disgust or repulsion,

1864 *Lowe's last term* (N Y) 85 She put her lips to the glass, turned up her nose very disgustedly 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* III. 98 Shrugging his shoulders disgustedly.

Disgu·ster. *rare.* [f as prec + -ER]

†**1** One who strongly dislikes; cf. DISGUST *v* 1

1681 J. COLLINS *Pref to Glanvill's Sadducismus*, The truth of this story lying so uneasie in the minds of the disgusters of such things

2. He who or that which excites distaste or aversion

Disgustful (disgʌ́stfŭl), *a* [f. DISGUST *sb* + -FUL. Very common in 17–18th c.]

1. Causing literal disgust, offensive to the taste or other sense; disagreeable, sickening, nauseous.

a 1616 BEAUM & FL. *Boudica* I ii, The British waters are grown dull and muddy, The fruit disgustful 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 169 All kinds of cordialls save those that are disgustful 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV vi, A medicine equally annoying and disgustful to the bowels 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf* III. 63 Blood, that mix'd with tears . by disgustful worms was gather'd there 1888 LOWELL *Prose Wks* (1890) VI. 199 These flesh-flies plant there the eggs of their disgustful and infectious progeny

2 Distasteful, displeasing; causing dislike, dissatisfaction, or displeasure, offensive. *arch*

1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* VI xxi § 6 108, I grieue; that my life and Gouernment should seem so disgustfull vnto any. 1659 C. NOBLE *Mod Answ Immod Q* 8 If any Prince were disgustfull asperse and calumniate him 1748 J MASON *Elocut* 15 This unnatural Tone in reading is always disgustful to Persons of Delicacy 1774 *Hist Europe* in *Ann Reg* 76/1 A trial by juries was strange and disgustful to them. *a* 1849 POE *Mrs Browning* Wks (1864) III. 424 A disgustful gulf of utter incongruity.

3. With stronger implication: Causing disgust or strong aversion; sickeningly repugnant or shocking to the moral sensibilities; repulsive, disgusting

1678 GALE *Crt Gentiles* III. 121 It seemeth so disgustful to many, if it be said, that God wils and produceth the act of parricide. 1791 BURKE *Let Member Nat Ass* Wks. VI 34 The spawn of his disgustful amours 1821 *New Monthly Mag* II 385 A tragedy which exceeds in horror the disgustful atrocities of Titus Andronicus 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom* III ix 164 Inexpressibly miserable is this familiarity with objects that have been from the first disgustful

4. Full of disgust; associated with, or characterized by, disgust

[1782 V KNOX *Ess.* (1819) I xxxvii 200 It ceases to produce its natural effect, and terminates in disgustful satiety] 1841 LYTTON *Nt & Morn.* (1851) 244 He turned with hard and disgustful contempt from pleasure 1866 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* ix (ed 2) 99 This person had struck in me what I can only describe as a disgustful curiosity.

Hence **Disgu·stfully** *adv*, **Disgu·stfulness.**

1731 BAILEY (ed 5), *Disgustfully*, distastefully, unpleasantly. 1782 V KNOX *Ess* (1819) III cxlv 131 Tristiam Shandy is in many places disgustfully obscure 1832 *Fraser's Mag* V. 149 This does away with much of the disgustfulness of death 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home, About Warwick* (1879) 101 To shrink more disgustfully than ever before from the idea of being buried at all

Disgu·sting, *vbl. sb.* [see -ING 1.] The action of the verb DISGUST. (Now only gerundial)

1669 WOODHEAD *St Teresa* II. xxxv 256 With the extream disgusting of their kindred

Disgusting (disgʌ́stiŋ), *ppl a* [f DISGUST *v* + -ING 2] That disgusts (see the verb), distasteful, sickening, repulsive.

1754 P. H *Hibernian* II 20 Particular Detail would become dry, and disgusting to the Stranger's Palate. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng* II 39 The disgusting language of the indictment 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 302 Their disgusting cannibal repasts.

Disgu·stingly, *adv.* [f. prec + -LY 2.] In a disgusting manner, so as to cause disgust, *colloq.* offensively, aggravatingly, annoyingly.

1758 L TEMPLE *Sketches* (ed 2) 16 Neither flat on the one hand, nor disgustingly stiff on the other 1804 *Ann Rev.* II 52/2 Calcutta is described as disgustingly filthy *a* 1856 MASSON *Ess* III 75 He stands before them disgustingly unabashed 1864 *Daily Tel.* 1 June, With these disgustingly long days, the night never would come on 1892 JESSOPP *Stud Recluse* vi (1893) 198 The Younger Pliny was disgustingly rich

Disgu·stingness. [f. as prec. + -NESS] The quality of being disgusting; an instance of this

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII 175 The same defect, carried out into sheer disgustingness 1880 R S WATSON *Vis Wazan* IX. 165 Every disgustingness lies there bare and open to the day.

†**Disgu·stion.** *Obs rare.* [irreg. f DISGUST *v.*: see -ION] = DISGUST *sb*

1659 D PELL *Impr. Sea* Ded Cviij, Let not the irreligion of those places breed in you . a disgustion unto the pure ..Religion *Ibid* 556 Homer brings in brave Ulysses in great despair, and disgustion of a drowning death

†**Disgu·stive,** *a Obs rare*—1. [f DISGUST *v.* + -IVE.] That tends or is fitted to disgust

1740 A. HILL *Let.* in Mrs Barbauld *Life Richardson* (1804) I 45 A heavy disgustive insipidness

Dish (diʃ), *sb* Forms: 1 **disc**, (3 **dischs**, **diss**), 3–5 **disch**, **-e**, 4 (**dise**, **dych**, **dischch**), **dissch**, **-e**, 4–5 **dyssh**, **-e**, 4–6 **dishe**, **dishe**, 5–6 **dyssche**, **dysch**, **dyschе**, 6 **dizzshe**, 3– **dish.** [OE *disc* plate, bowl, platter, = OHG. *tisc* plate (MHG. and Ger. *tusch* table), OS. *disk* table, MDu and Du. *dusch* table, ON *diskr* plate (? from OE); WGer. **disk(s)*, a. L *discus* quoit, dish (in Vulgate), DISK. The OE (like OHG. and ON) represents a Latin sense of the word, while the sense 'table' found in MHG and other later dialects corresponds to a later Romanic sense, exemplified by It. *desco*, F. *dais*, *daïs* (DESK, DAIS)]

1. A broad shallow vessel, with flat bottom, concave sides, and nearly level rim, made of earthenware, glass, metal, or wood, and used chiefly to hold food at meals Now, on the one hand often restricted to those of oval, square, or irregular shape, as distinguished from the circular *plate*, and on the other extended to all open vessels used to contain food at table, as tureens, vegetable dishes, etc.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss* 786 (O E T), *Patena*, disc. *a* 800 *Corpus Gloss* 852 *Ferculum*, disc *c* 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Matt XIV 8 Sel me in disc heafud iohannes. *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt XXVI 23 Se þe he-dypð on disce mid me hys hand *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 344 Ibroken disch. *c* 1290 *S Eng. Leg* I 46/23 Ane Dischs of seluer he nam also *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 13159 (Cott) Ask him His heued to giue þe in a diss *c* 1300 *Havelok* 919 Ful wel kan ich dishes swilen *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 434 Dischis & coupis of siluer. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 32 In a dysshe thy gose thou close 1535 COVERDALE *Judg* v 25 She broughte forthe butter in a lordly dyssche. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 270 The common saying is, the hog is neuer good but when he is in the dish 1662 J DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy Ambass* 198 The Wooden dishes that are all over Persia 1710 STELLE *Tatler* No 245 ₱2 A small Cabinet in which were .half a Dozen of Portugal Dishes 1829 SOUTHEY *Pilgr Compostella* II, They both slipt about in the gravy Before they got out of the dish 1881 WHEATLEY & DELAMOTTE *Art Wk Earthenware* iv. 49 Palissy took the greatest pains in the moulding of the fishes..which he placed upon these curious dishes

b A hollow vessel of wood or metal, used for drinking, and also *esp* as a beggar's receptacle for alms; a cup, cf ALMS-DISH, CLACK-, CLAP-DISH.

1381 [see ALMS-DISH] [*c* 1394 J MALVERNE *Contn. Higden* (Rolls) IX App 79 Quoddam jocale argenteum et deauratum formatum ad modum navis, vocatur discus eleemosynarium] 1488 *Will of Pywale* (Somerset Ho), A new tieen dyssh wt a pynte of ale therin 1532 [see CLAPPER *sb.*1 2] 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii 150 I'll give. My figur'd Goblets, for a Dish of Wood 1605 *Tryall Chev* I iii in Bullen *O. Pl* III. 278, I know him as well as the Begger knowes his dish 1634 MILTON *Comus* 391 Who would rob a hermit of his beads, or maple dish? 1781 COWPER *Truth* 80 Books, beads, and maple dish, his meagre stock.

†**c** *transf.* Applied to an acorn-cup *Obs.*

1599 A M tr *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 172/1 Drie the little akorne dishes and contunde them smalle.

†**d** Phrases. *To cast, lay, throw* (something) *in one's dish*: to reproach or taunt him with it. *To have a hand in the dish*: to meddle, interfere *To have a foot in the dish* (? like a pig in the trough). to gain a footing, have a share (cf. to have a finger in the pie). *Obs.*

1551 T WILSON *Logike* (1580) 62 b, When wee charge hym with a like fault, and laye some greater matter in his dishe. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 67 Hee casts the begger in my dish at euerie third sillable 1611 COTGR s.v *Aliboron*, A busie body, one that hath his hand in euery dish. 1615 SWETNAM *Arraignm Women* (1880) p xviii, Hir dowrie will be often cast in thy dish if shee doe bring wealth with her 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 233 We have already also a foot in their dish, for our Diabolonian friends are laid in their bosoms. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 164 ₱5 Some .have been so disingenuous, as to throw Maud the Milk-Maid into my Dish 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I 8 Under the bloody reign of Queen Mary, this was laid in his dish

2. The food ready for eating served on or contained in a dish; a distinct article or variety of food.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W 1531) 17 b, The moost hye deyntyes or delicate dysshes 1601 SHAKS *Jul C* II i. 173 Let's carue him, as a Dish fit for the Gods 1611 — *Wint T* IV iii 8 For a quart of Ale is a dish for a King. 1655 MOUFET & BLUNET *Health's Improv* (1746) 190 Cambletes King of Lydia, having eaten of his own Wife, said, he was sorry to have been ignorant so long of so good a Dish. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 296 To beasts and fowls is he Somewhere become a dish 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 78 ₱1 The palate is reconciled by degrees to dishes which at first disgusted it 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 321 The ladies retired as soon as the dishes had been devoured 1853 SOYER *Pantroph* 73 You will obtain a most delicate dish by boiling the cucumbers with brains

fig. 1647 N BACON *Disc Govt. Eng* I xiv, The Theme of Marriage was the best Dish in all their Entertainment

b. *By-dish, side-dish*: see BY- 3 a, SIDE. *Made dish*, a fancy dish of various ingredients, depending for its success on the cook's skill. *Standing dish* one that appears each day or at every meal (Also used *fig*)

1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* I II. II. i 43 Artificial made dishes, of which our Cooks afford us a great variety 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 146 Meer Quelquechoses, made dishes of no nourishing. 1876 W. H POLLOCK in *Contemp. Rev* June 56 The mysteries had ceased to be the standing dish of theatrical entertainment

3. As a term of quantity more or less indefinite.

a As much or as many as will fill or make a dish when cooked. **b** A dishful, a bowlful or cupful

1596 SHAKS. *Merch V.* II ii. 144, I haue here a dish of Doues that I would bestow vpon your worship 1597 — *2 Hen. IV*, II iv 5 The Prince once set a Dish of Apple-Iohns before him 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II iii. 175 The Boat returned with a good dish of Fish 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xiv 254 Trotter secured a good dish of fish in the pools

b. 1596 SHAKS *1 Hen IV*, II iii 35 Such a dish of skim'd Milk 1662 J DAVIES tr *Olearius' Voy Ambass* 171 He had taken off two or three Dishes of Aquavitæ 1679 *Trials of Green, Berry*, etc. 65, I will go to the Coffee-house, and drink a Dish of Coffee. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 57 ₱4 She scalded her Fingers, and spilt a Dish of Tea upon her Petticoat 1795 *Jeruma* II. 10 Having finished his dish of chocolate 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. XXX, He sate him pensive o'er a dish of tea 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* IV. 688 More than one seat in Parliament had been bought and sold over a dish of coffee at Garraway's. 1862 *Sat. Rev* XIII 526/2 The cook anticipates many a cosy dish of tea with friends

c. *fig*

1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr* V. i 10 Thou full dish of Foole. 1608 — *Per* IV vi 160 My dish of chastity. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. VII (1737) 24 Roger had a Dish of Chat with her. 1753 GRAY *Lett* Wks. 1884 II 241 To entertain you with a dish of very choice erudition 1820 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett* (1894) I 183 This new dish of Continental troubles 1836 *Backwoods Canada* 183 For the sake of a dish of gossip

4. *transf* A shallow concave vessel or receptacle of any kind. See also CHAFING-DISH.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Justice* II, The dishes of thy

ballance 1702 W J *Bruyn's Voy Levant* xxvii 126 The Ropes which were 1ound the Capstan pulled it out of its Dish *c* 1865 J Wyldl in *Circ. Sc.* I 305/2 Evaporating dishes are employed.

5. A dish-like concavity; e g on one side of a wheel (see quots); a depression in a field, etc.

1810 T Williamson *Agric. Mech* 95 The dish given to wheels 1812-6 J Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I 372 Wheels are commonly made with what is called a dish, that is, the spokes are inserted not at right angles, but with an inclination towards the axis of the nave or centre-piece; so that the wheel appears dished or hollow 1846 Worcestlr, *Dish* a hollow in a field.

6 As a specific quantity in various industries:

† a. An obsolete measure for corn Cf Toll-dish.

1419 Corn-dish [see Corn sb 1 11.] 1774 T Wlst *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 85, I will provide them mills for their foreign grain at the rate of the twenty first dish

b *Tin-mining*. A gallon of ore ready for the smelter. c *Lead-mining*. A rectangular box used for measuring the lead ore, by Act 14 and 15 Vict. c. 94 § 3 fixed to contain fifteen pints of water, *brazen-dish*: see Brazen *a.* 4 d Also, the proportion of tin or lead ore paid as royalty to the mine landlord, etc.

1531 *Dial. Laws Eng* II lv (1638) 173 If a man take a Tinne work, and give the Lord the tenth dish 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 13 b, They measure their blacke Tynne by the Dish which containeth a gallon 1631 Brazen dish [see Brazen *a* 4] 1653 Manlovl *Lead Mines* 53 But first the finder hi's two meers must free With oar theire found, for the Barghmaster's fee Which is one dish for one meer of the ground *Ibid* 75 The thirteenth dish of oar within their mine, To th' Lord for Lot, they pay at measuring time 1667 Primatt *City & C Build* 7 A Horse load is nine dishes . weighing about Four hundred and Fifty pound 1681 Houghton *Compl. Miner* Gloss (E D S), *Dish*, a trough made of wood, about 28 inches long, 4 inches deep, and six inches wide; by which all miners measure their ore 1884 R. Hunt *Brit Mining* 83 Mining for tin and copper was carried on, in 1770 .. Permission was obtained from the lord of the soil, and an acknowledgment 'dish', or 'dues'—was paid to him .. commonly one-sixth, one-seventh, one eighth, or even to one-twelfth, or less.

e *Diamond* and *Gold-mining*: see quots.

1890 *Goldfields Victoria* 17, I have obtained good dish prospects after crudely crushing up the quartz. 1893 *Scott. Leader* 29 May 7 About 120 'dishes' go to a 'load' it is an astonishing 'prospect' (4 carats [of diamonds] obtained from 6 dishes).

II. [immed from I. *discus*.]

† **7.** A quoit, quoit-playing *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif 2 *Macc* iv 14 They hastiden for to be maad felawis of wrastlyng and of oost, or cumpanye of dishe, or pleyinge with ledun dishe [1388 in ocupacions of a disch, ether pleying with a ledun disch, Vulg *disci*; Coverdal, to put at ye stone, 1611 the game of Discus] 1552 Hulot, Dyshe caster, or who that throweth a dyshe, *discobolus*

III. [f Dish *v.*] **8.** *slang* The act of 'dishing'. see Dish *v.* 7

1891 Sir W Harcourt *Sp* 30 July, The last reliance of the Tory in an extremity is a policy of 'dish' as it is called.

IV. *Comb* **9 a.** attrib as *dish-rack*; b objective, as *dish-bearer, -designer, -turner, -washing*

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 122/1 Dysshe berer at mete, *discoferus*. 1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* v, A long procession of dish-bearers. 1884 Tennyson *Becket* 5 A dish-designer, and most amorous Of .. Gascon wine. 1894 H Speight *Nidderdale* 384 Whitesmiths, dish-turners 1891 *Anthony's Photogr Bulletin* IV. 336 Dish washing includes all that is required, with regard to cleanliness, in amateur photography.

10. Special comb. . † **dish-bench, -bink** (*north. dial*), **-board**, a rest for dishes, a dresser, a plate-rack, † **dish-caster** (see 7 above); **dish-cover**, a cover of ware or metal placed over hot food; **dish-cradle, -cratch** (*dial.*; in Nares *-catch*), a plate-rack; **dish-crowned** *a.*, having a crown shaped like a dish; **dish-faced** *a.* (of dogs and horses) 'having the nose higher at the tip than the stop' (Stables *Friend Dog* vii. 50); (*dial* of persons) having a round flattish face, like a reversed plate, † **dish-headed** *a*, an epithet of monks; **dish-heater**, 'a warming closet attached to a stove or exposed in front of a fire to heat dishes' (Knight *Dict Mech*); † **dish-meat**, food cooked in a dish, as e g. a pie; **dish-monger**, one who deals in, or has much to do with, dishes (of food); † **dish-mustard**, Turner's name for *Thlaspi arvense* **dish-plate**, *Min* (see quot) **dish-rag, -towel** = Dish-cloth; **dish-spring**, a spring shaped like a dish; **dish-trough** = Dish *sb.* 6 c. Also Dish-cloth, -clout, -wash, -water, etc.

1483 *Cath Angl* 100/2 *Dische benke, scutellarium* 1535 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 12 A cobbord with a dysbynk. 1877 F K Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dish-bink*, a kitchen rack for the plates 1523 Fitzherb *Husb* § 146 Swepe thy hous, dresse vp thy *dysshborde 1562 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 152 My counter and dishebourd 1831 *Society* I. 144 The *dish-covers are slowly raised 1691 Ray *N. C Words* 133 *Dish-Cradle or Credle, a wooden Utensil for wooden Dishes ?16 *Comical Dial betw* 2 *Country Lovers* (N), My *dish-c[r]atch, cupboards, boards, and bed 1600 Rowlands *Let Humours Blood* vii 13 *Dish-crown'd Hat 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr* (1757) II. 12 The *Dish-faced, or Roman Nosed Horse 1825-80 Jamieson, *Dish faced*, flat-faced, applied both to man and beast 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss*, *Dish-faced*, hollow faced 1582 J Bell *Haddon's Answ Osor* 489 b, Those *dish-headed dranes of that shavelyng and Cowled rowte [*c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 122/1 *Dysshe mete, *discibarium*] 1523 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I 2558 Delycate dysshe meates were put out of her presence 1589 R Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 3 Let me alone, for my activity, at the dish meat 1688 R Holme *Armoury* III 316/1 All sorts of Bread and Dishmeats are taken out of the Oven. 1607 Walkington *Opt Glass* 8 *Dish-mongers running into excesse of riot 1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 78 Named in englishe dyshmustard, or triacle Mustard because the seede is lyke mustaid seede in colour and in tast, and the vessel that conteyneth the seede is lyke a dysshe 1892 Hislop *Northumbld Gloss*, *Dish-plates*, in mining, plates or rails dished to receive the fore wheels of a tub, to facilitate the teeming 1825 J Nicholson *Operat Mechanic* 34 CC is a *dish-spring, secured in its place by the pin 1883 *Harper's Mag* Feb 365/2 Mr Ayer removed her *dish-towel from its nail 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict* s v *Barmaster*, [The] Barmaster looks after keeping the 'Dish through.

Dish (dɪʃ), *v* 1 [f. Dish *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To put (food) into a dish, and set it ready for a meal Also with *up* († *forth*, *out*).

1586 J Hooker *Girald Irel* in *Holinshed* II 81 The thin fare that heare is disht before him 1598 *Epulario* Bij, Dish the meat, and lay this sauce vpon it 1652 N. Culverwell *Lt. Nat* 150 (L) They dish out ambrosia for them. *c* 1685 in *Dk Buckhm's Wks* (1705) II 48 She . neatly dish'd it up with Egg-sauce. 1769 Mrs Radcliffe *Eng Housekpr* (1778) 189 When your dinner or supper is dished 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* i, Jemima, dish up! 1879 Sala *Paris herself again* (1880) I. xvii. 261 Grilled bones.. dished up for you before bedtime.

2. *fig.* To present (attractively) for acceptance; to serve up Also with *up* († *forth*, *out*)

1611 Shaks *Wint T.* iii ii. 73 For Conspiracie, I know not how it tastes, though it be dish'd For me to try how. 1641 Milton *Animadv* (1851) 237 Lest, thinking to offer him as a present to God, they dish him out for the Devil. 1658 Gurnall *Chr in Arm* verse 15 ii § 4 (1669) 121/2 The heavenly viands disht forth in the Gospel 1756 Washington *Lett.* Wks (1889) I 265 Their success .. dished up with a good deal of French policy, will encourage the Indians to fall upon our inhabitants 1858 Doran *Cit Fools* 70 This story has been dished up in a hundred different ways

3. *nonce-uses.* a. *To dish about* to pass round in a dish, to drink in turns from a dish or bowl b. To receive (liquid) as in a dish

1729 D Urfey *Pills* (1872) III 311 Then dish about the Mother's Health 1847 H Miller *Omoo* xvi 59 The Julia reared up on her stern and when she settled again forward, fairly dished a tremendous sea.

4 To fashion like a dish; to make concave like a dish or its sides, to hollow *out*, *spec.* to set the spokes of a (carriage-wheel) at such an inclination to the nave that the wheel is concave on one side (purposely or as the result of an accident)

1805 *Agric. Surv E Lothian* 74 (Jam), Formerly the wheel was much dished, from a mistaken principle 1823 P Nicholson *Pract Build* 584 Dish out, to form coves by means of ribs, or wooden vaults for plastering upon 1868 *Trnl. R Agric. Soc.* Ser II IV ii 262 The yards are dished out in the centre to the depth of five feet 1886 A W Grelly *Amt Serv* I xxvii 370 Seven hours' travelling over very rough ground 'dished' a wheel, and lunch was taken while repairs were being made. 1887 *Sporting Life* 20 July 7/2 To facilitate turning the sharp ends, the eastern and western ends [of a bicycle-track] were 'dished'.

5. *intr* To be or become concave; to 'cave in'.

1669 [see Dishing *ppl a.*] 1886 A. W Grelly *Amt. Serv* I xxvii 387 We had much trouble with our wagon, the wheel dishing frequently

6 *intr.* Of a horse, To move the fore-feet in his trot not straight forward but with a circular or scooping motion.

1863 [see Dishing *ppl a*] 1869 Fitzwygram *Horses & Stables* § 931 The more prominent defects are rolling, dishing, cutting, and stumbling 1895 *Letter fr Correspt* I think the best description of a horse that dishes, would be a horse that 'winds his forefoot'.

7. *trans. slang.* To 'do for', defeat completely, ruin; to cheat, circumvent [From the notion of food being *done*, and *dished*]

1798 *Monthly Mag.* (Farmer), Done up, dish'd 1811 L Narfs *Thinks I to Myself* (1816) I 208 (D) He was completely dished—he could never have appeared again 1819 *Abeillard & Heloisa* 10 A consummation greatly wish'd By nymphs who have been foully dish'd. 1826 Scott *Jrnl* 31 July, It was five ere we got home, so there was a day dished 1830 Disraeli *Let* 27 Aug (1887) 32 He dished Prince Pignatelli at billiards 1835 R. H. Froude *Rem* (1838) I 419 You are now taking fresh ground, without owning . that on our first basis I dished you *a* 1847 Mrs Shelrwood *Lady of Manor* V. xxix. 103 If Fitzhenry can't raise the sum, he will be dished, and that in a few hours 1869 *Latest News* 29 Aug 8 The Conservative leader would be glad again to perform the operation of 'dishing the Whigs'. 1880 Disraeli *Endym* xl, I believe it [the House of Commons] to be completely used up. Reform has dished it.

Dish, *v* 2 *Sc* [variant of Dush *v*] *trans* To push violently, thrust.

1821 Galt *Sir A Wylie* I 70 (Jam) They hae horns on their head to dish the like o' me

Dishabilitate (dɪsˌhăbɪlɪtēt), *v.* [f Dis- 6 + Habilitate: cf. OF. *deshabiliter* to disqualify, depose.] *trans* a *Sc. Law* To incapacitate, disqualify. b. (*nonce-use*) To render impotent

1662-81 Stair in M P Brown *Suppl. Decis* (1826) II 243 (Jam) The Earl his father being forefault, and his posterity dishabilitated to bruik estate or dignity in Scotland 1871 R Ellis *Catullus* lxiii 17 Ye, who, could in utter hate to lewdness your sex dishabilitate.

Hence **Dishabilitation**, disqualification; imposing of a legal disability

16 *Sc. Acts Chas I*, (1814) V. 55 (Jam) All prior acts of dishabilitatioun. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot*, *Dishabilitation* is a term sometimes used by our older law authorities, and signifies the corruption of blood consequent upon a conviction for treason.

Dishabille (dɪsăbī l, -bɪ l) Forms: α. 7 dishabillie, -billié, 7-8 dishabillee, 8 dishabile, -habilly, -abilly, deshabilé, 7-9 déshabillé β 7-9 deshabille, déshabille, 8 deshabil. γ. 7- dishabille, 8 dishabile, (9 *dial.* disabil). [ad F. *déshabillé* (in 1642 *desabillé*, Hatz.-Darm.) undress, subst. use of pa. pple of *déshabiller* to undress, f *des-*, Dis- 4 + *habiller* to dress, etc. The final *-é* of the French word (or its equivalent) has been occasional in English since the 17th c., but it was soon changed to *e* mute, and the prefix generally (like OF. *des-*) altered to *dis-*.]

1. The state of being partly undressed, or dressed in a negligent or careless style; undress Usually in phr. *in dishabille* (=Fr. *en déshabillé*)

α. 1705 Farquhar *Twin-Rivals* v iv, I found you a little in the *déshabillé*. 1709 Mrs. Manley *New Atal.* (ed. 2) I. 38 (Stanf.) Favour'd by his Disabilly all tempting 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 40 ₱ 3 The Pleasures of their *Deshabillé* 1721 *Brit. Apollo* III. No 144 3/1 The Ladies . Appear'd in such a Dishabille there 1796 G M. Woodward *Eccentric Excurs* (1807) 26 His lady made a thousand apologies for being catched in such a dishabilly. 1885 *Athenæum* 7 Nov. 601/1 The shortcomings of English costume pale before the *déshabillé* of the Dutch colonial ladies

β 1708 Mrs. Cinlyre *Busie Body* i 1, What would she give now to be in this deshabille in the open air? 1713 Swift *Cadenus & Vanessa* 367 (1726) 96 A party next of glitt'ring Dames Came early, out of pure Good-will, To see the Girl in Deshabille 1773 Sheridan in *Sheridaniana* 70 In studious deshabille behold her sit 1861 T. A Trollope, *La Beata* I vi 125 The easy, confidential intercourse of her déshabille in the boudoir.

γ 1684 tr *Plutarch's Mor* Pref (L.), To surprize his mistress in dishabille. 1763-5 Churchill *Journey* Poems II. 5 Nor would I have the Sisters of the hill Behold their Bard in such a Dishabille. 1799 Southey *Nondescripts* iv, Were it fair To judge a lady in her dishabille? 1874 Burnand *My time* ii. 13 Standing in his shirt-sleeves, for which dishabille he had apologized to us.

2 *concr.* A garment worn in undress; a dress or costume of a negligent style

1673 Wycherley *Gentl Dancing-master* v i, Contented instead of variety of new gowns and rich petticoats, with her dishabille, or flame-colour gown called Indian. 1690 Crowne *Eng. Friar* v Dram Wks 1874 IV. 111 They only come in dishabilleés to visit me, and did not expect your Lordship 1713 Gay *Guardian* No 149 ₱ 6 We have a kind of sketch of dress which, as the invention was foreign, is called a Dishabille; every thing is thrown on with a loose and careless air. 1789 Mad D'Arblay *Diary* 21 Aug, She does not become a déshabille *a* 1847 Mrs. Shelrwood *Lady of Manor* V xxxi 224 A neat undress, or dishabille, is much admired in England. 1868 *Gloss Sussex Words* in Hurst *Horsham*, I'm sorry, ma'am, you see me in such a dirty disabil.

3. *transf.* and *fig.*

1712 Pope *Let* 5 Dec. Wks 1737 V 188 Thoughts just warm from the brain, without any polishing or dress, the very dishabille of the understanding 1753 Foote *Eng. in Paris* i Wks 1799 I. 35 What has been the matter, Squire? Your face seems a little in deshabille *a* 1817 T. Dwight *Trav* (1821) II 142 Where nature . is now naked and deformed, she will suddenly exchange the dishabille, and be ornamented with her richest attire 1825 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* II. x 212 [Pepys] sets down his thoughts in a most becoming dishabille 1830 Galt *Laurie T.* iv viii (1849) 171 The house was in dishabille

† **B.** as *adj.* [repr. F *déshabillé* pa. pple.] In undress, negligently dressed. *Obs.*

1691 *Islington Wells* 4 (Stanf.) Three Ladies Drest *Dishabillee*. 1694 N H *Ladies Dict* 14/1 (Stanf.) He is *Deshabille*, that is, in a careless Dress

† **Dis|ha·bit,** *v. Obs rare.* [f. Dis- 6 + Habit *v.* cf. F. *déshabiter* 'to disinhabitate, or deprive of inhabitants' (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To remove from its habitation or place of abode, to dislodge.

1595 Shaks. *John* ii 1 220 Those sleeping stones .from their fixed beds of lime Had bin dishabited

† **Dis|ha·bitable,** *a. Obs. rare* [f. Dis- 10 + Habitable] Uninhabitable.

1642 Ld Falkland *Let Earl Cumberland* 5 Those false reports make London dishabitable

† **Dis|ha·bited,** *ppl a* 1 *Obs.* [f. F. *déshabité* 'disinhabited, without inhabitants' (Cotgr.) + -ed] Uninhabited, deserted of inhabitants (quot. 1602).

1577 Eden & Willes *Hist Trav* 232 b, Imagininge, the hot Zone, to be altogeather dishabited for heat 1582 Hakluyt *Voy* A, The 17 of Januarie we departed from the dishabited rocke 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 67 a, The dishabited townes afford them rooting

† **Dis|habi·ted,** *ppl. a.*2 [f Dis- 10 + Habited.] ? Improperly habited or dressed

1648 S Kem in *4th Rep Hist MSS Comm* 275/1, I have certaine information that Sir Thos Lunsford is gon up in an ould thredbare coate disshabited

Dis|habi·tuate, *v* [f. Dis- 6 + Habituate *v*, prob after F. *déshabituer* in same sense.] *trans* To render unaccustomed, to disaccustom: the reverse of *habituate*

1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* ix 1276 To dishabituate By sip and sip, this drainer to the dregs O' the draught of conversation 1881 *Contemp Rev* Nov 700 That talk and

not action has been alone permitted to the clergy as a body has dishabituated them for the conduct of affairs

Dis|hable, obs. form of DISABLE *v.*

Dishadow, var of DISSHADOW *v.*

†Dis|hai·r, *v Obs* [f DIS- 7 a + HAIR *sb*] *trans.* To deprive of hair, remove the hair from

1632 *Celestina* VI 78 They pill, and dis-haire their eye-browes with nippers

Dishallow (dis|hæ lou), *v.* [f DIS- 6 + HALLOW *v*] *trans* To undo the hallowing of, to destroy or violate the sacredness of; to profane. Hence **Disha llowing** *vbl sb*, profanation.

1552 LATIMER *Serm in Lincoln* i 70 God hateth the dis-hallowing of the Sabboth. 16 T ADAMS *Wks* (1861–2) II 289 (D) Nor can the unholiness of the priest dishallow the altar. 1647 TRAPP *Comm Matt* XXVI 63 To pollute and dishallow that 'glorious and fearful name of God' 1833 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II 288 If curses are not dis-hallowed by descending so low! 1869 TENNYSON *Pelleas & E* 437 Ye, that so dishallow the holy sleep, Your sleep is death.

Dis|hallucina·tion. [DIS -9: cf. *disillusion*] A freeing from hallucination; disillusion

1881 R. BUCHANAN *Child of Nature* VIII, He received a good deal of rough treatment and sorry dishallucination 1889 *Univ. Rev.* Mar. 356 Returning under dishallucination, we perceive that he does not really know so much.

†Dis|har·bour, *v Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 or 7 + HARBOUR *v.* or *sb.*] *trans* To drive out of its 'harbour' or place of shelter, to send adrift

1566 DRANT *Wail Hierim* K vj, All reste disharboured from my soule *a* 1612 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 108 He [Josephus] says, our Soule is committed in trust to us, and we may not neglect or disharbour it

Disharmonic (dis|haɹmǫ nik), *a.* [DIS- 10] Not harmonic; without harmony; anharmonic

1887 H. WALLACH in *Anthrop. Inst. Jrnl* XVII 160 The head is disharmonic. The skull is sub-dolichocephalous, very broad, the forehead low, and the prognathism never much accentuated

†Dis|harmo·nical, *a Obs.* [f DIS- + HARMONICAL, after *disharmony*] = prec

1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* II 1 88 Some .. strokes upon it [a musical instrument] will be harmonical, and other some ..disharmonical. *Ibid* (1694) 74 The same Strokes, that were before disharmonical, may be now harmonical

Disharmonious (dis|haɹmō·nıəs), *a.* [f. DIS- 10 + HARMONIOUS; after *disharmony*]

1. Not in harmony or agreement; marked by want of harmony

1659 H MORE *Immort Soul* (1662) 148 [It] may..prove painful to the Soul, and dis-harmonious to her touch. 1661 GLANVILL *Van Dogm* IV 39 The musician's soul would be the most disharmonious 1683 TRYON *Way to Health*, Thus there is caused an unequal disharmonious Life 1754 J HILDROP *Misc Wks* I 38 Disharmonious, disorderly Motions of the Fluids and Animal Spirits 1876 FARRAR *Marlb Serm* XXXV. 355 Let me warn you against the fatal delusion that such a dual, such a divided, such a disharmonious life as this, is enough for God

2. Of sounds: Unharmonious, discordant.

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 462 The dis-harmonious noise of Drunken Healths and Roaring Huzza's. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* (1865) IV XI III 56 Dispute which rose *crescendo* in disharmonious duet.

Hence **Dis|harmo niously** *adv*, in a disharmonious manner, discordantly.

1664 H MORE *Myst. Inq* To Rdr., Whose very title sounds so harshly and disharmoniously 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt* XV XIII. (1873) VI 97 This. victorious campaign ..with which all Europe is disharmoniously ringing

Disharmonize (dis|hā ɹmǫnəiz), *v.* [f. DIS- + HARMONIZE, after *disharmony*. Cf. mod F. *déshar monıser*, neologism in Littré, 1874.]

1. *trans.* To put out of harmony, destroy the harmony of; to make unharmonious or discordant

1801 J CAREY in *Monthly Mag* XI 314 Instances in which the harmony of ancient versification is thus dis-harmonized by the application of modern accent 1824 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II *Blakesmoor in H-shire*, A trait of affectation, or worse, vain-glory disharmonizing the place and the occasion 1843 PUSEY *Holy Eucharist* 10 Our nature jarring still, disharmonized, obscured, deformed 1858 SEARS *Athan* III. x 335 Cleared of disharmonizing elements

2. *intr.* To be out of harmony; not to harmonize

1863 B. TAYLOR *H Thurston* III 22 A trifle of affectation in her manner did not disharmonize with such a face, it was natural to her.

Disharmony (dis|hā ɹmǫni) [f DIS- 9 + HARMONY; prob. formed after *discord*. Cf mod.F. *déshar monie*, neologism in Littré, 1874, also corresponding words in other mod langs.]

1 Want of harmony or agreement, discordance.

a 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 6 The want or absence of harmony, which we call disharmony. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci* XIII 76 Reason and Faith are at perfect Unisons, the disharmony is in the Phancy. 1765 LAW *Behmen's Myst Magnum* III (1772) 324 Of the Properties in their Disharmony, Inequality, and Discord 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* (1865) IV XI. II 33 Disharmony of mind and tongue 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II 226 That sense of guilt which is the feeling of disharmony with God

b with *a* and *pl* Something discordant

1833 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 364 If it ever obtrudes itself as a disharmony, are we inclined to laugh? 1884 *Ch Times* 25 Apr 331/4 The manifold disharmonies of Church and State in England

2 Want of harmony between sounds; discord, dissonance

a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp* (1677) 10 A string over-stretched makes a jar and disharmony 1675 R BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 398 No harmony or Dis harmony in sounds. 1860 TRENCH *Serm Westm Abb* XXIV 279 Harsh discords and disharmonies make themselves heard

†Disha·tter, *v Obs rare*—[1]. [f *dis-* for DIS- 1 + SHATTER] *trans* To shatter completely

1615 DANIEL *Hymen's Trr.* II IV, I rather will Rend it in Pieces, and dishatter all Into a Chaos

†Dis|hau·nt, *v Obs* (Chiefly *Sc.*) Also 7–8 **dishant.** [ad OF. *deshanter* (Cotgr), f. DIS- 4 + *hanter* to HAUNT] *trans.* To cease to haunt, frequent, or resort to, to absent oneself from.

1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* IV 125 (D) She dis-haunted the resort Of such as were suspect of light report 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 48 The nobilitie and barons now did dishaunt them 1659 in W McDowall *Hist Dumfries* XXXII (1873) 371 Capt. Ed Maxwell delate for dishaunting the ordinances 1808–80 JAMIESON, *Dishaunt*. is still occasionally used *Aberd.*

Hence **†Dis|hau·nting** *vbl. sb*; **†Dis|hau·nter,** one who 'dishaunts'. *Obs.*

a 1652 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1842–6) III 375 The dis-haunting and intermissioun of the exercise. 1665 in Cramond *Ann. Banff* II 46 Several dishaunters of ordinances ordained to be summoned

Dish-cloth. A cloth used in the kitchen or scullery for washing dishes, etc.

1828 in WEBSTER 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss* 25/1 Dish-clout, a dish-cloth. 1887 R. BUCHANAN *Heir of Linne* I, A sort of banner, composed of an old towel or dish-cloth.

Dish-clout. *arch* or *dial.* A 'clout' or cloth used for washing dishes, etc., = prec *In the wringing of a dish-clout* speedily, immediately.

1530 PALSGR 214/1 Dishecloute, *soupillon* 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 90 As the saying is, washe their face with faire water, and drie it ouer with a dishcloute 1677 HORNECK *Gt. Law Consid* III (1704) 68 He that makes a rich carpet, doth not intend it for dish-clouts. 1782 MAD D'ARBLAY *Diary* 28 Dec, What a slut Mrs Ord must think me, to put a dish-clout in my pocket' 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* IX, Breakfast shall be on the board in the wringing of a dish-clout 1824 W IRVING *T. Trav* II 36 And have known Hamlet to stalk solemnly on to deliver his soliloquy, with a dishclout pinned to his skirts 1877 E PEACOCK *N. W Line. Gloss* 86/1 'Go thee ways or I'll pin th' dishclout to thee tail' is not unfrequently said to men and boys who interfere in the kitchen.

b. taken as a type of limpness and weakness

1692 TRYON *Good House-w* I. (ed 2) 7 You are now weak as Water, and have no more Spirits than a Dish-clout. 1863 MRS CARLYLE *Lett* III 170, I was on foot again—but weak as a dishclout.

c. used in contemptuous comparison or allusion.

a 1529 SKELTON *Poems agst. Garnesche* 36, A bawdy dyshe-clowte, That bryngyth the worlde abowte 1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* III V 221 Romeos a dish-clout to him. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf Lover* V 1, I am gazing on this gorgeous house, our cote's a dishclout to it.

d *transf.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 97 The Latines [call the caul] *Mappaveniris*, the dish-clout or map of the Belly, because it licketh vp the superfluities thereof 1785 GROSE *Dict Vulg Tongue* s v, To make a napkin of one's dish-clout, to marry one's cook 1822 SCOTT *Fam. Lett* 25 June, It was hard he should be made the dish-clout to wipe up the stains of such a man.

e *attrib*

1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* 12 b, More .. then his dish-clout discipline will sette vp in seauen yeeres. 1755 H. WALPOLE *Let Geo Montagu* 20 Dec, That old rag of a dish-clout ministry, Harry Furnese, is to be the other lord.

Hence **Dish-clout** *v. trans.*, to wash with a dish-clout

1861 MAYHEW *Lond Labour* III. 363 (Hoppe) They are expected to dish clout the whole of the panels [of a cab]

†Dis|hea·rt, *v Obs* Also 7 **dishart.** [f. DIS- 7 a + HEART *sb*] = DISHEARTEN

1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosmos* (1876) 42 (D) When, therefore, divine justice sinne wil scurge, He doth dishart their hearts in whom it raignes 1612 T TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I 13 The which would vtterly dishearte them *a* 1616 BEAUM & FL. *Bondnca* I. 1, *Car* Have not I seen the Britains — *Bond.* What? *Car* Disheated.

Dishearten (dis|hā ɹt'n), *v.* Also 7 **disharten.** [f DIS- 6 + HEARTEN, or from prec. + -EN 5, after *hearten*] *trans.* To deprive of 'heart' or courage; to discourage, dispirit, make despondent.

1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, IV 1 117 No man should possesse him with any appearance of feare; lest hee, by shewing it, should dis-hearten his Army 1606 WARNER *Alb Eng.* XIV. xc 365 Their former losse dishartned them so much. 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I 120 A great part. disheartened by the severity of the winter, returned to England 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 115 Lysander exerted his utmost efforts to thwart, discredit, and dishearten his successor

†b. with complement To discourage *from* doing something (also with *to* and *inf.*) *Obs*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 121 The Turkes got the greatest losse, and were disheartned to proceed further 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II XVI 109 They are disheartened from doing their best. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr* II (1862) 235 She urged what she could to dishearten me to it 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I 27 Disheartned them from that design

†c. with an action or the like as object: cf. DISCOURAGE 2 *Obs.*

1698 *Whole Duty Man* Pref 4 Where this is wanting, it disheartens our care. 1668 CLARENDON *Vind* Tracts (1727) 64 An uncertainty which must dishearten any industry

Dis|hea·rtened, *ppl. a* [f. prec. + -ED 1] Discouraged, dispirited. see the verb.

1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 210 We were a disheartened army 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 517 The Whigs were a small and a disheartened minority.

Hence **Dis|hea·rtenedness,** dispirited condition.

a 1679 T GOODWIN *Wks.* II. I 170 (R.) A disheartenedness and dejection of mind 1863 DICEY *Federal St.* II 273, I heard no cry of despair or disheartenedness.

Dis|hea·rtener. [f. DISHEARTEN + -ER 1.] One who disheartens.

1645 *Cry Alarum* 9 A disheartner of Gods people.

Dis|hea·rtening, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1] The action of vb DISHEARTEN; discouragement.

1619 W. SCLATER *Exp I. Thess* (1630) 309 Hierome thought labour a dis-heartning to the Tempter 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* Pref A vj, Or else he may lye open to such disheartnings, as become not these undertakings

Dis|hea·rtening, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2] That dishearten; discouraging, dispiriting.

1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II 101 As serviceable to the Rebells, and as disheartning to honest men 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I x. 107 Under these disheartning circumstances. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng* V 235 Friends brought in disheartening news.

Hence **Dis|hea·rteningly** *adv.*

1742 BAILEY, *Dishearteningly*, by way of Discouragement 1882 HALL CAINE *Recoll D. G. Rossetti* 98 Disheartenimgly unpropitious weather

Dis|hea·rtenment. [f DISHEARTEN + -MENT.] The act of dishearteing, or fact of being disheartened; discouragement

1830 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II 143 No disheartenment availed with him 1876 FARRAR *Marlb Serm* XXXIX 393 Among the disheartenments of labour and the strife of tongues 1886 MRS A HUNT *That Other Person* III. 211 A sigh of complete fatigue and disheartenment.

Dished (dıʃt), *ppl. a* [f DISH *v.*[1] + -ED] a. Put in a dish. b. Shaped like a dish; made slightly concave. c. *slang*: see DISH *v.* 7.

1586 T B *La Primaud Fr Acad* I (1589) 195 Raddish rosted in the ashes was all the dished he had to his supper 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 241 They use Disht wheat with milk 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr* (1757) II 37 The Soles a little hollow or dish'd 1812–6 J SMITH *Panorama Sc & Art* I 372 Dished wheels have many excellencies

†Dis|he·dge, *v. Obs nonce-wd* [f. DIS- 7 a + HEDGE *sb*] *trans* To deprive of its hedge

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps* LXXX IV, Why hast thou now thy self dishedg'd this vine?

†Dis|hei·r, *v Obs. rare.* [f DIS- 7 b + HEIR.]

1 *trans* To deprive of or turn out of one's inheritance; to disinherit.

[1492 *Act Dom. Conc.* 262 (Jam) In distitutioun and dishering of the said Gelis [perh error for *dishesing*] 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. III, Sword .. Thou shalt dis-heire him, it shall be thine honor.

2. To deprive of an heir

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P* III 705 To hew th' imperial Cedar down, Defraud Succession, and dis-heir the Crown

[Dishele (Halliw), error for *dishese*, DISEASE]

Dishelm (dis|he·lm), *v*[1] [f. DIS- 7 a + HELM helmet, after OF. *desheaulmer*, *-healmer*, in same sense] *trans.* To deprive or disarm of one's helmet. *intr.* for *refl* To take off one's helmet.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 25 b, Incontinent as . Jason hadde . smyton doun the geant to the erthe he dishelmed. 1525 LD BERNERS *Froiss* II CLXVIII [CLXIV.] 469 Sir Raynold dishelmed the Englisshe knyght 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss* XIV 383 Jove made me yield, Dishelm my head. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* VI. 85 When she saw me lying stark, Dishelm'd and mute.

Dishelm (dis|he·lm), *v.*[2] [f DIS- 7 a + HELM.] *trans.* To deprive of the helm or rudder

a 1849 H COLERIDGE *Poems* (1850) II 155 Fear that dis helms The vessel of the soul 1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 75 To float, dishelm'd, a wreck upon the waves.

Dishelv'd: see DISHEVELLED.

Dishenerite, -yt, obs. f. *disenherit*, DISINHERIT.

Disher (di ʃəɹ). [f. DISH *sb.* and *v.* + -ER 1; cf. *saddler.*]

†1. A maker or seller of dishes. *Obs.*

1304 in Riley *Mem London* (1868) 54 John le Disshere. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. V. 166 A Ropere, a Redyng-kyng, and Rose þe disschere. [1377 B V. 323 Rose þe dissheres; *v r* dyssheres douȝter 1393 C VII 372 disshere]. *a* 1500 *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 572 *Cipharius*, a cuppere, or a dysshere. 1892 O. HESLOP *Northumbld Gloss* 238 *Disher*, a turner of wooden bowls or dishes. Within the memory of some still living (1886) there was a disher working at Mitford. (Obs.)

2. One who dishes or serves up food. ? *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Imbandisore*, a gentleman sewer, a disher or dresser vp of meates.

3. One who 'dishes': see DISH *v* 7.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 June 1/3 By the indignation which the dirty trick will excite. the disher will thus in the end be dished

†Dis|he·rbage, *v. Obs.* [f DIS- 7 a + HERBAGE *sb.*] *trans* To deprive or strip of herbage.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 216 b, These wordes, λειποβοτανεῖν ἐποίησε, that is, 'hath brought this climate to clene *disherbageing*', smellen all of the inkehorne.

Dis|he·rent, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. DIS- 4 + radical part of *co-herent.*] The opposite of *coherent*; incoherent; incongruous.

1890 J. H. STIRLING *Philos & Theol* III 49 It is the Τὸ ἀντίξουν συμφερον, the coherent disherent, attributed to Herachtus by Aristotle.

† **Di·sheress.** *Obs. rare.* [f DISHER *sb.* + -ESS.] A woman who makes or sells dishes

1377 [see DISHER 1] [Margaret la Disheresse is cited in Bardsley *Eng Surnames* from the Hundred Rolls.]

Disherid, -ied, obs pa pple. and pa. t of DISHERIT *v.*

Disherison (dɪsʰe·rɪzən), *sb.* Forms: *α* 3–4 desertison, -tesoun, diserteisoun, 4–5 disheriteson, -rtison, -etison, -yteson, desheryteson *β* 5– disherison. [orig *disheriteson*, a. OF. *des(h)eritesun, -eison*, n. of action from *des(h)eriter* to DISHERIT. (The full L. type was **dishērēdĭtātiōn-em*: the syllable *ed* was dropped in OF., the *t* before *s* in English.)] The action of depriving of, or cutting off from, an inheritance; disinheritance

c 1290 *Beket* 1836 in *S Eng Leg* I. 159 Þat it . were with on-rigte and a-3ein lawe In desertison of mine churche to costome i-drawe *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 214 To him and his heyres grete disheriteson 1340 *Ayenb.* 48 Desertesoun of eyr and ualse mariages 1399 *Rolls of Parlt* III 451/2 Forfaitures of heritages, and disheretisons. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c 18 The utter disheriteson of your seid Suppliant. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c. 35 § 9 To the hurte prejudice nor disherison of the seid George or of his heires 1523 *Act* 14–15 *Hen VIII*, c 13 The saide hauen is likely to be lost for euer, to the kynges disherison, and hurte of the common welth 1607 COWELL *Interp* s v *Contra formam collationis*, The Abbot hath made a feoffment to the disherison of the house or church 1750 CARTE *Hist Eng* II 291 Pardoning them all as to life, limb, imprisonment and disherison 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop* (1879) 67 To prevent improvident alienations of landed estates, by dying persons, to the disherison of their lawful heirs

† **Dis|he·rison,** *v Obs. rare*—1. [f prec sb] *trans* To disinherit.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* IV 212 To defraud rav'nous this expectant of his hopes, and to disherison his malignant issue.

† **Dis|he·riss,** *v. Obs.* (Chiefly *Sc.*) Forms: 4 dysherys, 6 disheris, -heireis, -hæriss, 7 disheriss, disherize. [14–16th c. Sc. *disherss*, as if f extended stem of an OF **disheri-* to disheir, which may have been used in AF. The corresponding E. form would be *disherish*; the form in -IZE is due to confusion of verbal suffix: cf *advertise, amortize*] = next

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 101 Ȝe se How Inglis men, throw thar powste, Dysherysys me off my land 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvi 38 The temporal all stait to gryp and gather, The sone disheris wald the father 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot* (1821) I. p. lxiv, This was Edward disherist of the crown of Ingland. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj* 41 Quhen ane man .. does anie thing for the quhilk he is disherissed . his heretage vses to returne, as escheit to his over-lord 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt. Brit* IX v § 25 These thus disheirted, ought of right giue first assault on their vnrighteous oppressor.

† **Disherit** (dɪsʰe·rɪt), *v Obs.* Forms: 3–4 deserit(e, -yte, -et, 4 desherit(e, dysheriete, 4–5 diserit(e, -yt, dyserit, 4–7 disherite, 5–6 dis-, dysherit, -yt(e, -et(t, -eit, 4–8 disherit [ME a. OF. *desheriter, deseriter, -ereter, -ireter*, etc, mod.F. *déshériter* = Pr. *des(h)eretar*, Sp *desheredar*, Pg. *desherdar*, It. *diseredare*, med.L. *dishereditāre, dehereditāre* (Du Cange) '—Rom. *desheretāre*, for L **de-, *dishērēditāre*, f DE- 6, DIS- 4 + *hērēditāre* to inherit, f. *hērēditās* heirship, inheritance. The pa pple. and sometimes the pa t had also the shortened form *disherit*, with the variants *disherid, -ied, desered, desirit*. see examples at end of the article]

1. *trans.* To deprive or dispossess of an inheritance; to disinherit.

c 1290 *S Eng. Leg.* I. 74/107 Alle obure weren deseritede *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L G W* 1065 *Dido*, That euere swich a noble man as he [Eneas] Schal ben diserityd in swich degre. *c* 1465 *Eng Chron* (Camden) 16 Thow hast thaym slayne vnrightfulli, and disherited thair heirs. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. II 196 Hyt were not mete that the father schold dysheryte hys chyld 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* Table 230 [He] rebels against his Father, is disherited by his Fathers will 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Pal & Arc* III 968 The dryads and the woodland train Disherited ran howling o er the plain

b Const *of* (rarely *from*).

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 5394 He scholde .. Deserite Wyder of ylka del *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib* P 869 To desherite hem of al þat euere they han 1523 FITZHERB *Surv* Prol., Disheryted of their possessyons 1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowel's Catech* (1853) 193 Like children disherited from their father's goods 1632–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II (1682) 5 Disherited of their Fathers kingdom 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 172 The great and honourable men Have seized the earth, and of the heritage Which God to all had given, Disherited their brethren'

2. *fig* To deprive, dispossess; to banish from its rightful domain (quot 1579[1]).

c 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) xxxii 145 Ay to þis tyme we bene in peess, of þe whilk þou will now dispoile vs and disherit vs. 1579 E K *Ded to Spenser's Sheph Cal*, This Poet hath labored to restore, as to their rightfull heritage, such good and naturall English wordes, as have beene long time out of use, and almost cleane disherited. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 192 Thou art an heyre to fayre lyuing, that is nothing, if thou be disherited of learning 1795 COLERIDGE *Juvenile Poems* (1864) 62 Made blind by lusts, disherited of soul

Hence **Dishe·rited** *ppl. a.*, **Dishe·riting** *vbl. sb.*

1388 in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks* III 471 A pleynt of disherytyng of his riȝt and possessions *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5522 Of þair disserytyng to sees [=cease] 1613–8 DANIEL *Coll. Hist Eng* (1626) 154 The dis-herited returne answer to the Legat 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist* III VII § 2 The premisses tend to the disherising of the Crown of England

¶ Examples of pa. pple. and pa. t *disherit*, etc

c 1314 *Guy Warw* (A) 6164 Thurch felonie mi fader he slough, Mi brother he desirit with wough *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk* (MS B.) 379 Pore, exilde, deserit *c* 1375 *Xt Pains of Hell* 39 in *O E Misc.* 211 Þese deseredyn treu ayrs vnryȝtfully 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron* 289 Many men were disherid of her londis 1523 FITZHERB *Surv* Prol, Theyr heyres shuld nat be disheryt *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* IX 210 He hath dysheryt me

† **Dis|he·ritance.** *Obs.* [a OF. *des(h)eritance*, f. *desheriter*. see prec. and -ANCE] The act of disinheriting; disinheritance.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XXIX 85 It was cawse of here disheritaunce 1531 *Dial on Laws Eng* II 1 (1638) 61 The alienation is to his disheritance, and therefore it is a forfeiture of his estate 1660 R COKE *Power & Subj* 195 Infinite losses and disheritances are like to ensue to the founders of the said houses and their heirs

† **Dis|he·rite.** *Obs* In 4 deserite, -yte [perh. a. OF *des(h)erité* disherited, pa. pple. used subst] A disinherited person.

1297 R GLOUC. (1724) 452 Hii sette deserytes in þe myddel ost þo, þat þe kyng adde bynome her lond *Ibid* 563 Þe knistes were deserites in þe lond aboute wide.

Dis|he·ritment. *rare* [f. DISHERIT *v* + -MENT in OF. *desheritement*] The act of disinheriting; = DISHERITANCE.

1881 *Scribner's Mag* XXII 757 [He] dared to hand to the Tsar his protest against the act of dishenitment

† **Dis|he·ritor.** *Obs. rare.* [f. DISHERIT *v* + -OR for AF *-our*] One who disinherits

1607–72 COWELL *Interpr*, *Disheritor*, one that disinherits, or puts another out of his Inheritance, 3 E 1 cap 39.

Disherize, var. of DISHERISS, *Obs.*

Dishero (dɪsʰhī·rō), *v.* [f. DIS- 7 b] *trans.* To deprive of the character of a hero.

1838 CARLYLE *Misc* (1872) VI. 30 A hypothesis that Mr. Lockhart at heart has a dislike to Scott, and has done his best in an underhand, treacherous manner, to dishero him.

Dishese, obs. form of DISEASE.

† **Dishe·vel,** *a Obs* In 4–5 discheuel(e, disshevele, dysshyuell, 5 dishiuill, (*Sc*) dyschowyll. [Variant of DISHEVELLY, a OF. *deschevelé*, with final *é* mute in Eng. Cf. ASSIGN *sb*]

1. Without coif or head-dress, hence, with the hair unconfined and flung about in disorder. Sometimes app. in wider sense. Undressed, in dishabille.

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 235 In kyrtelles al discheuel [*v r* dysshyuell, dischеuele, dissheueld, dissheueled, dischieflee] went þei þer *c* 1385 — *L G. W* 1720 *Lucretia*, This noble wif sat by hire beddys side Discheuele [*v r* dissheuely] for no maleyce she ne thoughte *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 1014 Eftyr mydnycht in handis thai hatff him tane, Dyschowyll on sleipe.

2 Of hair · = DISHEVELLED 2

c 1450 *Crt of Love* 139 And all her haire it shone as gold so fine Dishuill crispe down hanging at her backe A yard in length.

Dishevel (dɪse·vĕl), *v* [perh a. 16th c *deschevеler* (Cotgr.), mod. *déchеveler*; but prob. chiefly a back-formation from DISHEVELLED.]

1 *trans.* To loosen and throw about in disorder (hair and the like); to let (the hair) down.

1598 FLORIO, *Dischiomare*, to disheuell, to touze ones haire 1611 COTGR, *Descheveler*, to discheuell; to pull the haire about the eares 1618 *Barnevelt's Apol* Diij, The Peacock when he's viewd disheuels his faire traine 1648 JOS BEAUMONT *Psyche* II IX, They. dishevel May Round Tellus's springing face 1800 MRS HERVEY *Mourtray Fam* I. 201 He had been at court in the morning; but though he had changed his clothes, he had omitted to dishevel his hair 1826 *Blackw Mag* XX. 397 She now dishevels..the unsinged beauty of her flowing tresses

† 2. *intr.* (for *refl*) Of hair: To hang loose or in disorder. *Obs*

1638 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (ed. 2) 230 Their haire curling, dishevells oft times about their shoulders *Ibid* 355

Hence **Dishe·velling** *vbl. sb*

a 1656 BP HALL *Rem Wks* (1660) 244 The .. wanton fashion of the womans dissheveling her hair 1786 MAD D'ARBLAY *Diary* 17 July, Just as I was in the midst of my hair dishevelling, I was summoned.

Dishevelled,-eled (dɪse·vĕld), *ppl a.* Forms: 5–7 discheveled, 5 dishevilled, dyssheuelled, 6 disheuld, dischеaueled, 7 -evell'd, disheveld, -evиled, -euelled, 7– dishevelled [f OF. *deschevelé* mod F. *déchevelé* (see DISHEVELY *a*) + -ED]

† 1. = DISHEVEL *a. Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 453 She was discheueled and hadde the feirest heed that eny woman myght haue. *Ibid* 646 An olde woman dischеueled, and all to-rente hir heir 1494 *Househ. Ord* 123 Her [the Queen's] head must bee dishevilled with a riche sircle on her head. 1591 SIDNEY *Ast. & Stella* cvii, She, so disheuld blusht 1653 H COGAN *Diod Sic* 151 Growing distracted with griefe. she went up and downe all dischеveled with her haire about her eares

b. In vaguer sense: With disarranged or disordered dress, untidy

1612 DRAYTON *Poly olb* xiii 215 With thy disheveld nymphs attyr'd in youthfull greene 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IX. III, The dishevelled fair hastily following 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F* lxxiii, Her whole appearance was haggard and dishevelled

2. Of the hair · Unconfined by head-gear, hanging loose, flung about in disorder, unkempt.

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I (Arb) 28 Doune to the wynd tracing traylds her dischеaueled hearlocks. 1638 *Penit Conf* III. (1657) 22 Our hair dishevеld, not platted nor crisped 1718 PRIOR *Pleasure* 567 With flowing sorrow, and dishevell'd hair 1813 SCOTT *Trierm* III xxxvii, Still her dark locks dishevell'd flow From net of pearl o'er breast of snow 1887 BOWEN *Virg Æneid* III 593 Foul rags and a beard dishevelled he wore

3 *transf* Disordered, ruffled disorderly, untidy

1647 WARD *Simp Cobler* 32 When States dishevl'd [*printed* dishelv'd] are, and Lawes untwist 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* V 130 The heav'ns bespangling with dishevell'd light 1858 *Sat. Rev* V 388/1 In vehement diction, but dishevelled grammar 1882 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xviii, The dishevelled mass of music that she never would keep in order 1883 H DRUMMOND *Nat Law in Spir W.* (ed 2) 294 Religion is no dishevelled mass of aspiration, prayer, and faith 1886 STEVENSON *Pr Otto* II II 87 A certain lady of a dishevelled reputation

| b. In good sense: Unconstrained, free, easy

a 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1685) 482 One of the genialest pieces that I have read of the same unaffected and dischеveled kind

Hence **Dishe·velledness.**

1889 T GIFT *Not for Night-time* 165 Smiling to myself at my dishevelledness

Dishevelment (dɪse·vĕlmĕnt), [f. DISHEVEL *v* + -MENT] The action of dishevelling; dishevelled condition.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev.* II I VI (1872) 50 Their Hebe eyes brighter with enthusiasm, and long hair in beautiful dishevelment 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec Th* II III VII 236 His tone has made her hotly conscious of her dishevelment

† **Dishe·vely, -elee,** *ppl. a* Also 4–5 dischiefle, 5 discheuelee. [a. OF *deschevelé* pa pple., f. *des-*, DIS- + OF *chevel, cheveu* hair, = med L *dis-, dēcapillātus* stripped of hair, shaven, Sp *descabellado* 'bald, having no haire left on his head' cf. It *(di)scapigliare* 'to desheuell, to disorder . . ones head or haires'. In another form of this word, the *-é* of OF. pa pple, became mute in ME.: see DISHEVEL *a* 1] = DISHEVEL *a* 1.

a 1430 *Chaucer's Canterb T Prol* 683 (Ellesm. MS) Dischеuelee [*other MSS* discheuele] saue his cappe he rood al hare 14.. *Chaucer's L. G. W.* 1315 *Dido* (Fairf MS) She falleth him to foote and swowneth there Dissheveley with hire bryght gelte here *c* 1450 *Merlin* 298 She was all dischеueleе in her heer *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron* CLXVIII 11, In chaumbre preuy At discouert descheuely also in all, As seruyng was to estate vnto hall

Dishful (dɪ·ʃfʊl). Also 4 dissuol. [f. DISH *sb* + -FUL] As much as a dish will contain.

c 1320 *Sentyn Sag* (W.) 1918 Thre dissch fol of blod he let me blede 1340 *Ayenb* 120 Yef me yefþ ane poure manne ane dissuol of pesen 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* III. (1586) 136 b, Geve to every one a little dishefull of rennet cruddes. 1641 BEST *Farm Bks* (Surtees) 105 They make account that fower mowter dishfulls is a pecke 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II VII. (1840) II. 170 A dishfull of water.

Dishing (dɪ·ʃɪŋ), *vbl sb.* [f DISH *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb DISH

1679 DRYDEN *Troilus & Cr* I II, The dishing, the setting on the table 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 160 (L) In the dishing out of whose Odcombian banquet, he had a considerable hand. 1858 R. S SURTEES *Ask Mamma* XXXII, Nor do then anxieties end with the dishing-up of the dinner

b Oblique position of the spokes of a wheel, making its outer face concave

1797 A CUMMING in *Commun. Bd. Agric* II 366 Dishing (or the oblique position of the spokes) added much to the strength and stiffness of wheels. 1880 L WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 209 The spokes were sections of ivory tusks, set in with the natural curve outward, to perfect the dishing.

Di·shing, *ppl. a.* [-ING[2]] That 'dishes'; *spec.* forming a concave or dish-like surface, see DISH *v.* 4, 5, 6, 7.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst Agric* (1681) 232 They make them [Spokes] concave or dishing. to secure the Wheel from breaking in a fall 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* (J.), For the form of the wheels, some make them more dishing that is, more concave, by setting off the spokes and fellies more outwards. 1863 *Trnl R. Agric Soc* XXIV II 94 Curby or cow hocks [of a horse] with dishing speedy cutting, or slouching action [see CUT *sb.*[2] 7] 1895 H D TRAILL in *Fortn. Rev.* Sept 364 Urged by Conservatives of the 'dishing' school [cf quot. 1869 in DISH *v* 7]

† **Dishi·ver,** *v. Obs* [f. DIS- 5 + SHIVER *v*] *trans* and *intr* To shiver to pieces. Hence **Dishi·vered** *ppl. a.*

1562 PHAER *Æneid* IX Cc iij, Shields dishiuring crack 1598 YONG *Diana* 290 His tender trembling flesh I will dishiuer. 1624 BP MOUNTAGU *Treat Invoc Saints* 6 The dishivered splinters runne into my hands 1650 W SLATER (son) *Bp Ded. to W Sclater's Rom. IV*, As Dagon . falls dishivered into dust and ashes

Dishlet (dɪ·ʃlĕt), **Dishling** (dɪ·ʃlɪŋ). [f DISH *sb* + -LET, -LING.] A tiny dish (of food).

1811 LAMB *Edax on Appetite*, A sliver of ham .. a slip of invisible brawn with a power of such dishlings 1884 *Daily News* 23 Sept 2/1 It is a very agreeable miniature feed The dishlets are nine in number

† **Dis|ho·ly,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 10 + HOLY.] The reverse of holy, unholy, iniquitous.

1593 BELL *Motives Romish Faith* (1605) 16 Cast into the said Romish disholy inquisition 1596 — *Surv. Popery* I. I. X 34 Our disholy fathers the late bishops of Rome.

Dishome (dis,hō·m), *v.* [f. Dis- 7 c + Home *sb*.] *trans* To deprive of, or eject from, a home Hence **Disho·med** *ppl. a.*

1880 *Contemp Rev* 179 We have sunk into being the only dishomed nation. 1882 F W H. Myers *Renewal Youth* 229 Thy soul dishomed shall be forlorn 1882 *Daily Tel* 7 Nov. (Cassell) Poor families being incontinently dishomed to give space for magnificent roadways. 1893 W. T Stead in *Rev of Rev* 15 Sept 318/1 To create substitutes for the home for the benefit of the dishomed

Dishonest (disɒ·nest), *a* [ad OF *deshoneste* (13th c in Hatz.-Darm.), mod F *déshonnête*; = Pr. *deshonest*, Sp. *deshonesto*, It. *disonesto*, a Romanic formation for L. *dehonestus*, f. *honestus* honourable, Honest: see De- 6, Dis- 4.]

†1. Entailing dishonour or disgrace; dishonourable, discreditable, misbecoming, shameful, ignominious *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T* 820 Ye koude nat doon so dishoneste a thyng, That thilke wombe, in which youre children leye, Scholde Be seyn al baire 1483 Caxton *Cato* A vij, The galowes and dyshonest dethe 1483 — *G de la Tour* D viij, The pryde of men that counterfeted them self of newe and dishonest rayment 1586 T. B *La Primaud. Fr Acad* I 12 If we account it a shamefull thing to be ignorant of those things the not knowing of our selves is much more dishonest. 1702 Rowe *Tamerl.* III 1 1115 Thou didst an Act dishonest to thy Race. 1710 Pope *Windsor For* 326 Inglorious triumphs and dishonest scars. 1760 Home *Siege Aquileia* II, Some fierce barbarian now insults the dead; Adding dishonest wounds

†2 Unchaste, lewd, filthy *Obs*

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 159 Þe leccherous louyth to be in dyshonest cumpanye. 1494 Fabyan *Chron* VI cci 209 This duke, with Gunnore lyued longe whyle a dishonest lyfe, and contrary to the lawys of the Churche. 1599 Shaks *Hen V*, I ii 50 Holding in disdaine the German Women, For some dishonest manners of their life 1630 Wadsworth *Pilgr.* vii 73 Accused him for being dishonest with his owne Neece 1734 Watts *Relig Fam* Pref. (1789) 7 Their own dishonest and impure ideas

†3 Unseemly to the sight; ugly, hideous *Obs.* (Connected with sense 1 by quot 1585.)

[1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy* III. xx. 108 To cover the dishonest partes of the body.] 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet* VII (1653) 129 The Face appeares very filthy and dishonest 1697 Dryden *Æneid* VI. (R) Dishonest [tr *inhonesto*] with lop'd arms, the youth appears 1725 Pope *Odyss* X 462 Enormous beasts dishonest to the eye.

4. Of actions, etc: Discreditable as being at variance with straightforward or honourable dealing, underhand; now, fraudulent, thievish, knavish

[1552 Huloet, Dishonest matter, or any thynge cloked with fayre wordes, *subturpis*] 1611 Bible *Ezek.* xxii 27 To get dishonest gaine 1647 Cowley *Mistress, Counsel* VI, The act I must confess was wise, As a dishonest act could be. 1736 Butler *Anal* I iv Wks 1874 I 80 Dishonest artifices are got into business of all kinds 1840 Macaulay *Ess., Ranke* (1851) II. 127 A most dishonest and inaccurate French version

5 Of persons Wanting in honesty, probity, or integrity; disposed to cheat or defraud, thievish

1751–73 Jortin *Eccl Hist* I (1846) 123 Imposed upon themselves by dishonest brethren. 1793 Holcroft tr. *Lavater's Physiogn.* xxxvi. 185 No man is so good as not to be liable to become dishonest. 1859 Kingsley *Good News of God* xxi (1878) 171 You may be false and dishonest, saith the Lord, but I am honest and true

†**Disho·nest,** *v Obs* [ad. OF. *deshoneste* (14th c. in Godef) = Sp. *deshonestar*, It *disonestare*.—a Romanic formation on *dishonest-us* (see prec), for L. *dehonestāre*]

1. *trans.* To bring dishonour, disgrace, or discredit upon; to dishonour; to stain with ignominy.

1382 Wiclif *Prov* xxv 8 Whan thou has dishonestid [Vulg *dehonestaveris*] thi frend 1509 Fisher *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks (1876) 291 To eschewe euery thynge that myght dyshonest ony noble woman 1526 Tindale 1 *Cor.* xi 5 Every woman that prayeth or prophesieth bare hedded, dishonesteth her heede 1606 *Wily Beguiled* in Hazl *Dodsley* IX 258, I hope you will not seek to dishonest me. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp Williams* I (1692) 44 He did not dishonest himself for it with any indignity

2 To impute disgrace or dishonour to (a person); to defame, calumniate.

c 1534 tr *Pol Verg Eng Hist* (Camden) I. 251 Hee slaunderuslie dishonested them 1583 Golding *Calvin on Dent* xxxix. 230 If a man call one a theefe hee will not abide to bee so dishonested before the worlde 1615 T Adams *Blacke Deuill* 20 He may tho' not disquiet yet dishonest the soule of man

3. To violate the honour or chastity of; to defile.

1563–87 Foxe *A & M* (1684) I 762/2 If we do see a King to rob and spoil his Subjects, deflour Virgins, dishonest Matrons 1565–73 Cooper *Thesaurus, Colluvio* to dishonest or defile. *a* 1652 Brome *New Acad* I. Wks 1873 II 18 I'll defie the devil to dishonest her

4 To render unseemly or ugly; to deform.

1581 J Bell *Haddon's Answ Osor* 10 b, Your selfe do disfigure your owne whelpe, you dishoneste your owne creature. 1637 R Humphrey tr *St Ambrose* II 33 Hee doth dishonest the grace of his vpper shape

Hence **Disho·nesting** *vbl sb*

1530 Palsgr 214/1 Dishonestyng, *aulement* 1565–73 Cooper *Thesaurus, Generis dehonestamentum*, the dishonesting of his stocke

Disho·nestly, *adv.* [f Dishonest *a* + -ly2]

†1. With dishonour, disgrace, or ignominy; dishonourably, shamefully *Obs*

c 1430 Lydg. *Floure of Curtesye* (R), Dishonestly to speake of any wight She deadly hateth 15 *Doctr Gd Servauntes*

in *Poet. Tracts* (Percy Soc) 10 Whan that thou arte thus departed Without his loue dyshonestely 1549 *Compl Scot* xi 93 He gart hang, cruelly and dishonestly .. sexten scoir of the maist nobillis. 1643 Prynne *Sov Power Parl* App. 58 Who had been shaven a Monke, or dishonestly bald

†2 Unchastely, not in honourable matrimony

1560 Bible (Genev) *Ecclus* xxii. 4 Shee that liueth dishonestly is her fathers heauinesse. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav* (1677) 71 He dishonestly courts his Fathers Wife 1685 Evelyn *Mem* (1857) II. 238 Monmouth having lived dishonestly with the Lady Henrietta Wentworth for two years

3 In a dishonest manner, fraudulently; so as to cheat or deceive.

1590 Shaks. *Com Err* v 1 3 He had the Chaine of me, Though most dishonestly he doth denie it 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng* III. 586 Clarendon, who had refused the oaths, and Ailesbury, who had dishonestly taken them

Disho·nestness. *rare*—0. [f. as prec + -ness] = next. 1727 in Bailey vol. II

Dishonesty (disɒ·nesti). Also 4–5 des-, **dishonestee.** [a. OF. *desho(n)nesté* (13th c. in Littré, in mod.F *déshonnêteté*) = Pr. *dezonestat*, It. *disonestà*, a Romanic formation on *dishonest-us* Dishonest, after L *honestāt-em* honourableness, Honesty] The quality of being dishonest.

†1. Dishonour, disgrace, discredit, shame; (with *pl.*) a dishonourable or disgraceful action *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars T.* P 759 Shame, that eschueth alle deshonestee. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 528 Ne deme no dishonesty in your deise hert 1535 Coverdale *Ecclus* iii 13 Where the father is without honoure, it is the dishonesty of the sonne *a* 1542 Wyatt *Compl Lone* (R), From thousand dishonesties have I him drawen 1582 N T. (Rhem) 2 *Cor* iv 2 We renounce the secrete [1611 hidden] things of dishonestie [Wycl. *Geneva, R. V* shame, Tindale, etc unhonestie] 1596 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* viii. 86 To venture he may haue honour, to ly hidd as he la, dishonestie

†2. Unchastity, lewdness *Obs*

1535 Coverdale *Ecclus* xxii 4 Shee that commeth to dishonesty, bringeth hir father in heuynes 1553 S Cabot *Ordinances* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 261 No woman to be tempted to incontinencie or dishonestie. 1630 Wadsworth *Pilgr.* vii 73 Accused of dishonesty with another mans wife 1639 S Du Verger tr *Camus' Admir Events* 110 A right temple of Cyprus where the sacrifices were only dishonesties

†3. Shameful or foul appearance, ugliness, deformity. *Obs.*

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb) xviii 82 Þare may a man see mykill dishonestee [F. *meinte leide figure*]. 1485 Caxton *Chas Gt* 91 Ye may not see them by cause of the fylthe and dyshoneste of the place 1535 Coverdale *Ezek* xvi 8 Then spred I my clothes ouer the, to couer thy dishonestie [1611 nakednesse].

4. The reverse of honesty; lack of probity or integrity; disposition to deceive, defraud, or steal; thievishness; theft, fraud. Also, a dishonest or fraudulent act.

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II ii 9 So couertly, that no dishonesty shall appeare in me 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 320 Others are of opinion, that stolne Bees thriue best, but I neuer knew profit in dishonestie. 1751–73 Jortin *Eccl Hist* (R.), A forger .. will avoid .. minute detail, in which he must perpetually expose his ignorance and dishonesty 1804 Southey *Lett* (1856) I 280, I have caught out Bartos in so many dishonesties 1878 Jevons *Prim Pol. Econ* 59 Nothing is more difficult than for a person convicted of dishonesty to find desirable employment.

Dishonorary (disɒ·nŏrări), *a. rare.* [f Dishonour] Bringing dishonour, tending to disgrace.

1828 Webster cites Holmes.

†**Disho·norate,** *a. Obs. rare*—1 [f. Dishonour *sb.* + -ate 2] = Dishonoured.

1602 *Death Robert of Huntington* iv ii in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 297 Such honour ever proves dishonourate

Dishonour, -honor (disɒ·nər), *sb.* Forms: 4 des(h)onour, des-, dishonur, -oure, (4–5 dyshoner, dysshonure, 5 disonowre, 5–6 dishonowre, -oure, 6 -our), 4– **dishonour,** 6– dishonor. [a. OF *deshonor, -ur, des(h)enor* (11–12th c in Littré), mod F. *déshonneur* = Pr, Sp. *deshonor*, It. *disonore*; a Romanic formation f. L. *dis-*, Dis- 4 b + *honōrem* Honour. In this word, and its derivatives, the spelling *dishonor* is usual in U S]

1 The reverse of honour; the withholding of the tokens of esteem, respect, or reverence due to any one; the condition in which these are withheld or the contrary shown; a state of shame or disgrace, ignominy, indignity. *To do* (*a*) *dishonour to*: to treat with indignity, to dishonour, violate the honour of, *to the dishonour of*, so as to bring into dishonour.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4412 (Gött) Joseph souht on me in boure Forto do me dis-honoure. *Ibid* 23644 (Gött.) Þe wicked of all sal þai haue dishonur *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 563 Þys day he falleþ in deshonour. *a* 1533 Ld Berners *Huon* lxvii 231 Suffre none yll to be done to that good lady .nor no dyshonour 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI*, 167 Many slaunderous woordes to the quenes dishonor. 1553 *Short Catech.* 26 b, He came downe from hiest honour to deepest dishonoure, even the dishonour of the crosse. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* III vi. 59 Some dishonor wee had in the losse of that drum 1611 Bible *Ps* lxix 19 My shame and my dishonor. 1653 H Cogan tr *Pinto's Trav* xii. 38 He would rather dye then liue in dishonor. 1718 Lady M W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess of Bristol* 10 Apr, They have invented lies to the dishonour of their enemies 1769 *Junius Lett* xii 53 They cannot retreat without dishonour. 1821 Byron *Mar Fal* I ii 64 Wouldst thou Harp on the deep dishonour of our house? 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I vi, 192 Never bring Dishonor on the stock from which I sprang

b with *a* and *pl*: An instance of this, an infliction of disgrace; a piece of ignominious treatment, an indignity, an insult.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W) 482 Who had the done this dishonour? 1422 tr *Secreta Secret, Prov Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 154 Thre dyshonoures in the same day he moste suffyre. 1673 *Lady's Call* Pref. 2 Women, who could hardly have descended to such dishonours

2 A cause or source of shame, a disgrace.

1553 Eden *Treat Newe Ind.* (Arb) 34 They toke it for a dishonour, to forsake theyr Captayne 1562 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst* I. 22 b, Images. displease [God] as certaine dishonors of his maiestie. 1755 Young *Centaur* 1. Wks. (1757) 115 Who think it no dishonour to their understandings to credit their Creator 1842 Tennyson *Two Voices* 255 His little daughter, whose sweet face He kissed .. Becomes dishonour to her race

3. *Commerce* Refusal or failure to 'honour' or pay (a bill of exchange, etc.)

1834 J Chitty *Law Contracts* (ed 2) 597 The creditor upon dishonour of the instrument brings an action 1866 Crump *Banking* v. 112 Notice of dishonour should be given to each indorser. 1885 *Law Times* 6 June 94/1 The payee of a cheque cannot bring an action for its dishonour against the banker on whom it is drawn

Dishonour, -or (disɒ·nər), *v.* Forms as in *sb.* [a OF. *deshonnore-r, desonurer* (12th c. in Littré; mod. F. *déshonorer*) = Pr. *desonorar*, Sp *deshonrar*, It. *disonorare*:—late L. *dishonōrāre* (in Du Cange), f *dis-*, Dis- 4 + *honōrāre* to Honour.] The opposite or reverse of to Honour.

1. *trans.* To deprive of honour; to treat with dishonour or indignity; to violate the honour, respect, or recognition of position due to any one.

1388 Wyclif *Ecclus* x 23 This seed schal be disonourid, that passith the comaundementis of the Lord 1421 *Rolls of Parl* III 650/1 Hym to harme and dishonure. *c* 1450 *Cyt of Love* 1252 Love shal be contrarye To his avale, and him eke dishonoure 1526–34 Tindale *John* viii 49, I honour my father, and ye have dishonoured me. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* I x 42 To Value a man .at a low rate, is to Dishonour him. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 404 [She] fear'd not unholy the blessed dead to dishonour

2. To violate the honour or chastity of; to defile.

1393 Gower *Conf* II. 322 Which sigh her suster pale and fade And specheles and deshonoured *a* 1533 Ld Berners *Huon* clx 614 To the entente to haue dyshonored her & to haue had her to his wyfe 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* I 510 She exclaimed that she was now unworthy of his notice, having been dishonoured by Cæsim.

3. To bring dishonour or disgrace upon, by one's conduct, etc.; to disgrace.

1568 Tilney *Disc. Marriage* B iv b, He was faine to please, and content her, least she should dishonour him. 1593 Shaks *Rich. II*, IV. i. 21 Shall I so much dishonor my faire Starres, On equall termes to giue him chastisement? 1725 De Foe *Voy round World* (1840) 76 Friendly usage which we had not in the least dishonoured 1727 — *Syst Magic* I 1 (1840) 14 To find he had dishonoured, by his example, the doctrine of sobriety 1848 W H. Kelly tr. *L Blanc's Hist. 7 an Y.* II. 217 America dishonours herself by tolerating slavery 1854 Ruskin *Lect Archit.* iii 170 The water is not dishonoured by that thirst of the diseased, nor is nature dishonoured by the love of the unworthy

†4. To strip *of* what is an honour. *Obs.*

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. ii. 180 As if you should dishonour a cock of his spurrs *a* 1700 Dryden tr *Ovid's Met* xv. (T), His scalp dishonour'd quite of hair

5. *Commerce.* To refuse or fail to accept or pay (a bill of exchange, etc); to make default in meeting (a promissory note)

1811 P. Kelly *Univ. Cambist* II. 285 *Dishonour*, a term used when the acceptance or payment of bills of exchange, etc, is refused. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* lxvii (1839) VIII 226 He found .that Hurst & Co. had dishonoured a bill of Constable's 1887 Stevenson *Underwoods* I xxiv 51 Nor leave Thy debts dishonoured 1894 Baring-Gould *Kitty Alone* II. 97 The man to whom he had given the bill that was dishonoured

Hence **Disho·nouring** *vbl sb* and *ppl. a.*

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss* II xcii [lxxxviii] 278 To come on payne of dishonourynge 1564 *Brief Exam.* A iv, Horrible, sacriledges and dishonorynges of God 1843 Lytton *Last Bar* IV vi, I had deemed it dishonouring in a noble nature to countenance insult to a noble enemy in his absence 1875 Poste *Gaius* I Comm (ed. 2) 68 Any dishonouring outrage

Dishonourable, -honorable (disɒ·nŏrăb'l), *a.* [app orig. f. Dishonour *v.* + -able; but in some uses regarded as f. Dis- 10 + Honourable. Cf. F. *déshonorable* (14th c. in Godef).]

1. Entailing dishonour; involving disgrace and shame; ignominious, base.

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 22 § 1 The continuance .whereof were dishonorable to the hole realme. 1601 Shaks. *Jul C* I ii 138 And peepe about To finde our selues dishonourable Graues. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I x 44 Craft, Shifting, neglect of Equity, is Dishonourable, 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xiv v, The words *dishonourable birth* are nonsense. unless the word *dishonourable* be applied to the parents. 1846 Greener *Sc Gunnery* 345 More disgraceful, more dishonourable conduct, has never characterized the British service

†b Without moral implication: Mean, paltry. *Obs.* ? *are.*

1699 Bentley *Phal* Pref. 66 If the Room be too mean, and too little for the Books; if the Access to it be dishonourable, is the Library-keeper to answer for't?

2 Of persons: †a To be regarded with dishonour, disesteemed (*obs rare*) b Devoid of negligent of honour; meriting shame and reproach, unprincipled, base, despicable

1611 Bible *Ecclus* x 31 He that is honoured in pouertie, how much more in riches, and he that is dishonourable in riches, how much more in pouertie? 1749 [see sense 1] 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F* 292 Ungenerous, dishonourable, base trusted as he was *Mod* A dishonourable opponent at cards

Hence **Disho nourableness,** dishonourable quality, dishonour; **Disho nourably** *adv*, in a dishonourable manner, with dishonour, discreditably, basely.

1590 C S *Right Relig* 29 Who (most dishonourably to Christ) acknowledge the Pope the head thereof 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxi. 122 They are not esteemed to do it unjustly, but dishonourably 1727 Bailey vol II, *Dishonourableness*, dishonourable quality 1769 *Junius Lett.* iv, Your own Manilla ransom most dishonourably given up 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I x (1869) I 105 The honourableness or dishonourableness of the employment *a* 1797 H Walpole *Mem Geo II* (1847) II x 343 The injustice and dishonourable ness of retracting what he had authorized Keppel to say

Dishonoured, -ored (disɒ nəid), *ppl. a* [f. Dishonour *v.* + -ed] a Treated with dishonour b Violated, defiled. c. Stained with dishonour, disgraced †d Dishonourable, dishonouring (*obs*) e. Of a bill of exchange: see Dishonour *v.* 5

1603 Shaks *Meas for M* iv iv 34 Receiuing a dishonor'd life 1605 — *Lear* I. i. 231 No vnchaste action, or dishonoured step *c* 1621 Chapman *Iliad* iv Argt 82 He Gives Menelaus a dishonour'd wound 1784 Cowper *Task* vi. 821 God would else In his dishonoured works himself endure Dishonour. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev* I iii 1 (*title*) Dishonoured Bills 1856 Kane *Arct Expl* I xv 182 Carrying the dishonored vehicle with us. 1881 S Colvin *Landor* iii 62 His dishonoured daughter

Dishonourer, -orer (disɒ nərəɹ) [f. Dishonour *v* + -er[1].] One who dishonours

1671 Milton *Samson* 861 An irreligious Dishonourer of Dagon 1787 A Hilditch *Rosa de Montmorien* II 152 The injured Morton recognized his base dishonourer *c* 1870 J. G Murphy *Comm Lev* xx 1–9 Introd., Dishonorers of parents.

b. One who violates female honour; a defiler.

1755 Johnson, *Dishonourer* a violator of chastity 1881 S Colvin *Landor* iii. 62 In order to chastise her [his daughter's] dishonourer

†Disho nourless, -orless, *a. Obs rare*[-1]. [-less.] Free from dishonour

1595 Chapman *Ovid's Banq. Sence* (1639) 32 Unwronged and all dishonorlesse

Dishorn (dis|hɔ̄ːn), *v* [Dis- 7 a] *trans.* To deprive of horns, cut off the horns of.

1598 Shaks *Merry W* iv iv 63 We'll dis-horne the spirit, And mocke him home to Windsor 1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1632) 436 A chiefe Gossip of his had a Goate dishorned 1884 *Law Times* 21 June 139/1 The question was with respect to dishorning cattle, or cutting off their horns quite close to the skull 1890 *Daily News* 17 Feb 5/6 A convert to dishorning Now he dishorns his Guernsey cows.

Dishorse (dis|hɔ̄ːs), *v.* [Dis- 7 c] *trans* To unhorse, dismount.

1859 Tennyson *Idylls, Enid* 563 Then each, dishors'd and drawing, lash'd at each 1885 — *Balin & Bal* Wks. (1894) 375/1 He dishorsed himself and rose again

Dishort (disɔ̄ːt), *sb. Sc.* Also 6 **dischort,** 9 **disshort.** [Origin unknown]

1 Injury, mischief, anything prejudicial.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot* II 555 And how hir father did him sic dischort 1585 Jas I *Ess Poesie* (Arb) 47 But cause they did her such dishort. 1811 W Aiton *Agric Ayrshire* Gloss. 69 *Dishort*, a mischief.

2. 'A disappointment (*Aberd*)'; also 'Deficiency, as a disshort in the weight' (Jamieson).

†Dishort (dis|hɔ̄ːt), *v Obs. rare.* [f. L *dis-*, Dis- 4 a + *hort-ārī* to Exhort; cf L. *dēhortārī* to Dehort.] *trans* To use exhortation to dissuade

1549 Chaloner *Erasm on Folly* M 1 b, They dishort us from sinne 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst* III 320 Paul himselfe in another place dishorteth vs from carefulnesse.

Dishouse (dis|hau·z), *v* Also 7 **dishowse** [f. Dis- 6 or 7 + House *v.* or *sb*] Hence **Dishou·sed** *ppl a.*

1 *trans* To oust or expel from a house

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps* lviii 111, Make them melt as the dishowsed snaile. 1648 J. Goodwin *Right and Might* 12 The Members of Parliament dishous'd by the Army 1865 Masson *Rec Brit. Philos* II. 60 The dishoused population of spirits 1892 *Pall Mall G* 21 Jan 3/2 Providing cheap railway accommodation for the dishoused workers

2 To clear (ground) of houses

1640 Somner *Antiq Canterb* 191, I suppose those houses taken downe the same ground being so dishoused and laid open 1892 *Chicago Advance* 5 Mar, To 'dishouse' all the disease-breeding section and reconstruct its streets

†Dishri·velled, *ppl. a Obs rare.* [f Dis- 5 + Shrivel *v*] Shrivelled up

1771 *Muse in Minuature* 49 Tho' languid nature's cold dishrivell'd veins.

†Dis|hu·man, *v Obs. rare.* [Dis- 8] = next

1657 Reeve *God's Plea* 245 Oh look with shame. upon this wofull evirating or dis-humaning your selves

Dis|hu·manize, *v.* [Dis- 6.] *trans* To deprive of human character or attributes, = Dehumanize.

1861 Lytton & Fane *Tannhäuser* 105 In a desert isle Dwelling till half dishuman made 1878 B Taylor *Deukalion* II ii, Visions born of brains Dishumanized

Dishume (dis|hiūː m), *v rare* [f Dis- 7 c + L *humus* earth · after *inhume*] *trans* To unearth, disinhume, exhume.

1854 Syd Dobell *Balder* xxv 181 Of what colossal frame Do I Dishume the giant limb from my icint heart?

† Dis|hu·mour, *sb Obs* [Dis- 9] Ill-humour

1712 Steele *Spect* No. 424 ₱ 6 Any thing that betrays Inattention or Dishumour *Ibid* No. 479 ₱ 1 Subject to dishumour, age, sickness, impatience. 1795 *Jemima* I 67 Oppression excites disgust, injustice, resentment, ill will, dishumour, pride, contempt

†Dis|hu·mour, *v Obs* [Dis- 7 d] *trans* To put out of humour, vex, 'aggravate'

1599 B Jonson *Ev Man out of Hum* v iii, Here were a couple unexpectedly dishumour'd 1680 *Religion of Dutch* II 15 [They] have, by their disputes, distracted and dishumour'd all the Province of Holland

Di·sh-wash. [see Wash *sb.*] The greasy water in which dishes have been washed. b As a term of contempt.

1592 Nashe *P Penilesse* (Shaks Soc) 65 He hath his penance assignde him, to carouse himselfe drunke with dish wash and vineger 1598 Florio, *Stipa* dish wash giuen to swyne and hogs 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr* (1757) II. 164 What I mean by warm water is not the warm Dish wash so much in use amongst the Vulgar

b 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* in *Harl Misc.* (1808–12) VI 180 (D) Their fathers were scullions, dish-wash, and durty draffe *c* 1640 J Smith *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II 372 Opprobrious words, of Coward, Cotquene, Milksopp, dishwash, and the like

Di·sh-washer.

1. One who washes plates and dishes, a scullion or scullery-maid

a 1529 Skelton *Poems agst Garnesche* 26 Ye war a kechyn page A dyshe washer 1587 Harrison *England* III xi (1878) II 73 Every dishwasher refused to looke in other than siluer glasses for the attiring of his head 1872 Tennyson *Lynette* 750 Dish-washer and broach-turner, loon!—to me Thou smellest all of kitchen as before.

2 An apparatus for washing dishes

3 A popular name of the pied or water wagtail (*Motacilla alba*); also of the Grinder or Restless Flycatcher of Australia (*Seisura inquieta*).

1575 Turbery *Faulconrie* 137 The Wagtayles or dish-washer as we terme them 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Dish washer*, a water wag-tail, a bird 1832 Slaney *Outl. smaller Brit. Birds* 65 (Pied Wagtail) Often called by the common people the dish washer, or washerwoman 1884 J Colborne *Hicks Pasha* 265, I was surprised to meet my little friend the water wagtail, the dish-washer, where there was not a drop of water to wag his tail at

Di·sh-washings, *sb pl* [see Washing *vbl. sb.*] **a.** = Dish-wash. b Turner's name for a species of the plant horsetail (*Equisetum hyemale*), also called *polishing rushes.*

1538 Turner *Libellus*, Dysshwasshynges; fortassis hujus herbæ ad fricandos discos et patinas aliquis fit usus 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl* III. 30 Sept, Bread soaked in dish-washings

Di·sh-water. The greasy water in which dishes have been washed Also *attrib.*

1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* v. xiii, Dysshe water and alle other fylthe 1587 Harrison *England* II xx. (1878) I 331 The verie dishwater is not without some use amongest our finest plants 1607 Topsell *Four f Beasts* (1658) 318 Wash them with a little beef broath or dish water 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* III. 7 Arabian Tea, Is Dish-water stuff to a dish of new Whey 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 22/1 Sally shook the dish-water off her fingers

transf and *fig* 1858 O W. Holmes *Aut Breakf-t* (1883) 224 Flash phraseology is the dish-water from the washings of English dandyism 1887 *Sanitary Era* (N.Y) 15 Nov, Ramwater, after all, is nature's dishwater, from washing the great bowl of the atmosphere

¶ = Dish-washer 3 (for which it is app. only an error). *Obs*

1674 Josselyn *Voy New Eng* 100 The Troculus, Wagtail, or Dish-water 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Dish-Water* [1715 Kersey, *Dish-Washer*], a Bird otherwise call'd *Wag tail*

Disiccation, -ative, obs. ff. Desiccation, etc

† Disidæ·mony, des-, diside·mony. *Obs* [ad. Gr. δεισιδαιμονία fear of the gods, superstition] 'A superstition, also a worshipping God out of fear and not from love' Bailey (folio) 1730–6.

Diside·ntify, *v nonce-wd.* [Dis- 6] *trans* To undo or veil the identity of.

1845 *Blackw Mag.* LVIII 374 Gotham is England herself, poetically disidentified by a very transparent disguise

Disillu·de, *v rare* [f. Dis- 6 + Illude prob. after *desillusion*] *trans.* To free from illusion, to undeceive, disillusion

1860 Russell *Diary India* II 98, I am obliged to disillude many of my visitors. 1892 A Lang in *Illustr Lond News* 16 July 83/1, I confess to feeling uncomfortable and 'disilluded' when I am thus taken behind the scenes

Disillu·minate, *v rare* [Dis- 6] *trans.* To deprive of light or illumination; to darken

1865 Swinburne *Atalanta* 14 All the fates burn me blind, and disilluminate My sense of seeing

Disillusion (disil|lūːʒən), *sb.* [f Dis- 5 and 9 + Illusion *sb.* Cf. mod F. *désillusion*]

†1 [Dis- 5.] 1. Illusion, delusion *Obs*

1598 Yong *Diana* 139 What slights, what disillusions.. Haue risen of such sorrowes? 1603 H Crosse *Vertues Commw* (1878) 57 Such fallacies, and disillusions, are incident to a base and seruile condition.

II. [Dis- 9.] 2 The action of freeing or becoming freed from illusion; the condition of being freed from illusion, disenchantment.

1851 Mrs Browning *Casa Guidi Windows* p vii, The discrepancy between faith and dis-illusion, between hope and fact 1854 Longf *Epimetheus* vi, Disenchantment! Dis illusion! Must each noble aspiration Come at last to this conclusion? 1865 *Lond Rev* 30 Dec 712/1 Amidst the disappointments and the disillusions which followed the revolutions of 1848 1877 Dowden *Shaks Prim.* v 53 It is the comedy of disillusion

Disillu·sion, *v* [f prec sb; cf. mod F *désillusionner*] *trans* To free from illusion; to disenchant, undeceive, disillusionize

1864 *Reader* 1 Oct 417 Captain Burton . disillusioned many by stating that the plain on which it stands was by no means unlike some parts of central equatorial Africa 1876 W C Russell *Is he the Man?* III 193 His voice disillusioned me in a second

Hence **Disillu·sioning** *ppl. a*, **Disillu·sioning** *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Disillu·sioner, Disillu·sionist,** a disillusioning agent.

1855 Smedley *II Coverdale* xx 127 Alice took her revenge upon that disillusioning lady's maid 1866 *Lond Rev* 724/1 The notion of this coach is commendable, and is a protest against the increase of disillusioning The world, however, will not go back for our fancy, and we must fain keep up with it 1871 Morley *Crit. Misc* Ser I 273 The disillusioned France of '99 1881 Symonds *Shelley* II. 31 A disillusioned world is inclined to look with languid approbation on benevolence 1889 *Voice* (N Y) 14 Mar, The ballot in woman's hand will prove a disillusionist, she will then be judged as a man. 1892 *Graphic* 9 July 38/3 Marriage is the great disillusioner.

Disillu·sionary, *a* [f prec. sb., after *illusionary*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of disillusion

1879 Annie Thomas *London Season* II 161 Miss Bertram is almost moved from her disillusionary purpose

Disillu·sionize, *v* [f. Disillusion *sb* + -ize] *trans* = Disillusion *v*

1861 Whitl Melville *Good for Nothing* I 236 It was disillusionizing him, of the romance in which he had chosen to wrap himself up 1890 *Times* 27 Jan 5/2 A free discussion of Social Democracy would do more to disillusionize its votaries than all the police repression in the world

Hence **Disillu·sionizing** *vbl sb* and *ppl. a.*, **Disillu·sionizer,** one who disillusionizes.

1864 *Sat Rev* 10 Dec 708/2 There is something disillusionizing in the sumptuous returns of a successful poem or novel 1869 *Echo* 7 Sept, A somewhat similar disillusionising is taking place in the United States with respect to President Grant 1881 *Public Opinion* (N Y) 2 Apr 559 The latest literary disillusionizer. 1890 *Pictorial World* 4 Sept. 293/3 The wife is not always so loyal to the disillusioniser

Disillu·sionment. [f. Disillusion *v.* + -ment: cf mod F. *désillusionnement*] The action of disillusioning, or fact of being disillusioned

1856 *Leisure Hour* V 712/2 The first few days in Rome .. must be a disappointment—a sort of disillusionment, if we may coin that term 1886 *Century Mag* XXXII. 939 Therein was the beginning of disillusionments 1891 Farrar *Darkness & Dawn* II 327 We have seen..the terrible disillusionment and suicides of Gallio and of Seneca.

Disillu·sive, *a.* [f. Disillude, after *illusive.*] Tending to disillusion

1878 T Hardy *Return of Native* II iii 1 74 A long line of disillusive centuries has permanently displaced the Hellenic idea of life

Disima·gine, *v.* [Dis- 6] *trans* To banish from the imagination; to imagine not to be

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* To Rdr B iij a, Exercised Wits that have so writhen and wrested their phansies that they can imagine or dismagine any thing 1668 — *Div Dial* I xxviii (1713) 59 This Extensum we cannot dis-imagine, . but it is whether we will or no 1867 Emerson *Lett. & Soc Aims, Progr Cult* Wks (Bohn) III 231 Truth whose existence we cannot dismagine

Disimbark, disimbogue, etc : see Disem-.

Disimbroil, obs. var of Disembroil, *v*

1611 Florio *Disbrogliare*, to disimbroile

Disimmu·re, *v* [Dis- 6] *trans.* To set free from confining walls; to release from imprisonment or confinement; to liberate

1611 Cotgr., *Desemmuré*, disimmured, taken out of a wall wherein it was inclosed 1878 B Taylor *Deukalion* II v 91 Thou shalt dis-immure Her slaves, and give them then abolished sex 1886 Willis & Clark *Cambridge* II 127 The piers of the nave were sufficiently disimmured by pulling down the rubble on each side of them

†Disimpa·rk, *v. Obs* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To turn out of a park, to free from the enclosure of a park Hence **Disimparking** *vbl sb*

1609 Dekker *Gull's Horne-bk* 81 The spending Englishman who, to maintain a paltry warren of unprofitable conies, disimparks the stately swift-footed wild deer 1675 J Smith *Chr Relig Appeal* II 109 (L) The disimparking of that nation, and turning it into the wild and common of the world 1711–14 *Spectator* cited in Webster 1828

Disimpa·ssioned, *ppl. a.* Also disem- [Dis- 10] Freed or free from passion, dispassionate

1861 M W. Freer *Henry IV*, I i 98 The debates .were generally practical and disimpassioned 1876 Browning *Numpholeptos* 23 That pale soft sweet disempassioned moon. 1889 Tennyson *Demeter & Persephone* II, Those imperial, disimpassioned eyes Awed even me at first

†Disimpa·wn, *v Obs.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To take out of pawn; to redeem (what is in pawn)

1631 *Celestina* xv 162 Thrice have I freed thee from the gallowes; foure times haue I disimpawnd thee

†**Disimpea·ch,** *v* *Obs rare* [ad obs F. *desempescher* (Cotgr), f *des-*, Dis- 4 + *empescher* to Impeach] *trans* To free from impeachment

1611 Cotgr , *Desempescher*, to disimpeach, disincomber, cleere 1657 R Carpenter *Astrology provid harmless* 36 The wise man will dis-impeach him, who boldly saith [etc]

Disimpester, obs. var of Disempester

†**Disi·mplicate,** *v* *Obs* [Dis- 6] *trans* To free from implication or entanglement, to disinvolve. Hence **Disi·mplicated** *ppl a*, disinvolved, explicit.

1660 tr *Amyraldus' Treat conc Relig.* III vii 442 Much more is it impossible for a man to disimplicate himself from sin 1753 S Shuckford *Creation & Fall of Man* 56 He had a clear and disimplicated Perception of the Manner in which Eve was taken out of him

Disimpri·son, *v.* Also 9 disem- [f Dis- 6 + Imprison . cf F. *désemprisonner* (in Cotgr)] *trans* To release from imprisonment or confinement, to set at liberty Also *fig*

1611 Cotgr *Desprisonner*, to vnprison, or disimprison 1664 Power *Exp Philos* I 61 They can hardly be separated, and dis-imprisoned as in Minerals 1671 Grew *Anat Plants* I 1 § 44 (1682) 9 The now effoliated Lobes being once dis imprisoned from their Coats must needs very considerably amplifie themselves 1845 R W Hamilton *Pop Educ* VI (ed. 2) 134 The keys which shall unlock the word of life to hundreds of millions and disimprison those hundreds of millions themselves 1858 Carlyle *Fredk Gt* I 1 1 21 'All History is an imprisoned Epic' says Sauerteig there. I wish he had disimprisoned it in this instance !

Hence **Disimpri·soned** *ppl a*, **Disimpri·soning** *vbl sb.* and *ppl a* , also **Disimpri·sonment,** the action of disimprisoning

1611 Cotgr , *Desemprisonné*, disimprisoned , delivered out of prison. 1656 Earl Monm *Advt fr Parnass* 193 After the disimprisonment of the commendador 1659 Torriano, *Discarceratura*, a disimprisoning 1777 Toplady in R. Palmer *Bk of Praise* 427 There shall my disimprison'd soul Behold Him and adore 1837 Carlyle *Fr Rev* (1872) I VI 1 184 The open violent Rebellion and Victory of dis imprisoned Anarchy against corrupt worn out Authority 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* 101 How can the youthful châtelaine but pant For disemprisonment ?

†**Disimpro·priate,** *v.* *Obs.* [Dis- 6.] *trans* To undo the impropriation of; to divert what is impropriated.

a 1626 Bacon *Max & Uses Com Law* ix (1636) 41 It shall not be disimpropriated to the benefit of the heire

Disimpro·ve, *v.* [Dis- 6] *trans* To do the reverse of improving, to render worse in quality.

1642 Jer Taylor *Epise* Ep Ded , No need to disimprove the Royal Banks to pay thanks to Bishops 1651 — *Serm for Year* I. iv 49 Those unprofitable and hurtful branches which disimprove the fruit *a* 1717 Parnell *Deborah* (Seager), Thus direful was defor m'd the country round ; Unpeopled towns, and disimprov'd the ground 1827 Lady Morgan *O'Briens & O'Flahertys* IV 352 Something changed, but not disimproved 1890 *Gentl Mag* Feb 161 Though he raised the tone of the essay, he disimproved its form, as the masterly hand of Addison left it.

b *intr* To grow worse, deteriorate.

1846 in Worcester, whence in later Dicts.

Hence **Disimpro·ving** *ppl a*

1813 Coleridge *Remorse* Epil , Dire disimproving disadvantages

Disimpro·vement. [f prec after Improvement.] The action of disimproving; the reverse of improvement; a change for the worse.

1649 Jer Taylor *Gt Exemp* v § 33 It hath also especial influence in the disimprovement of temptations 1678 Norris *Coll Misc.* (1699) 193 The final issue would be, an utter neglect and disimprovement of the earth 1723 Swift *Power of Bishops* Wks 1761 III 254 Four parts in five of the plantations for thirty years past have been real disimprovements 1873 Helps in *Macm Mag* Feb 306 There has been much disimprovement in the matters I have referred to since their first tenure of office

Disinable, Disinamour, etc. : see Disen-.

†**Disincamera·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. F. *désincamération* (1664 in Littré) . see Dis- 4, 6 and Incameration.] The revocation or annulment of an incameration, or annexation of a territory to the domain of the Roman Camera, also called *discameration*

1668 *Loud Gaz.* No 281/1 The Moneys which the Duke [of Parma] was obliged to have formerly paid for the Disincameration of one half of that Dutchy 1670 G H *Hist. Cardinals* II III 198 In the business of the disincameration of Castro

†**Disincanta·tion.** *Obs rare.* [Dis- 9] The undoing of an incantation or enchantment.

1652 Blnlowes *Theoph* XI 193 The Vanitie of the World. Canto XI, The Disincantation.

Disinca·rcerate, *v.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* = Disimprison. Hence **Disincarcera·tion.**

1665 G Harvey *Advice agst Plague* 6 To melt and open the surface of the Earth, for to disincarcerate the said venene bodies. 1831 Bentham *Wks* (1838–43) XI 62 In what way his imprisonment terminated, whether by death or by disincarceration 1868 G. Macdonald *Seaboard Parish* II vi. 103 The disincarcerated spirit.

Disinca·rnate, *a.* [Dis- 10] Divested of the flesh ; disembodied the opposite of *incarnate* adj

1881 Palgrave *Death in Forest* in *Vision of Eng.* (1889) 34 The Soul disincarnate.

Disinca·rnate, *v* [Dis- 6] *trans* To divest of flesh or a material body : the opposite of *incarnate* vb

1880 *Contemp Rev* Feb 199 The body which Christ had after His resurrection being as it were re-incarnated at one time and dis-incarnated at another

Disinchant, obs. var. of Disenchant

Disincli·nable, *a* [f Dis- 10 + Inclinable.] Having a disinclination ; disinclined, indisposed.

1769 Goldsm *Roman Hist* (1786) I. 245 The senate were no way disinclinable to a peace

Disinclination (disinklinēi·ʃən). [f Dis- 9 + Inclination] Want of inclination or liking (usually implying an inclination towards the opposite), slight dislike or aversion ; indisposition, unwillingness.

1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb* III. (1843) 75/1 [He] spent his time abroad where he improved his disinclination to the church 1697 Jer Collier *Ess Mor Subj* II (1709) 164 This Humour, unless prevented, will slide into Indifferency and Disinclination 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VI v, So strong a disinclination as I have at present to this person 1767 *Babler* No 67 ¶ 6 An absolute disinclination for their company 1788 Priestley *Lect Hist* lx (R) The same taste for expensive living will naturally spread to the lower ranks..and produce a general disinclination to matrimony. 1813 J C Hobhouse *Jour Albania* 1122 A disinclination from having recourse to unjust extremities 1856 Emerson *Eng Traits, First Visit* Wks (Bohn) II 7 He had the natural disinclination of every nimble spirit to bruise itself against walls

Disincline (disinklə·in), *v.* [f Dis- 6 + Incline *v.*] *trans.* To deprive of inclination, to make indisposed, averse, or unwilling.

1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb* IV (1843) 115/2 It served to disincline them from any reverence or affection to the queen 1736 Bolingbroke *Patriot* (1749) 242, I know that they disinclined men from the succession 1804 Castlereagh in Owen *Wellesley's Desp* 252 The jealousy which even then disinclined the Peishwa to place himself in our hands 1846 D King *Lord's Supper* IV 106 He disinclines us for sin 1878 Bayne *Purit Rev* II. 33 Other considerations might well disincline him to a warlike expedition

absol. 1790 Han More *Relig Fash World* (1791) 13 It is not perplexed argument or intricate metaphysics, which can now disincline from Christianity

b. *intr.* To be indisposed or unwilling, to incline not (*to do* something).

1885 G Meredith *Diana* I 1 19 She believed, as men disincline to do, that they grow

Disinclined (disinklə·ind), *ppl. a* [f. Dis- 10 + Inclined] Having a disinclination or slight aversion ; not inclined ; averse, indisposed

1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb* VI. (1843) 207/1 Wherever they found any person of quality inclined to the king, or but disinclined to them, they immediately seized upon his person. 1719 Young *Revenge* II 1, Alvarez pleads indeed, That Leonora's heart is disinclined 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III xxix 174, I should not be disinclined to go to London, did I know anybody there 1797 Mrs Radcliffe *Italian* I, He maintained that if she was not disinclined towards him, some sign of approbation would appear 1856 Froude *Hist Eng* I 149 The old aristocracy were disinclined by constitution and sympathy from sweeping measures 1858 Carlyle *Fredk Gt* (1865) I II III 59 The Wends were highly disinclined to conversion 1888 F Hume *Mad Midas* I v, [He] felt disinclined for any more sleep

Disinclose· see Disenclose

Disincomber, obs. var. of Disencumber.

†**Disinco·mmodate,** *v. Obs.* Erroneous mixture of *discommodate* and *incommodate*

1635 J Hayward tr *Biondi's Banish'd Virgin* 22 For feare of disincommodating themselves

†**Disinco·rporate,** *ppl a. Obs* Also 7 disen-. [f. Dis- 10 + Incorporate *a* see next] Disunited or separated from a body, corporation, or society.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn,* II xxv § 9 (1871) 258 Aliens and disincorporate from the Church of God 1681 R L'Estrange *Casuist Uncas'd* 78 Ten Millions of men, are but as so many Individuals, when disincorporate, and Lopp'd off from the Body

Disincorporate (disinkō·rpŏrēt), *v* [f Dis- 6 + Incorporate *v* cf. F *désincorporer* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm)]

1 *trans* To undo the incorporation of, to dissolve (a corporation).

1697 Collier *Ess Mor Subj* I (1703) 223 To remove the Magistracy, or disincorporate the State 1754–62 Hume *Hist Eng.* IV 191 (Seager) His Majesty had disincorporated some idle monks. 1893 *Min Nat Conf Council* (1892) 271 The same law disincorporated the Mormon Church

2. To separate from a corporation or body.

1701 Collier *M Aurel* (1726) 168 He that is selfish . disincorporates himself from mankind

Hence **Disincorpora·tion,** the action of disincorporating, or depriving of the rights and privileges of a corporation.

1772 T Warton *Life Sir T Pope* 41 (T) [He] ranked the king's disincorporation of the monks with his rejection of the see of Rome .as a matter of an external nature

†**Disincrea·se,** *sb. Obs.* In 5 disen- [f Dis- 9 + Increase *sb*] The reverse of increase ; decrease, diminution

1430 Lydg *Chron Troy* III xxvii, In preiudice of his worthynesse And disencrease of his hygh prowesse *c* 1430 — *Thebes* II (R), The tydings that thou hast brought Shal vnto him be disencrease *c* 1450 — *Compl Loveres Lyfe* 202 Wythout addicyoun, Or disencrese, owther mor or lesse.

†**Disincrea·se,** *v Obs* In 5 disencrese. [f Dis- 6 + Increase *v*] To decrease, diminish (*intr.* and *tr ans.*, in quot. 1430, = Diminish 5, to rob, deprive)

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth* v. pr vi 173 It faileþ and falleþ in to moeuynge fro þe simplicite of [the] presence of god, and disencresiþ to þe infinite quantite of future and of preterit. *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* III xxiv (1869) 149 Thei withdrawen and disencresen grace dieu of the tresore of hire rialtee

Disincru·stant. [f Dis- 10 + L *incrustānt-em*, pr pple. of *incrustāre* to Incrust . see -ant 1.] Something that removes or prevents incrustation.

1878 *Ure's Dict Arts* IV 1012 Zinc as a Disincrustant in Steam Boilers.

Disincumber see Disencumber.

Disindivi·dualize, *v.* [Dis- 6] *trans.* To divest of individuality

1839 J. Sterling *Ess & Tales* (1848) I 327 Self is thus dis-individualized, unisolated, rather universalized and idealized 1870 Emerson *Soc & Solit*, *Art* Wks (Bohn) III 19 The artist who is to produce a work which is to be admired by all men must disindividualize himself, and be a man of no party.

Disinfect (disinfe·kt), *v* [f. Dis- 6 + Infect *v* · perh ad. F. *désinfecter* (1556 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

†1 *trans.* To rid (a person or place) of an infection or infectious disease *Obs. rare*

1598 Florio, *Snorbare*, to disinfect, to cure, to heale 1722 *Lond Gaz* No 6025/2 La Canourgue and Banassac were disinfecting, none had newly fallen sick there.

2 To cleanse (a room, clothes, etc) from infection; to destroy the germs of disease in.

1658 R. White tr *Digby's late Disc* 63 They use to make great fires, where there is houshold-stuffe of men that died of the Pestilence, to dis-infect [1664 disinfect] them *Ibid* 64. 1828 Webster, *Disinfect*, to cleanse from infection, to purify from contagious matter 1844 *Pharmac Jrnl.* III 396 The best mode of disinfecting the clothes of scarlatina patients 1875 *Ure's Dict Arts* II 36 Stenhouse has employed charcoal for disinfecting the air.

absol 1875 *Ure's Dict Arts* II 37 Water disinfects partly by preventing effluvia from arising from bodies.

Hence **Disinfe·cted** *ppl. a.*, **Disinfe·cting** *vbl sb* and *ppl a*

1837 *Penny Cycl* VII 109/1 As a disinfecting agent it [chlorine] is unrivalled 1853 Stonehenge *Greyhound* III (L.) The walls should be well washed with chloride of lime, or disinfecting fluid 1890 B A Whitelegge *Hygiene & Public Health* XI 241 One of these rooms should be strictly reserved for infected and the other for disinfected goods 1894 *Times* 30 Sept. 3/3 A thorough system of disinfection by disinfecting officers

Disinfe·ctant, *a.* and *sb* [ad. F *désinfectant* (1816 in Hatz -Darm.), pres pple. of *désinfecter* to Disinfect]

A. *adj* Having the property of disinfecting.

1875 *Ure's Dict Arts* III. 1192 The disinfectant liquor of Sir W Burnett is chloride of zinc

B *sb* Something having this property, an agent used for disinfecting or destroying the germs of infectious disease

1837 *Penny Cycl* VII 107/2 The hypochlorite of lime, usually called chloride of lime is a compound of great importance, both in the arts, and as a disinfectant

fig 1862 T. Winthrop *Cecil Dreeme* VI. (Cent) The moral atmosphere, too, of this honest, cheerful, simple home scene acted as a moral disinfectant

Disinfe·cter. [f Disinfect *v* + -er 1.] He who or that which disinfects

1845 *Jrnl R. Agric Soc* VI. II 547 It is a disinfecter of putrid matter

Disinfection (disinfe·kʃən). [n of action from Disinfect *v.*: cf. F *désinfection* (1630 in Hatz -Darm).] The action of disinfecting or purifying from infection ; destruction of the germs of infectious diseases.

1803 *Duncan's Ann. Med* II. II 35 On the influence of Oxygen in the process of disinfection. 1838 *Penny Cycl* XII 470/1 The most important and valuable method of disinfection is ventilation 1890 B A Whitelegge *Hygiene & Public Health* XI 234 Disinfection by heat is the simplest and most thorough of all methods

Disinfe·ctor. [f. Disinfect *v* + -or, after L. *infector*, etc] =Disinfecter ; *spec.* a device for diffusing a disinfectant in the air.

1832 Ld Campbell *Let* Aug in *Life* (1881) III 15 In court we are almost overpowered by fumigations and aspersions A druggist has made a little fortune by selling what he denominates disinfectors. 1874 in Knight *Dict Mech.*

Disinfeudation. [Dis- 9.] The reversal of infeudation , liberation from feudal tenure

1881 *Academy* 7 May 336 Some new light upon the disinfeudation of advowsons

Disinflame, *v. rare.* [Dis- 6.] *trans* To make no longer inflamed ; to deprive of ardour.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XII 400 O Lycians, why are your hot spirits so quickly disinflam'd ?

Disinfla·tion. [Dis- 9] The reversal of inflation, e.g. of a balloon Cf Deflation

1880 *Daily News* 22 Oct 6/5 The grapnel having held fast in muddy ground, the disinflation process was executed before the arrival of the lads, who were very serviceable to us for rolling the balloon

Disingage, -ment, obs. ff. Disengage, -ment

1603 Florio *Montaigne* III II (1632) 456 It is a pleasure unto mee, to bee. disingaged from their contentions.

Disinge·nious, etc., freq error in 17th c. for DISINGENUOUS, etc.

1655 GURNALL *Chr in Arm.* I. § 1 (1669) 62/2 One is against love, and so dis-ingenious. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* III § 6 110 The disingeniousness of embracing a profession to which their own hearts have an inward reluctance. 1678 *Yng Man's Calf* 161 If duty may be disingeniously put off now 1707 FLOYLR *Physic Pulse-Watch* II 'Tis Disingenious to pretend to know by the Pulse that which cannot be discover'd by it.

Disingenuity (dɪsɪndʒɛnɪū ĭtɪ). [f next, after *ingenuous, ingenuity*] = DISINGENUOUSNESS (which is now more usual).

1647 TRAPP *Comm Pentat.* (1650) I 302 Unthankfulness and disingenuity. 1653 MANTON *Exp. Jas* III 17 Uncharitable deductions forced by the disingenuity of the adversary 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und.* IV. VIII (1695) 350 The disingenuity of one, who will go from the definition of his own Terms 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas V*, III VII I The Emperor's disingenuity in violating his repeated promises 1835 SIR W HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 284 Mr. Stewart is far more lenient than Dr. Wallis' disingenuity merited

b A piece of unfair treatment or underhand dealing.

1680 H. DODWELL *Disc. Sanchoniathon's Hist* (1691) 114 For the Practice of such disingenuities. 1804 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* II. 18 In one instance he has been guilty of a worse disingenuity.

Disingenuous (dɪsɪndʒe nɪuˌəs), *a.* [DIS- 10.] The opposite of *ingenuous*; lacking in candour or frankness, insincere, morally fraudulent. (Said of persons and their actions.)

1655 [see DISINGENIOUS] 1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 291 It will be disingenuous to think that his Highness and the Council should be under an oath, and your members free 1673 *Lady's Call* I V. P 3 32 Of such disingenuous addresses, 'tis easy to read the event 1718 *Freethinker* No 67 P 9 A Disingenuous Speaker is most effectually refuted without Passion. 1827 HALLAM *Const Hist.* (1876) I II 98 Cranmer had recourse to the disingenuous shift of a protest. 1875 HELPS *Ess., Advice* 46 It is a disingenuous thing to ask for advice, when you mean assistance

Hence **Disinge·nuously** *adv.*, in a disingenuous manner, not openly or candidly, meanly, unfairly.

1661 H. NEWCOME *Diary* (1849) 26 So disingenuously . I have carryed toward my God 1678 [see DISINGENIOUS]. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. XXVIII 289 Although I had most disingenuously declared otherwise to my mother 1836 J GILBERT *Chr Atonem* VIII. (1852) 232 We should deem it to be disingenuously evasive.

Disinge·nuousness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being disingenuous; want of candour and frankness; disposition to secure advantage by means not morally defensible; insincerity, unfairness.

1674 [see DISINGENIOUS, etc] 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* III v. 298 Disingenuousness and double-dealing seemed to meet him on every turn. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* II 274 Those statutes . could not without the grossest disingenuousness be so strained. 1881 STANLEY *Chr Instit* viii. 167 A singular example either of the disingenuousness or of the negligence with which the Prayerbook was reconstructed.

†**Disinha·bit**, *ppl. a.* Short for DISINHABITED.

1530 PALSGR 519/2 This countraye is utterly disinhabyt, *ce pays est enterement depopulé.*

†**Disinha·bit**, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + INHABIT *v.*] *trans.* To rid or deprive of inhabitants, to dispeople.

1530 PALSGR. 519/2, I disinhabyte a countrey, I make it barayne of dwellynge people 1582 N LICHEFILLD tr *Castanheda's Conq E. Ind* liv 117 The Citie beeing thus disinhabited 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 601 Some places have been disinhabited, and dispeopled by Serpents. 1818 TODD s v. *Dishabit*, In modern times we sometimes use *disinhabit* for it

b. *refl.* To remove one's dwelling.

1679 G R. tr. *Boyatuau's Theat World* III. 220 Caused the People to dis-inhabit themselves.

Hence †**Disinha·bited** *ppl. a.*, uninhabited, without inhabitants.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voyages* III 374 (R.) Nothing but exceeding rough mountaines . vtterly disinhabited and voyd of people 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* I. 157 Hee . dwels in places vn-peopled and dis-inhabitted 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 374 Wee were long or night involved in a dis inhabited Country. 1684 *Buccaneers Amer.* I. (ed 2) 5 That part of this Island is totally dis inhabited

†**Disinha·bitable**, *a. Obs.* [DIS- 10.] Uninhabitable

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 342 There was reason to believe these parts disinhabitable 1660 N INGELO *Bentivolio & Urania* (1682) I 74 Will you make this place disinhabitable to ingenuity?

†**Disinha·bitate**, *v. Obs rare*—°. [DIS- 6.]

1621 COTGR, *Deshabiter*, to disinhabitate, or depriue of inhabitants

Disinherison (dɪsɪnhe·rɪzən) Also **disen-** [f. DIS- 9 + INHERISON cf. *disherison*] The action of disinheriting, or fact of being disinherited; disinheritance: = DISHERISON.

1543-4 *Act* 35 *Hen VIII*, c. 1 The peril slaunder or disinherison of any the issues and heires of the kinges maiestie 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* Wks. (Bohn) 310 It tended directly to the disinherison of the line of York 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl* II (ed. 2) 69 The great mischiefs and disinherisons that the people of the Realme of England have heretofore suffered. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I 448 There are fourteen such reasons which may justify such disinherison 1862 SALA *Ship Chandler* III 53 Commanding him under pain of disinherison to unite himself to the bride he .. had chosen for him.

Disinherit (dɪsɪnhe rɪt), *v.* Also 6 **disen-, dishenerite.** [f DIS- 6 + INHERIT *v.*] *trans.* To deprive or dispossess of an inheritance, 'to cut off from an hereditary right' (J.); to prevent (a person) from coming into possession of a property or right which in the ordinary course would devolve upon him as heir

c 1450 *Merlin* 452 We hadde leuer be disinherited and chased oute of the londe *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd Fr* in *Palsgr.* 1040 The sonne him shal disenherite 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen V* an 2 (1809) 60 Shamefully to disenherite ourselfe and the Croune of our Realme 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron* III 820/2 Yet had he sent his people to inuade the said dukes countrie . to destroie and dishinherit the said duke. 1653 H COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav* XXVII. 103 A very rich Woman, that had disinherited her kindred, and left her estate to the Pagod 1718 LADY M. W MONTAGU *Let to C'tess Bristol* (1887) I 240 A child thus adopted cannot be disinherited. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* (1869) I 363 He was disinherited and turned out of his father's house.

†b Const *of. Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VII* an 4 (1809) 444 Nor yet Entended to disherey t the yonge Duke Phillippe of his Graundfathers inheritaunce. 1621 *State Trials, Abp Abbot* (R.) Some right of hunting, which the Archbishop was to disinherit his church of *a* 1716 SOUTH (J.) Of how fair a portion Adam disinherited his whole posterity!

c *fig.*

1634 MILTON *Comus* 334 And thou, fair moon . Stoop thy pale visage through an amber cloud, And disinherit Chaos, that reigns here 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th.* I 246 God's image disinherited of day, Here, plung'd in mines, forgets a sun was made 1840 MRS BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Wks. 1889 I 35 Earth, methinks, Will disinherit thy philosophy

Hence **Disinhe·rited** *ppl a*, **Disinhe·riting** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a*

1583 *Exec for Treason* (1675) 42 The disinheriting of all the Nobility 1635 EARL STRAFFORD *Lett* (1739) I. 471 Those disinherited Princes of the Palatinate 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* IV. 1, An unforgiving eye, and a confounded disinheriting countenance! 1868 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) II. x. 486 A disinherited and dispossessed chieftain still looked on the land as his own.

Disinhe·ritable, *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE] Liable to be disinherited

1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc* (1841) 291 Heirs of Heaven they are, but disinheritable for their misdemeanour

Disinhe·ritance. [f. DISINHERIT *v.*, after *inheritance.*] The fact of disinheriting, or of being disinherited; dispossession from an inheritance.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen VIII*, c. 9 § 1 Vexation, troubles, wrongs and disinheritance hath followed 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind* 36 To the dispossession and disinheritance of another 1789 *Trifler* No 39 506 He was enjoined upon pain of disinheritance 1843 W H MILL *Observ. Crit Gosp.* II § 3. 257 By a direct sentence of disinheritance

†**Disinhe·ritate,** *v. Obs rare.* [f. DISINHERIT + -ATE[3], on analogy of words from Latin ppl stem · see -ATE[2] and 3. Cf. It *disereditare* = *diseredare* to disinherit.] = DISINHERIT.

Hence **Disinhe·ritated** *ppl a*, also **Disinherita·tion** = DISINHERITANCE

1654 COKAINE *Dianea* III 172 A Princesse disinheritated implores your aide. 1835 *Chamb. Jrnl* 16 May 121 Threatened with disinheritation

Disinhume (dɪsɪnhiū m), *v.* Also **disen-.** [DIS- 6] *trans* To unbury, unearth, exhume

1822 WORDSW *Eccl. Sonn., Wicliffe*, The Church is seized with sudden fear, And at her call is Wicliffe disinhumed 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII 637 The disinhuming of the primitive history of mankind. 1881 *Cornh Mag* Sept 331 A golden drinking-horn disenhumed in the old England of our ancestors by the Baltic Shore.

†**Disinsa·nity.** *Obs rare.* In 7 **disen-** [irreg f. *dis-* (used otiosely or ? intensively; cf DIS- 5) + INSANITY.] Insanity, madness.

a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Two Noble K.* III. v, What tediosity and disensanity Is here among ye!

Disinslave, obs form of DISENSLAVE.

Disinsula·tion. [DIS- 9] Doing away with insulation; the rendering no longer an island

1882 *Daily Tel* No 8306 5/3 The dis-insulation of England may or may not be a national calamity.

Disinsure, Disintail, etc.: see DISEN-.

Disi·ntegrable, *a* [f. DISINTEGRATE: see -ABLE] Capable of being disintegrated.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem Min* (ed 2) I 93 Argillo calcites 1st Class. Readily disintegrable by exposure to the atmosphere 1864 H. SPENCER *Induct. Biol.* § 118 (L.) The formations [of land] being disintegrable in different degrees

Disi·ntegrant, *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec + -ANT[1]] **A** *adj.* Disintegrating, or becoming disintegrated. **B** *sb.* Something that disintegrates; a disintegrating agent

1855 H SPENCER *Princ Psychol* (1872) I I iv 75 A direct disintegrant of the tissues 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Nov. 4 Post-classical and disintegrant Greek.

Disintegrate (dɪsɪ ntɪgre·ɪt), *v.* [f DIS- 6 + INTEGRATE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To separate into its component parts or particles, to reduce to fragments, break up, destroy the cohesion or integrity of (as by mechanical or atmospheric action) Also *fig.*

1796 KIRWAN *Elem Min.* (ed 2) I 99 Marlites are not disintegrated by exposure to the atmosphere. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I VII 49 The adjacent rocks were disintegrated 1864 *Daily Tel* 20 Sept., Most valuable for the purpose of blasting or disintegrating rocks 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* XVII. 333 Bricks entirely disintegrated by the corrosive influence of the London atmosphere

fig 1837 HALLAM *Hist Lit.* II. III § 13 A fanatical anarchy, disintegrating every thing like a church. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng* V 121 The grazing farms were disintegrated The cottages of the peasants had again their own grounds attached to them 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr* 7 Learning and ingenuity expended in a hundred efforts.. to disintegrate the Homeric Poems. 1879 G MEREDITH *Egoist* VII (1889) 57 We cannot modify our class distinctions without risk of disintegrating the social structure.

b. To separate or break off as particles or fragments *from* the whole mass or body

1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* III. 40 The detached blocks, which have been disintegrated from the mass 1876 BREWER *Eng Studies* II. (1881) 57 'Their personal adventures', cannot be disintegrated from the general body of our history without blurring its lineaments.

2 *intr* (for *refl.*) To become disintegrated, to break up

18 R JAMESON (L.), On exposure to the weather it [chalk marl] rapidly disintegrates 1852 RICHARDSON *Geol* IX. 349 The absorption of oxygen and carbonic acid from the air causes rocks to disintegrate. 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* I. 336 The Church itself was fast disintegrating

Disi·ntegrate, *a rare* [f DIS- 10 + INTEGRATE *a.*, after prec] Disintegrated

1875 G MACDONALD *Malcolm* III x 147 The disintegrate returns to resting and capable form

Disi·ntegrated, *ppl. a.* [f DISINTEGRATE *v* + -ED[1].] Reduced to fragments, broken up; broken off as fragments see the verb

1796 KIRWAN *Elem Min* (ed 2) I 321 The felspar, both in granites and porphyries, is frequently found in a decomposed or disintegrated state 1854 J SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc* Chem 7 Disintegrated particles 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv* V 146 This volcanic dust is disintegrated lava. 1879 CHURCH *Spenser* 62 The wreck and clashing of disintegrated customs

Disi·ntegrating, *ppl a.* [f as prec + -ING[2].]

1. That disintegrates (*trans*), reducing or tending to reduce to fragments; destroying cohesion or integrity

1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* VII (1833) 298 The disintegrating and solvent powers of chemical agents 1868 G DUFF *Pol Surv* 220 Those disintegrating forces which have worked so powerfully in breaking up more than one of the States

2 That disintegrates (*intr*); breaking up, going to pieces

1872 C KING *Mountain Sierra Nev* X 217 A disintegrating face 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed 3) I. 124 Disintegrating red corpuscles are sometimes seen

Disintegra·tion. [n. of action f. DISINTEGRATE *v.*. see -ATION] The action or process of disintegrating, or the condition of being disintegrated; reduction to component particles, breaking up; destruction of cohesion or integrity.

a. *lit.*, *spec.* in *Geol.*, the wearing down of rocks by rain, frost, and other atmospheric influences

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min* (ed 2) I 96 By exposure to the air and moisture, it chips and falls to pieces. This disintegration is remarkable, for it does not proceed solely from the absorption of water. 1808 HENRY *Epit Chem.* (ed. 5) 357 The disintegration of stones, consisting chiefly of alumine, is not easily effected by means of potash 1834 THOMSON in *Proc. Berw Nat. Club* I No. 2 42 The disintegration of the clay-slate rocks 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog* I 20 The wire wrapping of the Atlantic cable has been found in a state almost of complete disintegration 1863 A C RAMSAY *Phys. Geog* III (1878) 34 The constant atmospheric disintegration of cliffs 1874 CARPENTER *Ment Phys.* I. II § 31 (1879) 30 When a Muscle is called into contraction, there is a certain disintegration of 'waste' of its tissue

b. *fig*

1849 H MARTINEAU in *Four C. Eng Lett.* 545 If the principles of social liberty should demand the disintegration of nations 1865 MERIVALE *Rom Emp* VIII. lxvii 355 The decay of moral principles which hastened the disintegration of Roman society. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* I (1870) 19 There are passages of ancient writers which tend to the disintegration of Homer.

c. *attrib.* as *disintegration-scheme, -theory.*

1865 W. KAY *Crisis Huffeld* 59 The principles on which the Disintegration-theory rests

Hence **Disintegra·tionist,** an advocate of disintegration

1884 DUNCKLLY in *Manch Exam* 1 Dec. 6/1 Mr Forster seems to them to be the great disintegrationist of our time. 1889 *Spectator* 3 Aug, Their own disintegration is a Nemesis upon the disintegrationists

Disi·ntegrative, *a.* [f as prec.. see -ATIVE.] Having the quality of disintegrating; tending to disintegrate.

1869 *Contemp Rev* XII. 164 Tenets essentially disintegrative of union 1876 A M FAIRBAIRN *Strauss* II in *Contemp Rev* June 135 Ancient heresies were elaborative, modern disintegrative of dogma.

Disi·ntegrator. [agent-n. f. DISINTEGRATE *v.*: see -OR.]

1. One who or that which disintegrates

1844 *N Brit. Rev.* I. 114 Collectors of authorities and disintegrators of *débris* 1863 A C RAMSAY *Phys Geog* I. (1878) 4 Frost is a powerful disintegrator

b. *spec.* Applied to machines or appliances for reducing substances to small fragments or to powder.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech., Disintegrator* 1 A machine for grinding or pulverizing bones, guano, etc, for manure. 2 A mill in which grain is broken into a fine dust by beaters projecting from the faces of parallel metallic disks revolving in contrary directions 1890 *Daily News* 26 June 6/1

Amongst the popular instruments is one called the Devil Disintegrator .. It grinds everything to powder, and is largely used in reducing bones and oyster shells into a fine mixture that makes an admirable chicken food.

2. = DISINTEGRATIONIST.

1865 W KAY *Crisis Hatfield.* 26 The opponents of the Disintegrators.

Disi·ntegra·tory, *a.* [f as prec. + -ORY] Producing or tending to disintegration.

1878 LEWES in *Pop. Sc Monthly* XIII 419 Criticism has taken its place among the disintegratory agencies

Disinte·grity. [DIS- 9] Want of integrity or entireness, unsound or disintegrated condition

1785 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838-43) X 145 The multitude of the audience multiplies for disintegrity the chances of detection

1861 WILLIS in *Ecclesiologist* XXII 91 Nothing short of such a system could have prevented the falling in of Chichester Tower, it was in a state of disintegrity, which nothing could arrest

Disi·ntegrous, *a. rare* [f DIS- 10 + L *integer* entire + -OUS after *disintegrate*, etc] Characterized by disintegration or want of cohesion

1885 *Sci Amer.* (N. Y.) 8 Aug 80 Such a disintegrous material as iron could not be spread into layering leaves like gold

Disinte·nsify, *v* [DIS- 6] *trans.* To deprive of its intensity, to make less intense

1884 BROWNING *Fernshtah* 119 Black's soul of black Beyond white's power to disintensify

Disinter (disintɔ·r), *v.* Also 7 disen-, -terre. [ad. F *désenterrer* (15th c. in Littré), f *des-* DIS- 4 + *enterrer* to INTER.]

1. *trans.* To take (something) out of the earth in which it is buried; to take (a corpse, etc) out of the grave; to unbury, exhume.

1611 COTGR., *Desenelir*, to disinterre, vnburie 1627 MAY *Lucan* IX. (R.) Isis (then Goddesse now) I'le disinterre 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII XIX 384 To disenterre the bodies of the deceased. 1658 EVELYN *Fr Gard.* (1675) 96 Dis-interre the greatest roots 1867 PEARSON *Hist. Eng* I. 2 The short shallow skulls which are even now disinterred in old barrows

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To take out as if from a tomb; to bring out of concealment, 'unearth'

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 215 ¶ 2 The Philosopher, the Saint, or the Hero very often lie concealed in a Plebeian, which a proper Education might have disinterred 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Midl* I, The two ladies who had been disinterred out of the fallen vehicle.

†**Disinteress,** *v Obs* Pa pple -essed, -est. [ad. F. *désintéresser* 'to discharge, or saue harmelesse, to rid from all interest in' (Cotgr.), f. *des-* DIS- 4 + *intéresser* to INTEREST] = DISINTEREST *v* Hence DIS-interessing *vbl sb.*

1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 55 The highest Bond that tyeth him doth dis-interesse him of these Obligations 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* III. IV. 14 Why is it every man disinteressed from a lawfull calling? 1642 JER TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 249 To be deposed, or disinterest in the allegeance of subjects 1646 SALTMARSH *Some Drops* i 3 We all see how hazardous it is to disinteresse any in the Civill part *a* 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp* (1677) 342 The dis-interessing of self-love is very rare.

†**Disinteressed,** *ppl a Obs.* Also des-, disinterest. [f. prec. + -ED 1, or f. DIS- 10 + INTERESSED]

1. = DISINTERESTED 1.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. II (1632) 456 It is a pleasure unto mee, to bee disinteressed of other mens affayres, and disingaged from their contentions 1638 CHILLINGW *Relig Prot.* I III § 81 179 We that are disinteressed persons. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph Love* VI (1700) 48 Such disinteressed and resign'd Habitudes 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 351 Let us act the disinteressed

2. = DISINTERESTED 2.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* XII 358 The Pope more disinteressed then the neighbour Princes. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt Exemp* I 72 The prudence of a wise and disinterest person 1696 MARY ASTELL *Proposal to Ladies* 137 The most refin'd and disinteress'd Benevolence. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist Eng* II. 1098 This Writer being a Layman is more disinteressed.

Hence †**Disinteressedly** *adv*, †**Disinteressedness, -estness,** disinterestedness.

1648 BOYLE *Seraph Love* XIII (1700) 66 The Disinterestness of his Love to us 1707 *Refl Ridic* 253 Disinterestedness and Generosity 1718 J. I. PHILIPPS tr *Thirty-four Confer* 351 Men disinteress'dly holy.

†**Disintere·ssment.** *Obs* [a F. *désintéressement* (1657 in Hatz.-Darm).] Disinterestedness, impartiality.

1662 J BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 110 Let him read them both with an equal disinteressment. 1718 PRIOR *Poems* Postcr. to Pref, He [the Earl of Dorset] has managed some of the greatest charges of the kingdom, with known ability, and laid them down with entire disinteressment

Disinterest, *sb.* [f. DIS- 9 + INTEREST *sb.*]

1. That which is contrary to interest or advantage; disadvantage, prejudice, injury, something against the interest *of* or disadvantageous *to* (a person or thing concerned). Now *rare*

1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* Pref. (1682) 7 'Tis a great disinterest to so .. unusual a Doctrine as this, to be but partially handled. 1678 NORRIS *Coll Misc* (1699) 294 Whatever . tends to the Disinterest of the Public, is Evil 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat* (1841) 105 You have seen many a wise head shake, in pronouncing that sad truth, How we are governed all by interest And what do they think should govern us else? Our loss, our damage, our disinterest? 1876 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* VI. lxviii. 253 All gain, increase, interest to the lender of capital is loss, decrease, and disinterest to the borrower of capital

†**2** Disinterestedness, impartiality *Obs.*

1658 J. WEBB tr *Calprenede's Cleopatra* VIII i 34 Perswaded of my disinterest in the affaires of Coriolanus 1718 OZELL *Tournefort's Voy* I p XVIII, Physick, which he practised with the most perfect disinterest 1799 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIX 102 A catching spirit of disinterest and benevolence 1805 — in *Monthly Mag* XX 40 The taste of Lessing awarded them, if not with equity, with disinterest.

3 Absence of interest, unconcern *rare*

1889 MRS. RANDOLPH *New Eve* I 1. 29 [An expression] of intense disinterest in all earthly things

Disi·nterest, *v.* Now *rare* [f DIS- 6 + INTEREST *v*. see DISINTERESS, which this vb has superseded.]

1 *trans.* To rid or divest of interest or concern; to detach from the interest or party of

1612 BACON *Charge touching Duels*, When he shall see the law and rule of state disinterest him of a vain and unnecessary hazard 1675 tr *Camden's Hist. Eliz* 539 An advantageous Peace had been offered to him by the Pope's Nuncio if he would disinterest himself from the Queen. 1692 BEVERLEY *Disc Dr Crisp* 15 His present Enmity does not disinterest him in a Right to come, if he would, But it hinders his being willing to come 1895 *Pall MallG* 1 Feb 2/1 Politics in France are disgusting, and that is why the people have disinterested themselves entirely from taking part in them

2 To free from self-interest, to render disinterested.

1681 R L'ESTRANGE *Apol. Prot* II 29 That every man dis interesting himself, may candidly endeavour the retriving of the Truth

Disinterest, var of DISINTERESSED *ppl a.*

Disi·nterested, *ppl. a* [f prec. vb. + -ED 1, or f DIS- 10 + INTERESTED]

†**1.** Without interest or concern; not interested, unconcerned. ? *Obs.*

a 1612 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 99 Cases, wherein the party is dis-interested 1684 *Contempl. State of Man* I x (1699) 113 How dis-interested are they in all Worldly matters, since they fling their Wealth and Riches into the Sea 1767 *Junius Lett* III 18 A careless disinterested spirit is no part of his character.

2 Not influenced by interest; impartial, unbiased, unprejudiced; now always, Unbiased by personal interest; free from self-seeking. (Of persons, or their dispositions, actions, etc)

1659 O. WALKER *Oratory* 115 The soul sits now as the most disinterested Arbiter, and impartial judge of her own works, that she can be. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr* III 435 So should the Love to our Neighbour be. Not mercenary and designing, but disinterested and hearty 1726 *Adv Capt. R Boyle* 273 Any disinterested Person would make the same Judgement, your Passion has blinded yours 1800 MRS HERVEY *Mourtray Fam* II 82, I fairly own I was not disinterested in wishing you here 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* XXII 446 His disinterested kindness to us can never be forgotten.

Disi·nterestedly, *adv* [f. prec + -LY 2] In a disinterested manner, impartially; without regard to self-interest, unselfishly.

1711 SHAFTESB *Charac* (1737) I 42 He, who is ever said to do good the most disinterestedly. 1807 SOUTHEY *Lett* (1856) II 20 He knows the Arts well, and loves them disinterestedly. 1830 FOSTER in *Life & Corr* (1846) II 161 Devotedly and disinterestedly faithful 1875 HAMERTON *Intell Life* II III 64 How difficult it is to think out such a problem disinterestedly

Disi·nterestedness. [f as prec + -NESS] The quality of being disinterested; impartiality, freedom from self-interest or selfish bias

a 1682 SIR T BROWNE (J), These expressions of selfishness and disinterestedness have been used in a very loose and indeterminate manner 1709 J JOHNSON in *Ballard MSS* (Bodl. Libr) XV 46 What I most admire him for is Disinterestedness 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 196 ¶ 8 This gives firmness and constancy, fidelity and disinterestedness 1866 LIDDON *Bampt Lect* IV. (1875) 195 This disinterestedness, this devotion to the real interest of humankind. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* III 79 He can assume the disguise of virtue or disinterestedness without having them

Disi·nteresting, *ppl. a* [f DIS- 10 + INTERESTING *ppl. a*, or f DISINTEREST *v.* + -ING 2] Uninteresting, causing lack of interest

1737 WARBURTON *Let. to Birch* in Boswell *Johnson* (1887) I 29 A dull, heavy succession of long quotations of disinteresting passages. 1800 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X 319 The attempt produces on all the Disciples a similar disinteresting effect 18 *The Studio* III 130 (Cent) He rarely paints a disinteresting subject

Disinterestness, var DISINTERESSEDNESS *Obs.*

Disinte·rment. [f. DISINTER *v.* + -MENT]

1. The action of disinterring, exhumation

1790 P NEVE (*title*) A Narrative of the Disinterment of Milton's Coffin 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq* (1876) I App 788 The disinterment of Harold's body 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 60 The disinterment of Pompeii and Herculaneum

2. *concr* The material result or product of disinterring, something disinterred.

1825 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* CVI 526 Among the most curious disinterments are vases for heating water 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen Lit., R. Crowley* II. 150 Our most skilful delver into dramatic history, amidst his curious masses of disinterments, has brought up this proclamation

Disintertwi·ne, *v.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To bring out of an intertwined condition; to untwist.

1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 32 The carven architrave, Whereon the intricate design Of leaf and stem disintertwined itself. 1867 GILDERSLEEVE *Ess. & Stud.* (1890) 198 Such intricate compounds as 'disintertwined'.

Disinthrall, Disinthrone: see DISEN-.

Disintomb, obs. var. of DISENTOMB *v*

1611 FLORIO, *Disepelire*, to vnburie, disintombe.

Disinto·ne, *v. rare.* [f DIS- 6 + INTONE *v*] *trans* To deprive of 'tone', weaken, enfeeble

1892 *Voice* (N Y) 14 July, Every brain habitually stimulated by alcohol is more or less disintoned

Disinto·xicate, *v* ? *Obs.* [DIS- 6] *trans.* To free from intoxication; to restore to soberness

1685 J CHAMBERLAYNE *Coffee Tea & Choc.* 40 It disintoxicates those that are fuddled

Disintreat· see DISENTREAT.

Disi·ntricate, *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + INTRICATE *v*] *trans* To free from intricacy or complication; to disentangle, unravel, extricate.

1598 FLORIO, *Destricare*, to free to disintricate, to vntangle. 1611 COTGR, *Desmeslement* . a loossing vnpestering, disintricating 1660 tr *Amyraldus' Treat conc. Relig* III IV. 371 The knowledge of the true God disintricated from the confusion of so many false Deities 1830 SIR W HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 45 To disintricate the question, by relieving it of these two errors.

†**Disinu·re,** *v Obs* [f. DIS- 6 + INURE *v*] *trans* To deprive of use or practice; to disaccustom

1613 JACKSON *Creed* I 59 God dis-inuring his chosen Israel from his wonted call 1644 MILTON *Areop* (Arb) 65 We are hinder'd and dis inur'd by this cours of licencing towards the true knowledge of what we seem to know.

†**Disinvali·dity.** *Obs.* [irreg f. *dis-*, otiose or intensive (cf. DIS- 5) + INVALIDITY.] Invalidity

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App Cæsar* II. IV. 136, I do call those Some mens doctrines Private Opinions and so well may I doe, in respect of the disinvalidity and disproportion of them

†**Disinveigle,** *v Obs. rare.* [DIS- 6] *trans* To free from inveiglement.

1635 J HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 50 Nor had he .. beene yet disinveagled so soone as he was but for the Princesse who shew'd him the false cause dealt him

Disinvelope · see DISENVELOP.

Disinve·nt, *v. nonce-wd.* [DIS- 6] *trans.* To undo the invention of

1868 HELPS *Realmah* XIV. (1876) 371, I would disinvent telegraphic communication. *Ibid.* 376 and 386.

Disinve·st, *v.* [DIS- 6; cf. mod F. *désinvestir*] *trans* To deprive of that with which one is invested; to strip, divest (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr* III 12 They made me disinvest my selfe of such prophane garments I had. *a* 1631 DRAYTON *Wks* I 270 (Jod.) Having seen His disinvesting and disastrous chance. 1645 W. BALL *Sphere Govt* 13 By reposing or granting such Trust, they doe not disinvest themselves of their right naturall 1882 A. AUSTIN in *Contemp Rev* Jan 129 Not . that language has of itself any spell to disinvest man, who employs it, of that dust of the ground which enters so largely into his composition

So **Disinve·stiture, Disinve·sture,** the action of disinvesting or state of being disinvested.

1616 *Court & T Jas I* (1849) I 430 They rather think of his disinvesture of his robe, and after to be questioned in the Star Chamber 1846 WORCESTER cites *West. Rev* for *Disinvestiture*

Disinvi·gorate, *v rare.* [DIS- 6] *trans.* To deprive of vigour, to enervate: the opposite of *invigorate*.

1844 SYD. SMITH *Let* in *Mem.* (1855) II. 518 This soft, and warm, and disinvigorating climate.

†**Disinvita·tion.** *Obs* [f. DIS- 9 + INVITATION.] The opposite of an invitation; an invitation not to do something.

1654 LD ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 502 Why do you give me so great a dis-invitation to obey you?

†**Disinvi·te,** *v. Obs* [DIS- 6] *trans* To do the opposite of inviting, to retract or cancel an invitation to Hence **Disinvi·ting** *ppl. a.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III 329 Casting a sideward look on Zelmane, [he] made an imperious sign with a threatening allurement (a dis-inviting inviting of her) to follow 1656 FINETT *For Ambass* 143 (T) I was upon his highness's intimation sent to disinvite them 1665 J. SERGEANT *Surefooting* 27 Which would disinvite to a pursuit.

Disinvo·lve, *v* [f. DIS- 6 + INVOLVE *v*] *trans* To free from an involved condition; to unfold; to disentangle

1611 FLORIO, *Disinuolto*, disintangled, disinuolued. 1632 SIR T HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Vnhappy Prosperitie* 9 Other inquisitions from which the most innocent hardly could dis-involve themselves 1647 *Power of Keys* II 12 False illations . which will all vanish and the truth be disinvolved 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th.* IV. 260 To dis-involve the moral world, and give To nature's renovation brighter charms

Disinwrap, obs. var. of DISENWRAP *v*

1611 FLORIO, *Disuiluppare*, to disinwrap

Disione, var of DISJUNE *v Obs.*

Disja·sked, -et, -it, *ppl. a. Sc* [According to Jamieson 'a corruption of *dejected*': cf. DISJECTED] Broken down, dilapidated; decayed. *lit* and *fig.* Also in *comb*

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort* xli, 'Tak the first broken disjasked looking road.' 1822 GALT *Steamboat* 261 (Jam) In a very disjaskit state, being both sore in lith and limb, and worn out in my mind 1830 — *Lawrie T* VII VIII (1849) 336 Miss Beeny, not having been in bed all night, was in a most disjasket state

Disject (disdʒe kt), *v* [f L *disject-*, ppl. stem of *disjicĕre* to throw asunder, scatter, disperse, f *dis-*, Dis- 1 + *jacĕre*, to throw. cf. also L *disjectāre* freq] *trans.* To cast or break asunder, to scatter, disperse. Hence **Disje·cted** *ppl. a.* separated by force, dismembered

1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 159 A Church most rightlie institued, which was afterward misefra]blie disiected and seperated. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Jas.* 1. 1 The Jews at this day are a disjected and despised people —*Rev.* xvi. 19 By the earth quake disjected and dissipated. 1879 Sir G. G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* II. 322 My lecture . the last of my long but disjected series 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 54/1 That branch of the Profession elects to remain disjected, a profession of units without common interests, without cohesion. 1894 G. Allen in *Westm. Gaz.* 22 May 1/3 To tear his present critic limb from limb and then to dance a stately carmagnole over the disjected members.

‖ **Disjecta membra.** *Lat. phr.* An alteration of Horace's *disjecti membra poetæ* 'limbs of a dismembered poet', used = Scattered remains.

1722 Pope *Lett.* (1737) 250 (Stanf.) You call'd 'em an Horatian cento and then I recollected the *disjecti membra poetæ*. 1754 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1857) II. 411 (Stanf.) Shake those words all together, and see if they can be anything but the *disjecta membra* of Pitt. 1872 C. King *Mountain Sierra Nev.* iv. 186 The *savant* to whose tender mercies these *disjecta membra* have been committed.

Disjection (disdʒe kʃən) [ad. L. *disjectiōnem*, n. of action f. *disjicĕre*, to Disject: see -tion] The action of throwing asunder; the fact or condition of being scattered; forcible dispersion, rout.

1735 J. Atkins *Voy. Guinea* 148 Then like a Cannon in proportion to these, the disjection is with more or less Violence, producing Thunder. *a* 1806 Bp. Horsley *Biblical Crit.* IV. 395 (L.) The sudden disjection of Pharaoh's host. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. III. VII. These days of convulsion and disjection.

Disjeune, var. Disjune, *Sc.*, breakfast

Disjoin (disdʒoi n), *v.* Also 5 des-. [ME *des-, disjoyne*, a OF. *desjoign-*, pres. stem of *desjoindre*, mod.F. *déjoindre* = Pr. *desjonher*, It. *disgiugnere* —L. *disjungĕre*, f. Dis- 4 + *jungĕre* to Join]

1 *trans.* To undo the joining of, to put or keep asunder; to disunite, separate, sunder, part, sever: **a.** persons, places, things, actions, etc.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 257/4 We wold haue disioyned yow and haue drowned yow 1484 — *Curiall* 1, I am there where the places and affayres desioyne vs. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xxvii, The smell and tasting partly conjoyned be, And part disjoyned. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 212 Deserts and mountaines disjoyning the provinces. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 149 The first Intention is performed by restoring the bones disjoyned. *c* 1694 Prior *Celia to Damon* 114 Shall neither time, nor age our souls disjoin? 1864 A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* 134 The two parishes were disjoined in 1642.

absol. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 283 It is the nature of this enemy of mankind to scatter, to disioyne and separat. *a* 1683 Oldham *Wks. & Rem.* (1686) 122 That cruel word for ever must disjoyn, Nor can I hope, but thus, to have him mine.

b. one thing, person, action, etc. (*from* another).

1585 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. cc. (R.) They sayde, they wolde not disioyne nor disceuer them from the crowne. 1581 Savile *Tacitus' Hist.* II. lvii (1591) 87 Spaine being disioyned from it [Africa] by a narrow strayte. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* II. i. 18 Th' abuse of Greatnesse, is, when it disioynes Remorse from Power. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. iv. 271 Our knights are now almost disjoined again from the Senate. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* II. (1875) 77 [He] never disjoins banter itself from politeness.

† **2.** To separate into parts or sections, to disjoint.

1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 367 Although M. Heskins hath disioyned this place..I haue set it down entire. 1598 Florio, *Slombare* . to disioyne as a butcher doth a sheepe. 1612 Brinsley *Pos. Parts* (1669) 134 Latine phrases which cannot fitly be disjoyned are to be taken together.

3. To sunder, dissolve, break up (a state or condition of union); to undo, unfasten (a knot or tie).

1633 Marmion *Fine Companion* I. v, Knots of compliment, which the least occasion disjoins. 1643 Milton *Divorce* VIII. (1851) 42 That marriage therfore God himself disjoyns. 1695 Blackmor. *Pr. Arth.* II. 70 Their short Embraces some rude Shocks disjoyn. 1738 Glover *Leonidas* V. 617 All with headlong pace Disjoin their order.

† **4.** *fig.* To put out of joint, unhinge. *Obs. rare.*

a 1633 Lennard tr. *Charron's Wisd.* I. xvi. § 2 (1670) 62 Gallus Vibius so dislodged and disjoyned his own judgment, that he could never settle it again.

5 *intr.* (for *refl.*) To separate or sever oneself from a state of union or attachment, to part, become separate. **a.** said of two or more.

1622 Callis *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 167 If one of them die, that Action shall survive, for though they were joynt in the personalty, yet they disjoyned in the realty. 1699 Garth *Dispens.* III. (1706) 42 So Lines that from their Parallel decline, More they advance, the more they still disjoin. *a* 1713 Ellwood *Autobiog.* (1765) 268 They, hopeless now disjoined, and one of them fled the country.

b. said of one thing parting *from* another.

1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 541 Till breathlesse he disioynd, and backward drew. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* (1670) 90 Being of clammy nature, it disjoyneth not, but sticketh fast.

Hence **Disjoi·ning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1530 Palsgr. 214/2 Disjoynyng, *disjunccion*. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 21 Two not farre disioyning vallies. *a* 1643 W. Cartwright *Lady Errant* IV. iv, This disjoyning Of bodies only is to knit your hearts. 1741 A. Monro *Anat.* (ed. 3) 192 They may.. yield to a disjoining Force. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 26 The meeting or disjoining of natures.

Disjoin, obs. f. Disjunf, *Sc.*, breakfast

Disjoi·ned, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed 1] Disunited, separated, parted, etc. · see prec. vb.

1594 Southwell *M. Magd. Fun. Teares* 88 These disjoyned ghests. *a* 1626 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* Pref. (1636) 4 This delivering of knowledge in distinct and disjoyned Aphorismes. 1790 Pennant *London* (R.) Windmill street consists of disjoined houses.

Hence † **Disjoi·nedly** *adv. Obs.*, separately, disjunctly.

1571 Diggs *Pantom.* I. xv. F. iv b, If magnitudes disioynedly or seperatly be proportionall, conioynedly or compounded, they shall also bee proportionall. 1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 245 Perpetuall life, and death at last, are attributed to Saul neither of them distinctly, but both disjoynedly.

Disjoi·ner. *rare* [f. as prec. + -er 1] One who or that which disjoins.

1654 Z. Coke *Logick.* (1657) 10 This disjunction of parts must be such a disjoyner which mensurates the whole.

† **Disjoi·nt,** *sb. Obs.* [a. OF. *desjointe, desjointe* separation, division, rupture (Godef.)—L. type **desjuncta*, fem. sb. from *disjunctus* pa. pple., analogous to sbs. in *-ata, -ada, -ade*, F. *-ée*. see -ade. This takes the place in part of L. *disjunctio*] A disjointed or out-of-joint condition; a position of perplexity or difficulty; a dilemma, 'fix'.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 417 (496) What wyght þat stont in swych disioynte. 1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. v, And thus amiddes of either of these twaine Of loue and shame euen so vpon the poynt Medea stode as tho in great disioynt. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 309 The which [warre], at that tyme, was in suche disioynte, that he cowde not brynge it to any frame. 1553 *Douglas' Æneis* XII. xiii. 30 Thou mycht quhil now haue cachit at disioynt [MS. 1513 distunct] The sylly Troianis baith be se and land.

† **Disjoi·nt,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [a. OF. *desjoint* (:—L. *disjunct-us*), pa. pple. of *desjoindre* to Disjoin.]

1. Disjointed, out of joint, disconnected.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VIII. 264 That sensis spille or pointe disjoynt be therynne Is not my wille. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. ii. 20 Thinking by our late deere Brothers death, Our State to be disioynt, and out of Frame. *a* 1727 Parnell *David* (Seager), My bones..Disjoint with anguish.

2. In a dilemma, in a difficult position (Cf. Disjoint *sb.*)

c 1500 *Lancelot* 2907 For well ȝhe se the perell, how disioi[n]nt The adventur now stondith one the point Both of my lord his honore, and his lond.

3 Disjoined, separated; separate.

1589 Ive *Fortif.* 37 Because of it [=its] disiomt standing from the wall which causeth sharpnes. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* IV. (1851) 359 Carrying on a disjoynt and privat interest of his own. 1660 H. More *Myst. Godliness* 31 The disjoint and independent particles of Matter.

b quasi-*adv.* Apart, asunder.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxlviii (1869) 135 The sawe is cleped Hayne [hatred], bi which disioynct is ysawed the onhede of bretherhede.

Disjoint (disdʒoi nt), *v.* Also 6-7 -ioinct [orig. f. Disjoint *ppl. a.* (cf. -ate 3), but in some uses treated as f. Joint *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To put out of joint; to disturb, destroy the due connexion and orderly arrangement of; to dislocate, wrench, dismember. (Cf. Disjoint *a.* 1.)

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 873 Thi wortes that the wormes not disyonte [*destruant*]. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Vpon the rybbes & lyke bones for to reduce and retourne them in to theyr places, whan they are broken or dysioynted. 1605 Camden *Rem.* (1637) 72 Giles, is miserably disjoynted from Ægidius, as Gillot from Ægidia, by the French. 1648 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 226 If our spirits . be shattered and dis-joynted, through distrust in God. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 347 Selfishness disjoints the whole frame of society. *a* 1862 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 377 The framework of affairs would be disjointed.

† **b.** *fig.* To distract. *Obs.*

1628 Earle *Microcosm.*, *Meere Formall Man* (Arb.) 30 He is not disiointed with other Meditations.

c *fig.* To throw the parts (of anything) out of orderly connexion; to dislocate.

1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. vi. § 44. 364 Your discourse upon this point, you have disjoynted, and given us the grounds of it in the beginning of the Chapter, and the superstructure in the end. 1770 Gibbon *Misc. Wks.* (1814) IV. 504 It is disagreeable. to observe a lyric writer of taste disjointing the order of his ideas. 1834 H. N. Coleridge *Grk. Poets* (ed. 2) 55 Their collocation having been disjointed by time.

2 To disjoin, disunite.

1583 Stanyhurst *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 83 The sea rusht in Italye disioyncting with short stricts from Sicil Island. 1601 Bp. W. Barlow *Defence* 126 The elect members of Christ can never be disjointed from him. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. vii. 164 Except some part of Asher lay southward at distance, dis-jointed from the main body of that Tribe. 1759 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 32/2 According as it is possessed by the English or the French, [it] connects or disjoints the colonies of Canada and Louisiana. 1775 T. Jefferson *Let.* Writ. 1892 I. 484 Great Britain, disjointed from her colonies. 1851 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. xi. 134 Unite these all and then you have the Reformation. Disjoint them and then you have some miserable sect.

3. To separate joint from joint, to take in pieces at the joints.

1587 Harmar *Beza's Serm.* 384 (T.) As for his coach he would not only have it to be unharnissed as I said but also unpinned, disjointed, and pulled asunder. 1649 Lovelace *Poems* (1864) 44 Like watches by unskilfull men Disjoynted, and set ill againe. 1832 Lytton *Eugene A.* I. ix, The corporal began to disjoint his rod.

absol. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 473 A good Carver cuts up, disjoints, and uncases with incomparable Dexterity.

4 *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be disjointed, to suffer dislocation; to go out of joint, to come in pieces.

1605 Shaks. *Macb.* III. ii. 16 Let the frame of things disioynt. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 741 A hundred cottages overturn . quiver, disjoint. 1890 Constance Smith *Riddle L. Haviland* I. II. ix. 303 Neither will the great scheme of things disjoint, because your lover has left you.

Hence **Disjoi·nting** *vbl. sb.*

1598 Florio, *Disgiuntione*, a disioining, a disiointing. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 149 The disjoynting of the bones. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) I. 546 Those unhappy jealousies, which began a disjointing between the king and his people. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 90 Even strong towers are made to vibrate several inches, without any disjointing of the mortar.

Disjoi·nted, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed 1]

1 Separated joint from joint; disjoined, separated; disconnected.

a 1643 G. Sandys *Job* 45 (T.) Be . their disjointed bones to powder ground. 1684 *Contempl. State of Man* I. vi. (1699) 69 Consider the disjoynted disposition of the Bones. 1700 Dryden *Fables, Cey. & Alcyone* 27, I saw a drift disjointed planks. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 12/2 Disjoynted and unfinished Members. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 379 That the construction be made upon the entire deed, and not merely upon disjointed parts of it. 1840 F. D. Bennett *Whaling Voy.* II. 291 Some of these [casks] are kept in a disjointed state ready to be put together. 1887 Hall Caine *Deemster* xxxvii. 247 A little disjointed gipsy encampment of mud-built tents.

2 Consisting of separated or ill-connected parts; disconnected.

1652-62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 96 A disjoynted People, not under any setled form of Government. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V.* III. x. 258 He felt already that he was the head of a disjointed body. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* II. 188 The huge frame of the Persian empire was disjointed and unwieldy.

3 Of words or a discourse. Without proper connexion or sequence; disconnected; incoherent.

a 1586 Sidney (J.), The constancy of your wit was not wont to bring forth such disjointed speeches. 1614 Jackson *Creed* III. [v] 30 Vpon such broken disiointed surmises. 1817 Earl of Dudley *Lett.* 3 June (1840) 169 His argument set ms loose and disjointed. 1843 Lyle *Hinton* xiii, Our conversation dropped into broken disjointed sentences.

Hence **Disjoi·ntedly** *adv.*, **Disjoi·ntedness.**

1654 Ld. Orrery *Parthenissa* (1676) 505 The disorders and disjointedness of his discourse. 1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 134 You remark in all their Actions a Disjointedness. 1871 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* xi. 19, I must pass, disjointedly, to matters, which, in a written letter, would have been put in a postscript. 1872 Mark Twain (Clemens) *Innoc. Abr.* xii. 85 We talked disjointedly.

Disjoi·ntly, *adv.* [f. Disjoint *a* + -ly 2]

1 Separately, asunder, apart; disjunctly: opp. to *conjointly.*

1634 W. Sandys *Prudence* 6 (T.) When they are perfect, then are they joined; but, disjointly, no way can they be perfect. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* II. § 199 If the same thing be legated by vindication to two or more persons, whether conjointly or disjointly, they take each a share.

2 Disjointedly, disconnectedly. *rare*

1621 Hakewill *King Davids Vow* A ij a, Discourses which were delivered disiointly and by peece-meale. 1892 *Argosy* Jan. 10 'Let it come out—she can't shoot me,' disjointly muttered Mr. Arthur.

Disjoi·nture. [f. Disjoint *v.* + -ure, after *jointure*. Cf. OF. *desjointure* (in Godef.)] The state of being disjointed; disconnexion, separation.

1757 Conway *Lett.* in *Fraser's Mag.* (1850) XLI. 424 There is more disjointure to our affairs than any coalition of our ministers can retrieve. 1879 Tourgée *Fool's Err.* xix. 104 The disjointure of opinion between them and the Yankee schoolmarms was all because the latter wanted to measure them by Northern ideas of these virtues.

Disjone, -joon, obs. ff. Disjune, *Sc.*, breakfast

† **Disjou·rn,** *v. Obs. rare* [f. Dis- 1 + stem of *adjourn*] *trans.* To put off from the day appointed.

1642 Sir W. Brereton in *13th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. I. 51 If this meeting had not been unhappily disjourned and disappointed by some of the Deputy Lieutenants. *Ibid.* 52 Whereof the rest were by some of them disjourned.

† **Disju·dge,** *v. Obs.* [f. Dis- 7 b + Judge] To deprive of or remove from the office of judge.

1649 [see Disjustici.] 1658 *State Trials, Dr. & Hewet* (R.) All the rest of the Judges were impeached of high treason, disjudg'd and put to fines and ransoms.

[**Disjudication,** error for Disjudication. See *List of Spurious Words.*]

† **Disjugate,** *v. Obs. rare*—°

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Disjugate*, to disjoyn, part, sever.

† **Disjunct,** *Sc.* Latinized form of Disjoint *sb.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. viii. 30 [See Disjoint *sb.*]

Disjunct (disdʒʊ nkt), *a.* [ad. L. *disjunct-us*, pa. pple. of *disjungĕre* to disjoin. Cf. Disjoint *a.*]

1. Disjoined, disconnected, separated, separate, distinct; † distant. (Now *rare* exc. in technical senses. see also below.)

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 15 From the city of Norwich . it is sixteen miles disjunct. 1662 Glanvill *Lux Orient.* VII. (R.) The divine freedome consists not in his acting by meer arbitrarious will, as disjunct from his other attributes. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 356/2 The side Rest is a Rest disjunct from the Lathe. 1774 M. Mackenzie *Maritime Surv.* p. xvi, A Disjunct Survey is,

when the Harbours, Bays, or Islands . are each surveyed separately in a geometrical Manner 1817 N Drake *Shaks* I 56, 3 quatrains with 2 verses of immediate, interposed between 2 verses of disjunct rhime, and a terminating couplet 1890 J H Stirling *Philos & Theol* iv 60 That congeries of externalities, mere disjunct atoms

b. *Entom* Having the head, thorax, and abdomen separated by deep incisions

†**2** *Math* (Opp to Conjunct *a* 5) = Discontinuous

Disjunct proportion a proportion in which the second and third terms have not the same ratio (or difference) as the first and second, or the third and fourth. *Obs*

1594 Blundevil *Exerc* I xviii 42 Disiunct proportion Geometricall is when there is not like proportion betwixt the second and the third, that is betwixt the first and the second, or betwixt the third and the fourth, as 3, 6, 4, 8

1597 Morley *Introd Mus* Annot 1706 [see Discrete 2 b]

3. *Mus* (Opp to Conjunct *a.* 6)

D tetrachords, tetrachords separated by an interval of a tone *D motion*, motion by intervals exceeding a degree of the scale

1694 W Holder *Harmony* (1731) 97 Tetrachords . were either Conjunct, when they began the Second Tetrachord at the Fourth Chord Or else the two Tetrachords were disjunct, the second taking its beginning at the Fifth Chord, there being always a Tone Major between the Fourth and Fifth Chords. 1774 Burney *Hist Mus* (1789) I 1 54 When the modulation passed from a conjunct to a disjunct tetrachord 1879 Rockstro in Grove *Dict Mus* II 88 He [Biordi] has used the diminished fourth in disjunct motion

4 *Logic*, etc †a. = Disjunctive *a* 2 *Obs* b. = Discrete *a* 1 d. c. Applied to the several alternative members of a disjunctive proposition

1608–11 Bp Hall *Epist* II iii, Gregory the Third, writing to the Bishops of Bauaria, gives this disjunct charge 'Let none keepe an harlot or a concubine; but either let him liue chastely, or marry a wife' 1628 T Spencer *Logick* 300 A compound Syllogisme is then disiunct, when the proposition thereof is a disiunct axiome. 1656 Stanley *Hist Philos* VIII (1701) 312/1 A disjunct axiom is that which is disjoyned, by a disjunctive conjunction, as, either it is day, or it is night 1837–8 Sir W. Hamilton *Logic* xii (1860) I 224 Notions co-ordinated in the quantity or whole of extension are only relatively different (or diverse), and in logical language, are properly called *Disjunct* or *Discrete Notions*, (*notiones disjunctæ*, *discretæ*) 1864 Bowen *Logic* vii 218 The Subsumption is a Disjunctive of which these several Antecedents are the Disjunct Members

†**Disju·ncted,** *ppl a Obs* [f. as prec + -ed.] Disjoined, disconnected

a 1650 May *Satyr Preppy* (1657) 40 Farewell Poetry, thou trim Composer of disjuncted Sense

Disjunction (dɪsdʒʌ·ŋkʃən) [a OF *disjunction* (13th c in Godef), or ad L *disjunctiōn-em* separation, n. of action f. *disjungĕre* to Disjoin]

I The action of disjoining or condition of being disjoined, separation, disconnexion, disunion. (The opposite of Conjunction I.)

Disjunction certificate, one given to a church member when he leaves to join another church (Scotland)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 322 þe firste boon of þe necke disiunccioun of þat boon wole sle a man anoon *c* 1430 Lydg *Bochas* v xiv (1554) 132 a, To make a disiunction Betwene these landes. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* iv (1590) 430 When they made the greevous disjunction of their long combination 1653 H More *App. Antid.* (1662) 184 Death being a disjunction of the Soul from the Body 1798 *Hist* in *Ann Reg* 51 A total disjunction . between the respective concerns of the church and the state 1882 Dana *Christ* II 1124 The frequent disjunction and remoteness of the two superior [eyes] 1864 A McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* 131 After the disjunction of the new parish

2 *Logic*, etc. The relation of the several terms of a disjunctive proposition; hence, a disjunctive proposition or statement; an alternative.

1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log* II. vii 95 b, If the disjunction or separation bee true absolutely without any thirde thing put betweene, then the whole axiome is true and necessary. 1630 Randolph *Aristippus* Wks (1875) 7 *Hippathi, hippathi, aut dasce, aut discede incontinenter*—a very good disjunction 1653 H More *Antid Ath* I iv. (1712) 15 If you make choice of the other Member of the Disjunction. 1794 Paley *Evid.* I iii (1817) 56, I am entitled to contend that one side or other of the following disjunction is true 1864 Bowen *Logic* vii 219 The nature of a Disjunction is, that any one of the Disjunct Members exists, or is posited, only by the non-existence, or sublation, of all the others

Hence **Disju·nctionist,** one who leaves a church in order to form a new congregation.

1872 J S Jeans *Western Worthies* 135 Dr. Buchanan should accompany the disjunctionists to the new church

Disjunctive (dɪsdʒʌ·ŋktɪv), *a* and *sb*. [ad. L *disjunctīvus*, f. *disjunct-us* Disjunct, Disjoint see -ive. Cf F. *disjonctif* (*desjontif* in 13th c.).]

A. *adj*

1. Having the property of disjoining or disconnecting; characterized by or involving disjunction or separation

1570 Levins *Manip* 153/31 Disiunctiue, *disiunctiuus* 1698 Norris *Pract Disc.* (1707) IV 83 Since the original Law did not admit of a Mediator, as not being Disjunctive 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min* (ed 2) I. 371 The disjunctive characters in the description of the original species 1813 J Thomson *Lect Inflam* 367, 3dly, In the separation of dead or mortified parts from those which retain their vitality to distinguish this from the other modes of morbid absorption, it might be termed the disjunctive

b Opposed to joining or uniting

a 1721 Grew (J), Such principles, whose atoms are of that disjunctive nature, as not to be united in a sufficient number to make a visible mass,

2 *Logic*, etc Involving a choice between two (or more) things or statements; alternative

Disjunctive proposition, a proposition in which it is asserted that one or other of two (or more) statements is true *Disjunctive syllogism*, a syllogism in which the major premiss is disjunctive, and the inference depends on the alternation of its terms sometimes loosely extended to any syllogism containing a disjunctive premiss

1584 Fenner *Def Ministers* (1587) 39 This section beginneth with a disiunctive Sillogisme *a* 1628 Preston *New Cov't* (1630) 542 A disiunctive proposition is true .. if either part be true 1725 Watts *Logic* III ii. § 5 A disjunctive syllogism is when the major proposition is disjunctive as, the earth moves in a circle or an ellipsis, but it does not move in a circle, therefore it moves in an ellipsis 1847 Grote *Greece* II lii (1862) IV 445 His promise was disjunctive—that they should be either so brought home, or slain 1887 Fowler *Deductive Logic* III v. 113 If [two propositions or sets of propositions] be dissociated, so that the truth of one depends on the falsity of the other, and the falsity of one on the truth of the other, the complex proposition may be called Disjunctive *Ibid* 116 A Disjunctive Syllogism is a syllogism of which the major premiss is a disjunctive, and the minor a simple proposition, the latter affirming or denying one of the alternatives stated in the former 1891 Welton *Logic* II i 209, 210 *margin*, Logicians differ as to whether or not the disjunctive form necessitates the mutual exclusiveness of the alternative predicates . When the alternatives are not incompatible they are not exclusive Exclusion is not, therefore, due to the disjunctive form of proposition

3. *Gram* Applied to conjunctions that express an alternative or imply some kind of adversative relation between the clauses which they grammatically connect

With the earlier grammarians the division of Conjunctions into *Copulative* and *Disjunctive* was made a main one. It is, however, of grammatical importance (see quot 1824) only in the *Coordinative* Conjunctions, of which *and* is Copulative, while the Alternative *or*, *nor*, and the Adversative *but*, *yet*, are Disjunctive. Of the *Subordinative* Conjunctions, the Causal *lest*, the Hypothetical *unless*, and the Concessive *although*, are also disjunctive in sense; but in their grammatical use these do not differ from the Copulative *that*, *if*, *because*, *as*, *since*

1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 244 That axiome is disiunct, whose band is a disiunctiue Coniunction 1752 Harris *Hermes* Wks (1841) 189 Now we come to the disjunctive conjunctions, a species of words which bear this contradictory name, because, while they disjoin the sense, they conjoin the sentences. 1776 Campbell *Philos Rhet* II iii v § 1 Both the last mentioned orders [*Adversative* and *Exceptive* Conjunctions] are comprehended under the general name *disjunctive*. 1824 L Murray *Eng Gram* (ed 5) I 229 The conjunction disjunctive has an effect contrary to that of the conjunction copulative, for as the verb, noun, or pronoun, is referred to the preceding terms taken separately, it must be in the singular number as, 'Ignorance or negligence has caused this mistake'

b In French Grammar, sometimes applied to the *indirect nominative* (and objective) case of the personal pronouns (*moi*, *toi*, *lui*, *eu x*) as distinguished from the direct nominative (*je*, *tu*, *il*, *ils*), called in this nomenclature *conjunctive*.

4 *Math.* (See quot)

1853 Sylvester in *Phil Trans.* CXLIII. i. 544 A disjunctive equation is a relation between two sets of quantities such that each one of either set is equal according to some unspecified order of connexion with one of the other set.

B *sb*

1 a. *Logic.* A disjunctive proposition: see A. 2 Hence generally, b A statement or condition of affairs involving a choice between two or more statements or courses; an alternative. c. Phr. *In the disjunctive*: in an alternative form or sense; disjunctively (Cf. AF. *en disjoynte*, *par disjointe*, Britton II. 354, 358.)

1533 More *Debell Salem* Wks 943/1 To the verity of a disiunctiue, it suffiseth any one part to be tru 1569 Abp Parker *Corr* (1853) 352 The words of the Injunction (which were once a disjunctive, but by the printer made a copulative [*or* being changed to *and*]). 1614 Bacon *To the King* 7 Feb (R.), Your Majesty very wisely put in a disjunctive, that the judges should deliver an opinion privately, either to my Lord Chancellor, or to ourselves 1725 Watts *Logic* II ii § 6 The Truth of Disjunctives depends on the necessary and immediate Opposition of the Parts 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI 105 The clause was to be construed in the disjunctive; viz either by will, codicil, &c, or by writing signed before three witnesses 1864 Bowen *Logic* v 131 Disjunctives are reduced to as many Categoricals as there are disjunct members of the Predicate Thus,—*A* is either *B* or *C* =

{ All those *A* which are not *B* are *C*, and
{ All those *A* which are not *C* are *B*.

2 *Gram* A disjunctive conjunction: see A 3

1530 Palsgr 148 Some [conjunctions] be disiunctives 1574 tr *Littleton's Tenures* 138 b, In such woordes where the heire demaundeth the heritage or marriage of his mother, this worde ['or'] is a disiunctive 1751 Harris *Hermes* II ii Wks. (1841) 187 The conjunction *or*, though it join the sentences, yet, as to their respective meanings, is a perfect disjunctive. 1824 L Murray *Eng Gram* (ed 5) I 229 When a disjunctive occurs between a singular noun. and a plural one, the verb is made to agree with the plural noun as, 'Neither poverty nor riches were injurious to him'

†**3.** One who favours disjunction, a separatist

1602 Warner *Alb Eng.* xii lxxii (1612) 299 Disiunctiues, who lesse loue their Prince than Pope.

†**4** *pl* Disjoined or disconnected things *Obs.*

1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* II iv 167 God himself is Truth, and never meant to make the Heart and Tongue disjunctives.

Disju·nctively, *adv* [f prec. + -ly 2] In a disjunctive manner or sense; separately; alternatively; adversatively; not in combination.

1590 Swinburne *Testaments* 182 Although the executors bee appointed alternatiuely, or disiunctiuely, both the persons are to bee admitted executors. 1624 Fishlr in F. White *Reply to Fisher* 494 Except you eate and drinke, is to be vnderstood disiunctiuely, Except you eate the flesh or drinke the bloud 1768–74 Tucker *Li Nat* (1852) I 65, I cannot answer the question so generally proposed, but must give my opinion disjunctively 1824 L Murray *Eng Gram* (ed 5) I 227 When singular pronouns are disjunctively connected, the verb must agree with that person which is placed nearest to it as, 'I or thou art to blame' 1891 Welton *Logic* iv v 447 [In a Dilemma] the major [premise] contains a plurality either of antecedents or of consequents, which are either disjunctively affirmed, or disjunctively denied, in the minor

†**Disju·nctly,** *adv* [f. Disjunct *a* + -ly 2] Disconnectedly, separately, as disjoined *Obs.*

1649 Roberts *Clavis Bibl* Introd iii 52 Christ speaks of bearing witnesse to himself disjunctly and solely without the Father 1650 Baxter *Saints' R* I ii § 3 If considered disjunctly by themselves 1706 [see Discretely]

Disju·ncture. [ad. med.L *disjunctūra*, f *disjungĕre*, *disjunct-*: cf OF *desjointure*, *-joncture* (Godef), and Juncture.]

1 The fact of disjoining or condition of being disjoined, disjunction, separation, breach

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 63 þanne brynge togidere þe brynkis [in a wound] eiþer þe disiuncture 1611 Florio *Discontinuata*, a disiuncture 1639 Wotton in *Reliq* 477 (R) The departure of my deare neice, your long, and I dare say, your stil beloved consort as well appeareth by your many tender expressions of that disjuncture *a* 1679 T Goodwin *Wks* II iv 347 (R) Those bruises, disjunctures, or brokenness of bones

2. *fig.* A juncture or condition of affairs involving disunion, a perplexed or disjointed state of things (Cf. Disjoint *sb.*)

1683 Cave *Ecclesiastica* 225 Basil was at a loss, how to behave himself in this dis juncture of Affairs 1830 *Examiner* 260/2 At this juncture, or rather disjuncture, the contested demesnes are purchased 1865 Carlyle *Fredk Gt* VIII xix viii 268 Friedrich foresaw, in case of such disjunctures in Italy, good likelihood of quarrel there

Disjune (dɪsdʒū·n), *sb* Chiefly *Sc*, *arch* Forms: 5–7 disione, 6 desiune, disjoin, -joyn, dischone, 7 disjoon, 6–9 disjune, 9 disjeune [a. OF. *desjun*, *-jeun* (mod.F dial *déjun*), f *desjuner*, *-jeuner* (mod F. *déjeûner*) to break fast, breakfast, f. *des-*, *dé-* (De- I. 6) + *jeûn* :—L *jējūnus* fasting]

The first meal of the day; breakfast.

1491 *St Giles Charters* (1859) p xx, And than to pas to their disione 1549 *Compl Scot* vi. 43 Eftir there disiune, tha began to talk of grit myrrynes *c* 1565 Lindsay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* (1728) 140 That he might go to his bed the sooner, and have his disjon ready by four hours 1589 [see Dejune]. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* in *Harl Misc* (1808–12) VI 168 (D) For a disjune or morning breakfast 1600 in A Bisset *Ess Hist. Truth* v (1871) 203 This deponer desired Maister Alexander to dischone with him. 1603 *Philotus* xx, And bid your page in haist prepair, For your disjone sum daintie fair 1706 in Watson *Collect.* I 54, I trow ye cry for your disjoon. 1816 Scott *O Mort* iii, King Charles, when he took his disjune at Tillietudlem 1827 Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* 52 Tak' your disjeunes afore you gang! 1847 De Quincey *Wks* (1863) XIII 110

†**Disju·ne,** *v. Sc Obs* [a OF *desjuner* (see prec. sb)] *intr* To breakfast.

1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot* (1821) I p lv, Thay disjunit airly in the morning

†**Disju·ngible,** *a Obs.* [f. L *disjung-ĕre* to Disjoin + -ible.] Capable of being disjoined or separated

1676 H More *Remarks* 70 More easily disjungible than Air it self

†**Disjust,** *v Obs rare*—° = Disadjust.

1611 Cotgr., *Desrumer*, to disorder, disiust, peruert

†**Disju·stice,** *v Obs.* [f Dis- 7 b + Justice] To deprive of the office of Justice of the Peace

1603 in *14th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App viii 79 To disjustice Mr Edw Dynnys. 1621 *Crt & Times Jas I* (1849) II. 233 He is disjusticed, and made incapable of holding any office hereafter. 1649 Prynne *Vind Liberty Engl.* 10 To dis-judge, dis justice or dis committee their fellow Judges, Justices and Committee men.

Disk, disc (disk) [ad. L *disc-us*, a Gr. δίσκος quoit, dish, disk cf F. *disque*, (1556)

The earlier and better spelling is *disk*, but there is a tendency to use *disc* in some scientific senses (not in the botanical, 5 a, b)]

1 The Discus or quoit used in ancient Greek and Roman athletic exercises; the game played with this *Obs.* exc. *Hist* (Cf. Dish *sb* II)

1715–20 Pope *Iliad* II 941 In empty air their sportive jav'lins throw, Or whirl the disk 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl*, *Discus* or *Disk*, *Discus*, in antiquity, a kind of round quoit, about a foot over, used by the antients in their exercises 1728 Newton *Chronol Amended* 36 The Disc was one of the five games called the Quinquertium 1791 Cowper *Iliad* II 948 His soldiers hurled the disk or bent the bow 1835 Thirlwall *Greece* I viii 329 He could run, leap, wrestle, hurl the disk 1876 Dowden *Poems* 67 In manage of the steed Or shooting the swift disc

2 A thin circular plate of any material.

1803 *Med Jrnl* X. 26 Volta constructed a pile made up of disks of different metals with layers of cloth interposed 1827 Faraday *Chem Manip.* xxiii 568 Clipping fragments of plate glass into circular discs 1865 Lubbock *Preh Times* vi (1878) 283 A small oval disk of white sandstone 1872 Ruskin *Eagle's N* § 224 The shield [is] a disk of leather, iron fronted 1881 Greener *Gun* 198 Allowing the breech ends to rise clear of the discs.

†b. Used *poet* of a shield

1791 COWPER *Iliad* XI 528 Ulysses' oval disk he smote, Through his bright disk the stormy weapon flew

c *spec* In ancient armour, a plate of metal used to protect the body at certain joints of the armour, a roundel

3 Anything resembling a circular plate

a 1711 GREW (J.) The crystal of the eye, which in a fish is a ball, in any land animal is a disk or bowl 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* IV. § 265 About the Arctic disc, therefore, there should be a whirl 1865 GROTE *Plato* II XXIII 169 Whether the earth was a disk or a sphere 1872 C. KING *Mountain Sierra Nev* XI 236 The whole great disc of world outspread 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* XVI. 267 Multitudes of very minute saucer-shaped disks.

4 *spec.* The (apparently flat) surface or 'face' of the sun, the moon, or a planet, as it appears to the eye

1664 *Phil Trans* I 3 He hath at length seen them emerge out of his Disk. 1714 DERHAM *Astro-Theol* V. IV (1726) 130 Jupiter . hath manifestly his Belts and Spots, darker than the rest of his Disk 1769 W HIRST in *Phil Trans Abr* XII 639 (*title*) Of several Phenomena observed during the Ingress of Venus into the Solar Disc 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* II. XI. 364 The spots discoverable in the disk of the sun. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect Phys Sc* IV (1849) 34 The eclipses [of the satellites] take place close to the disc of Jupiter. 1893 SIR R BALL *Story of Sun* 39 Mars at the time, shows a large and brilliant disk.

b *transf.* Any round luminous (or coloured) flat surface, the surface of a flame or the like.

1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym* I 315 The surface of the Lead appearing bright and shining like a luminous disc. 1855 LONGF *Hiaw* VIII. 101 [The sun-fish] Slowly rising through the water, Lifting his great disc of whiteness [*v. v.* disk refulgent] *c* 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* 180 (*Electric Light*) If you look at the disc of light thrown by the apparatus 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* XXI 359 It presents the appearance of a luminous disc. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., So long as the position of the disk which he is legally obliged to affix somewhere upon the vessel's side is left to the discretion of the owner.

5. *Bot.* A round and flattened part in a plant. *spec* **a.** A collection of tubular florets in the flower-head of *Compositæ*, forming either the whole head (as in the tansy), or the central part of it, as distinguished from the *ray* (as in the daisy). **b.** An enlargement of the torus or receptacle of a flower, below or around the pistil. (In these senses always spelt *disk*.)

c A disk shaped marking or 'bordered pit' in the wood-cells of Gymnosperms, etc. **d.** One of the disk-shaped adhesive bodies formed on the tendrils of the Virginia creeper and other plants. **e.** The flat surface of a leaf, etc., as distinguished from the margin **f.** The disk-shaped hymenium of a discomycetous fungus; = DISCOCARP (*b*).

[1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Among Herbalists, *Discus* the middle, plain, and flat part of some Flowers; because its Figure resembles the ancient *Discus*.] 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Disk*, with Florists, is a Body of Florets collected together, and forming as it were a plain Surface 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* VI. 65 In the radiate flowers the disk is often of one colour and the ray of another 1807 J. E SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 454 *Polygamia frustranea*, florets of the disk . perfect or united; those of the margin neuter, or destitute of pistils as well as of stamens 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot* Introd. 29 Immediately between the stamens and the ovarium is sometimes found a fleshy ring or fleshy glands called a Disk, and supposed to represent an inner row of imperfectly developed stamens 1870 HOOKER *Stud Flora* 347 Coniferæ wood-cells studded with disks. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot* II 195 In Daisy the inner florets are much smaller, regular, tubular, and yellow, constituting the disk. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv Pl.* x 246 The four leaves .. with their tentacles pointing . to the two little masses of the phosphate on their discs. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr *Sachs' Bot* III. IV. 781 Some tendrils, strikingly those of the Virginian creeper and *Bignonia capreolata*, have the . power of developing broad discs at the end of their branches . which attach themselves like cupping glasses to rough surfaces.

6. *Zool.* A roundish flattened part or structure in an animal body. *spec.* **a.** In the animals formerly grouped as *Radiata* (Echinoderms, Coelenterates, etc.) · The central rounded and flattened part containing the oral opening and usually surrounded by rays, tentacles, or arms: from its resemblance to the disk and rays of a composite flower

b. The set of feathers surrounding the eye of an owl **c** The part of a bivalve shell between the margin and the umbo. **d.** The most elevated portion of the thorax or elytra of an insect; the central portion of the wing. **e** The flat locomotive organ or 'foot' of a gastropod.

1761 GAERTNER in *Phil Trans* LII 82 Out of the top part, or the disk of the polype, grow the feelers 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuv Anim. Kingd* 272 Some of them expand into a disk comparable to that of a flower or of an Actinia. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool* § 1015 In the Ophiuræ we find a more distinct central disk it is furnished with arms *Ibid* § 1013 In others the disk seems almost absent, the animal being, as it were, all rays 1855 GOSSE *Marine Zool.* I. 41 *Acalepha.* Body in form of a circular disk, more or less convex and umbrella-like moving by alternate contractions and expansions of the disk *Discophora* [Sea-blubbers, etc.] *Ibid* 63 *Comatula.* When adult, free, stemless, with simple thread-like jointed appendages around the dorsal disk 1861 J. R GREENE *Man Anim Kingd, Cœlent.* 132 The expanded *Actinia* attaching itself by one of its flattened ends, known as the 'base,' a mouth being placed in the centre of the 'disc,' or opposite extremity. 1866 TATE *Brit Mollusks* III 46 The foot is a broad flat expanded disk. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 707 The mouth in the *Phylactolæmata* .. lies in the centre of a disc, or lophophore, either circular or horse-shoe shaped, along the edges of which are arranged . a row of tentacles

7. *Anat.* Applied to various round flat structures: *spec*

a The mass of fibrous cartilage lying between the bodies of adjacent vertebræ **b.** The flattened corpuscles of the blood (*blood-disks*). **c** One of the flat circular bodies formed by the transverse cleavage of a muscular fibre; called specifically *Bowman's disks* **d** *Optic disk* the round or oval spot where the optic nerve enters the eyeball *Choked disk*, a diseased condition of this, in which the retinal veins are distended and tortuous (*Syd Soc Lex.*)

1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat* I 60 Certain particles, the blood discs, which float in it in great numbers 1848 CARPENTER *Anim Phys* 35 In the blood of all the higher animals, we also find a vast number of minute discs, sometimes round, sometimes oval 1859 TODD *Cycl Anat* V 41/1 Minute embryoes, scarcely longer than the blood discs of the frog 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim Life* Introd 43 All the other vertebræ have their centra articulated together by fibro-cartilaginous discs *Ibid.* 5 The crocodiles [have] intervertebral fibrocartilaginous discs. 1883 *Syd Soc. Lex* s. v., *Intermediate disks*, the membrane of Krause, separating muscle fibre into compartments 1887 *Ibid*, *Intervertebral discs*, lenticular elastic masses interposed between, and of the same shape as, the bodies of two adjacent vertebræ through the spinal column

8 *attrib* and *Comb* **a.** Of or belonging to a disk, as *disk-bud, -budding* (see 6 a), *-floret, -flower* (see 5 a), *-lobe.* **b.** Consisting, or having the form, of a disk, as *disk-micrometer.* **c** Characterized by or furnished with a disk or disks, as *disk-coupling, -electrometer, -harrow, -signal, -telegraph.* **d.** objective and obj. genitive, as *disk-bearing* adj., *-worship.* **e.** parasynthetic, as *disk-shaped* adj. **f.** Special combs. **disk-armature**, an armature wound so that its coils lie in the form of a disk; **disk-barrow**, a flat circular barrow or tumulus; **disk-clutch**, a form of friction-clutch in which one revolving disk acts upon another; **disk-dynamo**, a dynamo furnished with a disk-armature; **disk-engine, -steam-engine**, a type of rotary engine in which the steam acts upon a revolving or oscillating disk; **disk-owl**, the barn-owl: so called from the completeness of the facial disk (see 6 b); **disk-valve**, a valve formed by a circular disk with rotatory or reciprocating motion; **disk-wheel**, a kind of worm-wheel in which the spur-gear is driven by a spiral thread in the face of the disk.

1895 A. J EVANS in *Folk-lore* Mar 15 Like the *disk-barrows it is surrounded by a ditch and bank 1870 BENTLEY *Bot* 39 "Disc-bearing Woody Tissue is composed of those wood cells called Disc-bearing Wood cells 1846 DANA *Zooph* IV § 54 The *disk-buds, like the lateral, probably proceed from one of the same lamellæ *Ibid* IV § 53 In *disk-budding, a new mouth opens in the disk 1876 *Catal Sci Appl. S. Kens.* § 1422 Attracted *Disc Electrometer, with double micrometer screw. 1833 *Mechanics Mag* XVIII. 242 One of these half oscillatory, half revolving *disc engines 1855 *Ibid* LXIII. 266 In 1849 disc engines . were employed with great success in the printing office of the *Times* 1872 OLIVER *Elem Bot.* II 195 In Daisy, and many other plants with ray and *disk florets. 1870 HOOKER *Stud Flora* 185 Asteroideæ *Disk-flowers 2-sexual. *Ibid.* 159 Cicuta *Disk-lobes depressed, entire 1783 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans Abr* XV 325 (*heading*) A Description of the Dark and Lucid *Disc and Periphery Micrometers. 1802 — in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 214 To remove the disk micrometer 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat* II. 414/1 A *disc-shaped capsule 1856 *Engineer* 535/1 (Railway signals) The disc, a form in very general use *Ibid.* 535/2 *Disc signals 1889 G FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 69 The disc signal is used to indicate to a driver whose train is in a goods siding, when he may pass on to the main line 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech* I 708/2 *Disk-telegraph*, one in which the letters and figures are arranged around a circular plate and are brought consecutively to an opening, or otherwise specifically indicated 1876 ROUTLEDGE *Discov* 7 The position .. assumed by the apparatus when the engine is in motion, the *disc-valve being partly open 1883 V STUART *Egypt* 365 Some Egyptologists assert that Amunoph III already had adopted *disk-worship from his Semitic wife.

Disked (diskt), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ED 2] Having or showing a disk (Chiefly in comb.).

1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 85 Spectacles . rising full-disked upon the beholder like two moons at once

†**Dis|ke·n,** *v Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + KEN *v*] *trans* ? To withdraw from notice. In quot *refl*

c 1400 *Beryn* 20 The Pardonere beheld the besynes, howe statis wer I servid, Diskennyng hym al priuely, & a syde swervid

Diskere, obs form of DISCOVER *v.*

†**Dis|ki·ndness.** *Obs* [DIS- 9]

1. Unkindness, unfriendliness.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* (1885) I 92 Gif ony discorde or diskyndnes had fallin amang thame 1709 E WARD tr *Cervantes* 121 His Diskindness soon chang'd into a perfect Hatred 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II 651 An effect of diskindness

2 An unkind act, an ill turn · usually in phr *to do* (a person) *a diskindness* (Frequent in 18th c.)

1678 NORRIS *Coll Misc.* (1699) 189 To do another man a diskindness merely because he has done me one, serves to no good Purpose 1727 W MATHER *Yng Man's Comp.* 70 Remember to requite, at least to own Kindnesses, lest thy Ingratitude prove a considerable Diskindness 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat* (1852) I 2 He that pulls down his neighbour's house does him a diskindness, however inconvenient soever it were

†**Dis|ki·ngdom,** *v Obs. nonce-wd* [DIS- 7 c] *trans* To expel from or deprive of the kingdom

1602 WARNER *Alb Eng* XII LXVII (1612) 298 Lastly cruel Strife, and Scots diskingdom'd them [Picts] from hence

Diskless (di·skles), *a* Also **disckless** [f DISK + -LESS] Without a disk; not showing a disk

1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 50 It is now badly represented in my cabinet by an armless disc and a discless arm 1871 tr *Schellen's Spectr Anal* 338 In the largest instruments the stars remain discless.

†**Dis|kni·ght,** *v. Obs. rare* [f DIS- 6 + KNIGHT *v*] *trans* To degrade from knighthood

1621 [see DISGNTILIZE].

†**Dis|kno·w,** *v Obs. nonce-wd.* [DIS- 6] *trans* To fail to know or acknowledge.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II III *Lawe* 851 And when He shall (to light thy Sin full load) Put Manhood on, disknowe him not for God.

†**Dis|kno·wledge,** *v Obs nonce-wd.* [DIS- 7 c] *trans.* To put out of knowledge, make unrecognizable.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complexe* (1633) 148 All his beauty . was . so faded . his face so incredibly disknowledged

Diskure, obs. form of DISCOVER *v.*

Disla·ce, *v rare.* [DIS- 7 a.] *trans.* To strip or deprive of lace.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* III 213, I have found him very busy in picking out the stitches of a dislaced petticoat

†**Disla·de,** *v Obs. rare.* Also 7 *Sc* **dis-ladin** [DIS- 6] *trans* To unlade, unload

1609 HEYWOOD *Britaines Troy* V. Argt 107 Ægeons full-fraught gallies are dis laded 1625–49 *Sc Acts Chas I* (1814) V. 580 (Jam.) With power also to ladin and disladin the saidis merchandice and guidis

†**Disla·dy,** *v Obs rare.* [DIS- 7 b. Cf obs. F *desdamer* in same sense] *trans* To deprive of the title or rank of lady.

1630 B JONSON *New Inn* IV III, Nay, it shall out, since you have called me wife, And openly dis-ladied me

†**Disla·nd,** *v Obs rare.* [DIS- 7 a] *trans.* To deprive of land, or of a landed estate.

1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* IV. XVII, To ruine Wife, or to dis-land an Heir.

Dislander, dislaunder, var. DISCLANDER *Obs*

†**Dislau·ghter,** *v. Obs rare.* [f. *di-* for *dis-* (see DIS- 5) + SLAUGHTER *v*] *trans.* To slaughter

1661 *Sir A. Haslerig's Last Will & Test.* 3 Our dislaughtered Complices, who lately sacrificed their active lives with undaunted valour to the hands of the common Executioner.

Dislavy, var form of DELAVY *a. Obs.*

Disla·wyer, *v rare.* [DIS- 7 b.] *trans.* To deprive of the name or standing of a lawyer.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II 164 Vilifications plenty. He was neither courtier nor lawyer; which his Lordship hearing, he smiled, saying, 'That they might well make him a whoremaster, when they had dislawyered him'

Dislea·f, dislea·ve, *v.* [f. DIS- 7 a + LEAF] *trans.* To strip of leaves Hence **Dislea·ved** *ppl. a*, **Dislea·fing** *vbl sb.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II II I *Arke* 3 If now the Laurel be dis-leau'd and vaded 1655 HARTLIB *Ref. Silkworm* 27 They will now be found in the Woods on the dis-leaved trees. 1830 *Fraser's Mag* I. 36 A disleafing which, as in the vine, ripens and incites the grapes. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* I. (1872) 19 Its boughs, with their buddings and disleafings 1854 LOWELL *Cambridge* 30 *Y. Ago* Prose Wks 1890 I. 89 The canker-worm that annually disleaved her elms

†**Dislea·gue,** *v. Obs., rare* [f DIS- 6 or 7 + LEAGUE *v.* or *sb*] *trans.* To dissolve or break off a league of

1632 LITHGOW *Trav* VI 240 When fortune would change friendship, she disleagueth conditionall amity, with ingratitude

†**Disle·al,** *a. Obs rare.* [ad It. *disleale* = OF. and Pr *desleal* Cf LEAL] Disloyal.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q* II V 5 Disleall Knight, whose coward corage chose To wreake it selfe on beast all innocent

Disle·velment. [f. DIS- 6 + LEVEL *v.* + -MENT] The condition of not being levelled; deviation from the level.

1883 *Nature* XXVII. 225 During the measurement of a base line . the rods are not accurately levelled, and a correction has to be made for dislevelment.

Disli·cense, *v rare.* [DIS- 6 or 7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of a licence

1885 *Manch Exam* 30 Oct 4/7 The Museum Inn . and the West Australian were dislicensed at Brewster Sessions

Disli·kable, *a* [f DISLIKE *v* + -ABLE] Capable of being disliked, exciting dislike.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr* III IV (1872) 133 One dislikes to see a man and poet reduced to proclaim on the streets such tidings but on the whole that is not the most dislikable *a* 1887 MRS NORTON in L Fagan *Life Sir A Panizzi* I 322 A receipt for blotting out all dislikable qualities 1886 R A KING *Shadowed Life* II x 185 About as likeable or dislikeable as a machine-made American clock

Dislike (dislai·k), *sb* [f DISLIKE *v.*]

†1. Displeasure, disapproval (as directed to some object) (Passing gradually into the mod sense 2.) *To be in dislike with*, to be displeased with, so *to come or grow into dislike with Obs.*

1577 LD BUCKHURST in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser 1 II 272 To hazard thereby . her Ma. [Majesty's] dislike. 1586 J HOOKER *Girald Irel* in *Holinshed* II 76/1 The king being in some dislike with the earle, and not favourable allowing

his successe . lingered to giue ame answei 1630 Wadsworth *Pilgr* v 46 This my father hearing, grew into dislike with the Iesuites 1703 Penn in *Pa Hist Soc Mem* IX 264 A letter from the government, in dislike of such proceedings 1742 Young *Nt Th* iv 26 Should any give his thought Full range, on just dislike's unbounded field.

2. The contrary feeling to liking or affection for an object; distaste, aversion, repugnance. (Cf. Dislike *v* 3.)

1597 Hooker *Eccl Pol* v lxv (1617) II 342 As the vsuall Ceremonies of common life are in request, or dislike, according to that they import. 1644 Digby *Nat Bodies* ii (1645) 139 [It] is attended with annoy & with dislike 1711 Steele *Spect* No 76 ₱ 4 Where Men speak Affection in the strongest Terms, and Dislike in the faintest 1772 Priestley *Inst Relig* (1782) I 56 All vices make men subject to dislike 1858 Lytton *What will he do?* I xvi, We need not show dislike too coarsely 1878 Jlvons *Prim Pol Econ.* 9 Now there is a kind of ignorant dislike and impatience of political economy

b With *a* and *pl* A particular aversion

1614 Bp Hall *Recoll Treat* 465 Away with these weake dislikes. 1674 N Cox *Gentl Recreat* ii (1677) 175 She [the hawk] is apt to take a dislike, and will never afterwards receive it willingly 1885 *Manch Exam* 14 May 5/1 All that the Chancellor said about his likes, his dislikes carefully reported

†3 Disagreement, discord. *Obs.*

1596 Shaks 1 *Hen IV*, v i 26, I do protest, I haue not sought the day of this dislike 1606 — *Tr & Cr* ii iii 236 My Lord, you feede too much on this dislike *a* 1632 Fairfax (J.), A murmur rose that showed dislike among the Christian peers

†**Disli·ke,** *a. Obs* [f Dis- 10 + Like *a* Cf. L. *dis-similis*] Unlike, dissimilar, not alike.

1596 Bp Andrewes *Serm* II 82 Two states there be after death disjoined in place, dislike in condition. 1596 J Norden *Progr. Pietie* (1847) 174 It is so dislike that wedding garment. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1255 Aristotle said that the body of harmony is composed of parts dislike, and accordant verily one with another 1644 Digby *Nat Bodies* ii (1645) 4 That which wee call *a like thing* is not the *same*; for in some part it is dislike.

Dislike (dislai·k), *v* Also 6 -lyke [f. Dis- 6 + Like *v*] The opposite of Like *v* (q v) in its various uses: cf also Mislike.

†**1.** *trans.* (Only in 3rd pers.) To displease, annoy, offend. *Obs.*

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 91 If the sacred bands of amitye did . dislike thee, why diddest thou praise them? 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv* ii. (1586) 77, I see not how those thinges can dislike you, which commonly like all men 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II iii 49 Ile do't, but it dislikes me *a* 1619 Daniel *Sonn* liv (R.), Like as the lute delights, or else dislikes, As is his heart that plays upon the same 1667 Pepys *Diary* (1877) V. 240 Sir W Pen's going to sea do dislike the Parliament mightily. 1672 *Mede's Wks* Life 31 To do that which may displease or dislike others 1769 S Patterson *Another Trav* II. 208 If the thing dislikes you, use it accordingly. 1814 Southey *Roderick* xxv, He drew forth The scymitar its unaccustom'd shape Disliked him

†**2** *intr.* To be displeased, offended, or dissatisfied (*with*); to disapprove (*of*) *Obs*

c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen VIII* (1878) 301 God . disliked with the divorce, and liked well of the marriage with Queen Katherine 1570-6 Lambarde *Peramb Kent* (1826) 149 King John disliked much of the choice 1612 Brinsley *Lud Lit* 28, I cannot iustly dislike of any thing which you haue sayd herein 1677 Hale *Contempl* II 211 If you dislike with your success, come no more among them

3 *trans.* Not to like; to regard with aversion, to have an objection to; to disrelish. (The opposite of Like *v* in its current sense; and so less strong than *hate*, which is the opposite of *love*)

1594 Hooker *Eccl Pol* iv. iv (1611) 135 [They] presume all such bad as it pleaseth themselues to dislike. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* i ii 26, I may neither choose whom I would, nor refuse whom I dislike. 1698 Fryer *Acc E India & P* 174 A Warlike and Troublesome Nation, apt to dislike Government, Proud and Brave. 1775 Burke *Corr* (1844) II. 18 There are many things amongst most of them, which I rather *dislike* than dare to *condemn*. 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* I 177 He disliked the Puritans indeed, but in him dislike was a languid feeling, very little resembling the energetic hatred which burned in the heart of Laud. 1873 Black *Pr Thule* (1874) 36 He disliked losing a few shillings at billiards, but he did not mind losing a few pounds

†**b.** To show or express aversion to. *Obs.*

1603 Shaks *Meas. for M* i ii 28, I neuer heard any Souldier dislike it 1641 Milton *Reform* ii (1851) 61 Neer their death they plainely dislik'd and condemn'd the Ceremonies .. as foolish and detestable 1667 — *P. L* i 102 Innumerable force of Spirits arm'd That durst dislike his reign.

Hence **Disli·ked** *ppl a.*

1632 Sherwood, Disliked, *desgousté* 1892 McCrie *Worship Presbyt. Scot* 162 A popularly disliked episcopacy

†**Disli·keful,** *a. Obs* [f Dislike *sb* + -ful] a. Unpleasant, distasteful. b. Characterized by dislike or aversion.

1596 Spenser *F Q* iv ix. 40 Now were it not to you Dislikefull paine so sad a taske to take 1596 — *State Irel* Wks. 675/2 To bring them to be one people, and to putt away the dislikefull conceit both of the one, and the other.

Disli·kelihood. *rare.* [Dis- 9.] Unlikelihood, improbability

1823 Scott *Peveril* xxvii, But consider . the dislikelihood of her pleasing

†**Disli·ken,** *v Obs* [f Dislike *a* + -en 5, after *like, liken*. cf. L. *dissimulāre*, F *dissembler*] *trans.* To make unlike; to dissemble, disguise

1611 Shaks *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 666 Muffle your face, Disguise you, and (as you can) disliken The truth of your owne seeming, that you may to Ship-board Get vnder-sery'd

†**Disli·keness.** *Obs* [f Dislike *a.* + -ness, or f Dis- 9 + Likeness] Unlikeness, dissimilarity

1623 Wodrophe *Fr & Eng Gram* 492 (T) There is a great dislikeness between these things 1633 Ames *Agst. Cerem* ii 480 Likeneese of intention is such as admitteth much dislikenesse 1690 Locke *Hum. Und* iv iv § 5 That which is not design'd to represent any thing but it self, can never mislead us from the true Apprehension of any thing, by its Dislikeness to it

Disli·ker. [f Dislike *v* + -er 1.] One who dislikes or disapproves

1586 Hooker *Answ Travers' Supplic* Wks 1617 II. 18 It were hard if [they] make themselues to be thought dislikers of the present state and proceedings. 1653 H More *Conject. Cabbal* 244 (T) An unreconcileable disliker of their vices 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr* ii viii 81 There would not have been any Dissenters, or Dislikers of a Moderate Church of England 1832-4 De Quincey *Cæsars* Wks. X 151 He is a general disliker of us and our doings

Disli·king, *vbl. sb.* [f. Dislike *v.* + -ing 1] The action of the verb Dislike. aversion, disapproval; dislike; the contrary of *liking*

c 1540 in *Fisher's Wks.* (E. E. T. S) II, Not for any displeasure or dislykinge of the queens person or age. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb) 130 Whereby they noted the great dislyking they had of their fulsome feeding. 1588 *Marprel Epist* (Arb) 24 The good quiet people at length grew in dislikinge with their pastor. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 481 To their great disliking, I was released. 1659 C Noble *Mod Answ to Immod. Queries* 2 The Author cannot at all palliate his dislikings with moderate and beseeming words. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III xxxvi 210 Our likings and dislikings are seldom governed by prudence 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven* I. ii. § 12 If a man is cold in his likings and dislikings you can make nothing of him.

Disli·king, *ppl. a.* [f as prec + -ing 2.] That dislikes: see the verb.

†**1.** Displeasing, disagreeable, distasteful. *Obs*

1596 J. Norden *Progr Pietie* (1847) 62 That I may carefully perform what thou likest, howsoever dislikinge it be unto me 1636 in Picton *L'pool Munic Rec* I. 211 They were altogether dislikeinge to the whole Corporacion

2. Feeling, or showing, dislike or aversion

1592 Shaks *Ven & Ad* 182 Adonis .with a heavy, dark, disliking eye, His louring brows o'erwhelming his fair sight 1649 Bp Hall *Cases Consc* 389 Divorces to be arbitrarily given by the disliking husband, to his displeasing and unquiet wife. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 460 Nothing sooner striketh Detraction dumbe, than a contemning and disliking Deafnesse. 1795 Coleridge *Juvenile Poems* (1864) 53 Chilled friendship's dark disliking eye

Dislimb (dislɪ·m), *v.* [Dis- 7 a] *trans* To cut off the limbs of, to tear limb from limb; to dismember. Hence **Dislimbed** (dislɪ·md) *ppl a*

1662 H More *Philos Writ* Gen Pref 19 Not . unlike the raising from the dead the dislimb'd Hippolytus 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I 386 His body Could I not have dislimbed, and o'er the waves Have scattered it? 1860 Adler *Fauriel's Prov Poetry* xii 265 The shoulder of a calf . which he dislimbed with the most admirable dexterity

Dislimn (dislɪ·m), *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Limn *v*] **1** *trans.* To obliterate the outlines of (anything limned); to efface, blot out.

1606 Shaks *Ant & Cl* iv. xiv. 10 Sometime we see a clowd that's Dragonish, A vapour sometime, like a Beare, or Lyon That which is now a Horse, euen with a thoght The Racke dislimes, and makes it indistinct As water is in water 1826 De Quincey in *Blackw. Mag* XX. 738 The flash .. of colourable truth, being as frail as the resemblances in clouds, would, like them, unmould and 'dislimn' itself (to use a Shakespearian word). 1851 Trench *Poems* 92 Till the faint currents of the upper air Dislimn it 1864 C. J Black in *Lyra Messianica* No. 225 *Behold the Man*, Time cannot change the eternal fact, Dislimn the abiding vision.

2. *intr.* (for *refl*) To become effaced, to vanish.

1832-4 De Quincey *Cæsars* Wks 1862 IX 108 The nocturnal pageant has dislimned and vanished. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* IV. 116 The primitive vision dislimns, decomposes, and vanishes away

Dislink (dislɪ·ŋk), *v* [f Dis- 6 + Link *v*] *trans.* To unlink, uncouple, disconnect, disjoin, separate (things that are linked) *lit* and *fig*

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 312 Being dislinked from the love of other beauties 1621 Quarles *Argalus & P* (1678) 74 Death .. Hath now .. Dissolv'd your vows, dislink'd that sacred chain, Which ti'd your souls 1847 Tennyson *Princess* Prol. 70 There a group of girls In circle waited, whom the electric shock Dislink'd with shrieks and laughter 1861 G. Meredith *Evan Harrington* III. iii. 59 [She] dislinked herself from William's arm

†**Dislive** (dislai·v), *v. Obs.* [app f. Dis- 7 a or c + Life] *trans.* To deprive of life; to put out of life, to kill

1598 Tofte *Alba* (1880) 17 Now that Alba mine is parted, Who hath me left disliude and quite vnharted 1610 — *Honour's Acad* iii 87 He seekes the means to be dislivde 1615 Chapman *Odyss* xxii 355 Telemachus dislived Amphimedon 1631 — *Caesar & Pompey* iii G iv b, She not destroyes it When she dislives it

†**Disli·ven,** *v. Obs* [f. Dis- 6 + *-liven* in Enliven] *trans.* To do the opposite of *to enliven*; to dispirit

1630 I. Craven *Serm.* (1631) 46 The Trumpet dislueneth the heart of a cowardly souldier

Disload (dislōu d), *v* Also 7 *Sc.* disloaden. [f Dis- 6 + Load *v.*] *trans* and *intr* To unload, disburden. Hence **Disloa ding** *vbl sb*

1568 C. Watson *Polyb* 70 b, Preparing there to disloade and deliver the victualls. 1625-49 *Sc. Acts Chas I* (1814) V 630 (Jam.) That no ship aucht to disloadin vntill the tyme they come to the said burcht 1831 Carlyle in Froude *Life* (1882) II 163 Dust, toil, cotton bags, hampers, repairing ships, disloading stones 1882 — in *Century Mag* XXIV 21 Their long dangerous loading and disloading

Dislocable (dɪ slō·kăb'l), *a. rare.* [f med L. *dislocāre* to Dislocate: see -ble] Capable of being, or liable to be, dislocated or displaced, displaceable Hence **Di slocabi lity.**

1827 Bentham *Const. Code* ii viii § 9 Dislocable is this functionary . by that authority, for the giving execution and effect to whose will he has been located He is dislocable by the Legislature *Ibid* ii viii § 6 Inferior, in respect of his dislocability,—he is superior even to the whole Legislature

Di·slocate, *ppl a Obs* or *arch* [ad. med L. *dislocāt-us*, pa pple of *dislocāre*. see next] Dislocated. (Chiefly as *pa. pple*)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 62 Whanne þe boon is to broke atwo & dislocate—þat is to seie out of ioynte. *Ibid* 63 þe boonys þat weren broken ouþer dislocate [*r. r.* dislocat] 1814 Southey *Roderick* xviii, Where the cement of authority Is wanting, all things there are dislocate. 1826 J Wilson *Noct Ambr* Wks 1855 I 279 Lying in the middle of the road, his neck dislocate 1846 in Worcester.

Dislocate (di slō·keɪt), *v.* [f *dislocāt-* ppl. stem of med.L *dislocāre* to put out of place, f. Dis- 1 + L. *locāre* to place, *locus* place: cf It. *dislocare*, Pg. *deslocar*, Fr. *disloquer*. In Eng. as pa pple. long before its use as a finite verb see prec.]

1. *trans* To put out of place; to shift from its proper (or former) place; to displace. Now *rare.*

1623 Cockeram, *Dislocate*, to vnplace. 1655 Fuller *Ch Hist.* iii v. § 55 We will conclude this Section with this submission of the Dean and Chapter of St Asaph, sent to the King though dislocated, and some yeares set back in the date thereof 1724 A Collins *Gr Chr. Relig* 102 He alters some passages and changes the places of others which he supposes dislocated. 1859 Holland *Gold F.* xxiii 264 A plant may be dislocated from an old, and removed to a new bed 1879 G Meredith *Egoist* xxxiii. (1889) 323 No sooner was he comfortably established than she wished to dislocate him

2 To put out of proper position in relation to contiguous parts (without removal to a distance).

1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys Mech.* xv 103 The Sun-beams .. were in their passage . Dislocated and Scattered. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 133 This Clock comes to be broken . so that several parts of it being dislocated, are impeded. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist Earth* ii (1723) 91 They [the Strata] were dislocated. 1755 *Phil Trans* XLIX 442 Some chimnies, though not thrown down, are dislocated and partly turn'd round. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* vii 197 A great fault dislocating the strata

b. *spec.* To displace (a bone) from its proper position in the joint; to put out of joint; to 'put out' (a joint or limb). (Rarely with the person as object) In early use more widely: see quots 1605, 1668, and cf Dislocation 1 b

1605 Shaks. *Lear* iv ii 65 These hands .. are apt enough to dislocate and tear Thy flesh and bones. 1658 Rowland *Mouffet's Theat. Ins* 912 The pain of a joynt that is dislocated 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol Anat* iv. iii. 338 Its use is, like a cord to bind together the parts of the body that they may not be dislocated. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No 199 ₱ 3, I have twice dislocated my limbs. in essaying to fly 1763 Franklin *Lett.* Wks. 1887 III 244, I write in pain with an arm lately dislocated 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* II xiv 192 Darius had dislocated a foot in hunting. 1845 Campbell *Lives of Chancellors* (1857) II xxxv. 120 Anne was still much dislocated by the rack

3. *fig.* To put (affairs, etc.) 'out of joint'; to throw into confusion or disorder, upset, disarrange, derange, disconcert.

c 1645 Howell *Lett* (1892) II. 658 These sad confusions have so unhing'd tumbled and dislocated all things *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Barkshire* I (1662) 85 Since our Civil Wars hath lately dislocated all relations 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II i 7, I was desolate and dislocated in the world by the loss of her 1825 T Jefferson *Autobiog* Wks. 1859 I. 73 He contrived to dislocate all their military plans 1877 E R Conder *Bas Faraih* ii 61 In the violent strain put upon his mind, its balance is dislocated 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov., That will dislocate the trade of the port.

Hence **Di slocating** *ppl a*

1863 Kinglake *Crimea* I. 484 This perturbing and dislocating course of action.

Di·slocated, *ppl a* [f. prec + -ed 1] Displaced; put out of position, out of joint; disarranged; having the continuity broken and the parts displaced, as a line or stratum: see the verb

1605 Chapman *All Fools* iii 1, The incision is not deep nor the orifice exorbitant, the pericranion is not dislocated 1659 *Vulg Errors Censured* 35 It was he that .. cured Diodorus of his dislocated member [shoulder out of joint] 1793 J Beresford in *Looker-on* (1794) III. No. 85 360 Parts not already occupied by the dislocated Frederick 1830 Lindley *Nat Syst Bot* 295 A kind of dislocated calyx 1854 Hooker *Himal Jrnls.* I. xi 253 Much-crumpled and dislocated gneiss 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist* I. iv. 61 The dislocated state of Britain seems. to have made way for the conquerors

Hence **Di slocatedly** *adv.*; **Dislocatedness,** the condition of being displaced.

1827 Bentham *Const Code* ii vi § 30 From the situation of Member of the Legislative Assembly, causes of dislocatedness are these—1 Resignation .. 5 Mental derangement 1883 *American* VI 377 [They] intrude dislocatedly into Mr Riley's landscapes.

Dislocatee. *nonce-wd* [f DISLOCATE *v.* + -EE.] One who is dislocated or displaced

1827 BENTHAM *Const Code* II IX § 18 294/1 Dislocation is removal from an official situation, without consent of the dislocatee, and without his being located in any other

Dislocation (dislŏkē·ʃən). [a OF. *dislocation* (14th c in Littré), or ad med.L. *dislocātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dislocāre* to DISLOCATE.] The action of dislocating, or condition of being dislocated.

1. Displacement; removal from its proper (or former) place or location

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph*, *Dislocation*, setting out of right place 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 216 Which preventeth such dislocation of the Moneths 1646 *Unhappy Game at Scotch & Eng* 14 The dislocation of the Kings person by his personall will all this while from the two Houses of Parliament 1846 GROTE *Greece* I xliv (1862) II 388 Those violent dislocations of inhabitants 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambr.* III 463 There has been much dislocation of the glass [in the windows of Jesus College Library]

b. *spec.* Displacement of a bone from its natural position in the joint; luxation (Formerly, more widely, displacement of any bodily part or organ)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 303 It is sett vpon þe region of þe wombe for fallinge of þe maris, þat is clepid dislocacioun of þe maris *Ibid* 322 Dislocacioun of þe rigboonys is a greuous sijknes 1541 R COPLAND *Guydon's Quest Chirurg*, Demaunde Yf all the membres may regenerate after theyr perdicion, & knytte agayne after theyr dislocacion? 1659 *Vulg Errors Censured* 35 His Shoulder-bone suffering a dislocation 1707 *Lond Gaz* No 4362/4 Lost a Greyhound Bitch a Dislocation in her Neck, which causes a Bone to stand up 1842 ABDY *Water Cure* 1 (1843) 1 A slight pain, which I could no otherwise describe than as the sensation of a slight dislocation

c. *Geol.* A displacement in a stratum or series of strata caused by a fracture, with upheaval or subsidence of one or both parts; a fault.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist Earth* II. (1723) 91 This Disruption, and Dislocation of the Strata 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* III. 53 The black schists are there insulated by a powerful dislocation. 1880 CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* No 38. 508 Earthquake phenomena involving extensive dislocations of the crust

d *Mil* The distribution of the several corps composing an army to a number of garrisons, camps, etc

1808 WELLINGTON in Gurw *Desp* IV 33 His Majesty has ..been pleased to command that the following should be the outline of the dislocation of the troops. 1842 ALISON *Hist Europe* (1849–50) XII. lxxxii 258 A very considerable dislocation of the forces which had combated at Leipsic immediately took place. 1883 *Manch Exam* 19 Dec 4/6 The dislocation of Russian troops on the Austrian frontier had begun to assume .. significant proportions.

2. *fig.* Displacement of parts or elements; disarrangement (of something immaterial); a confused or disordered state

1659 O. WALKER *Oratory* 51 Causing a harsh superfluity, or else forcing a dislocation of the words 1778 BP LOWTH *Transl Isaiah* Notes (ed 12) 203 This whole passage .. healed of the dislocation which it suffers by the absurd division of the chapters 1860 PUSEY *Min Proph.* 290 The utter dislocation of society. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom Emp.* (1865) IV xxxiii 91 A dislocation of all social principles.

3 *attrib*, as *Dislocation forceps*.

1885 in *Syd Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Dislocationally** *adv.*, by way of dislocation or displacement.

1827 BENTHAM *Const Code* II viii § 5 The omission is an anti-constitutional offence and, puritionally .. as well as dislocationally, every offender is responsible

Di·slocative, *a rare.* [f med.L. *dislocāt-* ppl stem of *dislocāre* to DISLOCATE + IVE] Serving to dislocate or remove from its place. Also *ellipt.* as *sb* = displacing power.

1827 BENTHAM *Const. Code* II v. § 2 *Dislocative function*: exercised by dislocating, out of the situation in question, the functionary therein located *Ibid* II. vi § 30 Dislocation, by his constituents, in virtue of their incidental dislocative.

Di·slocator (di·slŏkeɪtəɹ) [agent-n. in L. form f DISLOCATE *v* .. see -OR] One who dislocates.

1818 SIR A COOPER *Surg Ess* I. *Dislocations* (ed. 3) 16 One of those people called bone-setters (but who ought rather to be called dislocators)

Dislocatory (di·slŏkeɪtəri), *a* [f L. *dislocāt-* ppl. stem of *dislocāre* .. see -ORY] Having the effect of dislocating; producing dislocation

1870 E L. GARBETT in *Eng. Mech* 11 Mar 625/1 A frozen pond roughened by dislocatory cracks. 1881 E. WARREN *Laughing Eyes* (1890) 64 The mistress had no notion of dislocatory attitudes on damp grass

Dislock (dislɒk), *v Obs* or *Sc* Also 7 disloke. [In form *disloke* app ad F *disloquer* (1549 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *dislocāre* to DISLOCATE; in form *dislock*, app associated with LOCK *v.*] = DISLOCATE *v*

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* (1876) 20 (D) His bones and joints ,With rackings quite dislocked and distracted 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* III. v 100 Many a joint-dislocking jolt.

Dislodge (dislɒdʒ), *v.* Also 5 disloggen, 5–6 des-, disloge, des-, dyslodge, 6 *Sc.* dysluge [a OF. *desloger*, *-logier* to leave or to cause to leave a lodging-place, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *loger* to LODGE]

1 *trans.* To remove or turn out of a place of lodgement; to displace. a *generally.*

a 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 2125 Whan every thought and every sorrow Dislodged was out of mine herte. 1579 SPENSER *Shph Cal* Dec 32 How often haue I scaled the craggie Oke All to dislodge the Rauen of her neste 1641 BP HALL *Rem Wks* (1660) 71 Rivers changed, Seas dislodged, Earth opening 1645 — *Remedy Discontents* 151, I must be dislodged of my former habitation 1791 'G GAMBADO' *Ann Horsem* VI. (1809) 93 [A horse] kicking .. at such a rate, as to dislodge the Bigman that bestrides him. 1831 J. W CROKER in *Croker Papers* I Mar, It would be madness to dislodge the present Ministry 1871 L STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* V (1894) 127 Every stone we dislodged went bounding rapidly down the side of the slope

† **b.** *Mil.* To shift the position of (a force); *refl* to shift one's quarters. *Obs*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 27 b, He hadde not entencion for to dislodge him ne to reyse his siege 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 240 At night, the French King dislodged his armie, and departed 1607 SHAKS *Cor* V. iv 44 The Volcians are dislodg'd and Marcius gone. 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt Conq Granada* III 1, The Christians are dislodg'd, what Foe is near?

c *Mil* To drive (a foe) out of his position

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xliv 435 Hem to disloggen in this plas, It were best thorwh goddis gras 1659 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 155 The Spanish Army drew towards him, to dislodge him from thence 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 23 Judging it necessary to dislodge the Spaniards from their fortifications 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI 169 He had dislodged the barbarians from the position which they had taken up and made himself master of the pass

d *Hunting* To drive (a beast) out of its lair.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III xiv. (1660) 166 You shall say Dislodge the Buck. 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* 56 The two and twentieth day we dislodged a wilde Bore 1827 WORDSW *Go back to Antique Ages*, While, to dislodge his game, cities are sacked [1876 SMILES *Sc Natur* VI. 96 A badger endeavoured to dislodge him, showing his teeth]

2 *intr* (for *refl.*) To go away from one's lodging or abode; to quit the place where one is lodged; to remove. a. *gen.* Of persons and things.

1520 *St. Papers Hen VIII*, VI 56 The daunces continued unto thre of the clocke in the mornyng, whiche made the Ladyes more unmete to dislodge at the daye appoynctyd. 1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 969 In the lawland I come And purpost thair to mak my residence; Bot singulare proffect gart me sonne dislugе. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxi 249 Proclaimed, that all persons should upon pain of death dislodge speedily out of the Island 1668 HOWE *Blessed. Righteous* (1825) 309 Your souls will dislodge from this earthly tabernacle. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng* II xxvii. 130 Many of the inhabitants of Paris began to dislodge 1882 MARIO *Garibaldi* in *Macm. Mag* XLVI. 247 Dislodge immediately from the convent

† **b.** *Mil.* To leave a place of encampment. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xx 446 He commaunded that his oste shold dyslodge *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxvi. 277 The next day after the masse herd, desloged the vanward 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 168 In the morning when they dislodge, and at night when they encampe 1667 MILTON *P L* v. 669 He [Satan] resolv'd With all his Legions to dislodge 1761–2 HUME *Hist Eng* (1806) IV. lvi 309 Dislodging from Thame and Aylesbury .. he thought it proper to retreat nearer London

† **c.** *Hunting* Of a beast of the chase. To leave its resting-place *Obs.*

1674 N. COX *Gent. Recreat* i (1677) 71 If they [harts] chance once to vent the Hunts-man or the Hound, they will instantly dislodge.

Hence **Dislo·dged** *ppl. a.*, **Dislo·dging** *vbl sb* and *ppl. a.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I ccxi 254 Whan the frenchemen sawe the dyslodgynge of the Englysshe oost. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III iii. Wks 1856 I. 111 His dislodg'd soule is fled 1641 EARL STRAFFORD *Let to Chas. I*, 4 May in Rushw *Hist Coll.* (1692) III I. 251, I forgive all the World, with Calmness and Meekness of infinite Contentment to my dislodging Soul. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist Bible* II (1740) 151 This was the order of their incamping. The manner of their dislodging was thus. 1832 G DOWNES *Lett. Cont Countries* I 84 Among the dislodged was an elderly female who bitterly deplored her lot.

† **Dislo·dge,** *sb Obs* [f prec.] The fact of being dislodged; dislodgement.

1587 TURBERV. *Ventrous Lover*, &c (R.) Show how long dislodge hath bred Our cruell cutting smart.

Dislodgement, -lodgment (dislɒ·dʒmĕnt). [f DISLODGE *v* + -MENT; cf F. *délogement*, older *des-*] The act of dislodging; removal of anything from the place where it is lodged; displacement

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II iv 267 He told them, their Dislodgement was resolved on 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist Bible* II, They continued thereabout, making .. eighteen several Removes or Dislodgments, and at last they returned to Kadesh Barnea. 1864 in WEBSTER. 1870 *Echo* 11 Nov, The chance dislodgement of a party of Prussians by a band of Francstireurs 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat Med.* (1879) 457 [Sulphate of Copper] also occasionally used in croup, to effect the dislodgment of the false membrane.

Dislogistic, erron. f DYSLOGISTIC.

† **Disloi·gn,** *v Obs.* [a. OF *desloignier* to remove or withdraw to a distance, f *des-*, DIS- 1 + *loin* far : cf *éloigner*] Exemplified in pa pple. **Disloi·gned** [= OF. *desloigné*], removed to a distance; distant, remote, far off

1596 SPENSER *F Q.* IV x. 24 Low looking dales, disloigned from common gaze.

Disloke: see DISLOCK.

Dislo·ve, *sb. Obs* or *nonce-wa.* [DIS- 9] The reverse or undoing of love; unfriendliness, hatred

a 1533 LD BERNERS *Gold Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Oo ij, Disloue in thee, causeth the hope doubtfull in me. 1562 *Child Marriages* 11 Then dislove fell betwene them. 1823 W TAYLOR *Sayer's Wks.* I p. lxxviii, Agitated by various loves and dis-loves.

† **Dislo·ve,** *v. Obs* [DIS- 6] *trans* Not to love; to withdraw one's love from

1568 NORTH *Gueuara's Dial Pr* IV. iv 116 b, I care not if all Greece hate and dysloue mee 1582 *Ibid* IV xii 409 b, Displeased, defamed, disloued, and ill thought of of all. 1632 J HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 180 Which he so loved, as for it he disloved everything else.

Disloyal (dislɔi·ăl), *a.* (*sb*) [a OF *desloial*, f *des-*, DIS- 4 + *loial* LOYAL. Cf also DISLEAL] Not loyal; false to one's allegiance or obligations, unfaithful, faithless, perfidious, treacherous.

a. Unfaithful to the obligations of friendship or honour, to the marriage tie, etc. (Common in early use, now somewhat *rare*)

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 53 Certes sayr sire Jason ansuerede the disloyll and untrue Peleus [etc] 1582 PETTIE tr *Guazzo's Civ Conv* I (1586) 26 b, The Greekes though singuler in learning and eloquence, yet are they disloiall and faithlesse 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* II vii 22 Disloyall Treason, and hart burning Hate 1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, V ii. 105 Thou do'st suspect That I haue bene disloyall to thy bed 1639 S. DU VERGER tr *Camus' Admir Events* 51 The demeanure of his disloyall wife. 1844 MRS BROWNING *Flowers in Let.* IV, Without a thought disloyal

b Untrue to one's allegiance; wanting in loyalty to the government or to constituted authority

1585 ABP SANDYS *Serm* (1841) 200 Absolon rebelled but God quickly paid him that which was due to his rebellious and disloyal attempts 1634 PRYNNE *Documents agst Poynne* (Camden) 48 Executed by your Lordship as seditious and disloyall 1667 MILTON *P L* III 204 Man disobeying, Disloyal breaks his fealtie, and sinns Against the [illegible] 1673 [R LEIGH] *Transp Reh.* [illegible] reflections on the late Kings [illegible] (Oxf Hist Soc) III. 222 [illegible] goe, And visit Noll and Will below! 1837 J H NEWMAN *Par. Serm* (1839) I xv. 225 Disloyal to the authority of God

† **B** *sb.* A disloyal person; a traitor, rebel. *Obs*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt Brit* IX. xxii. (1632) 1112 The battell of the disloyals 1651 tr. *De las Coveras' Hist Don Penuse* 302, I desired to see this disloyall yet once *Ibid.* 303

Hence **Disloy·alist,** a person disloyal or disaffected to the government

1885 *Pall Mall G* 10 June 10/1 Two organized bands of disloyalists indulged in hostile manifestations. 1886 J COOK in *Advance* (Boston) 18 Feb 99 As dangerous in his character of a disloyalist as that of a polygamist.

Disloy·ally, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a disloyal manner, with disloyalty, with violation of one's allegiance or obligations, unfaithfully.

[Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser II. I 58 (dated 1417, but extant only in alleged transcript of *c* 1600), And after that dis loyally rose up agayn in warres] 1552 HULOET, Disloyallye, *perfide* 1578 *Chr Prayers in Priv Prayers* (1851) 464 Setting subjects disloyally to rebel against their princes. 1654 tr *Scudery's Curia Pol* 2 Had they all disloyally revolted. 1884 FREEMAN in *Manch. Guardian* 22 Sept 5/6 The body which thus disloyally, almost rebelliously, flouted the crown

† **Disloy alness.** *Obs rare.* [-NESS] = next

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 138 A disloyalnesse of heart 1727 BAILLY vol II, *Disloyalness*, disloyalty

Disloyalty (dislɔi·ălti). Also 5 des-, disloyalte, 6–7 -tie. [ad. OF. *desloyauté*, *desloyaulte*, earlier *desloialtei* (mod F. *déloyauté*), f. *desloyal*, DISLOYAL. cf. *loyal*, *loyalty*] The quality of being disloyal; unfaithfulness, falseness

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* 167 Whan the disloyalte and falsenes of mahomet ran thurgh thoryent 1483 — *G de la Tour* E viij b, He slewe his broder Amon that suche desloyalte and untrouth had done to his Suster 1548 HALL *Chron, Edw. IV* (an 15) 237 b, Your moste renouned name, by suche a desloialtie, and untruthe against promise, to be both blotted and stained 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* II i 49 There shall appeare such seeming truths of Heroes disloyaltie, that iealousie shall be cal'd assurance. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 397 P 5 This Princess was then under Prosecution for Disloyalty to the King's Bed 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 90 The infidelity to truth, the disloyalty to one's own intelligence.

b Now *esp.* Violation of allegiance or duty to one's sovereign, state, or government

1600 E BLOUNT tr *Conestaggio* 195 Some .. charged him with disloyaltie, saying that he would not fight, having beene corrupted 1647 N BACON *Disc Govt Eng.* I lvii (1739) 106 Although Richard the First forgot this man's disloyalty, yet God remembred it. 1821 SOUTHEY *Vision Judgem* v, Discontent and disloyalty, like the teeth of the dragon, He had sown on the winds 1844 H H WILSON *Brit India* II 385 Several of the Sipahis suffered the penalty of their disloyalty

c with *pl.* A disloyal act or proceeding.

1659 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 216 The Earle of Holland, repenting himself of his great disloyalties, began [etc] 1697 C LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed 2) 369 To upbraid the Presbyterians with their former Disloyalties

Dislu·ne, *v nonce-wd* [f DIS- 4 + L. *luna* the moon] *trans* To cure of lunacy

1881 A. J. DUFFIELD *Don Quixote* III lxiv 641 He wondered if Rozinante would remain humpbacked or not, or his master dislocated .. it had been no small fortune had he been disluned [Sp *desloado*, f *loco* mad, 'cracked']

† **Dislu·stre,** *sb Obs* [DIS- 9.] Loss or deprivation of lustre; something that dims lustre.

1656 FINETT *For. Ambass* 151 To exclude the Venetian, that he might not by his Presence be a dis-lustre to him in his march 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond* 139 Do not glory in her ruines, trample not upon her dislustre.

Dislustre (dislʊ stəɪ), *v.* [Dis- 7 a]

1 *trans* To deprive of lustre or brightness, to dim, sully. Hence **Dislu stred** *ppl a*

1638 Baker tr *Balzac's Lett* (1654) II 25 To dislustre so pure a matter with the impression of so black a vapour 1654 W Mountague *Devout Ess* II vi § 3 (R) All those glittering passions get their lustre in the absence of that intellectual light, which as soon as it appears, deads and dislustres them 1667 Digby *Elvira* v iv, Whose character would it not dislustre? 1868 Lowell *Willows* ii, Her [May's] budding breasts and wan dislustered front.

2 *intr* To lose its lustre.

1890 R Bridges *Shorter Poems* iv 15 When their bloom Dislustres

Dismade, -maid, -maiede, obs. ff. Dismayed

†Disma·gn, *v Obs nonce-wd.* [f Dis- 8 + L. *magn-us* great] *trans.* To deprive of greatness

1657 Reeve *God's Plea* 207 It doth grieve me to see how great things are deampled and dismagned amongst you

†Dismai·den, *v. Obs.rare* [Dis- 7 b] *trans.* To deprive of maidenhood, to devirginate

1603 Florio *Montaigne* III xiii (1632) 629 At the dismaydening of their wives

Dismai·l, *v. arch* [a. OF. *desmaille-r*, f *des-*, Dis- 4 + *maille* Mail, armour; cf It *dismaghare*, obs Sp. *desmallar*.] *trans.* To divest of mail or armour; to break or strip the mail off

c 1450 *Merlin* 207 Thei perced haubrekes, and dismailed, and many ther were throwen to grounde 1485 Caxton *Chas Gt* 69 Hys helme was desmaylled & broken 1590 Spenser *F Q* II vi 29 Their mightie strokes their haberjeons dismayld 1848 J A Carlyle tr *Dante's Inferno* 353 O thou who with thy fingers dismailest thyself

Dismain (dismē·n), *v.* [Dis- 8.] *trans* To deprive of the legal status of being a main road.

1886 *Kent Herald* 21 Oct. 2/1 That the Local Government Board be asked to hold an enquiry with a view to dismain a road. 1893 *Bristol Times* 15 Apr. 7/5 The proposal to dismain a portion of the main road situated at Berkeley

Dismal (di zməl), *sb* 1 and 2 and *a* Forms: 4–7 dismall, 4–5 dis(e)male, 5 dysmal, -mel, -mol, 6 diesmoll, dismold(e, 6–7 *Sc* dismail, 6– dismal. [Mentioned in 1256 as the English or Anglo-French name for Fr *les mals jours* whence it appears to be OF *dus mal* = L *dies mali* evil days, unlucky days. It was thus originally a substantive of collective meaning, when 'day' was added, making 'dismal days', (cf. '*summer days*,' '*winter days*'), its attributive use passed into an adjective, and, its original application being obscured, it was finally before 1600 extended from *day*, *days*, to be a general attribute. See Note at end of this article]

A *sb* 1 (The original use.)

†1. The *dies mali*, evil, unlucky, or unpropitious days, of the mediæval calendar, called also *dies Ægyptiaci*, 'Egipcian daies' (see Egyptian 1 b); hence, by extension, Evil days (generally), days of disaster, gloom, or depression, the days of old age.

The *dies mali* were Jan 1, 25; Feb. 4, 26, March 1, 28; April 20, 20; May 3, 25, June 10, 16, July 13, 22, Aug 1, 30, Sept 3, 21, Oct 3, 22; Nov 5, 28, Dec 7, 22 They are said to have been called 'Egyptian days' because first discovered or computed by Egyptian astrologers; though some mediæval writers connected them with the plagues of ancient Egypt (cf the Chaucer quot 1369, where the word appears to be treated as OF *dis mal*, ten evils, or plagues, *plāgæ*, see Prof Skeat's note, *Chaucer* I 493); some, still more fancifully, associated them with the gloom of 'Egyptian' darkness

[1256 see *Note* below] *c* 1300 *Langtoft's Chron.* (Rolls II. 258), Cambr MS. Gg I 1 (*c* 1310), (Satirical Verses on Baliol) Begkot an bride, Rede him at tide In the dismale [*rvne* hale] *c* 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 1206, I trowe hyt was in the dismalle, That was the x. woundes of Egipte. *a* 1400 *Pystyll of Susan* 305 Þou hast Ibe presedent, þe peple to steere, Þou dotest now on Þin olde tos in þe dismale [*v rr.* in þin olde days, in þin elde]. *c* 1400 *Apol Loll.* 93 A waytiþ not þeis Egipcian daies, þat we call dysmal

B *adj.* [orig. attributive use of A.]

†1. Of days Of or belonging to the *dies mali*; unlucky, unpropitious *Obs.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 650 So trewly for the Pardonere, it was a dismol day *c* 1420 Lydg *Story Thebes* III (1561) 370a/1 Her disemale daies and her fatal houres 1548 Cranmer *Catech.* B vj b, Other . thinke that when the Sonne, Moone, or any other planetes is in this or yᵗ signe, it is an vnlucky thing to enterprise this or that, and vpon such dismolde daies (as they call them) they will begin no new enterprise. 1552 Huloet, Dismall dayes, *atri dies*, *dies Ægyptiaci*. 1560 Bp. J Pilkington *Exp Aggeus* 1 B viij b, Why shall we then be bolde to call them euyll, infortunate, and dysmall dayes? Why shal they not prosper on those dayes, as well as on other? 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 24 If she had now escaped her dismall daye yet, doubtlesse within a fewe yeares her life would have ended 1590 Spenser *F Q* II vii. 26 An ugly feend, more fowle than dismall day 1608 Bp Hall *Char Vertues & V* 88 (*Superstitions*) If his journey began on the dismall day, or if he stumbled at the threshold. 1618 Bolton *Florus* 12 Hee distinguisht the yeere into twelue months, and markt out which dayes were luckie, and which were dismall [1738 Birch *Life Milton* M's Wks. 1738 I 75 Before that dismal 30th of January that his Majesty's Life was taken away]

†2. Of other things. Boding or bringing misfortune and disaster; unlucky, sinister, malign, fatal.

1588 Greene *Perimedes* 9 Seest thou not a dismall influence, to inflict a dispairing chaos of confused mishaps 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. vi. 58 Now death shall stop his dismall threatning sound, And his ill-boading tongue, no more shall speake *Ibid* III. ii 41 A Rauens Note, Whose dismall tune bereft my Vitall powres 1632 J Hayward tr *Biondi's Eromena* 139 Such like love could not prove to her otherwise than dismall and unluckie [1664 Dryden *Rival Ladies* v iii, It was that dismal Night Which tore my Anchor up.]

3 Of the nature of misfortune or disaster, disastrous, calamitous (Now *rare*, and associated with sense 5)

1592 Shaks *Rom & Jul* IV iii 19 My dismall Sceane, I needs must act alone 1599 T. M[ouffet] *Silkwormes* 37 A little dismall fire whole townes hath burnd, A little winde doth spread that dismall fire. 1638 Sir T Herbert *Trav* (ed 2) 188 Many dismall showres of Darts and stones. 1655 Stanley *Hist Philos* Biog (1701) 13 Epilepsies, Convulsions and other Dismal and Affrighting Distempers 1712 Addison *Spect* No 418 ₱ 6 Torments, Wounds, Deaths, and the like dismal Accidents 1777 Watson *Philip II* (1793) II xii 91 Involved in this dismal catastrophe. 1856 Mrs Browning *Aur Leigh* v. 433 If this then be success, 't is dismaller Than any failures

4. Causing dismay; terrible, dreadful, dire. Now in weakened sense (associated with 5): Causing gloom or dejection, depressing, wretched, miserable.

1588 Shaks *Tit. A* III. i. 262 Be this dismall sight The closing vp of our most wretched eyes 1605 — *Macb* v v. 12 My Fell of haire Would at a dismall Treatise rowze, and stirre As life were in't 1686 Horneck *Crucif Jesus* II 24 The Devil appeared unto him in a . most dismal shape 1728 Pope *Dunc* III 269 Dire is the conflict, dismal is the din 1770 Goldsm *Des Vill* 204 Full well the busy whisper circling round Conveyed the dismal tidings when he frowned 1820 W Irving *Sketch Bk* I 15 The sight of this wreck gave rise to many dismal anecdotes 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) V 460 These things when spoken to a multitude .take up a dismal length of time

5 Of a character or aspect that causes gloom and depression; depressingly dark, sombre, gloomy, dreary, or cheerless.

Dismal Science, Carlyle's nickname for Political Economy. *Great Dismal Swamp* (U S)· see C 5.

1617 Minsheu *Ductor, Dismall* It signifieth also *Darke* 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* 1 § 23 30 On a sudden was that faire skie turned into a sulphurious and most dismall skie 1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav* 146 Blacke is not knowne among them, they say tis dismall and a signe of hell and sorrowe. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 48 The Ghastliness of the Prospect is heighten'd by the Pine-Trees, that cast a dismal Shade 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L* § 311 It looked very dismal and threatening all the time. 1849 Carlyle *Nigger Question*, Misc. Ess. (1872) VII. 84 The Social Science—not a 'gay science', but a rueful,—which finds the secret of this Universe in 'supply and demand' what we might call, by way of eminence, the *dismal science*. 1850 — *Latter-d Pamph* iv.(1872) 119 Good monitions, as to several things, do lie in this Professor of the dismal science. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* 1, What a wild and dismal country was this which lay all around him! 1882 *Garden* 28 Jan. 54/2 The fogs in London this week have been about at their dismallest

fig. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 246 Doctrines which had naturally sprung up in the dismal age when the Catholic system acquired substance and shape.

b. Of sounds Dreary, cheerless, woeful. (In late use chiefly *subjective*, as in 6)

1593 [see 2] *a* 1700 B E *Dict. Cant Crew*, *Dismal ditty*, a Psalm at the Gallows 1703 Dampier *Voy.* III 131 Whales . blowing and making a very dismal noise. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I xix 350 The dismallest howlings of wolves 1794 Mrs Radcliffe *Myst Udolpho* 1, Afar in the woods they raise a dismal shout *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) I 139 And heard her singing a lively song, In a very dismal tone 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod Par Churches* 80 The dismal groans of the harmonium. 1894 Blackmore *Perlycross* 56 A dismal wail of anguish

6 Of a character or aspect denoting gloom or depression; (subjectively) gloomy or miserable.

1705 Bosman *Guinea* 403 You may be surpriz'd that these poor Wretches should wear Hats, Perukes, &c which they do in a very particular dismal manner. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I 329 Wrote dismal letters to Court. 1766 Goldsm *Vic. W* vii, The only dismal figure in a group of merry faces. 1771 *Junius Lett* lxvii 330, I think you should suffer your dismal Countenance to clear up 1837 W Irving *Capt Bonneville* II. 14 Gathering the mangled bodies of the slain the warriors returned, in dismal procession, to the village.

quasi-*adv.* 1757 Mrs. E Griffith *Lett betw Henry & Frances* (1767) I 64, I fear it was a dismal penned piece.

C. *sb.*2 [Elliptical or absolute use of B.]

†1. A dismal person **a.** The devil. **b.** A funeral mute *Obs*

?*a* 1500 *Priests of Peblis* in Pinkerton *Scot Poems Repr.* I 17 (Jam) Never bot by the dysmel, or the devil 1570 Levin *Manip* 13/20 Yᵉ dismall, deuill, *diabolus* 1708 *Reply Swift's Buckersla*ff *detected* Wks 1755 II 1 165 Away . into your flannel gear here is a whole pack of dismals coming to you with their black equipage

†2. 'The designation of a mental disease, most probably, melancholy' (Jam.), hypochondria. *Obs.*

a 1605 Montgomerie *Flyting w. Polwart* 315 The doit and the dismail, indifferentlie delt.

†3. *pl* Mourning garments *Obs*

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 171 How she would have adorned the weeds! Such pretty employment in her dismals 1778 Foote *Trip Calais* III Wks. 1799 II 363 As my lady is deck'd out in her dismals, perhaps she may take a fancy to faint.

4. *pl* **a.** Low spirits, the dumps, the 'blues'

1762 Foote *Lyar* II. Wks 1799 I 298 He seems entirely wrapt up in the dismals 1777 J Q Adams in *Fam Lett.* (1876) 265 The spleen, the vapors, the dismals, the horrors seem to have seized our whole State *a* 1834 Lamb *Final Mem.* v. To Mis Hazlitt 232 When we are in the dismals there is now no hope from any quarter whatever. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xxxiii, He has frightened that poor old woman into the dismals 1893 Edna Lyall *To Right the Wrong* I 44 What business have you to indulge in a fit of the dismals on this gala-day?

b. *pl.* Expressions of gloom or despondency

1774 J Q Adams *Fam Lett* (1876) 16 Their mutual reproaches, their declamations their triumphs and defiances, their dismals and prophecies, are all delusion

c *pl* Depressing circumstances, miseries

1829 *Sporting Mag* XXIV. 107 Quitting the dismals, I must relate an amusing anecdote 1865 *Reader* 25 Feb 221/3 She harps upon the petty annoyances of her dreary poverty, and on other dismals of life.

5. A local name of dreary tracts of swampy land on the eastern sea-board of the United States, *esp* in North Carolina.

1763 G Washington *Writ.* (1889) II. 198, 5 miles from the aforesaid mills, near to which the Dismal runs 1812 H. Williams *Hist. N Carolina* II. 180 Such are the Dismals, so called, and the other great swamps that are numerous in the flat country. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 149 The 'Great Dismal Swamp', with the smaller 'Dismals' of the same character, along the North Carolina Coast.

D *Comb*, as *dismal-dreaming*.

1599 Shaks *Pass Pilgr.* 200 And drives away dark dismal-dreaming night

[*Note* As to the identity of *dismal* with OF (=AF) *des mal* —L *dies mali*, see Professor Skeat in *Trans Philol. Soc* 1888, p 2. Already in 1617, Minsheu (whose own memory doubtless recalled the time when *dismal* was used only to qualify days) derived it from 'L *dies malus*, an euill and vnhappie time' Early corroborative evidence comes from OF and Icelandic sources. (1) The Anglo-French *Art de Kalender* of Rauf de Linham, 1256 (MSS at Glasgow, Oxford, Cambridge, extracts printed by M Paul Meyer in his official *Rapport* on *Documents Manuscrits de l'ancienne littérature de la France*, Paris 1871, pp. 127–9), has a passage of sixty lines on the *Dies mali*, beginning 'Ore dirrai des jours demetz, Que vous dismal (*Bodley MS* dismol) appelletz' [Now shall I tell of the forbidden days, Which you call *dismal*], and further on 'Dismal les appelent plusours, Ceo est a dire les mals jours' [*Dismal* several call them, That is to say the evil days]. Here *dismal* is given as the equivalent of 'mals jours', evil days

(2) A short Icelandic treatise in a Copenhagen MS (Arna-Magnæan 350, written 1363, ff 148 *a*), begins 'Her greinir um dismala daga Tueir ero þeir dagar i hueirum manaði er at bokmali kallaz dies mali enn þat þydir illir dagar' [Here tells of the dismal days. There are two days in every month that in the book-language (Latin) are called *dies mali*, and that is interpreted 'evil days'] The word *dismal* is not Norse, and must have been learned from England before 1363. In *dismala daga*, it is probably an adj accus. pl, but may be a sb gen pl, 'days of the dismals'. Both the AF. and the Icelandic treatises give a list of the *dies mal* or *dies mali*, identical with that given by various mediæval writers, and computable by the mnemonic distich given by Du Cange s v. *Dies Ægyptiaci* see sense 1 above]

†Di smal, *v Obs nonce-wd.* [f. prec. adj.] *intr* To feel dismal or melancholy

1780 Mad D'Arblay *Diary* (1842) I 344 Miss L sung various old elegies. O! how I dismalled in hearing them.

Dismality (dizmæ·liti). [f Dismal *a.* + -ity] Dismal quality or state; an instance of this.

1714 Mandeville *Fab. Bees* (1725) I 291 A beggar assists his cant with a doleful tone and a study'd dismality of gestures. 1779 Mad D'Arblay *Diary*, *Let. Susan Burney* 25 Aug, After ten we took a comfortable walk, which made up for our late dismalities 1867 Miss Braddon *Birds of Prey* v iii, The desert of Sahara is somewhat dismal but in its dismality there is at least a flavour of romance 1890 H M Stanley *Sp in Lst World* II July 33/2 The dismalities of the march from the Albert Nyanza to the East Coast.

Di·smalize, *v* [See -ize] *trans* To make or render dismal. Hence **Di·smalized** *ppl. a*

1734 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let to Duchess of Portland* (1809) I. 19 Dismal faces, which by my art I dismalized ten times more. 1885 Masson *Carlyle* 1. 26 A dull and dismalised blur of the facts

Di·smally, *adv* [f. Dismal *a* + -ly 2.] In a dismal manner; dreadfully; gloomily, dolorously.

a 1660 Hammond *Rev.* IX (R), A lion gaping or yawning from his prey, and the blood of it about his mouth, looks very dismally 1670 Eachard *Cont Clergy* 95 If he be either notoriously ignorant or dismally poor. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No 38 ₱ 6, I dismally dread the Multiplication of these Mortals under a settled Peace. 1794 Wordsw. *Guilt & Sorrow* xlii, Dismally tolled that night the city clock! 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* 1, The wind howled dismally among the bare branches of the trees 1874 Morley *Compromise* (1886) 114 Their doctrine was dismally insufficient, and sometimes directly vicious

Di·smalness. [f. as prec. + -ness] The quality of being dismal; depressing dreariness or gloom; dolefulness.

1620 Shelton *Quix* III. xxxiv 245 The Night came on not so light and calm but a certain Dismalness it had. 1653 Gataker *Vind Annot Jer.* 42 All the dismalnes . should be over, as soon as the interruption of those radiant rayes were removed 1832 *Examiner* 65/1 He is like to the raven in the dismalness of his croak 1879 Black *Macleod of D* xv, The dismalness of being alone here eats more and more into my heart

Disman (dismæ·n), *v.* [f. Dis- 7 + Man *sb.*]

†1. *trans.* To undo as a man; to deprive of what constitutes the man. *Obs*

1627–47 Feltham *Resolves* I. xlvii. 149 Man by death is absolutely divided and disman'd 1633 Earl Manch *Al Mondo* (1636) 162 There is no spectacle more terrible, than to behold a dying man, to stand by, and see a man dismanned 1651 N Bacon *Disc. Govt Eng* II 1 (1739) 6 All is faint in that man that hath once dismanned himself.

2 To deprive (a country, etc) of men.
1863 Kinglake *Crimea* I xiv 293 This is why I have chosen to say that France was dismanned

†**Dismanacle,** *v Obs. rare.* [Dis- 7 a] *trans* To free from manacles or shackles.
1627-47 Feltham *Resolves* 311 Till it [the soul] be dismanacled of the clogging flesh *a* 1641 Bp Mountagu *Acts & Mon* (1642) 39 Such Caitifes as are dismanacled, unshackled, raised up.

†**Dismand, -maund,** *v Obs* [ad Sp. *desmandar* to countermand, refl *desmandarse* to disband, stray from the flock, obs It. *dismandarsi* 'in Grison is taken when a horse doth flie or depart out of the ring or compasse where he is ridden' (Florio), f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *mandar*, L. *mandāre* to command] *refl* To disband, to go off duty.
1598 Barrl *Theor Warres* iv. i 98 Vpon small occasions doe they dismande themselues *Ibid* 103 Not to suffer any souldier to dismaunde himselfe..vntill the whole Regiment be all entred

†**Dismangle,** *v Obs rare* [Dis- 5] *trans.* To cut in pieces; = Mangle. Hence †Dismangling *ppl. a Obs*
1659 D Pell *Impr Sea* 392 Ships. in which lye murdering Guns, mortal engines, and dismangling bullets. *Ibid* 611 Decks be-decked with all sorts of dismangling bullets

Dismantle (dismæ ntl), *v.* [ad obs F. *desmanteller* 'to take a mans cloake off his backe, also, to dismantle, raze, or beat downe the walls of a fortresse' (Cotgr. 1611), mod F *démanteler*, f. *des-* Dis- 4 + *manteler* to cloak, Mantle]
†1. *trans* To divest of a mantle or cloak; to uncloak. *lit.* and *fig.* Also b *intr.* (for *refl*) *Obs*
1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn* II. xviii. § 32 He must take heed he shew not himselfe dismantelled and exposed to scorne and iniury 1611 Shaks *Wint. T.* iv iv 666 Muffle your face, Dismantle you, and. dislıken The truth of your own seeming. 1623 Cockeram, *Dismantle*, to vncloath one 1691 Norris *Pract Disc.* 57 When the warm influence of a like-perswaded Princes Favour, invites him to come abroad and dismantle his Secrecies
b 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed 2) 33 A delicious streame refreshes the fields, forcing Flora to dismantle
2 To divest or strip *of* (any clothing, covering, protection, or the like).
1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II ii. 293 This Realme dismantled was of Ioue himselfe. 1654 H L'Estrange *Chas I* (1655) 55 Authority, whereof if Soveraignty be once dismantled, once stript, she is soon trampled upon 1674 N Cox *Gentl Recreat* II (1677) 166 Pluming, is after the Hawk hath seized her Prey, and dismantles it of the Feathers 1784 Cowper *Task* vi. 178 All this uniform uncoloured scene Shall be dismantled of its fleecy load 1821 Combe *Wife* III. 161 The chin dismantled of its beard 1879 F Pollok *Sport Brit Burmah* II. 73 Houses .dismantled of their roofs
†3 To strip off or remove (that which covers).
1605 Shaks *Lear* I. i 220 To dismantle So many folds of fauour 1647 Ward *Simp Cobler* (1843) 26 Such exotic garbes, as dismantles their native lustre
4. To strip (any thing) of the necessary equipment, furniture, or apparatus, to unfurnish; *esp* to strip (a fortress) of its defences and equipments; to strip (a vessel) of its sails, rigging, etc, to unrig
1601 Holland *Pliny* I 136 The Persians caused this Hyparenum to be dismantled 1639 Fuller *Holy War* III iv (1647) 114 Saladine dismantled all his cities in the Holy land 1772 *Ann. Reg* 237/2 The Favorite frigate shall be dismantled, by putting her rudder on shore 1778 *Eng Gazetteer* (ed 2) s v *Leicester*, Before the castle was dismantled, it was a prodigious building 1794 Sullivan *View Nat* II 198 When Greece was dismantled by the Romans 1843 Prescott *Mexico* (1850) I. 226 One of those tempests fell with terrible force on the little navy dismantling some of the ships. 1891 T. W Reid *Life Ld Houghton* I. x 449 Engaged in dismantling the rooms which had been for so many years his home in London
fig. 1792 W. Roberts *Looker-on* (1794) I. 431 No 30 Calculated to dismantle the mind and scatter its materials of knowledge
5. To render (fortifications, or the like) useless for their purpose, to pull down, take to pieces, destroy, raze.
1579 Fenton *Guicciard* iv. 153 The Florentins. bound them selues to dismantle euen to the earth, the bastillion which had so much molested the Siennoys 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* vi (1887) 42 Vntill such time, as nature shall dismantle, and pull it [the body] downe her selfe 1653 H. Cogan tr *Pinto's Trav* xxxviii 153 Causing all the walls of it to be dismantelled, he razed the place quite to the ground 1672 Comber *Comp Temple* I § 3 (R) Sin defaceth its beauty, dismantles its strength, and brings down its highest and noblest faculties. 1853 Sir H. Douglas *Milit Bridges* (ed 3) 371 The gun was dismounted the carriage dismantled and conveyed piecemeal to the opposite shore.
Hence **Dismantling** *vbl sb* ; **Dismantler,** one who dismantles or strips.
1621 Cotgr, *Desmantellement*, a dismantling 1649 Milton *Eikon*, xxi Wks. (1847) 323/1 For the dismantling of his letters he wishes 'they may be covered with the cloak of confusion'. 1747 Gould *Eng Antis* 77 The dismantling of the Nymphs is also an additional Task in reference to the Workers. 1758 *Monthly Rev.* 534 The dismantlers of our woods and groves 1889 *Athenæum* 2 Nov 596/2 The utterly wanton dismantling of the Guesten Hall [at Worcester]

Dismantled, *ppl a.* [f. prec + -ED 1] Deprived of clothing, equipment, or fortifications
1600 E. Blount tr *Conestaggio* 309 The citie of Angra and all other places being dismantled and weake, they had no other defence then the landing *a* 1800 Cowper *Iliad* (ed 2) xii 486 The dismantled wall 1868 Freeman *Norm Conq* (1876) II. viii 207 He repaired and garrisoned the dismantled fortress 1879 Farrar *St Paul* (1883) 244 The driven dismantled hulk

Dismantlement. [f as prec + -MENT cf mod.F. *démantèlement*, older *desmantellement*] The act or process of dismantling
1870 *Daily News* 22 Dec, The fortifications on the horse-shoe *enceinte* are now also undergoing a vigorous process of dismantlement 1876 Symonds *Gk Poets* Ser II ix 332 Then came the dismantlement of Athens by Lysander 1882 *Standard* 14 July, The ultimatum then gave the choice of dismantlement or bombardment

Dismarble, *v* [Dis- 7] *trans* To free from marble, divest of marble-like appearance
1830 W Taylor *Hist Surv Germ. Poetry* II 397 Dismarbled, free, he stalks around 1855 M Arnold *Poems, Youth & Calm* 3 There's nothing can dismarble now The smoothness of that limpid brow

†**Dismarch,** *v Obs.* [ad 16th c. F *desmarch-er* 'to step, or goe, backe.. to retire.. loose ground' (Cotgr.), f *des-* Dis- 4 + *marcher* to March] *intr* To march or fall back, to retreat; to march off, retire. Hence †Dismarching *vbl sb*
1596 *Life Scanderbeg* 225 He [Scanderbeg] dismarched therefore with as great secrecy as possible 1600 Holland *Livy* II lxii 86 The enemies dismarched away [*abeunt*] as speedely as they could. 1623 Bingham *Xenophon* 115 To dismarch from an enemy, was euer held dishonourable by a man of valour 1635 Barrll *Mil Discipl* lxxxii. (1643) 234 Of dismarching, or firing in the Reere.

†**Dismarch,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad 16th c. F. *desmarche*, f. *desmarcher*: see prec] A retreat
1600 Holland *Livy* xxv xxxiii 574 The enemie traced him hard at heeles in his dismarch [*abeuntium*]

Dismark, *v rare* [ad obs F. *desmarquer* (now *démarquer*) 'to take away the marke from'.] *trans.* To deprive of (distinguishing) marks
1632 *Thomas of Reading* in Thoms *Prose Rom* (1858) I 146 Then before the horse should go from thence, he would dismarke him 1894 *Blackw. Mag* Dec 850/1 Before the horse left this, the man dismarked him, cropped his ears, etc

Dismarket, *v.* [Dis- 7b] *trans.* To deprive of the legal character and privileges of a market
1878 *Daily News* 13 Dec, The Court proposed to dismarket the two existing Leadenhall markets, and had .. applied to Parliament for the requisite powers

†**Dismarry,** *v Obs. rare* [ad. 16th c F *desmarier* 'to diuorce, vnwed, or vnmarrie' (Cotgr), f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *marier* to Marry.] *trans.* To annul the marriage of
1525 Ld Berners *Froiss.* II. cxc [clxxvi] 583 He was dismaryed, and maryed agayne to another gentylwoman

†**Dismarshall,** *v Obs. rare* [Dis- 6] *trans.* To derange, disorder, throw into confusion.
1630 Drumm. of Hawth *Flowers Sion* 31 What was dismarshalled late . Is now most perfect seen.

†**Dismask,** *v. Obs* [ad obs. F. *desmasquer* 'to vnmaske, discouer, pull, or take off his maske' (Cotgr.), f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *masque* Mask.] *trans.* To divest of a mask or covering; to unmask
1588 Shaks *L L L.* v ii 296 Faire Ladies maskt, are Roses in their bud Dismaskt Are Angels vailing clouds, or Roses blowne 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 184 Their plausible pretences being now dismasked 1633 T Stafford *Pac. Hib* 1 (1821) 1 To dismaske themselves of that cloake of subjection which before they pretended 1651 Walton in *Relig Wotton* (1672) 213 The Marquess. thought best to dismask his Beard

Dismast (dismɑ st), *v.* [f. Dis- 7 a + Mast *sb* ; cf F. *démâter*, obs. *desmaster* (1680 in Hatz-Darm.)] *trans.* To deprive (a ship) of masts; to break down the masts of.
1747 *Gentl. Mag* XVII 486 She fired single guns at us, in order to dismast us 1748 *Anson's Voy* II v 172 1823 Lingard *Hist Eng* VI 17 His ship was quickly dismasted by the superior fire of his adversary 1843 Prescott *Mexico* (1850) I 200 A furious storm dismasted his ship.
Hence **Dismasted** *ppl. a* ; also **Dismastment** [cf. F *démâtement*], †**Dismasture,** the action of dismasting a ship.
1762 Falconer *Shipwr* II. 749 The hull dismasted there awhile may ride 1781 Arbuthnot in *Westm Mag* IX 265 My letter will have acquainted their Lordships with the dismasture of the Bedford, in a gale of wind 1828 Webster refers to Marshall for Dismastment 1868 Morris *Earthly Pas* I 98 Leaky, dismasted, a most helpless prey To winds and waves.

Dismatch, *v. rare* [Dis- 6] *trans.* Not to match or suit Hence **Dismatchment**
1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I v 907 Blush not (my book) nor think it thee dismatches, To beare about vpon thy paper-Tables, Flies, Butterflies, [etc] 1847 Mrs Gorl *Castles in the Air* iv. (Hoppe), The dismatchment of the furniture

†**Dismaw',** *v Obs. rare.* [Dis- 7 c] *trans* To empty out from the maw.
1620 Shillton *Quix* IV vii 50 You may dismaw all that you have in your troubled heart and grieved entrails

Dismay (dismē'), *sb.* [f Dismay *v* Cf. Sp. *desmayo* a swoon, dismay, Pg *desmaio* a fainting fit, It. *smago* (Korting, 2960), from the corresp. vbs]
Utter loss of moral courage or resolution in prospect of danger or difficulty; faintness of heart from terror or from feeling of inability to cope with peril or calamity.
1590 Spenser *F Q* II. xi 41 Awhile he stood in this astonishment, Yet would he not for all his great dismay Give over to effect his first intent 1596 Shaks *Merch V* III ii 61 With much more dismay I view the fight, then thou that mak'st the fray 1667 Milton *P. L* II 422 Each In other's countenance red his own dismay 1740 Pitt *Æneid* VIII (R), Ev'n hell's grim porter shook with dire dismay 1791 Cowper *Iliad* XII 54 He no dismay Conceives or terror in his noble heart 1836 W Irving *Astoria* III 56 Our unfortunate travellers, contemplated their situation in perfect dismay. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* V xl 144 An eclipse of the sun spread universal dismay at Thebes 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* I xii, [She] lifted her hands in mute dismay
†b Dismaying influence or operation *Obs.*
1594 Spenser *Amoretti* lxxxvii, I wander as in darkenesse of the night, Affrayd of every dangers least dismay 1596 — *F. Q* V ii 50 Like as a ship, whom cruell tempest drives Upon a rocke with horrible dismay

Dismay (dismē'), *v.*[1] Forms: 3-4 demay(e, 4 demayȝe, desmai, 4-5 dismaye, dysmay, 4-dismay, (4-6 dismaie, 5 desmaye, dis-, dysmay) [Appears to represent an OF. or AF. type **desmaier*, *démaier* (Palsgr. has a pa. pple *dismayé*) = Sp. *desmayar* 'to dismay, to discourage to swoune' (Minsheu), Pg *desmaiar*, It. *smagare* 'to trouble, to vexe, to annoy' (Florio), Romanic type **dismagāre*, f. *dis-*, Dis- 4 + *-mag-*, app ad OHG *magan* to be powerful or able (see May *v*), cf Am, Esmay, representing the ordinary OF. form *esmaier* —**exmagāre*]
1 *trans* To deprive of moral courage at the prospect of peril or trouble; to appal or paralyze with fear or the feeling of being undone; utterly to discourage, daunt, or dishearten. *refl.* †To be filled with dismay; to lose courage entirely.
1297 R Glouc (1724) 156 He wende forþ, and soȝte out here fon, Some heo fonde ligge slepe, heo demayde hem anon 13 *Guy Warw* (A) 1645 Nowe goþ Guy soȝe des maid, His woundes him han muel afreyd *c* 1340 *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 470 Dere dame, to day demay yow neuer *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 3800 Þough þeie be mani mo þan ȝe, dismaie ȝe nouȝt þerfore. 1413 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV xxxviii. 64 He holde hym self abasshed, and desmayed *c* 1430 Lydg *Chron. Troy* v. xxxvi, In heste for loue disamayde 1577 B Googe *Heresbach's Husb* III (1586) 154 That both with his barking he may discover, and with his sight dismay the Theefe 1615 J. Silvhlns *Satyr Ess* A viii, Let not this dismay Thee. 1781 Gibbon *Decl & F.* II xlvi 730 The enemies were dispersed and dismayed 1857 Longf *Gold. Leg* I *Chamber in Castle Vautsberg*, I heard .. Of your maladies Which neither astonished nor dismayed me.
†2. To defeat or rout by sudden onslaught. *Obs.*
[Cf 1297 in 1] 1596 Spenser *F. Q* V ii 8 He there assailes His foe confused That horse and man he equally dismaies. *Ibid* VI. x 13 When the bold Centaures made that bloudy fray With the fierce Lapithes which did them dismay
†3 *intr* To become utterly discouraged or faint-hearted. *Obs*
a 1375 *Joseph Arim* 31 Whon Ioseph herde þer-of, he had hem not demayȝen 1509 Hawes *Past Pleas* xxxiv v, Be of good cheie, and for nothyng dismaye 1578 T N tr *Conq W. India* 227 For all those bragges Cortez dismaide not 1591 Shaks 1 *Hen VI*, III iii 1 Dismay not (Princes) at this accident. 1596 J Nordn (*title*), A Christian In couragement vnto all English Subiects not to dismaie at the Spanish Threats.

†**Dismay',** *v*[2] *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f Dis- 7 a + May *sb*] *trans* To strip of May-blossom
1610 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* (1888) 99 And may, dismayed, Thy coronet must be.

†**Dismayd,** *ppl a.* (In Spenser.) Explained by editors, for **mis-made*, i e *mis-made*, mis-shapen
1590 Spenser *F Q* II xi 11 Whose hideous shapes were like to feendes of hell, Some like to houndes, some like to Apes, dismayd

Dismayed (dismē'd), *ppl a* Also 4 desmaid, 6 dismade, 6-8 -mai(e)d. [f Dismay *v*[1] + -ED[1]] Overwhelmed with fear, etc, appalled
1513 More in Grafton *Chron* (1568) II. 765 The Queene sate alone alowe all desolate, and dismayed 1561 Hollybush *Hom Apoth* 22 a, Then is he holye dismade and heavy 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* v 196 Newes was brought the Gouernor by a dismaied Messenger 1743 J Davidson *Æneid* VIII 238 Then first our men beheld Cacus dismaid 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* I 218 His ardent and unconquerable spirit. soon roused the courage of his dismayed countrymen.

Dismayedness. [f. prec + -NESS] Dismayed state or condition, utter dispiritedness.
1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps* xxii. 2 Hereupon came that dismaydnesse and dread, which compelled him too crave release of death 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor* 163 That shame and dismaiednesse which maketh us that we dare not looke a man in the face *a* 1649 Winthrop *New Eng* (1853) I 12 There appeared no fear or dismayedness amoung them 1701 W. Wotton *Hist. Rome* i 19 Never discovering perplexity, dismayedness or distrust.

Dismayer. [f Dismay *v*.+-ER 1.] One who dismays or appals.
1594 Southwell *M Magd Fun. Teares* 26 What gained shee by their comming, but two dismayers of her hope? *a* 1628 Ainsworth *Annot Ps* liv 5 (1639) 83 Daunting tyrants, terrible dismayers, as Saul and his retinue.

Dismayful, *a* [f Dismay *sb*.+-FUL] Full of or fraught with dismay; appalling
c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps* cv ix, For cheerefull lightes dismayfull lightnings shine 1596 Spenser *F Q* v xi 26 Much dismay'd with that dismayfull sight 1628 R. Hobart *Edw II*, clx, In that sad dismaifull houre of dying 1876 G. Macdonald *T. Wingfield* vi, That thought of all most dismayful
Hence **Dismayfully** *adv*, in dismay
1596 Spenser *F Q* v viii. 38 From which like mazed deare dismayfully they flew

†**Dismay·ing**, *vbl. sb* *Obs* [f DISMAY *v* + -ING 1] The action of the vb DISMAY, daunting, dismay

1573 *K Alis* 2801 Men myghte ther y-seo hondis wryngе Sway, and gret dismayng 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* xlvi 3 There is no cause of dismaying in ye faythfull 1611 BIBLE *Jer* xlviii 39 So shall Moab be a derision, and a dismaying to all them about him 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 4 July, It was pure dismaying and fear which made them all run upon the 'Galloper'.

Dismay·ing, *ppl a* [-ING 2] That dismays

1653 GATAKER *Vind Annot Jer* 96 They fil mens heds with dismaying fears 1816 SCOTT *Bl Dwarf* II, They presented themselves with a readiness which he felt to be somewhat dismaying 1817 SHELLEY *Rev Islam* II XIX, To tread life's dismaying wilderness Without one smile to cheer.

Hence †**Dismay·ingly** *adv* *Obs*

1731 BAILEY, *Dismayingly*, dishearteningly

Dismayl(e, obs form of DISMAIL *v*

†**Dismay·ment.** *Obs.* [f DISMAY *v.* + -MENT] = DISMAY *sb*, dismaying.

1600 F. WALKER *Sp Mandeville* 66 b, He had him be of good courage, and shake off that dismaiment *a* 1640 W FENNER *Sacr Faithfull* (1648) 39 A base dismayment of spirit below or beneath the strength that is in a man 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 45 Naaman heere had his dismaiments

Disme (dəim), var of DIME *sb* and *v* The *sb*, besides its historical use in the senses 'tenth' and 'tithe', is used, in the earliest Eng book on the subject, for 'Decimal arithmetic', also *attrib.* or as *adj* = 'decimal'.

1608 A. NORTON (*title*) Disme· The Art of Tenths, or Decimall Arithmeticke invented by Simon Stevin *Ibid* C j b, Disme is a kind of Arithmeticke, invented by the tenth progression by which also all accounts are dispatched by whole numbers, without fractions or broken numbers *Ibid.* C ij b, The numbers of the second and third Definitions before-going [364, 3759] are generally called Disme numbers *Ibid*, There are 3 orders of Disme numbers giuen.

†**Dismea·nor**, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 7 + *meanour* in DEMEANOUR. cf MISMEANOUR] To misbehave, misconduct (oneself).

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV I 102 Taking care the souldiers dismeanour not themselues

†**Dismea·surable**, *a Obs.* Also des-. [a OF. *desmesurable* (in Godef), f *des-*, DIS- 4 + *mesurable* MEASURABLE] Beyond measure, immoderate, excessive. Hence **Dismea·surably** *adv*, immoderately, excessively

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III VII H VIII, I make them liue in misery that I see lyue dismeasurably *c* 1477 — *Jason* 16 To whom he gaf so demesuable a stroke in the middes of his shelde that he perced hit *Ibid* 31 To the knight . he gaf a strook so dismesurably that he clefte his hede

†**Dismea·sure**, *a Obs rare.* In 5 dysmesure. [app. a OF. *desmesuré*, pa pple. of *desmesurer*. see next] = DISMEASURED.

c 1400 tr *Secreta Secret*, *Gov. Lordsh* 102 Pay shalle hate be as dysmesure

†**Dismea·sure**, *v. Obs* [ad OF. *desmesurer* (Godef.) to go to excess or beyond measure, f *des-*, DIS- 4 + *mesurer* to MEASURE. Cf Sp *desmesurar* 'to be vnmeasurable, to be vnruly' (Minsheu)] *refl.* To show want of moderation in one's conduct.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II i 19 It is his part to apprehend the offenders, yet in such sort, that he dismeasure himselfe with none, but execute the same with great moderation

†**Dismea·sured**, *a Obs* Also des-, dys-. [f. DIS- + MEASURED, repr OF *desmesuré*]

1 Unmeasured; out of measure, immoderate, excessive, going beyond bounds, unrestrained.

1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 123/3, I wende to haue saued the and thou art desmesured in worldly loue and fleshly *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold Bk M Aurel.* (1546) B ij, I wyll not that my penne bee so dismeasured to reprouе so muche the auncient men 1585 T WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy* II. IX. 43 Sapho in a fury and rage of a love dismeasured, she cast her selfe into the Sea

b. Excessive in size, immense

1584 B R. *Herodotus* 10 b, A wyld bore strangely dismeasured and overgrowne

2. Wrongly measured; in false measure.

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam Ep* 50 To them he giueth all things variable, dismeasured, and by false weight.

3 as *adv.* Immoderately

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt* 64 O Paynym, dysmesured al day thou vauntest the

†**Disme·ddle**, *v. Obs rare.* [ad. ONF *desmedler*, OF *desmesler*, *-meller* 'to loosse, open.. disintangle' (Cotgr), mod.F *démêler*, f *des-*, DIS- 4 + *medler*, *mesler*, *mêler* to mingle, mix] *trans* To unfasten, loosen, disentangle.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met* XIV XIII, She opened her breste and dysmedled her blonke heeris

Dismember (disme mbəɹ), *v.* Forms. 4-6 dis-, dysmembre, 5 desmembre, 5-dismember, also 3-6 demembre· see DEMEMBER. [a OF *desmembre-r* (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *démembrer* = Pr, Sp, and It *desmembrar*, It. *dis*)*membrare*, med.L. *dismembrāre* and *dēmembrāre*, f. DIS- 4, DE- 6 + *membrum* limb]

1 *trans* To deprive of limbs or members, to cut off the limbs or members of, to tear or divide limb from limb (In quot 1697, to castrate.)

1297 R GLOUC. (1724) 559 Most reuþe it was ido, þat sir Simon þe olde man demembred was so *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 1159 þat we ne scholde to deþe gon, be hangid & to-drawe, Ouþer be demembrid euerechoun *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 3488 Dyssmembrit as marters, & murtheret to dethe 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov* 46 Ye woulde with your owne handes dismembre hym & plucke him in pieces *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Mahomet* 42 Seeing Ataulpho entering dismembred of nose and eais 1697 POTTER *Antiq Greece* II III (1715) 204 Some were so rigid Observers of the rules of chastity that they dismember'd themselves 1725 POPE *Odyss* III 322 Fowls obscene dismember'd his remains 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* IV 286 To be torn with redhot pincers, smeared with melted lead, and dismembered by four horses.

b. *transf*

1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr* III 624 A never yet repaired dismembring of this Tree 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy round World* (1757) 257 Palm cabbage is the head of this tree, which being cut off, and dismembered of its great spreading leaves, [etc] 1830 J G STRUTT *Sylva Brit* 93 Its branches are so tough as to withstand the fury of gales that would dismember most other trees 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. XXXI. 424 Their eruption dismembered the strata

†c. To carve; said in reference to herons and some other birds. *Obs*

1523 *Bk Kervynge* in *Babees Bk.* 265 Termes of a Kerver Dysmembre that heron 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc) p. XLIV, The Kerver his Knife in his hande Dismembring a crane, or somewhat deynteous 1804 FARLEY *Lond Art Cookery* (ed 10) 293 To dismember a Hern Cut off the legs, lace the breast down the sides. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 Oct 362/3.

2 *fig* To divide into parts or sections, so as to destroy integrity; to cut up, cut to pieces, mangle, mutilate· in recent use chiefly, To divide and partition (a country or empire)

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 665 To swere grete oþys As we folys do Dysmembre Iesu alle þat we may. *c* 1330 — *Chron* (1810) 313 þe coroune forto saue Dismembred not a dele 1494 FABYAN *Chron* VI CXLVII 133 So dyd this Charlis dismembre and cut ot breke the enemyes of Fraunce throughe his hyghe prowesse. 1585 ABP SANDYS *Serm* (1841) 246 Such doctrines as do either poison the church with heresy, or dismember and rent it asunder with schism 1624 N DE LAWNE tr *Du Moulin's Logick* 123 He . must dismember the said question into two parts 1734 tr *Rollin's Anc Hist* (1827) I 168 His dominions were dismembered. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* III (1872) 106 Italy.. poor Italy lies dismembered, scattered asunder, not appearing in any protocol or treaty as a unity at all 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* II § 2 65 Mercia had been dismembered to provide another earldom for his son

†3. To cut off, sever from the body (a limb or member). (In quot 1616, To mangle or mutilate.) *Obs*

1580 [see DISMEMBERED *ppl a* 2] 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 423 When any part of the body is cut off or dismembred 1616 SURFL & MARKH. *Country Farme* 126 The slitting of a horses nosthrils by dismembring the organ or instrument whereby he draweth vp the aire, doth breed in him a greater difficultie of breathing 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr Ethics* XX 319 A hand, or foot dismembred from the body 1694 tr *Milton's Lett State* Feb an 1655 Wks (1851) 339 The wresting of the Kingdom of Poland from Papal Subjection, as it were a Horn dismembred from the Head of the Beast

†b *fig* and *transf.* To cut off, separate, sever, from the main body: chiefly in reference to a country or region ? *Obs*

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 922 To dismember the other Towns of Boeotia from the city of Thebes 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I XIII 271 Britain was thus dismembered from the empire. 1802 R BROOKES *Gazetteer* (ed 12) s v *Polotsk*, Part of a palatinate of Lithuania, dismembered from Poland by the treaty of partition in 1772 *c* 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuas* II 11, Having dismembered himself from the paternal tree

4 [f DIS- 7 b + MEMBER] To cut off from membership.

1649 PRYNNE *Vind. Liberty Eng.* 10 The House of Commons having no more Authority to dis-member their fellow-members, then any Judges have to dis-judge their fellow Judges 1683 T HUNT *Def. Charter Lond* 42 Leave to go out of that Society, and dismember themselves. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 175 The parliament met, and . the new members were attacked and were soon dismembered by vote of the house 1884 S S SEAL in *Solicitors' Jrnl* 8 Nov. 30/2 Becoming a defaulter . would have involved his being dismembered from the Exchange

Hence **Disme·mbering** *ppl a.*

1861 J G SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* I. 59 Long before the dismembering deed of Constantine.

Disme·mbered, *ppl. a* [f prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Deprived of members or limbs, divided limb from limb, cut or broken in pieces; mangled, mutilated. **a** *lit*

1552 HULOET, Dismembred or lackynge some lymmes *a* 1656 BP HALL *Occas. Medit* (1851) 152 We have seen mountebanks, to swallow dismembered toads 1752 FOOTE *Taste* II (ed 4) 25 Let me embrace the dear, dismember'd Bust! 1827 POLLOK *Course T* VIII, Old vases and dismembered idols.

b. *transf* and *fig.* (In quot 1578 of leaves Divided, cut)

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* V XLVIII 612 The leaues be almost lyke the leaues of Coriander, but dismembered and parted into smaller jagges or frengis. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 85 This dismembered empire, now in the hands of many. 1862 S LUCAS *Secularia* 5 Dubious fragments of a dismembered truth

c. *Her.* Of a charge representing an animal Depicted without limbs or members; or, with the members separate from the body as if just cut off.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II 42 Howe many and sundrie wayes they [Lions] are borne in armes, as . Couped, Dismembred, Vulned 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Dismembered*, in heraldry, is applied to birds that have neither feet nor legs, as also to lions, and other animals, whose members are separated 1882 CUSSANS *Her* VI 90 A Lion rampant dismembered is borne by the Maitland Family.

†2 Cut off or severed, as a limb or member; severed from the main body. *Obs*

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 729 When these poor dismembred members were brought to Rome, Antonius commanded his head and his hands should be set up over the pulpit 1666 BOYLE *Orig Formes & Qual*, The dismembred part of the Plant may retain the texture of its more stable parts 1820 W IRVING *Sketch Bk* I. 57 They are a dismembered branch of the great Appalachian family

Disme·mberer. Also 5 de- [f as prec + -ER 1] One who or that which dismembers. (In Puttenham, the rhetorical figure DIALYSIS)

1491 [see DYMEMBRER] 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* III XIV (Arb) 230 *margin*, Dialisis, or the Dismembrer A maner of speach not vnlike the dilemma of the Logicians 1865 W KAY *Crisis Hupfeldiana* 17 *note*, So much even the Dismemberers are compelled to allow. 1870 *Daily News* 27 Sept, When the famous 'dismemberer' Frederick II, obtained impunity for his rape of Western Poland.

Disme·mbering, *vbl sb* [f. as prec + ING 1]

1. The action of the verb DISMEMBER, dismemberment.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T.* ¶ 517 For cristes sake ne swereth nat so synfully in dismembrynge of Crist, by soule, herte, bones, and body. 1563-87 FOXE *A & M.* (1596) 157/2 That no bishop nor clergie should be at the judgement of anie mans death or dismembring 1612 WOODALL *Surg Mate* Wks (1653) 2 In dismembring of the legge or arm below the knee or elbow. 1677 *Govt Venice* 75 The dismembring of Bressia . from the Dutchy of Milan 1816 KEATINGE *Trav* (1817) I 244 Shooting, beheading, maiming, and dismembering, all are executed as the monarch awards upon the spot

†2 *concr* A division into members; a separate member or part *Obs. rare*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III X (1632) 570 Of so many dismembrings [Fr. *membres*] that Sufficiency hath, patience sufficeth us

3 *attrib*

1612 WOODALL *Surg Mate* Wks (1653) 5 The dismembring saw 1715 KERSEY, *Dismembring-knife*, a Surgeon's Instrument to cut off a Limb, etc

Disme·mberment. [f. DISMEMBER *v* + -MENT: cf OF. *desmembrement*, mod.F *dé-*]

1. The act of depriving of members or limbs, or of dividing limb from limb.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* (1843) I 45 The..dismemberments and lingering deaths that insects often suffer 1826 KEATINGE *Trav* (1817) I. 245 Thus dismemberment is now the usual punishment for crimes, whereby death is supposed to be earned

2. *transf.* and *fig* Division of a whole into parts or sections, so as to destroy its integrity; cutting to pieces, partition (e g. of a country or empire)

a 1751 BOLINGBROKE *The Occasional Writer* No II (R) To prevent the dismemberment of their monarchy. 1772 *Ann. Reg* 2 The present violent dismemberment and partition of Poland 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 69 Now, don't give faith to the idea that self-government for the colonies is the same thing as dismemberment of the empire 1866 FELTON *Anc & Mod Gr* I VII 111 Modern criticism has attempted the same process of dismemberment as with the Iliad.

b Separation from the main body. *rare.*

1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd & Is* (1846) I 11, Aversion to the dismemberment of their country from the Aragonese monarchy *Ibid* I. V 233 Isabella would not consent to the dismemberment of a single inch of the Castilian territory

c quasi-*concr.* A detached part formed by separation from the main body

1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst. Bot* 98 This order approaches more near to Urticeæ and Cupuliferæ than either Plataneæ or Salicineæ, which may be considered dismemberments of it. 1873 MIVART *Elem Anat* IV 169 An extra bone which exists in many vertebrates is most probably a dismemberment of the scaphoid.

3. Expulsion or cutting off from membership

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III 262 Reports from the Committee of Privileges and Dismemberment

Di·smembrate, *v. rare.* [f ppl. stem of med L. *dismembrāre* to DISMEMBER] *trans.* To disintegrate or dismember; *spec.* so as to separate the flour from the bran after grinding

1877 *Specif Patent* No. 4099 (Piepei), The design of a machine by which the products obtained from roller mills may be finally reduced or 'dismembrated'

†**Dismembra·tion.** *Obs* [ad. med.L *dismembrātiōn-em*, n of action f. *dismembrāre*: see -ATION. Cf. OF *demembration* (1366 in Godef), and DEMEMBRATION.] = DISMEMBERMENT.

1597 [see DEMEMBRATION]. 1653 GATAKER *Vind Annot Jer* 175 A very maimed and mangled dismembration and deartuation, rather then division and distribution of it 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* XXX, Prosecuted on the lesser offence . *usque ad mutilationem*, even to dismemberation.

Di·smembrator. [agent-n. f med.L. *dismembrāre* to DISMEMBER.] Something that dismembrates or disintegrates; *spec* an apparatus for separating flour from bran, after crushing in a roller mill.

1877 *Specif Patent* No 4099 (Piepei) A dismembrator for flour mills. 1881 *Times* 18 May 6/1 To divide and scatter the crushed meal the meal passes through a dismembrator, consisting of discs armed with pins or pegs, one rapidly rotating disc driving the stuff between the pins upon [another] stationary [disc]

†**Disme·rit,** *v. Obs* [f Dis- 6 or 7 a + Merit *v* or *sb.* . cf Demerit *v* 2–4]

1 a *trans* To deprive of merit, take away the merit of, —Demerit *v* 2 b *intr* To lose merit, incur blame, cf Demerit *v* 4

1484 Caxton *Fables of Alsop* II xix, An almesse that is done for vayne glorye is not merited but dismerited 1622 Mabbe tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* II 76 Neither my service dis-merited with My Lord, nor then friendship fayled me at my need

2 *trans* To fail to merit; = Demerit *v* 3

1622 Mabbe tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* I 58 Since they have dis-merited this [blessing] by disobedience 1629 — tr *Fouseca's Dev Contempl* 409 Our Saviour would thereby giue her occasion to confesse her fault, and not to dismerit the mercie that was offered vnto her

†**Disme·ttled,** *ppl a Obs rare.* [Dis- 7 a] Deprived or devoid of mettle; spiritless

1650 Llewellyn *Pref Verses & Gregory's Posthuma*, Graie Customs which our dead dismettled sloth Gave up

†**Dismi·ght,** *v Obs. rare* [Dis- 7 a] *trans* To deprive of might, render powerless.

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps* lxxi vii, Make them fall disgraced, shamed, All dismighted, all diffamed

†**Dismi·ngle,** *v Obs rare* [Dis- 6] *trans* To extricate, disentangle (= F. *démêler*).

1669 Gale *True Idea Jansenisme* 90 Things being thus dismingled and differenced

Disminion, disminister, *vbs.* : see Dis- 7 b.

Dismiss (dismi·s), *v* Pa t and pple **dismissed**; in 5–7 **dismyste, -mist.** [app f. L. *dīmiss-* ppl. stem of *dīmittĕre* to send away (see Dimit) with the prefix altered to Dis- after the already existing Dismit, OF. *desmetre* It appears to occur first in the pa pple. *dismissed*, used by Caxton (see sense 3) to render the OF. pa. pple *desmes* (=L. *dīmissus*), and it is probable that this was the way by which *dismiss* became at length the accepted Eng repr. of L *dīmittĕre* in all its senses. It was preceded in use by Dismit, and had to contend in 16–17th c. with the etymologically more regular forms Dimit, Dimiss, as well as Demit *v.*[2] (from F. *démettre*).]

1. *trans.* To send away in various directions, disperse, dissolve (a gathering of people, etc.); to disband (an army, etc).

1582 N. T (Rhem) *Acts* xix 41 He dismissed the assemblie. 1596 Shaks *Merch V* iv i 104, I may dismisse this Court 1653 H. Cogan tr *Pinto's Trav* vi 16 Relying on this Treaty of Pence he dismist his Army 1673 Ray *Journ Low C.* Venice 181 After this . the Council is dismist 1784 Cowper *Tiroc* 624 Dismiss their cares when they dismiss their flock. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* I. iii 93 For God's sake Let me dismiss the guests!

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To disperse from ordered assembly; to break ranks by word of command.

1809 A. Adam in Scott *Fam Lett.* (1894) I 155 He. added faintly, 'But it grows dark, very dark, the boys may dismiss' 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev* vii ix (1872) I. 240 Finally the National Assembly is harangued and dismisses for this night. 1859 Gln P. Thompson *Audi Alt* II xcviii 86 A ministry, which scatters the boasted counsellors, like a battalion on the word 'Dis-miss'.

2 *trans.* To send away (a person) ; to give permission to go, to bid depart.

1548 Hall *Chron , Edw. IV* (an 10) 214 b, So with fayre wordes. he dismissed the messengers 1593 Shaks 3 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 78 Please you dismisse me, eyther with I, or no 1667 Milton *P. L.* vii 108 We can dismiss thee ere the Morning shine 1725 De Foe *Voy round World* (1840) 50 To dismiss my visitor 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* iv. 341 Your oath is broken; we dismiss you go

b. *transf.* To send forth (a thing); to let go; to give issue or egress to

1601 Shaks *Jul C* I. iii. 97 Life being weake of these worldly Barres, Neuer lacks power to dismisse it selfe 1670 Cotton *Espernon* I iii. 116 In a moment he vomited out a life, that ought not to have been dismist, till after the horror of a thousand torments 1768 Hawkesworth tr *Télémaque* xv (1784) 144/2 As a slinger whirls a stone that he would dismiss with all his strength 1854 Owen in *Cyc Sc.* (*c* 1865) II. 65/2 They dismiss the great optic nerves by a notch.

3. To send away or remove from office, employment, or position; to discharge, discard, expel Const. *from*, †*of*, and *double obj*

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 80 Zethephius dismissed of his office attempted his corage so well that [etc.] 1481 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 313 To be thysmyste from the forsayde fraternyte. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb) 194, I meane shortly to sue to the Empresse to be dismissed of the court 1692 Luttrell *Brief Rel* (1857) II 369 Yesterday Sir John Lowther was dismist the treasury *a* 1700 Dryden *To Ld Clifford* (L), He soon dismiss'd himself from state affairs. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II iv 72 They dismissed them the society. 1874 Green *Short Hist* viii § 2 477 The King dismissed those of his ministers who still opposed a Spanish policy.

b. To discharge from service (a hired vehicle, etc).

1600 E. Blount tr *Conestaggio* 299 Yet did they not dismisse their hired ships 1836 Marryat *Japhet* lxxi 137, I dismissed the coach

†**4** To deprive or disappoint *of* or *from* some advantage Cf. 10 a. *Obs.*

c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xx 445 He was dysmyssed of his purpose. 1590 Wilbe *Trav* (Arb) 22 The Turke . might, if he would, dismisse them cleane from hauing any water at all. 1632 Lithgow *Trav* III 104 The Galleys durst not enter the harbour The Florentines being dismissed of their Galleys, grew discouraged.

5. To release or discharge from confinement

[*Dysmysse* in Halliwell's ed of *Coventry Myst* (1841) 315 is an alteration of the MS *dymysse.*]

1651 N Bacon *Disc Govt Eng* II lxvi 227 Persons taken and imprisoned upon excommunication are ordinarily dismist without satisfaction to the Prelate 1709 Strype *Ann Ref* I i 38 So to dismiss them, and set them at liberty 1783 J C Smyth in *Med Commun* I 146 She was dismissed the hospital, perfectly cured.

b *transf* and *fig*

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I i (1641) 7/2 Blushing Aurora had yet scarce dismist Mount Libanus from the Nights gloomy Mist 1839 De Quincey *Recoll Lakes* Wks 1862 II 29 Sometimes a fall from the summit of awful precipices has dismissed them from the anguish of perplexity by dismissing them at once from life

6 To discard, reject; *esp* (as Latin *dīmittĕre*) to put away, repudiate (a wife) Also *absol.*

1610 Shaks *Temp* iv. i 67 Broome-grooms, Whose shadow the dismissed Batchelor loues 1614 Bp Hall *Recoll Treat* 473 Whether the wronged husband . should retaine, or dismisse, dismissing, whether he may marry 1625 Burges *Pers Tithes* 34 God hath dismissed Leui, and repealed that Law of Tithes 1649 Bp Hall *Cases Conse* 393 Breach of wedlock . for which only had they dismissed their wives 1834 S Gobat *Abyssinia* 346 When, therefore, a man has dismissed his third wife

7. To put away, lay aside, divest oneself of, get rid of (Now *rare* with regard to things material)

1675 Hobbes *Odyssey* (1677) 162 [Gods] can their form dismiss, And, when they will, put on a new disguise 1683 Mrs Behn *Young King* v i 53 Dismiss her fetters, and if she please Let her have Garments suitable to her sex. *a* 1700 Dryden *Ovid's Met* I (R) The crafty God His wings dismiss'd, but still retain'd his rod 1772 Johnson *Lett to Mrs Thrale* 9 Nov , This will soon dismiss all incumbrances; and when no interest is paid, you will begin annually to lay up 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven* (1874) I. xxviii 325 That the architrave shall entirely dismiss its three meagre lines

8. To put away from the mind, leave out of consideration, cease to entertain (ideas, emotions, etc)

1592 Shaks *Ven. & Ad* 425 Dismiss your vows, your feigned tears. 1667 Milton *P L.* II 282 Dismissing quite All thoughts of War 1697 Dryden *Virg Past.* vii 10 He, smiling, said, Dismiss your Fear 1784 Cowper *Task* VI 442 Man may dismiss compassion from his heart, But God will never. 1884 *Manch. Exam* 17 June 5/1 We may dismiss any apprehension that the political affairs of Egypt will be taken in charge

†b. To allow to pass out of mind; to forgive; to forgo. *Obs.*

1603 Shaks *Meas for M* II ii 102 Those which a dismis'd offence would after gaule 1786 Wesley *Wks* (1872) IV 345 The Elders of his Church would dismiss my promise

9 To pass from the consideration or the literary treatment of (a subject), to have done with, bring to an end; hence to treat of summarily.

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. Ind. & P* 47 Before we dismiss this Discourse, it may be noted [etc.] 1709 Berkeley *Th Vision* § 40 Before we dismiss this subject. 1711 Addison *Spect* No 110 ¶ 7, I shall dismiss this Paper with a Story out of Josephus. 1873 Tristram *Moab* v 70 Both De Saulcy and Lynch have dismissed Kerak very shortly

10 *Law.* †a. *refl* (with *of* or *inf*) To relieve or free oneself from (a legal burden) ; to deprive or exclude oneself from (a legal advantage) *Obs.*

1562 in Strype *Ann Ref.* I xxxi 356 Thereby to be dismissed of all action of debt or trespass 1574 tr *Littleton's Tenures* 53 b, Shee hathe utterlye dismissed her selfe to have anye parte of the tenementes *a* 1626 Bacon *Max & Uses Com Law* xvii (1636) 64 The Court may dismisse themselves of discussing the matter by examination. 1642 Perkins *Prof Bk.* v § 448. 193 The husband doth presently dismisse himselfe of the possession

b. To send out of court, refuse further hearing to, reject (a claim or action).

1607 Shaks *Cor* II. i 85 You dismisse the Controuersie bleeding 1713 Swift *Cadenus & Vanessa* Wks 1755 III ii. 5 Therefore he humbly would insist, The bill might be with costs dismist 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) VI 352 The appeal should be dismissed and the decree affirmed 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 93/2 The plaintiff's action was dismissed with costs

Hence **Dismissed** (dismi·st) *ppl a* , **Dismi·ssing** *vbl sb*

1603–10 [see 8 b, 6, above] 1611 Cotgr , *Mannumission*, a manumission, or dismissing. 1627 [see Dismission 2 b] 1824 L Murray *Eng Gram.* (ed 5) I 266 'What is the reason of this person's dismissing of his servant so hastily?'

†**Dismi·ss,** *sb Obs.* [f prec vb] An act of dismissing, a dismissal; also, a document embodying a dismissal

1589 Raleigh *Let* in *N. & Q.* Ser. III IV 3 Order from the Queen for a dismis of their cavelacions 1618 L Parsons in *Lismore Papers* (1887) Ser. II. II 154, I send away this bearer with his dismiss hereinclosed 1645 Milton *Tetrach* Wks. 1738 I. 265 Provided that the dismiss was not without reasonable conditions to the Wife. 1678 *Massacre Irel* 2 The Priests gave the People a dismiss at Mass 1705 De Foe *Review* 17 Feb in Arb *Garner* VII 624 At the dismiss of their work

Dismissal (dismi·săl). [f. Dismiss *v* + -al, cf. *committal, refusal, upheaval* A recent word equivalent to, and now tending to displace the more regular Dismission.] = Dismission, q.v for detail of senses.

Not in Johnson or Ash. 1818 Todd, *Dismissal*, a word of recent use for *dismission* 1825 Jamieson, *Dismissal*, Mr Todd has introduced this as 'a word of recent usage for dismission' But it is of long standing in Scotland *a* 1826 Bp Horsley *Serm* xxxviii (1826) 468 'Send her away', that is, grant her petition, and give her her dismissal 1816 Scott *Old Mort* v, Never conceived the possibility of such a thing as dismissal 1842–3 Grovl *Corr Phys Forces* 3 (L) Requesting dismissal from the minds of my readers of preconceived views 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* II 13 His dismissal produced a great sensation 1885 *Weekly Notes* 28 Mar 67/1 Notwithstanding the dismissal of the action 1889 J M Duncan *Lect Dis Women* xvi 120 This patient has returned since dismissal [from hospital] *attrib.* 1891 *Pall Mall G* 5 Mar 6/1 The matron's exercise of her dismissal powers

Dismissible (dismi·sib'l), *a* Also -able [f Dismiss *v* , on analogy of *permissible*. see -ble] Liable to be dismissed or discharged.

1824 *Examiner* 422/2 A motion for the dismissal of the Recorder—if he be dismissable. 1863 *Sat Rev.* 370 A King dismissible on proof of legal crime 1876 Grant *Burgh Sch. Scott* II xii 322 The teachers . are appointed and dismissible by the rector

Dismi·ssing, *ppl. a* [f as prec. + -ing 2] That dismisses Hence **Dismi·ssingly** *adv* , with a tendency to dismiss.

1802 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls* (1803) VI 133 He received his dismissing fee of five guineas 1880 G Meredith *Trag Com.* xvii (1892) 236 She very bluntly and dismissingly felt now that his madness was at its climax.

Dismission (dismi·ʃən) [n. of action from Dismiss *v* , corresponding to L. *dīmissiōn-em* and OF. *desmission* 'dismissing, forgoing, resignation', etc. (Cotgr.), mod.F *démission* renunciation See the doublets Dimission and Demission 2.] The action of dismissing; the fact of being dismissed. Now largely replaced in all senses by the equivalent Dismissal, q v

1 The formal dispersion, or sending away in various directions, of an assemblage of persons, disbanding of troops

a 1646 J Gregory *De Æris et Epochis* in *Posthuma* (1650) 139 The Indictions began at the verie dismission of the Nicene Council 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 252 To content themselves with that dismission of the new Troops, which was already made 1711 *Loud Gaz* No. 4840/2 The Post-boy's Discharge and Dismission. 1798 Willesley in Ord & Dep 5 [illegible] of the French corps raised [illegible] ier adventurers of that nation. 1825 *Sporting Mag* XVI. 406 Watching their twelve o'clock dismission from school.

2 The sending away of a person; permission to go, leave to depart, often in earlier use, formal leave-taking.

1608 Bp Hall *Char. Virtues & V , Busie-Bodie* 81 Hee runnes to them and after many thanks and dismissions is hardly intreated silence 1614 Raleigh *Hist World* II 250 After this dismission of Hobab, Israel began to march towards the Desarts 1660 F Brooke tr *Le Blanc's Trav* 190 The King . in presence of all the Court, gives him a dismission 1703 Maundrell *Journ Jerus.* (1721) 31 To give a civil dismission to the visitants 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* xv 19 From brave Menelaus ask Dismission hence

b. A sending away from, or ushering out of, life

1627 Donne *Serm* xxviii 282 There falls a Dismission, a dismissing out of this world 1685 N Mather in C Mather *Magn Chr* (1853) II 168 Dissolution is but a dismission of the spirit into its happiness 1734 Watts *Relig Juv* (1789) 126 Give me a glorious dismission into that intellectual and blissful world 1795 Gibbon *Autobiog* 92 The final dismission of the hero through the ivory gate

3 Deprivation of office, dignity, or position, discharge from service

1547 Wriothesley *Chron* (1875) I 187 Synce the dismission of my Lord Wriothesley, late Chauncelor 1670 Milton *Hist Eng* II Wks (1851) 76 He was fain at length to seek a dismission from his charge 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) VII. vi 27 The power, madam, of change or dismission thro' the house, is entirely yours 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* ii, Pains, penalties, and threats of dismission were denounced in vain 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* I 431 To be punished by dismission from the public service.

b. The written or spoken form of words in which such discharge is couched.

1606 Shaks *Ant & Cl* I i 26 Your dismission Is come from Cæsar, therefore heare it Anthony 1679 Crowne *Ambit. Statesm* I. i A soft dismission stuft with downy words 1786 Mad D'Arblay *Diary* 8 Aug., The general form of the dismission . is in these words

4. Release from confinement; setting free, liberation, discharge

1609 Bibll (Douay) *Lev* xvi 10 That, whose lotte was to be the goate of dismission 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 329 The Jew slave . at his dismission was to have a gratuity paid him 1709 Strype *Ann Ref* I i 38 *marg* , Order for dismission of prisoners in the Queen's bench *attrib* 1777 Howard *Prisons Eng.* (1780) 244 The dismission fee of each prisoner discharged out of custody

5 Rejection, discarding; *esp* repudiation or putting away of a wife

1611 Shaks *Cymb* II iii 57 You in all obey her, Saue when command to your dismission tends 1643 Milton *Divorce* iv Wks. (1851) 30 Thence this wise and pious Law of dismission tooke beginning 1645 — *Colast* 1bid 353 If hee dismiss her with a beneficent and peacefull dismission

6 Putting aside from consideration, expulsion from the mind

1742 Young *Nt. Th* v 295 Friends counsel quick dismission of our grief 1779–81 Johnson *L P , Pope* Wks IV. 107 The rectitude of Dryden's mind was sufficiently shewn by the dismission of his poetical prejudices. 1830 Herschel

Stud Nat Phil § 70 To demand of him an instant and peremptory dismission of all his former opinions

Dismissive (dismi sIv), *a* [f. DISMISS *v* + -IVE] Of the nature of, or characterized by, dismissal, tending to dismiss; valedictory

1645 MILTON *Tetrach* Wks (1851) 221 The law of Moses only requires the dismissive writing without other caution 1683 O U *Parish Ch no Conventicles* 32 The *Ite missa*, or dismissive Blessing 1888 A. S WILSON *Lyric Hopeless Love* 131 The loves peruse the leaf To find no revelancy there Dismissive of unsolved despair

†**Dismi·ssment.** *Obs* [f as prec + -MENT] = DISMISSION, DISMISSAL

1591 HORSEY *Trav* (Hakl Soc) 204 Glad of so peaceable a dismistment 1650 T BAYLY *Herba Parietis* 20 MANUMANUS asked . what she meant by that strange picture adding, moreover, the dismisment of the artist

Dismissory (dismi sərI), *a* (*sb*) [f. DISMISS *v* see DIMISSORY.] Of or pertaining to dismission or leave-taking; parting, valedictory; = DIMISSORY 1, 2.

1647 TRAPP *Comm Matt* XXVI 30 This [Psalm] they began to sing after that dismissory cup 1664 H MORE *Myst Inq* 104 Ordained without Letters dismissory

†**B.** *sb.* (*pl.*) = DIMISSORY *sb*

1716 M DAVIES *Athen Brit* III *Crit Hist* 87 Dismissories or Certificats of the Orthodox Ethicks of the Bearer

†**Dismi·t,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 **dismette**, 4–5 **dis-, dysmytte**. [app. a latinized adaptation, through *dismette*, of OF. *desmetre*, repr. a late pop L type *dismittĕre* instead of cl L *dīmittĕre* (cf DIMIT).]

1. *trans* To send away, dismiss; to let go, release; = DIMIT *v.* 1.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* III 13 Whom ȝe denyeden bifore the face of Pilate, him demynge for to be dismyttid [Vulg *dimitti*] or left *Ibid* XVII. 10 Bretheren dismittiden Poul and Silas in to Beroan.

2 *refl* To divest or deprive oneself of; to surrender, relinquish. Cf. DISMISS *v* 10 a

13.. *Minor Poems fr Vernon MS.* 536 As longe as þou mayȝt holde in honde, Dismette þe nouȝt of þi londe [Et *Taunt cum poyez aleyne trere, Ne vus demettes de vostre tere*] 1394 *Recognizance* in *Collect Top & Gen* (1836) III. 257 We hadde ous fulliche dismettyd of the same londis *c* 1440 *Partonope* 7372 Gaudyn and Aupatryse Have dyssmyttyde him clene of the pryse. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W) IV. iv 164/1, I wolde not counseyll theym fully to dysmytten them of her good

†**Dismo·rtgage,** *v. Obs. rare* [DIS- 7 a.] *trans* To free from mortgage, disencumber.

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's G.* (1645) 52 He dismorgag'd the Crown demeans.

Dismount (dismau nt), *v.* [f DIS- 6 + MOUNT *v* : perh after OF. *desmonter* (12–13th c in Hatz.-Darm), mod F *démonter* = It. *dismontare*, Sp. *desmontar*, med L *dismontāre* (Du Cange). Cf. also obs doublet DEMOUNT, from 15th c. French]

I. *intransitive*

1. To come down from a height, to descend.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal* May 315 The bright Sunne gynneth to dismount 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb) 60 Cupide [had] dismounted from his mothers lappe, left his bow, and quiuer at random 1677 CROWNE *Destr Jerusalem* I. Song, Dram. Wks 1873 II 242 Day is dismounted on the watery plain 1725 POPE *Odyss* XX 76 If dismounted from the rapid cloud, Me with his whelming wave let Ocean shrowd!

2. To get down, alight (*from* a horse or other animal; also, formerly, *from* a vehicle)

[1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. (1822) 295 Incontinent the horsmen of twa legioms . demountit haistilie fra thare hors] 1588 SHAKS. *Tit A.* V. II 54 I will dismount, and by the Waggon wheele, Trot like a Seruile footeman. 1598 BARRET *Theor Warres* IV 1 102 Neither yet in the day of battell ought he to dismount. 1605 *Play Stucley* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks* (1878) I. 251 Dismount thee Muly from thy chariot wheels 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* Ded (1721) I 189 He . dismounted from the Saddle. 1705 *Lond. Gaz* No 4151/3 Their Dragoons dismounted. 1788 GIBBON *Decl & F* I. (1846) V 16 He instantly dismounted to present the pilgrim with his camel 1832 W IRVING *Alhambra* II 174 Every horseman was obliged to dismount at the gate

fig. 1817 KEATS *Lett.* Wks 1889 III 95, I am in a fair way now to come to a conclusion . I shall be glad to dismount for a month or two.

b. *spec* of a stallion.

1674 N. COX *Gentl Recreat.* V (1686) 17 Cold water to throw on the Mare's Shape, immediately on the dismounting of the Horse.

II *transitive*

3 To come down from (a height or elevated place); to descend. *Obs* (exc as associated with next)

1589 *Gold Mirr.* (1851) 10 Dismounting thus the hill, I did retyre. 1620 QUARLES *Jonah* in Farr *S P Jas I* (1848) 131 He straight dismounts his throne 1658 R FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 33 It's only dismounting our apartments to mount our horses 1844 [see DISMOUNTING below].

4. To get off, alight from (a horse, etc).

c 1620 Z BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 30 Dismount your steeds. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* (ed 2) 96 Hee is made to dismount his Elephant 1859 REEVE *Brittany* 236 A peasant has just dismounted his white horse

5. (*causal*) To throw down from a horse, etc.; to unseat, unhorse

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III VII 84 Your Horse would not as well, were some of your bragges dismounted 1633 P FLETCHER *Purple Isl* XI. XX, The Martial Virgins spear . dismounts her foe on dustie plain. 1667 MILTON *P L.* VII 19 Least from this flying Steed unrein'd Dismounted, on th' Aleian Field I fall 1838 LYTTON *Leila* II. II, Several of his knights were dismounted

b. To deprive of horses, the opposite of *mount* = to supply with horses

1866 W WATSON *Vouatt's Horse* VI. (1872) 122 Diseases that used to dismount whole troops

6 To remove (a thing) from that on which it has been mounted, *esp.* to take or throw down (a gun or cannon) from its carriage or other support, either deliberately for tactical purposes, or by hostile missiles.

1544 *Exped. Scotl.* B III/1 One of our peices, with shotte out of the sayde castel, was stroken and dismounted 1585 T WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy* I XIV 22 They burst one of their best peeces, and dismounted foure other 1625 MARKHAM *Soldier's Accid* 26 Dismount your Musquet, and carrie it with the Rest 1659 D PELL *Impr Sea* 542 Trees are rent up by the roots, and out-housing dismounted 1707 *Lond Gaz* No 4359/2 One of our Ships had dismounted Two of their Batteries 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist Ref* II 345 Part of their cannon they dismounted and placed on mules 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* IV 46/1 A whole drawer-full of mounted shells may, by bad handling, be dismounted from their tablet at one shock.

7. To take (a thing) out of that in which it is set or enclosed; to remove (a gem, etc) from its setting or 'mount'; to take (mechanism) from its framework, take to pieces. †*Dismount thy tuck* (Shaks): draw thy rapier from its sheath.

1601 SHAKS *Twel N* III IV 244 1683 BURNET tr *More's Utopia* (1685) 98 Nor will Men buy it [a precious stone] unless it be dismounted and taken out of the Gold 1859 *Musketry Instr* 13 When the lock is dismounted.

8 To set, put, or bring down from an elevated position; to lower. ? *Obs* (In 1597 *fig* from 6.)

1597 SHAKS *Lover's Compl.* 281 His watrie eies he did dismount, Whose sightes till then were leaueled on my face 1633 G HERBERT *Temple, Man* IV, His eyes dismount the highest starre 1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 66 The Doolaes were no sooner dismounted, but that thereout issued the Amazones 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th.* VII 1192 Sorceries of Sense . Dismount her [the soul] from her native Wing.

†9. *fig.* (largely from 5): a. To bring down from lofty position or high estimation; to cast down, lower, debase. *Obs.*

1608 DAY *Law Trickes* V (1881) 81 Now Daughter make thee fit To combat and dismount her actiue wit 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 447 The positive Detractor . dismounts the most merited Reputation with some But. *a* 1718 PENN *Maxims* Wks 1726 I 824 Drunkenness spoils Health, dismounts the Mind, and unmans Men

†b To reduce to an inferior position, degrade, depose (a person) *Obs.*

1607–12 BACON *Ess., Superstition* (Arb) 342 But Superstition dismountes all this [Sense, Philosophy, Piety, etc] and erecteth an absolute Tyranny, in the minde of Men. 1651 N BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II XIII (1739) 69 Dukes were dismounted without conviction *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm* (1687) I XXV 344, Did not Samuel exercise such a charity, when . injuriously dismounted from his authority?

†10. To reduce to a plain; to level *Obs rare*—1

1563 SACKVILLE *Induct to Mirr Mag*, Xerxes Dismounted hills, and made the vales uprear.

Hence **Dismou·nting** *vbl. sb* and *ppl a*

1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord Souldiours* (1588) 36 To saue the saide artillerie from dismounting 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 446 Cold Praise or Interruption of it, with a Dismounting But 1677 GILPIN *Demonol* (1867) 272 Intended for the dismounting of the confidence of the wicked 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I 1 (L), The number of stairs the time their mountings and dismountings must have absorbed. 1870 *Daily News* 11 Nov, The dismounting of the heavy battery on the bank of the Rhine . . commenced yesterday

Dismou·nt, *sb* [f prec vb] An act or method of dismounting

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III VIII. 123 A Tournament, [led] to an Over-turne; that, to a Dismount 1886 *Cyclist* 6 Oct 1325/1 The pedal dismount is the best for this form of bicycle 1888 *Chicago Advance* 5 July, Frequent dismounts [from bicycle] in connection with a hot pace, are fatiguing

Dismou·nted, *ppl a* [f DISMOUNT *v.* + -ED 1.] a Off one's horse; not on horseback. b. Of a cannon: Dislodged from its carriage.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV XIV (1611) 225 He beareth argent, a culuering dismounted. 1724 DE FOE *Mem Cavalier* (1840) 232 Our dismounted men lined the edge of the wood. 1765 *Unw. Mag.* XXXVII 85/1 The barrel of a dismounted gun. 1886 *Manch Exam.* 19 Jan 5/6 A dismounted party of the same regiment.

†**Dismo·ve,** *v. Obs.* In 5 **dis-, dys-meve, -moeue.** [ad OF. *desmoveir, desmo(u)voir* (14th c. in Godef), mod F *démouvoir*, ad. L *dismovēre*, valiant (and Romanic form) of *dīmovēre*, f *dis-*, DIS- 1 + *movēre* to move. For the vowel change (*-meve*) see MOVE.] *trans* To move away, remove.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Metam* XV IX, To dismeve away her sorowe 1491 — *Vitas Patr* (W de W. 1495) II 234 a/2 The montayne of Syon . . whiche shall be neuer dismoeued. 1611 FLORIO, *Scommuere*, to dismooue, to disorder.

Dismu·rdered, -mu·rderized, *ppl. adjs nonce-wds.* [DIS- 7 b.] Divested of the character of murder; pronounced to be not murder

1817 BENTHAM *Parl Reform* Introd 140 *note*, The commission of legally dismurdered murders *Ibid.*, The perpetration of the dismurderized murders

Dismyssaries, var DIMISSARIES, *Obs.*

†**Dismy·stery,** *v. Obs. rare* [DIS- 7 a or b.] *trans* To divest of mystery.

1649 BLITHE *Eng Improv Impr.* 45 No man . hath published any thing to dismystery the same [draining]

Disna, *Sc* = does not, see DO *v*

†**Disna·tural,** *a Obs* [ad. OF. *desnaturel* (in Godef), f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *naturel* NATURAL *a*] Contrary to nature, unnatural

[1292 BRITTON I XXXII. § 22 Si tiels cleis soint a eus desnaturels]. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I i (1544) 2 b, To beholde a thing dismaturall *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 10 Ryght myserable and right dismaturall enuie 1677 GALE *Crt Gentiles* II IV 223 Atheisme is a proposition so dismatural, monstrose and difficult to be establisht.

Hence †**Disna·turalness,** unnatural behaviour

1430 LYDG *Chron Troy* I VII, Iason. Receyued hath *penan talionis* Of the goddes for his dismaturelnesse.

†**Disna·tural,** *v. Obs.* [in a f prec. adj.; in b f DIS- 8 + NATURAL *a.*: cf. next.] a. *trans.* or *intr.* To make or become unnatural; to brutalize b *trans* = DENATURALIZE 2, DISNATURALIZE.

1549 *Compl Scotl* VIII 73 Al pepil ar dismaturalit fra there gude nature ȝe ar mair dismaturellit nor is brutal beystis. 1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist China* 70 Vpon paine to bee dismaturalled of the countrie.

Disna·turalize, *v* [f. DIS- 6 + NATURALIZE; cf. Sp. *desnaturalizar* 'to banish, to outlaw' (Minsheu 1599).] = DENATURALIZE *v.* 1, 2. Hence **Disna·turaliza·tion** = DENATURALIZATION

a 1704 LOCKE *Hist. Navigation* 490 (Seager) Magellan . renounced his country, dismaturalizing himself as the custom then was 1837 SOUTHEY *Doctor* CXV IV 127 [If] this well-known name [Job] . were dismaturalized and put out of use 1874 LD STANLEY *Magellan's 1st Voy* p XI, The custom of dismaturalization, in accordance with which, any noble who felt aggrieved, formally renounced his fealty to the sovereign

Disnature (disnē·tiŭr), *v* [ad. OF. *desnaturer* to change in nature, or change the nature of (Godef), 'to make vnnaturall' (Cotgr), It. *disnaturare* See DIS- 4 and NATURE]

†1. *intr.* To get into, or be in, an unnatural or disordered condition; to be unhealthy. *Obs*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr* I. XII 37 So trauaylleth phisyque to brynge Nature to poynt that disnatureth in mannes body whan ony maladye or sekenes encombreth hit

2 *trans.* To render unnatural; to deprive of natural quality, character, appearance, etc Hence **Disna·tured** *ppl. a.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 425 Ymage repaired and disnatured fro kynde, holde thy pees. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) 493 There are many . who thinke to honour their nature, by disnaturing themselues 1753 CHURCHILL *Gotham* III 18 Can the stern mother From her disnatur'd breast tear her young child? 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen Lit.* (1867) 307 A sister disnatured of all kin, hastening to be the voluntary accuser of her father 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 161 The disnatured skin Showed livid, flecked with crimson.

†**Disnegle·ct,** *v Obs rare* [f. DIS- 5 + NEGLECT *v*] *trans* To neglect

1800 *True Briton* in *Spirit Pub Jrnls.* (1801) IV 50 Disneglecting his duty, out of nothing but a piece of pride!

†**Disne·rve,** *v. Obs rare.* [DIS- 7 a + NERVE *sb.*: cf. obs. F. *desnerver* (Cotgr.)] *trans.* To deprive of nerve or vigour; to weaken, relax.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Mem. Mortality* LXXXVI, All Idelness dis-natures Wit, dis-nerves it. *Ibid.* [see DISAFT]

Disnest (disne st), *v rare.* [DIS- 7 c] *trans.* To dislodge from, or as from, a nest; also, to void (as a nest) *of* its occupants.

1596 *Life Scanderbeg* 41 To chastise the garrison of the Turkes, and to chase and disnest them out of their holde *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Life of Lucian* (1711) 43 To disnest Heaven of so many immoral and debauch'd Deities.

†**Disne·stle,** *v. Obs rare.* [f DIS- 6 + NESTLE. Cf. *unnestle*] *trans.* To turn out of a nest

1626 T H *Caussin's Holy Crt* 221 Birds are disnestled from the kingdome which nature hath allowed them.

Disner, disnier, var. DICENER, *Obs*

Disniche (disnI·tʃ), *v* [f. DIS- 7 c + NICHE] *trans.* To remove from its niche

1889 *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 June 280/1, He could dis-niche, so to speak, whom he pleased.

†**Disno·ble,** *a Obs rare* [DIS- 10.] Ignoble, mean, petty

1609 HOLLAND *Amm Marcell* XXVIII 1. 326 A dismoble [*ignobilem*] advocat and defender of causes

†**Disno·ble,** *v Obs.* [f. DIS- 8 + NOBLE *a.*: cf. obs. F. *desnoblir* to disgrace, vilify (Godef.).] *trans* To deprive of nobility or grandeur; to DISENNOBLE.

1622 H SYDENHAM *Serm Sol. Occ.* II. (1637) 30 The chiefest complement of greatnesse is the retinue, take away her equipage you disnoble it 1638 O SEDGWICKE *Serm.* (1639) 36 O Watch, that it doth not dis-noble and staine its excellency by a sordid league . with sinfull lusts

†**Disno·minate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 6] *trans* To take away the name from

1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* 223 Reducing it unto the rank of a Village, disnominating it, and not suffering it to bear the name of Caesar.

Disnosed, disnumber: see DIS- 7 a.

†**Disnu·ll,** *v. Obs rare.* In 6 **dys-.** [f. DIS- 5 + L *null-us* none, null: cf. ANNUL. A variant of DENULL, DISANNUL] *trans.* To bring to nothing, do away with, destroy.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* VIII (1845) 31 To dysnull vyce and the vycious to blame *Ibid* XLIV. 216 Dysnullynge the sectes of false idolatry

† **Disnu'n,** *v. Obs. rare*—⁰ [f. DIS- 7 b + NUN, cf. *disfriar*] *trans* To deprive of nun's orders; to unnun

1611 FLORIO, *Dismonacare*, to vnfrier Also to disnunne

Disobedience (disobī·diĕns). Also 5 dys-, -aunce. [a OF *desobedience* (in Godef.); cf. It *disubbidienza*, Sp *desobediencia*; a Romanic formation for L *inobēdientia*, f. DIS- 4 + L *obēdientia* OBEDIENCE]

The fact or condition of being disobedient; the withholding of obedience; neglect or refusal to obey, violation of a command by omitting to conform to it, or of a prohibition by acting in defiance of it, an instance of this

? *a* 1400 *Arthur* 230 To vnderfang oure disdynaunce; For by dysobediaunce *c* 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* 143 (Matz.) For disobedience Disclaundrid is perpetually my name 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* XLIV xiv, Adam And Eve the worlde dampned. By disobedience 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 117, I say they nourish disobedience 1644 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks* (1660) 107 Our wilfull disobediences 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. (1846) I. 11 It was impossible for cowardice or disobedience to escape the severest punishment 1875 JOWETT *Plato* V 412 He who obeys the law will never know the fatal consequences of disobedience

b *transf* Non-compliance with a law of nature, an influence, or the like

a 1729 BLACKMORE (J.) If planetary orbs the sun obey, Why should the moon disown his sovereign sway? This disobedience of the moon, etc

† **Disobe'diency.** *Obs.* [f. L. *disobēdientia*: see prec. and -ENCY] The quality of being disobedient

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VII lviii, The out let Will of Disobediency. 1614 R. TAILOR *Hog hath lost his Pearl* III in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 464 In punishing my disobediency 1710 STRYPE *Life Grindall*, anno 1580 (R.), You might have corrected the disobediency of such.

Disobedient (disobī·diĕnt), *a* and *sb* Also 5 dys-, 6 dishob-. [a OF *desobedient* (in Godef.), cf. It. *disubbidiente* (Florio), Sp. *desobediente*, a Romanic formation, for L. *inobēdient-em*, f. DIS- 4 + L. *obēdient-em* OBEDIENT.]

A. *adj* Withholding obedience; refusing or failing to obey; neglectful or not observant of authoritative command; guilty of breach of prescribed duty; refractory, rebellious.

14.. *Why I can't be a Nun* 272 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 145 A-nother lady That hyȝt dame dysobedyent. set nowȝt by her priores 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* CV. 7 Oure fathers were dishobedient at the see 1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 15 How is the king obeyed, whose wisest be withstanded, the disobedientest obeyed. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 687 Michael and his Powers went forth to tame These disobedient. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III. i. 316 Such was God's scourge for disobedient sons 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, These are not loving subjects, but disobedient rebels

b. *transf* Unyielding, intractable, stubborn

1588 J. READ *Compend. Method* 102 Growing nigh to the manner of a cancer, and disobedient to any medicine *a* 1802 E. DARWIN (Webster, 1828), Medicines rendering peculiar parts of the system disobedient to stimuli 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. x (1872) 165 Disobedient Cotton fibre, which will not consent to cover bare backs

† **B.** *sb.* A disobedient or refractory person

1548 *Act* 2–3 *Edw. VI*, c. 23 § 2 Inflicting all such Pains upon the Disobedients. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I.* (1829) 70 Refusers to subscribe the covenant. and other disobedients.

† **Disobedie'ntiary,** (*a.*) and *sb. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. adj. + -ARY] = prec. sb.

1537 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 389 Pseudo prophets .. sly, wily, disobedientiaries to all good orders.

Disobe'diently, *adv.* [f. DISOBEDIENT + -LY 2] In a disobedient manner; with disregard of commands.

1548 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 209 Arrogantly and disobediently. contrary to an expresse commandement. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. ii. (1611) 57 The least thing done disobediently towardes God. *Mod.* These boys have behaved most disobediently

† **Disobei'sance.** *Obs.* Also 4 des-, 5–6 -aunce. [a. OF. *desobeissance* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *désobé-*, f. *désobéissant*. see next and -ANCE] = DISOBEDIENCE

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 86 Now To telle my desobeissance. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. x. 57 Adam was dampned. for disobeisaunce to the hest of god 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 93 Canceled owte of the masse boke, as heresye to God and disobeysaunce to the King.

† **Disobei'sant,** *a* and *sb. Obs.* [a OF *desobeissant* (13th c. in Littré; mod *désobéissant*), pr. pple. of *désobéir* to DISOBEY]

A. *adj* Not submissive, DISOBEDIENT. **B.** *sb.* A rebel.

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 429 If that I to hyre be founde vntrewe, Dishobeysaunt or wilful necligent *c* 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 143 Disobeisaunt my tithes for to paye 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xliv. 148 To punysshe them that be dysobeysaunt to the kynge of Castell 1542–3 *Act* 34 *Hen. VIII* (in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 241) In such .. perill of invasion by the disobeysants, Irishrie.

Disobey (disobē·), *v.* Also 4 des-, 4–6 dys-; 5 dyshobeye. [a F. *désobéir* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = Pr. *desobezir*, It. *disubbidire*:—Romanic *dis-, desobēdīre*, for late L. *inobēdīre*, f. DIS- 4 + L. *obēdīre* to OBEY]

1. *intr* To be disobedient; not to obey

This is the original use as in Fr, but most late instances are perhaps absolute uses of the transitive sense 2

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 86 Perof woll I desobeie. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 26 Pride makethe hym that disobeyeth to contemne to obey 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 203 Man disobeying, Disloyal breaks his fealtie 1727–38 GAY *Fables* I. XX. 24 His bosom burn'd to disobey 1781 COWPER *Hope* 315 If some headstrong hardy lout Would disobey 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 424 The wish to disobey is already disobedience

† b. Const *to, unto* [=F *désobéir à* or *datives*]

14.. *Circumcision* in *Trindal's Lives* 88 Eyretykes that fully dysobey To holy chyrche *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 59 She disobeyed to God and fulle in his yre 1502 *Ord. Coystem Man* (W. de W. 1506) I. II. 12 Whan Adam & eue dysobeyed unto god 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxxiii. 97 Moche of his people disobeyed to serue hym 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 35 We. disobey to theyr commaundementes

2. *trans* [The object represents an earlier dative. cf. F. *il me désobéit*, he disobeys (to) me.] To refuse or neglect to obey (any one); to neglect wilfully, transgress, or violate, the commands or orders of (a person in authority, a law, etc); to refuse submission to.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 338 Her owne liege. That hem forsoke and disobeide *Ibid* III. 50 Ther might nothing hem disobey *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 60 He toke and ete theieof, for he wolde not disobeie her. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVI. xi, It were wel done. that ye disobeye not the auysyon. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20. § 2 Mysgoverned persons disobeyeng your lawes *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1048 Nat be wyllyng to disobey you. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 59 Seeing no meanes of disobeying the winds, they gave their violence way 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 611 Him who disobeyes Me disobeyes 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* II., Where is the principle which shall teach you to disobey a father? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 79 The chief magistrate. will punish those who disobey God and the law

Hence **Disobey'ing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. II. 73 Every disobeying person that payes the penalty

Disobeyal (disobē·'al). *rare* [f. prec. + -AL.] An act of disobeying.

1889 *Daily News* 31 July 3/4 Certain financial arrangements followed a disobeyal of the order of the Court

† **Disobey'ant,** *a Obs.* [irreg. f. DISOBEY *v.* + -ANT, in place of the normal DISOBEISANT.] = DISOBEDIENT

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Prov. Prov.* (E. E. T. S.) 122 Some of the Pepyl thei weryn agaynys hym and disobeisaunt

Disobeyer (disobē·əɹ). [f. DISOBEY *v.* + -ER 1.] One who disobeys; a recusant, a rebel

1573–75 *Diurn. Occurrents* (Bannatyne Club) 69 Vnder the payne of burnying of disobeyaris vpoun the cheik. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 11 A strickt Proclamation threatens the disobeyers 1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) V. i. 365 A wilful disobeyer of orders.

Disobligiant, obs. var. DESOBLIGEANT.

1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 12 Sociables, disobligiants.

† **Disobliga'tion.** *Obs* [f. DIS- 9 + OBLIGATION; after *disoblige*.]

1. Freedom or release from obligation.

1616 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Council Trent* (1676) 631 The place doth not prove a dispensation, that is, a disobligation from the Law. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. 411 (L.) The conscience is restored to liberty and disobligation. 1770 *Monthly Rev.* 363 The disobligation. being cancelled leaves the obligation without abatement

2. A disobliging action; an act that either negligently or purposely thwarts a person's convenience or wishes; a piece of inconsiderate treatment, a slight, affront, insult.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 127 By the disobligations his family had undergone from the duke of Buckingham 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 132 Noy wheel'd about. and made amends with his future service, for his former disobligations 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 295 MRS. Oldfield receiv'd it rather as a favour than a disobligation 1788 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 61 Russia had heaped disobligation upon disobligation, in her transactions with Great Britain

3. The fact or feeling of being disobliged.

1645 F. THORPE in *Hull Lett.* (1886) 120 To sowe seedes of discention and disobligation betwixt the two nations 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 1. 9, I shall never give a Vote out of Peevishness or personal Disobligation 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. IX. 66 Your Lordship's good resolutions .. must be built on a better foundation than occasional disgust or disobligation.

b. An instance of this feeling; a grudge.

a 1754 FIELDING *Journ. Lisbon* I. x, Besides his disloyalty. I have private disobligations to him.

† **Diso'bligatory,** *a.* [DIS- 10] a. Not obligatory or binding. b Releasing from obligation

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Queries of State* Wks. (1711) 177 All oaths unlawful. being null and disobligatory *a* 1649 CHAS. I *Let. to Henderson* Wks. 165 You much mistake in alleaging that the two Houses of Parliament can have this disobligatory power.

Disoblige (disoblēi·dʒ), *v.* [ad F. *désobliger* (1307 in Godef. *Suppl.*) = Sp. *desobligar*, It. *disobbligare*:—Romanic **dasobligāre*, f. DIS- 4 + L. *obligāre* to OBLIGE.]

† 1. *trans* To set free from obligation; to release from duty or engagement Const *of, from. Obs.*

1603 T. [illegible] IX (1632) 545, I love so much to [illegible] myselfe *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. (1711) 79 To disoblige themselves of their greatest duty 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 895 They would be altogether Disobliged, and Consequently, might Justly break any Laws.

absol. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* V. (1851) 74 A particular law absolving and disobliging from a more general command.

† b. To disengage, detach *Obs*

1647 W. STRONG *Trust & Acc. Steward* 14 Prodigality of the publique purse will ever disoblige the people to their Rulers 1689 TEMPLE *Misc.* I. 85 (Seager) The failing of his design was thought to have something disobliged him from France, upon whose assistance he reckoned

2. To refuse or neglect to oblige; not to consult or comply with the convenience or wishes of (a person), hence, to put a slight upon, affront, offend.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* To Rdr. A IV, Loth to disoblige so many deserving and noble personages 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. (1843) 46/1 Colonel Lesley being lately disobliged (as they called it) by the King, that is, denied somewhat he had a mind to have 1729 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 II. 25, I know not how to disoblige her so much as to tell her I should be glad to have less of her company 1787 S. C. COX *P. Williams' Rep.* I. Notes 68 His daughter Mabell had disobliged him by turning Roman Catholick 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 338 Impossible to pay marked court to one without disobliging the rest

transf. 1698 COLLIER *Answ. Congreve* (1730) 195 As to the Smut [=indecency], I have endeavoured not to disoblige the Paper with any of it.

absol. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 500 For fear of disobliging by our refusal. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 25, I would not disoblige on purpose

† b. To render disobliging. *Obs. rare.*

1716 COLLIER tr. *A. Panegyrick* 78 Anxiety and Discontent is apt to spoil Peoples Tempers, and disoblige their Behaviour.

3. In more concrete sense: To inconvenience, incommode, annoy *Obs.* or *dial.*

1668 [see DISOBLIGING *ppl. a.*] 1685 TRAVESTIN *Siege Newheusel* 13 The besieged began to fire upon us. by which they somewhat disobliged our Battery. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 1 I'm afraid I may disoblige your Business 1726 SHELLOCKE *Voy. round World* 387 They disobliged us very much by the stench of their dung. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* II. 1 (1881) 198, I hope my presence, Madam, will not disoblige you

Hence **Disobli'ged** *ppl. a.*, slighted, affronted.

1673 *Lady's Call* I. III. P. 22 Let therefore the disobligd not look back upon the injury. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 186 Jonada .. and other disobligd Refugee Jews. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* XXXII, His father a disobliged and discontented courtier.

Disobligeant, obs. var. DESOBLIGEANT

1787 ANN HILDITCH *Rosa de Montmorien* I. 48 To travel .. in the very disobligeant which Sterne celebrates in his Sentimental tour. *Ibid* I. 49.

Disobli'gement. [f. DISOBLIGE *v.* + -MENT]

† 1. Release from obligation, = DISOBLIGATION 1.

1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 36 If I make a covnant with a man who prove afterward a monster to me, I should conceave a disobligement 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 107 God delayed to answer them, which they looked upon as a disobligement from duty

† 2. A slight, = DISOBLIGATION 2. *Obs.*

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virgin* 185 Disobligements received and requited 1672 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 722/4 Some disobligements that Ambassador had lately received there.

3. The action of disobliging or fact of being disobliged.

18.. in H. Adams *Alb. Gallatin* 450 (Cent.) To the great disobligement of some of his strong political friends

Disobli'ger. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ER 1] One who disobliges.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. xv. § 4 (R.) Loving our enemies, and benefiting our disobligers. 1730 SWIFT *Vind. Ld. Carteret*, Disobligers of England

Disobli'ging, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1] The action of the verb DISOBLIGE.

1692 *Vindication* Pref. A 1 b, The disobliging of Wicked Men. 1726–31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* XVII. II. 59 By this wise Conduct she avoided the disobliging of Men.

Disobli'ging, *ppl. a* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That disobliges; disinclined to gratify the wishes or meet the convenience of another; unaccommodating; also, † inconvenient, annoying (*obs.*).

1652 COKAINE tr. *Calpr enède's Cassandra* III. 207 In the least disobliging terms 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 238 A Prince of that tyrannical and disobliging nature 1668 DAVENANT *Rivals* 4 To preserve your knees From such a disobliging posture 1703 DE FOE *Power Body of People*, Misc. 164 Their Proceedings. have been Disobliging to the Nation 1853 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 239, I must. get our disobliging neighbours turned out.

Hence **Disobli'gingly** *adv*, **Disobli'gingness,** unwillingness to oblige; want of readiness to accommodate another

1654 LD. ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 596 The disobligingness of this performance. 1667 G. DIGBY *Elvira* 7 Whose action hath shown So disobligingly, his rash judgement of me 1858 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 382 Women. whose disobligingness had been the cause of my flurry 1868 HELPS *Realmah* xvii, Disobligingness. is but too common everywhere

† **Disobse'rvant,** *a Obs. rare* [DIS- 10.] Not observant; disobedient.

1672 W. DE BRITAINE *Dutch Usurp.* 25 A great part of the people became disobservant to the Laws

†**Disobste·tricate,** *v Obs nonce-wd* [DIS- 6] *trans* To reverse the office of a midwife concerning; to retard or hinder from child-birth.
1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 210 With parturiencie for greater births, if a malevolent time disobstetricate not their enixibility

Disobstru·ct, *v* ? *Obs* [DIS- 6] *trans.* To free from obstruction, = DEOBSTRUCT.
1611 FLORIO, *Disopilare*, to open or vnstop, to disobstruct
1664 POWER *Exp Philos* I. 68 The Optick Nerve being disobstructed and relaxed 1738 A STUART in *Phil Trans* XL 8 Applications intended to .discuss stagnating animal fluids, or disobstruct the vessels

†**Diso·ccident,** *v Obs nonce-wd* [DIS- 8: cf DISORIENT] *trans* To throw out of his reckoning as to the west, to confuse as to the points of the compass
1672-3 MARVELL *Reh Transp* I 53 Perhaps some roguing Boy that managed the Puppets turned the City wrong, and so disoccidented our Geographer

Disoccupa·tion. [f DIS- 9 + OCCUPATION, cf F *désoccupation* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)] Lack of occupation, unoccupied condition
1834 SOUTHEY *Corr w C Bowles* (1881) 299 There is no interval of disoccupation 1889 HOWELLS *Hazard New Fort* 105 A life of luxurious disoccupation.

Disoccupy (dɪsɒ·kɪŭpɪ), *v* [f DIS- 6 + OCCUPY *v*, prob after F *désoccuper*, Sp *desocupar*, It *disoccupare*] *trans* To cease to occupy, vacate
1872 *Daily News* 1 Apr 3/2 [Let fr. Madrid] The hall vacated was merely disoccupied in order that [etc.] 1882 in *Rep Congr Chris* in *Chr World* (N.Y.) Feb (1883) 50 The refusal of Mr Gandarillas to disoccupy his post

Disodic (dəisō·dɪk), **Disodiohy·dric,** etc, *Chem.*, see DI- *pref.*[2] 2
1873 *Fownes' Chem* (ed 11) 340 Disodiohydric Phosphate, or Disodic Orthophosphate, is prepared by precipitating the acid calcium phosphate obtained in decomposing bone ash with sulphuric acid

Disodour (dɪsō·dəɪ). *nonce-wd* [DIS- 9] Ill odour, evil repute
1882 *Society* 11 Nov 7/2 He died in the disodour of being [a] most extortionate old hunks

†**Diso·ffice,** *sb Obs.* [DIS- 9] An evil office, an ill turn, a disservice.
1624 *Brief Inform Affairs Palatinate* 56 It shall be an vnkindnesse and dis-office in his deportment

†**Diso·ffice,** *v. Obs* [DIS- 7 c] *trans* To deprive of or depose from office
1627 *Crt. & Times Chas I* (1848) I 241 The other lords which are refusers, are disofficed 1658 J R *Chr Suby* VII 100 To dis-authorize and dis-office a Magistrate. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp Williams* II (1692) 200 All that refuse it must be sequestred, imprisoned, disofficed

†**Di-solu·tion.** *Chem Obs* [DI-[2] 2 ¶] A solution of a sub- or proto-salt (e g of mercury)
1854 J SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ Sc* Chem 501 The action of dry hydrochloric acid on di solutions of mercury.

Disomatous (dəisō·mătəs), *a.* [f. Gr. δισώματ-ος double-bodied (f δι-, DI-[2] + σῶμα, σωματ- body) + -OUS.] Having two bodies, double-bodied
1857 DUNGLISON *Med Dict.* s v *Disomus*, A Monster with two bodies is said to be disomatous.

†**Disopi·nion.** *Obs* [f DIS- 9 + OPINION] 1 Adverse or mean opinion (*of*); disesteem
1625 SIR J ELIOT in Gardiner *Hist Eng* (1875) I vi 225 The general disopinion which it would work to him 1640 BP REYNOLDS *Passions* XXXIX 501 According to the Disopinion & slender Conceipt which they have of their own Abilities 1647 MAY *Hist Parl* II IV 67 A disopinion and dislike of the Parliament 1705 SIR E WALKER *Hist Disc.* 219 He was in some disopinion with the king
2 Difference of opinion; dissent. *rare*
1598 FLORIO, *Disparére*, a disopinion, a diuersitie in conceit 1640 BP REYNOLDS *Passions* IV, Assenting and dissenting thoughts, belief and disopinion
Hence †**Disopi·nioned** *a. Obs*, thought little of, held in disrepute.
1622 H SYDENHAM *Serm Sol Occ* II (1637) 137 A disopinioned undervalued man

†**Diso·ppilate,** *v. Med. Obs* [f DIS- 6 + OPPILATE cf F *désopiler* (16th c in Hatz.-Darm.), It *desoppilare*, obs Sp *desopilar*; also DEOPPILATE] *trans.* To free from obstruction, *absol* to remove obstructions, = DEOPPILATE.
1577 FRAMPTON *Ioyfull Newes* II (1596) 54 Being vsed it [Sassafras] dooth disopilate, and make a good colour in the face 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XX VI II. 443 Hippocrates . is of opinion, that it will disopilate the neck of the Matrice 1652 WADSWORTH *Chocolate* 8 It hath also parts of Sulphur and of Quicksilver, which doth open, and disopilate

Disorb (dɪsō·rb), *v* [f DIS- 7 a, c + ORB *sb*]
1 *trans* To remove from its orb or sphere
1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr* II II 45 Like a Starre disorb'd
1800 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag* VIII 601 To turn aside the planet and to disorb its approaching culmination
2 To deprive of the orb as a symbol of sovereignty.
1863 W LANCASTER *Praeterita* 54 Until the tale of years disorb my hand 1887 SWINBURNE *Locrine* III II 66 Discrowned, disorbed, discrested.

Diso·rchard, *v rare* [DIS- 7 a, b cf *disforest*] *trans* To change from the condition of an orchard, to divest (land) of orchards.
1796 W MARSHALL *W England* I 216 Land encumbered with orchard trees and which ought to be disorcharded.
1869 *Pall Mall G* 24 Sept 3 Disorcharding must of necessity be a gradual process, and, meanwhile, how is the farmer to pay the higher rent which the landlord usually expects for his orchard land?

†**Diso·rdain,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 3 desordeine, 3-5 -deyne, 4-5 disordeyne, 5 -hordeyne [a. OF *desordeign-er* to disorder, degrade (11th c), mod F *désordonner* = Sp *desordenar*, It *disordinare*, a Romanic formation from DIS- 4 + L *ordināre* to order, ORDAIN Cf. DEORDINATE]
1. *trans* To deprive of or degrade from orders.
1297 R GLOUC (1724) 473 Suf eni clerc . were itake, & vor felon iproued That me solde him uerst desordeini *c* 1300 *Beket* 378 That he scholde the preost take, And desordeyni him of his ordre.
2 To disorder, derange.
1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R* VII. li (1495) 265 Diaria comyth of humours whyche renne fro the hede to the guttes, and disordeynyth them.

†**Diso·rdained,** *ppl a Obs.* Also 6 -ordened, -ined. [f. DISORDAIN *v* + -ED, but, in sense 2, app. ad OF *desordené* see next]
1. Disordered, irregular, out of order.
c 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* I CXIX (1869) 62 Bi his disordeyned smellinge
2. Unrestrained, immoderate = DISORDINATE 1
a 1425 *Chaucer's Pass T* 744 [MSS Harl & Camb] Glotenye is vnresonable and desordeyned [*other MSS.* desordeyne(e, discorde] coueytise to ete and to drynke 1556 *Aurelio & Isab* (1608) B 113, After that these two knightes had longe ynough strained together came in so disordined wordes [*desordonnees pas olles*], that taking their swordes [etc.] *Ibid.* E VIJ, Holde backe yowre disordenede answere

†**Diso·rdeine, diso·rdeny,** *a.* (*sb*) *Obs* Forms; 4 des-, disordene, 4-5 des-, dis-, dys-, -ordeynee, -ordenee, -ordeine, -eyne, -eigne, 5 -ordeyne, -ordeny [a OF. *desordené* (mod. *désordonné*), pa pple. of *desordener* · see DISORDAIN and DISORDINATE The final *é* of OF. appears to have had a double fortune, becoming on the one side mute as in ASSIGN, AVOWE, on the other developing into *-ee, -ie, -y* as in ASSIGNEE, CITY: cf. *dishevel, dishevely*]
Inordinate, immoderate, excessive; disorderly, irregular. (Cf DISORDINATE 1.)
1340 *Ayenb* 34 Auarice is disordene loue *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T* 841 Alle the desordeynese [*v rr* dysordenee, disordeynet, -deine', -deyne, desordeigne] moewynges that comen of flesshly talentes *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* I CXXIII (1869) 65 Whan þou seest þe wille encline to dede disordeynee. *c* 1450 [see B] *c* 1475 *Partenay* 2768 All disoirding [? disordiny] is she All-way

B *sb* Disorder, an irregularity
c 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2079, 2083 What disordeny he þare kende, He was besy it to amende Disordenys when he reproued, Disordeny monkes, þat þaim loued, Of his spekyng were nogt payed
Hence †**Diso·rdeinely** *adv Obs*, inordinately, immoderately
1340 *Ayenb* 55 Hit ne is no zenne noi to ethe þe guode metes ak ethe his [= but to eat them] to uerliche oþei disordeneliche 1413 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III X 57 A good thynge desordeynly desyred ageynst goddes wylle

Disorder (dɪsō·rdəɪ), *sb* [f DIS- 9 + ORDER *sb*. prob after F. *desordre* (Palsgr 1530). Cf also DISORDER *v* (which is known earlier)]
1 Absence or undoing of order or regular arrangement; confusion; confused state or condition.
1530 PALSGR 214/1 Disoider of a thyng, *desbavlv, desoidre, desordonnance* 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref to Rdr. (Arb.) 53 Disorder of the partes is a deformitie to the hole 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* II XXX. 176 Common-wealths, imperfect, and apt to relapse into disorder 1653 H COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav* XXXIX 154 In this order, or rather disorder, we arrived at the Castle 1667 MILTON *P L* III 713 Light shon, and order from disorder sprung 1712 W ROGERS *Voy* 3 Our Ships out of trim, and every thing in disorder *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I 189 The tangled boughs Were twined in picturesque disorder 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) V 93 Disorder in a state is the source of all evil, and order of all good
†**b** Violation of recognized order, irregularity.
1709 POPE *Ess Crit* 152 Thus Pegasus, a nearer way to take, May boldly deviate from the common track, From vulgar bounds with brave disorder part, And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art
2 (with *a* and *pl*) An instance of want of order or breach of rule; an irregularity.
1574 WHITGIFT *Def Answ* III Wks (1851) I 363 If you say that it were a disorder that all should lay on their hands, I grant you 1582 HESTER *Sec. Phisons* I I 1 These disorders which are thus committed 1687 T BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks 1730 I 83, I am resolved to reform these disorders 1828 SIR W. NAPIER *Penins War* IV VI I 528 Inexperience was the principal cause of the disorders which attended the retreat.
concr 1717 FREZIER *Voy S Sea* 263 The Decoration of the Altars crowded and bad a man cannot but lament the immense Sums they spend on those gilt Disorders
†**b** *spec* An irregularity of conduct, a disorderly act or practice; a misdemeanour *Obs*
1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ Conv* To Rdr. (1586) A VIJ, The disorders of those travailers abroade, are the chiefe cause. 1601 SHAKS *Twel N* II III 105 My Lady bad me tell you, that though she harbors you as her kinsman, she's nothing ally'd to your disorders. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 457 The king had another mistress she fell into many scandalous disorders. 1772 S DENNE *Hist. Rochester* 165 To remedy the disorders of those committed to his charge.
3. Disturbance, commotion, tumult; *esp* a breach of public order, riot, mutiny, outrage
1532 BECON *Pomander of Prayer* Players, etc (1844) 80 To send the spirit of love and concord among us, that, without any disorder or debate, every one of us may be content with our calling 1628 MEAD in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser I III. 265 To prevent all disorder the tiam-bands kept a guard on both sides of the way 1761 HUME *Hist Eng* III lx 295 Many disorders in England it behoved him previously to compose 1834 *West Ind Sketch Bk* I 303 A never ceasing surf . when the wind blows strong it breaks with terrific disorder on the coast
†**4.** Disturbance or agitation of mind, discomposure. *Obs*
1595 SHAKS *John* III IV. 102, I will not keepe this forme vpon my head, When there is such disorder in my witte 1680 BURNET *Rochester* (1692) 20 He remembering his dream fell into some disorder and said . he was to die before morning 1765 H WALPOLE *Otranto* I (1798) 27 His voice faltered, and he asked with disorder, 'What is in the great chamber?' 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I VI, The old man found Boabdil in great disorder and excitement
5. A disturbance of the bodily (or mental) functions; an ailment, disease. (Usually a weaker term than DISEASE, and not implying structural change)
a 1704 LOCKE (J.), Sometimes occasioned by disorder in the body, or sometimes by thoughts in the mind. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th Physick* III 108 A Fever is the first Disorder that affects the Blood and Vessels 1781 COWPER *Lett.* 18 Mar, A slight disorder in my eye. 1860 B'NESS BUNSEN in Haie *Life* (1879) II IV. 261 A new and troublesome stage of his chronic disorder. 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Disorder* a term frequently used in medicine to imply functional disturbance, in opposition to manifest structural change

Disorder (dɪsɒ·rdəɪ), *v* [app a modification of earlier *desordene, disordeine* vb, OF. *desordener*, after ORDER vb. (Palsgr. has a F *désordrer* beside *désordonner*, but the latter (OF *desordener*) was the proper F. form.) (*Disorder* sb. is app later)]
1. *trans.* To put out of order, to destroy the regular arrangement of, to throw into disorder or confusion; to disarrange, derange, upset.
1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 70 Workis doon by lesingis is for to disordre good thinges. 1581 FULKE in *Confer* III (1584) P 1 b, You would obscure the sense by disordering the wordes 1659 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 308 The Polanders . attempted sundry waies to break and disorder the Swedish army 1667 MILTON *P L* X. 914 With .. tresses all disorderd. 1783 BURKE *Rep Affairs Ind* Wks 1842 II 1 Your committee hold it expedient to collect the circumstances, by which that government appears to them to be most essentially disordered. 1887 BOWEN *Virg Æneid* VI 49 Loose and disordered her fair hair flew
†**b** *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become disordered, to fall into confusion. *Obs.*
1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I CLXII 198 The batayle of the marshals began to dysorder, by reason of the shot of the archers 1647 MAY *Hist Parl* III V 86 The Earle made Gull's Horse to retreat and disorder at this first charge
†**2.** *trans.* To make morally irregular; to vitiate, corrupt, to mar, spoil *Obs.*
1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 401 Many times by reading such tryfles the manners of younge learners are disordered 1585 T WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy* IV XXXIV 156 b, A life disordered, corrupted, and ful of al villany.
†**b** *refl* To violate moral order or rule, to break loose from restraint, behave in an unruly or riotous manner, to transgress the bounds of moderation, go to excess *Obs.* (Cf. DISORDERLY *a* 2, DISORDINATE 1)
1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm Tim.* 53/2 Those persons, which disorder themselues, and beecome wild colts, and can abide no law nor bridle. 1613 *Manch Ct Leet Rec* (1885) II 279 A common Drunckard, and disordeis himselffe verie often in quarrelinge and brawlinge *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table T* (Arb.) 44 That he should not disorder himself neither with eating nor drinking, but eat very little of Supper
†**3** *trans* To disturb the mind or feelings of; to agitate, discompose, disconcert *Obs.*
1575 J STILL *Gamm Gurton* V II in Hazl *Dodsley* III 236 Dame Chat, master doctor upon you here complaineth, That you and your maids should him much disorder 1679 BURNET *Hist Ref* I 459 This he uttered with a stern countenance, at which Lambert being a little disordered [etc.] 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II 1. 4, I looked very earnestly at her; so that it a little disordered her 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* II I 77 He said, he looked, he did,—nothing at all Beyond his wont, yet it disordered me
| **b** To confuse or discompose *the countenance*
1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz* III I 1518 Disorder not my Face into a Frown 1791 MRS INCHBALD *Simp Story* IV XII 150 With an angry voice and with his countenance disordered 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IV. 461 The youth's cheek A rapid blush disorder'd
4 To derange the functions of; to put out of health, to 'upset' (a person or animal, or an organ or part of the body, or the mind)
1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1532) 263 b, By reason of some humour, whiche disordereth the body 1694 *Acc Sev Late Voy* II. (1711) 80 If you should eat their Fat, it would . disorder the Stomach very much 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* I 229 They [cochineal insects] take wing . but the heat of the Sun so disorders them, that they presently fall down dead 1733-4 BERKELEY *Let to Prior* 17 Mar, The east wind never fails to disorder my head. 1735 WESLEY *Wks* (1872) I 18 The sea has not disordered me at all 1853 LD HOUGHTON in *Life* (1891) I XI 490 That doctrine seems capable of quite disordering the minds of men who adopt it. *Mod* This climate is apt to disorder the liver
transf 1826 *Q Rev* XXXIV 456 It is not full of such

disgraceful vice and meanness as the Confessions of Rousseau, but it is as much disordered by vanity as they are by susceptibility

† 5. To deprive of, or degrade from, holy orders; = DISORDAIN 1. *Obs*

1563-87 FOXE *A & M* (1596) 131/2 If this Pope Iohn did not cite in his disordering Formosus 1681 DRYDEN *Sp Friar* V ii, *Alph* I shall do it by proxy, frim , your bishop's my friend, and is too honest to let such as you infect a cloister *Gom* Ay, do, father in-law, let him be stripped of his habit, and disordered.

6 [f DIS- 6 + ORDER *v.*] To reverse an order for, to countermand

1643 PRYNNE *Sov Power Parl* III 122 The first word [ἀντιτασσομενος] signifies properly disordered, counterordered, or ordered against 1852 SMILEY *L Arundel* XXVI, Chailey Leicester, who disordered the post-horses and postponed his journey to Constantinople.

Hence **Disordering** *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I XVIII 19 The next day all the oste avaunced, without disorderyng 1559 *Primer* in *Prim Prayers* (1851) 105 That we fall not into disordering of ourselves by anger. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1638) 39 [The] arrowes fell as thick as if it had bin a perpetual showre of haile, to the great disordering and dismaying of the whole armie 1744 *Hess Acting* 17 Like one not quite awak't from some disordering Dream

† **Disorderable,** *a. Obs rare*—°. [f prec. + -ABLE] Capable of being put in disorder.

1621 COTGR , *Desimparable* disorderable

Disordered, *ppl a* [f as prec + -ED 1.]

1 Put out of order, thrown into confusion, disarranged, confused, irregular

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III XIV Sij b, To measure exactly the solide content of any small body, how disordred or irregular so euer it be 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1638) 39 Baldwin, seeking to restore his disordered companies, and to stay the furie of the enemie 1635 EARL STRAFFORD *Lett & Disp.* (1739) I 394 Pardon my disordered Writing 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* XIV, They, with disorder'd speed Ran to the city gates 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV XXIX 79 Thrasybulus suddenly turned upon the enemy . and attacked their victorious but disordered centre

† b Not according to order or rule, irregular.

1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst* I 25 b, After once that such disordered counterfaiting of God well liked them, they neuer ended, till they imagined y God did shew forth his power in images 1592-3 *Act* 35 *Eliz* c. 1. § 5 Frequenting disordered and unlawful Conventicles and Assemblies 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr* 171 There were fifty of those Popes irregular, disordered and Apostaticall

† 2. Morally irregular, vitiated, corrupt; disorderly, unruly, riotous, = DISORDINATE 1. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron*, *Rich III* (an. 3) 44 b, The disordered affection whiche this kynde kynseman shewed to his blood 1579 in W H Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 407 A nombei of disordered persons of the Universitie 1585 ABP SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 381 Our own rebellious and disordered desires 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I IV 263 Men so disorder'd, so debosh'd, and bold 1630 *Crt & Times Chas I* (1848) II. 63 His wife hath been committed to the same prison for her disordered tongue 1667 MILTON *P L* VI 696 Warr hath . to disorder'd rage let loose the reines 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy S Seas* 84 The People very much disorder'd in Liquor, and very quarrelsome

† 3 Discomposed, agitated. *Obs.*

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 42 P 1 It is a very odd Spectacle, to see a Queen venting her passion in a disordered Motion 1800 MRS HERVEY *Mourning Bam* III. 18 She found him pacing the room, with a disordered air

4. Affected with bodily or mental disorder, out of health; deranged; morbid

a 1731 ATTERBURY *Job* XXII 21 (Senger) Notwithstanding that we feel our souls disordered and restless yet we are strangely backward to lay hold of this method of cure 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I XVIII. 212 A disordered mind [is] in many cases, the evident effect of a disordered body 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat Phil* § 82 In some cases of disordered nerves, we have sensations without objects 1856 SIR B BRODIE *Psychol Inq.* I III 92 Mental derangement is in numerous instances preceded by a disordered state of the general health

Hence **Disorderedly** *adv* ; **Disorderedness**

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* XI 8 Lest the disorderednesse of al things may empair his faith 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 35 The Nicolaits which liue disorderedly haue for their founder, Nicolas one of the seuen . deacons *a* 1610 KNOLLES (J), By that disorderedness of the soldiers, a great advantage was offered unto the enemy 1611 COTGR , *Escorcher les anguilles par la queuë*, to doe things disorderedly, awkwardly, the wrong way

Disorderer. *rare*—° [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who disorders.

1598 FLORIO, *Scorrettore*, a spoiler, a marrer of anie thing, a disorderer

Disorderliness. [f. next + -NESS] The quality or condition of being disorderly

1584 WHITGIFT *Let to Burghley*, Not .. out of respect of his disorderliness, in the manner of the communion but also of his negligence in reading 1698 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst* 873 God is not the President of Irregular. Lust or Appetite, and of loose Erratick Disorderliness 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 332 Disordering more her native disorderliness 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 9 June 4/3 The Speaker pointed out the disorderliness of the proceedings

Disorderly (disɔ̄·ɹdəɹli), *a.* [f. DISORDER *sb* + -LY 1; after *orderly*]

1. Characterized by disorder, or absence of order or regular arrangement; in a state of disorder, not orderly; confused, irregular, untidy.

1632 J HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 59 The winds so outrageously unstable .. they were constrained to rome up and downe, with an order so disorderly, that [etc] 1655 STANLEY *Hist Philos* III. (1702) 112/2 Æschylus, saith he, is of all Poets the harshest, most disorderly 1712 BERKELEY *Passive Obed* § 28 A disorderly and confused chaos 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th Physick* VIII 175 A disorderly, weak, low Pulse 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* I 302 The disorderly state of Peru was such as to demand the immediate interposition of government 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* IV 79 A mob of people as naked, as dirty, and as disorderly as the beggars . on the Continent

2. Opposed to or violating moral order, constituted authority, or recognized rule or method; not submissive to rule, lawless; unruly; tumultuous, riotous. (Of persons, or their actions, etc)

1585 ABP SANDYS *Serm* (1841) 383 To behold the disorderly dealings of the wicked 1658 A FOX *Wurtz' Surg* III III 224 A patient causeth pains to himself with disorderly eating and drinking *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I 24 Whatsoever disorderly or unworthy persons are admitted to holy orders 1681-6 J SCOTT *Chr Life* (1747) III 310 To confirm the Weak, and admonish the Disorderly 1700 S L tr *Bryhe's Voy E Ind* 217 They [Seamen] ever grow more disorderly and ungovernable as they come nearer home. 1817 *Parl. Deb* 346 The Speaker submitted that . if it was a personal charge against an individual member of the House, it was certainly disorderly. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm Laws Eng* VI VII § 14 (1895) IV. 221 If the drunkenness be accompanied with riotous or disorderly behaviour imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month, with or without hard labour, may be imposed 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III 163 Disorderly conduct is always severely punished 1891 *Law Times* XC 412/1 [He] appeared to be under the influence of drink, and was behaving in a most disorderly manner. *Mod* He was charged with being drunk and disorderly

b. *spec.* in *Law* Violating public order or morality; constituting a nuisance, *esp.* in *disorderly house* (see quot. 1877), *disorderly person*, one guilty of one of a number of offences against public order as defined by various Acts of Parliament, esp. 5 Geo. IV, c. 83. § 3

1744 *Act* 17 *Geo II*, c 5 § 1 They who threaten to run away and leave their wives or children to the parish, or unlawfully return to a parish from whence they have been legally removed, or, not having wherewith to maintain themselves, live idle, and refuse to work for the usual wages, and all persons going from door to door, or placing themselves in streets, etc , to beg in the parishes where they dwell, shall be deemed Idle and Disorderly Persons 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, *Disorderly houses*, see *Bawdy Houses*, *Riots*; *Theatres* 1817 *Parl Deb.* 435 Be it enacted, that every house, room or place, which shall be opened or used as a place of meeting for the purpose of reading books, pamphlets, newspapers, or other publications . shall be deemed a disorderly house or place, unless the same shall have been previously licensed 1824 *Act* 5 *Geo IV*, c 83 § 3. . every petty chapman or pedlar wandering abroad and trading, without being duly licensed or authorized by law.. [etc etc] shall be deemed an idle and disorderly person within the true intent and meaning of this act 1877 J F. STEPHEN *Digest Crim Law* (1883) 122 The following houses are disorderly houses, that is to say common bawdy houses, common gaming houses, common betting houses, disorderly places of entertainment. 1887 *Times* 30 Sept 8/3 The charge of keeping..a disorderly house

† 3. Affected with disorder or disturbance of the bodily functions; diseased, morbid. *Obs*

1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* IV VII 121 A thin watery Humor or Choller which abounds in the blood, and makes it more disorderly

4. Attended with mental agitation or discomposure. *rare.*

1871 R ELLIS *Catullus* LXV 24 She in tell tale cheeks glows a disorderly shame

Disorderly, *adv* [f as prec + -LY 2] In a disorderly manner

1. Without order or regular arrangement; confusedly, irregularly; in disorder or confusion.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Devise of a Masque, etc.* (R) On other side the Turkes Disorderly did spread their force. 1586 *Exam H Barrow, etc* in *Harl Misc* (Malh) II. 17 Suggestions against me, disorderly framed according to the malitious humour of mine accuser 1632 J HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 37 With their heire hanging disorderly about their eares. 1745 P THOMAS *Jrnl Anson's Voy* 182 The Husbandmen at first sow it [rice] disorderly, like other Corn. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV 152 'To horse' Said Ida; 'home ! to horse !' and fled Disorderly the women

2. Not according to order or rule; in a lawless or unruly way, tumultuously, riotously.

1564 *Brief Exam* viij, Their amendement who haue disorderlye behaued them selues. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren* II V (1588) 185 An unlawfull Assemblie, is the companie of three or mo persons, disorderly comming together, to commit an vnlawfull acte 1611 BIBLE 2 *Thess* III 6 That ye withdraw your selues from euery brother that walketh disorderly. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I 528 The Polish letters bring, that the dyet was lately broken up very disorderly 1843 J. H NEWMAN *Miracles* 58 They could use them disorderly.

3 With mental agitation or discomposure *rare*

1811 W R SPENCER *Poems* 211 Disorderly she own'd her glorious passion

† **Disorderous,** *a Obs.* [f. DISORDER *sb.* + -OUS.] = DISORDERLY *a.* Hence † **Disorderously** *adv* , † **Disorderousness.**

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm Tim* 115/1 They whiche liue disorderously, and giue euill example to the rest *Ibid* 119/2 If there be any disorderous or disolute person, *Ibid.* 143/1 If they see any dronkardes, if they see any whoredome, and such like disorderousnesse 1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor* 215 b, One onely disorderous order of people. *Ibid* 323 The disorderous abuses of all your religion,

1652 J. WADSWORTH tr *Sandoval's Civil Wars Sp.* 164 Risen in such Commotious and Disordrous manner

† **Disordinance.** *Obs* Forms. 4-5 dis-, dys-, -orden-, -ordin-, -ordyn-aunce, 5-6 -ordonaunce [a OF *desordenance*, later *-on(it)-ance*, f. *desordener* (now *-ordonner*) to DISORDAIN see -ANCE] Disorder, confusion, irregularity

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* V pr 1 150 What place myst[e] ben left to folie and to disordinaunce syn þat god ledip alle þinges by ordre? 1481 CAXTON *Tully's Friendship, Orat G Flaminius* E iv, They have sette it in grete trouble and disordinaunce 1489 — *Faytes of A* I. XVI 48 Noo thyng is mor preiudicyable in a bataille than dysordonaunce 1502 *Ord Cryslen Man* (W de W. 1506) IV XIII 205 Yf he haue not other disordinaunce

† **Disordinate,** *a Obs.* Forms· *α.* 4-7 disordinat, 5 dys-, disordynate, disordenate, 6- disordinate. *β.* 5-6 des-, dys-, 6 disordon(n)ate [Latinized form of OF *desordené* (= Sp *desordenado*, It *disordinato*), pa. pple of *desordener* to DISORDAIN Cf. the synonym DEORDINATE from med L **deordinātus*, and see DE- I. 6]

1. Not conformed to moral order, or to what is right, befitting, or reasonable, transgressing the bounds of moderation or propriety, unrestrained, immoderate, inordinate (Cf DISORDERLY *a* 2)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T* P 348 The horrible disordinat scantnesse of clothing 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 34/2 For [illegible] 1502 *Ord Crysten Man* (W de W. 1506) I VII 75 [The soul] faileth by affeccion in loue dysordonate in to powder & asshes of thynges erthely 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 171 They daunce with disordinate gestures to dishonest verses 1579 TWYNE *Physicke agst Fort* II XLVIII 223 b, Although the lyfe of man in many other thinges be disordinate and out of course 1660 F BROOKE tr *Le Blanc's Trav* 117 Winter begins in May, because of the disordinate rains which fall from that Moneth to the end of August *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III XXXII 271 Disordinate Passions and Perturbations of the Mind

b. of persons

1483 CAXTON *Cato* A ij, By whiche they be the more disordynate and disordinate in their Iuuente 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam Ep* 4 A Prince disordinate in eating, and not sober in drinking, is termed but vicious 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng* III (1851) 99 They unfitted the People, now grown worse and more disordinat, to receave any Liberty 1671 — *Samson* 701 With sickness and disease thou bow'st them down Though not disordinate, yet causeless suffering The punishment of dissolute days

2. Devoid of order, confused, irregular, = DISORDERLY *a* 1. (Only in De Quincey.)

1822-56 DE QUINCY *Confess* Wks. V 146 This private Oswestry library wore something of the same wild tumultuary aspect, fantastic and disordinate 1840 — *Style* Wks XI 182 Artifices peculiarly adapted to the powers of the Latin language, and yet careless and disordinate

Hence † **Disordinateness,** *Obs*

1657 *Divine Lover* 113 When shall disordinatenesse be blotted out of thee?

† **Disordinately,** *adv. Obs* [f prec + -LY 2]

1 Not according to order, propriety, or moderation; irregularly; inordinately, excessively.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* I. 1 A IV, To displese god by synne & the peple by lyuyng disordonatly *Ibid* III iii F ij b, They deceyue the symple men & drawen them to the courtes disordenately 1491 — *Vitas Patr* (W de W. 1495) I. XLVII 83 a/1 They that louen dysordynatly the honoures of thys worlde 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen V* (an 2) 35 b, The temporall landes devoutly geven, and disordinatly spent by religious and other spirituall persones 1624 *Gag for Pope* 7 The king would take into his hands the lands disordinately consumed by the Clergy

2. Without order or arrangement, confusedly, irregularly

1830 DE QUINCY *Kant in Misc. Ess* Wks (1890) VIII 92 No matter how clumsily, disordinately, ungracefully 1854 — *Autobiog* Wks. II 18 The library has been so disordinately collected

† **Disordination.** *Obs* [n. of action and condition from DISORDAIN *v* , DISORDINATE *a* · see -ATION.] Disarrangement, putting out of order, disordered condition, = DEORDINATION

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 836 This is wrought by Emission..of the Native Spirits, And also by the Disordination and Discompositure of the Tangible Parts 1684 T. BURNET *Th Earth* I 156 How comes this disturbance and disordination in nature?

Disordined · see DISORDAINED 2.

Disording · see DISORDEINE *a Obs*

Disordonat, -aunce · see DISORDINATE, -ANCE.

Disorganic (disɔ̄ɹgæ·nik), *a* [DIS- 10.] Not organic; without organic or organized constitution.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* V (1872) 156 This anomaly of a disorganic Literary Class 1843 — *Past & Pr* IV. VI (1872) 247 This disorganic hell ridden world

Disorganization. [ad F *désorganisation* (1764 in Hatz.-Darm), n of action f. *désorganiser* see next. This family of words appears to have entered English at the French Revolution.]

The action of disorganizing, or condition of being disorganized, loss or absence of organization.

1794 W BURKE tr *Addr M Brissot* in *Burke's Wks.* (1808) VII 329 The anarchy of the administration of Paché, which has completely disorganized the supply of our armies, which by that disorganization reduced the army of Dumourier to stop in the middle of its conquests 1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw *Desp* IV. 458 He found the Portuguese

army in such a state of disorganization, that [etc] 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II v 80 The total disorganization of society 1845 BUDD *Dis Liver* 383 Disorganization or atrophy of the lobular substance of the liver 1884 *Manch Exam* 10 Dec 5/2 Half measures . are fruitful only of disorganization and discontent.

Disorganize (disɔ̄ ɪgănəɪz), *v* [ad. F *désorganiser* (1764 in Hatz.-Darm), f *des-*, DIS- 4 + *organiser* to ORGANIZE] *trans.* To destroy the organization or systematic arrangement of, to break up the organic connexion of, to throw into confusion or disorder.

1793 BURKE *Conduct Minority* Wks 1842 I 618 Their ever memorable decree of the 15th of December, 1792, for disorganizing every country in Europe, into which they should set their foot 1802 A HAMILTON *Wks* (1886) VII 324 This will give him fair play to disorganize New England, if so disposed 1812 COLLINSON *Treat Laws Idiots & Lunatics* I 68 (Jod), You can not enter into the mind to know by what means it is disorganized, but you find it disorganized. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 478 The Whigs though defeated, disheartened, and disorganized, did not yield without an effort

Disorganized, *ppl a* [f. prec. + -ED 1] Deprived or destitute of organization, having lost, or being without, organic connexion or systematic arrangement; thrown into confusion, disordered

1812 [see DISORGANIZE] 1840 MACAULAY *Ess. Clive* (1854) 529/1 A succession of revolutions, a disorganized administration 1868 RUSKIN *Pol Econ Art* Add 199 A vast and disorganized mob, scrambling each for what he can get. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* v 53 The operation for the removal of a disorganized eye is not a serious one

Disorganizer. [f as prec + -ER 1.] One who or that which disorganizes

1795 HELEN M WILLIAMS *Lett on France* II 131 (Jod) They discredit the cause of liberty by treating as atheists, that is to say, as universal disorganizers, its partizans and friends. 1835 *New Monthly Mag* XLV 301 If he had lived in the French revolution he should have been a great disorganiser 1894 D G. THOMPSON in *Forum* (U S) Jan 592 That greatest disorganizer of society war

Disorganizing, *ppl a.* [f as prec + -ING 2.] That disorganizes; causing disorganization.

1796 C BURNEY *Metastasio* III 254 Her unprincipled, philosophical, and disorganizing successor 1799 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* XXVIII 525 French principles have been called disorganizing 1800 J. BOWLES *Polit & Moral State Soc* 160 *note*, The disorganizing and licentious principles of the French Revolution 1895 *Century Mag* Aug 549/1 They weaken the body by .. violent, depressing, and disorganizing emotions.

† Disorient, *v Obs.* [ad F *désorienter* to turn from an eastward position, cause to lose one's bearings, embarrass, f. *des-* DIS- 4 + *orienter* to ORIENT.] *trans* To turn from the east, to cause to 'lose one's bearings'; to put out, disconcert, embarrass.

1655 J JENNINGS *Elise* 48 'Twas Philippin who was disoriented, but more Isabella 1740 WARBURTON *Div Legat* V (R), I doubt then the learned professor was a little disoriented when he called the promises in Ezekiel and in the Revelations the same 1835 SYD SMITH *Memoir, etc* (1855) II 356, I hope you will disorient yourself soon The departure of the wise men from the East seems to have been on a more extensive scale than is generally supposed

Disorientate (disɔ̄ rĭĕntēit), *v.* [DIS- 6] *trans.* To turn from an eastward position; *pa. pple* not facing due east.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn*, cited in Johnson 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Disorientated* (spoken of a sun-dial), turn'd away from the east, or some of the cardinal points 1850 *Ecclesiologist* XI 79 S John the Evangelist [Guernsey) is a district church, built in 1836 It is disorientated 1853 *Ibid* XIV 361 It has a chancel . strangely disorientated towards the south.

b *fig*

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v, The word is most frequently used for the disconcerting, or putting a man out of his way, or element. Speak of law to a physician, or of physic to a lawyer, and they will both be disorientated.

Disorientation. [n of action f. prec vb.]

1 The condition of being disorientated; deviation from the eastward position.

1860 *Ecclesiologist* XXI 400 A Roman Catholic church at Wrexham, which, by its intentional disorientation, looks very awkward by the side of the new church of S Mark

2. The condition of having lost one's bearings; uncertainty as to direction.

1882 W. JAMES in *Amer Ann Deaf & Dumb* Apr (1883) 109 [One lost in woods or forgetting in the dark the position of his bed] knows the altogether peculiar discomfort and anxiety of such 'disorientation' in the horizontal plane.

† Disornament, *v Obs rare* [DIS- 6 or 7 a] *trans.* To deprive of ornament.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T* (1613) 58 The disornamenting of this mother of Cities. 1648 E SPARKE in J Shute *Sarah & H* (1649) Ep. Ded , The very Executioner of all Ingenuity, which it rifles and disornaments

Disosit, obs. Sc f DISUSED.

† Di'sour. *Obs* (exc *Hist.*) Forms: 4 disur, disour, dyssour, 4-6 dysour, 5 dysowre, 6 disor, dyser, dyzar, disare, dissar, (9 *Hist* dissour, disour) [a OF. *desour, -eor, -or, -eur*, agent-n. from *dire, des-ant* to say. Cf Pr. *dezedor*, Sp. *decidor*, It *dicitore*, repr a Romanic type **dictōrem*, from L. *dīcĕre* to say, tell. See also DIZZARD.] A (professional) story-teller; a reciter of 'gestes'; a jester.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27932 (Cott) Speche o disur, rimes vnright, gest of Jogolur. *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) Prol 75, I mad nought for no disours Bot for þe luf of symple menne, þat strange Inglis canne not kenne. 1362 LANGL *P Pl* A vii 50 Hold not þou with harlotes, here not heore tales For þei ben þe deueles disours, I do þe to vndurstonde 1377 *Ibid* B xiii 172 'It is but a dido', quod þis doctour, 'a dysoures tale' 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W de W) ix vi 355/2 This mynstrall is the worlde whiche playeth with folke of this worlde as a mynstrall as a Jogulour and as a dysour 1530 PALSGR 214/1 Dissar, a scoffer, *saigefol* 1532 MORE *Confut Tindale* Wks 374/1 He playeth the deuils disor euen in this point 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past* III iii 162 The conteurs and the jestours, who are also called dissours, and seggers were literally tale-tellers. 1890 *Q Rev* Oct 439 Disours, jongleurs, gleemen

Disown (disōu n), *v* [f DIS- 6 + OWN *v* . cf *disclaim.*

(In some recent dictionaries, this and the simple *Own* have each been improperly split up into two verbs, sense 2 being erroneously assumed to be derived from OE *unnan* to grant, with which it has no connexion see OWN *v*)]

† 1. *trans* To cease to own, to relinquish one's possession of; to give up, part with, renounce

c 1620 H ANDERSON *Budding World Farewell* in Farr *S P Jas I* (1848) 304 The houre is set wherein they must disown The royal pomp, the treasure, and the throne.

2 To refuse to acknowledge as one's own, or as connected with oneself; not to own, to renounce, repudiate, disclaim

1649 *St Trials, Col J Lilburn* (R) You say it is impossible for you without advice of counsel to own or disown books 1659 D PELL *Impr Sea* 415 That Christ will disown, and reject many that have strong hopes of their Salvation 1726 *Adv Capt R Boyle* 130 The king had not the least Regard to his Word, and even disown'd a Letter he had written to the King of France 1777 FRANKLIN *Lett* Wks (1889) VI 117, I see that Mr Deane is disowned in some of his agreements with officers 1832 HT MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* I 4 He had for some time disowned them as sons 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) I II 116 The prince was required to disown . the obligations contracted in his name

b. To refuse to acknowledge the authority of (a government, etc) over oneself; to renounce allegiance to

1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) III 89 Sir George Downing, who disowned this government at the beginning of the revolution has taken the oaths. 1726 *Adv Capt R Boyle* 127 Their Mufti disowns the Emperor's Authority. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III 705 As soon as James was restored, it would be a duty to disown and withstand him The present duty was to disown and withstand his son in law.

c. In the Society of Friends: To disclaim as a fellow-member, to expel from membership.

1727 *Minutes of Yearly Meeting of Soc. Friends* 26 Mar. (J Phillips, 1783), Any person denied by a Monthly Meeting is adjudged as disowned by Friends and to stand and remain in that state, till by his repentance he is reconciled to Friends, or reinstated in membership among them 1783-1883 *Book of Discipline of Soc Friends* 204 Which Meeting is to receive his acknowledgment or to disown him, as in its judgment the case shall require 1806 [see DISOWNMENT]

† 3 To refuse to acknowledge or admit (anything imputed, claimed, or asserted), to deny *Obs*

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 24 June, He do not disowne but that the dividing of the fleet was a good resolution 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng* Pref, Nor do I disown that I could be glad to see it rectified 1730 *Lond Gaz* No 4752/2 The Court no longer disown his Majesty's Arrival. 1736 LEONI *Alberti's Archit* I 26/1 We cannot disown that it has one Fault

Hence **Disow'ned** *ppl a*, **Disow'ning** *vbl sb*

1654 LD. ORRERY *Parthen* (1676) 675 A disowning of their Quarrel by the Gods. 1707 NORRIS *Treat Humility* III 119 A constructive disowning, and vertual denial of our having received what we have from God 1813 MAR EDGEWORTH *Patron* II xxiv. 70 Lord Oldborough had never, after the disowning of Buckhurst, mentioned his name. 1829 LYTTON (*title*), The Disowned

† Disow'nable, *a. Obs.* [f prec. + -ABLE.] Liable to be disowned; *spec.* rendering one liable to be disowned (sense 2 c)

SCHAFF *Encycl Relig Knowl.* (1882-3) III 197 From 1696 to 1776 the society nearly every year declared 'the importing, purchase, or sale of slaves' by its members to be a 'disownable offence'.

Disow'nment. [f. as prec + -MENT] The act of disowning, renunciation; *spec* repudiation from membership in the Society of Friends.

1806 CLARKSON *Port. Quaker.* I Discipline i § 11 195 He is then publicly excluded from membership, or, as it is called, Disowned This is done by a distinct document, called a Testimony of Disownment 1883 *Book of Discipline of Soc. Friends* 203 The Monthly Meeting should, after due consideration, issue a testimony of disownment against such person 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 14 Sept , The disownment and desertion [of Burns] by Jean Armour

† Diso'xidate, *v. Chem Obs.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To reduce from the state of an oxide : = DEOXIDATE. Hence **Diso'xidating** *ppl. a* ; also **Disoxida'tion** = DEOXIDATION.

1801 CHENEVIX in *Phil Trans* XCI 240 A very small mixture of any disoxidating substance 1802 SMITHSON *Ibid* XCIII 26 The disoxidation of the zinc calx 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog Lit etc.* 403 A handicraftsman from a laboratory, who had just succeeded in disoxydating an earth

† Diso'xygenate, *v Chem Obs.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To deprive of oxygen: = DEOXYGENATE Hence **Diso'xygenated** *ppl. a* ; also **Disoxygena'tion** = DEOXYGENATION

1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 137 The sulphur is not entirely disoxygenated *Ibid* 177 The affinity of this acid for its base is weakened by its oxygenation 1822 IMISON *Sc & Art* II 199 Indigo will not combine with the cloth except in its disoxygenated or green state 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* x 91 Two sets of invisible rays in the solar spectrum, one on the red side which favours oxygenation, and the other on the violet side which favours disoxygenation

† Dispa'ce, *v Obs.* [A Spenserian formation of doubtful derivation. Perh f DIS- 1 + PACE *v* ; or else f. L *di-*, DI- 1 + *spatiārī*, It *spaziare* to walk] *intr* and *refl* To walk or move about.

1588 SPENSER *Virgil's Gnat* 295 Thus wise long time he did himselfe dispace There round about 1591 — *Muiopot* 250 But when he spide the joyous Butterflie In this faire plot dispacing too and fro 1610 G FLETCHER *Christ's Tri. after Death* (R), [The Saints] in this lower field dispacing wide, Through windy thoughts, that would their sails misguide

† Dispa'ck, *v Obs rare* [f DIS- 6 + PACK *v* . cf OF *despacquer* to unpack (1496 in Godef)] *trans.* To unpack, to open out

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I i 518 When God the mingled lump dispackt, From fiery element did light extract

Dispa'geant, *v. rare* [DIS- 7 b] *trans* To strip of pageantry or brilliant display

1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhauser* 74 The mighty Hall Dumb, dismally dispageanted

† Dispai'nt, *v. Obs rare* [f. DIS- 1 + PAINT *v* cf *depaint*] *trans* To paint diversely

1590 SPENSER *F Q* II ix 50 His chamber was dispainted all within With sondry colours

† Dispai'r, *v.*[1] *Obs* [f DIS- 6 + PAIR *v*] *trans* To undo the pairing of, separate from being a pair

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II ii iii *Colonies* 41 The grissell Turtles (seldome seen alone) Dispayer'd and parted, wander one by one *c* 1611 BLAUM & FL *Triumph of Love* vii, I have dispaired two doves, Made 'em sit mourning 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV x 60 Engagements, where the minds are unpaired—*dispaired* in my case, may I say

† Dispair(e, *v*[2] *Obs.* [var. of DEPAIR, a OF. *desperer, depeirer* to spoil Cf also DISPAIRE *sb*] *intr* To spoil, become injured, 'go bad'

1573 TUSSER *Husb* lvii (1878) 136 Kell dried [hops] will abide foule weather or faire, where drieng and lieng in loft doo dispaire

Dispair(e, obs. form of DESPAIR

† Dispa'late, *v Obs rare.* [f DIS- 6 + PALATE *v*] *trans.* To make or find unpalatable, disrelish

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng Gentlem* (1641) 75 His Vocation, which perchance by our nicer and more curious gallants will be distasted and dispalated

† Dispa'le, *v Obs rare* [DIS- 7 a] *trans* To deprive of its pale or enclosing fence

1658 J JONES *Ovid's Ibis* 51 An adulterous wife is Acteons park dispal'd

† Dispa'nd, *v. Obs* [ad. L *despand-ĕre*, f. DIS- 1 + *pandĕre* to spread, stretch] *trans.* To spread abroad, to expand

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr* , *Dispand* (*dispando*), to stretch out or spread abroad 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* Ded , The layes of your Learning being dispanded 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst Agric* (1681) 56 This Seed being cast into its proper Matrix or Menstruum doth dispand its self, and increase into the form and matter by Nature designed 1692-1732 COLES, *Expand*, dispand, display

† Dispa'nnel, *v Obs rare.* [f DIS- 6 + PANNEL *v*] *trans.* To deprive of a 'pannel' or saddle-cloth

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xx 267 Behind dispannell'd Sancho rode

† Dispa'nsion. *Obs. rare* —[0]. [n of action from DISPAND] = EXPANSION

1658 PHILLIPS, *Dispansion*, a spreading both wayes 1755 JOHNSON, *Dispansion*, the act of displaying, the act of spreading, diffusion, dilatation.

Dispansive (dispæ nsiv), *a* [f L *dispans-*, ppl stem of *dispandĕre* to DISPAND, see -IVE] (See quot)

1883 *Syd Soc Lex* , *Dispansive*, term applied to a system of lenses which has a negative focal distance Used in opposition to a system of lenses with positive focal distance which is termed *collective*

Dispantheonize, dispa'palize : see DIS- 6.

† Di'spar, *a Obs rare* [ad. L *dispar*, f. DIS- 4 + *par* equal] Unequal, unlike

1587 *Misfort Arthur* IV ii in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV 323 Dispar minds and inward moods unlike

Dispar(e, obs form of DESPAIR

† Di'sparable, *a. Obs. rare.* [f L. *dispar* unequal, or f. L *dispar-āre* to separate, divide, perhaps after COMPARABLE] Unlike.

1413 *Pylgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I iii (1859) 4 Dyuerse and disparayble, bothe in theyr persounes, and occupacyons

† Dispa'radise, *v Obs. rare* [DIS- 7 c.] *trans.* To turn out of paradise. Also *fig*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T* (1613) 78 Thou that ere this hast disparradiz'd our first Parent Adam 1623 COCKERAM, *Disparadized*, falne from happinesse to miserie

† Dispa'rage, *sb. Obs.* Also 4-5 des-, **disperage** [ME. *despara ge, dispera ge*, a OF. *desparage* unworthy marriage (Godef), f. as next]

1. Inequality of rank in marriage; an unequal match; disgrace resulting from marriage with one of inferior rank.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 54 Ne may hem falle after thys lyf Non on-worth desperage. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 852 Hym

wolde thynke it were a disparage To his estaat so lowe for talighte 1574 tr *Lyttelton's Tenures* 23 b, No disparage shulbee but where he that hath the warde marieth him within the age of xiiij yeare 1596 SPENSER *F Q* IV viii 50 Her friends Dissuaded her from such a disparage

2 Ill-matchedness, incongruity

c 1430 *Hymns Virg* (1867) 74 Pride in age Doth disparage

3 Disparagement, dishonour

a 1592 H SMITH *Wks* (1867) II 482 If I forbear I blush, I fear His despite and my disparage 1615 HEYWOOD *Foure Prentises* I Wks 1874 II 169, I hold it no disparage to my birth, Though I be borne an Earle, to haue the skill And the full knowledge of the Mercers Trade

Disparage (dispæ·rėdʒ), *v.* Also 4 des-, 5 dys-, 5 dysparyoh, 7 disparadge, -parrage, -parge [a OF. *desparagier*, *desperager* to match or cause to marry unequally, later 'to offer vnto, or impose on a man vnfit, or vnworthie conditions' (Cotgr), f *des-*, Dis- 4 + *parage* equality of rank.]

†**1** *trans* To match unequally, to degrade or dishonour by marrying to one of inferior rank. *Obs.*

1292 BRITTON III iii § 4 Et si acune de juvene age soit maie a tiel ou de est desparage *transl* If any female heir of tender years be married where she is disparaged *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 485, I nel lete mi loue so low Des paraged were i disgraii 3if i dede in his wise 1480 CAXTON *Chron Engl* CCXVII 204 Moch was this fayr damysel dysparaged with that she was maryed ayenst al the comune assent of England 1611 COTGR, *Alparage*, a maid thats maried vnto her equall, or, thats not disparaged 1779–81 JOHNSON *L P*, *Pope* Wks IV 113 History relates that she was about to disparage herself by a marriage with an inferior

2 To bring discredit or reproach upon, to dishonour, discredit; to lower in credit or esteem.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T* 351 Who dorste be so boold to disparage My doghter that is come of swich lynage? *a* 1400 *Pistell of Susan* 253 Heo kneeled vp on hir kneos, and cussed his hand: For I am dampned, I ne dar disparage þi mouþ 1486 *Bk St Albans* B j b, Then is the hawke disparagid for all that yere 1612 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat* (1614) 657 The place oft-times dispmages; As, to put the Arke of God into a Cart, or to set it by Dagon 1691 HARTCLIFF *Vertues* 406 Men dispaiage Religion who profess it, and do not guide their Actions according to its Doctrines 1754 FOOTE *Knights* I Wks 1799 I 69 If you tell father he'll knock my brains out, for he says I'll disparage the family 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* Pref. 6 A view .. calculated to disparage the science of astronomy

†**3. a** To lower in position or dignity, to degrade **b.** To lower in one's own estimation, to cast down *Obs*

1496 *Dives & Paup* (W de W.) VI xv. 258/1 Cryste anentysshed hymself and dysparyched hymselfe in to the lykenesse of a seruaunt 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VI* (an 28) 160 Lest they shoulde declare his base byrthe, and lowsy lynage, despraagyng him from his usurped surname of Mortymer 1590 SPENSER *F Q* II. x 2 How shall fraile pen, with fear dispraaged, Conceive such soveraine glory and great bountyhed? 1614 H. GRELLWOOD *Jayle Delivery* 471 They that are troubled and amazed at their sinnes, let them not be dispraaged 1704–5 POPE *Let to Wycherley* 25 Jan, I am dispraraged and disheartened by your commendations 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* I 1, I'll not disparage myself to be a Servant in a House that is haunted

4. To speak of or treat slightingly, to treat as something lower than it is; to undervalue; to vilify.

1536 CRANMER in *Four C Eng Lett* 14 They should not esteem any part of your grace's honour to be touched thereby, but her honour only to be clearly dispraaged 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* III ii 131, I will disparage her no farther, till you are my witnesses *a* 1656 BP HALL *Rem Wks* (1660) 161 One dares question, yea dispraage the sacred Scriptures of God 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 20 The Composition of Chocoletta is now so vulgar, that I will not disparage my Reader by doubting his acquaintance in so known a Recipe. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II 48 Took it ill of me that I should dispraage the kings evidence. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hest Lit* IV. vi iv § 16 267 It is a very narrow criticism which disparages Racine out of idolatry of Shakspeare. 1859 MILL *Liberty* ii. (1865) 26/1 It is the fashion of the present time to disparage negative logic

Hence **Dispa·raged** *ppl a*

1611 COTGR, *Desparagé*, disparaged. 1802 BIDDOES *Hygeia* V 22 Would not the disparaged milk afford wholesome aliment? 1885 GLADSTONE *Sp Ho Com* 23 Feb, A dispraraged Government and a doubtful House of Commons

Dispa·rageable, *a* [f. DISPARAGE *v* + -ABLE]

†**1** Tending to disparage or bring disgrace upon, lowering, disgraceful. *Obs.*

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp Ely* II vii 276 Can there be any thing more dispraiageable to a poore suiter then this? 1635 N R. *Camden's Hist Eliz.* I 53 They disdained this marriage as disparageable and most unworthy of the blood Royal. 1643 *Oath Pacif* 21 Much lesse let it be held despaiageable to the King to hearken to his Parliament

2 To be disparaged.

1648 J GOODWIN *Right & Might* 37 The action of the Army is not disparageable by any possibility or likelyhood of evill, that it may bring upon the Kingdome afterwards

Dispa·ragement (dispæ·rėdʒmĕnt) Also 6 disparge-, -perge-, -parrage-, -paradgment. [a OF. *desparagement*, f *desparager* DISPARAGE.]

†**1.** Marriage to one of inferior rank; the disgrace or dishonour involved in such a misalliance. *Obs.* exc *Hist.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv* xii 23 If he be vnmaryed, than his maryage to gyue or sell to whome he wyll without disparge ment 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 455 *a* 1577 SIR T SMITH *Commw Eng.* III. v. (R) Couenable marriage [illegible] 1590–1 SPENSER *F Q* III viii 12 He [illegible] disparagement 1651 [see DISPARITY 1] 1850 MCKNIGHT *Rom Imp* I ii 5 Some houses lost their patrician status by marriages of disparagement

trans & fig 1585 ABP SANDYS *Serm* (1841) 325 In marriage therefore it behoveth us to be careful, that they whom we choose be of the household of God, professing one true religion with us, the disparagement wherein is the cause of all dissention

2 Lowering of value, honour, or estimation, dishonour, indignity, disgrace, discredit; that which causes or brings loss of dignity, etc

1486 *Act 3 Hen VII*, c 2 Women been defouled to the [illegible] Women 1590 SHAKS *Com* [illegible] vnot be recal'd But to our honours great disparagement 1598 — *Merry W* I i 21 If Sir John Falstaffe haue committed disparagements vnto you 1605 BACON *Ideæ Latin* I viii § 3 43 To haue commandement ouer Gallyasses, [illegible] an honour 1644 MIL[illegible] Doctoral Chair, wher[illegible] thought it no disparagement to sit at his feet 1676 COTTS *King Dict* To Rdr, 'Tis no Disparagement to understand the Canting Terms It may chance to save your Throat from being cut, or (at least) your Pocket from being pick'd 1764 REID *Inquiry* II § 6 108 No disparagement is meant to the understandings of the authors 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist Lit* (1847) I vi § 2 85 Nor is this any disparagement to their ability 1869 *Pall Mall G* 11 Oct 2 These appointments have brought all the les[illegible]

3 The action of [illegible] or depreciatory way, depreciation, detraction, undervaluing

1591 GREENE *Art Conny Catch* II (1592) 13 [He] dare not lift his plumes in disparagement of my credit *a* 1665 J GOODWIN *Filled w the Spirit* (1867) 87 That proverb of disparagement, A fool and his money are soon parted 1699 BENTLEY *Phal* Pref 82 A Disparagement from men of no knowledge in the things they pretend to judge is the least of Disparagements 1761–2 HUME *Hist Eng* (1806) III xlvii 705 He had expressed himself with great disparagement of the common law of England 1859 LLWIN *Innes Brit.* 61 A strong bias towards the glorification of the writer and the disparagement of the Britons 1876 MOZLEY *Univ Serm* v (1877) 106 We may observe in the New Testament an absence of all disparagement of the military life

Dispa·rager. [f. DISPARAGE *v* + -ER 1.] One who disparages or discredits; one who speaks slightingly of, or belittles, a detractor.

1611 COTGR, *Vitupereur*, a disparager, discommender, disparager, disgracer 1640 BP. HALL *Epist* II xiv 198 It can be no great comfort or credit to the disparagers of Episcopacy *a* 1715 HICKES *Let to Nelson* in *Life Bp Bull* 518 (T) Despisers and disparagers of the ancient fathers 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser 1. *Mod Gallantry*, The idolator of his female mistress—the disparager and despiser of his no less female aunt 1848 MILL *Pol Econ.* II vii. § 2 (1876) 173 The disparagers of peasant properties.

Dispa·raging, *vbl sb.* [f as prec. + -ING 1] The action of the vb DISPARAGE; disparagement

1574 tr *Littleton's Tenures* 22 b, A conuenient marriage [illegible] 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 446 Dispo[illegible] Naturalls, Fortunes, Pedigree

Dispa·raging, *ppl. a.* [f as prec. + -ING 2] That disparages; that speaks of or treats slightingly, that brings reproach or discredit

1645 MILTON *Tetrach* (1851) 199 What can be more opposite and disparaging to the covenant of love? *a* 1665 J GOODWIN *Filled w the Spirit* (1867) 395 If we take the word 'legal' in any disparaging sense 1771 FOOTE *Maid of B* III Wks 1799 II. 235 As to yourself (I don't speak in a disparaging way), your friends are low folks, and your fortune just nothing at all 1861 W BELL *Dict. Law Scot* s.v *Disparagement*, If the superior required the heir to make an unsuitable or disparaging marriage, he or she might legally refuse. 1888 F HUME *Mad. Midas* I. Prol, With a disparaging shrug of the shoulders.

Dispa·ragingly, *adv* [f prec. + -LY 2] In a disparaging manner; slightingly

1707 NORRIS *Treat Humility* I 28 We are not to think disparagingly of that excellent nature God has given us 1834 *Blackw Mag.* XXXV 486 The 'dirty acres', as Sir Lucius disparagingly calls them. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 351 Not that I mean to speak disparagingly of any one who is a student of natural philosophy

†**Dispa·ragon,** *v Obs rare* [f DIS- 6 + PARAGON *v.*] *trans* To disparage

1610 G FLETCHER *Christ's Tri after Death* xxv, Licht with soft and supple blandishment, Or spoken to disparagon his praise

†**Dispa·rail,** *a Obs rare.* [a OF *desparail*, *-eil* different (14th c in Godef) f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *pareil* equal] Different, diverse

1413 *Pilgr Sowle* (CAXTON 1483, repr 1859) 60 Two ymages huge, of disparayl fourme

Disparate (di spă·rĕt), *a.* and *sb* [orig. ad L. *disparāt-us* separated, divided, pa pple of *disparāre*, f Dis- 1 + *parāre* to make ready, prepare, provide, contrive, etc, but in use, app often associated with L. *dispar* unequal, unlike, different]

A. *adj.*

1. Essentially different or diverse in kind; dissimilar, unlike, distinct. In *Logic*, used of things or concepts having no obvious common ground or genus in which they are correlated. Hence distinguished from *contrary*, since contrary things are at least correlated in pairs, e g. *good* and *bad* Also distinguished from *disjunct*, since disjunct concepts may all be reduced to a common kind

Disparātus appears first in Cicero *De Inv Rhet* 28, 42, applied to the mere separation expressed by *sapere*, *non sapere*, or A is not B, as against the opposition of *hot* and *cold*, *life* and *death*, it is used by Boethius, *De Syll Hyp* (ed Bas) 608, to denote things which are only different, without any conflict of contrariety (tantum diversa, nulla contrarietate pugnantia) It reappears in 14–15th c with the school of Occam, e g in Rud Strodus and Paulus Venetus, and is returned in modern transformations of the scholastic logic According to Ueberweg *Logic* § 53, disparate conceptions are those which do not fall within the extent of the same higher, or at least of the same next higher conception (Prof W Wallace)

1608 BP J KING *Serm* 5 Nov 5 Two disperate species and sorts of men 1633 AMES *Agst Cerem* II 243 Can men give manifold disparate senses to one and the same Ceremonies? 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St* IV vii 273 Not onely disparate, but even opposite terms 1684 T. BURNET *Th Earth* I 302 As remote in their nature as any two disparate things we can propose or conceive, number and colour 1748 HARTLEY *Observ Man* I iii 296 The Terms must be disparate, opposite, or the same 1781 BENTHAM *Wks* (1843) X 92 A personage of a nature very disparate to the former 1837–8 SIR W HAMILTON *Logic* xii (1860) I [illegible] are, in [illegible] without [illegible] different [illegible] *parate Notions*, (*notiones disparatæ*) On the other hand, notions co-ordinated in the quantity or whole of extension are only relatively different (or diverse), and, in logical language, are properly called *Disjunct* or *Discrete Notions* 1865 GROTE *Plato* I vi 249 Other creeds, disparate or discordant 1883 F HARRISON in *Pall Mall G* 3 Nov 1/2 The questions are so utterly disparate as not to be reducible to the same argument

b (See quot)

1867 L H ATWATER *Elem Logic* II § 11 69 Any one of given Co ordinate Species, is called, in relation to any one part of a higher or lower Co ordinate Division under the Summum Genus, Disparate Thus lion, as compared to fish, Shetland pony, or bull-dog, is Disparate

c. (See quot.)

1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Disparate points*, two points upon the two retinæ which, when a ray of light falls upon them, do not produce similar impressions Used by Fechner in opposition to [illegible]

2 Unco[illegible]

1764 T PHILLIPS *Life Pole* (1767) I 6 Which at very disparate years united these two persons *a* 1834 LAMB *Misc Wks* (1871) 449 Between ages so very disparate 1879 FARRAR *St Paul* I 416 Paul proceeds to narrate the acknowledgment of the Three that his authority was in no sense disparate with theirs

B *sb* Chiefly *pl* Disparate things, words, or concepts, things so unlike that they cannot be compared with each other.

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch* xii 59 Contraiie faculties or such as we call disparates in logicke 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log* I x 47 Disparates are sundry opposites whereof one is equally and in like manner opposed unto many 1623 COCKERAM, *Disparates*, words which are differing one from another, but not contrarie, as heat and cold are contraries, but heat and moisture disparates 1654 JER TAYLOR *Real Pres* 109 It is the style of both the Testaments to speak in signs and representments, where one disparate speaks of another, as it does here the body of Christ, of the bread 1682 R BURTHOGGE *An Arg* (1684) 154 Disparates are distinct, and are not opposites 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig Nat* v 71 If they are supposed to be only different, not opposite, then if they differ as *disparates*, there must be some *genus* above them 1849 GROTE *Greece* II lxvii (1862) VI. 180 Blending together disparates or inconsistencies

†**Di·sparated,** *ppl. a Obs* = DISPARATE

1624 BP MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 307 Questions of different natures, of unequall extents, of divers and disparated approbation

Di·sparately, *adv.* [f DISPARATE + -LY 2] In a disparate manner, separately, without relation to each other

1881 G S HALL *German Culture*, *Laura Bridgman* 251 After the retina is destroyed the eyeballs gradually lose the power of moving together, but move disparately

Di·sparateness. [f as prec + -NESS] The condition or quality of being disparate, dissimilarity of nature or character, absence of relation

1659 FULLER *App Injur Innoc* (1840) 567 Such foreign Canons, though not against but only besides our Common Law, and containing no repugnancy but disparateness to the laws of our land 1825 COLERIDGE in *Rem* (1836) II 349 By contrasting it with, at least by shewing its disparateness from the Mosaic 1873 M ARNOLD *Lit & Dogma* (1876) 179 Needing only to be carefully studied side by side with this for its disparateness to become apparent

†**Disparation.** *Obs* [ad. L. *disparātiōn-em* separation of DISPARATE] The condition of being disparate, the opposition of disparates

1654 Z COKE *Logick* (1657) 96 Disparation is an opposition of specialls by opposite differences, as a man and a beast are disparates, or dissevered 1656 JEANES *Fulln Christ* 154 The second argument from the comparison of the extreames of this union is taken from their disparation

Disparcle, var of DISPARKLE *v Obs*

†**Di·sparence.** *Obs rare* [f as next see -ENCE] Disappearance

1617 COLLINS *Def Bp Ely* II x 447 A miraculous annihilation, or disparence at least, of the water in the font

†**Di·sparent,** *a Obs rare.* [f L. type **disparēnt-em* pr pple of **disparēre* (It *disparere*, OF. *disparoir*), f Dis- 4 + *parēre* to appear Cf. obs. F *disparent*] Disappearing.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp Ely* II vii 258 Now when they pray to him in Nysseii, as entire and present, who was mangled and dispaient, is there no Rhetorique in this?

† **Di·sparent,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare* [? f. L *dispar* unequal, unlike, dissimilar, with ending of *different*, or ? f. Dis- in sense 'diversely' + L *parēre* to appear] Unlike, diverse, of various appearance
c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* II Comm (1857) 59 This deformed mixture of his parts to follow the true life of nature, being often or always expressed so disparent in her creatures

Disparge, -ment, obs f Disparage, -ment

† **Dispari·lity.** *Obs rare*—[0] [ad L *disparilitās*, f. *disparil-is* = *dispar* unlike] = Disparity
1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Disparility* (*disparilitas*) inequality, unlikeness, difference

† **Dispa·rish,** *v*[1] *Obs* Also 5 -ys, dysperysh [f F *disparaiss-*, present stem of *disparaître* to disappear. perh from an OF by-form **disparer*, *disparess-* cf Apparish to appear] *intr.* To disappear
c 1425 *Found St Bartholomew's* 6 In these wordes the visioun disparyschydde *Ibid* 41 Thus she seyed, And sodanly dysperyshid 1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* 100 All aduersite vanyschis & all oper desyres aperis not, bot þa ar stillyd and disparischyd *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4504 Cuthbert away disparysid *a* 1632 T Taylor *God's Judgem* I xv Summary (1642) 439 These men or rather Angels then disparished and were never more seen

Disparish (dispæ·riʃ), *v*[2] [Dis- 7] *trans.* a To oust from one's parish b. To cause to be no longer a parish, deprive of the status of a parish
1593 Abp Bancroft *Survey H. Discipline* 5 That all the parishes in England (they say) must be first disparished, and all the people of the land first sanctified 1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond* 40 Has not God dis-parished and scat tered them, Priest from people? 1864 *Realm* 8 June 5 The Lutheran Chapel occupies the site of 'Trinity Church', disparished after the great fire

† **Dispa·rison.** *Obs* [ad L *disparātiōn-em* (see Disparation), after *com-parison*]
1. = Disparity.
1609 Bp. W Barlow *Answ Nameless Cath.* 304 There should bee a great disparison betweene them
2 Depreciatory comparison.
1609 Bp W Barlow *Answ Nameless Cath* 94 Vttered without enuious comparison, or malitious disparison of others 1617 Collins *Def Bp. Ely* I 96 Which is euident by the comparison, or disparison rather, of earthly Kings there vsed 1647 Trapp *Comm Matt* xix 19 They stand upon their comparisons—I am as good as thou, nay, upon their disparisons, 'I am not as this publican'

† **Dispari·tion.** *Obs* Also 7 *error* -ation [a F *disparition* disappearance (Amyot, 16th c.), f OF *disparoir*, after *apparition*. Cf *disparence*, *disparent*] Disappearance
1594 Bp. J King *On Jonas* (1618) 376 A disparition of it for a time, as if it were not 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor* 1358 Deaths, destructions and disparitions 1654 Z Coke *Logick* (1657) 202 That disparition and vanishing away, which Ubiquitaries feign of his Body 1773 *Phil Trans* LXIII 207 To consider the debilitation of the light, in this degree, as actual disparition

Disparity (dispæ·riti). [ad F *disparité* (16th c. in Littré) = It *disparità*, Sp. *disparidad*, after L type **disparitās*, f Dis- 4 + *paritās* Parity]
1 The quality or state of being of unequal rank, condition, circumstances, etc; inequality or dissimilarity in respect of age, amount, number, or quality; want of parity or equality
1597 Hooker *Eccl Pol* v xlvii § 3 Between Elihu and the rest of Job's familiars, the greatest disparity was but in years 1610 C Hampton *Serm* 23 I am bound to obey both powers, but with disparitie 1651 G W tr *Cowel's Inst* 21 A wife fit for him without disparity or Disparagement 1697 Collier *Ess. Mor Subj.* II (1703) 59 Disparity in age seems a greater obstacle to an intimate friendship than inequality of fortune 1773 Goldsm *Stoops to Conq.* v, The disparity of education and fortune 1828 Scott *F M Perth* xxxiv, Willing and desirous of fighting upon the spot, without regard to the disparity of numbers 1856 Froude *Hist Eng* (1858) I 20 No disparity of force made Englishmen shrink from enemies
b with *pl.* An instance of this
1682 Sir T Browne *Chr Mor.* I § 27 There may be no such vast Chasm or Gulph between disparities as common Measures determine 1877 H A Page *De Quincey* II xix 163 This keen sense of the ludicrous and the salient disparities of life
2 The quality of being unlike or different; unlikeness, dissimilarity, difference, incongruity Also with *pl.* An instance or particular form of this
c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen VIII* (1878) 75 There is a great disparity and odds between them 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 993 Who could more eloquently note the disparities and differences [of men than Plutarch]? 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep.* VI I 276 In which computes there are manifest disparities 1674 tr *Scheffer's Lapland* xv 77 You may see what a disparity there is between these dialects 1775 Adair *Amer Ind* 214 There is not the least disparity between the ancient North-American method of manufacturing, and that of the South Americans 1875 *Lyell's Princ Geol* II III. xxxiv 250 We find a striking disparity between individuals descended from a common stock

Dispark (dispā·ɹk), *v* [f Dis- 7 b + Park *sb* Cf 16th c F *desparquer* (Littré), mod F. *déparquer*, also *depark* (De- *pref.* II 2)] *trans* To divest of the character of a park, to throw open (park-land), or convert (it) to other uses Hence **Dispa·rking** *vbl sb.*
[1538 Leland *Itin* I. 21 The Frith Park sometyme a mighty large thyng, now partely deparked] 1542-3 *Act* 34-5 *Hen. VIII*, c 21 [If] house or houses, parke, chase or forest, happen to be fallen downe, disparked, disforested or destroied 1593 Shaks *Rich II*, III 1 23 You haue fed vpon my Seignories, Dis park'd my Parkes, and fell'd my Forrest Woods 1664 J Taylor *Confirmation* § 4 This device disparks the inclosures, and lays all in common 1778 *Eng Gazetteer* (ed 2) s v *Yardley*, The manor-house stands in an ancient park, now disparked 1826 Scott *Woodst* VI, The disparking and destroying of the royal residences of England 1851 Kingsley *Yeast* IX, Many a shindy have I had here before the chase was disparked
b *transf.* and *fig* (In quot. 1633 = Disimpark, as deer)
1633 G Herbert *Temple, Forerunners* 1, Must they have my brain? must they dispark Those sparkling notions, which therein were bred? 1638 Sir T Herbert *Trav* 92 He thereupon disparks his Seraglio, and flyes thence with Assaph-chawns daughter only in his company. 1651-3 Jer Taylor *Serm for Year* I xvi 204 The little undecencies and trifings of our souls, the first openings and disparkings of our vertue *Ibid* (1678) 220

† **Dispa·rkle, -pa·rcle,** *v*[1] *Obs* Also 5 **des-, dysperole,** 5-6-parcle, -perkle. [app a corrupted form of the earlier Disparple, by association with *spark*, *sparkle* (in ME *sperclen*, *sperkle*, *sparklen*) (No trace of the corruption appears in French)]
1. *trans.* To scatter abroad, drive apart, disperse; = Disparple 1
c 1449 Pecock *Repr* III VII 378 Alle weren disperchid abiode *c* 1450 tr *De Imitatione* I III, A pure, simple & a stable spirit is not disparcled [*v r* dispaipled] in many werkes. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld* XXV 69 Riches maye litylI and litylI multeplie but sodenli they ben dysperklid 1548 Recorde *Urin Physick* IX (1651) 73 There appeai disparkled abioad in the urine divers kinds of motes 1601 Holland *Pliny* II 45 It disparcleth the mist and dimnesse that troubleth the eie-sight. 1611 Speed *Hist Gt Brit* IX XIX (1632) 943 His Fleet was disparkled *a* 1634 R Clerke *Serm* (1637) 471 (L) Their spawn [is] disparkled over all lands
b *intr.* (for *refl*) To disperse, scatter themselves abioad; = Disparple 2
1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* E IV, Then al hys men for fear disparcled, flynge by such wayes as were open for them 1583 Stubbes *Anat Abus* I (1879) 78 Not suffering his radiations to disparcle abrode
2 *trans* To divide, portion out
1538 Leland *Itin*, I 93 A Gentilman whos Landes be now disparkeld by Heires General to divers Men 1661 Dugdall *Monasticon* II. 136 In processe the landes of the Olleys wer disparkelyd
Hence **Dispa·rkled** *ppl. a*, **Dispa·rkling** *ppl a*
1529 More *Dyalogue* II Wks 182/2 Not a company and congregation but a dispercled noumber of only good men 1611 Speed *Hist Gt Brit* IX VIII § 30 Hee resolued to recollect his dispaikeled troupes

† **Dispa·rkle,** *v*[2] *Obs rare* [f *di-* = Dis- 1 + Sparkle *v*] *intr.* To sparkle forth
1648 Herrick *Nuptiall Song* IV, Let thy torch Display the bridegroom in the porch, In his desires More towering, more disparkling then thy fires

† **Dispa·rple,** *v Obs.* Forms· 4 desparple, -perple, 4–7 disparple (4–5 disparpoil(l, -parble, 5 dys-, disperpil, -parbel, -perble, -perbyl, 5–6 disperple, 6 -pearple, 7 -purple) See also Disparkle, Deperpeyl [a OF. *despar peiier*, *-peillier*, *-pillier*, closely akin to It *sparpagliare*, Sp *despar pajar*, f. Rom. *des-* (Dis-) + **par palliāre*, f **parpiło*, **parpalio* (It *parpaglione*, Pr *parpalho* butterfly; cf. Cat *papalló*), app a changed form of L *papilio*, *-ōnem* The same verbal root in its variant forms appears in OF *es-parpillier*, mod F. *éparpiller*, Cat *es-parpellar*, Pr. *es-pa rpathar*. cf. mod Pr *esfarfalhá*, f. *farfalla* butterfly In OF the *-ill-* belonged orig. to the atonic, the *-ell-* to the tonic forms, but these were subseq. confused]
1 *trans* To scatter abroad, disperse, drive in different directions; also, to sprinkle
a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xliii[i] 3 Þyn honde desparplist þe folk, and þou settest hem 1382 Wyclif *Mark* xiv 27, I schal smyte the schepherde, and the scheep of the floc schulen be disparplid 1460 Capgrave *Chron* 1 Thoo [exposiciones] that were disparplied in many sundry bokis, my labour was to bring hem into o body 1472 Sir J Paston in *Paston Lett* No. 692. III. 39 All hys meny ai dysparblyd, every man hys weye. 1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* 56 b/1 Thenne the chyldren were dysperplyd for to gadre chaf. 1613 Heywood *Silver Age* III Wks 1874 III 144 Their hot, fiery brains Are now dispurpled by Alcides' club 1615 Chapman *Odyss* x. 473 Odorous water was Disperpled lightly on my head and neck
b. To divide c To throw into confusion
1382 Wyclif *Mark* III 25 If an hous be disparpoild on it silf, thilke hous may not stonde *a* 1400 *Perymer* (1891) 73 He schal desparple the weyes of synfulmen 1541 Paynel *Catiline* XIX. 35 Discorde alone disparpeleth and turneth up sette downe thynges stronge and myghty
2. *intr* (for *refl*) To disperse, move or fly asunder, scatter themselves
c 1400 Maundev (1839) Prol. 4 A Flock of Scheep withouten a schepperde which departeth and desparpleth *c* 1450 *Merlin* 296 Noon durste hym a-bide, but dispaibled a-brode fro hym as from a wode lyon in rage 1584 Hudson *Du Bartas' Judith* IV 339 (D) Her wav'ring hair disparpling flew apart In seemly shed
Hence **Dispa rpled** *ppl. a.*; **Dispa·rpling** *vbl sb.*
1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI clxxvi 173 This disparblynge of the cristen hoost 1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks (1834) 229 Their transported, disparpled, and sublimated fancies 1678 Phillips, *Disparpled* or *Disperpled*, loosly scattered, or shooting it self into divers parts, a term used in Heraldry

Disparse, obs form of Disperse.

Dispart (dispā·ɹt), *sb* [Derivation uncertain There appears to be no related name in any other language. An obvious suggestion is that the appellation was derived from Dispart *v*[1], 'from the mode of ascertaining the dispart, by *disparting* (dividing in two) the difference between the two diameters.' But it is to be observed that the term with its own verb (Dispart *v*[2]) appears earlier than any known occurrence of Dispart *v*[1], and that the particular sense 'divide into parts' is not known to us before 1629]
1 The difference between the semi-diameter of a gun at the base ring and at the swell of the muzzle, which must be allowed for in taking aim
1588 Lucar *Appendix to Tartaglia's Colloq* 4 Every Gunner before he shootes must trulie disparte his Peece, or give allowance for the disparte 1644 Nye *Gunnery* I (1647) 42 How to make the true Dispart of any Piece of Ordnance. subtract the greater Diameter out of the lesser, and take the just half of the difference, and that is the true Dispart, in inches and parts of an inch *Ibid* (1670) 45 So much higher as the mark is (which you made at the Base Ring) then the Mussel Ring, so much is the true Dispart 1659 Torriano, *Trrare fuora del vivo*, to shoot at random, or without and beyond the dispart (as our Gunners term it) 1859 F A Griffiths *Artil Man* (1862) 50 *The Angle of dispart* is the number of degrees the axis of the bore would point above the object aimed at, when laid by the surface of the gun. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Dispart, or Throw of the Shot* An allowance for the dispart is necessary in determining the commencement of the graduations on the tangent scale, by which the required elevation is given to the gun.
2 *concr* A sight-mark placed on the muzzle of a gun, to make the line of sight parallel to the axis of the bore
1578 W Bourne *Invent or Deuises* XXXI 24 You must giue you leuell iustly vppon the thicker side of the peece, that is to say, the mettall of the breech of the peece, and the dispart, and the marke, to bee all three vppon one right line by the sight of your eye 1611 Florio, *Trrare di puntería* The disparte is when a piece of wax or sticke is set vpon the mouth of the piece in an euen line with the cornish of the breech 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag* v 78 Cause the Piece to be mounted higher or lower, untill you bring the Bead, the top of the Dispert, and the Mark all in one Line 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram* II VI 95 *Dispart* is a piece of a small stick or Wyre, set perpendicularly upon the Muzzle-Ring of any Gun, of such length that the top of it may be equal (in height) to the upper part of the Base Ring 1753 Chambers *Cycl Supp.* s v, Take the two diameters of the base-ring, and of the place where the *Dispart* is to stand, and divide the difference into two equal parts, one of which will be the length of the *Dispart*, which is set on the gun with wax or pitch, or fastened there with a piece of twine or marlin. 1836 Marryat *Midsh Easy* XVIII, Gunnery, sir, is a science—we have our own disparts and our lines of sight—our windage, and our parabolas, and projectile forces 1861 W H. Russell in *Times* 10 July 5/4 There are no disparts, tangents, or elevating screws to the guns, the officer was obliged to lay it by the eye with a plain chock of wood
3 *attrib.* **Dispart patch,** a notched piece of metal on the muzzle in place of the dispart in sense 2, **dispart-sight** (see quots).
1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word bk*, *Dispart-sight*, a gun-sight fixed on the top of the second reinforce-ring—about the middle of the piece—for point-blank or horizontal firing, to eliminate the difference of the diameters between the breech and the mouth of the cannon 1884 F. C Morgan *Artill Mat* 21 The muzzle sight is recessed into the dispart patch on the muzzle, and is used in conjunction with the hind sight for angles of elevation over 5°, when the centre fore sight becomes fouled by the muzzle. *Ibid* 28 A fore or dispart sight screwed on in rear of the trunnions.

Dispart (dispā·ɹt), *v.*[1] [In Spenser, app ad It *dispartire* to divide, separate, part, repr L. *dispartīre*, *-pertīre* to distribute, divide, f. Dis- 1 + *partīre* to part, share, divide. By others perh referred directly to the L. vb, or viewed as an Eng formation from Dis- 1 and Part *v*. It appears to have taken the place of the corresponding senses of Depart (1–5)]
1. *trans* To part asunder, to cleave.
1590 Spenser *F Q* I x 53 That man of God, That bloodred billowes, like a walled front, On either side disparted with his rod 1611 Speed *Hist Gt Brit* IX VIII (1632) 556/1 sudden gust dis parting the Fleet. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt* VI (1851) 128 As often as any great [illegible] Church 1725 Pope *Odyss* XIV 482 [illegible] victim to dis-part. 1738 Wesley *Psalms* CXIV. 11, The Sea fled, Disparted by the wondrous Rod 1780 *Hist Eur* in *Ann. Reg* 16/2 A state, already weakened and now disparted by defection. 1814 Cary *Dante's Inf* VI 17 He slays them, and their limbs Piecemeal disparts 1850 Mrs Browning *Crowned and Buried* XIV, Disparting the lithe boughs
2. To separate, sever, to dissolve (a union).
1633 P Fletcher *Purple Isl* IV XI, Which like a balk, Disparts the terms of anger, and of loving 1708 J Philips *Cyder* II 54 A strainer to dispart The husky, terrene Dregs from purer Must 1814 Southey *Roderick* XVIII 260 Till death dispart the union 1851 Trench *Poems* 150 To dispart All holiest ties 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* X 1242 I find the truth, dispart the shine from shade
3. To divide into parts or shares, to distribute.
1629 Maxwell tr *Herodian* (1635) 223 The Imperiall Palace, being disparted betwixt them, there would be roome enough for each 1649 Roberts *Clavis Bibl* 3 The Old Testament is disparted by the Holy Ghost himself into two general heads. 1718 Prior *Solomon* I 288 And equal Share Of Day and Night, disparted thro' the Year. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I 83 And evenly to light and shades doth now Dispart the globe
4 *intr* To part asunder, fly apart, and open up
1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* XII lvii, The broken heav'ns

dispart with fearful noise 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 709 The flood dispairs behold! Behemoth rears his head 1811 SHELLEY *St Irvyne* x, Suddenly the mist in one place seemed to dispart, and through it, to roll clouds of deepest crimson 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II 150 Between the fleets thus disparting, the flotilla of transports passed

b. To part and proceed in different directions.

1804 J GRAHAME *Sabbath* 149 The upland moors, where rivers, there but brooks, Dispart to different seas

† 5. *Dispart with*: to part with *rare*. (*pseudo-archaism.*)

1820 SCOTT *Abbot* IV, He will enjoy five merks by the year, and the professor's cast-off suit, which he disparts with biennially

Hence **Dispa·rting** *vbl sb.* and *ppl a*

1611 FLORIO, *Dispartimento*, a disparting 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl* 93 The disparting or cutting off of Jordans Stream before the Ark. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 309 The deep-cleft disparting orb, that arch'd The central waters round 1865 GILKIL *Scen & Geol Scot* II 37 Water expands, and exerts a vast disparting force on the rocks in which it is confined 1890 W C RUSSELL *My Shipmate Louise* I xii. 262 The rush and disparting of the maddened clouds.

Dispa·rt, *v*[2] Also 7 dispert and *erron.* disport. [f DISPART *sb*]

1. *trans.* To measure or estimate the dispart in (a piece of ordnance); to make allowance for this in taking aim

1587 W BOURNE *Art Shooting* IV 17 The disparting of your peece is but to bryng the mouth of your peece before, to be as high as is the tayle behind 1588 [see DISPART *sb* 1] 1627 CAPT SMITH *Seaman's Gram* XIV 65 To dispert a Peece is to finde a difference betwixt the thicknesse of the metall at her mouth and britch or carnouse. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* (1670) 40 And one chief thing, in the last place, to know very well how to dispart his Peece, be it either true bored, or not true bored

2. To set a mark on the muzzle-ring, so as to obtain a sight-line parallel to the axis.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* V 79 To Shoot at a Sight seen in the Night, Dispart your Piece with a lighted and flaming Wax-Candle, or with a lighted piece of Match. 1731 J. GRAY *Gunnery* 68 You need only dispart your piece by fixing notched sticks on its muzzle. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s v, *Dispart*, in gunnery, is used for the setting a mark on the muzzle-ring of a piece of ordnance, so that a sight-line taken upon the top of the base ring by the mark may be parallel to the axis of the concave cylinder 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit Encycl*

Hence **Dispa·rting** *vbl sb.*

1587 [see above, sense 1] 1611 FLORIO, *Tirare giusto per giusto*, to shoote leuell, without helpe of disparting 1692 *Capt Smith's Seaman's Gram* II. x 105 These ways prescribed for Disparting of a Piece

† **Disparta·tion.** *Obs rare* [app. n of action from DISPART *v.*[1], but the etymological form would be *dispartation.*] A division, a partition.

1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* II. vi, Why, look you, sir, there are so many lobbies, out-offices, and dispartations here

Dispa·rted, *ppl. a.* [f DISPART *v.*[1] + -ED[1]] Parted or cloven asunder, divided, separated.

1633 T ADAMS *Exp 2 Peter* II 18 Such a fire as he sent down in disparted tongues at pentecost. 1667 MILTON *P L* x. 416 On either side Disparted Chaos over built exclaimd 1700 PRIOR *Carmen Seculare* 86 Disparted Britain mourn'd their doubtful Sway 1800-24 CAMPBELL *Poems, Portrait Female Child* 29 Thy brow, with its disparted locks. 1894 *Fallen Angels* XXVII. 151 Two animals as far disparted, say, as a horse and a goose.

Dispa·rtment. *rare.* [f DISPART *v.*[1] + -MENT; cf It. *dispartimento*, obs. F. *despartement*. see DEPARTMENT I.] A parting asunder, *concr.* a parting, cleft, or opening caused by separation.

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. IV § 3. (1682) 29 Since the Lignous Body is frequently disparted, through these Dispartments, the said interiour Portions actually shoot 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* (1889) 408 Many troubles, changes, and dispartments.

Dispa·ssion, *sb* [f. DIS- 9 + PASSION *sb.*] Freedom from passion; dispassionateness, †apathy.

1692 J EDWARDS *Farther Enq. Rem Texts O & N T.* 249 Those hard and flinty philosophers, who talk'd of an utter dispassion *a* 1698 TEMPLE *Gardening* (R.), What is called by the Stoics apathy or dispassion, by the Sceptics indisturbance; by the Molinists quietism seems all to mean but great tranquility of mind. 1785 SIR C WILKINS in Jas Mill *Brit. India* (1818) I II VI 233 Who constantly placeth his confidence in dispassion. 1892 MISS L. T SMITH in *Academy* 23 Aug. 123/1 The peculiarity of his standpoint gives a calm dispassion to his statements

† **Dispa·ssion,** *v Obs* [f. DIS- 7 a + PASSION *sb.* Cf. mod.F. *dépassionner* (in 16th c. F. 'to put into a passion').] *trans* To free from passion. Chiefly in *ppl a* **Dispa·ssioned**

? 1608 DONNE *Serm* cvii IV 463 Sober and discreet and dispassioned and disinterested men. *a* 1612 — *Biathanatos* (1648) 193 It became Moses to be reposed and dispassioned . in his Conversation with God. 1668 CLARENDON *Life* I. (1843) 926/2 In all those controversies, he had so dispassioned a consideration .. and so profound a charity in his conscience, that [etc.]. 1746 CAWTHORNE *Equality Hum. Cond* 131 Ease and joy, dispassion'd reason owns, As often visits cottages as thrones

Dispassionate (dispæ·ʃənĕt), *a.* [f DIS- 10 + PASSIONATE *a.* Cf. It *disappassionato*, Sp *desapasionado*] Free from the influence of passion or strong emotion; calm, composed, cool; impartial. Said of persons, their faculties, and actions.

1594 PARSONS *Confer Succession* II. IX. 218 So themselues do confesse, I meane the wise and dispassionate among them 1646 J HALL *Horæ Vac* 58 Mens judgements have more time to grow dispassionate and disintangled 1780 COWPER *Progr Err* 453 A critic on the sacred book should be Candid and learned, dispassionate and free. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* VI § 4 300 A dispassionate fairness towards older faiths 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas Faith* III 102 They account it the prime duty of a dispassionate inquirer

¶ Used as = 'passionate' (16th c. F. *depassioné*. see DISPASSION *v*).

1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad Pr* 114 Fixing his ferret eyes in a furious and dispassionate manner

† **Dispa·ssionate,** *v Obs rare* [f DIS- 6] *trans* To free from passion. Hence † **Dispa·ssionated** *ppl a*

1647 MAYNE *Answ Cheynel* 27 (T.) As all dispassionated men may judge 1658 WALTON *Life Donne* (ed 2) 21 These had so dispassionated [1640 dispassioned] Sir George, that he also could not but see . merit in his new son.

Dispa·ssionately, *adv* [f DISPASSIONATE *a* + -LY 2] In a dispassionate or calm manner

1717 KILLINBLCK *Serm* 191 (T.) As if she had only dispassionately reasoned the case with him 1753 HANWAY *Trav* (1762) II I XI 59 To speak dispassionately of the conduct of the Dutch 1806 A KNOX *Rem* I 29 These passages ought to be dispassionately investigated *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect* (1858) 270, I ask the meeting to listen to me dispassionately.

¶ Used as = 'passionately'. cf DISPASSIONATE ¶

1658 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 201, I found no billows dispassionately acting to endanger the passage of my late surcharged vessel All appeared to me as in a calm sea

Dispa·ssionateness. [f as prec + -NESS] A dispassionate condition or quality.

1842 J H. NEWMAN *Par Serm* (ed 2) V v 74 St Paul makes it a part of a Christian character to have a reputation for dispassionateness 1886 *Athenæum* 24 Apr 551/1 A dispassionateness and a sense of humour quite rare in her sex.

Dispassioned · see DISPASSION *v.*

Dispatch, despatch (dispæ·tʃ), *v* Also 6 dispach(e, dyspach(e, -patch; 8-9 dospatch [Found early in 16th c.: ad It. *dispacciare* 'to dispatch, to hasten, to speed, to rid away any worke' (Florio), or Sp. *despachar* to expedite, 'to dispatch, to rid out of the way' (Minsheu). The radical is the same as in It. *impacciare* to entangle, hinder, stop, prevent, Sp., Pg *empachar* to impede, embarrass. Not related to F *dépêcher*, which gave the Engl. *depesshe*, DEPEACH, common in 15-16th c., rare after 1600, and app superseded by *dispatch* before 1650 The uniform English spelling from the first introduction of the word to the early part of the 19th c was with *dis-*; but in Johnson's Dictionary the word was somehow entered under *des-* (although Johnson himself always wrote *dispatch*, which is also the spelling of all the authors cited by him); though this has, since *c* 1820, introduced diversity into current usage, *dispatch* is to be preferred, as at once historical, and in accordance with English analogy; for even if this word had begun in ME. with a form in *des-* from OF. (which it did not), it would regularly have been spelt *dis-* by 1500: see DES-, DIS-, prefixes.

The notions of *impede, expedite*, are expressed by different roots in the northern and southern Romanic langs. The radical of F. *empêcher, dépêcher* (Eng. IMPEACH, DESPEACH), OF. *empeechier, despeechier*, is taken to be a L **-pedicāre* (extended form of *im-, ex-pedire*, or deriv of *pedica* 'fetter, gin'), cf *prêcher*, PRLACH, OF. *preechier*.—L. *prædicāre* This also occurs in Pr *empedegar*. But Sp *empachar, despachar*, Pr. *empaitar*, point to a L. type *-pactāre* (f *pactus*, 'fastened, fixed, fast', pa. pple. of *pangĕre*) The radical of It *im-, dis-pacciare*, Pr *empachar* (with which perh. are to be taken dial OF *empachier, empanchier, dapanchier*. see Godef.), have been referred to a cognate L. type *-pactiāre* (cf, for the phonology, It. *tracciare, doccare, succiare*.—**tractiāre, *ductiāre, *sūctiāre.*) Thus, these words are quite distinct from F *empêcher, dépêcher*, in 16th c also *despecher*, which gave Eng *impeach*, and *depeach*, also *despeche*, in Caxton *depessha*, Sc *depesche. Dispatch*, therefore, could not be of French origin. The date of our first quot., 1517, is early for a word from Italian, and still more so for a word from Spanish; but the active intercourse with the Papal Court and with Spain at that date may have facilitated the introduction of *dispatch* as a diplomatic word Tunstall, our first authority for *dispach(e*, was Commissioner to Spain in 1516 and 1517]

I. *trans.* * *To dismiss or dispose of promptly.*

1. To send off post-haste or with expedition or promptitude (a messenger, message, etc., having an express destination). The word regularly used for the sending of official messengers, and messages, of couriers, troops, mails, telegrams, parcels, express trains, packet-boats, etc

1517 BP. TUNSTALL *Let to Hen VIII* in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser I. I. 134 We. dispached that poste. reservyng this to be written by my selff at laysor 1585 T WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. VIII. 82 If the great Lord hath to send and dispatch in hast any matter into any places 1600 E BLOUNT tr *Conestaggio* 21 He dispatched fower coronels throughout his Realme of Portugall, to levie twelve thousand foote. 1624 DAVENPORT *City Night Cap* III 1, Embassadors were dispatch'd to Bergamo. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 153 P 3, I was in my eighteenth year dispatched to the university. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic W* IX, Moses was .. dispatched to borrow a couple of chairs 1840 *Penny Cycl* XVIII 459/2 The number of chargeable letters dispatched by the General Post 1875 F HALL in *Lippincott's Mag* XVI 749/1 The phanquin, as being portable and easy to handle, was dispatched first, its contents included

β 1832 LANDER *Exped to Niger* I VII 259 They had been despatched from Soccatoo to collect the accustomed tribute 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* VI § 5 319 Commissioners were despatched into every county for the purpose of assessment 1886 *Postal Guide* 210 When the mails are despatched at longer intervals than a week

fig 1655 H VAUGHAN *Silex Scint* I (1858) 23, I turn'd me round, and to each shade Dispatch'd an Eye 1781 COWPER *Conv* 437 The mind, dispatched upon her busy toil, Should range where Providence has blest the soil.

† b *refl.* To get away quickly: = sense 8 *rare*

1632 J HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 180 Though he were desirous to dispatch himselfe thence, yet waited he with all patience

† 2. To send away (from one's presence or employment), to dismiss, discharge *Obs*

a 1533 LD BERNERS *Gold Bk M Aurel* (1546) L vj, As an vdell vacabunde man they dyspatched and sent hym awaie 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* IX 380, I dispatched my Dragoman, and the other Barbarian hireling, with a greater consideration then my conditions allowed me 1662 *Grim, Collier of Croydon* III in *Anc Brit Drama* III 312 To give her warning to dispatch her knaves

3 To dismiss (a person) after attending to him or his business, to settle the business of and send away; to get rid of Now *rare*

1530 PALSGR. 520/1, I have dispatched these four felowes quickly, *jay despeché ces quatre galans vistement* 1551 in Furnivall *Ballads from MSS* I 421 Remembre poore shewters who dothe susteyne wronge, speake and dispatche them, they tarrye to longe *a* 1625 BOYS *Wks* (1630) 382 And I can say this of other suitors, if ten be dispatched ninety be despited 1670 G H *Hist Cardinals* II III 198 Dispatching all that came to him with great satisfaction 1726 *Adv Capt R Boyle* 171 Nor would I suffer another to enter my Ship, till the former was dispatch'd

β 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 132 Finally we may be dispatched with a eulogy of caution and a censure of too great heat after certainty

4 To get rid of or dispose of (any one) by putting to death, to make away with, kill

1530 *Profes Dyalogue* (Arb.) 146 Duke Humfray By them of his lyfe was abreuiate. Sythe that tyme I could recken mo Whom they caused to be dispatched so 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 1349 He drowned himselfe the river beyng so shallow that he was faine to lye grouelyng before he could dispatch himselfe 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 112 (R.) He drank poyson, which dispatcheth a man in 24 hours 1607 SHAKS. *Cor* III 1 286 We are peremptory to dispatch This Viporous Traitor 1611 BIBLE *Ezek* XXIII 47 The companie shall dispatch [1885 *R V* despatch] them with their swords 1678 (ed. 2) BUNYAN *Pilgr* I (1847) 140 Show them the Bones and Skulls of those that thou hast already dispatch'd 1726 *Adv Capt R Boyle* 68 If he had made any Resistance, I should certainly have dispatch'd him 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 446 You think by some measure to dispatch him 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin* XXI 162 Heroes are not dispatched with such hurry and violence unless there is a cogent reason for making away with them

β. 1848 MRS JAMESON *Sacr & Leg Art* (1850) 419 And then after many torments despatched with a dagger 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* XVIII. 304 Clodius was dragged out bleeding, and was despatched

b. (with complement.) *To dispatch out of life, out of the way, the world*, etc. ? *Obs.*

1580 BARET *Alv* D 884 To dispatch one out of life, *de medio aliquem tollere* 1697 POTTLR *Antiq. Greece* I IV (1715) 17 [He] was quickly dispatch'd out of the way, and no enquiry made after the Murderers *a* 1745 SWIFT *Hist Stephen* in *Lett.* (1768) IV 313 To remove the chief impediment by dispatching his rival out of the world 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I 100 To desire that they would be more expeditious in dispatching her out of her misery

† c. *To dispatch the life of Obs*

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt Tamburl* V II, The Turk and his great Emperess Have desperately despatch'd their slavish lives. 1605 SHAKS *Lear* IV V 12 Edmund, I thinke is gone In pitty of his misery, to dispatch His [Glouster's] nighted life. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 61 Which if it had hit, where he levelled, dispatched had beene the life of Tolmido.

5. To dispose or rid oneself promptly of (a piece of business, etc); to get done, get through, accomplish, settle, finish off, conclude, execute promptly or speedily.

a 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* ci 330 Dyspatch the mater and leuenge me 1547 BOORDE *Introd Knowl.* 145 He had many matters of state to dyspache 1551 ROBINSON tr *More's Utop.* II (Arb.) 74 The worke beyng diuided into so greate a numbre of workemen, was with exceedinge marueilous spede dyspatched 1659 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 202 He was so. unlike to liue, that his Christening was dispatcht in hast 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 239 To my office, where dispatched some business 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 161 P 4, I soon dispatched a bargain on the usual terms 1776 — *Let to Mrs Thrale* 6 May, We dispatched our journey very peacably 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt Chr.* II IX 152 Dominic easily dispatched this task in six days 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) I III 219 Causes lingering before his commissaries were summarily dispatched at a higher tribunal 1895 F HALL *Two Trifles* 27, I must dispatch my errand and be off

β 1817 MOORE *Lalla R* (1824) 126 *Veiled Proph*, The matter is easily despatched. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* IX 218 Two of the great divisions of knowledge .. are despatched in comparatively short chapters.

b. To 'dispose of' or 'make away with' (food, a meal) promptly or quickly; to eat up, consume, devour *colloq*

1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 7 P 1, I dispatched my Dinner as soon as I could 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Brooke F* IX 112 The roast beef and plum-puddings had been dispatched.

β 1826 SCOTT *Woodst* v, I saw two rascallions engaged in despatching a huge venison pasty 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. xv, The brother magistrates despatched their rumpsteak

†c. *trans* To produce or 'turn out' promptly or quickly *Obs.*

c 1710 C FITNESS *Diary* (1888) 101 There are also paper mills wch dispatches paper at a quick rate 1711 STEELE *Tatler* IV Pref P 2 The great Ease with which he is able to dispatch the most entertaining Pieces of this Nature

†6. To remove, dispel, do away with; to dispose of, get rid of. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II. 395 Dispatching some by death, and other by banishment 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III xlvi 382 It dissolveth and dispatcheth congeled blood 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXII. vi 435 The heat of the sunne had broken and dispatched the mist 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 221 To dispatch all fear of Resistance, I can assure you there are but two more Servants in the House

†b To 'get rid of' (goods); to dispose of (by sale). *Obs.*

1592 GREENE *Disput.* 17 The Paynters coulde not dispatche and make away theyr Vermighon, if tallowe faced whoores vsde it not for their cheekes 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* VIII 355 Rings valued to a hundred Chickens of Malta, eight shillings the peece, which I dispatched for lesser

†c To put out of the way, stow away. *rare.*

1567 R EDWARDS *Damon & P* in Hazl *Dodsley* IV 39 Such a crafty spy I have caught Snap the tipstaff Brought him to the court, and in the porter's lodge dispatched him

** *To rid (a person) of something.*

†7 *trans* To rid (a person, etc. *of, from,* some encumbrance or hindrance), to deliver, free, relieve

1530 PALSGR 520/1 We shall dispatche us of hym well ynoughe *c* 1534 tr. *Pol Verg Eng Hist* (Camden) I 161 The thinge which shoulde cleanlie dispatche him of all languor and sorrow 1548 UDALL, etc, *Erasmus Par* Pref 18 Whan I had cleane dispatched myself of this great charge and taske 1549 COVERDALE, etc *Erasm Par 1 Tim* VI 17 Thinges so incertain that yf casualtie take them not awaye, yet at lest death despatcheth vs from them 1561 DAUS tr *Bullinger on Apoc* (1573) 315 Dispatch vs from euils, graunt us the good thinges promised 1562 TURNER *Bathe* 6 b, Some are dispatched of their diseases here in sixe dayes 1580 BARET *Alv* D 884 To dispatch himself out of a businesse To dispatch and ridde out of trouble 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III 57 You shall soone dispatch your barnes of al these wastfull birds *a* 1641 BP MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon* (1642) 295 Antipater being dispatched of these two competitors, had an easier course to run

†b. To deprive, bereave. *Obs.* (Cf 4)

1602 SHAKS. *Ham* I v. 75 Thus was I, sleeping, by a Brothers hand, Of Life, of Crowne, and Queene at once dispatcht 1606 G W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Ivstine's Hist.* 94 a, Aristotimus was dispatched both of life and rule

II. *intransitive.*

†8 (for *refl* 1 b) To start promptly for a place, get away quickly, make haste to go, hasten away.

1587 TURBERV *Trag T.* (1837) 101 Howe he mought Dispatche and goe unto the place 1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, IV iii 82 And now dispatch we toward the Court 1670 EACHARD *Cont Clergy* 52 Dispatch forthwith for Peru and Jamaica. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy* 400 That we might dispatch for the Cape of Good Hope, as fast as possible

9. To make haste (*to do something*), hasten, be quick *Obs.* or *arch*

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ Conv* I (1586) 24 b, Dispatch I pray you to shew me. 1591 FLORIO *2nd Fruites* 5 Dispatch and giue me a shirt 1692 R L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq* IV i (1733) 78/1 Why do we not dispatch then and take possession? 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III iii, Thou hast so many 'If's' and 'And's'! Prithee, dispatch. 1753 FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* I Wks 1799 I 37 Hold your jaw and dispatch 1828 SCOTT *F M Perth* VIII, Butler Gilbert, dispatch, thou knave. 1833 L RITCHIE *Wand by Loire* 146 'Come—despatch!' said the imperial sponsor; and the ceremony was hurried through

†10. (*absol.* from 5) To conclude or settle a business, to get through, have done (*with*). *Obs*

1603 SHAKS *Meas for M* III i 279 At that place call vpon me, and dispatch with Angelo, that it may be quickly 1666 BOYLE *Orig Formes & Qual* (1667) 51 And thus (to dispatch) by the bruising of Fruit, the Texture is commonly so chang'd, that [etc]

P *Dispatch* is used by Gabriel Harvey for the pa pple

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk* (Camden) 22, I hope mi long lingering matter is ere now quietly dispatch. 1577 *Ibid* 58 Ar the[y] so soone dispatche in deede?

Hence **Dispa tched** *ppl. a.* (whence †**Dispa tchedly** *adv*); **Dispa tching** *vbl sb.* and *ppl a.*

1552 HULOET, Dispatched, *expeditus, perfectus* *a* 1564 BECON *Acts Christ & Antichr* Prayers, etc (1844) 531 Unto the dispatching of their torments, if they be in purgatory 1611 FLORIO, *Spacciatamente*, dispatchedly, out of hand, with riddance or much speed 1625 W. HULI *Mirr Maiestie* 78 Not to a dispatching, easy, honourable kind of death, but to the lingring, painefull, ignominious death of the Crosse 1633 *Costlie Whore* IV iii in Bullen *O Pl* IV, A cup of poyson Stuft with dispatching Simples. 16 *Cabbala*, Marq Ynoiosa to Lord Conway (R), I have differed the dispatching of a currier 1893 *Star* 25 Feb 4/3 The port is at the dispatching point of the Cheshire salt trade.

Dispatch, despatch (dispæ tʃ), *sb* Also 7 dispache. [f DISPATCH *v*, or perh. immediately ad. It *dispaccio* (also *spaccio*) 'a dispatch, a hastning, a riddance; also a pleeke or packet of letters' (Florio) = Sp, Pg. *despacho*, Romanic deriv f. the vb stem: see prec Cf relation of DEPEACH *sb.* and *v*]

I. The act of dispatching.

1. The sending off (of a messenger, letter, etc) on an errand or to a particular destination.

1600 E BLOUNT tr *Conestaggio* 280 Blaming him to have beene too slacke in the dispatch of the Armie. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 10 June, So to Woolwich to give order for the dispatch of a ship I have taken under my care to see dispatched 1805 J LINDLEY *Voy. Brazil* (1808) 74 He deferred the dispatch of my note 1840 *Penny Cycl* XVIII. 457/1 The operations of the Post-office belonging to the dispatch of letters 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) I 1 70 The despatch of a French embassy to England 1886 *Postal Guide* No 119 title-p, Dates of Dispatch of Mails, etc *Ibid* 210 Dates of Despatch of Colonial and Foreign Mails

†2. Official dismissal or leave to go, given to an ambassador after completion of his errand; congé *Obs*

1571 *St. Trials, Duke Norfolk* (R.), After the dispatch of Rodolph, in Lent last, as he had made show before, that he intended to go over sea, and was all this while practising about this treason. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1638) 161 To heare Embassadors from forrein Princes, and to give them their dispatch. 1605 SHAKS *Lear* II i. 127 The seuerall Messengers From hence attend dispatch 1698 FRYER *Acc E India & P.* 124, I easily condescended, thinking to procure my Dispatch with more speed

†3 Dismissal (of a suitor, etc) after settlement of business; attention to or settlement of the business (of a person); see DISPATCH *v.* 3 *Obs.*

1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpet* 936 If thou be a mans atturney Let him not waite and spende money, If his dispatch do lie in the.

4 Making away with by putting to death; killing; death by violence

Happy dispatch, a humorous name for the Japanese form of suicide called HARA KIRI

1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 315 Except I had followed you the sorrowes had quite ouerwhelmed me, and wrought my remediesse dispatch 1591 *Troub Raigne K John* (1611) 59 Tormentor come away, Make my dispatch the Tyrants feasting day 1653 H COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav* xv 51 So furious and bloody a fight, that in less than a quarter of an hour we made a clean dispatch of them all 1697 DR. PATRICK *Comm Exod.* VII 6 There were about two hours and a half for the Dispatch of all the Lambs 1859 *Times* 26 Mar 9/2 The Japanese are taught the science, mystery, or accomplishment of 'Happy Dispatch'

5 The getting (of business, etc) out of hand; settlement, accomplishment, (prompt or speedy) execution *Quick dispatch*: prompt or speedy settlement of an affair, hence, in former use, promptitude in settling an affair, speed, expedition (= sense 6)

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ Conv* II (1586) 101 b, Neither that he be lesse liberall of justice, or quick in dispatch towards them [the poore], than towards the rich 1601 SHAKS *All's Well* III ii 56 After some dispatch in hand at Court, Thither we bend againe 1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II xlvi (1631) 270 The miles which you must overcome before the dispatch of your journey 1602 *How Man may chuse a good Wife* III ii in *Old Eng Drama* (1824) 53 About it with what quick dispatch thou can'st 1651 BAXTER *Inf Bapt* 214, I offered you—To Dispute publikely, only for quick dispatch 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F* II 75 In the dispatch of business, his diligence was indefatigable 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Manch Strike* VII 73 Three members of the Committee sit daily for the dispatch of common business 1863 H COX *Instit* I vi 41 If it be intended that Parliament should meet for *dispatch of business* 1885 *Act* 48-49 *Vict* c 60 § 10 Notwithstanding any vacancy the Council shall be competent to proceed to the dispatch of business

β 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* I III i, In him is. only clerklike 'despatch of business' according to routine. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl* (1868) I. iii 75 To his credit and dexterity they attribute the despatch of most things.

†b 'Conduct, management' (J). *Obs rare*

1605 SHAKS *Macb* I v 69 You shall put This Nights great Businesse into my dispatch,

6 a Prompt settlement or speedy accomplishment of an affair (= *quick dispatch* in 5) Also as a personal quality: Promptitude in dealing with affairs b. Speed, expedition, haste, rapid progress

a 1607–12 BACON *Ess*, *Dispatch* (Arb.) 242 Measure not dispatch by the tymes of sitting, but by the advauncement of the busines *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II 71 Dispatch is no mean Virtue in a Statesman 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 469 P 4 The Dispatch of a good Office is very often as beneficial to the Solicitor as the good Office itself

b 1573 TUSSER *Husb* lxxxv (1878) 174 Due season is best Dispatch hath no fellow, make short and away. 1582 N LICHEFIELD tr *Castanheda's Conq E Ind.* XXVIII. 91 b, The dispatch he made for the lading of our ships. 1636 DAVENANT *Writs* V i, This is a time of great dispatch and haste 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig Nat* IX 206 The business he has to do grows urgent upon him, and calls for dispatch. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 132 We also made good dispatch with the cutting of the rock 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* VIII XVIII XIV 84 All turns on dispatch, loiter a little, and Friedrich himself will be here again!

β 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* I, 8 Covering them [the roots] with so much despatch.

†7. The act of getting rid (of something), by sale, etc.; riddance, clearance, disposal; the act of putting away hastily *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS *Lear* I. II 33 *Glou* What Paper were you reading? *Bast.* Nothing my Lord *Glou.* No? what needed then that terrible dispatch of it into your Pocket? 1653 H COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav* XIII 41 In less than eight days he cleared his Warehouse Now having made a full dispatch of all [etc].

II. Concrete and transferred senses.

8 A written message sent off promptly or speedily; *spec.* an official communication relating to public affairs, usually conveyed by a special messenger.

1582 N LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E Ind.* XX. 52 b, Nicholas Coello having received this dispatch, did forthwith depart, and that in hast 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy* IV. XXI. 136 Messengers which carry y° ordinary dispatches from Raguse to Constantinople 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav* 309 Visier, keeper of the seale, who before he can seale any dispatch, must acquaint the grand Senior 1782 *Gentl Mag* LII. 147 Captain Henry Edwin late of his Majesty's ship Russel, arrived here with dispatches from Rear Admiral Sir Samuel Hood 1803 WELLESLEY *Let. to Wellington* 23 Dec in Thornton *Hist India* (1842) III. XVIII 358 *note*, I received this morning your dispatch of the 30th of November 1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw *Desp.* IV. 292 Excepting upon very important occasions I write my dispatches without making a draft 1844 H H WILSON *Brit India* I 223 Sir John Malcolm announced his arrival to the court, sending his dispatches by one of his officers 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV 360 Delivering seal'd dispatches which the Head took half-amazed

β 1641 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 59, I have alsoe made an other despacth to the lords of the privie counsel by his Majesties command 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV XXIX 87 They were called away by a despatch from the fleet at Cardia. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* VI 135 The loss of the mail-bags, containing Government despatches and our friends' letters for the past year

9. An agency or organization for the expeditious transmission of goods, etc.; a conveyance or vessel by which goods, parcels, or letters are dispatched

1694 *Lond Gaz* No 2964/1 Died .. Don Jean de Angulo, Secretary of the Universal Dispatch. 1703 *Ibid* No 3924/4 The Reprisal Dispatch, Jacob Green late Master, from New-England 1861 [see 12] *Mod* The Merchants' Despatch, it was sent by despatch. (*Cent Dict*)

†10 A body of persons (officially) sent to a particular destination. *Obs*

1713 WARDER *True Amazons* 69 Dispatches of Guards are sent from the first Disturbance given

11 *slang* (*pl*) A kind of false dice = DISPATCHER 2.

1812 J H VAUX *Flash Dict*, *Dispatches*, false dice used by gamblers, so contrived as always to throw a nick 1856 *Times* 27 Nov 9/2 There are dice called 'despatches'. A 'despatch' has two sides, double fours, double fives, and double sixes

III. 12 *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *dispatch-bearing, -writer, -writing*; **dispatch-boat, -box, dispatch cock, dispatch-tube** (see quots.)

1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 469 P 5 Gratifications, Tokens of Thankfulness, Dispatch Money, and the like specious Terms, are the Pretences under which Corruption shelters itself 1785 GROSE *Dict Vulg. Tongue, Spatch cock*, abbreviation of a dispatch cock, an Irish dish upon any sudden occasion. 1834 *West Ind Sketch bk* I 299 These dispatch cocks. are simply fowls cut down the back and expanded to the purposes of a grill they afford an agreeable relief to an appetite that demands haste to be gratified—whence the name. 1841 LEVER *C O'Malley* XCI. 443 In the mere details of note-writing or despatch-bearing. 1861 *Engineer* XII 521/3 (*title*) The Pneumatic Despatch *Ibid*, The loads, in the pneumatic despatch tubes do not much exceed half-a-ton, unless the despatch carriages are coupled in trains of two or more. 1864 WEBSTER, *Dispatch-box*, a box for carrying dispatches; a box for papers and other conveniences of a gentleman when travelling 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s v. *Atmospheric Railway*, A late act of Congress (1872) appropriates $15,000 for a pneumatic dispatch-tube between the Capitol and the Government Printing-Office, Washington *Ibid*, *Dispatch-boat*, a name given to a swift vessel, formerly a fast sailer, now a small steamboat, used in dispatch duty. *Ibid*, *Dispatch-tube*, a tube in which letters or parcels are transported by a current of air. 1889 *Repent P Wentworth* III 267 Some papers he had just extracted from his despatch-box 1889 *Sat Rev* 26 Jan 104/1 Despatch-writing had not yet become part of the art of war

Dispa tchable, *a. rare* [f. DISPATCH *v.* + -ABLE] Capable of being dispatched

1821 *Blackw Mag* IX 305 Thou wilt find it no very easy or dispatchable matter

Dispatcher (dispæ tʃəɹ) [f. as prec. + -ER 1] 1 One who or that which dispatches, in various senses: see the verb

1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos* (Palfi) v vi, To the godly, death is the most happy messenger and quick dispatcher of all such displeasures 1549 BALE *Pref Leland's Itin* B iv. (J), Avaryce was the other dyspatcher, whych hath made an ende both of our lybraryes and bokes without respect 1563–87 FOXE *A & M* (1632) III xi 551/2 *marg*, D Story the chiefe dispatcher of all Gods saints that suffered in Queene Maries time 1611 COTGR, *Dataire*, the dater, or dispatcher of the Popes Bulls 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II 212 Likewise the Dispatcher of Averages 1884 A WAINWRIGHT in *Harper's Mag* July 272/2 The dispatcher, as the electrician is technically called, puts his finger upon a fourth key. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Aug 3/2 The despatcher of a telegram

2. *slang* (*pl*) A kind of false dice: see quots

1798 *Sporting Mag* XI 85 How long it was since his conscience had permitted him to use dispatchers, these, he said, were loaded dice. 1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* 237 Of unfair dice, there are those whose faces do not bear the correct number of pips, and which are known as 'dispatchers'. *Ibid.* 238 A high dispatcher cannot throw less than two, whilst a low one cannot throw higher than three

Dispa tchful, *a. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. DISPATCH *sb* + -FUL]

†1. Having the quality of dispatching or making away with expeditiously. *Obs*

1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch Old One* II ii D ij, Ile.. Fall like a secret and dispatchfull plague On your secured comforts. 1680 H MORE *Apocal Apoc* 83 Their teeth .. were very dispatchfull of their prey

2. Full of or characterized by dispatch; speedy, expeditious, quick, hasty. *Obs* or *arch.*

1642 FULLER *Answ to Feme* 3 Those dispatchfull and urgent times 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V 331 So saying, with dispatchful looks in haste She turns, on hospitable thoughts intent 1683 tr. *Erasmus' Moriæ Enc*, While the dispatchful fool shall rush bluntly on. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1852) II 592 There is a wide difference between leading a regular life, and living by rule; the one is pleasant, easy, smooth, and dispatchful; the other, toilsome, stiff, and generally wasteful both of time and strength 1814 II BUSK *Fugitive Pieces* 230 If despatchful haste thy journey need. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 19 The most dispatchful solicitude

†b. quasi *adv.* Speedily, quickly, in haste *Obs.*

1725 POPE *Odyss.* III 534 Let one, dispatchful, bid some swain to lead A well fed bullock from the grassy mead 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVIII 148 Their keen-edged axes to the toweing oaks Dispatchful they applied.

†**Dispa·tchment.** *Obs* [f DISPATCH *v.* + -MENT] The act of dispatching, dispatch (in various senses) · prompt execution or settlement, getting rid of, sending away, dismissal; making away with, killing

1529 *St. Trials, Wolsey*, For want of dispatchment of matters. 1538 M. THROGMORTON *Let Cromwell* (MS in *St Pap Hen VIII*, XII II No 552 Reed Off) Att Paues y receyued [illegible] dispatchment in MS [illegible] promes [illegible] 1546 B[illegible] [illegible] 110 b, He confessed that he had sent false letters and poysons to the dyspachement of hys enemyes 1570 ABP PARKER *Corr* 363 To procure the dispatchment of this offensive court.

Dispathy, obs. form of DYSPATHY.

†**Dispa·tron,** *v Obs.* [DIS- 7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of a patron or of patronage

1615 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Job Triumphant* II 62 Townes of late By him dispatroned and depopulate *c* 1620 Z BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 89 By thee dispatron'd Who could a comforte once afford to me?

Dispauper (dispɔ̄ pəɹ), *v Law.* [DIS- 7 b] *trans* To decide a person to be no longer a pauper, to deprive of the privileges of a pauper; to disqualify from suing *in formâ pauperis*, that is, without payment of fees.

1631 *Star Chamb Cases* (Camden) 72 Therefore the Court would dismisse the cause or dispauper the pl[ain]t[if]f, for that by his confession he hath 12*li* per annum. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Dispauper* is a word most used in the Court of Chancery, as when one is admitted to sue *in forma pauperis*, if that privilege be taken from him, he is said to be *Dispaupered*. 1816 J PHILLIMORE *Rep* I 185 (L) If a party has a current income, though no permanent property, he must be dispaupered 1885 *Law Times* 7 Mar 340/1 The plaintiff had, by the fact of his having recovered, more than £5, become dispaupered

Dispauperize (dispɔ̄ pərəiz), *v* [f. DIS- 6 + PAUPERIZE] *trans.* a To release or free from the state of pauperism. Also *fig* b. To free (a community or locality) from paupers.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 283 What chance do you see of d[illegible] of the paupers? 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ* V [illegible] many highly pauperized districts h[illegible] by adopting strict rules of poor law [illegible] 1874 *Contemp Rev* XXIV. 965 The boy was thoroughly dispauperized in spirit.

Hence **Dispau perized** *ppl a*; **-iza tion.**

1834 *1st Rep. Poor Law Comm* (1885) 163 The principle of relief found so efficient in the dispauperized parishes. 1876 PRIVMAN (*title*), Dispauperization, a popular Treatise on Poor-Law Evils and their Remedies.

†**Dispay·re,** *sb Obs.* Also dys-,-peir,-peyre [f DISPAIR *v* 2, var of DEPAIR, to spoil, injure, or suffer injury] Impaired condition, disrepair.

1467 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 397 That it may be remedyed and holpen when that it ys [in] ruyn, or in dispeyre, or before. 1537-8 *Will of S Spower* (Somerset Ho.), All the wyndows that be in dyspeir.

Dispayr(e, obs form of DESPAIR.

Dispease (dispīz) [f. DIS- 9 + PEACE *sb.* Orig. Scotch, in which it is in familiar use] The absence or reverse of peace or quietness; uneasiness (of mind); dissension, enmity.

1825 JAMIESON, *Dispeace*, disquiet, dissension. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III IV § 36 197 The London of the nineteenth century may yet become as Venice without her despotism, and as Florence without her dispeace. 1856 — *Mod Paint* III IV XVIII Concl 338 Two men, cast on a desert island, could not thrive in dispeace 1867 S. COX *Quest Chief Good* 123 This very contrast breeds no dispeace or anger in the heart 1873 BURTON *Hist Scot.* VI LXXI 219 Scotland had elements of dispeace. 1881 GILKIE in *Nature* XXIII 224 The rumours of renewed dispeace among the nations.

Hence **Dispea ceful** *a.*

1892 R WALLACE in *Scott Leader* 29 Jan 6 A messenger of that dispeaceful divinity [the goddess of strife]

†**Dispea·r,** *v Obs* [f DIS- 6 + stem of *appear*, *com-pear*, see also the aphetic PEAR Cf OF. *disparoir* (16th c in Godef.) or It *disparere* 'to disappeere' (Florio) Mod. Fr. has in the present stem *disparaître*, *disparuss-*: cf DISPARISH *v* [1] and DISAPPEAR.] *intr.* To disappear

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* VII XLIV 125 All those stars on heau'ns blew face that shone dispeared were and gone 1627 BP HALL *Gt Impostor* Wks. 501 This great impostor dispeareth and is gone 1647 H MORE *Song of Soul* I I 11, But he looks on to whom nought doth dispear.

Dispeche: var of DESPECHE, DEPEACH *v. Obs*, to send away; dispatch. Also **Dispechement,** = DISPATCHMENT.

1538 M THROGMORTON *Let.*, copy in *MS Cott Cleopatra* E 6, If 386, And from thens also to have been dispeched [orig in *St Pap Hen. VIII*, XII II No 552, dyspachyd] *Ibid.*, And herupon delayed my dispechement To come further concernyng my dispechement [original, *in both cases*, dyspachement]

Dispect, var of DESPECT, *Obs.*

†**Dispee·d,** *v Obs* [app ad obs. It *dispedire*, (*spedire*) to dispatch (Florio), f DIS- I; a parallel form to L *ex-pedire*, *im-pedire* (EXPEDE, IMPEDE) But, as the spelling shows, associated in Eng use with SPEED · cf also the parallel form DESPEED] *trans.* To dispatch, to send off b *refl* To get away quickly.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (L.), To that end he dispeeded an embassadour to Poland The man returned and was againe dispeeded 1624 in *Calend. St Papers, E Indies* 16 Aug (1878) 365 The Dutch have dispeeded sundry ships towards the west 1630 LORD *Baumani* 79 [He] dispeeded his Bramane Madewnaugen, and his Pudon, to Delee 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XV 273 Himself from that most painful interview Dispeeding, he withdrew

c To dispatch or finish promptly; to expedite.

1626 GATAKER *Spanish Invasion* 16 Iuhan sent one Alypius furnished with much treasure for the dispeeding of the worke

Dispeir(e, obs form of DESPAIR.

Dispel (dispe l), *v* [ad. L. *dispell-ere* to drive asunder, scatter, f DIS- I + *pellere* to drive]

1 *trans.* To drive away in different directions or in scattered order; to disperse by force, dissipate (e.g clouds, darkness, doubts, fears, etc)

a 1631 DONNE in *Select* (1843) 141 More clouds than they could dispel and scatter 1662 J DAVIES tr *Olearius' Voy Ambass.* 210 Lamps enough to dispell the greatest darknesse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I 530 He gently rais'd Their fainted courage, and dispel'd their fears 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F* III 63 His apprehensions were soon dispelled 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud* IV. I viii. 90 He dispelled the illusions of Lewis 1887 BOWEN *Virg Æneid* I 199 His more dire ye have suffered, and these too Heaven will dispel

2 *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become dissipated or scattered, as a cloud or the like.

1643 *Kingdomes Wkly Intellig* No 7 55 [He] still hangs as a cloud over Plimmouth, but it dispells every day 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* II 263 Melt, and dispel, ye spectre-doubts 1840 *Blackw Mag* XLVIII 270 Conventions .. in constant succession bubble up, form, and dispel.

Hence **Dispe lling** *ppl a*, *esp.* in comb, as *care-dispelling*, that dispels care; **Dispe llent** (also *-ant*), a dispelling agent; **Dispe ller,** he who or that which dispels

1717 FRIZELL *Voy. S Sea* 77 It is an admirable dispeller of certain Tumors 1836 F MAHONY *Rel Father Prout, Watergrasshill Carousal* (1859) 78 A dispeller of sorrow 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Aug 10 The change of scene..will often act as a good dispellant.

Dispence, var of DISPENSE.

†**Dispe·nd,** *v. Obs.* or *arch* Also 4-6 des-, dys-. Pa t and pple dispended, dispent [ME. *des-*, *dispend-en*, a OF. *despend-re* (mod F *dépendre*) — Pr. *despendre*, Sp *despender*, It. *dispendere* — late L. *dispendĕre* to weigh out, pay out, dispense, f DIS- I + *pendĕre* to weigh Cf. EXPEND, SPEND.]

1. *trans.* To pay away, expend, spend · a. money, wealth.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 290 Pe kyng sent. For bisshoppes & oper þat þei found, þat ilk zere mot dispende of londes twenty pound *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 63 For hooly churches good moot been despended On hooly churches blood that is descended. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W 1495) I XXVII 45 a/1 She had dyspended alle her hauour to leches for to recouure her syghte 1599 B. JONSON *Ev Man out of Hum.* II III, A poore elder brother of mine, sir, a yeoman, may dispend some seven or eight hundred a yeere. 1642 *Declar Lords & Com* 20 June 6 Those summes shall be dispended as the former have been *c* 1680 HICKERINGILL *Hist Whiggism* Wks 1716 I 28 All [the money] was dispended

absol 1340 *Ayenb* 53 Ich wylle þet þou ete and drinke and .. despendi. 1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 348 When he must needs despend, he .. kisses every Peece he parts from

b other things.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13410 (Cott) Þe god þinc suld þou first despend. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III 650/2 Schal do bynge two fatte Oxen to be dispended on a dyner 14 HOCCLEVE *Compl. Virgin* 244 And hath his blood despent in grete foysoun 1582 N LICHEFIELD tr *Castanheda's Conq E Ind* xiii 98 a, They were the bolder to dispend amongst them then shot, with the which there were many very sore hurt 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. LXIX Wks (1677) 105 Every Man will be busie in dispending that quality, which is predominant in him *a* 1745 SWIFT *Wks* (1841) II 69 They insist, that the army dispend as many oaths yearly as will produce £100,000 nett 1868 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) IV XIII 317 An isolated bastion dispending its strength

c *To dispend land*: to have an income from land, to possess land.

1523 FITZHERB *Surv* XII (1539) 27 In some case he shall dispende and have more landes 1613 SIR H FINCH *Law* (1636) 405 Where that clause needs not, the Iurors must dispend some land of freehold out of ancient demesne within the Countie where the issue is to be tried

2. To spend, consume, employ, occupy (time).

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc.* 2435 Thou here dispended thi tym wrang *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 320 How she in vertu myghte hir lyf dispende [*Harl erron* despent] *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Learn to Die* 239 My dayes I despente in vanitee 1582 N LICHEFILLD tr *Castanheda's Conq. E Ind*, LXIX. 142 b, That vpon them the Caruells might dispend their times. 1582 BINNEY *Mon. Matrones* 122 The time of my life euill dispent

3 *pass* To be brought to an end or finished up; to be exhausted or spent, to come to an end.

1393 GOWER *Conf* I. 5 Whan the prologe is so despended 1452 *Will of S Fyncham* in Blyth's *Fyncham* (1863) 154 Til heve issue male be dispended 1470 HARDING *Chron* IX 1, Anchises dyed and was dispent 1520 *Caxton's Chron Eng* I 9/2 The vytayles were dispended and fayled

4 To spend to no purpose; to waste, squander

1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 1198 A clerk that folylyche dyspendyth þe godys þat hys fadyr hym 3yveth *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L G W* 2491 *Phyllis*, Me liste not Despenden [*v r* dispenden] on hym a pennefull of ynke 1483 CAXTON *Cato* B v b, To thende that thou dyspende hyt not folysshly.

5 To distribute, DISPENSE (*esp* in early use, in charity to the poor)

c 1375 *Cato Major* III V in *Anglia* VII, Freliche dispende, þei need is, euen among *c* 1400 *Apol Loll* 112 If þis be geuen or despendid to þe pore 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 275/1 To gyue to the poure peple and dispende it among the nedy. 1517 *Test. Ebor* (Surt) V 88 Dispendyd and dalt at my buryall xls 1633 P FLETCHER *Purple Isl* III VII, The purple fountain By thousand rivers through the Isle dispent. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph* XII xlix 225 When Sols Influence descends And richer Showres, then fell on Danaes lap dispends *a* 1656 HALES *Gold Rem* (1688) 267 To make them profitable unto us, by charitably dispending them.

6. To dispense *with*, do without *rare.*

1614 T ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 61 If a present punishment be suspended, the future shall neuer be dispended with

†**Dispe·nder.** *Obs* Also 4-5 des-, dispendour [ME a. OF. *despendeur* agent-n from *despendre*, see prec] One that expends, a dispenser, an almoner; a steward, = DISPENSATOR.

1340 *Ayenb* 190 He het his despendoure þet he hum yeaue nyftene pond of gold. Þe spendere ne yeaf bote nyf 1382 WYCLIF *Tit* I 7 It bihoueth a bischop for to be without crime, as dispendoun of God. 1382 — 1 *Pet* IV 10 As goode dispenderes of the grace of God *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib* P 687 The grettest richesses that a man hath, the mo despendours he hath. *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* III XVII. (1869) 144 Thilke is executrice, and dispendere of the residue of the testat 1450-1530 *Myrr ous Ladye* 114 Marye that aite moste ware dyspender fede the hungry wyth thy benygne pronydence. 1611 FLORIO, *Dispensatore* also a dispender

‖**Dispe·nding,** *vbl sb Obs* [f DISPEND *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of DISPEND *v*, expenditure

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr* 25 Thes holy mene lefte not witterly the dispendynge of worldely goodis 1563 *Homilies* II *Almsdeeds* III (1859) 395 There is a kind of dispending that shall never diminish the stock 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III IX (1632) 537 Their dispending and artificiall liberalities

b. Money to defray expenses

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII 509 He gaf thame dispending And send thame hame

c Dispensation; stewardship

1388 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* IX 17 Dispending [1382, *Geneva*, and 1611 dispensation, *R. V.* stewardship] is bitakun to me

Dispendious (dispe ndiəs), *a.* [ad. L *dispendiōs-us* hurtful, prejudicial, f. DISPENDIUM. Cf. mod.F. *dispendieux* expensive (Littré)]

†1. Causing loss or injury; hurtful, injurious.

1557 POLE in Strype *Eccl Mem* III App lxxx 276 [It] being thought that for the necessity of money that is to be demanded in the parliament, and otherwise cannot be provided, the prorogation of that should be much dispendious.

2 Costly, expensive; lavish, extravagant

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Dispendious*, sumptuous, costly. 1861 BRISTOW HOPE *Eng Cathedr. 19th C.* II. 59 A somewhat dispendious use of material may in the end be true economy. 1864 *Ecclesiologist* XXV 86 What is the good of this dispendious use of materials?

Hence **Dispe·ndiously** *adv*, at great expense

1874 T G BONNEY *Flotsam & Jetsam* 9 Nov (1883) 116 A green apple which he had dispendiously bought

Dispe·nditure. *rare* [f DISPEND, after EXPENDITURE] = EXPENDITURE.

1857 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm & Eng* II 506 His exuberant dispenditure speedily received a check

‖**Dispe·ndium.** *Obs* [L = cost, expense, also, loss, damage; f. *dispendĕre* to DISPEND a parallel form to COMPENDIUM. Cf It. *dispendio* expense] Loss, waste, expenditure, expense

1648 *Petit Eastern Ass.* 18 Is not Belt-money the dispendium of our possessions? *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I (1662) 356 This Gentleman in his Title page ingeniously wisheth that his Compendium might not prove a Dispendium to the Reader thereof 1699 J WOODWARD in *Phil Trans* XXI 207 The less they [Plants] are in Bulk, the smaller the Quantity of the Fluid Mass in which they are set is drawn off, the Dispendium of it, being pretty nearly proportioned to the Bulk of the Plant. 1727 S SWITZER *Pract Gardiner* I V 42 The dispendium or expense of water was the less by ½.

Dispensabi·lity. [f. next + -ITY] The quality of being dispensable a Capability of being dispensed or made the subject of ecclesiastical dispensation. b. Capability of being dispensed with or done without.

a 1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc Usurped Powers* 43 Quoting a Doctor of the Papacy for the dispensability of an oath 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist Lit* IV III § 23 [They] deny the dispensability of the decalogue in any part. 1881 STUBBS *Med & Mod. Hist* XII. (1886) 284 The theologians disputed as to the dispensability of a marriage with a brother's widow.

b 1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* III III IX 81 Weighing the dispensability or indispensability as a travelling companion of each [book]

Dispensable (dispe nsăb'l), *a.* [ad med.L. *dispensābil-is*, f *dispensāre* to DISPENSE. see -BLE. Cf F *dispensable* (16th c in Littré).]

1 *Eccl* Subject to dispensation a. Capable of being permitted in special circumstances, though against the canons; capable of being remitted or condoned, though an offence or sin.

1533 MORE *Let. to Cromwell* Wks 1425/1 Sodenly his highnes shewed me that his mariage was in such wise against the lawe of nature, that it coulde in no wyse by the churche be dispensable 1536 *Act* 28 *Hen VIII*, c 7 § 5 The maryage was ayenst the lawes of almighty god, and not dispensable by any humayne auctoritie. 1562 FILLS in Strype *Ann* I xxxiii 371 Horrible sins are dispensable for money *a* 1709 ATKYNS *Parl & Pol Tracts* (1734) 296 The Distinction of *Mala Prohibita*, into such as are dispensable, and such as are not dispensable

b. Capable of being dispensed with or declared non-obligatory in a special case, as a law, canon, oath, etc

a 1618 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 106 If it [the Law] be dispensable in some cases beneficiall to a man 1679 BURNET *Hist Ref* I. i ii 152 He was then of opinion that the law in Leviticus was dispensable 1690 STILLINGFL *Charge to Clergy* (T.), The question is, whether the church's benefit may not make the canons against non residence as dispensable as those against translations 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist Lit* iv iii § 23 Durand seems to have thought the fifth commandment (our sixth) more dispensable than the rest 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Feb 2/2 Celibate friars with 'dispensable vows' are henceforth to be one of the recognized agencies of the Church of England.

2 Allowable, excusable, pardonable *arch.* or *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* III xxiv (Arb.) 286 It came not of vanitie but of a fatherly affection, toying in the sport and company of his little children, in which respect it was dispenceable in him and not indecent *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm* 1 *Pet* III 8 In his saddest times, when he might seem most dispensable to forget other things 1704 SWIFT *T Tub* VI (Seager), If straining a point were at all dispensable.

3. That can be dispensed with or done without; unessential, omissible; unimportant.

1649 JER TAYLOR *Gt Exemp.* III xvi. 54 Things, which indeed are pious, and religious, but dispensable, voluntary and commutable 1653 H MORE *Conject Cabbal* Pref A VII (T.), Speculative and dispensable truths a man .. ought rather to propound sceptically to the world. 1842 BLACKIE in *Tait's Mag* IX 749 Books are yet only of secondary use and can never render the hearing ear, and the speaking tongue dispensable 1867 SWINBURNE *Ess & Stud* (1875) 118 Not a tone of colour is misplaced or dispensable

4 Capable of being dispensed or administered.

1680 *St Trials, Col Andrewe* (R.), If they be laws, they must be dispensable by the ordinary courts of the land

Hence **Dispe·nsableness** = DISPENSABILITY

1654 HAMMOND *Fundamentals* XII. § 2 (R.) Of Dispensableness of Oaths

Dispensary (dispe nsări). [f. L type *dispensārium, dispensārius* (*liber*): cf. med L. *dispensārius* (1290 in Fleta = *dispensator* DISPENSER), and F *dispensaire* 'a Dispensatorie, or Booke, that teacheth how to make all Phisicall compositions' (Cotgr. 1611); f *dispens-* ppl stem of L *dispendĕre* to dispense: see -ARY]

1. A place, room, or shop, in which medicines are dispensed; an apothecary's shop. *spec.* A charitable institution, where medicines are dispensed and medical advice given gratis, or for a small charge (*charitable* or *public dispensary*).

1699 GARTH *Dispens* Pref (R.), The dispensary being an apartment in the college, set up for the relief of the sick poor 1702 (*title*), The necessity and usefulness of the Dispensaries lately set up by the College of Physicians in London, for the use of the sick poor 1789 MRS PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 199 [Venice treacle] can never be got genuine except here, at the original Dispensary 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* I 58 In the discharge of his duty as physician to a dispensary. 1869 LECKY *Europ Mor* II iv 86 A Merchant founded a gratuitous dispensary for the monks. 1874 C GEIKIE *Life in Woods* XVII 291 He gave me some stuff from a dispensary

†2. *transf.* A collection of the drugs or preparations mentioned in the pharmacopœia or to be found in an apothecary's shop *Obs.*

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 248 ₱ 3 Natural Gaiety and Spirit . surpass all the false Ornaments . that can be put on by applying the whole Dispensary of a Toilet. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1852) I. 676 Nor yet does it suffice that we have a complete dispensary of remedies without knowing how to apply them

†3. A book containing formulæ and directions for the making up of medicines; a pharmacopœia; = DISPENSATORY *sb* 1 *Obs* or *arch*

1721 BAILEY, *Dispensary*, a Treatise of Medicines 1725 BRADLEY *Fam Dict* s v *Syrup*, You have a Description of it in all Dispensaries

Di·spensate, *v. rare* [f L *dispensāt-*, ppl. stem of *dispensāre*; cf. *compensate*.] = DISPENSE

1701 BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* 5 That all is so Dispensated, and Oeconomized in, from, and by the Beloved 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb Hall* (1845) 144 Conceptions of widely dispensated happiness

Dispensation (dispensē·ʃən). Also 4–6 dys-; -acioun. [a. F. *dispensation* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L *dispensātiōn-em* distribution of money or property, management, stewardship, regulation, economy, from *dispensāre* to DISPENSE]

I. The action of dealing out or distributing

1. The action of dispensing or dealing out; distribution or administration to others; expenditure, spending, or disbursement (of money); economical use or disposal (of anything).

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III 469 (Matz.) Everych schulde make good for his owne partie, and 3eve us special helpe and subsidie by his owne dispensacioun. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* I ii (1739) 2 The dispensation of this grace unto all men 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist Earth* I (1723) 52 A Dispensation of Water promiscuously and indifferently to all Parts of the Earth. *a* 1704 T BROWN *Praise Wealth* Wks 1730 I 86 Blind in the dispensation of all our favours 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 618 Elizabeth, a queen well known for her penurious dispensations 1861 TULLOCH *Eng Purit.* I 26 Changes in the dispensation of the Lord's Supper 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II VIII. 439 The dispensation of bribes, places, and pensions

†2. *Anat.* The distribution of blood, the nerves, etc, from some centre *Obs.*

1668 CULPEPPER & COLL *Barthol Anat* I i 301 But the Principle of Dispensation from whence the Veins arise, is the Liver, and not the Heart *Ibid* III. i. 322 The Beginning of the dispensation of Nerves, or the part whence the Nerves immediately arise, is the *Medulla oblongata* 1759 tr *Duhamel's Husb* II. ii. (1762) 182 This dispensation of the nutritive juices.

3 The process of dispensing medicines or medical prescriptions; 'the making up of medicines in accordance with prescription, and the delivery of them to the patient' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* V iii 237 In the due dispensation of medicines desumed from this animall 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Garth*, The Physicians procured some apothecaries to undertake the dispensation.

II. The action of administering, ordering, or managing, the system by which things are administered.

[This group of senses originates in the L. use of *dispensātio* to render Gr οἰκονομία in N. T and patristic writers The latter is used in 1 Cor IX 17, Eph. III 2, Col 1 25 for the 'office of an administrator' (see sense 4 below), but in Eph. I. 10, III. 9, for 'a method or system of administration' (specifically that which involved the Incarnation) From this latter arose various theological uses. (1) Tertullian (*Adv Praxean* II, III, IV.) uses *dispensatio*=οἰκονομία to denote the Trinity as an administrative arrangement, i e a system of distribution and apportionment of functions designed by the Father for administrative purposes This is known as an *œconomical* as distinguished from an *essential* Trinity: in the latter the personal distinctions are regarded as matters of nature and necessity, in the former of will (See the distinction between DISPENSATIVE, DISPENSATORY, and *essential*) (2) It was applied to the Incarnation (*dispensatio assumpti corporis, d. susceptæ carnis*, or simply *dispensatio*) as the basis or organ of the redemptive system under which mankind now live (August *Serm* 264 § 5) (3) The evangelical system is termed *dispensatio gratiæ* in opposition to the Law or system of works (August *Ep* 82 § 20), while the method of salvation by means of the Incarnation is *dispensatio salutis nostræ* (August *Serm.* 237 § 1) Hence, in the Latin version of Irenæus, Christ is called *dispensator paternæ gratiæ* (IV. 20 7) (4) *Dispensatio* was applied to the divine purpose or decree which established the system, and determined its mode of action (Tertull *Adv. Marc.* VI 18, Hilar Pict *De Trin* IX 66, XI. 13); also, by Hilary, to the Passion, as the supreme mystery of Redemption]

4. The orderly administration of things committed to one's charge, the function or office of administrator or steward; stewardship. *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* IX 17 Forsoth if I willinge do this thing, I haue mede; sothly if agens my wil, dispensacioun is bitake to me 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb) 98 They shulde geue acomtys of her dispensacyon that haue resceyued benefytys and ryches of the chyrche. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 34, I haue taken at my fathers hande the dispensation of redemynge mankynde 1647 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 197 According to the will of him whose steward I am, and to whom I must give an accompt of the dispensacion of that which he hath committed vnto me 1691 NORRIS *Pract Disc* 36 A Wise Dispensation of the Fading and Unrighteous Mammon 1860 TRENCH *Serm Westm Abb* XXXII 366 A man may forget or abuse his stewardship in the dispensation of one talent as effectually as in the dispensation of ten

5. Ordering, management, *esp.* the divine administration or conduct of the world; the ordering or arrangement of events by divine providence

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* IV pr VI 108 (Camb MS.) Thanne the wyse dispensacioun of god sparith hym 1382 WYCLIF *Col.* I. 25, I poul am made mynystre bi dispensacioun of god 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* (1495) VI XVIII 204 The dyspensacion of goddis word settyth some men to fore other. 1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* I 3463 Whiche danes by sufferaunce and dispensacion Of almyghty god for synne and iniquite Punysshed vnpiteously all this region 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 27 Bothe body and soule, with the hole dispensacion and ordrynge of our lyfe & wyll 1643–7 *Westm Confess Faith* VIII § 8 (1877) Overcoming all their enemies by his almighty power and wisdom, in such manner and ways as are most consonant to his wonderful and unsearchable dispensation 1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 260 Albeit in his dispensation his strokes are with an equal hand afflicting the innocent with the nocent 1671 MILTON *Samson* 61, I must not quarrel with the will Of highest dispensation.

b An arrangement or provision of Providence or of Nature.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr* 177 So infinitely wise and provident do we find all the Dispensations in Nature 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc* I (1759) I. 39 The Gospel is a Dispensation of Providence in regard to Mankind. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 18 With the immutable decree that man should labour, comes the benevolent dispensation that he need not want. 1861 MILL *Utilit* V 76 Attached to it by a special dispensation of nature

c. A special dealing of Providence with a community, family, or person, dispensing blessing, affliction, or other event; the event or lot thus dealt out; as *a mysterious* or *merciful dispensation.*

a 1652 ROGERS (J.), Neither are God's methods or intentions different in his dispensations to each private man. 1704 NELSON *Fest & Fasts* II (1739) 29 The Dispensations of God's Providence towards Men are very promiscuous 1813 SCOTT *Peveril* xxix, A humbling dispensation on the house of Peveril. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* II, Mysterious dispensations of Providence. 1848 RUSKIN *Mod Paint* II. III I. XIV. § 10 III Different dispensations of trial and of trust, of sorrow and support 1895 CROCKETT *Glistering Beaches* in *Bogmyrtle* 154 In the north, everything is either a judgement or a dispensation, according to whether it happens to your neighbour or yourself.

6 *Theol* A religious order or system, conceived as divinely instituted, or as a stage in a progressive revelation, expressly adapted to the needs of a particular nation or period of time, as the *patriarchal, Mosaic* (or *Jewish*) *dispensation*, the *Christian dispensation*, also, the age or period during which such system has prevailed; = ECONOMY 5 b

An extension of the patristic use of the word as applied to the evangelical system based on the Incarnation (see note under II above), the patriarchal and Mosaic 'dispensations' being conceived as prophetic of the Christian, all being one in substance though differing in form This use became common in the theology of the 17th c

1643–7 *Westm Confess Faith* VII § 6 (1877) There are not therefore two covenants of grace, differing in substance, but one and the same under various dispensations *a* 1652 J SMITH *Sel Disc. Drv* 297 The Jewish notion is this, that the law delivered to them on Mount Sinai was a sufficient dispensation from God 1675 W CAVE (*title*), Antiquitates Apostolicæ. to which is added An Introductory Discourse concerning the three Great Dispensations of the Church, Patriarchal, Mosaical, and Evangelical 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey) s v, In Divinity, *God's high Dispensation*, is the giving of the Levitical Law to the Jews, the Gospel to the Gentiles, the Sending his Son for the Redemption of Mankind. 1732 BERKELEY *Serm to Soc Prop. Gospel* Wks. III. 246 The Christian dispensation is a dispensation of grace and favour. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst Relig.* (1782) II 124 Christianity is the last dispensation 1838 GLADSTONE *State in Rel. Ch* VII (L.), [They] declared that the preaching of the Reformers was a kind of renewed commencement of the gospel dispensation. 1877 W. BRUCE *Comm Rev.* V, As the Israelitish dispensation was abolished by the First Coming of Christ, the Christian dispensation is abolished by His Second Coming.

†7. The ordering or arrangement of anything in a particular way; *concr.* An arrangement, a system. *Obs.*

1633 BP HALL *Hard Texts, N T* 135 By my owne voluntary dispensation. 1662 H MORE *Philos Writ* Pref Gen 10, I never found my mind low or abject enough to sink into sense or conceit of that Dispensation [superstition], experimentally to find what is at the bottom thereof 1668 — *Div Dial.* IV. IV (1713) 295 He that lives in this dispensation of life 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc* 191 The great uses and advantages of such a Heavenly dispensation of Life.

III. The action of dispensing with some requirement; med.L. *dispensātio* (See DISPENSE II.)

8. *Eccl.* An arrangement made by the administrator of the laws or canons of the church, granting, in special circumstances or in a particular case, a relaxation of the penalty incurred by a breach of the law, or exempting from the obligation to comply with its requirements, or from some sacred obligation, as an oath, etc.; the granting of licence by a pope, archbishop, or bishop, to a person, to do what is forbidden, or omit what is enjoined, by ecclesiastical law or by any solemn obligation; the licence so given

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat Wyclif* 139 þei sellen it for mony, al þat þei maye, as pardons, indulgencis, & obre dispensacioums. 1382 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III 162 Dispensacioun wiþ þis lawe wimnes miche money. *Ibid* 511 Monks and chanouns forsaken þe reules of Benet and Austyn, and taken wiþouten eny dispensacioun þe reule of freres. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T* 690 That he hath leue his firste wyf to lete As by the popes dispensacion. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng* CCXXX 243 Sir Iohan wedded dame blaunche duk henryes doughter of lancastre cosyn to the same Iohan by dispensacion of the pope *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 129 A dispensation is but a gracious releasing to some certain person or persons of the common written law 1588 SHAKS *L. L. L.* II I 87 Then seeke a dispensation for his oath. 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* IX III § 30 Richard Cheyney, Bishop of Bristol, holding Glocester therewith in dispensation 1696 tr *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 37 The Profits accruing from the Dispensation of eating Eggs, Milk, Flesh, etc. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm* IV. 114 To sue to Rome for any licence or dispensation, or to obey any process from thence, are made liable to the pains of *præmunire* 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* I 143 The original bull of dispensation which had been granted by Julius II for the marriage of Henry and Catherine 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I I VIII 56 A dispensation would be needed, but a dispensation could be got from Rome.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1664 BUTLER *Hud* II II 103 That Saints may claim a Dispensation To swear and forswear on occasion. 1673 DRYDEN *Assignation* V. IV, 'Tis a crime past dispensation 1682 *Eng Elect Sheriffs* 11 As if they had a dispensation to speak what they please. 1726 *Adv Capt R Boyle* 44 He had a Dispensation from the Mufty to drink Wine.

9. *Law* The relaxation or suspension of a law of the realm in a particular case; the exercise of the dispensatory power claimed by Charles II and James II.

1607 Topsell *Hist Four-f Beasts* (1658) 452 The first that gave dispensation against those laws was Cneius Aufidius 1667 Pepys *Diary* 9 Jan, A way of preventing the King's dispensation with Acts 1686 Luttrell *Brief Rel* (1857) I. 382 Ten [judges] were clear of opinion that the dispensation in the case in question was good. 1689–92 Locke *Toleration* Wks. 1727 II 250 The private Judgment of any Person concerning a Law enacted for the publick Good, does not take away the Obligation of that Law, nor deserve a Dispensation 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Dispensation by non obstante* If any statute tends to restrain some Prerogative incident to the person of the King, as to the right of pardoning, etc, which are inseparable from the King, by a clause of *non obstante*, he may dispense with it, this was disannulled by Stat 1 W & M *a* 1832 Mackintosh *Rev of* 1688 Wks. 1846 II. 194 The King answered that the royal power of dispensation had been solemnly determined to be a sufficient warrant for such acts 1863 H Cox *Institt.* I v 24 It was declared that no dispensation with any statute should be valid unless such statute allows it

b. *Clause of dispensation* (Sc. Law). see quot

1861 W Bell *Dict Law Scot*, Where heritable subjects lay locally discontiguous a clause of dispensation was sometimes inserted, specifying a particular place at which it should be sufficient to take infeftment for the whole lands and other subjects, however discontiguous or dissimilar, and dispensing with any other subjects than earth and stone. The Crown alone could competently grant such a dispensation

10 *transf* Exemption, release from any obligation, fate, etc.; remission. *arch* or *Obs*

1653 H. Cogan tr *Pinto's Trav.* lxvii 275 The richest .. resolved to get a dispensation from this voyage by the means of a great sum of money 1676 Hale *Contempl* I. 96 After this third application for a deliverance from this terrible Cup of the wrath of God, and yet no dispensation obtained, he returns to the three Disciples *a* 1711 Ken *Serm* Wks. (1838) 161 Daniel never made business a dispensation from God's service. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No 200 P 5 Our intimacy was regarded by me as a dispensation from ceremonial visits. 1771 tr. *Viaud's Shipwreck* 132 The present circumstances . appeared to be a sufficient dispensation from attending . to any other consideration.

11 The action of dispensing *with* anything; a setting aside, disregarding; a doing away with, doing without. [Cf sense 8, quot. 1382.]

1593 Shakes *Lucr* 248 And [he] with good thoughts makes dispensation Urging the worser sense for vantage still 1612–15 Br Hall *Contempt., O T* xiv 1, Those temptations .. which are raised from arbitrary and private respects, admit of an easie dispensation. 1848 Sir J Parke in *Exchequer Rep.* II. 723 Going to the counting-house during business hours, and finding no one there to receive the notice was equivalent to dispensation of notice 1855 Milman *Lat Chr* (1864) V. ix. vii. 359 The dispensation with appeal in certain cases only confirmed [it] in all others.

Dispensa·tional, *a.* [f. prec. + -al] Of or pertaining to dispensation, or to a dispensation

1874 H R Reynolds *John Bapt* v iii 351 He had certain national and dispensational offices to fill 1876 *Spectator* 25 Nov. 1478/1 The Day of Pentecost, when the dispensational gifts of the Spirit were bestowed. 1888 *Bibliotheca Sacra* Apr. 237 Not a few have believed that the limits of certain dispensational periods were revealed in Scripture.

Dispe·nsative, *a.* (*sb*) [ad. L. *dispensātīv-us*, f. *dispensā-re* to Dispense: see -ative. Cf. F. *dispensatif, -ive* (14th c. in Littré)]

†1. Administrative, official; pertaining to the office of an administrator or steward *Obs.*

1528 Roy *Rede me* (Arb) 58 Though he have here soche prerogative, In all poyntes that be dispensative, To performe it by commyssion 1633 Ames *Agst Cerem* II 307 Not only in the name of the wholle societie, which in suche cases hath some dispensative superioritie over particular members, but allso by Commission from God 1637 R Humphrey tr. *St Ambrose* I. 21 People are drawne away from the office of dispensative mercy 1656 Jeanes *Fulln Christ* 34 There agreeth unto Christ a twofold power of Authority, essential, and official 1 Essential or natural, which belongs unto him as God 2 Official, dispensative, or donative, delegated unto him as Mediatour, and head of his Church

2 Dispensing, giving dispensation; = Dispensatory *a.* 2.

1621 Hakewill *David's Vow* vii 270 Onely the dispensative power of the Lawgiver himself can possibly make it lawfull 1687 *Pol Ballads* (1860) I. 256 Knaves [that] would set up a Dispensative power, To pull down the Test unto which we have swore 1738 Neal *Hist Purit* IV 230 Dr Barwick proposed that his Majesty should grant his commission to the Bishops of each province to elect and consecrate fit persons for the vacant sees, with such dispensative clauses as should be found necessary

Dispe·nsatively, *adv* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a dispensative way; by dispensation.

1572 Forrest *Theophilus* 542 in *Anglia* VII, Some saye it was doone dispensatively *a* 1639 Wotton in *Relq* 328 (R), I can now hold my place canonically, which I held before but dispensatively 1646 Salmasius *Smoke in Temple* 62 Is not their whole power defended to be entirely, essentially, dispensatively in the Presbytery *a* 1656 Br Hall *Serm Canticles* ix (R), The state [is] absolutely monarchical in Christ, dispensatively monarchical in respect of particular churches, forasmuch as that power, which is inherent in the Church, is dispensed and executed by some prime ministers

Di·spensa·tor. Now *rare.* Also 4 -owt, 4–6 -our, 6 -er, *Sc.* -ure. [a AF *dispensatour* = OF *dispensateur, -tur* (12th c. in Littré), ad L *dispensātōrem*, agent-n from *dispensāre* to Dispense. Orig. stressed on final, which would have given mod. Eng *dispensator*; but conformation to L gave *dispensa·tor*, exemplified in 17th c. and in Johnson, Walker, Craig 1847; Smart 1849 has *di·spensa·tor.*]

One who dispenses; a dispenser, a distributor.

1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. xiii 35 Gode hede wold be taken that the dyspensatours and vitaillers of the oost be not theuys. 1491 — *Vitas Patr* (W de W. 1495) II 253 b/2 As a gode & trewe dyspensatour & dystrybutour to the poore people of the goodes of thy fader 1549 *Compl Scot* xix 158 God hes ordand the to be ane dispensatour of his gyftis amang the ignorant pepil. 1582 Hester *Secr Phinees* I. xlviii 59 The Liuer beeyng dispensator bothe of the good and bad qualities of the humors 1654 tr *Sandys's Curia Pol.* 180 The ancient Romans (who were such equal dispensators of Glory) *a* 1859 L Hunt *Showe Feare seeming* v Wks (1860) 178 Much the stage he lov'd, and wise theatric, Counting it as a church, in which the page Of virtuous verse found the sole dispensator

†b. A steward who administers the goods, etc of another. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Gen* xlvii 16 He comaundide to the dispensatowr [1388 dispendere] of his hows, seynge, Lede yn the men hoom *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr* III xiv 409 The richessis of churchis ben patrimonies of poor men the mynystris ben dispensatouris ther of. 1553 Brcon *Reliquies of Rome* (1563) 255 The chamberlaynes and dispensatoures or stewardes of the mysteryes of God 1621–51 Burton *Anat Mel* III iv II iii, Out of that treasure of indulgences and merits of which the pope is dispensator, he may have free pardon and plenary remission of all his sins 1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Dispensator*, a Steward, or Officer that lays out money for an houshold 1698 Norris *Pract Disc* IV 341 They are but Stewards and Dispensators in respect of God [1876 Freeman *Norm Conq.* V. xxii 25 Azor the 'dispensator' had received his land again from King William]

†c An almoner. *Obs.*

1600 J Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 222 The kings dispensator or almoner

d An administrator.

c 1630 Drumm of Hawth *Poems* 31/1 The sun in triumph rides. Time's dispensator, fair life-giving source 1688 Lady Russell *Lett* II lxxix 4 May the great Dispensator of all these wonderful events dispose our hearts and minds 1802 *Hatred* III. 95 Providence, the supreme dispensator of events

Hence **Di·spensa·torship.**

1637 R. Humphrey *St. Ambrose* II. 36 [He] that beareth rule in some office, as in the office of the ministery, all dispensatorship

Dispensato·rial, *a. rare.* [f. as Dispensatory *a.* + -al] Administrative

1776 Bentham *Fragm Govt.* III § 5 Wks 1843 I 278 By dispensatorial power I mean as well that which is exercised by the Board of Treasury, as the War Office, Admiralty Board

Dispe·nsatorily, *adv* [f. Dispensatory *a* + -ly 2] By dispensation; dispensatively.

a 1641 Br. R Mountagu *Acts & Mon* (1642) 159 Prophecy is not all of one and the same assise, either originally or dispensatorily. *a* 1679 T. Goodwin *Wks* I I 439 (R) He is the God of all grace dispensatorily, or by way of performance and execution, and gracious dispensations of all sorts

Dispe·nsatory, *sb* [ad med. or mod.L *dispensātōrium, dispensātōrius* (*liber*), absol. use of *dispensātōrius* adj. · see next and -ory.]

1. A book in which are described the composition, method of preparation, and use of medicinal substances; a pharmacopœia

1566 Securis *Detection Abuses Physick* D vj, Ye poticarie mought not be without the dispensatories of Valerius Cordus, of Fuchsius 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy Levant* Avii/b, Wherto is added a Chirurgical Dispensatory; shewing the Manner how to prepare all such Medicines 1799 *Med Jrnl* II. 91 A cerate, which nearly resembles the unguentum triphalmacum of the old Dispensatory. 1811 A T Thomson (*title*), The London Dispensatory, a Practical Synopsis of Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Therapeutics. 1879 Stuart & Marsh (*title*), The National Dispensatory

attrib 1716 M Davies *Athen Brit* II 352 Of all our Dispensatory Medicines, there's not one better

b. *fig*

a 1626 Br Andrewes *Serm* x *Holy Ghost* (1661) 462 In all Christ's dispensatory, there is not a medicine for such a heart 1667 *Decay Chr Piety* vii P 1 [They] defame the Gospel as the dispensatory, and Christ as the physician, and likewise tune themselves as the patients 1697 Collier *Immor Stage* 1 (1698) 5 One of the Fathers calls Poetry, *Vinum Dæmonum* an intoxicating Draught, made up by the Devils Dispensatory 1741 Warburton *Div Legat* II. 44. 1773 Berridge *Chr World Unmasked* (1812) 27 To hear what my dispensatory says concerning will and prayer

†2 A place where medicines are made up; = Dispensary 1 *Obs.*

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* xxxv xxv § 1 35 Apothecaries shop or dispensatorie. *a* 1626 Bacon *New Atl.* (1650) 29 Dispensatories, or Shops of Medicines 1644 Evelyn *Diary* 8 Nov, Father Kircher leading us into their refectory, dispensatory, laboratory, gardens, etc 1673 *Lady's Call* I. § 3 P 14. 23 Not only opening their purses, but dispensatories too, providing medicines for such as want that sort of relief 1742 Richardson *Pamela* I 352 [He] praised me that I don't carry my Charity to Extremes, and make his House a Dispensatory 1799 tr *Diderot's Nat Son* II 196 He had given me a key of the dispensatory, that I might myself take what I wanted

†3 *fig* A repertory or collection of medicines

1654 *Triana* in *Fuller's Cause & Cure* (1867) 207 Sickness carrieth with it its own dispensatory for such incivilities 1707 *Curios in Husb & Gard.* 108 If but one half of them were true, we should find in this single Tree an intire Dispensatory, and the Leaves, the Wood, and the Juice of Ash, would be sufficient to furnish an Apothecary's Shop 1748 G Jeffreys in *Duncombe's Lett.* (1773) II 196 The whole moral dispensatory affords no remedy so universal and efficacious

4 *gen* A place whence anything is dispensed or dealt out

1653 *Consid Dissolv Crt Chancery* 5 The Magazine, store-house, and dispensatory of all Writts remedial 1752 A Murphy *Gray's Inn Jrnl* No 17 This place is the grand Dispensatory of Life and Death

Dispe·nsatory, *a* [ad L. *dispensātōr-ius* (Jerome), f *dispensātor*. see Dispensator and -ory]

†1. Of or pertaining to a dispensator, administrator, or steward, or to administration, = Dispensative 1 *Obs*

The 17th c theologians contrasted *dispensatory* or *dispensative* power, which is exercised by virtue of office, with *essential* or *inherent* power

1635 Rainbow *Serm* 8 (T) The dispenser [is] the Son of Man, the author of the dispensatory power, God the Father 1649 Roberts *Clavis Bibl* III 54 Christs Kingdome may be considered in divers respects, viz As it is Essentiall As Oeconomicall, Dispensatory, [illegible] 1671 Flavel *Fount Life* xiii 38 [illegible] was obscured in this Temporary dispensatory kingdom *a* 1679 T Goodwin *Wks* I I 439 (R) There is a dispensatory Kingdom (as Divines use to call it), as he [Christ] is considered as Mediator between God and his church which Kingdom is not his natural due, but it was given him and given him by choice.

2 That gives dispensations; having the power or habit of dispensing with laws or rules

1647 Trapp *Comm Jas* II 10 A dispensatory conscience keeps not any Commandment 1650 — *Comm Gen* vii. 5, *Exod.* x. 26 1675 Brooks *Gold Key* Wks 1867 V 36

Dispe·nsatress. [f Dispensator + -ess.] = next. In recent Dicts.

Dispensa·trix. [a. L. *dispensātrix*, fem of *dispensātor* Dispensator] A female dispenser.

a 1864 Faber tr *De Montfort's Devotion to Virgin*, He has chosen her to be the dispensatrix of all He possesses 1865 Pusey *Eiren* 258 De Montfort speaks of 'the free-thinkers of these [his] times', who did not believe that the Holy Trinity has made the Blessed Virgin the dispensatrix of all which they possess and will to bestow upon man

†**Dispe·nse,** *sb* 1 *Obs.* Forms 4–5 (7) despens(e, 4–8 dispense, 4–7 dis-, 5–6 dyspence. [In I, a OF. *despense* act of spending, ad. late L. *dispensa*, sb from pa pple. of *dispendĕre* to Dispend; prob blending with OF *despens* ·—L. *dispensum* that which is expended In II prob an Eng deriv of the vb in the cognate sense]

I 1 The act of spending, expenditure

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag* (W) 430 Your travail and your despens 1340 *Ayenb* 21 Huanne he dep to moche despense oper of his ogen oper of obre manne. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol* 441 He was but esy in dispence *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 1141 Alle his purpos Was for to make gret dispense *a* 1533 Ld Berners *Huon* lxxix 283 Huon gaue hym money for his dyspence. 1613 *William I* in *Harl Misc* (Malh) III 154 With great dispence, both of their estates and blood 1664 Pepys *Diary* (1879) III. 41 [They] are not sufficient to supply our dispense if a war comes

b. *pl* Expenses, charges, costs.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm* Sel Wks I 20 Costlewe housis and grete dispensis 1416 *Comp Subs* in *Rel Ant* I 232 The somme in clere, without colectours dispencis *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs & Lim Mon* v (1885) 119 That most seruc hym . at thair owne dispenses 1728 Byrom *Jrnl & Lit Rem* (1854) I 1 36 With these and other dispenses I am just as I was before I drew upon you last.

c. Means of meeting expenditure, money to spend or use, means of support; supplies

1382 Wyclif 1 *Chron* xxii 5 Beforn his death he made redy alle the dispensis *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg* 63 Wrabbe hab no Conscience, He makib ech man opens foo, Per with he getib his dispence *a* 1510 Douglas *King Hart* II 443 That wantit thame dispence, Ewill purvayit folk 1652 F Kirkman *Clerio & Lozia* 123 Which might furnish me with so many amorous dispences as these beauties make by them so long sojourn at my heart

2 The act of dispensing or bestowing liberally

1590 Spenser *F Q* II xii 42 Whatever Is sweete Was poured forth with plentifull dispence 1596 — *F Q* V xi 45 Dealing his dreadfull blowes with large dispence.

3 A place where provisions are kept; a storeroom, pantry, or cellar; = Spence. [Fr *despence*, a larder, storehouse, gardemanger (Cotgr.)]

1622 Mabbe tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* I 237 He went to the Dispense for wine. *Ibid* II. 348 In a little Dispense, or Pantrie *Ibid* II 352

II 4. = Dispensation 8

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xii 46 [Elysse] leuynge by dyspense abstractyue her first vowes of chastyte promysed 1578 *Gude & G Ball*, *Hunters up* 153 That cruell beist, he neuer ceist Vndei dispens to get our penneis Our saulis to deuoir 1631 Heywood *2nd Pt Fair Maid of W* v Wks 1874 II 411 My honesty, faith, and religion, are all ingag'd, [illegible] for them 1667 Milton *P L* III 492 [illegible] Pardons, Bulls 1777 W Dalrymple *Trav Sp. & Port.* cxi, It is necessary for every knight who [marries] to get a dispense for his vow

†**Dispe·nse,** *sb* 2 *Obs* [deriv. of L *dispendĕre* (see Depend *v.* 7) with *dis-* for *de-* (cf. De- I 6), perh. of AFr origin Godef. has OF *despens* for *depens*, and the same change of prefix is found in other OF. derivatives of *dépendre*] A state of uncertainty; an undetermined condition; Suspense.

1562 in W. H Turner *Select Rec Oxford* 294 Mr. Tilcocke shall stand in dispence for his submyssion for his offence untyll the ffeast of Christmas 1583 Rich *Phylotus*

& *Emelia* (1835) 23 If there be any thyng that hanges in dispence betweene vs 1647–8 Cotterell *Davila's Hist. Fr* (1678) 33 The absense of the Princes held the King and all his Ministers in great dispense

Dispense (dispe ns), *v* Also 4–6 des-, 5–6 dys-; 5–8 dispence [ME a OF. *de-, dispenser* (13th c in Hatz.-Darm.) = Pr., Sp. *despensar*, It. *dispensare*, ad L *dispensāre* (freq of *dispendĕre* to Dispend · cf. *pensāre* to weigh out); in class L to distribute by weight, to weigh out, disburse; to administer as steward, to dispose, arrange; in med. L. to arrange or deal administratively with a person in reference to the requirements of an ecclesiastical canon or law]

I from L *dispensāre* in classical senses.

1 *trans.* To mete out, deal out, distribute; to bestow in portions or from a general stock.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth* v pr vi 139 (Camb MS.) Despensynge and ordeynynge Meedes to goode men, and torment to wykked men *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* i 172 Abundaunt wyne the north wynde wol dispence To vynes sette agayne his influence 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W de W 1531) 28 b, Some we must vse, dispence and expende, and truly distribute 1599 H Buttes *Dyets drie Dinner* A a ij, I assume the Carvers office and dispense to every of my Guests according to the Season, his Age and Constitution 1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb.* i (1843) 20/2 He might dispense favours and disfavours accoiding to his own election 1667 Milton *P L.* iv 157 Now gentle gales. dispense Native perfumes 1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II 99 Those Pipes which dispens'd the Heat. 1781 Cowper *Convers.* 1 Though Nature weigh our talents, and dispense To every man his modicum of sense 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* II 81 Several commissioners had been appointed to dispense the public alms

†b. To spend (time, talents): both in the sense of expending profitably and of wasting. *Obs.*

c 1624 Chapman *Batrachom* 13 Who with his wreake dispenst No point of Tyme. 1638 Rouse *Heav Univ* x (1702) 147 As every man hath received the Gift so let him exercise and dispense it 1649 G Daniell *Trinarch., Rich II*, ccxxxviii, Affliction Is the best Mistresse to dispence our Time

2 To administer (*e g* a sacrament, justice, etc)

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R.* II 11 (1495) 30 An angel dispensyth thynges that ben abowte vs. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 46 The sacrament that we han to dispensen off penaunce to the peple 1588 A King tr. *Canisius' Catech* 65 It is nocht ye office of euerie man to consecrat, dispens, and minister ye sacraments 1616 R C. *Times' Whistle* iv 1517 You, which should true equity dispense. *a* 1656 Bp Hall *Serm. Canticles* ix (R), That power is dispensed and executed by some prime ministers. 1678 Cudworth *Intell Syst* 110 Shall we say that this whole Universe is dispensed ond ordered, by a mere Irrational and Fortuitous Principle? 1894 *Law Times* 387/2 Sir Richard Malins dispensed a home brewed equity of his own.

b *absol*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth* iv. pr vi 109 (Camb MS) In the which thing I trowe þat god dispensith *a* 1633 Austin *Medit* 106 Lest hee should not dispense, and governe well

3 *Med* To make up (medicine) according to a prescribed formula; to put up (a prescription)

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) A iij, Some [physitions] were not diligent inough in beholdynge their drouges or ingredience at all tymes dispensid and tried 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 310, I dispence and administer all [drugs] by Haber-de pois 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat* (1852) I 586 That . the apothecary dispense his recipes properly 1780 Cowper *Progr Err.* 594 Swallow the two grand nostrums they dispense—That Scripture lies, and blasphemy is sense. 1883 *Syd Soc. Lex*, s v *Dispensary*, The place where medicines are prepared and given out, or dispensed

II. from med L *dispensāre* in eccles. use.

[In later med L, (by 1200 or earlier) *dispensāre* was used absol or intrans (= *agere dispensatorie* or *dispensative*), in the sense 'to make an arrangement in the character of a steward (οἰκονόμος), administrator, or manager, to deal administratively,' especially in reference to the practical application of a law or rule to a particular case; first, apparently, in the way of relaxing a punishment or penance, which, according to strict law, had been already incurred, but in the particular case ought to be remitted for special reasons, thence, in the remission of a punishment not yet incurred, which amounted in fact to a licence to break the legal rule; and thus, in the general sense of granting relaxation, exemption, indulgence, etc The chief constructions were *dispensare in tali casu, circa jus, circa aliquem* or *aliquid*, and esp *cum aliquo (ut possit)*, etc. (to dispense in such a case, in reference to a certain law, or a certain person or matter, with a person that he may do something, etc) (Prof F W Maitland, LL D)

These intrans uses passed into English, esp *dispense with*, which became a combined verbal phrase, with indirect passive, *to be dispensed with*, and has had a wide development of sense. see branch III By elision of the preposition or other processes, the verb has also become trans in the sense 'to grant dispensation to, for, or from' Transitive senses are found also in French from 15th c]

4 *intr.* To deal dispensatorily, to use dispensatory power; to grant dispensation or relaxation of the strict letter of the law *in* a special case, to make a special arrangement (*with* any one) whereby the penalty of a law is remitted in his case. a simply, or with *in*. (Orig. in reference to ecclesiastical law; said also of a king's dispensing power)

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 122/2 Dyspenson, be auctoryte, of penawnce, *dispensio* *c* 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen VIII* (1878) 40 When he dispenseth he sheweth the case wherein he dispenseth to be contained under the meaning of the law. 1563 Winget *Four Scor Thre Quest.* lxxx. Wks 1888 I. 128 Quhat pouer haif ȝe to dispence mair in the ane nor in the vthir? 1688 Sir E Herbert *Hales' Case* 29 There is the same Disability in the Case of Sheriffs, and yet resolved that the King can Dispense in that Case 1810–16 C O'Conor *Columbanus ad Hibernos* VII 62 It asserted that the Pope could not dispense in the allegiance due by Catholics to their Sovereigns 1833 R H. Froude *Rem* (1838) I 307 In case he could not dispense at any rate the acts of one Council might be rescinded by another

†b with clause, expressing purpose or end. *Obs*

c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen VIII* (1878) 133 He cannot dispense that a man should keep a concubine, or that a king having a barren wife may marry again 1639 Fuller *Holy War* iv. xxv (1647) 212 The Pope would not dispense that Princes should hold pluralitie of temporall Dominions.

c. with *with*. The earliest construction exemplified (in Wyclif *c* 1380), and also the most important: see Dispense with, III below.

†d with *against*. To relax a law or its penalty in opposition to (some authority); to give dispensation, indulgence, or permission, in opposition to (some law) *Obs.*

c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen VIII* (1878) 133 Of set purpose spoken to intimate that the Pope cannot dispense against that chapter. *Ibid* 146 He saith the Pope may dispense against the Apostles' order, as in bigamie, yet not against God's own law 1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 185 b, Yea the same gloser .. sayth: The Pope if he will, may dispence agaynst the Councell. For he is more than the Councell.

†5. *trans* To relax the law in reference to (some thing or person) a To remit or permit (a thing which is forbidden by the strict letter of the law); to remit or relax the penalty for (an offence); to condone *Obs.*

1393 Gower *Conf* I 365 His sinne was dispensed With golde, wherof it was compensed *c* 1540 in *Fisher's Wks* (E E T S) II p xlii, In this Bull the maryage with Prince Henrie was dispenced, for that the ladie was before maryed to his brother prince Arthur 1566 *Pasquine in a Traunce* 108 The Pope, dispensing all things for money 1591 *Troub Raigne K John* (1611) 48 Our holy father hath dispenst his sinnes.

†b To permit (a person) to do something contrary to the general law; to permit by dispensation *Obs*

1511–2 *Act 3 Hen. VIII*, c 1 Preamble, No person shuld carie out of this Realme Bullion .but suche persons as be desspensed within the Statute 1605 Camden *Rem.* (1637) 127 Hugh was dispensed by the Pope to marrie

†c *absol.* To permit, allow, give dispensation.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud Ep* To Rdr A iij a, Would Truth dispense, we could be content with Plato, that knowledge were but Remembrance.

6 *trans.* To dissolve, relax, or release by dispensation. †a. To relax or dissolve the obligation of (a vow, oath, or the like) by ecclesiastical authority *Obs.*

1532 More *Confut Tindale* Wks 629/2 The churche hathe synce dispensed and vndone the bonde 1632 Massinger *City Madam* v iii, Thy holy vow dispensed. 1640 Brathwait *Two Lanc. Lovers* 235 Those vowes could not so easily be dispenced

b. To give (a person) dispensation *from* something; to release *from* (†*of*) an obligation; to exempt, excuse

1627 *Lysander & Cal.* iv 58 Beleeving that hee was dispensed of his promise 1639 T Brugis tr *Camus' Moral Relat* 345 [He] entreated his Highnes to dispense him from swearing that hee should no more love Goland 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav* xxxi 122 The Subject I now treat of dispences me to speak of all. 1697 Dryden *Virg Past* Pref (1721) I 91 Extraordinary Genius's have a sort of Prerogative, which may dispense them from Laws, binding to Subject-Wits 1744 Johnson *L P, Savage* Wks III 366 He appeared to think himself dispensed from all necessity of providing for himself *a* 1822 Shelley *Ess &c* (1852) I. 226 This materialism allows its disciples to talk, and dispenses them from thinking. 1851 J H. Newman *Cath Eng.* 173 Who was to dispense them from their oath? *absol* 1768 *Woman of Honor* II 50 That dispenses from all panegiric

†7. To do without, to forgo; = *Dispense with*: see 14 *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb.* vi 235 As he as swyfte to be yit I dispence. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1674) 122 (D) Images of battels and fortifications being then delivered to their memory, which after, their stronger judgements might dispence 1647 N Bacon *Disc. Govt Eng.* i lix (1739) 110 His right of investiture of the Mitred Clergy he dispensed.

†8. *intr.* To make amends or compensation *for* *Obs. rare.* (Cf. 1393 in 5 a)

1590 Spenser *F Q.* i iii. 30 One loving howre For many yeares of sorrow can dispence

III. Dispense with.

[Orig the chief construction of the intrans sense 4, =med.L *dispensare cum* (see note under II), which has become a verbal combination, with indirect passive *to be dispensed with*, and extensive development of sense]

* *To dispense with a person.*

†9. To arrange administratively with (a person), so as to grant him relaxation or remission of penalty incurred by breach of law, or special exemption or release from a law or obligation; to let off from doing something; to exempt, excuse. *refl* To excuse oneself, refrain or abstain *from*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 390 Hei-to þai ben bounden And þer may no man dispense with hem of þat boonde 1460 Capgrave *Chron* 109 Whan his fader was ded, the Pope dispensid with him [a monk] and made him wedde the doutir of Charles 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 299 To gether money he had lycence of pope Innocent .to dispence with such as hym lyked for takynge vpon them the crosse 1549 Latimer *2nd Serm bef Edw VI* (Arb) 57 God had dispensed wyth theym to haue manye wyues 1606 Holland *Sueton* 104 He dispensed with a gentleman of Rome for his oath never to divorce his wife, and gave him leave to put her away 1705 Addison *Italy* 251, I could not dispense with my self from making a little Voyage 1728 T. Sheridan *Persius* Ded (1739) 6, I hope I shall be dispensed with, for studying Easiness of Style, rather than Elegance. 1775 in *Mad. D'Arblay's Early Diary* (1889) II 52, I cannot dispense with myself from giving you . my whole sentiments

†b. *transf.* To make an arrangement or compound with, for an offence, etc. *Obs rare*

1568 Grafton *Chron* II. 117 These Gualo reserved to his awne auctboritie, and in the ende for great summes of money [he] dispensed with them 1593 Shaks 2 *Hen. VI*, v i. 181 Canst thou dispense with heauen for such an oath? 1659 B Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 126 They [were] dispensed with for a Garrison, and the Forfeit of an hundred and fifty thousand Rix dollars

** *To dispense with a rule, obligation, requirement, etc.*

10. To deal administratively with (a law or rule, ecclesiastical or civil) so as to relax or remit its penalty or obligation in a special case; to give special exemption or relief from.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III 521 þe pope may dispence wiþ þe reule of ech privat secte or religioun but he may not dispense wiþ Cristis reule ȝoven to apostlis 1401 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 35 When ye prayed him to dispense with the hardnesse of your order 1500–20 Dunbar *Fenzeit Freir* 54 He had dispensit with matymnis channoun 1538 Starkey *England* i. iv 103 Thys ys a grete faute any one man to have such authoryte to dyspense wyth the commyn lawys *a* 1626 Bacon *Max & Uses Com Law* v (1636) 26 Necessity dispenseth with the direct letter of a statute law 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) V 12 Either House of Parliament might dispense with their own orders, whenever they thought fit 1827 Hallam *Const Hist* (1876) III xiv. 61 It was agreed .. that the king could not dispense with the common law 1862 Ld Brougham *Brit Const* xvi. 247 The right of the King to dispense with penal statutes

11. To relax the obligation of (a vow, oath, promise, or the like); to dissolve, in a special case, the binding force of (an oath, etc).

1530 Tindale *Pract. Prelates, Deuorcement* H vij b, If this maryage be of God the pope can not dispence with it. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T* 15 b, His humour was pacified, his oth was dispenst with. *a* 1618 Ralegh (J), How few kingdoms are there, wherein, by dispensing with oaths, absolving subjects from allegiance . the popes have not wrought innumerable mischiefs 1692 Washington tr *Milton's Def Pop* iv. (1851) 126 There needs no Pope to dispense with the Peoples Oath 1868 Freeman *Norm Conq* (1876) II vii 117 The king's vow of pilgrimage was dispensed with 1883 Froude in *Contemp. Rev* XLIV 13 A safe conduct had not saved Huss, and Popes could dispense with promises.

†12. To set aside the obligation, observance, or practice of (any duty, etc); to disregard. *Obs.*

1559 *Mirr Mag., Warwick* vi, With his fayth he past not to dispence. 1598 Shaks *Merry W* II i 47 Hang the trifle (woman) take the honour what is it? dispence with trifles what is it? 1607 in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser i III 85 To resume that duty which I have so long dispensed with 1659 B Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 125 It seems that..men may dispense with their faith or word given, even upon meer doubts 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 320, I never knew her dispense with her word, but once

13 To do away with (a requirement, need, or necessity); to render unnecessary or superfluous

1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist* 255 [A Translation] short also, and not tedious, which dispenseth with all maner of cares and businesse 1625 Bacon *Ess., Ambition* (Arb) 225 The Vse of their Service dispenseth with the rest 1729 Butler *Serm* Wks 1874 II 111 Guilt or injury does not dispense with or supersede the duty of love and good-will 1875 F Hall in *Lippincott's Mag* XV 341/1 Familiar facts dispense with all need to draw on the imagination 1892 *Law Times* XCIV 104/1 The possession given on the marriage day dispensed with the necessity of a writing.

14 To excuse or put up with the absence or want of (a thing or person); to forgo, do without. (The opposite of 16)

1607 Shaks *Timon* III. ii 93 Men must learne now with pitty to dispence 1643 Sir T Browne *Relig Med* i § 3 At the sight of a Crosse or Crucifix I can dispense with my hat, but scarse with the thought or memory of my Saviour 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 325 Won't you, Sir, dispense with me, on this Occasion? 1840 Dickens *Barn Rudge* xii, Let us dispense with compliments 1856 Froude *Hist Eng* (1858) I i 68 No genius can dispense with experience 1874 Green *Short Hist* ii § 8 105 Resources which enabled him to dispense with the military support of his tenants

*** *To dispense with a breach of law, fault, offence, objectionable matter*, etc.

†15. To deal with (a breach of law) so as to condone it; to grant a dispensation for (something illegal or irregular), to permit, allow, or condone by dispensation, to excuse, pardon *Obs.*

1540–54 Croke *Ps* (Percy Soc.) 8 Vppon me then thou wolt take ruthe, And with my faults clerely dispense. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen VIII* (an. 1) 2 The whiche marriage was dispensed with by Pope July, at the request of her father *c* 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen VIII* (1878) 134 In such kind of marriages with which it hath not been wont to be dispensed, the children cannot prosper 1603 Shaks *Meas for M* III i. 135 Nature dispenses with the deede so farre, That it becomes a vertue 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 45 The Reader will be pleased to dispense with this little

digression 1716 Addison *Freeholder* No 43 (Seager) His religion dispenses with the violation of the most sacred engagements

† **16** To deal with indulgently; to manage with; to do with, put up with *Obs.* (The exact opposite of 14. see quot 1796)

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* v (1590) 451, I would and could dispence with these difficulties 1660 Wood *Life* (Oxf Hist. Soc) I 366 Though they lately hated a square cap, yet now they could dispense with one 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav* (1677) 158 Yea, [they] can dispense with Hogs flesh and account it a dainty 1703 Moxon *Mech Exerc* 130 Some Trades require a deeper, others may dispence with a shallower Shop 1755 Colman & Thornton in *Connoisseur* No 91 P 5 My pantry is stored with more provisions than we can dispense with. 1796 Pegge *Anonym* (1809) 460, I can dispense with it, i e. I can do with it, and, I can dispense with it, i e I can do without it.

† **Dispe·nseless,** *a Obs rare.* [See -LESS] Not subject to dispensation.

1721 Cibber *Pen olla* II, Dispenseless Oaths

Dispenser (dispe·nsəɹ) Forms 3–7 despencer, 4–5 despenser, 4–6 dispensour, 5–6 dyspenser, 6– dispenser. [ME *dispensour*, a AF. *des-, dispensour* = OF. *despenseor, -eur* :—L. *dispensātōr-em*, agent-n. from *dispensāre* to dispense. This has fallen together with AF & ME *despencer, -ser*, = OF *des- dispensier*, = It. *dispensiere*, Sp. *despensero*, Pg *-reiro* = med.L *dispensārius*, f. late L. *dispensa* · see Dispense *sb.* and -er 2 2.]

1. One who dispenses, deals out, bestows, or administers.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W 1531) 33 They may be founde the faythfull dyspensers of the sayd graces 1592 in *Edin Rev* No. 323. 70 The most ordinary carriers and dispensers of the infection of the plague 1653 Manton *Exp James* v. 2–3 God gaue us wealth, not that we should be hoarders, but dispensers. 1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist* (1776) I 336 The air as a kind dispenser of light and warmth. 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* III 554 A dispenser of bribes. 1868 Freeman *Norm Conq.* (1876) II vii. 67 The dispensers of church patronage.

2. One who manages or administers. **a.** A steward of a household *arch.*

[1297 R Glouc (1724) 559 Sir Hue þe Despencer, þe noble justice] *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm* Sel. Wks. II, 229 Men axe þat a man be found trewe amongis dispensours of an house *c* 1400 Maundev (1839) xi. 123 Helizeus þat was goman & despenser of Abraham before þat Ysaac was born 1580 Fulke *Agst. Allen* 112 (T) Christ's embassadours, ministers, and dispensers. 1605 Camden *Rem* (1637) 246 Turstane the kings steward, or Le Despencer, as they then called him. 1626 L Owin *Running Register* 3 The vnder-Officers of the Colledge, as the Despencer, Cooke, Butler, Baker [etc]. 1867 Freeman *Norm Conq* (1876) I vi. 512 Eadric his dispenser. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* I § 122 Those slaves who had charge of their owner's money were called dispensers

b. An administrator of the law, of authority, etc.

1654 *State Case Commw* 24 Where law is dispensed there should . be a ready passage to redress against the dispensers 1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 122 The dispenser of his particular decrees. 1875 Kinglake *Crimea* (1877) V i 14 Never did he convince the dispensers of military authority. 1884 *Law Times* 1 Mar 314/2 The stern majesty of the law of which he is the dispenser.

3. One who makes up medical prescriptions and serves out medicines.

1858 Simmonds *Dict Trade, Dispenser*, one who distributes or administers; usually applied to medicines 1861 Wynter *Soc Bees* 455 A dispenser who could not stop in the room with an unstoppered bottle of ipecachuana 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Dec 5/1 The old saying that 'chemists and dispensers make eleven pence three farthings profit out of every shilling they earn'.

4. One who dispenses *with*, or gives a dispensation to (a person or thing).

1604 *Constit. & Canons Eccles* § 118 Such dalliers and dispensers with their own consciences and oaths.

Hence **Dispe·nsership,** the office of a dispenser (of medicine).

1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct., Dispensership (out-door) wanted by young man,

† **Dispe·nsible,** *a Obs* [repr. L type **dispensibilis*, f ppl stem of *dispendĕre*. see Dispend] = Dispensable 1, 2.

1661 *Petit for Peace* 5 Things dispensible, and unnecessary 1688 Sir E. Herbert *Hales' Case* 22 If any Penal Laws were less Dispensible than others 1689 W Atwood *Ld Herbert's Acc Examined* 51 He makes all things not forbid by God's Law to be dispensible by the King 1766 Amory *Buncle* (1770) IV 19 Every rule is dispensible, and must give way when it defeats the end for which it was appointed

Hence † **Dispe·nsibly** *adv.*

1721 *Peace in Divinity* 15 There is a keeping them [the Commandments] perfectly and indispensably, which is the Condition of the Law; and a keeping them sincerely and dispensibly, with the Relaxation of that Severity, thro' Faith in Christ, which is the Condition of the Gospel

Dispe·nsil, var. of Dispencil *v Obs.*

1632 Weever *Anc Fun Mon* 123 Sentences of Scripture appointed to be painted or dispensild in euery Church

Dispe·nsing, *vbl. sb* [f. Dispense *v.* + -ing 1] The action of the verb Dispense, in various senses: dealing out, distribution, bestowal; administration, management; dispensation; the making up of medicine according to prescription.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 67 As 3if it were not leful to do profit to mennus soulis wiþ-out dispensynge of antecrist. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm Par. Luke* xvi. (R), My Lorde.. taketh awai from me the power and office any longer to have the dispensing of his goodes 1608 Hilton *Wks.* I 748/2 The faithfull dispensing of Thy truth 1643 Milton *Divorce* II v (1851) 75 It is a fond perswasion . that dispencing is a favour 1688 Sir E. Herbert *Hales' Case* 20 Acknowledging this power of Dispensing to be in the King 1724 Swift *Reasons agst Exam Drugs* Wks 1755 III i 126 The power lodged in the censors of the college of physicians to restrain any of his majesty's . . . dispensing. 1727 Pope *Th on Var Subj* II 3 (1751) II i. 225 The choice of ladies .. in the . . favours 1856 F E Paget *Owlet Owlst* 106 Is not Sparrowgrass too liberal in her own dispensings?

b. *attrib.* Dispensing power, the power of dispensing with or suspending the laws of church or state in special cases.

1621 Ld Williams in *Fortesc. Papers* 166 This dispensing power were more fitly placed in his Highnes 1732 Swift *Presbyt Plea Merit* Wks (1761) III 275 The King encouraged by his Presbyterian friends, went on with his dispensing power 1856 Froude *Hist Eng* (1858) I ii 135 The dispensing power of the popes was not formally limited 1874 Green *Short Hist* iv. § 3 622 His bill to vest a dispensing power in the Crown had been defeated

Dispe·nsing, *ppl a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2] That dispenses . see the verb.

1642 Rogers *Naaman* 554 The swarme of Pharisees and dispensing hypocrites 1816 J. Scott *Vis. Paris* (ed 5) 168 That they should come down from the hands of a dispensing despotism. *Mod.* Take the recipe to a dispensing chemist.

Hence **Dispe·nsingly** *adv.*, in a dispensing manner; distributively.

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon* (1642) 117 God is rich in all things towards man, and cannot but dispensingly under one word sometime imply diverse things.

† **Dispe·nsion.** *Obs.* [n. of action from Dispend: cf. OF. *despension* expense (Godef.)]

1. Spending; expenditure.

1630 Lennard tr. *Charron's Wisd.* I xvi § x (1670) 75 Their dispensions themselves have a scent of Covetousness. 1684 N S *Crit Enq. Edit Bible* xxv 231 With what noyse, bustle, and dispension the diversities of Bibles came accompanied into England.

2 Suspension of a law; dispensation.

1483 *Cron Eng.* (1510) X v b/1 Iohn wedded dame Blaunche by dyspencyon of the pope 1502 Arnold *Chron* (1811) 82 To sue to y' kynges grace for a dispencion of the acte of parlement late made to the contraire

† **Dispe·nsive,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *dispens-* ppl. stem of *dispendĕre* (see Dispend) + -ive.]

1 Characterized by or given to dispensing, spending, or distributing.

1627–47 Fleetham *Resolves* I lii 167 To strow about the wealth and means, and to feed that dispensive humour 1677 Crowne *Destr Jerus* III i, Dram. Wks, 1873 II 270 This tempest comes from Heaven's dispensive hand

2. Subject to dispensation

1590 Marlowe *2nd Pt Tamburl* II. i, 'Tis superstition To stand so strictly on dispensive faith.

3 = Dispensative, Dispensatory

1828 *Westm. Rev.* IX 7 In 1671 the king began to assume his dispensive power.

Dispent, pa. t and pple. of Dispend.

Dispeople (dispī p'l), *v.* [ad OF *despeupler*, mod F. *dépeupler* (1364 in Hatzf) = Sp. *despoblar*, Pr. *despovoar*, It. *dis-, dipopolare*, Romanic formation from *des-*, L. *dis-*, Dis- 4 + *populus* people, parallel to L *dēpopulārе* (used in med.L in same sense). cf Depopulate. In sense 3 f. Dis- 7 b + People *sb.*]

1 *trans.* To deprive wholly or partially of people or inhabitants; = Depopulate 2

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xviii 69 My cytee shalle be dispeopled 1562 Phaer *Æneid* viii X ij b, And voyde of tilmen wide dispeoplyng spoyle the shyres 1649 Bp Hall *Eng Improv. Impr* xiii (1653) 93 Some cruell Lord could dispeople a whole parish, and send many soules a gooding 1709 tr *Baltus' Answ Hist Oracles* 114 Cities [were seen] to dispeople themselves every Year—to obey these Impostors 1855 Milman *Lat Chr.* VI 250 They thought it but compliance with the Divine command to dispeople the land of the Philistines, the Edomites, and the Moabites *absol.* 1602 Warner *Alb Eng* Epit (1612) 368 Without pittie pyllaging and dispeopling by sea and shore 1859 R F Burton *Centr Afr* in *Jrnl Geog Soc* XXIX 352 Their only ambition is to dispeople and destroy.

b *transf.* and *fig.* To deprive of animated inhabitants, tenants, or constituents.

1632 Randolph *Jealous Lovers* II ii Wks (1875) 92 We will dispeople all the elements To please our palates 1704 Pope *Windsor For.* 47 And Kings Who claim'd the skies, dispeopled air and floods 1777 *Gamblers* 8 The groaning wood dispeopled of its trees. 1890 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 4/8 The whole [fish] breed is ruined, and the water dispeopled.

† **2** To exterminate (people) *Obs.*

1596 J Norden *Progr. Pietie* (1847) 97 To cut us off and to dispeople us 1643 *Oath Pacif* 10 Ireland hath seene more than two hundred thousand Families of British Protestants dispeopled and massacred

† **3.** [Dis- 7 b.] To cast out or cut off from being a people *Obs*

1633 P Fletcher *Purple Isl.* vi vii, When no rebellious crimes That God-like nation yet dispeopled 1643 Burroughes *Exp Hosea* iv (1652) 67 The people of God when they are dispeopled they are cast off from this their privilege 1687 *Reason of Toleration* 17 Traps and Snares to dis People the Nation

Hence **Dispeo·pled** *ppl a*, deprived of people or inhabitants, depopulated, uninhabited.

1577 Frampton *Joyfull Newes* II. (1596) 41 Any desert or dispeopled countrie 1621 Speed *Hist Gt Brit.* IX viii. (1632) 561 The King was left very dispeopled 1740 C Pitt *Aeneid* v (R), Endless crowds From all the wide dispeopled country round 1844 Thirlwall *Greece* VIII lxii 187 The dispeopled city was placed at the disposal of Argos

Dispeo·pler. [f prec vb + -er 1] One who or that which dispeoples, a depopulator

1616 Bp Rich *Good § Badde* 2 Hee is a Dispeopler of his Kingdome 1721 Gay *Rural Sports* I (R), Nor troll for pikes, dispeoplers of the lake 1767 W. L Lewis *Statius' Thebaid* IX 264 The stern Dispeopler of the Plains

Dispeo·pling, *vbl. sb* [f as prec + -ing 1.] Depopulation, extermination of people

1529 More *Suppl Soulys* Wks 311/1 The dispepling of hys realme 1688 Burnet *Lett conc Italy* 4 How such a dispeopling, and such a poverty could befall a Nation

‖ **Dispe·ple, despe·ple,** *v Obs rare.* [a AF **despeuple-r, -puepler*, OF. *despeupleur, -puepleer*, f *des-*, Dis- 1 + OF *peupleer, puepleer*, later *peuplier* to make public, publish, f *peuple* people] *trans* To publish, promulgate publicly.

1297 R Glouc. (1724) 517 (1 10649) Pere þis gode lawes hii despeplede al aboute *Ibid.* 568 (11966) Pere it was despepled, þe edit ywis, þat was þe ban of Kenigwurþe.

Dispepsy, obs. var of Dyspepsy

Di·sper. *Winchester Coll. slang* Also dispar A portion of food.

1841 Howitt *Visits Remark. Places* (1882) 201 The scholars [at Winchester] give the name of *dispers* to their breakfasts, suppers and luncheons 1847–78 Halliwell, *Dispar* a commons or share *North.* 1870 Mansfield *Sch -Life Winchester Coll* 84 (Farmer's Cat's Head) [The dinner] was divided into portions (Dispars), there were six of these to a shoulder, and eight to a leg of mutton 1891 Wrench *Winchester Word bk*, Dispers are thus divided —Fat flab, Fleshy, Cat's head, Long disper, Middle cut, Rack, Cut

Disperance, -ate, etc obs. ff. Desperance, etc.

Dispercle, obs. form of Disparkle

† **Disperditi·tion.** *Obs* [ad. L. *disperditiōn-em* n. of action from *disperdīre* to destroy, spoil, ruin, f Dis- 5 + *perdĕre* to destroy Cf OF *desperdition* (mod F. *dép-*), Sp. *desperdicion*]

1623 Cockeram, *Disperdition*, an vndoing

† **Dispe·rge,** *v. Obs* [ad L *disperg-ĕre* to scatter, disperse, f *dī-*, Di- 1 = Dis- 1 + *spargĕre* to strew; cf. OF. *disperger*] = Disperse *v.*

1530 *Compend Treat.* (1863) 59 Tobye saithe, chap xiii, that God disperged [*Tobit* xiii 4 *Vulg*, Dispersit vos inter gentes 1611 hath scattered] 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 436 Bubbles and lumps which by touching are disperged

Dispergement, obs. form of Disparagement

† **Dispe·rish, -pe·rsh,** *v. Obs.* [ad OF *desperir, desper-iss-*, ad L *disperīre*, f. Dis- 5 + *perīre* to perish] *intr.* To perish utterly.

1382 Wyclif *Judith* vi 3 Al Israel with thee shal dispershen in perdicioun [1388 shal perische dyuerseli with thee in perdicioun] — *Wisd* xvi 29 The hope of the vnkinde as cold ys shal flowen, and dispershen [*Vulg* disperiet] as watn ouer voide — *Lam.* v. 18 For the mount of Sion, for it dispersheth.

Dispermatous (dəispə·ɹmătəs), *a Bot* [f. Di-2 twice + Gr σπέρμα (σ- seed + -ous.] Having two seeds; dispermous.

1851–60 Mayne *Expos. Lex* s v *Dispermatus*, Having two seeds; two-seeded dispermatous

Dispe·rmous, *a Bot.* [f as prec] = prec.

[1727 Bailey vol II, *Dispermos* (with Botanists) is us'd of Plants, which bear two seeds after each Flower] 1760 Jas Lee *Introd Bot* II xxxiii 171 *Rhamnus*, with a dispermous Fruit 1819 *Pantologia*, *Dispermous* containing two seeds only, as in umbellate and stellate plants

† **Dispe·rn,** *v Obs rare.* [ad. rare L. *dispernĕre*, f. Di- 1 = Dis- 1 + *spernĕre* to remove, reject, spurn] *trans.* To drive away, dispel.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxxv 7 Our tern inferne for to dispern Helle malest rosyne

Disperple, var form of Disparple *v Obs*

Dispe·rsable, *a rare* [f Disperse *v* + -able] Capable of being dispersed.

1827 *Examiner* 353/1 The Collective Wisdom would be dispersable (if we may be allowed the coinage) by a very easy process

Dispersal (dispə·ɹsăl) [f. Disperse *v* + -al.] The action of dispersing, = Dispersion

1821 *Examiner* 15/1 Dispersal of the Dublin meeting by military force 1833 *New Monthly Mag* XXXVIII 160 The phantoms vanish, and we rejoice in their dispersal 1863 Baird *Nat. Amazon* I (1864) 17 Of vast importance to the dispersal and consequent prosperity of the species. 1895 C Dixon in *Fortn Rev.* Apr 640 Next to the question of the Origin of Species, there is. that of their Geographical Dispersal over the globe

† **Dispe·rse,** *ppl. a Obs.* Also 4–6 dispers [a. OF *dispers, -pars* (in Godef), ad L *dispers-us*, pa pple.: see next] Dispersed, scattered about

1393 Gower *Conf* II 177 Thus was dispers in sondry wise The misbeleve. *Ibid* II. 185 They liven oute of goddes grace, Dispers in alle londes oute. 1501 Douglas *Pal Hon.* I 346 In that desert dispers in sonder skatteit

Disperse (dispə·ɹs), *v* Forms. 5 dysparse, 6 disparse, -pearse, 7 -pearce, -pierce, 6– disperse [a F. *disperser* (15th c.), f *dispers*, ad L *dispers-us*, pa. pple. of *dispergĕre* to scatter, f Di-1, Dis- 1 + *spargĕre* to sprinkle, strew.]

1. *trans.* To cause to separate in different directions; to throw or drive about in all directions, to scatter; to rout

1450–1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 161 He hathe dysparsed the prowde in the wylle of thy harte An hooste that ys dysparsed ys not myghty to fyghte, right so the prowde fendes are dysparsed by the passyon of oure loide Iesu cryste 1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c 34 Preamb, They were rencountered, vaynquesshed, dispersed 1581 Marbeck *Bk of Notes* 287 It must needes be Philip the Deacon, that was dispearsed with the rest, & came to Samaria. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol* 82 Such a Fire as cannot be extinguisht, is better to be dispeised *Ibid.* 102 The Victors are so tryumphant, and the subdued Enemies so afflicted and dispierced 1758 A Reid tr *Macquer's Chem* I 51 The precipitate exposed to a certain degree of heat, is instantly dispersed into the air, with a most violent explosion. 1799 Wordsworth *Lucy Gray* vii, Her feet disperse the powdery snow, That rises up like smoke 1887 *Spectator* 16 Apr 532/1 Reform meetings were dispersed by charges of Dragoons

b *intr.* To be driven or fly asunder.

1665 Hooke *Microgr* 33 These [Rupert's drops] dispersed every way so violently, that some of them pierced my skin.

2 *trans.* To send off or cause to go in different directions, to send to, or station apart at, various points. Esp in *pa. pple.*: see Dispersed.

1529 More *Conf agst Trib.* III Wks 1212/1 He taketh the whole people awai, dispraising them for slaues among many sundry countreys. 1591 *Hen Act. E. Glemham*, Dispearsing sundrye Sentronels, for watche, farre from the Campe, diuers wayes 1614 Ralegh *Hist World* II v. § 9 308 Those they saued, and disperst [1634 dispierc't] them among the children of Israel to serue them 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 125 Made me range for Game, and disperse my Servants for Provant 1744 Harris *Three Treat* III i (1765) 153 That a Portion of every thing may be dispersed throughout all 1872 Yeats *Techn Hist. Comm* 55 They are now dispersed throughout the museums of Europe

b *refl.* To spread in scattered order

1593 Shaks 2 *Hen VI*, v. i 45 Souldiers, I thanke you all disperse your selues 1684 *Contempl State of Man* I x (1699) 116 Locusts shall disperse themselves over the Face of the whole Earth. 1796 Morse *Amer Geog.* I 281 About twenty families dispersed themselves in various parts of Pennsylvania 1886 A Winchell *Walks & Talks Geol Field* 286 These primitive Mongoloids had dispersed themselves over America

c. *intr* (for *refl*) To separate, go different ways.

a 1672 Wood *Life* (Oxf Hist Soc) I. 385 Sir Thomas desired them to disperse, and not to accompany him. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 68 P 1 The gay Assemblies meet, and disperse, with the Parliament. 1856 Kane *Arct Expl* I xvi. 190, I gave orders to abandon the sledge, and disperse in search of foot-marks 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod Par Churches* 217 The congregation is dispersing 1874 Green *Short Hist* v §4. 246 The mass of the insurgents dispersed quietly to their homes

†**3.** *trans.* To separate into parts; to part, divide, dispart. *Obs.*

1548 Hall *Chron., Rich III*, (an 3) 39 Thynkynge yt not . beneficiall to disparse and devyde his greate armye into small branches. 1556 J Heywood *Spider & F* lx 33 The fleing ant dispersth his nature, in two natures throwne A creper with spiders, and a flie with flise 1600 J. Pory tr *Leo's Africa* I. 2 Europe is of a more . manifolde shape, being in sundry places dispersed and restrained by the sea.

4. To distribute from a main source or centre

1555 Eden *Decades* 326 The veynes of bludde are dispersed in the bodies of lyuing beastes 1594 T B *La Primaud. Fr Acad* II 361 Conduites whereby the water is brought thither and dispersed in all places thereof. *a* 1626 Bacon (J.), In the gate vein which dispenseth that blood. 1664 Power *Exp Philos* I 5 Wings with black thick ribs or fibers, dispers'd and branch'd through them.

b To distribute, put into circulation (books, coins, articles of commerce); to give currency to

1555 Eden *Decades* 51 Which is nowe printed and dispersed throwghowte Christendome *Ibid.* 176 The double ducades whiche yowre maiestie haue caused to bee coyned, and are disparsed throughowte the hole worlde. 1600 J Pory tr *Leo's Africa* I. 54 The cloth whereof is dispersed along the coast of Africa. 1693 *Col. Rec Pennsylv.* I 386 Wee of the Iunie doe find Charles Butler guiltie of dispersing bad monie 1709 Strype *Ann Ref.* I xi. 136 A paper of questions that was privately dispersed 1838-9 *Act* 2-3 *Vict* c 12 § 2 in *Oxf & Camb Enactm* 177 [Any] paper or book meant to be published or dispersed.

†**5.** To make known abroad; to publish. *Obs*

1548 Hall *Chron, Hen V*, (an 3) 49 Your strength and vertue shalbe spred and dispersed through the whole world. 1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger*, To Rdr A iij, By their owne diuulged and dispersed ignominie 1624 B Jonson *Masques, Neptune's Triumph* (Stage-direction at beg), The poet entering on the stage, to disperse the argument, is called to by the Master-Cook

6. To spread abroad or about; to diffuse, disseminate.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 308 If happily other diseases disperse their infecting properties 1641 Sir E Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) 37 The sicknes and small pox is very much dispersed in Westminster and London 1715 Desaguliers *Fires Impr* 4 To disperse the Heat so uniformly. 1782 Burney *Hist Mus.* (1789) II. i 10 A practice . thence dispersed into all parts of the Christian world 1818 Jas Mill *Brit India* III ii 69 Complaints were now industriously raised and dispersed.

†b. *refl.*

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul* v. i. 61 Let me haue A dram of poyson As will disperse it selfe through all the veines 1665 Hooke *Microgr* 16 Water put into wine . or the like, does immediately disperse it self all over them

†c. *intr* (for *refl*) To extend, be diffused

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I vii. 256 Th' Almighties care doth diuersely disperse Ore all the parts of all this Vniuerse.

7. *trans.* To dissipate; to remove, dispel, cause to disappear (vapours, humours, trouble, etc.).

1563 W Fulke *Meteors* (1640) 24 b, If the Exhalation [thunder] .. doe not at the first disperse it [the cloud], it maketh a fearefull rumbling 1590 Spenser *F. Q* I ix. 48 All his manly powres it did disperse, As he were charmed with inchaunted rimes 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err* I i. 90 At length the sonne Disperst those vapours that offended vs. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* (1757) 133, I said all that I could .to disperse the melancholy which was fixed in every countenance. 1760–72 tr *Juan & Ulloa's Voy* (ed. 3) I. 342 When a tempest appeared brooding in the air, the tolling of the bell dispersed it. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs* 61 [The tumour] increased, notwithstanding applications that were employed to disperse it.

b. *intr.* To become dissipated.

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I ii. 135 Glory is like a Circle in the Water, Which neuer ceaseth to enlarge it selfe, Till by broad spreading, it disperse to naught. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) II. 100 At length the thick cloud of dust dispersed. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Eclog.* viii. 14 Hardly .had the night's chill shadow dispersed

8 *trans. Optics.* Of a refractive medium: To open out or scatter (rays of light): see Dispersion 4.

[1627 Drayton *Agincourt, etc* 197 In a burning Glasse that colour doth dispierce the light, and stands vntainted] 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 220 The Rayes that dispersed will scarce warme, collected may burne. 1665 Hooke *Microgr* 69 By reason of . its Globular Figure, the Rays that pass through it will be dispers'd. 1812–16 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I 503 Concave lenses disperse the rays of light. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron* vi § 36 (1879) 211 Different media disperse or open out the light to a greater or less extent.

Dispersed (dispɔ̄·rst, *poet.* -sed), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed 1.] Scattered or spread about; driven asunder; diffused

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 167 The mynde yᵗ is dispersed in the waueryng consideracion of many thynges at that time whan it sholde be specially occupyed about one thyng 1535 Coverdale *Isa.* xl. 12 He shal gather together yᵉ dispersed of Israel *a* 1592 Greene *Looking Glasse* Wks (Rtldg) 142 Come, mournful dames, lay off your broider'd locks, And on your shoulders spread dispersed hairs 1605 Bacon *Adv Learn.* II. ii. § 9. 13 Many worthy personages that deserue better than dispersed report. 1765 H Walpole *Otranto* iii (1798) 62 The new proof of valour, recalled her dispersed spirits 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng* IV 272 Before William had brought together his dispersed forces.

b. with reference mainly to situation.

a 1547 Surrey *Æneid* II (R), The watchmen lay disperst to take their rest. 1553 T Wilson *Rhet* (1580) 176 You shall praie for all menne, dispersed throughout the face of the yearth 1697 Dampier *Voy* I 140 With a few small Rivers dispers'd up and down. 1756 C Lucas *Ess Waters* I 150 Both . are plentifully dispersed throughout the creation. 1862 Ld Brougham *Brit Const* v 73 A country of which the population is very unequally dispersed

Dispersedly (dispɔ̄·rsedlı), *adv.* [-ly 2] In a dispersed or scattered manner; here and there.

1561 Eden *Arte Navig* Pref, Whiche perhappes fewe haue done otherwyse then dispearsedly here and there 1597–8 *Act* 39 *Eliz* c 25. § 1 The same Vyllages ly dispearsedly. 1663 Cowley *Greatness* Verses & Ess. (1669) 125 The other many inconveniences of grandeur I have spoken of dispersedly in severall Chapters. 1727 Bradley *Fam Dict* s v *Apple*, It's a Tree that may be planted dispersedly about your Ground. 1847 Hardy in *Proc Berw Nat Club* II No. 5. 251 Disk convex . dispersedly punctulate. 1870 Lowell *Chaucer* Pr Wks 1890 III 325 Their incidents enter dispersedly, as the old stage directions used to say.

Dispe·rsedness. [f as prec. + -ness.] The condition or state of being dispersed or scattered, scattered condition or position.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps* xiii. 1 They referre to their present dispersednesse 1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr* iv (1682) 50 The dispersedness of the Towns and habitations 1727 in Bailey vol. II, and in later Dicts.

†**Dispe·rseness.** *Obs.* [f. Disperse *a.* + -ness] = Dispersedness.

1612 Brerewood *Lang. & Relig* x 88 A libbards skin, the distance of whose spots represent the dispersness of habitations or towns in Africk

Disperser (dispɔ̄ ɪ·sər). [f. Disperse *v.* + -er 1.] One who or that which disperses.

1580 Hollyband *Treas Fr Tong, Dissipateur*, a disperser or scatterer abroad 1588 in Fuller *Ch Hist.* ix vii § 27 The dispersers of the several Libels 1611 Bible *Nahum* ii 1 He that dasheth in pieces [*margin*, the dispeiser *or* hammer]. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (Rtldg) 39 To suppress the Printing of such Books and to frighten the dispersers of them. 1867 Mill *Inaug Addr* 27 Logic is the great disperser of hazy and confused thinking. 1876 S A. Wyllie in *Encycl Brit* iv. 269/1 (Brewing) Kiln-drying, An iron or stone plate, 4 or 5 feet square, called the disperser, is placed over each fire to disperse the heat

Dispe·rsing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the vb Disperse: dispersion.

1604 Hieron *Wks.* I 523 There must be a disposing and a dispersing of the seed with the hand 1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 104 The powder of the bones burned, is an antidote against the falling evill, and the dispersing of the milt. 1670 Milton *Hist Eng* I (1851) 3 After the Flood, and the dispersing of Nations. 1859 Masson *Milton* I. 679 This meeting and dispersing cannot go on for ever!

Dispersion (dispɔ̄ ɪʃən). Also 5 -cioune, 6 -tion. [a. F. *dispersion* (*disparcion* 13th c in Hatz.-Darm), or ad. L *dispersiōn-em* scattering, n. of action f. *dispergĕre*. see Disperse *v*]

1. The action of dispersing or scattering abroad; the condition or state of being dispersed; scattering, distribution, circulation.

Early applied to the scattering of the Jews among the Gentiles after the Babylonian Captivity, whence sense 5

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3635 The Jewes yᵗ tyme badde bene thorgh the werlde in dispersionne 1555 Eden *Decades* 266 In the fyrst dispertion of nations. 1656 Ben Israel *Vind. Judæorum* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 423, I conceiv'd that our universal Dispeision was a necessary Circumstance to be fulfil'd. 1786 Burke *W. Hastings* Wks 1842 II. 180 The dispersion and exile of the reigning family. 1793 *Trial Fyshe Palmer* 22 The alleged dispersion of a seditious writing. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 929 The specialities of organisation which effect the dispersion of their seeds.

fig. c 1450 tr *De Imitatione* I xx, What comeþ þerof but grucching of conscience & dispersion of herte?

2. The action of diffusing or spreading; diffusion.

1664 Power *Exp. Philos* I. 29 That all Vegetables have a constant perspiration, the continual dispersion of their odour makes out 1794 Sullivan *View Nat* II. 36 When the natural dispersion of heat is disturbed then a sensible heat is produced. 1874 Hartwig *Aerial W.* II 21 By this means is also gradually effected the dispersion of all gases.

3. *Med.* 'The removal of inflammation, suppuration, or other morbid processes, from a part, and restoration to health' (*Syd Soc Lex.*); dissipation.

1753 Chambers *Cycl Suppl* s.v, This is commonly term'd in surgery the resolution or dispersion of tumors. *Ibid*, Remedies for the dispersion of inflammations 1789 W. Buchan *Dom Med.* (1790) 573 An inflammation. must terminate either by dispersion, suppuration, or gangrene.

4. *Optics* The divergence or spreading of the different-coloured rays of a beam of composite light when refracted by a prism or lens, or when diffracted, so as to produce a spectrum: *esp.* in reference to the amount of this divergence.

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.*, Point of Dispersion, is a point from which refracted rays begin to diverge 1794 G Adams *Nat. & Exp Philos.* II xxii 447 This diffusion or dispersion of the rays is greater 1833 N. Arnott *Physics* (ed 5) II. 199 The quality of bending a beam, or of refraction, and that of dividing it into coloured beams, or of dispersion, are distinct. 1871 tr *Schellen's Spectr Anal* § 18 63 The decomposition of white light into its colored rays is called dispersion. 1881 N Lockyer in *Nature* No 617. 399 [The lines] are visible when considerable dispersion is employed

5 *The Dispersion*: The Jews dispersed among the Gentiles after the Babylonian Captivity; the scattered communities of Jews in general, or the communities in some single country, as *the Egyptian Dispersion*; = Diaspora.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Pet.* i. 1 To the chosen gestis of dispersioun [*gloss*, or scateringe abroad] *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3781 Of ysrael þe dispercioune he gadird samen fra strete and toune 1582 N T. (Rhem) *John* vii 35 Wil he goe into the dispersion of the Gentiles, and teach the Gentiles? 1641 Evelyn *Mem* (1857) I 30 Transported to all the desolate ports and havens throughout the world, wherever the dispersion was, to convey their brethren and tribes to the Holy City. 1880 J E Carpenter tr *Ewald's Hist Israel* V. 4 The 'Coasts of the Sea'.. are now (as in the eighth century) mentioned as a residence of the Dispersion. 1893 Smith & Fuller *Dict Bible* s v, The African Dispersion preserved their veneration for the 'holy city'.

6 *Law of dispersion*: The 'Law of Error' as regards distance from the mark without reference to the direction of error.

1876 *Catal Sci App. S Kens Mus* § 48 Testing how far the relative numbers in the several classes accord with the results of the Law of Error or Dispersion. *Ibid* § 49 The well-known bell-shaped curve, by which the law of error or of dispersion is mathematically expressed.

7. *attrib.*

1891 *Times* 28 Sept 13/6 By an appropriate choice of dispersion lenses

Dispersive (dispɔ̄·rsiv), *a.* [f L type *dispersīv-us*, ppl stem of *dispergĕre* to disperse, see -ive Cf. F. *dispersif, -ive*]

Having the character or quality of dispersing; serving or tending to disperse.

1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. liii 84 A fond popularity bewitches the soul, to strow about the wealth, and means; and, to feed that dispersive humor, all ways shall be trodden. 1737 M. Green *Spleen* 730 Nor wanting the dispersive bowl Of cloudy weather in the soul. 1800 Herschel in *Phil. Trans* XC 443 The dispersive power of different mediums with respect to heat. 1874 Morley *Compromise* (1886) 133 Thought has become dispersive and the centrifugal forces of the human mind have become dominant

b. *Optics* Of a refractive medium. Having the quality of causing the different-coloured rays of light to diverge: see Dispersion 4.

1802 Wollaston in *Phil Trans.* XCII 373 The dispersive power of fluor spar is the least of any substance yet examined 1831 Brewster *Optics* viii. § 66 Flint glass is said to have a greater dispersive power than crown glass, because it separates the extreme rays of the spectrum .. farther from the mean ray. 1893 Sir R Ball *Story of Sun* 113 The dispersive apparatus of the spectroscope.

Hence **Dispe·rsively** *adv.*, in a dispersive manner, by dispersion; **Dispe·rsiveness**, the quality of being dispersive.

1841 Alford in *Life* (1873) 133 An indolence and dispersiveness about my efforts 1878 Morley *Diderot* II. 18 The characteristic of his activity is dispersiveness

†**Dispe·rson,** *v. Obs. Sc.* and *north.* [ad. med.L. *dispersōnāre* var. of *dēpersōnāre* to deprive any one of his *persōna* or dignity, f. Dis- 4 + *persōnāre* to dignify, *persōna* person, dignity. Cf. Misperson] *trans.* To treat with indignity, insult.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 746 For spyte he spittis in his face, Dispises him despetously, dispeisons [*Dubl MS* revylez] him foule. 1489 *Burgh Recds. Aberdeen* (1844) I. 416

William Potter was convikit for the stirublance of the said baitge in the execucione of his [illegible] him 1579-80 *Burgh Records* [illegible] Herbertson is fund and deceimit in the wrong for incurring and dispersoning of George Elphinstone

Dispe·rsonalize, *v* [Dis 6] *trans* To divest of personality, to depersonalize.

1866 Lowell *Bigelow P* Introd Poet Wks (1879) 251 He would have enabled me to dispersonalize [Poems 1890, II 209 depersonalize] myself into a vicarious egotism 1886 Maudsley *Nat Causes* 302 Man is only qualified to be immortal when, being dispersonalized, extinct as a self, it is all one whatever the event.

Dispersonate (dispɔ̄ɹsŏnēt), *v* [f Dis- 6 + L. *persōna* mask, person + -ate³] †1 *trans* To divest of an assumed character, to unmask. *Obs*

1624 Bolton *Nero* 233 To behold any person, according to the truth of his qualities, distinctly, and dispersonated

2 To divest of one's personality

1702 S Parker tr *Cicero's De Finibus* 304 'Till a Man has got a way of Dispersonating himself, he cannot avoid hankering after those Things which will turn to Advantage and good account. 1827-38 Hare *Guesses* (1859) 96 We multiply, we dispersonate ourselves we turn ourselves outside in We are ready to become *he, she, it, they*, anything rather than *I*

Dispersonify (dispɔɹsŏnifəi), *v* [Dis- 6] *trans.* To undo the personification of, to represent or regard as impersonal

1846 Grote *Greece* I xvi I. 467 Anaxagoras and other astronomers incurred the charge of blasphemy for dispersonifying Hêlios. 1855 Sliss *German Lett* (1864) 18 Others, on the contrary, dispersonified the Divinity

Hence **Disperso nifica·tion,** the action of dispersonifying.

1873 H Spencer *Stud. Sociol.* xvi. (1874) 392 The dispersonification of Hêlios.

†**Dispersua·sion.** *Obs nonce-wd.* [Dis- 9] Want of persuasion or feeling of certainty.

1648 Sanderson *Serm* (1653) 23 Many a good soul could never yet be so well persuaded of the sincerity of his own repentance .. as to think that God would . accept it. The censure were very hard to call such his dis-persuasion by the name of despair.

Dispe·sh, Sc. var. of Despeche, *Obs.*, to dispatch, send away.

1578 in *Scot. Poems 16th C* II 159.

†**Dispe·ster,** *v. Obs.* [ad. obs. F. *despestrer* 'to unpester, disentangle' (Cotgr.) see Dis- 4 and Pester *v.*] *trans.* To rid of that which pesters

1600 Holland *Livy* xlii lxvi 1155 Hardly and with much adoe were they dispestered and rid of this confused and disordered compame of captives.

Dispetal (dispe·tăl), *v.* [Dis- 7 a] *trans.* To deprive or strip of petals.

1863 W. Lancaster *Preterita* 74 Though the garland rose hereafter hung Dishonoured and dispetalled. 1880 Miss Broughton *Sec. Th.* II III. vi 223 The splashed and dispetalled geraniums 1887 Stevenson *Underwoods* I xxxv. 69 When the truant gull Skims the green level of the lawn, his wing Dispetals roses.

Dispeticioun, -ison, var. Disputisoun *Obs*

Dispeyr(e, obs. form of Despair, Dispayre

Disphenoid (dəisfi·noid). *Cryst* [Di- 2 1.] A solid figure contained by eight isosceles triangles.

1895 Story Maskelyne *Crystallogr* vii § 211 256 The faces of the disphenoid being symmetrical in pairs.

Dispice, obs. form of Despise.

†**Dispi·cience.** *Obs. rare* [app. for *dispicions* pl of next: cf. *accidence*. But it may represent a L type **dispicientia*; see -ence] Discussion, disputation.

1530 Tindale *Answ. More* [1 xxv.] 59 b, But if our shepherdes had bene as wel willynge to fede as to shere, we had needed no soch dispicience, ner they to haue burnt so many 1532 More *Confut Tindale* 264 (Quotes Tindale's words) [1623 Cockeram, *Dispitience*, advisement, diligence 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Dispicience (aspicientia)*, circumspection, advisement, diligent consideration.]

†**Dispi·cion.** *Obs* Also 6 des-, dyspycion. [The form suggests derivation from L *dispicĕre* 'to look through, investigate, make an examination, consider', the formation being on the analogy of *suspicion*; but the sense suggests association with Disputisoun, disputation, some forms of which, as *disputesoun, despeticioun*, might be reduced to *dispu·soun, dispicion*] Discussion, disputation

c 1510 More *Picus* Wks 3/2 He taried at Rome an whole yere, in al which time his enuiours neuer durst openly with open dispicions attempt him 1526 Tindale *N T* Prol, Lest we fall from meke lernynge into ydle despicioues — *Acts* xxviii 29 The Iewes departed from hym and had grete despicions [Covlrd. a grcate disputacion, Cranmlr greate despycions], amonge them selves 1529 More *Dyalogc* iv Wks 262/1 He ieherseth a certain dispycion had with an heretique 1530 in Strype *Eccl. Mem* I xvii 132 Not minding to fall in contentions or dispytions [disputations, perhaps, (Str.)] with your highness 1533 More *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks 1039/2, I shal in this dispicion betwene hym and me, be content for this ones to cal him mayster Masker. 1553 Bale *Vocacyon* in *Harl Misc* (Malh.) I 331 As great dyspycyons were among the Jewes at Rome concerning Paule

Dispiece (dispī·s), *v.* Also 5 des-. [ad OF. *despiece-r*, mod F. *dépiécer* (14th c in Hatz.-Darm.), f *des-*, Dis- 1 + *piece*, Piece] *trans.* To divide into pieces; to cut or tear to pieces.

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 103 The body he dispieced by membres 1480 — *Ovid's Met* xiii vii, He murdyd the chylde . and despieced in pieces & caste hym into the see 1885 G Meredith *Diana* II iv 102 It lay dispieced like a pulled rug

Dispierce, obs var of Dispurse *v.*

Dispight, -ite, obs. forms of Despite.

†**Dispi·ll,** *v. Obs* [f *de-* = Dis- 1 + Spill *v*] *trans* To spill, shed.

1522 *World & Child* in Hal *Dodsley* I 251 For I have boldly blood full piteously dispilled

Dispirit (dispi·rit), *v.* Formerly also dis-spirit. [Dis- 7 a.] To deprive of spirit.

†1 *trans* To deprive of essential quality, vigour, or force; to weaken to deprive of animation; to deprive (liquor) of its spirit, to render flat. *Obs.*

1647 May *Hist Parl* I vii 73 They would vaporate and [illegible] 1662 [illegible] Pass [illegible] in a short time vanish, and leave the Liquor dispirited 1697 [illegible] 1713 Ess Winchilsea *Misc* [illegible] every drum, Be silent, ye dejected men of War

2. To lower the spirits of; to make despondent, discourage, dishearten, depress.

1647 [see Dispiritin]. 1732 Gay in *Swift's Lett* (1766) II 151, I find myself dispirited, for want of having some pursuit 1759 Robertson *Hist Scot* I v 382 A blow so fatal and unexpected dispirited the party 1790-1811 Combe *Devil upon 2 Sticks in Engl* (1817) VI 292 To dispirit the sufferer from future exertions 1868 Freeman *Norm Conq* (1876) II viii 260 One side was cheered and the other dispirited by an unlooked for incident

†3. To extract and transfuse the 'spirit' or essence of. *Obs. rare*

1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III xviii 200 Proportion an houres meditation to an houres reading of a staple authour This makes a man master of his learning, and dispirits the book into the Scholar.

Dispirited (dispi·rited), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed¹] †1. Deprived of its essential quality or vigour; destitute of spirit or animation, spiritless. *Obs.*

a 1660 Hammond *Wks.* IV Pref. (R.), Religious offices . degenerating into heartless dispirited recitations. *a* 1700 B. E *Dict Cant Crew, Pall'd*, Flat, Dispirited, or Dead Drunk. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr* (1757) II. xii The Blood becomes so viscid, poor, and dispirited 1758 Whitworth *Acc. Russia* 5 The Laplanders and Samoiedes being too heavy and dispirited

2. Cast into or characterized by low spirits; discouraged, disheartened, dejected

1647 Trapp *Comm 1 Thess* v. 14 The dispirited, faint-hearted, sick and sinking 1717 Pope *Let. to Blount* 27 Nov., My Mother is in that dispirited state of Resignation 1741 Middleton *Cicero* II. xi [illegible] men 1852 Mrs Stowe *Uncle Tom* [illegible] back and caught a glance at [illegible]

Hence **Dispi·ritedly** *adv.*; **Dispi·ritedness**

1654 tr *Scudery's Curia Pol* 175 A defatigation and dispiritedness will accompany that oppression 1673 H Stubbe *Vind Dutch War* 4 The decay of Trade, the dispiritedness of the English 1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* II iv § 3 (1734) 208 Opiates when their Force is worn off . leave a Lowness, Dispiritedness, and Anxiety 1864 Webster, *Dispiritedly*. 1889 *Temple Bar Mag.* Feb. 286, 'I do not know' said the lad dispiritedly.

Dispi·riting, *ppl. a* [f as prec. + -ing²] That dispirits, disheartening, depressing.

1733 Cheyne *Eng Malady* II iv § 1 (1734) 206 The Symptoms may be so dispiriting and painful 1799-1805 S Turner *An Anglo-Saxon* [illegible] that he should not survive it. 1872 Miss Braddon *To Bitter End* xvii, Even though London-bridge terminus was a somewhat dirty and dispiriting place to arrive at.

Hence **Dispi·ritingly** *adv*

1882 H. C Merivale *Fancies of B* I i. iv 67 Little enough of their influence, however, seemed to fall dispiritingly upon Daisy and Guy

Dispi·ritment. [f Dispirit *v.* + -ment] The state of being dispirited; disheartenment; depression of spirits

1827 Carlyle *Germ. Romance* IV. *W. Meister* 250 A spirit of dispiritment 1830 — *Richter* Misc (1872) III. 25 Some with their modesty and quiet endurance combining a sickly dispiritment 1830 — in Froude *Life* (1882) II 116, I look . forward to a life of poverty, toil and dispiritment. 1843 —*Past & Pr.* III xiii 295 You honestly quit a most muddy confused coil of sorrows, dispiritments and contradictions. 1866 Lowell *Lessing* Pr Wks 1890 II 207 What he wrote under the dispiritment of failure

†**Dispiritua·lity.** *nonce-word Obs. rare.* [Dis- 9.] An unspiritual or worldly act

1684 H. More *Answer* 24 If they do not repent of these immoralities or Dispiritualities, if I may so speak

†**Dispi·ritude.** *Obs* [f Dispirit, after *solicitude, decrepitude*, etc] Dispirited condition

1797 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev* XXII 512 Considering how general was the dispiritude of his troops 1814 — *Monthly Mag.* XXXVII 30 Infidels have complained that the Christian religion . drives men into dispiritude.

Dispise, obs form of Despise.

Dispit, -ite, -itt, obs. forms of Despite.

Dispiteous (dispi·tēəs), *a* [A revival or continuation of the 16th c *dispiteous*, variant of Despiteous (q v. for earlier instances), related to *despite*; but in later use analysed as f Dis- 10 + Piteous] Pitiless, merciless.

1803 W S Rose *Amadis* 82 The felon wreck'd dispiteous wrong and shame. 1818 Todd, *Dispiteous*, malicious, furious 1845 *Blackw Mag* LVII 638 This dispiteous and abominable tyrant 1863 Mrs C Clarke *Shaks Char* xiv 257 The wages he receives are as dispiteous, for he is devoured by a beast 1865 Swinburne *Poems & Ball*, *Phedra* 81 The most dispiteous out of all the gods

Hence **Dispi·teously** *adv* ; **Dispi·teousness.**

1818 Todd, *Dispiteously*, maliciously, without pity 1861 Rossetti *Ital Poets, Mazzeo di Ricco* 57 Certes, it was of Love's dispiteousness That I must set my life On thee

Dispitesoun, var Disputisoun, disputation

Dispitous, -uous, -ly: see Despitous

Displace (displē·s), *v.* [ad OF *desplacer* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *déplacer* to displace, f. *des-*, Dis- 1, 4 + *place* sb., *placer* to place] 1 *trans* To remove or shift from its place, to put out of the proper or usual place († In quot 1551, To transpose.)

1551 T Wilson *Logicke* (1580) 28 By conuersion of the Propositions, and by displacyng the same, settyng one in an others steede 1553 — *Rhet* (1580) 203 The whiche wordes beyng altered or [illegible] lose his name 1577 B [illegible] 187 b, Cut away part of the Coames .. which you must do with a very sharpe knife, for feare of displacing the rest of the Coames. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* IV II 122 [He] swore heel'd (=he'd) Displace our heads, where (thanks the Gods) they grow, And set them on Luds-Towne. 1781 Cowper *Expostulation* 258 Thy diadem displaced, thy sceptre gone 1837 Whewell *Hist Induct Sc* (1857) I 151 [The moon] may be displaced by this cause to the amount of twice her own breadth

†b *fig* To remove, banish. *Obs*

1580 Sidney *Ps.* xxxix vi, Ah! yet from me lett thy plagues be displac'd 1596 Spenser *Hymne Heavenly Love* 264 All other loves Thou must renounce and utterly displace 1605 Shaks *Mach* III iv 109 1675 Hobbes *Odyss* VIII 61 When their thirst and hunger was displac'd

2 To remove from a position, dignity, or office.

1553 T Wilson *Rhet* (1580) 68 When God striketh the mightie . and displaceth those that were highly placed 1563-87 Foxe *A & M.* (1596) 612 King Solomon displaced Abiathar the high preest. 1687 in *Magd. Coll. & James II* (Oxf Hist Soc) 98 To place, or displace, Members of Colleges 1709 Steele *Tatler* No 84 ¶ 4 With a Design to displace them, in case I find their Titles defective 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* II. 556 Enjoining him . to displace all the Popish officers who held commands under him 1853 Stocqueler *Milit. Encycl*, Officers are sometimes displaced from a particular regiment in consequence of misconduct, but they are at liberty to serve in any other corps

3 To oust (something) from its place and occupy it instead: a. to put something else in the place of; b. to take the place of, supplant, 'replace'.

a. [1667 Milton *P. L.* I 473 Gods Altar to disparage and displace For one of Syrian mode] 1844 H. H Wilson and displace For one of Syrian mode] 1844 H. H Wilson *Brit India* III 458 To displace by regular garrisons the troops of the Thakurs 1853 Sir H. Douglas *Milit. Bridges* 41 The desideratum is, to displace as much water, with as little weight of vessel as possible

b. [1634 Milton *Comus* 560 A soft and solemn breathing sound stole upon the ear, that even Silence wished she might Deny her nature, and be never more, Still to be so displaced] 1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist.* (1776) I. 188 A cork, a ship, a buoy, each buries itself a bed on the surface of the water, this bed may be considered as so much water displaced 1831 Lardner *Hydrost* viii. 157 A body when it floats in a liquid, displaces a quantity of the liquid equal to its own weight. 1889 A. R Wallace *Darwinism* 29 In three years this weed . absolutely displaced every other plant on the ground.

Displaceable (displē·săb'l), *a.* [f prec. + -able] Capable of being, or liable to be, displaced.

1676 Boyle in *Phil. Trans* XI 806 Its parts were .. easily displaceable by the subtile permeating matter. 1820 Bentham *Packing* (1821) 43 A Board . paid, placed, and displaceable by the servants of the crown 1879 J M Duncan *Lect. Dis Women* i (1880) 3 It may be mobile or floating, or it may be merely displaceable

Hence **Displaceabi·lity.**

1882 *Nature* XXVI 592 The classification of surfaces according to the displaceability of their geodetic triangles

Displaced (displē·st), *ppl. a.* [f as prec. + -ed¹.] Removed from its place; put out of place, deposed: see the verb.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* Ep Ded 6 There be many displaced words 1823 Ellis *Mem. Gordon* 18 To retain the head of the bone in its displaced situation 1839 G Bird *Nat Philos.* 90 Archimedes discovered that a body, when immersed in a fluid, loses a portion of its weight equal to that of the displaced fluid 1841 Elphinstone *Hist Ind* II. 15 No mention was made of the displaced vizir

Displacement (displē·smĕnt). [f. Displace *v* + -ment: cf OF *desplacement*, mod F *déplacement*, perh. the immediate source of sense 1] The act of displacing or fact of being displaced.

1 Removal from an office or dignity; deposition. (The earliest sense, but somewhat *rare*.)

1611 Speed *Hist Gt Brit* IX. xvi § 44 His displacement from the Regency of France 1797 W Taylor in *Monthly Rev* XXIII. 570 Without the least intention of carrying then schemes farther than the displacement of their adversaries. 1857 Toulm. Smith *Parish* 91 Election, displacement, and fresh election depend on the Parish only

2 Removal of a thing from its place; putting out of place; shifting, dislocation

1803 W Taylor in *Ann Rev* I 320 Change of air, removal, displacement, seem to be efficient remedies 1840 A Tweedie *Pract. Med.* III. 380 When the displacement is very considerable, the functions of the heart may be much embar-

rassed. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I xv. 354 Occasioned by some accidental displacement of words. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys Geog* II. 46 *note*, A vertical displacement of the strata

b. *Physics* The amount by which anything is displaced; the difference or geometrical relation between the initial position of a body and its position at some subsequent instant.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct Sc* (1857) I 150 The displacement of the sun by parallax is so small that [etc.] 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat Phil* I. I. § 90 We may consider the whole motion as made up of successive elementary displacements.

c. *Thermometry.* (See quot.)

1871 B STEWART *Heat* § 22 It is found that thermometers are liable to an alteration of their zero points, especially when the bulb has been filled not long before graduation This displacement may in the course of years amount to about 1° C

d *Electr.* (See quots.)

1881 MAXWELL *Electr & Magn.* I 64 Electric displacement is a movement of electricity in the same sense as the transference of a definite quantity of electricity through a wire is a movement of electricity 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Electr & Magn* I § 258 1895 SILVANUS THOMPSON *Electr & Magn* § 57 *Displacement* Whenever electric forces act on a dielectric, tending to drive electricity in at one side and out at the other the quantity of electricity which has apparently been transferred was called by Maxwell 'the displacement'. *Ibid* § 516 Experiment proves that displacement-currents, while they last, set up magnetic fields around them; just as conexion-currents and conduction currents do

3. Removal of a thing by substitution of something else in its place; 'replacement'

1868 GLADSTONE *Unw Mundi* III (1869) 100 There must have been a great displacement of the Pelasgic vocabulary 1880 *Libr Univ. Knowl* IX 297 The displacement of human labor through machinery

b. *Hydrostatics* The displacing of a liquid by a body immersed in or floating on it; the amount or weight of fluid so displaced by a floating body, e g a ship *Centre of displacement*: see CENTRE *sb* 16

1802-19 REES *Cycl* s v. *Shipbuilding* (L.), To ascertain the centre of displacement, or centre of gravity, of the immersed part of a ship's bottom 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xiii, He was always talking about centres of gravity, displacement of fluid, and Lord knows what 1869 SIR E J. REED *Our Iron-Clad Ships* iv 71 The dimensions and outside form of a ship determine her displacement 1876 W H G KINGSTON *Brit Navy* 535 Her total length is 320 feet with a displacement of 11,407 tons

c. *Pharm* The process of obtaining an extract of a substance by pouring over it successive quantities of a menstruum until all the soluble matters are extracted: =PERCOLATION

1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Displacement*.. In Pharmacy, the term is used in the same sense as *Percolation D apparatus*, a means of obtaining extracts, whether aqueous or alcoholic The body is pulverised, and then partially exhausted with a liquid, which is replaced by an additional quantity of the same, or of another liquid

†Displa·cence. *Obs* [ad med L. *displacentia*, f. DIS- 4 + *placentia* pleasantness: cf. OF *desplaisance*, mod F *dép-*, It *dispiacenza* The cl L word was *displicentia*, whence DISPLICENCE] =next: the reverse of *complacence.*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1432 With displacens of all synne and heitly contrycionne 1668 WILKINS *Real Char* 229 Displacence, Sorrow, Grief, Discomfort. 1682 SIR T BROWNE *Chr Mor.* III § 5 Rake not up envious displacences at things successful unto others

Displacency (displē′sĕnsi) Now *rare* or *Obs* [f as prec see -ENCY. See also DISPLICENCY] The fact or condition of being displeased with something; displeasure, dissatisfaction, dislike (The reverse of *complacency*)

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel Disc* x III. 503 Their hatred of the devil is commonly nothing else but an inward displacency of nature against something entitled by the devil's name 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 205 His divine displacency against their sins. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI 18 Feeling a displacency at every offence against God 1859 I TAYLOR *Logic in Theol* 59 The infant has made himself the object of complacency or of displacency, according to his original dispositions, or his individual character

Displacent (displē′sĕnt), *a rare* [f DISPLACENCE, after *complacent*: cf OF *desplaisant*, DISPLEASANT] Feeling or marked by displeasure, the reverse of *complacent*

1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol* 62 These emotions becoming either complacent or displacent.

Displa·cer. [f DISPLACE + -ER 1]

1 One who or that which displaces.

1588 J UDALL *Demonstr Discip* (Arb) 73 If the ministers that bee vsually displaced, be called of God if it cause the displacers to be esteemed enemies to the Gospell 1607 *Schol Disc agst. Antichr* II. v 10 Establishers of that which is good, and displacers of that which is evill

2 *Pharm* An apparatus for obtaining an extract by DISPLACEMENT (3 c); a percolator

1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Displacer*, a synonym of *Percolator*

Displa·cing, *vbl sb.* [f DISPLACE + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DISPLACE; removal from its place, deposition.

1551 T WILSON *Logike* (1567) 65 a, In the diuidyng, and displacing of the same 1583 STUBBES *Anat Abus* II (1882) 84 Authoritie for his displacing, and placing of another that is more able 1626 in Rushw. *Hist Coll* (1659) I 403 More such displacings and alterations have by his means happened 1654 LD ORRERY *Parthen* (1676) 310 Phanasders displacing gave him the invitation to invade us

attrib. 1894 *Westm Gaz* 30 May 2/1 That displacing process which sounds so easy in political economy. In life, when you are squeezed out of one employment you do not find it so simple to slide into another groove

Displa·cing, *ppl a.* [f. as prec + -ING 2] That displaces, see the verb

1862 F HALL *Hindu Philos Syst* 87 *note*, That one such quality may displace another, then theory is, that the displacing quality must remain with the quality displaced during the last moment of the subsistence of the latter 1867 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) I I 2 Some knowledge of the condition of the displaced nation is necessary to understand the position of the displacing nation.

Displant (displa·nt), *v.* [ad. OF *desplanter* =Sp *desplantar*, It. *dispiantare*:—Romanic **displantāre*, for L. *dēplantāre*, f. DE- I. 6, DIS- + *plantāre* to plant]

1 *trans.* To take up or remove (a plant) from the ground, to uproot.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr* (W de W 1495) II 256 a/1 A tree whiche is ofte dysplaunted & transported from one grounde to an other may bere no fruyte 1635 R BOLTON *Comf. Afft. Consc* xv 79 A strong and mightie Oake which no storme or tempest can displant or overthrow 1725 BRADLEY *Fam Dict* s v *Saffron Crocus*, After these Bulbs are displanted the Gardiner must be sure to keep them Three Weeks without replanting them. 1800 *Trans Soc Encourag Arts* XVIII 99 When the hops are displanted.

†2. To remove (a person) from his settled position; to dislodge (people) from their settlements or country; *spec.* to undo the settlement or establishment of (a 'plantation' or colony) *Obs.*

1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul.* III III 59 Displant a Towne, reuerse a Princes Doome 1596 SPENSER *State Irel* Wks (Globe) 615/1 One of the occasions by which all those countryes, which had bene planted with English, were shortly displanted and lost 1605 HILRON *Short Dial* 49 Almost 300 preachers are already eyther displanted, inhibited, or under censure 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 39 The Greeks had planted certaine Colonies thereabout, and displanted the barbarous 1650 J MUSGRAVE *Grievances of North Co* 27 All Israel were displanted, and carried away into captivity 1660 F BROOKE tr *Le Blanc's Trav* 370 A Colony in Dariana, displanted for the unsoundnesse of the ayre

†3 *fig.* **a.** To root up, eradicate; **b** to supplant

1603 H CROSSE *Vertues Commw* (1878) 98 Others displant all good order established. 1612 T TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 6 He must displant vices, and plant the contrarie vertues 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* III i, Some other hath displanted me, With her dishonour *a* 1638 MEDE *Apost Lat. Times* (1641) 83 Three of these should the Antichristian horne depresse and displant, to advance himselfe

Hence **Displa·nting** *vbl sb.* and *ppl a*

1604 SHAKS *Oth* II i 283 By the displanting of Cassio 1616 H GOSNOLD in *Lismore Papers* (1887) Ser II II 20 The stock which I am tyed to purchase vnder paine of displanting. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam Dict* s v. *Tulip*, Take a Gardiners displanting Groove, and thrust it into the Ground. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Displanting Scoop*, an Instrument to take up Plants with Earth about them

†Displanta·tion. *Obs* [f prec after PLANTATION] The action or fact of displanting; the removal of a plantation or colony.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* I 46 The Edomites in Thelassar . whose displantation Senacherib vaunted of *Ibid.* v II § 8 603 The Boy feared the like displantation

†Displa·t, *v. Obs* [DIS- 6 or 7 a.] *trans.* To do out of its plats or plaits, to unplait.

1627 HAKEWELL *Apol* (1630) 412 Which of these would not rather choose that the state should be in combustion then his haire should bee displatted?

Display (displē′), *v* Forms: 5 desplay, dysplay, 6 displeigh β 5-6 des-, dysploy [a OF. *despleier* (*-pleer*, *-ployer*), = Pr. *desplegar*, *-pleiar*, Sp. *desplegar*, It *dispiegare*:—L *displicāre* to scatter, disperse, (in late and med.L.) to unfold See also the doublet DEPLOY, and aphetic SPLAY

In OF *displicare* became orig in inf *despliier*, in tonic forms as 3 sing pres *despliet-e*, whence by subseq confusion of tonic and atonic forms *despleier*, later *desplour*, *desployer* examples of all these French varieties exist in Eng in *ply*, *ploy*, *apply*, *comply*, *imply*, *deploy*, *employ*, the forms in *-ploy* being from Central OF, or later F]

1. *trans* To unfold, expand, spread out; to unfurl (a banner, sail). Now *Obs* exc. as influenced by sense 3, and understood as 'to unfold to view' (a banner or the like).

[1292 BRITTON II xxii. § 4 Si la disseisine fust fete a banere desplaé, ou as chevaus covertz] *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 2 Ine displayed his banere, & went to þe bataile *c* 1430 LYDG *Min Poems* (Percy Soc) 6 Ther yssed oute empresses thre, Theire here displayed. *c* 1460 *Emare* 97 The cloth was displayed sone 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii 96 To sprede and dysploye the sayles *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxi 131 And made hys banere to be dysployed abrode 1582a N LICHFIELD tr *Castanheda's Conq E Ind* xxxvi 88 There was displaide a flagge in the top of the Factorie. 1590 SPENSER *F Q* III. ii 47 The old-woman carefully displayd The clothes about her round with busy ayd 1621 G SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* IV (1626) 86 With Doues display'd, the golden Palace shines 1656 EARL MONM *Advt fr Parnass.* 259 [He] displaid his sails to a prosperous west wind 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect* 208 Elastick particles, that have a continual tendency and endeavour to expand and display themselves 1728 POPE *Dunc* III 71 See her sable flag display'd 1894 C N ROBINSON *Brit Fleet* 97 A flag was to be displayed on the discovery of a supposed enemy at sea

intr (for *refl*) 1572 R H tr *Lavaterus' Ghostes & Spir* (1596) 81 When . their ensignes will not displaie abroade but fold about the stander-bearers heads.

†b. *Mil.* To spread out (troops) so as to form a more extended line; =DEPLOY *v* 2. *Obs.*

1581 SAVILE *Agric* (1622) 198 Agricola fearing lest hee should bee assailed on the front and flankes both at one instant, displayed his army in length 1582 — *Tacitus' Hist* IV xxxv (1591) 196 Fought with troupes displayed out thinnely in length 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* I 151 The Englishmen display their ranks and presse hard upon their enemies 1823 CRABB *Technol Dict*, To display (*Mil*) in French *deployer*, to extend the front of a column

2. To lay or place (a man or animal) with the limbs extended; to extend (a limb, wing, etc) *spec.* in *Her.*, see DISPLAYED 2.

c 1320 R BRUNNE *Medit* 640 Toward þe cros hys bak he layde, And hys real armes oute he dysplayde 1486 *Bk St Albans* B v iij a, Display the wynge esely and holde it betwene the ij partes of the loofe 1539 HILSEY *Primer* in *Three Primers* (1848) 328 O Lord which hast displayed thine hands and feet, and all thy body on a cross for our sins 1591 SPENSER *Virg Gnat* 240 Sleepe oppressed him, Displaid on ground *Ibid* 336 Thou Thy careles limbs in loose sleep dost display.

†b *Carving* The technical term for. To carve (a crane) *Obs*

c 1470 in *Hors, Shepe & G* etc. (Caxton 1479, Roxb repr) 33 A crane displayed, a pecok disfigured 1513 *Bk Kervynge* in *Babees Bk* 267 Dysplaye that crane Take a crane, and vnfolde his legges, and cut of his wynges by the Ioyntes 1804 FARLEY *Lond. Art Cookery* (ed 10) 293

absol 1711-14 *Spectator* (J), He carves, displays, and cuts up to a wonder.

3. To open up or expose to view, exhibit to the eyes, show.

13 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 955 Hir brest & hir bryȝt þrote bare displayed Schon shyrer þen snawe *c* 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* (1840) 161 (Matz) Displaieth hir crown geyn Phebus bemys bryhte 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. ii 77, I .. to Sunnes parching heat display'd my cheekes. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat Hist Earth* IV (1723) 244 By this means. the Grain-Gold, upon all the Gold Coast. is display'd 1767 SIR W JONES *Seven Fount* Poems (1777) 46 Th' alluring stream, That through the grove display'd a silver gleam 1861 M PATTISON *Ess* (1889) I 45 Round the apartment .. was displayed in close array the silver and pewter plate 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist & Pop* xix 301 More recently the Royal Banner has always displayed the Arms of England

b *Printing.* To make more prominent (a word, line, etc) by using larger type, wider spacing, etc

1888 [see DISPLAY *sb* 5]

4. To unfold or exhibit to other senses, to observation generally, or to the mind. **†a.** To give utterance to, pour forth, utter *Obs*

1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXVII. vii, Heare, Lord, when I my voice display. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* (ed 2) 210 A thousand warbling Notes thy throat displayes

b. To exhibit, make manifest, cause to be observed or perceived

1575 LANEHAM *Let* (1871) 12 At last the Altitonant displeaz me hiz mayn poour 1635 QUARLES *Embl* II i (1718) 66 Thy busie hands addi ess Their labour to display 1666 BOYLE *New Exp Phys. Mech* XVII 115 The Air sufficing . to display a considerable pressure upon the surface of the Mercury 1762 SIR W JONES *Arcadia* Poems (1777) 107 The curling eglantines display'd an aromatick shade 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* vii § 7. 415 The new English drama was beginning to display its wonderful powers 1888 *Manch Exam* 16 June 4/7 The same insubordination was displayed still more offensively

5 *esp* To exhibit ostentatiously; to show off, make a show of

1628 EARLE *Microcosm*, *Bold forward Man* (Arb) 47 These few good parts hee has, hee is no niggard in displaying 1659 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 126 Many great Divines were fain to display their eloquence 1709 POPE *Ess on Criticism* 329 The sparks with awkward vanity display What the fine gentleman wore yesterday. 1729 BUTLER *Serm* Wks. 1874 II. 47 Their business in coming into company [is] to display themselves 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 27 P 8 That part of his discourse in which he most endeavoured to display his imagination

†b *intr* (for *refl*) To make a great show or display; to act in an ostentatious manner. *Obs*

1605 SHAKS *Lear* II iv 41 The fellow which . Displaid so saucily against your Highnesse

6 *trans.* To disclose, reveal, or show, unintentionally or incidentally; to allow to be seen or perceived, to betray

1602 MARSTON *Ant & Mel.* III Wks 1856 I 32 If you are but seene, Your armes display you, therefore put them off 1632 J HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 171 He began to display some token of suspition 1796 H HUNTER tr *St Pierre's Stud Nat* (1799) II 568 All the variety of colours which flowers display. 1853 J H NEWMAN *Hist Sk* (1873) II I iii 146 A grand entertainment, which displayed both the barbarism and the magnificence of the Asiatic 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 104 Having displayed your ignorance of the nature of courage

†7. To set forth in representation or narrative, to depict, describe, exhibit; to set forth at large, expound; to unfold (a tale) *Obs.* or *arch.*

1726-31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist Eng* (1743) II xvii 156 To display in a few words the Elogy of this illustrious queen 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 79 P 8 The princes were once displaying their felicity, and each boasting the advantages of his own dominions 1766 PENNANT *Zool* (1768) I Pref 2 The admirable Linnæus has displayed them [arguments] at large in an oration 1802 MAR EDGEWORTH *Moral T* (1816) I 200 Zealous to display every proof of the king's greatness of mind 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV ii, He did his tale display

†8 *Med.* To disperse, dissipate. *Obs.* [Cf. L *dispulcare*, Varro.]

1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 84 The fat of this beast is reserved by some for heating, softening, and displaying tumours in the flesh *Ibid* 504 The use of this by reason it is very hot, is to display Ulcers and tumors in wounds

¶9 To discover, get sight of, descry. [In Spenser and his imitators; as if 'to unfold to one's own view'.] *Obs.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. xii 76 They did at last display That wanton Lady, with her lover. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XI. 74 He from his seat took pleasure to display The city so adorn'd with tow'rs. 1615 — *Odyss* v. 350 He might display The shady hills of the Phaecian shore.

Display, *sb.* [f. prec vb.]

1. The act of displaying or unfolding to view or to notice; exhibition, manifestation.

a 1680 Glanvill (J.), A glorious display of the highest form of created excellencies. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No 205 P 5 At this display of riches every eye immediately sparkled 1767 *Junius Lett* xxv. 116 You were not quite indifferent to the display of your literary qualifications 1823 Ruttyr *Fonthill* 8 A too sudden display of the colossal dimensions of the Abbey 1853 J. H. Newman *Hist Sk* (1873) II. I. 4 The display of horsetails at the gate of the Palace is the Ottoman signal of war 1858 Froude *Hist Eng* III. xiv. 193 An occasion for the display of his powers

†b. The act of setting forth descriptively; a description. *Obs.*

1583 Stubbes (*title*) The Second part of the Anatomie of Abuses, containing The display of Corruptions, with a perfect description of such imperfections. 1620 Guillim (*title*) Display of Heraldry 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Display*, a particular Explication *a* 1714 Sharp *Serm.* I. v (R.), For the more lively display of him it will be fit that we represent him a little more particular under those several respects and capacities, in which his uprightness is principally seen and expressed

2. An exhibition, a show; a proceeding or occasion consisting in the exhibiting of something.

1665 Glanvill *Sceptis Sci* iv. Pref (R.), Some grains must be all [illegible] which will not bear the rigour of [illegible] *Queen's Visit Lond* 10 (T.) [illegible] sets of squares Which formed the chief display 1831 Brewster *Nat Magic* I (1833) 6 The optical display which hallowed their ancient temples 1845 *Florist's Jrnl* 278 The display of dahlias was most excellent 1883 Gladstone in *Glasgow Weekly Herald* 9 June 1/7 Constant parades and military displays with bands and flags. 1886 A. Winchell *Walks Geol Field* 220 Some of our most splendid meteoric displays.

3 Show, ostentation.

1816 Byron *Parisina* xvii, He died, as erring man should die, Without display, without parade. 1838 Emerson *Nature, Lit Ethics* Wks (Bohn) II. 214 Fatal to the man of letters, fatal to man, is the lust of display 1870 — *Soc. & Solit., Domestic Life* Ibid III 45 A house kept to the end of display is impossible to all but a few women.

4. *Printing.* The selection and arrangement of types so as to call attention to important parts of the subject matter: used in regard to title-pages and advertisements.

1824 J. Johnson *Typographia* II 588 An alteration in the method of display and a new mode in the arrangement of the matter, became now very general

5 *Comb*, as **display-letter, -type**, a letter or type used for displaying printed matter; cf. 4 above; **display-stand**, a stand, rack, shelf, etc. for displaying goods, **display-work** (see quot.)

1888 Jacobi *Printer's Voc.* 32 *Display work*, Type displayed, such as titles, headings, and jobbing work, is thus termed to distinguish it from ordinary solid composition

Display-able, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being displayed.

1864 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) IV xii xi. 265 Belleisle displayed, so far as displayable, his magnificent Diplomatic Ware.

Displayed (displē'd), *ppl. a.* Also 4–6 des-, dys-, -plaied(e, -playit, -plaid, -pleyd. [-ED 1.]

1. Unfolded, unfurled, spread open to view.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* VIII xxxix 32 A Rade of were He made wyth displayid Banere 1603 Knolles *Hist Turkes* (1638) 297 The displaied ensignes. 1625 K. Long tr *Barclay's Argenis* III. iii 155 Opening now their displayed Pedigrees 1649 Milton *Eikon* Wks 1738 I 365 Fought against him with display'd Banners in the Field.

b. Expanded, as wings, leaves, etc.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III xvii. 339 The leaves are lyke displayed winges 1648 Boyle *Seraph. Love* (1660) 44 The Coy delusive Plant shrinks in its displayed leaves.

†c. Lying supine with the limbs extended.

a 1400 *Octouian* 1516 Well many Saisyns ley dysployd. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst* IV 313 This displaied body. 1591 [see Display *v* 2] 1647 Cleveland *Poems, Smectymnuus* 90

2 *Her.* Having the wings expanded: said of a bird of prey used as a bearing. Also *with wings displayed*. see quot. 1882

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 190 An Egle of goolde abrode displayed *a* 1490 Boioner *Itin* (1778) 164 Ung egle displayed de argent. 1572 Bosswell *Armorie* II 60 b, The fielde is of the Topaze, a Basiliske displayed, Emeraude, crested, Saphire 1766 Porny *Heraldry* (1787) 170 Three Eaglets displayed, points of their wings pendent, Or. 1830 Robson *Brit. Herald* III Gloss., *Displayed recursant*, or *tergiant*, the wings crossing each other; sometimes termed *backward displayed, the wings crossing. Displayed foreshortened*, eagles, etc thus borne, are depicted flying straight forward towards you, so as no part but the roundness of the head and body is seen, with the pinion of the wings extended 1882 Cussans *Her.* VI 91 The Heraldic student must bear in mind the difference between *An Eagle displayed* and *An Eagle with wings displayed*, when the latter term is employed, the Bird is supposed to be perched.

b By Puttenham (1589) *Eng Poesie* II vi[i] (Arb.) 106 applied to geometrical figures arranged in pairs somewhat as wings, e g the Trequet displayed [=two triangles joined at their apices], the egge displayed, the Rondel displayed [=an oval or a circle bisected, and the halves joined at their convex margins].

Hence † **Display'edly** *adv. Obs.*

1611 Florio, *Spiegatamente*, openly, displaiedly

Display'er. [f. as prec + -ER 1.] One who or that which displays; an exhibitor.

1611 Florio, *Spiegatore*, a displayer, an vnfolder 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I lxxvi (L.), Nothing that has sense but is better for this displayer [charity] 1654 Gayton *Pleas Notes* (T.), The displayer of his high frontiers 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 217 Each pestle's displayer, Who, living by drugs, proves humanity's slayer 1840 Browning *Sordello* v (1889) 235 Some displayer, still More potent than the last, of human will.

Display'ing, *vbl. sb* [f. as prec + -ING 1.] The action of the verb Display, unfolding, disclosing, revelation, exposure

1556 Huggarde (*title*), The Displaying of the Protestantes, and sondry their Practices 1611 Cotgr., *Desployement*, an vnfolding; displaying 1677 J. Webster (*title*), The Displaying of Supposed Witchcraft 1878 T. Sinclair *Mount* 4 Whatever value these partial displaying may have.

Display'ment. [f. as prec + -MENT.] = prec.

1801 Strutt *Sports & Past* IV. iii 326 The displayment of vulgar pastimes

†**Di'sple**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 dyspel [App a popular formation from Discipline *sb.* 7, or *v.* 2. If derived from *discipline* vb, the final *-ine* might be confounded with the infinitive suffix *-en*, *-yn*, and disappear along with it But it is, on the whole, more probable that *disciplne* sb. was associated with vbl. sbs in *-ing*, and so converted into *disciplning*, *displying*, *dysplying*, as in the earliest instances quoted Thence a verb to *disple* would naturally be deduced The verb Discipline is of later date.]

trans. To subject to discipline, bodily correction, penance, or punishment, *esp.* as a religious practice. Also **Di'spling** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a.*

1492 in Brand *Pop Antiq*, *Ash Wedn* (1870) I 56 For displying rods, 1d. 1533 More *Apol* xxiii Wks 893/2 As lothe as the Lady was to come to dyspelying, that wepte that the prieste had with the dyspelying todde beaten her hand vppon her lylye white handes 1563–87 Foxe *A & M* (1596) 1339/2 Emery of them had a Taper in his hand, and a rod, wherewith the Preacher did disple them 1582 Marbeck *Bk of Notes* 586 The displing of the froward childe. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I x. 27 Bitter Penaunce, with an yron whip, Was wont him once to disple every day 1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* IV ii, Who here is fled for liberty of conscience Her will I disciple 1607 R. Cleaver *Solomon's Works of Wonders* 169 Displing lusts 1641 *Smectymnuus* iii 49 The Reverend Fathers will have multitudes of disobedient sons to disple

†**Displea'sance.** *Obs.* Forms: see Displeasant. [A Of. *desplaisance* (13th c in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *déplaisance*, f. *desplaisant*: see next and -ance. Cf. also Displacence, Displicence. Still stressed on final *c* 1530 by Skelton.] The fact of being displeased; displeasure, dissatisfaction, discontent, annoyance, vexation; a cause or instance of this, a grievance, trouble.

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 11 Woides of myssawe ne vnhoneste ne of displesance. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pard. Prol & T.* 92 Thus quyte I folk, that doon vs displesances. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 48 So it be noon dysplesaunce to your pay. 1483 *Cath Angl.* 98/1 A Desplesance, *grauamen, aggranamen.* 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 82 He was in grete displeasaunce 1509 Barclay *Shyp Folys* (1570) 126 Justice ought to be wayed . Not rigorously for wrath or displeasaunce 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II v. 28 Whose simple answere . him to displeasaunce moov'd. [1886 J. Payne *Decameron* I 29 Albeit the husbandmen die there . the displeasance is there the less.]

†**Displea'sant**, *a Obs.* Forms: 4–5 des-, 4–7 dis-, 5–6 dys-, 4–6 -ples-, 5 -pleys-, -plays-, 5–7 -pleas-, 4–7 -ant, 5–6 -aunt. [a. Of. *desplaisant*, ppl. adj. of *desplaire* to Displease.]

1 That displeases or causes displeasure or annoyance; displeasing; unpleasant, disagreeable.

1481 Caxton *Myrr* III. viii. 147 One is colde, rayny, and more displeysant than thother *c* 1510 Barclay *Mirr Gd. Manners* (1570) G iv, Clense thy bedchamber from all displeasant sent. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* II 64 Loue causeth friendes to hide displeasant growth. 1609 Bible (Douay) I *Sam.* xviii 8 Saul was exceeding angrie, and this word was displeasant in his eies. 1668 *Pulp Evid Witches* 101 That morning it left a sulfurous smell behind it very displeasant and offensive.

b. Const. *to*, *unto*.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars T* P 623 Thanne is this synne moost displesant to Crist *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 149 Pride, whiche is the synne most displeasant vnto God. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk M. Aurel* (1546) S ij b, If your deathe be displeasant to them 1665 Glanvill *Sceptis Sci* xiv 91 What to one is a most grateful odour, to another is noxious and displeasant.

2. Displeased, angry, grieved.

1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt* 62 So displaysaunt ne sory was he neuer as I shal make hym for the 1525 *St Papers Hen VIII*, VI 516 Sens that day that we founde the Chancellour so displeasaunt for the letteris sent. 1530 Palsgr. 310/2 Displeasant for synne, *courroucé*. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy* II I 131 It was not they y^t ought to shew one displeasant looke or countenance there against, but to take it patiently 1709 Strype *Ann Ref.* I vii 105 They looked with a very angry and displeasant eye upon them

†**Displea'sant**, *v. Obs rare.* [f. prec adj.] To render displeasant; to disquiet, vex.

Hence **Displea'santing** *vbl sb*, vexing, disquieting

1628 Feltham *Resolves* II xxii 74 Lamentations that haue no better fruit, then the displeasanting of the soule, that owes them

†**Displea'santly**, *adv* [f as prec. + -LY 2.]

1 Unpleasantly, disagreeably, offensively

1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 429 Before it is ripe, it smelleth displeasantly.

2. In a displeased or offended manner.

1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov* (1556) 139 b, I speake not displeasantly 1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat* Pref to Rdr., I do humbly beseech you all not displeasantly to [illegible] labour 1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem* I [illegible] the Emperor should take it more displeasantly [illegible] Holmes had declared himself.

†**Displea'santness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec + -NESS.] The quality of being displeasing or unpleasant, unpleasantness; also, the condition of being displeased, displeasure

1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* III 29 (R.) When Philip had read the letter, hee shewed more tokens of displeasauntnes than of feare 1582 W. Cecil in Bentley *Mon Matrones, Q. Catherine's Lament* Pref., This good Ladie thought no displeasantnesse to submit hirselfe to the schoole of the crosse 1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 42 They present . a certain kind of Displeasantness to the Eye

Displease (displī'z), *v* Forms: 4–5 desplese, (dispiess); 4–6 dis-, dysplese, displece, -pleis, 5 dysplayse, 5–6 dysplease, 5– displease. [a OF. *desplaisir*, pres. stem of *desplaisir*, *desplaire* (pres subj. *-place*, *-plaise*), in AF. *desplere*, *desplese*, reïashioned repn. of L. *displicēre*, Rom. **displacēre* of It *dispiacere*, Sp. *desplacer*, Pr *desplacer*: see Please. The 16th c. *ea* represented an AF. and Me. open *ē* from OF. *ai*.]

1 *intr.* To be displeasing, disagreeable, or offensive; to cause displeasure, dissatisfaction, or dislike.

(This is app the original use, as in Fr and L, but in later Eng it passes into an absolute use of the transitive sense 2.)

13.. *E. E. Allit P.* C 1 Patience is a point, þaȝ hit dis plese ofte. 1414 Brampton *Penit Ps.* xlv 17 He may some dysplese and greve 1484 Caxton *Chevalry* 98, I wold demaunde a question yf I shold not displease 1626 Bacon *Sylva* (J.), Foul sights do rather displease, in that they excite the memory of foul things. 1705 Pope *Spring* 83 Ev'n spring displeases, when she shines not here 1856 Emerson *Eng Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 46 They dare to displease.

| b const *to*. *Obs* [=F. *déplaire à*, or with *dative*, L. *displicēre* with *dat*.]

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. pr iii 6 (Camb. MS) To displese to wikkede men. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm* Sel. Wks I. 196 þis displesiþ to sinful men 1423 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III viii 55 For somtyme theyr lewd lyf displesid to them selues *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VI. xvi 29 That til hyr fadyr dysplesyd noucht. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* D vij b, Thes vsuations of Eue displesid moche to god

2 *trans* [The object represents an earlier dative: cf Fr. *cela me déplaît*, *cela déplaît à Dieu*.] To be displeasing or disagreeable to; to excite the displeasure, dissatisfaction, or aversion of; to offend, annoy, vex, make angry

13 *E. E. Allit P.* B 1136 þenne þou dryȝtyn dyspleses with dedes ful sore 1393 Gower *Conf* III 253 If it shulde him nought displese *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb) vi. 20 If þu speke any thing þat displese þe sowdan. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 83 To do synne, & displece God, & deserue peyn *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* (1838) II xxxvii 399 It displeasethe me mekelle, that ever I come hedir 1474 Caxton *Chesse* 4 He put them al to deth that displesid him 1529 *Supplic to King* 53 Afrayed to speake the trewethe, lest they shulde dysplease men. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr* I i 76 Let it not displease thee good Bianca, For I will loue thee nere the lesse my girle. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, I iii 122 You shall heare in such a kinde from me As will displease ye. 1611 Bible *Jonah* IV. i But it displeased Ionah exceedingly, and he was very angry 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* IV 112 This answer . much displeased him. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy E Ind.* 335 When I considered her as to her Fortune, I must confess she did not altogether displease me 1734 Arbuthnot in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II 205 The world, in the main, dis pleaseth me 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It Isl* III 150 The picture is one which displeases taste. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) III 223, I will not oppose you, lest I should displease the company

fig 1590 Shaks *Mids. N* III. ii 54 He beleeue as soone . that the Moone May through the Center creepe, and so displease Her brothers noonetide 1603 — *Meas for M* IV. i 13 My mirth it much displeas'd, but pleas'd my woe. 1611 Beaum & Fl. *Maid's Trag* IV i, *E.* Come, you will make me blush *Mel.* I would, Evadne, I shall displease my ends else.

†b. *refl* and *intr* = be displeased: see c *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit P* A 422 'Blysful', quoth I, 'may þis be trwe, Dysplesez not if I speke errour'. 1377 Langl. *P Pl* B xiii. 135 'At 3owre preyere', quod pacyence þo, 'so no man displese hym'. *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 160 Madame, displese you not thoughe this lady . goo before *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* xi. 269 Ye suld displess you nocht.

c *To be displeased*. to be dissatisfied, or moved to disapprobation or dislike; to be vexed; to be full of displeasure or indignation. (Expressing state rather than action: cf. Displeased *ppl a.*) Const. *with*, *at*, †*of*, †*against*; also with *infin.*, or *clause*

c 1386 Chaucer *Can Yeom Prol & T* 457 Beeth no thyng displesed, I yow preyere 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 173 They pray him . That he will save no contraire, Wherof the King may be displesed. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of*

Aymon xxi 464 My cosin, be not dysplaysed of that I shall telle you *a* 1533 Ld Berners *Huon* lxv 222 Make as though ye were dyspleasyd with hym. 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV*, (an 14) 232 b, [He] was sore displeased to se hys master made a jesting stocke 1563 Winȝet *Four Scoir Thre Quest* Wks 1888 I 133 Ȝe are . displesit that We embrase nocht .. ȝour new interpretationis. 1593 Shaks 2 *Hen VI*, I i 155 There's reason he should be displeas'd at it 1611 Bible *Hab* iii. 8 Was the Lord displeased against the riuers? 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav* (ed 2) 133 Cynthia also lookt pale, as displeasd with so much knavery 1745 P Thomas *Jrnl Anson's Voy* 16 We should not have been displeased to have met them with our whole Force 1849 D'Israeli in *Croker Papers* (1884) 28 Jan., So many were displeased at themselves

Displeased (displī zd), *ppl. a* [f. prec + -ED.] The reverse of pleased; vexed, angry, annoyed

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxix (1887) 109 The thinges, which do please the displeased infantes 1609 *Shaks Tr & Cr* (Qo 1) Epistle ¶ij, The most displeased with Playes, are pleasd with his Commedies 1659 *Gentl Calling* (1696) 116 The Heathens had Incantations to recal their displeased Deities 1840 J. W. Bowden *Gregory VII*, I 174 Too wary to put himself into the power of his displeased sovereign.

¶ For *to be displeased*, with its constructions, see Displease *v* 2 c.

Displeasedly (-ī zedli), *adv* [f prec. + -ly 2] In a displeased or vexed manner, with displeasure.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xv, 97 Thus took she place displeasedly. 1826 Scott *Woodst* xxxv, 'Have I not said it?' answered Cromwell, displeasedly 1856 Froude *Titan Mag.* July 10/1 He muttered the last words displeasedly

† **Displeasedness.** *Obs.* [f as prec. + -ness.] Displeased state or condition, discontent

1561 T Norton *Calvin's Inst* iii 197 To do penance is to vtter a displeasednesse when god is angry with vs 1680 Baxter *Cath Commun* iii (1684) 21 It is not Pleasedness with the evil, therefore it is Displeasedness *a* 1716 South *Serm.* viii 150 (T) What a confusion and displeasedness covers the whole soul!

Displeaser. *rare.* [f Displease + -er 1.] One who displeases

1641 Milton *Ch Govt* ii (1851) 140 It must be a hatefull thing to be the displeaser, and molester of thousands

Displeasing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1] The action of the verb Displease; offending.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II 411 Priamus hadde anon in mynde þe displesynge [Higden *contemptus*] of his messager Antenor 1530 Palsgr. 214/1 Displeasyng, *remors, offention.* 1580 Baret *Alv.* D 904 Without any displeasing of the tast. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 26 ₱ 14 A servile fear of displeasing

Displeasing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec + -ing 2] Causing displeasure, giving offence, disagreeable.

1401 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 17 It is displeasing to God, and harme to oure soules 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech* (1884) 30 Displesand and nocht acceptable to God. 1597 Shaks 2 *Hen. IV*, Epil 10 A displeasing Play 1643 Milton *Divorce* ii. viii (1851) 80 By reason of some displeasing natural quality or unfitnes in her. 1779 Mad D'Arblay *Diary* Oct, A rich counsellor but, to me, a displeasing man 1845 M. Pattison *Ess* (1889) I 16 [The marriage] was also highly displeasing to his father Chilperic.

Hence **Displeasingly** *adv.*; **Displeasingness.**

a 1652 J Smith *Sel. Disc* viii 394 Nothing that might . carry in it any semblance of displeasingness. 1690 Locke *Hum Und.* ii xxi (1695) 149 'Tis a mistake to think, that Men cannot change the Displeasingness or indifferency, that is in actions, into pleasure 1731 Bailey, *Displeasingly*, offensively 1753 Hogarth *Anal Beauty* xi. 128 Although the form . should be ever so confused or displeasingly shaped to the eye! 1841 W Palmer *6th Let to Wiseman* 28 A virtual displeasingness in this life 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* i. v, Associated displeasingly with recollections of pain.

Displeasurable, *a. rare.* [f Displeasure *sb* + -able, after *pleasurable.*] The reverse of pleasurable; unpleasant, disagreeable. Hence **Displeasurably** *adv.*

1660 Hexham, *Ongeriesticken*, Incommodiously, Displeasurably 1879 H Spencer *Data Ethics* xiv 245 The required modes of activity must remain for innumerable generations in some degree displeasurable *Ibid* 246 A displeasurable tax on the energies.

Displeasure (disple·ʒiuə), *sb.* Forms *α.* 5 des-, dis-, dysplaisir, -playsir, -yr(e *β* dis-, dysplaysure, -pleysure, 5–6 dyspleasur(e, 6 displesour, -pleis-, -pleas-, displeasur, -or, 6– displeasure. [In type *α.*, a OF *desplaisir* (13th c in Hatz.-Darm.), mod F *déplaisir*, subst use of OF. infin. *desplaisir* to Displease: cf Pr *desplazer*, Sp. *desplacer*, It *dispiacere*, in subst use. In type *β.*, conformed to Pleasure, which see for the relation between *plaisir, pleasure*]

1. The fact or condition of being displeased or offended; a feeling varying according to its intensity from dissatisfaction or disapproval to anger and indignation provoked by a person or action

α 1484 Caxton *Chivalry* 81 Yre and dysplaysyre gyuen passion and payn to the body and to the sowle

β 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c 57 Preamb, All that that he hath doon to the displeasure of your Highnes. 1535 Coverdale *Nahum* i. 2 The Lorde. reserueth displeasure for his aduersaries *c* 1550 Cheke *Matt* iii 7 Who hath counceld to yow, to flie from ye displeasur to come? 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* ii v. 38, I know not how I haue deserued to run into my Lords displeasure 1769 *Junius Lett* xv 64 The royal displeasure has been signified 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xvii, 'Thou art severe' said the Duke of Rothsay, with an air of displeasure 1856 Froude *Hist Eng* (1858) I ii 116 An indication of the displeasure of Heaven,

† b. phr. *To take (a) displeasure* to take offence, take umbrage; to be displeased. *Obs*

c 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xxvi 96 She brought thene in remembraunce how swetly he had kyssed her, wherof she had take so grete a dyspleasure 1513 Bradshaw *St Werburge* i 1863, No man was greued nor toke dyspleasure At this sayd mayden 1610 Shaks *Temp* iv 1 202 Do you heare Monster. If I should Take a displeasure against you' Looke you 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* 536, I began to take displeasure against them for their wickednesse.

† 2. The opposite of pleasure; discomfort, uneasiness, unhappiness; grief, sorrow, trouble. *Obs.*

α. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 70 Appollo considering the right grete displaisir in which they hadde ben, opened all the entrees 1485 — *Paris & V* 22, I shall deye. for the grete desplaysyr that I have contynuelly in my herte.

β. 14 *Compl Mary Magd.* 272 They have him conveyed to my displeasure, For here is lafte but naked sepulture *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xxxiv 129 My sayd lady is in grete displaysure, & ceaseth not nyght nor day to wysshe hym wyth her. 1513 Bradshaw *St Werburge* i. 11 Men .. Oppressed with powerte, langour and dyspleasure 1632 Lithgow *Trav* ii. 66 He disappointed died for displeasure in his returne 1630 Lennard tr *Charron's Wisd* (1658) 24 The humane receiveth from his body pleasure and displeasure, sorrow and delight *a* 1704 Locke (J.), When good is proposed, its absence carries displeasure or pain with it 1875 W K Clifford *Lect* (1879) II 126 A feeling as distinct as the feeling of pleasure in a sweet taste or of displeasure at a toothache

† b. with *a* and *pl.* An instance of this. *Obs.* Cf. 1 † b

c 1510 Barclay *Mirr. Gd Manners* (1570) C j, Hauing for one pleasure displeasures eight or nine. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* viii (1870) 246 It doth ingendre the crampe, the gowte & other displeasures 1681–6 J Scott *Chr Life* (1747) III 338 A mutual Sense and feeling of each others Pleasures and Displeasures

3 That which causes or occasions offence or trouble, injury, harm; a wrong, an offence. *arch.*

α 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* ix. xix, I dyd to hym no displeasyre 1481 Caxton *Myrr* iii xiii. 162 Thus auenged he hym on her for the displaysir that she had don to hym

β 1494 Fabyan *Chron* vi clxi. 154 Y^e great daunger that he was in agaynste God for the dyspleasurys doon to hym. 1534 in W H Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 124 They might doe displeasure and execute theire malice upon the inhabitants 1577 Hanmer *Anc Eccl Hist* (1619) 364 He was incensed, and promised to worke them a displeasure. 1590 Shaks *Com Err* iv iv 119 Hast thou delight to see a wretched man Do outrage and displeasure to himselfe? 1662 J. Bargrave *Pope Alex VII* (1867) 36 Antonio was still a thorn in his side, doing him all the displeasures he could. 1866 Howells *Venet Life* 29 To do you a service and not a displeasure

† 4. A state of unpleasant or unfriendly relations; a disagreement, 'difference'. *Obs.*

1550 J. Coke *Eng. & Fr Heralds* (1877) § 72. 81 Wyllyam Conquerour upon certayne dyspleasures betwene hym and the french kyng, passed .. into Fraunce 1568 Grafton *Chron* II. 138 A displeasure and variance began to growe betwene the Constable of the Tower, and the Citizens of London 1570–6 Lambarde *Perambi Kent* (1826) 215 During the displeasure betweene him and Earle Godwin

Displeasure, *v. arch.* [f prec. sb] *trans.* To cause displeasure to, to annoy; to displease

1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov.* 109 Hated be he of goddes and of men that would you displeasure 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Of Almsdeeds* i (1859) 387 He is both able to pleasure and displeasure us 1625 Bacon *Ess., Ambition* (Arb.) 227 When the Way of Pleasuring and Displeasuring, lieth by the Favourite 1829 Southey *O Newman* vi, Not for worlds Would I do aught that might displeasure thee 1849 Whittier *Marg Smith's Jrnl* Prose Wks 1889 I 25 Our young gentleman, not willing to displeasure a man so esteemed as Mr Richardson

† b. *transf Obs.*

1570 Dee *Math Pref* 24 Elementall bodies, are altered. and displeasured, by the Influentiall working of the Sunne.

Displeasurement. *rare.* [f prec. + -ment] Displeasure

1882 Symonds *Animi Figura* 134 He Quailed 'neath his Maker's just displeasurement

† **Displeited,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [f Dis- 6 + *pleit*, Plait, Pleat *v.* + -ed] Not marked with pleats or folds; free from folds.

1619 Lushington *Repetition-Serm.* in *Phenix* (1708) II 484 The Kerchief so wrapt and displeited, as tho yet it had not been us'd, and yet so laid aside, as tho he would have come again.

Displendour, *v. nonce-wd* [f. *di-* = Dis- 7 a + Splendour] *trans* To deprive of splendour

1854 Syd Dobell *Balder* xxiv 165 Sole wandering, like an unasserted god—Displendoured, undeclared, but not unknown

Displenish (disple·niʃ), *v Sc.* [f Dis- 6 + Plenish *v* to furnish. cf Deplenish] *trans* To deprive of furniture or supplies of any kind, to divest of (farm) stock; to disfurnish

1639 R Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. xi 166 Albeit we had got these two years a great store of arms yet we were sore displenished before 1873 Geikie *Gt. Ice Age* i. 1 Large areas of forest-land had been displenished

Hence **Displenishing** *vbl.sb.*, also **Displenish** *sb*, **Displenishment,** the action of displenishing. *Displenish(ing) sale (Sc.)*, a sale of farm stock and utensils at the expiry of a lease

1863 *Montrose Standard* 14 Aug 1 Displenish sale of growing corn 1864 *N Brit Advertiser* 21 May, Displenishing Sale at Orbost, Isle of Skye Cattle, Stock, and Household Furniture 1893 C A. Mollyson *Parish of Fordoun* v 107 An important displenish sale

Displeyer, obs. form of Dice-player.

† **Displicable,** *a Obs* [ad med.L. *displicibilis* displeasing (Du Cange), f. L. *displicēre* to Displease, with Eng. suffix -able] Displeasing

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch* Pref in Ashm. (1652) 121 That never my lyvyng be to thee dysplycable

† **Displicence.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *displicentia* displeasure, f *displicēre* to Displease. Cf the earlier Displacence.] Displeasure, dissatisfaction

1605 Bell *Motives conc Romish Faith* 102 Durand saieth, the faulte is remitted in purgatorie, for the displicence of venials, which the soules haue in that place. 1648 W. Mountague *Devout Ess* i ii. § 2 (R.), Put on a serious displicence . that they may not incurre this menace of Christ, 'Woe be unto you that laugh now'. 1680 Baxter *Cath. Commun* (1684) 16 Complacence is the first act of the will upon Good as Good . Displicence is its contrary, and its object is Evil as Evil 1736 H Coventry *Philem to Hyd* (T), Devotion towards heaven, and a general displicence and peevishness towards every thing besides.

Displicency (displi·sĕnsi) [f. as prec. + -ency] The fact or condition of being displeased or dissatisfied; = Displacency. *Self-displicency*: the condition of being dissatisfied with oneself.

1640 Bp Reynolds *Passions* xxxi 320 A selfe-displicency and severity towards our owne Errours 1680 Baxter *Cath Commun.* (1684) 20 Aquinas, Scotus, Ockam, Durandus commonly ascribed Displicency, as well as Complacence to God. 1745 J Mason *Self-Knowl* i. xvi (1853) 119 Complacency and Displicency in reference to the Objects of the Mind. 1816 Bp J Jebb *Let* in *Life* iii. 523 It is not without self-displicency, and self-accusation, that I look upon your letter 1886 J Ward in *Encycl Brit* XX 70/2 (*Psychology*) The like holds where self-complacency or displicency rests on a sense of personal worth or on the honour or affection of others

Dispriment. *nonce-wd.* [from *compliment*: cf. Dis- 9.] An uncomplimentary speech

1868 Helps *Realmah* xvii, It was a high compliment delicately veiled All my dispiments (if I may coin a word for the occasion) are (when unmasked) highly complimentary

Displing, *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a* : see Disple.

† **Displode,** *v Obs.* [ad L. *displōd-ĕre* to burst asunder, f. Dis- 1 + *plaudĕre* to clap] a. *trans.* To drive out or discharge with explosive violence. b. *intr.* To burst with a noise; to explode. Hence **Displo ded, Displo ding** *ppl. adjs*

1667 Milton *P L* vi 605 Rankt In posture to displode thir second tire Of Thunder 1704 Swift *T. Tub* viii. (1709) 97 Fetching it in certain bladders, and disploding it among the sectaries in all nations 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* i 13 More dismal than the loud disploded Roar Of brazen Enginry 1742 Young *Nt. Th* vi 488 Like rubbish from disploding engines thrown, Our magazines of hoarded trifles fly 1812 F Jeffrey in *Edin. Rev* Nov. 332 The pent-up vapours disploded with the force of an earthquake

† **Displosion.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. L *displōdĕre, displōs-* to Displode; cf Explosion.] The action of disploding; explosive discharge.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Displosion*, a breaking asunder as a bladder. 1666 G Harvey *Morb Angl* iv 32 That impetuous displosion of blood to a great distance 1725–20 Pope *Iliad* xvi 904 *note* (Seager) After the displosion of their diabolical enginry. 1742 Young *Nt. Th* ix. 793 As when whole magazines, at once, are fir'd. The vast displosion dissipates the clouds 1790 H Boyd *Ruins of Athens*, With horrible displosion doom'd to shake The thrones of Elam

† **Displosive,** *a. Obs.* [f as prec. + -ive; cf Explosive.] That pertains to displosion or explosive discharge; eruptive

1711 Derham in *Phil Trans* XXVII 276 Smoaking, Displosive Matter, that causeth a new Eruption

† **Displot,** *v. Obs.* [Dis- 6 or 7] a. *intr* To undo a plot or plan. b. *trans.* To disarrange

1600 Abp. Abbot *Exp Jonah* 592 Which of these had not much leifer that all the state should be troubled, than his haire be displotted 1683 Chalkhill *Theal & Cl* 29 Still his working brain Plots and displots, thinks and unthinks again

Displume (displū·m), *v.* [f Dis- 7 a + Plume *sb*; but in Caxton prob. ad obs F. *desplumer* 'to plume or deprive of feathers' (Cotgr.)]

† 1 *trans* Of birds: To cast (their feathers); to moult. *Obs.*

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* xi i, Lyke as the fowles dysplume theyr fethers and the trees theyr levys

2 To strip of plumes; = Deplume 1.

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat Hon* ii 1 63 Desirous to displume the great Romanic Eagle 1871 Swinburne *Songs bef Sunrise*, Wastes where the wind's wings break Displumed by daylong ache And anguish of blind snows

b. *transf* and *fig* = Deplume 2.

1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* ii. iv. 1. *Trophies* 1347 Humblenes may flaring Pride displume 1614 Jackson *Creed* iii To Rdr. A vj a, Academicall wits might displume them of these figge-tree leaues and manifest their nakednes to the world 1856 R. A Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. x ii 196 Fénélon, so pitiably displumed of all his shining virtues

Hence **Displu med** *ppl. a.*

1660 F. Brooke tr *Le Blanc's Trav* 250 Abundance of tame ducks, and a number of displumed geese 1814 W Taylor in *Monthly Mag* XXXVIII 440 A helmet displumed overshades his gray hair 1827 Southey in *Q Rev* XXXV. 139 His companion reported the vanquished and displumed condor to be still alive 1883 Stevenson *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 5 The displumed hills stood clear against the sky

Dispncea: see DYSPNŒA

Dispoil(e, obs. form of DESPOIL.

†Dispoi'nt, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 5 des-, 5–6 dis-, dyspoynt [a OF *despointier, -pontier* (14th c. in Godef.), f *des-*, DIS- 4 + *-pontier* in *apontier* to APPOINT, cf. obs. It. *dispontare, dispuntare* to disappoint (Florio).]

1. *trans* To dismiss (from an appointment), discard; to deprive *of* [OF. *despointer de.*]

1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 171 b/1 Flaccus seyng hymself dyspoynted and mocked torned hymself. 1489 — *Fayttes of A.* III. v 175 Thoo that faille theyre lorde in thys behalffe ought to be dyspoynted of the landes that they soo holde.

2 To disappoint, balk Const *of.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. CIII. 78 Cramyus was thus dispoynted of the ayde of Conobalde 1530 PALSGR 521/1, I dispoynt, or hynder him of his purpose, or I breake a poyntement with a person 1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1313/1 Who so for goddes sake is contente to lacke an howse, shall not be dyspoynted when they shoulde nede it 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* xvi[i]. 13 Vp Lorde, dispoynte him & cast him downe. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met* XI (1567) 136 a, But Phebus streyght preuenting yᵉ same thing, Dispoynts the Serpent of his bit, and turnes him into stone.

Dispoi'nt, *v.*[2] *rare* [f DIS- 7 a + POINT *sb.* Cf. obs. It. *dispuntare*, mod. *spuntare*, Sp. *despuntar* to take off the point] *trans* To deprive of the point.

? 1621 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. IV. *Decay* 905 His hooks dispointed disappoint his haste

†Dispoi'ntment. *Obs. rare.* In 5 des-. [a. OF. *despointement* (15th c. in Godef.): see DISPOINT *v*[1] and -MENT.] Deprivation of or dismissal from appointment or office.

1484 CAXTON *Curiall* 5 They that ben hyest enhaunsed ben after theyr despoyntement as a spectacle of enuye.

Dispoliate, -ation, var. ff. DESPOLIATE, etc.

1607 BP. J KING *Serm* Nov 24 Excommunicate, depose, dispoliate Eagle and Falkons. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Dispoliation.*

Dispollu'te, *v. rare.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To free from pollution.

1862 *Sat. Rev* XIV. 537/2 The Thames—to use their own recondite word—is not 'dispolluted' 1868 *Standard* 21 Mar. 5/1 To combine the whole drainage system of London, so as to dispollute the Thames

Dispond: see DESPOND.

Dispondee (dispǫ'ndī). *Pros* [ad. L. *dispondēus*, Gr. δισπόνδειος, f. DI- [2] + σπονδεῖος SPONDEE. (Also used in L. form.)] A double spondee.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dispondæus* (in *Grammar*), a double Spondee, a Foot in Greek or Latin Verse consisting of Four long Sylables; as ōrātōrēs 1740 DYCHE & PARDON, *Dispondee*, in Latin Poetry, a foot consisting of four long syllables, or two spondees 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind* (1886) 241 One has no patience with the dispondæuses, the pæon primuses.

Hence **Disponda'ic** *a.*, of or pertaining to a dispondee: cf. SPONDAIC. In recent Dicts.

Dispone (dispō'n), *v* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* exc. in legal sense 4 Also 5 des-, dyspone, dispoyn, 6 disponde. [ad. L *dispōnĕre* to set in different places, place here and there, arrange, dispose, f. DIS- 1 + *pōnĕre* to place: cf. rare OF. *disponer* (Godef.). *Dispoyn* and *disponde* were dialectal variants, the latter possibly from OF. *despondre.* The Latin verb exists in It. as *disponere, disporre*, in Sp *disponer*, Pg. *despor*, and survived in OF. *despondre.* The latter was supplanted by *desposer, disposer*, as shown under DISPOSE. *Disponer* was a learned adaptation of *disponĕre*]

†1. *trans.* To set in order, arrange, dispose. *Obs*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 936 (964) God seth euery þing . And hem desponeth, þourgh his ordenaunce 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 29 God disponis at his liking, Efter his ordinanss, all thyng 1533 GAU *Richt Way* (1888) 90 Lat vsz thank thy godlie wil quhilk disponis althing to our guid 1558–68 WARDE tr *Alexis' Secr* 101 b, Putte it, and dispone it, in a panne or scillet, upon sifted ashes 1588 A KING tr *Canisius' Catech.* 107 Yᵉ clerks . to assist yᵉ priests to dispone yᵉ people resorting to yᵉ haly mysteries.

†2. To dispose physically or mentally *to* or *for* (something); to incline. *Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* IX. XXVII. 328 As he dysponit hym for that. *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *K Hart* II. 58 Than 3outhheid said . . dispone 3ow with me ryde 1553 Q KENNEDY *Compend Tract* in *Wodrow Soc Misc* (1844) 144 The Spirite of God, disponand every gude Christin man to be the mair able to keip the law of God 1613 M RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 12 The Magneticall Inclinatory-needle . is conformed and disponed unto the Axis of the Earth.

†3. To dispose of, give away, distribute. *Obs*

(In the form *dispond* there is perh. confusion with *dispend*)

1429 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 80 All yees goodes and parcelles aforesaid I wyll my son doo and dispoyn as he wol answer afore god *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1774 His gudis al for to dispone also In his seruice 1545 *Wills & Inv N C* (1835) 213 Qwhom I mayke my Executoure to dispone and ordane all thynges for the healthe of my soulle 1580 *Ibid* 432 My goodes I will that it be disponded Amongeste yowe thre

†b. To expend, lay out (*upon* some object).

1570 BP. OF ROSS in Robertson *Hist Scotl* App 67 The sums you writ for, to be disponit upon the furnishing of the Castle of Edinburgh.

4. *Sc. Law.* To make over, convey, assign, grant, officially or in legal form.

a 1555 LANDSAY *Tragedy* 348 Imprudent Prencis Quhilk douth dispone all office spirituall 1560 in Tytler *Hist Scot.* (1864) III. 397 The duke's grace . is already disponing to sundry men certain rowmes in these north parts 1639 MRQ HAMILTON *Explan. Meaning Oath* 16 All bishopricks vacking . . shall be only disponed to actuall preachers and ministers in the kirk 1721 *Wodrow Corr* (1843) II 577 The person who disponed the ground not being able to make his right to it good. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr* (1879) II. li. 864 It is of the essence of property that the person presently entitled may dispone the property. 1861 W BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 292 The disponer or maker of the deed 'sells and disponeș', or where the deed is gratuitous, 'gives, grants, and disponeș', the subject of the deed to the receiver, who is technically called the disponee.

†5 *intr.* or *absol.* To order matters, arrange, make disposition or arrangement. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Lancelot* 1590 This maister saith, 'How lykith god dispone I' 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* IX 98 Sen for the deid remeid is non, Best is that we for dede [*i e* death] dispone. 1500–20 *Ibid.* XXXVI. 13 Quhill thow hes space se thow dispone . Thyne awin gud spend quhill thow hes space. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc Poems* XXXIV 36 All lyes into 3our will, As 3e list to dispone.

†6 *intr.* with *of* (*on, upon*): To dispose of, deal with. *Obs.*

a. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 300 Of my moeble þow dispone Right as þe semeth best is for to done 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot.* III. 14 Of his tua sisteris first he wald dispone *c* 1565 LINDSAY (PITSCOTTIE) *Chron Scot.* (1768) 120 (Jam.) No casualty could fall to the King in Scotland but was disponed of by the advice of Cochran

b 1546 *St. Acts Mary* (1814) 474 (Jam.) It is vncertane how that will dispone vpoun him, and quether thai will let him to liberte or nocht. 1639 J. CORBET *Ungirding Scott Arm.* 16 Yow span not .to dispone upon the Kings forts and castles, as you think good 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm* V, The Laird of Buckhaw's fine to be disponed upon. 1820 — *Monast* XXXIII, To dispone upon the goods

Hence **Dispo'ned** *ppl. a*, assigned, conveyed, made over; **Dispo'ning** *vbl. sb*, disposing.

1564 J. RASTELL *Confut. Jewell's Serm.* 114 b, The makyng or disponing of any creature. 1823 BROWN *Hist Brit Churches* I. III. 72 These or higher superiors might seize on said disponed houses or lands for themselves.

Disponee (dispōnī') *Sc. Law.* [f. prec. + -EE] The person to whom property is conveyed

1746–7 *Act* 20 *Geo II*, c. 50. § 12 A procuratory of resignation in favour of such purchaser or disponee. 1773 ERSKINE *Inst Laws Scotl.* II. VII. § 3 (Jam.) Such right, after it is acquired by the disponer himself, ought not to hurt the disponee 1863 PATERSON *Hist Ayr* II 771 He purchased the regality of Faulfoord from the disponees of Sir Thomas Wallace Dunlop

Disponent (dispōu'nĕnt), *a.* [ad L. *disponent-em*, pr pple. of *disponĕre*: see DISPONE.] Disposing; inclining in a certain direction, or towards a particular end.

1623 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 36 The disponent vertue of the Magneticall globe of the Earth. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* VI. § 2 (1643) 197 The sunne is a disponent, though not a productive cause of this saltnesse [of the sea] 1846 SIR W. HAMILTON *Diss.* in *Reid's Wks.* 771 Its exciting, disponent . cause.

Disponer (dispōu'nəɹ). *Sc.* [f. DISPONE *v*]

†1 One who disposes or arranges. *Obs.*

1553 Q. KENNEDY *Compend Tract* in *Wodrow Soc Misc.* (1844) 151 The procuratis, disponaris and upsteraris of sick monsteris farssis

2. The person who conveys or makes over property

a 1662 D DICKSON *Pract Writ* (1845) I. 229 The disponer of the inheritance. 1773 [see DISPONEE] 1814 SCOTT *Waw* X, He possessed himself of the estate . to the prejudice of the disponer's own flesh and blood 1868 *Act* 31–32 *Vict.* C 101 § 8 All unrecorded conveyances to which the disponer has right

Disponge, var form of DISPUNGE.

Dispo'nible, *a.* [f L. *dispōn-ĕre* to DISPONE + -BLE] Capable of being disponed or assigned Hence **Disponibi'lity,** capability of being disponed; condition of being at one's disposal.

1862 *Times* 6 Feb 8/2 We are glad to have a Government in disponibility as well as one actually at work.

Dispope (dispō'up), *v.* [DIS- 7 b. Cf. med.L. *dispāpāre*] *trans.* To deprive of the popedom.

1622 H SYDENHAM *Serm Sol Occ* (1637) 298 Whilst they endeavour to dis-pope her they would un bishop all Christendom 1855 MILMAN *Lat Chr* III 266 Albert was chosen Pope and 'dispoped' in the same day (Muratori says *dispapato*) 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* III. i 70, I had my Canterbury pallium From one whom they dispoped.

Dispo'pularize, *v rare.* [DIS- 6, cf. F. *dépopulariser*] *trans* To deprive of popularity.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev* I 301 A secret disposition to thwart and dispopularize these ministers.

†Dispo'pulate, *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 6.] = DEPOPULATE

1588 R PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 198 Leauing it [the Cittie] beaten downe and dispopulated.

†Dispopulo'sity. *Obs. rare.* [DIS- 9.] Unpopulous condition.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav* IV 166 There is another reason of the dispopulosity of these parts.

Disport (dispō'ɹt), *sb arch* Also 4–5 des-, 5 dys-. [a. AF. *disport*, OF. *desport*, commonly *deport* 'disport, sport, pastime, recreation, pleasure' (Cotgr.), f. *desporter*; see next. For sense 5, cf DEPORT *sb.*]

1. Diversion from serious duties; relaxation, recreation; entertainment, amusement. *arch.*

1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 4110 And come to hym on hys dysport To make Flotens gode cumfort 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 586 Wes nane that eun disport mycht have Fra stevyng, and fra rowyng. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 45 To Rome for to wende, Were it for chapmanhode or for disport. — *Merch T.* 680 Dooth hym disport, he is a gentil man. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) XXII. 242 He takeþ his desport passing he the contree. 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 433 b/1 Prayed that she myght haue .. hir suster wyth hir for hir dysporte, comforte and companye. 1502 *Prov Purse Exp Rlls of York* (1830) 84 Item to the Quenes grace . for hure disporte at cardes this Crismas. Cs. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1621) 30 One day for his disport, hunting of the wild boare 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II Argt, The Goddess is first pleased for her disport to propose games to the Booksellers 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XVII, I would find myself both disport and plenty out of the King's deer 1881 ROSSETTI *Ballt & Sonn* 117 The King and all his Court Were met . for solace and disport.

2. Anything which affords diversion and entertainment; a pastime, game, sport. *arch.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2217 Tel me furst by þy lay; wat dob 3oui men of fraunce; Of hure disport & ek hure play. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) III 17 A fair place for justynges or for other Pleyes and desportes. 1576 FLEMING *Caius' Eng. Dogs* II in Arb. *Garner* III. 246 Dogs serving the disport of Fowling 1604 SHAKS *Oth* I. III 272 That my Disports corrupt, and taint my businesse. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol* 20 Libertie, for some Disports that might be used on the Sabbath 1690 E GEE *Jesuit's Mem.* 126 Some honest kind of Disports. 1861 *Our Eng Home* 21 The display of those pageants and disports which enlivened the repast.

†3 Merriment, mirth, fun *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 138 Sikerly she was of greet desport, And ful plesaunt, and amyable of port. 1659 HEYLIN *Animadv.* in *Fuller's Appeal* (1840) 321 It was, a matter of no mean disport amongst the people for a long time after. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 117 They in disport surround the drunken wight. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. VI 220 To the great amusement and disport of the polite spectators.

| 4. The making sport *of. Obs. rare.*

1667 WATTHOUSE *Fire Lond* 159 King Sesostrio , caused four captive Kings to draw his Coach he prided his inconstant Fortune, in the desport of their Vassalage

†5. Bearing, carriage, deportment. *Obs. rare.*

1761 STERNE *Tr Shandy* IV XXII, I carried myself in such fanciful guise of careless disport, that right sore am I ashamed now.

Disport (dispō'ɹt), *v.* Forms: 4–5 desporte, 5–6 dys-, 5– dis-. [a. AF *desporter* (Bozon), OF. *desporter, depporter*, usually *deporter*, to divert, amuse, please (Godef.); *refl.* 'to cease, forbeare, leaue off, giue ouer; also to disport, play, recreate himselfe, passe away the time' (Cotgr.); f. *des-*, DIS- 1 + *porter*:—L. *portāre* to carry, bear For the sense 'divert, amuse', cf. the similar development of F. *divertir, détourner*, the notion being that of turning, leading, or carrying away the attention from serious or sad occupations]

†1. *trans.* To divert (from sadness, ennui, or the like); to amuse, to entertain. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 696 (724) Þey gonnen here comforten . And with here tales wenden here disporten 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 75 Tho was þis wofull wif conforted Be alle weies and desported *c* 1430 LYDG *Min Poems* 15 Pip[in]s, quinces, blaunderelle to disport, And the pome cedre corageos to recomfort. 1638 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (ed 2) 275 Hee forces Barames to weare womens apparell, and with a Distaffe in 's hand to disport the insulting multitude. 1665 *Ibid.* (1677) 12 Well I remember that all the way we sail'd .. we were disported by Whales.

2. *refl. To disport oneself*: to cheer, divert, amuse, or enjoy oneself; to occupy oneself pleasurably; now *esp.* to play wantonly, frolic, gambol, sport; to display oneself sportively.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G W.* 1441 *Hypsiph. & Medea* (Camb MS.), To saylyn to that lond hym to disporte. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) XXXIV 154 Pare in will he sitt .. for to disporte him and take þe aer. 1530 PALSGR. 521/1 Go disporte you with them, they be good felowes. 1593 SHAKS *3 Hen VI*, IV v. 8 He hath . . attended with weake guard, Come hunting this way to disport himselfe *a* 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas V.* Wks (1711) 104 Whilst he disported himself at the court of France. 1742 WARBURTON *Comm Pope's Ess. Man* Wks 1811 XI. 142 After having disported himself at will, in the flowery paths of fancy 1879 BEERBOHM *Patagonia* 9 Seabirds were disporting themselves in the water. 1887 BOWEN *Virg Eclog* VI. 2 My Muse in Sicilian measure was well Pleased to disport her.

3. *intr.* (for *refl*) = prec.

1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng* CCXLIII (1482) 287 The emperour .. come in to englond to lyng Henry with hym to speke and to disporte 1591 SPENSER *Daphn.* 118, I her caught disporting on the greene 1600 J. PORY tr *Leo's Africa* II. 157 Every man runs to the taverne to disport .. and to bee drunken. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* II 66 Where light dispoits in ever-mingling dyes 1809 CAMPBELL *Gertr. Wyom.* I III, The flamingo . disporting like a meteor on the lakes. 1847 J WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) II. 21 See the cubs disporting at the mouth of the briery aperture.

†4. ? To deport oneself *Obs rare.*

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XXXVI 281 At thempereours table Iset he was, and there disported hym al that day As a man that In letargye lay

†5. *trans.* ? To divert, or turn away. *Obs rare.*

1450 *Paston Lett.* No 122 I 163 The day of oier and termyner shall holde at Norwich on Moneday next comyng, and by that cause my Lord of Oxenford shall be disported of his comyng to the Parlement.

†**Disportation.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 1 + L. *portāt-e* to carry; see -ation] The action of carrying away or in different directions.

1622 Malynes *Anc Law-Merch.* 413 Merchants cannot enter into consideration of the quantitie of forreine commodities imported at deere rates, and the native commodities at lesser rates exported, .. by the disportation whereof, commeth an euident ouerballancing of commodities.

†**Dispo·rter.** *Obs.* [f Disport *v.* + -er 1] One who makes sport or jests; a jester, juggler.

1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) IV 31 Bledgarec..callede god of disporters [Higden *deus joculatorum*]

Hence †**Dispo·rteress,** *Obs*, a female jester.

c 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* IV xxxvi. (1869) 194, I thouhte she was a jowgleresse and a disporteresse to folk.

Dispo·rting, *vbl. sb.* [f Disport *v* + -ing 1] The action of the verb Disport; diversion, amusement; sportive action, gambolling.

1561 T Hoby tr *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. B, Their accustomed trade of disportinge and ordinary recreations 1593 T Watson *Tears of Fancie* xxvi Poems (Arb) 191 It pleasd my Mistris once to take the aire Amid the vale of Ioue for her disporting 1809 W Irving *Knickerb* II iv (1849) 102, I must fain resign all poetic disportings of the fancy 1887 L Oliphant *Episodes* 149 The clumsy disportings of a baby elephant.

[Disporting (R, from Prynne), misprint of *dispoiling*, Despoiling in Act 1 Hen. VII. c. 6.]

Dispo·rtive, *a rare.* [f. Disport *v.* + -ive; cf. *sportive*] Inclined to disport, sportive. Hence **Dispo·rtively** *adv*, in sport.

1773 J Ross *Fratricide* I. 739 (MS.) Abel to him calls The sons of Cain disportive from his side. 1793 J. Williams *Auth. Mem Warren Hastings* 48 Nero disportively made Innocence and Merit bleed 1810 *Morning Herald* 30 Apr, Tinting the cheeks of their royal brethren, disportively, as they passed. 1813 T Busby *Lucretius* II 353 The fleecy breed .on the joyous grass disportive feed.

Disportment. [f as prec. + -ment] Diversion, amusement; = Disport *sb.*

1660 H. More *Myst Godl* 81 With their obscene gestures and meretricious disportments. *Ibid.* 150 The enjoyment of those disportments and pleasures 1894 *National Observer* 13 Jan. 221/1 The old-style novelist plunged into a Bohemia of love and debt and disportment

Disposabi·lity. [f. next + -ity] The quality of being disposable; ability to be disposed of

1830 *Examiner* 67/1 The disposibility of the person by Government has obviously been the only point considered 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 655 What can bring back the command and disposability of back-rents, while the present national debt remains 1858 J. Martineau *Stud Chr* 352 The ultimate security—on whose disposability in the last resort .the very existence of Society depends.

Disposable (dispōu zăb'l), *a.* Also 7 disposible, 8–9 disposeable [f. Dispose *v* + -able]

1. Capable of being disposed or inclined; inclinable (*to* something). *rare.*

1652 Gaule *Magastrom* 113 That the pupill be naturally inclined to the art, or easily disposible thereto. 1880 [implied in Disposableness, see below].

2. Capable of being disposed of; that may be got rid of, made over, or dealt with in some way; capable of being put to some use, available; at (some one's) disposal

1643 Prynne *Treachery & Disloyalty, etc.* v 85 (R) Most of the great officers .are hereditary, and not disposable by the king. *a* 1679 T. Goodwin *Wks* II iv 124 (R) His own mercy and grace .the riches thereof are disposable no way but to the use and benefit of creatures 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* II Wks VIII. 252 The great riches .. easily afforded a disposeable surplus 1812 Wellington *Disp* 26 Oct in *Examiner* 23 Nov 740/2 A very large proportion would be disposable for service. 1856 Masson *Ess., Story of* 1770, 233 They were more disposable as literary ware. 1886 *Law Rep.* 31 Ch Div 276 There must be some disposable property under the settlement

Hence **Dispo·sableness.**

1880 H. Macmillan in *Sund Mag* Mar 173 A disposableness of mind which fits us to take part in any duty.

Disposal (dispōu·zăl). [f. Dispose *v* + -al 5] The act or faculty of disposing, in various senses.

†1. The action of arranging, ordering, or regulating by right of power or possession; control, direction, management; *esp.* Divine control of the course of events; ordinance, appointment, dispensation; = Disposition 3 *Obs.*

1648 Milton *Tenure Kings* (1650) 3 God, out of his providence and high disposal 1671 — *Samson* 210 Tax not divine disposal. 1696 Whiston *Th Earth* (1722) 8 An unusual and miraculous disposal of things 1710 M. Henry *Comm Eccl.* III. 14 God changeth his disposals and yet is unchangeable in his Counsels

2. The action of disposing of, putting away, getting rid of, settling, or definitely dealing with.

1648 Gage *West Ind.* xiv 93 A Letter which he had writ .. concerning the disposall of our persons 1688 *Col Rec Pennsylv* I 235 Touching ye Great Seal's Disposall in his absence 1732 Gay *Let. to Swift* 11 Apr. in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 125 Directions about the disposal of your money 1869 E A Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed 3) 505 The disposal of the dead is always a question of difficulty. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 138/1 To devote about a week at the end of each sitting to the disposal of these actions.

3. The action of bestowing, giving, or making over; bestowal, assignment

1660 F. Brooke tr *Le Blanc's Trav.* 265 To his second Son he had given the Seniory with other subsequent disposals. 1727 Pope *Th. Var. Subj.* in *Swift's Wks.* (1755) II 1 229 To use his credit in the disposal of an employment to a person . fittest for it 1783 Burke *Sp E India Bill* Wks IV 120 The disposal by parliament of any office derived from the authority of the crown

b. Alienation, making over, or parting with, by sale or the like.

1697 Dampier *Voy* I 503 To sell some commodities, that he had not yet disposed of He chose rather to leave the disposal of them to some Merchant there. 1845 Stephen *Laws Eng.* (1874) II 44 The right of disposal is suspended *a* 1855 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I v 118, I am happy that the speedy disposal of the pictures will enable you. to settle this unpleasant affair

4. Power or right to dispose of, make use of, or deal with as one pleases; control, command, management: usually in phr. *at (in) one's disposal.*

1630 Wadsworth *Pilgr* viii. 82 My Father being dead, and I at my owne disposall 1667 Bp S Parker *Censure Platon Philos.* 7 Though the biggest portions of our felicity be at our own disposals *a* 1698 Temple *Ess, Diff Cond. Life* Wks. 1731 I 308 A Man in Publick Affairs, is like one at Sea, never in his own Disposal, but in that of Winds and Tides 1711 Steele *Spect* No 154 P 3 A very pretty young Lady, in her own Disposal 1767 Blackstone *Comm* II. 216 The lords, who had the disposal of these female heiresses in marriage. 1856 Froude *Hist Eng* (1858) I. 1 84 Sufficient funds having been. placed at the disposal of the Government

5. Arrangement, placing in a particular order: = Disposition 1.

1828 Webster s v. *Disposal*, This object was effected by the disposal of the troops in two lines 1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI 472 The admirable disposal of the drapery. 1890 A Gissing *Village Hampden* I viii. 190 A very tasteful disposal about the granary of flowers and evergreens.

Dispose (dispōz), *v.* Also (5 dispoose, dispoyse); 5–6 dys-, 6–7 des-. [a. OF. *dispose-r*, rarely *desp-* (12–13th c. in Hatzf), f. L. *dis-*, Dis- 1 + *poser* to place, lay down (see Pose, Repose); substituted for L. *dispōnĕre* (which came down in OF. as *despondre*. see Dispone), by form-association with inflexions and derivatives of the latter, as *dispos, disposition*, etc. Cf. Compose, Depose.]

I Transitive senses.

1. To place (things) at proper distances apart and in proper positions with regard to each other, to place suitably, adjust; to place or arrange in a particular order.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 109 (Matz.) Þe citee .. is disposed þat þe water þat falleþ dounward no fen makeþ and renneþ into cisternes *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol* 1 § 21 The sterres ben disposed in signis of bestes, or shape like bestes 1548 Hall *Chron, Hen. VI* (an. 3) 87 b, Or the Frenchmen had either desposed their garrison, or appoynted their lodgynges 1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist* 257 Directions and precepts, how you should order and dispose your studies 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. viii 26 Words, well dispost, [*rimes* ghost, bost, most] Haue secrete powre t' appease inflamed rage. 1628 Sir J Beaumont *Bosworth F* 659 This done, these valiant Knights dispose their Blades. 1628 T Spencer *Logick* 248 Precepts, which teach vs, to dispose arguments in a Syllogisme. 1695 Woodward *Nat Hist. Earth* Pref, The said Terrestrial Matter is disposed into Strata or Layers. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No 412 P 7 The different Colours of a Picture, when they are well disposed, set off one another. 1777 W. Dalrymple *Trav Sp. & Port.* xxvi, The town is situated on a rising ground and handsomely disposed. 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul* 1 7, I have disposed several instances of agreement under separate numbers. 1885 *Athenæum* 23 May 669/1 Verdurous masses of foliage and sward disposed with great simplicity and breadth.

b. To put into the proper or suitable place; to put away, stow away, deposit; to put (a number of things) each into the proper place, distribute. Now *rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 206 The xxxth day x pounde hony dispose In it wel scommed first, and use it soo 1574 tr *Marlorat's Apocalips* 7 Seuerall Churches, which are disposed in euery towne & village, according as mans necessitie requireth 1606 Shaks *Tr. & Cr* IV v. 116 His blowes are wel dispos'd there, Aiax 1662 J. Davies tr *Mandelslo's Trav.* 183 The Gold and Silver is lock'd up in Chests, and dispos'd into the Towers of the Castle *Ibid* 256 No man but hath at least two wives, but dispos'd into several huts. 1685 Luttrell *Brief Rel* (1857) I. 356 His majesties standing forces . are disposed into severall parts of this Kingdom 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XIII 87 The chearful mates Safe in the hollow deck dispose the cates. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* II. 258 A dying lamp was disposed in a niche of the wall.

†c. *gen.* To dispose of, deal with in any way.

1590 Marlowe *2nd Pt. Tamburl* IV 1, Then bring those Turkish harlots to my tent, And I'll dispose them as it likes me best

†d. To place in a particular employment, situation or condition; to assign, appoint. *Obs.*

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb) 132 A gentleman that hath honest and discreet seruants dysposeth them to the encrease of his segnioryes, one he appointeth stewarde of his courtes, an other ouerseer of his landes. 1662 J Davies tr *Mandelslo's Trav.* 190 All the handsome young Damosels . to be dispos'd into his Ladies service. 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* III 768 Ye Gods, to better Fate good Men dispose.

†2. To regulate or govern in an orderly way, to order, control, direct, manage, command. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* II xviii (1495) 42 Angels . haue vnder theym the ordres of men, and ordeyne and dyspose theym. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min Poems* (1840) 149 (Mätz.) That Christ Jesus dispoose so the ballaunce, That Petris ship be with no tempest drownyd. 1530 Palsgr. 521/2, I wyll dispose this mater as I shall thynke best 1581 Savile *Tacitus' Hist.* I. lxxvii. (1591) 43 Otho..disposed the affaires of the Empire. 1618 Chapman *Hesiod's Georg.* 1 211 [They] were such great fools at that age [a hundred years] that they Could not themselves dispose a family 1667 Milton *P L.* I 246 Be it so, since hee Who now is Sovran can dispose and bid What shall be right 1677 Hale *Prim Orig Man* I 1. 34 A Regent Principle, which may govern and dispose it as the Soul of Man doth his Body

†3. To assign or deliver authoritatively. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Luke* xxii. 29 And I dispose to you, as my fadir hath disposed to me, a rewme. 1548 Udall, etc *Erasm Par Matt* I. 21 And I will dispose a newe testament to the house of Judas.

†4. To bestow, make over, hand over; to deal out, dispense, distribute; = *dispose of* (sense 8) *Obs*

c 1430 Lydg *Min. Poems* (1840) 20 (Mätz) The wiche gyfte they goodly han disposed 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 38 If ony come ovir to dispose it in dedys of charite and almesse 1530 Palsgr 521/1, I dispose goodes to dyvers folkes, *je distribue* 1623 Whitbourne *Newfoundland* 89 Hauing disposed away such fish and trane oyle as they take there in the Summer time unto merchants 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas II & Jas II* (Camden) 81 To the Bp of London, to be by him disposed to the poor distressed inhabitants of the city . in respect of the extreme hard weather 1682 R. Sheldon *Let.* in Wood *Life* (1848) 250 Her father hauing sent her two or three [copies] to dispose amongst her friends 1720 Harley in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser. II IV 263 The places will be speedily disposed, and the chiefest will fall to the share of the Duchess of Somerset 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 243 The enjoyment during life, and the power of disposing to whatever person and in whatever manner she pleased

5. To put into the proper frame or condition for some action or result; to make fit or ready, to fit, prepare (*to do*, or *to* or *for* something); *refl.* to prepare oneself, get ready, make preparation. *arch.*

c 1375 in *Rel Ant.* I. 41 It techeth thee how thou schalt dispose the to almaner of goode lyvynge *c* 1386 Chaucer *Friar's T.* 361 Disposeth ay youre hertes to withstonde The feend *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* lx. 196 Blanchardyn dysposed him self for to retourne ayen toward Tormaday. 1538 Starkey *England* II. 1 161 Certayn remedys .. wych schal meruelously dyspose the partys also to receyue cure and remedy. 1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist.* 62 Therefore will we dispose our selves to suffer. 1629 A. Baker in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser II III 257 That the prolonging of your daies maie be a meane to dispose you for the better departure, when it shall please God to call you. 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg.* IV. 214 He knew For Fruit the grafted Pear-tree to dispose 1815 W Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXXVII 513 Those missionaries who are disposing themselves to visit the Syrian churches. 1819 Byron *Proph. Dante* II. 43 All things are disposing for thy doom

†b. To make suitable, adapt, suit. *Obs.*

1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel* Induct. Wks 1856 I. 3, I but dispose my speach to the habit of my part. 1736 Butler *Anal* II. Conclusion 410 Assistance, which nature enables, and disposes and appoints them to afford.

c. To bring into a particular physical or mental condition: in *pa. pple.*; see Disposed 2, 3.

6. To put into a favourable mood for (something); to give a tendency or inclination to; to incline, make prone (*to* something, or *to do* something).

a To incline the mind or heart of; *pa. pple.* inclined: see Disposed 4. Also *absol.*

c 1340 [see Disposed 4]. *c* 1430 *Staus Puer* 4 in *Babees Bk.* 27 Dispose þou þee aftir my doctryne To all nortur þt corage to encline 1509 *Pater noster, Ave, & Creed* (W de W) A ij, A ryght profytable treatyse .. to dyspose men to be vertuously occupyed in theyr myndes & prayers 1653 Milton *Hirelings* Wks 1738 I 562 Wherof I promis'd then to speak further, when I should find God disposing me, and opportunity inviting. 1735 Berkeley *Def Free-think. in Math.* § 7 Wks 1871 III 305 Not that I imagine geometry disposeth men to infidelity 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F* III 51 The respectful attachment of the emperor for the orthodox clergy, had disposed him to love and admire the character of Ambrose. 1853 J. H Newman *Hist Sk* (1873) II. 1 1. 29 Circumstances which could not favourably dispose the Hun to new overtures.

b. To impart a physical tendency or inclination to; *pa. pple.* inclined, liable: see Disposed 5. Also *absol.*

c 1380 [see Disposed 5] *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (1840) 197 (Mätz) Satourn disposith to malencolye. 1599 H. Buttes *Dyets drie Dinner* F viij, In olde time they ate Lettuse after supper. to dispose them selves to sleepe *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* (1684) 45 The great Mists and Dews .. might dispose the Corn unto corruption 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 291 Such a state disposeth the Humours of the Body to Heat. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 18 Smoke dissolves the gelatine, and disposes the meat to rancidity.

II. Intransitive senses.

7. To make arrangements; to determine or control the course of affairs or events; to ordain, appoint.

Esp. in proverb *Man proposes, (but) God disposes* [tr. 'Homo proponit, sed Deus disponit,' A Kempis *De Imitatione* I xix].

1382 Wyclif *Acts* VII 44 The tabernacle of witnessing was with oure fadris in desert, as God disposide to hem 1388 — *Rev.* Prol, Therfor God the Fadir . disposid with the Sone and the Holi Goost to schewen hem, that me dredde hem the lesse *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 279 Hym that shall best dispoyse for þe publyke wele. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I xix, Ffor man purposiþ & god disposiþ *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 265 As the wyse man saith, 'the fole proposeth & god dyspotheth'. 1548 Hall *Chron, Hen V*, (an 8) 70 To dispose for the nedes of the foresaied realme 1634 Sanderson *Serm* II 302 We have a proverb 'man purposeth, but God disposeth' 1718 Prior *Power* 842 'Tis God who must dispose, and man sustain.

†b. To settle matters, make terms *Obs*

1606 SHAKS *Ant & Cl* IV XIV 123 For when she saw. you did suspect She had dispos'd with Cæsar, and that your rage Would not be purg'd, she sent you word she was dead

8. DISPOSE of (with indirect passive *to be disposed of*): †a. To make a disposition, ordering, or arrangement of; to do what one will with, to order, control, regulate, manage: = sense 2. *spec* in *Astrol* (see quot 1819) *Obs.*

1566 GASCOIGNE, etc. *Jocasta* III ii. in Child *Four Plays* (1848) 209 You may of me, as of your selfe dispose. 1582 N LICHFIELD tr *Castanheda's Conq E. Ind* IXXIII 151 From this time forward you may dispose of your selues, and do what you shall think best 1599 SHAKS *Hen. V*, III iii 49 Enter our Gates, dispose of vs and ours, For we no longer are defensible. 1648 *Bury Wills* (Camd) 200 Not time to dispose of theire affaires 1692 DRYDEN *St Euremont's Ess* 349 By this, Mistresses dispose of their Old Lovers to their Fancy, and Wives of their Old Husbands 1819 J WILSON *Compl. Dict Astrol.* s.v, A planet disposes of any other which is in its house: thus, if ♄ were in ♃ he would be disposed of by ♃ In horary questions, it is a sign that the thing or person signified by the planet so disposed of, is in the power or interest of the planet (or those whom it signifies) that disposes of it.

b. To put or get (anything) off one's hands; to put away, stow away, put into a settled state or position; to deal with (a thing) definitely, to get rid of; to get done with, settle, finish. In recent use sometimes *spec.* to do away with, 'settle', or demolish (a claim, argument, opponent, etc.); also *humorously*, to make away with, consume (food).

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 225 Of the Kings ship, The Marriners, say how thou hast disposd. 1632 J HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 32 The King was..laid in his bed, so would the Ladies have likewise disposed of the Queene 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 16 Aug., It was so pleasing a sight to see my papers disposed of. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I, I'm disposing of the husband before I have secured the lover. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* XXVI, Bernard de Rohan must be met and disposed of at the sword's point 1863 A. J HORWOOD *Yearbks.* 30–31 *Edw. I* Pref. 10 The very words of the Judges in disposing of the cases are set down. 1867 FRELMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. IV 253 Several daughters, who were of course well disposed of in marriage. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* X, 175 The discovery . seems to dispose of the claims of these Dhra'as to be Biblical sites 1879 F. W ROBINSON *Coward Conse.* II VII, Tom disposed rapidly of two glasses of sherry and the sandwiches 1885 SIR R BAGGALLAY in *Law Rep* 14 Q. Bench Div. 879 The observations made by the Master of the Rolls sufficiently dispose of that contention. 1885 *Manch Exam.* 10 July 5/1 The Northern team, batting first, were disposed of for 192.

c. To make over or part with by way of sale or bargain, sell.

1676 *Deed Trin Coll* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 521 It shalbe lawfull for .. him to dispose of the said two Chambers..to any other beside his kindred. 1704 MRS RAY in *Lett Lit. Men* (Camden) 207, I do intend to dispose of Mr. Ray's books. 1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* II. Wks 1799 II. 173, I am to be disposed of by private contract 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* 273 A large edition of the New Testament had been almost entirely disposed of in the very centre of Spain 1891 *Law Times* XC. 283/1 The plaintiff was in possession of two diamond rings which he wished to dispose of

†d. To make fit or ready: = sense 5. *Obs*

1655 FULLER *Waltham Abby* 13 He. acquainted him with his dying condition, to dispose of his soul for another world.

†9. Dispose upon or **on**: to dispose of (see prec. b and c). *Sc. Obs*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV 166 The lands they dispose upon to valerous Souldiers. 1639 DRUMM OF HAWTH *Ansu. to Obj.* Wks. (1711) 214 To give up the person of their prince, to be disposed on as a stranger nation shall think convenient. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 67 To use and dispose upon the tymber. 1778 W. ROBERTSON *Let.* in J Russell *Hagg* XII. (1881) 374 This visit will give you an opportunity to dispose upon oxen; if you have not already done it.

†10. Dispose with: to dispose of (see 8 c). *Obs*

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* IV. 8 For his particular he had no power to dispose with any part of the booty.

Dispo'se, *sb Obs.* or *arch.* [f. DISPOSE *v*] The action or fact of disposing. in various senses

†1. Arrangement, order; = DISPOSITION 1. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 646 He observed in all points a singular order and dispose.

†2. The action of ordering; ordinance, appointment; direction, management: = DISPOSAL 1. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist Gt. Brit.* VII. XXVI § 2 (R), Such is the dispose of the sole disposer of empires, that they have their risings, their falls, and their fals. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1746 Oft we doubt What the unsearchable dispose Of Highest Wisdom brings about.

†3. Power or right to dispose of something, or deal with it at one's will; control: = DISPOSAL 4. Esp. in phr *at* (*in*, etc.) *one's dispose* (very common 1600–1730). *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err* I. 1 21 His goods confiscate to the Dukes dispose. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* V II, Ye gods, that order all things at your high dispose. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* I 325 He was under the dispose of the Generall of the Footemen 1628 T. SPENCER *Loguk* 219 Man is at Gods dispose, and all the other Creatures are at Gods, and mans. 1631 WEEVER *Anc Fun Mon* 115 Left to the dispose and pleasure of the King. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* V Wks 1883 VII 450 His life's in my dispose. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV 733 To Fate's supreme dispose the dead resign. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 209 Then you'll have some time at your own Dispose.

†4. The action of bestowing, making over, or dealing out; bestowal, distribution cf. DISPOSE *v* 4, DISPOSAL 3 *Obs.*

1591 GRENE *Maiden's Dreame* Wks 1881–3 XIV 310 No man went emptie from his frank dispose, He was a purse bearer vnto the poore 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton* 261 What he thoght of the last dispose of the Provinces 1673 MARVELL in *Collect Poems* 249 Neglecting to call for any Account of the Dispose of the said Treasury

†5. Mental constitution or inclination, frame of mind; = DISPOSITION 6 *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr.* II iii 174 He.. carries on the streame of his dispose In will peculiar, and in selfe admission 1609 ROWLANDS *Knane of Clubbes* 15 Meeting with one iust of his owne dispose, With him he plotted to escape his foes. 1628 LAUD *Wks* (1847) I 173 'Peace' stands for a quiet and calm dispose of the hearts of men

b. External manner; air, pose. *rare.*

1601 ?MARSTON *Pasqual & Kath.* II 105 More Musick's in thy name, and sweet dispose, Then in Apollos Lyre, or Orpheus Close. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth* I iii 403 He hath a person, and a smooth dispose, To be suspected 1875 BROWNING *Inn Album* 21 At the haught highbred bearing and dispose

Disposed (dispōu·zd), *ppl. a* [f. vb. + -ED 1] 1. Arranged, appointed, prepared, suitably placed, or situated, etc.: see DISPOSE *v.* 1, 5.

14 LYDG *Secrees* 423 Your disposssyd fate 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 73 In a prepared or disposed soule he maketh ye fyrst beame of loue to shyne 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* VI 40 Adams soul was created in a Disposed or prepared Body 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1663) 73 The figure and glory of the Sun drawn by its own beams upon a disposed cloud 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk*, *Disposed Quarters*, the distribution when the camp is marked about a place besieged

†2. a. In a (specified) physical, *esp* bodily, condition; in a (good or bad) state of health, conditioned. b. Having a (particular) bodily constitution; constituted. c. *absol.* In good health or condition; not *undisposed. Obs*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's Prol.* 33 Thy breeth ful soure stynketh, That sheweth wel thou art nat wel disposed *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 212 It wole make a man yuel disposid & feuerous • 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. XXVI, He is as fair an handed man and wel disposed as ony is lyuynge. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 54 b, The weder was softe and well disposed 1488 — *Chast. Goddes Chyld* 21 Dyuerse men fallen in to dyuerse feuers after he is dysposed 1577 FLINTON *Gold Epist.* 234 Whiche made hir bodie disposed, and hir minde liuely 1590 SIR J SMYTH *Disc Weapons* in *Lett. Lit Men* (Camden) 51 Thousands of the lustiest and dispost sort of English people 1662 NEWCOMP *Diary* (Chetham Soc.) 30, I was somewt agrishly disposed all this day 1694 *Acc Sev Late Voy* II (1711) 35 When the Air is so disposed, as the Stars do .. look bigger .. it is a great Prognostication

3. Having a (particular) mental constitution, disposition, or turn of mind. †b. *absol.* Well disposed, having a favourable disposition (quot. 1577)

c 1430 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe & G* 207 Alle folke be nat [lyke] of condicions, Nor lyke disposyde in wylle, thought, and dede 1481 CAXTON *Myrr* III. XIII. 165 Neuer shal the euyl disposed man saye well of that he cannot wel vnderstonde 1564 *Godly Admon Decrees Council Trent* title-p, Wrytten for godlye disposed persons sakes 1577 FLINTON *Gold. Epist.* 242 The one disposed, the other frowarde 1593 SHAKS *2 Hen VI*, III i 76 Seemes he a Doue? His feathers are but borrow'd, For hee's disposed as the hatefull Rauen. 1639 LD DIGBY *Lett. conc Relig* IV 85 A man so disposed as. to leap at once from England to Rome 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 78 P 13, I require all sober disposed persons to avoid meeting the said Lunatick. 1863 FR. A KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 24 He is remarkably good-tempered and well disposed.

4. Inclined, in the mood, in the mind (*to do* something, *to* or *for* something). Also with adverb. In a (particular) mental condition or mood; *well* or *ill disposed*: favourably or unfavourably inclined (*to, towards*, †*for*). See DISPOSE *v.* 6 a

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr* IX 24 Othir gostely occupations after that thei fele hem disposed *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T* 652 To tempte his wyf, as he was first disposed *c* 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* (1840) 159 (Matz) Som man of herte disposed to pryde. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XXII 476, I am dysposed for to doo the worste that I can agenste hym 1552 *Bk Com Prayer* Pref., That suche as be disposed maye come to heare gods worde. 1596 SHAKS *1 Hen IV*, IV i 38 To see how Fortune is dispos'd to vs. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 288 Who would have believed, that many should needs be well disposed for the King of Scots? 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 542 P 4, I should be more severe upon myself than the public is disposed to be. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. V 103 The French Cabinet was strongly disposed for a Spanish war. 1892 GARDINER *Stud Hist Eng.* 17 He was more disposed to defend the Empire than to extend it

†b. *ellipt.* Inclined to merriment; in a jocund mood. *Obs*

1588 SHAKS. *L L L.* II i. 250 Come to our Pauilion, Boyet is disposde 1593 PEELE *Chron Edw I*, 125, I pray let go; Ye are dispos'd I think *a* 1616 BEAUM & FL *Custom Countrey* I. i, You are dispos'd.

5 Having a physical inclination or tendency (*to* something, or *to do* something); inclined, liable, subject. See DISPOSE *v.* 6 b.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III. 68 Þe see is moore, and neer hevene, and moore disposid to take liȝt. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R* XIX XLVI (1495) 889 Saltnesse .. makyth [flesshe] the lesse disposyd to corrupcion. 1541 R COPLAND *Guydon's Quest Chirurg*, To what diseases is yᵉ bladder disposed? . It is dysposed to opylacyons 1758 A REID tr *Macquer's Chem.* I. 12 All similar substances have an Affinity with each other, and are consequently disposed to unite 1886 A WINCHELL *Walks & Talks Geol Field* 196 [Strata] buffish in colour, and disposed to crumble to pieces

Hence **Dispo sedly,** *adv rare.*

c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem* (1735) 100, I said, the Quen danced not so hich and disposedly as she did

Disposedness (dispōu·zednes) [f. prec. + -NESS] The quality or state of being disposed; inclination, disposition.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut* lxix. 423 Lo here. the signe yᵗ we be well disposed beforehand, and this disposednes is as a white vnwritten paper 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App Cæsar* I VII. 66 Their owne disposednesse to evill *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks* II. 236 (R) Want of leisure, and sometimes of disposedness to write. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* V 222 Disposedness to imbrace Christianity 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan Der* IV XXX, His passion for her . had left a certain dull disposedness which . had prompted in him a vacillating notion of marrying her

†**Disposee'.** *rare* [f DISPOSE *v* + -EE] One to whom something is 'disposed' or made over.

1826 BENTHAM in *Westm Rev* VI 464 For a correlative to it [*disposer*], an obvious term is *disposee*

†**Dispo'sement.** *Obs.* [f. DISPOSE *v* + -MENT.] The action of disposing, disposition, disposal.

1583 STUBBS *Anat Abus.* II (1882) 56 As though they had the world and the disposement thereof in their own hands *a* 1679 T GOODWIN *Wks* II. IV 54 (R) This order and disposement of these two several sentences *Ibid* 156 Above all such extrinsical contrivances and disposements.

Disposer (dispōu zəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1] One who or that which disposes, in various senses.

1. One who arranges or sets in order.

1624 WOTTON *Archit* Pref (J 5 v. *Gatherer*), I am but a gatherer and disposer of other mens stuff 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II IV Proem 12 The mind of man is the orderer and disposer both of notions and things *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III XXXIII 278 Disposers of cooling Shades, Composers of green Arbours.

2. One who regulates or governs; a controller, manager, director, ruler: see DISPOSE *v.* 2, 7

c 1586 CTESS PEMBROKE *Ps* LXXXII. VI, Of all the earth king, judge, disposer be 1667 MILTON *P L* IV 635 My Author and Disposer, what thou bidst Unargu'd I obey; so God ordains 1708 *Brit Apollo* No 66. 1/2 The intentions of our Allwise Disposer 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst Relig.* (1782) II 173 The .. sovereign disposer of all things. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I 476 Mind was the disposer and cause of all

3 One who distributes or dispenses; a dispenser: see DISPOSE *v* 4

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W 1531) 40 Se that thou be founde a true meke and faythfull disposer of the treasure of thy lorde god. 1526 TINDALL 1 *Cor* IV. 1 Ministers of Christ and disposers of the secretes of God *a* 1672 GRAUNT *Bill of Mortality* (J.), The magistrate is both the beggar and the disposer of what is got by begging 1802 LD ELDON in *Vesey's Rep.* VII. 74 When money is given to a charity, without expressing what Charity, there the King is the disposer of the Charity

4. One who or that which disposes or inclines to something. see DISPOSE *v.* 6.

1864 VAMBERY *Trav Centr Asia* 2 The coolness of the night in Persia is a great disposer to slumber

5. One who disposes of something. see *vb* 8.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III i 95 With my disposer Cressida. 1690 LOCKE *Govt* II. VI (Rtldg) 75 Free disposers of themselves and fortunes. 1706 PRIOR *Ode to Queen* 113 The master sword, disposer of thy pow'r 1893 *Westm Gaz* 11 Mar 9/2 If the disposer be satisfied with the price offered the transaction is settled.

Hence **Dispo seress,** a female disposer.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper*, *Beucolick* (1869) 260 And Lallage . shall be disposeresse of the prize

Dispo'sing, *vbl. sb* [f. DISPOSE *v.* + -ING 1] The action of the verb DISPOSE.

1. Arrangement, suitable or orderly placing; see DISPOSE *v.* 1 (In quot 1630, 'Get-up'. attire.)

c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf* (W de W 1494) II. XXVII, After diuers disposynges of men and after sundry states are diuers exercises in worchyng 1570 GOLDING tr *Chytræus* (*title*), Postill, or Orderly disposing of Certeyne Epistles usually read in the Church 1630 *R Johnson's Kingd & Commew* 91 Come, and behold the beauty of our Ladies, and their disposing at a night of solemnity 1712 J. JAMES tr *Le Blond's Gardening* 117 Figures and Fountains . whose Diversity, as well in the disposing, as in what they consist of, yields a very agreeable Prospect to the Eye.

2. Ordering, control, management, disposal

1406 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 13 Seruauntys, at the Dysposyng of Thomas Roos 1530 PALSGR. 214/1 Disposyng, *administration* 1611 BIBLE *Prov* XVI 33 The lot is cast into the lap, but the whole disposing thereof is of the Lord 1647 R GENTILIS tr *Malvezzi's Chiefe Events* 203 Those shall be at the Dutchesses disposing 1656 *Artif Handsom* 50 *margin*, An heart unsatisfied with Gods works and disposings

3 Bestowal, dispensing, expenditure

1638 DK HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (Camden) 57 The intentiounes uhich your Maᵗᵉ might. haue had for the desposing of thatt place 1676 *Deed Trin Coll.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 520 The free disposeing of the said two Chambers. to such person as hee shall appoint 1751 LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 67 Frugality in the disposing of publick Money.

4. The action of making ready or inclined; preparation; disposition, inclination. see *vb.* 5, 6

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks II. 175 Yit disposyng dwellip in hem to make hem þenke amys. 14 LYDG. *Secrees* 1206 Phebus causith dysposyng to gladness 1611 BIBLE *Prov* XVI 1 The preparations [*marg.* disposings] of the heart . are from the Lord.

Dispo·sing, *ppl. a* [f as prec. + -ING 2.] That disposes, in various senses see the verb.

Of (in) disposing mind or *memory*: so sound in mind and memory as to be capable of making a will

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I x. 15 Surely God that made disposing Nature, knows her better, than imperfect man. 1648 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 200 In full vnderstanding and memory, and of a disposeing and testamentary mind 1649 *Ibid* 220, I Mary Chapman being in disposeing memorie 1797 BURKE *Will* in *Wks* (1842) I 38, I, Edmund Burke being of sound and disposing mind, do make my last will and testament. 1803 CHENEVIX in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII 304 Disposing affinity, and assimilation.

Hence **Dispo singly** *adv*, in a disposing way.

1625 BP MOUNTAGU *Appeale to Cæsar* I ix 94 Christians doe hold and beleeve it too, [*Deum ire per omnes*] but disposingly, etc in his providence

†**Dispo·sit,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f L. *disposit-* ppl. stem of *dispōnĕre* to dispose: perh immediately after *disposition*] *trans* To dispose, incline

1661 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci* xiv (1665) 81 Some constitutions are genially disposited to this mental seriousness

†**Dispo·sitate,** *v Obs. rare.* [erron. form for DEPOSITATE, through confusion with DISPOSE *v*] *trans.* To deposit

1650 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev Naples* I 44 Two boxes full of Gold . were taken and dispositated upon account in the Kings bank.

Disposition (dispozi ʃən). [a. F *disposition*, OF. also *-icion* (12th c. in Littré), ad L. *dispositiōn-em*, n. of action from *dispōnĕre* to DISPONE. Not derivationally related to DISPOSE, but associated with it from an early period in OFr., by contact of form, and adoption of *-poser* as virtual representative of L *-pōnĕre*. cf COMPOSITION.]

I The action or faculty of disposing, the condition of being disposed.

1. The action of setting in order, or condition of being set in order, arrangement, order; relative position of the parts or elements of a whole.

1563 W FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 24 It comes of the divers disposition of the clouds 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus* Annot, In the natural disposition of numbers thus, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 1695 WOODWARD *Nat Hist Earth* III. 1. (1723) 156 The Disposition of the Strata 1713 SWIFT *Frenzy of J Denny* Wks 1755 III I 139, I then took a particular survey of the furniture and disposition of his apartment 1756 BURKE *Subl & B* II. xii, Stonehenge, neither for disposition nor ornament, has anything admirable 1827 STEUART *Planter's G* (1828) 15 Single Trees and Bushes, in groups and open dispositions. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen & Geol Scot* VI 122 Looking at the disposition of the Highland glens and straths

†b. Relative position; situation (of one thing). *Obs*

1542 R COPLAND *Guydon's Quest Chirurg*, Where is the dysposicion of the yerde? 1712 J JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 99 That the Tracing-Pin be constantly held in the same Disposition, without varying its Point. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr Stones* 102 *Effects*. being opposed to the Sun, kindles Fire in Matter put in a Disposition for it

c. *Rhet* and *Logic*. The due arrangement of the parts of an argument or discussion.

1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* x 1, The second parte of crafty Rethoryke Maye well be called Disposicion 1553 T WILSON *Rhet* (1567) 82a, Inuencion helpeth to finde matter, and Disposicion serueth to place argumentes 1628 T SPENCER *Logick* 13 1788 HOWARD *Roy Cycl* II. 715 *Disposition*, in Logic, is that operation of the mind, whereby we put the ideas, operations, and arguments, which we have formed concerning our subject, into such an order as is fittest to gain the clearest knowledge of it, to retain it longest, and to explain it to others in the best manner; the effect of this is called *method*.

d. *Arch.*, etc. The due arrangement of the several parts of a building, *esp.* in reference to the general design. see quots.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 14, I may now proceed to the Disposition thereof [i e. of the matter], which must form the Work 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Disposition* in Architecture, is the just placing of all the several Parts of a Building, according to their proper Order *c* 1850 *Rudim Navig.* (Weale) 115 *Disposition*; a draught or drawing representing the several timbers that compose the frame of the ship, so that they may be properly disposed with respect to the ports, &c 1876 GWILT *Encycl Archit* Gloss., *Disposition*, one of the essentials of architecture It is the arrangement of the whole design by means of ichnography (plan), orthography (section and elevation), and scenography (perspective view) 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III 247 The general inclosure within walls, the disposition into courts all have their analogies in the monastic buildings

e. *Mil* See 2 b.

2 Arrangement (of affairs, measures, etc), esp. for the accomplishment of a purpose; plan, preparation; condition or complexion of affairs.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov* xxiv. 6 For with disposicioun me goth in to batale, and helthe shal ben wher ben many counselis 1604 SHAKS *Oth.* I. iii. 237, I craue fit disposition for my Wife With such Accomodation and besort As leuels with her breeding 1728 BUDGELL *Spect.* No 404 P 1 In the Dispositions of Society, the civil Oeconomy is formed in a Chain as well as the natural 1736 BUTLER *Anal* Introd Wks 1874 I 8 To judge what particular disposition of things would be most assistant to virtue 1814 tr *Klaproth's Trav* 3 My dispositions for the journey would soon have been completed 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 317 To observe those secret dispositions of events which prepared the way for great changes

b. *Mil* The arrangement of troops in preparation for a military operation: *a.* (from sense 1) their actual arrangement in the field; *b.* (from sense 2) their distribution, allocation, destination, etc; *pl.* military preparations or measures.

1600 E BLOUNT tr *Conestaggio* 37 Having viewed the ill disposition of the Campe 1734 tr *Rollin's Anc Hist* (1827) II iv 257 The Persian troops had been used to engage 24 men in depth, but Cyrus thought fit to change that disposition 1776 GIBBON *Decl & F* I xxiv 684 The military dispositions of Julian were skilfully contrived 1799 STUART in Owen *Wellesley's Desp* 116, I have made a disposition to defend my position 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 605 Having observed the disposition of the royal forces 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 242 Fabius made all his dispositions to repel the attempt to force a passage.

c. *Naut.* (See quot)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Disposition*, the arrangement of a ship's company for watches, quarters, reefing, furling, and other duties

3 Ordering, control, management; direction, appointment, administration, dispensation; = DISPOSAL 1. (Cf. DISPOSE *v.* 2, 7.) *arch.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II 477 (526) O god þat at þi disposicioun Ledest þe syn by iuste purueyaunce Of euery wyght. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron* xxiii 18 Forsothe Ioiada sette prouostis in the hous of the Lord after the disposicyoun [1388 by the ordynaunce] of Dauid 1520 *Caxton's Chron Eng* V 56 b/2 To submytte hym to the dyposycyon of God. 1530 PALSGR 214/1 Disposytion, *disposition, gouuernement, ordre*. 1582 N T (Rhem) *Acts* VII 53 Who receiued the Law by the disposition of [so 1611 R V. as it was ordained by (*marg or*, as the ordinance of)] Angels, and haue not kept it. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* II 6 Which things by the just disposition of Almighty God, fell out according to the desires of these holy persons. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II xii 262 This seemed to me to be a disposition of Providence 1841 MYERS *Cath Th.* III § 14 53 Inexpressibly thankful to receive this Law by the disposition of Angels.

4. The action of disposing of, putting away, getting rid of, making over, etc (see DISPOSE *v* 8); bestowal; *spec.* in *Law*, the action of disponing, bestowal or conveyance by deed or will

1393 GOWER *Conf* I 269 She [i e Nature] preferreth no degree As in the disposicion Of bodely complexion *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd Fr.* in *Palsgr* 1065 Touchyng the disposicion of is goodnes [*ses biens*] after his deth. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Scot Chron* (1805) II 340 The disposition of officis vacand. 1712 STEELE *Spect* No 497 P 2 The wanton disposition of the favours of the powerful 1795 WYTHE *Decis Virginia* 5 His wife could make no disposition of the personal estate 1861 W BELL *Dict Law Scot* 292 A disposition is an unilateral deed of alienation, by which a right to property, either heritable or moveable, is conveyed 1884 SIR J BACON in *Law Rep* 27 Ch. Div 47 The point which is said to remain for disposition when the case is heard.

b. Power of disposing of; disposal, control: *esp.* in phrase *at* (*in*, etc) *one's disposition* (= DISPOSAL 4)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V 2 Aprochen gan the fatal destyne That Ioues hath in disposicioun. 1406 *E E Wills* (1882) 13 At the dysposicion of myn Executours 1529 CDL WOLSEY in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser I II 12 Yf I may have the free gyft and dyssposycion of the benefyces 1673 TEMPLE *Ess Ireland* Wks 1731 I 110 The Lieutenants of Ireland since the Duke of Ormond's Time have had little in their Disposition here. 1776 GIBBON *Decl & F.* I. xii. 255 The choice of action or of repose is no longer in our disposition 1860 TRENCH *Serm. Westm Abb* in 31 [He] had at his disposition no inconsiderable sums of money.

II The way or manner in which a thing has been disposed, or is situated or constituted

†5 *Astrol* a. The situation of a planet in a horoscope, as supposed to determine the nature or fortune of a person, or the course of events. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 699 Astrology, Quhar-throu clerkis May knaw coniunctione of planetis .. And of the hevyn all halely How þat þe disposicioune Suld apon thingis virk heir doune *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T* 229 Som wikke aspect or disposition Of Saturne. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* Wks. (Rtldg) 88/1 A book where I might see all planets that I might know their motions and dispositions.

†b The state of being 'disposed of' (see DISPOSE *v* 8 a). *Obs.*

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* lxxxii 447 See if the more ponderous Planet of the two, that is, the receiver of the Disposition be in any angle but the fourth.

†c. The nature or constitution of a planet or sign, in relation to its alleged influence or effects.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol* 701 Mercurie loueth wysdam and science And Venus loueth ryot and dispence. And for hire diuerse disposicioun, Ech falleth in otheres exaltacioun 1393 GOWER *Conf* III 114 His nativite Hath take upon the proprete Of Martis disposicion

6. Natural tendency or bent of the mind, *esp* in relation to moral or social qualities, mental constitution or temperament; turn of mind.

Possibly of astrological origin cf. the description of dispositions as *saturnine, jovial, martial, venereal, mercurial*.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III 113 (Mätz) Nouȝt by chaungynge of body, but by chaungynge of disposicioun of wit and of semynge. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III 19 After the disposition Of glotony and dronkeship 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 51 If suche prophesies and influence of the seide constellacions might be trew, yet havyng a clene soule, may turne the contrarie disposicion that jugement of constellacion or prophesies signified. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 266 Men of honeste and vertuous disposition 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit World* V II § 81 472/2 A man he was of a fierce, bloody, and faithless disposition. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc Fr.* (1789) I XVII 128 Congenial with the phlegm and saturnine dispositions of the English 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 108 The belief.. that the motions of the stars, and the dispositions and fortunes of men, may come under some common conceptions and laws 1841 JAMES *Brigand* I, His disposition was naturally cheerful and bright

7. The state or quality of being disposed, inclined, or 'in the mind' (*to* something, or *to do* something), inclination (sometimes = desire, intention, purpose), state of mind or feeling in respect to a thing or person; the condition of being (favourably or unfavourably) disposed *towards*. (In *pl.* formerly sometimes = Mental tendencies or qualities; hence nearly = sense 6)

1393 GOWER *Conf* III 62 They take loggynge in the town After the disposition Where as him thoughte best to dwelle 1461 *Paston Lett* No 408 II. 35 If thei do it of her owne disposicion. 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1532) 121 b, He requireth but onely a disposicyon in the persone that he be repentaunt. 1600 SHAKS *A Y L* IV. i 113 But come, now I will be your Rosalind in a more comming-on disposition. 1625 MEADE in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser I. III 199 Those that know best her dispositions are very hopefull his Majestie will have power to bring her to his own religion 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und* II. xxiii (1695) 156 Testiness is a disposition or aptness to be angry 1754 CHATHAM *Lett Nephew* IV 28 Go on, my dear child, in the admirable dispositions you have towards all that is right and good 1832 HT MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* ix. 121 There was a general disposition to remain 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II 253 A pleasant disposition to make the best of all she saw.

†b. A frame of mind or feeling; mood, humour.

1726–7 SWIFT *Gulliver* I i 31, I rose up with as melancholy a disposition as ever I had in my life 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* x iii, The footmen. were in a different disposition. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* III Wks 1799 I 356 If he is admitted in his present disposition, the whole secret will certainly out.

†8. Physical constitution, nature, or permanent condition. *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 41 b, If ye juge the disposicion of my body after the colour of my face ye be gretly abused 1555 EDEN *Decades* 29 Rather by the disposition of the earthe then constitucion of heauen. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 365 Considering the weake disposition of your bodie 1635 N CARPENTER *Geog Del.* II. xiv 224 Hippocrates pronounced the people of the North to be of a leane and dry disposition 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit* I 3/2 A constant unchangeable Disposition of Air above all the rest of the World 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric Chem.* (1814) 261 The disposition of trees may, however, be changed gradually in many instances.

9. Physical aptitude, tendency, or inclination (*to* something, or *to do* something).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* III xix (1495) 65 To make the wytte of smellynge perfyte it nedyth to haue good dysposicions in the nosethyrylis. 1541 R COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 A iij, We shall treate in this present boke the dysposycyons which augmenteth the vlcere 1552 HULOET, Disposition to slepe or wake, *catapliora*. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* (1657) 32 Disposition sometimes it is largely used for all fitness to anything as when water waxeth warm, it is said to have a disposition to heat. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I I II 120 The different dispositions of wool, silk, etc to unite with the colouring particles 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg Obs* 97 The disposition to form wens prevails frequently in many parts of the body at the same time

†b. Aptness or capacity for doing something; aptitude, skill *Obs. rare*

1600 E BLOUNT tr *Conestaggio* 27 Yet did he admire their order their disposition to handle the pike, and their strict obedience 1768 STERNE *Sent Journ*, *Montriul* (1775) I 37 You can shave, and dress a wig a little, La Fleur!—He had all the dispositions in the world.

†10. Physical condition or state; state of bodily health. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 103, I foond þe sike of bettere disposicioun & he spak bettere 1541 R COPLAND *Galyen's Terap* 2 B iv b, Of other vlceres wherin no corrupte affection or dysposition (that the Grekes call Cacoetes) is adioyned. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann* VI vi 130 Coccetus Nerua being in perfect disposition of body, resolued with him selfe to die. 1611 COTGR. s v *Habitude, L'habitude du corps*, the estate, plight, liking, or disposition of the bodie 1633 T STAFFORD *Pac. Hib* XXX. (1821) 506 Being surprised by an ill disposition of health 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 370 An inflammatory Disposition of the Coat of the Nerve.

†b. Normal or natural condition (of mind or body) *Obs.* 1 *rare*. (Cf. *indisposition* = deranged condition.)

[*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 58 As soone as a membre is brouȝt to his kyndeli disposicioun] 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ Conv* I (1586) 19 This solitarinesse is profitable and necessary for the disposition of the minde, so verie often is it hurtfull to the health of the bodie 1632 J HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 36 The Pilot, seeing him restored to his disposition, caused [etc.]

Disposi·tional, *a. rare* [f. prec. + -AL] Relating to disposition.

1846 WORCESTER cites J JOHNSON

Dispositioned (dispozi ʃənd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 2.] Having a (specified) disposition or turn of mind.

1646 SALTMARSH *Smoke in the Temple* 27 Not so unlike and contrary dispositioned and natured as you pretend 1660 F BROOKE tr *Le Blanc's Trav* 88 Happy in a sweet disposition'd, and a modest wife 1767 H BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1859) II 150 (D) Lord Clinton was indeed sweetly dispositioned by nature 1804 J. LARWOOD *No Gun Boats* 9 An Assassin dispositioned for midnight murder 1826 R H FROUDE *Rem* (1838) I 31 A stumbling-block in the way of good-dispositioned men.

Dispositive (dispǫ zitiv), *a* (*sb.*) [In Caxton a F *dispositif, -ive* (13th c in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. type **dispositīv-us*, f *disposit-us*, pa. pple. of *dispōnĕre* to DISPOSE: see -IVE. In later use prob. immed from L. or on L analogies]

A. *adj* †**1.** Characterized by special disposition or appointment. *Obs rare*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* 127 b/1 It is said that thys lyght was dispositif sodayne and celestyall.

2. That has the quality of disposing or inclining: often opposed to *effective*, and so nearly = preparatory, conducive, contributory. cf. B 1.

1612 W. SCLATER *Chr Strength* 13 Papists .. allow to nature a power dispositiue, and ability to prepare it selfe to regeneration. 1626 BRENT tr *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent* (1676) 222 They did .deny all effective or dispositive virtue in the Sacraments. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl Fisher* 546 Some causes are dispositiue, adiuuant, or impetrant 1710 J. NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* II. 80 That which makes a man act Prudently .. (in a remote and dispositive sense) 1894 *Tablet* 20 Jan. 86 This new learning continued, by a sort of dispositive logic, to educate the English mind

3. Having the quality or function of directing, controlling, or disposing of something; relating to direction, control, or disposal

Dispositive clause (*Sc. Law*): the clause of conveyance in a deed, by which the disposition of the property (see DISPOSITION 4) is expressed.

1613–28 DANIEL *Coll. Hist Eng.* (1626) 29 It was not in the power of King Edward to collate [the Crown] by any dispositiue and testamentary will 1684 BAILY *Duty of Resignation* (R.) Without .. his dispositive wisdom and power, the whole frame would disband and fall into confusion 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 28 Sentences wherein dispositive and enacting Terms are made Use of. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xliv. 781 When [the law] leaves a certain latitude to the parties, it is called dispositive or provisional; being to take effect only in case no disposition is made by the parties themselves 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 294/2 All the other clauses of the deed are merely auxiliary, or subservient to the dispositive clause, to which they are intended to give effect 1868 *Act* 31–32 *Vict.* c. 101 Sched B No 1 After the inductive and dispositive clauses, the deed may proceed thus.

†**4.** Of or pertaining to natural disposition or inclination. *Obs.*

1656 *Artif. Handsom* 84 Not to be reduced to any rules or bounds of reason and religion; no, not under any intentionall piety, and habituall or dispositive holiness. 1681 BAXTER *Apol. Nonconf Min* 124 Want of dispositive willingness or of a right will

†**B.** *sb. Obs. rare.*

1. Something that disposes or inclines (see A. 2).

1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 33 Their faith [is] but as a preparatiue or dispositiue to justification.

2. A dispositive document, law, or clause (see A. 3).

1677 TEMPLE *Let. to Coventry* Wks. 1731 II 431 There was one essential Default in the very Dispositive; which was, The Omission of that Clause.

Dispo'sitively, *adv.* ? *Obs.* [f prec. + -LY 2.] In a dispositive manner.

†**1.** By way of or in regard to disposition, inclination, or tendency: opposed to *effectively, actually*; sometimes nearly = Potentially *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 50 If a constellacion or prophesie signified that suche a yere there shulde falle werre, pestilence or deerthe of vitaille to a contree it is said but dispositiue and not of necessitie or certente *c* 1624 LUSHINGTON *Resurr Serm* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 489 Not to organize the body (it was not dismembred nor any way corrupted, not so much as 'in fieri'—no, not dispositively). 1630 DONNE *Serm* (1632) 39 Prayer actually accompanied with shedding of teares, and dispositively in a readines to shed blood in necessary cases. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* III. ix 124 That axiome in Philosophy, that the generation of one thing, is the corruption of another, although it be substantially true concerning the forme and matter, is also dispositively verified in the efficient or producer 1651 BAXTER *Inf Bapt.* 92 It is sufficient that the Parent be virtually and dispositively at present a Believer. 1666 BOYLE *Orig Formes & Qual.* (1667) 32 If there were no sensitive Beings, those Bodies that are now the Objects of our Senses, would be but dispositively, if I may so speak, endowed with Colours, Tasts, and the like, and actually but onely with those more Catholick affections of Bodies, Figure, Motion, Texture, &c.

†**2.** In a way that disposes. *Obs.*

1592 R. D *Hypnerotomachia* 81 And thus touched with pleasant heates. they began to boyle and kindle my colde feare, and dispositively to adopt my altered heate to sincere love.

†**3.** At the disposition of some controlling power.

1616 R. CARPENTER *Past. Charge* 42 Euery instrument worketh dispositively at the command of the principall agent.

Dispositor (dispǫ zitəɹ). *Astrol.* [a L. *dispositor* disposer, arranger, agent-n. from *dispōnĕre*. see DISPOSE. Cf. OF. *dispositor, -eur, -our* (Oresme, 14th c)] A planet that 'disposes of' another (see DISPOSE *v* 8 a); 'the lord of a sign in its relation to another planet'.

1598 G. C *Math Phys.* App. in *Dariot's Astrolog.* F. iv a, The qualitie and nature of the disease. generally .. is to bee iudged of the nature of the signe of the 6 house, and the dispositor thereof. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 141 For the planets (that lord it) are benefick, fortified in their proper houses. influences, irradiations, significators, dispositors, promissors. 1819 JAS WILSON *Compl Dict Astrol*, *Dispositor*, that planet which disposes of another

†**Dispo'sitory,** *a Obs rare.* [f. L *dispositi-* ppl stem of *dispōnĕre* to dispose: see -ORY.] Having the quality of disposing, fitting, or inclining = DISPOSITIVE *a.* 2

1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 103 Preparatory and dispository workes to Iustification 1641 HYLYN *Hist Episc* 1 (1657) 66 A dispository power

‖ **Dispo'sitrix.** L. fem of *dispositor* = she that disposes or arranges. In quot. used *attrib.* = Disposing, dispositive.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II iv. 388 If it be so, that the gubernatrix and dispositrix mind do thus dispose althings [on p 473 the same passage is rendered 'gubernative dispositive mind']

†**Dispo'sitories,** *sb. pl.*, var. *desposories*, DESPONSORIES [Sp *desposorios*] *Obs.*, betrothal.

1623 EARL OF BRISTOL *Let.* 28 Dec in *Heylin's Laud* I II (1668) 115 Letters which she intended to have written the day of her dispositories to the Prince her Husband.

Dispossess (dispǫ̆ze s), *v.* [ad. OF. *despossesser* to dispossess (in Godef.), f *des-*, DIS- 4 + *possesser* to POSSESS. Cf. the parallel med L. *dispossudĕre*, 16th c F. *despossesder*, mod F *dépossséder*. For the development of sense 2, 2 b, cf POSSESS]

1. *trans.* To put (any one) out of possession; to strip of possessions; to dislodge, dissesse, oust.

1565 *Child Marriages* (E E T S) 136 The said Roberte held possession in the said house till he was, bie order of Lawe, dispossessed. 1595 SHAKS *John* I. i 131 Shal then my fathers Will be of no force, To dispossesse that childe which is not his 1667 MILTON *P L* VII 142 The seat Of Deitie supream, us dispossest He trusted to have seis'd. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* III (1798) 49 His father and grandfather had been too powerful for the house of Vicenza to dispossess them. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist Ind* II 229 They were dispossessed by the Arghúns of Sind, who were, in their turn, expelled by Prince Cámran.

b. To deprive (any one) of the possession *of* (a thing).

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII 536 Yᵉ Sarazyns at this iourney were not dispossessyd of yᵉ cytie of Thunys. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 273 Nevertheless, I am not dispossessed of hope 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M* II. iv. 22 Why does my bloud thus muster to my heart dispossessing all my other parts of necessary fitnesse? 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I 299 Let a foreign body dispossess water of its coldness 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist Ref.* II 389 The empire seemed to be regarded as already dispossessed of all its rights.

refl. 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II xii. 278 To dispossesse them selues of all that euer they haue 1595 SHAKS *John* IV iii. 23 The king hath dispossest himselfe of vs 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm* Ser I viii 117 We have also dispossessed ourselves of belief in the reality of retribution.

† **c.** with *from, out of*: To drive out (*from* a possession); to expel, banish. *Obs*

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 272 Having dispossessed F. from his charge, he began [etc.] 1667 MILTON *P L* XII 28 Who will quite dispossess Concord and law of Nature from the Earth. 1679 J. SMITH *Narrat Pop. Plot* Ded B b, Might your Popish Adversaries but once dispossess you out of the hearts of your Subjects. 1772 *Ann Reg* 42/1 To make use of force, in dispossessing our people from Port Egmont

† **d.** With double obj. (*of* omitted). *Obs. rare*—¹.

1607 SHAKS *Timon* I i 138, I will choose Mine heyre from forth the Beggars of the world And dispossesse her all

†**2.** To cast out (the evil spirit by which any one is possessed); to exorcize. *Obs.*

1618 ROWLANDS *Sacred Mem.* 34 Helpe, helpe, haue mercy, dispossesse this fiend 1683 HICKES *Case Inf Bapt* 53 The true Disciples of Christ did then dispossess Devils. 1775 H. FARMER *Demoniacs N. T* I VII 142 Writers, who represent the devil as being every day dispossessed by Christians.

b. To rid (the possessed person) *of* (an evil spirit); to free from demoniacal possession.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II I 65 There are many possessed men in those parts who being dispossessed of the vncleane spirits, do presently beleeue in Christ who deliuered them. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* IV iii, I cannot play the exorcist To dispossess thee 1647 N. BACON *Disc Govt Eng* I x (1739) 18 Then Exorcists, that served to dispossess such as were possessed by the Devil 1676 KIDDLER *Charity Dir.* 7 How many he Dispossessed, and Raised 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1832) II XXVIII 273 He was dispossessed of the evil spirit of gambling, as if by a miracle 1845 G. OLIVER *Coll. Biog. Soc. of Jesus* 74 His fame for dispossessing obsessed persons becoming notorious

3. *transf.* and *fig.* To dislodge, oust, drive out.

1598–9 E. FORDE *Parismus* II. (1661) 4 But Fortune at an instant dispossessed their content 1601 SHAKS *Twel N* IV II. 64 Thou shalt hold th' opinion of Pythagoras and feare to kill a Woodcocke, lest thou dispossesse the soule of thy grandam 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I 451 And having thirst and hunger dispossest 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud Nat Phil.* § 68 Two kinds of prejudices, which moreover, differ extremely in the difficulty of dispossessing them

Hence **Dispossessed** *ppl a.*; **Dispossessing** *vbl. sb* and *ppl a*, **Dispossessor** *sb. U.S colloq*, the act of ejecting from possession, ejectment, as in *dispossess proceedings, d. warrant*, legal proceedings or warrant to eject a tenant (*Cent Dict.*). cf. DISPOSSESSORY

1597 BP J. KING *Jonas* (1618) 76 Discountenancings, disturbings, dispossessings of them. 1599 MINSHLU, *Desposseydo*, dispossessed *a* 1632 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 96 We require a dislodging, a dispossessing of the sin 1628 EARLE *Microcosm*, *Cook* (Arb) 47 For that time hee is tame and dispossest 1860 FROUDE *Hist Eng.* V. 112 Thousands of dispossessed tenants made their way to London

Dispossession (dispǫ̆ze·ʃən). [n. of action from DISPOSSESS; cf. mod F. *dépossession*]

1. The action of dispossessing or fact of being dispossessed; deprivation of or ejection from a possession In *Law* = OUSTER.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist.* 379 And playd the arrant rebells, seeking not his dispossession onely, but also his destruction 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind* 36 The dispossession and disinheritance of another 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm* III. 201 The remedy by ejectment is in it's original an action brought by one who hath a lease for years, to repair the injury done him by dispossession 1885 *Athenæum* 23 May 661/2 The dispossession of Huntley from the heritage

† **b** *concr* Something of which one has been dispossessed. *Obs nonce-use* (after *possession*).

1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* I 100 Warres, whose ends are not to defend your owne Possessions, or to recover your dispossessions, are but Princely Injuries

2. The casting out of an evil spirit; exorcism.

1600 DARRELL (*title*), A True Narration Wherein the doctrine of Possession and Dispossession of Demoniakes is particularly applied vnto Somers 1647 TRAPP *Comm Mark* IX 28 The dispossession of the devil out of many persons in Lancashire is very famous. 1775 H. FARMER *Demoniacs N T* III iii. 351 If by possession they intended only to describe a disorder the removal of it was all they could intend by dispossession. 1863 S. J. ANDREWS *Life of our Lord* 233 Cures of dispossession were among the earliest and commonest of the Saviour's miracles.

† **Dispossessment.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f DISPOSSESS + -MENT.] The action of dispossessing or the fact of being dispossessed; loss.

1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt Edw IV*, v. Wks 1874 I. 73 My husband grieves (alas! how can he choose?) Fearing the dispossessment of his Jane.

Dispossessor. Also 7 **-our.** [f. DISPOSSESS + -OR] One who dispossesses.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 44 To oppugne the dispossessors of thy Deity 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath Trag* III iv Wks 1878 I. 95, I will not be Your dispossessour but your Gardian I will supply your Father's vacant place 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 180 If the dispossessor has any legal claim, he may afterwards exert it, notwithstanding a recovery had against him in these possessory actions 1860 PUSEY *Min Proph.* 228 The remnant of Zion, being delivered, would dispossess their dispossessors

Dispossessory, *a.* [f as prec. + -ORY.] Relating to dispossession or eviction

1888 *Union Signal* (Chicago) 5 Apr., The number of distress and dispossessory warrants issued.

Dispo'st, *v* [f. DIS- 7 + POST *sb*: cf. obs. F. *desposter, -poester, -postir* to dispossess] *trans* To deprive of a post; to dismiss or drive from a post or position.

1577 BUCHANAN *Let. to Randolph* ['Master of the postes'] Wks (1892) 59 Albeit I be on fut, and ye ryd the post, praying you als not to dispost my hoste at Newwerk, Jone of Kelsterne 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* (1876) 12 (D.) Now, thinke thou secst This kindling Cole of flaming Charitie Dispostes all in post. 1823 CHALMERS *Serm* I 255 It is God who alone can dispost it from this ascendency 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* XLVII, The .resolution of dispossing the Austrian general by main force 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 598 Lord George Bentinck died disposted.

Dispost, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of DISPOSE.

Disposure (dispōu·zlŭr). Now *rare.* [f. DISPOSE *v.* + -URE; cf. COMPOSURE.]

1. Arrangement, order = DISPOSITION 1, 2.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Hum Lieutenant* III iv, She is so great a mistress of disposure. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Gard Cyrus* III. 47 The remarkable disposure of those yellow fringes about the purple Pestill of Aaron 1704 SWIFT *Tale T* Concl. (1710) 240 In my Disposure of Employments of the Brain, I have thought fit to make Invention the Master 1824 *Examiner* 71/1 The disposure of the group is beautiful

† **b** Good order, orderly arrangement *Obs*

a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Epit V. Corbet*, A life that .. was all order and disposure still

†**2.** Ordering, control, management, direction, dispensation; = DISPOSAL 1, DISPOSITION 3. *Obs.*

1569 COLMAN *Let* in Strype *Ann Ref.* I Iv. 609 Dispositres and crosses are very grievous to the flesh 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II XVII 119 Out of the placing of the Starres out of their influence on Children comes the whole disposure of their life and death 1677 BATES *Chr. Relig proved by Reason* V (R.) In the disposures of providence 1689 *Proc Pres Parl Justified* 5 Dissatisfied with the Management and Disposure of Affairs.

3. The action of disposing of, making over, settling, etc; bestowal, assignment; = DISPOSAL 2, 3, DISPOSITION 4.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH *Hist. Jas I*, Wks. (1711) 3 Rendring the disposure thereof [revenue] chast, sincere and pure for expenses necessary and profitable 1665 EVELYN *Mem* (1857) III. 173 The disposure and assignment of this prodigious royal aid of £2,500,000 1682 *Pennsylv Archives* I 50 Yᵒ Disposure wᶜʰ yᵒᵘ have already made of great Scopes of land 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt-cap* 168 Disposure of the commerce—that took time

†**4.** Power or right to dispose of; = DISPOSAL 4, DISPOSITION 4 b. *Obs*

1606 FORD *Honor Tri* (1843) 13 Inchained to the disposure of his ladie 1630 MASSINGER *Picture* I. ii, Surrendering up My will and faculties to your disposure 1661 E. BURROUGHS *Plea conc Quakers* 20 At the Will and Disposure of the Almighty we are *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III iii. 38 To acquire Creditors is not at the Disposure of each Man's Arbitriment.

†**5.** Turn of mind; = DISPOSITION 6 *Obs*

1613 CHAPMAN *Revenge Bussy d'Ambois* IV H ij a, His sweet disposure, As much abhorring to behold, as doe Any vnnaturall and bloudy action.

Dispotto, dispotical, obs ff. DESPOT, -ICAL.

Dispouse, var. form of DESPOUSE *v. Obs.*

†**Dispow·er,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Dis- 7 a.] *trans* To deprive of power.

1656 S H *Gold Law* 66 How could they do less having power, then desert and dispower him?

Dispoyle, -spoyly, obs ff Despoil *v.*

†**Dispra·ctice.** *Obs. rare* [Dis- 9.] Discontinuance

1673 Penn *Alex Copperism Rebuked* 10 Well satisfied with any Member's Dispractice of an orderly Performance

†**Disprai·sable,** *a Obs.* [f. Dispraise *v* + -able. Cf. OF. *despresable* reprehensible, f *despriser* to dispraise] Worthy of dispraise or blame,

c 1449 Pecock *Repr* III viii 325 He therbi be preisable or dispreisable, doing honestli or doing dishonestli 1553 Grimalde *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 49 Innumerable other diuersities ther be of nature and of maners no deal yet dispraysable 1630 *R Johnson's Kingd & Commw* 639 Onely in this it is dispraisable it bringeth forth Inhabitants of savage, and inhumane behaviour 16 . T. Adams *Wks.* (1861-2) II 462 (D.) It is dispraisable either to be senseless or fenceless. 1755 Johnson *Dispraisible,* unworthy of commendation. *Dict.*

Dispraise (dispr*ē*i·z), *sb.* [f. Dis- 9 + Praise *sb*, or f. Dispraise *v.* after *praise* sb Cf. OF. *despriz, despris,* and see Disprize *sb*]

1. The action or fact of dispraising; the opposite of praise; expression of disparagement; blame, censure.

1509 Hawes *Past Pleas.* xi. vi, The morall sense they cloke full subtyly, In prayse or dyspraryse, as it is reasonable 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 218 He began to make a long Oration in his dispraise. 1667 Milton *P. L* xi 167 To mee reproach Rather belongs, distrust, and all dispraise 1783 Hailes *Antiq Chr Ch.* i. 3 Does not necessarily imply either praise or dispraise 1852 Tennyson *Death Dk. Wellington* 73 In praise and in dispraise the same, A man of well-attemper'd frame. 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1877) II. xix. 197 Charles VI would not hear a word in his dispraise.

2. with *a* and *pl.* An act or instance of dispraising or blaming. b. A cause of blame, discredit, or disgrace.

1535 Coverdale *Wisd* iv, *heading,* A dispraysе of the wicked 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* III. (1724) II 718 Little did the melancholick Shepherd regard either his dispraises, or the other's praises 1641 Hinde *S Bruen* xii 129 To bee praised of a man utterly unworthy of any praise himselfe, is a dispraise 1754 Richardson *Grandison* I. xxxvi 257 How far from a dispraise in this humane consideration. 1872 Howells *Wedd Journ.* 33 As they twittered their little dispraises.

Dispraise (dispr*ē*i·z), *v.* Forms: 4-5 dispreise-n, 4-7 disprayse, 5 despreise, des-, dyspreyse, 5-6 dysprayse, 5-7 despraise, 6 dispreyse, -prease, 6-7 dispraise, 4- dispraise. [a OF. *despreisier, -preser, -prisier,* = Pr. *desprezar, despreciar,* Sp. *despreciar,* It. *disprezzare*: —late L. or Romanic type **despretiāre* for cl.L. *dēpretiāre*: see Depreciate and De- I. 6.

In OF, originally, the tonic stem had *-pris-,* the atonic *-preis-,* hence inf. *despreisier,* 3 sing pr. *despraise.* But these distinctions were subseq confused, and at length levelled under the *-pris-* form thence Eng. Dispraize]

1. *trans.* To do the opposite of *to praise*; to speak of with disparagement, depreciation, blame, or disapprobation; to blame, censure

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27585 (Cott.) We agh ilk [fallen] man upraise, and in vr hert vrself dispraise *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* P 105 (Harl.) Who so wil haue Sapience schal no man despraysе. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1053 For to dispreisen, and to blame That best deserven love and name. 1494 Fabyan *Chron* iv lxix. 47 She dispraysed hym in that, that he worshypped a man ye was nayled vpon a Crosse. 1547-64 Bauldwin *Mor Philos* (Palfr) 166 Doe not that thy selfe, which thou dispraisest in another 1618 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Pref. Wks (1653) 12 Foxes dispraise the grapes they cannot reach. 1616 B. Jonson *Epigr.* I. lii *To Censorious Courtling,* I rather thou should'st utterly Dispraise my Work, than praise it frostily 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 288 P 3 While they like my Wares they may dispraise my Writing. 1850 W. Irving *Goldsmith* xxvi. 259 Johnson, who .. rarely praised or dispraised things by halves 1852 Robertson *Lect* 177 Men who cannot praise Dryden without dispraising Coleridge

absol. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 235/1 To fore thys tyme I despreysed and scorned and wend there had ben none other lyf than this *c* 1600 Shaks *Sonn* xcv, That tongue that tells the story of thy daies .. Cannot dispraise 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* I vi 16 When he intends to praise or dispraise, he will doe it to the purpose 1878 Miss Tytler *Anne Ascue* I in *Sunday Mag.* 36 As for you or any other I will not dispraise, because I know you not.

†2. To speak of depreciatingly or contemptuously; to depreciate, despise. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Melib* P 5 Whan Prudence had herd hire husbond avaunte him of his richesse dispreising the power of his adversaries 1475 *Bk Noblesse* 59 Fabius despraised renommee and vayne glorie, but onlie gafe his solicitude, thought, and his busy cure about the comon profit of Rome *c* 1500 *Melusine* xx. 113 Dyspreyse not your enmyes though they be litel, but make euer good watche.

3 To bring dispraise upon, to cause to be depreciated or despised. *rare*

1879 E. Arnold *Lt Asia* viii (1881) 226 These riches shall not fade away in life, Nor any death dispraise.

Hence **Dispraised** *ppl. a.*; **Dispraising** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Dispraisingly** *adv*

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T* P 423 In dispreisynge of hym that men preise 1483 *Cath Angl* 101/2 Dispraysinge, *deprauacio.* 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W. 1531) 238 All ye crymes of ye tonge, as sclaunders, detraccyons .. or dispraysynges, etc. 1552 Huloet, Dispraysed, *despectus, despicatus, obtrectatus.* 1604 Shaks *Oth* III iii 72 When I haue spoke of you dispraisingly 1839 *Fraser's Mag* XIX. 31 [He] is dispraisingly sketched by the authoress.

Dispraiser. [-er 1.] One who dispraises.

1532 Tindale *Expos & Notes* Wks 194 Cursed be the dispraysers of them that be good to bring them out of fauour. 1640 G Watts tr *Bacon's Adv Learn* VI iii (R) Praisers and dispraisers many times doe but aime at their own ends, and do not think all they say 1880 Ruskin in *19th Cent* VIII. 201 Unbeliever, unmaker, and dispraiser

Hence **Dispraiseress,** a female dispraiser.

1611 Cotgr, *Despriseresse,* a disesteemeresse, despiseresse, or dispraiseresse of

†**Dispraiseworthy,** *a. Obs rare.* [f Dispraise *sb*, after *praiseworthy*] Worthy or deserving of dispraise; blameworthy.

1553 Grimalde *Cicero's Offices* III (1558) 137 If they bee dispraiseworthy e who haue held their peace, what is to bee thought of those who haue used a vainnesse of talke?

Dispraye, bad form of Depraye

1402 Hoccleve *Letter of Cupid* 265 Than to deprave [*Speght's ed. Chaucer* dispraue] wommen generally.

†**Dispray·er.** *Obs. rare.* [Dis- 9 · cf OF *desprier* to unsay a prayer.] ? Deprecation.

1615 Daniel *Queen's Arcadia* III v. Wks (1717) 194 That Sound of Words, that answers not the Tone Of my Disprayers in th' Accents of like Moan

Dispread, dissprea·d (dispre·d), *v arch.* Forms. 6 dispred, despreed, 7- dispread, dispread. *Pa. t.* and *pple* dispread, 6 despred, 6-7 dispred, 7- dispread, (pa pple *erron* 7 dispreden, 8 -edden). [f. *di-,* Dis- 1 + Spread *v*]

1 *trans* To spread abroad or out; to extend, expand, dilate, open out

1590 Spenser *F Q* I. iv. 17 Drawne of fayre Pecocks, that excell in pride, And full of Argus eyes their tayles dispredden wide 1591 — *Virg. Gnat* 242 Looshe on the grassie greene dispredd 1596 — *F Q* v. xii 13 Like as a tender Rose Dispreds the glorie of her leaues gay. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* I. xl. 9 Baldwine his ensigne faire did next despread. 1616 Sandys *Ps.* cxx in Farr *S P, Jas I,* (1848) 80 A vine on wall dispred 1639 G Daniel *Ecclus.* xxiv 51 Dispreden farr, Farre as the Terebinth, my branches are 1714 *Solomon's Song* in *Steele's Poet Misc.* 242 While opening Buds their folded Leaves dis-spread 1738 Wesley *Psalms* xlv iv, Dispread the Victory of thy Cross *a* 1766 W. Thompson *Hymn to May* xxii. 3 Have ye not seen Striding the clouds a bow dispredden wide? 1838 Mrs Browning *Vis. Poets* 203 The lady stood beside his head, Smiling a thought, with hair dispread 1863 W Lancaster *Praeterita* 64 The disunited, desolated hands Listless of use and nervelessly dispread

2. *intr* (for *refl.*)

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* iv. vii 40 His face they [his lockes] overgrew, And over all his shoulders did dispred 1642 H More *Song of Soul* I i xlix, She is the centre from whence all the light Dispreads 1727-46 Thomson *Summer* 209 Tyrant Heat, dispreading through the sky With rapid sway.

Hence **Dispread·ing** *ppl. a.*; **Dispread·ing** *vbl. sb.*, **Dispread·er,** one who spreads abroad.

1636 Fealty *Clavis Myst* II 15 Joseph of Arimathea . a great dispreader of the Gospel 1642 H More *Song of Soul* II iii iv x, Dispread exility Of slyer reasons fails. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 48 Dispredders both of vice and error. *a* 1652 J Smith *Sel Disc* vii. vi (1821) 362 The dispreadings and distended radiations of his love. 1890 *Spectator* 15 Feb, Prophets descend from the ceiling of the Sistine to become andirons, and their dispread limbs find a motive in the poker and tongs

Disprease, -preise, obs. ff. Dispraise.

Dispre·judice, *v rare.* [Dis- 7 a] *trans.* To free from-prejudice.

1654 W. Mountague *Devout Ess.* II vii. § 5 (R.) Those .. will easilie be .. disprejudiced in point of the doctrine

Dispropa·re, *v. rare.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To render unprepared.

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* iv xliv, A confederacy of deceivers that endeavour .. to extinguish in them [men] the light, both of nature and the Gospel, and so to disprepare them for the Kingdom of God to come.

†**Dispre·ss,** *v. Obs.* [f. Dis- 1 + Press *v.*] *trans.* To press or force asunder or apart.

1605 Timme *Quersit* III. 156 Mercurial vapours thickened into Cloudes and not able to be dispressed 1617 Markham *Caval.* I. 83 The searing of the skinne doth so seauer and dispresse it, that it will neuer after meete close together againe. *a* 1627 Hayward *Edw VI* (1630) 92 Princes . in no case to endure their supreame authority to be forceably either oppressed or dispressed by their subjects.

Dispriest, *v. rare* [Dis- 7 b] *trans.* To deprive of the priesthood.

1563-87 Foxe *A & M.* (1596) 131/2 If he did well in so dispreesting and discharactering Formosus. 1611 Florio, *Spretare,* to vnpriest, to dispriest

Disprince: see Dis- 7 b.

Disprison (dispri z'n), *v* [Dis- 7 c Cf. obs. F *desprisonner,* mod.F. *dép-*] *trans.* To set free from prison. Hence Dispri soned *ppl. a*

1842 Lytton *Zanoni* VI vii, The disprisoned mind

Disprivacied (dispri vāsid), *ppl. a.* [f. Dis- 7 a] Deprived or bereft of privacy.

1848 Lowell *Fable for Critics* Poet Wks 1890 III. 93 On the poet's dis-privacied moods the pert critic intrudes

Disprivilege (dispri vilėdj), *v.* Also 7-8 -edge. [Dis- 7 a (or 6).]

1. *trans* To deprive (a person) of privilege

a 1617 Bayne *On Eph.* (1658) 125 Our love must be shewed them . unlesse their foolish lewdness dis-priviledge them.

1670 Penn *Lib. of Consc* iv Wks. (1726) I. 452 So acting and believing, disprivileges them for ever of that Recompence 1882 *Trans R Hist Soc* X 253 One ought not to disprivilege a person without his knowledge

†2. To annul or undo the privilege of. *Obs rare*

1622 H. Sydenham *Serm Sol Occ.* II (1637) 141 Let not my zeale to the Priest disprivilege my allegiance to my King

†**Dispri·ze,** *sb. Obs.* Also 6 dispryce [a. OF. *despris* 'disesteeme, contempt, disdaine' (Cotgr), earlier *despriz* = It. *disprezzo,* Sp *desprecio*:—late L. type **dispretium.* See Disprize *v.* and cf. Prize, Price] Disparagement, depreciation, contempt.

1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* II 61 Ze haif done greit dispric[e]. *c* 1636 James *Iter Lanc.* (Cheth. Soc) Introd. 36 In dispryze of death.

Disprize (dispri·z), *v. Obs* or *arch.* Forms: 5 despryse, 5-6 desprise, dispryse, 6 dyspryse, 7 disprise, 7- disprize. [a. late OF. *despriser-r* for original *despresier* (tonic stem *despriz-*): see Dispraise, which represents the earlier OF. form]

1. *trans.* To depreciate, undervalue; to hold in small repute or in contempt. *arch*

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* XII xiv, He despised Hector and his menace. 1484 — *Chivalry* (Caxton) 80 Kynge Alysander in despysyng auarice and couetyse had alwey the handes stratched forthe for to gyue unto his knyghtes. 1606 Shaks *Tr & Cr.* IV. v 74 'Tis done like Hector, but securely done, A little proudly, and great deale disprising The knight oppos'd 1644 Quarles *Barnabas & B.* (1851) 147 And wilt thou more disprize the giver than the gift? 1886 [see Disprized below]

†b To make of small account; to dishonour.

1508 A Cadiou *Porteous of Noblenes* in *Compl. Scot* (1801) Introd 204 He desprisis his nobilnes that..kepis noght hym selue clene

†c. To bring into depreciation. *Obs*

a 1687 Cotton *Ode to Lydia* (T) Dishevel, sunset, thy yellow hair, Whose ray does burnished gold disprize.

†2. To dispraise, disparage, decry; to speak of slightingly. *Obs*

1514 Barclay *Cyt & Uplondyshm* (Percy Soc) 4 The frosty wynter Whiche men than praysed, they now dyspryse & hate. 1570 *Satyr Poems Reform* xviii 53 Thair fact and act all Scotland now disprysis 1621 Quarles *Argalus & P* (1678) 4 Some trust to fame, some secretly disprize Her worth.

Hence **Dispri·zed** *ppl. a.*; **Dispri·zing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1500 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* 20 Oct. (Jam.) William Paterson [and] Patrick Lowiesoun convict be ane assyse vpoun the disprysing of William Todrig, baillie, invadand him with drawin swordis 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* II 179 Bot be no way in Venus disprysing 1602 Shaks *Ham.* III. i. 72 For who would beare . The pangs of dispriz'd Loue 1886 Dowden *Shelley* I. IV. 154 Haunted by thoughts of his own disprized love

Dispro·babilize, *v. rare* [f. Dis- 6 + Probabilize] *trans.* To deprive of probability, render improbable. Hence **Dispro·babilizing** *ppl. a*; **Dispro·babiliza·tion.**

1827 Bentham *Ration Judic. Evid.* III. 13 The principal fact will be considered as being, in a greater or less degree, disprobabilized *Ibid*, The existence of this disprobabilizing fact. *Ibid* 16 Notice cannot but be taken of the opposite effect, disprobabilization.

†**Disproba·tion.** *Obs.* [Dis- 9, after *disprove.*] = Disapprobation.

1647 M. Hudson *Div. Right Govt.* II vi 110 The Books of Exodus and Numbers record ten several disprobations and murmurings of the people against Moses Neither did the peoples disprobation of his just Power..unking David

Dispro·bative, *a. rare.* [Dis- 10, after *disprove*] That tends to disprove.

1823 Bentham *Not Paul* 23 A disprobative Circumstance 1827 — *Ration. Judic Evid* III. 16 Little need for considering the probative force (the disprobative force it will here be held)

Disprofe, -proffe, obs. ff. Disproof.

†**Disprofe·ss,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Dis- 6] *trans.* To renounce the profession of.

1590 Spenser *F Q.* III. xi 20 His armes, which he had vowed to disprofesse, She did about him dresse

Dispro·fit, *sb. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. Dis- 9 + Profit *sb.*] The opposite of profit; disadvantage, detriment.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 618 All was ruled by the quene & her counsayll, to the great disprofite of the kynge & his realme 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot* VI 330 Weiris ar begun, with gret slauchtir on baith sydes, disproffet and skaith. 1620 Markham *Farew. Husb* II xxii (1668) 120 You shall want their Company which is both discomfort and disprofit. 1751 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 125 Adjectives signifying disprofit govern a Dative Case 1837 Carlyle *Mirabeau* Misc (1872) V. 217 They fought much with an eye to profit, to redress of disprofit

†b. with *a* and *pl.* A disadvantage. *Obs.*

a 1568 Coverdale *Bk Death* I. VIII Wks II 56 All the aforesaid disprofits and griefs do justly vanish. 1651 Hobbes *Govt & Soc.* x § 2 149 All the profits and disprofits arising from government. 1671 H. M tr *Erasm. Colloq.* 219 Lest I should get for my self any profit by others disprofits

Dispro·fit, *v. Obs* or *arch.* [f. Dis- 6 + Profit *v.* (possibly from Fr.)]

1. *trans.* To bring disadvantage to; to injure, incommode, inconvenience.

1483 Caxton *Gold Leg.* 264/1 [He] commendyd hym to god prayeng that the pryson shold not disproufyte hym. 1532 in W H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 113 The Towne

is not profited by them, but . disprofited 1660 tr *Paræelsus' Archidoxis* II 110* That which is Innate doth neither profit, or disprofit any one 1837 Carlyle *Fr Rev* II v. vii, Of the whole two thousand there are not now half a score that will profit or disprofit us 1850 — *Latter-d P.* VIII (1872) 246

† **2** *intr.* (for *refl*) To fail to profit; to receive disadvantage or injury. *Obs.*

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst* IV 88 He hath sene no worse menne than those that disprofited in monasteries.

Hence **Dispro·fited** *ppl. a*, **Dispro·fiting** *vbl sb*

1599 Minshu, *Desaprovechado*, disprofited 1632 Sherwood, A disprofiting, *Indommagement*.

‖ **Dispro·fitable,** *a. Obs.* [f Dis- 10 + Profitable: cf. obs. F. *desprofitable* (16th c. in Godef.)] Unprofitable; detrimental

1548 Hall *Chron*, *Hen. VIII* (an 19) (1809) 739 He had discharged 12 Articles whiche were moste grevous & disprofitable to the Frenche Kyng. 1572 R. H tr *Lavater's Ghostes* To Rdr (1596) A iij, Profitable therefore it is vnto many, and disprofitable vnto none

Disproof (disprū·f). Forms: 6 disprofe, -proufe, -prove, 6– disproof [f. Dis- 9 + Proof, after Disprove.] The proving of a thing not to be what is asserted; refutation, confutation, the evidence constituting such refutation.

1531 Elyot *Gov* I xiv, (1883) 153 Therin they do diligently observe the rules of Confirmation and Confutation, wherin resteth proufe and disproufe. 1533 More *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks 1099/2 These woordes haue .. in themselfe, neither any thyng in disproufe of the very eating of his flesh, nor for the profe yt he ment the beliefe of hys death. 1695 Woodward *Nat Hist Earth* I 45 A fuller and more effectual Disproof of the recited opinions 1825 Syd Smith *Wks.* (1859) II 66/1 Such allegations . are scarce ever susceptible of specific disproof. 1884 tr *Lotze's Metaph* 194 Such a proof .. has never been attempted, the burden of disproof has been thrown on the opposite view.

b. with *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; a disproving fact or piece of evidence.

a 1650 May *Satir. Puppy* (1657) 20 Lest he should betray himself to an eminent disproof 1699 Bentley *Phal* Pref. 51 A sufficient Disproof of this malicious Calumny. 1877 E. R. Conder *Bas. Faith* v. 233 Lightly to pass over all irreconcilable facts as mere difficulties, not disproofs.

† **Dispro·perty,** *v. Obs rare.* [Dis- 7 b] *trans* To deprive of property; to dispossess

1607 Shaks *Cor* II. i. 264 He would Haue made them Mules, silenc'd their Pleaders, And disproperted their Freedomes

Disproportion (disprŏpō·ɹʃən), *sb.* [f Dis- 9 + Proportion: perh. a. F. *disproportion* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

Want of proportion in number, quantity, size, etc.; lack of symmetry or due relation of quantity or number between things or parts of the same thing; the condition of being out of proportion.

1555 Eden *Decades* 190 The disproportion that they haue to all other beastes. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III xxii. 214 Let there be no great disproportion in age. *a* 1656 Br Hall in Spurgeon *Treas Dav* Ps cxliv 3 The disproportion betwixt us and them [gnats] is but finite 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 196 ₱ 3 The disproportion will always be great between expectation and enjoyment 1878 *Masque Poets* 208 Evil perhaps being nothing more nor less Than good in disproportion or excess. 1880 Dixon *Windsor* III. xxxiii. 325 A sense of disproportion lifts men into mirth.

b with *a* and *pl*: An example of this; something out of proportion.

1597 Daniel *Civ Wars* I xxxviii, Disproportions harmony do breake. 1604 Shaks *Oth* III iii 233 Foule disproportions, Thoughts vnnaturall 1667 Milton *P L* VIII. 27 Reasoning I oft admire, How Nature wise and frugal could commit Such disproportions 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) III. 672 A leg too long, or some other disproportion

Dispro·portion, *v* [f. the sb Cf. F. *disproportionner.*] *trans.* To render or make out of due proportion.

1593 Shaks 3 *Hen VI*, III ii 160 Shee did corrupt frayle Nature with some Bribe. To shape my Legges of an vnequall size, To dis-proportion me in euery part. *a* 1632 Donne *Lett* (1651) 7 Nothing disproportions us . as murmuring 1838 Lytton *Alice* XI. VIII, Statutes that disproportion punishment to crime 1864 W Fairbairn in *Reader* 27 Feb 270/1 It is even possible so to disproportion the top and bottom areas of a wrought-iron girder as to cause it to yield with little more than half the ultimate strain

Dispropo·rtionable, *a* [f prec. + -able.] Out of due or symmetrical proportion; disproportionate.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III xxiv. (Arb) 283 So was the kings action proportionable to his estate and therefore decent, the Philosophers, disproportionable both to his profession and calling and therefore indecent 1640 Wilkins *New Planet* VI (1707) 209 Such an incredible Celerity, as is altogether disproportionable to its Bigness *a* 1717 Blackall *Wks.* (1723) I. 136 Seeing the good and evil things of this Life and of the next are so vastly disproportionable. 1760–72 tr *Juan & Ulloa's Voy* (ed 3) I 124 Its belly is, in largeness, very disproportionable to its body.

Dispropo·rtionableness. [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being out of proportion

1651 Biggs *New Disp* ₱ 131 Consisting of crudities, disproportionablenesse 1664 H More *Myst. Inq* 336 From the disproportionableness of the seventh Age of the world to the rest. 1894 *Newspr*, A correspondent has submitted the word 'disproportionableness', as the longest in the English language

Dispropo·rtionably, *adv* [f. as prec + -ly 2.] In a manner or to an extent which is out of due proportion, disproportionately.

1608 *Dispute Quest Kneeling Sacrament* 3 Why doe wee ,disproportionably and unsutably , demeane our selues at the Table and feast of our Lord Iesus 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I 176/2 His head was disproportion bly long 1838 Lytton *Alice* 65 The room was almost disproportionably lofty

Dispropo·rtional, *a* and *sb.* [f Disproportion + -al, cf. F. *disproportionnel*]

A. *adj.* = Disproportionate

1609 Holland *Anem Marcell* Annot. Cij a, Then the length were disproportionall to the breadth 1645 Milton *Colast* (1851) 371 To force the continuance of marriage between mindes found utterly unfit, and disproportional, is against nature 1692 Locke *Educ* § 158 It is very disproportional to the Understanding of childhood

B. *sb.* A disproportional quantity or number

a 1696 Scarburgh *Euclid* (1705) 192 Having finished his Explanations of Proportionals, and Disproportionals.

Hence **Dispropo·rtionalness** = next

1730–6 in Bailey (folio). In recent Dicts.

Dispropo·rtionality, [f prec. + -ity.] The quality of being disproportional

1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II III lv, The world so's soften free From that untoward disproportionalitie 1668 — *Div Dial* II xii (1713) 125 That poison is nothing but disproportionality of particles to the particles of our own Bodies 1818 Bentham *Ch Eng* 374 For services of the occasional class . Pay, by disproportionality excessive.

Dispropo·rtionally, *adv.* [f. as prec + -ly 2.] In a manner or to an extent that is out of proportion.

1755 in Johnson. 1839 Johnston in *Proc Berw Nat. Club* I. No. 7 201 The eyes of the embryo, at this period disproportionally large 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* II ix. (1852) 334 Disproportionally heavy taxes are the great cause of smuggling. 1880 T. W. Webb in *Nature* XXI 213 The satellites [of Mars] . are . so disproportionally minute, according to our limited ideas of proportion.

Dispropo·rtionate, *a* [f. Dis- 10 + Proportionate *a.* Cf. F *disproportionné* (16th c.): see -ate 2.] Out of proportion, failing to observe or constitute due proportion; inadequately or excessively proportioned. Const. *to.*

1555 Eden *Decades* 189 His toonge very longe and thynne and much disproportionate to his body. 1614 Sheldon *Tables Hon.* 135 Neither is this annointing much disproportionat to that. 1722 Wollaston *Relig Nat* IX 181 A long repentance is a disproportionate price for a short enjoyment 1862 H Spencer *First Princ* II iv § 53 (1875) 176 Effects extremely disproportionate to causes 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I iv 246 Dwelling at an apparently disproportionate length on some subjects

‖ **Dispropo·rtionated,** *a Obs. rare* [f. prec. + -ed 1] = prec. Hence † **Dispropo·rtionatedness** = Disproportionateness.

1572 J Jones *Bathes of Bath.* II 100 The qualitie [of Bath waters] especially disproportionated with as great a degree of heat cannot be induced but by an especial heat 1647 H More *Song of Soul* Notes 291 No such vast excentricity as there, nor disproportionatednesse of Orbs and motions 1668 — *Div Dial* I. 23 That thinner Element being disproportionated to the Lungs of either Birds or Beasts

Dispropo·rtionately, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2.] In a manner or to an extent which is out of proportion, inadequate, or excessive

1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr Mor* II 8 (T) He..disproportionately divideth his days 1696 Whiston *Th Earth* IV. (1722) 294 Nothing should happen unseasonably, unfitly, disproportionately 1705 Bosman *Guinea* 250 The Head disproportionately large. 1867 Froude *Short Stud., Criticism & Gospel* 161 Among the multitude the elements are disproportionately mixed

Dispropo·rtionateness. [f as prec + -ness.] The quality of being out of proportion.

1668 H More *Div. Dial* II. xviii (1713) 147 The Incongruity and Disproportionateness of the Use of them 1819 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II 258 It would argue a disproportionateness, a want of balance 1874 Farrar *Christ* x 119 Every one must have been struck with the apparent disproportionateness between the cause and the effect.

Dispropo·rtioned, *ppl a.* [f. Disproportion *v.* + -ed, cf. F *disproportionné*] Made or rendered out of proportion, disproportionate

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* V lxviii (1611) 424 It argueth a disproportioned minde in them whom so decent orders displease 1610 Shaks *Temp.* V i 290 He is as disproportion'd in his Manners As in his shape 1699 Bentley *Phal* 533. 1787 T Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II 199 The women and children are often employed in labors disproportioned to their sex and age 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* xxviii, I gazed at the huge disproportioned heads.

† b. Inconsistent. *Obs.*

1604 Shaks *Oth* I iii. 2 *Duke* There's no composition in this Newes, That giues them Credite 1 *Sen* Indeed, they are disproportioned.

† **Dispropriate,** *v Obs.* [f Dis- 6 + L. *proprium* own, possession, property, after *appropriate, expropriate*] *trans.* To deprive of the ownership (*of* something); to dispossess.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* II vii 113 Who knoweth whether those Appropriations did not dispropriate them of that which in a juster propriette was given them?

Disprovable (disprū·vəb'l), *a.* [f. Disprove *v.* + -able]

† 1. Reprehensible, to be disapproved *Obs.*

1548 Gest *Pr Masse*, The third and last cause why masse prayer is disprovable is by reason therin it is prayed [etc] 1579 Fulke *Refut Rastel* 709 We receive them, or refuse them, as they be approuable or disprouable by the saide doctrine.

2 Capable of being disproved; refutable.

1685 Boyle *Eng. Notion Nat.* 114 (L) The incorruptiblenesse and immutability of the heavenly bodies is more than probably disproveable by the sudden and irregular generation, changes, and destruction of the spots of the sun. 1873 W R Greg *Enigmas of Life* Pref 5 No disprovable datum is suffered to intrude

Disproval (disprū·vǎl). *rare.* [f. Disprove + -al.] The act of disproving; disproof

1614 Jackson *Creed* III. II v. [VI] § 1 47 Whither no European is likely to resort for a disprouall of his relation. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 250 A direct disproval of the alleged facts on which the system professes to rest

Disprove (disprū·v), *v.* Also 5 dis-, dyspreve, 7 disproove. *Pa. pple* disproved; also disproven. [a. OF *desprouver, -prouver*, f *des-*, L *dis-* + *prouver* to Prove Early variants were Deprefve, Deprove, q v

The OF stressed stem form *desprueve, -preuve*, gave the variant *disprove*, whence (on the analogy of strong verbs, as *weave, woven*) the pa pple. *disproven*]

1. *trans.* To prove (an assertion, claim, etc) to be false or erroneous; to show the fallacy or non-validity of; to refute, rebut, invalidate.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks.* III 345 It is no nede to argue her for to disprove þis fol. 1386 *Rolls of Parlt* III 225/2 The which thyng . by an even Juge to be proved or disproved *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 294, I schal be proces apert disproue þis a pele, For nede *a* 1450 *Cov Myst* (1851) 315 [illegible] that I have for the seyd [illegible] 1561 Hoby *Del* II vii. (1611) 72 Neither [illegible] of the aduersarie how or disproue this 1601 [illegible], I speake not to disproone what [illegible] 1796 Bp. Watson *Apol Bible* [illegible] never taught, which we cannot [illegible] prove 1814 Chalmers *Evid Chr Revel* IX 251 There is a mighty difference between not proven and disproven 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal* I (1858) 53 No one can now prove or disprove the tradition 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) III 363 Nay, he replied, that is already disproven.

† b To prove to be non-existent or fictitious.

c 1430 *Life St Kath.* (1884) 29 How she dispreved hys goddes *c* 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath* IV. 1576 Saturne, be firste whom ye soo dispreue.

2. To prove (a person) to be untrue or erroneous in his statements; to convict (a person) of falsehood or error; to refute, confute *Obs.* or *arch.*

1589 Cogan *Haven Health* ccxiv (1636) 227 Some perad venture will disprove mee by their owne experience 1604 Shaks *Oth* V ii. 172 Disproue this Villaine, if thou bee'st a man: He sayes, thou told'st him that his wife was false 1633 Hall *Hard Texts, N T* 42 Ye Sadducees are in this palpably disproued. 1709 Strype *Ann Ref.* I. iii 360 One of these that did this was Dr Calfhill, in two sermons preached in the same cathedral, the bishop present to hear himself disproved. 1749 Chelsley *Lett.* II ccii. 267 Should you happen to disprove me

† 3. To disallow authoritatively; to disapprove, Also *intr.* with *of. Obs*

1477 Norton *Ord Alch* vi in Ashm (1652) 100 That other [Art] is disproved and plainely forebod 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 295 Let not the rudenesse of them hym lede For to dysprouse thys ryme dogerell. 1594 Hooker *Eccl Pol* II viii (1611) 78 Men are only not disproued or disallowed of God for them 1628 Vicars *Tobacco* (1650) 406, I wonder why some disprove the taking of Tobacco after meals 1720 *Wodrow Corr* (1843) II 539 For my share, I disprove the method of his licensing 1824 Miss Ferrier *Inher* VIII, They have seen other things either better or worse, and can, therefore, either improve or disprove them.

Hence **Dispro·ved** *ppl. a*, **Dispro·ving,** *vbl. sb.*

1587 Golding *De Mornay* I 10 This also was a disprooving of the false Gods 1598 Barrt *Theor. Warres* II i 25 Chaunging those disproued blacke Billes and Bowes into good Muskets 1639 Ld. Digby *Lett. conc Relig* (1651) 92 Credulity being so easie and naturall, Disproving so difficult

Disprove, obs. form of Disproof.

Dispro·vement. *rare.* [f. Disprove *v* + -ment.] The action or fact of disproving; a proving not to be true, disproof

1662 J Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat* Pref to Rdr, They esteemed his disprovement of what the other had said, for a decision of the matter. 1886 *Pop Sci. Monthly* XXVIII. 695 The scientific discovery around which all Mr Lawes's subsequent work centred was the disprovement of Liebig's mineral ash theory

Dispro·ver. [f as prec + -er 1] a. One who disproves, a refuter † b. A disapprover (*obs.*)

a 1639 Wotton *Dk. Buckhm.* in *Select Harl Misc* (1793) 283 A concurrence of two extremes, within so short a time, by most of the same commenders and disprovers 1682 H More *Annot Glanvill's Lux O.* 68 We may observe what a weak Disprover he is of Pre-existence

Disprovi·de, *v arch* [Dis- 6] *trans* To fail to provide for, to leave unprovided. Hence Disprovi·ded *ppl a*, unprovided, unsupplied, unfurnished (F. *dépourvu*).

152 Barclay *Sallust's Jugurth* (1557) 50 He shulde not hurt nor disprouyde them whyle he had vitail ynough of his owne prouyson. 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec* (1632) 50 The Papacie is not disprovided of his instruments to worke upon these also. *a* 1691 Boyle *Wks* VI 40 (R.) An impatient lutanist, who has his song book and his instrument ready, but is altogether disprovided of strings 1864 Carlyle *Fredk Gt* IV. 531 Much disprovided, destitute

Dispule, dispulje, obs ff Despoil

Dispulp (dispʌ·lp), *v.* [f Dis- 7 a + Pulp *sb.*] *trans* To remove the pulp from.

1895 *Black & White* 6 Apr 467/1 Dispulping coffee.

†**Dispu·lverate,** *v. Obs* ¹*are.* [Dis- 5] *trans.* To dissolve into dust

1609 J. Davies *Holy Roode* (1876) 13 (D.) Confusion shall dispulverate All that this round Orbiculer doth beare

Dispume, -ation, var ff Despume, -ation So **Dispumations** *a*, characterized by despumation, foamy, frothy.

1819 H Busk *Vestriad* II 85 The brawny Tritons In dispumatious ranks, his progress wait

†**Dispu·nct,** *a Obs.* ¹*are* [f. Dis- 4 + L. *punct-us* pointed] The reverse of punctilious, impolite, discourteous.

1599 B Jonson *Cynthia's Rev* v ii, *Asp* I'faith, master, let's go Let's be retrograde *Amo* Stay. That were dispunct to the ladies

Dispunct (dispʊ·ŋkt), *v rare* [f I *dispunct-* ppl. stem f. *despungĕre* to prick or mark here and there, in med L to erase (Du Cange), f Dis- 1 + *pungĕre* to mark, prick] *trans* To mark with points or pricks of the pen; hence: **a.** To mark for erasure or omission, **b.** To mark for distinction, to distinguish.

1563-87 Foxe *A & M* (1684) I 798/1, I desire the Reder then so to take me, as though I did not deal here withal, nor speak of the matter, but utterly to haue pretermitted, and dispuncted the same 1842 De Quincey *Philos Herodotus* Wks IX 207 All beyond Carthage, as Mauritania, etc being dispuncted by no great states or colonies

†**Dispu·nction.** *Obs rare.* [n of action from L *despungĕre*: see prec] The action of marking off by points or pricks, erasure

1637 Jackson *Divers Sermons* Wks 1844 VI. 44 The dispunction or inversion of points or letters 1644 Sir E Dering *Prop Sacr* D b, Another dispunction tells me that the very height of popery was the height of some designers, wherefore else should this line be blotted out?

Dispunge (dispʊ·ndʒ), *v* Also **-sponge** [f *dis-*, Dis- 1 + *spunge*, Sponge *v*, or L *spongĭāre* to wipe away with a sponge, f. *spongia* sponge. In sense there is evident association with Expunge, L. *expungĕre* 'to prick out, strike out, erase' (which also appears in modern use to be influenced by 'sponge' and understood as 'to wipe out'); but no contact of sense appears with L. *dispungĕre* to check off (debits and credits), balance (accounts), weigh, try]

1 *trans.* To discharge or pour down as from a squeezed sponge. *arch* Hence **Dispunging** *vbl sb*

1606 Shaks *Ant & Cl* IV ix 12 Oh Soueraigne Mistris of true Melancholly, The poysonous dampe of night dispunge vpon me 1876 C Wells *Joseph & His Brethren* I v 69 Mute and pellucid as Dispungings of the hollow-bosom'd clouds Gutter the fruitful surface of the earth

†**2.** To wipe out, blot out, delete, Expunge *Obs*

1622 Sparrow *Bk Com. Prayer* Pref., Quarrels . about dispunging some Names out of the Diptychs *a* 1639 Sir H Wotton *Hymn* in Fair *S P Jas I* (1848) 250 Thou that has dispong'd my score 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig Sacr* III i. § 13 They are to be dispunged out of the Census of such who act upon free principles of reason.

Dispunishable (dispʊ·nɪʃăb'l), *a Law* [a. AF *despunishable*, f. Dis- 10 + *punishable* = F. *punissable*] Free from liability to punishment or penalty; not punishable.

[1528 J Perkins *Profit Bk* ix § 619 Ce wast & dispunishable [tr 1642 This wast is dispunishable] 1577 Stanyhurst *Descr Irel* in *Holinshed* (1587) II 26/1 If this were in ame dispunishable wise raked vp in the ashes some other would inkindle the like fire afresh 1594 West *2nd Pt Symbol.* § 61 Until attornement hee is dispunishable of wast 1628 Coke *On Litt* 27 b, Tenant in tail after passibility is dispunishable for waste 1639 *Of Nuisance to private Houses* 21 If water fall on my land, and I make a Sluice, and let it out of my land into another mans; this is dispunishable, for every man may doe this one after another *a* 1734 North *Exam* II v § 24 (1740) 329 The Person of the Sovereign is dispunishable and incoercible by Force 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) IV 82 If . long and unreasonable leases are the chief cause of dilapidations much more would they be so, if they were made dispunishable for waste 1882 Ld Coleridge in *Fortn. Rev* Feb 235 Seduction, which may be more wicked, is dispunishable

†**Dispu·nished,** *ppl a. Law Obs. rare* [f Dis- 8 + Punished, rendering AF. *despuni, depuny* (13-14th c), f F *des-*, Dis- 4 + *puni* punished] Unpunished, free from punishment.

1630 in Rushw *Hist Coll* (1659) I App 53 In some cases, criminal offences shall be dispunished

Dispurple (dispʊ·rp'l), *v nonce-wd* [f Dis- 7 a + Purple *sb*] *trans.* To strip of the (imperial) purple; to deprive of sovereignty

1877 Blackie *Wise Men* 347 'Tis fit we die with crowns upon our head Nor beg our way dispurpled to the grave

†**Dispurpose,** *v. Obs rare.* [f. Dis- 6 + Purpose *sb*] *trans* To defeat of its purpose

1607 *Lingua* v i, in Hazl *Dodsley* IX 433 She seeming her former plots dispurposed, sends me to an old witch

†**Dispu·rse,** *v Obs* [An alteration of Disburse after Purse] = Disburse, Depurse

1593 Shaks 2 *Hen. VI*, III i 117 Many a Pound of mine owne proper store Haue I dispursed [*Fol* 4 disbursed] to the Garrisons, And neuer ask'd for restitution 1625-49 *Sc Acts Chas I* (1814) VI 9 (Jam.) The estaits declares they will see the said John Kenneday repayit of quhat he sall agrie for, dispurse, or give out for outreiking of the said ship

†**Dispurvey'**, *v. Obs* Forms 5 des-, dys-, -porvey, 5-6 -pourvey, 5- dispurvey [a OF *desporveeir, -porveir, -porveer* (12th c in Littré), f *des-*, Dis- 4 + *porveeir* to provide see Purvey] *trans* To rob or strip of provision; to render destitute. Chiefly in pa pple *dispurveyed* (= OF. *desporveu*, mod.F *dépourvu*), unprovided, destitute.

c 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* I x (1544) 21 b, Thei be caught dispurueyed of defence 1481-4 E Paston in *Paston Lett* No 859 III 280, I am not assartaynd how she is purveyde of mony I would not se her dysporveyd, yf I myght 1485 Caxton *Chas Gt* 69 Olyuer whyche was thus dyspourueyed of his hors *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* xix. 418 They of mountalban be dyspurueyd of mete 1530 Palsgr 521/2, I dispourvey, I unprovyde 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut* xcii 570 Wee shall be dispurueied and stript out of all thinges 1609 Heywood *Brit Troy* VI xc 133 They dispurueyed their vestry of such Treasure As they may spare

Hence †**Dispurvey'ed** *ppl. a*, unprovided, unprepared (= OF. *desporveu*.)

14 . Lydg & Burgh *Secrees* 2417 Upon thy Enemy renne not sodeynly, Ne dispurveyed 1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* 101 b/1 And he despourueyd, deth cometh whyche taketh all fro hym 1484 — *Curiall* 14 To be drowned by theyr dyspourueyed aduysement 1494 Fabyan *Chron* VII 422 [He] gatheryd hym an vnredy and dispurueyed hoost for the warre 1580 Baret *Alv.* D 919 Dispurueied of frends lacking frends, *Inops ab amicis*

†**Dispurvey'ance.** *Obs rare* [f prec., after Purveyance] Want of provisions; destitution.

1590 Spenser *F. Q* III x 10 Daily siege, through dispurvyance long And lacke of reskewes, will to parley drive

Disputabi·lity. [f next + -ity] The quality or fact of being disputable, a disputable matter

1853 Ruskin *Stones Ven* III iv § 3 168 *note*, Their very disputability proves the state above alleged 1892 W W Pevton *Mem Jesus* VII 205 History is a vast disputability

Disputable (dɪ·spɪŭtăb'l, dɪspɪ·ŭtăb'l), *a* (*sb*) [ad. L. *disputābilis* that may be disputed, f *disputāre* to Dispute Cf 16th c F. *disputable*]

1 That may be disputed, questioned, or discussed; liable to be called in question, contested, or controverted, questionable

1548 Hall *Chron., Hen IV* (an 11) 30 Which thyng is nether materiall nor disputable 1587 Fleming *Contn Holinshed* III 1347/1 This is a matter disputable in Schooles 1638 Sir T Herbert *Trav* (ed 2) 333 Of Japan Whether it bee an Ile or no, is disputable 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III 114 It is disputable to me that all power is in the people 1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett* Wks 1755 V II 38 Until any point is determined to be a law, it remains disputable by every subject. 1853 J H Newman *Hist Sk* (1873) II i iii 125 Let us put aside theories and disputable points

†**2.** Ready or inclined to dispute; disputatious.

1600 Shaks *A l' L* II v 36, I haue bin all this day to auoid him He is too disputeable for my companie.

†**B.** as *sb* A disputable matter. *Obs.*

1649 G Daniel *Trimarch* The Author 7 The intricate puzzle of Disputables 1660 Jer Taylor *Duct Dubit* i. iv, This discourse of all the disputables in the world

Disputableness. [f prec. + -ness] The quality of being disputable

1660 Fisher *Rustick's Alarm* Wks (1679) 279 Nothing that savours of more than Dubiousness and Disputableness it self 1661 T Phillips *Long Parlt Rev* (R), The disputableness and unwarrantableness of their authority 1685 H More *Paralip Prophet* 42 Both acknowledge an uncertainty and disputableness in some Kings Reigns

Disputably, *adv* [f. as prec. + -ly 2] In a disputable manner or degree; questionably

1836 Lytton *Athens* (1837) I. 279 Linus and Thamyris, and, more disputably, Orpheus, are precursors of Homer

†**Disputa·city.** *Obs* [irreg f Disputatious, as if *disputacious*; cf. *pugnacious, pugnacity*, and see -acity] = Disputatiousness.

1660 H More *Myst Godl* 472 Fruitlesse disputacity 1672 *Mede's Wks, Life* 18 Addicted to a disingenuous humour of Disputacity *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet Wks 1721 III 337 But Disputacity the Mind confounds.

Disputant (dɪ·spɪŭtănt), *a.* and *sb* [a L. *disputānt-em*, pr pple. of *disputāre* to Dispute · see -ant] **A.** *adj* That disputes; disputing engaged in dispute or controversy.

1671 Milton *P R* IV 218 Thou there wast found Among the gravest Rabbies, disputant On points and questions fitting Moses' chair 1711 Shaftesb *Charac* IV ii. (1737) III 214 After the known way of Disputant Hostility 1870 *Pall Mall G* 5 Nov 1 Time for disputant nations to recover their calmness may possibly be secured.

B *sb* One who disputes or argues, *esp* a public debater or controversialist

1612 Dekker *It be not good* Wks 1873 III 276 Hisse babling fooles, But crowne the deepe-braind disputant *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 16 A quick and pressing disputant in logic and philosophy 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1763 (1831) I 421 [Goldsmith] was enabled to pursue his travels partly by demanding at the Universities to enter the lists as a disputant 1840 Mill *Diss. & Disc.* (1875) I. 408 Disputants are rarely good judges

Disputation (dɪspɪŭtē·ʃən). Also 4 **-acioun,** 4-6 **-acion, -atioun,** 5-6 **dys-** [ad L *disputātiōn-em*, n. of action from *disputāre* to Dispute; perh. immed a F *disputation* (15th c in Littré). The earlier word was Disputisoun, of which *disputation* may be viewed as a refashioning after the L original]

1. The action of disputing or debating (questions, etc), controversial argument; debate, discussion, controversy

c 1450 *Merlin* 139 So indured longe the disputacion betwene hem tweyne. 1489 Barbour's *Bruce* I 250 Than mayss clerkis questioun, Quhen thai fall in disputacyoun [*The original of* 1375 *had prob* disputisoun] 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 38 b, Let vs leue this disputacyon and reasonynge 1561 T Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I 30 For one litle woordes sake, they wer so whote in disputation 1663 Butler *Hud* I i 77 He'd run in Debt by Disputation, And pay with Ratiocination 1758 Johnson *Idler* No 19 ¶ 3 In the heat of disputation. 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* IV lxiii 427 He had a keen relish for theological disputation

b with *a* and *pl* A discussion, a dispute

1557 N T (Rhem) *Rom* xiv 1 Him that is weake in the fayth, take vnto you, but not to enter into doubtful disputations of controuersies 1570 Dee *Math Pref* 25, I was by certaine earnest disputations thereto so prouoked 1852 Robertson *Serm* Ser IV xix (1876) 246 The church was filled with disputations 1858 J Martineau *Stud Chr* 208 With one of these to hold a disputation

c *spec* An exercise in which parties formally sustain, attack, and defend a question or thesis, as in the mediæval schools and universities

1551 T Wilson *Logike* (1567) 61 a, That is called a disputacion or reasonyng of matters, when certaine persones debate a cause together, and one taketh part contrary vnto an other 1612 Brinsley *Lud Lit* 281 [They] haue a disputation for the victorship once euery quarter of the yeare 1726 Amherst *Terræ Fil* xx 103 Academical disputations are two fold, ordinary and extraordinary, extraordinary disputations I call those which are performd in the public schools of the university, as requisite qualifications for degrees 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I viii 344 To visit the academies, where they mingled in disputation 1870 Jevons *Elem Logic* xviii (1890) 152 In former centuries it was, indeed, the practice for all students at the Universities to take part in public disputations, during which elaborate syllogistic arguments were put forward by one side and confuted by precise syllogisms on the other side *attrib* 1760 Goldsm *Cit W* lxviii ¶ 10, I have drawn up a disputation challenge to this effect

†**2.** Written discussion or treatment of a question; a dissertation *Obs*

a 1533 Frith (*title*), A Disputacion of Purgatorye, diuided into thre bokes 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 45 This disputation concerning the number of the principall parts

†**3.** Doubtful or disputable condition, doubt. *Obs*

1549 Allen *Jude's Par Rev* 34 Let vs content oure selfes with this, in this doubte and dysputacyon. 1689 *Prot Garland* 2 For without all Disputation, I shall never trouble you

†**4.** Interchange of ideas, discourse, conversation *Obs.* (A doubtful sense.)

1596 Shaks 1 *Hen IV*, III i 206, I vnderstand thy Kisses, and thou mine, And that's a feeling disputation 1599 — *Hen V*, III ii. 101 Captaine Mackmorrice .. will you voutsafe me, looke you, a few disputations with you

Disputatious (dɪspɪŭtē·ʃəs), *a* Also 7-8 **-acious.** [f. prec.; see -ous.] Characterized by, or given to, disputation; inclined to dispute or wrangle; contentious

1660 H. More *Myst. Godl* 69, I shall remit the disputacious to the mercy of School Divines 1768-74 Tucker *Lt Nat* (1852) I. 61 In this divided disputatious world one must not expect to travel any road long without a check 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xii, The wine rendered me loquacious, disputatious, and quarrelsome 1848 Mrs Jameson *Sacr & Leg Art* (1850) 115 Those were disputatious days.

Disputa·tiously, *adv.* [f. prec + -ly 2.] In a disputatious manner; contentiously.

1864 in Webster. 1871 *Daily News* 18 Aug, [In railway accidents] injuries may be disputatiously litigated

Disputa·tiousness. [f as prec. + -ness] The quality of being disputatious.

1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 3 A scrupulosity, and Disputatiousness about Externals and Forms in Religion 1796 Lamb *Lett.* (1888) I 41 But enough of this spirit of disputatiousness. 1888 Bryce *Amer Commw* I 360 The inherent disputatiousness and perversity of bodies of men

Disputative (dɪspɪŭ·tătɪv), *a* [a late L *disputātīv-us* (Cassiodorus), f *disputāt-*, ppl. stem of *disputāre* to Dispute · see -ative]

1. Characterized by or given to disputation; disputatious.

1579 G Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 72 The disputative appetite of Doctor Busbye 1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* II ii, Thou hast a doctor's look, A face disputative, of Salamanca 1787 Mad D'Arblay *Diary* 6 Mar, I told him I was in no disputative humour 1788 *Trifler* No 23 303 The cavils of the disputative. 1890 Miss S J Duncan *Soc Departure* 57 The critic most disputative of its positions

†**2.** That is the subject of disputation or dispute; controversial, controverted *Obs.*

1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb) 31 The Phylosopher .. teacheth a disputatiue vertue 1589 Nashe *Pref* to *Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 14, I had rather referre it, as a disputatiue plea to Diuines 1708 Luttrell *Brief Rel* (1857) VI 270 [He] reported the method of balloting in disputative elections

3 Of or pertaining to disputation.

1664 H. More *Myst Iniq* Apol 547 Which Knowledge of the Lord is not certainly any Disputative Subtilty or curious Decision 1873 Burton *Hist Scot* VI lxxii 278 The oddest of all their disputative exhibitions

Hence **Dispu·tatively** *adv*, in a disputative or contentious manner, disputatiously, **Dispu·tativeness,** the quality of being disputatious.

1588 J Harvey *Disc. Probl.* 7, I..onely assay problematically, and as our schoolemen tearme it, disputatiuely, what may therin appeere most probable 1836 G S Faber *Prim*

Doctr. Election (1842) 224 Disputativeness 1842 — *Provinc Lett* (1844) II. 203 In such a case of dogged disputativeness 1860 Rladi *Cloister & H* II 316 'There, now', said Catherine, disputatively

Di·sputator. *rare.* [a. L. *disputātor*, agent-noun f *disputāre*] A disputer, a disputant

1637 Gillespie *Eng Pop Ceremo* III. viii 179 No man in the Councell ought to have a judiciarie voice, unlesse he bee withall a Disputator 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref* I. 447 How different a *disputator* was Johann Eck!

Dispute (dispiū·t), *v* Forms. 3–6 **despute**, 4 **despute**, **despout**, **dispite**, 4–5 **dispoyte**, **dispuit(e**, 4–6 **dyspute**, 6 **dysspote**, 4– **dispute**. [ME. *des-*, *dispute*, a OF. *despute-r* (12th c. in Littré), mod.F. *disputer* (=Pr *desputar*, Sp *disputar*, It *disputare*), ad. L. *disputāre* to compute, estimate, investigate, treat of, discuss, in Vulg to dispute, contend in words; f. Dis- 1 + *putāre* to compute, reckon, consider]

I. *intransitive*

1. To contend with opposing arguments or assertions; to debate or discourse argumentatively; to discuss, argue, hold disputation; often, to debate in a vehement manner or with altercation about something.

a 1225 [See Disputing *vbl sb*] *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg* I 94/72 For-to disputi a 3ein a 3ong womman. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth* v metr iv 166 þe poriche of þe toune of athenis þer as philosophres hadde hir congregacioun to dispoyten *c* 1400 *Apol. Lollt* Introd 15 As if two persones disputiden to gidre 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1567) 121, *note*, Fower questions necessarie to bee made of any matter, before we despute. 1588 Shaks *L. L. L.* v. i. 69 Thou disputes like an Infant: goe whip thy Gigge 1660 Jer Taylor *Worthy Communn.* Introd 10 My purpose is not to dispute but to persuade. 1766 Fordyce *Serm Yng Wom.* (1767) II. xi 158 Be it your ambition to practise, not to dispute 1845 S Austin *Ranke's Hist Ref* I 445 He .. took long journeys,—for example, to Vienna and Bologna,—expressly to dispute there.

b. Const. *about*, † *against*, † *of*, *on*, *upon* a subject; *with*, *against* an opponent.

a 1250 [See Disputing *vbl sb*]. *c* 1290 [See above] *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 8970 (Cott) Quen þat þis sibele and þe kyng Disputed had o mani thing *c* 1300 *Ibid* 19739 (Edin) Paul faste disputid wiþ þe griues *c* 1305 *Edmund Conf* 255 in *E. E. P* (1862) 77 As þis holi man in diuinite Despuede, as hit was his wone, of þe trinite *a* 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg Prince* 379 Of our feithe wole I not dispute at alle 1539 Bible (Great) *Acts* IX. 29 He spake and disputed agaynst the Grekes 1597 Shaks *Rom & Jul* III iii 63 (Qo 1) Let me dispute with thee of thy estate 1604 — *Oth* I ii 75 He haue't disputed on. 1631 *Star Chamb Cases* (Camden) 58 My Lord Keeper tould him it was noe tyme to dispute with the sentence, but to obey 1648 Symmons *Vind Chas I*, 7 A Bill was proferred and disputed upon concerning a Fleet 1655 Stanley *Hist Philos.* III. (1701) 77/1 Whosoever disputed with him of what subject soever. 1775 Johnson *Let to Mrs Thrale* 20 May, I dined in a large company yesterday, and disputed against toleration with one Doctor Meyer 1847 Emerson *Repr Men, Napoleon* Wks (Bohn) I. 378 The Emperor told Josephine that he disputed like a devil on these two points

† 2 To contend otherwise than with arguments (e g with arms); to strive, struggle *Obs*

1659 B Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 131 He lost yet three Regiments more; whereby he was taught that he must dispute lustily, to get any advantage upon him 1828 Scott *F M Perth* xxix, Simon felt a momentary terror, lest he should have to dispute for his life with the youth.

II. *transitive*

3. To discuss, debate, or argue (a question).

a. with *subord cl*

(Originally *intrans*, the clause being a kind of cognate object, specifying the matter in dispute (cf 'I dreamed that I saw', etc), but at length *trans*, and so *passive* in quots 1736, 1850.)

1340 *Ayenb* 79 þe yealde filozofes þet zuo byzylyche desputede and zozten huet wes þe hezeste guod ine þise lyue 1382 Wyclif *Mark* IX 34 Thei disputiden among hem in the weie, who of hem schulde be more 1538 Starkey *England* I ii. 54 To dyspute wych of thys iuls ys best, me semyth superfluouse 1692 Ray *Creation* I (1704) 70, I will not dispute what Gravity is 1736 Butler *Anal* II. i. Wks 1874 I. 155 It may possibly be disputed, how far miracles can prove natural Religion 1833 Ht Martineau *Brierley Creek* IV 86 How long will the two parties go on disputing whether luxury be a virtue or a crime? 1850 McCosh *Div. Govt* III i (1874) 331 It has often been disputed whether virtue has its seat among the faculties or the feelings

b. with simple object (orig representing or equivalent to a clause)

1513 More in Grafton *Chron* (1568) II 775 He sayde to her that he would no more dispute the matter 1526–34 Tindale *Mark* IX 33 What was it that ye disputed bytwene you by the waye? 1568 Grafton *Chron* II 553 Many doubts were moved and disputed 1611 Shaks *Wint. T* IV iv 411 Can he speake? heare? Know man from man? Dispute his owne estate? 1667 Milton *P L* v 822 Shalt thou dispute With him the points of libertie, who made Thee what thou art? 1820 Scott *Abbot* xxxvii, We may dispute it upon the road

† 4 To maintain, uphold, or defend (an assertion, cause, etc) by argument or disputation, to argue or contend (that something is so) ? *Obs*

1610 Bp Carleton *Jurisd* Pref, I haue disputed the Kings right with a good conscience, from the rules of Gods word 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol Anat* I i 3 The vapor growing into the like nature as Casserus rightly disputes 1713 Swift *Cadenus & Vanessa* 344 And these, she offer'd to dispute, Alone distinguish'd man from brute.

5 To argue against, contest, controvert.

a To call in question or contest the validity or accuracy of a statement, etc, or the existence of a thing The opposite of *to maintain* or *defend*.

1513 More in Grafton *Chron* (1568) II 811 Seth he is nowe king I purpose not to dispute his title 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* II xxiv 168 Men are disposed to dispute the commands of the Commonwealth 1701 De Foe *Jure-Divino Eng* Pref, As to Vices, who can dispute our Intemperance? 1770 *Junius Lett* xxvii 182 The truth of these declarations . cannot decently be disputed 1783 Cowper *Alex Selkirk* i, I am monarch of all I survey, My right there is none to dispute 1824 J. S Mill in *Westm Rev* I. 535 No one will dispute to Johnson the title of an admirer of Shakspeare 1885 Fox in *Law Rep* 15 Q Bench Div. 173 A bill of sale .. the validity of which is disputed by the trustee

b. To controvert (a person).

1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 114 To dispute him here, is to question foundations 1687 ? H More *Death's Vis* viii *note* 32 (1713) 33 He would Dispute the Devil upon that Question 1845 T W Coit *Puritanism* 280 Belknap could dispute Hutchinson about the quarrelsomeness of the Puritans in Holland

6. To encounter, oppose, contest, strive against, resist (an action, etc)

1605 Shaks *Mach* IV iii 219 Dispute it like a man. 1720 *Independent Whig* (1728) No 36 320 [He] shall find no Mercy, if he disputes to bend to their Usurpations 1737 *Col Rec Pennsyl* IV 251 Threatening to shoot the said Lowden if he disputed doing what was required of him 1748 *Anson's Voy* II xii 265 They seemed resolved to dispute his landing 1884 *Liverpool Mercury* 3 Mar 5/2 The Soudanese . chose Teb as the ground upon which to dispute the advance of the British troops on Tokar.

7 To contend or compete for the possession of, to contest a prize, victory, etc.

1654 Ld Orrery *Parthen* (1676) 575 If Parthenissa had been [illegible] disputed 1705 [illegible] times disputed the Ground with the Brandenburghers 1734 tr *Rollin's Anc Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 41 The poets disputed the prize of poetry 1761 Hume *Hist Eng* III lxi 328 The battle of Warsaw had been obstinately disputed during the space of three days 1871 Freeman *Norm Conq* (1876) IV. xvii 47 We wonder .that every inch of ground was not disputed in arms

III. 8 To move or influence by disputation, to argue *into* or *out of* something

[Immediately from the intrans sense 1, cf 'to talk any one into' or 'out of']

1647 Jer. Taylor *Lib Proph* Ep Ded 3 It would not be very hard to dispute such men into mercies and compliances 1652 Nedham *Selden's Mare Cl* Ep Ded 5 To assert his own Interest and dispute them into a reasonable submission 1695 *Preserv Protest Relig Motive of Revolution* 12 The Roman Catholics would have disputed us out of our Religion *a* 1732 Atterbury *Luke* xvi 31 (Scager) One reason why a man is capable of being disputed out of the truth

Dispute (dispiū·t), *sb* [f the vb; – F *dispute*, It., Sp, Pg *disputa*]

1 The act of disputing or arguing against; active verbal contention, controversy, debate.

(In first quot almost certainly the verb infin)

[*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20793 (Cott) Disput, he [St. Jerome] sais, es na mister] 1638 Sir T Herbert *Trav* (ed 2) 71 Without more dispute or delay [he] commands them all to execution 1655 Stanley *Hist Philos* III (1701) 70/1 He was visited by his friend, with [illegible] pute after his usual manner 1746 [illegible] That once was in the Heat of [illegible] *Eng* (1858) I 114 It is a common matter of dispute whether landed estates should be large or small 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) IV 31 We may make a few admissions which will narrow the field of dispute

b Phr *In dispute* that is disputed, debated, in controversy *Beyond, out of, past, without dispute* past controversy, unquestionably, indisputably.

1659 B Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 230 The Kingdom of Bohemia was put out of dispute with Silesia, and Moravia 1682 Dryden *Mac Flecknoe* 5 Flecknoe In prose and verse was owned without dispute Through all the realms of Nonsense absolute. 1698 Fryer *Acc E. India & P* 405 A thing beyond dispute *a* 1704 Locke (J), To bring as a proof an hypothesis which is the very thing in dispute. 1745 P Thomas *Jrnl Anson's Voy* 152 We, who could without Dispute sail much better 1781 Cowper *Truth* 106 Which is the saintlier worthy of the two? 'Past all dispute, yon anchorite', say you 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit India* II iv vii 263 The necessity of such a fund was pronounced to be without dispute 1825 Macaulay *Ess, Milton* (1854) I 17/1 To call a free parliament and to submit to its decision all the matters in dispute

2 An occasion or instance of the same, an argumentative contention or debate, a controversy, also, in weakened sense, a difference of opinion, freq with the added notion of vehemence, a heated contention, a quarrel.

1611 Cotgr, *Dispute*, a dispute, difference, debate, altercation 1638 Prynne *Briefe Relat.* 19 If I may be admitted a faire dispute, on faire termes I will maintaine the challenge against all the Prelates 1696 tr *Du Mont's Voy Levant* 17 Being engag'd in a pretty warm dispute with some Officers 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 96/1 There was a dispute between Bollakey Doss's widow and Pudmohun Doss 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) V 310 Disputes arose between [them] respecting the validity of this will 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* III xvii, Disputes engender disputes *Mod* The dispute in the trade will, it is hoped, be settled without a strike

† b An oral or written discussion of a subject in which arguments for and against are set forth and examined *Obs.*

1608 Hieron *Defence* III 165 Thus am I come to an end of this dispute 1655 Stanley *Hist Philos.* III (1701) 100/1 He was the first that committed the disputes of Socrates his Master to writing 1678 Cudworth *Intell Syst* I i § 22 21 His Lectures and Disputes concerning the Immortality of the Soul. 1725 tr *Dupin's Eccl Hist 17th C.* I. v 65 The Name also of Dispute was given to Sermons 1831 Brewster *Newton* (1855) II xv 62 Trying to engage him in philosophical disputes

† c. A logical argument *Obs rare.*

1594 Hooker *Eccl Pol.* III. xi § 10 These are but weake and feeble disputes for the inference of that conclusion *Ibid* III xi § 18, I might have added their more familiar and popular disputes

† 3. Strife, contest; a fight or struggle. *Obs*

1647 *8* Cotterell *Davila's Hist. Fr* (1678) 25 They were taken prisoners without much dispute 1659 B Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 282 After four houres dispute, the Dutch endeavoured to get away. 1667 Milton *P L.* VI 123 He who in debate of Truth hath won, Should win in Arms, in both disputes alike Victor 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No 4540/5 The Bristol had a very warm Dispute with the aforesaid 2 Ships of the Enemy *a* 1745 Swift *Stephen* in *Lett* (1768) IV 297 The Scots were, after a sharp dispute, entirely defeated

4. *attrib.*, as *dispute benefit*, *pay*, pay to members of a trades' union while on strike or locked out

1892 *Star* 1 Mar. 3/3 They have been receiving dispute pay from their union. 1895 *Daily News* 19 Aug. 5/2 Three-quarters of a million on dispute benefits, half a million on out-of-work benefits

Disputed (dispiū·ted), *ppl a* [f. prec. vb. + -ED1.] That is made the subject of dispute, debate, or contention; debated, contested

1611 Cotgr, *Disputé*, disputed, debated. 1703 Rowe *Ulyss* II i 928 The disputed Field at last is ours. 1719 De Foe *Consoc* (1840) I. xv 264 Disputed points in religion. 1807 Scott *Jam Let* 15 May (1894) I iii 74 The tempest of disputed election was raging in every town through which I passed 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng* IV. 127 All along the line . there was long a disputed territory

† **Dispu·teful,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Dispute *sb* + -ful.] Given to disputing; disputatious

1631 R H *Arraignm Whole Creature* § 3 87 A doubtfull Didimist in this poinct, or a disputefull Scepticke.

Dispu·teless, *a rare*–0. [f. Dispute + less] 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Disputeless*, without or free from dispute, also not apt to dispute 1755 Johnson, *Disputeless*, undisputed, uncontrovertible. Hence in later Dicts

Disputer (dispiū·tər) Also 5 **-ar**, 5–6 **dys-**. [f. Dispute *v.* + -er1.] One who disputes; one who is given to disputation or controversy; a disputant.

1434 Misyn *Mending of Life* 121 Hard sentens to disputars . be left 1529 *Supplic to King* 23 The teachinge of suche scole men & subtyll disputers 1539 Bible (Great) 1 *Cor* 1 20 Where is the disputer of this worlde? 1643 Milton *Divorce* II iii (1851) 70 In this controverse the justice of God stood upright ev'n among heathen disputers 1725 Watts *Logic* II iii § 3 (6) Your great disputers and your men of controversy are in continual danger of this sort of prejudice 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) I 468 Great disputers come to think . that they have grown to be the wisest of mankind.

Disputing (dispiū·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f as prec + -ing1.] The action of the vb. Dispute in various senses; disputation, debate; controversy

a 1225 *Leg Kath* 561 Ah 3et me þuncheð betere þt ha beo car ouercumen Wið desputinge *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 895 3if þu gest her of to disputinge, Ich wepe bet thane þu singe. 1526–34 Tindale *Acts* xv 2 Ther was rysen dissencion and disputinge 1548 Hall *Chron Hen VI* (an 28) 159 b, Sober in communication, wyse in disputyng 1649 Jer Taylor *Gt Exemp* Ep Ded, Such is the nature of disputings, that they begin commonly in mistakes 1881 Mrs. Hunt *Childr Jerus* 111 Hills and rocks stand now as then, regardless of the disputings of East and West.

Dispu·ting, *ppl a* [f. as prec. + -ing2.] That disputes; given to dispute, disputatious

1645 Milton *Tetrach* (1851) 159 Many disputing Theologians 1691 Hartcliffe *Virtues* 333 The Philosophy of the Disputing Greeks. 1762 Goldsm *Cit W* cxi 87 The stake, the fagot, and the disputing doctor in some measure ennoble the opinions they are brought to oppose

† **Dispu·tisoun.** *Obs.* Forms: 3 **desputisun**, 4 **-isoun**, **-eson**, **despitusoun**, **-esoun**, **disputiso(u)n**, **-isun**, **-eso(u)n**, **-pitesoun**, **-petisioun**, 5 **-petison**. [a OF *desputeisun*, *-on*, *-assun*, *-esun*, *-ison*, *-isson*, *disp-*, early ad L. *disputātiōnem*, with prefix and suffix conformed to their popular types. see -ation, and cf *oreisun*, Orison. The regular ME. type, but superseded in 15th c by the latinized Disputation, q v.] = Disputation

c 1290 *S Eng Leg* I 279/56 A day þare was i-nome Of desputisun bi tweone heom. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 13925 (Cott) And herd o þair disputisun *c* 1330 R Brunne *Chron* (1810) 300 þe clergie of þe south mad a disputesoun, & openly with mouth assigned gode resoun 1382 Wyclif *Eccl* III 11 To the disputisoun of them — *Rom* XIV 1 Take ȝe a syk man in bileue, not in deceptaciouns [*gloss*, or dispeticiouns] of thoustis *c* 1386 Chaucer *Merch T* 230 As al day falleth altercacioun Bitwixen freendes in disputisoun [*MS Harl* disputeson, 4 *MSS* disputacion] *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xlv 730 Tyl it happed vppon a day That theke dispetison ȝe comen & say

Dispys, dispyt(e, obs ff Despise, Despite.

Disqualification (diskwǫ·lifikē·ʃən). [n. of action from Disqualify: see -ation.]

1 The action of disqualifying or depriving of requisite qualifications; *spec* legal incapacitation; also, the fact or condition of being disqualified

1770 BURKE *Pres Discont* (R), The fault of overstraining popular qualities, and asserting popular privileges, has led to disqualification 1789 *Constit. U S* I § 3 Removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office 1878 LECKY *Eng in 18th C* II. VII 405 Another deep line of disqualification was introduced into Irish life

2 That which disqualifies or prevents from being qualified; a ground or cause of incapacitation

1711-14 *Spectator* (J), It is recorded as a sufficient disqualification of a wife, that, speaking of her husband, she said, God forgive him 1838 DICKENS *Nich Nick* XVIII, I hope you don't think good looks a disqualification for the business 1870 EMERSON *Soc & Solit* Wks (Bohn) III 5 In society, high advantages are set down to the individual as disqualifications

Disqualify (diskwǫ lifəi), *v* [f. DIS- 6 + QUALIFY Cf. mod F *déqualifier*] *trans* To deprive of the qualifications required for some purpose; to render unqualified, to unfit, disable

1723 [see DISQUALIFYING] 1733 SWIFT *On Poetry, A Rhapsody* 41 Disqualify'd by fate To rise in church, or law, or state 1736 — *Let* 22 Apr Wks 1814 XIX 24 My common illness is of that kind which utterly disqualifies me for all conversation, I mean my deafness [Cf ib 143 (1737) A long fit of deafness hath unqualified me for conversing] 1753 HANWAY *Trav* (1762) I VII XCI 416 Nor do their colder regions disqualify them for friendship 1837 J H NEWMAN *Prophet Off Ch* 180 What force prepossessions have in disqualifying us from searching Scripture dispassionately for ourselves 1880 L STEPHEN *Pope* IV 109 Strong passions and keen sensibilities may easily disqualify a man for domestic tranquility

b. *spec* To deprive of legal capacity, power, or right, to incapacitate legally, to pronounce unqualified; = DISABLE *v* 2.

1732 SWIFT *Sacr Test* Wks 1778 IV 290 The church of England is the only body of Christians which in effect disqualifies those, who are employed to preach its doctrine, from sharing in the civil power, farther than as senators 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I VI 550 Disqualifying all future Consuls and Prætors, from holding any province, till five years after the expiration of their Magistracies 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III XXIV 333 His youth did not disqualify him for taking part in the public counsels, as it did for military command 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb 2/6 Persons having such joint ownership ought not to be disqualified

c *refl.* and *intr.* To represent or profess oneself to be disqualified; to deny or disparage one's own qualifications.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. XXXI 290 Disqualify now; can't you, my dear? Tell fibs Say you are *not* a fine girl 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng* II VIII 479 It is usual for the Speaker to disqualify himself for the office

Hence **Disqua·lified** *ppl a.*

1718 *Freethinker* No 69 ₱ 10 In favour of the disqualified Gentlemen 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 116 Unworthy and disqualified Persons

Disqua·lifying, *ppl a.* [f prec. + -ING 2] That disqualifies; incapacitating, disabling; self-depreciating.

1783 ARBUTHNOT in *Swift's Lett* (1766) II 31 Lord Whitworth, our plenipotentiary, had this disease, (which is a little disqualifying for that employment) 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. v 23, I love not to make disqualifying speeches, by such we seem to intimate that we believe the complimenter to be in earnest 1891 *Athenæum* 26 Dec 874/2 The enforced retirement of many public servants when they have attained the disqualifying age

Disqua·lity. *nonce-wd* [DIS- 9] Defect.

1863 LD LENNOX *Brog Remin* II 7 The latter quality, or, strictly speaking, disquality, rendering him a fair subject for a hoax

Disquamation, obs. f. DESQUAMATION. So **Disquama·tor** (see quot.).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Disquamator*, a scaling of fish, a taking off the shell or bark 1674 *Ibid* (ed 4), *Disquamator*, a Chyrurgeon's or Apothecaries Instrument, to take off the scum, rind or bark of any thing

Disquantity (diskwǫ ntĭti), *v* [f DIS- 7 a + QUANTITY *sb*]

1 *trans* To lessen in quantity; to diminish

1605 SHAKS *Lear* I IV 270 Be then desir'd By her A little to disquantity your Traine. 1633 T ADAMS *Exp 2 Peter* III 9 [God] disquantitied his [Gideon's] forces from thirty-two thousand to three hundred.

2 To deprive of metrical quantity.

1866 LOWELL *Swinburne's Trag* Prose Wks 1890 II. 130 The Earl of Orford used to have Statius read aloud to him every night for two hours by a tipsy tradesman and found some strange mystery of sweetness in the disquantitied syllables

†Disqua·re, *v. Obs rare* [f *dis-* for DIS- 6 + SQUARE *v*] *trans.* To put out of square, to place awry Hence **†Disqua·ring** *vbl sb*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* III III 91 If there be but one eye out of square the first thing almost we marke, is the improportion or disquaring of that part

†Disqua·rter, *v.*[1] *Obs rare* [f DIS- 6 or 7 c + QUARTER] *intr* To leave one's quarters

1654 EARL MONM. tr *Bentivoglio's Warrs of Flanders* 65 In their quartering and disquartering, and particularly upon occasion of forrage, there happened almost continually some skirmishes between the soldiers of the two Armies

†Disqua·rter, *v.*[2] *Obs rare.* [irreg. f DIS- I, in twain (or Gr. *δίς* twice) + QUARTER *v*] *trans* To halve or divide the quarters of.

1632 QUARLES *Div Fancies* III LXXVIII (1660) 132 If then, at most, the measur'd life of Man Be counted but a span, Being half'd, and quarter'd, and disquarter'd thus, What, what remains for us?

†Disqua·tte, *v Obs* Pa t. & pple disquatt [f *dis-*, DIS- I + *squatte-n*, SQUAT *v* , to crush, break (cf. TO-SQUATTE in same sense) perh AF had *desquater*, *-er*, for OF *esquater*, *-eer*, *-er* to break] *trans* To break asunder, smash, to violate (a truce)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel Wks I 246 A woman shal disquatte his heed 1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng* CCXXVI 233 The whiche trewes he falsely and vntrewely by cauellacions losed and dysquatte *Ibid* CCXCIX 240 Thurugh lettyng of the pope and of the court of rome the forsayd couenaunts were disquatt and left of

Disqueat *v* : see next

Disquiet (diskwəi ĕt), *v* [f DIS- 6 + QUIET *v*] *trans* To deprive of quietness, peace, or rest, bodily or mental; to trouble, disturb, alarm, to make uneasy or restless

1530 PALSGR 521/2, I disquyet, I trouble one of his rest, *je inquiete* He disquyeteth me horrybly a nyghtes with his revell 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* XXXVIII 5 Yee euery man . disquieteth himself in vayne 1555 EDEN *Decades* 95 After that the sea hathe byn disquyeted with vehemente tempestes 1586 WARNER *Alb Eng* I V (1612) 18 Amidst their cheere, the solemne feast the Centaures did disqueat 1593 *Mem Cnt Teckely* IV 41 That Moldavia, Walaquia, and the Republick of Ragusa should not be disquieted by the Turks 1796 H HUNTER tr *St-Pierre's Stud Nat* (1799) I 101, I disquieted myself to think that I had no powerful protector 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII LXI 119 The Dardanians disquieted his northern frontier

Disquiet (diskwəi ĕt), *a* Now *rare* [f DIS- 10 + QUIET *a*] The reverse of quiet; unquiet, restless, uneasy, disturbed.

1587 T UNDERDOWN *Æthiop Hist Heliod* 69 A sea, which was very disquiet and troublesome 1588 GREENE *Perimedes, Datty* Wks (Rldg) 292/2 Disquiet thoughts 1596 SHAKS *Tam Shr* IV 1 171 Pray you husband be not so disquiet 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* VII IX (1632) 243 Egfred being by nature of a disquiet disposition. 1727 DE FOE *Hist Appar* VII (1840) 120 Disquiet souls returning hither. 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fazr* III, His mind was disquiet

Disquiet (diskwəi ĕt), *sb* [Partly sb use of the *adj* , partly f DISQUIET *v*] Absence of bodily or mental quietness; disturbance, uneasiness, anxiety, worry; restlessness, unrest.

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ Conv* II (1586) 68 b, To attaine to learning, there is not onelie required a will, but studie, watching, labour, and disquiet, which are irkesome thinges 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* II 1 268 All disquiet, horror, and perturbation follows her 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* II 260 Called by God . unto that rest which never afterward hath disquiet 1641 *Termes de la Ley* (1708) 76 Making discord and disquiet to rise between his Neighbours 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit* II II 580 This fond Paper would not give me A moment of Disquiet 1845 S AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist Ref* III 235 The States of the Church and Naples were still in a state of universal disquiet and ferment 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv* III 58 The eleven months of disquiet may be regarded as one almost continual eruption.

†b with *a* and *pl* A disturbance, a disquieting feeling or circumstance *arch* or *Obs.*

1574 LD BURGHLEY in Strype *Ann Ref* I IV 81 Anxieties and disquiets of mind 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps* CXLIV 12-14 Paraphr 694 Without any disturbances or disquiets 1698 FRYER *Acc. E India & P* 97 It is so mighty a Disquiet to the Governor, that he can never be at ease till he [etc] 1726-7 SWIFT *Gulliver* I IV 55 In the midst of these intestine disquiets 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV 135 My soul has been invaded by a thousand miseries, a thousand toils, and four thousand disquiets

†Disqui·etal. *Obs rare* [f. prec vb. + -AL 5] The action of disquieting

1642 H MORE *Song of Soul* II 1 II XXI, As when the flitting fire Grows full of wrath and rage, and gins to fume, And roars and strives 'gainst its disquietall

†Disquieta·tion. *Obs. rare* [f DISQUIET *v.*; cf. F. *inquiétation*, med L *inquietātio*, in same sense, and see -ATION] Disquieting, a cause of disquiet; disturbance

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 92 b, The lacke or want therof is hurt notable to ony persone & disquietacyon to ony communalte

Disqui·eted, *ppl a* [f. as prec + -ED 1.] Disturbed, rendered uneasy or restless. Hence **Disqui·etedly** *adv*, in a disquieted or uneasy manner; **Disqui·etedness,** the state of being disquieted; uneasiness, disquietness.

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch* I (R), Fleshlye cares, and disquieted consciences 1645 J COTTON (*title*), The Covenant of God's free Grace . comfortably applied to a disquieted soul *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib God* (1834) I 337 Let us examine the reason as David did of his disquietedness 1857 *Chamb Jrnl* VIII 346 My mother's eyes rested . disquietedly upon the man's partly averted face

Disquieter (diskwəi ĕtəɹ). [f. as prec + -ER 1] One who or that which disquiets, a disturber

1564 BULLEYN *Dial agst. Pest* (1888) 110 A swarme of sedicious disquieters of the common wealth. 1575 TURBERV *Faulconrie* 364 It also kylles the flies, the dogges disquieters and enimies to his ease. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II li 359 A procurer of vomit, and a disquieter of the stomacke *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm* I (T), The disquieters of the honour and peace of Christendom.

†Disqui·etful, *a. rare.* [f DISQUIET *sb* + -FUL] Full of or fraught with disquiet

a 1677 BARROW *Serm* Wks 1687 I XVI 239 Love and pity of our selves should persuade us to forbear it [reviling], as disquietfull, inconmodious, and mischievous to us

Disquieting (diskwəi ĕtiŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. DISQUIET *v* + -ING 1] The action of the vb DISQUIET, disturbing, disturbance of peace or tranquillity

1535 COVERDALE *Wisd* XIV 25 Manslaughter, disquyetinge of good men, vnthankfulnes, defylinge of soules 1641 BAKER *Chron*, *Hen I*, an 1112 (R) King Henry was not without some little disquietings at home 1883 *Athenæum* 1 Dec 699/3 To the disquieting of his lawful spouse

Disqui·eting, *ppl a.* [f as prec + -ING 2] That disquiets or causes uneasiness; disturbing

1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 271 To expell the cause of that disquieting disease 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Vertues* 17 The Troubles and Tumults of disquieting Passions 1783 WATSON *Philip III*, II 113 They were filled with the most disquieting apprehensions 1894 *Times* 1 Sept 8/4 Another disquieting feature of the present industrial situation

Disqui·etist. [f DISQUIET *sb* + -IST.] A professed disturber of quiet, an alarmist.

1834 *New Monthly Mag* XLI 99 The most honest of agitators, the most disinterested of disquietists.

†Disqui·etive, *a. Obs* [f DISQUIET *v* + -IVE] Tending to disquiet, of disquieting character

1846 WORCESTER cites HOWE.

Disquietly (diskwəi ĕtli), *adv* [f. DISQUIET *a* + -LY 2] In a disquiet or uneasy manner, †in a disquieting manner

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I II 124 Machinations and all rumous disorders follow vs disquietly to our Graues 1630 LENNARD tr *Charron's Wisd* Pref A 11 a, He that carrieth himself troubledly, disquietly, malecontent, fearing death, is not wise

†Disqui·etment. *Obs* [f. DISQUIET *v.* + -MENT] The action of disquieting; the fact or condition of being disquieted.

1606 TURNBULL in Spurgeon *Treas Dav* Ps XV 1 They are in continual perplexity continual disquietment of their minds 1662 STILLINGFL *Orig Sacr* III III § 8 The passions, disquietments, and disappointments of men 1689 *Col Rec Pennsylv* I 373 What a Spirit has been raysed in ffriends to his Disquietment there vpon yt account

b. A disquieting circumstance or occurrence.

a 1658 O SEDGWICK in Spurgeon *Treas Dav* Ps XIX 12 Rebekah was weary of her life, not for any foreign disquietments, but because of domestic troubles

Disquietness (diskwəi ĕtnes) [f. DISQUIET *a* + -NESS] The quality or state of being disquiet, want of quiet; unrest, disturbance.

1535 COVERDALE *Prov* XI 29 Who so maketh disquyetnesse in his owne house, he shal haue wynde for his heretage 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II. 553 A tumult and assembly was made, to the disquietnesse of the realme. 1615 T ADAMS *Leaven* 117 In these dayes disquietnesse allowes no meditation, penurie no bookes 1682 H MORE *Exp Dan* 194 Enraged with everlasting disquietness

†Disqui·etous, *a Obs* [f. DISQUIET *sb.* + -OUS] Fraught with disquiet, disquieting

1618 BOLTON *Florus* III II (1636) 165 The troubles which brake out Northward, were farre more manifold, and horrible no quarter is so disquietous 1641 MILTON *Ch Govt* II (1851) 142 This subject the touching whereof is so distastfull and disquietous to a number of men

Disquietude (diskwəi ĕtiud). [f. DISQUIET *a*, after QUIETUDE] Disquieted condition or state; restlessness, disturbance, disquietness

1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No 97 ₱ 3 The Noise and Disquietude of Business 1753 N TORRIANO *Gaugr Sore Throat* 24 She passed this Time very uneasily, with great Disquietude 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII LXI 87 Antigonus must have viewed the alliance with great disquietude 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv* III 57 On the 3rd of September, the disquietude of Vesuvius returned

b with *a* and *pl* A feeling, occasion, or cause of disquiet; a disquieting circumstance

1711 ADDISON *Spect* No. 256 ₱ 6 The Multitude of Disquietudes to which the Desire of it [Fame] subjects an ambitious Mind 1726-7 SWIFT *Gulliver* III II § 13 (1765) These people are under continual disquietudes. 1885 *Manch Exam* 8 July 5/2 From the still unconquered Black Flags there are plenty of disquietudes to fear

[**Disquieture,** error for *disquietnes* . see *List of Spurious Words.*]

†Disqui·parancy. *Logic. Obs.* [ad med L. *desquiparāntia* (F Mayron *a* 1325, see Pantl III. 290, IV 66) for *disæquiparāntia*, f DIS- 4 + *æquiparāntia* (Tertull) . see EQUIPARANCE]

The relation of two correlates which are heteronymous, i e denoted by different names, as father and son opp. to *equiparancy*

1697 tr *Burgersdicius his Logic* I VII 22 Relateds synonymous are usually called relateds of æquiparancy, as *friend*, *rival*, etc ; heteronymous of disquiparancy, as *father*, *son*, *master*, *servant*

Disquipara·tion. *rare.* [f. as prec after L. *æquiparātiōn-em*, n of action from *æquiparāre* to equalize] = prec.

1894 FROUDE *Erasmus* 125 They define the personal or hypostatic union as the relation of a real disquiparation in one extreme with no correspondent at the other.

†Disqui·re, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *disquīr-ĕre* to inquire diligently, f DIS- 5 + *quærĕre* to search, seek] *trans* To inquire diligently, investigate

1621 BP MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* II 401 What the custome was, I doe not resolue, nor disquire 1654 VILVAIN *Chronogr* 16 Thus hav I tired my head to disquire the truth of Times 1654 — *Theorem Theol* I 24 Such are difficiler to discern or disquire their corporals, subject to sens

So **†Disqui·ry** *Obs* , investigation, inquiry

1627 J. DOUGHTY *Sermon* (1628) 10 The Lord hath wholly exposed all the creatures to mans disquiry 1650 DURYE

Just Re-prop 28 If a regular way of disquiry may be followed *Ibid*, If they will engage to stand or fall to the issue of that disquiry.

Disquisite, -it, *v. rare* [? a back-formation from *disquisition*.] *intr.* To make a disquisition.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI 138 The same Creative Power by which alone we ourselves at this moment breathe, think, or disquisite at all 1893 Lt Hand *Mem* II 274 Here I would fain disquisit on Pike.

Disquisition (diskwizi·ʃən). [ad. L. *disquīsītiōn-em* inquiry, investigation, n. of action f. *disquīsīt-* ppl. stem of *disquīrĕre*: see Disquire.]

1 Diligent or systematic search; investigation; research, examination.

1608–11 Jos. Hall *Medit. Vowes* II § 28 The disquisition of great truthes requires time. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* I, Others have applyed their disquisitions to some particular Letters 1744 Harris *Three Treat.* (1841) 51 In this disquisition into human conduct 1767 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1859) I. 82 (D.) On their return from a disquisition as fruitless as solicitous, nurse declared her apprehensions that Harry had gone off with a little favourite boy 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* I. II. IV. 150 A subject of less subtle and difficult disquisition. 1855 H. Rogers *Lect. Eng. Lit.* I. (1878) 12 To make it a topic of distinct disquisition

† b. *elliptic.* A subject or topic for investigation; a question. *Obs. rare.*

1605 Camden *Rem.* 214 Then growing vp, then flourishing were a disquisition for the learned 1660 R. Coke *Justice Vind.* 4 *margin*, The manner and order of attaining to Knowledge, is a subtil disquisition

2 A treatise or discourse in which a subject is investigated and discussed, or the results of investigation set forth at some length, less correctly, a learned or elaborate dissertation *on* a subject

1647 Trapp *Comm. Matt.* xi 17 Puzzling them with scholastical craggy disquisitions *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 66 Unhappy Man. On hypothetic Dreams and Visions Grounds everlasting Disquisitions 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II, In our foregoing disquisition we ventured upon the threshold of a Scythian antediluvian hypothesis. 1840 Macaulay *Ranke Ess.* (1854) II. 136 The constant subjects of their lively satire and eloquent disquisitions 1873 G. C. Davies *Mount. & Mere* I. 3 A learned disquisition on the alleged cruelty of sport

Disquisitional (diskwizi·ʃənăl), *a* [f. prec. + -al.] Of the nature of a disquisition

1846 Worcester cites *Monthly Rev.* 1856 Masson *Ess., Story of* 1770, 199 Here the reader must permit me a little Essay or disquisitional Interleaf on the character and writings of Chatterton. 1861 *N. Brit. Rev.* May 196 The 18th c. sermons have no longer a voice of authority They are disquisitional, explanatory or persuasive

Disquisitionary, *a.* [See -ary.1] = prec.

1847 in Craig; and in later Dicts.

Disquisitionist. [f. as prec. + -ist.] The author of a disquisition.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 385 Many a disquisitionist on the character of Burns 1878 Baglihoi *Lit. Stud.* (1879) I. p. x, An arid disquisitionist on value and cost of production

Disquisitive (diskwi·zitiv), *a.* (*sb*) [f. L. *disquisīt-* ppl. stem of *disquīrĕre* + -ive.] Characterized by or given to disquisition, given to research or investigation; inquiring

1647 Trapp *Comm. 2 Cor.* xiii. 5 The disquisitive part belongs to us, the decisive to God 1772 *Weekly Mag.* 22 Apr. 118/1 He .. is a man of great disquisitive powers 1796 Coleridge *Let.* in Mrs. Sandford *Pool. & Friends* (1880) I. 185 My own shaping and disquisitive mind 1889 W. L. Courtney *Life J. S. Mill* II. 30 The disquisitive youth

† B. *sb* An inquiry or investigation. *Obs.*

1659 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* III. IV. 11 The Sceptick's end is Suspension in disquisitives

Disquisitively, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a disquisitive manner; by investigation or examination

1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 262 By the mixt mettall Ore taking of disquisitively, or here and there

Disquisitor (diskwi·zitoɹ) [ad. L. *disquīsītor*, agent-n. from *disquīrĕre*. see -or.] One who makes disquisition, an inquirer or investigator; the author of a disquisition.

1766 F. [illegible] *Scots Peerage* III. 318 Let the Disquisitors answer for [illegible] 1771 W. Jones *Zool. Ethi.* 66 All the disquisitors that ever took the Law of Moses in hand 1801 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 502 Because, say our profound disquisitors, all the seven sacraments confer grace. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Nov. 485/2 An academic disquisitor on political subjects

Disquisitorial (diskwizitō·riăl), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -(i)al.] Of or belonging to a disquisitor; investigating; inquiring

1806 R. Cumberland *Mem.* I. 189 (L.) When he came to exercise the subtilety of his disquisitorial powers upon it.

Disquisitory, *a. rare* = prec.

1860 Worcester cites *Eclectic Rev.*

† **Disrange,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 disrenge [ad. OF. *desrengier*, *-rangier*, f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *renc*, *reng*, now *rang* rank, order. Cf. Derange.] a. *trans.* To throw out of order or rank; to disarrange. b. *refl.* and *intr.* To fall out of rank.

1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 226 They began to flee, disrenge & to be aferde. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 162 Whan these iiii knightes on horsbacke sawe Arthur, one of them dysranged hym selfe, and ran at Arthur. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 317 The Englishmen presently disranged themselues, and in disray preassed hard upon the enemies 1775 R. Wood *Ess. Homer* 42 (Jod.) That delicate connexion and thread of circumstances, which are seldom disranged even by the smallest alteration without endangering his truth and consistence

Disrank (disræ·ŋk), *v.* [f. Dis- 7 c + Rank *sb.*]

† **1** *trans.* To throw out of rank or into disorder. *Obs.*

1597 Daniel *Civ. Wars* VIII. xvi, The ranged horse breaks out, Disrank the troops, set all in disarray *a* 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Laws of Candy* I. 1, I Was he that first disrankt their woods of Pikes 1654 Trapp *Comm. Ps.* 1 3 The army was disranked and wandred any way

† b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To fall out of ranks, fall into disorder. *Obs.*

1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. III. 1 *Abraham* 325 Too too tired, some at last disrank 1629 J. Maxwell tr. *Herodian* (1635) 150 They disranke, and are routed

† **2** *trans.* and *fig.* (*trans.*) To disorder, disarrange, confuse. *Obs.*

1602 Dekker *Satiro-Mastix* I. Kij, Out of thy part already, foil'd the scene; Disrank'd the lines 1624 J. Cooke *Iu Quoque* in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 263 You shall march a whole day and not disrank one hair of your physiognomy 1628 Ford *Lover's Mel.* IV. ii, Thongs of rude divisions huddle on, And do disrank my brain from peace and sleep

3. To deprive of one's rank, to reduce to a lower rank, to degrade.

1599 Daniel *Let. of Octavia* Arg. Wks. (1717) I. 69 He unites his Forces, either to reduce Antony to the Rank of his Estate, or else to disrank him out of State and all 1615 A. Nicholls *Mary & Waring* VI. in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 263 Thou wilt disrank thyself, or single out [a wife] from the too common shame and abuse in this kind [of women] 1894 [see Disrating].

Hence **Disranked** *ppl. a.*, **Disranking** *vbl. sb.*

1606 Marston *Parasite* I. i, Wilde longings, or the lust of distract shapes. 1627 May *Lucan* V. (1631) 24 The letter's lost in their disranked wings 1629 J. Maxwell tr. *Herodian* (1635) 179 *note*, So the disranking of the English lost all to the Normans.

† **Disrapier,** *v. Obs.* [f. Dis- 7 a + Rapier *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of a rapier; to disarm.

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. i, He that should offer to disrapier me now.

Disrate (disrē·t), *v.* [f. Dis- 7 a + Rate *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To reduce (a petty officer or non-commissioned officer of marines) to a lower rating or rank

1811 *Naval Chron.* XXV. 28 Having been disrated for some offence 1829 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XLI. 406 He found it necessary to disrate Peter Hayles, the pirate 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 85 This witness had been chief mate .. but had been disrated for drunkenness.

2. To remove (a ship) from its rate or class

1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 246 The 'Tyrian', another 'yellow-fever ship', was disrated for the same reason

3. *fig.* To remove from one's rank or position

1854 *Chamb. Jrnl.* II. 200 He had disrated himself from the genteel company of a ten miles-wide circuit. 1883 G. Turner in *Gd. Words* Dec. 778/1 There is no just reason for disrating 'which' from its old relation to persons as well as to things.

Hence **Disrated** *ppl. a.*, **Disrating** *vbl. sb.*

1833 Marryat *P. Simple* lvi, If you please, your honour, I'd rather take my disrating.—I don't wish to be chief boatswain's mate in this here business 1891 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 4/6 What are the Tories going to do with all the disrated Liberal Secessionists? 1894 *Labour Commission Gloss., Disrating*, A nautical term for 'disranking', that is, reducing from a higher rank to a lower, such as lowering a man from A.B. to ordinary seaman, or from fireman to trimmer

† **Disrationate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 6 + L. *rātiōn-em* reason + -ate 3.] *trans.* To deprive of its reason or rationality.

1668 C. Spelman in *Sir H. Spelman's De non Temer. Sepul.* (1708) 18 Then must disrationate St. Paul's [illegible] thy Body, because it is the Temple of the holy Ghost.

† **Disray',** *sb. Obs.* [var. of *desray*, Deray, with the ordinary late ME. change of *des-* to *dis-*: see Dis- prefix, and cf. Disray *v.*] Disorder, confusion, = Deray, Disarray.

13 *K. Alis.* 4353 He gan make griet distray, And gradde ageyn to Darye *c* 1450 *Merlin* 407 The Knyghtes gan make soche a disray a monge hem that noon a bode other *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* CXVI. 1, The realme to saue, and kepe out of disraye 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* XXIV. XII. 368 To come in manner of a sodaine tempest upon our armie .. and to put it in disray 1610 [see Disrangi.]

† **Disray',** *v Obs.* [In sense 1, var. of Deray, orig. *desray*, a. OF. *desreer*, *desrayer*, with the ordinary late ME. substitution of *dis-* for *des-*: cf. prec. In sense 3 identified with Disarray.

1 *trans.* To put out of array or military order; to throw into disorder, = Disarray *v.* 1.

1300 *K. Alis.* 673 Now con Alisaundre of skyrmyng, And of stedes disrayng. 1609 Holland tr. *Amm. Marcell.* XXIV. 1. 262 Least Archers running foorth might disray the rankes *c* 1611 Sylvester II. IV. *Decay* 1124 Have these so yong and weak Disrayed your ranks? 1632 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 317 Guoltimer did here set vpon the English Saxons, whom being disrayed, and not able to abide a second charge, he put all to flight.

2. To disorder the attire, or spoil the personal appearance of. In quot. *refl.*

1431 Lydgate *Chron. Troy* II. xiii (*Paris to Helen*), And as a penitaunt in contrition Ye you disraye, alas why do ye so?

3 To deprive of personal array or attire; to despoil, strip; = Disarray *v.* 2

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 100/2 (MS. A.), To disray or disgise [MS. M disaray] *exornare.* 1899 Marston *Sco. Villanie*, II. VII. 208 Distain'd Of that faire iem 1608 Day *Law Tricks* I. 1 (1881) 12 On the high Altar sacrifiz'd the Priests, Distay'd the Temple of the golden robes

Disrealise, in Udall 1548. see Disrelish.

Disrealize (disrī·ălaiz), *v. rare.* [f. Dis- 6 + Realize.] *trans.* To divest of reality, to idealize

1889 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Mar. 261/1 The first and last rule of the poet should be to [illegible] it into union with the whole

† **Disrea'son,** *sb. Obs.* In 5 desrayson [a OF. *desraison*, f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *raison* reason.] That which is contrary to reason or right; injustice.

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* XII. XIX, Certes it is to chyvalrye ever grete blame, ever grete tyrannye and desrayson

† **Disrea'son,** *v. Obs.* [Anglicized from OF. *desraisnier* or its latinized form *disrātiōnāre*, variants of OF. *deraisnier*, med.L. *dērātiōnāre* see Du Cange, and cf. Deraign.] *trans.* To prove, assert, vindicate; = Deraign *v.* 1, 2.

(The prefix *des-*, *dis-*, was here a mere variant of *de-*, owing to the frequent equivalence and confusion of these prefixes (see Dr. I 6), [illegible] legal antiquarian [illegible] erroneous explanation of *Disrationare* in Blount's Law Dict. 'contrarium rationi mando asserere, vel quod assertum est rationi mando destruere', and cf. J. C. Blomfield *Hist. Sondelen* (1893) 12 *note.*)

1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 425 In which time the proprietarie may disreason the said recouerie, by disproouing the other parties surmises or allegations, proouing that the specialtie was paied whereupon the Attachment was grounded

† **Disrea'sonable,** *a. Obs. rare* [ad. OF. *desraisonable* (Oresme, 14th c.), mod.F. *dé-*, f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *raisonable.*] Devoid of reason, unreasonable, groundless.

1540 *Compl. Scot.* XV. 122 The [illegible] reasonabil *Ibid.* XX. 169 The [illegible] that rang among the vnmercyfull pepil

† **Disre'ckon,** *v. Obs. rare* [Dis- 6.] *intr.* To reverse reckoning; to reckon by deduction.

1561 Eden *Arte Nauig.* II. VI. 31 The dayes of the Moone beynge knowen, then vnreckenyng or disreknenyng backwarde, we shall knowe the daye. 1611 Florio, *Scomputare*, to disreckon

† **Disrecommend,** *v Obs. rare.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* = Discommend *v.* 3.

1691 Norris *Pract. Disc.* 217 The untunableness of one or two Instruments dis-recommends the whole Musical Consort

Disrecommendation (disrɛ kŏmendē·ʃən). [f. Dis- 9 + Recommendation.] That which is the reverse of a recommendation, or is unfavourable to any one's claims.

1752 Fielding *Amelia* Wks. 1775 XI. 44 The poverty of the person is never, I believe, any forcible dis-recommendation to a good mind *a* 1797 H. Walpole *Geo II* (1847) II. VII. 121 He attached considerable weight in a Government where [illegible] no disrecommendation *a* 1843 Southey *Life & Corr.* (1862) 676 Add to these disrecommendations that it is propounded in the coarsest terms of insolent assumption.

Disregard (disrigā·ɹd), *sb.* [f. Dis- 9 + Regard *sb.*] Want of regard; neglect, inattention; in earlier use often, the withholding of the regard which is due, slighting, undue neglect; in later use, the treating of anything as of no importance

1665 Glanvill *Sceps.* [illegible] resentment, yet it ma[illegible] 1733 Neal *Hist. Purit.* II. [illegible] disregard 1795 Ld. Auckland *Corr.* (1862) III. 280 Acts which tend to the levelling of [illegible] give to monarchs a more certain [illegible] than all the labours of the Jacobins 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1871) V. xlv. 328 Disregard and sympathy seemed to be equally distasteful to him

b. Constr. *of* (*for*, *to*).

1716 Addison *Freeholder* 39 (Seager) A disregard of fame. *a* 1732 Atterbury *Prov.* XIV. 6 (Seager) A disregard for everything besides 1736 Butler *Anal.* II. VI. 224 Pro[illegible] [illegible] of historical [illegible] 1882 [illegible] II. 484 His lawless disregard for the principles of the Reformation settlement

Disregard (disrigā·ɹd), *v* [f. Dis- 6 + Regard *v.*] *trans.* To treat without regard, to pay no regard to. a. In earlier use, *esp.*, to treat without due regard, respect, or attention; to neglect unduly, to slight.

1641 Milton *Animadv.* To Postscr., Wks. (1847) 74/2 To take sanctuary among those churches which, formerly you have disregarded and despised 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 134 To make all the people disregard and despise the Gospel 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 458 Quarries of fine stone, but these are utterly disregarded by the inhabitants 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* II. 85 Those who have attacked, and those who have defended have alike disregarded two very remarkable passages of two orations pronounced under the succeeding reign.

b. In later use, *esp.*, to treat as of no importance, to pay no attention to

1793 Holcroft *Lavater's Physiog.* xxi. 107 Desirous of private happiness he disregards public opinion 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 155 The king advised the treasurer to disregard idle rumours. 1869 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) II. 421, I have had symptoms that must not be disregarded

Hence **Disrega·rded** *ppl. a* (whence **Disrega·rdedness**, state of being disregarded), **Disrega·rding** *vbl sb* and *ppl a.*

1659 C Noble *Mod Answ Immod Q* 6 To charge him with neglects and slightings and disregardings to his friends 1659 D Peil *Impr Sea* 185 Unto which Ambassage the Queen of England returned this bold, smiling, and disregarding answer 1667 Flavel *Saint Indeed* (1754) 24 In the disregarded heart, swarms of vain foolish thoughts are perpetually working 1791 Cowper *Iliad* VIII 561 Then sullen nurse thy disregarded spleen *a* 1854 Ld Cockburn *Circuit Journ* (1883) 95 Its surrounding bad taste and selfish disregardedness

Disrega·rdable, *a* [f prec + -able] That may be disregarded, unworthy of regard

1661 *Grand Debate* 77 Till experience be proved to be disregardable 1741 Richardson *Pamela* III. 152 An easy Fortune is far from being disregardable

Disrega·rdant, *a* [f Dis- 10 + Regardant, after prec vb] Paying no regard or attention, neglectful, disregarding

1816 Southey *Poet's Pilgr.* I 27 All disregardant of the Babel sound, A swan kept oaring near with upraised eye 1880 Ruskin *Fors Clav* Sept VIII 131, I understand you to be disregardant, if not actually defiant, of the persons on whose capital you have been hitherto passively dependent for occupation

Disrega·rder. [f. Disregard *v.* + -er 1] One who disregards

1661 Boyle *Style of Script* Pref. (1675) 10 Disregarders of the Scripture 1864 H Spencer *Illustr Univ Progr* 110 In being considered a disregarder of public opinion

Disrega·rdful, *a* [f Dis- 10 + Regardful cf *disrespectful*] The opposite of regardful, regardless, neglectful, careless.

a 1641 Bp Mountagu *Acts & Mon* 302 It was not probable he could be so dis-regardfull of his owne state *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm* Wks 1687 I vii 83 Will God be so partial and fond to us, so disregardfull and injurious toward himself? 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* Wks 1883 VIII 372 Who could be so disregardful of his own interest? 1882 A B Bruce *Parab Teach Christ* ii. vi (1891) 354 Love . disregardful of conventional barriers.

Hence **Disrega·rdfully** *adv.*, without regard, with neglect; **Disrega·rdfulness.**

1640 Bp Hall *Chr. Moder* 41/2 They after many years vain hope were turned home disregardfully *c* 1720 *Lett. fr Mist's Jrnl* (1722) II 64 An Author used too slightly and disregardfully 1731 Bailey, *Disregardfulness*, neglectfulness 1869 Mrs Whitney *Hither to* VIII 93 Not breaking in disregardfully, she always listened Mrs Whistler through

† **Disrego·gular,** *a* [Dis- 10] = Irregular.

1649 Evelyn *Liberty & Servitude* IV Misc Writ (1805) 21 Men who (not having more disregular passions) dispise honours, pleasures, riches

Disrela·ted, *ppl. a* [Dis- 10] Unrelated; without relation or connexion So **Disrela·tion,** absence of relation or connexion

1893 *Westm. Gaz* 15 May 3/2 Throughout his humour consists of the disrelation of his remarks to his age and size *Ibid*, When they utter disrelated speeches 1894 *Ibid* 26 Sept 2/3 [He] looks on what goes before or comes after him as entirely disrelated.

Disrelish (disre·liʃ), *sb* Also 7 disrellish [f Disrelish *v* or Dis- 9 + Relish *sb*] Distaste, dislike, aversion, some degree of disgust.

a 1625 Fletcher *Nice Valour* I 1, Being once glutted, then the taste of folly Will come into disrelish. 1645 Fuller *Good Th. in Bad T* (1841) 37 Dissensions will breed in pagans such a disrelish of our religion 1667 Milton *P L* x 569 With hatefullest disrelish writh'd their jaws With soot and cinders fill'd 1717 Pope *Let to Atterbury* 20 Nov, With a disrelish of all that the world calls Ambition 1791 Burke *App Whigs* Wks VI 202 Men .. have an extreme disrelish to be told of their duty 1802 *Med Jrnl* VIII 403 Her disrelish for food amounted to disgust 1841 Miall in *Nonconf* I 96 Conduct indicative of his disrelish for the whole subject

b Something which excites distaste or aversion

1823 *New Monthly Mag* IX 104/2 The extraordinary nasal twang .. not to mention other disrelishes, we cannot get over

Disrelish (disre·liʃ), *v.* [f Dis- 6 or 7 a + Relish *v.* or *sb*]

† 1 *trans* To destroy the relish or flavour of, to render distasteful. *Obs*

(The first quot. appears to belong here) *rellese, rellice* occur as 16th c. spellings of Relish]

1548 Udall, etc *Erasm Par Luke* xv 130 b, Yet is it [the plentie or aboundance of the prodigall] mained and disrelished with muche galle of sondrie griefes and sorowes 1628 Earll *Microcosm* (1740) 86 Some musty proverb that disrelishes all things whatsoever 1667 Milton *P L* v 305 1691 Norris *Pract Disc* 140 'Tis like the Handwriting on the Wall, enough to spoil and disrelish the Feast 1760 Sterne *Serm* III. 374

2 To have a distaste for, to find not to one's taste; to regard with disfavour; to dislike

1604 Shaks *Oth* II 1 236 Her delicate tendernesse will begin to heaue the gorge, disrelish and abhorre the Moore 1642 Milton *Apol Smect* Wks 1738 I 117 How long is it since he hath disrelish'd Libels? 1764 *Mem G Psalmanazar* 256 This excellent book, though disrelished by some weak Christians 1799 G Washington *Lett* Writ. 1893 XIV 151, I am not surprised that some members of the House . should disrelish your report 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* xxvii (1888) 281 He so much disrelished some expressions of mine that he showed me to the door

† 3 To prove distasteful to, to disgust. *Obs*

1649 Bp Hall *Cases Consc* III vii (1650) 230 Or preach some truth which dis-relishes the palate of a prepossessed auditor 1659 *Lady Alimony* IV vii in Hazl *Dodsley* XIV 352 What might I say, That should disrelish Madam Caveare? 1708 J Philips *Cyder* I 28 He tastes the bitter morsel, and rejects Disrelisht

4. *intr* To be distasteful, to 'go down badly'

1631 [See Disrelishing below] 1647 Sprigge *Anglia Rediv* IV iv 223 This much disrelished with the Lord Hopton 1814 Cary *Dante Par* XVII 113, I learnt that, which if I tell again, It may with many wofully disrelish

Hence **Disre·lished** *ppl a*, **Disre·lishing** *vbl sb*, **Disre·lishing** *ppl. a*, distasteful.

1631 Brathwait *Whimzies* Ep Ded 8 Strong lines have beene in request, but they grew disrelishing 1659 *Lady Alimony* II v in Hazl *Dodsley* XIV 314 A freedom from our disrelish'd beds 1692 Dryden *St Evremont's Ess* 78 This first disrelishing of the Republick, had so much of Honesty that [etc] 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser 1 *Imperf Sympathies*, When once it becomes indifferent, it begins to be disrelishing 1846 D King *Treat Lord's Supper* IV 89 A violated law and a disrelished salvation.

† **Disre·lishable,** *a Obs* [f prec + -able] Such as to be disrelished or disliked, distasteful

a 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I (1692) 78 (D) That the match should be intended no more was disrelishable

† **Disre·lishment.** *Obs rare* [f Disrelish + -ment.] A disliking, a distasteful matter

1646 S Bolton *Arraignm Err.* 354 An act of oblivion in which all disrelishments either in language or action, word or deed, may be buried up in silence.

Disremember (disrĭme·mbəɹ), *v.* Chiefly *dial* [f Dis- 6 + Remember *v*] To fail to remember, to forget. (*trans* and *absol.*)

1836 F Mahoney *Rel Father Prout* (1859) 373 The lines of the author he feigns to disremember 1848 Mrs Gaskell *M Barton* IX (1882) 93/1, I disremember rightly what I did 1876 Miss Cary *Country Life* 1 13 If he did not disremember, he would look at it before he went to bed 1880 Ouida *Moths* VII, [American speaking] I disremembered to ask when the mails went out 1880 *Autumn & Down Gloss*, *Disremember*, to forget Also in Glossaries of Sussex, Berks, Hants, and in Bartlett *Dict Amer* (1860)

Disrepair (disrĭpēə 1) [f Dis- 9 + Repair *sb*] The state of being out of repair, or in bad condition for want of repairs.

1798 *Telegraph* in *Spirit Pub Jrnls* (1799) II. 368 If our landlord should . suffer our houses and fences to go entirely into disrepair 1813 Scott *Rokeby* II xvii, All spoke neglect and disrepair 1816 — *Old Mort* v, It had been suffered to go considerably into disrepair 1833 *Act* 3–4 *Will IV*, c 46 § 104 Where any spouts drains or common sewers shall get into disrepair 1854 H. Miller *Sch & Schm.* I (1857) 8 It had now fallen greatly into disrepair.

† **Disrepo·rt,** *sb. Obs rare.* [f. Dis- 9 + Report *sb.*] Evil report, report to any one's prejudice

1640 Fuller *Joseph's Coat* VIII (1867) 193 Let us practise St Paul's precept, 'by honour and dishonour, by good report and disreport'.

† **Disreport,** *v. Obs rare* [f Dis- 6 + Report *v*] To give an evil report (of).

1653 R Baillie *Dissuasive Vind* (1655) 81 Their forwardnesse to misreport, disreport, discovers much evill affection in their spirits

Disre·putabi·lity. [f Disreputable *a* . see -bility] = Disreputableness

1854 De Quincey *Autobiog Sk* Wks II 78 Why then should he court danger and disreputability? 1879 Arber *Introd to 2nd Pt Return fr. Parnass* 16 The important testimony to the disreputability of the professional Actor 1892 Lounsbury *Stud Chaucer* III vii 250 To call a man a Goth conveyed a general sense of the disreputability of him about whom it was uttered

Disreputable (disre·pĭŭtăb'l), *a.* (*sb*) [f Dis- 10 + Reputable *a.*, after Disrepute]

1 The reverse of reputable, such as to bring into disrepute or reflect discredit; discreditable.

1772 *Ann Reg* 27 He could not . but be sensibly concerned for the present disreputable state of our law courts *a* 1795 J Wedgwood in *Darwin's Life & Lett* (1887) I 198 It would [not] be in any degree disrepputable to his character as a Clergyman 1871 Freeman *Hist Ess* Ser I. VII 200 One of the most disreputable of jugglers

2 Having a bad reputation, in bad repute; not of respectable character

1828 Webster, *Disreputable* as, disreputable company. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* IV iv (L), Nobody wants a second chamber, except a few disreputable individuals. 1861 Geo Eliot *Silas M* v, There was Jem Rodney, a known poacher, and otherwise disreputable. 1867 Miss Braddon *Run to Earth* I, The room was full of sailors and disreputable looking women

B. *sb* A disreputable person.

1853 H Greville *Diary* (1884) 35 To clear his Court of the robbers and disreputables who surround him 1862 Shirley *Nugæ Crit.* III 172 Heine, one of the religious disreputables, was a mocker from his boyhood to his death 1887 *Pall Mall G* 23 Aug 2/1 Where the drunkards and disreputables are well in evidence

Disre·putableness. [f. prec + -ness] The quality or state of being disreputable.

1710 W Hume *Sacred Success* 382 So that what people agree upon and determine . shall respecting reputableness or disreputableness, have a very commanding force 1860 *All Year Round* 142 That disreputableness of appearance which is one of their greatest sources of attraction

Disre·putably, *adv.* [f. as prec + -ly 2.] In a disreputable manner; discreditably.

1775 Burke *Sp Conc Amer* Wks III 29 Propositions are made .. somewhat disreputably, when the minds of men are not properly disposed for their reception *Mod* He is said to have behaved most disreputably on that occasion

Disreputa·tion. *Obs* or *arch.* [Dis- 9]

1 Privation or loss of reputation; bringing into disrepute, discrediting; dishonour, disgrace.

1601 Fulbecke *1st Pt Parall* Intr III, The sodaine and finall myserie, calamitie, and disreputation of that Commonweale *a* 1617 Hieron *Wks* II 17 Those who urge this to the disreputation of all that are affected well 1651–3 Jer Taylor *Serm for Year* I xiv 173 A disreputation of piety and a strict life 1691–8 Norris *Pract Disc* (1711) III. 78 Are they not inwardly troubled when they hear anything said to their Disreputation? 1824 T. Jefferson *Writ* (1830) IV 387 He will . bring disreputation on the institution 1874 Motley *Barneveld* I. VII 320 To remove me from my post with disreputation

† b A discrediting circumstance, a discredit.

1609 Bp W Barlow *Answ Nameless Cath* 104 This reason is not onely a Calumniation against T M but a disreputation also to his Maiestie. 1651–3 Jer Taylor *Serm for Year* (1678) 110 Intemperance is a Dishonour and disreputation to the person and the nature of the man 1751 *Affect Narr Wager* 36 Humanity the want of which is a Disreputation to a Man's Character.

† 2 Want of reputation, evil reputation, the condition of being in disrepute; discredited condition

1633 T Adams *Exp 2 Peter* II 5 This vice is gotten already out of the disreputation of a sin 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III xxxvii 221 The period in which our conduct or misconduct gives us a reputation or disreputation, that almost inseparably accompanies us throughout our whole future lives 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) II 639/1 Eumenes, with the disreputation of having been only a secretary, raised himself to the first military employments.

Disrepute (disrĭpiū·t), *sb* [f Dis- 9 + Repute *sb*] Loss or absence of reputation; ill repute, disesteem, discredit, dishonour.

1653 Holcroft *Procopius* Pref A ij b, Belisarius then returned to Constantinople with disrepute 1698 Norris *Pract Disc* IV 18 The Holy things of Religion fell at length into Contempt and Disrepute, 1758 *Phil Trans* L. 666 It was formerly in great credit as a pectoral, but is now quite in disrepute 1857 Buckle *Civiliz* I ix 573 It brings the administration of justice into disrepute 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks* Ser I (1873) 89 A large and spacious house which lay under the disrepute of being haunted

† **Disrepu·te,** *v. Obs.* [f Dis- 6 + Repute *v*] *trans.* a To hold as of no reputation, to regard slightingly, to disesteem b. To bring into discredit; to defame, disparage. c. To bring discredit or an evil name upon (by one's conduct).

1611 Florio, *Disreputare*, to disrepute, to disesteeme. 1625 Bp Mountagu *App Cæsar* II vii 183 You quote us the Homilies .. I think you dis-repute them 1649 Jer Taylor *Gt Exemp.* I ad § x 16 The Virgin was betrothed lest honourable marriage might be disreputed 1651 — *Holy Living* IV ad § 10 (1727) 335 O teach me to walk, that I may never disrepute the honour of my religion *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm* (1686) III 380 Is it not infinitely better to be unjustly defamed by men, than to be disreputed by God? 1697 R Peirce *Bath Mem* II ii 272 Doubting that he would disrepute the Place by dying here

Disrese·mble, *v rare.* [a Of *desressembler* (in Godef.), f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *ressembler.*] *trans* Not to resemble; to be unlike.

So **Disrese·mblance,** want of resemblance

1628 Peacham *Compl Gent* XIII (1634) 130/1 To have blurred it out for some small disresemblance, either in the eye or mouth 1654 Ld Orrery *Parthen* (1676) 24 One exceeding like the first and disresembling him in nothing [etc]

† **Disrese·nt,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f Dis- 6 + Resent *v.* (which formerly meant 'to take well or ill')] *trans.* To have a feeling against, to take ill, = Resent in its current sense.

1652 W. Hartley *Inf Baptism* 12 The Lord disresented such performances as were tainted with wickedness

Disrespect (disrĭspe·kt), *sb* [f Dis- 9 + Respect *sb*; or perh from Disrespect *v*] Want of respect, courteous regard, or reverence

1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* III. § 80 336 Profanation of holy things . manifesteth a disrespect of God himselfe. 1731 Johnson *Let to G Hickman* 30 Oct in *Boswell*, This delay . proceeded neither from forgetfulness, disrespect nor ingratitude 1771 *Junius Lett* liv 285 My memory fails me, if I have mentioned their names with disrespect 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* II 23 No expression indicating disrespect to the Sovereign was suffered to escape.

† b With *a* and *pl* An instance of this; an act showing disesteem or irreverence, 'an act approaching to rudeness' (J) *Obs.*

1632 Marmion *Holland's Leaguer* IV v, Howsoever I have found a disrespect from you, yet I forget it 1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb* I § 149 Any disrespect to any acts of state was in no time more penal 1689 *Col Rec. Pennsylv* I. 314, I doe also ffforgive ye Disrespects and neglects of any persons *a* 1714 M Henry *Wks* (1835) II. 139 Their unkindnesses and disrespects to himself

Disrespect, *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Respect *v*] *trans* The reverse of *to respect*; to have or show no respect, regard, or reverence for; to treat with irreverence.

1614 Wither *Sat to King*, Juvenilia (1633) 346 Here can I smile to see . how the mean mans suit is dis-respected. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts N T* II If he love the one he must disrespect the other. 1683 Cave *Ecclesiastica* 231 (Basil) To honor him, and dis-respect his Friend, was to stroke a man's head with one hand, and strike him with the other 1706 Hearne *Collect.* 26 Apr, He was disrespected in Oxford by several men who now speak well of him 1852 L. Hunt *Poems* Pref 27 As if . sorrow disrespected things homely 1885 G. Meredith *Diana* I. 257 You will judge whether he disrespects me.

Hence **Disrespe·cted** *ppl a*, **-ing** *vbl sb*

1631 GOUGE *Gods Arrows* I § 45 75 A disrespecting, despising, and vilifying of Gods mercies 1640 GUILLEMEAU *Ladies Privil* IV Wks 1874 II 130, I meane not To save a disrespected life 1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed 2) 1 101 Reflecting how wretched was the condition of a disrespected man 1876 G. MEREDITH *Branch Coster* III vi 105 Treating her like a disrespected grandmother

Disrespectability (dɪsrɪspɛktəbɪ·lɪtɪ). [f next + -ITY, after *respectability*.] The quality of being disrespectable, the reverse of respectability.

1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* VII, Committed .. to the House of Correction on the charge of disrespectability. 1848 THACKERAY *Van Jaar* LXII, Her taste for disrespectability grew more and more remarkable. 1893 W. WALLACE *Scot Period.* 60 An office which had an odour of disrespectability.

Disrespectable (dɪsrɪspɛktəb'l), *a* [DIS- 10] The opposite of respectable, not worthy of respect; not in accordance with standards of respectability

1813 *Examiner* 22 May 187/1 All distinction .. between what is respectable and what is disrespectable would be at an end 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* XVI, Well acquainted with the town .. but in a sort of disrespectable way 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit* V (1875) 223 Not only was he [Heine] not one of Mr Carlyle's 'respectable' people, he was profoundly disrespectable

Disrespe·cter. *rare* [f. DISRESPECT *v.* + -ER 1] One who disrespects

1661 BOYLE *Style Script* (1675) 149 There are but too many witty disrespecters of the Scripture. 1721 *Wagenfels' Disc. Logom* 127 The Disrespecters of the Antients

Disrespectful (dɪsrɪspɛ·ktfŭl), *a* [f. DIS- 10 + RESPECTFUL, after *disrespect*] The opposite of respectful, full of or manifesting disrespect

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1687 I. XXIII 316 Offended with .. his .. behaviour toward him 1681 .. 1741 .. the least disrespectfull .. R .. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II 320, I must say nothing that is disrespectful or undutiful 1859 DICKENS *A Two Cities* II VII, I will hear no disrespectful word of that young lady from any lips 1884 SIR J. PEARSON in *Law Times Rep.* LI 659/1 It would be disrespectful to the Court of Appeal

fig. 1748 *Whitehall Even. Post* No 405 Our Commerce still suffers much from these disrespectful Accidents.

Disrespe·ctfully, *adv* [f prec. + -LY 2] In a disrespectful manner.

1671 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* IX § 110 The lord Wentworth talked very impetuously, and very disrespectfully to some of the council 1727 T. HOWE *Desiderius* (ed 3) 15 He has .. withdrawn from the publick Stage of the World, where he has been disrespectfully treated. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I 277 Prohibiting Tyndale's Testament, in the preface of which the clergy were spoken of disrespectfully.

Disrespe·ctfulness. [f. as prec + -NESS] The quality or fact of being disrespectful.

1672 *Life of J. Alleine* v. (1838) 48 Bearing with their dulness, rudeness, and disrespectfulness 1863 MISS BRADDON *J. Marchmont* II X. 229, I seemed to feel as if it was a sin and a disrespectfulness towards her to wear colours.

† **Disrespe·ctive,** *a. Obs.* [f DIS- 10 + RESPECTIVE; after *disrespect.*] = DISRESPECTFUL.

1623 WITHER *Hymns & Songs* (1856) 33 Disrespective we have been Of statutes, judgements, and decree 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit* (1868) 54, I restored my principall masters mate .. that I had turned before the mast for some disrespective misdemeanour. 1735-6 CARTE *Ormonde* I. 325 This rash and violent proceeding so disrespective to that nobleman.

Hence † **Disrespe·ctively** *adv*, disrespectfully.

1636 BRATHWAIT *Roman Emperors* 360 He passed to another life at Prague, disrespectively there inhumed

† **Disrespo·ndency.** *Obs. rare.* [DIS- 9] Absence of response; the fact of not responding

1657 COKAINE *Obstinate Lady* II. ii, Why .. would you engage So much yourself to any of that sex, As for a disrespondency to lay Violent hands upon yourself?

‖ **Disre·st,** *sb. Obs.* [DIS- 9.] The opposite of rest; disquiet, unrest.

1567 TURBERV *Ovid's Ep* 19 b, The sorer is the cruell gashe, and breedes the more disrest 1668 HOWE *Blas Righteous* (1825) 203 Free from any molestation from without, or principle of disrest within. 1726 AMHERST *Tullia Fil* XXVIII. 277 Violence, disrest, and an ill name, will be the rewards of your folly and obstinacy.

† **Disre·st,** *v Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 7 a + REST *sb.*] *trans.* a. To remove or dislodge from a place of rest. b To deprive of rest; to disturb.

1696 in Church *Philip's War* (1867) II. 123 An Expedition to attack that Fort, and to disrest and remove the Enemy from that Post. 1726 PLUMLAND *Ind Wars* (1859) 52 Our frontiers at home were as much disrested as ever.

Disrestore *v* see DIS- 6.

† **Disre·verence,** *v Obs.* [DIS- 6 or 7 a] *trans* The opposite of *to reverence*; to treat with irreverence; to deprive of reverence

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III 8 a/1 To se his maieste disreuerenced. 1608 W. SCLATER *Malachy* (1650) 15 That we pollute not nor disreverence the Name God *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 127 How is His glory dis-reverenced over all this land?

Disrewa·rd, *v.* [DIS- 6 or 7 a] *trans* To reverse the act of rewarding; to deprive of reward

1640 QUARLES *Enchrid* II XLVI, Beware of Pride .. it disrewards goodnesse in it selfe, by vain glory

† **Disrie·gled,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f OF. *desreiglé* 'vnrulie, disordered .. vnbridled' (Cotgr) + -ED 1. Cf REGLE *v*] Unruly, unregulated, outrageous.

1638 *Penit. Conf.* (1657) 342 It is a necessary duty to cut off enormity and disriegled inordinances.

Disrobe (dɪsrōu·b), *v* Also 6-7 **-roab** [DIS- 6 or 7 a. Cf OF *desrober* in same sense.]

1 *trans* To divest of or strip of a robe or garment; to undress, strip. Const *of, from.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q* I III 17 The holy Saints of their rich vestiments He did disrobe 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. I 147 He That did disrobe the Lion of that robe 1601 — *Jul C* I I 69 Disrobe the Images 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* (ed 2) 236 One holds his knee, a second disroabs him 1648 MAYNE *Amorous War* IV VI, Disrobe your upper parts 1725 POPE *Odyss* XV 312 Dis rob'd, then vests apart in order lay. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ* Conel 117 Lilia Disrobed the glimmering statue of Sir Ralph From those rich silks

2 *refl.* and *intr* To divest oneself of clothing; to undress.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXIV (1887) 122 They disrobed themselues, and were chafed with a gentle kinde of rubber 1603 *Order Coronation Jas I* in Maskell *Mon Rit* (1846-7) III 109 *note*, The king .. there disrobeth himself of his upper garments. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* V 901 Pallas disrobes 1807 CRABBE *Sir P. Grey* XX, They make the hypocrite disrobe 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* XVIII. 211 You will notice as they disrobe, that each and all wear at their breast charms

3 *transf.* and *fig* To divest, strip

1592 *Nobody & Somebody* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks* I (1878) 99 Arching ulo shall be deposd, And thou disrob'd of all thy dignitie 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* (ed 2) 330 Nutmeg .. at full ripenesse disroabs it selfe, and discovers the Mace 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pick* (1779) IV 111 .. Desire to see her fair eyes disrobed of resentment. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* VII 112 The very voice seemed to disrobe the room of the strange look

Hence **Disro·bed** *ppl. a.*; **Disro·bing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl a.*

1794 MRS. PIOZZI *Synon* II 300 Writers who delight not in disrobed meaning 1813 SHELLEY *Q Mab* IX 171 Fear not death's disrobing hand 1841 LANE *Arab Nts* I 121 The first apartment is the .. 1747 GOULD *Pug Ants* 4 .. ments in the Cones of Silk Worms 1830 *Blackw Mag* XXVIII 875 Damon watches the process of disrobement

Disro·ber. [f as prec. + -ER 1] One who or that which disrobes.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* III. VIII 119 Disenchanters of Negromancers, disrobers of gypsies 1882 SIR P. FITTS in *Society* 7 Oct 18/1 The trees, swept bare by autumn's gale —That swift and merciless disrober.

Disroof (dɪsrū·f), *v.* [DIS- 7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of the roof; to unroof. Hence **Disroo·fed** *ppl. a*

1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* III v. VII. (1872) 208 Ghastly châteaus stare on you by the wayside, disroofed, disman dowed 1871 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Linn. Oak* II X 154 The disroofed and dismantled walls of the venerable fanes.

‖ **Disroo·m,** *v Obs rare* In 5 dysrowme. [f DIS- 7 c + ROOM *sb*] *trans.* To displace.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A* I. XXIII 71 Noon vpon peyne of deth shall dysrowme hym self

Disroost *v.* . see DIS- 7 c

Disroot (dɪsrū·t), *v.* [f DIS- 6 + ROOT *v.*] *trans* To pull up by the roots; to uproot, unroot

1820 *Trent Sc. Journey Arts* XVIII. 368 Pine suckers .. plunged them into old dust of bark 1849 .. the bottoms that have been disrooted. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechtheus* (ed 2) 178 And with one hand disroot All tender flower and fruit

b *transf* To dislodge (anything) from the place where it is fixed.

1612 *Two Noble K* V VI, When neither curb would crack .. nor differing plunges Disroot his rider whence he grew. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat Hist* (1862) I XII 63 The sliding down of a higher piece of ground, disrooted from its situation 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt* VIII XII. 33 Daun .. could not have disrooted Fredrich this season.

Hence **Disroo·ting** *vbl. sb.*, **Disroo·ter,** one who disroots.

1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 20 Oct, A kind of disrooting that recalls a thousand painful ideas of former happier journeys 1883 *Encycl Dict*, Disrooter,

Disrou·nd, *v nonce-wd.* [DIS- 8] *trans.* To deprive of roundness or rotundity; to unround

1555 WAITLMAN *Fardle Facions* I III 33 [They] are of opinion that the circuite of the earth, disroundyng hym self, shooteth out thre corner wise.

† **Disrou·t,** *v. Obs* Also 6 **disrought.** [ad. OF. *desrouter* (13th c. in Littré), mod.F. *dérouter*, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + OF. *route* band, company Cf ROUT *v.*] a. *trans* To put to rout b. *intr* To be put to rout, to break up, become scattered.

1525 LD BERNERS *Froiss* II. CXXXIX [CXXXV] 389 If they disrought and be out of ordre, they shall soone be taken vp 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 63, I appoint to you thence not buge vnlesse you plainly vewe Vs to disrout 1626 *True Relat. Stratagem* in Arb *Garner* I 608 The Black Prince disrouted their mighty armies 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *World runs on Wheels* Wks II 243/2 To disrowte their enemies, breaking then rankes and order.

† **Disrou·t,** *sb Obs rare.* [a. OF *desroute* rout, disorder, mod F. *déroute*, f. *dérouter* see prec.] The act of putting to rout, rout, defeat.

1623 tr *Favine's Theat Hon* II XIII 217 Were (after their disroute) brought to Julius Cæsar.

† **Disroy·alty.** *Obs. nonce-wd* [f. DIS- 9 + ROYALTY] Undoing of royal dignity

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd & Commw* 210 Kings of Denmarke have thought it no disroyaltie to set up divers manufactures.

Disru·ddered, *ppl. a. rare* [DIS- 7 a] Deprived of the rudder.

a 1788 in Croft *Let to Pitt on Johnson's New Dict.* 58-9 At the 7249th of my additional words, I find *disrudder'd* 'their gait like to that of a disrudder'd ship'

† **Disru·lily,** *adv. Obs.* In 4 **disrewlilye.** [f next + -LY 2.] In an unruly manner.

c 1400 *Rom Rose* 4900 [Youthe] maketh hym love yvelle companye, And lede his lyf disrewlilye

† **Disru·ly,** *a Obs. rare* — 0 [In ME **disrewlie*, implied in prec adv., a. OF. *desreiglé* unregulated, disordered, mod.F *déréglé*] Unruly.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 99/47 Disrulie, *irregularis*

Disrump (dɪsrʊ·mp), *v* 1 [ad. L *disrumpĕre* (also *dīrumpĕre*) to break into pieces, burst asunder, f DIS- 1 + *rumpĕre* to break.] To break up, burst asunder, DISRUPT (*trans* and *intr*)

(In quot 1661, with a play upon the *Rump Parliament*)

1581 T. NUCE *Seneca's Octavia* II II 177 b, Let spouses age And .. 166- *Sir H. .. Scotch A .. e* 1886 *Sat Rev* 8 May 635/2 A caucus is a much worse monster than a dragon and does not disrump so easily

Disru·mp, *v* 2 *nonce-wd* [DIS- 7 a] *trans* To deprive of the rump.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* IV V 196 The Barber parts with his taile piece, and walks as one of the disrump'd [*printed* dirump'd] Poultry

‖ **Disru·mpent,** *a Obs* [a. L. *disrumpent-em*, pr. pple of *disrumpĕre* see DISRUMP *v.*] That bursts asunder.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 391 Vested with a membranous and frequently disrumpent barke.

Disrupt (dɪsrʊ·pt), *ppl. a* [ad L *disrupt-us*, pa. pple of *disrumpĕre* see DISRUMP *v* 1 and cf. DIRUPT] Burst or broken asunder; broken up. Chiefly as poetic *pa. pple* = DISRUPTED.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio) *Disrupt*, broken or rent asunder 1782 W. STEVENSON *Hymn to Deity* 16 Behind a watery cloud disrupt. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Soul's Travelling* VIII, Though it your feet The cliff's disrupt 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* II I 3 Leaving them disrupt, as by earthquake

Disrupt (dɪsrʊ·pt), *v* [f L. *disrupt-* ppl stem of *disrumpĕre*: see DISRUMP *v* 1 Except in single quot 1657, app not in use before 19th c. Not in J., T., R., nor Webster 1828. Cf. the rare DIRUPT]

1. *intr* To burst asunder. *rare.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 668 Almonds may be agitated .. over a slow fire, till the Involucrum disrupt

2. *trans* To break or burst asunder; to break in pieces, shatter; to separate forcibly.

1817 SOUTHEY in *Ann Reg., Chron* 556 The most formidable fields .. become disrupted into a thousand pieces 1849 *Tait's Mag* XVI 423 We should disrupt the bonds 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err* XXIII 140 The attempt which was made to disrupt the government

fig. 1865 *Pall Mall G* 1 June 11 His very religious and philosophical thinkings being constantly disrupted by some whim or personal peculiarity.

Hence **Disru·pted, Disru·ptng** *ppl adjs.*

1819 *Blackw Mag* IV. 397 There is a concord and a harmony in the disrupted fragments of the cliffs. 1849 DANA *Geol.* II (1850) 107 These disrupting and transporting effects 1876 PAGE *Adv Text-Bk Geol* IV 84 When igneous matter forces its way through the stratified rocks, it is termed disrupting 1876 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol* (1877) 704 There come into play disrupting influences 1879 A. B. DAVIDSON *Expositor* 264 The reunion of the disrupted kingdom

Disru·ptable, *a. rare.* [f. DISRUPT *v.* + -ABLE] Capable of being disrupted. Hence **Disrupta·bi·lity.**

1820 C. R. MATURIN *Melmoth* (1892) III XXX 208 The intense and disruptable feeling 1893 *Scott Leader* 11 Oct. 3 As many points of disruptability as the mariner's compass has points.

Disru·pter, -or. [See -ER 1, -OR] One who breaks up, one who causes disruption.

1881 *Sat Rev* 23 July 116/2 These eminent Disrupters had been passionate advocates for the nationality of the Church. 1886 PARNELL in *Pall Mall G* 26 June 10/2 They denounced Mr Gladstone as a betrayer of his country and a disruptor of the Empire.

Disru·ptic, *a. rare.* [f. L. *disrupt-* (see DISRUPT *v*) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the disruption or breaking up (of organic structures).

1889 GIDDES & THOMSON *Evol of Sex* 88 The ascending, synthetic, constructive series of changes are termed 'anabolic', the descending, disruptic series, 'katabolic'.

Disruption (dɪsrʊ·pʃən) [ad. L *disruptiōn-em* (*dīruptiōn-em*), n of action from *disrumpĕre* to burst or break asunder.]

1. The action of rending or bursting asunder; violent dissolution of continuity; forcible severance.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* III XVI. 145 Theophrastus conceiveth that upon a full and plentifull impletion there may succeed a disruption of the matrix 1684 T. BURNET *Th Earth* I 161 These great earthquakes and disruptions that did such great execution upon the body of the earth. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol Ess* 251 These pillars did not assume the columnar form by crystallization, but by disruption 1816 MISS SCHIMMELPENNINCK tr *Tour La Grande Chartreuse* I. 10 At the sudden disruption of the masses of rock above. 1866 ROGERS *Agric & Prices* I XXIII 601 On the final disruption of Guienne from the English crown

2 A disrupted condition; a disrupted part or place, a rent.

1760–72 tr *Juan & Ulloa's Voy* (ed 3) II 88 They rend the earth, and at every shock leave it full of disruptions 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1877) III xxv 233 In the time of weakness and disruption 1877 Morley *Crit Misc, Carlyle* Ser. I. (1878) 199 The whole polity of Europe was left in such a condition of disruption as had not [etc.]

3. *spec. The Disruption* the name applied to the great split in the Established Church of Scotland, 18th May 1843, when 451 ministers left that Church and formed themselves into the Free Protesting (afterwards, simply, the Free) Church of Scotland.

The cause of their separation was the failure of the Church to maintain its complete independence in matters spiritual as against the interference of the Civil Courts (Court of Session), for which the Evangelical party had carried on a 'Ten Years' Conflict' against the 'Moderates'.

1843 Candlish *Speech* 30 Mar in *Life* (1880) 293 All the people are concerned in making preparation for that disruption which is now inevitable *Ibid* 6 Sept 315 The Free Church, since the Disruption has in a wonderful manner kept herself free from attacks on the existing Establishment. 1886 J H. Blunt *Dict. Sects* 167/1 The standing outside the Establishment for a quarter of a century has much weakened the adherence . to the original views maintained at the Disruption

attrib 1871 J Mackenzie *Life Princ Cunningham* xv. 192 The same contented cheerfulness dwelt in the poor abode of every Disruption minister *Ibid* 195 Dr. Cunningham visited this district in November of the Disruption year

Disru·ptionist. [f prec. + -ist] One who favours disruption.

1886 *Sat Rev* 22 May 693/2 The disruptionists, with all Irish sedition to back them, will be powerless 1886 *Athenæum* 11 Sept. 331/2 As to the origin of the [Homeric] poems Mr Leaf seems to be a unionist by predilection, but a moderate disruptionist by conviction

attrib 1882 *Contemp Rev* Sept 458 Disruptionist tendencies in some of the revolutionary schools of Russia

Disruptive (disrʊ·ptiv), *a.* [f. L. *disrupt-* ppl stem: see Disrupt *v.* and -ive]

1. Causing or tending to disruption; bursting or breaking asunder.

1862 J. Spence *Amer. Union* 92 None anticipated the great disruptive force that now convulses the country 1874 Stubbs *Const Hist* (1875) I ix 255 The speedy development of disruptive tendencies

b *Electr* (See quots.)

1842–3 Grove *Corr. Phys Forces* (1874) 80 The electrical disruptive discharge 1870 R M Ferguson *Electr* 79 The term disruptive discharge is applied to all cases where discharge is accompanied with a disruption of the particles of the dielectric 1880 J E H Gordon *Electr. & Magn* (1883) II 187 It follows almost as a matter of course that all discharges in rarefied air are equally disruptive and discontinuous. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Feb 6/3 Currents of still higher frequency and potential are obtained by passing the spark or disruptive discharge from a battery of Leyden jars through the primary circuit of an induction coil

2. Produced by disruption, eruptive.

1876 Page *Adv Text-Bk Geol* vii. 128 The disruptive character of these rocks

Hence **Disru·ptively** *adv*, **Disru·ptiveness**

1870 R. M Ferguson *Electr* 87 They discharge into each other disruptively 1880 J E H Gordon *Electr & Magn.* (1883) II 186 The character which was found to be fundamental in sensitive discharges, viz, disruptiveness, is common to both kinds of discharge

Disru·ptment. *rare*⁻¹. [f Disrupt *v.* + -ment] Breaking off, disruption

1834 *Fraser's Mag* IX. 290 The disruptment of granite blocks from the summit of Mont Blanc

Disrupture (disrʊ·ptiŭ), *sb* [f. Disrupt *v*, after Rupture.] The action of disrupting or bursting asunder; disruption.

1796 Morse *Amer Geog* I 660 This disrupture discovered the vein of yellow metal at a great depth 1804 Watt in *Phil Trans* XCIV 308 Effected by the apparent disrupture of rocks 1828 *Hist Europe* in *Ann. Reg* 122/2 This disrupture of ordinary ties 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner* 603 The consequent splitting and disrupture of the medullary sheath

Disru·pture, *v* [f the sb. · cf *rupture* vb] *trans.* To break off or asunder; to divide by a rupture. Hence **Disru·ptured** *ppl a*

1828 Webster cites *Med Repos* for *Disruptured* 1834 M Scott *Cruise Midge* (1859) 299 A huge mass of the grey cliff above was disruptured 1838 Por *A G Pym* Wks 1864 IV 177 The ruins of the disruptured cliff 1869 *Contemp Rev* XII 184 These virtues exercise their beneficent influence in each portion of the disruptured church

Diss (dis) [a Arab. دِيس *dīs*, the native name.] The Algerian name for a Mediterranean grass, *Ampelodesma* (*Arundo*) *tenax*, the fibrous stems of which are used for making cordage, etc

1855 Sir W Hooker *Rept on Veg Prod at Paris Exhib* III *Algeria* 35–7 Dis 1871 *Policy of Alliance Assur Co*, On Merchandise (excluding Esparto, Alpha or Alfa, Diss. Petroleum, and all Mineral and Rock Oils and their liquid products) 1895 *Guide to Museum of Econ Bot*, *Kew* No 2. 73 Diss

Dissaf, -aiue, dissait(e, -at(e, obs. ff Deceive, Deceit

†**Dissaiff.** *Sc Obs* [Sc. form of Deceive] Deception, deceiving

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* v 612 And othir quhill he thocht on his dissaiff

†**Dissai·nt,** *v. Obs* [f Dis- 6 or 7 b + Saint.] *trans* To make no longer a saint; to remove from the calendar of saints; to unsaint

1612 T James *Corrupt Script* iv 39 They may as well dissaint him hereafter (as saint him now)

Dissaisin, obs Sc. form of Disseisin

†**Dissa·lt,** *v Obs* [Dis- 7 a] *trans.* To free from salt

1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Dissalted*, cleared from Salt, made fresh 1721 in Bailey

Dissar, Dissard(e, var Disour, Dizzard

Dissatisfaction (dissætisfæ·kʃən) [f Dis- 9 + Satisfaction.] The fact or condition of being dissatisfied; discontent; 'want of something to complete the wish' (J.)

1640 in Rushw *Hist Coll* III (1692) I 52 When the Spanish Armada appeared in the Downs, to the great fear and dissatisfaction of the City 1648 Cromwell *Let* 25 Nov, The dissatisfaction you take at the ways of some good men 1791 Mrs Radcliffe *Rom Forest* I, The chance of future trouble occasioned some dissatisfaction 1868 Dickens *Lett* (1880) II 335 He concluded (as usual) by giving universal dissatisfaction.

b (with *pl.*) A feeling or expression of dissatisfaction or discontent

c 1640 Sanderson in Walton *Life* App 1, From the reading of it I went away with many and great dissatisfactions 1662 H. More *Philos Writ.* Pref Gen 12 Concerning my *Immortality of the Soul*, I shall take notice only of these two Dissatisfactions 1723 Blackmore *True Hist Conspir* Pref A viij a, The Conspirators ingrafted their Treason on Public Dissatisfactions,

c A cause or occasion of dissatisfaction or discontent; a dissatisfactory circumstance.

1702 W J *Bruyn's Voy Levant* lxvii 242 They had the dissatisfaction of being obliged to return home, without having seen the Antiquities of Tadmor

Dissatisfactory (dissætisfæ·ktŏri), *a.* [f. Dis- 10 + Satisfactory.] Not satisfactory; causing dissatisfaction or discontent; unsatisfactory; 'unable to give content' (J.).

c 1610 Sir J Melvil *Mem* (1735) 109 Things which were dissatisfactory to her Subjects 1779 T Jefferson *Let* Writ (1893) II 189 Their conduct has been so dissatisfactory to the French minister that [etc.] 1846 Thackeray *Crit Rev* Wks 1886 XXIII 96, I don't know anything more dissatisfactory and absurd

Hence **Dissatisfa·ctoriness,** the quality or condition of being dissatisfactory

1677 Hale *Contempl* II 5 The shortness and uncertainty of sensible Enjoyments . their Poorness, Emptiness, Insufficiency, Dissatisfactoriness.

Dissatisfied (dissæ·tisfəid), *ppl. a* [f Dissatisfy + -ed¹] Deprived of satisfaction; displeased; disquieted by the feeling of the insufficiency or inadequacy of something.

1675 tr *Camden's Hist Eliz* an 1599 [Essex] himself also was very much dissatisfied and displeased that the queen had conferred on Sir Robert Cecyl the gainfull office of master of the wards 1680 in Hacke *Collect Voy.* II (1699) 15 Very grateful to our dissatisfied Minds *a* 1704 T Brown *Two Oxf Scholars* Wks (1730) I 2 Infinitely dissatisfy'd with several things in the Church of England 1827 Lytton *Pelham* v, I had no reason to be dissatisfied with my success. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) III 227 Glaucon was dissatisfied at Thrasymachus' retirement

b Exhibiting or expressing dissatisfaction.

1800 Mrs Hervey *Mourtray Fam* IV 192 Lord Miramont's dissatisfied looks, and sullen silence 1842 Barham *Ingol Leg*, *Row in Omnibus*, With a gloomy brow and dissatisfied air 1883 O'Donovan *Merv* xxiv 298 The horses were standing around in dissatisfied silence

Hence **Dissa·tisfiedly** *adv*, in a dissatisfied manner, with dissatisfaction; **Dissa·tisfiedness,** the condition of being dissatisfied, dissatisfaction.

1710 R Ward *Life of H More* 147 Seasons of Perplexity and Dissatisfiedness. 1805 Mrs Inchbald *To Marry, or not* in *Br. Theatre* 3, *Hester* Oh Madam forgive this intrusion *Mrs M* My dear, I must forgive all you do (*Dissatisfiedly*) 1880 Rhoda Broughton *Sec. Th* I viii, She remains dissatisfiedly mute

Dissatisfy (dissæ·tisfəi), *v* [f Dis- 6 + Satisfy *v*] *trans.* To deprive of satisfaction, to render unsatisfied; to fail to satisfy or fulfil the desires or wishes of; to displease, discontent, make unquiet in mind Also *absol*

1666 Pepys *Diary* 23 July, The French are not yet joined with the Dutch, which do dissatisfy the Hollanders 1673 *Lady's Call* II § 2 P 9 68 Denying her self even the most innocent liberties, if she see they dissatisfy him *a* 1726 Collier (J.), The advantages of life will not hold out to the length of desire, and, since they are not big enough to satisfy, they should not be big enough to dissatisfy 1806 Ld Grenville in Dk Buckhm *Crt & Cab Geo III*, (1855) IV 9 Doing enough to dissatisfy my own mind, and always too little to satisfy theirs 1865 M Arnold *Ess Crit* viii. (1875) 319 In all his production how much there is to dissatisfy us

Hence **Dissa·tisfying** *ppl a*, that fails to satisfy, or renders unsatisfied

1709 Steele *Tatler* No 180 P 6 To follow such dissatisfying Pursuits 1809 Coleridge *Friend* (1866) 338 After long and dissatisfying toils

Dissa·turate, *v* [Dis- 6] *trans* To free (anything) *of* that with which it is saturated.

1866 Lowell *Swinburne's Trag*, Pr Wks (1890) II. 137 We cannot so dissaturate our minds of it

†**Dissa·vage,** *v Obs.* [Dis- 8] *trans* To bring out of a savage condition; to tame, to civilize

1631 Chapman *Cæsar & Pompey* I (D), Those wilde kingdomes Which I dissavag'd and made nobly ciuill

Dissave, -awe, -ayf, -ayte, etc, obs. ff. Deceive, Deceit, etc.

Dissaventure, var of Disadventure, *Obs.*

Dissca·tter, var of Discatter *v. Obs.*

Dissceptre (disse·ptəɹ), *v* Also 7 **disceptre,** 6–7 **-er** [f. Dis- 7 a + Sceptre *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of the sceptre, or of kingly authority.

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I vi 615 Rebellious Flesh, whose lest-less Treason Strives to dis-throne and to dis-scepter Reason. 1610 T. Godwin *Moses & Aaron* I xiii 61 Prevent a possible deposing or disceptring 1656 S H *Gold Law* 55 This people have de-thron'd, uncrown'd, and dis-cepter'd me 1886 W Alexander *St Augustine's Holiday* 216 Disrobed, dissceptred discrown'd.

Dissch, obs form of Dish.

Dissease, obs form of Disease, Disease

†**Dissea·son,** *v Obs.* Also 7 **discason**

I. [f Dis- 6 + Season *v*]

1. *trans.* To take away or change the flavour of

1583 Stanyhurst *Aeneis* I (Arb) 23 Foorth do they lay victuyls, with storme disseasoned heauy (*Cereremque corruptam undis*] 1613 Jackson *Creed* I xxix § 15 Seeing no hope of diseasoning the old and withered stockes, fit fewell for euerlasting flames. 1615 G Sandys *Trav* 106 [The Red Sea] would either drowne the countrey, or else by mixing with the Nilus, disseason his waters. 1621 — *Ovid's Met* xiv (1626) 295 An oliue wild, which bitter fruit affords, Becomes dis seasned with his bitter words

2 To deprave the sense of taste of. *rare.*

1625 W B *True School War* To Rdr 4 Like some Disseasoned Palats, thou doost nauseate at Plentie.

II. [f. Dis- 7 + Season *sb*]

3 To render out of season, make unseasonable

a 1628 F. Greville *Poems Monarchy* D, Wks Grosart I 197 The second light of government, Which stories yield, and no time can disseason.

Disseat (dissī·t), *v.* [f. Dis- 6 or 7 c + Seat *v* or *sb*] *trans.* To remove or eject from or as from a seat; to unseat; to remove from where it is seated or situated. Hence **Dissea·ted** *ppl a.*

[That quot 1605 belongs to this word is doubtful]

[1605 Shaks *Macb* v iii 21 This push Will cheere me euer, or dis-eate [Fo 2, 3, 4 disease] me now] 1612 *Two Noble K.* v iv, The hot horse seekes all foule meanes to dis-seate His lord, that kept it bravely 1648 J Goodwin *Right & Might* 21 The disseated Parliament-men 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compt* xvi 548 The Morbifick matter being disseated 1822 C. O'Conor *Chron Ex* I p xxxi, This mighty conqueror who had dis-seated so many kings 1833 Lamb *Elia* Sec II *Barrenness Mod Art*, Dissent those woods and place the same figure among fountains and you have a—Naiad! 1866 *Daily Tel* 22 Feb. 4/5 Application made to disseat the member returned.

†**Di·ssecate,** *v Obs rare.* [f L. *dissecā-re* to cut in pieces, as if from a ppl stem *dissecāt-* (cf fut. pple *secātūrus*) instead of the actual form *dissect-*.] = Dissect *v* So † **Disseca·tion** = Dissection

1615 Jackson *Creed* IV § 1 vii § 11 The anatomist's knife did lance and dissecate her living members 1632 T Nash *Quaternio* Ep Ded, The Apothecary in his drugges, the anatomist in his dissecations

†**Disse·cret,** *v Obs. rare* [f Dis- 8 + Secret *a*] *trans* To deprive of secrecy, bring to light

1640 G Watts tr *Bacon's Adv Learn* II xiii § 5 We must not put too much confidence, either in the concealeing our own designes, or the dissecreting the designes of the enimy

Dissect (dise·kt), *v.* [f. L *dissect-* ppl. stem of *dissecāre*, f. Dis- 1 + *secāre* to cut]

1. *trans* To cut asunder, cut in pieces, divide by cutting *ht* and *fig* (Now more or less associated with 2 and 3)

1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1653) 621 Young Chickens being dissected or cut in pieces when they are warm, ought to be laid to the stinged part. 1624 Massinger *Parl. Love* IV v, To dissect thee, Eat thy flesh off with burning corrosives were justice 1638 Sir T Herbert *Trav* (ed 2) 178 Hee that dissected Gordions knot 1783 W. F Martyn *Geog. Mag* II 131 This eminence is dissected into six terraces 1805–17 R Jameson *Char Min.* 166 The manner of dissecting this prism 1886 F. B Jevons in *Jrnl. Hellenic Stud.* VII 292 The aggregationists before them undertook to dissect the Iliad into its constituent lays

2. *spec.* To cut up (an animal body, a plant, etc.) for the purpose of displaying the position, structure, and relations of the various internal parts; to anatomize.

1611 Florio, *Dissettare*, to desect or cut as an Anatomie, 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* I ix (1631), They say, he [Galen] hath giuen vs onely the Anatomy of bruit Beasts, and not of Man, hauing neuer dissected a Mans body 1672 Grew *Anat. Plants* I § 3 (1682) 2 If we take a Bean and dissect it 1724 Swift *Reasons agst Exam Drugs* Wks 1755 III I 127 The power given to physicians to dissect the bodies of malefactors 1867 Emerson *May-day*, etc Wks (Bohn) III. 422 Two doctors in the camp Dissected the slain deer

absol. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III iii 477 Anatomists dissect and mangle, To cut themselves out work to wrangle. 1879 E. A Davidson in *Cassell's Techn Educ.* II. 70 The teacher should obtain heads, hearts, &c of sheep, oxen and other animals, and dissect in the presence of the boys

b. *To dissect out*: to excise (an organ or a diseased part) so as not to remove any adjoining part with it.

1864–70 T Holmes *Syst Surg* II 119 In dissecting out the cyst 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov 1030, I made an incision from

the mouth over the prominent cyst wall and dissected the tumour out The wall of the cyst was so thin that when nearly dissected out it ruptured.

3 *fig* and *transf* To take to pieces, so as to lay bare every part, to examine minutely part by part, to analyze, to criticize in detail

a 1632 Donne in *Select* (1840) 114 That soul that is dissected and anatomized to God 1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb* I § 61 Persons of all conditions took great license in dissecting all his infirmities 1693 Dryden *Persius* Sat 1, Yet old Lucilius never feard the times; But lash'd the city, and dissected crimes 1850 Kingsley *All Saints* I, I never could dissect and map out my own being or my neighbour's as you analysts do 1869 Rogers *Prof to Adam Smith's W N* I 43 He dissected the pretensions of the great East India Company. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) IV 423 No other thinker has ever dissected the human mind with equal patience and minuteness

† 4. To analyze (chemically) *Obs.*

1808 J Barlow *Columb* IV 456 O'er great, o'er small extends his physic laws, Empalms the empyrean or dissects a gas.

5. *Business.* To analyze an invoice or account of goods bought or sold, picking out the various items, and allotting them to the special departments to which they severally belong

See Dissecting *vbl sb*

Dissected, *ppl a.* [f prec + -ED 1.]

1 That has been cut up, divided into pieces, or anatomized.

Dissected map or *picture*, a map or picture mounted on a thin board and divided into variously shaped parts, to be put together as an exercise or puzzle

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav* 184 Laying upon each piece of the dissected Betele, a little Areca. 1638 *Ibid* (ed. 2) 321 Not to be entred but by a long narrow dissected path or trench 1667 *Phil. Trans* II 628 A dissected Head of a Snake. 1824 Col. L. Stanhope *Greece* 10 She [Greece] is like a dissected map in the hands of children, all the pieces are there, but the children cannot make them fit 18 . Ruskin (O'), Or must every architect invent a little piece of the new style, and all put it together at last like a dissected map?

2. Of a divided form or structure; *spec.* in *Bot.* (of leaves): Cut into many deep lobes; much divided.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom* 185 A little chin signes one envious . a dissected and retorted chin, libidinous 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot* II 182 The finely-dissected leaves of Fennel 1884 Henfrey *Elem Bot* (ed 4) 62 When the leaves are subdivided a fourth time, or even where tripinnatisect leaves have filiform segments, the term dissected is usually employed

Dissectible (dise·ktĭb'l), *a. rare.* [f. I. *dissect-* ppl. stem (see the vb) + -BLE.] Capable of being dissected.

1802 Paley *Nat Theol* IX Wks 1830 IV 101 Keill has reckoned up, in the human body, four hundred and forty-six muscles dissectible and describable

Dissecting (dise·ktĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f Dissect + -ING 1.] The action of the verb Dissect. a, *gen.* and *Anat.*. see Dissect 1–3 b *Business*; see Dissect 5

1888 *Daily Tel* 24 Aug 7/8 Junior clerk wanted. Must be used to draper's counting house, and understand dissecting 1893 *Daily News* 16 May 8/7 To Drapers —Young lady wants re engagement as Cashier and Bookkeeper, Used to dissecting.

c. *attrib* and *Comb*, as in *dissecting-forceps, -knife, -microscope, -room* (i e used in anatomical dissection); **dissecting-clerk**, one employed in analyzing invoices and accounts of goods sold.

1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 176 Raising the vessel a little with the point of the knife and dissecting forceps. 1854 R Willis *Report* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 168 The present Dissecting-room of the Professor is removed altogether 1882 Sir J Baltantini *Exper.* II 15 Gaining a living by supplying the [illegible] ghastly subjects. 1884 *Encycl Dic* [illegible] *clerk*

Dissecting, *ppl. a.* [f as prec. + -ING 2.] That dissects.

1854–67 C A Harris *Dict. Med Terminol*, *Dissecting abscess*, an abcess which insinuates itself between muscles, separating them from each other *Ibid*, *Dissecting Aneurism*, an aneurism in which the inner and middle coats of the artery are ruptured, and the blood passes between them and the outer coat. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull* IV 61 Brought to the dissecting eye of the paying student

Dissection (dise·kʃən). [ad. L *dissectiōn-em*, n of action from *dissecāre*; used in med or mod L. Perhaps immed. a. F. *dissection* (Paré, 16th c.)]

†1. The action or process of cutting asunder or in pieces; division by cutting *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Dissection*, a dissection, a cleauing in peeces. 1644 Milton *Areop* (Arb.) 70 There must be many schisms and many dissections made in the quarry and in the timber, ere the house of God can be built 1669 Gale *Crt Gentiles* I II IX 141 As to the Dissection [after sacrifice], it was not made rashly, but with great Art 1784 Cowper *Task* VI 420 The spaniel dying for some venial fault, Under dissection of the knotted scourge

2. *spec*, The methodical cutting up of an animal or a plant, for the purpose of displaying its internal structure.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 12 (1873) 43 Thus have I described and opened, as by a kind of dissection, those peccant humours 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* I IX, Living dissections (as we call them) are then put in vse when we would find out some action or vse of a part which by the dead carkasse cannot be discerned 1671 Grew *Anat Plants* I § 28 (1682) 6 What Dissection cannot attain, yet an ocular inspection in hundreds of other seeds will demonstrate. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 17 P 8, I know not that by living dissections, any discovery has been made by which a single malady is more easily cured 1850 Hr Martineau *Hist Peace* IV xiv (1877) III 134 Murders for the sake of selling bodies for dissection 1881 Huxley in *Nature* No 615. 317 For hundreds of years the dissection of human bodies was impeded, and anatomists were confined to the dissection of dead animals.

3. The action of separating anything into elementary or minute parts for the purpose of critical examination; a 'taking to pieces', a minute examination, detailed analysis or criticism

1642 Milton *Apol Smect* § 4 Thus ends this Section, or rather dissection of himself, short ye will say both in breath and extent 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 405 In the particular Dissection of mens Actions 1796 Morse *Amer Geog* II 158 It is perhaps the best dissection of the human mind, that hath appeared in modern times. 1867 Dedekind in *Rem.* (1871) I Dissections of dogma and legend and ceremony

† 4. Chemical analysis *Obs.*

1605 Timme *Quint Ess* I xiii 63 Mercury is extracted out of every thing, first of all in his dissection or seperation into watery vapour 1794 S Williams *Vermont* 90 By accurate dissection it has been found that this ill scented fluid is entirely distinct from the urine

5. *Business* The analysis of invoices and accounts, in order that the various items may be entered to the account of the special departments to which they belong: see Dissect *v* 5

6 *concr.* That which has been cut asunder or dissected, or is in a dissected condition; anything which is the result or produce of dissecting

1582 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 38 All his [the Poet's] kindes are not only in their united formes, but in their severed dissections fully commendable.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1847 W. Reeves *Fast Antiq* 66 *note*, The Dissection-room pane caused many to resort to this place 1889 Huxley in *Pall Mall G.* 2 May, None of the ordinary symptoms of dissection poison supervened.

Dissective (dise·ktiv), *a.* [f L type **dissectīvus* (cf. *sectīvus*), f. *dissect-* ppl stem, see -IVE] Characterized by or having the quality of dissecting; serving to dissect

1860 Dickens *Lett.* (ed 2) II. 110 The three people who write the narratives in these proofs have a dissective property in common 1861 Wilson & Gillespie *Man & Animals* V. 112 They were plainly anatomical dissective knives.

Dissector (dise·ktəɹ). Also **-er.** [agent-n. in L. form, from L. *dissecāre* to Dissect Cf F. *disecteur*] One who dissects, *esp* anatomically.

1578 Banister *Hist Man* I 20 b The most famous dissectors, and princes of Anathomy 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 306 A most expert Chyrurgion, and the ordinary dissector to the College of Physitians at Monpelier 1645 Evelyn *Diary*, The theatre [at Padua] for anatomie is excellently contriv'd both for the dissector and spectators 1794 *European Mag* XXV 451 Mr. Jones, dissector to St. Bartholomews Hospital. 1819 *P O. Lond Direct* 305 Map-mounter and Dissecter. 1839 Carlyle *Chartism* VII. in *Misc.* (1872) VI. 153 A determined despiser and dissector of cant 1847 Emerson *Rep Men, Swedenborg* Wks (Bohn) I 316 Unrivalled dissectors had left nothing for scalpel or microscope to reveal in human or comparative anatomy

Dissees(e, obs form of Decease, Disease.

Dissеise, dissеize (dissī·z), *v* Forms: 4 disseyso(-ceyse, 4–5 desese), 5–6 dis-, dyssease, (5 dysease, 6 decess, disseaze, -eize), 6–7 disseyze, 6– disseise, dissеize [ME. a Af. *dissesire*, = OF. *dessaisir* to dispossess, f *des-*, Dis- 4 + *saisir* to put (one) in possession, to take possession of, to Seize. In Pl. *dessazir*; med L. *dissazire*, *-sasire*, *-sasiare*, also *dissaisire*, *-sesire*, *-seisare* from OF.: see Seize.]

1. *trans Law* To put out of actual seisin or possession; to dispossess (a person) of his estates, etc, usually wrongfully or by force; to oust. Const. *of* (†*from*) Also *refl*

[1215 *Magna Carta* XXXIX, Nullus liber homo capiatur vel imprisonetur aut dissesiatur [1217 *inseets* (c XXXV) de libero tenemento suo vel libertatibus] nisi per legale judicium parium suorum. 1292 Britton II xi § 2 Cestui est proprement disseisi qi a tort est engettè de aun tenement] *c* 1330 R Brunne *Chron* (1810) 250 Ou kyng Sir Edward Disseised him self of alle, 3ald it to Sir Jon. Bot Jon his homage salle mak ot he be gon 1357 *Lay Folks Catech* 252 In case that we have wittandly and willfalli gett our cuen [illegible] *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* [illegible] 1494 Fabyan [illegible] bed Ivore the duke and lorde of that countrey lastly disceased hym of that lordeshyp 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen VIII*, c. 7 § 7 Where.. personnes be dysseased, defeased, wronged, or otherwyse put from their lawfull inheritance 1628 *Prist to King* in Rushw. *Hist Coll* (1659) I 589 By the Statute called, The great Charter of the Liberties of England, It is declared and enacted, That no Freeman may be taken or imprisoned or be disseised of his Freeholds or Liberties, or his free Customs. 1641 [see Disseisin 1]. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) I 190 If a tenant in tail discontinues in fee, afterwards marries, disseises the discontinuee, and dies seised, his wife shall not have dower. 1819 I Milner *Milner's Hist. Ch Christ* (1824) IV. 115 Wicliff asserted that temporal lords and patrons had a right to disseize the church of her emoluments in case of misbehaviour

2 *transf* and *fig.* a. To dispossess, deprive, rob, to deliver, rid (*of* anything).

c 1320 *Cast Love* 1088 He ne ouȝte from wo disseysed be *c* 1450 *Merlin* 229 It shall here-after be declared how that she was discesed of the seint Graal 1590 Spenser *F. Q* I. xi 20 He [the Dragon] so disseized of his gryping grosse 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 22 a, The Foxe planteth his dwelling in the steep cliffe as in a maner it falleth out a matter impossible to disseyze him of this his ancient inheritance 1700 Blackmore *Job* xxix 17 My righteous hand broke fierce oppressors' jaws, And of their spoil disseiz'd their bloody paws 1845 R W Hamilton *Pop Educ* x (ed 2) 266 We repeat our protest against all attempts to disseize parents of their rights in their children.

† b. To oust, expel *Obs.*

1627 May *Lucan* VII 655 Though many wounds his life dissеized, fled 1675 Hobbes *Odyssey* XVI 444 They With gentle sleep them fast and care disseised

Hence **Dissei·sed** *ppl a*, **Dissei·sing** *vbl. sb*

1475 *Bk Noblesse* 48 The unmanly disseising and putting out of Estaunce, Normandie, Angew, and Mayne 1611 Cotgr., *Dessaisissement* [illegible] disseized lords.. he put to death 1682 [illegible] 28 If there be but the least flaw against them to countenance the disseizing them of their Rights

Disseise, obs form of Decease, Disease

1648 Symmons *Vind Chas I*, 98 The Honour of our disseised Queen.

Disseisee, -zee (dissī·zī). *Law* Also 6 -i, -ie, -ye [f Disseise *v* + -EE, but the earlier form in *-ie* represented OF. *dessaisi* pa pple. 'dissеised'.] One who is disseised of his estate, correlative to Disseisor.

[1377 *Act* 1 *Rich II*, c. 9 Et cient desoie les disseisiz lour recoverer vers les primers disseisours.] 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen VIII*, c 33 The disseysee or suche other personnes as be thereby clerely excluded of their entre 1574 tr *Littleton's Tenures* 63 a, If the disseysy by his deede release al his righte .. to one of the disseisoures 1594 West *2nd Pt Symbol*, *Chancerie* § 37 This release doth confirme his estate which the disseisee might else have defeated 1602 Fulbecke *1st Pt. Parall* 67 If the disseisee oute the disseisor with force. 1721 *St. Germain's Doctor & Stud* 98 It is devised that the Disseisee shall release his right in the land. 1875 Poste *Gaius* IV. § 162 Restitution of seisin to a disseisee

Disseisin, disseizin (dissī·zin), *sb* Forms: 4 dysseysyne, 6 disseysin(e, -sceysen, -seissen, -sesin, -seison, -seizon, -season, dys-, 6–7 disseizen, 7 Sc. dissaisin), 6– disseisin, 8– disseizin. [a. Af. *disseisine* = OF. *dessaisine* (11th c.), f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *saisine*, *seisine*, Seisin, Sasine, formal possession, deriv. of *saisir* to Seize (In med.L. *dissaisīna*, *diseisīna*)]

1. *Law.* The act or fact of disseising; privation of seisin; usually, the wrongful dispossession (by forcible entry or otherwise) of the lands, etc of another; since 15th c. not used of movable goods, nor in cases in which the dispossessed person was tenant at will or tenant for years.

[1167 *Pipe Roll* 12 *Hen II*, 65 Dissaisina super assisam regis 1292 Britton II 1 § 1 Homme a tort engitte ou destrubé de la peysible possessioun de soen fi aunc tenement Et cele violence est apelé disseisine et fiesche force] 1511–12 *Act* 3 *Hen VIII*, c 18 Preamb, Wrytte of entre uppon disseysen in the post before the Justices .. of his Comen Benche. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 57 b, Disseisin is properly where a man entreth into anye landes or tenementes where his entre is not leful, and putteth him out ye hath the franke tenement. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 139 Disseisin upon Disseisin is when the Disseisour is disseised by another 1670 Blount *Law Dict*, Disseisin is of two sorts, either Simple Disseisin, committed by day without force and arms, Or Disseisin by Force, for which see Deforceor and Fresh Disseisin. 1767 Blackstone *Comm* II 195 A disseisin being a deprivation of that actual seisin, or corporal freehold of the lands, which the tenant before enjoyed. 1861 F Hall in *Jrnl. Asiat Soc Bengal* 10 The disseizor, and .. the abettor of disseizin 1875 Poste *Gaius* IV Comm (ed 2) 631 It is certain that this interdict is not available for disseisin of movables 1886 F W. Maitland in *Law Q Rev* Oct. 485 [illegible] be dissеised, though the lord be not [illegible] 1889 J. B Ames in *Harvard Law R* [illegible] 'disseisin'.. was rarely used with reference to personalty

b *Novel, new, fresh disseisin*. disseisin of fresh or recent date. *Assise of Novel Disseisin* an ordinance of Henry II, establishing an action at law for the recovery of the seisin of land by one who had himself been recently dispossessed, also the action thus established

[*c* 1250 Bracton 164 b, De beneficio principis succurritur et per recognitionem assisae novae disseisinae multis vigilis excogitatam et inventam] *c* 1350 *Usages of Winchester* in *Engl Gilds* 361 Þe wryt þat me pledeth in þe Citee, by fore Justyces, oþer by-fore bayliues of þe towne, beþ empne wrytes of newe dysseysyne [1383 *Act* 7 *Rich II*, c 10 Item est ordeignez & assentuz qassise de Novele Disseisin] 1523 Fitz- [illegible] of assise of [illegible] *Robert I*, [illegible] 1609 [illegible] 22 He sall not time nor amit his action or recoverance be the briefe of Novell disseisin sa lang as he may find the possessour leueand or ane man committer of the dissaising, or was p[illegible] there of 1670 Blount *Law Dict.*, [illegible] that Disseisin, which a man may seek to defeat of himself, and by his own power, without the help of the King or Judges, and which is not above fifteen dayes old 1700 Tyrrell *Hist Eng* II. 1106 Disseisors that have redisseis'd those who have recovered Seisin from them by Assize of Novel Disseisin 1876 Digby *Real Prop* II § 9 97 The Assize of novel disseisin was applicable where the demandant himself had been

turned out of possession 1895 POLLOCK & MAITLAND *Hist Eng Law* I 124 Henry issued an ordinance and instituted a procedure ordinance and procedure alike were known as the assize of novel disseisin

†2 *transf* and *fig* Dispossession *Obs*

1586 FERNE *Blaz Gentrie* 214 Ministers of the Gospell to whome the keys of right do appertaine (for the others did by dissesin and tort hold possession of them) may execute that authoritie of the keys with all feare and diligence 1606 WARNER *Alb Eng* XIV LXXVI 355 Vntill the Picts Disseizen of the scottish Raigne within this Ile had made

†Dissei·sin, *v Obs* [f prec, sb] *trans* = DISSEISE *v.*

1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen V* (an 8) 69 b, We shal not distroble, disseason or letten our father aforesaid, but that he holde and possede as long as he liveth the croune and the dignitee royall of Fraunce 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I II 974 Yet some (more crediting their eyes, then reason) From's proper place this Essence doe disseysin 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVII XXXI 652 He [Philip] went to Dymæ for to disseizen [*ad excienduin*] the garrison of the Ætolians 1607 HIERON *Wks* I 365 A man past al feare of being disseised of his expected inheritance

Disseisor, -zor (dissī·zəɹ, -z-). Also 5–6 -our(e, 5 -er [a AF *disseisour*, = OF. **dessaiseur*, f *dessaisir* to DISSEISE In med L *dissaisitor*, *-seizitor*, f *dissaisire*, *disseisire*, to disseise] One who disseises, or dispossesses another of his lands, etc ; a dispossessor.

[1377 see DISSEISEE] 1483 *Cath Angl.* 101/2 A Disseiser, *disseisitor* 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c 33 The dyng seased hereafter of any such disseasour shall not be demed any suche discent in the law 1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 265 If the Tenant be disseised and the Disseisor dieth seised, the Lord there cannot distrain 1603 DRAYTON *Bar Wars Bk* III lvi, Entering now by force, thou hold'st by might, And art disseisor of another's right 1660 BOND *Scut Reg* 59 The King can do no wrong, Therefore cannot be a disseisor 1788 BURKE *Sp agst W Hastings* Wks XV 430 To call them disseizors, wrong doers, cheats, defrauders of their own son 1861 [see DISSEISIN *b* 1] 1886 F. W MAITLAND in *Law Q Rev* Oct 485 The disseisor will be seised whether the lord like it or not.

Disseisoress (disī·zəres). Also 7–9 **disseiseress** [f. prec. + -ESS. (The F. type would be *dissaiseresse*)] A female disseisor.

1574 tr *Littleton's Tenures* 125 b, Yf the husbande and the wife were of covin or consent that the disseisine should bee made, than shee is a disseisouresse 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 124 Shee shall bee adiudged in possession against the desseisee but as a disseiseresse, in respect of the deceit 1642 PERKINS *Prof Bk* i § 46 A feme Covert may be a disseiseres 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict* s v *Disseisin*, If he disseises another to her use, she is not a disseisoress, nor if the wife agrees to it during the coverture, yet, if after his death she agrees to it, she is a disseisoress 1883 A J HORWOOD *Year Bks* 11–12 *Edw III*, 264 One cannot say that Katherine was a disseiseress

†Dissei·sure, -zure. *Obs.* [f DISSEISE *v.* + -URE cf. *seizure.*] The act of disseising; dispossession ; = DISSEISIN.

1579 FULKE *Confut Sanders* 685 The setting vp and worshipping of Images was a Disseisure of the true and spirituall worshippe of God 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* IX IX 47 To take reuenge for the spoyles and disseisures, which his hired enemies had made in his lands 1728 HICKES & NELSON *Kettlewell* III XI. 213 In Case of a Disseizure of the Right Owner

Disseit, obs form of DECEIT.

Dissel-boom (di s'l,būm) *S. Africa* [Du (pron. di sĕl,bōm) = 'the beam or pole of a vehicle', f. *dissel* shaft + *boom* beam, boom.] The pole of a wagon.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, *Disselboom*, the pole of a wagon in the Cape colony 1881 FENN *Off to Wilds* XXIX, The oxen were all secured to the dissel boom and trek tow 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* VIII, The tented cart, with its . stout sinkwood dissel boom

† Disse·lf, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f DIS- 7 + SELF *sb*] *trans* To put (one) beside himself; to deprive of self-consciousness.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II IV I *Trophees* 1116 Whence comes This shiuering winter that my soule benums, Freezes my Senses, and dis-selfs me so With drousie Poppie, not my self to knowe?

Disselie, obs form of DIZZILY

† Disse·mbill, *a Sc Obs rare* [? corruption of F. *deshabillé*, or of a Sc spelling of DISHEVEL *a*] Undressed, unclothed.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1917 That saw him bath dissemblie and in weid.

† Disse·mblable, *a. Obs.* [a OF *dessemblable* (12th c.), in 14th c. *dissemblable*, f *dessembler* to be unlike, DISSEMBLE *v* 2, after *semblable* like] Unlike, dissimilar, various.

1413 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I IV 5 Moche merueylous lyght I sawe of dissemblable maner. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm on Folly* N j b, How amongs them selves to be dissemblable [*inter se dissimiles*] 1566 DRANT *Horace Sat* IV C ij b, Dissemblable to Sectans sorte [*Sectani dissimilis*] 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* III XIX (A ib) 238 Dissemblable and in effect contrary 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I XXVIII (163) 118 A man must imitate the vicious, or hate them to resemble them is perilous, because they are many, and to hate many is hazzardous, because they are dissemblable

Dissemblance[1] (dise mblăns). *arch* [In sense 1, ad OF. *dessemblance* (12th c), mod F. *dissemblance* unlikeness, f *dessembler*, pr pple *dessemblant* unlike see prec and -ANCE In sense 2, a later modification of DISSIMULANCE, after *dissemble.*]

1. Want of resemblance ; unlikeness, difference; dissimilarity.

1463 *Craft of Lovers* XXI, Kepe wel true loue, forge no dissemblance [*so* 1 *MS* 2 *have* resemblance] 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 980 As touching other agreements and dissemblances which may be noted in their life and behaviour [etc] 1638 OSBORNE *Adv Son* (1) Nor can there be a greater dissemblance between one wise man and another 1883 I TAYLOR *Alphabet* I 100 The dissemblance of the hieroglyphic and Hieratic characters appears greater than it really is because in many cases they face in opposite directions 1894 *Forum* (N Y) Nov 317 To state the utter dissemblance between the Japanese and ourselves

2 The action of dissembling, dissimulation.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev* II IV Wks 1856 I 101 Thou that wants power, with dissemblance fight 1633 P FLETCHER *Purple Isl* VIII VIII, Some touch-stone erring eyes to guide, And judge dissemblance 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXIV, No time is this for bravery As little for dissemblance 1876 J ELLIS *Caesar in Egypt* 18 Pothinus, in dissemblance deft, Bent low the knee.

† Dissemblance[2]. *Obs. rare* [a OF. *dessemblance*, f. *dessembler* to separate see DISSEMBLE *v* 3] Departure, dispersion

1556 J HEYWOOD *Spider & F* II 33 Swifter then the star doth seeme to glaunce That saluteth dissemblaunce turneth to dissemblance

† Dissembla·tion. *Obs* Also 6 -acion, 5 **dissymbelatyon** By-form of DISSIMULATION, after *dissemble*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VIII XI 55 He saw þat he mycht noucht The Town of were wyn Undyr dissymbelatyoun 1588 HUNSDON in *Border Papers* I (1894) 305 But it is all dissemblacion, and that wee shall find if wee trust to them

†Disse·mble, *sb Obs rare.* [f DISSEMBLE *v* 1] The act of dissembling, dissimulation (In quot personified.)

c 1480 *Cri of Love* 1191 Dissemble stood not fer from him in trouth, With party mantill, party hood and hose

Dissemble (dise mb'l), *v* 1 Also 6 dissimble, *Sc.* -sembill, dyssembul, -symble, 7 desemble. [app. a later form of DISSIMULE *v*, through the intermediate stages *dessimill*, *dissemble*, influenced perh. by *resemble* (There is no corresponding form in F. · cf the next two words)]

1. *trans.* To alter or disguise the semblance of (one's character, a feeling, design, or action) so as to conceal, or deceive as to, its real nature; to give a false or feigned semblance to ; to cloak or disguise by a feigned appearance

1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks 65 Some not able to dissemble their sorrow, were fayne at his backe to turne their face to the wall 1552 *Bk Com Prayer*, *Morn Pr*, That we shoulde not dissemble nor cloke them [our sins] before the face of Almighty God 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Lov C Warres* 715 Among the Bodies was found a Woman, who had dissembled her Sex, both in courage and a military Habit 1709 *Tatler* No 32 P 4 With an Air of great Distance, mixed with a certain Indifference, by which he could dissemble Dissimulation 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F* II XLVI 723 He dissembled his perfidious designs 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II 20 He was well pleased with the embassy, and dissembled his consciousness of its real purpose 1860 EMERSON *Cond Life*, *Behaviour* Wks (Bohn) II 385 How many furtive inclinations avowed by the eye, though dissembled by the lips !

† 2. To disguise *Obs.*

1508 DUNBAR *Tua marit Wemen* 254, I wes dissymblit suttelly in a sanctis liknes 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* IV Wks 283/1 Though he dissembled himselfe to bee a Lutherane whyle he was here, yete as sone as he gate him hence, he gate him to Luther strayght. 1601 SHAKS *Twel N* IV II 4 Ile put it on, and I will dissemble my selfe in't; and I would I were the first that euer dissembled in such a gowne 1665 J SPENCER *Vulg Prophecies* 21 Their deformity appeared through the finest colors he could dissemble it with 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XII 340 Dissembling her immortal form, she [Juturna] took Camertus meen

3. To pretend not to see or notice , to pass over, neglect, ignore.

c 1500 [see DISSEMBLING *vbl sb*] *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen VIII* (1878) 233, I will not urge. the Pope's authority I will dissemble that excellency 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 823 Wherefore he determined to dissemble [HALL dissimule] the matter as though he knew nothing. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 150 Some lyght faults lette them dissemble, as though they knew them not, and seeing them let them not seeme to see them 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* III VII. (1732) 395, I must not dissemble a great Difficulty. 1701 WALLIS 24 Sept. in Pepys *Mem* , It hath been too late to dissemble my being an old man 1703 ROWE *Ulysses* I 1 75 Learn to dissemble Wrongs 1761 HUME *Hist Eng* II XLII 451 Philip seemed to dissemble the daily insults and injuries which he received from the English

b. with clause To shut one's eyes to the fact.

1554 RIDLEY *Lord's Supper* Wks 41 It is neither to be denied, nor dissembled that there be diuerse points wherein men cannot agree 1611 BIBLE *Transl Pref* 11 It cannot be dissembled, that it hath pleased God [etc] 1692 RAY *Dissol World* II II (1732) 107, I must not dissemble or deny, that in the Summer-time the Vapours do ascend *a* 1833 A KNOX *Rem* (1844) I 54 It cannot be dissembled, that .. the House of Commons seems to feel no other principle than that of vulgar policy 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 8 No attempt is made in these pages to dissemble in how much he was condemnable

c *intr.* const *with.*

a 1533 FRITH *Wks* (1573) 51 These holy doctours thought it not best .. to condemne all thinges indifferently but to suffer and dissemble wyth the lesse

4 *absol* or *intr.* To conceal one's intentions, opinions, etc under a feigned guise; 'to use false professions, to play the hypocrite' (J)

1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I CLXXX 216 Therfore the duke dissembled for the pleasur of the prouost 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc* XI 53 He dyssembled in all that euer he spake. 1596 SHAKS *Tam. Shr* II I 9 Tel Whom thou lou'st best see thou dissemble not 1671 MILTON *P R* I 467 The subtle fiend Dissembled, and this answer smooth return'd 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I II, I must dissemble, And speak a language foreign to my heart 1852 LONGF *Warden Cinque Ports* VI, He did not pause to parley nor dissemble

b const. *with* . To use dissimulation with

1586 A DAY *Eng Secretary* I (1625) 142, I dissemble not with you for you shall finde it and prove it to be true 1667 POOLE *Dial betw Protest & Papist* (1735) 83, I will not dissemble with you, they do not 1718 *Freethinker* No 75 P 3 He who dissembles with, or betrays, one Man, would betray every Man 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* VI, Dissemble not with me thus

†5. *trans* To put on a feigned or false appearance of, to feign, pretend, simulate. *Obs*

1538 STARKEY *England* I III 91 Men may dyssemb}l and fayne grete pouerty, where as non ys 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 467 You were not your selfe ignoraunt, albeit you dissembled the contrary 1660 F. BROOKE tr *Le Blanc's Trav* 304 This Creature that can dissemble death so naturally 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 83 P 2 I'm lost if you don't dissemble a little Love for me 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an 1752 To suppose that Johnson's fondness for her was dissembled

† b with inf or clause *Obs.*

1654 R. CODRINGTON tr *Hist Justine* 60 The King dissembled that his Coat of Mayl was not fit for him 1813 T BUSBY tr *Lucretius* IV 913 Fancy .. Lost friends, past joys, dissembleth to restore

† c To feign or pretend (some one) *to be* something Also with ellipsis of the inf., or of both object and inf *Obs*

1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* I 1, Charles of France Dissembled him the lawful heir of England 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist* III VII § 19 John Scott dissembled himself an English-man 1660 F BROOKE tr *Le Blanc's Trav* 176 Esteemed a Jew though he dissembled the Christian. *Ibid* 246 Moores who dissembled Christians

† d *fig* To simulate by imitation. *Obs.*

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VIII 880, The gold dissembl'd well their yellow hair

† Dissemble, *v* 2 *Obs rare.* [a. OF. *dessembler*, *dissembler* to be unlike, f. *des* , DIS- 4 + *sembler* to be like, to seem . the opposite of *ressembler* to resemble Cf. DISSEMBLANCE[1] 1, -ABLE] *trans.* To be unlike, to differ from, resemble not

1586 T B. *La Primaud Fr Acad* (1589) 183 His end dissembled not his life For, being hated of all and sought for to be slaine, he [Nero] killed himselfe

† Disse·mble, *v* 3 *Obs rare.* [ad. OF *dessembler* to separate, f *des*-, DIS- 4 + stem of *as-sembler* to ASSEMBLE] *intr* To separate, disperse · = DISASSEMBLE.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl Soc) 177 The chieff bishops . assembled and disembled often tymes together, much perplexed and devided

Dissembled (dise mb'ld), *ppl a.* [f DISSEMBLE *v* 1 + -ED 1]

1. Feigned, pretended, counterfeit.

1539 TONSTALL *Serm Palm Sund* (1823) 21 Leste he fall from his feyned & dissembled height 1552 HULOET, Dissembled or fayned fiend, *dissimulator . fictitius amicus* 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Eclog* IV 51 Nor Wool shall in dissembled Colours shine 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt* II, He strove Beneath dissembled anger to conceal Visible grief

† 2 Disguised. *Obs.*

1631 *Celestina* II 130 Melibea is but a dissembled Angell, that lives heere amongst us 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig Med* I. § 53 Crosses, afflictions have ever proved, the secret and dissembled favours of His affection

Dissembler (dise mbləɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1] One who dissembles, one who conceals his real purposes under a false appearance , one who practises duplicity; a deceiver, hypocrite

1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W. 1531) 253 b, They iudged hym a dissembler and an ypocryte 1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* III, II 87 All periur'd, all forsworne, all naught, all dissemblers 1649 MILTON *Eikon* II A deep dissembler, not of his affections only, but of Religion. 1667 — *P L* III 681 So spake the false dissembler unperceiv'd, For neither Man nor Angel can discern Hypocrisie 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I 163, I must put on the Dissembler a little, I see 1864 PUSEY *Lect Daniel* III 152 He was a thorough dissembler, able to hide his purpose and skilful to execute it.

Disse·mbling, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec + -ING 1] The action of the verb DISSEMBLE; dissimulation.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 1950 Al ther gilt he knowith . and yhit he hyme with-drowith them to repreef And this it is wich that dissemblyng hot 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* III XV, False pretending and also dissembling [*simulatio et dissimulatio*] 1555 LATIMER in Strype *Eccl Mem* III App XXXVI 102 Suche men had nede to take hede of their desemblings and clokings 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II VIII, The perpetuall dissembling of offence 1701 ROWE *Amb Stepmoth* II I 468 Flattery, the meanest kind of base dissembling 1862 GOULBURN *Pers Relig* IV III. (1873) 273 Wilful dissembling of a generous emotion is the way to suppress it

Disse·mbling, *ppl a* [f as prec + -ING 2] That dissembles; deceiving; hypocritical

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 299 b, Yᵉ most vnkynde & dissemblynge disciple Iudas. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov* X 18 Dissemblynge lippes kepe hatred secretly 1590 SHAKS *Mids N* II II 98 What wicked and dissembling glasse of mine, Made me compare with Hermias sphery eyne? 1707

Cures in Husb & Gard 117 Double hearted, dissembling, trickish Men 1875 MANNING *Mission H Ghost* II 52 A cunning and dissembling Countenance

Dissemblingly (dise mblĭŋli), *adv* [f prec + -LY 2] In a dissembling manner, in a way that disguises one's real character or purpose

1546 BALE *Eng Votaries* II (1550) 50 b Thys Gualtherus colourably or dyssemblyngly reconcyled both Anselme and the Pope vnto hym, only to serue the tyme 1586 T B *La Primaud Fr Acad.* (1589) 574 They obey not dissemblinghe, but of a free and willing minde 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* Pref Any b, I should own that which many Writers dissemblingly decline 1857 *Chamb Jrnl* VIII 200, I must quietly, dissemblingly, await the solution.

† **Dissemblyng** ¹. *Obs* [f. DISSEMBLE *v* ¹ cf. next] Dissembling, dissimulation.

c 1534 tr. *Pol Verg Eng. Hist* (Camden) II 198 There is no deceyt more depe and secrete than that which lurketh in the dissembly of understanding, or under soome colour of curtesy 1588 ATLIN *Admon* 21 [Elizabeth] dalted and abused by dissembly almost all the great personages of Europe, to whom she proffered herself.

Dissemblyng ². *nonce-wd* [f. DISSEMBLE *v* ³, after *assembly*] The separation of an assembly

1887 *Sat Rev* 10 Sept 340 The hurried assembly and more hurried dissembly of some stolen meetings.

P It occurs in 16–17th c. as a perversion of *assembly*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV ii 1 Is our whole dissembly appeard? 1684 BAXTER *Troub Angels* § 26 27 Their usual Titles were, the Priestbyters, the Divines, the Sinners of Westminster, the Dissembly men

Disseminate (dise·mine't), *v* [f L *dissēmināt-* ppl stem of *disēmināre* to spread abroad, disseminate, f. DIS- 1 + *sēmen, sēmin* seed; cf. F *disséminer* (14th c. in Littré).]

1. *trans lit.* To scatter abroad, as in sowing seed, to spread here and there; to disperse (things) so as to deposit them in all parts

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 1309 [Isis] applieth herselfe to engender the same, yea and to disseminate and sowe the similitudes thereof. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Disseminate*, to sow here and there, to spread abroad. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr* 68 The tinging substance does consist of particles which are disseminated, or dispers'd all over the other 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an 1750 (1848) 67/2 Considering how universally those volumes are now disseminated 1830 LYELL *Princ Geol* II xix 483 The action of tides and currents in disseminating sediment 1859 DARWIN *Orig Spec.* iii (1873) 50 The mistletoe is disseminated by birds

† **b** To cause to ramify, to distribute. *Obs*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos* I 17 The liquors that circulate through the pipes and vessels disseminated through those parts 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol Anat.* III iii 428 Seven pair of Nerves ..disseminated into the whole outward Head.

c. In *pa pple.* and *passive*, used of diffused situation, without implying the action: cf. DISPERSE 2.

1677 GREW *Anat. Seeds* IV iii § 7 (1682) 201 In the Upper Coat, the Seed-vessels are disseminated 1796 KIRWAN *Elem Min* (ed 2) II. 291 Grey ore of manganese occurs massive, disseminated, in nests or rifts 1841 TRIMMER *Pract. Geol* 73 A mineral which occurs in pieces not exceeding the size of a hazel-nut, imbedded or incorporated in another mineral, is said to be disseminated. 1869 *Pouchet's Universe* (1871) 16 The pantheists supposed life to be disseminated through all the interstices of matter.

2. *fig* To spread abroad, diffuse, promulgate (opinions, statements, knowledge, etc)

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig Med* I § 23 This [the Bible] without a blow hath disseminated it selfe through the whole earth. 1670 G. H *Hist Cardinals* I i. 13 To hear that Beast of a Priest dissemmate such Doctrine. 1796 BP WATSON *Apol Bible* 2 The zeal with which you labour to disseminate your opinions 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I xiii 108 Disseminating knowledge over the universe 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 58 He disseminated the principles of peace.

3 *intr* (for *refl*) To diffuse itself, spread *rare*

1803 *Man in Moon* (1804) No. 3. 23 The .. discipline and professional courage that would disseminate through the volunteer ranks.

Hence **Disseminated** *ppl. a.*

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig Sacr* III. ii § 17 Neither can I see how a disseminated vacuity can solve the difficulty 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* VI. 180 The least Of these disseminated orbs, how great! 1886 A. WINCHELL *Geol Field* 295 To trace the train of events back to a disseminated cosmical dust.

Dissemination (dise mināi·ʃən). [a. L. *dissēminātiōn-em*, n of action f *dissēmināre* to DISSEMINATE; cf mod.F. *dissémination.*] The action of scattering or spreading abroad seed, or anything likened to it; the fact or condition of being thus diffused, dispersion, diffusion, promulgation

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* I ii. 7 We being now at greatest distance from the beginning of errour, are almost lost in its dissemination, whose wayes are boundlesse 1759 B STILLINGFL. *Misc. Tracts* (1775) 63 The dissemination of seeds, after they come to maturity 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat* I. 185 All these facts manifest the general dissemination of the principle of fire 1829 I TAYLOR *Enthus* x 294 The extensive dissemination of the Scriptures 1869 *Echo* 6 Apr., The courage of the missionaries in the dissemination of religious truth 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 120 Forms of spores may be illustrated with their modes of dissemination

Disseminative, *a. rare.* [f as DISSEMINATE *v.* + -IVE] Having the quality of disseminating, or of being disseminated.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit* IV i. rule 5 § 18 The effect of heresy is like the plague, infectious and disseminative

Disseminator (dise mineĭtər) [a L. *dissēminātor*, agent-noun from *dissēmināre* to DISSEMINATE] One who or that which disseminates, one that spreads abroad or distributes seed or anything intended to be generally received

1667 *Decay Chr Piety* (J.), The disseminators of novel doctrines 1777 G FORSTER *Voy round World* II 337 The pigeon is the same as the disseminator of the true nutmeg at the Spice Islands 1826 E IRVING *Babylon* II 391 Disseminators of the plague. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 351 The dissemmators of this tale are the accusers whom I dread

Dissence, var. of DESCENSE *Obs*

† **Dissense**, *v Obs rare* [t DIS- 7 + SENSE *sb*] *trans.* To deprive of sensation

1603 DRAYTON *Bar Wars* III vi, She a Potion made .. That could quite dissence the Senses in an houre

Dissension (dise nʃən) Forms: 4 dissensiun, 5 -sion; also 4–6 disse-, dys-, des-, 4 5 -cion, -cioun, 4–6 -cion, 5–9 -tion. [a F *dissension* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), also *descencion*, etc, ad L *dissensiōn-em* disagreement, n of action from *dissentīre*, ppl stem *dissens-*, see DISSENT. Formerly, very frequently *dissention* (cf. *dissent, contention*), whence DISSENTIOUS]

1 Disagreement in opinion, *esp* such disagreement as produces strife or contention, discord; an instance of this, a violent disagreement or quarrel arising from difference of opinion

a 1300 *Cursor M* 22921 (Cott) But if dissencun be-tide .. bes bot if discord and strif, Ouer all his werld be runnun ryf *Ibid* 23611 (Gött) Be dissensiun, er ante crist sal cum in 1375 [see 2] *Bruce* I 48 Bot euwy Amang tham maid descencioun 1382 WYCLIF *Isa* xv 30 Forsoth dissencioun is maid, so that ther depart ide natwyn 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III xiii, Of the sheep which had werre and descencion with the wolues 1526 PILGRIM (*Cov*) III. 3 There is amonge you envyinge, stryfe and dissencion. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt Glass* x (1664) 112 The procurer of a Civil Mutiny and Dissention. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII 35 But first among the Priests dissension springs 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist Amer* (1778) I iii 131 He fomented the spirit of dissention in the island 1876 J. H NEWMAN *Hist Sk* II i ii 31 There were dissensions, existing within the Church, as well as without

† **b** Phr: *In, upon, at dissension* *Obs*

1393 GOWER *Conf* Prol I 30 Vpon dissencion That falle, and in division *Ibid* I 304 Ovide Maketh mencion How they falle at dissencion 1421 SIR HUGH LUTTRELL in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser II I. 85 The two Romes that han ben in dissencion 1600 J PORY tr. *Leo's Afr* II 254 They are at great dissension with the Arabians 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol* 7 Would they that I should be at dissention with my own sonne?

† **2.** *Med.* Physical disturbance producing ailment *Obs.*

1582 HESTER *Secr Pharm* I. lx 70 Difficultie of Urine maie also be caused of dissention of the head 1656 RUGGLY *Pract Physick* 230 It differs from obstruction because here is no grosse dissention, it is without pain or fever 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict* s v *Worms*, Worms cause several accidents as a dissention, wringings with a rumbling in the belly

| **3.** Disagreement in matters of religious belief and observance, = DISSENT *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1708 SWIFT *Sent Ch Eng Man* Wks ed. 1755 II i 59 What assurances can they [the clergy] have, that any compliances they shall make, will remove the evil of dissention? 1738 WARBURTON *Div Legat* II vi 238 In the Pagan World a tolerated Religion did not imply Dissention from the established, according to our modern ideas of Toleration. 1807 R. A. INGRAM (*title*), Causes of the Increase of Methodism and Dissention.

4. *attrib.*

1611 COTGR., *Sursemeur de noises*, a dissention-sower.

Dissensious · see DISSENTIOUS

[**Dissensse, disensse**, a freq error, scribal or typographical, for *discusse*, DISCUSS]

Dis|se·nsualize, *v. rare.* [DIS- 6] *trans.* To free from sensual quality or elements.

1854 LOWELL *Jrnl in Italy* Prose Wks 1890 I 174 We had our table so placed that the satisfaction of our hunger might be dissensualized by the view from the windows.

Dissent (dise nt), *v* Also 5–6 dyss-, 6 dysc-, 6–7 disc-. [ad L. *dissent-īre* to differ in sentiment, dissent, f DIS- 1 + *sentīre* to feel, think; cf. F *dissentir* (15th c, in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1, *intr* To withhold assent or consent from a proposal, etc.; not to assent; to disagree with or object to an action. Const *from*, † *to*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VI i 36 Fra þis he dyssentyd hale. *c* 1430 LYDG *Mm Poems* (1840) 41 (Mltz) Dame July must nedes haf hir wille, If I dissente, and if I make affray, I have the wers. 1565 T. RANDOLPH in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser II 199 Whear unto some among the Lords dyscented. 1696 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV 146 Some lords entred their reasons for dissenting to the order 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 105 The earls of Derby, as lords of Man, had maintained authority by assenting or dissenting to laws 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II 293 Where a trustee refuses either to assent or dissent, the Court will itself exercise his authority 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III ix. 207 Those who openly dissented from the acts which the King had carried through the Parliament.

2. To think differently, disagree, differ *from*, *in* (an opinion), *from*, † *with* (a person).

a 1536 TINDALE *Doctr. Treat* (1848) 367 Where the first say 'bread and wine cannot be the very body and blood of Christ', there they vary and dissent from them *a* 1555 CRANMER *Wks* I. 47 Wherein the popish priests dissent from the manifest word of God 1565 SIR W CECIL in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser II II 301 The Quenes Majesty will marry with none that shall dissent in Religion 1646 GAULE *Select Cases* 56 Hereupon it hath been somewhat dissented teasty, that they will not hear with any that dissent 1720 ADDISON *Hist Exam* No 1 P 14, I dissent with the Examiner upon certain phrases *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess, Religion*, When misfortunes happen to such as dissent from us in matters of religion, we call them judgments. 1862 LD BROUGHAM *Brit Const* XVIII 289 The points upon which they dissent from their neighbours *a* 1871 GROTE *Eth Fragm* II (1876) 37 If the public dissent from our views, we say that they ought to concur with us

b. *spec.* To differ in religious opinion; to differ from the doctrine or worship of a particular church, *esp.* from that of the established, national, or orthodox church

c 1553 PHILPOT *Exam & Writ* (1842) 397 Our adversary saith we dissent from the church With what church sayest thou that we dissent? 1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* V i § 3 Every man ought to embrace the religion which is true, and to shun, as hurtful, whatsoever dissenteth from it, but that most, which doth furthest dissent 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc* XII § 26 330 Those that came to Christianity were not received into the Church without Baptisme; and those that dissented from the Church were depriv'd of the Churches Communion 1653 HALLS *Brevis Disquisitio* in *Phenix* (1708) II 341 The whole Discipline of Manners is neglected Only to dissent is counted a capital Crime 1792 BURKE *Let to Sir H Langrishe* Wks VI 323 If mere dissent from the church of Rome be a merit, he that dissents the most perfectly is the most meritorious. In many points we hold strongly with that church He that dissents throughout with that church will dissent with the church of England 1808 SYD SMITH *Wks* (1867) I 98 The Methodists have hitherto been accused of dissenting from the Church of England

† **c** *ellipt* To differ as to, or from *Obs*

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom* I iii § 2 (1622) 17 Though they doe dissent, what a God they ought to haue, yet they fully doe consent, that a God they ought to haue *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Hist Presbyt* I § 29 The greater wonder that they should so visibly dissent him in the point of the Sabbath.

† **3.** To be at dissension or variance, to quarrel

1538 BALE *God's Promises* I in Hazl *Dodsley* I 289 They shall hereafter dissent, His seed with her seed shall never have agreement 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 37 Nowe they did dissent by warre 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll Treat* 584 Even the best Apostles dissented, neither knowledge, nor holynesse can redresse all differences 1743 FIELDING *J Wild* II vi, I am ashamed to see men .. so foolishly and weakly dissenting among themselves

† **4.** To differ in sense, meaning, or purport; also, in more general sense, to differ in nature, form, or other respect. *Obs.*

1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* 5 A certayne pleasaunt fable not much dissentynge from this purpose 1611 BIBLE *Transl Pref* 8 The translation of the Seuentie dissenteth from the Originall in many places. 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 192 The people differ not in colour nor condition, from the other .. but their Funerals dissent from the rest 1659 STANLEY *Hist Philos* XII (1701) 489/2 A God, whose Figure doth dissent From Men.

Dissent (dise·nt), *sb.* Also 7 **desent** [f prec]

1. Difference of opinion or sentiment; disagreement; † dissension, quarrel (*obs.*).

1596 SPENSER *F. Q* V iv 6 Artegall Did stay awhile their greedy bickerment, Till he had questioned the cause of their dissent 1628 T SPENCER *Logick* 202, I finde no dissent betweene any parties touching this precept 1655 H VAUGHAN *Silex Scint* II 156 As if some deep hate and dissent betwixt high winds and thee Were still alive. 1781 COWPER *Conyers* 97 Not that all freedom of dissent I blame .. A disputable point is no man's ground 1867 CARLYLE *Reminn* (1881) II 183 Cavaignac accepting kindly my innumerable dissents from him

2 Disagreement with a proposal or resolution; the opposite of *consent*

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt Eng* II xxix (1739) 134 Nor can he interpose his Dissent, nor do they care much for his Consent 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 21 Nov, The opposite Lords desired they might enter their dissents. 1705 J LOGAN in *Pa Hist Soc Mem* X 35 He and three Friends more entered not only their dissent but protest against it 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 293 The onus of proof would be on the complaining party. to shew reasons for his dissent 1878 MORLEY *Crit Misc*, *Vauvenargues* 3 Apart from formal and specific dissents like these

3 *spec.* Difference of opinion in regard to religious doctrine or worship.

1585 ABP SANDYS *Serm* v § 3 Where dissent in religion is, there can hardly be consent in loue. Diuersitie of Religion sundered the Jewe and Gentile 1676 MARVELL *Gen. Councils* Wks 1875 IV 151 He should not wonder at the dissents in the Christian religion, which were very small *a* 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem* (1687) 150 One Bishop excluding another from communion for dissent in opinion about disputable points *a* 1742 BENTLEY *Serm.* (J.), What could be the reason of this general dissent from the notion of the resurrection? 1847–9 HELPS *Friends in C* (1851) I. 25 Even religious dissent were less dangerous and more respectable than dissent in dress.

b. *esp.* The practical expression of disagreement with the form of religious worship which prevails or is authoritatively established in any country; non-conformity. Particularly applied to non-conformity with the established churches of England and Scotland, within the pale of the Reformed Churches

1772 BURKE *Sp Acts of Uniform*, Dissent, not satisfied with toleration, is not conscience, but ambition. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX 22/1 The origin of Protestant dissent from the church of England is usually traced back to the year 1548 1840 MACAULAY *Ranke* Ess. (1854) 557/1 In this way the

Church of Rome unites in herself all the strength of establishment and all the strength of dissent. *a* 1862 Buckle *Misc Wks* (1872) I 577 In Scotland dissent assumed a very different character than in England 1873 H Spencer *Stud Sociol* IX 238 The open expression of difference to that which is authoritatively established, constitutes Dissent.

c Put for: The dissenting or nonconformist section of the community.

1792 Burke *Let. to Sir H. Langrishe* Wks 1842 I 549 Protestant dissent was one of the quarters from which danger was apprehended 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* IX (L), On this occasion the whole strength of dissent was put forth with the whole strength of the establishment

†**4** Want of agreement or harmony; difference of sense, character, nature, meaning, quality, etc

1603 Florio *Montaigne* III IX (1632) 537 The dissent or disparitie in the present manners of our state 1611 Speed *Theat Gt Brit* xli (1614) 81 [We] may attribute this unto a hidden dissent betwixt this soile and these geese, as the like is betweene wolves and the squilla roots *a* 1626 Bacon (J), Where the menstrua are the same, and yet the incorporation followeth not, the dissent is in the metals 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 255 *margin*, Experiments touching the Consent and Dissent between Visibles and Audibles 1638 Sir T Herbert *Trav* (ed 2) 330 The Mace in few dayes becom's tawny and unlike her former braverie. yet in that dissent, best pleases

Dissent, obs. form of Descent

Dissentaneous (disentē·ı nɪəs), *a* [f L *dissentāne-us* disagreeing, contrary (f. *dissentīre* to Dissent) + -ous] Disagreeing, discordant; out of harmony, not in agreement, at variance *with*, contrary *to*.

1623 T. Scot *Highw God* 47 It is easier to see flat contradictions and oppositions, then things only diuerse or dissentaneous. 1660 J Lloyd *Prim Episc* Pref 2 Unprofitable or dissentaneous to the edification and peace of the Church 1674 R Godfrey *Inj & Ab Physic* Pref, I knew I had wrote nothing dissentaneous with Truth 1702 W. J *Bruyn's Voy Levant* XII 55 Several other Fancies that they have, so dissentaneous to right Reason 1876 M Collins *Midnight to Midn* II 27 A young gentleman of high cheek bones, dissentaneous eyes calfless legs

Hence **Dissenta neousness,** diversity of opinion.

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks (1834) 261 Who believed that God was best pleased with diversity of religions dissentaneousness of faith 1727 Bailey vol II, *Dissentaneousness*, disagreeableness.

†**Disse·ntany,** *a* and *sb* *Obs* [ad L *dissentāne-us*: see prec]

A *adj* = Dissentaneous

1586 Bright *Melanch* XII 55 The consideration of the whol sort of dissentanie, and disagreeing things. 1645 Milton *Tetrach* (1851) 254 The parts are not discrete, or dissentanie 1654 L Coke *Logick* (1657) 147 Dissentany consecution, is, when from the truth of the one of the opposites is understood the falshood of the other, and contrary

B *sb* (See quots)

1656 S H *Gold Law* 81 The distinct Bodies of Parliament and People make one Body of Dissentanies or things diverse. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 8 He opposes one contrary to another and one dissentany to another.

†**Dissenta·tion.** *Obs* [irreg f. Dissent *v.* + -ation] Difference of opinion, dissension

1613-16 W Browne *Brit Past* II II To leave their jars, Their strifes, dissentations, and all civil wares. 1623 Cockeram II, Difference, discrepancy, dissentation

Dissenter (dise·ntəɹ) Also 7 -or, -our. [f. Dissent *v* + -er[1]]

1 One who dissents in any matter: one who disagrees with any opinion, resolution, or proposal; a dissentient

1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb* II § 74 If the Question had been presently put, it was believed the number of the dissenters would not have appeared great 1651 Hobbes *Govt & Soc* VI § 2 87 If any one will not consent the City retaines its primitive Right against the Dissentour, that is the Right of War, as against an Enemy 1717 Pope *Let to Lady M. W Montagu* June, There is nothing like a coalition but at the masquerade, however, the Princess is a dissenter from it 1728 Morgan *Algiers* II 211 Some think fit to be Dissenters, assuring us that Cæsaria stood elsewhere 1869 Swinburne *Ess & Stud* (1875) 213 Mr. Arnold, with whose clear and critical spirit it is always good to come in contact, as disciple or as dissenter 1875 Grote *Plato* Pref 7 These dissenters from the public will be more or less dissenters from each other

2 One who dissents in matters of religious belief and worship. **a** in the general sense.

1639 Ld G Digby *Lett conc Relig* (1651) 88 The dissentors may well have bin over-born or suppress 1644 in *Thomasson Tracts* (Br Mus) CLXXXVIII No 5 36 By accommodation I understand an agreement of dissenters with the rest of the Church in practical conclusions. 1649 Owen *Disc Toleration* Wks 1855 VIII 193 The present differences which are between those dissenters who are known by the names of Presbyterians and Independents Neither party dare avow the manner of worship by their dissenters embraced to be, as such, rejected by the Lord 1678 Dryden *All for Love* Ded, Its discipline is so easy, that it allows more freedom to dissenters than any of the sects would allow it 1709 Strype *Ann Ref* I xlii 468 The application of the two leading dissenters here [Sampson, Dean of Ch Ch, and Humfrey, Pres of Magd Coll, who refused to wear the Vestments] to those two eminent divines of the Church of Zurick

b One who dissents and separates himself *from* any specified church or religious communion, especially from that which is historically the national church, or is in some way treated as such, or regarded as the orthodox body.

1663 *Flagellum; or O Cromwell* (ed 2) 14 [Cromwell] began at last to appear a publique Dissenter from the Discipline of the Church of England 1673 in *Essex Papers* (Camden) I 124 Complaints from some of ye Scotch Nation of their persecution upon ye score of Nonconformitie, divers of those people who are dissenters from ye Church having bin excommunicated 1688-9 *Toleration Act* 1 *W & M* c 18 § 13 Certain other Persons, Dissenters from the Church of England 1793 Cutler in *Life, etc.* (1888) II 277 In Massachusetts the Congregationalists were the favorites of Government, and every other denomination was considered as dissenters from them 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal* XIV (1858) 462 Copt and Syrian, Georgian and Armenian, have . their own claims to maintain, as dissenters, so to speak, against the great Byzantine establishment 1868 G Duff *Pol Surv* 54 The Persians happen to be Shiites, or dissenters—the Turks are Sunnites, or orthodox 1882 Selby *Nat Relig* II I. 124 The popular Christianity of the day is for the artist too melancholy and sedate, for the man of science too sentimental and superficial They become, therefore, dissenters from the existing religion.

c *spec.* One who separates himself from the communion of the Established Church of England or (in Scotland) of Scotland. In early use including Roman Catholics, but now usually restricted to those legally styled *Protestant Dissenters*. (Usually with capital D)

Occasionally distinguished from *Nonconformist*, and restricted to those who not only dissent from the national church as it is actually constituted, but disagree with the principle of national or state churches

1679-88 *Secr Serv Money Chas & Jas* (Camden) 98 To Benj[a] Cranmer, of Hertford, bounty, in consideracion of his charge and service in prosecuting Dissenters in that county, £100 1683 F. Godbury *Pref* to *Wharton's Wks* 4 Dissenters (a Title Rebellious people pride themselves in, and love to be distinguished by) 1688 Abp Sancroft *Instructions* in D'Oyly *Life* VII, More especially that they have a very tender Regard to our Brethren the Protestant Dissenters 1689 Sir G Saville *Let to Dissenter*, It is not so long since as to be forgotten, that the maxim was, It is impossible for a Dissenter not to be a Rebel 1689 *Toleration Act* 1 *W & M* c. 18 § 11 Unlesse such person can produce two sufficient witnesses to testifie upon oath that they believe him to be a Protestant Dissenter 1708 J Chamberlayne *St Gt Brit* I III 1 (1743) 148 [After Papists] The other Dissenters .. may be reduced into four classes, Presbyterians, Independents, Anabaptists, (or as they call themselves), Baptists, and Quakers 1731 Fielding *Lett Writers* II II, Do you take me for a Dissenter, you rascal? 1821 T Jefferson *Autobiog* Writings 1892 I 54 Although the majority of our citizens were dissenters a majority of the legislature were churchmen 1826 Petersdorff *Abr Cases in Courts K B etc.* V. 432 *note*, Catholic and Protestant dissenters may plead the Acts of Toleration, and of 31 Geo 3 to almost all prosecutions under these acts 1839 *Eclectic Review* I Jan 4 The Protestant Dissenters of English History, in whose favour the provisions of the 'Toleration Act' were originally intended to operate, consist of the three denominations which have branched from the original Nonconformists, viz, the Presbyterians, the Congregationalists (or Independents), and the Baptists 1890 Atkinson *Sp in H Com* 22 July, I am not a Dissenter, I am a Nonconformist.

d. *fig* and *transf*

1827 Lytton *Pelham* XXIII, Coxcombs and Coquettes are the dissenters of society 1865 Grote *Plato* I II 88 There is no established philosophical orthodoxy, but a collection of Dissenters, small sects, each with its own following

Hence **Disse·nterage,** condition or rank of Dissenters **Disse·nterish** *a*, having somewhat of the character of a Dissenter **Disse·nterism,** the principles and practice of Dissenters. **Disse·nterize** *v trans*, to convert into a Dissenter.

1866 Carlyle *Remin* (1881) I 82 The then *Dissenterage is definable to moderns simply as a 'Free Kirk, making no noise' 1841 *Fraser's Mag* XXV 729 The volume looks so *dissenterish and drab coloured! 1864 Mrs Oliphant *Perpetual Curate* I II 33 A kind of meddling, Dissenterish, missionising individual. 1809 Bp J Jebb *Let* in *Life, etc* XXXV 460 It shews the interior of English *dissenterism, during a period of thirty very important years. 1847 W E Forster in Wemyss Reid *Life* (1888) I 213 Men grumble at Romanism and Church of Englandism and Protestant Dissenterism 1838 Bp S Wilberforce in *Life* I 128 Such men altogether escape us, they became wholly individualized and semi-*dissenterized 1856 *Lit Churchman* II 94/1 A plan for the Protestantizing, and even Dissenterizing, the University

Dissenteries see Dysentery.

†**Disse·ntiate,** *v* *Obs rare*. [irreg f. L. *dissentī-re* + -ate[3]; after vbs from L sbs in *-entia*] *trans* To move to dissension or discord.

1627 Feltham *Resolves* II [1] c (1647) 313 One turbulent spirit will dissentiate even the calmest kingdom

Dissentience (dise·nʃĕns) *rare* [f. Dissentient: see -ence] The fact or condition of being dissentient; difference of opinion

1864 Carlyle *Fredh. Gt* IV 420 Dissentience on the Law of Thrift

†**Disse·ntiency.** *Obs rare* [f as prec.. see -ency] The quality of being dissentient.

1647 Manton *Meat out of Eater* Wks 1871 V 391, I shall a little reflect upon our dissentiency and division

Dissentient (dise·nʃĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L *dissentient-em*, pr. pple of *dissentīre* to Dissent]

A *adj* Differing or disagreeing in opinion.

1651 Howell *Venice* 185 (2nd) If ther will be still dissentient suffrages 1847 Lewes *Hist Philos* (1867) I 226 Several distinct and dissentient points of view opened *a* 1871 Grote *Eth Fragm* IV (1876) 118 A young person is perplexed by the dissentient judgments he hears from different individuals.

b. *esp.* Dissenting from, or refusing assent to, the opinion or sentiment of the majority

Dissentient Liberals, (in *Politics*) a term applied (by opponents) to those members of the Liberal party who in 1886 dissented from the action of the majority in adopting the principle of 'Home Rule' for Ireland as part of the political programme, called by themselves *Liberal Unionists*. Hence **Disse·ntientism**

1764-7 Lyttelton *Hen II*, I 81 (Seager) All the vassals swore fealty and homage to him without any one dissentient voice being heard 1845 Stephen *Laws Eng* (1874) II Notes 346 They usually only set down their names as dissentient to a vote 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* II 507 The authority of the two dissentient lords prevented several other noblemen from subscribing the address 1888 Gladstone *Let Mr Ivory* 26 Oct, Not only Scotchmen in general, but such Scotchmen as were at one time dissentient. 1892 *Daily News* 25 Jan 5/5 Lancashire will have nothing to do with dissentient Liberals only Sir Henry James is left to keep up the pretence of Dissentientism in the whole county.

B *sb* One who differs or disagrees in opinion; one who differs from the opinion of the majority

1621 Bp R Mountagu *Diatribæ* III 415 To vilifie and traduce the Parts and Persons of all Dissentients 1799 Sir W Jones *Charge to Grand Jury*, Calcutta 10 June Wks 1799 III. 42 When it has been found by a majority of your whole number, it is their counsel, which the dissentient must not disclose 1823 T Jefferson *Writ* (1830) IV 372 They would have left, there as here, no dissentients from their doctrine 1868 Helps *Realmah* XVI (1876) 439 The voices of dissentients were drowned by the predominant shout 1887 *Daily News* 18 July 5/1 Mr Gladstone presses the Dissentients with the awkwardness of their position.

Disse·nting, *vbl. sb.* [f. Dissent *v.* + -ing[1]] The action of the vb. Dissent; a differing in opinion; disagreement.

1594 Hooker *Eccl Pol.* I x § 14 Wherein the one part may haue probable cause of dissenting from the other 1628 T Spencer *Logick* 50 Difference is a dissenting between the essence of two 1655 Fuller *Ch Hist* II II 29 He Bad us to keep the holy Paschal Time, And count Dissenting for an hainous Crime.

Disse·nting, *ppl a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].]

1 Differing or disagreeing in opinion, dissentient, also, †differing in sense, nature, character, etc.

1550 Hooper *Serm Jonas* Epist Wks (Parker Soc) 442 The which doctrine is catholic nothing dissenting, but agreeable with the prophets and apostles 1627 Speed *England* XXXIII § 3 Whose natures thus dissenting [as to their soil] the River Derwent doth diuide asunder 1762 Falconer *Shipwr* I. 433 Dissenting reason strove To tame the kindling flame of love 1796 Morse *Amer Geog* I 329 A convention .. ratified the constitution without a dissenting voice *a* 1871 Grote *Eth Fragm* III (1876) 51 Each of the dissenting schools of philosophy

2. Differing in opinion on religious matters, *spec* disagreeing with the established or prevailing doctrines or modes of worship; nonconformist.

Dissenting Brethren, a name applied to the five members of the Westminster Assembly, 1643-4, who advocated Congregational principles against the Presbyterian majority

1644 *Jrnl Ho Commons* 23 Dec, Mr Marshall delivered in the Reasons of the Dissenting Brethren against Presbyterial Government 1649 in *Harl Misc* (*title*), The Dissenting Ministers' vindication of themselves 1711 *Act* 10 *Ann* c 2 § 9 A Preacher or Teacher of any Congregation of dissenting Protestants 1766 Entick *London* IV. 366 The hall room is let out for a dissenting meeting. 1803 J Bunting 23 Sept in *Life* (1859) I x 181 The Dissenting Ministers. are quite before us Methodists in [these] publications 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVII 247 The chiefs of the Independent party in the Assembly were Dr Thomas Goodwin, Philip Nye, Jeremiah Burroughs, William Bridge, and Sidrach Simpson, often spoken of as the Five Dissenting Brethren 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* I 177 It was made a crime to attend a dissenting place of worship

Disse·ntingly, *adv* [f. prec + -ly[2]] In a manner expressing dissent or disagreement

1628 T Spencer *Logick* 239 Dissenting arguments onely are disposed · and dissentingly in the same manner as they are disposed in simple Axiomes 1862 Lever *Barrington* xlvi, Conyers shook his head dissentingly 1864 *Gd Words* 789/1 She may consent dissentingly

Dissentious (dise·nʃəs), *a* Now *rare* Also 6 -cious, 6–7 -sious [f Dissension, and therefore more etymologically spelt *dissensious*: see -ious. But perh orig after Of *dissencieux*, *-tieux*, from *dissencion*, *-tion*, obs. spellings of *dissension* There are no other Eng words in *-ensous*, while *-entious* is frequent, and naturally associates this word with *dissent*, *dissentient*, etc]

Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, dissension or disagreement in opinion, *esp.* given to dissension, discordant, quarrelsome

1560 P Whitehorne tr *Machiavelli's Arte of Warre* (1573) 19 a, The disunited and discencious do agree 1592 Shaks *Ven & Ad* 657 This carry-tale, dissentious Jealousy Knocks at my heart 1597 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist Scotl* X 442 Tha began to be dissensious 1615 G. Sandys *Trav* III 206 The two brethren grew dissentious about the deuision of their purchases 1877 Blackie *Wise Men* 334 In violent plunges of dissentious rage 1882-3 Schaff *Encycl Relig Knowl* I 354/2 As well fitted for harmonious as for dissentious action

†**b.** Inclined to differ or dissent in religious or ecclesiastical matters *Obs.*

a 1568 Ascham *Scholem* II (Arb) 93 He will presume in Religion, to haue a dissentious head, or in the common wealth, to haue a factious hart 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm Tim* 1032/1 We may not marueile if there be discentious persons in ye Church, which go about to marre

all order 1676 *Life Muggleton* in *Hist. Mise.* I 610 His Muggleton, an obstinate, dissentious, and oppositive spirit

†**c.** Of things. Differing, at variance, discordant; of the nature of dissension *Obs rare*

1605 *Tryall Chev* II i in Bullen *O Pl* III 302 Since he . first inkindled this dissensious brawle 1641 Chas I *Answ to Lords Bristol & Dorset* 3 Several and farre different conceptions, yet none dissentious from Truth

† **Disse·ntiously,** *adv. Obs rare.* [-LY 2] In a dissentious manner, with dissension

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* II 22 No more the Gods dissentiously employ Their high bows'd powers

Disse·ntism. *rare* [f. Dissent *sb* + -ism] Religious dissent as a system, nonconformity

1857 W Cooke *Ch. & Dissent* 44 The healthy growth of Dissentism

† **Disse·ntive,** *a Obs rare* [irreg f Dissent *v.* + -ive.] Inclined to be at discord

1627 Fleetham *Resolves* I. (ed 2 II) iv, A Lyer is a Monster in Nature, for his Heart and Tongue, are Incongruous, and dissentive

Dissentment (dise·ntmĕnt). [f Dissent *v* + -ment. Cf 16th c. F. *dissentement*, mod.F *-ement*] Difference of opinion, dissentience, dissent.

1690 M. Shields *Faithf Contend.* (1780) 19 In which dissentment joined several societies 1893 Gladstone *Sp Belfast Depnt* 28 Mar, This dissentment between the sentiment of the propertied class and the national sentiment

† **Disse·ntory.** *Obs. rare* [An erroneous form: cf. Descent I d, and Descensory.]

1658 Phillips, *Dissentory* (old word), a kind of still

Disse·parable, *a rare.* [f Dis- 10 + Separable.] Not to be dissevered, inseparable.

c 1825 Bliddol *Poems, Tormomod* I iii, Thou in my mind, and I in thine, shall be, And so disseparable to the edge Of thinnest lightning.

† **Disse·parate,** *v Obs rare* [f Dis- 5 + Separate *v.*] *trans.* To separate, dissever.

1550 Nicolls *Thucyd* 222 b, The shyppes that were in the myddeste of their battayle, remayned nakedde and dysseparated frome those of the two poyntes.

Dissepiment (dise·pimĕnt) *Bot* and *Zool* [a L. *dissæpīmentum* that which separates, a partition, f. *dissæpīre* (*-sēpīre*): see Dissept] A partition in some part or organ; a septum.

spec a. *Bot.* A partition consisting of the coherent sides of adjacent carpels, separating the cells of a syncarpous ovary or fruit (Partitions otherwise formed are called *spurious* or *false* dissepiments) b. The middle part of a lamella of the pileus in hymenomycetous fungi = Trama. c. *Zool* One of the horizontal plates connecting the vertical septa in corals d. One of the divisions between the body-segments of an annelid

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Dissepiment*, a middle Partition, whereby the Cavity of the Fruit is divided into Sorts of Cases or Boxes 1760 Jas Lee *Introd. Bot.* I. vi. (1776) 14 The partitions, which divide the capsule into sundry compartments, or cells, dissepiments. 1857 Berkeley *Cryptog. Bot.* § 95 126 The division of the protoplasm by dissepiments 1861 J. R. Greene *Man Anim. Kingd., Coelent* 203 Each corallite has its chambers slightly interrupted by a few dissepiments 1870 Rolleston *Anim Life* 121 The muscular dissepiments dividing the body into compartments. 1870 Bentley *Bot* 271 In the ovary of the Astragalus a spurious dissepiment is also formed

Dissepimental (disepime·ntăl), *a* [-al] Belonging to, or of the nature of, a dissepiment

1857 Berkeley *Cryptog Bot* § 242 249 A close cellular tissue, in which the passage from dissepimental walls and threads is almost imperceptible. 1870 Rolleston *Anim Life* 126 The muscular dissepimental walls of the segments

† **Disse·pt,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dissæpt-* ppl. stem of *dissæpīre* to separate, part off, f Dis- 1 + *sæpīre* (*sēpīre*) to hedge off, f. *sæpes* a hedge.] *trans* To divide by a partition; to partition off.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 347 Certain aculeated cups . . dissepted with little fences

Dissepulchred (disse·pŭlkəd), *ppl. a. rare.* [Dis- 7.] Disentombed.

1800 W Taylor in *Monthly Mag* IX. 464 Like some dissepulchred half-waken ghost, Slow stretch a withered hand

Dissert (disə··t), *v.* [f. L *dissert-* ppl stem of *disserĕre* to discuss, treat, examine, also intr. to discourse, f. Dis- 1 + *serĕre* to bind, connect, join words, compose]

† **1.** *trans.* To discuss, examine *Obs.*

1623 Cockeram, *Dissert*, to dispute on matters. 1641 R. Brooke *Eng. Episc.* II ii. 69 Either none seeme to state the Question right; or else, all seem to dissert it 1721 Strype *Eccl Mem.* I xliii 330 Thence they descended to dissert the single life of priests.

2. *intr.* To discourse upon a particular subject; to make a dissertation (Now, *affected.*)

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 651 We have abundantly disserted about the preparation of Medicaments 1744 Harris *Three Treat* Wks (1841) 96 A venerable sage, whom once I heard disserting on the topic of religion. 1752 Chesterf. *Lett* III. No 289 325 It is not amiss to be able to dissert upon the growth and flavour of wines 1823 Byron *Juan* XII. xxxix, 'Tis always with a moral end That I dissert 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* II. 255 Whilst George is still disserting Clive is drawing.

Dissertate (dɪsə·rtēt), *v.* [f. L. *dissertāt-* ppl. stem of *dissertāre* to discuss, argue, debate, frequentative of *disserĕre* to Dissert] *intr.* To make a dissertation; to discourse; = prec. 2. (Unusual)

1766 Derrick *Lett* (1767) II 39 Why should I thus dissertate to you? 1811 L Hawkins *C'tess & Gertr* I. 5 The first of these Ladies, at thirteen can dissertate on the various flavors 1837 Hawthorne *Amer Note Bks* (1883) 93 He had a good many old papers in his desk which he produced and dissertated upon 1868 Browning *King & Bk* III 270 He dissertated on that Tuscan house

Dissertation (disəɪ·ʃən) [ad L. *dissertātiōn-em* discourse, disquisition, n of action f. *dissertāre* to Dissertate]

† **1** Discussion, debate. *Obs.*

1611 Speed *Hist Gt Brit* IX xxii (R) As in a certaine dissertation had once with Master Cheeke it appeared 1623 Cockeram, *Dissertation*, a disputing on things 1677 Gale *Crt Gentiles* III 27 Paul mentions some who had turned aside to unprofitable dissertation or disputation 1709 Strype *Ann Ref.* I xi 137 [They] altogether refused to engage in further dissertation with them

2. A spoken or written discourse upon or treatment of a subject, in which it is discussed at length, a treatise, sermon, or the like, = Discourse *sb* 5.

1636 [illegible] 1683 [illegible] sertation 1728 Pope *Dunc* III Notes, He composed three dissertations a week on all subjects 1762-71 H Walpole *Vertue's Anecd Paint* (1786) I 2,8 Vermander dedicated to Ketel a dissertation on the statues of the ancients 1841 D'Israeli *Amen Lit* (1867) 476 Watson has expressly written a dissertation on that subject 1879 Gladstone *Glean* V 1 77 The sermon is a dissertation, and does violence to nature in the effort to be like a speech

Hence **Disserta·tional** *a.*, belonging to or of the nature of a dissertation, **Disserta·tionist**, one who makes a dissertation.

1844 De Quincey *Logic of Political Economy* 36 This remark was levelled by the dissertationist (I believe) at Ricardo. 1846 Worcester cites *Ch Observ* for *Dissertational.* 1865 *Reader* No 113 231/2 Dissertational, poetic, and rhetorical plays 1866 *Spectator* 20 Oct 1165/1 The dissertational language of so dry a piece of theocratic definition as the creed called the Athanasian.

Dissertative (dɪsə·ɪtɪv), *a.* [f L. ppl stem *dissertāt-* (see Dissertate) + -ive.] Characterized by or given to dissertation.

1816 Keatinge *Trav* (1817) I 10 *note*, It is not requisite to be of a peculiarly dissertative turn. 1858 H Miller *Rambl. Geol* 407 That dissertative style of history . that, for series of facts, substitutes bundles of theories

Dissertly, obs. var. of Disertly

Di·ssertator. [a. L. *dissertātor* a disputant, f *dissertāre.*] One who makes a dissertation.

1698 C Boyle *On Bentley's Phalaris* 114 (R.) Our dissertator learnedly argues [etc.]. 1728 Pope *Iliad* VIII 1017 *note*, According to the grave manner of a learned dissertator 1849 *Fait's Mag* XVI 789 How could I break up this conclave of dissertators?

Disserve (dɪsə·ɪv), *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Serve *v* Cf F *desservir* 'to clear a table' (whence our sense 2), 'to do any one a bad turn', It. *disservire* to serve ill, 'to vnserue' (Florio)]

1. *trans.* To do the contrary of to *serve*; to serve badly, to do an ill turn to.

1618-29 Rushw *Hist Coll* (1659) I 263 The Earl of Bristol did reveal unto his late Majesty, in what sort the said Duke had disserved him and abused his trust 1637 Laud *Sp Star-Chamb* 13 June 55 Nor hath any King Chappell any Prerogative above any ordinary Church to disserve God in by any Superstitious Rites 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VIII 15, I have fulfilled your commands; and, I hope, have not disserved my friend with you 1874 Pusey *Lent. Serm* 69 He ended in deadly opposition to God, disserving God as greatly as he could.

2. To remove the 'service' from (a table).

1816 Mary A Schimmelpenninck tr *Lancelot's Tour Alet* I 17 The table is served and disserved in the same manner.

Disservice (dɪsə·ɪvɪs), *sb* [f Dis-9 + Service, cf F. *desservice* (16th c. in Littré), It. *disservizio*, 'a bad seruice, a shrewd turne, an ill office' (Florio)] The contrary of *service*; the rendering of an ill service or ill turn; injury, detriment.

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec* (1632) 109 To ioyne with them in praysing the Creatour of the world, is no better than disseruice to his Maiestie. 1732 Berkeley *Serm to S P G.* Wks. III 250 The making religion a notional thing hath been of infinite disservice *a* 1754 Fielding *Fathers* V ii, It is not of any disservice to the young lady. 1852 J H Newman *Scope Univ Educ* 413 That institution did both service and disservice to the ethical teaching of Catholicism

b. With *a* and *pl* An ill service or ill turn; an injury

1611 Cotgr, *Desservice*, a disseruice, ill office, misdeed. 1632 Strafford in Browning *Life* (1891) 301 Since I cam heather, I haue hearde of many disseruices, but not any one seruice he hath paid backe vnto the Crowne. 1761 Sterne *Tr Shandy* III. i, My uncle Toby's wish did Dr. Slop a disservice which his heart never intended 1841 L Hunt *Seer* (1864) 9 Among the disservices rendered us by fortune.

Disse·rvice, *v. rare* [f. prec. sb] *trans* To render an ill service to, to disserve, to injure.

1837 Whittock *Bk. Trades* (1842) 359 Mr Tingry has thus been disserviced, portions of his work purloined

Disse·rviceable, *a* [f Dis- 8 + Serviceable, after prec sb.] Tending to do disservice; unhelpful, hurtful, detrimental.

1644 J Goodwin *Innoc Triumph* (1645) 93 [They] are in their natures disserviceable unto the common peace. 1710 Norris *Chr Prud* VII 311 True sound Philosophy . is no way disserviceable, but very assistant to Religion 1817 Colebrooke *Algebra* 199 Its presence in that multiplication would be highly disserviceable

Hence **Disse·rviceableness,** the quality of being disserviceable, **Disse·rviceably** *adv*, in a disserviceable manner, not serviceably

1635 J Hayward tr *Biondi's Banish'd Virg* 16 H by the dissent[illegible] *Hist Williams* I [illegible] to your majesty[illegible] 16,8 [illegible] 294 All action being for some End its aptness to be commanded or forbidden, must be founded upon its serviceableness or disserviceableness to some end

Dissese, obs. form of Decease, Disease.

Dissessor, obs form of Disseisor.

Dissete, var. of Dissite *a Obs.*

† **Disse·ttle,** *v. Obs.* [Dis- 6] *trans.* To undo the settled condition of, to unsettle, disturb

1635 R Bolton *Comf Afft. Conse* (1640) 206 Did the sacred sence of those Divine Oracles dissettle thy noble faculties. 1659 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV 442 These populous places are much dissettled by that unruly sect of people called Quakers. 1692 *Relat Earthq Lima* (1748) 332 The Country being broken all to pieces and dissettled.

Hence **Disse·ttled** *ppl a* ; **Disse·ttledness.**

1664 H More *Myst Iniq* II ii 465 Whose minde [is] distracted by[illegible] opinions 1674 H[illegible] is usually something of disorder cleaving to the best things that are done in dissettled times.

Disse·ttlement. [f prec. + -ment] The action of dissettling, the fact of being dissettled: †a. Disturbance, unsettlement. *Obs* b. Dislodgement or ejection from one's settled abode or place

1654 Cromwell *Sp Dissol Parlt* 22 Subjecting us to Dissettlement in every Parliament. 1668 H More *Div Dial* III ii (1713) 182 *margin*, His Relapse into Dissettlement of Mind. 1880 Masson *Milton* VI II 232 The dissettlement of so many families, the breaking of old links

Dissever (dise·vər), *v.* Forms 3-5 desevir, 3-6 desever, 5 desevyr, deceuer; 4- dissever († 5 dess-, 4 6 disc-, 5-6 dysc-, dyss-, 4-5 -evir, 5 6 -evyr, 6 -iver, -ivir, -yfer). [a AF. *deseverer, desevrer*, OF. *desseverer, desevrer* (*disseverer*) (10th c in Godef.), mod F (techn) *desseverer* —L. *dissēparāre*, f. Dis- 1, 5 + *sēparāre* to Separate]

1. *trans* To separate (a person or thing *from* another or *from* a body, two or more things from each other); to divide, disjoin, sever, part, disunite.

c 1250 *Old Kent Serm* in *O E Misc.* 31 Purch scab nis nacht man and wyman desceurd fram mannes felarede 1382 Wyclif *1 Chron* xxv. 1 [Thei] deseuereden than in to the servyce the sonys of Asaph *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb) xxxiii 119 Pissmyres, dissevrers be fyne gold fra be vnfyne *c* 1450 *Merl* [illegible] When thai his body and sawle wil[illegible] 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen VIII*, c 31 *heading*, Dissseuerynge the bishoprick of Chester from the iurisdiction of Canturbury. 1550 Coverdale *Spir. Perle* VII [illegible] 1595 Shaks *John* II i 388 Dissever your united strengths. 1681 H More *Apoc Dan* 16 A Stone cut out without hands, no man with Axe or Gavelock dissevering it 1695 Ld Preston *Booth* v. 224 Mankind must of necessity be dissevered and disjoined from its Good 1712-14 Pope *Rape Lock* III 153 The meeting points the sacred hair dissever From the fair head for ever and for ever! 1827 Lytton *Pelham* lvii, The difference in our politics had of late much dissevered us 1877 Farrar *Days of Youth* xix. 179, I have dissevered them from their context

2. To divide into parts.

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 1602 Thugh myddis be toune meuyt a water, And disseuerit be Cite 1427 *Searchers Verdicts in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 11 Chosen be the assent of partys for to dissevir a grounde of a tenement betwix the Dene and Chipitre of the ta party, and the Maistre and Freres on the other party 1572 Diggs *Pantom.* II. xxi P 3 a, The . Pollygonium, which you shall diuide by the number of partes, whervnto ye would disseuer it *a* 1845 Hood *Public Dinner* II, A goose that is oldish—At carving not clever—You're begged to dissever 1854 J Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc* Chem 3 This mass may be dissevered into smaller parts

† **b.** To break up, dissolve or disperse (a combination). *Obs*

1393 Gower *Conf* I. 234 He that thoughte to dissever The compaigne of hem for ever 1615 J Stephens *Satyr Ess.* 66 The very name of Crumwell was able to dissever insurrections

3. a *refl* To separate, part from each, † to divide or disperse themselves

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII 757 A thousand archaris Disseueryt thaim amang the iij party 1501 *Plumpton Corr.* 156 We have desevered us 1568 Grafton *Chron* II 87 They did many famous actes and many mo had like to have bene done, if they had not dissevered themselves

b. *intr.* To separate, part, go asunder, depart.

c 1386 Chaucer *Can Yeom Prol & T* 322 That futur temps hath maad men disseuere from al pat euere they hadde *c* 1422 Hoccleve *Learn to die* 404 To perseuere In vicious lyf & from it nat disseuere *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Man hode* II lix. (1869) 98, I sygh that my wey disseuerede and departed in twey weyes. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 75 Neither he nor his sonne, should recede or dissever from Pope Alexander 1622 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met* VIII (1626) 160 Where His shields disseuer, thrusts his deadly speare 1820 Shelley *Ode Lib* x, As light may pierce the clouds when they dissever In the calm regions of the orient day!

Hence **Disse·vering** *vbl sb* and *ppl a.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VII 557 Our disseuerynge I wald na Sotheroune saw 1536-7 Starkey *Let Hen. VIII* in *England* p lx, To thys dyssyferyng schal neuer succede the brech of chrystyan charyte. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit* I 377 Pleasant . Islets lye dispersed by the sundry disseuerings of waters *a* 1822 Shelley *Pr Wks* (1880) III. 57 Their dissevering and tyrannical institutions.

†Disse·ver, *sb. Obs* ² *rare* [f prec vb.] The act of dissevering; severance.

1508 DUNBAR *Poems* VI 22 *Semper ibi ad remanendum*, Quhill domisday, without disseuer

Disseverance (dise·vĕrăns) Forms see prec vb [a. OF *dessevrance*, etc (Godef), f *dessevrer* to DISSEVER: see -ANCE] The action or fact of dissevering or separating; separation.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III 1375 (1424) That I was born allas what me is wo, That day of vs mot make desseuerance 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 20 A deseuerance maad of stoon wal ovir the entre, to parte the litil botine vndei the gresys. 1586 A DAY *Eng Secretary* I (1625) 86 To extinguish the cause of falling of the disseverance, or breach 1832 *Fraser's Mag* VI 377 The disseverance of Belgium and Holland should be considered as matter of history

Disseveration (disevĕrē·ĭ ʃən) [f DISSEVER + -ATION] = prec.

16 *Cont Knolles' Hist Turks* 1434 E (L) Both will be the clearer by the disseveration 1829 O'CONNELL in *Hist Europe* in *Ann. Reg* 127/1, I want no disseveration, but I want, and must have, a repeal of that cursed measure which deprived Ireland of her senate 1882 A C LYALL *Asiatic Stud* 5 This process is in India continually interrupted by the religious element of disseveration

Dissevered (dise vərd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec + -ED¹] Separated, disunited, divided.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch* IV. in Ashm (1652) 144 Of dysseveryd qualytes a Copulacyon 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II (Arb) 64 If Gods eternal thee last disseuered offal Of Troy determyn too burne 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* II IV. § 10 They were a Nation apart and dissevered 1795 COLERIDGE *Lines in Manner Spenser* 12 With thoughts of my dissevered Fair ingrost. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* II Wks (1889) 65 Are we not halves of one dissevered world?

†b *Math* = DISCRETE 2 *Obs*

1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II VIII § 2 31 The one handling quantitie continued, and the other disevered 1654 Z COKE *Logick* (1657) 29 Quantity is either continued, as greatnesse, disseveied, as number

Disseverment (dise·vəmĕnt) [f as prec + -MENT, cf. obs. F. *dessevrement* (Godef).] The action or process of dissevering; disseverance.

a 1603 T CARTWRIGHT *Confut Rhem N T* (1618) 619 We uphold the difference of Minister and people by greater railes and disseverments of discretion both in calling and gifts 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* VI, I could no more consent..than the woman in the judgement of Solomon to the disseverment of the child 1849 MURCHISON *Silvria* XIII 327 Those disseverments which mark the separation of the Lower from the Upper Coal 1885 Miss O'HANLON *Unforeseen* XXVIII, Since the day of their wretched disseverment.

Disseyte, -eyue, obs ff. DECEIT, DECEIVE.

Disseyvaunt, var. of DECEIVANT *a. Obs.*

c 1450 *Bk Curtasye* 208 in *Babees Bk.* 305 In swete wordis þe nedder was closet, Disseyuaunt euer and mysloset.

Dissha·dow, disha·dow, *v. rare* [DIS- 7 a] *trans.* To free from shadow or shade

1610 G FLETCHER *Christ's Vict* XLII, Soon as he againe dishadowed is, Restoring the blind world his blemish't sight 1873 A & P. CARY *Memorial* 107 For out of heaven no bliss—Disshadowed lies, like this

†Dissha·pe, disha·pe, *v. Obs rare.* [f. *di-*, DIS- 6 + SHAPE *v*: cf. *misshape*] *trans.* To put out of shape, disfigure.

1583 HARSNET *Serm Exek* (1658) 131 Who so dishapes or defaces that Image..it is Capitale, a matter of life and Death

Disshe, obs form of DISH

Dissheathe (dis|ʃī ð), *v rare* Also **disheathe** [f DIS- 6 + SHEATHE *v.*] *trans.* To draw out of a sheath; to unsheathe. (Also *intr* for *refl*)

1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* III IV § 3 Cambyses' sword dis-sheathing, pierced his owne thigh 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* I. 274 Like the great palmer worm So fed Sordello, not a shard disheathed.

Dissheviled, obs form of DISHEVELLED.

†Disshi·p, *v. Obs. rare.* [f DIS- 6 + SHIP *v*] *trans.* To remove from a ship.

1557 *Instr Mariners Russia* in *Hakluyt* (1886) III 164 The Captaine shall disship any artificer or apprentice out of the Primrose into any other of the three ships.

†Disshi·ver, *v. Obs.* Also 6 di- [f. DIS- 1 + SHIVER *v*] *trans* To shiver in pieces, to shatter. b. *intr.* To become shattered, fall to pieces

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 50 Shieldes dishyuering cracke 1596 SPENSER *F. Q* IV. i 21 All within..There were Dishivered speares, and shields ytorne in twaine *a* 1638 MEDE *Rem. Apoc* X Wks (1672) III 600 The Empire flourishing under one Monarch, not falling or dishivering

Disshort. see DISHORT

Disshroud (dis|ʃraud), *v rare* [f. DIS- 6 or 7 a + SHROUD *v.* or *sb*] *trans.* To deprive of a shroud; *fig.* to unveil, expose

1577 STANYHURST *Descr Irel* II in *Holinshed* (1587) I 15 As his negligence shall be in the one disshrow[d]ed, so his slanderous judgement maie be in the other reuersed 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* X. 2125 Like a ghost disshrouded, white the sea.

Dissidence (di·sidĕns). [ad L *dissidentia*, f. *dissidēre* to sit apart, disagree, f. DIS- 1 + *sedēre* to sit: see -ENCE. So in mod F] Disagreement (in opinion, character, etc.), difference, dissent

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Dissidence*, discord or displacing. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc Amer.* Wks III. 53 But the religion most prevalent in our northern colonies is a refinement on the principle of resistance. it is the dissidence of dissent, and the protestantism of the protestant religion 1847 LEWES *Hist Philos., Comte* (1867) II 592 In the sciences there is less dissidence, but there is the same absence of any general doctrine 1863 GEO ELIOT *Romola* III XXXII, That dissidence between inward reality and outward seeming 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* VIII § 7 539 Among the farmers.. dissidence of every type had gained a firm foothold 1891 *Times* 24 Feb 9/5 Dissenting for the mere pleasure of dissidence.

†Di·ssidency. *Obs rare* [f as prec. see -ENCY] = prec

1670 *Conclave wherein Clement VIII was elected Pope* 3 The Cardinals (were it either dissidency, or jealousie, or any other passion) were extreamly divided

Dissident (di·sidĕnt), *a* and *sb* [ad L *dissidĕnt-em*, pr pple of *dissidēre*. see DISSIDENCE Cf F *dissident* (16th c, adm by Acad 1798)]

A *adj* Disagreeing or differing (in opinion, character, etc), at variance, different. Const. *from.*

c 1534 tr *Pol Verg Eng Hist* (Camden) I 257 These thinges are not altogether dissident from the trewthe 1551 ROBINSON tr *More's Utop* II (Arb) 130 Sca[r]selie so faire frome vs. as our life and maners be dissident from theirs 1617 COLLINS *Def Bp Ely* 283 A forme of prayer dissident from the common 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* III VI VII (1872) 241 The dissident Armed-Forces have met 1865 W G PALGRAVE *Arabia* I 212 In most respects so dissident from the Wahhabee sectarians 1890 LOWELL *Latest Lit Ess* (1892) 97 Men dissident in other respects, were agreed in resenting these impediments

b Dissenting in ecclesiastical matters.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* II. III IV (1872) 101 Whereby come Dissident ejected Priests, unconquerable Martyrs accoiding to some, chicaning Traitors according to others

B *sb* One who disagrees; a dissentient

1789 H WALPOLE *Let to H S Conway* 15 July, Some may be seized by the dissidents, and whole provinces be torn from the crown 1826 SCOTT *Rev Kemble's Life* (1849) 153 The scruples of such dissidents from public opinion are real 1886 G ALLEN *Darwin* VII 120 The magic of his name silenced the derisive whispers of the dissidents

b One who dissents from the established or dominant form of religion, a dissenter.

1790 (*title*), An Address to the Dissidents of England on their late Defeat 1809 SYD SMITH *Wks* (1859) I 164/1 He did defend and support it, and did persecute all dissidents from its doctrine 1855 MILMAN *Lat Chr.* IV 294 Leonists, Speronists, and dissidents of all other descriptions were incapable of holding places of honour 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VIII § 7 538 Against dissidents from their own system, the Presbyterians were as bitter as Laud himself

c *spec.* Under the kingdom of Poland, the name (L. *dissidentes*) given to Protestants, members of the Greek Church, and other Christians, not of the established Roman Catholic Church.

1766 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann Reg* 11/2 Nothing could be granted to the dissidents, not even the toleration of their worship 1767 CHESTERF *Lett* 5 May, I have a great opinion of the cogency of the controversial arguments of the Russian troops in favour of the Dissidents 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit* II II § 14 In the Polish diets the dissidents, as they were called, met their opponents with vigour and success.

Dissidiousness, var. DESIDIOUSNESS, *Obs.*

†Di·ssidy. *Obs rare.* [ad L *dissidi-um* (now held to be error for *discidium*), f *dissidēre*. see DISSIDENCE] Disagreement, difference.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 281 Barbarism in speech doth not so much move me, as their dissidy in the very thing

Dissight (dissəi t, disəi t). [f DIS- 9 + SIGHT *sb.* This form is more in accordance with analogy than the synonymous DESIGHT] Something unpleasant to look upon, an unsightly object, an eyesore

c 1710 C FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 148 It would be. no dissight to y' grace of y' Streets 1821 SOUTHEY *Vis. of Judgm* Pref, This is noticed as merely a dissight, and of no moment. 1879 SIR G G SCOTT *Lect Archit* I 234 Sufficient extension of abutment could not be obtained without inconvenience or dissight. 1881 MRS A R ELLIS *Sylvestra* II 24 [He] pulled down a picturesque old church to replace it by a regular and commodious dissight.

Dis-si·ghted, *ppl. a* [DIS- 6] = UNSIGHTED.

1825 *Sport Mag* XVI 338/2 That the course be deemed to end. where one or both dogs get dis-sighted. [Cf. *ibid.* 268/2 If one or both dogs be unsighted]

Dissi·ghtly, *a. rare* = UNSIGHTLY.

1777 T CAMPBELL *Surv S Irel* 104 Everything dissightly is. screened from the view 1854 *Jrnl R Agric. Soc* XV II. 474 These make a turf look very dissightly

†Dissigni·ficative, *a. Obs* —° [DIS- 10] 1721 BAILEY, *Dissignificative*, that serveth to signify something different from

†Dissi·lience. *Obs* —° [see DISSILIENT and -ENCE] The action of springing asunder.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Dissulence*, a leaping or bounding up and down, a falling asunder 1721 BAILEY, *Dissulence*, a leaping down from off a place, or from one place to another: Also a leaping asunder

Dissiliency (dissi liĕnsi). *rare* [see next and -ENCY.] The quality of being dissilient; tendency to spring asunder. *lit.* and *fig.*

1882–3 A P. PEABODY in Schaff *Encycl Relig Knowl.* III. 1747 Not only dissent, but strong dissiliency was almost unanimously expressed by the Unitarian clergy.

Dissilient (dissi liĕnt), *a.* [ad L. *dissulient-em*, pr pple of *dissilīre* to leap or spring asunder, fly apart, f. DIS- 1 + *salīre* to leap.] Leaping asunder, springing apart, *spec.* in *Bot* bursting open with force, as do some ripe capsules.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Dissulient*, leaping down off a place, or hither and thither 1793 T. MARTYN *Lang Bot*, *Dissiliens pericarpium*, a dissilient, bursting or elastic pericarp or fruit. 1830 W PHILLIPS *Mt Sinai* I 120 Nature sprang Ofttimes dissilient from her destined course

†Dissili·tion. *Obs.* [n of action f. L *dissilīre* to leap asunder: cf. prec. and L. *salītio* a leaping] A leaping or springing apart; a bursting

1660 BOYLE *New Exp Phys Mech* XXXVII 312 The Dissolution of that Air was so great, that the small Viol seem'd to be full of Milk 1669 — *Contn New Exp* II (1682) 166 The Glass broke and made a great noise at its dissolution 1685 — *Effects of Mot* Suppl 143 The dissolution depended chiefly upon the peculiar texture of the Glass

Dissimilar (disi milăi), *a* (*sb*) Also 7–8 dissimular. [f DIS- 10 + SIMILAR. cf. F *dissimilaire* (Paré, 16th c.), L *dissimilis* unlike]

Not similar or alike; different in appearance, properties, or nature, unlike. Const *to* (less often *from*, rarely *with*)

Dissimilar whole (Logic), a whole composed of heterogeneous parts. *Dissimilar parts* (in *old Anat*), organs of the body composed of various 'similar parts' or tissues Opposed to CONSIMILAR

1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* I i II IV, *Dissimilar* parts are those which wee call *Organicall*. 1632 SHERWOOD, The dissimilar parts of the body, *les parties dissimilaires du corps* [not in Cotgr 1611] 1656 STANLEY *Hist Philos* V (1701) 166 *Heterogeneous*, consist of dissimular parts 1705 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ Relig.* I XXIV (1715) 47 As well may the Ray be supposed to be dissimilar to the body of the Sun 1779–81 JOHNSON *L P*, *Addison* Wks III 87 A poetical simile is the discovery of likeness between two actions, in their general nature dissimilar 1802 MRS E PARSONS *Myst Visit* II 154 A wish of her own dissimilar with any expressed wish of his 1819 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* LXXXIX. 78 Short lucubrations, not dissimilar from those of the *Spectator*. 1848 C BRONTË *J. Eyre* XII, A new picture it was dissimilar to all the others hanging there 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll Man* VI 69 An entirely new style of coinage which was dissimilar from the Roman.

†b *Bot* Applied to the cotyledonary or seed-leaves of a plant, as being unlike in form to the later-developed ordinary leaves *Obs.*

1671 GREW *Anat Plants* I i. § 42 These Dissimilar Leaves, for the most part Two, which first spring up, and are of a different shape from those that follow, being the very Lobes of the Seed 1721 BAILEY, *Dissimilar leaves* (with Botanists) are the two first leaves of a Plant

B. as *sb* (in *pl.*) Dissimilar things

1654 Z COKE *Logick* (1657) 202 Dissimilars are wont chiefly to deserve explication. 1727–51 [see DISSIMILE] 1869 GOULBURN *Purs Holiness* VIII. 67 If the dissimilars be not related to one another.

Hence †**Dissimilarness.** = next.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Dissimilarness*, unlikeness

Dissimilarity (disimilæ·riti) [f. prec. after SIMILARITY: cf F. *dissimilarité*] Dissimilar quality or nature; unlikeness, difference, also, an instance of this, a point of difference.

1705 CHEYNE *Philos Princ Relig* I XXIV (1715) 49 The acquired principle of dissimilarity must repel these Beings from their centre. 1806 SYD SMITH *Elem Sk Mor. Philos* (1850) 382 From their great dissimilarity with those which preceded them 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist Ind* I 97 Difference of habits and employments is sufficient to create as great a dissimilarity as exists between the Brahmin and the Südra 1850 F FYSH in Spurgeon *Treas Dav* Ps LXXXI 6 Their dissimilarity to the Egyptians appears at the first view 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I 296 It is vain to talk about difference of subject. as furnishing any explanation of these dissimilarities

Dissimilarly (disi milăili), *adv* [f. DISSIMILAR + -LY 2.] In a dissimilar or unlike manner; differently.

a 1770 SMART *Hop Garden* I (R) Chalky sides With verdant shrubs dissimilarly gay 1869 J T. SPRAGUE in *Eng Mech* 24 Dec 341/1 Substances dissimilarly electrified attract each other

†Dissi·milary, *a.* (*sb*) *Obs.* [f. DIS- 10 + SIMILARY] Dissimilar, unlike, heterogeneous.

1624 F. WHITE *Reply Fisher* 476 Similane and dissimilarie parts make but one bodie 1641 FRENCH *Distill* V. (1651) 109 It appears there are dissimilary parts in water 1660 R COKE *Power & Subj.* 58 A body compounded of heterogeneous and dissimilary parts.

B as *sb.* = DISSIMILAR *sb*

1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* (ed. 8) II LXXI, In dissimilaries, there is a kind of natural contest that hinders all Prosperity

Dissimilate (disi·mile·it), *v. rare.* [f. DIS- 4 + L. *simil-is* like, after ASSIMILATE.] a *trans.* To make unlike. b. *intr.* To become unlike

1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind* (1844) II. LVIII 234 It is far easier for distinct tribes, or languages, grouped and used together, to assimilate than to dissimilate. 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's L.* VI 45 The habit of continually substituting *s*! for the *s* which they as continually hear about them, induces in their mind what I shall venture to call a 'Dissimilating Sentiment'

Dissimilation (disimilē·ʃən). [n of action f. prec, after *assimilation*.] The action of making, or process of becoming, unlike · opp to ASSIMILATION. *spec.* a *Philol.* The differentiation of two identical sounds occurring near each other in a word, by change of one of them, as in It. *pelegrino* from Lat. *peregrinus*. b. *Biol.* Destructive metabolism; katabolism. opp to ASSIMILATION 4.

In quot. 1830, used for the preparation of two dissimilar sets of papers, to be presented to either belligerent, as needed

1830 GALT *Lawrie T* II. V (1849) 57 His misfortune might be..owing to the dissimulation of the ship's papers 1874

Sweet *Eng. Sounds* 13 Dissimilation by which two identical sounds are made unlike, or two similar sounds are made to diverge 1885 Stallybrass *Hehn's Wand Pl* & *Anim* 476 The modern Latin languages felt .. the need of dissimilation

Dissi·milative, *a.* [f after prec. and *assimilative*: see -IVE.] Tending to or causing dissimilation: *spec.* in *Brol.* katabolic.

In recent Dicts.

Dissimile (disi·milē), *sb.* [a. L *dissimile*, neut. of *dissimilis* unlike; after Simile] The opposite of 'simile'; a comparison setting forth the dissimilarity of things; a comparison or illustration by contrast: see Dissimilitude 2.

1682 [see Dissimilis 1659]. 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl., Dissimilitude*, or *Dissimili*, in rhetoric, etc, an argument, wherein, from dissimilar, or unlike things, other dissimilars are deduced. 1826 H N. Coleridge *West Indies* 179 No more to be compared to the last, than I to Hercules, a meeting house to a church, Westminster to Eton, or any other equally appropriate dissimile

Dissimile, -ill, etc, var. ff. Dissimule *v Obs*

† **Dissi·milies,** *sb pl. Obs. nonce-wd.* [ad L *dissimilia* unlike things, neut. pl of *dissimilis* unlike] Unlike things; 'dissimilars'.

1659 O. Walker *Oratory* vi 63 *margin*, Dissimilies [1682 dissimules] and Contraries, expressed By Disjunction

Dissimilitude (disimi·litiud). [ad. L *dissimilitūdo* unlikeness, difference, dissimilarity, f. *dissimilis* unlike see -TUDE.]

1. The condition or quality of being unlike; unlikeness, difference, dissimilarity; diversity

1532 More *Confut Tyndale* Wks 682/2 There is speciall dissimilitude betwene the synagoge and yᵉ church. 1564 *Brief Exam.* * * * iv, Dissimilitude of life and diuersitie of maners. 1697 tr *Bungerdicius his Logick* xvi 84 Dissimilitude in a diversity either in quality or passion. 1764 Reid *Inquiry* v. viii Wks. I 131/2 The colours are perfectly distinguishable, and their dissimilitude is manifest. 1876 J H. Newman *Hist. Sk* II. i. iii. 50 It often happens that men of very dissimilar talents .. are attracted together by their very dissimilitude

b. with *a* and *pl.* An instance of dissimilarity.

1594 Hooker *Eccl Pol.* Pref. ii § 2 Whereupon grew many vellous great dissimilitudes. 1642 Howell *For. Trav* (Arb) 30, I knowe Nature delights and triumphs in dissimilitudes. 1759 Johnson *Rasselas* xxviii, New impressions, might wear away their dissimilitudes by long cohabitation 1863 Hawthorne *Our Old Home, Leamington Spa* (1879) 53 Such places bloom only for the summer-season, and offer a thousand dissimilitudes even then.

† **2** *Rhet* A figure of speech in which a comparison is made by contrast. *Obs.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III xix (Arb) 248 The Tuskan poet vseth this Resemblance, muring as well by Dissimilitude as Similitude. 1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 128 This that I haue sayd .. is sufficient to shew the .. vse of similitudes, and dissimilitudes. 1696 Phillips, *Dissimilitude*, unlikeness, whence a Form of Speech is so called wherein divers things are compared in a diverse Quality. 1727-51 [see Dissimili.]

† **Dissi·mulable,** *a. Obs.*—⁰ [f. L. *dissimulāre* to dissemble + -BLE.] That may be dissembled.

1727 in Bailey vol II.

† **Dissi·mulance.** Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also -simil-, -symil-. [ad L *dissimulāntia* a dissembling, f *dissimulāre*: see Dissimule and -ance.] Dissembling, dissimulation.

1508 Dunbar *Gold Targe* 182 Quhen Venus had persaunt this rebute, Dissymulance scho bad go mak persute, 1513 Douglas *Æneis* iv vi 49 With dissimulance wenyt thow, wnfaithfull wycht, Thow mycht haif hid fra me sa fals a flycht 1530 Lyndsay *Test Papyngo* 617 Dissimulance, flattry, nor fals reporte 1596 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* x 417 That al sal weil vnderstand his wil to be naiket and bair of ony couering of dissimulance towards the King 1727 Bailey vol II, *Dissimulance*, dissembling

Dissimular, obs. form of Dissimilar.

† **Dissi·mulate,** *a Obs.* Also 5 -ait, 6 -at, dissimulate [ad L *dissimulāt-us*, pa pple of *dissimulāre*: see next] Dissembled, feigned, pretended.

c 1450 Henryson *Mor Fab* 17 This feinzet Foxe, false and dissimulate 1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen VIII*, c 12 Fals femed & dissimulate fables. 1556 J Heywood *Spider & F* lxiii 41 Fayre dissimulate show 1632 Lithgow *Trav* iv 145 By his dissimulate behaviour, he crept in favour with Christians. 1653 R Baillie *Dissuasive Vind* (1655) 22 [He] speaks in a dissimulate and prevaricating way.

Hence † **Dissi·mulately** *adv.*; † **Dissi·mulateness.**

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xx 182 Ze sal be recompensit for zour astuce dissymulatnes 1556 J Heywood *Spider & F* xxxiii 24 The butterfly spake his thoughte Thant [i.e the ant] contrary talked dissimulately

Dissimulate (disi·miūlēt), *v* [f. L *dissimulāt-* ppl stem of *dissimulāre* see Dissimule.

Rare bef the end of 18th c; not in J, T, nor Webster 1828]

† **1** *trans.* To pretend not to see, leave unnoticed, pass over, neglect. *Obs. rare.*

a 1533 Ld Berners *Gold Bk M Aurel* ix (R) That al thyng be forgiuen to them that be olde and broken, and to them that be yonge and lusty to dissimulate for a time, and nothyng to be forgiuen to very yong children

2 To conceal or disguise under a feigned appearance; to dissemble.

1610 Bp. Carleton *Jurisd.* 204 Frederick being taken prisoner when he would haue dissimulated his estate, he was knowne by his picture 1872 Geo Eliot *Middlem* III, Public feeling required the meagreness of nature to be dissimulated by tall barricades of frizzed curls and bows. 1882 Stevenson *New Arab Nts* (1884) 127 If ever he described some experience personal to himself, it was so aptly dissimulated as to pass unnoticed with the rest

b *intr* To practise dissimulation, to dissemble

1796 Mrs Howell *Anzoletta Zadoski* I 152 He could not so far dissimulate as to promise his concurrence. 1847 Lytton *Lucretia* II, All weakness is prone to dissimulate.

3. *Electr.* To conceal the presence of (electricity) by neutralizing it; cf. Disguise *v.* 8.

1838 Faraday *Exp Res Electr* § 1684 The terms *free charge* and *dissimulated I electricity* convey therefore erroneous notions if they are meant to imply any difference as to the mode or kind of action. *Ibid.* The one [charge] is not more free or more dissimulated than the other. 1870 J. T. Sprague in *Eng. Mech.* 11 Feb 519/3 The negative electricity neutralises the positive .which is thus bound or dissimulated

Hence **Dissi·mulated** *ppl. a.*; **Dissi·mulating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl a*

1794 Miss Gunning *Packet* I 56 The mask was torn from the dissimulating Mrs Johnson 1838 Dissimulated electricity [see 3 above] 1843 Browning *Blot in Scutcheon* I iii, Some fierce leprous spot Will mar the brow's dissimulating 1874 Mivart *Evolution in Contemp Rev* Oct 773 The long dissimulated Atheism of Mill is now avowed.

Dissimulation (disi·miūlē··ʃən). Also 4-6 -symul-, 5 -symyl-, 4-6 -acion, -aciouu, -acyoun, -atyon [a OF *dissimulation* (12th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad. L. *dissimulātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dissimulāre*: see Dissimule.]

1. The action of dissimulating or dissembling; concealment of what really is, under a feigned semblance of something different; feigning, hypocrisy

c 1386 Chaucer *Somp T* 415 He wolde hat the fiere had been on fire With his false dissymulacion 1393 Gower *Conf* I 74 O derke ypocrisie, Thurgh whos dissimulacion .. I am pus wickedly deceiued 1494 Fabyan *Chron* VI clv 217 Thus with shame he ended, that in falshode and dissymylacion had contynued moche of his lyfe 1538 Starkey *England* II. ii 191 His owne clyent . by hys dyssymulatyon and fare wordys was interteynyd in long sute 1611 Bible *Rom* xii 9 Let loue be without dissimulation 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 213 P 1 Simulation is a Pretence of what is not, and Dissimulation a Concealment of what is 1780 Cowper *Table T.* 129 Smooth Dissimulation, skill'd to grace A devil's purpose with an angel's face 1856 Froude *Hist Eng.* I. 238 An indifferent master of the tricks of dissimulation to which he was reduced

b. with *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; an act of dissembling. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1384 Chaucer *II Fame* II 179 Moo dissymulacions And feyned leperacions *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 13 Be kyng Erchias of verry Innocency of hert made a dissimulation 1582 N Lichefield tr *Castanheda's Conq E Ind* lxiii 129 a, All those dissimulations which he did vse.

† **c** Dissimulated or disguised form *Obs rare*

1671 Milton *P R* I 497 Satan, bowing low His gray dissimulation, disappeared Into thin air diffused

† **2.** A fanciful name for a 'company' or flock of small birds. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk St. Albans* F vj a, A Dissimulacion of breddis 1688 R Holme *Armoury* II 311/1 A flock of small Birds, or a dissimulation of Birds

Dissimulative (disi·miūlătiv), *a rare.* [f. L stem *dissimulāt-*: see Dissimulate *v* and -ive] Given to, or characterized by, dissimulation

1802 Mrs L Parsons *Myst Visit* IV 163 Tired of the dissimulative life he had been compelled to observe. 1872 Miss Braddon *R Ainsleigh* xv, The man was past-master of all dissimulative arts.

Dissimulator (disi·miūlē·tər) Also 6 -our [ad L. *dissimulātor* a dissembler, agent-n from *dissimulāre*. Cf mod.F *dissimulateur*.] One who dissimulates or feigns; a dissembler.

1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xlix 31 Off the falis fox dissymulatour, Kynd hes every theiff and traitour 1799 Mrs J West *Tale of Times* III 115 To [illegible] the mean dissimulator from the affected [illegible] the bold audacity of atheism 1827 Ld Lytton *Pelham* lxvii, Dissimulator as I was to others, I was like a guilty child before the woman I loved 1867 Smiles *Huguenots Eng* III (1880) 45 The Queen-mother, being a profound dissimulator, appeared still disposed to bargain with the Reformed

† **Dissi·mule,** *v Obs* Also 4-6 dissy-, 5 dissumule, -symyl, dyssymyl(e, 5-6 dissymul, dissymyl(e, 6 dis- dyssimill, -symell, *Sc* -simull, -symule, -semle, -semmil [a OF. *dissimule-r* (14th c in Littré), ad L. *dissimulāre* to disguise, conceal, dissemble, f *dis-*, Dis- 4 + *simulāre* to feign, after *dissimil-is* unlike, different By development of *ā* after *m*, and vowel modification, this word was gradually changed into Dissemble, q v]

1. *trans* To alter the semblance of (one's feelings, actions, etc) so as to conceal or deceive, to disguise under a feigned semblance; = Dissemble *v* 1

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I 322 His wo he gan dissimulen and hide. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xvi 65 They sholde doo this couertly, in dyssymulyng their goyng. *a* 1533 Ld Berners *Huon* lxxxii 254 To dyssymell the matter vayleth not *a* 1557 Mrs. M. Basset tr. *Mose's Treat Passion* Wks 1372/1 Enforsed either openly to professe their beliefe, or falselye to dissimull it. 1606 Holland *Sueton* 120 In part to dissimule and palliate his weakenesse.

b. with *inf. phrase.*

1388 Wyclif I *Sam* x 27 He dissymelide hym to here 1570 Buchanan *Aue Admonitioun* Wks. (1892) 23 People, yat professis yame selffis in deid, and dissimulis in word to be ennemeis to God and to justice

2. To alter the outward appearance of (a person or thing); to disguise, = Dissemble 2.

1485 Caxton *Chas Gt.* I ii. 14 Wherefore dyssymylest thou thy self lyke to the poure people 1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* 120 A king renounceth to be honoured as a king when he dyssymeleth .hys personage and maiestye royall

3. To pretend not to see or notice, to overlook, ignore; = Dissemble 3.

(In quot. 1450, perh 'to put any one off without answering')

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 100 The duk, that sawe her symplenes, beganne to lawghe and dissymyled her requeste. 1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W de W 1506) iv xxi 234 If he suffre & dyssymule ony grete euyll in his subgectes 1537 *Inst. Chr Man* Lvj b, They. wol wynke therat, and dissimule it 1636 B. Jonson *Discov, Morbi* ix 190 So in the church, some errors may be dissimuled with lesse inconvenience then they can be discover'd

b *intr.* with *with*, in same sense.

1558 Q Kinnedie *Compend Tract.* in *Wodr Soc Misc* 1844 I 142 Magistratis dissimulis . with the faltis of the subjectis

4. *absol.* or *intr.* To practise dissimulation; = Dissemble 4.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III 385 (434) So wel dissimulen he kowde *c* 1386 — *Manciple's T* 243 Dissimule as thou were deef, if that thou heere A Iangler 1484 Caxton *Curiall* 2 They that conne dyssymyle vse better theyr tyme in courtes than the other people 1513 Douglas *Æneis* iv vi. 21 And to dissymull [ed 1555 dissemmul] gif ony askit quhy 1624 *Brief Inform Affairs Palatinate* 51 Vnto the Princes he dissimuled, and would not be knowne of the same conditions

b. const. *with.* (See also 3 b.)

1471 *Close Roll* 10 *Edw IV*, 31 Mar, They dissimuled with his said Highness 1582 N Lichefield tr *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind* xxxvi 86 a, He dissimuled therewith onely to see whether . he might lade there or no.

5 *trans* To simulate, feign; = Dissemble 5.

1483 Caxton *Cato* F iij b, Thou oughtest to make the a fole or to dyssymylle folye in tyme and in place whan the thynge requyreth it. 1570-1 *Act* 11 *Eliz* (Bolton *Stat Irel* (1621) 311) His demaunds were yeelded to condition ally that it appeare to the world that he ment faithfully .. which being dissimuled till the first of May [etc]

b with *subord. cl* or *inf. phr.* = Dissemble 5 b.

c 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* iv viii. (1869) 179 He taketh gladliche a fauce visage, and falsliche dissimuleth hat he is a briht angel 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xix 71 Why is it that I dyssymule to go alle oute from my wyttes? 1553 Eden *Treat Newe Ind.* (Arb) 36 People, dissimuling that they desired to ioyne frendship with the Spaniardes

6. *trans.* To feign, invent, make up falsely. *rare.*

1483 Caxton *Gold Leg.* 324 b/2 An illusion or an Inuention dissimyled of his brethren the Freres

¶ **7.** In the later Wycliffite version used to represent *dissimulare* of the Vulgate, where the sense of the original is 'linger' and 'leave off, cease'

1388 Wyclif *Gen* xix 16 While he dissymelide [1382 hym denyinge] the token his hond —1 *Sam* xxiii 13 Saul dissymylide [1382 laft] to go out.

Hence † **Dissi·muling** *vbl sb* and *ppl. a* = Dissembling.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1613 Whiche I shal with dissimulynge amende *c* 1386 — *Sqr's T* 277 Swich subtil lookyng and dissymulynges *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B* (Percy Soc) 11 Dyssymulynge beggers. 1563 Foxe *A & M* 749 b, His subtile practises and dissimuling conueiance

† **Dissi·muled,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f prec. + -ED 1] = Dissembled.

1. a Concealed under a specious disguise, disguised. **b.** Feigned, pretended, counterfeit

1475 *Bk Noblesse* (1860) 41 We have ben deceived and myschevid thoroughe suche dissimuled trewes 1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen VIII*, c. 12 *heading*, Elizabeth Barton under colour of hipocrisie, dissimuled sanctite, and false femed miracles, traitorously intended to distroy the king. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen V* (an 39) 186 b, Brought up with a shepperd, in poore habite, and dissimuled behavior 1585 T Washington tr *Nicholay's Voy* I xix 22 b, That passe, which his knavery and dissimuled treason hadde wished for 1624 T Scott *Belg Souldier* 24 The dissimuled peace of the Prouinces with the confederate Princes

2. That has assumed a disguise, false, characterized by dissimulation

1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xxvi 47 Him followit mony freik dissymlit, With fenzeit wirdis quhyte 1549 *Compl Scot* vii 72 Thai haue schawen them self ingrat, dissymilit, ande couuardis in the ist deffens of my veil fayr. *Ibid.* viii 74

† **Dissi·muler.** *Obs* Also 4-5 -our, 5 discymuler, 6 -ar. [ME *dissimulour*, f Dissimule *v* with AF suffix -our = F. *-eur*, subseq. conformed to -er 1] = Dissembler

1386 Chaucer *Nun's Pr T.* 408 O false morderour..ffalse dissimylour *c* 1398 — *Fortune* 23, I knew hir ek a fals dissimulour 1494 Fabyan *Chron* VII ccxxii 247 A fare speker and great discymuler 1526 Tindale *Rom.* Prol Wks, (Parker Soc) I 486 Such hypocrites and dissimulars 1547-8 *Ordre Communion* 5 After the maner of dissimulers with God [1662 *Bk Com Prayer*, *ibid* dissemblers] 1555 Latimer *Serm & Rem.* (1845) 441 If they be very dissimulers.

† **Dissi·new,** *v Obs rare.* [Dis- 7 a] *trans* To deprive of 'sinew' or vigour.

1640 G. Watts tr *Bacon's Adv Learn* VII iii, Great Fortune for most part loosens and dissinues mens minds 1641 Earl Monm tr *Biondi's Civil Warres* I 1-iii, Effeminating the minde, and dissinewing the strength.

† **Di·ssipable,** *a Obs.* [ad. L *dissipābilis*, f. *dissipāre* to Dissipate] That may be dissipated.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor* 1041 A substance dissipable and apt to be dispersed 1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* I.

23 An idle life doth make the flesh soft and dissipable 1696 WHISTON *Th Earth* I (1722) 54 Comets do not wholly consist of Vapours, exhalations, or such other dissipable matter 1710 T FULLER *Pharm Extemp* 237 Condensing and fixing the dissipable

Hence † **Dissipabi lity**, capability of being dissipated

1659 H. MORE *Immort Soul* (1662) 87 Not onely the fluidity of parts, but also their dissipability

Dissipate (di sipeit), *v* [f L *dissipāt-* ppl stem of *dissipāre* to spread abroad, scatter, disperse, f Dis- I + archaic vb *supāre*, *sapāre* to throw, throw about, scatter Cf F *dissiper* (14th c)]

1 *trans* To scatter, to drive or cause to go off in all directions, to disperse (that which has been concentrated) *arch*

*c*1534 tr *Pol Verg Eng Hist* (Camden) 199 King Richerd having gatherid a huge host because he wold not dissypate his forces resolvyd [etc] *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm Reg* (Arb) 24 She [Mary] both dissipated and persecuted the major part of her Brothers Councel 1687 *Lond Gaz* No 2270/6 They have pressed and dissipated the Ships Company about 70 in number 1725 POPE *Odyss* VI 160 A lion .Springs o'er the fence, and dissipates the fold 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser I. *Mod Gallantry*, To pick up her wandering fruit, which some unlucky dray has just dissipated 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* III. IV v (1872) 161 Several have dissipated themselves, whithersoever they could.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To pass away in all directions; (of a company) to disperse.

1660 F BROOKE tr *Le Blanc's Trav* 63 Those shelves of sand, which do dissipate, and are spent in the sea 1679 *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) III xciv 163 The officers of the Dragoones required y^m in the King's names to Dissipate 1704 ADDISON *Italy* 250 Woods that enclos'd the Lake, and hinder'd these noxious Steams from dissipating 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* I IV III (1872) 114 At sight of the Switzers, Saint-Antoine dissipates; hastily, in the shades of dusk

† **2.** *trans.* To scatter in defeat, to disperse in flight, to rout. *Obs.*

1602 WARNER *Alb Eng* XII lxxv, The once ship-bearing Ley, by Alfred slu'ste in Three, To dissipate the Dane Fleete 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng* II Wks (1847) 493/1 The Legion .quickly broke and dissipated what oppos'd them. 1745-9 *Rep Cond Sir J Cope* 120 Able to tell his Majesty that you have dissipated a Rebellion in Scotland 1789 COWPER *Ann Memorab* 6 Chiefs, whose single arm could boast Prowess to dissipate a host

3. To dispel by dispersion or minute diffusion (mist, clouds, etc); to cause to disappear, to disperse or 'discuss' (humours, etc)

1532 MORE *Conſut. Tindale* Wks 401/2 They wil clerely dissipate and discusse the myst 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 262 The root of marsh Mallow, doth dissipate and scatter all gatherings of humors to an impostume 1696 tr *Du Mont's Voy Levant* 116, A thick and black Smoak was dissipated in a Moment 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 312 Restoring as much Water to the Blood as is dissipated by the Heat. 1810 SHELLEY *Zastrozzi* IV Pi Wks 1888 I. 21 The rays of the lamp but partially dissipated the darkness 1875 *Lyell's Princ. Geol* I II cccxvii 396 When the acid is dissipated in the atmosphere.

b. *fig* and *transf* To dispel (care, fear, doubt, or anything compared to cloud or darkness).

1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 165 Such Companions, as shall dissipate our sorrows with their innocent Mirth. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 4 P 8 [It] has dissipated the Fears of that People 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas I*, I IV 78 Cool shades and exquisite viands in a moment dissipated heat and hunger 1831 BREWSTER *Nat Magic* v. (1833) 103 This illusion may be dissipated by a process of reasoning 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* IV 381 To dissipate his melancholy by breathing the fresh air of that noble terrace

c *intr.* To pass away by minute dispersion or diffusion; to disappear.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 632 The Spirits doe but weaken and dissipate, when they come to the Aire and Sunne. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr* (1645) 138 Libels neglected quickly find their own graves, and dissipat to ayr 1758 J. S *Le Dran's Observ Surg* (1771) 239 The Hardness sensibly dissipated 1792 *Anecd W Pitt* I XV 323 In a few weeks the public prejudice began to dissipate 1878 B TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. II, Death and decay are things That dissipate beneath thy radiant eye

4. *trans* To disintegrate and reduce to atoms, dust, smoke, or impalpable form, to destroy or dissolve completely, undo, annul (material or immaterial objects).

*c*1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen VIII*, 45 This matrimony .. ought not in any wise to have been dissipated and dissolved 1638 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* (ed 2) 260 Fire is given to a trayne and at length dissipates and blowes up the detested Syrian [an effigy] 1647 JER TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* II § 4 (T) The legate . revoked and dissipated all former grants. 1655 *Fuller's Abel Rediv*, *Chytraeus* 429 The Wars breaking forth the University of Wittenburg was dissipated by reason of the same 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* III I. (1732) 303 Shall the Heavens and Earth be wholly dissipated and destroyed 1798 MALTHUS *Popul* (1817) I 328 Violent hurricanes, by which whole harvests are dissipated. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv* III. 45 The crater itself was dissipated in the convulsion

b. *intr.* (for *refl*) To become disintegrated; to moulder to dust or impalpable atoms.

1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man* I. i 33 If it gave over its work it would soon dissolve, dissipate and corrupt 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* IX, His whole position , seemed to dissolve, and dissipate into insignificant fragments.

5. *trans* To scatter or consume wastefully (money, resources, faculties); to waste, squander.

1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* II 68 The Goods of the Church might not be dissipated 1761 HUME *Hist Eng* I VIII 175 The prelate had dissipated money beyond the income of his place. 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F* III lxi 550 The elder brothers dissipated their wealth in romantic adventures 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I II, He had dissipated his small paternal inheritance 1878 BOSW SMITH *Carthage* 99 Rome could not yet afford so to dissipate her energy

b *intr* (for *refl*)

1622 F MARKHAM *Bk War* V VI § 2 182 The Kings Treasure which by any lavishnes of an vnrestrained hand will soone dissipate

6. *trans* To scatter or distract (attention, thought, mental or practical activity) by variety of objects, to fritter away. The opposite of to *concentrate*.

1683 BURNET *More's Utopia* (1684) 191 Their Priests think that too much light dissipates the thoughts 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 153 P 4 That application which had hitherto been dissipated in general knowledge 1769 BURKE *Corr* (1844) I. 182 Various matters have so dissipated me as to hinder me from a vigorous pursuit of this object *c* 1790 WILLOCK *Voy* 285 The great variety deranges and dissipates those powers, that in a state of nature have only one object 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I XII (1872) 75 A gifted amiable being . in danger of dissipating himself into the vague 1883 *Pall Mall G* 18 Dec 2 Thought may be dissipated into a number of aperçus

7 *intr* To practise dissipation, to engage in frivolous or (now usually) dissolute pleasures

1836 T HOOK *G Gurney* II 274, I was rather out of spirits, so I dissipated in a glass of negus and a biscuit 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer* Ser I II 224 He dissipates awfully 1859 SALA *Tw round Clock* (1861) 408 The place is not harmless people go there to dissipate, and do dissipate

Hence Di'ssipating *vbl sb.* and *ppl a*

1657 COWLEY *Dk Buckhm*, In dissipating Storms, and routed Battels they Did constant with their Captain stay 1818 G S. FABER *Horae Mosaicae* I 214 The mixed and dissipating society of a palace 1891 *Spectator* Mar , The education of the day is of a somewhat dissipating type

† **Di'ssipate,** *ppl. a. Obs* [ad L *dissipāt-us*, pa pple of *dissipāre*, or short for *dissipated* see the vb] = DISSIPATED.

1606 G W[OODCOCKE] tr *Hist. Iustine* Ep Ded A iv a, So dissipate and large Countries, so rich and populous Cities 1619 BAINBRIDGE *Descr Late Comet* 10 The Sunne rayes were there alwayes more dissipate then in the Comet 1715 *Wodrow Corr* (1843) II 101 The best of the rebels' men are dissipate and cut off 1765 *Petit* in *Westm Gaz* 28 Dec (1894) 8/1 The means employed in our youth for our instruction in religion and virtue are wholly dissipate

Di'ssipated, *ppl. a.* [f prec vb + -ED 1]

1. Dispersed, scattered, dispelled, wasted, frittered away.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Isa* XXXIII 8 The wayes are dissipated, the passenger by the path hath ceased 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 521 So did they think a resurrection of corrupted, dissolved, and dissipated bodies, to be impossible 1683 HOWE *Let to Lady Russell* in H Rogers *Life* VIII (1863) 201 To recollect ourselves, and recover our dissipated spirits *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv* Poet Wks 1721 I 387 At the great Day of all the Just, You shall collect the dissipated Dust 1738 JOHNSON *London* 20 Of dissipated wealth the small remains 1791 MRS RADCLIFFE *Rom Forest* (1806) III. VIII 195 Adeline had now recollected her dissipated thoughts 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 58 Freedom of thinking was only an empty watchword, the name for a dissipated fashion

† b Devoid of concentration

1748 CHESTERF *Lett* (1792) II clxxv 150 Many young people are so light, so dissipated, and so incurious, that they can hardly be said to see what they see.

2 Given to or characterized by dissipation; dissolute

1744 JOHNSON *L P*, *Savage* Wks 1796 X. 400 An irregular and dissipated manner of life had made him the slave of every passion 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 376 Who seeks A social, not a dissipated life 1788 WESLEY *Serm* LXXIX *Dissipation*, King Charles the second, one of the most dissipated mortals that ever breathed 1848 C BRONTE *Jane Eyre* X, A dissipated young man. 1848 MRS JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg Art* (1850) 183 Augustine passed his restless youth in dissipated pleasures and desultory studies 1865 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 384 We are making out a dissipated week at the Macnaughten's.

Di'ssipater. Also 6 -our, 7 -or. [f DISSIPATE *v.* + -ER 1; cf F *dissipateur* (15th c in Littré), L *dissipātor* disperser, destroyer] One who or that which dissipates, disperses, or scatters; one that squanders or wastes.

1537 LATIMER *Serm bef Convocation* Wks I, 35 Be these the faithful dispensers of goddis misteries, and nat rather fals dissipatours of them? 1633 AMES *Agst Ceremn* 17 Sammay and Hilles, prophane dissipators of Gods Law 1799 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* XXVIII 516 A dissipater of his patrimony 1824 SCOTT *St Ronan's* XV 1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts S France* I. 86 The atmosphere when dry is the best .. dissipater of the noxious elements

Dissipation (disipēi ʃən). [ad L *dissipātiōn-em*, n of action from *dissipāre* to DISSIPATE Cf F *dissipation* (16th c).]

† **1** The action of dissipating or dispersing; a scattering; the fact of being dispersed; dispersed condition. *Obs.*

1545 JOYE *Exp Dan* XII (R) Subuersions of empires & kingdoms, skatterings and dissipacions of nacions 1605 SHAKS *Lear* I II 161 Banishment of friends, dissipation of cohorts, nuptial breaches 1667 MILTON *P L* VI 598 Foule dissipation follow'd and forc't rout 1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man* II III. 143 Peleg, in whose time the famous dissipation of Mankind and distinction of Languages hapned. 1760 C JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) II 214 In this dissipation I fell to the lot of one of the officers

b. *Optics* The scattering or dispersion of rays of light. *Circle, radius of dissipation*. see quots

1748 HARTLEY *Observ Man* I II 219 Narrow the Pupil of the Eye, i e lessen the Radius of Dissipation. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Suppl* s v, *Circle of Dissipation* is used for that circular space upon the retina, which is taken up by one of the extreme pensils of rays issuing from an object .. *Radius of Dissipation*, the radius of the circle of Dissipation 1794 G ADAMS *Nat & Exp Philos* II. XVII 283 The circular spaces illuminated by pencils of rays are called circles of dissipation. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc* I II 22 Produced by the central rays falling in a circle of dissipation, before they have come to a focus

2. The passing away or wasting of a substance, or form of energy, through continuous dispersion or diffusion.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 94 The substance of the whole body hath a necessary diffluence and dissipation, as well by the inbred heate as also by the outward aire *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch Art* I 62 In this case, the dissipation of the electricity is not so considerable 1881 MAXWELL *Electr & Magn* I 45 Coulomb investigated the law of dissipation 1881 SIR W THOMSON in *Nature* No 619. 441 Losing 20 per cent of this [energy] by the generation and dissipation of heat through the conductor

attrib 1879 Dissipation-function [see DISSIPATIVITY].

3 Reduction to atoms or to an impalpable condition; complete disintegration or dissolution.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* V lxv § 15 The dissipation of Idols they were fashioned of matter, subiect vnto corruption, therefore to ginde them to dust was easie 1647 H MORE *Philos Poems*, *Democr Platon* Pref, The dissipation of the whole frame of Nature into disjointed dust *a* 1656 BP HALL *Rem Wks* (1660) 315 To hear of the least danger of the dissipation of your Church 1680 H MORE *Apocal Apoc* 189 An utter ruine and dissipation of this Idolatrous City *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet Wks 1721 II 52 Saints no Dissipation fear, Who to the Boundless one adhere 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* IV Wks. IX 26 The dissipation of France into a cluster of petty Republicks 1875 E WHITE *Life in Christ* III XXI (1876) 325 Another attempt to reconcile this expression of our Lord with the idea of dissipation of the soul.

4 Wasteful expenditure or consumption of money, means, powers, faculties, etc., squandering, waste.

1639 T BRUGIS tr *Camus' Moral Relat* 351 [Almsgiving] must be done fitly Otherwise it were rather a dissipation then a distribution 1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man* I I 13 Means that our Faculties might use without dissipation, distraction, or too great astonishment. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I 339 There had been such a dissipation of treasure. 1785 PALEY *Mor Philos* V IX, Nothing but stupidity or the most frivolous dissipation of thought 1893 W LEWIN in *Bookman* June 85/2 Avoiding any wasteful dissipation of his powers

5. Distraction of the mental faculties or energies from concentration on serious subjects. at first often with colourless sense, as the scattering or distraction of attention, or with laudatory sense, as the dispelling of melancholy or sadness; diversion, amusement; but later implying the frittering away of energies or attention upon frivolities, and thus gradually passing into sense 6; also, with *a* and *pl*, a distraction; a diversion; a frivolous amusement

1733 SWIFT *Let* 28 May, I have begun two or three letters and been prevented from finishing them by a thousand avocations and dissipations 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* VIII 949 While Noise, and Dissipation, comfort Thee 1748 CHESTERF *Lett* II. clv 55 I am going to Cheltenham tomorrow for the dissipation and amusement of the journey 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* XI, Change of place .inevitably produces dissipation of mind 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* II XXVII, In the giddy storm of dissipation toss'd 1788 WESLEY *Serm* LXXIX *Dissipation* Wks 1872 VI 445 We hear of the still increasing dissipations the word was hardly heard of fifty years ago And yet it is so in every one's mouth, that it is already worn threadbare; being one of the cant words of the day 1800 MRS HERVEY *Mourtray Fam* IV 60 Nothing would be of so much service to her spirits, as a little dissipation 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist Ref* V IX III. 289 He was not born for the amusements and dissipations of the world 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* III 59 Art had remained with her rather an intellectual dissipation than a tenderness

6 Waste of the moral and physical powers by undue or vicious indulgence in pleasure; intemperate, dissolute, or vicious mode of living.

1784 COWPER *Task* II 770 A task That bids defiance to the united powers Of fashion, dissipation, taverns, stews 1791 MRS RADCLIFFE *Rom Forest* I, In a few years his fortune and affection were equally lost in dissipation. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw P.* II, Tupman was not in a condition to rise, after the unwonted dissipation of the previous night. 1861 M PATTISON *Ess* (1889) I. 47 Severer penalties awaited drunkenness, dissipation, or dicing. 1894 SIR W. GREGORY *Autobiog* V 89 He died young, worn out by dissipation.

Di'ssipative, *a.* [f. L. *dissipāt-* ppl. stem: see DISSIPATE *v.* and -IVE] Tending to dissipate, having the property of dissipating

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc Compit* V 147 These concretes do breathe out an Armoniack, or dissipative scent 1839-44 TUPPER *Proverb Philos* (1852) 373 The dissipative fashions of society. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud Sociol.* XIII 324 Certain actions which go on in the first are cumulative, instead of being, as in the second, dissipative 1889 RUSSELL in *Nature* 21 Nov 61 The apparently dissipative action of the air on London smoke

Hence **Dissipati vity** (in *Physics*), a quantity expressing the rate of dissipation of energy. also called *dissipation-function*.

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat Phil* I I § 345 [This] function of the velocities has been called by Lord Rayleigh the

Dissipation Function We prefer to call it Dissipativity It expresses the rate at which the palpable energy of our supposed cycloidal system is dissipated away into other forms of energy

† **Di·ssipe,** *v Obs rare.* [a F *dissipe-r*, or ad L *dissip-āre*] = DISSIPATE *v trans* and *intr*

1597 Lowl *Chirurg.* (1634) 381 The vaines of the head being opened, letteth generation, because of the animal spirits which dissipe 1612 SYLVESTER *Panaretus*, I have oft seene armies dissiped.

† **Di·ssite,** *a Obs.* [ad L *dissit-us* lying apart, f Dis- 1 + *situs* placed, situate, pa pple. of *sinĕre* to allow, let, orig (it is supposed) 'to let, put, lay, or set down'.] Situated apart; distant, remote.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVI xv 599 They [Carthaginians] had betaken themselves into their wintering harbours far dissite and remote asunder 1610 — *Camden's Brit* (1637) 46 Britaine Far dissite from this world of ours 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss* VII 270 His natural land (Without more toil or care, how far hence dissite Soever it can be) he may ascend 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 133 From the brain, or parts more dissite

† **Dissi·tuate,** *a. Obs rare.* Also 6 disc. [Dis- 1.] Removed from its situation or site, displaced. So † **Dissituated** *ppl a*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T* (1613) 75 No Trophy remaining, no stone but discituate. 1623 COCKERAM, *Discituated*, displaced, ouerturned

Dissland·er, var. DISCLANDER, *Obs.*

† **Dissleep,** *v Obs rare.* [f. Dis- 7 + SLEEP *sb*] *trans.* To rouse from sleep, swoon, or death

1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sym's F.* x Aijt (1888) 161 Great mourninge for Cambuscans losse of life. Kinge Thotobun him wondroushie dissleepes.

Dissociabi·lity. *rare.* [f. next + -ITY.]

† 1. The opposite of sociability; unsociableness

1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat* II vi, Universal prejudice had made men regard a refusal of this intercommunity as the most brutal of all dissociability. 1757 BRETT *Friendly Call to the Roman Catholics in Ireland* 12 (L.) This dissociability, this dogmatizing, cruel, enslaving principle, is that which makes popery so very dreadful

2. Capability of being dissociated.

In recent Dicts

Dissociable (see below), *a.* [In sense 1, f. Dis- 10 + SOCIABLE, app after F. *dissociable* (Montaigne, 16th c.) in same sense; in senses 2 and 3, f. L. *dissociāre* to dissociate: cf. L *dissociābilis* that cannot be united]

1. (dissō·ʃiăb'l) The reverse of sociable, not companionable, unsociable

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne*, There is nothing so dissociable and sociable as man, the one for his vice, the other for his nature 1632 BURTON *Anat Mel* (ed 4) III iv 1. ii, His Jamsary Jesuits, that dissociable society. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 3 ¶ 6 They came in two by two.. matched in the most dissociable Manner. 1860 *Chamb Jrnl.* XIV 353 Our insular dissociable habits.

2 That tends to separate or dissociate. [=L. *dissociābilis* in active sense] *rare.*

1835 KIRBY *Hab & Inst Anim* I ii 57 The student of his own species might be tempted sometimes to roam, but the ocean would be truly dissociable. [After Horace's *oceano dissociabili*] 1872 A. D. CARLISLE *Round World* xix 230 The mild Pacific was the only [ocean] whose 'dissociable' influence was still unbroken

3 (dissō·ʃiăb'l) Capable of being dissociated; separable

1833 G. WADDINGTON *Hist Ch* xiii. 212 Two forms of worship essentially dissocible 1853 *Fraser's Mag* XLVII. 560 Elements not dissociable by human means 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Dec 7/2 Surely it is a dangerous thing to say that sport and betting are not dissociable.

Hence **Disso·ciableness,** unsociableness.

1866 CARLYLE *Reminn., Irving* I 90, I had the character of morose dissociableness.

Dissocial (dissō·ʃăl), *a.* [f Dis- 10 + SOCIAL *a.* Cf rare L. *dissociālis* irreconcilable, repugnant] The reverse of social; disinclined or unsuitable for society; unsocial.

1762 KAMES *Elem Crit.* I ii 65 Where revenge flames so high as to have no other aim than the destruction of its object, it is no longer selfish, but in opposition to a social passion may be termed dissocial *Ibid.* 91 Hatred and other dissocial passions 1788 REID *Act Powers* V vi 666 Without it man would be the most dissocial animal God has made. 1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* Misc (1872) III. 91 His habits though far from dissocial, were solitary

Hence **Dissocia·lity** (dissō·ʃiæ·lĭti), the quality of being dissocial, **Disso·cialize** *v.*, to render dissocial.

1804 SOUTHEY in *Ann Rev* II 210 Let us examine their practice, its dissocializing character [etc.] 1811 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV 167 Why should we be dissocialized by mere differences in opinion? 1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* Misc (1872) III 82 Self-seclusion, dissociality and even positive misanthropy 1826 SOUTHEY *Lett. to Butler* 405 Decrees of the most dissocializing and inhuman character

Dissociant (disō·ʃiănt). [ad L. *dissociānt-em*, pres. pple of *dissociāre* to DISSOCIATE] (See quot.)

1883 *Syd. Soc Lex*, *Dissociants*, a term applied in Microscopy to those agents which have the power to loosen the texture and to separate the elements of the structures which are placed in them, such as 'Müller's solution'

Disso·ciate, *ppl a. rare* [ad L *dissociāt-us*, pa pple. of *dissociāre*. see next] = DISSOCIATED.

1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm Par John* xiv (R.) You whom I wil not suffre to be dissociate or disseuered from me. 1815 SHELLEY *Pr Wks* (1888) II 193 Neither the dream could be dissociate from the landscape, nor the landscape from the dream 1895 *Daily News* 1 Feb 7/5 Nitrogen existed partly in an 'allotropic' or in a 'dissociate' form

† b. *Astrol* (see quot.).

1819 JAS. WILSON *Dict Astrol*, *Dissociate* signs, those that by being 1 or 5 signs distant, have no aspect to each other. thus ♈ is dissociate with ♓, ♉, ♍, and ♏

Dissociate (disō·ʃiĕ·t), *v* [f L *dissociāt-* ppl stem of *dissociāre* to separate from fellowship, f. Dis- 1 + *sociāre* to join together, associate cf piec, and see -ATE 3 6.]

1. *trans.* To cut off from association or society; to sever, disunite, sunder. Const *from.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Dissociate*, to separate 1628 FELTHAM *Resol* xx II xxxvi, Griefe does dissociate man, and sends him with beasts to the loneliness of unpathed desarts 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp* 296 These Parths mix in with it [the Bile] and dissociate it 1768 74 TUCKER *Lt Nat.* (1852) II 313 Our very wants and desires, which first bring us together, have a tendency likewise to dissociate us 1863 Miss BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict* II iv. 54 Eleanor Vane could not dissociate the two images 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* vi § 4 303 It was the first time that religion had formally dissociated itself from the ambition of princes and the horrors of war 1888 LOWELL *Pol Wks* (1890) VI 201 Done only by men dissociated from the interests of party.

b. *Chem.* To separate the elements of (a compound), *spec* by heat, see DISSOCIATION 2

1869 C. A. JOY in *Scientific Opinion* No 58 571/1 A part of the vapour of water is decomposed spontaneously or dissociated in the tube of porous clay *Ibid* 571/2 At the temperature of the fusion of silver, water is dissociated and no longer exists as water 1880 CLERMISHAW *Brit. Atom Th* 115 The vapour of calomel is dissociated at the high temperature at which its density is taken

2 *intr.* (for *refl.*) To withdraw from association, cease to associate.

1866 MAURICE *Workm & Franchise* 237 There is a tendency to dissociate, to separate, of which each man becomes very conscious, in whatever circle he finds himself.

Hence **Disso·ciated,** **Disso·ciating** *ppl adjs*

1611 COTGR., *Dissocié*, dissociated; separated or severed *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks* I 373 (R.) The dissociating action even of the gentlest fire, upon a concrete 1882 SIEMENS *New Theory of Sun* in 19th *Cent* April, An inflowing stream of dissociated vapours 1885 (GRAY *Phil* (1893) 776 In their limited but dissociated habitats.

Dissociation (disō·ʃiĕ·ʃən, -siĕ·ʃən). [ad L. *dissociātiōn-em*, n of action f *dissociāre* to DISSOCIATE: cf. F *dissociation* (16th c. in Littré)]

1 The action of dissociating or the condition of being dissociated, severance, division; disunion

1611 COTGR., *Dissociation*, a dissociation; separation of fellowship. 1613–18 DANIEL *Coll Hist Eng* (1626) 4 The Britannes vnderstanding the misery of their dissociation 1622 BACON *Hen VII*, 88 Associations and Leagues, which commonly tume to Dissociations and Diuisions. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 276 It will add infinitely to the dissociation, distraction, and confusion of these confederate republics 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos Kant* I. 141 The association or dissociation of one feeling from another

2. *Chem.* The direct separation of compound substances into their primary elements, or into less complex compounds; decomposition, *spec* by the action of heat Hence *dissociation-point*, the temperature at which such decomposition takes place.

Applied usually to the separation of a compound into its elements by the action of heat alone, without the intervention of any substance which breaks up the combination by its greater chemical affinity for one of the elements; but sometimes restricted to such a partial separation of the elements, that they reunite when the temperature is lowered below the dissociation-point. Others have used it in the wider etymological sense of direct separation of elements by any force, and applied THERMOLYSIS to dissociation by heat, as distinguished from ELECTROLYSIS or decomposition by electricity.

[1857 Nov 23 H. ST. CLAIRE DEVILLE in *Journal de l'Institut* (*title*), De la dissociation, ou décomposition spontanée des corps, sous l'influence de la chaleur.] 1869 C. A. JOY in *Scientific Opinion* (article), On Dissociation. 1872–5 WATTS *Dict. Chem* VII 636 As 'Dissociation' might be applied equally well to the separation of a mass into its constituent particles by any other means, Mohr proposes to replace it by the more specific term 'Thermolysis' 1874 GROVE *Corr Phys Forces* (ed 6) 52 The term 'dissociation' has been applied to other cases in which heat separates the constituents of a substance without any of them combining with another body 1880 *Times* 1 Dec. 10 Mr Norman Lockyer continues his researches on dissociation, as indicated in solar outbursts 1880 *Nature* XXI 445 The term dissociation-point is justified by analogy with the terms boiling-point and melting-point

Dissociative (disō·ʃiătiv), *a* [f DISSOCIATE *v* + -IVE] Tending to dissociate; *spec.* in *Chem.* causing dissociation or direct decomposition.

1882 *Edin Rev* July 53 The resolution of carbonic acid into its elements is one of the most familiar instances of this transformation of solar radiation into dissociative action. *Ibid* 54 Their dissociative power dependent upon their being made of compound molecules.

† **Dissocie·ty.** *Obs. nonce-wd* [Dis- 9] The opposite of companionship; mutual aversion

1602 W. WATSON *Quodlib Relig & State* 104 So vertue and vice hauing such a dissociete

Dissocioscope (disō·ʃiŏskoup). *Chem.* [a F. *dissocioscope*, f. L *dissociāre* to DISSOCIATE + -SCOPE] (See quot.)

1881 *Frnl Chem. Soc* XL 343 Apparatus for showing the Dissociation of Ammonium Salts By D. Tommasi This apparatus, to which the author gives the name 'dissociocope', consists [etc.].

Dissolation, obs var. of DESOLATION

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv Priv* (E. E. T. S) 192 His dissolacion radre þan his consolacioun he seth.

† **Disso·logy.** *Obs rare*—°. [ad. Gr. δισσολογία repetition, f διασσος double + λόγος word.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Dissology*, the speech of two

Dissolubility (disp lɪubi·lĭti) [f next + -ITY; in mod.F. *dissolubilité*.] The quality of being dissoluble; capability of being dissolved; † solubility in a liquid (*obs*).

1611 FLORIO, *Dissolubilita*, a dissolubility. 1677 HALE *Prim Orig. Man* I III. 84 From the dissolubility of their parts. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng Malady* I V § 4 (1734) 40 Mineral. Salt. with its Dissolubility in Water 1865 *Ch Times* 12 Aug 252/3 The theological objection to the dissolubility of marriage

Dissoluble (di sŏlɪub'l, disp lɪub'l), *a* [ad L. *dissolūbil-is* that may be dissolved, f *dissolvĕre* to DISSOLVE: cf. F. *dissoluble* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)] Capable of being dissolved.

1 Capable of being separated into elements or atoms, decomposable, disintegrable; capable of being destroyed by complete decomposition.

1534 MORE *Treat Passion* Wks 1285/1 The body being made of the earth, and mixte wyth other elementes, was of nature dyssoluble and mortall 1665 HOOKE *Microgr* 105 Volatil sulphureous parts of dissoluble or combustible bodies 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1852) I 314 Making the soul compounded, dissoluble, and perishable. 1839 J. H. NEWMAN *Par Serm* IV xii 218 That which is material is dissoluble 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 115 How then should the Gods Being atomic not be dissoluble?

† 2 Capable of being dissolved in a liquid, soluble. *Obs.*

1641 FRENCH *Distill* V (1651) 165 The water carryeth along with it some of the dissoluble parts of the mine 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 74 A yellowish gum, dissoluble in an aqueous menstruum. 1809 PEARSON in *Phil Trans* XCIX. 339 That the whole of this oxide is not dissoluble in the acid

3. Of a chain, knot, or anything that binds. Capable of being loosened or unfastened (see DISSOLVE 5); usually *fig.* of a 'tie', connexion, etc.; Capable of being undone (see DISSOLVE 10).

c 1600 SWINBURNE *Spousals* (1686) 225 The same Spousals were dissoluble by occasion of Fornication. *a* 1639 MARMION *Antiquary* I Dram Wks (1875) 205 If I stand link'd unto you, The Gordian Knot were less dissoluble. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach* (1851) 170 That Marriage is indissoluble, is not Catholickly true; wee know it dissoluble for Adultery 1803 WORDSW. *Depart. fr Grasmere* 2 The gentlest Shade that walked Elysian plains Might sometimes covet dissoluble chains 1878 STIRLING *Stein* I 209 The connexion of Austria with Germany was far less easily dissoluble.

4. That may be dissolved, as an assembly or society.

1642 in Clarendon *Hist Reb.* V § 289 Did not the people that sent them look upon them as a body but temporary, and dissoluble [ed 1702 dissolvable] at his majesty's pleasure?

† **Disso·lubleness.** *Obs* [f prec + -NESS] The quality of being dissoluble, solubility.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 108 This Petrify'd substance .. was differing from Wood Fifthly, in its dissolubleness, for putting some drops of distill'd Vinegar upon the Stone, I found it to yield Bubbles 1666 BOYLE *Orig Formes & Qual* II vii 214 It acquir'd Dissolublenesse in *Aqua fortis*.

Dissolute (di sŏl·ūt), *a* (*sb*) [ad L *dissolūt-us* loose, disconnected, pa. pple of *dissolvĕre* to loosen, disunite, DISSOLVE, cf F *dissolu*.

The appearance of the senses in Eng does not correspond with their original development in Latin]

† 1. Having their connexion or union dissolved; disconnected, disjoined, disunited *Obs*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest Chirurg* C j, Nature ... wyl nat leue them [membres sparmatyf] thus dyssolute, reioyneth and knytteth them the best that she may 1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* I 3 It were requisite, that the bones should neither be dissolute and unioyned, nor yet altogether whole, and continuall. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* III xlii 278 The part excommunicated is no longer a Church, but a dissolute number of individuall persons 1651 — *Govt & Soc.* VII § 10 107 It is no longer a Court, or one Person, but a dissolute multitude without any supreme power

† 2 Relaxed, enfeebled, weak, wanting consistence or firmness of texture or temperament *Obs*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xlv, But I be holpen of þe & inwardly enformed, I am made all leuke & dissolute 1577 HANMER *Anc Eccl Hist* (1619) 188 You loose hands, and dissolute knees, ye shall be strengthened 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 345 The flesh of the Alzabo is of a slender and dissolute substance 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc Compit* IV 120 This lax and dissolute consistency [of the blood] makes it apt to dissolve into Serum 1816 COLERIDGE *Statesm Man* 354 Vital warmth relaxing the rigid, consolidating the dissolute, and giving cohesion to that which is about to sink down

† 3 Having the energies, attention, etc. relaxed; wanting firmness, strictness, or assiduity, loose, lax, slack, careless, negligent, remiss *Obs*

1382 WYCLIF *Prov* XIX 15 Slouthe sendeth in slep, and a dissolut [1388 negligent] soule shal hungre *c* 1430 LYDG. *Minor P.* (1840) 245 (Matz) Now passyng besy, now dissolut, now ydil 1574 WHITGIFT *Def Answ* III. Wks 1851 I 330 Neither the law was then cruel, neither yet the gospel is now dissolute [illegible] 1589 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I [illegible] [a ship] perished on a sand 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* V xxx § 18 To temper the minde, lest contrarie affection comming in place should make it too profuse and dissolute 1629 W. SCLATER *Exp 1 Thess* (1630) 459 Alas, how cold are our

affections often? How dissolute our practice? How dull our memory?

† 4. Unrestrained in behaviour or deportment; not subject to proper restraint, loose, wanton. (In quot. 1620, Wasteful, lavish) *Obs.* (exc. as involved in 5).

c 1460 *Stans Puer* 20 (MS *Harl* 2251) in *Babees Bk.* 26 With dissolute [MS. *Lamb.* wantowne] laughters do thow non offence To-fore thy souerayn 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W. 1531) 99 b, What cause hast y^u to be so dissolute & mery? 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 117 This cattell is foolish and dissolute, easie to stray abroad hither and thither, contrarie vnto sheepe, which keepe together. 1620 Shelton *Don Quixote* II. iv, A great deal of Goods of all which the young man remained a dissolute Lord 1652 Needham tr *Selden's Mare Cl* 45 A rude sort of men, without Laws, without Government, free and dissolute [*liberum atque solutum*] 1713 Berkeley *Guardian* No 3 P 1 It is a certain Characteristick of a dissolute and ungoverned mind to rail or speak disrespectfully of them

b Careless or lawless in style. Now *rare.*

1566 T Stapleton *Ret Untr. Jewel* Epist, Your maner of writing is so Dissolut Loose and Negligent 1619 W. Sclater *Exp* 1 *Thess* (1630) 559 Either hee is too profound, or too plaine too dissolute, or too exact 1718 Prior *Solomon* Pref, Heroic with continued rhyme, was found too dissolute and wild 1771 H Walpole *Vertue's Anecd Paint* IV 1 (R) A loose, and, if I may use the word, a dissolute kind of painting 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven* (1874) I xvii 184 The dissolute dulness of English Flamboyant.

5. That has thrown off the restraints of morality and virtue; lax in morals, loose-living; licentious, profligate, debauched. (Of persons, their actions, etc) The current sense.

1513 Bradshaw *St Werburge* 1 28 Dyssolute man folowyng sensualyte. 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* (an 2) 32 b, A woman geven to carnall affection, and dissolute liuinge 1598 Shaks *Merry W.* III iii 204 Wee will yet haue more trickes with Falstaffe his dissolute disease will scarse obey this medicine 1671 Milton *P R* II 150 Belial, the dissolutest Spirit that fell, The sensualest, and, after Asmodai, The fleshliest Incubus 1729 Butler *Serm* Wks 1874 II 15 The many untimely deaths occasioned by a dissolute course of life 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vi. § 1 267 The nobles were as lawless and dissolute at home as they were greedy and cruel abroad

B. *sb* A dissolute person, a profligate *rare*

1608 Day *Hum. out of Br* IV. iii, Did youn euer conuerse with a more straunger dissolute? 1824 Landor *Wks* (1846) I 177/2 Half the dissolutes in the parish 1838 Southey *Poet's Pilgrm.* II. iii x. *note*, The homely but scriptural appellation has been delicately softened down Helen Maia Williams names her [Ch of Rome] the Dissolute of Babylon

¶ There are many instances of *dissolute* for *desolate* († *dessolate*), mostly scribal or typographical errors, sometimes perh. owing to actual confusion.

1509 Hawes *Past Pleas* xxxvi. i, A place of dissolute darkenes 1612 Brerewood *Lang & Relig* x. 83 Greece more dissolute then any region of Europe subject to the Turk 1834 T Crofton Croker *Fairy Leg S. Irel* 135 I got ashore, somehow or other upon a dissolute island

† **Di·ssolute,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f Dissolute *a.*] *trans* To render dissolute.

1679 Prance *Addit Narr Pop Plot* 29 The ready way to new-mould a Nation, is, first to dissolute and debauch it

† **Di·ssoluted,** *ppl a Obs. rare.* [f. L *dissolūt-us* (see Dissolute *a*) + -ed.] **a.** Dissolved

b Loosened, unfastened, loose.

1606 G. W[oodcocke] tr *Hist. Iustine* 69 a, Protesting that al inueterate malice and displeasure, which hee had against him was now dissoluted *a* 1770 Smart *Temple of Dulness* (R) Mad Mathesis, her feet all bare, Ungirt, untrimm'd, with dissoluted hair.

Di·ssolutely, *adv.* [f. Dissolute *a.* + -ly 2.] In a dissolute manner.

† **1.** Loosely, slackly, carelessly, negligently; recklessly. *Obs*

1553 Brende *Quintus Curtius* fol. 285 (R) [They] merueiled .. y^t he durst go so dissolutelye amonges those nacions the barbarous people reputinge his rashenes, for an assured confidence. 1560 Becon *New Catech* IV *Prayer* Wks 376 We nede not to come slackely and dissolutly, but rather diligently & earnestly vnto prayer 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 19 Sulla .admonished the nobles oftentimes, To beware of the boy that went girded so dissolutely. 1736 Butler *Anal.* II. 314 Dissolutely to neglect their own greater Good, for the sake of a present lesser Gratification.

† **2.** Unrestrainedly, lavishly *Obs.*

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst* I. Pref, They thynke that God is not rightly worshypped, vnlesse altogether they be dissolutely set out with exquisite gorgeousnesse, or rather with outragious excesse. 1589 Puttenham *Eng Poesie* III. xxiv (Arb) 297, I haue seene forraine Embassadours in the Queenes presence laugh so dissolutely 1596 Shaks 1 *Hen IV*, I ii 39 A Purse of Gold most resolutely snatch'd on Monday night, and most dissolutely spent on Tuesday Morning

3. In a profligate manner; licentiously; in dissipation and debauchery

1550 Crowley *Last Trump* 619 To lyue dissolutly, thou shouldste be vnto them offence 1611 Bible *Wisd* xii 23 Men haue liued dissolutely and vnrighteously. 1711 Strype *Parker* an 1563 II. xvii, The queen's subjects lived dissolutely, vainly and luxuriously. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 1124 Roisterers, Femininely fair and dissolutely pale.

Di·ssoluteness. [f. as prec + -ness] The quality of being dissolute (in various senses)

† **1.** Remissness, negligence, carelessness. *Obs*

1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist.* 97 She chargeth Anthonie with dissolutenesse in duetie *Ibid* 356 This our dissolutenesse and negligence. 1619 W. Sclater *Exp* 1 *Thess* (1630) 558 Our dissoluteness hath beene too palpable, in praying God's blessing vpon our endeuours

† **2.** Absence or abandonment of restraint; wantonness, excess, extravagance *Obs.*

1580 J. Hatcher in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser 1 III. 32 *note*, Which requireth rather diligence in study, then dissoluteness in plays 1667 Marvell *Corr* ccii Wks 1872–5 II 401 The dissoluteness of grief, the prodigality of sorrow. 1690 Norris *Beatitudes* (1692) 51 All manner of odd Postures and Gestures up to the height of an Antick Dissoluteness

3. Looseness of manners and morals; licentiousness, profligacy.

1549 Coverdale, etc *Erasm Par Rev* viii (R) A. whyppe, whiche shoulde scourge and punyshe the christendome fallyng into synne and dyssolutenes 1603 Florio *Montaigne* II xii (1632) 244 The dissolutenesse of the Prelates and people of those dayes 1729 Shelvocke *Artillery* III 170 People who would spend their lives in Debauchery and Dissoluteness 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng* IV 456 The most dissolute cavaliers stood aghast at the dissoluteness of the emancipated precisian

Dissolution (dĭsŏlī·ū·ʃən). [In some senses a. F. *dissolution* (12th c in Hatz.-Darm), in others ad. L. *dissolūtiōn-em*, n of action from *dissolvĕre* to break up, Dissolve] The action of dissolving or fact of being dissolved, in various senses of the vb

1. Separation into parts or constituent elements; reduction of any body or mass to elements or atoms; destruction of the existing condition; disintegration, decomposition

1398 Trevisa *Barth de P. R* xix xlvii. (1495) 890 Though bytter thynges haue lesse hete than sharpe thynges of sauour yet it maketh more dissolucion and departynge in the tonge 1471 Ripley *Comp Alch* III. xiv in Ashm (1652) 142 Ells shall no kyndly Dyssolucyon be, Nor Putryfyng shall thou none see 1597 Morley *Introd Mus* 163 A hereditarie lepresie in a mans bodie is vncurable without the dissolution of the whole 1667 Milton *P L* XII 459 When this worlds dissolution shall be ripe. 1736 Butler *Anal* I i 21 The dissolution of flesh, skin and bones 1829 Scott *Anne of G* xxxiii, The vault where the long descended Counts of Provence awaited dissolution 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ* II xii § 97 Dissolution is the absorption of motion and concomitant disintegration of matter

b. In a theory of disease, opposed to *evolution*

1883 Hughlings Jackson cited in *Syd Soc Lex* 1894 — *Factors of Insanities* 3, I have often urged that for the scientific study of maladies of the Nervous System, we should investigate them as Dissolutions (reversals of Evolution) of this or that part of the nervous system. *Ibid* 8 Studying insanities as Dissolutions—as reversals of evolution—of the highest cerebral centres.

2 The reduction of a substance from the solid to the liquid form; liquefaction. Now only the melting into water or the like; formerly, also, = fusion.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W* III. v 118 A man of my Kidney that am as subiect to heate as butter .. A man of continuall dissolution, and thaw 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 291 Metals give Orient and fine Colours in Dissolution, *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) I 221 It happened in the year 1657, upon the dissolution of the great snow. 1779 J Moore *View Soc. Fr* (1789) I xxvi 212 The rays of the sun occasion an unequal dissolution of the ice 1802 Acerbi *Trav* I 396 Inundations caused by the dissolution of the ice and snow.

† b Of the blood: see quots *Obs.*

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl*, *Dissolution of the blood* is an affection of that humour, directly opposite to coagulation 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Dissolution* formerly applied by the humoral physicians to a diminution of consistence of the blood

3. The process of dissolving or condition of being dissolved in a liquid; solution. Now *rare* or *Obs*

[1558 see b.] 1641 French *Distill* I (1651) 10 *Dissolution*, is the turning of bodies into a liquor by the addition of some humidity 1692 Ray *Dissol. World* IV (1732) 54 The Dissolution of salt or sugar in water. 1707 *Curios. in Husb & Gard* 166 Aqua Fortis is the best for the Dissolution of Metals 1838 Dickens *Nich Nick.* VII, Allowing for the dissolution of the sugar.

† b *concr* The result of this; the liquid with what is dissolved in it; a solution. *Obs.*

1558–68 Warde tr *Alexis' Secr* 5 a, To make a naturall dissolution of fine gold, and when you will take of it, take two parts of the said licor, and one part of the dissolution of ye gold 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 789 Dissolue the Iron in the Aqua Fortis. And weigh the Dissolution 1707 *Curios in Husb & Gard* 304 Dissolve it in .Spirit of Nitre: set the dissolution to evaporate.

† **4.** Hurtful relaxation, softening, or weakening; enfeeblement. *Obs*

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xv. 163 For the grete distresse of the hete . for the gret dissolucioun of the Body. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II 288 The decoction..helpeth the feeblenesse and dissolution of the sinewes 1620 Venner *Via Recta* VIII 166 Dolorous Gouts tortures and dissolutions of the limmes 1651 Jer Taylor *Holy Living* II § 1 A longing after sensual pleasures is a dissolution of the spirit of a man, and makes it loose, soft, and wandering 1683 Burnet tr *More's Utopia* 122 There must follow a Dissolution of Justice, the chief Sinew of Society

5. The condition of being loose from due restraint, † excess, extravagance (*obs*); laxity of behaviour or morals; dissolute living, dissoluteness (*arch*).

c 1400 *Rom Rose* 4901 It [youthe] ledith man now up now doun In mochel dissolucioun 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb) 88 Them whiche wastyn the godys of the holy chyrche wherby they were made ryche in dyssolucyon of clothyng, in voluptuous metys and pompys of the world. 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 85 b, Flye dissolucyon & wantonnesse 1553 Becon *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 162* They for their vnthankefulnesse & dissolution of lyfe, were depriued of the holy communion 1647 *Power of Keys* Pref. 2 Wickednesse and dissolution of manners was to be lookt on as the only heresy. 1651 J. Taylor *Holy Living* ii § 1 These tamed his youthful aptnesses to dissolution 1707 Norris *Treat. Humility* vi 271 Nothing more betrays dissolution of thought than a vain foppish dress. 1866 *Cornh Mag* Nov 634 After the general peace of 1814, dissolution began to decrease in high places

† b. with *pl.* An instance of this, a dissolute act or practice; an extravagance or excess. *Obs.*

c 1430 Lydg *Bochas* (1558) II xv 1 Fleshly lustes and dissolutions. 1483 Caxton *Gold Leg.* 150 b/1 Lerne to be stylle & teschewe all dissolucions. 1490 — *Eneydos* VI. 23 He sheweth the dyssolucyons and peiuerse condycyons that ben in the sexe femynyne 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim* 130/2 That all dissolutions, vile and wicked actes be suppressed. 1651–3 Jer Taylor *Serm for Year, Of Godly Fear* III (1678) 61 Restraint of gaieties and dissolutions

6. The relaxation or undoing of any tie, bond, or binding power; the dissolving of a connexion, union, etc. (Cf. Dissolve 10, 11)

c 1534 tr. *Pol Verg Hist* (Camden, No. 29) 5 Upon dissolution of that treatie 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw IV.* (an 4) 195 b, The cause of dissolucion of their amitie and league. 1651 J. Taylor *Holy Living* II § 2 The loosing the bands of the tongue, and the very first dissolution of its duty is one degree of intemperance 1840 *Penny Cycl* XVII 294/2 A marriage of a feme-sole trader is also a dissolution of a partnership at will. 1856 Froude *Hist Eng* (1858) I ii 120 Even if the marriage had never been questioned, he might justly have desired the dissolution of it

7. The breaking up, dismissal, or dispersion of an assembly or association; the termination of the existence of a constituted body of persons (e g of the monasteries, and now esp. of Parliament).

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c 26 § 26 Immediately vpon the prorogacion or dissolucion of this present parliament 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* II xxii. 116 The Assembly may be punished . by dissolution, or forfeiture of their Letters 1659 B Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 289 Some moneths before the dissolution of the Parliament 1730 *Magna Brit* V 762/1 Herdwick Priors . continued in the Monks Hands till the Dissolution 1765 Blackstone *Comm* I ii 180 A dissolution is the civil death of the parliament 1831 Sir J Sinclair *Corr* II 373 Since the dissolution of the Board of Agriculture. 1862 Ld. Brougham *Brit Const* xiii 184 The dissolution of the monasteries in Henry VIII's reign 1874 Green *Short Hist* viii § 2 462 The conversion of the King was followed by a quiet dissolution of the Huguenot party.

8. Termination of life; death, decease.

Variously understood as 'departure or release from life', 'separation of the soul from the body', and 'disintegration of the body'. See Dissolve 6

1522 More *De quat Nouiss* Wks 77 The disolucion and seuerance of the soule fro the body 1568 Bible (Bishops') 2 *Tim* iv 6 The time of my dissolution [Gr. ἀναλύσεως, L *resolutionis*, earlier Eng. vv, from Wycl 1388 departing] is at hande. 1596–7 S Finche in Ducarel *Hist Croydon* App (1783) 152 Thanks to Almightie God for Mr. Comptroller's dissolucion from the bondage of his corrupte bodie 1641 Hinde *Sp Breuen* lx 201 Death is but a passage vnto life, a dissolution of soule and body for a season. 1658 Sir T Browne *Hydriot* 1, 2 Men have been most phantastical in the singular contrivances of their corporall dissolution 1712 Steele *Spect* No 263 P 1 He waits the Day of his Dissolution with a Resignation mixed with Delight. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No 29 P 12 It is absurd to be afraid of the natural dissolution of the body 1827 J W. Croker 6 Aug in *Croker Papers* (1884), His breathing is difficult, and there are all the symptoms of approaching dissolution 1856 Sir B Brodie *Psychol Inq* I iv. 131 Some die retaining all their faculties, and quite aware that their dissolution is at hand

9. The action of bringing or condition of being brought to an end; undoing, termination, destruction, ruin; breaking up, disintegration, disorganization (of a connected system, etc).

1528 Gardiner in Pocock *Rec Ref.* I 1. 102 That realm were like to come to dissolution *a* 1625 Fletcher *Nice Valour* III. ii, I doubt not To see a dissolution of all bloodshed. 1677 Hale *Prim Orig Man* II x 230 Down to the last Dissolution of their City under Titus. 1728 Young *Love Fame* VI. (1757) 154 Such dissolution through the whole I find, 'Tis not a world, but chaos of mankind 1855 Milman *Lat Chr* IX iii. (1864) V 241 He had but to wait the dissolution of Otho's power; it crumbled away of itself 1883 S. F Smith *How Ch Eng washed her face* 21 The same dissolution of morals and irreligious spirit had existed

† b. *Mus* (See quot) *Obs.*

1764 Croker, etc. *Dict. Arts & Sc*, *Dissolution*, in music, is when a sound in the enharmonic genus is lowered three dieses; for thereby that genus is dissolved, and the music is chromatic

† **10.** Solution, resolution (of a question, etc) *Obs rare.*

1549 *Latimer's 5th Serm bef Edw VI*, (Arb.) 132 *margin*, M Latimer returneth to hys former question and to the dissolucion of the same

Dissolu·tional, *a.* [f prec + -al.] Of or pertaining to dissolution

1889 J M Robertson *Ess towards Crit Meth* 4 Longinus has the note of that long dissolutional epoch. 1895 *Pall Mall G* 6 July 2/2 The Factory Bill has passed in dissolutional and dissolute haste, and it can be amended, if necessary, at consolidating leisure.

Dissolu·tionism. [f as prec. + -ism] The doctrine or principles of dissolutionists.

1894 Swinburne *Studies in Prose & Poetry* 102 Disunionism, dissolutionism, or communalism.

Dissolu·tionist. [f. as prec. + -ist] One who advocates or aims at dissolution. Also *attrib*

1882 *Pall Mall G* 23 Sept 1 The dissolutionist campaign of M Gambetta's friends. 1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI 131 This is the reactionary, and in some degree dissolutionist, party in the Union.

†**Dissolu·tious**, *a. Obs. rare.* Inclined to dissoluteness

1560 *Sheph Kal* VII. *Tree of Vices, Sloth* XIII, To draw and goe to such as be dissolutious Or that they doe and make dissolute

Dissolutive (dɪsɒ·lɪ·tɪv), *a.* Now *rare* [f. L. *dissolūt-* ppl stem + -IVE. prob immed adj. med L. *dissolūtīv-us* or F. *dissolutif.*]

1. Having the property of dissolving; producing dissolution or disintegration; dissolvent.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 210 To empostymes of blood þou mɜt do medicyns repercussif & dissolutius sotilly 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* Rv, It hath vertue attractyfe and dyssolutyfe 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat* 76 Air wants in it self a dissolutive principle of it self *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks* V 500 (R) The air might promote the dissolutive action of the menstruum

2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, dissolution or disintegration.

1886 MYERS *Phantasms of Living* Introd 43 We have induced [by hypnotism] a change of personality which is not per se either evolutive or dissolutive.

†**Dissolutory**, *a Obs rare* [f as prec + -ORY] = prec. 1

1757 tr *Henckel's Pyritol.* 357 Fermentative, intestine, dissolutory motion

Disso·lvable, *a* Also -ible [f DISSOLVE *v* + -ABLE: substituted (in part) for DISSOLUBLE from L. type *dissolūbilis.*] Capable of being dissolved; dissoluble

1 Capable of being separated or reduced into its formative elements; decomposable

1541 R COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg*, For the substaunce seldom dyssoluable lyghtly it [the liver] oughte to hane medycyne somwhat styptyke 1661 E. BORROUGHS *Plea to King conc. Quakers* Ded 1 You are but men and your substance but dissolvable clay 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig Man.* I III 86 Man that is even upon the intrinsick constitution of his nature dissolvible. *Ibid* I V 112 A composition intrinsecally dissolvable 1861 I. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 114 It [an iceberg] is as dissolvable as the clouds from which it originally fell.

2. Capable of being liquefied or melted; fusible; soluble. *? Obs.*

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath* I. XI. (1712) 35 The Brains generally are easily dissolvable into a watery Consistence 1668 WILKINS *Real Char* 169 Dissolvable, by Water, or by Fire 1711 STEELE *Spect* No 95 ¶ 3 Children, when glossed how dissolvable they are into Tears. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng Malady* I. V § 3 (1734) 38 Salts hard, and dissolvable only by Water. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat* I 461 All the metals, excepting platina and gold, are dissolvable by aqua fortis

3. Of a connexion, union, society, etc.: Capable of being undone or having its existence put an end to; terminable, destructible.

1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr Life* (1747) III. 392 The Obligations of divine Commands are dissolvable only by divine Countermands 1702 [see DISSOLUBLE 4]. 1861 LOWELL *E Pluribus Unum* Prose Wks. 1890 V. 63 We are not a mere partnership, dissolvable by mutual consent but a nation.

Hence **Dissolvabi·lity** (*-ɪbɪlɪty* in Richardson 1836), **Disso·lvableness** (in Craig 1847).

Dissolvant, obs. var. of DISSOLVENT

†**Disso·lvative**, *a. Obs rare.* [f next + -ATIVE] a. Having the property of dissolving, dissolutive. b That tends to dissolve readily

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* I (1596) 8 Balsamo is dissolutiue, and so it doth consume .. swellinges 1580 — *Mouardes Med against Venom* 128 The use of good Meates easie and dissolvative

Dissolve (dɪzɒ·lv), *v* Also 4-6 dyssolve, 5-6 desolve. [ad L. *dissolv-ĕre* to loosen asunder, disunite, dissolve, f. DIS- 1 + *solvĕre* to loosen, SOLVE.] I. Transitive senses

1 To loosen or put asunder the parts of, to reduce to its formative elements; to destroy the physical integrity; to disintegrate, decompose (Now *rare* or *Obs.* exc. as associated with other senses)

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* V 1 If oure ethely hous of this dwellyng be dissolued .we han a bildyng of God, an hous not maad by hondis, euerlastinge. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 123 Þe bodyes of þes III kyngis wexed corrupt and were dissolued & turned in to powdre 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* (Sc. T. S.) LXXIII 244 Now cled in gold, dissoluit now in ass (= ashes) 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 419 If it were a strong bridge, they could not dissolue it with so great expedition 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig Nat* IX. § 8. 195 Whether that soul can think at all when the body is quite dissolved 1775 PRIESTLEY *Air* I 266 Vegetable and animal substances dissolved by putrefaction emit phlogiston. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Intellect* Wks (Bohn) I 234 Water dissolves wood, and iron, and salt.

fig 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II xiv [xv] (Arb.) 140 Make your choise of very few words dactilique, or dissolue and breake them into other feete 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St* III. XXIV 221 We may for a while dissolve our continued discourse into a dialogue

2. To melt or reduce into a liquid condition. a. To melt by heat; to fuse. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Pet* III 10 Elementes shulen be dissolued bi hete *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 342 Þe gummys schulen be dissolued wiþ fier. 1530 PALSGR 522/1, I dissolve, as heate dothe lycour, whan it is flosen 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy* (1810) III. 48 Before the Sunne hath warmed the ayre, and dissolved the yce 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 274 The metal at each end having a considerable heat, it was found practicable to dissolve both the ends of the former masses

b To liquefy by contact with or immersion in a liquid, to diffuse the molecules of (a solid or gas) in a liquid so that they are indistinguishable from it; to melt (*in* something), make a SOLUTION of. (Predicated of a personal agent, or of the liquid.)

Dissolve away, out: to remove or extract (from a compound mass) by dissolving

[*c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* III 68 Men axen comounly, whi salt is dissolved þus, but cristal and opere stoones ben not loosid as opir salt] 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 9 Putte þanne yn þe watir corosyue Sal armoniac and þat watir wiþoute doute wol dissolue gold into watir 1563 T. GALE *Antid.* II. 62 The Hammoniacum dissolued in Vineger 1677 GREW *Solution of Salts* in *Anat. Plants, &c* VII (1682) 299 Two Ounces of Water will dissolve three Ounces of Loaf Sugar 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I I. 1 II The iron may be dissolved in the muriatic acid. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc* Chem. 24 Various salts may be dissolved out by lixiviation 1873 A. W. WILLIAMSON *Chem. Students* (ed 3) XIV § 87 At 15° C water dissolves about twice its volume of chlorine gas 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* IV 83 By dissolving away their shells with acid.

3 In various *fig.* applications of senses 1 and 2: *esp* To melt or soften the heart or feelings of; to cause to 'melt' into tears, grief, etc., to relax or enervate with pleasure, luxury, etc; to immerse or absorb in some engrossing occupation Chiefly in passive. (Now *rare* exc. in phr *dissolved in tears*, or in direct figures from sense 2 b.)

1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* XXXIV XII, Her hardy haite she gan for to dissolve 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 165 In service high, and anthems clear, As may Dissolve me into ecstasies. 1679 PENN *Addr Prot* I 38 Dissolv'd in Pleasures, he worshipp'd no other God 1707 WATTS *Hymn*, 'Alas! and did my Saviour bleed?' V, Dissolve my Heart in Thankfulness, And melt my Eyes to Tears 1791 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Librarians*, Henry Rantzall . whose days were dissolved in the p[illegible] 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mountray Fam* IV [illegible] was dissolved in tears the whole [illegible] 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. III. (1872) 130 Action hangs, as it were, dissolved in Speech

†4. To relax, weaken, enfeeble, in body or bodily strength. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 16 To myche slepinge . febliþ his veritewes .. To myche wakynge dissoliþ & consumeþ hys spirites. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XVIII 81 Þe grete violence of hete, þat dissoluez þaire bodys. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol Verg. Hist.* (Camden, No 29) 180 That sorceres Elyzabeth the quene .. with her witchcraft hath so enchantyd me that by thanoyance thereof I am dissolvyd 1563 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Gluttony*, Oft commeth sodaine death by banquetyng sometyme the members are dissolued.

5 To loosen, unfasten, detach, release, set free. (*lit* and *fig.*) *arch*

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb.* IV. 29 Yit must it [the vine stalk] be dissolved ever amonge Oute of this bonde, lest it . Be letted to encrece 1548 *Hall 2-3 Edw VI*, c 23 § 1 The partie who desired to be dissolved from the marriage. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV 458 Venus gart ane Nimphe Dissolue his handis quhilks fast bundin war 1606 G. WOODCOCK] tr. *Hist Iustine* 87 b, Occasion . to pull and dissolue their neckes out of the yoke *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VIII 44 There his horse he check'd, Dissolved them from his chariot. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1310 As the soft touch dissolved the virgin zone. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev Islam* I XIII. 8 Dissolve in sudden shock those linked rings

†6. To release from life; to cause the dissolution or death of, usually in *pass.* to die, depart. *Obs.*

Used chiefly with reference to *Phil* i. 23, where the Vulgate has the passive *dissolvī* for the original active ἀναλῦσαι (here = 'depart', also *trans* = 'dissolve') Various notions were app. attached to the expression by those who used it, some associating it with the dissolution of the bodily framework (cf. quots 1382, 1400, 1722 in 1); some thinking of the dissolution of the union between soul and body, etc

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I pr. III, Ofte a swifte houre dissoluep þe same man, þat is to seyne whan þe soule departiþ fro þe body 1382 WYCLIF *Phil.* I 23 Hauyng desyr for to be dissolued [*gloss*, or departid the soule fro body] *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I XII, He desiriþ depe, þat he mɜt be dissolued & be wiþ crist 1565 JEWEL *Def Apol* (1611) 294 The Saints, which are dissolued, & reigne with Christ. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Serm on Phil.* i. 23, Good cause had Paul to desire to be with Christ yet he will not dissolue himself, but desireth to be dissolued. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 366 Paul phraseth it, a Wish equall to the Gold searching Chymists endeavours, I desire to be dissolved, melted down. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II (169-) 227 A squinancy and a shortness of breath which dissolved him in the space of twelve hours 1736 WESLEY *Wks* (1872) I. 37 O when shall I wish to be dissolved?

7 To cause to vanish or disappear from existence; to bring to nought, undo, destroy, consume.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* I. pr. III 10 Þe cloudes of sorowe dissolued and don awey, I receyuede mynde to knowe þe face of my fysicien 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VI* (an 3) 88 b, To desolve the siege and raise the assault 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 35 A great Circle about the Moone, betokeneth great cold But if it vanish away and bee dissolved altogether, it is a signe of fayre weather 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* III 120 Occasion, whereby the peace and happinesse of Thebes might be dissolved 1769 SIR W. JONES *Palace of Fort* POEMS (1777) 18 Each gay phantom was dissolv'd in air. 1877 TYNDALL in *Daily News* 2 Oct 2/5 That promise is a dream dissolved by the experience of eighteen centuries

†8. *Med* To disperse (morbid humours), reduce (swellings), remove or assuage (pains or ailments). (Also *absol.*) *Obs.*

(Employed variously and vaguely according to context.)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 136 Rist as þe mater of þe frenesie bi emplastris wiþoutforþ I-leie is dissolued. *Ibid* 238 Anoþer electuarie þat dissoluiþ akynge in ioyntis 1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful Newes* I (1596) 6 In griefes of swellinges .. it [oil] taketh them away and dooth dissolue them. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phisonom.* I. XXIII. 26 You must dissolue the Cataire first, and then helpe the Feuer 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp* II. CXXIII, It cleanseth and dissolueth, and also comforteth. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* IIV, It is available in all cold Diseases dissolving wind very powerfully

9. To break up, dismiss, disperse (an assembly or collective body); to put an end to the association or connexion of; to terminate the existence of (a constituted body or association, e.g. of the monasteries, and now esp. of Parliament)

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V CXXXII 116 When ye Kyng had orderyd his matiers he dissoluyd this counceyll 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VI* (an 28) 159 b, To be perswaded to dissolve his armye. *Ibid* (an 39) 182 The kyng dissolved his Parliament 1586 J. HOOKER *Gerald Irel* in *Holinshed* II 46/2 [illegible] friers since dissolued in King [illegible] 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 26 ¶ 5 Of [illegible] 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arth* 234 But now the whole Round Table is dissolved. 1863 H. COX *Instit* I VI 33 Parliament shall not be dissolved on the death of the sovereign.

b *elliptical = dissolve parliament*

1868 M. E. G. DUFF *Pol Surv* 16 He immediately dissolved and succeeded in throwing out most of the leading supporters of his predecessor

10. To undo (a tie, bond, knot); to put an end to, bring to an end (a relation of union, connexion, or association, etc.).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* III 163 For þe pres is ben weddid wiþ God by holdyng of his lawe, and þis bond is dissolvyd both in hif and ofte 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* (an 2) 86 The amitie betwene the Frenche and Scottishe nacions should be shortly broken and dissolved 1558 BP. WATSON *Serv Sacram* XVII. 173 The Knot of Matrimonie can not be broken and dissolued 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* (ed 2) 95 An excellent sympathy and union, till Ganganna dissolv'd it, having beene till then betwixt 'em 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 187 It is advantageous for the joint tenants to dissolve the jointure 1776 GIBBON *Decl & F* I XVI 384 They dissolved the sacred ties of custom and education. 1841 I. TAYLOR *Arab Nts* I 63 When the marriage is dissolved 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* II (1876) 18 The league thus struck up was not hastily dissolved *Mod* They have dissolved partnership, and started each on his own account

†b. To part, sunder (things united). *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* V V 237 She and I (long since contracted) Are now so sure that nothing can dissolue vs 1608 II. BP. HALL *Medit & Vowes* II. § 49 It unites one Christian soule to another so firmely, that no outward occurrences. can dissolve them

11. To undo (something formally ordained or established), to destroy the binding power, authority, force, or influence of; to annul, abrogate

1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 15 It dissoluyth and looseth all vowes 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1149 To frustrate and dissolve these magic spells. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc Hist* (1827) VIII XIX VII 259 To dissolve and annul all we have enacted 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr* III XII, The running stream dissolved the spell, And his own elvish shape he took 1891 *Law Times* XC. 403/1 The Court of Appeal . dissolved an injunction granted by Justice Kekewich

†b To do away with as false or erroneous, to refute, confute *Obs*

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* 67 b/1 Whych obiection the author answereth and dyssolueth. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1567) 84 b, The fault that is in the forme maie be dissolued, when we shewe that the conclusion, is not well proued by the former proposicions *a* 1555 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ* (Parker Soc.) 414 All that these men are wont to allege be all ready dissolved and confuted 1842 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 127 (1860) 271 We may dissolve (λύειν) the argument by showing its unfitness for proof because of some formal defect.

†c To deny or reject the authority of [repr. L. *solvere* of the Vulgate in 1 *John* IV 3] *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *John* IV 3 Ech spirit that dissolueþ [*gloss*, or fordoiþ] Jhesu is not of God [so 1582 *Rhem*; *Vulg* qui solvit, *after a Gr.* τὸν λύει] 1645 MILTON *Tetrach* Matt XIV 3 Our Lord intended not to dissolve Moses

12. To solve, resolve, explain (a question, doubt, etc.). *arch*

1549 LATIMER *5th Serm bef Edw VI*, (Arb) 132 I wyll nowe retourne to my question and dissolue it 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 14 All that could not dissolve that riddle she presently slew 1611 BIBLE *Dan* V 16, I haue heard of thee, that thou canst make interpretations, and dissolue doubts 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 170 Thou hadst not between death and birth Dissolved the riddle of the earth.

II. Intransitive senses

13. To lose its integrity or consolidation; to become disintegrated; to vanish or disappear gradually, come to an end. Now usually taken as *fig.* from sense 14, to melt away

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* XI 496 A multitude of reysons puld they take, And myghtely with yerdes first hem bete Until this with the grapes so desolve 1481 CAXTON *Myrr* III VII 142 All þe world shal desolue & fayll. 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 254 His senewes and veynes brast, and the hole frame of the ioyntes of his body dissolued and losed 1610 SHAKS. *Temp* IV. I 154 The great Globe it selfe, Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolue, And like this insubstantiall Pageant faded Leaue not a racke behinde 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav* 265 It dissolved to nothing like a mist 1791 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Lst. Irnls*, The unsuccessful author .dissolved away in his own weakness. 1820 SHELLEY *Ode to Liberty* XIX, As summer clouds dissolve, unburthened of their rain. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks Geol Field* 163 The illusion dissolves

14 To become liquefied, to melt: a with heat. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4480 Þe paynyms pride it sall expire, And dissolue as wax at fyre. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven.*

& *Ad* 565 What wax so frozen but dissolves with tempering? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* I 66 While Mountain Snows dissolve against the Sun 1729 T COOKE *Tales, Proposals, &c* 40 The Wreck of Nature, the prodigious Day, When adamantine Rocks dissolv'd away 1802–3 tr *Pallas' Trav* (1812) I 9 The deep snow in the streets began to dissolve.

b To become liquefied by contact with or immersion in a liquid, to melt; to become diffused in a liquid, forming a solution.

1638 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (ed 2) 297 The fruit [banana] put into your mouth, dissolves and yeelds a most incomparable relish 1677 GREW *Solution of Salts* in *Anat Plants* VII (1682) 299 The Crystals of Tartar . will scarce at all dissolve in Water 1718 QUINCY *Compl Disp* I VI 25 We find Sugar will dissolve in the strongest Solution of Common Salt that can be made 1873 A. W WILLIAMSON *Chem for Students* (ed. 3) XI § 67 Olefiant gas dissolves considerably in water.

15. In various *fig.* applications of prec. senses · To become faint, faint away; to become softened in feeling, to 'melt' (into tears, etc.), to become resolved *into* something else, like a solid becoming liquid.

1605 SHAKS *Lear* v. III 203, I am almost ready to dissolue, Hearing of this 1672 CAVE *Prim Chr* III II. (1673) 250 He dissolved into tears *a* 1719 ADDISON tr *Ovid* Wks 1758 I 177 The God dissolves in pity at her death 1761 HUME *Hist Eng* III lix 279 He dissolved into a flood of tears 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt* (1865) II. v v. 99 Full of alarm dissolving into joy

16. Of an assembly or collective body To break up into its individual constituents; to disperse; to lose its aggregate or corporate character

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 795 The company dissolved and departed 1548 PATTEN *Exped Scoil* in Arb *Garner* III 149 Our camp should, this day, dissolve 1667 MILTON *P L.* II 506 The Stygian council thus dissolved 1766 W GORDON *Gen Counting-ho* 30 When a fixed company dissolves 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV 502 She, ending, waved her hands: thereat the crowd Muttering, dissolved

17. To lose its binding force or influence.

1611 SHAKS. *Temp* V I 64 The charme dissolues apace *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* XI 3 The charm dissolves, the aerial music 's past.

Dissolved (dizɒ·lvd), *ppl a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1 Reduced to its elements, broken up, disintegrated, destroyed, annulled, dispersed, put an end to, etc.: see the verb.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg* C j, Nature engendreth a flesshe for to holde yᵉ dissolued parties 1586 A DAY *Eng Secretary* I. (1625) 52 The dissolued purpose of your good intention 1634–5 BRERETON *Trav* (Chetham Soc.) 157 We took up our lodging at Tinterden, a dissolved Abbey. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 366 The temple of Christ's body was dissolved here, by the separation of his soul the raising of the dissolved temple was the quickening of the body. *a* 1831 A KNOX *Rem* (1844) I. 62 There could be no thought of re submitting to the long dissolved chains. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV XVII 37 The lands of a dissolved monastery.

2. Melted; held in solution by a liquid: see DISSOLVE 2.

1707 *Curios in Husb & Gard* 333 These dissolv'd Salts. 1839 G BIRD *Nat. Phil* 237 When various electrolytes are submitted in a dissolved, or fused state, to the action of the current from the voltaic battery 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 116 All natural water contains such dissolved salts

†**Disso·lveless,** *a Obs. rare.* [f. DISSOLVE + -LESS: cf. *quenchless, ressistless,* etc.] That cannot be dissolved; indissoluble

1721 CIBBER *Perolla* II, To cut this Gordian of dissolveless Love. — *Lady's last Stake* Prol, Those dissolveless fetters

Dissolvent (dizɒ·lvĕnt), *a.* and *sb* [ad L *dissolvent-em,* pr pple. of *dissolvĕre* to DISSOLVE. Cf F. *dissolvant*]

A *adj.* Having the power to dissolve, disintegrate, liquefy, etc.; solvent ? *Obs.*

1665 HOOKE *Microgr* 104 Salt-peter abounds more with those Dissolvent particles, and therefore.. a small quantity of it will dissolve a great 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 27 Being mingled with some dissolvent juices 1777 MACBRIDE in *Phil Trans.* LXVIII. 119 *note,* On the dissolvent Power of Quicksilver.

fig. 1840 MILL *Diss & Disc, Enfranch. Women* (1859) II 436 The companionship of women . often exercises a dissolvent influence on high faculties and aspirations in men *a* 1876 M. COLLINS in *Pen Sketches* I 212 Neither was constructive like Shakespeare, nor dissolvent, like Heine

B. *sb.* One who or that which dissolves.

1. *spec.* A substance having the power to dissolve or disintegrate other substances; a solvent, a menstruum; †formerly, in *Med,* a substance having the power of 'dissolving' morbid concretions, etc (see DISSOLVE 8). (Also 7–8 **dissolvant** as in F.)

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* II. III 68 If the menstruum or dissolvent be evaporated to a consistence 1658 R WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd Sympt.* (1660) 87 There is no dissolvant in the world that can well calcine. gold, but quicksilver 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 115 Fire—the only Catholic Dissolvent 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp* 234 Several . have flatter'd themselves, with obtaining a universal Dissolvent. 1821 CRAIG *Lect Drawing* VII 399 The alkali .. being by nature a dissolvent of the ground

2. *gen.* and *fig*

1835 F MAHONEY in *Fraser's Mag.* XI 454 Wine is the great dissolvent of distrust 1865 M ARNOLD *Ess Crit.* V 186 Dissolvents of the old European system of dominant ideas and facts we must all be. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* II XV 186 The only dissolvent of this Union was the intention to perpetuate slavery.

Dissolver (dizɒ·lvəɹ). [f. DISSOLVE + -ER 1] One who or that which dissolves

1 One who or that which breaks up, disintegrates, destroys, puts an end to, etc . see the verb.

1611 BIBLE *Dan* V 12 Dissoluing of doubts [*marg* of a dissoluer] 1641 MILTON *Prel Episc* (1851) 82 These men were the dissolvers of Episcopacie *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), Fire, and the more subtle dissolver, putrefaction 1883 SIR M. WILLIAMS *Relig Th in Ind.* III 44 Rudra-Siva, the Dissolver and Reproducer

2 A substance that dissolves another substance; a solvent. see DISSOLVE 2

1651 BIGGS *New Disp* P 80 Such dissolvers, as are wont to be made of Aqua fortis and Regis *a* 1788 WESLEY *Serm* lviii Wks 1811 IX 114 It is the universal menstruum, the dissolver of all things under the Sun

3 a. An apparatus for dissolving some substance. b. A contrivance for producing dissolving views. see DISSOLVING *ppl. a.* b

1880 L LOMAS *Alkali Trade* 226 The top of the dissolver being covered with thin sheet iron. 1892 *Daily News* 9 Feb 3/5 Apropos of dissolving views, an automatic dissolver has been lately invented which will work in any single lantern

Dissolvible, var of DISSOLVABLE.

Disso·lving, *vbl. sb.* [f DISSOLVE + -ING 1] The action of the verb DISSOLVE (q v), in various senses; dissolution

1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* XVI VI (1495) 555 The cytrine auripigment . hath vertue of dyssoluyng and temprynge 1577 HANMER *Anc Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 31, I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my dissolving is at hand. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I 64/1 Moist through the dissolving of the Salt. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* I. 270 Between the dissolving of one Parliament and the convoking of another

Disso·lving, *ppl. a.* [f as prec + -ING 2] That dissolves, in various senses. see the verb.

a. *trans.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* VII 151 The roots haue .. an opening and dissoluing faculty 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh Unb.* IV. 431 The dissolving warmth of dawn

b *intr*

Dissolving views, pictures produced on a screen by a magic lantern, one picture being caused gradually to disappear while another gradually appears on the same field

1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr Life* (1747) III 554 The Crack of the dissolving World, that is sinking into eternal Ruins 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 1065 Faiths and empires gleam, Like wrecks of a dissolving dream. 1846 *Mech Mag* XLV 486 The present method of exhibiting the dissolving views 1886 A WINCHELL *Walks & Talks Geol Field* 278 The dissolving ice of the glacier

Hence **Disso lvingly** *adv.*

1822 MRS E. NATHAN *Langreath* II. 322 A whining effort to be dissolvingly sentimental 1832 TENNYSON *Eleanore* 128 A languid fire creeps Thro' my veins to all my frame, Dissolvingly and slowly

Dissonance (di sŏnăns) [ad. L. *dissonāntia* dissonance, discrepancy, f. *dissonānt-em* DISSONANT see -ANCE. Cf. F. *dissonance* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1 The quality or fact of being dissonant; an inharmonious or harsh sound or combination of sounds; =DISCORD 3 a, 4. *spec.* in *Music,* A combination of tones causing beats (cf BEAT *sb* 1 8), and thus producing a harsh effect; also, a note which in combination with others produces this effect.

1597–8 BP HALL *Sat* Postscr, The Tralation of one of Persius his Satyrs into English, the difficultie and dissonance wherof shall make good my assertion. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 548 The .. roar filled the air with barbarous dissonance 1660 tr *Amyraldus' Treat conc Relig* I. VII 123 Making false Musick and committing dissonances 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 29 ¶ 7 What is Harmony to one Ear, may be Dissonance to another 1739 MELMOTH *Fitzosb Lett* (1763) 64 The harshness and dissonance of so unharmonious a sentence 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VI 180 With all the dissonance of boisterous mirth 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* VIII. 95 The intruded new sound is called a Dissonance The chord in which the Dissonance is heard, is called a Discord 1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus Acoustics* 301 The various degrees of dissonance are produced by beats

fig 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* V VI. 196 Your shooting-coat, which was in tune upon the moors, is a dissonance amongst ladies in full dress

2 Want of concord or harmony (between things); disagreement, incongruity; =DISCORD 2.

1571 HANMER *Chron Irel.* (1633) 47 To reconcile the dissonance of varying writers. 1735 BERKELEY *Def Free-th in Math* § 43 The greatest dissonance, and even contrariety of opinions 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* XLVII (1828) IV 381 This puzzling variation and dissonance between the different tribes. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm Sc* (1879) I III 83 The molecules .are in dissonance with the luminous rays

†**Di·ssonancy.** *Obs.* [ad. L *dissonāntia* · see prec. and -ANCY.] Dissonant quality.

1 =DISSONANCE 1

1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life of Peiresc* II 147 Certain Treatises of Consonancies and Dissonancies and of musical composition or setting 1711 SHAFTESB *Charac* IV. § 2 (1737) I. 140 The rules of harmony will not permit it: the dissonancys are too strong *Ibid* (1737) II 402 In musick [there is] the chromatick kind, and skilful mixture of dissonancys

b The combination of different sounds (in harmony). *nonce-use.*

1621 G SANDYS *Ovid's Met* X (1626) 199 The Poet hauing tun'd his strings, In dissonancie musicall, thus sings.

2. =DISSONANCE 2. (The more usual sense)

1584 R SCOT *Discov Witchcr* X III 144 A dissonancie in opinions about dreames. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* I XXXII § 2 229 Their stile, character, or dissonancie to Canonicall Scriptures 1660 JER TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit* I IV, Those things haue no dissonancy from reason 1702 C MATHER *Magn. Chr* V. II (1852) 242 The objectors will find as much dissonancy from the scriptural example in their own practice 1748 J GEDDES *Compos Antients* 351 He who loves not what he thinks good and honest .. dwells with discord and dissonancy

Dissonant (di sŏnănt), *a.* (*sb*) [a F *dissonant* (13th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *dissonānt-em,* pr pple of *dissonāre* to disagree in sound, sound diversely, differ, f. DIS- 1 + *sonāre* to SOUND.]

1. Disagreeing or discordant in sound, inharmonious; harsh-sounding, unmelodious, jarring

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk* (Camden) 117 Dissonant and iarring dittyes. 1597 MORLEY *Introd Mus* 71 *Phi* Which distances make discord or dissonant sounds? *Mu* All such as doe not make concords as a second, a fourth, a seuenth 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 9 As for the Moone, mortall men imagine [to] helpe her in such a case when she is eclipsed by dissonant ringing of basons 1774 J BRYANT *Mythol* I 168 If the name was dissonant, and disagreeable to the ear, it was rejected as barbarous 1876 tr *Blaserna's Sound* VII. 109 To increase their resources musicians have been obliged to have recourse to dissonant notes and chords

2. Out of agreement, accordance, or harmony, in any respect; disagreeing, incongruous, discordant, at variance, different. Const. *from, to* (rarely *with*) (The earlier sense in English)

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* VII. 32 The maner of that countree was all dissonaunt & dishoneste in regarde to that of Dydo 1514 CDL BAINBRIDGE in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser II. I. 226 Thynges .. that be dissonant to your Graces honour or welthe of your Realme 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage, Descr India* (1864) 151 Opinions not altogether dissonant from the Scriptures 1613 JACKSON *Creed* I. IX. § 1. 44 His conceit is not dissonant vnto the sacred storie. 1769 BURKE *Late State Nat.* Wks. 1842 I. 75 The interests before that time jarring and dissonant, were .. adjusted. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav France* 260 An air of poverty and misery quite dissonant to the general aspect of the country 1856 BRIMLEY *Ess., Angel in Ho.* 237 Very dissonant from the innermost spirit of the poem 1857 HOLLAND *Bay Path* XXXIV. 407 [He] found himself dissonant with the spirit of the colony 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* iv. (1876) 84 An anomalous and dissonant jurisprudence

B. *sb.* A dissonant element; a harsh sound of speech

(In quot. 1579 the meaning is doubtful)

1579 J JONES *Preserv Bodie & Soule* I XXXI 66 Haue yᵉ Alphabet letters in Iuorie. or some other deuise conuenient to carry aboute with them, as first *a,* then *b,* after *c,* &c, then Consonants, after Dissonants, then Words, lastly Sentences 1865 EMERSON in *Harper's Mag.* Feb (1884) 461/1 Guttural consonants or dissonants

Di·ssonantly, *adv* [f prec. + -LY 2] In a dissonant manner, discordantly

1799 E DU BOIS *Piece of Fam. Biog* II. 199 Not very dissonantly from the opinion of the reader. 1838 D JERROLD *Men of Char, M Clear* II, The exclamation broke somewhat dissonantly on the conference.

†**Di·ssonate,** *a Obs* [ad. L. *dissonāt-us,* pa pple. of *dissonāre*] =DISSONANT.

1548 GEST *Pr Masse* 120 The worshyp and prayng to Christ at the masse . is dissonate to the sacred Scripture 1660 Z CROFTON *St. Peter's Bonds abide* 34 Not onely different but also dissonat to his doctrine 1779–81 JOHNSON *L P, Cowley* Wks II 66 His combination of different measures is sometimes dissonate and unpleasing

[**Dissoned** · see *List of Spurious Words.*]

Dissonous (di sŏnəs), *a rare.* [f. L *disson-us* dissonant + -OUS] Dissonant

1715 M DAVIES *Athen Brit* I. 284 Such dissonous concert of Canonical Musick

Hence **Di ssonously** *adv.*

1866 *Morn. Star* 18 Dec 4/6 Unmistakeably (nay most dissonously) the squelched rats will squeal

†**Disso·rt,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + SORT *v*] *intr* Not to consort; to be out of place, be incongruous. Hence **Disso·rting** *ppl a*

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies* 66 He [a jayler] holds nothing more unprofitable to one of his place than pitty, or more dissorting than compassion.

†**Dissou·l,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [DIS- 7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of a soul.

1622 H SYDENHAM *Serm Sol Occ* II. (1637) 174 Man . goeth dis-soul'd by the frailtie of the body to the captivitie of a grave

Dissour, var. DISOUR.

Disspaire, disspare, obs ff. DESPAIR.

Disspirit, Dissple, obs. ff. DISPIRIT, DISPLE

Dispread: see DISPREAD.

†**Disspu·r,** *v Obs. nonce-wd.* [DIS- 7 a] *trans.* To deprive (of spurs).

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* IV IX, By a Varlet of his Spurres dis-spur'd

†**Dissquire,** *v Obs rare.* [DIS- 7 b.] *trans.* To deprive of the rank or title of squire

1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* III VI 109 It is in great Dispute . whether this Launce-Bastinado did dis Squire Sancho

†**Dissta·nding,** *vbl sb Obs* [f DIS- 1 + STAND *v*] A withstanding.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* III 196 A ȝens vs þey can mak no dys-stonddyng.

†Dissta·te, *v Obs* Also 7 distate [f DIS- 7 + STATE *sb.*] *trans.* To remove (a thing) from its state or position, to deprive of state.

1605 DANIEL *Trag. Philotas* I 1 Wks 1718 I 318 Your Entertainments, Gifts and publick Grace That doth in jealous Kings distate the Peers 1624 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* V 266 To supplant his throne, Bereave his sceptre and himself disstate 1647 WARD *Simp Cobler* 4 To distate the Truth of God and supplant the peace of the Churches

Dissuade (diswē·d), *v* Forms: 6-8 disswade, (6 dysswade, disuade, 6-7 di-, deswade), 6- dissuade. [ad. L. *dissuādē-re* to advise from or against, f. DIS- 1 + *suādēre* to advise, urge; cf F. *dissuader* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1 *trans.* To give advice against (a thing); to represent as unadvisable or undesirable. ? *Obs.*

1513 MORE *Rich. III* Wks. 43 The queene damning the [illegible] truth, dysswadynge all iniury 1560 WHITHORNE *Arte Warre* (1573) 65a, To perswade or to diswade a thing vnto fewe is verye easie 1611 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist Spaine* 1082 The Queene of Nauarre did much disswade this Alliance. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 293 Not diffident of thee do I dissuade Thy absence from my sight 1725 POPE *Odyss* IX 578 My friends With mild entreaties my design dissuade 1818 JAS MILL *Brit India* II v iv 438 The Nabob dissuaded any further preparations 1842 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl Biog., Founders Jesuitism* (1850) I 205 His friends anxiously dissuaded a journey so full of peril

2. *trans.* To advise or exhort (a person) against; to disadvise, dehort (*from*). ? *Obs.*

c 1534 tr *Pol. Verg Hist* (Camden, No 29) 195 The duke dyd the lesse disswade kinge Richerd from usurping the kingdome 1555 EDEN *Decades* Sect 1, Peter Martyr's [illegible] me from my purpose [illegible] I to departe requyred me to wryte vnto hym 1605 CAMDEN *Rem* (1617) 246 Some disswaded him to hunt that day, but he resolved to the contrary. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 411 P 7 He particularly dissuades him from knotty and subtle Disputations. 1766 GOLDSM *Vic. W.* xiii, My wife very strenuously insisted. Mr Burchell on the contrary dissuaded her with great ardour 1848 MOZLEY *Ess Hist. & Theol* (1878) I. 402 They dissuaded him from the contemplated step but admitted .. that, if he insisted upon it, they could not forbid it.

absol 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i 19 To disswade from bad factions 1793 *Trial of Lyshe Palmer* 55 Palmer dissuaded from the publication

3. To divert or draw (a person) *from* a course or action by suasion or personal influence.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist* 384 Yea I would (if I could) dissuade you from this intent 1583 STUBBS *Anat Abus* II (1882) 20 Which thing altogither dissuadeth them from then bookes 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* Pref, Sufficient to diswade me from the undertaking. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* V iii, I have tried what is possible to dissuade him 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt Blanc* 8 Matthieu Balmat refused to accompany us, being dissuaded by his father. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit India* II. 241 The Peshwa having been with difficulty dissuaded .. from flying to Purandhar 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 290 He was easily dissuaded from this pursuit

absol. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W* xv, Gerald sought .. to dissuade By politic argument

Hence **Dissua·ded** *ppl. a*, **Dissua·ding** *vbl sb.* and *ppl a.*; also **Dissua·der,** one who dissuades.

1546 BALE *Eng Votaries* I (R) As though they were diswaders of marriage. 1552 HULOET, Disswaded, *abhortatus* 1580 HOLYBAND *Treas Fr Tong, Destournement*, a dissuading 1586 A DAY *Eng Secretary* I. (1625) 82 Epistles Dehorting and Disswading. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Introd (1851) 9 A civil, an indifferent, a sometime disswaded Law of marriage 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. vi 245 Carrying all the dissuaders along with it.

Dissuadent (diswē·dĕnt). *rare.* [ad L *dissuādĕnt-em*, pr. pple. of *dissuādēre* to DISSUADE] One who or that which dissuades

1855 *Ess. Intuit. Mor* 143 It sets forth as the dissuadent from Vice, the Pain of remorse

Dissuasion (diswē·ʒən). [ad L *dissuāsiōn-em*, n. of action f *dissuādēre* to DISSUADE, or perh a. F *dissuasion* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)] The action, or an act, of dissuading; advice or exhortation against something; dehortation

1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (1531) 289 But to this false disswasyon, it is soone answered. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm Par. Ephesians* Prol, With slaunderous dissuasions, & perplexe impertinent interpretations. 1597 BACON (*title*), A Table of Coulers, or apparances of good and euill, and their degrees as places of perswasion and disswasion. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Counsel* IV, Ev'n thy Dissuasions me persuade 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett Educ* I. (1860) 8 This chapter, is a dissuasion from Herder 1863 GEO ELIOT *Romola* I. xiii, He had not the courage to utter any words of dissuasion. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* XII 100 But for the dissuasion of two eyes. He had abstained, nor graced the spectacle

†**b.** The condition of being dissuaded; a persuasion of the opposite *Obs.*

1553 BALE *Gardiner's De Vera Obed* (ed 3) Av, He runneth post haste into a contrarye Dissuasion.

Dissuasive (diswē·siv), *a.* and *sb.* [f L type **dissuāsīv-us*, f. *dissuās-* ppl. stem of *dissuādēre*. see DISSUADE and -IVE, cf F. *dissuasif, -ive.*]

A *adj* Tending to dissuade, characterized by dissuasion; dehortatory

1609 W. M *Man in Moone* (1849) 19 If I should extract the best counsell I could, being disswasive from your tobacko-taking, you would take it in snuffe. 1684 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 88 Examples that have such a dissuasive power upon men 1742 FIELDING *J Andrews* III ii, The dissuasive speech of Andromache 1848 LAYTON *Harold* II i, Despite all dissuasive ejaculations

B. *sb* A dissuasive speech or argument; that which tends or is intended to dissuade

1629 tr. *Herodian* (1635) 25 This strong Disswasive of Pompeianus did somewhat abate the edge of the young Emperour 1664 JER TAYLOR (*title*), A Dissuasive from Popery, addressed to the people of Ireland. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 92 P 5 A Dissuasive from the Play House 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks 1846 I 86 The success of persuasives or dissuasives must always be directly proportioned to the strength of the principle addressed. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Kitty Alone* II 123 To look with impatience upon all dissuasives

Hence **Dissua·sively** *adv.*, **Dissua·siveness** *sb*

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Dissuasiveness*, dissuasive Quality. 1864 WEBSTER, *Dissuasively* 1881 H JAMES *Portr Lady* xxiv, 'Ah, really, Countess', murmured Madame Merle dissuasively.

†**Dissua·sory,** *a Obs* [f L type **dissuāsōri-us*, f. *dissuāsor* dissuader: see -ORY. Cf. It *dissuasorio* 'disswading, discouraging' (Florio).] = DISSUASIVE *a*

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen VIII*, 90 The said 18 chapter is partly dissuasory, partly teaching 1586 A DAY *Eng Secretary* I (1625) 128 Of Epistles Dehortatorie, and Disswasorie

B. *sb.* = DISSUASIVE *sb.*

1844 JEFFREY *Contrib Ed Rev* IV 278 This person has [illegible] (in *Ed Rev* Oct. 1815, [illegible]

†**Dissubjection.** *Obs.* *nonce-wd.* [DIS- 9] The opposite of subjection; disobedience

1673 O WALKER *Educ.* 151 Dis-subjection to Laws and Magistrates.

Dissubsta·ntiate, *v nonce-wd.* [DIS- 6.] *trans* To deprive of substance or substantiality.

1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* v 368 Hume and Positivism dissubstantiate spirits.

Dissue, variant of DIZZUE

†**Di·ssuetude.** *Obs rare.* [ad. late L *dissuētūdo* (Ambros *c* 397) a becoming disaccustomed, disusing, f. *dissuēt-* ppl. stem of *dissuēscĕre dēsuēscĕre*, to become unaccustomed to, f DIS- 4 + *suēscĕre* to become used to.] = DESUETUDE.

a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist Ch. Scot* VI (1677) 364 His long dissuetude of the Country-language made him unuseful at first 1755 JOHNSON s v *Disuse* 1, Cessation of use, dissuetude, want of practice.

Dissuitable, *a rare* [DIS- 10] Not suitable, unsuitable So **Dissuited** *ppl a*

1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett* II 195 The sort of frame through which it was seen [was] not dissuitable to the picture. 1820 — *Lett* (1856) III 189 Hexameters are in no respect dissuited to the genius of our language

Dissunder (dissv·ndəɹ), *v.* [f DIS- 1 or 5 + SUNDER *v*] *trans* To sunder, sever, dissever. Hence **Dissu·ndered** *ppl a.*, separated, dissevered.

1580 T. M[UFFET] tr *Baret's Alv.* To Rdr, Like Bee he maine a yeere did moile, In large wide fields, that fan dissundred bee. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss* I. 36 He himself solemniz'd a retreat To th' Aethiops, far dissunder'd in their seat. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I III. xxv, Who can this strength dissunder? 1808 J BARLOW *Columb* IX 450 Diffused o'er various far dissunder'd lands 1855 SINGLETON *Aeneid* VIII 438 The Gorgon . Her eyeballs rolling with dissundered neck

Dissury, obs form of DYSURY.

†**Dissweeten,** *v Obs.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To deprive of sweetness; to unsweeten.

1622 W WHATELEY *God's Hush* II 82 The gawdes of this world would not beguile vs, the cumbers of this world would not gawle vs, if wee did dis-sweeten the one and dis-imbitter the other 1647 TRAPP *Marrow Gd. Auth* in *Comm' Epist* etc 656 An evil, unquiet conscience will extremely dissweeten a full cup of outward comforts. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 125 That fellowship is so dis-sweetened by remaining corruptions

Dissyde, obs. form of DECIDE.

Dissyllabe· see DISYLLABE.

Dissyllabic, -able, etc.: see DISYLLABIC, DISYLLABLE, etc

Dissymmetric (dissime·trik), *a* = next

1884 TYNDALL *Introd* to *Life of Pasteur* 17 He may comfort himself by the assurance that the conception of a dissymmetric molecule is not a very precise one

Dissymmetrical (dissime·trikăl), *a.* [DIS- 10] **a.** The opposite of symmetrical. **b.** Symmetrical, but in opposite directions, like the two hands

In *Chem.* said *spec* of crystals having two corresponding forms, but turned in different directions (like an object and its reflexion in a mirror); also of molecules in which the atoms are supposed to be thus arranged

1867 G MASSON tr. *Janet's Materialism* 75 Two substances are called dissymmetrical when they are absolutely similar in all respects, except that they are opposed to each other like the two hands in the human body 1880 CLEMENSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. Th.* 303 The dissymmetrical compounds thus formed are a mixture in equal proportions of dextro-rotatory and lævo-rotatory bodies. 1884 TYNDALL *Introd* to *Life of Pasteur* 17 Pasteur invoked the aid of helices and magnets, with a view to rendering crystals dissymmetrical at the moment of their formation

Hence **Dissymme·trically** *adv*

1880 CLEMENSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. Th* 303 Dissymmetrically opposed compounds

Dissymmetry (dissi·metri). [DIS- 9.] **a.** Lack or absence of symmetry **b.** Symmetry between two objects, disposed in opposite directions, such as the right and left hands or feet, or between crystals alike in all respects, save that their angles lie opposite ways.

1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk Brit India* (1854) 124 The larger vessels of the country, pleasant to look upon even for their strange dissymmetry and then consequent unwieldiness 1876 tr *Schutzenberger's Ferment* 6 In a remarkable lecture on molecular dissymmetry M Pasteur had established an important distinction between artificial organic products 1881 W SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* XXIV. 546 There is a dissymmetry at the two ends of a battery. 1895 *Daily News* 30 Sept 7/2 Pasteur propounded the theory that molecular dissymmetry, which is noticed when a beam of polarised light is caused by certain solutions to rotate, was characteristic of living matter and its products.

Dissympathy (dissi·mpăθi). *nonce-wd* [DIS- 9] Absence of sympathy.

1860 WORCESTER cites JOHNSTON

Dissy·nagogue, *v nonce-wd* [DIS- 7 c] *trans.* To punish by casting out of the synagogue.

a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp* (1677) 225 The synagogues had a form of dissynagoguing offences.

Distache, early form of DETACH *v.*

†**Dista·ckle,** *v Obs.* [f DIS- 7 a + TACKLE *sb*] *trans* To deprive (a ship) of its tackle. Hence **Dista·ckled** *ppl a*, deprived of tackle.

1589 WARNER *Ilb Eng* II Prose Add (1612) 334 At length these instruments of their long wandrings, tossed their distackled Fleete to the shore of Libya

Distad (di·stăd), *adv.* [f stem of DIST-ANT + *-ad* cf. DEXTRAD] In the direction of the end or distal part of a limb, etc.

1803 J BARCLAY *Nervous Anat Nomen* 166 *Distad*, towards the distant aspect 1808 — *Muscular Motions* 442 A small bone extending a short way [illegible] 1872 *Anat.* IV (1874) 175 [illegible] length distad 1882 WILDER [illegible] we say, the elbow is distad of the shoulder, the humerus extends distad from the shoulder.

Distaff (di·stăf). Forms: 1 distæf, 4-5 distaf, 5 dysestaie, 5-6 dystaf(fe, 6-7 distaffe, 5- distaff. *Pl.* distaffs (5-7 distaves) [OE. *distæf*, supposed to be for *dis-* or *dise-staf*, the second element being the sb. STAFF; *dis* or *dise* is app. identical with LG. *diesse* (Bremen Wbch.) a bunch of flax on a distaff, and connected with DIZE, DIZEN 'to put tow on a distaffe' (Ray).]

1. A cleft staff about 3 feet long, on which, in the ancient mode of spinning, wool or flax was wound It was held under the left arm, and the fibres of the material were drawn from it through the fingers of the left hand, and twisted spirally by the forefinger and thumb of the right, with the aid of the suspended spindle, round which the thread, as it was twisted or spun, was wound.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss* in Wr.-Wülcker 125/21 *Colus*, distæf *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T* 563 And Malkyn with a dystaf in her hand 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III 33 Sardanapallus spynnynge i-eed silk at pe distaf. *c* 1475 *Pict Voc.* in Wr-Wülcker 794/14 *Hec colus*, a dysestafe 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A* I 2 Wymen comynly do not entremete but to spynne on the distaf 1523 FITZHERB *Husb* § 146 Let thy dystaffe be alwaye redye for a pastyme 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. IV I II (1651) 651 Tradesmen left their shops, women their distaves 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 78 Others with their distaves sate to spin 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* IV. 475 One common Work they ply'd; their Distaffs full With carded Locks of blue Milesian Wooll 1816 SCOTT *Bl Dwarf* III, Serving wenches sate plying their distaffs. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* LXIV 321 Singly the left [hand] upbore in wool soft-hooded a distaff. 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr* 2 Spinning from a distaff is even now common all through Italy.

b. In proverbial and figurative phrases. †*To have tow on one's distaff*, to have work in hand or trouble in store (*obs*)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T* 588 He hadde moore tow on his distaf Than Gerueys knew *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Princ.* 1226 Lowe on my dystaf have I for to spynne More than ye wote of yit. 1525 LD BERNERS *Froiss* II clxxiv [clxx] 520 In shorte space he shall haue more flax to his dystaffe than he can well spynne 1546 J HEYWOOD *Prov* (1867) 60 If they fyre me, some of them shall wyn More towe on their distaues, than they can well spyn 1853 C BRONTË *Villette* XXV, The whole of my patience is now spun off the distaff

2. The staff or 'rock' of a hand spinning-wheel, upon which the flax to be spun is placed.

1766 CROKER, etc. *Dict Arts* s v *Spinning*, Performed on the wheel with a distaff and spindle 1828 WEBSTER, *Distaff*, the staff of a spinning-wheel, to which a bunch of flax or tow is tied and from which the thread is drawn

3 As the type of women's work or occupation

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's Prol.* 19 She rampeth in my face And crieth .I wol haue thy knyf And thou shalt haue my distaf and go spynne 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. II 17, I must change names at home, and giue the Distaffe Into my Husbands hands. 1611 — *Cymb.* V iii 34 Their owne Nobleneſſe, which could haue turn'd A Diſtaffe, to a Lance. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 63 The women, so stoutly assailed the Town-House, that it was necessitated to make them retire to the distaffe 1821 BYRON *Sardan* II 1 344, I blush that we should owe our lives to such A king of distaffs! *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 208 His delicate hand Seemed fitter for the distaff than the spear.

b. Hence, symbolically, for the female sex, female authority or dominion; also, the female branch of a family, the 'spindle-side' as opposed to the 'spear-side'; a female heir.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII 329 He wolde not haue so noble a lordshyp runne amonge, or to be deuydyd atwene so many dystauys [i e his four daughters] 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1723) 152 b, M Milton whose sonne being lost in his trauaile beyond the seas, enriched 6 distaffs with his inheritance 1644 HOWELL *Eng Tears* (1645) 180 Some say the Crozier, some say the Distaffe was too busie 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 51 The Kingdom is hereditary, and for want of an heir male, it falls to the Distaff 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey) s v. *Distaff*, The Crown of France never falls to the distaff. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* (1865) III IX 1 63 Old Anton being already fallen into the distaff, with nothing but three Granddaughters

4 *attrib* and *Comb*, as *distaff-business, -right, -woman*; **distaff side**, the female branch of a house or family; **distaff's or St. Distaff's day**, the day after Twelfth Day or the Feast of the Epiphany, on which day (Jan. 7) women resumed their spinning and other ordinary employments after the holidays; also called *rock-day*; **distaff cane**, a species of reed, the stems or canes of which are used for distaffs, arrows, fishing-rods, etc; **distaff thistle**, a name of *Carthamus lanatus* (*Cirsium lanatum*), from its woolly flowering stems

1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, III II 118 Against thy State Yea Distaffe-Women manage rustie Bills *a* 1633 LENNARD tr *Charron's Wisd* III VII. § 6 (1670) 409 This inconvenience followeth the friendship of married couples, that it is mingled with so many other strange matters, children, parents of the one side and the other, and so many other distaff-businesses that do many times trouble and interrupt a lively affection 1648 HERRICK *Hesper*, *St Distaff's Day*, Partly worke and partly play Ye must on S Distaff's day [*Ibid*, Give S Distaffe all the right, Then bid Christmas sport good night] 1715 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 234 This differs from the Distaff-Thistle in having its upper Stalks woolly like Cobwebs 1869 HAZLITT *Prov & Phrases* 304 On St. Distaff's Day, neither work nor play 1884 MILLER *Plant-n*, Distaff Cane, *Arundo Donax* 1890 *Temple Bar Mag* Nov 312 'Is there insanity in Byng's blood?' Not certainly on the distaff side, the side of his eminently sane and wholesome mother 1895 POLLOCK & MAITLAND *Hist Eng Law* II 305 For a male to get a share by 'distaff right' [*sure colt*] was by no means uncommon

Distain (distē¹n), *v. arch.* Forms: 4 de-, disteign, 4–6 de-, disteyne, 5 destayne, 5–6 dysteyn, 5–7 distayn(e, 6 destaine, *Sc* distene, (*pa. pple.* distaint), 6–7 destaine, distein(e, distaine, 6–9 destain, 6– distain. [a. OF *desteendre* (stem *desteign-*), mod F. *déteindre* = Pr. *destengner*, Sp. *desteñir*, Com. Rom. f. *des-*, DIS- 1 + L. *tingĕre* to dye, colour, TINGE The prefix has been conformed to the L. type.]

1. *trans.* To imbue or stain (a thing) with a colour different from the natural one; to discolour, stain, dye, tinge.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 65 Whan his visage is so desteigned. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* III II, The tears that so distain my cheeks 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III XIIX 9, I found her golden girdle cast astray Distaynd with durt and blood 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb*, VIII 113 The Romans that her streame distained with their gore 1704 OLDMIXON *Blenheim* III II Whose golden Sands are now distain'd with Blood 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XXI (1852) 382 Like autumn's leaves distained with dusky gold.

2 *transf.* and *fig* To defile; to bring a blot or stain upon; to sully, dishonour.

1406 HOCCLEVE *Misrule* 340 Among an heep my name is now desteyned 1436 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 159 Make fade the floures Of Englysshe state, and disteyne oure honnoures 1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, v. III 322 You hauing Lands, and blest with beauteous wiues, They would restraine the one, distaine the other *a* 1620 AINSWORTH *Annot Song Sol* v 3, I washt my feet, how shall I them distaine? *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* IX 39 A soul distain'd by earth and gold 1788 BURNS *Macpherson's Farewell* v, May coward shame distain his name, The wretch that dare not die! 1873 MORRIS *Love is Enough* 107 Surely no shame hath destained thee 1873-4 DIXON *Two Queens* IV XX VI. 93 You would not that I should so distain mine honour or conscience

†3. To deprive of its colour, brightness, or splendour; to dim; to cause to pale or look dim; to outshine. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 216 Alceste is here that al that may desteyne. *Ibid.* 274 (Fairf MS) As the sonne wole the fire disteyne So passeth al my lady souereyne 1633 P FLETCHER *Purple Isl* VI. IX, These lights the Sunne distain.

Hence **Distai ned** *ppl. a.*, **Distai ning** *vbl. sb.*

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Household Ord* 69 Which mought be made. ne ware the adventure of distaynynge of all that other part 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas Fr Tong, Enlandissement*, a dishonestie, a distayning, a defiling 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl* IV 1, Shame of nature, which Jaertis' stream. Can never wash from thy distained brows! 1838 LYTTON *Calderon* VIII, Distained and time-hallowed walls.

†**Distai·n,** *sb Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. vb.] Tint, stain, colouring

1581 RICH *Farewell* (1846) 133 To furnishe me with colours to make the perfect distaine of the beautie in your face

†**Distai·nted,** *pa. pple. Obs nonce-wd* [f DIS- 5 + TAINT *v.*] Infected, corrupted

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 44 From egges of euery creature good, Sprang nought distainted but this little broode.

Distal (di·stăl), *a.* [f. stem of DIST-ANT + -AL, after *dorsal, ventral*, etc] *Anat.* Situated away from the centre of the body, or from the point of origin (said of the extremity or distant part of a limb or organ); terminal. Opp. to *proximal.*

1808 J BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 415 The bones of the distal phalanx 1814 J H. WISHART tr *Scarpa's Treat Hernia* p XVI, Each pair of the extremities have a proximal and a distal end, the former being that nearest the trunk, the latter that most remote 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv Pl* x 251 From the distal to the basal end of a leaf 1881 MIVART *Cat* 37 The paw is the distal part of a limb

b. *transf*

1882 D HOOPER in *Standard* 10 Oct 2/2 The drainage-pipes are very imperfectly connected at their proximal or house termination, although they must, by the Act, be well connected at their distal or main drain termination. 1885 KLEIN *Micro-organ & Dis.* (1886) 20 The distal end of the tube is introduced into the neck of the sterilised flask 1894 *Westm Gaz* 20 June 3/2 The distal message can be reproduced type-written

Distally (di·stăli), *adv* [f prec. + -LY 2] In a distal direction; at the distant or outer end.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim Life* 12 Their distally bifid transverse processes increase in size 1872 MIVART *Elem Anat* 71 Ribs may also bifurcate distally.

Distance (di·stăns), *sb* Forms: 3 destance, 4 -aunce, distawns, 4–6 distans, dis-, dystaunce, 5 dis-, dystawnce, distauns, 3–distance. [a OF. *destance, distance* (13th c in Littré), ad L. *distantia* 'standing apart', hence 'separation, opening (between), distance, remoteness, difference, diversity', f. *distant-em* pr pple, DISTANT. By a further development, OF. *destance* had the sense 'discord, quarrel', which was also the earliest in Eng In senses adopted directly from Latin, the form *distance* was used in OF., and this soon became the only form in Eng. The chronological appearance of the senses does not correspond to the logical development in L.]

I. [from OF *destance* discord, quarrel.]

†1 The condition of being at variance; discord, disagreement, dissension, dispute, debate.

(After 1600, passing into the sense of 'estrangement, coolness; cf sense 8)

1297 R GLOUC. (1724) 511 The barons sende to the King Philip of France, That he hom sende socour in this luther destance 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 620 Emang thame sundanly Thair raiss debate and gret distans 1393 GOWER *Conf* III. 348 And thus we fellen in distaunce My prest and I. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1523 He was y-take with greet destaunce And other kynges four *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min Poems* (1840) 60 (Matz) Triew people to sette at distaunce. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron* CLIII 1, In Wales Morgan made war & great distaunce 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I. CCCLVII. 578 They were in suche vnyte, that there was no dystaunce amonge them 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. i. 115 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1877) V. 18 This do breed a kind of inward distance between the King and the Duke of York. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* II II, There was some little distance between them, which I hoped to have the happiness of accommodating

†b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; a quarrel, a disagreement, in later use, an estrangement. *Obs*

c 1290 *Beket* 1267 in *S. Eng Leg* I 142 A destaunce þare is isprounguе liȝtliche in Engelonde, þat destourbez al þat lond. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 570 Suþþe þer was at Londone a lute destance, ich wene *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 294 Bituex þe kyng of France & þe erle William Was þat tyme a distance *c* 1430 LYDG *Bochas* III. VII (1554) 79 a, He told them plainly of a great distaunce and a discencion. 1650 B *Discoliminium* 30 It would allay and heale many great distances, and procure many friends 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Sept, There have been some late distances between his lady and him.

†c *Without distance*: without debate, discord, or opposition; often parenthetically qualifying the statement: Without dispute or contradiction, assuredly, 'ywis'. *Obs*

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 2032 In March moneth, the Kyng of Fraunce Went to ship without distaunce. *c* 1400 *Cato's Morals* 320 in *Cursor M.* p 1673, & þou se first chaunce, [co]me wiþ-out distaunce, first þou hit take *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam* 1017 And let owre londys be in pees, Wythowtyn any dystawnce *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* 21 Sex hundreth yere and od have I, without distance, In erth liffyd 14. *Cokwold's Daunce* 136 in Hazl *E P P* I 44 After mete with out distans, The cokwolds schuld together danse

II. [from L. *distantia* in sense 'difference'.]

†2 Difference, diversity. *Obs*

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* i 17 Noon shal be distaunce of persones. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I XIV 46 She gyueth to one somme thyng that another hath not in hym, how be it that noman can perceyue any distaunce. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab* (1608) G VIJ, There is yet founde in suche errour grete distance betwene affection and reason

III. [from L. *distantia*, F. *distance*, in the sense of 'being apart in space'.]

3. The fact or condition of being apart or far off in space; remoteness.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 23 Places that are not more than a little league in distance 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 54 Distance and absence usually enhanceth the affections of near friends 1709 POPE *Ess Crit* 174 Which Due distance reconciles to form and grace. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas Hope* I 7 'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view 1820 SHELLEY *Let. to M Gisborne* 287 Afar the Contadino's song is heard, Rude but made sweet by distance

4. The extent of space lying between any two objects; the space to be passed over before reaching an object. With *a* and *pl.*, an intervening space

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 123/1 Distawnce of place [*P* or space] betwene ij thyngys, *distancia*. *a* 1542 WYATT in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb) 74 When I think vpon the distaunce, and the space That doth so farre deuide me from my dere desired face. 1559 W CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr Glasse* 10 The sterres kepe one uniforme distance in moving 1608 D T *Ess Pol & Mor* 96 Ther is too great a distance betweene us and thee 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 34 A Head [consists] of so many distances between the one Eye and the other 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und* II XIII (R) This space consider'd barely in length between any two beings, without considering anything else between them, is called distance. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 160 The Plants are spaced out at three Foot Distances. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I. x 66 The width of the fissure seemed to be fairly within jumping distance 1868 LOCKYER *Elem Astron* II §7 (1879) 38 Astronomers now know the distance of the Sun from the Earth 1891 *Spectator* 28 Feb, The wedge-formation is abandoned and the ducks fly in single file, though the 'distances' are always accurately kept.

†b Lineal extent. *Obs. rare*

1582 N LICHEFIELD tr *Castanheda's Conq. E Ind* XXIX 72 b, Whether it were a firme lande, as it did appeare by the great distance of the Coast that they had found

5. Technical applications of 4. a. *Mil.* The space between man and man when standing in rank; also the space between the ranks.

Distance of divisions 'is the number of paces, of thirty inches each, comprised in the front of any division or body, and is nearly three-fourths of the number of files' (Stocqueler 1853) *Distance of the bastion* (*Fortif*), 'a term applied to the exterior polygon' (*ibid*)

1635 BARRIFFE *Mil Discip* VI (1643) 24 Distance is the space of ground, betweene man and man, either in file, or Ranke 1690 S SEWALL *Diary* 24 Mar (1878) I 316, I goe into the field, pray with the South Company, Exercise them in a few Distances, Facings, Doublings 1833 *Regul Instr Cavalry* I 67 *Take Distance* A horse's length and half distance *Ibid* 122 The Files prove distance as directed 1859 F A. GRIFFITHS *Artil Man* (1862) 16 Open to quarter (or wheeling) distance from the front

b. *Fencing.* A definite interval of space to be observed between two combatants.

1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* II IV. 21 He fights as you sing prickssong, keeps time, distance, and proportion, he rests his minum, one, two, and the third in your bosom 1611 — *Wint. T.* II. I 233 In these times you stand on distance your Passes, Stoccado's, and I know not what 1684 R H *School Recreat* 74 Being within Distance, approach with your first Motion 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 31 The words *measure* and *distance* are frequently used promiscuously, they being synonymous in Fencing.

c. *Horse-racing.* The space measured back from the winning-post which a horse must have reached, in a heat-race, when the winning horse has covered the whole course, in order not to be 'distanced' or disqualified for subsequent heats

(The practice is obsolete in England, but not in U S, where 'distances' varying according to the length of the course are in use in trotting and running races)

1674 N COX *Gentl Recreat* V. (1686) 75 A Horse length lost by odds of Weight in the first Train, may prove a distance in the streight Course at last; for the Weight is the same every Heat tho his strength be not 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6172/4 The Horse that wins two Heats and saves his Distance a third too, wins the Plate. 1810 *Sporting Mag* XXXVI. 241 When about two distances from home his colt hung upon the former. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit Sports* II. I. XIV § 2 490 A round, flat course, short of two miles by a distance. 1894 *Standard* 20 Oct 6/1 The 2000 yards—a mile and a distance, 'distance' being the term for a measurement of 240 yards—of the new Cambridgeshire course.

†d *Mus.* An interval. *Obs.*

1551 ROBINSON tr *More's Utop.* (Arb) 116 No other liuinge creature perceaueth the concordaunte and discordant distaunces of soundes, and tunes 1684 R H. *School Recreat* 120 Two lesser Distances named Semitones 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III 226 They exhibit the author as straining after novelty by eccentric distances, and by movements out of cathedral time.

e. In various technical phrases, as FOCAL *d.*, POLAR *d.*, ZENITH *d.*, etc. · see also these words.

1696 PHILLIPS, *Distance*.. in Navigation.. signifies the number of Degrees, Leagues, &c, that a Ship has fail'd from any purposed point, or the Distance in Degrees, Leagues, &c., of any two Places. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Line of Distance*, in perspective, is a right line drawn from the eye to the principal point *Point of Distance*, in perspective, is a point in the horizontal line at such distance from the principal point, as is that of the eye from the same 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I 748 Thus height and polar distance are obtain'd, Then latitude and declination gain'd 1795 *Gentl. Mag*, 541/1 Objects.. placed beyond the focal distance 1819 JAS WILSON *Dict Astrol* 81 The distance of any place is found by subtracting the ascension of the preceding part, or its descension, from that of the succeeding part. 1832 *Nat Philos, Electr* VI § 87. 23 (Useful Knowl Soc) The distance between the conducting bodies requisite for the transfer of electricity through the air, or what is termed the striking distance. 1834 *Ibid*, *Navig* I. II § 12 The lines which make with the meridian lines the angles called courses are called nautical distances 1837 *Penny Cycl* IX 22/2 This common word. is very frequently applied to angular distance, meaning the angle of separation which the directions of two bodies include In the apparent sphere of the heavens, distance always means angular distance. 1876 GWILT *Encycl Archit.* Gloss, *Distance of the Eye*, in perspective, the distance of the eye from the picture in a line perpendicular to the plane thereof.

6. *fig.* Remoteness, or degree of remoteness, in any relation to which spatial terms are transferred or figuratively applied; e.g. in likeness, relationship, allusion, degree, etc. 'Ideal disjunction, mental separation' (J.).

1667 Wood *Life* (Oxf. Hist Soc.) II 108 This was soe much resented that Mr Vernon in a sermon at S Marie's told the auditory at a distance of it [*i.e.* by a distant allusion]. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 93 A Shick is a Cousin too, at a distance. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) I 393 They did it at so great a distance, that . there was no danger of misprision of treason 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* § 301 Some [substances] being near their melting-points, others at a great distance from them. 1875 Maine *Hist Inst* II 30 The mistake . I conceive to have been an effect of mental distance 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* III. (1877) 67 The distance of an end raises the rank of the labour undergone for it.

† 7. Position (high or low) with respect to others; class, rank. *Obs. rare.*

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* VIII. ii § 33, I am not satisfied in what distance properly to place these persons. Some will account it too high, to rank them amongst Martyrs, and surely, I conceive it too low, to esteem them but bare Confessours.

8. Of relations of personal intercourse: Remoteness in intercourse, the opposite of intimacy or familiarity, arising from disparity of rank or station, or exclusiveness of feeling: hence, on the one part, a. Aloofness, 'stand-off-ness', excessive reserve or dignity; on the other, b. Deferential attitude, deference.

1597 Shaks. *Lover's Compl.* 151 With safest distance I mine honour shielded. *Ibid.* 237 She kept cold distance, and did thence remove, To spend her living in eternal love. 1604 — *Oth.* III. iii 13 He shall in strangeness stand no farther off, Than in a politique distance.

a. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav* 294 He was a benigne and courteous Prince, affectionate without state or distance 1738 Neal *Hist. Purit.* IV. 88 To let them see how little he valued those distances he was bound to observe for form sake with others 1765 Orton *Mem P. Doddridge* VIII. 199 He had contracted nothing of that motioseness and distance. 1818 Jas Mill *Brit. India* II v. VII. 620 They put on the forms of distance; and stood upon elevated terms. 1827 Macaulay *Country Clergym. Tract* VI, No fleering! no distance! no scorn.

b. 1689 *Andros Tracts* II 107 The Government expects to be treated with more Distance and Difference 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 287 I'll observe the respect and distance that's due to him from his Scholar. *a* 1700 Dryden (J.), I hope your modesty Will know, what distance to the crown is due. 1742 Fielding *Y. Andrews* I. IX, Slipslop .. had preserved hitherto a distance to her lady.

c. *To keep one's distance*: to observe the due reserve and avoidance of familiarity which are proper to one's position. *To know one's distance*: to recognize what distance ought to be kept.

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* V iii. 212 She knew her distance, and did angle for mee, Madding my eagernesse with her restraint 1624 Massinger *Parl. Love* II. iii, Pray you, keep your distance, And grow not rude. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. XVI. 325 Teaching words their distance to wait on his matter. 1660 T. M *Hist. Independ.* IV 65 They intended to curb the Wallingford party, by teaching them manners, and to know their distance. 1727 Pope *Th. on Var Subj.* Swift's Wks 1755 II 1 231 If a man makes me keep my distance, the comfort is, he keeps his at the same time 1773 Goldsm *Stoops to Conq* II, It won't do, so I beg you'll keep your distance. 1831 *Society* I 12 Her mother . treated him with base civility, to make him, as she expressed it, keep his distance.

9. In prepositional phrases and constructions. a. *At a distance, at d.*: remote, far away; also, at a specified interval of space (see also sense 6). So † *at distance (obs.)*. *Out of distance*: too far away, out of reach

1638 Sir T Herbert *Trav.* (ed 2) 52 The Distoore and other Lay-men (at 12 foot distance) surround the holy Diety. 1654 Codrington tr *Hist Iustine* 74 To those who at distance do observe it. 1655 Fuller *Ch Hist* IX. VI. § 29 The wary Archbishop, not over-fond of his friendship, kept him at distance. 1697 Dampier *Voy* I 261 At a distance it appears like an Island. 1711 Steell *Spect.* No 96 ₱ 2 My Master..has often been whipp'd for not keeping me at a distance. 1723 Addison *Guardian* No. 167 ₱ 8 At about a mile's distance from the black temple. *c* 1790 Willock *Voy* 305 At a safe distance from the scene of action 1845 M Pattison *Ess* (1889) I. 17 At no great distance from the Island City 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* VI 67 Blanche At distance follow'd

1563 W Fulke *Meteors* (1640) 42 Not too faire off neither yet too neere .. but in a competent and middle distance 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev* IV. i, Kept in distance at the halberts point *a* 1613 Overbury *Newes from Sea* Wks. (1856) 182 A mans companions are (like ships) to be kept in distance, for falling foule one of another

1641 Bp Hall *Rem. Wks* (1660) 95 Those that are out of distance what noise so ever they make, are not heard 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II. VII 114 He never demands out of distance of the price he intends to take 1655 — *Ch Hist* VI 1 § 16 For skill in School-Divinity they beat all other Orders quite out of distance 1815 Jane Austen *Emma* II XIV. 233 We are rather out of distance from the very striking beauties

b. Also used without preposition as an adverbial adjunct of measure.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II (1586) 99 Take heede that your trees stand a good distance a sunder 1597 Shaks 2 *Hen IV*, IV 1 226 Pleaseth you Lordship To meet his Grace, iust distance 'tweene our Armies? 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 116 A Rock a good distance from the shore. *a* 1719 Addison (J.), He lived but a few miles distance from her father's house. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* 13/2 The bridge is some little distance from the main street

10. *elliptical* A point or place at a distance, the region in the distance. a A point at a distance, a distant point. Chiefly in the phrases *from, to a distance.*

1782 Cowper *Progr. Err.* 202 Viewed from a distance Folly and Innocence are so alike *c* 1790 Willock *Voy* 316, I found I was unable to walk to any distance 1845 Darwin *Voy Nat* i (1890) 8 The rocks of St. Paul appear from a distance of a brilliantly white colour *Mod* Visitors from a distance have the preference He has removed to a distance

b The remote part of the field of vision or perception; the distant or far-off region; esp. in the phr *in the distance.*

1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* II 84 There was a little light That twinkled in the misty distance 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* IV. 63 A trumpet in the distance pealing news 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl* I v 46 All the back country appeared one great rolling distance of glacier 1887 Bowen *Long Ammun* I 34 Scarce had Sicily's shores in the distance faded away. 1891 Gladstone in *Daily News* 28 Jan 3/3 Viewed now, calmly, in the light of the golden distance

c. *Painting*, etc The distant part of a landscape, the part of a picture representing this.

Middle distance, the part midway between the foreground and the remote region

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 424 Accustom'd himself to take in a large extent of hills and distance 1873 *Times* 10 May 299/2 His . greyish green . . . horizon, and grey sky, constitute a rich system of colour 1885 Kingsley *Hereto* Pict 18 Dark and sad autumn days, when all the distances were shut off 1891 Thornbury *Turner* (1862) I 89 His distances were low, and his trees ill-formed 1891 T Hardy *Tess* I 11, The atmosphere is so tinged with azure, that what artists call the middle distance partakes also of that hue.

11. *transf.* The extent or 'space' of time between two events; an interval, intervening period. (Now only in phr. *distance of time*, implying remoteness.)

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* 1 28 To knowe neyther the distaunce Of tymes of hem. 1494 Fabyan *Chron* VII. 550 After a dystaunce or pause of tyme, the archebyshop stode vp and askyd [etc.] 1622 Sparrow *Bk. Com Prayer* (1661) 244 The Communion Service is to be some good distance after the Morning Service. 1699 Bentley *Phal* 404 From the Date of the Mosaic Law to the Prophecy of Ezekiel, there's a distance of 900 Years 1774 Foote *Coxeters* III. Wks. 1799 II 180 Take this draught three times a day, at two hours distance. 1820 Scoresby *Acc Arctic Reg.* I. 43 At the distance of eighteen or thirty years, from the time when the several navigations were performed 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* I 455 An apprehension not to be mentioned, even at this distance of time, without shame and indignation. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 172 The connection may be seen at our distance of time to have been marked and unmistakable

12. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *distance-language*; *distance-softened, distance-veiled* adjs. Also **distance-block**, a block inserted between two objects to keep them a required distance apart; **distance-flag** (*Horse-racing*), a flag held by the man who is stationed at the distance-post; **distance-judge**, a judge stationed at the **distance-post**, a post (or flag) placed at the fixed 'distance' (see 5c) in front of the winning post in a heat-race, to note what horses are 'distanced', through failing to reach this before the winner passes the winning-post; **distance-piece** = *distance-block*; **distance-signal**, see Distant 3 d; **distance-stand**, a stand erected at the distance-post on a race-course

1809 *British Press* 6 Apr in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls* (1810) XIII 63 Gibby and Premier were scarcely able to strike a trot in passing the distance-post 1809 J P Robertson *Ibid* 162 You a'n't near even the distance post of notoriety 1850 Mrs. Browning *Poems* II 196 You can hear that evermore Distance-softened noise. 1870 Blaine *Encycl Rur. Sports* III. IV 371 In coming in on the right of the course, there should be two distance-posts, the first is to be erected two hundred and forty yards from the winning-post; the second a hundred and twenty from it *Ibid.* 372 So that the man in the distance-stand may clearly see the winning-post, and be ready to drop the distance flag 1874 Distance signal [see Distant 3 d] 1883 A J Munkittrick *Infelicia* 93 There cometh a hum, as of distance-veiled battle. 1894 H Drummond *Ascent of Man* 233 This new distance-language began again at the beginning, just as all Language does, by employing signs.

Di·stance, *v* [f. prec. sb. Cf. F *distancer* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. *trans.* To place at a distance; to separate by a space; to eloign.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 19 The head is distaunsed from the body so much in man, for the cause of Aspera Arteria 1624 T. Scott *Eng. Spanish Pelgr* III 14 Furnished with some 50 beds, distanced onely by a partition of boards *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Hantshire* II 1 Not to speak of the friendly Sea conveniently distanced from London 1860 Emerson *Cond Life, Fate* 19 This insight .distances those who share it from those who share it not.

† b. To fix the distance of. *Obs*

1690 *Act 2 W. & M.* in *Loud. Gaz* (1706) No 4292/3 All Persons paying to any Lamps, distanced by two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, are exempted from hanging out a Lanthorn and Candle. 1715 Lloni *Palladio's Archit* (1742) I. 21 This manner of distancing the Column is call'd Systylos.

† c To express the distance of. *Obs. rare.*

1650 Fuller *Pisgah* I. XIII 40 The Hebrews distanced their places by severall measures.

2. To make to appear distant.

1695 Dryden tr *Dufresnoy's Art Paint* (J.), That which gives a relievo to a bowl, is the quick light, or white, which appears to be on the side nearest to us, and the black by consequence distances the object 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 198 Mountains, which the ripe Italian air distances with a bloom like that on unplucked grapes.

† 3 *intr.* To be distant; to go to a distance. *Obs. rare.*

1614 T Adams in Spurgeon *Treas Dav.* Ps cvi 5 The less they distanced from the beginning, the poorer they were. 1658 J Webb tr *Calprenede's Cleopatra* VIII 1 7 Unable to hinder their distancing a great way from the place of combate.

4. *trans.* To put or leave at a distance by superior speed; to outstrip or leave behind in a race, or (*fig.*) in any competition.

1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II. III. I XXI, The Sun and all the starres that do appear She feels them in herself, can distance all. 1691 Norris *Pract Disc* 37 We are utterly Distanc'd in the Race 1712 W Rogers *Voy.* 127 He distanc'd and tir'd both the Dog and the Men. 1851 Longf. *Gold. Leg.* V. *Foot of the Alps*, Our fleeter steeds have distanced our attendants. 1856 Lytton *Maltus of Cro' M* 55 [He] had distanced all his competitors in his College career.

b. To put or leave (a place) at a distance by going away from it; to leave behind.

1873 Mrs Charles in *Sunday Mag* Feb 332 We heard the joyous voices sound louder and freer as they distanced the solemn precincts.

c. To keep at a distance from. ? *Obs.*

1786 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 28 Nov., I wished them well .. but I distanced them to the best of my power

d. *Horse-racing.* To beat by a distance. see quot. 1803 and Distance *sb* 5 c.

1674 N Cox *Gentl. Recreat* V. (1686) 72 The Horse being bound to follow him, [illegible] agreed on .and which ever Horse [illegible] won the Match. 1707 *Lond. Gaz* No 4363/4 Paying a Guinea Entrance (which is to go to the second Horse, distanc'd or not distanc'd) 1713 Stelle *Guardian* No 6 ₱ 5 He puts in for the Queen's plate every year, with orders to his rider never to win or be distanced. 1803 M Cutler in *Life, etc* (1888) II 142 At a distance of about ten rods is another stage .called the distanced stage. If any horses in the race do not arrive at this stage before the foremost arrives at the stage from which they started, they are said to be distanced, and are taken out, and not suffered to run again in the same race.

fig 1822 Scott *Nigel* i, Vincent beat his companion beyond the distance-post, in dexterity of hand and double-distanced him in all respecting the commercial affairs of the shop

Hence **Di·stancing** *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a*

1658 J Webb tr *Calprenede's Cleopatra* VIII 1 7 To regret the distancing of Coriolanus, whom she fled, and whose Infidelity she detested 1786 Mad D'Arblay *Diary* 23 Dec, His [illegible] distanced but cold, and rather [illegible] 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 233 On account of [illegible]

Distanced (dɪstanst), *ppl. a.* [f prec. + -ED¹]

† 1. Put or set at a distance, remote, distant. *Obs*

1654 tr *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 135 Alexander the Great commanded Subjects (though remote and distanced) in the farthest parts 1668 H. More *Div Dial* III xxvii 481 The distanced Singing of the chearful Birds 1672 — *Brief Reply* 91 In many thousand far distanced places at once

† b At variance, differing in opinion. *Obs*

1644 J. Goodwin *Innoc Triumph* (1645) 54 Persons, not onely distanced in their judgements about Church Government, but about the God-head of Christ.

2. Left behind, outstripped as in a race.

1713 Gay *Pan* Poems 1745 I. 31 The bounding damsel flies, Strains to the goal, the distanc'd lover dies 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* XI 200 Still slaughtering on, the king of men proceeds; The distanced army wonders at his deeds

b. *Horse-racing.* Beaten by a distance: see Distance *sb.* 5 c.

1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr* (1757) II 168 When they happen'd to ride a distanc'd Horse 1870 Blaine *Encycl Rur Sports* III iv 363 A distanced horse cannot start again

Di·stanceless, *a* [f Distance *sb*, 10 b + -less] In which things in the distance are not visible.

1851 Kingsley *Yeast* i (D.), A silent, dim, distanceless, rotting day in March

Distancy (dɪ·stănsɪ). *rare* [ad. L *distantia* Distance: see -ancy]

† 1. Disagreement, difference *Obs.*

1628 T Spencer *Logick* 68 Dissenteth This word signifieth a distancy, arising from a varietie

† 2 Distantness in space. *Obs*

1642 H. More *Song of Soul* III II vi (R.), Even absent things may be seen by phantasie, By sense things present at a distance. 1647 — *Philos Poems, Infin. Worlds* XXXIX, There is a distancy In empty space.

3 Distantness in manner.

1836 *Rand. Recoll Ho Lords* XIII 277 A certain distancy and reservedness 1883 *Chamb Jrnl* 690 He hid his feelings under the habitual mask of stolid distancy

Distannic (dəistæ·nɪk), *a. Chem.* [f. Di-² 2 + Stannic.] Of or containing two equivalents of tin (*stannum*).

1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 593 It forms distannic oxyhexethide.

Distant (dɪ·stănt), *a.* [a F. *distant* (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. L. *dēstānt-em* standing apart, separate, distant, different, pr. pple. of *dēstāre* to stand apart: see Distance.]

1. Separate or apart in space (by a specified interval) Const. *from*.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* I § 17 It departeth the furste Moevable in 2 ilike parties, evene distantz fio the poles of this world 1546 *Mem Rxpon* (Surtees) III 26 The same is distaunt from the paioch Church cccc Foote 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr Glasse* 125 Within which draw an other Circle, a finger bredth distant 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 1284 The armies not distaunt by estimation above two myles 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xxxvi 22 One board had two tenons, equally distant one from another 1684 R H. *School Recreat* 46 Hold it even with the Muzzle of the Musket about an Inch distant 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* IV, This retired place, to which Dorchester, the nearest town, is seven miles distant. 1832 *Act* 2-3 *Will IV*, c 64 Sched. O. 38 A straight line drawn due east to a point one hundred yards distant

2 Separated by an unspecified but large or considerable space; far apart, not close together

(Often used in *Nat Hist.* of teeth, spines, hairs, leaves, spots, etc)

1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen. V* (an 1) (R), All other nacions were astonned to se suche an honorable compaignie come from a countree so farre distant 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* III (1586) 154 b, His [a dog's] shoulder pointes well distant *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps* LXXIII VII, The woods, where enterlaced trees Ioyne at the head, though distant at the knees 1667 MILTON *P L* X 362, I felt, Though distant from thee Worlds between, yet felt That I must after thee with this thy Son. 1760 ANNE STEELE *Hymn* 'O *for one celestial ray*' II, Distant from thy blest abode. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr* I 43 In distant souls congenial passions glow. 1828 STARK *Elem Nat Hist* I 465 Jaws armed with pointed and distant teeth

3. Standing, lying, or taking place afar off; not near at hand, remote.

1590 SHAKS *Mids N* II. ii 60, So farre be distant, and good night sweet friend 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* III 392 The Stallion .. trembles for the distant Mare 1710 POPE *Windsor For* 401 Earth's distant ends our glory shall behold 1712 W ROGERS *Voy* 2 Furnish'd with all Necessaries for a distant Undertaking 1747 GRAY (*title*), Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College 1827 WOLFE *Burial Sir J. Moore* VII, We heard the distant and random gun That the foe was sullenly firing 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt Locke* I, Even the Surrey hills Are to me a distant fairy land 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* VIII 105 Distant vision is a passive sensation not more exhausting than breathing.

†b Long in extent. *Obs rare*

1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 250 If the Trees be high, or the way any thing distant

c. Of the eyes: Looking into the far-distance. *rare*

1873 BLACK *Pr Thule* XXI 335 Her companion's pale face and troubled and distant eyes 1877 — *Green Past* I, The large and tender eyes are distant and troubled

d *Distant signal*: *spec.* on railways: a signal placed some distance in advance of a home signal to give earlier intimation of what the latter indicates (orig. one placed some distance in advance of the point of danger); also called *distance signal*

1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* III 524 The sails of the ship are frequently used as distant signals 1874 R C. RAPIER *Signals Railw* 15 A distance signal was put up at St Margaret's, near Edinburgh, 250 yards in advance of the point of danger, and after this distant signals became general. *Ibid* The Great Northern was, at its construction in 1852, completely fitted with distant signals of the semaphore type *Ibid* 46 Separate distant signal arms for each home signal 1889 G FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 68 The distant signal is placed at varying distances behind the home signal, according to circumstances

4 Far apart or remote in time

1603 SHAKS *Meas for M* II i 93 We had but two in the house, which at that very distant time stood, as it were in a fruit dish 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr* VI § 8 The books of Holy Scripture were written at distant times. 1757 GLYNN *Day of Judgem* (Mason), Whom distant ages to each other's sight Had long denied 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* II 148 The Parliament was again prorogued to a distant day 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II VIII. 264 The glacier may also diminish in length at distant intervals

5 *transf.* and *fig* Remote in relations other than those of space and time. *Distant likeness* a faint resemblance; the opposite of a close resemblance.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv 108 A grete faute in our pollycy and much dystant from al cyuyle ordur 1674 N. COX *Gentl Recreat.* v (1686) 76 He may be far distant from that perfect State of Body 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 122 P 9, I could still discover a distant Resemblance of my old Friend. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch Scand* IV. iii, I haven't the most distant idea. 1866 ARGYLL *Reign Law* VI (1871) 274 Is it only by distant analogy? 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 27 Apr 4/7 Not even the most distant allusion was made to it

b. *spec.* Remotely related in kinship

a 1611 BRAUM & FL *Maid's Trag* III i, Good day, Amintor! for, to me, the name Of brother is too distant 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ* (1778) II 57 (*Sword*) Unlook'd for bequests from distant branches of his house 1831 LYTTON *Godolph* 5 A distant connexion of the deceased 1868 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) II App. 671 Not a sister, but a more distant kinswoman of the Emperor.

†6. Different in character or quality. *Obs.*

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps* 1 Heading to Paraphr. 5 The distant fate of pious and godless men 1667 *Decay Chr Piety* XIX P 2 Is it fit she should have guardians and champions of a quite distant temper? 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr* I 44 Distant opinions about the same Things. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 26 P 1 Enrolling all Men in their distant classes, before they presume to drink Tea or Chocolate in those Places.

7. Reserved in intercourse, standing aloof, not intimate or expressive of intimacy.

1709 STELLA *Tatler* No 126 P 1 The distant Behaviour of the Prude 1766 GOLDSM *Vic. W* XXXI, He made Miss Wilmot a modest and distant bow 1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* (ed 2) 209 [He] obtained a very distant and stately reception 1866 MRS H. WOOD *St Martin's Eve* X, She desired Eleanor to be very distant with him.

8. *Comb.*

1777 R POTTER *Æschylus* (1779) I 55 (Jod) Train'd to bear The distant-wounding bow 1788 ANNA SEWARD *Lett* (1811) II 181 The visits of distant-dwelling friends.

†**Dista·ntial**, *a Obs* [f L *distantia* DISTANCE + -AL.] Distant, far-off; differing, diverse

1648 W MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess* I xii § 1 (R) How distancial are we from this ingenious coercion of our polluted fancies! 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Distantial*, differing or distant, far asunder, divers 1676 H MORE *Remarks* 145 Colligating parts of the most distantial textures and consistences. 1713 DERHAM *Phys Theol* VIII IV 402 Their Coinea and Optick Nerve are only fitted to see distantial objects

†**Dista·ntiate**, *v Obs* [f L *distantia* DISTANCE + -ATE 3] *trans* To take the distance of.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II V 55 From conuenient distances in the same, distantiate euery By, dispersed in the Plot

Distantly (dɪ stăntlɪ), *adv* [f. DISTANT + -LY 2] In a distant manner.

1. At a distance in space or time, remotely, afar off.

1675 tr. *Camden's Hist Eliz* an 1580 (R), These Irish matters, though in time somewhat distantly acted, I have thought good to mention together 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* 776 The Corporeal World is Distantly present, to the Intelligible 1797 MRS RADCLIFFE *Italian* XII, Ellena followed distantly in the Abbess's train

b. Widely apart, at considerable distances

1847 HARDY in *Proc. Berw Nat Club* II No. v 239 Head..distantly and deeply punctured.

c. In a way expressing distance or remoteness.

1873 BLACK *Pr Thule* XXVII 454 Her eyes were looking somewhat distantly at the sea.

2. *fig.* Remotely (in other relations); not closely; not intimately.

a 1768 STERNE *Let* III. *to Miss L*— (R), I . then most distantly hint at a droll foible in his character. 1822 BYRON *Werner* I 1 194 *Iden* Perhaps you are related to my relative *Jos* We are, but distantly. 1828 WEBSTER, *Distantly* with reserve. 1848 C BRONTE *Jane Eyre* XI, I am distantly related to the Rochesters by the mother's side. *Mod* He was distantly courteous

Di stantness. *rare.* [f. as prec + -NESS] The quality of being distant.

1731 BAILEY vol II, *Distantness*, distance, a being distant from *Mod* He showed some distantness of manner

†**Dista·sk**, *v Obs. rare.* [DIS- 7 a] *trans.* To relieve of a task, to exonerate.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII xliii. (1612) 207 On these doo vulgar Eares and Eyes so brimly waite and gaze, As they distaske our priuate Penne notorious Landes to blaze.

†**Dista·stable**, *a Obs rare.* [f. DISTASTE *v.* + -ABLE.] Distasteful. Hence **Dista·stably** *adv*, with distaste or disgust

1607 S COLLINS *Serm* (1608) 37 The broth which a strange root hath made distastable. 1625 tr. *Boccaccio's Decameron*, *Modell Wit* 41 b, Let him thinke that I can brooke those words as distastably, as you do or can his ill deeds.

Distaste (distē·st), *sb.* Also 7 distast. [f DIS- 9 + TASTE *sb.*: prob. as a rendering of It *disgusto*, OF *desgoust*: see Florio and Cotgrave]

1. Disrelish or dislike of food or drink; nausea; bad taste in the mouth Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Sgusto*, disgust, distast, vnkindnes, dislike. 1614 BP HALL *Recoll Treat* 1008 Moses was in the same distaste of bitternes 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad Pr.* I 200 Nor house, nor ground, nor any kind of wealth Can relish his distaste that has no health 1753 N TORRIANO *Gaugr Sore Throat* 28 [She] was seized in the Evening, with a Distaste; she had a very uneasy and tumbling Night 1849 C BRONTE *Shirley* I, VI 111 A positive crime might have been more easily pardoned than a symptom of distaste for the foreign comestibles.

2 Disinclination, dislike; (moderate) aversion, disgust, or repugnance

1598 FLORIO, [see sense 1] 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* I i. § 3 (1873) 8 Make application of our knowledge, to give ourselves repose and contentment, not distaste or repining *a* 1628 F GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 58 To raise a general distast in all men against the Government *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel Disc* 1. 17 Besides in wicked men there are sometimes distastes of vice 1660 R COKE *Power & Subj* 59 For there is no native who is not in distaste with some body. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy round World* (1757) 455 Which gave the ships company, such a distaste of Clipperton. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav* (1817) I 252 The Moors have a distaste for the proselytes when made. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Assassins* II, Their predilections and distastes 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess* II 5 An aversion more resembling a distaste than a conviction

†3. Unpleasantness, annoyance, discomfort. *Obs.*

1611 B. JONSON *Poetaster* V 1, Our ear is now too much profaned, grave Maro, With these distastes, to take thy sacred limes. 1625 BACON *Ess*, *Adversity* (Arb) 505 Prosperity is not without many Feares and Distastes 1711 STEELE *Spect* No 4 P 2 There are so many Gratifications attend this publick sort of Obscurity, that some little Distastes I daily receive have lost their Anguish

†4 Offence, cause of offence or dislike *Obs*

1608 D. T. *Ess Pol & Mor.* 21 b, Court-Parasites do labor upon the least distast that is offred, to procure an utter dislike. 1698 J. FRYER *Acc. E. India & P* 156 To avoide giving distaste in not removing their Hats 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. XXV 280 At which Bishop Cheny took such distast 1731 *Pope Helen* 24 *note*, Achilles would not go to battle for some distaste Agamemnon had given him.

†5 Mutual aversion, estrangement, difference, quarrel *Obs.*

1621 SIR W ASTON in *Fortesc Papers* 152 The King and his ministers have taken some distast 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 73 This was the only difference and distaste betwixt Cherisophus and Xenophon during this whole iourney 1677 E SMITH in *12th Rep. Hist MSS Comm* App V 38 They say he murdered himselfe because of some distast betwixt his master and him 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* I 433 All civil and quiet No noise, nor appearance of distaste

Distaste (distē·st), *v* Now *rare.* (Frequent in 17th c) Also 7 distast [f. DIS- 6 + TASTE *v.*, prob orig. an English rendering of It. (*di*)*sgustare*, or OF *desgouster*: see Florio and Cotgr. In sense 5 used as f. DIS- 7 a + TASTE *sb*]

†1. *trans* To dislike the taste of, have no taste for, disrelish (food, drink, etc) *Obs*

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* XXXVI. 214 The tongue distasteth all things even of most pleasant relish 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 104 If you finde her any whit to distaste the water, then put into it sugar-candie 1641 FRENCH *Distill* V (1651) 144 It may be given to any that distast physick, in their milke *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 433 Distasting wholesome meat well dressed.

2 To have or conceive a mental distaste for or repugnance to (anything); to regard with aversion or displeasure; to have no taste for, disrelish, dislike

1592 DAVIES *Immort Soul* XXX XXXV (1714) 98 These do by fits her Fantasie possess, But she distastes them all within a while. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* II IV. I 1 (1651) 363 The Romans distasted them so much that they were often banished out of their city 1733 NEAL *Hist Purit* II. 216 He was sorry that an established doctrine of the Church should be so distasted 1805 FOSTER *Ess* III 93 [He] should distaste the society of his class 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 60 A man whom I distasted at the first look, as we distaste a ferret or an earwig.

†b. with *obj cl* or *infin phr. Obs.*

1596 DRAYTON *Legends* III 607 Who was so dull, that did not then distaste, That thus the King His Nobles should neglect? 1621 in L. Bacon *Genesis of New Eng Ch* (1874) XVI 350 That you sent no lading in the ship is worthily distasted 1629 GAULE *Pract The* 161 How doe we abhorre and distast, to think him opprobriously debased

†3 To offend the taste of; to disgust, nauseate.

1610 HEYWOOD *Gold Age* II. Wks. 1874 III 22 This meat distasts me, doth Lycaon. feed vs with humane flesh? 1636 HENSHAW *Horæ Succ* 21 Never refuse health because the Physicke that should procure it is bitter; let it distast me so it heale me. 1678 *Pyng Man's Call.* 155 Distempered stomacks, that are easily distasted.

†b. *absol.* or *intr.* To offend the taste, to cause disgust. *Obs*

1604 SHAKS *Oth* III iii 327 Poysons, Which at the first are scarce found to distaste. 1613-6 W BROWNE *Brit Past* II. iii, Then least his many cherries should distast, Some other fruit he brings than he brought last 1643 5 *Years K. James* in *Select Harl. Misc.* (1793) 310 Poisons, that neither discolour nor distaste.

4. *trans* To excite the dislike or aversion of; to be distasteful to; to displease, offend; *pass* to be displeased or offended (*with*, *at*)

1597-8 BACON *Ess*, *Suitors* (Arb) 44 Suiters are so distasted with delaies, and abuses 1638 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (ed 2) 100 Yet loth in any thing to distaste the King 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Oct., The Prince was distasted with my discourse about the sad state of the fleet 1702 ADDISON *Dial Medals* II 35, I have sometimes however been very much distasted at this way of writing 1709 J JOHNSON *Clergym Vade M.* II p. XIII, The Apostle avoids the saying any thing that might distaste the Corinthians. 1833 I TAYLOR *Fanat* VI 192 No enormity can distaste or alarm him 1893 *Pall Mall G* 18 Jan 1/2 Threats and demonstrations so violent as to distaste the sympathies of many.

†b. *absol* or *intr.* To cause displeasure or offence; to be distasteful *Obs.*

1614 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas*, *Bethulia's Rescue* I. 21 Great-gracious Lady, let it not distaste That Iudith made not more haste To kisse Your hands *c* 1618 FLETCHER *Q Corinth* I ii 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* Pref. A VII, If any thing that's good i' th' Book you see, Ascribe to God, but what distasts, to mee

†5 *trans.* To destroy or spoil the taste or savour of; to render distasteful or tasteless *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr* II ii 123 Her brainsicke raptures Cannot distaste the goodnesse of a quarrell 1617 HIERON *Wks* II 390 It is inough to sowre & to distaste the whole lumpe of our deuotions 1646 J HALL *Poems* Pref, Neither am I solicitous how they savour and these I give over as already distasted. 1650 TRAPP *Comm Deuter.* XXVIII 15 If it distaste not his dough, or empty his basket

Hence **Dista·sting** *vbl. sb.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I VII 377 For a light surfet, or a small dis tasting 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 280 Suffer anything through Indiscretion, or unadvised Distastings

Dista·sted, *ppl a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1]

1. Disrelished, disliked †b. Deprived of taste, tasteless, insipid (*obs*)

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I 362 To fight under so distasted a commander 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 15 To be spectators of these mistaken and distasted vanities.

2 Disgusted, offended; affected with nausea, disgust, or dislike.

1651 *Fuller's Abel Redv*, *Diazius* 143 In the eare Of the distasted Pope 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv* (1746) 254 Weak, windy, distasted Stomachs 1723 POPE *Let to E Blount* 27 June, The Spleenful, Ambitious, Diseas'd, Distasted, Souls which this World affords.

Distasteful (distē·stfŭl), *a.* [f. Distaste *sb*] **1.** Disagreeable to the taste; causing disgust, 'nasty'.

1611 Florio, *Disgustevole*, distastefull *Disgustoso*, full of distaste, distastefull 1621 Burton *Anat Mel* 1 ii iv. iii. (1651) 148 After a distasteful purge .. at the very sight of physick he would be distempered 1690 Dryden *Don Sebastian* III i. (R.), Why shou'd you pluck the green distasteful fruit. 1875 H. C Wood *Therap* (1879) 491 The potash salts are exceedingly distasteful

2 Causing dislike; disagreeable, unpleasant, offensive.

1607 Drayton *Leg. Cromwell* (R.), For 'twas distasteful to my noble mind, That the vile world into my wants should look. 1615 J. Stephens *Satyr. Ess* 240 He. is as willing to embrace any, as not to bee distastfull unto any 1669 Dryden *Tyrannic Love* iv i, None but a fool distasteful truth will tell. 1782 Pennant *Journ Jr. Chester* (R.), Freeing his country from so distasteful a minister 1862 Ld Brougham *Brit. Const* xiii 192 Persons distasteful to the Commons 1895 J. Ambrose in *Law Times* XCIX 546/1 His work must not be made distasteful to him through too much drudgery.

†**3** Full of dislike; showing dislike or aversion; malevolent. *Obs.*

1607 Shaks *Timon* II. ii 220 After distastefull lookes . With certaine halfe-caps, and cold mooning nods, They froze me into Silence 1639 T Brugis tr *Camus' Mor Relat* 144 Every one soone growes distastfull of the prudent, because that he cannot be surprized. 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* iv x 204 The distastefull averseness of the Christian from the Jew

Dista·stefully, *adv.* [f prec + -ly 2.] **1.** In a distasteful manner, or to a distasteful degree; disgustingly, offensively, unpleasantly.

1631 Brathwait *Whimzies, Ruffian* 84 They in the end grow distastefully rude to all the companie. *a* 1691 Boyle *Hist. Air* (1692) 166 The water would grow distastefully hot 1727 Bailey vol. II. pt. ii, Distastfully, *disagreeablement* F., *offensivè* L.

†**2.** With dislike or displeasure. *Obs*

1627 J. Rous *Diary* (Camden) 11 In generall to speake distastfully of the voyage 1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (1654) II. 16 Yet take not distastefully an officious injury.

Dista·stefulness. [f. as prec. + -ness] **1.** The quality of being distasteful; unpleasantness to the taste or mind, offensiveness.

1654 W. Mountagu. *Devout Ess.* II x. § 2 (R.) The allaying and qualifying much of the bitter and distastefulness of our physick 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 343 To leave the Distastfulnesse of Comparison. 1821 Lockhart *Valerius* III xii 296 There was something of distastefulness in the mirthful strains. 1840 Mill *Diss. & Disc* (1859) I 99 Speculation has been falling more and more into distastefulness and disrepute among the educated classes.

†**2.** Dislike, aversion, repugnance. *Obs*

a 1625 Earl Bristol *Let to Jas I* in *Cabala* Supp 121 (T) Out of a distastefulness of the former answer given 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 466 It is a distastfulnesse of heart.

†**Dista·ster.** *Obs.* [f. Distaste *v.* + -er 1.] **a** One who distastes or dislikes; a disliker. **b** One who inspires with distaste or disgust.

a 1613 Overbury *A Wyfe* (1638) 183 A Distaster of the Time 1623 N Smith *Pref. Verse* in *Cockeram's Dict*, Captious, yet wise seeming masters, Made by their curious eye, their owne distasters.

Dista·sting, *ppl. a* [f. as prec. + -ing 2] That distastes.

1. Feeling or showing distaste or dislike

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 460 Slander, Backbiting, Detraction entertaine them with excusing Tongue, or distasting Silence. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Old & New Schoolm*, Doomed to read tedious homilies to distasting schoolboys.

2 Causing distaste; displeasing, offensive.

1603 Harsnet *Pop Impost* 53 For say anything distasting to them ye shall be sure to have the Devil put upon you for your labour 1671 Flavel *Fount Life* II. 4 If there be something ravishing .. there is also something distasting

†**Dista·stive,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ive] **1.** Feeling or expressing distaste or dislike.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix xv. § 10 (R.) Such fleering pick-thanks, that blow them [my faults] stronger into your unwilling and distastiue ear.

2 Disgusting, unpleasant, offensive

1600 *Newe Metamorphosis* (Nares), Thus did they finishe their distastive songe. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt Brit* ix iii. § 8 A Niding, a word of such disgrace, and so distastiue vnto the English. 1642 Sir E Dering *Sp on Relig* x. 78 Some endeavours of mine, reported more distastive than before

B, *sb.* Anything unpleasant or distasteful.

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 384 Pride jealousie or other Distastives incident to that part of advise, called Reproofe.

†**Dista·sture.** *Obs* [f. as prec + -ure] **a.** Disgust or loathing of food; nausea. **b.** Displeasure, vexation.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt Brit* ix xv. § 46 His body wearied with watching, distasture, and want of rest *Ibid* ix. xviii § 32 (R.) This duke vpon this distasture impressed such dolour of minde .. he lived not long after.

‖ **Distater** (dəɪstē·tə(r)) [f. Di- 2 + Stater 2] An ancient Greek gold coin, of the value of two staters.

1895 *Daily News* 9 May 3/3 A Thurium distater, with head of Pallas to the right.

Distaves, obs. pl. of Distaff.

†**Diste·ctured,** *ppl. a. Obs. nonce-wd* [f. Dis- 7 a + Tecture] Deprived of the roof; unroofed.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* viii. 352, I saw a distectured house.

Distegous (dɪ stī·gəs), *a rare* [f Gr Di- 2 + στέγ-η a covering, roof + -ous] 'Having two ridges' (*Syd Soc. Lex* 1883)

Distell, obs. Sc form of Distil.

Distemonous (dəɪstɛ·mŏnəs), *a. Bot.* [f Gr δι-, Di- 2 + στήμων stamen + -ous] Having two stamens; = Diandrous.

1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Distemper (diste·mpəɹ), *v.*1 Now *rare.* Also 4 des-, 4–5 distempre, 4–6 dystemper. [f med. L **distemperāre*, f. Dis- 4 + L *temperāre* to proportion or mingle properly, to regulate, temper

The verb in this sense is not recorded in OF, nor given in med L by Du Cange But the latter has *distemperātus* = *male temperātus*, and also the cognate verbal sbs *distemperātura*, *distemperāmentum*, OF. has *destemprē*, *-trempé* = *distemperātus*, immoderate, excessive, intemperate, deranged (in health), disordered, It has *distemprare* to alter the natural temperament or temperature of, *distemperato* altered in natural temperament, intemperate, immodest, excessive; Sp has *destemplar* to alter, disconcert, untune, refl to be ill with a fever]

†**1** *trans* To temper improperly by undue mixture of elements; to disturb or derange the due proportion of (elements, humours, etc.).

1340 *Ayenb.* 153 To be bodye of man comeþ alle euele3 uor þe destempringe of þise uour qualite3, oþer of þise uour humour3. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars T* ₱ 752 The foul the is when, though the grete habundance of his mete, the humour3 in his body been destempred

| **2** To disturb or derange the condition of the air, elements, weather, climate, etc. (chiefly in *passive*)

1387 Trevisa *Higden* VII iv (Rolls) VII 311 Þat 3ere in Engelond was greet deeþ of beestes and diste mperynge of þe ayer by þe whi he meny men dyde [*Harl.* intempri nce of the aier] 1490–1612 [see Distemperid 2]. 1649 G Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, v, 'Tis in mee now doubly Distempered; A Stormy Day and an vnquiet Age

3. From the notion that attributed the 'humour' or 'temper' to the preponderance of one or other of the bodily humours:

To disturb or disorder the humour, temper, or feelings of; to put out of humour or temper; to render ill-humoured or ill at ease; to trouble, vex, 'upset'. *refl* and *pass.* To be or become disturbed in mind; to 'put oneself out'. (Now *rare* or *Obs.*, exc as *fig* from 4)

c 1386 Chaucer *Melib*, ₱ 270, I biseke yow that ye wol nat distempre youre herte, thogh I spoke thyng that yow displese *c* 1386 — *Somp T* 487 Sire distempre yow noght For goddes loue, youre pacience ye holde 1581 J. Bell *Answ Osor* 28 b, Your excessiue pride hath distempered and broken the gall of my patience 1602 Shaks *Ham* III ii 312. 1603 Harsnet *Pop. Impost.* 115 None but Children and fooles are distempered with Nicknames and Taunts 1633 Bp Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 312 Vainely distempering himselfe about idle and frivolous questions. 1670 Eachard *Cont Clergy* 122 And what though churches stand at a little further distance? People may please to walk a mile without distempering themselves 1813 Coleridge *Remorse* I. ii, Strange, that this Monviedro Should have the power so to distemper me!

4. Also, from the notion that diseases proceeded from a disturbance of the due proportion of the four humours·

To disorder or derange the physical or bodily condition of; to render unhealthy or diseased; to affect with a distemper; to sicken.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks* III 157 Sum mon to lustfuly eetis or drinkes, and þat distemperes a mon in body and in soule. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 31 He haþ noon oþir sijknesse wiþ him ne is nou3t distemperid *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 273 They beth somei hoote and wynti colde, That vyne, and gnayne, and tre distempur wolde [nocent]. 1530 Palsgr 522/1 This hote wether hath distempred him, I feare me he shall have an ague. 1597 Shaks. *2 Hen IV*, III i 41 It is but as a Body, yet distemper'd, Which to his former strength may be restor'd, With good aduice, and little Medicine 1605 Bacon *Adv Learn.* II x. § 2 39 This variable composition of mans bodie hath made it as an Instrument easie to distemper 1644 Quarles *Barnabas & B* 238 If every petty sickness distempers my body 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II 128 If any .. are distempered, they are immediately put under proper Methods of Cure 1833 Chalmers *Const. Man* (1835) I. ii 129 They would distemper the whole man.

b. To derange or disorder in brain or mind; to render insane.

c 1380 [see a.] 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ Conv* I (1586) 4 To doubt yt youre braine is distempered. 1611 Tourneur *Ath Trag* v ii, Griefe for his children's death distempers him. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* viii § 1 68 If it be in danger to distemper our reason. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N T*, *Mark* v 20 They have power to distemper their minds 1865 Lecky *Ration.* (1878) II 27 Their imaginations, distempered by self-inflicted sufferings

†**c** *spec* To intoxicate, *refl.* to get drunk. *Obs.*

1491 *Let.* in R Davies *York Rec* (1843) 224 We supposide he was distemperide awthei with aill or wyn 1530 Palsgr 522/1 Distemper the nat with to moche drinke, for a dronken man is but a beest 1568 T. North tr *Guevara's Diall Pr.* iv vii. 226 b, Wyne tempered with water, bringeth two commodityes hee shall not dystemper him self [etc] 1679 Penn *Addr Prot.* I 9 When the very Tasting of the several sorts of Wine .is enough to distemper a Temperate Head

5 *transf.* and *fig* To disorder or mar the condition of, to derange, confuse, put out of joint

1494 Fabyan *Chron* VII. 392 Contynuell rayne, whiche distemperyd the grounde in suche wyse that, the yere folowynge, whete was solde for xviii. d, a bushell 1577 B Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* iv (1586) 180 b, [Honey] distempered with the sent of the flowres, ill seasoned in the Hives, and so often altred 1601 Shaks *Twel N* II i 5 The malignancie of my fate, might perhaps distemper yours 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* iv. iii 44 Though barren for the main, and distempered with sterility, yet it [Desert of Paran] had some fertile intervalls 1667 Milton *P L* xi 56 Sin, that first Distemper'd all things 1879 [see Distempered *ppl a* 4]

†**6.** To deprive (a metal) of 'temper'. *Obs. rare.* [mod F *détremper* (1694 in Dict Acad.)]

1795 Pearson in *Phil. Trans* LXXXV 343 Wootz is not at all malleable when cold It can be tempered and distempered, but not to a considerable extent of degrees

Hence **Diste·mpering** *vbl sb.* and *ppl a.*

1340, 1387 [see above, senses 1, 2] 1604 Shaks *Oth* I i 99 Being full of Supper, and distempring draughtes 1613–18 Daniel *Coll. Hist Eng* (1626) 98 Then numbers growing so great, as bred many distempurings betweene the nations 1855 Lynch *Kendal* xxvii. 1, To rid me of distempering heat.

Diste·mper, *v* 2 [ad OF. *destemprer, -tremper* to dissolve in liquid, soak, mix = It. *distemperare* in same sense, med L *distemperāre* to soak, macerate (Du Cange), f. Dis- 1 or 5 + L *temperāre* to mingle in due proportion, qualify, temper.

This is the ordinary sense in which *distemperāre* is found in med L and French; cf Distemper *v*.1 But It. *distemperare*, Sp *destemplar* have senses corresponding to both our verbs]

†**1.** *trans.* To treat with water or some other liquid; to mix with a liquid, so as to dissolve wholly or partly; to dilute, infuse; to soak, steep.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 66 Make poudre & distempere with þe white of an ey as þicke as hony *Ibid* 185 Distempere hem with vinegre & anoynte herwiþ 1544 Phaer *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) D viij a, Take an ounce of cassia, an houre before dyner, distempered with a ptisane 1607 Topsell *Fourf Beasts* (1658) 305 Give the Horse thereof every morning .. the quantity of a Hasel-nut distempered in a quart of Wine *Ibid* 329 Distemper it with the milk of a Cow 1667 Pitty in Sprat *Hist R Soc* 286 (T) Colouring of paper, viz marbled paper, by distempering the colours with ox gall, and applying them upon a stiff gummed liquor.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To dilute, to mix with something so as to weaken or impair; to allay *Obs* or *arch.* (Often run together with senses 4, 5 of Distemper *v.*1; see quot 1598.)

1592 Shaks *Ven. & Ad* 653 Jealousy Distempering gentle Loue in his desire, As air and water do abate the fire 1598 Yong *Diana* 366 At the first loue seldome affoords one little pleasure without distempering it in the end with sorrowe and care. 1643 Milton *Soveraigne Salve* 5 Monarchy duely tempered is the best, but distempered by tyranny the worst 1868 Hawthorne *Our Old Home, Pilgr. to Old Boston* (1879) 158 The May sunshine was mingled with water, as it were, and distempered with a very bitter east-wind.

3 *Painting.* To paint or colour in distemper. See Distemper *sb* 2

1873 Brewer *Dict. Phr & Fab* (ed 3) 230 s v. *Distemper*, Applied to painting, the word is from the French *détremper* (to soak in water), because the paints are mixed with water instead of oil. 1876 R & A Garrett *House Decorat* (1879) 43 Distempering or painting the wall above a shade lighter. 1881 Young *Every man his own Mechanic* § 1605 The difference between painting in oils and distempering is just this, that in the former the colouring matter is ground with oil and turpentine while in the latter it is mixed with size

Distemper (diste·mpəɹ), *sb.*1 Also 7 des-. [f. Distemper *v.*1; partly after Temper *sb.*]

†**1.** 'A disproportionate mixture of parts; want of a due temper of ingredients'; 'want of due balance between contraries' (J.); distempered or disordered condition. *Obs.*

1607–12 Bacon *Ess*, *Empire* (Arb) 298 A true temper of governement is a rare thing, For both Temper and Distemper consist of contraryes. 1612 Woodall *Surg Mate* Wks (1653) 207 A small distemper in the Animal salt of man is able to kill the strongest man 1644 Digby *Nat Bodies* I. xxxviii (1645) 408 Their distemper from what they should be maketh the impression repugnant to their nature.

†**2** A disordered or distempered condition of the air, climate, weather, etc.; inclemency. *Obs.*

1614 Ralegh *Hist. World* I iii. § 8 27 a, It was .. a reasonable conjecture that those countreys directly under it [the Æquinoctial] were of a distemper unhabitable 1655 *Let to Hartlib* in *Ref Commonw Bees* 15 Exposed to theeves, vermin, and distempers of weather 1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 86 The impediments which with us hinder the husbandmen are either the distempers of the ground itself, or some evil accidents 1856 Emerson *Eng Traits*, *Land* Wks (Bohn) II 17 The London fog aggravates the distempers of the sky

3. Derangement or disturbance of the 'humour' or 'temper' (according to mediæval physiology regarded as due to distu bance in the bodily 'humours'; cf. Temper, Temperament); a being out of humour; ill humour, ill temper, uneasiness; disaffection (Now usually associated with sense 4; in quot. 1850 with allusion to metallic 'temper'.)

a 1555 Latimer *Serm. & Rem* (1845) 310, I check myself, lest whilst I aim at curing your distemper I stir up your bad humour, for you are. more wrathful than is seemly 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III ii 351 Good my Lord, what is your cause of distemper? 1608–11 Bp. Hall *Medit & Vowes* II § 83 A man of a lowly stomak, can swallow and digest contempt with out any distemper 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 271 Although thou shouldest dare the Lord with thy pride and distemper 1665 Howard & Dryden *Ind Queen* I, i, Compose these wild Distempers in your Breast. 1756 Burke *Subl & B* Introd. Wks. I 102 Then we must know the habits, the prejudices, or the distempers of this particular man,

1823 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag* LVI 126 Let us talk of these things over a glass of nectar, without distemper and without prejudice 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* I 30 Like evil biass, His deep distemper he shall show By dints of trial

4 Deranged or disordered condition of the body or mind (formerly regarded as due to disordered state of the humours), ill health, illness, disease

1598 Shaks *Merry W.* IV II 28 Any madnesse . seem'd but tamenesse, ciuility, and patience, to this his distemper he is in now 1602 — *Ham* II II. 55 You sonnes distemper 1608 Pr. of Wales in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser I III 93, I am glad to have heard of your Ma[ties] recovery, before I understood of your distemper by the heat of the weather. 1695 Howe in H Rogers *Life* x (1863) 289, I was confined by distemper to my bed *a* 1716 South (J), It argues sickness and distemper in the mind, as well as in the body, when a man is continually turning and tossing 1781 Cowper *Expost* 153 They saw distemper healed, and life restored, In answer to the fiat of his word. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 278 Eccentricity Nowise amounting to distemper

b. with *a* and *pl.* A disorder, a disease, an ailment (of body or mind).

1648 Boyle *Seraph. Love* Ep Ded (1660) 3 My sight is still so impair'd by a distemper in my eyes 1659 Stanley *Hist Philos.* III. III 18 All distempers of the mind, are, as I conceive, high madnesse 1710 Steele *Tatler* No 103 ₱ 11 He was extremely afflicted with the Gout, and set his Foot upon the Ground with the Caution and Dignity which accompany that Distemper. 1756 Nugent *Gr Tour* III. 104 The mineral waters of this place are famous for curing many distempers 1769 Robertson *Chas V*, III. xi 274 A contagious distemper raged among his troops 1856 R. A Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II 131 The cloister breeds a family of mental distempers, elsewhere unheard of 1860 Emerson *Cond Life, Behaviour* Wks. (Bohn) II. 392 There is one topic peremptorily forbidden to all well-bred .. mortals, namely their distempers.

c. *spec* A disease of dogs, characterized by catarrh, cough, and loss of strength. Also applied to various other diseases of animals.

1747 *Gentl Mag* 686 Dr. Barker's Method of treating the Distemper among Cows 1781 P Beckford *Hunting* (1802) 64 The distemper makes dreadful havock with whelps at their walks 1816 Towne *Farmer & Grazier's Guide* 28 What is commonly denominated 'The Distemper' in Horses, proves generally to be a Catarrh. 1823 Scott *Let to Miss Edgeworth* 22 Sept. in *Lockhart*, That fatal disorder proper to the canine race called par excellence, the distemper 1887 *Times* 1 Feb 9/6 Swine fever being known in different parts of Great Britain by the names of pig typhoid, pig distemper [etc]

†d. Intoxication. *Obs.*

1599 Shaks *Hen V*, II II 54 If little faults, proceeding on distemper, Shall not be wink'd at 1607 *Drewill's Arraign.* in *Harl Misc* (Malh) III 55 Such plenty of wine as to cause distemper 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II XIII 279 Drunkards in the fits of their distemper.

5. *transf* and *fig.* Derangement, disturbance, or disorder (*esp* in a state or body politic). (Now always with allusion to sense 4)

1605 Bacon *Adv Learn* I IV § 3 (1873) 30 Here . is the first distemper of learning, when men study words and not matter 1647 Lilly *Chr Astrol* lxxxiii 448 In these sad times of our Civill Distempers 1681 Nevile *Plato Redv.* title-p , An Endeavour is used to discover the present Politick Distemper of our own [Kingdom] 1777 Burke *Let Affairs Amer.* Wks III 149 All struggle rather inflamed than lessened the distemper of the publick councils 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* II. 404 The distempers of the state were such as required an extraordinary remedy

Diste·mper, *sb.*[2] *Painting* [f. Distemper *v.*[2], after 16th c. F. *destrempe*, mod F. *détrempe* in same sense, f *des-*, *détremper*: see Distemper *v* [2]]

1 A method of painting, in which the colours are mixed with some glutinous substance soluble in water, as yolk of egg mixed with water, etc , executed usually upon a ground of chalk or plaster mixed with gum (*distemper-ground*): mostly used in scene-painting, and in the internal decoration of walls Chiefly in such phrases as 'painting' or 'to paint in distemper' (It *pingere a tempera*).

1632 Peacham *Compl. Gentl* XIII (1634) 141 He wrought in distemper (as we call it) or wet with size, sixe histories of patient Job, wherein are many excellent figures 1658 Phillips s v, Painting in Distemper, or size hath been ancientlier in use than that which is in oiled colours 1666 Pepys *Diary* (1879) VI. 4 There saw my picture of Greenwich finished to my very great content, though this manner of distemper do make the figures not so pleasing as in oyle 1762–71 H Walpole *Vertue's Anecd Paint* (1786) I 44 They glued a linnen cloth upon the wall, and covered that with plaister, on which they painted in distemper 1773 *Gentl Mag* XLIII 216 Nor is there any strength in the shadows of the drapery, a defect that usually attends painting in fresco and distemper 1837 *Penny Cycl* IX. 22/2 *Distemper*, an inferior kind of colouring used for both internal and external walls instead of oil colour, being a cheap substitute . Scene painting is executed in distemper 1850 Mrs Jameson *Leg Monast. Ord* (1863) 108 A small picture in distemper on panel. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint* 75 Oil-pictures are frequently executed partly in tempera, or, as it is now called, distemper—in other words, water-colours

2 Also applied to the pigment prepared for this process, and to the ground on which it is executed. In *House-painting*, whiting mixed with size and water, with which 'ceilings are generally done; plastered walls, when not painted or papered, are also so covered' (Gwilt).

1837 [see 1] 1839 W B. S. Taylor tr. *Mérimée's Painting in Oil & Fresco* v. 220 The time required for priming, may be shortened . by making the first and second couches with distemper .. let the last couch be merely oil, which has become viscous by exposure to the air; this will penetrate the distemper, and render it quite pliant. 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* IV 229/1 *note*, Cobalt, raw umber, and white make a magnificent grey, both in oil-colours and in distemper (powder-colours mixed with size)

3 *attrib* and *Comb* , as *distemper-brush, -colour, -painting, -piece*; distemper-ground: see 1 above

1837 *Penny Cycl* IX 22/2 Paper stainers employ distemper colour in printing and staining papers for walls. 1839 W B S Taylor tr *Mérimée's Painting in Oil & Fresco* v 218 In the commencement of the art the canvasses were prepared like the panels with distemper grounds. 1841 W Spalding *Italy & It. Isl* II. 242 Frescoes on the walls or distemper-pieces on the fixed altars 1874 R St. John Tyrwhitt *Sketch Club* 26 You pass out of pure water-painting into distemper-painting

†**Diste·mperance.** *Obs.* [a OF *destemprance, -trempance* intemperance (13th c. in Godef.) = med L. *distemperantia* (Du Cange), f. *dis-*, Dis- 4 + L *temperantia* Temperance]

1. *gen.* Improper proportioning or mingling (of elements)

1340 *Ayenb* 153 Ase to þe bodye of man comeþ alle eueles uor þe destemprynge of þise uour qualites oþer of þise uour humours alzuo of þe herte of þe manne comeþ alle þe uices and alle þe zennes be þe distemperance of þise þeawes.

2. Of the air, climate, weather: Intemperateness, inclemency, = Distemperature 1.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth* III pr XI 97–8 Þat þe vitereste bark [of trees] is put ayenis the destemperaunce of þe heuene, as a defendowr. *c* 1430 *Life St Kath* (1884) 60 Tempest and alle distemperance of weder 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 336 And this yere fell great dystemperaunce of wethyr. 1558 Abp Parker *Corr* (1852) 52, I would wish ye were not much stirring abroad in the distemperance of the air 1579 Fenton *Guicciard* IX (1599) 382 It was hard for him to remaine there, both for the want of victuals, and distemperance of the time, winter approching

3. Disturbance of 'humour', temper, or mind; = Distemper *sb.*[1] 3.

1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam Ep* 161 For any distemperaunce that may greeue you, or maye happen to anger you. 1602 Daniel *Musophilus* CII, If this nice wit, or that distemperance, Neglect, distaste, uncomprehend, disdain

4 Distempered condition (of the 'humours', etc.); bodily or mental disorder, ailment

1529 More *Comf agst Trib* II Wks 1196/2 The dystemperance of either other, engendreth some tyme the distemperance of both twayne [soul and body] 1573 Abp Parker in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser I II 268 My oft distemperance and infirmitie of bodye. 1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complexe* (1633) 128 When moistue is all wasted, a man falleth into a cold and dry distemperance, and finally thereby brought to his death 1620 Venner *Via Recta* VII 114 Stomacks. subiect to vomiting through the distemperance of choler.

5 Lack or absence of moderation; excess, intemperateness; *spec* excess in drinking or other indulgence, intemperance.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth* IV. pr II. 116 Certis so doþ distemperaunce to feble men, þat ne mowen nat wrastle agein̄s þe vices. 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* V. XXVIII. (1495) 139 The hondes ben drye by distemperaunce of heete and excesse that wastyth the moysture. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* XLV 18 To lufe in sic distemperance. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* II. 26 All is thorowe distemperaunce of the bodye vsed the day before 1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex* (1633) 178 Superfluity and distemperance of drinke 1589 Cogan *Haven Health* CII (1636) 100 The stomacke is weake by distemperance of heat.

Diste·mperate, *a Obs* or *arch* [ad med. L. *distemperāt-us* not properly proportioned, mingled, regulated, or ordered, immoderate, excessive (said of the weather, the bodily humours, etc.), f. Dis- 4 + L *temperātus* tempered, proportioned, regulated, temperate, pa. pple. of *temperāre* to Temper]

†1. Of the air or elements: Not temperate, not so tempered or regulated as to be conducive to health and comfort; excessive in some respect; inclement, stormy, unwholesome *Obs*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P R.* V lxii. (1495) 179 Flesshe moost defendyth the rydge fro dystemperat ayre. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam Wits* XV (1596) 264 Any temperat or distemperat region 1647 Fuller *Good Th in Worse T* (1841) 90, I have endeavoured in these distemperate times to hold up my spirits, and to steer them steadily Now, alas! the storm grows too sturdy for the pilot

†2. Of the bodily 'humours': Not properly tempered; disordered through excess or deficiency of some constituent; hence, of bodily or mental condition, etc, disordered, out of order; diseased, out of health; ill-conditioned *Obs*

1548 Recorde *Urin Physick* viii 35 There remaineth yet somewhat of that distemperate trouble in the blood 1604 J Burges in W Covell *Briefe Answ* (1606) 13 The Conscience soyled, is like a distemperate Locke, that no Key will open 1614 Jackson *Creed* III XXIV § 4 238 When they could not answere his reasons though most offensiue to their distemperate humor 1623 Wodroephe *Marrow Fr. Tongue* 295 (T) Thou hast thy brain distemperate, and out of rule. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* XVI § 17 133 Is it possible there can be (even to the most distemperate palate) any such sweetness in it.

3. Passing the bounds of moderation; immoderate, excessive, inordinate, intemperate; = Distempered 5 *Obs.* or *arch.*

1557 *Tottell's Misc* (Arb.) 230 When I amid mine ease did fall to such distemperate fits. 1587 Harrison *England* II VI. (1877) I. 142 In over much and distemperate gormandize.

1598–9 E. Forde *Parismus* I (1661) 118 How can this distemperate sorrow procure your lost Friend? 1614 Ralegh *Hist World* I (1634) 38 Against it Thomas Aquinas objecteth the distemperate heat 1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg.* XXII IV. (1678) 492 Humors putrefie either thus fulness or by distemperate excess 1847 Bushnell *Chr. Nurt* II. III (1861) 276 A distempered or distemperate life

†**Diste·mperate,** *v Obs rare* [f ppl. stem of med L. *distemperāre*: see Distemper *v* [1]] *trans* To affect with distemper; to disorder, disease.

1547 Boorde *Brev Health* lxxiii 25 b, It doth signifye that the lunges be out of order, and dystemperated 1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 440 An extream inflammation and burning through all the parts of the body, which doth greatly distemperate and vex the same

†**Diste·mperately,** *adv Obs.* [f Distemperate *a.* + -ly [2]. (In 5 also *disatem-*, f. Attemperately)] In a distemperate manner: immoderately, intemperately, excessively.

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* XIX lii. (1495) 893 Hete and coldnesse passyth not dystemperately the fyrste gree 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg* 275/1 He wold not forbede them that wold edyffye yf that he sawe them not doo it dysatemperatly 1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* 49 Distemperatly hote. 1653 A. Wilson *Jas I*, 117 Not distemperately importuning them with Conjurations

Distemperature (diste·mpĕrătiŭr). Now *rare* and *arch.* [f med L. type **distemperātūra* (= OF. *destempreure*): cf Distemperate and Temperature] Distemperate or distempered condition.

1. A condition of the air or elements not properly tempered for human health and comfort; evil, deranged, or extreme 'temperature' (in the earlier sense of this word, including all atmospheric states); inclemency, unwholesomeness.

1531 Elyot *Gov* III XXVI, The temperature or distemperature of the regions 1584 Peele *Arraignm Paris* V, Woods Where neither storm nor suns distemperature Have power to hurt by cruel heat or cold 1638 Rawley tr *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 11 Surely their cloathing is excellent good against the distemperatures of the weather 1665 Sir T Herbert *Trav* (1677) 43 This distemperature by storms of Wind and Rain turns Summer into Winter 1677 Hale *Prim Orig Man.* II. IX. 214 The same distemperature of the Air that occasioned the Plague, occasioned also the infertility or noxiousness of the Soil 1860 Trench *Serm Westin Abb.* V 49 Henceforth exposed to the sharp and wintry blasts and all those distemperatures of the air.

2 Disordered or distempered condition of the 'humours', or of the body; disorder, ailment.

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* I II (1541) 3 To knowe the distemperature these sygnes folowyng wold be consydered 1582 Hester *Secr Phisorav* I I. 1 Sickneese or infirmitie is no other thyng then a distemperature of humours in the bodies of Creatures 1590 Shaks *Com Err* V 1 82 At her heeles a huge infectious troope Of pale distemperatures 1621 Burton *Anat Mel.* I II V III, This adventitious melancholy .. is caused by a hot and dry distemperature 1685 J Scott *Chr. Life* (1699) V 458 A distemperature of the brain, and blood and spirits 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp* s v, Suckers are another Distemperature of trees arising from the tree itself. 1863 Ld Lytton *Ring Amasis* II 14 The effects of watching and the distemperature of an over laboured brain.

3 Disturbance of mind or temper.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* To Rdr 9, I wote not what distemperature had kindled up a sorte of leawd loyterers against mee 1592 Shaks *Rom & Jul* II. III 40 Thou art vprous'd with some distemperature. 1633 Marmion *Fine Companion* IV VI, *Spr.* I hear she is run mad. *Aur* Is, and the cause of her distemperature Is the reproach you put upon her honour. 1741 Warburton *Div Legat.* II. 548 What I uttered through the distemperature of my passion 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* XXXVII, Durward found the latter in a state of choleric distemperature 1850 Browning *Easter Day* XXXIII. 8 A mere dream and distemperature

4. *transf.* and *fig* Derangement, disturbance, disorder (of society, the state, etc.). *arch.* or *Obs.*

1593 Drayton *Eclog* VIII 103 Since the Worlds distemp'rature is such. 1613–28 Daniel *Coll Hist. Eng.* (1626) 154 The distemperature of the time was such, as no sword could cure it 1615 J Stephens *Satyr Ess* 147 A curious clocke; which by the distemperature of one wheele, growes distempered in every one 1711 Shaftesb *Charac.* V. III (1737) III 321 In the present Distemperatures Partys are no good Registers of the Actions of the adverse Side.

5. Immoderateness, excess (esp of heat or cold; cf 1); excess in drinking or other indulgence, intemperateness, intemperance.

1572 J. Jones *Bathes Buckstone* 3b, Nothing better . Taketh away distemperature of heate then a dulce or pleasunt Bathe 1605 *Bloudy Bk* C, It shamed him not (after his distemperatures abroade) to bring queanes home with him 1630 *R Johnson's Kingd & Commw* 195 Princes following ill counsell and youthfull distemperature 1875 Lowell *Old Elm* Poet Wks 1890 IV 82 The track it left seems less of fire than light, Cold but to such as love distemperature.

Distempered (diste·mpĕrd), *ppl a*[1] [f Distemper *v.*[1] + -ed; perh immed. after OF. *destempré* immoderate, excessive, deranged, or med.L *distemperātus* Distemperate.]

†1. Of the weather, air, etc.: Not temperate; inclement; = Distemperate *a* 1 *Obs.*

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* XII 46 Considerynge the wynter that is alle dystempred. 1549 *Compl. Scot* VI 37 Situat maist comodiusly fra distemprit ayr ande corruppit infectione. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* XIV (1596) 241 They inhabit places distempered, where men become ill conditioned 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb* I. 4 Muse, leaue the wayward Mount to his distempred heate.

† 2 Of the bodily humours. = DISTEMPERATE 2 Hence, disturbed in humour, temper, or feelings; out of humour, vexed, troubled. *Obs*

1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. iii 21 Once more to day well met, distempered Lords 1631 WEEVER *Anc Fun Mon* 212 His hasty distempered humour would breed great troubles in the State. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad Pr* II 136 The happy attemperature of his distempered humour 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX 1131 From thus distemperd breast Adam. Speech intermitted thus to Eve renewd. 1762 CHURCHILL *Ghost* IV, Why should the distemper'd Scold Attempt to blacken Men?

3 Disordered, diseased, affected with a distemper. a. physically.

1440 *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.) 766 So sodenly All distemperyd and out of colour clene. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn* clii, I, sick withal. thither hied, a sad distempered guest, But found no cure. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat Things, Vitiated Sight* 271 When reading, she was fain to shut the distempered eye, and imploy only the other 1718 J CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos* (1730) I iv. § 2 Sick and distempered People. 1784 COWPER *Task* III 415 What is weak, Distempered, or has lost prolific powers, Impaired by age 1825 WALTERTON *Wand. S. Amer* II iii 192 The insects which have already formed a lodgement in the distempered tree

b. Mentally disordered, insane. Of persons (*obs* or *arch*); their brain, mind, fancy, feelings, actions, etc.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* II v § 7 Speeches uttered in heat of distempered affection 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Famine* v, Griefs without a noise. speak .. louder, then distemper'd fears. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiv 208 To a Distempered brain 1667 MILTON *P. L* IV 807 Distemperd, discontented thoughts. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) II 638 One Thomas, a distempered man was ordered to be sent to Bedlam for a madman. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 82 ¶ 9 The Lives of most Men are but distempered Dreams. 1727 SWIFT *Further Acc E Curll* Wks 1755 III i 161 His books, which his distempered imagination represented to him as alive 1805 WORDSW *Waggoner* IV 82 As if the Warbler Upbraided his distempered folly. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* XXII, There they seized him—a distempered man. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven* (1874) I XXV 285 The visions of a distempered fancy 1857 H. REED *Lect. Eng Poets* II XIV 166 The darkened and distempered genius of Byron

4 *transf* and *fig*. Disordered, deranged, distracted, out of joint

1605 SHAKS. *Mach* V ii 15 He cannot buckle his distempered cause Within the belt of Rule *a* 1628 PRESTON *Serm bef. his Majestie* (1630) 18 We are wont to lay aside cracked vessels, and distempered watches as unusefull 1649 BP REYNOLDS *Hosea* Ep 2 The difficulties under which this distempered Kingdom is now groaning 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig Nat.* I 17 Such an irregular distempered world. 1879 *Q. Rev* Apr. 414 Those distempered times.

† 5. Immoderate, inordinate, intemperate; = DISTEMPERATE 3 *Obs*

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald Irel* in Holinshed II. 152/2 Verie temperat and modest, seldome or neuer in anie distempered or extraordinarie choler 1644 LAUD *Wks* (1854) IV. 121 He must answer for his own distempered language. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 90 [He] died through distempered drinking

† 6. Of metal. Deprived of 'temper'. *Obs rare*

1796 PEARSON in *Phil Trans* LXXXVI 446 Common annealed, or distempered steel.

Hence **Diste·mperedly** *adv*; **Diste·mperedness.**

a 1639 W WHATELEY *Prototypes* II xxxiv. (1640) 181 We must pray to God for such a measure of wisedome and patience, that crosses may not work so distemperedly upon us. 1649 *St. Trials, J Lilburne* (R.), The distemperedness and invenomedness of spirit which is within you 1832 J WILSON in *Blackw Mag.* XXXI. 257 Nature will not suffer such eyes to look distemperedly on her works

† **Diste·mpered,** *ppl a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. DISTEMPER *v.*[2]]

1. Diluted; weakened or impaired by dilution.

(In quot. 1621 app. = Badly mixed or tempered. More or less influenced by DISTEMPERED *ppl a.*[1])

1621–31 LAUD *Serv Serm* (1847) 72 If it be laid with 'untempered', or 'distempered mortar', all will be naught 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* (ed. 2) 330 The Clove in the morne a pale greene, in the meridian a distempered red. 1743 *Lond & Country Brew* II (ed 2) 106 Great Quantities of distempered Beers, Ales, and other Liquors.

2. Painted in distemper

1769 *Dublin Mercury* 23 Sept 1/3 Colour rooms .. with fine blue or any other distempered colours

Diste·mperer. *rare.* [f DISTEMPER *v.*[2] + -ER [1]] One who paints in distemper.

1876 BROWNING *Pacchiarotto* 10 Our brave distemperer

Distempering see under DISTEMPER *v.*[1] and [2]

† **Diste·mperment.** *Obs* [f. DISTEMPER *v.*[1] + -MENT. (OF. had *destemprement* = *mélange*)] Distempered condition (of the air, or humours).

1582 HYSTER *Secr Phisic* III lxiii. 87 Indispositions that come through distemperment of humours 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves, Lusoria* XXIV. (1709) 584 Some sulphurous Spirit sent By the torne Air's distemperment.

† **Diste·mperure.** *Obs.* [a OF. *destemprure, -trempure* (Godef), ad. L type **distemperātūra*: see DISTEMPER *v.*[1] and -URE.] = DISTEMPERATURE

1. Distempered condition (of the elements, humours); = DISTEMPERATURE 1, 2.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 31 [In Paradise] here is noon distemperure [*nulla intemperies*].

2. Intemperance, immoderation; = DISTEMPERATURE 5

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks.* III 156 So, as temperure of iche bodily þing schulde norische a mon, distemperure þerinne may be calde glotonye

† **Diste·mpre,** *a Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *destempré* = L. *distemperātus* pa. pple] = DISTEMPERED.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV pr iii 121 Yif he be distempre and quakiþ for ire

Distenant (diste·nănt), *v* [DIS- 7 a] *trans* To deprive of a tenant or occupier So **Diste·nanted** *ppl. a.*, deprived of a tenant; unoccupied.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 8 Euerie vnder foot souldior had a distenanted tun, as Diogenes had his tub to sleepe in. 1876 FARRAR *Marlb Serm* XXII 211 The darkened and unspiritual intellect, may distenant creation of its God

Distend (diste·nd), *v* [ad. L *distend-ĕre* to stretch asunder or out, swell out, extend, f DIS- 1 + *tendĕre* to stretch. Cf. F. *distendre* (Paré, 16th c.) in sense 3]

† 1. *trans* To stretch asunder, stretch out, extend, to spread out at full length or breadth. *Obs*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 134 Mastik & þe white of an ey medlid togidere distende it vpon a cloop & leie it on þe place 1597 DANIEL *Civ Wars* III lxxx, As this sweet Prince distended lay 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt* 201 God comming from Heauen to take humane flesh, to distend his imperiall robe vpon man. 1703 T. N *City & C Purchaser* 11 Those which keeping precisely the same heighth, shall yet be distended, one 4th part longer 1834 *West Ind. Sketch Bk* I. 43 Like the alternate movement of the distended legs of a pair of compasses

fig. 1650 HOWELL tr *Giraffi's Hist Revolut Naples* 80 The Archbishop was very busie in distending the Capitulations of the people for an accord 1665 G. HALLIFAX *P della Valle's Trav E India* 126 The King's discourse. was distended to divers things

† b. To stretch or extend beyond measure; to strain; to draw out of joint, to rack *Obs rare.*

1599 A. M. tr *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 341/2 When anye mans Arme, or Legge is distended or else writhede. [Rendered 'out of ioynte' in the 'Exposition of wordes' on the flyleaf] 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Cock & Fox* 293 Stiff in denial, as the law appoints, On engines they distend their tortur'd joints

† 2 *intr.* To stretch out, extend; to spread out or abroad. *Obs*

1582 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* II. 135 Seauen rankes of Pikes which did distend in length from the vowarde to the rereward. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* (ed. 2) 330 Leaves long and small, distending into many branches

3. *trans. spec.* To stretch out any hollow thing, so as to enlarge its surface and capacity; to swell out or enlarge by pressure from within, as a bladder or an orifice with elastic sides, to expand, dilate by stretching.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 246 Giving her Children too much meat, that distended their stomacks 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* I 130 The Warmth distends the Chinks. — *Past.* IX. 41 May thy Cows their burden'd Bags distend 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat* II. 21 When persons are immediately killed by lightning, their lungs are found distended 1846 ELLIS *Islgn Marb* I. 164 The veins of their faces and legs seem distended.

transf. and *fig* 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th* IX 1932 How such ideas of th' Almighty's pow'r distend the thought Of feeble mortals! 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp* 558 To distend it into three bulky tomes

4. *intr.* To increase in bulk by internal stretching or swelling; to swell out, expand

1667 MILTON *P. L* I 573 Now his heart Distends with pride 1823 J BADCOCK *Dom Amusem* 135 The bladder will distend. 1835 W IRVING *Tour Prairies* 247, I could see his veins swell and his nostrils distend with indignation 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* III IV § 14 711 When wood distends on imbibition or contracts on dessication.

Hence **Diste·nding** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II XXIV, Two parted Walls .with wide distending space *Ibid* V li, Stuffe Fit for distending or compression. 1823 ELLIS *Mem. J. Gordon* 77 The distending force of the water

Distended (diste·nded), *ppl a* [f prec + -ED [1].] a Spread out or extended in space; spread abroad; stretched. b Dilated, expanded.

1597 DANIEL *Civ Wars* VI. xli, That mighty Familie, The faire distended stock of Nevils kind. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr* Pref. B ij b, I have, by the help of a distended wire, propagated the sound to a very considerable distance 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* III. 483 The still distended Udders 1795 COWPER *Needless Alarm* 43 The huntsman, with distended cheek, 'Gan make his instrument of music speak 1834 *West Ind Sketch Bk* II. 109 The boat resembled a huge sea-bird casting diamonds from its distended pinions 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 221 This enclosed in the distended envelope furnished by the ovule, is the pea.

Hence **Diste·ndedly** *adv*, in a distended or extended manner; extendedly.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II XVIII 121 A pinch taken with a dainty finger and thumb, the other three fingers distendedly bent

Diste·nder. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ER [1].] One who distends; an expander.

1831 *Examiner* 4/1 Not a retailer, even of anecdotes, he is a distender of them.

† **Diste·ndible,** *a Obs* Also 7 -able. [f. as prec + -IBLE] Capable of being distended; distensible.

1672 *Phil Trans* VII 5137 The Veins only of plants being the parts probably distendable. 1732 *Hist Litteraria* III 350 Distendible, and ductile under the Hammer.

Distensibility (distensibi·liti). [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being distensible; capability of being distended or stretched asunder.

1757 PARSONS in *Phil Trans* L. 355 As to the integuments and membranes of the body, their great distensibility is well known 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat* I 66/1 Qualities of distensibility and contractility 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract Hygiene* (ed 3) 408 India rubber cloth loses in part its distensibility in very cold countries

Distensible (diste·nsĭb'l), *a* [f. L *distens-* ppl stem of *distend-ĕre* to DISTEND + -IBLE] Capable of being distended or dilated by stretching

1828 in WEBSTER 1836–9 TODD *Cycl Anat* II 590/1 The tendinous zones are distensible 1858 CARPENTER *Veg Phys* § 110 The bark is sufficiently distensible to admit of the increase of the stems 1881 GUNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII 654/1 (*Ichthyol*) A wide gullet and distensible stomach.

† **Diste·nsile,** *a Obs. rare.* [f as prec. + -ILE, on L. type **tensil-is*] = DISTENSIBLE.

1738 STUART *Muscular Motion* II 27 in *Phil. Trans* XL. If the vessel be distensile, it will distend it *Ibid.* III 48 Carried on in extensile and distensile blood-vessels.

Distension (diste·nʃən) Also 7–9 -tion. [ad. L *distensiōn-em*, var. of *distentiōn-em*, n of action from *distendĕre* to DISTEND, perh immed a. F. *distension* (14th c in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. The action of distending; distended condition; expansion by stretching or swelling out

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 239 If a horse be weary, it is not safe to let him drinke .. except he first stale; for in such cases followeth distention 1625 CROOKE *Body of Man* 77 Able to containe or keepe downe windie distensions 1748 HARTLEY *Observ Man* I 36 All great Distentions are attended with Pain for a considerable time. 1802 PALEY *Nat Theol* V § 5 (1819) 160 Tubes kept in a state of perpetual distention by the fluid they enclose 1850 B. TAYLOR *El Dorado* XXII. (1862) 215 The large sails motionless in their distension

2 The action of stretching longitudinally, straightening out, or placing at full length; extension; straining, racking. Now *Obs* or *rare*

a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Double Marriage* III iii, The rack has spoil'd her; the distensions of those parts have stopp'd all fruitfulness 1671 FLAVEL *Fount Life* XXVI 79 A Reference to the Distention of all his Members upon the Tree 1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) V. 1 230 The alternate distension and contraction of the line

† b. Stretching asunder or apart *Obs. rare.*

1624 WOTTON *Archit* (1672) 36 Our Legges do labour more in Elevation then in Distention

Distensive (diste·nsiv), *a rare* [f L *distens-* ppl. stem + -IVE.] Capable of distending or being distended; distensible.

1836 SMART, *Distensive*, that may be distended 1846 WORCESTER, *Distensive*, that distends or may be distended

† **Diste·nt,** *sb Obs* [ad L *distentus* (*u*-stem) a stretching out, distending, f ppl stem of *distendĕre* to DISTEND] Stretching out; out-stretched extent, distension; breadth

1613–18 DANIEL *Coll Hist Eng* (1626) 34 The wide distent of these tumors, fed from many secret veines 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. V § 4 The fronts of the two Armies were so vnequall in distent 1624 WOTTON *Archit* in *Relig* (1672) 32 [To] be distended one fourteenth part which addition of distent will confer much to their Beauty. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 6 Poland is of very vast distent

Distent (diste·nt), *ppl a* [ad L *distent-us*, pa. pple of *distendĕre*. Commonly used as a pa. pple, = DISTENDED, on the analogy of such contracted pa. pples. as *sent, spent*]

† 1. Stretched out at full length or breadth; extended. *Obs*

1590 SPENSER *F Q* II vii 5 Great heapes of gold that never could be spent; Of which some were rude owre others were new driven, and distent Into great Ingowes and to wedges square 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* II. 296 (MS.) Thus murmur'd Earth's first-born Distent upon the ground.

2 Expanded by stretching, swollen out.

1605 DRAYTON *Man in Moon* (R.), The bright Latona, her womb distent, With the great burden that by Jove she bare. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 145 The big clouds with vernal showers distent. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 360 Nostrils now distent, now contracted

† **Diste·nt,** *v Obs* [f L *distent-* ppl stem of *distendĕre*] = DISTEND. (Perhaps only in pa pple *distented* = prec.)

1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* V 72 The intrels .distented, or retched out by the thynges contened *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens* III 1 App (1734) 64 When the Stomach is moderately distented *Ibid.* The Blood-vessels of the Brain being filled and distented *Ibid* XI 255. *c* 1720 *Collect Misc Lett fr Mrs Jrnl.* (1722) II 19 Bee's distented Thigh

Distention, var form of DISTENSION.

Dister. see DISTERR *v.*

† **Diste·rminate,** *v. Obs* [f L. *disterminātus* ppl. stem of *disterminare* to mark off by boundaries, f DIS- 1 + *terminare* to bound, mark off: see TERMINATE *v.*] *trans* To separate as a boundary does; to divide by a boundary; to bound, divide. Hence **Diste·rminating** *ppl a.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 8 [The sands] clearely quitted, disterminated, and relegated themselues from his [the sea's] inflated capriciousnesse of playing the Dictator ouer them 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 441 This noble Rhene the fairest riuer of all Germany, which it disterminateth from France. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* Introd (1674) 13/1 A ridge of Hills .. disterminating Colchis from Armenia. 1676 BOYLE

New Exp I in *Phil Trans* XI 786 Whether some such Æthereal Fluid insinuated itself between our two Liquors, and made the Disterminating surface more specular

† **Diste·rminate,** *a Obs rare* [ad L *distermināt-us*, pa pple. of *disterminārе* see prec, of which it is also used as pa pple. for *disterminated*] Separated, marked off, divided.

1615 Chapman *Odyss* x 106 The Læstrigonian state, That bears her ports so far disterminate 1624 Bp Hall *Peacemaker* 1 §3 (R) There is one and the same church of Christ, however far disterminate in places however differing in rites and circumstances of worship 1671 *True Nonconf.* 122 There can be nothing more clearly disterminat

† **Disterminа·tion.** *Obs.* [ad L. *disterminātiōn-em*, n of action f *disterminārе* · see prec] Separation as by boundaries; division.

1647 Hammond *Power Keys* v 117 This turning out of the Church, this Church-banishment, or distermination 1657 Reeve *God's Plea* 133 Our discrepancy and distermination in good things is such, that it hath pained the community.

† **Diste·rmine,** *v Obs rare* — ° [ad. L. *distermin-āre* to Disterminate, after *determine*]

1623 Cockeram, *Disterminе*, to diuide, to separate

† **Diste·rr,** *v. Obs. rare* [f. Dis- 7 c + L. *terr-a* land. Cf. It *desterrare*, OF. *desterrer* (11th c in Hatz -Darm) 'to take out of the ground' (Cotgr.), mod.F. *déterrer*, formerly also, 'to deprive of land or country'.] *trans.* To banish from one's country, to exile. (Only in Howell.)

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I 1 xxiv, The Moors, whereof many thousands were disterr'd and banished hence to Barbary *Ibid* I iii xxxii, The Jews..were all disterred and exterminated [from Spain]

† **Diste·st,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f Dis- 4 + L. *testāre, -ārī* to call to witness, f *testis* witness] *trans.* To undo or discredit the testimony of; to deprive of the right of being received in testimony

1647 N Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng* 1. xiii 41 Æthelstan's Law gave it [power of sentence] and upon conviction. distested the delinquents Oath for ever

Disteyne, obs forms of Destiny, Distain

† **Distha·tch,** *v. Obs nonce-wd.* [Dis- 7 a] *trans.* To deprive of thatch (in quot. *fig*)

1654 Gayton *Pleas Notes* III x 141 Two Ancient Reverend Men, had almost disthatch'd their Faces

Disthene (di sþīn). *Min.* [mod f. Gr. δι-, Di-[2] twice + σθένος strength Named by Hauy, 1801, from its different electrical properties in two different directions] A synonym of Cyanite 1.

1808 T Allan *Names Min.* 26 *c* 1865 Livingstone in Chambliss *Livingstone & Stanley* x 189 Great masses of kyanite or disthene 1868 Dana *Min* 375

Disthrone (disþrōu n), *v.* [f. Dis- 7 c + Throne *sb.*] *trans.* To remove from the throne; to Dethrone. Also *fig.*

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* 1 vi 615 Our rebellious Flesh, whose rest-less Treason Strives to dis-throne and to dis-scepter Reason. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor* 1197 Thrasibulus .. was disthroned and driven out of his dominions. 1666 J Smith *Old Age* To Rdr (ed 2) 4 Nothing can possibly disthrone them 1876 Geo Eliot *Dan Der* III xxvi, To be a queen disthroned is not so hard as some other down-stepping.

Hence **Disthro·nement,** dethronement.

1883 *Hom Monthly* Oct 36

† **Disthro·nize,** *v. Obs* [f. Dis- 6 + Throne *sb* + -ize. Cf *enthronize*] = prec

1583 Stubbes *Anat Abus* II (1882) 60 That will go about to disthronize the mightie God . of his regall throne. 1590 Spenser *F Q* II x. 44 1615 T Adams *Blache Devill* 45 Man is by Christ advanced to that place whence God disthronized him. 1689 *Def. Liberty agst Tyrants* 74 Kings convinced of loose Intemporancy were disthronized

Distich (di·stik), *sb.* Forms: 6–7 **distichon**, **distiche**, 6–8 **distick**, 7 **distique**, **dystick**, 7–9 **distic**, 6– **distich**. Pl. **distichs** (di stiks) (also 7–8 **distiches**). [ad. L. *distichon*, a. Gr. δίστιχον distich, couplet (neut of δίστιχος adj.: see next), f. δι- (Di-[2]) + στίχος row, line of verse At first used in the Lat. form. The pl *distiches* app. points to an obs pronunciation di·stitʃ] A couple of lines of verse, usually making complete sense, and (in modern poetry) riming; a couplet.

1553 Becon *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 117* There is a godly Distichon fathered on S Hierome 1566 Drant *Horace* To Rdr 3 Accordinge to the tenour of this distichon. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III 1206/2 Master Abraham Hartwell glanceth in a distich or twaine at the effect hereof 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 284 A distichon engraven on her tombe. 1642 Milton *Apol Smect* (1851) 292 Neither had I ever read the hobbling distick which he means. 1647 Ward *Simp Cobler* 45, I shall compose halfe a dozen distichs. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No 43 ₱ 9 From among many other Distiches no less to be quoted on this Account, I cannot but recite the two following Lines 1788 Burns *Let to W Dunbar* 7 Apr., I have scarcely made a single distich since I saw you. 1891 Driver *Introd Lit. O T* (1892) 341 By far the greater number of verses in the poetry of the Old Testament consist of Distichs

Distich (di·stik), *a. rare* [ad. L *distich-us*, a. Gr. δίστιχος of two rows, of two verses: see prec] Arranged in two rows, = Distichous

1788 Jas Lee *Introd Bot* (ed 4) 182 *Distich*, in two Rows, when the Branches are produced in a horizontal Situation. 1805–17 R. Jamieson *Char Min.* (ed. 3) 211 Distic, when in a similar prism two rows of facets are arranged around each base 1852 Th Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* I xv 477 A fine gramineous plant with distich leaves

Distichal (di stikăl), *a* (*sb*) [f. L *distichus* (see prec.) + -al]

1. *Pros* Pertaining to, or of the form of, a distich, consisting of two lines of verse

1778 Bp Lowth *Transl Isa* Prelim Diss 1 The regular form of the Stanzas, chiefly Distichal, and the Parallelism of the Lines, were excellently well suited to this purpose 1847 Sir T D Lauder in *Tait's Mag* XIV 656 There exist numerous distichal prognostications 1895 *Q Rev* Jan 132 A distichal rhyme

2. *Zool* Applied to certain joints in the 'arm' of a crinoid; also as *sb.*: see quot 1888

1879 P H Carpenter in *Trans Linn Soc, Zool* II 1 21 The distichal radii represent the primary arms of *Comatula* and *Pentacrinus* *Ibid* 24 Three distichals composing each primary arm and bearing the brachials directly 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 572 If the arms [of a Crinoid] branch twice, the joints between the first and second places of division are known as distichals; if thrice, the joints between the second and third places of division are designated palmars

‖ **Distichiasis** (distikəi ăsis). *Path* [mod L, f. *distichia*, a. Gr διστιχία a double row, f. δίστιχος (see Distich)] A malformation in which the eyelid has a double row of eyelashes

[1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Distichia*, a double Row of Hairs on the Eye-Lids] 1875 H Walton *Dis Eye* 673 The name of distichiasis has been given to this ideal state

Distichic (disti kik), *a.* [f. Gr. δίστιχ-ον Distich + -ic.] = Distichal *a.* 1.

1882–3 Schaff *Encycl Relig Knowl* III 1955 A closed train of thought which is unrolled after the distichic and tristichic ground-form of the rhythmical period

Distichous (di stikəs), *a* [f. L *distich-us* adj (see Distich) + -ous.] Disposed in two opposite rows; having parts so disposed, two-ranked; formerly, sometimes = dichotomous; *spec.* in *Bot.* arranged (alternately) in two vertical ranks on opposite sides of the axis, as in the glumes and grains of barley; in *Entom.* applied to antennæ having the joints similarly arranged.

1753 Chambers *Cycl Supp* s v. *Stalk*, If it [the stalk] part into two series of branches, it is expressed by the term *distichous* 1819 *Mem. Sir J E. Smith* (1832) II. 250 Perfectly distichous leaves. 1828 Stark *Elem Nat Hist* I 127 Tail round at its base, distichous at the extremity. 1839–47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III 264/2 Having the hairs of the tail distichous 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 69 Distichous flowers in a leafy spike. 1870 Bentley *Bot* 137 A second variety of arrangement of alternate leaves is called distichous or two-ranked.

Hence **Di stichously** *adv*

1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E Bord* I. 220 The spike is sometimes compound and distichously branched 1870 Hooker *Stud Flora* 305 Statice, Sea-lavender spikelets, which are alternately distichously or secundly arranged. 1881 Bentham in *Jrnl. Linn Soc.* XVIII 325 The leaves are distichously imbricate on the short stem

Distil, distill (distil), *v.* Inflect **distilled, -illing.** Forms. 4–5 **distille**, 5–6 **destylle**, **dystyll**, 6 **distyll**, 6–7 **destil(l**, 5– **distill**, 7– **distil.** [ad. L. *distillārе*, more correctly *dēstillārе* to drip or trickle down, drop, distil, f De- I + *stillārе* to drop: cf F. *distiller* (14th c. in Littré) = Pr. *distillar*, Sp *destilar*, It. *distillare.*]

1 *intr.* To trickle down or fall in minute drops, as rain, tears, to issue forth in drops or in a fine moisture; to exude.

c 1400 Maundev (Roxb) vii 26 Þe liquour þat distilles oute of þe braunches 1430 Lydg *Chron Troy* I vi, Her teares on her chekes twayne Full pyteously gan to destylle. 1514 Barclay *Cyt & Uplondyshm* (Percy Soc) p lxxii, The sweat distilling with droppes aboundaunt 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 258 [He] hath caused holy oyle to distyll out of yº bones of his sayntes 1612 Capt. Smith *Map Virginia* 7 Mountaines, from whence distill innumerable sweet and pleasant springs 1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 272 Fetch water out of the Seas..to distill in silver showers upon the face of the whole Earth. 1704 Pope *Windsor For* 54 Soft showers distill'd, and suns grew warm in vain. 1742 Fielding *J Andrews* I xi, A thousand tears distilled from the lovely eyes of Fanny. 1810 Southey *Kehama* XI v, The wine which from yon wounded palm Fills yonder gourd, as slowly it distills 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* v (1856) 36 Water distilled in drops over the rocks

b. To pass or flow gently Chiefly *fig.*

1609 Bible (Douay) *Dan.* ix 11 The malediction hathe distilled upon us . because we have sinned. 1611 Bible *Deut.* xxxii 2 My speach shall distill as the deaw 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* I 332 Words, sweet as honey, from his lips distill'd 1830 Sir R. Grant *Hymn, 'O worship the King'* iv, Thy bountiful care sweetly distils in the dew and the rain *a* 1853 Robertson *Serm* Ser III xxi. 281 The wisdom will distil in honeyed sweetness.

† c. To melt into, or become dissolved in, *tears*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV 491 (519) This Troylus in teris gan distille. *c* 1400 *Test. Love* I Chaucer's Wks. (1561) 287 a/1 With that I gan in teares to distill.

d. To drip or be wet *with.*

1714 Gay *Trivia* III 50 Till their arm'd Jaws distill with Foam and Gore 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* XVII 72 See his jaws distil with smoking gore 1816 T L Peacock *Headlong Hall* VIII, Till his face distils with perspiration

2. *trans.* To let fall or give forth in minute drops, or in a vapour which condenses into drops.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 265 Boile hem in a double vessel, & distille it in his eere flaisch [= tepidus] 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. clviii 147 Hir eyen dystylled dropes of blode. 1509 Hawes *Joyf Med* IX. (Arb) 72 The dewe of Joye . Dystylled is nowe from the rose so red 1601 Holland *Pliny* II 272 If by way of embrochation it be distilled from aloft vpon the head in a more thin and liquid substance 1667 Milton *P. L* v 56 His dewie locks distill'd Ambrosia. 1692 Ray *Dissol World* 250 Trees do destil Water apace when Clouds or Mists hang about them 1697 Dryden *Virg Past* VIII 74 Fat Amber let the Tamarisk distill 1758 J. S *Le Dran's Observ Surg* (1771) 231, I distilled a few Drops of *Bals. Viride* into it [the Wound] 1878 Huxley *Physiogr* 53 The dew is distilled more abundantly upon the grass than upon the gravel

3 *transf.* and *fig.* To give forth or impart in minute quantities, to infuse; † to instil.

1393 Gower *Conf* I 3 A gentil herte his tonge stilleth, That it malice noue distilleth Butt pleyse *c* 1480 *Crt of Love* 23 Thy sugar droppes sweet of Helicon Distil in me, thou gentle Muse, I pray 1577 Fenton *Gold Epist.* 123 They shoulde haue distilled into their youth, doctrine, and rules of direction 1630 Sanderson *Serm* II 253 Solomon .. had this truth early distilled into him by both his parents 1665 Walton *Life Hooker* in *H's Wks* (1888) I 36 There was distilled into the minds of the common people such venomous and turbulent principles 1841 Myers *Cath Th.* III xxvii 102 Distilling healing virtue into bitter waters. *a* 1881 Rossetti *Rose Mary* III 13 She felt the slackening frost distil Through her blood the last ooze dull and chill.

4. To subject to the process of distillation; to vaporize a substance by means of heat, and then condense the vapour by exposing it to cold, so as to obtain the substance or one of its constituents in a state of concentration or purity Primarily said of a liquid, the vapour of which when condensed is again deposited in minute drops of pure liquid; but extended also to the volatilizing of solids, the products of which may be gaseous See Distillation 3.

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R.* IV vii (1495) 90 Yf bloode be sodde and dystylled, therof we maye make talowe and grees 1471 Ripley *Comp Alch* III vii in Ashm (1652) 140 The Water .. Looke thou dystyll. 1577 B Googe *Heresbach's Husb* IV (1586) 192 The water of the herbe steeped in White Wine, and destilled therewithal. 1787 Winter *Syst Husb* 339 To distill a sufficient quantity of water 1812–6 J Smith *Panorama Sc & Art* II 80 Water when distilled, is every where of the same specific gravity. 1854 Ronalds & Richardson *Chem. Technol* (ed 2) I 157 Hill's process consists in distilling peat in the same way as wood 1878 Huxley *Physiogr* 73 If it is required to distil a liquid, the liquid is evaporated in a boiler, and the vapour conducted to the condenser, where it becomes sufficiently cooled to be deposited in drops .. Fresh water is thus being constantly distilled from the briny ocean.

b To extract the essence of (a plant, etc.) by distillation; to obtain an extract of.

c 1400 Maundev (1839) v 51 Some destyllen Clowes. 1590 Shaks *Mids N* I 1 76 Earthlier happie is the Rose distil'd Then that which withering on the virgin thorne, Growes, liues, and dies in single blessednesse. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Praise* IV, An herb destill'd, and drunk. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No 51 ₱ 4 The ladies .. begged me to excuse some large sieves of leaves and flowers for they intended to distill them. 1825 J Neal *Bro Jonathan* III. 433 Of the hellish herbs .. that she hath distilled for us

c. To transform or convert (*into* something) by distillation. Also *fig*

a 1636 Ben Jonson *Sad Shepherd* I. ii, Two souls Distilled into kisses through our lips, Do make one spirit of love. 1792 J Belknap *New Hampsh* III 205 Two or three vessels in a year would bring home molasses to be distilled into rum 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser II *Conf Drunkard*, Draughts of wine which are to be distilled into airy breath to tickle vain auditors 1847 Emerson *Poems, Day's Ration* Wks. (Bohn) I 482 All he distils into sidereal wine.

d. *absol* To perform distillation.

1611 Shaks *Cymb* I v. 13 Hast thou not learn'd me how To make Perfumes? Distill? Preserue? 1800 tr *Lagrange's Chem* II 403 Separate the salt, and distil at a gentle heat. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem Org. Bodies* 18 If we substitute 6 parts of alcohol for the 4 parts of water and distil, we obtain formic ether

e. *fig.* To extract the quintessence of; to concentrate, purify.

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 142 This man is very charie over that one remaining, and distilleth all other devises rather than set finger to that string 1601 Cornwallyes *Ess* XII (1632) Time hath distild our bloods. 1873 H Spencer *Stud. Sociol* x 267 Men who are distilled into the House of Commons, and then redistilled into the Ministry 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec 830 We want a removable Secretary for school works, not a committee, which is only the public meeting over again, a little distilled

f To drive (a volatile constituent) *off* or *out* by distillation Also *fig*

1641 French *Distill.* IV (1651) 105 Distill off the Water till no more will distill. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem* II 225 If nitric acid be distilled from off this matter, you will obtain oxalic acid 1874 L Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) II v 150 To make a Wycherley you must distil all the poetry out of a Fletcher 1883 T. P. Teale *Econ Coal* 18 The coal as the volatile parts are distilled out, becomes a mass of red coke

5. To obtain, extract, produce, or make, by distillation.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb) vii. 26 Þe licour þat es distilled of þam þai sell in steed of bawme 1599 H Buttes *Dyets dre Dinner* B v, Strawberrie-water . rudely distilled, betwixt two platters, and not in a limbeck 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav* 150 They have Arack or Usquebagh, distilled from Dates or Rice 1774 Pennant *Tour Scotl* II 1772, 165 A great quantity of whiskey is distilled 1830 M. Donovan *Dom Econ* I. 43 Sir James Ware supposes that ardent spirit was distilled in Ireland earlier than in England

b *fig*

1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, IV i 5 There is some soule of goodnesse in things euill, Would men obseruingly distill it out *c* 1600 SHAKS *Sonn* CXIX 2 What potions haue I drunk of Siren teares, Distill'd from limbecks foul as hell within 1606 — *Tr & Cr* I iii 350 A man distill'd Out of our Vertues 1793 *Chron in Spirit Pub Jrnls* (1799) I 177 Books and papers were seized, that treason might be distilled out of them 1830 TENNYSON *Somn to J M K* 6 Old saws, Distill'd from some worm-canker'd homily. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom Emp* (1865) III. xvii 34 The essence which the wisest of the Romans had distilled from the records of Greek philosophy

6 *intr* To become vaporized and then condensed into liquid; to undergo distillation; to drop, pass, or condense from the still. *To distil over* to pass over in the form of vapour which again condenses into a liquid.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 195 Make a fier aboute þe pott þat is aboue þe erþe & þere wole distille oile into þe pott þat is binepe 1471 RIPLEY *Comp Alch* III vi in Ashm (1652) 140 Than Oyle and Water wyth Water shall dystyll 1641 FRENCH *Distill* i. (1651) 35 The oyle which first distils . must be kept a part. 1812 SIR H DAVY *Chem Philos* 265 The acid distills unaltered at 248° Fahrenheit 1853 W GREGORY *Inorg Chem.* (ed. 3) 104 At this strength the acid distils over unchanged 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 73 The liquid . distils over in a state of purity

fig 1625 BACON *Ess., Religion* (Arb) 425 The outward Peace of the Church, Distilleth into Peace of Conscience

†7. *trans.* To melt, dissolve (*lit.* and *fig*) *Obs*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* Editor's Pref, My lord, distilde by kynde nature Through besy age . To such waykenesse he myght no more endure, But feel so in his grave 1605 SYLVESTER *Dialog upon Troubles* x, Melt thee, distill thee, turne to wax or snow. *a* 1719 ADDISON (J), Swords by the lightning's subtle force distill'd And the cold sheath with running metal fill'd

[Cf SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 204 *Qq* destilled, *Fol* bestil'd]

†**Disti·l, disti·ll,** *sb. Obs.* [f. prec.] A vessel used in distillation, a still.

1822 BLWICK *Ment.* 74 Jars, retorts and distils

†**Disti·l-house.** *Obs.* [f. stem of DISTIL *v.*] A house constructed for the business of distilling, a distilling-house.

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No 1686/4 In Old-street is a very convenient Distill-House to be Lett. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6202/4 A Distill-House, and Backs for working Mollosses 1790 J B MORETON *West India Isl.* 55 The generality . think attention to the distill house a menial part of plantership. 1807 tr *Goede's Trav.* III 77 Distil houses for brandy and other spirits

Distillable (distɪ·lăb'l), *a* (*sb.*) [f. DISTIL *v* + -ABLE; cf. F *distillable* (16th c in Littré).]

A. *adj.* Capable of being distilled (*lit* and *fig*).

1611 COTGR., *Distillable*, distillable, fit or apt to be distilled *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* II 225 (R) Much of the obtained liquor coming from the distillable concretes. 1837 *Penny Cycl* IX. 24/2 Distillable alcohol 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I iii. (1872) 91 Two octavos; stray copies of which . may one day become distillable into a drop of History

†B. *sb.* Something that may be distilled. *Obs.*

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol Chym.* 163 Which gives, amongst other distillables, that fetid empyreumatick oyl.

Distillage (distɪ·lĕdʒ). *rare.* [f as prec. + -AGE 3.] The process or product of distilling

1877 LANIER *Poems, Stirrup cup* 5 David to thy distillage went

†**Disti·llant,** *a Obs. rare* [a. F. *distillant*, pr. pple. of *disteller*, or ad. L. *distillānt-em*, pr. pple of *distillāre* to DISTIL.] Distilling.

1549 *Compl Scot* VII 70 Vithout mony salt teyris distillant doune fra hyr piteous ene. 1606 J. HYND *Etiosto Libdinovo* 56 Watering the garden .. of her face with deaw from his distillant eyes

Distillate (distɪ·lĕt), *sb.* [ad. L. *distillāt-us*, pa. pple. of *distillāre*] That which is distilled (see DISTIL *v.* 5), a product of distillation.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1869 E A. PARKES *Pract Hygiene* (ed 3) 44 If the water be distilled, and if the distillate be tested for ammonia 1869 *Advocate* 15 Dec., The more rapidly the distillate is sent over the better it will be 1887 *Daily News* 25 Jan 2/7 For the purposes of producing coal-tar distillates 1888 B W RICHARDSON *Son of a Star* III viii 135 Their drink is the pure distillate of the skies.

Distillation (distɪlē·ʃən). Also 6–8 destillation. [ad L *dē-, distillātiōn-em*, n of action f. *dē-, distillāre* to DISTIL; cf F. *distillation* (15th c in Hatz.-Darm.)] The action of distilling or fact of being distilled

1. The action of falling or flowing down drop by drop, gentle dropping or falling (*lit* and *fig*)

14— in *Pol Rel & L. Poems* (1866) 112 My blode alle spilt by distillacion 1623 COCKERAM, *Distillation*, a dropping 1694 F BRAGGE *Disc Parables* I 4 This seed thus sown, is water'd with the dews of heaven, with the distillations of the Divine grace and blessing 1833 CHALMERS *Const Man* (1835) I iv 181 Cause distillation within the soul of the waters of bitterness

†2. *Path.* A defluxion of rheum; a catarrh. *Obs*

1533 ELYOT *Cast Helthe* (1541) 78a, Destyllation is a droppynge downe of a lyquyde mater out of the head, and fallynge eyther in to the mouth, or in to the nosethrilles, or in to the eyes. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* CCXII (1636) 217 Distillations from the head, commonly called rheumes 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 270 The Horse is subject unto the distillation in his throat or parts thereabout 1748 tr *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 283 If the neck suffers by a Destillation or Defluxion of Humours. *a* 1755 G WEST *Triumphs Gout* (Seager), Though th' obstructed pores the struggling vapour and bitter distillation force their way

3 The action of converting any substance or constituent of a substance into vapour by means of heat, and of again condensing this by refrigeration into the liquid form, by means of an alembic, retort and receiver, or a still and refrigeratory, the extraction of the spirit, essence, or essential oil of any substance by the evaporation and condensation of its liquid solution; and, in a more generalized sense, the operation of separating by means of fire, and in closed vessels, the volatile parts of any substance from the fixed parts, in order to the collection of the products.

As shown by the etymology, the original application is to substances of which the distillates are condensed drop by drop into the liquid form; whether for the purpose of extracting the more volatile part of a substance, or of concentrating or purifying a volatile substance such as water by freeing it from matter held in suspension or solution When no more heat is applied than just suffices to cause the liquid to pass over in drops, the process is called *cold distillation Dry* or *destructive distillation*, the decomposition of a substance by strong heat in a retort, and the collection of the volatile matters evolved, as in the destructive distillation of coal in gas-making *Fractional distillation*, separation of two or more volatile [illegible] points, so that they pass [illegible] can be collected separately. *Destructive distillation*, distillation with decomposition of the substance distilled, as in the distillation of coal, wood, etc., to obtain products not originally present, or present in much smaller quantity, in the substance distilled. *Dry distillation*, destructive distillation. *Fractional distillation*, separation of two or more volatile substances by distillation, so that they pass over at different temperatures and can be collected separately. *Wet distillation*, distillation of a liquid from a less volatile in order afterwards *Distillation by descent* (*per descensum*), in *Old Chem.*, the name given to a method in which the fire was applied above, and the distillate drawn off beneath (see DESCEND). In opposition to this, the ordinary method was called *distillation by ascent* (*per ascensum*)

1393 GOWER *Conf* II. 86 First of the distillation Forth with the congelation, Solucion, discention. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* Prol, I have chosen the booke of distyllacyon of waters 1559 MORWYNG *Evonymi* I Destillation, not distillation (as lerned doe write) is the drawing forthe of a thinner and purer humor out of a juise 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 99 The power of Heat is best perceived in Distillations, which are performed in close Vessels and Receptacles 1673 RAY *Journ Low C* 66 The Chymical examination of these Waters by Destillation 1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist* (1776) I 169 How far. it [water] may be brought to a state of purity by distillation, is unknown. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr Hutton Th* 34 The products obtained by the distillation of the common bituminous coal. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl* (ed 2) 73 A considerable trade in the distillation of whisky. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc Brit. Empire* (1854) I 387 This is one of the counties in which illicit distillation was most prevalent 1869 ROSCOE *Elem Chem* 47 All fresh water on the earth's surface has been derived from the ocean by a vast process of distillation 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed 7) II 48 Distillation consists in the conversion of any substance into vapour, in a vessel so arranged that the vapours are condensed again and collected in a vessel apart.

1683 ROBINSON in *Ray's Corr* (1848) 137 Pitch is got from the Pinus by a kind of distillation *per descensum* 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v., Distillation is twofold 1°, *Per ascensum*, by ascent 2°, *Per descensum*, by descent, when the matter which is to be distilled is below the fire. 1831 T. P JONES *Conversv. Chem* XXVIII 281 When organized substances are decomposed at a red heat in close vessels, the process is called destructive distillation. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem Chem* 317 It occurs in the dry distillation of wood, forming about one per cent. of the aqueous distillate. 1875 *Ure's Dict Arts* (ed 7) II. 48 In most cases of destructive distillation the bodies operated upon are solid, and the products liquid or gaseous; it is then called *dry distillation* 1895 *Times* 19 Jan. 4/5 Our coal-gas up to the present time . obtained by destructive distillation of coal, hydrocarbon oils, or other organic substances

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1835 ARNOLD *Let* in Stanley *Life & Corr* (1844) I. vii 425 The books of Livy relate to a time so uninteresting, that it is hard even to extract a value from them by the most complete distillation. 1837 EMERSON *Nat., Amer Schol* Wks (Bohn) II 177 In proportion to the completeness of the distillation, so will the purity and imperishableness of the product be 1894 J RODWAY *Guiana Forest* iv 76 Intermittent distillation [of perfume] is almost general in the white flowers of the tropics

4. *concr.* The product of distilling: a That which distils or forms by distilling (see sense 1). b. A distillate (*obs.*).

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W* III v 115 And then to be stopt in like a strong distillation with stinking Cloathes *c* 1600 — *Sonn* v, Were not summers distillation left A liquid prisoner pent in walls of glasse 1626 R C *Times' Whistle* I. 57 The sunnes kinde heat, heavens fruitful distillation 1678 R. R[USSELL] *Geber* II. I. IV XIII. 119 Under that end of the Filter must be set another Vessel to receive the Distillation. 1746 HARVEY *Rep Flower Garden* (1818) 88 What a sovereign restorative are these cooling distillations of the night

c. *fig.* The extract, abstract; the refined or concentrated essence

1649 MILTON *Eikon* i (1847) 280/1 Among .. all those numberless volumes of their theological distillations 1846 GROTE *Greece* I XVI (1862) I 334 The narrative of Thucydides is a mere extract and distillation from their incredibilities. 1868 MILMAN *St Paul's* IX. 228 That liturgy the distillation, as it were, and concentration, of all the orisons which have been uttered in the name of Christ

†**Disti·llative,** *a. Obs rare*—°. [f. L *distillāt-* ppl stem (see DISTIL) + -IVE] = DISTILLATORY *a.* Hence **Disti·llatively** *adv.*, by way of distillation, drop by drop

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 677 Liquor that will distillatively delabe.

†**Disti·llator.** *Obs* Also 6 -our [agent-n in L form f *distillāre* to DISTIL, cf F. *distillateur* (16th c)] One who distils; a distiller.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 101b, The vapour may be annoyance to the Distillatour 1644 J GOODWIN *Innoc Triumph* (1645) 92 The most generous lees, which gratifie their Distillator with the best strong waters 1659 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 59 The Empire had no need of a distillator, but rather of a good Operatour, to act power fully

Distillatory (distɪ·lătŏri), *a.* and *sb* [f L. type **distillātōri-us, -um*, f *distillāre*: see -ORY. Perh after F *distillatoire* (Paré, 16th c)]

A. *adj* Pertaining to, or employed in, distillation

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 164 a, This poure into the distyllatory ye bodie 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho* III 9 Some distillatorie vessell 1632 R H *Arraignm Whole Creature* XIII § 1 171 Water, Wine, Milke, Distillatory waters 1727 BRADLEY *Fam Dict* s v *Distillation of oil*, The Copper-Vessel being thus plac'd in the Furnace, fit to its Canal or distillatory Vessel the Recipient 1871 NICHOLS *Fireside Sc* 54 After the distillatory process was completed 1871 HARTWIG *Subterr W* XXX. 373 The ores are treated in 13 double distillatory furnaces, called alodels

†b *Distillatory plant*, the pitcher-plant *Obs*

1707 *Curios Husb & Gard* 288 The Distillatory Plant grows not far from Colombo

†B. *sb.* An apparatus for distillation; an alembic, retort, or still *Obs*

c 1460–70 *Bk Quintessence* 4 Thanne must þe do make in þe furnels of aschin, a distillatorie of glas 1599 A M tr *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 22/x Put al these together into a distillatory, and infuse theron thre pintes of Piony water 1602 PLAT (*title*), Delights for Ladies, to adorne their Persons, Tables and Distillatories with Beauties Perfumes and Waters 1660 N INGLIS *Bentvvolio & Usana* II (1682) 4 They had a Room well appointed with Furnaces and Distillatories. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio) s.v *Distillers Company*, Their armorial ensigns are a distillatory double armed with two worms and bolt head receivers [etc]

†b Name of a collection of recipes for distilling *Obs.*

1677 T SHIRLEY (*title*) Curious Distillatory [tr Elsholt's Distillatoria curiosa] or the Art of Distilling Coloured Spirits, Liquors, Oyls, etc from Vegetables

Distilled (distɪ·ld), *ppl. a.* [f DISTIL *v* + -ED1.] That has undergone distillation; obtained, purified, or concentrated by distillation

Distilled water, water that has been vaporized and then again condensed in drops, so as to be freed from matters held in suspension or solution.

c 1460–70 *Bk Quintessence* 10 Take þe beste vynegre distilled. 1502 *Ord Crystin Men* (W de W 1506) I II 10 Water of roses, or other water dystylled 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* IV (1586) 191 Restored to health, by the destilled water of this Thistell. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 347 So we see distilled Waters will last longer than raw Waters 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 262 Distill'd Oils turn acrid. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess* 358 Brisson dissolved 2 oz of the purest common salt in 16 oz of distilled water 1854 J SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ Sc.* Chem. 490 Neutral acetate of copper is known popularly by the absurd term distilled verdigris

fig 1876 GEO ELIOT *Dan Der.* III. xlviii 353 A more thoroughly distilled sneer

Distiller (distɪ·lər). [f. as prec + -ER1]

1 One who or that which distils see the verb

1577 FLINTON *Gold Epist* 15 A distiller of waters 1605 TIMME *Quersit* III 186 Thy vessell must be such as the chymicall distillars do use 1659 D PELL *Impr Sea* 266 This tree is a very great distiller of water, which drops out of the leaves of it 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* XI, He was a learned distiller of simples, and a profound chemist

b. *spec.* One who extracts alcoholic spirit by distillation

[1638 The Distillers' Company (of London) incorporated]

1639 (*title*), The Distiller of London, compiled and set forth for the sole use of the company of Distillers of London *Ibid* Pref 10 Our duty requires us all (that are Distillers by profession and Trade) to acknowledge [etc] 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv* II v. xv 237/1 Even the Distillers of Aqua Vitæ, and Vinegar-makers, did engross it up. 1830 M DONOVAN *Dom Econ.* I. 105 The chief use of yest is for raising bread, and exciting fermentation in malt infusions for brewers, distillers, and vinegar makers. 1846 J. JOYCE *Sci Dial* VIII 182 A distiller's crane or syphon

c. *fig.*

a 1631 DONNE *Ess* (1651) 67 That late Italian Distiller and Sublimer of old definitions. 1713 POPE *Guardian* No 92 P 4 A great distiller of the maxims of Tacitus. 1895 *Daily News* 30 Dec 6/3 The historic expression is the distilled essence of the ponderous sentence. Who was the distiller?

2 An apparatus for the distillation of salt water at sea, more fully called *Distilling apparatus* or *Distilling condenser*

1885 R SINNELT *Marine Steam Engine* (ed 2) 567 In some ships of the Royal Navy other kinds of distillers have been fitted 1895 *Times* 1 Feb 12/6 There are also in the engine-rooms two main-feed pumps, two evaporators and distillers, four bilge and fire engines.

Hence **Disti·lleress,** a female distiller

1841 *Fraser's Mag* XXV 599 An eminent private distilleress of that seducing liquor called potheen

Distillery (distɪ·lərɪ). [f. prec . see -ERY]

†1. The action or art of distilling; = DISTILLATION 3 *Obs.*

1677 EVELYN *Mem* (1857) II 123 He and his lady (who is very curious in distillery) entertained me . very freely 1757 W THOMPSON *R N Advoc* 44 Skill'd in that noble Science of Distillery 1807 G CHALMERS *Caledonia* I II. vi. 309 Irish husbandry did not yet provide corn for the distillery of *aqua vitæ*

2 A place for distilling, the establishment or works in which the distilling of spirits is carried on

1759 B Martin *Sure Guide Distillers* p 11, A community which not only imports great quantities of spirits from abroad, but employs such an extensive distillery at home entirely on that subject 1765 *Ann Reg* 102 A large drain through which the water flowed a considerable way from a distillery 1830 M Donovan *Dom Econ* I 253 The distillery was a very small thatched cabin 1833 N Arnott *Physics* (ed 5) II 195 An illicit distillery has been discovered by the excise-man happening to look across a hole used as the chimney

3 *attrib* and *Comb*, **distillery-fed** (of cattle, etc), fed on spent grains, wash, etc. obtained from a distillery

1816 J Scott *Vis Paris* (ed 5) App 310 The new distillery apparatus of M Adam. 1829 Hey *Gauger* in *Lond Encycl* (1829) VII 323 A wash-back or other distillery utensil 1861 *Times* 10 Oct, Distillery grains and wash are given [to cows], with straw-chaff and roots 1881 *Chicago Times* 4 June, Fat distillery-fed bulls

Distilling (distiling), *vbl sb* [-ing 1] The action of the verb Distil; distillation

1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll Waters* Aj, Dystyllyng is none other thynge, but onely a puryfyeng of the grosse from the subtyll, and the subtyll from the grosse 1628 Gaule *Pract The* (1629) 34 So doth my heart, sucke in the comfortable distillings of his Grace 1770 Massie *Reas. agst Tax on Malt* 7 The distilling .. of Malt or of Corn.

b. *attrib* and *Comb.*

1598 Florio, *Distillatoio*, a still or distilling house 1757 (*title*) An Appeal to the Public concerning the Distilling Trade, with a rational Scheme to extirpate it from the Nation. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX 24/1 The period in which they [mashing and fermentation] are carried on is by law kept quite distinct from the distilling period 1894 *Times* 26 June 9/5 The representatives of the brewing and distilling interests

Distilling, *ppl a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That distils: see the verb.

c 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) iv 264 Gud Mawdleyn, mesure youre distillinge teres! 1592 Shaks *Ven & Ad* 66 Her cheeks dew'd with such distilling showers 1592 — *Rom. & Jul* iv. i 94 Take thou this Viol And this distilling liquor drinke thou off 1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav* 210 Divers Birds would speed to sucke the distilling nectar 1807 T. Thomson *Chem* (ed 3) II 203 With the assistance of a distilling heat, it dissolves in oils.

Distilment (distilmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -ment] The process of distillation, *concr.* the produce of this process, a distilled liquor. Also *fig.* (cf *quintessence*).

1602 Shaks *Ham.* I v 64 Vpon my secure hower thy Vncle stole With iuyce of cursed Hebenon And in the Porches of mine eares did poure The leaperous Distilment 1611 S. Page *Panegr Verse* in *Coryat's Crudities*, Put all your wits distillement in your pen 1873 Browning *Red Cott Nt cap* 245 For perfume, pour Distilment rare, the rose of Jericho, Holy-thorn 1894 R. Hunter *Lect Germ Th Consumption* 10 A poisonous distillment of microbes

† **Distime,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd* [Dis- 7 a] *trans.* ? To put out of time, to mistime.

1650 W Brough *Sacr. Princ* (1659) 428 So sloth dis-times the conscience.

Distinct (distiŋkt), *ppl a.* (*sb*) Also 5 **destinct**, **distynte**, 5–6 **dis-, dystynct, distincte**, 6 **-stynke, -stincke.** [ad. L. *distinct-us*, pa pple. of *distinguĕre* to separate, divide, Distinguish; cf. F *distinct, -te* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)]

A as *pa pple*

† 1 Distinguished, differentiated *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars T* ¶ 754 (Ellesm.), In oother manere been distinct [*v rr* distynte, distinkt] the speces of Glotonye after seint Gregorie 1551 Recorde *Pathw Knowl* 1 Defin, That therby the whole figures may the better bee iudged, and distincte in sonder 1667 Milton *P. L* vii 536 For no place Is yet distinct by name.

† 2. Separated into parts, divided. *Obs.*

1434 Misyn *Mendyng of Life*, þis boke is of mendynge of lyfe destinct in-to xij chapiters 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 1 This treatyse .is distincte and diuyded in to three bokes

¶ See also B 4.

B. *adj.*

1 Distinguished as not being the same; separate, several, individual, not identical; = Different 2. Const *from.*

1382 [implied in Distinctly 1] 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb) 149 That yche of these thyngys To a dystynct persone appropryat be 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen VIII*, c. 42 Twoo severall and distynct companyes that is to say, both the Barbours and the Surgeons 1665 Hooke *Microgr* 166 A large Feather contains neer a million of distinct parts 1796 Withering *Brit Plants* II 329 *Tamus* Flowers m[ale] and f[emale] on distinct plants 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* IV xxxii 276 [The indictment] charged him with three distinct offences 1885 F Temple *Relat Relig & Sc.* ii 38 Absolute as distinct from relative knowledge.

b Separate or apart so as to be capable of being distinguished, or as being different, not confounded with each other, or with something else

a 1674 Clarendon *Hist Reb* viii § 35 The intention was, that the two armies, which marched out together, should always be distinct. 1733 Pope *Ess Man* iii 229 The worker from the work distinct was known 1816 J Smith *Panorama Sc & Art* II 699 If the first mark be erroneous, a second may be drawn at the distance of a hair's breadth from it, and still be a distinct line 1888 Bryce *Amer Commw.* II xlii 113 Keeping the two systems [of common law and equity] distinct

c *Nat. Hist, Pathol*, etc = Discrete *a* 1 c

Said of markings or parts which are perceptibly separated from each other, as *distinct spots, furrows, antennæ*, or from the contiguous parts, as *distinct scutellum, thorax, tail*, etc.

1789 A Crawford in *Med Commun.* II 325 The small-pox . was of the distinct kind 1810 R Thomas *Pract Physic* (ed 3) 167 [Smallpox] is distinguished into the distinct and confluent in the former the eruptions are perfectly separate from each other

2. Distinguished or separated from others by nature or qualities, possessing differentiating characteristics, individually peculiar; different in quality or kind, not alike. Const. *from.*

1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen VIII*, c 3 Every warden. shal limitte distincte and seuerall maikes to euery of the said worstede weauers 1594 Hooker *Eccl Pol* I x § 1 A distinct kind of law from that which hath been already declared 1659 B Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 72 These two Lords . as they were of a very contrary humour, so had they a very distinct death *a* 1698 Temple *Ess, Const & Int Empire* Wks 1731 I 93 Flanders cannot be considered distinct from Spain in the Government 1836 J Gilbert *Chr. Atonem* vi (1852) 167 Holiness is quite distinct from vindictiveness. 1845 M Pattison *Ess* (1889) I 1 Such history is a distinct species of composition, having its own principles.

3. Clearly perceptible or discernible by the senses or the mind; clear, plain, definite: a. to the senses.

1382–98 [implied in Distinctly 2]. 1513 More *Rich. III*, Wks 64/2 The voyce was neyther loude nor distincke. 1667 Milton *P L* ix 812 To see from thence distinct Each thing on Earth. 1784 Cowper *Task* iv. 162 The clear voice, symphonious yet distinct 1813 Scott *Trierm* iii Introd ii, Distinct the shaggy mountains lie, Distinct the rocks, distinct the sky 1827 Keble *Chr Y* 9th Sund after Trin, God's chariot-wheels have left distinctest trace 1856 Sir B Brodie *Psychol Inq* I. ii. 35 The transparency of the atmosphere renders distant objects unusually distinct

b. to the mind or thought

1606 Shaks *Tr & Cr* iv v 245 That I may giue the locall wound a name, And make distinct the very breach, whereout Hector's great spirit flew 1668 Howe *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 72 This somewhat distincter account of it 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No 208 ¶ 11 When common words were .. less distinct in their signification. 1860 Tyndall *Glac* II xix 328 The distinct expression of thoughts and convictions which had long been entertained 1891 *Law Times Rep* LXIII 690/2 The defendant . had given distinct orders to Nunney never to lock anyone up

c In mod. use. That is clearly such; unmistakable, decided, pronounced, positive. (Cf. Distinctly 2 b)

1828 Macaulay *Ess, Hallam's C. H.* (1854) 87/2 An act, not only of private treachery, but of distinct military desertion. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq* IV xviii 229 Who . would have a claim to a distinct preference at the next vacancy of the throne 1873 Black *Pr Thule* vi 91 A most distinct dislike to Gaelic songs 1887 *Punch* 19 Mar 137/2 He is a distinct loss to the stage 1892 W. Minto in *Bookman* Nov. 57/1 His volume is a distinct enrichment of our literature

d. Transferred to the mental impression or faculty by which something is perceived.

1654 Z. Coke *Logick* (1657) 5 The distinct knowledge of God is paramount the reach of the understanding God is conceivable only. by himself 1697 Locke *Let to Stillingfl.* in Bourne *Life* (1876) II xiv 426 If your lordship has any better and distincter idea of substance than mine is 1833 N Arnott *Physics* (ed 5) II 1 225 The point of distinct vision is distinguishable from the retina around by being more transparent 1892 W. B Scott *Autobiog.* I 3 The distincter memory of middle life

† e Capable of making clear distinctions; discerning, discriminating. = Distinctive *a* 2 *Obs.*

1614 Bp Hall *Recoll Treat* 128 A distinct and curious head shall finde an hard taske, to define in what point the goodnes thereof consisteth 1756–82 J. Warton *Ess Pope* (1782) I iii 120 Men of dry distinct heads, cool imaginations, and keen application

4. Marked in a manner so as to be distinguished, decorated, adorned. (A Latinism, chiefly *poetic*, and somewhat participial in use.)

1596 Spenser *F Q* vi iii 23 The place was dight With divers flowres distinct with rare delight 1667 Milton *P L* vi 846 From the fourfold-visag'd Foure, Distinct with eyes, and from the living Wheels, Distinct alike with multitude of eyes. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* xiii 768 The handle Distinct with studs 1817 Shelley *Rev Islam* i. lv, A throne Distinct with circling steps which rested on Their own deep fire 1830 Tennyson *Arab Nts.* 90 Dark-blue the deep sphere overhead, Distinct with vivid stars inlaid.

† 5. = Distinguished 4 *Obs rare.*

1756 W Toldervy *Two Orphans* III 85 An application made to a person of distinction and the reception that they met with from the said distinct person

† C *sb.* A separate or individual person or thing. *Obs rare.*

1601 Shaks *Phœnix & Turtle* 27 Two distincts, division none Number there in love was slain

† **Distinct,** *v Obs.* Also 4 **destincti**, 5 **distinke**, 5–6 **dystynke.** [a. OF. *dis-, destincter, -tinter* to distinguish (Godef.), f. *distinct* Distinct *a.*] = Distinguish (in various senses), in *pa. pple.* sometimes = Distinct *a*

1303 R Brunne *Handl Synne* 11590 A prest þat ys no clergye ynne, How can he weyl dystyncte þy synne? 1340 *Ayenb* 152 To destincti be-tuene þe guode þinges and þe kueade *c* 1386 [see Distinct *ppl a* A 1 Distinket] *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 6199 Ther can no wight distincte it so That he dare sey a word therto. 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W de W. 1531) 247 The consideracyon wherfore the foresayd hours be so distincted or diuyded in to vij tymes 1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terap.* 2 A iv b, It is an impertynent thynge to

this worke to dystynke these thynges. 1546 Gardiner *Declar. Joye* 40 b, By distinctinge gods knowledge from his election 1583 Stubbes *Anat Abus* II (1882) 68 Be the churches, congregations, and assemblies there distincted into particulars *Ibid* 109

Hence **Distincted** *ppl a*, **Distincting** *vbl sb*

1570 Dee *Math Pref* in *Rudd's Euclide* (1651) B iv b, The discretion, discerning, and distincting of things *Ibid*, Our Severalling, distincting, and numbring, createth nothing 1575 T Rogers *Sec Coming Christ* 47/1 Nor yet their earnefull plaintes abroade distincted voyces send

† **Distinctial,** *a. Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg f. L *distinct-* ppl. stem, perh after *differential, partial, nuptial*, etc] Capable of distinguishing.

1648 Earl Westmoreland *Otia Sacra* (1879) 59 What eye's so distinctiall, As for to single One out of them all?

Distinctify, *v rare.* [f. L. *distinct-us* Distinct + -fy] *trans.* To make distinct. So **Distinctification.**

a 1866 J Grote *Exam Utilit Philos* xx (1870) 337 The growth and distinctification of classes and interests 1877 [quoted in] Proctor *Myths Astron* 247 So could the same light, passed through the faintest focal object of a telescope, both distinctify (to coin a new word) and magnify its feeblest component members

Distinction (distinkʃən). [a. F. *distinction* (12th c. in Littré), ad L. *distinctiōn-em*, n of action f. *distinguĕre* to Distinguish]

† 1. The action of dividing or fact of being divided; division, partition; separation. (In quot. 1520, division of opinion, dissension.) *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I xii (Matz) For distinccioun of dyuers manere men þat woned þere. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* v 62/1 There was a great dystyncoyon, for the Clergy entended to have chose Peres the archebysshop 1586 A Day *Eng Secretary* I (1625) 144 There might also be made a distinction of love .one tearmed by the name of Friendship, and this other chalenging onely Love 1612 Brinsley *Pos Parts* (1669) p 111, Else distinctions of the Chapters are not observed 1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* (1675) 60 The distinction of chapters and verses now in use 1668 Dryden *Ess Dram Poesy* (T) The distinction of tragedy into acts 1709–29 V. Mandey *Syst Math., Geogr.* 541 Part I. Of the Distinction of the Earth.

† b. Division of a sentence by stops, punctuation, a point or stop. *Obs*

1552 Huloet, Distinction or poynte in sentence, *diastole, distinctio.* 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl* 195 To corrupt it by wrong distinction or pointing *a* 1637 B Jonson *Eng. Gram* II ix, The distinctions of an imperfect sentence are two, a comma and a semicolon.

† c. *concr.* A partition, something that separates. *Obs.*

1578 Banister *Hist Man* I. 13 Betwene euery tooth are euident distinctions, or hedges.

† 2. One of the parts into which a whole is divided; a division, section, a class, category.

a 1225 *Ancr R* 12 Þeos boc ich to dele on eahte distinctiuns, þet ze clepieð dolen *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret, Gov. Lordsh.* (E E T S.) 42 Departand þis booke yn distinccons or bokes 1586 A Day *Eng Secretary* I (1625) 20 His distinctions are Herbatorie and Dehortatorie, Swasorie and Disswasorie 1677 Hale *Prim Orig. Man* II x 234 Persons..known to be of that Linage and Descent, and still continuing in that Distinction. 1756 Burke *Subl & B* v ii, Words are capable of being classed into more curious distinctions 1848 Kelly tr *Cæmbrensis Eversus* I 373 He prepared to recite his work in Oxford one of the three distinctions of the book being read each day.

† b. Class (in relation to status); rank, grade. *Of the first distinction* of the highest rank, highly distinguished (cf. sense 8) *Obs.*

1719 Swift *To Yng Clergym* Wks 1755 II ii 3 Among the clergy of all distinctions 1734 tr *Rollin's Anc Hist* (1827) II ii 88 Three hundred young Carthaginians of the first distinction *a* 1763 Shenstone (Mason), Societies, ranks, orders, and distinctions amongst men.

3. The action of distinguishing or discriminating, the perceiving, noting, or making a difference between things, discrimination. With *a* and *pl*, the result of this action, a difference thus made or appreciated.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxv 12 Sayand i hafe nede of þe, noght þou of me, þis is a right distyncctioun 1382 Wyclif *Rom.* iii 22 The iustwysnesse of God is by the feith of Ihesu Crist on alle that bileuen in to hym, forsoth ther is no distyncctioun. 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* viii xvi (1495) 323 The sonne hath vertue of dystyncction, for coloures and shappes of thynges by the lyghte of the sonne arne knowe and dystynguyd asondre 1527 Tindale *Treat Justif by Faith* Wks I 46 They lend and teai the scriptures with their distinctions. 1551 T Wilson *Logike* (1567) 73 b, All suche argumentes must be auoided by distinction, that is, ye must declare the double meanyng in there in Propositions. 1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log* I iii. 17 b, This nice and frivolous distinction of Chaunce and Fortune 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* III i. 323 He is ill-school'd In boulted Language Meale and Bran together He throwes without distinction. 1662 J Davies tr *Olearius' Voy Ambass.* 78 Punish'd, without any distinction of Sex, Age, or Quality 1677 Ld. Orrery *Art of War* II In some places one may find a distinction from the Cohorts to the Centuries, and from the Centuries to the Manniples 1709 Steele *Tatler* No 62 ¶ 4 To cut off their Ears, or Part of them, for Distinction-sake. 1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II 6 Every body makes a distinction between self-love, and the several particular passions. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq* (1876) IV. xviii 104, We may see that a distinction is drawn between the rule of William himself and the rule of his oppressive lieutenants 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 534/1 The old universities are open to all, without distinction of rank or creed.

b Phr. *A distinction without a difference* : i.e one artificially or fictitiously made in a case where no real difference exists

1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl* 207 The distinction remaineth without a difference. 1688 *Vox Cleri Pro Rege* 17 It seems his Power is absolute, but not arbitrary, which is a distinction without a difference 1771 *Junius Lett* No 69 313 Your correspondent seems to make a distinction without a difference 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 532/2 The juggleiy of words was never more successful than in this distinction without a difference.

4 The condition or fact of being distinct or different; difference. With *a* and *pl*, an instance of this, a difference

1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* 15 O godhede is of iij persones .euynhede & onhede forsoth haueand after þe substance of þe godhede, not wantand distincion of diuersite after þe propirte of þe name 1532 More *Confut Tyndale* Wks. 492/2 The Jewes & the christen had other differences & dystinccions betwene them. 1678 Norris *Coll Misc* (1699) 288 It is a certain sign . of real distinction, when the idea of one thing . positively excludes the idea of the other 1731 J. Gill *Trinity* 1 (1752) 3 Denying a distinction of persons in the Godhend 1847 Emerson *Repr Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 300 His patrician tastes laid stress on the distinctions of birth 1850 McCosh *Div Govt* III 1 (1874) 291 The .process by which the distinction between good and evil is discovered.

5 The faculty of distinguishing or accurately observing differences; discernment, discrimination ? *Obs.*

1606 Shaks *Tr & Cr* III ii. 28, I doe feare That I shall loose distinction in my loyes 1617 Fletcher *Valentinian* I iii, Yet take heed, worthy Maximus, all eais Hear not with that distinction mine do 1654 Corajni *Diana* I 4 The remotenesse of the place he was in afforded him not distinction to discerne from whence they came 1768 Sterne *Sent Journ.* (1778) II. 110 (Case of Conse.), I like a good distinction in my heart

†**6.** The condition or quality of being distinctly or clearly perceptible; distinctness. *Obs.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II iv. [v] (Arb.) 87 There is no greater difference betwixt a ciuill and brutish vtteraunce then cleare distinction of voices, the most laudable languages are alwaies most plaine and distinct. 1661 Southwell in *Phil. Trans* XLIV 220 Firing I heard 56 Reiterations of the Noise. The first twenty were with some Distinction 1709 Berkeley *Th Vision* § 84 Able to view them . with the utmost clearness and distinction 1712 Steele *Spect.* No 454 ₱ 6 All the several Voices lost then Distinction, and rose up in a confused Humming

7. Something that distinguishes or discriminates; a distinguishing quality, mark, or characteristic; a distinguishing name or title

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth* II. pr v 32 þat gemmes drawen to hem self.. beaute . thorw the distinccon of hem self 1729 Butler *Serm.* xi Wks. 1874 II. 134 It may be spoken of as the distinction of the present [age] to profess a contracted spirit 1772 Cowper *Let to J Hill* 4 Feb, The person was described as the Clerk of the House of Lords, without the addition of his proper distinction. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, I. iii 31 From a slender volume of polemical divinity . our Sovereigns still derive one of their regal distinctions. 1848 Rickman *Goth Archit.* 33 The capital is the great distinction of this order

8. The action of distinguishing or treating with special consideration or honour; the showing of a preferential regard; with *a* and *pl*, a mark of special appreciation or honour.

1715 De Foe *Fam Instruct.* I. iv (1841) I. 87 She loves you to a distinction above every child she has. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* IV. x 327 To give so great a mark of distinction to a creature so inferior as I. 1766 Goldsm *Vic. W* x, The distinctions lately paid us by our betters awakened that pride which I had laid asleep 1768 *Woman of Honour* III 193 There is no great hazard of your distinction of him being lost upon him. 1780 Harris *Philol Enq* (1841) 394 For grammatical knowledge, we ought to mention with distinction the learned prelate, Dr Lowth. 1810 Shillitly *Zastrozzi* xv. Pr. Wks 1888 I 94 Julia rushed forwards, and, in accents of distinction, in a voice of alarmed tenderness, besought him to spare himself 1826 J. Scott *Vis Paris* Pref. (ed. 5) 30 The feeling which procured him this distinction 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. iii iii. 343 Some were beheaded with the sword,—a distinction reserved. for persons of condition.

9. The condition or fact of being distinguished or of distinguishing oneself; excellence or eminence that distinguishes from others, honourable pre-eminence; elevation of character, rank, or quality, a distinguishing excellence.

1699 M. Lister *Journ Paris* 8 All the Houses of Persons of Distinction are built with Port-cocheres 1748 *Relat Earthq Lima* 55 Fifty select Persons, all Men of Distinction. 1756 [see Distinct *a* 5]. 1828 Scott *F M Perth* xxiii, Various persons of distinction had come there in his train 1867 Smiles *Huguenots Eng* xii (1880) 202 He had served with distinction in the French army 1887 T Fowler *Princ Mor.* II. i 12 The love of distinction or pre-eminence..seems, in the great majority of men, to operate far more constantly and with far greater force than the love of knowledge. 1890 *Spectator* 14 June 829/1 Not only is distinctness from others not in itself distinction, but distinctness from others may often be the very opposite of distinction, indeed, a kind, and a very unpleasant kind, of vulgarity. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 533/1 The book has . more quality and distinction than four-fifths of the novels which come under our notice

10. *Comb.*, as *distinction-maker* (see sense 3)

1701 J. Law *Comm Trade* (1751) 278 Speaking the same language, and if the distinction-makers would let them, having the same inclinations for the public and common good.

Distinctional, *a rare.* [f. prec + -al] Relating to, or of the nature of, distinction.

1607 R C tr *Estienne's World Wond* xxxix 327 The Deuills haue had their part the Questionall, Distinction all, Quodlibeticall bookes theirs

Distinctity. *rare* [f L. *distinct-us* Distinct *a.* + -ity] The quality of being distinct

1812 Coleridge in *Lit Rem* (1836) III 2 The *pleroma* of being whose essential poles are unity and distinctity 1829 *Ibid* 123 Donne had not attained to the reconciling of distinctity with unity

Distinctive (distiŋktiv), *a* (*sb*) [f. L. *distinct-* ppl. stem of *distinguĕre* (see Distinct, Distinguish) + -ive; cf. F. *distinctif, -ive* (1740 in Acad.)] **A** *adj*

1. Having the quality of distinguishing, serving or used to distinguish or discriminate, characteristic, distinguishing

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 73 Our Apparell was giuen vs as a signe distinctiue, to discern betwixt sex and sex 1627-77 Feltham *Resolves* II lvii 278 "Tis one of the distinctive properties of Man from Beast, that he can reflect upon himself 1828 D'Israeli *Chas I*, I. vi. 156 Papist and Protestant now became distinctive names 1856 Ruskin *Mod Paint* III iv xvii § 9 Wordsworth's distinctive work was a war with pomp and pretence, and a display of the majesty of simple feelings and humble hearts. 1878 Gladstone *Prim Homer* 9 The distinctive office of the bard was to give delight 1894 C. N Robinson *Brit Fleet* 319 A military organization, wearing a distinctive dress

2 Having the power of distinguishing or discriminating; discriminative; discerning *rare.*

1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* II iii 75 More judicious and distinctive heads 1646 Crashaw *Poems* 128 If with distinctive eye and mind you look 1879 R K Douglas *Confucianism* iii 72 He . shows himself .. accomplished, distinctive, concentrative, and searching

3. Having a distinct character or position. *rare*

1867 Smiles *Huguenots Eng* xviii (1880) 343 The refugees at length ceased to exist as a distinctive people 1877 J. C Cox *Ch. of Derbyshi* II 427 Bonsall . was not a distinctive manor at the time of the Domesday Survey

4 *Hebr. Gram.* Applied to accents used, instead of stops, to separate clauses.

1874 Davidson *Hebr Gram.* (1892) 27 These are the main distinctive accents, and by stopping at them . the reader will do justice to the sense.

B. *sb.* **1.** A distinguishing mark or quality; a characteristic.

1816 Keatinge *Trav* (1817) I. 189 The red umbrella, the distinctive of royalty here 1836 Cdt Wiseman *Sc & Relig* I iii 173 An intermediate class, possessing, to a certain degree, the distinctives of the extremes

2 *Hebr. Gram* A distinctive accent: see A 4.

1874 Davidson *Hebr Gram* (1892) 27 A distinctive of less power than Zakeph is Tiphhā. 1887 *Athenæum* 17 Dec. 820/1 As considerable attention is paid to the [Hebrew] accents, the author should know that *tiphca* is not a minor distinctive, but one of the four kings or great distinctives.

Distinctively (distiŋktivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a distinctive manner.

1. With distinguishing operation or effect; in a way that makes a distinction; so as to distinguish; separately, severally.

1610 *Mirr Mag* 855 (R.) Her [Queen Elizabeth's] sweet tongue could speake distinctively Greek, Latin, Tuscane, Spanish, French, and Dutch. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks 1686 II. xxxiv 492 To what end also doth he distinctively assign a peculiar dispensation of operations to the Father, of ministeries to the Son, of gifts to the Holy Ghost? 1797 *Monthly Mag* Jan. 52 He determined to blend, in a single tableau, all the different colourings of truth which he had long before pourtrayed distinctively 1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl* (1848) I 168 Contemplated distinctively in reference to formal (or abstract) truth, it is the Speculative Reason 1833 Chalmers *Const Man* (1835) I. ii 129 Ere we see clearly and distinctively 1841 Myers *Cath Th* III. § 38 136 Not only . Facts but also what may be distinctively termed Truths, or technically Doctrines 1863 E V. Neale *Anal Th. & Nat* 61 The individual rose has become to us one among many roses, each of which may be thought of as distinctively colored

2 In a distinguishing manner, characteristically as distinct from others; peculiarly

1871 Freeman *Hist Ess* (1872) 37 If we can suppose a distinctively Saxon settlement in the north 1873-4 Moggridge *Ants & Spiders* Suppl 168 The seeds of the distinctively spring and summer-flowering plants. 1881 *Sat Rev.* 23 July 101/1 There is nothing distinctively Christian . in Gothic architecture 1885 Clodd *Myths & Dr.* I viii 134 Legends and traditions, invested with a purity and majesty distinctively Hebrew.

¶ **3.** ? Distinctly. *Obs.*

1632 Sharp. *Oth.* I iii 155 (2 3 4 Fos.) Whereof by parcels she had something heard, But not distinctively [Qq intentiuely, Fo 1 instinctiuely]

Distinctiveness. [f. as prec + -ness.]

1. The quality of being distinctive, distinctive force, tendency, operation, effect, or character.

a 1679 T Goodwin *Wks* III ii 13 (R.) The distinctiveness is imported in the article put to each, τον πατερα of the Father, τον υἱον of the Son, του ἁγιου πνευματος, of the Holy Ghost. 1821 Lockhart *Valerius* III vi 145 As if what I saw were still present in all the distinctiveness of reality 1876 J Parker *Paracl* I vi 94 Preaching should never lose its distinctiveness, it should stand apart 1894 *Times* 6 Mar 6/3 They have electric lights transcending in power and distinctiveness everything on this side of the Channel

†**2.** Power of distinguishing or discriminating; discernment *Obs*

1667 Digby *Elem a* 1 in Hazl *Dodsley* XV. 22 Thou art an ass, and want'st distinctiveness "Twixt love and love that was a love of sport To keep the serious one in breath

Distinctivity. *rare.* [f as prec + -ity.] = Distinctiveness.

1836 *Fraser's Mag* XIII 700 In similar connexion and distinctivity exist church and state, God and nature

Distinctly (distiŋktli), *adv* [f. Distinct *a.* + -ly 2.]

†**1.** In a distinct or separate manner; separately, individually, severally *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Eccles* i 2 The trauel of the se, and the drops of reyn, and the dayes of the world, who distinctli hath noumbrede? 1425 *Found St Bartholomew's* 23 Sundry thyngys by ther propyr namys distynctly he callide 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ Conv* II (1586) 54, I will speake distinctlie of those two pointes. 1610 Shaks *Temp* I ii. 200 On the Top-mast, The Yards and Bore-spritt, would I flame distinctly, Then meete, and ioyne 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Antiq* XVI iv § 4 Their father took each of them distinctly in his arms.

†**b** *Distinctly from* so as to be distinguished from; in contradistinction to *Obs*

a 1682 Sir T Browne *Tracts* (1684) 16 Distinctly from that he chose plain Fare of Water and the gross Diet of Pulse.

2 In a distinct or clear manner, without confusion or obscurity; so as to be clearly perceived or understood, with clear perception or understanding; clearly, plainly.

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus* viii 8 And thei radden in the boc of the lawe distinctli and aperth to vndirstonde 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P R* III xvii (1495) 62 Though a thinge be ygliat tofore the eye, yf it be to ferre therfrom, it is not dystynctly knowe 1535 Coverdale *Isa* xxxii 4 The vnparfite tunge shal speake planely and distinctly. 1604 Shaks *Oth* II iii 290, I remember a masse of things, but nothing distinctly 1709 Steele & Addison *Tatler* No 103 ₱ 13 He could see nothing distinctly 1858 O W Holmes *Aut Breakf-t* vi 110, I tried to speak twice without making myself distinctly audible 1883 Froude *Short Stud.* IV i x. 112 They did not know, perhaps, distinctly what they meant to do.

b In mod. use (chiefly with adjs or adjectival phrases): In a way clear to the mind or perception; clearly, unmistakably, decidedly, indubitably. (Cf. Distinct *a.* 3 c.)

1858 Kingsley *Lett* (1878) I. 21 An object which was distinctly not political 1868 Freeman *Norm Conq* (1876) II vii 133 One would have thought that horses were distinctly in the way 1873 Black *Pr Thule* xiv 217 The young American lady had distinctly the best of it. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iii § 1 114 The English court had become the centre of a distinctly secular literature 1893 *Critic* (U. S.) 11 Mar. 147/1 Now the favorite slang word of literature is 'distinctly' Heroines are now 'distinctly regal' in their bearing, and there is about the heroes a manner that is 'distinctly fine'

Distinctness (distiŋktnes). [f. as prec. + -ness.]

1. The condition or quality of being distinct or different; separateness, individuality.

1668 H More *Div Dial* III x. (1713) 200 The opinion of the Immortality of the Soul and personal distinctness of the deceased in the other life 1678 Cudworth *Intell Syst* 37 (R.) To assert the soul's immortality, together with its incorporeity or distinctness from the body 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1876) I. viii. 116 The Turkish Government was . sensible of the distinctness of the 'nations' held under its sway. 1890 [see Distinction 9]

2 The condition or quality of being distinct or clear; clearness, plainness. **a.** As a quality of the object: Capability of being clearly perceived or understood

1668 Wilkins *Real Char* 413 The Character here proposed the Facility, Comliness and Distinctness of it. 1794 Home in *Phil Trans.* LXXXV. 9 Judging of distinctness by the legibility of the letters 1871 L Stephen *Playgr Eur.* xi (1894) 271 In the evening light each ridge and peak stands out with startling distinctness 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V 105 To use the lyre on account of the distinctness of the notes

b. As a quality of perception or thought: cf Distinct *a* 3 d.

1654 Z Coke *Logick* (1657) 5 Our understanding cannot certainly determine to comprehend the natures of things with distinctnesse 1794 Home in *Phil Trans* LXXXV 21 The distinctness with which an object is seen when the eye is first fixed upon it. 1837 Whewell *Hist Induct Sc* (1857) I 51 A degree of hesitation which shows the absence of all scientific distinctness of thought

†**Distinctor.** *Obs rare* [a. L *distinctor*, agent-n. from *distinguĕre* to Distinguish.] One who draws a distinction; a distinguisher

1577 Stanyhurst *Descr Irel* 1 in *Holinsh.* (1587) II 10/1 They would be named Iricland men, but in no wise Irishmen. But certes such curious distinctors may be resembled to the foolish butcher, that offred to haue sold his mutton for fifteene grots, and yet would not take a crowne

†**Distincture.** *Obs rare.* [f Distinct *a.* + -ure] = Distinction, Distinctness.

1846 Worcester cites *Edin Rev*

†**Distinegue,** *v Obs* Also 4 distyng(e, 4-5 distingwe, 6 *Sc* distuing [ME *disting-en, distingue-n*, a F *distingue-r* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *distinguĕre* to Distinguish, f. *dis-*, Dis- 1

+ *stinguĕre* orig. 'to prick or stick', but found only in sense 'to extinguish'.] =DISTINGUISH (in various senses).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Pi01, Þis boke is distyngid in this fyfty psalmes *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* II pr v 47 Art þou distingwed and embelished by þe spryngyng floures? *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel Wks II 202 Here we moten distingue blame fro liȝt synne. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs & Lim Mon* 1 (1885) 110 In tho dayis *regimen politicum et regale*, was distyngued *a regimine tantum regale* 1596 DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist Scot.* IV 387 Quairto thrie or four distuing or define J in this speiking

‖ **Distingué** (dɪstæ̃ŋge), *a* [F. *distingué* DISTINGUISHED, pa pple of *distinguer* to DISTINGUISH] Distinguished (*esp.* in reference to appearance or manner); having an air of distinction.

1813 BYRON in Moore *Life* (1832) II. 290 (Stanf) Every thing *distingué* is welcome there 1833 C HEATH *Bk. Beauty* (1837) 159 A tall, elegant, young man, of the most *distingué* appearance. 1841 THACKERAY *Misc Ess* (1885) 387 That snowy napkin coquettishly arranged round the kidneys gave them a *distingué* air 1873 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) II 89 He is a *distingué* person in a high sense, with a real genius for looking like a gentleman.

Distinguish (dɪstɪ ŋgwɪʃ), *v.* [f. F. *distinguer* or L *distinguĕre* (see DISTINGUE), with the ending -ISH, etymologically appropriate to representatives of F. verbs in *-ir, -iss-ant*. Cf EXTINGUISH]

I Transitive senses.

†1 To divide into parts or portions separate in space or time. *Obs.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Exod.* xxxvi 35 A veile of hiacinth with embrodered worke, varied and distinguished 1610 *Histrio-m.* I. 200 The face of heaven is distinguisht into Regions fil'd with sundry sorts of starres 1618 BOLTON *Florus* I II 8 Hee distinguisht the yeere into twelve Months 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II VI 149 In the third day . this lower globe was distinguished into earth and water 1695 WOODWARD *Nat Hist. Earth* I (1723) 6 The Stone . was distinguished into Strata or Layers 1709–29 V. MANDEY *Syst Math, Geogr* 540 Geography is a Doctrine shewing the Reason of Distinguishing, and Measuring the Earth

†b. To divide or separate (*from* something else, or from each other). *Obs.*

1648 GAGE *West Ind* XIII 69 We cannot certainly avow this America to be continent, nor certainly affirme it to be an Island, distinguished from the old world 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* II. XI 89 The Midriffe, which distinguisheth the Lungs from the Breast 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* IV 194 No Fences parted Fields, nor Marks nor Bounds Distinguish'd Acres of litigious Grounds.

†c. To divide by points; to punctuate. *Obs.*

1657 J SMITH *Myst Rhet* 268 The Points or Notes used by the Learned in distinguishing writing are not the least part of Orthography. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal* 266 Thus the words are to be pointed, which have hitherto been falsly distinguish'd

2. To divide into classes or species; to class, classify.

1582 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 286 Your schoolemen do distinguishe into workes done, and works to be done 1614 BP HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 698, I might distinguish this service into habituall and actuall 1762 GOLDSM *Cit W* XXV. P 3 The inhabitants were distinguished into artisans and soldiers. 1774 — *Nat Hist.* (1862) I IV III 423 Mr Buffon distinguishes this species into two kinds 1831 R KNOX *Cloquet's Anat* 690 The branches which the radial artery gives to the forearm are distinguished into anterior, posterior, external, and internal

3. To mark as different or distinct; to separate (things, or one thing *from* another) by distinctive marks; to indicate the difference of or between, to make or constitute a difference in, to differentiate.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 236 Every several Epistle is distinguished with this mark (*) 1611 BIBLE *Transl Pref.* 1 By the first [Ciuilitie] we are distinguished from bruit-beasts led by sensualitie 1638 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (ed 2) 228 To tincture their nailes and faces with vermillion, serving to distinguish them from the vulgar sort 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F.* III 64 The deaths of his two rivals were distinguished only by the difference of their characters 1876 J PARKER *Paracl* I XVI 250 The 'manifestation of the Spirit' distinguishes human life from all other creaturedom below it

b. To mark, as a distinctive mark or character does; to be a characteristic of; to characterize.

1600 J PORY tr *Leo's Africa* I 3 Mount Atlas beginneth westward at that place, where it distinguisheth the Ocean by the name of Atlanticus. 1662 J DAVIES tr *Olearius' Voy Ambass* 206 Square stones . set up-an-end, to distinguish the Graves of private Persons 1780 HARRIS *Philol Enq* Wks. (1841) 456 Different positions of this age [the dark age] have been distinguished by different descriptions; such as *Sæculum Monotheleticum, Sæculum Iconoclasticum*, &c. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 321 He was distinguished by many both of the good and of the bad qualities which belong to aristocrats

4. To recognize as distinct or different; to separate mentally (things, or one thing *from* another); to perceive or note the difference between (things); to draw a distinction between.

1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst* III 192 Can true repentance stande without faythe? No. But though they can not be severed, yet they must be distinguished 1590 SHAKS *Com Err* I i 53 Two goodly sonnes . the one so like the other, As could not be distinguish'd but by names 1684 R H *School Recreat* 88 Endeavour to distinguish the Notes of a Peal of Bells, one from another while Ringing. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & P* III Wks 1871 I 322, I can distinguish gold, for example, from iron. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb* III ix. (1849) 191 It is scarcely possible to distinguish the truth from the fiction 1887 MAX MULLER *Sc. Th.* 29 That very common error that things which can be distinguished can therefore claim an independent existence.

†b. To make a distinction in or with respect to; *esp.*, in scholastic use, to draw distinctions between various meanings of (a word or statement); hence, to do *away*, or *out of*, bring *into* (something) by making subtle distinctions. *Obs.*

1582 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 168 b, I deny the Major of this Argument. In the Minor I distinguish this word Necessitie *Ibid* 186 So doe the schoolemen expound, and distinguishe it 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II XI. Wks 1738 I. 196 That Proverbial Sentence which also the Peripatetics do rather distinguish than deny 1689–92 LOCKE *Toleration* IV Wks 1727 III. 465 You have distinguish'd yourself into a false Retreat. 1703 DE FOE *Let to How* in *Misc* 328 That they be not distinguish'd out of their Reason and Religion by the Cunning and Artifice of Words 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. VIII 54 Thus by subtilty and cunning aiming to distinguish away my duty

c. To separate as a distinct item.

1866 ROGERS *Agric & Prices* I. XXI 530 Items which used to be distinguished are lumped in one general sum. 1885 *Times* (Weekly ed) 6 Mar. 14/1 To consider whether the cost of the railway could be distinguished from the other expenditure.

5. To perceive distinctly or clearly (by sight, hearing, or other bodily sense); to 'make out' by looking, listening, etc., to recognize.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr* 1785 No man could distinguish what he said 1605 — *Lear* IV VI. 275 Euery one heares that, which can distinguish sound. 1660 F BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav* 249 We saw the form of a body covered with linnen, without being able to distinguish more. 1726 *Adv Capt. R Boyle* 32 When they were near enough, I could distinguish them to be three handsome Women. 1791 MRS RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* I, He distinguished the voices of men in the room above. 1856 SIR B BRODIE *Psychol Inq* I V 182 An eagle can distinguish objects at a distance at which they would be to us altogether imperceptible

6 To single out, notice specially; to pay particular attention to, honour with special attention. *arch*

1607 DAVIES *1st Let to Earl Salisbury* (1787) 228 My Lord-Deputy .. did presently distinguish the business that was to be done. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl* Ded, I cannot help Distinguishing the last Instance very particularly 1748 CHESTERF *Lett* (1792) II cli 35 His Polish Majesty has distinguished you I hope you received that mark of distinction with respect and with steadiness 1779 JOHNSON *Let to Mrs Thrale* 6 Apr, Do not let new friends supplant the old; they who first distinguished you have the best claim to your attention 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* 363 If [they] would do him the honour to look at a little bit of a shrubbery they would distinguish him very much. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. Pref II 12 The work of the Marchese Selvatico is . to be distinguished with respect.

7 To make prominent, conspicuous, remarkable, or eminent in some respect (In the quots from Dryden, involving the notion of adornment; cf DISTINCT *a* 4.) Now usually *refl.* or *pass.*

1600 J PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II 376 Nature having distinguished it with rivers, harbours and most commodious baies 1692 DRYDEN *State Innoc* IV 1, The ruddy fruit, distinguished o'er with gold 1700 — *Cymon & Iph.* 96 Not more distinguished by her purple vest Than by the charming features of her face 1741 CHESTERF *Lett* (1792) I LXXIV 205 At dinner his awkwardness distinguishes itself particularly 1776 GIBBON *Decl & F* I XIII 268 He had distinguished himself on every frontier of the empire 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser II *Poor Relation*, A peculiar sort of sweet pudding distinguished the days of his coming 1881 J RUSSELL *Hargs* V 108 Robert Haig distinguished himself in the battle by taking Lord Evers a prisoner

II. Intransitive senses.

8. To make or draw a distinction; to perceive or note the difference between things; to exercise discernment; to discriminate. a. *absol* (in quot. 1647, with clause)

1612 BACON *Ess, Studies* (A1b) 13 If his Wit be not Apt to distinguish or find differences, let him Study the Schoolemen 1647 SALTMARSH *Sparkl Glory* Ep Ded (1847) 7 Distinguishing to ye, that their Ordination was from the Bishops, as Ministers, not as Bishops. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl* XXVI (1836) 22 It is a dull and obtuse mind that must divide in order to distinguish, but it is a still worse, that distinguishes in order to divide 1861 MAINE *Anc Law* III (1876) 52 The propensity to distinguish characteristic of a lawyer

b with *between*: =4. (The usual construction)

1604 SHAKS *Oth* I. III 314 Since I cannot distinguish betwixt a Benefit, and an Iniurie 1736 BUTLER *Anal* II VII. Wks 1874 I 261 A capacity of distinguishing between truth and falsehood 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* V 64 A locomotive engineer who cannot distinguish between red and green, does not know the difference between danger and safety

†c *To distinguish of* to make distinctions with regard to (something), *esp* in scholastic use (=4 b); to perceive or note the difference between (things) =4, 8 b; to judge of, discriminate between. *To distinguish upon* . to make (scholastic or subtle) distinctions with regard to. *Obs.*

a 1592 H SMITH *Wks* (1866–7) I 97 To defend usury, they distinguish upon it, as they distinguish of lying. As they say, there is a pernicious lie, and an officious lie, and a merry lie, and a godly lie; so [etc] 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen VI*, II. 1 129 Sight may distinguish of Colours: But suddenly to nominate them all, it is impossible 1646 H LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 177 They have a certaine taste . by which they can distinguish of food 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I VI. 14 The term navigable must be distinguished on 1703 *Rules of Civility* 124 Able to judge and distinguish of Stiles.

†9. *intr.* (for *refl*) To become distinguished or differentiated. *Obs. rare.*

1649 JER TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* 199 (L.) The little embryo .. first distinguishes into a little knot, and that in time will be the heart, and then into a bigger bundle.

Distinguishable (dɪstɪ ŋgwɪʃăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE]

1 Capable of being distinguished, separated, or discriminated from others or from one another; of which the difference can be perceived or noted

1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* V li § 1 They are by these their severall properties .. distinguishable from each other 1671 MILTON *P R* III 424 A race. distinguishable scarce From Gentils, but by circumcision 1739 HUME *Hum Nature* I. VII. (1874) I 326 Whatever objects are different are distinguishable. 1859 GEO ELIOT *A Bede* 29 Love of this sort is hardly distinguishable from religious feeling 1894 F. HALL in *Nation* (N Y) LVIII. 427/2 Of the intransitive *part*, in its sense which is but slightly distinguishable from that of *depart* [etc].

2 Capable of being divided or classified according to distinctive marks; divisible.

1658 SIR T BROWNE *Hydriot* i (1736) 8 Two Pounds of Bones distinguishable in Skulls, Ribs, Jaws, Thigh-bones, and Teeth. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J), A simple idea is not distinguishable into different ideas 1844 H H. WILSON *Brit India* I 433 The various tenures . [are] distinguishable into two principal classes. 1868 M PATTISON *Academ Org* V. 122 The motive and design of college foundations is distinguishable chronologically into three periods

3 Capable of being perceived by the senses or the mind; discernible, perceptible

1611 TOURNEUR *Ath Trag* V II. Wks 1878 I. 143 The very least Distinguishable syllable I speake. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp* P 301 Oftentimes but a gentle breath is felt, and sometimes scarce distinguishable 1760 SWINTON in *Phil Trans.* LII. 94 A very distinguishable Mock-Sun, opposite to the true one. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm* Ser III i (1872) 10 Even in slander itself, perversion as it is, the interest of man in man is still distinguishable 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* XXXI 271 The high land took .. a distinguishable outline

†4 Worthy of distinction; eminent, remarkable, noteworthy *Obs*

1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I Pref 14 Distinguishable for their Singular and Exemplary Piety. 1740 MRS. M WHITEWAY *Let Pope* in *Swift's Wks.* 1778 XVIII 229 Extolling your genius or admiring your distinguishable virtue 1762 tr *Busching's Syst Geog* III 172 The villa Hadriani is the most distinguishable and celebrated 1824 L MURRAY *Eng. Gram* (ed 5) I. 70 That which is nearly connected with us becomes eminent or distinguishable in our eyes though, in itself, of no particular importance

†5 Serving to distinguish, distinctive. *Obs rare.*

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C Warres* 297 Clear Daylight appearing, turned the Invention of their distinguishable Mark against themselves, for being thereby certainly known, they were as certainly slain

Hence **Distinguishableness**, the quality or fact of being distinguishable.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Distinguishableness*, capableness of being distinguished 1893 *Graphic* 4 Feb 107/1 The chief merit of all the new coins is their distinguishableness one from another.

Distinguishably, *adv.* [f prec. + -LY 2] In a distinguishable manner; in such a way as to be discriminated or perceived; perceptibly; †eminently, remarkably (*obs*).

1704 in *Lond Gaz* No 4057/2 Blessings which make us distinguishably happy beyond any part of the World 1705 F HAUKSBEE in *Phil Trans* XXV 2175 Parts of the Tubes. were distinguishably Red *a* 1794 SIR W JONES in *Asiatic Res* (1799) IV 264 We have both species in this province; but they melt, scarce distinguishably, into each other.

Distinguished (dɪstɪ ŋgwɪʃt), *ppl a.* [f. DISTINGUISH *v.* + -ED 1]

†1. Separate, individually distinct *Obs*

1609 TOURNEUR *Fun Poem Sir F. Vere* 466 They want that competent required space For ev'ry power in a distinguished place To work in order. 1652 CRASHAW *Delights Muses* 88 She Carves out her dainty voice Into a thousand sweet distinguish'd tones. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XII 99 The forces part in five distinguish'd bands 1813 T BUSBY *Lucretius* I. 210 Distinguished seed each separate kind supplies

†2. Clearly perceived or perceptible; clear, distinct; marked, pronounced *Obs.*

1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Theodore & Hon* 106 The noise .. approaching near With more distinguish'd notes invades his ear. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss* I 1 343 Mark him from the rest with most distinguish'd Hatred 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* III VII, Mrs Delvile received her with the most distinguished politeness

†3 Differentiated from others by character or quality, special, distinctive, characteristic. *Obs*

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. VII. 376 The Jews appear to have been in fact the people of God in a distinguished sense. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat* II. 134 The various opinions . have respectively had their distinguished merits. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* I. *Comment* VI, Amid this general praise two expressions demand my distinguished notice.

4. Possessing distinction, marked by conspicuous excellence or eminence; remarkable, eminent; famous, renowned, celebrated; of high standing (social, scientific, or other). (Formerly of actions, occasions, reputation, etc; now almost always of persons.)

1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab Bees* (1724) 178 This awing of the multitude by a distinguished manner of living. 1724 WARBURTON *Tracts* (1789) 20 He has now three Children .. on whom he has bestowed the most distinguished Educa-

tion. 1772 Miss Weeks *Let.* in *Wilkes' Corr* (1805) IV 103 My reception here was as distinguished as at Deal, and very handsome even at Portsmouth 1800–24 Campbell *Dream* vi, Worth itself is but a charter To be mankind's distinguish'd martyr 1828 Jas Mill *Brit India* II iv v 212 The making of a new [illegible] of all occasions for presents 1841 [illegible] I 319 The modern country g[illegible] ducation, passes from a distinguished school to a distinguished [illegible], including the Conservative Premier

b. Having an air of distinction, stylish; = Distingué

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III 357 Known by her clothes—her person, her features, so distinguished! 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* III. i 91 Mr Cleveland was tall and distinguished 1873 Mrs H. King *Disciples, Ugo Bassi* vii. (1877) 257 He was Though far from handsome, a distinguished man . an ornament Of drawing-rooms *Comb.* 1852 James *Agnes Sorrel* (1860) I 225 He was a very distinguished-looking man

Distinguishedly (distiˈngwiʃɫi), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2] In a distinguished manner; with distinction

†1. Distinctly, specially, expressly. *Obs*

1680 *Answ Stillingfleet's Serm* 9 Whether the Diocesan Bishop be distinguishedly named. 1746 W Horsley *Foot* No 63 P 1 Then is there not any [trade] wherein the Operators so distinguishedly disagree 1803 in *Spirit Pub Jrnls.* (1804) VII 155 His worth and his merits having been the more distinguishedly ascertained

2 In a distinguished manner; with conspicuous or special excellence; eminently.

a 1745 Swift 4 *Last Years of Queen* I. Wks 1778 XII 26 This address was presented and received an answer distinguishedly gracious 1826 Keatinge *Trav* (1817) II 149 An intended voyage by some person distinguishedly fitted for the undertaking 1855 Doran *Hanover Queens* II iv 76 There was no ship that bore herself .. more distinguishedly in the fray

Distiˈnguisher. [f. Distinguish *v.* + -er 1.] One who or that which distinguishes, in various senses: see the verb.

1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abingd.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 367 Mine ear, sound's true distinguisher. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud Ep* VI iv. 290 This distinguisher of times.. the Sun. 1763 Johnson in Boswell *Life* 19 July, A philosopher may know that it is merely a form of denial, but few servants are such nice distinguishers 1863 J G. Murphy *Comm. Gen* i. 18 The heavenly bodies become the distinguishers . of day and night . of seasons and years.

Distiˈnguishing, *vbl sb.* [-ing 1.] The action of the vb Distinguish, in various senses.

1587 Golding *De Mornay* xiv. 200 The uniting of all these powers together is with such distinctness, and the distinguishing of them is with such union. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* I viii 22 The distinguishing of [illegible] of differences.

Distiˈnguishing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2] That distinguishes.

1. Constituting a difference; serving to distinguish or mark off from others; distinctive, characteristic; sometimes in stronger sense, That renders (a person, etc) distinguished or eminent.

1686 J Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 238 Such as freely submitted themselves to the distinguishing Laws of that Communion, by which they were separated from all other Nations 1712 Addison *Spect* No. 279 P 4 Milton's chief Talent, and indeed his distinguishing Excellence, lies in the Sublimity of his Thoughts 1795 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp* (1845) II. 64 The command rests with me, and very probably I shall be ordered to hoist a Distinguishing Pendant 1893 *Bookman* June 85/2 It is Mr N's distinguishing merit that he knows what he can do, and . does that efficiently

2. That perceives differences or makes distinctions between things; discriminating

1697 Potter *Antiq Greece* III iv. (1715) 48 There is scarce any Passage in ancient Poetry, which does not . disgust their curious and distinguishing palates. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 244 Encomiums given me by two Ladies of such distinguishing Judgment 1846 Trench *Mirac* xxiv. (1862) 393 He loved with a distinguishing human affection 'Martha, and her sister, and Lazarus'.

†3. That confers distinction or special favour.

1670 *Devout Commun* (1688) 195 The distinguishing goodness of the great and holy God . in making me a reasonable creature, his servant, his son 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I vi 105 The distinguishing goodness of the Hand which had preserved me

Distiˈnguishingly, *adv* [f prec + -ly 2] In a distinguishing manner; discriminatingly, in a way that serves to distinguish, by way of distinction, distinctively; markedly, specially, eminently.

a 1660 Hammond *Wks* IV. 504 (R.), If we observe distinguishingly 1691 Beverley *Thous Years Kingd Christ* 4 The Constitution of the Church of England, as it is distinguishingly stiled 1713–4 Pope *Let to Addison* 30 Jan, Some calling me a Tory, because the Heads of that Party have been distinguishingly favourable to me 1774 tr *Helvetius' Child of Nature* II 202 A man in his person distinguishingly favoured by Nature 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 28 [They] seemed to me to have lost all distinguishingly African peculiarity of feature

Distiˈnguishment. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. Distinguish + -ment.]

1 The action of distinguishing or fact of being distinguished; distinction; also *concr* something serving to distinguish. (Common in 17th c.)

1586 A. Day *Eng Secretary* I. (1625) 47 By distinguishment of all their properties and parts 1611 Shaks *Wint T* II i 86 Least Barbarisme, Should a like Language vse to all degrees, And mannerly distinguishment leaue out, Betwixt the Prince and Begger 1651 Biggs *New Disp* P 297 [They] have no sexuall distinguishments 1709 *Brit Apollo* II Supernum No 6 2/1 That one grand distinguishment of Nature 1855 Singleton *Virgil* II 172 Ye progeny of Dardanus, full alike .past distinguishment By their own parents. *Ibid* 529

| 2 Clear discernment, distinct perception *Obs*

1642 Sir E Dering *Sp on Relig* 86 When you can bring the object of one sence to fall under the notion and distinguishment of another sence, so that the eye may as well see a Name or sound, as the eare can heare it.

†**Distiˈtle,** *v. Obs. rare* [f Dis- 7 a + Title *sb*] *trans.* To deprive of title, to disentitle.

1599 B Jonson *Cynthia's Rev* iv. ii, That were the next way to distitle myself of honour

‖ **Diˈstoma, Diˈstomum.** *Zool* [mod L., Gaertner 1775, f. Gr. *δίστομος, -ον*, double-mouthed, f *δι-* twice + *στόμα*, pl. *στόματα* mouth. The form *distoma* has pl *distomata*; *distomum*, pl *distoma*. The etymological form is *Distomum* repr Gr *δίστομον*, *Distoma* as a neuter, with pl *Distomata* is absurd, such a form as *διστομα, -ομαστος*, being impossible in Gr But *Distoma* as a fem of modern formation, would be admissible]

A genus of digenetic *Trematoda*, parasitic worms or flukes, having two suckers (whence the name), of which numerous species infest the alimentary canal, liver, etc., of vertebrates, the best-known being the liver-fluke (*D. hepaticum*) which causes rot in sheep. It is the typical genus of the family *Distomidæ*.

1851–60 Mayne *Expos Lex*, *Distoma.*, *Zool.*, name of a genus of the Entozoa Trematodea, in which there is a sucker at the anterior extremity of the mouth, and a cup a little posterior to it on the ventor 1871 T. R. Jones *Anim Kingd* (ed 4) 158 The now tailless animal assumes the appearance of a Distoma or fluke 1876 tr *Wagner's Gen Pathol.* 120 The young . in the distomata go through a complicated alternate generation connected with metamorphosis 1884 *Public Opinion* 12 Sept. 331/1 Death caused by..distoma. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim Life* 643 On the oral extremity of some species of *Distomum attrib.* 1885 W. Roberts *Urinary & Renal Dis.* III. xiii. (ed. 4) 650 We no longer doubt that the symptoms were produced by distoma processes.

Hence **Diˈstomian,** a member of the family *Distomidæ*, or group *Distomea*.

1876 *Benedeu's Anim. Parasites* 45 Worms which have less freedom, like the Distomians, are sometimes both mess-mates and parasites

Distomatous (distǫ́mătəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *distoma, -mat-*, or its elements (see prec) + -ous.] Having two mouths or suckers; belonging to the genus *Distoma* of parasitic worms.

1877 Huxley *Anat Inv Anim* iv 204 The two lateral projections, characteristic of Distomatous Rediæ, appear

†**Diˈstomb,** *v Obs rare.* [Dis- 7 a.] *trans.* To take out of the tomb, to disentomb

1628 Gaull *Pract. The.* (1629) 423 His power and vertue . doth distombe him

Distome (diˈstǫm). [a. F. *distome*, ad mod. L *distoma*: see above.] An anglicized form of Distoma.

1876 *Benedeu's Anim. Parasites* 84 An Egyptian distome, which lives in Man. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 648 Von Linstow met with in *Gammarus Pulex* a Distome encysted, a single Distome in each cell

†**Diˈstoˑned,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare.* [as if from a verb **distone*, cf obs F *destonner* 'to change or alter a tune' (Cotgr.)] Rendered out of tone or tune; inharmonious

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4248 Discordaunt ever fro armonye And distoned from melodie.

Distoor, var. form of Destour.

Distorn (distǫ́ːn), *pa pple. rare* [f. Dis- 1 + *torn*, pa. pple. of Tear *v.*] Torn off, severed by tearing.

1859 Masson *Brit Novelists* iv 277 Carrying in it some obscure ideas of the infinity whence it feels itself distorn

†**Diˈstoˑrque,** *v. Obs. rare* – 0. [ad. L. *distorquē-re*: see Distort]

1623 Cockeram, *Distorqued*, wrested

†**Diˈstoˑrquement.** *Obs. rare* [f. as prec. + -ment] Writhing, contortion.

1627–47 Fltiham *Resolves* I. lxi. 188 Like the distorquements of a departed Conscience

†**Diˈstoˑrt,** *ppl. a. Obs* [ad. L. *distort-us*, pa. pple. of *distorquēre*: see next] Distorted (of which it may have been viewed as a shortened form); wry, awry.

1588 J Read *Compend Method* 66 Of the curing of a distort foote of a childe 1596 Spenser *F. Q* v xii 36 Her face was ugly, and her mouth distort 1605 A. Warrin *Sol-fishuess World* in Farr *S. P Jas. I* (1848) 82 Thus I .. Homeward convert a distort countenance. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* I III lxx, With monki's mouth distort.

Distort (distǫ́ːɹt), *v.* [f L. *distort-* ppl stem of *distorquēre* to twist different ways, distort, f. Dis- 1 + *torquēre* to twist: cf. Extort]

†1 *trans* To twist, wrench, or turn to one side, or out of the straight position. *Obs*

a 1631 Donne *Litany* (R.), What distorted thee, And interrupted evenness with fits 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud Ep* III xx 156 If you dip a pen in Aqua fortis, and present it towards these points, they will, decline the acrimony thereof, retyring or distorting them to avoid it *c* 1720 Gay *Birth of Squire* 72 Headlong he falls, and on the rugged stone Distorts his neck

2 To put out of shape or position by twisting or drawing awry; to change to an unnatural shape; to render crooked, unshapely, or deformed.

1634 [see Distorted] 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 173 P 1 Any action or posture, long continued, will distort the limbs 1836 Marryat *Japhet* lxxiv, His features were distorted with extreme pain 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I 5 The fossils contained in slate rocks are distorted in shape

b To alter the shape of any figure without destroying continuity, as by altering its angles; to represent by an image in which the angles or proportions of parts are altered, as by a convex mirror.

1812–6 J Smith *Panorama Sc & Art* I 429 A large object, seen through a lens which is very convex, appears more or less distorted 1821 Shelley *Prometh Unb* iv 383 A many sided mirror, Which could distort to many a shape of error *Mod* A mirror which distorts the features

3 *fig* To give a twist or erroneous turn to (the mind, thoughts, views); to pervert or misrepresent (statements, facts)

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps* cvii xv, You whose conceites distorted be, Stand mute amazed at the sight 1665 Glanvill *Sceps Sci* xix 118 Words distorted from their common use, and known significations 1736 Butler *Anal* I v. Wks 1874 I. 108 Both self love and particular affections distort and rend the mind. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas I*, I Pref 5 To establish a pre conceived theory the historian sometimes distorted facts 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct Sc.* I. 58 The caprices of imagination distort our impressions

†4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become twisted or out of shape *Obs. rare.*

1680 Otway *C. Marius* v ii, Old Ancharius .was so violent That his beard bristled, and his face distorted.

Hence **Disto rting** *vbl sb* and *ppl a*

1610 Bp Carleton *Jurisd* 302 Which distorting of Scriptures is expresly censured by the said learned men. 1829 Shelley *Cenci* IV. i 147 As From a distorting mirror 1874 L Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) II i 5 Imperfect images reflected through .distorting media.

Disto·rted, *ppl a.* [f prec vb. + -ed 1.]

1. Twisted out of shape, drawn awry; made crooked; represented with parts out of proportion, like the shadows falling obliquely on a surface.

1634 Habington *Castara* (Arb) 130 He who's lifted up by vice Hath a neighb'ring precipice Dazeling his distorted eye 1715 20 Pope *Iliad* xviii. 480 Wide with distorted legs oblique he goes 1836 H. Coleridge *North Worthies* I. 301 [illegible] To..represent the opinions not in the [illegible] of their adversaries. 1838 Dickens [illegible] fixed his eyes upon a distorted fir-tree

2. *fig.* Turned awry, twisted, wrested.

1641 Milton *Ch Govt* Pref (1851) 96 The grosse distorted apprehension of decay'd mankinde. 1664 H More *Myst Iniq.* 448 You see how distorted his Exposition is to the Text 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) III 411 The fifth depends upon a distorted authority, and violent assumption

Hence **Disto·rtedly** *adv* ; **Disto·rtedness.**

1684 H More *Answer* 407 There is not the least Incongruity or distortedness in Mr Mede's way *a* 1688 Cudworth *Immut Mor* iv iv. (R) To what purpose should they so violently and distortedly pervert the natural order? 1831 *Blackw. Mag* XXIX 1004 A glass that would shew objects distortedly as well as dimly 1885 L Oliphant *Sympneumata* x. 152 The sad distortedness that she inherited in entering this world.

Distorter (distǫ́ːɹtəɹ) [f Distort *v.* + -er 1] One who or that which distorts.

1847 in Craig. 1851–60 Mayne *Expos. Lex*, *Distorter*, a twister, or distorter. *Mod.* Bigotry is a distorter of the mental vision

Distortion (distǫ́ːɹʃən) [ad L *distortiōn-em*, n. of action f. *distorquēre* to Distort. Cf. F. *distorsion* (Paré, 16th c.).]

1. The action of distorting, or condition of being distorted, or twisted awry or out of shape; *spec.* a condition of the body or any limb, in which it is twisted out of the natural shape.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xvi (1887) 90 The distortion or writhing of the mouth 1622 Wither *Mastr Phlar* Wks (1633) 622 Her dainty mouth [is] composed So as there is no distortion Misbeseemes that sweet proportion. 1764 Reid *Inquiry* vi § 20. 152 They had never observed distortions of this kind in the eyes of children 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 202, I could not perceive any distortion of the face to the opposite side. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* II. 211 That distortion generally known by the appellation of club foot 1889 G H Darwin in *Fortn Rev* Feb 266 Earthquake waves consist..of waves or vibrations of compression, and of distortion

b. *Math* and *Optics* Any change of shape not involving breach of continuity, as the distortion of a circle into an oval, or that of a rectangle into a rhombus or rhomboid by alteration of the angles, lengthening or curving of certain lines, etc.

1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* IV 333/1 Refractive aberration, or in other words 'distortion', is common to many lenses, producing images wherein straight lines are represented as bulged inwards or outwards 1885 Osborne Reynolds in *Proc Brit Assoc* 898 The susceptibility of such a medium for a state in which the two sets of grains are in conditions of opposite distortions

c. *concr* A distorted form or image.

1820 Shelley *Witch of Atlas* lxii 3 But other troubled forms of sleep she saw . Distortions foul of supernatural awe,

1851 NICHOL *Archit Heav* 59 Instead of an image of the object, will yield only a distortion 1867 A BARRY *Str C Barry* VII 244 Some remains of the objectionable distortion at the entrance from S Stephen's Hall.

2. A temporary twist awry, a twisting or writhing movement, a contortion.

1718 PRIOR *Power* 65 By his distortions he reveals his pains 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 188 P 4 What the Latins call, the Sardinian Laughter, a distortion of the face without gladness of heart

3 *fig.* The twisting or perversion *of* words so as to give to them a different sense; perversion *of* opinions, facts, history, so as to misapply them

1650 R HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc Usurped Powers* 51 Having vindicated this passage from this authors distortion 1745 WESLEY *Answ Ch* 37 What a frightful Distortion of my Words is this? 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II 317 To bring together by fraudulent distortions of law, an assembly which might call itself a parliament 1874 L STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. VII 246 He will be amused at the distortion of history.

Hence **Disto·rtional** *a*, of or pertaining to distortion; **Disto·rtionist**, one who practises or professes distortion: a a caricaturist; b. one who professionally distorts his body.

1864 *Sat Rev* 5 Nov 563 Bunbury .. was a mere caricaturist, or distortionist 1885 OSBORNE REYNOLDS in *Proc Brit Assoc.* 898 The transmission of distortional waves becomes possible if the medium be composed of small grains with large grains interspersed 1886 *Pall Mall G* 6 Aug 13/2 They play the rôle of distortionists Their object is to draw money from the public by their piteous and excruciating positions

Disto·rtive, *a* [f. L *distort-* ppl. stem + -IVE: cf. L *tortīv-us*] Having the quality of distorting; producing or tending to distortion.

1823 SCORESBY *Whale Fishery* 166 The ships in the north-west were .subject to a distortive influence; these appeared elevated by refraction, like oblong black streaks, lengthened out. *Ibid* 168 In its distortive effect.

‖ **Disto·rtor.** *Anat.* [med.L. *distortor* a distorter (Du Cange)] (In full *distortor oris*), a name for the *Zygomaticus minor* muscle of the mouth, which distorts the face in laughter, etc.

1731 BAILEY vol II, *Distortor*, a muscle of the mouth, the same as Zygomaticus [In mod Dicts]

† **Disto·rture.** *Obs* [f DISTORT *v* + -URE, after *tortur e*] = DISTORTING, DISTORTION.

1613 JACKSON *Creed* II XXIII § 3 398 The infernal [*vr* internal] distorture of their proud affections. 1709 *Answ. Sacheverell's Serm* 11 A Distorture of Words to a new Sense

Distourble, var. DISTURBLE *v Obs*

Distra·ct, *ppl. a. arch* [ad L *distract-us*, pa pple of *distrahĕre* to draw in different directions, pull asunder, f. DIS- 1 + *trahĕre* to draw, drag See also the earlier DISTRAIT from Fr]

†**1.** Torn or drawn asunder, divided, separated; scattered; torn to pieces (In quot 1398 as *pa pple*) *Obs*

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R.* IX XXV (1495) 362 That the vertues that ben dystracte, sparplyd and made feble by daye wakyng maye be joynyd and rested by benefyce of nyghte *c*1400 *Destr Troy* 3219 Distracte were þai stithly, & stonyt by dene 1597 SHAKS *Lover's Compl* 231 To your audit comes Their distract parcels in combined sums

†**2.** Drawn away, diverted; having the attention diverted. *Obs*

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 73 þat with no cry or noys or any odyr þinge fro prayer [þai] may be distracte 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt & Uplondyshm* (Percy) p xlv, The hungry sewers .At euery morsell hath eye unto thy hande So much on thy morsell distract is their minde 1553 BP WATSON in Crowley *Soph Dr. Watson* II (1569) 151 The priest may haue his thoughtes distract to some other thing

3. Perplexed or confused in mind by having the thoughts drawn in different directions. *arch.*

*a*1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XXIV 17, I am noght distracte in many thoghtes 1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I 421 He . see in the aiere a meruellous thynge thro the whiche sighte he began to be distracte 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* v. (1887) 31 Being distracte with diuersitie of thoughtes. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1556, I recover breath, And sense distract, to know well what I utter 1854 SYD DOBELL *Balder* XVIII 96 She flung her garlands down, and caught, distract, The skirts of passing tempests

4. Deranged in mind; crazy, mad, insane *arch*

1481 *Will of Taylour* (Somerset Ho) For seke & distracte people 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III XCIII 448 To laue, and waxe distracte or furious. 1601 SHAKS *Jul C* IV III 155 With this she fell distract, And (her Attendants absent) Swallow'd fire. 1663 BUTLER *Hud* I 1 212 More peevish, cross, and splenetick Than Dog distract 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* III 1, My daughter has gone Distract!

†**b.** as *pa. pple.* Driven mad, distracted *Obs.*

1547 J HARRISON *Exhort Scottes* 227 What madnes or deuill hath so distracte oure myndes?

†**c** phr *Distract of one's wits*, etc: cf DISTRACT *v* 6 b *Obs*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XII IV, He shold be distracte out of his witte 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex* (1633) 242 They that be distract of their right wits 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III XXVI 352 Melampus cured with this herbe the daughters of Prœtus, which were distract of their memories 1602 F GODWIN *Bps of Eng* 275 Raving and taking on like a man distract of his wits

Distract (distræ·kt), *v* [f L *distract-* ppl stem of *distrahĕre* see prec As in many other verbs, the pa. pple *distract*, repr L. *distractus*, was in use before the finite vb., and with its expanded form *distracted*, prob. served to introduce the verb into use.]

†**1.** *trans.* To draw in different directions, to draw asunder or apart; to draw away, to separate, divide (*lit* and *fig*). *Obs.*

1600 E BLOUNT tr *Conestaggio* 20 The which he secretly feared, and his ministers greatly hoped for, so were their mindes distracted 1609 BP HALL *Recoll Treat* (1614) 646 His Godhead was never distracted eyther from soule or bodie 1621 G SANDYS *Ovid's Met* VI (1626) 117 [*Marsyas to Apollo*] Why doe you (oh!) me from my selfe distract? 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 164 Whereby the Scapula is distracted and abscedes 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* II XVII 86 Being distracted in opinions

†**b** To carry away to other parts; to disperse

1616 R ASHLEY *Comparison, &c*, I found the treatise to bee so well liked, that the former copies were for the most part alreadie distracted 1617 MORYSON *Itin* III II III 88 At Torg, where the best beare is brewed, and from thence distracted to other Cities 1618 HALES *Gold Rem* (1688) 402 Foreign Books brought out of other Countries should not be distracted here without peculiar leave *a*1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II 415 The wits of the university were distracted into several counties, by reason of the plague therein

2. To rend into parts or sections; to divide, usually implying disorder or disintegration. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1585 ABP SANDYS *Serm* (1841) 380 A kingdom divided and distracted into factions 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 108 The army of the Grecians [was] distracted into parcells 1655 STANLEY *Hist Philos* III (1701) 124/2 Philosophers who did not distract the Doctrine of their Master into Sects 1698 FRYER *Acc E India & P* 350 The Power was distracted among the Captains of the Conqueror [1888 *Pall Mall G* 6 Oct 6 The subject had to be distracted between two discussions]

†**b** *fig* To 'pull to pieces', undo, spoil *Obs*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) II XLVI (1859) 52 Yet is my ioye in so moche dystracted that thou are not ther 1695 LD PRESTON *Boeth* III 143 By dissevering and segregating the Parts, that Oneness is distracted

3. To draw or turn away from actual position, destination, or purpose, to turn aside, or in another direction; to divert (Now only in *'to distract the attention, the mind*, or the like)

*c*1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III 84 We schulden be war to kepe hem soundeli, for bodeli þingis distractiþ men to kepe hem riȝt 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 65 On ee þai haue of waytynge, A-nodyr of trw sorow, qwhos lufe distractis þe wytt, peruertis & ouerturnes resone 1612 W SHUTE tr *Fongasse's Venice* II 12 They might easily distract him from the alliance with the French King 1643 PRYNNE *Sov Power Parl* App 166 The Emperour swears, That he will alienate, distract, or morgage nothing of those things which appertain to the Empire 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* II II 62 The needle being distracted, driveth that way where the greater & powerfuller part of the earth is placed 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag* II 52 Vice, distracting their delicious gifts To aims abhorr'd 1874 CARPENTER *Ment Phys* I V (1879) 214 [This] distracts the mind from the sense of danger 1878 R W DALE *Lect Preach* II 35 To drive away all thoughts that would distract their attention

4. To draw in different directions, to divide attention, inclination, etc (*between* different objects); to perplex or confuse by divergent aims or interests, to cause dissension or disorder in. (In mod. use often associated with senses 5, 6)

1597–8 BACON *Ess., Followers & Friends* (Arb) 38 To be gouerned by one is not good, and to be distracted with many is worse, but to take aduise of friends is euer honorable 1638 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (ed 2) 216 Hee that sits above distracted their designe 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II 65 How is his tongue distracted between the Spirit of God and the spirit of gold 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 196 P 4 He stands distracted by different forms of delight 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 542 The dissensions by which the little band of outlaws was distracted 1855 *Ibid* IV 555 He was distracted between the fear of losing his ears and the fear of injuring his patron 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* VII § 8 432 One of the endless civil wars which distracted the island.

5 To throw into a state of mind in which one knows not how to act; to perplex or bewilder greatly. (Often coloured by sense 6, which is, however, no longer used literally)

1583 STANYHURST *Æneas* II (Arb) 53 Thus then I distracted, with al hastning, ran to mye weapons 1605 SHAKS *Mach* II III 109 They star'd, and were distracted 1667 MILTON *P L.* IV. 18 Horror and doubt distract His troubl'd thoughts. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH tr *Viaud's Shipwreck* 198, I was so distracted with joy 1856 DICKENS *Lett* (1880) I 434, I am at present distracted with doubts

†**6.** To derange the mind or intellect of; to render insane, drive mad *Obs* in *lit.* sense: cf. 5

1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, II i 116 This is a poore mad soule poueity hath distracted her 1653 DOROTHY OSBORNE *Lett to Sir W Temple* XVII (1888) 97 Sure, the poor woman is a little distracted, she could never be so ridiculous else 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb* I i, Stay—thou'lt distract me 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XXII 66 Commis'rate also thy unhappy Sire Ere yet distracted

†**b** phr *To distract of one's wit*, etc *Obs.*

1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol* 27 a, He dyed distracted of his sences 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* VIII 355 Seeing them all madde and distracted of their wits with sorrow 1633 BP HALL *Hard Texts* 88 The view and sense of those judgments shall utterly distract thee of thy wits

†**c.** *intr* To become distracted, go mad. *Obs. rare*

1768 ROSS *Helenore* 15 (Jam) Like to distract, she Cry'd Lindy, Lindy, waes me, are ye dead?

¶ **7** = DETRACT cf DISTRACTER, DISTRACTION 7.

† **Distra·ct,** *sb Obs rare.* [f. prec. vb] A distraction

1624 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Job* XV iii, The man, whose soule is undistain'd with Ill, Stands onely free from the distracts of Care 1632 — *Div Fancies* I VI (1660) 4 False hopes, true fears, vain joyes, and fierce distracts

Distracted (distræ·kted), *ppl a* [f. DISTRACT *v.* + -ED 1]

†**1** Drawn apart, rent asunder, divided *Obs*

1598 FLORIO, *Distratto*, withdrawne, distracted, led away 1600 J PORY tr *Leo's Africa* I. 2 Europe is of a more distracted and manifolde shape 1602 SHAKS *All's Well* V III 35 To the brightest beames Distracted clouds giue way 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III § 95. 365 Henry 7 married Elizabeth the heire of the house of Yorke, and therby united those two distracted houses 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St* V XV 418 By putting together distracted syllables, and by piecing of broken sentences

2 Driven hither and thither; agitated, disturbed, 'troubled' *Obs.* exc as *fig* from senses 3–5

1632 LITHGOW *Trav* X 505 There is a certaine place of sea, where these destracted tydes make their rancountering Randevouze. 1725 *Pbil Trans* XXXIII 427 Hard Gales of southerly Winds, attended with violent Squalls of Rain, and a distracted Sea *a*1845 HOOD *Forge* I VI, Badly, madly, the vapours fly Over the dark distracted sky

3 Mentally drawn to different objects; perplexed or confused by conflicting interests; torn or disordered by dissension or the like

*a*1633 AUSTIN *Medit* (1635) 87 Having (according to my weake facultie, and distracted Studies) set downe what I thought most observable 1799 F HERVEY *New Hist* II 140 To settle the distracted affairs of that kingdom, Cromwell was appointed lord lieutenant 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser I *Grace bef Meat*, Savoury soup and messes moistening the lips of the guests with desire and a distracted choice

4 Much confused or troubled in mind, having, or showing, great mental disturbance or perplexity

1602 SHAKS *Ham* I V 97 Remember thee? I while memory holds a seate In this distracted Globe 1607 — *Timon* III IV 115 You onely speake from your distracted soule 1667 DRYDEN *Ind Emperor* II II, Where shall a Maid's distracted Heart find Rest? 1822 *New Edin Rev* No 3 109 He bent over her, chiefly to hide her distracted countenance 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz* I VI 304 The minds of men were too distracted for so deliberate a plan

5. Deranged in mind; out of one's wits; crazed, mad, insane. Now *rare* in literal sense, exc. in such expressions as 'like one distracted'.

1590 SHAKS *Com Err* V I. 39 To fetch my poore distracted husband hence 1657 HOWELL *Londinop* 65 It [Bethlem] was an Hospital for distracted people 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. V 107 They ran about like distracted men 1728 NEWTON *Chronol Amended* I 142 Athamas went distracted and slew his son 1740 GRAY *Let* Poems (1775) 95 The latter died distracted 1772 SHERIDAN in *Sheridaniana* (1826) 38, I was in short almost distracted

Distra·ctedly, *adv.* [f. prec + -LY 2] In a distracted manner; †disjointedly (*obs.*); with mental distraction, madly, like one distracted

1597 SHAKS *Lover's Compl.* 28 To euery place at once and no where fixt, The mind and sight distractedly commixt 1601 — *Twel N* II II 22 She did speake in starts distractedly 1608 T. MORTON *Pream Encounter* 105 The whole being distractedly quoted 1715 JANE BARKER *Exilius* II 39 Seeing him fall by her Hand, she cry'd out most distractedly 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIV IV, You have made her daughter distractedly in love with you 1832 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev* I III VI. (1872) 81 Monseigneur does nothing but walk distractedly cursing his stars 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* IV. 10 He was so distractedly fond of Lady Montairy.

Distra·ctedness. [f as prec + -NESS] The condition of being distracted.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 327 A martiall noyse (raysed by the violence of Inuaders, and distractednesse of others) *a* 1691 BOYLE *Life* Wks I 41 (R) The present distractedness of my mind

Distra·cter. [f DISTRACT *v* + -ER 1] One who or that which distracts. In quot. Something that detracts (*from*); cf. DISTRACT *v* 7.

1653 H MORE *Conject. Cabbal* Pref (1662) 3 Such Inspiration is no distracter from, but an accomplisher and an enlarger of the humane faculties

† **Distra·ctful,** *a. Obs.* [f. DISTRACT *sb* or *v* + -FUL.] Full of or fraught with distraction Hence † **Distra·ctfulness.**

1636 HEYWOOD *Loves Maistresse* III Wks. 1874 V. 130 Thanke thy sisters, they apparrell'd thee In that distractfull shape *a*1640 J. BALL *Power Godlines* (1657) 133 When they want comfort they fall into heavy dumps, and distractfulness 1746 MORELL *Judas Macc* I 6 Distractful Doubt and Desperation, Ill become the chosen Nation.

Distra·ctible, *a.* [f as next + -IBLE] Capable of being distracted

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Distractible* (in Surgery) capable of being drawn aside Hence 1775 in ASH, and in mod Dicts

† **Distra·ctile,** *a Obs.* [f L *distract-*, ppl stem of *distrahĕre* to pull asunder + -ILE; cf mod F. *distractile* in *Bot* (Littré)]

Capable of being drawn asunder or stretched, extensible; of or relating to stretching (Cf *contractile.*) In *Bot* applied by Richard to anthers in which the cells are separated by a very long and narrow connective.

1709 F. Hauksbee *Phys. Mech. Exp.* v. (ed. 2) 117 These distractile Tubes will be compress'd by the incumbent Weight. 1726 Monro *Anat. Nerves* (1741) 36 Muscular Fibres are distractile, or capable of being stretched. 1747 Langrish *Muscular Motion* 1. § 31 in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. This distractile Power must be the Occasion of some Degree of Tension in them. 1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 343 In Salvia the connective has been called by Richard distractile.

Distracting, *vbl. sb.* [f. Distract *v.* + -ing¹.] The action of Distract *v.*, distraction.

c 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. xlvii. To holde hym wythout forgetyng, distractyng or lettyng of ony creature. 1660 Milton *Free Commw.* 451 To the retarding and distracting oft times of the Counsels.

Distracting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing².] That distracts; bewildering, maddening.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IX. 402, I grew affrighted for the distracting noyse drew aye neerer and neerer us. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XV. iii, His mind was tost in all the distracting anxiety so nobly described by Shakespeare [*Jul. C.* II. i. 63–69]. 1799 tr. *Dubois's Nat. Sons* II. 121 No one can conceive the [illegible] I suffered. 1822 J. W. Croker in *Croker Papers* (1884) I. 401 Aug., I will tell you this lamentable, [illegible]. Hence **Distractingly** *adv.*

1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* (1850) 67/2 A handsome city, but distractingly regular. 1859 Geo. Eliot *Adam Bede* I. 180 Hetty had the same distractingly pretty looks for everybody. 1879 Miss Braddon *Vixen* III. 121 The ringing of imaginary wedding bells sounded distractingly in her ears.

Distraction (distræ·kʃən). [ad. L. *distractiōn-em*, n. of action f. *distrahĕre* to pull asunder, Distract, cf. F. *distraction* (1335 in Godef.).]

† 1. A drawing or being drawn asunder; pulling asunder; forcible disruption, division, or severance.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xli. (1887) 218 The distraction of temporall, ciuill and Canon law being in many pointes very offensiue to our countrey. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lii. § 2 His two natures are as vncapable of confusion as of distraction. 1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* clvi. 648 If in the seventh in ferall Signes, argues death by Distraction, or by Ruine, or fall of Timber or Houses. 1837–8 Sir W. Hamilton *Logic* xxv. (1866) II. 23 The parts which, by the distraction of the whole, come into view, are called the divisive members.

† b. A severed or divided form, drawn apart from others. *Obs.*

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vii. 77 While he was yet in Rome, His power went out in such distractions, As beguilde all Spies.

† c. Dispersion, scattering. *Obs.*

1618 Hall's *Gold Rem.* (1688) 402 By reason of that great distraction of their Books and Papers.

† d. Violent stretching or extension. *Obs.*

c 1720 W. Gibson *Farrier's Guide* II. xix. (1738) 65 A Distraction, or Rupture of the Vessels. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 68 The Fibres are in a State of Distraction, that is, they are drawn out into a greater length.

e. *Grk. Gram.* The resolution of a long vowel into two vowels, identical or differing only in quantity, as in ὁρόω for ὁρῶ, κράατος for κρᾶτος.

1891 Monro *Homeric Gram.* (ed. 2) 51 These forms [ὁράω, ὁράας etc.] were regarded by the older grammarians as the result of a process called 'distraction', (the exact reverse of contraction), by which a long vowel, ᾱ or ω, could be separated into two distinct vowels (ᾱᾱ, οω, &c.).

2. The drawing away (of the mind or thoughts) from one point or course to another; diversion of the mind or attention. Usually in adverse sense, less commonly = diversion, relaxation (as in 3).

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 10 The haste ought to be kepte in tyme of these holy howres from dystraccyon, and from thynkynge on other thynges. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 159 b, Harde it is to say one Pater noster without distraccyon of ye mynde. 1611 Bible 1 *Cor.* vii. 35 That you may attend vpon the Lord without distraction. 1699 Burnet 39 *Art.* xii. (1700) 129 The distraction of them Thoughts in Devotion. 1749 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) II. cxiv. 224, I know no one thing more offensive to a company, than that inattention and distraction. 1853 C. Bronte *Villette* xxi, Considering sewing a source of distraction from the attention due to himself. 1853 Mrs. Jameson in G. Macpherson *Memoirs* (1878) 278 While attending on my mother, the compilation, printing, and illustrating furnish me with what the French call a *distraction*.

b. An instance or occasion of this. c. Something that distracts (or diverts) the mind or attention.

1614 Bp. Hall *Recoll. Treat.* 158 A third, standing with the eyes shut for feare of distraction. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 30/2 If he had not been constrained by seditious and other distractions to lay aside that study. 1849 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. I. II. 25 The cares of this world—its petty trifling distractions. 1859 Wraxall in *R. Houdin* V. 136 Conjuring was a mere distraction by which he amused his friends.

3. The fact or condition of being drawn or pulled (physically or mentally) in different directions by conflicting forces or emotions.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. v. 87 In her inuention, and Fords wiues distraction, they conuey'd me into a buckebasket. 1633 T. James *Voy.* 29 The ship did labour most terribly in this distraction of winde and waues. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, I. Pref. 4 Instead of the distraction of multifarious events the philosopher discovered the inseparable connection of circumstances.

b. Disorder or confusion of affairs, caused by internal conflict or dissension; the condition of a community torn by dissension or conflict of parties.

1642 Chas. I in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* V. § 386 To settle the Peace of the Kingdom, and compose the present Distractions. 1709 Steele in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 344 My little affairs are in such distraction till I can come to an hearing in Chancery. 1780 Burke *Sp. at Bristol* 9 Sept. Wks. III. 431 Your city, gentlemen, is in a state of miserable distraction. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 134 The distractions of Ireland, he said, arose from the differences between the Irish and the English. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 223 That body is rendered incapable of united action by reason of sedition and distraction.

4. Violent perturbation or disturbance of mind or feelings, approaching to temporary madness. *To distraction*: to a degree which exemplifies or amounts to this; distractedly.

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. i. 9 Giue him no breath, but now Make boote of his distraction. 1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 24 Pardon me if I speak confusedly, my mind will justify my distraction in this. 1724 R. Falconer *Law* II. (1769) 30 There was a sad Distraction among us in the Ship for we had almost fell foul. 1802 *Mobile Hardenberg* I. 281 The Princess loves you to distraction. 1819 Byron *Juan* I. cx. To contend with thoughts she could not smother, She strain'd, by the distraction of her pain.

† 5. Mental derangement, craziness, madness, insanity. *Obs.* (exc. as involved in prec.; cf. Distract *v.* 5, 6, Distracted 4, 5.)

c 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* cxix, In the distraction of this madding fever. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* II. vii. (1852) 145 A distempered melancholy at last issued in an incurable distraction. 1764 Harmer *Observ.* XII. iv. 159 The hermits of [illegible] in his distraction [illegible] as the whole circle of [illegible].

6. In French-Canadian law: The diverting of costs from the client or party who would be in ordinary course entitled to them, and their ascription to his attorney or other person equitably entitled. [= F. *distraction*, in same use.]

18 *Code of Civil Procedure of Lower Canada* Art. 583 (In 10th *Rept. of Codification Comm.* 1866), Attorneys and Advocates may demand and obtain distraction of their fees.

¶ 7. for Detraction.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* 67 (Matz.) Haue in hate mowthes that ben double, Suffre at thy table no distractioun.

Distractious, *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ious.] Abounding in or fraught with distractions.

1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 104 In the time of the Fires raging, and of the distractious imputations. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 10 Which would render His providences to human [illegible] tedious. 1691 Ray *Creation* [illegible] would render the [illegible] distractious.

Distractive (distræ·ktiv), *a.* [f. I. ppl. stem *distract-* (see Distract *v.*) + -ive.] Of distracting quality or tendency.

1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* 217, I will walke free from all feares and distractive cares. 1643 Milton *Divorce* II. xii. (1851) 93 How hurtfull and distractive it is to the house, the Church and Commonwealth. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. vi. (1872) 248 Thou undefinable self-distractive, self-[illegible]. 1855–[illegible] *Pym and Hampden* (1872) [illegible] that imbroglio of mind.

Hence **Distractively** *adv.*, with distracting tendency or effect.

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. (1872) 6 Maddest Waterloo-Crackers, exploding distractively and destructively, wherever the mystified passenger stands or sits. 1837–[illegible] *Fr. Rev.* III. I. iv. (1872) 19 Whether the Flag flapped soothingly or distractively.

† **Distractly,** *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Distract *a.* + -ly².] = Distractedly.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lii, Forgiue me as ofte tymes as in my praier I penke on eny other thinge þan on þe I am wont to haue me þere ful distractly.

† **Distracture.** *Obs.* [f. I. *distract-* ppl. stem (see Distract *v.*) + -ure.] = Distraction.

1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 192 The victory of the emperour Charles the Fifth, against the Protestant princes of Germanie, is imputed to their distractures arising from parity in command.

† **Distrade,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 1 + Trade *v.*] *trans.* To distribute by way of trade.

1623 Lisle *Æsop on O. & N. Test.* To Rdr. 14 This creature [Camel] is the best and only meanes, to conuey through the deserts, the sweet wares of happy Arabie, and so to distrade and retaile them among the Nations.

† **Distrage.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *dis-*, Dis- 5 + It. *strage*, L. *strāges* overthrow, slaughter, carnage.] A defeat with much slaughter.

c 1540 *Order in Battayll* B ij, After a dystrage, the hoste can not sodenely be apte to fyght for wounds and mournyngs shal let them.

Distrain (distrēi·n), *v.* Forms: 3–6 destreyn(e, 4–6 des-, distrayne, distreyne, (4 -trene, 4–5 dystreyne, 5 -trayne, 6 -treine), 5–8 distrein, 6–7 distraine, 6– distrain; *Sc.* 4–7 des-, dys-, distrenze, -trinze. [ME. a. OF. *destreindre, -aindre* 'to straine, presse, wring, vexe extremely, straiten' (Cotgr.), pres. stem *destreign-*, pa. pple *destrent*; = It. *distringere, -stringere* 'to distraine, distress, pinch, straiten' (Florio) '— L. *distringĕre* to draw asunder, stretch out, detain, occupy, f. *dis-*, Dis- 1 + *stringĕre* to squeeze, draw tight. In med. L. and Romanic, the prefix lost its sundering force, being prob. confounded with *de-*, and *distringĕre* became merely intensive of *stringĕre*, as in mod. It.]

I. General senses, all *Obs.*

† 1. *trans.* To press, compress, or grasp tightly; to squeeze, to clasp tightly. *Obs.*

c 1381 Chaucer *Parl. Foules* 337 The gentyl faucon that with his feet distrayneyth the kynges hand. *c* 1390 — *Prov.*, Who so mychel wol embrace, Lytel per-of he shal destreyne. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 372 b/1 Hit happed on a nyght that she distreyned her self by the throte that she was almost estaingled. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* XII. xii. 215 The Prince gently gan distraine Now him, now her, betweene his friendly armes.

† b. To confine, bind, restrain. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. pr. vi. 42 (Camb. MS.) A man whiche þat wyndes lustys holden destreyned with cheynes þat he moweth nat be vnbownden. *c* 1386 — *Pars T.* ¶ 195 Oure lord Ihesu crist after that he hadde be bytrayսed of his disciple, and destreyned and bounde.

† c. *fig.* To hold captive, or in constraint. *Obs.*

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 18 Neuer-þe lattere in þis maner felynge a saule in hy be distreynede by vayne glorye. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 355 Opere besye nedes hym destrayned.

† 2. *fig.* To hold in its grasp, as disease, sickness, love, to distress, oppress, afflict. *Obs.*

In quots. 1547, 1618 perhaps 'to strain'.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 1179 (1528) No word for sorwe she answerede So sore gan his partyng here destreyne. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* xx, And overmore distrayned with sickenesse Beside all this he was full grevously. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 266 b/1 The man of god destrayned his body by soo grete trauaill of fastynges and wakynges that he languyssed in contynuel maladye. *a* 1547 Surrey in *Tottel's Misc.* 14 Ragyng loue with extreme payne Most cruelly distrains my hart. *a* 1618 Ralegh *Rem.* (1644) 121 Distrained with the wringing fits of his dying flesh.

† 3. To control by force, restram, subdue. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4214 A Kyng with outen cunnyng, he can nogt distreyne His subie[c]tis. *c* 1530 *Spirituall Counsayll.* II. ij, Howe by his wysdome on the Crosse he hathe distrayned all the power of the devyll.

† 4. To constrain, force, or compel (a person *to do* something). *Obs.* (Hence the legal sense 7.)

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* V. 596 Distreyne here herte as fast to retorne, As þow dost myn to longen here to se. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XII. 338 Thar gert vaward alsua Wes distrenzeit the lak till ta. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars T.* ¶ 35 Penitence destreyneth a man to accepte benygnely euery peyne enioyned. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 62 Who destreyns þe to swere ofte?

† 5. To strain out, express, to extract by pressing or straining. (In quot. 1563, *mitr* for *refl.*)

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 85 His properte is to make stalworthe þe stomak, & destreyne & purge þe euyl and rotyn humours þat er in þe stomak. 1563 B. Googe *Eglogs* (Arb.) 117 The gryefe so sore, doth growe in euery parte, Destrayning through the venomed vaines doth so torment the Hart. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 150 Coffi or Coho, a drinke blacke, thicke and bitter, distrained from Berries of that quality.

† 6 a. To pull or tear off. b. To rend or tear asunder. [After I. senses.] *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Jerk.* xvii. 22 Y shal take of the merewȝ of [illegible] Israel [illegible] 1389 [illegible] 1590 [illegible] was wound, [illegible].

II. *Law.* [illegible] logically a specific application of 4.]

† 7. *trans.* a. To constrain or force (a person) by the seizure and detention of a chattel or thing, to perform some obligation (as to pay money owed by him, to make satisfaction for some wrong done by him or by his beasts, or to perform some other act, e.g. to appear in court), to punish by such seizure and detention for the non-performance of such obligation. (See Distress *sb.* II.) *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*, or as included in c.

c 1290 *Beket* 758 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 128 Non Erchebishop of Cauntirbiri nis neuere i somoned so, Ne so destreyned of no king [*var.* of nothing]. [1292 Britton I. xxvii. [xxvi.] § 1 Le viscounte face destreyndre les trespassours par lour avers et par lour chateus.] 1414 *Coldingham Papers* (1841) 86 Full power and autorite the same tenantz and tenantdris til distreyn and hald, till all ferages and dettes be assithd. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 19 § 9 For none payment therof to destreyn the seid persones so beyng behynde by their goodes and catalles. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 142 To make sommons, and distreyne for lacke of appearaunce, all and euery Tenant of the sayd Abbot. 1671 F. Phillips *Rep. Nocera* 467 He refused to give leave to distrein the Bishop of St. Davids in Parliament time. 1895 Pollock & Maitland *Hist. Eng. Law* I. 335 After distraining the tenant by his chattels, the lord may obtain from his seignorial tribunal a judgment authorizing him to distrain the tenant by his land. *Ibid.* II. 574 Observe that [in the 13th c.], when words are correctly used, one does not distrain a thing, one distrains a man by (*per*) a thing.

b. with *inf.* or *subord. clause*, expressing the purpose.

c 1290 *Beket* 748 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 128 Seint thomas londes into is hond his men nome, Ase it were for-to destreynen him þat he to his court come. *c* 1325 Shoreham 72 Destrayned he he scholde, Be lytte To do hyt 3yf that he may. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 27 He may be distrenzied in his lands, to come to court. *a* 1626 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1636) 20 Commanding him [the Sheriffe] to distraine them by their lands to appear at a certaine day. 1641 *Art. agst. Sr. H. Davenport* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 335 That he should distrain James Maleverer, Esq., to appear before the Barons of his Majesty's said Court of Exchequer. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxx. (1739) 184 All such as ought to be Knights and are not, shall be distrained to undertake the weapons of Knighthood. 1767 Blackstone

Comm II 135 The widow shall pay nothing for her marriage, nor shall be distreined to marry afresh 1895 POLLOCK & MAITLAND *Hist Eng Law* I 334 The lord's handiest remedy is that of distraining his tenant to perform the services that are in arrear

c In later usage. To levy a distress upon (a person), in order by the sale of the chattels to obtain satisfaction for a debt, particularly for arrears of rent. (But the usual construction in this sense is *to distrain upon* see 8 b)

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* I ii § 9 When Squire Peremptory distrained his tenant for rent perhaps he [etc]. 1772 *Hist Rochester* 46 Who had been distrained for the repair of the head of the bridge 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) III 201 A peer of the realm could never be arrested for debt, the law presuming that he had sufficient lands and tenements in which he might be distrained

8. *absol* or *intr* To levy a distress. Const. *for* (a thing). Originally in order to compel the defaulter, by detention of the thing seized, to pay money due or perform an obligation; but in later use including the power to obtain satisfaction by sale of the chattels. See DISTRESS *sb* 3

c 1350 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 362 3if eny þo þat nymeþ rente of eny tenement in fraunchyse of þe Citee, and his rente holleche be by-hynde, oþer half oþer more and he ne fynde for to dystreyne. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 27 If my wil be nat devly executyd in eche part, they to haue power to distreyne 1512 FABYAN *Will* in *Chron* Pref 9, I geve full power over the said Church Wardeyns .to distreyn within any of the foresaid londs and tenements and the distres so taken to withold and kepe till the said annuytie be fully contented and paied 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen VIII*, c 11 To distreyne for the same rentes in the seid Maners 1552 in *Vicary's Anat* (1888) App iii 152 It shalbe laufull for any offycer of the said Cytie to dystreine for the same [yearly rent] 1648 MILTON *Observ Art Peace* Wks 1738 I 338 Any seven or more of them, in case of Refractories or Delinquency, may distrain and imprison 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 251 Where power is given to distrain, it seemeth reasonable that power should be given to come at the goods 1863 FAWCETT *Pol Econ* II vii 237 The landlord had of course a legal right to distrain for the rent

b Const. *upon, on* a person or thing. (With indirect passive *to be distrained upon*)

1605 CAMDEN *Rem* (J.), I will not lend money to my superiour, upon whom I cannot distrain for the debt 1689 *Col Rec Pennsylv* I 311 He was distreyned upon by Cornelius Empson, for Contrey Rates 1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 570/2 He was threatened to be distrained on for the assessment and surcharge 1861 PLARSON *Early & Mid Ages Eng* xxxiv (L.), He or his heirs might distrain on them if this were neglected. 1891 *Punch* 25 Apr 195/2 The total failure of my last attempt to distrain on the stock of a neighbouring farmer

fig *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen Poems, &c* (1677) 2 The Airy Freebooter distrains First on the Violet of her Veins, Whose Tincture could it be more pure, His ravenous kiss had made it blewer. *a* 1678 MARVELL (J.), Blood, his rent to have regain'd Upon the British diadem distrain'd

9 *trans* To seize (chattels, etc) by way of distress, to levy a distress upon *arch*

1531 *Dial on Laws Eng* II xxvii (1638) 112 A pound, to put in beasts that bee distrained 1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, II iii. 131 My Fathers goods are all distraynd, and sold 1671 F PHILLIPS *Reg Necess* 490 The Laws or reasonable Customs of England will not permit a Horse to be destrained when a Man or Woman is riding upon him *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog* (1714) 66 If you have no Money, you have a good Horse under you, and we can Distrain him for the Charge 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I 256 All process whereby the person of any embassador may be arrested, or his goods distreined or seised, shall be utterly null and void 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex* 186 All chattels and personal effects, found upon the premises, may be distrained, whether they belong to the tenant or to a stranger

†10. Extensions or loose uses of the legal senses

a To deprive (a person) of (something) *Obs*

1530 PALSGR 522/1, I distrayne a persone of his lybertye, or plucke some thynge from hym that belongeth him

†b To seize, confiscate, annex *Obs*

1591 SHAKS *1 Hen VI*, I iii 61 Here's Beauford, that regards nor God nor King, Hath here distrayn'd the Tower to his vse 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* XI 622, I then went his Cattle to destrain, And take amends for those he took of mine 1727 A HAMILTON *New Acc E Ind*, I viii 86 They first built a Sconce both to secure themselves from sudden Attacks or Surprize, as well as to hold what they might distrain from the poor Peasants

Hence **Distrai·ned** *ppl a.*; **Distrai·ning** *vbl sb* and *ppl a*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III 302 Stelyng of chartris, and distreynyng of 3onge eiris 1530-1 *Act* 22 *Hen VIII*, c 12 If any such person distreined appere not at the day and place conteyned in suche distresse 1672-3 MARVELL *Reh Transp* I 244 They reckon there would be little got by distraining 1889 *Spectator* 4 June 760/1 To give instant warning of the approach of the distraining parties. 1895 *Daily News* 25 Jan 5/3 The Judge has been saying some severe things on the subject of distraining bailiffs

†**Distrai·n,** *sb Obs* [f prec vb]

1. = DISTRAINT.

c 1450 *Eng Misc* (Suitees) 59 No distreyn yt is made wt in ye sayd Burgage

2. Restraint, control.

c 1531 LATIMER *Serm & Rem* (1845) 329 The kings highness did decree that all admitted of universities should preach throughout all his realm as long as they preached well, without distrain of any man 1598 FLORIO, *Distretta*, a destraine, a trouble, an inconvenience.

Distrainable (distrēi năb'l), *a* [a. AF. *destreynable* = OF *destreign*, *destraignable*, f. stem of prec. vb.: see -ABLE]

1 Liable or subject to distraint, liable to be distrained or distrained upon a of a person.

[1292 BRITTON I ii[1] § 7 Si troeffe deus pleges suffisauntz et destreynables al viscounte del pays] 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II 341 It is sufficient to make the summons in the fee where he is distrainable

b of chattels.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log* I xvi 60 His [the King's] goodes and cattels are under no tribute, toll, or custome, nor otherwise distreignable 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 124 Else they [beasts] be not distreinable for rent or service 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm* III 7 Instead therefore of mentioning what things are distreinable, it will be easier to recount those which are not so 1889 *Law Times* LXXXII 223/2 There were other distrainable goods in the house available to satisfy the claim for rent

2 Capable of being distrained for, or recovered by distress

1791 G WASHINGTON *Let* Writ 1891 XII 76 All the rents become due on or before the first day of January in every year, and distrainable at the expiration of a certain number of days thereafter 1895 *Times* 17 Jan 14/4 Subject to distrainable rent

†**Distrai·nant.** *Obs.* [a AF *destreynaunt* = OF *destreignant*, pr pple of *destreindre* to DISTRAIN] = DISTRAINER.

[1292 BRITTON I xxviii [xxvii] § 17 Devers les chiefs seignurs destreynauntz] 1553 *Act* 7 *Edw VI*, c 1 § 11 The Kings Debts and Duties being first paid, and the Distraynant answered of reasonable Costs

Distrainee (distrēi nī·) [f DISTRAIN *v* + -EE] One who is distrained

1875 MAINE *Hist Inst* IX 272 He appeared virtually as a plaintiff like the distrainee in our Action of Replevin

Distrainer (distrēi nəɹ) [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who distrains; = DISTRAINOR.

1607 COWELL *Interpr* s v *Distresse*, The effect is, to drive the party distreined to replevie the distresse, and so to take his action of trespasse against the distreiner 1736 in JACOB *Law Dict* (ed 3) 1863 MRS C. CLARKE *Shaks Char* xiv 363 Thou mightst have become a distrainer for rent, or a surcharger of taxes 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* Digest 535 The distrainer had to use certain words of style 1893 *Law Times* XCIV. 600/2 A sheriff's officer may break open outhouses, though a distrainer may not

Distrai·nment. [f as prec. + -MENT.] The action or fact of distraining, distraint

1756 T AMORY *Y Buncle* (1825) I 47 As I was ever liable to distrainment, I took my leave 1882 WELDEN *Soc Law Labor* 151 Many families have been ruined by this distrainment 1886 *Pall Mall G* 24 Apr 4/1 The only means of enforcing rent is by ejectment, as seizures and distrainments cannot be carried out in the district

Distrainor (distrēi nō·ɹ) [f DISTRAIN *v*, after AF. *destreinor* (Year-bks. Edw. II)] One who distrains or levies a distress a more technical form than *distrainer*, and correlative to *distrainee*

1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II 453 If a landlord distreins goods for rent, or a parish officer for taxes, these for a time are only a pledge in the hands of the distreinors 1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV § 29 In all these cases the distreinor used a set form of words 1875 MAINE *Hist Inst* IX 263 The impounded beasts, when the pound was uncovered, had to be fed by the owner and not by the distrainor.

Distraint (distrēi nt) [f DISTRAIN *v*, perh after OF *destrainte* (13-16th c in Godef), *destraincte* 'a restraint of libertie' (Cotgr), fem sb from pa. pple of CONSTRAINT] The action of distraining (in the legal sense); = DISTRESS *sb* 3

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio) 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I vii 115 There would be a distraint for penalties 1869 *Daily News* 25 Aug, The bailiffs shortly afterwards entered the house, and made a distraint which almost stripped it of furniture 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* viii. § 10 571 Payment of taxes was enforced by distraint 1875 MAINE *Hist Inst* IX 262 The distraint of cattle for damages still retains a variety of archaic features

b *Distraint of knighthood*. compulsion to accept knighthood (in consequence of tenure of a knight's fee, or an estate worth £20 a year). (See DISTRAIN *v* 7 b, quot. 1647)

1875 STUBBS *Const Hist* II xv. 281 The distraint of knighthood was a link between the two branches of the national force

†**Distrai·t,** *sb. Obs* [later form of *destrait*, DESTRAIT, OF. *destreit*, mod F *détroit* —L *district-um*] a A narrow passage (of land or water); an isthmus or strait, b a strait or difficult situation, c a district

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met* XIV vi, [The winds] remysed us in to the cruel dystraytis of Eolus *c* 1477 — *Jason* 42 b, I had leuer to receyue and passe the distrait of dethe 1562 J SHUTE *Cambine's Turk Wars* 7 b, If this distraite of ye land were cut through, Peloponesso shold be an isle

Distrai·t, *a* [a F *distrait* (in 16th c also *distract*), pa pple of *distraire* to DISTRACT The form *distrait* appears to connect this with DISTRACT]

†1. Distracted in mind, excessively perplexed or troubled *Obs*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* III pr viii 80 Þou shalt ben so destrat by aspre þinges þat þou shalt forgone sykernesse. 1440 J SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 17 The other ladyes cryyng and wepyng, all distraite made a pitous and lamentable noyse *c* 1450 tr *De Imitatione* II i, So muche is a man lette and distraite, as þinges are drawen to him

2 Having the attention distracted from what is present, absent-minded [from mod F, and usually treated as an alien word (distrę', distrē·t) with F fem. *distraite* (distrę t, distrē·t)]

[1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No 77 P 1 One of those Sort of Men who are very often absent in Conversation, and what the French call *a reveur* and *a distrait*] 1748 CHESTERF *Lett* (1774) I cxxiii 325, I took care never to be absent or *distrait* 1771 MRS E GRIFFITH *Lady Barton* I 72 He . sometimes appears gloomy and distrait 1788 *Walpoliana* xlii 21 Oh, Madam (exclaimed the *distrait* prelate), he had such a brimstone of a wife! 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI xxx, So much distrait was he 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XXVII, She was very *distraite* 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y Ago* XXVI, She tried to make her talk, but she was *distrait*, reserved 1883 E INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag* Feb. 431/2 This knowledge kept her *distrait*.

†3 as *pa pple* Torn to pieces, divided *Obs*

1579 E K *Gloss* in *Spenser's Sheph Cal* June 25 All Italy was distract into Factions

†**Distramina·tion.** *Obs rare* [f *di-*, DIS- 4 + L *strāmen* (*strāmin-*) anything strewn, straw: see -ATION] Unthatching, stripping of thatch.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* III x 141 Two Ancient Reverend Men had almost distha'ch'd their Faces, and could neither of them sue for distraminations

Distrammel (distræ mĕl), *v rare.* [DIS- 6] *trans* To rid of trammels; to untrammel

1856 R A VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I 105 The native soul, distrammelled of dim earth, Doth know herself immortal, and sits light Upon her temporal perch

Distraught (distrō t), *ppl a arch.* Also 4-7 des-, 5 dys-, 6 distraghte, 7 distrought. [modification of DISTRACT *ppl a*, L *distract-us*.

Not of ordinary phonetic origin, but due app to association with other pa pples in *-ght*, as *caught, taught, bought, brought, sought, thought, wrought* Perh more immediately influenced by *straught*, pa pple of STRETCH, as the latter had also the form *streight, straight*, it may be that *distraught* = *distreight* = DISTRAIT]

1. Mentally distracted, by being drawn or driven in diverse directions or by conflicting emotions, deeply agitated or troubled; = DISTRACTED 4.

1393 GOWER *Conf* I 218 Wherof his herte is so distraught *Ibid* 279 Many a good felawe Hath be destraught by sodein chaunce *c* 1491 *Chast Goddes Chyld* XXVII 79 Some ben so feforth distraught that whan they come ayen to hemself it is clene fro her mynde where they left. 1591 SPENSER *Ruines of Time* 578, I in minde remained. Distraught twixt feare and pitie 1608-11 BP HALL *Medit & Vowes* I § 92 The worldling standes amazed and distraught with the evill 1610 G FLETCHER *Christ's Tri* (1632) 44 With present fear, and future grief distraught 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I i, Her mind is somewhat distraught with her misfortunes 1877 L MORRIS *Epic Hades* I 17, I lay awake Distraught with warring thoughts

2. Driven to madness; mentally deranged, crazy. = DISTRACTED 5.

1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* IV. iii 49 1594 — *Rich III*, III v 4 And then againe begin, and stop againe, As if thou were distraught, and mad with terror 1598 STOW *Surv.* (1842) 167/2 One house, wherein sometime were distraught and lunatic people. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 90 Fools, madmen, melancholy, fanatic, distraught. 1828 SCOTT *F. M Peth* xix, 'Are ye distraught, lassie?' shouted Dorothy 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* III v, Hugh Ritson rushed here and there like a man distraught

†b. Const. *of, in* (wits, senses, etc) *Obs.* (In senses 1 and 2)

1556 *Aurelio & Isab* (1608) F, Folkes distraghte of wisdome 1583 T WATSON *Centurie of Loue* Ixxxix (Arb) 125 Loue is distraught of witte, and hath no end 1653 H COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav* viii 23 Like a man distraught of his wits I cast myself at the feet of the Elephant 1657 HOWELL *Londinop* 66 In this place [Bethlem] people that be distraught in their wits

†3. *lit* Pulled asunder, drawn in different directions (Spenserian use) *Obs*

1596 SPENSER *F Q* IV vii. 31 [An arrow] in his nape arriving, through it thrild His greedy throte, therewith in two distraught *Ibid* V v 2 A Camis Trayled with ribbands diversly distraught 1604 R CAWDREY *Table Alph*, *Distraught*, drawne into diuers parts 1642 H MORE *Song of Soul* II ii II. x, By distrought distension

4. As *pa pple* of DISTRACT, or DISTRAUGHT *v*

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ Conv* I (1586) 40 b, [They] have bene distraught of their right understanding 1625 K LONG tr *Barclay's Argenis* II xxi 139 What fury hath distraught you of your wits? 1816 SOUTHEY *I ay of Laureate* Epil 2 Have fanatic dreams distraught his sense?

†**Distrau·ght,** *sb Obs rare* [f prec] = DISTRACTION

1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark all* 31 They wil bring you out of the way, through distraught and feare.

†**Distrau·ght,** *v Obs* [Improperly used as a variant of DISTRACT *v*, on the analogy of *distraught* and *distract* ppl adjs] = DISTRACT *v*

1579 G HARVEY *Letter-bk* (Camden) 59 There never happenid any on thinge that did ever disorder and distraute the power of my mynde so mutche. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T* (1613) 44 The zeale of thee distraughteth me

†**Distrau·ghted,** *ppl. a Obs* [Altered from DISTRACTED: see prec] = DISTRACTED.

1572 R H tr *Lauaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 10 In those men, which be distraughted of their wittes 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heavenly Beauty* 14 That immortall beautie . Which in my weake distraughted mynd I see 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1621) 41 His base determination all wondering at, as proceeding from a distraughted minde

†**Distrau·ghtful,** *a. Obs. rare* [see prec.] By-form of DISTRACTFUL

1594 *2nd Rep Faustus* in Thoms *Prose Rom* (1858) III. 328 In a distraughtful fury

†**Distrau'ghtness.** *Obs rare* [f DISTRAUGHT *a* + -NESS] Distractedness, distraction

1576 NLWTON *Lemnie's Complex* (1633) 30 Hence proceedeth roving dotage, and distraughtnesse of right wits

†**Distrau'ghture.** *Obs rare*—[See DISTRAUGHTED.] By-form of DISTRACTURE, distraction

1594 *2nd Rep Faustus* in Thoms *Prose Rom* (1858) III. 317 Which were witnesses of his distraughture.

†**Distrea'm,** *v. poetic Obs rare* [f *di-*, DIS- 1 + STREAM *v.*] *intr.* To flow away in a stream; to stream down or away Hence **Distrea'ming** *ppl a.*

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng Gentlem.* (1631) 226 Let the dolefull remembrance thereof produce torrents of teares from your distreaming eyes *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xv 4 A swelling tear distream'd from ev'ry eye *Ibid* xix 71 O'er that virtuous blush distreams a tear

†**Distrea'sure,** *v. Obs rare.* [DIS- 7 a] *trans.* To despoil of a treasure

1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* IV. xxi, Distreasure him of his all-got Wealth.

†**Distree',** *v. Obs nonce-wd* [DIS- 7 a] *trans* To deprive or strip of trees

a 1638 MEDE *Disc Josh* xxiv 706 Wks (1672) I 68 Of some of the Prosecutor's they cut down the Trees . Mark here, They distreed the Prosecutor's

Distrein(e, obs. forms of DISTRAIN

†**Distre'mpe,** *v Obs rare*—[?] To distemper.

c 1532 DEWES *Introd Fr* in *Palsgr* (1852) 911 To distrempe, *destremper*.

Distress (distre's), *sb* Forms: 3-6 destresse, 4-7 distresse, (4 destres, 4-7 distros, 5 distryss(e, 5-6 dystresse, 6 dystres), 7- distress [ME. a. OF. *destrece, -strece, -strese*.—late pop L. **districta*, f *district-us*, pa pple of *distringere* to DISTRAIN (like *angustia* from *angustus*); *distress* is the fact of distraining or condition of being distrained, in the various senses of the vb]

I †1. The action or fact of straining or pressing tightly, stram, stress, pressure; *fig.* pressure employed to produce action, constraint, compulsion, less usually, pressure applied to prevent action, restraint, *Obs.* exc. in *dial* (in which the primary sense is still used)

13. *Cursor M* 28360 (Cott) And i, priest, funden vte of distresse, In dedly sin has sungen messe *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III 497 This Eolus with harde grace helde the wyndes in distresse And gan hem vnder him to presse *a* 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 361 He shewch wiboute dystresse, weiher he be of fraunchyse obt ne be, and be of towne *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb* IV. 79 Swathe a tender vyne in bondes softe Ffor bonde to harddc wol holde it in distresse *c* 1450 *Chester Pl* (Shaks. Soc.) II 52 God I take to wittnes That I doe this by destresse 1481 CAXTON *Myrr* II xxii 114 The ayer that is shette fast within, the whiche is enclosed in grete distresse 1590 SPENSER *F Q* I i. 32 In wastfull wildernesse . by which no living wight May euer pass, but thorough great distresse [1876 *Surrey Provincialisms, Distress*, stram; e g 'Slacken they there ropes before you go, and then there won't be no distress on the [rick-]cloth'. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk*, *Distress*, stram; stress; application of force 'Theer wunna be no distress on that theer 'edge tin [=till] after 'arvest']

†b. The overpowering pressure *of* some adverse force, as angei, hunger, bad weather, stress (of weather, etc.). *Obs.*

1485 CAXTON *Chas Gt.* 187 By destresse of angre he took a staffe for to smyte the messager 1486 *Bk. St Albans* C j b, In grete destresse of hungre 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II. 87 Driven by distresse of weather about the partes of Austria. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 43, I was sayling, and by distresse of weather, I was druen into these coasts. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L* Contents 10, Driven westward, by distress of weather. *Ibid.* 12 Without any distress of weather, the Buss got loose

2. The sore pressure or strain of adversity, trouble, sickness, pain, or sorrow, anguish or affliction affecting the body, spirit, or community

1297 R GLOUC (1724) 460 pe kyng, pat so defended hym, as in such destresse *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 3472 pan were pey bope in hard destres *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W* 664 *Cleopatra*, To egipt is sche fled for dred & for destresse *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 4997 Peyne and Distresse, Syknesse and Ire, and Malencoly Ben of hir pleys senatours 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV xx 65 Ye knoweth my comfortes leles dystresse 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II vii 90 Art thou thus bolden'd man by thy distres? 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* 1 29 As the Lord liueth, that hath redeemed my soule out of all distresse *a* 1656 BP HALL *Rem Wks* (1660) 2 Being in great distress of Conscience. 1667 MILTON *P L* XII 613 With sorrow and hearts distress Wearied I fell asleep 1818 JAS MILL *Brit. India* II v. viii 627 The Company's finances, always in distress 1853 J H NEWMAN *Hist Sk* (1873) II. II. iii 252 This event filled him with the utmost distress and despondency 1867 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 273 There is great distress here among the poor

b. with *a* and *pl* A sore trouble, a misfortune or calamity that presses hardly; esp in *pl.* straits, distressing or strained circumstances.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par., Rom* VIII (R), That in all our distresses we may boldly speake vnto God 1588 (*title*), Copie of a Letter sent out of England to Don Bernardin Mendoza Whereunto are adioyned certaine late Advertisements, concerning the losses and distresses happened to the Spanish Navie. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb* IV iii. 188 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 285 So many storms, that both men, and horses felt excessive distresses 1691 WOOD *Ath Oxon* II 53 His distresses made him stoop so low as to be an Abecdarian 1783 BURKE *Sp on E India Bill* Wks IV 129 Want of feeling for the distresses of mankind 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 47 Then distresses came on him

c. *Naut.* 'A term used when a ship requires immediate assistance from unlooked-for damage or danger' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*)

1659 D PELL *Impr Sea* 291 Firing of Guns, which is commonly a signal of their ships distress that fires 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* I 491 Any Ship in distress may be refreshed and recruited here 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy round World* (1757) 320, I returned to our ships again, and made signals of distress 1745 P THOMAS *Jrnl Anson's Voy* 156 They fired four Guns as Signals of Distress 1839 LONGF *Wreck of Hesp* vi, Some ship in distress, that cannot live In such an angry sea!

d 'Distressed' or exhausted condition under extreme physical strain (Also *fig*)

1861 A TROLLOPE *La Beata* I 162 (Hoppe) The lady arrives at the top [of the stairs] with very visible signs of 'distress' in wind and limb 1887 H D TRAILL in *Nacm Mag* July 177/1 Then patience, which is already showing manifest signs of distress, will be completely 'pumped' before long.

II *Law.*

3 The action of distraining; the legal seizure and detention of a chattel, originally for the purpose of thereby constraining the owner to pay money owed by him or to make satisfaction for some wrong done by him, or to do some other act (e g to appear in court), according to later practice, in order that out of the proceeds of its sale (if not redeemed within a fixed period) satisfaction may be obtained of some debt or claim, now, especially, for rent unpaid

c 1290 *Beket* 761 in S *Eng Leg* I 128 On me nast pat power non swych destresse for to do *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 186 And neuer porgh no destresse suld layme per of no right. 1543 tr *Act* 32 *Hen* III (1266) *De Distractione Scaccarii* (Heirthelet), And if he bringe the tayle of any shyrrife or baylyffe, of payment made to them of the thyng demaunded .. then the distresse shal cease 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 135 Distresse is a taking of chattels found upon the [illegible] 1614 RALEIGH *Hist* [illegible] meaning so to lose their Rent, made a distresse by strong hand 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 6 A distress, the taking of a personal chattel out of the possession of the wrongdoer into the custody of the party injured, to procure a satisfaction for the wrong committed. 1794 GODWIN *Cal Williams* 46 The squire took the earliest opportunity of seizing on his remaining property in the mode of a distress for rent 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III 299 A right to enter on the lands, to seize the cattle and other personal chattels found there, and to sell them for payment of the rent, which is called a distress 1836 DICKENS *Sk Bos.* v, I put in a good many distresses in my time (continued Mr Bung) 1875 MAINE *Hist Inst* IX 250 The branch of the law which we now call the Law of Distress

b. *Double, Grand, Finite, Infinite, Personal, Real Distress*: see quots.

1642 *Termes de la Ley* 125 Distresse is divided first into finite and infinite, finite is that which is limited by Law, how often it shall bee made to bring the party to tryall of the action, as once or twice Distresse infinite is without limitation untill the party comes, as against a Jurie that refuseth to appeare upon certificate of assise 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict*, *Distress Personal* is made by distraining a Mans movable Goods . *Distress Real* is made upon immoveable Goods A *Grand Distress* is that which is made of all the Goods and Chattels that the party hath within the County 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III 231 A distress . that has no bounds with regard to it's quantity, and may be repeated from time to time, until the stubbornness of the party is conquered, is called a *distress infinite*. 1861 W. BELL *Dict Law Scot* s v *Double Distress*, Where arrestments have been used by two or more creditors, in order to attach the funds of their debtor in the hands of a third party, such arrestments constitute what is called *double distress*.

†c. The right or power of distraining, the seigniory of a district. *Obs rare*

[1292 BRITTON VI. iv. § 12 Si cele garraunt ne soit mie en la destresce le viscounte de cel pays *et* If the warrant is not situated within the distress (=district) of the sheriff of that country] *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampant* Wks (1687) 459 The other Growtnolls of the Neighbourhood, subject to the Distress, or Seigniory of Saint Albans

4. The chattel or chattels seized by this process.

[1292 BRITTON I xxviii. § 2 Pur qe bestes et autres destresces ne soint mie trop [illegible] enpaker] 1411 *E E Wills* (1882) 20 [illegible] in defawte of payment 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen* [illegible] to distresse sufficient there can be founde 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 128 It was agreed that the distresses taken for the same should be restored, and if any were perished by keping, then the Abbot to make them good 1642 *Termes de la Ley* 124 Distresse is the thing which is taken and distrained upon any land for rent behinde, or other duty, or for hurt done 1700 TYRRELL *Hist Eng* II 1109 Neither the Beasts nor any other Distress shall be sold within fifteen days 1886 REDMAN & LYON *Law Landlord & T* (ed 4) 238 The Landlord acquires no property in the distress, and it is an abuse of his power if he use the distress, except in the case of milch cows, which may be milked.

†b *Old Law of Scotl.*, see quots *Obs*

1456 *Sc Acts Jas II*, c. 9 Item of gret stalls of ye quhilke yai haif use to tak ye distress for the continuacione of yair faie The quhilk distresses air to be delmeryt agane at the court of yair fayr gif yair persone has done na defalt nor distrubling in ye fayr. 1710 *Summary View of Feudal Law* s. v, Distresses were pledges taken by the Sheriff from those who came to Fairs for their good behaviour, which at the end of the Fair or Mercat were delivered back, if no harm was done

III 5. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as **distress-gun, -rocket,** signals of a ship in distress; **distress-sale,** a sale of distrained goods; **distress-warrant,** a warrant authorizing a distress.

1823 JOANNA BAILLIE *Poems* 199 The drear distress gun moaning 1826 SYDNEY SMITH *Memoir* (1855) II. 272 We hear nothing here but of distress bazaars and the high price of hay 1868 LOWELL *Dryden* Pr Wks 1890 III 139 Distress rockets sent up at intervals from a ship just about to founder. 1883 *Pall Mall G* 5 Apr 10/1 This meeting desires to call public attention to the exaction of extraordinary tithes by the distress sale effected this day 1888 *Union Signal* (Chicago) 5 Apr, The number of distress and dispossessory warrants issued 1891 *Pall Mall G* 13 Oct 4/3 The boat was launched one hour after the vessel showed distress flares.

Distress (distre's), *v.* *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* **distressed**, also **distrest.** [a AF *destresse-r* (Statutes of Edw. III) = OF *destresser*, orig *destrecier* —late L. *districtiāre*, f *district-us*: see prec. (See also senses 5 and 6)]

1. *trans* To subject to severe strain or pressure (physical, financial, or other); to put to sore straits, to embarrass; now *esp* to afflict or exhaust, as painful exertion which puts a severe strain upon the physical powers.

13 *E. E. Allit P* B 880 pay brobled & brong & brwe vnbe his crez, & distressed hym wonder straytt with strenkbe in the prece 1483 *Cath Angl* 102/1 To Distresse; *vbi* to Stresse [To Stresse, *distraingere*] 1530 PALSGR. 522/2, I distresse, I put a thynge to an utter profe to trye whether it wyll holde, or endure, or not, *je destraigns* 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 85/1 [illegible] 1578 PROCTOR *Gorg Gallery, Pp* [illegible] woodlike rage, the words he out abrade 1600 E BLOUNT tr *Conestaggio* 30 Seeing his souldiors distressed for water, he commanded them to lande and refresh themselves 1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor* IV 8 Wee are troubled on euery side, yet not distressed [1881 R V, straitened] 1662 BOYLE *Spring of Air* II (1682) 38 Being sufficiently distressed by Avocations of several sorts 1714 SWIFT *Pres St Affairs* Wks 1755 II 1 209 [The ministry] have been frequently deserted or distressed upon the most pressing occasions 1771 GOLDSM *Hist Eng* III. 228 The servants of the crown distressed their private fortunes to gratify their sovereign 1791 'G GAMBADO,' *Ann. Horsem* XII (1809) 113 But Looby [race-horse] being distrest by the severity of this, and the first heat, was forc'd to submit to his adversary by half a neck 1825 MRS SHERWOOD *Old Times* I (Houlston Tracts I No. 21 10) Does he not often distress himself in order to pay a good round sum to have him properly instructed? 1868 DICKENS *Lett* (1880) II 339 The railway journeys distress me greatly 1886 *Times* 5 Apr. 7/2 Several of the orsmen were fearfully distressed

b. *transf* and *fig.*

1721 PETRY *Daggenh. Breach* 7 Sullage .. carry'd out without the Mouth of the Thames there subsides and distresses the Entrance into the Port. *Ibid* 20 The Inconveniences which distress that Port 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 25, I have seen too many pastoral ditties distressed in lack of a meaning

†2. a. To crush in battle, overwhelm, coerce. b To harass or put to straits in war. *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I viii 21 Men ynoughe for to dystresse bothe hym and his grete oost 1494 FABYAN *Chron* IV lxxi 50 [He] was purposed to haue frayed with the sayd Maximus, and to haue distressed hym. *Ibid.* V lxxix 57 They than manfully issued out, & gaue to ye Frenschmen harde batayll, but fortune was to them frowarde, so that they were distressyd 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II. 1308 At the length the rebels were distressed, taken and executed 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd & Commw* 245 The Duke of Savoy on the other side distressing Genoa with an Armie *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann* VI (1688) 259 But he passing the River, quickly distressed and routed them 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 29 ¶ 3 Taking her as we do Towns and Castles, by distressing the Place. 1727 A HAMILTON *New Acc E Ind* I xii 137 The Portuguese large Cannon from their Walls disturbed and distrest his Camp 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I 290 Anson, with a squadron of ships distressed the Spanish settlements on the western shore of America

3 To constrain by force or infliction of suffering (*to do* a thing, *into, out of* something).

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2781, I am depely distryssyd þis dede for to wirke 1727 A HAMILTON *New Acc. E Ind* I ii 18 They could have easily distressed the Boats Crews out of the Woods. 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* II Pref (1787) 142 Yet is it an error into which bad men may naturally be distressed 1788 A. HAMILTON *Federalist* (Webster 1828), Men who can neither be distressed nor won into a sacrifice of duty 1829 W IRVING *Granada* I vi 53 Muley Aben Hassan attempted to distress it [the city] into terms, by turning the channel of the river which runs by its walls

4. To cause pain, suffering, agony, or anxiety to; to afflict, vex, make miserable. Now chiefly *refl.* or *passive*: cf. DISTRESSED *ppl a.*

1586 [see DISTRESSED] 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam* 1 26, I am distressed for thee, my brother Jonathan, very pleasant hast thou beene vnto me. 1642 J. JACKSON *True Evang T* I 77 We must not vexe ourselves . nor distresse ourselves with bootlesse problemes 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II IX 336 To take all measures of distressing him 1800 MRS HERVEY *Mourtray Fam* III 205 'Why', said she, weeping 'why distress me thus?' 1884 FORBES in *Eng Ill. Mag* Jan 235 The Emperor had asked where he was without a satisfactory answer, whereat honest Bazaine was sore distressed. *Mod.* The tone of your letter greatly distresses me. Do not distress yourself about the child, he is safe.

†5. To rob (of baggage, etc.); to plunder. Cf. DETRUSS, DISTRUSS. *Obs.*

[App repr OF *destrousser*, perh confounded with *destroisser* = *destresser*]

*c*1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* IV 116 All they that bare ony vytaylles, they were dystressed by theym [tous ceulx q' portoient viures estoient destroussey] *Ibid* He was dystressed of suche vytaylles as he hadde 1546 *St Papers Hen VIII*, XI 17 Our men distressed almost all their victualles 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 373 [He] set upon them, and distressed them and their shippes and so brought them into dyverse Partes

6 To levy a distress upon, subject to a distress-warrant; = DISTRAIN *v* 7.

[Quot 1440 may be in sense 1: in the later quots. the vb seems to be a deriv of the sb]

*c*1440 *Jacob's Well* IV 28 Alle þo lay men, þat ony swych clerk arestyn, or dystressin, or enprisoun wrongfully 1609 SKENE *Reg Maj* 78 The distres (or gudes poynded) sall remane in the possession of the complainer, vntil it be discussed, quhither he is lawfullie or vnlawfullie distressed 1707 J JOHNSON *Clergym Vade M* 248 Quakers, who are liable to be distress'd 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph Cl* (1815) 14, I will not begin at this time of day to distress my tenants, because they are unfortunate, and cannot make regular payments. 1823 *Blackw Mag* 703 His generous chief distresses him to the very blankets on his bed

absol 1811 *Monthly Mag* XXXIV. 596 He .replied that the landlord might distress for the rent

Hence **Distre·ssing** *vbl sb*

1599 MINSHEU, A distressing, *apretamento*. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1638) 28 He put to sea a huge fleet for the distressing of the sea towns 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl* III. xix, So when a tyrant raves, his subjects pressing, His gaining is their losse, his treasure their distressing

Distressed (distre·st, *poet.* -e sed), *ppl a* Also 6–9 distrest. [f prec. + -ED 1] Afflicted with pain or trouble; sorely troubled, in sore straits

1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ Conv* IV 219 Bitter teares, which copiously fell from my distressed eies 1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* V lxvii § 12 That poore distressed woman commyng vnto Christ 1601 CORNWALLYES *Disc Seneca* (1631) 43 To heare the distresseds petitions 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* II 51 Giving comfort to our distressed bodies 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II 11 32 This distressed ship's crew 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks 1874 II 64 We compassionate the distressed. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV 311 His distrest countrymen 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng* VI (1880) 89 Invitations to the distressed Flemish artizans to come over and settle in England

b. Of actions or conditions: Pertaining to or showing distress; in straits, sorely straitened

*c*1592 BACON *Confer Pleasure* (1870) 22 Consider how benigne eare and correspondence she gaue to the distressed requestes of that king 1625-49 *Declar of Chas I*, App in Rushw. *Hist. Coll* (1659) I 1 The distressed extremities of Our dearest Uncle the King of Denmark 1754 MRS DELANY *Let to Mrs Dewes* 16 May, It would be unkind in me to leave her in the distrest way she is in 1785 J TRUSLER *Modern Times* I. 168 Their poverty and distressed situation.

Distressedly (distre·sədli), *adv.* [f prec + -LY 2] In a distressed or sorely troubled manner

1890 *Temple Bar Mag* Aug 466 Her poor wandering brain is still distressedly labouring 1893 MCCARTHY *Dictator* I 178 Hamilton began distressedly 1894 *Temple Bar Mag* CI 199 Emma is distressedly silent

Distre·ssedness. [f as prec + -NESS] The quality or condition of being distressed; distress

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 154 For fellowes many in distressednes Is to the greeuance much releasment 1617 HIERON *Wks* II 380 Those extraordinary fits of distressednesse, with which God is pleased to exercise some of His. 1625 SANDERSON *Serm* I. 133 Compassion to the poverty or distressedness of any.

Distre·sser. [f. DISTRESS *v* + -ER 1] One who distresses.

1617 AINSWORTH *Annot Ps* XVIII 5 Thou fournishest before me, a table, in presence of my distressers —*Annot Pentat* Gen XIV. 20 Enemies or Distressers

Distre·ssful, *a* [f. DISTRESS *sb* + -FUL.] Full of or attended with distress (A literary and chiefly poetical word, not colloquial.)

1 Fraught with, causing, or involving distress; distressing; painful

1591 SHAKS 1 *Hen VI*, V iv 126 To ease your Countrie of distressefull Warre 1604 — *Oth* I iii. 157 Of some distressefull stroke That my youth suffer'd 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 78 P 5 What is above all distressful and alarming, the final sentence 1820 SCORESBY *Acc Arctic Reg* II 207 Night, a tempestuous sea, and crowded ice, must probably produce as high a degree of horror in the mind of the navigator, who is subjected to their distressful influence, as any 1860 J P KENNEDY *Horse Shoe R.* XIX 228 Subjects of distressful uncertainty

†**b** Attended with distress, gained by severe toil. *Obs. rare*

1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, IV i 287 Who with a body fill'd, and vacant mind, Gets him to rest, cram'd with distressefull bread

2 Of persons, their actions, state, etc.: Full of distress; marked by or indicating distress or suffering; in great distress, sorely distressed.

1601 MUNDAY, etc. *Downfall Earl of Huntington* I iv b, Looke if you see not a distresseful man, That to himselfe intendeth violence 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XVII 293 Wide The field re-echo'd the distressful sound 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 116 Fix on the waistcoat a distressful stare. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IX 969 At a safe distance, both distressful watch. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* June 873 The most distressful districts lie in the west

Distre·ssfully, *adv.* [f prec + -LY 2] In a distressful manner; in sore distress; distressedly

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 44 Distressefully am I diuided from thee. 1611 COTGR., *Miserablement*, miserably, wretchedly distressefully 1775 JOHNSON *Let to Mrs Thrale* 17 June, I am distressfully and frightfully deaf 1879 G MEREDITH *Egoist* III XIII 284 Laetitia distressfully scribbled a line to deliver to him.

Distre·ssfulness. [f as prec + -NESS] The quality of being distressful; painfulness

1890 *Sat Rev* 23 Aug 242/1 We cannot but smile a little at the vehemence of the actions at the truly English distressfulness of the manner of taking amusement

Distre·ssing, *ppl a* [f DISTRESS *v* + -ING 2] That distresses or causes distress, see the verb.

*c*1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps* IX VI, Against distressing foes Let us thy succour finde 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (L), Under these distressing circumstances what could I do? *a*1859 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* (1861) V 228 The heat of a distressing midsummer day

Distre·ssingly, *adv* [f prec + -LY 2] In a distressing manner, distressfully, painfully.

1786 MISS CLAYTON in *Mrs Delany's Corr* Ser II III 411 It was serious, but not distressingly so 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* XX 408 Our progress up was distressingly slow 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* VII 170 Prolonged and bitter frosts, contrasting so distressingly with the imagined geniality of his summer weather

Distrest, var. *distressed*, pa t. and pple of DISTRESS *v*

Distreyne, obs form of DISTRAIN *v*

†**Distri·bue,** *v Obs.* [a F *distribue-r*, ad. L. *distribu-ĕre* to DISTRIBUTE.] = DISTRIBUTE.

*c*1477 CAXTON *Jason* 70 b, Only for to haue distribued this so noble a londe 1483 — *Cato* E 1 b, I counceyl the that thou ne gyue ne distrybue thy goodes to thy children

Distri·buend. [ad L *distribuend-um*, neut. of *distribuend-us* 'to be distributed', gerundive of *distribuĕre*] That which is to be distributed

1874 SIDGWICK *Meth Ethics* XI 330 The social distribuend includes not merely the means of obtaining pleasurable passive feelings

Distribulance, var DISTROUBLANCE *Obs*

Distributable (distri·biutăb'l), *a* Also 7 -ible. [f. DISTRIBUTE *v.* + -ABLE] Capable of being distributed; see the verb.

1654 Z COKE *Logick* (1657) 10 Words significative of the parts of the whole distributible 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* VI VII § 99 The money gathered at the offertory, distributable by the English Liturgy to the poor alone 1823 J BADCOCK *Dom Amusem* 161 Imparting the full amount of the distributable carbon to the oxygen of the atmosphere 1827 WHATELY *Logic* I § 5 *note*, He might have said that in such a proposition as the above the predicate is distributable, but not that it is actually distributed

Distributary (distri·biutări), *a* and *sb* [f L ppl. stem *distribūt-* (see DISTRIBUTE *v*) + -ARY]

A. *adj* †**1** Distinct, several. *Obs*

1541 R COPLAND *Guydon's Quest Chirurg*, For howe many distributary intencyons were they created?

2 Distributive; 'that distributes, or is distributed' (Worcester).

1846 WORCESTER cites WILLIAMS

B *sb.* Something whose function is to distribute; applied to branch canals distributing water from a main one. (Cf *tributary*)

1886 J T WHEELER *India under Brit Rule* 175 The Ganges canal runs along the Doab throwing out distributaries at intervals 1891 *Cornh Mag* May 553 The great canal, of which the small channel was a distributary

†**Distri·bute,** *pa. pple Obs* Also -ut [ad. L. *distribūt-us*, pa pple. of *distribuĕre* · see next] Distributed (of which it was prob. at length regarded as a contracted form).

1434 *E E Wills* (1882) 99 To be distribute among poiefolk 1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii. 183 By them al byschoprykys and al hye offyce of dygnyte schold be dystrybut 1552 ABP HAMILTON *Catech* (1884) 98 To be distribut [? distribut] to thaim self 1562 *Wills & Inv N C* (Surtees 1835) 203 Sex pounds thirteyne shillings forpence to be distribute emongst ye poore of the parishe

Distribute (distri·biut), *v.* Also 5–8 des-, 6 dys-; 5–6 *pa. t.* and *pple.* distribut [f L *distribūt-* ppl stem of *distribuĕre*, f DIS- 1, in various directions + *tribuĕre* to assign, grant, deliver.]

1. *trans* To deal out or bestow in portions or shares among a number of recipients, to allot or apportion as his share to each person of a number

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron* 32 Josue disposed and distribut the lond of behest to the puple 1485 CAXTON *Chas Gt* 176 There he abode thre dayes in departyng & destrybutyng the goodes 1574 tr *Littleton's Tenures* 30 a, To distribut in almes to an hundred poore men an hundred pence 1613 SHAKS *Hen VIII*, V iv 20 As much [beating] as one sound Cudgell of foure foote could distribute, I made no spare Sir 1736 BUTLER *Anal* I iii Wks 1874 I 60 Happiness and misery may sometimes be distributed by way of mere discipline. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 37 Pray distribute my kindest regards amongst all friends 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III 546 The doctrine generally received was that it was shameful to receive bribes, but that it was necessary to distribute them.

absol 1526-34 TINDALE 1 *Cor* VII. 17 But even as God hath distributed to every man so let him walke. 1611 BIBLE *Rom* XII 13 Distributing to the necessity of Saints

†**b** To dispense, administer (justice, etc.). *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS *Cor* III iii 99 Not in the presence of dreaded Justice, but on the Ministers That doth distribute it 1698 FROGER *Voy* 125 The Power of distributing Justice is vested in him 1746 JORTIN *Chr Relig* III. (R), He will distribute rewards and punishments to all, proportionably to their behaviour in the days of their mortality

2 To spread or disperse abroad through a whole space or over a whole surface, properly, so that each part of the space or surface receives a portion, less definitely, to spread generally, scatter (In *pass* often with reference merely to situation, with no idea of motion · cf. *diffused*, *dispersed*)

*c*1511 *1st Eng Bk Amer* (Arb) Introd 33/1 They shall be distributed or parted thorough all the world 1615 J STEPHENS *Satyr Ess* 229 A Spend-thrift . will promise much and meane nothing for he distributes his words as commonly as Printers 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* VII 109 Those that are of a soft substance, are easily digested, and distributed 1736 *Nature Display'd* III 431 This subtle and active Element [fire] is distributed in great Abundance all round the Earth 1875 *Ure's Dict Arts* III 657 (Printing Machine) The mechanism for supplying the ink, and distributing it over the form 1889 A R WALLACE *Darwinism* 340 Mammalia may be said to be universally distributed over the globe 1890 WORMELL *Electr in Serv Man* 49 On [non-spherical] shapes electricity is not uniformly distributed

b Said of the ramification of vessels, pipes, etc

1659 *Vulg Errors Censured* 32 Nerves divided into Filaments, distributed after a most exact order throughout the whole Body 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg Obs.* 20 The vessels are distributed in their usual arborescent manner 1869 E. A PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed 3) 15 Water should be distributed not only to every house, but to every floor

3 To divide (a whole or collective body) into parts having distinct characters or functions, to divide and arrange

1553 EDEN *Treat Newe Ind* (Arb) 25 He hath in his coūte twelue thousand horsemen, whiche distribute their wayting dayes after this order 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron* XXIII 18 The Leuites, whom Dauid had distributed in the house of the Lord, to offer the burnt offrings of the Lord 1643 5 *Years Jas I* in *Select Harl Misc* (1793) 311, I will break and distribute the proofs 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps* CIV 8 Paraphr. 511 The earth [being] distributed into mountains and valleys 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig Tithes* I 13 The Law of Moses is usually distributed into these three parts 1 The Moral, 2 The Ceremonial, and 3 The Judicial 1776 GIBBON *Decl & F* I, That great peninsula [Spain] was distributed by Augustus into three provinces 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 294 The Life Guards .. were then distributed into three troops

4. To divide and place in classes, or other divisions; to classify.

1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort* (1729) 22 These we have distributed into the three following Classes 1725 WATTS *Logic* I VI § 10 A Politician distributes Mankind according to their civil Characters, into the Rulers and the Ruled *Ibid* II II § 7 Propositions are distributed into true and false 1857 HENFREY *Elem Course Bot* II II § 386 By the Linnean plan, the Flowering plants of Britain are distributed into 22 well-marked classes

†**b** *Arith* = DIVIDE *Obs*

1593 FALE *Dialling* 27 b, The product 910x921907 I distribute by the whole Sine, and the quotient 910|9 giveth an ark 65° 32.m, the Elevation of the Meridian 1709-29 V MANDEY *Syst. Math*, *Arith.* 16 To Divide one Number by another, or to Distribute one into another

5 To separate and allocate to distinct places or compartments. *spec.* in *Printing*. To remove (type that has been 'composed' or set up) from the forme, and return each letter into its proper box or compartment in the case. Also *absol*

1615 [See sense 2]

1683 MOXON *Mech Exerc.* II 207 The compositer seeks .. for a riglet, a little longer than the line of the page he is to destribute, or else he cuts a riglet to that length (this riglet is called a destributing stick) 1736 *Nature Display'd* III 364 The Types . being again distributed into their Boxes, serve to do the same Office to several others 1808 *Post-Off Law with Instruct.* (U S), Distributing offices, where the postmasters open the mails addressed Northern, Southern etc, and distribute the letters into proper mails 1888 J SOUTHWARD in *Encycl Brit* XXIII 701 (*Typography*) The operation of distributing the types is the converse of that of composing it is de-composing the forme and returning the several letters to their proper boxes in the case 1891 *Athenæum* 24 Oct. 558/1 The work is published in a limited edition, and the type has been distributed *Mod.* A compositor who distributes rapidly.

6 *Logic.* To employ (a term) in its full extension, so that it includes every individual of the class See DISTRIBUTION 4 b.

[1692 ALDRICH *Artis Logicæ Rud* III § 3 5 Quare medium in præmissis semel ad minimum distribui debet —§ 3 12 Distribuas medium, nec quartus terminus adsit] 1827 WHATELY *Logic* II III § 2 The middle term, must be distributed once, at least, in the premises. 1847 DE MORGAN *Formal Logic* VII 137 1849 MANSEL *Aldrich's Logicæ* 59 To say [as Aristotle does] that the major premise in fig 1 must be universal, or one premise in fig 2 negative, is equivalent to a rule for distributing the middle term 1849 ABP THOMSON *Laws of Thought* (1860) § 77 130 1864 BOWEN *Logic* VII 181. 1887 FOWLER *Elem Deduct Logic* IV (ed. 9) 34 All universal propositions distribute their subject, whereas particular propositions do not All negative propositions distribute their predicate, whereas affirmative propositions do not

7. *Grammar.* To make distributive (in sense)

1876 MASON *Eng Gram* (ed 21) § 173 b, In 'they loved each other', *each* is in the nominative case, in the attributive relation to *they*, which it distributes in sense.

Hence **Distri·buted, Distri·buting** *ppl adjs.*; **Distri·butedly** *adv. Distributed term, middle* (see sense 6 above).

1641 MILTON *Ch Govt.* VI (1851) 123 That beneficent and ever distributing office of Deacons [1692 ALDRICH *Art Log Rud* III § 3 4 Medium non distributum est anceps]

1826 G S Faber *Difficulties of Romanism* I iv (1853) 114 Adoration paid to the elements after consecration, on the avowed ground, that those elements, jointly and severally, unitedly and distributedly, have now become the Supreme Being himself 1827 Whately *Logic* § 5 A term is said to be 'distributed' when [illegible] as to stand for everything it [illegible] 1844 *Ibid* II iii § 2 Then the conclusion would have its predicate—the Major term—distributed, which was undistributed in the premiss 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov, To avoid the loss of time inherent in distributed workshops.

Distributee'. *Law.* [f prec vb. + -EE] A person to whom a share falls in the distribution of the estate of an intestate.

1870 Pinkerton *Guide* 45 Where an Administrator has money belonging to a distributee, whose residence is known, it is his duty to give notice of his readiness to pay it over 1891 R Linn in *N. & Q* 3 Oct. 269 An Act of Congress was passed for the relief of the distributees of Col Linn.

Distributer: see Distributor.

Distributible, obs. form of Distributable.

Distri'buting, *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1] The action of the verb Distribute; distribution

1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 25 To be discreet in the distributing of them to some Carpenters 1663 *Roy. Proclam* 25 May in *Parl Rep. Serv. Comm* (1814) No 582 89 The conveying of letters, or the distributing of the same 1888 J Southward in *Encycl Brit* XXIII 701 (*Typography*) There is hardly any operation which so strikes a spectator as distributing, for a competent distributor literally showers the types into their receptacles

b. *attrib.*

1683 Distributing stick [see Distribute *v* 5]. 1808 Distributing office [*ibid*]. 1842 *Specif Clay & Rosenborg's Patent* No 9300 2 The arranging or distributing machine 1853 *Specif Mitchel's Patent* No. 1287 5 The types are to be taken in rows from the distributing machine. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech* I 710/1 The least that a distributing-reservoir should hold is half the daily demand *Ibid*, *Distributing-roller* (Printing), a roller on the edge of an inking-table for distributing ink to the printing-roller 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct 1/2 Goods . from that distributing centre [Hong Kong] are sent off to almost every market in China. 1888 J Southward in *Encycl Brit* XXIII 701 (*Typography*) Distributing machines in which the distributing is to a certain extent done automatically 1891 '*Lightning*' *Gloss Electr Terms*, *Distributing Boards*, large blocks of paraffined wood, slate or similarly insulating material upon which are mounted the various switches, fuses, &c., connected with main or branch wires.

Distribution (distrib*i*·ʃən) [a F *distribution*, earlier *-cion* (13th c in Hatz.-Darm.), ad L. *distribūtion-em*, n of action f *distribuĕre* to Distribute.] The action of distributing.

1 The action of dividing and dealing out or bestowing in portions among a number of recipients, apportionment, allotment

1382 Wyclif *Heb.* ii 4 God witnessynge by sygnes, wondris .. and distribucions [1388 departyngis] of the Holy Goost 1413 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iv xxxiv 82 They taken hede of alle makynge suche distribucions, so that eueriche haue that hym owcth 1538 Starkey *England* II ii 283 The inequalyte of dystrybutyon of the commyn offyceys. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig Sacr* I v § 8 Joseph . made a new distribution of the whole Land 1729 Butler *Serm* Wks. 1874 II 36 All shall be set right at the final distribution of things 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxix 198 The crown . will lose nothing in this new distribution of power 1894 *Times* 21 Dec. 11/5 The annual distribution of prizes and certificates to the pupils

b. *Pol Econ* (*a*) The dispersal among consumers of commodities produced: this being, as opposed to *production*, the business of commerce (*b*) The division of the aggregate produce of the industry of any society among its individual members, as in 'the unequal distribution of the fruits of industry'.

1848-65 Mill *Pol Econ* Contents I. II § 6 Labour employed in the transport and distribution of the produce *Ibid.* Prelim. Remarks (1872) 12/2 The diversities in the distribution of wealth are still greater than in the production *Ibid* 14/2 The laws of Production and Distribution . are the subject of the following treatise *Ibid* II i § 3 A system of community of property and equal distribution of the produce *Mod* By the system of middlemen which now prevails the cost of distribution is disproportionately great compared with that of production

2. The action of spreading abroad or dispersing to or over every part of a space or area, the condition or mode of being so dispersed or located all over an area; sometimes without implying actual dispersal from a centre.

† In older Physiology (esp before the discovery of the circulation of the blood), applied to the dispersal of the assimilated food to all parts of the body

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III xxv (Arb) 309 Helping the naturall concoction, retention, distribution, expulsion, and other vertues, in a weake and vnhealthie bodie 1620 Vennr *Via Recta* v. 90 It is hard of concoction, and of very slow distribution. 1727-52 Chambers *Cycl* s v, The distribution of the food throughout all the parts of the body, is one of the wonders in nature 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I iii. 32 This distribution of temperature must have some influence on the shape of the [hail] stone. 1875 *Ure's Dict Arts* III 657 (*Printing-machine*) There are three or four small rollers of distribution . by [a] compound movement they are enabled to effect a perfect distribution of the ink along the table 1877 Huxley *Anat Invert* 19 Certain areas of the earth's surface are inhabited by groups of animals and plants which are not found elsewhere. Such areas are termed *Provinces of Distribution*. 1885 Davidson *Logic of Definition* x 296 This Order has such and such a geographical distribution 1889 A R Wallace *Darwinism* 340 How animals and plants have acquired their present peculiarities of distribution

3 The orderly dividing of a mass or collective body into parts with distinctive characters or functions, the orderly arrangement of the parts into which any whole is divided; division and arrangement, classification

1605 Bacon *Adv Learn* I vi § 5 (1873) 45 So in the distribution of days we see the day wherein God did rest and contemplate his own works, was blessed 1668 Hall Pref to *Rolle's Abridgm* 6 The Common-Law wants method, order, and apt distributions 1722 J James tr *Le Blond's Gardening* 201 Care should be taken in this Distribution, that the Fountains be disposed in such manner, that they may be seen almost all at a time 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Pref 4 A commodious division and distribution of his matter 1856 Emerson *Eng Traits*, *Relig.* Wks (Bohn) II 96 The distribution of land into parishes.

b. *concr* A division.

1829 Southey *O Newman* vii, Omitting The minor distributions (which are many And barbarous all) suffice it to name these the Pequods first, The Narhag insects [etc.]

4. *Logic* a In the earlier English writers used for what is now called Division, i.e. the logical division of a genus (a logical whole) into the several species included under it, less properly, the partition of a whole into the integral or constituent parts contained in it *Obs*

1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log* I xiii 56 b, A distribution is when the whole is distributed into his partes 1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 213 When we say, a man hath two parts, soule and bodie. Living Creatures are reasonable, and vnreasonable, then we make a distribution 1698 Norris *Pract Disc* (1707) IV. 191 Then he would have given us a full distribution of Immorality, to which all the instances of it might be reduced. 1725 Watts *Logic* I vi § 10 The word distribution is most properly used, when we distinguish an universal whole into several kinds of species.

b More recently, after Scholastic usage of Latin *distribuere*, *distributio*. The application of a term to each and all of the several individual instances included in its denotation or extension; the acceptation of a term in a general sense including every individual to which it is applicable.

Said of a term qualified explicitly or implicitly by such marks of universality (*signa universalia*) as *all, each, every, any*, etc., the one simple common term being treated as 'distributed' over all its significates, e.g. in *every man*, the term *man* is spread out over, or dispersed among, this, that, and every other individual man

This use of *distributio* (which turns on the question discussed in Plato, *Parm.* 130 seqq.), first appears in the Schoolmen of the 13th cent., as Shyreswod, and especially Petrus Hispanus (1226-1277), of whose *Summulæ* the 7th chapter deals with the properties of terms, including Distribution, as an appendix to the exposition of the *Organon*, and with special reference to the solution of sophisms. The term apparently came into English logic through the [illegible] see Distributive *v.* 6.

[illegible] in Latham's Johnson's v. *Distributed* is [illegible] and ignores the history of the word)

[c 1250 Petrus Hisp *Summulæ* VII 5 1 Distributio est multiplicatio termini communis per signum universale facta, ut cum dicitur 'omnis homo', iste terminus 'homo' distribuitur sive confunditur pro quolibet suo inferiori.] 1827 Whately *Logic* I. § 5 '*All* food', or *every* kind of food, are expressions which [illegible] the distribution [illegible] term 'food', '*some* food' [illegible] 1849 Mansel *Aldrich's Log* [illegible] is not an Aristotelian term It forms part of what the Schoolmen call *parva logicalia*; a kind of appendix to analyses of the Organon, containing matters, some evolved from Aristotle, others complete innovations The syllogistic rules concerning distribution are of course implied in Aristotle's account of each figure, though not enumerated separately, as common to all 1864 Bowen *Logic* v 126 The distribution of the Subject depends upon the Quantity of the Judgment 1887 Fowler *Elem Deduct Logic* (ed. 9) iv. 31 The distribution or non-distribution of an attributive, as 'human', 'red', etc., follows that of the corresponding common term, 'human being', 'red thing', etc.

5. *Rhet* (See quots.)

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet* (1567) 95 a, It is also called a distribution, when we deuide the whole into seuerall parties, and saie we haue fower pointes, whereof we purpose to speake, [illegible] we talke within compasse of the same 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Distribution*, in rhetoric, [illegible], or a figure whereby an orderly division and enumeration is made of the principal qualities of a subject.

6. *Arch* The arrangement of the several parts of a building, esp. of the interior divisions or apartments (Cf Disposition 1 d.)

[1624 Wotton *Archit* 120 *Distributio* is that vsefull Casting of all Roomes for Office, [illegible] Pleasure, which I haue handled before] 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl*, *Distribution of the plan*, [illegible] dispensing the several parts, and members, which compose [illegible] engage the architect's attention, even of him whose great aim is to strike the attention by ornament, which can never please unless its source can be traced to the most convenient and economical distribution of the leading parts.

7 *Printing.* The action or process of distributing type: see Distribute *v.* 5.

1727-51 Chambers *Cycl*, *Distrib* [illegible] taking a form asunder, separating [illegible] them in the cases again, each in its [illegible] 1875 *Ure's Dict Arts* III 651 Distribution is performed four times faster than composition.

8 *Steam engine.* 'The steps or operations by which steam is supplied to and withdrawn from the cylinder at each stroke of the piston; viz., admission, suppression or cutting off, release or exhaust, and compression of exhaust steam prior to the next admission' (Webster 1864)

Distributional, *a* [f prec + -al] Of or pertaining to distribution, *esp* to the geographical distribution of animals or plants.

1864 Huxley *Lect Compar Anat* I 2 The student of [illegible] of animals would dispose [illegible] Museum in a totally different manner, basing his classification not upon organs, but on distributional assemblages 1880 A R Wallace *Isl Life* II xix 399 The mode of solving distributional problems.

† **Distribu'tioner.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -er 2] One who makes distribution; a distributor.

1650 Eidenbenefit *Tythes* 34 The only distributioner that hath both given and setled several men in their several properties *Ibid* 43 Distributioners of property

Distribu'tionist. *rare.* [f. as prec + -ist] One who advocates a system of distribution

1836 Dickens *Sk. Bo.* (1837) I 69 The distributionists trembled, for their popularity was at stake

Distributival (distrib*i*·tĭvăl), *a. Gram.* [f Distributive + -al: cf. *adjectival*] Of or pertaining to a distributive

1868 Key *Philol Ess* 4 In the passages referred to, the distributival sense [of ἀνά] seems to prevail

Distributive (distri·bĭtĭv), *a* and *sb* [a F. *distributif, -ive*, ad L. *distributīv-us* (Priscian) apportioning, f. *distribūt-* ppl stem. see Distribute]

1. Having the property of distributing, characterized by dispensing, bestowing, or dealing out, in portions, given to or engaged in distribution.

Distributive finding of the issue a finding by a jury which is in part for plaintiff and in part for defendant (Wharton *Law Lexicon*)

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 85 Wolde God that every harde covetouse hert were of suche largesse and distributif of here mevable good and tresoure to the comon wele 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr* III § 14 To endeavour to destroy the belief of a distributive Providence 1821 *Blackw Mag.* IX 323 A ready 'Shelty' stands in waiting by, Around the board distributive to fly 1837 Carlyle *Fr Rev* III iii. 1 (1872) 100 The distributive Citoyennes are of violent speech and gesture

2. Characterized by distributing or diffusing itself; having a tendency to diffusion.

1627-77 Feltham *Resolves* I lxxvi 132 Wisdom and Science are worth nothing, unless they be distributive, and declare themselves to the world Wealth in a Misers hand is useless 1873 B Stewart *Conserv Force* iv. 206 If we reflect that heat is essentially distributive in its nature

3 Of, belonging to, or arising from, distribution

1616 Surfl. & Markh *Country Farme* 363 The distributiue vertue of the Trees being occupied about many, must needs haue the lesse for euerie one, whereas when it hath but a few to feed, it dealeth the more bountifully. 1771 *Contemplative Man* I 60 All the Sisters agreed, that Mrs. Barnes's distributive Share of her Father's Effects should be entrusted to Mr Crab 1813 G. Edwards *Meas Irne. Pol* 13 A Local Agency appropriated to each distributive circle of the Kingdom 1879 *Daily News* 16 Apr 3/6 To use the profits derived from the distributive busine[illegible] industry

b. *Justice, Law, etc*, one of the two divisions of Justice, according to Aristotle (the other being Commutative); that which consists in the distribution of something in shares proportionate to the deserts of each among the several parties.

[The old Latin version of Aristotle's *Ethics* c 1250 renders διανεμητικον δικαιον by *distributivum justum*, Aquinas, in his commentary on the text, has *distributiva justitia*.]

1531 Elyot *Gov* III i, Justice is described in two kyndes or spices. The one is named iustyce distributiue, which is in distribution of honour, money, benefite, or other thinge semblable Justice distributiue hathe regarde to the persone 1581 J Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 192 Neither doth God therfore offend in Justice distributive, if he haue mercy on whom hee will haue mercy: or if hee doe harden whom he will harden 1586 T B *La Primaud* [illegible] justice consisteth in giving [illegible] desert, whether it be honor and dignitie, or punishment *a* 1680 Butler *Rem* (1759) II 488 Nature in her distributive Justice endeavours to deal as equally as possibly she can with all Men. 1791 Paine *Rights of Man* (ed 4) 74 Then ideas of distributive justice are corrupted at the very source.

c. Hence, applied to that part of substantive law, which is concerned with the determination of rights, as distinguished from the corrective, penal, or vindicative part.

1651 Hobbes *Govt & Soc* xiv § 6 216 The civill Law (according to the two offices of the Legislator, whereof one is to judge, the other to constrain men to acquiesce to his judgements) hath two parts, the one distributive, the other vindicative, or penall By the distributive it is, that every man hath his proper Right. *Ibid* § 7 The first of them [parts of a Law] which is called distributive, is Prohibitory, and speaks to all, the second which is styled vindicative, or penary, is mandatory, and onely speaks to publique Ministers 1678 Young *Serm at Whitehall* 29 Dec 7 The Civilians distinguishing a Law into parts, the Preceptive Part, which enjoyns the Duty, and the Distributive Part, which assigns the Punishment or the Reward.

4. Expressing distribution or division among individuals; *spec.* in *Gram.* Having reference to each individual of a number or class, as distinguished from the whole number taken together

Distributive adjectives, the words *each, either, neither, every* (the three first of which can also be used pronominally) *Distributive numerals*, in Latin, *singuli*, one by one, *bini*, two by two, etc

1520 Whittinton *Vulg* (1527) 5 b, Nownes distributives as *nullus, neuter* 1530 Palsgr Introd 29, I speke also amongest the pronownes of nownes partityves and distributyves as *tout, nul chascun* *a* 1653 Gouge *Comm Heb* 1. 5 The distributive particle *which* (unto which of the Angels) implieth a number of Angels 1818-48 Hallam *Mid Ages* (1872) II. 359 Dr Lingard has clearly apprehended the distributive character of the words *eorl* and *ceorl* 1824 L Murray *Eng Gram* (ed 5) I 247 The distributive adjective pronouns, *each, every, either*, agree with the nouns, and verbs, of the singular number only 1881 E Adams *Elem Eng Lang* 68 Distributive numerals signify how many at a time There are no separate forms to express them in English

5 *Logic* Referring to each individual of a class separately, and not to the whole class as made up of these individuals Opposed to *collective*

1725 Watts *Logic* III iii § 1 This sort of sophisms is committed when the word *all* is taken in a collective and a distributive sense, without a due distinction 1863 E V Neale *Anal Th & Nat* 253 A defect pointed out by the sagacity of Sir William Hamilton, namely, the absence of the distributive words 'all' or 'some,' in the predicates of its formal judgments

6. *Math.* Operating (or expressing operation) upon every part in operating upon the whole, as *distributive formula, function, operation, principle, symbol*

1855 Carmichael *Calculus of Operations* 8 A symbol Φ is said to be distributive when, *u* and *v* being two distinct subjects, $\Phi(u+v)=\Phi u+\Phi v$ *Ibid* 11 Any algebraic function of a distributive symbol is itself also distributive

B. *sb* **1.** *Gram* A distributive word: see A 4

1530 Palsgr 74 Pronownes, unto whiche I joyne partityves, distributyves and numeralles 1612 Brinsley *Pos Parts* (1669) 102 All Relatives, Interrogatives, Distributives, Indefinites do lack the Vocative case 1874 Morris *Hist Eng. Gram* 98 *Distributives* express how many at a time, as *one by one, one and one, by twos, two each*, etc

† **2.** That which is distributed *Obs*

a 1635 Naunton *Fragm Reg* (Arb) 52 Parents though they may expresse more affection to one in the abundance of bequests, yet cannot forget some Legacies, just distributives, and dividents to others of their begetting

Distributively (distri·biutivli), *adv.* [f prec + -LY 2] In a distributive manner or sense.

a By way or by means of distribution.

1626 T H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 42 He distributiuely sowed it, vpon all the creatures of the earth 1660 Milton *Free Commw* (1851) 450 Communicating the natural heat of Government and Culture more distributively to all parts.

b. *Law* So as to be distributed between two parties, each obtaining part of his plea

1848 Wharton *Law Lex* 187 There are cases in which an issue may be found distributively, *i e* in part for plaintiff and in part for defendant

c. In relation to each individual of a number separately; opposed to *collectively*

1597 Hooker *Eccl Pol* v xlviii § 12 Wee cannot be free from all sinne collectiuely yet distributiuely all great and grieuous actuall offences. may and ought to be. auoyded 1652 T Whitfield *Doctr Armin* 66 The word *all* is here to bee taken not distributively for every particular man, but collectively for all sorts, states, and conditions of men 1697 tr *Burgersdicius his Logic* II xxvi 123 This Fallacy consists in the Word *All*, which if Collectively taken, the Major indeed will be true, but the Minor false If the Word *All* is taken Distributively, the Major will be false 1876 Bancroft *Hist U S* V. xlviii 75 In Parliament, as the common council, the whole empire was represented collectively, though not distributively 1889 Illingworth *Probl Pain* in *Lux Mundi* (ed 10) 114 The mass of animal suffering is felt distributively No one animal suffers more because a million suffer likewise.

d *Logic.* In a sense in which the term is applied to each and every individual of a class. See Distribution 4 b

1843 Mill *Logic* I iv § 4 114 When a general name stands for each and every individual which it is a name of, or in other words, which it denotes, it is said by logicians to be distributed, or taken distributively 1864 Bowen *Logic* v § 2 (1870) 121 A Universal Judgment is one in which the Predicate is affirmed of the whole Subject taken distributively. Thus *all men* (i e *each* and *every* man) *are mortal*

Distributiveness. [f as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being distributive.

1661 Fell *Dr. Hammond* § 2 (T) That practice [of carving at the table] had another more immediate cause, a natural distributiveness of humour, and a desire to be employed in the relief of every kind of want of every person 1884 Sir C Bowen in *Law Times Rep* LII 163/2 A great many other sections, where distributiveness is necessary.

Distributor (distri·biutəɹ). Also 6 -our, 6–9 -er. [orig. f. Distribute *v.* + -er; conformed to L. *distribūtor*, agent-n. f. *distribuĕre*: cf. F. *distributeur* (14th c in Hatz.-Darm.).] One who distributes: see the verb

1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W) II xxxi 105 b, So true & feythfull a distributer of the counselles & graces of god 1548 Udall, etc *Erasm Par Matt.* III 17 (R) My derelye beloued sonne, the distributer of my goodnes towardes you. 1578 *Chr Prayers* in *Priv Prayers* (1851) 559 Faithful distributours of right and justice to the poor commons of this Realm 1614 B Jonson *Barth Fair* v ii, A deuourer, in stead of a distributer of the alms 1738 Warburton *Dev. Legat* I. 70 The equal Distributer of Rewards and Punishments 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No 204 ¶ 2 Seged .. the distributor of the waters of the Nile.

1884 H Spencer in *Contemp Rev* July 42 Entire classes of producers and distributors, which have arisen through division of labour 1888 [see Distributing]

b That which distributes, an appliance for distributing.

1853 *Catal R Agric Soc. Show* 76 The best broadcast manure distributor exhibited. 1864 *Jrnl R Agric Soc.* XXV II 525 Put manure on with distributor 1881 Huxley in *Nature* No 615 345 The parts of the machine are merely passive distributors of that power

† c. Applied by Puttenham to the figure of speech whereby the elements of a description, or the like, are set forth one by one *Obs*

1589 Puttenham *Eng Poesie* III xix (Arb) 230 A figure very meete for Orators when we may vtter a matter in one entier speach and will rather do it peecemeale and by distribution of euery part and therefore I name him the distributor *Marg.* Merismus, or the Distributer

Hence **Distributorship**, office of distributor

1885 *New Monthly Mag* XVI 60 How did he get his stamp distributorship?

Distributory, *a. rare* = Distributive *a* (3)

1827 Jarman *Powell's Devises* II. 209 Until her distributory share were exhausted

Distributress. [f Distributor + -ess] A female distributor

1632 J Hayward tr *Biondi's Eromena* 85 Being so bountifull a distributresse of your courtesies 1634 Sir T Hawkins tr. *Manzini's Pol Observ* 28 Discretion ought to be the distributresse of these treasures 1830 *Blackw Mag* XXVII 423 The fair distributress

† **Districate,** *v Obs rare* −0. [f. Dis- 1 + L *trīcæ* perplexities, embarrassments · after *extricate*] = Disintricate So † **Districation.**

1632 Sherwood, To districate, *extriquer.* 1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Districate*, to rid out of trouble or incumbrance 1658 Phillips, *Districation*, a ridding out of trouble

† **District,** *a Obs.* [ad. L *district-us* severe, strict, pa. pple. of *distringĕre* to draw asunder, strain · see Distrain and Strict] Strict, stringent, rigorous; severe; exact

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 263 b, Impossyble to perseuer & contynue in thy district or sharpe exercyse of vertues 1583 Stubbes *Anat Abus* I (1877) 46 Aristotle is so district in this point 1656 Sanderson *Serm* Pref (1689) 61 The most diligent, district, and unpartial search 1700 H. J. *Salvah Heathen* 26 A Righteousness consisting in a Condecency of his Goodness and Mercy, and not in the Rule of his district Holiness

District (di·strikt), *sb* [a. F. *district* (16th c. in Littré) ad med L *district-us* (1) the constraining and restraining of offenders, the exercise of justice, (2) the power of exercising justice in a certain territory, jurisdiction, (3) the territory under the jurisdiction of a feudal lord; f. L *district-* ppl. stem of *distringĕre* see Distrain.

(The explanation of the 17th c legal antiquaries, 'the territory within which the lord may *distrain*', is much narrower than the notion involved in *districtus*)]

† **1** *Law* The territory under the jurisdiction of a feudal lord. *Obs*

1611 Cotgr, *District*, a district, the liberties, or precincts of a place; the territorie, or circuit of countrey, within which a Lord, or his Officers may iudge, compell, or call in question, the inhabitants [1641 *Termes de la Ley* 125 *Districtus* is sometimes used for the circuit or territory, within which a man may be thus compelled to appeare] 1670 Blount *Law Dict*, *District*, is the place in which a Man hath the power of distreining, or the Circuit or Territory wherein one may be compelled to appear Where we say, *Hors de son Fee*, others say, *Extra districtum suum*

2 A portion of territory marked off or defined for some special administrative or official purpose, or as the sphere of a particular officer or administrative body civil or ecclesiastical; e.g. a *police, postal*, or *registration district*, the *Metropolitan district, London postal district*, that of a *Local Board* or *Urban Sanitary Authority*

1664 Jer Taylor *Dissuas Popery* I. II § 1 (R) The decrees of general councils bind not but as they are accepted by the several churches in their respective districts and dioceses. 1712 Addison *Spect* No 403 ¶ 2 The several Districts and Parishes of London and Westminster 1834 S Gobat *Abyssinia* 367 As soon as the son of a great man has learned to read .. his father gives him a district of a greater or less extent. 1847 *Act* 10 *Vict* c 15 § 43 Any offence which shall take place within the Metropolitan Police District 1861 Flo Nightingale *Nursing* 28 In healthy 'registration' districts, the mortality is low.

3 *spec* a. in England: A division of a parish, having its own church or chapel and resident clergyman, constituted under the Church Building Acts, from 58 Geo III, c 45 onwards Hence *district chapel, church, parish.* (See Chapel 3 b) *Peel district*: an ecclesiastical division formed under 6 and 7 Victoria, c 37, 'having a minister licensed by the bishop and vested with limited powers'.

These ecclesiastical districts originally constituted perpetual curacies, they are now mostly for ecclesiastical purposes distinct parishes, being vicarages or rectories according to the status of the benefice out of which they have been taken

1818 *Act* 58 *Geo III*, c 45 § 21 In any case in which the said Commissioners shall be of opinion that it is not expedient to divide any populous Parish or Extra Parochial Place into such complete, separate, and distinct Parishes as aforesaid, but that it is expedient to divide the same into such Ecclesiastical Districts as they may deem necessary for the Purpose of affording Accommodation for the attending Divine Service to Persons residing therein. *Ibid* § 24 The churches and chapels respectively assigned to such Districts shall, when duly consecrated for that Purpose, become and be the District Parish Churches of such District Parishes 1822 *Act* 3 *Geo IV*, c 72 § 10 To act on the Vestry of such District or Division, and of the Church or Chapel thereof 1855 Timbs *Curiosities of London* (1867), St Peter's, Saffron-hill, a district church of St. Andrew's, Holborn 1856 Walbran *Ripon, etc* 110 A district parish has been assigned to this Church 1866 J. M Dale *Clergyman's Legal Handbk* (ed 4) 34 Upon the new church being consecrated in the Peel district, it becomes a 'new parish for ecclesiastical purposes'. *Ibid* 35 The patronage of the Peel districts and parishes, until otherwise assigned, rests with the Crown and the bishop alternately.

b One of the urban or rural subdivisions of a county, constituted by the Local Government Act of 1894, and having an Urban or Rural District Council.

1895 *Whitaker's Almanac* 667 (*Parish Councils Act*) The whole country will be divided into districts, some of which are borough urban districts, some urban districts other than Boroughs, and some rural districts, each of which will have its own council Rural districts in most cases comprise a large number of parishes *Ibid* 669 Rural districts are those areas which occupy the whole of the country outside London other than so much as is included in any borough or any other urban district

c In British India. A division or subdivision of a province or presidency, constituting the most important unit of civil administration, having at its head an officer called 'Magistrate and Collector', or 'Deputy-Commissioner'. It corresponds to the *Zillah* of earlier times

Generally, four or more 'districts' constitute a 'division' under a 'commissioner'; but in Madras presidency the districts themselves are the primary divisions

1776 *Trial Jos Fowke* 2/1 (Stanf) Having a demand on the Dewan of the Calcutta District for 26,000 rupees 1818 Jas Mill *Brit India* (1840) V 422 (Y) In each district, that is in the language of the country, each Zillah a Zillah Court was established 1848 G Wyatt *Revelat Orderly* (1849) 67 The Planters in the Chumparan district 1885 Hunter *Imp Gaz India* IV 416 Farakhábád bears the reputation of being one of the healthiest Districts in the Doáb 1886 Yule & Burnell. *Anglo-Ind Gloss* 749 *Zillah* is the technical name for the administrative districts into which British India is divided, each of which has in the older provinces a Collector, or Collector and Magistrate combined, a Session Judge, &c, and in the newer provinces, such as the Punjab.. a Deputy Commissioner.

d. In U.S. used in various specific and local senses. e g. a political division = election constituency, as an *assembly, congressional*, or *senate district*

In some States the chief subdivision of a county (*civil, magisterial, militia, justice's district*), called in other States *townships* or *towns* Formerly, in South Carolina = county, elsewhere, a division of a State containing several counties Also, a division of the country, directly under the control of Congress, and having no elective franchise, as the federal District of Columbia, the District of Alaska (formerly Russian America)

1800 M Cutler in *Life, Jrnls & Corr* (1888) II 40 Much said about my being elected member for this district in Congress 1802 R Brookes *Gazetteer* (ed 12), *Fayette*, a district of N. Carolina, comprehending the counties of Moore, Cumberland, Sampson, Richmond, Robeson, and Anson *Fayetteville*, a town of N. Carolina, in Cumberland county, capital of the district of Fayette 1809 Kendall *Trav.* I ii 20 The town-proper was of course the collection of dwellings, but, in the vulgar acceptation the same word embraced the entire district or township 1890 M Townsend *U S.* 138 The District of Columbia (including the national capital of Washington), the District of Alaska

e The portion of country or of a town allotted to or occupied by any person as the sphere of his operations; particularly, a section of a parish allotted to a lay 'visitor', working under the clergyman.

1863 Mrs Carlyle *Lett* III 162 Visiting about in their 'district', and attending all sorts of meetings 1888 A. T. Quiller-Couch in *Echoes fr Oxford Mag* (1890) 104 There's no one to visit your 'district' Or make Mother Tettleby's soup *Mod* For this purpose the town has been divided into districts, and two canvassers appointed to each.

4 Any tract of country, usually of vaguely defined limits, having some common characteristics, a region, locality, 'quarter'.

1712 Blackmore *Creation* II (R.) These districts which between the tropics lie. Were thought an unhabitable seat 1776 Gibbon *Decl & F* I, The most extensive and flourishing district, westward of Mount Taurus and the river Halys, was dignified by the Romans with the exclusive title of Asia. 1865 Lyell *Elem. Geol* (ed. 6) 79 Districts composed of argillaceous and sandy formations 1889 A R Wallace *Darwinism* 222 Species [of birds] which inhabit open districts are usually protectively coloured *Mod* The roughest carriage road in the Lake district. A manufacturing district, a purely agricultural district.

† **5.** *fig* Sphere of operation, province, scope. (In quot 1704 used in *pl.* = limits, bounds.) *Obs. rare*

[1677 Hale *Prim Orig Man* I i 28 This Principle of Life, Sense, and Intellection in Man called the Soul, hath the Body as its Province and Districtus, wherein it exerciseth these Faculties and Operations.] 1704 Swift *Mech Operat. Spirit* Misc (1711) 283 The first and the last of these I understand to come within the Districts of my Subject

6. *attrib* and *Comb*, in sense 'of, belonging to, or allotted to a particular district'; as *district-chapel, church, parish*: see 3 a, *district-judge, school, -superintendent, -surveyor, -visitor* (whence **district-visit** *v.* (*humorous*) **District-attorney** (U.S.), the local prosecuting officer of a district; **district-council**, the local council of an Urban or Rural District as constituted by the Parish Councils Act of 1894; hence **district-councillor**, **district-court** (U.S.), a court of limited jurisdiction, having cognizance of certain causes within a district, presided over by a district judge

1802 A. Hamilton *Wks.* (1886) VII. 301 It abolishes the District Courts of Tennessee and Kentucky. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 368 The District Surveyors are elected by the Magistrates. 1828 Webster, *District judge*, the judge of a district court. *District-school*, a school within a certain district of a town. *New England*. 1833 F. J. Shore *Notes Indian Affairs* (1837) I. 136 There were kazees, who may be designated district judges. 1839 *Act* 2 & 3 *Vict.* c. 93 An Act for the Establishment of County and District Constables. 1855 *Act* 18 & 19 *Vict.* c. 120 § 49 There shall be paid to the district surveyors such other fees .., as may from time to time be directed by the Metropolitan Board of Works. 1867 Smyth *Sandw's Word-bk., District Orders*, those issued by a general commanding a district. 1870 Miss Bridgman *No Lynn* I. iv. 43 'What are the duties of a district visitor?' 'She scolds the men for frequenting public-houses, abuses the women for being idle and slatternly.' *Ibid.* 44 When I am ill, I shall be 'district visited'. 1885 *Minutes Wesleyan Conference* 370 The Chairmen of Districts in their several District meetings. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. II. xliv. 255 The local prosecuting officer, called the district attorney. 1889 G. Findlay *Eng. Railway* 14 In the more important districts the District Superintendents are relieved of the management of the goods business by 'District Goods Managers'. 1894 *Times* 19 Dec. 6/3 Returned at the head of the poll for the urban district council. The village shoe-maker heads the poll for both the parish and the rural district council. 1895 *Whitaker's Almanac* 669 (*Parish Councils Act*) Urban District Councils are but urban sanitary authorities under a new name, and elected on the same system as town councils in boroughs. Rural District Councils are a new body, and take over the [illegible] poor, acting as rural sanitary districts. [illegible] and of urban and rural [illegible] place under rules issued by the Local Government Board.

District, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To divide or organize into districts. Hence **Districting** *vbl. sb.*

1828 W. Irving, [illegible] portion. 1855 [illegible] tions. 1865 [illegible] Netherl. [illegible] 1869 *Daily News* 8 Sept., The [illegible] certain groups of lawyers, and is distracted by them. 1882 *Ibid.* 16 June 5/4 Towns must be districted between them [electric-lighting Companies] as London is between gas and water Companies. 1888 in Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. App. 648 Until such districting as herein provided for shall be made. 1891 W. K. Brooks *Amer. Oyster* 195, I believe that the districting plan is neither a real remedy nor the best method for arresting the destruction.

† Distri'ction. *Obs.* [a. OF. *distriction* rigour, severity, arbitrary control (Godef.), ad. L. *districtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *distringĕre*: see Distrain, District *a.*] Strictness, severity, rigour.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. x. I saue all, & I wol haue all ayen, & wip districcion I require þankinges. *a* 1631 Donne *Serm. John* v. 92 (1634) 10 Earthly judges have their districtions, and so their restrictions, some things they cannot know. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 191 Justice and Secular distriction are necessary for the most part in Divine Laws and Secular Institutes.

[The erroneous sense 'Sudden display' in J., copied in later Dicts., is founded on a mistaken quotation of *distinction* as *distriction* in 1697 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. xii. 118.]

† Distri'ctly, *adv. Obs.* [f. District *a.* + -ly².] Strictly, stringently, severely.

1563–87 tr. *Pope Urban's Lett.* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 218 (R.) We send our mandats again vnto you brotherhood .. districtlie, commanding you, that [etc.]. *a* 1665 J. Goodwin *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 124 They would not have been so districtly and austerely abstemious. 1678 H. More *Lett. Sev. Subjects* (1694) 28 He has not had leisure to observe things so closely and districtly.

† Distri'ctness. *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] Strictness, precision, exactitude.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 59 [It] challengeth no such districtnesse as was required in the other. *Ibid.* 110, I doe in all things commend fidelity and trust to be performed where by districtnesse it is challenged.

Distri'ctual, *a. rare.* [f. med. L. *districtu-s* District + -al.] Of or belonging to a district.

1849 J. M. Kemble *Saxons in Eng.* II. 106 We find no traces of any districtual or missatic authority to whom these officers could account.

† Distri'fe. *Obs. rare* [f. Dis- 1 or 5 + Strife.] Strife, contention.

c 1450 *Merlin* 536 He wolde not haue distrif be twene hem two.

‖ Distringas (distri'ngæs) *Law* [a. L. *distringās* 'thou shalt distrain', 2 pers. pres. subj. of *distringĕre*, in med. L. sense, being the first word of the writ.] The name of a writ directing the sheriff to distrain in various cases.

The main forms are, in Common Law: a. The *distringas* [illegible] where defendant has a place of resi[illegible] b. The *distringas in detinue*, to compel the defendant to deliver goods by distresses upon his chattels. c. *Distringas juratores*, empowering the sheriff to distrain [illegible] ance. In Equity: d. [illegible] aggregate in cases [illegible] tions of the court. e. [illegible] which the Bank of England or other public company is restrained from permitting a transfer of stock or shares in which a party claims to be interested, or from paying any dividend on it.

1467 *Ord. Worcester* in *Eng. Gilds* 391 That no seruaunt [take] of eny citizen for seruynge of a venire facias, habeas corpore and destringas, for alle but vj d. 1607 Middleton *Phoenix* II. iii. Wks. 1885 I. 157 Get you distringas out as soon as you can for a jury. 1641 *Stat. 21 Jac. I. Parliament* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 356 Writs of Distringas directed to the several High Sheriffs of the said County of York, whereby the said Sheriffs were commanded further to distrain the said James M. devereux to appear at the aforesaid. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 105 Distringas is a Writ directed to the Sheriffe or any other officer, commanding him to distreine for a debt to the King, &c. or for his appearing at a day. 1714 Scroggs *Courts Lect.* (ed. 4) 172 An Attachment or Distringas to attach his Goods. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. xxvii. (Jod.), The process against a body corporate is by distringas to distrain them by their goods and chattels, rents, and profits, till they shall obey the summons or directions of the court. 1857 J. T. Smith *Parish* 50 A distringas shall issue against the inhabitants to make them repair it [bridge, highway, etc.].

Hence **Distringas** *v. trans.*, to restrain by a distringas.

1895 *Law Times* XCIX. 533/2.

‖ Distrix (di'striks) *Med.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *δίς* twice (Dis-²) + *ὀπίς* hair.] A disease of the hair, in which it splits and divides at the end.

1811 in Hooper *Med. Dict.* 1822 J. M. Good *Study Med.* (1834) IV. 517 The terms athrix and distrix express two of the species under this genus.

Distrou, distrowe, etc., obs. ff. Distroy.

† Distrou'blance. *Obs.* Forms: 5 distroblans, -troyblance, -trublance, 5–6 -troublance, -tribulance. [f. next + -ance; prob. after a corresponding F. form: cf. the earlier Disturblance.] Disturbance, molestation.

a 1400 *Burgh Laws* 1 (Sc. *Stat.* I) Na greyst nor na distroblans [*molestus*]. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. xliv. 4 Makand fellown Distroyblance. 1487 Jas. III *Lett.* in C. Innes *Sk. Early Sc. Hist.* (1861) 393 Mak him nane impediment, letting nor distroublance. 15 *Exam. W. Thorpe* in Arb. *Garner* VI. 80 They may be the more fervent [when] that all their outward wits be closed from all outward seeing and hearing, and from all distroublance and lettings. 1572 in *Monuments Burch of Irvine* (1891) II. 17 The Sheriffis provest and bailies sall cognosce and decerne thair vpoun the wrang and distroublance of the burgh.

† Distrou'ble, *v. Obs.* Also des-, dys-troble, -trowbel, -truble, -trubill, -trybul [ME. a. OF. *destrobler, -troubler*, f. *des-*, L. *dis-* + *trobler, troubler* to Trouble. An etymologically earlier OF. form of the latter was *tourbler, turbler, tourbler* (:—L. **turbulāre*), whence the earlier ME. type *desturble, -tourble*, Disturble. *Trouble* had become at an early date the prevalent form of the simple vb., and *destrouble* gradually superseded *destrable, destroublance*, etc., were app. associated with L. *tribulāre* to afflict, oppress.]

trans. To disturb, trouble greatly.

c 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 504, I am ryght sory yif I have oughte Destroubled yow out of your thoughte. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Alexis* 421 Þu has distrybulyt me. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3167* As waues of þe wild see when wynd þaim distrobles. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. iv. 53 Thus haue ye by your fals confederacy destrouble my Royamme. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1292 Furth he goith, distrublit in his hart. 1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* XIII. (1593) 320 A brooke with mune distroubled new. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 101, I defend that na man distrouble this court vnlawfullie, vnder the paine that may follow. [W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 102 Mc had thir Lollards no distrubill'd My denner had been nearly doubl'd.]

Hence **† Distrou'bled** *ppl. a.*, **† Distrou'bling** *vbl. sb.*

1375 [illegible] went with thaim [illegible], or Ill. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xliv. 75 a/1 She hathe noo dystrowblynge ne empeshement. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. iv. 12 Couen passions of distroubled spright.

† Distrou'ble, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] Disturbance, molestation.

c 1450 *Merlin* 545 No distrouble thei ne hadde till thei com to Roestok. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 306/1 To constrayne Impedymentes & destroubles [L. *infestantia*].

† Distrou'bler. *Obs.* [f. prec. *v.* + -er. cf. Disturbler.] One who troubles or disturbs.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 121/2 Dystrobelar of þe pece [*v. r.* distrubeler], *turbator, perturbator.* 15 *Exam. W. Thorpe* in Arb. *Garner* VI. 56 All such distroublers of Holy Church.

Distrue, distruie, obs. ff. Destroy.

† Distru'ss, *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *destrousser* to unpack (mod.F. *détrousser* to unfasten), f. *des-* (Dis- 4) + *trousser* to pack, Truss.]

trans. To strip or plunder, hence, to defeat, rout. Also *fig.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* VI. vi. (1554) 114 a, The distrussing of hys chiualrie. *Ibid.* VI. ix. (1554) 155 a, Pompey Distrussed was, by sodeyn death. 1476 Sir J. Paston in *Paston Lett.* No. 776 III. 162 The Swechys beried hym at an onsett place, and hathe dystrussyd hym. 1527 *St. Papers Hen VIII.*, I. 238 Mon[r] Mont had distrussed, taken, and brent 2 grete carrikes of Ieane [Genoa].

b. To seize or carry off as plunder.

1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII.*, (an. 5) (1809) 539 So thei distrussed the victuales and caused Sir Nicholas Vaux to flee towarde Guisnes.

Distrust (distrv'st), *sb.* [f. Dis- 9 + Trust *sb.*; cf. next.] Absence or want of trust, lack of confidence, faith, or reliance, doubt, suspicion.

1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 809 Eche in such hatred and distrust of other. 1582 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. 19 b, Through distrust in himselfe, or for some other defect. 1659 B. Harris *Iron Age* 291 The Germans, by their dissentions, and distrusts, have very much weakned the Empire. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 194 P. 10 So little distrust has my pupil of his own abilities. 1798 Southey *Sonnets* xi, Beware a speedy friend, the Arabian said, And wisely was it he advised distrust. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 258 A deep mutual distrust which had been many years growing made a treaty impossible.

b. The fact of being distrusted, loss of credit.

1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 166 To mee reproach Rather belongs, distrust and all dispraise.

c. Breach of trust, the proving false to trust.

1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 6 Foul distrust and breach Disloyal on the part of Man, revolt, And disobedience.

Distrust (distrv'st), *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Trust *v.*; perh. after L. *diffidere*.] Found intrans. in Lydgate, but app. not in ordinary use till the 16th c.]

† 1. *intr.* a. with *of*: To have a doubt or dread of; to suspect. [Cf. OF. *defier de.*] *Obs.*

1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, I durst not, distrustyng of myn hyeyle, Accomply she it whan it came to the preef.

† b. with *of, in, to*: To be without confidence in.

1576 Fleming, *Panopl. Epist.* 25 To write more touching this point, I am ashamed, least I should seeme to distrust of your wisedome. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* IV. 144 Howe sadde and heaule he went away distrusting in the victory. 1654 R. Codrington tr. *Festus* 231 Distrusting to their arms. *Ibid.*, Distrusting to the Macedons. 1671 H. M. tr. *Colloq. Erasm.* 208 Distrusting in mine own strength, I wholly rely upon him.

† c. with *for*: To doubt or fear for the safety of. *Obs.*

1693 *Mem. Ct. Tickely* I. 3 *marg.*, The Hungarians distrust for their Civil Priviledges.

2. *trans.* To do the opposite of trusting; to withhold trust or confidence from; to put no trust in, or reliance on, the statements or evidence of.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Matt. V. (R.), He y[t] requireth you [illegible] wringle wit[h] [illegible] trust. 1710 Berkeley *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 88 We see philosophers distrust their senses, and doubt of the existence of heaven and earth. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* II. xix. 506 He feared his generals, and distrusted his ministers. 1850 Prescott *Peru* II. 241 Any one who has occasion to compare his narrative with that of contemporary writers will find frequent cause to distrust it.

absol. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. ii. 175 Though I distrust, Discomfort you (my Lord) it nothing must.

b. To entertain doubts concerning, to call in question the reality, validity, or genuineness of, not to rely upon.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 87 Thy knowne good will assureth me not to distrust the same at thy hands. 1611 Bible 2 *Macc.* IX. 22 Not distrusting mine health, but hauing great hope to escape this sickness. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. 63 A tyrant, whose officers appeared to distrust, either the justice, or the success, of his arms. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 28, I altogether distrust my own power of determining this.

† c. with *inf.* Not to trust, to have no confidence. *Obs.*

1626 C. Potter tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Quarrels* 144 The Pope, distrusting to obtaine from Spaine that which he desired. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1738 I. 103, I shall not distrust to be acquitted of presumption.

† 4. with *infin. phr.* or *clause*. To have suspicion, to suspect. *Obs.*

1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* Pref. 190 Distrust, that we dissery their secret'st plots. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 292 The Arabians, whom he distrusted to be of his nephews party. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 331, I distrust that Monconys had added something of his own to what Kircherus told him.

Hence **Distru'sted** *ppl. a.*, **Distru'sting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Jas. I. 6 (R.), Let him ask without distrusting, without doubt or wauering. 1611 Florio, *Sfidato*, challenged, defied, distrusted. 1614 Bp. Hall *Recoll. Treat.* 97 A base and distrusting mind. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Holy Dying* IV. § 1 (R.), God hath created the physician for thine [need] therefore use him without uncivil distrustings. 1837 Robt. Wilson *Pleas. Piety* II. 34 Distrusting Man! Behold this marvellous sight.

Distru'ster. [f. prec. vb. + -er¹.] One who distrusts.

1636 Heyshaw *Horæ Succ.* 127 When our Saviour would put to silence the distrusters of his time. 1889 *Forum* (U.S.) Jan. 502 Distrusters of human nature. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Nov. 7/2 Distrusters of trades unions.

Distrustful (distrv'stfŭl), *a.* [f. Distrust *sb.* + -ful.]

1. Full of or marked by distrust in oneself or others; wanting in confidence, diffident; doubtful, suspicious, incredulous.

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI.*, I. ii. 127 Distrustfull Recreants, Fight till the last gaspe. He be your guard. *a* 1600 Hooker

Serm Faith in Elect Wks 1888 III 473 By distrustful and doubtful apprehending of that, which we ought stedfastly to believe. 1654 TRAPP *Comm Ps* XXVII 1 Faith fortifieth the heart against distrustful fears 1748 CHESTERF *Lett* (1792) II clxi 82 Being justly distrustful that men in general look upon them in a trifling light 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* VI vi, Distrustful of the sight, She moves not, fearing to disturb The deep and full delight 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl* II x 103, I became distrustful as to the chance of our ever living to gain the open water

2 Causing or giving rise to distrust. (Cf *suspicious, fearful, doubtful*, in analogous use) *rare*

1618 *Hist P Warbeck* in *Select Harl. Misc* (1793) 70 Loth to remain amongst such distrustful enemies, he quietly returned to his most assured friend, the lady Margaret 1685 *Lond Gaz* No 2100/5 In despight of all Turbulent, Seditious, and Distrustful Principles 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* xv, Places that had shown ugly and distrustful all night long, now wore a smile

Distru·stfully, *adv.* [f prec + -LY 2] In a distrustful manner; with distrust, suspiciously.

1611 COTGR., *Souspeçonneusement*, suspitiously, distrustfully 1612 T TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* II 12 Neither be so distrustfully provident, as though thou hadst no father to provide for thee 1653 MILTON *Psalms* III 5 Many are they That of my life distrustfully thus say, 'No help for him in God there lies' 1859 DICKENS *T Two Cities* I II, The guard and the two other passengers eyed him distrustfully.

Distru·stfulness. [f. as prec + -NESS.] The quality or state of being distrustful; want of confidence, diffidence; suspiciousness.

1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 500 Originall sinne, that is the hatred of God foolishnesse, distrustfulnesse, desperation 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III § 80 336 Distrustfulnesse, and doubting of good successe 1860 W COLLINS *Wom White* III IV 444 Whom the ceaseless distrustfulness of their governments had followed privately

†**Distru·stiness.** *Obs rare*—1. [f an assumed adj. **distrusty* (f. DIS- 10 + TRUSTY) + -NESS] = prec.

1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst Fort* II cxix 321 a, He applied him selfe vnto the want of fayth in him, with whom he communed, or the distrustinesse of the time in which he liued.

†**Distru·stless,** *a. Obs* [f DISTRUST *sb* + -LESS] Void of distrust, doubt, or suspicion, confident, unsuspecting.

1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* IX viii § 48 [This] made him distrustlesse of attaining easily his wished successe 1615 G SANDYS *Trav.* IV 234 Droue the distrustlesse Turkes into the sterne 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I Pref 13 Distrustless Hans was seized on *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Economy* I. 66 Poets..distrustless, scorn the treasured gold

Distruy(e, distrye, obs forms of DESTROY

Distuing, var DISTINGUE *v. Obs*

Distune (distiūn), *v* [f DIS- 6 or 7 + TUNE.] *trans.* To put out of tune. Hence **Distu·ned** *ppl a.*

c 1484 CAXTON *Lyfe Our Ladye* D iv/2 (R Supp.), The clapper of his distuned belle. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II i *Furies* Argt, Their Harmonie dis-tuned by His iarre. 1664 J. WILSON *Andronicus Comnenius* II iii, Distune a viol, And you may set it to what tone you please 1755 PEARSALL *Contempl Harvest* (ed 2) I 177 His harp distuned in every string 1887 SWINBURNE *Locrine* IV i 209 A broken chord Whose jar distunes the music

fig. 1586 A DAY *Eng. Secretary* I (1625) 96 Where the spirits are so distuned 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 94 It [anger] distunes the spirit for duty 1801 LAMB *J Woodvil* IV, O most distuned and distempered world 1887 SWINBURNE *Locrine* I i 292 What thought distempers and distunes thy woe?

Disturb (distə̄ ıb), *v* Forms: 3–6 des-, dys-, 4–6 dis-, -torbe, -tourbe, -turbe, 6 distowrb, -trub, -troub, 6– disturb. [ME. *destorben, destourben*, a. OF. *destorbe-r, -turbe-r, -tourbe-r*, = Pr, OSp *destorbar* (Sp *disturbar*), It *disturbare, sturbare* —L. *disturbāre* to throw into disorder, disturb, f DIS- 5 + *turbāre* to disorder, distub, f *turba* tumult, turmoil, crowd]

1. *trans.* To agitate and destroy (quiet, peace, rest), to break up the quiet, tranquillity, or rest of (a person, a country, etc), to stir up, trouble, disquiet.

c 1290 *Beket* 1268 in *S Eng Leg* 142 A destaunce þare is i sprounge, liȝtliche in Engelonde, þat destourbez al þat lond 1297 R. GLOUC (1724) 90 Þe kynges neuew, þo he herde þis, Was wroþ, and destourbede al þe court y wys 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II 347 Jupiter þat was ful cruel and desturbed þe pees 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 408 Wherby the kynges pes be dysturbed 1530 PALSGR 522/1, I have a sewte to you, but I dare nat distourbe you *Ibid* 523/1, I distroube, I troubyll 1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* I i 98 Three ciuill Broyles Haue thrice disturb'd the quiet of our streets 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* IV. 279 No buzzing Sounds disturb their Golden Sleep 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng* I 9 No Nonconforming Sects disturb his Reign 1882 PEBODY *Eng Journalism* XXIII 185 Burmah was disturbed, and a correspondent was instantly despatched to Mandalay. 1885 MARQ SALISBURY *Speech* 4 Nov, Lord Granville says that I have disturbed the Sleeping lion

b. To throw into a state of physical agitation, commotion, or disorder; to agitate.

1599 H BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* B iij, Mulberries .. Breede winde disturbe the stomacke 1650 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint* I. (1858) 105 The famous fan Purging the floor which chaff disturbs 1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 24 The sea raged and seemed disturbed as it is under London-bridge 1817–18 SHELLEY *Rosalind & H.* 838 Like an image in the lake Which rains disturb.

c To move anything from its settled condition or position; to unsettle.

1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort* (1729) 215 Disturb not their Beds, but hand-weed them 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 261 With lightning eyes, and eager breath, and feet Disturbing not the drifted snow 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits, Lit.* Wks (Bohn) II 103 A strong common sense, which it is not easy to unseat or disturb, marks the English mind for a thousand years *Mod.* Do not disturb the plants after they show signs of bloom Plant it in some permanent position where it will not be disturbed

2. To agitate mentally, discompose the peace of mind or calmness of (any one); to trouble, perplex

c 1305 *Edmund Conf* 369 in *E. E. P* (1862) 80 Per ne ful noȝt a reynes drope to desturbi a manes mod 1382 WYCLIF *Eccl* VII 8 [7] Chaleng disturbeth [1388 disturblith] the wise man. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5159 Þan was ser Candoile in þat cas kenely distourbid. 1567 DRANT *Horace Epist* VI. C VIII, Both parties are distrubde with feare 1684 R. H *School Recreat* 85 Let not this or any other Pastime disturb your Minds. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 204 P 13 Having been first disturbed by a dream, he afterwards grieved that a dream could disturb him 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) I. II 150 She was not a person who would have been disturbed by the loss of a few Court vanities

3. To interfere with the settled course or operation of; to put out of its course; to interrupt, derange, hinder, frustrate

c 1290 *Beket* 380 in *S Eng. Leg* I 117 Þe loue was euere gret i-nouȝ bi-tweone seint thomas And þe Kinge, for-to þe feond destourbede hit, allas! *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 2456 Þe þef þer riȝt scholde haue leyen by ys lef, Nad he come þo as god wolde & distorbed þat myschef *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) XXI. 98 Men may ga sauely and sikerly thurgh his land and na man be so hardy to disturbe þam 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron* (1568) II 788 She devised to disturbe this mariage 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 224 Sounds that moue in Oblique and Arcuate Lines must needs encounter and Disturbe the one the other 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 492 Praise Is oft too welcome, and may much disturb The bias of the purpose. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) IV 42 In a mathematical demonstration an error in the original number disturbs the whole calculation which follows 1883 SIR W WILLIAMS in *Law Times Rep* XLIX 139/2 No sufficient grounds have been shown for disturbing that judgment or for granting a new trial

†b with *inf* To hinder by interference *Obs*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib* P II He is a fool that disturbeth the mooder to wepen in the deeth of hire childe, til sche haue wept hir fille, as for a certein tyme *c* 1391 — *Astrol* I. § 2 This ring rennyth . in so Rowm a space that hit disturbith nat the instrument to hangen aftur his riȝte centre.

†4. With *of, from*: To deprive *of*, to drive, turn, or draw away *from*, by disturbance. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 162 He..þet no muruhðe, ne noise, ne þrung of folc ne muhte letten him of his beoden, ne distuȝen him of his god *c* 1305 *Edmund Conf* 417 in *E E P.* (1862) 82 Ne let noman in gon To desturbi me of mie studie *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. Prol. & T.* 12 (Ellesm.) That no man be so boold Me to destourbe [so *Hengwrt, Corpus, Harl* 7334, *Lansd.* destorble, *Bodl* 686 distrouble] of Cristes hooly werk 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 899 Bees are most patient of labour in the day time, but most impatient of being scared in the night, and of being disturbed of their rest. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 168 So as perhaps Shall grieve him..and disturb His inmost counsels from their destind aim.

b. *Law* To deprive of the peaceful enjoyment or possession *of*. See DISTURBANCE 4

[1292 BRITTON II. XXV § 1, Ceux qi de commune sount engittez ou destourbez. *transl* Those who are ejected or disturbed of their common] 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen VIII*, c 32 The vicar of the parishe wolde now disturbe the said tenauntes and inhabitauntes of their saide parishe church 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* I 285 If one of the parceners be ejected or disturbed of his seisin 1870 FISHER *Digest Rep Cases* II 3319 An action against a stranger for disturbing the plaintiff in his pew

†**Disturb,** *sb. Obs* [f. the vb] An act of disturbing; a thing that disturbs, disturbance.

[1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, IV. II 73 Foes to my Rest, and my sweet sleepes disturbers [*Qq* disturbes]] 1597 DANIEL *Civ Wars* VI. XLVII, From all Disturbs to be so long kept free 1667 MILTON *P. L* VI 549 Instant without disturb they took Allarm, And onward move Embattelld.

Disturbance (distə̄ ıbăns). [a. OF. *destorbance, destour-, destur-* (12th c in Godef.), f. *destourber* to DISTURB; see -ANCE] The action of disturbing or fact of being disturbed.

1. The interruption and breaking up of tranquillity, peace, rest, or settled condition; agitation (physical, social, or political).

1297 R GLOUC (1724) 436 Þe erl Tebaude de Bleys dystourbed þe peys, And þoru Kyng Henryes rede made destourbance 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R.* XVII. CLXXXVI (1495) 727 Of suche dystourbance and stryfe and contrarynesse comyth stronge boyllyng and dureth vnto the hete hath maystry 1467 *Ord. Worcester* in *Eng Gilds* 388 Disturbaunce of the seid pease 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist* 334 That hee might liue quietly in Rome for. some there were that sought his disturbaunce. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav* 256 Such as tend to the disturbance of the publick peace 1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 30 The Sea was smooth, and no disturbance by wind to curl the waves, or to make it frothy 1741–2 H WALPOLE *Lett H Mann* (1834) I XVIII 63 The election passed without any disturbance 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int* I II. § 2 In most cases of bodily irritation we can assign the place or seat of the disturbance 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I VII 49 The slightest disturbance was sufficient to bring them down

b. with *a* and *pl*: An instance of this; *spec* a breach of public peace, a tumult, an uproar, an outbreak of disorder.

Atmospheric disturbance, a change in atmospheric conditions putting an end to calm weather

1297 R GLOUC (1724) 514 Tho bigan ther in this lond a newe destourbance 1598 FLORIO, *Sturbo, sturbamento*, a trouble, a vexation, a disturbance. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. II 37, I can speak of the disturbances That nature works, and of her cures 1667 MILTON *P L.* X. 897 Innumerable Disturbances on Earth through Femal snares 1844 H H. WILSON *Brit India* II 98 With their apprehension the disturbances ceased 1875 *Chamb. Jrnl* CXXXIII 8 Telegraphic intelligence of storms or atmospheric disturbances 1880 *Daily News* 30 Oct, A disturbance will arrive on the North British and Norwegian Coasts. attended by strong winds or gales, rain or snow

2. Interruption of mental tranquillity or equanimity; mental agitation, excitement, discomposure

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III 207 (Mätz) Pictagoras wiþ harpe and strenges cessede þe destourbaunce of wittes 1398 — *Barth De P. R* V. V (1495) 108 In the eyen is seen and knowen the distourbaunce and gladnesse of the soule 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist.* 204 To any ones disturbaunce and vexation 1665 SIR T HERBERT *Journey* (1677) 23 To allure the hearts of greedy men, to afford them disturbance 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 126 P 7 One whose reigning disturbance was the dread of house-breakers 1858 J MARTINEAU *Stud Chr* 271 The dislike felt by the comfortable classes towards the trouble of thought and the disturbance of thought

3. Interference with the regular or due course or continuance of any action or process; molestation

c 1340 *Cursor M* 7700 (Trin.) Saul souȝte dauid to quelle Often fel so þe chaunce Was þere but goddes disturbaunce. 1393 GOWER *Conf* I 181 Envie began to travaile In disturbaunce of this spousaile *c* 1400 *Beryn* 3981 A saff condit. That he may com & pas withouten disturbaunce 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* II. (1568) 766 This demeanor attempted against the king . in the disturbance of his coronation 1578 T. N tr. *Conq. W. India* 102 To withstand his men from disturbance of his enterprise. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 262 P 6 That he may let the ship sail on without disturbance 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven* (1874) I XX. 218 We are to follow the labour of Nature, but not her disturbance.

4. *Law.* (See quot. 1765–9)

[1292 BRITTON II. XI. § 7 Et ausi est home disseisi quel houre qe ly ou sa meyné soit destourbé de user sa peissible seisine par autre qi i cleyme fraunc tenement par teles destourbances] 1598 *Child Marriages* 164 He, the said Robert Fletcher, shall..enioie the same shop as tenant without the lett or disturbans of the said John Allen, his executors, or Assignes. 1613 SIR H FINCH *Law* (1636) 291 An assise which may bee either of his owne or his ancestors possession called an assise of darrein presentment is upon a disturbance when himselfe or his ancestor did last present 1765–9 BLACKSTONE (Mason), Disturbance is a wrong done to some incorporeal hereditament, by hindering or disquieting the owners in their regular, and lawful enjoyment of it 1768 — *Comm.* III, 236 Disturbance of franchises happens, when a man has the franchise of holding a court-leet, of keeping a fair or market [etc] and he is disturbed or incommoded in the lawful exercise thereof 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex*, *Disturbance*. There are five sorts of this injury, viz, disturbance of (1) franchise, (2) common, (3) ways, (4) tenure, and (5) patronage

†**Disturbancy.** *Obs. rare.* [f prec or next; see -ANCY.] Condition or state of disturbance.

1597 DANIEL *Civ Wars* VIII XCIX, As exiles even from your homes You live perpetuall in disturbancy 1603 — *Epist* Poems (1717) 350 Some Hearts are blinded so, that they Have divers Doors whereby they may let out Their Wills abroad without Disturbancy

Disturbant (distə̄ ıbănt), *a* and *sb* [ad L *disturbānt-em*, pr. pple of *disturbāre* to DISTURB: see -ANT Cf AF *destourbant*]

A *adj.* That disturbs; agitating, disquieting.

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph* (1658) 12 Disturbant aberrations deprived us of all peace 1645 *Arraignm Persecution* 30 Their Religion though different was not disturbant to the State. 1702 C MATHER *Magn Chr* VII II (1853) II 497 These things were disturbant and offensive. 1829 SOUTHEY *O Newman* IX, Had they from such disturbant thoughts been free. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod Paint* III. IV IV § 12 52 The fantasy which I have just been blaming as disturbant of the simplicity of faith

B. *sb.* One who disturbs; a disturber. a. *Law.* = DISTURBER 2.

1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II 172 In cases of contumacy; as, where the tenant or the disturbant [*le tenaunt ou le destourbant*] appears in court, and contemptuously departs

b. = DISTURBER 1.

1894 *Catholic News* 16 June 7/2 The disturbants gained admission to the park by a wicket

Hence †**Distu·rbantly** *adv.*, by way of disturbance. *Obs.*

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph* (1658) 138 They are not able disturbantly to assail us

†**Disturba·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L *disturbātiōn-em*, n of action from *disturbāre* to DISTURB.] The action of disturbing; = DISTURBANCE

1529 *Will of Sir J Digby, Leicestersh.* (MS) Without ett or interruption or disturbacon of the said John Digby. 1590 R HICHCOCK *Quintessence Wit* 54 b, To deliuer their owne kingdomes from those disturbations. 1658 A FOX *Wurtz' Surg* II V 59 Tarrying would prove. prejudicial to the wounded, by reason of his bleeding, and other disturbations

Distu·rbative, *a. rare* [f L *disturbāt-* ppl stem + -IVE see -ATIVE.] Of disturbing tendency or character.

1842 MISS COSTELLO *Pilgr Auvergne* I 77 Our journey, independently of the disturbative character of our driver, was pleasant. 1846 — *Tour Venice* 143 Monza, which formerly had a monastic character of quiet silence, is now noisy and disturbative.

Disturbed (distə̄ ıbd, -ėd), *ppl. a.* [f DISTURB *v.* + -ED 1.] Disquieted; agitated; having the settled state, order, or position interfered with.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven & Ad.* 340 He Looks on the dull earth with disturbed mind. 1601 — *Jul. C.* I III. 40 This dis-

turbed Skie is not to walk in 1763 Scratton *Indostan* (1770) 50 He had ever after a disturbed imagination 1830 D'Israeli *Chas I*, III 1 9 Four years of a disturbed reign had taught the Sovereign some lessons. 1838 J W Croker in *C Papers* (1884) II. xv. 323 Rheumatism in his neck . gives him a disturbed air 1860 Tyndall *Glac* II xvii 315 Crevasses in the more disturbed portions of glaciers

Hence **Distu·rbedly** (-edli) *adv* ; **Distu·rbedness.**

1731 Bailey (ed 5), *Disturbedly*, interruptedly. *Ibid.*, *Disturbedness*, disorderliness, interruption. 1807 Southey *Espriella's Lett* III. 339 The dog is uneasy . and the cat wanders disturbedly from room to room

Disturber (distə·ɪ tbəɹ). Also 3–5 -our, 6–9 -or [ME a. AF *destourbour* = OF. *destorbeor* .—L. type **dīstūs bātōr-em*, agent-n. from *distu bāre* to Disturb.]

1. A person or thing that disturbs, disquiets, or interferes with peace or quiet; one who causes tumult or disorder; a troubler.

c 1290 *Beket* 1102 in *S. Eng Leg.* I 138 He was fals and for-swore ' and destourbour of þe londe. 1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw VI*, c. 23 § 2 Inflicting all such Paines upon the Disobedients and Disturbers [of matrimony] 1588 Shaks *Tit A* IV. iv 6 How euer these disturbers of our peace Buz in the peoples eares. 1674 R Godfrey *Inq § Ab Physic* 8 That are rather disturbers than aiders of Nature 1709 Wycherley *Let. to Pope* 1 Apr , There I can have you without Rivals or Disturbers. 1764 Wesley *Jrnl.* 10 Sept , Only one man, a common disturber, behaved amiss 1883 Froude in *Contemp Rev* XLIV 14 Little inclined . to favour a disturber of the public peace

2 *Law.* (also *disturbor.*) One who disquiets or hinders another in the lawful enjoyment of his right: see esp. quot. 1767.

1498–9 *Plumpton Corr.* 133 To have a spoliacion in the spirituall court agaynst the preyst that now occupyeth, because he is one disturber. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 41 When a Bishop refuses a Clerk for Insufficiency, and the Patron thereupon presents another, such Bishop shall be deemed a Disturber, if he afterwards within the six months presents the first Clerk presented to him 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II 278 If the bishop refuse or neglect to examine and admit the patron's clerk, without good reason assigned or notice given, he is stiled a disturber by the law, and shall not have any title to present by lapse. 1865 Nichols *Britton* IV 1 § 2 Unless the disturbor or deforceor [*le destour bour ou deforceour*] can shew plain reasons to the contrary.

Disturbing, *vbl. sb.* [f. Disturb *v.* + -ing 1] The action of the verb Disturb; disturbance. (Now only *gerundial*)

1340 *Ayenb.* 225 Alneway he may bleue ine his spoushod yef þei ne is non oþer destorbinge. 1382 Wyclif *Ps* xxx 2r Thou schalt hide them in the hid place of thi face , fro the disturbyng of men [Vulg *contuberatione*; 1388 disturblyng]. 1597 J King *On Jonas* (1618) 76 Discountenancings, disturbings, dispossessings of them. [1776 G. Sempie *Building in Water* 51 The disturbing our Stages, Utensils, &c.]

Disturbing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That disturbs ; see the verb.

1592 Shaks. *Ven & Ad* 649 Where Love reigns, disturbeing Jealousy Doth call himself Affection's sentinel 1812–6 Playfair *Nat Phil.* (ed 3) II 259 From the disturbing force in the direction of the radius vector, he determined the Moon's nearest approach to the Earth, and furthest recess from it. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 3 This uncertainty . is a disturbing element

Hence **Distu·rbingly** *adv* , disquietingly.

1880 *New Virginians* I. 200 The old man groaned..louder and more disturbingly. 1886 H James *Bostonians* II II xxiv 120 She was so disturbingly beautiful.

† **Distu·rblance.** *Obs* [f. next + -ance : prob. from a corresponding AF. form : cf. Distroublance] = Disturbance

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 8141 Seys now hym al þe desturblance, & where-of comeþ þat wonder chaunce *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II v. (1869) 77 þe disturblaunce cometh of þin ouertrowinge *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 401 Grete disturblauncis and debatis *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4629 Wha so did þaim disturblaunce

† **Distu·rble,** *v. Obs.* Also des-, -tourble [ME. a. OF. *destorbler, -turbler, -tourbler,* f. *des-* Dis- 1 + *torbler, turbler, tourbler,* early forms of *trobler, troubler* to Trouble (·—L **turbulāre*, f. *turbula, turbāre*). In the simple verb, the form *trouble* was from the first prevalent; in the derivative, *des-, disturble* was the earlier form, and (supported by Disturb) survived to *c* 1500, when it yielded to Distroublе (q v)]

trans To disturb, trouble.

c 1330 R Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 1106 þat þey ne go nought vs to wrye, Ne desturble me my weye *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks.* III. 134 Ire distourblis monnis witte. 1382 — *Matt* xiv. 26 *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 57 All þe citee was gretlich desturbled of her sodeynlich comyng *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 123/1 Dysturbelyn [distroublyn, P], *turbo, conturbo* 1480 Caxton *Chron Eng* lxi 45 They ne were distourbled of noo man ne lette

Hence † **Distu·rbling** *vbl sb.* ; † **Distu·rbler.**

c 1330 R Brunne *Chron* (1810) 254 Edward. salle gyue Philip þe Kyng Alle holy Gascoyn, withouten disturblyng 1440 Disturbler [see Distroubler] *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr* II 11 139 Scisme sowers and disturblers of the peple 1481 Caxton *Godfrey* xviii. 48 They had passed the water agayn, yf they had not. so grete distourblyng.

Distu·rbor see Disturber 2.

† **Distu·rdison.** *Obs. rare.* [app derived, with change of prefix, from OF *estordison, estourdison* (.—L. type **exturdītiōn-em*), from *estordir*, mod. F *étourdir*, to stun, stupefy] Stunned or stupefied condition; a state of unconsciousness caused by a blow or the like.

c 1450 *Merlin* 266 Withynne a while a roos the saisne fro disturdison, and saugh hem a-boute hym *Ibid* 268 The saisnes a bode a boute her lorde that was caste down and so diffouled vndei horse feet, whereof he was so sorowfull whan he a-roos from disturdison.

Distu·rf, *v rare.* [Dis- 7 a] *trans.* To deprive of turf.

1858 Lytton *What will he do* II xi, The play-ground [was] disturfed to construct fortifications

† **Distu·rn,** *v Obs.* Also 4–5 des-, 5–6 dys-, -torn(e, -tourn(e [a OF *destourner*, in 11th c *destuerner* (mod F. *détourner*, whence Deturn), f. *des-, dé-* (De- I. 6) + *tourner* to Turn.] *trans* To turn aside or away; to avert, divert, pervert

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III 669 (718) Thy fader preye al þilke harme disturne Of grece 1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* 138 b/2 Dyuerse thoughtes and occasions by whyche they be dystorned for to do wel 1490 — *Eneydos* xxi 75 She dystourned her eyen from the lyghte 1537 Starkey in Strype *Eccl Mem* I. App lxxii. 195 You could never have distorned your wit and eloquence to spot your honour and name *a* 1632 Donni *Lament. Jeremy* II xiv, Which might disturne thy bondage.

Disturnpike (distə·ɪnpəik), *v* [Dis- 7 b] *trans.* To free (a road) from turnpikes ; to make no longer a turnpike-road Hence **Distu·rnpiked** *ppl a* , **Distu·rnpiking** *vbl sb*

1872 *Daily News* 26 June, On Monday next, 1st July, the remainder of the metropolis roads north of the Thames will be 'disturnpiked' 1881 *Times* 29 Mar 9 The disturnpiking of main roads had seriously increased local burdens 1882 *St James' Gaz* 2 June, To maintain milestones on disturnpiked roads. 1883 M. D. Chalmers *Local Govt* 133 Until 1878, when a road was disturnpiked, it became an ordinary highway, but by the Act of that year it was provided that all roads disturnpiked after 1870 should be main roads

† **Distu·tor,** *v. Obs rare.* [Dis- 7 b.] *trans.* To deprive of the position of tutor.

1691 Wood *Ath Oxon.* II. 391 Being found guilty of a strange singular and superstitious way of dealing with his Scholars he was distutor'd in the month of May 1634.

Distwi·ne, *v. rare* [Dis- 6] *trans.* To disentwine, unfasten.

1562 Phaer *Æneid* IX C.j, Whose fal did Rutils whelme and brake their tortais roof distwynde.

Distyle (dəi stəil), *sb.* (*a.*) *Arch.* [f. Di- 2 + Gr. στῦλ-os column, pillar : so mod.F. *distyle* sb] A porch having two styles or columns Also *attrib.* or as *adj. Distyle in antis.* see quot. 1865.

1840 *Penny Cycl* XVIII. 412/2 The octagonal structure called the Tower of the Winds,. which has a small prostyle portal on two of its faces, each consisting of a simple distyle, or two columns and then entablature, surmounted by a pediment. *Ibid.* 425/2 Converting the insulated piers below into columns of short and massive proportions, so as to produce a distyle in antis. 1865 J. Fergusson *Hist Archit.* I. 167 A group of pillars 'distyle in antis' as it is technically termed, viz , two circular pillars between two square piers. *Ibid* 176 There are three other distyle halls or gates on the platform

Distylous (dəistəi ləs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -ous] Having two styles.

1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Distyne, obs form of Destiny.

Disulphate (dəisʌ lfēt). *Chem.* [f. Di- 2 + Sulphate.]

†**1.** In earlier use, a salt containing one equivalent of sulphuric acid to two of base *Obs*

1838 T. Thomson *Chem Org Bodies* 228 Solution of disulphate of cinchonina *c* 1865 J. Wyldr in *Circ Sc* I. 427/1 Quinine, .as a disulphate, has been. substituted

2 A salt containing two equivalents of sulphuric acid to one of base (*Syd Soc. Lex*).

3 Applied by some to a sulphate containing a hydrogen atom replaceable by a basic element or radical; an acid sulphate (*Cent Dict*).

4. A salt of disulphuric acid, a pyrosulphate

1877 Roscoe & Schori. *Chem* I. 345 The name disulphuric acid $H_2S_2O_7$ has been given to this substance, as it forms a series of very stable salts; thus sodium disulphate $Na_2S_2O_7$ is obtained by heating the acid sodium sulphate $HNaSO_4$, so long as water is given off

Disulphide (dəisʌ lfəid) *Chem.* [f Di- 2 + Sulphide.] A compound in which two atoms of sulphur are united with another element or a radical, as *carbon disulphide*, CS_2. † Formerly, a compound having one atom of sulphur united to two of another element, as *disulphide of copper* = cuprous sulphide, Cu_2S

1863–72 Watts *Dict Chem.* II 74 Hemisulphide of copper, or Cuprous Sulphide, Cu_2S, also called Disulphide of copper Found native as *Copper-glance.* 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem* 128 When deposited from solution in carbon disulphide, sulphur crystallizes in the ordinary natural or octahedral form 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 409 Carbon disulphide took it up more freely

Disulpho- (dəisʌ lfo). *Chem.* [See Di- 2 and Sulpho-] In composition, denominating acids derived from two molecules of sulphurous acid. Hence **Disulpho nic** *a.*

1868 Watts *Dict. Chem* V 551 There is a group of acid ethers, $(SO_2R'')_2H_2O_4$, derived from a double molecule of sulphurous acid, $H_4S_2O_6$, by substitution of a diatomic alcohol-radicle for half the hydrogen These are the so-called disulpho acids, which may also be formulated as compounds of hydrocarbon with 2 at[oms of] SO_3 1869 Roscoe *Elem Chem* 423 When disulpho-anthraquinic acid is formed 1881 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VIII 1857 Anthracene treated with sulphuric acid yields two disulphonic acids

Disu·lphuret. *Chem* [See Di- 2 and Sulphuret] = Disulphide (in obs and current senses)

1854 J Scoffern in *Orr's Circ Sc , Chem* 491 The application of heat drives off one equivalent of its sulphur and converts it into the disulphuret. *Ibid* 500 Sub- or Di sulphuret of Mercury.

Disulphuric (dəisʌlfiū·rik), *a Chem* In *distelphuric acid*, the same as pyrosulphuric or Nordhausen sulphuric acid, $H_2S_2O_7 = 2(SO_3OH) + O$ Its salts are *pyro-* or *di-sulphates* (So called because the molecule represents two molecules of sulphuric acid deprived of one of water)

1875 Watts *Dict Chem* VII 1140

† **Disu·nanimous,** *a Obs rare* [Dis- 10] Not unanimous, divided in mind.

1728 Morgan *Algiers* I v 166 So degenerate, so effeminate, and so disunanimous were they grown.

Disu·niform, *a.* [Dis- 10] The opposite of uniform, without uniformity

1687 Norris *Coll Misc* 261 The Sun shines upon the Earth with a disuniform and unequal light 1710 — *Chr Prud.* III 115 All is disuniform, because there is nothing to unite or regulate them 1737 H Coventry *Phil to Hyd.* II (1) Confused heaps and disuniform combinations

Disu·niformity. [Dis- 9] Want or absence of uniformity; variety of form or appearance

1710 Norris *Chr Prud.* VII. 326 If it [the body] be evil, it will be as full of darkness, all confusion and disuniformity 1876 *Daily News* 18 Mar , We laughed at their equipment .. their disuniformity of costume

Disunify (disyū nifəi), *v* [Dis- 6] *trans* To do the opposite of unifying; to keep from unity. Hence **Disu·nifying** *ppl a.*

1891 *Cycl. Temperance & Prohibition* 393/1 As a result of this disunifying measure.

Disunion (disyū nion). [Dis- 9]

1. Rupture of union , separation, severance; disjunction.

1598 Marston *Pygmal.* v. 156 Chaos returne, and with confusion Inuolue the world with strange disunion 1623 Cockeram, *Disunion*, a seuering 1634 Wither *Emblemes* 177 When disunion is begunne It breedeth dangers, where before were none 1775 De Lolme *Eng Const* Advt (1784) 12 A disunion of the empire was endeavoured to be promoted. 1792 G Washington *Lett.* Writ 1891 XII 204 Foreigners would believe that inveterate political dissensions existed among us, and that we are on the very verge of disunion , but the fact is otherwise. 1820 Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg* II 346 Three boats were secured [to the fast boat] by means of a rope, and towed without danger of disunion. 1884 *Act* 47 & 48 *Vict* c 66 (*title*) An Act to provide for the disunion of the Sees of Gloucester and Bristol

attrib [cf Disunionist a] 1848 Lowell *Lett* (1894) I 125, I do not agree with the abolitionists in their disunion and non-voting theories *a* 1857 in *Pall Mall G* 29 May (1865) 2 New York Dis-Union Anti Slavery Convention—To be held at Albany in February, 1857

2. Absence or want of union , disunited or separated condition ; dissension

1602 Holland *Pliny* I 115 In this disunion, as it were, appeareth yet a brotherly fellowship and vnitie 1659 B Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 287 By dis union of wils amongst his friends 1711 Shaftesb *Charac* V iii (1737) III. 319 The Inconveniences which the Dis union of Persuasions and Opinions accidentally produces. 1807 G Chalmers *Caledonia* I III ii 335 Ages of disunion and disaster. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* III xxv. 404 He complained of the disunion of the Sicilian Greeks

Disunionist (disyū nionist) [f. prec + -ist] One who advocates or works for disunion : *spec* a. In U.S politics, One of those who, before or during the civil war of 1861–65, advocated a dissolution of the Union. b In English politics, applied controversially to an advocate of the repeal or modification of the Act of Union with Ireland.

1846 Worcestfr cites North 1852 *Blackw Mag.* LXXII 47 The population is divided really into Unionists, or Compromise men, and Disunionists, or Abolitionists. 1854 L Oliphant *Let* in *Life* (1891) I iv 124 There are the Whigs and Democrats, and Filibusters Disunionists and Federalists 1861 Lowell *E Pluribus Unum* Prose Wks 1890 V 32 It is time that we turned up our definitions in some more trustworthy dictionary than that of disunionists and their accomplices 1889 *Catholic House hold* 5 Oct 10/2 The Disunionists .seem to revel in fiery invective of a zoological character.

c *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1884 Goldwin Smith in *Contemp Rev* Sept. 317 The disunionist movement in Ireland. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. III lvi 377 The disunionist spirit of the South which led to the war

So **Disu·nionism,** the doctrine of disunionists.

1894 Swinburne *Study Prose & Poetry* 102 Disunionism, dissolutionism, or communalism.

Disunite (disyməi t), *v* [f. Dis- 6 + Unite.]

1 *trans.* To undo the union of , to disjoin . **2.** from material union

1598 Florio, *Disgiongere* to disioyne, to disunite, to deuide. *a* 1632 Donne in *Select.* (1840) 178 A corner-stone, that unites things most disunited. 1725 Pope *Odyss* III 582 The beast they then divide, and disunite The ribs and limbs 1830 Lyell *Princ Geol.* (1875) I II xvii 406 The Alkali, when disunited from the Silica, would readily be dissolved.

b (more frequently) from immaterial union : To separate from alliance, conjoint action, etc ; to set at variance, alienate.

1560 [see DISUNITED below] 1606 SHAKS. *Tr & Cr* II. III 109 Their fraction is more our wish than their faction, but it was a strong counsell that a Foole could disunite 1641 MILTON *Reform* II (1851) 55 Goe on both hand in hand, O Nations never to be dis united 1685 DRYDEN *Albion & Albanius* II Wks 1883 VII 257 Disturb their union, disunite their love 1794 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* II 1, They will use every art to disunite you Whom in a mass they fear. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) IV v. 62 That her father was not disunited from his first wife.

2 *intr* (for *refl.*) To sever or separate oneself; to part, to fall or come asunder.

1675 G R tr *Le Grand's Man Without Passion* 146 The Spirit must disunite from the senses *a* 1716 SOUTH (J.), The several joints of the body politick do separate and disunite. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 984 Strains of harmony, That mingle in the silent sky, Then slowly disunite 1827 AIKMAN *Hist. Scot.* III. IV 435 The supplicants refused to disunite

3 *Manège* (See quots.)

1727 BAILEY vol. II s v, (With Horsemen) A Horse is said to disunite, that drags his Haunches, that Gallops false. 1833 *Regul Instr. Cavalry* I 57 Cantering with the near fore, followed by the off hind, or off fore, followed by the near hind, is 'disunited'.

Hence **Disuni tedly** *ppl a* (whence **Disuni tedly** *adv*); **Disuni ting** *vbl sb* and *ppl a*

1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* (1573) 19 a, The disunited and discencious do agree 1611 FLORIO, *Disunimento*, a disuniting 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* II XVIII 88 The confusion of a disunited Multitude. 1680 S MATHER *Iren* 16 The severity of this dis-uniting principle 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII 21 A number of feeble disunited hordes 1854 J S C ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. XXVI 490 The disuniting of the army. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii 84 So in ire she spake, adjusting disunitedly then her yoke

† **Dis|uni'te,** *ppl a Obs* [Short for *disunited*, after L. *unītus* united.] = DISUNITED.

1642 H MORE *Song of Soul* III II. XVIII, Sith the soul from them is disunite

Dis|uni'ter. *rare* [f. prec. vb. + -ER 1.] One who or that which disunites.

1755 JOHNSON, *Divider* 3 A disuniter, the person or cause that breaks concord

† **Dis|uni'tion.** *Obs* 1 *rare.* [f DISUNITE *v.*, after *unition*.] The action of disuniting; disjunction, separation, disunion.

1611 COTGR., *Abstraict*, a seperation, disunition, disiunction [1702 *Clarendon's Hist Reb* XIV § 149 III 444 Disunition [*other edd* disunion] and distinction of Parties]

Disunity (disyū nĭti) [DIS- 9] Want of unity; a state of separation, physical, political, social, or sentimental, dissension, discord.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X 474 Diversities of Doctrine and hundreds of like disunities 1767 *Misc.* in *Ann Reg.* 209/2 By the disunity of your nation, all the nations insult you 1884 *Contemp. Rev* June 794 It is hard to tell the price London pays for its disunity

† **Dis|unive'rsity,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd* [DIS- 7 a] *trans* To deprive of a university

1665 EVANS in Worthington *Diary* (1855) II 1 179 Cambridge is almost dis-universitied, and either there will be no winter term, or nothing to do in it.

Disur, var. DISOUR *Obs*

Disury, obs. form of DYSURY.

† **Dis|u'sage.** *Obs* [f DISUSE *v.*, after *usage*; cf. obs. F. *desusage* (Cotgr.)] Discontinuance of a usage or practice; = DISUSE *sb* 1

1475 *Bk Noblesse* 26 That good courages of hertis be not mynissed for disusage and levyng armes for a litille season 1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* IV XIV. § 3 To be abolished by disusage through tract of time 1607 *Schol Disc agst Antichr.* II. VIII. 102 Nor [can] an angrie Iudge condemne vs for any thing else, then for disvsage of a trifle 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct Ch.-wardens* (ed 4) 104 After so long a disusage it would be in vain to attempt it

Disusance (disyū zăns) *rare* [f as prec after *usance*] The fact of disusing, = DISUSE *sb* 1

1685 COTTON tr *Montaigne* III 513 By disusance for ever to lose the commerce of the common life. 1880 H C. COOTE *Eng. Gild Knts* 15 Disusance, compulsory rather than voluntary, had extinguished them both.

Disuse (disyū s), *sb* [f DIS- 9 + USE *sb.*]

1 Discontinuance of use, practice, or exercise; prolonged cessation from an action or practice

1552 HULOET, Disusage or disuse, *desuetudo* 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 1255 Fashions well enough knowen, though they be not practised: mary, strange they be by reason of disuse. 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* IV VI 194 Nor is there any who from disuse did ever yet forget it 1738 *Oxford Methodists* 9 The general disuse of a duty could not by any means excuse the neglect of it. 1859 DARWIN *Orig Spec* V (1873) 108 Structures which can be best explained by the effects of disuse 1885 *Law Times* 23 May 68/2 His fine abilities rusting from disuse.

† **b** The being or becoming unused or unaccustomed (*to* anything); unaccustomedness. *Obs.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip* 194/43 Disuse, *desuetudinis* 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas Fr. Tong, Desaccoustumance*, disuse 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy round World* (1757) 419 It appeared to us to proceed more from disuse than disinclination to work. 1733 SWIFT *Apol.* 135 Wks. 1755 IV 1 213 Frighten'd at a scene so rude, Through long disuse of solitude 1792 MAD D'ARBLAY *Diary* V VIII 369, I pleaded my disuse to the night air at this time of the year

c. The condition or state of being no longer in use; desuetude.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal* 455 The other acceptation of the word falling into disuse 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 371 This Custom, which is, grown in disuse for several years past. *a* 1771 GRAY in *Corr. w N. Nicholls* (1843) 301 Many of them have gradually dropped into disuse. 1889 I TAYLOR *Orig Aryans* 126 The pile dwellings, being no longer needed, gradually fell into disuse

† **2.** The quality of being of no use; uselessness. *Obs rare*—1

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I XXXVI 60 Grief is like Ink poured into water, that fills the whole Fountain full of blackness and disuse

Disuse (disyū z), *v.* Also 6 *Sc* disose. [f. DIS- 6 + USE *v*]

† **1.** *trans.* To make (a person) unaccustomed or unused to anything; to cause to lose a habit; to disaccustom. Chiefly in *passive* cf DISUSED *ppl. a* 1 Const. *from, of, to,* or *infin Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX 183 Quhen thai thus diswsyt ar, Than may 3he move on thame 3our wer 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI XIV. 16 He sall men steir, Quhilk lang hes bene disosit fra the weir, To armis and triumphe of victory *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Maxims St* in *Rem* (1661) 40 They are to be dis-used from the practise of Arms. *a* 1640 W FENNER *Christ's Alarm* II (1657) 25 If sinne be yielded unto, it will disuse a man of Gods Ordinances. *a* 1792 BLACKLOCK *On Melissa's Birth-day* (R.) With Bion long disus'd to play

2. To discontinue the use or practice of (a thing); to cease to use.

1487 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII*, c. 2 Which lawe by negligence is disused 1549 *Compl. Scot* Prol 17 Gyf sic vordis suld be disusit than the phrasis of the antiquite vald be confundit. 1590 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 199 They condemn and disuse many things meerly because we approve and use them. 1727 SWIFT *What passed in Lond.* Wks. 1755 III 1 181 Now I reflected that I had disused family prayers for above five years 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ Org* v. 193 Other universities have disused the term 'Arts' 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit*, I VI. 197 In many later examples these sub arches are entirely disused

† **3** To make a wrong use of; to misuse, abuse *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel Wks I 1 A riche man þat disuside his richesse in pride and in glotonye *Ibid* III 355 He disuside þe 3iftis of God *c* 1430 LYDG *Bochas* II. (1558) *Lenuoy* 17 All olde abusion Of ceremonies falsly disusyng *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 123/2 Dysvsyn, or mysse vsyn a-3enste resone, *abutor*

Hence **Disu sing** *vbl sb.*

1605 *Clergy Lincoln agst Liturgy* 69 This may appear by their long disuseing, or seldom useing of them 1611 COTGR., *Desusitation*, a disusing, discontinuing.

Disused (disyū zd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1]

† **1.** Of persons: Not used or accustomed; out of the habit. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 523/1, I can nat shote nowe but with great payne, I am so disused 1656 BAXTER *Reformed Pastor* V 85 Many disused persons can mutter out some honest requests in secret 1748 *Anson's Voy* II VII 214 Being now in a rainy climate, which we had been long disused to *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Progress Taste* I 59 Disus'd to speak, he tries his skill, Speaks coldly, and succeeds but ill

2 No longer used; fallen out of use; obsolete

1611 COTGR., *Disusité*, disused, grown out of vse. 1630 SANDERSON *Serm* II 261 Some dis-used statute. 1674 BOYLE *Excell Theol.* II V. 222 Our ignorance..of the disused languages wherein they are delivered. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* VII 220 A different and now disused meaning

† **Dis|u'ser.** *Obs rare.* [f. prec. vb., after *user.*] Disuse, lapse of use.

1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig Tithes* V 285 A Law grows antiquated by disuser when the Government drops the Execution of it

Disutility (disyūti lĭti). [DIS- 9] The opposite of utility; injuriousness, harmfulness.

1879 JEVONS *Pol Econ* III. (1888) 58 For the abstract notion, the opposite or negative of utility, we may invent the term 'disutility', which will mean something different from inutility, or the absence of utility. It is obvious that utility passes through inutility before changing into disutility, these notions being related as +, 0 and —. 1886 *Academy* 22 May 355/3 The fatigues of the evening lecture painfully illustrated the Jevonian theory of the 'final disutility' of labour

Disutilize (disyū tilaiz), *v.* [DIS- 6] *trans.* To deprive of utility, render useless

1856 MRS BROWNING *Aur Leigh* II 1062 Death's black dust..Annulled the gift, disutilised the grace, And left these fragments.

† **Disvai'l,** *v. Obs rare* [f. DIS- 6 + VAIL *v* · cf in same sense *disavail.*] *trans.* To be the reverse of advantageous to; to be hurtful to.

14 LYDG & BURGH *Secrees* 1638 Sleap before mete, ovir moche travaylle, With fretyng wratthe, gretly doon disvaylle. *Ibid.* 2006 Moche to Ete.. Of the body ech membre doth disvaylle.

Disvail(e, obs. form of DISVEIL.

† **Disva'ledge,** *v. Obs rare.* [ad. It. *svaligiare* to rob, strip, f *s-* = DIS- 4 + *valigia* portmanteau, valise.] = next.

1598 BARRET *Theor Warres* V I 148 Whosoeuer shall disualedge or spoile any of the Princes friends.

† **Disva'lise,** *v Obs. rare* [ad obs F *desvaliser*, 'to rob, despoyle, rifle, to depriue of cloake-bag, bag, and baggage' (Cotgr.), mod F *dévaliser*, f *des-*, DIS- 4 + *valise* portmanteau] *trans* To strip (any one) of his baggage; to rob, plunder.

1672 MARVELL *Reh Transp* I. 134 We have had the Titles of Mr Bayes his six Playes Not but that, should we disvalise him, he hath a hundred more as good in his budget

† **Disvalua'tion.** *Obs.* [f. DISVALUE *v.* after *valuation.*] The action of disvaluing; depreciation

1617 MORYSON *Itin* II. III. i 271 The disualuation of the mixed coyne now currant. *a* 1626 BACON *War w. Spain* in *Harl Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 147 What can be more to the disvaluation of the power of the Spaniards? 1647 M HUDSON *Div. Right Govt* II II 79 Such disvaluations and disertions of worldly and Natural gifts.

Disvalue (disvæ liu), *v.* Now *rare.* (Frequent in 17th c.) Also 7 -valewe. [f DIS- 6 + VALUE *v.*] *trans.* To make or treat as of no value, depreciate, disparage. Hence **Disva luing** *vbl. sb.*

1603 SHAKS *Meas for M* V 1 221 For that her reputation was dis-valued In leuitie 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn* II XXIII § 31 III It is necessary that vertue be not disualewed and imbased vnder the iust price. *a* 1639 W WHATELEY *Prototypes* I III (1640) 12 It is an'extreame disvaluing of Christ's righteousnesse, and underprizing of God's mercies in Christ. 1649 G DANIEL *Trinarch, Rich II*, CCLXXXV, The King disvalued The Peer'age of the Kingdome 1678 *Lively Orac* 243 The disvaluing of this Divine Book *a* 1876 M COLLINS in *Pen Sketches* (1879) II. 177 Perhaps his pen disvalueth Froude upon Elizabeth

† **Disva'lue,** *sb. Obs.* [f. prec vb., after *value* sb.] Depreciation, disparagement.

1603 B JONSON *Sejanus* III 1, Nor is't the time alone is here disprised, But the whole man of the time, yea, Caesar's self Brought in disvalue 1644 *Charge agst Visct Wilmott* in R Symonds *Diary Civ War* (Camden) 108 A disvalew and contempte of his Majesties person 1678 *Lively Orac* VIII § 26 315 There can scarce be a greater instance of contempt and disvalue.

† **Disva'ntage,** *sb. Obs* [f DIS- 9 + VANTAGE *sb* Cf It. *disvantaggio* (Florio), disadvantage] = DISADVANTAGE.

1591 HARINGTON *Orl Fur* XXIV li. (1634) 193 Zerbino .. voided all the blowes with much facilitie, Though having great disvantage in the blade *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom* I II. § 1 (1622) 8 It is good for euery man, to vnderstand, not only his aduantages, but also his disuantages

† **Disva'ntage,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f DIS- 6 + VANTAGE *v*; cf It. *disvantaggiare* (Florio)] *trans* To disadvantage; to be disadvantageous to

1567 DRANT *Horace Epist* A vj, As yeares do helpe vs mightely whilst we cum at a staye, So after they disuantage vs, and breake vs to decaye

† **Disvanta'geous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. DISVANTAGE *sb*, after *advantageous.* Cf. It. *disvantaggioso* (Florio).] Disadvantageous

1622 DRAYTON *Poly olb* XXII (R.) Had not his light horse by disvantageous ground Been hindered, he had struck the heart of Edward's host.

† **Disvei'l,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 **disvaile.** [f DIS- 6 or 7 + VEIL *v* or *sb* Cf. F. *dévoiler*, in 16th c *desvoiler* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To strip of a veil; to unveil, unmask. Hence **Disvei led** *ppl a*

1611 FLORIO, *Sbendare*, to vnmaske, to disuaile. 1621 BP MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* I 17 You plainly dis-vaile your contrary purpose and intent 1867 MRS. OLIPHANT *De Montalembert's Monks of West* V 285 A disveiled nun married to an apostate priest

† **Disve'lop,** *v Obs* Also 6–7 -vellop(e. [ad 14–16th c. F. *desveloper*, in mod.F. *développer*: see DEVELOP] The earlier form of DEVELOP, occurring chiefly in the literal sense· To unfold, unfurl, display heraldically. Hence **Disve loped** *ppl. a., Her* displayed, **Disve'loping** *vbl. sb*

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Ld Chandos* 79 The Prince and King as two that all vs rules Disuellope siluer a sharpned pile of gules. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. XIII (1611) 223 With..my disuellopped pennon me before. *Ibid* IV. XIII (1660) 328 Disvellopping is the proper term for spreading or displaying of the Martial Ensign 1659 *Unhappy Mark.sm* in *Harl Misc* (Park) IV 3 (D.) Since the time wherein those black thoughts disveloped themselves by action 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Disveloped*, in heraldry, is used much in the same sense with displayed.—Thus colours, said in an army to be flying, are, in heraldry, said to be disveloped 1755 JOHNSON, *To disvelop*, to uncover *Dict*

Disve'nerate, *v nonce-wd.* [f. DIS- 6.] *trans.* To regard without veneration.

1826 R H. FROUDE *Rem* (1838) I 199, I venerate —, but dislike him; I like —, but disvenerate him

† **Disve'nture.** *Obs* [ad. Sp. *desventura* misfortune, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *ventura* VENTURE] A misadventure, misfortune.

1612–20 SHELTON *Quix* I. III vi (R.), Adventures, or rather disventures, never begin with a little 1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1733) I 40 Many times my Uncle would read you those unconscionable books of Disventures.

† **Disve'nturous,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -OUS] Unfortunate, disastrous

1742 JARVIS *Quix.* II. IV xvi. (D.) Would to God this disventurous adventure that threatens us may end in no worse

† **Disve'st,** *v. Obs.* [DIS- 6] *trans.* To divest, unrobe, strip.

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol* IV v. (1630) 486 The Earth, disvested of the vegetables which apparelled her 1655 tr. *De Moulinets' Francion* VII. 26 His Friend caused him to disvest himself

† **Disve'sture,** *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 7 a.] *trans.* To strip of one's vesture, to unrobe.

1563–87 FOXE *A & M.* (1596) 178/1 The prelats . then disuestured him, taking from him his purple and his scepter.

† **Disvi'gorate,** *v Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + L. *vigor* strength, after *invigorate*] *trans.* To deprive of vigour or strength.

1694 WESTMACOTT *Script Herb* (1695) 112 A pungent Volatile Salt, and a subtil Sulphur, which disvigorate and destroyeth Acids.

† **Disvi·rgin,** *v. Obs. rare*—° [f. Dis- 7 b, cf OF. *desvirginer*] *trans* To devirginate

1611 Florio, *Disuerginare*, to vnmaiden, to disuirgin.

Disvi·sage, *v. rare.* [ad OF *desvisage-r* to damage the face of, deface, mod F *dévisager*; f *des-*, Dis- 4 + *visage* Visage] *trans.* To mar the visage or face of; to deface, disfigure.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* III xiii (1632) 620, I had a quartan ague which had altogether disvisaged and altered my countenance 1611 Florio, *Sinistre*, to vnface, to disuisage Also to slash or gash ouer the face 1881 Duffield *Don Quix* I. 365 The knight remained so disvisaged

† **Disvi·sor,** *v. Obs.* In 6 -ser, 7 -zor [Dis- 7 a] *trans* To remove the visor from, to uncover (a visored face) Also *intr.* for *refl.* Hence **Disvi·sored** *ppl a*, **Disvi·soring** *vbl sb*

1548 Hall *Chron*, *Hen VIII* (an 12) 79 The kynges moste noble grace never disvisered nor breathed tyll he ranne the five courses *Ibid* 80 b, At thinstance of the Frenche quene and her ladies these maskers and revelers them disviseled, shewyng them what persones they were. *Ibid* 83 b, Eche compaigny passed by other without any countenaunce makyng or disviseryng 1621 Br. Mountagu *Diatribe* 261 With open Mouth, & disvizored Face.

Disvoi·ce, *v rare.* [Dis- 7 a] *trans* To deprive of voice, render voiceless or mute

1865 Lowell *Ode at Harvard Commemoration* ix, Before my musing eye The mighty ones of old sweep by, Disvoiced now and insubstantial things, As noisy once as we.

† **Disvou·ch,** *v. Obs rare* [Dis- 6] = Disavouch, Disavow

1603 Shaks *Meas. for M* IV. iv 1 Euery Letter he hath writ, hath disuouch'd other

† **Disvow·,** *v. Obs. rare* [f. Dis- 6 + Vow *v.*; cf OF *desvouer*, *-voer* (Godef)] = Disavow.

1502 *Ord Crosse Men* (W. de W 1506) IV xxix 344, I you refuse & dysuowe.

Disvow·elled, *ppl. a. nonce-wd.* [f. Dis- 7 a + Vowel *sb.*] Rendered vowelless; that does not pronounce vowels

1849 Lytton *K. Arthur* IV. xvii, O guttural-grumbling and disvowell'd man.

Disvulnerability (disvʌlnĕrăbĭlĭti). [Dis 9] The faculty of abnormally rapid recovery from wounds and injuries

1890 H Ellis *Criminal* III. 113 This insensibility shows itself also in disvulnerability, or rapid recovery from wounds 1894 — *Man & Woman* 122 Disvulnerability is the term, first used by Professor Benedikt, to signify the quick repair of wounds and comparative freedom from ill consequences after severe injuries 1894 A. Griffiths *Secr Prison-Ho* 27 Disvulnerability.. is another quality possessed by the criminal.

† **Diswa·ll,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Dis- 7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of its wall, to dismantle.

1627 Speed *England* IV. § 5 Hay upon Wye .was diswalled, depopulated, and burnt

† **Diswa·re,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f Dis- 10 + Ware *a.*] Not aware, unaware; not on one's guard.

c 1400 *Beryn* 3046 Howe hanybald led Geffrey, diswar of his entent *Ibid.* 3266 Be-twene hope & dredc, diswar how it shuld goon *c* 1430 Lydg *Bochas* III. v (1558) 71, I full diswar to make purueyaunce, Agayne hys commynge

Diswar, var. of Diswere, *Obs.*, doubt.

† **Diswa·rn,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 1 + Warn *v*] *trans* To warn against a course, warn off *from* something.

1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 708 Wondering what Shepheards or Hunters, or other men might be in that place to diswarn him from his game. 1622 Ld Keeper Williams *Let to Dk. Buckhm.* Sept. in *Cabala* 73 (T) My Lord Brook diswarning me..from coming to Theobalds this day.

Diswa·rren, *v.* [Dis- 7 b. Cf. Deawarren.] *trans.* To deprive of the character of a warren; to render no longer a warren.

1727 W. Nelson *Laws conc Game* (1736) 32 When a Warren is diswarrened, or broke up and laid in Common. 1796 W Marshall *W England* I. 271 A small one [rabbit warren] that has been diswarrened 1800 D Lysons *Suppl to Environs Lond.* 241 Staines forest was diswarrened and disforested by the King's charter in 1227

† **Diswa·ryed,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f AF. **deswaié*, OF. **desguaré*, **desgaré* = OF *esgaré*, *eswaié*, mod. F. *égaré*. See Deswarré.] Strayed, gone astray, having lost his way.

? 13 *Cast Love* (Halliw) 429 As a diswaryed mon mysrad, On uche half he his myslad

† **Diswea·pon,** *v. Obs* [Dis- 7 a] *trans.* To deprive of weapons, to disarm Also *fig*

1602 Middleton *Blurt* II. i Wks. (1885) I 29 Camillo and his men set upon him, get him down, diseweapon him 1618 Bolton *Florus* I xxiii 65 If his mother Veturia . had not diseweapon'd him with weeping. 1652-62 Hevlin *Cosmogr* I (1682) 118 Posthumius so diseweaponed them, that he scarce left them Instruments to plough the earth

Diswench: see Dis- 7 a.

† **Diswe·re.** *Obs.* Also **dys-**, **-ware**, **-wary**, **-weare** [f Dis- 5 + Were doubt, hesitation.] Doubt. *Wythout diswere*, without doubt, 'ywis': common as a metrical tag

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 25 Lay þo tenche opon a platere fayre, Do on þat browet withouten diswere. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 123/2 Dyswere, or dowte, *dubium*. *c* 1450 *Cov Myst* 383 Seynt Ihon the Evangelist wrot and tauht, as I here, In a book cleped Apocriphun, wythoutyn dyswary *c* 1450 *Bk Curtasye* 436 in *Babees Bk*, Glomes palettis shyn fyle and make litere, ix fote on lengthe with out diswere *a* 1500 H Brereton *Song, Lady Bessy* (Way *Promp Parv*), You promised. To him to be both true and just, And now you stand in a diswere

Diswhip (diswhi·p), *v nonce-wd* [f Dis- 7 a + Whip *sb.*] *trans* To deprive of a whip Hence **Diswhi·pped** *ppl a.*

1837 Carlyle *Fr Rev* II. i. 1, Is it neither restored Father nor diswhipped Taskmaster that walks there?

Diswig (diswi·g), *v.* [Dis- 7 a] *trans* To deprive of a wig

1780 in *Mrs Delany's Corr* Ser II II 533 They had diswigged Lord Bathurst. 1861 Sala in *Temple Bar Mag* II 22 She had publicly diswigged the dancing-master

Diswi·ndow, *v. rare.* [Dis- 7 a] *trans.* To deprive of windows

1837 Carlyle *Fr Rev* III. v vii (1872) 208 Ghastly châteaux stare on you disroofed, diswindowed

Diswing (diswi·ŋ), *v. rare.* [Dis- 7 a] *trans* To deprive of wings

1837 Carlyle *Diamond Necklace* III, Misc Ess (1872) V 142 A butterfly, now diswinged and again a worm

† **Diswi·t,** *v Obs* [f Dis- 7 a + Wit *sb*] *trans.* To deprive of wit. Hence **Diswi·tted** *ppl. a*, bereft of one's wits, crazed

1599 T M[ouffet] *Silkwormes* 34 Diswitted dolts that huge things wonder at 1627 Drayton *Agincourt* 121 But ranne her selfe away alone As she had beene diswitted

† **Diswo·nt,** *v Obs* [f Dis- 6 + Wont *v*] *trans* To render unaccustomed or unused, to disaccustom. Hence **Diswo·nted** *ppl. a*, unwonted, unaccustomed, unusual

1600 Holland *Livy* XLI xxiii. 1111 This diswonted voiage and unaccustomed expedition [*itineris insoliti*] 1627-47 Feltham *Resolves* I xvii 58 Why should a diswonted unkindnesse make me ingrate for wonted benefits? 1634-5 Brereton *Trav* (Chetham 1844) 105 They inure themselves to hardship, and will not diswont themselves

Diswood (diswu·d), *v* [f Dis- 7 a + Wood *sb.*] *trans* To deprive of wood or trees

1611 Florio, *Sbascare*, to vnwood, to lope, to cut downe or fell wood, trees or branches, to diswood 1878 G R I. Marriott tr *E de Laveleye's Prim Property* 82 Almost all the gorges are diswooded to a terrible extent

† **Diswo·rkmanship.** *Obs nonce-wd* [Dis- 9.] Bad or defective workmanship

1610 Heywood *Apol. for Actors, Addr to Printer* (1612) 62 When I would have taken a particular account of the *errata*, the printer [of 'Britaines Troy'] answered me hee would not publish his owne disworkemanship, but rather let his owne fault lye upon the necke of the author.

† **Diswo·rship,** *sb. Obs.* [f. Dis- 9 + Worship *sb*]

1 The opposite of worship; the withholding of esteem, regard, or honour, dishonour, disgrace, discredit

a 1400-50 *Alexander* (E E T S) p 280 Besechyng þat by no maner of the delectacion he suffie me do þat thyng þat is ayen your profecte ne to my disworship 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A* III ix 286 It is the captaynes disworship whan suche felawes he has chosen 1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist* 395 Your vertue hathe done you more honour, then your fortune hathe wrought you disworship 1644 Milton *Divorce* I iv. 128 Adultery a thing which the rankest politician would think it shame and disworship that his laws should countenance.

b with *a* and *pl.* . A disgrace, a dishonour.

1465 Sir J Paston in *Paston Lett.* No 531 II 245 Wheche wer a gret dysworchep to my Lord 1600 Holland *Livy* 882 (R) It were a great disworship and shame even for them, that there should remaine in bondage any [etc].

2 Alleged term for a 'company' of Scots

1486 *Bk. St Albans* F vij, A Disworship of Scottis

† **Diswo·rship,** *v Obs.* [f Dis- 6 + Worship *v.* or f prec] *trans.* The reverse of *to worship*; to do 'disworship' or dishonour to; to dishonour.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 76 This fals traitour wolde haue rauisshed and disworshipped me here 1483 *Cath Angl* 102/1 To Diswor^schippe, *dehonorare* 1519 Horman *Vulg* 59 b, Nothyng that shulde disworshyp or abate the laude of thy dedes 1549 Coverdale *Erasm Par* 1 *Cor* xii. 34 By the uncomlynesse of any parte, the whole body is diswurshypped. 1610 Healey *St Aug Citie of God* 176 Therefore was this godde dis-worshipped without the citty.

Hence **Diswo·rshipping** *vbl sb*, dishonouring

1529 More *Dyalogue* II 63 a/2 Dyspytynge and dysworshyppynge of sayntys

† **Diswo·rshipful,** *a. Obs.* [f. Disworship *sb.*, after *worshipful*] Fraught with disworship; dishonourable.

1539 Taverner *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 29 [They] meruayled why he wolde take so vyle and dysworshypfull an offyce upon hym [etc]. 1564 Haward *Entropius* IV 46 Concluded a dysworshipfull peace wyth him.

† **Diswo·rth,** *v. Obs rare.* [Dis- 7 a.] *trans* To deprive of worth; to render worthless or unworthy.

1627 Feltham *Resolves* I [II] xl 126 Nothing more disworthes man than Cowardice

Disy, Disyn, obs. ff. Dizzy, Dizen.

† **Disye·llow,** *v. Obs nonce-wd* [Dis- 7 a.] *trans.* To remove the yellow from, to rid of jaundice

1586 Warner *Alb Eng* II x, Her crooked joynts (which long ere then, supported, scarcely stood) She brought unto a wallowing place, disiellowing so her bloud.

† **Di·syllabe, dissyllabe,** *a Obs. rare* [a. F *dissyllabe* (16th c in Godef. *Supp*), ad. L *disyllabus*, a Gr. δισύλλαβος of two syllables, f δι-, Di- 2 twice + συλλαβή syllable. For spelling, see next] = Disyllabic

a 1637 B Jonson *Eng Gram* I vii, All verbes dissyllabes ending in el, er, ly, and ish, accent *in prima*.

Disyllabic, dissyllabic (dəi-, disilæ·bik), *a* [a F *dissyllabique* (16th c), f L. *disyllab-us* (see prec and -ic)· after Syllabic

In this and the following related words, as also in *trisyllable*, etc, the non-etymological spellings *diss-*, *triss*, were originally taken over from French (*dissyllabe*, *trissyllabe*, etc), in which, according to Darmesteter, the function of the *ss* is 'to express the hard sound of the *s*'. In English, *trissyllable*, though frequent in 17-18th c, was early corrected in the Dictionaries and altered to *trisyllable* *Dissyllable* was universal in 17-18th c, and (app either under the erroneous impression that it contains, not the Greek prefix δι-, but the word δις, or from association with words in the Latin prefix *dis-*, as *disseminate*, *dissimulate*, *dissonant*, etc), is still the spelling of the majority [illegible]

Consisting of two syllables

a 1637 B Jonson *Eng Gram* I vii, In all nounes dissyllabick 1812 Byron *Waltz* xiii, *note*, There are several dissyllable names. 1840 Mrs F. Trollope *Widow Married* IV, The postman's speaking dissyllabic signal 1871 Earle *Philol Eng Tongue* § 119 The elongation of this vowel has in a few instances produced a disyllabic word out of an old monosyllable

Disylla·bically, diss-, *adv.* [f. prec + -al + -ly 2] In a disyllabic manner, as two syllables

1878 H H. Vaughan *Shaks Readings* 321 A word which is with us now simply a monosyllable, articulated by Shakespeare disyllabically

Disylla·bify, diss-, *v* [f. L. *disyllab-us* (see above) + -fy] *trans* = Disyllabize. So **Disylla·bification.**

1846 Worcester cites *Christian Observer* (for both words)

Disy·llabism, diss-. [f. as next + -ism: cf F *dissyllabisme*] Disyllabic character or state

1885 *Encycl. Brit* XVIII 774 (*Philology*) We do not yet know that all dissyllabism, and even that all complexity of syllable beyond a single consonant with following vowel, is not the result of combination or reduplication.

Disyllabize, diss- (dəi-, disi·lăbəiz), *v.* [f. L *disyllab-us* · see Disyllabe and -ize] *trans* To make disyllabic

1870 E A Abbott *Shaks. Gram.* § 484 Whether the word is dissyllabized, or merely requires a pause after it, cannot be determined 1886 J B Mayor *Eng Metres* III 36 Monosyllables, in which 'r' follows a vowel, are often disyllabized in Shakespeare

Disyllable, dissyllable (dəi-, disi·läb'l), *sb* (*a*) Also 6 dissill-, 7 dyssyll- [f F. *dissyllabe*, in 16th c. *dissillabe* (see above); after Syllable, F *syllabe*. For spelling, see Disyllabic]

A *sb.* A word, or metrical foot, consisting of two syllables.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II xii[1] (Arb) 128 For wordes monosyllables .if they be tailed one to another, or th'one to a dissillable or polyssillable ye ought to allow them that time that best serues your purpose and pleaseth your eare most 1668 Wilkins *Real Char* 416 Expressed in Dyssyllables by repeating the second Radical Consonant after the last Vowel 1874 Sweet *Eng. Sounds* 47 Dissyllables ending in a vowel are almost always lengthened 1883 Liddell & Scott *Greek-Eng Lex* δισυλλαβέω, to use as a disyllable 1887 Earle *Philol Eng Tongue* (ed 4) § 174 The plural 'aches', appears as a disyllable in Shakspeare, Butler, and Swift 1889 R Ellis *Comment on Catullus* p xxvii, In the short elegy to Hortulus the pentameter ends four times with a disyllable, four times with a trisyllable.

B. as *adj* = Disyllabic

1749 *Numbers in Poet Comp* 17 They are compounded of two dissyllable Feet 1824 L Murray *Eng Gram* (ed 5) I 348 Dissyllable nouns in *er* as, 'Cánker, butter', have the accent on the former syllable

Disyntheme (dəisi nþēm). *Math.* [f Di- 2 + Syntheme] A system of groups of elements, each of the groups being formed of a certain number of elements, so that each occurs just twice among all the groups Thus 1·2, 2 3, 3·4, 1 4 is a duadic disyntheme—that is, one composed of pairs.

1879 Sylvester in *Amer Jrnl Math* II 94 When a disyntheme is formed by means of cycles all of an even order, it will be resolvable into a pair of single synthemes, and in no other case *Ibid*, *Duadic disyntheme*, Any combination of duads, with or without repetition, in which each element occurs twice and no oftener

Disyoke (disyō·k), *v. rare* [f Dis- 6 + Yoke *v*] *trans.* To unyoke, to free from the yoke

1847 Tennyson *Princ* II. 127 Who first had dared To leap the rotten pales of prejudice, Disyoke their necks from custom

Dit, *sb. arch* Also 6 ditt. [app. taken by Spenser from ME *dit* = Dite *sb*, and erroneously pronounced with short vowel, perh. by association with *ditty*. Thence in later verse] A poetical composition; a ditty see Dite *sb.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q* II. vi 13 No song but did containe a lovely ditt [cf. *a* 1592 T Watson *Tears Fancie* h. Poems (Arb) 204 No song but did containe a louelie dit] 1861 Mrs Browning *Paraphr. Monnus* Last Poems 125 A Hamadryad sang a nuptial dit Right shrilly.

Dit (dit), *v.* Now only *Sc* and *dial.* Forms. 1 dyttan, 3–4 dutte(n (*u*), 3–6 dutt(e, 4–6 dytt, 4– dit *Pa t* and *pple.* ditted, *Sc* dittit; also pa t 3 dutte; pple 4–9 dit, 5 dytt [OE *dyttan* to close, shut:—OTeut type **duttjan*, prob f. **dutto* ", OE *dott*, a small lump, a clot, a plug: see DOT, DOTTLE Cf FORDIT.]

1 *trans* To stop up, close up, shut (an opening); to fill *up* (a hole or gap) *lit* and *fig.*

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Luke xi 53 Ongunnun ða farisei his muð dyttan. *c* 1000 *Ags Ps* lvii 4 Anlic nædran seo dytteð hyre earan *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 199 We swo ditteð þe eare and noht ne heicnið *c* 1200 ORMIN 18633 Onnȝæn þatt laþe læredd folc Forr þeȝȝre muþ to dittenn *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 82 Me schulde dutten [*v r* ditten] his muð mid herde fustes *c* 1340 *Gawy & Gr Knt* 1233 þe dor deawe & dit with a derf haspe 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vi 168 The vpcom wes then Dittit with slayn hors and men *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* (Surtees) 194 Ayther has thou no wyt Or els ar thyne eres dytt 1572 *Satir Poems Reform* xxxiii *Lament of Lady Scott* 196 Dit the mouths of thame that sa dois speik 1647 H MORE *Cupid's Conflict* lv Philos Poems 173 Foul sluggish fat ditts up your dullèd eye *a* 1758 RAMSAY *Scots Prov* (1776) 77 When a's in and the slap dit, Rise herd and let the dog sit 1871 W ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1873) 140 Ye wud 'a keepit by the aul' proerb that says, 'Dit your mou' wi your meat'

2 To stop or obstruct the course or way of

a 1300 *Cursor M* 11942 (Cott) Wit nith and enst and suel witt þe water wissing can he ditt. *Ibid* 24003 (Cott) Mi teres all mi sight þai ditte 1362 LANGL *P Pl* A vii 178 An Hep of Hermytes henten heom spades And doluen dyt and donge to dutte honger oute *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* (Surtees) 14 Almost had myne breth beyn dit 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v xiii 96 The riuers dittit with deid corsis wox reid. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Midl.* xxx, It sweeps away a' my gude thoughts, and dits up my gude words.

Dit, early form of DITE *sb Obs* composition.

‖ **Dita** (dī·tă). [The native name] The bark of a forest tree found in the Philippine Islands, *Echites* (*Alstonia*) *scholaris* Usually dita-bark

1876 *Pharmaceut Jrnl* Ser III VI 142 Under the name 'Dita' the natives of the Philippines indicate the bark of the *Echites scholaris*, Linn (*Alstonia scholaris*, Brown), a stately forest tree *Ibid* The fame of dita bark as a remedy is of old standing, since in 1678 it was mentioned by Rheede and afterwards in 1741 by Rumphius 1879 WATTS *Dict Chem* VIII 688 Dita bark usually consists of irregular curved fragments from 40 to 60 mm long, 15 mm wide and 1 mm thick, covered externally with a thin leather-coloured cortical layer

Hence **Ditamine** (di·tămoin), **Ditaine** (di·te,oin), *Chem.* [see AMINE, -INE], the characteristic amine or alkaloid of dita-bark, $C_{16}H_{19}NO_2$

1876 *Pharmaceut. Jrnl* Ser. III. VI 143 Ditain was prepared by Gruppe in a manner similar to that in which quinine is prepared 1879 WATTS *Dict Chem.* VIII 688 Gorup-Besanez afterwards extracted from ditain a crystallisable substance which proved to be an alkaloid, but which . he did not completely examine. *Ibid*, Ditamine is easily soluble in ether [etc].

Dital (dəi tăl). [f. It. *dito* finger, after *pedal*: cf. It. *ditale* glove-finger, finger-stall, thimble]

The name given to a kind of stop to be pressed by the thumb, by which the pitch of a guitar- or lute-string can be raised by a semitone. *Dital harp*, an instrument invented by Edward Light in 1798, and patented with improvements in 1816, intended to be an improvement of the guitar. It was fitted with ditals

1816 *Specif. E Light's Patent* No 4041 2 To the harp lute at present in use I apply certain pieces of mechanism which I call ditals or thumb keys 1880 GROVE *Dict Mus.* s v. *Dital harp*, Called 'ditals' or 'thumb-keys', in distinction from 'pedals' or 'foot-keys'

Ditanie, -ny, ditayne, obs ff. DITTANY.

† **Dita·tion.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. L *dītāre* to enrich, f *dīves, dīt-* rich] Enrichment.

1612–25 BP. HALL *Contempl., N T* 1 v, After all the presents of these eastern worshippers who intended rather homage, than ditation, the blessed virgin comes, in the forme of poverty, with her two doves. 1625 T ADAMS *Lycanthropy* 29 They grudge not the Merchants wealth, nor envy the ditation of Lawyers 1659 FELTHAM *Low Countries* Resolves, etc (1677) 60 War the worlds rume. is to them prosperity and Ditation

Ditch (ditʃ), *sb*[1] Forms: 1–3 dic, 2–7 dich(e, 4–6 dych(e (4 dicche), 5–7 ditche (6 deche, dytch), 6– ditch. [OE *dīc*, which has also given DIKE, q v

The analogy of other words, e g ME *like, liche,* (dead) body, *ike, iche,* adj., *-rik, -riche,* suffix in *kinrik, kynerîche,* etc, *ik, ich,* I, *pik, piche,* pitch, *stike, sticke,* stitch, leads us to expect *dike* as the northern, *dich* as the southern repr of OE. *dīc* The ME evidence favours this; but in modern use, both forms occur in nearly all parts of the country, with various differentiation of meaning Generally, *ditch* is a hollow channel or deep furrow, wet or dry, but in some parts (see sense 4) it is an embankment or raised fence, usually *dike* or *dyke* is a bank or wall, but in many parts it is a wide and deep channel for running water The existence of *dick* or *deek* in this sense in Kent, Sussex, and other southern counties, is remarkable The use of *dike, dyke,* for a sea-wall or embankment in the eastern counties, may possibly have been introduced from Holland. cf. the title DIKE-GRAVE]

1. An excavation narrow in proportion to its length; a long and narrow hollow dug in the ground; the trench or fosse of a fortification, etc.

[847—*c* 1205 see DIKE *sb* 1] 1045 *Charter Eadweard* in *Cod Dipl* IV 98 (written after 1200) Of ðam paðe on ðane greatan þorn ðe stynt wið Grimes dic; andlang ðære diche on ðone haran þorn *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 41 þes riche Men weneð bon siker þurh walle and þurh diche *c* 1205 LAY 15900 Þa dich wes idoluen seoue vet depre *c* 1290 *S Eng Leg* I. 55/70 He wende and hudde him in a Dich *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 9899 (Trin) A deep diche [*v rr.* dik, dick] is þere aboute *c* 1430 LYDG *Bochas* III. 94 a, Cincinnatus Made dyches to geat his Sustenaunce. 1494 FABYAN *Chron* vi cli 138 He also made a famous dyke atwene Walys and the vtter bondys of Mercia the which, to this day, is namyd Offedych 1553 EDEN *Treat Newe Ind* (Arb) 13 They moued neare vnto the trenche or ditche of the castell 1606 SHAKS *Ant & Cl* v ii. 57 Rather a ditch in Egypt Be gentle graue vnto me 1665 BOYLE *Occas Reff* v. vii (1845) 324 One must search the Ditches amongst Briars and Weeds to find Medicinable Herbs 1776 GIBBON *Decl & F* (1846) I 1 17 The rampart was . defended by a ditch of twelve feet in depth as well as in breadth 1829 COL HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II 3 The most impregnable fences I ever met with, and blind ditches, six feet deep, to half the fields 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* IV 136/2 The ditch of a permanent work provides the earth to form the rampart.

b. *Salt-making* (*Cheshire*) See quot

1884 *Cheshire Gloss*, *Ditch*, salt-making term The space in the 'hot house' between two raised flues for putting lump salt in to complete its stoving and drying

2 *esp.* Such a hollow dug out to receive or conduct water, esp to carry off the surface drainage of a road, a field, etc

On the borders of fields, etc, often serving the double purpose of carrying off surface water, and of forming an effective protective fence The latter purpose is in marshy ground often served by a ditch alone, but elsewhere usually in combination with a hedge

1297 R GLOUC (1724) 409 Alle þe wateres aboute þe toun þeie, And dyches and puttes, rede of blode were *c* 1305 *St Kenelm* 364 in *E E P* (1862) 57 Þis bodi in a foul dich me drouȝ In þe fouleste þat þere was neȝ. 13 *E E. Allit P* A 606 He lauez hys gyfter as water of dyche. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II 11, There were frogges whiche were in dyches and pondes at theyre lyberte 1582 N LICHEFIELD tr *Castanheda's Conq. E Ind* lix. 122 b, There was cast about the same a Caue or Ditch, which alwaies was full of water 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg* IV. 687 All these Cocytus bounds With muddy Ditches, and with deadly Weeds 1756 C LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II 140 The overflowings of this spring fill all the ditches with a light, pale ochre 1845 JAMES *A Neil* VII, Ditches enough to drain the sea 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss*, *Ditch*, an artificial watercourse, flume, or canal, to convey water for mining A flume is usually of wood, a ditch, of earth

b. Extended rhetorically to any watercourse or channel, including those of natural formation.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* III xxiii. (Arb) 277 Thy maister durst not haue sent me These words, were it not for that broad ditch [*i e* the English Channel] betweene him and me 1608 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist France* (1611) 364 That great ditch of the sea is sufficient to distinguish these two Monarchies 1660 F BROOKE tr *Le Blanc's Trav* 251 This branch is much about the rate of the ditch or channel of Pisa at Livorne. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* II iv, The Mississippi .. an enormous ditch sometimes two or three miles wide, running liquid mud. 1874 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) II. 432 Across the rude rushing muddy ditch, the Mississippi.

† **3.** Any hollow dug in the ground; a hole, pit, cave, den. *Obs.*

c 1275 *Passion of our Lord* 80 in *O E. Misc* 39 Hit is iwrite þat myn hus is bede hus icleped And ye þeouene dich hit habbeþ y-maked *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag* (W) 1279 The wise man dede make a dich, Ful of lim and of pich, That yif he agen wald come, That the traitour sscholde bi nome 1340 *Ayenb* 57 Þe tauerne is a dich to þieues *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb* I 76 Make a dyche, and yf the moolde abounde And wol not in agayn, it is fecounde. 14 . *Voc* in WR-Wülcker 584 *Fovea*, a dyche.

4. A bank or mound formed by the earth thrown up in digging a hollow or trench; an embankment, =DIKE 5, 6. Now only *dial*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II. 1301 [They] brake downe those inclosures, and cast downe ditches. 1590 R PAYNE *Descr Irel* (1841) 9 Let the slope side of your ditch be towardes your warraine. 1635 *N Riding Rec* IV 36 Stopping the highway by casting upp a great ditche 1666 in Picton *L'pool Munic Rec* (1883) I 315 Roger Bushell shall throwe down that new ditch hee hath made 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss*, *Ditch*, a fence, generally of earth. 1892 E J HARDY in *Sund Mag* Sept 600 It is not true, then, that [in Malta] the mosquitoes are so large that they sit on ditches and bark at you.

5. Phrases *To fall* or *lead into a ditch*; *to die in a ditch. The last ditch*, the last line of defence; *to die in the last ditch*, to die, resisting to the last (see DIE *v.*[1] 3), so *to be driven to the last ditch*, i e to the utmost extremities. *To lay* (*put*) *under the ditch* (U S), to intersect with ditches so as to irrigate

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel Wks II. 25 Foolis and sinful men lede oþer foolis into þe diche 1382 — *Matt* xv. 14 3if a blynd man 3eue ledynge to a blynd man, bothe fallen doun in to the diche. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* lxx. 326 (Harl MS) The stiward is fallyn in his owne diche, by þe right wisdom of god 1683 BURNET tr *More's Utopia* (1684) 39, I shew him the Ditch into which he will fall, if he is not aware of it *a* 1715 To die in the last ditch [see DIE *v*[1] 3] 1798 in *Proc Amer Antiq Soc* IX III 324 In War We [Citizens of Westmoreland, Virginia] know but one additional Obligation, To die in the Last Ditch or uphold our Nation 1821 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1892) I 122 A government driven to the last ditch by the universal call for liberty 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 48 He who abstains from it [whisky] will never die in a ditch. 1890 *Spectator* 29 Mar 426/1 Although the discussion will be harassing, the resistance will not be to the last ditch 1892 *Harper's Mag* June 93/1 Three fifths of it [the soil] can be laid under the ditch *Ibid* 95/1 This scheme looks forward to putting 30,000 acres under the ditch

6 *attrib* and *Comb* **a.** simple attrib., 'Of, belonging to, found in, working at, a ditch', as *ditch-back, -bank, -bottom, -dog, -labourer, -side, -work, -world* **b.** 'Of the quality of a ditch, dirty, vile, worthless', as *ditch constable.* **c** objective, as *ditch-digger* **d.** Special combs: **ditch-delivered** *pa pple*, brought forth in a ditch; **ditch-drawn,** drawn from a ditch; **ditch measure,** see quot. 1670, and PERCH Also in various names of plants growing in ditches, as **ditch-bur,** *Xanthium strumarium*; **ditch-down,** the reed-mace, *Typha latifolia*; **ditch-fern,** *Osmunda regalis*, **ditch-grass** (U S.), *Ruppia maritima*, **ditch-reed,** *Phragmites communis* Also DITCH-WATER

1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, **Ditch-back*, a fence 1776 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (1796) III 527 White Dead Nettle On rubbish, cornfields, and *ditch-banks 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 81 *Xanthium* is called in english *Dichebur or Clotbur. 1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* v ii Wks (Bullen) III 350 I'll make you an example for all *ditch constables 1605 SHAKS *Macb* IV i 31 Birth-strangled Babe, *Ditch-deliuer'd by a Drab 1605 — *Lear* III iv 138 Poore Tom, that swallowes the old Rat, and the *ditch-Dogge 1611 COTGR, *Typhe*, water-Torch, Cats-tayle, Reed Mace, *Ditch Downe, the marsh beetle or pestle. 1889 *Sat Rev.* 23 Mar. 335/2 The *ditch drawn missiles they fling about them. 14 . *MS Gloss* Sloane 5 fol 40 b in *Sax Leechdoms* III. 321 *Diche fern, *Osmunda.* 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D* iv, Here was no *ditch-labourer 1670 J. SMITH *Eng Improv Revivd* 25 If the fence be measured by Wood, Hedge, or *Ditch measure, allowing 18 foot to the Perch *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* VIII 21 (Harl MS) The fond knyȝt thei cast in a *dich place 1843 *Zoologist* I. 100 By *ditch sides and mill-pond streams 1562 PHAER *Æneid* IX Aa 11 b, Doth *dich works giue them pryde? 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Sept 3/1 Frogs and minnows and all the wonderful, mysterious *ditch-world that children love'

Ditch, *sb.*[2], see under DITCH *v.*[2]

Ditch (ditʃ), *v.*[1] [f. DITCH *sb* 1 OE. had *dīcian*, but this would regularly give *dike*: cf *līcian*, like.]

1 *intr.* To construct a ditch or ditches.

1377 LANGL *P. Pl.* B XIX. 232 Somme he taugte to tilie to dyche and to thecche. 14 . *Voc* in WR-Wülcker 584 *Fosso*, to dyche. 1523 FITZHERB *Husb.* § 123 It is lesse cost to quyckeset, dyche, and hedge, than to haue his cattell goo before the herdeman 1776 J. Q. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 195 The practice of ditching round about our enemies 1860 EMERSON *Cond Life*, *Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II 314 They are ferried over the Atlantic, and carted over America, to ditch and to drudge.

2 *trans.* To surround with a ditch; to cast a ditch *about, around, esp.* for the purpose of defence, fortification, or fixing a boundary.

13 . *K. Alis* 2658 That cite was . Wel y-walled, and well y-dyched *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T* 1028 The circuit . a myle was aboute, Walled of stoon, and dyched al witoute. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* VII 118 b/2 He made a fayre towne of pavylyons, and dyched them all aboute. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb* § 123 Seuerall closes and pastures the whiche wolde be wel quyckesetted, dyched, & hedged. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VIII* (an 12) 77 b, The Campe was ditched rounde aboute. 1670 MILTON *Hist Eng* II (1851) 42 Towns then in Britain were only Wooddy places Ditch't round. 1788 *Paley Inclos Act* 14 The several parcels of land shall be inclosed, hedged, ditched, or fenced. 1848 PETRIE tr *A.-S Chron.* 89 They ditched the city around [*anno* 1016 bedicodon þa burh utan]

3 To dig ditches or furrows in for purposes of drainage or irrigation; to provide with ditches.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I 153 The erthe men it delve and diche And eren it with strength of plough 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Agrum fossione concidere* to trench or ditch the grounde to avoyde water 1598 BARRET *Theor Warres* IV i 99 Whether the countrey be stony, plaine field, or ditched 1747 FRANKLIN *Let* Wks 1887 II 80 Eighty acres [of meadow], forty of which had been ditched and mowed 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* II iii (1862) 110 Set two men to ditch the five roods 1837 HT MARTINEAU *Soc Amer* III 325 Papa said he might be compelled to ditch rice fields, but he never would undertake to teach children again

b. To cut furrows in (stone).

1865 *Morn Star* 18 Apr, It is driven by manual power, and is intended for cutting or 'ditching' the stone in the quarry.

† **4.** *intr.* Of the earth: To become ditched; to open up into furrows or chasms. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 424/1 There cam a woman which meruaylled moche how therthe clane & dyched by hit self onelye by the touchyng of the holy mannes Staffe

5. To clean out, scour (a ditch); to cast up and repair (the banks of a ditch or hedge)

1576 *Act* 18 *Eliz* c. 10. § 4 All and euery person and persons that shall not repaire, diche, or scoure any hayes, fences, diches, or hedges adioyning to any high way. *Ibid.* § 6 Upon paine of forfeiture for euery rod not so ditched and scoured xii d 1874 R. JEFFERIES in *Toilers of Field* (1893) 95 The Master has given him a hedge to cut and ditch [1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk*, *Dak*, to make good the sides and top of a hedge, which in this district is usually a high bank, i.e to throw up the parings upon the top]

6 *trans.* To throw into or as into a ditch; *esp.* in U.S, to throw (a train) off the line or track.

1877 J A. ALLEN *Amer Bison* 470 After having trains ditched twice in one week, conductors learned to have respect for the idiosyncrasies of the buffalo. 1881 *Philad.*

Rec. No. 3438. 1 A .train , struck a drove of cattle on Saturday The engine was ditched and turned on its side.

7. *To ditch in, out*: to enclose, or shut out, by means of a ditch; *to ditch up* = 2.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph* (Arb) 96 The more vnreasonable is theyr dede whiche woulde ditche vp those feeldes priuatly for their owne profyt 1555 LATIMER *Serm & Rem* (1845) 282 Indeed they ought *regere* Not as they will themselues: but this *regere* must be hedged in and ditched in. 1630 *R Johnson's Kingd & Commw* 39 To hedge and ditch out their incroaching neighbours

Hence **Ditched** *ppl. a.*, furnished with a ditch; also with *adv*, as *ditched-in*, enclosed with a ditch.

1810 *Sporting Mag* XXXV 139 Four-mile heats over the new ditched-in Course. 1895 *United Service Mag.* July 430 The ditched parapet.

Ditch, *v.*[2] *dial.* Also **deech.** [OE. *dīcan*, ME *dīche* to smear, daub: app unknown to the other Teutonic langs. It is notable that this verb, used in OE. and in modern dialects, is known to us, during the intervening 900 years, only in the 15th c. transl. of *Palladius on Husbandry*: see DECHE The modern *ditch* shows a recent shortening of (*ī*) to (i).] *trans* To smear, daub, plaster, impregnate, esp. with dirt which hardens and becomes 'ingrained'.

a 1000, *c* 1420 [see DECHE *v.*] 1790 W MARSHALL *Midl Counties* Gloss. (E D S) *Ditch*, to stick to, as the clamminess of mow-burnt hay sticks to the cutting knife 1860 (*Northamptonsh.*) 'His face and hands are ditched with dirt' 1872 BESANT & RICE *Ready-Money Mortiboy* xxi, Smearing his coarse hands with spirits, to get off the dirt with which they were ditched 1881 *Leicester Gloss.* s v, The touch-'ole were reg'lar ditched up. 1896 *Academy* 29 Feb 178/3 *Deech't.*

b. *intr* for *refl.*

1881 *Leicester Gloss*, *Ditch.* to get dirty; filled with dirt 'My hands never ditch', i.e. the dirt does not get grained into them so that it will not wash off.

Hence **Ditch** *sb.*[2] *dial* 'dirt grained into the hands, or in cracks, crevices, etc.' (*Leicester Gloss.*)

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Ditch*, grimy dirt. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.* s v, I want to get off the ditch

Ditcher (dĭ·tʃəɹ). [f. DITCH *v.*[1] + -ER [1.]]

1. One who makes and repairs ditches.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min Poems* (1840) 211 (Mätr) Dichers, delverys, that greet travaylle endure. 1464 *Mann. & Household Exp* 261 My mastyr payed to John Wodeman, the dycher, iij s iij d. 1602 SHAKS *Ham* v 1 33 There is no ancient Gentlemen, but Gardiners, Ditchers and Graue-makers, they hold vp Adams Profession 1730 SWIFT *Panegyrick on Dean* 156 Our thatcher, ditcher, gard'ner, baily 1848 MILL *Pol Econ* I II § 1 The hedgers and ditchers who made the fences .. for the protection of the crop.

2. A machine used to make ditches; a ditching-machine.

1862 *Times* 12 June, In addition to the agricultural machines. a ditcher, which will cut a ditch of any depth or width, lift out the earth, and deposit it in any given place 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* I 711 A rotary ditcher

attrib. 1887 *Sci Amer.* 30 July 74/1 A combined cultivator and potato digger .. It has a plow or ditcher shovel formed from a plate of metal.

3. (See quot. 1890.)

1884 *Pall Mall G* 19 Nov. 1/2 In time of war the 'ditchers' would be bound to coal .at Sierra Leone 1890 *New Rev* Feb. 153 Steamers specially built for the passage of the Suez Canal, and hence called 'Ditchers'.

Ditching (dĭ·tʃiŋ), *vbl sb.* [f as prec. + -ING [1]] The action of the verb DITCH. a. The making and repairing of ditches.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 28 For dichyng and hegging and delvynge of tounes. 1523 FITZHERB *Husb* § 123 In quickesettynge, dychynge and hedgynge 1767 A YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. to People* 245 When the ditching is done, the next work is to land-drain the whole fields. 1868 ROGERS *Pol Econ.* XII (1876) 159 Rough draining, ditching, and ridging were used in wet soils

b *Sculpture.* (See quot.).

1886 *Pall Mall G* 1 June 14/1 On being asked the way he prepared his models he continued:—I first draw the subject in crayon and then transfer the lines to clay Then I begin an operation known as 'ditching,' which consists of digging up around the outlines of the figures and objects until they stand out in rough relief

c *Comb*, as *ditching-machine, -plough, -tool.*

1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, *Ditching-plow*, a plow having a deep, narrow share for cutting drains and trenches, and means for lifting the earth and depositing it at the side or sides of the excavation 1880 J W. HILL *Illustr. Guide Agric Implem.* 500 Fowler's ditching machine..for opening wide drainage or irrigation ditches.

Ditchless, *a* [f. DITCH *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without a ditch.

1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 27 The glazed high-road which stretched, hedgeless and ditchless lying like a riband unrolled across the scene 1892 A G LEE *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) I. 29 Skirted by a ditchless wall of earth and stone

Ditchlike, *a* [f. as prec. + LIKE *a*] Like or resembling a ditch.

a 1743 SAVAGE *London & Bristol* (R.), Thy cliffs a ditch-like river laves, Rude as thy rocks and muddy as thy waves 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Colonial Ref* (1891) 185 A sombre water-course, the ditchlike banks of which dropped perpendicularly through the clay.

Ditch-water. The stagnant, stale, or foul water which collects in a ditch. Chiefly in the phrases: † *as digne as d.* (see DIGNE 4); † *as light* (i.e. easy) *as d.*; *as dull as d.*

c 1394 *P. Pl Crede* 375 Þey ben digne as dich water þat dogges in bayteþ. *c* 1425 *Craft Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S) 16 Þen worch forth in þe oþer figurys till þou come to þe ende, for it is lyght as dyche water 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* II. 1 67 Ditch water, and the fever-stricken flesh Of buffaloes. 1844 W H MAXWELL *Sports & Adv Scotl* (1855) 17 The people .. are as 'dull as ditch-water'. 1893 G TRAVLES *Mona Maclean* I 203, I find them dull as ditch-water.

attrib. 1826 H N. COLLRIDGE *West Indies* 295 In virtue of their freckled ditch-water faces

Hence **Ditchwaterly** *adv.* = 'as ditch-water' (see above); **Ditchwatery** *a.*, of the quality of ditch-water, dull as ditch-water; whence **Ditchwateriness.** (*nonce-wds.*)

1840 *Fraser's Mag* XXI 19 If it be so prepared as to be piquant, then, it is of small consequence what may be its ditch-waterliness 1859 SALA *Gas light & D* xxiv 270 How wofully tired, and ditch-waterly dull they look

Ditchy, *a* [f. DITCH *sb* [1] + -Y [1.]] Of the nature of a ditch, abounding in ditches or deep furrows

1786 T TWINING in L Twining *Recreat. & Studies* (1882) 135 If the Seine were a little less ditchy 1888 *Bradford Cycle Co Prospectus* 2 The very pleasant swinging sensation one feels when riding ditchy roads is wonderful compared to the bumping on an ordinary-type safety

† **Dite,** *sb Obs.* (After 1500 only *Sc*) Also 5 dete, dit, 5–6 dyt(e, *Sc* dyit. [a OF. *dit* (12th c. in Littré) saying, speech:—L *dict-um* that which is said, saying, word, f. *dīcĕre* to say, cf. DICT. (The final *e* was app a phonetic expedient to indicate the length of the *ī*; but in some 15th c instances, it is difficult to say whether *dite* stands for this, or for *ditty* See also DIT *sb.*]

1 Something indited or composed and put in writing, a composition, writing; a written message, letter, 'passage', etc. *To put in dite*: to put in writing, put on record.

1340–70 *Alex & Dind* 819 Sone sente he again his sel & his lettrus To dindimus þe dere king þat þe dite radde *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VIII xiii 1 Here Wyntown poyntis in þis Dyte Quhat he gert of þis Tretis wryt *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v 540 Maister Jhone Blayr That fyrst compild in dyt the Latyne buk Off Wallace lyff. 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot.* I. 474 In haist ane epistill he gart write Contenand this same dyte 1578 *Ps* cvi in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 107 Thy magnitude I will it put in dyte.

2. A composition in poetic form, or intended to be set to music; a song, a ditty.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xxxix [xl] 4 And he laide gode worde in my mouþe, dite to our Lord [Vulg *carmen Deo nostro*]. *c* 1386 ? CHAUCER *Balade of Complevnt* 16 Beseching you .. Taccepte in worth this litel povre dyte *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI 1431 All worthi men at iedys this rurall dyt, Blaym nocht the buk. 1567 *Satir Poems Reform.* III. 156 Sho the cause is of my wofull dyte

3. Manner or mode of composition; form of speech; diction, language *Sc.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* IV Prol 3 A Tretys made to be publik, Fourme of dyte and fayre spekyng. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I 4 The kingis grace I knaw is nocht perfite In Latyn toung, and namelie in sic dyte It wilbe tedious To reid the thing he can nocht vnderstand. 1549 *Compl Scot* vi 68 The quhilk dreyme i sal reherse in this gros dyit.

4 Clamour, vociferation. *rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5788 Cloudis with the clamour claterit aboue, Of the dit & þe dyn, þat to dethe went. *Ibid* 11946 The dyn & the dite was dole for to here. *Ibid* 1347, 8680

† **Dite,** *v Obs.* Also 5–6 dyt(e. [a OF. *diter*, earlier *ditier* (12th c in Hatz.-Darm), to write, compose:—L *dictāre*, freq of *dīcĕre* to say, tell (see DICTATE), mod F *dicter*. Perh in some cases aphetic form of *endite*, INDITE. After 1500 mainly *Sc* In early examples often difficult to distinguish from DIGHT *v.*, senses 1, 2, 6]

1. *trans* To compose or put in words (a set speech, poem, or writing); to indite. (Also *absol*)

a 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* xiv in *L E P* (1862) 155 Wolþ hit wer þat he wer king þat ditid þis tixe þing *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 123/2 Dytyn or indytyn letters and speche, *dicto*. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab* 16 So different are they in properties My cunning is excluded for to dyte. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xliv 1 My hert is dytinge of a good matter 1549 *Compl Scot.* x 82 Quhou beit that the said poietical beuk be dytit oratourly 1603 JAS I in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser. I III. 80, I suspecte ye have rather written then dyted it.

2. = DICTATE. a. To utter or pronounce to a person (what he is to write). b. To prescribe, lay down, impose, order.

The first quot. is doubtful; it may belong to DIGHT *v* 2.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3462 Ast dates all bedene he dites in his pistill For reuerence of Rosan to revell & halowe. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot* (1821) I 196 Origenes, ane singular man with sa propet ant ingine, that he wald dite fastar than sevin practicians might suffice to write 1563 DAVIDSON *Answ Kennedy* in *Wodr Soc Misc* (1844) 201 That quhilk the Haly Spirit dytit to them *a* 1598 ROLLOCK *Wks.* (1844) II ix. 103 Pilate insisted earnestly to get Jesus, whom his conscience dited to be innocent, set free 1643 R BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls* (1841) II 71 Di. Strong dytes his notes on the hard places of Scripture.

3 To summon, indict.

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 123/2 Dytyn or indytyn for trespace, *indicto*. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab* 43 Ane Schireff stout Whilk .. hes with him ane cursed assyse about, And dytes all the poore men vpon land ? *a* 1500 *Thrie Priests Peblis* (Jam) Thay dyte your Lords, and heryis up your men 1775 S J. PRATT *Liberal Opinions* (1783) I. 157 The grocer .would dite them for a nuisance.

Dite, obs. form of DIGHT, DITTY.

† **Ditement**[1]. *Obs.* [f DITE *v.* + -MENT: cf. OF. *ditement* (L type **dictāmentum*); but perh. often aphetic f. *inditement*, INDICTMENT.]

1. A written or spoken composition; = DITE *sb* 1, *Sc.*

1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 530, I wald beseik your Maiesties, My dytement did yow not displeis 1562 WINZET *Cert Tractates* III Wks 1888 I 25 Ane form of ditement maid for cans of exercise and priuat studie, as vsis to be in sculis 1629 MOORE or ROWALLAN *Pyne Crucifix* 22 (Jam) Which holy ditements Might serve his glorious image to present.

b Inditing, dictation *Sc*

1599 JAS. I Βασιλ Δωρον 8 Some of them [apocryphe books] are no wais like the ditement of the Spirit of God.

2 A summons, an indictment

a 1308 *Pol Songs* (Camden) 198 That seli asse, That trespasid noȝt, no did no gilte in the ditement was 1 pit. 1502 *Plumpton Corr* 171 Anthony Chforth gave in the bill of dytement against my sone.

† **Ditement**[2]. *Obs* ? *rare.* [for **dightment*, f. DIGHT *v.* + -MENT] That with which one is 'dight' or arrayed; raiment, array.

1603 HARSNET *Pop Impost* 93 These Priests ditements being severally so many infernal serpents and scorpions to sting and bite the Deuil

† **Diter.** *Obs.* Also 4–5 -our, 5 -ar [ME. (and AF.) *ditour* = OF *diteor*, *ditor*, *ditur* author, composer, public crier, etc:—L *dictātōr-em* (see DICTATOR), agent-n f. *dictāre*. see DITE *v.* But in sense 1, perh. a direct deriv. of the vb]

1. One who indites, author, writer, composer.

1388 WYCLIF *Esther* VIII 9 The dyteris and writeris of the kyng weren clepid. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam* XXIII 1 A pleasaunt dyter of songes of Israel 1585 *Aunnadv Kirk* in J. Melvill's *Diary* (1842) 234 For the Saxt Act, the dytter thairof apeires to be verie carfull

2 An orator, rhetorician.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II 373 Advoketes and ditoures [*oratores*] *Ibid* III 163 Of þis happe spekeþ a dytour [*Cato* or retor]ycyon, orig *exclamator quidam.*]

3. A summoner, indicter.

1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 338 What shal we sey of þys dytours þat for hate a trewman wyl endyte *c* 1400–20 *Judicium* (1822) 6 Of backbytars and fals quest dytars.

Diter, obs. form of DIGHTER

Ditetragonal (dəɪtĕtræ·gŏnăl), *a Cryst.* [f DI-[2] 1 + TETRAGONAL.] Having eight angles, of which the first, third, fifth, and seventh, are equal to one another, and the second, fourth, sixth, and eighth, also equal to one another, but those of the one set not equal to those of the other, as a *ditetragonal pyramid* or *prism* Cf DIHEXAGONAL

1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x 109 The form assumed by leucite is a combination of a ditetragonal pyramid with a tetragonal pyramid 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogy* v. § 112. 129 When the symmetry is complete it is ditetragonal *Ibid* VII. § 200. 248 The ditetragonal prism

† **Di-tetrahedral,** *a Cryst Obs.* [f DI-[2] 1 + TETRAHEDRAL] Having the form of a tetrahedral prism with dihedral summits

1805–17 R JAMESON *Char. Min* (ed. 3) 203 It represents a four-sided prism, bevelled on the extremities Example, Di-tetrahedral tremolite

Diteyne, obs. form of DITTANY.

Dith, dip, obs form of DEATH

Dithallious (dəɪþæ·lĭəs), *a. Chem.* [f DI-[2] + THALLIOUS (f THALLIUM + -OUS)] Applied to thallious salts which contain two equivalents of thallium See THALLIOUS.

1868 WATTS *Dict Chem* V 755 The dithallious salt 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed 11) 413 Dithallious orthophosphate

Dithecal (dəɪþī·kăl), *a. Bot* [f. as next + -AL] = next.

1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Dithecal anthers*, anthers in which the septa between the two locule of each anther-lobe have been absorbed, so that there are two cells or cavities only.

Dithecous (dəɪþī·kŏs), *a. Bot* [f. Gr. δι-, DI-[2] twice + θήκη case + -OUS] Consisting of two cells or small receptacles, bilocular.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* VI § 6. 254 The normal anther is two celled, bilocular, or dithecous.

Ditheism (dəɪ þɪ·ɪz'm) [f. DI-[2] + THEISM] Belief in two supreme gods; religious dualism; *esp* the belief in two independent antagonistic principles of good and evil, as in Zoroastrianism and Manicheism. Also applied (controversially) to forms of belief in which it is asserted or implied that Jesus Christ is not of one substance with God the Father, as in Arianism and Socinianism.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* I IV § 23 213 That forementioned Ditheism, or opinion of two gods, a good and an evil one 1719 WATERLAND *Vind Christ's Divinity* 84 The common Answer to the Charge of Tritheism, or Ditheism, as well of the Post-Nicene, as Ante-Nicene Fathers, was, that there is but one Head, Root, Fountain, Father of all, not in respect of Authority only, but of Substance also. 1854 MILMAN *Lat Chr* I 45 Callistus hoped to elude the charge on one side of Patripassianism, on the other of Ditheism. 1895 A C HEADLAM in *Expository Times* Mar 266 The Father and the Son are one in their action, one in their purpose If we are to realize the Atonement, we must put aside all idea of ditheism or tritheism.

Ditheist (dəɪ þɪ·ɪst) [f. DI-[2] + THEIST.] One who holds the doctrine of DITHEISM.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* I IV. § 23. 213 These Ditheists .had it not been for this business of evil, would

never have asserted any more principles or gods than one 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm* Pref 36 They do by Implication, tho' not in Intention, make two supreme Gods, and consequently are practical Ditheists.

Ditheistic (dəi þɪ,ɪ stɪk), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to ditheism. So **Dithei·stical** *a*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* I iv § 13. 213 The chiefest Assertions of which Ditheistick Doctrine of a Good God and an Evil Dæmon, were the Marcionites and the Manicheans 1750 BOLINGBROKE *Authority in Relig* IV. xxvii, I have spoken somewhere of the ditheistical doctrine 1890 HATCH *Influence Grk Ideas Chr Ch* VIII 228 The ditheistic hypothesis was more difficult than the difficulties which it explained

Dither (dɪ ðəɹ), *v.* Chiefly *dial.* [A phonetic variation of DIDDER, q.v ; cf *father, mother, feather, hither, gather*, in which *ther* represents earlier *-der*] *intr.* To tremble, quake, quiver, thrill.

1649 *Depos Cast York* (Surtees) 29 He saw the said Sara Rodes her body quakeing and dithering about halfe a quarter of an hower 1666 tr *Horace Odes* I XXIII, So tremulous is she Dith'ring both in heart and knee 1820 CLARE *Rural Life* (ed 3) 47 Needy Labour dithering stands, 1828 in *Craven Gloss* 1891 MRS L ADAMS *Bourne Kate* II. III 85 Kate would not be there to hear it [the organ] boom, and thrill, and 'dither' [In most dialect glossaries as far south as Shropsh , Leicester, Northamp]

Hence **Di·thering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **dither-ing-grass**, quaking-grass, *Briza media.*

1821 CLARE *Vill Minstr* II 193 How have I joy'd, with dithering hands, to find Each fading flower 1878-86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n* , Dithering Grass, *Briza media* Lanc 1890 R KIPLING *Soldiers Three* 65 Thomas in bulk can be worked up into dithering, rippling hysteria

Di·ther, *sb* [f prec vb] The action of dithering ; vibration.

1878 F. S WILLIAMS *Midl Railw* 651 The firmness with which one has to stand on the footplate in order to resist the 'dither' of the engine 1888 *Engineer* 24 Feb 163/3 The range of the reciprocation of the tool is not much more than a vibration or dither

Dithionic (dəɪþɔɪ ɒnɪk, dɪþɪ ɒnɪk), *a. Chem.* [f DI-[2] + *θεῖον* sulphur + -IC. (The formative *-thionic* is used for a group of compounds containing H_2O_6, in combination with two or more atoms of sulphur)] In *dithionic acid*, a synonym of hyposulphuric acid, $H_2S_2O_6$, a dibasic acid not isolated in the pure state, but forming crystallizable salts, called **Dithionates** (dəɪþɔɪ ɒneɪts).

1854 J SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc* Chem 285 Hyposulphuric acid (*Dithionic acid*). 1868 WATTS *Dict Chem* V. 637 Dithionic acid, when concentrated as highly as possible, is an inodorous, strongly acid, hydrated liquid, of specific gravity 1 347 ; on attempting to concentrate it further, it is resolved into sulphuric acid and sulphurous oxide The dithionates are permanent at ordinary temperatures 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr Chem* 97 All the acids being unstable with the exception of the Dithionic

Dithyramb (dɪ þɪræmb) [ad L *dithyrambus*, a. Gr. *διθύραμβος* (origin unknown) In F. *dithyrambe.* Also used in the Latin form] *Gr. Antiq*

A Greek choric hymn, originally in honour of Dionysus or Bacchus, vehement and wild in character; a Bacchanalian song

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 1358 According as Aeschylus saith The Dithyrambe with clamours dissonant Sorts well with Bacchus 1847 GROTE *Greece* II XXIX IV 118 The primitive Dithyrambus was a round choric dance and song in honour of Dionysus 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* V 118 The Dithyramb never lost the tempestuous and enthusiastic character of Bacchic revelry

b. *transf.* A metrical composition having characteristics similar to this.

1656 S HOLLAND *Zara* III iii 153 The Musick having charmed their sences with a Celestiall Dithyramb [*fr* Dyrathamb] [1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v, Some modern writers, have composed Latin pieces of all kinds of verse indifferently . without any order, or distribution into strophes, and call them *dithyrambi*] 1859 A. A BONAR in Spurgeon *Treas Dav.* Ps VII. *heading*, Ewald suggests, that it [Shiggaion] might be rendered 'a confused ode', a Dithyramb 1860 ADLER *Fauriel's Prov Poetry* I. 8 Martial dithyrambs, full of ardor and highmindedness

c. A speech or writing in vehement or inflated style.

1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxxix, What dithyrambs he went into about eating and drinking 1863 *Sat. Rev* 153 M Victor Hugo, in *Les Misérables*, has poured forth a rhapsody, or dithyramb, or whatever, under a classical name, expresses exaggerated and inflated nonsense 1877 MORLEY *Crit Misc* Ser. II 4 Mr Carlyle has reproduced in stirring and resplendent dithyrambs the fire and passion of the French Revolution

Dithyrambic (dɪþɪræ·mbɪk), *a* and *sb.* [ad. L *dithyrambic-us*, a. Gr *διθυραμβικός*, f *διθύραμβος* · see prec. In F. *dithyrambique.*]

A *adj* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a dithyramb; composing dithyrambs

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 1358 To Bacchus they do chant . certeine Dithyrambicke ditties and tunes 1656 COWLEY *Pindar Odes, Praise Pindar* II, So Pindar does new Words and Figures roul Down his impetuous Dithyrambique Tide 1853 GROTE *Greece* II lxxxiii XI. 36 The dithyrambic poet Philoxenus 1854 LONGF. *Epimetheus* II, With dithyrambic dances

b. *transf.* Resembling a dithyramb in irregularity of style, wild, vehement, boisterous.

c 1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. IV III. Schisme 547 Ba'l's bawling Priests. howling chaunt these Dithyrambik charms 1689-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Poetry* Wks. 1731 I. 245 The common Vein of the Gothick Runes was what is termed Dithirambick 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect* IX 329 Dithyrambic liberty of Style 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. xx 208 A flow of lofty dithyrambic eloquence

B *sb* a. A dithyrambic verse; a dithyramb b Something resembling a dithyramb in style. c A writer of a dithyramb.

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* VII XIV. 367 Philoxenus . went off from the Dorick Dytherambicks unto the Phrygian Harmony. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr* (ed 4), The Poets, who composed such Hymns, were called Dithyrambicks 1828 CARLYLE *Goethe's Helena* Misc Ess. 1872 I 163 He concludes with another rapid dithyrambic describing the Peninsula of Greece 1850 MAURICE *Mor & Met Philos.* (ed 2) 126 [Plato] had been a writer of dithyrambics.

† Dithyra·mbical, *a Obs. rare* = prec adj

1624 GATAKER *Transubst* 94 Writing rather like a Dithyrambicall Poet then like a sober and sound Divine.

Dithyrambist (dɪþɪræ mbɪst). [f. DITHYRAMB + -IST.] A composer or utterer of dithyrambs.

1885 *Spectator* 30 May 704/1 The great dithyrambist to whom France is about to pay the last honours

Dithyrous (dɪ þɪrəs), *a* [f Gr. *δίθυρος* having two doors, (f *δι-*, DI-[2] + *θύρα* door) + -OUS] 'Having two valves'. *Syd Soc Lex.* 1883.

† Di·ting, *vbl sb Obs* [f. DITE *v* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb DITE · inditing.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd* Prol , That diting the more smelleth faur Grec speche *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7392 Dares in his dytyng of his dedis tellis *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 123/2 Dytynge, or indytynge of curyowse speche, *dictamen* *a* 1605 POLWART *Flytyng w. Montgomerie* 224 Thy doytit dytings soone denie.

2 Indictment.

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 123/2 Dytynge, or indytynge of trespace, *indictacio*

Diting, obs form of DIGHTING.

† Dition (dɪ ʃən). *Obs* Also 6 dicion. [a. OF *dicion* (*diiion*), ad L *dicīōn-em* (in later transcription *dītiōn-em*) command, rule, sway, authority; perh from root *dic-* of *dīcĕre* to declare, tell, say, etc Cf. CONDITION]

1. Rule, sway, jurisdiction, command

1538 LELAND *Itin* I 70 Northalvertonshir is holely of the Dition of the Bishop of Duresme 1633 BP HALL *Hard Texts* Luke II 1 Under the Roman dition and jurisdiction. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess* V VI, Cambry twelv Shires contains under one dition

2. The country or region under any particular rule; a dominion, empire.

1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph.* 256 a, A dicion or royalme descended and come to his possession 1545 JOYE *Exp Dan* IV Hiv b, Caste oute of theyr dicions empyres and realmes 1685 H MORE *Paralyp Prophet* 64 Herodes Palaestinus was banished beyond the Alpes, and part of his Dition laid to the Publick

¶ 3 Used by T Adams app. in sense 'enrichment, resources': perh. by confusion with DITATION, and with play on *addition, condition.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Black Devill* 25 A mutinous rebell *vires que acquirit eundo* · he still enlargeth his own Dition 1633 — *Exp 2 Peter* I 11 Rich men scorn to be beggars, their dition admits no such condition

† Di·tionary, *a* and *sb. Obs.* [f prec. + -ARY]

A *adj* Under dominion; subject, tributary.

1629 CHAPMAN *Juvenal* V 180 Now our markets their chief purveyance owe To some remote and ditionary coast.

B. *sb* One who is under rule; a subject.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 18 The ditionaries of Cannabon *Ibid.* 23 All the princes which dwell betwene the Weste ende and his palaice are ditionaries [1577 Objected to by R Willes in his re-edition of Eden's *Hist.* Pref to Rdr]

Ditokous (di tōkəs), *a Zool.* [f. Gr. *διτόκος* having two at a birth (f *δι-*, DI-[2] + *τόκος* a bringing forth, offspring) + -OUS] a. Producing two at a birth; having twins. b. Laying only two eggs in a clutch, as pigeons. c. Producing young of two kinds, as some worms.

In recent Dicts

Ditolyl (dəɪtōu lɪl). *Chem* [DI-2.] An aromatic hydrocarbon, a crystalline substance of the constitution $2(C_6H_4 \cdot CH_3)$: see TOLYL.

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem* II 564 Ditolyl. forms monoclinic crystals, easily soluble in hot alcohol, melting at 121°. 1878 *Pharmaceut. Jrnl* Ser III VIII 379 Two liquid ditolyls boiling about 275° and 285° were obtained

Diton, var of DITTON, *Obs* , a phrase

Ditone (dəɪ tōun). *Mus* [ad. Gr. *δίτονον* the ancient major third, neuter of *δίτονος*, f *δι-*, DI-[2] + *τόνος* TONE.] An interval containing two whole tones; a major third ; *esp.* the Pythagorean major third in ancient Greek music, consisting of two major tones (ratio 81 . 64).

1609 DOULAND *Ornith Microl.* 18 A Ditone is a perfect third so called, because it containes . two Tones 1694 W HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 98 In the Enharmonic Kind [the Ancients used] only Diesis, or quarter of a Tone, and Ditone, as the Degrees whereby they made the Tetrachord. 1818 *Gentl Mag* May 416/1 The Enharmonic [Scale proceeded] by the semitone and ditones (or combinations of two whole tones)

Hence **† Dito·nean** *a.*, containing a ditone. *Obs*

1728 R NORTH *Mem of Music* (1846) 20 The Ditonean scale as they used it is not without this fault

Ditrematous (dəɪtrī mătəs), *a Zool* [f. mod L. *Ditrēmata* neut. pl. (f. Gr. *δι-*, DI-[2] + *τρῆμα, τρηματ-* opening) + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to the *Ditremata*, a division of gastropod molluscs, having the external male and female orifices widely separate, also, having the anal and genital orifices distinct, as in *Ditrema*, a genus of fishes.

In recent Dicts.

Ditremid (dəɪtrī mɪd). *Zool.* [f. mod L *Ditremid-æ* sb pl , f *Ditrema* : see prec.] A fish of the family *Ditremidæ*, of which *Ditrema* (see prec.) is the typical genus. So **Ditre·moid** *a.*, of or pertaining to this family of fishes

Di-tri-, a compendious way of expressing *di- or tri-, da- and tri-*, in composition, as *di-tri trichotomous* = dichotomous or trichotomous, *di-trimerous* (abbreviated 2-3 *-merous*, cf 2-3 *-fid*, 2-3 *-celled*, etc.).

1838 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* (1841) 57 *Trichodium canninum*, Branches of panicle di trichotomous roughish, glumes acute. 1847 CRAIG, *Ditrichotomous*, divided into twos or threes , having the stems continually dividing into double or treble ramifications , the term is sometimes applied to a panicle of flowers [So in later Dicts.]

Ditriglyph (dəɪtrəɪ·glɪf). *Arch.* [a. F *ditriglyphe* (Dict. de Trevoux), f. DI-[2] + *triglyphe.*]

1. 'The space between two triglyphs'.

1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1731 BAILEY vol II 1754 *Dict Arts & Sc* II 947 1830 'R STUART' *Dict Archit.* II 11 *Ditriglyph*, the intervening space between two triglyphs. [Cf LITTRÉ s v *Ditriglyphe*]

2 A certain interval (viz $5\frac{1}{2}$ modules) between columns of the Doric order (nearly but not quite equal to that of the diastyle intercolumniation in the other orders, which is 6 modules), admitting the use of two triglyphs in the frieze, between those over the columns

(This sense app. began with quot. 1791, in which it was perhaps an attrib or adj use of 1)

1791 SIR W CHAMBERS *Civil Archit* (ed 3) 80 Setting aside the pycnostyle and systyle dispositions, .the diastyle intercolumniation may be employed in all the orders, excepting the Doric ; in which the most perfect interval is the ditriglyph 1830 'R STUART' *Dict Archit* II 11 *Ditriglyph*, in intercolumniations, the placing of two triglyphs over the intercolumn, so that a triglyph being placed over each of the two outermost columns, will form the ditriglyph 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Archit* 717 1850 J H PARKER *Gloss Terms* (ed. 5) 166 *Ditriglyph*, an interval between two columns, admitting two triglyphs in the entablature, used in the Doric order.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.* = next.

1819 P NICHOLSON *Dict. Archit.* I 389 *Ditriglyph*, having two triglyphs over the intercolumn

So **Ditriglyphic** *a* , having two triglyphs in the space over the intercolumniation.

1837 *Penny Cycl* VII 218 The centre intercolumn in the Propylæa at Athens, where a ditriglyphic arrangement is employed

Ditrigonal (dəɪtrɪ gŏnăl), *a. Cryst.* [f. DI-[2] + TRIGONAL] Having six (dihedral) angles, of which the first, third, and fifth are equal, and also the second, fourth, and sixth, but those of the one set not equal to those of the other. (Cf. DIHEXAGONAL, DITETRAGONAL.)

1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr* 60 Some minerals appear to possess a truly hexagonal and not merely a trigonal or ditrigonal symmetry 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr* V. § 116 133 A form with six poles grouped round the axis, that may be viewed as an axis of ditrigonal symmetry. *Ibid* VII § 244 293 The ditrigonal scalenohedron.

Hence **Ditrigonally** *adv*

1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* VII § 246. 296 The summit quoins are symmetrical ditrigonally on the axis

Ditrochee (dəɪtrōu·kī) *Pros.* [ad. L. *ditrochæus*, a. Gr. *διτρόχαιος*, f. *δι-*, DI-[2] + *τροχαῖος* TROCHEE Oftener used in the L. form.] A foot consisting of two trochees ; a double trochee : = DICHOREE. So **Ditroche·an** *a* , containing two trochees.

[1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Ditrochæus*, a Foot in Greek or Latin Verse which consists of two Trochees , as Cāntĭlēnă.] 1855 *Sat. Rev* I 3/2 Does Absolute Wisdom take pleasure in forced and far-fetched *ἀπροπος*, or does it delight in ditrochees ? 1846 WORCESTER, *Ditrochean*, containing two trochees *Edin. Rev*

Ditroite (dɪ trɒɪəɪt). *Min.* [f *Ditro* in Transylvania + -ITE.] (See quot. 1868.)

1868 DANA *Min* 328 A rock composed of orthoclase, elæolite, and sodalite, from Ditro in Transylvania, is the ditroyte of Tschermak. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* X 108 It is a component of the rock named ditroite, in which it occurs associated with sodalite [etc]

Ditt, obs. form of DIT *sb.* and *v*

Dittander (dɪtæ·ndəɹ). ? *Obs* [Of the same origin as DITTANY ; the form *ditaundere* appears to be Anglo-F. (cf. OF. *ditan*), but its terminal part is unexplained]

1. A name for Pepperwort, *Lepidium latifolium* : = DITTANY 4.

[*c* 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wr -Wülcker 556/34 *Diptannum*, ditaundere] 1578 [see Dittany 4] 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. VII. § 2. 188 The Englishmen [call it] Dittander, Ditany, and Pepperwoort. 1671 SALMON *Syn Med* III. XXII. 419 *Piperitis*, *Λεπιδιον*, Dittander 1832 *Veg Subst. Food* 195 Dittander .. The leaves are hot and acrid .. whence .. the name of 'poor man's pepper'.

†**2.** Dittany of Crete: =DITTANY 1. *Obs*

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 619 Things that will like wise defend and keep us from venomous creatures as for example; Southernwood, Dittander, Fleabane, Calamint 1611 COTGR., *Dictame de Candie*, dittanie of Candia, the right Dittander. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Dittany*, or *Dittander*, a herb growing abundantly in Dicte, a Promontory of Cr eet

Dittany (di·tăni). Forms: 4 ditoyne, 5 dytan(e, diteyne, di-, dytayne, detane, 5–6 detany, -ie, 6 ditanie, dittayne, ditten, 6–7 ditany, dittani(e, (7 dittamy, diptani), 6– dittany. Also β. 6–7 dictam, 7 dictamne, dictamen; γ. (in Lat. forms) 6 dictamus, dictanum, (dictamion), 6–7 dictamnus, dictamnum. [repr OF *ditan* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *ditain*, *diptam*, *dictam*, later *diptame*, *dictame*, *-amne*:—med L *dictamus*, *-um*, L. *dictamn-us*, *-um*, Gr δίκταμνον, reputed to be f. Δικτή, the mountain Dicte in the island of Crete, where (among other places) the herb grew It is not easy to account for the English forms in *-ayne*, *-any* But the word suffered great perversion in other langs. also: thus med L had also *diptamnus*, *diptamus*, *daptanus*, *ditanus*, etc.: cf also Pr. *diptamne* (Littré), It *dittamo*.]

1. A labiate plant, *Origanum Dictamnus*, called also *Dictamnus Creticus* or Dittany of Crete; formerly famous for its alleged medicinal virtues

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* XVII xlix. (1495) 632 Diptannus is of so grete vertue that it dryueth and putteth out yren out of the body, therfore beestys smyte wyth arowes ete therof. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 114 Daysye and Ditoyne, Ysope and Aneroyne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII vii 74 Venus. Caucht rewth and pete of hir sonnys diseis, And from the wod of mont Ida in Creit, Vp hes scho pullit dictam, the herb sweit. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol Verg De Invent* I xvii. 31 b, As the Harte stryken with an arrow driueth it out with Detany 1592 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur* XIX xvii, An herb whose vertue was to staunch the blood, As Dittany 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot* XXII 310 Dittany of Crete has the small purple flowers collected in loose nodding heads. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. II. 484 Fresh dittany beloved of wild goats.

b. *fig.* (From the supposed power of Cretan dittany to expel weapons.)

1623 SIR E. DIGBY *Sp* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll* (1659) I 134 We shall receive from his Royal Hand that Dictamen which must expel these Arrows that hang in the sides of the Commonwealth. 1624 BP HALL *Serm.* v. 190 The shaft sticks still in thee; None but the Sovereign Dittany of thy Saviour's Righteousness can drive it out. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr *Camus' Mor Relat.* 297 But this newes was a forcible dittany to drive this arrow out of the wound. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. Westm Abb.* XV. 379 The arrow which drinks up his spirit, there is no sovereign dittany which will cause it to drop from his side.

†**2** Applied to another labiate, *Marrubium Pseudodictamnus*, also called Bastard Dittany. *Obs*

1552 HULOET, Dittayne, called false dittayne, herb, *condrus*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II lxxxviii. 267 The second kinde which is called Pseudodictamnum, that is to say Bastarde Dictam, is much like vnto the first sauing that it is not hoate 1611 COTGR., *Dictame bastard*, Bastard Dittanie; somewhat resembles the right one 1672 SALMON *Syn Med.* III. XXII, *Pseudo dictamnus* Bastard Dittany.

3. The English name for the genus *Dictamnus* (N.O. *Rutaceæ*); esp. *D. Fraxinella* (Bastard Dittany), and *D. albus* (White Dittany).

[1552 TURNER *Herbal* I O iv, Dictamnus groweth no where ellis that I knowe of, sauynge only in Candye Many haue abused fraxinella for thys herbe.] 1605 TIMME *Quersit* III 177 Take..of white diptani, of goates beard, of each one handfull. 1611 COTGR., *Dictame blanc*, tragium, fraxinella; called also bastard, or false Dittanie; and oft mistaken for the right Dittanie 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XIX. 266 White Dittany or Fraxinella 1866 *Treas Bot*, Dittany, Bastard, *Dictamnus Fraxinella*.

†**4.** Erroneously applied to Pepperwort, *Lepidium latifolium* (N.O. *Cruciferæ*). see DITTANDER 1.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 34 Some cal Lepidium also Dittany 1573 TUSSER *Husb* xlv (1878) 97 Detanie, or garden ginger. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v lxvi 631 *heading*, Of Dittander Dittany, but rather Pepperwurt.

5. Applied to various plants resembling the above in appearance or properties; *esp.* in U.S. to *Cunila Mariana* (N O. *Labiatæ*).

1676 T. GLOVER *Virginia* in *Phil Trans* XI. 629 Here is also an herb which some call Dittany, others Pepperwort; it is not Dittany of Candia, nor English Dittander 1693 J. CLAYTON *Acc Virginia* in *Misc Cur.* (1708) III. 352 They fetched some of the Herb which they call Dittany, as having a great Traditionary Vertue for the Cure of Poisons 1712 tr *Pomet's Hist Drugs* I. 26 Snake Root is called by some Dittany. 1854–67 C A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Cunila Mariana*, dittany, mountain dittany; stone mint; a plant possessing stimulant, carminative, and aromatic properties

Dittay (di·te, di·ti). *Sc. Law.* Also 5 dyttay; cf also DITTY 5. [a. OF. *dité*, *ditté*, and thus the same word as DITTY, but prob of later introduction in Sc, and in consequence preserving later the Fr. pronunciation, represented by final *-ay*]

The matter of charge or ground of indictment against a person for a criminal offence; also, the formulated indictment. *To take up dittay*, to obtain 'information and presentments of crime in order to trial' (Bell *Dict. Law Scot.*).

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 274 A gret dyttay for Scottis thai ordand than. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 192 Befor the air ane dittay for to tak In eurnik schyre. 1571 *Satir Poems Reform* XXVIII 182 The Justice Clerk my dittay red perqueir *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flytyng w Polwart* 77 Thy dittay was death thou dare not deny it 1609 SKENE *Reg Maj* 6 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 431 As many sentences as I uttered, as many points of dittay shall there be, when the Lord shall plead with the world 1743 *Chamberlayne's St. Gt. Brit* II III v 412 The method of taking up offenders by dittay abolished. 1753 W. STEWART in *Scots Mag* Mar 135/2 This letter is brought as a point of dittay against the pannel 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Midl* XII, Here's the dittay against puir Effie Whereas [etc.]

fig 1831 *Westminster Rev.* XIV. 50 All that he says under this head of dittay, consisting of a string of *maiseries* unworthy of a schoolboy

Ditten, obs var of DITTANY

Dittied: see DITTY *v*

Ditto (di·to) [a It *ditto* (Florio), *detto* said, spoken, aforesaid (=L *dictus*, *-um*). Used in It with a sb like 'said' in Eng. (*il*) *detto libro* 'the) said book'; also, absolutely, to avoid repetition of the name of a month, thus (*Vocab. Della Crusca*) 'Sotto li 22 di dicembre mi fu significato.. che per li 26 detto. io dovessi' etc (on the 22nd December it was signified to me.. that by the 26th aforesaid (*ditto*) .. I should have, etc.). This was the original sense in which the word was adopted in English, where it has been transferred to other uses, quite unknown to Italian.]

†**1** In or of the month already named; said month. *Obs.*

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* X. ix. § 4 The eight and twentieth ditto, I went to the Generals Tent 1677 HENCHMAN in W Hubbard *Narrative* (1865) I 237 They, 27 ditto, brought in two Squaws, a Boy and a Girl. [By *ditto* is meant June, the date June 30 having just been mentioned.]

2 By extension: The aforesaid, the same; used, in accounts and lists (where also abbreviated *d°*, *do*, or expressed by two dots or commas, or a dash) to avoid repetition of a word or phrase appearing above; hence in commercial, office, and colloquial language.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Ditto* (Italian, said) [1706 *adds* the aforesaid or the same] a word used much in Merchants Accompts, and relation of Foreign news, and signifieth the same place [ed 1696 the same Commodity or Place] with that immediately beforementioned. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* IV II, To Esquire South's accompt for *post Terminums* To ditto for *Non est factums*. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed 2) 261 To the Clerk for every Petition or Answer 0 12 0 To *ditto* for Letters of Intimation or Liberation .0 18 0 1759 VERRAL *Cookery* 105 (Stanf) Parsley roots, and leaves of ditto. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in water* 67 C Thorough Foundation of Masonry D Low-water mark (three Feet above ditto Foundation) 1814 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I 116 Buonaparte's crown, ditto of Charlemagne 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lii, Came in yesterday morning rather the worse for liquor, and was *ditto* last night 1878 *Lloyd's Weekly* 19 May 5/2 (Stanf) Mrs Brown (who is also possessed of ditto ditto ditto)

b. *To say ditto to*; to acquiesce in or express agreement with what has been said by (another); to endorse the statements or conclusions of

1775 in Prior *Life of Burke* (1825) I 284 His brother candidate Mr. Cruger, a merchant at the conclusion of one of Mr. Burke's eloquent harangues, finding nothing to add exclaimed in the language of the counting-house, 'I say ditto to Mr Burke'. 18.. W. E. NORRIS (Dixon), His wife's convictions resembled those of the wise and unassuming politician who was content to say ditto to Mr. Burke 1894 MRS H. WARD *Marcella* II. 8 Two people who are going to be married ought to say ditto to each other in everything

3. Hence as *sb.* a. A duplicate or copy, an exact resemblance; a similar thing.

1776 J Q ADAMS in *Fam Lett.* (1876) 209 Canteens, camp kettles, blankets, tents, shoes, hose, arms, flints, and other ditioes. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Fl Macarthy* (1819) III i 67 (Stanf) Judge Aubrey, just the ditto of herself. 1880 MRS PARR *Adam & Eve* XII 173 Aunt and uncle and my mother . think his ditto was never made. 1885 L OLIPHANT *Haifa* (1887) 236 The upper fragment the ditto of which is to be found at Irbid.

b. Cloth of the same material; chiefly plural, in *suit of dittos*: a suit of clothes of the same material and colour throughout.

1755 *Connoisseur* (1774) III No. 77 P 3 A snuff-coloured suit of ditto with bolus buttons. 1787 *Microcosm* (1793) II No. 29 P 16 To rescue a suit of Dittos from levilings. 1817 BELOE *Sexagenarian* (1818) 52 His suit of clothes was made of what the young men of that day called Ditto. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* II lvi 191 A sober suit of brown or snuff-coloured dittos such as beseemed his profession. 1883 PAYN *Thicker than Water* IV, He was never seen in dittos even in September

c. A succession of the same thing; a repetition

1887 CLELAND *True to a Type* I 112 Picnics . form an ever-recurring ditto

4 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ditto-suit*; *ditto-saying* adj.

1892 *Pall Mall G* 5 May 7/1 Knots that cannot be untied by loud banality or ditto saying Gladstonianism. 1893 *Daily News* 5 Apr 7/1 No change is recorded in ditto suits.

¶ For DITTY sb. 3.

a 1679 T GOODWIN *Object. Justif. Faith* I. IX. Wks 1697 IV. 49 The declared *Ditto* of his Song

Hence **Di·tto** *v.*, to produce a 'ditto' or duplicate of; to match. **Di·ttoism, Di·ttoship,** exact repetition or reproduction; sameness.

1837–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm* (1862) 162 Where will you ditto our fall? It whips English weather by a long chalk. 1869 BUSHNELL *Wom Suffrage* VII 16 When a woman has set herself up for a practical dittoship with men 1884 A A PUTNAM 10 *Years Police Judge* VII. 42 The wear and tedium of court-house dittoism 1890 *Army and Navy Gaz* 4 Jan, 'Dittoing' the ships of other powers *Ibid*, What is the *Duplay de Lôme* to be 'dittoed' with?

Di·ttogram. [f Gr. διττό-s twofold, double + γράμμα. see -GRAM.] A letter or series of letters unintentionally repeated by a scribe in copying, =DITTOGRAPH.

1882 *Athenæum* 16 July 77/2 The *mora* of 'moram' may be a dittogram from *in oratione*

Dittography (ditǫ·grăfi) [f as prec + -GRAPHY, cf. Gr. διττογραφούμενον a double reading.] In *Palæography* and *Textual Criticism*: Double writing; the unintentional repetition of a letter or word, or series of letters or words, by a copyist. So **Di·ttograph,** a letter or series of letters thus repeated; **Dittogra·phic** *a.*, of the nature of a dittograph.

1874 T H KEY *Language* 407 *note*, The letters in italics stand, probably, for *probeidum*, i e. a dittograph for *probe* and *prudem*. 1876 H SWEET *A. S Rdr* Notes (1879) 202 The *ge* may be merely a scribal error—a repetition (ditto graphy) of the preceding *ge* 1882 *Athenæum* 7 Oct 456/3 They committed errors through confusing sounds through dittography and repetition of letters. 1885 *Ibid* 11 July 46/2 If the כ of במרוכי is considered as dittographic of the כ of the word ויעמל which precedes 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Jan. 108/1 Mistakes that arose from the haplography, dittography, homœoteleuton, and all the other malfeasances of the much abused Scribes 1893 J COOK WILSON in *Classical Rev* Feb. 34/1 Οὐδείς before φησι may be a dittograph of οὐδ' εἰ after φησι.

Dittology (ditǫ·lŏdʒi). [ad Gr διττο-, διπλο-λογία repetition of words, f. διττολόγος, f. διττός, διπλόος double: see -(O)LOGY] A twofold or double reading or interpretation.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Dittology* (Gr.) Double reading, such as divers Texts of Scripture will admit of. 1730 T BOSTON *Mem.* XII 474 Thinking on the sacred name *Jehovah* I had fallen into a notion of its being a dittology standing for *Jehovah Elohim* 1859 F HALL *Vásavadattá* Pref. 11 There is scarcely a doubt of the assumption that Subandhu designs a dittology

†**Di·tton.** *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* dytone, 7 diton. [a. F. *dicton* (in 16th c. pronounced *diton*, acc to Palsgrave p. 23, and Beza), a word or phrase become proverbial:—L. *dictum* a saying. see DICTUM] A phrase, an expression; *esp.* one of the nature of a motto or proverb.

1572 *Satir Poems Reform* XXX ad fin, Finis with the Dytone Quod Sempill 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk Buriall* (1833) 17 Inscryving their tombes with a trigram of D M S. a diton that meaned, *Dits manibus Sacrum* 1632 A CRAIGE *Pilgr & Herm* 7 On the greene growing Barke of each blooming Tree, This Diton indorsed shall well written bee. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II XXVII (1694) 163, Pantagruel for an eternal Memorial wrote this victorial Ditton.

Ditty (di·ti), *sb.* Forms. 4 dittee, 4–5 dite, ditee, dyte, dytee, (5 dete, dety, dytte), 6–7 ditie, dittie, (6 detie, diti, ditte, dytie, dytty), 6– ditty. β. 5 dictee, dyctee, 6 dictie, dyctye. [ME. *dite*, *ditee*, a. OF. *dité*, *dittié*, orig *dité*, in 17th c. *dictié*, composition, treatise:—L *dictāt-um* thing dictated, lesson, exercise, neut. pa. pple. of *dictāre* to DICTATE]

†**1.** A composition; a treatise =DITE *sb.* 1.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III 361 Ditee of Troye, be whiche he [Aristotle] bytook Alisaundre [*Higd* Iliadis dictamen quod dedit Alexandro] *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 5289 Of this unyte spak Tullius in a ditee [Cicero *De Amicitia*].

2 A composition intended to be set to music and sung; a song, lay, now, a short simple song; often used of the songs of birds, or applied depreciatively.

a 1300 *Sat People Kildare* IX in *E. E P.* (1862) 154 Swiþe wel ȝe vnder-stode þat maked þis ditee so gode 1382 WYCLIF *Exod* XV 1 Thanne Moyses soong. this ditee to the Lord — *Prov* XXV 20 That singeth dites with perueited herte *c* 1485 *Digby Myst* IV 795 Sum dolorose ditee 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I XXX. (Arb) 72 All the commended fourmes of the auncient Poesie, which we do imitate and vse vnder these common names' enterlude, song, ballade, carroll and ditty 1599 SHAKS *Pass. Pilgr* 199 The lark doth welcome daylight with her ditty 1625 *Gonsalvo's Ingnis* 194 Filthie and slanderous dities sung by boyes in his dispraise 1667 MILTON *P L* XI 584 To the Harp they sung Soft amorous Ditties 1712 HENLEY *Spect.* No 396 P 2 Penning a Catch or a Ditty, instead of inditing Odes, and Sonnets *a* 1800 COWPER *Poplar Field* III, The blackbird has fled And the scene Resounds with his sweet-flowing ditty no more 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L* II XVIII, Distinct the martial ditty flowed 1885 R BUCHANAN *Annan Water* XXV, After each ditty she went round with a plate collecting coppers

†b. Any composition in verse; a poem, ballad.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV 309 A Greek vsede to make noble ditees in preysinge of Cesar. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min Poems* (1840) 25 (Mätz) The aureat dytees Of Omerus in Grece. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) A iij, My dittes indited may counsell many one. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* III. xix. (Arb) 225 Our poet in his short dittyes will conclude his Epigram with a verse or two, spoken in such sort, as [etc.]. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat* 124 Not the worst of the heathen Emperors, made that monefull dittye on his deathbed,

†3 The words of a song, as distinguished from the music or tune; also, the leading theme or phrase; hence, Subject, matter, theme, 'burden'.
1552 Huloet, Dittye synger, or he that beareth yᵉ fote of the song, *præsentor* 1561 Bp. Parkhurst *Injunctions*, That the songe in the Churche be so deuised and vsed that the ditte may plainly be vnderstand 1580 Sidney *Ps* xiii v, Still, therefore, of thy graces shall be my Songs ditty 1600 Shaks *A Y L* v iii 36 There vvas no great matter in the dittie, yet yᵉ note was very vntunable 1641 J Jackson *True Evang T* iii 175 The Dity of that hymne, or Caroll, [was] Peace on earth 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 485 Hymnes and Spirituall Songs, where Humane Invention cometh in for Ditty and Notes 1672 Sir T Browne *Lett to Friend* § 25 To be dissolved and be with Christ was his dying ditty

†4. That which is said; speech *Obs rare*
1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* 275/2 Whan he spack for his frende he attempred soo the maner of his dytee that he was not ouer hastyng hym self

†5 = Dittay. (Anglicized spelling of the Sc. law term) *Obs*
1634 Rutherford *Lett* (1862) I. 134 If you can learn a ditty against C, try, and cause try, that ye may see the Lord's righteous judgement upon the devil's instruments 1649 Bp Guthrie *Mem.* (1702) 47 The Scottish Bishops did accuse the Earl of Traquair and gave in great Dittes against him 1657 Hutcheson *Expos John* iii. 17 Albeit Christ may be eventually for the falling of many, and his coming will afford sad matter of ditty against them

†**Di·tty,** *v Obs* [f prec sb cf OF. *ditier* to write, compose, Dite] a. *intr.* To sing a ditty; *trans* to sing as a ditty; also, to celebrate in song b To fit or adapt words to (music) · cf prec. 2. Hence Di·ttied *ppl. a.*, **Di·ttying** *vbl sb.*
1597 Morley *Introd Mus* 172 You must have an especiall care of causing your parts [of a ditty] giue place one to another nor can you cause them rest till they haue expressed that part of the dittying which they haue begun. *Ibid* 178 One of the greatest absurdities which I haue seene committed in the dittying of musicke 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev* II ii, Such Songs I often ditted till my boy did sleepe 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Providence* iii, Beasts fain would sing, birds dittie to their notes 1633 P Fletcher *Purple Isl* I viii, Which bears the under-song unto your chearfull dittying 1633 — *Poet. Misc* 65 My Fusca's eyes, my Fusca's beauty dittying 1634 Milton *Comus* 86 With his soft Pipe, and smooth dittied song 1768 S Bentley *Rvver Dove* 8 Heard is the love ditty'd Strain 1797 T Park *Sonnets* 97 Many a little dittied tale.

Di·tty-bag. [Origin obscure: according to Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk* it 'derives its name from the *ditties* or Manchester stuff of which it was once made'; but no evidence of this is given, nor is anything known of the stuff alleged] A bag used by sailors to contain their smaller necessaries.
c 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 81, I ditty bag, to contain two dozen of clothes stops, needles, thread, scissors, tape, thimbles, and buttons 1885 Runciman *Skippers & Sh* 159 He had a lumpy canvas bag—a dittey-bag they call it—on his shoulders
So **Di·tty-box,** a box serving the same purpose, used by fishermen.
1883 *Pall Mall G* 2 June Suppl, A 'ditty-box' is an American fisherman's receptacle for all sorts of odds and ends together with implements of every-day use 1883 *Fisheries Exhib Catal* 198 Fishermen's tools, 'ditty-boxes,' ..coopering tools, [etc]

‖ **Diuca** (dĭ,ī·ka, dəi,ī·kă). *Ornith* [Native name in Chili] A Chilian finch, *Diuca grisea.*
1893 W H Hudson *Idle Days Patagonia* i. 15 The diucas were sure prophets

Diureide (dəi,i·ū·rz,əid). *Chem.* [f Di- 2 + Ureide] A compound of two urea-residues with an acid radical.
1877 Watts *Fownes' Chem* II 400 The 4- and 5-carbon diureides (including uric acid itself) are formed by the union of one molecule of a bibasic acid and 2 molecules of urea, with elimination of 4 molecules of water, and accordingly contain one diatomic acid residue and two urea-residues, $CO_2(NH)_2$

‖ **Diuresis** (dəi,i·ī sis). *Med* [mod L *diūrēsis*, a. Gr. *διούρησις*, f. διά through + οὔρησις urination, Uresis Cf. F. *diurèse*] Excretion or evacuation of urine, especially when excessive
1681 tr *Willis' Rem. Med Wks* Vocab., *Diuresis*, evacuation by urin. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm Extemp* 81 It [the decoction] turns off Feculencies by Diuresis, 1879 Khory *Princ Med* 31 Diuresis may be due to an abnormal condition of the passages, to nervous influence

Diuretic (dəi,i·ure·tik), *a.* and *sb Med.* Also 5 duretick, -ik, duritik, 6 diuretike, dyurytyke, (7 diuretique), 7–8 diuretick(e. [ad. L. *diūrētic-us*, a. Gr. *διουρητικός* promoting urine, f. *διουρεῖν* to urinate: see prec. Cf. F. *diurétique* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)]
A *adj* Having the quality of exciting (excessive) excretion or discharge of urine.
c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 276 A decoccioun of herbis þat ben mollificatif & duretik 1541 R Copland *Galyen's Terap.* 2 H ij b, It must be myxed with some dyurytyke medycamentes 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* II v 84 Inwardly received it may be very diuretick, and expulse the stone in the kidnyes. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet*, All salts whatsoever are diuretick 1885 *Manch Exam* 4 May 5/2 The salts of potash which it contains are diuretic.
†b. Of persons: Urinating excessively. *Obs.*
1768 *Life Sir B. Sapskull* II. 97. 1812 *Morn. Chron.* 11 Apr

B *sb.* A substance having the property of promoting excretion or evacuation of urine.
c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 279 Þou schalt make him a clisterie of duritikis 1658 Rowland *Moufet's Theat Ins* 912 Galen placeth it amongst Diureticks 1704 Swift *T' Tub* Wks 1760 I 109 Laughter the most innocent of all diureticks 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 256 Stimulatory Diureticks 1875 H. C Wood *Therap* (1879) 477

†**Diure·tical,** *a* (*sb*) *Obs. Med.* [f. as prec + -al] = prec. A *adj*
1601 Holland *Pliny* II 444 The egs or spawn that the Cuttill fish doth cast be diureticall, and prouoke vrine 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II v 92 That Bezoar is Antidotall, Lapis Judaicus diureticall we will not deny 1685 *Phil Trans* XV 983 Scaliger's Story of the sound of the bagpipe being too diuretical upon a Knight of Gascony
B *sb.*
1658 A Fox tr. *Wurtz' Surg* III vii. 236 To this purpose are used...all manner of diureticals.
Hence †**Diure·tically** *adv*, in a diuretic way, by diuresis; †**Diure·ticalness,** diuretic property.
1644 Hammond *Loyal Convert* 13 Physicians evacuate the Body sometimes by Phlebotomie sometimes diuretically 1662 H Stubbe *Ind Nectar* III. 65 Its de obstructing faculty, and its diureticalness 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* lxv, Peregrine's nerves were diuretically affected

Diuretin (dəi,i·urĕ·tin). *Chem* [f as prec + -in.] A crystalline compound derived from coal-tar, used as a diuretic.
1890 *Lancet* 11 Oct 783/2 Diuretin has produced well-marked diuresis in many cases of dropsy.

†**Diu·rn(e,** *a. Obs.* Also 4–5 dyurne, diourne. [ad L *diurn-us* of or belonging to a day, daily, f *diēs* a day Cf F *diurne.*] = Diurnal *a.*
c 1386 Chaucer *Merch T* 551 Parfourmed hath the sonne his Ark diurne 1500–20 ? Dunbar *Poems* (1893) 329 Phebus, the radius lamp divrn 1603 Sir C Heydon *Jud. Astrol* xxi 432 The Moone by her diurne rapt motion from East to West commeth to the nine a clocke point in the morning

Diurnal (dəi,ɔ·rnăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *diurnāl-is* daily, f *diēs* day. Cf. F. *diurnal* (admitted by the Academy 1694), It *giornale* (Florio 1598: now only sb) and see Journal]
1. Performed in or occupying one day; daily. Chiefly of the motion of the heavenly bodies
c 1430 Lydg *Compl Bl Knt.* (R) Because that it drew to the night And that the sonne his arke diurnall Ypassed was 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr Glasse* 54 Phebus was entred his chariot, minding to finishe his diurnall Arcke 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* Ded (1721) 179 The Diurnal Motion of the Sun. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IV 804 The joyous sun His twelfth diurnal race begins to run 1890 C A Young *Elem Astron.* § 363 No spots are visible from which to determine the planet's [Uranus's] diurnal rotation
2. Of or belonging to each day; performed, happening, or recurring every day; daily. Of periodicals · Published or issued every day. *arch*
1594 Blundevil *Exerc* I. xxviii (ed 7) 77 The diurnall excesse of the Moones Motion from the Sun 1638 Wotton *Let to Milton* 10 Apr. in *Reliq Wotton*, Genoa, whence the passage into Tuscany is as diurnal as a Gravesend Barge 1711 Addison *Spect* No 101 ᴘ 7 The Spectator published those little Diurnal Essays which are still extant. 1825 W H Ireland *Scribbleomania* 234 The subject having been so recently before the public in all the diurnal prints. 1828 Scott *Hrt Midl* ix, The Laird's diurnal visits 1848 Lowell *Fable for Critics* Poet Wks 1890 III. 33 They're all from one source, monthly, weekly, diurnal.
3. Of or belonging to the day as distinguished from the night; day-: opp to *nocturnal.* In *Zool., spec.* of animals active only during the day.
1623 Cockeram, *Diurnall*, of or belonging to the day. 1649 Jer Taylor *Gt Exemp* II. vii [viii] § 4 The houses of prayer which the Jewes had for their diurnall and nocturnal offices *c* 1750 (*title*) Complete Modern London Spy, or a Real, New and Universal Disclosure of the Secret, Nocturnal and Diurnal Transactions in London and Westminster. 1874 Wood *Nat. Hist* 287 This bird is very late in returning to rest, later indeed than any of the diurnal birds 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot* 784 The expanded position [of leaves or petals] is called that of growth or the diurnal position, the opposite one that of sleep or the nocturnal position
†4. Of or pertaining to the (particular) day (of the week). *Obs. rare.*
1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 375 The obligation of the day which was then the sabbath, died and was buried with him, but in a manner by a diurnal transmutation revived again at his resurrection.
5 Lasting for a day only; ephemeral. *rare.*
1866 *Treas. Bot*, *Diurnal*, enduring but for a day, as the flower of Tigridia
B. *sb*
1. *Eccl.* A service-book containing the day-hours, except matins (this being a night office); †hence, a book for devotional exercises; a book of devotion (*obs*)
[1512 (*title*) Diurnale ad usum Sarum. 1549 *Act* 3 & 4 *Edw VI*, c 10 § 1 All Books called Cowchers, Journales, Ordinales shall be abolished] ? *a* 1550 (*title*) A Dyurnall for Deuoute Soules, to ordre themselfe therafter 1686 (*title*) The Christian Diurnal of Father Nicholas S J Revised and much augmented and translated into English by S[ir] T H[awkins]. 1846 W. Maskell *Mon Rit. Eccl Ang.* I. p cxxx. (On Service books).
2 A book for daily use, a day-book, diary; *esp.* a record of daily occurrences, a journal. *arch.*
1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III 301 The diurnall of our course, saying thither and returning 1660 F. Brooke tr *Le Blanc's Trav.* 320, I ever carried with me a little memorial or diurnall, where I set down all the curiosities I met with 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* Let x, Let me proceed in my diurnal.
3 A newspaper published daily; also *loosely*, any newspaper published at short periodical intervals; a journal *Obs* exc *Hist*
1640 *St. Trials, Abp Laud* (R.), I found myself aggrieved at the Diurnal, and another pamphlet of the week, wherein they print whatsoever is charged against me, as if it were fully proved 1646 Mrq Worc. in Dircks *Life* ix. (1865) 147, I perused all the diurnals for more than a quarter of a year 1710 Steele *Tatler* No 204 ᴘ 4 We Writers of Diurnals are nearer in our Styles to that of common Talk than any other Writers [The *Tatler* was published three times a week] 1823 Scott *Peveril* xxvii, It was in every coffee-house, and in half the diurnals
attrib 1644 *Mercurius Brit* 4–11 Jan., A Diurnall maker, a paper-intelligencer 1654 Cleveland (*title*) A Character of a Diurnal-Maker
4 A diurnal bird, butterfly, or moth.
In recent Dicts
Hence **Diu·rnalness,** diurnal quality.
1727 Bailey vol II, *Diurnalness*, the happening daily

Diu·rnalist. *Obs* or *arch* [f. prec sb. + -ist] A writer of a diurnal; a journalist
1649 Bp Hall *Cases Conse* IV ix (1650) 368 By the relation of our Diurnalists 1674 Hickman *Quinquart Hist* (ed 2) 116 The Diurnalists and Intelligencers 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev* II. vi. v (1872) 238 The Day-historians, Diurnalists or Journalists as they call themselves.

†**Diu·rnaller.** *Obs* [f. as prec. + -er¹.] = prec.
1661 R Baillie *Lett & Jrnls* (1841) III 468 Tom Sincerfe the diurnaller, a profane atheisticall papist

Diu·rnally, *adv* [f Diurnal *a.* + -ly²] In a diurnal way; every day; day by day; daily.
1599 A. M. tr *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 22/1 Administer heerof to the Patient, a spoonefull, which diurnallye he may vse. 1664 H Morf *Myst Inrq, Apol* 483 The Earth is moved annually and diurnally about the Sun 1709 Steele *Tatler* No 56 ᴘ 2 As we make these Enquiries, we shall diurnally communicate them to the Publick. 1758 J S tr *Le Dran's Observ Surg* (1771) 323 Fits of an irregular Fever, which returned diurnally 1869 R A. Proctor in *Eng Mech* 31 Dec. 372/2 The idea that the stars revolve diurnally round the polar axis

†**Diu·rnary.** *Obs.* [ad L *diurnāri-us* diary-keeper, journalist, f. *diurnus* daily, Diurn]
1727–51 Chambers *Cycl*, *Diurnary*, an officer in the Greek empire, who wrote down, in a book for that purpose whatever the prince did, ordered, regulated, &c., every day.

Diurna·tion. [f L. *diurn-us* daily, Diurn + -ation, after *hibernation*] The habit of some animals, of sleeping or remaining quiescent during the day, as contrasted with their activity at night
1836–9 Marshall Hall *Hibernation* in Todd *Cycl Anat* II 767 The bat, which is a crepuscular or nocturnal feeder, regularly passes from its state of activity to one which may be designated diurnation 1883 in *Syd Soc. Lex*

†**Diutu·rn,** *a Obs.* [ad. L *drūturn-us* of long duration, lasting, f *diū, diūt-* long, for a long time Cf. also obs F *diuturne*, It, Sp *diuturno*] = next
1541 R Copland *Galyen's Terap* 2 Eiv b, These vlceres here all are called Cacoethe, inueterate, and diuturnes 1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* II (1645) 136 Diseases and poysons by diuturne use, doe temper to themselves those bodies, which are habituated to them

Diuturnal (dəi,ĭutɔ·rnăl), *a.* Now *rare* [ad. L. type **drūturnāl-is* (cf. *drūturnāliter* in Du Cange), f. *drūturn-us*: see prec and -al.] Of long duration, lasting.
1599 A M tr *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 109/1 Diuturnalle coughinge is almost accountede incurable 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett State* Dec an. 1657 Those things, by which the Peace between us may be preserv'd entire and diuturnal 1830 *Fraser's Mag* I. 344 Lift up, O Hell! thy diuturnal gate, But not eternal

Diuturnity. Now *rare.* [ad. L. *drūturnitāt-em* long duration, f. *drūturn-us* Diuturn] Long duration or continuance; lastingness.
1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I 283 Dredenge to lose multiplicacion off childer by diuturnite of batelle. 1581 J. Walker in *Confer* IV (1584) D d b, It is greater in diuturnitie, because it neuer dieth, nor hath any ende. 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* IX. 339 Being tried by the diuturnity and violence of the pain. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 123 A Fourth Proof arises from Length and Diuturnity of Time. 1829 Lamb *Let. to W. Wilson* 15 Nov (1837) II 247 I promise myself, if not immortality, yet diuturnity of being i ead

‖ **Div** (dīv). Also dive, deev, dev, dew [Pers. دیو *dīv, dīw*, formerly *dēv* —Zend *daēva*, = Skr. *dēva* god: see Deva] An evil spirit or demon of Persian mythology, a devil, an evil genius.
The Indo-Iranian language had two words expressive of divinity· *asura* and *dēva* In the separate development of the languages, *dēva* became in Sanskrit the general name for gods, while the *Asuras* became the enemies of the gods. In the Zend-Avesta, on the other hand, *Ahura*, i e *Asura* (originally 'Lord' in Indo-Iranian) came to mean the supreme God *Ahura Mazda*, while *daēva* (Persian *dēv* or *dīv*) became the general name of an evil spirit, a fiend, demon, or devil, for which there had originally been no generic name.
1777 J Richardson *Dissert East Nations* 142 The Dives are pictured as hideous in form and malignant in mind. 1843 J. Wilson *Pārsi Relig* 150 Ahriman, this chief of death, this chief of the Dews. 1855 Smedley *Occult Sciences* 50 The div of ancient Persia . is supposed to be the same as the European devil of the middle ages 1878 Haug *Relig of Parsis* (ed 2) 268 1883 E O'Donovan *Story of Merv* xviii, Ghouls and divs, and various other

kinds of evil spirits. 1893 MAX MULLER *Theosophy* VI 181. 1895 J DARMSTETTER *Zend-Avesta* (ed 2) Introd 51 Daêva is generally understood as a 'demon', and that is the meaning it has in the derived *dêv* and in most of the Zend texts generally but it must also have applied to false gods

Div, Sc. and north. dial f Do *v*, in pres indic

‖ **Diva** (dī·va) [It *diva* goddess, lady-love, 'fine lady' —L *dīva* goddess, female divinity, fem. of *dīvus* divine, god, deity.] A distinguished female singer, a prima donna.

1883 BLACK in *Harper's Mag* Feb 465/2 The latest *diva* of the drama 1894 *Tablet* 7 Apr 531 Operatic singers of the other sex are to be engaged, but no diva

Divagate (dəi·vägēt), *v.* [f L. *dīvagāt-*, ppl stem of *dīvagārī* to wander about, f. DI-[1], DIS- 1 + *vagārī* to wander] *intr* To wander about; to stray from one place or subject to another

1599 A M tr *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 203/1 [A prescription] agaynste divagatinge payne 1852 *Fraser's Mag* XLV. 171 Sir James had divagated into the question of Eternal Punishment. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* VI 200 So does a child's balloon divagate upon the currents of the air.

Divagation (dəivägē·ʃən) [n of action f L. *dīvagārī* · see prec and -TION cf F. *divagation* (16–17th c. in Hatz -Darm).] The action of divagating; a wandering or straying away or about deviation, digression

1560 *Bk Discipl Ch. Scot* IX. (1621) 59 This skipping and divagation from place to place of Scripture 1664 H MORE *Myst Iniq* II I XI 272 That the phancy may make no divagation 1855 *Ess Intuit Mor* 149 The illogical divagations of their adherents. 1881 *Sat Rev* 1 Jan 13 Her divagations from the proper purpose of her life will be forgotten. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq* II 78 With that vile lad to head them off on idle divagations.

† **Diva·ge**, *v Obs rare*—[0]. = DIVAGATE

1623 COCKERAM, *Divage*, to wander from place to place.

Diva·guely, *adv. nonce-wd* [f. *vaguely*, under the influence of *divagate*] In a wandering or aimless manner

1857 READE *Course True Love* III 67 They drifted divaguely over the great pacific ocean of feminine logic.

† **Di·val**, *a. Obs. rare*—[0] [ad L. *dīvāl-is* divine, f. *dīvus* deity.]

1656 BLOUNT *Gl*, *Dival*, divine, belonging to the Gods

Divalent (dəi·vălĕnt, di·v-), *a. Chem* [f DI-[2] twice + L *valēnt-em*, pr pple of *valēre* to be worth.] Combining with two atoms of hydrogen or other univalent element or radical; having two combining equivalents; also *bivalent*.

A *diatomic* element, e g. OXYGEN, is divalent; so is the highly complex molecule $C_6H_{10}=(CH_2)_2C(CH_2)_2$, which has two combining powers unsaturated

1869 ROSCOE *Elem Chem.* 183 Calcium, Strontium, Barium The metals of this class are divalent 1870 F HURTER in *Eng Mech* 11 Feb 524/2 Oxygen is called divalent, or bivalent, because it can hold two atoms of a monogenous element 1881 *Academy* 15 Jan 47/1 In like manner the term 'divalent' may be given to such atoms as are equal in combining power to two atoms of hydrogen

Divan (divæ·n). Also 6 douan, 7 dyvan, divano, 7–8 duan(a, 7–9 diwan, 9 dewan, deewan [A word originally Persian, دیوان *dēvān*, now *dīwān*, in Arabic pronounced *dīwān*, *diwān*; in Turkish *dīvān*, whence in many European langs, It *divano*, Sp, Pg, F. *divan*. Originally, in early use, a brochure, or fascicle of written leaves or sheets, hence a collection of poems, also a muster-roll or register (of soldiers, persons, accounts, taxes, etc), a military pay-book, an account-book; an office of accounts, a custom-house; a tribunal of revenue or of justice; a court; a council of state, senate; a council-chamber, a (cushioned) bench The East Indian form and use of the word is given under DEWAN. Another European form, older than *divan*, and app. directly from Arabic, is It *dovana*, *doana*, now *dogana*, F *douane* (in 15th c *douwaine*), custom-house: see DOUANE]

1 An Oriental council of state; *spec* in Turkey, the privy council of the Porte, presided over by the Sultan, or in his absence by the grand vizier

1586 T B. *La Primaud Fr Acad* I 679 In Turkie the councell is kept fower daies in a week by the bassaes wheresoever the prince sojourneth In this councell called diuan audience is open to euery one 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy* II I 305 Requesting the ambassador within an houre after to goe to the Douan of the Vizir 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1638) 252 Mahomet being dead, the three great Bassa's called a Divano or counsel for the wars, as if the King had bin alive. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* IX. XII. § 6 He comes no more at the Duana, except hee bee called 1687 *Lond Gaz* No. 2230/1 Proposals have been made for these two Months last past in the Divan. 1753 HANWAY *Trav* (1762) II. IX II 216 The divan declared for the continuation of the peace 1813 BYRON *Br Abydos* II XVIII, In full Divan the despot scoff'd 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 366/2 Upon its conquest by the Turks, Tunis was governed by a Turkish basha and a divan, or council of military men 1850 W IRVING *Mahomet* II lvii 487 The Moslem Caliph at Damascus had now his divan, in imitation of the Persian monarch

b. *transf* A council in general.

1619 PURCHAS *Microcosm* LXXVIII 770 This (what Diuano would haue dohe it?) is too weightie. 1667 MILTON *P L.* X. 457 The great consulting Peers, Rais'd from their dark Divan. 1725 POPE *Odyss* IV. 903 The consult of the dire Divan 1763 H. WALPOLE *Lett* (1857) IV. 130 (Stanf) Of the British Senate, of that august divan whose wisdom influences, [etc] 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XII, To meet the family in full divan *a* 1849 J C MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 324 The changeless decree of Heaven's Deewán.

2 The hall where the Turkish divan is held, a court of justice; a council-chamber

1597 R WRAG in Hakluyt *Voy* (1598) II I 305 Certaine Chauses conducted him to the Douan, which is the seat of Justice. 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 157 The rigour of the Caddies or Causae in the Divanoes, or Judgement Hals 1662 J DAVIES tr *Mandelslo's Trav* 46 Under this Gate is the Diwan, or the place of publick Judicature 1717 LADY M W MONTAGU *Poems, Chusk of Brit Palace, Pera*, 'Till at the dread Divan the slow procession ends. *c* 1850 *Arab Nts* (Rtldg) 548 The officers of state went into the divan, or hall of audience, where the sultan always assisted in person

3 A long seat consisting of a continued step, bench, or raised part of the floor, against the wall of a room, which may be furnished with cushions, so as to form a kind of sofa or couch.

1702 W J. *Bruyn's Voy Levant* IX 32 Their greatest Magnificence consists in their Divans or Sofas 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ Jerus* (1732) 29 These Duans are a sort of low stages, elevated about sixteen or eighteen inches or more above the floor, whereon the Turks eat, sleep, smoke, receive visits, say their prayers, etc. 1764 HARMER *Observ* XIX VI 265 The Hebrew word *mittah*, which is here translated 'bed' may be understood of a divan 1813 *Edin Rev* XXI 133 The divan is that part of the chamber which is raised by a step above the rest of the floor, and which, is commonly surmounted by a couch placed along the wall 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* II XIV 103 The Aga conducted me to the divan where he himself sat

4. A room having one side entirely open towards a court, garden, river, or other prospect.

1678 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Voy.* (1684) II. 49 The Palace at Agra. On the side that looks towards the River, there is a Divan, or a kind of out-jutting Balcone, where the King sits to see his Brigantines 1759 *Lond Mag* XXVIII 605 In Surat. They [the Moors] have generally a kind of saloon which they call a *diwan*, entirely open on one side to the garden 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist Ind* I 307 The great rooms of state are upstairs open at one side like Mahometan divans

5. A name sometimes given to a smoking-room furnished with lounges, in connexion with a cigar-shop or bar, as *cigar-divan*; hence, a fancy name for a cigar-shop.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XXII, Mr Toots had furnished a choice set of apartments had established among them a sporting bower, and a divan which made him poorly 1855 TROLLOPE *Warden* XVI, Mr. Harding had not a much correcter notion of a cigar divan than he had of a London dinner-house 1880 DISRAELI *Endym* XX, Mr Trenchard said to Endymion, 'We are going to the divan Do you smoke?'

‖ **6.** A Persian name for a collection of poems (Persian, Arabic, Hindustani, Turkish), *spec* a series of poems by one author, the rimes of which usually run through the whole alphabet. [From the original sense 'collection of written sheets', perh. influenced by later uses of the word]

1823 tr. *Sismondi's Lit. Eur* (1846) I. II. 61 A perfect divan, in their eyes, was that in which the poet had regularly pursued in his rhymes, all the letters of the alphabet. *a* 1827 J M. GOOD in Spurgeon *Treas Dav* (1882) VI 6 Persian poets..distinguish their separate poems by the name of gazels, and the entire set by that of diwan 1837 *Penny Cycl* IX 42/1. 1877 *Encycl Brit.* VII 292/2 The most important diwans are those of Hafiz, Saadi, and Jami among the Persians The plan has been imitated by Goethe in his 'West östlicher Divan'. 1886 *Athenæum* 18 Dec 820/2 Complete Divans of the great poetical triumvirate, Solomon ibn Gabirol, Moses ibn Ezra, and Jehuda Halevi.

7. *Comb.*, as *divan-day*, *-hall*

1677–8 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Grd Seignior's Serag* (1684) 24 (Stanf) The Divan-days (that is to say, upon Council-days) *Ibid* 27 The Divan-Hall

Hence **Diva·ned** *a.*, furnished with divans (sense 3)

1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* V II, Some strolled into the divaned chambers 1852 G W CURTIS *Wanderer in Syria* 300 Alcoves divanned with luxurious stuffs.

Divanship: see DEWAN.

† **Divapora·tion.** *Obs.* [f DI-[1], DIS- 1 + VAPORATION] The driving out of vapours by heat, evaporation.

1612 WOODALL *Surg Mate* Wks (1653) 270 Divaporation is exhalation by fire of vapour, remaining in liquid substances, till all aquosity be consumed 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed Kersey) 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1823 in CRABB *Technol Dict.* Hence in mod. Dicts.

So **Diva poriza·tion.**

In recent Dicts

Divaricate (dı-, dəivæ rikeit), *v.* [f. L. *dīvaricāt-*, ppl. stem of *dīvaricāre* to stretch asunder, f DI-[1], DIS- 1 + *varicāre* to stretch (the legs) asunder, straddle, f. *varic-us* straddling.]

1 *intr* To stretch or spread apart, to branch off or diverge from each other or from any middle line.

1623 COCKERAM, *Divaricate*, to step, to stride wide 1656 HOBBES *Six Less.* Wks 1845 VII 195 Two lines may be made to divaricate .when having one end common and immoveable, they depart one from another at the other ends circularly, and this is called simply an angle 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I IV (1682) 29 All its Parts, upon their shooting forth, divaricate from their perpendicular. 1740 DYCHE & PARDON, *Divaricate*, to straddle wide, as those who are bow-legged do. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Dryden* Wks II. 387 While they [languages] run on together, the closest translation may be considered as the best, but when they divaricate, each must take its natural course 1830 JAMES *Darnley* (1846) 4 At the spot where these two [roads] divaricated, the horseman stopped 1884 *19th Cent* Feb 333 The different races of plants and animals have come to divaricate from each other

b *Bot* and *Zool.* To branch off at a wide angle; to diverge widely from the main stem · see DIVARICATING *ppl. a.*

c To ramify into divergent branches.

1672 NEWTON in *Phil Trans* VII 5097 Irregularly refracted and made to divaricate into a multitude of other colours *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Nat Hist Fossils* 90 The partitions are situated across one of them also divaricates into two, and another into several small ones 1825 C BUTLER *Roman-Cath Ch* 120 Here they divaricate into the Transalpine and Cisalpine opinions

2 *trans* To stretch or open wide apart or asunder (as the legs, fingers, limbs of a compass, etc)

1672–3 MARVELL *Reh Transp* I 160 The incorrigible scold, that streatched up her hands with her two thumb nails in the knit-cracking posture, or with two fingers divaricated, to call the man still in that language lousy rascal and Cuckold *Ibid* II Wks II. 362, I took my compasses, and divaricating them for experiment, I drew the circular line. 1861 HULME tr *Moquin-Tandon* II VII I 336 Three small tubercles capable of being alternately divaricated and approximated

3 To cause to spread or branch out in different directions ? *Obs.*

1670 *Phil Trans* V. 2061 A Congeries or Heap of innumerable Filaments, divaricated out of the Solider substance of the Brain 1679 EVELYN *Sylva* (ed 3) VIII. P 1 Putting a tile shard under the nuts, when first set, to Divaricate and spread the roots 1698 FRYER *Acc. E India & P* 386 Its Course was not broken, but divaricated into two Streams 1738 WARBURTON *Div Legat.* II App Wks 1811 II 259 Refracted and divaricated, in passing through the medium of the human mind

4 *fig* To separate mentally, distinguish (one thing *from* another) *rare*

1868 E EDWARDS *Raleigh* I XXVIII 714 [He] had too much intellect not to be able to divaricate populace from people quite as sharply as did Raleigh

Diva·ricate, *a* [ad L *dīvaricāt-us*, pa pple. of *dīvaricāre* to DIVARICATE.] Spreading apart at a considerable angle; widely divergent, *spec.* applied (in *Bot.* and *Zool*) to branches which diverge from the stem, etc almost at right angles; and (in *Entom*) to wings which spread apart at the tips when in repose.

1788 JAS LEE *Introd Bot*, Explan Terms (ed 4) 382 *Divaricati*, divaricate, Branches shooting from the Trunk, so as to form an obtuse angle 1823 CRABB *Technol Dict*, *Divaricatus* (*Bot*) divaricate standing out wide, an epithet for branches, a panicle, petiole, and peduncle 1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot* 173 Cotyledons divaricate. 1856–8 W CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I 311 Wings divaricate, sometimes very short.

b. Divergent in opinion or practice. *rare.*

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 57 The universe Contentiously divaricate, he shews Made one in spirit with eternity

Hence **Diva·ricately** *adv*, in a divaricate or wide-branched manner.

1846 DANA *Zooph* 390 Divaricately ramose 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 295 Shell trigonal, divaricately sculptured

Diva·ricated, *ppl a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED.] Widely divergent from each other or from a stem, widely or greatly branched; divaricate.

1665–6 *Phil Trans* I 301 Its Tail being divaricated towards the End 1737 *Phil. Trans.* L 68 The stalk is much divaricated and branched 1837 HOWITT *Rur Life* VI VI (1862) 463 Mistletoe .the beauty of its divaricated branches of pale-green 1864 HUXLEY in *Reader* 5 Mar, The great toe is widely divaricated from the others 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang* IX 174 The languages in question are the divaricated representatives of a single tongue.

Diva·ricating *ppl a.* [f. as prec + -ING[2]] That divaricates or branches off in different directions; spreading out, diverging.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd Bot* (1848) I. 154 More correctly named divaricating hairs 1874 COUES *Birds N-W.* 14 It would seem to have two divaricating lines of migration 1885 H O FORBES *Nat Wand E Archip* VI II 431 High trees whose trunk was divided into four divaricating arms.

Hence **Diva·ricatingly** *adv.*

1870 HOOKER *Stud Flora* 374 Stem dichotomously and divaricatingly branched

Divarica·tion. [n of action f. DIVARICATE *v* (or its L original) . see -ATION]

1. The action of stretching apart; the stretching of the legs, straddling.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* V. XIX 178 So that the Priests, not striding, but pacing up thereon, were not necessitated to any divarication of their feet. 1709–29 V MANDEY *Syst Math, Geom* 139 The Quantity of an Angle, is the greater or lesser Divarication of the Legs 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat* I. 157/1 A force which can cause a divarication of the bones of the leg

2. The action of separating or branching out in different directions, spreading out, divergence.

1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* V 68 Where [of Veynes] such distribution, and divarication ought to be made 1671 GREW *Anat Plants* I VII (1682) 49 [Branches] by their coarcture and divarication where they are inosculated 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* Dec an 1804 The gradual divarication of the two great dialects of the English tongue. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 439 The divarication of their branches in the parenchyma of the leaf.

3 *concr.* **a** The point at which branching takes place **b** That which divaricates from a centre; a divaricating nerve or vein; a ramification

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos* I. 65 They may be transmitted

to the Brain, and its divarications 1691 Ray *Creation* (1714) 55 Dogs running before their Masters will stop at a Divarication of the way 1794 J. E. Smith *Eng. Bot.* III 205 Flowers mostly at the divarications of the branches.

4. *transf* Divergence of opinion; disagreement, divergence from a fixed standard of opinion, etc

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI xi 331 To take away all doubt or any probable divarication, the curse is plainely specified in the Text 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 185 Which is drawn from the divarications of the cubit 1856 Ferrier *Inst. Metaph.* I xiv 91 The divarication of the two systems—our popular psychology on the one hand and our strict metaphysics on the other hand 1865 J. H. Stirling *Secr. Hegel* I 152 How reconcile ourselves to the discrepancy and divarication?

Divaricator. [agent-noun in L. form from Divaricate *v.*] That which divaricates; a muscle which draws parts asunder, as the muscle which opens the shells of Brachiopods. Also *attrib.*

1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 234 Divaricator muscle, passing from hinge process in the dorsal valve into the peduncle. 18 Huxley (Cent.), Divaricators of the wall of the sac. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 693 In the hinged Brachiopoda the dorsal valve is furnished with a projecting cardinal process to which are attached the divaricator muscles

†**Divast,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [incorrect form for *devast-* cf. L. *dēvast-us* 'frightfully large', and Devast *v.*] Devastated, laid waste

1677 T. Harvey *Owen's Epigrams* 89 Time will come when th' earth shall lie divast.

Dive (dəiv), *v.* Forms. *α* 1 dúfan, 2 duven, *β* 1 dýfan, 2–3 duve(n (*u*), 3 diven, 3–6 (9 *dial.*) deve, deeve (6 deave), 4–6 dy(e)ve, 7–9 dieve, 6– dive Pa. t. *α* 1 déaf, 2–3 deeef, 3 def, 9 *U.S.* and *Eng. dial.* dove, *β.* 1 dýfde, 3 defde, 7–div'd, 6– dived. [OE. had two verbs: (1) the primary strong vb. *dúfan*, pa. t. *déaf*, pl. *dufon*, pa. pple. *dofen*, intr. to duck, dive, sink, (2) the derivative causal weak vb. *dýfan*, *dýfde*, *gedýfd* to dip, submerge. Already in 12th c. these had begun to be confounded, the primary *dūven* (pa. t. *dēaf*, *dēf*, pa. pple. *doven*) being used also trans., and the causal *dȳven* intrans., so that the two became synonyms, and before 1300 the strong vb. became obs., *dȳven* (s.w. *duven*, s.e. *dēven*, midl. and north *diven*) remaining, chiefly in the intrans. sense of the OE. strong vb. Of the compound *bedȳve*, the pa. pple. Bedoven came down to 16th c. in Sc. Only traces of this verb are found in the cognate langs.: ON. had *dýfa* to dip (also in same sense *deyfa*), MDu. had *bedūven*, pa. pple *bedoven*, mod.Du. *bedūven*=OE. *bedūfan*. These belong to an OTeut. ablaut series *deub-*, *daub-*, *dub-*, secondary form of *deup-*, *daup-*, *dup-*, to dip, submerge—pre-Teut. stems (weak-grade) *dhup-*, *dhub*, respectively.

The s.e. *deven* gave the later *deeve*, *deave*, *dieve*; the modern dial. pa. t. *dove* is app. a new formation after *drive*, *drove*, or *weeve*, *wove*.]

I *intr.* 1. To descend or plunge into or under water or other liquid (Usually, unless otherwise stated, to plunge head-foremost.)

a 1000 *Riddles* lxxiii. 4 (Gr.) Ic deaf under yðe *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 539 Sone he [the whale] diueð dun to grunde, He dreped hem alle wið-uten wunde. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xii 163 Þat one hath connynge and can swymmen and dyuen *a* 1400 *Balade in Tyll of Breyntford, &c.* (1871) 35 To dompe als deepe as man may dyeve þus holde I bett þan labour as a Reve. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 124/1 Dyvyn or vnder þe weter, *submato*. 1555 Eden *Decades* 95 They durste not aduenture to dyue to the bottome. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 102 Those birds that deeuing downe to the waters to ketch fish, drowne themselues. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Digress. 375 Those that dive for Pearles in the West Indies. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 69 [The cormorant] from a vast height drops down to dive after its prey. 1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 71 These animals close their nostrils when they dive by a kind of valve. 1867 Hayes *Open Polar Sea* xxxvi. The whole herd dove down with a tremendous splash.

b. *transf.* To descend with similar motion into the earth, an abyss, etc.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 17 Ah flih sorhfule thing ut of min ehsihðe, ant def þider [into hell]. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 191, I come To answer thy best pleasure, be't to diue into the fire. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* x. 245, The reason, how the man-enlightning sunne Diues vnder earth. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xxii. 104 The fierce soul to darkness dived and hell. 1882 *N. Y. Herald* 14 Mar. 4/5 Women dove headlong from the crosstrees into friendly and convenient nets.

†2. Of things: To sink deeply into water or the like, to penetrate into any body. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 6505 Þæt þet sweord in deeef. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 29 Euch dunt deðe in hire leofliche lich. *Ibid.* 76 & wið þat ilke beiðe & def duuelinge dun to þer eorðe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 282 A bleddre ibollen ful of winde ne dueð nout into þeos deope wateres. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 111 The Spider of the water This laste is of such nimblenesse that running vpon the water neuer drowneth nor deaueth. 1595 Shaks. *John* v. ii. 139 To diue like Buckets in concealed welles. 1607 — *Timon* iv. i. 2 O thou Wall..diue in the earth, And fence not Athens.

3. To penetrate with the hand *into* any recess; to plunge the hand *into* water, etc., or *into* a vessel, *esp.* for the purpose of taking something out. b. *slang.* To pick pockets.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Dive*, to pick a Pocket. 1714 Gay *Trivia* II. 89 She'll lead thee with delusive Smiles along, Dive in thy fob, and drop thee in the throng. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Old Benchers of I. T.*, He took snuff diving for it under the mighty flaps of his old-fashioned waistcoat pocket. 1889 Jessopp *Coming of Friars* ii. 53, I at once dived into one of the boxes, and then spent half the night in examining some of its treasures.

†c. *spec.* To plunge a fork into a large pot containing portions of meat, having paid for the privilege of taking whatever the fork brings up. *Obs.*

1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* xiii, Diving, practised by those who are inclined to live frugally. Many creditable people dive every day.

4. *fig.* To enter deeply or plunge *into* (a matter); to penetrate.

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 44 But Capys and oothers diuing more deepelye to bottom Dyd wish thee woodden monster weare drowned. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. iv. 25 He did seeme to diue into their hearts With humble and familiar courtesie. 1630 Prynne *Anti-Armin* 10 Into the grounds and causes of which euery meane capacity may diue. 1754 Sherlock *Disc.* (1759) I. iii. 136 The vain Attempts of Men to dive into the Mysteries of God. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 23 The king had been diving into the collection of the canons.

5. To dart suddenly down or into some place or passage; to dart out of sight, disappear.

1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* viii, Mr. Pecksniff. dived across the street. 1873 Burton *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxi. 248 The Highlanders had dived into their mountain recesses. 1891 N. Gould *Double Event* 27 He dived into the nearest restaurant. 1893 C. King *Foes in Ambush* 8 He dove out of sight. 1893 Q. [Couch] *Delectable Duchy* 19 Where a straight pathway dived between hazel-bushes and appeared again twenty feet above.

II *trans* [In early use OE. *dýfan*; from 16th c. a new construction].

6. To dip, submerge, or plunge (a person or thing) *in*, or *into* a liquid, or the like. *arch.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xiii. [xii.]. (1891) 436 He hine on ðam streame sencte and dyfde. *a* 1000 *Riddles* xxvii. 3 (Gr.) Mec feonda sum dȳfde on wætre. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 43 Louerd ne þaue þu þat storm me duue. *Ibid.* Woreldes richeise wecheð orgel on mannes heorte, and deuð him on helle. alse storm doð þat ship in þe watere. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* iv. xii. § 3 To diue an infant either thrice or but once in Baptisme. 1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* ii. (1628) 45 The Germans vsed to take their newborn children and to diue them in riuers. 1662 Sir W. Dugdale *Hist. Imbanking & Draining* (1772) 231 Thenceforth, neither flax or hemp should be dieved in the said sewers. 1854 Syd. Dobell *Balder* xxii. 84 Spout thee to heaven, and dive thee to the deep!

b. To plunge (the hand or anything held) *into.* (A trans. variant of 3.)

c 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* i. 81 She turned her smocke ouer her lilly armes, And diued them into milke to run her cheese. 1878 T. P. Bigg-Wither *Pioneer Brazil* I. 266 The Camaradas dive their own spoons into the bag and commence to eat from it all together. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 374 She had 'dieved' her kettle into the snow instead of filling it at the pump. 1893 Q. [Couch] *Delectable Duchy* 42 He dived a hand into his tail pocket.

†c. *transf.* and *fig.* To plunge, cause to sink.

1649 Drumm of Hawth. *Hist. Jas. IV* Wks. (1711) 78 By largesses, banqueting, and other magnificence, diving himself in debt. 1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 55 The River dives it self under ground. 1771 *Muse in Min.* 14 Nurse of nature Dive me in thy depths profound.

7. To penetrate or traverse by diving; to dive into or through. Now *rare.*

1615 Chapman *Odyss.* v. 459 She .Turn'd to a cormorant, div'd, past sight, the main. *c* 1650 Denham *Old Age* 794 The Curtii bravely dived the gulf of flame. 1772 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 224 She fish'd the brook,—she div'd the main. 1813 T. Busby *Lucretius* I. 1015 To those who seldom dive the well of truth. 1847 Emerson *Poems* (1857) 42 He dives the hollow, climbs the steep.

8 *slang* To pick (pockets).

1621 B. Jonson *Gipsies Metamorph.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 619/2 Using your nimbles [fingers], In diving the pockets.

Dive (dəiv), *sb.* [f. Dive *v.*]

1. The act of diving; a darting plunge into or through water or the like. *lit.* and *fig.*

The Amateur Swimming Association distinguishes between a dive and a plunge. The latter is defined as a standing dive made head-first from a firm take off, free from spring. The plunger does not add any further impetus, but allows himself to progress till all forward motion ceases, when he raises his face above water. A dive may be running, from a springboard, and with propulsion added on reaching the water.

1700 T. Brown *Amus. Ser. & Com.* 126 A Pick-Pocket; who made a Dive into my Pocket. 1804 *Miniature* No. 19 P. 2 Upon taking too profound a dive into the Bathos, he was unfortunately drowned. 1828 *Boy's Own Bk.*, *'Swimming'* 107 (The Dolphin) This is taking a dive from the surface of the water by turning heels upwards for that purpose, instead of leaping from a bank or elsewhere. 1875 Talmage *Tea-Table* iii, I first take a dive into the index, a second dive into the preface. 1893 *Badminton Libr., Swimming* 107 The usual high dive is a mere drop at a down-ward angle. 1893 Earl Dunmore *Pamirs* II. 270 He [the hawk] gave a sort of dive underneath him.

2 *transf* A sudden dart into a place or across a space, *esp.* so as to disappear.

Mod. He made a dive into the nearest shop.

3 In *U.S.* An illegal drinking-den, or other disreputable place of resort, often situated in a cellar, basement, or other half-concealed place, into which frequenters may 'dive' without observation. Hence *dive-keeper.*

1882 *Society* 11 Nov. 7/2 The proprietor of a New York 'dive'. 1883 H. H. Kane in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 945/1 Those who frequent the opium smoking dives. 1886 E. W. Gilliam in *N. Amer. Rev.* July 33 There are 150 gambling dives, the approaches to which are so barricaded as to defy police detection. 1887 *Boston Jrnl.* 24 Apr. 2/4 Ordinary saloons and unlicensed dives did a rushing trade.

Dive, variant of Div.

Di·ve-dap, -dop. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms. 1 dufedoppa, 3 douedoppe(n, 4 dyuedap, deuedep, 6 dyuendop, 9 *dial.* dive dop, dive an' dop. [OE. *dufedoppa*, f. *dúfan* to dive, duck + *doppa*, agent-n. f. ablaut stem *deop-*, *dēap-*, *dup-* (*dop-*) to dip: cf. *dop-end* dipping-duck, coot, *dop-fugel* dipping-fowl, diver; also the derivative vb. *doppetian* to dip often. The first element appears to have been changed to *dyve-* when the strong form of the vb. became obsolete: see Dive. Some later forms are due to 'popular etymology'] = next.

a 1000 *Lamb. Ps.* ci[i] 6 (Bosw.) Gelic ꝥeworden ic eom niht-hræfne oððe dufedoppan westennes. *c* 1290 *S. E. Leg.* I. 452/127 He sauȝh douedoppene fisches cachche. 1382 Wyclif *Lev.* xi. 17 An owle, and a deuedep [1388 dippere, Vulg. *mergulum*] — *Deut.* xiv. 17 Vnclene [briddis] eete ȝe not, that is, a dyuedap, a pellican, and a nyȝt crowe. *a* 1529 Skelton *Phyllyp Sparowe* 450 With the wilde mallarde, The dyuendop to slepe. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 216 Divedapper or Divedop (Lincolnsh.). Dive an' dop (Norfolk).

Di·ve-dapper. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 dive-doppel, 6–7 dive-dopper. [The form *dive-doppel* is app. a dim. of *divedop*, *-dap*; the form in *-dapper*, *-dopper*, is assimilated to agent-nouns in -er.] A small diving waterfowl; a dabchick; = Didapper, also applied to other diving water fowls.

1559 Becon *Display Popish Mass* Prayers, etc. (1844) 276 Then once again kneel ye down, and up again, like dive-doppels, and kiss the altar. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 86 Vpon this promise did he raise his chin, Like a diuedapper peering through a waue. 1605 Drayton *Man in Moone* 187 And in a Creeke where waters least did stirre, Set from the rest the nimble Divedoppet. 1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 383 *note*, The black dive-dappers in the salt-waters. 1783 *Ainsworth's Lat. Dict.*, A didapper, or dive dapper, *mergus.* 1885 [see Dive-dap].

b. Applied, ludicrously, to a person.

1607 Middleton *Trick to catch Old One* iv. v. Wks. (Bullen) II. 340 Behold the little dive dapper of damnation, Gulf the usurer. 1654 Trapp *Comm. Ps.* xxix. 3 Yet your dive-dappers duck not at this rattle in the air.

Hence **Di·ve-dopping** *ppl. a.* (*nonce-wd.*), diving or ducking like a dabchick.

1615 J. Stephens *Satyr. Ess.*, *Informer* (1857) 193 He is worse then an Otter-hound for a dive dopping Ale-house keeper and hunts him out unreasonably.

Divel, obs. form of Devil.

Divelina·tion. *nonce-wd.* [f. *devil* and *divination.*] Divination by aid of the devil.

1591 Horsey *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 109 To receive and bring from them [witches] their divelinacions or oracles.

†**Dive·ll,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *dīvell-ĕre* to tear or rend asunder, f. *dī-*, *dis-*, Dis- 1 + *vellĕre* to tear. Cf. Divulse.] *trans.* To tear, rend, or pull asunder. Hence **Dive·lling** *ppl. a.*, divellent.

1627–47 Feltham *Resolves* I. [ii] xlvii. 147 How the antient society of the body and the soul is divelled. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. 174 They [eyelids] begin to separate, and may be easily divelled or parted asunder. 1802 Chenevix in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 223 A new order of divelling affinities.

Divellent (dɪ, dəivе lĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *dīvellent-em*, pr. pple. of *dīvellĕre* to Divell.] Drawing asunder, decomposing, separative.

1782 Kirwan in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 40 In all decompositions we must consider, first, the powers which resist any decomposition and, secondly, the powers which tend to effect a decomposition and a new union. The first I shall call *quiescent* affinities, and the second sort *divellent.* 1805 Chenevix in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 108 The application of two divellent forces. 1850 Daubeny *Atom. Th.* x. (ed. 2) 351 Unstable equilibrium with the divellent and quiescent attractions so nearly balanced, that nothing but the inertia of the atoms tends to maintain the existing combination.

Divellicate (dəive·likeɪt), *v.* [f. L. *dī-*, *dis-*, Dis- 1 + ppl. stem of *vellicāre* to pluck, twitch, pinch, deriv. of *vellĕre* to pluck, pull: cf. Divell.] *trans.* To tear asunder, pull to pieces. Also *fig.*

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 102 To reduce all Majesty (too long divellicated) to the proper station. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* vii. xiii, The interior membranes were so divellicated, that the os, or bone, very plainly appeared. 1752 — *Amelia* v. vi, My brother told me you had used him dishonestly, and had divellicated his character behind his back. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 234 Three out of the fifteen were divellicated from the parent stem.

†**Dive·ntilate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. L. *dīventilāre*, f. *ventilāre* to fan, winnow, toss in the air.] (See quot.) Hence †**Diventila·tion.**

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Diventilate*, to fan or winnow, also to turn out of one hand into another. 1658 Phillips, *Diventilation*, a winnowing, or tossing to and fro.

Diver (dəi·vəɹ). [f. Dive *v.* + -er^{1}.]

1. A person who dives under water. *spec.* One who makes a business of diving in order to collect pearl-oysters, to examine sunken vessels, etc.

1506 Guylforde *Pylgr.* (Camden) 76 The rother by suttell crafte of a dyuer, was set perfaytly in her place the same nyght. The sayde dyuer dyde all that busynes beynge vnderneth the water. 1555 Eden *Decades* 95 They had certeyne dyuers or fysshers exercised from theyr youthe

in swymmynge vnder the water 1622 R Hawkins *Voy S Sea* (1847) 227 Eight negroes, expert swimmers, and great deevers, whom the Spaniards call *busos* 1695 Woodward *Nat Hist Earth* (1723) 27 Dyvers, and Fishers for Pearls 1893 *Badminton Libr, Swimming* 99 If deep diving be often indulged in a curious disease, known as 'Diver's paralysis' is likely to be contracted

b An animal expert in diving (Cf 2)

1694 *Acc Sev Late Voy* II (1711) 90 This Bird is a Diver 1735 Somervilli *Chase* IV 445 This artful Diver [the Fox] best can bear the Want of vital Air 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 455 Most of them [Ducks], too, are good divers

c. *fig* One who 'dives' into a subject, etc

1624 Wotton *Archit* A diver into causes, and into the mysteries of proposition. 1654 W Mountague *Devout Ess* II. IV. § 3 (R) Divers in the deep of providence

2 A name given to various water birds remarkable for their power of diving **a.** *spec.* The common name of the *Colymbidæ*, noted for the time they remain and the distance they traverse under water; species are the *Great Northern D*, the *Black-throated D.*, the *Red-throated D*, etc. **b** The little grebe, dabchick, or dive-dapper and other species of grebe **c.** Various species of *Anseres*. *Black Diver*, the common scoter, *Dun Diver*, the female and young male merganser

c 1510 Barclay *Mirr Gd. Manners* (1570) Fiij, When shall the diuer laue in waters for to be? 1552 Huloet, Diuer byrde 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 341 The greatest speckled Diver or Loon *Colymbus maximus caudatus Ibid* 366 The black Diver or Scoter *Anas niger minor* 1766 Pennant *Zool* (1812) II 213 The Dun Diver, or female [Merganser] is less than the male 1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist* VI VIII VI 98 The first of this smaller tribe is the Great Northern Diver 1789 G White *Selborne* II. XLII (1853) 272 Divers and auks walk as if fettered 1828 Stark *Elem Nat Hist* I 322 Little Auk, or Small Black and White Diver 1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* II IX (ed 2) 207 The great northern, the black-throated, and the red throated divers visit us regularly each winter

3 A pickpocket, see also quot. 1608.

1608 Dekker *Belman of Lond.* Wks 1884–5 III. 140 The Diuer workes his Iugling feates by ye help of a boy, (called a Figger) whom hee thrusts in at a casement this Figger deliuers to the Diuer what snappings he findes in the shop or chamber. 1611 Middleton & Dekker *Roaring Girle* V 1 Wks (Bullen) IV 133 A diuer with two fingers, a picke-pocket 1706 E Ward *Hud Rediv* I 1. 24 So expert Divers call aloud, Pray mind your Pockets, to the Crowd 1887 Baumann *Londinmen* p v, Ale Smashers and divers Not sold to the beaks By the coppers an' sneaks?

4. Something made to plunge under water

1799 G Smith *Laboratory* I 22 The water-crackers, or divers, are commonly rammed in cases 1820 Scoresby *Acc. Arct Reg.* I 186 This instrument which I called a marine diver With this I completed a series of experiments on submarine temperature.

b. 1884 *Chesh Gloss*, *Divers*, the larger blocks of burr stone used for making river embankments

Hence **Di·ver-like** *a* and *adv*

1791 Cowper *Iliad* XVI. 906 He, diver-like, from his exalted stand Behind the steeds pitch'd headlong

† **Di·ver,** *v Obs* [app related to Daver *v*, and Du. *daveren* to shake, quake, LG *dâveren*, *dâveren* (Matz); but the phonology is obscure.] *intr.* To shake, quake

a 1225 *Leg Kath.* 619 Ha ne schulden nowðer diuerin ne dreden. *a* 1225 *St Marher.* 16 Speoken i ne dar nawt, ah diueri ant darie drupest alre þinge *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 283 Tu þat al þe world foie mihte drede and diuere.

† **Di·verb,** *Obs.* [f. *di-* (? Di-[2] two, twice) + L. *verbum* word: cf L. *diverbium* 'the colloquial part of a comedy, the dialogue', to which, however, the Eng use shows no approach]

A proverb, byword; a proverbial expression.

(Often used, and app introduced by Burton, Richardson explains 'an antithetical proverb or saying, in which the parts or members are contrasted or opposed', but this is hardly applicable to all Burton's diverbs)

1621–51 Burton *Anat Mel* II II IV (1676) 178/2 You may define *ex ungue leonem*, as the diverb is, by his thumb alone the bigness of Hercules *Ibid* II III VII 220/1 Durum & durum non faciunt murum, as the diverb is *Ibid* III III I II 364/1 England is a paradise for women, and hell for horses, Italy a paradise of horses, hell for women, as the diverbe goes 1678 Bp Wetenhall *Office of Preaching* 793 What do we mean by the usual diverb, the Italian Religion? 1689 Hickeringill *Ceremony Monger* Wks (1716) II 498 Verifying the Proverb, A great Head and little Wit; not that the Diverb is always true, but it is often so

Diverbal (dəivē·băl), *a rare* [f Di-[2] + Verbal, or ? f. prec] Relating to two words

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI 30 It may be asserted of this di-verbal allusion, that it is too good to be natural

† **Diverberate,** *v Obs.* [f. L. *dīverberāt-* ppl. stem of *dīverberāre* to strike or cleave asunder, f. *dī-*, Dis- I + *verberāre* to beat, scourge, whip]

trans To cleave asunder; to strike through.

1609 J Davies *Holy Roode* cxlvii, These cries for blood diuerberate The high resounding Heau'n's conuexitie 1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Diverberate* to strike, beat or cut.

Hence **Diverbera·tion,** beating

1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 311 Praise (which is but an idle diverberation or empty sound of ayre) 1658 Phillips, *Diverberation*, a violent beating 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc. Compit* x. 352 Aquapendent mentions this diverberation

Diverge (divē ɪdʒ, dəi-), *v.* [ad. mod.L *dīvergĕre*, f. *dī-*, Dis- I + *vergĕre* to bend, turn, incline, Verge Cf F. *diverger*, Sp, Pg. *divergir*.]

1. *intr.* To proceed in different directions from a point or from each other, as lines, rays of light, etc The opposite of Converge I

1665 Hooke *Microgr* 69 The Rays will after the refraction diverge and spread 1704 Newton *Optics* I axiom VI, Homogeneal Rays shall afterwards diverge from so many other points, or be parallel to so many other lines, or converge to so many other points 1782 Cowper *Hope* 303 Ethelred's house, the centre of six ways, Diverging each from each, like equal rays 1816 Klatingl *Trav* (1817) II 232 The mountains here diverge, in a fan like form 1851 Richardson *Geol* (1855) 118 The anticlinal line is that elevated central point from which the strata diverge

b. *transf* and *fig* To take different courses; to turn off *from* a track or course; to differ in opinion or character, to deviate from a typical form or normal state.

1856 E A. Bond *Russia at close 16th C* (Hakl Soc) Introd 27 Brought up to the practice of medicine, he diverged to the profession of astrology 1856 Dove *Logic Chr Faith* V 1 § 2 264 We may diverge, either into the region of morals or into the region of matter 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I III 31, I diverged from the track 1867 J Martineau *Ess* II 377 This is the point at which Aristotle diverges from Plato

c *Math.* Said of an infinite series the sum of which increases indefinitely as the number of terms is increased Opp. to Converge I c

1796 Hutton *Math. Dict* II 436 When the terms grow larger and larger, the Series is called a *diverging* one, because that by collecting the terms continually, the successive sums diverge, or go always farther and farther from the true value or radix of the Series

2 *trans* To cause (lines or rays) to branch off in different directions; to make divergent, deflect

1748 *Phil Trans* XLV 187 The electrified Jet or Stream is diverged into several divergent Rays 1758 J. Dollond in *Phil Trans* L 740 In general the crown glass seems to diverge the light rather the least. *c* 1865 J. Wyde in *Circ. Sc* I 260/1 An electric current diverges a magnetic needle 1879 H. Grubb in *Proc R. Dubl Soc* 184 The makers [of stereoscopes] have got so accustomed to diverging their eyes, that they require little or no divergent power

Dive·rgement. [f. prec. + -ment] The action of diverging; divergence

1766 G Canning *Anti-Lucretius* IV. 257 Then Epicurus had not been constrain'd His lame absurd Divergement to have feign'd. 1835 Kirby *Hab & Inst. Anim.* I. App 359 It can fix itself also by the divergement of its lobes 1835 — *Power, etc. God* (1852) II 15 Obliged to retrograde, and begin a branch, from the point of its divergement

Divergence (divē ɪdʒĕns, dəi-) [ad. mod L. *divergentia* (f. *divergĕre*) or a. F *divergence* (17th c in Hatz.-Darm.): see Divergent and -ence.]

1. The action of diverging; moving off in different directions from the same point (called the *point of divergence*), so that the intervening distance continually increases. The opposite of *convergence.*

1656 Hobbes *Six Less* III Wks 1845 VII 252 That angle which is generated by the divergence of two straight lines. 1657 Wallis *Corr of Hobbes* IX 81 Doth it remain the same angle, the same quantity of divergence? 1713 Derham *Phys. Theol.* IV. II (Seager) The convergences and divergences of the rays 1870 R. M Ferguson *Electr.* 34 This divergence from the true north

b *elliptical* for *amount* or *degree of divergence.*

1880 Gray *Struct. Bot* IV. § 1 121 This angular divergence (i e the angular distance of any two successive leaves) 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot* 608 The stamens stand in one or two turns with the divergence 8/21 or 11/34.

2 *transf.* and *fig.* The departure from each other of two paths, courses, modes of action, or processes; continuous departure or deviation from a standard or norm.

1839 Alison *Hist Europe* (1849–50) VII. XLIV. § 84 370 Augereau's divergence had been occasioned by something more than the snow storm. 1858 Gladstone *Homer* II 140 The natural divergence of the two traditions 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr Eur* IV III 232 There was the widest divergence of opinion as to our probable fate. 1888 Bryce *Amer Commw* II II XL 88 *note*, An illustration of the divergences between countries both highly democratic

3 *Math.* **a.** Of a series: the action of diverging (Diverge *v* I c), or fact of being divergent. **b.** In fluid motion, the decrement of density at any point. In quaternions, the negative of the scalar part of the result of operating with the Hamiltonian operator upon a vector function (which serves to measure such decrement).

1858 Todhunter *Algebra* XI. *heading*, Convergence and Divergence of Series

Dive·rgency. [f. as prec: see -ency.]

1 The quality or state of being divergent; the amount or degree of divergence.

1709 Berkeley *Th. Vision* § 6 The apparent distance still increasing, as the divergency of the rays decreases *c* 1790 Imison *Sch Art* I 86, I. present it to the balls in their diverging state . if it increase their divergency .. it shews their electricity to be negative. 1831 Brewster *Optics* I § 16 7 The rays will have the same divergency after reflexion as they had before it.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1860 Westcott *Introd Study Gosp.* VII (ed 5) 350 General agreement will be diversified by characteristic divergencies. 1879 Proctor *Pleas. Ways Sc* XIII 327 That divergency which characterizes the relationship between man and the anthropoid ape

2 *Math.*; Divergent character or quality (of a series).

1837 *Penny Cycl* VII. 486/1 Of series of positive terms which diminish without limit, a test of convergency or divergency may frequently be given as follows 1887 Hall & Knight *Higher Algebra* § 279 230 Rules by which we can test the convergency or divergency of a given series without effecting its summation

3 = Divergence I.

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl* s v *Virtual Focus*, Also called point of dispersion, or divergency 1833 Chalmers *Const Man* (1835) I III 156 The point of departure or divergency

Divergent (divē ɪdʒĕnt, dəi), *a* [ad mod L *divergent-em*, pr. pple. of *dīvergĕre* to Diverge. cf F *divergent* (17th c in Hatz-Darm.)]

1. Proceeding in different directions from each other or from a common point, departing more widely from each other, diverging

1696 Phillips, *Divergent*, a Term in Opticks, said of the Beams, which having suffered the Refraction, separate one from the other 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog* I 590 Lines so combined as to meet at certain given points, with the divergent avenues. 1829 Southey *Sir T More* Ded x, Central plains, Whence rivers flow divergent 1869 Tyndall *Notes Lect Light* § 92 If these divergent rays be produced backwards, they will intersect behind the mirror. 1871 Darwin *Desc Man* II XIX 345 The Siamese have small noses, with divergent nostrils

2 *transf* and *fig* Following different routes, lines of action, or of thought; deviating from each other or from a standard or normal course or type

1801 W Dupré *Neolog Fr Dict* 93 Questions divergent (or which diverge) from themselves 1832 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XLVIII 240 Thence arise divergent opinions 1875 Gladstone *Glean* (1879) VI III 144 Were the question between historical Christianity and systems opposed to or divergent from it.

3 Of, pertaining to, characterized or produced by, divergence

(*Divergent squint* strabismus in which the axes of the eyes diverge)

1831 Brewster *Optics* IV 34 The divergent point of diverging rays 1870 T Holmes *Surg* (ed. 2) III. 248 Strabismus may be either convergent or divergent 1879 [see Divergel *v* 2]

4. *Math.* Applied to an infinite series of terms, the sum of which becomes indefinitely greater as more and more terms are taken. (Opp. to Convergent *a* 2)

Sometimes used to include *oscillatory* series, or such as oscillate from one value to another, as the series of $1-1+1-1+1$, the sum of which oscillates between 0 and 1

1837 *Penny Cycl* VII 486/1 Series of increasing terms are certainly divergent 1858 Todhunter *Algebra* XI § 557 An infinite series in which all the terms are of the same sign is divergent if each term is greater than some assigned finite quantity however small.

Divergentiflo·rous, *a Bot* [f L *divergent-em* + *-florus*, f *flōrem* flower, cf F. *divergentiflore*] Having diverging flowers.

1883 in *Syd Soc Lex*

Dive·rgently, *adv* [f Divergent + -ly[2]] In a divergent manner; divergingly

1812–16 J Smith *Panorama Sc & Art* I 485 Pencils of rays, which, after their crossing proceed divergently. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVII. 778 Variations [which] like those of the compass, point, not divergently, but with wavering trepidations in the same direction

Divergi-, combining form abbreviated from *divergenti-* (see above); e g **Divergine rvious** *a Bot*, having diverging nerves; **Divergive nate** *a Bot*, having diverging veins.

1883 in *Syd Soc. Lex*

Dive·rging, *ppl. a.* [f. Diverge *v.* + -ing 2.]

1 Proceeding in different directions from a common point, so as to become more and more widely separate; turning off from the straight course.

1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Divergent* or *Diverging* Rays .are those Rays which . continually depart one from another 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed 2) I. 35 These are straight or curved, parallel or diverging, or stellated 1804 Windham *Diary* in Rye *Cromer* (1889) 75 A diverging ball struck their Capt. Tremlett on the foot. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV 387 Thus, after wandering in many diverging paths, we return to common sense.

fig 1860 Emerson *Cond Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 312 Uterine brothers with this diverging destination. 1862 Stanley *Jew. Ch* (1877) I XVIII. 350 Two diverging epochs

2. *Math.*; = Divergent 4.

1795 Hutton *Math Dict.* II 439/1 *Diverging Series*, is one whose terms continually increase, or that has the successive sums of its terms diverging, or going off always the farther, from the sum or value of the Series 1807—*Course Math.* II. 300 The series produced may be a converging one, rather than diverging.

Hence **Dive·rgingly** *adv.*, in a diverging manner; with divergence; divergently

1796 Kirwan *Elem Min* (ed 2) I 159 Fracture, parallel, or divergingly 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* I 308 Of a divergingly striated texture 1828 *Chem.* in *Ann. Reg.* 529/1 Rays which issue divergingly

Divers (dəi vəɪz), *a* [ME. *divers*, *diverse*, a. OF. *divers*, *divers*, fem. *-erse* (11th c. in Littré) different, odd, wicked, cruel, = It, Sp, Pg. *diverso* :—L. *divers-us* contrary, different, unlike, separate, orig 'turned different ways', pa. pple. of *dīvertĕre* to Divert. The spelling was in ME. indifferently *divers* and *diverse*. The stress was orig as in OF. on the last syllable, but in conformity with English habits, was at a very early date shifted to the first, though, as with other words from French, both

pronunciations long co-existed, esp. in verse. After *di vers* became the established prose form, esp. in sense 3, in which the word is always plural, the final *s* came, as in plural nouns, to be pronounced as *z*, and the word to be identical in pronunciation with the plural of *diver*]

†1. Different or not alike in character or quality; not of the same kind. *Obs* in this form since *c* 1700, and now expressed by DIVERSE *a.* 1. *Obs*

c 1250 *Kent Serm* in *O. E. Misc* 35 So as we habeþ i seid of diuers wordles so we mowe sigge of þo elde of euericne men *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11054 (Cott) Bot þat mensking þam bi-tuin, Was sum quat diuers, als i wene. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III 484 Bid him bring his clarioun That is ful dyvers of his soun *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 32 Also þese woundis han dyuers [*MS* B dyverse] cause 1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* I 58 Dyvers men dyvers in lyvynge these be 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Prov* xx 23 Diuers weightes are an abomination vnto the Lord 1625 (*title*) Free Schoole of Warre, or a Treatise whether it be lawful to beare Armes for the Service of a Prince that is of divers Religion 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 67 The divers Figures of the minute Particles

†b Const. *from*: Different (in kind, etc) *from*.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* III pr x 72 (Camb MS) But that it is diuers from hym by wenynge i esoun *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 119 Brekynge of boonys in þe heed is dyuers in perels fro brekinge of obere boonys. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Esther* III 8 Their lawes are diuers from al people 16II BIBLE *Esther* I. 7 The vessels being diuers one from another 1678 OWEN *Mind of God* VIII. 247 Openly diuers from that exhibited therein

†2 Differing from or opposed to what is right, good, or profitable; perverse, evil, cruel; adverse, unfavourable [Cf OF *divers.*] *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb* 68 Wyþstondynge is a zenne þet comþ of þe herte þet is rebel and hard and rebours and dyuers *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 88 An euelle quene and diuers and to cruelle Gesabelle 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I IV 3 Ryght wyld and diuers of condicions 1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliv. 156 Diuers in maners, vnhappy, fals, forlorne [1613 SHAKS *Hen VIII*, v. III 18 New opinions, Diuers, and dangerous, which are Heresies]

3. Various, sundry, several, more than one, some number of. Referring originally and in form to the variety of objects; but, as variety implies number, becoming an indefinite numeral word expressing multiplicity, without committing the speaker to 'many' or 'few'. Now somewhat *archaic*, but well known in legal and scriptural phraseology

a. with the notion of *variety* the more prominent: Different, various b. with that of *indefinite number* more prominent: Several, sundry. (In many cases both notions are equally present, and the word might be rendered 'several different'. Cf the sense-history of *several, sundry, various*, all of which have come to be vague numerals)

a. 1297 [see DIVERSE *a.* 5 a]. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 3144 Alle þe fire þat es þar-in, Es bot a maner of fyre And noght divers fires, les and mare. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* I 34 He helide many that weren trauelide with dyuers [ποικίλαις] soris *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 86 Of dukis, erlis and barons, Many there come frome dyvers townes 1557 N. T. (Genev) *Heb.* I 1 At sondrie tymes and in diuers maners. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* CXCVIII. (1636) 186 Divers meates require divers sawces, and divers men have divers appetites. 1669 BUNYAN *Holy Citie* 204 The word Sun is in Scripture taken divers ways. 1772–84 COOK *Voy* (1790) V. 1552 Fish of divers sorts 1845–6 TRENCH *Hulsean Lect* I VI. 98 We have the divers statements of St Paul and St James—divers but not diverse 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 408 This heavenly earth is of divers colours.

b 1393 GOWER *Conf* III 232 Thus to se Divers ensamples how they stonde 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 807 The Citizens..made divers dayes playes and Pagiaunts 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy* I VII 5 Too whom came running divers other Turkes to recover him 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* I (1634) 113 If Nimrod tooke divers yeeres to find Shinaar 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxvi, The old gentleman made divers ineffectual efforts to get up 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 172 The two Chief Justices, the Chief Baron, and divers other Justices there present 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II 195 Seised in fee of divers freehold lands 1840 BARHAM *Ingol Leg., Witches' Frolic* 449 Conspiring with folks to deponents unknown, With divers, that is to say, two thousand, people. 1860 MRS CARLYLE *Lett* III. 36 There are directions to be given to divers workmen before I start

c. *absol.*, and with *of*. Several, many. *arch.*

c 1450 [see DIVERSE *a.* 5 c] 1526–34 TINDALE *Mark* VII. 3 Diuers of them came from farre 1533 FRITH *Answ More* (1829) 174 Such fantastical apparitions do appear to divers *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Mahomet* (1637) 86 Hope of gaine provoked divers to make search for him 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd* I. XIII, He subdued divers of the islands. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv* III. 38 The General slew divers, and forced the rest to fly

†4 as *adv.* = DIVERSELY. Cf DIVERSE *a.* 6.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* II LXIII, Divers-speaking zeele. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV 234 The neather flood, Which now divided Runs divers. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XVI 347 His troops Fly divers.

Diverse (dɪ-, dəivə̄s, dəi vəis), *a.* [In origin identical with DIVERS; but in later use prob more immediately associated with L. *dīversus* (cf. *adverse, inverse, obverse, perverse, reverse*). Hence, no longer (since *c* 1700) used in the merely vague numerical sense of *divers*, but always distinctly associated with *diversity*]

1. Different in character or quality; not of the same kind; not alike in nature or qualities (Formerly also written *divers*: see DIVERS 1.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 657 Suþþe þoru diuerse tonge me clupeþ it seuerne 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 25 Take hede of eyȝte dyuerse manere of accountynge of ȝeres *c* 1430 LYDG *Hors, Shepe & G* (Roxb) 4 The thirde was white The fourth diuerce of colours. 1592 WEST *1st Pt Symbol.* § 50 H, Wordes of diuerse or doubtfull significations. 1647–8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist Fr* (1678) 30 From the diverse sense, that men had of this proceeding 1822 COLERIDGE *Lett Convers, etc* II. 83 The subjects of the Lectures are indeed very different, but not, in the strict sense of the term diverse they are various rather than miscellaneous. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim Kingd.* (ed 4) 798 With habits so diverse, we may well expect corresponding diversity in their forms. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew Temp* IX (1877) 95 These diverse but not antagonistic spiritual forces

b Const. *from* (†*to*)

c 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) XII 54 Þaire clething also es diuerse fra oþer men *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem* (Arb) 157 A certaine outlandish kinde of talke, strange to them of Athens, and diuerse from their writing *c* 1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz* c 29 Any Name contrary or dyverse to the name of the now Chauncellor 1611 BIBLE *Esther* III. 8 Their lawes are diuerse from all people 1754 EDWARDS *Freed Will* I IV. 25 Against, or diverse from present Acts of the Will 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem* I (1852) II A procedure very diverse from that which he has universally prescribed.

2. Differing from itself under different circumstances at different times, or in different parts; multiform, varied, diversified.

a 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks* (1861) 153 And beareth with his sway the diverse Moon about. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* II An eschar of a diverse colour like a rainbow 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV 19 Enlarging on the diverse and multiform nature of pleasure

†3 Different from, or opposed to what is right, good, or profitable, perverse, adverse. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III 49 He found the see diverse With many a windy storm reverse *Ibid* III. 295 Fortune as I shall reherce. was to this lord diverse *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 104 But kinge herode was diuerse, couettous, and right malicious 1483 CAXTON *G de la Tour* F VJ b, An euylle cruell and dyuerse quene

†4. Turning or impelling in different directions; diverting, distracting (In Spenser.) *Obs. rare.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q* I I. 10 In diverse doubt they been *Ibid* II II 3 And into diverse doubt his wavering wonder clove.

†5. = DIVERS 3, with its varieties a and b *Obs* (rare in this spelling after 1700).

a 1297 R. GLOUC (1724) 378 Þe kyng hem sende her & þer . To dyuerse men, to vynde hem mete *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 1034 (Trin) Foule stremes passynge into dyuerse remes 1450–1530 *Myrr oure Ladye* 209 How aungels and men desyred her byrthe for diuerse causes. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 777 They thought that there were diverse Gods, as there were diverse Nations, diverse trades, diverse languages, diverse and sundry kinds of all things 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II 68/1 The double Daisies are of diverse Sorts

b 1386 *Rolls of Parlt* III 225/1 The forsaid Nichol ayein the pees, made dyverse enarmynges bi day and eke bi nyght. 1428 *Surtees Misc* (1890) 10 Wele knawen to diverses gude men of yis cite 1548 HALL *Chron, Hen VI* (an 29) 162 The toune of Acques, in the whiche be diverse hote bathes *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem* Pref (Arb) 18 Diuerse Scholers of Eaton be runne awaie from the Schole 1601 CHESTER *Loves Martyr* title-p., Collected out of diuerse Authenticall Records 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I Pref 6 Towards the close of this History and in diverse other parts of it.

†c *absol* = DIVERS 3 c *Obs.*

c 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3638 He had made diuerse hale and fere. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr Glasse* 172 Many perticuler Regions, as Englande Denmarke, Greece, and diverse, unto the number of 34. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II. 1309 With the losse of diverse of his company. 1605 BACON *Adv Learn.* II VI § 1 22 [It] hath been excellently handled by diverse 1706 H. MAULE *Hist. Picts* in *Misc Scot* I. 37 Diverse of our historians attribute this victory to the valour of the King.

†6 as *adv.* = DIVERSELY. *Obs*

1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I, The gourd And thirsty cucumber with tendrils creep Diverse 1729 POPE *Dunc.* (ed 2) II. 114 His papers light, fly diverse, tost in air.

7. *Comb* adverbial or parasynthetic, as *diverse-coloured, -natured, -shaped*, etc.

1551 BIBLE *Judg* v. 30 (R) Dyuerse coloured browdered work. 1606 SHAKS *Ant & Cl* II II 208 Smiling Cupids, With diuers coulour'd Fannes 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos* II Diverse-natured parts. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 100 Diverse shaped parterres.

†**Diverse,** *v. Obs* Also 4–6 dyverse (6 *pa t* diverst). [a OF. *diverse-r* to change, vary, diversify —med L *dīversā-re* to turn, drive about, freq. of *dīvertĕre* to DIVERT, or f. *dī-*, DIS- 1 + *versāre* to turn about.]

1. *trans* To render diverse or different; to vary, change, diversify. (Also *refl* = *intr.*)

1340 *Ayenb.* 124 Þise uour uirtues mochel ham diuerseþ ine hire workes *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III 1703 (1752) Þe world with feyth which þat is stable Dyverseth so his stoundes concordynge 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xv. 9. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 331 For þis cause þou muste diuerse þi medicyns 1530 PALSGR 523/1, I dyverse, I make difference, *je diversifie. a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Amyntas* IV 9 The sentence now is past. It cannot be divers'd

2 *intr.* To be or grow diverse, different, or varied; to vary, change, become diversified, to differ (*from*).

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 2262 (Trin) Her tonges dyuersed fro þat day 1382 WYCLIF I *Cor* XV 41 A sterre diuersith from a sterre in clerenesse. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 233. *c* 1460. FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim Mon* I. (1885) 109 Ther bith 13 kyndes off kyngdomes. thai diuersen in that the first kynge mey [etc] The secounde kynge may not rule his peple by other lawes than such as thai assenten unto

3 *intr* To turn aside, diverge, be diverted *rare*

1590 SPENSER *F Q* III III 62 The Redcrosse Knight diverst but forth rode Britomart

Hence **Dive rsed** *ppl a*, diversified, different.

1393 GOWER *Conf* Prol I 3 Men se the world In sondry wyse so diversed *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb* I. 784 Dyversed wittes dyversely devyse

Diversely (dɪ-, dəivə̄sli, dəi·və̄sli), *adv.* [f. DIVERSE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a diverse manner, in a different way, differently, otherwise; in diverse ways or directions, variously, with diversity See also DIVERSLY

a 1300 [see DIVERSLY 1] *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw II*, 255 in *Pol Songs* (Camden) 335 Nu ben theih so degysed and so diverseliche i-dizt *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* III 432 Þei lyveden diverseliche fro þise newe sects *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr's T* 194 Diuerse folk diuersely [*v r* dyuerslY] they demed. 1485 CAXTON *Chas Gt.* I The helthe of euery person proceedeth dyuercely 1526 FRITH *Disput Purgatory* 167 Infernus, which is diversely taken in Scripture both for death, for a grave, and for hell 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und* II I. (1695) 42 Being surrounded with Bodies, that perpetually and diversely affect us 1732 POPE *Ess Man* II 97 On Life's vast ocean diversely we sail 1862 MERIVALE *Rom Emp* (1871) V xl. 23 The seven hills of Rome have been diversely enumerated

Dive rseness. Now *rare.* Also diversness. [f as prec. + -NESS]

1. The quality or state of being diverse; difference, diversity, variety.

c 1340 *Cursor M* 25160 (Fairf) Wiþ þis worde ours we vnderstande al diuersenes of our erande. *a* 1542 WYATT *Change in minde* in *Tottell's Misc* (Arb) 37 You, this diuersnesse that blamen most, Change you no more 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos Syst* 114 The diverseness of the condition of souls is owing to the diverseness of their works

†2 Adverseness, frowardness *Obs rare.*

1580 BARET *Alv.* F 1154 Waiwardnesse, frowardnesse, diuersnesse to please, *morositas*

Diversi-, combining element, f. L *dīversus-us* DIVERSE, as in *dīversicolor, dīversicolōrus*: used in some English words, chiefly technical, as **Diversi·color, Dive·rsicoloured** *adjs*, of varied colours **Diversifo·rate, Diversifo·rous** *adjs*, bearing flowers of different kinds **Diversifo·liate, Diversifo·lious** *adjs.*, having leaves of different kinds **Diversipe·date** *a*, having varied feet **Diversispo·rous** *a*, having spores of different kinds

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess Waters* I 137 It throws up a diversicolored pellicle, in which orange appeared to predominate 1866 *Treas Bot*, *Diversiflorous.* 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Diversicolor.. Diversiflorate.. Diversifoliate.. Diversipedate.. Diversisporous*

Dive·rsifiable, *a. rare.* [f. DIVERSIFY + -ABLE; so in F.] Capable of being diversified

1674 BOYLE *Grounds Corpusc Philos.* II Since a single particle of matter be diversifiable so many ways *a* 1691 — *Wks.* IV. 281 (R) The almost infinitely diversifiable contextures of all the small parts

Hence **Diversifiabi·lity.**

1871 EARLE *Philol Eng. Tongue* § 250 They have a relative diversifiability of states and powers and functions

†**Dive·rsificate,** *v. Obs.* *rare* [f ppl stem of med L. *dīversificāre* (Du Cange) to render unlike, to DIVERSIFY] = DIVERSIFY

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* V. II 171 1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ* (1637) 22 Variety of sounds diversificate passions, stirring up in the heart many sorts of joy or sadnesse according to the nature of tunes

Diversification (divə̄ rsifikē·ʃən, dəi-). [n of action f med L. *dīversificāre* to DIVERSIFY; cf F *diversification* (14th c in Littré)] The action of diversifying; the process of becoming diversified; the fact of being diversified, the production of diversity or variety of form or qualities

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 1027 They be passions, accidents, and diversifications of elements 1681 H. MORE *Exp Dan* I. 14 Which diversification need not be expressed 1776 JOHNSON *Let to Boswell* 16 Nov in Boswell *Life*, Such an effort annually would give the world a little diversification 1831 BREWSTER *Nat Magic* XI (1833) 288 He at first was perplexed about the diversification of the pattern. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec* iv. (1872) 90 In the Australian mammals, we see the process of diversification in an early and incomplete stage of development.

b. A diversified condition, form, or structure

1677 HALE *Prim Orig. Man.* IV. II 305 Animals that yet possibly are not of the same Species, but have accidental diversifications 1796 KIRWAN *Elem Min* (ed 2) I 48 The minuter diversifications are called varieties

Dive·rsified, *ppl a.* [f. DIVERSIFY + -ED 1] Rendered diverse, varied in form, features, or character; variegated.

1611 COTGR., *Bigarré*, diuersified, varied, mingled, of many colours. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II VII 59 Let the singing be not in diversifyed notes, but in one and the same tone 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 360 Views of that charming lake and of the diversified scenery around its wooded banks 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 219 Deep seated points of agreement among the diversified forms of life.

Dive·rsifier. *rare.* [f. DIVERSIFY + -ER 1] One who or that which diversifies.

1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 253 The first moral and intellectual diversifiers of men are to be sought for in geography and geology.

Diversiflorous, -folious · see DIVERSI-

Diversiform (dɪ-, dəɪvə·ɪsɪfɔ̄ɪm), *a* [f DIVERSI- + -FORM. So mod.F. *diversiforme*.] Of diverse or various forms, differing in form.

1660 STANLEY *Hist Philos* IX (1701) 379/2 It is all one if it be called bifoim or æqualiform or diversiform. 1844 J G WILKINSON tr. *Swedenborg's Anim Kingd* II II 51 To diminish and enlarge these diversiform apertures of the glottis 1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV 769 The diversiform aspects of strange superstitions.

Diversify (dɪvə·ɪsɪfəɪ, dəɪ-), *v.* [a OF *diversifie-r* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad med.L. *dīversificāre* to render unlike (Du Cange), f *dīversus* DIVERSE + *-ficāre* vbl formative, see -FY]

1. *trans* To render diverse, different, or varied, in form, features, or qualities; to give variety or diversity to; to variegate, vary, modify.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* VI 24 Bochace hath transposed or atte leste dyuersifyed the falle and caas of dydo otherwyse than vyrgyle 1541 R COPLAND *Guydon's Quest Chirurg.* The bones of the body be deuersyfyed in dyuers maners. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr* 17 This adventitious or accidental pressure must diversify the Figure of the included heterogeneous fluid 1704 POPE *Windsor For* 145 Swift trouts, diversify'd with crimson stains. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* III 505 The course of parliamentary business was diversified by another curious and interesting episode

† b. To make different, to differentiate *from*.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam Wits* (1616) 98 Whether it could haue beene able to diuersifie them from those who came with them. 1661 FULLHAM *Resolves* (ed 8) II lxxxi, We diversifie our selves from him [God], we fight against his love. 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 409 P 3 Ways of expressing himself which diversify him from all other Authors

† 2. a. *intr* or *absol.* To produce diversity or variety. b. *intr.* (for *refl*) *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III XXIV 189 How nature weketh, and how she dyuersefyeth in euerych of her werkes. *a* 1680 GLANVILL tr *Fontenelle's Plurality Worlds* (1695) 89 How Nature diversifies in these several Worlds. 1815 MAD D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1846) VII. 222 Prospects eternally diversifying varied our delighted attention

Hence **Diversifying** *vbl sb* and *ppl a*

1611 COTGR., *Bigarrément*, a variation, or diuersifying, as in colours 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Suppl*, *Diversifying*, in rhetoric, is of infinite service to the orator; it may fitly be called the subject of all his tropes and figures 1837 PRICHARD *Phys Hist Man* (ed 3) II. 226 The diversifying process may have given rise to differences.

Diversiloquent, *a. rare*—°. [f DIVERSI- + L *loquent-em* speaking] (See quots.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Diversiloquent*, that varieth or speaks diversly. 1848 CRAIG, *Diversiloquent*, speaking in different ways. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Diversion (dɪvə·ɪʃən, dəɪ-) [ad. med.L. *dīversiō* (vox Medicorum. Du Cange), n. of action f. L. *dīvertĕre* to DIVERT. Cf F *diversion*, in medical use in 13–14th c. (Littré), in military and other uses in 16th c., perh. the immediate source of the English, but not in Cotgr. 1611]

1. *lit* The turning aside (*of* anything) from its due or ordinary course or direction; a turning aside of one's course, deviation, deflection

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 414 In Retention of the Sap for a time, and Diversion of it to the Sprouts 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 65 This Diversion is somewhat out of our way to Jamaica. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm Sc.* (1879) II 2 A diversion of the Rhone. would have been of incalculable benefit 1871 L STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur* X (1894) 245, I made a diversion towards the valley 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm* 180 Fearing the diversion of trade. 1883 *Nature* 8 Mar 437 Due to its diversion into some other than the usual channel

† b. *Med.* A turning away of the course of the humours by means of medicinal applications. *Obs.*

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 17 To use diversion, evacuation, and strengthening 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Diversion* in Medicine, the turning of the course or flux of humours from one part to another, by proper applications

2. *transf* and *fig* The turning aside (of any person or thing) from a settled or particular course of action, an object, or the like

1600 E. BLOUNT tr *Conestaggio* 10 Turning all his resolutions upon Affrick. But this diversion whereunto they perswaded the King, was cause of great ruines 1626 DONNE *Serm Ps* lxiv. 10 A diversion, a deviation, a deflection. from this rectitude, this uprightness. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* III. Wks VIII. 343 If the war has been diverted from the great object this diversion was made to encrease the naval resources and power of Great Britain.

† b. A turning aside from the business in hand, or from one's regular occupation; avocation *Obs.*

1637 LAUD *Wks* (1857) VI. 37 Considering my many diversions and the little time I could snatch from other employment 1662 LIGHTFOOT *Broughton's Wks.* Pref 2 1675 MARVELL *Corr* Wks II 456 The Lords have agreed for another conference these and other diversions withheld them from proceeding in their Committee of their Test.

c. A turning aside or diverting of the attention.

1667 *Decay Chr Piety* ii. P 7 An artifice of diversion, a sprout of that first fig-tree which was to hide the nakedness of lapsed Adam. 1796 BURKE *Regic Peace* I Wks VIII. 155 The diversion was the suggestion of a treaty proposed by the enemy. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* iv, Charging them to make good with their lives an hour's diversion, that the king might have that space for escape

3 *Mil.* A manœuvre to draw off the enemy's attention from the operation on which they are engaged, by a movement or attack in an unexpected quarter.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* II § 88 The forces. which were raised to make a diversion in Scotland. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 45 The Prince .. bethought himself of sending his brother to Venlo, so to make a powerfull diversion. 1801 WILLINGTON in Gurw *Desp* I 299 My determination is to make the most powerful diversion which may be practicable on the coasts of the Red Sea.

4 *spec* The turning away of the thoughts, attention, etc., from fatiguing or sad occupations, with implication of pleasurable excitement; distraction, recreation, amusement, entertainment.

1653 H. COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav.* xliv 174 My long indisposition .. hath great need of some diversion 1671 LADY MARY BERTIE in *12th Rep Hist. MSS Comm* App v 22, I am glad you had so good diversion in drawing valentine 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Example* II II, Will you allow her no Diversion? 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 89 P 4 Diversion, which is a kind of forgetting our selves, is but a mean Way of Entertainment. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf Park* XVII, All were finding employment in consultations .or diversion in the playful conceits they suggested.

b. with *a* and *pl* An amusement, entertainment, sport, pastime

1648 EVELYN *Diary* 5 Feb., Saw a Tragie comedy acted in the Cockpit, after there had been none of these diversions for many years during the warr. 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 254 If wild and uncouth places be a diversion to you, I promise your curiosity shall be fully gratified. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. I, Open spaces for the popular games and diversions 1875 J CURTIS *Hist Eng* 154 Among the in-door diversions were draughts, chess, etc

c. *Comb.* as *diversion-monger*

1744 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) I 212 Our diversion-mongers .every day contriving new entertainments

† 5. Diverse condition, diverseness. *Obs. rare.*

14 WYNTOUN *Chron* (ed Laing) III 166 (Wemyss MS) For diversion [*v r* syndrynes] of thar changeing.

Diversionary, *a. rare*—¹. [f prec. + -ARY ¹.] Pertaining or tending to a diversion, divertive.

1846 LANDOR *Wks* II. 179 What a farce in the meanwhile is the diversionary talk about the abolition of the slave trade!

Diversitude. *rare.* [f. DIVERSE *a*] = next

1870 E. MULFORD *Nation* xviii 344 No diversitude in thought and action

Diversity (dɪvə·ɪsɪti, dəɪ-). Also 4–6 -te(e, 4–5 dyverste. [a. OF. *diverseté*, *diversité* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) difference, oddness, wickedness, perversity ·—L. *dīversitāt-em* contrariety, disagreement, difference, f. *dīversus* DIVERSE.]

1. The condition or quality of being diverse, different, or varied; difference, unlikeness.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cl 4 Þai sown all samyn in acordandist dyuersite *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T* 122 Ther was swich diuersitee betwene hir bothe lawes *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 32 Alle þese ben dyverse, after þe dyverste of here cause 1494 FABYAN *Chron* II xlv 29 The dyuersytie of that one from ye other 1530 PALSGR 76 Dyversite of gendre is expressed onely in pronownes of the thirde persone 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II XXII § 9 Diversitie of circumstance may alter the case 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 240 A discrete Axiome is then framed according to Art, when the partes of it doe dissent by diversitie, not as opposites. 1697 tr *Burgersdicius his Logic* I. XXI 82 Diversity is that affection by which things are distinguished one from the other. And is either real, rational, or modal 1790 BURKE *Fr Rev* 51 Through that diversity of members and interests, general liberty had as many securities as there were separate views in the several orders 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr* I. 247 Unity does not exclude diversity—nay more, without diversity there can be no true and perfect unity.

b with *a* and *pl.* An instance of this condition or quality; a point of unlikeness; a difference, distinction; a different kind, a variety

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr* (1866) 35 Þit es þer a dyuersite by-twyx gastely and bodily dedis. 1482 CAXTON *Myrr* I XIV 45 In the persones ben so many dyuersetees, & facions not lyke. 1665 RAY *Flora* I. VII 42 The White lily affordeth three diversities, two besides the common kind. 1732 POPE *Ep Burlington* 84 A waving Glow the bloomy beds display, Blushing in bright diversities of day. 18XX PINKERTON *Petral* I. 386 The colours being merely regarded as varieties though some, from their rarity and singularity ought rather to form diversities 1859 MILL *Liberty* III (1865) 39/2 People have diversities of taste

† c Divers manners or sorts; a variety *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Exod* XXXI 5 Forgid of gold, and of siluer. and dyuerste [1388 dyuersite] of trees — *Ps.* XLIV 15 The doȝter of the King in goldene hemmes, about wrappid with diuersitees [*circumamicta varietatibus*] 1610 SHAKS *Temp* V I. 234 Roring, shreeking .. And mo diuersities of sounds, all horrible.

2 *Law* (See quot.)

1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Diversity*, a plea by a prisoner in bar of execution, alleging that he is not the same who was attainted, upon which a jury is impanelled to try the collateral issue thus raised, viz., the identity of the person

† 3 Contrariety to what is agreeable, good, or right; perversity, evil, mischief *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *G de la Tour* F vij, This quene made unto the peple grete dyuersytees [*moult de diversetes*] *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III 1308 Wethyr it be good ar ony deversyte 1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* I 2395 In all his realme was no dyuersyte, Malyce was subdued 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I xvii 18 They carey with them no cartis for ye diversities [Fr *diversités*] of ye mountaignes.

† **Diversive,** *a. Obs.* [f L. *dīvers-*, ppl stem of *dīvertĕre* to DIVERT · see -IVE] Tending to divert or cause diversion; divertive

1693 *Mem. Cnt Teckely* II 103 Contenting themselves with only pillaging, did nothing diversive 1704 tr. *Boccalini's Adv fr Parnass* III 274 That Cankar, which her Enemies term'd a Diversive Issue.

† **Diversi·volent,** *a Obs rare.* [f. DIVERSI- + L. *volent-em* wishing] Desiring strife or differences.

1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* III i Plays (1888) 44 This debauched and diversivolent woman. *Ibid* 57 Your diversivolent lawyer, mark him

Diversly (dəɪ vəɪzli), *adv.* [f. DIVERS *a* + -LY ².] Formerly not distinguishable from *diversely*]

1 In divers ways, variously, formerly, Differently, DIVERSELY (of which this was a common spelling before 1700); in some recent writers = In several or sundry ways

a 1300 *Cursor M* 21807 (Cott) Þis tale Mani telles diuersli [*Fairf.* diuerseli] For þat find diuers stori *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III 810 Somme folke have desired fame Diversly. 1393 LANGL *P Pl* C XVI 79 Alle we ben brethren þauh we be diuersliche clobede. 1526 TINDALE *Heb* I. 1 God in tyme past diversly and many wayes [etc] 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* liv, Disguysing diuersly my troubled wits 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* II. III § 6 Divers have diversly set downe the forme of the Hebrew yeare 1639 HORN & ROB *Gate Lang Unl* lxiv § 669 Stubborn enemies are torn in peeces of horses, diversly driven 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur Lit*, *Jews of York*, They flew diversly in great consternation. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Confess Enquir Spirit* III (1853) 64 One spirit, working diversly, now awakening strength, and now glorifying itself in weakness [See Author's *Note*] 1881 SWINBURNE *Mary Stuart* III I. 112 Men's minds Are with affections diversly distraught

† 2. [= OF. *diversement.*] Wickedly, evilly, perversely *Obs. rare*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I vi 4 This sayd kyng gouerned right diuersly his realme by ye exortacion of Sir Hewe Spencer.

Diversness, obs var of DIVERSENESS.

† **Diversory,** *sb Obs* [ad. L. *dī-*, properly *dēversōri-um*, lodging-place, inn, f. *dēvertĕre* to turn aside, turn in, resort, lodge. cf. OF. *diversoire* (12th c), It. *diversorio* 'an Inne, an hostery' See DEVERSARY] A place to which one turns in by the way; a temporary lodging-place or shelter.

c 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr* VI (Gibbs MS.), A comun place þat was heled aboune men for to stonde þere for þe reyne & was icleped a dyuersorie 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss* XIV 536 Since the man In my stall, as his diversory, stay'd 1681 tr *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks* Vocab., *Diversory*, a diverting place, or a place to turn of one side out of the way.

Diversory, *a rare*—°. [f. L *divers-* ppl. stem of *dīvertĕre* to DIVERT + -ORY] Serving to divert, divertive

1864 in WEBSTER. (*Cent Dict.* cites NORTH)

Divert (dɪvə·ɪt, dəɪ-), *v* Also 6 dyvert(e. [a OF. *divertir* (14–15th c in Hatz.-Darm.) = It *divertire*, Sp *divertir*, ad. L *dīvertĕre* to turn in different directions, turn out of the way, with which is also blended L. *dēvertĕre* to turn away or aside]

1. *trans.* To turn aside (a thing, as a stream, etc.) from its (proper) direction or course; to deflect (the course of something); to turn *from* one destination or object *to* another.

1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen IV* (an 9) 28 b, They heryng of his armie, were diuerted to the partes of Britayn 1649 MILTON *Eikon* XXII, [Since] it was proclaim'd that no man should conceal him, he diverted his course 1699 WALLIS in *Pepys' Diary* VI 209 The old Channel for diverting the Thames whilst London Bridge was building 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 161 P 8 My Eyes were soon diverted from this Prospect 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat* II. 28 We read of irons, which being fixed in earth, diverted the stream of lightning. 1843 ARNOLD *Hist Rome* III. 170 Some of the reinforcements were afterwards diverted to other services. 1873 *Act* 36–7 *Vict* c 83 Preamb., To make good to the said Fund the sum so improperly diverted from it

† b. In medical use cf. DIVERSION 1 b. *Obs*

1541 R COPLAND *Galyen's Terap* 2 B j, Whan the humours that gathereth in the vlcerate partyes is nat very fer of. it behoueth to dyuert & dryue away that is in restreynyng 1541 —*Guydon's Quest Chirurg*, Applyed vnder the brestes for to staunche and dyuerte the floures of women 1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop Err* IV § 472 401 That. the Physicians use revulsions, and diverting remedies

† c. *refl* To turn aside; to betake oneself (*to* something different) *Obs.*

1577 HANMER *Anc Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 134 They diverted themselves, and fled from their most loving and dearest friends 1605 *Tryall Chev* I III. in Bullen *O. Pl* III 282 Which way soever I divert my selfe Thou seemst to follow with a loving eye 1656 STANLEY *Hist Philos* IV (1701) 143/1 He [Bion] diverting himself to Philosophy

2 *intr* (for *refl*) To turn aside out of one's course, to deviate, digress (*lit* and *fig*) (The earliest sense exemplified, now *arch*)

1430 LYDG *Chron Troy* I VI, If that I shulde From this my purpose by any way diuerte. — *Thebes* II (R.), [He] List not once aside to diuert But kept his way. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich III*, (an 3) 46 That when they approched the marches .. they should dyverte and take the next weye into Fraunce 1641 EVELYN *Diary* 1 Sept., As I returned, I diverted to see one of the Prince's palaces 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ Jerus* 33 We diverted a little out of the way to see it. 1774 BP HALIFAX *Anal Rom Law* (1795) Pref 23 Studies from which I should never have diverted. 1804 NELSON 10 Feb in Nicolas *Disp* (1845) I 413 Captain Richardson cannot divert from the immediate prosecution of my orders 1895 W. MUNK *Life Sir H Halford* 10 He. was bred to physic, but he diverted to the diplomatic line

† b To withdraw oneself, separate *from*; to part. (Also *refl.*) *Obs rare.*

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 293 The

King might divert and divorce himself from Queen Katherine 1604 R CAWDREY *Table Alph* (1613), *Diuert*, turne from to another 1705-14 FORBES in M P. Brown *Suppl Decis* (1824) V 60 (Jam) In case they should divert, and live separately.

3. *trans* (*transf* and *fig*) To turn aside the course or tendency, or interrupt the progress, of (an action, design, feeling, etc); to avert, ward off, turn in another direction

1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen VI* (an 38) 174 [They] studied to divert and turne from them, all mischief or infortunitie 1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, II. Prol 15 The French Seeke to diuert the English purposes 1649 MILTON *Eikon* XI 110 Which Omen God hath not diverted 1732 POPE *Ep Bathurst* 51 Could France divert our brave designs? 1862 SIR B BRODIE *Psychol Inq* II II 70 Persevering labour, not diverted from one object to another 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* VI § 4. 303 The indignation of the New Learning was diverted to more practical ends

†4. (?) To turn awry, or away from the straight *Obs rare*

1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr.* I III 99 Frights, changes, horrors, Diuert, and crack.e, rend and deracinate The vnity, and married calme of States Quite from their fixure

5. To draw off (a person) *from* a particular course, design, etc.; to cause (the mind, attention, etc.) to turn *from* one channel *to* another, to distract.

c 1600 SHAKS *Sonn* CXV, Time whose milliond accidents Diuert strong mindes to the course of altering thinges. 1667 MILTON *P L* IX 814 Other care May have diverted from continual watch Our great Forbidder 1704 HEARNE *Duct Hist* (1714) I 397 Presently after which Augustus was diverted by a Revolt of the Armenians 1782 COWPER *Let* 11 Nov, Less profitable amusements divert their attention 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* XI, She had an important avocation to fill her time, divert her thoughts, and divide her interest. 1874 L STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I 1 5 People are diverted from the weak part of the story by this ingenious confirmation

b *Mil* ; see DIVERSION 3.

1600 E BLOUNT tr *Conestaggio* 309 To divert the Spanish forces 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C Warres* 596 It was necessary first to divert the Enemy to some other part

6. To draw away from fatiguing or serious occupations; pleasurably to excite the mind or attract the attention ; to entertain, amuse.

1662 J DAVIES tr *Olearius' Voy Ambass* 278 Paste and Sugar which were brought to the Table, rather to divert the Eye, than to sharpen the Appetite 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 106 P1, I had neither Friends or Books to divert me 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It Jrnls* I 259 The people seemed much diverted at our predicament.

b *refl.* To entertain, amuse, recreate oneself; to give oneself to diversion Now *rare*.

1660 R COKE *Justice Vind* 12 When they are alone, and seek company to divert themselves, so to elude the length of time *c* 1665 MRS HUTCHINSON *Mem Col Hutchinson* 22 He often diverted himself with a viol 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I XI 182, I used frequently to visit my boat . sometimes I went out in her to divert myself 1800 *Med Jrnl.* IV 285 [He] was diverting himself with some of his companions at the rural diversion of hop, spring, and leap

†c *intr* (for *refl.*) = prec *Obs. ? are.*

1670 G H *Hist Cardinals* II III 177 He apply'd himself to divert amongst other young men, rather than to converse amongst books

†7. *trans.* To cause (time) to pass pleasantly, to while away *Obs.*

1707 J STEVENS tr *Quevedo's Com Wks* (1709) 214 They diverted theAfternoon playing at All-Fours 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy round World* (1757) 395, I urged that going to California would divert our time. 1773 MRS CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) I, How trifling is the talent of diverting an idle hour.

Hence **Dive·rted** *ppl a.*

1600 SHAKS *A Y L.* II, III 37, I rather will subiect me to the malice Of a diuerted blood and bloudie brother 1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Trag* IV. Wks 1873 II 278 Their diverted ears, Their backs turned to us 1812 L HUNT in *Examiner* 7 Dec. 771/1 How is he to hold the balance with diverted eyes, and a hand that is trembling with passion?

Dive·rter. [f prec. + -ER 1] One who or that which diverts . see the verb

1621-51 BURTON *Anat Mel* II II IV. 282 'Tis the best Nepenthe, surest cordiall, sweetest alterative, present'st diverter 1661 WALTON *Angler* (ed 3) 42 Angling was A rest to his mind, a cheerer of his spirits, a diverter [*ed* 1 divertion] of sadness 1727 *Philip Quarll* 204 Seeing his beloved Diverters carrying away by those Birds of Prey, he runs in for his Bow. *Mod* A diverter of young people.

Dive·rtible, *a rare.* [f L *divert-ĕre* to DIVERT + -IBLE] Able or liable to be diverted Hence **Divertibi·lity,** capability of being diverted.

1881 *Fair Trade Cry* 11 The divertibility of trade is proved by its diversion

†**Dive·rticle.** *Obs* Also 7 -icule, [ad. L. *diverticul-um*: see below. In F *diverticule*]

1. A byway or bypath , a turning out of the main way or straight course Also *fig*

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 234 Neither of them standeth in the full sweepe of those Rivers, but in a diverticle, or by way 1634 T JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg* II (1678) 37 The first entrance is not streight, but full of many diverticles and crooked paths 1677 GALE *Crt Gentiles* IV 55 Who made the heart, and knows al the diverticules or turnings and windings of it. 1782 T WARTON *Hist. Kiddington* 52 (T), I suspect there was a diverticle of the Akeman shooting from Whichwood towards Idbury.

2 = DIVERTICULUM 2

1847 CRAIG, *Diverticle* . in Anatomy, any hollow appendage which belongs to and communicates with the cavity of the intestinal canal, and terminates in a *cul-de-sac*

Diverti·cular, *a.* [f. L *dīverticul-um* . see below and -AR 1.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a diverticulum

1849-52 TODD *Cycl Anat* IV 847/1 A left gall-bladder is [a] diverticular production of the gall-duct 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp Anat* 49 A diverticular outgrowth.

Diverti·culate, *a.* [f next + -ATE 2] Provided with a diverticulum. Also, in same sense,

Diverti culated *a*

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 130 The diverticulate portion of the digestive tract

‖ **Diverticulum** (dəivəɹtɪ kɪ́ŭlŏm). Pl. -a. [L. *dī- dēverticulum* a byway, bypath, deviation, wayside shelter or lodging; f *dēvertĕre* to turn down or aside, f. DE- I 1 + *vertĕre* to turn]

†1. A byway ; a way out, means of exit. *Obs*

1647 W STRONG *Trust & Acc Steward* 19 Some love diverticulaes and turne aside unto crooked waies 1695 WOODWARD *Nat Hist Earth* III § 13 (1723) 159 Were it not for these Diverticula, whereby it [fire] thus gains an Exit, 'twould make greater Havock than now it doth

2 A smaller side-branch of any cavity or passage; in *Anat.* applied usually to a blind tubular process; in *Pathol* to a malformation having this character

1819 *Pantologia*, *Diverticulum*, a mal-formation or diseased appearance of intestine, in which a portion of intestine goes out of the regular course of the tube. 1822 in CRABB *Technol Dict* 1871 DARWIN *Desc Man* I 1 27 The cæcum is a branch or diverticulum of the intestine, ending in a cul-de sac 1880 MIVART in *Contemp Rev* 285 The South Pacific, of which all other oceans and seas may be regarded as diverticula or reaches.

‖ **Divertimento** (dɪvɛɹtɪme ntō). Pl -ti(-tɪ), -tos [It. = diversion, pastime, pleasure] †a. Diversion, amusement. *Obs* b *Mus* = DIVERTISSEMENT 2.

1759 GOLDSM *Polite Learn* III (Globe) 425/2 Where abbés turned shepherds, and shepherdesses without sheep indulge their innocent *divertimenti* ! 1823 *Spirit Pub Jrnls* (1824) 198 Haydn composed 20 divertimentos for various instruments 1880 GROVE *Dict Mus*, *Divertimento*, a term employed for various pieces of music. 1887 *Athenæum* 9 Apr. 489/3 (Stanf) We find five large serenades and divertimenti for wind instruments

Dive·rting, *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DIVERT ; diversion Also *attrib.*

1611 FLORIO, *Diuertita*, a diuerting, a remouing *a* 1612 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 213 All darke and dangerous Secessions and divertings into points of our Freewill, and of Gods Destiny. 1617 HIERON *Wks* II 237 To obtaine of God the diuerting or turning by of some great iudgements 1681 [see DIVERSORY *sb*] 1895 *Daily Chron* 19 Jan 5/5 The diverting of the water to the old workings.

Dive·rting, *ppl a.* [f as prec. + -ING 2] That diverts or turns aside; distracting; amusing

1651 BAXTER *Inf Bapt* 224 To thrust in mens names and words was unseasonable and diverting 1700 S L tr *C Fryke's Voy E. Ind.* 168 Their Comedies are very diverting 1782 COWPER (*title*) The Diverting History of John Gilpin 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 144 1878 H H. GIBBS *Ombre* 1 Ombre . the most diverting of games

Hence **Dive·rtingly** *adv.*; **Dive·rtingness.**

1697 COLLIER *Immor Stage* VI (1730) 168 The Divertingness of it 1701 STRYPE *Life Aylmer* XIV (R), He. then added, divertingly, that this argument therefore arose of wrong understanding the word 1837 *Fraser's Mag* XV 339 Her sensibility appears to be strangely—we had almost said divertingly—acute.

†**Divertise,** *v. Obs* Also 7 -IZE [f F *divertiss-* lengthened stem of *divertir* to DIVERT : cf. *advertise*, and see -ISE Stressed by Bailey *dive·rtise*, Johnson has *diverti·se.*]

1 *trans.* = DIVERT 1 b

1597 LOWE *Chirurg* (1634) 338 Let it [the ulcer] bleed well, to divertize the fluxion

2. To distract the attention of : to draw off ; = DIVERT 5

1648 EVELYN *Mem* (1857) III 17 If the army were but conveniently divertised, both this city and the adjacents to it would be so associate as [etc.] 1652 J WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat Paradox* 161 Every one's attentions were divertised according to their different inclinations.

3 To entertain, amuse , = DIVERT 6. Chiefly *refl* . To enjoy oneself, make merry.

1651 tr *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 32 The ordinary entertaines wherewith I divertised my selfe 1671 tr. *Frejas' Voy. Mauritania* 63 The King . had him take care to divertise me. 1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentl Dance Master* I ii, I think we had better divertise the gentleman at cards till it be ready 1696 AUBREY *Misc* (1721) 62 Sir Roger L'Estrange was wont to divertise himself with Cocking in his Father's Park

Hence **Dive·rtising** *ppl a.*, entertaining, amusing

1655 *Theophania* 84 His humour [was] so divertising 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 28 May, To hear the nightingale and other birds, and here fiddles, and there a harp, and here a Jew's trump, and here laughing, and there fine people walking, is mighty divertising. 1694 CROWNE *Married Beau* I. 5 The compliment is not divertising

Divertisement (divə ɹtizmĕnt). *arch.* [ad. F *divertissement* (15th c) action of diverting, diversion, f. *divertiss-* : see prec and -MENT]

1. The action of diverting or fact of being diverted ; recreation, entertainment, = DIVERSION 4.

1651 HOBBES *Govt & Soc* Ep Ded , Some for divertisement, and some for businesse. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl Gard.* 287 Nature now affect[s] no better divertisement than to be amazing us with Miracles of fertility. 1854 J S C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I i 21 He left the bat and the ball and in this strange divertisement found exhilarating joy 1894 J WINSOR *Cartier to Frontenac* 200 Half trader, half explorer, wholly bent on divertisement

2 with *a* and *pl* An instance of this; an entertainment, amusement , = DIVERSION 4 b.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav* XIX. (Arb.) 80 In this variety of studies and divertisments 1707 *Loud Gaz* No 4314/3 There will be . Foot-Matches, and other Divertisements 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past* III IV 187 The juggler's exhibition consists of four divertisements. 1865 M PATTISON *Ess* (1889) I 352 The divertisements of his leisure.

b = DIVERTISSEMENT 2.

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Jan , A most excellent play in all respects, but especially in divertisement, though it be a deep tragedy 1803 *Edin Rev* II. 180 1822 T MOORE *Mem* (1853) III. 314 Too late for the divertisement in the opera

‖ **Dive·rtissant,** *a Obs.* Also 8 divertisant. [F *divertissant*, pr pple. of *divertir* to DIVERT] Diverting, entertaining, pleasing.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* 31 Jan , One of the most divertissant and considerable vistas in the world 1664 — *Sylva* (1679) 27 These sweet, and divertissant Plantations 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Divertisant*, diverting.

‖ **Divertissement** (dɪvɛɹtɪsman). [F = diversion, also 'a ballet-interlude, piece of music for several instruments' (Littré).]

1 An entertainment; = DIVERTISEMENT 2.

1804 *Edin Rev* V 86 The whole party were called upon to repeat the *divertissement* in a more public manner 1816 BYRON in Moore *Life* (1832) III 328 (Stanf) All kinds of concerts and divertissements on every canal of this aquatic city. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Sept 3/1 Novels, tales, and adventures of every kind It is by these divertissements that the taste for reading is first developed.

2. A kind of ballet; a short ballet or other entertainment given between acts or longer pieces (= F *entr'acte*); formerly also a piece of music containing several movements.

c 1728 EARL OF AILESBURY *Mem.* (1890) 710 She hath nothing in her head but plays, operas, and all divertisements 1794 MATHIAS *Purs Lit.* (1798) 257 Messrs. Fox, Sheridan, and Grey, are preparing a new Serious Divertissement, or Pas de Trois, with new scenes, dresses, and decorations, called, '*Le Directoire Executif*'. 1840 MOORE *Lalla R.* Pref. (1850) 14, I must not omit to notice the splendid *Divertissement* founded upon it 1880 GROVE *Dict Mus.*, *Divertissement*, a kind of short ballet.. Also a pot-pourri or piece on given *motifs* The term is no longer used 1888 *Times* 26 June 12/2 Advt , The new grand spectacular ballet divertissement

Divertive (dɪvə ɹtɪv, dəɪ-), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. DIVERT + -IVE; cf It *divertivo* (Florio).] Tending to divert ; having the property of diverting or producing diversion; distractive; amusing, entertaining.

1598 FLORIO, *Diuertiua*, diuertiue or remouing *Guerra diuertiua*, diuertiue warre. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* (ed 8) II XXI, By reason of the divertive crowd of other occasions, Rich men haue not leisure 1670 E R *Animadv. Glanvill's Ne Plus Ultra* 7 Something so charming and divertive in this discourse. 1707 J JOHNSON *Clergym Vade M* App XII, Several Inscriptions that are Real, but Jocular and Divertive. 1831 *Fraser's Mag* III. 28 Greatly divertive to the inward man

†**Dive·rtment.** *Obs.* [-MENT] Diversion

1613-28 DANIEL *Coll Hist Eng* (1626) 83 The prosequution . thereof was neyther by him or his successors (hauing other diuertments) euer throughly accomplished 1635 A STAFFORD *Fem Glory* (1869) 116 The manifold divertments incident to your Sexe.

‖ **Dives** (dəɪ·vīz). [L *dīves* rich, a rich man.]

1. The Latin word for 'rich (man)', occurring in the Vulgate, Luke XVI; whence commonly taken as the proper name of the rich man in that parable; and used generically for 'rich man'. Hence **Di·vesdom,** the condition of being a 'Dives'.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Somptn T* 169 Lazar and diues lyueden diuersly 1393 LANGL *P Pl C* IX 279 Diues for his delicat lyf to þe deuel wente 1493 H PARKER (*title*) Diues and Pauper. 1588 LUPTON (*title*) A Dreame of the Deuill and Diues. 1614 T ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 281 Euery one had rather be a Diues, then a Diuus a rich sinner, then a poore Saint. 1640 BASTWICK *Lord Bps.* VI F b, Doe not our Diveses, our rich Lord Prelates goe in their Purple, Satten, Velvet? 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fazr* LVII, There must be rich and poor, Dives says, smacking his claret 1892 *Pall Mall G* 6 Oct 7/2 Pleading and entreating with the Christian Diveses, of which the land is so full, for the tiny Lazarus lying hard by their gate

1882 BESANT *All Sorts* XXVIII, Pauperdom, Divesdom, taxes, and all kinds of things

2. *Law. Dives costs*: costs on the higher scale

Under an old practice of the Court of Chancery, a plaintiff who sued *in forma pauperis* (and who therefore if he failed in his action could not be condemned to pay the defendant's costs) was sometimes, in case the action was successful, allowed to recover from the defendant only 'pauper costs', which were costs taxed on a low scale , while in other cases he was allowed to recover what by way of contrast were called 'dives costs', taxed on the ordinary scale

1849 *Consol Orders in Chancery* XL 5 Such costs shall be taxed as dives costs unless the Court shall otherwise direct 1885 SIR C S C BOWEN in *Law Rep* 14 Q Bench Div 870 In 1701 Lord Somers allowed a pauper 'dives costs', that is, costs like other suitors. *Ibid* 871

Divest (dive st, dəɪ-), *v.* [A refashioning, after L. analogies, of earlier DEVEST from French OF *desvestir*, through its later form *devestir*, gave

devest immediately, while its mediæval latinization *disvestīre*, rectified to *dīvestīre* (after ancient L. *dīvellĕre*, *dīvertĕre*, etc) has given *divest*, and this, through the general preference for the Latin over the French forms of the prefixes has supplanted *devest*, except in legal use, where both are found.]

1 *trans* To unclothe, undress, disrobe; to strip *of* clothing, or of any covering, ornament, etc.

[1583–1809: see DEVEST 1, 2] 1795–1814 WORDSW *Excursion* VI 161 A leafy grove Discoloured, then divested. 1847 DICKENS *Haunted M* II, Divesting herself of her outdoor attire 1859 LANG *Wand India* 327 Having divested himself of the dust with which he was covered 1870 E PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl* I 32 Some of the Gothic windows had been divested of their tracery

2. *fig.* To strip (a person or thing) *of* possessions, rights, or attributes; to denude, dispossess, deprive, less usually in good sense, to free, rid

[1563–1686 see DEVEST 3] 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 36 A prevailing Faction hath divested him of all his Rights 1769 E BANCROFT *Nat. Hist Guiana* 136 [Monkeys] are frequently tamed . but they can never be divested of a mischievous disposition 1818 JAS MILL *Brit India* II IV. v 204 Divesting him of the government. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr* II 105 He divests them of their antithetical character

b. *refl. To divest oneself of* · to strip or dispossess oneself of; to put off, throw off, lay aside, abandon, rid oneself of

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I 1 50 Now we will divest vs both of Rule, Interest of Territory, Cares of State 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II v 70 He agreed to divest himself of this undoubted flower of his crown 1823 KEBLE *Serm* III (1848) 66 Divesting ourselves, for a moment, of all impressions received from other kinds of evidence 1856 DOVI *Logic Chr Faith* v i § 2 300 We have a moral nature from which we cannot divest ourselves

3 To put off (clothes, or anything worn or represented as worn); to lay aside, abandon Now *rare*

[1566–1765 · see DEVEST 4] 1639 G DANIEL *Vervic.* 708, I endeavour To put of Man, and ffrailtie to divest. 1673 *Lady's Call* II. § 4 P 10 Knowing how hardly we can divest our voluptuousness and ambition. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* I. 23, I will divest all fear

4 *Law.* To take away (property, etc., vested in any one); to alienate, convey away; = DEVEST 5

[1574–1848, see DEVEST 5] 1789 *Durnford & East's Law Rep.* III 467 The assignees putting his mark on them could not divest the consignor's right. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) XXXV XIII § 5 No estate or interest can be barred by a fine, unless it is divested out of the real owner, either before the fine is levied, or by the operation of the fine itself 1845 STEPHEN *Comm Laws Eng* (1874) II 145 The property of a bankrupt is made liable to be divested from him and distributed

¶ *catachr.* To vest, invest

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed 2) 343 When Apollo divests himselfe in his most ardent splendour. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Hist. Presbyt* (1670) 333 That authority which was divested by God in His Majesty's person.

Hence **DIVESTING** *vbl sb*, **DIVESTED** *ppl a* (The latter is found loosely used for: Devoid *of*.)

1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch -wardens* (ed 4) 80 This would be a Divesting of themselves 1742 *Mem. Lady H. Butler* II 184, I. was entirely divested of the vanity of wishing to shine in borrowed ornaments. 1815 W H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 308 *note*, By no means divested of a literary talent at retort

† **DIVEST**, *pa. pple.* Short for DIVESTED *rare.*

a 1679 LD. ORRERY *Herod Gt* IV, As those who bore them . Seem'd, by their Looks, of more than Life divest

DIVESTIBLE, *a. rare.* [f. DIVEST *v.*; see -BLE] Capable of being divested

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* 1 (1700) 2 Liberty being too high a Blessing to be divestible of that nature by circumstances

DIVESTITIVE, *a* [f as next: see -IVE] Having the property or function of divesting

1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration Judic. Evid* (1827) I 43 Ablative, or say divestitive facts 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr* (1879) II lv 914 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. Introd. (ed 2) 3 Title is a fact Investitive or Divestitive of Rights and Obligations.

DIVESTITURE (dīvestĭtiŭr, dəi-) Also 7 de-. [f mod.L. *divestīt-* ppl stem of *divestīre* to DIVEST . cf. *investiture*, and see -URE. Cf. F. *dévestiture*] The act of divesting.

1. Deprivation of a possession or right; dispossession; alienation: see DIVEST 2, 4.

1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* A 11 b, By the diuestiture of the accusers from their places 1640 BP. HALL *Episc* II. xv, He is sent away without remedy with a devestiture from his pretended orders 1794 MRS PIOZZI *Synon* I, 146 Proud honour that shrinks from the idea of divestiture. 1883 LD. CRAIGHILL in *Law Rep* 9 App. Cases 312/2 There was only a conditional divestiture of the truster.

2 Putting off of clothing; also *fig.*

1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser 1 *Christ's Hosp* 35 *Years Ago*, The effect of this divestiture 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm Col* II. 15 The ἀπέκδυσις is a divestiture of the powers of evil, a liberation from the dominion of the flesh.

Divestment (dive stmĕnt, dəi-). [f. DIVEST + -MENT.] The action of divesting or state of being divested; divestiture

[1647 see DEVESTMENT. 1664 H MORE *Myst Iniq.* 407 Their Devestment of all Political Power] 1756 RICHARDSON *Corr* (1804) II 92 *a* 1831 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I 99 The Apostle .. would that we have poverty amidst our riches, and divestment in the midst of our possessions 1854 M J ROUTH in Burgon *Lives* 12 *Gd Men* (1888) I 101 To effect the divestment of a body thus bound.

Divesture (dive stiŭr, dəi-), *sb.* [f. DIVEST + -URE. cf also DEVESTURE] The act of divesting; putting or stripping off; unclothing, divestiture.

1648 BOYLE *Seraph Love* IV (1660) 27 When then divesture of Mortality dispenses them from those Duties 1865 *Ess. Soc Subj.* 150 Hasty divesture of prejudice.

So **Dive sture** *v*, to strip of a vesture, unrobe

1854 SYD DOBELL *Balder* XXIII 117 Dethroned, discrowned, divestured

Divet, var of DIVOT.

Divi, colloq. abbreviation of DIVIDEND, see also DIVVY.

Divice, obs. form of DEVICE.

† **Divi·ciate**, *v Obs rare.* [f. DI-[1] or ? DE- + L *vĭtāre* (*vĭcĭāre*) to spoil, injure, mar, f *vĭtium* blemish] *trans* To corrupt, defile

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CVII. VII, The women euer they diuiciate In euery place

Dividable (dīvəi dăb'l), *a* [f DIVIDE *v* + -ABLE]

1. Capable of being divided, divisible

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* VI 72 God is one in himselfe, and in no part diuidable 1628 COKE *On Litt* I. 386 b, Lands in the County of Kent, that are called Gauelkinde, which lands are diuidable betweene the brothers *a* 1774 Z PEARCE *Serm.* (1779) I II. (R), To make them hard and not easily dividable 1890 *Illustr Lond News* 20 Sept 363/3 All that comrades had was equally dividable

† **2** Having the function of dividing *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr* I III 105 Peacefull Commerce from dividable shores

Hence **Divi dableness**, divisibility.

1674 R GODFREY *Inq. & Ab. Physic* 36 Denying the dividableness of Mercury

Dividant, var of DIVIDENT, *Obs.*

Divide (dīvəi'd), *v* Also 4–6 di-, dy-, devyde, dyvide, 4–7 devide, 5 *Sc.* dewyd(e, dewid [ME *de*, *dʒviden*, ad L *dīvidĕre* to force asunder, cleave, apportion, distribute, separate, remove) · cf. It. *dividere*, Sp, Pg *dʒvidir*; F. has *diviser* (OF. *deviser*): see DEVISE.]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To separate (a thing) into parts, or (a number or collective body) into smaller groups, to split up, cleave; to break or cut asunder

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* III pr IX 65 (Camb MS) Thylke thing þat symply is o thing, with-owten any deuysyon, the errour and folye of mankynde departeth and deuydeth it 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* III 25 Deuyde ith, he seith, the quyk child in two parties *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX 1046 Hys power sone he gart dewyd in twa 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl* 158 We breake and deuide this holy breade 1611 BIBLE *Dan* V 28 Thy kingdome is diuided, and giuen to the Medes and Persians 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* III 148 The Peer now spreads the glitt'ring Forfex wide, T'inclose the Lock; now joins it, to divide 1776 *Jrnl U. S. Congress* 17 July, If a question in a debate contains more parts than one, any member may have the same divided into as many questions as parts 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 552 Argyle divided his mountaineers into three regiments

b. *To devide the hoof* · to have divided or cloven hoofs. (A Hebraism of Scripture)

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* XI 7 A sowe that al be it that sche dyuidith [1388 departith] the clee, she chewith not kude 1611 BIBLE *ibid*, The swine, though he diuide the hoofe and be clouen footed, yet hee cheweth not the cud 1674 N COX *Gentl Recreat* III. (1677) 3 All sorts of greater Fowl, viz those who divide the Foot

c. To penetrate by motion through, pass through or across, 'cleave'; also *transf.* to make (a path) *through.* (*poet.* and *rhet.*)

1590 SPENSER *F Q* I. XI. 18 He with strong flight did forcibly divyde The yielding ayre. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I I 16, I heard The shrill-edged shriek of a mother divide the shuddering night. 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav* Ps LXVI. 6 To divide a pathway through such a sea.

† **d** To determine, decide. *Obs rare*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot* VIII. (1890) 74 The Erle Douglas bidis outher 3eild him selfe, or the moine diuyde it with the sworde

2. To separate into branches; to cause to ramify

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 26 þat þe spirit of lijf myȝte be brouȝt bi hem to al þe bodi þese arteries ben devyded many weiss *Ibid* 158 þis veyne strecchiþ to þe vttere partie of þe schuldre & þere is dyuydid. 1659 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 165 This Fort stood upon a point, which divided the Rheyn into his Arms or Branches 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* I (1856) 478 The rod or staff is divided at right angles in two pieces

3. To separate or mark out (a continuous whole) into parts (in fact, or in thought), to make to consist of parts, or to distinguish the parts of. Said of a personal agent, or of a line or boundary, usually with the number of parts specified. Most freq. in *pass.*; sometimes referring chiefly to condition, and so nearly = to consist of (so many) parts.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* II. 407 Crist devydiþ al mankynde in þre partis *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 108 Dyuers men dyuyden þe brayn panne diuerslych; summen noumbren mo boonys þan summe oþir speken of. 1450–1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 3 Thys boke ys deuyded in to thre partes 1665 HOOKE *Microgr* Pref F b, A Ruler divided into inches and small parts 1667 MILTON *P. L* IV 688 Thir songs Divide the night, and lift our thoughts to Heaven 1777 J RAMSDEN (*title*) Description of an Engine for dividing Straight Lines on Mathematical Instruments 1797 *Encycl. Brit* III 43 Barry-Pily, is when a coat is divided by several lines drawn obliquely from side to side 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI 338/1 Graduation is the name commonly applied to the art of dividing mathematical and astronomical instruments. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard* 733 A little garden all round it ran a walk Of shingle, and a walk divided it.

b *Billiards.* To distinguish (the ball) into distinct parts or points to be aimed at.

1856 CRAWLEY *Billiards* (1859) 44 The old and more usual style of play is to divide the object ball . striking your own ball full in the centre; by the side stroke just the reverse plan is adopted, and you divide your own ball and strike the object ball full

4 To separate into classes; to distinguish the kinds of; to class, classify † **b** Formerly, in scholastic use, To draw distinctions with regard to; also *absol* : = DISTINGUISH 4 b, 8

1551 T WILSON *Logike* (1567) 15 a, I would diuide this worde *Canis* into a Dogge, a fishe of the sea, and a starre in the Elemente, thus might I saie, *Canis* is either a Dogge that liueth vpon the yearth, or a fishe, [etc]. *Ibid* 50 b, Comparations are deuided twoo maner of wayes, for, either thei bee equall, or not equall *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Less* 225 Mankind, in general, may be divided into persons of understanding, and persons of genius 1848 R W HAMILTON *Pop Educ.* III (ed 2) 37 We commonly divide the people into agricultural and manufacturing

5. To separate (a thing) *from* something else, or (things) from each other, to cut off, sunder, part

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 426 If þe pope & alle his clerkis weren dyuydid fro cristis churche 1382 — 2 *Sam* 1 23 Saul and Jonathas louely in deeth thei ben not deuydide 1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng* CCXLIII (1482) 293 The kyng made hem to goo out of the feld at ones, and so they were deuyded of hyr bataylles 1581 SIDNEY *Apol Poetrie* (Arb) 42 The people had deuided themselues from the Senate 1634 MILTON *Comus* 279 Could that diuide you from neerushering guides? 1700 S L tr. *Fryke's Voy E Ind* 16 The sick were divided from the rest 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits, Land* Wks (Bohn) II 18 The sea which .. divided the poor Britons utterly from the world

b. To separate mentally, distinguish *from rare*

1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 686 Enid all confused at first, Could scarce divide it from her foolish dream

6. To separate or mark off (a thing) *from* something adjacent, or (adjacent things or parts) from one another, to establish or constitute a boundary between. (Said of a personal agent, or of the boundary, etc) *lit.* and *fig*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen* I 4 God deuydid liȝt fro derknessis *Ibid* 6 Be maad a firmament in the myddel of watres, and dyuyde it watres fro watȝys 1393 GOWER *Conf* III 86 Thus danz Aristoteles These thre sciences [theorique, rhetorique, practique] hath devided. *c* 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks 19/2 The partes & lots of enheritances were of old time met oute & deuided by cordes or ropes 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III 95 A partition wall dividing the little roome from the body of the Chappell 1732 POPE *Ess Man* I 226 What thin partitions Sense from Thought divide 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* XLVII 6 Eternal form shall still divide The eternal soul from all beside.

7. To separate (persons) in opinion, feeling, or interest; to cause to disagree, set at variance, produce dissension in or among; to distract or perplex (a person) by conflicting thoughts or feelings.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks.* III 365 þes newe ordris ben dividid in þer love. 1393 GOWER *Conf* I 7 þe regnes ben dtuided, In stede of loue is hate guided 1526–34 TINDALE *Luke* XII. 52 Ther shalbe five in one housse devided, thre agaynst two, and two agaynst thre 1650 T B[AYLEY] *Worcester's Apoph* 77 The Marquess, was much dvided within himself 1736 BUTLER *Anal* II VIII Wks 1874 I. 300 Men are divided in their opinions, whether our pleasures over-balance our pains. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. XXI 255 The fluxionary controversy had at this time begun to divide the mathematical world.

8. To distribute among a number; to deal out, dispense Const † *to* (obs), *among*, *between*

1377 LANGL *P Pl.* B XIX 210, I will dele & dyuyde grace To alkynnes creatures. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel Wks II. 190 Crist . wolde not juge ne devide heritage among men *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X 995 The castellis off Scotland King Eduard haill has tane in his awin hand . Deuidyt syn, to men that he wald lik 1526–34 TINDALE 1 *Cor* XII 11 The silfe same sprete, devydynge to every man severall gyftes, even as he will 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* III XXXVI. 230 God divided the land of Canaan amongst the Israelites 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig Tithes* III 145 The Ministers, had their Stipends divided to them out of these Offerings. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 319 Of the rent, a large proportion was divided among the country gentlemen.

b. To take or have a portion of (something) along *with* another or others; to share

1526 TINDALE *Luke* XII 13 Master, bid my brother deuide the enherytaunce with me 1591 SHAKS 1 *Hen VI*, I VI. 18 Tis Ioane, not we, by whom the day is wonne, For which, I will diuide my crowne with her *c* 1630 MILTON *Passion* 1, Erewhile of music and ethereal mirth My muse with angels did divide to sing 1697 DRYDEN *Alexander's Feast* 168 Let old Timotheus yield the prize, Or both divide the crown 1842 TENNYSON *Walking to the Mail* 69 These two parties still divide the world—Of those that want, and those that have.

absol. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor* I VI 87 Make good this ostentation, and you shall Diuide in all, with us

† **c.** To give forth in various directions *Obs*

1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* VI, When it once doth burne, it doth diuide Great heat. *a* 1687 WALLER *Her Chamber* Poems (1893) 26 While she. like Phœbus so divides her light, And warms us, that she stoops not from her height

† **d.** To assign severally to different places or posts; to allocate *Obs*

1600 E BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 315 To devide the souldiers and munition into their severall places. 1700 S. L tr *Fryke's Voy E Ind* 124 There Men are all divided, so many to each Boat, and so they go to the Oyster-Banks.

1718 WATTS *Ps* 1 (L M) v, The dreadful judge with stern command Divides him to a different place

e To distribute (attention, etc.) between different objects; to direct to different things

1611 SHAKS *Wint T.* IV iv, Me thinkes I see Leontes . ore and ore diuides him, 'Twixt his vnkindnesse, and his Kindnesse 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist* II. ii 291, I, who at some times spend, at others spare, Divided between carelessness and care 1814 SCOTT *Ld of Isles* IV xxiii, The bell's grim voice divides thy care, 'Twixt hours of penitence and prayer! 1842 TENNYSON *Morte D'Arth* 60 Both his eyes were dazzled, as he stood, This way and that dividing the swift mind, In act to throw. [Cf VIRGIL *Æn* IV 285] 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* II xi 290 The guide's attention had been divided between his work and his safety

9. *Math.* **a.** *To divide* a number or quantity *by* another: to find how many times the latter is contained in the former; to perform the process of DIVISION on. (Also *absol*)

c 1425 *Craft Nombrynge* (E E T S) 25 Þou schalt deuide þe noumbre by þe neþer figures 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* XV v, Who knewe arsmetryke in every degre Bothe to detraye and to devyde and adde 1542 RECORDE *Gr Artes* 47. 1652 *News fr Low-Countr* 8 Podex can cast, can clear a summe, Adde, Multiply, Subtract, Divide 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I 8, 8÷4, denotes that 8 is to be divided by 4.

b Of a number or quantity: To be a divisor or factor of (another number or quantity); to be contained an exact number of times in; to measure.

1709–29 V. MANDEV *Syst Math, Arith* 4 A Number is said to measure a Number, when one so exactly divides the other, that nothing remains *Mod.* 9 divides 36. $x+y$ divides x^n+y^n when n is odd.

† **c.** To take the difference of the terms of a given ratio, and make a new ratio by comparing this difference with either term of the original one. *Obs* The phrase 'by dividing' is now expressed by the Lat. *dividendo*. See also DIVIDED 5.

1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I 402 By compounding and dividing them, you will have the Ratio of $SA+SP$ to SP, and $SA-SP$ to SP.

10. To part (a legislative assembly, etc.) into two groups which are counted in order to ascertain the number voting on each side of a question. Also *absol* and *intr.*

1554 *Jrnl Ho Com* 19 Apr, I 34 Upon the Question for the Bill, the House did divide 1604 *Ibid* 24 Mar., I 152 The Voice seeming doubtful, the House was divided 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb.* IV § 52 The House being then divided upon the passing or not passing it, it was carried for the affirmative by nine voices and no more *a* 1794 GIBBON (Webster 1828), The emperors sat, voted, and divided with their equals 1801 G ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I 335 Opposition were afraid to divide upon it 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 6/2 The House divided, when Mr Gladstone's motion was carried by 337 to 38 *Mod* The honourable member proceeded amid cries of 'Divide!' 'Divide!' *Mod* Mr B. expressed his intention of dividing the House on the motion

† **11.** *Mus.* **a** *trans.* To perform with 'divisions', **b.** *intr.* To perform or execute 'divisions'; to descant: see DIVISION 7 *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q* I. v 17 Most heauenly melody About the bed sweet musicke did diuide 1609 *Ev Woman in Hum* III. 1 in Bullen *O Pl* IV, What heavie string doost thou devide upon? 1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Subj.* II ii, You will divide too shortly; Your voice comes finely forward.

12 Of a horse: (?) To distribute his legs and feet as they touch the ground; to keep them clear of each other in walking, trotting, etc. Also *absol*

1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr* (1757) II. 23 How a Horse ought to devide his Legs. *Ibid* 38 Horses that devide all four well *Ibid* 93 The truest way to know whether he be a firm compact Nag, and divide well.

II. Intrans senses. (See also 4 b, 9, 10, 11 b, 12.)

13. *absol.* To make separation or distinction (*between*). (In quot. 1377, To make distinctions, as in logic: = DISTINGUISH 8; cf. DIVISION 3, 6)

1377 LANGL *P Pl* B XIX. 234 Somme he tauȝte to dyuyne and diuide 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lix 2 ȝoure wickednesses deuydeden betwe ȝou and ȝoure God 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Wisdom for a Man's Self* (Arb) 282 Diuide with reason betweene Self-loue, and Society. and be so true to thy self as thou be not false to others. 1661 CRESSY *Rest Oathes Suprem & Alleg* 61 Justice requires that we should divide between the innocent and the guilty.

14 *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become divided, undergo division; to become separated into parts, or from something else or each other; to part, to cleave, break up, go to pieces; to branch, ramify

1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W. 1531) 14 Whan we come to the yeres of discrecyon, than we deuyde in two partes, two companyes & two wayes 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1737 Bubbling from her breast, it [the blood] doth divide In two slow rivers 1605 — *Lear* I ii 15 Loue cooles, friendship falls off, brothers diuide 1667 MILTON *P. L* VI 569 To Right and Left the Front Divided, and to either flank retir'd. 1734 WATERLAND *Script Vind.* ad fin. (T), Commentators and criticks have divided upon this matter 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 73 Her hair In gloss and hue the chestnut, when the shell Divides threefold to show the fruit within. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 144 [The river] divides and subdivides, till at last it is split up into a network of channels.

b. *Camb Univ*: see DIVISION 1 c.

1797 *Camb. Univ Calendar* 235 February. 23 Lent Term divides. 1895–6 *Ibid* October 1, Michaelmas Term begins. Oct 20, End of first quarter of Mich Term. Nov. 9, Michaelmas Term divides. Nov 29, End of third quarter of Mich. Term. Dec. 19, Michaelmas Term ends.

Divi·de, *sb.* [f. prec. vb]

1. The act of dividing, division: † **a.** Separation; **b.** Distribution among a number of persons.

1642 *Preparative for Fast* 4 This divide and scatter, if it be not prevented, will be no small curse 1873 *Contemp Rev* XXI 749 In these [friendly societies] the hope of a 'divide', as it is often termed, tends to keep up the figure of contributions 1893 MCCARTHY *Red Diamonds* II 27 'There is to be the big divide next New Year, but I shan't be in it

2 In U.S. and British Colonies: A ridge or line of high ground forming the division between two river valleys or systems; a watershed.

1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ* II (1810) 136 Struck and passed the divide between the Grand river and the Verdegris river. 1887 R. MURRAY *Geol. & Phys. Geog Victoria* 6 The 'Main Divide' of Victoria, forming the watershed line between the Murray River system on the north, and the numerous streams debouching on the southern coast. 1890 *Century Mag* Mar. 771/1 In central Colorado the 'Continental Divide' is a wilderness of desolate peaks 1893 SELOUS *Trav S. E. Africa* 377, I could take the expedition. along the great divide which forms the watershed.

Divi·ded, *ppl a* [f. DIVIDE *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Separated into parts. **a.** Split, cut, or broken into pieces; † incomplete, imperfect (quot. 1595).

1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Abscissus* deuided, broken 1595 SHAKS *John* II 439 And she a faire diuided excellence, Whose fulnesse of perfection lyes in him 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* XIV 113 A plate of glass covered with dust in a finely divided state.

b. Marked out into parts; marked by divisions, graduated; consisting of distinct parts; in *Bot.* (of leaves, etc) cut into segments

1674 N. COX *Gentl Recreat* III. (1677) 71 Divided-footed-Fowl 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr* 95 A divided Box 1776 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (1796) I 24 The Species are arranged according as the Leaves are divided, or not divided 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* XXVII § 131 A goniometer, or other divided instrument.

† **c.** Said of the moon in the phase at which half the disk is illuminated; = DICHOTOMIZED 2

1822 T TAYLOR *Apuleius* 292 [The moon] cornicular, or divided, or gibbous, or full.

2. Separated from something else, or from each other; situated apart; separate

1658 SIR T BROWNE *Hydriot* II 8 The Province of Britain in so divided a distance from Rome 1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man.* II. III. 140 Possibly the first divided King of Babylon was that Nabonassar 1694 *Acc Sev. Late Voy* II (1711) 105 Those Birds that have divided Claws.

b. *Mus* Said of voices or instruments, usually in unison, to which independent parts are temporarily assigned in the course of a piece.

1880 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict Mus. Terms, Divisi*, divided. A direction that instruments playing from one line of music are to separate and play in two parts.

3. Separated in opinion or interest; discordant, at variance; split into parties or factions.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich III*, I iv 244 He little thought of this diuided Friendship. 1624 BP HALL *Recoll. Treat* 129 The unstable vulgar .. whose divided tongues, as they never agree with each other; so seldome agree long with themselves. 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F.* III XXX 136 A divided court, and a discontented people 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* IV. 454 Divided and tumultuous assemblies 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I 113 Any charm that might save a jury from the pain of giving a divided verdict

4. Distributed or parted among a number of things or persons; directed to different objects

1607 SHAKS *Timon* I ii 49 The fellow that. pledges the breath of him in a diuided draught 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav* 415 Where beasts with man divided empire claim *c* 1845 C MACKAY *Candid Wooing* III, Accept then a divided heart 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq* III xii 249 The difficulties into which he was brought through this divided allegiance.

† **5.** *Math. Divided ratio*: see DIVIDE *v.* 9 c.

1660 BARROW *Euclid* V def 15, Divided ratio is when the excess wherein the antecedent exceeds the consequent, is compared to the consequent. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math* I 325 Divided ratio, is when the difference of the antecedent and consequent is compared, either with the antecedent or with the consequent—Thus, if 1 . . 3 6, then, by division, 2 − 1 : 1 : 6 − 3 : 3, and 2 − 1 . 2 : . 6 − 3 6

Divi·dedly, *adv.* [f prec + -LY 2.] In a divided manner, separately, apart, in separate parts

1607 S. COLLINS *Serm.* (1608) 2 Either iointly all at once, or diuidedly by themselues 1627 *Lysander & Cal* VI 100 They . . went out after them, but diuidedly, the better to finde them 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst.* 783 (R) If therefore, God be every where it cannot possibly be, that he should possibly be so dividedly; because then himself would not be every where, but only a part of him here and a part of him there 1867 ATWATER *Logic* 168 The middle term is taken dividedly or distributively.

† **b.** *Math.* By 'dividing' the ratio: see prec. 5.

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 70 If A a : B b, Then Dividedly, A − a a. : B − b . b 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I 218 When four quantities, *a, ar, b, br* . are proportional; then. Dividedly, *a . ar − a . b . br − b.*

Divi·dedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The fact or condition of being divided.

1656 BAXTER *Refd Pastor* (1862) 234 Our dividedness and unaptness to close for the work 1871 H B FORMAN *Living Poets* 400 The failure has arisen from dividedness of motive. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. XVI 569 Infinite dividedness. or composition which is not of simple parts.

† **Divi·dence.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L *dividenti-em*, pr. pple. of *dividĕre* to DIVIDE, prob. after It. *dividenza* (Florio 1611).] The action of dividing; division

1598 FLORIO, *Partigione*, a partition, a diuidence 1611 *Ibid*, *Diuidenza*, a diuidence, a distinction. 1603 — *Montaigne* I XXVII. (1632) 90 This commixture, dividence, and sharing of goods.

Dividend (di·vidĕnd). Also 6–7 *erron.* **divi·dente, -ent.** [a F *dividende*, in sense 4 (1300 in Anglo-Fr.), ad L *dividend-um* (that) which is to be divided, absol. use of neuter gerundive of *dividĕre* to DIVIDE. In early use often erroneously *dividente, divident* (*-end* being an unusual, and *-ent* a well-known ending), but in 17th c conformed to the L type (The sense development is not clear, senses 3 and 4 being the earliest found)]

1. *Math.* A number or quantity which is to be divided by another. (Correlative to DIVISOR)

α 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* 126 b, Then begynne I at the hyghest lyne of the diuident, and seke how often I may haue the diuisor therin 1608 R NORTON *Stevin's Disme* B ij, The number to be diuided (or diuident) and the number to diuide (or diuisor)

β 1557 RECORDE *Whetst* Z j, I see noe soche denomination in the diuidende. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc* I. V (ed 7) 14 The dividend 487. The divisor. 53 (9. the quotient.) 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 31 Proceed as before to the end of the Dividend 1806 HUTTON *Course Math* I 16 The usual manner of placing the terms, is, the dividend in the middle, having the divisor on the left hand, and the quotient on the right, each separated by a curve line *c* 1865 *Circ Sc* I. 437/1

2 A sum of money to be divided among a number of persons; *esp* the total sum payable as interest on a loan, or as the profit of a joint-stock company, divided periodically among the holders (usually reckoned at a certain rate per cent), also, the sum divided among the creditors of an insolvent estate. *To declare a dividend*. DECLARE *v* 5 d

1623 W. SCLATER *Quaest Tythes Revised* 152 Will you moone doubt whether Tithes entered the common Dividend? 1643 MILTON *Soveraigne Salve* 11 Profits and emoluments accrewing may make a dividend sufficient to draw to some unjust act. 1684 *Loud. Gaz* No. 1948/4 The Creditors of Benjamin Hinton are desired to meet to receive an Accompt of their Trustees, and to advise of a Divident. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No 4744/3 Warrants for the said Dividend will be delivered 1776 ADAM SMITH *W N.* (1869) I II. ii. 320 For some years past the Bank dividend has been at five and a half per cent 1863 FAWCETT *Pol Econ.* II x (1876) 271 Two-fifths of these profits form a fund from which the annual dividend on capital is paid

3. *transf.* A portion or share of anything divided; *esp.* the share (of anything divided among a number of persons) that falls to each to receive or pay

† **a.** *gen. Obs.* exc. as *fig* from b.

α. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch* VI in Ashm (1652) 97 Another Furnace . . serving for Seperation of dividents. 1563–70 FOXE *A & M* (1583) 116 What portions or diuidentes ought to be made thereof *Ibid* 1513 The Kings subsidie is committed vnto me in the Kings Roll a whole Summe in grosse, to be receyued of the Canons Residentiaries for their Diuident, who cannot agree in deuiding 1593 NASHE *Christ's T* 81 Security the last deuident of Delicacy, it [sloth] includeth in it. 1661 J STEPHENS *Procuratours* 108 Which otherwise rested upon the Priest or Clerks of that Church to do from the allotted divident.

β 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIII xlvi 850 The finances and revenues were shared out in dividends between some certaine of the head citizens. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl* in *Acc Sev Late Voy.* I. (1711) 28 Divided all things equally the Boys Dividend being as large as my own 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Waller* Wks II. 264 The Panegyrick upon Cromwell has obtained . . a very liberal dividend of praise 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XV i 266 What proportional dividend of man is a Stay maker?

b. *spec* The portion of interest on a loan, or profit from a joint-stock company, received by an individual holder as his share, the amount received by an individual creditor from an insolvent estate

1690 *Lond Gaz* No 2596/4 Sir Edward Dering Deputy-Governor of the Hudsons Bay Company Presented to his Majesty a Dividend in Gold, upon His Stock in the said Company 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 337 A testatrix gave to trustees certain bank stock, upon trust to pay the dividends to her daughter M for life. 1884 ACLAND & JONES *Working Men Co-operators* III 32 It is on the amount of her purchases at the shop that her dividend or share of profits is declared.

† **4.** The action of dividing among a number of persons; distribution (*esp.* of profits, or assets) *Obs*

[1300 *Act* 28 *Edw. I*, Super Cartas 11, Et des choses issint par eus prises . soit faite dividende entre les prenours & les gardeins des feires.]

α. 1535 LATIMER *Fruitf Serm* i. Eph vi 10 By these meanes a diuident [ed. 1635 devision] of the spoyle was made 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 67/32 A diuident, *diudentia* 1634 in *4th Rep. Hist MSS Comm.* 126/2 The divident of corne is managed according to the ancient custome.

β. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I LXVII (1739) 165 Paying the Debts, and making Dividend of the overplus into the reasonable parts 1675 *Art Contentm* IX III 224 If there were a common bank made of all mens troubles, most men would rather chuse to take those they brought, then to venter upon a new dividend 1726 *Adv Capt R Boyle* 292 So we resolv'd to steer for Zant and there make Dividend of our Prize Money and Goods.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **Dividend warrant,** the documentary order or authority on which a shareholder receives his dividend.

1716 *Lond Gaz.* No. 5479/4 Lost a Dividend Warrant on the South Sea Company. 1860 *All Year Round* No 54.

88 He might be seen at the Bank of England about Dividend times 1884 *Harper's Mag.* May 897/2 The dividend warrants are sent by post

† **Di·vident,** *a* and *sb* Also 7 -ant [ad L. *dividentem*, pr. pple of *dividĕre* to DIVIDE]

A *adj.* 1. Dividing; distributive.

1660 BURNEY *Κερδ Δωρον* Ep Ded (1661) 4 The divident and impartial justice of our Sovereign Lord

2. Divided, separate (In Shaks *divī dant.*)

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV III 5 Twin'd brothers of one Wombe, Whose procreation and birth Scarse is dividant.

B *sb.* One who or that which divides; something that separates or forms the boundary between two regions, etc; in *Arith.* = DIVISOR

c 1450 *Chester Pl* II 19 Now will I make the fyrmament for to be a divident to twyne the waters aye 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 249 This Offa made a depe dytche for a sure dyuydent Bytwene Englande and Wales 1571 DIGGES *Pantom* I XVIII E iv b, Multiply the third distance by the second, and the product diuide by your diuident or diuisor 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 47 'Divide', says one [girl] to the other, 'and I will chuse' The divident, dividing unequally, loses, in regard that the other takes the better half; wherefore she divides equally

Divident, -e, frequent early f. DIVIDEND, q v.

Divider (divəi·dəɹ). [f. DIVIDE *v.* + -ER 1] One who or that which divides, in various senses.

1. One who or that which separates a whole into parts or portions

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict*, *Ochavero*, a deuider into eight parts. 1644 DIGBY *Nat Bodies* I IX 78 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng* 54 The Sun and Moon the dividers of time into dayes and years 1774 *Hist* in *Ann. Reg* 2/2 The dividers of Poland 1862 F HALL *Hindu Philos Syst.* 239 Two several dividers of intelligence

2 One who distributes, a distributor; one who shares something with another.

1526-34 TINDALE *Luke* XII 14 Who made me a iudge or a devider over you? 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* I 3 There is a devider or distributer of these things 1802 *Noble Wanderers* II 88 Roused from the stupor of her affliction by this little divider of her cares

† 3. One who makes philosophical distinctions (cf. DIVIDE *v.* 4 b); one who classifies. *Obs.*

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. XIII 57 Plato compareth inartificial dividers to bungling cookes, who in stead of artificiall carving, use rudely to breake and dismember things 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug Cite of God* VI. II. (1620) 227 Who was euer a more curious inquisitor of these things a more elegant diuider, or a more exact recorder?

4. One who or that which disunites, separates, or parts; a causer of dissension or discord

1643 MILTON *Dworce* II XXI, Hate is of all things the mightiest divider 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* IV, Money, the great divider of the world, hath been the great uniter of a most divided people 1870 H MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* XV. 295 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr Poems* 56 They swear that death the divider Shall only unite them more.

† 5 *Arith.* = DIVISOR. *Obs. rare*

1797 *Monthly Mag* 130 By my method of dividers, other numbers might have been assumed for the value of *y*.

6. *pl* a Dividing compasses; a kind of compasses worked by means of a screw fastened to one leg and passing through the other; used for measuring or setting off very small intervals. b. A simple pair of compasses with steel points

1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc* 316 You may in small Quadrants divide truer and with less trouble with Steel Dividers, (which open or close with a Screw for that purpose,) then you can with Compasses 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk* V (ed 2) 195 Chart, scale, and dividers 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ.* I 12 Compasses which have both points of steel are called 'dividers'. 1881 *Metal World* No 14. 218 A pair of 4½ in. or 5 in. plain dividers, or what are called hair dividers

7. *Farming.* (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Divider* (Husbandry), the prow or wedge-formed piece on a reaping-machine, which divides the grain to be cut from the standing grain

8 *Mining pl* Timbers or scantling put across a shaft to divide it into compartments. also called *buntons.* (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*)

Dividing (divəi·diŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. DIVIDE *v* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DIVIDE; division

1526-34 TINDALE *Heb* IV 12 Euen vnto the diuidynge a sonder of the soule and the spriete 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* C ij a, Their Jurisdiction extends as far as the deviding of the Seas neere Rochel 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II VI 124 That there might be no dispute about dividing 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb 86/3 Alocasias bear dividing freely.

Divi·ding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec + -ING 2.] That divides, in various senses; that cleaves into parts; † 'running divisions' in singing (quot 1639; see DIVISION 7); that separates regions, parts, etc

Now often written with hyphen in certain phrases or combinations, as *dividing-line, -point*, where it may be taken as the *vbl sb* used *attrib* *Dividing-engine*, a machine for graduating or dividing a circle into a number of equal parts, or for cutting the circumference of a wheel into a number of teeth. *Dividing ridge* = DIVIDE *sb.* 2

1620 QUARLES *Jonah* (1638) 34 Horrid claps of heavens-dividing thunder *a* 1639 CAREW *Poems* Wks (1824) 129 In your sweet dividing throat, She [the nightingale] winters and keepes warme her note 1807 P GASS *Jrnl* 237 We came to the dividing ridge between the waters of the Missouri and Columbia. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI 338/1 The invention by Ramsden of his dividing engine *Ibid.* 338/2 The dividing tool employed by Graham was the beam-compass. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess* I 251 The true dividing-line. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* s v, Ramsden's circular dividing-engine consisted of a large wheel moved by a tangent screw. 1884 F J BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm* 88 [A] Dividing plate [is] the circular brass plate in a wheel-cutting engine, in which holes are drilled as a register for the proper division of the wheel teeth

Hence **Divi dingly** *adv*, so as to divide.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas Fr. Tong*, *Divisément*, dividingly, separately 1847 in CRAIG

‖ **Divi-divi** (di·vidi vi). [The native Galibi or Carib name.] The commercial name of the curled pods of *Cæsalpinia coriaria*, a tree found in tropical America and the West Indies, they were introduced to Europe from Caracas in 1768, and are highly astringent, and much used in tanning Also the tree itself. b. The similar pods of *C tinctoria* used in Lima for making ink (*Cent. Dict*).

[1763 JACQUIN *Stirp Amer. Hist* 124 Legumina ab Hispanis et barbaris nuncupata *Libi dibi* 1832 G DON *Dichlamydeous Pl* II 432 *Libidibi* is the name of the legume at Curaçao] 1843 *Pharmaceut Jrnl* II 600 Divi-divi, imported from Carthage, is the pod of a leguminous shrub 1853 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd* 550 In the Dividivi or Libidibi pods we have one of the most astringent of known substances

Dividual (divi diuăl), *a* (*sb*) [f. L. *dīvidu-us* divisible, separated + -AL]

1. That is or may be divided or separated from something else; separate, distinct, particular.

1598 FLORIO, *Dinisible*, separable, diuiduall 1612 *Two Noble K.* I III, The true love 'tweene mayde and mayde may be More then in sex dividual [*printed* individuall] 1667 MILTON *P L* XII 85 True Liberty .which always with right reason dwells Twinn'd, and from her hath no dividual Being 1740 WARBURTON *Dv. Legat.* VI VI, The two . scarce dividual 1836 *Blackw Mag* XL 536 A union of the mind's dividual acts. 1856 T AIRD *Poet Wks* 147 The Seasons Come and go with sweet dividual change.

2 Capable of being divided into parts, divisible, divided into parts, fragmentary

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom* I VII § 1 (1622) 50 Some make their god of Atomes, and individual moates; some of dividual numbers; as Epicurus, and Pythagoras. 1635 BARRIFFE *Mil Discip* IV. (1643) 13 Where any one would shew much variety of exercise, then 8..will be the more pliant and dividuall number [of soldiers]. *a* 1650 MAY *Satir Puppy* (1657) 10. 18 LOWELL *Ambrose* Poet Wks (1879) 772 'Believest thou then'. Cried he, 'a dividual essence in Truth?'

3. Divided or distributed among a number; shared, participated, held in common

1667 MILTON *P. L* VII 382 The moon. her reign With thousand lesser Lights dividual holds 1735 H BROOK *Univ Beauty* IV 132 While thro' the pores nutritive portions tend, Then equal aliment dividual share 1818 COLEBROOKE *Obligat & Contracts* I. 141 The rule holds when the obligation is dividual

† B. *sb. Obs* 1 That which is dividual; something divided or capable of being divided

1668 H MORE *Div Dial.* Schol. (1713) 553 This is that of Gregory Nazianzen, *ἀμέριστος ἐν μεμερισμένοις ἡ θεοτης*, The Individual Divinity in Dividuals

2 *Math.* In the process of division: One of the several parts of the dividend, each of which yields successively one figure or term of the quotient.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Dividuale* (in *Arithm*) is a Number in the Rule of Division, comprehending part of the Dividend distinguished by a Point; wherein of the Question must be ask'd, How often the Divisor is contain'd in it? 1821 *Self Instructor* 62 A new dividend, or dividual, to work upon

Hence **Divi dualism, Dividua lity** (used as the opposites of *individualism, individuality*).

1803 SYD SMITH *Wks.* (1869) 23 The chances, do not depend solely upon their dividuality 1883 F GALTON *Hum Faculty* 169 Individualism is changed to dividualism *Ibid* 207 Dividuality replaces individuality.

Divi·dually, *adv.* [f prec. + -LY 2.] In a dividual manner; separately

1633 EARL MANCH *Al Mondo* (1636) 6 Meditation is as hee that smells the Violet, the Rose, the Jessamie, and the Orenge flowers dividually But Contemplation is a water compounded of them all. 1805 WORDSW *Prelude* XIV 209 They are each in each, and cannot stand Dividually 1821 COLERIDGE in *Blackw Mag.* X 247 We are compelled to express it dividually, as consisting of two correlative terms

Dividuity (dividiū·ĭti). *rare.* [ad rare L. *dīvīduitātem*, n of quality f. *dīvīduus*. see next and -ITY] Dividuous quality or state.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Dividuity*, a division, also an aptness to divide *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit Rem* (1838) III 108 This mysterious dividuity of the good and the evil will.

Dividuous (divi diu,əs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *dīvīdu-us* (see DIVIDUAL) + -OUS]

1. Capable of being divided, divisible (= DIVIDUAL 2), characterized by division

1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* V. 397 The Mind, of separate parcels uncompos'd, Though in dividuous Body now inclos'd. *c* 1800 COLERIDGE *Mahomet*, The ruinous river Shatters its waters abreast, and Rushes dividuous 1820 SHELLEY *Ode to Liberty* IV, The . cloud like mountains, and dividuous waves Of Greece

2. Separable, non-essential (= DIVIDUAL 1).

1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm* 343 The accidental and dividuous in this quiet and harmonious object is subjected to the life and light of nature which shines in it

† **Di·vify,** *v. Obs rare.* [f L. *dīvus* godlike (see DIVINE *a.*) + -FY] *trans* To raise to the rank of a divinity, invest with divine dignity, DEIFY. So † **Divifica tion,** *Obs.*

1615 JACKSON *Creed* IV. II. IV. § 7 The divifications ascribed unto them, as their enrolments in the catalogue of former saints, adoration of relics, and the like 1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot* (1663) 4 [They] divifie such as never were holy men

Divi·nable, *a. rare* [f. DIVINE *v* + -ABLE] Capable of being divined or conjectured

1816 J. SCOTT *Vis Paris* (ed 5) 5 Travelling for no definite, nor even divinable purpose.

† **Di·vinail.** *Obs* Also 4-5 de-, dy-, -al(e, -aile, -aille, -ayle, deuenayle. [a OF. *de-, divinail, -al* masc., and *devinaille, -naille, -gnaille* fem. (Godef) a thing divined, a conjecture, prediction, DIVINATION, repr. L types **dīvīnāle* sing, **dīvīnālia* pl, of *dīvīnālis* see next and -AL 4, 5.]

1 Divining, soothsaying, divination.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T* ¶ 531 Hem þat bileuen in diuynailes [*v rr* dyuynayles, -ales, -alis, divynailles, deuenayles] as by flight or by noyse of briddes or of beestes *c* 1430 LYDG *Bochas* II XIII (1554) 51 b, Her clerkes in theyr diuinayle Tolde it was token of seruage and trauayle 1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 87 The deuynaylles of them that by the flyght of byrdes deuynen

2. Something to be divined, a riddle.

c 1430 LYDG *Bochas* I IX (1544) 18 a, The serpent him. would assaile With a problem Called of some men an uncouthe deuinaile *c* 1430 — *Thebes* I (R.), To slea all tho that did faile, To expoune, his misty deuinale 1483 CAXTON *G de la Tour* G ij b, Sayeng that they myȝt not arede a certayne deuynal.

† **Di·vinal,** *a Obs* [ad med.L *dīvīnāl-is*, f. *dīvīn-us* DIVINE: see -AL 3] Pertaining to divination, divinatory, magical

1494 FABYAN *Chron* 6 All these were Mynystris of God immortale, And had in theym no power dyuynall 1503 HAWES *Example Virt* VIII. (Arb.) 38 A myrrour of lernyng that was dyuynall 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. i 52 Wyth wordis augurall, Eftyi thar spaying ceremonis diuynal

Divination (divinē·ɪ·ʃən). [a. OF. *divination* (13th c in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L *dīvīnātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dīvīnāre* to DIVINE]

1. The action or practice of divining, the foretelling of future events or discovery of what is hidden or obscure by supernatural or magical means; soothsaying, augury, prophecy With *a* and *pl*, an exercise of this, a prophecy, an augury

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* V pr IV 125 (Camb MS.) Marchus tullius, whan he deuynede the dyuynaciouns, þat is to seyn in his book þat he wroot of diuinaciouns. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* XVI 16 Sum wenche hauynge a spirit of dyuynacioun 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III 57 Eiþer seide þat [he] hadde þe better dyuynacioun of foules [*felicius augurium*] 1555 EDEN *Decades* 309 To speke of thynges that shalbe, longe before they are, is a kynde of diuination 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1895) 80 The flying of birds, which doe geue a happy divination to things to come 1662 STILLINGFL *Orig Sacr* II IV § 1 The Gentiles hearkend unto Oracles and Divinations. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No 505 ¶ 5 Among the many pretended arts of divination, there is none which so universally amuses as that by dreams 1879 D. M. WALLACE *Australas* V 103 Divination is made by examination of the state of the body internally

attrib. 1877 W JONES *Finger ring* 100 The annexed illustrations, representing divination rings, are taken from Liceti

2. In a weaker sense. Prevision or guessing by happy instinct or unusual insight, successful conjecture or guessing

1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, I 1 88 Tell thou thy Earle, his Diuination lies 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* III VII § 5 Whether he or they would have bin contented with an equall share were perhaps a divination unnecessary 1685 KEN *Serm* Dan X 11 Wks (1838) 169 It was such divination, such sagacity as this which interpreted to him [Daniel] all the dreams of human life 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits*, *Lit* Wks (Bohn) II 113 Richard Owen adding sometimes the divination of the old masters to the unbroken power of labour in the English mind

3 *Rom Law.* (See quot 1868)

1823 in CRABB *Technol Dict* 1868 SMITH *Dict Gr & Rom Antiq* s v. *Divinatio*, If in any case two or more accusers came forward against one and the same individual, it was, as the phrase ran, decided by divination, who should be the chief..accuser. The judices had, as it were, to divine the course which they had to take

¶ *catachr.* Divine condition or state, divinity

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 1327 Of Dæmons some few came to participate the divination of the gods

Di·vinator. *Obs* or *arch* Also 7 -our [ad L. *dīvīnātor*, *-ōrem* soothsayer, agent-n from *dīvīnāre* to DIVINE · cf. F. *divinateur*] One who divines, a diviner, soothsayer

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 688 The Egyptians hold opinion that the Crocodile is a divinator *a* 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man* XXXIX (1636) 60 When thou goest unto a divinatour 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* III. IV I 1 (1652) 638 Of this number are all Superstitious Idolaters Divinators, Prophets, Sectaries and Scismatiques 1884 *Science* 19 Dec. 559/2 In the leading paper of Cambridge, Mass. a professed divinator has kept for years a large, business-like, and soberly worded advertisement of his services

Divinato·rial, *a rare.* [f. as next + -AL] Conjectural.

1860 M. PATTISON *Ess* (1889) I 167 Divinatorial criticism has often undertaken to work wonders by conjecture operating upon collation of MSS

Divinatory (divi·nătŏri), *a* [f L. type **dīvīnātōri-us*, f *dīvīnātōr-em*: see DIVINATOR and -ORY] Pertaining to a diviner or to divination; prophetic, divining. b. Conjectural

1569 J. SANFORD tr *Agrippa's Van Artes* 44 b, An other kinde of Astrologie called Diuinatorie, or Judiciall 1616 GATAKER *Lots* (1619) 269 These are those that are most

commonly tearmed Diuinatorie Lots 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* 35 The use of the Hasel is for Divinatory Rods for the detecting and finding out of Minerals. 1828 Miss Berry *Soc Life Eng. & Fr* (1831) 395 A peasant of Burgundy appeared with the exploded notion of the divinatory wand to discover hidden sources of water 1838 Sir W Hamilton *Logic* xxxiv (1866) II 199 Here the conjectural or divinatory emendation comes into play

† **Divi·natrice,** *a Obs rare* [a. F *divinatrice*, fem of *devinateur*, ad L *dīvīnātrīcem*, fem. of *dīvīnātor* see above] That divines, divining

a 1535 More *Rufull Lamentacion* (R) Lo where to commeth thy blandishyng promyse, Of false astrology and diuinatrice.

Divine (divəi n), *a* and *sb*[1] Forms: 4–6 devin(e, de-, dyvyn(e, 5–6 divyne, *Sc.* de-, dywyne, 6 dyvine, 7 divin, 4– divine [ME *devine, dvvine*, a OF. *devin* (12th c in Hatz-Darm), later *divin*:—L. *dīvīnus* pertaining to a deity. In med L *dīvīnus* bore the sense of *theologus*. OF *devin* was the word of popular formation; *divin* was a learned assimilation to the ancient L. type, which in F. became the accepted form for the adj., and in English for all senses: cf Divine *sb*[2]]

1 Of or pertaining to God or a god

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v pr ii 118 (Camb MS) The speculacion or lookynge of the deuyne thoght 1388 Wyclif *Deut* i 13 3yue 3e of 3ou men wise in dyuyn thingis 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W. 1531) 3 b, The diuyne natuie or godhed 1590 Spenser *F Q* i x. 67 So darke are earthly things compar'd to things divine 1644 Milton *Areop* (Arb.) 51 Many complain of divin Providence for suffering Adam to transgresse 1709 Pope *Ess Crit* 525 To err is human, to forgive divine 1878 R W Dale *Lect Preach.* 290 Divine acts are not less Divine because they do not happen to be recorded in the Canonical Scriptures

2. Given by or proceeding from God; having the sanction of or inspired by God.

Divine right, a right conferred by or based on the ordinance or appointment of God *Divine right of kings*, that claimed according to the doctrine that (legitimate) kings derive their power from God alone, unlimited by any rights on the part of their subjects In English History, the phiase came into specific use in the 17th c, when the claim was prominently made for the Stuart kings

c 1386 Chaucer *Monk's T* 67 By precept of the Messager diuyn *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* i. 1 2 Dywyne Scrypture *c* 1450 Henryson *Test Cres.* (R) Ye gaue me onés a diuine responsaile That I should be the flouie of loue in Troye 1567 *Satir Poems Reform* iii 128 Quhome God did place be ordinance dewyne *a* 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol* viii ii § 6 Unto kings by human right, honour by very divine right, is due 1625 Burges *Pers Tithes* 2 Whether Tithes be perpetually due to the Ministers of the Gospell by Diuine Right 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect* ii Wks (1847) 85 The divine right of episcopacy was then valiantly asserted 1640 *Const & Canons* i B iv b, The most High and Sacred order of Kings is of Divine right, being the ordinance of God himself. 1742 Pope *Dunc* iv. 188 The Right Divine of kings to govern wrong 1767 Blackstone *Comm* II iii 25, I will not put the title of the clergy to tithes upon any divine right, though such a right certainly commenced, and I believe as certainly ceased, with the Jewish theocracy 1835 J Waterworth *Exam Princ Protestantism* 95 Did this unrivalled Biblist acknowledge any writings as divine, which the Jews did not receive as canonical? 1865 Seeley *Ecce Homo* iv (ed. 8) 31 In obedience to an irresistible divine impulse 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 63 The apologies of Jesuit writers for the assassination of tyrants deserve an important place in the history of the doctrine of divine right

3. Addressed, appropriated, or devoted to God, religious, sacred

Divine service, the public worship of God, *Divine office*, the stated office or service of daily prayer, the canonical hours

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 41 Do clerkis deuyn officis after þe ordre of þe holy Chirche of rome *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 122 Fful weel she soong the seruice dyuyne 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* x 27 Do 3our obseruance devyne To him that is of kingis king 1549 *Bk Com Prayer* Pref, The common prayers in the Churche, commonlye called diuine service. *c* 1600 Shaks *Sonn* cviii 5 Yet, like prayers divine, I must each day say o'er the very same 1674 Playford *Skill Mus* i 71 The Tunes of Psalms are of general use, all who are true Lovers of Divine Musick, will have them in estimation 1682 Stoddon (*title*) An Essay on a Question relating to Divine Worship 1720 Watts (*title*), Divine Songs, attempted in easy language, for the use of children 1848 Wharton *Law Lex*, *Divine Service, tenure by*, an obsolete holding, in which the tenants were obliged to do some special divine services in certain, as to sing so many masses, to distribute such a sum in alms, etc 1880 *Dict Chr Antiq* s v *Divine office*, Offices for the several hours of prayer, which together constitute the Divine Office, as distinguished from the liturgy 1889 Farrar *Lives Fathers, Ambrose*, xv § 3 II 169 Theodosius, as a penitent abstained from presenting himself at divine service.

4. Partaking of the nature of God; characteristic of or consonant to deity; godlike, heavenly, celestial.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth* v pr ii. 118 (Camb. MS) Why in the souereynes dyuynes substaunces, þat is to seyn in spiritz, Iugement is moore cleere 1393 Gower *Conf* II 167 Men saiden, that she was divine, And the goddess of sapience 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxv 113 All the hevinly court devyne 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* i viii § 6 The diuiner part in relation vnto the baser of our soules. 1632 Milton *Penseroso* 12 Hail, divinest Melancholy! Whose saintly visage is too bright To hit the sense of human sight 1667 —*P. L.* iii 40 Or flocks, or herds, or human face divine 1697 Dryden *Alexander's Feast* 171 At last divine Cecilia came 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* Prol iv, Thou seemest human and divine, The highest, holiest manhood, thou. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr* I 97 The strains .. of diviuest music in which the voice of inspiration died away.

† **b** Immortal; beatified *Obs*

1593 Shaks. *Rich II*, i 1 38 For what I speake, My body shall make good vpon this earth, Or my diuine soule answer it in heauen 1632 Heywood *2nd Pt. Iron Age* iv. Wks 1874 III 409 Thou lyest downe mortall, who must rise diuine

5 In weaker sense More than human, excellent in a superhuman degree a Of persons. Of more than human or ordinary excellence, pre-eminently gifted; in the highest degree excellent.

1552 Huloet, Diuine or immortall, *nectareus* 1591 Shaks *1 Hen. VI*, i. vi 4 Diuinest Creature. How shall I honour thee for this successe? *a* 1635 Corbet *Poems* (1807) 18 Nothing did win more praise Then did their actors most divine 1680 Crowne *Misery Civ War* Prol, For by his feeble skill 'tis built alone, The Divine Shakespear did not lay one stone 1711 Steele *Spect* No 146 ₱ 3 The divine Socrates is here represented in a Figure worthy his great Wisdom and Philosophy 1795–1824 Wordsw *Excursion* i. 250 That mighty orb of song, The divine Milton. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I 473 That would clearly contradict the divine Homer.

b Of things: Of surpassing beauty, perfection, excellence, etc; extraordinarily good or great.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* vi 348 That In cartis brocht thar purwiance dewyne 1561 T Norton *Calvin's Inst.* i xiii § 9, I graunt that oftentimes a thing is called Diuine or of God, that is notable by any singular excellence. 1592 Shaks *Rom & Jul* iii ii 77 Beautifull Tyrant, fiend Angelicall Dispised substance of Diuinest show 1655 H Vaughan *Silex Scint* 85 Blackness sits On the divinest wits 1757 A Cooper *Distiller* iii xlvii (1760) 212 Recipe for a Gallon of Divine Water 1818 *La Belle Assemblée* XVII 40/6, I have had the diviuest cornette sent me 1826 H N. Coleridge *West Indies* 147 The champagne at eighteen dollars really divine. 1877 Kate Thompson *Publ. Pict Gall Rembrandt*, The great master of the Dutch school preeminent by his wonderful and Divine talents

6 Connected or dealing with divinity or sacred things; sacred *Obs* or *arch*

1548 Hall *Chron*, *Hen VI* (an 9) 115 b, All auncient writers, as well devine, as prophane 1603 Owen *Pembrokesh* (1891) 235 A famouse Doctour of diuinitie as appeareth by his devyne works. 1605 Bacon *Adv Learn* i Ded § 2 2 A rare Conjunction, as wel of divine and sacred literature, as of prophane and humaine. 1720 Watts *Divine Songs* Pref, This may sometimes give their thoughts a divine turn, and raise a young meditation [1840 Carlyle *Heroes* iii (1872) 85, I give Dante my highest praise when I say of his Divine Comedy that it is, genuinely a Song]

† **7.** Foreboding, prescient [a Latinism.] *rare.*

1667 Milton *P L* ix. 845 Yet oft his heart, divine of somthing ill, Misgave him.

8. *Comb*, as *divine-human*, human and divine.

1884 *Chr World* 11 Sept. 688/2 The animal-human is very obstructive to the Divine-human 1892 Westcott *Gospel of Life* 254 [Christianity] is summed up in the facts of a divine-human life. 1893 *Tablet* 9 Dec 933 The Divine-human Mediator in heaven.

† **B.** *sb*.[1] *Obs.* [absolute uses of the adj, or its F. original]

1. Divine service.

1480 *Will of Vavesour* (Comm Crt. Lond), To sing Devyne for my sowle 1606 *Sc Acts Jas VI* (1814) 327 (Jam) Twa clerkis to serue in the divines within the College kirk of Creichtoun

2 Divinity, theology.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl Synne* 2890 Seynt austyn þat was a clerk of dyuyne *Ibid* 11411 A master of dyuyne 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A Prol. 90 Bisschops Bolde and Bachilers of diuyn *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6490, I wole fillen My paunche of good mete and wyne, As shulde a maister of dyvyne

3. Soothsaying; conjecture, Divination

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron* (1810) 282 Merlyn, in his deuyn, of him has said, þat þre regions, in his bandons, salle be laid — *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 8092 On þis manere myghte Merlyn Be geten & born, by oure deuyn.

4 Divine natuie, divinity.

1393 Gower *Conf* II. 132 Bachus Accordant unto his divine A prest He had.

Divine (divəi n), *sb*[2] Also 4–5 devine, -vyne, dy-. [a. OF *devin* soothsayer (13th c in Littré), also later *devin*, *divin* theologian (15th c in Godef); the former the popular descendant of L. *dīvīn-us* soothsayer (become **devīn us* in late L); the latter repr med L *dīvīnus* doctor of divinity, theologian; both subst uses of L *dīvīnus* adj. In both senses conformed in Eng. to the L spelling]

† **1.** A diviner, soothsayer, augur; a prophet, seer.

13 . *E E. Allit P* B 1302 Dere Daniel also, þat watz deuine noble. 1340 *Ayenb* 19 Þe deuines and þe wichen and þe charmeresses þet worke þ be þe dyeules crefte *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* i. 66 A gret Deuyn þat cleped was Calkas Knew wel þat Troye sholde destroyed be By answere of his god. *c* 1430 Lydg *Bochas* ii 1 (1554) 42 b, Saul had cast out all diuines From Israell, and eche diuineresse 1525 Ld Berners *Froiss* II ccxx [ccxvi] 680 *note*, Of these deuins, arioles, and charmers, there were certayne brente at Parys 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron* I 2/2 To deriue the name of their diuines called Magi from him [Magus]

2 One who has officially to do with 'divine things'; formerly, any ecclesiastic, clergyman, or priest; now, one skilled in divinity; a theologian

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm* Sel Wks I 376 Bastard dyvynes seien þat þes wordis of Crist ben fals 1388 — *Bible* Prol xiii 51 Dyuynys that schulden passe othere men in clennesse and hoolynesse *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7593 He was a clerke and gude deuyne 1596 Shaks *Merch V.* i. ii 16 It is a good Diuine that follows his owne instructions 1662 Gauden (*title*) The works of Mr. Richard Hooker, that learned godly judicious and eloquent Divine. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* 30 Aug an 1780, He wrote a young clergyman .. the following .. letter, which contains valuable advice to Divines in general 1847 Emerson *Poems, Problem* Wks (Bohn) I 401 Taylor, the Shakespeare of divines 1874 L Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I ix 305 We see in him the gentle mystic rather than the stern divine

† **b.** Applied to non-Christian writers on theology, and to the priests of heathen religions *Obs*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III 219 (Matz.) Among alle manere of philosofres þey þat were icleped deuynes [*quia theologi vocabantur*] bere þe prys 1587 Golding *De Mornay* x. 144 Pythagoras and all the old Diuines affirme, that God or the onely One is the beginner of all things 16[2]1 Shaks *Wint T.* iii 1 19 The Oracle (Thus by Apollo's great Diuine seal'd vp)

Divine (divəi·n), *v.* Also 4–5 devine, -vyne, dyvine, -yne. [a F. *devine-r* (12th c.) to recount, signify, wish, prophesy, ad. L. *dīvīnāre* to foretell, predict, after *devin* divine: see prec.]

I. Transitive senses.

† **1.** To make out or interpret by supernatural or magical insight (what is hidden, obscure, or unintelligible to ordinary faculties); hence, in later use, to interpret, explain, disclose, make known. *Obs*

13 *E. E. Allit P* B. 1561 þat con dele wyth demerlayk, & deuine lettres. 1362 Langl. *P Pl* A viii 138 Daniel deuynede þe Diemels of a Kyng. 1393 *Ibid* C i 217 What this metals by-meneþ Diuine 3e. *Ibid* xxii 240 He tauhte somme to dyuyne and dyuyde, numbres to kenne *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1905 Now þou graithis me tiouage, With all þis dignites be-dene þat I diuined haue *c* 1500 *Blowbol's Test* in Hallw. *Nugæ Poet* 5 The cause why I shall to you devyne *a* 1625 Fletcher *Nice Valour* ii. 1, I can Divine my mind to you

b. To discover or indicate by means of the divining rod. *nonce-use.*

1890 *Pall Mall G* 9 June 6/3 The boy has now been engaged to go to Australia to 'divine' the underground water and minerals of its arid and auriferous regions

2 To make out by sagacity, intuition, or fortunate conjecture (that is, in some other way than by actual information), to conjecture, guess.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v 288 He koude wel dyuyne That Troilus al nyght for sorwe wook *c* 1386 — *Shipman's T* 224 Wyf litel kanstow deuyne The curious bisynesse that we haue *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6706 How it strekys kan I noȝt deuyne. 1530 Palsgr 514/2 He were a wyse man that coulde devyne what they talke of nowe. 1696 tr *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 44 Nor cou'd I divine the Meaning of it. 1786 T Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II 37 He could not divine the cause of this extraordinary change. 1847 Emerson *Repr Men, Swedenborg* Wks (Bohn) I 312 In common parlance, what one man is said to learn by experience, a man of extraordinary sagacity is said, without experience, to divine. 1863 Mrs Oliphant *Salem Ch* ii 28 He began to divine faintly. that external circumstances do stand for something

3. To have supernatural or magical insight into (things to come); to have presentiment of; hence *gen.* to predict or prophesy by some kind of special inspiration or intuition.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* iv 361 (389) But who may al eschewe or al deuyne? *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb) viii 29 Oþer thinges þai pronostic and diuines by þe colours of þa flawmes 1555 Eden *Decades* 47 They diuined the destruction of theyr countrey 1594 Shaks *Rich III*, iii ii 78 To shun the danger that his Soule diuines. 1663 Butler *Hud* i ii 833 None could divine To which side Conquest would incline 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev* Wks. V. 374 Truly it is not easy to divine what that army may become at last 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* iii ii § 23 To infer beforehand, or divine, the characters that we should find.

† **4.** Of things: To point out, foreshow, prognosticate, portend. *Obs.*

1596 Drayton *Leg* iv 69 This prodigious sign some strange Newes though ever it diuine, yet forth them not immediately it brings 1657 Cokaine *Obstinate Lady* i ii, What envious star when I was born divin'd This adverse Fate? 1712 Swift *Sid Hamet* 22 A certain magick rod . divines Whene'er the soil has golden mines 1847 Emerson *Poems, Initial Love* Wks (Bohn) I. 457 All things wait for and divine him.

† **5.** To think or conceive of, devise, contrive, by special inspiration or extraordinary sagacity *Obs*

1393 Langl. *P. Pl* C. xii 265 Danid þe doughty..deuynede how Vrye Mighte slilokeste be slayn *c* 1450 Henryson *Mor. Fab* ii All courses that Cookes could deuyne 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxxiv. 15 The lustiast ladie that nature can devyne 1598 Yong *Diana* 225 So much force had one God ouer each others soule, diuining the great and inuiolable friendship that should be betweene him and me

† **6** To render divine, to canonize, to divinize.

1591 Spenser *Daphn* 214 Living on earth like Angell new divinde. 1591 — *Ruines of Time* 611 Th' Harpe out of the River was reard And borne above the cloudes to be divin'd. 1622 Drayton *Poly-olb* xxiv 191 Leaving these divin'd, to Decuman we come .. who was crown'd with glorious martyrdom

† **b.** To call or style divine. *Obs*

1621 Bp Mountagu *Diatribæ* ii 353 Your nobling and diuining him elswhere

II. Intransitive senses

7 To use or practise divination; to obtain insight into what is future or unrevealed by auguries, portents, magical or occult devices; to soothsay.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* ii, 1696 (1745) The folk deuyne at waggynge of a stre 1382 Wyclif *Gen* xliv. 5 The coppe. in the which my Lord is wonte to diuyne. 1388 — *Isa.* xliv 25 Dyuynours that dyuynen by sacrifices offrid to feendis 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R* xv lii (1495) 507 Some in Ethiopia haue an hounde for theyr kynge, and dyuyne by his meuynge. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Lev* xix 26 You shal not divine, nor observe dreames. 1698 Fryer

Acc. E India & P 372 They go to some learned Doctor, who Divines by the Alcoran 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* II vi 1835-49 LANE *Mod. Egypt* II 111 They [Gypsies] mostly divine by means of a number of shells, with a few pieces of coloured glass, money, etc, intermixed with them

8. To foretell by divine or superhuman power, to prophesy *arch*

1362 LANGL *P Pl* A VIII 143 As Daniel diuinede hit ful in dede after. 1606 SHAKS *Ant & Cl* II vi. 123 If I were bound to Diuine of this vnity, I wold not Prophesie so 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* 1 (1861) 19 We are as lawgivers; we speak for Nature, we prophesy and divine 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II 246 Cassandra of coming evil divined

9 To conjecture (as to the unknown or obscure); to make an inference by conjecture, insight, intuition, or other means than actual information

1362 LANGL *P Pl* A XI 138 Þe deppore I diuinede þe derkore me þouȝte. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol* 26 Men may deuyne and gloson vp and doun 1604 SHAKS *Oth.* I. II 39 Something from Cyprus, as I may diuine 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II II. (1872) 100 The meanest have a dignity. and hence, as I divine, the startling whirl of incongruous juxtaposition.

† b. with *of, on, upon*: To make conjectures about or concerning, to augur from *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III 409 (458) Lest ony wyght dyuynen or deuyse Wolde of hem two *c* 1386 — *Knt's T* 1657 The paleys ful of peples Dyvynynge of thise Thebane knyghtes two 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron* (1568) II 766 The people diuersly deuinyng upon this dealing *a* 1592 GREENE *Jas IV*, v. v, Whereon diuine you, Sir? 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1621) 857 Thereof would diversely diuine every man according to his own fantasie 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I 29 The Romans divining upon it, were confident of the Emperours prevailing in this War 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I 144 At chess they vie, to captivate the queen; Divining of their loves

Hence **DIVI'NED** *ppl. a* (in quot, Made divine)

1624 QUARLES *Sion's Sown* in Farr *S P. Jas I* (1848) 140 The glory of thy divined place No age can injure, nor yet time deface.

† **Divi'nely,** *a.* [1 prec. adj. + -LY 1.] Divine

c 1400 *Test Love* III (R) Philosophy is knowing of deuinely and manly things ioyned with study of good liuing 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat* II. xi, The infinyte dyvynely Substaunce

Divinely (divəi'nli), *adv.* [f DIVINE *a* + -LY 2.] In a divine manner or way.

1. By or as by the agency or power of God.

1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* lxi, As she is, divinely wrought, And of the brood of Angels hevenly borne 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig Sacr.* II. vi § 2 Whatever comes under Divine knowledge, may be Divinely revealed *a* 1707 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* I xviii. (R) In his divinely-inspired judgment 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* lxiv 2 As some divinely gifted man. 1876 J PARKER *Paracl.* I iii 23 If the Bible is divinely inspired, it follows that it is divinely authoritative.

2. As or like God; in a godlike manner; with an excellence or perfection more than human

1582 HESTER *Secr. Phioraw* III. iv 9 Because this composition worketh diuinely, I called it Angelico 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy* IV xxiii. 139 Cleere and fayre fountaines dyvinely wrought. 1667 MILTON *P L* IX. 489 Shee fair, divinely fair, fit love for Gods 1728 YOUNG *Odes to King* Wks. 1757 I. 173 Its stream divinely clear, and strong. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb Hall* 35 An elegant young man who danced a minuet divinely 1832 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom* 87 A daughter of the Gods, divinely tall And most divinely fair.

† 3 In a holy or pious manner *Obs*

1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, III vii 62 He is with two right reuerend Fathers Diuinely bent to Meditation 1595 — *John* II 1 237 This right hand, whose protection Is most diuinely vow'd vpon the right Of him it holds 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 8 They proceed from a divinely disposed mind

† 4. After the manner of divinity. *Obs*

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 591, I purpose not to follow these things Philosophically but rather Divinely.

† **Divi'nement.** *Obs* [f DIVINE *v* + -MENT.] The action of divining; divination.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 33 That which they write of Romulus divinements, maketh great difference between him and Theseus *Ibid* 589 Priests and Soothsayers, that did sacrifice and purifie, and tend upon divinements.

Divineness (divəi nnes). [-NESS]

1. The quality or state of being divine; divine nature, character, or origin; divinity, sacredness.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 84 The common nature of man, that hath in it both Diviueness, and sometimes beastly brutishness. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXXII 507, I haue prooued the diuinesse and diuineuesse of the Scriptures. 1640 BP REYNOLDS *Passions* 1 2 Their admirable Motions and Order, in which the Heathen have acknowledged a Diviueness. 1718 *Free-thinker* No 54 P 11 The real Excellency and Divineness of Virtue 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr* III. XII, In all true Work there is something of divineness.

2 Superhuman or supreme excellence.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 321 Besought him to repeate it againe, that . his minde might bee the better acquainted with the diuinenesse thereof. 1611 SHAKS *Cymb.* III. VII. 45 Behold Diuinenesse No elder then a Boy.

Diviner (divəi nəɹ). Forms: 4-5 **devinor, -vynour, dyvynour,** 5-7 **divinour,** 5- **diviner** [ME. and AF. *devinour, divinour* = OF *devineor, -eour, -eur* (12th c in Hatz.-Darm.), agent-n from F *devoir* to DIVINE, corresponding to L *dīvīnātōr-em* DIVINATOR Down to 1500 regularly stressed *de vinour, de vinour.* In sense 2, app f F *devin, divin* sb.: cf *philosoph-er.*]

1 One who practises divination; a soothsayer, prophet, seer; a magician, sorcerer.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 8107 Þus seide alle my dyuinours 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* XVIII 10 Ne be foundun in thee that askith dyvynours 1388 — *Jer* XXVII 9 Dyuynours by chiteryng and fleyng of briddis 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 234 b/2 The deuynour had told hym that he shold deye within fyue dayes. 1545 JOYL *Exp Dan* V (R) He fled to his wyse men of the worlde, to his diuiners and charmers 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* I 649 The Diuinour or Prophet of the Britans, I mean Merlin. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs & Achit* 238 The People's Pray'r, the glad Diviner's Theme, The Young men's Vision and the Old men's Dream! 1723 POPE *Odyss* I 524 Vain diviner's dreams divert her fears 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps* (1869) I v 223 The bishops were required to banish diviners and fortune-tellers 1881 *Folk-lore Record* IV 206 Very lately an eminent man employed a diviner to look for mines on his property with a divining rod.

b. A successful conjecturer or guesser.

1690 LOCKE *Hum Und* II I (1695) 48 He must be a notable Diviner of Thoughts, that can assure him, that he was thinking 1856-63 MAURICE *Casuistry in Friendship Bks.* XIII (1874) 377 Richard Bentley was one of the subtlest diviners of the meaning of obscure passages

† 2. A divine, a theologian *Obs*

1377 LANGL *P Pl* B X 452 Þe doȝtiest doctour and deuynoure of þe trinitee Was augustyn þe olde *Ibid* XIII. 114 Sire doctour What is dowel and dobet? ȝe deuynours knoweth 1393 *Ibid* C XVI 85 This doctor and diuinour and decretistre of canon. 1552 HULOET, Diuinour or wryter of holy scripture, *agiographus.*

† b = DIVINE *sb* 2 2 b; also, a wise man, sage

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III 65 Thales þis naturel philosofer and dyuynour *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1545 Doctours & diuinours & othire dere maistris

Divineress (divəi nəres). Also 4-6 **de-,** (5 **-ourese**). [a. OF *devineresse* (12th c in Hatz.-Darm.), fem. of *devineur* DIVINER: see -ESS.] A female diviner; a prophetess; a sorceress, witch

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V 1522 Þow sorceresse With al þi fals gost of prophesie Thow wenest ben a grete deuyneresse! 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 14 The said woman of Yreland, that clepid herself a dyvenouresse 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIII VI, And Cassandra, hys doughter, the devyneresse. *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M Aurel.* XXVI (1546) M ij, A woman diuineresse, or contrary, a sothsayer 1681 H. MORE *Postscript to Glanvill's Saducismus* I (1726) 24 Do the office of a Divineress, or a Wise-woman 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev.* III. V II (1872) 177 A black Divineress of the Tropics prophesied that she should be a Queen. 1848 J A. CARLYLE tr *Dante's Inferno* XX, The wretched women who made themselves divineresses

† **Divinesse.** *Obs* [Compressed variant of *divineness*, perh with some thought of F *-esse*, as in *richesse* and Eng *idlesse*: cf. *profaness, proness,* etc] a Divination. b. Divineness, divinity; divine quality or character

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam Wits* IV (1596) 46 The first who tearmed these maruellous matters by the name of diuinesse was Hippocrates, and that if any such point of diuinesse bee found in the disease, that it manifesteth also a prouidence 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II IV. § 2 18 Poesie was euer thought to haue some participation of diuinesse *Ibid.* § 4 19 Enquirers into truth will despise those delicacies and affectations, as indeede capable of no diuinesse.

Diving (dəi vɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f DIVE *v.* + -ING 1] The action of the verb DIVE, in its various senses.

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* XII. XXII (1495) 429 By manere of plungynge and of dyuynge 1614 ROWLANDS *Fooles Bolt* 37 A common Scould, her furious heate must coole Wash'd by her diuing in a Cucking stoole. 1743-5 R. POCOCKE *Trav.* (Camden) II 129 The curious manner of diveing which they lately began, in order to raise what they could of the wreck 1854 (*title*) Divings into Scripture and Sprinkling of Wisdom for Little Folk

b *attrib* and *Comb*, as *diving-bladder, -boat, -engine, -helmet, -machine,* DIVING-BELL, etc.

1601 BP. W BARLOW *Defence* 143 The diuing poole of Bethesda 1661 Diving-engine [see DIVING-BELL] 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2842/3 Letters Patents for a Diving-Engine. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 199 P 3 The first experiment in nineteen diving engines of new construction 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Suppl., Diving-Bladder*, a term used by Borelli for a machine contrived for Diving under the water to great depths The objections all other diving machines are liable to are obviated 1802 *Naval Chron* VII. 270 The Diving-boat will be capacious enough to contain eight men *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc E Anglia, Deving-pond*, a pond from which water is drawn for domestic use, by dipping a pail. 1839 COL HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II 163 Inflating air into the diving machine, or rather diving dress, of the man who was working under the sea 1875 *Ure's Dict Arts* s v *Diving dress*, The diving helmet is, in principle, similar to the bell

Di'ving, *ppl a.* [f as prec + -ING 2.] That dives, in various senses of the vb.

1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt Parall.* Ded. 1 The industrious search of some diuing braine. *a* 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq Wotton* 402 (R) Let the diving Negro seek For gemms hid in some forlorn creek. 1712 GAY *Trivia* III 80 Guard well thy pocket, for these syrens stand To aid the labours of the diving hand

b. In names of various animals

Diving-buck or goat, a S. African antelope (*Cephalophus mergens*), the *duyker-bok* of the Boers, **diving-duck,** the golden-eye duck (*Clangula glaucion*); **diving-pigeon,** the lack guillemot or dovcky (*Uria Grylle*), **diving-spider,** *Argyroneta aquatica*, which lives in a nest filled with air under water.

1694 *Acc. Sev Late Voy* II (1711) 84 The first Diving Pigeon I got at Spitzbergen 1786 SPARRMAN *Voy. Cape G H.* II 243 The duyker-bok, or diving goat . rising in its leap with its neck erect, and in its descent bringing it down between its legs had the appearance of diving and gave rise to its name. 1813 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 89, I got a diving duck, and should have had more shots 1885 SWAINSON *Prov Names Birds* 161 Diving duck (Shetland Isles) *Ibid* 218 Diving pigeon

Di'ving-bell. [f. DIVING *vbl. sb.* + BELL *sb.*1 5] A strong heavy vessel, originally bell-shaped, with the bottom open, in which persons may descend into deep water, respiration being sustained by the compressed air at the top, or by fresh air supplied by a forcing pump from above.

1661 EVELYN *Diary* 19 July, We tried our Diving-Bell, or Engine, in the water-dock at Deptford it was made of cast lead, let down with a strong cable 1693 *Phil Trans* XVII 896 Means of weighing up sunken Vessels .. and taking out the Goods by means of the Diving Bell 1713 DERHAM *Phys Theol* IV III *note* (R), One of the divers blew an horn in his diving-bell, at the bottom of the sea. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1776) I 241 The great diving-bell improved by Doctor Halley, which was large enough to contain five men 1874 BURNAND *My Time* XXIV 212 Breathing with as much difficulty. as he might have experienced in a diving-bell

attrib 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* I 713/2 A diving bell company was formed in England in 1688 *Ibid* 715/1 *Diving bell Pump*, a pump having a casing divided by a vertical partition into two chambers, which are provided with inwardly and outwardly opening valves

Divinify (divɪ nifəi), *v.* [f. L *dīvīn-us* DIVINE + (I)FY; cf. *deify*, etc] *trans.* To render divine, to regard as of divine nature, rank, or origin; to divinize Hence **DIVI'NIFIED** *ppl a*

1633 A. H. *Parthenia Sacra* 204 (T.) My beloved is white and red. white, for his blessed and divinified soul. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos* IX (1701) 395/1 Good the Civil Virtues render a Man, but the Sciences conducing to the Divine Virtue divinifie 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 32 And knew himself divinified 1892 AGNES M CLERKE *Fam Stud Homer* 45 The same constellation under a divinified aspect

Divi'ning, *vbl. sb.* [f DIVINE *v* + -ING 1] 1 The action of the verb DIVINE: a Soothsaying, prophecy, divination b. Conjecture, guessing

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 9 In þis comandement es forbodyn to gyffe trouthe till socerye or till dyuynyngez by sternys *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* V pr III. 122 (Camb MS) Elles what difference is ther bytwixe the prescience and thilke Inpeworthi dyuynenge of tyresye the dyuynor? 1483 *Cath Angl* 102 A Dyuynynge be fyre, *pironiancia* A Diuinynge be water, *ydromancia* 1646 J GEREE (*title*) Astrologo-Mastix, or a Discovery of the Vanity and Iniquity of Judiciall Astrology or Divining by the Starres 1860 PUSEY *Min Proph.* Jonah I. 7 The lot for divining is wrong, except by direct inspiration of God.

2 *attrib*, as *divining-rod, -staff, -stick, -wand* a rod, etc, used in divination; *spec* a forked stick, by means of which certain persons are reputed to have the power of tracing and indicating subterraneous supplies of water and mineral veins. See quots.; also DOWSING-ROD

1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, To Mr Hobs* III, With fond Divining Wands, We search among the dead For Treasures buried *Ibid* Note, *Virgula Divina*, or a Divining-Wand is a two forked branch of an Hazel-Tree. used for the finding out either of Veins, or hidden Treasures of Gold or Silver, and being carryed about, bends downwards (or rather is said to do so) when it comes to the place where they lye. 1712 J JAMES tr *Le Blond's Gardening* 188 To find out Water by the Help of a Hasel-Wand, called a Divining-Stick 1751 *Gentl Mag* Nov (Brand *Pop. Antiq*) So early as Agricola the divining Rod was in much request, and has obtained great credit for its discovering where to dig for Metals and Springs of Water . lately it has been revived with great success 1816 SCOTT *Antiq* XVII 1883 P ROBINSON in *Harper's Mag.* Oct 708/1 The divining-rod finds its professors and disciples in every part of the world 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Dowse*, to use the divining-rod for the purpose of finding springs of water.

Divi'ning, *ppl a.* [f as prec. + -ING 2] That divines, foresees, or conjectures; soothsaying, prophesying, conjecturing, guessing, etc

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* XXVIII 7 There is a womman hauynge a dyvynynge spirite in Endore. 1593 SHAKS 3 *Hen VI*, IV. VI. 69 If secret Powers suggest but truth To my diuining thoughts. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VI 54 The mad divining dame, The priestess of the god, Deiphobe her name. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan Der* V. XXXIX, This dreadfully divining personage—evidently Satan in grey trousers

† **Divini'potent,** *a Obs rare*—0 [ad L *dīvīnipotent-em* mighty in divination]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Divinipotent*, that hath power in divine things 1727 in BAILEY vol II

† **Divi'nister.** *Obs rare* [f DIVINE *v*, or *divinour*, DIVINER *sb*: see -ISTER.] A diviner

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T* 1953 Therfore I stynte, I nam no divinistre

† **Divi'nitize,** *v. Obs rare*—1. [irreg. f. DIVINITY + -IZE.] = DIVINIZE

1649 J. E tr *Behmen's Epist* Pref 9 We . Divinitize our knowledge into an effectual working Love

Divinity (divi nɪti) Forms: 4-6 **de-, dy-, divinite,** 4-7 **-tie.** [ME. *de-, divinite*, a. OF. *devinité, -eté, -itet* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) theology, ad. L. *dīvīnitāt-em* godhead, divination, excellence, f *dīvīn-us* DIVINE: see -ITY]

1. The character or quality of being divine; divineness, godhood; divine nature; Deity, Godhead.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* I pr IV 7 (Camb MS) Thow despitedest .. towching deuynyte and mankynde *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 272 In crist warre flesshe and sawle verray divinitee. 1582 FULKE in *Confer.* III. (1584) Y, The humanitie of Christ after it was assumpted by the

Diuinitie, was absorpte of the same *c* 1610–15 *Women Saints, Agnes* (1886) 147 Diuinitie dwelleth not in stones but in heauen 1667 MILTON *P L* IX 1010 They feel Diuinitie within them breeding wings 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 877 The veil is rent That hides divinity from mortal eyes 1884 RUSKIN *Pleas Eng* 17 *note*, Arianism consists not in asserting the subjection of the Son to the Father, but in denying the subjected Divinity

2 *concr* A divine being; a god, a deity. *The Divinity* the Deity, the Supreme Being, God.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T* 316 Whil we seken thilke diuinitee That is yhid in heuene 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* I (1495) 8 Cryst Iesus very god and man is . moost blessyd and inestymable dyuynyte or deyte for all mankynde 1602 SHAKS *Ham* V ii 10 There's a Diuinity that shapes our ends, Rough hew them how we will 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist Amer.* (1778) II VII 302 Its divinities were clothed with terror 1796 H. HUNTER tr *St Pierre's Stud Nat* (1799) II. 76 It's last and only end is the Divinity himself 1865 SEELEY *Ecce Homo* IV. (ed 8) 31 Their national Divinity had been their king 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* v. 80 Mercury the swift messenger of the divinities

b *fig* An object of adoration, an adorable being

1648 BOYLE *Seraph Love* VI. (1700) 49 A Lover, naming what he worships, a Divinity 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* III. IX, I perceived the divinity seated on a large sattin couch—in a genteel deshabille 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* VII, Composing a most flaming and conceited copy of verses to his divinity

3. Divine quality, virtue, or power; god-likeness, divineness

1510–20 *Everyman* in Hazl *Dodsley* I 133 These seven Gracious sacraments of high divinity 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* III. V 34 The goodly Maide, ful of divinities And gifts of heavenly grace 1598 SHAKS *Merry W* V i 3 There is Diuinity in odde Numbers, either in nativity, chance, or death 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr Life* (1747) III. 72 These miraculous Signs of the Divinity of the Christian Doctrine 1847 TENNYSON *Princ* III 207 To lift the woman's fall'n divinity Upon an even pedestal with man

4 The science of divine things, the science that deals with the nature and attributes of God, His relations with mankind, etc.; theology; the theological faculty in Universities. (The earliest sense in English)

Divinity hall, (Scotland, etc), a theological hall or college

c 1305 *Edmund Conf* 238 in *E E P* (1862) 77 To diuinite as god wolde þis gode man him drou3 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I 5 Of þe þre vertues of deuynyte [*theologicarum virtutum*] *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) XIII 144 Athanasius was a gret Doctour of Dyvynytee. 1439 *E E. Wills* (1882) 118, I woll that the maister of devenyte haue xx li. 1556 *Chron Gr Friars* (Camden) 40 William Thurston abbot of Fowntens and bachelar of devinite hongyd, heddyd and qwarterd 1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, I 38 Heare him but reason in Diuinitie 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II VIII § 112 They never dream'd of Monarchy being *Jure Divino* till it was revealed to us in the Divinity of this last Age 1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 303 The ordinary of Newgate talked a little in his way, but all his divinity ran upon confessing my crime, as he called it 1833 COLERIDGE *Table-t* 14 Mar., Divinity is essentially the first of the professions, because it is necessary for all at all times 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* I. IV 498 Three poor labouring men, deeply imbued with this unamiable divinity.

b. Applied also to the theological systems of heathen nations or philosophers.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I II 12 Plato acknowlegeth that he received the choicest of his Diuinitie from the Phenicians 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc* (1759) I IV 145 The Religion and Divinity of the Vulgar in the Days of Heathenism 1845 MILMAN *Lat Chr* (1864) II IV. VII 365 He . was versed in all the divinity of the Greeks

†**5.** = DIVINATION I *Obs. rare.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr* I XIII 39 By this Arte and science [Astronomye] were first emprysed alle other sciences of decrees and of dyuinyte. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 28 This diuinitie or fore-telling of Anaxagoras

6 *attrib.* (*esp* in reference to the Faculty of Divinity at the Universities), as *divinity act, book, chair, lecture, man, school*, etc; **divinity-calf** (*Bookbinding*), dark brown stained calf decorated with blind stamping, without gilding· used for theological works. (Zaehnsdorf, *Hist. Bookb.* 1895.)

1548 UDALL *Erasm Par.* Pref (R) A full library of all good diuinity-books *a* 1555 LATIMER *Serm & Rem* (1845) 291 We appointed you to appear before us in the divinity school, a place for disputations 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Answ* V (1653) 22 Such as were able to preach, or keepe a Diuinitie Act. 1670 EACHARD *Cont Clergy* 97 If a young divinity intender has but got a sermon of his own or of his father's he gets a qualification. *c* 1680 HICKERINGILL *Wks* (1716) I 79 The Tongues and Pens of the thriving Divinity-men. 1691–8 NORRIS *Pract Disc* (1711) III. 83 Acceptable . from the Pulpit as from a Divinity-Chair 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 6 Nov, The Divinity-Bedell's Staff 1785 J TRUSLER *Mod. Times* I. 138 A register office for parsons, a kind of divinity-shop for hiring of preachers 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit Empire* (1854) II 341 Attendance on divinity lectures is requisite.

Divi·nityship. [f prec. + -SHIP.]

1. The status or personality of a divinity; deityship, godship.

1689 HICKERINGILL *Wks* (1716) II 423 The Keys of the Church, to which he has as good right as your D D Divinityship 1788 *Disinterested Love* I. 19 'Tis to her divinityship I pay my adoration. 1811 SHELLEY *Let to E. Hitchener*, Truth is my God yours is reducible to the same simple Divinityship 1834 L HUNT *Town* (1858) 398 The first time he [Henry VIII] had discovered the possibility of such an impiety towards his barbarous divinityship.

2 Knowledge of or skill in divinity.

1762 STERNE *Tr Shandy* VI. XXXVI, Plato's opinion, which with all his divinityship,—I hold to be damnable

Diviniza·tion. [f. next + -ATION] The action of divinizing, or condition of being divinized

1840 MILL *Diss & Disc, Grecian Hist* (1859) II 310 The basis of that was a *bona fide* personification and divinization of the occult causes of phenomena 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit & Dogma* (1876) 38 The glorification and divinisation of this natural bent of mankind

Divinize (di·vinəiz), *v* [ad F *divniser* (16th–17th c in Hatz.-Darm.) to render divine, deify, f *divin* DIVINE. see -IZE]

1 *trans* To make or render divine; to deify

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Divinize*, to make divine or heavenly *a* 1743 A M RAMSAY *Nat & Rev. Relig* II 401 (R) The predestinarian doctors have divinized cruelty, wrath, fury, vengeance, and all the blackest vices 1890 NEWELL *St Patrick* 70 He divinised the powers of nature because he feared them

†**2.** *intr* To become divine; to act as a divine being. *Obs rare*

1685 *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 163 By Divinizing, one gets Respect, by Humanizing, Contempt

Hence **Di·vinized** *ppl a.*; **Di·vinizing** *vbl sb.*

1837 *Tait's Mag* IV 459 This divinizing of 'myself'—this deification of the individual man 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 164 The form Of Divinized humanity

Divi·no-poli·tical, *a. nonce-wd.* Of or pertaining to divine polity

1668 H. MORE *Div Dial* V X (1713) 437 The meaning of Ezekiel's Mercavah is not Physical, but Moral, Spiritual, or Divino political, if I may so speak 1684 — *An Answer* 241 The Divino-political sense of that Vision.

Divis(e, obs forms of DEVICE, DEVISE.

†**Divi·se,** *sb Obs* [a OF. *de-, divise*, ad. late L. *dīvīsa* (med L in Du Cange) division, boundary, fem. sb. from pa pple of *dīvidĕre*: see DEVISE, and cf. the town name *Devizes*, formerly 'The Devizes', med L. *Dīvīsæ*] Boundary, *pl.* bounds

c 1575 BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 434 (Jam.) Divisis betwix sic landis pertening to sic ane man, on the ane part, and sic landis pertening to sic ane uther man on the uther part *Ibid* 438 Divises, meithis and merchis.

†**Divi·se,** *a. Obs* Also 5 de-. [ad. L *dīvīsus*, pa. pple of *dīvidĕre* to DIVIDE: cf OF. *devis* divided] Divided; separate, distinct.

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* IV 416 In March orenge is sette in sondry wyse That loveth lande that rare is and divise. 1677 GALE *Crt Gentiles* II IV 255 The Author of the Book [says] 'the name One is truely said o' that which is indivise in it self and divise as to althings else'.

Hence †**Divi·sely** *adv*, separately (*obs*).

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III XVIII 398 Ioynth and deviseli.

1552 HULOET, Diuisely, *seorsum, seorsus, separatim.*

Diviser, obs form of DEVISER, DIVISOR.

Divisibility (divizĭbi·lĭti) [f next + -ITY · cf F. *divisibilité* (15th c. in Godef. *Suppl*)]

1. The quality of being divisible; capacity of being divided into parts, or among a number of persons.

1644 DIGBY *Nat Bodies* II VIII. (1645) 15 Divisibility, or a capacity to be divided into partes. 1691 NORRIS *Pract Disc.* 52 That endless Controversy concerning the infinite Divisibility of Quantity. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum Knowl.* § 47 The infinite divisibility of Matter is now universally allowed 1831 LARDNER *Pneumat* III 237 Numerous physical analogies favour the conclusion, that the divisibility of matter has a limit

2. *Math.* Capacity of being divided without remainder.

Divisible (divi·zib'l), *a* (*sb*) Also 6–7 de-. [ad. L. *dīvīsibil-is* (Tertullian, 3rd c), f *dīvīs-* ppl. stem of *dīvidĕre* to DIVIDE. cf F. *divisible* (Oresme, 14th c)] Capable of being divided

1 Capable of being divided into parts (actually, or in thought), capable of being divided into kinds or classes, distinguishable, capable of being divided or distributed among a number

1552 HULOET, Deuisible, or able to be parted or deuided, *deuiduus* 1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* V lv § 7 In as much as that infinite word is not diuisible into parts, it could not in part, but must needs be wholly incarnate 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 2 Certainly the quantity or extension of any body may be divisible *in infinitum*, though perhaps not the matter. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt & Spir.* (1782) I. III 38 Every particle of matter is infinitely divisible 1881 MIVART *Cat* 14 The Cat's entire frame is divisible into head, neck, trunk, tail, and limbs 1891 *Law Times* 106/2 The beneficial interest is to be divisible amongst the next of kin

2. *Math.* Of a number or quantity: †**a** To be divided; forming the dividend (*obs*). **b.** Capable of being divided without remainder (*by*)

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot* 9 The number divisible. 1709–29 V MANDEY *Syst Math*, *Arith* 23 Because 4869 [i e 4+8+6+9] make 27, a number divisible by 9, therefore also 4869 may be divided by 9 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Number, Primitive*, or *prime Number* is that, which is only divisible by unity *Compound Number* is that divisible by some other number besides unity, as 8, divisible by 4, and by 2. *Mod* A number is divisible by 9 if the sum of its digits is divisible by 9.

†**B.** *sb.* divisible body. *Obs*

1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci* V (R), The composition of bodies, whether it be of divisibles or indivisibles

Hence **Divi·sibleness,** divisibility, **Divi·sibly** *adv*, in a divisible manner, so as to be divisible; †in small portions (*obs*).

1558 BP. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* VII 40 Gods onely begotten sonne goeth into euery man diuisiblye that receyueth him 1649 JER TAYLOR *Gt Exemp* Ad Sect. V § 7 The use of reason comes at no definite time, but insensibly and divisibly *a* 1691 BOYLE (J), Naturalists disagree about the indefinite divisibleness of matter — *Wks.* I. 376 (R.) The divisibleness of nitre into fixed and volatile parts

Division (divi·ʒən). Forms· 4–6 **devi-, divisioun,** etc. (with usual interchange of *i* and *y*, *-on* and *-oun*), 4 **deveseoun, devyseoun,** 5 *Sc.* **dywysiown,** 5–7 **divisione,** 4– **division.** [ME. *de-, divisioun*, a OF. *devisiun, division*, ad L *dīvīsiōn-em*, n of action f *dīvidĕre* to DIVIDE]

I. As an action or condition.

1 The action of dividing or state of being divided into parts or branches, partition, severance.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III pr XI 77 (Camb MS) But fyr [fleeth] and refuseth alle deuysyon *Ibid* III pr IX [see DIVIDE *v* 1] *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 26 Þese arteries ben deuydid many weies, whos dyuysiouns man mai nouȝt conseyue bi his witt 1559 W CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* III By the devision of th' Earth into zones 1601 SHAKS *Twel N* V I. 229 How haue you made diuision of your selfe? 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* 136 Babylon there first hapned the division of Languages from one .. to seventie two 1726 tr *Gregory's Astron* I 237 The Division of Time into Hours, Days, and Weeks 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* IX 109 Let the line be divided into three parts, at C and D and, from the points of division C and D let perpendiculars be drawn. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III 2 The division into books is probably later than the age of Plato

b. Separation, partition, parting.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* VI 41 To make a deuysion betwixte the waters, that the one parte might remayne aboue, and the other beneth 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* II. I. Plays (1868) 499/2 We may meet again, But death's division is for ever, friend 1864 TENNYSON *Higher Pantheism* 6 This weight of body and limb, Are they not sign and symbol of thy division from Him?

c *Camb. Univ.* The partition of the term into two halves; the point of time at which the term is thus divided.

1803 *Gradus ad Cantab* s v *Term-Trotters*, young men who contrive to be *in* College the night before the division of the term, and *out* of it the morning after the close. 1852 BRISTED *Eng University* 63 After 'division' in the Michaelmas and Lent Terms, a student, who can assign a good plea for absence to the College authorities, may go down 1896 W ALDIS WRIGHT in *Letter*, The division of term still marks a period for certain purposes.

†**d** 'Methodical arrangement, disposition' (Schmidt) *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS *Oth* I I 23 A Fellow That neuer set a Squadron in the Field, Nor the deuision of a Battaile knowes More then a Spinster

2. The action of distributing among a number; distribution, partition, sharing.

Division of labour, in *Pol Econ*, the division of a process of manufacture or an employment into parts, each of which is performed by a particular person

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks.* III 341 God wolde suffre no lenger þe fend to regne oonli in oo siche preest, but, for synne þat þei hadden do, made deuisioun amongis two 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I VI, It is not good to have partage and dyuysyon with hym which is ryche & myghty 1555 EDEN *Decades* Contents (Arb) 45 The debate and strife betwene the Spanyardes and Portugales for the diuision of the Indies 1601 SHAKS. *Twel N* III IV. 380 He make diuision of my present with you Hold, there's halfe my Coffer 1776 ADAM SMITH *W N* I. I *heading*, Of the Division of Labour. The greatest improvement in the productive power of labour, and [etc.] seem to have been the effect of the division of labour. 1878 JEVONS *Prim Pol Econ* 33 Even in a single family there is division of labour the husband ploughs, or cuts timber; the wife cooks, manages the house, and spins or weaves, the sons hunt or tend sheep, the daughters employ themselves as milkmaids

†**3** The action of distinguishing, or of perceiving or making a difference; distinction *Obs.*

c 1398 CHAUCER *Fortune* 33, I haue the tawht deuisyoun by-twene Frend of effect and frende of cowntenaunce *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1648 That Iustice be Elyk [=alike] Without diuisione baith to pur and ryk 1553 T WILSON *Rhet* 4 b, The division is an openyng of thynges wherin we agree and rest upon, and wherein we sticke, and stande in traverse 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* VIII 23, I will put a division between my people and thy people

4. The fact of being divided in opinion, sentiment, or interest; disagreement, variance, dissension, discord, an instance of this, a disagreement.

1393 GOWER *Conf* III. 381 Division . many a noble worthy town Hath brought to great adversite *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 71, I praye you..that ye kepe you from all dyuysion and rancour 1526–34 TINDALE *Rom.* XVI 17 Marke them which cause division ,and avoyde them 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* XI. 18, I heare that there be diuisions [WYCL & *Geneva*, dissensions] among you 1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 190 A bone of division betwixt the Turk and Persian. 1712 W HARRISON in *Swift's Corr* 16 Dec, To sow division between us 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* III. 62 Betwixt these two Division smoulders hidden

5 *Math* **a** The action or process of dividing one number or quantity by another, i e of finding how many times the latter is contained in the former, or, more generally, of finding a quantity (the *quotient*) which multiplied by the latter (the *divisor*) will produce the former (the *dividend*), the inverse of multiplication; a rule or method for doing this

Long division (in *Arith*), the method usually adopted when the divisor is greater than 12, in which the products of the divisor by the several terms of the quotient are

successively set down and subtracted from the corresponding portions of the dividend *Short division* the method used when the divisor is 12 or less, in which the quotient is set down directly, without writing the successive products. COMPOUND *d*, SIMPLE *d* see these words. *Complementary, direct,* and *scratch d*, ancient or obsolete methods of performing arithmetical division

c 1425 *Craft Nombrynge* (E E T S.) 25 Þou schalt deuide alle þe nounbre þat comes of þe multiplicacion by þe neþer figures. but 3et þou hast not þe craft of dyuision 1542 RECORDE *Gr Artes* 126 a, If you would prove Multiplycation, the suiest way is by Dyuision *Ibid* (1575) 148 Diuision is a distributing of a greater summe by the vnities of a lesser, Or Diuision is an Arithmeticall producing of a thirde number which shall so often conteyne an vnit, as the greater of the two propounded numbers doth containe the lesser 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math* 18 The ways of performing Division are divers. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar Matheseos* 25 Division is a Manifold Subduction, or the taking of one Number out of another, as often as possible. 1823 H. J BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 299 The division is effected by subtracting the logarithm of the latter fraction from that of the former

† **b** The process of 'dividing' a ratio, i.e. substituting the difference of its terms for either of them. *Obs.* (Now expressed by *dividendo*: cf. COMPOSITION 5 c)

1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit* 19 If A·B·C, D then by Division of reason it will be as A-B, B C-D D 1827 HUTTON *Course Math* I 325 The term Divided, or Division, here means subtracting, or parting, being used in the sense opposed to compounding, or adding, in def 86.

6. *Logic*, etc The action of dividing into kinds or classes; separation of a genus into species, called *substantial division*, or *division per se*; classification; *esp.* in scholastic logic, a rough kind of classification based on ordinary knowledge, not on methodical investigation. Also, less strictly, **b** Enumeration of the parts of a whole, partition, called *partible division*. **c** Distinction of the various significations of a term: called *nominal division*, in opposition to which the two preceding are also called *real division*.

1551 T WILSON *Logike* (1567) 83 b, Euery man is either wastfull or couetous . This diuision is not good, for, many men offende in neither 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus* Annot, As for the diuision, Musicke is either speculatiue or practicall. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos* v. (1701) 181/2 Of Divisions, one is a distribution of the Genus into Species, and of the whole into parts, .Another is of a word into divers significations, when the same may be taken several ways. 1839 G BIRD *Nat Philos.* 32 Absolute motion relative motion Besides these, there are some other divisions of motion [as] uniform accelerated retarded 1842 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th* lv (1860) 82 Division is the enumeration of the various co-ordinate species of which a proximate genus is composed. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* IV 99 Division resolves the Extension [of a Concept] into its constituent Genera and Species.

† **7.** *Mus.* The execution of a rapid melodic passage, originally conceived as the dividing of each of a succession of long notes into several short ones; such a passage itself, a florid phrase or piece of melody, a run, *esp* as a variation on, or accompaniment to, a theme or 'plain song'; hence often nearly = DESCANT *sb*. Phr *To run division* to execute such a passage or variation; also *fig* (cf. DESCANT *v.*) *Obs*

1589 R HARVEY *Pl Perc* (1590) 21 Diuisions framde with such long discords, and not so much as a concord to end withall, argues a bad eare. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* IV iv, That kiss again! She runs division of my lips 1596 SHAKS 1 *Hen IV*, III. 1 209 Ditties Sung by a faire Queene With ravishing Diuision to her Lute 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* I. i, He could not run division with more art Upon his quaking instrument. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus* II 101 A Bass-Viol for Divisions must be of less size. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr* (1756) I 308 Time will not permit me to run Divisions upon each of the Symptoms. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* I i, Signoras gargling glib divisions in their outlandish throats 1840 *Penny Cycl* XVI 21/2 s.v. *Music*, In the fine chorus . when the line 'Hark! how the thund'ring giant roars' occurs, he makes the bases roar in a long division, till they nearly gasp for breath.

† **b.** *fig* Variation, modulation. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb* IV III 96 The King-becoming Graces . I haue no relish of them, but abound In the diuision of each seuerall Crime, Acting it many wayes

8 The separating of the members of a legislative body, etc into two groups, in order to count their votes; in the British Houses of Parliament effected by their passing into separate lobbies, the numbers on each side being counted by tellers

1620 *Jrnl Ho Com* 13 Feb I. 520 Question whether the I or Noe to go out. The Noe yielded, before Division of the House. 1771 *Gentl Mag.* XLI 103 The Minority on the division was 101. 1794 *Ibid.* LXIV II 727 The question was then put and negatived without a division. 1871 M COLLINS *Mrq & Merch* II IV. 115 He was in every division, and sat out every debate.

II What produces, or is produced by, dividing.

9 Something that divides or marks separation; a dividing line or mark; a graduated scale (quot. 1669); a boundary; a partition

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* I. § 19 Thise same strikes or diuisiouns ben cleped Azymuthz. And they deuyden the Orisonte of thin astrelabie in 24 deuisiouns. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr Glasse* 6 Noting and observing certaine divisions, answering unto .v. principall paralelles. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* v 76 On one side the slit you must place a Division of Inches, and every Inch into 10 Parts Divided

1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr* 51 The Funnel shou'd have several divisions to cut the Wind 1797 *Monthly Mag* III 144 A moveable circle, on which are engraved divisions respecting the periodical revolution of the moon

10. One of the parts into which anything is or may be divided; a portion, section.

By the Judicature Act of 1873, the Courts of King's (Queen's) Bench, Common Pleas, Chancery, etc, became 'divisions' of the High Court of Justice, e g Chancery Division, King's Bench Division, Probate and Admiralty Division

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl Mars* 273 To yow hardy knyghtis of renoun, Syn that ye be of my deuisioun 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron* XXXI. 2 Ezechias. sette prestis companyes and Levytis bi their devysiouns, echone in propre office 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I (1586) 35 b, The leafe jagged in five divisions like a starre 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 225 ₱ 5 If we look into particular Communities and Divisions of Men. it is the discreet Man who guides the Conversation 1719 SWIFT *To Yng Clergyman* Wks 1755 II II 10 Desiring you to express the heads of your divisions in as few and clear words as you possibly can 1840 *Penny Cycl* XVIII. 335/2 The total number of the [metropolitan police] force is 3486, who are placed in divisions, each division being employed in a distinct district. 1865 W L C *Etoniana* VII 117 Forms, or divisions, as they are termed at Eton 1874 DEUTSCH *Rem.* 265 Our document contains six principal divisions.

b. *spec.* A portion of a country, territory, county, district, etc., as marked off for some political, military, administrative, judicial, or other purpose; e g. the *parliamentary* or *petty sessional divisions* of the counties of the United Kingdom, the *military divisions* of the United States; the *administrative divisions* of the presidencies (except Madras) and provinces of British India, presided over by a commissioner, and subdivided into 'districts'

1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm Min Bk* (1855) 73 The Committie ordaines that everie captaine, within this divisione, bring in all the runawayes to the next Committie day 1709 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) VI 463 The constable was out of his division 1778 *Eng Gazetteer* (ed 2) s v. *Truro*, The quarter-sessions for its S and W divisions, being generally held here 1802 BROOKES *Gazeteer* (ed 12), *Kesteven*, one of the three divisions of Lincolnshire. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 479/2 (*Blackburn*) A sort of supreme authority is vested in two officers .. called high-constables, one for the higher and the other for the lower division of the hundred. 1837 *Ibid.* VIII 456/2 (*Devonshire*) The county is divided into two parts for the purpose of parliamentary representation each division sends two members 1881 *Imp Gaz India* I. 532 Benares—A Division under a Commissioner in the North Western Provinces comprising the six Districts of Azamgarh, [etc] 1895 *Oxford Direct*, Oxford, the capital of and a polling place for the Mid division of the county is locally in the hundred and petty sessional division of Bullingdon.

c. *Mil* and *Naut.* A portion of an army or fleet, consisting of a definite number of troops or vessels, under one commanding officer; also applied to a definite portion of a squadron or battalion (see quots.); also, a portion of a ship's company appropriated to a particular service.

1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, I III 70 His duisions Are in three Heads: one Power against the French, And one against Glendower Perforce a third Must take vp vs. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 108 When day light appeared, euery Coronell led his Diuision or Regiment to a village. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Division* (in *Marit Affairs*) the third part of a naval army or fleet, or of one of the squadrons therof under a general officer 1796 *Instr & Reg Cavalry* I Each Squadron is to be told off—by Half squadrons Four divisions Eight sub-divisions 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw *Desp* VI 79 An army composed of divisions 1832 *Regul Instr. Cavalry* III. 45 *Division*—In its strict sense, the fourth part of a Squadron Divisions are numbered 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th from the right 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk*, *Division*, a select number of ships in a fleet or squadron distinguished by a particular flag, pendant, or vane. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ* IV 320 Two or three battalions are usually formed into a brigade, two brigades into a division

d. *Nat. Hist.* A section of a larger group in classification: used widely of groups of higher or lower grade, as the divisions of a kingdom, class, order, family, or genus

1833 *Penny Cycl* I 501/2 Cuvier. laid down the following general table of the animal kingdom Four divisions Vertebrated animals. Molluscous animals [etc] 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* II ii 203 Jussieu established his primary divisions of the Vegetable Kingdom on characters which define really natural groups..On these characters stood the three divisions, *Acotyledons*, *Monocotyledons*, and *Dicotyledons* *Ibid* II iii. 218 Subkingdom I. *Phanerogamia* Division I. *Angiosperma*. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim Life* 359 Amniota..Three classes are included in this division of Vertebrata, the *Mammalia*, *Aves*, and *Reptilia*.

† **11.** *Mus.* A florid melodic passage see **7**. *Obs.*

III. 12. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *division-bell*, *-list*, *-lobby* (sense 8), *-maker*, *-making*, etc.; **division-mark** (*Mus*), a slur enclosing a numeral, placed over or under a group of notes not in the ordinary rhythm of the piece, (e g. a triplet), and showing the number of notes; **division-plate** (see quot. 1874); † **division-viol**, a smaller kind of 'bass-viol', adapted for playing 'divisions' (sense 7), the same as *viola da gamba* (*obs.*).

1530 PALSGR 408 Nouther the erthe nor the Gaulles suffre nothyng by this devysion makyng 1656 WOOD *Life* (Oxf Hist Soc.) I 208 J Procter was a rare musician, especiall for the Lyra viol and also for the division viol. 1667 C. SIMPSON (*title*) The Division-Viol; or the Art of playing extempore upon a Ground 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr* II IX (1845) 119 Parliamentary traditions, division lists, election-funds 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, *Division-plate*, the disk or wheel in the gear-cutting lathe, which is pierced with various circular systems of holes, each circle represents the divisions of a circumference into a given number of parts 1880 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict Mus Terms*, *Division viol*, a violin with frets upon the finger-board 1894 *Times* 1 Oct 6/1 Brigade drill, five days, division drill and manœuvres, four and a half days

Hence **Divi'sionist**, one who favours or advocates division; **Divi'sionless** *a*, without divisions, (in quot, Not taking part in a division).

1884 MCCARTHY *Eng. under Gladstone* II 37 A youthful ambition to be divisionless 1889 *Columbia* (Ohio) *Disp* 15 Jan, The divisionists are embarrassed by the absence from the house. of [three members] in favour of division

Divisional (divi ʒənăl), *a* (*sb*) [see -AL.]

1. Of the nature of division; pertaining to, or serving for, division; characterized by division

1738 A HILL *Let to Ld Bolingbroke* 31 July, Wks 1753 I. 289 Let this divisional contract between us support, and encourage a correspondence. 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I. 447 The divisional line between Connecticut and Massachusetts 1830 LYELL *Princ Geol* (1875) II III xlvii 575 A divisional structure, like that derived from plates of mica 1839 BAILLY *Festus* (1854) 172 Time is divisional, eternity, all unitive. 1861 CRAIK *Hist Eng Lit* I 260 Separated by a point, or other divisional mark.

b. Of a lower denomination which exactly divides or measures the higher; fractional, forming an aliquot part of the standard. Also as *sb* an aliquot part, a submultiple.

1826 BENTHAM in *Westm Review* VI 504 Successive divisional operations, performed upon the same integral subject matter 1880 *Libr. Univ Knowl* (N Y) IX 764 Prefixing the Greek words .for multiples, and the Latin *deci*, *centi*, and *milli* for divisionals 1892 *Daily News* 5 Sept 5/1 A new issue of divisional money is contemplated

2. Of or belonging to a division, section, or portion · see DIVISION 10.

1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit India* (1854) 296 Wattair, a military station, the head-quarters of the divisional command 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. XVIII II 17 A population, without any special and recognised names either aggregate or divisional. 1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) V. I. 95 The divisional commander and his brigadier 1896 *Times* (weekly ed.) 17 Apr. 292/2 The police divisional surgeon

Hence **Divi'sionally** *adv*, in relation to division, or to a division.

1872 *Daily News* 26 Aug, To accustom themselves and their respective commands to work divisionally 1887 LECKY *Eng in 18th C* VI XXV. 580 Throwing the greatest part of the borough representation into the counties, collectively or divisionally

Divi'sionary, *a rare* [f DIVISION + -ARY 1.] = DIVISIONAL.

1825 *Q Rev* (F. Hall) 1828 in WEBSTER. 1858 G. P SCROPE *Geol etc. France* (ed 2) 171 The three chief modifications of divisionary structure 1891 *Times* 30 Dec 3/5 Silver can serve all the purposes of the divisionary money

† **Divi'sionate**, *v Obs nonce-wd* [f as prec + -ATE 3] *trans.* To make division of, divide

a 1586 SIDNEY *Wanstead Play* Wks (1674) 622 (D) [Pedantic schoolmaster speaking] First, you must divisionate your point [of argument], quasi you should cut a chees into two particles. which must also be sub-divisionated into three equal species.

† **Divi'sioner.** *Obs* [f as prec. + -ER 1 1] One who makes a division.

1616 R SHELDON *Miracles Antichr* 181 (T) The divisioner, which was Freeman the Ignatian, and the other priests, thought that I knew nothing of the grand present

Divisive (divəi siv), *a* [f L. type **divīsīv-us*, f. *dīvīs-*: see DIVISE and -IVE Cf. F *devisif*, *-ive* (16th c in Hatz.-Darm)]

1. Having the quality or function of dividing; causing or expressing division or distribution, making or perceiving distinctions, analytical.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 1341 Dualitie, which is a divisive nature. *a* 1638 MEDE *Treat Daniel's Weeks* Wks III. (1672) 700 The Hebrews want those numbers which the Grammarians call Distributive or Divisive, *Terni*, *quaterni*, *quini*. &c 1659 STANLEY *Hist Philos* III III 82 The common Sciences, as the demonstrative, the definitive, the divisive *a* 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut Mor* IV III (R) With its subtle divisive power 1831 CARLYLE *Schiller* Misc. Ess. 1872 III 110 As the one spirit was intuitive, all-embracing so the other was scholastic, divisive.

2. Producing or tending to division, disunion, dissension, or discord

1642 *Declar Lords & Com to Gen Ass. Ch Scot*, *Lond.* 11 Divisive motions against the Course of Reformation 1649 MILTON *Observ Art Peace*, *Belfast Presbyt* Wks. (1847) 261/1 Broachers of national and divisive motions 1653 BAXTER *Chr Concord* 6 We are not so unconscionably self conceited or divisive, as to thunk we must reject all those that differ from us 1711 *Act of Genl Assembly of Ch of Scotl* (Subscription Formula, Question 6) Do you promise that you shall follow no divisive courses from the present establishment of the Church? 1829 CARLYLE *Voltaire*, Misc. (1872) II. 147 Vanity is of a divisive, not of a uniting nature

Hence **Divi'sively** *adv.*, in a divisive manner, by way of division; **Divi'siveness**, the quality of being divisive, tendency to divide or split up.

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* VIII. IV § 6 Kings are in authority over the Church, if not collectively, yet divisively understood, that is over each particular person within that Church 1602 WARNER *Alb Eng* Epit (1612) 353 Seuerall parts or Colonies, held, deuisiuely, by seauenteene different peoples. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* III III 1 (1872) 100 So invincible is man's tendency to unite, with all the invincible

divisiveness he has! 1887 *Pall Mall G* 29 Oct 2/2 This, surely, of all times is not the hour for divisiveness. Every soldier is wanted Every voice calls for union

Divisor (divəi zəɹ). Also 5 -er, -our. [ad. L *dīvīsōr-em*, agent-n from *dīvidĕre* to DIVIDE; perh. in early instances a. F. *diviseur* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1 *Math.* A number or quantity by which another is to be divided. (Correlative to DIVIDEND.)

c 1430 *Art Nombrynge* (E E T S) 12 The last figure of þe nombre of the dyvyser *Ibid*, Yf it happe. þat þe last of the divisor may not so oft be withdraw of the figure above his hede 14 *Manu & Housek. Exp* 439, clx roddes is one acre, wher fore he must ever be your devysour. 1674 JEAKE *Arith* (1696) 30 This Remain is always less than the Divisor 1806 HUTTON *Course Math* I 64 Division of Vulgar Fractions invert the terms of the divisor, and multiply the dividend by it

b A number or quantity that divides another exactly; a measure, factor

Common divisor, a number or quantity that divides each of two or more numbers or quantities without a remainder; =common measure or factor

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* G iij b, Take any twoo square nombers, that will admitte one diuisor 1858 TODHUNTER *Algebra* vi § 106 The term *greatest common measure* is not very appropriate in Algebra It would be better to speak of the *highest common divisor* or of the *highest common measure* 1859 BARN SMITH *Algebra* (ed 6) 290 The Highest Common Divisor of the expressions *altrib* 1817 COLEBROOKE *Algebra* 229 The divisor quantity.

†2 One who divides; a person appointed to divide property. *Obs. rare*

1542 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 31 The iiij men divisores and prycers of this forsayd Inventory.

Diviso·rial, *a rare.* [f. as next + -AL.] Characterized by dividing.

1882 ELWES tr *Capello & Ivens' Benguella* II. vii. 148 The divisorial line of the waters of the two rivers

Divisory (divəi zŏri), *a.* [ad med. or mod.L *dīvīsōrī-us*, f. *dīvīsor* : see above and -ORY.] Pertaining to division or distribution among a number

1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* II xvi § 2 467 Diuers sorts of lots as in the diuision of grounds or honours, and in thinges to be vndei-taken the two first kindes were called diuisorie; the third diuinatorie 1656 FULLER *Notes on Jonah* (1657) 39 Lots were of three natures, 1st divinatorie, 2nd Divisorie, 3rdly, consultory 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III No. 65. 1/2. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* Digest 442 The divisory actions were the *a familiae erciscundae* for partitioning an inheritance, *communi dividundo* for dividing common property, and *finium regundorum* for settling boundaries 1885 LORENZ tr. *Van der Kesse'l's Select Thesis* ccclxi, In divisory contracts made between a surviving parent and the relatives of the ward

†**Divi·tiate,** *v. Obs.* [f L. *dīvitiæ* riches + -ATE 3] *trans* To enrich

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I lxxiv, Not possession, but use divitiates a man more truely 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr*

†**Divitio·sity.** *Obs* — 0 [ad. med L *dīvitiōsitās*, f *dīvitiōsus* abounding in riches: see -ITY.] 'Abundance of riches' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Divitism (dəi·vitiz'm). *nonce-wd.* [f L *dīviti-(dīves)* rich + -ISM] The condition of being rich

1890 *Contemp Rev.* Mar. 230 Pauperism and divitism would disappear.

Divoit, obs. Sc. form of DEVOUT.

Divolve, erroneous form of DEVOLVE *v*

Divorce (divō·ɹs), *sb.* Also 4–5 de-, dy-, divors, 4–6 de-, dyvorse, 4–7 devorce, 5 devourse, 5–7 divorse, 6 dyvorce [a F. *divorce* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It. *divorzio*, Sp, Pg. *divorcio* :–L *dīvortiu-m* (*dīvertium*) separation, dissolution of marriage by consent, n of action f *dīvertĕre* (earlier *dīvortĕre*) to turn aside, spec of a woman, to separate from or leave her husband]

1 Legal dissolution of marriage by a court or other competent body, or according to forms recognized in the country, nation, or tribe

Formerly and still often (e g. historically or anthropologically) used in the widest sense, hence, including the formal putting away of, or separation from, a spouse by a heathen or barbarian; the pronouncing a marriage to have been invalid from the beginning owing to fraud, or to legal, canonical, or physical incapacity of the parties, as in the 'divorce' of Henry VIII from Catherine (now called in English Law *decree of nullity*), and the 'divorce *a mensa et thoro*' (from bed and board), long the only 'divorce' recognized by English law, but now, since 1857, called 'judicial separation'. But, in strict legal use, now applied in English-speaking countries only to the dissolution by decree of court of what was in itself a legal marriage, upon grounds sanctioned by the law, and upon evidence accepted by the court

1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B II. 175 Owre synne to suffre, as auoutrie and deuo[i]ses 1393 *Ibid* C XXIII. 139 He made leel matrimonye Departe er deþ come and a deuors shupte *c* 1400 *Apol Loll* 72 Be ware of making of mariagis, & of diuorsis or dipartingis. 1520 *Caxton's Chron Eng* VII 80/1 In the same yere was made a dyvorce bytwene the kynge of Fraunce and the quene his wyfe 1611 BIBLE *Jer* III 8, I had put her away and giuen her a bill of diuorce 1623 SHAKS *Hen VIII*, III. ii 31 The Cardinall did intreat his Holinesse To stay the Iudgement o'th'Diuorce. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 20 ₱ 2 A Method of obtaining a Divorce from a Marriage, which I know the Law will pronounce void 1765-9 BLACKSTONE *Comm* (1793) 559 In cases of total divorce, the marriage is declared null, as having been absolutely unlawful *ab initio* .. for which reason no divorce can be obtained, but during the life of the parties 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* I 337 This widow marries the first man that takes her fancy. as ..she can get a divorce for the modest sum of threepence-halfpenny

2. *transf.* and *fig* Complete separation; disunion of things closely united.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm Sel Wks.* I 26 Anticrist haþ so weddid þes goodis wiþ preestis þat noon may make þis dyvors. *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4775 Bischope Eardulphe To þe blisse of heuen wende, Fra þis werlde made deuorse *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr* in *Palsgr* 1050 To suffre devorce or departyng betwene his soule and his body 1599 SHAKS *Hen. V*, v ii 394 To make diuorce of their incorporate League 1680 BOYLE *Scept Chem* I 41 Without ..having their coheience violated by the divorce of their associated parts. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 110 'Tis hard to make a Divorce between things that are so near in Nature to each other, as being convertible Terms 1852 H ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 304 The divorce between the 'spiritual faculties' and the intellect is impossible

†3 That which causes divorce or separation

1592 SHAKS *Ven & Ad* 932 Hateful divorce of love', —thus chides she Death. 1607 — *Timon* IV iii 382 [To the Gold] O thou sweete King-killer, and deare diuorce 'Twixt naturall Sunne and sire

4. *attrib.*, as *divorce-court*, etc

a 1806 HORSLEY *St Adultery Bill* (R.), Expatiating upon the perversion as well as the abuse of many divorce-bills which had passed the legislature 1837 *Penny Cycl* IX 40/1 Divorce bills have not improperly been called the privilege of the rich 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 104/2 A point of Divorce law and practice

Divorce (divō·ɹs), *v* Forms: see prec. [a. F. *divorce-r* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) —med L. *dīvortiāre* to dissolve a marriage (Du Cange), f. L. *dīvortium*. see prec]

1. *trans.* To dissolve the marriage contract between (husband and wife) by process of law; to separate by divorce *from*.

1494 FABYAN *Chron* V cxiii 86 The Kynge sayde if yt were true, she shuld frome hym be deuorcyd 1536 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron* (1875) I. 41 The King was divorsed from his wife Queene Anne 1556 *Chron Gr Friars* (Camden) 70 The byshoppe of Wynchester that was than was deversyd from hys wyffe in Powlles, the whyche was a bucheres wyff of Nottynggam, and gave hare husbande a sartyne mony a yere dureynge hys lyffe 1613 SHAKS *Hen VIII*, IV i 32 By the maine assent Of all these Learned men, she was diuorc'd, And the late Marriage made of none effect *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam* II iv. § 57 (1740) 260 When that extraordinary Law passed, to divorce the Earl of Ross from his Wife 1771 HOOKE *Rom Hist* XI iv, Scribonia was divorced from him [Octavius] the very day she was brought to bed of the famous Julia.

b *refl.*

1593 SHAKS 3 *Hen VI*, I i 247, I here diuorce my selfe, Both from thy Table, Henry, and thy Bed 1886 F. M. CRAWFORD *Lonely Parish* xiv, Mrs. G. .seemed never to have thought of divorcing herself from her husband.

c. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

1643 MILTON *Divorce* I iv, The reasons which now move him to divorce, are equal to the best of those that could first warrant him to marry. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V*, Wks. (1711) 100 King Henry, impatient of delays and amorous, divorceth from his own queen, and marrieth Anne Bullen 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. Comm (ed. 2) 116 Justinian enacted that a man or a woman who divorced without a cause should retire to a cloister

2. *trans* To put away (a spouse); to repudiate.

1387 [see DIVORCING below] 1526–34 TINDALE *Matt.* v. 32 Whosoever maryeth her that is devorsed breaketh wedlocke *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* v. 31 Whosoever divorceth his wife let him give her a diuorsment bil *a* 1656 BP HALL *Rem Wks.* (1660) 161 Another allows a man to divorce that wife he hath upon sleight occasions, and to take another 1771 HOOKE *Rom. Hist* Index, Antony divorces his wife, and marries Fulvia Declares Cleopatra his wife. Divorces Octavia. 1837 *Penny Cycl* IX 40/1 By the Mohammedan law a man may divorce his wife orally and without any ceremony He may divorce her twice, and take her again without her consent; but if he divorce her a third time he cannot receive her again until she has been married and divorced by another husband.

3. To dissolve (a marriage or union). *arch*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III Wks. 1724 II 545 The cruel villain forced the sword to divorce the fair marriage of the head and body 1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. x, An unlawful marriage may be lawfully divorced. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott Nt.-Cap* 243 When death divorces such a fellowship.

4 *fig.* To separate; to sever, cut off, part.

1430 LYDG. *Chron Troy* II xx, Howe his goste and he were deuorced 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 89 It was sometime divorced from the continent by a water 1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* II. v § 5 Were it consonant vnto reason to diuorce these two sentences? 1659 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 29 The King divorced himself from the Church of Rome. 1784 COWPER *Task* I 748 Till .knees and hassocks are well nigh divorced 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm Sc.* (1879) II. ix 192 Divorced from matter, where is life?

†b *intr* (for *refl.*) *Obs*

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 205 Divorcing from the Church to wed the dame.

5. *trans fig* To put away, remove, dispel; to repudiate.

a 1592 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* III ii, Fair queen of love, I will divorce these doubts. 1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, v iv 9 The man That would diuorce this terror from my heart 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* XII. (Rtldg 1883) 77 In time of peace they [mercenaries] divorce you 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* VI, The pipe distinguished by its gristly rings To cherish life aerial pasture brings, Which the soft-breathing lungs with gentle force Constant embrace by turns, by turns divorce. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball*, *Rococo* 30 Say March may wed September And time divorce regret.

Hence **Divo·rced** *ppl. a.*; **Divo·rcing** *vbl sb*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII 139 Guȝnuld gaf to her housbonde a perpetuel dyvorsynge and forsakynge 1535 COVERDALE *Lev* XXI 14 No wedowe, ner deuorsed, ner defyled but a virgin of his awne people shal he take to wife 1642 MILTON *Apol Smect.* XI Wks. (1847) 95/1 Why do we not say as to a divors't wife 1645 — *Tetrach* Deut XXIV 1–2, The divorcing of an Israelitish woman was as easy by the law as the divorcing of a stranger 1861 MRS H WOOD *East Lynne* II xi, To marry a divorced woman.

Divorceable (divō·ɹsăb'l), *a.* In 7 divorcible. [f DIVORCE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being divorced, liable to divorce.

1645 MILTON *Colast* Wks (1847) 229/2 It can be no human society, and so not without reason divorcible 1737 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible, N. T.* (1765) V III 336 *note*, If she found not grace in her husband's eyes, she was divorce able 1823 BYRON in Moore *Life* (1866) 215 Lady — and her daughter Lady—both divorceable

Divorcee (divō·ɹsī'). [f DIVORCE *v* + -EE But generally used in the Fr. forms *divorcé* masc, *divorcée* fem. (divorsé), pa. pple. used subst. of *divorcer* to divorce] A divorced person.

1813 MAR EDGEWORTH *Patron.* (1833) I 71 (Stanf.) The mother was a *divorcée* 1877 READE *Woman Hater* II (1883) 13 (Stanf.) He was now a *divorcé* 1880 *Daily News* 1 Oct, 6/1 The Church would .refuse to sanction . any civil marriage between divorcees and co respondents 1884 MRS. C PRAED *Zero* xviii, Divorcées were in the ascendant.

Divo·rceless, *a nonce-wd.* [f. DIVORCE *sb* + -LESS] Not practising or liable to divorce.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* Aph XXXVI (1848) I 86 Contemplate the filial and loyal Bee, the home building, wedded, and divorceless Swallow.

Divorcement (divō·ɹsmĕnt). [f DIVORCE *v.* + -MENT]

1 The action of divorcing, or the fact of being divorced; dissolution of the marriage tie; divorce

1526–34 TINDALE *Matt* V 32 Let hym geue her a testymonyall also of the devorcement [*c* 1550 CHEKE a diuorsment bill, 1611 a writing of diuorcement] 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II. 96 A devorcement was made, betwene king John and Avis his wife 1627 SPEED *England, Ireland* I § 18 Their wiues were many, by reason of diuorcements. 1702 ECHARD *Eccl Hist.* (1710) 494 She procured a divorcement from him. 1743 J D HUNTER *Captivity N. Amer.* 231 Marriage, widowhood, polygamy, divorcements

2. The severance of any close relation; complete separation.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1567) 21 b, How then canst thou make a diuorsment, betwixte honestie and profite? 1593 R HARVEY *Philad* Ded 2 Diuorcement of heartes 1822 BYRON *Werner* IV i 331 After twelve years divorcement from my parents 1894 *The Voice* (N Y) 24 May, The eternal divorcement of church and saloon is approaching

Divorcer (divō·ɹsəɹ) [f as prec. + -ER1.]

1. a. One who divorces or puts away in legal form a wife or husband b. One who or that which divorces or separates husband and wife.

1613 DRUMM OF HAWTH *Cypress Grove* (J.), Death is the violent estranger of acquaintance, the eternal divorcer of marriage 1644 MILTON *Jdgm Bucer* (1851) 328 They think it follows that second marriage is in no case to be permitted either to the Divorcer, or to the Divorced 1831 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* II 189 Rutherford sate also within the ring with Dr. Lushington (the divorcer)

2 *fig.* One who or that which severs or parts persons or things closely united.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVI 759 Patroclus was from his own [life] divorced, And thus his great divorcer braved [etc] 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser I *Distant Corr*, Since then the old divorcer [death] has been busy 1827 HOOD *Hero & Leander* XVIII, That cold divorcer will be twixt them still

Divorcive (divō·ɹsiv), *a.* Also -sive. [f as prec + -IVE.] Causing or leading to divorce.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. 1, The grave and pious reasons of this divorsive Law *Ibid* II xviii (1738) Divorcive Adultery

†**Divor·cy, divo·rcie.** *Obs* [ad. L *dīvortĭ-um*, med L. *dīvorci-um*: see above.] = DIVORCE *sb.*

1565 CDL. ALLEN in Fulke *Confut. Purg* (1577) 12 Often diuorcies, and perpetuall change for nouelty *Ibid* 15

†**Divo·rsion.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* [f. med L. *dīvortiōn-em*, n of action f. *dīvortĕre*, *dīvertĕre*: see DIVORCE *sb*] Divorcing, DIVORCE.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* IX 205 Anent the controuersie of diuorsioun and pairteng betuene him and her

†**Divo·rt,** *v Obs. rare.* [ad L. *dīvort-ĕre*, archaic var of *dīvertĕre* to turn aside; cf. DIVORCE *sb*] *intr.* To turn away, separate (*from* a spouse)

1581 NUCE *Seneca's Octavia* I iv, She causeth Make from spouse for to divoit.

Divot (di vət), *sb Sc.* and *north dial* Forms: 6 diffat, -et, devait, (dovet), 7–8 devot, 7–9 divet (7 divott, 8 divlot), 7– divot

A slice of earth with the grass growing upon it, a turf, a sod, such as are used in the north for roofing cottages, forming the edges of thatched roofs, the tops of dry-stone walls, etc.

The thicker, more earthy sods used in building walls or dikes, are called *fails*; hence the common collocation *fail* and *divot* The digging and throwing up of either is 'casting'' see CAST *v* 28

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot* (1821) I 179 Gret strenthis of treis, stanis and devaitis. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub Chas I* (1829) 27 This kiln was first covered with divots. 1771 PENNANT *Tour Scotl* (1790) 132 The houses are formed with loose stones and covered with clods which they call devots *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V 214 A coverlet worked as thick as a divot. 1843 T. WILSON *Pitman's Pay* Note

(Northumbld Gloss), The cottages on the Fell were all covered with divots *a* 1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Nat Hist Dee Side* (1855) 193 [He] conducted us to his Museum, a little hut, built of stones and roofed with divots. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Mosshags* 150 Clodding him with divots of peat and sod

b. As a material.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot* (1821) I 172 He beildit ane huge wall of fail and devait 1541 *Ld Treas Accts* in Pitcairn *Crim Trials* (1830) I 312 Theking of the Tour with brwme and dovet. *a* 1575 *Diurnal of Occurrents* (1833) 322 The toun of Edinburgh begane to big thair fortressis of diffet and mik 1605 *Feu Contract* in J. Mill *Diary* (1889) 193 To cast fail and devot on the ground of Sumburgh . according to use and wont. 1730 *Crt Bk. of Barony of Urie* (1892) 153 The said turf or divot so cast to be forfeit 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II *Rennie* 102 To fetch a load of 'divot' from Gladsmuir, or of coal from the nearest colliery

c *Sc Law. Fail* (*feal*) *and divot*, 'a rural servitude, importing a right in the proprietor of the dominant tenement to cut and remove turf for fences or for thatching or covering houses or the like purposes, within the dominant lands' (Bell *Dict. Law Scot*)

1593 *Sc. Acts Jas VI* (1597) § 161 That the saidis glebes be designed with freedome of foggage, pastourage, fewall, faill, diffat, loning, frie ischue and entrie 1693 STAIR *Institt Law Scot* II VII § 13 (ed 2) 288 A Servitude of Pasturage introduced by Fourty years peaceable Possession of the Pasturage, was not to be extended to Feal and Divet 1754 ERSKINE *Princ Sc Law* (1809) 223 We have two predial servitudes viz that of fuel or feal and divot, and of thirlage 1773 — *Institt Law Scot.* I II IX § 17 1814 SCOTT *Wav* XLII, Rights of pasturage—fuel—feal and divot

d *Comb.*, as **divot-cast**, as much (land) as one divot might be 'cast' or cut off; **divot-seat**, one made of divots; **divot-spade**, a spade for casting turf, a flaughter-spade

1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* II i, There you may see him lean, And to his divot-seat invites his frien' 1818 HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* II 153 (Jam.) The old shepherd was sitting on his divot-seat, without the door 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Midl.* XII, He hasna a divot cast of land in Scotland.

Di·vot, *v. Sc* [f prec. sb] a. *trans.* To cover with divots; b *intr* 'To cast or cut divots' (Jam.)

1696 *Banff Burgh Rec* in Cramond *Ann Banff* (1893) II 176 To repaire the thatch by divoteing the house.

Divot, obs. Sc. form of DEVOUT.

† **Divu·lgate,** *ppl. a Obs.* [ad. L *dīvulgātus*, pa. pple of *dīvulgāre* to DIVULGE] Made public, spread abroad. (Chiefly used as pa pple. = divulged.)

a 1440 *Found St Bartholomew's* (E E T. S) 19 This dede anoon was dyvulgate by all the Cyte 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* Dyrectioun, ad fin, Every buirell rude poet divulgait 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot* (1821) I 210 The fame of this unhappy battall, divulgat in the cuntre 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam Ep* (1577) 216 It was divulgate through all Rome

Divulgate (dīvʊ·lgēt, dəi-), *v.* Also 6 de-. [f L. *dīvulgāt-*, ppl stem of *dīvulgāre* to DIVULGE. Pa pple and (in Sc) pa. t. in 16th c often *dīvulgat(e*. see prec] *trans.* To make commonly known; to publish abroad.

1530 PALSGR 523/2, I dyvulgate a mater, I blowe it abrode I thought full lytell he wolde have dyvulgate this mater 1531 ELYOT *Gov* Proem, I am violently stered to deuulgate or sette fourth some part of my studie. 1623 HART *Arraignm. Ur* III VI. 119, I hope that honest and ingenuous Physitians will abstaine from divulgating abroad their billes or bookes. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv* Wks. 1846 I. 362, I know not whether the facts have been divulgated 1878 BESANT & RICE *Monks of Th* XXV, Why should she wish her choice to be divulgated?

Hence **Divu·lgated** *ppl. a*, **Divu·lgating** *vbl. sb.*; also **Divu·lgater, -ator.**

1537 THROGMORTON *Let. to Cromwell* in Froude *Hist. Eng* (1858) III 228 The divulgating of the censures 1599 JAS I Βασιλ. Δωρον To Rdr, The un-timous divulgating of this booke 1613 M. PARKER *Harry White's Humour* (N), To that great promulgater And neat divulgater Whom the citie admires 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 659 Our divulged and divulgated attachment to the *veneranda rubigo*

Divulgation (dīvʊlgē·ʃən, dəi-). Also 6 de-. [ad L. *dīvulgātiōn-em*, n. of action f *dīvulgāre* to DIVULGE: cf F. *divulgation* (16th c.)]

† 1. The action of publishing or making known abroad; publication *Obs*

c 1540 tr. *Pol Verg. Eng. Hist* (Camden) I 25 The first springe and divulgation of the hollie Gospell 1548 HALL *Chron, Hen VII* (an. 7) (1809) 463 This Devulgacion that Richard sonne of Kyng Edward was yet lyvyng 1727 WOODWARD *Will* in *A Sedgwick's Life & Lett* (1890) I. 186 To prejudice the sale and divulgation of any of the said copies. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Rem* (1837) 398 A rule of moral conduct, such as the world never had any idea of before its divulgation 1823 BENTHAM in *Parr's Wks* (1828) VIII. 7 That they will oppose no obstruction to the divulgation of it

2. The divulging or revealing of something private or secret; revelation, disclosure.

1610 HEALEY *St Aug Citie of God* 280 Had they beene honest, they would not have feared divulgation 1638 J R in *Featly's Strict. Lyndom.* II 66 Divulgation of secret Mysteries 1860 *Times* 17 Dec 6/5 His organ for the divulgation of Cabinet secrets

Divulgatory (dīvʊ·lgătərɪ), *a.* [f. L *dīvulgāt-*, ppl. stem of *dīvulgāre* to divulge + -ORY.] Tending to publish or make known.

18 EMERSON *Sp, Free Relig Assoc* (Cent), Nothing really is so self-publishing, so divulgatory, as thought.

Divulge (dīvʊ·ldʒ, dəi-), *v.* Also 5 dy-. [ad. L *dīvulgā-re* to spread abroad among the people, make common, f. *dī-*, DIS- 1 + *vulgāre* to make common, publish; cf. F. *divulguer* (14th c), but the palatalized *g* in English is abnormal]

† 1. *trans* To make publicly known, to publish abroad (a statement, etc). *Obs.*

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron* 1 It is somewhat divulgid in this lond, that I have aftir my possibilitie be occupied in wryting 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* VI 25 Fame of his ouurages hath ben dyuulged 1548 HALL *Chron, Hen IV* (an 3) 20 Whiche finaude the Kyng caused openly to be published and divulged. 1669 GALE *Crt Gentiles* II. I. 4 Their fables they divulge, first by Hymns and Songs 1768 H WALPOLE *Hist Doubts* 14 It is impossible to believe the account as fabricated and divulged by Henry the Seventh 1791 COWPER *Iliad* I 133 Among the Danai thy dreams Divulging

† b To proclaim (a person, etc) publicly. *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS *Merry W* III II 42, I will divulge Page himselfe for a secure and wilfull Acteon 1671 MILTON *P R* III 60 When God with approbation marks The just man, and divulges him through Heaven To all his angels

† c To publish (a book or treatise). *Obs.*

1566 in Strype *Ann Ref* I XLVII 517 That treatise . so publickly by print divulged and dispersed. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb) 53 Ye must repeal and proscribe all scandalous and unlicenc't books already printed and divulg'd 1709 STRYPE *Ann Ref* I LVII 629 Divers other articles propounded and divulged abroad by the said Cartwright

2. To declare or tell openly (something private or secret), to disclose, reveal

1602 MARSTON *Ant & Mel* Induct Wks 1856 I 4, I will ding his spirit to the verge of hell, that dares divulge a ladies prejudice 1671 MILTON *Samson* 201 Who .. have divulg'd the secret gift of God To a deceitful woman 1797 MRS RADCLIFFE *Italian* XXVI, Command him to divulge the crimes confessed to him. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I II 268 Cowardly traitors hastened to save themselves, by divulging all. that had passed in the deliberations of the party.

† 3. *transf* To make common, impart generally. [A Latinism] *Obs. rare.*

1667 MILTON *P L* VIII 583 The sense of touch would not be To them made common & divulg'd

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become publicly known. *rare*

1602 SHAKS *Ham* IV I 22 To keepe it [a disease] from divulging, let's it feede Euen on the pith of life. 1890 CHILD *Ballads* VII. CXCIV 29 Nothing seems to have been done to keep the murder from divulging.

Hence **Divu·lged** *ppl. a.*, **Divu·lging** *vbl sb* and *ppl. a*

1601 SHAKS *All's Well* II I 174 A divulged shame Traduc'd by odious ballads 1604 *St Trials, Hampton Ct. Confer.* (R), There is no such licencious divulging of these bookes 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 555 That which divulged fame doth perswade the believers 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 338 Cease your obstreperous clamours, and divulging slanders 1883 *Daily News* 20 July 6/2 An action brought for alleged divulging of telegrams

† **Divu·lge,** *sb. Obs* [f. prec. vb.] The act of divulging or publishing abroad.

1619 LUSHINGTON *Repet Serm* in *Phenix* (1708) II 478 Our modern News . is forg'd in Conventicles and the Divulge committed to some vigilant and watchful Tongue

Divu·lgement. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of divulging Also, † *concr.* in *pl.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav* X. 497 Rossay that kisseth the devulgements of the River. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk* II. 84 Anxious and acrimonious act of divulgement 1850 DAUBENY *Atom The* XIV (ed 2) 459 Divulgement would be considered as the deepest of crimes. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm* XII (1877) 226 It would not admit of unqualified divulgement of such truth as this

Divulgence (dīvʊ·ldʒĕns, dəi-). [f. DIVULGE *v.* + -ENCE: app. by form-association with *indulgence*, etc] The action of divulging; disclosure.

1851 DICKENS *Our School* in *House'h Words* II Oct 51/2 The Chief 'knew something bad of him', and on pain of divulgence enforced Phil to be his bondsman. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm Col & Philem* (1876) 92 Their whole organisation was arranged so as to prevent the divulgence of its secrets to those without.

Divu·lger. [f as prec + -ER 1] One who divulges. † a. a publisher (*obs.*), b. a discloser.

1606 *Proceed agst Garnet, etc* M iv b (T), The first devisers, and divulgers of this scandalous report *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIX Comment, Our Commentators will by no means allow the word καιρος here for Homer's, but an unskilfulness in the divulger. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* III IX, Like other hasty divulgers of news, he only brought on himself the trouble of contradicting it 1782 V KNOX *Ess.* VI (R), Those secrets, which the confidence of a friend has made known to the treacherous divulger of them

† **Divu·lse,** *v. Obs* [f. L *dīvuls-*, ppl. stem of *dīvellĕre* f *dī-*, DIS- 1 + *vellĕre* to pluck, pull. cf. *convulse*] *trans.* To tear apart or asunder.

1602 MARSTON *Ant & Mel* I Wks 1856 I 9 Vaines, synewes, arteries . Burst and divul'st with anguish of my griefe. 1633 T. BANCROFT *Glutton's Feaver* B IV, My sinewes all divul'st with passion fell. 1691 BEVERLEY *Thous Years Kingd Christ* 36 No part that can be divuls'd One from Another, but All Lying Close in a Line.

Divulsion (dīvʊ·lʃən, dəi-). [a. F *divulsion* (Montaigne, 1580) or ad. L *dīvulsiōn-em*, n of action f *dīvellĕre*: see prec] The action of tearing, pulling, or plucking asunder, the condition of being torn apart (*from* something); a rending asunder, violent separation, laceration Also *fig*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 1340 That natures permanent and divine should cohere unto themselves inseparably, and avoid as much as is possible all distraction and divulsion. 1605 G. POWEL *Refut Epist.* 40 It . causeth diuulsion and distraction of affections 1624 T. SCOTT *Aphor of State* 2 The divulsion of the Easterne Empire from the Westerne 1684 T. BURNET *Th Earth* I. 137 Others [islands] are made by divulsion from some continent. 1885 G H TAYLOR *Pelv & Hern Therap* 80 To sever such adhesions by sudden, forcible divulsion, is painful

Divulsive (dīvʊ·lsɪv), *a.* [f. L *dīvuls-* · see above and -IVE] Tending to tear apart or asunder.

c 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl* III VI, Let tortures and divulsive racks Force a confession from them. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol Ess* 96 The divulsive force that separated Britain from Germany, seems to have been directed from north to south. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev.* II I XII, Long years of vinegar: perhaps divulsive vinegar, like Hannibal's

Di·vvy, (**divi.**), colloq abbreviation of DIVIDEND Hence **Di·vvy** *v. colloq*, to 'go shares'.

1890 G B SHAW *Fab. Ess in Socialism* 88 It degenerated into mere 'divvy' hunting and joint-stock shop-keeping. 1890 *Nation* (N.Y.) 10 Apr 291/1 Where the chiefs have large families, and the 'divvies' are inadequate for their support. 1893 A KENEALY *Molly & Her Man of War* 4 We even went so far as to 'divvy up'. 1894 *Westm Gaz* 3 Oct. 6/1 Co operators tried to get as much as they could out of the servants, in order to increase the 'divi'.

Diwan. see DEWAN, DIVAN.

Diwyse, obs Sc. form of DEVISE.

‖ **Dixit** (dɪ·ksɪt). [L. *dixit* = he has said, perf. t. of *dīcere* to say, the usual expression in *ipse dixit* (q.v)] An utterance (quoted as) already given

1628 EARLE *Microsm, Sceptic in Relig* (Arb) 66 He hates authority as the tyrant of reason, and you cannot anger him worse than with a father's *dixit* *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam* III VIII § 80 (1740) 645 (Stanf) On no better Ground than this Man's *Dixit* 1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 543/2 The point..did not depend on Lord Moira's dixit.

Dix see DIZZ.

‖ **Dizain** (dizē·n). *Obs.* Also 6 di-, dyzaine, 7 dixain. [a F. *dizain* (15th c in Hatz.-Darm.), f *dix* ten.] A poem or stanza of ten lines.

The meaning in the first quot is doubtful.

[*a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4307 In all oure dizans on daies þat duke we comend] 1575 GASCOIGNE in Haslewood *Eng Poets & Poesy* (1815) II 7 (Stanf) There are Dizaynes which are of ten lines 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II (1622) 217 Strephon againe began this Dixaine, which was answered vnto him in that kinde of verse which is called the crowne 1602 J. MELVILL *Diary* (1842) 501 [Title of poem] Dixain. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr*

‖ **Dizdar, disdar** (dīz·dār) [Pers and Turkish دیزدار *dīzdār*, f. Pers. دیز *diz* castle + دار *dār* holder] The warden of a castle or fort

1768 *Gentl Mag* XXXVIII. 155/1 That gentleman introduced him to the Disdar, or commandant of the citadel 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II XII. *note*, The Disdar was the father of the present Disdar 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* I. 2 The Disdar of the Acropolis.

† **Dize,** *v dial. Obs.* = next (sense 1).

1674 RAY *N. C Words* 14 *To Dize*, to put tow on a distaffe. 1787 in GROSE. 1847 in HALLIWELL

Dizen (dəi·z'n, dɪ z'n), *v* Also 6 **disyn, dysyn,** 7 **disen, 9 dizzen.** [Found only from 1530. but evidently the verb belonging to *dis, dise-*, in DISTAFF, and LG. *diesse* the bunch of flax on a distaff. It is remarkable that neither the vb, nor the sb. as a separate word, has been found in OE or ME., and that on the other hand no vb. corresponding to *dizen* is known in LG or Du.]

† 1 *trans.* To dress or attire (a distaff) with flax, etc. for spinning. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR 529/2, I dysyn a dystaffe, I put the flaxe upon it to spynne And I had disyned my distaffe, I durste drinke with the best of you. 1575 LANEHAM *Let* (1871) 47 The spindel and rok, that waz dizend with purpl sylk.

2. To dress (with clothes), *esp* to attire or array with finery, to deck *out* (*up*), bedizen. (In later use mostly contemptuous)

1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* IV. VI, Come quickly, quickly, paint me handsomely..Com Doll, Doll, disen me 1621 — *Pilgrim* IV III, I put my clothes off, and I dizen'd him 1706 E WARD *Hud Redv* II. V, Lasses. Sate dizen'd up. 1729 SWIFT *Grand Question* Wks. 1755 IV. I 106, I had dizen'd you out like a queen 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Dizen*, to dress, to deck or trim, commonly us'd by way of raillery 1774 GOLDSM. *Retal* 67 Comedy wonders at being so fine. Like a tragedy-queen he has dizen'd her out 1870 EMERSON *Soc & Solit, Work & Days* Wks (Bohn) III. 72 'Tis the vulgar great who come dizened with gold and jewels [In most northern dial glossaries, usually *dizzen* with *z* short.]

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To deck out, adorn.

1806–7 J BERESFORD *Miseries Hum Life* (1826) XX 252 Here the Muse dizens My dirge with orisons 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit, Clubs* Wks. (Bohn) III. 94 The fact they had thus dizened and adorned was of no value 1889 BROWNING *Reverie* 105 Herb and tree Which dizen thy [Earth's] mother-breast

Hence **Di zened** *ppl. a.*; **Di zenment,** condition of being dizened, bedizenment

1775 S J. PRATT *Liberal Opinions* (1783) IV. 170 You fine dizen'd-out hussey. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg, Column* XXVII 10 Standing in dizen'd rows 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* XVI 1 VI 137 Foul creatures in high dizenment *Ibid* Indeed there was in that man what far transcends all dizenment.

†Di·zener. *Obs.* Also 5–6 **disener.** [a. 15th c F. *disener* (later *dizeinner, dizainier*), f. OF. *dizeine*, later *dizaine* group of ten, in med.L. *decēna*, Sp. *decena*, Pr. *desena*, whence also med L *decēnārius*, OF. *decenier* see DECENER, and cf. *douzener*, DOZENER] A foreman or captain of a group of ten men, = DECENER 1.

[1292 BRITTON I. XIII. [XII]. § 1 Qe touz soint en dizeyne et plevi zpar dizeyners *transl* That every one be in some tithing and pledged by their tithingmen] 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A* II XXX. I vij, Eueryche of hem shal haue vndre hym a dyzener of carpenters and a dyzener of helpers and also thre disener̄s of laborers for to make the same. 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II X 211 Their capitaines ouer ten, whiche, by a terme borrowed of the Frenche, we calle Diseners

Dizz (dɪz), *v.* [Back-formation from DIZZY, on the analogy of *craze, crazy*, etc.] *trans* To make dizzy or giddy. Hence **Dizzed, Di zzing** *ppl adjs*; also **Dizz** *sb*, the act of 'dizzing'.

1632 SHERWOOD, To dizze, *estourdir*. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* IV XV 253 He [a horse] is dizzed with the continuall circuits of the Stables. 1814 T. L. PEACOCK *Wks.* (1875) III 133 In spite of all the diz and whiz, Like parish-clerk he spoke 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 304 Or wheel in dizzing mazes round and round.

†Dizzard (dɪ·zăɪd). *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 6 **disarde, dysarde, diserde, dissarde, dyzerde, dysert,** 6–7 **dizard(e, dissard**(e, 6–8 (9 *arch*) **disard, dizzard.** [First found *c* 1520. Perh a modification of earlier DISOUR, by assimilation to words in -ARD. See the intermediate forms in *-er, -are, -ar* in sense 1. In later use, *esp.* in sense 2, app. associated with DIZZY.]

1. = DISOUR; a jester, a 'fool'.

[1502 *Priv Purse Exp Eliz of York* (1830) 53 A disare that played the Sheppert before the Quene. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 119 In a cote thou can play well the dyser Ye, but thou can play the fole without a vyser. 1530 PALSGR 214/1 Dissar a scoffer, *eausefol*]

a 1529 SKELTON *Image Ipocr.* 364 To goe gaye With wonderful aray As dysardes in a play 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gou.* (1556) 8 b, To minstrels, players of enterludes, and disardes. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex* (1633) 210 Such commonly are Dizards, Gesturers, Stage-players, [etc] 1578 N. BAXTER *Calvin on Jonah* Ep. ded 3 In the iestes of Skoggen the King's dizzard. 1618 *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) II 90 Archy, the Dizzard.

2. A foolish fellow, idiot, blockhead.

1547 *Homilies* I. *Contention* II. (1859) 138 Shall I be such an idiot and diserde to suffre euery man to speake vpon me what thei list 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* III. 17 Who seeing his deformed countenance called him an idiot and a dissard. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur Lit, Acaqon & Zur*, One may be as great a dizzard in resolving a problem as in restoring a reading 1886 M K. MACMILLAN *Dagonet the Jester* II 100 They flattered the wantonness of young lords and old wealthy disards

attrib 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (1550) 63 b The craftye knave lyed falselye, and so mocked hys kynge, to make of hym a very dysarde fole 1566 DRANT *Horace Sat* III. B iv b, We call him goose, and disarde double

†Di·zzardly, *a Obs* [f. prec. + -LY 1] Like a dizzard, silly, idiotic.

1594 R WILSON *Cobler's Proph* A iv, This prating asse. this dizzardly foole 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 739 These dizzardly people think to make these Lizards .. vigilant for their welfare

Dizzen (dɪ z'n), *v rare* [f. stem of DIZZY + -EN 5, cf. DIZZ.] a *trans.* To make dizzy. b. *intr* ? To dance giddily

1835 *Fraser's Mag* XI 294 Down flowing from its dizzening height, One dazzling gush of liquid light. 1882 *Blackw Mag*, May 569 The life of a myriad insect-wings In the wet grass buzz and dizzen.

Dizzen, var. DIZEN; Sc. f. DOZEN

Dizzily (dɪ zɪlɪ), *adv.* [f DIZZY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a dizzy or giddy manner.

[*a* 1000 *Sal. & Sat* 228 (Gr) Se Godes cunnaþ ful dyslice.] *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 119 Þa þe heom duse liche folʒiað. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 422 He gert him galay disyly. *Ibid*, VII. 210 He valknyt and raiss all desaly. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon* I XXVI, My daisit heid fordullit dissele 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IX. VII, Dizzily rolls her brain 1871 R ELLIS *Catullus* CV. 2 They with pitchforks hurl Mentula dizzily down.

Dizziness (dɪ zɪnĕs) [f. DIZZY *a.* + -NESS.] The state or condition of being dizzy or giddy.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist* II. V. (1891) 112 Wæron heo mid elreorde dysiʒnesse onblawne *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Mark VII 22 Innan of manna heortan cumaþ .dysinessa stuntscipe 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII 133 Schir philip of his desynaris ourcome 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II 35 b, Rosemari is good to withstand. yᵉ dusines of yᵉ heade 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut* XXI 123 Yet needes must they. bee stricken with the spirit of disinesse and be carried away by the diuill 1675 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc) II 324 Men were taken with a disiness in the head 1861 *Sat Rev* XI. 635/1 Freedom from dizziness while standing at a great height on a narrow base

†Dizzue (dɪ·zɪu, dɪ·ʒɪu), *v. Obs.* Also **dyzhu.** [from Cornish: see quot]

1778 W PRYCE *Min. Cornub* Gloss, *Dizzue* (from Dyz-hui, to discover unto, Cornish). To Dizzue the Lode, is this If it is very small and rich, they commonly only break down the country or stratum on one side of it, by which the Lode is laid bare, and may be afterwards taken down clean.

Hence **Di·zzued** *ppl. a*, **Di zzuing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Di zzue** *sb.*

1778 W PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 162 This separation or breaking the bad from the good Ore, they call Dyzhuing the leader, or making a Dyzhu; and the good Ore that is thus exposed, is called a Dyzhu *Ibid* Gloss s v, Afterwards they break the Dizzue or best part, and reserve it to be separately handled and dressed.

Dizzy (dɪ zɪ), *a.* Forms: 1 **dysiʒ, dysez,** 2–3 **dysiʒ, dusiʒ, dusi**(e (*u*), 2–6 **desi**(e), 4–6 **dys**(s)**y,** (6 **dusey**), 6–7 **dis**(s)**ie, -y**; 6–7 **diz**(z)**ie,** 7– **dizzy** [OE *dysiʒ, dyseʒ* foolish, stupid = OFris *dusiʒ*, MDu *dosech, dosech*, LG *dusiʒ, dosiʒ, dusiʒ* giddy, OHG. *tusiʒ, tusic* foolish, weak, a common WGer. adj in *-iʒ* (-ɪ), from a root *dus-* found also in LG. *dusen* to be giddy, OE *dyslic, dyselic* foolish, stupid, and in a different ablaut grade with long vowel in LG. *dûsel* giddiness, MDu. *dûselen*, Du. *duizelen* to be giddy or stupid. See early ME derivatives under DUSI-]

1. Foolish, stupid Now only *dial.* (Not in general use since 13th c)

c 825 *Vesp. Hymns* VII, Swe folc dysiʒ. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* Matt VII 26 Gelic biþ were dysʒe se ðe ʒetimberde hus his ofer sonde [*c* 1160 *Hatton* desien men] 971 *Blickl. Hom* 41 Gepenc, þu dyseʒa mon. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 117 Þer þe dusie mon biþ þriste and þer þe dwolunge 11 xaþ *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 182 Nolde me tellen him alre monne dusiʒest? *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1466 Dusi luve ne last noht longe. *a* 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 479 in *O. E Misc* 131 Wurþu neuere so wod, ne so desi of þi mod 1876 *Whitby Gloss, Dizzy*, half-witted 1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap Jack Z.* II. 45 Such dizzy-fools that they put their money there.

† b. *absol.* A foolish man, a fool. *Obs*

c 825 *Vesp Psalter* XCI 6 Dysiʒ ne onziteð ða *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Hwet seið þe dusie *Ibid.* 105 Wreðde haſð wununge on þes dusian bosme. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath* 599 Ha ne stod neauer, ear þene þes dei, bute biforen dusie.

2. Having a sensation of whirling or vertigo in the head, with proneness to fall; giddy.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 771 Than waxes his hert hard and hevy. And his heved feble and dysy. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1052, I daunce up and down tyll I am dyssy. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* I 20 [Wolfesbayne] maketh [men] dusey [ed. 1551 dosey] in the head 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XVI (1887) 73 For feare they be disie when they daunce 1653 H COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav* XIII 40 They were so exceeding dizzy in the head that they would fall down 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett* II 200 With my heart beating and my head quite dizzy *fig* 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 122 The reeling clouds Stagger with dizzy poise, as doubting yet Which master to obey.

3. a. Mentally unsteady or in a whirl; b. Wanting moral stability, giddy

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon* Prol. 101 My desie heid quhome laik of brane gart vary. 1599 *Broughton's Lett* II. 9 Meere buzzings of your owne conceited dizzie braine 1627 MILTON *P R* II. 420 At thy heels the dizzy multitude. 1780 COWPER *Table Talk* 607 He dizzy with delight, profaned the sacred wires. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I 62 My head is dizzy with thinking of the argument 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk, Duzzy*, stupid; confused. 'I'm mighty duzzy this morning.'

4. Accompanied with or producing giddiness.

1605 SHAKS *Lear* IV. VI. 12 How fearefull And dizie 'tis, to cast ones eyes so low 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Ded, Did not the distemper of their own stomachs affect them with a dizzy megrim. 1812 S. ROGERS *Columbus* I 24 The very ship by on the dizzy mast. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* IV 561 He began to climb towards that dizzy pinnacle.

5. Arising from or caused by giddiness; reeling

1715–20 POPE *Iliad* V 381 Lost in a dizzy mist the warriour lies 1740 PITT *Æneid* XII. (R), A dizzy mist of darkness swims around 1781 COWPER *Hope* 518 The wretch, who once sucked in dizzy madness with his draught 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II VII, Thought gave way to a dizzy horror, as if the earth were slipping away from under him.

6 *fig* Whirling with mad rapidity.

1791 COWPER *Iliad* XXI 10 Push'd down the sides of Xanthus, headlong plung'd, With dashing sound into his dizzy stream 1795–1814 WORDSW *Excursion* VIII 179 The. stream, That turns the multitude of dizzy wheels

7. Dull of hearing *dial.*

1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh Word-bk., Duzzy*, deafish "E's lother duzzy, e doesna ear very well"

8. *Comb.*, as *dizzy-eyed, headed*

1591 SHAKS. I *Hen VI*, IV VII. 112 Dizzie-ey'd Furie. Suddenly made him from my side to start. 1611 COTGR, *Estourdi*, dulled, amazed. dizzie-headed 1654 TRAPP *Comm Ps.* CVII 33 A company of dizzy-headed men

Dizzy (dɪ zɪ), *v.* [OE had *dysiʒan, -eʒan, dysian* to be foolish, to act or talk foolishly = OFris. *dusia*, whence the intr. sense 1; but the trans sense seems to be a later formation, f. the adjective in its modern form and sense]

†1. *intr.* To act foolishly or stupidly. *Obs*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth* V § 2 Þonne dyseʒaþ se þe þonne wile hwilc sæd oþfæstan þam dryʒum furum *a* 1275 *Prov Ælfred* 466 in *O E Misc* 131 Ac [gif] he drinkit and desiet þere a morʒe, so þat he fordrunken desiende werchet

† b. To talk foolishly, blaspheme (in *OE.*)

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Mark II 7 Hwi spycð þes þus, he dyseʒað. *Ibid* Luke XXII 65 Maneʒa oðre þing hiʒ him to cwæðon dysiʒende

2 *trans.* To make dizzy or giddy; to cause (any sense) to reel; to produce a swimming sensation in, to turn the head of.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal Hon.* Prol 109 And with that gleme sa desyit was my micht. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* V II 174 Not the dreadful spout. Shall dizzie with more clamour Neptunes eare In his descent, then [etc] 1663 COWLEY *Cutter of Coleman St.* V. XIII, You turn my Head, you dizzy me 1785 MRS A GRANT *Lett fr Mountains* (1813) II. XIX. 99 It dizzies one to look down from the tower.

1820 SOUTHEY *Lodore*, Confounding, astounding, Dizzying and deafening the ear with its sound

3 To render unsteady in brain or mind; to bewilder or confuse mentally.

1604 SHAKS *Ham.* V II 119 (Qo 2) To deuide him inuentorially would dosie [Qo 3 dazzie, Qq 4 & 5 dizzie] th' arithmaticke of memory 1801 HEL. M. WILLIAMS *St. Fr. Rep* I i. 7 That wild and chimerical equality, the fumes of which dizzy the head of the demagogue 1852 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C* XXI, Giving her so many charges, that a head less systematic and business like than Miss Ophelia's would have been utterly dizzied and confounded. *absol* 1864 J H NEWMAN *Apol* 378 All this is a vision to dizzy and appal

Hence **Di zzied** *ppl a.*, **Di·zzying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a*

1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 20 The dizzying mill-wheel rests 1823 CHALMERS *Serm* I 343 In the din and dizzying of incessant labour 1853 FELTON *Fam. Lett.* XIV (1865) 136 The dizzying effect of height. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* II. III. 242 With dizzied head upon the ground he fell

Dj- is not an English combination, but is sometimes put to represent the Arabic letter ج *jīm*, = English *j* (dʒ), in Arabic, Turkish, or Berber words, which have come to us through a French channel, or are spelt in imitation of French orthography; e g. djebel, a mountain or hill, djerid or djereed, a javelin, djin, genii or familiar spirits, djubbah, an outer garment. So far as these come under the scope of this Dictionary, they will be found under J; for **djowr,** an infidel, see GIAOUR.

Do (dū), *v.* Forms and inflexions: see below. [A common WGer. strong vb. (wanting in Gothic and Norse): OE. *dōn* = OFris. *dua*, OS *dōn, duon, dōan, duan* (MDu & Du *doen*, MLG. & LG. *dōn, duon*), OHG *tōn, tōan, tuōn, tuoan, tuen* (MHG. *tuon*, Ger. *thun, tun*); Pa. t., OE *dyde*, pl. *dēdon, dēdon, dydon* = OFris. *dede*, pl *dēden*, OS *deda*, pl. *dādun, dēdun* (MDu. *dede*, Du. *deed*, pl *deden*, MLG. & LG. *dēde*, pl *dēden*), OHG. *teta*, pl *tātum* (MHG *tete, tāte*, pl. *tāten*, Ger. *that, tat*, pl *thaten, taten*), Pa. pple., OE *gedōn, gedēn* = OFris. *dēn*, OS *gidōn, -dōen, -duan*, ODu. *dān*, (MDu. *gedān*, Du. *gedaan*), OHG. (*ge*)*tān*, Ger. *gethan, getan*; OTeut. types *dōn, deda, dēno-* : *dōno-*, from verbal stem *dē-* : *dō-* (appearing also in DEED, DOOM, -DOM), the Germanic representative of the Aryan verb stem *dhē- dhō-*, to place, put, set, lay, in Skr. *dhā-*, OPers. *dā-*, Gr. *θη-* (pres. *τίθημι*, deriv. sb *θωή* a penalty imposed), L *-dĕre* in *abdĕre* to put away, *condĕre* to put together, *dēdĕre* to lay down, OSlav. *dĕte, dĕjati*, Lith. *dėti*, Lett. *dêt* to put, lay

The vocalization of the Germanic vb, esp. the present stem *dō-* beside the Gr *θη-* and Slav-Lith *dē-*, has been variously explained (see e.g. Streitberg *Urgerm. Grammr* 329). The pret *deda* is generally held to be a reduplicated form corresponding to Skr *dadhāu*:—orig **dhedhō* The 1st p sing pres. indic had originally the *m* of primitive verbs in *-mi*, Skr *-mi*, Gr. *-μι*, L *-m*. viz OE *dōm* (later *dō*), OS *dōm* (*dōn*), OHG. *tōm, tuom* (later *tuon*). This verb is considered by many philologists to be the source of the formative suffix of the pa. t. of weak verbs in the Germanic languages, including Norse and Gothic, in the latter the plural endings *-dēdum, -dēdup, -dēdun*, are the forms which the pl of the pret *deda* would have in Gothic.

OE. deviates from the other WGer. langs. in the past *dyde*, for OS. *deda*, OHG. *teta*; the *y* is now generally explained as a special OE representation of an Indo-germanic weak vowel Thence the pl *dydon*; the plural corresp to OS *dādun*, modG *thaten*, was Anglian *dēdon* (also-*dædon*, in Cædmon, etc) In ME *dyde, dydon* were represented by *dude, -en* (*si*), midl & north *diden, dide*, now *did*; but *dēden* (with a sing *dēde* derived from it like modG *that* from pl *thaten*) came down in some dialects to 15th c. In the pres. ind, the and and 3rd pers. sing. in OE had umlaut, *dēst, dēð, dēst, dēð*, and these forms survived in s w till the 15th c; but ONorthumbrian had, without umlaut, *dōas, dōæð, dōas*, and in ME the forms *dōst, dōth* (*dōs*) are found in north & midl from the 12th c. The pa pple in OE is known only with the prefix *ge-*, which in ME remained in the south as *y-, i-* (Forms with *ge-* are found also in the pa t, and occasionally other parts, which, however, are more properly referred to a derivative vb OE. *gedōn*, ME. *ido, ydo*) The final *-n* of the pple was generally dropped in the south in ME, esp in the forms *ydo, ido*, whence the *ndo* (ədʊ) of modern s w dialects.]

A. Inflexional Forms.

1. *Infinitive.*

a. *Simple Infinitive,* **do** (dū, dʊ). Forms: **i dōn** (*north* **dōan, dōa,** doe); 2–5 **don** (4–5 **doon,** 4 **doyne, doun,** 4–6 **done,** 5 **doone**), 2– **do** (4–7 **doo,** 6–7 **doos, doe,** *Sc.* 6 **du, dw,** 9 **dui, dee**).

Beowulf 2349 (Th) Swa sceal man don *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark X. 17 Huæd sceal ic doa? —XIV 7 Gie maʒon him wæl doe 1131 *O E Chron*, Swa swa hi scoldon don *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 73 Ne mei na man do þing þet beo god iqueme 1297 R GLOUC. (1724) 47 Gret wrong þou woldest don vs. 13. *Guy Warw* (A.) 1309, I schal him in mi prisoun do *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr II 9 Þat he may so done 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 651/1 The same schall so doon to hem. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* (an. 10) 78 b, We might lawfully so dooe 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* I (1586) 46 In what sort shall he best doo it 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* XLII, Let her. doe me not to dy. 1653 H. COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav* X. 31 What he would have me do. *Mod.* Who saw him do it?

b. *Dative Infinitive* (with *to*) to do (tŭ dū); in OE. to dónne (dóanne, dóenne), ME. to donne, to done, to don (to donde, to doinde).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xii 12 Hyt ys alyfed on restedæum wel to donne [*Lindisf. G* wel doa, *Rushw.* god to doanne] 1154 *O. E. Chron* an 1137 Alse he ment to don *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 109 3if he seolf nule don swa swa he heom techeð to donne. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 19 Alle we beoþ to done god *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 139 He was send . to donde þrefolde wike *Ibid.* 219 He ne turnde to doinde nan þer þinge. *c* 1305 *St. Kath* 82 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 92 Þan we hire . makede to do sacrefise. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* III pr XII 102, I haue lytel more to done 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I 87 (Mätz) More redy for to doo than for to speke. *c* 1420 *Metr. Life St. Kath.* (Halliw) 3 To dethe hyt for to doone! 1534 TINDALE *Mark* v 7 What haue I to do [1611 to doe] with the? 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. V*, (an 8) 71 b, Men that enforce them for to doen or to ymagine wronges. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab* (1608) K VIJ, So am I constrainede to doo it. 1644 MILTON *Areop* (Arb) 32 Which if I now should begin to doe. *Mod.* What are you going to do?

2. *Indicative Present.*

a. 1*st pers sing.* do. Forms: 1 dóm (dóam), dó (dóa); 2- do (4–6 doo, 6–7 doe).

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Matt. xxvii 22 Hwæt ðonne dóm ic of ðæm hælend? [*c* 975 *Rushw G* ibid, Hwæt dom ic þanne be hælend? *c* 1000 *Ags G.* ibid, Hwæt do ic?] *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xiv 14 Dis ic doam *vel* ic uyrco [*c* 975 *Rushw G.* ibid, Dis dom ic] *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxxiii (Z) 210 Ic do oððe wyrce 1388 WYCLIF *John* xiii 7 What Y do thou wost not now. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 361, I doo yowe wole to wytt. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam* iii 11 Beholde I do a thinge 1610 SHAKS *Temp.* I ii 52 That I doe not

b. *2nd pers. sing* doest (dū-est), dost (dʊst).

Forms: 1 dēst, dēst (*North.* dóas, dóes, dóes), 2–4 dest, 2– dost (3–7 dust, 4–5 doist, 7 doost, 3–4 *north.* dos, 4 dose, duse, 5 doyse), 6– doest (6 doeste, doiste, 7 do'st). In late use, the form *doest* is confined to the principal verb, *dost* is usually auxiliary.

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp.* Matt. vi 2 Donne ðu doas ælmessa. — John vi. 30 Þæt ðu doæs. *c* 975 *Rushw. G* ibid., Hwæt ðu does. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen* xii 18 Hwi dest þu wið me swa? *c* 1160 *Hatton G* John vi. 30 Hwæt dest þu? *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 23 Þa dedbote þe þu dest. *Ibid* 67 3ef þu þus dost. *c* 1200 ORMIN 15587 Þu .. þatt dost tuss þise dedess. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 428 Þou ne dust noȝt as þe wyse. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2390 Wat dos þu here? 1375 *Cautic de Creatione* 230 Þou vs dest so mochel wo. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G W.* 315 What dostow here? *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 3 So thynke me that thou doyse. 1534 TINDALE *John* vii. 3 Thy workes that thou doest [so all 16–17th c. vv, *Wyclif* doist] *Ibid* ix. 34 And dost thou teache vs? [so 1539 *Cranm*; but 1557 *Geneva*, 1582 *Rhem*, 1611 have 'doest']. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I ii 78 Do'st thou attend me? 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* xix. 9 What doest thou here, Elijah? — *John* xiii. 27 That thou doest [TINDALE dost], doe quickly 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* IV 153 Doest thou run after thine owne Master? *Mod. poetic* Why dost thou weep?

c 3*rd pers. sing.* does (dʊz); *arch.* doth (dʊþ), doeth (dū eþ)

Forms: α. 1 (dǣð, dǽð), dēð, 2–5 deþ (2 deaþ, dieþ, 3 deeþ, 5–6 dethe), 3–5 doþ (4 doith, 5–6 dooth), 5– doth, 6–7 doeth (6 dothe). β. 1 *north* dóas, dóes, 3–4 *north* dos, dus, (4 dotz, 5 duse, doys), 5–6 dois, dose (6 doose), 6– does. γ. 6– do (doe). The orig. northern form *does* superseded *doth*, *doeth*, in 16–17th c. in general use; the latter being now liturgical and poetic. The form *he do* is now s. w. dial.

α. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Matt v 19 Se þe hit deð [*c* 950 *Lindisf. G* doeð]. *a* 1175 *Cott Hom.* 233 Hwat deð si moder hire bearn? hi hat dieð under hire arme. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 51 Al swa me deað bi þe deade. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 53 He doð alse holie write seið *c* 1320 *Cast Love* 1468 Vnwrestlyche he deeþ. 1340 *Ayenb* 68 In al þet god deþ *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 11838 (Trin) Þis caitif Dooþ [*v r* dos] him leches for to seke, 1382 WYCLIF *John* iii 21 Ech man that doith yuele. *c* 1500 *Melusine* lxii 371 Yf a man dooth as wel as he can. 1559 *Primer* in *Prm Prayers* (1851) 35 God..Which doth all in order due 1569 GOLDING *Heminges Post* 27 The thing that Christ dothe here, is that he dothe Peter to understand 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xi. (1617) 166 He doeth thee to onderstand 1588 SHAKS *L, L. L.* I ii. 50 It doth amount to one more then two. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 21 He that doth against them, doth against justice. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. iv. 4, I must speak with Count Cenci; doth he sleep?

β. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* Matt vi. 3 Nyta winstra ðin huæt wyrcas *vel* doas suiðra ðin. *Ibid* vii 24 Se ðe .. does ða ilco *Ibid.* viii. 9 Ic cueðo .. ðeua minum, do ðis, and [he] does [*Rushw.* he doeþ]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5208 He dus [*v. r.* dos] nakins þing. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 2908 (Fairf) Hit dose [*v r.* dos] mony in syn to fal. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim* 233 He dos as he bad *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7291 Wha so dose agayne þe saynte 1555 ABP PARKER *Ps* xxii, My hart .. doth melt and pyne, as waxe by fier dose 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen IV*, III 1 172 Faith he does 1601 — *All's Well* IV iii 236 Our Interpreter do's it well *Ibid.* 317 Why do's he aske? 1661 MARVELL *Corr* xxi. Wks 1872–5 II. 54 Longer then your business usually dos. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II iii § 2 The person that does them

γ. 1547 BALE *Sel. Wks* (1849) 234 No goodly institution, nor ordinance do this faithful woman contemn *a* 1553 PHILPOT *Exam & Writ.* (1842) 333 He. do confess himself to speak of this third kind 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr Glasse* 6 Geographie doe deliniat, and set out the universal earth. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* (1875) I. 62 Sir Arthur Haselrigge do not yet appear in the House. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I, 65 He don't know you. 1831 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) II. 100 God don't suffer them now. *Mod. s.w dial.* He du say. That he du,

d. *plural*; do.

Forms: α. 1 dōð, dó (we, etc), (dóað, dóeð), 2–4 doþ. β. 3–4 don, (4–5 done), 6– do (5–6 doo, 6–7 doe, dooe, 7– *interr.* d'ye) γ *north.* 1 dóas, dóes, 3–6 dos, 4 dose, dus, 4–5 duse, 6 dois

α. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp* Matt v 46 Ah gæfel ȝeroefe þæt ne doeþ *Ibid* 47 Hwæt doaþ ȝe maraȝ? *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt v. 47 Gyf ȝe ðæt doþ *Ibid.*, Hwæt do ȝe mare? *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 9 Bet . þene we doþ 1340 *Ayenb* 69 Hi doþ þe contrarye.

β. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 19 Þese two þing don alle heðen men 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* vii. 8 Manye opere thingis lyke to þes ȝe don [1388 doon, 1534 TINDALE—1611 ye do, 1582 *Rhem* you doe]. 1426 AUDLAY *Poems* 12 Thai done hym deme. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 89 What you doe, and what other do 1584 PEELE *Arraignm Paris* I iii, As done these fields and groves 1660 JER TAYLOR *Worthy Communn* 1 § 2. 39 We do it also, and doe it much more 1730 A GORDON *Maffei's Amphith* 108 Why don't they consider? *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Mem* Wks 1843 X 246 How d'ye do?

γ *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* Matt. v 46 Ilær-ðunnigo ðis doas *Ibid* 47 Gie doas *vel* wyrcas *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 4146 Swilk men þat mykel dus [*v r* dose] ogayns Goddes lawe. *c* 1400 Dune [see 24 d]. 1533 DOIS [ibid]. *Mod north. dial* Them that does it.

3 *Indicative Past.*

a 1*st and 3rd pers sing.* did.

Forms: 1–2 dyde, 2–5 dide, dude (*u*), dede, 5 dode, 4–6 dyde, dyd, 4– did (4 dud, 4–5 didd, 5–6 diddo).

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2691 (Gr) Ne dyde ic for facne *a* 1131 *O E Chron* an 1123 Þis he dyde. *Ibid.* an 1127 Se king hit dide. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 95 He dude þet heo weren birnende. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 762 Quer abram is bigging dede *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 221 Sir Rauf did þer his endyng 13 *Cursor M.* 1608 He to pin him-selfen did [*G.* did, *Tr* diddel]. *c* 1340 *Ibid* 6270 (Trin) Þe brode watir he dud him ynne [earlier MSS did, dide] 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I 215 Perynne Romulus dede his owne ymage. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod* 501 He dude also. *Ibid.* 936 To his mowthe þo his hond he dode *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam* 495 He dyd hym faste away 1461 CL PASTON in *Paston Lett* No. 367 I 540, I dede .. Hauswan goo to my Lord. 1590 SPENSER *F Q* II. i. 33 All I did, I did but as I ought.

b. *2nd pers. sing* didst.

Forms: α. 1 dydes(t, 2–5 dides(t, dudest, 5 dydest, 6–7 diddest, 6– didst. β. 3–4 dides-(tou), dedes-, dudes-; γ. *north* 4 did.

a 1000 *Andreas* 929 (Gr.) Ðu ondsæc dydest *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 306 Þis þu dudest þer *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* 9 Þat tu eauer dides te into swuch þeowdom. 13. *Cursor M* 10484 Als þou did [*v rr* diddist, dudest] quilum dame sarra *Ibid* 12626 Qui did þu þus? [*Trin* didestou þus] 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xii. 12 Þou didist hidyngli *c* 1450 *Merlin* 41 Whow dedist their brother to be slain. 1545 *Primer Hen VIII, Litany*, The noble workes that thou diddest in their dayes 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xii 12 Thou diddest it secretly. *Ibid. Ps.* xliv 1 What worke thou didst in their dayes. 1819 SHELLEY *Julian & M* 459 Thou didst speak thus and thus

c. *plural* did.

Forms: 1 dydon (-un), *poet. Angl.* dédon (*W.S.* dǽdon), 2 didon, 2–5 diden, duden, deden (2 dedeun, 4 didyn, diddyn), 2–6 dide, 3–5 dude, dede (4–6 didde), 4– did (4 dud, 5–6 dyd).

Cædmon's Gen 722 (Gr) Þæt hie to mete dædon ofet unfæle *Ibid.* 1944 He ne cuðe hwæt þa cynn dydon *c* 950 *Lindisf Gosp.* Matt. xxvi 19 And dedon ða ðegnas swæ bibeod him ðe hælend. *Ibid* xxviii 15 Hin dedon suæ weron gelæred [*Rushw* dydun, *Ags G* dydon, *Hatt.* dyden] *a* 1132 *O E Chron.* an 1129 Swa swa hi ear didon 1154 *Ibid.* an 1137 Sume hi diden in crucethus . and dide scearpe stanes þer inne *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 91 Heo swa duden *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 1059 He so deden als he hem bad *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 201 Alle þat did þat dome. *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 17411 (Trin) Ȝe duden him vndir lok & sele *a* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III 109 More þan þey dude. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV 353 Þey dede [*v rr* dude, dide] hym in to þe see *c* 1400 MAUNDLV (Roxb) xl. 42 þai did Criste to deed. *Ibid* xv 67 Him didd þe Iews on þe crosse *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 1381 Dydden all to the dethe *Ibid* 11960 Dyden 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 10 Thus we dydon myschyvysly. 1530 *Compend. Treat.* (1863) 59 So diden yᵉ apostles. 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen V* (an 8) 72 b, Why did thei take it? 1659 BAXTER *Key Cath* xvi.v. 252 The rest did what they did

4. *Subjunctive Present*

a. *singular* do. Forms: 1 dó, (dóe, dóa), 2– do (5–7 doo, doe).

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Mark x 35 Þætte ðu doe us. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp* Matt vi 3 Nyte se winstrae hond þin hwæt þin sio swiþre doa *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps* (Th) lxxv. 6 Dæt he do ealle hale *a* 1225 *St. Marher* 20 Ich bidde . þæt tu do baldeliche 13 *Cursor M.* 23904 Þar-of scho do hir will *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iv 32 3if ony man do thei ennne ony maner metalle. 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* I (1586) 15 b, That he doo not thinke himselfe wyser then his maister. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus Hist* I vii (1591) 5 Doe he wel doe he ill, al is ill taken. *Mod.* If he do anything unexpected.

b. *plural* do. Forms. 1 dón (dóen, dóan, dóe), 2–5 don, 4–5 doon, 3– do (5–7 doo, doe).

a 1000 *Father's Instr* (Cod Ex) 70 Þeah hi wom dón 13. *Cursor M.* 23760 (Fairf) If we bleþeli after him do *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G W* 1988 *Ariadne*, That we doon the gayler To come. *Mod.* What if we do?

5. *Subjunctive Past.* did.

Forms: *sing.* 1 dyde (dēde); 2– (as Indicative). *plural* 1 dyden, dyde, 2– (as Indic).

a 900 *Maxtyrol* in *O. E. T* 178/36 Ða frægn se for hwon he suæ dede. *c* 950 *Lindisf Gosp* John xv 24 Gif ic ne dyde. — Matt xii 36 Dedon *vel* dydon [*Rushw.* dydun] *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt xi 21 Hi dydun dæd-bote [*Lindisf., Rushw* dydon, *Hatt* hyo deden] 1556 *Aurelio & Isab* (1608) K VIJ, If I didde it not *Mod* If you did that, you would be blamed

6 *Imperative* do a *sing.* Forms: 1 dó (dóa, dóe), 2– do (5–7 doo, doe, dooe).

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen* 2225 (Gr) Do swa ic ðe bidde. *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Luke x 37 Ga and do eall-swa [*Lindisf* gna and ðu dóo ongelic] *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 15306 Fra mi fete do þin hand *c* 1400 *Melayne* 308 To dedis of armes hym doo 1611 BIBLE *Jer* xliv 4 Oh doe not this abominable thing *Mod* Do your best

b. *plural.* Forms: *α* 1 dōð (dóeð, -æð, -að, dóas), 2–3 doþ, 4 dothe, 4–5 dooth *β.* 4– do (5–7 doo, doe). γ. *north.* 3–4 dos (dus), 4–5 dose.

α *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Matt iii 3 Doþ his siðas rihte *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 16281 (Laud) Dothe hym on rode *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 3807 Doþ your dede to-day *c* 1400 A. DAVY *Dreams* 154 Doop me into prison

β *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 4893 (Fairf) Do folow ham. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* vii 12 Doe [*earlier* 1561 *c vv* do] ye even so to them 1682 NORRIS *Heroeles, Golden Verses* 32 That doe

γ *c* 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Matt iii 2 Hreonisse doas *vel* wyrcas — John vi 10 Does þætte ða menn ȝesitta *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 2792 Tas and dos [*Fairf* take an and do] your will wit þaa *c* 1300 HAVELOK 2592 Dos me als ich wile you lere *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 5090 (Fairf.) Make you redy and dose you hame

7. *Present Participle* doing (dū-iŋ).

Forms. *α.* 1 dónde (dóende), 2–3 donde, 4 doinde, 4–6 doinge, doynge, 6– doing *β. north.* 3–5 doande, 4–6 doand.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp*, John, Cont x, Efne ȝelic hine doende gode *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt xxiv. 46 Hys hlafurd hyne ȝemet þus dondne [*Lind* doende, *Rushw* dónde, *Hatt.* doende] *c* 1275 LAY 5872 Her solle þe wel donde euere worþe iiche. *c* 1300 *Beket* 277 Evere doinge he was. *Mod* What was he found doing?

8 *Past Participle* done (dʊn).

Forms: *α* 1 ȝedón (-dóen, -dén, -dóen, -dóan), 2–3 idon, 3–5 ydon, ido, ydo (5 ydoo, edoone). *β.* 3–7 don, 4– done (4 doun, dun(e, 5 doon, *north.* doyne, 5–6 doone, doen, 6 dooen, downe, *Sc* 6– dune). γ 4–6 do, 5 doo, doe

α. 1123 *O E Chron*, Swa mycel hearm þær wæs ȝedon *c* 1305 *St Edward* 19 in *E E P* (1862) 107 Þulke ring is 3ut for relik ido. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod* 377 Had y don meyte in a dysshe *Ibid* 580 Hit was þo y do. 1440 J SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 26 That edoone the hangmane was commandid to kut of that hand. *c* 1440 *Parto nope* 6794 How he hadde follyly I do

β *a* 1131 *O. E. Chron* an 1126, Þæt wæs eall don ðurh his dohtres ræd *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 2996 Qui has þou þusgat don? 13. *Ibid* 16762+22 Til end þis dede is doyn — *Ibid* 16812 Thingez þat are doyne — *Ibid* 20065 Crist was doun on þe rode *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 937 Y-wisse, y am done *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel. Wks. I. 271 Bifore alle þingis ben doone. *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb* I 4 As sum have doon *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VI xii 28 Þan wes he dwne 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I 193 What scholde be doen 1535 FISHER *Wks* (1876) 380 He hath . don al this 1555 EDEN *Decades* 182 After he hath dooen thus. 1558–68 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr* 2 a, That doen, take a pound of Aloes 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 171 b, All is dasht, and done 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho* I 5 To have been doone by Abimelech 1674 tr *Scheffer's Lapland* 7 Which don, he rises up 1860–1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 24 [To see] that what ought to be done is always done

γ. 13 *Cursor M* 24113 (Trin) Sir she seide hit shal be do. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel Wks I 337 3if Eve hadde do so *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* Prol. 1 So that it be do with honeste 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb) 49 Thyngys that y schulde haue doo 1509 *Act* 1 *Hen VIII*, Pref, The kynge hath do to be ordeined 1522 *World & Child* in Hazl *Dodsley* I 252 Many a lord have I do lame.

9 *Vol bal sb.* DOING, q v.

B Signification.

General scheme of arrangement—I Transitive senses (*To put ** To bestow, render *** To perform, effect) II Intransitive To put forth action, to act. III Causal and Auxiliary uses (* Causal ** Substitute *** Periphrastic), IV Special uses of certain parts (Imperative, Infinitive, Present pple, Past pple). V Special uses with prepositions (e. g. *do for*) VI In combination with adverbs (e. g. *do off*)

I Transitive senses

* To put, place (Cf the adv. combinations *do on, off, in, out*, etc in VI)

†1. To put, place a. *lit Obs* exc *dial.*

c 897 K ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past* xlix (EETS) 383 Ðæt mon his sweord doo ofer his hype *c* 1000 *Ags, Gosp* Matt. ix 17 Hig doð niwe win on niwe bytta. 1154 *O. E. Chron* an. 1137 Me dide cnotted strenges abuton here hæued. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 85 Þet corn me dedð in to gerner. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 2586 Euerilc knape child ben a-non don ðe flod wið in. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 13846 (Cott) Þat he be tan, and don in band *c* 1300 *Ibid.* 20112 (Edin) Amang þe nunnis he hir dide *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab* 1363 Take inyn hawberke and do it on the. *c* 1440 *Anc Cookery* in *Househ Ord* (1790) 425 Do hom in a pot and seth hom, and do therto gode bioth 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron* 43 Ozias . presumed to do upon him the prestis stole 1563–87 FOXE *A & M* (1684) II 440 If I would not tell where I had done him 1600 W VAUGHAN *Directions for Health* (1633) 117 Take a gallon of pure water, and do it into a pot 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton* 120 He tooke of his Ring then afterwardes did it uppon his finger againe 1877 E PEACOCK *N W. Lincolns Gloss* 89/1 Where hes ta done it? I've look'd high an' low for it.

†b *fig Obs*

c 1230 *Hali Meid* 7 Deð hire in to drecchunge to dihten hus & hinen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15235 (Cott.) Þat sal þis

ilk night be don to mikel pine *c* 1305 *Judas Iscariot* 46 in *E E P.* (1862) 108 Þe quene vpe him hire hurte dude *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xxxix [xl] 15 Ne do nouȝt, Lord, þy mercy fer fra me 1393 Langl. *P Pl* C xxi 93 Ich do me in ȝoure grace *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* (Surtees) 16 And thou thus dos me from thi grace 1535 Stewart *Cron Scot* (1858) I 225 He did him in his will 1598 *Mucedorus* in Hazl *Dodsley* VII 222 Take him away, and do him to execution straight

c *To do to death*. orig to put to death, now, often with emphasis on the *do*, implying a slow or protracted process *arch* (Cf Death 12)

a 1175 *Cott Hom* 229 Hu hi michte hine to deaðe ȝedon. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath* 2131 Ichulle don þe to deaðe *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 13961 (Cott) Þe Iues soght iesu at do to ded. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr* 564 Men for her tiespacis ben doon into her Deeth 1579-80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 1004 The putting away and doing his Wife Octavia to death 1599 Shaks *Much Ado* v iii. 3 Done to death by slanderous tongues 1868 Freeman *Norm Conq* (1876) II viii 302 That brother had been done to death by English traitors.

† d *To do of* to put out of, deprive of, rid of, 'do out' of. *To do of dawe, adawe* see Day *sb* 17 *To do of lyve* · see Life *Obs*

c 1305 *St Lucy* 95 in *E E P* (1862) 104 Ne mai no woman of hire maidenhod beo ido 13 *Cursor M* 5944 (Cott) Drighin sua þam did of all

†2 *refl* To put or set oneself; to betake oneself, proceed, go *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr R* 430 Me were leoueie uorto dou me touward Rome *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 12832 (Cott) He did him þan to flum iordan *c* 1300 *St Brandan* 33 We dude ous in a schip 13 *Guy Warw* (A) 343 On his knes he him dede Bifor Felice *c* 1340 *Gaw & Gr Knt* 1368 Ho dos hir forth at þe dore *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 2061 He deraied him as a deuel & dede him out a ȝeine *c* 1425 *Seven Sag* (P) 2416 He dyde hym anoon to ryde *c* 1435 *Torr Portugal* 1521 Of the valey he did hym swith

†b. *intr.* To proceed, go. See *Do way* (53) *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 6140 'Dos now forth', þai said in hi.

†3. *trans.* To apply, employ, lay out, expend *Obs. To do cost*. see Cost *sb.*2 5

1411 *E. E Wills* (1882) 17 Y wille þat þe surplus be don for my soule 1434 *Ibid* 101 Sell hit, & do hit for the loue of god 1522 *Bury Wills* (1850) 117 The mony to be don for my sowle and hys

b To settle, invest *Obs*

c 1330 R Brunne *Chron* (1810) 31 Who felle to liaf þe lond, on þam it suld be don

** To bestow, impart, grant, render, give (a thing to a person), to cause to befall or come

Orig with dative of the recipient or person affected, and accusative of that which is imparted or caused e g 'it did him credit' But in later use the dative is largely replaced by *to* and prepositional object, and then changes places with the verbal object: 'it did credit *to* his good sense'

(The primary notion here appears to have been that of *putting* (or *bestowing*) something to a person, being closely related to prec. section, in which a person is put to or into something)

4. To impart to, bring upon (a person, etc) some affecting quality or condition; to bestow, confer, inflict; to cause by one's action (a person) to have (something). In later use, associated more closely with the notion of performance, as in 6, e g *to do any one a service* = to perform some action that is of service to him

a 1000 *Martyrol* 7 May (E E T S) 78 Se ȝedyde dumbum men spræce. *c* 1000 *Ags Ps* (Th) cxlii[i] 10 Þu me god dydest 1154 *O. E Chron* an 1137 Alle þe pines þe hi diden wrecce men *c* 1205 Lay 481 Heo willeð þe freonscipe don *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 124 Þu dest me god *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 13666 (Cott) He thoght him do solace. *Ibid* 20079 (Cott) Þai me do þis mikel scham *Ibid.* 20274 (Cott) It dos me god þat i yuu se *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb) iv 12 Scho duse na man harme 1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* I ccvii 244 The which dyd them great trouble 1535 Coverdale 2 *Macc* ix 7 It brussed his body, & dyd him greate payne. 1675 Wood *Life* (Oxf Hist Soc) II 316 It. did me a great deal of good. 1773 Goldsm *Stoops to Conq* v, Sure he'll do the dear boy no harm 1819 Southey *Lett.* (1856) III 112 The book does him very great credit

b To render, administer, pay, extend, exhibit, show *to a person* (justice, worship, thanks, etc)

a 1000 Cynewulf *Christ* 1567 Hy to siðe doð gæstum helpe *c* 1000 *Ags Ps* (Th.) cviii 21 Do me þine mycle mildheortnesse, 1154 *O E Chron* an 1140 Alle diden him manred *c* 1300 *Cursor M* 24058 (Edin) Vs al to don sucour *c* 1340 *Ibid* 15047 (Trin) þat we þe do suche worshepe as we may *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb) xxiv 113, I schall do þe an euill turne. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 5 They moste do hir the lawe. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 11 To doo her ayde ayenst her ennemyes 1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* I cxxxiii 161 Than the kyng dyd them that grace, that he suffred them to passe 1703 Rowe *Ulyss* 1 i, To do him right He was a Man indeed. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 73/1 The Gentlemen of the Audawlet would do him justice. 1847 Marryat *Childr N. Forest* xiii, I did a gipsy a good turn once.

5. With the indirect object governed by *to*; thus passing into 6

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288+257 (Cott) A grete honour to wymmen did he in þat cas. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 5980 (Fairf) Þe folk of egipte þat maste to bestes done worshepe *c* 1385 Chaucer *L G. W.* 1601 *Hypsipyl & Medea*, He made hire don to Iason cumpaynye At mete *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod* 493 Of þe desplesaunce þt ychave do to ȝow. 1509 Hawes *Past Pleas.* xxxiii. xxviii, These ladies unto me did great pleasaunce. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* iii. 36 If due Iustice vnto you were doone 1660 Pepys *Diary* (1890) 17 Which he did to do a courtesy to the town 1711 Addison *Spect* No 70 P 5 Persons ,which do Honour to their Country. 1878 S. Walpole *Hist Eng.* I 158 A day's sport which would have done credit to these modern days

*** To put forth (action or effort of any kind); to perform, accomplish, effect (Now the leading trans use.)

Since every kind of action may be viewed as a particular form of *doing*, the uses of the verb are as numerous as the classes of objects which it may govern Only the general senses can here be exhibited, the phrases formed by the verb with special substantive objects, are treated under the words concerned, e g *to do honour, the honours of*. see Honour

6 To perform, execute, achieve, carry out, effect, bring to pass. (With an object denoting action.) e g *to do work, a thing, that, it, what?* etc.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 61 (32) [Hi] þa weorc ne doð *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr* xiii 79 (Gr.) Hio sceal eft don þæt hio ær dyde. 1123 *O E Chron*, þis he dyde eall for þes biscopes luuen *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath* 748 Heo ne duden nawiht *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 13473 (Cott.) He Wist well wat he had to don. 1382 Wyclif *John* x 37 If I do not the workis of my fadir, nyle ȝe bileue to me *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4156 Of diuers miracles þat Cuthbert did 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* i (1887) 2 Neither I haue don so much as I might 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref* 2 He did neuer doe a more pleasing deed 1711 Addison *Spect* No 93 P 1 Our Lives are spent either in doing nothing at all, or in doing nothing to the purpose 1847 Marryat *Childr. N Forest* iv, Humphrey will do all the hard work.

b. *To do good, evil, right, wrong*, etc.

c 1000 *Ags Ps* lvi[i] 9 Ge woh doð 1154 *O E Chron* an. 1140 Ware se he com he dide mare yuel þanne god. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 29167 (Cott Galba) Þam aw here to do right 1382 Wyclif *Eccl* vii 21 Ther is not forsothe a riȝtwis man in the erthe, that do good, and not synne 1513 Douglas *Æneis* iii 1 105 Quhat wickitnes or mischeif may he do. 1526-34 Tindale *Matt* xxvii 23 What evyll hath he done? 1847 Marryat *Childr N. Forest* xxv, Surely I have done wrong

c. To commit (sin, crime, etc); to perpetrate. *Obs* or *arch.*

a 1000 *Father's Instr* 70 (Cod Ex lf 81 a) Deah hi wom don 1297 R Glouc (1724) 369 Pulke robberye, þat hym þoȝte he adde ydo *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5173 (Gött) Ȝe gabb, and certis, ȝe do giet sin *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 126/2 Do mawmentrye, *ydolatro*. 14 *Circumcisson* in *Tundale's Vis* (1843) 98 As thow dydest neuer trespace 1539 Bp Hilsey *Primer* iii, Thou shalt do no murder 1686 in Picton *L'pool Munic Rec.* (1883) I 271 Severall abuses done by such as sell rootes *a* 1745 Swift *Rules conc Servants* Wks 1745 VIII 7 When you have done a fault, be pert and insolent.

d To execute, administer, practise (a function, office, or duty).

c 1000 *Ags Ps.* (Th) cxxxix 12 Gode deð drihten domas. 1154 *O E Chron* an. 1140 He dide god iustise and makede pais *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9708 (Cott) Rightwisli to do iustise *Ibid* 27272 Queþer þai þair mister leli do. 1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit* (1742) I 99 The judges attended to do justice 1847 Marryat *Childr N Forest* xxvii, As many of your countrymen as you may consider likely to do good service. 1892 Gardiner *Stud. Hist Eng.* 21 Justice was done between man and man.

e With various extensions of the predicate expressing the relation of the action to another person or thing Often blending with 5.

c 1000 *Ags Ps* (Th) lxxxv. 16 Do ȝedefe mid me, Drihten, tacen 1154 *O. E Chron* an. 1137 Na god ne dide me for his saule þar of *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 121 Þere muchele mildheortnesse þe he dude on us *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 19325 (Cott) Þai durst na violence to þam do 1382 Wyclif *John* xvi 3 And thei schuln do to ȝou thes thingis, for thei han not knowe the fadir, nether me *c* 1400 Maundev (1839) xxx 300 So riche þat þei wyte not what to done with hire godes *c* 1480 *Crt. Love* 46 Love arted me to do my observaunce To his estate 1535 Coverdale 1 *Chron* xx [xix] 2, I wil do mercy vpon Hanun the sonne of Nahas 1644 Milton *Areop* (Arb) 37 Then began to be consider'd what was to be don to libellous books 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* ii ii, We knew not what to do with this poor girl 1843 *Fraser's Mag* XXVIII. 729 What is to be done with Ireland now? 1890 Sir N. Lindley in *Law Times Rep* LXIII 690/1, I think an injustice has been done to the plaintiff.

7. To perform duly, carry out, execute. (With obj expressing command, duty, etc)

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxlii. 10 Lær mec doan willan ðinne *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen* 142 Druȝon and dydon drihtnes willan *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3414 (Cott) Gladli his biding he didd *c* 1385 Chaucer *L G W* 1644 *Hypsip. & Medea*, And doth his oth & goth with hire to bedde ? *a* 1525 *Hackscorner* in Hazl *Dodsley* I 177 Do my counsel, brother Pity 1557 N. T (Genev) *Matt* vi 10 Thy wil be done [Tind. fulfilled] 1653 Holcroft *Procopius* ii. 50 They did his commands with alacrity. 1712 J James tr *Le Blond's Gardening* 204 Take out the Dirt that hinders the Water from doing its Office 1872 E Peacock *Mabel Heron* I 1 5 Servants who did his bidding.

b. To perform duly, celebrate (a ceremony, etc)

a 1000 *Soul's Compl* 69 Þonne halege menn gode lofsong doð *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28251 (Cott.) In kyrk quen goddis seruis was to do. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 1413 All þere lordes Didyn sacrifice solempne vnto sere goddes 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 28 Whan the messe is do on my yeerday 1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* 219 b/2 To don penaunce here for our synnes 1548 Hall *Chron*, *Hen. V* (an 8) 75 b, The coronacion of his Quene and spouse whiche was doen the daie of S Mathy 1583 Rich *Phylotus & Em.* (1835) 23 The Mariage rites that are to bee doen in the Churche 1875 Stubbs *Const Hist* III. xviii 127 She submitted to the correction of the bishops, and did penance.

†c To execute, discharge, deliver (a message, etc.) *Obs.*

1523 Ld Berners *Froiss.* I lxxvi 97 They yoked among them who shulde do yᵉ message 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 55 A Gentleman desired leaue to doe a message from his Lord vnto him. 1596 J. Dee in *Lett. Lit Men* (Camden) 88 To Mr Boston I wold full fayne have my commendations done. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr* I 144 We will do him word of this thy behaviour 1706-7 Farquhar *Beaux Strat* iii ii, Do my bussemains to the gentleman

8. (In *pa ppple* and *perf tenses*) To accomplish, complete, finish, bring to a conclusion. *To be done*, to be at an end

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20319 (Cott) Mi ioi es don euerilk dele. *c* 1320 R Brunne *Medit* 131 Whan þe soper was do, cryst ros anone. *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 145 Alle the . seruice is songe & doo *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 56 He knewe well that it was doon of [=all up with] hym 1548-9 (Mar) *Bk Com Prayer* 127 b, When the Clerkes have dooen syngyng 1568 Grafton *Chron* II 21 Before his funerall obsequy was finished and done 1697 Dryden *Virg Past* ix 73 Now the Chime of Poetry is done *a* 1745 Swift *Direct Servants* Wks (1869) 566/2 When dinner is done 1887 Rider Haggard *Jess* xv, By the time that the horses had done their forage

b *To be done* is used of the agent instead of 'to have done', in expressing state rather than action (Chiefly *Irish, Sc, U.S.*, and *dial*)

1766 Amory *Buncle* (1770) IV 119, I was done with love for ever 1771 T Jefferson *Let. T Adams* in *Harper's Mag* No 482. 206 One farther favor and I am done 1776 Bentham *Wks.* (1838-43) X 77 The rogue is pressing me so, I must be done 1835 Marryat *Jac Faithf.* xiii, One little bit more, and then I am done 1876 H B. Smith in *Life* (1881) 404 After this is done I am done 1876 Ruskin *Fors Clav* VI lxvi 192 Let us be done with the matter 18 *Lit World* (Boston) X 400 The mills of the gods are not yet done grinding 1883 *Century Mag* XXV. 767/1 'Going at twenty four thousand dollars! Are you all done?' He scanned the crowd.

9 To put forth, exert, use (diligence, endeavour, etc) in effecting something. *To do one's best, cure, devour, diligence, endeavour, might, pain*, etc.: see these words.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 14480 (Cott.) Þai did þair pain þat he and Iazar war bath slain *c* 1330 *Assump. Virg.* (B M MS) 7 Aungeles donn here myȝt To serue hure bope day & nyȝt *c* 1440 *Generydes* 68 They dede ther besy payne. 1509 Hawes *Past Pleas* i xvii, To reade their names I did my busy cure. 1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* I. clxxxii 216 Shame haue he that dothe nat his power to distroy all 1611 Bible 2 *Tim* iv 9 Doe thy diligence to come shortly vnto me. 1724 Dr Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 76 They bade the Swedes do their worst 1843 *Fraser's Mag* XXVIII 328, I shall do my utmost to serve her 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* vi 82 The Lieutenant did his best to amuse her.

10. To produce, make, bring into existence by one's action

1580 Fulke (*title*), Stapleton and Martiall. confuted Done and directed to all those that love the truth and hate superstitious vanities 1583 Hollyband *Campo di Fior* 357 We have done five or six copies in the same paper 1601 Chester *Loves Martyr*, etc 165 [169] Done by the best and chiefest of our moderne writers 1703 Moxon *Mech Exerc* 239 The Rough or Plain Work, is done with the Grey Kentish Bricks 1810 *Sporting Mag* XXXVI 73 This method of *doing* (as it is called) a paper, is disgraceful 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I ii viii. 98 Otto IV had an actual habit of doing verse 1860-1 Flo Nightingale *Nursing* 58 The sun is a painter. He does the photograph.

11. To operate upon or deal with (an object) in any way The most general word expressing transitive action; and so, familiarly substituted for any verb the action of which is of a nature to be readily inferred from the subject or object, or both combined. In *Slang*, employed euphemistically to avoid the use of some verb plainly naming an action. Among the great variety of uses, the following are some of the chief:

a. To do work upon or at, repair, prepare, clean, keep in order, etc.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 12 Some yᵉ lodysshestone dyd seke, some yᵉ bote dyd 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent* p. xxi, If they had done the other nineteen as that twentieth Ship was done [i e sheathed] 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* xxi, I did my hair on purpose 1848 J H Newman *Loss & Gain* (1876) 170 A gardener whose wife (what is called) *did* his lodgers. 1881 Grant White *Eng Without & Within* xvi 388 *Do* is made a word of all work

Women do their back hair, and do everything that they arrange 'I have got these flowers to do'—meaning to arrange in a vase 1883 *Leisure H* 84/1 The Chinaman who usually 'does' my room *Mod* The man who does our garden The paper-hanger who did this room, has done it very well

b. To prepare or make ready as food; to cook; to preserve, pickle, etc.

1660 Pepys *Diary* 2 Mar, We had a carp and some other fishes, as well done as ever I eat any 1796 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* xix 304 Red currants are done the same way 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. i *Roast Pig*, How equably he twirleth round the string Now he is just done 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Sept 5/2 [She] will have an extra bloater or a mutton chop done to a turn. *Mod* (U. S) *Advertisement*, Young woman as dinner or order cook, capable of doing pastry

c. To work at or out, solve, translate, review, depict, etc.

1780 Johnson *Let to Mrs Thrale* 9 May, My Lives creep on I have done Addison, Prior and almost Fenton 1813 Macaulay in *Life & Lett.* (1880) I. 41, I do Xenophon every day 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* iii, He has done [sketched] me and Hannah too 1866 *Reader* 3 Nov 514 The gentleman who 'does' the French books for the Athenæum. 1883 R. Buchanan *Love me for ever* ii. iii. 92 There Amos often sat and did his accounts 1887 L Carroll *Game of Logic* iv. 96 Not one syllable of lessons do they ever do after their one o'clock dinner. *Mod.* A class of boys doing arithmetic

while another is doing Euclid I cannot do this problem Show me how to do this sum

d. To enact, act; to play the part of

1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* II. i 122 You could neuer doe him so ill well, vnlesse you were the very man 1660 PEPYS *Diary* II Oct., To the Cockpitt to see 'The Moore of Venice', which was well done. 1709 SIELE *Tatler* No 4 ₱4 A great Part of the Performance was done in Italian 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* II Wks 1799 II 80, I shall do Andromache myself 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I 131 He was too poor to do comet; but he did fire-fly with some brilliancy 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I VII, East still doing the cicerone 1883 *Century Mag.* XXV. 755/1 He did not seem to do the host

e To finish up, exhaust, undo, ruin, 'do for'.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 937 And but he wistly wite, y-wisse, y am done *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3713 How we haue done ser Dary & drepid his knistes. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 364 A man euen with veray age almoste clene dooen 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* lxx, The Holland fleet, who, tired and done, Stretch'd on their decks like weary oxen lie 1812 *Examiner* 9 Nov 719/2 Oh, Charles, you have done me 1841 P. MCFARLANE *Sp.* 25 Aug., If we shrink, we are done 1892 *Black & White* 14 May 623/2 It was a decimal that did me in the Little Go 1893 DUNMORE *Pamirs* I 90 It was a trying march to day for men and horses, and both were pretty well done by the time we got in

f. To hoax, cheat, swindle, overreach *slang.*

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks* (Surtees) 136 And I can doe, My master too, When my master turnes his backe. 1768 GOLDSM *Good n. Man* II 1, If the man comes from the Cornish borough, you must do him 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII 100 To do any one, to cheat him 1830 DISRAELI in *Edin. Daily Rev* 12 May (1885) 2/8 He did the Russian Legation at écarté 1887 SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem.* 106 If you are too suspicious of servants they take a pleasure in 'doing' you, to use a common saying.

g. To accomplish (a given distance) in travelling

1824 T. MOORE *Mem.* (1853) IV 179, [I] did the four miles in less than twenty minutes. 1890 *Nature* 13 Mar 435 The 105¼ miles between Grantham and London are continuously 'done' in 117 minutes

h To go over as a tourist, visit, see. *colloq.*

1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xlii, Captain Hall has *done* North and South America. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xvi, We. as he used to call it, '*did* a bit of continent' together 1854 R. DOYLE *Brown, Jones, and Robinson* 8 They 'do' Cologne Cathedral. 1861 *Cour. Life at Naples* II 115 Travellers, zealously bent on *doing* the country and all the sights

i To serve out (a term of punishment) *slang*

1865 *Daily Tel.* 1 Mar 3/3, 'I was doing time' (A cant term for serving a sentence in prison) 1889 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 316 Men that have 'done time' 1892 SAINTSBURY in *Academy* 30 Jan 106/3 Tuer is a criminal and does his five years

j. With adjectives (in its origin an ellipt. use of d) · as *to do the amiable, civil, grand, lazy, polite* (person); but at length sometimes with *thing* understood. *colloq.*

1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Steam Excursion* 234/1 He used to flatter the vanity of mammas, do the amiable to their daughters 1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Cov.* III, John 'doing the polite', and laughing as he. introduced 'Captain Lovell' and 'Miss Coventry'. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 24 Aug., Honestly doing the lazy, and luxuriating in the bounteous summer 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* XIII 231 Doing the civil most oppressively 1875 R. H. R. *Rambles in Istria* 195 One confesses, goes to mass, and does the proper

k In elliptical expressions, as *to do the outside edge*, i. e. to practise skating on the outside edge.

1885 *Graphic* 3 Jan. 3/2 To polish up their skates, and to dream of doing the outside edge almost before Candlemas is over

l In many other expressions, for which see the specific words.

12. With noun of action as object, the two being equivalent to a cognate verb of action, as *to do writing = to write, to do repairs = to repair things.*

So *to do* BATTLE, SLAUGHTER, etc q v.

c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk Amer* (Arb) Introd 35/1 He comyth . euery yere in his churche and doth a sermon 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II clxii [clviii]. 449 There the kynge kneled downe and dyd his prayers. 1611 SHAKS *Cymb.* III v 38 The Cure whereof, my Lord, 'Tis time must do *c* 1750 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* I 2 Your translation is done with much spirit. 1885 *Law Reports* 15 Q. Bench Div. 316 To do trifling repairs to waggons. 1894 DOYLE *S. Holmes* 58, I was sitting doing a smoke.

13. To translate or render *into* another language or form of composition.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Pref 15 He has already provided, that this piece shall shortly be done into Latine 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 230 ₱ 2 Books . not translated, but Done out of French, Latin, or other Language, and Made English. 1727 POPE, etc *Art of Sinking* 122 A chapter or two of Burnet's theory well circumstanced and done into verse. 1831 MACAULAY *Ess., Boswell's Johnson* (1854) 189/1 When he wrote for publication, he did his sentences out of English into Johnsonese.

† **14.** In *passive*, rendering L. *fieri, factum esse*: To be brought about, come to pass, happen. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* XXVI 1 It is don, whenne Jhesus hadde eendid alle these wordis, he seide to his disciplis 1388 — *Isa.* XXXVII 1 It was don, whanne kyng Ezechie hadde herd, he to rent hise clothis.

II. Intransitive senses.

15. To put forth action, exert activity of any kind whatever; to act (in some specified way). Now a leading sense of the verb.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2225 (Gr.) Do swa ic ðe bidde. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Næure hethen men ne diden werse þan hi diden. *c* 1205 LAY. 1806 Als his men duden *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 122 þenc, dude he so? *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* III. 514 Neiþer þe kyng ne his counsayl deede unrigtfully. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 9 To do as thou woldest me dud by the 1465 MARG. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 500 II 178 Send me word how ye wyll that I doo there in 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 51 When ye are at Rome, do as they do at Rome 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 138 ₱ 1 It is almost a standing Rule to do as others do, or be ridiculous 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* VI, He had done imprudently to elect her for the companion of his whole life 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV 506 You have done well and like a gentleman 1896 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) LXII 223/3 An example which others would do wisely to copy

b To proceed in an emergency or juncture, to have recourse to some procedure or action; to contrive, manage

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 28707 (Cott. Galba) When shke wrake on a syn was tane, how sall he do [that] has many ane 1593 SHAKS *Rich. II*, II ii 104 How shall we do for money for these warres? *a* 1761 RICHARDSON (Ogilvie), How shall I do to answer as they deserve your two last letters? *Mod.* How do you do for fresh provisions?

16. To perform deeds; to exert oneself; to work (As opposed to doing nothing, talking, etc)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 585 For all war doand, knycht and knawe 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* XXIII 16 Get the vp, and be doynge 1621 FLETCHER *Isl. Princess* II ii, Let's meet, and either do or die 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I 7 He could neither say nor do 1793 BURNS *Scots wha hae* VI, Liberty's in every blow! Let us do, or die 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* V (1872) 157 All human talent is a talent to do 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 58 You have but to say, and they will do

b. *euphem.* To copulate See DOING *vbl. sb.* 1 b

17. In perfect tenses. To make an end, to conclude *Have done!* make an end. *To have done with*, to cease to have to do with, to desist or cease from

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 31 Comyþ alle home, and hauyþ doun *c* 1305 *St. Katherine* 279 (1862) Do what þu wolt and haue ido and bring þi wille to ende *c* 1400 *Melayne* 264 Hafe done! late semble the folke of thyne! 1530 PALSGR. 525/2 Nay, and you double ones, I have done with you. 1538 STARKEY *England* I iii 77 [They] ete them when they haue downe 1592 SHAKS *Rom. & Jul.* III v 205 Do as thou wilt, for I haue done with thee. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 118 Ha done with words, To me she's married, not vnto my cloathes 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 17 Nov, To make clean the house above stairs; the upholsterers having done there. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III 404 After we had done in the Kitchin the woman carried us to the East Part of the House. 1803 C. K. SHARPE *Corr.* (1888) I 191, I wish the French would come, and have done

18. To fare, get on (in some way). *To do well*. to be prosperous in one's doing or proceedings, to prosper, thrive, succeed **a.** of persons.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13492 (Cott.) 'We sal', he said, 'do nu ful wele' 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II 128 God Graunt that he thow passis to, & thow sa weill all tyme may do, That þe sow fra sowr fayis defend! *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* XXXI 116 Daryus demaunded of his fader how they of þe cytye dyd *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxv 223, I pray you shewe me how you haue done syn my departure. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II 14 (*Passport*) Let me go to Paris . and I shall do very well. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* I 2 The farmers were doing badly. 1879 TROLLOPE *Thackeray* 56 He had done well with himself, and had made and was making a large income 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* I, The inhabitants were all doing well and all emulously hoping to do better still.

b. of things

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. i. 174 So they had done, if the iourney had done amysse. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 31 It dooth best in good grounde 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 111 Words do well When he that speakes them pleases those that heare. 1605 — *Mach.* V viii 3 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 161 Some fruits do best that are put away in a half ripe state 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII II 447 Flax does well after wheat, and wheat does well after flax. *Mod.* I am glad your affairs are doing well

19. *spec* With regard to health or condition: To be (in health), find oneself, feel, fare (well or ill).

[Arising out of 18, and in early instances not easy to separate from it Cf. MDu. *doen*, in same use, also OF. *Comment le faites vous?* Lat. *Quad agis?* ModGr. πῶς πρασσεις; how do you do?]

1463 MARG. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No 480 II 142, I wold ye shuld send me word howghe ye doo. 1535 PALSGR. 524/1, I do, I fare well or yvell touchynge my helth. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 253 God be thanked for you, How do you? 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III ii 70 How doth the good Knight? may I aske how my Lady his Wife doth? 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 2 *Phr.* How haue you done since I sawe you? *Ma.* My health, since you sawe mee, hath beene badd. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 10 ₱ 1 He asked Will . how he did? 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *ibid.* No 114 ₱ 1 Child, How does your Father do? 1745 CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. cii. 284 1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* Prol. (1883) 180 Nodding to booted beaux—'How do, how do?' 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. v, All asked him 'how the Marquess did?' 1854-6 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* I. ii. ix. (1879) 225 Learn of the language 'How d'ye do?' And go and brag that they've been there

20. To 'work', 'act', operate, or turn out (in some way); to do what is wanted; to succeed, answer, or serve; to be fitting or appropriate; to suffice. *That will do (that'll do)*: that is sufficient.

[The unfortunate conjecture of Latham (followed in subsequent dictionaries) that *do* here represents OE. *dugan*, Dow, and is thus a distinct verb, is entirely erroneous.]

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II iv 188, I neuer dealt better since I was a man all would not doe 1628 BOLTON *Florus* IV. ii. (1636) 262 As if she tride how it would do 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) III No. 226 24 Adieu, my dear! I find you will do 1762 FOOTE *Lyar* III. Wks 1799 I 314 No, no, Mr Mandeville, it won't do *c* 1805 MARKHAM *Wks* (Rtldg.) I 48 She had long since prophesied he would not do for them 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) II 322 The right must be a present right, a future one will not do 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poet. Wks (1879) 179 The present Yankee not so careful for what is best as for what will *do* 1861 NIALE *Notes Dalmatia, etc* 70, I cannot say much for our inn, but it did 1869 FREEMAN *O. Eng. H. for Child* xi § 2 277 Perhaps it would hardly have done to send him *Mod.* That will do, thank you.

III Causal and auxiliary uses * *Causal*

† **21.** With *that* and subord. clause. To make it so that, produce the effect that, to cause (*that* a person or thing shall do something) *Obs*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. Care* xxi (1871) 207 Ic gedo ðat ðu forgitst. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v 45 Se þe deð þæt his sunne up aspringð ofer þa godan & ofer þa yfelan *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 He dude þet heo weren birnende on godes willan. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 224 God dede ðat he on sweuene cam *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1547 Do that I tomorwe haue victoire.

22 With *obj* and *infin.* (the obj being logical subject of the infin.): To make or cause a person, etc., to do something † **a** with *simple infin.*, e. g 'he did them come' *To do him die*: to cause or make him die, to put him to death *Obs* or *arch*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxviii 12 Aswindan þu didest sawle his *Ibid.* cxi. 32 Se gelocað in eorðan & doeð hie cwaecian *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxi 30 He deð hi for his egsan ealle bifian 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an 1140, þe biscop of Wincestre dide heom cumen þider *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3608 Min engel on Sal ic don ðe bi-foren gon *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3071 (Cott.) Þe barn sco dide drinc o þat wel *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Franklt T.* 609 In yow lith al to do me lyue or deye 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 264 The Kyng . ded his officeres arestin . his uncl the Duke of Gloucetir 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi 7 Sometimes, to do him laugh, she would assay To laugh 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot on Ps.* lxx 1 To kill him or to doe him die [1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* I. 11 So he carried her to the place of execution and did her die]

† **b.** with *dative infin. Obs* or *arch*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11222 (Cott.) He did þe dumb asse to speke *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 124 Y shal do the to holde gryht [=gryþ] ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1063 An hundred have [they] don to dye *c* 1450 *Merlin* 29 The kynge dide hem to swere *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II 140 Oft the boisteous winds did them to stay 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* P 113 b, Who smoke selleth, with smoke be don to dy [1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* I 10 He shall do you to die by the illest of deaths.]

c. *To do* (one) *to wit, know*, or *understand*: to cause (one) to know; to give (one) to understand; to make known to; to inform *arch*

a 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1127 Se kinge Henri dide þone king to understandene þæt he hæfde [etc.] *c* 1205 LAY. 27150 And sone duden him to witen Whuder he wolde wenden 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 224 And þat your doctours dere don you to know. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* Prol. 1 First openyng or doing to wite, thanne next blamyng *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 69 Syr, I am done to understand, That a qweyn here Shalle bere a chyld. *a* 1540 T. CROMWELL in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1682) II 192, I commend me to your Lordship, doing you to understand that I have received your letters. 1610 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 121 You shall .do the Maior of this towne to wete thereof 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 22 We are done to wit, that 'tis an infinite not infinite 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxi, We. do thee, Sir Patrick Charteris to know, that [etc.]

† **d** with *passive infin.* (with or without '*to*') e. g 'to do him (to) be slain' *Obs*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15468 (Cott.) To do his lauerd be tan *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1853 Othre relyqes dere, þat þou dudest a way be born. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 180 b/2 That in no wyse she should shewe ne doo be knowen that she were a woman 1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 Euery of them shall do the sayde seales to be made.

† **23.** With the logical subject of the inf. omitted; the infinitive being (usually) *trans.* with its own object. E.g *Do bind him* = make somebody bind him, cause him to be bound, have him bound [= Fr *faire lier*, Ger *binden lassen*] *Obs*

c 1250 *Kentish Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 26 Þo dede he somoni alle þo wyse clerekes *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10355 'Maria' sal þou do hir call *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 38 He leet the feeste of his Natiuitee Doon cryen 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* IV 140 In þe castel of corf ich shal do þe close. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 57 The kynge dide do make this dragon..and lete it be born be-fore hym 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 26 He shal yeerly pay or do paye all the pencyowns 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII*, in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 209 Every such person . shall doe make a seale engraved with the name of the Castle . which he keepeth

† **b.** with *dative infin. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1936 (Cott.) Noe did to rais an auter suyth [*Fairf.* gert to raisse, *Trin.* let reise] *c* 1450 *Merlin* 27 Than [he] did to brynge ston and morter

† **c** *passive.* To be caused to be done *Obs*

?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 413 Another thing was doon ther write. [*Passive of* '(thei) dide write another thing'.]

** As a *substitute* for other verbs.

24. Put as a substitute for a verb just used, to avoid its repetition. **a.** Without construction, and so intransitive (as in 15), whether the verb which it represents is intr. or trans.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Man. Astron.* (Wright) 2 [Seo sunne] scinð under þære eorðan on nihtlicre tide swa swa heo on dæg deð bufan urum heafdum *c* 1000 — *Judg.* xvi. 30 He miccle ma on his deaþe acwealde þonne he ær cucn dyde. *a* 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1127 Þær he wunede eall riht swa drane doð on hiue. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Summe

lauerdes god gremiað, swa saul þe king dude *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 13950 (Fairf), I haue hum knawen & sal do [*Trin* haue done] euer 1411 *Rolls of Parlt* III 650/2 He ne hath noght born hym as he sholde haue doon 1527 R Thorne in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 252 If as the king of Portingall doth, he would become a merchant *c* 1682 J. Collins *Making Salt* 141 We pay double the price we formerly did 1835 Ure *Philos Manuf* 306 If competition advances . as it has done for several years 1879 Bain *Higher Eng Gram* 176 He speaks as well as you do.

b In some (esp late) instances *do, did*, is to be explained as an elliptical use of the periphrastic form: see 26.

1610 Shaks *Temp* II i 195 It sildome visits sorrow, when it doth, it is a Comforter 1816 J Wilson *City of Plague* II. iv, Spoke they not of a burial-place? They did 1823 Byron *Let to Kinnaird* 18 Jan., I *will* economise, and *do* 1830 *Fraser's Mag* I 749, I think I said that before Yes, I did

c. With the construction of the verb which it represents, and thus often *trans* (as in 6)

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 65 Vie gultes bon us forȝeuen Al swa we doþ alle men þet liuen *Ibid* 93 Nu luȝe þu na monnum, ac dudest gode *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 304 And warnie his frend swo ich habbe ido mine *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 54 ȝet ne seiȝ hit nout þæt heo biheold wepmen, auh deȝ wummen *c* 1320 *Song Husbandm* 57 in *Pol Songs* (Camden) 152 He us honteth ase hound hare doth on hulle *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 5672 (Trin) Woltou me sle As þou didest þe egipcian not 3ore? *c* 1394 *P Pl Crede* 357 Wouȝ halwen þei chirches And deleþ in devymtie as dogges doþ bones. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W 1531) 301 They did leade the bounden as they do theues 1626 L Owen *Spec Jesuit.* (1629) 18 These diseases doe alwaies accompanie the Iesuites, as a dogge doeth a Butcher 1766 Goldsm *Vic. W.* I, I chose my wife, as she did her wedding gown for such qualities as would wear well 1880 L Wallace *Ben-Hur* VI III 144 Thank thou thy God as I do my many gods.

d The following serve to connect the substitute use with senses 6 and 15.

(*To do so* = to act thus; *to do it* = to perform this act)

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen* 2586 (Gr) Waldend usser ȝemunde wærfæst þa Abraham arlice, swa he oft dyde *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Mark VIII. 6 [He] ȝealde his leorning-cnihtum þæt hi toforan hum asetton, hi swa dydon *c* 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 377 Þat folc com And robbede & destrude, as hii were ywoned to done *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 932 Roland prikede is stede. so dude scot Gwylmer, So dude Geffray and Aubrys *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb) III 10 Þai sell benificez of haly kirk, and so duse men in oþer places. 1533 Bellenden *Livy*, Tak away that odius name and, gif you dois it plesandlie, thy cieteyanis sal, [etc] 1560 Bryon *New Catech* Wks 94 If a man maim his neighbour as he hath done 1615 Bedwell *Moham Imp* A 11 b, If any man shall say, as the consistorie did by the Talmud, That it were better that such foolish fables were suppressed 1678 Butler *Hud* III iii 244 For those that fly may fight again, Which he can never do that's slain 1793 Beddoes *Sea Scurvy* 52 They may acquire this principle but we have no direct experience of their doing so. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) V 561 Whoever wanted to surrender must . do it in person. 1826 Disraeli *Viv Grey* V v, In passing through the bazaar one morning, which he seldom did

*** As a *Periphrastic Auxiliary* of the present and past Indicative, and Imperative. (Formerly sometimes of the Infinitive)

(For a detailed treatment of this, see '*Das Umschreibende* Do *in der Neuenglischen Prosa*' by Hugo Dietze, Jena, 1895)

As auxiliary of the *Indicative* (*present* and *past*).

Examples of this are found already in OE (as in MDu, O & MLG, mod Ger dialects) It is more frequent in ME, but became especially frequent after 1500, first as a simple periphrastic form without perceptible difference of sense, in which use it has in the s w dialects practically taken the place of the simple form of the verb (e g *I dŭ say* for *I say*, *he dŭ sum* for *he seems*) But in standard English it is now regularly used only where, for the sake of emphasis, or of word position, it is advantageous to have the verb in two words, so that the auxiliary may receive the stress or be separated from the main verb, like the auxiliaries of the perfect and future tenses, to which the periphrastic present and past is exactly parallel in use Thus *Simple Affirmative* after certain conjunctive adverbs. 'So quietly did he come that..' (like 'So quietly has he come') *Emphatic* 'He *did* drink', 'and drink he *did*' (like 'I *will* go', 'and go I *will*') *Interrogative* · 'Do you hear?' (like 'Will you hear?') *Negative* · 'They do not speak' (like 'They will not speak,' 'They have not spoken')

25. In *Affirmative* sentences

a. Originally, simply periphrastic, and equivalent to the simple tense. Found in OE., frequent in ME, very frequent 1500–1700, dying out in normal prose in 18th c, but still retained in s w dialects, also as an archaism in liturgical and legal use, and as a metrical resource in verse.

c 893 K Ælfred *Oros* I x § 5 Æftre ðæm hie dydon æȝþer ȝe cyninga ricu settan ȝe niwu ceastra timbredon 1297 R Glouc (1724) 320 Þys lond ofte he dude bytraye *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod* 315 In hurre lyff, as we don rede *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xlvii 180 She ded call after hym ryght pyteously 1526–34 Tindale *John* I 45 Of whom Moses in the lawe and the prophetes dyd wryte 1548–9 (Mar) *Bk. Com Prayer* Collect 1st Sund Lent, O Lord, whiche for our sake dyddeste faste fortye dayes and fourtie nightes. 1557 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 148 He do knowe the men that do owe me the sayd monie 1615 Bedwell *Moham. Imp.* III § 120, I do pity the case in which I do see they are. 1673 Ray *Journ Low C* Pref, Which doth sufficiently evince they were not of that Original *c* 1710 C. Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 192 He did design a new house 1748 Chesterf *Lett.* (1792) II clvi 56 Good-breeding, and good-nature, do incline us rather to help and raise people up 1787 Winter *Syst. Husb.* 54 The vernal heat of the sun does also influence them. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) III. 22 This being no more than the law doth appoint. 1838 Longf. *Reaper & Fl.* vi, The flowers she most did love.

β. Also employed as an auxiliary to itself as independent vb, or (formerly) in its substitute and causal uses

a 1400 *Octouian* 901 The kyng hym louede So dede al do that in Paris were 14 Hoccleve in *Anglia* V 30 Thogh thow no lenger do do by my reed 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* Prol 2 My lorde abbot ded do shewe to me late certayn euydences *c* 1500 *Melusine* xix 103 A grete toure ⁊ bigge, whiche Julius Cesar dide doo make 1667 Pepys *Diary* 29 July, He and the Duke of York do do what they can to get up an army

b Still used, instead of the simple tense form, in those constructions in which the ordinary order of pronoun and verb is inverted; the use of the periphrastic form allowing the main verb to retain its final position as in the perfect and future.

c 888 K Ælfred *Boeth* VI, Swa doþ nu þa þeostro þinre ȝedrefednesse wiþstandan minum leohtum larum *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 1518 An time dede ysaac flen 1551 Robinson tr *More's Utop.* (Arb) 145 This lawe did kynge Utopus make 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb) 45 Ah Euphues little dost thou know [etc] 1588 Shaks *L. L L.* I i 249 There did I see that low-spirited Swaine 1598 Bacon *Ess*, *Atheism* (Arb) 121 In vayne doth he striue 1644 Milton *Areop* (Arb) 33 Thus did Dion counsell the Rhodians. 1692 Locke *Educ* (1699) 205, I should not say this did I think that [etc] 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* (Tauchn) I 216 Such vengeance did he mutter forth 1766 Goldsm *Vic W* XIV, Nor did she seem to be much displeased. 1849 Dickens *Dav Copp* (Tauchn) I 90 Not a single word did Peggotty speak. 1850 Hawthorne *Scarlet L.* 194 Never did mortal suffer what this man has suffered. *Mod* How bitterly did I repent! Well do I remember the scene.

c Now the normal *Emphatic* form of the present and past Indicative

The stress is placed upon the auxiliary, as in the perfect and future tenses There may be inversion of order as well

1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv* I (1586) 27 b, But these same doe manye times more offend . than those who doe commit them [1738 *Guazzo's Art. Conv* 52 Than those who actually commit them] 1599 Shaks *Much Ado* II iii 204 1601 — *Twel N* III i 32 *V* Thou art a merry fellow and car'st for nothing *C* Not so, sir, I do care for something, but I do not care for you 1683 Wycherley *Co Wife* V ii, *H* Art thou sure I don't know her? *P.* I am sure you do know her 1689 Shirlock *Death* II § 1 (1731) 61 And yet die they all did 1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq* II, I do stir about a good deal, that's certain 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* II v, The floodgates of his speech burst, and talk he did *Ibid* IV. iv, Why, Mr Grey, I do declare you are weeping 1832 Tennyson *Death Old Year* III, We did so laugh and cry with you 1838 Dickens *Nich Nick* ix, But we *do* want him 1863 Bright *Sp Amer* 26 Mar, But these concessions failed, as I believe concessions to evil always do fail 1890 *Illustr Lond News* Xmas No 2/1, I *do* wish you would let me sleep. *Mod* Tell us what he did do.

†d. In ME the main verb was sometimes put in the same tense and person: cf. 30 a. β.

c 1205 Lay 9385 Aras þer þe to-nome, swa doð a feole wise to nome arisen 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I 155 Thales-tris did wroot to kyng Alexandre in þis manere *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* (Surtees) 15 Whi brend thi tend so shyre, Ther myne did bot smoked? 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* D viij, He dyd made to rayne foulty dayes.

26. In *Interrogative* sentences.

The periphrastic form with *do, did*, is now the normal form Its use allows the pronoun to be placed between the auxiliary and main verb, instead of coming after the latter. e g. 'Did he recognize her?' instead of 'Recognized he her?'

In monosyllabic verbs, the simple form may still be used; it is always used in *be* and usually in *have*, though very recently (esp in U S) we find *do you have? did you have?*

c 1386 Chaucer *Monk's T* 442 Fader why do ye wepe? *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst* 196 Dude ȝe hym se? 1549 Latimer *3rd Serm bef. Edw. VI* (Arb) 84 Did ye se any greate man? 1557 N T (Genev.) *John* xvi 31 Now do you beleue? [1611 Do ye now believe?] 1610 Shaks *Temp* I ii 250 Do'st thou forget From what a torment I did free thee? 1738 *Guazzo's Art Conv* 76 Do'st think I never saw a Crane before? 1773 Goldsm *Stoops to Conq.* III, What d'ye call it? 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C* VIII, 'Why, Sam, what *do* you mean?' said Mrs. Shelby, breathless.

27 In *Negative* sentences

The periphrasis with *do, did*, is now the normal form with *not*. Its use allows the negative to come after the auxiliary, instead of following the principal verb. e g. 'We did not recognize him' instead of 'We recognized him not'.

The introduction of the periphrastic *do not, did not*, was connected with the obsolescence of the earlier usage which placed the negative particle first, 'we ne sungen'

The simple form is still retained with *be, have* ('do', 'did not have'), is colloquial and recent, chiefly in U S), and is frequent with monosyllabic words as *dare, need*, with other verbs it is always possible, and not being the ordinary form has an impressive rhetorical effect.

c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii 472 It is to late to repente me that I dyde not doo. *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* xli 153 Whan ye dyde not knowe hym. 1564 Grindal *Rem.* (1843) 22, I do not doubt but that God revealed . other parts 1664 Evelyn *Kal Hort* (1729) 224 When it does not actually freeze 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II iii, They did not take their measures with them, as I did by my man Friday. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 73/2 If you do not give a plain answer you will be committed 1889 J. Fiske *War of Independence* 139 The popular histories do not have [=have not] much to say about these eighteen days. *Mod* We do not know.

28. In *Negative Interrogative* sentences

Now the normal form, as in 26 and 27.

1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ Conv.* I. (1586) 11 Doe you not thinke that these men may be called wise? [1738 *Guazzo's Art Conv.* 19 Don't you think that these men may be called Wise?] 1638 Chillingw *Relig Prot* I iii. § 4 Doe not they agree in those things? 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* III (1701) 124/1 Did he not aim at your hurt? 1796 H Hunter tr. *St Pierre's Stud. Nat* (1799) I. 387 Do we not see there talents distracted? 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts* I 83 Dost thou not believe that I was in it?

29. In colloquial speech *do not* (senses 27, 28), is usually contracted to *don't* (dōunt), *does not* to *doesn't* (vulgar *don't* from *do not* 3rd sing. · see A 2 c. γ), *did not* to *didn't*. The dialectal forms are numerous. Sc *dinna, dasna, didna*, north.Eng. *dunno, dunnot*.

1672 Wycherley *Love in Wood* II. i, Don't you know me? 1687 Congreve *Old Bach.* I. iv, Faith, I don't know. 1706 Farquhar *Recruit.* *Off* IV iii, Don't the moon see all the world? 1713 Addison *Cato* II ii, You don't now thunder in the capitol 1713 R Nelson *Life Bull* 81 Why, said the Preacher, Solomon don't say so 1731 *Keller's Rules for Thorow Bass* in Holder *Harmony* 168 Play common Chords on all Notes where the following Rules dont direct you otherwise 1762 *Gentl Mag* 38 It don't regard the present war 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* V ii, Didn't you stop? 1818–60 Abp Whately *Contempl. Bk.* (1864) 216, 'I *don't* think so' is good English. But we should not say 'he *don't* think so', but he *doesn't* think so

30. As auxiliary of the *Imperative*.

a In the Imperative *positive*, adding force to entreaty, exhortation, or command (this usually with the pronoun inserted as 'do you go at once!'); in early times, down to *c* 1600, it was sometimes merely periphrastic.

The main verb is in OE found both in the Infinitive (α) and the Imperative (β), the Imperative is usual in early ME., in later use (γ) the forms are indistinguishable, but it is usually viewed as Infinitive, as in 25.

α *c* 1000 *Ags Ps* (Th) cxviii[i] 25 Do me æfter þinum wordum wel ȝecwician [L *vivifica me*]

β *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp.* John VIII 11 Do ga, and ne synya þu næfre ma. *c* 1160 *Hatton G ibid*, Dó ga [L *vade*]. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 39 Do swiðe sei me. *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 398 Gif þi luue nis nout for to ȝiuen, auh wult allegate þet me bugge hire, do seie hu! *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 4893 Dos folus þam [*Fairf.* do folow] *Ibid* 23159 Dos fles hepen, yee maledight! [*Edin* do fles, *Trin.* do fleeþ.] *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr Knt.* 1533 Dos techez me of your wytte.

γ. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 262 Do stiffeley steppe on þis stalle. 1582 Bentley *Mon. Matrones* III 342 Doo you let all men to vnderstand, that this is God 1591 Spenser *M Hubberd* 1331 Arise, and doo thy selfe redeeme from shame. 1606 Shaks *Tr & Cr* v. ii 105, I, come. O Ioue! doe, come! 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 31 Do you go. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* (Tauchn) II 15 Do tell me what I can have for supper 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I 442 None of your coaxing and cajoling, your 'Pray Sirs', and 'Do Sirs'. 1813 Dickens *Christmas Carol* III, Do go on, Fred 1884 Jean Middlemass *Poisoned Arrows* III 1. 7 'Do, do be calm', said Camilla

b. For emphasis, *do* is also added to the main Imperative.

1611 Shaks *Wint T* v iii 144 Giue me the lie, do 1775 Sheridan *Duenna* II iv, Get in, do 1838 Dickens *O Twist* III, Let me say a prayer Do!

c. In *do but* —, *do* was perhaps not originally auxiliary, but a main verb = *ne do but, do nought but* —: cf. But *conj* 6.

1604 Dekker *Honest Wh.* IV. i Wks. (1888) 107 Do but think what sport it will be. 1638 Heywood *Wise Wom Hogsd* IV iv. Wks (1888) 311 Do but wait here 1768 Goldsm *Good-n Man* V, Do but hear me 1832 Carlyle in *Fraser's Mag* V. 260 Do but open your eyes

d In the Imperative *negative, do not*, colloq. contracted *don't* (dōunt), is now the normal form.

(The simple forms, now archaic, may still be used impressively, as *be not, say not, think not, withhold not.*)

1590 Shaks *Mids N.* III. ii. 306 Good Hermia, do not be so bitter with me 1599 — *Much Ado* III i 87 O doe not doe your owne such a wrong 1672 Wycherley *Love in Wood* III ii, Don't speak so loud. 1687 Congreve *Old Bach.* II viii, Don't come always, like the devil, wrapped in flames. 1705 Vanburgh *Mistake* I i, Hold, master, don't kill him yet. 1807 Anna Porter *Hungar Bro.* vi (1832) 66 Do not you add to the idle race. 1840 Dickens *Barn Rudge* 6 Don't you speak. *Mod* Mr Punch's celebrated advice to those about to marry—'Don't'.

†31 As auxiliary of other parts of the verb. The 16th c Scottish poets extended the periphrastic use to the infinitive and pples.: thus, *to do increes* = to increase, *done discuss* = discussed, *doand proclame* = proclaiming. Traces of this occur elsewhere.

1508 Dunbar *Lament for Makaris* 49 He hes done petuously devour The noble Chaucer, of makaris flour *a* 1520 — *Thistle & Rose* 24 The lark hes done the mirry day proclame 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XIII x. 103 Onto his ceptre thou sall do succeid 1556 Lauder *Tractate* 23 No geir sulde do the faltour bye *Ibid* 340 As I afore haue done discus 1578 *Scot Poems 16th C.* II 189 And many other false abusion The Pap hes done invent. 1597 *Regn Manor Scawby Lincolnsh* (MS), That the Carrgraues shall doe execute theire office truely.

IV. Special uses of certain parts of the verb.

†32. Do, the imperative, was used absolutely, as a word of encouragement or incitement = Go on! go it! (Cf. L. *age*, also 30 b.) *Obs.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxviii. 297 Do, do, laye youre handes Belyue on þis lourdayne. 1590 Shaks. *Mids N.* III ii 237, I, doe, persever, counterfeit sad lookes. 1610 — *Temp.* IV. 239 Doe, doe; we steale by lyne and leuell.

33. To do (formerly in north. dial. *at do*: see Ado), the dative infinitive, is used *predicatively* after the verb *to be*, also *attributively* after a sb. =

Proper or necessary to be done, hence, † the thing to be done, necessary, needful (*obs*) [= MDu. *te doene*, MLG. *to dônde, to dôn*, needful] *What's to do?* What is the matter? † *To have somewhat to do*: to have something the matter with one (*obs*)

c 1290 *Beket* 476 in *S Eng Leg* I 120 'We schullen do' seint Thomas seide 'al þat is to done' *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 1651 (Trin) Wreche to take hit is to done [= It is necessary to take vengeance] *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb* I 11 What is to rere or doon in everything. 1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* I. ccxlii. 357 If it were to do agayn *a* 1533 — *Huon* cxxxix 521, I can not beleue but that my wyfe hath sumwhat to do. 1603 Shaks *Meas for M* I ii 114 What's to doe heere, Thomas Tapster? let's withdrawe 1605 — *Macb* v vii 28 And little is to do. 1708–1774 The devil and all to do [see Devil *sb* 22 g]

b Hence it has passed into a *subst. phrase* = Ado, work, business, bustle, fuss

1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb Kent* (1826) 211 The husband (with much to doe) consented to the condition 1675 Evelyn *Mem* (1857) II. 103 What a to do is here! 1782 Prilstly *Corrupt. Chr* III ii 141 There was much to do about re-admission 1830 Galt *Laurie T* iv v (1849) 159 In the midst of the bustle and to-do 1882 Stevenson *Stud Men & Bks* 224 Many a to do with blustering Captains

c *To have to do*, to have something to do, to have business, or concern *What has he to do?* What business has he . . . ? *arch.* and *dial*

? *a* 1500 *Sir Penny* in Ritson *Anc Songs & B* (1877) 116 If I have to don fer or ner And Peny be myn maysangai 1530 Palsgr. 596/2 If I kembe my heed tyll to morowe what have you to do? 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb Kent* (1826) p. xii, All these Nations have had to doe within this our Countrie. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor* 135 Neither any man hath to doe, to forbid and warne them 1611 Bible *Ps* I 16 What hast thou to doe, to declare my Statutes? 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I 187 What has he to do to controul you?

d. *To have to do with* (in ME also *to do of, at do with*): to have dealings or business with, to have connexion or intercourse (of any kind) with, to have relation to.

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 77 Na mon mid me flesliche nesde to done *c* 1205 Lay. 29056 The king hire wende to, & hæfde him to done wið leofuest wimmone *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14974 (Cott) Þe laueid has Wit þam for to do *Ibid* 16487 (Gött) Han we noght þar-of to do *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* (Surtees) 76, I had never with the to do, How shuld it [that chyld] then be myne? 1555 Eden *Decades* 34 He wolde not haue to doo with suche myschcuous men 1630 Wadsworth *Sp Pilgr* viii 90, I neuer had any thing to doe with the said Duke 1711 Steele *Spect* No 33 ¶ 1 Insolent towards all who have to do with her 1830 *Fraser's Mag* I 203 It has nothing to do with the purpose 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) V 34 All law has to do with pleasure and pain

34. Doing, the pres. pple., is used in the sense 'in action, at work, actively engaged, busy'

1375, 1535 [see 16] 1838 Longf *Psalm of Life* ix, Let us then be up and doing

† b. *To be doing with*: to be engaged with, at work with, engaged in active hostilities with. *Obs*

1601 Holland *Pliny* I 106 As if he would now and then be doing with the seas 1608 Golding *Epit Frossard* ii 127 The truce being expired, the French King had a meruailous desire to bee doing with the King of England 1724 De Foe *Mem Cavalier* (1840) 268 Our general would fain have been doing with him again.

c. *To be doing* [in which an early passive use of the present pple. (cf northern *doand*, *a* 1300, and mod Sc.) seems to have blended with *a-doing*, i e. the verbal sb governed by the prep *a* = on, in] is used with a passive signification (= the passive of senses 6–12), for which in more recent use the passive form *being done* is often substituted

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26812 (Cott) Þat þeie er dedis doand neu, Þat þai agh sare wit resun reu. 1526 Tindale *Col* iv 9 All thynges which are adoynge here *a* 1592 H Smith *Wks* (1867) II, Sin, which is here expressed (while it is a-doing) to be, not bitter, but sweet 1666 Pepys *Diary* 22 Aug., My closett is doing by upholsters. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I 152 While these things were doing 1749 Lady M. W Montagu *Let to C'tess Bute* 7 May, What is doing among my acquaintance at London. *Mod* There is nothing doing

35. Done, the pa. pple, is used esp. in the sense 'accomplished, finished, brought to an end': see 8. Hence a. in dating an official document

1833 *Fraser's Mag* VII 49 'Done at Battle, in the County of Sussex'; signed as our ambassador at Paris would sign a treaty of peace.

b. as the word for the acceptance of an offer, esp. of a wager.

1596 Shaks *Tam. Shr* v ii 74 A match; 'tis done. 1610 — *Temp* II. i 32 Done The wager? 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* II 54 Gad Dam-me cries Bully, 'tis done 1771 P Parsons *Newmarket* II. 149 'Squib against Janus, ten guineas to eight' 'Done, sir, done' 1833 *Fraser's Mag* VIII 614 'I'll lay you five guineas I have' 'Done!' 1844 Dickens *Mart Chuz.* xxvii, 'Dine with me to-morrow' 'I will', said Jonas. 'Done!' cried Montague

V. With prepositions in specialized senses.

† **36 Do after** —. To act in obedience to or compliance with: see After *prep.* 12 *Obs.*

1388 [see After *prep* 12] *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 21 Y tolde her..but she wolde not do after me.

37. Do by —. To act towards or in respect of; to deal with: see By *prep.* 26. (With *indirect passive.*)

c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 51 Þenne do we bi ure sunne al swa me deað bi þe deade. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V 213 If a man . doþ wel by hym as þey he were his own childe. 1408 *E E Wills* (1882) 15 That he do be me, as he wolde y dede by hym 1667 Pepys *Diary* (1879) IV 317 My Lord Arlington hath done like a gentleman by him 1865 Kingsley *Herew* ix, To do as he would be done by.

38 Do for — (With *indirect passive*; esp in b)

a To act for or in behalf of; to manage or provide for; to attend to Now *colloq.*

1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* I ccccxiii 723 God dyde for them to abate the pride of the flemynges 1526 Tindale *Luke* vi 33 Yf ye do for them which do for you what thanke are ye worthy of? 1658 T Wall *Charac Enumns Ch* (1659) 2 When God does for man, he expects that man should do for God 1712 Steele *Spect* No 426 ¶ 3 Men who would do immoderately for their own offspring 1844 J S Hrwllt *Parsons & W* xlii, The ship shod maid who 'did' for the lodgers

b. To ruin, damage, or injure fatally, destroy, wear out entirely. *colloq.*

1752 Fielding *Amelia* vi iv (Farmer) He said he would do for him . and other wicked, bad words 1803 Nelson 28 Dec in Nicolas *Disp* (1845) V 334 The Kent is almost done for, and she is going to Malta 1811 Jane Austen *Sense & Sens* xli (Farmer) He has done for himself completely' shut himself out for ever from all decent society 1876 C D Warner *Wint Nile* i 18 The railway up the Nile had practically 'done for' that historic stream.

39 Do to —, unto —. To act or behave to, to treat (With *indirect passive*)

14 *Tyndale's Vis* 1704 Pore pylgrymes Too whom of hys charyte he dyd 1549 *Bk Com Prayer*, Catechism, To do to all men as I would they should do to me 1748 G Whitf *Serm* (MS) We should . do as we have been done unto

40. Do with —.

a To deal with, meddle with, have to do with. (Cf. 33 d)

a 1300 *Cursor M* 26833 (Cott) Namli wit fals scrift doand 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* III v, I maye not doo therwith sayd the kynge 1607 Tourneur *Rev Trag* I i Wks 1878 II 5 And thou his Dutchesse that will doe with Difull *Mod* She has grown old and difficult to do with

b. To get on with, put up with, manage with (With *indirect passive*)

1815 Jane Austen *Emma* (1866) 207 A mind lively and at ease can do with seeing nothing 1842 *Penny Cycl* XXII 128/2 Persons in middle life can do with less sleep than children or very old persons 1891 *Law Times* XC 443/1 We could well do with a little leaven of the Nisi Prius leader. *Mod* He does with very few books I think ten as many as can well be done with I am busy, I cannot do with you here

41 Do without —. To do one's business or get on without, to dispense with (With *indir pass*)

1713 Addison *Cato* II vi, Come 'tis no matter, we shall do without him 1849 Ruskin *Sev Lamps* vii § 5 189 But there are some things which all the zeal talent and resolution in England, will never enable us to do without 1884 W C. Smith *Kildrostan* I ii 238, I daresay you did without a frock, Until those debts were paid. *Mod.* Among things that must be done without

VI. With adverbs: forming the equivalents of compound verbs in other languages. e g *do about*, L *circumdăre*; *do off*, L. *exuĕre.* (Chiefly *trans.* with *passive.*)

† **42 Do about.** To surround, enclose ? *Obs*

1657 R Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 89 A little platform. done about with a double rayle

† **43 Do abroad.** To diffuse, promulgate, publish

c 1290 *Beket* 1764 in *S Eng Leg* I. 157 To don þe sentence al a-biod.

44. Do away.

† a *trans.* To put away, dismiss, remove. *Obs*

c 1205 Lay 3387 Do we awai þane twenti, a tene beoð inohge *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 3028 (Cott) Yon bastrud Do him a-wai *c* 1400 Maundev (1839) xxii 235 He byddethe hem to don here hond a wey 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C ij b, Cast it out and doo away the bonis. 1596 Spenser *F. Q* vi xi 29 Doe feare away, and tell.

b To put an end to, abolish, destroy, undo

c 1230 *Hali Meid* 11 Do þu hit eanes awei, ne schal tu neauer nan oðer acoueren *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* Prol, It dos away & distroys noy and angire of saule *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 126/1 Doon a-wey *deleo* 1450–1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 294 Thou that doest away the synnes of the worlde. 1480 Caxton *Descr Brit* 8 Kynadius kyng of scotland dyde away the pictes 1552 Huloet, Do awaye or vndo, *abrogo.* 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* ii § 25 168 Sundry and ancient demaines of husbandmen were in a manner quite done away 1794 Southey *Wat Tyler* II iii, Your grievances shall all be done away 1804 *Med Jrnl* XII 47 To do away every jealousy. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I ii. vii 214 Necessary to do away this impression.

c *intr Do away with*: a later substitute for prec. (With *indirect passive*)

1789 Romilly in *Bentham's Wks* X 225 Doing away with the amenability to law. 1832 *Fraser's Mag* V 149 This does away with much of the disgustfulness 1891 *Law Times* XCI 204/2 The Act of Parliament which does away with the distinctions. *Mod* A practice which has since been done away with

† d. *Do away!* (Imperative) see *Do way*, 53

† **45. Do down** To put down; to take down; to lower; to subdue, to depose *Obs*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron* (1810) 90 To wend with Sir Dunkan, & do Dufnald doune *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 19167 (Fairf) Euer wiþ conquest ȝe do vs doun 1382 Wyclif *Gen* xxxvii 19 The abite doon doun that she toke — *Mark* xv 36 Se we if Hely come for to do hym down *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 603 Furst thou most do down thy hode 1587 Turberv. *Trag. T.* (1837) 221 And do their wrathfull weapons down

† **46. Do in** To put in *Obs*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 11411 (Cott) Ilk yeie quen þair coins war in don [G in done] *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim* 40 Make a luytel whucche Forte do in þat ilke blod

47. Do off.

a To put off, take off, remove (what is on), to Doff *arch*

Beowulf 1346 (Th) He him of dyde isern-byrnan *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd* II 86 Do þonne of þa rinda *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2781 Moyses, moyses, do of ðin s[h]on *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 20211 (Trin) Of dud she hir clopes *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* I cxxxvi. (1869) 71 Dauid dide of the armure *a* 1533 Ld Berners *Huon* x 27 Huon dyd of his brothers gowne 1554 *Interlude Youth* in Hazl *Dodsley* II 19 Every poor fellow. Will do off his cap, and make you courtesy 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 156 As wee use to veile bonet or do of our hats. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par* I i 313 He did off all his rich array.

b To sketch off, hit off. *rare.*

1879 Shairp *Burns* viii 195 In this poem you have the whole toiling life of a ploughman and his horse, done off in two or three touches

48 Do on To put on; to Don. *arch*

c 1000 *Sax Leechd* II. 32 Haran ȝealan do wearmne on. *c* 1205 Lay 1701 Brutus hehte his beornes don on heora burnan *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 20214 (Cott) A new smock scho did hir on [*v r* on she dude] *c* 1460 *Ur banitatis* 12 in *Babees Bk* (1868) 13 Holde of þy cappe..Tylle þou be byden hit on to do 1535 Coverdall *Song Sol* v 3, I haue put off my cote, how can I do it on agayne? 1582 N. T (Rhem) *Rom* xiii 14 Doe ye on our Lord Jesus Christ 1606 Holland *Sueton* 185 He did the diademe on 1828 Scott *F M Perth* xxix, 'I did on my harness,' said Simon

49. Do out.

† a To put out, expel, extirpate, remove *Obs*

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 3012 Dis fleȝes flist vt is don *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* xl 35 (Harl MS) His yen were don out

† b To put out (a light), extinguish, Douse

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 126/2 Doon owte, or qwenchyn (light), *extinguo* *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 136 þe fire with water oute to do 1572 R. H tr *Lavaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 44 Having the candles done out *a* 1652 Brome *Novella* i. ii Wks 1873 I 211 Doe out the uselesse taper

c To clean out, sweep out.

1728 Vanbr & Cib *Prov Husb* II i. 37 Are all the Rooms done out? *Mod* The woman who does out his office

† d *To do out of*. to put or take away out of.

a 1225 *Juliana* 30 Þohte þat he walde anan don hire ut of dahene *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 381 He ben don ut of paradis *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb) Pref 2 To do it oute of straunge men handes 1496 *Dives & Paup* (W. de W) Introd ii 22/1 I do the out of doubte 1660 Bond *Scut Reg* 39 They have undone themselves by doing thee out of thy Kingdom

e *To do* (any one) *out of* to deprive or dispossess of, now *esp* to deprive of by sharp practice or fraud

1831 Disraeli *Yng Duke* iv vi, Who boasted of having done his brothers out of their £5000

50 Do over To overlay, overspread, cover, coat.

1611 Cotgr., *Ardiller* to dawbe, or do eouer, with clay. 1703 Moxon *Mech Exerc* 243 [It] is done over with Linseed Oil. 1725 Bradley *Fam Dict* s v *Tapestries*, Rub out the Chalk with which you have done it all over 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III iv. 6 A mighty club with bands of steel done o'er

51. Do to.

† a To put to, add, apply. *Obs*

c 1000 *Sax Leechd.* II 28 Do hunig to and baldsamum *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks* III 70 þis vers han Cristen men doon to *c* 1420 *Pallad* III 926 Askes and shalkes do to.

† b To put to, shut (a door, a book) *Obs*

1562 *Gr at Curse* in Becon *Relig Rome* (1563) 254 b, Do to the boke. Quenche the candle. Ring the Bell.

52 Do up.

† a To put up; to raise; to open *refl.* To get up, arise *Obs*

c 1205 Lay 1704 Vp heo duden heora castles ȝaten. *Ibid* 5714 Doð vp an warmheo þer on heo scullen winden *c* 1305 *Land Cokaygne* 160 in *E E P* (1862) 160 Hi doth ham up, and forth hi fleeth *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 615 Vp the wyndowe dide he hastily

b To repair, restore, put into proper order

1666 Wood *Life* (Oxf Hist Soc) II 79 To my taylor for dying and doing up my puff suit 1766 Goldsm. *Vic W.* xi, They can do up small clothes 1829 Col Hawker *Diary* (1893) II 4 [I] found the gun newly done up 1884 Besant *Ch Gideon* I x, But who is to do up your room every day?

c To put up, fasten up (a parcel), wrap up

1806–7 J Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xii 1, Labouring in vain to do up a parcel, with..weak, bursting paper 1882 *Century Mag* XXIV 842/2 The peasants are bundles done up in fur caps

d To disable, wear out, tire out. (Chiefly in *pa pple*) *colloq*

1803 Nelson 27 Dec. in Nicolas *Disp* (1845) V 332 The Kent being done up. 1812 *Sporting Mag* XXXIX 55 Horses and riders were completely done up 1831 Jane Porter *Sir E Seaward's Narr* I 119 We were often languid, what I called 'done up'.

e To ruin financially, to 'smash up'. *colloq.*

1801 *Sporting Mag* XVIII 100 *Done up* Ruined by gaming 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII 113 They have reformed them [the West Indies] so totally, that they are done up *a* 1849 Mar Edgeworth *Stories Irel* 1, There was a pleasure in doing up a debtor which none but a creditor could know.

† **53. Do way** (in Imperative). *Obs.*

a. *trans.* To put away; to leave off, abandon, have done with.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 13049 (Cott) Do wai fra þe yon wicked womman *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* l[1] 2 Do way my wickednes. *a* 1541 Wyatt *Poet. Wks* (1861) 4 Arise for shame, do way your sluggardy. 1578 *Scot. Poems* 16th *C.* II 163 Idolatrie do way, do way

b *absol* or *intr* To leave off, let alone, cease.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3667 (Cott) 'Do wai, leue son,' rebecca said, 'þat malison on me be laid' *c* 1340 *Ibid* 5976 (Trin) Do wey þei seide hit is not so *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 436 'Do way', said Schir Rolland, 'me think thow art not wise' 1514 Barclay *Cyt & Uplondyshm* (Percy Soc) p xi, Do way, Coridon, for Gods love let be

†**54. Do withal.** *intr* To do to the contrary; to withstand; to help it (In negative and interrog. sentences.) *Obs.*

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* x xxii, It was his owne desyre and therfore I myghte not doo with alle for I haue done alle that I can and made them at accord *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl*, It was agreed The craftes man could not do their withall. 1596 Munday tr *Silvayns Orator* 269 But what can a woman doe withall, if men doe love her? 1611 Chapman *May-day* A iv, It is my infirmity, and I cannot doe withall, to die for't.

Do (dū), *sb.*[1] Also 6–7 doe, 7 doo. [f. Do *v*]

†1 Commotion, stir, trouble, fuss, Ado; usually in phr *a deal of do. Obs.* (Common in 17th c.)

[Arising in part from erroneous resolution of *ado* into *a do*] 1586 Ferne *Blas Gentrie* 71 It maketh me laugh to see what a doe this Herat maketh of nothing] 1599 Marston *Sco Villanie* I iv, Without much doe 1601 Dent *Pathw Heaven* 358 What a marriage, what a meeting, what a doe. 1631 *Celestina* I 9 Heer's a deal of doo indeede! 1666 Pepys *Diary* 31 Mar, To my accounts, . but Lord! what a deal of do I have to understand any part of them 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* IV lxiv (1737) 262 We find a. Parasite making a heavy do, and sadly railing

2. The action of doing, or that which is done, deed, action, business. Chiefly in phr *to do one's do*, i e. what one has to do, or what one can do. (Common *c* 1650–80; now *rare* or *arch*)

1631 J Burges *Answ Rejoined* 475 Howbeit once, for a full-doe, I desire to make it appeare [etc.] 1650 Cromwell *Let* 4 Sept, Surely it's probable the Kirk has done their doo 1664 Butler *Hud.* II iii 952 No sooner does he peep into The World, but he has done his doe 1669 Gale *Jansenisme* 105 The will, and the doe 1850 Carlyle *Latter d Pamph* IV 54 [He] can very well afford to let innumerable ducal Costermongers say all their say about him, and do all their do.

b. Something done in a set or formal manner; a performance. *dial* or *vulgar.*

1828 *Craven Dialect, Do*, ..a fete, 'a feaful grand do' 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 15 July 4/3 At the great Do, or Doment, (as it was called in other days, and is now, in some places,) in honor of the Whig Ministry. 1890 *Placard*, (Winterton, Lincolnsh) Barkworth's 'Do' the most popular of local entertainments 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* 260 "Lowed her out to see the do, it's like'.

3. A cheat, fraud, swindle, imposture. *slang.*

1835 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Broker's Man* (D), I thought it was a do to get me out of the house. 1837 — *Pickw* xlviii, 'A disgraceful imposition', observed the old lady 'Nothing but a do', remarked Martin 1854 R Doyle *Brown, Jones, and Robinson* 15 Expressing his opinion that the whole concern is a 'do' and a 'sell'.

¶ See also Derring-do.

Do (dōu), *sb.*[2] *Mus.* [arbitrary] The syllable now commonly used in solmization instead of Ut, to denote the first note (key-note) of the scale (*movable Do*); or in some cases the note C, the key-note of the 'natural' scale (*fixed Do*). (In *Tonic Solfa* commonly spelt *doh*)

1754 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* II 957 *Do*, in music, a note of the Italian scale, corresponding to *ut* of the common gamut 1842 Barham *Ingol Leg., Netley Abbey* 32 Then, you know, They'd a moveable Do, Not a fixed one as now 1880 Grove *Dict. Mus., Do*, the syllable used in Italy and England in solfaing instead of *Ut* said by Fétis to have been the invention of G B Doni..who died 1669.

Do., abbreviation of Ditto.

1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Do*, is frequently us'd by merchants and tradesmen for Ditto

Do, doa, obs. forms of Doe.

‖**Doab, duab** (dōu ăb, dū-ăb). [Pers. and Urdū دواب *dōāb*, lit. 'two waters'; used in India of the tongue of land between the Ganges and Jumna, and of similar tracts in the Punjab, etc] The 'tongue' or tract of land between two confluent rivers.

1803 Wellington *Disp* (1844) I. 605 (Stanf) That you should transport your company into the dooab between [that river] and the Godavery. 1824 Heber *Jrnl* (1828) II 4 An eligible method of travelling in the Dooab 1835 Burnes *Trav Bokhara* (ed 2) III. 319 Cotton .. is chiefly produced in the 'doab', between the Sutlege and Beas Rivers 1854 R G Latham *Nativ Races Russian Emp* 177 The Doab, Entre Rios, or Mesopotamia, bounded by the rivers Obi and Irtish. 1859 R F Burton *Centr Afr.* in *Jrnl Geog Soc* XXIX 72 Khutu proper . begins with a Doab *Note* This useful word, which means the land about the bifurcation of two streams, has no English equivalent [and] might be naturalized with advantage.

Doable (dz̄ ăb'l), *a.* [f Do *v.* + -able.]

1 That can be done; practicable

c 1449 Pecock *Repr* I. vii 37 A lawe which is doable and not oonli knoweable. 1611 Cotgr, *Faisable* doeable, effectable 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr* Proem iii 23 A right noble instinct of what is doable and what is not doable never forsakes them. 1883 Stevenson *Silverado Sq* xii 11 f

2. Capable of being 'done' or victimized. see Do *v.*

1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp Tour* x, Every man has his weak or 'do able' point.

Doagh, doach (dōχ) *Sc* [Derivation unknown] A salmon-weir.

1794 *Statist Acc. Scot.* XI 10 The number of salmon . caught in the doaghs or cruives is almost incredible 1895 Crockett *Men of Mosshags* 203, I came down the west side of the water of Ken, by the doachs

†**Doa're.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *doaire* (11th c. in Littré), *douaire* dower] District allotted, province assigned, after the fashion of a dower.

1393 Gower *Conf* III 127 Tho Signes most worth In governance of that doaire, Libra thei ben and Sagittaire

Doak, Doal(e, obs forms of Doke, Dole.

Do-all (dū ōl). [f Do *v.* + All] One who manages the whole business; a factotum.

1633 D Rogers *Treat Sacraments* II 7 It is conscience which is the do-all in the soule. 1655 Fuller *Ch Hist.* II v § 20 Dunstan was the Doe-all at Court, being the Kings Treasurer, Chancellour, Counsellour, Confessour, all things 1701 J Jackson *Let.* in *Pepys' Diary* (1879) VI 233 The Cardinal is the do-all

Doand, obs. f *doing*, pr. pple of Do *v.*

Doar, obs. form of Dor, Doer.

Doat, -er, -ing, etc.. see Dote, etc.

Dob (dɒb), *v.* [variant of Dab] = Dab *v* 1 3.

1821 J W Masters *Dick & Sal* lxxxii in *Kent. Dial*, So den I dobb'd him down the stuff 1881 *Cheq Career* 251 She deliberately lifted up her off hind-leg, and 'dobbed' it down into the milk pail

Dob, obs. form of Dub *v.*

Dobash, variant of Dubash

Dobber (dɒ bəɹ) *U.S. local.* [a. Du. *dobber* float, cork.] The float of an angler's fishing-line.

1809 W Irving *Knickerb* II. v. (1849) 113 He floated on the waves like an angler's dobber

Dobbin (dɒ bin). [the proper name *Dobbin* (dim. of *Dob*, altered forms of *Robin, Rob*, dim. of *Robert*) as a pet name. Sense 2 may be a distinct word; there are other dialectal uses]

1 An ordinary draught or farm horse; sometimes *contemptuously*, an old horse, a jade.

1596 Shaks *Merch V* II, II, 100 Thou hast got more haire on thy chin, then Dobbin my philhorse has on his taile 1862 Sala *Accepted Addr.* 229 The dappled dobbins wink lazily. 1871 Miss Mulock *Fair France* 5 Bits of shiny brass .. jangling about their fore legs, in a fashion which British Dobbin would never submit to

b. *attrib.*, as dobbin-cart, an Irish four-wheeled carriage used for travelling, and generally drawn by two horses, dobbin-wheels, the large hind wheels of a timber cart (*Cheshire Gloss.* 1884).

2 A small drinking-vessel

1792 *Gentl. Mag.* LXII I 179 A quantity of plate . 10 silver tankards, 9 cans, 14 silver dobbins 1821 J. Marsden *Sketches Early Life* (ed 3) 92 A little bread and cheese and a dobbin, or about a gill of Welsh ale.

Dobby, dobbie (dɒ bi). [perh a playful application of the proper name *Dobbie*, dim of *Dob*, altered forms of *Robbie, Rob*; cf Dobbin]

1. A silly old man, a dotard, a booby. *dial*

1691 Nicholson *Gloss North* in Ray *N C. Words* 140 A Dobby, *Stultus, Fatuus . senex decrepitus & delirans.* 1787 in Grose *Provinc Gloss.*

2. A household sprite or apparition supposed to haunt certain premises or localities; a brownie. *dial* (In Sussex called *Master Dobbs.*)

1821 J B S. Morritt *Let to Scott* 28 Dec in *Lockhart*, She became a ghost. under the very poetic *nom de guerre* of Mortham Dobby. 1822 W Irving *Braceb Hall* xvi. 136 An ancient grange. supposed to be haunted by a dobbie 1823 Scott *Peveril* x, The Dobby's Walk was within the inhabited domains of the Hall.

3 *Weaving.* An attachment to a loom for weaving small figures (i e from twelve to thirty-six threads) similar in principle to the Jacquard attachment. Hence *dobby-loom, -machine.*

1878 A Barlow *Weaving* xxvi 279 A small Jacquard machine, or dobby, was introduced in the silk trade in 1830 by Mr S Dean 1882 *Standard* 7 Sept 2/3 The 'dobbies'—a modification of the Jacquard—were also shown.

Dobchick(in, obs. forms of Dabchick.

Dobee, -ie, var. ff. Dhobi, Indian washerman

1826 'Quiz' *Grand Master* VIII 230 Dobies, and burrawa's, and coolies *a* 1847 Mrs. Sherwood *Lady of Manor* II. xiii 127 Linen as white and delicate as an Indian dobee could make it.

‖**Do'bla.** *Obs* exc *Hist.* [Sp. · cf. *doble* double] An obsolete Spanish gold coin.

[1599 Minshu, *Dobla*, a peece of money called a double containing 23 rials and a halfe, of English money ten shillings ten pence halfepenie] 1829 W Irving *Granada* I (1850) 22 (Stanf) An annual tribute of twelve thousand doblas or pistoles of gold. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is,* II II. v 343 A substantial donative of gold doblas.

Doble, Dobler, Doblet(te, obs. ff Double, etc.

Dobson (dɒ bsən). *U.S.* An angler's name for the larva of *Corydalus cornutus*, a North American neuropterous insect allied to the May-fly, also of other species of the family *Sialidæ.*

1889 in *Century Dict.*

Dobule (dɒ biul). *Ichthyol* [ad. mod L. *Dobula* (Gesner).] A North American species of dace (*Leuciscus dobula*)

[1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp*, *Dobula.*] 1864 in Webster.

Doce, var of Doss. Obs.

†**Doceamur.** *Obs.* [F. *douce amour*, sweet love] Sweetheart.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 161 He hire clepede doceamur,

Doced (in Phillips), var. of Dowcet, *Obs.*

Docent (dō sĕnt), *a* and *sb.* [ad. L *docent-em*, pr pple. of *docēre* to teach]

A *adj.* That teaches or instructs; teaching

1639 Laud *Agst Fisher* § 33 (L) The church here is taken as it is docent and regent. 1845 R. W Hamilton *Pop. Educ* IX (ed 2) 231 Special reasons may be found against the docent authority and right of any Established Church

B *sb.* In some American universities and colleges, a recognized teacher or lecturer not on the salaried staff; usually a post-graduate student who is allowed to lecture in some special branch. [Cf. Ger. *privat-docent*, private teacher, recognized by a university]

1880 *Nation* (N Y) XXX 347 The young docents, whose specialty is Semitic philology 1890 *Boston* (Mass) *Jrnl.* 13 Sept. 4/1 Docent in Psychology at Clark University, Worcester. 1893 *Register Chicago Univ*, Docent in Spanish, Docent in Chemistry, Docent in Biblical Literature, [etc.].

Docer(e, obs form of Dosser

‖**Docetæ** (dosī'tī), *sb. pl. Eccl Hist* [med. L., a. Gr. Δοκηταί, f δοκέ-ειν to seem, appear.] An early sect of heretics, who held that Christ's body was not human, but either a phantom, or of real but celestial substance.

1818–21 J. Pye Smith *Script Test Messiah* (1829) III. IV. 134 The doctrines of the Docetæ 1831–3 E Burton *Lect Eccl. Hist* xii, The earliest Gnostics called Docetæ, believed the body of Jesus to have been .. either a mere optical illusion, or .something ethereal and impalpable

Docetic (dose tik, -ī'tik), *a* See also Doketic. [f prec + -ic] Of or pertaining to the *Docetæ.*

1846 Trench *Mirac* xvii (1862) 289 It is a docetic view of the person of Christ, which conceives of his body as permanently exempt from the law of gravity 1855 Milman *Lat Chr.* IV vii *note*, An argument for Christ's real humanity against the Docetic sects

Hence **Doce'tically** *adv*, according to the *Docetæ* 1887 E Johnson *Antiqua Mater* 178 Christ actually and not merely docetically risen in the flesh 1894 Mitchell tr. *Harnack's Hist Dogma* V. 270 *note*, He taught docetically about Christ

Docetism (dosī'tiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ism.] The doctrine or views of the *Docetæ.*

1855 Milman *Lat Chr* IV vii, A kind of Docetism—asserting the unreality of the body of the Saviour. 1879 Farrar *St Paul* II 527 *note*, There may be a silent condemnation of incipient Docetism in ἄνθρωπος (1 Tim. ii 5).

So **Docetist** (dosī tist), a follower of docetic teaching. **Docetistic** (dosītu stik), *a* = Docetic.

Docetize (dosī təiz), *v trans*, to represent docetically, regard as phantasmal

1880 *Encycl Brit.* XI. 736 These Docetists..had a whole series of successors in the early church. 1886 *Q Rev.* Oct 129 Basilides docetized the humanity

Dochmiac (dɒ'kmiĕk), *a* and *sb. Gr. Pros.* [ad Gr. δοχμιακός, f. δόχμιος pertaining to a δοχμή or hand's-breath]

A. *adj.* Of the nature of a *dochmius*; composed of *dochmii*, i e. of pentasyllabic feet of which the typical form is ⏑ – – ⏑ –. B. *sb.* A foot or verse of this description. Hence **Dochmi'acal** *a*, connected with (in quot, learned in) dochmiac verse.

1775 Ash, *Dochmiac a.* and *sb* 1821 *Blackw Mag* VIII. 683 'The most dochmiacal Seidlerus'. That most facete scholar being particularly sublime upon the dochmius 1844 Beck & Felton tr. *Munk's Metres* 255 The dochmiac systems are very frequent in the Greek dramatists. 1867 R C Jebb *Sophocles' Electra* (1870) 22/1 The normal dochmiac. *Ibid.* 25/1 A dochmiac verse.

Docht, obs. pa. t of Dow *v.*

Dochter, obs form of Daughter.

Dochtie, -ilie, obs. ff Doughty, -ily.

Docibi'lity. ? *Obs.* [f next + -ity; cf. late L. *docibilitās* (Isidore), f *docibilis* Docible] Capacity or aptness for being taught, teachableness.

Coleridge differentiates *docibility* 'aptness to be taught' from *docility* 'willingness to be taught'.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 162 This beast is of wonderful meekness and docibility. *a* 1691 Boyle *Wks* VI. 446 (R) To persons of docibility, the real character may be easily taught in a few days 1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl* (1848) I 148 Humility is the safest ground of docility, and docility the surest promise of docibility

Docible (dɒ'sib'l), *a. ? Obs.* [ad. L. *docibil-is* teachable, f. *docēre* to teach: see -ble]

1. Apt to be taught; teachable, docile; submissive to teaching or training, tractable.

1549 Latimer *2nd Serm bef Edw VI* (Arb.) 70 Lorde, sayed he, *Da mihi cor docile* He asked a docible herte 1601 Holland *Pliny* I 293 Linnets be very docible 1644 Milton *Educ* Wks. (1847) 99/2 Their tenderest and most docible age. 1783 Hailes *Antiq Chr. Ch.* IV. 147 A young and docible philosopher

†b. Const. *of, to, in Obs.*

1617 Bp Hall *Quo Vadis* iii, This age, is therfore more docible of euill 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 188 The Prince, docible in such like disciplines 1768–74 Tucker *Lt Nat.* (1852) II 532 Persons most docible to instruction.

2. Capable of being imparted by teaching.

1659 Stanley *Hist Philos* III iii 82 Corporealls are not docible nor admit certain knowledge *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I (1692) 28 Learning anything that is docible.

Do'cibleness. ? *Obs.* [f prec. + -ness.] The quality of being docible or teachable; docibility.

1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (1654) III. 122, I have at least docibleneese enough to learne of them that which I know not

1653 H. More *Antid Ath* II viii. (1662) 64 The horse's . Speed . his docibleness and desire of glory and praise.

Docile (dō'sail, dǫ'sil), *a* [a. F. *docile* (16th c in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *docilis* easily taught, f. *docēre* to teach]

1. Apt to be taught; ready and willing to receive instruction; teachable.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg* 71 b/a Gyue to me thy seruaunt a herte docyle. 1585 Jas I *Ess Poesie* (Arb) 54 The cause why (docile Readers) I haue not dedicat this short treatise, [etc.]. 1626 B. Jonson tr *Horace Art Poetrie* Wks (Rtldg) 735/2 The docile mind may soone thy precepts know 1629 Donne *Serm. Matt.* vi. 21 A parrot, or a stare, docile birds, and of pregnant imitation 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No 147 P 3 Flattering comparisons of my own proficiency with that of others less docile by nature. 1845 S Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 495 His docile and intelligent pupil

b Submissive to training; tractable, manageable.

1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist.* (1776) III. 21 The bison breed is also more expert and docile than ours 1835 Ure *Philos Manuf* 150 This . work is now discharged by young children substituting cheap and docile labour for what is dear, and sometimes refractory. 1891 E Peacock *N Brendon* II. 78 The docile wife would obey without a murmur

c Const. *to*, or *inf* *rare*.

1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* xiv 255 To fall Into foule vices we are docill all. 1718 Prior *Solomon* III 478 Soon docile to the secret acts of ill With smiles I would betray 1862 Carlyle *Fredk Gt.* (1865) III ix 1 69, I am docile to follow your advice

2. *transf.* of things · Yielding readily to treatment; easily managed or dealt with; tractable.

1795 tr *Rapin's Gardens* 278 Docil Cypresses, dispos'd with ease, Take whatever handsome form you please 1881 P. Brooks *Candle of Lord* 1 The docile wax acknowledges that the subtle flame is its master 1884 L Hamilton *Mexican Handbk* 95 The ores are docile and contain ruby-silver and sub sulphides

Hence **Do cilely** *adv*

1868 Lockyer *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed 3) 40 The Sun .. now tells his own story so docilely 1876 T Hardy *Ethelberta* (1890) 42 'Thank you', said Picotee, docilely.

Docility (dǫsi·liti). [ad. F. *docilité* (15th c in Hatz.-Darm.), ad L. *docilitāt-em*, f *docilis* Docile.] Docile quality. a Aptness to be taught; readiness to receive instruction; teachableness.

1560–78 *Bk Discipl. Ch Scot.* (1621) 41 Tryall being taken whether the spirit of docility be in them [children of the poore] found, or not *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II xiv. § 5 (1622) 360 Nature may giue the gift of docility to vs · but God giueth the gift of docility to it. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* II. iv 379 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No 70 P 1 He that has neither acuteness nor docility.. is a wretch without use or value. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* I. II 173 Tact and docility made no part of the character of Clarendon. To him England was still the England of his youth

b. Amenability to training or treatment; submissiveness to management, tractability, obedience.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor* 787 (R) That which the elephant learneth whose docility is exhibited unto us in the theaters. 1796 Morse *Amer Geog* II. 525 The docility of these birds in employing their powers, at the command of the fishermen. 1814 Southey *Roderick* xxv, Roderick's own battle-horse, from his master's hand had wont to feed, And with a glad docility obey His voice familiar. 1885 R. Buchanan *Annan Water* xxx, Marjorie bore her lot with exemplary docility and characteristic gentleness.

†**Do·cilize**, *v* *Obs*—° [f. Docile + -ize] *trans.* 'To make docible, teachable, tractable' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Docimastic (dǫsimæ·stik), *a.* [ad Gr. δοκιμαστικός pertaining to examination or scrutiny, f δοκιμάζειν to essay, examine, scrutinize: cf. mod. L. *docimasticus* (in *ars docimastica*), F. *docimastique*.] Of or pertaining to docimasy; proving by experimental tests; *spec.* of or pertaining to the assay of metals.

1758 A. Reid tr. *Macquer's Chem.* I 177 The Docimastic art in making small Assays of ores 1776 *Phil Trans* LXVI 266 Platina mixed with lead was put in a docimastic furnace. 1802 Chenevix *ibid* XCII 327 A revolution in docimastic chemistry. 1878 tr *Lacroix's Sc & Lit. Mid Ages* 127 The chemical part the docimastic part.

Docima·stical, *a. rare*—° [f as prec + -al] = prec.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Docimastical experiments, see Assaying.

Docimasy (dǫ'simăsi). [mod. ad. Gr δοκιμασία examination, scrutiny, n of action f δοκιμάζειν to examine: cf mod L. *docimasia*, F. *docimasie*.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* A judicial inquiry (esp. at Athens) into the character and antecedents of aspirants for public office or citizenship.

2. The art or practice of assaying metallic ores, i.e. of separating the metallic substance from foreign admixture, and determining the nature and quantity of constituent metal.

[1801 Chenevix in *Phil. Trans* XCI. 197 *note*, Carbone can be of no consequence .. in humid docimasia.] 1802 *Paris as it was* II lxix 387 To naturalize in France mineralogy, docimacy, and metallurgy 1878 tr *Lacroix's Sc. & Lit. Mid. Ages* 178 The applications of chemistry to ..docimacy.

3. The art of ascertaining the properties and purity of drugs; also of determining by physiological tests whether a child has been born alive or not. 1847 in Craig.

Docimology (dǫsimǫ·lŏdʒi). [f Gr. δόκιμος examined, tested + -logy] A treatise on the art of assaying metallic substances, or on certain questions in obstetrics; see prec.

1847 in Craig

Docious (dō'u·ʃəs), *a U.S local.* [Related to next] Docile, amenable to order

a 1860 *N. Y. Spirit of Times, Western Life* (Bartlett), I was so mad I can hardly keep my tongue docious now to talk about it.

Docity (dǫ'siti) *dial.* Also 7 dossety, 9 dossity. [Origin doubtful. supposed to be an alteration of *docility*.] Docility; quickness of comprehension, 'gumption'.

1682 Mrs Behn *False Count* II i, With good instructions I shall improve; I thank Heaven, I have Dossety, or so 1687 — *Lucky Chance* II. 1, Were you a rascal of Docity you wou'd invent a way 1746 [see Dacity] 1786 Wesley *Wks* (1872) XII 155, I cannot help it, if people have no docity 1787 Grose *Provinc Gloss, Docity*, docility, quick comprehension *Glouc* 1825 Mrs. E Hewlett *Cottage Constitution* vi 40 If she has but docity or gumption, that is, if she has got the use of her wits and the use of her hands 1838 Haliburton *Clockm* I 243 She's all docity just now, keep her so 1886 *S W. Linc Gloss* s v., She seems to have no mind, no dossity whatever

Dock (dǫk), *sb.*1 Forms: 1 docce, 4–5 dokke, dok, 4– dock [OE. *docce*, pl and inflected sing. *doccan*, app Common WGer. or OTeut.: cf. MDu *docke*, in comb. *docke-blaederen* 'petasites', Ger. *docken-blatter* the common dock, ODa *ādokke* = OE *ēadocce* water-dock; also OF. *doque*, *doke*, *docque*, mod Norm *doque*, the Patience dock or Monk's rhubarb. So Gael *dogha* burdock.]

1. The common name of various species of the genus *Rumex* (N.O *Polygonaceæ*), coarse weedy herbs with thickened rootstock, sheathing stipules, and panicled racemes of inconspicuous greenish flowers. a Without qualifying word usually the common dock (*R obtusifolius*), well known as the popular antidote for nettle-stings.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd* II 218 Sume betan oþþe doccan on geswettum wine seoþað 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* xvii xciii (1495) 661 At manere Dockys heele smytynge of Scorpions. 14 . *Lat & Eng. Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 602/1 *Perdilla*, a dokke 1562 Turner *Herbal* II 121a, We have the great kinde of Dock, which the vnlearned toke for Rebarbe 1599 Shaks *Hen. V*, v ii 52 Hatefull Docks, rough Thistles, Keksyes, Burres. 1611 Speed *Hist Gt Brit.* ix xvii (1632) 876 Yet found no docke to rub out the smart 1728 Swift *Pastoral Dial* Wks 1755 III ii 203 Cut down the dock, 'twill sprout again 1879 Hesba Stretton *Through Needle's Eye* I 60 The grounds and gardens . were overgrown with nettles and docks.

b. With descriptive epithet: **Fiddle Dock**, from the shape of the leaves, *R. pulcher*; **Golden Dock**, *R maritimus*; **Patience** or **Passions Dock**, *R. Patientia*, also locally applied to *Polygonum Bistorta*; **Red Dock**, *R. sanguineus*; **Sharp** or **Sour Dock**, *R acetosa*, sorrel; **Swamp Dock**, *R. verticillatus*; **Water Dock**, *R. Hydrolapathum*; **White Dock**, *R salicifolius*; **Yellow Dock**, *R. crispus*. Many species were already distinguished in OE.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd* I 132 *Herb* xxxiv, Wudu docce [MS Harl 5294 Sur doccel]..Þas wyrte þe man lapatium & oðrum naman wudu docce nemneð *Ibid* II 122 Þa fealwan doccan nærþa readan. *Ibid* III 304 *Durh Gloss*, *Oxlapathum*, scearpe docce. *c* 1400 *Test Love* III ix (1532) 360 The frute of the soure docke 1483 *Cath Angl* 103/1 A Iedi Dok, *lappacium* 1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 69 In english Waterdocke or sharpdocke 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v ix 558 The sharpepoynted Docke or Patience, groweth in wette moyst medowes 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. lxxxi 387 Soure Docke called Sorrel. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xiv vi. (R), The root of the hearb patience or garden docke is knowne to run downe in the ground three cubits deepe

2 Also in the popular names of other coarse plants of similar habit, as **Dove Dock**, coltsfoot (*Tussilago Farfara*); **Round Dock**, common mallow (*Malva sylvestris*), **Spatter Dock**, yellow pond-lily (*Nuphar advena*); **Velvet Dock**, mullein (*Verbascum Thapsus*) Also **Burdock**, **Candock**, **Elf-dock**, etc

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss* in Wr.-Wülcker 136 *Nymphea*, eadocca. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I 27 The great, common round Dock, which many People cultivate.

3 phr *In dock, out nettle*. orig. a charm uttered to aid the cure of nettle-stings by dock-leaves, † hence, in allusion to the full phrase used, a proverbial expression for changeableness and inconstancy (*obs.*)

The charm to be repeated during the rubbing process is 'Nettle in, dock out, Dock in, nettle out, Nettle in, dock out, Dock rub nettle out' (*N & Q* Ser I III 133).

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV 433 (461) But kanstow pleyen raket to and fro, Netle In, dokke out, now this now þat, Pandare? *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D* II iii (Arb) 34, I can not skill of such chaungeable mettle, There is nothing with them but in docke out nettle 1623 Middleton *More Dissemblers* IV i 233 Is this my in dock, out nettle? *a* 1626 Bp Andrewes *Serm.* 391 (N.) Off and on, fast or loose, in docke, out nettle, and in nettle, out docke 1715 tr *C'tess D'Aunoy's Wks* 430 They had been in Dock out Nettle above forty and forty Times.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *dock-leaf*, *-root*; also dock-bur, the flower-head of the burdock; **dock-cress**, nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*); **dock-fork**, **-iron**, a tool for digging out the roots of docks; **dock-nettle**, the lesser stinging nettle (*Urtica urens*); **dock-sorrel**, the sour dock, (*Rumex acetosa*); **dock-worm**, a grub found on docks, used as a bait by anglers.

1632 Sherwood, The *dock-burre or burre-docke, *Bardane*. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 55 The sea-egg nearly resembles a dock-burr 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II xvi (1633) 255 *Docke Cresses is a wilde wort or pot herbe 1850 *Beck's Florist* Feb 39 Eradicating this weed with a small instrument like a *dock-fork 1846 J Baxter *Libr Pract Agric* (ed 4) II 389 The root must be completely taken out by the *dock-iron. 1613–16 W Browne *Brit Past.* II ii (R), He suckt it with his mouth and softly gan it binde With *dock leaves *c* 1265 *Voc Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 557/39 *Dormentille*, i ortie griesche, i *docnettle 1886 Mary Linskill *Haven under Hill* in *Good Words* 301 The *dock-sorrel stood with its maroon spires in the air. 1653 Walton *Angler* IV. 95 The Flagworm, the *Dock-worm, the Oakworm.

Dock (dǫk), *sb.*2 Forms: 4 dok, 6–7 docke, 6– dock. [Identical with mod Icel *dockr* short stumpy tail (Haldorssen) Ulterior etymology obscure Cf. Fris. *dok* bundle, bunch, ball (of twine, straw, etc.), LG. *dokke* bundle (of straw, thread), skein of yarn, mod G. *docke* bundle, skein, plug, peg]

1 The solid fleshy part of an animal's tail.

c 1340 *Gaw & Gr Knt.* 193 Þe tayl . bounden bothe wyth a bande of a bryȝt grene, Dubbed wyth ful dere stonez, as þe dok lasted 1601 Holland *Pliny* I 352 Asses haue the said docke or rumpe longer than horses 1646 Sir T Brownr *Pseud Ep* III xvii 150 We conjecture the age of Horses from joynts in their dockes 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan 59 Hips wide, and rumps and docks good

2. a. A piece of leather harness covering the clipped tail of a horse b. The crupper of a saddle or harness; see also quot. 1874.

c 1340 [see prec] 1627 Markham *Caval* v 31 You shall buckle on his breastplate and his crooper then you shall lace on his saker or docke 1753 Chambers *Cycl Supp, Dock*, in the manege, is used for a large case of leather which serves it [the tail] for a cover The French call the Dock, *trousseguene* 1787 Grose *Provinc Gloss, Dock*, a crupper to a saddle. Devon 1874 Knight *Dict Mech, Dock* . the divided piece forming part of the crupper, through which the horse's tail is inserted. 1888 *W Somerset Word-bk., Dock*, the crupper of either saddle or harness

†3 *transf.* of human beings: The rump, buttocks. *Obs*

1508 Kennedy *Flyting w Dunbar* 484 A rottyn crok, louse of the dok 1684 *Frost of* 1683–4, 22 One's heels fly up, and down he's on his dock

†b The skirts or 'tails' of clothes *Obs*

1522 *World & Child* in Hazl *Dodsley* I 247, I will not go to school For there beginneth a sorry feast, When the master should lift my dock 1557 Tusser 100 *Points Husb.* xxvii, The drier, the les maidens dablith their dockes

†4. The fleshy part of a boar's chine between the middle and the buttock. *Obs.*

1678 in Phillips. Thence in later Dicts

†5. The poop or stern of a ship. *Obs* 1 are

c 1565 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (1728) 108 She bare many canons two behind in her dock. 1570 Levins *Manip* 158/13 Dock of a ship, *puppis*

6 A cut end of anything, e g of hair, (?) of a tree-trunk (Tusser), a stump; an end cut off. Now *dial*

1573 Twyne *Æneid* x Dd 11 b, His heare down shadowing shed, but gold embroyding bynds their docks. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* xvii (1878) 37 For chimney in winter, to burne vp their docks 1755 Johnson, *Dock*, the stump of the tail, which remains after docking 1892 Baring-Gould *Strange Survivals* v 112 [To] prevent the red-hot dock [of a wick] from spluttering on to the carpet

†7. [f Dock *v* 1] The act of cutting off; amputation *Obs*

1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond* 133 The amputation and dock of one member forces the blood 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl, Dock, Docking*, in law, a means or expedient for cutting off an estate tail

Dock (dǫk), *sb.*3 Forms: 6 dok, 6–7 docke, 6– dock. [Found early in 16th c, also in 16th c. Du. *docke*, mod.Du *dok* From Du and Eng. it has passed into other langs, Da. *docke*, Sw. *docka*, mod Ger. *dock*, *docke*, mod F. *dock*, in 1679 *doque*. Ulterior origin uncertain.

It has been variously compared with rare Icel. *dökk*, *dökkr* pit, pool, Norw *dokk* hollow, low ground, méd L *doga* ditch, canal (Du Cange), Gr δοχή receptacle See Skeat, E. Muller; also Grimm, and Diez s v *Doga*.]

†1. The bed (in the sand or ooze) in which a ship lies dry at low water; the hollow made by a vessel lying in the sand. *Obs*

1513 Douglas *Æneas* x vi. 22 Lat euery barge do prent hyr self a dok 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I (Arb) 35 Graunt foorth thy warrant in docks ouie nauye too settle [L. *liceat subducere classem*] 1627 Capt Smith *Seaman's Gram* I 1, A wet docke is any place where you may hale in a ship into the oze out of the tides way, where shee may docke her selfe 1633 T James *Voy* 80 Shee at a high water would fleet in her docke, though she were still dockt in the sands, almost foure foot.

†2. (Apparently) A creek or haven in which ships may lie on the ooze or ride at anchor, according to the tide. *Obs.*

1538 Leland *Itin* I 53 Robyn Huddes Bay, a Dok or Bosom of a Mile yn lenghth 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1656) 536 When he had taken them [the pyrates ships] he brought them all into a Dock

†**3.** A trench, canal, or artificial inlet, to admit a boat, etc *Obs*

(Sense in first quot doubtful)

1634–5 Breereton *Trav* (Chetham) 45 A chest bored full of holes..placed in a dock prepared for it Herein were fish kept. 1648 Gage *West Ind* 40 The Dock or Trench being thus finished, the Vergantines were calked 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I ix, I resolv'd to cut a Dock, or Canal, to bring the Water up to the Canoe

4 An artificial basin excavated, built round with masonry, and fitted with flood-gates, into which ships are received for purposes of loading and unloading or for repair.

Dry or *graving dock*, a narrow basin into which a single vessel is received, and from which the water is then pumped or let out, leaving the vessel dry for the purpose of repair (Sometimes also used for building ships.) *Wet dock*, a large water tight enclosure in which the water is maintained at the level of high tide, so that vessels remain constantly afloat in it. *Floating dock*, a large floating structure that can be used like a dry dock

1552 Huloet, Docke where shippes be layed vp and made, *nauale* 1569 Stocker tr *Diod Sic* II xxiv. 76 Antigone likewise caused in mightie Docks to be cut out to build the sayd shippes in. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict*, *Astillero*, a docke to build ships in, *nauale* 1627 Capt Smith *Seamans Gram* I 1 A Docke is a great pit or creeke by a harbour side with two great flood-gates built so stronge and close, that the Docke may be dry till the ship be built or repaired and this is called a dry Docke. 1661–2 Pepys *Diary* 25 Jan, Sir N Crisp's project of making about Deptford a wett-dock to hold 200 sail of ships 1758 *Descr Thames* 268 Docks are small Harbours cut into the Land 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* I iii 344 Her endless docks, quays, and warehouses are among the wonders of the world. 1868 *Daily News* 2 Sept, Mr Campbell's plan of an iron floating dry dock

fig. 1642 Milton *Apol Smect* viii (1851) 297 He must cut out large docks and creeks into his text to unlade the foolish frigate of his unseasonable autorities

5. (Often *pl.*) **a** A range of dock-basins (sense 4) together with the adjoining wharfs, warehouses and offices (*commercial docks*) **b** The whole establishment of similar basins and adjoining work-shops, etc., concerned with the building, outfit, and repair of ships, a dockyard (*naval docks*)

1703 *Lond Gaz* No 3912/2 Timber for the use of her Majesty's Dock at Plimouth 1770 Wesley *Jrnl* 12 Oct, I walked round the Dock [at Portsmouth], much larger than any other in England 1848 Dickens *Dombey* ix, Captain Cuttle lived near the India Docks 1875 Jowett *Plato* III 698 The docks were full of triremes and naval stores.

6 *Railways.* An enclosure in a platform into which a single line of rails runs and terminates

7. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *dock-boot*, *-constable*, *-head*, *-house*, *-labourer*, *-man*, *-side*, *-sill*, *-space*, *-trade*, *-warehouse*, etc.; also **dock-company**, the company or corporate body owning a dock, **dock-charges**, **dock-dues**, charges made for the use of a dock, **dock-master**, the superintendent or manager of a dock, **dock-port**, a port that has a (naval) dock; **dock-rent**, the charge made for warehousing goods in a dock; †**dock-silver** (*Sc*), dock-dues; **dock-walloper** (*U S*), a casual labourer engaged at docks and wharfs; **dock-warrant**, a certificate given to the owner of goods warehoused in a dock Also Dockyard

1883 *Fisheries Exhib Catal* 10 Sea Boots, *Dock Boots 1891 *Daily News* 28 Dec 3/6 The deceased was seen safely aboard the vessel by a *dock constable 1837 *Penny Cycl* IX 44/2 Amount of *Dock Dues. 1880 *Times* 17 Dec. 5/6 The Hartlepool in entering dock struck the *dockhead 1661 Pepys *Diary* 10 Apr, In the morning, to see the *Dock-houses 1878 Jevons *Prim Pol Econ* 59 *Dock-labourers are simply strong men without any particular skill 1755 B Martin *Misc. Corr* Oct 171 Orders that he should . form the *Dockmen into a Regiment 1736 in Picton *L'pool Munic Rec* (1886) II 146 Mr Steers the *Dockmaster 1758 *M P's Let on R N.* 42 Wages may be paid at any *Dock-Port 1887 *Times* 25 Aug 4/5 [They] arrived at the *dockside 1858 *Merc Marine Mag.* V 174 The *dock sill is 3 feet 6 inches above low water-mark 1641 *Stirling Charters* (1884) 151 (Jam Suppl) Heavin silver et *dock silver 1860 Bartlett *Dict Amer*, **Dock walloper*, a loafer that hangs about the wharves New York 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 15 Oct, Dockwallopers are paid 40 to 45 cents an hour 1875 Jevons *Money* (1878) 207 The holder of a *dock warrant has a prima-facie claim to the . hogsheads of sugar, or other packages named thereon.

Dock (dɒk), *sb*.4 [The same word as Fl. *dok* rabbit-hutch, fowl-pen, cage; '*Docke = keuie, renne*,' i e cage, fowl-pen, fowl-run (Kilian) In Eng prob. at first a word of rogues' cant.

Used by Warner and Ben Jonson 1586–1610, but an unknown word to Jonson's editors, Whalley 1756, Gifford 1816 Absent from the 18th c dictionaries, and from Todd, Webster 1828, Richardson, and after 1610, known to us only in Bail-dock, till the 19th c, in which it has become familiar, largely through the writings of Dickens]

The enclosure in a criminal court in which the prisoner is placed at his trial: it was formerly filled with the prisoners whose trial was put down for the day Cf. Bail-dock

1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* III xviii, Sterne Minos and grim Radymant discend their duskie roomes, The docke was also Cleare of Gosts, adiorn'd to after-doomes. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* v. iv, Here will be officers, presently; bethinke you, Of some course sodainely to scape the dock For thether you'll come else 1824 *Ann Reg* LXVI 40 The prisoner, after receiving the congratulations of several of his friends, bowed, and retired from the dock 1838 Dickens *O Twist* xliii, A dirty frowsy room with a dock for the prisoners on the left hand 1882 Serjt Ballantine *Exper* xliii 396 [He] had to appear and surrender into the dock

attrib 1838 Dickens *O Twist* xliii, A jailer stood reclining against the dock-rail.

Dock (dɒk), *v*.1 [f Dock *sb*.2]

1. *trans.* To cut short in some part, *esp* in the tail, hair, or similar appendage; to curtail.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol* 590 His tope was doked lyk a preest biforn 1408 *Will of de Brugge* (Somerset Ho), Equum meum nigrum dokkede *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 125/2 Dockyd by þe tayle, *decaudatus*. 1564 Becon *Early Wks.* Gen Pref (1843) 7 Admitting him unto the ministry. without docking, greasing, shaving. 1673 E Brown *Acc. Trav* 72 They have very good Horses but they never dock them, but their tayls grow out at length 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) I xxxvi 256 His horses are not docked: their tails are only tied up 1813 *Sporting Mag* XLI 60 He related his docking a defaulter in payment. He .. cut off his long hair close to the scalp

b *spec.* To shorten (the tail of a horse, dog, etc) by cutting off one or more of the extreme caudal vertebræ. Also *absol.*

1419 in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser II I 78 *note*, Y wolde breke his Sege, and make hem of Roon dokke hys tayle 1530 Palsgr. 523/2 Docke your horse tayle, and make hym a courtault. 1778 Johnson 3 Apr in *Boswell*, His tail then must be docked That was the mark of Alcibiades's dog 1802 Bingley *Anim Biog* (1813) I. 494 The barbarous custom of docking the tails is in this country very prevalent. 1876 Miss Cary *Country Life* 189 I'm a going to learn to nick and dock

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To cut short or abridge by taking away a part, to lessen, curtail, subject to limitation in some respect; to deprive, divest *of* (†*from*) some part or appendage

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks.* III 180 þei docken Goddis word, and tateren it bi þer rimes *c* 1422 Hoccleve *Jereslaus' Wyfe* 541 If thow fynde þat I gabbe, Of my promesse thanne dokke me 1693 W Freke *Sel Ess* xix 109 Docking it [learning] from its superfluous Pedantry. 1771 T Jefferson *Lett* Writ 1892 I 387 Dock the invoice of such articles as I may get in the country 1871 Browning *Pr. Hohenst.* 1374 Dock, by the million, of its friendly joints, The electoral body short 1889 *Spectator* 26 Oct, Wages..will be pretty sharply docked by rent 1892 F Hall in *Nation* (N. Y.) LV. 335/1 A participial adjective docked of its termination.

3 To cut away, cut off, also = Dag *v*.1 3

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 430 þei wolden teche sum & sum hide & docke sum [of God's law]. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* II 45, I see you have shaven the mustachios off .. I thought I had best dock them. 1888 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Dock*, to cut off the wool clotted with dung from around a sheep's tail

4 Law *To dock the entail*: to cut off or put an end to the entail; to break the prescribed line of succession to an estate; also *fig.*

a 1626 Bacon *Max & Uses Com Law* (1635) 47 These notable Statutes do dock intailes 1723 Steele *Conse. Lovers* III, He could not dock the entail 1854 Lowell *Jrnl in Italy* Pr Wks. 1890 I 124 A poor relation whose right in the entail of home traditions has been docked by revolution.

Hence **Do·cking** *vbl sb*, also *attrib.*

1727–51 [see Dock *sb*.2 7] 1741 *Compl Fam Piece* III. 449 So many Horses die with Docking 1865 Youatt *Horse* xxii. (1872) 466 The veterinary surgeon with his docking-machine cuts through the tail at one stroke.

Dock (dɒk), *v*.2 [f. Dock *sb* 3]

†**1.** *trans* To bring or put (a ship) into station or anchorage in a roadstead, etc. *Obs*

1514 Barclay *Cyt & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc) 29 Now are they sparcled abrode, Lyke wyse as shyppes be docked in a rode 1615 *Trade's Incr* in *Harl Misc* (Malh) III 296 Two more [ships] are docked up there, as pinnaces, to trade up and down

†**2.** To bring or put (a vessel) ashore where it may rest in the ooze, or in some trench, or creek: cf Dock *sb*.3 1 *Obs.*

1596 Shaks *Merch V* I i 27 And see my wealthy Andrew dockt [*early edd* docks] in sand 1627, 1633 [see Dock *sb*.3 1]. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag* v 81 To weigh Ship . that hath not lain too long, and docked it self in Oaze 1751 R Paltock *P Wilkins* xv, When I had docked my boat, I would accompany her [Cf xii, I sought for a convenient place to stow my boat in Having pitched upon a swampy place I soon cut a trench from the lake]

3. To take, bring, or receive (a ship) into a dock (in the modern sense); cf. Dock *sb*.3 4

1600 Pory tr *Leo's Africa* II. 376 Arsenals, or places for the building, repairing, docking, and harbouring of gallies 1662 Pepys *Diary* 21 July, We saw the manner and trouble of docking such a ship 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 3 Oct 1/4 A grand dock-yard sufficient to dock and re fit 30 sail of the line 1861 *Sat Rev* 14 Dec 608 A British man-of-war was lying there waiting to be docked.

b *intr.* (for *refl*) To come into dock.

1892 *Daily News* 4 Nov 3/1 Water. must be pumped out before she can dock

4. *trans* To furnish or lay out with docks.

1757 W Smith *Hist New York* 187 The Ships lie off in the Roads, on the East Side of the Town, which is docked out 1861 *Sat Rev* 14 Dec 615 The cutting of the . Caledonian Canal, the docking of London and Liverpool.

Hence **Do·cking** *vbl. sb* ; also *attrib*

1697 T. H[ale] *Acc New Invent.* 28 Their Ransackings, Groundings, Dockings, and Repairings. 1799 Nelson 12 Sept. in Nicolas *Disp* (1845) IV. 11 The Seahorse..requires docking. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX 284/1 [She] carried the usual docking signal of two bright lights aft.

Dock, *v*.3 *Biscuit-making.* [Origin unknown] *trans* To pierce (a biscuit) with holes.

1840 [Remembered as the term in regular use G Palmer] 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I 343 The biscuit was then docked, that is, pierced with holes by an instrument adapted to the purpose. *Ibid* 346 A stamping and docking frame . The stamps or cutters in the frame being internally provided with prongs dock the cakes, or cut pieces, with a series of holes, for the subsequent escape of the moisture, which, but for these vents, would distort and spoil the cake or biscuit when put in the oven

Dock, *v*.4 *nonce-wd* [f. Dock *sb* 4] *trans.* To place (a prisoner) in the dock.

1895 *Pall Mall G* 2 Dec 2/3 They [jury] did so on Saturday at Ripon, when and where a lady was docked for disposal

Dockage (dɒ·kedʒ) [f Dock *sb* 3 + -age] **a** Charges made for the use of docks. **b.** Docks collectively, dock accommodation. **c.** The berthing of vessels in docks.

1708 *Deed* 9 Apr in *New Engld Hist Gen Reg.* (1879) 402 The privilidge of Dockage and Wharffage 1788 Clarkson *Impol. Slave Tr* 121 These vessels pay their dockage 1864 *Daily Tel* 3 May, With regard to the dockage of the iron fleet 1893 *Critic* (U S) 25 Mar 186/1 An interesting study [in water-colour] of dockage in New Orleans.

Do·ckage2. [f Dock *v*.1 + -age] The action of docking; deduction

1886 *Philad. Times* 20 Mar (Cent), I do not find in the time-book a single instance of dockage 1887 *Contemp Rev* May 699 Dishonest dockage for dirt and chaff.

Docked (dɒkt), *ppl a*.1 [f. Dock *v*.1 + -ed 1] Cut short, curtailed; with short or shortened tail.

1408 [see Dock *v*.1 1] *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 125/2 Dockyd, lessyd or obryggyd, *abbreviatus*. 1830 Carlyle *Richter* Misc (1872) III 26 Besides the docked cue, he had shirts *a la Hamlet* 1861 Sala *Dutch Pict.* xii 187 A grey horse, with a docked military tail

Docked, *ppl a*.2 [f. Dock *sb*.2 3 + -ed 2] Having buttocks; in *strong-docked*, 'that has strong Reins and Sinews, lusty, stout' (Phillips 1706).

a 1652 Bromf *New Acad* II 1, She's a tight strong dock't Tit 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II No 12 3/1 A Strong dock'd Bucksome Quean.

Docken (dɒ·k'n). *Sc.* and *north. dial* Also 5 **doken**, **-an**, 8 **dockan**, 9 **docking**. [app. repr. OE. *doccan*, early ME **dokken*, pl. and inflected form of *docce*, Dock *sb*.1] = Dock *sb*.1 1.

1423 Jas I *Kingis Q* cix, Als like ȝe bene, as . doken to the fresche dayesye. 1483 *Cath Angl.* 103/1 A Dokan, *paradilla* 1721 Kelly *Scot Prov.* 284 (Jam), 'I wo'd be very loth And scant of cloth, To sole my hose with dockans' The return of a haughty maid to them that tell her of an unworthy suitor 1724 Ramsay *Tea-t Misc* (1733) I 21 Wad ye compare ye'r sell to me, A docken till a tansie? 1863 Robson *Bards of Tyne* 138 Amang these green dockings

b *attrib* Of or like a dock-leaf; dock-like

1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xliv. 245 His great red docken ears

Docker1 (dɒ·kəɹ). [f. Dock *sb* 3 + -er 1.]

1. A dweller in or near a dock, *spec* an inhabitant of Devonport, formerly Plymouth Dock.

1762 Johnson in Boswell *Life* Visit Devonsh, I am against the Dockers: I am a Plymouth-man 1870 R N. Worth *Hist. Devonport* ix 100 The oldest living Docker

2 A labourer in the docks

1887 *Pall Mall G* 19 Sept 2/2 A trade union for dockers 1889 *Times* 11 Dec. 9/3 Gross intimidation during the dockers' strike.

Do·cker2. [f. Dock *v*.1 and 3 + -er 1.]

1. One who docks the tails of horses, etc.

1810 *Sporting Mag* XXXV 263 Croppers, dockers, nickers and trimmers 1844 J. T Hewlett *Parsons & W.* iii, You mane-and-tail docker

2 A stamp used for 'docking' or perforating the dough for biscuits.

1874 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

Do·cker3. [f Dock *sb* 4 + -er 1.] (See quot)

1892 *Pall Mall G* 28 Jan 6/1 Dock cases, 'dockers', as they are called—cases in which you are retained by the prisoner in the dock.

Docket (dɒ·ket), *sb*.1 Also 5 **doket**, 5–9 **dogget(t**, 6–8 **docquett**, 6–9 **docquet** [Found since 15th c.: derivation and original sense obscure.

It has been suggested to be a derivative of Dock *v*.1, the suffix being either the dim -et (cf *pocket*), or a var. of the -ed of pa. pple. But neither view is free from serious objections]

†**1.** (?) *Obs*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst* (Surtees) 313 May he dug hym a doket, A kodpese like a pokett.

†**2.** A brief, summarized statement; an abstract or abridgement; a digest, minute *Obs* exc *Hist*

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* 25 Lett it alwey be remembered to make in the kinges doggettes both venit and recessit as often as it pleseth the King the prince to come or goe. 1526 *Ibid.* 229 The Clerke of the Green Cloth shall ingrosse and cast up all the particular Breifments of the House and the same, soe cast up enter in the Parchment docquett, called the Maine Docquet *Ibid* 234 The Clerk of the Spicery doe dayly make the Briefments or docquets of the expence of his office. 1555 *Act* 2 & 3 *Phil & Mary* c 6 That every person auctorised to purveye any Beefes, Wethers, Lambes [etc.] shall make a Docket or Briefe in writing conteyning all & every suche Beefe, Wethers, Lambes [etc.] 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 126 Docket is a little peece of paper or parchment written, that conteineth in it the effect of a greater writing 1643 in Clarendon

Hist Reb VII § 347 Several proportions of arms mentioned in a docquet then sent inclosed in our said letters 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 219 The warrant may have been preserved, and probably also a docket or short minute of it

3. *spec.* The abstract of the contents of a proposed Letter-patent, written upon the King's bill which authorized the preparation of such letter for the Great Seal, and also copied into a Register or Docket-book.

1552 in *St Papers, Domestic* (MS.), *Docquets* I [King's Bills endorsed 'Docquet'].. 1576 *Ibid*, A docquet of the contents of her maiestes lettres patentes graunted the xvth of June. 1580, 1590 *Ibid* 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 13 July, My patent being done, we carried it to Mr Beale for a Docket 1662–3 *Ibid* 28 Feb, I did see the docquet by which Sir W Pen is made the Comptroller's assistant. 1686 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Mar, A docquet was to be seal'd importing a lease of 21 yeares to one Hall *Ibid* 5 May, We should be requir'd to passe a doquett dispensing with Dr. Obadiah Walker and four more to hold their mastershipps, fellowships, and cures *a*1837 W H. BLACK *Docquets of Lett. Pat. Chas. I*, 1643–6 (Recd Commiss, unpubl.) Pref. vii, The Docquet books.. present in the form of a Register or Journal short abstracts of all instruments that were prepared for the great seal in the offices to which they respectively belong

4. *Law.* A memorandum or register of legal judgements

1668–9 PEPYS *Diary* 12 Mar (1879) VI 20 To the Crowne Office, where we did take short notes of the dockets 1687 DR HEDGES in *Magd. Coll & Jas II* (Oxf Hist Soc) 204 The Steward ask'd for a docket of ye fines 1692 *Act 4 Will & Mary* c 20 § 1 Every Clerk of the Doggets of the Court of Kings Bench shall put into an Alphabetical Doggett by the Defendants names a particular of all Judgments for Debt 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict* s v. *Docket* or *Dogget*, When rolls of judgments are brought into C B they are docketted, and entered on the docket of that term, so that upon any occasion you may soon find out a judgment, by searching these dockets, if you know the attorney's name. *Ibid* s v. *Judgment*, By rule of Michaelmas, 42 Geo. 3 (2 East 136) no Judgment can be signed upon any warrant authorising any attorney to confess Judgment, without such warrant of attorney being delivered to and filed by the Clerk of the Dockets; who is ordered to file the warrants in the order in which they are received.

5 *Law* A list of causes for trial, or of names of persons having causes pending. Hence phr. *On the docket.* (U S.)

1790 DALLAS *Amer Law Rep.* I 382 The plea entered on the docquet. 1800 ADDISON *Amer Law Rep* 14 Only one cause appeared on the docquet 1828 WEBSTER, *Docket*, 3 An alphabetical list of cases in a court, or a catalogue of the names of the parties who have suits depending in a court In some of the States, this is the principal or only use of the word 1864 *Ibid* s v., *On the docket*, in hand, under consideration, in process of execution or performance (Colloq.)

† **6** In phr *To strike a docket*: see quots *Obs*

1809 R LANGFORD *Introd Trade* 115 The person has subjected himself to being a bankrupt if so, he is made one, which is termed striking a docket 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict* s v, 'To strike a docket' is said of a creditor who gives bond to the Lord Chancellor, proving his debtor to be a bankrupt, in consequence of which a commission of bankruptcy is taken out against him 1835 HOOD *Dead Kolbery* 1, Of all the causes that induce mankind To strike against themselves a mortal docket. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex*, *Docket* or *Dogged* the entry made by the secretary of bankrupts, when a petitioning creditor's affidavit of debt is lodged with him for the purpose of issuing a fiat in bankruptcy, technically called 'striking a docket'. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* III IV, Esmond.. having fairly struck his docket in this love transaction determined to put a cheerful face on his bankruptcy.

7. An endorsement on a letter or other document, briefly indicating its contents or subject; a label affixed for a similar purpose; a written direction, a ticket.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Docket*, a little Bill ty'd to Goods or Wares, and directed to the Person and Place they are to be sent to 1839 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett* II Feb (1894) II. 282 You may find your delightful tour safe in red tape and docket 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 76 Tourists Provided with passport, that requisite docket 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* I. 253 On the outer edge of these tablets a docket is occasionally inscribed.., containing a brief reference to the contents, evidently for the purpose of enabling the keeper of the records to find any particular document 1886 *Cheshire Gloss*, *Docket*, hatting term The wage ticket of workpeople.

8. a. A warrant from the Custom House on entering goods, certifying the payment of the duty. b. A form of certificate giving particulars of the bales, marks, ship's name, etc., of cotton sold for future delivery, the presentation of which at the Cotton Clearing-house entitles the presenter to obtain a delivery order

The dockets show the amount of cotton tendered on each Tendering Day at the Clearing House When the same 'form' is used on a second Tendering Day, it is called a *letter-docket*.

1712 SWIFT *Jrnl to Stella* 13 Mar, He dreams of nothing but cockets, and dockets, and drawbacks and other jargon, words of the custom house 1887 *Times* 27 Aug 11/6 (Cotton Market) The tenders were 2,100 bales of which 100 [were] letter dockets

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *docket-book* (see sense 3), *-rolls*, *-warrant*.

1643 *St. Trials, Abp. Laud* 13 Mar, For Worcester, there is no proof but the Docket-book 1689 RUSHW. *Hist Coll* I. 637 There were then entred in the Docket Book, several Conge D'eslies and Royal assents for Dr May to be Bishop of Bath and Wells [etc.] 1690 J PALMER in *Andros Tracts* I 34 As appears by the Dogget-Book of the Council. 1762–71 H WALPOLE *Vertue's Aneed Paint.* (1786) II 12, I found the minute of the docquet warrant for this among the Conway papers 1888 W RYE *Records & Rec Search* 48 *note*, Calendars and indexes of the Docket Rolls of the Common Pleas *Ibid* Index, Doggett or Docket Books (indexes to Common Law Judgment Rolls)

† **Do·cket,** *sb*[2] *Obs* ? = DOCK *sb.*[2] 1

c 1590 GREENE *Jas IV*, Wks (Rtldg) 193 Properties of a lion, a broad breast, a stiff docket,

Do·cket, *v* [f. DOCKET *sb*[1]]

† **1** *trans* To furnish or inscribe with a docket.

1615 BACON *Let to King* 12 Aug. in Rawley *Resuscitatio* (1657) Your Majesty shall shortly receive the Bill, for the Incorporation of the New Company together with a Bill, for the Privy Seal, being a Dependancy thereof For this Morning I subscribed, and docketted them both 1621 LD-KEEPER WILLIAMS in *Fortesc. Papers* (Camden) 169, I could not all yesterday get the Clarke of the Signet to docquet the same 1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV*, c 46 § 69 The Lists of Occupiers or a Copy thereof docqueted and signed by the Presses of any Meeting of the said Commissioners

2. *Law.* To make an abstract of (judgements, etc.) and enter them in a list or index

1692 *Act 4 Will & Mary* c 20 § 2 No Judgment not doggetted and entred in the Bookes.. shall affect any Landes or Tenementes as to Purchasers or Mortgagees 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict* s v *Judgement*, Which Judgment.. is binding; provided the same be regularly docketed; that is, abstracted and entered in a book 1818 CRUISE *Digest* II 58 It is said by Sir J Jekyll, that judgements cannot be docketed after the time mentioned in the act 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict* c 101 § 22 Such assignation may not have been docqueted with reference to such warrant

3. To endorse (a letter or document) with a short note of its contents, writer, date, or the like.

1750 CHESTERF *Let* 5 Feb (1870) 175 Whatever letters and papers you keep, docket and tie them up in their respective classes so that you may instantly have recourse to any one 1779 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1889 VI. 328 Returning immediately all the others, docketed and catalogued, as you please 1851 *Ord & Regul R. Engineers* II 4 These official Returns, are to be properly docketed and addressed on the back 1887 T A TROLLOPE *What I remember* I xi. 229 Letters carefully docketed with the date by my father

b *transf* and *fig.*

1856 R A VAUGHAN *Mystics* IX 1 (1860) II 117 Every emotion was methodically docketed, every yearning of the heart minutely catalogued. 1883 E PENNELL ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 244 The Season that is now filed and docketed with the past. 1894 SALA *Loud up to Date* xx 300 Plans.. docketed, and consigned to their proper imaginary pigeon-holes.

Hence **Do·cketed** *ppl a*, **Do·cketing** *vbl sb*

1810 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* 29 Aug (1894) I 11 Having embarked me at last in a regular docketted correspondence 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VII XVII VIII 86 In this docketing it lay, sealed for many years 1866 R CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. I 152 A set of docketed papers, tied up with red tape

Docking-iron = *dock-iron*, see DOCK *sb*[1] 4

1780 W CURTIS *Flora Lond* III 22 For its [dock's] destruction an instrument called a Docking Iron has been invented

Dockize (dǫ·kəiz), *v.* [f. DOCK *sb*[3] + -IZE] *trans.* To transform (a river) into a range of docks. Hence **Do·ckized** *ppl a*, **Do·ckizing** *vbl sb*

1877 A FORROW *Thames & its Docks* 61 Could the good people of Bristol be induced to dockize that very erratic stream 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 17 The process called 'dockising', or damming a river at its mouth 1891 *Pall Mall G* 2 Dec 5/9 The proposed 'dockized' portion

So **Dockiza·tion,** conversion into docks

1893 DE RIDDER (*title*) Dockization v. docks Letter to the Mayor of Bristol 1895 *Chamb Jrnl* 140 The dockisation scheme.. a proposal to construct a dam across the mouth of the Avon.

Dock-tail, *a* = next.

1785 *Criticisms on Rollrad* XVII, May thy dock tail pair Unharm'd convey thee with sure-footed care.

Do·ck-tailed, *ppl a.* [f. stem of DOCK *v*[1] + TAILED] Having its tail docked or cut short.

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser I 200 That still wretcheder apology for a coat, a dock-tailed jacket 1852 R. S SURTEES *Sponge's Sp Tour* (1893) 189 A dock-tailed waggon horse

Dockyard (dǫ·kjɑ̄d). [f DOCK *sb*[3] + YARD.] A more or less spacious enclosure, adjoining the sea or a river, in which ships are built and repaired, and all kinds of ships' stores are prepared or brought together; *esp* in English use, applied to the Government establishments of this character for the use of the navy, in U S. called *navy-yards*.

1704 *Lond Gaz.* 4080/3 [He] landed at the Dock-Yard at Blackwall. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1852) II 32 Peter the Great worked with a hatchet among the carpenters in our dock-yards 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII 297 Three dockyards were speedily established in Phœnicia

attrib *a*1821 KEATS *Robin Hood* 44 All his oaks, Fall'n beneath the dock-yard strokes, Have rotted on the briny seas 1833 MARRYAT *P Simple* XXI, The dock-yard boat with all the pay clerks and the cashier came

Docoglossate (dǫkoglǫ·sĕt), *a Zool.* [f mod L *Docoglossa* (f Gr δοκός balk, bar + γλῶσσα tongue) + -ATE[2]] Of or pertaining to the *Docoglossa*, a group of gastropod molluscs having transverse rows of beam-like teeth on the lingual ribbon.

1884 T. GILL in *Science* IV 335 The docoglossate Gastropoda.

Docquet(t, obs form of DOCKET.

† **Doct,** *a Obs rare*[−1] [ad. L. *doct-us*, pa. pple. of *docēre* to teach] Learned

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 233 Doct Verbocination is imbib'd,

† **Docti·loquent,** *a Obs rare*[−0] [f L *doct-us* learned + *loquent-em*, pr. pple. of *loquī* to speak; cf L *doctiloquus*] 'That speaks learnedly' (Blount *Glossogr* 1656) So **Docti loquous** *a*, 'speaking learnedly' (Bailey vol II 1727)

Doctor (dǫ·ktəɹ), *sb* Forms 4–7 doctour, (4–5 -ur, -oure, 5 doktor), 5– doctor. [a OF. *doctor* (*-ur, -our, -eur*), ad L *doctor, -ōrem* teacher, agent-n. from *docēre* to teach]

1 A teacher, instructor; one who gives instruction in some branch of knowledge, or inculcates opinions or principles (Const. *of*) Now *rare*.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II 43 Seynt Austyn þe firste doctour [=*pr othodoctor*] of Englischemen 1485 CAXTON *Chas Gt* 1 Saynt Poul, doctour of verite 1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm Par Matt* 1 20 The heauenly doctour Christe Jesus 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Matt* XXIII 10 Be not called Doctors, for ther is but one your Doctor, and he is Christe 1665 *Phil Trans* I 73 One of the most zealous Doctors of the contrary Opinion 1790 BURKE *Fr Rev* 32 These new Doctors of the rights of men. 1864 J H NEWMAN *Apol* App 77 St. Augustine is the doctor of the great and common view that all untruths are lies

† b *spec* (*Sc.*) An assistant-master in a school

1630 *Burgh Recds Perth* in Grant *Burgh Sch Scot* 147 1640 *Burgh Recds Edin* ibid 147 For the tryell of the maister and doctors in teatching 1695 SIBBALD *Autobiog* (1834) 129 Mr Heugh Wallace was master Mr. Francis Cockburn, Mr Samuel Macom and Mr John Wardlaw were doctors of the [Edinburgh High] school

2. One who, by reason of his skill in any branch of knowledge, is competent to teach it, or whose attainments entitle him to express an authoritative opinion; an eminently learned man *arch*

c 1340 *Cursor M* 12577 *heading* (Fairf.), Ihesus disputed wiþ þe doctours *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* Prol., An introductorie after the statutz of owre doctours ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 145 Dukes and duspers and doctours noble *c* 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks 3/1 He scrupulously sought out all the famous doctours of his time 1732 POPE *Ep Bathurst* 1 Who shall decide, when Doctors disagree? 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Intellect* Wks (Bohn) I 135 The wisest doctor is gravelled by the inquisitiveness of a child

† b *transf* One who is eminently skilled in a particular art or craft. *Obs*

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen V* (an 10) 82 This kyng in martial affaires a very doctor 1602 ROWLANDS *Greenes Ghost* 18 He indeed was a doctor in his arte [of Cutpurses].

3. *spec.* applied to **a.** *The Doctors of the Church*, certain early 'fathers' distinguished by their eminent learning, so as to have been teachers not only in the Church, but of the Church, and by their heroic sanctity, *esp* in the Western Church, the four, Ambrose, Augustine, Jerome, Gregory (so named in the canon law), and, in the Eastern Church, the four, Athanasius, Basil, Gregory of Nazianzum, and Chrysostom. b The leading Schoolmen of mediæval philosophy

1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 11007 Seynt Gregory telleþ mo hymself a lone þan alle þe doctours do echone 1362 LANGL *P Pl A* XI 294 þe doughtiest doctour austyn þe olde and higeste of þe foure *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev* 1447 Austyn and Gregory, Jerome and Ambrose..the foure doctorus 1552 ABP HAMILTON *Catech* (1884) 46 Autentyk doctours approvit be the auctorite of haly kirk as Hierome, Ambrose Chrisostome 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log* IV. § 6 97 The Scholastic Doctors tortured the modal syllogisms 1855 MILMAN *Lat Chr* XIV III (1867) IX. 119 Doctors, who assumed the splendid titles of the Angelical, the Seraphic, the Irrefragable [Aquinas, Bonaventura, Alexander Hales].

4 One who, in any faculty or branch of learning, has attained to the highest degree conferred by a University; a title originally implying competency to teach such subject or subjects, but now merely regarded as a certificate of the highest proficiency therein.

The degree is now often conferred by Universities as an honorary compliment upon distinguished statesmen, authors, divines, etc. *Doctor of Civil Law* by Oxford and Durham, *Doctor of Laws* by Cambridge, Dublin, etc., *Doctor of Divinity, Doctor of Philosophy*, etc., by many Universities *Lambeth Doctor* one on whom the Archbishop of Canterbury has conferred the degree

1377 LANGL *P Pl* B XV 373 Doctoures of decres and of diuinitie maistres *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 234 A clerke dijt as a Doctour in drabland wedis 1529 MORE *Comf. agst Trib* II Wks 1170/1 You y^t^ haue been at leyning so long, and are doctor 1551 T WILSON *Logike* (1567) 33 a, I heard ones a doctour of Diuinitie, whiche was not so greate in knowlege as he was in title 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 107 Many Medicasters, pretenders to Physick, buy the degree of Doctor abroad 1684 *Lond Gaz* No 1945/4 Dr Nic Stagins was admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Musick 1710 HEARNE *Collect* 4 Feb, Dr West's (he is only a Lambeth Doctor) sermon 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1765, Trinity College, Dublin, at this time surprised Johnson with a spontaneous compliment of the highest academical honours, by creating him Doctor of Laws 1843 MIALL in *Nonconf.* III 737 To make Prince Albert a doctor of laws.

b Prefixed, as title, to the name (now usually abbreviated *Dr*), and in addressing a person

c 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7004 Jarow Whare doctour bede leuyd and dyed. 1455 *Paston Lett* No 257 I 350 Oon Doktor Grene, a preest 1502 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 90 Mast^r^ Doctor Cuiteys, the prior of the Fryers Austyns in Norwysche. 1598 SHAKS *Merry W* I IV 3 My master, master Docter Caius *a* 1656 BP HALL *Rem Wks* (1660) 10 The Master of the Colledge Mr Dr Chaderton 1778 in Boswell *Johnson* 17 April, Why, doctor, you look stout

and hearty. 1882 EDNA LYALL *Donovan* iii, Dr Tremain was standing by the window 1895 IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* II v 113 Doctor Davidson motioned to the Free Church minister to take his place at the head

†c *Doctor of the Chair* a professor in a university, cf. CHAIR *sb* 6 *Obs*

a 1634 RANDOLPH *Muses' Looking-Glass* II iv Wks (1875) 213 Thou shalt be doctor o' th' chair 1659 RUSHW *Hist Coll* I 62 A Sermon preached by Robert Abbot, Doctor of the Chair in Oxford.

5. Hence used with express or implied specification of: a One who is proficient in knowledge of theology, a learned divine.

a 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk* App iv 148 Þus Doctours han I souht 1377 [see 4] 1393 LANGL *P Pl* C XII. 97 For doctor he is yknowe And of scripture þe skylful 1550 BALE *Apol* 50 (R) Yᵉ best of your doctours in expownynge the Scriptures 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* II 1, Thanking a surly Doctor for his Sermon 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 244 He heard only the humming of the doctors as they served forth to congregations of poor men hungering for spiritual sustenance the draff of theological superstition

b One who is proficient in knowledge of law.

Till 1857 barristers practising in the Court of Arches were required to take the degree of doctor For the honorary doctors of law, see 4

1377 LANGL *P. Pl* B xv 238 þat conscience and cryst hath yknitte faste, þei vndon it vnworthily þo doctours of lawe *c* 1460 J RUSSELL *Bk Nurture* 1024 Doctur of bothe lawes, beynge in science digne 1588 J UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb) 12 Why did you not rather take some doctour of the Arches? 1596 SHAKS *Merch V* IV i 144 This Letter from Bellario doth commend A yong and Learned Doctor in our Court 1845 M PATTISON *Ess* (1889) I 23 With the gravity of a doctor expounding ecclesiastical law

6. *spec.* A doctor of medicine, in popular current use, applied to any medical practitioner.

[1377 LANGL *P Pl* B XVIII 362 þe bitterneſſe þat þow hast browe bruke it þi-seluen, þat ait doctour of deth, drynke þat þow madest' *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 411 Wiþ vs þere was a Doctur of Phesike] *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 73 Of rasis auicen & galion & of opere doctouris. 1598 SHAKS *Merry W* III i 106 Shall I loose my Doctor? No hee giues me the Potions and the Motions 1699 DRYDEN *Ep to Y Driden* 71 So liv'd our Sires, ere doctors learn'd to kill 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 182 Our doctors themselves (so we call the surgeons at sea) 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat Dict* (Morell) II, *Veterinarius*, a farrier, a horse doctor. 1872 GEO ELIOT *Middlem* xv, A common country doctor 1884 GILMOUR *Mongols* 180 They apply to the missionary in his capacity of doctor. and want him only in so far as he is a doctor.

b. *fig* Applied humorously to any agent that gives or preserves health.

1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 23 (D) After those two, Doctor Diet and Doctor Quiet, Doctor Merriman is requisit to preserve health. 1740 *Hist Jamaica* II 21 The People here give it [the sea-breeze] the name of Doctor, and truly it deserves the Title 1823 *Spirit Pub Jrnls* (1824) 55 Each horseman gulped down a doctor, to counteract the effects of the raw morning air.

7 *transf* A name given to various mechanical appliances, usually for curing or removing defects, regulating, adjusting, or feeding.

a *Calico printing* and *Paper-making* A thin blade of metal used to remove superfluous colour, loose threads, dust, etc from the cylinder (a calico-printing machine has a *colour-doctor*, a *lint-doctor*, and a *cleaning-doctor*; see quots). b A tool used for soldering c An auxiliary steam-engine for feeding the boiler, a donkey-engine

1796 *Specif Wild & Ridge's Patent* No 2134 (*title*), Manufacturing..steel doctors for printers 1833 J HOLLAND *Manuf Metal* II 316 A heated doctor, or soldering bit. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk Trades* (1842) 96 (Calico-printer) The polished surface is cleared by the scraper called the 'doctor'. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, *Doctor* (*Calico printing*) The cleaning-doctor, which wipes clean the surface of the roller 1875 *Ure's Dict Arts* I 590 The lint doctor, whose office it is to remove any fibres which may have come off the calico in the act of printing *Ibid* 603 The superfluous colour is wiped off by the colour doctors. These doctors are thin blades of steel or brass, which are mounted in doctor-shears, or plates of metal screwed together with bolts.

8 A fish of the genus *Acanthurus*: also called *doctor-fish* and *surgeon-fish*: see quot 1850.

1833 *Penny Cycl* I 68 The name of 'Doctors', by which they are well known to the English sailors and colonists. 1834 M G LEWIS *Jrnl W Ind.* 50 Its name is the 'Doctor Fish' *c* 1850 *Nat Encycl* I 97 Termed Doctors because they are armed on each side of the tail with a sharp moveable spine like a lancet, which they use with great effect.

9. *Angling.* A kind of artificial fly.

1867 F FRANCIS *Angling* x (1880) 341 The Doctor is a very general and deserved favourite 1895 *Daily News* 22 Aug. 6/2 With fine tackle and a very small Blue Doctor

10 Something used to 'doctor' or adulterate food or drink; e g a liquor mixed with inferior wine to make it more palatable, or with light-coloured wine (as sherry) to darken it, hence, a name for brown sherry (*slang* or *colloq.*)

1770 C JENNER *Placid Man* I 84 The governor was as happy if he drank his Doctor next to a man who talked to him upon any thing. 1785 GROSE *Dict Vulg Tongue* (Farmer), *Doctor*, a composition used by distillers to make spirits appear stronger than they really are 1828 G. SMEATON *Doings in London* (Farmer), Maton, in his 'Tricks of Bakers Unmasked', says alum, which is called the Doctor is sold to the bakers at fourpence per pound

11. (*Naut*) A ship's cook, (*U.S.* and *Australian*) the men's cook at a station or camp. (*colloq.*)

1860 BARTLETT *Dict Amer*, *Doctor*, the cook on board a ship 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Doctor* a jocular name for the ship's cook 1892 LENTZNER *Australian Word bk.* 20 *Doctor, the* (up country), the men's cook on a station 1893 FUNK *Standard Dict*, *Doctor* 6. (Local, U S) The cook in a logging camp

12 *Old slang* A false or loaded die.

a 1700 B E *Dict Cant Crew*, *Doctor*, a false Die, that will run but two or three Chances *They put the Doctor upon him*, they cheated him with false Dice 1721 CIBBER *Woman's Wit* I, The old Rogue wou'd ha' put the Doctor upon me (unknown to him) I flung away the Doctor, and clapt into the Box a Pair of true Mathematics 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII XII 1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* I Wks. 1799 II 153 1801 *Sporting Mag* XVIII 7 Loaded a couple of the Doctors for throwing a seven and nine

13. *Comb*, as *doctor-fancier*, *-like* (adj and adv), *-maker*, *-monger*, doctor-box, a form of colour-box in a calico-printing machine, of which the 'doctor' (7 a) forms the bottom, **doctor's curse** (see quot); **doctor-fish** = sense 8, **doctor-gum**, 'a South-American gum, also called *hog-gum*, usually considered to be a product of *Rhus Metopium*' (Cent Dict.); **doctor-shears** (see 7 a); **doctor's stuff** (*colloq*), medicine, physic (also *doctor-stuff*). See also DOCTORS' COMMONS

1821 COL HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I 226, I . took the *doctor's curse, or, in other words, a dose of calomel 1638 FORD *Fancies* V II, Some *doctor-fanciers are of opinion that the mare may cast a foal. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm on Folly* M j b, This Definicion was not *doctourlike sette foorth by hym 1654 GAYTON *Disc Apol* 41, I told them merilie, They must first make me a Doctor-like maintenance, ere I would take the degree of Doctor 1884 *Chr World* 10 Jan 17/5 A '*doctor-maker' is the maker of a particular metal plate called a 'doctor' *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* I xvi. 87 Summe of þo ben clepid *Doctour mongers 1772 GRAVES *Spirit Quix* x xvii (D), The man said he could not take *Doctor's stuff, if he died for it 1856 KANE *Arct Expl* I xv 171 Like doctor-stuff generally, it is not as appetizing as desirable

Hence (*nonce-wds*) **Do·ctordom**, the world of doctors, doctors collectively. **Do ctorhead, Do ctorhood**, the position or rank of a doctor. **Do·ctorless** *a.*, without a doctor

1541 BARNES *Wks* (1573) 542/2 Thinketh your doctourhed that the children of Israell could not haue made excuse? 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* VI, A match for all the Doctors in Doctordom 1870 *Daily News* 5 Dec, The shibboleth of doctorhood 1885 *Athenæum* 12 Dec 764 Our butcherless, bakerless doctorless and altogether comfortless jungle.

Doctor (dɒ·ktəɹ), *v. colloq.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans* To confer the degree or title of Doctor upon, to make a Doctor

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec* (1632) 117 Which Church hath now fully delivered her mind in the late Councell of Trent, whereto all that are solemnly doctored in Italy must subscribe *a* 1744 POPE *Let. to Swift* Wks. 1751 IX. 341 (Jod), I will be doctored with you, or not at all 1873 LOWELL *Lett* (1894) II 108, I have been over to Oxford to be doctored, and had a very pleasant time of it. 1891 *Sat Rev* 20 June 730/1 Cambridge on Tuesday 'doctored' among others her new High Steward.

2 To treat, as a doctor or physician; to administer medicine or medical treatment to.

1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr* (1757) II 47 Rather than suffer a good serviceable Creature to be doctor'd out of his Life by the common Farrier. 1832 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II 38 Biodie. prescribed for me and sent me off to doctor myself 1842 C WHITEHEAD *R Savage* (1845) I xi 156 We'll doctor him up while you're gone

b *transf.* To repair, patch up, set to rights

1829 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 50 Wasted most of the morning in doctoring a clock 1833 R H FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 317 Can these [verses] be doctored into any thing available?

3. *fig* To treat so as to alter the appearance, flavour, or character of; to disguise, falsify, tamper with, adulterate, sophisticate, 'cook'.

1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* III Wks 1799 II 188, I wish we had time though to doctor his face. 1820 *Edin Rev.* XXXIII 138 Directions for doctoring all sorts of wines 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil Nun* XXI (1853) 66 Modes of doctoring dice 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Jan, A serious doubt arises as to the trustworthiness of . the narratives thus doctored 1884 *St James's Gaz* 5 Dec 6/1 By a few touches of a file on the milled edge, a coin can be so 'doctored' as to fall almost invariably heads or tails at will.

4 *intr.* a To practise as a physician.

(Usually in *vbl. sb* or *pr ppple.*)

1865 MRS WHITNEY *Gayworthys* II, Preaching ran in the King family; as politics or doctoring, sailoring or soldiering run in some others 1885 *Harper's Mag* Jan 205/1, I know more about doctoring.

b To take medicine, undergo medical treatment In recent Dicts

Hence **Do·ctored** *ppl. a*, **Do ctoring** *vbl. sb*; also **Do·ctorer**, one who doctors.

1533 SIR T. MORE *Apol* xlv Wks 915/2 If this pacifyer's doctoring [i. e citing of doctors] wer a good profe 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf* xv. (ed 3) 135 A mode of preparing old clover and trefoil seeds by a process called 'doctoring'. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum* iii (1858) 143 Most men's letters., are doctored compositions 1882 T. W. KNOX in *Harper's Mag* Dec 38/1 The high-priced wines need no doctoring 1885 MRS C PRAED *Head Station* 15 Serving out doctored grog 1887 THRING in *Jrnl Educ.* June 297 Any master of language, as distinct from a doctorer of words

Doctoral (dɒ ktŏrăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL: cf. F *doctoral*, It. *dottorale*]

1. Of or belonging to a doctor (i e. a man of eminent learning, a professional teacher, or one who has received the degree of Doctor).

1563-87 FOXE *A & M* Let Bp Hereford an 1391 (R.), The golden laurell of teaching doctorall, is not from aboue indifferently euery mans gift 1644 MILTON *Jdgm Bucer* Wks 1738 I 278 O that I could set him living before ye in that Doctoral Chair, where once the learnedest of England, thought it no disparagement to sit at his feet! 1651 BAXTER *Inf Bapt* 121 The Authority of Synods in matters of Faith is Doctorall and declarative, and not decisively Judiciall 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II 277 To receive from an university the privilege of wearing the doctoral scarlet.

†b Holding the position of a doctor or teacher

a 1603 T CARTWRIGHT *Confut Rhem N T* (1618) 575 When the elder Doctors faile them, they might goe to Soibona to furnish them of Doctorall witnesses 1604 TOOKER *Fabrique of Ch* 55 The Elders Doctorall or Pastorall are worthy of double honour

2 Belonging to or characteristic of a physician or medical man. (*nonce-use.*)

1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 17 A native pronounced it, with a doctoral air, 'a fever and ague morning'

Hence **Do ctorally** *adv*, in the manner of a doctor, as a doctor

1580 G HARVEY *Three Witte Lett* 12 Very solemnly pawsing a whyle, most gravely, and doctorally [I] proceeded as followeth 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol* IV x § 2 (1630) 428 The Physitions dayly resorted to him to touch his pulse, and consider in Colledge of his desease, doctorally at their departure *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Wks* IV. 671 (R) Sinning doctorally, and magisterially even setting up a school of Atheism

Doctorate (dɒ ktŏrĕt), *sb.*[1] [ad med L *doctōrāt-us*, f. *doctor* DOCTOR. see -ATE[1]. Cf F *doctorat* (16th c.)] The degree of Doctor.

1676 W. ROW *Contn Blair's Autobiog* XII (1848) 373 Make the doctorate a stirrup to mount him to Prelacy 1775 JOHNSON *Let to Boswell* 7 Feb, No man not a Doctor can practice Physick but by Licence particularly granted The Doctorate is a licence of itself 1858 MASSON *Milton* I 119 The Doctorates of Law and Medicine 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl Relig. Knowl* I 651 The evolution of the doctorate as a third university degree above that of master cannot be distinctly traced

† **Do·ctorate,** *ppl a* and *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [ad med. or mod L *doctōrāt-us* made a doctor. cf. *doctōrandus* in Du Cange] a *ppl a* Made a doctor b. *sb* One who has received the degree of Doctor

1591 GREENE *Disc Coosnage* II (1592) 20 One that for his skill might haue been Doctorat in his misterie 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 15 Master, (which is the Title of the Doctorates in Theology)

Doctorate (dɒ ktŏrĕt), *v* Now *rare*. [f med. or mod L. *doctōrāre* to make doctor: see -ATE[3]] *trans* To confer the degree of Doctor upon; also *absol* to confer the degree of Doctor.

1611 FLORIO, *Addottorare*, to take or giue the degree of a doctor, to doctorate. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 261 They behoued to be doctorated *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 237 Going afterwards to Oxford he was doctorated in Divinity 1774 WARTON *Hist Eng Poetry* III xl 395 After-wards doctorated in medicine at Oxford 1886 LAURIE *Universities* vii 123 Even after Salernum had a teacher of law it could not doctorate in law.

Doctoress · see DOCTRESS.

Doctorial (dɒktōə·rĭăl), *a.* [f. L. type **doctōr-us* (cf *senātōrius*, *tūtōrius*, etc.) + -AL] Of or belonging to a doctor: = DOCTORAL.

1729 *Wodrow Corr* (1843) III. 453, I cannot account for the doctorial degrees given all to Non-subscribers by the College of Edinburgh *c* 1730 J. EARLE in *Calamy's Life* II 513 So, when our Universities Doctorial honours give, 'Tis not our merit they declare, But their prerogative 1843 LEFEVRE *Life Trav Physic* I. I vi. 105 Had not my doctorial title been specified in my passport

Hence **Docto rially** *adv.*, as a doctor.

1858 TROLLOPE *Dr Thorne* III, That a doctor should not laugh at all when called in to act doctorially

Doctorism (dɒ ktŏrĭz'm). [f. DOCTOR *sb* + -ISM.] The principles or practice of doctors, a saying characteristic of a doctor.

1661 K W. *Conf Charac*, *Detracting Emphrick* (1860) 66 Hocus pocusses of doctorisme. 1825 LOCKHART *Let.* 19 Nov in Smiles *Life J Murray* (1891) II. XXVII 224 The Doctors uttering doctorisms on the occasion

Do·ctorize, *v. rare* [f as prec + -IZE.] *trans.* To confer the degree of Doctor upon; to doctor

1600 E. BLOUNT *Hosp. Incur Fooles* 13, I meane to returne to my towne of Tripalda, doctorized thus by your grace and favour 1850 PRESCOTT *Let. to G Ticknor* 26 June in *Life*, Lord Northampton and I were Doctorized in due form

Hence **Doctoriza·tion**, the conferring of a doctor's degree. In recent Dicts.

Doctorly (dɒ ktəɹlĭ), *a.* [f as prec. + -LY[1].] Like, characteristic of, or befitting a doctor; having the position or character of a doctor.

1563-87 FOXE *A & M* Life Tindale (R), The doctourly prelates *Ibid.* (1596) 1526 (R) This doctourlie disputation. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* Pref, With a Doctorly arrogance 1888 FREEMAN in W R W. Stephens *Life & Lett* (1895) II 386, I am still writing upstairs, in a gown scarlet but not doctorly

Doctors' Commons. [See COMMONS 3 b.] The common table and dining-hall of the Association or College of Doctors of Civil Law in London, hence, the buildings occupied and used by these as an incorporated Society and now the name of the site of these, to the south of St Paul's Cathedral.

The Society was formed in 1509, by civilians entitled to plead in the Court of Arches In 1768 they were incorporated under the name of 'the College of Doctors of Laws [of Oxford and Cambridge] exercent in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts'. In the buildings of Doctors' Commons were held five courts, viz the Court of Arches, Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Court of Faculties or Dispensations, Consistory Court, and High Court of

Admiralty, the business included all matters of ecclesiastical law, prosecutions for heresy, divorce suits, licences for marriage, testamentary affairs, Admiralty and Prize cases, etc The Society was dissolved in 1858 and the buildings were taken down in 1867 Literary references to Doctors' Commons in later times usually refer to the registration of probate of wills, to marriage licences, or to proceedings for divorce

1680 J Godolphin *Repertor Canon* (ed 2) App 10 Doctors of the Civil Laws to the Number of Thirteen in all, assembled together in the common Dining-Hall of Doctors Commons in London *a* 1690 Bp T. Barlow *Rem* 365 (T.) A dignitary of our church had been at Doctors Commons, and there fee'd one of the doctors, who is a judge of one of those courts where matrimonial causes are consulable 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr* iv (1721) 210 Another calls to the Bumbailiffs, the Jaylors, Doctor's-Commons, and the Hangman 1708 Mrs Centlivre *Busie Body* iv iv, With this Proviso that he To morrow Morning weds me He is now gone to Doctors-Commons for a Licence 1813 Byron *Waltz* xiii, Search Doctors'-Commons. 1819 — *Juan* I. xxxvi, No choice was left his feelings or his pride, Save death or Doctors' Commons. 1854 Phillimore *Internat Law* Pref (1873) 37

Doctorship (dǫ́ktəɹʃip) [f. Doctor *sb.* + -ship]

1 The degree of Doctor; =Doctorate *sb.*[1]

1586 Ferne *Blas Gentrie* 33 Invested with the degree of Doctorship 1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb* I. § 189 After he had received all the graces and degrees, the proctorship and the doctorship 1807 W Taylor in *Ann Rev* V 178 They coveted doctorship 1891 *Nation* (N Y) 17 Dec 464/3 A thesis written for the doctorship in letters.

2. The position, character, or function of a doctor, teacher, or learned man; teaching, instruction; eminent learning or scholarship.

1598 Florio, *Dottoraggine*, doctorship *a* 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut Rhem. N T* (1618) 299 They were taught of the Holy Ghost, through the immediate Mastership or Doctorship of Christ 1739 'R Bull' tr *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 252 Your Worship and your Doctorship display. 1838 *Fraser's Mag* XVII 703, I must here break off, fascinating as is German doctorship, soothing as is German dullness

3. The function or practice of a physician; medical skill or attendance

1640 Brome *Antipodes* Epil., Whether my cure be perfect yet or no, It lies not in my doctor-ship to know. 1856 *Tait's Mag* XXIII 515 Would the sick be less likely to recover . under gratuitous doctorship?

4. The personality or dignity of a doctor; used humorously or ironically as a title

1610 Bp. Hall *Apol Brownists* 25 Why then doth his Doctor-shippe parallell these two? 1709 *Brit Apollo* II No. 19. 3/2 A poor Fidler .Your Doctorship here does Petition 1823 *Examiner* 787/2 His Reverend Doctorship.

Doctress (dǫ́ktres), **doctoress** (dǫ́ktŏres). Also 7 doctrisse. [f. Doctor: prob in part a. F. *doctoresse* (15th c.), or repr. a mod.L. **doctrissa*; see -ess] A female doctor (Now only used when sex is emphasized; in which case also *woman-doctor, lady-doctor*, are more common.)

1. A female teacher; a woman of eminent learning; a woman who has a doctoral degree. ? *Obs.*

(In the last sense, *doctor* is now applied to both sexes)

α 1549 Chaloner *Erasm on Folly* R iv a, I must be borne with, beyng but a younge doctresse 1612 Chapman *Widdowes T.* Plays 1873 III. 29 Thou speak'st like a Doctrisse in thy facultie 1635 A. Stafford *Fem. Glory* (1869) 124 Who being a Doctresse, scorn'd not to be a Disciple 1741 Lady Pomfret *Lett* (1805) III 179 The famous doctress signora Laura Bassi 1888 *Knowledge* No 17. 362 Doctress Kingsford..and some of her *confrères* appear to misinterpret the position which I have assumed.

β 1626 tr *Boccalini* 71 (T.) Glorying to be called the doctoress of all nations 1689 Evelyn *Let to Pepys* 12 Aug, Hellen Cornaro. received the degree of Doctoresse at Padua

b. Applied to things personified as feminine.

1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel* in *Holinshed* VI Ep Ded., The learned .adiudged an historie to be the life of memorie, the doctresse of behaviour. 1589 *Almond for Parrat* 7 That long tongd doctresse Dame Law.

2. A female physician or medical practitioner

α 1577 B Googe *Heresbach's Husb* (1586) 191 b, The women .take upon them to bee great doctresses in physicke 1718 Quincy *Compl Disp.* 104 Shavings of Hartshorn is much more in Esteem amongst Family Doctresses 1801 Bloomfield *Rural T.* (1802) 35 His Wife, the Doctress of the neighb'ring Poor 1879 Miss Drury *Called Rescr* I vi 148 Her young friend's skill as a bird and dog doctress

β 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 66 Unless the excellent Lady Sobriety be their Doctoress 1830 *Fraser's Mag* I 34 Let the healing doctoress come

3 *humorously* A doctor's wife or daughter. (Cf. Ger *Frau Doktorin*)

1748 Gray *Let. to Dr. T Wharton* Wks 1884 II 185 After having made my compliments to the god-mothers of the little Doctress 1810 *Sporting Mag* XXXV 8 The doctor came accompanied by his lady Mrs. Doctoress Savage. 1870 Miss Broughton *Red as Rose* I 253 The Doctor and the Doctress are issuing from the brass-knockered hall door.

†Doctri·ce. *Obs.* [ad. L. *doctrix, -trīc-em* female teacher, fem of *doctor*; perh. through an obs F. **doctrice.*] A female teacher: in quots. used of things personified, =prec. 1 b.

c 1450 tr *De Imitatione* III lx, Pi grace .is maistresse of troupe, doctrice of discipline, liȝt of þe herte. 1548 Udall *Erasm Par Luke* i 27 The Jewish tongue. being the doctrice and auauncer of carnall obseruaunces. 1577 J. Knewstub *Confut. Heresies* (1579) 18 a, Marie .signifieth with him a doctrice

†Do·ctrinable, *a Obs rare* [f Doctrine *sb* or *v* + -able.] Fit for instruction, instructive.

1581 Sidney *Apol Poetrie* (Arb) 36 Then certainly is more doctrinable the famed Cirus of Xenophon then the true Cyrus in Iustine

Doctrinaire (dǫktrinēə·ɹ), *sb* (*a*) [a F *doctrinaire* (14th c.), ad. L type **doctrīnārius*, f. *doctrīna* Doctrine. see -ary] **A.** *sb*

1. *Fr. Hist* One of a political party which arose in France soon after 1815, 'having for their object and doctrine the establishment and preservation of constitutional government, and the reconciliation of authority and liberty, royalty and national representation' (Townsend *Manual of Dates.*)

They were looked upon by members of the two extreme parties as speculative politicians holding a 'doctrine' not within the range of practical politics

1820 *Edin Rev* XXXIV 38 (Stanf) There is at Paris a small set of speculative politicians called *doctrinaires* 1834 *Spectator* 15 Nov 1086/2 Do not be cajoled by any stupid stories. about the Doctrinaires going out of office on any question of principle 1848 W H Kelly tr *L Blanc's Hist Ten Y* II. 296 M Guizot was a doctrinaire. But though that designation had no political meaning; though it expressed a manner of being, rather than a manner of thinking, still there adhered to it some indescribable tincture of unpopularity which was totally indelible

2. Hence, One who holds some doctrine or theory which he tries to apply without sufficient regard to practical considerations; a pedantic theorist (Often applied as a term of reproach by 'practical' men, to those whom they consider talking or writing theorists)

1831 *Edin. Rev.* LII. 454 (Stanf) A system may be the truest possible whilst argued on *in vacuo*, in the cabinet of a *Doctrinaire*. 1859 Hilps *Friends in C* Ser II. II x. 265 The way to answer these doctrinaires is to turn to facts 1871 Gr Duff *Teachings Cobden*, Those are only justly called doctrinaires who insist on acting in season and out of season upon the doctrines which they profess 1887 Jessopp *Arcady* VII 197 They got astride of this favourite hobby horse of the doctrinaires. 1888 Lowell *Pol Wks.* (1890) II 193 Practical politicians, as they call themselves, . have substituted *doctrinaire* for *pedant* as the term of reproach

B. *adj.* Pertaining to, or of the character of, a doctrinaire; wedded to a particular doctrine or theory and seeking to apply it in all circumstances, merely theoretical or speculative

1834 *Spectator* 22 Nov 1112/2 A Cabinet . with an old . employé of the Empire at the head, and a Doctrinaire Minister of Justice at the tail. 1873 H Spencer *Stud Social* xv 362 The re-iterations of doctrinaire politicians 1879 M Pattison *Milton* 120 Would Milton take his stand upon doctrinaire republicanism? 1880 Disraeli *Endym* i, Don't you be too doctrinaire. you and I are practical men

Doctrinairism (dǫktrinēə·ɹiz'm). [f. prec. + -ism] The principles or practice of a doctrinaire; pedantic adhesion to a doctrine or theory without regard to practical considerations; doctrinarianism.

1836 R H. Froude in *Y H Newman's Lett* (1891) II 151 The imputation of a little doctrinairesm 1837 *Tait's Mag.* IV. 454 Eclecticism, or Doctrinairism, is a philosophy marvellously suited to profit from such circumstances. 1852 *Fraser's Mag* XLVI 353 The largeness of his views saved him from mere doctrinairism. 1878 Seeley in *Macm Mag* Jan. 179/1 The same public which despises doctrinairism in politics, is just as decided and united in despising everything but doctrinairism in religion

Doctrinal (dǫ́ktrinăl, dǫktrəi·năl), *a* and *sb.* [The sb. was a F. *doctrinal* (13th c. in Littré); the adj. was perh. more directly ad late L. *doctrīnāl-is* (Isidore), f. *doctrīna* learning, doctrine: see -al

The historical pronunciation, from L. *doctrīnā·lis*, Fr and ME *doctrinal*, is *do ctrinal* (so Bailey, Todd), *doctrī nal* (J.) passes over the actual L., Fr and ME words, to reach the ulterior *doctrīna*]

A. *adj.*

1 Of or pertaining to doctrine; containing or inculcating a doctrine or doctrines. *Doctrinal Puritans*, those whose puritanism had reference to doctrines rather than discipline or ceremonial

1570 Levins *Manip* 14/15 Doctrinall, *doctrinalis* 1611 Bible *Transl Pref* 11 Not in doctrinall points that concerne saluation 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I § 191 He had some doctrinal Opinions which they liked not 1732 Neal *Hist. Purit* I 579 The Calvinists were branded with the character of Doctrinal Puritans 1751 Jennings & Doddridge *Pref to Watts' Improv. Mind* II, A doctrinal controversy. 1856 Froude *Hist Eng* I. 115 If he believed that in their doctrinal conservatism they knew and meant what they were saying

†b. Derived from instruction *Obs rare.*

1628 Hobbes *Thucyd* II xxxix, When . upon natural rather than doctrinal valour [μὴ μετὰ νόμων τὸ πλεῖον ἢ τρόπων ἀνδρίας] we come to undertake any danger

†2. Serving to teach or instruct, instructive, didactic. *Obs.*

1597 Hooker *Eccl Pol.* v. xxi § 3 The word of God serueth then only in the nature of a doctrinall instrument. *a* 1632 G Herbert *Country Parson* xxvii, In a doctrinal way, saying to the contemner, Alas, why do you thus? 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II (1851) 146 Whether those Dramatick constitutions, wherein Sophocles and Euripides raigne shall be found more doctrinal and exemplary

B. *sb.*

†1. The title of a text-book on grammar by Alex. de Villedieu; by extension, a book of instruction in any subject; a text-book *Obs.*

c 1450 *Cov Myst.* 189 In alle this scyens is non us lyke, In Caton, Gryscyme, nor Doctrynal [*rime* over alle] 1481-3 [see Caton] 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 144 If he have onys red the olde doctrinall [*rime* all] 1531 Elyot *Gov* I xiii, Comedies they suppose to be a doctrinall of rybaudrie 1534 — (*title*) Doctrinal of Princes. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I xiv, An old coughing fellow . who read unto him Hugotio, Hebard, Grecisme, the doctrinal

†b. *transf* An instructor. *Obs rare*

1503 Hawes *Examp Vert* xiii (Arb) 55 Also saynt Ierome the noble cardynall Whiche euermore was a good doctrynall

2 *pl* Matters or points of doctrine or instruction

1619 S Ward in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 68 Our consent was only asked for Doctrinals, not for matters touching Discipline 1681 Baxter *Apol. Nonconf Min* 48 We differ in Doctrinals as well as in Ceremony. 1718 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II 398 The controversy about doctrinals is again revived 1876 J G Wilkinson *Hum Sc & Div Revel.* lxv 212 Doctrinals are the indispensable readers of all reality.

Hence **Doctrinalism,** the laying of stress on doctrinal matters; **Doctrinalist,** a strict adherent to doctrine; **Doctrina·lity,** doctrinal character.

1846 De Quincey *Christianity* Wks XII 278 The doctrinality of our religion. 1860 Froude *Hist Eng* V 356 The Papists were put out of the way The doctrinalists were promoted to honour 1869 *Ibid* (1870) XII 550 Theological doctrinalism passed out of fashion 1894 *Thinker* V 447 Driven into the other extreme of rigid doctrinalism

Doctrinally (see prec.), *adv* [f. prec. + -ly[2]] In a doctrinal manner or form; in respect of, or as a matter of, doctrine; by way of teaching

1633 Ames *Agst. Cerem* II. 371 Willing on the second Commandement doctrinally 1679 Penn *Addr Prot* II. III (1692) 87 Christ Jesus himself and his Apostles have doctrinally laid it down 1706 De Foe *Jure Div* Pref 30 If my Opinion be really in it self, Doctrinally Sound 1869 Haddan *Apost Succ* III (1879) 58 Churches organically complete but doctrinally corrupt

Doctrinarian (dǫktrinēə·riăn), *sb* and *a* [f L. type **doctrīnārius* (Doctrinaire) + -an]

A *sb.* †1. *pl.* The Brethren of Christian Doctrine, or Christian Brothers (F *doctrinaires*), a lay order instituted at Rheims in 1680 by J B de la Salle, to teach gratuitously the principles of religion and the elements of primary instruction *Obs*

1747 *Gentl Mag* 570 Other amphibious kinds, which are neither Regulars nor Seculars, as Jesuits, Oratorians, Doctrinarians, Lazarists 1794 Barruel *Hist Clergy Fr. Rev* (1795) 161 [He] had been educated in a secular congregation by the Doctrinarians

2 =Doctrinaire *sb*

1836 J H Newman *Discuss & Argts* (1872) 19 Protestantism is embodied in a system; so is Popery but when a man takes up this Via Media, he is a mere doctrinarian—he is wasting his efforts in delineating an invisible phantom 1840 T. Hook in *New Monthly Mag* LX 164 England has its sect of doctrinarians as well as France

B *adj* =Doctrinaire *a*, Doctrinary.

1878 E Jenkins *Haverholme* 101 A stiff and doctrinarian politician of the Whig school

Hence **Doctrina rianism,** doctrinairism

1877 D M Wallace *Russia* V 82 The latest products of French doctrinarianism

Doctrinary (dǫ́ktrinări), *a* [ad F *doctrinaire*: see above and -ary[1]] Holding an abstract doctrine and seeking to apply it in all circumstances, =Doctrinaire *a*

1850 Hare *Mission Comf* 284 Arguing against the doctrinary school 1860 J P Kennedy *Swallow B* II 33 His doctrinary republicanism 1893 *Nat. Observer* 15 Apr 535/1 Doctrinary pedants

Hence **Doctrina rity,** quality of a doctrinaire.

a 1869 Ld Strangford *Lett etc.* 235 (D) Excess in doctrinarity and excess in earnestness are threatening to set their mark on the new political generation

Do·ctrinate, *v arch* [f. med.L *doctrīnāre, -ināt-* to teach, instruct, f. *doctrīna* see -ate[3 5]] *trans* To teach or instruct; =Doctrine *v* a; *absol* To give instruction (*on* a subject)

1631 Heywood *Eng Elize* (1641) 33 They were doctrinated and instructed, either in language, or some of the liberall sciences 1638 Sir T Herbert *Trav* (ed 2) 46 They are of Pythagora's doctrinating in beleeving the Metempsychosis of the soule 1651 *Fuller's Abel Redev, Chytraeus* 421 Most profoundly by him doctrinated 1840 Marryat *Olla Podr* (Rtldg) 282 On that. you have not yet doctrinated

Doctrine (dǫ́ktrin), *sb.* Also 4-6 **doctryn**(e, 6-8 **doctrin** [a. F *doctrine* (12th c), ad L *doctrīna* teaching, learning, f *doctor* teacher, Doctor: cf *pestrīna* bakery, f. *pistor* baker]

†1 The action of teaching or instructing, instruction; a piece of instruction, a lesson, precept

1382 Wyclif 2 *Tim.* iv 2 Arguwe, or proue, biseche, blame in al pacience and doctryn. *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol* Prol, I have hit translated in myn englissh only for thi doctrine 1485 Caxton *Chas Gt* 1 Al thynges that ben reduced by wrytyng ben wryton to our doctryne. 1526-34 Tindale *Mark* iv 2 He sayde vnto them in his doctrine [so 1611, 1881 (R V) teaching] Herken to 1645 Ussher *Body Div* (1647) 56 The Commandement was a doctrine to teach Pharoah what he must have done 1710 Steele *Tatler* No 11 ¶ 2 Doctrines on this Occasion are the most empty of all the Labours of Men.

†b. Public instruction; preaching. *Obs.*

1560-78 *Bk Discipl Ch Scot* (1621) 40 Where the people convene to the doctrine but once in the week. *a* 1572 Knox

Hist Ref Wks 1846 I 250 After doctrin, he lyikwiese ministrat the Lordis Table 1600 J MELVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc) 33, I saw him everie day of his doctrine go hulie and fear to the Paroche Kirk

2 That which is taught **a** In the most general sense: Instruction, teaching, a body of instruction or teaching

1382 WYCLIF *Tit* II 10 In alle thingis schewing good feith, that thei ourne in alle thingis the doctryn of oure sauyour God *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) XII 133 The Gospelles, in the which is gode doctryne 1483 CAXTON *Cato* 3 In this smal lytyl booke is conteyned a short doctryne for all maner of peple 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xli 7 Be rewlyt rycht and keip this doctrine 1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W de W 1506) Prol 2 Foloweth a shorte doctrynе in ye whiche shall be spoken of fyue thynges 1526–34 TINDALE *Matt* XVI 12 He bad not them beware of the leven of breed but of the doctrine of the Phariſees 1845 S AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist Ref* II 179 They next proceeded to consider the points of doctrine and life 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm* Ser II 110 In Scripture, doctrine means broadly, teaching anything that is taught is doctrine

b *esp* That which is taught or laid down as true concerning a particular subject or department of knowledge, as religion, politics, science, etc., a belief, theoretical opinion; a dogma, tenet

1382 WYCLIF *Matt* XV 9 Techynge the doctrines and maundements of men 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V* Prol, The book of his doctrines 1509 FISHER *Fun Serm C'tess Richmond* Wks (1876) 308 To publysshe the doctryne & fayth of cryste Ihesu 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II XXV § 20 116 The doctrine of the nature of God 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 269 P 10 To vent among them some of his Republican Doctrines 1725 WATTS *Logic* IV II Rule 6, The doctrine of the sacred Trinity 1778 BURKE *Corr* (1844) II 242 That doctrine of the equality of all men, which has been preached by knavery, and so greedily adopted by malice, envy, and cunning 1860 WESTCOTT *Introd Study Gosp* VIII (ed 5) 405 Difficulties in applying the great doctrine of gravitation 1893 SIR J W CHITTY in *Law Times Rep* LXVIII 430/1 To hold that mere oral assent to the new lease operates as a surrender in law would be a most dangerous doctrine

c *Monroe doctrine* (U. S. politics) the name applied (since about 1848) to a principle or series of principles of policy put forward in, or deduced from, the Message of President Monroe to Congress, 2 Dec 1823.

In this it was declared that 'we should consider any attempt' on the part of the Allied European Powers 'to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety', that 'any interposition, for the purpose of oppressing' the recently revolted Spanish-American colonies, 'or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European Power' would be viewed 'as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States', and that 'the American continents should no longer be subjects for any new European colonial settlement'

1848 J E HOLMES in *Congress Globe* 29 Apr 711 The President [Polk] had taken the opportunity of reiterating a doctrine which was said to be the doctrine of Mr Monroe 1858 *Sun* (Balt) 30 Oct (Bartlett), If we now fall back on the Monroe doctrine, we shall see the difference between an abstraction and its application in practice 1866 LOWELL *Seward Johnson Reaction* Prose Wks 1890 V 323 The South should put in practice at home that Monroe Doctrine of which it has always been so clamorous a supporter 1895 MRQ OF SALISBURY *Disp* 26 Nov (*Times* 18 Dec 7/2) The application of the Monroe doctrine to the question of the boundary dispute between Venezuela and the colony of British Guiana 1896 *Daily News* 7 Mar 4/6 It was during this contest between Spain and her insurgent colonists that President Monroe, in 1823, at the instigation of Mr Canning, laid down in a Message to Congress the famous 'doctrine' which bears his name

3 A body or system of principles or tenets; a doctrinal or theoretical system, a theory, a science, or department of knowledge. ? *Obs*

1594 WEST *2nd Pt Symbol* § 100 F, I haue laid downe the doctrine of Instruments 1666–7 PEPYS *Diary* 16 Feb, [He] understands the doctrine of musique 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build* 160 Measure the same by the Doctrine of Triangles 1709–29 V MANDEY *Syst Math, Astron* Pref 248 Astronomy is a Doctrine or Science 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* 48 A notion of the solar system: together with the doctrine of comets 1836–7 SIR W HAMILTON *Metaph* (1877) I VIII 130 Psychology therefore, is the discourse or doctrine treating of the human mind

†**4.** Learning, erudition, knowledge *Obs*

c 1400 *Beryn* 1245 Thow art xx wynter, and nauȝt hast of doctryne 1483 CAXTON *Cato* G j, The man whiche is without doctryne is like thymage of deth 1563–7 BUCHANAN *Reform St Andros* Wks (1892) 12 The principal to be ane man of sufficient doctrine to supple the regentis absens in redyng. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I III. 247 The Schooles Embowel'd of their doctrine

†**5.** Discipline *Obs. rare*

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ Ord* 78 These officers should be marked and ordered after theyre behaviours, or elles to be at the doctryne conveniente in the countynghouse. *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Gold Bk M Aurel.* (1546) Pv, The doctrine of sones and doughters was enlarged, and theyr bridell let go at libertee

6. *attrib* and *Comb*

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm* V 31 To give those doctrine and usemen, those pulpit-engineers their due 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II 194 When the excitement of doctrine smashing was over, the laity grew listless

†**Do·ctrine,** *v. Obs* [a OF *doctrine-r*, ad med L. *doctrīnāre*, f *doctrīna*: see DOCTRINATE] *trans* **a** To teach or instruct (a person); **b.** To teach, give instruction in (a science, etc.).

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 77 Henry duke of Lancastre had sent to hym..yong knightis, to be doctrined, lerned, and broughte up. in scole of armes 1530 PALSGR 523/2, He hath ben well doctryned: *il a esté fort bien endoctriné* 1549 *Compl Scot* VI 46 Phisic, astronomye and natural philosophie, war fyrst prettikit and doctrinet be vs 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* XVII (1655) 112 They doctrined me as a novice

Hence **Do·ctrined** *ppl a*

1627 W SCLATER *Exp 2 Thess* (1629) 137 Take view of their doctrined practises, in deuotion to God, Carriage to men, to our selues

Doctrinism (dǫ·ktrinizm) [f. DOCTRINE *sb.* + -ISM] Adherence to, or setting forth of, doctrine So **Do·ctrinist,** one who propounds, or adheres to, doctrine

1840 G S FABER *Regeneration* 328 Our aim is to be Primitive, not Tridentine, Doctrinists 1872 TULLOCH *Ration Theol* I II 43 The most memorable exception to this fair and conciliatory doctrinism of the Church of England is to be found in the famous Lambeth Articles 1883 *Manch Guard.* 13 Oct 7/4 The mere doctrinism of the Congress being inadequate for the requirements of the age 1891 G MACDONALD *There & Back* II XXXV 226 Neither ascetic nor mystic nor doctrinist she believed in God

Doctrinize (dǫ·ktrinəiz), *v.* [f. DOCTRINE *sb* + -IZE] *intr* To form doctrines or theories, to speculate, theorize Hence **Doctrinizа·tion**

1836 R M MCCHEYNE *Jrnl* in *Mem* (1866) 55 The error of those who speculate or doctrinize about the Gospel 1852 *Fraser's Mag* XLV 570 Stories about animals are generally spoiled by the same mistaken doctrinization

| **Do·ctrix.** *Obs* [a L *doctrix*, fem of *doctor* DOCTOR] A female doctor. = DOCTRESS.

1604 PARSONS *3rd Pt Three Convers Eng* XV. 254 Alice Driuer, a famous doctrix 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr* I II (1636) 53 This country of Palestine is called the nurse of the prophets, the doctrix of the Apostles 1746 in Edgar *Old Ch Life Scot* (1885) 270 *note*, In 1746 a 'doctrix' was consulted in Galston about the recovery of a sick child

Document (dǫ·kiumĕnt), *sb* [a OF *document* lesson, written evidence (12th–13th c in Hatz-Darm), ad L *document-um* lesson, proof, instance, specimen, in med L also written instrument, charter, official paper, f *docēre* to teach]

†**1** Teaching, instruction, warning. *Obs*

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor Fab* 58 Despysing thus hes hailsome document, The fowles tuke their flight 1503 HAWLS *Exampl Virt* Prol III, All that is wryten is to oure document 1660 *Trial Regic* 147 Punishment goes to the prisoner, but examples to the document of all others 1793 J WILLIAMS *Life Ld Barrymore* 101, I have heard much document from the Grey Beards of society, delivered to prove [etc.]

†**2.** An instruction, a piece of instruction, a lesson; an admonition, a warning *Obs*

1549 T SOMP *Latimer's Serm bef Edw VI*, Ded, In them are frutefull and godlye documentes 1620 tr *Boccaccio's Decameron* 80 b, These were his daily documents to his young wife .few to whom it is not unpleasing to receive documents 1769 SIR J REYNOLDS *Disc* II (1876) 328 Even bad pictures themselves supply him with useful documents *c* 1800 LANDOR in *Pair's Wks* (1828) VIII. 48, I will give him some documents which shall enlighten his judgment at the expence of his skin

†**3.** That which serves to show, point out, or prove something; evidence, proof. Chiefly with *dependent cl. Obs*

1459 *Charters of Peebles* (Burgh Rec Soc 1872) 132 And than be veray document of thaim that herd and saw the begyning of that bargan the gud men fand [etc.] 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV (1822) 353 Ane notabil document, that pluralite of capitanis are unprofittabil in battal 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* V III § 21 490 This may serue as a document of Fortunes instabilitie 1769 *Junius Lett* XXVII P 5 Sufficient care was taken to leave no document of any treasonable negociation 1847 EMERSON *Repr Men, Napoleon* Wks (Bohn) I 374 The best document of his relation to his troops is the order of the day. in which [etc.]

4 Something written, inscribed, etc., which furnishes evidence or information upon any subject, as a manuscript, title-deed, tomb-stone, coin, picture, etc.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Document*, in law, some written monument produced in proof of any fact asserted The antiquity of the foundation of such a church is proved by a number of authentic documents 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I 340 As an Authentic Document was required of the foregoing Declaration, I signed and sealed this to serve where occasion shall require 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw *Desp* VI 290, I had got the emplacement of the whole French army of the 1st June which is a very curious document and gives a tolerable notion of their whole force in Spain 1850 MRS JAMESON *Leg Monast Ord* (1863) 401 These frescoes . have become invaluable as documents 1877–9 F WHARTON *Law of Evid* I. II IX § 614 586 A 'document' is an instrument on which is recorded, by means of letters, figures, or marks, matter which may be evidentially used.

b. *spec* The bill of lading and policy of insurance handed over as collateral security for a foreign bill of exchange; hence *document-bill.*

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Document-bill*, an Indian bill of exchange drawn on London, having as collateral security the bill of lading and policy of insurance on the goods, against a part of the estimated value of these the bill is drawn.

Do·cument, *v* [f prec sb. · cf. F. *documenter*] †**1.** *trans.* To teach, instruct *Obs.*

1648 *Scottish Mist Dispel'd* 32 Upon this principle you document the Parliament of England about the Kings power in making laws 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 217 That they might be documented in all good and wholesome things 1739 'R BULL' tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 271 The Monarch documents him in his Part

†**b** To give a 'lesson' to, to instruct or admonish in an authoritative or imperious manner. *Obs*

1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* IV II, I am finely documented by my own daughter! 1778 FRANKLIN *Let* Wks 1889 VI. 161 Your letters in which you, with magisterial airs, schooled and documented me, as if I had been one of your domestics 1802 MARIAN MOORE *Lascelles* I 126 She entreated Mrs Carisbrook to send them [the girls] to her. that she might document them

2. To prove or support (something) by documentary evidence.

1721 *Countrym Let to Curat* 31 The Historical deduction before given (sufficiently documented from your own Writers) 1780 *Blue Blanket* 4 (Jam) This city was so often destroyed, her monuments and charters lost, that her original cannot well be documented 1825 ANDERSON *Hist Acc Fam Fraser* 79 They are documented in a charter of confirmation of the lands of Wester Logy.

3 To provide with documents. **a.** To furnish (a ship) with the 'papers' or documents required for the manifestation of its ownership and cargo

1828 WEBSTER s v, A ship should be documented according to the directions of law 1848 ARNOULD *Mar Insur* (1866) I 1 1 8 By sailing his ship imperfectly or improperly documented, he forfeits his right to protection under the policy 1884 R. WHEATLEY in *Harper's Mag* June 60/1 To enable such vessels to be documented and receive an American register

b To furnish (a person) with evidence, to keep informed or instructed.

1807 W TAYLOR in *Ann Rev* V 165 A..corroboration to the statements of that courageous and documented historiographer. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y) 8 Sept 187/1 It was for a novel. that he was 'documenting himself' 1894 *Daily News* 20 Dec 5/4 Statesmen who want to be, as they say here, 'well documented' to resist possible attacks

Hence **Do·cumented** *ppl a*, **Do·cumenting** *vbl sb*; †**Do·cumentor,** an indicator

1684 tr *Agrippa's Van Arts* (1909) LXXXI 277 There be many of smaller Animals also that claim a Prerogative in the Shields of great men, provided they be the Documentors of mischief such as Coneys, Moles, Frogs, Locusts, Mice, Serpents 1801 MAR EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1857) 4 After the course of documenting which she had gone through 1803 W TAYLOR in *Ann Rev* I 256 A full, a documented, a well-proportioned account 1886 *American* XII 286 There were 256 disasters to documented vessels

Documental (dǫ·kiumĕntăl), *a.* [f. L. *document-um* DOCUMENT *sb.* + -AL]

†**1** Pertaining to teaching or instruction; instructive, didactic *Obs.*

c 1575 (*title*) Documental Sayings as those same were spoken forth by H[enrick] N[iclas] 1610 HEALLY *St Aug Citie of God* VI II (1620) 227 Varro though he be not eloquent yet is he so documental and sententious

2 Of or pertaining to documents; documentary

1825 COLLRIDGE *Aids Refl* (1848) I 277 The documental proofs of the same. 1883 H M KENNEDY tr *Ten Brink's E E Lit* 37 The collection of documental material. 1892 R. DUNLOP in *Academy* 10 Sept 207/3, I think one ought to say 'documentary' and not 'documental' evidence.

Documentary (dǫ·kiume ntări), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ARY[1]. cf. F *documentaire*]

1 Of the nature of or consisting in documents

1802–12 BENTHAM *Rat. Judic Evid* (1827) I 54 Documentary evidence 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res* II iii, Various fragments of Letters and other documentary scraps 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV 178 They were in possession of documentary evidence which would confound the guilty 1861 M PATTISON *Ess.* ('89) I 30 Going back beyond the printed annalists to original and documentary authorities

2 Affording evidence, evidential. *rare*

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* I III, It is an authentic fact, quietly documentary of a whole world of such

3 Relating to teaching or instruction. *rare.*

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng Tongue* § 52 Long before 1250 we get traces of the documentary use of French Trevisa says it was a new thing in 1349 for children to construe into English in the Grammar schools

Hence **Docume ntarily** *adv.*, in the way of a document; from a documentary point of view.

1857 RUSKIN *Pol Econ Art* II (1868) 126 These copies would be historically and documentarily valuable

Documentation (dǫ·kiumentē·ʃən). [ad. med. L *documentātiōn-em* admonition, n of action f **documentāre* to DOCUMENT.] The action of documenting or fact of being documented.

†**1.** Instruction, admonition, 'lecturing' *Obs*

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VI. XXV 143 Not another word of your documentations, dame Selby, I am not in a humour to bear them 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV 199 No end to these chartered documentations of the sex!

2 The furnishing of a ship with the requisite 'papers'.

1884 *Harper's Mag* June 60/2 In the registration of a new vessel, the production of the certificate of measurement is required in order to documentation.

3. Preparation or use of documentary evidence and authorities.

In reference to realistic fiction, applied to the faithful reproduction of historical or objective facts

1888 *Athenæum* 17 Mar 342 Is art simply an affair of documentation, as the phrase of the day goes? 1893 *Spectator* 23 Dec 919/1 M Zola has great industry and is very painstaking in 'documentation'. 1895 *Westm. Gaz* 4 July 2/1 There is so much to read up, such documentation to be exercised

† **Do·cumentize,** *v Obs.* [f. DOCUMENT *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans* **a** To teach, instruct, give a lesson to. **b.** To furnish with evidence Hence **Do·cumentizing** *vbl sb*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 21 Those that be scrutinus . let them reuolue the Digests of our English discoueries and be documentized most locupleatly 1647 *Mauds' Petition* 5 Bulcher with his newly hatcht errors will documentise our Bulwarks alive or dead 1682 MRS. BLIIN *City Heiress* I 1, You'd best carry your nephew to Church, he wants a little documentizing that way *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam* II IV § 122 (1740) 294 Being, as he said, well documentised 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VI. XXV 143, I am to be closetted, and to be documentized

Dod, *sb*[1] and *interj dial* or *vulgar.* In asseverations; originally a deformation of *God.* (Cf. ADOD, also DAD, BEDAD.)

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* II 1, A Dod she's too serious 1855 HALIBURTON *Nat & Hum Nat* 60 (Bartlett) I'll cut and run, and dot drot me if I don't. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss* s v, Dod! but yor a queer fellow! 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 14 And, dod! I believe the day's come now.

Dod (dɒd), *sb.*[2] *dial* [Cognate with early mod. Du *dodde* in same sense ('caulis et spica typhæ palustris' Kilian); also a stalk, staff, club ('a little broach or spit, a reed' Hexham).] The Reed-Mace or Cat's-tail, *Typha latifolia*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Northampton* II (1662) 290 Dods, Waterweeds (commonly called by children Cats Tales) 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dod*, the fox-tail reed *North.* 1864 *Alnwick. Mercury* 1 Mar (Britten & Holland), Dod is the Reedmace (*Typha latifolia*, L) in the north of England 1882 FRIEND *Devonshire Plant n*

Dod, dodd, *sb*[3] *north dial.* [Evidently related to DOD *v*[1], app. a specific application of a sb. of which the primary sense was 'rounded head': cf. also DODDY.]

In North of England and South of Scotland a frequent term for a rounded summit or eminence, either as a separate hill, or more frequently a lower summit or distinct shoulder or boss of a hill

Rarely applied to a lower buttress when not rounded, as Skiddaw Dod Usually forming part of a proper name, like the equivalent Welsh *Moel* (*Foel*), but also an appellative.

[1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVII. 248/2 (*Westmoreland*) Of which [branch] Dod Hill, Place Fell and Swarth Fell are summits] 1878 *Cumbld Gloss*, *Dod*, a round topped fell, generally an offshoot from a larger or higher mountain 1879 JENKINSON *Guide Eng Lakes* 233 There are many hills in the district known by the appellation of Dodd, and they are generally small and attached to large mountains. 1882 J HARDY in *Hist Berw Nat Club* IX. 452 *Pike, crag, law, head, know, dod, edge, rig* predominate in the nomenclature of the Redesdale eminences 1886 G A LEBOUR *Geol Northumb & Durh* (ed 2) 24 Sand and gravel 'dodds' 1892 *Northumbld Gloss*, *Dodd*, a blunt hill, a butt end of a hill Its occurrence is noted thirteen times in place-names in Northumberland The truncated chimney or ventilator of a malt-kiln is called the kiln-dodd

Dod, *sb*[4] *Sc.* [Gaelic *dod* peevishness] A slight fit of ill-humour, sullenness, peevishness

1808 in JAMIESON 1823 GALT *Entail* II. 143 (Jam) When she happens, poor body, to tak the dods now and then 1823 MISSES CORBETT *Petticoat Tales* I 250 (Jam.) Her father has ta'en the dods at him

† **Dod, dodd,** *a.* and *pa pple. Obs.* Short for DODDED, q v.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr* II. i. 135 He wole haue hise heer schorne of and his heed to be dod 1641 BEST *Farm Bks.* (Surtees) 99 White-wheat massledine will outsell dodd-reade massledine grey wheate and long reade will outsell dodde read oftentimes 1674-91 RAY *N C. Words* 21 Dodred Wheat, is red Wheat without beards.

Dod (dɒd), *v*[1] *Obs* exc *dial* [ME. *dodden*, app from the same root as DOD *sb*[3]: cf DODDY. Wedgwood compares FRIS *dodd, dadde*, lump, clump, bunch; but the connexion is doubtful]

trans To make the top or head of (anything) blunt, rounded, or bare; hence, to clip or poll the hair of (a person); to deprive (an animal) of its horns; to poll or lop (a tree), etc.; also *fig* to behead.

a 1225 *Ancr R* 422 Ȝe schulen beon i dodded [=have your hair cut] four siðen iðe ȝere, uorto lihten ower heaued *a* 1307 *Pol Songs* (Camden) 192 Hue nolden take for huem raunsoun ne ware, Hue doddeth of huere heyedes, fare so hit falle 1382 WYCLIF *Lev* XIX. 27 Ne ȝe shulen in rownde dodde heer, ne shave beerde — 2 *Sam.* XIV. 26 Onys in the ȝeer he was doddid, for the heere heuyde hym *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 125/1 Doddyn trees, or herbys, and oþer lyke, *decomo, capulo.* 1683 MERITON *Yorke-sh. Dialect* 6 We mun dod our Sheepe 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words, Dodd*, to cut wool from and near the tails of sheep—*Doddings*, the cuttings *Dod*, to lop, as a tree, is an old word.

Hence **Do·dding** *vbl. sb*, the action of clipping the hair, tonsure.

a 1225 *Ancr R* 14 Of ower doddunge. & of ower blod letunge. 1825 [see above] 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Doddings*, the fore parts of a fleece of wool *North.*

Dod, *v*[2] *Obs.* exc *dial* [variant of DAD *v.*] *trans* To beat, knock

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 47 Our husbandmen in Middlesex make a distinction between dodding and threshing of wheat, the former being only the beating out of the fullest and fairest grain Our comment may be said to have dodded the Sheriffes of several Counties 1883 *Gd. Words* 574 He. dodded our heads down on the desk.

Dodart, obs. var of DOTARD.

† **Do·ddard.** *Obs. rare.* [app. f DOD *v*[1] to poll (trees) + -ARD; the formation being parallel to *poll-ard*: cf DODDLE *sb.*, DODDEREL in same sense But it may have been merely a modification of *dotard*, DOTARD (found earlier in same sense) with fanciful assimilation to DOD *v*[1] and its derivatives. see DODDERED.] A tree that has lost its head of branches by decay In quot *attrib* = DOTARD B 2.

1693 DRYDEN *Persius* V (R), Another shakes the bed Till . chalk is in his crippled fingers found, Rots like a doddard oke, and piecemeal falls to ground.

Do·dded, *ppl a north. dial.* [f DOD *v*[1]] Polled, lopped; hornless, awnless

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 125/1 Doddyd, wythe owte hornysse *incornutus Ibid*, Doddyd, as trees 1641 BEST *Farm Bks* (Surtees) 6 Signes of a Goode Ewe Lett her be dodded 1674-91 RAY *N C Words* 21 Dodded Sheep, i e Sheep without Horns 1819 *Edin. Advertiser* 24 Aug (Jam), Extensive sale of improved dodded cattle 1892 *Northumbld Gloss*, *Dodded corn*, is corn without beards.

Dodder (dɒ·dəɹ), *sb* Also 3-6 doder. [perh. Common WGer, though not known in OE, OS, or OHG ME *dodder* = MLG. *doder, dodder*, MHG *toter*, mod.Ger. *dotter*, Du and Da *dodder*, Sw *dodra* Similarity of form has suggested connexion with Ger. *dotter*, MHG. *toter*, OHG *totoro, tutaro*, MDu. *doder(e* yolk of an egg, as if with reference to the colour of the flower-clusters of *Cuscuta europæa*, but this is a doubtful conjecture]

1 The common name of the genus *Cuscuta*, N O. *Convolvulaceæ*, comprising slender leafless plants, like masses of twining threads, parasitic on flax, clover, thyme, furze, and other plants

c 1265 *Voc Plantis* in Wr.-Wülcker 557/11 *Cuscute*, doder. *a* 1387 *Simon Barthol* 17 *Cuscute, podagra lini*, doder. *c* 1450 *Alphita* 154 *Rasta lini* doder *uel* haynde 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I H vb, Doder groweth out of herbes, and small bushes, as muscelto groweth out of trees 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III lviii 398 Doder is a strange herbe without leaues and without roote, lyke unto a threed, muche gnarled and wrapped togither 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot* II Wee call those strings generally by the name of Dodder 1871-2 H MACMILLAN *True Vine* v 227 The dodder. is a mere mass of elastic, pale-red, knotted threads, which shoot out in all directions over the vine

2. Applied locally to some choking or climbing weeds see quots

1878 *Cumbld. Gloss*, *Dodder* the corn spurrey plant, *Spergula arvensis* 1884 *Cheshire Gloss* s v *Dother*, In Mid-Ches *Polygonum Convolvulus* is called dother

3. = DOD *sb* 2 *dial*

1891 *Rutland Gloss*, *Dodders*, coarse reeds and rushes in swampy land

† **Do·dder,** *a Obs* [f. DOD *v*[1]] = DODDED

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb* III 1 (1623) 104 Let them have by no meanes any horines, for the dodder Sheepe is the best breeder 1858 [see DOTTEREL 3]

Dodder (dɒ·dəɹ), *v.* [A variant of or parallel formation to DADDER, q.v. Cf also TOTTER]

1. *intr.* To tremble or shake from frailty

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, Dodder grasses so called because with the least puff or blast of wind it doth as it were dodder and tremble 1785 [E PERRONET] *Occas Verses, What is Life?* 173 Where wisdom dodders, and where wanders peace. 1825 BROCKETT *N C. Words, Dodder, Dother*, to shake, to tremble, to nod, as in the palsy of decrepitude 1894 *Cornh Mag.* Mar. 285 He doddered as he spoke

† **2** To nod (in sleep) *Obs.*

16 *Poem* (N) She dodders all day, While the little birds play, And at midnight she flutters her wings

3. To proceed or move unsteadily or with tottering gait; to totter; to potter

1819 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II 58 One has such pleasure in doddering along the hedgerows 1862 SALA *Ship Chandler* III. 48 [He] was permitted to dodder about books and accounts of no great moment 1885 *Spectator* 21 Nov 1544 We must either set [one] up once and for all, or dodder along for another half century with our miserable muddle. 1894 MRS. H WARD *Marcella* III 201 Old Alresford, too, was fast doddering off the stage.

Hence **Do·ddering** *vbl sb* and *ppl a*, **Do·ddering-grass,** quaking-grass (BRITT & Holl).

1745 W THOMPSON *Sickness* IV (R), The sailor hugs thee to the doddering mast 1871 MISS BRADDON *Lovels* XIII, A little old grey-headed man, who had an ancient doddering manner. 1892 *Northumbld Gloss*, *Doddering-ducks*, the quivering heads of the quaking grass

Doddered (dɒ·dəɹd), *ppl a* [app originally a deriv of DOD *v*[1] to poll or take the top off (a tree)

It is not clear whether it was a contaminated form of DODDED 'polled', or a mistaken spelling of DODDARD *sb*, 'doddered oak' for 'doddard oak' (cf *pollard willow*), while the matter is complicated by the earlier use of *dottard* or *dotard* (see DOTARD 2) in the same sense In later use there has been unintelligent association with DODDER *sb*, and perhaps with DODDER *v*, and its cognates. It is doubtful whether senses 2 and 3 belong originally to this word]

1. A word conventionally used (? after Dryden) as an attribute of old oaks (rarely other trees), app. originally meaning: Having lost the top or branches, esp. through age and decay; hence, remaining as a decayed stump. Johnson explained it as 'Overgrown with dodder, covered with supercrescent plants'; and this explanation, which was manifestly erroneous, since neither dodder nor any plant like it grows upon trees, has been repeated in the dictionaries, and has influenced literary usage, in which there is often a vague notion of some kind of parasitical accretion accompanying or causing decay.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg Past* IX 9 From the sloaping Mountain to the Vale, And dodder'd Oak [*veteres, jam fracta cacumina, fagos*] 1700—*Pal & Arc* III 905 The peasants were enjoined Sere-wood, and firs, and doddered oaks to find 1725 POPE *Odyss* XX 200 The dodder'd oaks Divide, obedient to the forceful strokes *a* 1748 THOMSON (Ogilvie), Rots like a dodder'd Oak 1823 SCOTT *Rokeby* VI iii, He passes now the doddered oak, Ye heard the startled raven croak 1850 H MILLER *Footpr Creat* x (1874) 197 Doddered trunks of vast size, like those of Granton and Craigleith 1853 C BRONTË *Villette* XII, Nasturtiums clustered beautifully about the doddered orchard giants 1878 F S WILLIAMS *Midl Railw* 2 Doddered willows by the water courses 1880 DISRAELI *Endym* XXXIV, Sometimes they stood before the vast form of some doddered oak

b. as *pa. pple* So **Do·ddering** *pr pple*, becoming doddered

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* II. 703 Near the hearth a laurel grew, Dodder'd with age [*veterrima laurus*] 1766 *Poetry in Ann Reg.* 235 The doddering oaks forewarn me of decay.

2 *dial.* [Cf DODDER *v*]

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dodder'd*, confused, shattered, infirm 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dodder'd*, shattered, dilapidated

3 Of persons: Decayed or impaired with age

1893 STEVENSON *Cats* XV 173 Auld feckless doddered men

Dodderel, -ril. *dial.* [f DOD *v*[1] cf. DODDERED, also DOTTEREL (in same sense)] (See quots.)

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dodderel*, a pollard *Warw* 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss*, *Dodderil*, a pollard tree 1892 *Rutland Gloss.* s v, The boundary is by yon old dodderil oak

Do·dder-grass. *dial* [f DODDER *v*] Properly, Quaking-grass, *Briza media*; also called *doddering-grass, doddle grass, doddering dicks*, etc Sometimes loosely applied locally to species of *Bromus, Festuca, Poa*, or other loose-panicled grasses

1617 [see DODDER *v* 1] 1736 PEGGE *Kentucisms* s v *Dawther*, A certain long shaking grass is called dodder-grass or dawther in Kent [App some *Bromus*] 1875 *Sussex Gloss*, *Doddle grass, Briza media*, or quaking grass, called in the north 'doddering dick' 1878-86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n*, Dodder Grass, *Briza media Cumb., Kent*

Doddle (dɒ·d'l), *sb*[1] and *a Obs* exc *dial* [f DOD *v*[1] cf. DODDARD Whether orig *sb.* or *a* is not clear]

A *sb.* A pollard **B** *adj.* Pollard, of which the top has been cut off

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVI II 251 It groweth at the foot of old trees (*Marg* Yea also in the head of doddle oaks) 1887 ELSOP *Arcady* 55 Its huge hedgerow with the 'doddles' or pollards, which afforded firing for rich and poor

† **Do·ddle,** *sb*[2] *Obs* [f DODDLE *v*] ? A doddling or infirm person

1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort* I 1, Is your Piece of Mortality such a doting Doddle? is he so very fond of you?

Doddle (dɒ·d'l), *v.* [var of DADDLE: cf. also DODDER *v*, and with sense 2 TODDLE]

† **1.** *trans.* To shake, nod (the head) *Obs*

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I XXII (1694) I 85 Mumbling with his Mouth, nodding and dodling his Head

2. *intr.* To walk with short, infirm, or unsteady steps, to toddle, to totter, to dawdle

1761 GRAY *Let* 24 Sept Wks 1884 III 114 The old Bishop of Lincoln, with his stick, went doddling by the side of the Queen 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Doddle*, to totter, to dawdle *North* 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss* 1875 in *Sussex Gloss* 1884 *Spectator* 6 Dec 1614 A pretty girl . with a quantity of little pigs doddling about in front of her

Hence **Do·ddled, Do·ddling** *ppl adjs*; **Do·ddish** *a* (*dial*), feeble, infirm.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Doddleish*, feeble *Sussex* 1874 BURNAND *My Time* XXXIV 369 A doddling old grandfather. 1875 *Sussex Gloss*, *Doddlish*, infirm 1893 H M DOUGHTY *Our Wherry in Wendish Lands* 321 The doddled old küster so bothered us

Doddy, doddie (dɒ·di), *sb.* [f. DOD *v*[1]]

1. A cow or bull without horns; *attrib.* = DODDED, as 'a black doddy cow'. *Sc*

1808 in JAMIESON 1827 SCOTT *Two Drovers* II, They were something less beasts than your drove, doddies most of them 1892 *Scott Leader* 1 Jan 3 A very fine herd of the favourite 'Doddies'

† **2.** Shortened form of DODDYPOLL. *Obs*

a 1590 *Marr Wit & Wisd.* (N), Now purpose I soundly Tuck this pretty doddy, And make him a noddy

Doddy (dɒ·di), *a Sc.* [f. DOD *sb.*[4] + -Y.] Pettish, cross, ill-tempered.

1808 in JAMIESON 1823 GALT *Entail* I. XX 166 Colley is as doddy and crabbit to Watty as if he was its adversary

† **Do·ddy-pate.** [f as next + PATE] = next.

c 1500 *Maid Emlyn* 19 [She] Made hym a fole, And called hym dody-pate.

† **Doddypoll** (dɒ·dipōul) *Obs* Forms: *a.* 5 **dotty-, doty-,** 6 **doti-, dotti-, -pol(e, -poll(e.** *β* 6 **dody-, doddye-,** 6–7 **dodi-,** 7–8 **doddy-, doddi-, -pole, -poll,** etc [app. originally f. DOTE *v* to be foolish or silly, subseq referred to DOD *v*[1], as if 'having a doddled poll' cf. *roundhead*] A stupid person; blockhead, fool.

1401 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 99 3it, Dawe Dotypolle, thou justifiest this harlotrie *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Mm Poems, Jonathas* 49 A lewde dotepol, straw for his wit! *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* (Surtees) 145 Fy, dotty-pols, with youre bookes 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef Edw VI* (Arb) 84 What ye brain-sycke fooles, ye hoddy peckes, ye doddye poulles! are you seduced also? 1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor.* 29 b, No man..besides this Doctour Dottipoll.

a 1652 Brome *Eng Moor* II. i Wks 1873 II. 18 All the Doddy poles in Town 1767 Sterne *Tr Shandy* IX xxv, Shall I be called as many blockheads, numsculls, doddy-poles, dunderheads

Hence †**Do ddy-polled** *a Obs*

1708 Motteux *Rabelais* v xlvi, Thou doddipol'd Ninny.

Dode, obs pa t of Do *v*

Dodeca-, dodec-, Gr δώδεκα twelve, an initial element in numerous technical words see below Also **Dode·cafid** *a* [L. *-fidus* -cleft], divided into twelve segments (*Syd Soc Lex* 1883). **Dodeca·merous** *a* [Gr μέρος part], consisting of twelve parts or divisions (*Syd Soc Lex*) **Do decapa·rtite** *a.* [L *partīt-us* divided] =prec. **Do·decape·talous** *a Bot*, having twelve petals. **Do decase·mic** *a Pros* [Gr δωδεκάσημος of twelve times (in music), f σῆμα sign, mark], consisting of 12 moræ or units of time, as a *dodecasemic foot*. (In recent Dicts)

1879 Sir G G Scott *Lect. Archit* II 197 If all sides had the threefold division, it would have become dodecapartite 1847 Craig, *Dodecapetalous*, having twelve petals

†**Do·decade.** *Obs.* Also dode cady [f Gr. δώδεκα twelve, after Decade: cf F *dodécade* in Littré] A group, set, or series of twelve.

c 1624 Lushington *Recant Serm* in *Phenix* (1708) II. No 26 494 The 12 disciples answering the 12 patriarchs that both the Testaments, the New and Old, should be founded upon dodecadies 1686 Goad *Celest Bodies* III ii 436 We have a Dodecade of such Rarities

Dodecadrachm (dōude kădræm) *Numism* [ad. Gr. δωδεκάδραχμος, f. δώδεκα twelve + δραχμή Drachma] An ancient Greek gold coin of the value of 12 drachmas.

1881 *Athenæum* 3 Dec 748/1 Of the 27 gold coins exhibited one is the dodecadrachm of Queen Berenice II

Dodecagon (dōude kăgŏn). *Geom* [ad Gr. δωδεκάγωνον, f δώδεκα twelve + -γωνος angled, γωνία angle, cf. F. *dodécagone* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.)] A plane figure having twelve sides and twelve angles *Regular dodecagon*, one that has all its sides and all its angles equal.

1658 Phillips, *Dodecagon* (Greek), a Geometrical figure of 12 Angles. 1861 Thornbury *Turner* (1862) I 52 He draws trees when he should draw dodecagons

Hence **Dodeca·gonal** *a*, of or pertaining to a dodecagon; twelve-sided.

1851-60 in Mayne *Expos Lex*

‖**Dodecagynia** (dōu dĭkădʒı nıă). *Bot.* [mod. L. (Linnæus 1735), f Gr. δώδεκα twelve + γυνή woman, female, taken by Linnæus in sense of 'female organ, pistil'.] An order in some classes of the Linnæan sexual system, comprising plants having either eleven or twelve pistils

1762 in Hudson *Flora Anglica* 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* x. 110 1857 Henfrey *Elem Bot* I II 197

Hence **Dode·cagyn**, a plant of *Dodecagynia*; **Dodecagy·nian, -gy·nious, Dodeca·gynous** *adjs.*

1828 Webster, *Dodecagyn*, a plant having twelve pistils. *Ibid*, *Dodecagynian*, having twelve pistils. 1864 *Ibid*, *Dodecagynous*, having twelve styles 1883 *Syd Soc. Lex*, *Dodecagynious* .twelve pistilled

Dodecahedral (dōudĭkăˌhē drăl), *a.* Also dodecaedral. [f Dodecahedr-on + -al] Having the form of a dodecahedron, twelve-sided.

1796 Kirwan *Elem Min* (ed 2) I 207 Transparent, and of a dodecaedral figure *Ibid* II 8 It often gives dodecahædral crystals 1870 Bentley *Bot* 14 In a perfectly regular arrangement we have dodecahedral cells

So **Do decahe·dric** *a* =prec

1878 Lawrence tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class* 34 Cleavage indistinct, dodecahedric 1881 Ruskin *Love's Meinie* I iii 126, I retain, therefore, my dodecahedric form of catechism.

Dodecahedron(dōu dĭkăˌhē drŏn) *Geom* Also 6-9 dodecaedron, 6-8 **-um** [a Gr δωδεκάεδρον, neuter of δωδεκάεδρος, f δώδεκα twelve + ἕδρα seat, base, face. Cf F. *dodécaèdre* (16th c.)]

A solid figure having twelve faces: *esp.* the regular *dodecahedron*, see quots. 1570, 1653.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* XI def. xxiv 319 A Dodecahedron is a solide or bodily figure contained vnder twelue equall, equilater, and equiangle Pentagons 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath* II. (1662) 147 There are Five regular Bodies in Geometry the Cube, the Tetraedrum, the Octaedrum, the Dodecaedrum, and the Eicosaedrum 1850 Daubeny *Atom The* VI (ed 2) 171 Phosphorus crystallizes in regular dodecaedrons. 1878 Gurney *Crystallogr* 85 A form consisting of twelve similar rhombuses, is called the rhombic dodecahedron

‖**Dodecandria** (dōudĭkæ ndrıă). *Bot.* [mod. L. (Linnæus 1735), f. Gr. δώδεκα twelve + ἀνδρ-, stem of ἀνήρ man, male: see Decandria] The eleventh class in the sexual system of Linnæus, comprising plants having from twelve to nineteen stamens not cohering.

1753 Chambers *Cycl Suppl*, *Dodecandria* a class of plants which have hermaphrodite flowers, with twelve stamina or male parts in each 1762 in Hudson *Flora Anglica*. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* IX 89

Hence **Dodeca·nder**, a plant of the class *Dodecandria*; **Dodeca·ndrian** *a*, belonging to that class; **Dodeca·ndrous** *a*, having twelve stamens

1806 J Galpine *Brit Bot* 40 Lythrum Flowers spiked, dodecandrous 1828 Webster, *Dodecander*, *Dodecandrian*, [cited from Lee] 1870 Bentley *Bot* 246 A flower having 12 stamens is Dodecandrous.

Do·decane. *Chem.* [f Dodeca- + -ane.] A paraffin of the composition $C_{12}H_{26}$

1875 Watts *Dict Chem* VII. 891 Dodecane Boiling point 202° [C] 1877 — *Fownes' Chem* (ed 12) II 50

Dodecarch, dodek- (dōu dĭkāik). *Anc Hist.* [ad. Gr δωδεκάρχ-ης, f δώδεκα twelve + -αρχης ruler.] One of a ruling body of twelve

1882-3 Schaff *Encycl Relig. Knowl* I. 707 Psammeticus I, one of the dodekarchs.

Dodecarchy (dōu dĭkāiki). [f. as prec. + Gr. -αρχία rule. cf. Decarchy] Government by twelve rulers or kings; a ruling body of twelve.

1662 Stillingfl *Orig Sacr* I v § 8 So that Egypt was anciently a dodecarchy, as England in the Saxons' time was a heptarchy 1862 Stanley *Jew Ch* (1877) I. xiii 246 It was a dodecarchy, of which the supremacy passed..first to one tribe and then to another 1876 S. Birch *Rede Lect Egypt* 39 Psammetichus seized the moment to reduce the Assyrian Dodecarchy under his sway.

Dodecastyle (dōu dĭkăstəıl). [f Gr. δώδεκα twelve + στῦλος column So mod F. *dodécastyle*.] A portico or colonnade of twelve columns.

1825 Gwilt *Chambers's Civil Archit* 413 *Dodecastyle*, a Building having twelve Columns in front 1853 *Encycl Brit* III 509/1 The Chamber of Deputies in Paris has a true dodecastyle

Do·decasy·llable. [f Gr. δώδεκα twelve + Syllable] a. *Pros.* A line or verse of twelve syllables. b 'A word of twelve syllables' (Worcester, 1846). So **Dodecasylla·bic** *a.*, of or containing twelve syllables.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp* s v *Alexandrin*, Alexandrins are otherwise called dodecasyllables; and are peculiar to the modern poetry 1832 W H Mill *Christa Sanctus* Pref xi Distinguishing only the Benedictus or hymn of Zacharias by a lyric dodecasyllable measure 1882-3 Schaff *Encycl Relig Knowl.* 2286 A sermon in verse, heptasyllabic, octosyllabic, or dodecasyllabic.

†**Dodecate·mory.** *Astron Obs* Also 7 dodecatemorion. [ad. Gr δωδεκατημόριον a twelfth part, f. δωδέκατ-ος, -η, -ον twelfth + μόριον piece, portion] A twelfth part; a term formerly applied to each of the twelve divisions of the Zodiac.

1603 Sir C Heydon *Jud Astrol* xviii 374 The dodecatemories of the Zodiack 1674 Jeake *Arith* (1696) B ij, The mildest Dodecatemorie springs In beauteous Orient. *a* 1700 Creech (J.), 'Tis dodecatemorion thus describ'd: Thrice ten degrees, which every sign contains 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl*, *Dodecatemory* The term is chiefly applied to the twelve houses, or parts of the zodiac of the primum mobile, to distinguish them from the 12 signs.

Dode·cuplet. *Mus.* [f Dodec(a- + ending of Octuplet, etc.] 'A group of twelve notes to be played in the time of eight' (Stainer and Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* 1880).

†**Dodemu·syd**, *ppl a Obs rare* [The first element is possibly as in *doddypoll*; the second appears to be from *muse* v., in ME to be amazed.]

c 1450 *Cov Myst.* 395 Ye dodemusyd prynces faste you aray, Or I make avow to Mahomed youre bodyes schul blede

Doderell, var. of Dotterel, plover.

Dodge (dɒdʒ), *v.* [Known only from 16th c; origin unascertained The primary meaning and sense-development are also uncertain.

Wedgwood and Skeat compare an alleged dial. Sc *dodd* to jog (cf sense 11 below), which Skeat would also identify with the base of *dodder*, *doddle* This might perhaps pass for the sense, but the phonetic development is not evident, cf however *sled*, *sledge*]

1. *intr.* To move to and fro, or backwards and forwards, to keep changing one's position or shifting one's ground, to shuffle.

1704 Steele *Lying Lover* II. i 18 Don't stand staring, and dodging with your feet, and wearing out your Livery Hat with squeezing for an excuse 1720 J Quincy *Hodges' Hist Acc Plague* 189 Whenever a Buboe is uncertain and dodges, sometimes appearing and then going back. 1750 *Phil. Trans* XLVI 324 The Dragon fly in a hovering Posture, dodging up and down in the Water 1820 W Irving *Sketch Bk.* I 60 Whenever he went dodging about the village

†b. To use shifts or changes of position (*with* a person, etc), so as to baffle or catch him *Obs*

1631 Milton *Univ. Carrier* 1 8 He had, any time this ten years full, Dodged with him betwixt Cambridge and the Bull. 1677 W Hubbard *Narrative* Postscr 7 He began to dodge with his pursuers 1724 De Foe *Mem Cavalier* II 182 The King had been dodging with Essex eight or ten Days 1826 Scott *Old Mort* xxxvi, Do you think we can stand here all day to be turning and dodging with you, like greyhounds after a hare?

c. To move to and fro *about*, *around*, or *behind* any obstacle, so as to elude a pursuer, a missile, or a blow, or to get a sudden advantage of an enemy

1681 R Knox *Hist. Ceylon* 22 Trees, about which they may dodg 1756 *Gentl Mag.* XXVI 426 Dodging behind the mizzen mast, and falling down upon the deck at the noise of the enemy's shot 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat* IV (1879) 77 He was obliged to dodge round his horse. 1859 Tennent *Ceylon* VIII III II 331 Amongst full grown timber, a skilful runner can escape an elephant by dodging round the trees.

†2. *intr* To go this way and that way in one's speech or action; to be off and on; to parley, palter, haggle about terms *Obs.*

1568 Jewel *Answ. Harding's Detect Foul Err* in *Def Apol* (1611) 127 If yee doubt heereof, leaue dodging in your note Bookes, and read S Cyprian, and ye shall find it 1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel* III in *Holinshed* II. 25/1 The merchant and he stood dodging one with the other in cheaping the ware 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit.* IX. 335 If the Disease go not off presently, we must not stand dodging, but give a gentle purging potion *a* 1763 Byrom *Careless Content* (R), For lack or glut, for loss or gain, I never dodge, nor up nor down

b To play fast and loose, change about deceitfully, to shuffle *with* a person; to prevaricate.

1575 J. Still *Gamm Gurton* v ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III 254 Fie, dost but dodge 1614 Raleigh *Hist World* v. III § 12 418 They did him no manner of good, but rather dodged with him, euen in the little courtesie which they most pretended 1708 Prior *Turtle & Sp.* 109 With Fate's lean tipstaff none can dodge 1859 Smiles *Self-Help* XIII. (1860) 340 He does not shuffle nor prevaricate, dodge nor skulk.

†c *To dodge it*: to haggle.

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks (1834) 267 That frankness of disposition..not permitting him to dodge it upon inches and ells

3. *trans.* To play fast and loose with; to baffle or parry by shifts and pretexts; to trifle with.

1573 G Harvey *Letter-bk* (Camden) 15 Thus was I doggid and dodgid on everi side. 1663 J. Spencer *Disc Prodigies* (1665) 256 Loth to be dodged and abused with endless uncertainties and dissimilitudes. 1697 *Occas Conformity* 27 To make the matter a Game, to dodge Religions, and go in the Morning to Church, and in the Afternoon to the Meeting 1855 Tennyson *Sea Dreams* 145 He dodged me with a long and loose account. 1868 E. Edwards *Raleigh* I xxiv. 559 The Crown lawyers had again to dodge the case by a trick of their craft.

4. To avoid an encounter with (a person or thing) by changes of position, shifts, or doublings; to elude (a pursuer, etc.) by shifts or sideward movements.

1680 Otway *C. Marius* IV ii Wks 1727 II 239 Asunder we may dodge our Fate 1713 Derham *Phys Theol.* IV. xiv (1723) *note*, The Doublings of the Hare to dodge and deceive the Dogs 1893 E B Knight *Where three Empires meet* xxiv. 366 Rocks.. would come rolling down upon us, and had to be nimbly dodged. 1893 Forbes-Mitchell *Reminn. Gt Mutiny* 19 Where blows aimed at the victims had evidently been dodged.

5. To follow stealthily, and with shifts to avoid discovery, as by keeping behind intervening objects. (Cf Dog *v.* I)

1727 Fielding *Love in Sev Masq.* Wks 1775 I 58 *La.* Promise not to dodge us *Wi.* Not even to look after you. 1814 Mad D'Arblay *Wanderer* IV. 51 If they saw any suspicious persons dodging them. 1840 Lady C. Bury *Hist. Flirt* xi, I will never quit you..I will dodge your steps.

6 To move (a thing) to and fro, or up and down; to lead (an examinee) to and fro in a subject of examination and not straight on.

1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI 266 Two pieces of wood had been introduced between the hoof and the shoe, after replacing the shoe again the horse was dodged, and discovered to be perfectly sound 1861 Dickens *Gt Expect.* VIII, He said, pompously, 'Seven times nine, boy'! and how should I be able to answer, dodged in that way? 1880 *Daily Tel* 7 Oct, It would be absolutely childish to go on dodging the Fleets about from Cattaro to Volo [etc]

7. *intr. Change-ringing.* Said of a bell rung in a chime, when, instead of following in its regular ascending or descending order, as in plain hunting, it is shifted one place in the opposite direction, and then in the next round back again to resume its course, until another dodge occurs

1684 R H. *School Recreat* 101 In this Bob, when the Treble leaves the two Hind Bells, they dodge 'till it comes there again, and 'till the Treble gives Way for the dodging again of the said two Hind Bells, the two first Bells dodge, but after cease dodging, when the two Hind Bells dodge. 1872 Ellacombe *Ch Bells Devon* II 29. 1880 Grove *Dict. Music* s v *Changes*, The three first bells go through the six changes of which they are capable .. while the bells behind 'dodge'.

8. *intr.* (*techn.*) To occupy positions alternately on the one side and the other of a medial line

1874 Knight *Dict Mech*, *Dodging*, said of mortises, when they are not in the same plane at the hub By spreading the butts of the spokes where they enter the hub, dodging on each side of a median line, alternately, the wheel is stiffened against a lateral strain

9. *trans. Photogr.* To use any artifice to improve (the negative) for printing.

1883 *Hardwich's Photogr Chem.* (ed Taylor) 335 The important operations of 'dodging' and 'printing in'. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr Bulletin* (U. S A) II 349 That 'dodging' had been resorted to to make the tree print well

10. *trans. Salt-making* (*Cheshire*). (See quot)

1884 *Cheshire Gloss*, *Dodging*, salt-making term Knocking scale off the plates over the fire

11 *trans.* and *intr.* (*dial*) To jog (see quots).

1802 Sibbald *Chron. Sc Poet* Gloss (Jam.), *Dodge*, to jog, or trudge along. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Wds*, *Dodge*, to jog, to incite. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss*, *Dodge*, (1) to jog, incite. 1877 *Holderness Gloss*, *Dodge-on*, to go along, making the best of an affliction..'Hey! it a bad job, but Ah mun dodge-on somehoo or other'

†12 *trans.* To insinuate *into* by a dodge. *Obs.*

1687 R L'Estrange *Answ Diss* 47 A Paradox of Conscience Dodg'd into a Popular Scheme of Government!

Dodge (dɒdʒ), *sb.*[1] [f. prec. vb]

†1. The act of slipping aside so as to elude a person or thing; the 'slip', the 'go-by'. *Obs.* or *dial*

1575 J STILL *Gamm Gurton* II 1 in Hazl *Dodsley* III. 193 There was a fouler fault, my Gammer ga' me the dodge **2606** *Wily Beguiled* ibid. IX 256 Shall I trouble you so far as to take some pains with me? I am loth to have the dodge 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII IV, I was hard run enough by your mother for one man; but after giving her a dodge, here's another .follows me upon the foil 1880 MRS PARR *Adam & Eve* II 116 He was forced to avoid him by giving a sudden dodge to one side

2 A shifty trick, an artifice to elude or cheat

1638 FEATLY *Strict Lyndom* 1 201, I have beate the Iesuit heretofore out of this dodge. 1681 H MORE *Exp Dan.* Pref 64 To put a dodge upon the Protestants to weaken their Faith. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* XVI, 'It was all false, of course?' 'All, sir', replied Mr Weller, 'reg'lar do, sir, artful dodge' 1860 BRIGHT *Sp Church Rates* 27 Apr, I am altogether against any kind of dodge by which this matter may be .settled

3. *colloq.* and *slang.* A clever or adroit expedient or contrivance (cf *trick* in similar use). vulgarly extended to a machine, a natural phenomenon, etc

1842 E FITZGERALD *Lett* (1889) I. 111 The alternation of green and corn crops is a good dodge 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XXIX, [They] have many harmless arts and innocent dodges (if we may be permitted to use an excellent phrase that has become vernacular since the appearance of the last dictionaries). 1855 SMEDLEY *H Coverdale* III, I'd start to America, and do Niagara, and all the other picturesque dodges [etc] 1867 LD MALMESBURY *Memoirs of an Ex-Minister* (1884) II 376 To show us how to light a good fire by some dodge of lighting the wood at the back

4. *Change-ringing.* See quot 1684, and cf DODGE *v.* 7.

1684 R. H *School Recreat* 93 The .Meaning of a Dodge is this; any Bell that is coming down, and is to make a Dodge, must move up again one Bell higher, and any Bell that is going up, and is to make a Dodge, must come down one Bell lower, and then up or down as the Course of such Bell requires. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Music* s v *Changes*, In change ringing terms, the 4th and 5th [bells] are said to 'make places', and the 2nd and 3rd are said to make a 'double dodge'.

Dodge, *sb.*[2] *north. dial.* A large irregular piece, a lump.

1562 *Wills & Inv. N C.* (Surtees 1835) 207, 3 dodge of iron viij[d]. Fowr axes xvj[d] 1825 JAMIESON, *Dodge*, a pretty large cut or slice of any kind of food *Dodgel*, a large piece or lump. [1895 Still in use]

Dodger (dǫ·dʒəɹ). [f DODGE *v* + -ER [1].]

1 One who dodges, in various senses of the vb.; in early use, *esp* a haggler; later, *esp.* one who practises artful shifts or dodges.

1568 T. HARDING *Detect. Foul Err.* 226 By this a man may know what a Dodger you are, and whence your great bookes procede. 1598 FLORIO, *Anarone*, a pinch penie, a paltrer, a dodger, a miser, a penie father 1611 COTGR, *Cagueraffe*, a base micher, scurvie hagler, lowsie dodger 1704 HEARNE *Duct Hist* (1714) I 156 Tacitus has no good Morals; He is a great Dodger. he always speaks more out of Policy than according to Truth. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* XXVIII, 'A shy cock, this Frank Tyrrel .. a very complete dodger!. I shall wind him, were he to double like a fox' 1838 DICKENS *O Twist* VIII, Among his intimate friends he was better known by the sobriquet of 'The artful Dodger'

2 *U.S.* A hard-baked corn-cake.

1852 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* IV, Corn-cake, in all its varieties of hoe-cake, dodgers, muffins 1882 *Garden* 13 May 327/1, I prospered rarely in the South on 'dodgers'.

3. *U.S.* A small handbill or circular

1884 *Fargo* (Dakota) *Broadaxe* 7 Apr, With dodgers of warning distributed at the different polling-places 1888 *Boston Jrnl* 11 Feb 5/4, I never in my life used such a thing as a poster, a dodger or a handbill

4. *Salt-making* (See quot.) Cf DODGE *v.* 10

1884 *Cheshire Gloss*, *Dodger*, salt making term, a long-headed hammer with a long handle, used for knocking off the scale or incrustations of lime or dirt on the pan bottoms when the pan is at work, also called *Dodging Hammer*

Dodgery (dǫ·dʒəɹi) [f DODGE *v.* or *sb* + -ERY] The employment of dodges; trickery.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 98 When he had put this dodgery strongly upon those at London 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr* III 1, What dodgery are you up to next?

Do·dging, *vbl sb.* [f. DODGE *v* + -ING [1]] The action of the verb DODGE, in various senses

1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y Gift* 16 The dodging of an old beldam *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm Upright Walking* Wks 1687 I 65 Versatile whiffings and dodgings and the like. 1880 GROVE *Dict Music* s v. *Changes*, At the end of each six changes one of the bells going up to take part in the dodging, and another coming down to take its place in the changes.

Do·dging, *ppl. a.* [f as prec. + -ING [2]] That dodges, in the various senses of the verb.

1625 W. PEMBLE *Justific by Faith* (1629) 148 Tricks of wit and dodging Distinctions to avoid the accusations of conscience. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1649) 30 Som dodging Casuist with more craft then sincerity 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV 115 The Blakes Where dodging Conies sport 1775 BURKE *Corr* (1844) II 63 Their irresolute and dodging motions 1880 GROVE *Dict. Music* s.v. *Changes*, The bells have a dodging course

Hence **Do·dgingly** *adv*, in a dodging manner.

1599 MINSHEU, *Cavilosamẽnte*, dodgingly, contentiously, deceitfully, fraudulently.

Dodging, var. of DOTCHIN, Chinese steelyard

Dodgy (dǫ·dʒi), *a* [f. DODGE *sb* [1] + -Y [1].] Full of or addicted to dodges; evasive, tricky, artful. Hence **Do·dgily** *adv.*; **Do·dginess.**

1861 WYNTER *Soc Bees* 237 Beggars divide themselves in several classes:—the humourous, the poetical, the sentimental, the dodgey, and the sneaking. 1870 FURNIVALL in *Bk. Curtasye* 698 in *Babees Bk.* marg, A towel folded dodgily. 1871 *Daily News* 22 Sept., 'Dan Lysons' and his dodginess are on everybody's lips

Dodipate, -pole, var. DODDYPATE, -POLL, *Obs.*

Dodkin (dǫ·dkin) Forms. 5 doydekyn, doykyn, 6 dodkyn, 6–7 (9) dotkin, 6–9 dodkin, (7–9 doitkin) [15th c *doydekyn, doykyn*, a. MDu *duytken*, dim of *duyt, doyt*. see DOIT]

1. An early name for the DOIT, a small Dutch coin Hence, any coin of very small value

Only *Hist* after 1600, except in proverbial phrases

1415 *Act* 3 *Hen V*, c 1 § 2 Les Galyhalpens & la Monete appelle Seskyn & Doydekyn *Ibid* Galyhalpens, Seskyns ou Doykyns *c* 1550 *Due-Play* (Percy Soc) 27 He that will not stoop a dodkin at the dice 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel* in *Holinshed* VI 23 At the end of his maioraltie he owght no man a dotkin 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton* 79 Brasen Dodkins or mites called *Asses* 1607 COWELL *Interpr*, *Dotkins*, a kind of coine [ed 1672 *Dotkin*, a base Coine, prohibited by 3 H 5 cap 1 Hence probably we retain that phrase when we would undervalue a man, to say, *He is not worth a Dott or Dotkin*] 1674 JLAKE *Arith.* (1696) 77 Some. divide the Farthing into 2 Ques, the Q into 2 Cees, the C into 2 Dodkins 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix* III XXVII 206, I did not care two dotkins

2 a. A bud b. A pistil

[Perh not the same word In b perh. a dim of DOD[2], Du *dodde* club]

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III lx. 400 Small dodkins or stringes, which are the beginning of leaues. *Ibid* V XXVII 585 The flower .with a yellowe Dodkin or Pestil, lyke golde in the middle

Do·dman. Now *dial* [Origin unknown: connexion with DOD *sb* [3] has been suggested. Other local names are *hodman-dod, hoddy-doddy.*] A snail.

c 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 7 Yt is as great pyte to se a woman wepe, As yt is to se a sely dodman creepe 1625 LISLE *Du Bartas, Noe* 149 Two crooked lines, One like a crawling snake, one like a dodman twines 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 732 [Animals] that cast their Shell, are, The Lobster, the Crab, the Crafish, the Hodmandod or Dodman, the Tortoise 1633 AMES *Agst. Cirem* II 28 Time to pull in the hornes of this dodmons accusation 1674 N FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* 125 A Snayl or Dodman is not only not warm, but to our feeling, very cold. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 65 A *Dodman*. a shell-snail or Hodmandod, *Norf.* 1848 DICKENS *Dav Copp* VII, 'I'm a reg'lar Dodman', said Mr. Peggotty, by which he meant snail

Dodo (dō·u *do*). [a. Pg *doudo* simpleton, fool, as *adj* silly] An extinct bird, *Didus ineptus*, belonging to the order *Columbidæ*, formerly inhabiting the island of Mauritius; it had a massive clumsy body, and small wings of no use for flight.

1628 E. ALTHAM *Lett to Sir Edw Altham* 18 June in *Proc Zool Soc* (1874) 448 A strange fowle, which I had at the Iland mauritius, called by y[e] portingalls a DoDo *Ibid.* [P. S.] Of m[r] peirce you shall receive a iarr of gingei.. and a bird called a DoDo, if it live. 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 347 Mauritius here and here only and in Dygarroys, is generated the Dodo [1638 a Portuguize name it is, and has reference to her simplenes] which for shape and rudenesse may Antigonize the Phœnix of Arabia 1638 *Ibid* 21 Like the Dodoes wings, more to looke at, then for execution *c* 1650 H L'ESTRANGE in *Sloane MS* 1839 5, If 54 About 1638, as I walked London streets, I [saw] the picture of a strange fowle hong out upon a cloth went in to see it It was a great fowle, somwhat bigger then the largest Turkey Cock The keeper called it a Dodo. 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* II. 289/1 A Dodo, or Dionte doth equal a Swan in bigness 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* III 1 VII P 2 Three or four dodos are enough to dine a hundred men. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man* (ed 2) 163 1856 F HALL in *Nation* (N. Y) LXII 157/2 If he has not indeed gone the way of the dodo and the dinotherium

attrib 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Guynne* II VIII 177 He belongs to the Dodo race of real unmitigated. Toryism

Dodonæan, -ean (dō·udonī·ăn), *a* [f L *Dōdōnæus*, a Gr. Δωδωναῖος, f. Δωδώνη Dodona.] Of or pertaining to Dodona in ancient Epirus, where there was a famed oracle of Zeus situated in a grove of oaks Also † **Dodonian** (dǫdō·unĭăn).

1569 SPENSER *Visions of Bellay* v in *Theat Worldlings*, Then I behelde the faire Dodonian tree 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* I. 5 The Thespian spring, Where chatring birds, Dodonean trees do sing 1852 THOREAU *Autumn* 84 There is mast for me too this Dodonean fruit.

† **Dodra·ntal,** *a Obs. rare*—[o]. [ad L *dōdrāntāl-es*, f *dōdrāns* nine-twelfths or three-fourths of a weight or measure]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Dodrantal*, of nine ounces or nine inches in length or weight 1883 *Syd Soc. Lex*, *Dodrantal*, consisting of nine inches, three fourths of a foot

Doe (dō·u). Forms: 1 dā, 2–6 do, (3 *pl* don), 4–7 doo, 5–6 *Sc* and *north.* da, (6 dooe, 7 doa), 6– doe (*Sc.* dae).

[OE *dā* is thought by some to be a contracted form, cognate with OHG *tâmo, dâmo* wk masc, MHG. *tâme*, G *dam-* (in *damhirsch, damwild*), a. L *dāma, damma* f, sometimes m., fallow deer, buck, doe; but there are serious difficulties See Pogatscher *Gr. Lat. u. Rom. Lehnworte im Altengl* § 302]

1. The female of the fallow deer; applied also to the female of allied animals, as the reindeer

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gr* (Z) 309 *Damma, uel dammula*, dâ *a* 1200 *Voc.* Wr-Wulc 543 Do *c* 1290 *S Eng Leg.* I 393/12 To cachche hert and bocke and don 1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* VI 5 Be thou rauyschid as a doo fro the hond. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) XXIII 105 Heitez and hyndez, bukk and da ?*c* 1475 *Sqr lowe Degre* 324 Venyson freshe of bucke and do 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 21 The hart, the hynd, the dae, the rae 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr* III 1 128 For O loues Bow, Shootes Bucke and Doe 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Deut.* XII. 15 Lawful to be offered, as the doa and the hart 1632 J HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 127 He tooke it for a Doo, where it was more likely some Chamoy 1674 tr *Scheffer's Lapland* 130 These horns are proper only to the Buck. [Reindeer], the Doe having much less and fewer branches 1807–15 WORDSW *White Doe Rylst* VII 96 A doe most beautiful, clear-white 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L* I III, Close in her covert cowered the doe.

† **b** Applied generically to both sexes, like L *dāma* Hence *doe-buck*, a male deer.

c 1475 *Pict Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 759 *Hic damus*, a dobuk *Hic vel hec dama*, a doo.

2 The female of the hare or rabbit; sometimes *dial* of other animals, e.g the rat

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 87 One that kept tame Conies had Does which littered three at a time, and within fourteen daies after, they littered four more 1741 *Compl Fam Piece* II 1 300 They are distinguished by the Names of Bucks and Does, and the Males are usually call'd Jack Hares 1837 M DONOVAN *Dom Econ* II. 99 A doe [rabbit] when suckling, will drink milk

3. *attrib*, as *doe-buck, -cony, -deer, -leather, -venison*; made of DOESKIN, as *doe trousers*

c 1455 *Golagros & Gaw* 226 Thay drive on the da deir be dalis and doun *c* 1475 [see 1 b] 1611 COTGR, *Rabolliere*, a Rabbets neast; the hole wherein a Doe Conie keepeth her young ones. 1747 *Phil Trans* XLIV. 572 The Skin drew or stretch'd like a Piece of Doe-Leather 1819 *Pantologia* s v, Doe venison is not equal in estimation with buck venison. 1844 *Advt* in *Illustr Lond. News* 22 June 407/3 Plain doe trousers, 17/6

Doe, obs form of Do, DOUGH

Doe-bird, var. of DOUGH-BIRD

Doel(e, obs early f. DOLE *sb* [2], grief, mourning

Doen, obs form of *done*· see Do *v*

Doer (dū əɹ). Also 4–6 doar, 5 doere, 6 dowar(e, 6–7 dooer [f Do *v* + -ER [1]]

1. One who does; one who performs some act or deed; an actor, agent.

13 *Cursor M.* 28773 (Cott G.) Els vnmedeful es þe dede, and makes to þe doer no mede 1382 WYCLIF *Jas* 1 22 Be ȝe doers of the word and not herers onely 1561 T HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I G III, In peincting they are all most excellent dooers 1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, I III, 352 Talkers are no good dooers 1623 COCKERAM, *Actresse*, a woman doer. 1738 SWIFT *Pol Conversat* 89 Ill Doers are ill Deemers. 1832 HT MARTINEAU *Weal or W* III 28 Sympathy affords great advantage to the doers of mischief

2 One who acts on behalf of another, an agent, factor, manager; an attorney Now only *Sc*

1465 *MS* in Tytler *Hist Scot* (1864) II 388 He sal warn the saidis lord kennedy and Sir Alexander, or yair doars 1566 *Act* 8 *Eliz* c 7 § 2 No maner [other] person or persons . shall exercyse or fiequent the sayd trade nor have any Factor or Doer for hym or them in the same 1721 *Wodrow Corr* II 603, I had the eleven pounds from the Earl of Kilmarnock's doer 1752 J LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 44 Before the Day of Compearance, the Lord Advocate, or his Depute, give in the Indictment to the Clerk of Court, that the Prisoner's Doer may have an Opportunity of seeing the same 1870 RAMSAY *Remin* VI (ed 18) 232 In Scotland it is usual to term the law-agent or man of business of any party his 'doer'. 1893 STEVENSON *Catr* 97 I'm doer for Appin and for James of the Glens

3. (with qualifying adj.) A horse or other animal that 'does' or thrives (well or ill) see Do *v* 18

1865 *Even Standard* 6 Mar, He is a rare doer, never having been sick nor sorry since the week he was foaled

4. *slang.* One who 'does' or cheats another

1840 *New Monthly Mag* LIX 47 [School Masters] are not merely 'do-the-boys', but regular doers of their parents 1862 A K H. BOYD *Recreat Country Parson* 114 The trickster has been tricked—the doer done

Does, 3rd sing pres ind of Do *v*

Doeskin (dō·uskin) [f DOE + SKIN *sb.*]

1 The skin of a doe

1456 *Churchw Acc Tintinhull* (Somerset Rec. Soc) 187 It in una pelle de doeskyne pro eisdem libris vij[d] 1535 COVERDALE *Exod* XXV. 5 Goates hayre, reed skynnes of rammes, doo skynnes 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 28 Nov 1/1 A large assortment of prime Buck and Doe Skins. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw* XI 74 He was dressed in shirt of doeskin

b. A kind of leather made from this skin

1710 *Lond Gaz* No 4662/4 A pair of Doe Skin Breeches, with Brass Buttons. 1799 *Med Jrnl* II 437 Thick, soft, and elastic leather, such as doe or buck skin

2. A highly-finished closely cut thick black cloth, twilled, but dressed so as to show very little of the twill

Believed to have been so named as applied to a softer and less stout cloth than that called 'buckskin', which for riding breeches took the place of real buck-skins

1851 *Rep Juries Gt. Exhib* 351/2 A great variety of fancy doeskins. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, *Doeskin*, a single width fine woolen cloth for men's wear.

Doest (dŭ est), 2nd sing ind. pres of Do *v.*, q.v

Doff (dǫf), *v.* Pa. t and pple. doffed (dǫft) [Coalesced form of *do off*: see Do *v* 47 Cf. also DAFF *v* 2

In ordinary colloquial use in north of England (not in Scotl) Elsewhere, since 16th c., a literary word with an archaic flavour Ray noted it as a northern provincialism, Johnson, as 'in all its senses obsolete, and scarcely used except by rustics'. In 19th c, since the time of Scott, very frequent in literary use]

1. *trans.* To put off or take off from the body (clothing, or anything worn or borne); to take off or 'raise' (the head-gear) by way of a salutation or token of respect

c 1350 *Will Palerne* 2342 Dof blive þis here skyn *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) XXV 120 He doffez his hatte. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 107 The sacred host .to whiche we knele

and doffe our hodes. 1483 *Cath Angl* 103/1 To Doffe, *exuere* 1595 SHAKS *John* III 1 128 Thou weare a Lyons hide! doff it for shame 1596 SPENSER *F Q* VI IX 36 Calidore doffing his bright armes, himselfe addrest In shepheards weed 1621 G SANDYS *Ovid's Met* XIII (1626) 259 Then made him d'off those weeds 1714 GAY *Sheph Week* IV. 21 Upon a rising Bank I sat adown, Then doff'd my Shoe 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr* I XXXV, The little warriors doff the targe and spear 1808 SCOTT *Marm* VI XI, Doffed his furred gown, and sable hood 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1444 The Earl cast his lance aside, And doff'd his helm

†b Const. *off*; also *into* with *with*. *Obs. rare.*

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 1023 Þow doffe of thy clothes, And knele in thy kyrtylle 1643 [see DOFFING *vbl sb*] 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G* II Wks 1799 I. 186 If you will doff with your boots, and box a couple of bouts.

c. *absol* To raise one's hat (*to* a person). *rare.*

1674 N FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* To Rdr, To look full on a Great man standing in my way, and not to vouchsafe him worth Doffing to. 1833 TENNYSON *Goose* 19 The grave churchwarden doff'd, The parson smirk'd and nodded

2 *refl.* To undress oneself, put off one's clothes. Also *fig* Now only *dial*

1697 DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 150 The quaker doffs him stark naked, and takeing a burning candle in his hand he goes to the church. [1838 J SCHOLES *Lanc Witches* in Harland *L Lyrics* (1865) 133 'Hie thi whoam an' doff thi']

3 *transf* and *fig* To put off as a dress or covering; to throw off, lay aside; hence (in wider sense), to do away with, get rid of (anything associated with oneself). †Also with *off* (obs).

1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul.* II II 47 1599 B JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum* V V, He oftentimes doffeth his owne nature and puts on theirs. 1605 SHAKS *Macb* IV III 188 Your eye would create Soldiours, make our women fight, To doffe their dire distresses 1628 EARLE *Microcosm*, *A start Countrey Knt* (Arb) 38 He ha's doft off the name of a Clowne. 1854–6 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* I II. X (1879) 237 Love .. doffed at last his heavenly state 1867 BP. FORBES *Exp* 39 *Art* II. (1881) 29 The Word is said to have donned human nature, never more to doff it

†4. To put (any one) *off* (with an excuse, etc); to turn aside cf DAFF *v* 2 *Obs*

1622 *Shaks Oth* IV II 176 (Qo 1) Euery day thou dofftst [*Fol* 1. dafts] me with some deuise, Iago *a* 1637 B JONSON *Sad Sheph.* I II, They strew tods' hairs, or with their tails do sweep The dewy grass, to doff the simpler sheep. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV 67 They doffed us off as long as they could, and then locked up their doors.

5. *Textile Manuf.* a. To strip off the slivers of wool, cotton, etc, from the carding-cylinders b To remove the bobbins or spindles when full to make room for empty ones. See DOFFER.

1825 [see DOFFING *vbl sb* b]. 1851 *Art Jrnl Catal Gt Exhib* p. IV **/2 This instrument doffs the cotton in a fine transparent fleece 1864 R A. ARNOLD *Cotton Fam* 33 Spinners have, in technical language to 'doff the cops', in other words to remove and relieve the spindles of the spun yarn 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 356/2

†**Doff**, *sb Obs. rare*—1. [f prec vb] An act of doffing; a 'put off'.

1606 *Wily Beguiled* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 276 Lelia has e'en given him the doff here

Doffer (dǫ·fəɹ). [f prec. vb.] One who or that which doffs

1. In a carding machine, a comb or revolving cylinder which 'doffs' or strips off cotton or wool from the 'cards'; a *doffing-cylinder*

1825 [see DOFFING *vbl sb.* b] 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf* II 392 When it has passed over the last cylinder on to the drum, it is taken from it by a cylinder somewhat larger than the workers, and called a doffer. 1876 J WATTS *Brit. Manuf* III. 134 The doffer or doffing cylinder *attrib* 1825 J NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 380 The main cylinder .is soon covered with cotton, and is divested of it by the doffer cylinder 1854 *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug 118/4 Occupations of the People..Doffer plate maker. 1875 *Ure's Dict Arts* I. 969 The doffer-knife or comb for stripping the fleecy web from the doffer.

2. A worker employed in removing the full bobbins or spindles: see quot 1894

1862 *Illustr Lond. News* XLI 558/3 The Thistle Doffer. 1875 *Ure's Dict Arts* I 989 This loss of time, as well as the labour of the 'doffers', is abolished 1894 *Labour Commission* Gloss, *Doffers*, boys or girls from 12 to 15 years employed to take off the full bobbins and to replace them on the throstle or ring frames by empty ones.

Doffing (dǫ·fiŋ), *vbl sb* [f as prec + -ING 1] The action of the verb DOFF. a The putting or taking off of clothing, etc

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 231 To doe him the grace that he might have the D'offing of her shoes. 1643 G WILDE *Serm St Maries, Oxford* 17 Those who think a little d'offing off the Hat..Reverence enough for the Lords Annoynted, do not they Pillage him of his Divinity? 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Song Nature*, Too much of donning and doffing.

b. *Textile Manuf.* see DOFF *v* 5 and DOFFER.

Doffing cylinder a cylinder clothed with cards which takes off the fibres from the teeth of the main cylinder of a carding machine. *Doffing knife* a steel blade with finely toothed edge, which takes off the carded wool from the teeth of the doffer So *Doffing-plate*

1825 J NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 380 The doffer or taker-off, having affixed to it the steel comb called the doffing-plate 1851 *Art Jrnl Catal Gt. Exhib* p IV **/2 A fine fleece of cotton shorn or combed off from the opposite side of the cylinder by the vibratory action of the doffing knife. *Ibid*, A smaller drum card .called the doffer (stripper) or doffing cylinder, covered with fillet cards 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I 989 One of the most recent improvements in the throstle frame is that of Bernhardt's 'doffing-motion'

Dog (dǫg), *sb.* Forms: 1 dogga, 3–7 dogge, (3, 6 doggue, 6 *Sc.* doig), 6–8 dogg, 3– dog. [late OE. *dogga* (once in a gloss), previous history and origin unknown. (The generic name in OE, as in the Teutonic langs generally, was *hund*: see HOUND.) So far as the evidence goes, the word appears first in English, as the name of a powerful breed or race of dogs, with which the name was introduced into the continental languages, usually, in early instances, with the attribute 'English'. Thus mod Du. *dog*, late 16th c. *dogge* ('een dogghe, vn gros matin d'Engleterre, *canis anglicus*', Plantyn *Thesaur* 1573), Ger. *dogge*, in 16–17th c. *dock, docke, dogg* ('englische Dock', *Onomast* 1582, 'eine englische Docke', 1653), LG. *dogge*, Da *dogge*, Sw. *dogg*; F. *dogue* ('le genereux dogue anglais', Du Bellay 15..), It, Sp, Pg *dogo*, Pg also *dogue*; in all the languages applied to some variety or race of dog.]

I. The simple word.

1. A quadruped of the genus *Canis*, of which wild species or forms are found in various parts of the world, and numerous races or breeds, varying greatly in size, shape, and colour, occur in a domesticated or semi-domesticated state in almost all countries. These are referred by zoologists to a species *C familiaris*; but whether they have a common origin is a disputed question.

c 1050 *Prudentius Glosses* (Reed 148/1) [Gloss to] *canum* [gen pl] docgena. *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 288 His [the devil's] teð beoð attrie, ase of ane wode dogge Dauid, me sauter, cleopeð hine dogge *Ibid* 290 þet tes dogge of helle kumeð *c* 1290 *S Eng Leg.* I 307/281 A teie doggue *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 13658 (Cott & G) Þai scott him als a dog Right vte o þair synagog 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl* C. x 261 Thi dogge dar nat berke. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron* (1858) 281 Thei seide pleynly that it was no more trost to the Pope writing than to a dogge tail 1568 TILNEY *Disc Marriage* D VIII b, Dogs baike boldely at their owne masters doore 1586 B YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV 179 Like the Sheepheards good Dog. 1601 SHAKS *Twel. N.* II III 154 If I thought that, Ide beate him like a dogge. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* XXII 682 The dog teaches thee fidelity 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 112 His faithful dog shall bear him company. 1869 W P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* VIII, The dog in the East is not as here domesticated, but outside the cities, is more like a wolf prowling for prey

†b Used *spec.* as the name of some particular variety; see quots *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* XVIII. XXVI. (1495) 786 A gentyll hounde hath lesse flesshe than a dogge and shorter heere and more thynne *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 125/1 Dogge, shyppe-heirdys hownde, *gregarius*. 1530 PALSGR 214/2 Dogge, a mischevous curre, *dogue*

c *esp* A dog used for hunting; a hound.

a 1307 *Pol Songs* (Camden) 239 A doseyn of doggen Ne myhte hyre drawe 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R* XVIII cili (1495) 847 Brockes ben huntyd and chasεyd wyth hunteis dogges ?*c* 1475 *Hunt Hare* 26 Ychon of hus hase a dogge or too, For grehowndes have thou no care 1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* III 38 The Dogge in hunting of the Deere 1748 N SALMON *Comp Univ* 14 Some gentlemen of the Town always keep a Pack of Dogs

d. *fig.*; *esp* in Shaksperian phr. *the dogs of war.*

a 1225 [see 1] 1601 SHAKS *Jul. C* III. 1 273 Caesars Spirit ranging for Reuenge, With Ate by his side Shall in these Confines Cry hauocke, and let slip the Dogges of Warre. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X 616 See with what heat these Dogs of Hell advance 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* II, Let loose the dogs of law on him 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* XIII, The dogs of war would be unloosed

e. With qualifications denoting variety or use, as BANDOG, BULL-DOG, CUR-DOG, etc, q.v. in their alphabetical places or under the first element. Also *buck-, cattle-, field-, parlour-, shore-, toy-dog.*

a 1225 Kur dogge [see CUR 1 c] 1633 T JAMES *Voy* 93 Bucke Dogs, of a very good race 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng Rarities* 15 The Indian Dog is a Creature begotten 'twixt a Wolf and a Fox. 1813 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I 89 My Newfoundland dog had decamped. 1870 B. CLAYTON *Dog-Keeper's Guide* 6 Field dogs are used for field purposes only. 1889 ST J TYRWHITT in *Univ. Rev* 15 Feb. 253 Society kept him painting toy dogs 1893 EDITH CARRINGTON *Dog* VI. 52 Very famous cattle dogs.

2. In distinguishing sex, the male of this species; a male hound; opp. to BITCH. Also, a male fox, DOG-FOX.

1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* III (1586) 154 b, The Dogge is thought better than the Bitche. 1768 G WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II 248 Four puppys, that is 3 dogs and a bitch 1882 *Society* 21 Oct 19/2 If this is your fox, Jack, he's an unmistakable old dog 1890 *Sat. Rev* 1 Feb 134/2 The man who knows and loves his hound only uses the word dog, as he does the word bitch, to denote sex

3 Applied to a person; a in reproach, abuse, or contempt. A worthless, despicable, surly, or cowardly fellow. (Cf CUR 1 b.)

c 1325 *Coer de L* 4518 Jhon Doyly slowgh hym .And sayde. 'Dogge, ther thou lyl' 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* XVI 9, *c* 1440 *York Myst*, XIX 106 A I dogges, þe deuell 3ou spede. 1591 SHAKS 1 *Hen VI*, I II 23 1596 — *Merch. V* I III. 129 You spurn'd me such a day; another time You cald me dog. 1653 H. COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav* XX 72 Such feeble slaves, as these Christian Dogs. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 530 P 4 Had not my dog of a steward run away as he did, without making up his accounts. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* VII, Dog of an unbeliever..darest thou press upon a Christian? 1880 TENNYSON *Revenge* ii, If I left them..To these Inquisition dogs and the devildoms of Spain,

b. playfully (usually in humorous reproof, congratulation, or commiseration): A gay or jovial man, a gallant, a fellow, 'chap'. Usually with *adj* such as *cunning, jolly, lucky, sad, sly*, etc. *To be dog at* · see *to be old dog at*, 15 i.

a 1618 Q ANNE *Let. to Buckingham* in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser 1 III 102 My kind Dog .You doe verie well in lugging the Sowes eare [Jas. I], and I would have yow doe so still upon condition that yow continue a watchfull dog to him 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No 67 P 9 An impudent young Dog bid the Fiddlers play a Dance called Mol Patley 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I VI, I was an unfortunate dog 1814 L. HUNT *Feast Poets* 14 Poems (1832) 144 The dog had no industry. 1884 W. E. NORRIS *Thirlby Hall* IX, A sad dog

c. =BULL-DOG 2.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 113 He had climb'd across the spikes..he had breath'd the Proctor's dogs.

4. *Astron.* a. The name of two constellations, the Great and Little Dog (*Canis Major* and *Minor*) situated near Orion, also applied to their principal stars Sirius and Procyon: see DOG-STAR.

b *The Hunting Dogs*, a northern constellation (*Canes Venatici*) near the Great Bear

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 268 Northe almost from this Dogge is ther a constellation of 2 only starres named Canicula, the lesser Dogge 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 210 b, The greate heate of the Sunne ..is most extreame at the rysyng of the lesser Dogge 1621 BEAUM & FL *Maid's Trag* IV. 1, The burnt air, when the Dog reigns 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* 428 'Till the hot Dog inflames the Summer Skies. 1890 C. A YOUNG *Uranogr.* § 41 Canes Venatici (The Hunting Dogs) These are the dogs with which Bootes is pursuing the Great Bear

5. Applied, usually with distinctive prefix, to various animals allied to, or in some respect resembling, the dog:

e. g **Burrowing dog**, the COYOTE or prairie-wolf, *Canis latrans*; **hunting-dog**, a kind of hyena (see HUNTING-DOG); **pouched dog**, a dasyurine marsupial of Tasmania, *Thylacinus cynocephalus*, also called *zebra wolf*, **prairie-dog** (also *collog.* called simply *dog* in Western U S), a North American rodent (see PRAIRIE-DOG).

6. Short for DOGFISH

1674 RAY *Words*, (*Sea*) *Fishes* 98 Picked Dogs, *Catulus spinax*. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 241, I fished in five or six different spots there were 'dogs', as they are called, everywhere..but nothing else. 1860 WOOD *Reptiles, Fishes, Insects* 71 The destructive .fish..known by the names of Penny Dog, or Miller's Dog. 1861 COUCH *Brit Fishes* I. 49 The Picked Dog is the smallest but far the most abundant of the British Sharks.

7. A name given to various mechanical devices, usually having or consisting of a tooth or claw, used for gripping or holding. Among these are:

a A clamp for supporting something (*e g* part of a building), or fastening or holding it in place †b An instrument for extracting teeth (*obs*) c An implement for drawing poles out of the ground (see also HOP-DOG), or for extracting roots of broom, furze, etc (cf DOG *v.* 6 b, and see *broom dog*, BROOM *sb* 6) d. A grappling-iron for raising the monkey of a pile driver, or clutching and withdrawing tools used in well-boring or mining e A grappling-iron with a fang which clutches an object, as a log, barrel, etc to be hoisted, or a log to be secured in position for sawing. f. *pl.* Nippers used in wire drawing g At the Mint, a device consisting of two levers mounted on a small carriage running on wheels along the draw-bench, and so arranged as to constitute a pair of pincers which seize the fillet and draw it through the opening at the head of the draw-bench. h. One of 'the converging set screws which establish the bed-tool of a punching-press in direct coincidence with the punch' (Knight *Dict Mech*). i. A projection or tooth acting as a detent, *e. g* in a lock; a catch or click which engages the teeth of a ratchet-wheel j In a fire-arm=DOG-HEAD 2 b [cf. F *chien*, snaphaunce (Cotgr.), so It *cane* (Florio), Sp. *can* (Minsheu)] k. A drag for the wheel of a vehicle l. 'A clamp fastened to a piece suspended on the centres of a lathe, by which the rotation of the chuck or face-plate is imparted to the piece to be turned' (=CARRIER 1 d). m An adjustable stop placed in a machine to change direction of motion (Webster 1864) n *Ship-building* = DOG-SHORE (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*) o 'A lever used by blacksmiths in hooping cart-wheels' (Jamieson 1825) p. A kind of spike used on railways for fastening flat-bottomed or bridge rails to the sleepers: =DOG-NAIL q An appliance for toasting bread, etc. cf. CAT *sb.*1 9, and see Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*

a. 1458 *Churchw Acc. St. Andrews, East Cheap* in *Brit. Mag* XXXI. 249 To Barnard the Smyth for x doggs of Iryn for the Steple weying lxx lb 1552 HULOET, Dogge of yron to claspe a house from fletyng, *retinaculum, trabatis clamus vel hamus*. 1649 BLITHE *Eng Improv. Impr* (1653) 212 As a Buttress to support it, and may be as serviceable as an Iron dog as many use. 1892 *Law Times Rep* LXV 582/1 The posts of the gantry stand on planks, and are fixed thereto by iron dogs and dowels

b. 1611 COTGR., *Pelican* a Snap, or Dog, the toole wherewith Barbers pull out teeth

c 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., An instrument called a Dog for the more easy drawing the Poles out of the ground. 1893 C. A. MOLLYSON *Parish of Fordoun* XXV 290 The dog, we presume, is still extant. We will quote a description of the broom-dog 'It operates somewhat like a toothdrawer and eradicates the broom in an instant'

d. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s. v. *Borung*, For drawing up the Rods, we have. an Iron Instrument called a Bitch, and, for unscrewing them, two more we call Dogs.

e. 1740 DYCHE & PARDON, *Dog* .. also an utensil for coopers to carry large casks between two persons 1750 BLANCKLEY *Nav. Expos.* 51 *Timber Dogges*, Are drove into Timber for Horses to draw it about the Yard, or to the Saw-pits 1825 JAMIESON, *Dogs*, pieces of iron, having a zig-zag form, for fixing a tree in the saw-pit. 1840 R H. DANA

Bef Mast XXIX 99 One [block] hooked to the strap on the end of the steeve, and the other into a dog, fastened into one of the beams

g 1859 *All Year Round* No 10 239 This dog is a small thin carriage, travelling upon wheels over a bench, under which revolves an endless chain 1875 *Ure's Dict Arts* III 342 The chain in its onward motion drags the dog, and causes it to bite the fillet and draw it through the opening.

i. 1853 C TOMLINSON in *Ure's Dict Arts* III. 142 There is a dog or lever which catches into the top of the bolt, and thereby serves as an additional security against its being forced back 1857 COLQUHOUN *Comp Oarsman's Guide* 32 The dog, or catch, prevents its running down

j *c* 1660 *Monckton Papers* (1884) 36, I immediately . clapt hold of the dog of the blunderbus *a* 1684 LAW *Mem.* (1818) 225 (Jam) He lets fall the dog, the pistoll goes off 1846 *Archæologia* XXXI. 492 (D.) A contrivance for producing fire by the friction of the grooved edges of a steel wheel against a piece of iron pyrites . held in a cock or dog which pressed upon it

k. 1795 *Trans. Soc Arts* XIII 255 This simple and useful contrivance, called here a Dog, or Wheel-Drag.

l. 1833 J HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 134 A contrivance called the dog and driver, the former being a sort of clutch screwed upon the end of the work. 1884 F. J BRITTEN *Watch. & Clockm.* 168 A lathe furnished with dogs

o. 1735 *Crt. Bk. Barony Urie* (1892) 156 He saw the defenders throw a dogg at each other

p 1883 *Proc. Philol. Soc* 21 Dec , *Dog* (spike used on railways), from form of head which resembles a dog's 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss , *Dogs*, a class of nails used for fastening down rails on sleepers Each nail consists of a long spike, with ears on the side of the head, by means of which the nail may be wrenched up and re used.

8. One of a pair of iron or brass utensils placed one on each side of a fireplace to support burning wood; =ANDIRON , (more fully called *fire-dogs*);

b a similar support for a dog grate or stove ; c. a rest for the fire-irons

1596 *Union Invent* 5 One paire of dogges in the Chymly. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* IX (R), The iron doggs bear the burthen of the fuel, while the brazen-andirons stand only for state. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Sept , Buying several things at the ironmonger's—dogs, tongs, and shovels 1762 FRANKLIN *Remarks* Wks. 1887 III 184 The iron dogs, loggerhead, and iron pot were not hurt. 1862 H AINÉ *Carr of Carrlyon* I 140 The wood fire . burnt cheerfully on great brass dogs upon the hearthstone *Mod Ironfounders' Catal* , Dog stoves fine polished brass dogs fire basket sloping forward at the top. *Ibid.*, Fire Dogs. All Brass.

† **9** An early kind of fire-arm *Obs.*

1549 *Compl Scot* vi 41 Mak reddy 3our cannons. bersis, doggis, doubil bersis, hagbutis of croche 1650 *Art. Reddition Edin Castle*, 28 short brasse munkeys alias dogs

10 Name given to various atmospheric appearances a. A luminous appearance near the horizon; also *fog-dog, sea-dog.* b. *Sun-dog*, a luminous appearance near the sun, a parhelion c *Water-dog*, a small dark floating cloud, indicating rain

1825-80 JAMIESON, *Dog, Sea-dog*, a name given by mariners to a meteor seen, immediately above the horizon, generally before sunrise, or after sunset viewed as a certain prognostic of the approach of bad weather. If this be seen before sunrise, it is believed that (as they express themselves) it will bark before night; if after sunset, that it will bark before morning . The *dog* has no variety of colours, but is of a dusky white 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Water-dogs*, see *Mares'-Tails.* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Stubb*, or *Dogg*, the lower part of a rainbow visible towards the horizon, and betokening squally weather ..On the banks of Newfoundland they are considered precursors of clearer weather, and termed *fog-dogs.* 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss* , *Dog*, a partial rainbow 'A dog at night is the farmer's delight.' 1876 *Surrey Provincialisms* (E D S), *Water-dogs*, dark clouds that seem to travel through the air by themselves, and indicate a storm. 1892 W PIKE *Barren Ground N Canada* 97 Often a sun dog is the first thing to appear, and more or less of these attendants accompany the sun during his short stay above the horizon

11. Name given to a copper coin used in some islands in the West Indies ; also to ' a small silver coin ' (Smyth) ; see also BLACK DOG 1

1797 W. BULLOCK in *Naval Chron* X 128 Negro money called stampees, or black dogs. 1811 KELLY *Univ Cambist* (1835) I 362 There are here [Leeward Islands] small copper coins, called Stampes, Dogs, and Half Dogs 1888 *Star* 18 Feb. 1/4 Fees are paid in old Spanish dollars and in 'dogs' or French coppers struck in the reign of Louis XVI. for Cayenne

12 Short for DOG-WATCH.

1893 PEMBERTON *Iron Pirate* 151 Towards the second bell in the second 'dog' there was a change.

†**13.** = *Dog-chance, dog-throw* at dice : see 18

1637 H. M, tr *Erasm. Colloq* 441 That the throw *Cous* was a lucky one, and the *dog* was unfortunate.

II. Phrases and Proverbs.

14. *To the dogs* . to destruction or ruin ; as in *to go, send, throw to the dogs.* So *not to have a word to throw at a dog.*

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Addicere alquem canibus*, to bequeath hym to dogs 1600 SHAKS *A Y L* I III 3 *Cel.* Why Cosen, why Rosaline Cupid haue mercie, Not a word? *Ros* Not one to throw at a dog 1604 — *Oth* IV I. 147. 1605 — *Macb.* V III 47 Throw Physicke to the Dogs, Ile none of it. 1619 R. HARRIS *Drunkard's Cup* Epist. A 3 b, One is coloured, another is foxt, a third is gone to the dogs. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 66 Had Colepepper's whole wealth been hops and hogs, Could he himself have sent it to the dogs? 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* II. Wks. 1799 II 78, I should not have thought he had a word to throw to a dog. 1809 W IRVING *Knickerb.* VII iv. (1849) 398 He . threw diplomacy to the dogs 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. vi, Rugby and the School-house are going to the dogs

¶ *Every dog has his day*: see DAY 15. *To take a dog's leave*: see LEAVE *sb* *Love me, love my dog*. see LOVE *v.* *A dog in the pot*. see POT *sb.* *The scalded dog fears cold water* see SCALDED See also BLACK DOG, DOG-IN-THE-MANGER.

15 a. *Fight dog, fight bear* : see quots. †b *A dog for* (*to*) *the bow*, ' a dog used in shooting; such dogs, being well trained and obedient, were taken to typify humble or subservient people ' (Davies) : cf. BOW *sb* ! 4 d *Obs* c *To rain cats and dogs* see CAT AND DOG 2 ; so *to blow cats and dogs* d *To die like a dog*, or *to die a dog's death* 1 e a disgraceful or miserable death e *A hair of the dog that bit you* formerly reputed a specific for the bite of a mad dog, hence allusively, *esp* of more drink used to take off the effects of drunkenness. f. *To help a* (*lame*) *dog over a stile* see quots. g *To lead a dog's life* . 1 e a life of misery, or of miserable subserviency , so *to lead a person a dog's life.* h. *Give a dog an ill name and hang him* : see quot 1818. †i *To be old dog at* (also *to be dog at*) to be experienced in, or adept at. *Obs.* j. *Dog on it* · a form of imprecation ; see also DOG-GONE. k. *To wake a sleeping dog*, 1 e. some person or influence which is for the present quiet, but if aroused will create disturbance. So, *Let a sleeping dog lie.* l *Whose dog is dead ?* also *What dog is a hanging?* What occasion is there for watching, or for excitement? what's the matter ? m In many other proverbs and phrases.

a *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III (1704) 350/2 You must fight according to the old Saying, Fight Dog, fight Bear , that is, till one be overcome 1831 SCOTT *Diary* 5 Mar., A resolution to keep myself clear of politics, and let them 'fight dog, fight bear'

b. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch T.* 770 To Ianuarie he [Damian] gooth as lowe, As evere dide a dogge for the bowe. — *Friar's T* 71. 1430 LYDG *Chron. Troy*, She was made as dogge for the bowe 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph* 223 a, He with lacke of vitaulles brought those chop-logues or greate pratlers as lowe as dogge to the bow.

c. 1738 [see CAT AND DOG 2] 1766 P. THICKNESSE *Observ Customs French* 106 It blows cats and dogs, as the sailors say. 1848 COL HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 292 It blew great guns and poured cats and dogs.

d. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 57 He lyved lyke a lyon, and dyed lyke a dogge 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II II 91 Thou was't whelpt a Dogge, and thou shalt famish a Dogges death 1894 FENN *In Alpine Valley* I 22 To die this dog's death, out here under these mountains.

e. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov* (1867) 37, I pray the leat me and my felow haue A heare of the dog that bote us last night 1611 COTGR s v. *Beste*, Our Ale-knights often vse this phrase, and say, Giue vs a haire of the dog that last bit vs. [1760 R. JONES *Trent Canine Madness* 204 The hair of the dog that gave the wound is advised as an application to the part injured] 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* III, Drink again. Another hair of the dog that bit you, captain

f 1546 J HEYWOOD *Prov* (1867) 32 As good a deede, As it is to helpe a dogge ouer a style. 1638 CHILLINGW *Relig Prot* I. III § 33, I once knew a man out of curtesie, help a lame dog over a stile, and he for requitall bit him by the fingers. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* XXV, 'I can..help a lame dog over a stile'—(which was Mark's phrase for doing a generous thing).

g 15 . *Fox MSS* in Strype *Eccl Mem* III xxi 174 Mr Ford afterwards had a dogs life among them. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I Wks 1799 I. 273 She domineers like the devil · O Lord, I lead the life of a dog 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf* x, They've been leading him a dog's life this year and more

h. [1730-6 BAILEY (folio) s.v *Dog*, He who would hang his Dog first gives out that he is mad] 1818 HAZLITT *Table t., Nicknames* 173 Give a dog an ill name and hang him, is a proverb. A nickname is the heaviest stone that the devil can throw at a man 1886 MISS TYTLER *Buried Diamonds* XXXIX, It is a case of give a dog an ill name and hang him

i 1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* 5 b, Oh he is olde dogge at expounding, and deade sure at a Catechisme 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent* IV iv. 14 To be, as it were, a dog at all things. 1601 — *Twel N* II III 62, I am dogge at a Catch 1714 GAY *What d'ye call it* Prelim. sc 5 Ah, Sir Roger, you are old Dog at these things

j. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr* Wks 1855 I 260 Dog on't, ye wicked auld Lucifer, hoo your een sparkle as you touzle the clergy. 1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* V 101 'Take that, dog-on-you !'

k. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 132 It is ill wakyng of a sleapyng dogge. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 658 It is good therefore if you have a Wife, that is unquiet and contentious, to let her alone, not to wake an angry Dog. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* XI II, Friedrich is not the man to awaken Parliamentary sleeping-dogs 1886 H. CONWAY *Living or Dead ?* XIII, Better let sleeping dogs lie

l 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* III. II, Whose dog's dead now That you observe these vigils? *a* 1663 *Little John a Begging* VIII. in Child *Ballads* V No 142 189/1 'Why rings all these bells? What dog is a hanging?'

m 1382 WYCLIF *Eccl* IX 4 Betere is a quyc dogge thanne a leoun dead 1388 — *Prov* XXVI 11 As a dogge that turneth aȝen to his spuyng 1546 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W. 1531) 119 Whan we returne to our pryde & condicyons . as y dogge to his vomyt. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov* (1867) 64 She will lie as fast as a dogge will licke a dishe 1586 B YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv* IV 178 b, It is an olde proverbe A staffe is sone found to beate a Dogge 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II 11, It would have made a dog laugh. 1841 COL HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II 210 We went to bed as tired as dogs. [Cf DOG-TIRED.] 1843 *Ibid* II 236 Old C— held forth with a long speech, lying as fast as a dog would trot. 1857 KINGSLEY *I vo Y. Ago* XXI, I feel his heart There's life in the old dog yet. 1858 GRAY *Lett* (1893) 439, I cannot promise any special instruction, and shall take no fee. 'Dog does not eat dog' is the saying, you know

III. Combinations and attributive uses.

16. *attrib* or as *adj* Of, pertaining to, or relating to, a dog or dogs , canine.

1565 HARDING in Jewel *Def Apol* (1611) 81 Would he not whet his dog eloquence vpon you? *c* 1620 FLETCHER & MASS *Trag Barnavelt* II IV in Bullen *O Pl* II 239 Such a den of dog whelps 1638 FEATLY *Strict Lyndom* I. A 11 b, Every where full of *Canina facundia*, Dogeloquence 1790 BEWICK *Hist Quadrupeds* (1824) 334 The Bull Dog the fiercest of all the Dog kind 1879 H DALZIEL *Dis Dogs* (1893) 38 'Specifics' for all dog diseases 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* IV 87 In the upper Pleiocene period the dog family appear for the first time *Mod* The wolves, foxes, and jackals are members of the Dog Tribe.

b With names of some animals (esp those of the dog kind) . =Male (cf. 2); as in *dog hound, hyæna, otter, puppy, tiger* ; DOG-FOX, DOG WOLF. Also humorously *dog-cook* = man-cook

1555 EDEN *Decades* 96 The dogge tyger chaunsed fyrste into this pitfaul 1687 *Lond Gaz.* No 2220/4 Lost lately at Newmarket, an old Dog Hound of His Majesties. 1813 *Sporting Mag* XLI 136 On Saturday was shot in the river Avon, a dog otter. *a* 1841 T. HOOK *Man of many Friends* (D), A first-rate dog-cook and assistants 1893 SELOUS *Trav S E Africa* 184 An old dog hyæna

17 General Comb · a attributive, as *dog-bite, -breed, -couple, -doctor, -feast, -flesh, -hospital, -leash, -licence, -life, -muzzle, -show, -soap, -tax, -trick, -whistle*, etc , serving as food for dogs, as *dog-bran, -cake*, DOG-BISCUIT, etc.

1726 *Dict. Rust* etc (ed 3), **Dog-bite*, see *Biting of a Mad Dog.* 1883 E R LANKESTER *Adv Science* (1890) 115 Two hundred and fifty persons have gone . to be treated for dog-bite. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 75 Thou might'st on base *dog-bran feed. 1652 SHIRLEY *Sisters* I 1, Led Away in *dog-couples by rusty officers 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 67 Thou maist gnaw *dog-crusts 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph Cl* I Let 1, A famous *dog-doctor was sent for 1743 BULKELLEY & CUMMINS *Voy S Seas* 80, I was invited to a *Dog-Feast It was exceeding good Eating 1854 WOOD *Anim Life* 133 Dog is considered a delicacy There are several ways in which these dog-feasts are conducted 1807 P GASS *Jrnl* 146 Some who prefer *dog-flesh to fish 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III 55 Kept for a day or two in a *dog-hospital 1609 SKENE *Reg Maj., Stat Will* 12 He may follow his hounds within the Kings forest, as farre as he may cast his horne or his *dogleisch 1704 N N. tr *Boccalini's Advt fr. Parnass* I 25 A Gentleman that wanted a parcel of *Dog-muzzles. 1870 B. CLAYTON *Dog-Keeper's Guide* 20 One of the first *dog-shows held in London 1796 (*title*) The *Dog Tax, in Verse 1886 *Encycl Brit* XX 201/2 The imposition of a dog-tax or licence 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* 1, I wish I were a keeper to have a real *dog-whistle at my button

b objective and obj genitive, as *dog-breaker* (see BREAKER ! 3), *-breeder, -breeding, -fancier, -keeping, -lover, -owner, -owning, -seller, -skinner, stealer, -stealing, -washing*, see also DOG-KEEPER, -WHIPPER

1770 *Gentl Mag* XL 164 To punish the dog stealer, or the man charged with the crime of dog-stealing. 1845 *Zoologist* III 1099 Dog-fanciers have become practically acquainted with these influences 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag* I. I. 38 That a man shall keep his dog breakers, and his horse-breakers, and his hawk breakers, and never hire him a boy-breaker or two ! 1854 WOOD *Anim Life* 158 The whole body of quondam dog-owners 1889 G. STABLES *Kennel Comp.* I 10 On dog-washing days

c instrumental, parasynthetic, and similative, as *dog-bitten, -drawn, -driven, -gnawn* adjs., *dog-eyed, -footed, -hearted, -looked, -looking* adjs. See also d below ; also DOG-FACED, -HEADED, -LEGGED.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 363 A stone which a dog hath taken vp with his mouth and bitten, will cause debate and dissention in the company where it is it is growne into a common prouerbe. when we perceiue those that dwel in one house together to be at variance . to say, You have a dog-bitten stone here among you. 1605 SHAKS *Lear* IV III 47 His own unkindness gave her dear rights To his dog-hearted daughters 1699 R L'ESTRANGE *Colloq Erasm* (1711) 66 Out comes the Dog-looking grey-Beard again 1829 E. ELLIOTT *Village Patriarch* I XIII, Legless soldier, borne In dog drawn car. *a* 1847 ELIZA COOK *Song of Spirit of Poverty* II. 3 A dog-gnawn bone

d. with certain adjs = As . . . as a dog; thoroughly, utterly ; extremely ; as *dog asleep, -drunk, -hungry, -lame, -lean, -mad, -poor, -sick, -thick* (= intimate). See also DOG-CHEAP, -TIRED, -WEARY.

1552 HULOET, Dogge leane, *squallidus* 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 712 Cicero was dog-lean, a little enter. 1599 H BUTTES *Dyets dr 1e Dinner* O iv, He that saith, he is Dog-sicke, as sicke as a Dog ; meaneth a sicke Dog, doubt lesse 1611 COTGR , *Dormer en transe*, to be dog asleepe, to be in a deepe or dead sleepe *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieutenant* I 1, Would I were drunk dog-drunk, I might not feel this *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II 47 Som of our preachmen are grown dog mad *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Poet. Wks* (1846) 90 Get dog thick wi' the parish priest. 1832 SCOTT *Jrnl* Jan , I was dog-sick of the whole of it 1869 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 59 When she [a mare] was dog-poor and hardly able to drag herself along

e. in a contemptuous sense, = Bad, spurious, bastard, mongrel; esp. in *dog-Latin*, so *dog-Greek, dog('s)-logic, dog-rime.*

1611 FLORIO, *Versaccy*, dog-rimes, filthy verses *a* 1625 *MS Bodl* 30. 13 a, To begge sir Tottipate's applause in dogrime verse 1711 SWIFT *Exam.* No 50 P 5 His skill in that part of learning called dog's logic. 1770 D DALRYMPLE (Ld Hailes) *Anc Scot Poems* 243 (Jam) The alternate lines are composed of shreds of the breviary, mixed with what we call Dog-Latin, and the French, *Latin de*

cuisine 1852 THACKLRAY *Eng Hum* VI (1863) 289 'Nescio quid est materia cum me', Sterne writes to one of his friends (in dog Latin, and very sad dog-Latin too) 1884 F HARRISON in *19th Cent* Mar. 496 Agnostic is only dog-Greek for 'don't know'

18 Special Comb. a. † **dog-ape**, a dog-faced baboon (Dyce), CYNOCEPHALUS, † **dog-appetite**, the disease BULIMY, or CANINE appetite (but in quot distinguished from this, **dog-belt**, in *Coalmining*, a strong broad belt of leather, worn round the waist, for drawing dans or sledges in the workings; † **dog-chance** = *dog-throw*, **dog-dance**, a dance practised by American Indians. † **dog-flaw**, a burst of passion (FLAW *sb*.[2] 2); † **dog-flogger** = DOG-WHIPPER; † **dog-given** *a.*, addicted to dogs; **dog-grate**, a detached fire-grate standing in a fireplace upon supports called dogs (see 8); **dog-hanging**, 'a wedding feast at which money was collected for the bride' (Halliwell); **dog-horse**, a worn-out horse, fit only to be made into dog's-meat; † **dog-hunger** = *dog-appetite*; **dog-ill** = DISTEMPER *sb*.[1] 4 c, **dog-in-a-blanket**, a rolled currant dumpling or jam pudding (*colloq*); **dog-iron** = sense 8; † **dog-killer**, a person appointed to kill dogs suspected of madness; **dog-lead**, a line to lead a dog with, **dog-leader**, a servant in charge of dogs; **dog-leaved** *a rare* = DOG'S-EARED; so *dog-leaving*, vbl. sb.; **dog-line**, a trace for fastening a dog to a sledge; **dog-madness** = CANINE rabies, hydrophobia; **dog-man**, a man in charge of dogs; in quot. *a* 1861, a dealer in dog's-meat; **dog-master**; **dog-meat**, dog's flesh used as food; **dog-nap**, a short nap taken while sitting (cf. *cat-nap* s v. CAT *sb*.[1] 18, also DOG-SLEEP); **dog-nose vice** (see quot.); **dog-pole** (see quot.); **dog-power**, the mechanical power exerted by a dog, as in turning a spit, or driving a churn-dasher; **dog-rapper** = DOG-WHIPPER; so *dog-rapping*, **dog-screw** (see quot. and cf. DOG-NAIL); **dog-sled, -sledge**, a sledge drawn by dogs, as in the Arctic regions; † **dog-spasm** = CYNIC spasm, **dog-stopper** *Naut.* (see quot and STOPPER) **dog-stove** = *dog-grate*; **dog-strop** *Naut.* (see quot), **dog-tent**, a small tent, so called from its likeness to a dog's kennel; **dog-throw**, the lowest or losing throw at dice (L. *canis*, *canicula*); **dog-tongs** (see quot.); **dog-town** (*U.S.*), a colony of prairie dogs (see 5); † **dog-wheel**, a vertical wheel turned by a dog inside as a motor. See also DOG-BOLT, -BOX, -BOY, -CART, etc

1600 SHAKS *A. Y L* II v 28 If euer I thanke any man, Ile thanke you but that they cal complement is like th' encounter of two *dog Apes 1625 CROOKE *Body of Man* 169 In the disease called Boulimos, there is hunger without appetite, and in the *Dog-appetite, there is appetite without hunger. 1842 BRANDE *Dict Sc, etc*, *Dog-belt 1613 T GODWIN *Rom Antiq* (1674) 112 The losing cast, Canis or Canicula, in English a *Dog-chance 1671 H M tr *Erasm Colloq* 441, I always cast the unlucky dog-chances 1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ* (1810) 84 In the evening we were entertained with the calumet and *dog dance 1854 WOOD *Anim Life* 134 There is the dog-dance, in which the liver of the dog is suspended to a pole The Indians commence a slow dance round the pole. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Women Pleased* III iv, We would soon disburthen you Of that that breeds these fits, these *dog flaws in ye 1806 *Churchw Acc. St Martin's, Leicester* 5 July (1884) 228 P[d] Fewkes *Dog Flogger o 10 o. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI 256 As a *dog-given hunter sets upon a brace of boars His white-toothd hounds 1881 G T ROBINSON in *Art Jrnl* (Cent), A grate with standards, which we still call a *dog-grate 1698 VANBRUGH *Æsop* IV ii, Two blind stallions, besides pads, routs, and *dog-horses *c* 1785 T BEWICK *Waiting for Death* in A Dobson *B & his Pupils* IX. (1884) 155 He was judged to be only fit for the dogs However, one shilling and sixpence beyond the dog-horse price saved his life. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II i III *Furies* 451 The *Dog-hunger, or the Bradypepsie *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem, Miser* (1759) II 342 His greedy appetite to riches is but a kind of doghunger that never digests what it devours 1879 H DALZIEL *Dis Dogs* (1893) 41 Distemper is also known as the '*dog ill' 1867 MISS YONGE *Six Cushions* IX 72 The *dog-in a-blanket making its appearance, Clara cut three beauteous slices, with spiral rings of black currant alternating with suet 1883 *Old Virginia Gentlem* in *Macm Mag*, Brass *dog-irons of ponderous build 1614 B JONSON *Barth Fair* II i, A worthy worshipful man who would take you now the habit of a porter, now of a carman, now of the *dog-killer, in this month of August 1665 *Ord, Ld Mayor Lond. Concern Plague*, That the Dogs be killed by the Dog-killers appointed 1826 SCOTT *Woodst* XXIX, Bevis, who was bred here when he was a *dog-leader, would not fly at him. 1823 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1849) I 69 The thumbing and *dog-leaving 1886 W J TUCKER *E. Europe* 137 Being more thumbed, *dog leaved, and worn than the others 1856 KANE *Arct Expl.* I. xx 252 The leader of the party succeeded in patching up his mutilated *dog-lines 1715 J DELACOSTE tr *Boerhave's Aphorisms* 304 It's called because mostly proceeding from the bite of Dogs, a *Dog-madness. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom Med.* (1790) 477 The *rabies canina*, or dog madness *a* 1861 MRS BROWNING *Napoleon III in Italy* XV, Filch the *dog-man's meat To feed the offspring of God 1879 H DALZIEL *Dis Dogs* (1893) 9 It is an error of modern dog men to wean puppies too soon 1611 BARREY *Ram Alley* IV. i in Hazl *Dodsley* X 346 When did you see Sir Theophrastus Slop, The city *dog-master? 1854 WOOD *Anim Life* 134 Another feast, in which *dog-meat takes a prominent part. 1860 W PHILLIPS *Speeches* (1863) 295 That sleepy crier of a New Hampshire court, who was ever dreaming in his *dog-naps that the voice of judge or lawyer was a noisy interruption, and always woke shouting 'Silence!' 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.*, **Dog-nose Vise* (*Locksmithing*), a hand-vise with long, slender, pointed jaws Called also *pig-nose* vise 1807 P GASS *Jrnl.* 42 An old Indian camp, where we found some of their *dog-poles the Indians fasten their dogs to them, and make them draw them from one camp to another loaded with skins and other articles 1884 F J BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm* 88 **Dog Screw*, a screw with an eccentric head or with one side of the head taken off, used for attaching a watch movement to a dome case 1889 *Pall Mall G* 1 May 5/3 An account of a recent *dog-sled trip in the North west 1856 KANE *Arct Expl* I. xvi 185, I have been out with my *dog-sledge, inspecting the ice 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 754 Those conuulsions which we call Cynicke or *Dogge-spasmes, because by the contraction of these, men are constrained to writh and grinne like Dogges 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk* s v *Stopper of the Cable*, **Dog-stopper*, a strong rope clenched round the mainmast, and used on particular occasions to relieve and assist the preceding [i e. the stopper of the cable, or deck-stopper] when the ship rides in a heavy sea 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph* VI 72 Wide hearths and *dog-stoves 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed 6) 43 The strop round the yard is called the *dog strop, and is a single strop 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* III 181 The French soldiery were provided with what they called *dog-tents—tents not a yard high, but easily carried, and yielding shelter to soldiers creeping into them 1880 LEWIS & SHORT *Lat Dict., Canicula* The worst throw with dice, the *dog throw. 1891 *Rock* 2 Oct 4 A very quaint exhibit consisting of '*dog-tongs', formerly used for expelling dogs from churches. 1873 *Gd. Words* 77 They have often seen the rattlesnake come out of holes in a *dog-town, but have never seen any prairie dogs come out of the same hole 1756 W TOLDERVY *Hist. Two Orphans* I. 107 A *dog-wheel, for roasting of meat

b. Combinations with *dog's*: **Dog's body**, a sailor's name for dried pease boiled in a cloth; † **dog's face**, a term of abuse or reproach, † **dog's game**, game hunted with dogs; † **dog's hunger** = *dog-hunger* (see 18 a); **dog's-lug** (*Naut*) = DOG'S-EAR *sb* 2, **dog's sleep, dog's trick**, see DOG-SLEEP, DOG-TRICK. See also c and d below; also DOG'S-EAR, -LETTER, -MEAT, -NOSE, -TAIL, -TOOTH

1858 GEN. P THOMPSON *Audi Alt* II. LXXVIII 33 What ungrateful sailors call by the harsh epithets of 'junk' and '*dog's body' 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I 213 *Dogs-face, and Drunkard, Coward that thou art 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* I 259 The Conqueror tooke away land both from God and men, to dedicate the same unto wild beasts and *Dogsgame 1631 R. H. *Arraignm Whole Creature* VIII 58 The disease call the *Dogs hunger, alway eating but never satisfied. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 134 Pass in the leech from the yard-arms and *dog's lug.

c. In names of animals (*a*) resembling dogs in some respect, or (*b*) infesting dogs: as **dog-badger** (see quot); **dog-bat**, a species of bat having a head like a dog's, found in Java; **dog-flea**, a species of flea (*Pulex serraticeps*) infesting dogs; **dog's-guts**, a name for the fish *Harpodon nehereus*, also called BUMMALO; **dog-louse**, a kind of louse which infests dogs; also = *dog-tick*; **dog-snapper**, an American species of fish: see SNAPPER, **dog-tick**, a tick of the genus *Ixodes* infesting dogs. See also DOG-BEE, -FISH, -FLY, DOG'S-TONGUE.

1741 *Compl Fam Piece* II i 297 There are two Sorts of Badgers, viz the *Dog-Badger, as resembling the Dog in his Feet; and a Hog-Badger, as resembling a Hog in his cloven Hoofs 1828 STARK *Elem Nat Hist* I. 66 *Pteropus rostratus* The *Dog bat of Java. 1841 *Penny Cycl* XIX. 117/1 Other species have received the names of the species they attack, such as the *dog flea (*Pulex Canis*) 1552 *Dog-louse [see *dog-tick*] 1755 JOHNSON, *Doglouse*, an insect that harbours on dogs 1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* App 52 The fish caught here are such as . red, grey and black snappers, *dog snappers, mutton-fish. 1552 HULOET, *Dogge tyke or louse, *ricinus* 1849 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw Nat Club* II. No 7. 373 My specimens were taken from the pointer, and were sent to me as the dog tick

d In names of plants (frequently denoting an inferior or worthless sort, or one unfit for human food): as † **dog's-apple**, a name for the caper shrub or berry (*obs*), **dog-blow**, in Nova Scotia, the ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*; **dog('s) cabbage** (see CABBAGE *sb*.[1] 2), **dog's camomile** (see CAMOMILE 1 b); † **dog's-caul** (-call), Dog's MERCURY; **dog-cherry**, the fruit of *Cornus sanguinea* (PRIOR) = DOGBERRY[1] 1; **dog's-chop**, *Mesembryanthemum cannuum* (*Treas. Bot.*); † **dog's-cods, -cullions**, various species of *Orchis* = DOGSTONES (*obs*); **dog-daisy**, the common Daisy, *Bellis perennis*, also in some localities, and now generally in books, applied to the Ox-eye Daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*; **dog-hip, -hep** (*dial.*), the fruit of the dog-rose; † **dog's leek, dog-leek**, an old book-name for various bulbous plants; **dog-lichen**, *Peltidea canina* (see quot), **dog's-mouth**, the Snap-dragon; **dog('s)-parsley**, *Æthusa Cynapium*, also called Fool's Parsley; **dog-poison** = prec. (*Treas. Bot*); **dog-standard, -stander**, a local name for Ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*; **dog-thistle** (see THISTLE); **dog('s)-thorn** = DOG-ROSE; **dog('s)-wheat**, a species of couch-grass, *Triticum caninum* = DOG-GRASS See also DOGBERRY, DOGWOOD, etc.

1567 MAPLET *Gr Forest* 36 Capers of some it is called Doggues Bremble, of other some *Doggues Apple. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. XXX 186 The second kinde is now called in English *Dogges Camomile. *Ibid.* I liv 77 The wilde Mercury is called in English *Dogges Call 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt fr Parnass* 27 Mallows, Henbane, Dogscaul, and other pernitious plants 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II lvi 222 The first kinde is called in Latine. *Testiculus canis*, that is to say, *Dogges Cullions, or *Dogges coddes. 1847 HALLIWELL, **Dog-daisy*, the field daisy. *North.* 1888 *Sheffield Gloss*, *Dog-daisy*, the common wild daisy, *Bellis perennis* [So in Glossaries of Cumberland, Lonsdale, Whitby, etc] 1894 BARING-GOULD *S France* I. 102 The meadows were white as with dog-daisies. 1853 G JOHNSTON *Bot East Borders* 75 *Rosa canina*, Dog-Rose Briar-Rose the *Dog-hep 1892 *Northumberland Gloss*, *Doghips* and *cat-haws* are commonly associated by children. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 21 Bulbine maye be called in englishe *dogges Leike *Ibid* 57 Ornithigalum may be called dogleke or dogges onion 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xlix 209 1861 H MACMILLAN *Footnotes fr Nat* 105 The common *dog-lichen (*Peltidea canina*) was formerly employed. as a cure for hydrophobia (hence its specific name) 1839 PHILLIPS in *Sat Mag* 28 May 190/1 It has received various names, as *Dog's Mouth, Lion's Snap, Toad's Mouth, and Snap-Dragon 1866 *Treas Bot.* s v. *Parsley*, *Dog's P *Æthusa Cynapium* 1868 PAXTON *Bot Dict*, Dog Parsley *c* 1750 J. NELSON *Jrnl.* (1836) 122, I do not fear the man that can kill me any more than I do him that can cut down a *dog-standard 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script Herb* 29 There is a confusion of names in botanical authours about Brambles, Briars *Dog-thorn, &c 1776 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (1801) II. 174 *Triticum caninum*, *dog's Wheat Woods and hedges.

Dog (dɒg), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **dogged** (dɒgd). [f. prec sb.]

1. *trans.* To follow like a dog; to follow pertinaciously or closely, to pursue, track (a person, his footsteps, etc.), *esp* with hostile intent.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg* 256 Our ennemyes .dogged vs at the backe [*a tergo instabat*] 1601 SHAKS. *Twel N* III ii 81, I haue dogg'd him like his murtherer. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* v i, The Bayliffs dog'd us hither to the very door 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 16 ₱ 12 Eleven painters are now dogging me, for they know that he who can get my face first will make his fortune. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* VIII 257 A lion was dogging us through the bushes the whole way home 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* XXIX. (1872) 272 Spies and informers dogged his footsteps.

b. *fig* Said of immaterial agencies

1593 SHAKS *Rich. II*, v. iii 139 Destruction straight shall dogge them at the heeles. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 404, I fear the dread events that dog them both 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* V 174 Famine dogs their footsteps *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* (1861) V 245 Envy such as dogged Montague through a long career

† c. To haunt (a place, etc.). *Obs rare.*

1600 *Dr Dodypoll* III v (Bullen *O Pl*), My mistresse dogs the banket, and I dog her 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. v, Assume disguise, and dog the court In fained habit.

2 *intr.* or *absol* To follow close. (In quot 1694, To continue persistently or importunately.)

1519 HORMAN *Vulg* 265 They cam doggynge at the tayle of our hoste 1694 R L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CV. (1714) 121 To lie Dogging at his Prayers so Much and so Long. 1807 J. MOSER in *Spirit Pub Jrnls* X. 7 Should constables dog at our heels 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr *Aristophanes* I 6, I will not hold my tongue, Unless you tell me, why on earth we're dogging

3 *trans.* To drive or chase with a dog or dogs; to set a dog on; *fig.* to hound or drive *into*.

1591 *Battesford (Linc.) Manor Rec.* (MS.), Dogging beast vicinorum super communem pasturam 1601 [see DOGGING below] 1794 T STONE *Agric Lincolnsh* 62 [Sheep] being over-heated in being dogged to their confinement 1840 H CLEEVE in *Jrnl Agric Soc.* I III. 298 Others have dogged the animal, and worried it to exhaustion 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr Nurt.* II II. (1861) 264 He may dog his children possibly into some kind of conformity with his opinions

4. To furnish or fill with dogs (*nonce-use*)

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Somerset* (1811) II. 276 (D) The ancient Romans, when first (instead of manning) they dogged their Capitol.

5. To act as a dog to, to guard as a dog. *rare.*

1818 MILMAN *Samor* I 281 Ah generous King! That sets the emaciate wolf to dog the flock; The hawk to guard the dovecote

6. To fasten or secure by means of a dog (see DOG *sb.* 7 a, e); also *intr* to penetrate with a dog

1591 in Glasscock *Rec St Michael's, Bp Stortford* (1882) 65, iiij li of leade to dog the stones together of y[e] steple windowe 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 15 Oct., We can dog directly into the hardest knot in the heaviest timber and hold the log perfectly safe and true 1886 G. W HOTCHKISS in *Encycl Brit* XXI 345/2 When the log reached the carriage it was dogged. by the simple movement of a lever.

b. To extract or uproot with a dog (DOG 7 c)

1610 W FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. ix. 21 Whynnes, Broome, &c.. being rooted vp by dogging or grubbing

c *Naut.* To fasten, as a rope, to a spar or cable in such a way that the parts bind on each other, so as to prevent slipping.

1847 A C. KEY *Recov. H.M.S Gorgon* 24 Another purchase was lashed round the sheerhead. and its lower block was dogged on. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Dogged*, a mode of attaching a rope to a spar or cable, in contradistinction to racking, by which slipping is prevented; half-hitched and end stopped back, is one mode

† 7. *Oxford Univ. slang.* (See quot, and COLLECTOR 4) *Obs*

1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil* xlii 233 The collectors, having it in their power to dispose of all the schools and days in

what manner they please . great application is made to them for gracious days and good schools, but especially to avoid being posted or dogged. *Ibid*, The first column and the last column (which contain the names of those who are to come up the first day and the last day, and which is called posting and dogging) are esteemed very scandalous

8 *U. S slang* Used in imprecations (perhaps sometimes with a reference to sense 3). Cf. *dog on it* (Dog *sb* 15 j), Dog-gone.

1860 Bartlett *Dict Amer*, *Dogged*, a euphemistic oath; as, 'I'll be dogged if I do it'. 1884 'Mark Twain' [Clemens] *Adv. H. Finn* (Farmer *Amer.*), Why, dog my cats! there must have been a house-full o' niggers in there every night

Hence **Dogging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1601 Cornwallyes *Ess* i, They are commonly hawking, or dogging fellowes 1611 Cotgr, *Espies*, ambushes, waylayings .. treacherous dogging, of people 1688 R L'Estrangl *Brief Hist Times* II A vj b, The Dogging of a Plot out at Length 1894 *Times* 25 Aug 3/1 Mr Stuart-Wortley . holds the balance evenly between 'dogging' and driving.

† **Dog**, deformation of the word *God*, used in profane oaths *Obs*

c 1550 *Lusty Juventus* in Hazl *Dodsley* II 84 By dog's precious wounds, that was some whoreson villain.

Dog, obs. form of Dawk *sb* 2

Dogal (dōu·găl), *a.* [ad. It. *dogale* ducal; in med L. *dogālis*] Of or pertaining to a doge.

1848 in Webster Hence in mod. Dicts

‖ **Dogana** (dogā·nă) [It.: see Divan and cf Douane] A custom-house (in Italy).

1645 Evelyn *Diary* (1889) I 202 We were conducted to the Dogana, where our portmanteaus were visited 1650 Howell *Giraffi's Rev Naples* 1 22 1828 [J R. Blst] *Italy as it is* 74.

b. Customs, customs-duty, duty or impost. (In Italy and Spain)

1822 E E Williams in Dowden *Life Shelley* (1887) II 495 1838 Prescott *Ferd & Is* (1846) III x 13 The dogana, an important duty levied on the flocks of the Capitanate.

‖ **Dogare·ssa.** [It., irreg. fem. of *doge.*] The wife of a doge.

1820 Byron *Mar Faliero* Pref, Towards one of her damsels, and not to the 'Dogaressa'. 1846 L. S. Costello *Tour Venice* 294 The fair Dogaressa of the Morosini

Dogate (dōu·gĕit). [ad. F *dogat*, Venet. *dogato*, f. *doge.*] The office or dignity of a doge; dogeship.

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl* s v *Doge*, The dogate is elective. 1881 *Daily News* 17 Sept 3/3 The linen cap, or *velo ducal*, which Lewis Manin wore on the 12th May, 1797, the last day of his dogate and of the Republic of Venice.

Dogbane: see Dog's-bane

Dog-bee. 1 A bumble bee or a drone. ? *Obs*

1530 Palsgr 214/2 Doggebee, *bourdon.*

2. 'A fly troublesome to dogs'.

In recent Dicts

Dogberry[1] (dǫ·gberi). [Dog 18 d.]

1 The 'berry' or drupe of the Wild Cornel or Dogwood. b The shrub, also *Dogberry-tree*

1551 Turner *Herbal* I M j b, The female is called of some doge berry tree sume call it corn tree. 1719-30 tr *Tournefort's Compl Herb* 641 (Jod) The common wild female cornus, called the dogwood, or dogberry tree. 1776 Withering *Brit Plants* (1801) II. 198 *Cornus sanguinea*, Dogberry tree, Hounds tree, Hounds berry, Prick wood, Prick timber 1879 H Dalziel *Dis. Dogs* (1893) 97 Among preventives of hydrophobia in vogue one time or another .. leaves of the dog-berry tree.

2 Applied to other shrubs or trees, or their fruit. a. In Nova Scotia, a kind of mountain-ash, *Pyrus americana*; in U.S. the Chokeberry, *P arbutifolia* (Cent. Dict) b. Applied locally in Britain to the Guelder Rose, the Bearberry, and the fruit of the Dog-rose (Britten & Holland.)

Do·gberry[2]. The name of a foolish constable in Shakspere's *Much Ado about Nothing*; thence, allusively, an ignorant consequential official.

Hence **Dogberrydom**, **Dogberryism.**

1864 Miss Braddon *Aur Floyd* xxxviii (Farmer), The Dogberries of Doncaster were on the wrong scent. 1885–81 Hyde Clarke *Dict*, *Dogberryism* 1883 *Daily Tel* 7 Dec, Is this fine government? It seems to us Dogberryism in excelsis. 1895 J J. Raven *Hist Suffolk* 206 In defiance of Dogberrydom

Do·g-biscuit. Biscuit for feeding dogs.

1858 Simmonds *Dict Trade*, *Dog-biscuit*, coarse waste or broken biscuits sold for feeding dogs 1870 Blaine *Encycl. Rural Sports* § 1502 Dog-biscuits are continually advertised in the London papers 1879 H Dalziel *Dis. Dogs* 7.

Dogbolt, dog-bolt (dǫ·gbōult). Also 5-bolde. [Origin uncertain; possibly sense 1 is the original, but sense 2 is known 130 years earlier.

(Johnson's surmise 'Of this word I know not the meaning, unless it be, that when meal or flower is sifted or bolted to a certain degree, the coarser part is called *dog bolt*, or flower for dogs', has no foundation)]

† **1.** Some kind of bolt or blunt-headed arrow; perh. one of little value that might be shot at any dog. *Obs*

1592 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super* 8 The dreadful engine of phrases instead of thunderboltes shooteth nothing but dogboltes and catboltes and the homeliest boltes of rude folly 1612 T James *Jesuits' Downf.* 16 Is not this a .. sacrilegious abuse of Gods . benefits . to make them dog-bolts in every bow, and shafts in every quiver, to draw out for the managing of any impious fact?

† **2.** Applied to a person as a term of contempt or reproach Perh. orig. = 'Mere tool to be put to any use', or 'one at the command of another'; but generally = 'contemptible fellow, mean wretch'.

1465 Marg Paston in *Paston Lett* No. 533 II. 249 Sir John Wyndefeld and other wurchepfull men ben mad but her doggeboldes 1579 U. Fulwell *Ars Adulandi* viii I ij a, On mee attendeth simple Sir Iohn (a chaplayne) who is made a doulte and dogbolt of euery seruinge man 1584 Lyly *Campaspe* (1632) G ix, [Gramichus remarks] That Diogenes that dog should have Manes that dog-bolt, it grieveth nature and spiteth art *a* 1619 Beaum & Fl. *Wit without M* III 1, To have your own turn served, and to your friend to be a dogbolt. 1690 Shadwell *Am Bigot* III. Wks. (1720) 267 Dog-bolt, to blast the honour of my mistress [*arch* 1823 Scott *Peveril* VII, I would not be such a dog-bolt as to go and betray the girl]

† **b.** *attrib* Wretched, contemptible. *Obs*

1580 Fulke *Answers* (1848) 212 He doth nothing but . quarrel like a dogbolt lawyer 1664 Butler *Hud* II 1 40 Now his dog-bolt Fortune was so low

3. = Dog *sb* 7 a.

1824 *Archæologia* XX. 555 (D.) The beams are. fastened to the sides with bolts not unlike our dog-bolts

4. The bolt of the cap-square over the trunnion of a gun.

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Wd-bk.*, *Dog bolt*, a cap square bolt.

Dog-box. a A box for a dog to lie in b. A compartment in a railway truck or van for conveying dogs: cf Box *sb.*[2] 12

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 138 A mallard belonging to Mr Tucker was observed to resort every evening to a dog-box in his yard 1862 Emma Davenport *Live Toys* xiv, Shut up in a dog-box on the train

Dog-boy. A boy in charge of dogs; a huntsman's assistant.

1612 Davies *Why Ireland, etc* (1747) 179 His dogges and Dog boyes 1859 Jephson *Brittany* ix. 146 Three hounds, accompanied by a dog-boy

Dog-bramble. Also dog's-. A name for various thorny shrubs † a (*Dog's bramble*) the caper-shrub, *Capparis spinosa* † b. = Dog-brier. c. A kind of currant, *Ribes Cynosbati*

1567 Maplet *Gr Forest* 36 Capers . called Doggues Bremble, of other some Doggues Apple 1599 Minshlu *Sp Dict*, *Escaramujo*, wilde eglantine, dogbramble 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Bramble, Dog, *Ribes Cynosbati*

† **Dog-brier.** *Obs* [transl. of L. *sentis canis*, Gr. κυνόσβατος.] The wild brier.

1530 Palsgr 214/2 Dogge brere. 1565–73 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Sentis canis*, wilde Eglantine, or dogge bryer 1591 Percivall *Sp Dict*, *Carça perruna*, dogge brier, *Canis rubus.* *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* 9 The Hippbriar is also named κυνοσβάτος, or the Dog-briar or Bramble.

Dog-cart. 1 A small cart drawn by dogs

1668 Pepys *Diary* 23 June, Walked through the city [Bristol] No carts, it standing generally on vaults, only dog carts 1854 *Illustr Lond News* 8 July 7/1 The dog-cart nuisance the use of carts drawn by dogs

2. A cart with a box under the seat for sportsmen's dogs; now, an open vehicle for ordinary driving, with two transverse seats back to back, the hinder of these originally made to shut up so as to form a box for dogs.

1803 C K Sharpe *Lett* 33 July (1888) I 178 His lordship keeps horses and curricks and dogs and dog-carts, and gives dinners to all the rascality of Oxford 1812 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I. 182 Our equipage, a most commodious dog-cart 1861 *Romance Duell Life* xiii 98 The closed carriage being better than the dog-cart, for the weather had changed, and it was cold

Dog-cheap, *adv.* and *pred. a. arch* [See Dog 17 d and Cheap *a* 6] Extremely cheap; at a very low or contemptible price.

1526 J. Rastell 100 *Merry Tales* lxxv. (1866) 126, I wyl say you .ii gospels for one grote, & that is dog chepe 1587 Holinshed *Chron Eng* 476 In these daies wool was dogcheape. 1650 R Stapylton *Strada's Low C Warres* VII 77 The Souldiers carryed most of their Plunder to Antwerp, and sold it dogg cheape 1829 Scott *Jrnl* 2 June, They might have the property for £16,000, which is dog cheap

b. *fig.* Little esteemed, in vile repute

1607 Dekker *Knts Conjur* (1842) 38 Three thinges there [i e. in Venice] dog-cheap, learning, poore mens sweat, and oathes. *a* 1846 Landor *Imag Conv.* Wks. 1868 II. 33 Trajan. holds all the gods dog-cheap

Dog-collar.

1 A collar for a dog's neck.

1524 *Ld. Treas Acc. Scot* in Pitcairn *Crim Trials* I 270 Hornis, leschis, and dog-collaris 1580 Hollyband *Treas Fr Tong*, *Vn collier qu'on met aus chiens* a dog coller. 1673 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* VI 604 Dog collar.

2. A name given to close-fitting collars worn by men and women

1883 E C G Murray *People I have Met* 42 (Farmer) The dog-collar which rose above the black cloth was of spotless purity 1890 *Daily News* 9 June 9/1 Another lady wore a dog collar of pearls and diamonds 1894 *Glasgow Her* 6 Dec, Dr Donald Macleod [said that] he was first to introduce what was known as the 'dog collar'. It was now recognised as the ecclesiastical collar

Dog-days, *sb. pl.* [tr. L *dies caniculares*: see Canicular.]

1. The days about the time of the heliacal rising of the Dog-star, noted from ancient times as the hottest and most unwholesome period of the year.

They have been variously calculated, as depending on the greater dog star (Sirius) or the lesser dog-star (Procyon); on the heliacal, or (by some in modern times) the cosmical rising of either of these (both of which also differ in different latitudes), and as preceding, following, or both preceding and following, one of these epochs; and their duration has been variously reckoned at from 30 to 54 days. In the latitude of Greenwich, the cosmical rising of Procyon now takes place about July 27, that of Sirius about Aug 11; in Mediterranean latitudes, the former is somewhat later, the latter earlier The heliacal rising is some days later than the cosmical, and all the phenomena now take place later in the year than in ancient times, owing to the precession of the equinoxes Thus very different dates have been assigned for the dog-days, their beginning ranging from July 3 to Aug 15 In current almanacs they are said to begin July 3 and end Aug 11 (i e to be the 40 days preceding the cosmical rising of Sirius).

The name (Gr ἡμέραι κυναδες, Lat *dies caniculares*) arose from the pernicious qualities of the season being attributed to the 'influence' of the Dog-star, but it has long been popularly associated with the belief that at this season dogs are most apt to run mad, see Canicular 1, quot. 1601

1538 Elyot *Dict*, *Canicula* a sterre, wherof canicular or dogge days be named *Dies caniculares* 1597–8 Bp Hall *Sat* IV 1 138 My double draught may quench his dog daies rage 1660 T M *Hist Independ* IV. 52 For now (it being the Dog-dayes) the house grew so hot, that diverse members withdrew 1712 E Cooke *Voy. S Sea* 397 Hotter in January, than Italy in the Dog-Days 1842 *Penny Cycl* XXII 62 s v *Sirius*, Even at this day, when the heats of the latter part of the summer are excessive, we are gravely told that we are in the dog days

b. Rarely in *sing*

1769 Ruffhead *Life Pope* 35 (L) Is it necessary, to make a complaint of this kind consistent, that every day should be a dog day?

2. *fig* An evil time; a period in which malignant influences prevail

a 1555 Philpot *Exam. & Writ* (Parker Soc) 283 Neither that any giddy head in these dog-days might take an ensample by you to dissent from Christ's true church 1629 N. Carpenter *Achitophel* 1 10 What then shall wee now expect in these dogge-dayes of the worlds declining age? 1835 I Taylor *Spir Despot.* VII 306 During the dog-days of the Romish spiritual despotism.

3 *attrib* Dog-day Of the dog-days.

1719 Young *Busiris* II 1, Like pois'nous vermin in a dog-day sun 1807–8 W Irving *Salmag* (1824) 223 Surely never was a town more subject to midsummer fancies and dog day whim whams 1857 Thoreau *Maine W.* (1894) 315, I heard the dog-day locust here.

Dogdom (dǫ·gdəm). *humorous* [see -dom.] The domain or world of dogs, dogs collectively

1854 *Chamb Jrnl* II 280 A graduate in horse-management and dogdom 1892 *Pall Mall G* 11 Feb 7/2 The Dog show bringing together 3,000 specimens of dogdom

† **Dogdrave, -drawe.** *Obs.* Some kind of sea-fish used for food, ? cod.

[1227 *Rotuli Litter Clausarum* 20 Feb II 172 Naves piscarias quae consueverunt ire ad piscariam de doggedragh'] 1367 in Rogers *Agric & Prices* (1866) II 556 Dogdrave 14 *Voc* in Wr-Wülcker 586/22 *Gerra*, a doggedraue 1858 *Hist. Coldingham Priory* 55 There are in the accounts . references to cod and ling, dog-draves and herrings.

† **Dog-draw.** *Forest Law* The act of 'drawing after' or tracking venison illegally killed or wounded, by the scent of a dog led with the hand.

1598 Manwood *Lawes Forest* XVIII § 9 (1615) 134 Dogge draw is, where any man hath stricken or wounded a wild beast. and is found with a Hound or other Dogge drawing after him, to recouer the same 1708 J Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit* I III VI. (1743) 186 The foresters may take and arrest a man, if he be taken either at Dog-draw, Stable-stand, Back-bear, or Bloodyhand

‖ **Doge** (dōudʒ) [a F *doge* (monosyll.), ad. Venetian *doge* (disyll.), repr an It. **doce*=*duce* — L. *duc-em* (*dux*) leader, duke] The title of the chief magistrate in the formerly existing republics of Venice and Genoa

1549 Thomas *Hist Italie* 77 a (Stanf) They haue a Duke called after theyr maner, *Doge* 1645 Evelyn *Diary* June (1889) I 203 The Doge together with the Senat in their gownes, imbarked in their gloriously painted carved and gilded Bucentoro 1776–81 Gibbon *Decl & F* lx (R.), The annual election of the twelve tribunes was superseded by the permanent election of a duke or doge 1855 Browning *Toccata of Galuppi's* II, At Venice .. where the Doges used to wed the sea with rings.

b *transf* and *fig.* Applied to any chief magistrate or leader.

1836 J Strange *Germany in* 1831 I 65 This League.. whose head Doge, the burgomaster of Lubeck, received the ambassadors of emperors and monarchs 1863 Reade *Hard Cash* I. 10 Young Hardie was Doge of a studious clique

Hence **Do gedom,** the dominion of a doge, the world of doges, doges collectively. **Do geless** *a*, without a doge. **Do·geship,** the office or rank of a doge; the dignity or personality of a doge.

1893 Marg Symonds *Doge's Farm* 225 All the potentates of the dogedom. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. iv, The Dogeless city's vanish'd sway 1677 *Govt Venice* 181 In the Dogeship of Renier Zen . the Grand Council added four more to them. 1821 Byron *Foscari* IV 1. 294 His Dogeship answer'd

Dog-ear, var of Dog's-ear.

Dogeon, obs form of Dudgeon.

Dog-faced (dǫ·gfēist), *a.* Having a face like that of a dog; *esp.* in *Dog-faced Baboon* = Cynocephalus. (In quot 1873, tr. Gr. κυνῶπις)

1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 9 He describeth them to be black haird, Dog-faced, and like little men 1802 Bingley *Anim Biog* (1813) I 77 The dog-faced baboon. 1836–48 B. D. Walsh *Aristoph. Knights* I. III, Before a dog-faced monkey. 1873 Symonds *Grk Poets* VII 227 Those dog-faced, Fierce-eyed, infernal ministers, dread goddesses!

Dogfall, dog-fall. *Wrestling.* A fall in which both wrestlers touch the ground together.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 100 It is pronounced a dog-

fall—or a draw. 1858 HUGHES *Scouring White Horse* vi 131 Both fell on them sides, and it was only a dog-fall

Dog-fennel. Also **dog's-fennel** [From its bad smell, and fennel-like leaves] A name for Stinking Camomile, *Anthemis Cotula*.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 20 Doggefenell and mathes is bothe one, and beareth many white flowres, with a yelowe sede 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II XXX 186 The second kind is now called in English Mathers, Mayweede, Dogges Camomill, Stinking Camomill, and Dogge Fenell 1885 *Harper's Mag* Apr 702/2 There was no dock, nor dog fennel, nor rag weed

†b. Also applied to Sulphur-wort, *Peucedanum palustre Obs.*

1529 *Grete Herball* CCCXXX S v b, Peucedane is an herbe called dogfenell or swyne fenell

Dog-fight. A fight between dogs. So **Dog-fighting**

† *c* 1475 *Hunt Hare* 233 Sum seyd it was a beyr-beytyng, Sum seyd it was a dogg-feghttyng *a* 1656 BP HALL *Rem* 61 (T.) To clap their hands, as boys are wont to do in dog-fights 1670 EVELYN *Diary* 16 June, Cock-fighting, dog fighting, beare and bull baiting 1879 H SPENCER *Data of Ethics* XII § 80 215 It needs but to ask whether men who delight in dog fights may be expected to appreciate Beethoven's *Adelaida*.

Dog-fish, dogfish.

1 A name given to various small sharks of the families *Squalidæ* (*Spinacidæ*), *Galeorhinidæ* (*Carcharidæ*), and *Scyllidæ*, or to the sharks of these families collectively, *esp.* in Great Britain, the Large and Small Spotted Dogfish (*Scyllium catulus*, *S canicula*), and in New England, the Picked Dogfish (*Squalus acanthias*)

c 1475 *Pict Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 765 *Hic canis*, a dokefyche 1530 PALSGR 214/2 Doggefysshe, *chien de mer* 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng Rarities* 33 The Dogfish, a ravenous Fish. 1766 PENNANT *Zool* (1769) III 77 The picked dogfish takes its name from a strong and sharp spine placed just before each of the back fins 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin Tandon* II III 1 108 Dr Delattre has obtained it [shark-oil] from the Lesser spotted Dogfish

b Applied also to the mud-fish (*Amia calva*); to the blackfish (*Dallia pectoralis*), to a kind of wrasse (*Crenilabrus cannuis*), and to the mud-puppy, a batrachian reptile (*Necturus maculatus*).

1889 FARMER *Amer*, *Dog-fish*, the mud fish of Western waters.

2 *fig* Applied opprobriously to persons.

1589 *Pappe w Hatchet* B iij b, White are not the spawnes of such a dog-fish hangd? 1591 SHAKS 1 *Hen. VI* I iv. 107 Puzel or Pussel, Dolphin or Dog-fish, Your hearts Ile stampe out with my Horses heeles. 1731 SWIFT *Pulteney* Wks 1755 IV 1 167 A pack of dog-fish had him in the wind

Hence **Dog-fishing** *vbl sb*, fishing for dog-fish

1885 C. F HOLDER *Marvels Anim Life* 190 Everybody goes dog fishing

Dog-fisher, an appellation given by Walton to the Otter (as a dog-like beast living on fish)

(By a strange error, explained by Johnson as 'A kind of fish', whence in subsequent dictionaries.)

1668 WALTON *Compl Angler* (ed 4) 49 The Otter devours much fish And I can tell you that this Dog-fisher, for so the Latins call him, can smell a fish in the water a hundred yards from him and that his stones are good against the falling sickness

Dog-fly.

1 An English rendering of Gr. κυνάμυια, which writers have tried to identify with British flies troublesome to dogs see quots

14 *Metr Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 625 Dogflye, *cynophex.* 1552 HULOET, Dogge flye, *cynomyia* 1610 HIALEY *St Aug Cure of God* 753 Origen compareth the dogge flye vnto this sect 1633 P. BYFIELD *Doctr Sabb* 1 Such as are these Dog-flies, such are unquiet men 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat Ins* 934 Κυνομυῖα, *Musca canum*, in English a Dog-fly Isidore, and Euthymius, and Philo, suppose it to be a Wood-fly, very irksome to the eares of Dogs 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp*, *Dog-Fly*, *Cynomyia* a species of fly common in woods and among bushes, and particularly troublesome to dogs It somewhat resembles the flat black fly so troublesome to cattle.

2. As a term of abuse [tr. Gr κυνάμυια].

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXI 366 [Mars to Minerva] Thou dog-fly, what's the cause Thou mak'st Gods fight thus?

Dog-fox.

1. A male fox. (Cf. DOG *sb* 2, 16 b)

1576 TURBERV *Venerie* 183 The female of a foxe is called a bitche and he himselfe a doggefoxe. *a* 1659 OSBORN *Misc* Wks (1673) 613 A Dog-Fox and an Ordinary Bitch will generate 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* X VII, We have got the dog-fox, I warrant the bitch is not far off 1880 *Times* 2 Nov 4/6 A full-brushed, high-conditioned dog-fox

b. Applied to a man.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* V iv. 12 That same dog-fox Ulisses.

2. The name of certain small burrowing animals of the family *Canidæ*, as the CORSAC, resembling both the dog and the fox

Do gfully, *adv humorous nonce-wd.* [f. DOG *sb.*, after *manfully*] In a way worthy of a dog; with the courage or persistency befitting a dog.

1861 *Fraser's Mag.* June 770 Still he [the terrier] buckles to his work dogfully 1880 P GILLMORE *On Duty* 299

Doggar, var DOGGER 3, ironstone

Dogged (dǫ ged), *a* (*adv.*) Also 5 dogget, doggid, doggyd(e, 6 *Sc* doggit. [f DOG *sb* + -ED 2: cf. CRABBED, which appears to be of about the same age.]

1. *gen.* a. Like a dog; having the character, or some characteristic, of a dog. b Of or pertaining to a dog or dogs, canine †*Dogged appetate, hunger*. = CANINE appetite, BULIMY (*obs*). (Now *rare* in gen. sense)

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 125/2 Doggyd, *caninus* 1589 *Pasquil's Ret* 12 This dogged generation, that is euer barking against the Moone 1595 SHAKS *John* IV III 149 Now for the bare pickt bone of Maiesty, Doth dogged warre bristle his angry crest, And snarleth in the gentle eyes of peace 1608 HIERON *2nd Pt Def Reas Refus Subscript* 121 That hunger which Phisitions cal the dogged appetite 1658 J JONES *Ovid's Ibis* 594 Dianas guard the Tragic poet slew, So be thou torn by a watchful dogged crew 1740 PINEDA *Sp Dict* s v *R*, This Letter They call dogged, because it sounds like the Noise a Dog makes when he growls.

2 Having the bad qualities of a dog, currish †a. Ill-conditioned, malicious, crabbed, spiteful, perverse, cruel. (Of persons, their actions, etc)

a 1307 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 209 The fals wolf stode behind, He was doggid and ek felle *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 10379 Of so doggut a dede *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 125/2 Doggyde, malycyowse, *malicious*, *perversus*, *bilosus* 1540 MORYSINE *Vives' Instr Wyfd.* H VIJ b, It is a token of a dogged harte, to rejoyce in an other mans mysfortune 1663 BUTLER *Hud* I 1 632 Fortune unto them turn'd dogged For they a sad Adventure met 1684 *Roxb. Ball* (1895) VIII 40 Thus dogged answer cut this poor soul to the heart

† b. *transf* Of things: Awkward, 'crabbed', difficult to deal with. *Obs*

1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 66 The most craggie, steepe, and dogged Hils in Persia 1677 YARRANTON *Eng Improv* 147 The Spanish [Iron] works tough, churlish and dogged

c. Ill-tempered, surly, sullen, morose. Now with some mixture of sense 3. Having an air of sullen obstinacy

c 1400 *Rom Rose* 4028 If Bialacoil be sweete and free, Dogged and felle thou shuldist be 1593 NASHE *Christ's T* 55 There is vaine-glory in being Diogenicall and dogged 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV 424 My wife in a dogged humour for my not dining at home 1757 J RUTTY *Diary* 5 Feb in Boswell *Johnson*, Very dogged or snappish. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C* VII, Legree looked in with a dogged air of affected carelessness, and turned away

3 Having the persistency or tenacity characteristic of various breeds of dogs, obstinate, stubborn, pertinacious. (The current use)

1779 JOHNSON 1 Apr in *Boswell*, [He commended one of the Dukes of Devonshire for] 'a dogged veracity' 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXX, An air of stupid impenetrability, which might arise either from conscious innocence or from dogged resolution 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I II VIII 229 The dogged tenacity with which he clung to his purposes 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab* VII (1878) 323 He was such a little dogged, hard, gnarly, four-square brick of an English boy 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult* 20 In this domain nothing is denied to a dogged pertinacity

4 *Comb.*, as †**dogged-sprighted** *a.*, having a 'dogged' or malicious spirit (*obs*).

1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours Blood* VII. 84 Ennie's the fourth a Deuill, dogged sprighted.

B. as *adv* 'As a dog'; very, extremely. *colloq.* or *slang*. (Cf DOG *sb* 17 d)

1829 *Sporting Mag* IV 272 He [a horse] was dogged 'rusty' when your man passed our house 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Dogged*, very, excessive *Var dial.*

Doggedly (dǫ gedli), *adv* [f. prec. + -LY 2] In a dogged manner. see prec

†1. Like a dog (in appearance or manner) *Obs*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp Dict*, *Emperradamente*, doggedly, *Canino more* 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* (ed. 2) 13 Scales as big as Lyons, and doggedly visaged.

†2 Like a dog (in bad sense), currishly. †a. Cruelly, maliciously, spitefully. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Serm. Feriall.* 128 Doggedlich y schal hem grete. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1398 And þou so doggetly has done in þi derfe hate 1589 *Pappe w Hatchet* (1844) 39 Then he concludes all doggedlie 1655 HEYWOOD & ROWLEY *Fortune by Land* III Wks. 1874 VI 398 We have used him so doggedly.

b Surlily, sullenly; with sullen obstinacy.

1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 57 He would not fret, nor doggedly repine 1780 JOHNSON *Let to Mrs Thrale* 23 May, You cannot think how doggedly I left your house on Friday morning 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 100 'For my part, I shall resign', said Lord Saxingham doggedly.

3 With the persistence of a dog; obstinately, stubbornly, pertinaciously

1773 JOHNSON 16 Aug in *Boswell*, Nay a man may write at any time if he will set himself *doggedly* to it 1807 SOUTHEY *Let to Scott* 8 Dec., It never does to sit down doggedly to correct 1839–40 W IRVING *Wolfert's R* (1855) 209, I studied on doggedly and incessantly. 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) II VII 203 He doggedly adhered to his assertions of his own innocence.

Doggedness (dǫ gednes) [f as prec. + -NESS] The quality or condition of being dogged.

†a. Malice, spitefulness, cruelty. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR 214/2 Doggednesse, *cruaulté* 1593 NASHE *Christ's T* 4 Their disloyaltie and doggednesse 1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* I. II. 5 Hazaels fury and dogednesse unto them

b. Ill temper, surliness, sullenness. Now, Sullen obstinacy; pertinacity (Cf DOGGED 2 c and 3)

1611 COTGR, *Rechignement*, a powting, sullennesse, doggednesse 1647 LILLY *Chr Astrol* CLXXVI 746 Inclinable to solitarinesse, pertinacy, and what in the vulgar English we call doggednesse 1770 WESLEY *Jrnl* 3 Feb. (1827) III 316 He hides both his doggedness and his vanity 1884 *Edin Rev* XL. 85 A patient and persevering doggedness of understanding in contending with difficulties. 1887 A. E. EDWARDS *Up Nile* V 113 Our sailors, by dint of sheer doggedness, get us round the bad corner at last.

Dogger 1 (dǫ gəɹ) [Anglo-Fr. and ME *doggere*, also in Du. and LG from 15th c. Origin uncertain.

The Du word is evidently related to the obscure MDu. *dogge*, in phr *tan dogge varen* to go to the cod-fishing; cf also Kilian, '*doggheboot* cymba major', Hexham, '*Dogge-boot*, Great-bark'. Akin to *dogge* or *dogger* is the Icel *dugga* in same sense; with the statement cited by Vigfusson that thirty English *fiski-duggur* came fishing about Iceland in 1413, cf. our quot. 1491 and the reference there given The *Dogger-bank* is generally supposed to be named either from this word or MDu *dogger* trawler, cf Kilian, '*dogger* fundæ, sacculus, reticulum', Hexham, '*Dogger*, Fisher's Boat'; also 'Sling or casting net, also Satchell.']

1. A two-masted fishing vessel with bluff bows, somewhat resembling a ketch, used in the North Sea deep sea fisheries: formerly applied to English craft as well as those of other nations, but now practically restricted to Dutch fishing vessels (though out of use in Holland itself).

In the 17th and 18th c they frequently acted as privateers

1356 *Act* 31 *Edw. III*, III. c 1 Touz les niefs appelles Doggeres 1491 HEN VII in *Paston Lett* No 920 III 367 That all the dogers of thos partes schuld have our leens to departe in the viage towardes Islond, as they have been accustomyed to do yerly in tyme passyd. 1566 R. MIGHELLS in A Suckling *Suffolk* (1847) 86 Then there were thirteen or fourteen doggers belonging to the said town, and now but one. 1666 *Lond. Gaz* No 25/4 The Coast at Bridlington has not for 20 dayes been infested with any Capers, save onely one Dogger of 8 guns 1680 *Ibid* No 1548/4 The Adventurers of the Royal Fishery, are now fitting out their Doggers from the River for the White Herring and Cod Fishings *c* 1682 J COLLINS *Making Salt Eng* 111 The Dutch..have out this Winter 200 Doggers 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) II. 494 A French dogger was brought in prize there. 1799 SIR H PARKER in *Naval Chron* II 347 Two Spanish doggers, sloop rigged. 1810 *Hull Rockingham* 25 Dec. 2/1 The beautiful oak-built Dogger called the Rover 1833 M SCOTT *Tom Cringle* XV (1859) 358 Like a clumsy dish-shaped Dutch dogger 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk*, *Dogger*, a Dutch smack of about 150 tons principally used for fishing on the Dogger Bank

† 2. One of the crew of a dogger = *dogger-man*

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c 4 Suche person or persones, as be doggers other wyse callid Doggermen.

3. Short for *Dogger Bank*: see 4.

1887 E. J MATHER (*title*), Narrative of the Dogger.

4. *Comb* a In apposition, as †*dogger-boat*, *-caper*, *-pink*, *-privateer* b similative, as *dogger-built*, *-rigged* adjs. c **Dogger Bank**, †**dogger-sands**, name of a great bank or shoal in the North Sea; **dogger-fish** *sb. pl*, fish taken by doggers or on the Dogger Bank; **dogger-man**, one of the crew of a dogger (see 2).

1666 *Lond Gaz* No 31/4 Some few Dogger boates plying about the 'Dogger banks, whereof five labor to infest those parts 1836 YARRELL *Brit Fishes* (1859) I 532 The Dogger Bank Cod 1885 *Lyell's Elem. Geol* VI (ed 4) 81 That great shoal called the Dogger-bank, about sixty miles east of the coast of Northumberland, and occupying an area about as large as Wales in its shallower parts is less than forty feet under water 1662 J. SMITH *England's Improv Rev* 252 The Hollanders fishing for Herring, Ling, and Cod, with Busses and *Dogger-boats 1680 *Lond Gaz* No 1526/4 Pink, *Dogger built 1703 *Ibid* No 3889/4 A *Dogger Caper, of 4 Guns and 45 Men, belonging to Ostend. 1386 *Act* 31 *Edw III*, III. c. 2 Assiz sur le pesson de *Doggere-fissh & lochefissh 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Doggerfish*.. seemeth to be fish brought in those ships to Blackeney haven 1703 *Lond Gaz* No 3939/3 A *Dogger Pink, of about 150 Tuns. 1745 VERNON in *Naval Chron* IX. 191 A .*dogger privateer has been taken. 1805 MITCHELL *Ibid* XIII 493 The Privateer Orestes, *Dogger rigged 1665 *Lond Gaz* No 9/2 They saw not one Man of War, but within the *Dogger sands about twelve Dogger-Boats

Do gger 2. *rare* One who dogs: see DOG *v.* 1

1611 COTGR, *Espie*, a spie. observuer, dogger of people

Dogger 3 (dǫ gəɹ) Also 8 *Sc.* -ar [local term of uncertain origin, perh a deriv. of DOG]

1 *dial* A kind of ironstone, commonly found in globular concretions; a nodule of this, = CAT-HEAD 2.

1670 W SIMPSON *Hydrol Ess.* 63 A mine, in colour much resembling that of alom.., usually called by them Doggers, or Cats heads 1757 WALKER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 145 Another fossil of a brown colour..called by the miners dogger, a thin seam of which often lies in the midst of the coal. 1793 URE *Hist Rutherglen* 253 (Jam.) The most uncommon variety of tull..is incumbent on a coarse iron stone, or doggar. 1876 *Whitby Glean., Scear doggers*.. the stone nodules in the alum rock burnt for making Roman cement.

2. *Geol.* A sandy ironstone of the Lower Oolite; applied to part of the Jurassic series.

Dogger-series, the series of strata resting upon the Alum Shale (Upper Lias), containing the dogger

1822 G. YOUNG *Geol. Surv. Yorksh.* (1828) 126 This seam is only a few feet above the dogger 1884 *Lyell's Elem Geol.* XX. 311 In North-Western Germany The Dogger, or Brown Jura, has dark-coloured clays and ironstones.., it corresponds to the Lower Oolite.

Doggerel (dǫ gərĕl), **doggrel** (dǫ grĕl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4 **dogerel**, 5–7 **-ell**, 6–7 **doggerell**, **doggrell**, 6–9 **dogrell**, 7–8 **doggrel**, 8 **dogrel**. [Origin unknown; but cf. DOG 17 e.]

A. *adj.* An epithet applied to comic or burlesque verse, usually of irregular rhythm; or to mean, trivial, or undignified verse.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib* Prol 7 Now swich a Rym the

deuel I biteche This may wel be Rym dogerel quod he. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII 294 For thoughe I shulde all day tell Or chat with my ryme dogerell 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf* 413 In bastarde ryme after the doggrell gyse 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II IV (Arb.) 89 A rymer that will be tyed to no rules at all..such maner of Poesie is called in our vulgar, ryme dogrell. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Dogge of Warre* Wks. II 226/1 In doggrell Rimes my Lines are writ As for a Dogge I thought it fit 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 60 ¶ 11 The double Rhymes, which are used in Doggerel Poetry 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I XII. 233 The vile doggrel translation of Hobbes 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* V 397 The doggrel epitaphs which were hung over the royal tombs

b. *transf.* Bastard, burlesque.

1550 BALE *Apol.* 93 (R.) The diuinite doggerell of that dronken papist Johan Eckius 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount & Mere* XIX 177 A doggrel form of prayer

B. *sb.* Doggerel verse, burlesque poetry of irregular rhythm; bad or trivial verse

1630 *Tinker of Turvey* Ep. Ded. 5 Clownes [have here] plaine dunstable dogrell, for them to laugh at 1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 1 ¶ 14 He has a happy talent at doggrel. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* III. 71 Chapman .sins by constantly indulging in sheer doggerel.

b. A piece of doggerel; a doggerel poem.

1857 O. A. BROWNSON *Convert* Wks. V 120 The electioneering campaign of 1840, carried on by doggerels [etc.] 1892 ANNE RITCHIE *Rec. Tennyson, etc.* III VII 216 A doggerel always had a curious fascination for him [Browning]

Hence **Do·gg(e)rel** *v.*, **-ize** *v.*, *intr.* to compose doggerel; *trans.* to turn into doggerel; **Do·g(e)reler, -ist, -izer,** a writer of doggerel; **Do·g(e)relism,** a doggerel manner of writing.

1680 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Letter Labels* 9 His Ranging of them Together is a kinde of a Doggrelism 1732 *Gentl. Instructed* (ed. 10) 43 (D.) Were I disposed to doggrel it, I would only gloss upon that text 1817 *Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 421 The Scotch doggerelist 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 388 The Atys, which . Mr. Lambe has so cruelly doggrelized. 1822 *Ibid.* XI. 363 These dabbling doggrelers 1832 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 259 Some true doggrelizers. 1850 READE *Chr. Johnstone* VI (1853) 65 He had been doggrelling when he ought to have been daubing.

Doggery (dǫ·gəri). [f. DOG *sb.* + -ERY.]

†**1.** Foul or obscene language. *Obs.*—0

1611 COTGR., *Cagnesque, Parler cagn*, to speake doggerie.

2. Dog-like behaviour or practice; mean and contemptible action; mischievous doings.

1844 W. M. MACMILLAN *Lett.* (1893) 103 Evasive doggeries of every kind. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* XIII, 'Such doggery as there was in them ancient days'

3. A company of dogs, dogs collectively. **b.** Used by Carlyle to represent F. *canaille.*

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* IV VII ad fin., Doggeries never so diplomaed, bepuffed, gas-lighted, continue Doggeries, and must take the fate of such 1862 — *Fredk. Gt.* X II (1865) III. 222 As ugly a Doggery ('*infame Canaille*' he might well reckon them), as has, before or since, infested the path of a man 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 11 With all the rabble doggery of the country after him

4. *U. S.* (*vulgar*). A low drinking saloon

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Doggery*, a low drinking-house. West and South. [Now prevalent throughout the Union (Farmer).] 1863 HOLLAND *Lett. Joneses* 1 15 To fill Jonesville with doggeries and loafers.

Doggess (dǫ·ges). *humorous* [f. DOG *sb.* + -ESS.] A female dog, a bitch. Also *fig.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 131 Pretty dogs and doggesses to quarrel and bark at me 1863 MISS POWLR *Arab. Days & N.* 287 Said Pacha, determined not to give in to an unbelieving doggess refused to allow the terrified child to be removed 1885 R. F. BURTON *Arab Nts.* I. 93 *note*, Five, including the two doggesses

Dogget, obs. f. of DOCKET. **Doggie.** see DOGGY.

Dogginess (dǫ·giines). [f. DOGGY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being 'doggy': see DOGGY *a.*

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 388 An inherent dogginess or earwigginess 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. VI. 117 The St. Aubyn girls' finding him a kindred spirit in horseyness and doggyness 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Jan. 111.

Doggish (dǫ·gij), *a.* [f. DOG *sb.* + -ISH.]

1. Of the nature of, pertaining to, or resembling a dog; canine

Doggish appetite, a ravenous or insatiable appetite (see *dog-appetite* s.v. DOG *sb.* 18 a). †*Doggish letter* (Minsheu, *Span. Gram.* 8) = DOG'S LETTER.

1530 PALSGR. 310/2 Doggysshe, of the condycions or of the nature of a dogge, *chenin.* *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I XV § 2 (1622) 156 Hee was taken with a doggish Appetite, which called for meat almost euery moment. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 29 To do to them what his Dogish nature would prompt him to 1814 CARY *Dante, Inferno* XXXII. 70 Visages shap'd into a doggish grin. 1874 TROLLOPE *Lady Anna* VII, The . doggish love of fighting prevailed in the man.

2. Having or indicating a dog-like disposition or character, currish; malicious, spiteful, ill-natured; snappish, snarling, cynical. (Now *rare.*)

c 1400 *Beryn* 181 The fiere, Howe he lowrith vndi his hood with a doggish eye? *a* 1420 *Wyclif's Ecclus.* XIII. 22 *marg.* (MS. Cott. Claud. E. II) A doggische man, and siche is a chideie, and a wrathful man, and a glotoun *a* 1536 TINDALE *Exp. Matt.* To Rdr. Wks. II. 10 Cruel and doggish hypocrites. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1567) 77 a *note*, Diogenes doggish aunswer in despit of women 1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. II. 22 The doggish Philosopher Demetrius 1672 EACHARD *Hobbs's State Nat.* 31 That All Men by nature were doggish, spightful and treacherous. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* II. IV. 133 You may cry Haro upon me for a Cynic or Doggish philosopher.

†**b.** Brutish, bestial, sensual *Obs.*

1594 T. B. *La Primaud Fr. Acad.* II. 588 These doggish epicures and atheists. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* 27 Dissolute in behauiour, Apish, doggish, and Swinish

Hence **Do·ggishly** *adv.*, **Do·ggishness.**

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 319, I am troubled and doggishly dealt withall 1592 BABINGTON *Comf. Notes Gen.* XXIV § 3 Doggishnesse and churlishnesse graceth neither Countrie nor people 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* VII. 113 All abuse begins and ends with the attribute of doggishness

Dog-gone (dǫ·gǭn). *U.S. slang.* Also **dog on** [Generally taken as a deformation of the profane *God damn.* cf. *dang, darn.* But some think the original form was *dog on it*, to be compared with *pox on it!* etc., cf. DOG 15 j.]

A. *vb.* Used imperatively as an imprecation, or exclamation of impatience or the like 'hang!'

1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt* VII, 'Dog-gone it, man! make haste then!' 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 21 Apr. 303/3, I think 'Dog gone it' is simply 'Dog on it'

B. *adj.* or *pa. pple* = C.

1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt* VII, 'I'm dog-gone, Jim', replied the hunter *a* 1860 *Southern Sketches* 33 (Bartlett) No, says I, I won't do no sich dog on thing 1891 H. HERMAN *His Angel* 188 He ain't quite a dog-gone fool

C Dog-goned *adj.* or *pa. pple*, also dog-gauned, dog-gond, 'confounded', 'darned'.

a 1860 T. H. GLADSTONE *Englishm. in Kansas* 46 (Bartlett) If there's a dog goned abolitionist aboard this boat, I should like to see him 1861 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 23 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold Butterfly* Prol. 1 1879 TOURGÉE *Fool's Err.* (1883) 672 I'll be dog-goned if I know what I do believe

Dog-grass, dog's-grass.

1 A name for Couch-grass, *Triticum repens*, and for the allied *T. caninum*, reputed to be eaten by dogs to produce vomiting (Cf. Holland, *Pliny*)

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. XVII. § 1 21 The common Dogs grasse or Couch grasse 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 52 The Dog grass or Quick grass 1816 F. VANDERSTRAELEN *Impr. Agric.* p. XV, Quitch or dog-grass

2. A local name for Dog's-tail grass, *Cynosurus*

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Dog's grass*, the common *cynosurus cristatus* 1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Dog's Grass, *Cynosurus cristatus Hants, Norf., Suss.*

Doggrel see DOGGEREL

Doggy, doggie (dǫ·gi), *sb.* [-Y, dim. suffix.]

1 A little dog; a pet name for a dog

1825 J. NEAL *Brother Jonathan* I. 397 Poor doggy. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. 55 The poor little .wistfully gazing doggie was tenderly put in a pretty basket

2 *Coal-mining* (*colloq.*) A man employed by the BUTTY (q.v.) to superintend the workmen in a mine

1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 116 A Butty in the mining districts is a middleman, a Doggy is his manager 1860 W. WHITE *All round Wrekin* 253 The butty employs a subordinate whose title is doggy 1873 *Daily News* 27 Feb. 3/6 The pit was examined in the usual way by the doggy

Doggy (dǫ·gi), *a* [f. DOG *sb.* + -Y. (Cf. *horsy*).]

†**1** Having the bad qualities of a dog, malicious, spiteful, vile, contemptible *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Chron.* Prol., My backbiters gnawen me with a doggi tooth [1382 dogge tothe] 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 22 Pack hence doggye rakhels

2 Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a dog

1869 *Echo* 3 June, Beasts without one doggy feeling 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 92 The animal, whose frank, doggy nature has been warped

3. Addicted to or conversant with dogs

1859 PAYN *Foster Brothers* XVI. 277 Others associate with boating men with even doggy men 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. VI. 102 Country people, with loud voices, horsey, and doggy, and horticultural

Dogh, obs. form of DOUGH, DOW *v.*1

Dog-head. (See also DOG'S-HEAD.)

†**1.** A kind of ape with a head like a dog's; the Dog-faced Baboon, or Cynocephalus *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 8 Cynocephales, are a kind of Apes, whose heads are like Dogs wherefore Gaza translateth them Canicipites, (to wit) dog-heads.

2. a. The head of a nail or spike formed by a rectangularly projecting shoulder (Cf. DOG-NAIL.)

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* Plate XII, Bars in the angles . whose dog-heads lay hold of the base of the iron work

b Part of the lock of a gun; the hammer.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 65 A piece of steel kept firm by the screw of the doghead 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* XXX 1895 A. PATERSON *Man of his Word* 146 Kirk had taken a loaded rifle and drawn the dog-head back to the full

Dog-headed, *a* Having a dog's head, or a head like that of a dog.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* VIII. 105 What is to be said of Plinie with his Dogheaded men? 1834 M'MURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 46 The Dog-headed Monkeys have an elongated muzzle truncated at the end 1877 C. GLIKIE *Christ* (1879) 47 The barking, dog-headed Anubis

Dog-hole. A hole fit for a dog, a vile or mean dwelling or place, unfit for human habitation.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 16 The Schoole which I builde is narrowe, and at the first blushe appeareth but a doggehole. 1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. III. 292 France is a dog hole, and it no more merits, The tread of a mans foot. 1726 SWIFT *Epist. Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 586 You all live in a wretched dirty doghole and prison 1825 SIMOND *Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 324 The goblin cave was a mere dog-hole

Doghood (dǫ·ghud). [f. DOG *sb.*, after *manhood*.] The condition or nature of a dog, the race of dogs, dogs collectively.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rom.* XII. 17 The world calls it [revenge] manhood, it is doghood rather. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* VI. XLIV, A lap-dog would be necessarily at a loss in framing to itself the motives and adventures of doghood at large.

Dog-hook.

†**1** A hook used for leading a dog *Obs.*

1571 *Bk. Revels* in Malone *Shaks.* (1821) III. 369 Money . due for leashes, and doghookes, with staves and other necessaries for the hunters that made crye after the fox in the playe of Narcissus *a* 1631 DRAYTON *Wks.* IV. 1492 (Jod.) My doghook at my belt to which my Liam's ty'd

2. a. A wrench for unscrewing the coupling of iron boring-rods; a spanner (Halliwell 1847–78.)

b An iron bar with a bent prong for securing or hoisting a log, etc., = DOG *sb.* 7 e.

1851 *Harper's Mag.* III. 519 He examines the chains . and the dog-hook . that it lose not its grappling hold upon the tree 1890 *Daily News* 30 Oct. 3/3 The dog hooks caught the hatch, throwing the unfortunate man into the hold

Dog-house. A house or dwelling for a dog, or for a pack of dogs, a kennel.

1611 COTGR., *Chenuerie*, a dog-house, or dog-kennell *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Characters, Sergeant* Wks. (1856) 164 Not onely those curs at the dog house, but those within the walls 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1823) I. 97 An unhappy cur chained in a doghouse

Doght: see DOW *v.*1

Doghter, Doghty, obs. ff. DAUGHTER, DOUGHTY.

Dog-hutch. A hutch for a dog; applied contemptuously to a mean dwelling; = DOG-HOLE.

1830 CARLYLE *Richter* Misc. (1872) III. 37 Would not let him occupy his own hired dog hutch in peace 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. XLIV. 283 A dog-hutch of a place in a black country

Do·g-in-the-ma·nger. A churlish person who will neither use something himself nor let another use it; in allusion to the fable of the dog that stationed himself in a manger and would not let the ox or horse eat the hay. Also *attrib.*

[1564 BULLYN *Dial. agst. Pest* (1888) 9 Like vnto cruell Dogges lyng in a Maunger, neither eatyng the Haye theim selues ne suffryng the Horse to feed thereof hymself.] 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-book* (Camden) 114 And as for the Syr Lowte That playdst inne and owte, A dogg in y⁰ maunger, A very ranke iaunger 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* LXXII (Farmer), Why, what a dog in the manger you must be—you can't marry them both 1842 THACKERAY *Miss Lérve* Wks. 1886 XXIII. 285 That dog-in-the manger jealousy which is common to love 1890 *Times* 17 Sept. 7/5 A dog-in the manger policy is always unworthy of a nation

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Dog-in-the-ma·ngerish, -ma·ngery** *adjs.*; **Dog-in-the-ma·ngerism.**

1883 C. J. WILLS *Land of Lion & Sun* 134 He was ill-mannered and dog-in-the-mangery 1889 *Spectator* 28 Sept., To satisfy her dog-in-the-mangerish jealousy 1894 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Mar. 234 A mere act of official dog-in-the-mangerism.

Dogion, obs. form of DUDGEON.

Dog-keeper. **1.** One who keeps dogs; *spec.* a man appointed to take charge of a pack of dogs.

1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 82 For building a little house in St. James's Park for the dog-keeper, and a kennell for the dogs 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* II, It was written by a dog-keeper of my grandfather's. 1870 B. CLAYTON (*title*) The Dog Keeper's Guide.

†**2.** A watch-dog *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* in Arb. *Garner* III. 254 The Dog Keeper doth not only keep farmers' houses, but also merchants' mansions

Do·g-ke·nnel. A kennel for a dog, or dogs

1611 COTGR., *Chenuerie*, a dog-house, or dog-kennell 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. (Globe) 493 A certain nobleman, beginning with a dog-kennel, never lived to finish the palace he had contrived 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 62 ¶ 1, I am desired to recommend a Dog-kennel to any who shall want a Pack. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* V. (1883) 110 You shall pass your bridal night in my dog-kennel

Do·gkind. [f. DOG *sb.*, after *mankind*.] The race of dogs, dogs collectively

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Mar. 2/2 A knowledge of mankind, womankind, and dogkind 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Oct. 2/1 The *Spectator* has earned the gratitude of all dogkind by espousing their cause and exposing their perfections.

Dog-Latin. Bad Latin: see DOG 17 e.

†**Dog-leech.** *Obs.*

1 A veterinary surgeon who treats dogs.

1638 FORD *Fancies* IV. i, I will once turn dog-leech. 1640 NABBES *Bride* V. 1, He cured my little Shock of the mange an excellent Dog leech. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. v, Suspicion of 'Servility' the very dogleech is anxious to disavow

2 An ignorant medical practitioner; a quack.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* II. 57 b/1 Ye myght happen vppon a dogge leche, for lacke of knowledge of the conning 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* IV. II, O these lousy close-stool empirics, that will undertake all cures, yet know not the causes of any disease! Dog-leeches! *a* 1652 BROME *Queene's Exch.* IV. Wks. 1873 III. 525 Thy Liege, Dog-leech? are you at that garb too?

Do·g-leg, *a* Of a bent form like a dog's hind leg; as in *dog-leg chisel*, 'a crooked-shanked chisel used in smoothing the bottoms of grooves' (Knight), *dog-leg fence* (Australia), a fence made by logs or trees laid horizontally on supports crossing X-wise; *dog leg stair* = DOG-LEGGED stair.

1889 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 71 A longish wing of dogleg fence. 1895 *Jrnl. R. Inst. Brit. Archit.* 14 Mar. 351 A dog-leg stair about 4 feet wide

Dog-legged (dǫ·g legd), *a. Arch.* Applied to a staircase, without a well-hole, the successive flights of which form a zig-zag

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 251 Dog-legg'd-stairs first fly directly forward, then wind a Semicircle, and then fly directly back again, parallel to the first flight 1823 P.

Nicholson *Pract Build.* 189 Dog-legged stairs .have no well hole 1842–76 Gwilt *Encycl Archit* II II § 2182.

Dogless (dǫ́gles), *a* Without a dog.
1854 Wood *Anecd Anim Life* 159 A sleeping dogless man 1887 M Betham-Edwards *Next of Kin Wanted* I VII 96 A catless, dogless household

Do'g-like, *a* and *adv.* Like, or in the manner of, a dog
1605 Timme *Quersit* I xv 75 A doglike appetite 1859 R F Burton *Centr Afr* in *Trnl Geog Soc* XXIX 416 The porters propping their burdens against trees, curl up, doglike, under the shade 1874 L Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I III 123 There is something which rises to the doglike in his affectionate admiration for Swift

Dogling (dǫ́glin) *nonce-wd* [f Dog *sb* + -ling] A little or young dog, a puppy
1830 Miss Mitford *Village Sec* IV (1863) 184 With the cat's milk these little doglings imbibed also the cat's habits.

Do'gly, *a* and *adv rare.* [-ly 1, -ly 2.]
A *adj.* Of the nature of a dog, canine, in quot = Cynic B *adv.* In the manner of a dog
1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 41 Dyogenes, otherwyse called dogly bycause he hadde som condicions of a dogge 1552 Huloet, Doglye or lyke a dogge or after the maner of a dogge, *canatim* 1829 Landor *Wks* (1846) I 470/1 Respect to the dogly character

Dogma (dǫ́gmă) Also 7–8 dogm(e Pl dogmas (7 -aes), dogmata (7 -taes) [a L *dogma* philosophical tenet, a Gr δόγμα, δόγματ-, that which seems to one, opinion, tenet, decree, f δοκεῖν to seem, seem good, think, suppose, imagine At first used with Gr -L plural; the forms *dogme, dogm,* represented F *dogme* (16th c. in Hatz -Darm.)]
1 That which is held as an opinion, a belief, principle, tenet; *esp.* a tenet or doctrine authoritatively laid down by a particular church, sect, or school of thought; sometimes, depreciatingly, an imperious or arrogant declaration of opinion.
[*a* 1600 Hooker *Eccl Pol* VIII II § 13 [tr D Stapleton] Power to proclaim, to defend, and to preserve from violation *dogmata,* very articles of religion themselves] 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav* (ed 2) 267 The grosse fanatick Dogmataes of the Alcoran 1640 G Watts tr *Bacon's Adv Learn* III IV § 3 Those Dogmaes and Paradoxes are almost vanished. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel Disc* VII IV (1821) 350 Our dogmata and notions about justification 1676 R Dixon *Nat Two Test* 21 Prophane Dogms and impure Worship 1704 Hearne *Duct Hist* (1714) I 400 Their Dogmata and Astrological Doctrine we shall not enlarge upon them 1843 Ruskin *Mod Paint* I (1844) p lii, The dogmata of the schools of art 1874 Green *Short Hist.* V § 3 (1882) 229 To assert the freedom of religious thought against the dogmas of the Papacy 1893 J Orr *God & World* I 26 *note,* Dogma I take to be a formulation of doctrine stamped with ecclesiastical authority
2 The body of opinion formulated or authoritatively stated, systematized belief; tenets or principles collectively; doctrinal system
1791 Burke *Fr Affairs* Wks VII 13 The present is a revolution of doctrine and theoretick dogma 1856 Emerson *Eng Traits, Lit* Wks. (Bohn) II 111 If, going out of the region of dogma, we pass into that of general culture 1871 Kingsley *Lett* (1878) II 368 If you wish to save Christian dogma 1871 Morley *Carlyle* (1878) 191 It places character on the pedestal where Puritanism places dogma.

Dogmatic (dǫgmæ tik), *a* and *sb* [ad L. *dogmatic-us* (Ausonius), a Gr. δογματικός, f. δόγμα, δόγματ- Dogma. cf. F *dogmatique* (16th c.)]
1. Pertaining to the setting forth or laying down of opinion; didactic. *rare.*
1678 Gale *Crt Gentiles* III Pref, To render our Discourse the lesse offensive, we have cast it into a thetic and dogmatic method, rather than agonistic and polemic. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 5 He is no longer interrogative but dogmatic.
2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, dogma or dogmas, characterized by or consisting in dogma; doctrinal
1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Dogmatical* or *Dogmatick,* relating to a Dogma, instructive 1727–38 Gay *Fables* II. xiv. (R), Dogmatick jargon learnt by heart 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It Isl* II 28 The rest of his compositions are versified treatises of dogmatic theology 1859 Mill *Liberty* II (1865) 15 A Christian in all but the dogmatic sense of the word 1883 Froude *Short Stud* IV v. 350 No inclination to substitute dogmatic Protestantism for dogmatic Catholicism.
3. Proceeding upon *a priori* principles accepted as true, instead of being founded upon experience or induction, as *dogmatic philosophy, medicine.*
1696 Phillips (ed 5), *Dogmatick Philosophy,* is that which [ed 1706 being grounded upon sound Principles] positively assumes a thing, and is opposed to Sceptic 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict, Dogmatic sect* (Med.), an ancient sect of physicians, at the head of which is placed Hippocrates 1864 Bowen *Logic* x. 330 The foundations of all philosophy, whether dogmatic, critical, or sceptical
4. Of persons, their writings, etc.. Asserting or imposing dogmas or opinions, in an authoritative, imperious, or arrogant manner.
1681 tr *Willis' Rem Med Wks* Vocab, *Dogmatic,* stiff in opinion. 1712 Addison *Spect* No 253 ₱ 7 Those criticks who write in a positive dogmatick way 1814 D'Israeli *Quarrels Auth* (1867) 458 He wrote against dogmas with a spirit perfectly dogmatic 1868 M Pattison *Academ. Org* V 306 Not by dogmatic delivery of truths, but by scientific training in the method of enquiry 1873 Helps *Anim & Mast* VIII (1875) 200 One is afraid of being dogmatic about it, and of being dogmatically wrong.
†b Of assured opinion, convinced *Obs rare*
1678 Cudworth *Intell Syst* 434 (R.) From sundry other places of his writings, it sufficiently appears, that he [Cicero] was a dogmatick and hearty theist.
B *sb.* †1. A philosopher of the dogmatic school, = Dogmatist 3 *Obs*
a 1631 Donne *Paradoxes* (1652) 22 The Skeptike was more contentious then the Dogmatick 1650 Hobbes *De Corp Pol* 165 All these Opinions are maintained in the Books of the Dogmaticks, and divers of them taught in Publick Chaires 1702 tr *Le Clerc's Prim Fathers* 57 A Suspension [of judgment] suited not with the Dogmaticks, who can hardly confess that they know not all things
†b A dogmatic physician; see quot 1883 *Obs.*
1605 Timme *Quersit* Pref 5 Among Physitians there are Empericks, Dogmaticks, Methodici, or Abbreuiators, and Parcelsians 1771 T Percival *Med & Exp Ess* (1778) I 41 (*heading*) The Dogmatic, or Rationalist 1883 *Syd Soc Lex, Dogmatics,* an ancient sect of physicians, so called because they endeavoured to discover, by reasoning, the essence and the occult causes of diseases.
†2. A dogmatic person *Obs*
1640 Hobbes *Hum Nat* XIII § 4 The fault lieth altogether in the dogmatics, that is to say, those that are imperfectly learned, and with passion press to have their opinions pass every where for truth
3. Chiefly in *pl* form **Dogmatics**: A system of dogma, *spec* dogmatic theology.
1845 Geo Eliot in *Life* (1885) 137 'Dogmatik' is the idea, I believe—i e positive theology Is it allowable to say *dogmatics,* think you? 1857 M Pattison *Ess* (1889) II 222 The Reformation dogmatic rests on the exclusive sufficiency of Scripture 1858 *Lond Rev.* Oct 220 To expound the polemical dogmatics of the Reformation 1893 Fairbairn *Christ in Mod Theol* I I 1 29 *note,* The book 'De Theologicis Dogmatibus', published at Paris 1644–50 the first attempt at a scientific history of dogmata, and, notable as suggesting to modern theology the term Dogmatics 1894 Mitchell tr *Harnack's Hist Dogma* I 28 Dogmatic is a positive science which has to take its material from history
Hence **Dogmaticism,** dogmatic quality
1880 Fairbairn *Stud Life Christ* IX (1881) 156 The dogmaticism he subtly concealed

Dogmatical (dǫgmæ tikăl), *a.* (*sb*) [f as prec. + -al]
1 Of, pertaining to, or dealing with dogmas; of the nature of dogma; = Dogmatic *a* 1, 2.
1604 R Cawdrey *Table Alph* (1613), *Dogmaticall,* that giueth instructions 1627 Minsheu *Doctor Ling* (ed 2), *Dogmaticall,* of or pertaining to a Sect or opinion *a* 1631 Donne in *Select* (1840) 41 To make a true difference between problematical and dogmatical points 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof St* II VI 70 Their Rhetoricall hyperboles were afterwards accounted the iust measure of dogmaticall truths 1649 Roberts *Clavis Bibl.* 327 These Dogmatical books contain in them Doctrines. 1845 S Austin *Ranke's Hist Ref* III 99 The intolerant domination of a dogmatical system 1876 Mozley *Univ Serm* I II We look upon the judgment in its dogmatical aspect.
†2 = Dogmatic 3. *Obs.*
1605 Timme *Quersit* I VII 26 The dogmatical Physitians are wont to refer to those qualities. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s v, In common use, a dogmatical philosopher is such a one as asserts things positively, in opposition to a Sceptic, who doubts of every thing A dogmatical physician is he, who, on the principles of the school-philosophy, rejects all medicinal virtues not reducible to manifest qualities
3 Asserting or maintaining dogmas or opinions, arbitrary, positive; = Dogmatic *a* 4
1682 Stillingfl *Orig Sacr.* I I § 12 How uncertain the most dogmatical of them all were 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No 177 ₱ 3, I became decisive and dogmatical, impatient of contradiction *a* 1852 D Webster *Wks* VI 148 Nothing is more apt to be positive and dogmatical than ignorance

†B. *sb pl. Obs* 1. = Dogmatics. (See Dogmatic B 3.)
1605 Bacon *Adv Learn* II XIII § 1 50 They hasted to their Theories and Dogmaticals 1716 Davies *Athen Brit.* II 372 That Edition of Anselm's Dogmaticals
2 Medicines of the dogmatic physicians
1656 Ridgley *Pract Physic* 26 Empericalls are Earthworms provided several wayes. Dogmaticalls: Senna powder, 2 drams
Hence **Do gmatica'lity,** dogmaticalness
1793 in L Twining *Country Clergym* 18th *C* (1882) 175 Too much dogmaticality, too overbearing a manner.

Dogma'tically, *adv* [f prec. + -ly 2] In a dogmatic or dogmatical manner.
1. By way of, in point of, or with respect to dogma or dogmas; by a dogmatic method.
1630 J Taylor (Water P.) *Praise Hempseed* 49 Wks III 70 For he (dogmatically) doth know more Than all the learned Doctors knew before 1651 Hobbes *Govt & Soc.* XV § 10 244 We praise, and celebrate in words, when we doe it by way of Proposition, or Dogmatically 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 245 Catholicism was believed dogmatically, and therefore was to be attacked dogmatically.
2 With an assumption of positive certainty; positively or imperiously in the assertion of opinion.
1664 H More *Myst Iniq*, *Apol* VII § 3 528 Thus far we have been bold to proceed more dogmatically 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 113 Not imposing his opinion upon any Magisterially or Dogmatically 1796 *Phil Trans* LXXXVI. 500 We are not possessed of observations sufficiently decisive to enable us to speak dogmatically *a* 1845 Hood *Laying down Law* I, Dogmatically laying down the law

Dogma'ticalness. [f as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being dogmatical; positiveness.
1711 Shaftesbury *Charac* (1749) I 52 The tutorage and dogmaticalness of the Schools. 1765 Wesley *Wks* (1872) XIII 239 My dogmaticalness is, a custom of coming to the point at once, and telling my mind flat and plain 1808 in *Harl Misc* I *Machiavelli's Vind.* Summ 57 He carefully avoided all dogmaticalness

Dogmatician (dǫgmătı ʃăn). [f Dogmatic *a* + -ian] A student or professor of dogmatics
1846 Worcestr cites *Q Rev* *a* 1849 Poe *Mellonta Tauta* Wks 1864 IV 294 It would have puzzled these ancient dogmaticians. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl Relig Knowl* III 2417 Without laying claim to being a keen critic, or a stern dogmatician.

Dogmatism (dǫ́gmătiz'm) [a. F. *dogmatisme* (16th c in Hatz -Darm.), 'the teaching, or preaching of new doctrine, the producing of a new sect' (Cotgr.), ad. med L *dogmatismus* 'dissertatio, docendi ars' (Du Cange), a Gr type *δογματισμός, f δόγμα, δογματ- Dogma: see -ism. Used by Florio in translating from French, but not in Blount, Phillips, Kelsey, Bailey, Ash; used by Dr. Johnson 1751, but not given in his Dictionary]
1. Positive assertion of dogma or opinion, dogmatizing; positiveness in the assertion of opinion.
1603 Florio *Montaigne* II XII (1632) 281 A very foolish answer to which .Dogmatisme arriveth 1627 Minsheu *Doctor Ling* (ed 2), *Dogmatisme,* the teaching of a new Sect or opinion 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No 106 ₱ 3 Dogmatism has delighted in the gradual advances of his authority 1777 Priestly *Matt. & Spir* (1782) I XVII 201 A small share of natural science generally accompanies conceit and dogmatism 1825 Macaulay *Milton* Ess. (1854) 19/1 Dogmatism on points the most mysterious 1843 Prescott *Mexico* App (1864) 473 Where there is most doubt, there is often the most dogmatism.
2. With *pl* · A dogmatic tenet or system. *rare.*
1803 *Edin Rev.* I 265 The theory of transcendentalism may therefore be a better dogmatism than others. 1820 L Hunt *Indicator* No. 15 (1822) I. 114 The ethereal dogmatisms of Plotinus and Porphyry 1871 Alabaster *Wheel of Law* 39 These dogmatisms are not attributed to Buddha.
3. *Philos.* A system of philosophy based upon principles dictated by reasoning alone, and not relying upon experience; opposed to *scepticism.* More generally, a way of thinking based upon principles which have not been tested by reflection
1858 Whewell *Hist Sci. Ideas* II. 292 (L.) The skepticism of the uniformitarian is of force only so long as it is employed against the dogmatism of the catastrophist 1858 Mansel *Bampton Lect* I (ed 4) 3 Theological Dogmatism is an application of reason to the support and defence of pre-existing statements of Scripture 1877 E Caird *Philos. Kant* I. 2 What Kant meant we may best understand if we consider how he opposes Criticism to two other forms of philosophy, Dogmatism and Scepticism 1881 Adamson *Fichte* VI 126 Do we explain experience as the product of the non-Ego, we have the system which may be called Dogmatism; do we explain the whole as springing from the Ego, we have Idealism

Dogmatist (dǫ́gmătist) [a. F. *dogmatiste* (16th c.), ad. med L *dogmatista,* ad Gr δογματιστής, agent-n from δογματίζειν: see Dogmatize. (The logical and chronological orders differ.)]
1. One who dogmatizes, who asserts or lays down particular dogmas, *esp* one who positively asserts or imposes his own opinions, a dogmatic person.
1564 Whitlock *Zootomia* 565 That which Salomon delivered as a Dogmatist. 1661 Glanvill *Scepsis Sci* XXIII (R.), I expect but little success of all this upon the dogmatist, his opinion'd assurance is paramount to argument 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Dogmatist,* one that dogmatizes, a dogmatical Teacher. 1741 Watts *Improv Mind* I. 1 § 10 A dogmatist in religion is not a great way off from a bigot. 1775 Johnson *Tax. no Tyr* 16 Many political dogmatists have denied to the Mother Country the power of taxing the Colonies. 1854 Kingsley *Alexandria* IV 137 Dogmatists men who assert a truth so fiercely, as to forget that a truth is meant to be used, and not merely asserted
†2 A propounder of new opinions or doctrines
1577–87 Holinshed *Chron* II. 116 A councell assembled at Oxford, whereat those dogmatists were examined upon certeine points of their profession. 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Dogmatist,* he that induceth any new Sect or Opinion . a forger of new Sects 1660 Bond *Scut. Reg* 69 With this new upstart Doctrine have our Apocryphal Dogmatists in England led the rascal rabble 1797 Southey *Lett. fr Spain* (1808) II 260 What regards heretics and dogmatists
3. One who belongs to the dogmatic school of philosophy: see Dogmatic *a* 3, and quot. 1858.
1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. xii (1632) 294 Some have judged Plato a Dogmatist, others a Skeptike or a Doubter 1690 Dryden *Don Sebast.* Ded, Of the academic sect, neither dogmatist nor stoic 1858 Mansel *Bampton Lect.* I (ed. 4) 2 In the later language of philosophy the term Dogmatists was used to denote those philosophers who endeavoured to explain the phenomena of experience by means of rational conceptions and demonstrations.
b A physician of the dogmatic school of medicine · see Dogmatic *a.* 3.
1541 R Copland *Galyen's Terap.* 2 B iij, Some Dogmatystes which do affyrme to heale such dyseases by experyence onely without racyonall indicion. 1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* 44 The inexpert physician, I meane the methodist or dogmatist 1727 Bradley *Fam Dict* s v *Blood,* The Dogmatists make a Plaister of it the Chymists..extract a Salt from it 1883 in *Syd Soc. Lex.*

Dogmatiza'tion. *rare.* [f next + -ation] The action of dogmatizing; the propounding of a dogma.
1875 Gladstone *Vaticanism* II 36 The Syllabus is part of that series of acts to which the dogmatisations of 1854 and 1870 belong, and it bridges over the interval between them.

Dogmatize (dǫ́gmătəiz), *v* [ad F. *dogmatise-r* (13th c), ad med L. *dogmatizāre* to propound dogma, ad. Gr *δογματίζειν* to lay down as one's opinion, to decree, f *δόγμα, δόγματ-* DOGMA]

1 *intr.* To make dogmatic assertions, to speak authoritatively or imperiously (*upon* a subject) without reference to argument or evidence

1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref* 11 To admonish the Reader . not to conclude or dogmatize vpon this or that peremptorily 1742 POPE *Dunc* IV 464 Prompt to impose, and fond to dogmatize 1790 BURKE *Fr Rev* 37 These old fanaticks dogmatised as if hereditary royalty was the only lawful government 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* I (1872) 22 A question which nobody would wish to dogmatise upon.

†b See quots cf DOGMATIST 2, and F. *dogmatiser*, 'to teach strange doctrine . . or broach new opinions' (Cotgr.). *Obs.*

1613 *Crt & Times Jas I* (1849) I 262 The king was so moved that he should dogmatize (as he called it) in his court 1696 PHILLIPS (ed 5), To *Dogmatize*, to teach new Opinions, to contest the Truths of Religion

2. *trans.* To assert or deliver as a dogma; to establish as a matter of dogma; to state dogmatically; to express in the form of a dogma Now *rare.*

1621 BP H KING *Serm* 60 Hee . . dogmatizes them for truth 1626 W. SLATER *Exp 2 Thess* (1629) 104 When were these dogmatized and decretally stablished for catholique doctrine? 1647 JER TAYLOR *Lib Proph* XIV §4 (L) They would not endure Persons that did dogmatize any thing which might intrench upon their Reputation or their Interest. 1893 N SMYTH *Chr. Ethics* I II 1 §2 95 Their hope, as well as their law, had become increasingly dogmatized

3. *To dogmatize away*, to do away with by dogmatic assertion.

1829 MACAULAY *Mill on Govt* Misc Writ (1889) 174 He placidly dogmatises away the interest of one half of the human race.

Hence **Do·gmatized** *ppl. a.*, **Do·gmatizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a*

1641 J TOMBES *Leaven of Pharisaicall Wil worship* (1643) 2 The Apostle condemnes dogmatizing. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* III 42 Dogmatizing Schools 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* Introd (1866) 27 A theory or dogmatized scheme of the incarnate life

Do·gmatizer. [f. prec. + -ER 1] One who dogmatizes; a dogmatist

1612-20 SHELTON *Quix.* (T), The dogmatizer and head of a bad sect *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Wks* II IV. 139 (R) The very dogmatizer, that teacheth for doctrines or commandments of God, his own dictates 1709 SHAFTESB *Moralist* II 1, Dogmatizers on Pleasure 1860 S WILBERFORCE *Addr Ordin.* 148 Cold, quarrelsome, and unloving dogmatizers.

Dogmato- [Gr. *δογματο-*], comb f. of DOGMA, as in **Dogmato·logy** [ad. Gr. *δογματολογία*], the science of dogma; **Dogmatopœ·ic** *a.* [f Gr *δογματοποιία*], creating dogmas.

1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* VIII. 341 The comparative science of religions, or, if we might coin a word, of Dogmatology. 1893 *Contemp. Rev* Apr. 460 The people who claim this novel right of erecting new dogmatic barriers.. the dogmatopœic agency, if I may be permitted to coin a word, are exclusively theologians.

†**Dogmatory,** *a Obs rare.* [f. Gr. *δογματ-*: see DOGMA and -ORY] Dogmatic.

1846 WORCESTER cites *For. Q Rev.*

Dog-nail. A nail having a solid and slightly countersunk head; also a large nail with a head projecting on one side; also =DOG 7 p

1703 T. N *City & C. Purchaser* 211 Dogg-nails . . are proper for fastning of Hinges to Doors for . they will hold the Hinge close without the Heads flying off 1776 G SEMPLE *Building in Water* 87 A Ledge nailed on with Dog-nails. 1879 *Notes on Build Constr* III. 441 Dog nails . . are used for nailing down heavy ironwork

Dogo·logy. *nonce-wd.* [See -OLOGY.] The science or subject of dogs.

1820 *Sporting Mag* VI 85 A long speech on 'dogology'. 1832 *Fraser's Mag* VI. 722 A book upon dogology

†**Do·-good.** *Obs.* One who or that which does good, or is of use.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 723 That they may be accounted somebody, and Do-goods.

Dog-plate.

†1. ? A plate given as a prize in a dog-race. *Obs.*

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2166/4 There will be a Dog-Plate run for each day.

2. In a lathe, a plate which imparts rotation to the work to be turned, by means of 'dogs'; see DOG *sb.* 7 l.

[**Dog-ray**: see *List of Spurious Words*]

Dog-rose. Also 6–8 **dogs-rose.** [A transl of med L *rosa canina*, repr. L *cynorrodon* (Pliny), Gr. *κυνόροδον*, f. *κυνο-* dog- + *ῥόδον* rose: see quots. 1597, 1830. The name is thus not of popular Engl origin.] A common species of wild rose (*Rosa canina*), with pale red flowers, frequent in hedges

White dog-rose, a book name for *R arvensis.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 1088 Plinie saith, that it is Rosa Canina—Dogs Rose 1675 *Phil Trans.* No 114 (Bartholoni's Acta Med & Phil) A sort of Dogs-rose or Briar-bush. 1713 DERHAM *Phys Theol* (J), Of the rough or hairy excrescence, those on the briar, or dogrose, are a good instance 1778 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1789) I 261 *R arvensis*, White-flowered Dogs rose. 1830 *Withering's Brit Plants* (ed 7) III 618 *note*, By the Greeks Wild Roses were called *κυνορόδον*, because the root was thought to cure the bite of a mad dog; and hence the Latin *canina*, our *Dog Rose* 1861 NEALE *Notes Dalmatia, etc.* 93 Dog-roses that skirt the country road.

Do·g's-bane, do·g-bane. [See BANE] A rendering of the ancient names *Apocynum* and *Cynoctonum*, given to various plants reputed to be poisonous to dogs, chiefly of the orders *Asclepiadaceæ* and *Apocynaceæ*; now a book-name of the latter, and specifically of *Apocynum androsæmifolium*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II CCCXII 755 Dogs bane is a deadly and dangerous plant, especially to fower footed beasts 1726 *Dict Rust.* etc (ed 3), *Dogs bane*, an Herb so call'd because it kills Dogs 1866 *Treas Bot*, *Dogbanes*, a name given by Lindley to the *Apocynaceæ* *Dog's-bane*, a name for *Apocynum*, also *Aconitum Cynoctonum.*

Do·g's-ear, *sb.* [cf next]

1 The corner of a leaf of a book, etc turned over like a dog's ear by constant or careless use, or to serve as a book-mark.

c 1725 ARBUTHNOT & POPE *Mem P P Clerk of this Parish* (T), I did make plain and smooth the dogs ears throughout our great bible 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 68 Creased, like dogs ears, in a folio 1857 MRS MATHEWS *Tea-Table Talk* II 43 Dog's ears and other deteriorations disgust the fastidious taste during perusal

2. *U.S Naut* A small bight formed in the leech-rope of a sail in reefing, etc. *Hamersly's Nav. Encycl.* (1881).

Dog's-ear, *v* Also **dog-ear** [cf prec.

So far as our evidence goes, the vb is the earlier, the sense being evidently to make the leaf like the ear of a dog with its turned down tip]

trans. To damage or disfigure (a book, etc.) by turning or folding down the corners of the leaves.

a 1659 OSBORN *Misc.* To Rdr (1673) 5 To ruffle, dogs-ear, and contaminate by base Language and spurious censures the choicest leaves 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* I II, Lady Slattern Lounger had so soiled and dogs'-eared it, it wa'n't fit for a Christian to read 1886 J R RILES *Divers Bk-worm* V. 174 [A] book kept specially for Charles Lamb to finger and dog-ear when he came 1891 E. GOSSE *Gossip in Library* XIII. 164 She did not dog's ear her little library

Hence **Dog's-eared (dog-eared)** *ppl a*

1784 COWPER *Tiroc* 402 A dog's-ear'd Pentateuch 1824 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ* (1860) I 125 The old schoolroom, the dog-eared grammar. 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* XXIV, A few dog's-eared books upon a high shelf. 1844 — *Chimes* 20 (Hoppe) The pockets of his trousers, very large and dog's-eared

Dog's fennel, -grass · see DOG-F, DOG-G.

†**Dog's-head.** *Obs.*

1. A dog faced baboon · =DOG-HEAD 1.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp Dict*, *Cabeça de perro*, dogs head

2. A bad throw at dice: cf. *dog-chance*, *dog-throw* (DOG *sb* 18 a).

c 1620 FLETCHER & MASS *Trag Barnavelt* V II in Bullen *O. Pl* II 304 Here are the dyce, and ile begin to ye Dewce ace; a doggs head !

3 A term of reproach or abuse [tr Gr. *κυνώπης*].

1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I 155 Whereof no notice (Dogshead) now you take

Dogship (dǫ́gʃip) [f DOG *sb.* + -SHIP, after *lordship*, etc] The personality of a dog

1679 MRS BEHN *Feigned Courtezans* III 1 Wks 1724 II 312 Yes, when your Dogship's damn'd. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod Paint* V IV III §21 228 The dog cannot understand . why she is allowed to stay, disturbing the family, and taking all their attention from his dogship.

Dog-shore. Each of two blocks of timber used to prevent a ship from starting off the slips while the keel-blocks are being removed in preparation for launching.

1805 D STEEL *Naval Archit* II. 396 The dog-shores should be knocked down, each falling instantly. 1861 SALA *Dutch Pict* XI. 171 The dogshores were knocked away, the frigate slid down her ways, and took the water 1877 SPURGEON *Serm* XXIII 211 Useful as the scaffold to a house or the dogshores to a ship

Dog-skin. The skin of a dog, or the leather made from it; also applied to a kind of leather made from sheep-skin.

1731 A HILL *Adv. Poets* Ep 16 Or Mr. Lun may be out of his Dogskin? 1790 *Med Commun* II 421 The whole to be sheathed with thin dogskin 1830 T A. JONES *Trad N Amer. Ind* II 18 He threw the dog-skins into the fire,

b *attrib* Made of dog-skin

1676 HOBBES *Iliad* (1677) 145 Meriones unto Ulysses gave His bow and quiver, sword and dogskin cap 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 245 P 2 Three Pair of oiled Dogskin Gloves.

†**Dog's-leather.** *Obs* [Cf. *neat's leather*] Leather made of the skin of dogs; =prec

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen VI*, IV. II 26 Hee shall haue the skinnes of our enemies, to make Dogges Leather of 1611 COTGR, *Gans d' acaigne*, Dogs leather gloues oyled in the inside to keepe the hands moist, and coole.

Dog-sleep. [In reference to the light sleeping of dogs, and the difficulty of telling whether, when their eyes are shut, they are asleep or not]

†1. Feigned or pretended sleep *Obs.*

a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 298 A jealous man sleepes dog-sleepes *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Women Pleased* III IV 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 184 P 6 He is represented to have slept what the common People call a Dog's Sleep, or if his Sleep was real, his Wife was awake, and about her Business.

2 A light or fitful sleep, easily interrupted.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV LXIII. (1737) 258 How one might avoid Dog-sleep. 1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* Wks. V. 163 My sleep was never more than what is called dog-sleep, so that I could hear myself moaning, and very often I was awakened suddenly by my own voice 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Dog sleep*, the uncomfortable fitful naps taken when all hands are kept up by stress

Dog's letter. [transl. L *litera canina*, PERSIUS] A name for the letter R, as resembling in sound the snarl of a dog.

[1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* II IV 223 Doth not Rosemarie and Romeo begin both with a letter?. Both with an R A mocker ! that's the dogs name] 1636 B JONSON *Eng Gram*, R is the dog's letter, and hurreth in the sound, the tongue striking the inner palate, with a trembling about the teeth. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp Williams* I (1692) 55 Whose pamphlet is perpetuus Rhotacismus, one snarling Dogs-letter all over 1830 *Westm Rev* XII 356 There is only the difference of the dog's letter between friend and [fiend].

Dog's-meat, dog's meat.

1. Food for dogs, prepared from horse-flesh or scraps of offal, etc, and sold by street dealers.

1593 NASHE *Strange News* Ep Ded Wks 1883-4 II. 180 We haue cattes meate and dogges meate inough for these mungrels 1812 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I 54 The horses are scarcely good enough for dog's meat

2. *transf* and *fig* Carrion, offal *To make dog's-meat of*. to kill and throw to the dogs

1606 HIERON *Wks* I 43 Paul did account all things but dogs meat, for the excellent knowledge sake of Christ Jesus 1708 MRS CENTLIVRE *Busie Body* V. III, Rascals, retire, she's my Wife, touch her if you dare, I'll make Dogs meat of you 1837 MARRYAT *Dog fiend* II. (L), Better die at once, than be made dog's meat of in this here way

3 *attrib.*, as *dog's-meat man*, a seller of dog's-meat.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw* XXII, 'That's what I call a self-evident proposition, as the dog's meat man said, when the house maid told him he warn't a gentleman'

Dog's mercury, dog- · see MERCURY

Dog's nose, dog's-nose. A name given to a mixed liquor, compounded of beer and gin, or of ale and rum: see quots

1812 J H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* (Farmer) 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* XXVIII. He is not certain whether he did not twice a week, for twenty years, taste 'dog's nose', which you committee find upon inquiry, to be compounded of warm porter, moist sugar, gin, and nutmeg 1857 MRS GASKELL *C Brontë* (1862) 19 Rum, or ale, or a mixture of both called 'dog's nose'. 1863 — *Sylvia's L* III 87 The sergeant brought up his own mug of beer, into which a noggin of gin had been put (called in Yorkshire 'dog's nose')

Dog's-tail. Also **dog-tail** [a transl. of Bot. L *Cynosurus*, or Gr *κυνόσουρα*]

1. (Usually **Dog's-tail Grass**) A genus of grasses, *Cynosurus*, the chief species of which is Crested Dog's-tail Grass, *C. cristatus*, so called because the flowers in each panicle all point one way, like the hairs of a dog's tail.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Suppl*, *Cynosurus*, dog's-tail, in botany, a kind of grass. 1759 B. STILLINGFL *Misc. Tracts* (1775) 362 I have . given English names to them of my own invention. Dog's tail grass, crested 1799 J ROBERTSON *Agric Perth* 208 Smooth stalked meadow-grass and the crested dog-tail are well adapted for dry pasture. 1806-7 A YOUNG *Agric Essex* (1813) I 9 To harrow in grasses again in August as crested dogstail, etc

2. A translation of Gr *κυνόσουρα*, name of the constellation of the Little Bear: =CYNOSURE 1

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Dog's tail*, a name for the constellation Ursa Minor or Little Bear

Do·g-star. [after the Gr and L names *κύων*, *canicula* (*canis*)]

1. The star Sirius, in the constellation of the Greater Dog, the brightest of the fixed stars. Also applied to Procyon (the Lesser Dog-star), a star of the first magnitude in the Lesser Dog

The 'influence' of these, or of one of them, when rising nearly with the sun, was anciently supposed to cause excessive heat and other pernicious effects, see DOG-DAYS

1579 E. K *Gloss Spenser's Sheph. Cal* July 21 The Dogge starre, which is called Syrius, or Canicula reigneth 1692 PRIOR *Ode Horace* III II 26 Beneath the dog star's raging heat 1712 BUDGELL *Spect*, No. 425 P 3 The Dog-star levelled his Rays full at his Head 1842 *Penny Cycl* XXII 62 s v. *Sirius*, In the Mediterranean latitudes, and in antient times, it was observed that the unhealthy and oppressive period coincided with the heliacal rising of the dog-star We say *the* dog star, without specifying whether it was Sirius or Procyon, it is uncertain which it was

attrib 1654 VILVAIN *Epit Ess.* V 50 Three Dog-star Suns in Sky sometimes are seen 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc Rome*, *Virginia* 123 No fire when Tiber freezes, no air in dog-star heat

†2 Humorously applied to a comet. *Obs*

1712 SWIFT *Wond Prophecy* Wks 1755 III 1 173 Lo! the comet appeareth! Think not that this baleful dog-star only shaketh his tail at you in waggery.

Do·g-stone. A stone used for a millstone.

1640 in Entick *London* II. 170 Dog-stones, Marble-stones, Mill-stones, Quern-stones. 1812 J SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 234 Dog stones, not exceeding 4 feet in diameter, above 6 and under 12 inches in thickness,—the pair £6 3 6 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Dog stones*, rough, shaped or hewn pieces of stone imported to make millstones

Do·gstones. [transl med.L *Testiculus canis* (Turner, Lyte), from the shape of the tubers] A name for various British species of Orchis

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. XCVIII. 156. 1672-3 GREW *Anat. Roots* I § 8 (1682) 58 Some also have two or more Roots, of which some are distinctly fastend to the bottome of the stalk, as in dogstones 1773 *Gentl Mag* XLIII 57 Salep is a preparation of the root of Orchis, or Dogstones.

Do·g's-tongue. Also dog- [transl L *cynoglossum* (Pliny), Gr *κυνόγλωσσον* (Dioscorides)]

1 The genus *Cynoglossum* of boraginaceous plants, *esp.* the common species *C. officinale*, also called Hound's-tongue. (From the shape of the leaves)

1530 PALSGR 214/2 Doggestong or horehounde, an herbe
1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes*, Cynaglossus the second of Plinie called in englishe Houndes tong or dogs tonge 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 167/12 Dogtong, *cynoglossus* 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 730 The stalks of Dogs-tongue, the powder of the right horn of a Hart 1860 READE *Cloister & H* XCIV, His remedies were 'womanish and weak' Sage and wormwood dog's-tongue, our Lady's mantle, feverfew, and Faith, and all in small quantities except the last.

†2 A kind of flat-fish, prob *Platessa cynoglossus*

1611 COTGR , *Pole*, the Sole fish called a Dogs tongue, or kind foole 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV lx (1737) 247 Dog's Tongue, or Kind-Fool

Dog's-tooth. Also dog-tooth. [transl. of med L *dens canis.*]

1. (Now Dog's or Dog-tooth Violet.) The English name of the genus *Erythronium* of liliaceous plants, esp *E. Dens-canis*, a garden plant with spotted leaves and purple flowers, which appear early in spring; so called from the teeth on the inner segments of the perianth

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II xlv 203 Dogges tooth hath for the most parte but two leaues, speckled with great redde spottes 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus* 194 It is most commonly called *Dens canunus*, and in English either Dogs tooth or Dogs tooth Violet 1841 MRS LOUDON *Ladies' Comp Fl Garden* 99 Dog's tooth Violet is a pretty bulbous-rooted plant, with spotted leaves and purple flowers

2. A species of grass, *Cynodon Dactylon.*

Sometimes erroneously given as a name for *Triticum caninum* (DOG GRASS)

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I x 50 He shall plucke vp from them [the vines] the grasse called dogs tooth 1830 *Witherng's Brit Pl* (1837) 70 Creeping Dog's-tooth-grass 1885 C. F HOLDER *Marvels Anim Life* 17 Bamboo, to which are attached bundles of fine dog's-tooth grass.

¶ See also DOG-TOOTH

Dog-tired, *a.* [See DOG 17 d.] As tired as a dog after a long chase; extremely tired, tired out.

1809-12 MAR EDGEWORTH *Ennui* VI Wks 1832 VI. 47 Wretched little dog-tired creatures. 1813 JANE AUSTEN *Lett* II 211 It was 12 before we reached home We were all dog tired 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* III, I'm dog-tired of driving and doing the High Street.

Dog-tooth. Also dog's-tooth

1 A canine tooth or eye-tooth see CANINE *a* 2

1382 [see DOGGY *a* 1] 1552 HULOET, Dogges teeth, *dentes canini* 1594 T B. *La Primaud Fr Acad* II 105 There are other twaine on each side, commonly called dogge-teeth. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol Anat* Man IV XII 348 Cutters, Dog-teeth, and Grinders 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (J.), For dividing of flesh, sharp-pointed or dog-teeth. 1893 A H. S LANDOR *Hairy Ainu in Yezo* 233 Uncovering their fangs or dog teeth

2 *Dog-tooth spar*: a variety of calcareous spar, crystallizing in pointed scalenohedral forms

1728 WOODWARD *Catal Fossils* II 78 They call it Dog-Tooth Spar 1823 H J BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr* 87 The dodecahedral variety of carbonate of lime, commonly called dog-tooth spar 1860 PILSSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 33 Dogtooth crystals of carbonate of lime

3. *Arch.* A pointed ornament or moulding suggesting the idea of a projecting tooth, frequent in early mediæval architecture Also *attrib.*

1836 H G. KNIGHT *Archit Tour Normandy* 199 The most common mouldings are the billet star, rope, beak-head, dog-tooth 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I XIV, English dogtooth moulding, whose sharp zigzag mingles richly with the curved edges of the tiling *Ibid* I XX. § 23 The four-sided pyramid is called in architecture a dogtooth 1860 G. E STREET in *Archæol Cant* III 116 The label is enriched with dog-teeth 1870 F. R WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 167 Enriched with dogtooth ornament.

4. (Also *dog's-tooth*) 'A sharp steel punch used by marble-workers' (Knight *Dict. Mech*).

5. *attrib. Dog-tooth bit* used as a rendering of L. *lupatum frenum*, a curb studded with jagged points like a wolf's teeth

1894 GLADSTONE *Horace, Odes* II His Gallic steed he doth not guide With dogtooth bit.

Hence **Dog-tooth** *v. trans* , to decorate with dog-tooth moulding: see 3

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven* I XXIII § 12 It might easily have been dogtoothed, but the Byzantine architects had not invented the dogtooth 1889 J T FOWLER *Notes on All Saints', Winterton* 11 The two[columns]. with dog-toothed, horizontal bands

Dog-tree. [app as bearing DOG-BERRIES, q v ; whence called by the early herbalists *dogberry-tree.*]

1. The Common Dogwood or Wild Cornel.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 30 *Cornus* The female is plentyous in Englande and the buchers make prickes of it, some cal it Gadrise or dog tree 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III XVI. 326 The barke of the Cornell or dogge-tree

2 Locally applied to the Spindle-tree, *Euonymus europæus*, the Elder, *Sambucus nigra*, and the Guelder-Rose, *Viburnum Opulus*

1703 THORESBY *Let to Ray* (E D. S), *Bur-tree*, an elder or dog-tree. 1878-86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n* , Dog-tree (2) *Euonymus europæus* Warw. *Ibid* App , Dog-tree, *Viburnum Opulus* Warw.

Dog-trick. ? *Obs.* A low or 'scurvy' trick; a treacherous or spiteful act; an ill turn

c 1540 tr *Pol Verg Eng. Hist.* (Camd. No. 36) 284, I will heere, in the way of mirthe, declare a prettie dog tricke or gibe as concerninge this mayden 1577 HARRISON *England* III IX (1878) II 64 Gewgaws for fooles, dogtricks for disards 1612 T JAMES *Jesuits' Downf* 13 They haue sundrie other dogtricks of cousenage 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebast* I 1, Learn better manners, or I shall serve you a dog-trick 1803 *Times* in *Spirit Pub Jrnls* (1804) VII 364 Who scorns to resent that same dog trick he play'd him

Dog-trot.

1 An easy trot like that of a dog.

1664 BUTLER *Hud* II II 754 They both advanc'd and rode A Dog-trot through the bawling Crowd 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 258, I hope that keeping on a good round dog-trot, I shall be able to overtake thee 1861 C BONER *Forest Creatures* 2 [The wild boar] setting off at his old dog-trot 1868 LOSSING *Hudson* II Our Indian took the heaviest [boat] and with a dog-trot bore it the whole distance *attrib* 1830 C CLARKE 3 *Courses & Dessert* 116 Still came on at a dog-trot pace.

† b *fig* A steady or habitual course of action; a habit, 'way'. *Obs* Cf JOG-TROT.

1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* III. Wks 1884 VIII 54 I'll fall into my old dog-trot of lying again, if this must come of plain dealing 1742 WARBURTON *Remarks Tillard* Wks 1811 XI 152 The common dog-trot of infidelity and free-thinking

2 *lit.* A journey performed by dogs on the trot.

1856 KANE *Arct Expl* II. I 12 A dog-trot of near one hundred miles, where your dogs may drop at any moment.

Dog-vane. *Naut.*

1. 'A small vane made of thread, cork, and feathers, or buntin, placed on the weather gunwale to show the direction of the wind' (*Sailor's Word-bk*)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Dog-Vane*, a small light vane, formed of a piece of pack-thread about two feet in length 1829 MARRYAT *F Mildmay* XIV, His head turned like a dog-vane in a gale of wind 1859 O W HOLMES *Prof Breakf.-t.* 1, The fool's judgment is a dog-vane that turns with a breath *attrib* 1825 H B GASCOIGNE *Nav. Fame* 51 The Dog-vane Staff the Quartermaster moves, The wind upon the Larboard Quarter proves.

2 'Familiarly applied to a cockade.'

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, *Dowse your dog vane*, take the cockade out of your hat *a* 1814 DIBDIN *Bill Bobstay*, There's Nipcheese, the purser, The eddy of Fortune stands on a stiff breeze in, And mounts, fierce as fire, a dog vane in his hat

Dog-violet. Also dog's violet [transl Bot L] The common name of *Viola canina* and other scentless species of wild violet. Originally merely a book-name; but now in general use

1778 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot* (1789) 508 *Viola canina* Dog's Violet. 1801 *Withering's Brit Plants* (ed 4) II 257 *V[iola] canina*, Dog's Violet 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* XXVIII, Mistress Alice, whom I thought a very snow-drop, turned out a dog-violet! 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 52 The pale dog violet Late April bears.

Do·gward, *adv* (*adj*): see -WARD.

Dog-watch. *Naut* [Cf. DOG-SLEEP] The name given to the two short watches (of two hours each instead of four): see quot 1840.

1700 S L tr *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 7 Count Maurice's Quarter hath the second Watch, and is also called the Dog-watch 1836 E HOWARD *R. Reefer* XXXII, About two bells in the first dog-watch the first-lieutenant decided upon furling the main-sail 1840 R. H DANA *Bef Mast* III 5 The watch from four to eight p m , is divided into two half, or dog-watches, one from four to six, and the other from six to eight. By this means they divide the twenty-four hours into seven watches instead of six, and thus shift the hours every night

Dog-weary, *a.* = DOG-TIRED.

1596 SHAKS *Tam Shr.* IV. II 60 O Master, master I haue watcht so long, That I am dogge-wearie. 1699 R L'ESTRANGE *Collog Erasm* (1711) 120, I was so Dog-weary of sitting. 1825 LOCKHART in *Scott's Fam. Lett* (1894) II. 323 We are dog weary every night

Dog-whelk. [See WHELK.] The popular name of univalve molluscs of the genus *Nassa.*

1856 GOSSE *Marine Zool* II. 129 *Nassa*, Dog-whelk 1882 *Standard* 26 Sept. 2/2 The dog-whelk is likewise a great enemy to the [cockle]

Dog-whip. A whip for chastising or driving a dog. Cf. *horse-whip.*

1563-87 FOXE *A & M* (1631) III xii 852/1 They did whip him about the Market with a dogge whip, hauing three cords. 1677 MARVELL *Arg New Part* Wks 1776 II 565 A cowardly baffled sea captain once whipped with a dog whip *attrib.* 1871 TENNYSON *Last Tourn.* 58 His visage nibb'd with dogwhip-weals

Dog-whipper.

1. An official formerly employed to whip dogs out of a church or chapel. Locally retained, as an appellation of a sexton or beadle

1592 NASHE *P Penilesse* Wks. (1883-4) 127 It were verie good the dogwhipper in Paules would haue a care of this 1721 *Audit-Bk Christ's Coll* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 520 Paid Salmon the Dogwhipper a year ending at Mich last 1. 0. 0 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss* , *Dog-whipper*, a church beadle. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Dog-whipper*, the beadle of a church, whose duty it was, in former days, to whip the dogs out of church 1888 in *Sheffield Gloss.*

2. Humorously applied to a university proctor in allusion to his 'bull-dogs'

1789 J WOLCOTT (P Pindar) *Subj for Paint* Wks 1812 II 204 Attended by each Dog whipper called Proctor

Dog-wolf. [See DOG *sb* 16 b] A male wolf

1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr* 114 b/2 Which yᵉ dogge wolfe doth prouide both for the byche and her whealpes 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng* 22 When the Wolves have kill'd a beast not a Dog-Wolf amongst them offers to eat any of it, till the she-Wolves have fill'd their paunches. 1787 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII 255, I happened to see a Dog-wolf.

Dogwood (dǫ·gwud). [lit *wood* of the DOG-TREE, q v.]

1. The Wild Cornel, *Cornus sanguinea*, a shrub common in woods and hedgerows in the south of England, with dark red branches, greenish-white flowers, and dark purple berries.

[Turner calls it *dogberry tree*, Lyte 'Wilde Cornell tree, Houndes tree, and Hounde berie, or Dogge berie tree, and the Pricke timber tree, because Butchers vse to make pickes of it'] 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor Ling* , The Dogge-tree, dogge wood, or wilde cherrie tree, which Butchers make prickes of 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp.* s.v *Cornus*, The dogwood, or dogberry-tree 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Sch* I (1863) 21 Promontories of dog-wood 1859 W S COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 124 The Dogwood, or Wild Cornel

b Applied to other species of the genus *Cornus*; *esp* , in N. America, to *C. florida*, a tree bearing large white or pink flowers, and scarlet berries.

1676 T GLOVER *Acc of Virginia* in *Phil Trans* XI. 628. 1699 *Phil Trans* XXI 437 We have also plenty of Pine, and Dog-wood, which is a fine Flower-bearing-Tree 1859 LONGF *Hyperion* II 1, The dog-wood, robed in the white of its own pure blossoms 1877 W. MATTHEWS *Ethnogr Hidatsa* 27 These Indians seldom use tobacco alone, but mix it with the dried inner bark of one or more species of dogwood, *Cornus stolonifera* and *C. sericea.*

2 Applied to various other shrubs and trees a. In Jamaica, various species of *Piscidia*, a genus of leguminous trees; in New South Wales, a leguminous shrub, *Jacksonia scoparia* in Tasmania, the shrub or small tree *Bedfordia salicina* (N O *Compositæ*). b. Locally and improperly applied in England to the Spindle-tree, Alder Buckthorn, Bird-Cherry, Guelder Rose, and Woody Nightshade (Britten & Holland.) c With defining words: **Black Dogwood**, Bird-Cherry, Alder Buckthorn, and *Piscidia carthagenensis* **Poison Dogwood**, the Poison Sumach of N America (*Rhus venenata*) **Pond Dogwood**, *Cephalanthus occidentalis* of Louisiana (Miller *Plant-n*) **Striped Dogwood**, *Acer pennsylvanicum* **White Dogwood**, Guelder-Rose and *Piscidia Erythrina*

1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II 275 Another sort of fishing they had with the bark of the tree called Dogwood [*Piscidia Erythrina*], which being bruised and put into standing waters intoxicated [the fishes] 1838 LOUDON *Arboretum* 496 *Euonymus Europæus* It is called Dogwood, because a decoction of its leaves was used to wash dogs, to free them from vermin 1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl* 1. 11 Ironbark ridges here and there with dogwood (Jacksonia) diversified the sameness 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 132 *B[edfordia] salicina*, the Dogwood of Tasmania, has beautifully marked wood, suitable for cabinet-work 1867 *Ure's Dict Arts* (1875) II 764 The woods yielding good powder charcoals are black alder, poplar, spindle tree, black dogwood, and chestnut 1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n* , Dogwood (3) *Rhamnus Frangula* The 'dogwood' used in the manufacture of gunpowder is produced by this shrub *Hants.*

3. The wood of any of these, *esp* that of *Cornus sanguinea*, which is close and smooth-grained

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* I XX (1729) 108 Wild-cornel, or Dog-wood, good to make Mill Cogs, Pestles, Bobins for Bone-lace, Spokes for Wheels, &c 1696 *Lond. Gaz* No 3206/4 Angle-Rods made of Foreign Dogwood 1859 FAIRHOLT *Tobacco* (1876) 192 The tube is of dogwood such as butcher's skewers are made of. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II 69 *Dog-wood, cornus sanguinea* Little splinters of this wood are used by the watch-maker for cleaning out the pivot-holes of watches, and by the optician for cleaning deeply-seated small lenses. Its peculiarity is that it is remarkably free from silex. Toothpicks are also manufactured from dog-wood. 1867, 1878 [see 2]

4 *attrib.*

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I p. xii, Negroes take them [fish] by intoxicating them with Dogwood bark 1769 W STORK *Acc E. Florida* 46 The ash, locust, and dog-wood-trees are here in abundance 1875 *Ure's Dict Arts* II 69 *Dog-wood Bark*, the bark of the *Cornus florida* . much used in the United States as a substitute for Peruvian bark

Dohter, -or, -ur, obs forms of DAUGHTER

Doil(e, obs var of DOLE *sb.*², grief, mourning.

Doiled, doilt (doild, doilt), *ppl. a. Sc.* Also (*north. dial.*) doyl'd, doylt. [cf. DOLD] Stupid, foolish, crazed; affected in mind

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII VI. 16 As thir beistis, or the doillit as, Thair fuid of treis did in woddis fet 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 34 It was long held as indifferent in the doylde dayes 1659 MACALLO *Can Physick* 23 When the body becomes heavy, lazy and doiled. 1786 BURNS *Scotch Drink* XV, Mony a poor, doylt, druken hash 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* XXX, Ye doil'd dotard.

Hence **Doi ledness,** stupidity, dullness.

1588 A KING tr *Canisius' Catech* , *Cert Devot Prayers* 23 O God, mak me lauly without feignednes, mirrie without lightnes, grave without doildenes

Doilful, obs form of DOLEFUL.

Doily (doi·li), *sb* or *a* Also doiley, doyly, -ley, *erron* d'Oyley, d'oylie. [from personal surname *Doiley* or *Doyley.*

1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No 283 ₱ 18 The famous Doily is still fresh in every one's Memory, who raised a Fortune by finding out Materials for such Stuffs as might at once be cheap and genteel. 1727 SIR H SLOANE in *Phil Trans.* XXXIV 222 Mr Doyly, (who was a great searcher after Curiosities, and gave Name to a sort of Stuffs worn in Summer) 1750-1800 PEGGE *MS. Note* (Skeat, *Philol. Trans* 1885, 91) Doyley kept a Linnen draper's shop in the Strand, a little West of Catherine Street]

†**1** *attrib.* or *adj.* The name of a woollen stuff, 'at once cheap and genteel', introduced for summer wear in the latter part of the 17th c *Obs*

1678 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* IV 1, Some Doily Petticoats, and Manto's we have 1697 *Lond. Gaz* No 3293/4 A sad colour Doyly Drugget new Coat 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I vi, His children were reduced from rich silks to Doily stuffs 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No 102 P 2 Summer has often caught me in my Drap de Berry, and winter in my Doily suit 1714 GAY *Trivia* I 43 Now in thy trunk the D'oily habit fold, The silken drugget ill can fence the cold.

2 *sb* (Originally **Doily-napkin.**) A small ornamental napkin used at dessert.

1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 23 Apr., After dinner we had coarse Doiley-napkins, fringed at each end, upon the table to drink with 1785–95 WOLCOTT (P Pindar) *Lousiad* II. Wks I. 243 Who dares with Doylies des'perate war to wage 1798 *Gentl Mag* LXVIII. II. 755/2 Thus also the small table napkin called a *D'Oyley* 1802 S ROGERS in Clayden *Early Life* (1887) 437 After dinner [in Paris] she threw about her some ugly and dirty English doyleys, which she also explained as the English fashion, and of which I felt quite ashamed 1855 HT. MARTINEAU *Autobiog* (1877) I. 68, I had been picking at the fringe of my doily.

Doing (dū ɪŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. Do *v* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb Do; action, proceeding, conduct; performance or execution *of* something.

c 1325 *Song Mercy* 129 in *E E P.* (1862) 122 In vre doinge *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs & Lim Mon.* IX, This maner off doynge hath be so ofte practised *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* c 327 In the doynge is all the mater 1638 Z BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) Introd 40 It shall not be called your ..doeing, what shall be done by another 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig Nat* IV 62 The faculties .necessary to the doing of any thing 1842 TENNYSON *St Simeon Stylites* 121 'Tis their own doing, this is none of mine

b. *euphem* Copulation

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II iii 246 *a* 1637 B JONSON tr. *Fragm Petron Arbiter* Wks. (Rtldg) 740 1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 117 1869 HAZLITT *Engl. Prov* 105

2 That which is done, a deed, act, action, performance, transaction, proceeding, piece of business. Usually (now always) in *pl*

App little used in 18th c; Johnson says 'now only used in a ludicrous sense, or in low, mean language'.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1681 *Lucretia*, Th' exilynge of kynges Of Rome for here orible doinges. 1440 J SHIRLEY *Dethe K James* (1818) 21 That horrible doyng and faite at [= that] the said traitours hadde done. 1548–9 (MAI) *Bk Com Prayer, Morning Prayer*, That al our doinges may be ordred by thy gouernaunce 1603 SHAKS *Meas for M* IV 1 63 Volumes of report Run Vpon thy doings. 1611 BIBLE *Prov* XX 11 Even a child is known by his doings. 1667 MILTON *P L* XI. 720 A Reverend Sire ..of thir doings great dislike declar'd. 1799 J JAY *Corr & Papers* (1893) IV 259 Our conversation here turns so much on Great Britain and (as some phrase it) her doings 1816 SCOTT *Antiq* XIII, You'll do this poor ruined family the best day's doing that has been done them since Redhand's days 1825 COLERIDGE *Lett Convers etc* II 212 My thoughts, wishes, and prayers follow you in all your doings and strivings

3 with adverbs or adverbial phrases: see Do *v*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr* 12 Consaile es doynge away e of worldes reches, and of all delytes of all thynge3 þat mane may be tagyld with 1483 *Cath Angl* 103/1 A Doynge welle, *beneficencia* 1814 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 122 The house was shabby for want of new doing up.

Doing (dū ɪŋ), *ppl a.* [f as prec. + -ING 2] That does, acts, performs, etc (see Do *v*); *spec.* actively engaged or occupied, busy; energetic

1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 308 One while I wil be dooing with this booke, another while with that 1592 PERCIVALL *Sp Dict., Rebuello, cavallo rebuello* a lustie doing horse 1646 BP MAXWELL *Burden Issachar* in *Phenix* (1708) II 273 The active and doing men 1792 LD GRENVILLE in Lecky *Eng. in 18th C* (1887) VI. 54 All that the most doing Government could do in twenty years

†**Dois.** *Sc. Obs* [app related to early mod Du *doesen* to strike with force and noise. cf. DUSH] Shock (of bodies meeting), crash.

1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* (1856) II. 118 With sic ane dois togidder that tha draif, Quhill all their scheildis into pecis raif

Doit (doit). Also 7 doite, doyt [a. early mod.Du *duit* (in MDu. also *duyt, deuyt, doyt, deyt*), whence also Ger *deut* Of uncertain derivation. Kluge and Franck identify it with Norse *þveit* piece cut off, small piece of land, a unit of weight, a small coin, f. *þvīta* to cut]

1 A small Dutch coin formerly in use, the eighth part of a stiver, or the half of an English farthing; hence (chiefly in negative phrases) as the type of a very small or trifling sum (Cf DENIER 3.)

Also called *doitkin* or DODKIN (q v); it had illegal currency in England in the 15th c It was prob originally of silver, and afterwards of base silver, finally it was of copper.

1594 NASHE *Unfort Trav* 5 The pore man might haue his moderate draught for his doit or his dandiprat. 1610 SHAKS *Temp* II ii 33 They will not giue a doit to relieue a lame Begger 1630 J TAYLOR (Water P) *Wks* Aa iij a/1 (Stanf) They are monstrous thriuers, Not like the Dutchmen in base Doyts and Stiuers 1638 BP SANDERSON *Serm* II 104 We disburs'd not a mite, not a doyt towards it 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix* (1803) IV 224, I print for profit, without which, reputation is not worth a doit 1784 COWPER *Task* V 316 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d P* II (1872) 72 Every doit of the account will have to be settled one day

b. Transferred to various small coins.

1728 *Episc. Ch Rec.* in Cramond *Ann. Banff* (1893) II. 158 In French dytts and lettered bodles £9 11 8 1744 *Ibid.* 159 The Thesaurer cannot get disposed of the doits belonging to the Chapel. 1882 BITHELL *Counting-ho. Dict.* (1893) 100 *Doit*, a Hindostan copper coin, 120 to a rupee 1893 CRAMOND *Ann. Banff* II 158 The doits on hand in 1739 were sold for £12 18*s* Sc, and in 1743 the discount on doits at four for a halfpenny amounted to £7 5*s* Sc

2 *transf* and *fig* A very small piece or part *of* anything; *absol* a very little, a bit, a jot, *esp.* in phr *not to care a doit*

1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks (1679) 341 Many Holy Prophets Writings are lost, but not a Doit of the Doctrine 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L* III v, He does not care a doit for your person *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam* I II § 83 (1740) 74 No Doit of that appears from him 1849 MRS CARLYLE *Lett* II. 94 As if anybody out of the family of Friends cared a doit about W. Penn

Doi·ted, *a Sc* [Of uncertain origin: perh. a variant of DOTED. As the *oi*, however, is here a true diphthong, the form is to be distinguished from Sc words in which *oi* was merely a fashion of spelling long *ō*]

Having the faculties impaired, esp. by age

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* V xii. 4041 The doytyd qwennys off that land 15 *Dunbar's Tua marit Wemen* 377 (Jam) Full doitit was his heid [*S T S ed reads* dotit] *a* 1605 POLWART *Flyting w Montgomerie* 36 At mens command that laikes ingyne, Quhilke, doytted dyvours! gart thee dyte them 1787 BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* 144 Fit only for a doited monkish race 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser II *N Year's Coming of Age*, Which plainly shewed her old head to be little better than crazed and doited. 1825 SCOTT *Jam Lett* II Oct. (1894) II. 351 Old friends left in the bloom of youth have become doited old bodies

Doitkin · see DODKIN.

Dokan, -en, obs. forms of DOCKEN.

Doke (dōuk). Now only *dial.* Also 7–8 doak [perh originally *dolk*, var. of DALK 2, DAWK 1: cf EFris. *dolke* small hollow, dimple; see also DOLK.] A hollow, depression; a dint; a dimple

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 621 The doke or dimple in the middest of the chin 1674 RAY *S & E. C Words* 64 *Doke*, a deep Dint or furrow 1674 N FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* 130 His two forefeet, which he had thrust so into the soft of her sides, as to make two deep doaks there 1705 *Lond Gaz* No 4156/4 Stolen a Mare with a Doke in her Skull over her right Eyebrow four inches long 1866 *Spectator* 20 Jan 72 The little doke in the end of the nose.

Doke, obs form of DUCK, DUKE.

Doket, obs form of DOCKET, DUCAT

Doke·tic, Do·ketism, etc, forms preferred by some to DOCETIC, DOCETISM, etc, as truer phonetic representatives of the Greek See K.

1877 EADIE *Comm Thess* 149 The apostle had his eye on Doketic views. 1882 CAVE & BANKS tr *Dorner's Chr Doct* III 206 The finest form of Doketism 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl Relig Knowl* I. 445 The doketistic Gnostics

Dokimastic, -asy, var ff. DOCIMASTIC, -ASY.

Dol, obs form of DAL, DOLE, DULL.

Do·labrate, *a. Bot* [f L *dolābra* (see next) + -ATE 2] = DOLABRIFORM *Syd Soc. Lex* 1883.

†**Dola·bre.** *Obs. rare* [ad. L. *dolābra* mattock, pickax, f. *dolāre* to chip, hew; prob. immediately from an identical OF form] An adze.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III II Eyb, The carpenters ben signefyed by the dolabre or squyer.

Dolabriform (dolæ brĭfōm), *a* [f L. *dolābra* pickax + *forma* shape, form: cf F. *dolabriforme*] Ax-shaped, cleaver-shaped, in *Bot.* applied to fleshy leaves having one side thick and straight, the other sharp and convex, as in *Mesembryanthemum dolabriforme.* Also, in *Entom.*, to joints of antennæ or other parts of a similar form.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Suppl*, Botany Tab 2 Distinctions of the Leaves Dolabriform. 1819 *Pantologia, Dolabriform* ..in botany, an axe or hatchet shaped leaf Compressed, roundish, obtuse .with a sharp edge, roundish below 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II 294 Palpi terminated by a dolabriform joint 1843 HUMPHREYS *Brit. Moths* II 119 Wings with broad black fascia which extends as far as the middle of the wing, where it is dolabriform

†**Dola·tion.** *Obs rare* —°. [n of action f. L. *dolāre* to hew] Smoothing with an adze.

1656 BLOUNT *Gl*, *Dolation*, a smoothing or making even

Dolcan (dǫ·lkăn). [f. It. *dolce* sweet · cf It *dolciano*] A kind of organ stop (see quots).

1852 J. J SEIDEL *Organ* 20 Stops. made wider at the upper end than the lower, as is the case with the Dolcan 1877 HOPKINS & RIMBAULT *The Organ* (ed 3) II XXII 137 Dolcan is a manual stop of 8 feet, the pipes of which are of larger diameter at the top than at the bottom, producing a very agreeable tone

‖ **Dolce far niente** (dǫ ltʃe fār nie·nte) [It.; ='sweet doing nothing'.] Delightful idleness

1814 BYRON in Moore *Life* (1832) III 100 (Stanf) Making the most of the 'dolce far niente' [at Hastings] 1830 LONGF in *Life* (1891) I 187 It is there that the dolce far niente of a summer evening is most heavenly 1883 W H RUSSELL in *19th Cent.* Sept 490 That form of the *dolce far niente* which is termed meditation

attrib 1865 H KINGSLEY *Hillyars & Burtons* i, His *dolce far niente*, insolent manner

Dolcinist, -ite · see DULCINIST.

†**Dold,** *ppl a Obs.* [perh. orig. pa. pple. of **dol-en*, var of *dull-en*, DULL *v*: cf. OE. *dol* adj, dull, foolish, stupid, also Sc. *dowd*, Dow *v.*3] Stupid, inert, as through old age, cold, etc.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst* 27 (*Noe*) Hit is wonder that I last sich an old dote Alle dold [*rune* old] *Ibid.* 98 (*Shepherd in field by night*) What these wedres ar cold, and I am ylle happyd, I am nere hande dold, so long have I nappyd

Doldrum (dǫ ldrŭm) Usually in pl. doldrums [app in its origin a slang term, prob a deriv of prec, or of *dol*, DULL For the form cf *tantrum*]

†**1.** *slang* A dullard; a dull, drowsy, or sluggish fellow *Obs*

1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept 571/1 A *doldrum* is, we believe, the cant word for a long sleeper 1824 SCOTT *Let to Son* 22 Oct in *Lockhart*, I hope you will make your way to the clever fellows and not put up with Doldrums [*a* 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg*, *Row in Omnibus* 1 Doldrum the Manager sits in his chair]

2. pl. *The doldrums.*

a. A condition of dullness or drowsiness, dumps, low spirits, depression.

1811 *Morning Herald* 13 Apr in *Spirit Pub Jrnls.* (1812) XV 175, I am now in the doldrums, but when I get better, I will send you [etc] 1835 MARRYAT *Jac Faithf* XI, 'Come, father, old Dictionary is in the doldrums, rouse him up with another stave' 1862 *Athenæum* 30 Aug 266 A glass of brandy-and-water is a panacea for the doldrums 1886 C. KEENE *Lett* in G S Layard *Life* XI (1892) 363 The great thing is to evade 'the Doldrums'

b. The condition of a ship in which, either from calms, or from baffling winds, she makes no headway, a becalmed state

1824 BYRON *Island* II XXI, From the bluff head where I watch'd to day, I saw her in the doldrums, for the wind Was light and baffling 1833 MARRYAT *P Simple* XLII, As we ran along the coast, I perceived a vessel under the high land in what the sailors called the *doldrums*, this is, almost becalmed, or her sails flapping about in every direction with the eddying winds

fig. 1883 *Times* (weekly ed) 16 Feb 10 The ship of State has escaped the tornado, but seems becalmed in a kind of political and financial doldrums. 1895 SIR T SUTHERLAND in *Westm Gaz* 11 July 1/3 At the present moment the trade appears to be in the doldrums

c An intellectually non-plussed condition

1871 G MERLDITH *H Richmond* XXVII, My wits are in the doldrums 1878 J R O'FLANAGAN *Irish Bar* (1879) 142 The Counsellor's questions put him in a doldrum

3 *transf* A region in which ships are specially liable to be becalmed, *spec* (*Equatorial doldrums*), the region of calms and light baffling winds near the equator, where the trade winds meet and neutralize each other

(Apparently due to a misunderstanding of the phrase 'in the doldrums', the state being taken as a locality)

1855 MAURY *Phys Geog Sea* X. § 583 The 'equatorial doldrums' is another of these calm places Besides being a region of calms and baffling winds, it is a region noted for its rains 1883 E. F KNIGHT *Cruise Falcon* (1887) 26 The sultry doldrums, where a ship may lie for weeks a region of unbearable calm, broken occasionally by violent squalls

Dole (dōul), *sb.*1 Forms: 1 dǽl, 2–4 dal(e, 3 dol, 4–6 dool(e, 5 doylle, dooll, 6 *Sc.* daill, 6–7 doal(e, 3– dole [OE *dǽl*, a parallel form to *dǽl* which gives DEAL *sb.*1 In senses 5–7, used as n. of action from DEAL *v.* See also DALE 2]

†**1.** The state of being divided; division. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod* VIII. 23 Ic sette dal betwux þin folc & min folc *c* 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 446 in *O E Misc* 50 Hi nolden þer-of makie nones cunnes dol *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 23521 (Trin) Þei are in onehede so in dole

†**2.** A part or division of a whole; a portion; = DEAL *sb* 1 1 *Obs.*

a 1000 *Guthlac* (Gr) 25 Is þes middan-geard dalum gedæled. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 47 Beo heo dal neominde of heofene riches blisse *c* 1200 ORMIN 8266 Sibbenn wass þe kinedom O fowwre daless dæledd *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 20 þe latere dole of his sawe limpeð to recluses, vor þer beoð two dolen to two manere of men þet beoð of religiun *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 151 On four doles delen he ðe 3er. 13 *E E Allit. P.* B 216 Per he tynt þe tybe dool of his toun ryche *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3844 As þai þe forthing-dole had of þe flode past 1573 TUSSER *Husb* XLVII (1878) 104 Amongst those same hillocks deuide them by doles.

b *Mining* A portion of ore: see quots.

1823 CRABB *Technol Dict*, *Dole* (MIN), a pile of ore for sale 1874 J H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 112 The piles or doles belonging to the different parties 1880 *W Cornw Gloss*, *Dole*, a parcel of copper ore, a share in a mine; mine dues 'What dole do you pay?'

†**c** A portion of a common or undivided field; = DALE 2 1 *Obs*

1523 FITZHERB *Surv* 41 They [meadows] ought to be well staked bytwene euery mannes dole. 1611 *Manch Crt. Leet Rec* (1885) XI 263 One Barne and a doale of Lande 1787 W MARSHALL *Norfolk* II 10 To cut and burn ant-hills off a dole belonging to his farm, upon a common.

d A portion (conventionally fixed) for sale; a 'lot'

1887 *Doncaster Tradesman's Advt Bill*, We shall clear out several hundred doles of superior Wakefield Worsted at 9½d and 11½d per dole

3. A part allotted or apportioned to one, or belonging to one by right; share, portion, lot *arch*

a 1225 *St Marher* 22 Ne schaltu habben wiõ me dale of heouene riche *a* 1240 *Ureisun* 150 in *Cott. Hom* 199 Þu schalt me a ueir dol of heouenriche blisse *c* 1325 *Chron Eng* 414 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 287 Made al Englond yhol Falle to ys oune dol 13 *E E. Allit P* B 699, I. dyst drwry þei-inne, doole alþer-swettest 1548 FORREST *Pleas. Poesye* 649 O Nobul thynge belongethe to youre Doale [*rime* soule] 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II iii. 176 What great creation, and what dole of honour Flies where you bid it. 1676 HALE *Contempl* I. 272 Our measure and dole is given unto us. 1871 TENNYSON *Last Tournament* 556 Hath not our great Queen My dole of beauty trebled?

4. Portion or lot (in life); fate, destiny: chiefly in proverbial phr. *Happy man be his dole &c.h.*

?*a* 1500 *Pearl Byrdes* 179 in Hazl *E P P* III 176, I woulde the hauke brake his necke, Or [were] brought vnto some myscheuous dale [*? vme* tale] 1562 J Heywood *Prov & Epigr* (1867) 169 Happy man happy dole, so say sycke and hole 1596 Shaks 1 *Hen IV*, II. II 79 Happy man be his dole, say I euery man to his businesse 1663 Butler *Hud.* I III 638 Let us that are unhurt and whole Fall on, and happy Man be's Dole. 1803 W S Rose *Amadis* 99 Death be his dole who worst maintains the strife 1838 Southey *Doctor* V. 147 Happy man would be his dole, who, when he had made up his mind [etc.]

5. Dealing out or distribution of gifts; *esp* of food or money given in charity.

c 1205 Lay. 19646 Six cnihtes gan to þas kinges dale, swulc heo weoren vn-hale 1297 R. Glouc (1724) 165 Messagers in pouere monne wede, þat at doles in þe court her mete myd oþere bede *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr* III xv 375 Of the oueiplus make doole to othere 1620 Sanderson 12 *Serm* (1637) 60 The Gifts here spoken of are distributed as it were by doale 1653 Milton *Hirelings* Wks (1851) 388 As he dispenses it in his Sunday Dole 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed 2), *Stretham, Surry* has a charity-school, and a dole every Sunday, of 2*l* two-penny loaves 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 59 Pleasures stinted in the dole

†**b** Dealing, distribution, delivery (of blows, death) *Obs*

a 1525 (ed Pynson) *Sir Beues* (1885) 48 *note*, Al they sayde, seke and hole, That they had ben at Beuys dole 1587 Fleming *Contn Holinshed* III 1321/2 They fought courageously, as if the Greeks and Troians had dealt their deadlie dole 1597 Shaks 2 *Hen IV*, I. I 169 That in the dole of blowes your Son might drop 1621 Fletcher *Isl Princess* IV II, Dealing large doles of death 1671 Milton *Samson* 1529 What if He now be dealing dole among his foes?

6 That which is distributed or doled out; *esp* a gift of food or money made in charity. Hence, a portion sparingly doled out.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl* A III 63 Whon ȝe ȝiuen doles. 1480 Caxton *Chron Eng* ccxlvi (1482) 321 A dole to poure peple of vi shyllynges viii pens to be delyd peny mele 1566 R Mighells in Suckling *Suffolk* (1847) 86 There was tythe of fysche called Christs dole, paid in this manner vidl^t, of every fisher boat going to the sea, half a dole 1635 R. Bolton *Comf. Afft Consc* vi 396 Rich men cast into the Treasury large Doles, and royall offerings. 1793 Burke *Rem Policy Allies* Wks VII. 136 At Paris..the bread they buy is a daily dole 1862 Merivale *Rom Emp* (1872) V xl 55 Recipients of the ordinary dole of grain 1894 *Times* (weekly ed) 19 Jan 59/4 Not a penny of it was distributed until November 1, and then only in doles and driblets

†**b** Reward given to hounds *Obs*

1576 Turbery *Venerie* 144 The houndes must be rewarded with the Bowels, the blood and the feete it is not called a rewarde but a dole 1688 R Holme *Armoury* II 287/2 Dole is the reward of a Roe-Buck, given to the Hounds.

c *transf* and *fig.*

1642 Milton *Apol Smect* 1 Wks (1847) 85/1 Who made you the busy almoner to deal about this dole of laughter and reprehension? 1844 Mrs Browning *Vision Poets* ccxvi Poems 1850 I 232 Hand-service, to receive world's dole

†**7.** Dealing, intercourse; =Dale[2] 2. *Obs*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 683 (Trin) Þese beestis were so meke in dole Wiþouten hurtyng þei ȝeoden hole 1549 Coverdale, etc *Erasm Par. 1 Peter* III 7 Yf bothe parties iefiayne from bodyly doale 1561 *Child Marr ages* (1897) 9 He had neuer any Carnall dole with her

8. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as in *dole-bag, -beer, -cup, -penny, -silver*, dole-fish (see quot 1641), dole-land, -meadow, -moor, a piece of common land, moor, etc. in which various persons have portions indicated by landmarks, but not divided off; dolesman, -woman, a man or woman who receives a dole; dole-window, a window at which doles were distributed.

1620 B. Jonson *Alch* I 1, Sell the *dole-beere to aqua-vitæ men. 1583 J Higins tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* (N) *Pain d'aumosne*, *dole-bread *a* 1652 Bromf *City Wit* IV iv Wks 1873 I 352 Five pound in dole bread *a* 1845 Mrs Bray *Warleigh* XIII, He received the customary fee, and having drunk what was called a '*dole cup' of excellent waters, returned home 1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen VIII*, c 4 § 2 No person shall bie any dole or dooles of any of the maryners of any of the seid shyppe or shippes, called the maryners *Dole fysshe 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 126 Dole-fish seemeth to bee those fishes which the fisher-men yeerly employed in the North seas, doe of custome receive for their allowance 1805 W Taylor in *Ann Rev* III 57 The plots of field are often parcelled out like *dole-lands in petty compartments. 1881 *Times* 30 Mar 11/4 The trustees, the *dolesmen, and the *doleswomen might be a small group of old faces well known to one another 1726 *Dict Rust* (ed 3) s v. **Dole-Meadow*, a Meadow wherein several Persons have a share 1825–7 Hone *Every-Day Bk.* II 918 The two large pieces of common land called *Dolemoors *Ibid.* 921 The Marks for allotting Dolmoors. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh* 314 This *dole-penny is . given to all persons then residing in the parish 1579 *Sc. Acts Jas VI* (1814) 169 (Jam) All landis, annuellis, obitis, *daill siluer, mailis, rentis, etc 1859 Turner *Dom. Archit* III II. VII 214 In the hall .is a low side window, called a *Dole window, formerly used for distributing alms.

Dole, dool, dule (dōul, dūl), *sb.*[2] *arch* and *dial* Forms: *α* 3–4 deol, del, (3 deil, 4 diol, dyel), 4–5 deel, dele, (deyl(le); *β.* 3–5 doel, (5 doell); 3–5 dol, (4–5 doul, 5 doll), 4–9 dool, dole, (4–7 doole, 6 doal(e, 7 dowle); 4 doil, 4–5 doile, doyl, doyll, 5 doylle; *γ.* 4 duel, dul, 4–9 dule, 4–5 duyl, 5 *Sc.* dwle, 6–7 dulle, duill; *δ* deul, 6–7 dewle, 7–8 *Sc.* deule; *δ* 5 duyel, dueyl, deuel, 6–7 dueil [a OF *doel* (11th c), *duel* (12-14th c), *deol, diol, dial, diel, del* (13th c), *dol, dul, deul* (14th c), *duil, duiel* (16–17th c), mod.F *deuil* —late L *dolium* grief. The manifold forms of the OF word are reflected in Middle English. The *deol* type, which first prevailed, and was at length reduced to *dēl*, became obs. before 1500 The *dōl, dole* form survived in English till the 16th c, and its normal representative in modern English is *dool*; but the word became to a great extent obsolete by 1600, and some of its modern revivers have preferred the ME spelling *dole*. It has always been retained in Sc, where it is now regularly dōl, dūl, variously spelt *dool, dul, dule, dule* also occurred in English from 14th to 16th c., and is used in preference to *dole* or *dool* by some modern poets In addition to these derivatives from OF, the forms *duyel, dueyl, deuel, duel*, imitating later French types, occur from Caxton onwards.]

1 Grief, sorrow, mental distress.

α c 1290 *S Eng Leg* I 42/285 Ech man hadde deol þerof 1307 *Elegy Edw I*, VII, For del ne mihte he speke na more *c* 1320 *Cast Love* 110 Alas whiche sorewe and dyel ther wes! 1393 Langl. *P Pl* C XXI 306 And al hus issue sholden deye with deol. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth* XXV, Thenke quat dele, that I inne duelle

β. a 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott Hom* 285 Leue me vnderstonde þi dol and herteli to felen sum hwat of þe sorhe *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag* (W) 2574 For doel therof amorewe he starf *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron* 165 [She] felle R[ichard] to fote gretand, þat doole him nam *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints, Thomas* 250 He vald biyne þame sene ine doile and va *c* 1430 Lydg *Bochas* 1 1 (1544) 4 a, Continual sorow, dread, dole *c* 1450 *Merlin* 90 The quene dide wepe as she that hadde grete doel *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* (Surtees) 62 Alas for doylle we dy! 1579 Spenser *Sheph Cal* Feb 155, I Am like for desperate doole to dye 1580 Sidney *Ps* XLIII VI, Why art thou, my soule, Cast down in such dole? *a* 1605 Polwart *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 526 Dryve, with doole, to death detestabill, This mad malitious monster miserabill. 1667 Milton *P L* IV 894 To change Torment with ease, & soonest recompence Dole with delight 1776 C Keith *Farmer's Ha'* 31 They banish hence a' care and dool 1820 Scott *Monast* V, The Kelpy has risen from the fathomless pool, He has lighted his candle of death and of dool 1850 Mrs Browning *Poems* II 87 Earth's warm-beating joy and dole

γ. a 1300 *Cursor M* 23975 (Cott) Hir dule [*v r* dole] ne ma i noght for-dill, Bot wit hir wepeing wepe i will *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* VIII XXVII 93 The Dwle, þat þai had in þat Fycht 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* XIV. 23 The dulis that communis dois sustene 1631 A Craige *Pulpit & Heremite* 7 Thy duill, her delight *a* 1850 Rossetti *Dante & Circ.* II (1874) 287, I stand all day in fear and dule

δ. 1307 *Elegy Edw I*, 1, My song, Of duel that Deth hath diht us newe *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 18 b, Wherof their king hath had grete dueyl and sorowe. *Ibid* 116 Jason demened so grete a duyel and sorow

2. The expression of sorrow or grief; mourning, weeping, lamentation; chiefly in phr *To make dole*, to lament, mourn

α. c 1290 *Beket* 645 in *S. Eng Leg* I 125 Þe deol þat thomas makede. no tounge telle ne may *a* 1300 *Fall & Passion* 83 in *E E P.* (1862) 15 Who speklþ of deal a-3e þat del neuer such nas þer none *c* 1350 *Leg Cath, Joachim & Anna* 133 Gret diol made Anne for him. 1393 Langl *P Pl* C XX 318 Þauh men maken muche deol in here angre, And beo inpacient in here penaunces. *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod* 774 For hurre deth he made gret deylle.

β a 1300 *Cursor M* 10455 (Gött) Þu blamys me for i mak dol *Ibid* 16752+97 (Cott) Ilk a creature for his ded made doyl on þer wise *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm* Sel Wks II. 99 Jesus making dool in himsilf cam to þe sepulcre *c* 1450 *Merlin* 34 After the corse was made grete doel and wepynge. *a* 1547 Surrey *Æneid* IV 43 Time of thy doole, thy spouse new dead, I graunt None might thee move. 1600 Shaks *A Y. L* I II 139 Making such pittiful dole 1790 Burns *Bard's Epitaph* 5 Owre this grassy heap sing dool, And drap a tear 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 1130 She died So that day there was dole in Astolat.

γ. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 3785 Four sithes he ful a-doun y sowe, & oþre dules made ynowe, & ofte cryede, 'Alas!' *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P) 710 For the dule he made ther-fore, The knyght hym selven he was for-lore 1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. I 25 Thair langsum duile and murnyng. 1546 *St Papers Hen VIII*, XI 13 There was evensong song of our Lady, very fieshely, to recompense the deul bifore 1559 Sackville in *Mirr. Mag.* Induct. XIV, The deadly dewle, which she so sore dyd make, With dolefull voice redoubled with an eccho of treble dule.

δ c 1500 *Melusine* XXXIII 234 He lefte & passed his deuel the best wyse that he coude *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* VI (1688) 95 Continual dueil, and mourning for him

†**b.** *Clothes, habit, weeds of dole*: mourning garments, =sense 5. *Obs*

c 1340 *Cursor M* 10419 (Laud) Clothis of dele [*v r* deol] she did on thore 1388 Wyclif 2 *Sam* XIV. 2 Be thou clothid with clooth of duyl [*v rr* deol, doel, deel, deyl] 1577 Fenton *Gold Epist* (1582) 5 To weare attire of dule.

†**3** Physical pain or suffering *Obs rare.*

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 602 þis is þe ferste dai of ȝoul, þe god was boren wiþ outen doul *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2757 He for dul of þe dent diued to þe ground.

4. That which excites sorrow, grief, or pity, a grievous or piteous thing; a grief, sorrow.

c 1290 *S. Eng Leg* I 43/303 þat deol it was to seo 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV XXXVIII 63 Grete doel and pyte was hit to byholde. *c* 1430 *Chev Assigne* 359 Hit was doole for to see yᵉ sorowe yᵗ he made. *c* 1450 *Erle Tolous* 801 Grete dele hyt was to see. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 47 Giet doyl it is to se this watyr so wyde! 1789 Burns *To Toothache* IV, O' a' the numerous human dools. Thou bear'st the gree

†**5** *transf.* Clothing or trappings worn as a sign of mourning; 'mourning' *Obs*

c 1500 *Melusine* XXXIV 239 The kynge fette the pucelle, and despoylled her of her dueyl & black clothing 1599 *Sickness & Death Philip II*, in *Harl Misc* (Malh) II 286 My body shall be borne by eight of my chiefest servants . all in dewle 1636 in *Macm. Mag* XLVI 80 A horsse in doole 16 in *Q Eliz Acad* (1869) 32 Sertayne gentlemen in Dowle 1734 R Keith *Hist Ch. & St. Scot.* 207 (Jam) To wear the deule for that day

6. A funeral *Obs* exc *dial.*

1548 Hall *Chron, Hen V* 50 The conduyt & ordre of thys dolorous dole was commaunded to sir William Philip treasorer of the kinges houshold *a* 1828 Bewick *Upgetting* (1850) 13 'The spak o' the great Swire's deeth and the number oh fwoak that went to his dhael'

†**7** A fanciful term for a company of doves. [From their mournful cooing] *Obs.*

1486 *Bk St. Albans* F vj b, A Duell of Turtillis.

8. *attrib*, as *dole colour*, dole-cloth, -pall, a funeral pall, dole (*dule*) habit, weeds, mourning clothes; dule tree, ? a hanging-tree, a gibbet.

1508 Dunbar *Tua Maryit Wemen* 420, I drup with a ded luke, in my dule habit 1535 Stewart *Cron Scot.* III 73 Young Alexander was crownit King efter King Williame his Fader deceissit, and tuke on him the Dule Weid, and for his Saik delt Almous Deid 1536 Bellenden *Cron Scot* (1821) I 241 Arrayit in thair dule habit, for doloure of thair husbandis 1542 in T. Thomson *Collect Inventories* 103 (Jam) Item, foure doule palis of blak clayth 1710 J Wilson in *Collect. Dying Test.* (1806) 154 Then Zion got on her dool weed 1870 Edgar *Runnymede* 178 The dule tree is your sure doom 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Doolalweeds*, mourning attire 1881 Stevenson *Virg Puerisque* 165 The gibbets and dule trees of mediæval Europe

Dole, *sb*[3] [ad. L *dol-us* deceit, cunning, trickery, a. Gr *δόλος*: cf F. *dol* (16th c), It, Sp. *dolo*]

†**1** Guile, deceit, fraud. *Obs.*

1563–87 Foxe *A & M* (1684) II 330 No dole, no fraud, no guile was ever found in his mouth 1612 Ainsworth *Annot. Ps* V 7 Deceit, dole or guile 1839 J P Kennedy *Rob of Bowl* XII. (1860) 127 What dole hath he done?

2 *Sc Law* 'The corrupt, malicious, or evil intention essential to the guilt of a crime' (Bell).

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s v, Under Dole are comprehended the vices and errors of the will, which are immediately productive of the criminal act, though not premeditated, but the effect of sudden passion In this respect Dole differs from what the English law calls malice. 1754 Erskine *Princ Sc Law* (1809) 526 Capable of dole 1795 Scott in Lockhart *Life* July, To preclude all presumption of dole. [1880 Muirhead *Gaius* III § 211 He is held to have killed wrongfully to whose dole or fault death is attributable [*cuius dolo aut culpa id acciderit*]]

Dole, *sb*[4], variant of Dool, boundary mark, etc.

Dole, *v.*[1] Also 6 *Sc* dale. [f. Dole *sb*[1]]

1 *trans.* To give as a dole; to distribute by way of alms, or in charity.

1465 *Mann & Househ Exp* 317 The same day my mastyr toke to mastyr Perse Baxter, to dole for my lady in almesse, x s 1599 Marston *Sco Villanie* I IV 188 If to the Parish pouerty, At his wisht death, be dol'd a half-penny *c* 1640 J Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I 40 That daye shall bee doled to fifty poore men fifty loafes. 1762 Goldsm *Cit W.* CXII, The officers appointed to dole out public charity 1868 Stanley *Westm. Abb* III. 170 The bread and meat doled out to the poor of Westminster

2. To give *out* in small quantities; to portion or parcel *out* in a sparing or niggardly manner.

1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XV VI, This comfort she doled out to him in daily portions 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I 84 They accordingly doled out supplies to him very sparingly 1886 J R Reid *Pleas. Bk-Worm* V 169 The critic doles out a limited number of praises

†**3** To deal *about, around*, to distribute *Obs.*

1701 Rowe *Amb Step-Moth* V II. 2799 Thy Arts That Dold about Destruction to our Enemies *a* 1718 — *Wks* (1747) II 293 (Jod) And Plenty doles her various bounties round 1766 Ld Mansfield *Sp agst Prerogative* (Jod), Compensations most liberally doled about to one another.

Hence **Do ling** *vbl sb*

15 . *Aberdeen Burgh Rec* I 210 (Jam *Supp*) And viij s and the daling of thair aill for the secund fault 1876 Ruskin *Fors Clav* VI lxi 2 All this temporary doling and coaling is worse than useless.

Dole, *v*[2] ? *Obs* Also 4 deol(e, 5–6 dool(e, *Sc.* dule, 7 duill [a. OF *doleer, dolour*, mod F. *douloir* —L *dolēre* to grieve In the stem-accented forms the OF. verb had the same variety as Dole *sb*[2] (ind. pres. *dueil, duels (deus), duelt (deut), dolons, dolez, duelent*), whence the ME. variant forms]

†**1** *intr* To sorrow, grieve, mourn, lament *Obs.*

13 *K Alis.* 2734 Alisaundres folk deoleth, y-wis, For the knyght that is y-slawe 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb) 68, I wente dolynge on the heeth, and wist not what to doo for sorowe 1508 Dunbar *Tua Maryit Wemen* 450 We wemen We dule for na euill deid, sa it be derne haldin. 1570 Levins *Manip* 161/11 To Doole, sorow, *dolere* *a* 1668 Davenant *Play-House to be Let* I Dram. Wks 1873 IV. 27 Dismiss your doling, and let in your poet.

b Used of the mournful cooing of doves

1848 W. E. Aytoun in *Blackw Mag* LXIV 110 The throstle's song was silenced, And the doling of the dove. 1852 *Blackw Mag* LXXII 218 From the dark woods.. you hear the doling of the cushats.

†**2** *trans.* To mourn, bewail *Obs.*

1567 Turbery *Poems* (Chalmers) II 617/1 He full shrilly shright and doolde his wofull chaunce.

†3 To grieve *Obs.*

a 1637 B JONSON *Sad Sheph* II iii, It dulls mee that I am thy mother!

Hence **Do·ling** *vbl sb*

a 1668 [see 1] 1815 L HUNT *Feast Poets* 19 There has been such a doling and sameness. 1848–52 [see 1 b]

Dole, *v.*[3] *Glove-manuf.* [a. F *dole r* to chip, plane, etc. (12th c), spec. to pare and thin skins for gloves·—L. *dolāre* to hew, plane.] *trans.* To pare and thin (leather or skins).

1884 *Pall Mall G* 16 May 4/1 The kid skin . after it has been unhaired, dressed, nourished, staked, soaked in egg yolk dried, stained, stretched, 'doled', or pared, and cut into shape is then punched 1884 *Health Exhib Catal* 38 The doling or reducing the skin to an even substance

Dole. see DOOL, DOWEL, DULL

†**Do·leance.** *Obs.* Also 5 doleaunce, 6 dolliance, dolliaunce. [a. F. *doléance*, earlier *dolliance, doulıance* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) f. *doleant, -ant*, ancient pr. pple. of *doloir, doulour* to grieve.]

1. Sorrowing, grieving; sorrow, grief.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* vi. 26 Hetynge the cryes, & seeynge pe wepynges, the grete sorowe & doleaunce of the vertuose and noble mayden 1523 in Burnet *Hist Ref* II. 103 By way of doleance and sorrow *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist Ch Scot* VII (1677) 519 Esteeming it their duty to express their doleance for that accident

2. Plaintive utterance; complaining, complaint

1524 *St. Papers Hen VIII*, IV 104 Albeit ye make some doleance in your letters 1524 in Strype *Eccl. Mem* I App. xii 30 Any motion, by way of complaunte or dolıaunce 1591 HORSEY *Trav* (Hakl. Soc.) 198 All their dolliances herd and remedied 1656 FINETT *Fœ Ambass.* 97 The substance of these doleances, I imparted to the Ambassador

Do·leant, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. DOLEANCE; it coincides with OF *dolıant, doleant*, pr. pple of *doloir* to grieve] = DOLENT

1861 SALA *Dutch Pict* VII 95 She is a lachrymose, grumbling, doleant, miserable waiting woman.

Doleful (dōu·lfŭl), *a.*[1] Also deol-, del(e)-, dul(e)-, dil-, dool-, etc. [f. DOLE *sb.*[2] + -FUL In ME. found with the variant forms of DOLE *sb.*[2]; but *doleful* has been the standard form since 16th c.] Full of or attended with dole or grief; sorrowful

1. Fraught with, accompanied by, or causing grief, sorrow, etc.; distressful, gloomy, dreary, dismal.

c 1275 LAY. 6902 Ac hit was a deolful þing · þat he ne moste leng beo king. 1297 R. GLOUC (1724) 237 Þat was a deluol cas *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 7182 (Gott) To doleful [*v.r.* deleful, deolful] dede þai suld him bring *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth* XIII, Lo! how dulful dethe hase thi Dame dyȝte! *c* 1435 *Torr Portugal* 521 Torrent toke a dulful wey, Downe in a depe valey *c* 1440 *York Myst* XVI 99 Lord, who schall do þat doulfull dede? 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxi 23 Scho playit sangis duilfull to heir 1565 T RANDOLPH in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser. I. II. 202 The deulfull daye of the buriall of her howsbande. 1568 TILNEY *Disc Marriage* D vj, The doolefull place, where he lay. 1624 CAPT SMITH *Virginia* III ii 49 The most dolefullest noyse he ever heard. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I 65 Regions of sorrow, doleful shades 1725 POPE *Odyss* XXIII 349 In the doleful mansions he survey'd His royal mother 1847 EMERSON *Repr Men, Shaks* Wks (Bohn) I. 354 Here is a string of doleful tragedies, merry Italian tales, and Spanish voyages

2. Of persons, their state, etc.. Full of pain, grief, or suffering, sorrowful, sad.

c 1430 LYDG *Thebes* III (R) Amphiorax they carry Set in his chaire with a doleful hert *a* 1555 BRADFORD in Coverdale *Lett Mart.* (1564) 307 For the doulefull bodies of Gods people to reste in 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I vi 9 There find the virgin, doolfull, desolate 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Heart fled again* iii, The doleful Ariadne so, On the wide shore forsaken stood 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II ii, Never presume to look doleful again.

3. Expressing grief, mourning, or suffering.

c 1275 LAY 11997 His heorte ne mihte beo sori for þane deolfulle cri 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc.* 6877 Þai sal duleful crying and sorow here. 1393 GOWER *Conf* III 291 In dolfull clothes they hem clothe. 1660 F BROOKE tr *Le Blanc's Travels* 104 In signe of mourning: Women are cloathed in white, the doleful colour there 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* III (1824) 550 She would look up with such a doleful expression 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xiii, He went to his business with a doleful face

B. *sb.* (*pl*) A doleful state *colloq.* (Cf. *dismals*)

1822 MRS. E NATHAN *Langreath* II 309 You have enough of the dolefuls at Langreath. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt Royal* II. VIII. 149 We shall be in the dolefuls all the year

Do·leful, *a.*[2] *rare* [f. DOLE *sb.*[3] + -FUL.] Full of 'dole', crafty, malicious

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, Dolefull or craftie, *dolosus* 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* III § 207 A depositary being liable only in so far as he himself has done something doleful [*si quid ipse dolo malo fecerit*]

Dolefully (dōu·lfŭli), *adv.*[1] Forms see the adj. [f. DOLEFUL *a.*[1] + -LY[2]] In a doleful manner; sorrowfully, mournfully, sadly, drearily, dismally

c 1290 *Beket* 1481 in *S. Eng Leg* I 149 Heo weopen and criden deolfulliche. 1393 LANGL *P Pl* C IV 419 þat agag and al hus lyge puple Sholde deye delfulliche for dedes of here eldren *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* (Surtees) 222 Behold if ever ye saw body thus dulfully dight 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W 1531) 303 Haue pite on hym so dolefully standyng before the 1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal* Aug 193 How dolefully his doole thou didst rehearse *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Play-House to be Let* Wks (1673) 101 They love sad Tunes, how dolefully they ring! 1797 BURKE *Regic Peace* III (R) The circumstances which we so dolefully lament 1868 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 338 We .. sat dolefully staring out of window.

Do·lefully, *adv* [2] *rare* [f. DOLEFUL *a* [2] + -LY[2]] With dole, fraud, or malice

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 47 *note*, Was the thing deposited, and has the depositary dolefully failed to restore it?

Do·lefulness. [f. DOLEFUL *a*[1] + -NESS] The quality or state of being doleful, grief, sadness, sorrowfulness, dreariness, melancholy

c 1450 *Cov. Myst* (1841) 227 Ther had nevyr woman more doolfulness. 1530 PALSGR 214/2 Dolefulnesse, *tristesse*. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng Poetrie* (Arb) 65 Wordes expressing wonderfully the dolefulnesse of the song 1887 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unlike* I, Sir Adrian offered no reason for dolefulness

Do·lence. *rare.* [f. DOLENT · see -ENCE] Mourning, expression of grief.

1861 *Temple Bar Mag* I 301 The song . rises first to plaintive dolence, then to a passionate wail.

Dolent (dōu lĕnt), *a* (*sb*) *arch.* Also 5 dolant(e, dolaunt. [a. F *dolent* grieving, sad, suffering (11th c), ad. L. *dolĕnt-em*, pr pple. of *dolēre* to grieve, also (in CAXTON) a OF *dolant*, pr pple. of *doloir, doulour* to grieve]

1 Sorrowing, grieving; sorrowful, sad.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XXVI 64 A sorweful womman, and ful dolente *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* VI. 25 The damoyselli dolaunt *c* 1530 LD BERNERS *Arth Lyt Bryt.* (1814) 169 All the other knyghtes were ryghte dolent for his sake 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* III iv, The king is angry And the passionate duke Effeminately dolent 1868 LONGFELLOW tr *Dante's Inferno* III 1 Through me the way is to the city dolent! Through me the way is to eternal dole

2 Expressing or indicating grief or sorrow; mournful, doleful.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XVIII 68 Dolaunte lamentacyons rewthes and complayntes 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5150 With dolent Lamentatioun. 1882 *Illustr Lond News* 25 Mar 278 Why these dolent reflections?

| 3. Attended with or causing sorrow or grief; grievous, distressing. *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Fayttes of A.* III VII 181 The dolent and sorowfull deth comyng oftymes sodaynly 1572 *Satir Poems Reform* XXX. 7 Him Quhome dolent deith hes lastly done deuour.

†B. as *sb.* A sorrowful or suffering person. *rare.*

1530 *Calisto & M* in Hazl *Dodsley* I 82 Is this the dolent for whom thou makist petition?

Hence **Do·lently** *adv*

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VIII* (1809) 782, I thynke never Prince tooke it more sorrowfully nor more dolently.

Doler (dōu lər). *rare.* In 6 dolar [f. DOLE *v.*[1] + -ER[1]] One who doles; a dispenser

1593 Q ELIZ tr. *Boethius* II metr II 10 The liberal dolar of golds plenty

Dolerin(e (dǫ lĕrin) *Min* [a F. *dolérine*, f. Gr *δολερός* deceptive + -INE] (See quots)

1863–72 WATTS *Dict Chem* II, *Dolerite*, a gneissoid rock in the Alps, consisting of talc and felspar 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class* 244 Dolerine is the name given by Jurine to a talc-schist with essential ingredients of felspar and chlorite

Dolerite (dǫ·lĕrəit). *Min.* [a. F. *dolérite* (Hauy), f Gr. *δολερός* deceptive + -ITE: so called from the difficulty of discriminating its constituents] A mineral allied to basalt, containing feldspar (labradorite) and augite

1838 LYELL *Elem Geol* (1865) 594 The variety of basalt called dolerite 1849 MURCHISON *Silur Ia* XII 294 Cut through by dykes and masses of dolerite 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* XIII. 253 The basalts vary considerably in structure · the coarsely crystalline varieties, and those in which the different mineral constituents are sufficiently well developed to be distinguished by the naked eye, are termed dolerites.

attrib. 1880 L. OLIPHANT *Gilead* III. 82 A small building of dolerite stone bearing the marks of extreme antiquity.

Hence **Doleri·tic** *a.*, of the nature of dolerite

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* XII 293 Basalt and doleritic trap. 1868 DANA *Min.* 343 Dolerytic and basaltic lavas

Dolerophanite (dǫlĕrǫ fānəit). *Min.* [f. Gr. *δολερός* deceptive + *φαν-*, stem of *φαίνειν* to appear + -ITE. Named by Scacchi, 1873, *dolerofano*] A form of sulphate of copper of volcanic formation, found on Mount Vesuvius.

1875 DANA *Min* App. II. 17

Dolesome (dōu·lsŏm), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. DOLE *sb* 2 + -SOME.] = DOLEFUL *a*[1]

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II (1822) 155 All thingis apperit richt doulsum 1567 *Satir Poems Reform* III 173 Hir dulsum deith be wars than Jesabell 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng Poetrie* (Arb) 77 In beechen groues, and dolesome shaddowy places 1656 S HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 17 The most part of the dolesom Night. 1725 POPE *Odyss* XI. 191 The dolesome realms of darkness and of death. *a* 1849 J. C MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 135 Soon will the death bell's knelling A dolesome tale be telling

Hence **Do lesomely** *adv.*; **Do lesomeness.**

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl Soc.) 208, 30 great bells ringinge all together and verie dolsomlye 1608–11 BP HALL *Medit & Vows, Death* (R.) The dolesomnesse of the grave. 1894 J E VAUX *Ch Folk Lore* 119 The dolesomeness of this portion of my book

Doless (dōu·les), *a. Sc* and *US* [f. Do *v.* + -LESS: app sometimes confused with DOWLESS] Inactive, inefficient, without energy, good for nothing, useless

1788 E PICKEN *Poems* 148 (Jam) Hard is the fate o' ony doless tyke, That's forc'd to marry ane he disna like. 1823 GALT *R. Gilhaize* I 135 (Jam) Sae casten down, doless, and dowie 1860 BARTLETT *Dict Amer., Doless*, inefficient 'He's a doless sort of fellow' 1881 B TAYLOR *Ballads, Old Pennsylv Farmer* VI, But they're a doless set

Doleur, early var of DOLOUR.

Dolf, earlier form of Sc. DOWF *a*

Dolf, -en, obs pa t and pple. of DELVE

Dolfin, -yn, obs forms of DOLPHIN

Dolichocephalic (dǫ likǫsĭfæ lik), *a Ethnol* Also **dolikho-kephalic** [f. Gr *δολιχός* long + *κεφαλή* head. cf. *κεφαλικός* pertaining to the head] Long-headed applied to skulls of which the breadth is less than four-fifths (or, according to Broca, three-fourths) of the length; also (less commonly) to tribes of men having such skulls: opposed to BRACHYCEPHALIC

1849–52 TODD *Cycl Anat* IV 1325/2 The first of these skulls would certainly be placed in the 'dolichocephalic' division of Professor Retzius 1861 HULME tr *Aloqum-Tandon* I v 32 The features are regular, the head dolikhokephalic 1866 HUXLEY *Preh Rem Caithn* 84 Skulls .. with the cephalic index less than 0 8 are Dolichocephalic 1878 LUBBOCK *Preh Times* v 142 If we class those skulls in which the relation of the breadth to the length is less than 73 to 100 as long heads, or Dolichocephalic, those in which it is from 74–79 to 100 as medium heads. 1879 tr *De Quatrefages' Hum. Species* 164 Tribes which were tall and dolichocephalic

So **Dolichoce phali** *sb. pl* [mod Latin], men with dolichocephalic skulls. **Dolichoce phalism,** the condition or quality of being dolichocephalic **Dolichoce phalous** *a* = DOLICHOCEPHALIC. **Dolichoce phaly** = *dolichocephalism.*

1851 D WILSON *Preh Ann* (1863) I IX 281 [He] classes the Celts among dolichocephali 1864 *Reader* 17 Dec 771/1 Skull highly dolichocephalous and prognathous 1865 THURNAM *Brit. & Gaul Skulls* in *Anthropol Soc Lond* 477 (L) If dolichocephalism and brachycephalism have ever, as characters, a race-value, they have it in this instance. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh Rem Caithn* 112 Brachycephaly diminishing and dolichocephaly increasing with the latitude 1871 DARWIN *Desc Man* I IV 148 Welcker finds that short men incline more to brachycephaly, and tall men to dolichocephaly 1880 *Nature* XXI 224 Dolichocephalism and prognathism prevail. 1881 *Ibid* XXIII 221 The Australians . are usually represented as black, straight-haired, dolichocephalous

Dolichocerous (dǫlikǫ sĕrǫs), *a. rare* [f. Gr. *δολιχός* long + *κέρας* horn. Cf. F. *dolichocère*] Having long 'horns' or antennæ, of or belonging to the *Dolichoceri* a sub-tribe of *Muscides* in Latreille's classification. *Syd Soc Lex.* (1883).

Dolichoderous (dǫlikǫ dĕrǫs), *a rare* Also -derous [f. Gr. *δολιχόδειρ-os* long-necked, f. *δολιχός* long + *δειρή, δειρή* neck. Cf. F *dolichodère*] Long-necked *Syd Soc. Lex* (1883).

Dolichopodous (dǫlikǫ·pŏdǫs), *a rare* [f Gr. *δολιχόποδ-* long-footed, f *δολιχός* long + *πούς, ποδ-* foot Cf F *dolichopode*] Having long feet.

1883 in *Syd Soc Lex*

‖ **Dolichos** (dǫ·likŏs). *Bot.* [mod L., a Gr *δολιχός* long: named in reference to the length of the pods. Cf. F. *dolic*] A genus of leguminous plants allied to the Haricot, widely distributed through Asia, Africa, and America.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Suppl., Dolichos*, in Botany, the name of a genus of plants of the papilionaceous kind 1775 ROMANS *Hist Florida* 130 A species of Dolichos lately introduced into Georgia from China. 1890 *Golden South* 198 Fences covered with dolichos, maurandia, and hoya.

Dolichotis (dǫlikōu tis). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *δολιχός* long + *οὖς, ὠτ-* ear.] A genus of long-eared South American rodents

1893 W H HUDSON *Idle Days Patagonia* iii 38 Deer, peccary, dolichotis or Patagonian hare.

‖ **Dolichurus** (dǫlikiū rŭs). *Gr* and *L. Pros.* [mod L., ad. Gr. *δολίχουρος* long-tailed, also in prosodic sense] A dactylic hexameter with a redundant syllable in the last foot Hence **Dolichu·ric** *a.*, as a *dolichuric hexameter.*

Dolie, obs. form of DOLY, *a.*

Dolman: see DOLMAN

Doling, *vbl. sb* · see DOLE *v.*[1], 2, 3.

Dolioloid (dōu·lĭdloid), *a. rare.* [f. L *dōlĭolum*, dim. of *dōlium* cask + -OID] (See quot)

1883 *Syd. Soc Lex.*, *Dolioloid* resembling a cask

Dolite (dōu ləit) *Palæont.* [ad. mod.L. *Dōlites* (Kruger 1823), f. *Dōlium*: see below and -ITE.] A fossil shell of the genus Dolium.

Do·-little, *sb.* and *a* [f. Do *v* + LITTLE] *a. sb.* One who does little; a lazy person. **b** *adj* Doing little; lazy.

1586 T B. *La Primaud Fr Acad* I 190 Men borne in a fat and fertile soile, are commonly do-littles, and cowards *a* 1654 BP. RICHARDSON *Old Test* (1655) 281 (T.) Great talkers are commonly do-littles 1683 KENNETT tr *Erasm on Folly* 41 What Woman would be content with such a doo-little Husband? 1834 FONBLANQUE 7 *Administ* (1837) III. 101 The do little policy which he regrets.

‖ **Dolium** (dōu lĭŏm) [Lat.; = a cask, jar.]

1. *Rom Antiq* A large earthenware jar or vessel, more or less spherical, for holding wine, oil, or dry commodities, etc.; hence, in mod use, a cask.

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 29 For everey of the Kalender of the yere, a dolium of wyne. 1658 tr.

Porta's Nat Magick IV xxiii 152 For every Dolium, powder one ounce of Allome

2. *Zool* A genus of gastropod molluscs, having a ventricose shell; also called *tun*

1752 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 149 (Jod) From the resemblance of the body of this shell to a vessel for the containing fluids, the genus has been named dolium. 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* (1856) 115 *Dolium*, Lam. The tun 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp Anat* 361.

Dolk (dǫlk). *Obs* exc *dial.* [In form app. the same as Dalk, Doke, as in sense 3, but sense 1 has suggested identity with OE. *dolh, dolg* wound, scar, gash, a Common Teut word = OFris. *dolch*, OHG *tolg* wound; this, however, does not account for the final *k* sound]

†**1.** A wound, a scar. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 2 Þe on maked hire efne & smeðe, wiðute knotte & dolke of woh *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 3027 Dolc, sor, and blem on erue and man.

2 A dint, = Dab *sb* 1 b.

1861 Wynter *Soc Bees, Arrstocr Rooks* 383 Put an end to by a dolk in the poll from a [crow's] beak close by

3 = Doke, Dalk.

a 1825 in Forby *Voc E Anglia.* 1893 Zincke *Wherstead* 251 Dolk [is used in East Anglia] for a depression, generally in the ground.

Doll (dǫl) *sb.*[1] [a shortened pet-form of *Dorothy, Dor-* being modified to *Dol-*: cf *Hal, Sall, Mall, Moll, Poll* = *Harry, Sarah, Mary*]

1 A pet form of the name *Dorothy* Hence given generically to a female pet, a mistress Also, the smallest or pet pig in a litter (*dial.*).

1560 *Nice Wanton* in Hazl *Dodsley* II 169 But ich tell your minion doll, by Gogs body 1578 Cooper *Thesaurus, O Capitulum lepidissimum*, o pleasaunt companion O little pretie doll polle *a* 1592 Greene *Jas IV*, I 1, In loving of my Doll [Dorothea], Thou bind'st her father's heart 1597 Shaks 2 *Hen IV*, II 1. 176 Will you have Doll Teare sheet meet you? *Ibid* II iv 23 Enter Hostesse, and Dol 1619 Fletcher *M. Thomas* iv vi, Com Doll, Doll, dizen me 1883 *Hampsh Gloss, Doll*, the smallest pig in a litter.

2 An image of a human being (commonly of a child or lady) used as a plaything; a girl's toy-baby. [Cf Sc. *Doroty*, a doll, a puppet (Jam)]

a 1700 B E *Dict Cant Crew, Doll* also a Child's Baby 1747 Garrick *Miss in her Teens* II 1, I'll carry you and your doll too 1764 O'Hara *Midas* I v, An infant's dol. 1833 Ht Martineau *Loom & Lugger* I i, As large as my doll's saucers. 1860 *All Year Round* No 52 35 A laborious class Who earn painful bread by fashioning dolls' eyes

3. *transf* A pretty, but unintelligent or empty person, esp when dressed up; a pretty, but silly or frivolous woman. *A doll's face*, one conventionally pretty, but without life or expression

1841-4 Emerson *Ess, Self-reliance* Wks (Bohn) I 32 A sturdy lad is worth a hundred of these city dolls. 1860 *All Year Round* No 47 497 No worker cares to espouse a doll who costs such a deal of money to dress 1894 Baring-Gould *Queen Love* III 145 You care for herself—for her doll's face and wig of yellow hair?

4. †**a** A hairdresser's block *Obs* **b.** = Dolly *sb*[1] 4 a. **c.** A pair of steps, with wheels, and a stage at the top, used on coal-wharves. **d** *Doll's head* (in a rifle), a top-extension fitting into a mortice in the top of the standing-breech.

a 1700 B E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Doll*, a wooden Block to make up Commodes upon 1841 *P. Parley's Ann* II 178 As I understand you get your living by washing, I send you a doll now namely, a washing doll 1881 Greener *Gun* 216 Our new treble-bolt prevents this by keeping the doll's head firmly down in the slot in standing-breech

5 *Comb*, as *doll-face, -kind, -maker, -pig*, (see 1), etc.; *doll-like, -sized* adjs; †**Doll-common** (the Cheater's punk in Ben Jonson's *Alchemist*) a common woman, a prostitute.

1610 B Jonson *Alch* I i, Thou shalt sit in triumph, And not be styled Dol Common, but Dol Proper, Dol Singular 1684 Otway *Atheist* v (1735) 93 What, be a Doll-common, and follow the camp 1823-5 Fosbroke *Encycl Antiq.* s v *Doll* (L), In the middle ages the doll-maker was called coroplastes, and the dolls clothed like infants 1828 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser III. Introd (1863) 461 The delicate doll-like baby..is her own 1843 *P Parley's Ann* IV 269 The poor woman..wept as if she had lost her youngest child instead of the doll pig, which is the name usually given to the pet of the farrow. 1884 Tennyson *Becket* iv. ii, A doll-face blanch'd and bloodless

Hence **Dollatry**, *nonce-wd* [after *idolatry*], worship of dolls. **Do'lldom**, the world of dolls. **Dollhood**, the state or condition of a doll, or of being like a doll **Dollship**, the personality of a doll or doll-like woman

1886 *Chamb Jrnl* VI 261 To convince good Protestant mammas that 'dollatry' was not the result or the origin of Mariolatry 1860 *All Year Round* No 52. 35 Those limp enormities of dolldom with their pink wooden legs 1893 *Graphic* 3 June 627/3 How a lady moving in the best circles of dolldom ought to be dressed 18. Carlyle *Let*, There is much for her to do her whole sex to deliver from the bondage of frivolity, dollhood, and imbecility 1876 W. Bayliss *Witness of Art* 19 Radiant with all that real hair, and wax and rolling eyes can impart to dollhood 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1811) VI 104 The man who should dare to say half I have written of our dollships ought not to go away with his life.

†**Doll,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [The same as Dalle] The palm of the hand

c 1460 [See Dalle] 1570 Levins *Manip.* 160/10 Y⁰ Doll of the hand, *vola.* 1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1593) 138 Her babes their prettie dolles did retch.

†**Doll,** *v Obs* Also 6–9 **dowl.** [Deriv. unknown. It has been conjectured to be the same word as *dull* (of which *doll* occurs as a ME form): but the Promptorium separates them]

1 *trans* To warm moderately; to make tepid; to mull. Hence **Do'lling** *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 126/1 Dollyd, sum what hotte, *tepefactus* Dollyn' ale, or oþer drynke, *tepefacto* *c* 1490 *Ibid*, Dollynge (MS K), Doolynge (MS. H), *tepefactio* 1658 Phillips, *Dolling*, warming [So in Coles, Kersey, Bailey]

2 To render stale or vapid, to deaden (drink)

1483 *Cath Angl* 103/2 Dollyd as wyne or ale, *defunctus, vapidus* 1513 *Bk Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 268 Loke ye gyue no persone noo dowled drynke 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss, Dowl'd* or *Dull'd*, deadened as stale liquor

†**Doll,** var of Dal (*Anglo-Ind.*), a kind of pulse; obs f. Dole *sb*[2], Dull.

Dollar (dǫ ləɹ) Forms: 6 daleir, -er, dal(l)or, dalder, doler, dolor, 6–7 daller, 7–8 doller, -or, 7– dollar. [In 16th c. *daler, daller*, a. LG. and early mod Du *daler* (mod Du. *daalder*), = HG. *taler, thaler*, recorded by Alberus 1540, along with the full term *Joachimstaler*, lit. '(gulden) of Joachimsthal' (in Bohemia), where they were coined in 1519, from a silver mine opened there in 1516 (Kluge). From LG. or HG. taken into other langs In England before 1600 modified to *dollar*]

1. The English name for the German *thaler*, a large silver coin, of varying value, current in the German states from the sixteenth century, *esp* the unit of the German monetary union (1857–73) equal to 3 marks (about 2*s* 11*d*). Also of coins of northern countries, bearing equivalent names, as the *rigsdaler* of Denmark, *riksdaler* of Sweden.

1553 R. Morysin & Sir T Chamberlayne *Let.* 4 Apr in E Lodge *Illustr etc. Edw VI*, xxiii (1791) I 166 The Duke of Wirtemberg shall have for his charges 66000 dalers *a* 1560 *Aberdeen Reg.* V 24 (Jam) Twa siluer daleris 1560 Grlsham in Burgon *Life & T.* (1839) I 334 To be received of the Countie of Mansfield 300,000 dallors, which, at five shillings each, is 75,000*l* 1577 Harrison *England* II xxv (1877) I 364 Of siluer coines..are the dalders, and such, often times brought ouer 1588 J Read *Compend Method* 68 A plate, in thickenesse of a Dolor of siluer 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd & Commw* (1603) 92, 2 dollars of money every house one dollor 1606 *Crt & Times Jas I* (1849) I 67 The King of Denmark .. hath given in court 30,000 dollars. *a* 1628 Sylvester *Selfe-Cruell-War* 108 For Dallers, Dolours hoordeth in my Chest 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Dollar*, a foreign coin: The Zeoland, or common Dollar is worth 3 shillings sterling, the specie Dollar 5*s*. The Dollar of Riga 4*s*. 8*d* Of Lunenburg and Brisgaw 4*s*. 2*d* Of Hamburgh 3*s* 2*d*. 1763 Shenstone *Economy* I. 218 With nice precision learn A dollar's value 1775 Wraxall *Tour North Europe* 101, I tender them one of fifty copper dollars. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk Gt* VII. xvii v 56

2 The English name for the peso or piece of eight (i.e. eight reales), formerly current in Spain and the Spanish American colonies, and largely used in the British N. American Colonies at the time of their revolt

1582 Rich *Farewell Milit. Profession* (Shaks. Soc) 217 Their beardes sometymes cutte rounde, like a Philippes doler 1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav.* 41 A Spanish shilling (which is a fourth part of a Dollar) 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 108 As great as a silver Caroline Doller. 1767 Franklin *Wks* (1887) IV 90 A dollar thereby coming to be rated at eight shillings in paper money of New York 1779 R. King in *Life & Corr.* (1894) I 30 Could you send me three or four hundred of those good for nothing paper dollars? 1813 Wellington 25 Feb in Gurw *Desp* X 143 Dollars are issued to the troops at the rate of 4/6 sterling each, which is the mint price of dollars in England 1879 H Phillips *Notes Coins* 12 A silver dollar of Philip II of Spain bears among his other titles that of King of England

3 The standard unit of the gold and silver coinage of the United States of America, containing 100 cents; equal in value to about 4*s* 1½*d* English Also a coin of corresponding value in Canada and some other British colonies. Sometimes abbreviated *dol*, but more generally represented by the dollar-mark $ before the number

The decimal system of coinage and the dollar were adopted by the Continental Congress on 6 July 1785 (see quot), but were not brought into use till 1794, two years after the law of 2 April 1792 establishing the mint

[1782 T Jefferson *Notes on a Money Unit for U. S.* Wks III 446 The unit or [Spanish] dollar is a known coin and the most familiar of all to the mind of the people. ..It is already adopted from south to north] 1785 *Resol Continent Congress U S* 6 July, Resolved, that the money unit of the United States of America be one dollar 1796 *Amer State Papers* For Relat. (1832) I 549 (Stanf s v *Douceur*) Sixty thousand dollars were paid 1821 T Jefferson *Autobiog* Writ 1892 I 74, I proposed to adopt the Dollar as our Unit of account and payment. 1837 W Irving *Wolfert's R* (1855) 25 The almighty dollar, that great object of universal devotion throughout our land

4. Also used as a name for various foreign coins of a value more or less approaching that of the Spanish or American dollar, as the *peso* of Mexico, and of the republics of Central and South America (varying from 69 8 to 96·5 U S. cents), the *piastre* of Arabia, the *yen* of Japan, etc.

1882 Bithell *Counting-ho Dict.* (1893) 99 s.v. *Doblon*, The Gold Doblon of Chili weighing 7·626 grammes, 900 fine, value 5 Chilian dollars, or 18*s* 8·95*d*. *Ibid* 222 s.v *Patacon, Patacon* (*a.*) The unit of value in the Argentine Republic (La Plata) It bears also the alternative names of Peso Duro, and Hard Dollar *Ibid.* 226 s v. *Peso*, The excellence of the Mexican peso, or dollar, renders it a favourite coin with all countries, and has given it much of the character of an international coin *Ibid* 228 s v *Piastre*, The Piastre or Mocha Dollar is the unit of value in Arabia, and is worth nearly 3*s*. 5*d*

b. *slang* A five-shilling piece; a crown.

5 With qualifying words *Buzzard dollar*, a name applied, in derision of the figure of an eagle on the reverse side, to the United States silver dollar of 412½ grains, coined in accordance with the Bland Bill of 1878. *Leon dollar*, a Dutch coin bearing the figure of a lion, also current in New York in colonial times. *Pillar dollar*, a silver coin of Spain, bearing a figure of the Pillars of Hercules, formerly current in the Spanish colonies in America. cf. sense 2. *Trade dollar*, a silver dollar of 420 grains formerly coined by the United States mint for purposes of trade with eastern Asia. *Dollar of the fathers*, a phrase applied to the silver dollar, by those who advocated its remonetization, which was effected in 1878: see quot. 1889

a 1725 Whitworth *Acc Russia* (1758) 77 Of the same goodness with Lyon Dollars, viz twelve ounces fine silver, and four ounces alloy to the pound. 1768 Gov Moore *To Earl of Hillsborough* 14 May (Documents relating to Colon Hist. of N Y. VIII 72), The Lyon Dollars (a species of money brought here by the first Dutch settlers) are rately now seen 1823 Crabb *Technol Dict*, s v The former [Spanish Dollars] are called pillar dollars, because they bear on the reverse the arms of Spain between two pillars. 1877 *N Y. Tribune* 21 July, 6 Some of the absurdities of the demand for the 'Dollar of our Fathers' 1878 *Nation* (N. Y) 10 Jan 26 Linderman was the projector of the trade-dollar 1882 Bithell *Counting-ho Dict* (1893) 301 The coinage of the Silver Trade Dollar was first authorized by the Act of Feb 12th, 1873 1889 Farmer *Amer, Dollar of the Fathers*, a catch cry, turned by opponents into the 'dollar of the daddies', which was used during the remonetization agitation of 1877

6 *attrib.* and *Comb.* (*Dollar-mark*: see 3.)

1844 Dickens *Mart Chuz* xxxiii, A little roll of dollar-notes fell out upon the ground 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI 596/2 Folding the dollar-bills that she had brought her. 1894 *Montreal Star* Almanac for 1895. 132 It was found convenient to continue the old dollar mark in the South, and to adopt it in the North

Hence **Dollared** *a.*, furnished with dollars, wealthy. **Dollarless** *a*, without dollars. cf. *penniless*. **Dollaro cracy**, *nonce-wd* : see -cracy. **Dollarship** (*humorously*), the personality of a dollared man.

1844 Dickens *Mart Chuz* xvii (D.) A dollarless and unknown man. 1869 H Deedes *America* 151 So long as their Dollarships' eyes and noses are not affected by his [the negro's] propinquity. 1884 *Longm. Mag* Feb. 386 The dollared lady 1889 *Pall Mall G* 2 July 2/1 The phlegmatic assurance of dollarocracy.

Do'llar-bird. An Australian bird of the genus *Eurystomus*, so called from a large round white spot on the wing.

1847 Leichhardt *Jrnl* v. 156 The dollar-bird passed with its arrow-like flight.

Do'llar-fish.

1. A name given to two kinds of fish, from their round form and silvery colour (in the case of the former, of the young) **a** *Vomer setipinnis*, called also *moonfish*. **b** *Stromateus triacanthus*, called also *butter-* and *harvest-fish*

2. An echinoderm of a discoid shape; a cake-urchin or sand-dollar.

18 J. W Dawson in Borthwick's *Br.-Amer. Rdr* (1860) 222 The curious flat cake-like shells of the Echinarachnius Atlanticus,—the dollar fish of some parts of the coast.

Dollied, -er, -ness see after Dolly *a* and *v.*

Dollin, obs var. of *dolven*, pa pple. of Delve

Dollish (dǫ'lɪʃ), *a.* [f. Doll *sb*[1] + -ish] Somewhat doll-like, having characteristics of a doll.

1865 E C. Clayton *Cruel Fortune* II 237 She's rather dollish, to my taste. 1874 Burnand *My Time* xxxii 320 As pretty, though dollish, a blonde as you'd wish to see

Hence **Do llishly** *adv.*; **Do llishness**

1892 *Academy* 2 Jan. 9/1 A woman. less dollishly pretty perhaps 1893 *Nat Observer* 437/1 Dolls both, and equal in their dollishness.

Dollop (dǫ'ləp). Also 6–9 **dallop.** [Origin obscure. cf. Norweg. dial *dolp* lump (Ross)]

†**1.** *Farming.* A patch, tuft, or clump of grass, weeds, etc. in a field. *Obs*

1573 Tusser *Husb.* lv (1878) 121 Let dallops about be mowne and had out *Ibid* lvii 131 Of barlie the longest and greenest ye find, Leave standing by dallops 1669 Worlidge *Syst Agric.* (1681) 316 *Dallops*, a term used in some places for Patches or Corners of Grass or Weeds among Corn. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc E. Anglia, Dallop*, rank tufts of growing corn where heaps of manure have lain.

2. *colloq.* or *vulgar* (See quots)

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict*, A *dollop* is a large quantity of any thing, the whole dollop means the total quantity *a* 1825 Forby *Voc E. Anglia, Dallop*.. a clumsy and shapeless lump of any thing tumbled about in the hands 1853 *N & Q.* 1st Ser. VIII. 65/2 'What a dollop of fat you have given me!' 1880 Blackmore *Mary Anerley* xxxvi, I sent a great dollop of water into the face of the poor lieutenant.

b. An untidy woman, a slattern, trollop *dial.*
a 1825 in Forby *Voc E Anglia* 1877 *N W Line Gloss*

Dolly (dǫ·li), *sb*.1 [f Doll · see -y]

1. A familiar pet-form of the name *Dorothy* (= Doll *sb*.1 1).
1610 B Jonson *Alch.* III iii, (To Dol Common), So much the easier to be cozen'd, my Dolly 1841-4 Emerson *Fss., Sp. Laws* Wks (Bohn) I 70 The great soul incarnated in some Dolly or Joan

2 † a. A female pet or favourite *Obs slang*
b A drab, slattern, useless woman *dial* or *colloq.*
1648 Herrick *Hesper, Lyrick to Mirth* (1869) 38 Kisse our dollies night and day 1706 E Ward *Hud Redv* II v. 13 And so away he led his Dolly 1828 *Craven Dialect, Dolly*, a slattern 1883 *Almondb & Hudderf Gloss* s v, 'He's got a maungy dolly for a wife' 1873 Dixon *Two Queens* I. III vi 149 Puebla . took his seat at table with these dollies and their mates

3. A pet name for a child's doll (Also treated as the personal name of a female doll)
1790 Morison *Poems* 82 (Jam) Like a dally drawn on delf Or china ware 1865 E C Clayton *Cruel Fortune* I 143 A rag-shop, with its black dolly dangling over the door 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal* 137/2 Dolly as a baby, as a girl, as a young lady, as a lady

4. Applied to various contrivances fancied to resemble a doll in some way.
a. *dial* A wooden appliance with two arms, and legs or feet, used to stir and twirl clothes in the wash-tub, called a *dolly tub*, also called *dolly-legs* or *-stick, peggy, mardon* The name is sometimes less correctly given to the tub, and extended to mechanical contrivances for the same purpose, also to an implement for stirring the contents of a vessel, and to a beetle for linen, beating hemp, etc
1792 W Roberts *Looker-on* No 41 The Dumb Dolly, or a machine for washing, is recommended 1828 *Craven Dialect, Dolly* .a washing tub 1840 Spurdens *Suppl to Forby, Dolly*, a beetle used in 'bunching hemp', as a punishment, in bridewell 1858 Simmonds *Dict Trade, Dolly*, in mining parlance a perforated board, placed over a tub containing ore to be washed, and which being worked by a winch-handle, gives a circular motion to the ore 1869 R B Smyth *Goldf. Victoria* 609 *Dolly*, an instrument used by diggers for dividing and mixing the tough clay or cement with water in the puddling tub. 1877 *Holderness Gloss* s v, *Dolly-tub*, a barrel-shaped machine for washing clothes which are stirred about with a pronged-instrument, called a dolly stick 1884 *Athenæum* 26 Apr. 533/1 One sort of dolly is a barrel-formed tub, in which a beater is worked by hand up and down 1892 *Northumbld Gloss., Dolly*, a clothes washing stick, made with feet, but otherwise like a poss-stick 1894 *Superst Woman* (ed 4) I 159 [The] dolly tub stood with some of the wet linen hanging on the side.
b *Pile driving* A short length of timber or metal set on the top of a pile to act as a buffer between it and the ram; also used to lengthen the pile when driven out of the reach of the ram, a punch.
1838 Simms *Public Wks Gt. Brit.* II (1846) 22 Cast-iron dolleys, weighing about 1¼ cwt, were fitted to the tops of the main piles to receive the blows 1868 *Minutes Proc Inst. Civ. Engin* XXVII 318 A timber dolly was used between the pile and the ram
c. *Austral Goldfields.* A rude appliance somewhat on the principle of a pile-driver, used to crush auriferous quartz.
1869 R B Smyth *Goldf. Victoria* 609 *Dolly*. a log of wood shod with iron and suspended from a sapling over a stump, and used in the early days for crushing quartz 1880 Sutherland *Tales Goldf* 75 For the purpose of testing the quartz they employed a very primitive apparatus, which the miners call a dolly
d. A machine for punching iron; a tool used in forming the head of a rivet
1848 *Inv Wallsend Colliery* (Northumbld. Gloss), A punching dolley, 16½ cwts 1869 Sir E J Reed *Shipbuild* xvii 340 The holder-up . after having driven the head [of the rivet] well up by a few heavy blows, holds upon it with a large hammer or a tool called a 'dolly'. 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* IV. 134/2 A workman presses against the head with a mass of iron termed a 'dolly'
e A contrivance with a covering of rags, polish, etc , used in various trades for polishing
1884 F J Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 213 Wooden dollies of suitable shape covered with the finest doe skin and rotated in the lathe are used 1891 *Sheffield Gloss* Suppl., *Dolly*, a wheel covered by rags, and used by cutlers in polishing their wares
f *colloq.* & *dial* A binding of rag round a hurt finger, etc.
1888 in *Berksh. Gloss*
g. An apparatus for street gambling (See quot 1873)
[1851-61 Mayhew *Lond Lab.* I 6 (Hoppe) The proprietors of Street Games, as swings down-the-dolly, spin-'em round, [etc]] 1873 *Slang Dict, Dolly* consisting of a round board and the figure of an old man or 'Dolly', down which was a spiral hole. A marble dropped 'down the Dolly', would stop in one of the small holes or pits (numbered) on the board 1891 *Daily News* 5 Sept 7/3 The stock-in-trade of the offenders, chiefly roulette tables and 'dollies', being destroyed by order of the Court

5. *Comb.* as *dolly-land*, **dolly-bar,** 'a block or bar in the trough of a grindstone which is lowered into the water to raise the latter against the face of the stone by displacement' (Knight *Dict Mech*), **dolly-legs** · see 4 a; **dolly-man,** one who keeps a dolly-shop ; (*b*) one who works with a dolly; **dolly-mop** (*slang*), a drab ; **dolly-pedal,** a tool used by chainmakers in welding the ends of a link , **dolly-shop,** a marine store, a shop where rags, bottles, etc are bought, frequently having a black doll hanging outside as a sign, and often serving as a low or illegal pawn-shop, **dolly-tub**: see 4 a
1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., *Dolly-legs*,* an implement with five or six legs for washing 1851 Mayhew *Lond Labour* (1861) II 110 A poor person driven to the necessity of raising a few pence .. goes to the *dolly man. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* iv, His liberty's stopped for getting drunk and running after the *Dolly Mops ! 1894 Du Maurier *Trilby* (1895) 58 A dirty, drabby, little Dolly-mop of a Jewess 1851 Mayhew *Lond Lab* (1861) II 110 The *dolly-shops are essentially pawn shops, and pawn-shops for the very poorest *Ibid*, The *Dolly system . The name is derived from the black wooden doll, in white apparel, which generally hangs dangling over the door of the marine store shops.
Hence **Dollydom** = *dolldom* (see after Doll *sb*.1).
1882 *Society* 30 Dec. 9/2 Dollydom is a vast study now

‖ **Dolly** (dǫ·li), *sb*.2 *Anglo-Indian* [ad Hindī *dālī*.] 'A complimentary offering of fruit, flowers, vegetables, sweetmeats and the like, presented usually on one or more trays; also, the daily basket of garden produce laid before the owner by the *Mālī* or gardener' (Yule).
1860 Russell *Diary India* II xi 202 In the evening the Rana's dolly, or offering, was brought in 1889 Marchioness Dufferin *Viceregal Life in India* II (1890) 51 A native gentleman sent me what they call a 'Dolly', which is really a trayful of presents

Dolly (dǫ·li), *a.* [f Doll *sb*.1 + -y.] Like a doll, dollish, babyish Hence **Dollyness.**
1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho* (1853) 276 A dolly sort of beauty perhaps 1865 — *Mut Fr* I iv, 'You are a chit and a little idiot or you wouldn't make such a dolly speech' 1889 Mrs Alexander *Crooked Path* I vi 193 Her greatest charm was her dollyness

Dolly (dǫ·li), *v dial* and *techn* [f Dolly *sb*.1 4.] a. *trans* To stir or wash (clothes) in a dolly-tub (see Dolly *sb*.1 4 a); to beat (linen).
1847-78 in Halliwell. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss, Dolly*, to wash linen, etc with the dolly-legs
b. *Smelting* and *Chain-making* To beat (red-hot metal) with a hammer, dolly, etc
1831 J Holland *Manuf Metal* I 85 These lumps are drawn from the furnace and dolleyed, or beaten into cakes with hammers 1886 [see Dollying below]
c. *Gold-mining.* To crush (auriferous quartz) with a dolly (see Dolly *sb*.1 4 c); to obtain (gold) by this process; also of the quartz: To yield (so much gold) by this method
1894 *Dundee Advertiser* 5 July 4 The men are now 'dollying' 1000 ounces a day 1895 *Chamb Jrnl.* XII 668/1 He dollied, or ground, his little bits of rock by means of a contrivance resembling a pestle and mortar 1896 *Daily News* 23 Jan 9/5 This has the richest stone we have got so far, it dollies about 8 grams to the pound
Hence **Dollied** *ppl. a.*, **Dollying** *vbl sb.* (also *attrib*); also **Dollier.**
1882 *N. & Q* 28 Oct 349/2 The soiled clothes are immersed in water in the dolly tub then the dolly is plunged into the mass [of clothes] and worked by the dollier by both arms 1886 *Pall Mall G* 27 Aug 11/1 This 'dollying' process is effected by a hammer, which by means of a spring and wooden pedal, is made to strike the already roughly joined link till the two ends are so welded together that the joining is scarcely noticeable All hand wrought chain above three-eighths of an inch in diameter is known as 'dollied'.

Dolly, obs. Sc form of Dowie *a*

Dolly Varden. [from the name of a character in Dickens's *Barnaby Rudge*] a. A print dress with a large flower pattern, worn with the skirt gathered up in loops b. A large hat, worn by women, with one side bent downwards, and abundantly trimmed with flowers. c A Californian species of trout or char.
1872 A Dobson *Dual from Plato* iv (*St Paul's Mag.* Dec), Blue eyes look doubly blue Beneath a Dolly Varden 1877 R L Price *Two Americas* 214 Large baskets of trout, among whom were many 'Dolly Vardens' *Ibid* 215, Convinced that the 'Dolly Varden' is a genuine trout 1881 Mrs Lynn Linton *My Love* I 227 One would get one's self up to look awfully killing in a Dolly Varden.

Dolman (dǫ·lmăn). Forms 6 **dollymant,** 6-8 **dolyman,** dolman, 9 **dolman** [orig. a. Turkish دولامان *dōlāmān* or طولامه *dōlāmah*, whence Pol., Boh. *doloman*, Magyar *dolmany*, F. *dolman*, (in sense 2) *dolman*, Ger. *doliman, dollman.* The disyllabic form appears to be through Fr.]
1. A long robe open in front, with narrow sleeves, worn by the Turks
1585 T Washington tr *Nicholay's Voy* III x 86 They are clothed with a long gowne, which they do call Dolyman, girded with a large girdle of silke 1599 Hakluyt *Voy* II. I. 113 Vº great Basha clothed with a robe of Dollymant crimson 1702 W J *Bruyn's Voy Levant* xx 91 Over this comes on the Shirt, and over that the Dolman 1843 Mrs Romer *Rhone, Darro, etc* II 314 His haik floated loosely on his shoulders like a dolman.
2. The uniform jacket of a hussar, worn like a cape with the sleeves hanging loose
1883 *Standard* 7 Mar 5 (Stanf) His Royal Highness has presented the whole of the Blücher Hussars with dolmans, which had hitherto only been worn by the Royal and Guard Regiments of Hussars
3 A kind of mantle with cape-like appendages instead of sleeves, worn by women
1872 *Punch* 26 Oct 171/2 The 'dolman' is a loose jacket, with large hanging sleeves, that can be assumed or left loose at pleasure 1876 Ouida *Winter City* III 38 Perhaps it lurked in the black sable fur of her dolman
Hence **Dolmanette,** a small or short dolman.
1883 *Glasgow Weekly Her* 21 Apr 8/4 French Pattern Dolmans, New Dolmanettes, Jackets, etc.

Dolmen (dǫ·lmen) [a mod F. *dolmen* (*dolmin* Latour d'Auvergne, 1796, *dolmine* Le Giand d'Aussy 1798, *dolmen, Mémoires de l'Académie Celtique* 1807).
Given by Legonidec 1821 as Breton='monument in form of an altar or table', and usually explained as f Breton *tôl* = *taol*, L *tabula*, table+*mean, men* stone But the Breton compound of these words would be *taolvean* or *tôlven*, and the *d* and *n* of *dolmen* are not thus satisfactorily accounted for Borlase, *Antiq Cornwall* (1754) called these structures *cromlêh*, but gave *tolmên*, lit. 'hole of stone', as the current Cornish name for those enormous blocks found in Cornwall and Scilly naturally poised upon two supporting points, so as to leave a 'hole' or aperture beneath, through which a man or beast may pass There is reason to think that this is the word inexactly reproduced by Latour d'Auvergne as *dolmen*, and misapplied by him and succeeding French archæologists to the *cromlech.*]
The French name, used by some English authors, for a Cromlech, a prehistoric structure, consisting of a large flattish stone supported upon two or more smaller upright stones
1859 Jephson *Brittany* VIII 108 The dolmen appeared to me to consist of a chamber formed by gigantic unhewn granite blocks placed upon smaller ones 1865 Lubbock *Prehist Times* v. (1869) 104 All over Europe we find relics of prehistoric times, dolmens or stone chambers 1871 Tylor *Prim Cult* I. 55 Megalithic structures, menhirs, cromlechs, dolmens 1880 Jefferies *Gt Ferne F* 150 He crawled right under the table stone of the dolmen
Hence **Dolmenic** *a* (*nonce-wd*), of or belonging to dolmens, or to the race who constructed them
1882 tr *N Joly's Man bef Metals* I VI. 158 The ethnological character of the supposed dolmenic people

Dolomite (dǫ·lǒməit). *Min* [In F *dolomie, dolomite*, named 1794 after M *Dolomieu*, a French geologist and mineralogist. see -ite] A native double carbonate of lime and magnesia, occurring crystalline, and in granular masses, white or coloured, called *dolomite marble*, a rock consisting essentially of this mineral.
1794 Kirwan *Min* I. 111 Common Dolomite 1799 Tennant in *Phil. Trans* LXXXIX, 309 The kind of marble which had been called Dolomite, from M Dolomieu, who first remarked its peculiarity in dissolving slowly 1862 *Chambers' Encycl* s v *Dolomite*, The new Houses of Parliament are built of dolomite 1876 Page *Adv Text-b Geol* v 102 Dolomite is a granular or crystalline variety of magnesian limestone
b pl *The Dolomites* = the dolomite mountains or peaks; *spec.* those of Southern Tyrol.
1870 (*title*) Zigzagging amongst Dolomites. 1873 A B Edwards, A Midsummer Ramble among the Dolomites.
c. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *dolomite country, mountain, peak, dolomite-like* adj
1846 L S Costello *Tour Venice* 389 The horns of the dolomite mountains 1864 *Sat Rev* 8 July 58/2 The stronghold of the Dolomite country 1864 *Soc Sc Rev* 35 Celebrated for their Dolomite peaks 1868 Dana *Min* § 742 A fine-grained dolomite like rock
Hence **Do·lomitize** *v.* (also **Do·lomize**), to convert into dolomite, **Dolomitiza·tion** (also **Dolomiza·tion**), conversion into dolomite.
1833 Lyell in *Life* (1881) I 397 To make up my mind about Von Buch's theory of dolomisation 1849 Dana *Geol* II (1850) 153 An instance of dolomization 1862 G. P Scrope *Volcanos* 89 The frequent dolomitization of limestones. 1863 A C Ramsay *Phys Geog* x (1878) 149 Some modern atolls are known to become dolomitised 1891 *Nature* 10 Sept, The limestone had been dolomitized

Dolomitic (dǫlomi·tik), *a* [f. prec. + -ic] Of the nature of, formed of, or containing dolomite
1832 De La Beche *Geol Man* (ed 2) 329 Dolomitic rocks are also found among them. 1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* xiv 286 No sharp line of demarcation can be drawn between the dolomitic limestone and the true dolomites

Dolor, obs f. Dollar, var. of Dolour.

†**Doloriferous,** *a Obs* [f L type **dolōrifer*, f. *dolōr-em* Dolour + *-fer* bearing: see -ferous] Causing pain; = next.
1599 A M tr *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 73/1 Applye it on or in the doloriferous tooth 1638 Whitaker *Blood of Grape* 74 (T) In such doloriferous affects in the joints

Dolorific (dǫlŏri·fik), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. med.L. *dolōrific-us*, f. *dolōr-em* pain, see -fic] Causing or giving rise to pain , painful, grievous.
1634 T Johnson *Parey's Chirurg* IX xi (1678) 223 Remedies which are contrary to the doloriffick cause 1669 Gale *True Idea Jansen.* 144 He abhors sin, not as sin, but as dolorifick or painful 1828 *Blackw Mag* XXIV 192 Alas! for Huskisson, and his dolorific strains.
So † **Dolori·fical** *a Obs. rare*—0.
1623 Cockeram, *Dolorificall*, causing sorrow.

Dolorous (dǫ·lŏrəs), *a* Also 5-6 **doler-ous(e, dolorouse, dolourous,** 6 *Sc.* **dolorus** [a OF *doleros, -eus, doulour-, dulur-, -eus, -ous* (11th c in Hatz.-Darm.) mod F *douloureux*:—late L. *dolōrōs-us* painful, full of sorrow, f *dolor* Dolour]
1. Causing, attended by, or affected with physical pain ; painful, severe, acute.
c 1400 *Rom Rose* 5474 [Fortune] leieth a plastre dolorous Unto her hertis wounded egre 1578 Banister *Hist Man* I. 14 No Medicin may preuayle till the same dolorous tooth be plucked up by the rootes 1620 Venner *Via Recta* VIII. 166 Dolorous Gouts are not apt to be bred by parsimony 1731 Medley *Kolben's Cape G Hope* II 165 A very dolorous thirst 1865 W Roberts *Treat Urin & Renal Dis* II II (1885) 301 The dolorous sensations and irritability which constantly torment diabetic patients

2 Causing or giving rise to grief or sorrow, grievous, distressful, doleful, dismal.

c 1450 *Merlin* 116 The archbishop gaf this scentence full dolerouse 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VI* (an 6) 105 b, Although the death of therle wer dolorous to all Englishmen 1641 MILTON *Ch Govt* II (1851) 140 When God commands to take the trumpet and blow a dolorous or a jarring blast *a* 1721 KEN *Christophil* Poet Wks 1721 I 492 Faint he sank amidst the dol'rous way 1877 BLACK *Green Past* XVIII (1878) 234 We had a dolorous day of rain

3 Of persons, their feelings, state, etc : Full of or expressing sorrow, sorrowful, sad, distressed

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII II 149 Syne confortis he his feris dolorous *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* lii 174, I am ryght dolorous for the newes that I brynge you 1667 MILTON *P. L* VI 658 Thir armor wrought them pain Implacable, and many a dolorous groan 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I 40 [His] countenance assumed an appearance of the most dolorous sympathy 1871 R ELLIS *Catullus* II 10 Might I my dolorous heart awhile deliver

Hence **Dolorosity**, dolorousness

1835 *Tait's Mag.* II 784, I really do not wonder at your dolorosity.

Do·lorously, *adv* [-LY 2] In a dolorous manner; painfully, sorrowfully, dolefully

c 1450 *Merlin* 544, V of tho pantoners hym toke and ledde hym forth betinge hym dolorously *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* clxiii 637 The thyrd & fourth he made doulourously to dye 1638 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (ed 2) 176 Hearing young Soffees voyce, dolorously crying out for Fatima 1865 E C CLAYTON *Cruel Fort* III 74 'It will not be posted now before morning', she said, dolorously

Do·lorousness. [f as prec + -NESS] The state or quality of being dolorous; sorrowfulness, sadness, dolefulness

1553 BRENDE *Q Curtius* 41 (R) For the dolorousness of the old woman 1649 JER TAYLOR *Gt Exemp* III. Ad § 15. 95 A designe to heighten the dolourousnesse of his person 1880 *Athenæum* 29 Feb 272/1 Though melancholy is, no doubt, a genuine poetic mood, mere dolorousness is not fit for poetical treatment

Dolose (dōlōs), *a. Law* [ad. L. *dolōs-us*, f *dolus* craft, deceit: see DOLE *sb* 3] Characterized by criminal intention; intentionally deceitful.

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr* (1879) II 1103 An act of forbearance or omission which is merely culpose (or not dolose) is not a crime or public delict 1861 LD CRANWORTH in *Guardian* 31 July 726 Without accusing his learned friend of being dolose, he did accuse him of having misled their lordships

†**Dolo·sity.** *Obs rare* [a. OF *dolosité* — late L *dolōsitāt-em* deceit, f. *dolōsus*: see prec] 'Deceitfulness, hidden malice' (Bailey)

1402 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II XII Al maner of dolosité to 30u is enditid 1730–36 in BAILEY (folio)

Dolour, dolor (dōu·lər, dǫ·lər) Forms. 4–6 doloure (-owre), (6 dolar, dollor, -our), 4–dolour, 6– dolor. [a OF *dolor, -our* (11th c), mod F *douleur*, = It *dolore*, Pr, Sp *dolor*:–L *dolōr-em* pain, grief, anger, f *dol-ēre* to suffer pain or grief Now unusual in spoken use; hence pronunciation varies; the historical pronunciation was as in *colour* (F *couleur*), which is retained in East Anglia, and sometimes represented by spelling *dullor*]

†1. Physical suffering, pain; also (with *pl*), a pain, a painful affection, a disease *Obs.*

? *c* 1370 *Robt K Cicyle* 59 Olyverne dyed in grete dolowre, For he was slayne in a harde schowre *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 227 In þe chapitre of dolour of ioynetis 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* I 24 To kure and to remeid diuers dolouris of the skin 1612 WOODALL *Surg Mate* Wks (1653) 33 It easeth the dolour of the caustick medicine 1683 SALMON *Doron Med* I 311 Rheumatisms and other dolors of the nerves. 1710 T FULLER *Pharm Extemp* 243 In a Nephritic Fit there's great Dolour in the Kidneys 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XVI 649 He drew the dolours from the wounded part

2 Mental pain or suffering; sorrow, grief, distress

13 *K Alis* 5699 The Kyng therfore was in doloure *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I 183 Mekill dolour it did hym in hys mynd. 1544 *Litany* in *Prym Prayers* (1851) 575 Pitifully behold the dolour of our heart 1610 SHAKS *Temp* II i 18 Dolour comes to him indeed 1684 *Contempl State Man* II vii. (1699) 211 Of joy there must no mention be made in that place of dolour 1815 SCOTT *Guy M* xv, To leave her in distress and dolour! 1881 JEFFERIES *Wood Magic* II. II 66 Thus, in dolour and despair the darkness increased

b *pl.* Griefs, sorrows. Now *rare*

1611 SHAKS *Cymb* V IV 80 The Graces of his Merits due, being all to dolors turn'd 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab* § 163 Every Groan of that man in his dolours 1854 MRS OLIPHANT *Magd Hepburn* III 28 Look you, dame! I have borne with your dolours for many a day

c *R. C Ch. Dolours of the Virgin*

1885 *Catholic Dict* s v, The seven founders of the Servite order, in the thirteenth century, devoted themselves to special meditation on the Dolours of Mary, and from them the enumeration of the Seven Sorrows (i e at the prophecy of Simeon, in the flight to Egypt, at the three days' loss, at the carrying of the cross, at the crucifixion, at the descent of the cross, at the entombment) is said to have come (Hence the appellation *Our Lady of Dolours* or *Sorrows*)

†d A cause or occasion of sorrow; a grievous or sad thing. *Obs rare*

c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 12 To here of the childeryn twoo, How thei were in wele and woo, is grete doloure

†3 The outward expression of grief, lamentation, mourning. *To make dolour*, to lament, mourn. *Obs*

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W) 1270 Therefore he made gret dolour *c* 1500 *Melusine* lvii. 338 The doleur & lamentable heuynes that men dide *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* lxxxi 246 Huon was sorowfull to se his wyfe make so grete doloure. 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 107 Though they saw me, they continued their dolours till the end

†4 Anger, indignation, resentment [As in L]

1609 HOLLAND *Amm Marcell* XXIV IV 250 Our fighting souldiers were so enkindled with anger and dolour [*dolore*] 1644 BULWER *Chirol* 92 Anger, dolour, and indignation

Dolp, obs Sc var of DOUP.

Dolphin (dǫ·lfin) Forms· 4–5 delfyn(e, 6–7 delphin, 5–6 dalphyn(e, 7 daulphin, 4–6 dolphyn, 5 dolfyn(e, dolphyne, 6 doulphyn, 6–7 dolphine, 6– dolphin See also DAUPHIN. [In the form *delfyn, delphin*, app directly from L. *delphīn-us* (med L also *delfīnus*, It. *delfino*, Sp *delfin*), with the form *dalphyne*, cf Pr *dalfin*, OF. *daulphin*, of the latter *dolfin* appears to be a phonetic variant with *o* from *au*. Littré has an example of *doffin* in 15th c French]

1 A species of cetaceous mammal (*Delphinus Delphis*), having a longer and more slender snout than the porpoise, with which it is frequently confounded, so that the two names become interchanged; sometimes applied also to the grampus

13 *K. Alis* 6576 Heo noriceth delfyns, and cokadrill 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II 13 Þere beeþ ofte 1-take dolphyns, and see calues, and baleynes *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 126/1 Dolfyne, fysche, *delphinus* 1530 PALSGR 214/2 Doulphyn a fysshe, *doulphin*. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 353 The Dalphine feedeth her young with milke 1601 SHAKS *Twel. N.* I II 15 Like Orion on the Dolphines backe 1646 J. HALL *Poems* 1 41 Had but the curteous Delphins heard 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Gothick Wars* III. 102 A great number of Daulphins coming upon the mouth of the Euxine Sea 1769 PENNANT *Zool* III 50 It does not appear that the dolphin shews a greater attachment to mankind than the rest of the cetaceous kind 1885 *Encycl Brit* XIX 521/2 The head [of the porpoise] is rounded in front, and differs from that of the true dolphins in not having the snout produced into a distinct 'beak'.

2. Popularly applied to the dorado (*Coryphæna hippuris*), a fish celebrated for its beautiful colours, which, when it is taken out of the water, or is dying, undergo rapid changes of hue.

1578–1628 F. FLETCHER *Drake's Voy* (Hakl Soc) 32 (Yule, s v *Dorado*) The great mackrel (whom the Aurata or Dolphin also pursueth). 1627 CAPT SMITH *Seaman's Gram* VIII 36 Fish hookes, for Dolphins, or Dorados. 1633 G HERBERT *Temple, Giddinesse* V 1756 P BROWNE *Jamaica* 443 The Dolphin This is one of the most beautiful fishes of those seas. 1818 BYRON *Ch Har.* IV XXIX, Parting day Dies like the dolphin, whom each pang imbues With a new colour The last still loveliest 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Vis Poets* XCVI Poems 1850 I 215 Faint and dim His spirits seemed to sink in him, Then, like a dolphin, change and swim The current

3 *Astron* A northern constellation, *Delphinus*

1430 LYDG *Chron Troy* II XIV, In whiche the Egle and also the Dolphyne Haue theyr arysynge by reuolucion 1551 RECORDE *Cast Knowl* 264 A lyttle from it is the Dolphine, whiche hath in it 10 starres 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf Beasts* (1658) 57 About the time of the Daulphins appearance 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed 3) 358 Two double stars, one of the Lion, the other of the Dolphin

4 A figure of a dolphin (generally represented as curved) in painting, sculpture, heraldry, etc.

In early Christian art used as an emblem of love, diligence, or swiftness

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 2054 A derfe schelde .. With a dragone engowschede Devorande a dolphyne. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev* 1038 He beres a dolfyn of gold 1756–7 tr *Keysler's Trav* (1760) II 20 The fish or dolphin at the side of the statue, on which some boys seem to be riding 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven* (1874) I. App 387 A dolphin may be used as a symbol of the sea 1895 *Chamb Jrnl* Aug 449/1 Some Aldine edition, with the sign of the well-known anchor and dolphin

†5. (In full, *dalphyn* or *dolphin crown.*) A French gold coin, formerly current in Scotland *Obs*

Prob the Fr *écu du Dauphiné*, weighing about 54 English grains, struck by Louis XI for the Dauphiné

1451 *Sc Acts Jas II* (1597) § 33 The Crown of France hauand a crowned Flowre deluce on ilk side of the Schield, and the Dolphin Crowne, ilk ane of them hauand course for sex shillinges aucht pennies. 1455 *Ibid* (1597) § 59 The Salute, the Rydar, the Crowne, the Dolphin, to elleven shillings

6. Applied to various contrivances resembling or fancifully likened to a dolphin.

a In early artillery, each of two handles cast solid on a cannon nearly over the trunnions, commonly made in the conventional form of a dolphin

1704 J HARRIS *Lex Techn* s v *Ordnance, Manglions* or *Dolphins* are the Handles placed on the back of the Piece near the Trunnions, and near the Centre of Gravity, to mount and dismount it the more easily 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* XI. (1874) 240 Thus the handles, *anses* (when in use in England called *dolphins*), are not infrequently made in the form of the body of some living creature, for example, in Fig 50 they appear in the form of two dolphins

b *Naut* (*a*) A spar or block of wood with a ring bolt at each end for vessels to ride by, a mooring-buoy (*b*) A mooring-post or bollard placed at the entrance of a dock or along a quay, wharf or beach, to make hawsers fast to (*c*) A wreath of plaited cordage fastened about a mast or yard, to prevent the latter from falling in case of the ropes or chains which support it being shot away in action

1764 CROKER, etc. *Dict Arts & Sc, Dolphins of the Mast* 1833 MARRYAT *P Simple* VI, What with dead-eyes, and shrouds, cats and catblocks, dolphins, and dolphin-strikers, I was so puzzled that [etc.] 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm* 90 *Q* What is a dolphin? *A*. There is a post in the middle, and it is inclosed round by other posts, and this post in the middle is the post to make the rope fast to, and the others support it, it is for the vessels to warp into the river Hull 1844 *Hull Dock Act* 91 Substantial hawsers fixed to the dolphins 1847 CRAIG, *Dolphin of the mast.* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk, Bollard* also a lighter sort of dolphin for attaching vessels to *Ibid, Puddening* a thick wreath of yarns, matting, or oakum (called a *dolphin*), tapering from the middle towards the ends

c *Gr Antiq* A heavy mass of lead, etc. suspended from a yard at the bows of a war-vessel, to be dropt into an enemy's ship when at close quarters.

1774 GOLDSM *Grecian Hist* I 279 The enemy were stopped by the yards of those ships to which were fixed dolphins of lead 1820 T MITCHELL *Aristoph Knights* I 227 Let your dolphins rise high, while the enemy's nearing 1836–48 B. D WALSH *Aristoph Knights* II 111, Quick haul up your ponderous dolphins 1849 GROTE *Greece* II lx (1862) V. 262

d 'A technical term applied to the pipe and cover at a source for the supply of water' (Weale *Dict. Terms Arch.* 1849–50)

e *Angling.* A kind of hook

1854 BADHAM *Halieut* 18

7. A black species of aphis or plant-louse (*Aphis fabæ*), very destructive to bean-plants; also called *collier* and *dolphin-fly* Also a black coleopterous insect infesting turnips (quot 1771).

1731 BAILEY (ed 5), *Dolphins* (with Gardiners) small black Insects that infest Beans, etc 1771 G WHITE *Selborne* XXXIV 90 The country people here call it the Turnip Fly and Black Dolphin, but I know it to be one of the coleoptera, the Chrysomela oleracea 1846 HANNAM in *Jrnl. R Agric. Soc* II II 590 The season of 1846 has been memorable for the dolphin among the pea-crop 1883 SUTTON *Cult Veget & Fl* (1892) 382 The Bean Aphis the Bean Plant Louse, or Black Dolphin

†8. = DAUPHIN 1 β., q v (*Obs*)

9 *attrib* and *Comb* as *dolphin-colour, -family, -fish, -hue, -shoal*; *dolphin-borne, -headed, -like* adjs; **dolphin-fat**, a fat obtained from species of *Delphinus* (DELPHIN *sb* 2); **dolphin-flower**, the Larkspur (*Delphinium*); **dolphin-fly** = sense 7; **dolphin-oil** = *dolphin-fat* (Watts *Dict Chem.* II 309); **dolphin-striker** (*Naut*), a short gaff spar fixed perpendicularly under the cap of the bowsprit for guying down the jib-boom; also called *martingale* (which name is also given to the ropes connecting it with the jib-boom).

1842 MRS BROWNING *Grk Chr. Poets* (1863) 1 Pang by pang, each with a *dolphin colour 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V X 88 Als swift as *dalfin fische, swymand away. 1671 H M tr *Colloq Erasm* 510 The Dolphin fish is a lover of man 1846 WORCESTER, **Dolphin-fly*, an insect of the aphis tribe, destructive to beans 1846 GREENER *Sc Gunnery* 15 The fancy cock and hammers have given place to a *dolphin-headed hammer 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 75 Melodious moaned the other 'Dying day with *dolphin-hues' 1606 SHAKS *Ant. & Cl* V II. 89 His delights Were *Dolphin-like, they shew'd his backe above The Element they liu'd in 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* V 594 Some *dolphin shoal afloat on the watery plain 1833 *Dolphin-striker [see 6 b]. 1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* XXVIII, The collision carried away our dolphin-striker 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s v. *Martingale*, 'The spar is usually termed the dolphin striker, from its handy position whence to strike fish 1891 E CASTLE *Conseq* III II XVII 3 Hot water bubbled in an ancient copper *'dolphin' urn of exquisite outline

Dolphinate, -ess, obs. ff. DAUPHINATE, -ESS

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI i. § 9 The Dolphinate in France

†**Dolphine·t.** *Obs. rare*–1 [f DOLPHIN + -ET, dimin. suffix, here exceptionally used as a feminine] A female dolphin.

1595 SPENSER *Col Clout* 866 The Lyon chose his mate, the Turtle Dove Her deare, the Dolphin his owne Dolphinet.

Dolt (dǭlt), *sb.* Also 6 dolte, dowlte, 6–7 doult(e [Found with its derivatives from middle of 16th c.; perh earlier in dialect use. App. related to OE *dol*, ME *dol, doll*, DULL, and to DOLD, stupid, inert of intellect or faculty. For the *-t*, cf. ME *dult* in sense of *dulled*: see DULL *v.*]

1 A dull, stupid fellow, a blockhead, numskull.

1543 [implied in DOLTISH] 1551 ROBINSON tr *More's Utop* (Arb) 39 Thies wysefooles and verye archedoltes. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D* III ii (Arb) 42 A very dolt and loute 1604 SHAKS. *Oth* V II 163 Oh Gull, oh dolt, As ignorant as durt 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampant* Wks. (1687) 417 Not only these Doults, these Sots 1725 SWIFT *Wood the Ironmonger* 32 Wood's adulterate copper, Which we like dolts Mistook at first for thunderbolts 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* V 1, The prerogative of dolts and dullards

2. a. *attrib* or as *adj.* Doltish, stupid, senseless, foolish. b *Comb*, as †dolt-head, (*a*) a dolt, blockhead; (*b*) a stupid head (quot. 1711).

1679 DRYDEN *Troil & Cress* II III, Dolt-heads, asses, And beasts of burden 1711 E WARD *Quix.* I 414 As soon as each had bolted From out his Straw, and scratch'd his Dolthead 1828 SOUTHEY *To A. Cunningham* Poems III 311 The dolt image is not worth its clay 1852 R KNOX *Gt Artists & Anat* 57 North Germany, the land of schnapps, and insolence, and dolt stupidity

Hence †**Do·ltage**, †**Do·ltry**, the condition of a dolt; †**Do·ltify** *v. trans*, to make a dolt of

1559 AYLMER *Harbor Faithf Subj* G 1 b, Women, doltefied with the dregges of the Deuils dounge hill 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXIX (1887) 205 Where I see nobilitie betraid to donghillirie, and learning to doultrie 1593 NASHE *Four Lett Confut* G 3 b, I have usually seene uncircumsised doltage have the porch of his Panims pilfries very hugely pestred with praises.

† Dolt, *v. Obs* [f. prec. sb.]

1 *trans* To make a dolt of, befool; to call dolt.

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 74 b, When wee would abashe a man wee either doulte hym at the firste, and make hym beleeve that he is no wiser then a goose, or [etc.] 1570 B. Goodge *Pop. Kingd.* II (1880) 26 Thus are the people dolted still, and fooles are made of fooles. 1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* 302 Certaine men be dolted, and charged with a thousand thoughts. 1818 Todd, *To dolt*, to make dull. I have heard the word so spoken, but know no instance of it in books.

2 *intr.* To act like a dolt, to play the fool. Hence **Do·lting** *ppl. a.*

1573 *New Custom* I. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 19 More better Than in these trifles to have dolted so much. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 21 Touching doating or dolting Ielosy.

Doltish (dō·ltiʃ), *a.* [f. Dolt *sb.* + -ish.] Of the nature of or like a dolt; foolish, stupid, thick-headed, senseless.

1543 Bale *Course Rom. Foxe* 62 b (T.) Your argument is, as you are, unlearned, fantastical and doltish. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* iv. iii. (Arb.) 63 Rather than to marry with suche a doltishe loute. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1716 III. 32 Doltish incapacity. 1851 H. Melville *Whale* xxxvi. 181 A doltish stare. 1892 Lucy T. Smith in *Hist. Rev.* Jan. 34 The man with a doltish son.

Do·ltishly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a doltish manner, stupidly.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Bestement & lourdement*, beastly and doltishly. 1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* II. 98 [They] do very doltishly distinguish two kinds of adoration. 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* 186 Thou hast perniciously and doultishly taught and maintained that there is no God.

Do·ltishness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being doltish; stupidity.

1569 T. Norton *Rebell. Earl Northumb.* in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. iv. 597 The vanities, the doltishness, the borrowing without caring to pay. 1629 Symmer *Spir. Posie* II. i. 33 It is extreame doltishnesse to deferre the practise of Wisedome. 1813 Shelley in Dowden *Life* (1887) I. 339 The usual doltishness of the regal race.

† Dolven, obs. pa. pple. of Delve *v.*: Delved, dug, buried.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 292 Hud þe iðe doluene eorðe. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5280 Ac he was ded & doluen. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 689 In the doluen lond. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxiv. 189 Both dede and doluen, þis is þe fourþe day.

† Do·ly, *a. Obs.* or *dial.* Also 6 *Sc.* duillie, 8 dooly. [The forms *dooly* and *duillie* are clearly, and *doly* probably, from Dole *sb.*2; a 16th c. *dolly* appears to be a different word: see Dowie.] Doleful, sorrowful, sad.

1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* I. 189 Quhidder is become sa sone this duillie hant? 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 57 This dolye chaunce gald vs, with blood, with slaghter abounding. 1596 Lodge *Marg. Amer.* 20 The dolie season of the yeare. 1721 Bailey, *Doly* or *Dooly*, mourning, sad.

‖ Dom[1] (dɒm). [In sense 1, a. Pg *dom*, a title of honour, = Sp *don*.—L. *domin-us* master, ruler, chief, owner; see Don *sb.*1, Dam *sb.*4, Dan1. In sense 2 an abbreviation of L. *dominus*.]

1. In Portugal and Brazil, a title of dignity prefixed to the Christian name, used by Royalty, Cardinals, Bishops, and gentlemen on whom it has been conferred by Royal authority.

1727–52 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., In Portugal, nobody is allowed to assume the title of *Dom*, which is a badge or token of nobility, without the King's leave.

2. As a shortened form of L. *dominus*, prefixed to the names of R. C. ecclesiastical and monastic dignitaries, *esp.* to Benedictine and Carthusian monks, whether priests or in minor orders.

1716 Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 372 The noted French reform'd Monk Dom Gerberon. 1727–52 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Dom* is likewise used in France among some orders of religious as the Chartreux, Benedictines, etc. We say, the reverend father Dom Calmet, Dom Alexis, Dom Balthasar, etc. 1822 Nares s. v. *Dan*, The *Dom* of the Benedictines. 1892 J. Wickham Legg in *Trans. St. Paul's Eccl. Soc.* III. 74 Mr. Edmund Bishop, who, with Dom Aidan Gasquet, is editing the Consuetudinary of St. Mary's Abbey, York.

3. *Dom Pedro* (*U.S.*): a game at cards, a variation of don (Don 6).

1887 F. R. Stockton *Borrowed Month*, etc. 191 (American) Dom Pedro. a social game of cards which we generally played.

‖ Dom[2] (dōm). [mod. Ger. *dom* cathedral, ad. L. *domus* (*domus Dei*): see Dome. OHG. and MHG. had *tuom*.] A cathedral church.

1861 Neale *Notes Dalmatia* ii. 35 A stroll through the city showed us the so-called Dom, a building somewhat resembling the cathedral at Graz. 1876 Freeman *Hist. Sk., Venetian March*, As Innsbrück never was a Bishop's see, there is no dom. 1888 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 22 June 5/1 The Dom at Berlin.

So **Do·mchurch** [tr. Ger. *domkirche*] = prec.

1864 Kingsley *Rom. & Teut.* 219 The domchurch and its organization grew up .. round the body of a saint or martyr.

Dom, obs. f. Doom, Dumb; var. f. Doum.

-dom, *suffix* [OE. *-dōm* = OS. *-dôm*, MDu. *-doem*, Du. *-dom*, OHG., MHG. *-tuom*, Ger. *-tum*.] Abstract suffix of state, which has grown out of an independent sb., orig. putting, setting, position, statute, OHG. *tuom*, position, condition, dignity, in OE *dōm*, statute, judgement, jurisdiction, f. stem *dō-* of Do *v.* + abstract suffix *-mos*, OE. *-m*, as in *hel-m*, *sea-m*, *strea-m*, etc. Frequent already in OE as a suffix to sbs. and adjs., as *biscopdōm* the dignity of a bishop, *cyningdōm*, *cynedōm*, royal or kingly dominion, kingdom, *ealdordōm* the position or jurisdiction of an elder or lord; *þeowdōm*, the condition of a þeow or slave, *frēodōm*, *hālzgdōm*, *wrasdōm* the condition or fact of being free, holy, or wise. The number of these derivatives has increased in later times, and *-dom* is now a living suffix, freely employed to form nonce-derivatives, not only with the sense of 'condition, state, dignity', but also with that of 'domain, realm' (*fig.*). See in their alphabetical places *alderdom*, *Anglo-Saxondom*, *boredom*, *Christendom*, *cuckoldom*, *dukedom*, *earldom*, *freedom*, *kingdom*, *martyrdom*, *popedom*, *sheriffdom*, *thraldom*, *wisdom*, etc. Examples of nonce-words appear in the quotations.

1885 H. Pearson *R. Browning* 8 Pomona to express all appledom and peardom. 1888 H. C. Merivale *Faucit of B.* I. i. iv. 58 Entitled him to all the honours of B.A. dom. 1889 *St. Louis Globe Democrat* 2 Feb., A real, live Dakota man fresh from Blizzardom. 1889 *New Virginians* I. 237 Meanwhile curdom flourishes. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Aug. 2/2 To test the good sailordom of the spectators. *Ibid.* 7 Oct. 2/1 Imagine Manchesterdom Protectionist. 1894 *Times* 27 Sept. 7/4 Says Mr. Labouchere, 'Liberal official dom has wet-blanketted it.' *Ibid.* 6 June 11/3 The ranks of old fogeydom. 1894 Hunty *Dorothy's Double* I. 91 A specimen of English squiredom. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Dec. 1/3 The classic pile which divides clubland from theatredom. 1890 *Spectator* 18 Jan., A pervading atmosphere of topsy-turveydom.

† Do·mable, *a. Obs. rare* [ad. late L. *domābil-is* tamable, f. *domāre* to tame: cf. OF. *domable*.] Tamable. Hence **† Do·mableness.**

1623 Cockeram, *Domable*, easie to be tamed. 1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 205 As quiet and peaceable in the world as domable, or indomable doves are. *Ibid.* 213 *note*, It is impossible to reduce this feral creature unto that domableness that young women might play with him.

Domage, -eable, -eous, obs. ff. Damage, etc.

† Do·mager. *Obs. rare*—[1] [a. OF. pres. inf. *domager*, earlier *ver*, to damage, used substantively.] Damage, injury.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 269 The maner of restytucyon ought to haue conformyte to the maner of the domager.

Domain (dōmē·n), *sb.* Also 5 **domayne,** 7 **-aine** [a. mod. F. *domaine* (1611 in Cotgr.), for earlier F. *demaine*, OF. *demeine* —L. *dominicum*, in med.L. = 'proprietas, quod ad dominum spectat', subst. use of *dominicus* of or belonging to a lord, of the nature of private property, proper, own. See Demesne, which is another form of this word.

OF. *demeine*, *demeine*, did not come down from cl. L. *dominium* lordship, ownership, property, for that could have given only an OF. *domein*, *demein*; it is supposed that cl.L. *dominicum* passed in Rom. and OF. through the stages **domenio*, *domeine*, *domeine*, *demeine* of *canonicum*, **canonio*, *canonié*, *canoine*, *chanoine*. But, in the intermediate stage, the form of the word naturally suggested its identity with cl. L. *domenium*, which consequently appears, beside the original *dominicum*, as the Latin equivalent in mediæval documents, the latter have also *domainium* formed on the vernacular. The *o* was in OF. regularly weakened to *e*, *demeine*, whence late AFr. & Eng. *demesne*; in *domaine* the *o* is restored after L.; in French, *domaine* is now (since *c* 1610) used in all senses, but in Eng., *demesne* has been traditionally retained in the legal use, and in senses immediately derived from it, though the two forms overlap.]

† 1. = Demesne 1. Also *attrib.* in *domain lands*. *Obs. rare*

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* v. x. 386 Octaveus þai Deputys has slayne, And held þe kynryk in domayne. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 158 The rights of the Domaine are these: Rents, Fefs, Payments at alienations. *Ibid.* That is Domaine, which belongeth to the Crowne. 1876 Digby *Real Prop.* I. 24 This portion was called *terra dominica*, *terræ dominicales*, or domain lands.

2. *Eminent domain*: ultimate or supreme lordship; the superiority or lordship of the sovereign power over all the property in the state, in accordance with which it is entitled to appropriate by constitutional methods any part required for the public advantage, compensation being given to the owner. A term chiefly used in International Law, and in the Law of the United States of America.

[1625 Grotius *De Jure B. et P.* I. iii. § 6 Dominium eminens, quod civitas habet in cives et res civium, ad usum publicum.] 1850 Longf. *Ladder St. Augustine* vi, If we would gain In the bright fields of fair renown The right of eminent domain. 1894 *Harvard Law Rev.* VIII. 237 The name Eminent Domain comes from Grotius, and the subject is a prominent one with European writers on public law; but treatises on it do not exist outside of the United States. The topic develops here because it is a branch of our system of Constitutional Law. The first treatise was by H. E. Mills of St. Louis in 1879. (See also Eminent 5.)

b. *Direct domain*, *domain of use*, translation of the French law-phrases *domaine direct* the ownership or right of the lord, and *domaine utile* the right of use on the part of a lessee, as used in the law of Lower Canada.

3. A heritable property, estate or territory held in possession; lands; dominions; = Demesne 3–5.

1601 Holland *Pliny* xiii. iii. (R.), These are in the nature of a domain and inheritance, and fall to the next heire in succession. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* II. x. 258 Royal domains were made over to ecclesiastics. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 636 There are, in that Country [Russia], proprietors possessed of domains as extensive as Provinces. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 35 She occupied half a hide of royal domain.

b. *transf.* A district or region under rule, control, or influence, or contained within certain limits; realm, sphere of activity, influence, or dominion.

1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 859 Ocean trembles for his green domain. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Poor Relation*, He was lord of his library, and seldom cared for looking out beyond his domains. 1852 H. Rogers *Ess.* I. vii. 407 For even an infinitude of atoms, infinite worlds in infinite space may be found domain enough.

c. Used by Pinkerton for a subdivision of the Mineral 'kingdom'.

1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* I. 132 The intrites and glutenites are classed under the several domains to which they belong. *Ibid.* I. Introd. iii–iv.

4 *fig.* A sphere of thought or action, field, province, scope of a department of knowledge, etc.

1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 97 Carried to excess in each domain, This fav'rite good begets peculiar pain. 1799 Mackintosh *Study Law Nat.* Wks. 1846 I. 381 Contracting the domain of brutal force and of arbitrary will. 1828 Carlyle *Misc.* (1872) I, Our Poet's gift in raising it into the domain of Art. 1864 Bowen *Logic* x. 343 An actual enlargement of the domain of Science. 1866 Argyll *Reign Law* II. (ed. 4) 53.

b. *Logic* The breadth, extension, circuit, or sphere of a notion.

c. *Math.* 'In the theory of Functions, the portion of the *z*-plane within a circle which just does not include a singular point is called the domain of its centre' (H. T. Gerrans).

1893 Forsyth *The. Functions* 55 If the whole of the domain of *b* be not included in that of *a*.

Hence **† Domai·n** *v. Obs. intr.* to dominate.

1589 Ive *Fortif.* 36 It must lye wholy open toward the towne, that the towne may commaund, and domaine ouer it.

Domainal (dōmē·năl), *a.* [f. Domain + -al; united with the more historical word Domanial by the intermediate *domanial*.] = Domanial.

1857 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* II. 551 An antient domainal palace. 1862 S. Lucas *Secularia* 352 The domainal jurists of the eighteenth century.

Domal (dō·u măl), *a.* [ad. med.L. *domāl-is* (Du Cange), f. *domus* house. see Dome, etc.]

1 *Astrol.* Of or pertaining to a dome or 'house'.

1716 Addison *Drummer* III. i, Mars is now entering his first house, and will shortly appear in all his domal dignities. 1819 Jas. Wilson *Compl. Dict. Astrol.*, *Domal dignity*, when a planet is in its own house.

2. Of or pertaining to houses; domestic.

1728 R. Morris *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 3 Templar and Domal Architecture. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 98/1 Principles of sanitation—personal, municipal, domal, etc.

Domanial (dōmē·niăl), *a.* Also 9 **domainial.** [a. F. *domanial* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *domanālis*, f. *domanium*.] Of, pertaining, or relating to domain or to a particular domain.

1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* II. II (1855) I. 208 The domanial estates of the crown. *Ibid.* 221 The extent of his domanial territory. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 110 Old privileges of the domanial towns, or, as we might call them, royal boroughs. 1855 M. Bridges *Pop. Mod. Hist.* 405 Re assuming those rich domainial estates. 1861 Maine *Anc. Law* vii. (1870) 231 That transmutation substituted the feudal form of property for the domainial (or Roman) and the allodial (or German).

Domas, obs. form of Damask.

Domb(e, obs. ff. Dumb, Doom.

‖ Domba (dŏ·mbă) [ad. Cingalese *dombe*.] A large East Indian and Malayan tree, *Calophyllum Inophyllum*, N. O. *Clusiaceæ*, the seeds of which yield a thick dark-green strong-scented oil (*domba oil*), used medicinally and for burning.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1866 *Treas. Bot.*

Dómbóc, OE. form of Doombook.

Domdaniel (dɒmdæ·niĕl). [a. F. *domdaniel*, app. f. Gr. δῶμα Δανιήλ, or L. *domus Danielis*, hall or house of Daniel.

A fictitious name, introduced in the French 'Continuation of the Arabian Nights' by Dom Chaves and M. Cazotte 1788–93, whence adopted by Southey in *Thalaba*, and so by Carlyle. It is not clear whether 'Daniel' is intended to refer to the Hebrew prophet, or to 'a great Grecian sage' of that name who appears in the tale of 'the Queen and the Serpents' in the *Arabian Nights*.]

A fabled submarine hall where a magician or sorcerer met with his disciples. placed by Cazotte 'under the sea near Tunis', by Southey 'under the roots of the ocean'; used by Carlyle in the sense of 'infernal cave', 'den of iniquity'.

1801 Southey *Thalaba* XII. xxiv. The Domdaniel rock'd. Through all its thundering vaults. 1809 Byron *Eng. Bards* 213 Next see tremendous Thalaba come on. Domdaniel's dread destroyer. 1845 Carlyle *Cromwell* (1871) I. 41 Spain was as a black Domdaniel. *Ibid.* 64 A grisly Law Pluto, kind of Infernal King, Chief Enchanter in the Domdaniel of Attorneys. *Ibid.* IV. 138 Hurled into the great Domdaniel of Spanish Iniquity in the far West. 1888 *Edinb. Rev.* Oct. 408 At ease not in Zion only but in Domdaniel.

Dome (dōum), *sb.* Also 7 **dosme,** 8 **doom.** [In sense 1, app. directly ad. L. *dom-us* house, home; in other senses, a. F. *dome* (15–16th c.; sometimes *dosme*, whence mod.F. *dôme*), ad. It.

duomo house, house of God, 'chiefe Church or Cathedrall Church in a citie' (Florio), high cupola, dome (as a distinguishing feature of Italian cathedrals):—L *domus* house]

1 A house, a home; a stately building, a mansion Now only as a poetical or dignified appellation

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII Prol 93 Onto my dome [=in my dwelling], I saw 30u neuir ayr 1553 T WILSON *Rhet* (1580) 166 Dated at my Dome, or rather Mansion place in Lincolneshire 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Dome*, a Town-House, Guild-Hall, a State-House, Meeting-house in a city, from that of Florence, which is so called 1724 SWIFT *Riddles* VII 51 Sad charnel-house! a dismal dome, For which all mortals leave their home 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I 74/2 They built temples, and other sacred domes. 1808 SCOTT *Marm* VI. Introd 121 Gladly as he we seek the dome, And as reluctant turn us home

fig 1812 BYRON *Ch Har* II VI, Ambition's airy hall, The dome of thought, the palace of the Soul 1818 SHELLEY *Rev Islam* II. XLIII, Hoary crime would come Behind, and fraud rebuild religion's tottering dome.

†**2** A cathedral church; =DOM 2. *Obs.*

1691 tr *Emilianne's Journ Naples* 71 The Ceremony, Celebrated at the Dome (so they call the Cathedral Churches in Italy). 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1766) 46 Pope Lucius, who lies buried in the dome. 1707 *Lond. Gaz* No 4382/3 There was a Jew Christen'd last Sunday in the Dome of this City [Berlin] 1753 HANWAY *Trav* II I III 15 There is also the dome, which is a cathedral church.

3. A rounded vault forming the roof of a building or chief part of it, and having a circular, elliptical, or polygonal base; a cupola.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Dome* a flat round Loover, or open roof to a Steeple, Banqueting-house, &c Somewhat resembling the bell of a great Watch 1660 F. BROOKE tr *Le Blanc's Trav* 124 The Kings Palace was built square, with a Dosme 1712 *Lond Gaz* No 5058/2 The Dome of the Cathedral was illuminated 1756–7 tr *Keysler's Trav* (1760) II. 311 The roof of the Pantheon is a round doom, without pillars or windows 1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II 66 The whispering gallery in the dome of St Paul's Cathedral, London 1879 SIR G SCOTT *Lect Archit.* II 229, I defined a dome as the covering of a circular space produced by the revolution of an arch round its central vertical axis

b. The hemispherical roof of an astronomical observatory, made to revolve and open so as to direct the telescope towards any part of the heavens.

1865 *Chambers' Encycl* VII 30/2 Since the year 1852, a time ball has been dropped on the dome of the Observatory at precisely one o'clock

4 *transf* The vaulted roof of a cavern or natural hollow, the concave vault of the sky, a vaulted canopy; a canopy of trees, etc, a bee-hive.

1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III III, Whence the astronomers descend into a large dome called the astronomer's cave 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1182 The tender race, By thousands, tumble from their honeyed domes. 1790–1811 COMBE *Devil on 2 Sticks in Eng* (1817) VI 59 In a bed, with a dome to it 1797 MRS RADCLIFFE *Italian* II, The whole dome of the sky had an appearance of transparency. 1830 TENNYSON *Recoil Arab Nts* 41 Imbower'd vaults of pillar'd palm the dome Of hollow boughs 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I II 18 Some bubbles had lifted the coating here and there into little rounded domes

b. The convex rounded summit of a mountain, a wave, etc. In U.S., frequently entering into the names of rounded mountain peaks

[1788 SIR W. JONES *Tartars* V Wks 1799 I. 52 A stupendous edifice, the beams and pillars of which are many ranges of lofty hills, and the dome, one prodigious mountain] 1851 LONGF *Gold Leg* V *At Sea*, The billows upon their flowing dome poise her 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal* X (1858) 366 Tabor with its rounded dome 1882 *Worcester Exhib Catal* III 58 Velvets 'studded' with polished domes. 1890 M TOWNSEND *U S* 138 Carter Dome, New Hampshire, The Dome, State of New York.

5. Technical senses

a. *Manuf.* The cover of a reverberatory furnace, etc.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Dome* among chymists, a kind of arched Cover for a Reverberatory Furnace 1823 *Specif Johnson's Patent* No 4747. 2 The. uppermost vessel must have a close dome or cover applied to it. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol* (ed 2) I 127 The dome ought to be made as flat as possible consistent with durability, in order to reflect the heat down upon the coal.

b. *Cryst* (See quot)

1863–72 WATTS *Dict Chem* II 1 *Dome*, a term used to designate a trimetric, monoclinic, or triclinic prism, whose faces and edges are parallel to one of the secondary axes. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr* § 326 The term dome is employed not in contradistinction to the term prism or prismatid, but, like the latter term, conventionally and merely to distinguish these forms from one another

c. In *Locomotive Engines*, the raised conical part of the boiler, forming a steam-chamber, the *steam dome* (Weale *Dict. Terms*, 1849–50) In *Railway Carriages*, the raised roof, forming a space for ventilation and light (Knight *Dict Mech*, 1874)

1841 *Penny Cycl* XIX 259/2 The steam dome and similar parts are double

d *Watchmaking* The back part of the inner case of a watch to which sometimes the works are attached

1884 F J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm* 88 Used for attaching a watch movement to a dome case

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dome-case, -cover, -face, -form, -head, -span, -spire, -theatre, -top, -vaulting, dome-like, -shaped* adjs

1797 *College* 6 Science trailed her pall Through the dome-theatre and spacious hall 1809 A. HENRY *Trav* 128 Its [the beaver's] house has an arched dome like roof 1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *Dome*, Dome-vaulting is lighter than any that can cover the same area 1832 G R PORTER *Porcelain & Gl* 60 The dome-shaped roof 1849–50 WEALE *Dict Terms*, *Dome Cover*, in locomotive engines, the brass or copper cover which encloses the dome, to prevent the radiation of heat 1863–72 WATTS *Dict Chem.* II 147 When trimetric crystals are bounded only by prismatic and dome-faces. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr* § 328 Dome-forms with the general symbol (*okl*)

Hence **Do meless** *a*, not having a dome

1870 *Athenæum* 20 Aug 232/3 In that domeless Dom-kirche of Cologne

Dome, *v* [f prec sb]

1 *trans.* To cover with or as with a dome

1876 WHITNEY *Sights & Ins* XXV 248 An enlarged chamber, almost domed in by the deep scooped over-leaning wall 1885 TENNYSON *Early Spring* 1, [He] domes the red-plow'd hills With loving blue 1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts S France* II XIV 88 To the Romans there was no necessity for doming over quadrangular spaces

2 To make dome-shaped.

1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* IV 299/1 And brings down upon them a polished globular punch, which domes them up. 1894 MRS H WARD *Marcella* I 293 The roof had been raised and domed

3 *intr* To rise or swell as a dome.

1887 *Argosy* Jan 32 The cathedral towered, or rather domed, above the ramparts 1894 DOYLE *S. Holmes* 261 His forehead domes out in a white curve

Dome, obs form of DOOM, DOUM.

Domed (dōᵘmd), *a.* [f DOME *sb.* or *v* + -ED]

1. Dome-shaped, made dome like; vaulted.

1775 in *Lett 1st Earl Malmesbury* (1870) I. 287 The ceiling is domed, and beautifully painted 1871 DARWIN *Desc Man* II XV 164 They build a domed nest, which is a great anomaly in so large a bird 1872 C KING *Mountain Sierra Nev* VII 137 These domed mountains 1879 *Blackw Mag* Aug 152 The dark Nubians, have domed foreheads

2. Roofed with or possessing a dome or domes

1855 BROWNING *Love among Ruins* II, The domed and daring palace 1863 GEO ELIOT *Romola* II VI, He looked down on the domed and towered city 1879 SIR G SCOTT *Lect Archit* II 7 The introduction into France of the domed architecture by a colony of Greeks

Domel, variant of DUMBLE.

Domelet (dōᵘmlet). [f DOME *sb.* + -LET.] A miniature dome.

1883 R. F. BURTON & CAMERON *Gold Coast for Gold* I 1 19 The Estrella, whose dome and domelets, built to mimic St Peter's, look only like hen and chickens 1892 *Athenæum* 2 July 38/2 A very low dome, or domelet.

Doment (dūmĕnt) *dial* and *vulgar* [f DO *v* + -MENT] A performance, 'to-do' see DO *sb.*1

1828 *Craven Dialect*, *Doment*, deed, action, contest 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 15 July 4/3 At the great *Do*, or *Doment* in honor of the Whig Ministry 1889 *N W. Line Gloss.* s.v., Ther'll be a fine doment when yung—cums at aage Thaay kicked up no end on a doment

†**Domes-booke** *Obs.* = DOMESDAY Book.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* 1 234 In Edward the Confessors time (as we read in Domes-booke of England) it paied tribute

Domesday (dōᵘ·mzdā, dūᵘ·mzdā). [f. *dómes* genitive of *dóm* DOOM + DAY] A Middle English spelling of DOOMSDAY, day of judgement, now commonly used as a historical term, in the following:

Domesday Book, colloquially *Domesday* the name applied, from the 12th c, to the record of the Great Inquisition or Survey of the lands of England, their extent, value, ownership, and liabilities, made by order of William the Conqueror in 1086 Extended to abstracts based upon that record, such as the Exon Domesday.

[The name appears to have been derived directly from *Domesday* the Day of the Last Judgement, and *Domesday Book* the Book by which all men would be judged It originated as a popular appellation (see *Dial de Scacc*), given to the Book as being a final and conclusive authority on all matters on which it had to be referred to.]

1178 *Dial de Scaccario* I. XVI, Hic liber ab indigenis Domesdei nuncupatur, id est, dies judicii per metaphoram sicut enim districti et terribilis examinis illius novissimi sententia nulla tergiversationis arte valet eludi sic sententia ejus [libri] infatuari non potest vel impune declinari Ob hoc nos eundem librum judiciarium nominavimus. 1485 *Nottingham Rec* II 350 Libro de Domesday *a* 1491 J. ROSS *Hist. Reg Angl* (1716) 109 Redacta est dicta descriptio in unum volumen Nomen libri est Domesday 1494 FABYAN *Chron* VI CXCVII. 202 An olde boke sometyme in ye Guyldehall of London named Domys daye. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 104 The booke of the generall survey of the Realme, which William the Conquerour caused to bee made.. and to be called Domesday, bicause (as Mathew Parise saith) it spared no man, but iudged all men indifferently, as the Lord in that great day will do 1591 — *Archaion* (1635) 24 The Record of which Survey was then called Doomes-day Book 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 232 In that which we now call Domesday, made and collected under William I. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dooms-day-book*. wherein all the ancient Demean Lands in this Nation are registred; It is so called, because upon any difference, the parties received their doom 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng* 13 Doomsday Book his Tyranny records. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II 49 The compiling of the great survey called domesday-book 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits*, *Truth* Wks (Bohn) II 52 Down goes the flying word on the tablets, and is indelible as Doomsday Book 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq* V 476 Domesday still sets before us a most minute scale of classes

b Transferred to other like documents of standard authority, such as the *Domesday of St Paul's*, the record of a survey of the capitular estates in 1181; also *fig.* and allusively.

1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* II 271 All-rapacious Usurers conceal Their Doomsday-book from all-consuming heirs. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IX 1, The vast authentic doomsday book of nature 1862–5 STANLEY *Jew Ch* XII 259 Which has made the latter half of the Book of Joshua the Domesday Book of the Conquest of Palestine 1865 *Navy Docky Expense Acc* (*Blue Book* I 465) Previous to the year 1858–59 the expense accounts of ships and services were transmitted annually from the Dockyards to the Surveyor of the Navy for recording in the 'Abstracts of Progress' or 'Doomsday Book' the expenditure incurred on account of each ship 1869 FREEMAN *Norm Conq.* (1875) III 300 A Domesday of the conquerors was drawn up in the ducal hall at Lillebonne, a forerunner of the great Domesday of the conquered

Domestic (domestik), *a* and *sb* Also 6–7 -ique, 10k(e. [ad L *domestic-us*, f *domus* house: see DOME In early form and use, immediately through F *domestique* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A *adj.*

†**1** Having the character or position of the inmate of a house; housed *To be domestic with* (*of*): to be of the household of, at home with. *Obs.*

1521 *Bradshaw's St Werburge* 2nd Ballad to Author 21 (1887) 201 Preserue his soule, and make hym domestique Within the heuyns 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* II 67, I being domestick with him the selfe same time *Ibid* VIII 358 [He] had turned Turke With whom I found Domesticke, some fifteene circumcised English Runagates 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic* (1693) 27 Mercury hath no dwelling of his own, But is Domestic of the Sun

†**b** Intimate, familiar, 'at home' *Obs*

a 1612 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 42 The knowledge therof is so domestique, so neare, so inward to us, that our conscience cannot slumber in it, nor dissemble it 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* II § 83 He was domestick with all, and not suspected by either of the factions 1748 CHESTERF *Lett* (1792) II. CLXIV 100 Domestic in the best company and the best families 1750 *Ibid* (1774) III 152 An English minister shall have resided seven years at a court without being intimate or domestic in any one house

2 Of or belonging to the home, house, or household, pertaining to one's place of residence or family affairs; household, home, 'family'.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb* III 1 65 Cæsar, that hath moe Kings his Seruants, then Thy selfe Domesticke Officers 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* IV 363 Domesticke pastimes, as Chesse, Cards, Dice, and Tables 1664 POWER *Exp Philos* I 11 Of Domestick Spiders there are two sorts 1681 TEMPLE *Memoirs* III Wks 1731 I 345, I was resolv'd to pass the rest of my Life in my own Domestick, without troubling my self further about any publick Affairs. 1764 GOLDSM *Trav.* 434 Domestic joy 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas I*, III vi. 110 Charles .. loved the privacy of domestic life 1840 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* VII, Her single domestic servant.

†**b** *fig.* Belonging to what concerns oneself.

1707 NORRIS *Treat Humility* VII 315 Domestic ignorance, the ignorance of our selves, and of what passes within our own breast

3 Of or pertaining to one's own country or nation, not foreign, internal, inland, 'home'.

1545 JOYE *Exp Dan* VII (R), Lo here maye ye see this beast to be no stranger he sitteth in the temple of God, he is therefore a domestyc enimye 1549 *Compl Scot* Prol 16, I hef vsit domestic scottis langage, maist intelligibil for the vlgare pepil 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C Warres* 859 That the contentions growing among Priests should be decided by Domestique Judges, and not at Rome 1719 W WOOD *Surv Trade* 7 A great Part of our Domestick Trade depends upon our Foreign Commerce 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* II 265 The whole domestic and foreign policy of the English government

b Indigenous; made at home or in the country itself; native, home-grown, home-made

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 42 [It] makes the like impression upon its domestique plants 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No 49 P 8 They [glasses] are domestic, and cheaper than foreign toys 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf* 77 Domestic woollens and flannels.

4 Of animals: Living under the care of man, in or near his habitations; tame, not wild.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* III 65 Domesticke or tame Ducks 1632 J HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 181 No small delight to see so timorous a creature growne so domesticke 1856 MRS BROWNING *Aur Leigh* I 635 Tamed and grown domestic like a barn-door fowl. 1859 DARWIN *Orig Spec* i (1873) 14 The origin of most of our domestic animals will probably for ever remain vague.

†**b** Of men Having settled abodes; not nomad or wild. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav* VI 291 Moores, Jews, domesticke Arabians

5 Attached to home; devoted to home life or duties; domesticated

1658 DAVENANT *Play-House to be Let* IV. Dram. Wks 1873 IV 85 Kings, who move Within a lowly sphere of private love, Are too domestic for a throne 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 153 P 5 To me, whom he found studious and domestick 1837 J H. NEWMAN *Par Serm* (ed 2) III XX. 329 It is praiseworthy and right to be domestic

B. *sb.*

†**1** A member of a household; one who dwells in the same house with another; an inmate, a member of the family (including children and relatives). (*Int.* and *fig.*) *Obs.*

1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund* (1823) 56 Nowe ye be not guestes and strangers, but ye be citisens and domestikes of almyghty god 1656 FINETT *For Ambass* 62 From that time he had his accesses to his Majesties presence as a Domestique without Ceremony *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* II. XLIII (R.), A servant dwells as a kind of foreigner under the same roof, a domestick, and yet a stranger too 1737

WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq* XVI VII § 4 Often did he lament the wickedness of his domestics.

2. A household servant or attendant

1613 SHAKS. *Hen VIII*, II IV 114 Where Powres are your Retainers, and your words (Domesticke to you) serue your will. 1627 *Lisander & Cal* VI 103 Besides the domestics he sent for some of his tenants 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 106 P 2 His Domesticks are all in Years, and grown old with their Master 1845 STEPHEN *Comm Laws Eng.* (1874) II 228 At a month's notice like a common domestic 1848 MAURICE *Lord's Prayer* (1861) 66 The relationship between the master of a household and his domestics.

†b A domestic animal *Obs. rare.*

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. VIII, My Pol. began now to be a mere domestic. 1742 J HILDROP *Misc Wks* (1754) I 215 Continue, therefore, your wonted Care . for your innocent Domestics *Ibid* 160

†**3.** An inhabitant of the same country; a native, fellow-countryman *Obs*

1612–15 BP HALL *Contempl, N T* II VI *Good Centurion*, If he were a foreigner for birth, yet he was a domestic in heart. 1675 *Phil Trans* X. 254 Supplies afforded me both by our eminent Domesticks within his Majesties Dominions and also by Forrainers 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 313 Notable service against the Domesticks

†b An indigenous plant *Obs*

1672 GREW *Anat. Plants, Idea Philos. Hist* § 8 All Exoticks .may probably be reduced to some such Domesticks, unto which they may bear the best Resemblance

4. *pl* Articles of home produce or manufacture; *esp.*, in U S., home-made cotton cloths, bleached or unbleached, for common use.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch* 2 When mankind was propagated into an infinite number, and the domestiques or neere hand commodities were not sufficient for their sustenance in some countries, and in other countries were ouer aboundant 1846 WORCESTER, *Domestic* a sort of American cotton cloth 1864 R A ARNOLD *Cotton Fam.* 26 That large class of fabrics known in the trade as 'domestics', of which shirting and sheeting form a large part

5. 'A carriage for general use' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

Hence **Dome·sticism**, devotion to home life; **Dome·sticness**, domesticity

1643 W GREENHILL *Axe at Root* A 11 b, It's domesticknes of spirit. 1784 R BAGE *Barham Downs* II 344 Our happy domesticism has undergone no change 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I 509 The ignorant domesticism which was the only recognised virtue of her sex

Dome·sticable, *a* [f. med L *domesticā-re* to DOMESTICATE + -BLE.] Capable of being domesticated or tamed.

1806 W TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev* IV. 35 The elephant and the hippopotamus both appear domesticable 1883 F GALTON *Inq. Hum. Faculty* 245 All domesticable animals of any note have long fallen under the yoke of man.

+ Domestical (dome stikăl), *a.* and *sb. Obs* or *arch.* [f. L. *domestic-us* DOMESTIC + -AL. (Much used in 16–17th c.)]

A *adj.* **1.** = DOMESTIC *a.* 2

1459 SIR J FASTOLF *Will* in *Paston Lett* I 457 My right trusty chapeleyn and servaunt domysticall. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* III VI, In their domesticall celebration of the passeouer. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 226 Domestical utensils, as baskets, bags 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Hist* I XXII § 1 Raising him up domestical troubles 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits, Relig* Wks (Bohn) II. 96 A massive system .at once domestical and stately

b = DOMESTIC *a.* 2 b.

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch* XII. 62 Inward and domesticall, in that it proceedeth from a natural power 1605 TIMME *Quersit* I. II 48 The domesticall enemies which are within mans body.

2 = DOMESTIC *a.* 3, 3 b.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. VI (1883) 60 We lacke nat of this vertue domisticall examples, I meane of our owne kynges of Englande 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 313 The domesticall and foreigne affaires of the Realme. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III X. (1660) 149 Some [Plants] are forrein, and some Domesticall. 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* VII. I § 21 Domestical dissentions of his own Subjects.

3 = DOMESTIC *a* 4.

1562 BULLEYN *Bk Simples* (1579) 77 Domesticall or yard foules 1634 T JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg* II. (1678) 44 The Camel is a very domestical and gentle Beast. 1677 HALE *Prim Orig. Man* II. IX 208 Animals that are domestical, and not for food, as Cats and Dogs

b Of plants · Cultivated, not wild.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV XVIII. 473 The Domesticall, or husbandly beanes, do growe in feeldes and gardens *Ibid.* XXII 479 The domestical or tame Ciches.

4 Familiar, homely

1563 WINJET *Agst Hæreseis* I. XXVIII Wks. 1890 II 60 Gif we sal begin to mixt vncouth and strange thingis with domestical materis 1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* IV 52 In our domesticall phrase 1637 HEYWOOD *Dial* IV. Wks 1874 VI 156 O Jupiter That art domesticall and hospitable

B. *sb.* A member of the household; a household servant, = DOMESTIC *sb* 1, 2.

c 1540 tr *Pol Verg Eng. Hist* (Camden) I. 110 Hee tooke deliberation of his domesticalls and generallie all his princes 1582 N T (Rhem) *Eph* II 19 You are citizens of the sainctes, and the domesticals of God 1639 T BRUGIS tr *Cannus' Mor. Relat* 228 This youth was one of Fursees domesticals

Hence **Domestica·lity**, domestic quality.

1819 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* LXXXVIII. 225 His very reflections have a domesticality of character

Dome·stically, *adv.* [f. DOMESTICAL *a* + -LY 2.] In a domestic manner, in, or in reference to, the house, home, or family; with regard to domestic or home affairs; familiarly.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complexe* (1633) 80 To change that order of life, which by long use and domestically hee hath frequented *a* 1667 COWLEY *Verses & Ess, Agric.* (1669) 104 Augustus had desir'd Mecænas to persuade him [Horace] to come and live domestically, and at the same Table with him 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur Lit, Introd Tea, Coffee, etc*, Probably, tea was not in general use domestically so late as in 1687 1792 BURKE *Corr* IV 21 All is well with us, and so far as concerns us, directly and domestically 1885 *Westmld Gaz* 2 Jan. 8/2 Gratified to see the Queen's youngest daughter settled domestically

† Dome·sticant, *a. Obs* 1 *rare*–1. [ad L. *domesticānt-em*, pr pple of *domesticāre*: see next.] Making its home, dwelling, residing

1642 SIR E DERING *Sp. Relig.* 71 The power was virtually residing and domesticant in the plurality of his Assessors

Domesticate (dome stikeĭt), *v.* [f. ppl stem of med L *domesticāre* to dwell in a house, to accustom (Du Cange), f. *domestic-us* DOMESTIC: cf. F. *domestiquer* (15th c in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1 *trans* To make, or settle as, a member of a household; to cause to be at home; to naturalize.

a 1639 [see DOMESTICATED] *a* 1773 CHESTERF. (Mason), Domesticate yourself there, while you stay at Naples 1862 GOULBURN *Educ. World* in *Replies Ess & Rev* 9 It domesticated many of them in different parts of the heathen world. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* VII 97 An element in the Greek nation originally foreign, but now domesticated.

b *transf.* and *fig.* To make to be or to feel 'at home'; to familiarize

1841–4 EMERSON *Ess, Art* Wks (Bohn) I. 150, I now require this of all pictures, that they domesticate me, not that they dazzle me 1874 SAYCE *Compar Philol* V 179 The mental faculties of one people are domesticated, as it were, into the ways of thought of another

2. To make domestic, to attach to home and its duties

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks 1883 VIII 437 A circumstance which generally lowers the spirit of the ladies, and domesticates them. 1863 MISS POWER *Arab Days & N* 130 [They] easily become domesticated (as lady-companions and housekeepers now describe themselves in advertisements to be) 1895 *Westm Gaz* 25 July 2/3 The efforts which are being made to domesticate the teaching

3. To accustom (an animal) to live under the care and near the habitations of man, to tame or bring under control; *transf.* to civilize.

1641 EARL MONM. tr *Biondi's Hist Civ Warres* I IV–V 145 Ireland, where the wisedome and valour of the Duke of Yorke had domesticated a savage people 1805 LUCCOCK *Nat. Wool* 29 The first flock, which is minutely described .. was perfectly domesticated 1859 DARWIN *Orig Spec* I (1873) 14 There is hardly a tribe so barbarous, as not to have domesticated at least the dog

†**4.** *intr* (for *refl*) To live familiarly or at home (*with*); to take up one's abode *Obs.*

1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1859) I 305, I would rather see her married to some honest and tender-hearted man, whose love might induce him to domesticate with her 1796 COLERIDGE (*title of poem*) To a young friend, on his proposing to domesticate with the author. 1812 SHELLEY in Dowden *Life* (1887) I 230, I shall try to domesticate in some antique feudal castle.

Dome·sticated, *ppl. a.* [f prec. + -ED 1] Made domestic or familiar; tamed, naturalized.

a 1639 WOTTON in *Relig Wotton* 366 (T) Being now familiarized and domesticated evils 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* XVI (1827) 497/1 The sheep in the domesticated state 1838 DICKENS *Mem Grimaldi* II, He had always been a domesticated man, delighting in the society of his relations and friends. 1863 LYELL *Antiq Man* 14 There are .. no signs of any domesticated animals except the dog.

Domestication (dome stikā·ʃən). [n. of action from DOMESTICATE: see -ATION: so in F.] The action of domesticating, or the condition of being domesticated

1774 KAMES *Sk. Hist Man* II 13 (Jod) The same discipline obtains even after domestication 1845 DARWIN *Voy Nat* VIII (1879) 150 Animals that readily enter into domestication 1866 GEO ELIOT *F. Holt* III. XLIV 192 Her domestication with this family

Dome·sticative, *a. rare* [f. ppl. stem of med L *domesticāre* + -IVE.] Tending to domesticate, productive of domestication.

In recent Dicts

Dome·sticator. [agent-n. in L. form from med.L. *domesticāre* to DOMESTICATE.] One who domesticates; a tamer.

1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol* (1876) 51 Man was obliged to be his own domesticator 1894–5 *Q. Rev. Current Hist.* IV. 700 The domesticator of animals

Domesticity (dōmestı·sĭtı). [f. DOMESTIC *a.* + -ITY: cf. F *domesticité* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1 The quality or state of being domestic, domestic character, home or family life; devotion to home; homeliness.

1721 BAILEY, *Domesticity*, the being a servant. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* (L), Great familiarity is included under the notion of friendship and domesticity, as living together in the same house, and the like 1827 SOUTHEY *Lett* (1856) IV 49 You would infer . that there is more domesticity in Holland, than in any other country 1874 L STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II III 74 A masculine woman, with no talent for domesticity

b The quality of being a domestic animal

1830 LYELL *Princ Geol* (1875) II. III XXXVI 314 Domesticity eliminates the tendency 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist Man* 37 The most marked sign of domesticity in our European goats.

2 *pl* Domestic affairs or arrangements

1824 C J MATHEWS in *Four C. Eng Lett.* 550 Since you are determined to be made acquainted with our domesticities 1843 J MARTINEAU *Chr Life* (1867) 165 That shelters itself amid the domesticities of life

Domesticize (dome stisəiz), *v* [f DOMESTIC + -IZE] *trans* = DOMESTICATE

1656 EARL MONM *Advt fr Parnass* 63 Fair treatment doth domestichize even savage beasts 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* I XXIX 286 That most pleasant, salutiferous, and domesticising beverage [tea] 1890 *Univ Rev* Jan 13 If electric power as a motive force admit of being domesticized, and so bring back the system of cottage labour

† Dome·sticly, *adv Obs* [f. DOMESTIC *a* + -LY 2.] = DOMESTICALLY

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII 350 Sent backe to the Governour with whom I was domestickly reserved 1755 CHESTERF *World* No 151 She is so domesticly tame

Domett (dǫ·met). [perh from a proper name] A kind of textile fabric see quots

1835 BOOTH *Anal Dict Eng* 182 A kind of plain cloth, of which the warp is cotton and the weft woollen, is called Domett, or Cotton-flannel 1882 BECK *Draper's Dict*, *Domett*, a loosely woven description of flannel, with cotton warp and woollen weft, generally employed for shrouds, and sometimes in the place of wadding by dressmakers

Domeykite (dǫmā·kəıt) *Min* [Named 1845, after Domeyko, a Chilian chemist and mineralogist.] A native arsenide of copper of a greyish or tin-white metallic appearance.

1850 DANA *Min.* 513 Arseniuret of copper..corresponds with domeykite.

Domic (dō·mik), *a.* [f. DOME *sb.* + -IC.] = next.

1823 P NICHOLSON *Pract. Build* 153 Large roofs, constructed of a domic form.

Domical (dō·mikăl), *a.* [f. DOME (or its etymon) + -IC + -AL.]

1 Of, pertaining to, or like a dome; vaulted

1846 WORCESTER cites LOUDON 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* I 1 39 The curved shape from which the domical appearance results 1856 RUSKIN *Mod Paint* IV v. App. II, The apparently domical form of the sky 1871 — *Fors Clav.* VI. June 12 A white blouse and a domical felt hat.

2 Characterized by domes or dome-like structure.

Domical church, one of which the characteristic feature is a dome or series of domes

1861 *Sat Rev* XI 580/1 The wonderful domical cathedral of Perigueux. 1879 SIR G SCOTT *Lect Archit* I 76 In the celebrated domical churches of Perigord and Angoumois

Hence **Do·mically** *adv*, in the manner or form of a dome. In recent Dicts

† Domice llary, *a Obs. rare.* [f med L. *domicellār-is*, *-cellāri-us* (Du Cange).] = DOMICILIAR.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Canon*, Domicellary Canons were young Canons, who, not being in orders, had no right in any particular chapters

† Domicelle. *Obs rare.* [ad med L *domicella*, also *domnicella*, dim. of *domna*, see DAMSEL.] A young lady, a damsel.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron* (1858) 263 Sche broute oute of Frauns XII chares ful of ladies and domicelles.

Domicile (dǫ·misil, -səil), *sb* Also 6–7 **-cill**(e, 7–9 **-cil** [a. F. *domicile* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *domicil-ium* habitation, dwelling, deriv of *domus* house]

1. A place of residence or ordinary habitation; a dwelling-place, abode, a house or home Also *transf* the dwelling-place of an animal, and *fig*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 36 Thalyaunce of my frende and of my domycille 1549 *Compl Scot.* Epist 7 Fureous mars, that hes violently ocupeit the domicillis of tranquil pace 1599 A M. tr *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 55 Take the whytest snayles, with their domicills. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn* II III § 4 That part of learning which answereth to one of the cells, domiciles, or offices of the understanding; which is that of the memory 1794 SIR W JONES *Ord Menu* VI 43 Let him have no culinary fire, no domicil 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I 188 That a Tub could suffice for a domicile we may guess from Aristophanes 1871 R ELLIS *Catullus* LXIII 53 To be with the snows, the wild beasts, in a wintery domicile.

2. *Law.* The place where one has his home or permanent residence, to which, if absent, he has the intention of returning

1766–80 LD MANSFIELD in Burrows *Settlement Cases* No. 134 421 (Jod) The master's place of abode, his domicil, can never be supposed to be at Scarborough 1861 W BELL *Dict. Law Scot* s v, Where a company has a domicile in more than one country, the proceedings in bankruptcy in any one of the domiciles of the company comprehend the whole personal estate of the entire concern 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III (ed 2) 336 Domicil is the place which a man has voluntarily chosen for his permanent residence. *fig* 1855 MILMAN *Lat Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV v 200 [The] first domicile [of the new Italian language] was the court of Frederick II

b. The fact of being resident; residence

1835 *Tomlins' Law Dict* (ed Granger) s.v (L), The residence of a party for forty days constitutes a domicile as to jurisdiction in Scotland 1862 *Lond Rev* 30 Aug. 180 The American domicile does not take away the power which the State to which the foreigner belongs possesses of interfering for his protection. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 2 A place not only of domicile, but of sepulture

3. *Comm* The place at which a bill of exchange is made payable

1892 J ADAM *Comm Corr* 26 The bank or other place where a bill is made payable is called the domicile of the bill, which is said to be domiciled there

Do·micile (see prec), *v* [f prec. sb.]

1 *trans* To establish in a domicile or fixed residence, to settle in a home

1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict* s v *Domicile*, The county in which he was domiciled at the time of his death 1822 J JEKYLL *Let* 31 Dec in *Corr* (1894) 132 The Hollands were domiciled in Burlington Street. 1862 *Lond Rev* 30 Aug 180 Aliens who are domiciled in America without having become citizens in the fullest sense

b *transf* and *fig*.

a 1849 J C MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 387 Souls wherein dull Time Could domicile decay or house Decrepitude 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc Life Greece* ix 278 Medicine had been long domiciled at Athens

2 *Comm* To make (a bill of exchange, etc.) payable at a certain place.

1809 R LANGFORD *Introd Trade* 18 He should write on it with his acceptance, the address where it will be honoured, such bills are termed domiciled 1882 BITHELL *Counting-ho Dict*, s v, All the Brazilian loans are said to be domiciled at Messrs N M Rothschild & Sons

3 *intr* (for *refl*) To have one's home, dwell

1831 *Fraser's Mag* V 2 She domiciles far down in pebbled well 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I 166 God forbid that the white ants should ever domicile here

Hence **Do·miciled** *ppl. a.*, **Do·miciling** *vbl. sb* ; also **Do·micilement**, the act of domiciling or fact of being domiciled

1855 MILMAN *Lat Chr* (1864) IX XIV VII. 228 Each was a domiciled stranger. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade, Domiciled Bill*, a bill not made payable at the residence or place of business of the acceptor, but directed for payment by the acceptor at the time of his acceptance. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I IV 71 After the domiciling of the stories. 1888 *Charity Organiz Rev* Apr. 141 Laws of Aethelstan on the domicilement of lordless men

† **Domici·liar**, *a* and *sb*. *Obs rare*. [f L type **domiciliār-is* (see next and -AR)]

A *adj* Of or pertaining to one's domicile

1655 tr *De Parc's Francion* VIII 27 To be brought before my Iudge natural, and domiciliar, as in an Action purely personal.

B *sb* Short for *domiciliar canon*, a canon of a minor order having no voice in a chapter. [cf med.L *domiciliāris canonicus*, junior canonicus cui necdum est jus Capituli' (Du Cange)]

1761 STERNE *Tr Shandy* IV 1, The dean of Strasburg, the prebendaries, the capitulars and domiciliars all wished they had followed the nuns of Saint Ursula's example

Domiciliary (dɒmisi·liări), *a* (*sb*) [ad L type **domiciliāri-us*, f. *domicilium* · cf corresp. F. *domiciliaire* (16th c)]

1. Pertaining to, relating to, or connected with a domicile or residence

Domiciliary visit, a visit to a private dwelling, by official persons, in order to search or inspect it.

1790 HEL. M WILLIAMS *Lett France* (1795) I. VII 174 (Jod.) Those domiciliary visits, which were so often repeated 1797 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* XXIV 495 Domiciliary visits were attempted by the police 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* I. III 287 The tax could be levied only by means of domiciliary visits. 1885 *L'pool Merc* 14 Aug 5/3 To revolutionise the social and domiciliary condition of the labourers

2 *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the general integument or structure occupied in common by infusoria or other animals of low organization.

In recent Dicts

B. *sb* One belonging to a domicile; a domestic

1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk Brit India* (1854) 166 The two wings are allotted to the residence of professors, pupils, and domiciliaries

Domiciliate (dɒmisi·li₁e₁t), *v*. [f L *domicili-um*, prob. after F *domicilier* : cf -ATE 3 6.]

1 *trans*. To establish in a domicile, home, or place of residence; to domicile. Also *fig*.

1778 BURKE *Corr* (1844) II 244 The very good natured .. letter in a manner, domiciliated me already under the friendly roof you invited me to. 1808 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp* IV 130 Subjects of France domiciliated in Portugal 1854 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog Sk* Wks II 190 His purpose was to domiciliate himself in this beautiful scenery

b. *intr* (for *refl*.)

1815 J. WILSON in *Four C Eng Lett* 466 We domiciliated with many [folks in the Highlands] 1823 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II 81 Just as I had learned to domiciliate there, I must come back to find a home which is no home

2. *trans* = DOMICILE *v*. 2

1879 ESCOTT *England* I 200 A foreign country in need of a loan always tries to domiciliate it in London

† **3.** To accustom to a house or permanent dwelling-place, to domesticate (animals) *Obs. rare*.

1782 POWNALL *Study of Antiq* 61 (T.) The propagation of the domiciliated animals. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav* (1817) I 76 Who had domiciliated the birds of the air *Ibid* 339 A primitive domiciliated people dwelling in hamlets.

Hence **Domici·liated** *ppl a*

1782 [see sense 3] 1819 JAS WILSON *Compl Dict Astrol*, *Domiciliated*, a planet is so called when in its house. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II lxi (1862) V. 310 Now began that incessant marauding of domiciliated enemies.

Domiciliation. [f prec. vb.. see -ATION.]

1. The action of domiciliating, or condition of being domiciliated, settlement in a home.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II 162 As the Loire is approached, domiciliation thickens over the country 1851 *Tait's Mag* XVIII 634 During my domiciliation among them, I was received as one of the family. 1859 MOZLEY *Ess., Indian Conversion* (1878) II 348 This domiciliation of modern science and the useful arts in India.

† **2.** = DOMESTICATION. *Obs rare*

1775 ROMANS *Hist Florida* 174 If instead of wantonly destroying this excellent beast [buffalo] we were to endeavour its domiciliation

Domiculture (dɒ mikvltiŭ) *rare*. [f L. *dom-us* house, after *agriculture*] 'That which relates to household affairs; the art of housekeeping, cookery, etc ; domestic economy'.

1860 WORCESTER cites R. PARK

† **Do·mify**, *v Astrol Obs* [a F. *domifier* (1558 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad med.L *domificāre* to build houses (13th c. in Du Cange), f. *domus* house : see -FY] *trans* To divide (the heavens) into twelve equal parts or 'houses' by means of great circles; to locate (the planets) in their respective 'houses'. Hence **Do·mifying** *vbl sb*. and *ppl. a.*, also **Domifica·tion** [so in Fr].

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* (1554) 222, I can in the starres search out no difference By domifying, nor calculation 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* 40 Of the VI planettes he knewe so perfytly The operacions, how they were domified 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II XII (1632) 315 Jugling tricks, enchantments prognostications, domifications 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs Math* 390 Alcabitius would have the XII Houses of Heaven to be divided by Domifying Circles, or Circles of Position drawn from the Poles of the World through every 30th deg of the Equator 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Domifying*, *Domification*

‖ **Domina** (dɒ·minä). [L. ; = mistress, lady]

† **1.** A lady of rank (see quot) *Obs*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Domina*, Dame, Lady, a Title formerly given to those honourable Women that held a Barony in their own Right of Inheritance

2 The superior of a nunnery

1752 T GORDON *Another Cordial for Low Spirits* II 15 [St Agatha] was the Domina of a Nunnery 1819 T HOPE *Anastasius* I IV 83 (Stanf) The very domina who had excited the oracular dignity of one of the party.

Dominance (dɒ minăns) [f. DOMINANT *a.* · see -ANCE Cf. OF *dominance* (15th c in Godef.)] The fact or position of being dominant; paramount influence, ascendancy, dominion, sway

1819 G S FABER *Dispensations* (1823) I 89 That period, which the bishop would allot to the dominance of mere natural religion 1881 J PAGET in *Nature* No 614 327 The dominance of doctrine has promoted the habit of inference, and repressed that of careful observation and induction

Do·minancy. [f as prec · see -ANCY] Dominant quality, position, or condition.

1841 G S FABER *Provinc. Lett* (1844) I. 82 Before the Roman [empire] came upon the stage of dominancy 1847 *Tait's Mag* XIV 230 Exercising the dominancy of a superior will and intellect over his inferiors.

Dominant (dɒ minănt), *a* and *sb*. [a F. *dominant* (13th–14th c in Hatz.-Darm.), f. L. *dominānt-em*, pr. pple. of *dominārī* to DOMINATE]

1. Exercising chief authority or rule, ruling, governing, commanding; most influential

c 1532 DEWES *Introd Fr* in *Palsgr* 1073 The qualytes principall domynant in the same 1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 243 Few live who, when they are born, have Saturne dominant in their horoscope 1680 WOOD *Life* (Oxf Hist Soc) II. 497 An odde feaverish sickness dominant in the Universitie *a* 1796 REID (Mason) There are different orders of monads. the higher orders Leibnitz calls dominant, such is the human soul 1813 SOUTHEY in *Q Rev* X 102 The dominant party persecuted both in duty and in self defence 1871 DARWIN *Desc Man* I. II. 60 Dominant languages and dialects..lead to the gradual extinction of other tongues

2 Occupying a commanding position.

1854 J S C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I XXXVI 561 To take possession of the dominant points of the globe 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I XI 81 We were dominant over all other mountains 1871 — *Fragm Sc* (1879) I VI 205 Lying in . a bay, sheltered by dominant hills 1891 *Nature* 23 July 267 Dominant trees, with their head well above the others

3. *Rom Law Dominant land, tenement* : 'the tenement or subject in favour of which a servitude exists or is constituted' (Bell *Dict Law Scot*).

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc Law* (1809) 225 If the rent be payable in meal, flour, or malt, the grain of which these are made must be manufactured in the dominant mill 1871 MARKBY *Elem Law* § 371 Adopting the language of the Roman Law, English lawyers call the land to which the easement is attached the dominant land, and the land over which it is exercised the servient land 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II (ed 2) 166 Right of way for beast and man . over the servient tenement to the dominant tenement

4 *Mus* [attrib use of B 1 b] Belonging or relating to the dominant or fifth of the key; having the dominant for its root, as *dominant chord, dominant seventh*, etc.

1819 *Pantologia* s v., The dominant or sensible chord is that which is practised upon the dominant of the tone 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* II 16 1880 STAINER *Composition* § 26 The third of the minor scale is commonly treated as a dominant discord. 1880 C H H PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I 674 The modern Dominant Harmonic Cadence .. defines the key absolutely

5 *Math Dominant branch of a tree*, one containing half or more of all the knots of a 'tree'.

B *sb*.

1 *Mus*. † **a.** In the ecclesiastical modes· 'The predominating sound in each mode, the note on which the recitation is made in each Psalm or Canticle tone' (Helmore in Grove *Dict. Mus.*) ; usually a fifth above the 'final' in the authentic modes, and a third above it in the plagal *Obs*

1823 CRABB *Technol Dict* s v. 1880 T HELMORE in Grove *Dict Mus* I 626 To the 4 Authentic, St Gregory added 4 'Plagal'.. modes The Dominants of the new scales are in each case a third below those of the old ones, C being however substituted for B♮ in the Hypo-mixolydian

b. In modern Music. The fifth note of the scale of any key ; which is of special importance in relation to the harmonies of that key. (Also *fig*)

1819 [see 4 above] 1855 BROWNING *Toccata of Galuppi's* VIII, Hark—the dominant's persistence till it must be answered to! 1861 DORA GREENWELL *Poems* 133, I would find My soul's true Dominant. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* I. 24

2 *Math* . see quot

1881 SYLVESTER in *Educat. Times* XXXIV 100 The dominant of a set of numbers meaning the greatest one of them without respect to sign

Hence **Do·minantly** *adv*, in a dominating way; so as to dominate or sway

1868 *Contemp. Rev* VII 155 A vital factor which has dominantly entered into . national life 1869 *Ibid* XI. 447 The dominantly Jewish character of the population.

Dominate (dɒ mine₁t), *v*. [f L. *dominātˑ* ppl. stem of *dominārī* to bear rule, govern, lord it, f. *domin-us* lord, master · cf. F. *dominer*]

1. *trans*. To bear rule over, control, sway, to have a commanding influence on; to master.

1611 FLORIO, *Dominare*, to rule, to dominate, to sway. 1613 SHERLEY *Trav Persia* 55 Hee that can dominate his passions 1775 tr *Sp Sonn* in *Twiss' Trav* App (T.) He was dominated by his step mother 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin* v, Her power over him was gone He had dominated her. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Serm* III. (1878) 50 The Germans dominate the intellectual world

2. *intr*. To bear sway, exercise control; to predominate, prevail , to lord *over*

1818 in TODD. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* III. VI 1, Republicanism dominates without and within 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist Lit* III II (L), The system of Aristotle still dominated in the Universities 1869 FARRAR *Fam Speech* III (1873) 86 This was .dominated over by a small aristocracy of Aryan warriors

b. *Rom. Law* Cf DOMINANT *a* 3.

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. I 845 The parcel of land, the owner or occupier whereof hath the right of servitude is said to dominate over the land from the owner or occupier whereof the corresponding duty is owned

3. *trans*. To 'command' as a height; also *fig*

1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand by Loire* 112 A colossal rock which dominates the whole town 1878 BOSW SMITH *Carthage* 420 This hill dominates the plain, the harbours and the isthmus behind it 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 77 From where, high-throned, they dominate the scene.

b. *intr*. To occupy a commanding position (*over*)

1816 KEATINGE *Trav* (1817) I 100 It is indeed the commanding ground of Madrid. but it does not dominate over the town 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* II VIII. 267 The moraine rises upon its ridge of ice, and dominates over the surface of the glacier.

Hence **Do·minated**, **Do·minating** *ppl. adjs*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt Brit* IX XX (1632) 972 A Lady, bred vp in a dominating Family. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 161, I thus conclude my theme, The dominating humour makes the dream 1885 *Athenæum* 5 Dec 725/1 The dominating influences of a particular period. 1891 *Nature* 23 July 267 A portion of the dominated trees being removed.

Domination (dɒminē·ʃən). [a F. *domination* (12th c), f. L. *dominātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dominārī* to DOMINATE]

1. The action of dominating; the exercise of ruling power; lordly rule, sway, or control; ascendancy. † **b** A lordship or sovereignty (*obs.*)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard Prol & T* 232 In whom pat drynke hath dominacion, He kan no conseil kepe 1483 CAXTON *Cato* A VIIJ b, The kynges and prynces haue dominacions and lordshippes 1490 — *Eneydos* I 13 Pryam was subdued and putte vnder the sharpe domynacyon of the grekes. 1585 T WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy* II. IX 43 Gave vnto him the Lordship and domination over thys yle 1654 tr *Scudery's Curia Pol* 86 The people found themselves happy under his domination 1880 G DUFF in *19th Cent* No 38 666 To keep up the horrible Turkish domination in Armenia

† **c** Predominance, prevalence *Obs*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W 1531) 3 A myxture of syluer and golde wherin ye syluer hath dominacion 1563 W FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 63 Upon the mixtion of these colours, or chiefe domination of them, all things have their colour

† **2.** The territory under rule ; a dominion *Obs*

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St Kath* IV. 265 In what parti he dwelled of his domynacyon 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen VIII*, c 26. § 1 His subiectes of his saide dominacion of Wales. 1654 tr *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 68 The Romans advanced not their names, nor inlarged their Dominations but by Conquests

3. *pl*. The fourth of the nine orders of angels in the Dionysian hierarchy; a conventional representation of these in art. Cf. DOMINION 4, and see note s.v CHERUB

[1388 WYCLIF *Eph* i 21 Ech principat, and potestat, and vertu, and domynacioun [so TINDALE, *Geneva*, *Rhem*]] 1398 TREVISA *Barth DeP R* II XII (1495) 38 The fourth ordre is Domynacyones. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* x 9 Archangellis, angellis, and dompnationis, Tronis, potestatis, and marteiris seir 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V 601 Hear all ye Angels Thrones, Dominations, Princedoms, Vertues, Powers. 1847 LD LINDSAY *Chr Art* I 134 A 'throne', for instance, is seated on a throne, a 'domination' holds the balance

Dominative (dɒ·mĭnĕtĭv), *a* [ad. med L *dominātīv-us*, F *dominatif, -ive* (Oresme, 14th c), see DOMINATE and -IVE]

1 Having the quality of ruling or dominating; of lordly authority

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec* (1632) 57 The Princes in Majestie and soveraigntie of power, the Nobilitie in wisedome and dominative vertue are respectable and honourable 1659 STANLEY *Hist Philos.* XIII (1701) 613 Domestic Prudence being either conjugal and paternal, or dominative and possessory 1868 *Contemp Rev* IX 77 The public feeling ought to be dominative, determining the tone, and thus assuring acceptance for the individual

† b *Dominative argument*, transl Gr. κυριεύων λόγος, a kind of logical fallacy *Obs*

1656 STANLEY *Hist Philos* IV (1701) 148 Diodorus interrogated by the Dominative Argument

† 2 Of predominant weight or importance. *Obs.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. v. (1840) 183 They approach to us in more weighty and dominative points 1655 — *Ch Hist* II VI § 42 An Induction of the dominative Controversies, wherein we differ from the Church of Rome

Dominator (dɒ·mĭnĕtəɹ). Also 5–7 -our. [a. F. *dominateur* (13th–14th c), ad L. *dominātōr-em*, agent-n f *dominārī* to DOMINATE] One who rules or dominates; a ruler, lord Also of things

c 1450 *Myrr our Saluacioun* 1000 O lorde of erth domina toure. 1588 SHAKS *L L L* I 1 221 Sole dominator of Nauar 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* I IV 344 The Arcadians worship their God Pan [as] Lord or Dominator over all material substance 1723 *State Russia* I 259 Emperor and Dominator of all the Russias 1817 BYRON *Manfred* I 1, The elements, whereof We are the dominators

† b *Astrol.* A planet or sign supposed to dominate a particular person or region *Obs*

1588 SHAKS *Tit A* II III. 32 Madame, Though Venus gouerne your desires, Saturne is Dominator ouer mine. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 4 Jupiter Lord of the ascendant, and great dominator.

Dominatory (dɒ·mĭnătərɪ), *a rare*. [f. ppl. stem of L *dominātī* + -ORY.] = DOMINATIVE 1.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I 303 A dominatory process.

‖ **Domina·trix.** *Obs.* [Lat ; fem of *dominātor*] A female dominator ; mistress, lady.

1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* I. XIX. 20 b, Rome dominatrix of nations

† **Domine** (dɒ·mĭnɪ), *sb. Obs.* [vocative case of L *domin-us* lord, master.]

1. Lord, master used in respectful address to the clergy or members of learned professions

[*c* 900 tr *Bæda's Hist* III. XIX (1891) 214 Min domne hwæt is þis fŷr] 1566 GASCOIGNE III II, Domine Doctor. *Ibid* III IV. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil Wom.* V. 1, 'Tis no presumption, domine doctor 1616 BEAUM & FL. *Scornf Lady* II 1, Adieu, dear Domine ! 1640 BROME *Antipodes* IV X, [To his chaplain] You Domine where are you ? 1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* IV. III, No, good Domine doctor, I deceive you, it seems, and others too.

2 A clergyman or parson ; *spec.* = DOMINIE 2.

a 1679 EARL ORRERY *Guzman* IV, Are you the Domine of the Parish ? 1701 C WOLLEY *Jrnl in N York* (1860) 55 Two other Ministers or Domines as they were called there one a Lutheran .the other a Calvinist 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr* II II 26 A little Domine or Curate in the towering and topping Pulpit. *a* 1711 KEN *Lett* Wks. (1838) 84 The Dominees are .. too Calvinistically to be in league with those who oppose you 1892 *Critic* 12 Mar 151/2 The Dutchman's endearing title of his pastor is properly spelled as the old Dutch documents spelled it The 'domine' was the clergyman, a 'dominie' is a school-master.

b. A schoolmaster, etc. ; = DOMINIE 1, q.v

† **Do·mine,** *v. Obs.* Also 5–6 domyne. [a. OF. *domine-r*, ad. L *dominārī* to DOMINATE]

1 *trans* To rule, govern, control, DOMINATE

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* 2 Alysaundre domyned and had to hym obeyssaunt the vnyuersal world 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* XI IX, The whych ryght they myght well domyne

2 *intr* To rule ; to prevail

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* V. 1, That noble empyre whiche domyneth vpon the vnyuersal world 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* 37/2 He shold domyne over them 1509 HAWES *Joyf. Medit* XVI, Our souereyne whiche doth nowe domyne. 1614 P FORBES *Def Munst Ref. Ch* 61 (Jam.) Hee may expell the Pope from Rome, and domine there

3. *intr* To predominate, prevail in importance

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 6 His vertues domyne aboue his vyces.

Domineer (dɒmĭnɪ·əɹ), *v.* Also 6-7 -eere, 7-ere, -eir(e, -ier(e [app. a early mod Du *domineer-en* to rule, have domination (1573 in Plantijn), a F. *dominer*: see DOMINE *v.*

The circumstances under which the Du word was adopted in Eng do not appear]

1. *intr.* To rule or govern arbitrarily or despotically, to act imperiously ; to tyrannize. Now usually (coloured by b), To exercise or assert authority in an overbearing manner, to lord it

1588 [see DOMINEERING *ppl a.* 1] 1591 SIR T CONINGSBY in *Camden Misc* I 62 (Stanf) They commaund the countrie, and domineer and have their parts in any thing passinge 1602 *2nd Pt Return fr. Parnass* III 1 (Arb.) 37 Craft and cunning do so domineere. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* I II IV. II (1676) 96 Oligarchies, wherein a few rich men domineer. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W N* I VIII (1869) I 77 The mercantile company which domineers in the East Indies 1875 W S HAYWARD *Love agst World* 2 Not . disposed to domineer over his brothers or arrogate to himself a superiority 1877 MRS OLIPHANT *Makers Flor* XIV 354 With a certain conscious despotism he rules, nay domineers, over us

† b. To assume lordly airs ; to swagger, play the master. *Obs*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 376 In this fashion he domineer'd a good time, until at last a stranger . having oftentimes seen both Lions and Asses, knew it for an ass in a Lion's skin. 1678 DRYDEN *Kind Kp* I 1, He rants and domineers, He swaggers and swears 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) IV. 193 When he had the money in his Purse, He domineered and vapoured 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G* I Wks 1799 I 173 She does now and then hector a little; and domineers like the devil

† 2. To revel, roister, feast riotously [Du *domineren* to feast luxuriously —Oudemans] *Obs*

1592 NASHE *P Penilesse* (ed 2) 7 b, Hee can neither traffique with the Mercers and Tailers as he was wont, nor domineere in Tauernes as hee ought 1596 SHAKS *Tam Shr* III II 226 Goe to the feast, reuell and domineere Be madde and merry 1598 B JONSON *Ev Man in Hum* II 1, Let him spend, and spend, and domineere 1691 SHADWELL *Scourers* IV, We intend to roar and drink bloodily, and domineer in the house

† 3 To dominate, predominate, prevail *Obs.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev* V. 1, O hunger, how thou domineer'st in my guts ! 1659 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 291 Infected places, and where the small pocks domineered 1725 BRADLEY *Fam Dict* s v *Sallet*, To suit and mingle our Sallet-Ingredients and to adjust them that nothing may be suffer'd to domineer.

4. To tower (*over, above*), = DOMINATE 3 b

1658 [see DOMINEERING *ppl a* 3] 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* I 229 Darnel domineers, And shoots its head above the shining Ears 1837 W IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 116 Three lofty mountains which domineer as landmarks over a vast extent of country 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XXIII

5. *trans* a To govern imperiously, tyrannize over, dominate with absolute sway.

1764 GIBBON *Misc Wks* (1814) V 477 Supposing him domineered by the Metromanie in its utmost force. 1860 EMERSON *Cond Life* I. (1861) 23 All the bloods it shall absorb and domineer 1885 *Manch. Exam* 7 Oct 5/1 The people have refused to be domineered by Committees and wirepullers

b To tower over, 'command', = DOMINATE 3.

1812 SIR R. WILSON *Pr Diary* I. 136 The entrenchments were domineered within pistol shot. 1843 LEFEVRE *Life Trav Phys.* III III. II 98 The cathedral . situated upon a rock and domineering the whole town.

Domineer, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] A domineering manner or air, imperious swaggering

a 1768 *Sir W. Wallace* IX in Child *Ballads* (1889) III VI 268/3 The captain .. Did answer him in domineer 1887 BARING-GOULD *Gaverocks* I. I 4 There was .a selfwill in the modelling of the lips, a domineer in the cut of the nose.

Do mineering. Now *rare.* [f. as prec + -ER] One who domineers ; a tyrant, despot.

1641 SIR E DERING in Rushw *Hist Coll* III (1692) I 295 Away then with this Lordly Domineerer *a* 1687 H MORE *Death's Vis* IV. (1713) 3 *note*, That Deadly Domineerer [Death] 1866 ALGER *Solit Nat. & Man* III 147 An applauded domineerer of the forum

Domineering, *vbl sb* [f as prec. + -ING] The action of the verb DOMINEER ; imperious rule, tyranny ; overbearing demeanour.

1617 MORYSON *Itin* III 288 Women taxed with this vnnaturall domineering over their Husbands 1866 MRS H WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* XXXII, If Charlotte did remain with them, she should not stand any domineering

Domineering, *ppl. a* That domineers

1. Ruling arbitrarily or imperiously ; tyrannical, despotic ; overbearing, insolent.

1588 SHAKS *L. L. L.* III I 179 A domineering pedant ore the Boy 1683 A. D *Art Converse* 105 Their unruly and domineering humour 1868 MILMAN *St Paul's* XV 355 Laud in his haughty and domineering character.

† 2 Prevailing, dominant *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* II IV I. II (1651) 366 The domineering and most frequent maladies of it [a place] 1817 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag* XLIV 325 The religion of the Abrahamites became the domineering religion of Persia

3. Occupying a commanding position

1658 R FRANCK *North Mem* (1821) p IX, Lofty domineering hills that over top'd the submissive shady dales

Hence **Domineeringly** *adv* ; **Domineeringness**

1684 H MORE *Answer* C 3 a, He could not act so domineeringly 1840 *Blackw. Mag* XLVII 150 That is the objection to *Charles I*, as a tragedy because too domineeringly political 1889 *Spectator* 16 Nov , A man boiling over with energy and domineeringness

Dominial (dɒmĭ·nĭăl), *a* [f L. *domini-um* lordship + -AL] Of or pertaining to ownership

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Offices*, Venal offices are subdivided into two kinds, viz., dominial and casual —Dominial, or offices in fee, are those absolutely torn off, and separated from the King's prerogative, so as not to become vacant by death, but passing in the nature of a fee, or inheritance. 1876 *Westm. Rev* No 98 333 Such a right was dominial rather than marital, and belonged to a man not so much as husband but as slave-owner

† **Do·minic,** *a.* and *sb Obs* [See DOMINICAN · cf Sp *dominico* Dominican.] = DOMINICAN

c 1540 *Pilgr T* 129 in Thynne *Animadv*, The dominikis hold vp thomas the aquin 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist* (ed 2) 69 Reader among the Dominick-Friers.

Dominical (dɒmĭ·nĭkăl), *a* and *sb.* [ad. med L *dominicāl-is*, in F. *dominical* (1417 in Hatz-Darm), f L *dominic-us* of or belonging to a lord or master, f *dominus* lord]

A *adj.* I. In ecclesiastical uses

1 Of or pertaining to the Lord (Jesus Christ) ; Lord's. *Dominical day* : the Lord's day, Sunday. *Dominical year* the year of our Lord.

1553 EDEN *Treat Newe Ind* (Arb) 30 He came thether on the Sundaye called the Dominical day 1560 BECON *New Catech* (1844) 239 It is the dominical supper, that is to say, the Lord's 1582 N T (Rhem) *Rev* I 10, I was in spirit on the Dominical day *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* (1688) IV 472 The Dominical Prayer, and the Apostolical Creed 1743 FIELDING *J Wild* II VIII, After the exercise of the dominical day is over 1884 BREWER *Hen VIII* Pref 7 Marked with the regnal and dominical year.

2. Of or pertaining to the Lord's day or Sunday [L *dominica* (*dies*)], Sunday-.

1623 COCKERAM, *Dominicall*, belonging to the Lords day 1649 MILTON *Eikon* I Wks. 1738 I 367 That reverend Statute for Dominical Jigs and Maypoles deriv'd from the example of his Father James 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Coleman St* II III, Grave Dominical Postures 1891 *Times* 9 Apr 5/5 Their demand for a 36 hours' dominical rest, that is, rest from Saturday at 6 p m till Monday at 6 a m.

b *Dominical letter* : the letter used to denote the Sundays in a particular year.

The seven letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G are used in succession to denote the first seven days of the year (Jan 1–7), and then in rotation the next seven days, and so on, so that, e g , if the 3rd January be a Sunday, the dominical letter for the year is C. Leap Year has two Dominical letters, one for the days preceding Feb 29 (or according to some, Feb 24, cf. BISSEXTILE), the other for the rest of the year

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Hist Eng* V II (R) In the yeere of our Lord 446 the dominicall letter going by E, the prime by 10 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc* VII VIII (ed 7) 660 When 28 is the number of the Sunnes Circle, A is alwaies the Dominical Letter 1630 J TAYLOR (Water P) *Dog of War* Wks II 229/2 Some like Dominical Letters goe In Scarlet from the top to toe 1868 *Chambers' Encycl* III 629 If the dominical letter of a common year be G, F will be the dominical letter for the next year.

c. *fig.* (from the printing of the dominical letter in red, or larger type, cf *red-letter day*)

1632 MASSINGER *Emperor East* I II, At what times of the year He may do a good deed for itself, and that is Writ in dominical letters 1644–7 CLEVELAND *Char Lond Diurn.* 6 For all Cromwells Nose weares the Dominicall Letter. 1651 RANDOLPH, etc *Hey for Honesty* IV III, Should have scratched your face till it had been a dominical one, and as full of red letters as any Pond's Almanac in Christendom.

II. In legal and other uses

† 3 Belonging to a demesne or domain [med.L. *dominicum*], domanial. *Obs*

1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 159 He. craftily enter laced his dominical landes with their servile possessions 1640 SOMNER *Antiq. Canterb* 320 Which passe by and under the name of dominicall or desmeasne-tithes.

† 4 Of or pertaining to an absolute lord despotic

1644 H PARKER *Jus Pop.* 37 That Dominicall-power is unnaturall the very definition of it leaves the slave utterly disinherited of himself and subject to his masters sole ends *Ibid*, If this condition did justify Dominicall-rule.

5. Pertaining to a DOMINIE or schoolmaster; pedagogic *nonce-use*

1882 G. MACDONALD *Castle W* III IV 58 The schoolmaster knocking down the violator of the dominical sanctity.

† 6. = DOMINICAN *rare*

1600 E BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 126 Least he should seeme to follow the advise of the dominicall Fryers

B *sb.* [In sense 1, ad med.L. *dominicāle*, *-ālis* : see Du Cange]

† 1. *Eccl.* A garment or veil for Sundays ; *spec* a veil worn by women when receiving the Communion. *Obs.*

1565 JEWEL *Repl Harding* 73 (R.) Wee decree that euery woman when she dooth communicate, haue her dominical 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v , The Council of Auxerre, . decrees, that women communicate with their dominical

† 2. Short for *Dominical letter* : see A 2 b. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS *L L L* V II 44 Let me not die your debtor, My red Dominicall, my golden letter 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh* 422 Their Dominicals and week day Letters

† 3. The Lord's house ; a church. *Obs rare*

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 351 Then began Christian Churches, Oratories, or Dominicals, to out-shine the Temples of the Heathen Gods

† 4 The Lord's day, Sunday *Obs.*

1628 JACKSON *Creed* IX XXIV § 3 May we Christians then call the Friday before Easter the day of our atonement, or the dominical next after it, the great Sabbath ? 1673 OLEY *Pref* to *Jackson's Wks* (1844) I 27 Matter proper for every dominical and festival in the year

5. One who observes the Lord's Day, but does not treat it as representing the Sabbath of the Old Testament . opposed to *Sabbatarian*

1861 HESSEY in *Guardian* 13 Mar. 163/1 These Dominicals (thus argue the Sabbatarians) substitute for a Divine foundation of Sunday, one of mere human invention, the authority of the Church. 1884 W F CRAFTS *Sabb for Man* (1894) 629 Those Dominicals who hold the New Testament Lord's Day, but deny the Genesis Sabbath

Dominican (dɒmi·nĭkăn), *a.* and *sb* [ad eccl. L. *Dominicānus*, f. *Dominicus*, Latin form of the name of Domingo de Guzman, also called St Dominic, the founder of an order of preaching friars . cf. F *dominicain*]

A *adj* Of or pertaining to St. Dominic or to the order of friars (and nuns) founded by him

1680 WALLER (*title*) Narrative of the Feigned Visions of the Dominican Fathers of the Convent of Berne. 1725–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Friars*, Dominican, or black, or preaching friars. 1756 tr *Keysler's Trav* (1760) III 273 In the Dominican convent 1845 S AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist Ref.* II. 13 The course taken by the court of Rome (chiefly

dominican influence) 1885 *Catholic Dict* 279/1 In Ireland seven convents of Dominican nuns

B *sb* A friar of the order founded by St Dominic; a Black friar.

a 1632 Weever (Mason) Their rule and habit was much-what like that of the Dominicans 1845 S Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref* I 259 The Dominicans, who taught the strictest doctrines had the right to enforce them by means of fire and sword

Hence **Domi·nicaness**, a Dominican nun.

1857 G Oliver *Coll Cath Relig. in Cornwall*, etc 65 Two or three Dominicanesses of the third Order.

† **Dom·inicide.** *Obs rare*—⁰. [ad. late L. *dominicīda*, f L. *domin-us* master + see -CIDE] a One who kills a master. b Murder of a master.

1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Dominicide*, he that kils his Master 1847 in Craig, and in mod Dicts.

Dominie (dɒ·mini) Also **domine.** [The same word as Domine, the final pronounced *e* being written *-ie*, as in vernacular words]

1. A schoolmaster, pedagogue. (Now chiefly *Sc*)

1612 *Two Noble K* I iii, But will the dainty Domine, the Schoolemaster keep touch 1681 Otway *Soldiers Fort* III 1 Wks. 1728 I 372 Why, who am I, good Sir Dominie Doddle pate? 1826 Disraeli *Viv Grey* I vi, He then walked to the door and admitted the barred-out Dominie. 1829 Scott *Guy M* Introd, Dominie Sampson a poor, modest, humble scholar, who has won his way through the classics..But there is a far more exact prototype of the worthy Dominie 1870 Lowell *Study Wind* 129 The dominie spirit has become every year more obtrusive and intolerant in Mr C 's writing

b. The (male) keeper of a boarding-house or Dame's house for oppidans at Eton

1827 J. Evans *Excurs Windsor* 352 The oppidans are boarded at private houses, and the title of Domine and Dame, the presiding masters and mistresses have immemorially enjoyed 1865 W L C *Etoniana* VIII 132 Formerly these houses were kept by 'Dames' or 'Dominies'.. though now the term 'Dame' applies to all without reference to sex.

2. In U.S, the title of a pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church (more historically spelt Domine q v); whence in New York, New Jersey, etc., extended colloquially to ministers or parsons of other churches. (Commonly pronounced, after Dutch, dɒ·mini)

1824 W Irving *T Trav* (1849) 439 There are two family oracles, one or other of which Dutch housewives consult the dominie and the doctor 1839-40 — *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 15 An elder might be seen apparently listening to the dominie 1887 Hazard *Mem J. L. Duncan* III 43

Dominion (dɒmi·nyən) [a obs F. *dominion* (in Godef), ad. L. type **dominiōn-em*, deriv. of *domini-um* property, ownership, f. *domin-us* lord]

1 The power or right of governing and controlling; sovereign authority; lordship, sovereignty; rule, sway; control, influence

c 1430 Lydg *Thebes* II (R), To haue lordship, or dominioun, In the bounds of this little toun 1494 Fabyan *Chron* I. vi 12 She gaue ouer yᵉ rule and domynion to hym 1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav* 29 These Moguls got the Dominion of these Countries 1712 Addison *Spect.* No 500 P 2 Nothing is more gratifying to the mind of man than power or dominion 1867 Freeman *N C* (1876) I iv 215 Foreign dominion in any shape would soon become hateful *fig* 1538 Starkey *England* I ii 61 Fortune hath grete domynyon and rule in al vtward thyngys. 1582 N T (Rhem) *Rom.* vi. 9 Death shal no more haue dominion (Wycl. lordschip, Tindale, etc power) ouer him. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No 184 P 7 Exempting them from the dominion of chance 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) III. 179 For ages physicians have been under the dominion of prejudices.

2. a. The lands or domains of a feudal lord. b The territory owned by or subject to a king or ruler, or under a particular government or control. Often in *pl*

Dominion of Canada (colloq '*the Dominion*'), the title under which the former colonial provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, etc, in British North America, were united into one government in 1867. *The Old Dominion*, a popular name in U S for Virginia

1512 *Act* 4 *Henry VIII*, c. 10 The Domynyons Honours Castelles Parkes that late were to Edwarde Courteney 1548 Hall *Chron*, *Henry VI* (an 14) 130 The whole dominion of Fraunce, betwene the rivers of Soame and Marne 1605 Shaks *Lear* I i 180 If Thy banisht trunke be found in our Dominions, The moment is thy death 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 21 The King of Spain had allowed the king of France's subjects a free trade in his American dominions 1832 J P. Kennedy *Swallow B* (1860) 13, I have really reached the Old Dominion. 1840 Macaulay *Ess*, *Clive* (1887) 529 The wide dominion of the Franks was severed into a thousand pieces 1867 *Act* 30 & 31 *Vict* c 3 § 3 The Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick shall form and be One Dominion under the Name of Canada

fig 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 414 The Dominions of Pen-men are of far larger extent than those of Sword-men 1821 Shelley *Prometh Unb.* II v 86 Thy spirit lifts its pinions In music's most serene dominions

3 *Law* Ownership, property; right of possession [= *dominium* in Rom Law.]

1651 Hobbes *Leviath* I xvi 81 The Right of possession, is called Dominion 1682 Evats *Grotius' War & Peace* 78 We must search into the rise or beginning of propriety, which Lawyers call Dominion 1738 Eminent Dominion [see Eminent 5] 1774 T Jefferson *Autobiog* Wks 1859 I 138 Our Saxon ancestors held their lands in absolute dominion, unencumbered with any superior 1832 Austin *Jurispr* (1879) I 50. 1885 *Law Times* 28 Mar 386/1 Negligent dealing with goods by a bailee, which does not amount to the assertion of any dominion over them.

† b *fig* Power or right *nonce-use Obs.*

a 1797 H Walpole *Mem Geo II* (1847) II viii 257 The King, during the whole conversation, seemed to leave open his dominion of saying or unsaying hereafter

4 = Domination 3. (Usually in *pl*)

[1539 Bible (Great) *Eph* I 21 Aboue all rule, and power, and might and domynion [Tindale dominacion] 1611 Bible *Col* I 16 All things created visible and inuisible, whether they be thrones or dominions [Vulg *dominationes*, LXX κυριότητες], or principalities, or powers] 1667 Milton *P L.* II 11 Powers and Dominions, Deities of Heav'n *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet Wks 1721 III 200 Dominions for supream Command, decreed

5. *attrib*, as *Dominion act. Dominion day*, in the Dominion of Canada, the 1st of July, observed as a general holiday in commemoration of the union of the provinces, etc, under that name in 1867.

1877 *Daily News* 3 Nov 6/6 In violation of the Dominion Act regarding the importation of cattle from prohibited countries. 1892 W Pike *Barren Ground N Canada* 167 The loyal Canadians were celebrating the anniversary of Dominion Day, with much rye whisky

Hence † **Domi·nion** *v*, to exercise dominion, to rule, **Domi·nionless** *a*, having no dominion

1647 *Pol Ballads* (1860) I 35 We shall have But few folks, and poor, to dominion o'er 1845 *Blackw. Mag* LVII 523 Dominionless over our sympathy

‖ **Domi·nium.** A Latin term of the Roman Law, variously rendered lordship, ownership, property, demesne, domain, dominion, but often retained in L. form in legal use

1823 in Crabb *Technol. Dict* 1861 W. Bell *Dict Law Scot* 300 The interest vested in the superior is called the *dominium directum*, or superiority. The vassal's interest is termed the *dominium utile*, or the property

Domino (dɒ·mino) *Pl* dominoes [a. F. *domino* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) 'a kind of hood, or habit for the head, worne by Cannons; (and hence) also, a fashion of vaile vsed by some women that mourne' (Cotgr): cf. Sp *domino* a masquerade garment

Du Cange cites *domino* in L context, in the sense of a covering of the head and shoulders worn by priests in winter. 'utantur caputio vulgariter ung Domino', 'caputium seu Domino panni nigri'. Derived in some way from L. *dominus*, Darmesteter suggests from some L. phrase, such as *benedcamus Domino* According to Littré, sense 4 came from the supposed resemblance of the black back of each of the pieces to the masquerade garment]

1. A kind of loose cloak, app of Venetian origin, chiefly worn at masquerades, with a small mask covering the upper part of the face, by persons not personating a character

1719 *Free-Thinker* No 138 P 6 Thersites instead of covering Himself with a Domine, dresses in the Habit of a Running Foot-man 1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Domino*. the habit of a Venetian nobleman, very much in use at our modern masquerades 1744 Lady M W Montagu *Let. to W Montagu* 25 May, I went in a domino to the ball, a masque giving opportunity of talking in a freer manner than [etc.] 1770 Mad D'Arblay *Early Diary* (1889) I 66 Miss Strange had a white satin Domino trimmed with blue. 1841 Lever *C. O'Malley* (Rtldg) 407 The domino which serves for mere concealment, is almost the only dress assumed

b Sometimes applied to the half-mask itself.

[1837 Syd. Smith *Ballot* Wks (Longm) 778 Why not vote in a domino, taking off the vizor to the returning officer only?] 1860 Emerson *Cond Life, Illusions* Wks (Bohn) II 442 The masquerade is at its height. Nobody drops his domino.

c. *fig.*

1836-9 Dickens *Sk. Boz* (1850) 266/1 Reserve is a bad domino which only hides what good, people have about 'em, without making the bad look better 1870 Disraeli *Lothair* lxxvii, As for Pantheism, it is Atheism in domino 1875 Emerson *Lett & Soc Aims, Quot & Orig.* Wks (Bohn) III 221 John Wilson—who writes better under the domino of 'Christopher North'

2. A person wearing a domino

1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xiii vii, Jones applied to the Domino, begging and intreating her to shew him the lady 1866 Howells *Venet Life* viii, Motley company,—dominoes, harlequins, pantaloni, illustrissimi and illustrissime

3. a. One of a number of rectangular pieces (usually 28) of ivory, bone, or wood, having the under side black, and the upper equally divided by a cross line into two squares, each either blank or marked with pips, so as to present all the possible combinations from double blank to double six. (Sometimes the pieces have more pips, and are more in number accordingly.) b *pl.* (rarely *sing*) A game played with these pieces, (usually) by placing corresponding ends in contact as long as this can be done, the player who has the lowest number of pips remaining being the winner

1801 Strutt *Sports & Past* IV ii § 18 Domino. a very childish sport, imported from France a few years back 1831 Disraeli *Yng. Duke* V i (L), The menservants were initiated in the mysteries of dominoes 1835 Longf. *Outre-Mer* Prose Wks 1886 I 119 His favorite game of domino 1870 *Modern Hoyle* 92 One of the players draws a domino

c. *pl.* A game at cards, in which the cards as played out are laid in rows or heaps according to the suits, those of each suit following in their order; the player who first gets rid of all his cards is the winner.

d. *interjectionally*. (see quots.).

1882 *N & Q* 25 Mar. 229/2 Probably most Londoners have often heard 'bus conductors cry 'Domino' when an omnibus is 'full in and out' 1892 Farmer *Slang*, *Domino*, an ejaculation of completion e g for sailors and soldiers at the last lash of a flogging also, by implication, a knock down blow, or the last of a series. From the call at the end of a game of dominoes

5 A workman's ticket or 'check' given up on entering a factory.

1884 *Leisure Hour* Sept 530/1 Every man is provided with a number stamped on a small block of wood called a domino

6. *attrib*, as *domino-box*; domino pool, a variety of the game of dominoes, in which a stake is placed in the pool (*Mod Hoyle*, 1870, 101)

1849 Lytton *Cartons* 19 A beautiful large domino-box in cut ivory, painted and gilt

Hence **Do minoed** *a*, wearing a domino.

1885 B. Harte *Maruja* III, Groups of dominoed masqueraders 1891 *Blackw Mag* Jan 46

Domitable (dɒ·mităb'l), *a rare* [f L *domitāre* (see next) + -BLE] Tamable

1677 Hale *Prim Orig Man.* IV viii 369 The other are by their very nature more domitable. 1836 *Foreign Q Rev* XVII. 166 The carnivorous tribes he finds less domitable

† **Do mitate**, *v. Obs rare*—⁰. [f ppl. stem of L. *domitāre*, freq. of *domāre* to tame]

1623 Cockeram II, To Tame, *mancipate*, *domitate*

Domite (dōu·mait). *Min* [f *Puy de Dôme* in Auvergne] A light-grey variety of trachyte

1828 Webster cites Phillips 1835 *Penny Cycl* III 158/2 The Puys de Dôme, formed of a particular kind of rock, which has thence been named *domite* 1879 Ruskin *Study Rocks* XII 226 The name domite . has been applied to trachytes which contain a high percentage of silica

Hence **Domi·tic** *a*, composed of domite

1858 G. P. Scrope *Geol Cent. France* (ed 2) 67 The origin of all these domitic hills 1881 Judd *Volcanoes* v. 126

† **Domi·tion.** *Obs rare*—⁰. [n. of action f. L. *domāre* (*domit-um*) to tame] So **Do miture** 1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Domation* or *Domiture* (*domitura*), a taming or breaking. [Bailey has *Domation*, *domatine*]

† **Domle,** *v Obs rare.* [Etymol unknown] *intr.* 'To be dull or cloudy' (Stratmann)

1340 Hampole *Pr Consc* 1443 Now es þe wedir bright and shynand, And now waxes it alle domland

Domm, -e, obs forms of Dumb.

Dommage, obs form of Damage

† **Dommagie.** *Obs* By-form of Damage

1556 *Aurelio & Isab* (1608) F vj, Nether for feare nor for dommagie. *Ibid* K iij, We do not resaue anne dommagie

Dommegeable, obs. form of Damageable

Dommerer, obs. var. Dummerer.

Domp(e, obs var Damp, Dump.

Dom Pedro: see Dom[1] 3

Dompnation, obs form of Domination.

Dompne, obs form of Dom, or Domine

a 1536 Anne Boleyn in Wood *Lett Roy & Illustr Ladies* II. 192 One dompne John Eldmer.

† **Dompt,** *v Obs.* [a F. *dompte-r*, in Of *danter*, *donter*, later *domter*.—L *domitāre* to overcome, subdue, tame + a doublet of Daunt] *trans* To tame, subdue, reduce to subjection, = Daunt *v*; also *intr.* (for *refl.*).

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met* XI iii, His evyll herte myght not dompte ne make hym leve hys folye. *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* li 196 He dompted and subdewed them

Hence **Do·mpter,** subduer, tamer

1673 O Walker *Educ* (1677) 250 Old Age—that great dompter and mortifier of our passions

Domy (dōu·mi), *a.* [f. Dome *sb* + -Y.] Having a dome or domes; dome-like.

1833 Ruskin in *Athenæum* 26 Dec (1891) 857/3 A thing of the domy firmament 1890 *Temple Bar Mag* II Sept, Cool summer palace and domy mosque

Don (dɒn), *sb*[1] Also 6 doen, done. [a Sp *don*:—L *domin-um* master, lord]

1 A Spanish title, prefixed to a man's Christian name

Formerly confined to men of high rank, but now applied in courtesy to all of the better classes

1523 Wolsey in *St Papers* VI 119 The Archiduke Don Ferdinando 1568 Grafton *Chron* II. 313 Done Peter King of Spaine 1591 Shaks *Two Gent* I. iii 39 Don Alphonso, With other Gentlemen of good esteeme 1724 T Richers *Hist R Geneal Spain* 92 This prince [Pelayus] was the first, to whom was given the Title of Don, which till then, they gave only to saints 1838 Prescott *Ferd & Is* xvi (Cent), The title of Don, which had not then been degenerated into an appellation of mere courtesy

† b By extension: often humorous. *Obs.*

1588 Shaks *L L L.* III. i 182 This signior Junios gyant dwarfe, don [*Qo* dan] Cupid 1599 — *Much Ado* V ii 86 If Don worme (his conscience) find no impediment to the contrarie, 1619 *Pasqual's Palin.* (1877) 152 Don Constable in wrath appeares *a* 1659 Cleveland *London Lady* 17 Don Mars, the great Ascendant on the Road

c **Don Diego**, a name for a Spaniard (cf Diego), hence, † **Don Diego** *v*, to cheat or 'do' (*obs*). **Don Juan**, the name of a legendary Spanish nobleman whose dissolute life was dramatized by Gabriel Tellez in his *Convivado de Piedra*; the name was adopted in various popular imitations of this play and by Byron in his well-known poem; a rake, libertine, roué, hence, **Don Juanic, Don Juanish** *adjs*, and **Don Juanism. Don Pedro** (see sense 6) **Don Quixote**, the hero of a Spanish romance by Cervantes, who, from his attempt to be a knight-errant as described in the books of chivalry, has become the type of any one who attempts to do an absurdly impossible thing or to carry

out an impossible ideal, hence, **Don Quixote** *n.*, **Don Quixotism** · see also QUIXOTIC, etc

1607 WEBSTER *Hist. Sir T. Wyat* Wks 1830 II 298 A Dondego is a kind of Spanish stockfish, or poor John *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon* II. IV in Bullen *O Pl* II 39 Now Don Diego or Don Divell, I defye thee 1674 [Z CAWDREY] *Catholicon* 18 The furious zeal of persons Don-Quixotted in Religion. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 31 P 8 Why you look as if you were Don Diego'd to the Tune of a Thousand Pounds. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II XIII, The state he [a Chinaman of position] rode in was a perfect Don Quixoteism being a mixture of pomp and poverty *a* 1845 HOOD *T of Trumpet* XXX, The most Don Juanish rake 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* (1879) II XX 236 (Stanf.) It was the man whose sweetheart this Don Juan had deserted. 1882 STEVENSON *Fam. Stud* 55 It is the punishment of Don Juanism.

2. A Spanish lord or gentleman; a Spaniard.

1610 B JONSON *Alch* III iii, A doughty don is taken with my Dol 1659 DRYDEN *On Cromwell* XXIII, The light Monsieur the grave Don outweighed 1797 NELSON 23 Jan in Nicolas *Disp* (1845) II 326, I hailed the Don, and told him, 'This is an English Frigate' 1880 TENNYSON *Revenge* IV, I never turn'd my back upon Don or devil yet.

3. *transf.* A distinguished man; one of position or importance; a leader, first class man Also (*colloq.* and *dial.*) *attrib.*, and in phrase *a don at* something, i. e. an adept

a 1634 RANDOLPH *Amyntas* II v. Wks. (1875) 306 This is a man of skill, an Œdipus, Apollo, Reverend Phœbus, Don of Delphos 1665 DRYDEN *Indian Emp* Epil 21 The great dons of wit 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1852) II 466 Quotations from the old dons of Greece 1833 in *Westm Rev* Apr. 445 One of the men was what was called a 'don workman'. 1854 *Chamb Jrnl* II 280 A don at cricket

4. Hence, in the colloquial language of the English universities: A head, fellow or tutor of a college.

1660 SOUTH *Serm* 29 July (1843) II. 88 The having insolence which those spiritual dons from the pulpit were wont to show [at Oxford] 1681 THORESBY *Diary* (Hunter) I. 109 Sermons . against Arminianism, whereat many dons were offended 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil* v. 20 The reverend dons in Oxford are already alarm'd. 1882 BESANT *Revolt of Man* VII (1883) 164 The few left were either the reading undergraduates or the dons 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd Men* II. x 242 An introduction to two Oxford dons.

†**5.** = DAN [1], DOM [1] 2 *Obs rare*

1600 *Chester Pl* Proem i, The devise of one done Rondall, moonke of Chester abbe

6 More fully, *Don Pedro*, a game at cards.

The players are divided into two sides and have 6 or 5 cards each; the points scored in one game are 23 —one each for High, Low, and Jack of trumps, 5 for Game (i e. for the side which at the end of the game scores the highest total from the cards won by them, counting 10, 4, 3, 2 and 1 for a ten, ace, king, queen and knave respectively), also 4, 3, 2 and 1 respectively for the ace, king, queen and knave of trumps, and 5 for the five or Don.

1873 *Slang Dict*, *Don Pedro* was probably invented by the mixed English and Irish rabble who fought in Portugal in 1832–3

Hence **Do·ndom, Do·nhood, Do·nlike** *a*, **Do·nly** *a*, **Do·nness**, all nonce-wds from sense 4.

1797 MRS A. M BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 122 The don was in a truly don-like rage 1865 *Sat Rev* 4 Feb. 143 In the glory of early donhood at the Universities 1891 RODEN NOEL *Byron* 64 Juvenile verses against Cambridge Dondom 1893 *Nat. Observer* 20 May 12/2 A very donly Don 1895 *Ibid.* 2 Mar 432/1 Englishwomen 'who are fairly familiar with Middle English' (who, beyond the range of donnesses, may probably be counted on fingers).

†**Don,** *sb* [2] *Obs rare* [a. F. *don* ·—L. *dōn-um*, gift.] A donation, gift

1524 *St Papers Hen. VIII*, VI 223 Whose assumpcion is undoubtedly worthy to be reputed a don and gift of God

Don (dɒn), *v* [1] *arch.* [contracted from *do on*: see Do *v* 48

After 1650 retained in popular use only in north dial; as a literary archaism it has become very frequent in 19th c]

1. *trans.* To put on (clothing, anything worn, etc). The opposite of DOFF

1567 TURBERV *Ovid's Ep* 109 b, Do'n hornes And Bacchus thou shalt be 1602 SHAKS *Ham* IV. v 52 Then vp he rose, & don'd his clothes 1613–16 W BROWNE *Brit Past* II IV (R), In Autumne when stately forests d'on their yellow coates 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 84 Up Aigalus, and d'on thy Nuptial weeds. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Henriade* (R), Mars had donn'd his coat of mail 1828 SCOTT *F. M Perth* VI, My experience has been in donning steel gauntlets on mailed knights 1861 T. A TROLLOPE *La Beata* II XII 61 To shut up his studio, and don his best coat. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* I III. 23 She donned the garment of a nun

2. *transf* To dress (a person) *in* a garment; *refl.* to dress oneself Chiefly *north. dial*

1801 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld Ball* 17 Sae doff thy clogs, and don thysel. 1845 E BRONTE *Wuthering Heights* XIX, Joseph was donned in his Sunday garments.

Hence **Do nning** *vbl sb*

1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 161 Too much of donning and doffing 1888 ELWORTHY *W Somerset Word-bk.*, *Donnings*, Sunday clothes, also finery

†**Don,** *v* [2] *Obs.* [Related to DIN *v*] *intr.* To resound, ring with sound; = DIN *v* 1.

a 1400 *Sir Beues* (1886) 163 (MS E) Al þe castel donyd and long 1483 *Festivall* (1515) 78 b, A man sholde unneth here his folowe speke for donnynges of strokes

Don, var form of DUN, DOWN.

Don, obs. pres inf and pa. pple. of Do *v.*

‖**Doña** (dō·nya), **dona** (dō·nă). [Sp *doña*, Pg *dona*.–L *domina* mistress, lady]

1. A (Spanish or Portuguese) lady. Also prefixed to the name as a title of courtesy.

1622 MABBE tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* II. x 204 We forget to goe for Doña Beatriz the new marryed Bride. *a* 1674 in *Dryden's Wks* (1884) VIII 513 Was there never a Dona in all Spain worthy your kindness? 1840 LONGF *Sp Stud* I 1, Doña Serafina and her cousins

2 *slang* (in form *dona*, also vulgarly *donah*, *doner*) A woman; a sweetheart

1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Dona and feeles*, a woman and children 1875 *Athenæum* 24 Apr 545 A circus man almost always speaks of a circus woman, not as a woman, but a dona 1887 FARRELL *How He Died* 62 Blokes and donahs of the foulest slums. 1894 *Yellow Bk* I 79 The little doner

Do nable, *a.* [? *a*[1]*e*[−6]. [ad. L. *dōnābilis*, f. *dōnāre* to present, DONATE.]

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Donable*, that may be given.

Donary (dō·nări). [ad. L *dōnāri-um* repository of offerings, offering, f *dōnum* gift] A gift or donation, a votive offering

1582 N T (Rhem) *Luke* XXI 5 The Temple . was adorned with goodly stones and donaries 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* Democr to Rdr. 57 Hospitals so built and maintained, not by collections, benevolences, donaries. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal* III 125 Were not Cups frequently among the Donaries presented to the Gods? 1700 J BROME *Trav Eng & Scot.* II (1707) 53 There have been several Donaries conferred upon it [College] both in Exhibitions and Scholar ships 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Donary*, a thing given to sacred uses. 1862 F HALL in *Jrnl Asiat Soc. Bengal* 7 The kings..granted away land . by way of local donaries

Donat, var of DONET, *Obs.*

Do·natary. [ad. med L type **dōnātārius* (in F. *donataire*), f. L *dōnāt-* ppl. stem of *dōnāre* to present see -ARY] The donee or receiver of a gift or donation; a DONATORY spec in *Sc Law.*

1818 H T COLEBROOKE *Oblig. & Contr* I. 252 The giver's preference of the donatary before his heir or presumptive successor 1861 W BELL *Dict Law Scot*, *Donatary* . In practice, the term is applied exclusively to the person to whom the Crown makes a gift, as of escheat, *ultimus hæres*, or the like 1876 D GORRIE *Summ & Writ in Orkneys* II 70 One of the ravenous race of crown donataries

Donate (dōnē·t), *v.* (Chiefly *US*) [f L *dōnāt-* ppl stem of *dōnāre* to present, f. *dōn-um.*]

1. *trans* To make a donation or gift of; hence, vulgarly (in U S), to give, bestow, grant.

1845 R W HAMILTON *Pop. Educ* VII (ed 2) 172 The sixteenth [section] is 'donated' by Congress for the support of common schools 1862 M HOPKINS *Hawaii* 324 Under the former tenure, all lands, to whomsoever donated, were revocable at will 1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* VI § 9 Retentions out of a dowry are competent on account of things donated, or on account of things abstracted

2. To present (a person, etc) *with* something.

1862 TROLLOPE *N. Amer.* I 197 Soldiers returning from the Mexican wars were donated with warrants for land

Do natee'. [f as prec + -EE.] One to whom something is given; a recipient of a donation

1716 M DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II 110 Some noble Protestant Donatees 1853 M KELLY tr *Gosselin's Power Pope* II 157 From being . a donatee, you can become a donor.

Donater, obs f. DONATOR.

†**Dona·tian.** *Obs.* = DONATIST.

1627 W SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess* (1629) 252 As Donatians thought

Donation (dōnē·ʃən). [a. F. *donation*, ad L. *dōnātiōn-em*, n. of action f *dōnāre* to present]

1. The action or faculty of giving or presenting; presentation, bestowal; grant.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* V. XII 1207 Þe kyng Mad til Saynct Serf donatyowne Of þat Inch *c* 1525 (*title*) A Treatyse of the donation or gyfte and endowment of possessyons, gyuen and graunted vnto Sylvester pope of Rhome, by Constantyne 1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* V lxii § 19 The grace of Baptisme commeth by donation from God alone 1667 MILTON *P. L* XII 69 That right we hold By his donation. 1894 J T FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 65 Who. made to him a donation of the island of Iona.

b. *spec.* The action or right of bestowing or conferring a benefice; the 'gift'.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen VIII*, c 44 The aduouson, donacion and presentacion of the said vicarage shall apperteyn to the kynges hyghnesse 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett* Wks 1755 V. II 145 Many principal church livings are in the donation of the crown. 1785 PALEY *Mor Philos* (1818) II. 222 The offices in the donation of the king

2. *Law* The action or contract by which a person transfers the ownership of a thing from himself to another, as a free gift.

1631 W. G tr *Cowel's Inst* 106 In Lands . A Feoffment is of a Fee simple to the Donee or Feoffee, and a Donation or Gift is of an Estate taile 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I III (1793) 264 King William, queen Mary, and queen Anne, did not take the crown by hereditary right or descent, but by way of donation or purchase, as the lawyers call it 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) I 5 A feud was a tract of land held by a voluntary and gratuitous donation, on condition of fidelity and certain services

3. That which is presented; a gift.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 960 They had a donation giuen vnto ech of them as it were a pleadge or earnest 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin* 120 It makes all these graces not the absolute gifts, the free donations of God 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav* (1760) III 197 All the gifts and donations amounted to no more than six thousand ducats. 1895 *Daily News* 5 Dec 3/6 The commissioners had anticipated that the donations would fall off

4. *attrib.*, as **donation-governor**, a person constituted a governor of an institution in consideration of a donation to its funds.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer*, *Donation Party*, a party consisting of the friends and parishioners of a country clergyman assembled together, each individual bringing some article as a present to him also called a *giving party* 1894 *Daily News* 13 July 7/4 Preference to candidates recommended by a Donation Governor

Donatism (dɒ·nătiz'm). [f as next + ISM (in med L *Donatismus*)] The doctrine or principles of the Donatists

1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr Discip* (Arb) 64 It is a kind of Donatisme to challenge such authoritie ouer princes 1709 J JOHNSON *Clergym Vade M* II. 188 A bishop converted from Donatism

Donatist (dɒ·nătist) *Eccl Hist* [ad. med.L. *Donātista*, f. *Donātus*. see below] One of a sect of Christians which arose in North Africa in the year 311, out of a dispute about the election of Cæcilian as bishop of Carthage, in place of whom they elected Majorinus; they maintained that their own party was the only true and pure church, and that the baptisms and ordinations of others were invalid

It is uncertain whether the name was derived from Donatus of Casæ Nigræ, a leading supporter of Majorinus, or from Donatus the Great, who succeeded Majorinus as bishop of Carthage

c 1460 *Medulla* in *Cath Angl* 104 note, *Donatista*, a donatiste [*printed* donatice] *quedam heresis* 1549 LATIMER *4th Serm bef Edw VI*, (Arb) 116 An other kynde of poysoned heretikes, that were called Donatistes. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr* (1661) 68 The Separatists or Brownists agree in many things with the Donatists, who confined the holy Catholick Church to a corner of Africa, as the Brownists do confine the Church of God to their conventicles 1873 ROBERTSON *Hist Chr Ch* (1874) I 176 *note*, At a later time, rebaptism of proselytes was practised by the Donatists.

b *attrib* or as *adj*

1861 J G SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* VII 372 The Donatist sectaries. 1885 *Catholic Dict* 280 In 330 no less than 270 Donatist bishops met in council

Hence **Donati stic, Donati stical** *adjs*, pertaining to Donatism or the Donatists, **Do natistry** = DONATISM (with implication of contempt)

1564 *Brief Exam* **** IV, This smelleth. either of Donatistrie or Papistrie 1581 MARBECK *Bk of Notes* 208 Both are donatistical 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr* (1647) A IV b, The Donatisticall Brownists 1828 WEBSTER, *Donatistic* 1889 FARRAR *Lives Fathers* II xvii. 514 The deplorable Donatistic controversy.

Donative (dɒ·nătiv), *a.* and *sb* [ad. L. *dōnātīvus* adj., whence *dōnātīv-um* sb. donation, largess, f. *dōnāre* · see DONATE, and -IVE] **A** *adj*

1. Characterized by being given or presented, of the nature of a donation · *esp* of a benefice: Vesting or vested by donation; opposed to PRESENTATIVE

1559 in Strype *Ann Ref* I App VIII 22 Foundations of free-chappels and other howses ecclesiastical by the kings lycence, to be donatyve and not presentatyve 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. III (1611) 260 To these donatiue augmentations of Armes I will adde certaine Armes assumptiue 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I XI. 382 The deanery is donative, and the installation merely by the king's letters patent 1875 BP MAGEE in *Parl* 1 June, The holder of a donative living owes no obedience to his diocesan

†**2.** 'That is able or apt to give' (Blount *Glossogr* 1656) *Obs.*

B. *sb*

1. A donation, gift, present; *esp* one given formally or officially, as a largess or bounty

c 1430 LYDGATE *Balade of our Ladie* XI, O mirthe of martyrs, sweter then Sitole of Confessours also richest donatife 1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 361 b, The Graunt, & Donative of Ludovicus Pius 1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol.* II v § 7 The Romane Emperours custome was at certaine solemne times to bestow on his Souldiers a Donatiue. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 17 The devout oblations and donatives of the fishermen 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II v 313 Francis I gave the Grand Master a Royal Reception, accompanied with a Princely Donative 1843 J MARTINEAU *Chr Life* (1867) 171 [Christ] ranked the widow's mite above the vast donatives of vanity

2. *spec.* A benefice which the founder or patron can bestow without presentation to or investment by the ordinary

1564 BULLEYN *Dial agst Pest.* (1888) 83 He would faine haue a benefice or personage of some prette donatiue, he cannot get it at the bishoppes handes 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 297 The King can create or found a Donative exempt from the visitation of the ordinary 1772 WARTON & HUDDESFORD *Life Hearne* 26 He was presented to the Donative or Curacy of Elsfield near Oxford 1877 J C COX *Ch. Derbyshi* III. 84 This living was a donative, from the dissolution of the monasteries to the first year of Anne.

†**3.** One who is presented to a benefice. *Obs rare.*

1651 N BACON *Disc Govt Eng* II. XXVII (1739) 127 In their Original, Bishops were meerly Donatives from the Crown, invested by delivery of the Ring and Pastoral Staff

Hence **Do natively** *adv.*, by way of a donation

1827 G S FABER *Orig Exp Sacr* II III. 64 Donatively presenting sacrifices and vows and libations

Donator [1] (dōnē·tər). [a AF. *donatour*, F *donateur*, ad. L. *dōnātōr-em*, agent-n. f *dōnāre* to present] One who makes a donation; a donor

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III XIX 412 Chartours of the donatours or of the zeuers 1873 MISSES HORNER *Florence* (1884) I v 93 The donator and his wife kneel at the feet of the Virgin. 1894 *Tablet* 22 Dec 974 The intention of the donator.

Do·nator 2. *Sc* Also 6 -our, 7 -ar, -er. [ad. F *donataire* or OF *donatoire* = next] He to whom a donation is made, a donatory or donee.

c 1575 Balfour *Practicks* (1754) 23 The Kingis donatour. 1609 Skene *Reg Maj* 37 Giuen to the vse of the donatar 1636 W. Macdowell *Assignation* in J Russell *Haigs* IX. (1881) 225 Ordains the said David Haig, his heirs and donaters, my very lawful cessioners and assignees 1859 Jas Anderson *Ladies of Covenant* 274 As donator to the forfeited estate of Coldwell, he pursued her for mails and duties

Donatory (dǭ nătərɪ) [ad med.L *dōnātōrius* one to whom something is given (Du Cange), f *dōnāre* · see -ORY] The recipient of a gift or donation; a donatary.

a 1617 Bayne *On Eph* (1658) 82 A gift must come freely from the donour, and bee greatly to the good of the donatory or receiver. 1810 Southey in *Q Rev* IV. 23 The donatories of crown property were to pay a double tax. 1817 *Chron in Ann Reg* 405 The Brazilian white man . . who draws his descent from the first donatory of a province 1848 Wharton *Law Lex., Donatory*, the person on whom the king bestows his right to any forfeiture that has fallen to the Crown

Dona·trix. *rare* [a. L. *dōnātrix*, fem. of *dōnātor*.] A female donor or donator.

1668 *Churchw Acc. St Margarets, Westm* (Nichols 1797) 69 According to the will of the said Donatrix

†**Do·nature.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. **dōnātūra*, f. *dōnāre* to Donate.] Donation.

1629 J Maxwell tr *Herodian* (1635) 344 Being obliged to him by Donatures and all manner of honors.

Do-naught: see Do-nought

Donce, Donck, obs ff. Dunce, Dank.

†**Dondaine, -dine.** [a. OF *dom-, dondaine*, of uncertain orig. (See Godef and Hatz.-Darm. s v *dondon*)] A warlike engine for casting stones, in use before firearms.

c 1430 Lydg *Bochas* I. iii (1544) 6 a, Shot of arblast, nor on touche of dondine [*rime* attayne].

Done (dʌn), *ppl a* (*sb*) [pa. pple. of Do *v.*, q v for forms and participial uses]

1 Performed, executed, accomplished, finished, ended, settled; also, used up, worn out: see Do *v.*

1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* I xxx. (1896) 65 Done synnes it hidys 1665 Cotton *Poet Wks* (1765) 136 She thought 't would be a done Thing Soon. 1804 J Larwood *No Gun Boats* 29 What l'Eveque only contemplated as a remote probability, the] now considers as a done thing 1844 Dickens *Christmas Carol* III, It was a done thing between him and Scrooge's nephew. 1860 Gen P. Thompson *Audi Alt* III ci 2 A done game

b *absol* That which is done or accomplished.

1855 Browning *Last Ride Together*, Contrast The petty Done, the Undone vast 1872 Ruskin *Arrows of Chace* (1880) II 208 The condemnation given from the judgment throne is all for the undones and not for the dones

†2 There was in ME. a curious use of *done*, in which it was nearly synonymous with *kin* = 'kind of' · thus *many done*, many kinds of, *what done*, 'what-kin', what sort of. At length, it took, like *kin*, a genitival *s*: thus, *what-dones, what dons* = 'whatkins', *cujus generis*, of what kind of. *Obs.*

[There is a certain parallelism between this and the MDu use of the inf *doen* (as of MLG *dōn, dōnt*, MHG. *tuon*), which has the sense development 'doing, action, manner of doing, way of acting or being, manner, nature, wise, kind'. But in Eng. the stages by which the sense 'kind' was reached are less clear.]

1297 R Glouc. (1724) 112 He askede, wat God [*Trin. MS* what Idone god; *Digby MS* what maneie god] and wat þing Mercurius was 1340–70 *Alex & Dind.* 222 We discorden of dede in many done þinguus *Ibid.* 999 Wiþ oute duerce dedus of many done þingus. 1377 Langl *P Pl* B xviii 298 What dones man was Jhesus *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2906 Quat dones man ert þou? *Ibid.* 5167 Quat dons man ert þou? and quat dos þou here

Done, *adv. Sc.* ? *Obs.* Also 6 doyn, 8– doon, doons, dunze. [perh. adv use of prec.; but cf. Dooms] Thoroughly, very, exceedingly.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxvi. 82 Bot sa done tyrsum it is to byd it. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot* (1821) I p xliv, Thir mussillis ar sa doyn gleg of twiche and heryng. 1715 *P. Many's Truth's Trav* in *Pennecuik's Poems* 106 (Jam.) He was not thence so doons severe 1825–80 Jamieson s.v *Doyn, Doon weil*, or *dunze weil*, very well.

Done, obs. form of Down *adv*

Donee (dǭnī·). [f. stem of Don-or + -ee.] One to whom anything is given, *esp* in *Law*, (*a*) one to whom anything is given gratuitously, (*b*) one to whom land is conveyed in fee tail; (*c*) one to whom a 'power' is given for execution

1523 Fitzherb *Surv* 7 b, This donee or this purchasoure shall take [etc.]. 1598 Kitchin *Courts Leet* (1675) 218 A Donee in tail 1655 Fuller *Ch Hist.* vi, vii § 16 Not sixty of the Kings Donees had sons owning their fathers estates. 1767 Blackstone *Comm* II. vii. 110 If the donee died without such particular heirs, the land should revert to the donor 1875 Maine *Hist. Inst.* II 56 The Church, as the donee of pious gifts

Donek, obs. form of Dunnook, hedge-sparrow

†**Do·net, do·nat.** *Obs* [a. OF. *donet, donnat*, ad L. *Dōnātus*] The elementary grammatical treatise (*Ars Grammatica*) of Ælius Donatus, a grammarian of the 4th c.; an introductory Latin grammar; hence, an introduction to, or the elements of, any art, science, etc.

13. *Seuyn Sag* (W.) 181 Therinne was paint of Donet thre pars, And eke alle the seven ars. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl* A v. 123 Penne I drouȝ me among þis drapers my Donet to leorne *c* 1449 Pecock *Donet into Cristen Relig* Introd, As the common donet beiith himsilfe towards the full kunnyng of Latyn, so this booke for Goddis laws 1509 Hawes *Past Pleas* v xxv, Dame Grameı taught me Fyrst my Donet and then my accidence 1535 Joye *Apol Tindale* 47, I had nede go lerne my donate and accidence agen.

b *Comb* 1483 *Cath. Angl* 104/1 A Donett lerneı.. *donatista*

Doney, var of Dhoney

Dong (dɒŋ), *v* [Echoic; expressing a sound of deeper tone than Ding] *intr* To sound as a large bell. So **Dong** *sb.* (or without grammatical construction), an imitation of the deep sound of a large bell (Cf. Ding, Ding-dong)

1587 Fleming *Contin Holinshed* III 1579/2 Where they might heare the donging of the belles as they hoong in the steeples. *a* 1882 Rossetti *Wks* (1890) II 343 And bells say ding to bells that answer dong

Dong(e, obs form of Dung.

Dong(e, obs pa. t. and pa. pple. of Ding *v.*

‖ **Donga** (dɒ·ngă) *S. Africa* [Native name] A channel or gully formed by the action of water; a ravine or watercourse with steep sides.

1879 *Daily News* 20 June 5/6 A donga was safely crossed A donga would be called in Scotland, a gully 1893 J T Bent *Ruined Cities Mashonaland* xii 374 The culverts which they had made over the dongas.

†**Donge.** *Obs* A mattress.

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 127/1 Donge, matrasse, *culcitra, matracia.* 1448 *Bury Wills* 12, j donge optimum 1459 *Inv.* in *Paston Lett* No 954 I 485, j fedder-bedde, Item. j donge of fyne blewe *a* 1490 Botoner *Itin* (Nasmith 1778) 372 Quælibet femina elimosinaria habuit i donge.

Dongen, -eon, -eoun, obs. ff. Dungeon

Donger, Donghel, obs. ff. Danger, Dunghill.

Dongola, in *Dongola race* a race in which a punt or the like is propelled by paddling, by three or four pairs (usually male and female).

1892 *Pall Mall G* 18 July 43/3 Canadian canoe race (lady and gentleman), dongola race (four ladies, four gentlemen) 1894 *Daily News* 30 June 6/2 Dongola races for crews of eight gentlemen and mixed crews of four ladies and four gentlemen *Ibid.* 28 July 6/5 The Dongola Race (paddling in punts) for crews of three ladies and three gentlemen

Dongon, -oun, obs. forms of Dungeon.

Doni, var. of Dhoney.

1803 R Percival in *Naval Chron.* X. 26 Boats and donies employed in the fishery.

†**Doni·ferous,** *a Obs rare*—°. [f L. *dōnum* gift: see -ferous] 'That carries a gift' (Blount *Glossogr* 1656).

Donjon (dɒ·ndʒən, dɒ·ndʒɒn), archaic spelling of Dungeon, q.v., now usual in sense 1. 'The great tower or innermost keep of a castle', to distinguish it from the modern sense.

1300–1690, 1808 [see Dungeon 1]

Donk, dial. form of Dank.

Donkey (dɒ·ŋkɪ). Also 8–9 donky [A recent word, app of dialect or slang origin

As the original pronunciation apparently rimed with *monkey* (whence the spelling), suggestions have been made that the word is a deriv. of *dun* adj. (cf *dunnock* hedge-sparrow), or, more probably, a familiar form of *Duncan* (cf. the other colloquial appellations, *Dicky, Neddy*)]

1. A familiar name for the ass. (Now in general use, exc. in scriptural or solemn language, and in Natural History.)

1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg Tongue*, Donkey or Donkey Dick, a he or Jack-ass *a* 1793 *Gentl Mag* II 1083 A Donky, or a Dicky, An ass Essex and Suffolk 1804 Mrs. Barbauld *Wks* (1825) II 113, I cannot tell whether my orthography is right, but a *donky* is the monture in high fashion here [Tunbridge Wells] *a* 1819 Wolcott (P Pindar) *Wks* (1830) 116 Peter, thou art mounted on a Neddy; Or in the London phrase, thou Devonshire monkey, Thy Pegasus is nothing but a donkey 1838 J. L Stephens *Trav. Greece, etc.* (1839) 37/1 Seven camels and the donkey were stowed in the bottom of the boat 1859 Sala *Tw round Clock* (1861) 45 Costermongers' 'shallows', drawn by woe-begone donkies.

2. *transf.* A stupid or silly person.

1840 Thackeray *Shabby Genteel Story* ix, 'What a blubbering, abthurd donkey!' said Cinqbars 1862 Miss Yonge *C'tess Kate* xii (1864) 212 You little donkey, you'll be off! 1878 Mrs H. Wood *Pomeroy Abb* I. 254 What a donkey he must be

3. *attrib* and *Comb.*: a. general, as *donkey-back*, (cf *horseback*), *-carriage, -cart, -chair, -path, -race, -track*; *donkey-breeding, -driver, -driving, -drubber, -riding*; *donkey-drawn, -eared, -mad* adjs.

1837 J L Stephens *Trav Holy Land* (Chambers) 116 From there we started on *donkey-back 1884 L Oliphant *Haifa* (1887) 158 A favourite method of locomotion among the women, was donkey-back. 1894 *Times* 23 Mar 3/2 The Queen went out in her *donkey-carriage this morning. 1838 Dickens *O Twist* xxi, *Donkey-carts laden with vegetables. 1841 Lane *Arab Nts* I 61 Three *donkey-drivers, conveying the luggage of two British travellers. 1875 J. H Bennet *Shores Medit* I. vii 189 The road from Castellare, a *donkey-track.

b. Special combs.: **donkey-boy**, a boy in charge of a donkey, or of a donkey-engine; **donkey-engine**, a small steam-engine, usually for subsidiary operations on board ship, as feeding the boilers of the propelling engines, etc., hence *donkey-boiler*, **donkey-man**, a man in charge of a donkey, or of a donkey-engine, **donkey-pump**, an auxiliary steam-pump for filling the boiler of a steam-engine, or for other subsidiary operations; **donkey-rest**, in *Paper Manuf.*, 'a frame against which the form is laid to drain' (*Cent. Dict*).

1840 Barham *Ingol Leg., Bagman's Dog*, Little *donkey-boys your steps environ 1894 *Times* 22 June 10/5 The mate and the donkey-boy .went in a boat 1858 *Merc Marine Mag* V. 49 Hose was put on the *donkey engine 1877 W Thomson *Voy Challenger* I i 52 The donkey-engines for hoisting the dredging and sounding gear 1878 *Daily News* 26 Sept 2/3 We also had 3 engineers and *donkeymen 1869 *Eng Mech.* 10 Dec 293/2 Of the means for feeding the boiler, those in general use are the injector, *donkey pump, and the force pump

Hence **Do nkey** *v intr*, to ride a donkey. **Do nkeydom**, condition of a donkey, stupidity, folly. **Do nkeydrome** [after *hippodrome*], a course for a donkey-race. **Do nkeyess**, a female donkey. **Do nkeyhood**, the condition of being a donkey; donkeys collectively **Do nkeyish** *a.*, like a donkey, asinine, stupid, foolish. **Do·nkeyism**, the quality of being, or an act characteristic of, a 'donkey'; folly. **Do·nkeyship**, the personality of a donkey. (All more or less *nonce-wds.*)

1843 Lefevre *Life Trav Phys* III iii xiii. 271 The walks. invite to many pedestrian excursions, and to a deal of donkeying 1889 Baring-Gould *Pennycomequicks* (1890) 466 [It] had startled her out of this intellectual donkeydom 1852 M W. Savage *R. Medlicott* I. v (D.), The two charioteers being left sprawling in the dust of the donkeydrome 1842 *P Parley's Ann* III 32 Crossing the heath, with no less than seven donkeys and donkeyesses tied in a string 1869 *Sat Rev* 13 Feb 222 The typical vanity and maladroit ways of donkeyhood 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 564 We find ourselves quite donkeyish and stupid 1855 *Househ Words* XII 160 [He] committed an outrageous donkeyism. 1858 O W Holmes *Aut Breakf-t* xii (1891) 293 One softens down the ugly central fact of donkeyism. 1889 *St Nicholas Mag* Feb 304 His donkeyship determined That he would yet have fun

‖ **Donna** (dɒ nă, It dɒ nna). [It *donna*·—L. *domina* lady, mistress.] A lady; a title of honour or courtesy for an Italian or (instead of *doña* or *dona*) a Spanish or Portuguese lady.

Prima, seconda donna· the principal, or the second, female singer in an opera: see Prima donna.

1670 Lassels *Voy. Italy* I (1698) 67 (Stanf) To go like the Donna's of Spain. 1740 Lady M. W Montagu *Let. to W Montagu* 25 Jan., They are all well received by the gentil donnas 1816 Byron in Moore *Life* (1832) III 318 (Stanf) My 'Donna' whom I spoke of in my former epistle 1817 — *Beppo* xxxii, The 'prima donna's' tuneful heart would bound. 1880 Grove *Dict Mus* I. 457/1 A distinguished seconda donna of Handel's company

Do·nnered, -ard, *ppl a Sc* Also donnart, -ert, -ort. [f Sc. vb *donner* to stupefy as with a blow or a loud noise: perh. a freq. of ME. *donen* to din: cf also Dunner] Stunned, stupefied, stupid 'in a state of gross stupor' (Jam.).

1722 Ramsay *Three Bonnets* I. 63 Worthy Bristle, not sae donner'd, Preserves this bonnet, and is honour'd 1818 Scott *Hrt Midl* vii, A donnard auld deevil! 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* xxix, 'Ye donnered auld runt.'

Donne, obs. form of Dun.

Donnish (dɒ nɪʃ), *a.* [f Don *sb.*1 4 + -ish] Of the nature or character of a (college) don; having a pedantic stiffness or gravity of manner.

1848 J. H Newman *Loss & Gain* 7 He liked people to be natural and hated that donnish manner 1863 *Q Rev* CXIV 546 The most donnish amongst dons

Hence **Do nnishness**

1835 J H. Newman *Lett.* (1891) II 139 A strong specimen of donnishness 1853 Thackeray *Lett* 14 Feb, A vast amount of toryism and donnishness everywhere.

Donnism (dɒ nɪz'm) [f. as prec + -ism] Action or manner characteristic of a college don

1859 Shairp in W Knight *S. & Friends* (1888) 200 Here we have no Donnism, nor any stiff academic air.

Donnot: see Do-nought.

Donor (dō·nəɹ, -ɔɹ) Also 5–7 donour, 7–8 doner [a. AF. *donour*, OF. *doneur, duneor*, mod F. *donneur*.—L *dōnātōr-em*, agent-n. f. *dōnāre* to present] One who gives or presents, a giver; *esp.* in *Law*, one who grants an estate, or power for execution Correlative of Donee.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* an 1286 (R.) The ryghtfull inheritours, or suche as were next allied vnto the firste donoures 1531 *Dial on Laws Eng* I xxviii (1638) 50 After the death of the tenant in taile without issue, the lands shall revert to the donor 1650 *Vind Hammond's Addr.* xii § 32 The Creator of the World, and sole doner of life 1755 Young *Centaur* II Wks 1757 IV. 138 Enjoy, but enjoy reasonably, and thankfully to the great Donor 1876 Digby *Real Prop* v. § 3(2). 228 The doctrine .that a freehold interest in possession must pass instantly from donor to donee.

Do-nothing (dū nɒ pɪŋ), *sb* and *a*

A *sb.* One who does nothing, an idler

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm Tim* 259/1 It is not for a do nothing that this office is ordeined 1624 Massinger *Renegado* iv 1, Such a goodman Do-nothing 1855 Faraday in Bence Jones *Life* (1870) II 361, I cannot imagine you a do nothing 1887 *Spectator* 15 Oct, 1378 A class of do-nothings who at some previous time had owned the land

B. *adj* That does nothing; characterized by doing nothing; idle, indolent.

1832 W. Irving *Alhambra* II 84 The invalids, old women, and other curious do-nothing folk 1839 Carlyle *Chartism*

ix 169 A do nothing guidance; and it is a do-something World! 1876 Geo Eliot *Dan Der* IV liv 99 He was very fond of yachting its dreamy, do-nothing absolutism.

Hence **Dono'thingism, Dono'thingness,** the habit or practice of doing nothing; the condition of doing nothing; idleness, indolence

1814 Jane Austen *Mansf Park* (1870) III viii 340 A situation of similar affluence and do nothing-ness. 1839 Carlyle *Chartism* vii. 152 Self-cancelling Donothingism 1879 Mrs Houston *Wild West* 77 Gaunt, enfeebled-looking labourers abused for their idleness, their do-nothingness. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Sept. 267/2 Dangerous apathy and donothingism.

Do-nought (dū nɑ̄t), **donnot** (dǫ'nɑ̄t). Now chiefly *dial.* [app. f. the words *do nought*: though sometimes taken as a corruption of an earlier *dow not*: cf Ger. *taugenichts*] One who does nothing or no good, an idler (=Do-nothing); a good-for-nothing

1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 12 Through griefe of seeing his sonne such a doo nought *Ibid* 218 The buzzards, the sots, and the doe noughts. 1674 Ray *N. C Words* 14 A Donnaught or Donnat Naught, good for nothing idle persons being commonly such 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl* xxxii, What's brought thee back again, thou silly donnot? 1895 Robinson *Whitby Gloss*, *Donnot* or *Do-naught*, a good for-nothing person the popular designation with reference to Satan himself 1870 Morris *Earthly Par* II. iii 38 A do-nought by the fire-side

Donship (dǫ nʃip). [f Don *sb.* + -ship] a. The personality of a don. used as a title. b. The possession of the title 'don' (quot. 1838).

c 1626 *Dick of Devon* II iv. in Bullen *O Pl* II 40 What is your Donship called, I pray Don John, a Knight of Spaine 1648 Gage *West Ind.* xv (1655) 100 Began to answer, or more to jeer his Donship 1772 Nugent tr *Hist Friar Gerund* II. 160 For a *Monsieur* would he have changed all the Donships in the world 1838 *Fraser's Mag* XVIII 231 Entitled to donship in the Basque provinces.

Donsie, donsy (dǫ nsi), *a* and *sb. Sc* and *north dial.* Also doney,-cie. [Origin and primary sense unknown] **A.** *adj.*

1. 'Affectedly neat and trim' (Jam.); nice; hence saucy, jestive (as a horse). ? *Obs.*

1717 Ramsay *Elegy Lucky Wood* iv, She was a donsie wife and clean 1721 Kelly *Scot Prov* 68 (Jam) Better rough and donsie, than bare and donsie 1786 Burns *To Auld Mare* v, Tho' ye was trickie, slee, an' funnie, Ye ne'er was donsie 1789 D Davidson *Seasons* 56 (Jam) Come Muse! thou donsy limmer, who dost laugh, An' claw thy hough, at bungling poets 1892 in *Northumbld Gloss.*

2. Unlucky, untoward, unfortunate. ? *Obs*

1786 Burns *Address to Unco Guid* ii, Their donsie tricks, their black mistakes, Their failings and mischances. 1789 D. Davidson *Seasons* 61 (Jam) Straight down the steep they slide wi' canny care, For fear o' donsy whirl into the stream.

3. Dull or slow of comprehension; dunce-like

1802 Sibbald *Chron Sc Poetry* Gloss, *Donsie*, dunce-like, dull, stupid 1822 Galt *Sir A. Wylie* III xxviii. 237 Dinna heed the donsie creature.

B. *sb* One slow of wit, a stupid; a dunce.

1825 Jamieson, *Donsie, Doncie*, a stupid, lubberly fellow. *Roxb. c* 1826 Hogg in Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks 1855 I. 213 That poor donsy.

Don't (dōunt), colloq contraction of *do not*: see Do *v.* Also humorously as *sb.* = Prohibition, reiteration of 'don't', and *vb*

1894 *Daily News* 23 Nov 5/3 The plan gets rid of many 'don'ts'. *Mod.* 'Don't be always don'ting!'

b **Don't care**, used as *adj*, = careless, reckless. So **Don't-care-ism** (*nonce-wd.*).

1871 *Daily News* 4 Jan, We are in the don't care mood 1892 *Pall Mall G* 15 Dec 7/1 The spirit of daring don't-careism. 1895 *Westm Gaz* 5 Sept. 2/1 A hearty, good-natured, don't-care sort of person.

Donzel (dǫ'nzĕl). *arch* Also 6–7 donsel. [ad. It *donzello* 'a damosell, a batchelor; also a page, a squire, a waiter, a serving man' (Florio) = Pr *donzel*, Sp. *doncel*, OF. *donzel, doncel, dancel* young man:—late L. *dom(i)nicell-us*, dim. of *dominus* lord, master: cf. Damoiseau] A young gentleman not yet knighted, a squire, a page.

1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* (ed 2) 7 b, The high and mightie Prince of Darknesse, Donsell del Lucifer. 1610 B Jonson *Alch* iv. iv, Donzel, methinks you look melancholic. 1664 Butler *Hud* II iii 572 Much may be done, my noble Donzel. *a* 1680 —*Charact*, *Squire of Dames*, He is Esquire to a Knight-Errant, donzel to the damsels. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar* I ii, Cling to me, gentle donzel, and fear not

‖ **Donzella** (dǫntse lla) [It; fem. of *donzello* (see prec):—late L. *dominicella*, dim of *domina* mistress, lady. see Damsel] An Italian or Provençal damsel or young lady

1833 Carlyle *Misc* (1872) V 88 A beautiful Roman donzella 1848 Mrs Jamfson *Sacr & Leg Art* (1850) 196 They bring the donzella out of the cistern alive and well

Doo, obs form of Do, Doe, Sc. form of Dove.

Dooab, Dooar: see Doab, Douar.

‖ **Doob** (dūb) Also doub, errors. dhoop. [Hindī *dūb*, = Skr *dūrvā*] Native name for the dog's-tooth grass (*Cynodon Dactylon*), used as a fodder-grass in India.

1810 T. Williamson *E India Vade M.* I. 259 (Y) The doob .. in the low countries about Dacca, this grass abounds, attaining to a prodigious luxuriance! 1835 Burnes *Trav Bokhara* (ed. 2) II 10 A kind of creeping grass called 'doob'. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk Brit. India* (1854) 405 A thickly-matted sod of florin, or doob grass,

Doodgean, obs. form of Dudgeon.

Doodheen, see Dudeen.

Doodle (dū d'l), *sb colloq.* [cf I.G. *dudeltopf*, *-dop*, simpleton, noodle, lit. night-cap] A silly or foolish fellow, a noodle.

1628 Ford *Lover's Mel* III. i, Vanish, doodles, vanish! 1764 Foote *Mayor of G* II. i, Why, doodle, jackanapes harkee, who am I? 1845 Cobden *Speeches* (1872) 179 The Noodles and Doodles of the aristocracy.

Doo'dle, *v.*[1] *dial.* or *slang* [f prec. sb.] To make a fool of, befool, cheat.

1823 Moncrieff *Tom & Jerry* I vii (Farmer), I have been dished and doodled out of forty pounds to day 1834 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* (1859) 439 It might have doodled our whole party. 1846 *Cornish Prov Dial* 55 'None of thy doodling, thee bean't St George, no more than me' 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Doodle*, to cheat; to deceive; to trifle.

Doodle (dū d'l), *v*[2] Chiefly *Sc* Also doudle. [a. Ger. *dudeln* in same sense (of Slavonic origin: cf Polish *dudlić*), *dudelsack* bagpipe: prob associated with Tootle] *trans.* To play (the bagpipes). Also **Doodle-sack,** a bagpipe.

1816 Scott *Old Mort* iv, 'I am wearied wi' doudling the bag o' wind a' day' 1824 — *Redgauntlet* Let xi, 'Thou sack-doudling son of a whore!' 1846 Worcester cites Sir G Head for *Doodle-sack* 1847–78 Halliw, *Doodle-sack*, a bag-pipe *Kent.*

Dook[1] (dūk) [Etym unknown] A wooden plug driven into a brick or stone wall, in order to hold a nail

1808–18 in Jamieson. In mod Dicts

Dook[2]. *Sc.* The shaft of a coal mine

1887 *Scott. Leader* 4 June 7 He was chairman in the main coal dook 1895 *N Brit Daily Mail* 7 Aug. 4 The bodies of the unfortunate men may be found at the bottom of the dook, which is now full of water

Dook, obs. and Sc form of Duck *v.*

Dool[1] (dūl), **dole** (dōul). Also 6 dowe, 7–8 dowl(e, 6– *Sc* dule. [Corresponds to E.Fris. *dôle*, *dôl*, landmark, boundary-mark, a stake, stone, hole in the ground, furrow, ditch, etc., used to mark and determine the boundaries of property. Cf. also Du. *doel* aim, mark, butt, in Flemish and earlier mod Du. (Kilian) a heap of earth, esp that on which the mark stands at a shooting-place, which is app. related to MLG, LG *dôle* fem., grave with the mound of earth heaped over it]

1. A boundary or landmark, consisting of a post, a stone, or an unploughed balk or strip of land.

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 126/1 Dole, merke, *meta* 1445 *Paston Lett* No 46 I 58 He hath pullid uppe the doolis, and seithe he wolle makyn a dyche fro the corner of his walle to the newe diche of the grete cloose. 1563 *Homilies* II *Rogation Week* (1859) 496 Accursed be he who removeth his neighbours doles and marks 1580 in Picton *L'pool Munic Rec* (1883) I 54 The dowe stone or meire stone, which was placed and set by the Jury 1681 Worlidge *Dict Rust.*, *Dool*, a green balk or mound between the ploughed lands in common fields *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Dool*, *Dole*, a boundary mark in an unenclosed field It is very often a low post, thence called a Dool-post 1875 *Sussex Gloss*, *Doole*, a conical lump of earth, about three feet in diameter and about two feet in height, raised to show the bounds of parishes or farms on the Downs.

2 *Sc* (dūl). The goal in a game.

a 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr* xxii, Fresch men cam in and hail'd the dulis, And dang tham doun in dailis. 1721 Ramsay *Lucky Spence* vii, Gar the kirk-boxie hale the dools 1783 Tytler *Poet Rem. Jas I*, 287 (Jam) When the [foot]ball touches the goal or mark, the winner calls out, Hail! or it has hail'd the dulis 1802 Sibbald *Chron. Scot. Poet* II. 370 *note* (Jam.) In the game of golf when the ball reached the mark, the winner, to announce his victory, called, Hail dule!

3. *attrib*, as *dool-post, -stone.*

1580 *Dole-stone* [see above] 1630 *MS. Acc St John's Hosp*, *Canterb.*, Layd out for seauen dowlstones xviij *d* *a* 1825 *Dole-post* [see above]. 1887 *Kent. Gloss.*, *Dole-stone*, a landmark

Hence **Dool** *v trans*, to mark off by dools

1656 in *MS Conveyance*, As it is now dowled, and allready sett out

Dool[2], variant of Dole *sb.*[2], grief, mourning.

Dool(e, obs. form of Dole *sb.*[1], *v.*[2]

‖ **Doolie, dooly** (dū'li). Forms: 7 dowle, doola, 8–9 dooly, -ley, 9 doolee, dúlí, erron. dhooly. [a Hindī *dōlī* a litter, a kind of sedan for women, etc., dim. of *dōlā* swing, cradle, litter, f Skr. *dōlā* litter, swinging cradle, f. *dul-* to swing.] A rudimentary litter or palanquin used by the lower classes in India, and as an army ambulance

c 1625 Hawkins in Purchas *Pilgrims* I 435 (Y) He sends choice Souldiers close couered, two and two in a Dowle 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav* (1677) 66 The Doolaes were no sooner dismounted, but that thereout issued the Amazones. 1782–3 W. F Martyn *Geog Mag* I 264 Doolies are only used by the very lower sorts of people, in cases of sickness or accident 1804 A Duncan *Mariner's Chron.* III 114, I could not walk So they put us into dooleys, or cradles, fastened together with ropes 1869 E A Parkes *Pract Hygiene* (ed 3) 399 Order men who cannot march to be carried in waggons, dhoolies, &c

2 *attrib*, as *doolie-bearer.*

1862 Beveridge *Hist. India* III ix v 655 The dhoolie-bearers followed the example 1883 F. M Crawford *Mr Isaacs* xii 253 A strong body of dooly-bearers

Dooly, obs form of Doly.

Doom (dūm), *sb* Forms: 1 dóm, 2–5 dom, 3–7 dome, 4–7 doome, (4 dum, *Sc* dowme, 5 *Sc* doym, 7 dombe), 4– doom. [Com. Teut. sb.: OE. *dóm* = OFris, OS. *dôm*, OHG., MHG. *tuom*, ON. *dómr* (Sw, Da. *dom*), Goth *dom-s*.—O.Teut **dômo-z*, lit. that which is put or set up, statute, ordinance, f. *dô-n* to place, set: see Do *v.* (Cf Gr. *θέμις*, f stem *θη-* to place, L *statūtum*, f *statuĕre.*) Used as suffix in the form -dom.]

1. A statute, law, enactment; *gen* an ordinance, decree *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ix 26 Biod afirred domas ðine from onsiene his *c* 1000 Ælfric *Exod* xxi 1 Þis synd þa domas þe þu him tæcan scealt *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xiii 1 Þai þat haf forgeten God and his domes. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. viii 24 The domes of law pronuncis sche to thame then 1669 Dryden *Tyrannic Love* I 1, I have consulted one, who reads Heav'n's Doom 1844 Lingard *Anglo Sax Ch* (1858) II. xii 220 He revised the whole code of Anglo-Saxon law, and compiled a new book of dooms 1874 Green *Short Hist* iv § 4 191 The first Dooms of London provide especially for the recovery of cattle.

2. A judgement or decision, esp one formally pronounced; a sentence, mostly in adverse sense, condemnation, sentence of punishment

c 900 tr *Bæda's Hist* iv. v (1891) 278 Seon heo bezen biscopes dome scyldige. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 103 Ufele zitsunge macað zeaflac and unrihte domes *c* 1205 Lay 4271 He sculde dom þolien 1377 Langl. *P Pl* B xv 27 Whan ich deme domes þen is racio my rizt name 1467 *Nottingham Rec* II 380 To obey, fulfille and perfourme the dome, ordenance and award of vs 1596 Spenser *F Q* iv. v. 16 Then was that golden belt by doome of all Graunted to her 1641 Smectymnuus *Answ* (1653) Post. 87 Thurstan refusing to stand to the Kings doom 1709 *Tatler* No 42 ₱ 5 O! Partial Judge, Thy Doom has me undone 1808 Scott *Marm.* iii Introd, Whose doom discording neighbours sought. 1888 Max Muller *Nat Relig* vii (1889) 173 They were not laws in our sense of the word but dooms, decisions.

† **3.** Personal or private judgement, opinion. *As to my dome*, in my opinion. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 4582 (Cott) O þis ioseph sai me þi dome, And giue me þar of god consail *c* 1386 Chaucer *Monk's T* Prol 49 As to my doom 'thou art a maister whan thou art at hoom *c* 1440 Capgrave *Lyfe St Kath* I. 314 Ye may weel suppose in yovre owen dome *c* 1450 *Merlin* 387 Yef he and the other ne hadde not returned .. by my dom, ther hadde not ascaped the halvendell 1596 Spenser *F Q.* iv x 21 The which did seeme, unto my simple doome, The onely pleasant and delightfull place 1624 Wotton *Archit* in *Reliq.* (1672) 67 The Age of the work upon which he must pass his Doom

† **b.** The faculty of judging; judgement, discrimination, discernment. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v pr ii 152 It haþ doom by whiche it discernip and demip euery þing 1496 *Dives & Paup* (W. de W) II vi. 115/1 He must haue with hym dome, that is a good and a dyscrete auysement, er he swere 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* iv. 565 With unerring Doom, He sees what is, and was, and is to come

4 Fate, lot, irrevocable destiny. (Usually of adverse fate; rarely in good sense)

13 *E E Allit P* C 203 Lo þy dom is þe dyȝt, for þy dedes ille! 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I 235 The angyr, na the wrechyt dome, That is cowplyt to foule thyrldome. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 7123 Þurgh domys of destany dreuyt to noght 1594 Shaks *Rich III*, iv iv 217 All vnauoyded is the doome of Destiny 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* iii 111 And Age, and Death's inexorable Doom. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* iv 289 Such, happy Nestor! was thy glorious doom 1855 Kingsley *Heroes* I (1868) 7 A stranger, whom a cruel doom has driven to your land

b. Final fate, destruction, ruin, death.

c 1600 Shaks. *Sonn* xiv 14 Thy end is truth's and beauty's doom and date 1725 N. Robinson *Th. Physick* 244 The Patient must fall in the Conflict, and owe his Doom to the too rigid Rashness of his Physician 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I xxii. 157 Irresistible dynamic energy, which moved them [glaciers] to their doom 1874 Green *Short Hist* vi § 5 323 Both the Cardinal and his enemies knew that the minister's doom was sealed

5. The action or process of judging (as in a court of law); judgement, trial *arch*

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp* John xii. 31 Nu is dom middangeardes *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 169 [167] Þe dom sal ben sone idon, ne last hit nowiht longe 1340 Hampole *Pr Consc* 5112 Als domesman to sit in dome. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2194 Thai ledde hym arely fro thens to pilates dome. 1567 *Satir Poems Reform* iv 105 Hangit syne but dome. 1667 Milton *P L* vi 817 Therefore to mee thir doom he hath assign'd 1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke, Song* 17 The Judge is set, the doom begun!

6. The last or great Judgement at the end of the world; also, a pictorial representation of this. *arch* (Now chiefly in phr *crack of doom.*)

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 69 Þenche we ure giltes er þe dom cume 1393 Gower *Conf* I 97 He shall for the dome finall Yef his answeie. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) x 114 The Doom schalle ben on Estre Day, suche tyme as our Lord aroos. 1529 More *Dyalogue* II Wks 180/1, I speke of Christes comming to the dreadfull dome. 1605 Shaks. *Macb* iv 1 117 What will the Line stretch out to' th' cracke of Doome? *a* 1800 Cowper *Heroism* II On a day, like that of the last doom. 1848 R I Wilberforce *Incarn our Lord* ix (1852) 204 When all nations shall behold Him at the crack of doom. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 323 The.. hobgoblins of mediæval dooms

7. *Day of doom*, the day of judgement. see Day *sb* 8 b, and Doomsday

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc* 2600 Oni last day þat sal falle, Our day of dome we may calle *a* 1400–50 *Alexander*

1095 So sall to þe day of dome þi dedis be remembrid. 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 302 What answere shall ye make to your lorde at yᵉ daye of dome? 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt Exemp* II. VI 19 The great scrutiny for faith in the day of doom 1735 POPE *Donne Sat* IV 161 In sure succession to the day of doom 1847 EMERSON *Repr Men, Swedenborg* Wks (Bohn) I 331 Who, if a hail-storm passes over the village, thinks the day of doom is come.

†b *transf.* The last day of one's life; the fatal day *Obs* (Cf 4 b)

1588 SHAKS *Tit A* II III 42 1593 — *Rich II*, III II 189 1593 — 3 *Hen VI*, V VI 93 Ile throw thy body in another roome, And Triumph Henry, in thy day of Doome

†8. Justice, equity, righteousness Cf. JUDGEMENT *Obs.* (Chiefly in versions of Scripture, or allusions thereto)

*c*825 *Vesp Psalter* XCVI 2 Hire rehtwisnis and dom zerecenis seldes his *c*1000 *Ags. Gosp* Matt XXIII 23 Ge forleton þa þing þe synt hefegran þære æ, dom, and mildheortnysse and geleafan 1382 WYCLIF *Prov* XXI 3 To do mercy and dom, more pleseth to the Lord, than sacrifices of victorie. *c*1386 CHAUCER *Pars T* P 518 Thou schalt swere in trouthe, in doom, and in rightwisnesse 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M* (1684) I 458/1 David in the Sauter saith, Blessed beth they that done dome and rightfulness

†9 Power or authority to judge, *gen* power, authority *Obs*

*c*1000 *Ags Gosp* John V 22 Ne se fæder ne demð nanum menn Ac he sealde sælcne dom þam suna *c*1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 100 To haf þam at his dome 13.. *K Alis.* 2606 He sent messangeis to al that weore at his dome 1382 WYCLIF *John* V 22 Neither the fader iugeth ony man, but hath 3ouun al the dom to the sone

†10 A judge *Obs rare*

Perh. an error of transcription for DEME

13 *Minor Poems fr Vernon MS* 627 Þer haunted til her hous Two domus of þat lawe. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 162 Primate and chefe dome of cristen men

11. *attrib.* (mostly *arch* or *Obs*) as *doom-giving, -hall, -place, -storm, -word*, etc; †**doom-house**, a judgement-hall; **doom-ring** (*Archæol*), a ring of stones forming the boundary of the old Norse courts of judgement; †**doom-settle**, †**-stool**, judgement-seat; †**doom-stead**, place of judgement; **doom-tree**, a tree on which the condemned were hanged.

1399 LANGL *Rich Redeles* III 329 At the *dome-3euynge 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* III IV 293 Then gat he to the *dom hall of the town.. And judged the people *c*1000 *Voc* in Wr-Wülcker 145/12 *Curia*, *domhus *c*1440 *Promp Parv.* 126/2 Dome howse, *pretorium* 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* XXV 10 At the *dom place of Cesar I stonde 18 WHITTIER *King Volmer & Elsie* 1, Over heathen *doom-rings and gray stones of the Horg 1893 S O ADDY *Hall of Waltheof* 33 The circle near the Bar Dike may have been a doom ring *c*1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt XXVII 19 He sæt þa þilatus on his *dom-setle *a*1225 *Juliana* 55 Com biuore þe reue as he set on his dom seotle 1876 *Athenæum* 8 July 48 That way to the *doomstead thrones The Aesir ride each day *a*1225 *Ancr R.* 306 Let skile sitten ase demare upon þe *dom stol 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* II, Elibank's *'doomtree' extended its broad arms close to the gates of his fortress

Doom (dūm), *v* Also 5–6 dome, 6 *Sc.* dume, 6–7 doome. [f. DOOM *sb*]

1 *trans* To pronounce judgement or sentence upon; to judge *Obs* or *arch* exc as in 2.

*c*1450 (MSS *c*1600) *Chester Pl* (E E. T S) XXI 354 The general Resurrection when Christ is bowne to Dome both good and evill. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron* (1811) 29 The goodys and catels of alle hem that before hem be domed. 1533 GAU *Recht Vay* (1888) 15 They quhilk Iugis or dwmis oders wranguslie 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl* V. XLVI 58 There the equall Judge dooms each voice aright 1813 BYRON *Br Abydos* II XXI, No deed they've done, nor deed shall do, Ere I have heard and doom'd it too

†b. with complement To pronounce or deem.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th* II 156 Time's use was doom'd a pleasure, waste, a pain.

2. To pronounce judgement or sentence against; *esp* to condemn *to* some fate.

1588 SHAKS *Tit A* III I 47 Tribunes with their tongues doome men to death 1593 — *Rich II*, V I 4 Cæsars Tower. To whose flint Bosome, my condemned Lord Is doom'd a Prisoner, by prowd Bullingbrooke 1645 MILTON *Colast.* (1851) 372 He dooms it as contrary to Truth 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 197 An act was passed which doomed him to perpetual exile 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd* I 189 A decree which doomed to destruction. a whole city

3. To destine or consign to some adverse fate or lot; also sometimes in neutral sense, to any fate, good or ill. *pa. pple.* Destined, fated.

1602 SHAKS *Ham* I. V 10, I am thy Fathers Spirit, Doom'd for a certaine terme to walke the night 1733 POPE *Ess Man* III 65 He feasts the animal he dooms his feast. 1776 GIBBON *Decl & F* I XII 255 You have doomed me to a life of cares. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I. II 19 Our hopes were doomed to disappointment 1887 BOWEN *Virg Æneid* I 20 A nation.. Doomed in the future ages heir Tyrian towers to destroy

4 *US* (*local*): see quots.

1816 J PICKERING *Voc U. S* s v, When a person neglects to make a return of his taxable property to the assessors of a town, those officers doom him; that is, judge upon, and fix his tax according to their discretion 1888 BRYCE *Amer Commw* II II XLIII 733 *note*, In New York if a person makes no return the assessors are instructed to 'doom' him according to the best of their knowledge and belief

5 To decree; to pronounce or fix as a sentence or fate; to destine; to adjudge. (With simple obj or obj. clause)

1588 SHAKS *Tit. A.* IV. II. 114 The Emperour in his rage will doome her death 1669 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* II 1, The Gods adjudg'd it Parricide, By dooming the Event on Cæsar's Side 1712-4 POPE *Rape Loch* II 110 Whether Heav'n has doom'd that Shock must fall 1844 LD BROUGHAM *Brit Const* XV (1862) 227 Buckingham, whose fall he perceived was doomed

6 *intr.* To give judgement; to judge, decide. *Obs* or *arch*

1591 GREENE *Maiden's Dreame* XIII 2 Doctors that well could doom of Holy Writ 1662 COKAINE *Ovid* I III Dram Wks (1874) 228, I shall, in my opinion, doom aright, But wish that Jove had chose some other wight 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* 259 They drink in the hall together, they doom in the people's strife.

Hence **Doomed** *ppl. a.*, **Dooming** *vbl. sb* and *ppl a*

1596 DRAYTON *Legends* IV 62 For which immedicable Blow Me dooming Heaven oi dain'd 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. XV 24 A dooming to death 1869 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) III. XII 241 The. doomed city

Doom, obs f. DOME, DUMB; var. of DOUM

Doomage (dū·mêdʒ). *U.S* (*local*) [f. DOOM *v* +-AGE] The action of dooming (see DOOM *v* 4); assessment in default.

1792 J BELKNAP *New-Hampsh.* III 284 If any person refuse to give an invoice of his rateable estate, it is in the power of the selectmen 'to set down to such person as much as they judge equitable, by way of doomage, from which there is no appeal'. 1828 WEBSTER, *Doomage*, a penalty or fine for neglect

Doombook (dū mbuk). Also dome-, domes-, doomsbook [OE. *dōm-bōc*, book of dooms.]

1. A book or code of (Old Teutonic) laws; *spec* that attributed to King Alfred and referred to in the laws of later West-Saxon kings. *Obs* exc *Hist*

*a*925 *Laws of Edward* Preamble, [Swa] hit on ðære dombec stande. *a*940 *Laws of Athelstan* II V (Schmid), Bete be ðam ðe seo dom-boc secge *c*1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* (Th) II 198 Oð þæt he com to ðam dom bocum ðe se Heofenlica Wealdend his folce ʒesette 1660 R COKE *Power & Subj* 159 If any one shall not pay, let him incur the punishment expressed in the Doom-book (Laws of K Eadgar) 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I 66 A new edition, or fresh promulgation, of Alfred's code or dome-book 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Par* 218 The records exist in the Doomsbooks of this country and other lands in the north of Europe

2. *transf* A book of doom or judgement.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev* I II VIII, Cursed is that trade and is verily marked in the Doom-Book of a God!

Doomer (dū məɹ) Now *rare*. [OE *dōmere* judge, f *dōm* DOOM *sb* · see -ER 1. In later use f. DOOM *v*] One who dooms or pronounces sentence, a judge. Cf. DEEMSTER.

*c*888 K ÆLFRED *Boeth* XXVII §4 Heretogan and domeras hæfdon mæstne weorþscipe *c*1000 *Laws of Ælfred* Introd. § 18 (Schmid) Swa him domeras ʒereccen. 1589 GREENE *Tullie's Love* (1609) Kij, Be then impartiall doomers of my sute *c*1590 — *Fr Bacon* X 139 Fond Atè doomer of bad-boding fates 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* VII X, The power which dooms the doomer.

Doomful (dū mfūl), *a.* [f DOOM *sb* +-FUL.] Fraught with or involving doom; fateful

1586 SPENSER *Somn. to Harvey*, For Life, and Death, is in thy doomefull writing 1630 J TAYLOR (Water P) *Vx amia* I. Wks I/1 Eternal God, which at the doomefull day will once unhaspe Th' accusing booke of Subiects and of Kings 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* II VI. VII, Think what a volley, reverberating doomful to the four corners of Paris.

Dooms (dūmz), *adv Sc.* [Origin uncertain. Prob from DOOM *sb* Some have conjectured connexion with Icel *dáandis-* pretty, rather, prefixed to adjs and advs. Cf also DONE *adv*]

Very, exceedingly.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M* XXXII, it was not sae dooms likely that he would go down into battle wi' sic sma' means' 1816 — *Old Mort* XXIII, 'I wasna that dooms stupid.' 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 20 My case is dooms hard.

Doomsday (dū mzdē). [OE *dōmes dæg*, ME. *domes dei, dai*, day of judgement. see DOOM *sb*.]

1. The judgement day.

*c*975 *Rushw G* Matt X 15 At domes dæʒe *c*1000 *Ags G* ibid, On domes dæg. *c*1175 *Lamb Hom* 95 On his efter to come þet is on domes deie *a*1225 *Ancr. R* 58 Heo is gulti and schal uor his soule onswerien a Domesdei. *a*1300 *Cursor M.* 498 (Cott) And sua sal do to domes dai 1533 GAU *Recht Vay* (1888) 34 Yair sal be na generacione na corrupcione efter dwmis day 1601 SHAKS *Jul C* III I. 98 Men, Wiues, and Children, stare, cry out, and run, As it were Doomesday 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th.* I 366 The present moment terminates our sight, Clouds, thick as those on doomsday, drown the next

b. *esp* in phr.: *Till doomsday*. to the end of the world, as long as the world lasts, for ever.

*c*1200 ORMIN 17682 All þatt follc þatt fra þiss dazz Till Domess dazz shall wurrþenn *c*1330 R BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 8734 Hit myght laste til Domesday 1553 T WILSON *Rhet* (1567) 103 a, If a man should aske me till Doumes daie, I would still crie silence, silence 1606 SHAKS *Ant & Cl* V II 232 When thou hast done this chare, Ile giue thee leaue To play till Doomesday 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph* I. 4 Questions which all official men wished to postpone till Doomsday 1886 FROUDE *Oceana* 233 They might have waited till Doomsday in the afternoon before [etc.]

c *transf.* A day of judgement or trial, when sentence is pronounced. Also, a day of final dissolution, as at the end of the world.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 181 Dost thou not knowe that euery ones deathes daye is his do[o]mes daye? 1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, V I 12 Why then Al-soules day is my bodies doomsday. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St.* III XXIII. 215 This bell was taken down at the doomsday of abbeys 1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res* II VI, His sudden bereavement. is talked of as a real Doomsday and Dissolution of Nature

2. = DOMESDAY: the usual spelling in 17–18th c, still used, esp. in fig or transf. senses

3. *attrib*

1649 MILTON *Eikon* III (1851) 358 The Kings admirers may mistake this Book for a Monument of his woith and wisdom, when as indeed it is his Doomsday Booke 1654 TRAPP *Comm Esther* IV 8 That dreadful day of judgement, when that doomes day book shall be opened 1781 COWPER *Hope* 693 Conscience writes a Doomsday sentence on his heart 1842 C WHITEHEAD *Richard Savage* (1845) III IX. 420 Long doomsday faces

Doomsman. [early ME *dōmes man*, man of judgement. see DOOM *sb*.] A judge, deemster.

*a*1200 *Moral Ode* 260 Medsierne domes men and wrongwise reuen 1382 WYCLIF *Matt* V 25 Lest peraventure thin aduersarie take thee to the domesman, and the domesman take thee to the mynystre, and thou be sente in to prisoun. *c*1440 *Gesta Rom* VIII 21 (Harl MS) Þe domys-man come to þe Cite, for to sitte vp on brekers of þe lawe 1493 *Festivall* (W. de Worde 1515) 4 b, Our lorde Ihesu Cryste his domesman. *a*1640 [see DOOMSTER 2] 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 268 Doomsman, seems to be Suitors in a Court of a Mannor in Ancient Demesne, who are Judges there 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XXX. 342 Behold in me the doomsman of your race.

attrib 1483 *Cath Angl.* 103/2 A domesman sete, *tribunal*

Doomster (dū mstəɹ). In 5 domstere [modification of *demester*, DEMPSTER, DEEMSTER, after DOOM *v* and *sb*]

1. A judge, doomer *arch*

1442 *Cursor M* 9737 (Bedford) Fadir, rightwis domstere! 1861 LOWELL *Poet Wks* (1890) IV 4 Then let him hearken for the doomster's feet! 1882 *Sat Rev* 11 Nov 627 Doomsters propounding their own construction of rubrical niceties with Simaitic thunders

2 In a Scottish court of law, the official (usually the executioner) who formerly read or repeated the sentence; = DEMPSTER 2.

1609 SKENE *Reg Maj* 158 The Domster sould be sworne. *a*1640 JACKSON *Creed* X XLIX. § 2 They will be enforced to borrow a more fit expression of His office from our sister nation, and instyle Him to be the doomster or doomsman of the quick and the dead 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort* XXXVI, 'Doomster', he continued, 'repeat the sentence to the prisoner'. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot* s v. *Doom*, The doom or sentence was pronounced by the public executioner, or doomster as he was called—a barbarous practice, which was abolished by Act of Adjournal, 16th March 1773

attrib 1881 PALGRAVE *Visions of Eng* 131 Before is the doomster day, And the shambles of Fotheringay.

Doon, -e, obs ff. DO *v.*, DONE, DOWN, DUN.

Door (dōəɹ) Forms · 1 duru, 2–5 (*Sc* 4-9) dure, 4–6 durr(e, 4–7 dur, (5 duyr), 6 *Sc* durr(e, dwr, dourre; also 1–5 dor, 3–7 dore, (4 doer, 5 doyre, 6 dower), 6–7 doore, 7- door; also 1 dyr, 2–3 dyre [OE *duru*, fem *u*-stem, not found elsewhere in Teut, but from the same base *dur-*, as the equivalent words in the other langs: cf OHG. *turi*, an orig. plural, which became a fem. sing, MHG *tur*, Ger. *thür(e*, ODu. *duri* pl. (MDu *dore, dore*, Du *deur* fem sing.), OS. *duri*, ON. *dyrr* fem. pl. (and n.), Sw. *dorr* f., Da. *dør*; also Goth. *daurōns* pl weakfem OE had also *dor* neut, pl. *doru*, large door, gate = Goth *daur*, OS. *dor*, OHG. *tor*, Ger *thor* gate The same stem *dhur-, dhwōr-* appears in Skr. *dvṛ, dwār*, Gr *θύρα*, L. *fores* The two OE. types *duru*, and *dor* appear to have been mixed in ME, where, beside *dure* and *dor*, are also found *dur* and *dore*. *Dore* prevailed in 16th c, and is found as late as 1684, *door* appeared in 16th c, and at length supplanted *dore* in writing, though now pronounced like the latter

The spelling *door* points to an earlier pronunciation with *ō* or *ū* from ME close *ō*, which is further attested by Sc *dure* (dūr) (also in Cath Angl 1483), and is considered by Luick as a northern lengthening of OE *u* The current pronunciation may be a retention of that evidenced for 16th c *dore* by quot 1593 in 18; but it may also be a more recent modification of (dūᵘə), as in the case of *floor*, and vulgar pronunciations of *moor, poor*, as *more, pore*]

1. A movable barrier of wood or other material, consisting either of one piece, or of several pieces framed together, usually turning on hinges or sliding in a groove, and serving to close or open a passage into a building, room, etc.

a. in form *duru, dure* (*dyre*), *durre, dur* (after 1500 *Sc*)

Beowulf 1447 (Th) Duru sona on arn fyr-bendum fæst *c*1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt XXV 10 Seo duru wæs belocen [*Lindisf* ʒetyned wæs ðe dura] *Ibid* Mark I 33 Eall seo burhwaru wæs ʒegaderod to þære duren [*Lindisf* to duru *vel* to ʒæt, *Rushw* to dore *vel* ʒeat *c*1160 *Hatton* ʒegadeied to þare duie] *c*1025 *Interl v Rule St Benet* (1888) 78 Ætforan dyran *c*1175 *Lamb Hom* 87 And merki mid þan blode hore duren *c*1250 *Gen. & Ex* 1082 Al ðat niʒt he soʒten ðor ðe dure 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II 61 Thai brak the dur *c*1400 *Destr Troy* 11890 The durres to vndo *c*1420 *Chron Vilod* 931 Þe durus of þ'chapelle 1483 *Cath Angl.* 111/1 Dure (*A* Duyr), *hostium* 1546 J HEYWOOD *Prov* (1867) 16 Ye beg at a wrong mans dur [*rime* stur]. 1562 WINJET *Cert Tractates* I Wks 1888 I 2 Calking of the durris 1563 — *Four Scor Thre Quest.* Wks 1888 I 87 The duiris being closit *a*1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonnets* LXV 11 To come ouir the dur. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj, Burrow Lawes* 126 Lipper men.. sall not gang fra dure to dure.

β in form *dor* (OE =gate, pl *dorn*), *dore* (*doer*).

c 1000 *Ags Ps* (Ph.) xcix 3 Gað nu on his dorum *Ibid* cvi 15 Aseen dor *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd* III 56 Hoh ðn wyrte on . þan dore. *c* 1205 LAY 2382 Neuer ne fulde heo wið uten dore *a* 1297 R GLOUC (1724) 495 And the doren after hom loke vaste *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 1682 (Cott) Mak a dor þer dore, dur] 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 3451 When þou spekes shuppely til þe pure, þat sum gode askes at þi dore *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T* 280 Whil þat þou Robyn heuest of the dore [*rime* vnderspore] 1483 *Cath Angl* 104/1 Dore (*A* Doyre), *hostium* 1563 *Mirr Mag*, *Jane Shore* li 7 To begge from dore to dore. 1593 SHAKS *Rich. II*, v iii. 77 Open the doore, A Begger begs, that neuer begg'd before 1644 MILTON *Areop* (Arb) 59 Other doores which cannot be shut. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr* II 12 And knocked at her Doore.

γ in forms (*dower*, *dowre*) *doore*, *door*

1504 *Plumpton Corr*. 186 None shall not pas the dowers 1509–28 Wynkyn de Worde's edd of *R. Coer de Lion* 1934 Doors and windows barred fast 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 61 Quhen ye disciplis haid closit the doumis 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen VIII* 3 b, At the haule doore 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* II viii (Arb) 94 If one should time to this word [Restore] he may not match him with [Doore] or [Poore] for neither of both are of like terminant. 1611 BIBLE *Gen* iv, 7 Sinne lieth at the doore [COVERD. in the doie]. 1662 WOOD *Life* (Oxf Hist Soc) I 462 Before the west doore 1760 FOOTE *Minor* II. Wks 1799 I 269 Well, do so no more, Drop, to atone, your money at the door, And, if I please,—I'll give it to the poor [*triple rime*] 1816 KEATINGE *Trav* I 297 They cannot venture to be seen beyond their own doors

b With various qualifications, as *chamber-*, *front-*, *hall-*, *house-*, *kitchen-*, *side-door*, etc, q v. under their first elements; also BACK-, CHURCH-, FOLDING-DOOR, etc

Double door (*s*), a door consisting of two leaves, opening in the centre, also, two doors, one behind the other, closing the same opening, to prevent draughts, etc; *glass door*, a door consisting mainly of glass panels, *sliding door*, a single or double door that opens by sliding into a recess.

1785 SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* xv, The glass door to the closet. 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* II v 36 This posture of affairs Mr Brass observed through the glass-door —*Barn Rudge* xxviii, Hugh closed the double doors behind him 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs Carlyle's Lett.* III. 177 The double door from her bedroom went wide open

c With definite or indefinite numerals, expressing position in a series or row, and hence indicating the room or house to which the door belongs.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* iv, At the Cross-daggers in Moor fields, next door to the Popes Head Tavern *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J), Martin's office is now the second door in the street, where he will see Parnel 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 22/2 [He] lives three doors from the house I inhabited 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII 459/1 Having taken offices a few doors off

2 The opening or passage into a building or room, which may be closed by a door, a doorway.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xix 13 Helias goon out, he stode in the dore of the denne *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7394 Þe bischope in þe dure stode 1595 SHAKS *Merry W* III. v 103 They . met the jealous knaue their Master in the doore. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav* (1760) III 252 On the left hand as one enters the door. 1841 LANE *Arab Nts* I 107 A door, which she entered

3 *fig.* A means of entrance or exit (in quot 1526 a means of closing); *esp* in phr. *To open a door to* or *for*: to render possible the admission of, to furnish opportunity or facility for; so *to close the door upon*, and the like.

c 825 *Vesp Psalter* cxl 3 Duru ymbstondnisse weo[le]rum minum. 971 *Blickl. Hom* 9 Heofonrices duru *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 55 Inewyt hys the dore-ward, The doren wyttes fyve 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor* xvi 9 A greet dore and euident is openyd to me 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W 1531) 131 b, Than shall the doie of discrecyon be put to our mouth. 1570 BUCHANAN *Admonitionn* Wks (1892) 31 Yᵉ prouidence of god had closit yᵉ dur to all yair wickitnes 1648 T. GAGE *New Survey W. Ind* xvi 191 But this doore of hope was fast shut up 1670 CLARENDON *Contempl Ps* Tracts (1727) 561 To open a door for the most confounding Atheism to break in. 1707 *Lond. Gaz* No 4342/1 Opening a Door to the French to assault us that Way 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I xii 195 Which left open a door to future negotiation.

4 *transf* Anything resembling a door in its motion or use; a lid, valve; an opening, a passage

1665 HOOKE *Microgr* 46 How those Atoms come to be hindred from running all out, when a doie or passage in their Pores is made. 1712 J MORTON *Nat Hist Northampt.* 12 Ash-Timber, for the Doors of Bellows 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl Gard* 169 A small Padlock fix'd to the Door of the Basket 1840 GREENER *Sc Gunnery* 259 Place on this the cap, shut the door, cock your gun

5. Phrases. a † *At door*. at the door; *out at door*, *-s*, =out of doors; *in at door*, *-s*, =indoors (*obs.*). See also A-DOORS *In doors*. within doors, in or into the house. see INDOORS. *Next door* (*to*): in the next house (to); hence *fig.* very near (to), bordering (on). *Out* († *forth*) *of door*(*s*: out of the house; in the open air, abroad; hence *fig.* out of place, lost, abroad, irrelevant, worthless (*obs.*). † *To* (*the*) *door*: out of the house or room (*obs*). *Within door*(*s*: in a house or building, indoors; also *fig.* so as not to be heard outside the door *Without doors*: out of doors

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Priest's T.* 557 Out at dores stirten they anon *c* 1450 *Merlin* 32 Merlyn .. was gon oute at doie 1546 J HEYWOOD *Prov* (1867) 82 He turnde hir out at doores. 1562 WINJET *Last Blast* Wks 1888 I 45 Repellit and schot to the dure. 1577 *St Aug. Manual* 71 Love driveth feare out of doores, 1581 G. PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv* III. (1586) 156 Some fathers will not suffer their Daughters to set their foote footh of dores 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* VIII (1887) 53 One to be vsed within dores, and the other abroade 1595 SPENSER *Col Clout* 711 Out of doore quite shit 1604 SHAKS. *Oth* IV II 144 Speake within doore 1633 G HERBERT *Temple*, *Praise* iv, May dwell next doore, On the same floore *a* 1639 W WHATELY *Prototypes* II xxvi (1640) 118 Hee may sit without dooies long enough 1650 TRAPP *Comm Exod* x 28 Destruction is at next door by. 1657–8 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II 456 All precedents are out of doors in this case 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* Pref 159 Well, now go forward, step within the doies. 1699 COLLIER *Sec Defence* (1730) 324 A Place where Thinking is out of Doors 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I xvi, I kept .. within doors *Ibid.* II i, To be next door to starving *Ibid* II xvi, That Objection is out of Doors 1794 WOLCOTT (P Pindar) *Rowl for Oliver* Wks II 378 Kick the Arts and Sciences to door 1816 KEATINGE *Trav* (1817) I 298 A Jew is not permitted to appear without-doors save in black 1857 LD HOUGHTON in Wemyss Reid *Life* (1891) II. vii 19 Those children live out of doors all day 1875 E WHITE *Life in Christ* I 1 (1878) 20 It is next door to cannibalism *Mod* You had better remain in doors

6 † *To drink* or *eat out of doors*: to bring to destitution by excessive drinking or eating: cf EAT *v* 4 a † *To fetch at the door*(*s of* to obtain from *To lay*, *lie*, or *be at the door of*, to impute, or be imputable or chargeable to † *To leap over the door* to escape, run out. † *To set one's hand to the door* to apply oneself diligently † *To set behind the door*: see quot 1552 *To darken a door*. see DARKEN 6 b. *To keep open doors*· see OPEN

1552 LATIMER *Serm St Andrew's Day* Wks. II 262 They say when a man will be rich, he must set his soul behind the door, that is to say, he must use falsehood and deceit 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm Tim* 464/2 We must not therefore spare our selues, but set our handes to the dore, as the prouerbe is 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV 10 A part of the Commonwealth has leaped over the door *Ibid* 166 It is so much for your honour to have the Scotch fetch their laws at your doors 1659 D. PELL *Impr Sea* 437 Many Sailors drink wiues and children out of doors 1683 *Lond Gaz.* No 1835/3 The fault will lye at their doors 1701 W WOTTON *Hist Rome* 299 The Blood must all be layd to his door 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I vii, You have in a manner laid your sins at my door. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady Clara* vi, The guilt of blood is at your door

† **c** *Is the wind in* (*at*) *that door?* =is the wind in that quarter?, is that the tendency of affairs?

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xxxv, 'What! neuewe, is the wynde in that doie'? 1589 *Marprel. Epit.* B iv, Is the winde at that dore with you brother deane? 1596 SHAKS 1 *Hen IV*, III iii 102 1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* IV i, Is the Wind in that Door? Here's like to be fine doings.

7 *attrib. and Comb* a attrib, as *door arch*, *-archway*, *-curtain*, *-handle*, *-jamb*, *-key*, *-knob*, *-knocker*, *-latch*, *-lintel*, *-lock*, *-panel*, *-porch*, *-ring*, *-scraper*, etc b. objective and obj genitive, as *door-banging*, *-dressing*, *-opener*, *-warder*. c. *door-like* adj, *door-wise* adv

1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II 162 A square-headed *door-arch 1707 *Lond Gaz* No 4364/4 Window-Curtains, and *Door Curtains 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, **Door-fastener*, a portable contrivance for fastening a door 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxix V 64 Leaving the hands still hanging to and grasping the *door handle. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* II. iii (L.) Leaning against the *door-jamb for support 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxvi, Fumbling in his pocket for the *door-key. — *Nich Nick* xv, When Lords break off *door-knockers and beat policemen. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 75 Shattered *door-lintels 1654 EVELYN *Diary* 26 July, A *dore-lock of a tolerable price. 1787 HAWKINS *Life Johnson* 123 A representation of St John's gate on the *door-pannel 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek* xlvi 2 Then shal the prynce come vnder the *dore porche, & stonde still without by the dore cheke 1682 MILTON *Hist Mosc* v (1851) 508 Such a terrible noise, as shakes the *Door rings of Houses ten mile off 1616 SURFT & MARKH *Country Farme* 87 It must be made higher than the *dor-window. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Young Philosopher* II 32 One sash opening *door-wise

8. Special combs **door-alarm** (see quot); **door-boy**, a boy who guards the door of a passage in a mine; **door-fall**, the falling door of a trap; **door-frame**, (*a*) a door-case (Nicholson *Pract Builder* 1823); (*b*) the structure forming the skeleton of a panelled door, † **door-gate**, an entrance, **door-head**, the upper part of a door-case; **door-land** (*Sc.*), a plot of ground near a door (Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 254), **door-money**, money taken at the door of a place of entertainment; † **door-neighbour**, a near or next door neighbour; **door-piece** † (*a*) a curtain before a door; (*b*) see quot 1869; † **door-pin**, the 'pin' or bolt of a door; **door-plane** (see quot.); **door-sign**, a sign upon a door; **door-stone**, a threshold stone, a flagstone before a door; **door-stop**, a device to stop a door from opening too widely or closing too forcibly; also, the slip of wood against which it shuts in its frame; **door-swell**, a kind of swell-box in an organ; **door-weed**, a name for *Polygonum aviculare* (Dunglison *Med Lex* 1857).

1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.*, **Door-alarm*, a device attached to a door, to give an audible notice when the door is opened. 1624 BEDELL *Lett* III. 59 By the most chaffie shrap that euer was set before the eyes of winged Fowle, [you] were brought to the *doorefall 1889 R B ANDERSON tr *Rydberg's Teut. Mythol* 214 The *door-frames were covered with the soot of centuries *a* 1529 SKELTON *Womanhod*, *Wanton*, &c, 26 Of youre *doregate ye haue no doute. 1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc* 142 *Door-head 1894 H SPRIGHT *Nuddersdale* 410 The *door-lintel was put in the door-head of the new cow-house 1806 A DUNCAN *Nelson's Fun* 15 *Door-money was demanded as at a puppet-show 1562 *Durham Depositions* (Surtees) 70 She saith she is ther *doore neighbour 1711 *C M Let to Curate* 14 Would they deny it to the Scots their door Neighbours? 1611 COTGR, *Garde-porte*, a peece of Tapistrie hung before an open dore; a *dore-peece 1869 R B SMYTH *Gold-f. Victoria* 609 Door piece—That portion of a lift of pumps in which the clack or valve is situate *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 1078 Dis angels two drogen loth in And shetten to ðe *dure pin *a* 1300 *K Horn* 1003 Rymenhild undude þe dure pin 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss, **Door-Plane*, the plane between the door proper, and the larger opening within which it may be placed 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort* VIII, 'Ne'er cross the *door-stane' 1881 YOUNG *Every Man own Mechanic* § 1285 The *door-stops may be nailed to the casing and the door hung. 1852 SIDEI *Organ* 27 The roof or *door swell . when accurately constructed (of oak wood), is the best

Doora, doorah, var. of DURRA

† **Doo'r-band.** *Obs* A strip-hinge (see BAND *sb*¹ 3), also, (?) the bolt or fastening of a door

1379 *Mem Ripon* (Surtees) III 102 Et in j doreband elongand ibidem, *id* 14 *Nom* in Wr-Wulcker 733/25 *Hic gumfus*, a dorbande 1530 *Compotus* in Poulson *Beverlac* (1829) 622 Pro 4 doore bands 12*d*

† **Doo'r-bar.** *Obs* [see BAR *sb*¹ 8] A bar of wood, iron, etc put across a door to secure it

13 *Sir Beues* 1622+43 (MS C) The dore barre he toke yn honde And slewe all þat he þere fonde *c* 1425 *Voc* in Wr-Wulcker 667/39 *Hoc repagulum*, dorebar 1575 J STILL *Gamm Gurton* V ii in Hazl *Dodsley* III 242 Onles thy head and my doore bar kyste 1617 *Jonna Lug* 742 The snaile creepeth beyond the doore-barres

Doo r-bell. a A bell in a house, connected with the door by a wire, and rung by means of a handle. b. A bell fixed on a door or door-case so as to be rung in opening the door, =*door-alarm*

c 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuas* (1833) II ii 330 Lady Russell could not hear the door-bell 1875 TAIMAGE *Around Tea-table* II 8 The storm was so great that the door bell went to sleep

Doo'r-case. [CASE *sb*² 5] The case or frame lining a doorway, in which the door is hung

1596–7 *Bond* in Ducarel *Hist Croydon* App (1783) 154, x *d* the foote for the dore cases 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Sept, The window-cases, door cases, and chimneys, of all the house are marble 1762–71 H WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd Paint.* (1786) III 147 Door-cases of alabaster with rich foliage 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I 489 The west door-case appears to be of the same yellow stone

Doo'r-cheek. Now *north dial* [CHEEK *sb.* 9] One of the side-posts of a door; a door-post

1535 COVERDALE *Isa* vi 3 The geastes and doiechekes moued at their crienge 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 313 The side posts or dore checks of any house 1612–15 BP HALL *Contempt O T* VIII i, The destroying angel sees the doore cheekes of the Israelites sprinkled with red 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Midl* x, 'I daur ye .. to name sic a word at my door cheek!' 1855 E WAUGH *Lanc Life* (1857) 198 A hale old man leaned against the door-cheek

Doore, obs f DOOR, DOWER.

Doored (dōəd), *a* [f. DOOR + -ED²] Having a door or doors; chiefly in *comb*, as *low-doored*

1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 97 The open doored cottages, 1861 NEALE *Notes Dalmatia, etc* 25 It is beset with doored pews 1892 E REEVES *Homeward Bound* 304 Opening by doored archways.

[**Dooring,** error for *door-ring*· see in 7]

Doo'r-keeper, doo'rkeeper. One who keeps or guards a door, a janitor, porter, ostiary

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron* x [IX] 26 Vnto these foure maner of chefe dorrkepers were the Leuites committed —*Ps* lxxxiii [lxxxiv] 10 A dore keper in the house of my God 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 354 The dogge is a diligent dorekeeper 1608 SHAKS *Per* IV vi 126 Auaunt, thou damned door-keeper! 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 179 Privileged to pass into the theatre without stopping at the door-keeper's box

Doo'rless, *a* [see -LESS.] Having no door.

a 1200 *Grave* in *Erlanger Beitr* (1890) 11 Dureleas is ðæt hus *a* 1200 *Worcester Fragm* ibid 3 On durelease huse. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl* xii, The doorless gateway. 1876 A ARNOLD in *Contemp. Rev* June 41 Doorless hovels

Doorman · see DOORSMAN.

Door-mat. A mat placed before a door for cleaning the shoes before entering.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr* 6 A very convenient substance to make Bed-matts, or Door-matts of 1808 *Med Jrnl* XIX 541 Of this plant door mats or basses are made 1884 J W EBSWORTH *Roxb Ball* V ii p. xi, Our jesting here upon the door-mat with the Reader

Door-nail. A large-headed nail, with which doors were formerly studded for strength, protection, or ornamentation · now chiefly in the alliterative phr *as dead, deaf, dumb, dour, as a door-nail*. see DEAD *a* 32 b, DEAF *a* 1 d, etc.

(Conjectured by Todd to be 'The nail on which in ancient doors the knocker struck' No evidence of this appears)

c 1350 [see DEAD *a* 32 b] 1350 in Riley *Loud. Mem* (1868) 262, 3000 dornail 7200 dornail. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4747 Dom as a doie-nayle & defe was he bathe 1593–1680 [see DEAD 32 b] 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xvii, 'Thornton is as dour as a doornail. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I 497 Door-nails, floor and roof-nails

Doorne, obs. f DURN.

Doo'r-place. A place for a door; a doorway

1552 HULOET, Dore, place or steade, *hypothyrides* 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* v. i. Wks. 1728 I. 410, I have dis-

cover'd a Door place in the wall 1805 *Mod Lond* 189 A door-place now walled up, which led into the church

Door-plate. A plate, usually of metal, on the door of a house or room, bearing the name, etc of the resident.

1823 *Spirit Pub Jrnls* (1824) 94 Door plates of misters and dames 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk Boz* (1850) 70/1 The brass door plate 1884 F M CRAWFORD *Rom Singer* I 23 A marble door-plate, engraved in black with his name

Door-post. The post on each side of a doorway, on one of which the door is hung.

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek* xlv. 19 The doorepostes of the vnnermest courte 1551 CROWLEY *Pleasure & Payne* 93 Ye deafe dorepostis, coulde ye not heare? 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* xviii, The landlord was leaning against the door-post

Door-sill. The sill or threshold of a door.

1563-87 FOXE *A & M* (1596) 259/1 To Rome. to visit the doorsels of the Apostles [*limina Apostolorum*] 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol Gen* (1693) 494 A door-sill, or threshold of a door 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No 15 ¶ 2 She stands gaping at the door-sill 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M* 1 (L), He invited no comer to step across his door sill

Door'sman, door'man. An attendant at the door of a shop or place of entertainment

1858 *Evening Star* 18 June, Doorsman to a photographic artist 1895 *Daily News* 10 Jan 5/2 A 'doorsman,' whose business it was to invite the patronage of the public

Door-stead. [STEAD, a place.] A place for a door; a doorway

1552 [see DOOR-PLACE] 1607 *Nottingham Rec* IV. 283 That the doresteades be walled vp 1617 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I 204 Two doorsteeds with free stone iames and white stone heddes 1767 WARBURTON *Lett* (1809) 392 Did nobody clog up the King's door-stead more than I 1849 *Fraser's Mag* XL 540 He was struck with lightning on his grandmother's doorstead.

b A timber framing, like a door-case, used to support the roof of a gallery, in coal-mining. ? *Obs*

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict* Gij, The Side pieces we call Doorsted-Forks, they have a collar on the Top-end in which the Head-tree resteth

Door-step. The step at the threshold of a door, raised above the level of the ground outside

1810 CROMEK *Rem Nithsdale Song* 301 (Jam) Coupe yere dish-water farther frae yere door-step 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* II x 74 She sat down upon a door step 1874 L STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. vi 200 The prudent person whose charity ends at his own doorstep.

† **Door-tree.** *Obs.* = DOOR-POST, DOOR-BAR

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 3155 Đe dure tren and ðe uuerslaȝen, wiþ ysope ðe blod ben draȝen *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2806 Hauelok liste up the dore-tre And he slow hem thre. 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B I 185 As ded as a dore tree

Doorward, *sb arch.* Also 4 durward, -warth [f OE *weard* warden, keeper.] A door-keeper, porter, janitor. An official title under the early Scottish monarchy; = warder of the palace.

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp* John x. 3 Dissum ðe duruard [*Ags Gosp* ȝeatweard] ontyneð. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Past. Ep* ¶ 341 In Thorpe *Laws* II. 378 (Bosw-T) *Ostiarius* is duruweard *c* 1205 LAY 17672 He wende to þan burhȝate and gratte þene dureward 1340 *Ayenb* 121 þe yefþe of drede is þe dorewaid to þe greate preste 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III 102 Thai surname wes makyne drosser, That is al-so mekill to say her As 'the Durwarth sonnys' perfay 1605 CAMDEN *Rem* (1637) 126 Dooreward, that is, Porter 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist Scot* (1879) I 248 The Chamberlain, and the hostiarius or doorward 1867 BURTON *Hist Scot* II 213 Nicholas de Soulis, descended of the marriage of Marjory, a natural daughter of Alexander II, to Alan the Durward.

Doorward, -wards, *adv.* (*adj*) [see -WARD.] Towards the door.

c 1400 *Beryn* 477 And drowȝe to Kittis dorward to herken and to list 1838 D JERROLD *Men of Char* 1 (Hoppe), His landlord began to cast significant glances doorwards.

Doorway. The opening or passage which a door serves to close or open, the space in a wall occupied by a door and its adjuncts; a portal.

1799 SOUTHEY *Eng Eclog* vi, Sitting at evening in that open door-way 1858 LONGF *M Standish* ix 57 The bridegroom went forth and stood with the bride at the doorway 1874 PARKER *Illustr Goth. Archit* I iii 59 The rich Doorways form one of the most important features of late Norman work.

attrib. 1864 WEBSTER, *Door-way-plane*, the space between the door-way, properly so called, and the larger door-archway within which it is placed It is often richly ornamented with sculptured figures.

Door-yard. *U.S.* A yard or garden-patch about the door of a house.

1854 LOWELL *Cambr.* (Mass) 30 *Yrs Ago* Prose Wks. 1890 I 59 The flowers which decked his little door-yard. 1878 EMERSON in *N Amer Rev* CXXVI 412 We send to England for shrubs, which grow as well in our own door-yards and cow pastures

Doosen, doozen, obs forms of DOZEN

Doost, dooth, obs. f *dost, doth*. see Do *v.*

Doote, obs form of DOTE.

Dooty, var. f. DHOTI, loin-cloth.

† **Dop,** *v. Obs.* [ME *doppen*:—OE type **dop-pian*, represented by freq *doppettan* to dip, immerse, baptize, and sbs *doppa, dop-enid*, DOPPE; f. weak grade of **deup-an* · see DIP *v* and DEPE *v*]

1 *intr.* To descend or sink suddenly into water or the like, to plump or 'pop' down; to dive.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel. Wks. I 246 Þei doppen now to helle 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R.* XII xxvi (1495) 429 The Cote highte Mergulus and hath that name of ofte doppynge and plungynge. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 421 Like Tonny Fish they be, which swiftly dive and dop into the depth of Ocean Sea 1682 DRYDEN *Unhappy Favourite* Epil 2 We like drowning men, But just peep up, and then dop down again

2 To duck or suddenly dip the head or body; to curtsy

c 1557 in Hazl *E P P* III 126 This famed friar dopped than, and greet this man religiously and ofte 1635 J ROUS *Diary* (Camden) 79 He dops, ducks, bowes, as made all of joints 1692 DENNIS *Poems in Burlesque* 9, I dopt for safety as an Officer Does in a Fight, when he's a Novice.

3 *trans.* To immerse smartly, to dip (as in baptism)

1538 BALE *Gods Promises* VII in Dodsley *O Pl* I. 36 Preache to the people. Doppe them in water—they knowledgynge their offence 1633 ROGERS *Treat Sacram* I 78 Hee should bee baptized, which word signifieth to dip or dop the body, or some part of it, into the water.

4 *Angling* (*trans.* and *intr.*) = DAP *v* 1.

1651 T BARKER *Art of Angling* (1653) 7 Dop your Flie behinde a Bush, which angling I have had good sport at, we call it doping 1653 WALTON *Angler* IV 118 With these [flies] and a short line, as I showed to angle for a chub—you may dap or dop

Hence **Do pping** *vbl sb.* and *ppl a*

1398 [see 1]. 1597 *1st Pt Return fr. Parnass.* Prol 2 That dopping curtesie, That fawninge bowe 1654 H L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 96 Electing of fixed altars, the dopping and cringing towards them

† **Dop,** *sb*[1] *Obs.* [f prec vb] A curtsy, a dip.

1599 B JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* v ii, The Venetian dop this 1650 T BAYLY *Herba Parietis* 28 Making many pretty dops, and curtchees 1704 D'URFEY *Hell bigoned* II 94 Salutes the Punts with Bows and Dops. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Dop*, a short quick curtsey

Dop (dɒp), *sb*[2] [a Du *dop* shell, husk, cover] † 1 The pupa-case or cocoon of an insect *rare.*

1700 LLUWENHOECK in *Phil Trans.* XXII 640, I have seen some flies as soon as ever they came out of their Dop

2. *Diamond-cutting* A small copper cup with a handle, into which a diamond is cemented, to be held while being cut or polished

1764 CROKER, etc *Dict Arts & Sc* s v *Diamond cutting*, Diamonds, soldered into a hollow piece of metal · the workmen call them dops 1882 *Standard* 5 Sept 6/2 The polisher sets the diamond in a mass of solder held in a little brass cup about an inch in diameter, with a string of stout copper wire for a handle This instrument is called a 'dop'.

Dop, obs. form of DEEP

Dopchick, -en, obs or dial. = DABCHICK.

Dope (dōup) [app. a. Du *doop* dipping, sauce, etc., f *doopen* to dip]

1. Any thick liquid or semi-fluid used as an article of food, or as a lubricant *U.S.*

18 *Sci Amer Supp* XXII 9033 (Cent.) 'Dope', a preparation of pitch, tallow, and other ingredients, which, being applied to the bottom of the shoes, enables the wearer to lightly glide over the snow softened by the rays of the sun

2 An absorbent material used to hold a lubricant, the absorbent element in a high explosive

1880 *Trans Amer Inst. Min Eng* VIII 417 Hercules powder contains a very large proportion of nitrate of soda the remainder of the dope being incombustible carbonate of magnesia 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Glos* s v *Explosives, Giant-powder*, a mixture of nitroglycerin with a dry pulverized mineral or vegetable absorbent or dope

Dople, Doplyt, obs forms of DOUBLE, -ET.

† **Doppe.** *Obs.* [OE *doppa* in *dufedoppa*: see DIVEDAP, and DOP *v*] A bird that dops or dives; a dabchick

13 *K. Alis* 5776 Hy plumten doune, as an doppe, In the water, at on scoppe.

† **Do'pper**[1]. *Obs* Also 5 **dooper, dowpar.** [f. DOP *v.* + -ER[1]] One who or that which 'dops'.

1. A diving-bird, a didapper

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 127/1 Doppar, or dydoppar, watyr byrde. 1530 PALSGR 214/2 Doppar, byrde 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng Prosp* I viii, Snites, Doppers, Sea-Larkes

2. A fishing-rod used in 'dopping' or dapping

1688 R HOLME *Armoury* III. 103/1 A Dopper is a strong long Rod very tite

Dopper[2] (dɒ pər). Also 7 doper. [ad. Du. *dooper*, dipper, baptist, f *doopen* to dip; erroneously shortened after DOP *v*] A (Dutch) Baptist or Anabaptist; = DIPPER 2.

1620 B. JONSON *News fr New World* Wks. (Rtldg) 615/2 A world of Doppers! 1625 — *Staple of N* III. ii, This is a Doper, a she Anabaptist! 1881 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 5/5 Paul Kruger Belonging to the sect of the Doppers

Dopping. see under DOP *v*

Dopplerite (dɒ·pləraɪt). *Min.* [Named 1849, f. *Doppler*, surname of a German physicist: see -ITE] 'A hydrocarbon found in certain peat beds, amorphous and jelly-like when fresh, and elastic when dried, looking like black pitch' (Dana *Min.* (1854) 474).

1863-72 WATTS *Dict Chem.* II. 345 *Dopplerite*..occurring in layers in the peat near Aussee in Styria

† **Do'ppy.** *Obs* [ad. It *doppia* a double, 'also a double ducket of gold' (Florio).] A former gold coin of Italy, worth, in different states, from 11*s.* 4*d.* to 21*s.*; a pistole.

1691 *Lond Gaz* No 2721/2 Should pay them 1400 Doppies at two terms. 1692 *Ibid.* No 2730/1 [1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade, Doppia*, another name for the pistole.]

† **Dopt,** aphetic f ADOPT *v Obs.*

1631 H CHETTLE *Trag Hoffman* (N.), Should hee bee dopted, I would dopt him, and herrite him.

Dor, dorr (dɔ̄ɪ), *sb*[1] Also 4–7 dorre, 5–8 dore, 7 doar. [OE. *dora*: of unknown origin] An insect that flies with a loud humming noise.

† 1. Applied to species of bees or flies; also *dor-bee, dor-fly. spec.* a A humble-bee or bumble-bee. b. A drone bee c A hornet d *fig* A drone, a lazy idler. *Obs.*

a 700 *Epinal Gloss* 119 *Attacus*, dora *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd* II. 28 Doran hunig and ticcenes geallan *Ibid*, þa ahsan gemenge wiþ dorena hunig *c* 1050 *Cleopatra Glosses* in Wr-Wulcker 351 *Aduncus*, feldbeo, dora. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl* 6428 So dorien don and flesche fleighen. 14 *Lat. & Eng Voc* in Wr-Wülcker 576 *Crabo*, a dore. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr Gd. Manners* (1570) C v, If there come a hornet, a dor, or greater flye, They bienke the light webbes 1551 ROBINSON *More's Utop* (Arb) 38 Gentlemen which can not be content to liue idle themselfes, lyke dories 1574 HYLL *Ord Bees* XIII, If the Dorie bees be over many in the hive do on this maner. *a* 1613 J D[ENNYS] *Secr Angling* II. XXV in Arb *Garner* I 173 With brood of wasps, of hornets, doars, or bees 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. VI, This forrest was most horribly fertile and copious in dorflies 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins* 894 The Dors also and Drones they kill 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* IV. § 14 (1689) 45 Resembling a young Dorie or Humble-bee

2. A flying coleopterous insect or beetle, also *dor-beetle, dor-fly spec* a The common black dung-beetle or dumble-dor (*Geotrupes stercorarius*), which flies after sunset. b. The cockchafer or may-bug c. The rose-beetle. Also, vaguely, other species, chiefly of lamellicorn beetles

a 1450 *Fyssshynge wt Angle* (1883) 26 In June take the creket & the dorre & also a red worme 1598 YONG *Diana* 309 The dore, a little creature, so vile, and common 1620 MARKHAM *Farew Husb* II XVII (1668) 76 The cure or prevention for these Dores, or black Clocks 1653 WALTON *Angler* II 54 The Dor or Beetle (which you may find under a Cow turd) 1721 *Phil Trans* XXVII 347 The next is a pale green shining Dor 1752 THYLR *Note on Milton* 483 (Jod) A brownish kind of beetle powdered with a little white, commonly known by the name of cockchaffer or dorfly 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1862) II IV VI 542 The May-bug, or dorr beetle, as some call it 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* V 144 The shining dors are busy 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 192 A bat, or an owl, or a big dor-beetle.

† 3. *fig.* Applied to persons. *Obs*

1599 B JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* III iii, What should I care what every dor doth buzze In credulous eares? 1645 MILTON *Colast* (1851) 377 Infested, somtimes at his face, with dorrs and horsflies. 1649 G DANIEL *Trinarch* The Author 8 Nor .to stoope at the thicke-shell'd Dorrs of Obiection

4. *Comb*, as **dor-bee, dor-beetle** (see 1, 2), **dor-bug**, a name applied in America to various beetles, esp *Lachnosterna fusca*, **dor-fly** (see 1, 2), **dor-hawk**, the goatsucker or night-jar; † **dor-head**, a stupid or blundering fellow = BEETLE[1] 4 (*obs*).

1849 PARKMAN *Oregon Tr* (1872) 42 The *dor-bugs hummed through the tent. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom* I iv 55 Our fire-light will draw stragglers, just as a candle draws dorbugs 1863 T W HIGGINSON *Out door Papers* (1871) 271 The Dytiscus, dorbug of the water, blunders clumsily against it 1668 SIR T BROWNE *Wks* (1848) III 505 Have you a *caprimulgus*, or 'dor hawk? 1766 PENNANT *Zool* (1768) II 246 The goat sucker feeds on moths, gnats, and dors or chaffers, from whence Charlton calls it the Dorrhawk. 1832 WORDSW. *'Calm is the fragrant air'* 22 The busy dor-hawk chases the white moth With purring note 1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 460 There is none so very a *dorrhead as that hee vnderstandeth not [etc]

† **Dor,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also dorre [Goes with DOR *v.*[1]; perh. from ON. *dár* scoff, in phr. *draga dár at* to make game of]

Scoff, mockery, 'making game' chiefly in phrase *To give* (any one) *the dor*: to make game of, mock, subject to ridicule; so *to put the dor upon, to receive* or *endure the dor*, etc. (From quot. 1552, perh. originally a term at cards)

1552 HULOET, Dorre at cardes 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 170/24 A Dorre, blanke, *argutia* 1599 B JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* V ii, Which [change of colour] if your antagonist shall ignorantly be without, and yourself can produce, you give him the dor. [See the whole passage] 1611 SPED *Hist Gt. Brit.* IX viii § 33 The dorre, which..Hubert, did put vpon King John and his late designe *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Lover's Progr* I 1, I would not receive the dor. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Pilgr* III ii, What dor unto a doating maid this was, What a base breaking off? *a* 1625 — *Woman Pleased* III iii, I will never bear this, Never endure this dor 1633 P FLETCHER *Purple Isl* VII XXV, There oft to rivals lends the gentle Dor, Oft takes—his mistress by—the bitter bob 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect* 82 [He] brings home the dorre upon himself *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* I 361 They all thought he had put the dor, as they say, upon the chief justice 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* XXXI, He has given the Lord High Admiral the dor.

† **Dor,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [perh. = ON. *dárr* fool, buffoon; cf. prec and DOR *v* 1] A fool

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* V i, This night's sport, Which our court-dors so heartily intend

† **Dor,** *v* 1 *Obs.* Also dorre [Goes with DOR *sb.*[2]; perh. from ON. *dára* to mock, make sport of.

Gifford's conjecture that it is derived from DOR *sb* 1, in reference to the desultory flight of the cock-chafer 'which appears to *mock* or *play* upon the passenger, by striking him on the face', appears unlikely.]

1. *trans.* To make game of, make a fool of, mock, befool, confound *To dor the dotterel*: to cajole or hoax a simpleton: cf. DARE *v* 2 5.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 170/24 To Dorre, *arguere.* 1577

FULKE *Confut Purg* 368 Thinke not to dorre vs with Cyprians name 1591 HARINGTON *Orl Fur* v 39 (N) What, hop'd you that with this I could be dor'd? 1598 B JONSON *Ev Man in Hum* IV vi, Oh that villaine dors me 1614 — *Barth Fair* IV. 1, Here he comes, whistle, be this sport call'd Dorring the Dotterel 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Answ* § 10 (1653) 42 But this is but a *blind*, wherewith the Bishop would Dorre his Reader 1675 COTTON *Poet. Wks* (1765) 177 No more thou now shalt dorre me.

2. *intr* To make sport, mock.

1655 tr *Scuderi's Artamenes* VII II IV 96 There was not one of them which dorred at the difficulty of the enterprize.

† **Dor, dorr,** *v* [4] *Obs* [Cf. DURR *v.*] *trans* To make dim or dull (in colour); to deaden.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* IX XXXVIII. I 259 The lightnesse or sadnesse of the one [colour] doth quicken and raise, or els dorr and take downe the colour of the other. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor* 150 By a good medly of them both to darken and dor the worst by laying the better to

Dor, obs. form of DARE *v* [1], DEER

‖ **Dorado** (dorā dō) [a Sp. *dorado* gilded = F. *doré*, It *dorato*:—L. *deaurātus*, pa. pple. of *deaurāre* to gild, f. *de-* + *aurum* gold. see DORY]

1 A fish (*Coryphæna hippurus*) celebrated for its splendid colouring and the velocity of its movements, also called *dolphin*. see DOLPHIN **2.**

1604 E GRIMSTONE tr *D'Acosta's Hist W. Indies* (1880) 164 They are pursued by the Dorados, and to escape them they leape out of the sea 1626 CAPT SMITH *Accid Yng Seamen* 5 Fish-hookes, for Porgos, Bonetos, or Dorados 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I 19 Dolphins or dorados, which beautiful fish seem to take peculiar delight in sporting around the vessels 1852 TH ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I III. 132.

2 A South American river fish: see quot.

1871 *Gd Words* 720 In the deeper waters of the Uruguay are numbers of the dorado, or South American salmon a very handsome fish, of a bright golden colour

3 A southern constellation, also called Xiphias or the Sword-fish

1819 in *Pantologia*. 1823 CRABB *Techn. Dict*, *Dorado*, a southern constellation not visible in our latitude 1868 LOCKYER *Elem Astron* lxxxiv 34.

† **4.** *fig* a. A rich man. *Obs* b. See EL DORADO.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig Med* II § 1 A troop of these ignorant Doradoes. 1660 F BROOKE tr *Le Blanc's Trav.* 379 He found not the sought for Dorado, a golden Prince indeed

Dor-bee, -beetle: see DOR *sb* [1]

† **Dorbel.** *Obs.* **1.** The English form of *Dorbellus*, i.e. Nicholas de Orbellis (died 1455), a professor of Scholastic Philosophy at Poitiers, and a vehement supporter of Duns Scotus Hence, A scholastical pedant, a dull-witted person, dolt; cf *dunce*.

[1533 FRITH *Answ. More* (1829) 412 Duns, Dorbell, Durand, and such draffe] 1592 G HARVEY *Pierce's Super* 158 Then asse. and foole and dolt and idiot, and Dunse and Dorbell and dodipoul. and all the rusty-dusty jestes in a country 1593 NASHE 4 *Lett Confut* 25 Howe Dorbell comes to bee Doctour none asks 1621 BP MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* III. 305 The dotages of those Talmudicall Dorbels

2 *Sc* 'Anything that has an unseemly appearance.'

So **Do'rbelish** *a*, stupid, awkward, clumsy; also (*nonce wds*) † **Dorbe llical** *a*, † **Do'rbellism,** † **Do'rbellist.**

1592 NASHE *P Penilesse* E ij, Thy sheepish discourse was so vglye, dorbellicall and lumpish 1593 — *Christ's T.* 64 a, Wil you then hope to beate them [Atheists] down with fusty brown-bread dorbellisme? 1599 — *Lenten Stuffe* Ep Ded., Olde Iohannes de Indagines and his quire of dorbellists 1603 H CROSSE *Vertues Commw* (1878) 107 They flocke to it as crowes to a dead carkasse be they neuer so ribauld, filthie, or dorbellicall. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dorbelish*, very clumsy *Linc*

Dor-bug: see DOR *sb* [1] 4.

Dorc, obs. form of DARK

† **Dorcake** *Obs.* A kind of cracknel.

14 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 740/5 (*De Panibus*) *Hec colirida*, a dorcake

Dorcas (dɔ̄'rkăs) Name of a woman mentioned in Acts IX. 36; hence, *Dorcas Society*, a ladies' association in a church for the purpose of making and providing clothes for the poor. So *Dorcas basket*, a basket of needlework for charitable purposes.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dorcas*, benevolent societies which furnish poor with clothing gratuitously or at a cheap rate 1857 *Eleanor Clare's Frnl* in *Housh Words* XVI 199, I hope she will not bring a Dorcas basket to sew at 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xliv, Lizzie worked for her Dorcas society

† **Dorce, dorke** *Obs. rare.* Adapted forms of *dorcas*, Gr. δορκάς deer, gazelle

1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim & Min* 107 The curd of the Dorke is of the same vertue as that of a Hare 1674 N COX *Gentl Recreat* I (1677) 55 We have distinct Ages for these Dorces

Dorce, Dorcer, obs forms of DORSE, DOSSER [1]

Dorche, Sc var *duergh*, obs f DWARF.

Dordum, var of DIRDUM.

† **Dore,** *v Obs Cookery* [a F *dore-r* (12th c in Littré) to gild —L. *deaurāre*, f *de-* + *aurum* gold: see ENDORE] *trans* To glaze with saffron, yolk of egg, etc; = ENDORE.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 51 Pen coloure þy capon with safroune, dore With a feder *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 38 Dore hem with sum grene þing, percely or yolkys of Eyroun.

Dore, obs f. DARE *v* [1], DOOR, DOR, DOWER *sb.*[2]

Doree, dorey, var of DORY

Dor-fly, dorhawk: see DOR *sb* [1]

‖ **Doria, dorea** (dō'rĭă) [Hindī *doriyā* striped (stuff), f. *dor* thread, line, streak, stripe] A kind of striped Indian muslin.

1696 J. F *Merchant's Warehо* 14 A sort of strip'd Muslings called Doreas, it being a Musling that is a yard half quarter broad, and the broadest sorts of stripes of any Musling, and usually the coursest and cheapest of any sort. 1706 *Lond Gaz* No 4284/3, 9 Chests or Bales of fine Doreas, etc 1721 C KING *Brit Merch* I 223 From a Long Cloth or Bast to a Mulmul or Dorea 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade, Doorias*, a cotton fabric made in India 1886 *Catal. Col & Ind Exhib* 16 (Stanf) Striped muslins, or dorias, are made at Dacca, Gwalior, Nagpur

Dorian (dō'rĭăn), *a.* (*sb*) [f. L. *Dōri-us* (a. Gr Δώριος of Doris) + -AN] Of Dorians or Doria, a division of ancient Greece. *Dorian mode*, in *Music*, one of the ancient Grecian modes, characterized by simplicity and solemnity; also, the first of the 'authentic' ecclesiastical modes.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 1021 (R.) Plato chose the Dorian, as that which is most beseeming valiant, sober, and temperate men 1667 MILTON *P L* I 550 They move In perfect Phalanx to the Dorian mood Of Flutes and soft Recorders 1774 BURNEY *Hist Mus* (1789) I III. 53 1841 W SPALDING *Italy & It Isl* I 309 No Roman structures rose to contrast with the severe simplicity of the Dorian shrines 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* X IX 338 Some heart thrilling chime, Some Dorian movement 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* I II The Dorian is the first mode of the Ambrosian category 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 74 His actions, in the true Dorian mode, correspond to his words

B. *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Doris; a member of one of the four great divisions of the ancient Hellenes or Greeks.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr* III iv § 14 The Dorians inhabiting probably where most of the Pelasgi had been. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX 89/2 The migration of the Dorians to the Peloponnese is expressly stated to have occurred 80 years after the Trojan war, *i.e.* in 1104 B.C

Doric (dɒ'rĭk), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Dōric-us*, a. Gr. Δωρικός pertaining to Doris: cf. prec]

A. *adj.* **1.** = DORIAN; of or pertaining to the Dorians.

1569 SPENSER *Visions of Bellay* ii in *Theat. Worldlings*, Fashiond were they all in Dorike wise 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* 296 Historiographers declare that Orpheus. wrote in the Dorick dialect 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol Græca* V XXIII 534 The Phrygian mode was religious; the Lydian, plaintive, the Doric, martial

b. Of a dialect, etc. Broad, not refined; rustic.

1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* Democr to Rdr (1676) 5/2 Those other faults of barbarism, Dorick dialect, extemporaneall style, tautologies 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 189 With eager thought warbling his Doric lay 1855 J. F. F in *J. Wilson's Noct Ambr* (1868) I Pref 17 I here was a homely heartiness of manner about Hogg and a Doric simplicity in his address 1889 *Athenæum* 2 Mar. 281/3 All this was said.. in the Doric dialect of the Lake District

2. *Arch.* The name of one of the three Grecian orders (Doric, Ionic, Corinthian), of which it is the oldest, strongest, and simplest

[1563 SHUTE *Archit* E iv b, Tuscana, Dorica, Ionica, Corinthia, and Composita, increase their heightes by Diameters] 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon* Ded A ij a, Architecture of olde Temples was either Dorique, Jonique, or Corinthian according to the Deity's seuerall nature. 1667 MILTON *P L.* I 714 Doric pillars overlaid With Golden Architrave 1823 P NICHOLSON *Pract. Build* 491 The style of this structure is the Grecian Doric

B *sb.* **1** a. The Doric dialect of ancient Greek. b. A 'broad' or rustic dialect of English, as that of the North of England, Scotch, etc

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX 90/2 The choruses in the Attic plays are written in a kind of Doric 1870 RAMSAY *Remin* v. 127 'My Lord', commenced John, in his purest Doric 'I wad hae thocht naething o't' 1872 C GIBBON *For the King* III, The good doctor dropped into the broadest Doric

2 The Doric order of architecture.

1812 J SMITH *Panorama Sc & Art* I 170 1838 J L STEPHENS *Trav. Greece, etc* 18/1 A small but beautiful specimen of the pure Doric

Hence † **Do'rical** *a*, Doric; **Doricism** (-sĭz'm), a Doric form of expression.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 4, I heard a doricall songe 1698 BOYLE *Bentley's Phal* (ed 2) 43 There is not the least shadow of Doricism 1699 BENTLEY *Phal* 472 Salmasius is pleas'd to prefer that Reading, as a Doricism

Dorism (dō'rĭz'm) [ad Gr Δωρισμ-ός speaking Doric, f Δωρίζειν: see DORIZE.]

1 The Dorian character of language, manners, etc

1870 A W WARD tr *Curtius' Hist Greece* (1873) I II 1 219 To counteract the one-sided and inflexible Dorism, and to introduce the beneficent germs of universal Hellenic culture into Sparta

2 A Doric form of expression; a Doricism

1698 BOYLE *Bentley's Phal* (ed 2) 189 But let us hear a Second Apology that may be made for the Dorism of Dr Bentley 1886 H. W SMYTH in *Amer Jrnl Philol* Dec. 427 Those Dorisms which appear in the Bœotian dialect.

† **Dorith** *Obs.* [related in some way to DOOR]

c 1520 *Mem Ripon* (Surtees) III 204 Tremyng dorythes & lokes *Ibid* 206 Item for j par of gemmers [hinges] to the sayd dorith, 16*d*

Dorize (dō'rĭz), *v* [ad. Gr δωρίζειν to imitate the Dorians, f. Δωρίς Doris: see DORIAN]

1. *intr* To imitate Doric manners, etc, to speak or write in Doric.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst.* 296 In the Writings of such as did not Dorize *c* 1795 S PARR *Wks* (1828) VII 415, I think with the lady in Theocritus, that the Dorians have a right to Dorize

2. *trans.* To render Doric in manners, etc

1846 GROTE *Greece* II VIII. II 608 Ionians, but completely dorised through their long subjection to Argos 1871 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* v 136 Thebes Dorized by the Spartans.

Dork, obs. form of DARK, DIRK.

Dorke. see DORCE

Dorking (dɔ̄'rkĭŋ), *a* (*sb*) [f *Dorking*, in Surrey.] Name of a breed of poultry characterized by a long square form, and possessing five toes

1840 *Penny Cycl* XVIII 476/2 The characteristics of the pure Dorking are, that it is white-feathered, short-legged, and an excellent layer 1877 MRS FORRESTER *Mignon* I 59 There are only the Dorkings now, and they are all laying

Dorlach (dɔ̄'rlăχ) *Sc.* Also 6-9 **dorloch,** 7 **darlooch.** [Gael. *dorlach* handful, bundle, large quantity, quiver.]

† **1.** A quiver *Obs.*

1574 *Sc Acts Jas VI*, (Jam) And in the hielandis, haberschonis, steilbonnettis, hektonis, swerdis, bows and dorlochis, or culueringis. 1625-49 *Sc. Acts Chas I*, (1814) V 357 (Jam) Bodin in hosteill manner with haggbutis bowes, dorlaches, and vther invasive wapones 1676 W ROW *Contn Blair's Autobiog* XI (1848) 298 The Highlanders emptying their dorlachs among them.

2. 'A bundle, apparently that kind of truss, formerly worn by our Highland troops, instead of a knapsack' (Jam), hence, a valise, portmanteau

a 1662 R BAILLIE *Lett* (1775) I 175 (Jam) These supple fellows [the Highlanders] with their plaids, targes and dorlachs. 1814 SCOTT *Wav* XLII, There's Vich Ian Vohr has packed his dorlach. *Ibid* XLIV, His leather dorloch wi' the lock on her was come frae Doune.

† **Do'rlot.** *Obs rare.* Also 4 **dorilot** [a OF *dorelot, dorlot* knot of hair on the forehead, 'a jewell or prettie trinket .. wherewith a woman sets out her apparell, or decks herselfe' (Cotgr.)] 'The head-dress of network, sometimes enriched with jewels, worn in the middle ages by ladies.' Fairholt *Costume* (1860) 437

1340 *Ayenb* 177 Þet hi habbe uayr dorilot. 1394 *Test Ebor.* I. 196, j kyngll, j dorlot, j armari *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 127/2 Dorlott, *trica, caluendrum*

† **Dorm(e.** *Obs rare.* [f. stem of L *dorm-īre* or F. *dorm-ir* to sleep: cf. DORMANT] Sleep, slumber, a doze *In dorme* dormant.

1512 *Nottingham Rec.* III 339 Letting it [a sum of money] lyg in dorme, to the gret hurte of the towne. 1637 SANDERSON *Serm* (1681) II 79 Not a calm soft sleep like that which our God giveth his beloved ones, but as the Slumbering Dorms of a sick man, short and interrupted.

So **Dorm** *v., nonth dial.*, to doze

In Dialect Glossaries of Huddersfield, Sheffield, etc.

† **Do'rman.** *Obs* [var. of *dormand*, DORMANT]

1. = DORMANT *sb* 1.

1374 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I 238 Balkes summers siue dormannes giystes et etiam stures 1579 *Ibid* 311 One dorman xxvij foote longe xij vnch square 1598 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 274 For puttinge in of the dorman in the steaple loft, xij*d* 1657 REPYE *God's Plea* 221 This is but the misery of stonework, of Arches, Dormans, Roofs

2. a. = DORMER **2.** b. (More fully *dorman-tile*) = DORMER-*tile*

1703 [see DORMER 2, 4]

Dormancy (dɔ̄'rmănsi). [f. next, or OF. *dormance* see -ANCY] Dormant condition: cf. next

1789 N FORSTER in *Parr's Wks* (1828) VII 464 The dormancy of any such prerogative 1804 *Phil Trans* XCV 18 During this dormancy, the animal may be frozen, without the destruction of the muscular irritability. 1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 37 Her only escape from misery had been in the dormancy of feeling 1845 *Florist's Frnl* 158 The period of dormancy or rest should be brought on gradually.

Dormant (dɔ̄'rmănt), *a.* and *sb* Also 5-6 **-and,** 5-7 **-ond, -ound** [a OF *dormant* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), pr. pple of *dormir*:—L *dormīre* to sleep.]

A *adj.*

1. Sleeping, lying asleep or as asleep; hence, *fig.* intellectually asleep; with the faculties not awake, inactive as in sleep

1623 COCKERAM, *Dormant*, sleeping. 1640 G. WATTS tr *Bacon's Adv Learn* Pref 16 If we have bin too credulous, or too dormant 1681 GREW *Museum* (J.), His prey, for which he lies, as it were, dormant, till it swims within his reach 1726 *Adv Capt R Boyle* 285 That he only lay dormant to meditate some Mischief to me. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It Jrnls* I. 132 Some Romans were lying dormant in the sun. 1869 FARRAR *Fam Speech* III (1873) 104 The hitherto dormant members of the Aryan family.

b Of animals: With animation suspended.

1772 FORSTER in *Phil Trans* LXII 378 It lies dormant the greater part of the winter

c. Of plants: With development suspended.

1863 BERKELEY *Brit Mosses* II 5 In dry weather they [Mosses] are often completely dormant 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot* 640 The numerous dormant buds of woody plants may long remain buried and yet retain their vitality 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Dormant bud*, a bud which remains, it may be for years, undeveloped on a plant stem.

d. *Her.* Represented in a sleeping or recumbent attitude; with the head resting on the paws

c 1500 *Sc Poem Heraldry* 130 in *Q. Eliz Acad.* etc 98 xv maneris of lionys in armys the viij dormand 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* V x 248 Yet were it not probably a Lyon Rampant .. but rather couchant or dormant. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV 82 At his foot a cupid dormant. 1851

R R Madden *Shrines & Sepulchres* II 37, I would rather call the ancient figures dormant.

2 In a state of rest or inactivity, quiescent, not in motion, action, or operation; 'slumbering', in abeyance

1601 Holland *Pliny* II 507 This riuer runneth but slowly, and seemeth a dead or dormant water **1639** Earl of Barrymore in *Lismore Papers* Ser II (1888) IV 39 Your lordshipps directions must lye dormant by me **1708** Swift *Abolit Chr* Wks 1755 II I 85 What if there be an old dormant statute or two against him, are they not now obsolete to a degree? **1731** — *Pulteney* Ibid IV I 166 Thy dormant ducal patent **1766** Fordyce *Serm Yng. Wom.* (1767) I VI 257 It is possible for original talents to lie dormant **1792** Chipman *Amer Law Rep* (1871) 21 Plaintiffs who have since revived a dormant claim **1806** *Gazettee Scot* (ed 2) 390 Newark formerly gave title of Baron to the family of Leslie, now dormant **1878** Huxley *Physiogr* 203 Many volcanoes are merely dormant

b. *Dormant commission, credit, warrant, writing*, etc, one drawn out in blank to be filled up with a name or particulars, when required to be used; *dormant partner*, a 'sleeping' partner, who takes no part in the working of a concern.

1551 *Househ Acc Eliz* in *Camden Misc* 34 Paid unto James Russell, by warrante dormaunte xx *s* *c* 1614 Cornwallis in Gutch *Coll Cur* I 148 The warrant dormant, which all Leiger Ambassadors have, to propound and discourse of all things, which they think may tend to the encreasing of amity **1662** Marvell *Corr.* xxxv. Wks 1872–5 II 80 That you would send us up a dormant credit for an hundred pound **1679–88** *Secr. Serv Money Chas & Jas* (Camden) 201 For charge of passing a dormant privy seale, 12li 8s, and of dormant l'res patents, 30li 2s 2d **1714** Swift *Pres St Affairs* Wks 1755 II I 221 A power was given of chusing dormant viceroys. **1716** Addison *Freeholder* 36 (Seager) He likewise signed a dormant commission for another to be his high admiral **1845** Stephen *Comm Laws Eng* (1874) II. 102 Partners thus unknown to the public are said to be dormant

c *Mechanics.*

Dormant bolt, 'a concealed bolt working in a mortise in a door, and usually operated by a key, sometimes by turning a knob'; *dormant-lock*, 'a lock having a bolt that will not close of itself' (Knight *Dict. Mech*)

3. Fixed, stationary. *Dormant tree* = B. 1.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 127/2 Dormawnte tre *trabes* **1703** T. N *City & C Purchaser* 128 *Dormant tree* In Architecture is a great Beam lying cross a House, otherwise call'd a Summer. **1793** Smeaton *Edystone L* § 238 The dormant wedge or that with the point upward, being held in the hand, while the drift wedge or that with its point downward, was driven with a hammer. **1798** *Term Rep* VII 599 To the sleepers or dormant timbers they affixed railways or waggon ways. **1876** Gwilt *Archit* Gloss, *Dormant-tree* or *Summer.*

b. *Dormant table*, a table fixed to the floor, or forming a fixed piece of furniture. *arch.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol* 353 His table dormant in his halle alway Stood redy couered al the longe day. **1430** Lydg *Chron Troy* II xi, Eke in the hall On eche partye was a dormaunt table. [**1448** *Inv T Morton* in *Test. Ebor* III 108 De ij mensis vocatis dormoundes] **1610** B Jonson *Alch.* v v, Were not the pounds told out vpon the table dormant **1767** Blackstone *Comm* II xxviii 428 Whatever is strongly affixed to the freehold or inheritance, as marble chimney-pieces, pumps, old fixed or dormant tables, benches, and the like **1851** Turner *Dom Archit* I ii 54 *fig* *a* 1635 Naunton *Fragm Reg* (Arb) 24 She held a dormant Table in her own Princely breast.

†**4.** Causing or producing sleep. *Obs rare*

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 66 The effects of Dormant and Narcotique remedies.

5. *Dormant window*, also *dormant* = Dormer 2.

1651 Cleveland *Senses' Fest* 11, Old Dormant Windows must confess Her Beams **1727–51** Chambers *Cycl., Dormer* or *Dormant*, in architecture, denotes a window made in the roof of an house. **1804** *Ann Reg* 829 A dormant must break out in the roof **1823** J F Cooper *Pioneer* x, The dormant windows in the roof

B *sb* †**1.** A fixed horizontal beam; a sleeper; a summer More fully *dormant tree* (see A. 3). *Obs.*

1453 *Paston Lett* No 185 I 250 Sir Thomas Howes hath purveyed iiij dormants for the drawte chamer, and the malthouse, and the browere **1582** *Wills & Inv. N C* (Surtees 1860) 46 In the hay barne Certaine sawen baulkes, viz., ix dormonds and j sile 10s **1587** Harrison *England* II xii. (1877) I 233 Summers (or dormants). **1665** *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 201, 2 clasps of iron for fastning the great dormond in the church, 6 s

†b The part between the opening and the top of a doorway, the tympanum *Obs. rare*

1723 Chambers tr *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit* I 102 Coach-Gates have a Dormant (i e the upper part of the Gate that does not open), which Dormant, where the Gate is arch'd, commences from the Spring of the Arch

2 = Dormer window: see A 5.

3 A dish which remains on the table throughout a repast, a centre-piece which is not removed.

1845 J. Bregion *Pract Cook* 25 (Stanf) A centre ornament, whether it be a dormant, a plateau or a candelabra

Dormer (dɔ̄·məɹ) Also 6-8 **-ar.** [ad OF. *dormeor, -ior, -or* (= F *dortoir*) ·—L *dormītōrium* sleeping-room, dormitory, f *dormīre* to sleep]

1. A sleeping chamber, dormitory *Obs.* exc *Hist.*

1605 Chapman *All Fooles* IV i (R.), Or to any shop chamber, dormer, and so forth **1666** Wood *Life* (Oxf. Hist Soc) II 98 Watson had done the great window of my dormer then till it bording my dormer. **1868** Freeman *Norm Conq* (1876) II x 460 The foreign discipline of the common refectory and the common dormer.

†b *transf* A resting place; a repository

c 1640 [Shirley] *Capt Underwit* II ii. in Bullen *O Pl* II. 342 The gold he put in his hocas pocas, a little dormer under his right skirt

2. A projecting vertical window in the sloping roof of a house Also *dormer-window.*

[Orig the window of a dormitory or bed-room]

1592 Greene *Def Conny-catch* (1859) 19 If there were a dormar built to it it would make the properest parlour in al the house **1703** T N *City & C. Purchaser* 129 *Dorman, Dormer*, In Architecture is a Window made in the Roof of a House, it standing upon the Rafters **1847** Longf. *Ev* I i 16 Thatched were the roofs, with dormer-windows **1871** Miss Braddon *Lovels* II 33 There were queer little dormers in the roof.

†**3** A beam; = Dormant *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1623 T Goad *Dolef Euen-Song* 11 The floare falling, by the breaking asunder of a maine Sommer or Dormer **1758** J Clubbe *Wheatfield* 71 In a parlour belonging to a farm-house there was a remarkably large dormer of chesnut. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E Anglia, Dormer*, a large beam.

4. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *dormer-roof*; *-shaped, -windowed*, adjs Also, **dormer-gablet**, a small gable over a dormer-window, **dormer-tile**, one used to form a junction between the tiling on the sides of a dormer-window and that on the roof

1703 T N *City & C Purchaser* 272 *Dormar-* or *Dorman-[tile]* These Tyles consist of a plain Tyle, and a Triangular piece of a plain Tile standing up at right Angles to one side of the plain Tyle. **1765** *Phil Trans* LV 274 There is a lath and plaister wall supporting a kind of dormer roof **1811** *Self Instructor* 141 Dormer tiles. **1859** Dickens *T. Two Cities* I. v, The window was dormer-shaped **1884** *Harper's Mag* Mar 529/2 The roofs are dormer-windowed **1886** Willis & Clark *Cambridge* II. 737 The dormer gablets were connected by a parapet.

Hence **Dormered** *a*, having dormers.

18.. *New Princeton Rev* III. 112 (Cent) A high, solid, dormered roof.

‖ **Dormeuse** (dɔrmō·z). Also 8 -ouse. [Fr; fem. of *dormeur* sleeper, applied to articles convenient for sleeping, f *dormir* to sleep]

†**1** A hood or nightcap. *Obs.*

1734 Mrs Delany *Life & Corr* (1861) I. 479, I have sent you a dormeuse patron. **1753** — *Let Mrs Dewes* in *Life & Corr.* 260 She had not yet been able to get her dormouse.

2 A travelling-carriage adapted for sleeping in

1825 Visc S. de Redcliffe in S L. Poole *Life* (1888) I 357 The two dark green carriages—a Dormeuse and Britchka, which you saw at Windsor **1841** Lytton *Nt & Morn* (1851) 216 A dormeuse and four drove up to the inn door to change horses

3. A kind of couch or settee

1865 Ouida *Strathmore* I vi. 94 (Stanf.) He lay back in a dormeuse before the fire.

Dormice, plural of Dormouse.

Dormient (dɔ̄·mɪĕnt), *a* [ad. L. *dormient-em*, pr. pple. of *dormīre* to sleep] Sleeping, dormant

1643 ? Milton *Soveraigne Salve* 9 The peoples power ever resident in the people though dormient till it be by Parliament wakened **1684** I Mather *Remark Provid* (1856) 3 b, How it came to lie dormient in his hands I know not. **1860** O W. Holmes *Prof Breakf-t* I. (1883) 28 Is there a De Sauty. dormient in night-cap?

†**Dormious,** *a Obs. rare.* [f L. *dormī-re* to sleep + -ous.] Sleepy.

1656 S Holland *Zara* (1719) 16 The Champion. began to grow Dormious.

†**Dormitary,** *a.* and *sb Obs* [f L. *dormītppl.* stem of *dormīre* to sleep: see -ary]

A. *adj* Causing sleep, dormitive.

1609 Dekker *Raven's Alm* H, She put the dormitarie powder that the ould wife had giuen her into the bottle

B *sb* A sleep-producing medicine, a narcotic.

1547 Boordf *Brev Health* cxl 52 If the pacient can nat slepe, make a Dormitary. *a* 1652 Brome *City Wit* III iv, Sure, Sir, you use some Dormitaries.

†**Dormita·tion.** *Obs.* [ad late L *dormītātiōn-em*, n. of action f *dormītāre*, freq of *dormīre* to sleep. cf obs. F *dormitation*]

1. Sleeping, falling asleep, drowsiness

1563–4 Abp Parker *Corr* 202 By great considerations of their vigilancy and our dormitation **1661** G Rust *Origen* in *Phenix* (1721) I 65 So great a Forgetfulness and Dormitation in so acute and diligent a Writer

2 Numbness, loss of sensibility.

1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* v. 170 Aliabbas nombreth vj dyseases of the teeth, payne, corosion, congelation, dormitation, fylthynes, looseness *Ibid* (1586) 269 b, Sometime there chanceth a certaine dormitation in the teeth, by holding cold things in the mouth

Dormition (dɔrmi·ʃən). [a. F. *dormition* (15th c in Hatz.-Darm.), ad L *dormītiōn-em*, n of action from *dormīre* to sleep] Sleeping; falling asleep; *fig* death (of the righteous)

1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* 259/1 Thy departyng hens ne thy dormycyon shalle not be withoute wytnes *a* 1656 Bp Hall *Wks* (1837–9) VII 295 (D.) Wert thou disposed to plead, not so much for the utter extinction as for the dormitione of the soul **1849** *Ecclesiologist* IX 227 A large sculpture representing the death of our Lady; it is called the dormition or *trépas* de Notre Dâme. **1869** *Life M M Hallahan* (1870) 121 Her death, which in this case we may almost call her dormition.

Dormitive, *a* and *sb* [a. F. *dormitif, -ive* (1545 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad L type **dormītīv-us*, f. *dormīre* to sleep: see -ive]

A *adj* **1** Causing sleep; soporific

1593 Nashe *Christ's T* 80 b, Dormatiue potions, to procure deadly sleepe. **1662** J Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 338 Dormitive or Sleepifying **1871** Tylor *Prim. Cult* I 366 Accounting for opium making people sleep by its possession of a dormitive virtue

†**2.** Sleeping through the winter *Obs rare*

1694 R Burthogge *Reason* 241 In Snakes, in Dormice, and in other Dormitive Creatures.

B *sb* A soporific medicine; a narcotic.

1619 Lushington *Repet Serm.* in *Phenix* (1708) II 490 His Presence gave them a strong Dormitive, it wrought beyond Sleep **1700** Congreve *Way of World* IV. v, But for cowslip wine, poppy water and all dormitives

Dormitory (dɔ̄·mĭtŏri), *sb* [ad. L *dormītōri-um* sleeping-place, subst. use of neuter of *dormītōrius* (see next) Cf obs F. *dormitoire.*]

1 A sleeping-chamber; *spec* a room containing a number of beds, or a gallery or building divided into cells or chambers each having a bed or beds in it, for the inmates of a monastery, school, or other institution.

1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt* 33 The kyng charles beyng in his dormytorye. began to say the psaulter **1578** T N tr *Conq W. Indies* 397 And lay altogither in one dormitorye as a flocke of sheepe **1642** Fuller *Holy & Prof St* III vi 167 Thorow-lights are best for rooms of entertainment, and windows on one side for dormitories *a* 1782 Cowper *Jackdaw*, A great frequenter of the church, Where bishop-like he finds a perch, And dormitory too **1860–2** Flo. Nightingale *Nursing* II 11 Public or private schools, where a number of children or young persons sleep in the same dormitory. **1868** Freeman *Norm Conq* (1876) II vii. 86 The canons were made..to sleep in a common dormitory

2 *fig* A resting-place

1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav* 108 His gray haires might goe in peace to an eternall Dormitory **1645** Milton *Colast.* Wks (1851) 350 Hee presumes also to cite the Civil Law, which, I perceav by his citing, never came within his dormitory **1825** Coleridge *Aids Refl* (1848) I. 1 Truths lie bed-ridden in the dormitory of the soul

†**3.** A resting-place for the dead; a cemetery, vault, grave *Obs.*

1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav* 126 Our Ambassadour died. We obtained a Dormitory for his Body among the Armenian Christians **1726** Ayliffe *Parergon* 172, **1775** Adair *Amer Ind* 79 The Choktah use the like in the dormitories of their dead **1891** Sr John Tyrwhitt in *Colleges Oxf* 305 This is called 'the dormitory', being the burial-place of several deans and canons

†**4.** A song sung to lull to sleep; a lullaby. *Obs rare.*

1656 S. Holland *Zara* (1719) 26 Soto sang this Dormitory

5. *attrib*, as *dormitory-door, -maid*, **dormitory-car** (*U. S*), a sleeping-carriage on a railway

1577–87 Holinshed *Descr Irel.* III (R.), Vnder sparring the gates, and bearing vp the dormitorie doore **1892** *Ch Times* 1 Apr Advt. 332 Wanted two Dormitory Maids

†**Dormitory,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L *dormītōrius*, f. ppl. stem of *dormīre* to sleep. see -ory] Tending to or causing sleep; sleepy, drowsy

1631 R. H *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xii. § 2 118 Of Poppy, or Opium, or such dormitory potions **1797** *Gentl. Mag* I 467 The dormitory proceedings of the American General.

Dormond, -ound, obs var Dormant *sb.*

Dormouse (dɔ̄·mous). [Origin obscure: the second element has been, at least since *c* 1575, treated as the word *mouse*, with pl *mice*, though a pl. *dormouses* is evidenced in 16–17th c. The first element has also from 16th c. been associated with L. *dormīre*, F. *dormir* to sleep, (as if *dorm-mouse*; cf 16th c. Du *slaep-ratte, slaep-muys*); but it is not certain that this is the original composition

(Skeat suggests for the first element ON *dár* benumbed cf also dial '*dorrer*, a sleeper, a lazy person' (Halliwell) (The F *dormeuse*, fem of *dormeur* sleeper, sometimes suggested as the etymon, is not known before 17th c)]

1 A small rodent of a family intermediate between the squirrels and the mice; esp the British species *Myoxus avellanarius*, noted for its hibernation.

Striped dormouse Pennant's name for the chipmuck, hackee, or ground-squirrel of North America.

c 1425 *Voc* in Wr-Wülcker 643 *Hec glis*, dormowse *Ibid* 700 *Hic glis, Hic sorex*, a dormows **1523** Skelton *Garl Laur el* 1248 Dormiat in pace, like a dormouse **1570** B Googe *Pop Kingd* II (1880) 19 And shrine the Dormowses themselves in sleeping to excell **1580** G Harvey in *Spenser's Wks* (Grosart) I 40 Slipperye Eles Dormise. **1601** Holland *Pliny* I 233 The yong Dormice are exceeding kind and louing to their sires that begat them **1646** J. Hall *Poems* 9 Players lay asleep like Dormouses **1709** *Brit Apollo* II No 55 2/2 The Toawd is as dull as a Dormouse **1842** *Penny Cycl.* XXII 398 The Hackee of the United States Striped Dormouse of Pennant. **1880** Haughton *Phys Geog* VI 276 *note*, Extinct fossil dormice have been found as far back as the Upper Eocene of Europe.

2. *transf* A sleepy or dozing person

a 1568 Ascham *Scholem* (Arb.) 113 Any lurking Dorm[ous, blinde, not by nature, but by malice **1641** Milton *Animadv* (1851) 245 A swashbuckler against the Pope, and a dormouse against the Devil **1826** Scott *Woodst* xx, You attending to our patient better during your sleep, than most of these old dormice can do when they are most awake

3 *attrib* Dormouse-like, sleepy

1601 Shaks *Twel N* III. ii 20 To awake your dormouse valour. **1795** Phillips *Hist. Inl Navig* 108 Every individual, whose state of existence is not of the dormouse kind.

Dormouse, erron f Dormeuse.

Dormy (dɔ̄·mi), *a. Golf.* Of a player: As many holes ahead of an opponent as there are holes to play; thus, *dormy one, two*, etc.

1887 in Donaldson *Supp to Jamieson* **1892** *Pall Mall*

G 28 July 3/3 You are . 'all even' so far, and only one more hole remains to be played after this. Should you lose this one, your antagonist will be 'dormy', that is to say, he will be one hole up with one to play, so that, although you may yet halve the match, you will not be able to win it 1893 *Scot Leader* 10 July 7 As Fernie was now dormy seven, the issue was hardly in doubt

Dorne, obs. form of DURN.

Dornick (dǭ·nik). Forms: *α.* 6 dornyx(e, -ixe, -yoks, -ickes, -yk(k)es, -ikes, -eckes, 6–7 dornex, darnix, 6–8 dornix, 7 darnex, (dornnix) *β.* 5 dornewick, 6 dornik, -icke, -eck(e, -ek, (dornyth, dernyth, 7 darnisle), 7–9 darnock, darnick, dornick, 9 dornock, darnak

The name of a Flemish town (in French called Tournay), applied to certain fabrics originally manufactured there, and to their imitations or substitutes. † *a.* A silk, worsted, woollen, or partly woollen fabric, used for hangings, carpets, vestments, etc. *Obs.* *b.* 'A species of linen cloth used in Scotland for the table' (J.).

(In sense b often spelt *dornock*, and erroneously referred to *Dornoch* in Scotland.)

1489 *Act Dom. Conc* 131 (Jam.), xij cuschingis and xij seruitouris of dornewick 1514 *Churchw. Acc. Kingston-upon-Thames* in Lyson *Envir. Lond* I 230 Three yerds of Dornek for a players cote 1527 *MS. Inv. Goods T. Cromwell* (Pub. Rec. Office), ij olde qwyshyns of whyte and rede dornyx a hangyng of dornyxe 1550–1600 *Customs Duties* (B. M. Add. MSS. 25097), Dornickes with silke Dornickes with caddes Dornickes with woll Dornickes with thred 1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 24 § 1 The making of Hats, Dornecks and Coverlets . of late begun within the City of Norwich 1553 *Inv.* in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* I. 555 An olde white vestment of dornecke, with the albe 1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1290/1 Over the third [loom was written] the weaving of darnix. 1625–6 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 349 For dornicks for the master's bed-chamber ix*s* 1851 L. D. B. GORDON in *Art Jrnl. Illustr. Catal.* p. viii **/1 Pattern-weaving the twills and all its varieties—as dimities, dornocks, &c.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1530 J. SYMSOUN *Inv.* in *Liber S. Marie de Lundoris* (Abbotsf. Club) 32, vij seruitors of dornyth werk. 1652 *Woman's Unvers.* in *Montgomerie's Poems* (1887) 294 The webster with his jumbling hand, And dornick champion naperies 1672 SHADWELL *Miser* I. A Dornock Carpet. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6380/13 Darnick-weaver.

¶ See DANNOCKS, which in Forby's opinion 'should rather be *Dornecks*'.

† **Dorp.** *Obs.* [a. Du. *dorp* = OE *þorp*, Ger. *dorf* village. Cf. THORP.] A (Dutch) village; formerly more or less naturalized in sense. Village, THORP.

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 377 By Thorpe, or Dorpe, [is meant by the Saxons] a village, yet vsed in the lower Germaine. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneus* I. (Arb.) 31 Where dorps and cottages earst stood 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) I. 106 Betuene dorpe and dorpe, and toune and toune 1609 DEKKER *Gulls Hornebk.* 38 Tailor's Hall that now is larger than some dorpes among the Netherlands 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. vii. 18 Perizzites By interpretation Villagers, as dwelling in dorps and Hamlets, not walled towns 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 611 No neighb'ring Dorp, no lodging to be found

attrib. c1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. 587 All the dorp boors with terror fled.

Dorr, var. of DOR *sb.*[1] and *v.*[2]

Dorray, dorree, dorrey, dorroy, dorry: see DORY *a.* and *sb.*[1]

Dorre, obs. f. DARE *v.*[1], DOR, DORY *sb.*[1]

† **Dorring,** obs. f. DARING *vbl. sb.*[1] and [2].

1374 [See DERRING-DO] 1618 LATHAM *and Bk. Falconry* (1633) 142 If she be flowne any longer, she will likewise fall to dorring, and bee lost

Dorsabdominal *a.* . see DORSO-.

Dorsad (dǭ·rsăd), *adv. Anat.* [f. L. *dors-um* back + *-ad*, suffix: see DEXTRAD.] Towards the back or dorsal aspect of the body.

1803 J. BARCLAY *New Anatom. Nomencl.* 166 1814 J. H. WISHART tr. *Scarpa's Hernia* Mem. I. 25 Immediately behind [*note*, dorsad of] the insertion of the two tendinous pillars. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 271/2 The tail can be inflected dorsad

Dorsal (dǭ·rsăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. med. L. *dorsāl-is*, f. *dors-um* back: cf. F. *dorsal* (13–14th c.).]

† 1. Having a back · of a knife with one edge.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest Chirurg.*, A knyfe is of two maners, one Dorsall bycause it hath a backe and cutteth but on the one syde, and the other is Ansall.

2. *Anat.* a. (*Zool.*) Pertaining to the back of an animal; situated on or near the back. (In this and b. often opposed to VENTRAL.)

Dorsal fin, the fin situated near the middle of the back in fishes, etc. *Dorsal nerves*, those spinal nerves which arise in connexion with the dorsal vertebræ. *Dorsal vertebræ*, those situated between the cervical and lumbar vertebræ.

1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Nerve*, Dorsal Nerves are in number twelve 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 32 The dorsal and anal fins. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 93 The heart [in Insects] is an elongated muscular tube, situated along the middle of the back, and hence called the dorsal vessel

b (*Zool.* & *Bot.*) Pertaining to, or situated on, the back (i.e. upper, outer, convex, or hinder surface) of any organ or part.

Dorsal suture, the outer suture of a carpel or pod, corresponding to the midrib of a leaf

1808 J. H. WISHART tr. *Scarpa's Aneurism* Mem. II. (1814) 116 The posterior [*note*, dorsal] part of the hernial sac. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 381 Internal expansions of the dorsal or ventral suture 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 441 The dorsal surface of ordinary leaves

3. *gen.* Of the back; forming a ridge like the back of an animal *raie.*

1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xxv, Warburton, from his dorsal position, so studiously preserved, either wished to be uncivil or unnoticed. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 45 The great dorsal range that in Turkey corresponds to the Apennines

B. *sb.* **1.** *Anat.* Short for *dorsal fin* or *dorsal vertebra*: see A. 2 a.

1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 220 Pectorals almost imperceptible . the dorsal and anal hardly visible. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 124 The spines of the vertebræ from the sixth cervical to the third dorsal.

2. *Eccl.* = DOSSAL b.

1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 79 The altar has an alabaster dorsal

Hence **Dorsalmost** *superl. adj.* [after *uppermost*, etc.], most to the back. **Dorsalwards** *adv.*, towards the back (= DORSAD).

1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 674/1 The dorsalmost pair of tentacles 1887 *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* Aug. 591 Nephridial tubes projecting dorsalwards

Dorsally (dǭ·rsălĭ), *adv.* [-LY[2].] In a dorsal position or direction, on or towards the back

1839 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 7. 197 Body strengthened dorsally with a calcareous plate. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 207 Mantle-cavity opening dorsally 1881 J. S. GARDNER in *Nature* No. 621. 559 Sporangium of Osmunda seen dorsally

† **Dorse,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [ad. L. *dors-um* back.]

1 = DOSSER[1] 1.

a1524 *Will of Sir R. Sutton* in Chunton *Life* 521 (T.) A dorse and redorse of crymsyn velvet

2. The back of a book or writing

c1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 91 Without any reverse or privy seale on the dorse 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 484 Books richly bound with gilt dorses 1866 HORWOOD *Year-bks.* 32 & 33 *Edw. I* Pref. 37 *note*, Edward the Second's letter to the Friars Preachers on the dorse of the Close Roll of 19 Ed. II.

3 *Pugilistic slang* The back. *To send to dorse*: to throw on one's back, throw down

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 461 Sent to dorse in a bloodless fight by Painter

Dorse (dǭrs), *sb.*[2] Also 7 dorce. [ad. LG. *dorsch* in same sense = ON. *þorskr* codfish.] A young cod. (Formerly supposed to be a distinct species, and named *Gadus* (or *Morrhua*) *callarias*.)

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* IV. iii. 83 Base, Dorce, Mackerell, Whiteing 1611 COTGR., *Poisson S. Pierre*, the Dorce 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 423 *M[orrhua] callarias*, Lin. The Dorse. Body gray, with brown spots in summer, and black in winter

† **Dorse,** *v. Obs. Pugilistic slang.* [f. DORSE *sb.*[1] 3.] *trans.* To throw on the back.

1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 40 The straight hitting . . soon dorses your roundabout hand-over head hitters.

Dorse, obs. form of DOSS *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2]

Dorsel: see DOSSAL, DOSSEL.

Dorser: see DOSSER[1].

Dorsi- (**dors-**), combining form of L. *dors-um* back (chiefly in anatomical, zoological, and botanical terms) = 'back-'; of, to, on the back'. (Sometimes less properly in the sense 'back and ——', which is correctly expressed by DORSO-.) Used in modern formations, as **Dorsibranchiate** *a.*, having gills on the back; belonging to the order *Dorsibranchiata* of Annelids in Cuvier's system; *sb.* a dorsibranchiate annelid. **Dorsicumbent** *a.*, lying on the back, supine. **Dorsiduct** *v. trans.*, to bring or carry towards the back. **Dorsifixed** *a.*, 'fastened by the back', in Botany, used to describe an anther which is attached by its back to the filament, otherwise called *adnate*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Dorsiflexion** (*nonce-wd.*), a bending of the back, a bow. **Dorsigrade** *a.* [after *digitigrade*, *plantigrade*], walking upon the backs of the toes, as certain armadillos (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*) **Dorsi-median** *a.*, situated in the middle line of the back. **Dorsimesal, dorsomesal** *a.* [see next] = prec. **Dorsimeson** [Gr. μέσον middle], the middle line of the back (Wilder & Gage). **Dorsispinal** *a.*, pertaining to the spinous processes of the vertebræ

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 411/1 The Dorsibranchiate Annelida 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* *Worms* 155 Dorsibranchiates, or fine sea worms 1883 WILDER & GAGE *Anat. Tech.* 84 Dorsiduct the tail of the cat. 1823 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* I. 192 With the most profound dorsiflexions 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 351 The Dorsi-spinal veins form a plexus around the spinous processes and arches of the vertebræ.

Dorsiferous (dǭrsi·fĕrəs), *a.* [L. *-fer* bearing.] **1.** *Bot.* Bearing the fructification (as a fern) upon the back (i.e. under side) of the frond.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Dorsiferous*, or *Dorsiparous Plants* bear their seeds on the backside of their leaves 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 95 Polypodiaceæ, or what are more commonly called dorsiferous ferns

2. = DORSIPAROUS b.

1755 in JOHNSON [see DORSIPAROUS], thence in mod. Dicts.

3. = DORSIGEROUS.

In recent Dicts.

Dorsigerous (dǭrsi·dʒĕrəs), *a.* [L. *-ger* carrying. see -OUS.] Carrying the young upon the back, as a species of opossum

1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 327/2 The development of the pouch is rudimental in the Dorsigerous Opossum

Dorsiparous (dǭrsi·părəs), *a.* [L. *-par-us* bringing forth.] **a.** *Bot.* = DORSIFEROUS. **b.** *Zool.* Hatching the young upon the back, as certain toads.

1727–51 [see DORSIFEROUS] 1755 JOHNSON, *Dorsiferous, Dorsiparous*, is used of plants that have the seeds on the back of their leaves, as fern, and may be properly used of the American frog, which brings forth young from her back. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dorsiparous*, a term applied to those *Batrachia* the ova of which become inserted into the skin on the back of the parent, where they develop.

Dorsi-ventral. see *Dorso-ventral* s.v. DORSO-.

Dorso-, dors-, stem and combining form of L. *dorsum* back, used in comb. in the sense 'back and ——' (but sometimes improperly in other senses, where *dorsi-* is the etymological form) in modern formations, as **Dorso-abdominal, dors-abdominal** *a.*, relating to the back and abdomen, or to the dorsal and ventral aspects, whence **Dorsabdominally** *adv.* **Dorso-caudal** *a.*, relating to the back and the tail, superior and posterior in direction. **Dorso-cervical, Dorso-collar** *adjs.*, pertaining to the back of the neck. **Dorso-epitrochlear,** name of a muscle extending from the back to the elbow in some quadrupeds. **Dorso-intercostal** *a.*, relating to the back and the intercostal nerves. **Dorso-intestinal** *a.*, situated on the dorsal aspect of the intestine (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Dorso-lateral** *a.*, relating to the back and the side. **Dorso-lumbar** *a.*, relating to the back and loins; dorsal and lumbar (vertebræ). **Dorso-pleural** *a.*, relating to the back and the side. **Dorso-scapular** *a.*, relating to the back and the shoulder-blade. **Dorso-sternal** *a.*, relating to the back and the breast-bone. **Dorso-ventral** *a.*, (*a*) = *dorsabdominal*, (*b*) *Bot.* (see quot. 1882); whence **Dorso-ventrality,** dorso-ventral condition; **Dorso-ventrally** *adv.*, in a dorso-ventral direction or situation. **Dors-umbonal** *a.*, 'both dorsal and umbonal, as one of the accessory valves in the family *Pholadidæ*' (Cent. Dict.).

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 170/1 These dorso-abdominal vessels distribute to the skin a number of ramifications 1881 MIVART *Cat* 137 The external dorso-epitrochlear is a slender muscle which takes origin from a fascia outside the spine of the scapula. 1888 W. R. GOWERS *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* II. 750 The dorso-intercostal forms [of neuralgia], which occupy the intercostal nerves. 1835 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 523/2 Dorso-lateral parts of the mantle. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 358 A leaf springs from each of the dorso-lateral segments. 1854 OWEN in *Cuvr. Sc.* (c1865) II. 79/2 The dorso-lumbar vertebræ 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 15 The lung occupies a much smaller space in the dorso-sternal plane than in mammals *Ibid.* 138 The dorso-ventral muscles 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* App. II. 954 Sachs points out that most monosymmetrical organs present . dorsal and ventral halves which are of different internal structure, such organs he describes by the term dorsi-ventral 1884 *Science* Mar. 324 Making a T, of which the stem represents the limb, and the cross the girdle running dorsoventrally 1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 687/2 In *Pholas dactylus* we find a pair of umbonal plates, a dors-umbonal plate and a dorsal plate.

‖ **Dorsolum, -ulum.** *Entom.* [mod. L., dim. of *dorsum* back.] 'Kirby's name for a piece of the exoskeleton of an insect situated between the collar and scutellum, which gives insertion to the anterior organs of flight' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxv. 547 The anterior margin of the dorsolum is deflexed.

Dorsour: see DOSSER[1].

Dorst(e, obs. f. *durst*, pa. t. of DARE *v.*[1]

Dorstenic (dǫrste·nik), *a. Chem.* In *Dorstenic acid*, an acid obtained from *Dorstenia Contrayerva*, a tropical American plant of the mulberry tribe. So **Dorstenin** (dǭ·rstenin), a principle obtained from the same plant.

1893 *Med. Jrnl.* 30 Sept. 55 An analysis . gave a principle which he named dorstenin, and an acid, dorstenic acid.

‖ **Dorsum** (dǭ·rsŭm). The Latin word for 'back', used in scientific or technical senses.

1. *Zool.* & *Anat.* **a.** The back of an animal. **b** The upper, outer, or convex surface of a limb or organ, as the hand, nose, tongue, in *Conch.* the outer surface of a shell opposite to the opening. **c.** *Bot.* The outer surface of an organ or part (e.g. a seed), i.e. that directed away from the axis.

1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 392 On the dorsum of the hand is a venous arch, which receives . the digital veins. 1843 J. G. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. 130 On the dorsum of the tongue lie obtuse papillæ 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 325 The dorsum of the Gastropoda. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 195 The nose with a rather prominent and straight dorsum.

2. A ridge of hill or high ground. (*nonce-use.*)

1782 T. WARTON *Hist. Kiddington* 69 (T.) A similar

ridge, which creeping through the deep south-east valley.. suddenly rises into a massy dorsum.

Dors-umbonal. see DORSO-.

Dorsur · see DOSSER[1]

Dort (dɔ̄ɪt), *sb. Sc* [Of obscure origin; derivatives go back to *c* 1500. see DORTY, DORTINESS] Usually in *pl* Sulkiness, ill-humour, sulks

1632 RUTHERFORD *Lett* XXIII (1862) I 91 Let your soul take the dorts (as we use to speak) 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph* I 1, Then fare ye weel Meg-Dorts [Cf. SCOTT *St Ronan's* i] 1823 MISSES CORBETT *Pettycoat T.* I 288 (Jam) Andrew, that left you in the dorts

Hence **Dort** *v intr* to become pettish, to sulk, **Dorted** *ppl a*, sulky, ill-humoured (Jam)

Dortiness, Dortiship see DORTY.

† **Dortory, dortry.** *Obs rare* [var. of DORTOUR, *dorter*, with suffix as in *dormitory*] =next.

1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst* lxii 833 Churchyards by the Ancients are termed dormitories or dortories 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* III 178/2 The Dortry or Dormitory

† **Dortour, dorter** (dɔ̄ ɪtəɹ). *Obs* exc. *Hist* Forms: 3–5 **dortore**, 4–6 **-oure**, 5 **-oyr**, **-owre**, **doortur**, 5–7 **dorture**, 6–7 **-or**, 7 **-oir(e**, 4–9 **dortour**, 5–9 **dorter** [a OF *dortour*, *-ur*, *-eur*, vars of *dortoir* (12th c in Littré) —L *dormītōr-um* DORMITORY] A sleeping-room, bed-chamber, dormitory, *esp* that of a monastery.

c 1290 *S Eng Leg* I 286/278 Of þe dortore he axede him · 3wat were þare is dede. *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 256 Þou may not ligge & slepe as monke in his dortoure *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Somp T* 147 His deeth saugh I by revelacioun, Saith this frere, at hoom in oure dortour *c* 1475 *Pict Voc* in Wr-Wulcker 803/26 *Hoc dormitorium*, a dorter 1596 SPENSER *F Q* VI XII 24 The Monckes he pursu'd into their dortours sad 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 499 The Magicians command that the grieved party be included in his Dortor or Bed chamber 1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV 214, I saw the dortoire, and the cells of the priests 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXVIII, Giving me somewhat over to the building of our dortour 1891 FARRAR in *Sund Mag* 118 The staircase leading up to the Dorter. *attrib* 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen VIII*, c 12 The dorture doore was made open vnto hir by gods power 1592 NASHE *P Penilesse* (ed 2) 22 b, It will make them iolly long winded to trot vp and downe the Dorter Staires

b *transf* and *fig*

1562 J HEYWOOD *Prov & Epigr.* (1867) 201 The mouth is assynde, to be the tounges dortei. *a* 1626 BP ANDREWES *Serm* (1641) 384 A cemetary, that is, a great dortor 1641 J JACKSON *True Evang T* I 71 They are dead tenets and we will not, call them up from their dorters againe

Hence † **Dortourer,** one who has charge of a dormitory; a 'bed-maker'

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III XLVI (1869) 160 But it displeseth me grietliche that she is dortowrere there, and maketh here beddes as chambeiere

Dorty (dɔ̄ ɪtɪ), *a Sc* [f. DORT + -Y] Ill-humoured, pettish, sulky, saucy, haughty.

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonnets* LXV, Right dortie to come ouir the dur. 1737 RAMSAY *Scot Prov* (1776) 65 (Jam) The dorty dame may fa' in the dirt 1786 BURNS *Author's Cry & Prayer* XXIII, Though a Minister grow dorty

Hence **Dortiness, Dortishıp,** ill-humour, haughtiness, sauciness

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III V 86 The dortynes of Achilles ofspring 1721 RAMSAY *Wks* (1848) II 192 A fealy 'tis your dortiship to see.

† **Dory, dorye,** *a* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Forms · 5 **dorre**, **-ee**, **-ey**, **-oy**, **-y**, **dorye**. [a F. *doré*, pa pple. of *dorer*.—L *deaurāre* to gild: cf. DORE]

1 Of a golden colour, bright yellow

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* V XLV (1495) 162 Yelowe coloure Dorrey and cytrine and lyghte redde.

2 *Old Cookery.* Glazed with 'almond milk', 'endored'. cf. DORE *v*. As *sb.* A dish so glazed.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* I 11 Soupes dorye *Ibid.* Soupes dorroy .Do þe dorry a-bowte *c* 1450 *Ibid* II 90 Soppes Dorre *Ibid* II 114 Soupes dorrees

Dory (dɔ̄ o ɪɪ), *sb* [1] Forms: 5 **dorre, dorray,** 6 **dorrey,** 7 **dorie, dorry, dorae,** 7– **doree, dory.** [a F *dorée* 'the Doree, or Saint Peters fish, also (though not so properly) the Goldfish or Goldenie' (Cotgr.), in origin, fem. pa pple of *dorer* to gild.] A fish, *Zeus faber*, found in European seas, and much esteemed as food. Also called JOHN DORY, q.v.

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housek Ord* (1790) 449 Salmon, fresshe and dorre rosted, or gurnard sothen. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk Nurture* 582 Whale, Swerdfysche, purpose, dorray, rosted wele 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 246 The Doree or Goldfish, called Zeus and Faber. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv* (1746) 242 The Dorry is very like to a Sea-bream, of most excellent Taste 1766 ANSTEY *Bath Guide* IV 63 She has order'd for Dinner a Piper and Dory 1828 STARK *Elem Nat Hist.* I 478 The Dory is said to be an excellent fish for the table.

Dory (dɔ̄ o ɪɪ), *sb* [2] *W. Indies* and *U.S* Also **dorey.** 'A small boat, *esp* a small flat-bottomed boat used in sea-fisheries, in which to go out from a larger vessel to catch fish' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1798 Col. BARROW in *Naval Chron* (1799) I 247 Canoes, dories, and pit pans 1820 *Ann Reg.* 738 The Pit-pan being flat-bottomed, the Dory round. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) II VI 91, I launched my dory, my little flat-bottomed skiff 1858 O W HOLMES *Aut Breakf.-t.* VII. (1892) 164 A fancy 'dory' for two pairs of sculls

Dos, obs f. *does*, etc (see Do *v*), DOSE.

Dosaberd, var. of DASIBERD, *Obs.*

Dosage (dō ʷsedʒ). Also **doseage** [f DOSE *v.* or *sb* + -AGE. cf. F *dosage*]

1 The administration of medicine in doses · esp in reference to the size of the dose.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat Med* (1879) 190 As regards doseage, from fifteen to thirty grains every two, three, or four hours is usually the necessary quantity *Ibid* 426 [No] arbitrary rules of dosage can be laid down 1881 *Times* 18 Apr 10/4 Hahnemann's idea of dosage

2 The operation of dosing; addition of a dose or doses, e g to wine, etc · see DOSE *sb.* 2, *v* 2 b

1867 *C A Harris' Dict Med. Terminol* (ed 3) *Dosage*, a term applied in Chemistry to a plan of analysis in which the reagent is added in measured quantities, from a graduated tube, to a measured and weighed solution of the assay 18 DE COLANGE I 138 (Cent) The dosage varies with the quality of the wine

Dosan, -and, -ain, -ayn(e, obs ff. DOZEN.

Dose (dō ʷs), *sb.* Also 7 **dos, doss, dosse,** 7–9 **doze** see also DOSIS [a. F. *dose* (15th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad med L. *dosis*: see DOSIS]

1 *Med* A definite quantity of a medicine or drug given or prescribed to be given at one time

1600 W VAUGHAN *Direct Health* (1633) 78 The Dose or quantity is foure or five leaves of it in a cup of Ale 1608 T MORTON *Pream Encounter* 39 A dos of his Opium 1808 *Med Jrnl* XIX 248 Small dozes of tincture of digitalis 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 441 To call his complaint a fever, and to administer doses of bark

2 *transf* and *fig* A definite quantity or amount of something regarded as analogous in some respect to a medical prescription, or to medicine in use or effect; a definite amount of some ingredient added to wine to give it a special character

1607 *Schol Disc agst Antichr* I II 68 To banish the whole dosse of popishe doctrine 1664 BUTLER *Hud* II III 955 Marry'd his punctual dose of Wives *c* 1790 WILLOCK *Voy* 55 A sufficient dose of their favourite liquor, whiskey. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom Emp* (1865) VI LIII 338 To repeat and daily increase the dose of flattery

Dose (dō ʷs), *v* [f. prec. sb: cf F *doser* (16th c in Hatz-Darm.).]

1 *trans.* To divide into, or administer in, doses.

1713 DERHAM *Phys-Theol* (J.) Plants esteemed poisonous, if corrected, and exactly dosed, may prove powerful medicines 1733 CHEYNE *Eng Malady* I XI § 12 (1734) 105 Care in dosing the proper Medicines for such Disorders 1757 PULTNEY in *Phil. Trans* L 74 They knew how to dose it very exactly.

2 To administer doses to, to physic

1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* II II 39 For the mishap, no other was to dose it but himselfe 1685 SOUTH *Serm* I 298 (T) A bold, self-opinioned physician who shall dose, and bleed, and kill him *secundum artem* 1753 G WASHINGTON *Jrnl* Writ 1889 I 25 They dosed themselves pretty plentifully with it [wine] 1824 W IRVING *T Trav* I 41 My uncle grew worse and worse, the more dosing and nursing he underwent

b *transf.* To add or apply a dose of something to see DOSE *sb* 2.

1836 J HUME in *Ho Comm* 24 Mar, The dosing wines liberally with brandies and other spirits 1884 *For In. Rev* Dec. 799 This dosing with ammoniates has done more to impoverish agriculture than all the terrors of disease

Hence **Do ser,** one who (or that which) gives a dose · used contemptuously for a physician

1888 *Poor Nellie* 162 Never met one of your dosers yet, who was anything but a quack.

Dose, obs. f *does*, etc. (see Do *v*), DOZE

Doseberd, -beirde, var. DASIBERD, *Obs.*

Dosein, dosen, obs forms of DOZEN.

Dosel, -il, obs forms of DOSSAL, DOSSIL.

Doseper see DOUZEPERS.

Doser, obs. form of DOSSER[1].

Dosimeter (dɔsi mɪ̈təɹ). Also **doso·meter.** [f. as next + -METER.] An apparatus for measuring doses or the like.

1881 *Nature* XXV 144 An electrolytic dosometer for measuring the intensity of the current during medical application of electricity

Dosimetric (dɔsime trɪk), *a.* (*sb*) [f Gr. *δόσις* (see DOSE) + -METRIC.] Relating to the measurement of doses. So **Dosimetry** (dɔsi mɪ̈trɪ), the measurement of doses (*Syd Soc Lex.*).

1881 *Daily News* 11 May, The new Dosimetric method of treatment 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Dosimetric medicine*, a method of treating disease [by] the employment of simple and active remedies in doses that are mathematically defined and administered according to certain rules.

Dosin, obs form of DOZEN.

Dosio·logy, doso·logy. [irreg f. DOSE or DOSIS: see -OLOGY.] 'That branch of medicine which treats of the amounts or doses in which drugs should be given' (*Syd. Soc. Lex*).

1678 PHILLIPS (ed 4), *Dosology*

Dosipers, var. DOUZEPERS, *Obs.*

‖ **Do·sis.** *Obs* [med L a. Gr. *δόσις* giving, n. of action from *διδόναι* to give] =DOSE *sb.* (being the form in earlier use in Eng.).

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg* 35 b/2 (Stanf) The dosis of gyuing of them is 3 1 1611 *Coryat's Crudities* Panegyr. Verses, [Thy book] a Dosis is against all Melancholy. 1655 H VAUGHAN *Salex Scint.* II *Joy* (1858) 146 A sugerd dosis Of wormwood, and a death's-head crown'd with roses. 1668 H MORE *Div Dial* I 494 Too large a Dosis of Knowledge.

Dosk, obs form of DUSK.

Dosour, obs form of DOSSER[1].

† **Doss,** *sb* [1] *Obs.* Also 5 **doce.** [a F. *dos* — late L **dossum*, for *dorsum* back] =DORSE *sb* [1] 1, DOSSER[1] 1

1482 LD BEAUCHAMP *Will*, Doce and redoce of red velvet *c* 1490 *Promp Parv* 127/2 (MS K) Dosse, *dossorium* 1533 *Coronat Q Anne* in Arb *Garner* (1879) II 50 The blue 'ray cloth spread from the high dosses of the Kings Bench unto the high altar of Westminster

Doss (dɒs), *sb* [2] *slang* Also 8 **dorse** [Prob of same origin as DOSS *sb* [1]. cf DOSS *v* [2]]

1 A place for sleeping in, a bed; *esp* a bed in a common lodging-house.

1789 G PARKER *Life's Painter* 165 (Farmer) Dorse, the place where a person sleeps, or a bed 1851 MAYHEW *Lond Labour* I 336 (Hoppe) In course the man paid for the doss (bed). *c* 1880 BARNARDO *Taken out of Gutter* 2 The coveted 'doss', as the bed in a threepenny lodging house is called

2 Sleep.

1858 A MAYHEW *Paved with Gold* 118 (Farmer) Into this retreat, the lads crept..to enjoy their doss, as, in their slang, they called sleep 1887 *Daily News* 29 Sept 7/2 [Bargeman] To tell you the truth, we were having a doss (sleeping) in the cabin

3 *Comb* **doss-house,** a common lodging-house, **doss-man,** the keeper of a 'doss-house'.

1825 C M WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I 380 The Duck lane doss man 1888 *Pall Mall G* 6 Oct 4/1 Lord Compton's proposal for an inquiry by a Select Committee into the 'doss-houses' of London 1892 *Spectator* 14 Mar 385/2 Preferable to the contamination of the doss-house

Doss (dɒs), *v.*[1] *Obs* exc *dial.* [Origin obscure It may be partly onomatopœic, under the combined influence of *dush* (or *dash*) and *toss* Cf also MDu *dossen*, intens of *dosen*, *doesen*, to strike with violence and noise (Kilian)]

1 a. *intr.* To push with the horns, as a bull b *trans.* To toss (the horns). c. To butt, toss, or gore (a person) with the horns. *dial.*

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut* XX 119 [These] doe dosse with their hornes like madde bulles against all good Gouernment and policie 1589 *Pasquil's Ret* C IV, They are called Bulles, because they dosse out theyr hornes against the truth 1596 H CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* II 129 The Deuill .. is introduced with his Hornes, euen for dossing (ey destroying) this Man childe Jesus *c* 1680 HICKERINGILL *Hist Whiggism* Wks 1716 I 91 You may know the Nature of the Beast by her Dossing at Men on all trivial occasions *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc E Anglia*, *Doss*, to attack with the horns, as a bull, a ram, or a he goat

2 *Sc.* To throw *down* with force; to toss *down*

a 1745 MESTON *Poems* (1767) 106 (Jam) Resolv'd to make him count and reckon, And doce down *a* 1809 *Christmas Ba'ing* in J Skinner *Misc Poet* (1809) 134 (Jam) The pensy blades doss'd down on stanes

Doss, *v* [2] *slang.* Also 8 **dorse,** 9 **dos.** [Goes with DOSS *sb* [2]] *intr* To sleep, *esp* to sleep at a common lodging-house or 'doss-house' (see DOSS *sb* [2] 3). Hence **Do·ssing** *vbl sb*; also *attrib.*

1785 GROSE *Dict Vulg Tongue* s v, To dorse to sleep 1789 G PARKER *Life's Painter* 165 (Farmer), I dorsed there last darkey 1838 *Comic Almanack* Apr (Farmer) The hulks is now my bowsing-crib, the hold my dossing-ken 1888 EARL COMPTON *Sp. House Commons* 5 Oct, A select committee to inquire into the 'dossing' or lodging-house system 1895 *Tablet* 14 Sept 426 Charges of theft, begging, 'dossing out', and other juvenile misdemeanours

Doss(e, obs form of DOSE.

Dossal, dossel (dɒ ʷsăl, -ĕl). Also 7 **dosel, dorsel** [ad. med L. *dossāle*, var of *dorsāle* a hanging behind a seat, an altar, etc., after OF. *dossel* (occas *dossal*), f *dos* back.]

a. An ornamental cloth forming a cover for the back of a seat: =DOSSER[1] 1 *arch.* b. *Eccl.* An ornamental cloth, usually embroidered, hung at the back of the altar or at the sides of the chancel

1658–1706 PHILLIPS, A *Dosel* or *Dorsel* a rich Canopie under which Princes sit, also the Curtain of a Chaire of State 1848 LYTTON *Harold* V i, The Earl's old hawk perched on the dossel of the Earl's chair 1851 *Ecclesiologist* 324 A rich woven stuff suspended, as a dossel, behind the altar 1866 F G LEE *Direct Angl* (ed 3) 6 There should be no Cross embroidered on the Dossal where the Altar-Cross is in use. *Ibid* 353 Dossel

Dosseberde, var. of DASIBERD, *Obs.*

Dossein, dossen, obs forms of DOZEN.

† **Dossel.** *Obs* or *dial.* Also 8–9 dorsel. [a. F *dossel*'—late L *dorsāle* what pertains to the back, f. L. *dorsum*, F. *dos* back] A pannier or the like borne by a beast of burden: =DOSSER[1] 2 (In quot. 1827, an appliance for carrying burdens on the back)

1755 JOHNSON, *Dorsel*, *Dorser*, a pannier; a basket or bag one of which hangs on either side a beast of burden It is corruptly spoken, and perhaps written, *dossel* 1791 J COLLINSON *Hist Somerset* II 34 The manure [is carried] in wooden pots called dossels. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ Romance* IV 44 The porter is girding the portmanteau on his dorsel

Dossel, var DOSSAL, DOSSIL.

Dosse pers, dosseperes, var DOUZEPERS

Dosser[1] (dɒ ʷsəɹ), **dorser** (dɔ̄ ɪsəɹ). *Obs* exc. *Hist* Forms · *a.* 4–5 **doser,** 4–6 **doser(e,** 5 **dossour, dosour, dosur(e,** 5–7 **dossar,** 4– **dosser.** *β* 4– **dorser**; 5 **dorsere, -eere, -sur,** 6 **dorsour,** 7 **dorcer,** (9 **dorsar, -eur**). [a. OF.

dossier, docier, f. *dos* back: cf med L. *dorsārium* (f. *dorsum*), to which *dorser* is conformed.]

1. An ornamental cloth used to cover the back of a seat, esp. of a throne or chair of state, or as a hanging for the wall of a hall or room of state, or of the chancel of a church (= DOSSAL b)

α. 13 . *Gaw & Gr Knt* 478 Hit watz don abof þe dece, on doser to henge *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 1340 Þe dossers were of ryche pal, y bouded al wiþ golde 1432 *Test Ebor.* II. 22 A rede docer with a banquere, and all yᵉ whisshyns 1495 *Nottingham Rec* III. 40 Unum doser ad pendendum supra lectum cum curtenis eidem pertinentibus.

β 1379 *Prov Purse Exp Eliz. of York* (1830) 249/2 Best doiser, four costers and one banker. 14 . *Lat. & Eng Voc* in Wr.-Wulcker 579/23 *Dorsorium*, a dorsere 1516 *Inventories* (1815) 28 (Jam) A frountell of ane alter of clothe of gold, a dorsour of clothe of gold 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* I II. 555 Dorsus, with pearls in every hem.

2 A basket carried on the back, or slung in pairs over the back of a beast of burden, a pannier

α *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H Fame* III. 850 Men maken of these panyers Or elles hottes or dossers *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* I vi. 30 Schulde men seie that tho fischis grewen out of the panyeris or dossers 1532 MORE *Confut Tindale* Wks 657/2 The deuil hath made him to fall in the diche with his docer, and breake all his egges 1608 *Merry Devil of Edmonton* in Hazl *Dodsley* X. 224 Turn the wenches off, And lay their dossers tumbling in the dust 1725 BRADLEY *Fam Dict* s v *Seeds*, Seven or eight Dossers full of this earth. 1772 SIMES *Mil Guide, Dosser*, a kind of basket to be carried on the shoulders, used to carry the overplus earth from one part of a fortification to another. 1850 LEITCH tr *Müller's Anc Art* § 388 She seems to be in the act of suspending the first in a kind of dosser

β. 1526 *Ord Hen VIII*, in *Household Ord.* (1790) 143 And that the dorseis keepe them due gage 1625 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Nt. Walker* I, I may meet her Riding from Market 'twixt her Doisers 1712 J. JAMES tr *Le Blond's Gardening* 108 Dorseis or Hampers carried by Horses or Asses 1877 WRAXALL *Hugo's Misérables* IV. xiii, A ragpicker with her dorser and her hook.

† **b.** A syphilitic swelling or bubo *Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev Health* lxxxii 34

3 *attrib* and *Comb.*, as † **dosser-head**, a foolish person; † **dosser-headed** *a*, foolish

1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks 1873 III 312 That's the cause we haue so many dosser-heads 1655 tr *De Parc's Fracucion* I 26, I find you are not dosser-headed

† **Do'sser**[2], *Obs rare* [f. DOSS *v*.[1] + -ER[1].] *pl* The horns of an animal

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met* VII. (1593) 161 A ram Was thither drawne the medicine .. seard his dossers from his pate, And with his hornes abridgd his yeares.

Do'sser[3], *slang* [f. DOSS *v*.[2] + -ER[1].] One who frequents, or sleeps at, a common lodging-house. *Happy dosser*: see quot. 1884.

1866 *Temple Bar Mag* XVII. 33 The entrance is usually thronged with 'dossers' (casual ward frequenters) 1884 G. R. SIMS in *Rep. Comm Housing of Wrkg. Classes* App 185/2 People crowd in at night, and sleep on the stairs of the houses . they call them 'appy dossers' 'appy dosser' means a person who sleeps where he can 1891 BOOTH *Darkest Eng* 98 There is no compulsion upon any one of our dossers to take part in this meeting

Dosseret (dɒ·sĕret). *Arch.* [a F. *dosseret*, dim of *dossier*: see DOSSER[1].] (See quots)

1865 *Ecclesiologist* Feb 2 The supplementary abacus, or dosseret—that cubical block of stone, often higher than the capital itself so often found above the capitals of Byzantine columns 1865 *Sat Rev* 182 The capitals have a second capital, called a dosseret, above the regular one.

Dosseyn, obs. form of DOZEN

Dossiberd, var. of DASIBERD, *Obs*

Dossier (dɒ·sɪēr). [a. F. *dossier*, in sense 'bundle of papers', which from their bulging are likened to a back (*dos*): see DOSSER[1].] A bundle of papers or documents referring to some matter.

1880 *Contemp Rev* 992 The dossiers of the electioneering agent 1885 *Spectator* 8 Aug 1040/2 A part of the Great Hastings dossier, the case against Sir Elijah Impey.

Dossil (dɒ·sil). Forms: 3 dosil, 4 dosele, -eil, 5 dosel(le, -ylle, duselle, 6 dossell, 6–8 dozel(l, 7 dossill, 9 dossel, 7– dossil [a. OF. *dosil*, now *dossil, doussil* spigot, plug, tap, cock:—late L *ducciculus* (Du Cange), dim of *dux, duc-em* leader. Med L had also *ducillus, docillus*]

† **1.** A plug for a barrel, a spigot. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC (1724) 542 His caste awei the dosils, that win oin abrod 13 *Seuyn Sag* (W.) 1150 And tho [= when] he hadde mad holes so fele, In ech he pelt a dosele. *c* 1425 *Voc* in Wr.-Wulcker 659 *Hic ducellus*, dossille 1483 *Cath. Angl* 111/2 A Duselle

2 A plug of lint or rag for stopping a wound, etc; a pledget

1575 BANISTER *Chyrurg* I (1585) 262 With some dozell or fitte bowlster, layde on the place 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg Treat* 299, I dressed the Bone with Dossils dipt in a new-laid Egg 1751 SMOLLETT *Per Pic* XXVII, A dossil of lint with a snip of plaister 1805 *Med Jrnl* XIV 302, I dressed the wound with small dossils, imbued with vulnerary water

3. *dial* (See quots)

1828 *Craven Dialect, Dossel*, a wisp of hay or straw to stop up any aperture of a barn, &c 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Dossel*, the rose at the end of a water-pipe

4 A roll of cloth for wiping off the excessive ink from the surface of a copper-plate in printing

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict Mech.*

Dossin, -yn, obs. forms of DOZEN

Dossity, var. of DOCITY

Dossour, dosur(e, obs. forms of DOSSER[1].

Dost (dʌst), 2 sing. pres. ind. of Do *v*, q.v.

Dosy, var. DOZY.

Dosze-peres, var. DOUZEPERS, *Obs*

Dot (dɒt), *sb.*[1] Also 7–9 dott, 7–8 dote. [Of OE *dott* a single instance is known in sense 'head of a boil', otherwise the word is not known till 16th c., and not common till 18th c. The OE. word was cognate with OHG. *tutto, tutta*, mod. Ger dial. *dutte*, nipple of the breast; perh also with mod Du. *dot* 'twisted knot of silk or thread', but the radical sense is not clear; if **dutto-z, dott*, was the source of *dyttan* to DIT, stop up, the original notion might be 'small lump, clot'.]

† **1.** The head of a boil (Only OE)

c 1000 *Sax Leechd* III 40 Geopenige mon þonne þone dott, and binde þone clæan to þan swyle

2 A small lump, a clot. *Obs* or *dial.*

[1530 PALSGRAVE is cited by HALLIWELL] 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 176/24 A dot, *obstructorium*. 1611 COTGR, *Cracher vn Iacobin*, to spit out a collop, or dot of flegme *Ibid*, *Glagon* a dot or collop of flegme spet out 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss*, *Dot*, a small lump

3 A minute spot, speck, or mark of different colour or material from the surface on which it is

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 25 There being as many things to be known, as there are dotts or points in the outward immensity 1776 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (1796) I 266 Receptacle globular, or oblong, with hollow dots. 1805 *Med Jrnl* XIV 367 In the measles the rash is composed of circular dots partly distinct, partly set in small clusters 1861 MISS PRATT *Flowers Pl* III 289 Little dots or glands of the leaves.

fig *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm Heb* III 4 Unless the hollow dotes of hypocrisie be made plain and even we can never make up a Temple for God to dwell in

b *Plastering*. (see quots 1823 and 1874). **c.** *Mining*. (see quot. 1881). **d.** *Embroidery*: (see quot. 1882)

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Builder* 390 *Dots*, patches of plaster put on to regulate the floating rule in making screeds and bays 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* I 722/1 *Dots* (Plastering), nails driven into a wall to a certain depth, so that their protruding heads form a gage of depth in laying on a coat of plaster 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss*, *Dotts* or *Dott-holes*, small openings in the vein 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict Needlework* 154/2 *Dot*, an Embroidery stitch used in all kinds of fancy work, and known as Point de Pois and Point d'Or.

4. A minute roundish mark made with a pen or the like, or resembling one so made.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* III II. 315 A small island which is represented in the general chart only by a dot 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed 2) 184 The Clerk marks with a Dote or Stroke of Ink, the Names of all that do appear 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* VII 403 Working [engraving] entirely in dots or points 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I 91 The first twenty numbers were expressed by a corresponding number of dots.

5. Specifically: *Orthogr.* **a.** A point used in punctuation; as in the period or full stop (.), or the colon (:). **b** The point over the letters i and j; formerly also over y as a vowel. **c.** A point placed over, under, or by a letter or figure to modify its signification, pronunciation, or value

1740 DYCHE & PARDON, *Dot*, a small mark or point, such as is put over an i, or at the end of a sentence. *a* 1771 G. SHARPE *Method Learn Hebrew Lang* I. (R.), To express thousands the Rabbins usually place two dots over the units. 1794 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rowland for Ol* Wks II 380 On each superfluous letter vents a sigh, and saves the little dot upon an *i* 1844 UPTON *Physioglyphics* 90 Þ represents P, but þ (without the dot) is equivalent to Ph. 1887 LD. DERBY in *Pall Mall G.* 15 Nov 14/1 He did not care to put the dots on the i's [see DOT *v* 1 b], but he said with conviction that the difficulty which Malthus pointed out seventy years ago, was upon us again

d. *Mus* A point placed for various purposes after, over, or under a note, after a rest, or before or after a double bar.

1806 CALLCOTT *Mus Gram* III 32 When it is necessary to lengthen a Note by half its value, a dot is placed after it. 1880 GROVE *Dict Mus* I 431/1 Notes marked with dots should be less *staccato* than those with dashes *Ibid* 456/2 Dots following rests lengthen them to the same extent as when applied to notes. *Ibid* 457/2 *Double Bar*. when accompanied by dots indicates that the section on the same side with the dots is to be repeated

6 A little child or other tiny creature

1859 CAPERN *Ball & Songs* 174 Right joyous be thy lot My bonny bright-eyed dot 1894 SALA *Lond up to Date* XII 149 Troops of children, from little dots of four and five.. to big girls

7 The act by which a dot is made by a point striking a surface

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It Jrnls* I 255 He stumped on with a faster or slower dot of his crutch, according to our pace

8. *Comb.*, as *dot-like* adj, *-maker*; also, **dot-and-dash** *a*, formed by dots and dashes, as the Morse telegraph-alphabet, etc; **dot-hole** (see sense 3 c), **dot-plant**, a plant that stands out as a conspicuous spot of varied colour in a mass of plants, **dot-punch** = CENTRE-punch, **dot-stitch**, a stitch used in making dots in embroidery; **dot-wheel**, a toothed wheel mounted in a handle, which when rolled over a surface produces a dotted line.

1876 PREECE, etc, *Telegraphy* (ed. 2) 54 Representing the one signal by a dot (.) and the other by a dash (—), we have the dot and dash alphabet of Morse *Ibid* 73 Instruments employed in recording the dot and dash signals. 1882 *Garden* 7 Jan 7/2 The two last are effective as 'dot' plants in large masses of Pelargoniums or dark-leaved plants 1895 *Daily News* 4 Apr 6/1 Dot like irregularities

‖ **Dot** (dɒt), *sb.*[2] [a mod F. *dot* (dot), ad L *dōt-em* dower] A woman's marriage portion, the property which she brings with her, and of which the interest or annual income alone is under her husband's control See also DOTE *sb* [2], which is the historical Eng form.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* (1879) I xxxi. 354 (Stanf) Mademoiselle has so many francs of *dot*. 1870 H. SMART *Race for Wife* II, There would, perhaps, be some little difficulty about the *dot* 1882 MRS. RIDDELL *Pr Wales's Garden Party* 37 She had a *dot* of three thousand pounds, which brought in under a hundred a year

Dot (dɒt), *v.*[1] [f. DOT *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To mark with a dot or dots; to make a dot or dots on. *Dot in*, to fill in with dots

1740 DYCHE & PARDON, *Dot*, to mark with small points, as engravers do to express *Or* in *Heraldry* 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 87 A third Plate which you see dotted out 1821 *Self Instructor* 524 To imagine that the picture was entirely dotted in 1852 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 211 The choice geraniums are where I have dotted my plan

b. To put the dot (.) over the letter i or j. *To dot the i's* (*fig*) · to fill in the particulars, to particularize minutely.

1849 THACKERAY in *Scribner's Mag* I 557/1 I have dotted the i's 1865 *Cornh Mag* Aug 254 None of the *i*'s are dotted, the dot being first used towards the end of the fourteenth century 1885 *Manch Exam* 15 June 6/2 Improving the interval to dot his i's and cross his t's 1896 *Daily Chron* 20 Apr. 4/7 [He] dotted our 'i's' and crossed our 't's' with a vengeance about the lack of men in the Navy.

2 To cover or diversify as with minute spots

1818 J. MARSDEN *Amusem Mission* (ed. 2) 42 These emerald isles, that Ocean's bosom dot *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* V 53 The whole Channel was dotted with our cruisers 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I 171 Meadows green Dotted about with spreading trees

fig 1853 J. CUMMING *Foreshadows* IX. 242 Her nation's history was dotted with judgements from the Lord

3. To place like dots at separate points on a surface; to scatter like dots or specks

1816 KEATING *Trav* (1817) II 25 Domestic fowls [were] dotted here and there through the other groups 1858 LADY CANNING in Hare *Two Noble Lives* (1893) II 464 The staff are dotted about by twos in different bungalows 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 364 All about were dotted leafy trees.

4. To write *down* compendiously, to jot *down*.

1773 [see DOTTING *vbl sb* 2] 1845 FORD *Hand bk Spain* I 58 One word dotted down on the spot is worth a cart-load of recollections 1860 THACKERAY *Round Papers, Screens in Dr. Rooms* (1876) 60, I had an amiable companion close by me, dotting down my conversation

5 *intr* To make a dot or dots. See next.

1755–73 JOHNSON, *Dot*, to make dots or spots

Dot and carry (one).

1. A schoolboy's expression in some processes of elementary arithmetic (subtraction, division, and addition). Hence, a name for such process; also for one who does calculations or teaches elementary arithmetic.

1785 GROSE *Dict Vulg Tongue, Dot-and-carry one*, a writing master or teacher of arithmetic 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* V, You old dotard Dot-and carry-one that you are 1828 LOWELL *Didactic Poetry* Poet. Wks 1890 IV 226 The metre, too, was regular As schoolboy's dot and carry

2 *humorously* = next Also *fig* and *transf*

1841 LEMAN REDE 16 *String Jack* I iv, (Farmer) Of all the rummy chaps I ever did see, that dot-and carry one of old poetry is the queerest 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* IV xvi, I know my pulse went dot and carry one

Dot and go one. An expression representing the limp of a person lame of one leg, or who has a wooden leg which makes a 'dot' on the ground for each step that the other goes Used *subst* for the action, and for the person, and as *adj.* and *adv*, qualifying either. Also *fig* and *transf.*

1772 NUGENT tr *Hist Friar Gerund* I 130 The Dot and-go one of whom we are speaking 1773 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 2 Oct, The attentive kind husband, who prefers a dot-and go-one with his wife to the fiery coursers without 1840 BARHAM *Ingol Leg*, *Lay St Nicholas* lviii, He rose with the sun, limping 'dot and go one' 1861 T. A. TROLLOPE *La Beata* I viii 188 The laborious dot and go-one walk occasioned by his lameness 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort Fool* I xx, The conversation hobbled along in the discontinuous, dot-and-go-one fashion that conversations sometimes affect.

Dot, *v.*[2] *rare.* [ad mod F. *doter*, after DOT *sb* [2] The historical Eng form was DOTE *v* [2] *trans* To dower (a bride) with a marriage portion.

1887 E. GERARD *Land beyond Forest* (1888) II. 94 The empress undertook to dot every young gipsy girl who married a person of another race.

Dotage (dō·ŭ tedʒ). [app f. DOTE *v.*[1] or *sb*[1] + -AGE Cf F *radotage*.]

1 The state of one who dotes or has the intellect impaired, now esp. through old age, feebleness or

imbecility of mind or understanding; infatuation, folly; second childhood; senility. Also *transf.*

13 *E E Allit P* B 1425 Þenne a dotage ful depe drof to his hert *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol* 709 Thanne sit he doun, and writ in his dotage, That wommen kan nat kepe hir mariage *c* 1430 LYDG *Hors, Shepe & G* 156, I trowe he be falle in Dotage. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 158 Ye absurde dotage of him that thinketh ther is no god 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III VII (1636) 194 Hee had the reward of his dotage, for the Cretensians intercepted most part of his navie 1766 GOLDSM *Vic W* XIV, The world is in its dotage 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* III 472 Now fast sinking into dotage

b A foolish or imbecile thought, word, or deed, a folly or stupidity

a 1529 SKELTON *Replyc* 272 Deullysshe pages, Full of suche dottages 1636 PRYNNE *Unbish Tim* (1661) 89 This is a notorious dotage and untruth 1772 FLETCHER *Logica Genev* 47 Enemies to his antinomian dotages 1845 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl* (1848) I 233 *note*, A specimen of these Rabbinical dotages

2 The action or habit of doting upon any one, foolish affection, excessive love or fondness.

c 1440 *Partonope* 4768 She ganne no nye fall wyth hym in dotage 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IV 1, Merlyn felle in a dottage on the damoisel 1513 MORE *Rich III* (1883) 59 For a little wanton dotage vppon her parson 1699 BURNET 39 *Art* XXII (1700) 242 A most excessive dotage upon them 1814 BYRON *Corsair* II XIV. 66 Oh! that this dotage of his breast would cease!

b An object doted upon, or regarded with excessive fondness.

1662 COKAINE *Ovid* I III Diam Wks (1874) 224 You shall Become Jove's dotage, and be Queen of heaven 1821 BYRON *Sardan* II 1, He loved that gay pavilion,—it was ever His summer dotage 1845 *Whitehall* II. 7 Being his father's dotage

Dotal (dōᵘ tăl), *a.* [ad. L. *dōtāl-is*, f *dōt-em* dowry, marriage portion, endowment; perh immed a F. *dotal* (16th c.).] Pertaining to a dower, dowry, or marriage portion of a woman

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI VII 182 Gif this hald ryall Suld be thy dowry, and rich gift dotall 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met* XIV (1626) 296 Nor contend . for Latinus crowne, Nor dotall Kingdome 1728 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat* VIII 156 *note*, There were witnesses, and dotal writings 1875 MAINE *Hist Inst* XI 320 The well-ascertained rules supplied by the written law for dotal settlements

†Dotant. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. DOTE *v.* + -ANT ¹, Cf F *radotant*, pres pple] = DOTARD

1607 SHAKS *Cor* V II 47 Such a decay'd Dotant as you seeme to be.

Dotard (dōᵘ tărd), *sb* and *a* Also 5 doterd, 5–6 dooterd, -arde, (6 dodart), 6–7 dottard, 7–8 doatard. [In sense 1, f. DOTE *v* + -ARD. See also note to sense 2] A. *sb.*

1 An imbecile, a silly or stupid person; now, usually, one whose intellect is impaired by age, one who is in his dotage or second childhood

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol* 331 For certeyn olde dotard by youre leue Ye shul haue queynte right ynogh at eue *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* IX 208 Thou were an olde dooterd and a foole. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I 47 Thou blynde dodart, these wordes holde thou styll *c* 1610 RANDOLPH *Eclog.* in Fair *S P Jas I* (1848) 280 Doatard · you fowle on Pan's omniscience fall 1725 POPE *Odyss* XX 433 The dotard's mind To every sense is lost, to reason blind 1862 MERIVALE *Rom Emp* (1865) VI. xlvii. 13 He declared that the dying man's disposition was the act of an incapable dotard

†b. One who dotes (*on* something); a doter

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel* II. Wks 1856 I. 25 That peevish dotard on thy excellence

†2. (Also *dottard*) A tree that has lost its top or branches, and of which the trunk alone remains, more or less in a state of decay. Sometimes identified with *pollard*; sometimes apparently distinguished, as having lost its branches by damage or decay, and not by lopping or polling. *Obs*

[It is doubtful whether this is the same word as sense 1; were it not that the synonymous DODDARD is known only later, it would be natural to take that as the original word, from DOD *v*, with *dottard*, *dotard*, as variants assimilated to this word]

a 1603 *N Riding Rec* (1894) 260 Warrants for the sale of dotards 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 586 We see almost all Overgrowne-Trees are Pollards, or Dottards, and not Trees at their full Height. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 44 The same ill husbandry, as to make fuel of young saplings, instead of dotards and pollards 1725 BRADLEY *Fam Dict* s v *Willow*, A Willow Planted and well manag'd, may continue five and twenty Years Old rotten Dotards may be fell'd and easily supply'd

B *adj* [*attrib* use of the *sb*]

1. Imbecile, silly; in senile decay or second childhood

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol* 291 Olde dotard shrewe. 1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* Prol A 1 b, I never sawe a more dootarde foole than Phormio 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III 541 To please Your dotard fancies! 1876 A. D. MURRAY *Charnwood* 143 My old aunt has been very feeble and dotard all the winter

†2 Of a tree: Remaining as a decayed trunk without branches · see A 2. *Obs*

1585 BURGHLEY *Let* in *Reg. Mert* II. 108 The sale of some dottard trees for their necessary fewell. 1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 202 A grant worth £20,000 of dotard trees in Needwood forest. 1797 BURNS *Eccl Lawd* ought pollards

Hence **Do·tardage, Do·tardism, Do·tardy** (*nonce-wds*), the state of being a dotard, **Do·tardly** *a*, foolish, stupid; **Dotard-like** *a*

1664 H MORE *Antid agst Idol* 38 That dull and dotardly sin of Idolatry 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 7 Oct 4 Dotardism itself could go no further 1859 S WILBERFORCE in *Times* 28 Feb 12/3 Drivelling dotardage

Dotarie, obs form of DOTERY

†Do·tate, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also -at. [ad L *dōtāt-us* pa pple of *dōtāre* · see next.] Endowed, bestowed. Used as *pa pple.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I Cosmogr p XVIII, Glasgu quhare ane nobill kirk is dotat richelie in honour of Sanct Mungow 1560 in Spottiswood *Hist Ch Scot* III. (1677) 164 All things dotate to hospitality in times past

Dota·te, *v rare.* [f. L. *dōtāre, dōtāt-* to endow, f *dōs, dōt-em* dowry] *trans* To endow

1872 *Daily News* 26 Sept, Get our bishop elected, recognised, dotated

Dotation (dǫtē·ʃən). [a. F. *dotation*, ad. L. *dōtātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dōtāre*: see prec.] The action of endowing; endowment

c 1380 WYCLIF *Agst. Begg Friers* Sel Wks III 513 Summe of hem receyven dymes and dotaciouns *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4321 Haly sawles shal be dowed be treble dotacionne. 1562 WINJET *Cert Tractates* III. Wks 1888 I 24 Amang sa gret liberalitie, and ryche dotations maid in Scotland. 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II Ded § 8 3 This dedicating of Foundations and Dotations to professory Learning..hath had a Maligne aspect, and influence upon the growth of Sciences 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II. XVIII 269 The most considerable dotations of religious houses 1853 MERIVALE *Rom Rep* IX (1867) 261 The measure embraced a general dotation of the poorer citizens.

Dotaunce, see DOUBTANCE.

‖ Dotchin (dǫ tʃin) Also 8 dodgeon, 9 dodging [Corruption of the Cantonese name *toh-ch'ing* (in Court dialect *to-ch'êng*) f. *toh* to measure + *ch'ing* to weigh (N. & Giles).] The name in the south of China for the small hand-steelyard there used

1696 *Bowyear's Jrnl at Cochin-China* in Dalrymple *Orient Rep.* (1808) I 88 (Y) For their Dotchin and Ballance they use that of Japan 1711 C LOCKYER *Trade in Ind.* V 113 Never weigh your Silver by their Dotchins, for they have usually two Pair, one to receive, the other to pay by. 1809 R LANGFORD *Introd Trade* 48 Dodgings . very similar to steelyards. 1833 J HOLLAND *Manuf Metal* II 294 The steelyard resembling in form the little instrument in use amongst the Chinese, called the dotchins

†Dote, *sb*¹ *Obs.* [f. DOTE *v.*¹: with sense 2 cf. MDu. *dote* folly, weakness of mind]

1. A foolish or weak-minded person, a dotard.

a 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 422 in *O E Misc* 128 Ich holde hine for dote [*v r* a dote] þat sayþ al his wille. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 217 Ajilt þe, treitour! þow olde dote! *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* (Surtees) 27 Hit is wonder that I last sich an old dote Alle dold 15 *Smyth & Dame* 325 in Hazl *E. P P* III 213 Come forthe, olde dote 1630 *Tinker of Turvey, Seamans T.* 103 How did his death-bed make him a doate!

2 A state of stupor; dotage.

1619 Z BOYD *Last Battell* (1629) 529 (Jam.) Thus after as in a dote he hath tottered some space about, at last he falleth downe to dust

3 A piece of folly Cf DOTERY.

1643 *Plain English* 18 The votes (to them now ridiculous and call'd dotes) passed against them.

Dote (dōᵘt), *sb.*² *arch.* [app a. 16th c F. *dote*, var. of *dot*, ad. L. *dōt-em* (*dōs*) dowry; see DOT *sb.*²]

1. A woman's marriage portion; endowment, dowry. (Now usually superseded by *dot* from Fr)

1515 MARY TUDOR *Let. to Hen. VIII*, in *Facsim. Nat MSS.* II vii, I am contented to geue you all the hoole dote whiche was delyuered with me 1538 STARKEY *England* II 1 151 To the dote of pore damosellys and vyrgynys 1676 COKE *Circumcision Mustapha* in *Harl Misc.* (1745) V 347 Four Millions..of Dollars, which is her Dote 1753 in Doran '*Mann*' & *Manners* (1876) I. xv 353 She..insisted upon the restitution of her Dote 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III xv. 278 The amount of dotes and dowries, and other legal details, were elaborately discussed.

†2 *fig.* (Usually in *pl.*) A natural gift or endowment *Obs.*

1546 LANGLEY *Pol Verg. De Invent.* Pref. 4 Through the dotes and qualities of the soule 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III (1622) 276 Extolling the goodly dotes of Mopsa. 1656 JEANES *Fruits Christ* 366 Cloathed with four glorious dotes, or endowments, impassibility, subtility, agility, and clarity

Dote, doat (dōᵘt), *v.*¹ Forms 3 dotie(n, doten, 5 doyt(e, doote, 3– dote, 6– doat. [Early ME *doten*, *dotien* (of which no trace is known in OE), corresponds to MDu. *doten* to be crazy or silly, to dote. Kilian has, in same sense, *doten*, = *dutten*: cf mod Du. *dutten* to take a nap, to dote, *dutter* a doter, etc., also MHG. *totzen* to take a nap (·—**dottôjan*), Icel. *dotta* to nod from sleep

The LG stem *doten* was the source of OF *radoter*, mod F. *radoter* to rave, dote, the close parallelism of sense between F *radoter*, *radoté*, and Eng. *dote*, *doted*, and the presence of Eng derivatives with F. suffixes, as *dotage*, *dotant*, *dotery* = F. *radotage*, *radotant*, *radoterie*, show an intimate connexion between the F and Eng words, as if the latter were immediately from an AF. **doter* for OF *radoter*]

I. *intr.* **1.** To be silly, deranged, or out of one's wits; to act or talk foolishly or stupidly.

a 1225 *Ancr. R* 224 Heo ualleð into deop þouht, so þet heo dotie *a* 1225 *Leg Kath* 2111 Hu nu, dame, dotestu? 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV 403 Me semeth þat þey doteþ [*mihi desipere videntur*]. *c* 1440 *York Myst*, XXXI. 259 Whedir dote we or dremys? 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par Acts* XXVI 24 [Felix] sayd with a loude voyce, Thou dotest Paul 1611 BIBLE I *Tim* VI 4 Doting [TINDALE, *etc.* wasteth his braynes] about questions, and strifes of wordes 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc. Compit* III 71 Every evening he . doted 1798 COLERIDGE *Fears in Solit* V 171 Others .Dote with a mad idolatry 1871 R ELLIS *Catullus* XXXV 12 She .Doats, as hardly within her own possession

2 Now *esp* To be weak-minded from old age; to have the intellect impaired by reason of age

(Formerly only contextual)

c 1205 LAY 3294 Me þunched þe alde mon wole dotie non nan *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 2404 My fader in elde dotes. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 128/1 Doton, or dote for age, *deliro* 1530 PALSGR 525/2, I dote for age, as olde folkes do, *je me radote* 1593 DRAYTON *Eclog.* VI 29 Thou dot'st in thy declining Age *c* 1710 C FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 301 The parson. is now old and doates 1819 CRABBE *T of Hall* II Wks 1834 VI 39 We grow unfitted for that world and dote.

3. To be infatuatedly fond *of*, to bestow excessive love or fondness *on* or *upon*; to be foolishly in love Const. †*of* (obs. rare), *upon*, *on*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 129 Thyngis that a prynce ought to eschewe the thei de, dotyng of women 1530 PALSGR 525/2 It is a gret madnesse to dote upon an other mans wyfe 1589 WARNER *Alb Eng* VI. XXX (1612) 149 Not one but wexed amorous, yea euen Diana doted 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent* IV IV 87 You doate on her, that cares not for your loue 1623 MASSINGER *Di. Milan* III II, A fine she-waiter .. that doted Extremely of a gentleman 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* I 277 How distant oft the thing we doat on most, From that for which we doat, Felicity! 1837 HOWITT *Rur Life* III. IV (1862) 255 Where lies the mother on whom I doated, and who doated on me.

4 To decay, as a tree *Obs* exc. *dial* Cf DOTED 2, DOTING *ppl. a* 3, DOTARD 2

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* I 752 The seed of thoin in hit wol dede and dote 1893 E COUES *Lewis & Clark's Exped* 951 *note*, In North Carolina . it is said of trees dead at the top, that they are doted, or have doted

II *trans* **†5** To cause to dote; to drive crazy; to befool, infatuate *Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch* V. XXXIII in Ashm (1652) 156 Dotyng the Merchaunts that they be fayne To let them go 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm Tim* 652/1 Vse no babbling to dote mens heades vpon 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 103 If my miserable speeches haue not alreadie doted you *a* 1611 BEAUM & FL *Maid's Trag* III II, Why wilt thou dote thyself Out of thy life?

†6. To say or think foolishly *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 46 Hee openinge his mouthe..doateth that the Zemes spake to hym duryng the tyme of his traunce 1612 T TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 2 Whatsoeuer the Manichees haue doated to the contrarie

†7. To love to excess; to bestow extravagant affection on *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 73 b/2 Whan he was olde he so doobted and loued hem. 1673 *Rules of Civility* 108 Endure a little hunger, and not dote and indulge their appetites as they do.

Dote, *v*² *Sc* Now *rare* Also 6 dot, doit. [a F. *doter* (13th c), ad L. *dōtāre* to endow, portion, f *dōt-em* See also DOT *v*², in mod. use]

†1. *trans* To endow *with* riches, dignities, etc

1535 STEWART *Cron Scot.* II. 188 And dot thame [Kirkmen] with far mair dignitie, Na euir tha had 1549 *Compl. Scot.* XVI. 141 Pepil that ar dotit with rason 1620 W SCOT *Apol Narr* (1846) 39 He was not so liberally doted with vnderstanding 1623 COCKERAM, *Doted*, endowed.

2. To grant or give as an endowment.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II 616 Hów King Malcolme foundit ane Kirk and dottit to it mony Landis 1636 *Scot Canons* in *Laud's Wks* (1859) V 602 Lands . doted to pious and holy uses. *c* 1771 in *Spectator* 4 June (1892) 781/2 A new cup was presented, or 'doted' to the parish 1864 TWEEDIE *Lakes, etc. of Bible* 209 Abila was doted and confirmed to several members of the Herod family

Dote, obs form of DOT.

Doted, doated (dōᵘ·ted), *ppl. a.* Also 8 dotted, 9 dooted. [f. DOTE *v.*¹ + -ED ¹. cf. *learned*]

†1. Stupid, foolish, in second childhood, dotard.

13 *E E Allit. P.* C 196 What þe deuel hat? þou don, doted wrech? *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4007 She was past al that passage And was a doted thing bicomen *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* LXXXI. 242, I haue meruayle that I se you so dotyd 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* II IV II II, All such as were crased, or any way doted. 1728 P. WALKER *Life Peden* (ed. 3) Pref 25 In his dotted old Age

†b. Infatuated, infatuatedly fond. *Obs.*

1550 CRANMER *Defence* 115 b, The people beyng superstitiously enamored and doted vpon the Masse 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* XLVII 286 They continue doted in it

2. Of a tree Decayed inside, unsound Now *dial.* and *technical* (Cf DOTARD 2)

1466 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III 93 White oke, not doted, nor storvyn 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym* 3 Woode whether it be rotten and doated, or sound. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed 2) 19 Found .in the hollow of these trees when doated and rotten. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk*, *Dooted*, [said of] timber rendered unsound by fissures 1883 C F SMITH in *Trans Amer Philol. Soc* 47 *Doted*, 'decayed inside,' of a tree quite common in Southern States 1893 *Westm. Gaz* 5 June 6/3 Doated full of large knots, ugly shakes .. this class of wood is sold in large quantities at the public auctions in the City

†Do·tehead. *Obs rare* [f DOTE *sb* ¹ + HEAD. Cf *doltheaded*] = DOTARD A 1.

1530 TINDALE *Pract Prel* Wks (Parker Soc) II 265 The dotehead was beside himself and whole out his mind

Dotel(le · see DOTTLE *sb.*[1] and [2].

Dotepol, var. of DODDYPOLL, *Obs.*

Doter, doater (dōu·təɹ). [f. DOTE *v.*[1] + -ER[1]: influenced by *dotard.*] One who dotes

1 A person of enfeebled intellect, a dotard

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 910 He had never seen a greater doter then Phormio 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess* 138 These bee the comforts of being famous let Doters bee ambitious of it *c* 1720 EARL OF AILESBURY *Mem.* (1890) 607 A poor old doater 1831 LAMB *Let.* Wks (1865) XVIII 171 Munden dropped the old man, the doater

2. One who dotes *on*; one foolishly fond

1552 HULOET, Doter or folower of women, *mulierarius* 1653 H MORE *Antid Ath* I. IX (1712) 27 Aristotle, who was no doter on a Deity. 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th.* VIII 570 Patron of pleasure! doater on delight! 1852 J. H. NEWMAN *Scope Univ. Educ.* 25 No doter upon the dead and gone

Hence † **Do·teress,** a female doter.

1668 EVELYN tr *Freart's Perfect Paint.* Pref (R Supp) An old Dotaresse, who had only slaves in her service

† **Do·tery, doterie.** *Obs.* [f DOTE *v.* · cf. F. *radoterie*] Doting; stupidity, infatuation, folly

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* x. 143 God (say they) draweth the forme out of the Abilitie of the matter Let us examine this doterie yet further 1593 DRAYTON *Shepherds Gard* (N), These spenden day and night in dotarie

Doth (dʌþ), arch 3rd pers pres ind of Do

Dother, dial form of DODDER

‖ **Dothienenteritis** (dɒ þiˌɪenˌtĕrəi·tĭs). *Path.* Also (erron) dothin- [mod. f Gr *δοθίην* boil, abscess + ENTERITIS.] Inflammation of certain intestinal glands, characteristic of typhoid fever

1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim Chem* I 289 The disease diagnosed in both instances was dothienenteritis

Doti, var. of DHOTI, loin-cloth.

Do·ting, doating, *vbl sb.* [f DOTE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb DOTE

1 Action characteristic of a weak or enfeebled intellect, imbecility, stupidity; an instance of this

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 128/1 Dotynge, *desipiencia* 1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm. Par Acts* 85 b, Dotyng is . whan a man, through erroure of his mynde, swerueth from reason. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald Irel* in *Holinshed* II 51/2 An altercation and warre betweene the king of England and Lewes of France, through the doting of both parts 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebast* Pref, I am not yet arrived to the age of doting. 1833 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) 317 Can these [verses] be doctored into any thing available, or are they dotings?

2. The bestowal of foolish affection (*upon*); fond attachment.

1622 DONNE *Serm.* XVI. 161 Such is our passionate Doting upon this World. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* 53 Dogmatizing, and fond doating upon Authorities.

Hence **Doting-piece,** one who is doted on.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I XXXII. 329 My sister B— is my doating-piece 1830 GODWIN *Cloudesley* I. VI. 109 He was his father's doating-piece

Do·ting, doating, *ppl a* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That dotes

1. Weak-minded, foolish, stupid, imbecile

1489 CAXTON *Fayles of A* IV X 257 Folysh moeuynges and dotyng opynyons 1535 COVERDALE *Eccl* VII 25 The erroure of dotinge fooles 1645 MILTON *Colast* (1851) 366 Ignorant and doting surmises 1797 BURKE *Regic Peace* III Wks VIII 297 The last resource of female weakness, of helpless infancy, of doting decrepitude 1870 MAX MULLER *Sc Relig.* (1873) 273 With silly children, and doting grandmothers

2 Foolishly or extravagantly fond

1577 *St Aug Manual* (Longm) 1 Loving and yet not dotyng 1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wed* in Dodsley *O Pl* (1780) XI 497 They are still the most doting'st husbands 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* I. i Wks 1757 II 210 No picture, by the doating eye To be survey'd 1856 MRS BROWNING *Aur Leigh* II 221 You give us doating mothers.

3. Of trees: Decaying from age.

1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort* 32 The old wood, found commonly in doating Birches. 1726 *Dict Rust* (ed 3), *Doting-Tree* a Tree almost worn out with age 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut Breakf-t* XI 109 An old doting oak

Hence **Do tingly** *adv*, in a doting manner or degree · infatuatedly; fondly.

1548 CRANMER *Catech* 123 b, Thei dotyngly loued all that was their awne 1608 T. MORTON *Pream Encounter* 128 So dotingly vaine in ostentation of his owne wit 1684 tr *Agrippa's Van Arts* LVII 165 None more superstitious and dotingly stupid. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R* (1855) 85 The duke became dotingly fond of his wife.

Do·tish, doatish, *a arch.* [f. DOTE *sb*[1] + -ISH] Silly, imbecile, stupid, childish.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I 86 Than comys in an other with his dotysshe brayne 1581 G. PETTIE tr *Guazzo's Civ Conv* III. (1586) 145 In this dotish simplicitie, he shewed himselfe as verie a clowne 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 495 A mad dotish fellow 1831 CARLYLE *Misc, Characteristics* (1872) IV 30 The tongue as in doatish forgetfulness maunders low

Hence **Do·tishness,** silliness, childishness.

1598 FLORIO, *Bambolità*, childishnes, dotishnes 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract Disc* 272 A great piece of dotishness and stupidity.

Dotkin, variant of DODKIN, coin

Dotlet, a little or tiny dot: see -LET

Dotouse, Dotrel, -elle, obs ff DOUBTOUS, DOTTEREL

Dotrinal, -ine, obs ff DOCTRINAL, DOCTRINE.

Do·ttable, *a.* Capable of being dotted.

1844 TUPPER *Twins* XXIV 175 Charles' letter . was . less warm, less dottable with stars.

Dottard, obs or dial. f. DOTARD, sense 2

Dotted (dɒ·təd), *ppl a.* [f DOT *v.*[1] + -ED[1].]

1 Formed of or traced by dots

1772-84 COOK *Voy* II II VII (R), Some few places, which are here, and in other parts of the chart, distinguished by a dotted line 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv* VII 177 One such cone is represented by a dotted outline

2 Marked or covered with or as with dots

1821 CRAIG *Lect Drawing* VII 404 The back ground is dotted or stippled 1828 STARK *Elem Nat Hist* II 310 Elytra a little longer than the abdomen, dotted. 1872 PRINCESS ALICE *Mem* 12 Nov (1884) 287 The wide plateau looked dreary and sad-dotted all over with graves

3 Furnished with a dot.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX 104/1 s.v. *Dot*, Thus a double dotted minim is equal to three crotchets and a quaver 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp* V 27 Three minims are placed in every bar, against one dotted semibreve in the canto fermo

Dottel see DOTTLE *sb*[2]

Dotter (dɒ·təɹ), *sb* [f DOT *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which dots, an instrument for making dots, *spec.* a hand-instrument used in embossing letters for the blind

1832 *Examiner* 583/1 A musician may be created on any emergency with a dotter and ruled paper 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser I 84/1 Put on the eyes [in bird's-eye maple] by dabbing with the dotter 1883 N. SHEPPARD *Geo. Eliot's Ess* Introd 13 A dotter of I's and crosser of T's.

Do·tter, *v Obs.* or *dial.* [Related to DODDER and TOTTER] *intr* To move unsteadily and infirmly; to totter; to fall in a tottering way

c 1420 *Avow. Arth* XVI, He began to dotur and dote Os he hade keghet scathe *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev* 1109 The duk dotered to the ground, On erthe swyftly he swouned ?1524 in Ramsay *Evergreen* I. 213 With Grief I dottard owre on Sleip 1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 112 (Jam) Willy dottart by himsel Among the hens.

Do·ttered, *a* App. an obsolete and dialect form of DOTARD *a*: Decayed, tottering, or worn out with age.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ Oso*. 358 b, Dottered Buscardly fables of Purgatory. 1884 *Gd Words* May 324/2 To frighten crows is child's play or work for old dottered men

Dotterel (dɒ·tərĕl), **dottrel** (dɒ·trĕl). Forms: 5-6 dotrell(e, dottrelle, 6 dotterelle, 6-7 dot(e)rel, dot(t)erell, dottrell, 7 dottril(l, 7-9 dotteril(l, 8 dotrill, 6- dotterel, dottrel [f DOTE *v*[1], the suffix appears to be the same as in *cockerel, mongrel, pickerel*, see -REL. It is not clear whether sense 1 or sense 2 is the original: sense 1 appears to be the more frequent, and in some cases at least sense 2 is evidently treated as transf. from it.]

1. A species of plover (*Eudromias morinellus*): so called from the apparent simplicity with which it allows itself to be approached and taken.

(Collective pl *dotterel* cf *snipe*, etc)

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 128/1 Dotrelle, byrde, *fingus* 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 65 b, This dotrell is a lytell fonde byrde, for it helpeth in maner to take it selfe 1611 DRAYTON *Panegyr Verses* in *Coryat's Crudities*, As men take Dottrels, so hast thou ta'n us. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 243 The Dotterel, of whom they say, that whatsoever is done in the sight of her, shee will exactly imitate 1766 PENNANT *Zool* (1768) II 515 The Dottrel appears in spring and in autumn 1849 C. STURT *Exped. Centr Australia* I 311 We passed several flights of dotterel making to the south 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew* II xi. 186 Laughing at the dottrel as they anticked on the mole hills

2. A silly person, one whose intellect is decayed, a dotard. Sometimes with *fig.* reference to 1. (Now only *dial*)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 128/1 Dotrelle .*idem quod* Dotarde 1483 *Cath Angl.* 104/2 A Dottrelle, *desipa* 1547-64 BALDWIN *Mor Philos* (Palfr.) I x, Thy words sauour of old idle dottrels tayles 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut* lxxx 489 Being a misbegotten generation, they take monkes and old dotterelles for their fathers 1682 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* I. i Wks. 1728 I 344 A paralytick coughing decrepid Dotrel 1828 *Craven Dialect, Dotterill*, an old doating fellow

b *attrib* or as *adj.* Foolish, stupid, doting.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor* 360 b, This dottrell hierarchy of Rome 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt Glass* 83 Lest the toung of it [a buckle] catch their owne dottril skins

3 A doddered tree: so *dotterel tree.* now *dial.*

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem* II (Arb) 137 Som old dotterell trees *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Elegy Sir W Sidney* 108 Doe not we take the timber for our turn, And leave the dotrells, in them time to burn? 1821 CLARE *Vill Minstr* I 52 When he Has mixt with them [Shepherds] beneath a dotterel-tree 1868 J. W. BURGON *Provinc Bedfordsh* in *Bedf Times* (Mar), *Dottrel* or *Dottle tree*, a tree without a head, a pollard Called a *dodder tree* in the north of the county.

Hence **Do·tterelism**

1611 COTGR., *Niaiserie*, simplicitie, sillinesse, childishnesse dotterelisme

Dotting (dɒ·tĭŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. DOT *v.*[1] + -ING[1]]

1. The making of dots, or covering of a surface with dots; also, *concr* markings so produced.

1834 MRS SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys Sc* XXXVI (1849) 444 An exceedingly delicate and uniform dotting or stippling of the sky by points of light 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* VI (1875) 163 The attempts to imitate the shading of a fine draughtsman by dotting 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* I 722/1 *Dotting*, a form of engraving in which geographical divisions on maps are shown by interrupted lines or series of dots.

2. A jotting down (with pen or pencil)

1773 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* Sept, I must give you this last week all in a lump, for I have no time for daily dottings

3 *Comb*

1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* I 722/1 *Dotting pen*, a pen having a roulette which makes dots or detached marks on the paper over which it is drawn

Dottle (dɒ·t'l), *sb*[1] and *a.* Now *Sc* In 4-6 **dotel** [f DOTE *v*[1] or *sb*[1] see -LE]

A. *sb* A fool or dotard, a silly person

13 *E. E. Allit P* B 1517 Penne be dotel on dece drank 1562 *Burn Paules Ch* in *Pilkington's Wks* (Parker Soc) 586 A drunken dotel 1894 J. MELNZIES *Our Town* VIII 85 'Your veesits to the auld dottle.'

B *adj* In a state of dotage; silly, crazy. *Sc*

1808-18 in JAMIESON 1820 *St Kathleen* III 162 (Jam) Ye dottle man 1895 IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* IV 147 Till he be cripple an' dottle (crazy).

Hence **Dottled** *ppl a*, (*Sc.*) in the state of dotage.

1825 in JAMIESON

Dottle, dottel (dɒ·t'l), *sb*[2] [app dim. of DOT *sb.*[1] cf DIT *v*]

† **1.** A plug; = DOSSIL 1 *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 127/2 Dotelle, stoppynge of a vesselle (dottel, H. dossell, P), *ducellus, ductillus* 1743 MAXWELL *Sel Trans Soc Impr Knowl Agric. Scot* 284 (Jam) Have a tub, with a small hole in the bottom of it, wherein put a cork or dottle in the under end

2 The plug of tobacco ash remaining in the bottom of a pipe after smoking. (orig *Sc.*)

1825 in JAMIESON 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt Locke* VI (D), A snuffer-tray containing scraps of half-smoked tobacco, 'pipe dottles', as he called them 1890 R. KIPLING *Soldiers Three, Black Jack* (ed 6) 84 Orthers shot out the red hot dottel of his pipe on the back of his hairy fist 1894 DOYLE *S Holmes* 214 His before breakfast pipe, which was composed of all the plugs and dottels left from his smokes of the day before

Dottrel: see DOTTEREL

† **Do·ttry.** *Obs* [var. of DOTERY.] Doting; impairment of the intellect. Sō **Do ttrified** *a.*, rendered doting.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex* (1633) 298 Losse of right wits, feeblenesse of braine, dottry, phrensie 1885 OUTRAM *Legal & other Lyrics* (1887) 82 Dottrified senility.

Dotty (dɒ·tĭ), *a.*[1] [f DOT *sb*[1] + -Y[1].]

1. Consisting of or characterized by dots, dot-like

1812 *Examiner* 30 Nov 763/2 That dotty softness, which confers so natural a character on the flesh 1879 STEVENSON *Trav Cevennes* 80 A low dotty undergrowth that grew thickly in the gorges

2. Of unsteady, uneven or feeble gait, as from stiffness or lameness. Hence *fig*, Feeble in mind, silly.

1870 *Sportsman* 9 Apr (Farmer), He begins to go a little stiff in his limbs and dotty on his feet 1884 *Daily Tel* 9 Apr 2/6 (ibid) He [a race-horse] pulled up in a dotty condition 1885 *Standard* 13 Mar. 6/6, I am not mad, drunk, or dotty

Hence **Do ttiness,** unsteadiness of gait.

1888 *Matlock Visiting List* 29 Aug 3/3 An amount of dottiness like the lurching of a landsman on a rolling steamer

Dotty-pol see DODDYPOLL

Do·ty, *a dial* [related to DOTE *v.*[1] 4, DOTARD 2.] (See quots)

1883 *Philad Telegraph* XL No 44 8 A log may be doty in places, and even hollow, and yet have good timber in it 1889 HURST *Horsham* Sussex Gloss, *Doty*, decayed with age and crumbling, said of wood

Dou, obs Sc form of DOVE, DOW.

Douager, -ier, obs. forms of DOWAGER.

Doual, Douan . see DUAL, DIVAN.

‖ **Douane** (dŭi·a n, dwan) [Fr., = It. *doana, dogana*, lingua Franca *douana*, from Arabic: see DIVAN] A custom-house (in France or the Mediterranean countries)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Dovane* the name of the Custom-house of Lyons, hence also any Custom or Impost 1671 CHARENTE *Let Customs* 25 Lions so tame, that they went up and down our Douane, or the Christians Warehouse amongst our Antilopes 1828 [J. R. BEST] *Italy* 74 The douane of Buffalora I found sufficiently vexatious

Hence ‖ **Douanier** (dwanye) [Fr] A custom-house officer (in France or, by extension, elsewhere)

1739 GRAY *Let* Poems (1775) 65 The entrance is guarded by certain vigilant dragons, called Douaniers 1815 *Sporting Mag* XLV 293 You have even made the douaniers of Dover relent

‖ **Douar, dowar** (dū·aɹ) Also douwar, douah, dooar. [a Arab دوار *dūār*, in F *douar*] A small encampment of Arab tents grouped in a circle round a central enclosure for the cattle

1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II 176 Those who dwell in *dou-wars* or *hraals* 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 64 Near Tuarick town and Arab douar spread 1856 AIRD *Poet Wks* 168 Straight through a dowar's ground The Chieftain rode.

Douare, obs. form of DOWER *sb*[2]

Doub, var DOOB, a kind of Indian grass

Doub(be, Doubelet, obs ff. DUB, DOUBLET

Double (dʌ·b'l), *a.* (*adv*) Forms: 3-7 duble, doble, 3- double (4-7 dowble, 6-7 dubbel, with 30 variants in -bb-, -el, -il(l, -ul(l, -yl(le, etc) [ME. a OF. *duble, doble*, later *double* = Pr. Sp. *doble*, It *doppio* —L. *duplus* twice as much, double, f *du-o* two + *-plus* from root *ple* to fill.]

A. *adj*

1 Consisting of two members, things, or sets combined; twofold, forming a pair, paired, coupled, made of two layers of material, as a garment, etc Often, with a sing sb, equivalent to 'two' or 'a couple of' with plural sb

a 1300 *Cursor M* 1528 (Cott) Lameth. bigam was wit dubul wijfe 1393 Gower *Conf* III 125 Janus with double face *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb) xiv 60 It es wele walled aboute with a dowble wall 1513 More in Grafton *Chron* (1568) II 830 To have a double string for his Bowe 1590 Shaks *Mids N* III ii 209 Like to a double cherry Two lowely berries molded on one stem 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* III 50 A double Wreath shall crown our Cæsar's Brows, Two differing Trophies, from two different Foes. 1711 Steele *Spect* No 140 ¶ 5 Is Dimpple spelt with a single or double P? 1803 Wordsw *Yarrow Unvisited* vi, Let The swan on still St Mary's Lake Float double, swan and shadow! 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* I 85 Boots of double leather 1838 Dickens *Nich Nick* III, Nickleby gave a double knock 1871 Roby *Lat Gram* I v 22 After Cicero and Cæsar's time the double i had a different meaning

b. Folded, doubled, bent, 'doubled up', stooping much forward.

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 659 in *Babees Bk.* 321 Þo ouer nape schalle dowbulle be layde 1494 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c 23 Neither should be laid double in packing 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II xii, I struck my double fist against the side *c* 1881 *Ord St John, Ambulance Dept., On triangular bandage*, Place a piece of lint double over the wound. *Mod.* He was bent double with pain.

c. Having some essential part double, as a two-edged ax, a carriage with two seats, an eagle figured with two heads, etc Also applied to a horse that carries two persons (see Horse)

1469 *Househ. Ord* 99 Of double horses xxxviii Of hackneyss xij 1590 Nashe *Pasquil's Apol.* I C ij, Mounted vppon their dubble Geldings, with theyr Wiues behinde them *a* 1700 Dryden *Ovid's Met.* ix. (R), The lance and double ax of the fair warrior queen 1791 in Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* Aug, My daughter and I rode a double horse 1836–9 Dickens *Sk Boz* (1850) 218/2 The double fly was ordered to be at the door at nine o'clock 1850 *Vesper Bk* (Burns & Oates) Pref 12 The Office is said to be Double when the Antiphon is sung entire both before and after each Psalm 1861 M Pattison *Ess* (1889) I 45 The Imperial double eagle in all its ugliness

d. Of flowers: Having the number of petals increased to twice the number or more by conversion of stamens and carpels into petals.

In the case of some *Compositæ*, as the dahlia: Having the ligulate florets increased at the expense of the tubular

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II x 159 By often setting they [Campions] waxe very double 1664 Evelyn *Kal Hort* (1729) 198 Single and double Hepatica 1725 Bradley *Fam Dict* s v *Rose Tree*, The Striped Rose does not grow so double as the Dutch 1776 Withering *Brit Plants* (1796) II. 489 Petals in several rows, resembling a double flower 1840 Hood *Miss Kilmansegg, Her Honeymoon* ix, A double dahlia delights the eye

e. *Double of* corresponding or correlative to. *rare* (Cf. Double *sb* 2)

[1611 Bible *Ecclus* xlii 24 All things are double one against another] 1876 Mozley *Univ Serm* ix (1877) 186 There could not be a more striking instance of things being double one of another

2. Having a twofold relation or application; occurring or existing in two ways or respects; of two kinds; dual; sometimes = ambiguous (see also Double meaning).

a 1225 *Ancr R* 70 Euerich urideie holdeð silence, bute zif hit beo duble feste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 660 (Cott) O duble ded þan sal 3ee der *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v 898 With dowble wordes sleye, Swich as men clepe 'a word with two visages'. 1393 Gower *Conf* II 274 He hath ordeined of his sleight Measure double and double weight 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen VI* (an 36) 172 Fye on doble entendement, and cloked adulacion 1567 Maplet *Gr Forest* 10 This Arsenicum is double, one ashie colour, and the other like Golde. 1638 Sir T Herbert *Trav* (ed. 2) 8 The word μηλον, admitting a double construction, sheep and apple 1752 Jortin *Serm* (1771) V ii 43 A double incitement to goodness 1837 Marryat *Dog-fiend* iii, He is a double traitor 1868 Lockyer *Elem Astron.* iv § 26 (1879) 143 The Earth has a double movement, turning round its own axis while it travels round the Sun

3 Twice as much or many; of twice the measure or amount, multiplied by two. Const. *of* (formerly *over, to*); also *ellipt* with prep. omitted, and thus = twice.

c 1305 *Pilate* 21 in *E. E. P* (1862) 111 He þozte if he hit slowe þat hit were doble wo 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I 5 Than suld storyss that suthfast wer Hawe doubill plesance in heryng 1484 Caxton *Fables of Avian* 17 The dowble parte or as moche more ageyne 1513 More *Rich III* (1883) 123 The kyng his armie was double to all this 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen VI* (an 39) 186 b, He should have doble wages. 1611 Bible 2 *Kings* II 9 Let a double portion of thy spirit be vpon me 1644 Digby *Nat Bodies* II (1645) 126 Let the excesse be but double over his that commeth next unto him 1648 Cromwell *Lett* 20 Nov, Their fault who have appealed in this summer's business is certainly double to theirs who were in the first. 1712 W Rogers *Voy* 5 We had now above double the number of Officers usual in Privateers 1807 Southey *Lett.* (1856) II 38 Offering about double pay to what the 'Annual' gives 1838 De Morgan *Ess Probab* 147 The average error of the first is double of that of the second 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* I 592 His army might easily have been increased to double the number

4. Of (or about) twice the ordinary size, strength, value, etc., or that denoted by the simple word, of extra size, strength, or amount. Chiefly in technical names of various products, as beer, vessels, cannon, coins, sizes of paper, etc

1472 *Mem Ripon* (Surtees) III 246 Clavis vocatis dowbil-spikynge 1495 *Nottingham Rec* III 284, ij dovbulle glasses *c* 1500 *Blowbol's Test* in Halliwell *Nugæ Poet* 10 Sengle bere, and othir that is dowble *c* 1565 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot.* (1728) 108 Small artillery, that is to say myand quarter-falcon double dogs 1602 Marston *Ant & Mel* I Wks 1856 I 11 Guerdoned with twentie thousand double pistolets 1604 Shaks *Oth* I ii 14 A voice potential, As double as the Duke's. 1667 *Lond Gaz* No 218/4 A double shallop from Diepe bound for Nants 1686 *Ibid* No 2139/4 Two double Tankards, Three single ones 1773 Williamson in *Phil Trans* LXV 100 Within the thickness of double post paper 1824 Byron *Juan* xvi. lxvii, A mighty mug of double ale 1875 *Ure's Dict Arts* III 497 Foolscap, 16½ by 13½ [inches]. double foolscap, 27 by 17 1887 *Standard* 18 May 3/2 A new coin, to be called a Double-Florin

b. *Mus* In names of musical instruments, organ stops, etc: Sounding an octave lower in pitch

(A pipe, string, etc. of twice the length of another (*alteris paribus*) gives a note an octave lower, hence this use)

1674 Playford *Skill Mus* I i 3 Those below Gam-ut are called Double Notes as Double F fa ut being Eights or Diapasons to those above 1880 W H Stone in Grove *Dict Mus* I 458 *Double bassoon* in pitch an octave below the ordinary bassoon 1880 Stainer & Barrett *Dict Mus. Terms, Double-trumpet*, an organ reed-stop an octave lower in pitch than the 8-ft. trumpet.

c *Mil.* Applied to a pace in marching.

Double time formerly, a pace of 150 steps in the minute, i e twice the number of those in slow time. According to the regulations at present (1896) in force in the British Army it consists of 165 steps of 33 inches (=453½ ft) to the minute In the U S. Army (according to Funk & Wagnall) *double time* has recently superseded *double-quick* (q v) and is fixed at 180 steps of 36 inches a minute.

1833 *Regul Instr Cavalry* I 21 The Double March is 150 steps in the minute, each of 36 inches 1851 J S Macaulay *Field Fortif.* 168 They are immediately to return at a double pace 1853 Stocqueler *Milit Encycl* s.v. *Pace*, In quick time, 108 paces are taken in a minute in slow time, seventy-five In double time, 150

5 Acting in a double manner, i e in two ways at different times, openly and secretly, or in profession and practice; characterized by duplicity, false, deceitful. (See also Double-dealing)

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xl. 2 Dubbil hert when a fals man thynkis an & says a noþer *c* 1374 Chaucer *Anel & Arc* 87 He was double in love and nothing pleyne 14 *Epiph.* in *Tyndale's Vis* (1843) 121 With dowbull tongis and detraccion 1503 Hawes *Examp Virt.* 1 xvi (Arb) 9 They are euermore fals and double. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. vii 192 God is the Judge He sounds the deepest of the doublest heart. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I 436 He was either very double or very inconstant 1866 Geo Eliot *F. Holt* II 213 To act with doubleness towards a man whose own conduct was double

6 Special Phrases, chiefly technical.

Double action: action in two directions, by two methods, or by the agency of two parts, etc, *spec.* in *Steam-engine*, application of the steam power to both sides of the piston see Double-acting *Double algebra* algebra which deals with two sets of quantities or relations (*e g* real and imaginary quantities, lengths and directions of lines, or quantities referred to two independent units) *Double change* (*Bell-ringing*) one in which two pairs of bells change places, = Double *sb* 3 b. *Double common time* (*Music*) time or rhythm in which each bar is equal to two bars of common time (8 crotchets in a bar). *Double cone* (*Arch*) applied to a moulding composed of truncated cones joined base to base and top to top *Double consonant* (*Phonology*) two of the same consonant coming together, as in *fully*; also = *double letter* (*a*) below. *Double demisemiquaver*: a note of half the duration of a demisemiquaver, properly called *semidemisemiquaver* (Stainer & Barrett, 1880) *Double first* (University colloq) a place in the first class in each of two final examinations in different subjects, one who takes such a place: see First A 7 c. *Double floor*. see quot *Double land* (*Naut*): see quot 1867. *Double letter*: (*a*) a letter of the alphabet denoting two sounds, as *x* (= *ks*), ψ (= *ps*); (*b*) in *Printing*, two letters combined in one type, as ff, fi; † (*c*) a letter written on two sheets and charged double postage (*obs*) † *Double organ*: an organ with two manuals (*obs*) *Double point* in the Higher Geometry, a point common to two branches of a curve, or at which the curve has two tangents (real or imaginary), a node, cusp, or conjugate point; also an analogous point on a curved surface *Double sixes*. (*a*) two sixes thrown at once with a pair of dice, (*b*) the ordinary game at dominoes, in which the highest piece is the double six, (*c*) a size of tallow candles. *Double snipe* sportsman's name for the greater snipe, *Gallinago major*. *Double spar* a name for Iceland spar, as being double-refracting *Double star* (*Astron*): two stars so near (really or visually) as not to be separately visible without a telescope; esp when forming a physically connected system (distinctively called Binary) *Double-stopping* (*Music*) the simultaneous sounding of two notes (strictly, of two 'stopped' notes) on two strings of a violin or other instrument of that class, notes so played are called *double-stops*. *Double tens* (pl) name for a large kind of nail *To work double tides* see Tide. *Double time*: see 4 c *Double U* name of the letter W.

¶ Also in many other phrases, as *double bar, d. curvature, d. entry, d. Gloucester, d question, d refraction, d shuffle, d tooth*, etc, etc, for which see the substantive element

1849 De Morgan *Double Algebra* v 117 All the symbols which in single algebra denote numbers or magnitudes, in double *algebra denote lines, and not merely the lengths of lines, but their directions 1684 R H *School Recreat.* 91 Make a Change The single, by changing two Notes the double by changing Four which is however called One double *Change, and not two changes 1872 Ellacombe *Ch Bells Devon* III 39 About the year 1657, double changes came into practice 1894 *Times* 6 Mar 4/3 The time of the piece is double *common time, but here and there a bar of three semibreves is put in. 1871 *Public Sch Lat Gram* § 9 Double Consonants, *x, z*. 1861 Trollope *Barchester T.* xlvii, A son from college with all the fresh honours of a double *first. 1868 Holme Lee *B Godfrey* xxx 158, I shall come out a double-first. 1842–76 Gwilt *Encycl Archit.* § 2019 A *double *floor* consists in its thickness of three tiers of timbers, which are called *binding joists* (where the office of girders), *bridging joists*, and *ceiling joists* 1712 W Rogers *Voy* 275 The largest Island appears to be high double *Land 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word bk*, *Double-land*, that appearance of a coast when the sea-line is bounded by parallel ranges of hills, rising inland one above the other. 1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist* 303 *note*, Simonides devised also these double *letters in the Greeke Alphabete (namely ξ ψ θ) 1753 *Scots Mag* July 328/2 The rates of double letters, are always double, of treble letters, treble. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand* v. ii, The postman who was just coming to the door with a double letter 1613 *Organ Specif Worcester Cathedral*, Yᵉ. double *organs in yᵉ Cathedral church of Worcester 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl*, *Double *point*. 1872 B Williamson *Diff Calc* xiv (1873) § 206 No cubic can have more than one double point 1870 Hardy & Ware *Mod Hoyle* 91 The ordinary game—technically termed 'double *sixes'—is played with 28 dominoes. 1870 *Lond Soc.* Sept 264 A small order for colza, or double sixes, or Souchong 1840 Hood *Miss Kilmansegg, Her Honeymoon* xi, A double barrel and double *snipes Give the sportsman a duplicate pleasure 1877 Rosenthal *Muscles & Nerves* 15 Iceland-spar or, as it is also called, double *spar 1781 Herschel in *Phil Trans* LXXII. 101 The second class of double *stars 1890 C A Young *Elem. Astron* xiii § 462 Stars may be double in two ways, optically and physically..the majority of double stars must be really physically connected. 1880 P David in Grove *Dict Mus* I 459 The term 'double *stopping'. is indiscriminately used for any double sounds, whether produced with or without the aid of the open strings The playing of double *stops is one of the most difficult parts of the technique of the violin 1611 *MS Acc St John's Hosp, Canterb*, For haulfe a honndred of dubell *tennes, xd 1717 Tabor in *Phil Trans* XXX. 559 Large Iron Nails, not quite so long, as those we call double Tenns. 1599 Thynne *Animadv* (1875) 65 The latyne, Italiane, frenche, and spanyshe haue no doble *W. 1840 Hood *Miss Kilmansegg, Her Honeymoon* x, A double U [i e W = West] wind 1885 J. Payn *Talk of Town* II. 232 Doubleyous and esses.

B. *adv.*

1 To twice the amount or extent; in two ways or respects; twice, twice over, Doubly

13 *Gaw & Gr Knt* 61 Þat day doubble on þe dece watz þe douth serued. 1382 Wyclif *Matt* xviii 15 3e maken hym a sone of helle, double more than 3ou *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs & Lim Mon* ix (1885) 128 Vndra prince double so myghty as was thair old prince 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen VIII*, c 22 § 3 Many prebendes bene double certified by yᵉ sayd commissioners 1567 J Sanford tr *Epictetus* 14 a, Thou shalte be double as much mocked and scorned. 1602 Shaks. *All's Well* II. iii. 254 Ile beate him and he were double and double a Lord 1712 *Spect.* No 527 ¶ 2 Jealous ears always hear double. 1820 Keats *Lamia* 611 Bright eyes were double bright.

b phr. *To see double*: to see two images of one object, by an illusion or aberration of vision.

[1628 Earle *Microcosm*, *Self conceited Man* (Arb) 32 His eyes, like a drunkard's, see all double] 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* III xxxix 248* Words brought into the world, to make men see double 1734 Pope *Ess Man* iv 6 Oh Happiness O'er look'd, seen double, by the fool, and wise 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* xxvii, It didn't prove a glass too much, or you'd have seen double

c. In a pair or couple, two together, two at once, as in *to ride double*, i e two on one horse So of a horse, etc, *to carry double*.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 79 As this host of feather-mongers were getting up to ride double *a* 1613 Overbury *A Wife* (1638) 94 He never drinks but double, for he must be pledg'd. 1678 Butler *Hud* III i 569 Marriage is but a Beast, some say, That carries double in foul way. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* II 1, Content to ride double, behind the butler. 1819 Byron *Juan* I cvi, To prove her mistress had been sleeping double

d *Mil* In double time, 'at the double'

1833 *Regul Instr. Cavalry* I 21 On the word *Double March*, the whole step off together.

† 2 After a numeral, simply expressing multiplication: = (so many) times, -fold. (Sometimes pleonastic, as *sevenfold double* = sevenfold.) *Obs.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* lxxviii[i] 13 3elde to our neȝburs seven double in her bosme, her lackinge *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 113 He wolde yelde it ayenne an hundred double. 1548 Udall *Erasm Par Luke* viii 89 It brought fructe an hundred-fold double 1698 J Fryer *E India and Persia* 99 Cover them. with a kind of Felt two or three double

3. With duplicity, deceitfully *rare*.

1592 Shaks *Rom & Jul* II iv 179 If you should deale double with her. 1868 Geo Eliot *Sp. Gipsy* iv 291 Thought played him double

4. *Double or quit(s* (Gambling): an expression implying that the stake already due is either to become double, or to be cancelled, according to the issue of another chance, hence *fig.* of a bold or desperate attempt to extricate oneself from present evils at the risk of greatly increasing them.

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* III Wks. (1633) 242, I thought to play double or quit. 1626 T H[awkins] *Caussin's Holy Crt* 406 Alexandra resolued to play at double or quit, breake the guiues of specious seruitude, or yeild her necke to Herod's sword. 1798 *Geraldina* III. 205 He then offered to play double or quits. 1800 Mar Edgeworth *Belinda* vii, 'I dare you to another trial—double or quit' 1894 Ld. Wolseley *Life Marlborough* II. lxxviii. 316 He was no

gambler at the game of life, and whether winning or losing he never wagered double or quits

C Double- in combination

There is practically no limit to the number of combinations with *double-* in any of the four groups below, the use of the hyphen in all of them being syntactical rather than lexical, i e it shows that the two words which it connects are in this particular context more closely connected than would be supposed if they were written separately: thus the two words *double deck*, used attrib, are written *double-deck*, and give the parasynthetic deriv *double-decked*, hence arise such verbs as *to double-bar*, and pa ppples of the type *double-barred*, which again blend with the parasynthetic forms of *double-hinged* with *double-barred*.

1 Double *adj.* in parasynthetic combs., e.g. *double-barred* (having a double bar, or two bars), *-battalioned, -bedded, -bladed, -blossomed, -bodied, -bottomed, -bunched, -chinned, -decked, -doored, -ended, -eyed, -flowered, -formed, -fronted, -horned, -keeled, -lunged, -mouthed, -natured, -nostrilled, -piled, -pointed, -sensed, -sexed, -shaped, -sighted, -soled, -visaged, -weaponed, -windowed, -winged*, etc.; **double-brooded**, producing two broods in the year or season, as some insects; **double-buttoned**, having two rows of buttons (= DOUBLE-BREASTED); **double-footed**, † (*a*) two-footed (*obs.*); (*b*) = *deplopod* (see DIPLO-), **double-fronted**, having two fronts, double-faced; **double-leaded**, (printed matter) in which the lines of type are widely separated by means of double leads; **double-lived**, having two lives or manners of life; † amphibious Hence nouns of quality, as *double-livedness, -sidedness*, etc See also DOUBLE-BARRELLED, -BREASTED, etc.

1767 *Byron's Voy round World* 8 Nuns conversing with strangers through a *double barred grate 1631 WEEVER *Anc Fun Mon.* 220 Vnto *double Beneficed men, and Non-residents he was very strict 1552 HULOET, *Double bodied, *bico[r]pus* 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.*, *Double-bodied Microscope*, a microscope invented by Nachet, to enable several observers to view the same object simultaneously 1664 EVELYN *Diary* 24 Feb, We went on board Sir William Petty's *double-bottomed vessel *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Maiden's Blush* 490 Upon his Camel's *double-bunched back. 1701 *Loud Gaz.* No 3691/4 A lightish Drabdebeiry Coat *double Buttoned 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I 299 (Matz.) Men haueþ bocches vnder þe chyn iswolle and iboiled, as þey he were *doublechynned *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Wood-Mans Bear* xliv, That faire *double dooted port 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, **Double-ended Bolt*, a bolt having a screw-thread on each end 1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal.* May 254 Deceitfull meaning is *double eyed. 1552 HULOET, *Double foted, *bipes* 1667 MILTON *P L* II 741 What thing thou art, thus *double-form'd *Ibid* XII 144 The *double-founted stream Jordan 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XII 209 (Jod) *Double fronted Janus 1552 HULOET, *Double horned, *bicornium* 1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst* Author's Pref, Their doublehorned argument. 1752 SIR J HILL *Hist. Anim* 567 (Jod) The doublehorned rhinoceros 1858 BRIGHT *Sp For Policy* 29 Oct, They write it down in *double-leaded columns 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* 504 Such as auncient Writers haue called *double-liued beasts, that is to say, such as liue either in or out of the water. *a* 1821 KEATS *Ode 'Bards of Passion & of Mirth'*, Bards Double-lived in regions new! 1647 H MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 160/1 *Dizoia* *Double-livedneesse 1671 MILTON *Samson* 971 Fame if not double-faced is *double-mouthed. 1742 YOUNG *Night Thoughts* VII 1273 Two Kinds of Life has *double-natur'd Man. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl Perc.* (1590) 12 In your *double pild veluet 1833 J RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 69 A *double-pointed speai 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II II. IV. *Colonnes* 130 The Criticall and *double-sexed Seven Which Three and Foure conteineth joyntly both 1873 E H CLARKE *Sex in Educ.* 149 Double-sexed schools 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met* IV (1593) 91 Their *double shaped sonne 1862 SIR H HOLLAND *Ess*, *Mod. Chem* 446 None, however, but a chemist can understand the *doublesidedness of all the objects and relations involved in them 1482 *Wardr. Acc* in *Antiq Rep.* (1807) I, 62, vij pair of shoon *double soled. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr War-Comm Min Bk* (1855) 149 Barnes' schoes, double-solled 1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 389 That triple-crowned beast, that *double-sworded tyrant *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* I 178 A *double visaged ministry, half papist and half-fanatic 1552 HULOET, *Dowble wynged, *bipennis*

2. Double *adj* in combination with sbs., forming a adjectives or attributive phrases, in same sense as the parasynthetic compounds, as *double-action, -blast, -cylinder, -furrow, -roller, -shift*, etc; **double-beat valve**, (*a*) a valve in a pump constructed to afford two openings for the water; (*b*) a device in a steam-engine consisting of two connected conical valves between which steam is admitted so as to equalize the upward and downward pressure, also called *double-seat valve*. b substantives arising out of the absolute or elliptical use of those preceding, as DOUBLE-BARREL, -FACE, -HEAD, -LEAF, etc. c substantives, as **double-man**, = DOUBLE *sb* 2 c; **double-ripper**, **-runner** (*U.S.*), two sleds connected by a plank, used by boys for coasting down-hill; **double-trouble** (*U S*), a step of a rustic dance derived from the plantation negroes (*Cent. Dict*).

1852 SCIDEL *Organ* 36 *Double or triple-action bellows 1856 MRS C CLARKE tr *Berlioz' Instrument.* 62 M Erard invented that mechanism which has given to instruments so constructed the name of double action harps 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* s v, The *double-beat valve is extensively used in England for deep wells and for high lifts. 1832 G R PORTER *Porcelain & Gl* IV 227 The table has fixed at its bottom a small *double-blast bellows 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.*, *Double cylinder Press .. Double-cylinder Pump Double-cylinder Steam-engine 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 118 The *double-furrow plough will plough two acres and a half per day 1691 R KIRK *Secr Commw* 1 § 3 (1893) 9 Some Men of that exalted Sight .. have told me they have seen a *Doubleman, or the Shape of some Man in two places 1884 F J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm* 145 A *double roller escapement 1883 *Harper's Mag* Dec 146/2 A large two-handed boy's sled—not what you call a *double-runner 1884 *Manch Exam.* 22 Feb 5/2 Mines .worked on the *double shift system. 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss. s. v. *Shift* The double or night shift system is that of working a pit both night and day, with two sets of hewers. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 420 *Double-trigger revolving pistols 1807-8 W IRVING *Salmag* (1824) 79 No Long-Island negro could shuffle you '*double-trouble', more scientifically.

3. Verbs formed from *double* adv. in comb. with verbs (or from *double* adj. with sbs.), as *double-arm, -bar* (to bar doubly, to secure with double bars), *-bolt, -charge, -damn, -darken, -dike, -ditch, -gild, -hatch, -load, -man, -moat, -quickset, -rack, -refine, -shade, -trench, -vantage*, etc. See also DOUBLE-BANK, -BITT, etc.

1602 *How Choose a Good Wife* v ii in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 84 My uncles *double-bar their doors against me *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 272 He was double barred first because an honest man secondly because an Englishman 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV 54 She double-locked and *double-bolted herself in 1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, V III 129 Pistol, I will *double charge thee with Dignities 1726 *Adv Capt R Boyle* 24 Fired my Piece . being double charg'd 1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* II. II, That would *double damn him. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* II. 22 If Turks and Tartars shall be damned, debauched Christians shall be double-damned 18 LOWELL *To G W Curtis* (Cent) Such natures *double darken gloomy skies 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VII XV, *Double dyked with ful warly wallis. *c* 1510 *Little Geste of Robin Hood* in Arb *Garner* VI 453 *Double ditched it was about 1566 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec Oxford* 314 A cup of silver, *double-gilt 1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, IV. V 129 England shall double gild his trebble guilt. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks* Misc (1711) 244 The Clasps were of Silver double-gilt. 1633 SHIRLEY *Bird in Cage* III. III, That superfluous *double-hatched rapier. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I XV. 47 Places which have both flags and Asterisks are as I may say doublehatcht with uncertainty. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram* XII. 56 If they be *double-manned, that is, to haue twise so many men as would saile her 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil Man* (1862) 127 The [ropes] are double manned 1633 G HERBERT *Temple, Brit Ch* x, To *double-moat thee with his grace 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb* § 127 *Double quyke-set it, and dyche it *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Spectacles* XVII, *Double racked with two divers Tortures 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I 500 Now began Night to *double-shade The Desert 1631 WEVER *Anc. Fun Mon* 655 The Mannor house hath beene *double trenched. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II 25 The cage was twisted and *double twisted so fast with wire *c* 1600 SHAKS *Sonn.* LXXXVIII, Doing thee vantage, *double-vantage me

4. Double *adv.* in comb.: a. with pa. pples or ppl. adjs, as *double-distilled, -lanted, -loaded, loathed, -refined, -stitched, -stored*, etc., **double-out**, of a file = CROSS-CUT *a* 2; **double-hung** (see quot); **double-ironed**, loaded with irons or fetters on both legs; **double-milled**, of cloth, milled or fulled twice to make it closer and thicker; **double-struck**, of a coin or medal, showing a double impression owing to having been accidentally shifted while being struck; **double-sunk, double-worked** (see quots.). b. with pres pples. or ppl. adjs, as *double-biting, -clasping, -flowering, -refracting, -seeing, -shining*, etc c. with adjectives, as *double-concave, -convex, -dark, -double, -fatal, fitché, -treble*, etc. d. with agent-nouns, as **double-breather**, an animal that breathes through two nostrils, **double-goer** = DOUBLE-GANGER.

1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & A* III 480 His *double-biting axe, and beamy spear 1725 POPE *Odyss* XIX 264 On his breast, The *double-clasping gold the King confest 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Double-concave Lens*, a lens both of whose faces are concave. 1693 E HALLY in *Phil. Trans* XVII 965 If the Lens be *Double Convex 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist Man.* VIII. 199 A double convex cross section 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sacrifice* XXXV, As Moses face was vailed, so is mine, Lest on their *double dark souls either shine 1705 *Lond Gaz* No 4132/3 *Double Distill'd Spanish Brandy 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 280 Which made him hate Egremont with double-distill'd virulence *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* 749 In nappy Ale, and *double double-Beer 1782 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans* LXXII 112 Not only double-stars, but .. double-double. 1869 DUNKIN *Midn Sky* 160 Epsilon Lyrae is a double-double star 1593 SHAKS *Rich. II*, III II 117 Their Bowes Of *double fatall Eugh 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v, A cross is denominated *double fichè, when the extremities are pointed at each angle, that is, when each extremity has two points 1883 *Harper's Mag* Apr 726/1 The pure white blossoms of a *double-flowering cherry 1824 *Blackw. Mag* XVI 57 The horrible notion of the *double goer. 1823 P NICHOLSON *Pract Build.* 584/2 **Double-hung sashes* those of which the window contains two, and each moveable by means of weights and lines 1812 *Examiner* 23 Nov. 752/2 He has been *double ironed and handcuffed 1630 *Imker of Purvey* Ep Ded, I have drunke *double-lanted Ale, and single-lanted 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag* I. II Wks 1878 II. 18 Her *double-loathed Lord. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res* I IX. Girt with thick *double-milled kerseys. 1631 WEVER *Anc Fun. Mon.* 104 Religion is *double refined, pure and spotlesse without ceremonie 1791 T JEFFERSON in *Harper's Mag* Mar. (1885) 535/1 Double refined maple sugar 1818 HAZLITT *Eng Poets* IV. (1870) 97 A double-refined essence of wit 1873 TYNDALL *Lect on Light* III 120 The *double refracting spar. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 92 To see the sports of *double-shining day 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 68 We were over-manned and *double-stored 1884 F J BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm* 89 [A] *Double Sunk Dial [is] a dial with recesses for the hour hand and seconds hand. 1782 HERSCHEL in *Phil Trans* LXXII 124 σ Orionis .A *double-treble star, or two sets of treble stars 18 P BARRY *Fruit Garden* 100 (Cent) When we graft or bud a tree already budded or grafted, we call it *double-worked

Double (dʌ b'l), *sb.* Forms: see prec. [In branch I, ellipt. use of DOUBLE *a.*; in branch II, noun of action from DOUBLE *v.*]

I. 1. A double quantity; twice as much or many; a number or magnitude multiplied by two

a 1300 *Cursor M* 7644 (Gött) Dauid him þe doubl broght 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 170 He saith that other have shall The double of that his felawe axeth. *c* 1430 *Art of Nombryng* (E E T. S) 7 If thow truly double the halfis and truly half the doubles *c* 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* (E E T. S) 76 There were moo slayn of them by double than they were that assailed them 1611 BIBLE *Isa* LXI 7 In their land they shal possesse the double 1726 tr *Gregory's Astron* I 350 The Arcs G L, L H respectively the doubles of A E, E B 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 485 Ten, which is the double of five

2. A thing that is an exact repetition of another

† **a** A duplicate, copy, transcript (*of* a writing) *Obs* (chiefly *Sc.*)

1543 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 436 (Jam) The auctentik dowble of thir our souerain ladeis lettres of summondis. 1628 SIR R BOYLL *Diary* in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II 259 My laste will and testament, with a dowble therof, both signed 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed 2) 60 Of which Warrant, the Messenger..is ordained to give a just Double to the Prisoner himself

b. A counterpart; an image, or exact copy (of a thing or person). **c** *spec.* The apparition of a living person; a wraith, fetch

1798 *Geraldine* II 189 Lady Withers, who is this Lady's double, and attends her constantly. 1828 TODD, *Double* 4. In modern times, used for resemblance, as, his or her double, meaning another person extremely like the party. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv Grey* III. V, I fancy that in this mysterious woman, I have met a kind of double of myself 1827 HONE *Every-Day Bk* II 1012 The fetch or double of the Gottingen student 1871 PROCTOR *Light Sc.* 204 The appearance of a double or 'fetch' has ever been held..to signify approaching death.

† **d.** *pl.* Two of the same kind; twins *Obs*

1413 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton 1483) V X. 100 Gemini that ben cleped twynnes or doubles.

3 Technical senses

† **a** A step in dancing (*obs*) **b.** *Bell-ringing* A 'change' in which two pairs of bells change places **c** Double headed shot, consisting of two balls joined (cf BAR SHOT) **d** Name of a small size of roofing slates **e.** Name of a size of sheet-iron **f** A kind of basket for fish see quot **g.** *pl* A kind of thick narrow black ribbons for shoe strings (Caulfeild and Saward *Dict Needlework* (1882) 156/2) **h** *Printing.* An accidental duplication of a word or passage. **i.** *Mil* A double pace see DOUBLE *a* 4 c **j** *Whist* A game (at short whist) in which one side scores five before the other has scored three, (at long whist) in which one side makes ten and the other none, the stake in such case being doubled **k.** *Dominoes* A piece bearing the same number of pips on each half **l.** *Lawn Tennis* A game played by two players on each side; also two faults in succession **m** An actor or singer who takes two parts in the same piece, as in case of absence of another performer **n** In many elliptical uses e g = *double bed, feast, flower, game, letter, line, star*, in which the sense is supplied by the context

a. 1531 ELYOT *Gov* I XXV, A double in dausinge is compacte of the nombre of thre **b** 1684 R H *School Recreat* 93 Another Way of Ringing Twenty Four Changes, Doubles and Singles on Four Bells 1880 in Grove *Dict Mus* I. 460. **c** 1707 *Lond Gaz* No. 4380/2 We gave him our Broadside with Double and Round 1726 *Adv Capt R. Boyle* 167 Firing our double and round, which kill'd 'em above fifty men **d** 1823 P NICHOLSON *Pract Build* 396 The Doubles are so called from their small size 1876 GWILT *Encycl Archit* § 2211 *c*, Table of the Names and usual Sizes of Slates Doubles, 13×10 [inches]. Ditto, 13×7 **e** 1887 *Daily News* 20 June 2/6 Iron sheets are £6 10*s* for superior merchant doubles galvanising doubles may be had at £6 **f** 1859 SALA *Tw round Clock* (1861) 16 The 'doubles' of plaice, soles, haddock A 'double' is an oblong basket tapering to the bottom, and containing from three to four dozen of fish. **g** 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade* 131/1 Galloon and double, a kind of silk material for shoe ties and binding **h** 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Double* (a Term in Printing) the mistake of a Compositor, that sets the same thing twice 1784 FRANKLIN in *Ann. Reg* Chron (1817) 389 The outs, and doubles . are not easy to be corrected **i.** 1860 RUSSELL *Diary in India* II. 329 (Hoppe) The men cheering, broke out into a double, and at last into a regular race 1869 E A PARKES *Pract Hygiene* (ed. 3) 393 The 'double' is never continued very long, it is stopped at the option of the commanding officer **j** 1838 DICKENS *O Twist* XXV, That 's two doubles and the rub 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod Hoyle* 30 (Whist) **k** 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod Hoyle* 92 (Dominoes), The person holding the highest double has the 'pose' or 'down'. **l** 1894 *Times* 29 May 11/2 Lawn Tennis yesterday, the singles competition .was played The doubles will be played to-day **m** 1880 E PROUT in Grove *Dict Mus* I 460 *Doubles*. singers who under-study a part in a vocal work, so as to replace the regular performer in case of need 1891 FARMAR *Slang, Double* .an actor playing two parts in the same piece. **n** 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist.* 401 Brawling and wrangling about a vowell, about a consonant, about a liquide . about a double. 1850 *Vesper Bk.*

(Burns & Oates) Pref 12 Doubles and semi doubles have First and Second Vespers 1873 Bennett & Cavendish *Billiards* 107 Doubles are seldom played for at Billiards 1878 Newcomb *Pop Astron* IV I 436 Those [stars] which are catalogued as doubles 1883 *Pall Mall G* 15 Oct. 1/2 The doubles are charged 8*d* a night, or 4*s* a week 1883 Sutton *Cult Veget & Flowers* (1892) 271 Frost will not hurt the single varieties, but the doubles will not endure a severe winter 1885 *Cath Dict* (ed 3) s v *Feast*, Feasts are divided, according to their rank, into doubles, semi-doubles, simples, etc 1890 C A Young *Elem Astron* VI § 207 It was discovered that the line is really a close double, one of its components being due to iron, while the other is due to some unknown gaseous element

4 †**a** A small copper coin (value ⅓ of a sou) formerly current in France. **b** A small copper coin current in Guernsey, value ⅛ of a penny

1586 T B *La Primaud Fr Acad* (1589) 336 Socrates sent him word, that a measure of flower was sold in Athens for a Double, and that water cost nothing 1687 A. Lovell tr *Bergerac's Com Hist* I 35 Most of them throwing a Double upon my Handkerchief 1862 Ansted *Channel Isl* IV App A (ed 2) 563 Copper coinage in Guernsey consisting of pence, half pence, farthings (called two doubles), and eighths of a penny (called one double).

II 5 A fold; a folded piece of stuff ? *Obs*

1602 Marston *Ant & Mel* II Wks 1856 I 28 Rowled up in seaven-fould doubles Of plagues 1761 Sterne *Tr Shandy* III. xiv, Mantles with large flowing folds and doubles 1784 Darwin in *Phil Trans* LXXV 3 Another leaden ring with some doubles of flannel placed under it

6 A sharp turn in running, as of a hunted hare; also, of a river; *fig* an evasive turn or shift in action, argument, etc. *To give* (one) *the double*. to give the slip, evade by stratagem.

1592 Shaks *Ven & Ad* 682 With what care he [the hare] cranks and crosses, with a thousand doubles *a* 1625 Fletcher *Woman's Prize* III iv, All their arch-villanies and all their dobles, Which are more than a hunted Hare ere thought on 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No 96 ₱ 14 The quick retreats and active doubles which Falsehood always practised 1813 Col Hawker *Diary* (1893) I 79 A fellow who had tipped the double to some bailiffs. 1820 Scott *Monast.* v, At every double of the river the shadows obscured the eastern bank

Double (dʌ·b'l), *v* Forms: see Double *a.* [ME *dublen, doblen, doublen*, a OF. *dubler, dobler, doubler*, = Pr, Sp. *doblar*, It. *doppiare*:— L. *duplāre* (less common = *duplicāre*) to double, fold up, f *dupl-us* double]

1 *trans.* To make double; to make twice as many, as much, or as great; to increase or enlarge twofold, to multiply by two, to put two in place of one, as *to double a letter* in spelling.

c 1290 *St Brandan* 602 in *S Eng Leg* I. 236 We wolleþ þeos six dawes doubli al is wo *c* 1385 Chaucer *L G W* Prol 522 Hire grete bounte doubelyth hire renoun *c* 1425 *Craft Nombrynge* (E E T S) 13 Begyn at the lyft side, and doubulle a þat wel be 4 1522 More *De quat Noviss* Wks 78/2 He had leuer double his own payn 1611 Bible *Rev.* xviii 6 Double vnto her double according to her workes. 1696 Whiston *The Earth* III (1722) 247 Mankind do double themselves in about 360 or 370 years 1724 De Foe *Mem Cavalier* (1840) 103, I doubled my pace 1825 J Nicholson *Operat Mechanic* 4 If either its weight or its velocity be doubled, its momentum will be likewise doubled 1871 Roby *Lat. Gram* I v 22 To denote the length of a vowel (1) They doubled the vowel 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) V 136 Ignorance doubled by conceit of knowledge

b *absol.* (In quot., to double the stakes)

1669 Dryden *Tyrannic Love* III 1 Wks. 1883 III 412 I am resolved to double till I win

c To amount to twice as much as

1605 Shaks *Lear* II iv 262 Thy fifty yet doth double five and twenty 1666 Dryden *Ann Mirab* cxix, The adverse fleet, Still doubling ours 1806 *Naval Chron* XV 328 A number doubling that which she was calculated to carry 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 81 When his date Doubled her own

d *Mus.* To add the same note in a higher or lower octave to (a note of melody or harmony).

1731 Keller *Thorow-Bass* in Holder *Harmony* 192 On any Sharp or Flat Note out of the Key, you double the 8th 1877 Stainer *Harmony* VII § 92 The minor seventh should not be doubled 1880 P David in Grove *Dict Mus* I 458 [The double-bass] often doubles in the lower octave the bass of the harmony

e. *To double a part*: to act as the double of or substitute for (another player); to play two parts in the same piece; also *fig*.

1800 Mrs. Hervey *Mourtray Fam* I 33 When she attempted to double the part of her mother, she failed in playing the great or the agreeable lady 1801 *Paris as it was* II 211 60 Laforêt who (as the French express it), doubles Lainez, that is, performs the same characters in his absence 1875 Lowell *Spenser* Prose Wks 1890 IV 319 Spenser made all his characters double their parts 1894 *Times* 6 Mar 4/3 Miss Rosa Green 'doubled the parts' of Martha and Siebel

2. *intr* (for *refl*) To become twice as much or many as before, to increase twofold

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1199 Þi joye doublede an hondriut folde 1592 Shaks *Ven & Ad* 521 Say, for non-payment that the debt should double 1684-90 Burnet *Th Earth* (J) 'Tis observed in particular nations, that within the space of three hundred years the number of men double 1882 Peabody *Eng Journalism* XIX 145 The circulation doubled, trebled, quadrupled

b Of flowers. To become double (see Double *a* 1 d)

1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot* 542 When the stamens become transformed into petals (by the so-called 'doubling' of the flower). 1888 G Henslow *Floral Struct* 299 The starved state of the plants causes doubling

†**3** *trans.* To repeat or reiterate; to redouble; to make a copy or duplicate of (*Sc*) *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks* III 84 Crist techiþ to have oure wordis þus, 3he, 3he, and nai, nay. Þere he doubliþ his wordis, as if he wolde seie,—3if 3e seie 3he in 3oure soule, seie 3he wiþ 3oure mouþ 1565 Jewel *Repl Harding* (1611) 334 Thus he saith, and doubleth, and repeateth the same *c* 1645 Howell *Lett* (1650) I 28 Pulling out the fatal steel, he doubled his thrust *a* 1662 R Baillie *Lett* (1775) I. 174 (Jam) Some of the advertisement I have caused double. 1718 *Wodrow Corr* (1843) II 406 I'll cause double over what account I have insert and send up to you. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr* I. xxvii, Cliffs, doubling, on their echoes borne, The terrors of the robber's horn

†**b.** *intr.* or *absol.* To speak with repetition of sounds *Obs. rare.*

1382 Wyclif 2 *Sam* iii 34 And doublynge togidre [*con geminantes*] al the people wept upon hym. 1593 Shaks 2 *Hen. VI*, II. iii 94 This knaues tongue begins to double 1621 [see Doubling *ppl. a.* 1]

4. *Mil.* **a** *trans* To increase (ranks or files) to twice their length by marching other ranks or files up into them. (The latter may also be the object.) **b** *intr.* Of ranks or files: To march up into the other ranks or files so as to double them.

1598 Barret *Theor Warres* III 1 37 What meane you by doubling your ranke and file? 1635 Barriffe *Mil Discip* XII (1643) 45 In the doubling of Ranks, the even Ranks are to double into the odde 1684 R H *School Recreat* 55 They are held to double when the Rear is doubled into the Front. 1796 *Instr & Reg Cavalry* (1813) 46 No doubling up, increasing, or diminishing the front of the column, must be made after entering on a straight alignement 1833 *Regul. Instr Cavalry* I 26 The left files double behind the right files.

c. *trans.* (*colloq.*) To couple or associate *with* (in the same quarters). Often *double up.*

1837 Major Richardson *Brit Legion* I (ed 2) 23 Another Captain of my regiment is doubled up with me. 1885 W. Westall *Larry Lohengrin* III (Farmer), He promised the steward a handsome tip if nobody were doubled up with him, i e if no other person were put into the same cabin. 1886 Morley *Stud Lat* (1889) 108 The scientific lawyer is doubled with the Indian bureaucrat.

d. *intr* To unite in couples ? *Obs.*

1614 T. Adams *Devil's Banquet* 27 Some double in their companies, some treble, some troupe, none goe single.

5. *Mil. intr.* To march in double time, go 'at the double'.

1890 R Kipling *Willie Winkie* 19 So E Company doubled for the dear life

b. To double one's effort or speed (*colloq*)

1887 Visc Bury & G L Hillier *Cycling* 104 He doubled to his work and left the Cantab

6. *trans* **a** To add a second layer of material to (a garment); to line. *Obs.* exc. *Her.*. see Doubling *vbl sb* 2.

14 . *Ld High Treas. Acc Scot* I. 203 (Jam Supp) A lang gowne to the Duk viij elne of blak dammysk to dowbil it with. 1555 Eden *Decades* 266 A thicke vesture well dowbeled 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* I. iv (1611) 14 No man under the degree of a Baron may have his mantle doubled with Ermyne 1766 Porny *Elem Her.* vi. (1787) 226 The doubling of Mantlings with Furs

b. To line or cover (a ship) with an additional layer of planking

1703 T N *City & C Purchaser* 203 A useful Nail in doubling of small Ships 1820 Scoresby *Acc Arctic Reg* II. 190 Doubling generally consists of the application of 2 or 2½ inches oak plank near the bow, diminishing towards the stern 1840 *Evid Hull Docks Com.* 222 She was obliged to be doubled, to have timber put outside her in order to make her more stationary in the water

7. *Silk Manuf., Cotton-spinning*, etc. To lay two or more filaments (of silk), or slivers (of cotton, wool, or flax), together, and compress them into one

1831 G R Porter *Silk Manuf* 204 In the operation of doubling, these bobbins are placed in front of the winding machine 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf* 123 In fine spinning, the doubling of the fibres is sometimes 70,000 fold—for the purpose of producing perfect uniformity in the finished yarn 1875 *Ure's Dict Arts* III. 794 The raw singles are first twisted in one direction, next doubled, and then twisted together in the opposite direction

8 To bend (a piece of cloth, paper, etc) over, so as to bring the two parts into contact parallel; to fold; to bend (the body, etc.) so as to bring distant parts into proximity; to close, clench (the hand or fist). Often with *up.*

(In quot. 1589, to close (the ears).)

c 1430 *Two Cookery Bks* 39 Take a pese of fayre Canneuas, and doble it. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III xviii. (Arb) 282 To solace your eares with pretie conceits after a sort of long scholasticall preceptes which may happen haue doubled them 1665 Hooke *Microgr* 9 They double all the Stuff that is, they crease it just through the middle placing the two edges, or selvages just upon one another 1694 Dryden *Love Triumph* III. 1, The page is doubled down. 1778 Mad D'Arblay *Diary* 3 Aug, He doubled his fist at me 1874 Blackie *Self-Cult* 42 Bending his back, and doubling his chest 1885 Bible (R V) *Exod.* xxvi 9 Thou shalt double over the sixth curtain in the forefront of the tent. 1893 A. H. S Landor *Hairy Anne* 54 Crouched as she was, doubled up, with her head on her knees

b *To double up* (a person): to make to bend or stoop, as by a blow; hence *fig* to finish up, cause to 'collapse'. (*slang* or *colloq.*)

1814 *Sporting Mag* XLIV. 278 Planting a blow on the side of Perrot, which doubled him up 1883 J Parker *Tyne Ch* 108 Never saw a man so doubled up [in argument] 1891 E. W Gosse *Gossip in Library* XXI 275 This master of science [pugilism], who doubled up an opponent as if he were plucking a flower

c. *intr.* (for *refl*) To become folded together or bent over; to fold, bend

? 1650 *Don Bellianis* 164 With such terrible incounters that the knight doubled backward upon his horse. 1875 Darwin *Insectiv Plants* VII 163 After 10 hrs 15 m the blade quite doubled up *Mod* His knees doubled up under him The leaf has been folded, and tends to double over

d. *Billiards.* (*a*) *intr.* Of a ball To rebound. (*b*) *trans.* To cause (a ball) to rebound. cf Doublet 7

1885 *Billiards simplified* (1889) 50 If you hit the red nearly full, so that it doubles down the table [etc] *Mod.* You can double the ball into the middle pocket

9 *Naut.* (*trans*) To sail or pass round or to the other side of (a cape or point), so that the ship's course is, as it were, doubled or bent upon itself

1548 Hall *Chron., Hen VIII* 11 b, If you will bring your shippe into the bay of Haidines, you must double ye poynt of Gentilnes 1585 T Washington tr *Nicholay's Voy* I x 12 b, Having doubled the cape, we passed along 1665 *Phil Trans* I 42 To go into the East Indies without doubling the Cape of Good Hope. 1867 Freeman *Norm Conq.* (1876) I v 295 The invaders doubled the Land's End and ravaged Cornwall.

b *intr* To get round. *To double upon* (in naval warfare): to get round to the other side of (an enemy's fleet), so as to inclose it between two fires

1769 Falconer *Dict Marine* (1789) A a 1*b*, The lee line cannot so easily double upon the van of the enemy 1856 Emerson *Eng Traits* v 91 Nelson's feat of 'doubling', or stationing his ships one on the outer bow and another on the outer quarter of each of the enemy's 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Doubling upon* a hostile fleet as Nelson did at the Nile 1875 F Hall in *Lippincott's Mag* XVI 751/2 I doubled nimbly round a couple of corners, and paused again

10. *intr.* To turn sharply and suddenly in running, as a hunted hare, to turn back on one's course, to pursue a winding or tortuous course

1596 Drayton *Legends* II 382 To the Covert doth himselfe betake Doubling, and creepes from Brake againe to Brake 1690 Dryden *Amphitryon* IV Wks 1884 VIII 75 See how he doubles, like a hunted hare 1724 De Foe *Mem Cavalier* (1840) 95 He found the river fetching a long reach, double short upon itself 1828 D'Israeli *Chas I*, I iv. 87 The negociation doubled through all the bland windings of concession and conciliation 1864 D G Mitchell *Sev Stor* 306 They suddenly turned to double upon their walk again

b *trans.* To avoid or escape by doubling, to elude, give the slip to.

1812 J H Vaux *Flash Dict* s v, To double a person signifies either to run away from him openly, and elude his attempts to overtake you, or to give him the slip unperceived 1842 Manning *Serm* (1848) I II 23 Skill in doubling all the changes of life, and in meeting its emergencies

11 *fig.* (*intr.*) To make evasive turns or shifts; to use duplicity, act deceitfully. ? *Obs*

1530 Palsgr 525/2, I double, I varye in tellyng of my tale. Nay, and you double ones, I have done with you 1578 Hunnis *Hyveful Huntyng* Gen xii 25 Why hast thou dealt thus craftely And doubled so with mee? 1624 *Trag Nero* III iii in Bullen *O Pl* I 54 Why with false Augiuries have we bin deceiv'd? What, can Celestiall Godheads double too? 1649 *Bounds Publ Obed* (1650) 35 Who have been attent not to double with their God. 1820 Scott *Ivanhoe* XXXV, If thy tongue doubles with me, I will have it torn from thy misbelieving jaws

Double-acting, *ppl. a.* Acting in two ways or directions, by two methods, etc. · *spec* of a steam-engine, worked by application of steam power on both sides of the piston. (Cf. *double action* s v. Double *a* 6)

1842 *Penny Cycl* XXII 475 The upward stroke of the piston was now produced by admitting the steam below it . thus the engine became double acting 1850 Chubb *Locks & Keys* 28 Chubb's detector being combined with the six double-acting tumblers, added very greatly to the security of the lock. 1874 Knight *Dict Mech*, *Double-acting Pump*, one which throws water at each stroke. 1892 Lounsbury *Stud Chaucer* I II 155 The assumed relationship had begun to perform its double acting part.

Double-bank, *v.* [Back-formation from next] *trans.* **a.** *Naut* To provide with two rowers on one bench for each pair of opposite oars, or with two rowers for each oar. **b.** *transf.* To work or pull with two sets of men, horses, etc. (*e.g* a rope with men on both sides, a dray with a double team of horses); also *absol.*

1832 Marryat *N. Forster* XII, They double-banked their oars 1859 Cornwallis *New World* I 147 They started next day and, by good luck met with some chaps on the road with fresh cattle, and so double banked all the way up

Double-banked (-bæŋkt), *a. Naut.* [parasynth. f. *double bank* + -ED] Having pairs of opposite oars pulled by rowers on the same bench; or, having two rowers at each oar. (Said of the oars, or of the boat; also adverbially) **b.** *Double-banked frigate*· a frigate carrying guns on two decks; also called a **Double-banker.**

1697 Dampier *Voy* I xv. 429 They row double-banked; that is, two Men sitting on one Bench, but one rowing on one side, the other on the other side of the Boat 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s v, The oars are also said

to be double banked when two men row upon every single one 1842 *P Parly's Ann* III 300 A large double-banked frigate 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s v *Double banked*, 60 gun frigates which carry guns along the gangway are usually styled double-bankers.

Dou·ble-ba·rrelled, -eled (-bʌc rĕld), *a.*

1 Of a fire-arm: Having two barrels.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 34 ₱ 5 His double-barrelled Pistols 1835 W IRVING *Tour Prairus* 95, I discharged the double barrelled gun to the right and left.

2 *fig.* Serving a double purpose; having a double reference; double, twofold.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw* XXVII, This was a double-barrelled compliment 1841 THACKERAY *Fun Napoleon* II, The above account has a double-barrelled morality 1889 *Univ Rev* Nov 345 Every one they know has a double barrelled name and a great-grandfather of renown.

So **Double-barrel** *a* =prec., *sb*, a double-barrelled gun; **Double-barrel** *v nonce-wd*, to make 'double-barrelled'.

1811 BYRON *Hints Hor* 556 Double barrels, miss their mark 1829 FONBLANQUE *Eng under 7 Administ* (1837) I. 313 A double-barrel gun 1848 THACKERAY *Bk Snobs* XII, He double-barrelled his name, and, instead of T Sniffle came out as Rev T D'Arcy Sniffle

Double-bass (dʌ b'l,bēs). [f. DOUBLE *a* 4 b + BASS, after the Italian name CONTRABASSO.] A musical instrument, the largest and deepest-toned of the violin class, having three or four strings, usually tuned a fourth apart.

1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v. *Violone*, A double bass almost twice as big as the common bass violin 1789 MRS PIOZZI *Journ France* I 176 Girls handling the double bass 1856 MRS C CLARKE tr *Berlioz' Instrument* 40 To double-basses belong the lowest sounds of the harmony. *attrib* 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort* XVII, 'Harm them not!' exclaimed Kettledrummle, in his very best double bass tones 1880 P DAVID in Grove *Dict Mus* I 458 Bottesini and other celebrated double bass players

Double-benched (-benʃt), *a* Having two benches; *spec* (*Naut*) = DOUBLE-BANKED.

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I 17 A double benched cart 1881 OGILVIE, *Double banked, double benched*

Double-bitt, *v. Naut* [see BITT] *trans* To pass (a cable) twice round the bitts, or round two pairs of bitts instead of one

1833 CAPT MARRYAT *P Simple* XV, 'Which cable was ranged last night—the best bower?' 'Yes, sir' 'Jump down, then, and see it double bitted and stoppered at thirty fathoms' 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk* 104 In ships of war there are usually two pairs of cable bitts, and when they are both used at once the cable is said to be double bitted

Double-bitted, *a* [see BIT *sb*¹] Having two bits (in various senses).

1816 SCOTT *Bl Dwarf* I, A double-bitted military bridle. 1834 *Brit Husb* I 345 Grubbing the roots of shrubs is usually performed with the double bitted mattock 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech., Double bitted Axe* has two opposite bits or blades It is an ancient form of battle-axe

Double-breasted, *a.* Of a coat, etc.. Having the two sides of the breast made alike, with buttons and button-holes, so as to button on either side. Also, having a double thickness of material on the breast, as an under-vest.

1701 *Lond. Gaz* No 3693/4 A light Cloth Coat double breasted 1825 J NEAL *Bro Jonathan* I 149 A loose great coat, or double breasted surtout 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm* III 54 That arrangement in a modern waistcoat which is entitled 'double-breasted'.

Doubled (dʌ b'ld), *ppl. a* [f DOUBLE *v*]

1. Made double, increased twofold, † repeated, etc.; see the verb

*c*1430 *Art of Nombryng* (E E. T S) 16 Fynde a noþer digit vnder the next figure bifore the doubled 1571 DIGGES *Pantom* I. XI D III, Ioyning to that doubled distance the height of your eye, ye haue the whole altitude 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* IV 70 Hollow Rocks that doubled Images of Voice rebound 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XI. XIV, Their doubled speed the affrighted Dragons try

b Of land. see *double land* s v. DOUBLE *a* 6.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy* (1729) I 256 The Land in the Country is high and doubled. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy* App. 26 The Land is white with small Hills, and in some places doubled.

2 Folded, bent: see DOUBLE *v* 8

1655 JER TAYLOR *Guide Devot* (1719) 149 Doubled knees, and Groans and Cries 1860 MACMICHAEL *Pilgr Ps* 324 A small doubled piece of cloth 1864 MRS GATTY *Parables fr Nat* Set IV 14 Poor Hans' doubled up figure

Dou·ble-dealer. [f. next, or f. DOUBLE *adv.* 3] One who acts with duplicity

1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor Philos* (Palfr) VIII. 1, God .. abhorreth hypocrites, and double dealers 1709 SACHEVERELL *Serm* 5 Nov 22 Thus execrable is the Traytor, and Double-Dealer 1836 HOR SMITH *Tin Trump* (1876) 278 A Janus-faced double dealer.

Dou·ble-dealing, double dealing, *vbl sb.* [see DOUBLE *a* 5] Action marked by duplicity; the profession of one thing and practice of another.

a 1529 SKELTON *Dethe Erle Northumb.* 174 Let double delyng in the haue no place. 1532 J HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 133 Some feared there was some dissembling or double dealing in this businesse 1748 *Anson's Voy* III. X 403 The malice and double dealing of the Chinese 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III IV 45 Saville by his double-dealing with the King and the Scots, proved himself a political traitor.

Dou·ble-dealing, *ppl a* [f. prec., or f. DOUBLE *adv.* 3.] Using duplicity.

1587 GOLDING *De Morney* XIV. 223 To be beguiled by a dubbledealing Spy 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* IV. 53 Lowminded, doubledealing, self-seeking politicians

Double-decker. *colloq* [paiasynth f *double deck* + -ER ¹] A double-decked ship, etc a. 'A ship with two decks above the water-line'. b *U.S.* 'A street-car having a second floor and seats on top, a freight- or cattle-car with two floors'. (*Cent. Dict*)

Double-dye, *v.* [f DOUBLE *adv.* + DYE *v*] *trans* To dye twice; *fig* to imbue or stain deeply

1602 *How to Chuse good Wife* IV. III in Hazl *Dodsley* IX 77 Did he not .double-dye your coral lips with blood? 1879 G MEREDITH *Egoist* XXXV, He is a sort of man to double dye himself in guilt by way of vengeance

Hence **Double-dyed** *ppl a*, dyed twice; *fig.* deeply imbued or stained (with guilt, etc), **Double-dyeing** *sb.*, a method of dyeing mixed woollen and cotton fabrics by which the two are dyed separately

1667 POOLE *Dial betw Protest & Papist* (1735) 148 You are double dy'd Idolaters. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 15 Some double dyed Son of our Church, some Protestant in grain 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. XII 256 A double dyed scoundrel

Double-edged, *a.* [f *double edge* + -ED, or DOUBLE *adv*] Having two (cutting) edges; *fig.* cutting or acting both ways

1552 HULOET, Double edged, *anceps* 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & Panth* III 192 Your Delphic sword .Is double-edged and cuts on either side 1745 P THOMAS *Jrnl Anson's Voy* 289 Pikes headed with a double-edged Iron. 1792 BOSWELL *Johnson* I 454 (Jod) Strong, pointed, double edged wit. 1866 J MARTINEAU *Ess* I 196 The charge is double-edged, and cuts both ways

Double-e·nder.

1 Anything having two ends alike; *spec.* a kind of gun-boat rounded fore and aft. *U.S.*

1865 *Star* 3 Feb, The double ender Sassacus. caught one of the shells which carried away the skylight of the cabin 1871 PROCTOR *Light Sc.* 219 The United States double ender 'Wateree' 18 *Amer Antiquarian* IX 370 (Cent) It may be styled a double ender spear, for each extremity of it is pointed in an identical manner.

2. A cross-cut sawing-machine, with two adjustable circular saws, for sawing both ends of timber.

‖ **Double entendre** (dūbl antāndr). [rare obs. F. = the usual *double entente*, double understanding, ambiguity; (an example, of 1688, is given by Littré in *Suppl*) Cf. also *double entendement* in DOUBLE *a.* 2 quot 1548.] A double meaning; a word or phrase having a double sense, *esp* as used to convey an indelicate meaning.

1673 DRYDEN *Marr à la Mode* III 1 36 Foible, Chagrin, Grimace, Embarrasse, Double entendre, Equivoque 1678 DUCHESS CLEVELAND in Miss Berry *Eng & France* (1834) I i. 92 The ambassador showed a letter, which he pretended one part of it was a double entendre. 1694 DRYDEN *Love Triumph* Prol., No *double entendres*, which you sparks allow, To make the ladies look —they know not how 1709 *Brit Apollo* II No 11 3/2 A double *Entendre* By th' word is express'd 1841 J T HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I 159 The jokes and the double entendres that were flying about.

Double-face. a (Properly two words, *double face*) 'Duplicity; the acting of different parts in the same concern' Webster 1828. b. (*dou·ble-face*), A double-faced person, a hypocrite.

1892 *Boy's Own Paper* Nov. 55/3 Then you believe that uncle is a double-face.

Double-faced (-fēˑst), *a.*

1 Having two faces or aspects

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb) 29 Chance is like Janus, double faced *a* 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet Wks 1721 IV 140 Double fac'd Death 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* II 36 Double-faced as these inventions are—wearing one meaning in the apologies of theologians, and quite another to the multitude.

b. Of a fabric: Finished on both sides, so that either may be used as the right side.

2. *fig* 'Facing two ways'; professing different things to different people; insincere

1575–85 ABP SANDYS *Serm* (1841) 64 Deep dissemblers, double hearted, double-tongued, double-faced 1577 *Test* 12 *Patriarchs* (1604) 134 Double fac'd men God abhorreth. 1825 T JEFFERSON *Autobiog* Wks 1859 I 63 Those whom he knew to be slippery and double-faced

Hence **Double-fa·cedness,** the quality of being double-faced; duplicity, insincerity.

1867 SALA *Fr. Waterloo to Penin* II 116 An element in Spanish statecraft. known as *doblez*, or doublefacedness. 1887 COLVIN *Keats* 79 Of double-facedness or insincerity Hunt was incapable

† **Dou·blefold,** *a. Obs.* [loosely after *manifold*, etc] Twofold, double.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 6758 (Cott) He sal again yeild duble fald 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* and Prol, Clad with the doublefold cloth of confusion. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 26 The blessings are double fold to the diligent and obedient hearer 1826 *Sporting Mag* XIX. 70 Increased in a double-fold degree

Dou·ble-ganger (-gæŋəɹ). [ad. Ger. *doppelganger* or Du *dubbelganger* double-goer]

1. The apparition of a living person; a double, a wraith.

1830 SCOTT *Demonol* 178 *note*, He may probably find it to be his own fetch or wraith or double-ganger 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew* XIX, Either you are Hereward, or you are his double-ganger.

2 A rendering of *amphisbæna*, the double-headed snake *nonce-use*

1831 WHITTLE *Double-headed Snake* 60 Urchins searching for sheep or kine The terrible double ganger heard

Dou·ble-ha·nded, *a.*

1. Adapted to be lifted or held with both hands; two-handled.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* 1 566 In his lov'd mother's hand He put the double-handed cup 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I 172 Do you use a single or double handed rod?

2 Having two hands, *fig* capable of a double use, application, or action

1665 GLANVILL *Sceptis Sci* (J), All things being double-handed, and having the appearances both of truth and falsehood

Hence **Double-ha·ndedness,** the quality of being double-handed, duplicity of action.

1883 F M CRAWFORD *Dr Claudius* X, That sort of double-handedness that the Duke hated.

† **Dou·ble-head.** *Obs* a The double-headed snake b. Double-headed shot.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 700 The Grecians call this Serpent Amphisbæna I have called it Double-head 1635 SWAN *Spec M.* (1670) 440 The Amphisbena, or Double head 1678 *Lond Gaz* No 1361/1 He .. loaded his Guns with double head and round Partridge

Dou·ble-hea·ded, *a.* Having a double head or two heads, two-headed (*lit* and *fig*)

Double-headed shot a shot consisting of two balls joined together. *Double-headed serpent* or *snake*: a snake-like lizard of N America, having the head and tail nearly alike, hence formerly supposed to have two heads, = AMPHISBÆNA 2

1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen VIII*, c 6 Pinnes such as shalbe double headed 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* VII XII. 363 His favours are deceitfull and double headed, he doeth apparent good, for I call evill after it 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* E VIII b, A double headed-Aigle 1678 tr *Gaya's Art of War* 17 Double-headed Shot are two Bullets fastned together, by a little piece of Iron, about half an inch long 1727 A HAMILTON *New Acc E Ind* II. XXXIII. 10 This double-headed Government 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1776) VII 222 The Amphisbæna, or the Double Headed Serpent. 1804 *Naval Chron* XII 63, 13 rounds of double headed shot 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew* XVII, His great double-headed axe

Double-hea·der. *U.S* a. A kind of firework. b A railway train having two engines

1869 ALDRICH *Story of Bad Boy* 92 The smaller sort of fireworks, such as pin-wheels, serpents, double headers 1881 *Chicago Times* 12 Mar, The express from Chicago started out with a double-header

Dou·ble-hea·rted, *a* [see DOUBLE *a* 5] Having a 'double heart', deceitful, dissembling

1552 LATIMER *Serm & Rem* (1845) 151 Double-hearted, speaking one thing with their tongues, and thinking another thing in their hearts. 1617 HIERON *Wks* II 160 Guilefull and double-hearted hypocrites 1849 HARE *Par. Serm.* II. 227 In this doublefaced, doubleheaded world

Hence **Double-hea·rtedness**

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* XII 3 This dubblehartednesse maketh men dubbletunged 1888 HERON *Ch. Subapostolic Age* I 1 21 Doubleheartedness, guile, arrogance

Dou·blejee, -key, -see, dubbletie, adaptations or corruptions of Du *dubbeltje*, a coin worth 10 cents, or about 2*d.* English

1707 FUNNELL *Voy* (1729) 201 A Doublekey, which is a piece of money that goes for two pence 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G Hope* I 168 A Dubbletie .. a twopenny piece of Dutch money 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 59 Two stiver pieces called doublesees 1889 *Blackw. Mag* Aug 183 We had to put a doublejee or so into the wooden shoe

† **Dou·ble-leaf,** *sb* and *a Obs.*

A *sb* The plant twayblade (*Listera ovata*), an orchid with two large opposite ovate leaves.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II lvii 224 The Twayblade or Doubleleaf 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I xiii 65 The salts [of] double leafe and of cardus benedictus are diaphoricall

B *adj* Having two leaves, double-leaved

1592 LYLY *Midas* I ii, The lips are .. made for a double-leafe dore for the mouth.

Dou·ble-lo·ck, *v trans* To lock by two turns of the key, as in some forms of lock

1592 SHAKS *Ven & Ad* 448 Bid Suspicion double lock the door 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III 39 How came I to double-lock myself in? 1840 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* II ix 77 John had double-locked the door

Double meaning, *sb.* Double or ambiguous signification, the use of an ambiguous word or phrase, *esp* to convey an indelicate meaning; = DOUBLE ENTENDRE. So **Dou·ble-meaning** *a*, having a double meaning, ambiguous. **Double-meaner** *nonce-wd.*, one who deals in double meanings

1551 T WILSON *Logike* (1580) 8 The wily usyng of wordes, that in sense have double meanyng 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. VI 824 Th' Embassader Of Pyrrhus (whom the Delphian Oracler Deluded by his double-meaning Measures) 1601 SHAKS *All's Well* IV III. 114 Has deceiv'd mee, like a double-meaning Prophesier. 1712 STEELE *Spect* No 504 ₱ 2 These are ever harping upon things they ought not to allude to, and deal mightily in double meanings. for your double-meaners are dispersed thro' all parts of town or city 1840 HOOD *Miss Kilmansegg, Her Honeymoon* XIII, A double meaning shows double sense 1853 GROTE *Greece* II lxxxiii XI 36 By delicate wit and double-meaning phrases to express an offensive sentiment

Dou·ble-mi·nded, *a.* Having two 'minds'; undecided or wavering in mind; † also, formerly, Having two meanings, an overt and a concealed.

1552 HULOET, Dowble mynded, or of many wyttes, *altriplex* 1611 BIBLE *Jas* 1 8 A double minded man is vnstable in all his wayes 1727 H HERBERT tr *Fleury's Eccl Hist* I 161 Thou shalt not be either double tongued or double-minded 1834 J H NEWMAN *Par Serm* (1837) I iii 42 It is the double minded who find difficulties.

Hence **Double-mi ndedness**, the state of being double-minded (in either sense)

1608 W SCLATER *Malachy* (1650) 29 Lameness Is hypocrisie, double-mindedness 1646 H LAWRENCE *Comm Angells* 121 Insincerity and double-mindednesse 1654 Il. L'ESTRANGE *Chas I* (1655) 71 The Amphibology, the double-mindednesse of the word 'dux' 1881 GLADSTONI *Sp at Leeds* 7 Oct, Feeble double-mindedness that does not see its own intention

Doubleness (*dv* b'lnes) [f DOUBLE *a* + -NESS]

1 The quality or state of being double or two fold (In quot. 1533, A double layer or fold)

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* XIX. CXVI (1495) 919 The more he passyth fro doublynesse and nygheth to symplynesse *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* IX. 23 The stroke passyd through the doublenes of his cloke 1665–76 RAY *Flora* 190 The Double Popy differeth only from the single field Popy in the doubleness of the flowers 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int* II II § 10 If we had two distinct olfactory nerves, we should have a feeling of doubleness or repetition of smells

† b Double or doubtful meaning, ambiguity

1494 FABYAN *Chron* VII CCXXIII 248 He wagged his hede, as he that conceyued some doublenesse in this reporte 1551 T WILSON *Logike* (1580) 8 That the doublenesse of no one woorde deceive the heaier [1694 R BURTHOGGE *Reason* 37 Words often have a doubleness of meaning, and then are called Ambiguous]

c. *Doubleness of mind* = double-mindedness.

a 1628 PRESTON *New Covt* (1634) 10 Doublenesse of mind . when a man is distracted between God and some other object. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I 348 That doubleness of mind which made him always prone to do acts clashing one with another

2. The character of being 'double' in action or conduct, duplicity, deceitfulness, treachery

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel & Arc.* 159 He coude hir dowblnesse espie 1423 JAS I *Kingis Q* CXXXVI, Fy on thaire doublnesse! 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Edw IV* (an 7) 199 b, The erle began to complain of the ingratitude and doublenes of kyng Edward 1620 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* I 602 Dissimulation and doublenesse of heart 1792 MAD D'ARBLAY *Diary* May, Unsuspicious where he has met no doubleness 1863 GEO ELIOT *Romola* III XXVII, What he called perplexity seemed to her sophistry and doubleness

Dou·ble-qui·ck, *a* (*sb*, *adv*). a *adj Mil* Applied to the quickest step next to the run; = DOUBLE *a* 4 c Hence *gen* Very rapid or hurried b. *sb*. Double-quick pace or time; = DOUBLE *sb* 3 1, also *gen*. *At the double-quick* very quickly or hastily. c. *adv* In double-quick time.

In the U.S army, according to the *Century Dict*, Double-quick time consisted of 165 steps of 33 inches (= 453⅓ ft) to the minute, which is identical with the 'double time' at present (1896) in force in the British Army According to Funk & Wagnall the term has been superseded by 'double time' see DOUBLE *a* 4 c.

1822 G W MANBY *Voy Greenland* (1823) 59, I singled out one [seal] that was marching away in double quick time 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II 41 It was necessary to move on at double quick 1860 READE *Cloister & H* III 229 He took a candle and lighted it, and turned it down till it burned his fingers; when he dropped it double quick 1883 *Harper's Mag* Sept. 553/1 His men were proceeding at the double quick

Hence **Double-qui·ck** *v*, *intr* and *trans*, to march, or cause to march, at double-quick. (*U.S*)

1863 *Life in South* II 294 How they marched and marched again; and 'double quicked', they called it, thirty miles a day 1888 *Century Mag* XXXV 962 Berry double-quicked his men to the point, but was too late

Doubler [1] (*dv*·bləɹ). Now only *dial* Forms: 4–5 dobler(e, dobeler(e, dub(b)lar, 5 dobbler, dowbler, *Sc* dibler, 5– doubler, dubler, (9 *dial.* dibbler). [a AF. *dobler*, *dubler*, = OF *doblier*, *doublier* a kind of dish, also, a liquid measure, napkin, towel, bag, satchel·— L *duplārium* liquid measure, bag, purse, f. *duplus* DOUBLE: see -ARIUM] A large plate or dish.

13 *E E Allit P* B 1146 A bassyn, a bolle .A dysche oper a dobler *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent Mirr* XXXIX 79 (Gibbs MS) He þat wyth me putteþ hys honde in to þe dych or dobler 14 . *Laws of Four Burghs* CXV. § 3 (Jam) The heir sall haue ane dish, ane dibler, ane charger, ane cuppie 1562 *Wills & Inv N C.* (Surtees 1835) 198, ij brasse potts, iiij puder dubleis 1674–91 RAY *N C Words* 134 A *Dubler* or *Doubler*, a Platter or Dish Vox per magnam Angliæ partem diffusa 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss*, *Dubbler*, a deep earthen dish or platter

Doubler [2] (*dv* blɔɹ) Forms: see DOUBLE *a*. [f DOUBLE *v*. + -ER [1], cf. F. *doubleur*, prob the immediate source of the technical sense 3 a.]

1 One who, or that which, makes double.

1552 HULOET, Dowbler, *duplicator* 1557 in *Tottell's Misc* (Arb) 257 The doubler of thy gaine 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* III XIX. (Arb) 211 One sorte of repetition, which we call the *doubler* a speedie iteration of one word, but with some little intermission. 1869 REED *Ship build* 17 Plates, which served as doublers to the main flat keel

† 2. A double-dealer cf DOUBLE *v* 11. *Obs.*

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 130 Gylefull, craftie, foxlike, and a verie dubbler

3 Technical senses. a A person employed in doubling (see DOUBLE *v* 7); also, a machine for doubling cotton or silk

1662 *Act* 14 *Chas II*, c 15 § 6 Silk-winder and Doubler 1723 *Lond Gaz* No 6187/4 Elizabeth Faulkner. Silk-Doubler *Ibid* No 6189/4 Katharine Jackson Worsted-Doubler 1879 J ROBERTSON in *Cassell's Techn Educ* IV 209/1 Carding engines, lap machines or doublers

b. *Electr* An apparatus. see quot 1788

1788 *Phil Trans.* LXXVIII 8 It is Mr Bennet's doubler that was intended to multiply, by repeated doubling, a small, and otherwise unperceivable, quantity of electricity, till it became sufficient to affect an electrometer, to give sparks, etc 1794 READ *Ibid* LXXXIV 266 When I employ the doubler to investigate atmospheric electricity 1881 MAXWELL *Electr & Magn* I 294 By means of the revolving doubler Volta succeeded in developing an electrification capable of affecting his electrometer

c. *Calico printing*. 'A blanket or felt placed between the cloth to be printed and the printing-table or cylinder' (Knight *Dict Mech.*)

d *Distilling* A part or appendage of a still, for intercepting and returning the less volatile vapours to be re-distilled.

4 *slang*. A blow that 'doubles up' a person.

1811 *Morn Herald* 10 Oct 1812 *Sporting Mag* XXXIX. 187 Penton was grounded by a doubler on the left side

Double-reef, *v* Chiefly in pa. pple **double-reefed** (also 8 -rift). *trans* To reduce the spread of (a sail) by taking in two reefs Hence **Double-reef** *sb*, *e g* 'in double-reefs of the top-sails' = with the topsails double-reefed

1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III iii 133 It would blow..so that we could scarce carry our Top-sails double rift. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy round World* (1757) 4 At noon we set the main-sail double-reefed 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XV, We were obliged to double-reef the topsails and the weather looked very threatening 1857 in *Merc Mar Mag* (1858) V 8 At daylight, in double reefs of the top sails

Double-ruff, a game at cards. see RUFF.

Doublesee see DOUBLEJEE

Double-shot, *v*. *trans*. To load (a cannon) with a double quantity of shot. Also *fig*

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. III, A pair of bullers they are double-shotted 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* XVI, The enemy poured in a double shotted broadside. 1853 TRENCH *Proverbs* III. 49 [Proverbs] so rich in humour, so double-shotted with homely sense 1859 F. A GRIFFITHS *Artil Man* (1862) 60 Double shot the gun

Doublet (*dv* blet) Forms: 4–7 dublett(e, 4–8 dublet, (5 doubelet, -led, dobbelet, dobel(l)ett(e, dobelat, doplyt), 5–6 doblet, -ett(e, doublette, dow-, (6 *Sc.* dowblat, dwiplat), 6–7 doublett, dowblet, 4– doublet. [a. F *doublet* (12th c. in Hatz -Darm) something folded, a furred coat, etc, f. *double* + dim. suffix *-et*.]

I. A close-fitting body-garment, with or without sleeves, worn by men from the 14th to the 18th centuries. (Rarely applied to a similar garment worn by women) *Obs* exc. *Hist.*

(The doublet had many changes of fashion, being at one time with, at another without, short skirts In its various sleeved and sleeveless forms, it was the prototype of the modern coat, jacket, and waistcoat)

1326 *Wardr Acc Edw II*, 26/3 Unus doublet pro corpore Regis 13 *Gaw & Gr Kut.* 571 Dubbed in a dublet of a dere tars 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A* II. XIII 115 They hadd couertly vndre theyr lytel doublettes rasers. 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen. VI* (an 15) 135 That it was ynough for a woman, to judge the difference betwene the shurte and the dublet of her husbande 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt, etc* 158 Dublet, and Cloke, with Plush and Velvet linde. 1740 GRAY *Let* Poems (1775) 83 We should have taken it for a red sattin doublet 1835 URE *Philos Manuf* 133 George Fox..travelled as a missionary .. buttoned up in a leathern doublet with sleeves

b. phr *Doublet and hose*; *esp.* as the typical masculine attire; also, as a sort of undress, or dress for active pursuits, implying absence of the cloak worn for warmth and protection, or of the gown, coat, or cassock befitting age or dignity.

1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* III 1 46 And youthful still, in your doublet and hose, this raw-rumatick day? 1600 — *A Y L.* II IV 6 Doublet and hose ought to show it selfe coragious to pettycoate 1603–4 *Const. & Canons Eccl.* § 74 That in public they go not in their Doublet and Hose, without Coats or Cassocks *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-T* (Arb) 38 One man can go in Doublet and Hose, when another Man cannot be without a Cloak 1858 LONGF *M Standish* I. 3 Clad in doublet and hose, and boots of Cordovan leather

† c. *Doublet of defence* (or *fence*): a body-armour composed of metal plates covered with cloth or leather; = BRIGANDINE *Obs*

1428 *E E Wills* (1882) 37 A Doubeled of defence couered with red Leþer. 1463 *Mann & Househ Exp* (1841) 158 Fusten ffor to make doblettys off fence 1488 *Will of Sharnebourne* (Somerset Ho), Doblette of fence 1885 *Fairholt's Costume in Eng.* (ed. 3) Gloss. s v. *Brigandine*

† d *Iron* or *stone doublet*· a prison. *Obs slang.*

1698 FRYER *Acc E. Ind & P* 318 We say metaphorically, when any is in Prison, He has a Stone Doublet on. *a* 1700 B E *Dict Cant Crew*, *Iron-doublet*, a Prison *c* 1720 *Lett fr Mist's Jrnl* (1722) I 227 He that will not pay his Debts when a few good Words will ballance his Accounts with his Creditor, deserves to wear a Stone Doublet all his Life-time.

2. One of two things precisely alike or in some way identical. one of a pair or couple; a duplicate copy; *pl* twins *spec.* b. *Philol* One of two words (in the same language) representing the same ultimate word but differentiated in form, as *cloak* and *clock*, *fashion* and *faction*. c. *Printing* A word or phrase set up a second time by mistake = DOUBLE *sb*. 3 h (Webster, 1864)

[1549 LATIMER *4th Serm bef Edw VI* (Arb) 107 For as good preachers be worthy double honour so vnpreaching prelates be worthy double dishonoure They muste be at theyr doublets] 1553 T WILSON *Rhet* (1580) 203 Doublettes, is when we rehearse one and the same worde twise together. Ah wretche, wretche, that I am 1681 GREW *Museum* (J), Those doublets on the side of his tail seem to add strength to the muscles which move the tail-fins 1869 *Contemp Rev.* X 160 Doublets, i e. double and divergent derivations from a common root, as, for example, *reason* and *ration* 1881 SKEAT *Etymol Dict* 175 Thus *dole* is a doublet of *deal* 1885 *Athenæum* 9 May 594 [In] Hebrew grammar . there is a special dual form to express doublets

3 *Gaming* (*pl*) a. The same number turning up on both the dice at a throw.

c 1450 *Chester Pl* (Shaks. Soc) II. 56 Nowe will I begyn For to caste Take heare, I daie I aye, Are dublettes, in good faye *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem* (1759) II 270 He seldom fails to throw doublets 1855 E SMEDLEY *Occult Sc* 246 Doublets must occasionally turn up if we are always casting the dice.

† b An old game at tables or backgammon

1611 COTGR, *Renette*, a game at Tables of some resemblance with our Doublets, or Queenes Game 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* (Arb) 71 At tables he reaches not beyond doublets 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* v 1 Wks 1728 II 85 Falewel. Seven and Eleven, Sink-Tray and the Doublets

4. A pair or couple. *spec* a. *Sporting* Two birds killed at once with a double-barrelled gun.

1816 COL HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I 146, I had eight doublets and bagged both my birds every time. 1837 *Ibid.* II 129 Five glorious doublets

b. A combination of two simple lenses.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xli 342 Dr Wollaston's microscopic doublet consists of two plano convex lenses 1844 A GRAY *Lett* (1893) 325, I can see the pollen-tubes with even my three-line doublet! 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* s v, Sir John Herschel's doublet consists of a double convex lens and of a plano-concave lens It is intended for a simple microscope 1880 *Nature* XXI 411 The object glasses are doublets with a positive lens of quartz and a negative of Iceland spar.

5 A counterfeit jewel composed of two pieces of crystal or glass cemented together with a layer of colour between them, or of a thin slice of a gem cemented on a piece of glass or inferior stone.

1449 *Churchw Acc St George, Stamford* (Nichols 1797) 133 A gret croun . garnished with stones clepyd dublets *c* 1530 *Pol Rel & L Poems* (1866) 45 Doblettes of glasse yeue a gret euidence, I hyng counterfet wyl faile at assay 1649 LOVELACE *Poems* Ded, Take my Garnet-Dublet Name 1758 *Monthly Rev* 348 Various methods of counterfeiting gems by coloured glass, pastes, doublets 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Sept 5/1 'Doublets' as they are called are topazes having a thin slice of diamond laid on the visible surface the composite stone being sold as a diamond.

6 *Her*

1830 ROBSON *Brit Herald* III Gloss., *Traverse* or *Doublet*, is a bearing resembling the cheveron, which issues from two angles of one side of the escutcheon, and meets in a point about the middle of the other side, but without touching the line of the shield with its point

7 *Billiards*. (See quot.)

1856 CRAWLEY *Billiards* (1859) 18 The Doublet is produced by striking your own or the object ball against one of the cushions, so as to make it rebound to an opposite pocket or ball

8 *attrib.* and *Comb.* (sense 1).

1513 MORE *Rich III* (1883) 47 He plucked vp hys doublet sleue to his elbow. 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I ccclxxxiv, A dowblette maker of London. 1675 J PYNCHON in Mather *K Philip's War* (1862) 245, I pray you send down by the post my doublet coat

Hence **Dou·bleted** *a*, clad in a doublet; † **Dou·bleting** *sb*., ? stuff for doublets (cf *trouserings*).

1575 *Act Gen Assembly* in Henderson *Old World Scotland* (1893) 163 All Kinde of gowning, cutting, doubletting, or breekes of Velvet 1858 HAWTHORNE *Ancestral Footsteps* (1883) 495 Doubletted and beruffled knightly shades of Queen Elizabeth's time

Double-tho·ng, *v*. *trans* To strike with the doubled thong of a whip. Hence **Double-tho·nger**, a stroke thus given (*colloq*)

1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Cov.* xix, Double thonging the off wheeler most unmercifully 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Colonial Ref* (1891) 187 With a shout, a double-thonger, half a dozen wild plunges . the team settled down . to something like racing speed

† **Double-tongue.** *Obs.*

1. Duplicity or deceitfulness of speech. (Properly two words, *double tongue*: see DOUBLE *a* 5)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T* P 570 þe sinne of double tonge suche as speken faire biforn folk and wikkedly bihynde. 14 . [see DOUBLE *a*. 5].

2 *Herb* The shrub *Ruscus Hypoglossum*; so called from the leaves springing from the middle of the leaf-like stalks or phyllodes

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. XIII 674 Double tongue hath thicke brownish leaues vppon the whiche there groweth in the midle of euery leafe another smal leafe fashioned like a tongue 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 284 *marg*, *Buslingua* Horse-tongue, or Double-tongue

Double-tongue, *v* . see TONGUE.

Double-tongued (-tʊŋd), *a*. [cf. DOUBLE *a*. 5] Speaking contrary or inconsistent things; deceitful or insincere in speech.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Tim* III. 8 It byhoueth dekenes for to be

chast, not dowble tungid 1483 *Cath Angl.* 110/2 Dubylle-tonged, *ambiloquus bilinguis* 1533 Gau *Richt Way* 17 Thay that ar doubel tungit the quhilk sais ane thing now, and sine ane oder thing 1720 De For *Capt Singleton* xvi, Thou art but a double-tongued Christian, I doubt 1849 Grotf *Greece* II lxviii (1862) VI 114 'The double-tongued and all-objecting Zeno'

Doubling (dʌ blin), *vbl sb.* [-ing 1] The action of the verb Double, or its result

1 Twofold increase, multiplication by two, duplication, † repetition (*obs*).

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* ix xxiii (1495) 361 Reflexion and reboundynge and dowblynge of the sonne bemes. 1570 Dee *Math Pref* 29 A Mechanicall Dubblyng of the Cube 1603 Knolles *Hist Turkes* (1638) 221 To the doubling of his griefe. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks (Bohn) II. 44 The rapid doubling of the population.

b *Brewing* and *Distilling* (See quots)

1743 *Lond & Country Brew* iv 266 They use their next small Wort instead of the first Water for brewing Ale or more Strong Beer from fresh Malt, which they call Doubling 1874 Knight *Dict Mech., Doubling* 1 The second distillation of low wines

2. *concr* The lining of a garment; *esp* in *Heraldry.*

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II 79 b, In Armes it is called Ermyne In Mantles (as M G Leyghe sayeth) they are called doblinges 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* I iv (1611) 12 Doublings or linings of robes 1708 J Chamberlayne *St Gt Brit* I iii 111, A Viscount's mantle hath two doublings and a half of plain white fur 1809 J Holl in *Naval Chron* XXIV 193 A mantling gules, the doubling argent.

3 *Naut.* a. A piece of timber fitted on to the butts; sir-lining b. The covering or lining of a ship with an extra layer of planking; the extra layer itself. c The double-seamed border or edging of a sail. d. *pl.* That part of a mast between the trestletrees and the cap.

1769 Falconer *Dict Marine* (1789), *Coussin de bittes*, the fir-lining or doubling of the bits 1835 Sir J Ross *Narr 2nd Voy* II 11 Such effects are very apt to follow the doubling of vessels 1883 *Harper's Mag* Aug 450/1 The lower part of the luff laced to the doublings of the mast.

4. *Building* (See quots)

1842-76 Gwilt *Encycl Archit* Gloss, *Doubling*, a term used in Scotland to denote eaves' boards. 1874 Knight *Dict Mech., Doubling* 2 The double course of shingles or slates at the eave of a house

5. The folding of any substance; a fold

1634 Peacham *Gentl Exerc* I xiii 43 Giving to every fold his proper naturall doubling. 1665 Hooke *Microgr* 141 A kind of hem or doubling of the leaf. 1703 Moxon *Mech Exerc* 9 When you double up your Iron..to make it thick enough and work in the doubling into one another, and make it one lump 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II II § 11 The structure is so arranged by ramifications and doublings as to present a very extensive surface to the air.

6. A sudden turn in running; *fig.* an evasion, a shift, deceitful or tricky action, double dealing.

1573 G Harvey *Letter-bk* (Camden) 26 Your worship may the better conceive there hole dealing and dubling with me 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt Brit* IX xii (1632) 715 Pestred with the doublings of Lawyers 1674 N Cox *Gentl Recreat* I. (1677) 92 When Hounds hunt a Female-Hare, she will use more Crossing and Doubling 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No 31 P 8 Mean doublings to escape the pursuit of criticism 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng* IV. 189 To trace all the turns and doublings of his course .would be wearisome

7. *attrib.* (various technical senses: see the vb)

1769 Falconer *Dict Marine* (1780), *Clous des sabords*, doubling-nails, to line the gun-ports 1774 *Hull Dock Act* 25 Doubling planks that may be wrought upon the sides. 1875 *Ure's Dict Arts* III. 793 (Silk Manuf) The motions are given to the doubling-machine in a very simple way

Dou·bling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That doubles, in various senses

1. Making, or becoming, twice as much; increasing twofold; repeating, resounding, echoing; † stammering (quot 1621).

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II i iv. *Handy-crafts* (1621) 228 He makes the trampled ground..shake with doubling sound. 1621 Quarles *Argalus & P* (1678) 23 Tears whose violence deny'd Th' intended passage of her doubling tongue. 1674 N Cox *Gentl Recreat.* I (1677) 13 Heads having doubling Croches, are called Forked Heads 1711 Pope *Temp Fame* 333 Thro' the big dome the doubling thunder bounds 1787 Cavallo in *Phil Trans* LXXVIII 14 Experiments made with those doubling or multiplying plates 1801 Young *ibid* XCII. 45 Doubling [= double-refracting] spars.

2. Folding, bending

1633 G Herbert *Temple, Longing* i, With doubling knees and weary bones.

3 Turning suddenly in running; *fig* evasive.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxvii (1887) 164 Deepe dissembling and dubling hypocrisie 1635 Quarles *Embl* iv iv (1718) 201 The hindmost hound oft takes the doubling hare 1735 Somervile *Chase* II 17 With Steps revers'd She forms the doubling Maze 1755 H Walpole *Let to H. S. Conway* 15 Nov, Lord Egmont was doubling, absurd, and obscure

Doubloon (dʌblū n). Also 7 doblone, dublon, 8 doublon, doblon [a F. *doublon*, or Sp. *doblon*, augm. of *doble* Double] A Spanish gold coin, originally double the value of a pistole, i.e = 33 to 36 shillings English, now worth a little more than £1.

1622 Mabbe tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* II II viii. 270, I gave him sixe Doblones of two 1719 De For *Crusoe* I xiii, Six doubloons of gold 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl* s v, There are also double dubloons now current for 3 pound 12 shillings 1745 P Thomas *Jrnl Anson's Voy* App 5 Dollars 540/ Troy and Double Loons 201 1755 Johnson, *Doublon* 1862 *London Rev* 30 Aug 197 A minute search is easily prevented by the influence of doubloons on Spanish officials

‖ **Doublure** (dublī r). [F. *doublure* lining, f. *doubler* to Double, line.] An ornamental lining, usually of leather, on the inside of a book-cover.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov 6/2 With a doublure (this is the term applied to the elaborated inside faces of the cover) of crimson morocco 1892 *Bookseller's Catal*, Bound in Brocade of the Eighteenth Century, the cloth cover with the Artist's design in gold used as a doublure 1895 Zaehnsdorf *Sh Hist Bookbinding* 22 To Badier is assigned the first use of doublures (1703).

Doubly (dʌ bli), *adv* [f. Double *a* + -ly 2] **1.** In a double or twofold manner or degree; in two ways, or twice as much.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm* Sel. Wks I 386 Here we synnen doubli *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1172 Two tables of the commandements dowbly in oure lady sawle ware 1593 Shaks *Rich II*, I iii 80 Thy blowes, doubly redoubled 1789 Mad D'Arblay *Diary* 14 Jan, I was now doubly sorry 1834 Mrs Somerville *Connex Phys. Sc.* xxv. 250 Doubly refracting substances

2 With duplicity, deceitfully. ? *Obs*

c 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* III xxvi (1869) 150 False mesures she useth doubleliche *c* 1585 R Brownt *Answ Cartwright* 2 Let him not deale doubly with vs 1624 Gee *Foot out of Snare* 77 Hee had no reason to speak doublely 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III xxvi. 186 They lay a man under a necessity to deal doubly with them!

Doubt (daut), *sb* 1 Forms: 3-4 dut(e, (4 dote), 3-6 doute, (4-6 dowt(e, doubt(e, dought(e, dowght), 4-7 dout, 5- doubt, (5-6 doubte, 6 dubte, dowbt). [ME. a. OF *dute, dote, doute*, vbl sb. f. *douter* to Doubt The spelling *doubte, dought*, arose from the spoken identity, which per contra caused Doughty to be spelt *doubty* As to the mod. spelling with *b*, see Doubt *v*]

1. The (subjective) state of uncertainty with regard to the truth or reality of anything; undecidedness of belief or opinion With *pl*: A feeling of uncertainty as to something

a 1225 *Leg Kath.* 2463 Ne beo þu na þing o dute Of al þet tu ibeden hauest. *c* 1300 *Beket* 375 Thanne was the Bischop in gret doute what were therof to done *c* 1400 Maundev. (Rovb.) xiii 57 Þou man of litil faith, whi had þou doute? 1483 *Cath Angl* 105/2 A Dowte, *ambiguitas, dubietas, dubitacio, dubium* 1559 W Cunninghiam *Cosmogr Glasse* 17 Your wordes bringe me in a doubt 1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist.* 17 You ought not to stand in doubt 1585 Q Eliz in *Four C Eng Lett* 29, I write not this, my deare brother, for dout. 1606 Shaks *Tr & Cr* II ii 16 Modest Doubt is cal'd The Beacon of the wise 1708 Stanhope *Paraphr* (1709) IV 67 To remove all Remains of Unbelief and Doubt 1779 Cowper *Hymn*, 'When darkness long' i, The folly of my doubts and fears 1850 Tennyson *In Mem* xcvi, There lives more faith in honest doubt, Believe me, than in half the creeds

b. The condition of being (objectively) uncertain; a state of affairs such as to give occasion for hesitation or uncertainty.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22612 (Gott) Saint paul it sais, it es na dute 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xiv. 207 Quhill eftir myd morne, the fichting Lestit, in-till sic ane dout. 1678 Dryden *All for Love* iv 1 (Seager) Like A polished glass held to the lips, when life's In doubt 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit India* II. v vi 556 It..brought in doubt the sincerity of the former professions. 1892 Sir A. Kirkewich in *Law Times Rep.* LXVII 140/1 In a case of this kind I think I ought to give the defendant the benefit of the doubt

† **2** A matter or point involved in uncertainty; a doubtful question; a difficulty. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth* iv pr. vi 134 Whan oon doute is determined and knit awey þer wexen oþer doutes wiþouten noumbre. 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* xvi xlvii (1495) 569 No man shal wene that it is doubt or fals that god hath sette vertue in precyous stones 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ Conv* I (1586) 41 b, Who will now and then propose such doubtfull doubtes 1693 *Col Rec Pennsylv* I 420 You doe Likewise alledge that the greatest bodie of Laws were transmitted..by Mr penn, which is a doubt.

† **3.** Apprehension, dread, fear *Obs.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 28 Foi dute of deaðe. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 89 He nadde of no prince in þe world doute *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars T* P 949 Oonly for the doute of Ihesu Crist 1411 *Rolls of Parlt* III 650/2, I havyng doute of hairne of my body dyd assemble these persones. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* III 81 For doubte to be blamed he spoiled his horse *a* 1533 Ld Berners *Huon* xcv 311 They dare not, for dought of Kyng Charlemayne 1659 D Pell *Impr of Sea* 511 Being in many fears and doubts of starving.

† b. A thing to be dreaded; danger, risk. *Obs.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 2922 It is giet doute he schal us wynne! *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 134 If þat ilke renule peerse þe brayn panne þer is a greet doute in þe caas 1596 Spenser *F Q* v xi 47 How ever strong and stout They were, as well approv'd in many a doubt.

4. Phrases: a. *To make doubt*: † (*a*) to hesitate, to scruple (*obs*); (*b*) to doubt, to be uncertain. b. *No doubt*: undoubtedly, doubtless. † c. *Out of doubt*: without doubt, doubtless (*obs*). d. *Without doubt*: (*a*) certainly, undoubtedly; † (*b*) without fear, fearlessly (*obs*).

a. 1586 T B. *La Primaud. Fr Acad* I (1589) 185 Boleslaus the seconde made no doubt to take women by violence from their husbands 1709 Strype *Ann Ref* I xxii. 264, I make some doubt, whether the Proclamation were ever printed 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) I 320, I make no doubt that you will prove the truth of your words

b *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 378 And no dowte siluestre schulde haue synned more greuously þan giezi did 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist* 86 Your mother, a notable Gentlewoman (no dout) 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl Anson's Voy* 65 It was done to the entire Satisfaction of five or six (no doubt) very disinterested Officers 1885 *Manch Exam.* 25 Feb 5/1 No doubt it was adroit, but the adroitness was of a vulgar kind

c *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 22716 (Trin) Þat story telleþ out of doute 1459 *Paston Lett* No 323 I 436 As I schal owt of dowght her after doo 1577 *St Aug Manual* (Longm) 111 Out of all doubt..then whole soule shall not suffise to reioise to the full 1656 Cromwell *Sp* 17 Sept, Whose ends have, out of doubt, been what I told you

d *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 2053 (Cott) Cham wit outen dout Sal be his brothers vnderlote *Ibid* 6557 (Cott) Cums again, wit-vten dute *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 44 Rech and pore Schulde be there wythoutton dought 1586 *Am ebo & Isab* (1608) D ij, Withouten doute I sholde merite to lease yow 1674 tr *Scheffer's Lapland* 64 This Henricus was without doubt. the head of the Birkali 1895 F. Hall *Two Trifles* vii, Without doubt, in the judgment of many he has done so

5. *Comb*

1649 G Daniel *Trinarch, Hen. V*, cxliv, His doubt-Sprung Pietie has yet a farther Quest *a* 1656 Bp Hall *Rem Wks* (1660) 303 Against these doubt-mongers 1895 *Tablet* 7 Dec 901 The doubt-excluding certainty required

‖ **Doubt,** *sb* 2 *Obs rare*—1. A redoubt

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xii. 286 This doubt downe, that now betwixt us stands.

Doubt (daut), *v.* Forms: see Doubt *sb.*1 Pa t. and pple. **doubted** (also 4 dutte, 4-5 dut(e, 5 doute, (dought), pa pple 4-5 ydouted). [ME *duten, douten*, a. OF. *duter, doter, douter*, (14-16th c. also *doubter*) :—L *dubitāre* to waver in opinion, hesitate, related to *dubius* wavering to and fro, Dubious. The normal 14th c forms in Fr. and Eng. were *douter, doute*, the influence of Latin caused these to be artificially spelt *doubt-*, which in 17th c was again abandoned in Fr., but retained in Eng

Branch II 'to fear, to be in fear', a development of the verb in OF, was an early and very prominent sense of the vb and its derivatives in ME. cf. also Redoubt, etc]

I. 1. *intr.* To be in doubt or uncertainty; to be wavering or undecided in opinion or belief. Const. *of* († *at*, † *in*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21090 (Edin) [Thomas Didymus] lange he dutid in þe richte *c* 1325 *Metr Hom* 100 Of his birth douted þai noht 1382 Wyclif *Luke* IX 8 He doutide, for that it was seid of sum men, for Joon roos ajen fro deede men 1523 Ld Bernrs *Froiss* I clxxxi 216 There was none that ought to dout in hym 1539 Bible (Great) *Matt* xxviii 17 But some douted 1548 Cranmer *Conf Unwrit Verities* in Strype *Eccl Mem* II App AA 97 The Chyrche wytnesseth them to be true wherfore it is not lawful to doubt at them *a* 1633 Austin *Medit* (1635) 178 Hee that never doubted, scarce ever well-beleeved 1768 Blattie *Minstr* I xlvii, But let us hope, to doubt is to rebel 1874 Green *Short Hist* viii § 6 519 Who never doubted of the final triumph of freedom and the law.

2. *trans* To be uncertain or divided in opinion about; to hesitate to believe or trust, to feel doubt about; to call in question; to mistrust.

c 1340 *Cursor M* 22811 (Trin) Who so douteþ þis, is childe þe more 1494 Fabyan *Chron* II ccxli (R), The lady who douted those wordes 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* II. 828 Diverse of his housholde servaunts, whome either he suspected, or doubted. 1598 Shaks *Merry W* v v 183 Doctors doubt that 1680 Dryden *Ovid's Ep, Helen to Paris* (R.), He. The beauty doubted, but believ'd the wife 1780 Harris *Philol. Eng* Wks. (1841) 461 Because Socrates doubted some things, therefore Arcesilas and Carneades doubted all 1797 Mrs Radcliffe *Italian* II, My lord, you have never yet doubted my word 1856 Emerson *Eng Traits, Char* Wks (Bohn) II 58 They doubt a man's sound judgment if he does not eat with appetite.

b with clause, introduced by *whether, if, that* (Often with *but, but that*, when the main clause is negative or interrogative. see But *conj.* 21.)

† Also formerly with *inf.*

1303 Brunne *Handl Synne* 857 Hys dysceplys doutede echoun Whether he shulde ryse or noun 1340 Hampole *Pr Consc* 2965 þe saule þat doutes whethir he sal be dampned or save 1513 More in Grafton *Chron* (1568) II 824 Not doubtyng but that he should finde him faythfull 1586 A. Day *Eng Sec.* I (1625) 130 Doubting how to have recompence 1664 Butler *Hud* II. iii 1029, I do not doubt To find friends that will bear me out 1711 Steele *Spect* No. 6 P 4, I do not doubt but England is at present as polite a Nation as any in the World 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed 4) II 1059 It never was doubted, but that one partner might bind the rest 1858 Hawthorne *Fr & It Jrnls* (1872) I. 9, I doubt whether English cookery is not better. 1871 B Taylor *Faust* (1875) II. Pref 5 Schiller doubted that a poetic measure could be formed capable of holding Goethe's plan 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 107/1 The master doubted if all remedies were not barred by the lapse of time

† **3** To hesitate, scruple, delay: with *infinitive.*

1483 *Cath Angl* 105/2 To Dowte, *cunctari herere, hesare* 1549-62 Sternhold & H *Ps* 1 3 Our God shall come in hast, to speake he shall not doubt 1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist* 7, I dout not to request and earnestly beseeche you, to returne. 1655 Stanley *Hist Philos* III. (1701) 85/2 Plato doubteth not to write in this manner 1743 Fielding *Joseph* I. ii, Mr Locke hath not doubted to assert, that you may see a spirit in open daylight

4. *impers* To cause to doubt, make doubtful

18 Whittier *Pr Wks* (1889) II 20 This, he says, somewhat doubted him at first, as the book was not canonical

II. 5. *trans.* To dread, fear, be afraid of. † a. with simple object *Obs*

a 1225 *Ancr R* 244 Þe deouel of helle duteð ham swuðe 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 276 Edmond doutede God þoru alle thyng. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 12571 (Cott) Þai him luued and doted ai *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 13834 Myche dut he his dreme, & dred hym þerfore *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* xxxiv 48 Ye shulde love and doute your husbonde 1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* I. xxix 43 He made many to be slayne, wherby he was so doughted. *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv Devon* § 329 (1810) 339 St Ann's Chapel is very near the sea, yet doubts not drowning. 1664 *Flodden F.* v 46 No English man Scots more did doubt.

b With infinitive phrase or objective clause: To fear, be afraid (that something uncertain will take or has taken place). *arch.* and *dial.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 10869 (Cott) Þis leuedi nathing doted sco þat godd ne moght his will do *Ibid* 15171 (Cott) Þe fleche was dutand for to dei. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 6 He dought that he myght not wynne hem 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II 265 They doubted to fall in their handes. 1583 Hollyband *Campo di Fior* 309, I doubt lest we are gone out of the waye 1665 Pepys *Diary* (1879) IV. 171 Doubting that all will breake in pieces in the kingdom. 1712 W Rogers *Voy* 237, I doubt not any ones contradicting this Journal. 1816 Scott *Antiq* vii, But I doubt, I doubt, I have been beguiled 1820 Shelley *Let.* Pr Wks 1888 II 321, I doubt that they will not contain the latest and most important news *Mod dial* I doubt we are too late.

6. In weakened sense (app influenced by I) a. To anticipate with apprehension, to apprehend (something feared or undesired)

1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I 190 Ay dowting deth by cursed gyle and treason 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann* II xii, Doubting nothing more then least they should shift off the battell for feare 1703 Rowe *Fair Penit* II ii 588 Still I must doubt some Mystery of Mischief 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* v xi, Fear nought—nay, that I need not say—But—doubt not aught from mine array 1838 Prescott *Ferd & Is* II i. II 365 They doubted some sinister motive, or deeper policy than appeared in the conduct of the French king

b. To suspect, have suspicions about. *arch*

1586 A Day *Eng Secretary* I (1625) 88 Before doubting the malicious dealings of the adverse parties against me 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 865 The defendants doubting such a matter, by diligent listening discovered their works. 1895 Howells *Foregone Concl.* 17 Don Ippolito, whom he had begun by doubting for a spy

c with infin. phrase or clause: To apprehend; to suspect. *arch.*

1574 Hyll *Conject Weather* 11, The pinne or web is likewise to be doubted to happen in that yeare 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann* I iv (1622) 6 Some perill might ensue, if he should doubt that they perceiued his dissimulation 1705 Wesley in Hearne *Collect.* 28 Sept, My Flax [was] I doubt willfully fir'd and burnt. 1879 Trollope *Thackeray* 148, I doubt that Thackeray did not write the Latin epitaph

† 7. *refl.* To fear; to be afraid [= OF. *se douter*] Cf Fear *v* 3 *Obs.* or *arch*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 6656 (Cott) His folk duted þam to cum him nerr *c* 1330 R Brunne *Chron* (1810) 41 Doute þe of non enmys, þat comes vp on þe *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 12918 Ho dout hir full deply, for drede of þe kyng 1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* I cckviii. 278, I doubte me nothynge of them. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* I ii. 159 Faith, would not hold taking, I doubt me 1820 Scott *Monast.* vii, I doubt me his wits have gone a bell-wavering by the road

† 8 *intr.* To be in fear, to be afraid *of*. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1334 (Gutt) He loked And sau thinges þat gert him dute *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 21870 (Trin) Mony mon þerof shal doute *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1827 It makith realmys and puple bothe to dout. 1533 Gau *Richt Way* (1888) 94 Help al men quhilk ar vexit in thair hartt doutand for thair sinnis 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* II 19 The French king who now began to doubt of the puissance of king William, as foreseeing how much it might preiudice him

† b *To doubt of*: to fear for, be in fear about.

1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 38 Euery one doubted of his owne life

† 9 *impers.* To make (a person) afraid. *To be doubted*, to be afraid. *Obs*

c 1315 Shoreham 93 Hym ne douteth of no breche Of Godes hestes healde *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3555 (MS. Ashm) All dri3tens & dewessis ere dute of my name 1490 *Plumpton Corr* 96, I am douted that he vary from his grant *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom* Pref (1622) 16 It's want of reason, or it's reasons want Which doubts the minde, and Judgment so doth daunt *a* 1625 Fletcher *Bonduca* I ii, The virtues of the valiant Caratach, More doubts me than all Britain

Doubtable (dau·tăb'l), *a.* Forms: see Doubt *sb.*[1] [ME *doutable*, a. obs. F *doutable* causing fear, terrible, having fear, doubtful (Godef.), ad L. *dubitābil-is*, after *douter* to Doubt: see -able]

1. That may be doubted; doubtful, uncertain, questionable, dubitable.

c 1400 *Rom Rose* 5413 If thee thynke it is doutable, It is thurgh argument provable *c* 1400 Maundev (1839) xvi 172 To have Juggement of doutable Causes 1483 Caxton *Gold Leg.* 388 b/1 Answer not by doubtable wordes. 1627 Feltham *Resolves* II (1628) 153 'Tis not doutable, but that the mind is working, in the dullest depth of sleep 1886 W Knight *Hume* 105 Descartes virtually said, exhaust the sphere of the doubtable

† 2 To be dreaded; redoubtable, dread. *Obs.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* I xiv (1554) 29 b, The mountain, by force he hath assured, Which for brigantes afore was ful doubtable. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 51 Cartage, the victorioux cite of gret renomme, most doubtable *c* 1530 Ld Berners *Arth Lyt Bryt.* (1814) 345 She hathe frendes ryghte hye and doubtable

† **Dou·btance.** *Obs.* [ME. *dot-, doutance*, a. obs. F *doutance*, f. *douter* to Doubt: see -ance]

1. Doubt, uncertainty, hesitation.

[1292 Britton III vi § 2 Le seignur de ceo soit en dotaunce par acun qi se profre pur dreit heir] *c* 1325 *Chron Eng* 497 Thilke he spende saunt[?] dotaunce *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* iv 1016 (1044) Out of doutaunce, I may wel maken My resonynge 1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* 110 b/1 Herof no man shold haue doubtaunce. 1529 Lyndesay *Complaynt* 5, I stand in gret dowtance

2 Fear, dread.

13.. *Coer de L* 1862 Have ye no doutance Of all these English cowards. *a* 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg Princ* 322 He that of no thyng hath dotaunce 1484 Caxton *Chevalry* 67 Doubtance affeblysshyth strengthe of courage

Doubted (dau·ted), *ppl. a.* [f. Doubt *v*]

† 1. Feared, dreaded, redoubted *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) II 15 Most dowtyd man, I am 1523 Ld Bernlrs *Froiss* I lxxvii 98 The moste douted and honoured prince 1579 Spenser *Sheph Cal.* Oct 41 Doubted Knights, whose woundlesse armour rusts

† 2 Uncertain, doubtful. *Obs*

1563 Foxe *A & M* 808 a, The sayde byshoppe in hys sayde sermon handled them in doubted sorte.

3 Called in question; questioned, disputed.

1795 MacKnight *Apostolic Epistles* (1820) IV 148 The doubted epistles were very early known.

Hence **Dou·btedly** *adv*, in a doubted or doubtful manner, doubtfully: opp. to *undoubtedly.*

1584 *T. Wilson's Rhet* 108 That nothing be doubtedly [*earlier edd* doubtfully] spoken, which maie haue a double meanyng 1635 Pagit *Christianogr.* I (1646) 130 Those that are doubtedly beleevers.

Dou·bter. [f as prec. + -er[1].] One who doubts; one who is uncertain or in doubt.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* II xii (1632) 294 Some have judged Plato a Dogmatist, others a Skeptike or a Doubter 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* xi, Diabolus his army consisted all of Doubters *Ibid*, The third captain was Captain Damnation he was captain over the grace doubters. 1751–73 Jortin *Eccl. Hist* (R.), Obliged to answer doubters and cavillers 1852 Jerdan *Autobiog.* II xix 264 A much more respectable doubter of my statements

Doubtful (dau·tfŭl), *a* [f Doubt *sb.* + -ful]

1. Of things Involved in doubt or uncertainty, uncertain, undecided; indistinct, ambiguous

1388 Wyclif *Esek* xii 24 Nether bifor tellyng of thing to comynge schal be douteful. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 129/2 Dowtefulle, *dubius, ambiguus* 1513 More in Grafton *Chron* (1568) II 762a Whereof he wist the ende was doubtfull. 1530 Palsgr. 66 Sometyme as masculynes, sometyme as femynines and therfore I calle theym of the doutfull gendre. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 64 b, Deceiptfull arguments when a doubtfull worde is used 1594 Shaks *Rich III*, IV. iv 493 You haue no cause to hold my friendship doubtfull 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. x. 56 Whether he were a God or man, is doutful 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 470 P 1 A doubtful Passage in a Latin Poet 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* VI 93 It is very doubtful whether he saw Aristotle again. 1844–57 G Bird *Urin Deposits* (ed. 5) 131 Highly coloured deposits..of doubtful origin.

b. Of uncertain issue.

1562 J. Shute *Cambine's Turk Wars* 14 The battayle was so doubtefull, that of neyther syde was there seane any advantage 1665 Manley *Grotius Low C. Warres* 673 And try the doubtful Chance of War. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* VI 342 Yet the fight Hung doubtful. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* I xix, I watched him through the doubtful fray

c. Of questionable or equivocal character

1838 Prescott *Ferd & Is* II xvi III. 253 She never employed doubtful agents or sinister measures 1884 G. Allen *Philistia* I 3 A shabby composite tenement in a doubtful district of Marylebone

d. *Pros.* Of varying quantity; that may be either long or short.

1871 *Public Sch Lat. Gram* § 218 Syllables which might be either long or short, are called Doubtful.

2. Of persons. Divided or unsettled in opinion; in doubt; undetermined, uncertain, hesitating.

1509 Fisher *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks (1876) 292 Doutfull in her mynde, what she were best to do. 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W. de W 1531) 213 b, How good counseyle they haue gyuen to the doutfull 1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist* 81 *note*, He was doubtfull howe Cæsar would take his doings. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 281 The king was doubtful, and could not resolve. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* III xiii 122 He was doubtful of the prospects of the rebellion, and doubtful of his own conduct. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 122 He was doubtful. whether the ideal state could be realized.

† 3 To be dreaded or feared; awful, dread. *Obs.*

1397–8 in *Gregory's Chron.* in *Hist. Coll Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 98 To oure excellent ryght dowtfulle soverayne *Ibid* 99 Youre excellent and doughtfulle ryalle mageste 1555–6 in W. H Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 240 The unfortunate end and doubtful tragedy of T C

† 4. Giving cause for apprehensions. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 100 A crampe þat is douteful or dredeful to do awey 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II 822 That all thinges doubtfull should of his friendes be prudently forseen 1637 Heywood *Royal Ship* 22 Worthily they have demeaned themselves eyther in doubtfull discoveries, or more dangerous Naumachies or Sea-fights. 1776 Gibbon *Decl & F* I 324 The consul reported the doubtful and dangerous situation of the empire.

† 5. Full of fear or apprehension; apprehensive. *Obs.*

1548 Hall *Chron., Edw IV* (an. 14) 233 b, Privilie enformed of yᵉ French kinges doubtfull imaginacion 1579 Spenser *Sheph Cal* May 294 Home when the doubtfull Damme had her hyde 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 79 All this great fight the Constantinopolitanes beheld, with doubtfull hearts. 1723 De Foe *Col Jack* (1840) 156, I am doubtful that you may not believe. 1791 Burke *Corr.* (1844) III. 253, I hear things which make me doubtful and anxious, though not afraid, absolutely.

6. as *sb.* A doubtful person or thing.

1589 Puttenham *Eng Poesie* III xix (Arb) 234 Aporia or the Doubtfull 1861 Gen P Thompson *Audi Alt.* III clxiv 183 Whereby union might be effected and the mass of doubtfuls brought into play 1892 *Pall Mall G* 4 Mar 7/1 The issue of the battle might rest with the 'doubtfuls'

Dou·btfully, *adv* [f. prec + -ly[2]] In a doubtful, uncertain, or ambiguous manner, hesitatingly, ambiguously, indistinctly.

1483 *Cath Angl.* 106/1 Dowtfully, *ambigue dubie* 1551 T Wilson *Logike* (1580) 66 b, When sentences bee spoken doubtfully, that thei maie be construed two maner of waies 1664 Power *Exp. Philos* I 2 Had our famous Muffet but seen them he would not have spoke so doubtfully 1804 J Grahame *Sabbath* 168 The watcher's ear Caught doubtfully at times the breeze borne note 1838 Dickens *Nich Nich.* xiii, He shook his head doubtfully

Dou·btfulness. [f. as prec. + -ness]

1. The quality of being doubtful a. Objective uncertainty of meaning or issue; ambiguity, obscurity

1530 Palsgr 215/1 Doutfulnesse, *ambiguité* 1551 T Wilson *Logike* (1580) 65 b, Of no one thyng riseth so muche controversie, as of the doubtfulnesse, and double takyng of a worde 1640 G Watts tr *Bacon's Adv Learn* II (R) What are the causes and remedies of the doubtfulnesse and uncertainty of law? 1709 *Brit Apollo* II No 77 2/1 There is no Doubtfulness in the Case 1885 *Law Times* 28 Mar 387/1 The other point was of greater doubtfulness

b. Subjective uncertainty; undecidedness of mind; want of assured opinion; distrust

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 128 b, Dulnesse of spiryte, and doubtfulnesse in conscyence 1663 Pepys *Diary* 24 Sept, I rather hope it is my doubtfulness of myself. 1736 Butler *Anal.* II i Wks 1874 I 151 The doubtfulness of some of the greatest men, concerning things of the utmost importance 1829 Southey *Newman* vi, The purpose..was entertain'd With doubtfulness and fear.

† c. Apprehension. *Obs*

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist* 49 That whiche did not only offer unto me occasion of doutfulnesse, but troubled me also with much feare

† 2. The quality of giving ground for fear *Obs*

1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist.* 267 If the disease have in it much difficultie and doubtfulnesse 1606 G W[oodcocke] tr *Hist. Fortune* 94 a, Troubled with the doubtfulnesse of the danger

Dou·bting, *vbl sb.* [f. Doubt *v* + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Doubt; feeling of uncertainty, hesitation; † apprehension, fear

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xiv. 230 The gud erll had gret dowtyne That of thair men suld dronken be. 1486 *Surtees Misc* (1890) 57 Have you no drede nor no dowting 1531 Frith *Jdgm upon Tracy* (1829) 247 There can be no doubting or mistrust *a* 1628 Preston *Effectual Faith* (1631) 24 We may say of doubting as we say of Thistles they are ill weeds, but the ground is fat and good where they grow 1879 O. W Holmes *Motley* xv. 94 The record of that minister's unutterable doubtings

Dou·bting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That doubts or is in uncertainty, of undecided opinion; † formerly also apprehensive, fearful

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* ix v 210 Ane. Sa dowtand wes in þat debate. 1715 De Foe *Fam Instruct* I iii (1841) I 63 However doubting I am of the success 1850 Mrs Browning *Poet's Vow* II v, She looked upon him silently With her large doubting eyes 1877 Sparrow *Serm* xxii 297 Who would send doubting Thomas to proclaim the resurrection of Christ?

Hence **Dou·btingly** *adv.*, in a doubting or uncertain manner; hesitatingly; **Dou·btingness.**

a 1535 More *Wks.* 18 (R) He that asketh doubtingly, asketh coldly. 1653 Baxter *Chr Concord* II A iv b, They must act doubtingly and not in Faith 1840 Mrs Trollope in *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 466 All the humility and self-doubtingness. 1842 Pusey *Crisis Eng Ch.* 19 Churches which, at best, own us but doubtingly.

† **Dou·btive, doutif,** *a Obs.* [a. OF. *doutif, -ive*, doubtful: see -ive, and cf. Doubty.] In doubt or fear; doubtful.

1393 Gower *Conf* III. 74 The king was doubtif [*v. r* doutyf] of þis dom.

Doubtless (dau·tles), *a.* and *adv* [f. Doubt *sb.* + -less]

A *adj.* Free from doubt or uncertainty; undoubted, indubitable; † formerly also, free from apprehension, fear, or suspicion.

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 129/2 Dowteles, *indubius, sine dubio.* 1577 Fulke *Confut. Purg.* 362 This doubtlesse institution 1595 Shaks. *John* IV. i 130 Pretty childe, sleepe doubtlesse, and secure 1596 — 1 *Hen IV*, III ii 20, I am doutlesse I can purge My selfe of many I am charg'd withal. *a* 1603 T Cartwright *Confut Rhem N T.* (1618) 172 You have put that . for a doubtlesse doctrine, which he maketh a doubtfull opinion 1894 P. T Forsyth in *Independent* 20 Dec, It is another and a doubtless thing

B. *adv.* Without doubt or question; unquestionably, undoubtedly, certainly. Now generally concessive of something asserted or claimed.

c 1340 *Gaw & Gr Knt* 725 Nade he ben dusty & dryge, Douteles he hade ben ded *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T* 128, I wol be cristned doutelees. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 3477 Ye dowtles mun degh. 1535 Coverdale *Ps* lvii[1] 11 Doutles, there is a God that iudgeth the earth 1591 Shaks 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 44 Doubtlesse he would haue made a noble Knight 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr* I § 16 Of good things, the greater good is most excellent? Doubtless 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 223 He doubtless attacked many of the beliefs which good men held sacred.

b. Often in a weaker sense, implying that the speaker sees no reason to doubt the truth of an opinion or presumption uttered; = No doubt.

1664 Butler *Hud* II III 1 Doubtless the pleasure is as great Of being cheated as to cheat 1728 Young *Love Fame* III, Wks (1757) 102 Since his great ancestors in Flanders fell, The poem doubtless must be written well 1840 Hood *Up Rhine* Introd 1 The reader of Robinson Crusoe will doubtless remember the flutter of delight [etc.]

Hence **Dou·btlessness**

1895 *Eclectic Mag* Oct. 565 With equal doubtlessness, Bulgaria would owe her national independence to [etc.]

Dou·btlessly, *adv* [f. prec + -LY 2.] Unquestionably, certainly, surely; = DOUBTLESS *adv*

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 129/2 Dowtelesly, *indubie* 1556 Laudr *Tractate* 261 Gredie Pienis, dowtleslie, Sall nocht fail to end myserablie. 1657 Cokaine *Obstinate Lady* v vi Dram Wks. (1874) 109, I Doubtlessly shall consent to thy demand 1798 Pennant *Hindoostan* I. 203 Doubtlessly many more have escaped the notice of travellers 1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ* xxi (1876) 283 The resources of the individual are doubtlessly diminished

† **Dou·btous, doutous,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 dotus, dotous(e, doutowse, 4–5 doutous, 5 douteouse, dowtous(e, -ows, -eus, doughteous, doubteous, -euous(e, 4–6 doubtous(e, -uous(e. [ME a OF. *dutus, dotus, doutous,* mod. F *douteux,* f. *doute* DOUBT *sb* see -OUS, and for the forms cf. *despitous, piteous*]

1. Doubtful; of uncertain existence, meaning, or issue.

c 1330 R Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14298 Merlyn seide þ t Arthures deþ was dotouse 3yt þe Bretons seyn þat he ues in lede *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks* III 373 Counsell in doutouse þinges 1481 Caxton *Tulle on Old Age,* Dyuinacions to know the doubteuouse thing 1489 — *Faytes of A* I viii 21 In the doubtouse happe of batail 1532 More *Confut Tindale* Wks. 457/2 Scripture is.. doubtuouse and hard to vnderstande

2. Full of uncertainty of mind; doubting.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth* I pr 1 5 Of a doutous iugement 1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* 227/2 Thenne cam he alle doubtous to the yates. 1490 — *Eneydos* xvi 66 He abode long in this thought doubtouse and varyable

3 Fraught with terror; fearful, dreadful, terrible.

a 1300 *Signs bef Judgem.* 113 in *E E P.* (1862) 10 þe eiȝt dai so is dotus . ful of tene and angus ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 3968 A dowttouse derfe dede [=death], þou duellis to longe! *c* 1470 Harding *Chron* lxxviii vi, One that should yᵉ doughteous siege acheue. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xlv. 318 My departyng fro you is more gryeuous & doubtous a thousand tymes to me than to you

Hence **Dou·btously** *adv*, doubtfully.

c 1350 *Will Palerne* 4338 Doutush after he stared on his stepmoder stifli a while. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 121 Grettere maistryes han y-writen dotousliche.

Dou·btsome, *a Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6 doutsum. [f DOUBT *sb* + -SOME] = DOUBTFUL.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI xi 91 Thochtful in mynd, ne doutsum by na way 1591 Jas I in Farr *S. P Jas. I* (1848) 5 Long doubtsome fight 1642 *Declar Lords Secr Counc Scot* 3 His generall and doubtsome faith 1689 tr *Buchanan's De Jure Regni apud Scotos* 35 The hazard of a doubtsome Cure 1847–78 Halliw, *Doubtsome,* doubtful, uncertain *North* [In N W Lincolnsh, Lonsdale, Mid-Yorksh, Whitby, Northumberland Gloss]

Hence **Dou·btsomely** *adv*, doubtfully.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* v (1822) 417 Quhat maner of man this wes that spak sa doutsumlie

† **Dou·bty,** *a. Obs. rare* Also 4–5 douti. [a. OF *doutif, dotif,* nom sing. and pl. *dotis,* the suffix being assimilated to English -Y. cf CORSY, TARDY, etc] Doubtful; dubious; hazardous

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks.* III 381 In soche douty poyntes. 1388 — 1 *Kings* x 1 In derk and douti questiouns 1509 Hawes *Past Pleas* 17 A ful noble story, Of the doubty waye to the tower perillous 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt Brit* IX xxi (1632) 1014 A doubty kinde of accusation. 1679 *Hist Jetzer* 6 This doubty controversie

Hence † **Doubtily** *adv*, in doubt

1654 R Whitlock *Zootomia* 551, I lived anxiously, dye doubt[i]ly, and know not whether I go

Doubty, erron. obs. form of DOUGHTY.

‖ **Douc** (dʌik) [a. F. *douc,* a. Cochin *douc, dok* monkey (Littré).] A species of monkey (*Semnopithecus nemeus*) found in Cochin China.

1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist.* (1776) IV 235 The last of the monkies of the ancient continent, is the Douc, so called in Cochin-china, of which country it is a native 1847 Carpenter *Zool* § 151 The Douc or Cochin China Monkey is distinguished by the singular variety and brilliancy of its colours

Douce (dʌis), *a.* Also, 4–9 douse, 5–8 dowse, 5–9 dowce *β.* 5–7 doulce, 6 doulx (in sense 1). [ME. *douce, dowce,* a. OF. *dolz, dols, dous,* later *doux,* fem *douce,* also 15–16th c. *doulce,* = Pr *dolz, dous,* It *dolce,* Sp *dulce*·—L. *dulcis* sweet]

† **1.** Sweet, pleasant. (A well-known epithet of France, from Chanson de Roland onwards) *Obs.*

[*a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* III Oure dame douse shal sitten hym by 1377 Langl *P Pl* B xiv 122 And diues in deyntees lyued and in douce vye] *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 1269 We buþ kny3tes alle y vere y-born in douce fraunce *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 32 Powder douce and salt also *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi 36 Ye shall never maye retourne in to douce Fraunce agayne 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W 1531) 22 b, Whan swete merciable and douce nere, it [an apple] waxeth mellowe douce & pleasaunt 1596 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* IV. lviii (1887) 251 Sa douse in exhortatione 16x4 Forbes *Comm Revelation* 126 (Jam) The douce sounde of harpes

β c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 18 b, To mete doulce regarde 1531 Elyot *Gov* I xiv. (1883) 154 The lawes beyng in pure latine or doulce frenche. *c* 1540 Ld. Southampton & Bp. of Ely in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser II III 111 With doulx and myld wordes 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xvi (1870) 283 Peares melow and doulce *a* 1577 Sir T. Smith *Commw Eng* II iii (1609) 43 Doulce and gentle termes

2 Quiet, sober, steady, gently sedate, not light, flighty, or frivolous *Sc* and *north dial*

1728 Ramsay *Adv to Mr — on his Marriage* 16 I've given a douce advice and plain 1776 C Keith *Farmer's Ha'* in Chambers *Pop Hum Scot Poems* (1862) 36 The lads and lasses a' grow douse 1816 Scott *Old Mort* IV, A douce woman she was, civil to the customers 1825 in Brockett *N C Words* 1850 Mrs Carlyle *Lett* II 129, I think the new servant will do, she looks douce, intelligent 1868 Hfles *Realmah* VII (1876) 158 Realmah and the Ainah talked on in the douce, quiet way

Hence **Dou·cely** *adv* ; **Dou·ceness**

1621 S Ward *Happiness of Practice* (1627) 14 Some luscious delight, yea, a kind of nourishing doucenesse there is in studying good Bookes 1786 Burns *Earnest Cry & Prayer* 3 An' doucely manage our affairs In parliament 1822 Galt *Steam-Boat* 191 (Jam) The natural douceness of my character 1850 R Simpson *Mem of Worth* II 20 Mr Hislop was riding doucely along this track

† **Douce,** *v Obs rare* In 5 dowce, 7 doulce [Aphetic f *adoulce, adouce,* a OF *adoulcir, adoucir* to sweeten · see ADDULCE.] *trans* To sweeten; to soften, mollify, soothe

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 7 With sugur candy þou may hit dowce 1600 Holland *Livy* xxiii xvi 484 The yong mans stout heart was so doulced, mollified, and easie to bee wrought

Douce, var of DOUSE

Doucepere · see DOUZEPERS

Doucet (dū set), **dowset** (dau set). Forms: *α.* 5 doucete, dowcete, -ced, -sete, 5–7 dou-, dowcette, doucet, 6–9 dowset, 7 douset, dowcet, -sett, dowlcet, doulcet *β.* 5 dulset, 6 dulcet. [a. F. *doucet, doucette,* dim of *doux, douce* sweet; also sb. a sweet variety of grape, of apple, etc , and in other senses See also DULCET]

† **1.** A sweet dish, in old cookery. *Obs*

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 55 *Doucettes* Take Porke & Eyroun & melle hem to-gederys with Hony & Pepir, & bake hem in a cofyn 1467 *Mann & Househ Exp* 399 For viij boshelles of flour for dowsetes. 1530 Palsgr 215/1 Dousette a lytell flawne, *darriolle.* 1593 Drayton *Eclogues* IX. 47 Fresh Cheese, and Dowsets, Curds and clowted Creame 1615 Markham *Eng Housew.* II ii. (1668) 75 An excellent Custard or Dowset 1640 *Kang & Poor North. Man* (N), Heer's dousets and flapjacks

† **2.** A wind instrument resembling a flute *Obs*

a. c 1384 Chaucer *H Fame* III 131 That craftely begunne to pipe Bothe in doucet and in riede *c* 1430 Lydg *Reason & Sensual*, Trumpes and trumpettes, Lowde shallys and doucettes *β c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 762 The dulset, the dulsacords, the schalme of assay

3 *Hunting* (*pl*) The testicles of a deer

a 1611 Beaum & Fl. *Philaster* IV ii, He was there at the fall of a deer, and would needs give ten groats for the dowcets 1630 J Taylor (Water P) *Wks* I 93 Dewclawes, and Dowlcets 1637 B Jonson *Sad Sheph* I vi, All the sweet morsels call'd tongue, ears, and dowcets 1638 Ford *Fancies* I ii Wks 1869 II 234, I am made a gelding, and, like a tame buck, have lost my dowsets 1678 Phillips (ed 4), *Doulcets,* the stones of a Hart or Stag 1686 Plot *Staffordsh* 255 Red and fallow deer, whose doucets if taken away before they have hornes, will never have any at all 1826 Scott *Woodst* III, Broiling the *umbles,* or *dowsets,* of the deer, upon the glowing embers, with their own royal hands

Doucet, early form of DULCET.

‖ **Douceur** (dusōr). Forms: 4 dousour, 5 -ceour, 6– -ceur, (7 doulcure, 8 doucœur) [a. F *douceur,* in OF. *dulçur, douçor, dousor, douçour,* = Pr *dolzor,* Sp *dulzor,* It. *dolcore* :—Romanic type **dolçore,* **dulçore,* for L. *dulcōr-em* sweetness, f *dulcis* sweet. In ME. app. naturalized; but in modern use, since 17th c., a French loan-word]

† **1.** Sweetness and pleasantness of manner; amiability, gentleness *Obs.*

13 *E. E. Allit P* A 429 For synglerty o hyr dousour, We calle hyr fenyx of Arraby 1422 tr *Secreta Secret, Prov. Prov.* (E E. T S) 189 To Souerayns reuerence and honoure, , to fellowis company and douceoure 1620 *Fortesc Papers* (Camden) 126 (Stanf) Your Majesties douceur and facilitie 1623 Abp Williams in Hacket *Life* I. (1692) 116, I have given special Order to the Judges for Sweetness, and Doulcure to the English Catholicks. 1758 Ralph *Case Authors by Profess* 5 All the Douceurs of Life arising from Observance and Respect will be wanting 1793 Mad D'Arblay *Let to Mrs Phillips* 14 May, He . answered with all his accustomed douceur and politeness

† **2** An agreeable or pleasant speech, a complimentary phrase. *Obs*

1672 Dryden *Marr. à la Mode* v i, Trace with your douceurs, good servant. 1726 Amherst *Terræ Fil* xliv 232 Those printed douceurs that pass between authors and their betters, vulgarly call'd dedications 1807 *Edin Rev* X 190 (Stanf) Such elaborate douceurs as occur in the following letter look too much like adulation

3. A conciliatory present or gift, a gratuity or 'tip', a bribe.

1763 H Walpole *Lett.* (1857) IV. 67 (Stanf) Her lord has added ,little douceurs to her jointure 1769 in *Prov. Lett Ld Malmesbury* (1870) I 174 Thirty guineas being publicly given to this last soldier, as a sort of douceur for what he had suffered 1779 Mad D'Arblay *Diary* Nov , [After] one remarkable speech in the House of Commons receiving some douceur to be silent ever after 1818 R. Peters in *J Jay's Corr & Pub. Papers* (1893) IV 424 Money . devoted to secret service and douceurs to French agents.

Douche (duʃ, dūʃ), *sb* [a F *douche* spout, stream of water, 16th c ad. It *doccia* conduit-pipe, f *docciare* to pour by drops :—L type **ductiare,* f *ductus* leading, lead, conduit, f *dūcĕre* to lead]

A jet or stream of water, or the like, applied to some part of the body, generally for medicinal purposes; the application of this; an instrument for administering it

[1685 Cotton tr *Montaigne* II 710 So the Italians have their doccie and with them bath an hour in the morning] 1766 Smollett *Trav* 351 This last operation called douche, is more effectually undergone in the private bath 1835 *Penny Cycl* IV. 33/2 A stream of water falling on the head

It is called the *cold dash,* or *douche,* or *douse* 1844 Dufton *Deafness* 107 The air press should be used, as recommended for applying the air douche. 1866 Mrs Gaskell *Wives & Dau.* xi, It was rather like a douche of cold water on Mrs Kirkpatrick's plans 1894 Baring-Gould *Deserts S France* I 24 To send down a douche of ice cold air upon us.

Comb. 1868 *Daily News* 7 Aug , A bath-house, with plunge-bath, douche-bath, and shower-baths of different sorts 1883 J Payn *Thicker than Water* xxxv 275, I don't mind a sprinkling; but no one likes a douche bath of it

Douche, *v* [f prec sb ; cf F *doucher*] *trans* To administer a douche to; to douse

1838 Lady Granville *Lett* 21 July (1894) II 262 A little douching and bathing is the best possible thing 1864 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt* IV 350 Douched and drenched in dirty water 1869 E A Parkes *Pract Hygiene* (ed 3) 618 If one or two good force pumps and hose are on board, every man should be douched

b *intr* (for *refl*) To take a douche

1843 Sir C Scudamore *Med Visit Grafenberg* 19 One . who had regularly douched through the winter every day for eight minutes

Doucherie, var of DUCHERY, *Obs.*

Douch-spere, corrupt sing. of DOUZEPERS

Doucht, Sc. pa. t of Dow *v* 1

Douchtie, -y, obs forms of DOUGHTY.

Doucimer, obs. form of DULCIMER

‖ **Doucin** (dusɛn, dū sin). Also 6 duseanne. [F , f *douce* sweet, DOUCE.] A sweet variety of wild apple.

1589 Cogan *Haven Health* (1636) 102 The best apples . in England are Pepins, Costards, Duseannes, Darlings 1834 *Penny Cycl* II 191/2 The stocks employed are the wild crab, the doucin or English paradise, and the French paradise apple 1846 J Baxter *Libr Pract Agric* (ed 4) I 61 There are only two kinds, according to Lindley, on which it is desirable to propagate the apple in this country —the *Wild Crab* and the *Doucin* stock

‖ **Doucine** (dusī·n) *Arch* [F , in 15–16th c *doulcine, doucine* trumpet, f. *doux, douce* sweet, soft] = *Cymatium recta* see CYMA 1

1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit* II 31/2 The Cymatium, or Doucine, both upright and reversed

Douck(e, Doucker, obs. ff DUCK, DUCKER

Doud(e, obs. form of DOWD.

Doudle, var DOODLE *v* 2, to play bagpipes

Douer, var DOWER *sb.*1 *Obs.*

Douf, var. of DOWF *a*

Doufe, douffe, obs forms of DOVE.

Dough (dōu), *sb* Forms: 1 dág, dáh, 4 doȝ, 4–5 dogh, *north* dagh, 4–8 dow, dowe, 6 doughe, dowghe, 6– dough, (7 doe, 6– *Sc* daigh, deawch). See also DUFF, which represents a prevalent dialect pronunciation [A Common Teut sb . OE *dáh,* gen. *dáges,* = OFris. *deeg,* Du *deg,* OIIG, MHG *teic,* Ger. *teig,* ON. *deig,* (Sw. *deg,* Da *deeg, dei*), Goth *daigs* :—OTeut **daigoz,* f. verbal stem **dig-, deig-,* pre-Teutonic **dhigh-* to form of clay, to knead: cf. Skr *dih-* to besmear, L *fig-, fingĕre* ; cf Gr τεῖχος wall.]

1. A mass consisting of flour or meal moistened and kneaded into a paste, with or without leaven, ready to be baked into bread, etc ; kneaded flour; paste of bread † Sour-dough (q.v.), leaven.

c 1000 *Sax Leechd.* II 342 Wyrc clam of dage *Ibid* III 88 Cned hyt þ hit si swa þicca swa doh 1393 R Brunne *Handl Synne* 10099 þe paste ne oghe Be made of eny maner of soure doghe 1340 *Ayenb* 205 Ase þe leuayne zoureþ þet doȝ *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 43 Take dow, & make þer-of a þinne kake *c* 1450 Myrc 1882 Thy bred schal be of whete flour, I-made of dogh that ys not sour 1526 Tindale *Gal.* v. 9 A lytel leven doth leven the whole lompe of dowe 1649 Jer Taylor *Gt Exemp* Pref P 25 He left this nation, as a piece of leaven in a masse of dow. 1813 Sir H Davy *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 137 Leavened bread for use is made by mixing a little dough that has fermented, with new dough, and kneading them together 1830 M Donovan *Dom Econ* I 351 The better and older the flour the more water it absorbs to make dough.

b Proverb. (*My*) *cake is dough,* (*My*) *meal is all dough* (Sc): my project has failed.

1596 Shaks. *Tam Shrew* v. i. 145 My cake is dough, but Ile in among the rest. 1687–1708 [see Cake *sb* 8] 1737 Ramsay *Scot Prov* (1776) 38 (Jam) His meal's a' daigh 1860 Reade *Cloister & H* xxv, Dietrich's forty years weighed him down like forty bullets. 'Our cake is dough', he gasped.

2. *transf* and *fig*

1611 Cotgr , *Laudore* a leaden fellow, poore sneakesbie, man of dowgh *a* 1616 Beaum & Fl. *Wit without Money* II ii, She has found what dough you are made of, and so kneads you 1624 Fletcher *Rule a Wife* III i, How unlike the lump I took him for, The piece of ignorant dow. 1788 Burns *1st Ep to Graham* 16 She [Nature] kneads the

lumpish philosophic dough 1876 GLO ELIOT *Dan Der* IV lviii 168 The baking process which the human dough demands

3 Any soft, pasty mass

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym* 220 The leaves of hempe Water should be poured to it, and when they are made dowe together, then to be destilled 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O & N Test* (1638) Pref 4 To mould the dow of artificiall marble, and bake it in kilns for building 1862 *Jrnl Soc Arts* X 326/2 It [the India-rubber] may be dissolved either into 'varnish', or the more solid 'dough', as it is called, by the digestion of the sheet in naphtha.

4 a *north dial.* (See quot. and YULE-DOUGH)

1777 BRAND *Pop Antiq*, *Yule Doughs* (1870) I 293 The Yule Dough, or Dow, was a kind of Baby, or little Image of Paste, which our Bakers used to bake at this season and present to their customers *Ibid*, *note*, Dough or Dow is vulgarly used in the North for a little cake

b A pudding or dumpling of dough. cf. DUFF and DOUGH-BOY.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dough-cake*, *-pan*, *-pill*, *dough-dunding*, *-kneaded* adjs., **dough-ball**, (*US*)? = DOUGHNUT; **dough-balls**, the tufts of a kind of seaweed, *Polysiphonia Olneyi*, **dough-brake**, **-kneader**, **-maker**, **-mixer**, machines for kneading and mixing dough; **dough-head**, (*US*) 'a soft-pated fellow, a fool' (Bartlett *Dict Amer* 1860); **dough-raiser**, (see quot); †**dough-rib**, an implement for scraping and cleaning the kneading-trough. Also DOUGH-BAKE, etc

1864 *Lowe's last Term* (N Y) 168 *Dough-balls were her acknowledged passion 1881 FARLOW *Marine Algæ* 171 In its typical form P[olysiphonia] Olneyi forms dense soft tufts, sometimes called *dough-balls by the sea-shore population 1642 MILTON *Apol Smect* (1851) 288 He demeanes himselfe in the dull expression so like a *dough kneaded thing 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* I 732/1 **Dough-kneader*, a pair of rollers, one corrugated lengthwise and the other transversely, working in a frame with two inclined boards *Ibid*, **Dough mixer* 1841 LANE *Arab Nts* I. 108 'Uncover the *dough-pan'. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res* I iii, His chief Talapoin, to whom no *dough-pill he could knead and publish was other than medicinal and sacred 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* I 732/2 **Dough-raiser*, a pan in a bath of heated water, to maintain a temperature in the dough favorable to fermentation *c* 1325 *Gloss W de Bibles* in Wright *Voc* 155 *Un rastuer*, a *douw-tubbe *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 129/1 Dowrys or dowrybbe, *sarpa* 1530 PALSGR 215/1 Dowe rybbe, *ratissevr a paste*

Dough (dō^{u}), *v rare* [f prec sb]

†1. *intr.* To work in dough, to make dough *Obs.*

1631 HEYWOOD *1st Pt Fair Maid of W* II Wks 1874 II 277 When corne grew to be at an high rate, my father [a baker] never dowed after.

2 *trans.* To make (something) into or like dough *To dough in.* to mix in with the dough (see DOUGHING *vbl sb*).

1887 *N & Q* 7th Ser III 16/1 Doughing together the paste formed by the *yerba* and water

Hence **Dou ghing**, *ppl a*

1883 GRANT WHITE *Washington Adams* 33 Pleasing and picturesque, and yet souring and doughing

†**Dou·gh-bake.** *Obs rare*—1. [f. DOUGH *sb* + BAKE *v* cf. next.] Under-done bread; the 'crumb' of a loaf

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* lxxix (1878) 171 Much dowebake I praise not, much crust is as ill.

Dou·gh-baked, *ppl a* Now *dial.* [f as prec] Imperfectly baked, so as to remain doughy.

1611 COTGR, *Pasteux* doughie; clammie as bread which is dough-baked 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Wit & Mirth* Wks. II 192/1 One of the Schollers complayned vnto him that the bread were dogh-baked Why quoth hee, so it should bee, what else is the definition of bread but dough baked? 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St* III xx 205 In that oven wherein dow-baked cakes shall be burnt

b *transf.* and *fig.* Imperfect, badly finished; deficient, esp. in intellect or sense, feeble, 'soft'.

1592 LYLY *Midas* II ii 22 A reason dow-baked *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wyfe* (1638) 64 A very woman is a dow bak't man 1623 T SCOT *Highway God* 80 A deade luke-warme indifferencie, a dow-baked zeale 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (ed. 7) I 84 Your milksops, your dough-baked lovers. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 216 These dough-baked patriots are not however useless.

†**Dou·gh-baken,** *ppl. a Obs.* = prec.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III 718/2 Yf hys brede be dowe baken 1578 *Chr Prayers* in *Priv Prayers* (1851) 498 Who shall scrape off this dough-baken dung?

Dou·gh-bird. Local *U.S.* Also doe-bird The New England name for the Eskimo curlew (*Numenius borealis*)

18.. *Shore Birds* 12 (Cent) Mingling freely with the golden plover are the Esquimaux curlew, or dough-birds.

Dou·gh-boy. *Naut.* and *Colonial.* A boiled flour dumpling

1685 RINGROSE *Bucaniers Amer* II iv 4 These men had each of them three or four Cakes of bread (called by the English *Dough-boy's*) for their provision and Victuals. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* (1729) I v 110 This Oil served instead of Butter, to eat with Dough-boys or Dumplins. 1880 *Blackw. Mag* Jan 72 Quite a gourmet in the matter of dough boys and duff 1887 *Pall Mall Budget* 22 Aug 13/2 Each man had also a dough-boy made with ¾ lb of flour, and boiled in the soup.

†**Dou·gher.** *Obs.* In 5 **dower.** [f DOUGH *v* + -ER 1.] One who makes dough, a baker

1483 *Gild Bakers* in *Eng Gilds* 335 All Dowers of the Cite..[shall] grynd att the Cite is mylls.

Dou·gh-face, doughface. *U. S*

1 A face having the appearance or character of dough cf *dough-faced*

a 1833 J RANDOLPH *Sp in Congress* (Bartlett), They were scared at their own dough-faces

2 A dough-faced person; one who allows himself to be moulded or worked upon, formerly, in U.S politics, applied to Northern politicians considered to yield undue compliance to the South, in the matter of slavery, etc

1834 WHITTIER *Let to Sewall* Pr Wks 1889 III 87 How familiar have the significant epithets of 'White slave' and 'dough-face' become! 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P* Poet Wks 1890 II 80 1863 W PHILLIPS *Speeches* III 42 Behold the great doughface cringing before the calm eye of Kossuth. *attrib* 1886 *American* XII 279 The doughface press

So **Dou·gh-faced** *a.*, having a face like dough; of the character of a 'dough-face' in U.S politics.

1792 WOLCOTT (P Pindar) *Tears of St Margaret* Wks 1812 III 81 The dough-faced Spectres crowded forth 1848 *New York Comm Adv* 4 June (Bartlett) Two-third of the senate were dough-faced

Doughiness (dō^{u}·inės). [f DOUGHY *a* + -NESS] The quality of being doughy Also *fig*

1626 SURFL. & MARKH *Country Farme* 586 Any doughinesse or rawnesse in the crust 1866 G MACDONALD *Ann Q. Neighb* (1884) 243 Which made me turn and go home, regardless now of Mr Stoddart's doughiness

Dou·ghing, *vbl sb* [f DOUGH *v* + -ING 1.] The making or dividing of dough; *attrib.* **dough-ing-machine**, one for dividing dough for loaves

1882 tr *Thausing's Beer* 412 The mixing of the malt required for one grist with water in the mash-tun at the commencement of a brewing is called *emteigen* (doughing in) or, shortly, 'mashing in'. 1884 *Engineer* 30 May 399/2 It is then passed into the doughing machine

Doughish (dō^{u} iʃ), *a* [-ISH] Somewhat doughy, slack-baked

1556 WITHALS *Dict* (1568) 44 a/1 Doughisshe breadde, not full bake, *rubidus panis*

Doughnut (dō^{u} nʊt) *local Eng* and *U S* A small spongy cake made of dough (usually sweetened and spiced), and fried or boiled in lard

1809 W IRVING *Knickerb* (1861) 90 An enormous dish of balls of sweetened dough, fried in hog's fat, and called doughnuts, or olykoeks 1847 THOREAU in *Atlantic Monthly* June (1892) 757 The window was the size of an oblong doughnut, and about as opaque 1861 R F BURTON *City of Saints* 104 *note*, The Dough-nut is properly speaking, a small roundish cake made of flour, eggs, and sugar, moistened with milk and boiled in lard 1870 HAZLITT *Brand's Pop Antiq* I 48 At Baldock, Herts, the children call [Shrove Tuesday] Dough nut Day, from the small cakes fried in brass skillets over the fire with hog's lard.

†**Dought,** *sb Obs* [In quot 1450 perh for **dougth* DOUTH valour; in 1788 app. a back-formation from DOUGHTY *a.*, on analogy of *mught*, *mughty*, etc.] Doughtiness, might, power

c 1450 *Merlin* 555 Yef thei knewe the dought of my brother Agravain 1788 PICKEN *Poems* 159 (Jam) The freckest whiles hae own't hei [Fortune's] dought

†**Dought,** *a. Obs.* [app a shortened form of DOUGHTY.] Doughty, valiant, mighty

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 3380 (MS A) Lordinges ȝe scholle þis dai be holde so doust *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 13532 þat were of prowesse, & of bataille dought.

Dought, pa. t. of DOW *v*, obs. var of DOUBT, DOUT

Doughter, obs and dial. f DAUGHTER

†**Dou·ghtihede** *Obs.* = DOUGHTINESS.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 848 (Cott) Thoru his auen doghtyhede. *Ibid* 10628 It was hir dughti hede

Doughtily (dau·tili), *adv* [f. DOUGHTY + -LY 2] In a doughty manner, valiantly, stoutly.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 3673 (Cott) His moder dughtilik it dight *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 420 He laide on Sarazyns so doȝtilich *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiv. 89 (Harl MS) He bare him so manly, & so doutely in the turnement 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II 96 b, Whiche had doughtely sustened the siege 1659 BP WALTON *Consid Considered* 169 To thank him for disputing so doughtily on their behalf 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind* 76 The battle which the English race on this continent has been carrying doughtily on

Doughtiness (dau·tines). [f. DOUGHTY + -NESS.] Valiantness, valour, stoutness.

c 1200 ORMIN 17582 Sawle onnfoþ att Godess hand All hire dubhtiȝnesse *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 284 His douhtynes we ken *c* 1450 *Golagros & Gaw* 416 Your dedis, your dignite and your doughtynes 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 18 Hector Was slayne with payne for all his doubtynes 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 136 A discrete doughtynesse or a spirytuall audacite, to speke or to do 1612–20 SHELTON *Quix.* (T), The Biscayan perceived, by his doughtiness, his intention. 1886 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) II. 341 Our difficulties to test our doughtiness

Dough-trough (dō^{u} tr$\dot{e}$f). A trough or vessel in which dough is placed to rise; in modern use, also a closed vessel in which the rising of dough is promoted by the gentle heat arising from warm water beneath; = *dough-raiser*: see DOUGH *sb* 5

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 129/1 Dowe trowe, *pistralla*, *alveus* 1530 PALSGR 215/1 Doughe troughe, *husche a pestrir* *a* 1600 *Turnam Tottenh.* 124 A doȝ-trogh, and a pele 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* I 732/2 *Dough-trough* a water-tight, covered vessel of tin or other suitable material, with a perforated shelf across the centre.

Doughty (dau·ti), *a* Forms: 1 **dyhtiȝ**, **dohtiȝ**, 3–5 **doȝti**, 3–6 **doȝty**, 3– **doughty**, (4 **dohty**, **dohuti**, **doghuti**, **douhti**, 4–5 **douȝti**, **dowghty**, 4– *Sc* **douchti**, **-ty**, **dowchty**) Also 3–5 **dughti**, 4 **duhti**, **duȝty**, 6–7 *Sc* **douchtie**, and 4–6 **dowtie**, **-ty**, 5–7 **douty**, 5–8 *erron.* **doubty**, 7– **doughty** (dauti). [The original OE form was *dyhtiȝ*, corresp to OHG. **tuhtîg*, MHG *tuhtec*, Ger *tüchtig*, MDu and MLG *duchtech*, from an OTeut sb **duhti-z*, MHG *tuht* ability, capacity, from *dugan*. see DOW *v* 1 (If this had come down, its mod Eng repr. would be *dighty*) OE *dohtig* was a later formation, of which the vowel is difficult to explain, unless perh. by assimilation to *dohte*, pa. t of *dugan*. It came down in the ME. *doȝti*, *dohty*, *doughty*, Sc. *dochtie*, *douchtie*, to the mod spelling *doughty*, of which the expected pronunciation would be (dō$\dot{e}$ ti): cf. *bought*, *wrought*, *daughter* Beside it, ME. had *duhtiȝ*, *duȝti*, *duhti*, 16th c Sc. *duchtie*; and also from 14th c, *dowtie*, *douty*, erroneously spelt (by assimilation to another word of same sound) *doubty*, whence evidently the current spoken word (dau·ti) The phonology presents many points of difficulty]

1 Able, capable, worthy, virtuous, valiant, brave, stout, formidable: now with an archaic flavour, and often humorous. a of persons.

1030 *Abingdon Chron*, Hacun se dohtiga eorl *c* 1200 ORMIN 113 Zacarijse haffde an duhhtiȝ wif Elysabeþ ȝehatenn. 1297 R. GLOUC (1724) 592 Edward, that doughty knyght *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 3555 (Cott) Sir Ysaac þat dughti [*Gött* dohuti] man *c* 1314 *Guy Warw* (A) 1480 A duhtti knigt and no coward 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II 166 For all his eldris wa douchty *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 423 Doȝty men & wigt *c* 1420 *Avow Arth* xiv, Did as a dugty knyȝte *c* 1440 *York Myst* xxxviii 163 Sir knyghtis, þat are in dedis dowty 1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng* lxxiii 55 Kyng Arthur was bolde and doubty of body 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot.* (1858) I 42 Lord and knycht And mony other richt duchtie and conding 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxiv xlvi 541 Certaine Tribunes and marshals, valourous and doubtie good men 1609 — *Amm Marcell* xiv ix 19 A doutie warrior 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* III vi § 50 All the Scotish Nobility (Doughty Douglas alone excepted) 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* v. 126 The doughty Paladins of France 1824 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth* (1867) 263 The doughty critic was at once silenced 1847 LEWES *Hist Philos* (1867) II 98 Oxford called upon her doughty men to brighten up their arms 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* (C D ed) 115 Nor did he ever again face the doughty Mrs. Pipchin

b of actions, and other things

[*Beowulf* 1287 (Z.) Sweord ecgum dyhtiȝ *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Genesis* 1993 Sweord ecgum dihtiȝ] *a* 1225 *Leg Kath* 782 Of mine bileaue, beo ha duhti oðer dusi, naue þu nawt to donne *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 2112 (Cott) Mani contre þarin es And dughti cites mare and lesse 1393 LANGL *P Pl.* C viii 141 Of thyne douhtieste dedes 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot.* II 510 Of his duchtie Deidis and Justice done 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb Amitie* (1879) 81 Nor men deserue the crowne, and doubtie diademe 1590 SPENSER *F Q* I v 1 How that doughtie turnament With greatest honour he atchieven might *a* 1667 JER TAYLOR *Serm for Year* (1678) Suppl 185 In this doughty cause they think it fit to fight and die. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng Malady* III iv (1734) 302 Another doughty Objection against a Vegetable Diet, I have heard 1829 SCOTT *Jrnl* 28 Apr., After this doughty resolution, I went doggedly to work

†2 *absol* = Man or men of valour. *Obs*

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* i, Bothe the kyng and the qwene And other doȝti by dene. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 590 Thair wald na douchtie this day for Ioinay be dicht 1800 A CARLYLE *Autobiog* 140, I was going up the field to tell this when my doughty arrived.

3 *Comb*, as *doughty-handed* adj

1606 SHAKS *Ant Cl* IV viii 5 Doughty handed are you

Doughy (dō^{u}·i), *a.* [f. DOUGH *sb.* + -Y 1] Of the nature of dough, like dough in appearance, consistency, or character.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV v 3 All the vnbak'd and dowy youth of a nation 1648 GAGE *West Ind* xii (1655) 53 After the Consecration many devout persons came and sticked in the dowy Image pretious stones 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl Gard* v 76 Sometimes it grows doughy, when suffer'd to be too ripe on the Tree 1826 SYD SMITH *Wks* (1859) II 97/2 A sad, doughy lump *a* 1827 GOOD *Study Med* (1834) II 161 White tongue in the morning, and a pallid doughy countenance 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Panurs* II 230 The bread we had to eat was very doughy

Douk(e, obs form of DUCK, DUKE

Douke, var. DAUKE, *Obs*, carrot.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX v (D), Yellow douke or carot.

Doul, obs. var of DOLE *sb* 2 grief, DOWEL

Doulce, var of DOUCE, DULCE

Douleed, Doulcet(e, var of DOUCET, DULCET.

Douleia, doulia · see DULIA.

Doulle, obs form of DULL

Doulocracy, var. of DULOCRACY

Doum (daum, dīm) Also doom, dome, dom. [Arab. دوم *daum*, *dūm*] A kind of palm (*Hyphæne Thebaica*), found in Egypt, having a dichotomously divided trunk, and an edible fruit about the size of an apple. Usually doum-palm

1801 HEL M WILLIAMS *Sk Fr Rep* II xxxv 170 In capitals [of columns]. the branches of the doum, and the flowers of the nelumbo, mingle together 1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst. Bot* 280 The Doom Palm of Upper Egypt and the *Hyphæne coriacea* are remarkable for their dichotomous repeatedly divided trunk 1849 SOUTHEY *Comm-pl Bk* IV 113 In the upper parts of Egypt they have a palm tree

called the Dome 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* I 34 The region of the Theban or dôm-palm

b *attrib*, as *doum-leaf, -palm, -wood*

1788 CRANKSON *Impol Slave Tr* 20 The doom-wood (which the worm never enters) 1827 MOORE *Epicur* XVI (1839) 166 A bed of fresh doum leaves.

Doum, doumb(e, obs. forms of DUMB.

Doun(e, obs forms of DO, DONE, DOWN, DUN.

Doung, obs pa pple of DING *v.*[1]; obs. f DUNG.

Dounk, Dount, obs forms of DANK, DUNT.

Doup (daup) *Sc* Forms: 6 **dolp**, 6–9 **doup**, 7 **doupe**, 7–9 **dowp** [Of Norse origin: cf. ON. *daup*.]

†1 A rounded cavity or hollow bottom. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III x 15 Off his E dolp the flowand blude and attu He wische away 1641 FERGUSSON *Scot Prov* 7 (Jam.) Better half egg than toom dowp 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I vi, Castor and Pollux [born] of the doupe of that Egge which was laid. by Leda.

2 The posterior extremity of the body, the fundament or seat

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xvii, At the salt doup [Fr *au cul sallé*, the name of a game] 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr* III xxii, A' the skaith that chanc'd indeed, Was only on their dowps 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit* (ed 4) 257 Sax and therty lashes a piece on the bare doup

3. The bottom or end (of any thing), *e g* the rounded end of a candle

1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr* III x, I' the doup o' day. 1774 T SCOTT *Poems* 319 (Jam.), At the doup o' e'en. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq* v, The doup o' a candle 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunb.* 72 What remained of the smooth candle 'dowp'

b A loop at the end.

1831 G R PORTER *Silk Manuf* 285 The half leaf. passes through the upper doup of the standard

Doupt, obs form of DOUBT.

Dour (dūr), *a. Sc.* and *north dial.* Also 5 **dowre**, 6–8 **doure**, 6– **dowr.** [ad. L. *dūr-us*, or F *dur* hard (cf DURE).

Derivation from French is unlikely on account of the vowel, since F. *u* gives in Sc. not *ū* but *ū* (or *ō*). An early (11th or 12th c) adoption of L *dūr-us*, would suit phonetically; of this however we have no evidence.]

1 Hard, severe, bold, stern, fierce, hardy.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X 170 [He] wes dour & stout. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VIII XVI 103 Dyntis dowre ware sene 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II VI [V] 23 The dour Vlixes als, and Athamas 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II (1822) 166 Thir legatis wes gevin ane doure answere be Marcius 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* IV 249 He led a dour and hard lyfe 1794 BURNS *Winter Night* I, Biting Boreas, fell and doure 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VI I, Tostig is a man dour and haughty 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Par* 261 The dour, merciless intensity of a northern moorland storm.

2. Hard to move, stubborn, obstinate, sullen.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV 187 Malancoly he was of complexioun dour in his contenance 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII VI 106 All our prayeris Mycht nowder bow that dowr mannis mynd 1572 *Satyr. Poems Reform* XXXVIII 76 Our men are dour men 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort* VIII, 'He's that dour, ye might tear him to pieces, and ne'er get a word out o' him' 1854 MRS GASKELL *North & S.* XVII, Thornton is as dour as a door nail, an obstinate chap

Hence **Dourly** *adv*, with hard sternness, stubbornly, obstinately; **Dourness**, hardness of disposition, obstinacy, sullenness

c 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints, Jacobus minor* 337 That in to durnes ay abad. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 928 To ding thame doun douily that euer war in my way 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* V 281 And fercely had fochtne thame, and dourlie dantount 1871 C GIBBON *Lack of Gold* IV, 'Give me those letters, father', she said dourly 1882 *Sat Rev.* No 1411 629 Scotchmen have the same caution . courage, and 'dourness' [as Yorkshiremen].

Doura, var. DURRA, Indian millet.

Doure, obs form of DURE, to endure.

†Dourlach. *Sc.* [app a variant of DORLACH] 'A short sword, a dagger' (Jam.). (? An error)

1818 SCOTT (in Jamieson s v), In heraldry, Highland swords are called dourlachs 1828 — *F M Perth* XVII, Manhood shall be tried by kisses and bumpers, not by dirks and dourlachs

Dousaine, -ayne, obs forms of DOZEN.

Douse (daus), *sb.*[1] Also 7 **douze**, 7– **douce, dowse**, 9 **douss.** [f. DOUSE *v.*[1]] A dull heavy blow or stroke.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* V. 1, Souse upon Souse. Douces single Justle sides 1653–4 WHITELOCKE *Jrnl Swed Emb* (1772) I 137 A dowse in the neck 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph Cl* I 3 June, He gave the young man a dowse in the chops 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* XXX, The porter started up with his club, and dealt a sound douse or two on each side. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol Leg, Jerry Jarvis*, It descended on her head in one tremendous dowse.

†Douse, dowse, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [perh. subst. use of *douse*, DOUCE sweet.] A sweetheart; a 'dear'. Also *ironical.*

[*a* 1310 Dame douse see DOUCE *a* 1] *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* (Surtees) 104 Yit is she a fowlle dowse if ye com nar. 1573 TUSSER *Husb* x, Who looketh to marrie must laie to keepe house, for loue may not alway be plaieing with douse

Douse (daus), *v.*[1] Also 7– dowse, 8 dousse [Of obscure origin, known only from 16th c. In sense 1, perh. related to MDu. *dossen*, or early mod.Du. *doesen* to beat with force and noise (Kilian): cf. also EFris. *dossen* to beat, strike, punch, knock, and Ger dial *dusen, tusen, tausen*, etc. to beat, strike, butt (Grimm). Senses 2 and 3 may be the same word; cf 'to strike sail'; sense 4 is more doubtful, and may be distinct All the senses belong to the lower strata of the language]

†1 *trans* To strike, punch, inflict a blow upon

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Hen VI*, IV, To death with daggars doust 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *To Douse* to give one a slap on the face

2 *Naut* To strike (a sail); to lower or slacken suddenly or in haste; to close (a port-hole)

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* XIII 60 Dowse your top saile to salute him 1629 — *Trav & Adv.* XX. 40 Very civilly they doused [*printed* dansed] their topsailes 1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1789), *Molar une corde*, to slacken, dousse, or ease off a tight rope 1802 in *Naval Chron* VII 47 Douse the ports 1828 COL HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I 344 Forced to douse all sail and ease the engine

3 To put off, doff

1785 GROSE *Dict Vulgar Tongue* s v, *Dowse your dog vane*, take the cockade out of your hat 1828 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I 332 The latter have doused their butter-churn boots. 1841 THACKERAY *Mem Gormand* Wks 1886 XXIII 357, I doused my cap on entering the porch.

4 To put out, extinguish, dout (a light)

1785 GROSE *Dict Vulgar Tongue* (Farmer), *Dowse the glim*=put out the candle. 1824 W. IRVING *Trav* (1849) 428 'Dowse the light'! roared the hoarse voice from the water 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* XXIII (1856) 294 At nine the deck lantern was doused

5 To throw down, table (money); =DOSS *v.*[1] 2

1797 G WASHINGTON *Let.* Writ 1892 XIII 425 Asking opinions and requiring services without dousing my money

6 To 'shut up', stop, cease

1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* XXXIII 221 'Dowse that, Billy, and beat a hand and be quiet'

Hence **Dou sing** *vbl sb.*; also **Dou'ser,** a heavy blow.

1782 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1888) VII 411 It was allowed to give him a rising blow. Let ours be a douser 1837 SOUTHEY *Doctor* CXXV IV. 248 In common use among school-boys and blackguards the threat of giving any one a dowsing

Douse (daus), *v.*[2] Also 7 dou-, dowsse, douze, 7– dowse, douce [Appears *c* 1600: origin unknown; perh onomatopœic, cf. *souse*

It is of course not impossible that it arose out of DOUSE *v.*[1], though connexion is not obvious]

†1 *trans* To plunge vigorously *in* water, or the like; to immerse with force *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XIX Epit 391 Claudius Pulcher commaunded the sacred Pullets to be doussed and drenched ouer the head in the water 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm Titus* I 16 And dowse himselfe ouer head and eares in impietie 1643 HAMMOND *Serm.* VII Wks 1684 IV 515, I have wash'd my feet in mire or ink, douz'd my carnal affections in all the vileness of the world 1662 STILLINGFL *Orig. Sacr* I iv § 11 To have heard the great noise the Sun used to make when he doused his head in the Ocean

2 To throw water over, to water, to drench.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton* 75 1610 — *Camden's Brit* I 420 A stately place which Tanus with wandring streame doth dowsse 1794 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Remonstr* Wks III 368 Well dous'd by rushing rains 1879 ST GUIN *Black For* X 164 Melusina's haunt was thoroughly doused with holy water. 1893 CAPT KING *Foes in Ambush* 26 Douse a dipper of water over him

3 *intr* To plunge or be plunged into water.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 344 They joy and strive to be dousing, badling, and diving together with them 1664 BUTLER *Hud* II. 1 502 It is no jesting, trivial matter, To swing i' th' air, or douse in water 1872 BROWNING *Pisane* lvv, Sowse Underneath ducks the soul, her truthward yearnings dowse Deeper in falsehood!

Hence **Doused** *ppl a*; **Dou'sing** *vbl sb.*, a drenching; also **Dou ser,** one who drenches

1788 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls & Corr.* (1888) I 416 A shower came on, and gave us a severe dousing 1881 HENRY *Cornet of Horse* VIII, A copious dousing of his face and head with water 1883 *Gd Words* Aug 544/1 The 'doused' and the 'douser' being at enmity

Douse, var of DOUCE *a.*, sweet.

Douse, Douser, etc : see DOWSE, etc.

Dousen, obs. form of DOZEN.

Douseper(e)s, var DOUZEPERS, *Obs.*

Douser · see under DOUSE *v.*[1] and [2].

Dousing-chock, -rod · see DOWSING

Douspyers, doussepers, var DOUZEPERS

Doussemer, obs. form of DULCIMER

†Doust. *Obs* [perh. a var. of DOUSE *sb.*[1]: cf. also DUST] A firm blow, a punch

a 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* III ii, Then there's your *souse*, your *wherrit*, and your *dowst*, *Tugs* on the hair, your *bob* o' th' lips, a whelp on't! *Ibid* IV i, How sweetly does this fellow take his *dowst*. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* III 14 Our ..Knight. gave the Dragon such a doust.

Doust(e, obs form of DUST

Dout (daut), *v.* Now *dial* Also 6 **dowt**, (7 **doubt**, 9 **dought**) [Coalesced form of *do out*. see Do *v.* 49.] *trans.* To put out or extinguish (a fire or light).

1526 J RASTELL *Hundred Merry Tales* (1866) 2 Dout the candell and dout the fyre 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam Ep* 357 If in the place of snuffing, we dowt the candel 1691 ALICIA D'ANVERS *Academia* 15 It flies about And douts one's eyes and makes one cough 1841 J T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 141 Grist doughted his lantern [In nearly every Dialect Glossary from Yorkshire to Isle of Wight]

Dout, *sb* Now *dial.* In 6 **dowt** [f prec] A douter or extinguisher.

1573 in P Cunningham *Revels Acc.* (Shaks Soc) 58 Bodkyns and dowtes for lightes XIII *d.* 1579 *Ibid.* 160 Dowtes for Candells, vj snuffers vj paire. 1876 *Whitby Gloss*, *Dout*, an extinguisher.

Dout, -able, -ance, etc, obs. ff DOUBT, etc.

Doutch, obs form of DUTCH

Dou'ter. Now *dial* [f prec. vb] One who or that which douts or extinguishes, an extinguisher

1622 *Naworth Housek Bks* 200 For 2 tynder boxes and 4 dooters, XVIJ[d] 1798 T JEFFERSON *Let to J Boucher* 23 Feb (MS), Dout, do out the candle—hence a Pair of Douters 1828 *Craven Dialect, Douter*, extinguisher

Douter, obs form of DAUGHTER.

†Douth (dūþ). *Obs.* Forms 1 **duguþ, -oð**, 2–3 **duzeþ**, 3 **duzeþ(e, duheð(e, dozeþ(e, doweþ**, 4 **doup(e, dup(e, douth** [OE *dugup, -oþ* worth, virtue, excellence, nobility, manhood, force, a force, an army, people, OFris *duged* (MDu *doghet*, Du. *deugd*), OHG. *tugund*, MHG *tugent*, Ger. *tugend* virtue, ON *dygð* virtue, probity (Sw *dygd*, a Com. Germanic deriv. of *dugan* to be good or worth. see DOW *v.*[1]]

1. Virtue, excellence, nobility, power, riches

a 1000 *Hymns* III 24 (Gr) Ealra duzeða duzuð, drihten halend! *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 103 Slewðe bið eure unzearu to elchere duzeðe *a* 1225 *Juliana* 5 þe modi Maximien heriende heaðene maumet wið heh duheðe *a* 1250 *Prov Ælfred* 177 in *O E Misc* 112 Dowethes louerd

b Good deed, benefit

a 1000 *Crist* 601 Secgen Dryhtne þonc duzuða zehwylcre. *c* 1205 LAY 10438 þa duzeðe þe he us dude whilen.

2. Manhood

a 1000 *Andreas* 152 (Gr) Todælan duzuðe and zeozoðe *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 634 Lutle childre . Doþ al þat in heore zeozeþe þat hi forleteþ in heore duzeþe

3 Men collectively; company, army, retinue

O. E Chron an. 626 Se cining wæes zefullod mid eallum his duzoðe *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 91 (Gr) Duzoþ Israhela. *c* 1205 LAY 28005 Duzeðe gon stunien 13 *E E Allit P* B 597 þe dome of þe douþe for dedez of schame *Ibid.* 1367 Vche duk wyth his duthe & oþer dere lordes *c* 1340 *Gaw & Gr Knt* 1815 þe douthe dressed to þe wod, er any day sprenged, to chace *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2627 Sone as ser Daire þe deth of his douth sees.

4 *Comb*, as *duzeðe-wiht, -kinġ, -mon* Also **Duzeðlice** *adv*, virtuously, worthily.

c 1205 LAY 16844 þat heo magen drihten duzeðliche hærien.

Doutie, obs form of DOUGHTY

Doutro, doutry: see DEWTRY.

Douwere, -wir, var. DOWER *sb.*[1] *Obs*

‖ Douzaine (duzē'n). [Fr. =DOZEN, q v] *In the Channel Islands*: A body of twelve men representing a parish. Hence **Douzainier** (dūzēnī·ĕ), (also 7–9 **douzenier**), a member of such a body

1682 WARBURTON *Hist Guernsey* (1822) 63 The Douzeniers . officiers . chosen out of the men in the parish 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl* IV XXIII (ed. 2) 521 Since 1844, the douzaines have been represented in the states by deputies, who are delegates rather than representatives *Ibid* 521 *note*, In Guernsey, besides the douzainiers, two constables are elected by the rate-payers for each douzaine 1889 *Clark's Guernsey News* 10 May 4/5 Douzeniers sworn in

Douze, obs form of DOUSE *v.*[2]

Douzen, obs form of DOZEN.

‖ Douzepers (dū·zəpēəz), *sb pl. Obs* or *arch* Forms: 3 **dosse pers, dosseperes, dozze pers**, 3–4 **dusze pers**, 4 **dousse pers, dosze-peres, duzze peres, duze pers, dussiperes**, 4–5 **duspe(r(e)s**, 5 **dosipers, -perus, doseperys, dous-(se)pyers, dousepers, dozepers, duseperys, ducypers, dussepers, (doþþe peres, dugeperes, duk-peris, dowchsperys, duchepers, -peris)**, 6 **douseperes, dowsepers, -piers, dowsipers, dowsy peiris, (dyssypers**, 7 **Dutchpeeres)**, 9 **douze peers, douceperes**; also (without final *s*) 3 **duzeper**, 5 **dozepiere, duzepere** Rarely *sing* 4 **doþþeper**, 4–5 **doseper**, 6 **dowsypere, douce-pere, (douch-spere)** [a. OF. *douze* (*doce, duze*) *pers*, mod.F. *douze pairs* twelve equals, twelve peers In English at length treated as one word, with a singular implying one of the class]

In the *Romances*, the twelve peers or paladins of Charlemagne, said to be attached to his person, as being the bravest of his knights In *History*, applied to the twelve great peers, spiritual and temporal, of France, supposed to represent those attributed by the romances to Charlemagne

The historical twelve peers were orig the Archbp of Rheims, the Bps of Laon, and Langres (ranking as dukes), the Bps of Beauvais, Chalons, and Noyon (ranking as counts), the Dukes of Normandy, Burgundy, Aquitaine, the Counts of Toulouse, Flanders, Champagne (See Du Cange s.v. *Pares Franciæ*)

c 1205 LAY 1622 Twelfe iferan þa Freinsce heo cleopeden dusze peris [*c* 1275 dosseperes] *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 3 in *O. E Misc* 37 Nis hit nouht of karlemeyne ne of þe Duzeper. *c* 1310 *Flemish Insurr* in *Pol Songs* (Camden) 190 The Kyng of Fraunce anon Assemblede he is dousse peris *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1601 þe twelue douze-peres of pris 13 *Coer de L* 12 Off Rowe-lond, and of Olyver And of every dosepei 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III 440 The duk-peris [*v r.* Dutch peeres *Wynt* 4350 dowchsperys] wer Assegyt In till egrymoi *c* 1400 *Melayne* 808 Erles, Dukes, & the xij duchepeirs Bothe barons and Bachelers *c* 1400 *Rowland & O* 16 His dusperes doghety *c* 1430 LYDG *Mins. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 25 Where been of Fraunce all the dozepiere? 1494 FABYAN

Wks I clv (R), [Charles Martel] chase xii perys, which after some wryters, are callyd doseperys, or kyngs, of yᵉ which vi were bisshopys, and vi temporall lords 1503 HAWES *Examp Virt* vii xcix. (Arb) 26 Charlemayne kynge of Fraunce With his dyssypers Rowland and Olyuer 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I xvi (R), He was crowned by the assent of the twelve dowse peers of Fraunce *c*1560 A SCOTT *Poems* (S T S) II 12 Wes nocht so duchty deidis Amangis the dowsy peiris 1828 SCOTT *F. M Perth* xvi, Oliver, man? nay, then thou art one of the Douze peers already 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 350 King Charles with all his douceperes Across the ocean sailed

b. Applied to other illustrious nobles, knights, or grandees Also with *sing*

?*a*1400 *Morte Arth* 66 At Carlelele a Cristynmese he haldes Wyth Dukez and duspeires of dyveirs rewmes *a*1400 *Gloss* in *Rel Ant* I 8 *Dolopes*, dussiperes *a*1400 *Octouian* 949 Ferst they sent out a doseper *c*1440 *York Myst* xxvi. 8 Nowdir with duke nor dugepeires 1550 BALE *Sel Wks* (Parker Soc) 317 Prelates, priests, monks, doctors, and other spiritual dowsipers 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* III x 31 Big looking like a doughty Doucepeire

Dove (dʌv), *sb* Forms. 3–4 duve, 4–5 dofe, douf(e, douff(e, dowfe, douve, dowve, doo, (5 doyf, 6 doffe), 4– dove, (*Sc.* 5– dow, doo, 6 dou). [OE **dufe*, not found (unless as first element in *dufe-doppa* see DIVEDOP); = OS. *dûba*, OFris *dûve* (MDu. *dûve*, Du *duif*), OHG *tûba*, *tûpa* (MHG *tûbe*, Ger. *taube*), ON. *dúfa* (Sw. *dufva*, Da *due*), Goth *dûbō*·—OTeut **dūbōn*, weak fem. Perhaps a deriv. of *dub-* to dive, dip (see DIVE). cf the analogous connexion of L. *columba* with Gr. *κόλυμβος* diver, *κολυμβίς* diver (bird)

In OE the name was displaced by *culufre* see CULVER]

1. A bird of the *Columbidæ*, or pigeon family

Formerly, and still in dialects (*dove, dow, doo*) applied to all the species of pigeon native to or known in Britain, including the Wood-pigeon, Ring-dove, or Cushat dove, the Rock dove or Rock pigeon, the Stock dove, and the Turtle dove, but now often restricted to the last, and its congeners Most of the exotic species are called pigeons, e g the *Passenger-pigeon* of America, *dove* being restricted to those which in appearance or habits resemble the turtle doves The dove has been, from the institution of Christianity, the type of gentleness and harmlessness, and occupies an important place in Christian symbolism. cf sense 2

*c*1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 49 Buð admode alse duue Turtlen and duues *a*1300 *Cursor M* 1901 (Cott) [Noe] sent þe dofe eftsith *Ibid.* 10775 (Cott) A duu [*v rr* dowe, doufe, dove] þat was fra heuen send *c*1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel Wks I 78 The Spirit cam doun and þis Spirit was þis dowfe. 1388 — *Prov* VI 5 Be thou rauyschid as a doo fro the hond *c*1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 231 The Dow, Noyis messinger 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* cxlvi 219 They bonde thoo letires to the tayles of the douues, and lete them flee *c*1550 CHEKE *Matt* III 16 He saw yᵉ sprite of god coming down like a dow and lighting apon him 1590 SHAKS *Mids N* I 1. 171, I sweare By the simplicitie of Venus Doues 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith* 180 The common wild Dove or Pigeon. 1712 POPE *Messiah* 12 And on its top descends the mystic Dove. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Dau* 88 Voices of the well-contented doves

b With prefixed word defining the species, as *ringed-, spring-dove.* Blue dove (*Yorksh*), the Rock dove **Bush dove**, the Stock dove **Wrekin dove** (*Salop*), the Turtle dove Also CUSHAT-, GROUND-, RING-, ROCK-, STOCK-, TURTLE-, WOOD-DOVE, etc, q v. in their alphabetical places

*c*1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 59 The thrustelcock The wodedowue *c*1532 DEWES *Introd Fr* in *Palsgr* 911 The rynged dove, *le ramier*, the stocke dove, *le cremet* 18 WHITTIER *Hymns fr Lamartine* I vi, Thought after thought, ye thronging rise Like spring-doves from the startled wood 1885 SWAINSON *Prov Names Birds* 167 Stock Dove (*Columba œnas*) Bush dove *Ibid* 168 Rock Dove (*Columba livia*), also called. Blue dove (North Riding) *Ibid.* 169 Turtledove (*Turtur communis*), it is also called in Shropshire, Wrekin dove

c *Greenland-dove, sea-* (*turtle-*) *dove* = DOVEKIE. *Sea-dove*, a kind of fish (see quot 1753)

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith* 326 The Greenland-Dove or Sea Turtle. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp*, *Columba Groenlandica* called in English, the sea turtle dove. *Ibid*, *Columba marina*, the sea dove the name of an East Indian fish, and appearing to be a species of the orbis, or moon-fish 1885 SWAINSON *Prov Names Birds* 218 Black Guillemot (*Uria Grylle*), from the great attachment shown to each other by the male and female this bird has received the names Greenland dove (Orkney Isles), Rock dove (Ireland)

2. *fig* and *transf* a. Applied to the Holy Spirit.

[In reference to Luke III 22, and parallel places]

[13 *Coer de L* 5671 On hys crest a douve whyte, Sygny fycacioun off the Holy Spryte] 1707 WATTS *Hymn*, Come, Holy Spirit, heavenly Dove, With all thy quickening powers 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* (ed 2) 168 By thy sweet Dove now (from above) And always taught to pray 1779 COWPER *Hymn*, '*O for a closer walk*,' Return, O holy Dove, return. 1827 KEBLE *Chr Y*, *Whit sunday* III, Softer than gale at morning prime, Hovered his holy Dove

b A messenger of peace and deliverance from anxiety, as was the dove to Noah (*Gen* VIII. 8–12)

1623 (*title*), The Essex Dove presenting the World with a few of her Olive-branches, or, a Taste of the Works of the Rev John Smith 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* I. II, He will be a dove of peace to you all

c. A gentle, innocent, or loving woman or child; also † an innocent or simpleton

1596 SHAKS *Tam Shr* III. II 159 Tut, she's a Lambe, a Doue, a foole to him. 1771 FOOTE *Maid of B* Prol Wks 1799 II 200 The gaming fools are doves, the knaves are rooks 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* VI, O somewhere, meek unconscious dove, Poor child, that waitest for thy love!

d. An appellation of tender affection.

*c*1386 CHAUCER *Merch T* 897 Rys vp my wyf, my loue, my lady free my dowue sweete *c*1450 HENRYSON *Mor Fab* 73 The caller cryed Hald draught, my dowes 1535 COVERDALE *Song Sol* V 2 O my sister, my loue, my doue, my derlinge 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* IV V 167 Fare you well my Doue 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G* I Wks 1799 I 171 Shall I wait upon you, dove? 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort* VI, Is not that worth waiting for, my dow? 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I XXII 61 She is coming, my dove, my dear

3 An image of a dove as a symbol of innocence, etc, also, the vessel enclosing the pyx formerly used in the East and in France.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II 801 The Lorde Lisle Vicount bare the rod with the doffe, which signifieth innocencie 1688 *Lond Gaz* No 2309/3 Count Drascoutz bearing the Truncheon Count Erdeodi the Dove 1849–53 ROCK *Ch of Fathers* III II 203 (Cent) There generally were two vessels the smaller one, or the pix the larger cup, or dove, within which the other was shut up 1896 *Daily Chron* 19 May 3/5 The Archbishop delivered the Sceptre to her [the Queen's] right hand, a rod, with a dove on the top, being placed by him in her left, the 'rod of equity and mercy'

4 Astron. *Dove of Noah* (See quot)

1837 *Penny Cycl* VII 363/1 *Columba Noachi* (constellation), the dove of Noah, a constellation formed by Halley, close to the hinder feet of Canis Major

5 Combinations.

a attrib, as *dove-hut, -messenger, -monger, -pinion, -taker*, etc; instrumental, as *dove-drawn*, adj, similative and parasynthetic, as *dove-form, -green, -grey; dove-feathered, -footed, -robed*, adjs

1610 SHAKS *Temp* IV I. 94, I met her deity [Venus] and her Son *Doue drawn with her 1878 P ROBINSON *My Ind Garden* 205 The dove-drawn goddess 1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* III II 76 Ravenous *Doue-feather'd Raven 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I 42 The God, *dove footed, glided silently Round bush and tree 1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 287 A huge bank of *dove-grey cloud 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III IX 429 Purging of the temple from *dove mongers 1552 HULOET, *Doue taker, *columbarius*

b Special comb · † **dove-bird**, the young of a dove, a young pigeon (*obs.*); **dove-colour**, a warm grey with a tone of pink or purple; so *dove-coloured*, **dove-dock**, the coltsfoot, **dove-flower** = *dove-plant* (*Treas Bot*), **dove's-foot**, the plant *Geranium molle*, and some other small species of cranesbill; **dove-hawk**, the *dove-coloured falcon* or hen-harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); **dove-plant**, an orchid of Central America, *Peristeria elata*; **dove-tick**, a blind mite parasitic on pigeons; **dove-wood**, the wood of *Alchornea latifolia*, a euphorbiaceous tree of the West Indies

*c*1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 47 Two turtle briddes gif hie was poure, two *duue briddes *c*1440 *York Myst.* XLI 250 We haue doyf-byrdes two *c*1475 *Pict Voc* in Wr-Wulcker 760/43 *Hic pipio*, dowbyrd 1598 FLORIO, *Colombino*, *doue colour 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Columbine*, a kind of violet colour, called also dove-colour 1825 J NIAL *Bro. Jonathan* II 164 A *dove-coloured silk mitten 1812 J HENDERSON *Agric Surv Caithn* 84 (Jam) The arable land was much infested with the *dove-dock. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 100 *Douefote, *Geranium molle*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I XXXII. 47 Doue foote 1756 WATSON in *Phil Trans.* XLIX 841 Doves foot, or Doves-foot Cranes-bill 1882 *Garden* 10 June 401/3 The Dove plant the beautiful Holy Ghost flower of the Spaniards

Dove, *v. nonce-wd* [f. prec. sb] *trans.* To treat as a dove, to call 'dove'.

1864 BROWNING *Too Late* VIII, Loved you and doved you.

Dove (dōʊv), occasional pa. t. of DIVE *v.*

Dovecot, -cote (dʌ vkɒt). Also 6 **dowcatte**, *Sc* **doocot, dooket** [f. DOVE *sb* + COT, COTE] A house for doves or pigeons, usually placed at a height above the ground, with openings for the doves to enter by, and internal provision for roosting and breeding.

*c*1425 *Voc* in Wr-Wulcker 670 *Hoc columbare*, dowecote. *a*1500 in Burton & Raine *Hemmbrough* 390 A parcell of her plase to set a doufecot on 1503 *Sc Acts Jas IV* (1597) § 74 Parkes with Deare, stankes, cunningares, dowcattes. 1607 SHAKS *Cor* V VI 115 Like an Eagle in a Doue-coat. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ Jerus* (1732) 3 You find here more Dove-Cots than other Houses 1815 SCOTT *Guy M* XXII, For the moor-fowl they lie as thick as doos in a dooket *fig* 1893 *Ch. Times* 6 Oct 995/3 The flutter that has excited the journalistic dovecot

† **2.** *transf.* A set or block of pigeon-holes. *Obs*

1652 BP HALL *Invisible World* I VI, If a man distressed with care for the missing of an important evidence, shall be informed, in what hole of his dovecote he shall find it hid.

3 *Comb.*, as *dovecot-breaker, -door, -pigeon.*

1847 TENNYSON *Princ* IV 151 When some one batters at the dovecote-doors 1861 W. BELL *Dict Law Scot* s v, Dovecot breakers, and stealers of pigeons. 1871 DARWIN *Desc Man* II XIV II 118 Dove-cot pigeons dislike all the highly improved breeds

Do·ve-ey·ed, *a.* Having eyes like a dove; meek, gentle or soft-eyed.

1727 E FENTON *Poems* 38 (Jod) Peace, Dove-eyed, and robed in white 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III VI, Dove-eyed Hope 1895 A DOBSON *Sundial* VII, A second lady, Dove-eyed, dove-robed, and something wan and pale.

Do·vehouse. Also 5 **duffehous, duffous**, etc A house for doves; a dovecot

14 *Nom* in Wr-Wulcker 730 *Hoc columbare*, dowfhows. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 24 The gardynes, berne, and duffous 1530 PALSGR 215 Dove house Duffhouse, *columbier* 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 175 The sides cut full of holes (in manner of a doue-house) 1887 C. W BOASE *Oxford* 22 There had been elm walks with dove-houses.

attrib 1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* I III 28 Sitting in the Sunne vnder the Douehouse wall 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric Devon* (1813) 357 Overstocked with dove-house pigeons

b *fig.* A small petty house or place.

1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I. cclxi 587 Howe is it that this peuysshe doue-house holdeth agaynst vs so longe?

Dovekie (dʌ vki). Also **doveca, -key, -ky.** [Sc dim of *dove*: cf. *lassikie, wifikie*, or *-ockie* (which are of 3 syllables), and see DOVE I c, DOVIE b.] An arctic bird, the Black Guillemot (*Uria Grylle*).

1821 A FISHER *Jrnl* 27 Another species of diver was seen today, it is called by the seamen, Dovekey. 1823 SCORESBY *Jrnl Whale Fishery* 421 Colymbus Grylle—Tyste or Doveca 1835 SIR J C. ROSS *Narr and Voy* IV 693 The second dovekie of the season was seen 1859 M'CLINTOCK *Voy. Fox* 95 Seals and dovekies are now common

Dovelet (dʌ vlet) A little or young dove

1825 SOUTHEY *Paraguay* I 43 This dovelet nestled in their leafy bower 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II 174 As the dove her dovelets nursing.

Dovelike (dʌ vlaik), *a* and *adv.* Like a dove; after the manner of a dove.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 726 Doue-like simplicitie. 1667 MILTON *P. L* I 21 Thou [O Spirit] Dove-like satst brooding on the vast Abyss 1710 POPE *Windsor For* 430 Where Peace scatters blessings from her dovelike wing 1810 COBBETT *Hist. Reform.* xiii § 381 They have not always been in the same dove-like mood

Do·veling. [-LING] A young dove; also, a term of affection for a little child

*a*1618 SYLVESTER *Mem Mortalitie* II. xlix, An old Sir Tameas to doat On Venus Dovelings 1888 *Harper's Mag* Apr 748, I will be thy little mother, my doveling

† **Do·vely,** *a Obs* [-LY¹] Dove-like, gentle.

14 *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII. 183 With an aungels contenans and douvely sympilnesse. *a*1603 T CARTWRIGHT *Confut Rhem N.T* (1618) 300 The Douely spirit of God

Dover (dō·vəɹ), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [app. a frequentative of dial. *dove* in same sense; cf. OE *dofung* dotage, also ON *dofna*, Goth. *daubnan*, to become heavy, flat, or dead]

1 *trans* To send *off* into a light slumber; to stun, stupefy. *rare.*

(But in first quot it may be pa. pple of the intr. sense)

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. vi. 12 This is the hald rycht Of Gaistis, Schaddois, Sleip, and douerit Nycht 1853 *Fraser's Mag* XLVIII 695 The powder that dovers the unhappy off to sleep

2 *intr* 'To slumber, to be in a state betwixt sleeping and waking' (Jam); to doze.

1806 A DOUGLAS *Poems* 139 (Jam) She was begun to dover 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl* 10 Dec, With great intervals of drowsiness and fatigue which made me, as we Scots say, dover away in my arm-chair 1892 in *Northumbld. Gloss*

Do·ver, *sb. Sc* and *north dial.* [f prec. vb] 'A slumber, a slight unsettled sleep' (Jam)

1820 *Blackw Mag* Nov. 203 (Jam) My mother had laid down 'th' Afflicted Man's Companion', with which she had read the guidman into a sort o' dover 1880 J. F S GORDON *Bk Chron Keith* 32 Get a dover in the day time

Dove-ship, *nonce-wd* . see DOVE and -SHIP

*a*1656 BP HALL *Serm Beauty, &c. Church* (T.), Let our dove-ship approve itself in meeknesse of suffering.

† **Do·vess, dovese.** *Obs.* [f DOVE *sb.* + -ESS] A female dove

1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) V. 71 A dovese come and sate on his hedde

Dovetail (dʌ vtē·il), *sb.*

1. Something in the shape of a dove's tail.

[1626 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 436 'Hang in some high place with a vvire, or doues tayle of yron, a glasse vessell] 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc* 52 A Dufftail, is a Figure made in the form of a Doves-tail

b. *spec.* A tenon cut in the shape of a dove's tail spread, or of a reversed wedge, to fit into an indenture or mortise of corresponding shape; also, a mortise shaped to receive such a tenon.

1674–91 RAY *N C Words* 22 A Dootle, a Notch Doo tail, i e Dovetail, because like a Pigeon's tail extended. 1793 SMEATON *Eddystone L* § 82 The blocks themselves were formed into large dovetails, so as mutually to lock one another together 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I 64 Very beautifully joined by mortices and dovetails.

2 = *Dovetail joint*: A fastening or joint composed of tenons cut in the shape of an expanded dove's tail, fitting into mortises of corresponding shape.

1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Securicla* A swallowe tayle or dooue tayle in carpenters workes, which is a fastning of two peeces of timber or bourdes togither that they can not away. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho* III 26 Make a foure square box close the sides well with dove tailes or cement 1731–7 MILLER *Gard. Dict* s v. *Wine Press*, These cross Pieces are placed upon the Posts which are joined into the Ground plate by a Dove tail. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss, *Dove-tail*, a joint, is the strongest method of joining masses, because the tenon or piece of wood widens as it extends, so that it cannot be drawn out.

b *Her* (See quot. 1766)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. 19 [This form of line] is termed patée or Dovetail, from a term of art used by the joiners 1766 PORNY *Elem. Her* Gloss., *Dove-tail*, term to denote a kind of Partition, wherein the two different Tinctures are set within one another, in such a manner, as to represent the form of the tails of Doves or Wedges reversed

3 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dovetail fashion, dovetail-wise* adv; of the shape of a dovetail, as *dove tail*

groove, key, mortise, rail, socket, tenon, wedge; employed in making dovetails, as *dovetail-cutter, -marker, -plane, -saw*, **dovetail-file**, a thin file with a tin or brass back, like that of a dovetail saw, **dovetail-hinge**, a hinge having the outer edges of the leaves wider than the hinging edges, **dovetail-joint**, (*a*) *Joinery*: a tenon-and-mortise joint, in which the tenons are shaped like a dove's tail; (*b*) *Anat.*. a serrated articulation or suture, as in the bones of the skull; hence *dovetail-jointed* adj.; **dovetail-moulding**, *Arch.*, an ornament consisting of a moulding arranged in the form of a series of figures like dove-tails; the triangular fret moulding; **dovetail-plate** (see quot.); **dovetail-wire**, a wire wedge-shaped in cross-section.

1885 *Fortnt. in Waggonette* 26 Sketchit and I dispose of our legs in *dovetail fashion 1776 G Campbell *Philos Rhet* II 412 (R) After the invention of *dove tail joints 1848 C. C Clifford *Aristoph Frogs* 30 Well put together, *dovetail-jointed. 1853 Sir H. Douglas *Mihl Bridges* (ed. 3) 323 Pieces of timber fastened together by *dovetail keys and wedges 1846 Parker *Gloss Arch* (1875) 158 Mouldings the Double Cone, the *Dovetail, the Embattled, [etc] *c* 1850 *Rudim Navig.* (Weale) 115 *Dovetail plates Metal plates formed like dovetails, and used to confine the heel of the stern-post and keel together 1812–16 J Smith *Panorama Sc & Art* I 107 The dovetail-saw is used by joiners and cabinet makers in dovetailing drawers [etc] 1876 Routledge *Discov.* 24 A hammer face is attached to the bottom of the cylinder by a kind of *dovetail socket 1679 Evelyn *Diary* 23 July, Some of the rooms [were] floored *dove tail-wise without a nail 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L* § 82 Cut dovetail-wise.

Do·vetail, *v.* [f. prec. sb]

1. *trans.* To fit together or join by means of dovetails, or by a similar method Const *in, into, to*

1657 R Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 103 That the girders be strong, and very well Dove-tayld, one into another. 1765 Ludlam in *Phil Trans* LV 207 Into this is dove tail'd the upright back KK 1842–76 Gwilt *Archit.* § 2285 e, Steps and risers mitred to cut string, and dovetailed to balusters 1855 Ramsbottom *Obstetr Med* 17 The bones are not dove-tailed into each other as in the adult

2 *fig.* To unite compactly as if by dovetails; to adjust exactly, so as to form a continuous whole

1825 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI 72 The difficulty of dovetailing the component parts of the farce into each other 1826 E. Irving *Babylon* I iii 213 We have, as it were, dove tailed it [book of Revelation] with the Prophecy of Daniel. 1861 Geikie *E. Forbes* x 293 The readiness with which Forbes had begun to dovetail zoology and geology

3. *intr.* To fit into each other, so as to form a compact and harmonious whole or company.

1817 Keats *Lett.* Wks 1889 III. 99 Several things dovetailed in my mind, and at once it struck me what quality went to form a man of achievement 1833 T Hook *Parson's Dau.* III ix 451 The guests did not seem to me to dovetail. 1886 Stubbs *Lect Med & Mod Hist* II 31 The professorial and tutorial systems have not yet dovetailed into one another.

Hence **Do·vetailed** *ppl. a.*, fitted together or compacted by dovetailing; **Do·vetailedness**, dovetailed condition; **Do·vetailing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Do·vetailer.**

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Dovetaild*, is a term among Joyners. 1703 T N. *City & C. Purchaser* 33 Fasten the . pieces of Timber well together .with Dove-tailing 1775 Romans *Hist Florida* 200 A comfortable house of square cypress timber, dove-tailed 1821 T D. Fosbroke *Berkeley MSS.* 224 A very dove-tailing analogy 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII 2 Manufacturers of tragedy and dovetailers of melodram. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat Mechanic* 588 There are three sorts of dovetailing; viz common, lap, and mitre 1835–6 Todd *Cycl Anat.* I 736/1 [The cranial bones] are united by the dove-tailing of their edges. 1838 Dickens *Nich Nick* xxiv, A kind of a universal dovetailedness with regard to place and time 1864 *Sat Rev.* 31 Dec. 789 A 'dovetailed and tesselated' Cabinet

Do·vetailed, *a.* [f Dovetail *sb.* + -ed 2.]

1 Having a tail like a dove, shaped like a dove's tail; having a dovetail

1721 Perry *Daggenh Breach* 53 There is no other way to secure the said bad Ground but by driving Dovetail'd Piles 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit* I. 50/2 Cramps of Wood are .. secured by their shape, which is . such .. that for resemblance, they are call'd Swallow, or Dove tail'd. 1838 Jas. Grant *Sk Lond* 163 Some coal-heaver rejoicing in a dove-tailed hat, which overspreads his neck and shoulders.

2. *Her.* Broken into dovetails, as a dividing line; cf. Dovetail *sb.* 2 b.

1868–82 Cussans *Her* II.

Dovie, dovey (dʌ·vi). [Dim. or pet-form of Dove: see -ie, -y] A term of affection: Little or dear dove. **b.** A local name of the Dovekie

1769 *Public Advertiser* 18 May 4/2 The domestic Lovies and Dovies 1819 *Metropolis* III 252 My dearest love—lovey, dovey! 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 218 Black Guillemot Sea dovie (Forfar)

† Do·vish, *a Obs.* [f. Dove + -ish.] Of or pertaining to the dove, dovelike

1537 Latimer *Serm bef Convoc* 8 It is like the policie of the serpent, and is joyned with douish simplicitie 1546 *Confut N Shaxton* G iv b (T) Contempte of thys world, doveyshe simplicitie, serpentlike wysdome

Dow (dau), *v.*[1] Now *Sc* and *north dial.* Forms. *Pres. t.* 1 and 3 *sing* 1. déaz, déah [= Goth *dauh*, OHG. *touc*, OS. *dôg*]; 1–3 deȝ, 2 dæh, 3 deh, degh, 3–4 deih, 4–7 dowe, 5– dow (7 dou); in 3rd *sing.* 4 dowes, 8–9 dows; *plural* 1 duȝon [=OS *dugun*, OHG *tugum*]; 2–3 duȝen, 4 douwe(n, 4–7 dowe, 5– dow *Pa. t.* 1 dohte [= Goth **dauhta*, OHG *tohta*]; 3 douhte, 4 dought(e, doht, doght, duȝt, dught, 4– dought, dowed, *Sc.* 5– docht, doucht, dowcht, 6 ducht.

[One of the original Teutonic preterite-present verbs (see Can, Dare, May): OE. *dugan* to avail, be strong, good, worthy, of use, = OS. *dugan*, OFris. *duga* (MDu. *doghen*, Du. *deugen*), OHG *tugan*, (MHG *tugen*, Ger. *taugen*), Goth *dugan*, ON *duga* (Sw *duga*, Da *due*):—OTeut *dugan* The original inflexion *déag* (.—OTeut *daug*) of the singular present was in 14th c supplanted by *dow* from the plural, the 3rd sing being sometimes made *dows*. For the original pa t *dohte* (·—OTeut. *duhta*) retained in Sc as *docht, dought*, a levelled form *dowed* is occasional from 14th c. Both forms are used by Scott in sense 5.]

† 1 *intr* To be good, strong, valiant, vigorous, manly, virtuous Only *OE.*

Beowulf (Th) 1057 Deah ðu heaðo rasa gehwar dohte. *a* 1000 *Ælfric's Instr* 4 (in *Exeter Bk*) Do ða þætte duge *a* 1000 *Satan* 283 (Gr) Se ðe his heorte deah

† 2. To be valid, of or of value; to be worth or good for anything *Obs*

c 1200 Ormin 4872 Icc annn þatt þing þatt nohht ne dæh. *a* 1275 *Prov Ælfred* 506 in *O E Misc* 132 On him þi maist þe tresten, yif [h]is tiohe degh *Ibid* 546 133 Hwile þine dazes duȝen *c* 1300 *Havelok* 703 Al he wolde, þat outh douthe [=ouht douhte] *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr* 1126 Neuer no douȝt him day For sorwe he hadde onȝt. *c* 1330 R Brunne *Chron* (1810) 133 Thebald nouht ne deih 1508 Dunbar *Tra Maruit Wemen* 370 Eftir dede of that drupe, that docht nought in chalmir 1530 Lyndesay *Test Papyngo* 69 It dowe no thyng bot for to be detectit. 1788 W Marshall *Yorksh* Gloss., *Dow*, to be useful, as 'he dows for nought', he is good for nothing.

† 3 To be of use or profit to any one; to avail Chiefly *impersonal Obs*

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp.* Matt xvi 26 Huæt forðon deȝ menn? *a* 1100 *O E Chron.* an 1006 Þet him naðor ne dohte ne innhere ne uthere *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 10771 (Cott) Quen ioseph sagh na hide ne dught [*rime* broght] 13 *E E Allit P.* B 374 Noȝt dowed bot þe deth in þe depe stremez *Ibid* C 50 What dowes me þe dedayn, oþer dispit make? *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5001 Iff yow do þus in dede, hit doghis the bettur 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII Prol 1 Of dreiling and dremis quhat dow it to endyt? 1590 R Bruce *Serm. on Sacr* G vij. (Jam) So this argument dow not.

† 4. To be good, fitting, or proper for any one; to become, befit, behove. Usually *impers*

a 1225 *Leg Kath* 2228, & biburiede hire as hit deh martir *a* 1225 *Juliana* 51 Milde and meoke. as meiden deh to beonne *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 420 Swuch þing þet ou ne deih forto habben. 14 *Tundale's Vis* 907 As wemen doght *c* 1450 *Merlin* 47 Blase axed what he dought to do.

5. To have the strength or ability, to be able (to do something).

a 1300 *Cursor M* 23771 (Cott) Fight he aght ai quils he dught, and fle quen he langer ne moght *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4058 Vnde[d]lynes to dele I dowe be na ways 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xviii. 14 Thocht he dow not to leid a tyk 1573 *Satyr Poems Reform* xxxix 38 Scho . dang the frenchmen, quhilk we docht not do 1637 Rutherford *Lett* (1862) I. 203 Ye may not, ye cannot, ye dow not want Christ. 1645 *Munum Burgh Irvine* (1891) II 58 Our inhabitants who ducht not win away by sey. 1724 Ramsay *Tea t Misc.* (1733) I 2 She doughtna let her lover mourn 1786 Burns *Earnest Cry & Prayer* Postscr. III, They downa bide the stink o' powther. 1816 Scott *Antiq* xxiii, I never dowed to bide a hard turn o' wark in my life 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* xxiii, As well as a woman in her condition dought

6. To do well, thrive, prosper.

1674 Ray *N C Words* 13 To Daw or Dou· to thrive He'll never dow, i e He will never be good. *a* 1758 A. Ramsay *Poems* (1877) II 174 Unty'd to a man .We never can thrive or dow. 1821 Willan *W Riding Gloss* (E D S), *Dou, dau*, to do well, to prosper. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, March grows Never dows

Hence **Dow·ing** *ppl. a.*, † valiant, virtuous (*obs*); thriving

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 109 Swa swa þan alden bihouað duȝende þewas. *c* 1205 Lay. 4123 Dunwale þat was þe duȝende mon. 1825 Jamieson s v, A dowing bairn

† Dow, *v.*[2] *Obs* Also 4–5 doue, dowe. [a. F. *doue-r* (12th c.) —L *dōtāre* to portion out, bestow, f. *dōs, dōt-em* dowry.]

1 *trans.* To enrich with property, = Endow 2

1297 R Glouc. (1724) 520 And the churche ifounded in a mory place, called Muryfelde, and Idowed of the pryuylege of the citee by kyng Henry 1362 Langl *P Pl* A xv 519 Constantyn holykirke dowed With londes and ledes 1382 Wyclif *Exod* xxii 16 He shal dowe hir and he shal have hir to wijf. 1403 *York Manual* (Surtees) p xvi, Wyth my gyftys I dow the 1483 Caxton *Gold Leg.* 431 The abbay of royalmonte whyche he founded and dowed with grete reuenewe and rentes

2. To invest *with* something, = Endow 3 a.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth* lii, Heie I doue the as Duke *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3750 She was dowyd with eterne cristis ffruycionne.

3. To bequeath, give as an endowment.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 230 O lady myn To whom for eueremo myn herte I dowe

Hence **Dow·ing** *vbl. sb*, endowment, dower

1382 Wyclif *Exod.* xxii. 17 He shal ȝeeld the money after the maner of dowyng that maydens weren wont to tak.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4323 Dampned sawles and the bodies shal haf no swilk dowyng

Dow (dau), *v*[3] *Sc* and *north dial* [Deriv. doubtful; possibly a Sc form of Dull *v* or a ME. **doll-en*. cf. Dowie = *dolly*, Dully]

intr. To lose brightness or freshness; to fade, to become dull or musty; to fall into a sleepy state. Chiefly in *pa pple* **Dowed, dow'd**, become dull, faded, etc.

1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v iv 386 People blynded and dowed in theyr synnes 1653 Dorothy Osborne *Lett. to Temple* (1888) 59 I was so tired with my journey, so dowd with my cold 1737 Ramsay *Sc Prov.* (1776) 21 (Jam) Cast na out the dow'd water till ye get the fresh *c* 1746 J Collier (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc Dial* Gloss, *Dowd*, flat, dead, spiritless 1845 Ainslie in *Whistle-binkie* (Sc Songs) Ser III 95 The day begins to dow 1853 Ballantine in *Whistle-binkie* (1890) II 292 As dowed the outward rind The core it grew the dearer 1875 *Lanc Gloss.*, It's as dowd as dyke wayter

† Dow, *v*[4] *Obs* [Used by Caxton to render MDu *douwen*] *trans.* To press, squeeze, wring

1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb) 61, I dowed [*sc douwede*] the cony bytwene his eeris that almost I benamme his lyf from hym *Ibid* 111 The sore wryngyng that the foxe dowed [*douwede*] and wronge his genytours

Dow, obs form of Dough, Sc var of Dove

Dow, earlier and more correct form of Dhow

1799 J Jackson *Journ from India* 3 Observed a dow in chase of us *Ibid* 5 A large Arab dow

Dowable (dau·ăb'l), *a Law* [a. AF. *dowable*, f. F. *douer* to portion, Dow *v.*[2]] Capable of being endowed, entitled to dower.

[1292 Britton v. i § 5 Femmes dowables des terres et des tenementz] 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen VIII*, c. 10 § 7 Her husbandes tenementes or hereditamentes, whereof she was before dowable 1613 Sir H Finch *Law* (1636) 36 If the heire indow the ancestors wife, though she were not dowable, yet she shall hold in dower 1767 Blackstone *Comm* II viii 132 A seisin in law of the husband will be as effectual as a seisin in deed, in order to render the wife dowable 1858 Ld St Leonards *Handy Bk Prop Law* xviii 131 Is my wife dowable of any part of it?

† Dow·age. *Obs rare.* [a obs. F. *douage* dowry, f *douer*. see prec.] Dower, dowry.

1538 Lelland *Itin* II 55 A Park wont to be yn dowage to the Quenes of Englande 1608 *Merry Devil Edmonton* in Hazl *Dodsley* X. 220 Thy revenues cannot reach To make her dowage of so rich a jointure As can the heir of wealthy Jerningham

† Hence **Dow ageable** *a Obs rare*, dowable.

1655 Gayton *Charity Triumph* 7 Your Virgin, whom I shal labour to make as famous as your Honour has made her Dowagable

Dowager (dau·ădʒəi). Also 6 do-, dou-, **dowagier, douager** [a. OF *douagere, -ere, douayger-e, douairgiere, doagiere* widow enjoying a dower, fem. of *douairgier*, etc (=mod F *douairier*), f. *douage* dower + *-ier*, -er 2 2]

A woman whose husband is dead and who is in the enjoyment of some title or some property that has come to her from him Often added to the title so enjoyed, as *princess-, queen-dowager, dowager-duchess, -queen, -lady*, etc.

(App first used of Mary Tudor, widow of Louis XII, then of Catherine of Arragon, styled 'Princess Dowager')

1530 Palsgr. Ep to Hen VIII, Your most entirely beloved suster quene Mary douagier of France 1542 *Fabyan's Chron* Contn vii. 700 In January dyed lady Katherine princes dowager [*printed* -yer] 1558 Forrest *Grysilde Sec* (1875) 93 They gaue her to name Ladye Douager 1590 Shaks *Mids N.* I. i. 157, I haue a Widdow Aunt, a dowager, Of great reuennew. 1613 — *Hen VIII*, II iv 180 Respecting this our Marriage with the Dowager Some times our Brothers Wife *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist Reb* xiii § 154 The two Dowagers, his mother and grandmother, having great joyntures out of the estate 1702 *Lond Gaz* No 3745/2 She was accompanied by the Dutchess of Savoy, her Mother, and by the Dutchess-Dowager. 1754 Hume *Hist Eng* I xii 277 He espoused Eleanor, dowager of William Earl of Pembroke 1809 *Naval Chron* XXII 276 Mrs Innes, Dowager, of Sandside. 1867 Freeman *Norm Conq* (1876) I. vi. 412 A marriage with their dowager aunt.

† **b** Loosely used. (In Drayton, app = 'lady holding in dower') *Obs.*

1612 Speed *Theat Gt Brit* xxxii (1614) 63/1 Kathren of Spaine, wife and dowager to K Henry the eight *a* 1631 Drayton *Eng Hist Ep*, As Charles his daughter. As Henry's Queen .By France's conquest and by England's oath, You are the true made dowager of both

c *familiarly.* An elderly lady of dignified demeanour.

1870 Dickens *E. Drood* iii, Like the legendary ghost of a dowager in silken skirts 1881 'Rita' *My Lady Coquette* v, Anxious dowagers are giving longing glances at the provision-basket

d *transf* and *fig.* Of men or animals

1819 *Metropolis* III 71 Our dowager generals, those who, from old men are scarcely better than old women 1840 Lady C Bury *Hist. of Flirt* xiv, A couple of stout post horses were preferable to their own quiet dowagers

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Dow ager** *v. intr.*, to play the dowager, **Dow agerdom, Dow agerhood, Dow agerism, Dow agership, Dowage·rian, Dow·agerish, Dow agerly** *adjs*

1733–4 Mrs Delany *Autobiog & Corr.* (1861) I 426 Bury him decently in Westminster, and enjoy the dowagership most gallantly 1825 J. Jekyll *Let.* 6 Oct. in *Corr.* (1894) 150, I dowager daily in the carriage 1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 286 Sober dowagerly entertainments 1848 Thackeray *Van.*

Fairxlvi, Mansions that have passed away into Dowagerism
1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLIX 553/1 The well preserved dowagerhood of Hampton Court

Dowannee, obs. var of DEWANI

Dowarie, -ry, obs. forms of DOWRY

Dowb, Dowbart, obs ff. DUB *v*, DULBERT

Dowbill, -ble, -bul, etc., obs ff. DOUBLE

Dowcare, obs. Sc form of DUCKER, diver

Dowcemere, obs form of DULCIMER

Dowcet(e, obs forms of DOUCET, DULCET.

Dowche, Dowchery, obs ff DUTCH, DUCHERY.

Dowchsperys, corrupt f DOUZEPERS, *Obs.*

Dowd (daud), *sb*.[1] [Of uncertain origin
The ME rimes with *shrowd* show that the ME vowel was (*ū*)=Fr *ou* or OE *ū*, this separates it from Dow *v*,[3] (which besides appears later), it also eliminates Wedgwood's suggestion of connexion with *dawdle* and Sc. *dawdie* The mod Sc *dooda* (dū dă) may be related]

A person, usually a woman, whose dress and appearance are devoid of smartness and brightness
c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 11255, I trowe þer were many doude þat proudly spak for noble schroude *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* III 795 In sege a sot to se, Or do a dowde in dignite *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* (Surtees) 312 If she be neuer so fowlle a dowde, With hir kelles and hir pynnes The shrew hir self can shrowde 1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph* 309 b, To begette soche foule babies and oule faced doudes 1607 BRETON *Murmure* C vij, Doest thou being Faire murmure at the preferment of a foule one and in thy rage call her foule Dowde? 1814 MAD D'ARBLAY *Wanderer* III 199, I go such a dowd here, that it's enough to frighten you

† **Dowd,** *sb*.[2] *Obs.* or *dial* A woman's cap or night-cap
1749 R GOADBY *Carew* (ed. 2) 42 Having pinn'd a large Dowde under his Chin *Ibid* 223 He puts on a long Dowde 1808-80 JAMIESON, *Doud*, a *kelled mutch*, or woman's cap with a caul, considered as a dress cap 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dowd*, a night cap *Devon.*

Dowd, dowed, *ppl. a.* see DOW *v*.[3]

Dowdily (daŭ dĭli), *adv.* [f. DOWDY *a.* + -LY.[2]] In a dowdy fashion.
1887 T A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* II ix 156 The two girls were dressed exactly alike and very dowdily

Dowdiness (daŭ dines) [f. DOWDY *a.* + -NESS] The quality of being dowdy; shabby ugliness of dress or personal appearance
1842 EMERSON *Nat, Transcendent.* Wks (Bohn) II 290 The Beautiful .appeals to us the golden mean, escaping the dowdiness of the good, and the heartlessness of the true 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F* xii, There was nothing of the dowdiness of the lone lorn woman about her

Dowdy (daŭ di), *sb* and *a* Also 6 doudie, 7 dowdie, 7–9 doudy. [A deriv of DOWD.
(It would be natural to regard the adj as the primary form, from DOWD *sb* with suffix *-y* as in *need-y*, etc , but the sb , being known earlier, may be a diminutive formation, as in *daddy*, and the adj an attributive use)]

A *sb* A woman or girl shabbily or unattractively dressed, without smartness or brightness.
1581 RICH *Farew. Milit. Prof*, If plaine or homely, wee saie she is a doudie or a slut. 1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul.* II. iv 42 Dido, a dowdie Cleopatra, a Gipsie 1660–1 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Mar , Among others the Duchesse of Albemarle, who is ever a plain homely dowdy *a* 1700 B E *Dict Cant Crew, Doudy*, An ugly coarse hard favored Woman 1774 ANNE GRANVILLE in *Mrs Delany's Corr* Ser II II 49 Her hair not suffered to grow too low on her forehead ..it makes all the children look like dowdys 1883 BESANT *All in Garden Fair* I II, To be gracious and sympathetic you must be nicely dressed; a dowdy cannot be gracious.

B. *adj* (Almost always of a woman or her dress.) Shabbily dull in colour or appearance; without brightness, smartness, or freshness.
1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* III, Little dowdy strumpets 1684 T BURNET *Th Earth* II 221 Female angels of a far more charming beauty than the dowdy daughters of men 1774 ANNE GRANVILLE in *Mrs Delany's Corr.* Ser II II. 48 A very dowdy fashion 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est* 1, A thick black silk dress not rusty or dowdy with age. 1869 — *He knew* XCVII, A plain, silent, shy, dowdy young woman 1887 R N. CAREY *Uncle Max* XXV 238 In your nurse's livery black serge, and a horrid dowdy bonnet

Dowdyish (daŭ dĭiʃ), *a.* [f prec sb.+-ISH] Somewhat dowdy; inclined to dowdyism
1817 BYRON *Beppo* lxvi, A fifth's look's vulgar, dowdyish, and suburban. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng Note-Bks* II 71 The girls were all dressed in a very dowdyish attire

Dowdyism (daŭ dĭiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM] The character or quality of a dowdy
1859 O. W HOLMES *Prof Breakf.-t* VI, Dowdyism is an expression of imperfect vitality 1860 *All Year Round* No 71 495 A sorry sort of dowdyism in the matter of female finery

Dowee (daŭ·ī·). [f Dow *v*.[2] + -EE: cf. F *doué* endowed.] A person endowed or holding a dower
1865 NICHOLS *Britton* I. 272 The dowee may answer by herself

Dowel (daŭ ĕl), *sb* Forms. 4–6 dowle, 7–8 doul(e, 8 dowl, (dole), 9 dowel, -ell. [Of doubtful derivation, perh. answering to MLG *dovel*, Ger *dobel*, MHG *tubel*, OHG. *tubili* plug, tap (of a cask, etc) Still closer in form is OF. *doelle, douelle* barrel-stave, dim of mod F. *douve* in same sense, but the transference of sense is unexplained.]

1. A headless pin, peg, or bolt, of wood, metal, or other material, serving to fasten together two pieces of wood, stone, etc., by penetrating some distance into the substance of the connected pieces
c 1340 *Cursor M* 21270 (Fairf) þe quelis ai ioyned with mani a dowle 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* VII 33 The extrees the spokis and dowlis [1382 felijs, Vulg *modioli*] of the wheelis 1483 *Cath Angl* 105/1 A Dowle of a whele, *stellio* 1794 W FILTON *Carriages* (1801) I 112 The felly with the pins or dowels on the end, by which it is kept secure at the joints 1862 *Sat Rev* 15 Mar 303 An immense block of stone bolted into sockets in the masonry below by bronze dowels fixed into its lower face 1876 GWILT *Encycl Archit* Gloss., *Dowel*, a pin of wood or iron used at the edges of boards in laying floors to avoid the appearance of the nails on the surface

2 A plug of wood driven into a wall to receive nails; a dook. [Ger. *dobel, dubel*]
1864 in WEBSTER 1874 in KNIGHT *Dict Mech*

3 *Comb*, as dowel-bit, a boring-tool of semi-cylindrical form terminating in a conoidal edge; also called a *spoon-bit*; **dowel-hole,** a hole into which a dowel is or may be inserted; **dowel-joint,** a junction formed by means of a dowel or dowels; **dowel-pin** = sense 1 ; **dowel-pointer,** a tool for pointing or chamfering the ends of dowels ; **dowel-ways** *adv.*, in the manner of a dowel.
a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* III (1662) 20 Having every stone shaped Doule wayes, or in the form of a Cart-nail 1707 T N. *Caty & C Purchaser* 187 They cleave these Bolts (with their Dowl-Ax) by the Felt-grain. 1743 *Lond & Country Brew.* II. (ed 2) 108 There are Joints, down-right Pegs, or Dole pins 1885 *Academy* 21 Nov 326/1 The floor has raised edges, in which are visible the dowel-holes to hold wooden panels.

Dowel (daŭ ĕl), *v.* [f prec sb.] *trans* To fasten with a dowel or dowels.
1713 WARDER *True Amazons* 108 You must doule or nail together on the under Side, 2 Boards 1792 *Acc Buggesses in Ann Reg* 66 Dowling the planks together, as coopers do the parts that form the head of a cask 1883 GORE in *Glasgow Weekly Her* 7 July 2/7 These [columns] are not cemented but dowelled with iron clamps in the centre

Hence **Dowelled** *ppl a*, **Dowelling** *vbl sb.*
1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract Build* App. 76 To lay dowelled floors 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ.* III. 183/2 The method of uniting boards in a flat surface, called 'dowelling'.

† **Do-well.** *Obs* [f. Do *v.* + WELL adv.] The action of doing well; well-doing (In Langland freq personified, together with *Do-bet, Do-best.*)
1362 LANGL *P. Pl.* A. VIII 156 þe preost. diuinede þat Dowel Indulgence passede *Ibid* 158 Dowel on Domesday Is digneliche I-preiset. 1377 *Ibid* B IX 12 Dobet is hir damoisele sire doweles douȝter 1628 GAULE *Pract. The Panegyr.* 52 His Doe-well to vsward exceeds our Say-well of him

Dowelle, obs. form of DWELL

† **Dowen,** *ppl. a Obs.* [app. for *dollen, dolven*, pa pple of DELVE.] Buried.
c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionn* 1484 Cristis flesshe dede & dowen nevere to corrupcionne slade

† **Dower,** *sb*.[1] *Obs.* Also dover, douwere, douwir, dwer, duer [Cf. OF *douwre*, var. of *douve* ditch, dyke, 'caverne que les habitants des bords de la Loire creusent dans le roc pour s'y loger.'] A burrow (of rabbits, or the like).
1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* XVIII lxviii (1495) 824 Conyes make them dowers and dennes vnder erthe *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb.* IV 654 Outher in gourdis grene Make euery fige a douer in to crepe *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 128/2 Dower yn the erthe (dovwere, H douwir, P), *cuniculus* *c* 1490 *Ibid* 135/2 (MS H), Doweie, or deen

Dower (daŭ·əɹ), *sb*.[2] Forms· 4–6 dowaire, -ayr(e, dowere, 5 dowar, dowyer, 6 douare, dore, doore, 6–7 dowr(e, 4– dower. [a. OF *douaire, doaire, douayre*, ad. late L. *dōtārium* (Du Cange), f L *dōt-em* dower, *dōtāre* to endow.]

1. The portion of a deceased husband's estate which the law allows to his widow for her life. *Tenant in dower*, the widow who thus holds land.

† *Lady of dower*, dowager lady
[1292 BRITTON I. vi § 5 Et voloms qe les femmes as felouns ne tiegnent nule terre en dowayre de nul tenement qe lour fust assignee par teus barouns] 1439 *E E Wills* (1882) 115 Her part and dowyer of my godes. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* V. XII, The kyng assigned certayn rentes for the dower of the duchesse & for her children. 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I. cclxix 399 He was before the castell of Perides, where as the Lady of Dowaire was 1528 *Test. Ebor* (Surtees) V. 267 To Margarete, my wif, hir hoole dore of all my landes. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1636) 58 Yet he was not such a tenant as to be seized of the land, so as his wife could have dower 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II VII 116 The wife of the tenant in tail shall have her dower, or thirds, of the estate-tail *Ibid.* 129 Tenant in dower. 1879 HESBA STRETTON *Through a Needle's Eye* II. 40 Of course it will be burdened by a dower of £500 a year to our mother

2. The money or property which the wife brings to the husband; =DOWRY 2.
c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T* 752 Thilke dowere that ye broghten me Taak it agayn 1483 CAXTON *Cato* G IV b, Thou oughtest not to take a wyf ne to coueyte hyr for hyr dowayr 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* (an 19) (R) He offereth to take to wife, Elianor Quene Dowager of Portyngall, without any dower, yea, in hir kirtell. 1601 SHAKS *All's Well* V III 328 Choose thou thy husband, and Ile pay thy dower 1794 MRS RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* XIII, She offered to give Emily a dower. 1869 LECKY *Europ Mor* II I. 83 Epaminondas was accustomed to ransom captives and collect dowers for poor girls.

† **b.** *transf.* Money or value given by the man to his bride's relatives for her; =DOWRY 3 *Obs.*
1382 WYCLIF *Gen* XXXIV 12 What thing ȝe ordeyne Y shal ȝyue, eche ȝe dower, and aske ȝe ȝiftis oonly ȝyf ȝe to me this damesele to wijf 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* III 938 He A double Dowre, two hundred Foreskins brought 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IX 180 From him I ask No dow'r, myself will such a dow'r bestow As never father on his child before

3 *fig* Endowment; =DOWRY 4.
c 1375 *Myrour of Lewed Men* (MS Egerton 927) In thes foui dowers sal thi body be sa parfit. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) V III. 94 Subtilite Clerte Impassibilite and Agylyte ben cleped the dowerys of the body 1592 DAVIES *Immort Soul* Ded III, The richest Mind, both by Art's Purchase, and by Nature's Dower 1807 WORDSW *White Doe Rylstone* VII. 282 A mortal Song we sing, by dower Encouraged of celestial power 1871 J. MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 50 She was damned with the dower of beauty.

4. *Comb.*, as **dower-house, -land.**
1862 H MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* I. 418 The dower-lands of the Princess Mary. *Ibid* II 409 A dower-house built for Countess Christina. 1880 MRS. OLIPHANT *He that will not* XXXVIII, There was a dower-house to which perhaps it would be well for her to retire.

Dower (daŭ·əɹ), *v.* [f DOWER *sb*.[2]]

1. *trans.* To give a dowry to, to endow.
1605 SHAKS *Lear* I I 207 Will you .. Dow'rd with our curse Take her? 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* 43 When she marries, I will dower her 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 266 Amply dowered. her suitors were doubtless many.

b. To give as a dower or dowry.
1814 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 14 Oct., Part of them are settled on her; but whether that will be *dowered* now, I do not know.

2. To endow or furnish *with* any 'gift', talent or power of mind or body.
1793 SOUTHEY *Triumph Woman* 46 Three youths whom Nature dower'd with every grace 1830 TENNYSON *Poet* 1, The poet Dower'd with the hate of hate, the scorn of scorn 1884 *Daily News* 7 Feb 3/2 The volcanic peaks . were dowered with soft reds and deep purples.

3. *intr* To take or receive dower.
1848 WHARTON *Law Lex* 196/2 The widow cannot dower out of estates of joint-tenants, because of the right of survivorship *Ibid*, She may dower out of the same [land].

Hence **Dow'ered** *ppl. a*
a 1756 WEST *Pluvius* (Seager) I led Your dower'd sister to my spousal bed 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* III, Taking a pretty, well-dowered English lady.

Dow'eral, *a. rare.* [f. DOWER *sb*.[2] + -AL] Of or pertaining to a dower; dotal
1781–2 POTTER *Euripides' Iphig* v. 659 (R Suppl) Take the dow'ral gifts Brought with me for the Virgin

† **Dow'eress.** *Obs* Also 6 dowares(se, 9 dowress. [f DOWER, with fem. suffix -ESS. Cf. *jointress.*] A widow holding a dower; DOWAGER.
1529 in Hall *Chron.* (1809) 601 The Kyng of Englande with his bedfelowe the Quene, and his Sister the dowares of France. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) I 192 Before the abolition of military tenures, the dowress was attendant on the heir for the third part of the services 1823 P NICHOLSON *Pract Build* 287 Some misunderstanding has subsisted between the noble doweress and the present proprietors.

Dowerless (daŭ əɹles), *a.* [f. DOWER *sb*.[2] + -LESS] Without a dower; portionless.
1605 SHAKS *Lear* I i. 259 Thy dowrelesse Daughter 1768 SIR W JONES *Solima* 46 Ye friendless orphans, and ye dowerless maids 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* XIV 239 The Princess being absolutely dowerless.

Dowf, douf (dauf), *a.* (*sb*) *Sc* and *north. dial.* Also 6 dolf, (8 doof). [The 16th c. form is constantly *dolf*, but it is prob. that the *ol* here (as in 16th c. *rolp* = *rope*, ROUP, *nolt* = *nowt, nout*, ON. *naut*) merely stands for *ow*, and that *dowf* is etymological. Perh. a. ON. *dauf-r* deaf; cf. Du. *doof* deaf, benumbed, faint The notions of 'deaf' and 'dull' frequently interchange. cf Du. *dof* 'hollow, smothered, dull, faint, heavy', related to *doof.*]

A. *adj* Dull, flat; wanting in spirit or energy, inactive, spiritless Of sound: Dull, flat, hollow.
1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III iv. 97 Dolf wox thair spretis *Ibid* V VII 59 The dasyt bluid Walxis dolf and dull throw myne vnweildy age 1560 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* I. 413 Thy dolf hart for dredour ay deuaillis. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect Plenty* X, How dowf looks gentry with an empty purse ! 1785 BURNS *Sec Ep to Lapraik* IV, Her dowff excuses pat me mad 1814 SCOTT *Wav* XLIII, The lad can sometimes be as dowff as a sexagenary like myself

b. *Comb*, as *dowf-hearted* (*dolf-*).
1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX ii. 50 The dolf hartit Troianis.

B *sb.* A dull spiritless fellow
c 1430 LYDG. *Min Poems* (Percy Soc.) 56 To have a galle, and be clepid a douffe [1724 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph* IV i, He get her? slaverin doof !]

Hence **Dowf** *v trans*, to make 'dowf', deprive of energy **Dowfness,** dullness; want of spirit
1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI XIV 21 Huge dolfnes, and schamful cowardice 1818 HOGG *Brownie of B* II 38 (Jam) There was a kind o' doufness and melancholy in his looks. 1838 JAS STRUTHERS *Poetic Tales* 77 Auld age douffs down the spirit.

Dowghter, Dowghty, obs. ff. DAUGHTER, DOUGHTY.

Dowie, dowy (daŭ i, do·wi), *a Sc.* and *north dial* Also 5–6 **dolly.** [The identity of *dowie* with 16th c. *dolly* appears to be proved by the treatment of the two as variants in Gawain Douglas. Probably a deriv. of ME. *dol, doll*, OE.

dol, DULL, with *-y* or *ly*; cf. also DULLY, used in same sense, and OE. *hál*, *hálig*, holy.] Dull and lonely, melancholy, dreary, dismal

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marvit Wemen* 412 Now done is my dolly nyght, my day is vpsprungin 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol 51 The dowy dichis [*ed* 1553 dolly dikis] war all donk and wait *Ibid* X IV 73 The dolly tonys [*ed.* 1553 dowy tones] and lays lamentabill *Ibid* XIII. v 102 And end his dolly dayis, and dee *c* 1581 SEMPILL *Complaint on Fontoun* 171 In Striuling toun, out of his dowie den thai fynit him in his nest ?16.. *The Dowie Dens of Yarrow* XV (in *Munstr Sc. Border*), She kiss'd them, till her lips grew red, On the dowie houms of Yarrow 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc* (1733) I. 26 What dowy hours I thole by your disdain 1790 BURNS *Highland Harry* II, I wander dowie up the glen *a* 1851 MOIR *Poems, Disenchantment* XIII, The dowie dens of Yarrow. 1890 *Scot Liberal* 14 Feb 11 Dark valleys and dowie dens of ignorance.

Hence **Dow'ily** *adv*, **Dow'iness.**

?17 *Twa Brithers* XI. in Child *Ballads* (1884) II. 439/2 Sae dowilie alane. 1801 MACNEILL *Poet Wks.* (1844) 107 Lying down dowylie, sighed by the willow tree

Dowing, *vbl sb* and *ppl. a.*: see after DOW *v.*

Dowk, var. DAUK; obs form of DUCK.

Dowl (daul). *Obs.* exc *dial* [Origin uncertain Perhaps in some way related to DOWN *sb*[2] Prof Skeat suggests OF *doulle* var of *doille*, *douille* adj 'soft, tender', *sb* 'that which is soft' But there is no evidence that the OF. word had any corresponding application]

One of the filaments or fibres of a feather; the soft fine feathers or fur of birds or beasts; down, fluff.

?*c* 1400 *Plowman's T* III (R), The griffen swore by cockis heite and blode He wold him tere every doule. 1610 SHAKS *Temp* III III. 65 As well as diminish One dowle that's in my plumbe. 1661 *Humane Industry* (T), A certain shell-fish called Pinna, that bears a mossy dowl, or wool, whereof cloth was spun. *Ibid* 93 Such trees as have a certain wool or dowl upon the outside of them, as the small cotton 1845 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag* XII 758 No feather, or dowl of a feather, but was heavy enough for him 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropshire Word-bk.*, *Dowl*, 1. the downy fibres of a feather. 2 The light downy substance which collects under beds and about bedroom floors

Dowl, obs. and dial. f. DOOL[1], boundary mark; obs. form of DOWEL

Dowlas (dau·lăs). Also (?5 **douglas**), 6 **dolas**, 6–7 **doulas**, 6–8 **dowlass**, 7 **dowlace**, **-lasse**, 8 **doulace.** [Named from *Daoulas* or *Doulas*, S E of Brest, in Brittany, like the associated *lockram* from Locronan or Locrenan in the same vicinity]

1 † **a.** A coarse kind of linen, much used in the 16th and 17th centuries. *Obs.* **b.** Now applied to a strong calico made in imitation of this

[1493 *Will of Dolyng of Taunton* (Somerset Ho), A fyne pece of douglas] 1529 *Act* 21 *Hen VIII*, c 14 (*title*) Of what length and bredth euery whole peece and halfe peece of dowlas and lockeram, brought into this realm, shall be 1536 *Act* 28 *Hen VIII*, c 4 § 1 Britaine, where the said linnen Cloth called Doulas and Lockeram is made 1543 *Ludlow Churchw Acc* (Camden) 15, IX elles of dolas .. to make vj. new albus 1596 SHAKS 1 *Hen. IV*, III III 79 Doulas, filthy Doulas they haue made Boulters of them *a* 1640 DAY *Parl Bees* IX (1881) 58 Dowlasse for saffron-bags. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 109 Some other sorts of Linnen, as Holland or Dowlace. 1696 J F *Merchant's Ware-ho* 8 Dowlas from France. being prohibited and forbidden therefore shall proceed with Dowlas from Hamborough 1760 FOOTE *Minor* II (1781) 47 A large cargo of Dantzick dowlas. 1835 URE *Philos Manuf* 79 Kincaidine In weaving dowlas, household linens, and a few woollens, 700 men are employed. 1882 BECK *Draper's Dict*, *Dowlas*. The name is still perpetuated in a strong calico made in imitation of the linen fabric

2. *attrib.* Made or consisting of dowlas.

1550 in Strype *Eccl Mem* II I App Q Q, A yard of dowlas linnin cloth 9*d*. 1739 'R BULL' tr *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 3 Throw o'er your Dowlass Shirt a Morning Gown 1837 J F. COOPER *Recoll. Europe* I 38 The Channel waterman wore the short dowlas petticoat.

Dowle, obs. f. DOLE *sb.*[2], DOOL[1], DOOLIE, DOWEL.

Dowless (dau·les), *a. Sc.* [f. DOW *v*[1] + -LESS: cf. Ger *taugenichts.*] Without strength or energy; feeble; infirm.

1788 PICKEN *Poems* 50 (Jam) Winter's dowless days *Ibid* 55 (Jam) Dowless fowk, for health gane down *a* 1820 TANNAHILL *Poet Wks.* (1846) 48 Dowless eild, in poortith cauld, Is lanely left to stand the storre.

Dowly (dau·li), *a* and *adv. North dial* Also 5 **dauly**, 5–9 **dawly.** [Perh. a doublet of Sc DOWIE, in 15–16th c *dolly*, to which it is exactly equivalent in meaning The phonology is opposed to its association with DOLY *a.*, from DOLE *sb*[2] In use from the Scottish Border to N. Lincolnshire.]

A. *adj* Doleful, miserable, gloomy, lonely.

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 13937 He fell to be ground All dowly, for dole, in a dede swone 1674–91 RAY *N C Words* 22 *Dowly*, melancholy, lonely. 1811 WILLAN *W Riding Gloss.* (E D S), *Dowly*, *dawly*, lonely, sorrowful 1832 STEPHENSON *Gateshead Local Poems* 105 When trade grows slack then I Feel my lot quite dowly 1863 HOLME LEE *A Warleigh* I 95 'It is a dowly, dowly spot, that it is' 1885 *Chamb Jrnl* 575 'Ah sir, it was a dowly day for me'

† **B.** *adv.* Sadly, dolefully, lamentably. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 870 Thou dawly bes dede, and I to doll broght *Ibid* 9522 Ded men full dauly droppit to ground *Ibid.* 9595 Then Deffibus dauly drogh vp his Ene.

† **Dowment.** *Obs.* [f. DOW *v*[2] + -MENT. perh originally in AF.] The act of endowing, endowment; the giving of dower.

1552 HULOET, Dowment, dowre and dowrie 1574 tr *Littleton's Tenures* 9 a, There is two other manner of dowers, . dowemente in the church doore dowement by the fathers assent 1628 COKE *On Litt* 39 b, Such dowment cannot be, but where a iudgement is giuen in the Kings Court

Down (daun), *sb.*[1] Forms. 1 dún, 2–4 dun, 4–5 doun(e, 4–7 downe, 4– down. [OE *dún* fem, hill = ODu. *dúna* (M Du. *dune*, Du *duin*, whence mod.LG. *dune* sandhill, F *dune*). Supposed to be of Celtic origin cf OIr *dún* hill, hill-fort, Welsh *din*, and place-names in *-dūnum*

Since *dúna* must have been in use at an early date in the West Germanic dialects of Batavia and Lower Saxony, it is doubtful whether the word was brought by the Saxons from the continent, or adopted, after their settlement here, from the Britons, the former alternative is favoured by the exact correspondence in form and gender of the OE and ODu words, and by the fact that in local nomenclature OE *dún* seems to have been confined to the Saxon area It is, however, in English only that the word has given rise to an adverb and a preposition see below]

† **1** A hill *Obs* (exc as blending with 2)

O. E Chron an 661 And geheigeade Wulfhere Pending oþ Æsces dune 971 *Blickl. Hom* 27 He hine ledde upon swiþe hea dune *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt XVI 1 And com to Olivetes dune *a* 1175 *Cott Hom* 225 Hit ofer stah æelle duna *c* 1290 *S Eng Leg* I 307/256 Bi nigte ope heize dounes *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7186 (Cott) Sampson bar þe yates o þe tun, And laid þam on a hei dun *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4045 Darke in dennes vndire dounes. 1653 H. COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav* xlix (1663) 194 A Creek on the South side of the Island and invironned by a Down or Hill

2. An open expanse of elevated land; *spec*, in *pl*, the treeless undulating chalk uplands of the south and south-east of England, serving chiefly for pasturage, applied to similar tracts in the colonies, etc

1297 R. GLOUC (1724) 144 He wende to þe downe of Amesbury 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* XIV xlv (1495) 483 A downe is a lytyl swellynge or arerynge of eiþer the passynge the playne grounde and not retchyng to hyghnesse of an hylle 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XXI III, An hondred thousand layed deed vpon the down 1563 B GOOGE *Eglogs* III (Arb) 42 To take my sheepe, and dwell vpon the downe. 1610 SHAKS *Temp.* IV. I 81 My bosk'te acres, and my vnshrubd downe 1646 EVELYN *Mem* (1857) I 229 Downs of fine grass, like some places in the south of England 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl* in *Acc Sev Late Voy* I (1711) 22 As haue as the Grass-Downs in England 1777 *Phil Trans* LXVII. 386 Turf, equal to any of the finest on our sheep downs 1842 *Penny Cycl* XXIII 343/2 They [tracts of poor land] are left in down, and produce excellent pasture for the small sheep known as South Down sheep 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits*, *Stonehenge* Wks. (Bohn) II 123 On the broad downs not a house was visible, nothing but Stonehenge 1862 STANLEY *Jew Ch.* (1877) I III 53 The undulating downs of Gilead.

b Frequent in alliterative association with *dale*: *dale and down*, low land and upland

c 1200, *a* 1300, *c* 1386 [see DALE *sb.*[1] 1] *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* LXII 220 (Harl MS) Thou shalt go by downys and by dalys 1522 *World & Child* in Hazl *Dodsley* I. 250 All is at my hand-work, both by down and by dale 1820 SCOTT *Lady of L* I. XXX, By dale and down We dwell, afar from tower and town

3 A sand-hill, DUNE.

1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I CXIV (R) Other by the downes by the sea syde, or elles aboue by the highe way. *a* 1608 SIR F VERE *Comm.* 88 The space betwixt the sea and the sand-hills or Downs, was commanded by the said hills 1677 W HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) II 51 Sorely wounded on Sawco Sands or Downs 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng* II. 470 Over the downs of sand by the sea side 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX 117 Downs or Dunes are little hillocks of sand formed along the sea-coast Downs sometimes intercept the flow of water to the sea

4 *The Downs*: the part of the sea within the Goodwin Sands, off the east coast of Kent, a famous rendezvous for ships. (It lies opposite to the eastern termination of the North Downs)

a 1460 *Gregory's Chron.* in *Hist. Coll Citizen Lond* (Camden) 178 The vyntage come by londe ynne cartys unto London fro the Downys 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen VI* (an 38) 175 b, Sir Simon Mondford . was appoynted to kepe the downes, and the five Portes 1666–7 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Jan, To send all the ships we can possible to the Downes 1773 COOK *First Voy* Concl (R), About three [we] came to an anchor in the Downs, and went a shore at Deal 1778 *Eng Gazetteer*, *Downs*, a road on the coast of Kent, through which ships generally pass, in going out and returning home It is 6 miles long between the North and South Foreland.

5 Applied to a superior breed of sheep, raised on the chalk downs of England. Cf. SOUTHDOWN.

1831 *Lincoln Herald* 21 Oct 1/1 Prime young Downs sell at 45. to 55. 1842 *Penny Cycl* XXIII 345/2 A heavier sort of sheep, a cross between the Somerset and the Down

6 *attrib.* and *Comb* (Also DOWNLAND 1.)

1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett* I 47 Here we left the down country, and once more entered upon cultivated fields 1826 in Cobbett *Rur Rides* II 193 The down-farms in Wiltshire 1876 *Helps Study Bible* 215 s v *Grass*, The bare down-grass of the limestone hills of Judæa

Down (daun), *sb.*[2] Also 4–7 **downe**, 5–6 **dawne**, 5–7 **doun** [a. ON *dúnn*, nom *dúnn*, down, *æðar-dúnn*, eider-down, Sw. *dun*, Da. *dunn*, whence LG *dûne*, Ger. *daune*, *dune*]

1 a The first feathering of young birds **b.** The fine soft covering of fowls, forming the under plumage, used for stuffing beds, pillows, etc

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 250 Of downe of pure doves white. 1465 *Mann & Househ. Exp* 321 Paid for iij pelowes of downe, vij *s* viij *d* 1530 PALSGR. 215/1 Downe of any yong byrde, *follet.* 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III 267 (R) Soft beds of downe or feathers 1611 SHAKS *Wint T* IV IV 374 This hand, As soft as Doues-downe, and as white as it 1747 *Gentl Mag* 172 Iseland Hence come the finest downs, which are the plumage of a bird called Aidur or Eider 1870 YEATS *Nat Hist Comm.* 309 The development of feathers is always preceded by that of down, which constitutes the first covering of young birds *fig.* 1634 FORD *P Warbeck* III II, Must I break from the down of thy embraces, To put on steel 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 74 ¶ 7 To lull him on the down of absolute authority 1827 POLLOK *Course T* V, The silken down of happiness complete

2. Applied to substances of the same nature or appearance. **a.** The hair as it first shows itself on the human face, or the like

1580 BARET *Alv*, *Downe* .the soft haires, or mossinesse in the visages of young folkes 1597 SHAKS *Lover's Compl* 93 Small show of man was yet upon his chin: His phœnix down began but to appear 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VIII (R) The callow down began To shade my chin, and call me first a man 1874 BURNAND *My time* XVI 136 Floyd stroked the down on his upper lip

b The pubescence on some plants and fruits; the soft feathery pappus of some seeds.

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb.* XI 219 He most pike away the downe of al the tre 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. B IV b, Alopecurus hath a great thycke and busshy eare full of longe downes 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng Physic* 184 The Cotton or Doun of Quinces. 1796 H HUNTER tr *St Pierre's Stud Nat* (1799) I 213 There is not a down upon a plant but what has it's utility 1861 MISS PRATT *Flowers. Pl* I. 6 The Calyx is at first a mere ring, which ultimately becomes the pappus or down

c Any substance of a feathery or fluffy nature

1626 BACON *Sylva* 560 Down or Nap cometh of a subtile Spirit, in a Soft or Fat substance 1758 A REID tr *Macquer's Chym* I 240 Nitre effloresces on their surface, in the form of a crystalline down 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* XII 107 The blackness of the surfaces arose from their being entirely composed of a fine down of quartz

3. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *down-bed*, *-head*, *-pillow*, *-plumage*; also *down-covered*, *-headed*, *-like*, *-shod*, *-soft*, adjs., **down-beard,** the pappus of the thistle, **down-thistle,** *Onopordon Acanthium* (Britten & Holland); **down-tree,** the cork-wood, *Ochroma Lagopus*; **down-weed,** *Filago germanica* (Miller).

1843 CARLYLE *Misc*, *Dr Francia* (1872) VII 18 Like an idle globular *downbeard 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart*, *Cantos* XXXIV, Loving in such a *downe-bed to be placed 1692 LOCKE *Educ* (1693) 24 A tender weakly constitution is very much owing to Downe-Beds *a* 1847 ELIZA COOK *Winter is here* IV, *Down-covered peaches 1821 CLARE *Vill Minstr* II 32 He perch'd on the *down-headed grass 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat* I 747/1 The hairs becoming finer and more *down-like as they descend 1863 MISS BRADDON *Y Marchmont* III I 6 [He] raised himself amongst the *down pillows 1614 R TAILOR *Hog hath lost Pearl* V in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI 485 The *down soft white of lady's tempting breast 1640 PARKINSON *Theat Bot* Index (Britt & Holl) *Down Thistle. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 11 b, Cottenwede ..maye be called in English *Downewede because the leafe broken is lyke Downe or cotton.

Down, *sb.*[3] [DOWN *adv*, used subst., as a name for itself, or elliptically for 'downward motion.']

† **1.** The burden of a song. (Cf. DOWN *adv* 26)

1611 COTGR, *Refrain d'une Balade*, the Refret, burthen, or downe of a Ballade. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Refret*, the Burthen or Down of a Song or Ballad

2. A going down, a descent; a reverse of fortune Usually in phrase *ups and downs.*

1710 *Brit Apollo* II No 103 3/2 Wit has her Up's and Downs. 1844 DICKENS *Mart Chuz* XVI, Fraudulent transactions have their downs as well as their ups. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* XXVII, The ups and downs of this route

3. *Dominoes* (See quots)

1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod Hoyle*, *Dominoes* 92 He who draws the domino containing the smallest number of pips, wins 'the down', [i e] he wins the privilege of playing first *Ibid* 94 In leading 'the down' from a hand consisting of a high double and several light dominoes, lead the double.

† **4.** *slang* (See quots) Cf. DOWN *adv* 22. *Obs.*

1812 J H. VAUX *Flash Dict* s v, *A down* is a suspicion, alarm, or discovery, which taking place, obliges yourself and *pals* to give up or desist from the business .to *put a down upon* a man, is to give information of any robbery or fraud he is about to perpetrate, so as to cause his failure or detection 1821 D HAGGART *Life* Gloss 171 (Farmer) *Down*, alarm; lose the down, gave the alarm

5. *colloq* A tendency to be 'down *upon*'; a grudge.

1893 J. A BARRY *Steve Brown's Bunyip* 193 More especially had they a 'down' on people who wore a goatee and snuffled when they talked. 1894 MRS H WARD *Marcella* I. 310 Westall has a down on him. 1895 *Westm Gaz* 13 May 2/1 There is a remarkable 'down' on coercion just now in Europe

6 A cry of *down with*; see DOWN *adv* 25 b

1889 *Times* (weekly ed) 13 Dec 17/4 The others at once raised 'hurrahs' for him and 'downs' for the Ministry

Down (daun), *a.* [DOWN *adv* used attrib with verbal sbs. as *leap*, or by ellipsis of some participial word, as *running*, *directed*]

1. Directed downwards, descending Also *fig.*

1647 H MORE *Song of Soul* II III. III XXXI, Binding all close with down-propensities 1791 'GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* IX (1809) 107 A down leap is not so very dangerous 1858 *Advt* in *Skyring's Builders' Prices*, Eaves gutters and down pipe 1883 *Gentl Mag* July 54 He passed from the up to the down bow in those long

cantabile notes. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 24 A down line for every stone weight up to eight stones

b Of looks or aspect Directed downwards.

c 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* 388 (Jam) The kingis doun look at thame 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas Fr Tong, Regardeure basse,* doune looke 1604 T M *Black Bk* (Cent Dict) A down countenance he had 1637 R MONRO *Expedit* I 63 (Jam) Fearing . the down looke or frowne of his officers 1687 *Lond Gaz* No 2223/4 A low stature grey eyes, and a Down-look *a* 1717 BLACKALL *Wks* (1723) I 158 True Religion does not consist in a peculiar Garb in a down Look

c Of a train or coach: Going 'down', i.e away from the central or chief terminus, in Great Britain, from London Hence *transf* Of or pertaining to down trains, as *the down platform.*

1851 *Offic Catal Gt Exhib* I 249 The signal . distinguishes an 'up' from a 'down' train 1878 F S WILLIAMS *Midl Railw* 656 To go down to the roadside station and see the down mail pass 1885 *Law Times Rep* LII 622/2 To cross the line to the down platform 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Colonial Reformer* (1891) 131 The up coach leaving and the down one just coming in 1892 *Daily News* 17 Oct 2/8 Pneumatic tubes between this Central Office and .. post offices in the City and West-end, some of them having 'up' and 'down' tubes

2 In a low condition of health or vitality *rare.*

1690 W WALKER *Idiomat Anglo-Lat* 319 An old downman [*dependanus*] 1885 FITZPATRICK *Life I N Burke* II 225 A friend who visited [him] on one of his 'down-days' [=days of sickness]

†3 Downcast, dejected *Obs.* (exc predicatively: see DOWN *adv* 18).

1645 QUARLES *Sol Recant* II 24 Goe winde the Plummets up Of thy down spirits

†4 Downright, positive *Obs.*

1617 FLETCHER *Valentinian* I 1, After my many offers . And her as many down-denials *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom* II. III § 4 (1622) 220 He being named from his downe Being, *I am* [1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* II V (1849) 57 He talked even down nonsense.]

Down (daun), *adv* Forms: 1–4 dún, 1–6 dune, 3–6 doun(e, (4 dunne, 4–5 don(e, dowun, 5 douun), 4–7 downe, 5– down, (9 *north dial* doon) [In late OE. *dúne, dún,* aphetic form of *adúne* ADOWN, weakened from OE *of dúne* off the hill or height (see DOWN *sb* 1).] The following are the general and usual senses of the adverb; for its special combinations with verbs, as BEAR *down,* BREAK *down,* BRING *down,* BURN *down,* CALL *down,* CAST *down,* COME *down,* see under the verbs.

I Of motion or direction in space

1. In a descending direction, from above, or towards that which is below; from a higher to a lower place or position; to the ground

It is applied to any degree of descent, from a vertical fall to the slightest slope as in a nearly level river valley, and thus passes into sense 2, in which the descent may be entirely imaginary or conventional.

a 1100 *O E Chron.* an 1070 Brohton dune þæt hæcce þe þær wæs behid 1154 *Ibid* an 1140 Me læt hire dun on niht of þe tur mid rapes *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12962 (Cott) Hu bot lepe dun [*v r.* done] to the grund 1340 *Ayenb.* 246 þe lheddre huerby þe angles cliue op and doun *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L G. W.* 1220 *Dido,* Doun cam the reyn 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIII VIII, The teres began to renne doune by his vysage. 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen VIII,* 26 b, He a lighted downe of his horse 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1527 Gif we gae doun 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 15 ₱ 9, I was set down at my aunt's 1808 SCOTT *Marm* II XIV, Where his cathedral Looks down upon the Wear. 1889 WALLACE *Darwinism* 343 Debris brought down by rivers to the ocean.

2. To some place which is conventionally viewed as lower in position; in the direction of a current, or with the wind; from the capital to the distant parts of a country; away from a university; from the House of Lords to the House of Commons or 'lower house'; to a lower or inferior court of law, etc. Also vaguely in *up and down,* which is often = to and fro: see UP.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 240 He walkeð well up and dun, se water deþ mid winde. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag* (W) 3816 Thai sold. spir in stretes, vp and downe, Efter a man of strange cuntrè. 1590 SHAKS *Err* I II 31 And wander vp and downe to view the Citie 1671 LADY M BERTIE in *12th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App V 22 Your mourning . which Fynes sent downe a Thursday 1678 LADY CHAWORTH *Ibid* 48 All but six Lords disliked the Commons adresse to the King, so it was sent them downe againe 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* I VII 208 We bore down right afore the wind on our Enemies 1726 G ROBERTS 4 *Years Voy* 10 We took in six Cows to carry down to St Jago 1766 GOLDSM *Vic. W.* XIX, We caught him up accidentally in our journey down. 1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1789) F, We say, up to windward, and down to leeward 1798 PITT in G Rose *Diaries* (1860) I 216, I have a scheme of running down to Somersetshire 1853 E BRADLEY (C Bede) *Verdant Green* I XII, He won't gate or chapel you or send you down. 1883 *Cambridge Staircase* VIII 137, I am in college, and there I intend to remain till I go down. 1895 LD WATSON in *Law Times Rep* LXXIII. 636/1, I think that this case must go down for a new trial. *Mod* I have been running up and down all the morning

II. Of position in space.

3. In a low or lowered situation or position; on the ground.

1297 R. GLOUC (1724) 29 Beter hym hadde ybe Haue bileued þer doune, þan y lerned for to fle 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Conse* 1602 Þus es þis world turned up þat es doune 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* V. 132 Whan they were doun from ther horses 1590 SPENSER *F Q* I i 34 A litle lowly Hermitage Downe in a dale, hard by a forests side. *a* 1682 SIR T BROWNE *Tracts* 55 When the river is down 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit* I 28/1 Such Trees as grow down in a Valley 1868 HOLME LEE *B Godfrey* XIVII 255 The blinds were down. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 100 The tide was down, the harbour was empty of water.

4 At a place or in a locality which is considered as lower, at a distance from the capital; away in the country; away from the university.

1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* XII, He was to be down at Portsmouth in a few days 1836 — *Midsh Easy* I 5 A gentleman who lived down in Hampshire 1883 *Cambridge Staircase* V 81 His 'health' had compelled him to stay down for the whole of our first year

III Of position, posture, attitude.

5 Into or in a fallen, sitting, or overthrown position or posture

c 1205 LAY 6864 Seoðden he dun læi *c* 1300 *Havelok* 925 Sit now doun and et ful yerne *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel Wks I 69 Nouȝt honge þere heedis doun *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) VIII 32 Þare was sum tyme a chapell, bot now it es all doune *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4725 Þai knelyd doune before þe saynt. 1610 SHAKS *Temp* III 1 23 If you'l sit downe Ile beare your Logges the while 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* V 89 Fold it down 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr* I. 17, I laid me down in that place to sleep 1700 S L tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind* 62 We batter'd it down in a very little time 1755 *Gazetteer* 10 A Stump hit by the Ball, though the Ball was down, is out 1799 HAN. MORE *Fem Educ* (ed 4) I 279 Christianity . pulls down their images 1848 *Jrnl R Agric Soc* IX II 524 Five fields, one of which is always down to sainfoin. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Des S France* II 228 He cut them down almost to a man 1894 *Times* 16 June 16/1 [He] lost the [golf] match by four down, and two to play

6 Prostrate with sickness; 'on the sick list', ill

1710 SWIFT *Jrnl to Stella* 23 Dec, Write to MD when you are down 1712 W ROGERS *Voy* 206 We have now about 50 men down. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III 351 Five Children, who had been all down in Fevers and Agues 1876 TENNYSON *Harold* II 1, When I was down in the fever, she was down with the hunger 1892 *Times* 12 Jan 10/1 A large number of the household are down with influenza.

7 *To run, ride, hunt,* etc. *down*: to bring to the ground, to overtake or overthrow, by running, etc See also the verbs

1659 D PELL *Impr Sea* 137 Great care taken . who should run down one another by the board first. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 125 ₱ 6 Foxes of the Knight's own hunting down 1883 SIR M. WILLIAMS *Relig Th in Ind.* IX. 245 Capable of . riding down the most active demon-antagonist 1888 *Times* 16 Oct 10/5, I was tracked down in rather less time than it had taken me to cover the ground

IV. Particular varieties of direction or position.

8. Below the horizon, *going down,* setting; *down,* set.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 6800 (Cott) Ar sun ga dun þat ilk dai. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 7807 The day wex dym, doun was the sun 1559 W CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr Glasse* 18 The rysing, and goyng downe of every Planet 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* II 89 Far Northward or Southward the Sun goeth not down, as they find that Sail about the North Cape 1849 JAMES *Woodman* II, The sun had gone down some two hours before

9 Below the surface or to the bottom of water; into the depths of the sea · *to go down,* to sink, to *run down* to sink (*trans*) by running against.

1659 D PELL *Impr Sea* 298 One, or both of those ships goes down with all their passengers in the very bottome 1782 COWPER *Loss R George* VI, When Kempenfelt went down With twice four hundred men 1886 *Newspr.*, A boat's crew of the whaling schooner was taken down by a whale near the Cape Verde islands

10. To the ground-floor or floor below; downstairs, *scal* from one's bedroom, or to the dining-room, to dinner.

1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* III V 66 Is she not downe so late, or vp so early? 1766 GOLDSM *Vic W* IV, Down came my wife and daughters 1887 MRS J H PLARR *From Heather Hills* II XVIII 308 A quiet dinner-party, with a nice, sensible man to take you down

11. Down the throat; into the stomach; *to go down,* to be swallowed; also *fig.* to please the mental palate · see Go.

1582 N LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind* XVII. 44 The king shuld not swallow yᵉ same downe 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I 1, Butcher's meat will not go down 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat conc Relig* II VI 241 A bitter potion that is soon down 1766 GOLDSM *Vic W.* XVIII, Fletcher, Ben Jonson, and all the plays of Shakespeare, are the only things that go down. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I 105 Which homely fare they wash down with a spoonful of light wine

12 In reference to payment: (Laid) upon the table or counter, (paid) on the spot, or at the instant.

1557 in W. H Turner *Select Rec Oxford* (1880) 265 Payeng vijˡᵗ done 1605 SHAKS *Lear* I II 93, I dare pawne downe my life for him 1669 in *12th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App. V (1890) 11 Lord Huntington's marriage with Sir James Langham's daughter, who gives 20,000ˡ downe 1894 WOLSELEY *Marlborough* I 77 For a lump sum down, and a liberal annuity Charles agreed to declare war

13. On paper or other surface used for writing; in writing with *write, note, set, put, take, lay,* etc. See the verbs.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 83 He gathereth arguments and setteth him selfe downe for a president or patterne to bee followed. *Ibid* 236 In the margent, the name of the person is set downe to whome the same was directed 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* IV II 17 Write downe Master gentleman Conrade 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* I XVI 448 Many shoals are not laid down in our Drafts 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No 155 ₱ 2, I will keep Pen and Ink at the Bar, and write down all they say to me 1712 W ROGERS *Voy* 248, I took down the Names 1847 MARRYAT *Childr N Forest* IX, I should have put you down for eighteen or nineteen at least. 1885 *Manch Exam* 14 July 5/3 Mr Stansfield's bill. was down for second reading on Wednesday

V. Of order, time, condition, quality, or value

14. From a higher to a lower point or member in any series or order.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1659 (Cott) Fra þe mast dun to þe lest 1684 R H *School Recreat* 92 So by turns, 'till every Bell being hunted up and down, comes into its proper Place again *Ibid* 96 Whatsoever Bells you follow when you Hunt up, the same Bells in the same order you must follow in Hunting down 1816 KEATINGE *Trav* (1817) II 68 Every country has its etiquettes in Spain, down even to the taking of a pinch of snuff. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* I 153 From the highest effort of genius down to the most detestable trash. 1885 *Manch Exam* 28 May 5/2 From the aristocracy down to the collier and quarryman

15 From an earlier to a later time

1415 HOCCLEVE *To Sir J Oldcastle* 122 Vnto seint Petir and his successours, And so foorth doun 1662 STILLINGFL *Orig. Sacr* II 1 § 5 Down from the time of Moses 1747 BERKELLY *Tar-water in Plague* Wks III 480 Throughout all ages down to our own 1816 KEATINGE *Trav* (1817) I. 228 The accounts which the ancients have handed down to us

16 To a lower amount; to or at a reduced rate or price.

1573 *Acc. Burgh Glasg.* 22 Aug (Jam Supp) Gevin to James Andersoun doun of his ferme be ressoun of the greit drouht, xxj li 1678 BUTLER *Hud* III. II 320 Bringing down the price of coals 1838 MACAULAY *Temple* Ess (1886) 434 Cutting down his salary. 1894 *Daily News* 14 Apl 5/2 Turbot is down too.

17. To or in a lower or inferior condition, a state of depression, subjection, humiliation, inaction, restraint, defeat, discomfiture, annihilation.

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 15736 Or hys iuel schulde brynge hym doun. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III 19 Of þi myche ioie þou didist doun alle yvele spiritis 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* Contents 22 Rutulianis By the deceiss of Camylla doun bett. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* i. 357 Who can reape him, that Fortune will have downe? 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II x. § 12 The Olympian games are down long since 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 117 Annibal, now quite downe 1760 C JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I 289 She happened to look at her watch, but it was down 1857 H REED *Lect. Eng Poets* VIII. 274 If the spirit of a nation goes down, its poetry will go down with it 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps LXIX 26 If a godly man be a little down in estate.

b With *frown, hiss, hoot, shout, talk,* etc · to put down, reduce to silence, etc, by such action

1590 SHAKS *Com Err* III 1. 6 Here's a villaine that would face me downe He met me on the Mart. 1613 — *Hen VIII,* I 1 20 The French shone downe the English 1887 A. BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* Ser II 272 He was immediately frowned down by Mrs Snagsby

18. Into or in low spirits; *to be down,* to be downcast or depressed. *colloq*

1610 B JONSON *Alch* IV. VII, Thou art so downe vpon the least disaster! *c* 1620 Z BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 113 Men's hearts are downe 1782 JOHNSON *Let to Mrs Thrale* 4 June, When I prest your hand at parting I was rather down 1865 THOREAU *Cape Cod* X (1894) 315 The Captain is rather down about it, but I tell him to cheer up

19. To smaller size or bulk, to minute particles; to a finer consistency.

1675 WOOD *Life* (Oxf Hist. Soc) II 327 He melted it [New Coll plate] downe 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (J) To be boiled down to a rapid fat 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 50 Ground down into dust 1865 LYELL *Elem Geol* (ed. 6) 25 Wearing down into a fine powder 1890 ABNEY *Treat Photogr* (ed. 6) 76 The..liquid is. thinned down to proper fluidity.

20. From a roused, excited, or violent state; into or in a state of subsidence or calm.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q* I III 8 Downe fell his angry mood. 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent* II. III 60 If the winde were downe. 16 *Progr. Honesty* VII. 9 You whose insipid Palat's down, Failing to relish 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc Mar* II VI, Down dropt the breeze 1814 S ROGERS *Jacquel* II. 55 To walk his troubled spirit down.

21 Into a weaker, milder, or less pronounced quality; e g. *to soften, tone down* · see the verbs

1816 KEATINGE *Trav* (1817) I 250 Time softens down things by unobserved degrees. 1832 GEN P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II 42 Tamed down into as harmless and beneficent a sect as the Quakers

22. *slang* Aware, 'wide-awake.' (See also 27a.)

1812 J H VAUX *Flash Dict, Down,* sometimes synonymous with *awake,* as when the party you are about to rob, sees or suspects your intention, it is then said that *the cove is down* 1812 *Sporting Mag* XXXIX. 285 He supposed he was *down* (had knowledge of it) 1817 *Ibid* L. 201 Down as a nail. 1850 SMEDLEY *Frank Fairl.* IV. (Farmer) You're down to every move, I see, as usual.

VI. With ellipsis of a verb: so that *down* itself functions for the verbal phrase (But uninflected, and therefore used only for imperative and infinitive after auxiliary verbs Hence DOWN *v.*2)

23. With ellipsis of *come, go, sit, kneel, lie*

c 1388 in *Wyclif's Sel Wks* III. 472 His proude clerkis schal downe with ther pride *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5868 Doune shalle the castelle every dele 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* XX VII, The warre which may sone aryse And wyl not downe. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* XXXII 19 Downe . and laye the with the vncircumcised 1596 SHAKS *Merch V.* IV 1 363 Downe therefore, and beg mercy of the Duke 1636 SANDERSON *Serm* II 53 Yet down it must, subdued it must be 1672 MILTON *Samson* 322 Down reason then, at least vain reasonings down. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* III, Down,

Smoker, good dog! 1885 R Bridges *Nero* I, That house of Rufus That blocks the way must down

24 With ellipsis of *go*, in sense 'be swallowed' *lit* and *fig*

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb) 303 There was no broth that would downe, but of hir making 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv* To Rdr (1586) A vj b, Nothing will downe with them but French, Italian, or Spanish 1692 Locke *Educ* § 14 (R) If he be hungry more than wanton, bread alone will down *c* 1708 Swift *Baucis & Philemon* 143 Plain *Goody* would no longer down; "I was *Madam*, in her grogram gown

25 With ellipsis of *put*, etc.

1820 Byron *Blues* II 115 And down Aristotle! *c* 1860 H Stuart *Seaman's Catech* 6 What is the necessary precaution at the word 'down oars'? 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk*, Down oars! Down with the helm! 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk* vi (ed 2) 215 If caught in a hard sudden squall, down helm at once.

b. In same sense, *down with*. esp in commands (Cf. Away *with*)

1535 Coverdale *Ps* cxxxvi[i] 7 Downe with it, downe with it, euen to the grounde. 1591 Shaks *Two Gent* IV i 2 Shrinke not, but down with 'em 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag* I 19 Down with all Hammocks and Cabins 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. xxiii (1737) 98 Down with your Sails 1820 Shelley *Œdipus* I. 323 Long live Ionai! down with Swellfoot! 1856 C Mackay *Songs for Music, Emigrants* x i, Down with the lords of the forest! [i e trees]

26 Used in ballad refrains, without appreciable meaning. (Cf Down *sb* 3 I.)

1598 Shaks *Merry W* I. iv 44 I doubt he be not well, that hee comes not home (and downe, downe, adowne'a, &c 1602 — *Ham* IV v 170 You must sing downe a downe, and you call him a downe a ? 17 *Robin Hood & Bishop* in Evans *O B* (1784) I xix 102 Come, gentlemen all, and listen a-while, With a hey down, down and a down *a* 1845 Hood *Compass* xiii, Down, down, a dreary derry down

VII. Phrases

27 Down on. a *To be down on* (*upon*) to be aware of; to understand, to be 'up to' *slang* See 22

1793 J Pearson *Polit Dict*, Egad, the Baronet was down upon it 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII 76 Was down upon him, and clearly up to his gossip 1865 G Berkeley *Life, etc* II 103 (Farmer) I said..'I'm down on it all' the monkey never bit your dog'

b *To be down on* (*upon*) to fall upon, pounce upon, assail, attack (from a superior position)

1815 Scott *Guy M* xxviii, I think we should be down upon the fellow one of these darkmans, and let him get it well 1845 James *A. Neil* vi, We were out from the alders in a minute, down upon them 1885 Mrs Lynn Linton *Christ Kirkland* II. vi. 196 The critics would have been down on the author as an absurd bungler

28. Down east (*U.S*): into or in the eastern sea-coast districts of New England, esp Maine Also as *adj* and *sb*. Hence **Down-easter**

1825 J Neal *Brother Jonathan* I 28 A little boy from 'down-east' 1837 W Irving *Capt Bonneville* I. 110 A party of regular 'down easters', that is to say, people of New England 1867 O W Holmes *Guard Angel* viii. (1891) 87 He actually had the down-east city called after it 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov 938/2 This was originated by down-east men.

29. Down south: into or in the south; in *U.S* down the Mississippi; into or in the Southern States.

1852 Mrs Stowe *Uncle Tom's C* xii, 'Taking her down south?' said the man Haley nodded and smoked on *Mod* He is now in Newcastle, but is coming down south next week.

30 Down to the ground (*colloq*). thoroughly, completely.

1867 Miss Broughton *Cometh up as a Flower* xxvi, Suited me down to the ground 1889 T A. Trollope *What I remember* III 289 The occupation suited my tastes and habits 'down to the ground', as the modern slang phrase has it.

31. *Down at* Heel, *down in the* Hips, *down on* (or *in*) *one's* Luck, *down in the* Mouth: see the sbs *Down with!*. see 25 b.

VIII 32 Comparative degree † *downer*; also † *downermore* (*obs*) Superlative: see Downmost.

13. *K Alis* 6629 Ac the delfyn is more queynter, And halt him in the water douner *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol* II § 12 As the sonne clymbith vppere and vppere, so goth his nadir downere and downere. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener* (Roxb) 4226 Dounermore the stroke went yet 1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* I x 20 Bettyr it is þat criste to vs say, 'frende, cum vppyrmare', þen þat he say, 'carl, go donyrmare'.

IX Down- in combination.

33 In combination with verbs, both words having their ordinary meaning (Stress on the verb)

Such are *down-come*, *down-cry* (to cry down, decry), † *down-dagger*, *down-darken*, *down-droop*, *down-go*, *down-lay*, † *down-peize* (to weigh down, to compensate), *down-pour*, *down-press*, *down-run*, *down-shear*, *down-shower*, *down-smite*, *down-spring*, *down-squat*, *down-thring* (to press down, crush), *down-throw*, *down-trample*, *down-tumble*. Also Downbear, -cast, -lie, etc

These are very doubtful combinations. In ME, though occasionally written as one word, the adverb and verb were usually written separately, e g *doun come*, *doun ryn*, but are often hyphened by editors of modern editions, e g. *down-come*, *down-ryn* Modern instances are mostly poetical, being merely examples of inversion of the prose order of verb and adverb for metrical or rhetorical purposes (e g *he down-throws* for *down he throws* = *he throws down*), the hyphen seems, as a rule, unnecessary.

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 1608 [He] sas A leddre stonden, and ðor-on Angeles ðun cumen and up gon 1340 Hampole *Pr Conse.* 4290 He sal do fire fra þe heven don com 1883 Besant *All in Garden Fair* II 1, Those who ðownecried her beauty 1654 Gayton *Pleas Notes* II i 36 He let fly and with one blow, confounded and ðowne-dagger'd him *a* 1300 *E E Psalter* cvi 26 Þai up stiyhen And þai ðoun ga 1611 Speed *Hist Gt Brit* VIII iv (1632) 404 The presence of the one, ðowne-peized the absence of the other 1340 Hampole *Pr Conse* 7123 Þe water þat þan salle ðoun ryn Ffra þair eghen *a* 1300 *E E Psalter* lxxiii 6 Þaire yhetes with axes þai ðoune schare 1844 Mrs. Browning *Romaunt Page* xxxv, The boy ðown-sprung And stood 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I v 62 This Eneas .In Itale thrawart peple sall ðoun thryng 1558 Q Kennedie *Compend. Practive* in *Wodr Soc Misc* (1844) I 100 To invaid, oppres, and alluterlie dounthryng the Congregatioun 1581 N Burne *Disput* 43 b (Jam) Inducing subiectis to oppress and ðounthraw their maisters 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* 61 ðDown trampling vulgar hindrance 1628 Ford *Lover's Mel* III. i, One careless slip ðdown-tumbles him again.

34 With present participle or ppl. adj These are practically unlimited in number, the use of the hyphen being merely syntactical. They have the stress usually on *down-* when used as adjectives, on the radical element when used as participles Examples are *down-beaming*, *down-crouching*, *down-dragging*, *down-drawing*, *down-driving*, *down-drooping*, *down-flowing*, *down going*, *down-hanging*, *down-lashing*, *down-sloping*, *down-stooping*, *down-tumbling*, etc Also Downfalling, -looking, etc

1868 Ld Houghton *Select fr Wks* 189 ðDown-beaming from the brazen Syrian skies 1593 *Bacchus Bountie* in *Harl Misc* (Malh) II. 263 To crase his crowne with a ðdownedriuing blow 1840 Clough *Dipsychus* II v 48 The deep plough in the lazy undersoil Down-driving 1784 Cowper *Tirocin* 361 Graced With wig prolix, ðdown-flowing to his waist 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I v 1012 As a wolf Flyes with ðdown hanging head 1868 G Stephens *Runic Mon* I 226 Another downhanging rope *a* 1821 Keats *Fancy* 65 Acorns ripe ðdown-pattering 1647 H More *Song of Soul* II iii III xxvi, That strong ðdown-pulling centrall sway *Ibid* I. iii vii, Soft ðdown sliding sleep 1837 Longf *Frithiof's Homestead* 3 The ðdown-sloping hill sides. 1780 Cowper *Progr. Err* 177 Night, ðdown stooping from her ebon throne

35 With past or passive participle or ppl adj. These also are unlimited in number, the hyphen being merely syntactical; the stress varies as in prec Examples are *down-bent*, *down-borne*, *down-burnt*, *down-dashed*, *down-dropped*, *down-pressed*, *down-put*, *down-thrown*, *down-turned*, etc. Also Downcast, etc

1831 Carlyle *Sart Res* II iii, A ðdownbent, broken-hearted martyr. 1882 L C Lillie *Prudence* 96 She kept her face passionately down bent 1597 Warner *Alb Eng*, *Æneados* 317 'Down burnt Turrets. 1832 Tennyson *Œnone* 55 With ðdowndropt eyes I sat alone 1849 Clough *Life & Duty* VI 13 With shrunk bodies and heads down dropt *c* 1425 *Found St Bartholomew's* (E E T S) 27 Oure lord ihesu criste, the whiche losith stokkid men, reysith vp ðdowne pressid 1623 Penkethman *Handy Hon* Epist, Like downe-prest Camomile, to spring 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* IV. (1872) 130 That downpressed mood of despair *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxi 3 Wall þat is without-outen cyment ðdownput *c* 1600 Shaks *Sonn* lxiv, When sometime lofte towers I see ðdown-rased.

36 With agent-noun (stress on *down-*), as *down-crier*, *-her*, *-puller*, *-setter*. Also Down-comer, etc.

1878 Besant & Rice *Monks of Th* 9 ðDowncriers, enviers and backbiters 1656 S Holland *Zara* (1719) 99 Up-risers and ðDown-liers in this mighty City 1884 Edna Lyall *We Two* II, A mere hater, a passionate ðdownpuller. 1744 J Paterson *Comm Milton's P L* 386 ðDown-setters, officers who set the dishes in good order upon the King's table.

37. With verbal sb. (stress on *down-*), as † *down-ganging*, *down-going*, *-lighting*, *-pouring*, *-pulling*, *-putting*, *-rushing*, *-shedding*, *-sinking*, *-sitting*. Also Down-coming, -falling, etc

1641 Sir S D'Ewes in Rushw *Hist. Coll* III (1692) I 311 To add but one Gram to the ðdown-balancing of the Affairs of Christendom 1340 Hampole *Pr. Conse* 4779 Til þe tyme of þe son ðdoun-gangyng 1398 Trevisa *Barth de P. R.* VIII xxviii (Tollem MS) He [the sun] semeþ more in his arisinge and ðdoungoynge 1846 Landor *Exam. Shaks* Wks II 266 His down goings and uprisings *a* 1699 A Shields *Society Contendings* (1780) 40 (Jam) A ðdown-pouring of the Spirit, in his fullness, be your allowance 1871 Naphys *Prev & Cure Dis* I VIII 240 There should be a liberal down-pouring of carbolic acid 1631 Weever *Anc Fun Mon* 431 This Priory Church was preserued from ðdowne pulling 1831 Carlyle *Sart Res* II vii, In our age of Downpulling and Disbelief, the very Devil has been pulled-down *c* 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf* (W de W. 1494) II xxvi, ðDowne puttyng and a lowenge of his euencristen. *c* 1565 Lindsay (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (1728) 94 To them who were the occasion of his down-putting 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev* II v i, The dust and ðdownrushing of a Bastille 1554 Knox *Faythf Admon* G vij b, Of Peters ðdownsynckynge in yᵉ sea 1883 R A. Proctor in *Contemp Rev* Earth Movem Java, The upheavals and downsinkings 1535 Coverdale *Ps* cxxxviii 2 Thou knowest my ðdowne syttinge and my vprisynge 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* IV, They drank out the price at ae dounsitting 1562 Winjet *Cert Tractates* i Wks 1888 I 11 For the ðdountramping of ydolatrie

38. With noun of action (stress on *down-*), as *downbreak*, *down-drag*, *downflow*, *downgrowth*, *downlet* (cf *outlet*), *downshoot*, *down-step*, *down-stroke*, etc. Also Downcast, *sb.*, -draught, etc.

1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* 596 They must prove a ðdown drag, a moral millstone on the neck. 1887 *Gd Words* 758 The ðdownflow of air 1870 Rolleston *Anim Life* 12 The hypapophysial ðdowngrowths *a* 1681 R Allestree *Forty Serm* I 137 (L) A ðdownlet to that bottomless pit 1580 Sidni v *Arcadia* (1622) 44 The verie first ðdown-step to all wickednes. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho* xxi, Every up-stroke and ðdown stroke of both documents

39 Parasynthetic, as *down-backed*, *down-faced*, *down-rumped*, also Downhearted, -looked

1580 Holyband *Treas Fr Tong*, *Bossu*, ðdowne backed, crooke-shouldered 1832 J P Kennedy *Swallow B* xix, He was rather ðdown-faced and confused 1697 *Loud Gaz* No 3300/4 A bay Gelding a little ðdown Rumpt

Down (dɑun), *prep* [Down *adv.* construed with an object Cf Adown as *prep*]

1. In a descending direction along, through, or into, from top to bottom of, from a higher to a lower part of

1508 Dunbar *Flyting w Kennedie* 225 Than rynis thow doun the gait 1559 W Cunningham *Cosmogr Glasse* 51 Let us go downe this Hill into the Citie 1593 Shaks *Rich II*, I i 57 Vntill it had return'd These tearmes of treason, doubly downe his throat. 1632 Milton *Penseroso* 107 Such notes as Drew iron tears down Pluto's cheek 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy S Seas* 145 Down his Sides, and all the Belly Part, is white Wool. 1895 *Manch Guard* 24 Oct 5/6 The workmen have to be lowered by ropes down the face of the cliff

b In reference to position. At a lower part of

1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt Brit* I 225 Three Miles down the River, are the Ruins 1816 Keatinge *Trav* (1817) I 26 The wines produced down the course of the Rhone *Ibid.* II 229 In the timbered parts of France, down the Loire

2 Often with no implication of actual descent To (or at) what is regarded as a lower part of, along the course or extent of *Up and down*: see Up Also *fig* (e g of time; cf the adv)

1674 N Cox *Gentl Recreat* I (1677) 94 Some Hares will go up one side of the Hedge, and come down the other 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* (1757) 28 He weighed, and fell down the harbour. 1816 Keatinge *Trav* (1817) I. 176 A steady north breeze prevails all down this coast from the Straits *Ibid*, In the progress down the coast. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* II 18 Down the middle [of the room] were two tables. 1861 Lowell *Poet Wks* (1879) 423 The echoes, Lake Odin's hounds, fled baying down the night. 1878 G Dawson *Serm Disputed Points* xv 260 Shouting down the ages, 'We did miracles!' *Mod* Traffic passing up and down the line

b. *Down town* Into the town (from a more elevated suburb), down in the town. (See also 3)

1835 Gray *Lett.* (1894) 55 To day when I go down town I shall subscribe for the 'New York Observer' for you. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 917/1 She was down town alone

c. *Down* (*the*) *wind*: In the direction in which the wind is blowing; also *fig*. see Wind

3 The preposition and its object may be used as an advb or attrib. phrase; as in *down-river*, *down-stream*, *down-town*, etc. (Cf *up-country* farmer)

1645 Ruthi ri ord *Tryal & Tri Faith* (1845) 321 Heaven is down-ground when faith seeth it, it is, when sight faileth us, toilsome, and up the mount 1859 Sala *Two round Clock* 4 p m P 9 (Farmer) A knot of medical students, who should properly have a racing and down-the-road look 1864 Carlyle *Fredk Gt* IV 560 Königstein, a little down-stream of Schandau 1883 H H Kane in *Harper's Mag* Nov 944/2 In the lobby of a down-town hotel 1887 *Pall Mall G* 24 Dec 2/1 At one of the down river offices. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., Men engaged on canal-boats on their return journey to Liverpool from Leeds are said to be engaged on the back passage or down lock

Down, *v.*[1] *rare* [f. Down *sb* 2] *trans* To cover or line with down, to render downy.

1602 Marston *Ant & Mel* III. Wks 1856 I 34 O calme husht rich content How soft thou down'st the couch where thou dost rest 1742 Young *Nt Th* VIII 214 Their nest so deeply down'd, and built so high.

Down, *v* 2 [f Down *adv* in the elliptical uses under VI, the adv. having gradually received verbal inflexions]

1 *trans* To bring, put, throw, or knock down

[1562 Turner *Herbal* II 23 The rootes helpe to down furth the birth in tyme of labor. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* cxiii 11, To down proud wicked to the dust] 1778 Johnson 29 Apr. in Boswell *Life*, He talked of one whom he did not know, but I *downed* him with the King of Prussia 1780 — *Let to Mrs Thrale* 11 Apr, Did you quite down her? 1852 R S Surtees *Sponge's Sp Tour* xxvii, His horse had downed him three times. 1889 Gunter *I hat Frenchman* xi, The masked wrestler having downed all the professional athletes

2 *intr* To come or go down, to descend.

1825 Lady Granville *Lett* (1894) I 360 What an odd thing life is, and how it ups and downs, and ebbs and flows

3 *To down upon, on*. to come down upon, fall upon, assail as from a superior position

1852 R. S Surtees *Sponge's Sp Tour* (1893) 95 He would down upon her at the second or third interview 1884 *Punch* 6 Dec 276/2 Prove that you value me by downing on my enemies.

4. *To down with*. to put or throw down; to have done with

[1599 *Broughton's Lett* ix 34 I dismisse you with aduise to downe with your traine, you Peacocke 1659 D Pell *Impr Sea* Ded 8 Let's down with swearing, if ever wee mean to prosper at Sea] 1682 Hickeringill *Wks.* (1716) II. 20 Except they down with their Dust, and ready Darby 1713 Wardle *True Amazons* (ed 2) 54 They down with her House 1884 *St James's Gaz* 22 Nov 3/2 Another reason for downing with the House of Lords.

†Downbea'r, *v. Obs. trans* To bear down, press down, cause to sink; *fig* to oppress. Hence **Down-bea ring** *vbl sb* and *ppl a*

c 1330 R Brunne *Chron* (1810) 158 A tempest on him light, His schip was dounborn *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxxxviii 41 Þou heghed þe right hand of downberand him. 1680 G Hickes *Spirit of Popery* Pref 5 For the Down-bearing of the Gospel 1690 Norris *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 230 Such a full down-bearing Perswasion 1834 Fonblanque *Eng under 7 Administ* (1837) III 130 Hemmed in and downborne by an overpowering opposition

Downcast (daunkɑ·st), *v* Now only *poet* [f Down *adv* + Cast *v*] *trans* To cast down (*lit.* and *fig*); to overthrow, demolish; to deject, dispirit Hence **Downca sting** *vbl. sb*

a 1300 *E E Psalter* lxxv 6 In ax and in thuyl þai it doun-caste *c* 1425 *Found St Bartholomew's* (E E T S) 9 By a cruell downecastyng *a* 1572 Knox *Hist Ref* Wks (1846) I 341 For the abolishment of idolatrie, and for douncasting the places of the same 1724 *Wodrow Corr* (1843) III 120 The occasion of your downcastings 1839 Longf *Mass for Dying Year* xii, The stars from heaven down cast

Downcast (daunkɑst), *sb* [f. Down *adv.* + Cast *sb.*; cf prec vb.]

1 The act of casting down (*lit* and *fig*); overthrow, demolition, ruin, downward cast (of the eyes or look). b. *Geol.* = Downthrow 2

a 1300 *Cursor M* 23721 (Cott) Dame fortune turnes þan hir quele And castes vs dun O þat dun-cast we mai wit chance Enentis þis werld get couerance. 1612 T James *Jesuits' Downf* 11 Exaltation of themselues, and downecast of all that side not with them 1723 Stirle *Conse Lovers* ii 1, I saw the respectful Downcast of his Eyes 1819 Rees *Cycl*, *Downcast*, a term among Miners and Colliers for the sinking down of the measures or strata on one side of a fault 1881 *Q Rev* July 102 Upliftings and downcasts of strata.

2 The throwing down of a current of air into a coal-mine, etc; *attrib* in *downcast shaft*, the shaft by which fresh air is introduced into a mine, also *ellipt.* called the *down-cast.*

1816 Holmes *Coal-mines Durham, etc* 78 Ventilation is accomplished by means of a stream of air which descends the Downcast Shaft and passes through the workings until it finds the Upcast Shaft, through which it ascends 1859 *Ann Reg* 43 Worked by a single shaft, for both the 'up-cast' and the 'down-cast' 1880 J Lomas *Alkali Trade* 150 The heat and smoke are drawn away to the chimney by means of the downcast 1881 *19th Cent* No 48 239

Downcast (daunkɑst), *ppl. a.* [f. Down *adv* + Cast *ppl a.*, also as pa. pple of Downcast *v*]

1 Cast down; ruined, destroyed; *fig* dejected

1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* v vi Wks 1856 I 143 The downe cast ruines of calamitie 1611 Hrywood *Gold Age* iii 1 Wks 1874 III 42 In the repairing of your downe cast state 1832 Ht Martineau *Homes Abroad* iii 43 A few looked downcast. 1849 Grote *Greece* ii lx. V 291 A downcast stupor and sense of abasement possessed every man.

2 Of looks, etc: Directed downwards; dejected

1633 G Herbert *Temple, Ch. Militant* 86 Where first the Church should raise her down-cast face 1718 Prior *Power* 787 With downcast eyelids, and with looks aghast 1868 Freeman *Norm Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 166 With downcast eyes and bated breath

Hence **Do wncastness**

a 1851 Moir *Sonn, Scot Sabbath* ii, Your doubts to chase, your downcastness to cheer

Downcome (daunkʌm), *sb* [f Down *adv* + Come *v*, cf *income, outcome*]

1 The act of coming down (*lit* and *fig*); descent, downfall; humiliation.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* iii iv 59 At douncom of thir Harpyis 1594 Southwell *M Magd Fun Teares* 101 Love's fearres will stoope to the lowest downecome 1641 Milton *Reform* i. (1851) 7 Like the sudden down-come of a Towre 1815 Scott *Rob Roy* xix, It's a brave kirk It had amaist a doun-come lang syne at the Reformation 1877 Mrs Oliphant *Makers Flor* iii 79 That sense of downcome which is, of all sensations of poverty, the most hard to bear

b *Hawking* A swoop down

1575 Turbery *Faulconrie* 9 Making hir downecomme, and stouping from hir wings 1674 N Cox *Gentl Recreat* ii (1677) 178 The Faulcon hath a natural inclination and love to fly the Hern every way, either from her Wings to the down-come, or from the Fist and afore-head 1698 Fryer *Acc E India & P* 219 Tropick Birds stooping to their Game perform it at one down come

2. *Metallurgy* (See quot)

1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss*, *Downcome*, the pipe through which tunnel-head gases from iron blast furnaces are brought down to the hot-blast stoves and boilers, when these are below the tunnel-head

Dow'n-comer. a One who comes down b *techn.* A pipe or tube to convey water downwards (cf prec. 2).

1868 Atkinson *Cleveland Gloss* 1896 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 5/2 In the Yarrow boiler there are no outside downcomers

Dow'n-coming, *vbl sb* A coming down, descent (*lit.* and *fig*). = Downcome *sb* 1.

1340 Hampole *Pr Consc* 5271 At his doun commyng 1676 W Row *Contn Blair's Autobiog* xii (1848) 400 Before the bishops' downcoming. 1883 Besant *All in Garden Fair* ii vi, A sad downcoming of his lofty aims.

Down-draught (dau·ndrɑft)

1 A descending draught or current of air

1849 Cdl Wiseman *Sense v. Sc* Ess 1853 III 603 How the north wind should always drive a down draught. into the drawing room.

2 A down-dragging or depressing influence *Sc*

c 1788 Picken *Twa Rats* Misc Poems (1813) I 68 (Jam) We yield To nae downdraught but perfect eild.

So **Down-draw, Down-drug** *Sc*

c 1788 Picken *Misc Poems* (1813) I 79 (Jam) Poortith's sair down-draw 1814 *North Antiq* 429 (Jam) Love in our hearts will wax..Thro' crosses and down drug.

Downe, obs f Down, *done* (sec Do *v.*)

Downfall (dau·nfɔl)

1 The act of falling down; sudden descent

1450–1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 298 The sonne knowyng no downe falle 1594 T B *La Primaud Fr Acad* ii 493 Those that runne on swiftly whither they please, without feare of downe falles 1674 N Cox *Gentl Recreat* ii (1677) 213 If she [the hawk] miss at the first down-fall and kill not 1710 Addison *Whig Exam* No 2 (Seager), I never met so sudden a downfal in so promising a sentence 1842 Tennyson *St Sim Styl* 108 'Tween the spring and down-fall of the light

b A fall (of water, rain, snow, etc).

1603 Knolles *Hist Turks* (1638) 31 The riuer Melas in Winter or any other great downefall of water right suddenly ouerfloweth his bankes 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Downfalls*, the descending waters of rivers and creeks 1870 E Peacock *Ralf Skirl* III 17 The weather-wise said there would soon be 'downfall,' but no rain came

†2 A steep descent, precipice; an abyss, gulf, pit *Obs*

1542 Udall *Erasm Apoph* (1877) 151 Rockes of a down-right pitche, or a steepe down fall 1586 T. B *La Primaud. Fr Acad* i (1589) 231 Beware thou tumble not into some downefall 1594 Carlw *Huarte's Exam Wits* v (1596) 67 These delight to walke thorow dangerous and high places, and to approch neere steepe down-falls 1691 Dryden *K Arthur* ii 1 Wks 1884 VIII 153 Dreadfull downfalls of unheeded rocks. 1822 Hogg *Perils of Man* I 63 A bit downfa' to the south

3 Fall from high estate, ruin. (The current usc.)

a 1300 *Cursor M* 11362 (Cott) Þis child sal be to fel men in dun fall, And to fell in vprising 1593 Shaks 3 *Hen VI*, v vi 64 Those that wish the downfall of our house 1667 Milton *P L* i 116 That were an ignominy and shame beneath This downfall 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No 60 P 2 Histories of the downfal of kingdoms. 1824 W Irving *T. Trav* II 3 The downfall of his great expectations.

†b *concr.* (*pl*) Ruins, débris. *Obs.*

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng* xii lxxiii (1612) 301 On Auentine the down-falls are of Temples store to see.

4 Something constructed on purpose to fall down

1856 C J Andersson *Lake Ngami* 528 To destroy the hippopotamus by means of the downfall consisting of a log of wood

5. *attrib.* Falling down, descending.

1793 Smeaton *Edystone L* § 275 Protecting it from the entrance of the downfall spray. 1807 Vancouver *Agric Devon* (1813) 285 By these drains the downfall waters would immediately escape

Dow'n-fallen, *ppl a* Also 7 -fall Fallen to the ground, or from a high estate.

1596 Shaks 1 *Hen IV*, i. iii 135 The downfall [*mod ed* -fallen] Mortimer 1602 Carlw *Cornwall* (J) The land is now divorced by the downfallen steep cliffs on the farther side. 1605 Shaks *Mach* iv iii 4 Let vs Bestride our downfall [*mod edd* -fallen] Birth-dome 1784 Cowper *Task* vi 144 His foe's down fallen beast 1817 Moore *Lalla R., Veiled Proph* (1854) 82 Their down fall'n Chief.

Dow'nfalling, *vbl sb* The act of falling down; downfall; †setting

a 1300 *E E Psalter* li 6 Þou loved alle wordes of doun fallinge [L *precipitationis*] 1340 Hampole *Pr Consc* 6576 Hate teres of gretyng, That the synful sal scalden in the dounfallyng 1536 Brllenden *Cron Scot* (1821) II 331 Ane [comet] schane ay afore the sonne-rising, and this othir afore his downfalling. 1826 E Irving *Babylon* II vi 97 He sent Jeremiah before the downfalling of destruction

Dow'nfalling, *ppl a.* Falling down, also *fig* declining, decaying

[*a* 1300 *E E Psalter* xvii 9 Koles þat wate doun falland Kindled ere of him glouand] 1590 C S *Right Religion* 14 The downfalling pride of the Pope 1659 D Pell *Impr Sea* 408 The Seamans high soaring *sursums*, and his down-falling *deorsums* 1886 A Winchell *Geol Field* 60 A down-falling mass of vapour

†**Down-flat,** *a.* [cf. Flat *a* 6] Downright.

1664 H Cary *Marriage Night* iii i. in Hazl *Dodsley* XV 140 This is a down-flat challenge

†**Dow ngate.** *Obs* [f Down *adv* + Gate, going] Going down, descent, setting

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret*, *Gov Lordsh* (E E T S) 89 To þe doungate of þe sonne 1555 Watreman *Fardle Facions* i. iv 43 Certeine of theim worshippe the Sonne at his vpryste, and curse him moste bittrely at his doune gate

Downgeowne, obs form of Dungeon

Down grade, down-grade. [see Grade] *lit* A downward gradient, a descending slope (on a railway, etc), hence *fig.* A downward course or tendency in morals, religion, etc. Also *attrib*

1885 *Harper's Mag* Apr 690/2 The train keeps on its rapid down grade run 1887 Spurgeon (*title*) Four Articles on the Down-Grade 1888 *Pall Mall G* 24 Apr 11/1 The Baptist Union both parties in the 'down-grade controversy' having marshalled their forces. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Dec 2/1 1895 *Westm Gaz* 19 Apr 3/2 A study in the down-grade of a village girl from seduction to prostitution.

†**Down-gyved,** *ppl a Obs rare*—1. [f Down *adv* IX + Gyve] Explained by Steevens as meaning 'Hanging down like the loose cincture which confines fetters round the ancles'

1602 Shaks *Ham* ii i 80 His stockings foul'd, Vngartred, and downe giued to his Anckle.

Dow'nhaul (-hɔl) *Naut.* [f. Down *adv* + Haul *v*] (See quot. 1867.)

1669 Stirmy *Mariner's Mag* 17 All down upon your doone hall 1727 Swift *Gulliver* ii 1, We belayed the fore downhaul 1840 R H. Dana *Bef Mast* v 11, I sprang forward, threw the downhaul over the windlass 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Down-haul*, a rope passing up to the upper corner of the sail to pull it down when shortening sail Also. to the outer yard-arms of studding-sails, to take them in securely.

b *attrib Downhaul tackle* (see quot. 1867).

1762 Falconer *Shipwr* ii 319 Below the down-haul tackle others ply 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Down-haul tackles*, employed when lower yards are struck to prevent them from swaying about after the trusses are unrove.

†**Dow'nhauler.** *Naut. Obs.* = prec

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I 85 The higher studding-sails are drawn down to be furled or reefed by down-haulers *Ibid* 165 *Downhauler*, A rope which hoists down the stay-sails, studding sails, and boom-sails, to shorten sail

Downhearted (-hɑ·rted), *a* Having the heart 'down' (see Down *adv.* 18); discouraged, low-spirited. ('A colloquial word' Todd 1818)

a 1774 Goldsm *Ess* (L), Come, my good fellow, don't be downhearted, cheer up 1860 Ruskin in Anne Ritchie *Rec Tennyson, etc* 29 Sept (1892) 136, I am very glad to have your letter having been downhearted lately 1869 Goulburn *Purs Holiness* xxi 199 To console many a down hearted Christian

Hence **Downhea rtedly** *adv.*; **Downhea·rted-ness**

1655 Gurnall *Chr in Arm.* Introd v (1669) 174, I find it come off as weakly and down heartedly as before *a* 1863 Thackeray *Haggarty's Wife* (1887) 281 His down-heartedness surprised his acquaintances

†**Downhe·ld.** *Obs.* In 4 dun-, doun-, etc, -helde, -heild [f Held *sb*, slope] A downward slope, declivity, decline, descent (*lit* and *fig*)

a 1300 *Cursor M* 3822 (Cott) Jacob sagh þe well be a doun heild *Ibid* 5468 Negh seuen score yeir of eld Was þis iacob at his don heild [*Fairf* atte his doun helde]. *Ibid* 6431 Þe sun was at dun heild [*Trin* doun helde]

Downhill (see below) *sb*, *adv*, and *a.*

A *sb* (dau·nhil). [f. Down *adv*]

1. The downward slope of a hill, a decline, declivity, descent (*lit.* and *fig*).

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* i ii. 39 Th' Icie down-Hils of this slippery Life 1607 Topsell *Four f. Beasts* (1658) 107 Some on horseback, other on foot, follow the cry neither fearing thornes, woods, down-hils 1795 Burke *Regic Peace* iv. Wks IX 119 It is not possible that the downhill should not be slid into. 1853 W Jerdan *Autobiog.* III. xiv 207 To cheer and solace the downhill of life

†2 *slang* (*pl.*) False dice which run on the low numbers. *Obs*

a 1700 B E. *Dict Cant Crew*, *Down hills*, Dice that run low 1801 *Sporting Mag* XVIII 100.

B. *adv.* (daunhi·l). [f Down *prep*] Down the slope of a hill; in a descending direction, on a decline; down-wards (*lit* and *fig*).

1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV 348 Whether it be up hill or down-hill. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* i xiv, A very short cut, and all down-hill 1795 Ld Auckland *Corr* (1862) III 313 They are going downhill a well concerted opposition will end the business 1871 Smiles *Charac.* i (1876) 17 They broke through the French and sent them flying downhill.

C *adj* (dau·nhil). Sloping or descending downwards; declining (Also *fig.*)

1727 Pope, etc. *Art of Sinking* 71 The gentle down hill way to the *bathos*. *a* 1729 Congreve (J), A downhill greensward. 1782 Cowper *Lett* xx Nov, The down hill side of life 1856 Froude *Hist Eng* II 408 The monks had travelled swiftly on the downhill road of human corruption

Dow'nily, *adv rare.* [f Downy + -ly 2] In a downy manner, like down or fluff.

1835 *Blackw Mag* XXXVIII. 639 We have detected particles of nutmeg reposing downily on the surface

Downiness (dau·nines). [f Downy + -ness] The condition or quality of being downy; a downy growth or substance

1670 W Simpson *Hydrol Fss* 14 Vapours arise out of the iron which turn into a downiness 1695 H Sampson in *Phil Trans* XIX 80 A Downyness upon her chin, unusual with those of her Sex 1708 *Brit Apollo* No 88. 2/1 A Hoary kind of Downyness 1855 Browning *Men & Wom*, *Respectability*, Your lip's contour and downiness.

Downione, obs form of Dungeon

†**Dow'nish,** *a. Obs* [f Down *a* + -ish.] Somewhat dejected or directed downward.

1677 *Lond Gaz.* No 1177/4 One Booke Bookey, of a middle stature full fac'd, of a downish look 1710 in *Ballard MSS* XXXVI. No 24 The Whigs are very downish here upon the late changes.

Downk(e, obs. form of Dank.

Dow'nland [1]. [f Down *sb.*[1]; cf OE. *dúnland*] Land forming downs; hilly pasture-land.

[*c* 1000 Ælfric *Deut* i 7 Feld landum & dun landum] 1842 *Penny Cycl* XXIII. 343/2 There are also about 50,000 acres of down-land 1884 W. J Courthope *Addison* i 27 Salisbury Plain, with its open tracts of undulating downland

Dow'nland [2]. [Cf *upland*] Land lying low, or sloping downwards; in quot *attrib*

1839 Stonehouse *Axholme* 399 Descending the downland lawns

Downless (dau·nles), *a.* [f. Down *sb* [2] + -less] Without down

1598 Marlowe & Chapman *Hero & L* v 45 The downless rosy faces Of youths and maids 1796 Withering *Brit.*

Plants (ed 3) III. 222 Dolonicum seeds of the circumference down-less and naked 1872 J C Jeaffreson *Woman in spite of Herself* I i iv 59 As downless and smooth-faced as any girl of eighteen summers

Down-lie (-lāi), *v.* To lie down, go to bed, retire to rest (Chiefly in pres pple **Down-lying**.)

1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W. de W 1531) 88 b, Prayer is moche necessary at all tymes, bothe vprysynge and downlyenge *c* 1550 *Decay Eng by Shepe* (E E.T S) 98 To kepe vj persons, downe lyinge and vprisynge in hys house *a* 1628 Preston *Serm. bef his Majestie* (1630) 74 There are so many uprising & down-lying, that must have bread and meate from day to day

Hence **Dow'n-lying** *vbl sb.* a. Lying down, going to bed; taking of permanent quarters. b. Lying-in of a woman, confinement. (*north dial*)

1535 *Goodly Primer* Ps. cxxxix, My ingoing and downlying to sleep 1603 Florio *Montaigne* I xxv (1632) 82 What they go withall is but a conceiving, and therefore nothing neere downlying 1637 R Monro *Expedit.* II 16 What hurt the enemy was able to have done us, before our down-lying. 1848 Mrs Gaskell *M Barton* ix, She expected her down lying every day 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Down lugging time*

Downlong, *prep* and *adj.* [app coined by W. Morris; cf. *headlong.*] A. *prep* Down along B. *adj* Rushing down headlong

1876 Morris *Sigurd* II 91 The rush and rattle of waters, as the downlong flood swept by 1895 — *Beowulf* 21 But me the sea upbore The flood downlong the tide

†Dow'nlooked (-lukt), *a. Obs* [f. *down-look*: see Down *a.* 1 b.] Having downward or downcast looks; guilty-looking, demure, sheepish

1641 Brome *Jovrall Crew* II Wks 1873 III. 384, I never lik'd such demure down-look'd Fellows. 1677 *Lond Gaz* No 1230/4 A middle size black man, having short black brown lank hair. down-look'd *a* 1700 B E *Dict Cant Crew, Blank*, baffled, down-look't, sheepish, guilty 1700 Dryden *Palamon & Arc* II 489 Jealousy Downlook'd, and with a cuckow on her fist 1814 Scott *Ld of Isles* III xix, Men .of evil mien, Down look'd, unwilling to be seen.

Dow'nlooking (-lukiŋ), *a* That looks down

1823 Scott *Quentin D.* II, A middle sized man with a down looking visage 1842 Mrs. Browning *Grk Chr. Poets* 12 Wilhelm Meister's uplooking and downlooking aspects, the reverence to things above and things below. 1881 Miss Yonge *Lads & Lasses Langley* II 120 The rude, clumsy, stupid, down looking fellow he had been

Downlying: see Down-lie.

Downmost (dau·nmōust), *adv* and *adj.* Also *dial* **downermost**: cf. the obs comparative *downermore* see Down *adv.* VIII.

1790 Blagden in *Phil. Trans* LXXX 342 So poised as that a certain part should be always downmost. 1822 Colfridge *Lett, Convers., etc* II 92 Set the jewel in the marriage ring with the speck downmost. 1849 Carlisle in *Eng Hist. Rev.* (1886) I. 333 The early or downmost part of the sheets had mouldered 1879 Geo. Eliot *Theo. Such* 307 A fowl tied head downmost.

Dow'npour (-pōəɹ), *sb.* A pouring down; *esp* a heavy, continuous fall (of rain, etc.).

1811 *Agric. Survey Hebrides* 741 (Jam) A down pour which had persevered in deluging the island for a week 1859 R. F. Burton *Centr Afr.* in *Jrnl Geog Soc* XXIX 141 The downpour is desultory and uncertain, causing frequent droughts and famine 1872 Proctor *Ess Astron* xi 151 A systematic and continuous downpour of missiles

Downright (dau·nrəit), *adv, adj,* and *sb* [f. Down *adv* + Right *adj* and *adv.*, in OE *riht, rihte*: cf. Adownright]

A *adv* (Stressed *dow·nright* when preceding the word it qualifies, *downri·ght* when following.)

†1 Straight down; vertically downwards *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay 25613 Þe drake flah dun rihte, mid feondliche ræsen *c* 1320 *Sevyn Sag* (W.) 621 The elde tre Hewe him to the grounde dounright 1426 Audelay *Poems* 23 He fel downe rygt into hel sodenly. 1538 H Medwall *Nature* (1896) 40 Some shote sydelong and some down ryght 1674 Ray *Notes Husb.* 129 That part of the root, which descends down-right. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* II 288 He Shot to the black abyss, and plung'd downright 1763 *Brit Mag* IV. 554 Several were seen to sink downright, by some people who were on the cliffs.

2 Thoroughly, absolutely, quite, positively, out and out, outright.

a 1300 *E. E Psalter* cv. 18 Þe lowe it swath sinful dounright. 1377 Langl *P Pl* B xviii 191 God gaf Þe dome Þat Adam & Eue. Shulde deye doune right 1480 Caxton *Chron Eng* ccxlvii. (1482) 314 Scottes that day were slayne doune right the substaunce of them alle 1588 Shaks *L L. L* iv i 389 They'l mocke vs now downe-right. 1664 H More *Myst. Iniq, Apol* 562 Unless you were down-right mad. 1724 R Falconer *Voy* (1769) 141 Killed four downright, and wounded several 1832 Ht. Martineau *Homes Abroad* v 66, I was downright scared.

†3 In a direct or straightforward manner; plainly, definitely. *Obs*

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. iv 31 You haue heard him sweare downright he was 1680 Otway *Caius Marius* iv i, An honest, simple, downright dealing Lord 1684 T Burnet *Th Earth* II 131 St Peter. uses a plain literal style, and discourses down-right concerning the natural world

†4 Straightway, straight. *Obs.*

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II ii i iii, The soul that I Must now pursue and fall upon down-right. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* II iii, This paper put Mrs Bull in such a passion that she fell down right into a fit

B. *adj.* (Usually stressed *dow·nright*; but sometimes *downri·ght* at the end of a clause.)

1. Directed straight downwards; vertical, directly descending.

1530 Palsgr 215/1 Downeright stroke, *taille* 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v xiv 566 This Hawkweede hath no deepe downeright roote 1593 Shaks 2 *Hen VI*, II iii 92 Haue at thee with a downe-right blow 1621 G Sandys *Ovid's Met* II (1626) 225 To iump from downe-right cliffes 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr* II 71 He gave him again a down-right blow, and brought him upon his knees 1759 *Phil. Trans* LI 299 Its motion was quite downright, i e perpendicular to the horizon 1857 Whittier *What of the Day?* 3 Thunders Far-rolling ere the downright lightnings glare

2. *fig.* a Direct, straightforward, not circuitous; plain, definite. Of persons Plain and direct in speech or behaviour (sometimes implying bluntness of manner). *Obs* or *arch*

1603 Shaks *Meas for M.* III ii 12 After this downe-right way of Creation *a* 1616 Beaum & Fl *Knight Malta* v ii, Your downright captain still I'll live, and serve you *a* 1626 Bacon (J.), An admonition from a dead author, or a caveat from an impartial pen, will prevail more than a downright advice 1717 Savage *Love in Veil* I i, What we call in downright English a pimp 1733 Pope *Hor Sat* II i 52 As plain As downright Shippen, or as old Montaigne 1856 Froude *Hist Eng* (1858) II vii 145 He had a certain downright honesty about him

b That is thoroughly or entirely (what is denoted by the sb.); nothing less than . , mere, absolute, positive, thorough, 'flat', 'out-and-out'.

1565-73 Coopler *Thesaurus, Autophyron*, Browne bread downe right bread *a* 1628 Preston *Serm bef his Majestie* (1630) 19 To be a downe right Papist 1699 Bentley *Phal* 267 This is no better than down right Nonsense 1712 Steele *Spect* No 266 ₱ 3 [She] is not to have down-right Money, but a Present of Plate 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) I. 344 He is a downright atheist

C. *sb* (*dow·nright*) [The *adj* used *elliptically*]

†1 A vertical line; a perpendicular *Obs.*

1674 N Fairiax *Bulk & Selv* 153 Brought by a sharp angle to a downright or perpendicular with the thiller

2. (*pl*) Name of a quality of wool.

1793 Vansittart *Rep Concl Peace* 73 Downrights £12 0 0 per pack, Seconds £11 0 0 1832-52 McCulloch *Dict. Comm* 1428 The best English short native fleeces are . divided by the wool sorter into 1 Prime; 2 Choice, 3. Super; 4. Head, 5 Downrights, 6. Seconds.

Downri'ghtly, *adv. rare.* [f. Downright *a.* + -ly 2] In a downright manner; directly; thoroughly: = Downright *adv.*

1642 Digby *Observ Sir T Browne's Relig Med* (1659) 21 Averring down-rightly, That God cannot doe contradictory things. 1679 Kid in G. Hickes *Spirit of Popery* 7 Prelacy is destructive down-rightly to the Sworn Covenants 1882 *Society* 7 Oct 16/1 Persistently overbearing, if not. downrightly insolent.

Downrightness (dau·nrəitnes). [f. as prec. + -ness] The quality of being downright, directness, straightforwardness of speech or behaviour

1628 Earle *Microcosm.*, *Blunt Man* (Arb) 56 Hee is generally honest and his downerightnesse credits him 1809-12 Mar Edgworth *Manœuvring* VII Wks 1832 II. 18 They have so much self-will, and mercantile downrightness in their manners. 1845 Thackeray *Crit Rev.* Wks 1886 XXIII 237 [To] expose their error with all the downrightness that is necessary.

†**Downrights,** *adv. Obs rare.* [f. as prec. with genitival *-es, -s*] = Downright *adv* 1.

c 1350 *Will Palerne* 1165 Þe almayns seweden sadly & slowe doun riȝtes 1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 419 They would . go downrights into the bottome. *Ibid* 512 The enemy hath made after you to sinke you down-rights

Dow'nrush (-rʌʃ). Rush down, rapid descent.

1855 Brimley *Ess., Tennyson* 73 Like the downrush of a mighty cataract 1893 Sir R Ball *Story of Sun* 140 There must be a down-rush of cooled gas from above

Downset (dau·nset) Also (sense 2) **-seat, -sit**

†1. Going down or setting (as of the sun) *Obs*

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit* II. 128 His honour and fortunes were for ever at their downe set

2. *Sc* An establishment, settlement.

1818 Miss Ferrier *Marriage* I 120 By my faith, but you have a bein downset 1822 Galt *Entail* II 274 (Jam) A warm down-seat's o' far mair consequence .than the silly low o' love 1871 W Alexandr *Johnny Gibb* xxxviii (1873) 213 He'll get a braw doonsit at Gushetneuk

3 A setting or putting down, a rebuke.

1824 Miss Ferrier *Inher* viii, Nowise disconcerted at the downset she had received

Dow'nset, *a. Her* Of a fess: Broken so that the one half is set lower than the other by its whole width

1847 *Gloss Brit Her* 141 The best way would be to say down-set on the dexter or sinister side

Dow nshare, corrupt f Denshire.

1796 J Boys *Agric Kent* 37 Wheat, Barley, Oats, Oats, Rye Grass is the course after downsharing that has hitherto generally prevailed. *Ibid.* Downshare land

Downside (dau·nsəid) The under side, in phr. *downside up* (after *upside down*) Also *advb.*? = downwards, or ? short for *downside up.*

1683 Dryden & Lee *Duke of Guise* v i, *A* Since last we parted at the barricadoes, The world's turned upside down *C* No,' faith, 'tis better now, 'tis downside up 1833 L Ritchie *Wand. by Loire* 56 The factionnaire seized the document, and looked at it upside and downside for some time 1885 H. Pearson *R Browning* 13 Whether the thing shall be hung upside, downside, or endwise.

Downstairs (see below), *adv phr* (*adj, sb*) Less freq **downstair** (esp as *adj*)

a. *adv. phr.* (dauntēə ɪz). Down the stairs; on or to a lower floor or (*fig*) 'the lower regions'.

1596 Shaks 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 212 His industry is vp-staires and down-staires, his eloquence the parcell of a reckoning 1597 — 2 *Hen IV*, II iv 202 Thrust him downe stayres. *a* 1631 Drayton *Wks* II. 490 (Jod) When upstair one, downstair another, lies 1791 Mrs Radcliffe *Rom Forest* x, As she went downstairs *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol Leg, Bros Birchington* xxiii, Such affairs are bruited about 'down stairs' Where Old Nick [etc] 1883 Riadl *Many a Ship* in *Harper's Mag* Dec 133/2 Downstairs the lady did not charm

b *attrib* or *adj* (dau·nstēəɹ(z).

1819 *Metropolis* I 146 At the feet of down stairs Cinderella 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser 1 (1863) 222, I have sometimes feared that her down stair life was less happy *Mod* The downstairs rooms

c *sb.* (dauntēə ɪz) The downstairs part of a building; the lower regions

1843 Mrs Carlyle *Lett* I 254 The old green curtains of downstairs were become filthy 1877 H Smart *Play or Pay* (1878) 125 The accredited down stairs is so utterly overstocked with that pavement [good intentions] 1896 *Westm Gaz* 23 Apr 2/3 The magistrate could not discriminate whether upstairs or down-stairs began [the fight]

†**Dow'nsteepy,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Down *adv.* + Steepy *a*] Steeply descending, precipitous.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1613) 97 (T) He came to a craggy and downsteepy rock

Downthrow (dau·nþrō).

1. A throwing or being thrown down *rare*

1615 *Catascopes* in Farr *S P Jas I* (1848) 352 Wars, the canker of estate, Hel's image and al commonweale's downthrow 1891 *Times* 21 Oct. 5/3 Unable to take his downthrow philosophically

2. *Geol* The depression of strata below the general level on one side of a fault. (Originally a miners' term) Also *attrib*

1858 A C Ransay *Geol Struct Merioneth, etc* 5 Down the Bala valley . there runs a great fault. It is a downthrow to the north-west 1882 Geikie *Geol Sk* 282 A true fault with an upthrow and downthrow side 1889 Croll *Stellar Evol* 54 About a mile E S E of Beddgelert, there is a fault with a downthrow of 5000 feet

Dow'ntrod, *ppl a* = next.

1596 Shaks 1 *Hen IV*, i iii 135, (Qo.) I will lift the downtrod [*Fols* downfall, -faln] Mortimer 1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II iv 1 *Trophies* 887 [He] Wholly exturps the down trod Iebusite

Downtrodden (dauntrɒ d'n), *pa pple.* and (dau ntrɒ d'n), *ppl a*

1. Trampled down; beaten down by treading

1568 U Fulwell *Like Will to Like* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III 341 Repent, repent, your sins shall be downtrodden 1846 H Rogers *Ess* (1860) I 175 The down-trodden grass 1875 Longi *Pandora* viii 4 The flowers, downtrodden by the wind

2. *fig.* Crushed down by oppression or tyranny

1595 Shaks *John* II i 241 This downe-troden equity 1641 Milton *Reform* II ad fin., The most dejected and downtrodden vassals of perdition 1845-6 Trench *Huls Lect* Ser. I. iii 43 All the crushed and down-trodden of the earth. 1858 J. Martineau *Stud Chr* 342 The down-trodden serfs of Franconia.

Hence **Dow n-tro ddenness.**

1881 F. G Lee *Reg. Baronet.* I 5 Their expatriation, poverty, and down-troddenness

Downward (dau·nwŭəd), *adv* (*prep*) and *adj* For forms see Down *adv* [Primarily an aphetic form of Adownward, in OE *adūnweard*, but subseq. referred directly to Down: see -ward]

A. *adv.*

1. Towards a lower place or position, towards what is below with a descending motion or tendency. a. in reference to movement through space

c 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom* 105 Ech god giue cumeð of heuene dunward. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* 19 Ha walden fallen duneward 1297 R. Glouc (1724) 362 As hi þat donward come. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P R* xiii xxiv (1495) 456 A drope. fallyth dounwarde by his owne heuynesse 1535 Coverdall 2 *Kings* xx 10 It is an easy thinge for the shadowe to go ten degrees downewarde. 1641 French *Distill* i. (1651) 40 This Oil taken inwardly worketh upward and downward 1887 Bowen *Virg Æneid* i. 607 While streams downward run to the sea

b. in reference to direction, attitude, or aspect

c 1400 Maundev (Roxb.) xix 87 Lukand douneward to þe erthe *c* 1450 *Douce MS* 55 ch x, Tourne the brede doun-waide in the panne. 1562 J Heywood *Prov & Epigr* (1867) 113, I looke downeward to my feete 1793 Southey *Triumph Woman* 302 Why downward droops his musing head? 1855 Browning *Old Pictures in Florence* x, 'Tis looking downward makes one dizzy

c in reference to position or situation.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 9887 (Cott) Þis castel dunward þan es it polist slight *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol* II § 36 Thanne set I the point . downward in the same signe *c* 1511 *Lyf Eng Bk Amer* (Arb) Introd 33/2 Fro ye myddell downwarde ben they lyke the halfe neder parte of an horse 1641 J Jackson *True Evang. T* II 115 [St Peter] was crucified with his head downward 1667 Milton *P L* I 463 Dagon his Name, Sea Monster, upward Man And downward Fish 1854 J Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc* Chem. 24 Metallic cones, ranged apices downward.

2. *fig* a. Towards that which is lower in order, or inferior in any way

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1943 (Cott) Fra me dun-ward drogh man his thoght *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E E.T S) 48 In þe lyne of kynrede dounward, þi sone to þe is in þe firste degre 1596 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* iv 260 The Peichtis in thair guddis and ryches downward began to declyne *a* 1732 T Boston *Crook in Lot* (1805) 160 God carries his people's circumstances downward till they come to that point 1847 Emerson *Repr Men* Wks. (Bohn) I 352 Things seem to tend downward, to justify despondency.

b Onward from an earlier to a later time.

1611 BIBLE *Transl Pref* 3 From Christes time downeward 1679–1714 BURNET *Hist Ref* an 1535 (R) From the twelfth century downward 1849 GROTE *Greece* II lxvi, All the old laws of Athens, from Solon downward

3 *Comb.*

1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb* II v, Downward-gazing flowers 1871 BROWNING *Balaust* 1370 The downward-dwelling people 1878 B TAYLOR *Deukalion* III 1 97

†**B** *prep* = DOWN *prep* I *Obs. rare.*

c 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* I v. (1869) 3 A corde .he hadde set dounward þe wal.

C. *adj*

1. Directed towards that which is lower; descending; inclined downward. **a.** *lit*

1552 HULOET, Downewarde, *præceps* 1592 SHAKS *Ven & Ad* 1106 This foul boar, Whose downward eye still looketh for a grave 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* IV 537 The downward track 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 188 In the western sky the downward sun Looks out. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 146 The downward current of the river

b *fig.*

a 1586 SIDNEY(J) At the lowest of my downward thoughts 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism & Guisc* 344 Thy low fall Shows downward appetite to mix with mud. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1516 A Hampden who stemmed the torrent of a downward age To slavery prone 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq* (1876) III. xiii 303 Steps in a downward scale

2. Lying or situated below, lower *rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 9926 (Gött) Þat rechis to þe donwar [*v r* nebemest] light 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* I 341 Aurora lights the downward Heav'n 1824 CAMPBELL *Theodric* 138 The waste and wild Schreckhorn . frowning Upon a downward world of pastoral charms

Hence **Downwardly** *adv.* = DOWNWARD *adv.*; **Downwardness**

1839 BAILEY *Festus* III (1852) 26 That downwardness of soul 1850 BROWNING *Easter Day* XV 33 Certain rays Shot downwardly 1872 MIVART *Elem Anat* 60 The downwardly tapering condition of the coccygeal vertebræ

Downwards (dau nwŭrdz), *adv.* [f DOWNWARD with adverbial genitive *-es, -s*: see -WARDS] **1 a.** = DOWNWARD *adv* 1 a, b.

1622 MABBE tr *Aleman's Guzman d' Alf.* I. 120 The Light is turned down-wards 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 211 Her bill is crooked downwards 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I IX (1648) 57 The squeezing or pressing of things downewards. 1726 *Adv Capt R Boyle* 3 The Tide running downwards 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci Lect* II 36 The hairs which cover the stalks usually point downwards

b. = DOWNWARD *adv.* 1 c.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xv. 166 Þerfore make þei the halfendel of ydole of a man vpwardes, and the toþer half of an ox doun wardes 1620 MILTON *Astrolog* 28 The Antipodites have their feete downewards, and their heads upwards as well as wee 1756–7 tr *Keysler's Trav* (1760) II. 419 A small antique Venus, with a drapery from the waist downwards 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI 1, He tossed . the great horn upside downwards

2 *fig* = DOWNWARD *adv* 2.

a 1654 SELDEN *Table-T* (Arb.) 69 Some of them are asham'd upwards, because their Ancestors were too great Others are asham'd downwards, because they were too little 1857 *Chambers' Information* I 691 *Angling*, Wormgut varies in length from nearly two feet and downwards 1885 L. O. PIKE *Yeast bks* 12 & 13 *Edw. III* Introd. 42 From the time of Glanville downwards

Downweigh (dau nwē), *v. trans.* To weigh down; to exceed in weight or influence, to outweigh; to depress, as with a weight

1600 W VAUGHAN *Direct Health* (1633) 153 A forced sanguine complexion might down-waigh the naturall melancholike power 1723 *Trickology* 16 The Nod of a pretending Fop easily down-weighs the Applause of Judges competent *a* 1851 MOIR *Poems, Message of Seth* VI, The gloom downweighs My spirit

†**Down weight, down-weight.** *Obs.* That which weighs down the scale of a balance, full or good weight. *attrib.* Heavy enough to weigh down the scale; of full weight Also *fig.*

c 1524 *Churchw Acc. St Mary hill, London* (Nichols 1797) 128, 46 oz of silver plate, 20 downewaight, to be made into two chalices 1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 67 *A* These your crownes are verie light *S.* Naie, rather they are downe waight. 1638 CHILLINGW *Relig Prot* I. 1 § 8 They will not be pleas'd without a down weight, but God is contented if the scale be turn'd 1698 S CLARKE *Script Just* XII 61 That I may give down-weight, I shall add these Reasons more

†**Downwith,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* or *Sc.* **A.** *adj.* Downward **B** *sb.* A downward course.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX 911 A downwith waill the Sothroun to thaim had 1617 MARKHAM *Caval* VI 9 If the fierce Horse haue either vpwithes, inwithes or downewithes, which is that he may either runne within the side of hilles, vp hils, or downe hils 1808–25 JAMIESON s v, *To the downwith*, downwards *Downwith*, descending, as, a downwith road, opposed to an acclivity

Downy (dau ni), *a.*[1] [f. DOWN *sb*[1] + -Y[1]] Of the nature of a down, characterized by downs

1671 *St Foone Improved* 8 The Downy and dry parts of England and Wales 1772–84 COOK *Voy* (1790) III 817 The land .was of the downy kind, without a single tree. 1867 MOTLEY *Corr* 20 Aug, A rolling, downy country

Downy (dau·ni), *a*[2] [f DOWN *sb*[2] + -Y[1]]

1. Of the nature of or like down, feathery, fluffy.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* V XIV 566 The flowers of milke Thistel ,change into rounde cotton or downie bawles 1590 SPENSER *F Q* II. XII 79 On his tender lips the downy heare Did freshly spring 1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, IV v 32 There lyes a downey feather, which stirres not 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* I. 4 Sleep Swift on his downy Pinion flies 1840 R H. DANA *Bef Mast* XXVI 85 Thick downy feathers, taken from the breasts of various birds

2. Made or consisting of down.

a 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* IV Wks. (Rtldg) 243 Mars lies slumbering on his downy bed 1712–4 POPE *Rape Lock* I 19 Belinda still her downy pillow prest 1820 *Sporting Mag* VI 79 The morning was truly forbidding for the swells to leave their downy dabs

3 Covered or clothed with down

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen VI*, V III 56 So doth the Swan her downie Signets saue 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Past.* II 72 For downy Peaches and the glossie Plum. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict* s v *Peonie*, The Leaves are indented, downy on the Backside 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* 20 Happiness and health bloomed on her downy cheeks

b. Hence in specific names of plants, as *Downy Ling, Downy Oat, Downy Willow*, etc.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 81 It [Clematis Vitalba] may be called in Englishe Hegunne, or Downiunne 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl* IV 193 Downy Woundwort

4. *transf* and *fig.* Down-like, soft as down

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev* III II. Wks. 1856 I. 108 He ..couch my heade in downie moulde 1605 SHAKS *Mach* II III 87 Shake off this Downey sleepe, Deaths counterfeit 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* V 397 Time steals on with downy Feet 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 391 A warmer beauty and a downier depth

5 *slang* [with sense from DOWN *adv* 22.] Wide-awake, 'knowing'.

1821 EGAN *Tom & Jerry* (1890) 95 (Farmer) Mr Mace had long been christened by the downies, the 'dashing covey' 1825 C M WESTMACOTT *Eng Spy* I 379 The president must be considered a downy one 1837 THACKERAY *Yellowplush* I. (1887) 1; I'm generally considered tolerably downy 1873 MISS BRADDON *Strangers & Pilgr* III v, Hilda, you're the downiest bird—I beg your pardon, the cleverest woman I ever met with

6. *Comb*, as *downy-cheeked, -clad, -feathered, -fruited, -spi outing, -winged* adjs

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II II III *Colonies* 42 The feeble downie-feathered Young 1606 *Ibid* II IV II *Magnificence* 698 Some douny clad, some (fledger) take a twig To pearch-upon, some hop from sprig to sprig 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IX 553 To make me downy-cheek'd as in my youth 1815 SHELLEY *Demon of World* 23 Downy-winged slumbers.

Dowp, Dowress · see DOUP, DOWERESS

†**Dowrier.** *Sc. Obs.* Also **dowariar** [a. F. *douairière* a woman enjoying a dowry, a dowager, f *douaire* DOWER, dowry] = DOWAGER.

1533 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron* (1875) I 18 To be called Ladie Katherin, wife of Prince Arthur, dowarie[r] of Englande 1555 *Sc Acts Mary* (1597) § 28 In presence of the Queenis Grace, Marie, Queene Dowrier [*ed* 1566 Dowariar], and Regent of Scotland 1566 *Hist Est Scot* in *Wodr Soc Misc.* (1844) 82 The Queene Dowrrier sent forth a trumpett out of the Castle 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot.* X. 414 Mary Quene of Scotland and Douariar of France

Dowry (dau·ri) Forms: 4–5 **dowary**(e, **dowerı**(e, **-rye**, 7 **dowarie**, 6 (9) **dowery**; 4–7 **dowrie**, **-rey**, **-rye**, 5– **dowry**. [a. AF *dowarie* fem. = OF. *douaire* masc., dower, dowry: cf med L. *doāria* fem. (1273 in Du Cange), beside *doārium, dōdārium, dōtārium*, neut.. see DOWER]

†**1.** = DOWER 1 *Obs*

[1292 BRITTON II XIX § 3 Le garraunt de sa dowarie avaunt le assignement de sa certeyne dowarrie *Ibid.* V III § 5 Dowarie deit estre assigné entierement et ne mie par parcelerie] *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 6538 Ffrensche wymen wolde þey non take To haue cleym þorow heritage, Ne dowarye þorow mariage 1418 *E E Wills* (1882) 32 Here Doweryе & here parte belonging to here of al my godes 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 217 Who had for her Dowrie Lhannerchheidol 1609 SKENE *Reg Maj* Table 76 The dowarie or great terce, perteining to ane woman 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No 28 182 His wife is deprived of her Dowry 1841 LANE *Arab Nts* 76 If he replies that he accepts her, and gives her a dowry.

2. The money or property the wife brings her husband; the portion given with the wife; tocher, dot, cf. DOWER 2.

c 1400 *Cato's Morals* 58 in *Cursor M* App IV, Fle to take wife take hir for na dowerı 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI vii 182 Gif . this hald ryall Suld be thy dowry, and rich gift dotall 1530 PALSGR 358 She that is good and fayre nede none other dowrie 1644 MILTON *Jdgm Bucer* (1851) 333 That the Husband wrongfully divorcing his Wife, should give back her dowry 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I III 36 Augustus married her to his Royal captive, and for a Dowry bestowed on him the Mauritanian and Numidian crowns 1874 L STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I VI 221 [He] has impoverished himself to provide his daughters' dowries

†**3.** A present or gift given by a man to or for his bride (In quot. 1717 given by the woman) *Obs*

c 1450 HENRYSON *Compl Creseide* (R) This roiall ring set with this rubie redd Which Troilus in dowrie to me sende 1611 BIBLE *Gen* XXXIV 12 Aske mee neuer so much dowrie and gift .. but giue me the damsell to wife 1717 CROXALL *Ovid's Met* VIII 1, To his dear tent I'd fly . confess my flame And grant him any dowry that he'd name

4. *fig* A 'gift' or talent with which any one is endowed by nature or fortune, an endowment.

c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf* (W de W. 1494) II IV, The body of man..shall receyue fully the ryche dowary of vndedlynes 1596 SHAKS *Merch V* III. II 95 So are those crisped snakie golden locks often knowne To be the dowrie of a second head 1625 BACON *Ess, Greatness Kingd* (Arb) 491 Strength at Sea (which is one of the Principall Dowries of this Kingdome) 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Prudence* Wks (Bohn) I 97 Beauty should be the dowry of every man and woman. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* II. 73 A taste for poetry brings a rich dowry of intellectual and moral happiness.

5 *Comb*, as *dowry-money; dowry-seeking* adj

1675 tr *Camden's Hist Eliz* I (1688) 67 Her Dowry-money not payed out of France 1886 W J TUCKER *E. Europe* 267 The love-sick or dowry-seeking soldier

†**Dow·ry,** *v Obs* [f. prec sb] *trans.* To give a dowry to.

1588 PARKE tr *Mendoza's Hist China* 45 a, For to dowrie their wiues with whom they shalbe married

†**Dow·sabel.** *Obs.* An English form (through French) of the female name *Dulcebella* Perhaps first used in some pastoral song, whence applied generically to a sweetheart, 'lady-love'. cf DOLL *sb*[1] 1.

[1585–6 in *Winterton Parish Register* as *Dussable*] 1590 SHAKS *Com Err* IV. 1 110 Where Dowsabell did claime me for her husband 1593 DRAYTON *Eclog* IV, He had as antique stories tell A daughter cleaped Dowsabel *a* 1652 BROME *Eng Moor* III III Wks. 1873 II 48 [Women] Of all conditions, from the Doxie to the Dowsabel 1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 75 Give me her for my Dowsabel

Dowse (dauz), *v.* Also **dowze, douse** [Derivation unknown, app. a dialect term.] *intr.* To use the divining- or dowsing-rod in search of subterraneous supplies of water or mineral veins

Hence **Dowsing** *vbl sb*; **Dowser** (dau zəı), one who uses the divining-rod, a water-divinel; **Dowsing-rod,** the rod or twig used by dowsers.

1691 LOCKE *Lower Interest* 40 Not of the nature of the dousing-rod, or virgula divina, able to discover mines of gold and silver 1838 MRS BRAY *Tradit Devonsh* III 260 The superstition relative to the dowsing or divining rod, and the dowsers themselves, is too well known to be noticed here 1865 R HUNT *Pop Rom W. Eng* Ser 1 Introd 20 The divining or dowzing rod is certainly not older than the German miners, who were brought over by Queen Elizabeth to teach the Cornish to work their mines 1869 *Eng Mech* 31 Dec 380/1 The 'dowsing' or 'divining' rod is a forked stick of some fruit-bearing wood, generally hazel, held by the extremity of each prong of the fork in a peculiar way 1888 *Standard* 22 Dec, These authorities [Hastings Board of Guardians] lately invoked the aid of a 'Dowser', or water diviner, to tell them where to sink a well 1894 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 5/2 The dry summer of 1893 brought the Divining Rod forward 'dowsers' sought for water with the mystic 'twig', and, very often, found it *Ibid*, Instances are adduced of ladies who have tried..and found that they could 'dowse'

Dows-. see DOUC-, DOUS-.

Dowsing-cheek, -chock. Also **dousing-.**

1849–50 WEALE *Dict Terms, Dowsing cheeks* *c* 1850 *Rudim Navig.* (Weale) 116 *Dowsing chocks*, pieces fayed athwart the apron and lapped on the knight-heads on inside stuff above the upper deck

Dow·sy, *a. Sc.* [? related to DOZY] Stupid

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w Kennedie* 158 God gif this dowsy be drownd 1529 MORE *Suppl. of Soulys* Wks 332/1 Beeing so dowsie drunke, that he coulde neither stande nor reele 1843 *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) (1890) II 99 Watchin' ilka step o' your wee dousy brither.

Dowt(e, etc, obs. form of DOUBT, etc.

Dowter, Dowtie, -y, Dowve, obs. ff. DAUGHTER, DOUGHTY *a.*, DOVE.

Dowy, var. DOWIE; obs. form of DOUGHY.

-dox see DOXY[2].

Doxastic (dɒksæ·stik), *a* [ad. Gr *δοξαστικ-ός* forming opinion, conjectural, f. *δοξαστής* conjecturer, f. *δοξάζ-ειν* to conjecture] Of or pertaining to opinion; depending on or exercising opinion. Also as *sb.* An object of opinion

1794 T TAYLOR *Plotinus* Introd. 22 Different objects of knowledge were known by different gnostic powers sensibles by sense, doxastics by opinion 1802 — *Aristotle's Metaph* Introd 54 Subordinate to this is the doxastic energy 1822 — *Apuleius* I. 332 Things which may be seen by the eyes, and touched by the hand, and which Plato calls doxastic

Doxological (dɒksɔlɒ dʒikăl), *a.* [f. DOXOLOGY + -IC + -AL.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a doxology; praising, glorifying.

1655 HOWELL *Lett* IV 123 A Doxological Cronogram including this present yeer MDCLV 1695 G HOOPER *Disc Lent* 353 (T Suppl) The three first collects are noted to be wholly doxological 1883 H M KLNNEDY tr *Ten Brink's E. E Lit* 42 The poet. presents a doxological opening, glorifying God

Hence **Doxolo gically** *adv.*

1891 J E H. THOMSON *Bks. wh influ. our Lord* II vi 295 The whole Psalter closes doxologically

Doxologize (dɒksɒ·lŏdʒəiz), *v.* [f DOXOLOGY + IZE] **a.** *intr.* To say the doxology. b *trans* To address in a doxology to.

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Doxologize* to say the Hymn called *Gloria Patri.* *a* 1826 *Chr Disciple* II. 295 (Pickering) No instance is to be found in which primitive Christians doxologized the Spirit of God as a Person

†**Do xologue.** *Obs rare* [ad. Gr *δοξολόγ-ος*: see next.] = next.

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* I (1643) 42 The manifold doxologues in Paul's Epistles.

Doxology (dɒksɒ·lŏdʒi). [ad. med.L *doxologia*, a Gr. *δοξολογία*, abst. sb f. *δοξολόγ-ος* uttering praise, giving glory, *δόξα* glory + *-λογος* speaking So F. *doxologie.*]

†**a.** The utterance of praise to God, thanksgiving. *Obs* b A short formula of praise to God, esp. one in liturgical use, *spec* the *Gloria in excelsis* or 'Greater doxology', the *Gloria Patri*

or 'Lesser doxology', or some metrical formula, such as the verse beginning 'Praise God from whom all blessings flow.'

1649 JER TAYLOR *Gt Exemp* II xi 147 It is an expresse Doxology or adoration 1660 T WATSON in Spurgeon *Treas Dav* Ps. lxxxvi 12 Doxology, or praise, is a God-exalting work. 1664 H MORE *Myst Iniq* 98 That Doxologie of our Blessed Saviour, I thank, O Father [etc.] 1720 WATERLAND *Fight Scrm* Ded., The Attempt to introduce New Forms of Doxology 1894 *Times* (weekly ed.) 16 Feb. 129/4 The well-known Doxology beginning, 'Praise God from whom all blessings flow'

Doxy[1] (dɒ'ksi). Also 6 doxcy, 6–7 doxe, 7 doxie, doxye, 7– doxey. [Derivation unknown: perh. like some other terms of rogues' cant, of continental origin; possibly a deriv. of DOOK *sb*[2] 3.] Originally the term in Vagabonds' Cant for the unmarried mistress of a beggar or rogue: a beggar's trull or wench, hence, *slang*, a mistress, paramour, prostitute; *dial*, a wench, sweetheart

*c*1530 *Hickscorner* in Hazl *Dodsley* I 188 Of the stews I am made controller There shall no man play doccy there. Without they have leave of me 1561 AWDLAY *Frat. Vacab* 4 His woman with him, which he calleth his Altham if she be hys wyfe, & if she be his harlot, she is called hys Doxy *Ibid* 5 So she is called a Doxy, vntil she come to ye honor of an Altham [in Harman *Autem*]. 16xx SHAKS *Wint T* IV ii. 2 With, heigh the Doxy ouer the dale 1611 DEKKER *Roaring Girle* Wks 1873 III 217 My doxy stayes for me in a bousing ken 1711 STEELE *Spect* No 6 ¶ 2 The Beggar while he has a warm Fire and his Dovy, never reflects that he deserves to be whipped 1825 BROCKETT *N C. Words, Doxy*, a sweetheart, but not in the equivocal sense used by Shak and other play writers 1827 HONE *Every-Day Bk* II. 1656 Surrounded by plough-boys and their doxeys. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* III i. 71 Spending all my money among doxies and strolling players.

Do·xy[2], *colloq.* (usually *humorous*) [The latter part of the words *orthodoxy, heterodoxy*, etc, from Gr δόξα opinion.] Opinion (esp in religious or theological matters). (Cf *-ism*.) So **-doxy**.

1730 J ASGILL *Woolston* 2. 1756 AMORY *T Buncle* (1825) III 19 Orthodox and other dox 17 WARBURTON in *Priestley's Mem* I. 372 'Orthodoxy, my Lord', said Bishop Warburton 'is my doxy,—heterodoxy is another man's doxy' 1778 J Q ADAMS *Diary* 30 Nov, Orthodoxy is my doxy, and heterodoxy is your doxy. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk Chr. Poets, etc.* 174 [Dryden] made him [Chaucer] a much finer speaker, and not, according to our doxy, so good a versifier. 1843 *Tait's Mag* X. 579 Heterodoxy does not mean cacodoxy at all but only another man's doxy. your doxy generally as opposed to mine 1868 *Illustr Lond News* 11 Apr 351 This is not the place for the discussion of 'doxies'

‖ **Doyen** (dwaɣɛn) Also 5 doien. [F. *doyen* :— L. *decān-us* DEAN. In sense 1 from OF.; in sense 2 anew from mod.French]

†**1.** A leader or commander of ten. *Obs.*

1422 tr *Secreta Secret, Prvv. Prvv.* (E. E. T. S.) 214 Euery ledere [had] ten doiens, and euery doiens ten men

2 The senior member of a body. = DEAN[1] 10. The French fem. *doyenne* is rarely used in Eng

1670 COTTON *Espernon* II v 242 This was he..that was afterwards Doyen to the Council of State 1883 *Pall Mall G* 12 Nov 3/2 A member of the Royal Danish Academy of Arts, of which he died the doyen. 1886 *Ibid.* 23 Sept 3 The doyen of the Russian press.

Doyk(e, obs. form of DUKE

Doyl(e, **Doyll(e**, obs. ff. DOLE *sb.*[1] and 2.

Doyld(e, **Doyley**, **-ly·** see DOILED *a*, DOILY.

Doyne, **Doysen**, obs. ff. DO *v*, DONE, DOZEN *v.*

Doze (dōuz), *v* Also 7 doaze, 7–9 dose. [Of late appearance in literary English; perh earlier in dialects. The trans. sense, in which it is first known, is identical with Da *dose* to make dull, heavy, drowsy (*dos*, dullness, drowsiness, *dosig* drowsy): cf also rare ON *dūsa* to doze, *dūs, dos*, lull, dead calm, Sw. dial. *dusa* to doze, slumber]

†**1.** *trans.* To stupefy; to muddle; to make drowsy or dull; to bewilder, confuse, perplex. *Obs.*

1647 R STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 122 'Tis work for great soules, not [for] one dos'd about the mending of his bed 1650 — *Strada's Low C Warres* VI. 7 As night and suspicion doses the mind *a*1656 HALES *Gold Rem* (1688) 17 Easily doz'd and amazed with every Sophism. 1658 FLECKNOE *Epigr & Enigm Char* (1665) 82 Whose Head is so doaz'd with knocking, and Breech hardened with whipping 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I vi, The tobacco had dozed my head. *Ibid.* II i, The surgeon gave him something to dose and put him to sleep 1796 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* II ix, Drams and drumming (fae to thinking) Dozed reflection fast asleep. 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam Paris* II. 38 Your Lordship, when All sovereigns else were dozed, at last Speeched down the Sovereign of Belfast.

2. *intr.* To sleep drowsily, to fall into a light sleep unintentionally from drowsiness; to be half asleep: to nod. Also *fig* So, *to doze it* (*obs*).

1693 W FREKE *Sel Ess* XXVII 161 The best of us dose, dote, and Slumber at times. *a*1704 R L'ESTRANGE (J.) There was no sleeping under his roof, if he happened to doze a little, the jolly cobler waked him 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch Scand.* IV. iii, I have been dozing over a stupid book. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* II 269 A place to doze and dream in *fig.* 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. XXII. 48 The pimpernel dozed on the lea

b *To doze off* or *over*: to drop off into a doze

1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl* I 1 Before I dozed off, I was going to tell you [etc.]. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr Jekyll* 19 The figure haunted the lawyer all night; and if at any time he dozed over [etc.] 1888 E J. MATHLR *Nor'ard of Dogger* 350, I was just dozed off myself when I was aroused by a cry from the deck

3. *trans* (with *away, out*) To pass or spend (time) in dozing

1693 R GOULD *Corrupt Times* 14 We doze away our Hours 1742 POPE *Dunc* IV 617 Chiefless Armies doz'd out the Campaign 1845 WHEWELL in *Todhunter's Acc W's Wks* (1876) II 330, I dose away a few summer months almost in solitude

Doze, *sb.* [f. prec vb.] A fit of dozing; a short slumber.

1731 *Lett fr Fog's Jrnl* (1732) II 209 A Doze over his Coffee. 1840 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* VII, He fell into a doze again, and slept until the fire was quite burnt out 1863 MRS OLIPHANT *Salem Ch* XIII 224 Now and then he woke up, as men wake up from a doze

Doze, obs. form of DOSE.

Dozed (dōuzd), *ppl a* [f. DOZE *v.* + -ED[1]] **a** Stupefied; drowsy, sleepy **b** Of timber, etc: Having lost its tenacity of fibre, as by dry rot; doted Hence **Do·zedness**, drowsiness, sleepiness.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch* 306 While they were dozed or asleep 1669 WOODHEAD *St Teresa* I XXX 216 My soul falls into a kind of dozedness *Ibid* II II 96 It is no strange thing to continue dozed, and stupid for this space 1702 C MATHER *Magn Chr* VII V (1852) 541 The dozed conscience of the thief 1722 NEITHITON in *Phil Trans* XXXII 38 Vomiting, dozedness, startings, and sometimes Convulsions 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 86 Bog Oak Timber is always found to be brushey, dozed and short grained 1825 JAMIESON, *Doz'd*, in an unsound state, as, 'doz'd timber', 'a doz'd raip'. 1849 M ARNOLD *Poems, New Sweets*, Slowly raising Your dozed eyelids

Dozel, obs. form of DOSSIL, plug.

Dozen (dʌ'zn), *sb.* Forms: 4 dozein(e, dozyne, dosain, dosene, 4–5 dozeyn(e, doseyn(e, 4–6 dosayn(e, dosein, 4–7 dosen, 5 duzan, dusan(e, dosan, dussen, 6 dousaine, -ayne, dossen, -eyn, -in, -on, dosin, -yn, doosen, dosand, 6–7 dousen, 7 doozen, dozzen, dosseyn, 7–8 douzen, 6– dozen. β. 5 disson, *Sc* 6 desone, 8– dizzen [a OF. *dozeine, dosaine*, Fr *douzaine* = Pr *dotzena*, Sp *docena*, a Com. Romanic deriv. of **dōdece, dotze, doze, doce* :—L. *duodecim* twelve + *-ēna*, as in *decīna, centēna*, etc.]

1 A group or set of twelve. Originally as a sb, followed by *of*, but often with ellipsis of *of*, and thus, in singular = twelve. (Abbreviated *doz.*)

*a*1300 *Cursor M* 11407 (Cott.) Quen ani deid o þat dozein [*v. rr.* dozeine, doseyn, dosʒnc] 1340–70 *Alex & Dind* 670 A dosain of wondrus 1362 LANGL *P Pl.* A v. 164 Dauwe þe disschere, and a doseyn oþer [B dozeine C dosen] 1420 *F E Wills* (1882) 46 Halfe a dosen sponys 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W 1531) 128 b, A thynge done, peraduenture a dosyn yere before 15 *A Pore Helpe* 335 in Hazl *E P. P* III 264 And feche in my cosens By the whole dosens 1555 BRADFORD in Strype *Eccl Mem* III App xlv 133 Halfe a dossen of grene salletts 1670 G H. *Hist Cardinals* II. II 172 Cardinals that are made by the dozens 1726 *Adv Capt. R Boyle* 203 A dozen of Knives. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I 58, I saw some dozens of these little animals. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess, Spir Laws* Wks. (Bohn) I. 65 There are not more than a dozen persons *Mod* Six dozen pencils

b Elliptical (with a noun of measure, etc., understood). *Dozen of bread*: a dozen loaves. *Dozen of beer, ale, wine*, etc., i.e a dozen pots or bottles; hence *rump(-steak) and a dozen*. see quot. 1893 *To give one two dozen*, i. e lashes.

1573–80 BARET *Alv.* D 1078 A dosen of bread, *duodecim panes* 1574 in W. H Turner *Select Rec Oxford* 376 Payed for dozen of breade iiij*s*. 1677 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App V 37 A dozen of Margett ale 1815 SCOTT *Guy M* XXXVIII, 'I'll bet a rump and dozen', said Pleydell 1835 C SHAW *Let* 6 Dec in *Mem* (1837) II 453, I ordered them to receive two dozen each, being caught in the act 1839 A SOMERVILLE *Hist. Brit Legion* III 42 He was tied up, and took his two dozen. 1893 *Westm Gaz* 4 Feb 8/3 The stake being a 'rump-steak and a dozen' It was explained that it was a dinner and as much as you liked to drink

c. With qualifying words. *Baker's dozen* (see BAKER 6), *devil's, long, printer's dozen* thirteen. *Brown* (obs.) or *round dozen*. a full dozen. *Thirteen, etc to the dozen*. see quots. *To talk nineteen to the dozen*: to talk very fast, or to excess.

*a*1529 SKELTON *Bowge of Courte* 303 Have at the hasarde; or at the dosen browne 1588 *Marprel. Epist* (Arb.) 34 Pay it you with advantage, at least thirteene to the dozen. 1598 in Lambert's 2000 *years of Guild Life* (1892) 308 All the saide Company will deliver forthe theire breade, xiij*ten* to the dozen. 1820 BYRON *Blues* I 36 A round dozen of authors and others 1831 *Blackw Mag* XXX 343/2 Instead of one kick, he deserves and gets a devil's dozen 1872 OUIDA *Fitz's Election* 210 She .. generally talked nineteen to the dozen

†**2.** A kind of kersey or coarse woollen cloth: see quot. 1552. (Usually in *pl*) *Obs*

1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen VIII*, c. 1 Northerne whites, commonly named and called dosins 1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw VI*, c. 6. § 13 All Devonshire Kersies called Dozens shall contain in Length at the Water between twelve and thirteen Yards 1557 *Act* 4 & 5 *Phil & Mary* c 5 § 10 Every Devonshire Kersie, called Dosson 1640 in Entick *London* (1766) II 179 Woollen Drapery — Devonshire dozens Northern dozens 1721 C KING *Brit. Merch* II 209 English Clothes called Dozens

†**3** The town-council of a burgh. *Sc Obs.*

['Prob so called because it originally consisted of twelve members' (Donaldson *Supp. to Jamieson*) Cf. also DOUZAINE]

1416 in *Edin Burgh Rec* Oct (Jam Supp), Aldermannus pro presenti anno, one dene of gild one bursator, thirty two of he dusane 1418 *Ibid* Oct, The dusane is callit 'duodecim consules et limitatores' 1492 *Ibid* 19 Oct, Ordanit be the hale dusane of the town 1574 in *Peebles Burgh Rec*

†**4** Corruptly used for Anglo-French *dizeyne* (Fr *dixaine*) a tithing, or group of ten households. *Obs.*

[1292 BRITTON I. XIII [XII] § 1 Et voloms qe touz soint en dizeyne [*v. rr.* duzeyne, dozein] et plevis par dizeyners [*v. rr.* dozeyners, dozainers]] 15 *Act* 18 *Edw II* (Berthelet 1543) If al the chiefe pledges or their dosens bee come 1624 *Termes de la Ley* s. v. *Decuner*, Decuner is not now used for the chiefe man of a Dozein, but for him that is sworne, to the Kings peace 1672 COWELL *Interpr* s. v. *Decuner*, Now there are no other Dozens but Leets

Dozen (dōuzn), *v Sc.* and *north. dial* Forms 5 doysen, 5–8 dosen, 6 dosin, 8– dozen (9 dozzen) [Prob of Norse origin, repr an inchoative verb in *-na*, from the stem of DOZE *v.*]

1. *trans* To stun, stupefy, daze

(But app found only in pa. pple., which might belong to an intrans. vb. cf 2)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII 126 Mowbray, had beyne doysnyt [*v. rr.* dosnyt] in the ficht *c*1450 HENRYSON *Mor Fab* 71 Both deife and dosened *a*1810 TANNAHILL *Poet. Wks* (1844) 86 Dorothy, dozened wi' living her lane

2 *trans.* To make insensible, torpid, or powerless, to benumb. (Only in pa. pple.)

1576 *Trial Eliz. Dunlop* in P H. Brown *Scot hef.* 1700 (1893) 212 The merch of the bane was consumit and the blude dosinit 1789 BURNS *Ep Jas Tennent* 6 My dearest member nearly dozen'd 1832 CARRICK in *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) (1890) I 203 Birds Dozened sit on the frosty spray.

3. *intr* To become torpid or benumbed

1725 RAMSAY *Gent Sheph* I ii, A dish o' married love right soon grows cauld And dozens down to nane *a*1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* XI. (Jam.) The birds Dozen in silence on the bending spray

Hence **Do zened** *ppl. a.*, benumbed, torpid

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t Misc* II 119 Thou dosend drone 1828 BROCKETT *N C. Words, Dozened*, spiritless, impotent, withered 1833 GALT in *Fraser's Mag* VIII 652 With a natural inclination (as all old bachelors have) to be dozened.

Dozener (dʌ'zənəɹ) Also 6 dussiner, 7 dozinier, doziner, (7 decennier, 7–9 deciner). [In sense 1, a AF. *dozeyner, dozainer*, a corrupt form of *dizeyner* (DIZENER). cf DOZEN *sb* 4. In sense 2 prob the same; but cf. DOZEN 3]

1. a. A member of a tithing: see DOZEN 4. **b.** The head of a dozen

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor* s. v. *Deciners* [tr Britton: see DOZEN 4] We will that all professe themselues to be of this or that dozein, and make or offer suretie of their behauiour by these or those doziniers 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict*, *Deciners* alias *Decennuers*, alias *Doziners* 1869 [see DICENLR].

2 A name formerly borne by the constables, watchmen, or other ward-officers, in some boroughs.

1558 *Lichfield Guild Ord* (1890) 17 Billettes Directed to the Dussiners in euery seuerall warde for the collection off the sommes aboue written 1806 T HARWOOD *Hist. Lichfield* 354 The watch at Lichfield, used to be called 'dozeners' *Ibid.*, The great Portmote Court of the Bailiffs and Citizens, Lords of the Manor, called anciently Le Dozener's, or Magdalen Court. 1835 *Municip Corp 1st Rept.* App III. 1851 The Inspector of Pounds, called Dozener in the borough [Derby]

Dozenth (dʌ'zənþ), *a colloq.* [f DOZEN *sb.* + -TH] = TWELFTH. So *half-dozenth* = SIXTH

1710 SWIFT *Jrnl to Stella* 23 Dec., I have sent my 11th to night and begin the dozenth 1840 *New Monthly Mag* LX 264 Every half-dozenth window might be a loophole 1853 COBDEN in Sir L Mallett *C's Pol Writings* (1878) 202 Let me repeat it—if for the dozenth time.

Dozepers, dozepiere, var. DOUZEPERS, *Obs*

Dozer (dōu zəɹ). [f. DOZE *v* + -ER[1].] One who dozes or sleeps drowsily.

1710 FULLER *Tatler* No. 205 ¶ 2 To add to my Dead and Living Men, Persons in an intermediate State under the Appellation of Dozers. 1882 *Harper's Mag* LXV. 633 When he aroused himself from a nap in church, arose, and looked sternly about to catch some luckless dozer.

Doziberd(e, var. of DASIBERD, *Obs.*

Dozily (dōu zili), *adv* [f DOZY *a* + -LY[2].] In a dozy manner; drowsily, sleepily

1862 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) I 85 Quiet deer feeding dozily under the stone pines

Doziness (dōu·zines) [f. as prec + -NESS] The state of being dozy; drowsiness, sleepiness.

1679 J GOODMAN *Penit Pard* II I (1713) 244 A mopish ineffective doziness 1797 J DOWNING *Discord Horned Cattle* 9 The sleepiness or doziness to which the beast is inclined. 1838 LD HOUGHTON in T W. Reid *Life* (1890) I 232 Amid London dinners and doziness.

Do·zing, *vbl. sb.* [f DOZE *v* + -ING[1]] The action of sleeping drowsily.

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect* I. 9 With an eternal laziness and dozing. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Coll Breakf P* 834 That border-world Of dozing, ere the sense is fully locked

Do·zing, *ppl. a.* [f as prec + -ING[2]] Drowsily sleeping.

1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram Lit* 6 In a dozing state 1880 L WALLACE *Ben-Hur* VII IV 451 Within arm-reach of the dozing camel

Hence **Do·zingly** *adv*, drowsily, sleepily
1831 Trelawny *Adv. Younger Son* cxvii, Trees, under groves of which they dosingly lay.

Dozy (dōᵘ zi), *a.*[1] Also 8–9 dos(e)y. [f. Doze *v.* + -y[1].] 1. Drowsy, sleepy.
1693 Dryden *Persius* iii (R.), His lazy limbs and dozy head 1725 Pope *Odyss* ix 429 The dozy fume 1883 A. S. Hardy *But yet a Woman* 167 A fire always makes one dozy
b as *sb*
1849 E. E. Napier *Excurs S. Africa* II 241 That old dozy there and myself got a fortnight's leave
2. Of timber or fruit In a state of incipient decay, 'sleepy'. Cf. Dozed, Doted 2, Doty.
1882 *Boston Jrnl. Chem.* i Feb. 19/2 The water runs in around the wood and makes it dozy, wet, and heavy

†**Dozy,** *a.*[2] *Obs.* Also dosye, dosey, dusey. An obs. by-form of Dizzy *a*
1530 Palsgr. 310/2 Dosye in the heed, *betourne.* 1551–68 [see Dizzy *a.* 2]

†**Do·zy,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. adj.] *trans.* To make giddy or dizzy; to Dizzy.
1568 Turner *Herbal* iii 51 Not to suffer them to lyve after they be dosyed or made dronken

Dozyne, dozzen, obs. forms of Dozen.

Dozze pers, var. Douzepers. *Obs.*

†**Do·zzle,** *v. Obs.* [f. Doze *v.* with freq. suffix -le.] *trans.* To render stupid; to stupefy
a. 1670 Hackit *Abp. Williams* ii (1692) 142 Being dozzled with fear, thinks every man wiser than himself

Dr., abbreviation of *Debtor* (in *Book-keeping*), *Doctor.*

Draaf, obs. form of Draff

Drab (dræb), *sb.*[1] Also 6 drabe, 6–7 drabb(e. [Not known before 16th c., derivation uncertain. prob. at first a low or cant word. Evidently connected with Irish *drabog*, Gael *drabag* dirty female, slattern; but evidence is wanting to show which is the original. Connexion with LG. *drabbe* dirt, mire, has also been suggested.]
1 A dirty and untidy woman; a slut, slattern
c. 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 11 Sluttes, drabbes, and counseyll whystelers. 1526 R. Whytford *Martyloge* (1893) 36 Saynt Tabite was holden a fole and drabbe of kechyn 1530 Palsgr. 215/1 Drabbe a slutte, *vilotiere.* *a.* 1712 W. King *Art Cookery* (T.) So at an Irish funeral appears A train of drabs with mercenary tears 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* viii, A dirty drab of a housemaid 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* xi, Who ended by living up an entry with a drab and six children for their establishment.
2 A harlot, prostitute, strumpet.
c. 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 403 And than shall the drabbe, my doughter, be mured vp in a stone wall. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* ii. 6 b, Gyve that knave or drabbe a phylyp with a club 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* iv. i. 31 Birth-strangled Babe, Ditch-deliuer'd by a Drab 1675 Cocker *Morals* 15 Drink, Dice, and Drabs, three dange'rous Dees 1731 Swift *Answ. Simile* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 223 Each drab has been compared to Venus 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* v. 789 And said 'my sister' to the lowest drab Of all the assembled castaways
transf. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* D iv b, There is no more sullen beast, than a he drab
¶ The following are probably distinct words.
3 *Salt-making* See quot. and cf. Crib *sb.* 9.
1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl., Drabs*, in the English salt works, a name given to a sort of wooden cases into which the salt is put, as soon as it is taken out of the boiling pan. Their bottoms are made gradually inclining forwards, by which means the saline liquor that remains mixed with the salt easily drains out. In some places they use cribs instead of the Drabs.
4. A small or petty sum (of money); esp. in *dribs and drabs*; see Drib.
1828 *Craven Dial., Drab*, a small debt 'He 's gain away for good, and he's left some drabs' 1847–78 in Halliwell. 1861 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* III 200 (Hoppe) None of us save money, it goes either in a lump, if we get a lump, or in dribs and drabs 1888 *Daily News* 19 Apr. 3/5 It [the payment] was received in dribs and drabs.

Drab (dræb), *sb.*[2] and *a.* [In early quotations app. synonymous with *drap* cloth (see quot. from Bailey, and cf. Drap-de-Berry). Conjectured to have been applied to a hempen, linen, or woollen cloth of the natural undyed colour, whence attrib. in *drap* or *drab colour*, i.e. the colour of this cloth, and thus to have gradually become an adj. of colour: cf. *rose, pink, salmon*, etc. as colour names.]
A. *sb.* A kind of cloth: see quots.
1541 *Lanc. Wills* 80 Ij drabs of teir of hempe, a drab of new canvis. [1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Drap* (Fr.), cloath, Woollen-cloath 1718 *Freethinker* No. 42 P 8 To smile on a Brocade more than upon a Brown Drap.] 1721 Bailey, *Drap, Drab*, cloth, woollen Cloth 1740 Dyche & Pardon, *Drab*, an extraordinary sort of woollen cloth, chiefly worn in the winter-time 1753 Hanway *Trav.* II i v. 20 British Woollens, such as hair-list drabs. We improved some of our drabs, so as to be almost equal to the dutch cloths in the substance [1772 Mrs. Scott *Test. Filial Duty* II 220 Collin, whose wedding coat is a new white drap.]
B. *a.* Of a dull light-brown or yellowish-brown.
[1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2100/4 The one with a Drapp colour cloth Campaigne Coat.] 1715–1768 [see *drap-coloured*, in D. below.] 1775 Ash, *Drab* (adj. with clothiers), belonging to a gradation of plain colours betwixt a white and a dark brown 1803 S. Pegge *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 266 Hence our drab cloth, pure and undied cloth, and they call this a drab colour in the trade. 1832 Downes *Lett. Cont. Countries* I 523 The cottages were of a deep drab hue 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* iii, He wore wide drab trousers. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Aug. (L.) Male Quakers have discarded broadbrimmed hats and drab breeches
b *fig.* Dull, wanting brightness or colour.
1880 Miss Broughton *Sec. Th.* i. iv, The little drab day has already dropped in the maw of night 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Feb. 1/2 The lives of the people are dull and drab, a round of work with but little amusement.
C. *sb.* [absol. use of the adj.]
1. Drab colour; cloth or clothing of this colour; esp. in *pl.* = drab breeches
1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I 38 Milk-maids Threw 'cotton drabs' and 'worsted hose' away. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. i (1863) 38 Woe to white gowns! woe to black! Drab was your only wear. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xiv, A short old gentleman, in drabs and gaiters. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 7 June 5/1 Silk gowns of Quaker drab
2 Collector's name for a group of moths.
1819 G. Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 370 Noctua angusta. The dark Drab Noctua geminata. The twin-spotted Drab. 1869 Newman, *British Moths* 358 The clouded Drab (*Tæniocampa instabilis*)
D *Comb.*, as *drab-breeched, -coloured, -tinted*; drab-coat *a.*, wearing a drab coat, drab-coated.
1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5328/4 Dark Drap colour'd Coat. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1775) 114 (*Mystery*) Dressed in a dark drab-colour'd coat 1843 Syd. Smith *Lett. on Amer. Debts* Wks. 1859 II. 330/1 Drab coloured men of Pennsylvania 1848 Whittier *Peace Con. at Brus.* Poems (1882) 149 The dull, meek droning of a drab-coat seer.
Hence **Dra·bly** *adv.*, in drab colour; in comb., as *drably-clad, -tinted*; **Dra·bman** (*humorous nonce-wd.*), a quaker; **Dra·bness,** drab quality.
1860 *All Year Round* No. 66 378 Labouring at our target practice, long before the drowsy drabmen have moved from their pillows 1878 Miss Braddon *Open Verd.* viii 60 Though the paint was mostly gone a general drabness remained 1891 C. Halliday *Some one must suffer* II. xii 217 That drably-tinted lady

Drab (dræb), *v.* [f. Drab *sb.*[1]] *intr.* To associate with harlots, to whore Also *to drab it.*
1602 Shaks. *Ham.* ii. i. 26 Drinking, fencing, swearing, Quarrelling, drabbing *a.* 1624 Bp. M. Smith *Serm.* (1632) 276 He is the true gentleman now adayes, that can drinke and drab it best 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) III. 48 I'll drink and drab 1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIV. 110 He would have drunk and diced, drabbed and hunted.
Hence **Dra·bbing** *vbl. sb.*; †**Dra·bber,** a whore-monger
a. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Triumph of Death* vi, Drunkenness, and drabbing, thy two morals 1632 Massinger *City Madam* iv. ii, A most insatiate drabber. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xxiv, Nothing but dicing, drinking and drabbing.

‖**Draba·nt.** [Sw. *drabant* attendant, satellite: in Ger. *trabant*, It. *trabante*, F. *traban, draban*, Boh. *drabanti*, Magyar *darabant*, Roumanian *dorobanu*, ad. Turkish (orig. Pers.) دربان *darbān* porter, guard.] A halberdier; spec. a soldier of the body-guard of the kings of Sweden.
1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4339/3 He was Captain-Lieutenant of the King of Sweden's Drabants 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict., Drabants* (Mil.), a select body of men, who were commanded in person by Charles IX, King of Sweden 1862 H. Marryat *Year in Sweden* II 127 We next pass into the drabant guard-room.

†**Drabbery.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Drab *sb.*[1] + -ery.] Drabbing, harlotry
1570 Levins *Manip.* 104/12 Drabbery, *meretricium*

Drabbet (dræ bet, dræbe t) Also -ette. [f. Drab *sb.*[2] + -et, dim. suffix.] A drab twilled linen, used for making men's smock-frocks, etc.
1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* I 97 Drabbetts Fancy Drills Grey Twills 1874 T. Hardy *Far fr. Madding Crowd* ix, Some in snow-white smock frocks of Russia duck, and some in whitey-brown ones of drabbet 1885 *Chr. World* 529 Real Suffolk drabbet—one of the finest things for a workman to wear

Drabbish (dræ biʃ), *a.*[1] [f. Drab *sb.*[1] + -ish.] Partaking of the qualities of a drab; sluttish
1566 Drant *Horace Sat.* viii E, I markte the drabbishe sorcerers and harde their dismall spell 1888 T. Hardy *Wessex T.* 171 The drabbish woman she had expected

Dra·bbish, *a.*[2] [f. Drab *a.* + -ish.] Somewhat drab in colour; drab-looking. Also in comb.
1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* (1868) 89 Dressed in a dusty drabbish-coloured suit 1870 Miss Broughton *Red as Rose* I 64 So many. are neutral-tinted, drabbish, greyish.
'**Drabbit!** short for *'od rabbit! God rabbit!*: an imprecation: see Rabbit.

Drabble (dræb'l), *v.* [ME *drabelen* = LG. (EFris.) *drabbeln* to walk or wade about in water or liquid mud, to paddle; to splash, bespatter: cf. *drabbe* thick dirty liquid, mire, *drabbig* muddy, miry, turbid; also early mod.Du. *drabben* to run about, tramp about.]
1. *intr.* To become wet and dirty by dabbling in, or trailing through, water or mire.
a. 1400–50 *Alexander* 232 Dist as a Doctour in drabland wedis. 15.. *Hye way to Spyttel Hous* 116 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* IV 28 Brechles, bare foted, all stynkyng with dyrt, With M [= a thousand] of tatters drabblyng to the shyrt. 1565 J. Sparke in *Hawkins' Voy.* (1878) 61 Being put vpon a hooke drabling in the water *a.* 1712 W. King *Art of Love* iv (R.) Who shall all this rabble meet, But Gnossy, drabbling in the street? 1807–8 W. Irving *Salmag.* v. (1824) 74 The poor fellows who had to drabble through the mire.
2. *trans.* To make wet and dirty by contact with muddy water or mire.
c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 129/2 Drabelyn, *paludo* 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 6 Spreading their drabled sailes abroad a drying 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 47 Heavy showers of rain, which has drabbled the Corn 1867 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. III. ii. 529 Clip off the down at the tail to prevent their being drabbled
3 *Angling* (*intr.*) To fish for barbel, etc. with a rod and a line threaded through a leaden bullet so that the hook may be trailed along the bottom.
1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II 272 The right method of drabbling, as it is termed for gudgeons.
Hence **Dra·bbled** *ppl. a.*, wet with dirty water, or with dragging in the mire; **Dra·bbling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Drabble-tail,** a slattern, draggle-tail; **Drabble-tailed** *a.*
a. 1400–50 Drabbling [see 1] *c.* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 129/2 Draplyd (*v. r.* drablyd), *paludosus.* 1599 Drabbled [see 2] *a.* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Drabble tail*, a slattern, who allows her garments to trail after her in the dirt 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss., Drabb'd, Drabble tailed*, dirtied

Drabble, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]
1. The action or process of drabbling for fish.
1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II 269 When you angle for this fish at the bottom, on the drabble
2. A contemptuous term for drabbled people.
1789 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Tithe Rencounter* x. 1 Some Presbyterian rabble Or some fierce Methodistic drabble.

Drabbler, drabler (dræ blər). *Naut.* [f. Drabble *v.*, in reference to its position.] An additional piece of canvas, laced to the bottom of the bonnet of a sail, to give it greater depth.
a. 1592 Greene & Lodge *Looking Glass* Wks. (Rtldg.) 134/2 Then scantled we our sails with speedy hands, And took our drablers from our bonnets 1645 Heywood *Fort by Land* iv. Wks. 1874 VI. 416 Lace your drablers on 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* iv. lxiii (1737) 256 To our Sails we had added Drablers 1851 Kipping *Sailmaking* (ed. 2) 182 Drabbler 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Drabler*, a piece of canvas laced on the bonnet of a sail to give it more drop; used when both course and bonnet are not deep enough

Drabby (dræ bi), *a.*[1] [f. Drab *sb.*[1] + -y.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a drab; abounding in drabs.
1612 W. Parkes *Curtaine Drawer* (1876) 12 The Curtaine of dishonesty the drunken colourer of Drabby salary. 1776 Combe *Diaboliad* (1777) 12 The wiles of drabby Drury and of low St. Giles 1887 Frith *Autobiog.* II. 81 They are drabby, shabby, dirty creatures.

Dra·bby, *a.*[2] [f. Drab *a.* + -y.] Rather drab, drabbish. Hence **Dra·bbiness.**
1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Mrs. Hallib.* ii viii, A drabby petticoat in rags 1872 Dasent *Three to One* II. 3 While women should pass their lives in drabbiness and dowdiness 1890 *Spectator* 25 Jan. 115/2 We do not believe in all this drabbiness, in the modern ridicule of ceremonial 1893 G. D. Leslie *Lett. Marco* xxvi 209 The want of colour that accompanies a north-east wind, sky, trees and grass all looking washed out and drabby

‖**Dracæna** (drăsī nă). *Bot.* [mod. L., a. Gr. δράκαινα she-dragon, fem. of δράκων dragon.] A genus of *Liliaceæ*, containing the dragon-tree *Dracæna Draco*, and various other ornamental species.
1823 in Crabb *Technol. Dict.* 1870 Meade *New Zealand* 189 Aprons of scarlet dracaena leaves 1892 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 5/6 The rooms were charmingly embellished with white dracænas, palms, and other foliage plants.

Drach, obs. f. Draw *v.*

Drachm (dræm) Forms: 4–7 dragme, 6 drachime, 6–7 drachme, dragm, 7– drachm. See also Dram. [a. F. *drachme*, earlier *dragme*, in OF. also *drame* = Pr. *dragma*, L. *drachma*, a. Gr. δραχμή, an Attic weight and coin, prob. orig., 'as much as one can hold in the hand', f. δράσσεσθαι (-ττ-) to grasp (cf. δράγμα).]
1 The principal silver coin of the ancient Greeks, the Drachma, containing 6 obols. It varied in weight and value in different places, its average value being about 9¾*d.* English. (Also Drachma.)
1382 Wyclif *Luke* xv 8 What womman hauynge ten dragmes, either besauntis, and if sche hath lost o dragme [etc.] 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* i. v 6 These mouers, that do prize their hours At a crack'd Drachme. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xi. 360 Every man of the Jews should bring into the Capitoll two dragmes. 1771 in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 469 The current coin of Athens, was the silver Drachm.
b. Hence, the Dirhem of the Arabs
1554 W. Prat *Africa* G vij a (Stanf.) .xx Drachmes whiche is ten pens Englyshe. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* ii (1872) 66 Mahomet asked..If he owed any man? A voice answered, 'Yes, me three drachms'
2 A weight approximately equivalent to that of the Greek coin. Now, in Apothecaries' weight = 60 grains, or ⅛ of an ounce, in Avoirdupois weight = 27⅓ grains or $\frac{1}{16}$ of an ounce (Spelt *drachm* or *dram.*) Also, the Arabic Dirhem.
Fluid drachm = ⅛ of fluid ounce, = 60 minims or drops.
1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxviii (1495) 932 The leeste mesure is Coclearium and is half a Dragme *c.* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 153 Take, of ech two dragmis 1590 *Recorde's Gr. Artes* (1646) 135, 3 Scruples make a Drachm or Dragme 1704 F. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 77 A few Drachms of Unctuous Stuff *c.* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 584 Aladdin desired to have half a drachm of the powder 1894 *Lancet* 10 Nov. 1093 The catheter. drew off four drachms of albuminous urine.

3 *fig* A small quantity; a very little. (Cf *grain*.)
1635 J Hayward tr *Biondi's Banish'd Virgin* 4 Having out of the masse of our di[s]asters extracted us this dragme of comfort 1670 G H *Hist Cardinals* I II 48 One drachme of affliction *a* 1729 Congreve (T.) The rogue has not a drachm of generous love about him 1876 T Hardy *Ethelberta* (1890) 306 'Now do you see the truth?' she whispered without a drachm of feeling

‖ **Drachma** (dræ kmă). Also 6–7 **dragma** Pl -mas, also -mæ, (6–7 -maes). [a L. *drachma*, a Gr δραχμή Drachm The form *dragma* is assimilated to Ol Fr *dragme*, Pr. and med L *dragma*]

1 = Drachm 1. Also, the Jewish quarter-shekel.
1579–80 North *Plutarch* 378 (R) Small pieces of money called oboli, whereof six made a drachma. 1581 Marbeck *Bk Notes* 313 A Dragma is the fourth part of a Sickle, which is to saie fiue halfe pence 1601 Shaks *Jul C.* III. II 247 To euery seuerall man, seuenty fiue Drachmaes 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II (1634) 322 Judas Macchabeus sent thence ten thousand Dragmas 1712 Addison *Spect* No 535 ₱7 He left him to the value of an hundred drachmas in Persian money. 1881 Jowett *Thucyd* I 178 Every one of the hoplites received two drachmae a day

b. The standard silver coin of modern Greece, equivalent to the French *franc* and Italian *lira*.
1882 Bithell *Counting-ho Dict* (1893) 196

2. = Drachm 2
1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll Waters* Dj, Myxced with Bolo Armeno and with lapide ematitis, of eche a dragma 1632 Heywood *2nd Pt Iron Age* v Wks 1874 III 426 [They] Will scarce weigh eleauen Dragmaes 1807 Robinson *Archæol Græca* v xxvi. 551 Grecian weights reduced to Troy weight. Drachma = 6 dwt 2 ₰ grains.

Drachmal (dræ kmăl), *a. rare* [f prec. + -al.] Pertaining to a drachm or drachma.
1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 105 This is sometime called the Drachmal Denary for distinction sake

† **Dracin, -ine.** *Chem.* = Draconin.

Drack(e, obs form of Drake.

Dracoman: obs. form of Dragoman.

Draco·nian, *a* [f. as Draconic + -ian.] = Draconic 1, 2
1876 C. M Davies *Unorth Lond.* 97 The Swedenborgian rubrics are not so Draconian 1877 D M Wallace *Russia* xiii. 206 Reframing from all Draconian legislation. 1880 *Daily Tel* 10 Nov., In the course of one of these draconian performances the mummer's tail came off.
Hence **Draco·nianism.**
1819 Gifford in Smiles *J. Murray* I 404, I never much admired the vaunt of Draconianism, 'And all this I dare do, because I dare'

Draconic (dräkɒ·nik), *a.* [f. L *draco*, *-ōnem*, ad. Gr. δράκων dragon, also f. the Greek personal name, Δράκων, Draco: see -ic]

1 Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Draco, archon at Athens in 621 B.C., or the severe code of laws said to have been established by him; rigorous, harsh, severe, cruel.
1708 Motteux *Rabelais* v xl. (1737) 43 Any Law so rigorous and Draconic 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 35 Their criminal code, which was Draconic in severity.

2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a dragon
1680 H. More *Apocal. Apoc* 118 'The great Dragon was cast out' This, signified the destruction of the Empire as Draconick and Idolatrous 1791 tr *Swedenborg's Apoc Rev.* xiv § 655 To whom the draconic spirit addressed the same words 1820 Scott *Abbot* xv, 'Marry come up—are you there with your bears?' muttered the dragon, with a draconic silliness

3 *Astron* = Draconitic.
(Sometimes erroneously explained as 'Relating to the constellation Draco'.)
1876 G. Chambers *Astron* II 1 174 This is termed a 'nodical revolution of the Moon' *note.* Sometimes the Draconic Period

† **Draco·nical,** *a Obs.* [f as prec. + -al.] = prec. (sense 2).
1680 H More *Apocal. Apoc* 122 This Draconical power.

Draco·nically, *adv.* [f. prec + -ly 2] After the manner of Draco; with extreme severity.
1641 *Parall betw Wolsey & Laud* in *Harl Misc* (Malh) IV 465 Both of them at the Council-board, and in the star-chamber, [were] alike draconically supercilious. 1887 S. Whitman *Convent Cant* 87 It is draconically prohibited

Dra·conin, -ine. *Chem.* [f. L. *draco* dragon] The colouring matter in *Dragon's blood*, at first supposed to be alkaline, and named accordingly
1837 *Penny Cycl* IX 118/1 Herberger . calls this colouring matter *draconin*, and he considers it to possess rather sub-acid properties than such as denote alkalinity. 1863–72 Watts *Dict. Chem* II. 345 Melandri regarded the resin as an alkaloid, and designated it as *draconine*, *dracennie*, or *dracine*

Draconism (dræ kŏniz'm). [f Gr personal name Δράκων, Draco. see -ism] Draconic character. (See Draconic 1.)
1832 *Westm. Rev* XVII. 373 The draconism of their slave laws

† **Dra·conist.** *Obs* [f as Draconic + -ist] An adherent of the Dragon. (See Rev. xii. 3)
1684 H. More *Answ* 179 Open Draconists or Bestians.

‖ **Draconites** (drækŏnəi tīz). Also 7 **dracontites, dracondite.** [L. *dracōnītes* (Pliny), f *dracōn-em* Dragon.] A precious stone fabled to be taken from the brain of a dragon; a dragon-stone
1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb) 124 The precious gemme *Dacromites* [*Draconites*] that is euer taken out of the heade of the poysoned Dragon 1608 Harington *Sch Salerne* 358 Haue in your rings . a Draconites, which you shall beare for an ornament 1855 Smedley *Occult Sciences* 354

Draconi·tic, *a. Astron.* = Draconitic
In recent Dicts

Draco·ntian, *a.* [irreg. f. Gr δράκων, *-οντα* dragon + -ian] = Draconic 2
1816 G S Faber *Orig Pagan Idol* III 282 The draconitan figure attached to the ring of Aburv 1818 — *Hor Mos* I 73 The draconitan Ahriman of the Persians

Dracontic (dräkɒ·ntik), *a Astron* [f Gr δρακοντ-, stem of δράκων dragon + -ic] Pertaining to the moon's nodes: see Dragon's-head, -tail.
1727–51 Chambers *Cycl., Draconitic Month*, the space of time wherein the moon going from her ascending node, called *Caput Draconis*, returns to the same 1730–6 in Bailey (folio) Also in mod. Dicts

Dracontine (dräkɒ·ntəin), *a* [irreg. f. Gr δράκων, *-οντα* dragon + -ine] Of the nature of, or belonging to, a dragon
1806 G S Faber *Diss Prophecies* II 248 Her draconitine cruelty 1865 Baring-Gould *Werewolves* x 175 A gigantic man with few of the draconitine attributes remaining

‖ **Dracunculus** (dräkɒ ŋkŭlŭs). [L dim. of *draco* Dragon.]

1 The muscular hair-worm *D* (*Filaria*) *medinensis*, found in the legs and muscular parts of the arms of the inhabitants of both Indies, and other tropical countries, the Guinea-worm
1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Dracunculus*. a kind of Ulcer that eats even thro' a Nerve it self, also a long sort of Earth-worm, which frequently grows to Indians' Legs 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl* s v., A disease in children, wherein they feel a vehement itching, supposed to arise from little worms called *Dracunculi*. 1851–9 *Man Sci Inq* 248 Why the dracunculus should be met with on the west coast of Africa. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim Life* 676 The female *Dracunculus* may attain a length of six feet

2. *Ichthyol.* A fish, a dragonet or goby of the genus *Callionymus*.
1752 Sir J. Hill *Hist Anim* 272 (Jod) The seadragon this is frequent in the Mediterranean . Ray, etc. call it dracunculus 1753 in Chambers *Cycl Supp*

3. *Bot.* A herbaceous genus of *Araceæ*, formerly included under *Arum*, containing the Green Dragon (q v 14) or Dragons
1706 in Phillips (ed Kersey) 1748–52 Sir J Hill *Hist. Plants* 596 (Jod) Arum, this genus comprehends the arum, arisarum, colocasia and dracunculus of authors 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp*, Dracunculus, *Dragons* in botany.

Drad, obs. form of Dread *a* and *v.*

Dradge, dradgy, obs or dial ff Dredge.

Dradgy, Sc. form of Dirge, chiefly in sense 3. Funeral feast.

Draf, obs form of *drove*, pa. t. of Drive.

Draff (draf). Forms: 3–5 draf, (3 drof, 4–5 draft, 5 draaf, drafe, 5–7 draffe), 5– draff, (7 draugh). [early ME. *draf*, prob. repr an unrecorded OE **dræf*, corresp. to MDu and Du *draf*, Icel *draf*, Sw *draf*, Da *drav* sediment of a brewing, grains, husks, OHG. **trab*, pl. *trebir*, MHG. *treber*, Ger. *traber* grains, husks, etc — OTeut type **trabaz* neuter Cf also Ir and Gael. *drabh* grains of malt, prob. from English]

Refuse, dregs, lees; wash or swill given to swine; hog's-wash; *spec.* the refuse of grains of malt after brewing or distilling, brewer's grains
c 1205 Lay 29256 He gon ȝeoten draf and chaf and aten *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 3582 Moyses dede ðat calf melten in fir And mengde in water And gaf ðat folc drinken ðat drof 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. XI 11 Hogges draf weore hem leuere þen al þe prescioure Peerles *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm Sel Wks* II 171 Þei diversen fro Goddis lawe, as draf diversiþ fro clene drynke *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb* I 580 If their appetite With draf of win be fed. 1522 More *De quat Noviss. Wks* 73/2 A sow contente with draffe durt and mire 1671 Milton *Samson* 573 Till vermin or the draff of servile food Consume me 1688 R Holme *Armoury* II 181/2 Washings .. necessary for keeping of Swine Whey Butter-milk, Dish-water, any kind of Draff 1875 A Smith *Hist. Aberdeensh.* I. 559 Animals . fed off by the dregs or draff at the Distillery.

b *transf.* and *fig*
c 1385 Chaucer *L G W* 312 To wryte The draf of stories, and forgo the corn *c* 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen VIII* (Camden) 296 The draffs of filthy errors. 1643 Milton *Divorce* Introd (1851) 6 The brood of Belial, the draffe of men 1878 Dowden *Stud. Lit* 45 Examples that have survived the chaff and draff of the time

c *Proverbs.*
1546 J Heywood *Prov* (1867) 22 The still sowe eats vp all the draffe *Ibid* 26 Draffe is your errand, but drinke ye wolde. 1598 Shaks *Merry W* IV II 105 Still Swine eats all the draugh *c* 1598 D Ferguson *Scot Prov* (1785) 5 (Jam) As the sow fills the draff sours

d *Comb*, as *draff-drink, -midden, -pock, -trough, -tub*; *draff-cheap* adj. Also Draffsack.
c 1450 Henryson *Mor. Fab* 7 A Sow, to whom men Into her draffe-troch would sow precious stanes *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* II 257 Thai kest him our In a draff myddyn 1568 *Wills & Inv N C* (Surtees 1835) 282 One draffe tub iiij*d* *a* 1661 Rutherford *Lett* (1765) I 1 (Jam) The best regenerate have their defilements, and if I may speak so, their draff pock that will clog behind them all their days 1807 Tannahill *Poems* 103 (Jam) Thanks is but a draff-cheap phrase.

Draffe, obs form of Draff, Drove *sb.*

Dra·ffish, *a* [f. Draff + -ish.] Of the nature of draff, somewhat draffy, worthless.
1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* 1701 Your draffysh ceremonyes 1543 — *Yet a Course* 97 b (T), The draffish declaracyons of my lorde Boner.

Dra·ffsack. Now *dial* [f Draff + Sack *sb* = MDu *drafsac* lit and fig] A sack of draff or refuse, also *fig.* a big paunch; lazy glutton
Also *attrib*
c 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T* 286, I lye as a draf sak in my bed *c* 1534 Sir F. Bygod *Treat Improp Benefices*, They knowe none other god almost than the great draf sacke of Rome *a* 1564 Becon *Humble Supplic* Prayers, etc (1844) 239 The priests of Baal, pampered their idle draffsack bellies with all kind of pleasant wines and dainty dishes. 1616 Dacon *Tobacco tortured* 57 Tobacco the Draffe-sacks delight 1894 Crockett *Lilac Sunbonnet* 171 Sleep yer ain sleeps, ye pair o' draft-sacks

Hence † **Dra·ffsacked** *ppl a.*, of the nature of a draffsack; stuffed with refuse, vilely gluttonous, worthless *Obs*
1548 Hall *Chron., Hen VII*, 43 One of ye capiteins of this donge hill and draffe sacked ruffians 1560 Becon *Fortress Faithf* Pref Wks 123 a, That glotton enfarcing his owne stinckyng and draffesacked belly with deintie dishes *a* 1564 — *Humble Supplic* Prayers, etc (1844) 228 To maintain their idle and draffsacked bellies

Dra·ffy, *a* [f. as prec. + -y 1] Of the nature of draff, worthless; full of draff or dregs
1621 Fitchie *Isl Princess* III iii, The dregs and draffy part 1624 Gataker *Transubst* 86 Such draffy stuffe as this is *a* 1807 J Skinner *Time Your Fuddles* Misc Poetry 148 Draffy drink may please the Vicar

Draft (draft), *sb.* A modern phonetic spelling of Draught *sb*, found in many senses of the word, and now established in the following:

1. The drawing down of one scale or end of a balance in weighing; the 'turn of the scale'; hence a deduction from the gross weight allowed for this in retailing (= Cloff, q v)
[1494–1727 see Draught 13] 1757 W Thompson *R. N Advoc* 39 To put his Foot into the Scale to weigh it down, to make the Draft good 1809 R Langford *Introd Trade* 72, 100 Hides Draft 1 lb. per 10 Hs 1848 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Apr 281/1 Secreting two iron hooks under his weighing-machine, thereby causing a draft of 4½ oz against the purchaser

2. The drawing off, detachment, or selection of a party from a larger body for some special duty or purpose; *spec* in military use
[1703–1872 see Draught 34] 1800 Wellington in Gurw *Desp* I. 93 If the bullocks are not occasionally recruited by drafts of fresh calves 1813 *Ibid* 24 Sept XI 140 To get nearly as many men by a draft from the militia 1875 T. W. Higginson *Hist. U S* 306 Soldiers were being drafted, but the draft was very unpopular

b The party or body so drawn off or selected
1756 G Washington *Lett* Writ 1889 I 245, I am . convinced all the drafts [will] quit the service 1780 J Reid in Sparks *Corr Amer Rev.* (1853) III 20 They absolutely refuse to march the drafts to the army 1868 *Regul & Ord Army* ₱ 515 Attention to the age of the men selected, so that the draft may consist of those best qualified for a change of climate 1884 Boldrewood *Melbourne Mem* II 22 A draft of out lying cattle rose and galloped off 1890 *Times* 22 Sept 4/4 The Wye . sailed from Sheerness . with naval drafts and stores 1894 Maskelyne *Sharps & Flats* 56 The 'draft'—i e the cards to replace those which have been discarded [at Poker]

3 The 'drawing' of money by an order in due form Also Draught (35 a) q v
[1633–1838 see Draught 35 a] 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will IV*, c 46 § 61 Such treasurer shall make no drafts on the said accounts for any private purpose

b. A written order for the payment of money, 'drawn on' or addressed to a person holding money in trust or as an agent or servant of the drawer; a bill or cheque drawn; sometimes, *spec.*, an order for the payment of money drawn by one branch of a bank or mercantile house upon another, or by one department of an office upon another.
[1745–1790 see Draught 35 b] 1786 *Trials & Escapes of John Shepherd* 13 Mr Elliot sent the draft to the bankers, which was returned unpaid 1816 Byron *Let to Murray* Wks. (1846) 120/1 *note*, I have enclosed your draft 1846 McCulloch *Acc Brit. Empire* (1854) II 31 [They] pay them by giving a bill or draft for the sum, payable in coin at sight, or at so many days after date 1861 Goschen *For Exch* 31 Teas shipped from China to New York are generally paid for by a draft of the exporter on a London merchant for account of the American importer in New York 1887 McLeod in Bithell *Counting-Ho Dict* s v *Draft*, If the order be addressed to a person who merely holds the money as a Depositum, as a Baillee, or Trustee, or Agent, or Servant of the writer, it is not a Bill, but a Draft

c *fig.* A demand, claim
1866 Howells *Venet Life* 121 Their sterling honesty .. has made the English tongue a draft upon the unlimited confidence of the continental peoples 1869 Lynch *Church & State* 14 That so great a draft should be made on our patience 1885 *Manch Exam* 15 June 6/2 Her Majesty makes a thoughtless draft upon the loyalty of her Minister

4. A plan, sketch, or drawing, *esp* of a work to be executed; † a chart. More usually Draught (30, 31), q v.
1697 Dampier *Voy* I v 100 The Spaniards who first discovered them, and in whose drafts alone they are laid down *Ibid* IX 272 Some of their Drafts newly made do make California to join to the main 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc* 106 A round Iron Plate which lies within the hollow and

therefore cannot in Draft be seen in its proper place 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Draught* or, as it is pronounced, *Draft*, in architecture, the figure of an intended building described in paper 1809 H CARTER *Autobiogr. Cornish Smuggler* (1894) 55 There is no draft for the Channel on board, I knows nothing of the Channel 1863 P BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 138 The Superintendent delivers the order, with the drafts and specifications, to the master shipwright

5 A preliminary sketch or rough form of a writing or document, from which the final or fair copy is made

[1528-1831 see DRAUGHT 32] 1769 BURKE *Corr* (1844) I 187, I have seen the draft of the petition 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) IV 474 A draft of the conveyance was prepared by Mr Booth, as counsel for the purchaser 1887 *Spectator* 9 July 921/1 The latest draft of Thames Conservancy bye laws, now awaiting the Order of Council

6 *Technical* a *Masonry* Chisel-dressing at the margin of the surface of a stone to serve as a guide for the levelling of the surface Also DRAUGHT, q.v 43 b 'The degree of deflexion of a millstone-furrow from a radial direction.' (*Cent. Dict.*) c See quot. 1874.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, *Draft* 6 (*Pattern-making*) The amount of taper given to a pattern to enable it to be withdrawn from the mold, without disturbing the loam 1878 CONDER *Tentwork Pal* II 81 The stones are all drafted with the real Jewish draft, broad, shallow, and beautifully cut.

7 *attrib.* a. Drafted or selected from the flock, as *draft ewe*. b. Drawn up as a preliminary or rough form whence a fair copy is afterwards made. c. *Draft-cattle, -horses* see DRAUGHT 47 a.

a. 1794 URE *Agric Surv Roxb* (Jam.), Those are picked out which are most unfit for breeders, and in best condition for the market. These are called *Draught* or *Cast Ewes* 1878 *Cumbld Gloss*, *Draft sheep* a selection of the best annually. 1892 *Northumbld Gloss.*, *Draught*, the worst sheep 'drawn', or culled out from a flock 'Draught ewes' In parts of England these are called *culls* 1894 *Times* 30 July 12/2 Draft ewes made up to 88*s* per head

b 1879 E GARRETT *House by Works* II 153 This was but a draft will, partly filled up 1891 *Law Times* XC. 420/1 How unreal is the publicity afforded by laying draft rules upon the table in Parliament

Draft (draft), *v.* [f prec. sb Formerly spelt DRAUGHT, which is still retained in some senses]

1 *trans* To draw off or out and remove (a party of persons, animals, or things) from a larger body for some special duty or purpose. Chiefly in *Mil.* use, and in *Stock-farming* see quots.

[1714-1868 see DRAUGHT *v* 1] 1724 *Loud Gaz.* No 6309/2 The Corps out of which they have been drafted 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* I 6 Taddeus had been drafted into one of the condemned regiments 1847 *Jrnl R Agric Soc* VIII I 3 Many exceedingly good animals are drafted in consequence of some little want of uniformity It is not uncommon with the ram-breeders to draft the whole produce from a sheep that has disappointed them 1867 ROGERS *Pref to Adam Smith's W N* I. 7 Promising young Scotchmen are yearly drafted off to complete their studies at Oxford

b More generally To draw off or away

1742 FIELDING *J Andrews* II 1, All her rents had been drafted to London, without a shilling being spent among them *a* 1875 CARPENTER in Croll *Climate & T.* IX 164 The cold and dense polar water will not directly take the place of that which has been drafted off from the surface

2 To make a draft or rough copy of (a document); to draw up in a preliminary form, which may be afterwards perfected. Rarely *draught*.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1828 J W CROKER *Diary* 11 July, The Duke read me a letter which he had drafted 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I III IX 168 The Articles were drafted into form and signed 1878 SEELEY *Stein* I 456 It is not draughting a Bill, but passing it, that is the difficulty

3 *Masonry* To cut a draught (or draft) on a stone see also DRAUGHT *v* 4

1878 [see DRAFT *sb* 6] 1890 SAYCE in *Contemp. Rev* 431 The stones of the glacis are drafted 1891 *Edin Rev* July 110 Megalithic masonry occurs on the Mole at Sidon, but it is not drafted

Hence **Dra·fted** *ppl. a.*

1877 BLACK *Green Past.* III, Some drafted bills 1878 C R CONDER *Tentwork Pal* I 352 Drafted masonry. 1894 *Forum* Oct 153 Drafted or pre-announced oratory

Draft, obs form of DRAFF

Drafter (dra·ftəɹ) [f prec. vb] One who drafts.

1 A man employed in drafting animals.

1829 *Sporting Mag* XXIII 397 It is the business of the drafter to coax and encourage the unwilling [hounds] to him 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col Reformer* XVIII 227 [Cattle] keeping the drafters incessantly popping at the fence by truculent charges

2. One who drafts or draws up a document

1884 *Fortn Rev* Mar 393 The drafters of the Constitution 1892 *Pall Mall G* 1 Feb. 2/1 The promoters and drafters of the Albert Charter.

Dra·fting, *vbl sb* [f DRAFT *v* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb DRAFT (in various senses).

1878 SEELEY *Stein* I 456 Between the draughting of the Emancipating Edict, and the making it law 1884 BOLDREWOOD *Melbourne Mem* x 72 Separating our cattle by drafting through the yard, or by 'cutting out' 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 2 May 6/7 The unskilful drafting of the bill

attrib 1884 BOLDREWOOD *Melbourne Mem.* x 72 We armed ourselves with drafting sticks 1890 — *Col Reformer* (1891) 217 Hitherto he had seen in drafting-yards only men used to managing breeding cattle 1893 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 3/6 [He] submitted it to the drafting master, as well as to experts at the Treasury 1894 *Ibid.* 17 Feb 5/5 One or two verbal and drafting amendments having been agreed to.

Dra·ftman, *rare* = DRAFTSMAN 1

1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull* II 218 Draftman's tracing paper

Draftsman (dra·ftsmăn). [Another spelling of DRAUGHTSMAN.] **1** One who makes, or whose business it is to make, drawings or designs.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* G 1 a, Good Draufts men do express what is to be built in Brick by a Red Line, what with Stone white 1797 *Monthly Mag* III 223 Mr. Alexander, Draftsman to the late Chinese Embassy, will publish a series of Plates, on the Costume of China 1851 *Ord & Regul R. Engineers* § 16 62 Where there is no Draftsman, the Junior Officer is to attend to the arrangement of all Plans and Models, in the Engineer Drawing Room.

2. One who drafts or draws up a document, *esp* a legal document or a parliamentary bill or clause

1759 FRANKLIN *Ess* Wks. 1840 III 179 The draftsman hath assured us, that no power is comprised in that charter but what was the proprietary's direction. 1884 SIR H COTTON in *Law Rep* 26 Ch Div. 99 The draftsman has framed this declaration of trust awkwardly

Hence **Dra·ftsmanship** = DRAUGHTSMANSHIP.

1882 TRAILL *Sterne* VI 89 Sketches of travel surpassed in vigour and freedom of draftsmanship, by the *Sentimental Journey* 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX 171/2 Faulty draftsmanship and highly technical construction

† Dra·fty, *a Obs*

[In several places *drafty* is a proved misprint or misreading for DRASTY, 'of the nature of refuse, dreggy', and possibly the whole word originated in such misreading, which it was subsequently attempted to explain by association with DRAFF or with DRAUGHT *sb* 45, 46· see DRAUGHTY 3 Scott's use, quot 1823, is app after an ed of Chaucer with *drafty* erroneously for *drasty* in *Prol to Melibeus*]

Of the nature of refuse or garbage; rubbishy, worthless; filthy, vile

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* Ded (Arb) 9 Skaumgers of draftie poetrye that bast theyre papers with smearie larde 1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat* V 11, Drafty, sluttish geere, Fit for the oven, or the kitchen fire 1602 *2nd Pt Return fr. Parnass* I II 195 So long As drafty ballats to the paile ale song. 1823 SCOTT *Romance* Ess (1874) 105 The poems which they recited were blanded as 'drafty rhymings'.

Drag (dræg), *v* Also 5-6 **dragge** [Not known before 15th c. A derivative of OE. *dragan*, or ON. *draga* (Sw. *draga*, Da. *drage*) to DRAW. Perh. a special northern dialect-form in which the *g* has been preserved instead of forming a diphthong with the prec. *a*, as in English generally: cf. Jos. Wright, Dialect of Windhill 102. See also DRUG *v* 2]

I 1 *trans.* To draw or pull (that which is heavy or resists motion), to haul, hence to draw with force, violence, or roughness; to draw slowly and with difficulty; to trail (anything) along the ground or other surface, where there is friction or resistance.

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 130/1 Draggyn or drawyn, *trajicio* 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 10/17 To Drag, *extrahere*. 1593 SHAKS 2 *Hen VI*, IV III 14 The bodies shall be dragg'd at my horse heeles 1611 BIBLE *John* XXI 8 The other disciples came dragging the net with fishes 1667 MILTON *P L* VI 260 The arch foe subdu'd Or Captive drag'd in Chains 1726 *Adv Capt R. Boyle* 244 Aligators . dragg'd him to the Bottom, and there devour'd him. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 315 Dragging a ponderous equipage over the rugged pavement. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud* IV I. X. 124 To drag him off as a prisoner. 1896 *Daily News* 9 June 9/6 A 'shot' tint is produced by sparsely 'dragging' a little colour over the surface.

b Said of moving the body or limbs with difficulty, or of allowing a member to trail

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut* XVIII 105 We dragge our winges after vs as they say 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* III 644 [The Snake] retires He drags his Tail 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III 146 His Brush he drags, And sweeps the mire impure 1837 W IRVING *Capt Bonneville* II 228 So reduced that they could scarcely drag themselves along 1856 KANE *Arct Expl* II 1 24 Four wretched animals, who can hardly drag themselves *Mod* I could scarcely drag one foot after the other

c. *Naut To drag the anchor*: 'To trail the anchor along the bottom after it is loosened from the ground, by the effort of the wind or current upon the ship.' (Crabb, 1823)

1694 *Acc Sev Late Voy* II (1711) 12 The wind turned to North-west and west, and the single Anchor was dragg'd by the Ship 1726 *Adv Capt R Boyle* 340 [We] threw out our Anchors but the Wind increasing, we dragg'd 'em. 1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1789), To drag the Anchors, implies the effort of making the anchor *come home*, when the violence of the wind, &c. strains the cable.

d *intr.* for *refl* = *passive*.

1839 MARRYAT *Phant Ship* XXIII, The anchor still dragged, from bad holding-ground

2. *fig.* Said of other than physical force, or local motion. *To drag in* (*into*), to introduce (a subject) in a forced manner, or unnecessarily

1596 SHAKS 1 *Hen. IV*, IV III 19 What impediments Drag backe our expedition. 1611 — *Wint. T* I II. 24 My Affaires Doe euen drag me home-ward 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* IV 716 Dragg'd back again by cruel Destinies 1725 WATTS *Logic* II III § 4 (3) A writer of great name drags a thousand followers after him into his own mistakes 1853 BRIGHT *Sp India* 3 June, Everything that could possibly be dragged into the case 1868 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) II VII 4 His habit of dragging in the most irrelevant tales 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) IV 479 His pleasure is to drag words this way and that 1876 F E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* II. IX 124 To know why she must be dragged out to these people's stupid parties

3. *intr.* To hang behind with a retarding tendency; to lag in the rear.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. CLXXIX 176 That none shuld dragge or tary after his hoost 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W. 1531) 108 They yt draggeth behynde & goth but slowly forward in ye iourney of perfeccion 1530 PALSGR 526/1 Thou draggest alwayes, *tu fais tousjours la queue*

b To lag behind in singing or playing.

?*a* 1500 [see DRAGGER 1] 1526 [see DRAGGING *vbl sb*] 1863 *Spectator* 4 July 2203/1 The chorus 'dragged' unmistakeably in one or two passages *Mod* The quartet was not sung in time, the tenor dragged

4 *intr* To trail, to hang with its weight, while moving or being moved; to move with friction on the ground or surface.

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 12 June, Only for a long petticoat dragging under their men's coats, nobody could take them for women 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VI 753 Of sounding lashes, and of dragging chains 1703 T N *City & C Purchaser* 129 In Architecture, a Door is said to drag, when in opening and shutting it hangs upon the Floor. 1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc* 155 To raise the Door that it drag not 1820 SHELLEY *Orpheus* 108 Elms, dragging along the twisted vines 1820 HAZLITT *Lect Dram Lit* 119 There is the least colour possible used, the pencil drags 1896 *Daily News* 23 July 8/5 The overturned coach dragged along the permanent way, and suffered considerable damage

5. *trans* To protract or continue tediously; usually *drag on*. Also *to drag out*, to protract to a tedious end.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* II. 877 'Tis long since I have dragg'd a ling'ring life *a* 1710 E. J. SMITH (J.), Oh, can I drag a wretched life without him? 1842 A COMBE *Physiol Digestion* (ed 4) 315 Dragging out a painful existence 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* XXVI 308 The events of the day drag themselves on tediously in such a country house 1878 BOSW SMITH *Carthage* 488 [It] dragged on a wretched existence for some centuries 1892 *Black & White* 2 Apr 424/2 Like too many vocalists [he] 'dragged' certain passages until all sense of time was lost

6. *intr* To advance or progress slowly and painfully, to be tediously protracted; to become tedious by protraction *To drag on, along* to go on with painful or wearisome protraction.

1735 POPE *Ep Lady* 29 Long open panegyrick drags at best 1795 SOUTHEY *Vis Maid Orleans* III 290 He shall not drag forlorn and friendless, along life's long path 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har* III XXXII, The day drags through though storms keep out the sun 1830 *Examiner* 472/2 He continued to drag round the course till he had made sixty-five circuits 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* I (1889) 5 A correspondence . had already lasted through the long vacation without sensibly dragging

II. To use or put a drag to.

7 *trans* To draw some contrivance over the bottom of (a river, etc), so as to bring up any loose matter; to dredge; to sweep with a drag-net; to search by means of a drag or grapnel as for the body of a person drowned Also *fig.*

1577 in W H Turner *Select Rec Oxford* 392 Such freemen shall scoure, clense, and dragge all the ryvers 1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1789), *Dragguer l'ancre*, to drag, or sweep the bottom, for an anchor which is lost. 1806-7 J BERESFORD *Miseries Hum Life* (1826) II XVIII, After having dragged the whole neighbourhood for every man, woman and child 1847 TENNYSON *Princ* IV. 136 While I dragg'd my brains for such a song

b *absol* To use a grapnel or drag; to use a drag-net; to dredge.

1530 PALSGR 526/1 Cannest thou dragge for fysshe, *sçays tu bien pescher pour les poyssons?* 1630 in *Descr Thames* (1758) 77 No Draggerman that doth use to drag for Shrimps 1768 G WASHINGTON *Writ* (1889) II 241 Went to my Plantation and dragd for Sturgeon & catchd one 1790 *Trans Soc Arts* VIII 84 Bricks are said to be sometimes raised by the fishermen dragging off this coast 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk* s v *Creeper*, A small grapnel . for dragging for articles dropped overboard

c. *trans.* To catch with a drag-net or dredge.

1698 FRYER *Acc E India & P.* 49 This is the place where they drag Pearl 1737 POPE *Hor Epist* I. VI. 113 Go drive the Deer, and drag the finny prey

8 To break up (the surface of lands, clods, etc.) with a drag or heavy harrow.

a 1722 LISLE *Observ. Husb* (1757) 101 Ground which I had ploughed, thwarted and dragged 1828 WEBSTER, *Drag* 2. To break land by drawing a drag or harrow over it, to harrow; a common use of the word in New-England 1846 *Jrnl R. Agric Soc* VII. I 51 The lands are dragged with a heavy crab-harrow

9. To put a drag upon (wheels or vehicles); to retard as by a drag.

1829 SOUTHEY *Lett* IV. 156 Our endeavours must be to drag the wheels 1884 *Law Times* 6 Dec 97 The wheels of the waggons were chained and breaks applied, and these dragged wheels wore the road more rapidly.

† 10. *Criminal slang.* To rob vehicles. Cf. DRAG *sb.* 8 a, DRAGGER 3. *Obs.*

1812 J. H VAUX *Flash Dict*, *Dragsman*, a thief who follows the game of dragging

III. 11. *colloq To drag up*: to rear roughly or without delicacy: to bring up 'anyhow'.

a 1700 B E *Dict Cant Crew*, *Dragg'd up*, as the *Rakes* call it, educated or brought up 1802 M MOORE *Lascelles* II 5 Lavinia has been wretchedly dragged up by the old curate 1826 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II *Pop Fallacies*, Poor people do not bring up their children, they drag them up 1867 *Jrnl R Agric Soc* Ser. II III II 532 They must be tenderly reared and not 'dragged up', as the saying is

12. *To drag along, on*: see 6; *drag in*: see 2; *drag on, out* see 5

Hence **Dragged** (drægd), *ppl. a.*; esp (*colloq.*) in sense 'physically exhausted', also *dragged out*

1652 H More *2nd Lash* in *Enthus Tri* (1656) 195 The disjoynted limbs of dragg'd Hippolytus 1866 Lowell *Lett* (1894) I 374, I needed some more pungent food in my rather dragged-out condition. 1884 [see 9] 1893 R Kipling *Many Inventi* 21 The seafog rolled back from the cliffs in trailed wreaths and dragged patches.

Drag (dræg), *sb* Also 4–7 **dragge**, 6–7 **dragg**. See also Drug *sb*.[2] [mainly f. Drag *v.*; but some of the applications may have been originally introduced from other langs.: cf. MLG. *dragge* drag-anchor, grapnel, Sw. *dragg* grapnel, creeper, *dragnot* drag-net]

1. Something heavy that is used by being dragged along the ground or over a surface

a. A heavy kind of harrow used for breaking up ground or breaking clods; a drag-harrow

1388–9 *Abingdon Acc* (Camden) 57, vj draggis cum dentibus ferreis. 1533 J Stevard in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 48 My dragge, olde plowe beme, my yokes and my ropes. 1552 Huloet, Dragge or instrument of husbandry with yron teeth to breake cloddes, some do cal it an harrowe 1682 J Collins *Making of Salt* 15 Then the Earth appears in Clods, which they Harrow, and bring on a Drag, and a Rowle 1821 Dwight *Trav.* II 465 A large and strong harrow; here called a drag, with very stout iron teeth. 1875 A. Smith *Hist Aberdeensh* II 1120 The drag can easily be converted into a harrow, simply by changing the tines.

† **b** A float or raft for conveyance of goods by water: see quot. 1607. *Obs*

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3616 Dresses dromowndes and dragges, and drawene upe stonys 1431 *Act* 9 *Hen VI*, c 5 En Flotes autrement appellez dragges [16*th c. transl*, flotes commonly called dragges] 1607 Cowell *Interpr*, *Drags* seem to be wood or timber so joyned together, as swimming..upon the water, they may bear a load

c An overland conveyance without wheels; a rough kind of sledge see Dray[1], and cf Drug *sb*.[2]

1576 *Act* 18 *Eliz.* c. 10 § 4, Sleades, carres, or drags, furnished for..repairing..high wayes 1611 Cotgr, *Train* ..a sled, a drag or dray without wheeles 1750 R. Pococke *Trav* (1888) 135 They have drags for drawing up the side of steep fields 1884 *Century Mag* Jan 446/2 Two skids fastened together make a 'drag', or 'sledge' 1895 Capt. King *Under Fire* 452 The Indian households were piling their goods and chattels on travois and drag of lodge poles

d. A kind of vehicle; the application has varied, and it is often not distinguished from a *brake* or Break; but in strict English use, applied to a private vehicle of the type of a stage coach, usually drawn by four horses, with seats inside and on the top. Cf also Dragsman 1.

1755 Johnson, *Drag* .. a kind of car drawn by the hand. 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Drag*, a cart 1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI 79 The prads are put to, and the drag is shoved forward. 1825 C. M. Westmacott *Eng Spy* I 86 Since she put down her tandem drag. 1837 Thackeray *Ravenswing* iii. (1887) 173 Behind her came .. a drag, or private stage-coach, with four horses *Ibid.*, The man on the drag-box said to the bugleman, 'Now!' 1865 *Derby Mercury* 1 Mar, A horse breaker's drag or break 1885 *Manch Exam.* 3 June 5/4 The fine turnout of the Blues in their handsome drag at Hyde Park.

2. Something used to drag or pull a weight or obstruction †**a.** A hook or the like with which anything is dragged or forcibly pulled. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl* 106/2 A Drag, *arpax*, *luppus*, *trudes* 1577 Frampton *Joyful News* I. (1596) 2 It is taken out of the Sea in great peeces with a dragge of Iron. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit* I 78 The executioner prepared dragges and tortures. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat Dict.* (Morell) II, *Uncus* A drag, or iron hook, to drag traitors after execution about the streets. 1789 G Vassa *Life* (1793) 357 Leg bolts, drags, thumb-screws instruments of torture.

b. A Drag-net

1481–90 *Howard Househ Bks.* (Roxb) 192 The .netter. had sent a dragge of viij fadom *c* 1550 Cheke *Matt* iv 18 Peter, and Andrew his broother, casting a drag into ye see 1611 Bible *Hab.* I 15 They catch them in their net, and gather them in their drag 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* I 214 Casting Nets were spread in shallow Brooks, Drags in the Deep 1867 F Francis *Angling* I. (1880) 13 A drag with a coil of strings is serviceable

c. An apparatus for cleaning out and deepening the beds of rivers, etc.; a dredging apparatus, also for collecting oysters from the bed

1611 *MS Acc St John's Hosp., Canterb*, For mending of the dyche dragg iiij[d]. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Dregue*, a drag, or instrument to clear the bottom of rivers and canals, also to catch oysters 1846 H Rogers *Ess.* I iv 162 His huge drag had brought up all sorts of fragments of antiquity.

d. An apparatus for recovering objects from the bottom of rivers or pools; esp. for recovering the bodies of drowned persons.

[1577–87 Holinshed *Chron Scot*, *Malcolme* an. 1034 (R) Howbeit their bodies were afterwards drawne foorth of the loch with drags] 1797 *Monthly Mag.* 163 The Lancashire Humane Society [has] 90 stations .. where the sets of apparatus, cases, drags, boards, &c. belonging to the society, are established 1804 *Trans Soc Arts* XXII 15 Premium offered by the Society of Arts for a cheap and portable drag. for the purpose of taking up..the bodies of persons who have sunk under water 1894 Doyle *Mem S Holmes* 109 We had the drags at once, and set to work to recover the remains.

e. Applied to certain agricultural implements, as a *dung-drag* or muck-rake, and an implement with two curving claws for pulling up turnips, etc

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 6 June 3/3 Striking him on the head with a dung drag 1848 *Jrnl R Agric Soc* IX II 501 Turnips. are pulled up by a peculiar drag, or 'hack', as it is provincially called 1881 Moore & Masters *Epit Gardening* 118 The drag is a light three-pronged tool, . used for loosening the soil amongst vegetable crops

3. Something that drags, or hangs heavily, so as to impede motion. **a.** *Naut.* (see quot.).

1708 Kersey, *Drags* whatever hangs over a Ship, or hinders her sailing. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Drags* 1867 in Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*

b A drag-anchor (see 9).

1874 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

c. A device for retarding the rotation of the wheels of a vehicle when descending a hill; *esp.* an iron shoe to receive the wheel and cause friction on the ground.

1795 *Trans Soc. Arts* XIII. 254 A Drag to prevent the Accidents to Horses drawing loaded Carts down steep Hills. 1796 T Twining *Trav. Amer* (1894) 63 The wagon descended at a great rate, for . it was not provided with a drag to keep it back. *c* 1842 Syd. Smith *Let. to Ld J. Russell* Wks 1859 II. 300/1 Gently down hill Put on the drag 1863 Mrs C. Clarke *Shaks. Char* vi 142 The drag that dishonesty claps upon the wheel of their conduct

d. *fig.* A heavy obstruction to progress

1857 Mrs Mathews *Tea-T Talk* I 106 There 's that drag of a husband. 1885 *Illustr Lond News* 9 May 492/2, I find it a drag upon me 1892 Langwill *Bow Myst* 141 In short, she was a drag on his career.

†**4.** A person employed to drag in or gather followers. *Obs.*

1663 Heath *Chron.* (ed 2) 732 Some young men and apprentices whom his drags had trepanned.

5. In various technical applications: see quots.

1823 P Nicholson *Pract Build* 338 *Drag*, a thin plate of steel indented on the edge used in working soft stone. [See 1876 in Dragging] 1864 Webster, *Drag* (*founding*) The bottom part of a flask;—called also *drag-box* 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Drag*. The carriage on which a log is dogged in a veneer saw-mill 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.* s v., The mould having been prepared in the two parts of the flask, the cope is put upon the drag before casting

6. *Hunting.* **a.** The line of scent left by a fox, etc; the trail, *spec.* as in quot. 1888.

[*a* 1700 B. E. *Dict Cant. Crew*, *Drag*, a Fox's Tail [? *read* Trail] So in Phillips, Bailey, Dyche, etc] 1735 Somerville *Chase* III 47 Hark! on the Drag I hear Their doubtful Notes, preluding to a Cry More nobly full 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i 295 As the Drag or Trail mends, cast off more Dogs that you can confide in 1858 Ld Ravensworth *Horace Odes* I i, His bloodhounds snuff the drag Of timid hind or antlered stag 1888 Elworthy *W Som Word-bk*, *Drag*, in fox-hunting, the line of scent where a fox has been during the previous night, before he is found and started by the pack.

b. Any strong-smelling thing drawn along the ground, so as to leave a scent for animals; esp. for hounds to follow, instead of a fox.

1841 J. T. Hewlett *Parish Clerk* I 145 Will advised that his stockings should be well rubbed with oil of aniseed, and the hounds let out to run him as a 'drag'. 1843 Lever *J Hinton* xxi, He was always ready to carry a drag, to stop an earth 1856 C J Andersson *Lake Ngami* 127 [In trapping hyenas] A 'drag' consisting of tainted flesh, or other offal, is trailed from different points directly up to the 'toils'. 1888 Elworthy *W. Som Word-bk* 208 A red herring or a ferret's bed are the commonest drags used.

c The hunt or chase with hounds following such a line of scent; a club or association for the prosecution of this sport.

1851 *Eureka; a sequel to Lord J. Russell's Post Bag* 21 The necessity of keeping up the Drag [at Oxford] 1869 W Bradwood *The O V H* v (Farmer) He subscribed to the drag at Oxford. 1881 *Morning Post* 29 Sept 5/5 The hounds. form two packs, one of harriers, the other for drag.

7. The action or fact of dragging; slow, heavy, impeded motion; forcible motion or progress against resistance

1813 W Beattie *Tales* 34 (Jam.) Washing 's naething but a drag. We hae sae short daylight 1826 *Examiner* 559/1 The first stage was a miserable drag through mud and holes 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint* 112 The 'drag' of the brush being evident 1875 *Ure's Dict Arts* I 989 The strain produced by the 'drag' of the bobbin whilst being spun. 1887 in *Darwin's Life & Lett.* I 144 He gave one the impression of working with pleasure, and not with any drag 1891 *Athenæum* 26 Dec. 859/1 The book is good and refined; there is no drag about it

b. The amount by which anything drags or hangs behind in its motion.

1864 Webster, *Drag* . (*Marine Engin*), the difference between the speed of a screw-ship under sail and that of the screw when the ship outruns the screw

c. *Billiards.* Retarded motion given to the cue-ball.

1873 Bennett & Cavendish *Billiards* 194 Drag is put on by striking the ball as low as possible, No 1 strength.

8. *Criminal slang.* †**a.** Robbery of vehicles (*obs.*). **b.** A term of three months in gaol

1781 G Parker *View Soc* II 151 Rum Drag. 1812 J H. Vaux *Flash Dict*, The *drag*, is the *game* of robbing carts, waggons, or carriages .. of trunks, bale-goods, or any other property *Done for a drag*, signifies convicted for a robbery of the before-mentioned nature. 1851 Mayhew *Lond Labour* I 233 (Hoppe) Sometimes they are detected, and get a drag 1891 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 6/4 Men who had actually served terms of penal servitude, 'drags' or 'sixes', as they were called, for their offences.

9 *attrib* and *Comb*, as *drag-boat*, *-cart*, *-harrow*, *-horse*, *-hunt* (cf Drag-hound), *-man*, *-rope*, *-weight*; **drag-anchor**, see quot, a drift-anchor; **drag-bar**, **-bolt**, **-chain**, **-hook**, **-spring**, those by which locomotive engines, tenders, and trucks are connected; **drag-box**, (*a*) see 1 d, quot 1837, (*b*) see 5, quot. 1864; **drag-link**, **drag-rake**, see quots., **drag-saw**, a saw in which the effective stroke is given in the pull, not in the thrust; **drag-sheet** = *drag-anchor*; **drag-twist**, see quot; **drag-washer**, in a gun-carriage, a flat iron ring having an iron loop to which the drag-rope is attached. Also Drag-chain, -hook, -hound, -net, -rope, -staff, Dragsman

1874 Knight *Dict Mech.*, **Drag-anchor*, a frame of wood, or of spars clothed with sails, attached to a hawser, and thrown overboard to drag in the water and diminish the lee-way of a vessel when drifting, or to keep the head of a ship to the wind when unmanageable by loss of sails or rudder 1849–50 Weale *Dict Terms*, **Drag-bar*, a strong iron rod with eye-holes at each end, connecting a locomotive engine and tender by means of the *drag bolt and spring 1891 *Daily News* 4 Feb 3/5 Sixteen more [bodies] were recovered by a *drag-boat 1849–50 Weale *Dict. Terms*, **Drag-hook and chain*, the strong chain and hook attached to the front of the engine buffer-bar, to connect it on to any other locomotive or tender, also attached to the drag-bars of goods waggons. 1611 Cotgr., *Cheval de traict*, a *drag-horse, draught-horse, cart horse, coach horse. 1750 Ellis *Mod Husbandman* II 1 49 They . harrow them in with one single *drag-harrow, as they call it 1852 R S Surtees *Sponge's St Tour* vii 32 *Drag-hunting is not popular with sportsmen. 1849–50 Weale *Dict Terms*, **Drag link*, a link for connecting the cranks of two shafts in marine engines 1678 Hale *Hist Placit Cos* xiv. § 7 (T) The great riots, committed by the foresters and Welsh on the *dragmen of Severn, hewing all their boats to pieces. 1760 in *N & Q* (1887) 17 Sept. 226 'Great Rakes' are now come in general use among the farmers, and are called *drag-rakes 1829 Glover *Hist Derby* I 188 The large drag-rake for raking after the cart in hay and corn harvest 1849–50 Weale *Dict Terms*, **Drag-spring*, a strong spring placed near the back of the tender 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss*, **Drag twist*, a spiral hook at the end of a rod, for cleaning bore-holes. 1828 J M Sparman *Brit Gunner* (ed 2) 172 When a carriage is dismounted, all the small articles, such as elevating-screws, linch-pins, *drag-washers, cap squares, &c must be carefully collected

Draga(u)nce, etc., variants of Dragons, *Obs*

†**Dra·gant.** *Obs* Also 3–7 **dragagant** [a. OF *dragant*, *dragagant*, ad. late L *tragacanthum*, (also *dragantum*), a Gr τραγάκανθα astragalus] A gum; = Tragacanth Also called *gum dragon*, and formerly Adragant

c 1265 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 559/23 *Dragagantum*, *i.* dragagant. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* (1870) 97, I do take Dragagant, and gumme Arabycke 1704 *Lond Gaz* No 3983/4 The Cargo .Gum Arabeck, Gum Dragant. &c

Drag-chain (-tʃēin).

1. A chain used to retard the motion of a vehicle; *esp.* 'a strong chain, with a large hook to hitch on the hind wheel, and keep it from turning when descending a hill' (Felton *Carriages*, 1801)

a 1792 Warton in Boswell *Johnson* an 1754 (Visit Oxford) He cried out 'Sufflamina'.. as much as to say, 'Put on your drag chain' 1829 Glover *Hist Derby* I. 188 On arriving at the top of a steep hill, the carter takes off all his trace horses, and hooks them to the drag chain behind *fig* 1830 Gen P. Thompson *Exerc* (1842) I 276 The minister whose melancholy duty it is to act as a drag chain upon the progress of liberal ideas 1838 Lytton *Alice* III. viii, To take from my wheels the drag-chain of disreputable debt. *a* 1872 Grote *Plato* Pref (1875) 9 The perpetual drag-chain upon free speculation

2. The strong chain by which railway wagons, etc. are coupled: see Drag *sb.* 9.

Dragdom: see -dom.

Drage, var. of Dredge *sb*.[2]

‖ **Dragée** (dra·ʒe). Also erron. **dragé** [F = sweetmeat, comfit: see Dredge *sb.*[2]] 'A sugar plum or sweetmeat in the centre of which is a drug; intended for the more pleasant administration of medicinal substances' (*Syd. Soc Lex.*)

1866 *Pharmaceut Jrnl.* Ser II VII 374 A medicine called Cod-liver Dragées. 1870 *Ibid* XI 543 On the Continent [they] keep genuine dragées of various strengths . of rhubarb, aloes, and other simple and compound pills.

Dragence, variant of Dragons, *Obs*

‖ **Drageoir** (dra·ʒwār). [F. = comfit-box; cf. Dragée] A sweetmeat-box; cf. *dredge-box*, and Dredger 2.

1861 *Our Eng Home* 73 On the buffet of a queen were placed three drageoirs of gold. 1884 *Leisure Hour* June 375/2 The drageoirs or comfit boxes, full of perfumed confectionery, were passed about.

†**Dra·ggage.** *Obs. rare*—°. [f. Drag *v.* + -age] The action or work of dragging.

1611 Cotgr, *Tirage*, draggage; or a drawing, haling, pulling *Ibid*, *Droict de Tirage*, draggage; or a toll, or fee for Draggage (of salt or wine) due vnto some Lords

Dragge, draggeye, variants of Dredge *sb.*[2]

Dragger (dræ·gəɹ). [f. Drag *v.* + -er[1].]

1. One who drags: in various senses of the vb

?*a* 1500 in *Audelay's Poems* (Percy Soc.) Notes 85 Jangler cum jasper, lepar, galper quoque, draggar 1598 Florio, *Oncinatore*, a hooker or a dragger. *Ibid*, *Sarpatore*, a puller, a drawer, a tugger, or a dragger. 1724 *Session*

Minutes in Cramond *Ch of Rathven* 60 Anent the ware draggers, there being ane act against dragging ware on Sabbath 1854 BADHAM *Halieut* 4 [It] Resists each pull, and 'gainst the dragger, drags

2 *spec* **a** One who uses a drag or dredge **b** A street-seller of small wares

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug 8/2 Even when the tide was quite down, the draggers encountered almost insuperable difficulties 1896 *Daily News* 26 Feb 6/3 These men technically termed 'draggers', frequent the City, and are to be found cheek by jowl with the greatest children of commerce

†**3** One who robs vehicles cf. DRAG *sb.* 8. *slang.*

1781 G PARKER *View Soc* II 151

4 *Comb.*, as †*draggerman*, one who fishes with a drag-net.

1630 in *Descr Thames* (1758) 77 [see DRAG *v* 7 b]

Dragges, obs f *drugs, dregs*. see DRUG, DREG.

Dragging (dræ·gɪŋ), *vbl sb* [f. DRAG *v.* + -ING 1] The action of DRAG *v* in various senses

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 130/1 Draggynge, or drawynge, *tractus* 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W 1531) 158 b, In the psalmody & hymnes Begin al at ones, & ende all at ones beware of tayles or draggynge. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III xx (1647) 143 Mens consciences are more moved with leading then dragging or drawing 1768 G WASHINGTON *Writ* (1889) II 241 Went a dragging for sturgeon 1840 R H DANA *Bef Mast* XIII. 31 The ship rode out the gale in safety, without dragging at all 1876 GWILT *Encycl. Archit* Gloss., *Dragging*, the operation of completing the surface of soft stone by means of an instrument called a drag, a thin plate of steel with fine teeth on one edge, moved backwards and forwards by the workman

b *concr* The produce of dragging

1893 *Daily News* 21 June 6/1 Scarce equal to the draggings of a decent hay field

Dra·gging, *ppl a* [f as prec. + -ING 2] That drags, in various senses of the vb.

1775 S J PRATT *Leb Optimous* (1783) I 158 The road was heavy and dragging 1787 MAD D'ARBLAY *Diary* 15 Aug., [Mrs Siddons] In face and person, truly noble in voice, deep and dragging 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Dec. 4/6 A dull and dragging market.

Hence **Dra·ggingly** *adv*

1886 Miss BROUGHTON *Dr Cupid* III i 18 Her words .. come draggingly, with a little break between each.

Draggle (dræ·g'l), *v.* Also (5 ? drakel), 6–8 dragle, 6–9 *Sc.* draigle. [Not certainly known before 16th c.; app. dim. and freq of DRAG *v.*: cf. *waggle*, and see -LE.]

1. *trans.* To wet or befoul (a garment, etc) by allowing it to drag through mire or wet grass, or to hang untidily in the rain; to make wet, limp, and dirty.

[1499 *Promp Parv.* 129/2 Drabelyn (drakelyn, *Pynson*), *paludo, traunlino* (*sic*)] 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII Prol 76 Puire laboraris and byssy husband men Went wayt and wery draglyt in the fen *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 361 Draiglit throw dubie dubes and dykes. — *Sonnets* lxvi, Draiglit in dirt 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* v (Globe) 672/2 Draggled up to the waist 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* I VII xi, The wet day draggles the tricolor 1880 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* Pref II 18 If she falls, she is not draggled in the mire

†**2** To drag or trail (through the dirt) *Obs.*

1714 C JOHNSON *Country Lasses* II i, Here you have dragled me a long way. 1723 *State of Russia* II 79 They take it by the Tail, and draggle it thrice round the Idol.

3 *intr.* (for *self*) To trail (on the ground), hang trailing. So †*to draggle it.*

c 1594 in Pollen *Acts Eng Martyrs* (1891) 333 On the hurdle one of his legs draggled on the ground as he was drawn *c* 1660 WOOD *Life* (Oxf Hist Soc) I 300 Masters gownes long, dragling on the ground 1775 S J PRATT *Leb. Optimous* (1783) IV 16 [Man] draggles it on foot upon the polluted earth 1815 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett* 5 Sept (1894) I. 78 Flounces draggling 1859 SIR G W DASENT *Pop Tales fr Norse* 356 Such long wool, it hung down and draggled after him on the ground

4 *intr* To come on or follow slowly and in a straggling train.

1577 HANMER *Anc Eccl. Hist* (1619) 477 The spies came dragling in after in base attire. *a* 1598 R ROLLOCK *Wks.* (Wodrow Soc) II xxxii 389 He that draigled behind will be before thee 1809 W IRVING *Knickerb* (1861) 209 With heavy hearts they draggled at the heels of his troop 1878 BOSW SMITH *Carthage* 205 Some beasts of burden which had lagged behind came draggling in one after the other

Hence **Dra·ggling** *vbl sb.* and *ppl a*

a 1598 R ROLLOCK *Wks.* (Wodrow Soc) II. xxxii 389 A draigling person *Ibid*, He or she that will persevere in draigling 1663 BUTLER *Hud* I i 449 His draggling tail hung in the dirt. 1840 THACKERAY *Crakshank* (1869) 304 My lady with the ermine tippet and draggling feather 1886 *Manch Exam* 6 Jan 5/2 After the Speaker is chosen, several days will pass in draggling fashion.

Draggle, *sb. rare.* [f. prec. vb]

1 The action of draggling.

1894 STOPF. BROOKE *Tennyson* x. 330 The dull coarseness and the draggle of the last days of luxury and adultery

2 One who draggles *Sc*

1806 TRAIN *Poet Reveries* 64 (Jam.) To her came a rewayl'd draggle.

Draggled (dræ·g'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Befouled with dragging through wet and mire.

1523 [see DRAGGLE *v* 1] 1699 GARTH *Dispens* II (1700) 23 The draggl'd Dignity of Scavenger. 1714 GAY *Trivia* II. 9 You'll see a draggled Damsel here and there, From Billingsgate her fishy Traffick bear 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* XIII 183 A draggled trail of disreputables

Draggle-haired, *a nonce-wd* [f. DRAGGLE *v* and HAIR, after *draggle-tailed.*] With hair hanging wet and untidy.

1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr.* III x, Draggle haired, seamed with jealousy and anger

Draggle-tail (dræ·g'l,tēl). [f. DRAGGLE *v.* + TAIL *sb*]

1 A draggle-tailed person; a woman whose skirts are wet and draggled, or whose dress hangs about her untidily and dirty; a slut

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 143 To see a draggell taile run her neu taile into a bushe of thornes 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* IX. XXIII (1632) 1135 About twenty of those benumed Souldiers were slaine, and no other cry heard, but downe with the Draggle-tailes 1725 SWIFT *Ep. Corr.* Wks 1841 II 572 What a draggletail she will be before she gets to Dublin! 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* II iii, A well dressed woman and a draggletail are all one to them

2. *pl* Skirts that drag on the ground in the mud

1858 R S SURTEES *Ask Mamma* lxvi 331 Looped-up dresses a great improvement on the draggletails 1871 C GIBBON *Lack. of Gold* VIII, The dress which, to avoid draggle tails, was worn short.

3 *attrib* =next

1707 J STEVENS tr *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 420 Draggle-Tail Jilts newly Whip'd 1879 MISS BRADDON *Clov Foot* XII 108 Nice draggle-tail creatures we shall look after we have walked under such a rain as this

Dra·ggle-tailed, *a.* Having a tail or skirt that trails on the ground in mud and wet.

1654 GATAKER *Disc Apol* 4 Every draggle-tail'd Girl that comes to them. 1825 SCOTT *Jrnl* 23 Nov, A draggle-tailed wench 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv Younger Son* I. 288 The draggletailed cockatoo

Dra·ggly, *a* [f DRAGGLE *v.* + -Y] Inclined to draggle or trail untidily

1850 CARLYLE in Froude *Life in Lond* (1884) II. 65 A strange draggly-wick'd tallow candle.

Draggy (dræ·gɪ), *a* [f DRAG *v.* + -Y 1.] Inclined to drag or cause dragging, heavy; slow, dull. Hence **Dra·gginess**

1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* XXIX, The roads were soft and draggy 1890 *Columbus Disp* (Ohio) 4 Sept., The market is dull and draggy 1891 *Sat Rev* 31 Oct 501/2 One or two rather draggy episodes 1891 F W ROBINSON *Her Love and His Life* VI IX, There was a little dragginess of gait.

Dragh(en, drazen, obs. ff. DRAW *v.*, DRAWN.

Drag-hook.

1 A hook used for dragging.

1530 PALSGR 215/1 Draghoke, *crocq* 1653 WALTON *Angler* X 193 You may..take it up with a drag-hook. 1848 J A. CARLYLE tr *Dante's Inferno* XXI. 253 They lowered them drag-hooks. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl Rural Sports* § 3038 The drag-hook is another implement for clearing away obstructions in angling It consists of three stout iron hooks placed back to back.

2. The hook of a drag-chain; see DRAG *sb.* 9.

Dra·g-hound. *Hunting.* A hound of a pack used to hunt with a 'drag' or artificial scent

1884 *Times* 4 Feb 8/2 (heading) Household Brigade Drag Hounds 1892 *Pall Mall G* 12 Apr 5/2 He then hunted the draghounds for three seasons at Ballincolley.

Draght, draȝt, obs forms of DRAUGHT.

Dragman 1: see DRAG *sb* 9.

Dragman 2, obs. form of DRAGOMAN.

Dra·g-net. [Cf. Sw *dragg-not*] A net which is dragged over the bottom of a river or piece of water in order to enclose all the fish, etc, also a net used to sweep the ground game off a field.

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss* in Wright 15/13 *Tragum*, dræg-net, *vel* dræge. *Ibid* 48/27 *Verriculum*, dræg-net] *a* 1541 WYATT *Of meane Estate* 89 in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 87 Ye set not a dragge net for an hare 1610 BP HALL *Apol. Brounists* 12 Shall the Fisher cast away a good draught because his drag-net hath weedes? 1622 MALYNES *Anc Law-Merch* 246 It is also provided, that no drag-net be set before March, nor vpon deeper water than foureteene fathome 1790 BURKE *Fr Rev.* Wks V. 351 It has the whole draft of fishes in its drag-net 1814 *Sporting Mag* XLIV 61 Preventing partridges being taken at night by drag-nets

b. *transf* and *fig.*

1641 MILTON *Prel Episc* Wks (1847) 22/2 Whatsoever time..hath drawn down from old, in her huge drag-net those are the fathers 1654 FULLER *Ephemeris* Pref 7 The dragge net of no diligence can be .. so advantagiously cast, as to catch and hold all particulars uttered in a long speech 1882 J TAYLOR *Sc. Covenanters* (Cassell) 43 This act was popularly termed 'The Bishops' Drag net'.

Dragoman (dræ·gŏmăn). Pl -mans, -men. Forms: 4, 7–8 **drogman,** 5–8 **droge-,** 6 **drag-, druga-,** 6–9 **drogue-,** 7 **dragu-, droga-, droger-, drugga-, drug-, drugoman,** 7–8 **druggerman, drogoman,** (9 **dragoman**), 6– **dragoman** See also TRUCHMAN. [a. F. *dragoman, drogman*, in OF *drugemen* = Sp. *dragoman*, It. *dragomanno*, med L. *dragumannus*, late Gr δραγούμανος, ad OArab. ترجمان *targumān*, now *tarjumān, tarjamān, turjumān*, interpreter, f. ترجم *targama, tarjama* to interpret = Chaldee תרגם *targēm*, (whence *targum*). From 14th c. commonly treated as a compound of Eng. *man* with pl. *dragomen*; in 19th c. more frequently *dragomans*.

The variants are due to the varying vocalization of the Arabic word, and the passage of Old Arabic *g* into *j*. Forms closer to the modern Arabic are Sp. *trujaman*, med.L *turchemannus*, It *turcimanno*, Fr *truchement*, Eng *tourcheman, truedgeman*, TRUCHMAN, q.v.]

An interpreter, strictly applied to a man who acts as guide and interpreter in countries where Arabic, Turkish, or Persian is spoken.

13 . *K Alis* 3401 Alisaundre is y-come to Arabye. Some saide a dragman *c* 1430 LYDG *Bochas* II XXVII (1554) 63 a, Cirus All vnpurueyed of drogeman or of guide 1506 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr* (Camden) 56 (Stanf) Our drogemen and guydes 1585 T WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy* IV xvi. 131 Oftentimes they serve for Dragomans, or interpretours 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy* II I 305 The ambassador himselfe last, with his Chause and Dragaman or Interpreter 1606 MILDENHALL in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) I. III 115 (Stanf.) For want of a Dragman 1613 *Haga at Const* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh) III 214 Two druggermen, or interpreters 1627 SIR T ROE in Fennell tr. *Michaelis' Anc Marb in Gt. Brit* (1882) 201 (Stanf), I am this day sending a dragoman to Brussia. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Drogoman* (or *Dragoman*), an Interpreter or Truchman. 1782 W F MARTYN *Geog Mag* I 106 Met by the druggerman or interpreter 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 592 *note*, To the horror of all the dragomans 1821 SYD SMITH *Wks* (1859) I 317/2 Our ostentatious dragueman will feel a pleasure in raising your astonishment. 1861 MRS. HARVEY *Cruise Claymore* VIII. 153 Most travellers are entirely at the mercy of their dragomen 1870 A L ADAMS *Nile Valley & Malta* 4 The best Maltese and Egyptian dragomans

b. *transf*

1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebast* III i. Wks. 1883 VII 374 You druggerman of heaven, must I attend Your droning prayers? 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* IV 83 Pity, you was not Druggerman at Babel! 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr* (1864) IX XIV iii 117 Through the Jews of Andalusia &c (those Dragomen of Mediæval Science)

Hence **Dra·gomanate,** the office of a dragoman; **Dragoma·nic, Dra·gomanish** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or like a dragoman.

1860 *All Year Round* No 45 437 Grimani looked rather grand and dragomanish 1869 FRESHFIELD *Caucasus & Bashan* II 62 The usual dragomanic expenses 1881 *Times* 19 July 9/3 To inscribe themselves as French subjects, at the Consulat Dragomanate.

Dragon 1 (dræ·gən). Forms. 3–4 **dragun,** 3–6 **dragone, dragoun**(e, 4 **dragowne,** 4– **dragon.** [a. F. *dragon* —L. *dracōn-em* (nom. *draco*), a Gr δράκων, -οντα; usually referred to δρακ- strong aorist stem of δέρκεσθαι to see clearly]

†**1.** A huge serpent or snake; a python. *Obs.* (exc in etymol. use)

c 1220 *Bestiary* 759 Đe dragunes one ne stiren nout oc daren stille in here pit. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 2924 And worpen he dor wondes dun, fro euerilc dor crep a dragun *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 5900 (Cott) Dun þai kest a wand ilkan, And þai wex dragons [*v.rr.* -onis, -ownes, -ouns] son onan. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) V 40 It is alle deserte & fulle of Dragouns & grete serpentes 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 263 Be dragonis baithit and dowis, ay in double forme 1667 MILTON *P L* X 529 Hee Now Dragon grown, larger than whom the Sun Ingenderd in the Pythian Vale on slime, Huge Python 1700 DR. PATRICK *Comm. Deut.* XXXII 33 Many authors say that dragons have no poison in them 1849 KINGSLEY *Misc*, *Poet. Sacred & Leg Art* I 265 Why should not these dragons have been simply what the Greek word dragon means—what the superstitions of the peasantry in many parts of England to this day assert them to have been—'mighty worms', huge snakes?

2 A mythical monster, represented as a huge and terrible reptile, usually combining ophidian and crocodilian structure, with strong claws, like a beast or bird of prey, and a scaly skin; it is generally represented with wings, and sometimes as breathing out fire. The heraldic dragon combines reptilian and mammalian form with the addition of wings.

It is difficult to separate senses 1 and 2 in early instances.

a 1225 *St Marher* 158 Þe deuel com to þis maide swye In aforme of a dragoun 1297 R GLOUC (1724) 151 Out of the dragone's mouth twei leomes ther stode there. 1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* xiv. 28 Ȝeue to vs Danyel that distruyede Bel and slewȝ the dragoun *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 166 A derfe dragon drede to be holde 1591 SHAKS 1 *Hen VI*, I. I. II His Armes spred wider than a Dragons Wings. 1595 — *John* II. I. 288 Saint George that swindg'd the Dragon 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 705 There be some Dragons which have wings and no feet, some again have both feet and wings. 1762 H WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd Paint* I i (R.), On a rising ground above the tents is St George on a brown steed striking with his sword at the dragon, which is flying in the air. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat Hist.* (1776) VII 156 The Dragon, a most terrible animal, but most probably not of Nature's formation. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm* III. XIX, They faced the dragon's breath of fire 1895 A. H S LANDOR *Corea* 116 In shape, as the natives picture it, the dragon is not unlike a huge lizard, with long-nailed claws, and a flat long head . possessed of horns and a long mane of fire.

b. Hence frequent allusions to ancient and mediæval tales of dragons, as those which watchfully guarded the Gardens of the Hesperides, those which drew the chariot of Cynthia or the moon, those fought and slain by Beowulf, St George, and other champions.

1590 SHAKS *Mids. N.* III ii 379 Night-swift Dragons cut the Clouds full fast. 1611 — *Cymb.* II ii. 48 Swift, swift, you Dragons of the night, that dawning May beare the Rauens eye. 1663 *Flagellum, or O Cromwell* (ed 2) 5 He was very notorious for robbing of Orchards . the frequent spoyls and damages of Trees. committed by this Apple-Dragon. 1837 HT MARTINEAU *Soc Amer* III. 240 The other public buildings being guarded by the dragon of bigotry 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II 75 Haider still it has proved to resist and rule the dragon Money, with his papet wings 1860 — *Cond Life, Fate* II. 320 Every brave youth is in training to ride, and rule this dragon [Fate].

c *Like a dragon* fiercely, violently.
1711 SWIFT *Lett* (1767) III 213 We ate roast beef like dragons 1741 tr *De Blouhy's Fort Country Maid* I. 165 The poor Boy seeing himself collar'd, fought like a Dragon 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl* 8 Oct , I even made a work of necessity and set to the Tales like a dragon

3. In the Bible versions reproducing *draco* of the Vulgate and δράκων of the Septuagint, where the Hebrew has (*a*) תנין *tannīn* a great sea- or water-monster, a whale, shark, or crocodile, also a large serpent; or (*b*) תן *tan* a desert mammalian animal, now understood to be the jackal, and so rendered in the Revised Version

a 1340 HAMPOLL *Psalter* lxxiii[i]. 14 Pou angird þe heuedis of dragunys [1382 WYCLIF draagounys, 1611 dragons, 1885 *R V* dragons (*marg* sea-monsters)] in watirs 1382 WYCLIF *Ps* xc[i]. 13 Thou shalt to trede the leoun and the dragoun [1611 dragon, 1885 *R. V* serpent] — *Job* xxx 29 Brother I was of dragouns [1611 dragons, 1885 *R V*. jackals] — *Isa* xxxiv 13 It shal be the bed place of dragownes [1611 dragons, 1885 *R V* jackals] 1885 BIBLE (R. V) *Ps* cxlviii 7 Praise the Lord from the earth, Ye dragons [*marg* sea-monsters] and all deeps

4. An appellation of Satan, the 'Old Serpent'
1340 *Ayenb.* 174 Ine þe þiote of þe lyone of helle, and of þe dragoune þet him wyle uorzuelze 1382 WYCLIF *Rev* xx 2 And he cauȝte the dragoun, the olde serpent, that is the deuel and Sathanas *c* 1440 *York Myst* xxi 157 The dragons poune Thurgh my baptyme distroyed haue I 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxviii. 1 Done is a battell on the dragon blak 1667 MILTON *P L* iv 3 The Dragon, put to second rout, Came furious down to be revenged on men 1707 WATTS *Hymn 'How sad our State'* v, The old Dragon With all his hellish crew.

b. *transf.* A devilish person; a 'fiend'
1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 249 Dathane deuillis sone, and dragon dispitous *Ibid* 283 Corspatrick..That dampnit dragone drew him in diserth 1715 MATHER *Serm.* (Boston) I II 40 Has not the Dragon of France boasted, that he caused Twenty hundred thousand Persons to renounce their Religion?

c An evil power embodied *rare*
c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 287 Inwy the wyle dragoun, In cruell fyr he byrnys this regioun.

5 An appellation of Death. *arch.*
1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* VIII. 17 O dulfull death ! O dragon dolorous ! *Ibid.* lviii. 28 Off deathe the dragoun stang thame. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 43 The serpent pains which herald, swarming in, the dragon death.

6. A fierce violent person; *esp* a fiercely or aggressively watchful woman; a duenna.
Dragon of virtue (F. *dragon de vertu*), a woman of austere and aggressive virtue.
1755 JOHNSON, *Dragon* 3 A fierce violent man or woman 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* VI, Lady Thrum, dragon of virtue and propriety. 1848 *Life Normandy* (1863) I 178 She will keep her husband in as tight order as the handsome old dragon we met just now. 1887 MRS C RIADE *Maid of Mill* II. XXVII 116 Confronted by the dragon, in her not least dragonesque mood.

7. A representation or figure of the mythical creature.
c 1320 *Sir Tristr* 1042 Tristrem Bar him þurch þe dragoun In þe scheld. *c* 1540 *Iwy Westm Abb* in *Trans Lond & Middlesex Archæol Soc* (1875) IV, Hym that beryth the Dragon on Easter Evyn 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VII*, 1 b, A red firye dragon beaten upon white and grene sarcenet. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* (1787) 203 The Eleventh is Or, a Dragon passant Vert 1870 H W HENFREY *Eng Coins* (1891) 38 The dragon on some of the coins [of Henry VII] was the ensign of Cadwallader, the last King of the Britons 1888 J. T FOWLER in *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III 234 *note*, On the three Rogation Days the dragon was carried 'in principio processionis'.

†b. An ensign or standard, having the figure of a dragon. *Obs.*
1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 303 Edmond ydyȝt hys standard. And hys dragon vp yset *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 13345 A-mong þo was þe dragoun þat Arthur bar for gonfanoun. 13.. *K Alis.* 4300 Theo kyng dude sette out his dragoun 1609 HOLLAND *Amm Marcell* XVI XI 74 The purple ensigne of a dragon fitted to the top of a high launce, as if it had beene the pendant slough of a serpent

c. *Dragon china*, a kind of porcelain decorated with designs of dragons.
1786 F. TYTLER *Lounger* No. 79 F 8 Ringing it to try if it was without a flaw, she returned it into the auctioneer's hands, declaring it a piece of true Dragon

8. *Astron* a A northern constellation, *Draco*
1551 RECORDE *Castle Knowl* (1556) 263 Aboute these 2 Beares is there a long trace of 31 starres, commonly called the Dragon 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* I 334 Around our Pole the Spiry Dragon glides, And like a winding Stream the Bears divides 1786–7 BONNYCASTLE *Astron* 420.

†b The part of the moon's path which lies south of the ecliptic · see DRAGON'S HEAD, TAIL. *Obs*
c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II § 4 Whan that no wykkid planete, as the tail of the dragoun, is in [the] hous of the assendent 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R.* VIII. XIX (1495) 330 The heed of the dragon and the tayll meue wyth the fyrmament and folowe his course 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I XV (ed. 7) 306 The Dragon then signifieth none other thing but the intersection of two Circles, that is to say, of the Ecliptique and of the Circle that carrieth the Moon and that part towards the South is called of some the belly of the Dragon.

†c Applied to a shooting star with a luminous train. *Obs.* Cf DRAKE[1] 2.
1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* VIII XXIII (1495) 335 Amonge the mydle sterres of Artos fallyth downe as it were a dragon other a fleenge sterre in lyknesse of lyghtenynge 1563 W FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 7, 10. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 119 Fiery dragons were seene flying in the ayre. 1774 GOUGH *Nat Hist* (1862) I XVI 134 Floating bodies of fire, which assume different names The *draco volans*, or flying dragon, as it is called

9. A paper kite [Ger *drache*] *Sc.*
1756 MRS CALDERWOOD *Jrnl* (1884) 145 A peice of brocade in the shape of a dragon the boys let fly 1868 G MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I 253 The dragon broke its string and drifting away, went. downwards in the distance

†10 a An early fire-arm; = DRAGOON 1 b A soldier armed with this, = DRAGOON 2 *Obs*
1604–28 W YONGE *Diary* (Camden) 35 Colonel Francis his regiment, especially the soldiers called Dragons, do continually make incursions upon the enemy 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit Costume* 270 The dragon received its name from its muzzle, being generally ornamented with the head of that fabled monster, and the troops who used it acquired the name of Dragons and Dragoons from this circumstance 1849 JAS GRANT *Kirkaldy of Gr* XVIII 198 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Dragon*, an old name for a musketoon.

11. *Zool* A lizard of the genus *Draco*, having on each flank a broad wing-like membrane, which enables it to leap some distance in the air
1819 *Pantologia*, *Draco volans*, flying dragon 1823 CRABB *Technol Dict.*, *Dragon* (*Zool*) the *Draco* of Linnæus, a four-footed beast of the lizard tribe able, by means of its lateral membrane, to support itself for a short time in the air. 1841 *Penny Cycl* XX 457/2 The canines of the Dragon are proportionally longer than those of Stellio 1847 CARPENTER *Zool* § 468 The Dragons of zoologists, instead of being formidable animals, like those of poets, are of very small size, and only attack insects

12 *Ichthyol* (Also *dragon-fish*) a. = DRAGONET 2 †b The ANGLER, *Lophius* (obs)
1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim & Min* 198 Dragon the flesh is hard and dry, but if prepared, pleasant 1694 *Acc Sev Late Voy.* II (1711) 132 Of the Dragon-fish 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 130.

13. A fancy variety of pigeon; = DRAGOON *sb* 3
1867 TEGETMEILR *Pigeons* VIII 80 The Dragon most closely resembles. the Carrier, and it is stated that it was produced by mating a Tumbler with a Horseman or a Carrier 1895 *Daily News* 10 Oct. 5/4 A splendid collection of dragons and tumblers, both short faced and flying.

14. (Also *Green dragon*) The plant *Dracunculus vulgaris* (formerly *Arum Dracunculus*); = DRAGONS, DRAGONWORT. Also applied to species of *Dracontium*
1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Dracontia latine dracunculus dicitur, anglice Dragon. 1551 — *Herbal* I. O vj a, Dragon hath a certayne lykenes vnto aron, bothe in the lefe and also in the roote 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 632 The Spirits doe but weaken, and dissipate, when they come to the Air and Sunne; As we see it in Onions, Garlick, Dragon, &c. 1858 HOGG *Veg Kingd* 796 *Dracunculus vulgaris*, or Green Dragon, is a native of the South of Europe, and receives its name from spots on the stem 1866 *Treas Bot.*, Dragon, *Dracunculus vulgaris*, also applied to the ornamental genus *Dracontium*.

†15. A disease of the eye of the horse see quots.
1639 T DE GRAY *Compt Horsem.* 94 Dimnesse of sight, filmes, pearles, pin and web, dragons, serpentines *c* 1720 W GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. XXIV. (1738) 80 Cataract.. is the same which the Farriers distinguish by the different Names of a Speck, Pearl, or Dragon *Ibid* 81 When it is very small, and shows itself only in the Bottom of the watry humour, it is then called a Dragon.

16. (Also *Dragon cane*) . see quot
1851 *Offic. Catal Gt Exhib* II. 798 From Singapore Ratans, dragons, and Penang lawyers are stems of various species of Calamus. *Ibid* 800 Dragon canes mounted

17 *slang.* A sovereign: from the device of St. George and the Dragon.
1827 MAGINN *Transl Vidocq.* (Farmer) Collar his dragons clear away 1859 MATSELL *Vocabulum* (Farmer)

II *attrib.* and *Comb.*

18. *attrib* or as *adj.* Of or as of a dragon, of the nature of a dragon; dragon-like, dragonish.
Dragon boat = DRAKE[1] 5
1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr* V. VIII 17 The dragon wing of night ore-spreds the earth 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 59 Cynthia checks her dragon yoke 1777 POTTER *Æschylus* (1779) I 110 (Jod) Fierce with dragon rage 1822 W IRVING *Bracebr Hall* (1823) II 174 They .. kept a dragon watch on the gipsies 1832 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Women* 255 Those dragon eyes of anger'd Eleanor. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XXIII, Two dragon sentries keeping ward 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 50 Dragon warriors from Cadmean teeth 1895 Æ MACKAY *Fitfe & Kinross* I 20 Norse Vikings whose dragon boats preyed on the coasts.

19. General Combs . a. attributive, as *dragon-bought*, *-coil*, *-face*, *-feet*, †*-hame* (covering), *-hole*, *-killer*, *-kind*, *-legend*, *-marl*, *-race*, *-scale*, *-seed*, *tooth* (see 21 b), *-whelp*, *-womb*; b. similative, as *dragon-green* adj; c. instrumental, as *dragon-ridden*, *-wardered* adjs.; d. parasynthetic, as *dragon-eyed*, *-mouthed*, *-penned*, *-winged*, adjs; also *dragon-like* adj. and adv.
1872 TENNYSON *Gareth* 228 The *dragon-boughts and elvish emblemings Began to move 1711 SHAFTESB *Charac* (1737) I 149 Those grotesque figures and *dragon-faces 1820 W TOOKE tr *Lucian* I 107 Hecate . stamped with her *dragon-feet 1884 *Pall Mall G* 1 Dec. 5/1 *Dragon-green great coats with red linings *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 487 Anec[t]anabus Did on him his *dragon-hame and drafe thuȝe þe sale 1483 *Cath. Angl* 106/2 A *Dragon hole 1687 T BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks 1730 I 81 Ten times more troublesome than the *dragon-killer 1848 MRS JAMESON *Sacr & Leg Art* (1850) 424 The *dragon legend of the Gargouille 1607 SHAKS *Cor* IV VII. 23 He Fights *Dragon-like, and does atcheeue as soone As draw his Sword 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VII 392 Clad in his *dragon mail 1886 W. J TUCKER *Life in E. Europe* 236 The prodigious, *dragon mouthed water pipes 1855 MILMAN *Lat Chr* IX VIII (1864) V 389 Had only sowed the *dragon seed of worse heresies 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 709 A little *Dragon whelp bred in Arcadia. 1605 *Play Stucley* 1191 in Simpson *Sch Shakes* I 206 His dauntless *dragon-winged thoughts 1634 MILTON *Comus* 131 The *dragon womb Of Stygian darkness

20 Special Combs **dragon Arum**, the plant *Dracunculus vulgaris* (sense 14); **dragon-beam**, **dragon-piece**, 'a short beam lying diagonally with the wall-plates at the angles of the roof for receiving the heel or foot of the hip-rafter' (Gwilt), **dragon-bushes**, *Lunaria vulgaris* (Miller); **dragon claw** = *dragon's claw* (see 21); **dragon-fish** (see sense 12), **dragon-plant**, a name for the species of *Dracæna*; †**dragon serpentine** = DRAGONWORT; **dragon-shell** (see quot); **dragon-stone**, DRACONITES; †**dragon-volant** (see quot.), †**dragon-water**, a medicinal preparation popular in 17th c. Also DRAGON-FLY, etc
1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc* 160 **Dragon beams*, are two strong Braces or Struts meeting in an angle upon the shoulder of the King-piece 1823 P NICHOLSON *Pract Build* 222 **Dragon-piece*, a beam bisecting the wall plate, for receiving the heel or foot of the hip-rafters 1598 FLORIO, *Dragontea*, the herb dragon wort, or *dragon serpentine 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Suppl*, **Dragon shell* a name given to a species of concamerated patella or limpet This has its top very much bent, and is of an ash colour on the outside, but of an elegant and bright flesh colour within 1632 SHERWOOD, *Dragon-stone, *draconite*. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, **Dragon volant*, the old name for a gun of large calibre used in the French navy 1607 DEKKER *Westw Hoe* II II Wks 1873 II 308 Will you send her a Box of Mithridatum and *Dragon water 1615 MARKHAM *Eng Housew* II 1 (1668) 6 For the Quartan Fever, Take..Dragon water

21. Comb with *dragon's* **a.** In names of plants, as **dragon's-claw**, **dragon's-herb** (= DRAGONWORT); **dragon's-mouth** (see quot). **b Dragon's belly**, **dragon's skin** (see quots); **dragon's teeth**, the teeth of the dragon fabled to have been sown by Cadmus, from which sprang armed men; **dragon's tongue**, ? the tongue of a buckle. See also DRAGON'S BLOOD, -HEAD, -TAIL
1766 CROKER *Dict Arts, Venter Draconis*, *Dragon's Belly, in astronomy that part [of a planet's orbit] most remote from the nodes, that is, from the dragon's head and tail 1832 COMSTOCK *Bot* (1850) 424 *Corallorhiza*, *Dragon's claw 1600 VAUGHAN *Direct Health* (1633) 166 Rosemary, Myrrh, Masticke, Bolearmoniacke, *Dragons hearbe, Roach Allom. 1857–84 HENFREY *Bot* (ed 4) 301 The Snap dragon, or *Dragon's mouth 1884 MILLER *Plant-n*, Dragon's mouth, *Antirrhinum majus*, *Arum crinitum*, and *Epidendrum macrochilum* 1865 PAGE *Handbk Geol Terms*, **Dragons' Skin*, a familiar term among miners and quarrymen for the stems of *Lepidodendron*, whose rhomboidal leaf-scars somewhat resemble the scales of reptiles 1644 MILTON *Areop* (Arb.) 35 They are as lively, and as vigorously productive, as those fabulous *Dragons teeth 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit* 290 Jesuits . sowed the dragon's teeth which sprung up into the hydras of rebellion and apostasy. 1794 W FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I 101 The small splinter-sockets, shewing the hook, the eye and *dragon's-tongue, which are for one and the same use

Hence **Dragonhood**, the condition or quality of a dragon, **Dragonship**, the office or occupation of a dragon (as strict guardian).
1862 E. BRADLEY (C. Bede) *College Life* 103 The same mysterious dragonship was maintained over her in doors. 1894 G. ALLEN in *Westm Gaz* 23 Oct. 1/3 What are the visible signs and credentials of his dragonhood?

Dragon[2], [corruption of DRAGANT.] In *Gum dragon* = TRAGACANTH.
1813 W. MILBURN *Oriental Comm.* I 110 Tragacanth gum, or as it is usually called gum dragon 1886 in *Syd Soc. Lex.*

Dragonade: see DRAGONNADE.

Dragonce, var of DRAGONS, *Obs.*

Dragonesque (dræ gŏne sk), *a.* [f. DRAGON[1] + -ESQUE] Of the style or character of a dragon
1881 J ANDERSON *Scot in E. Chr Times* 131 Designed in fanciful dragonesque forms 1882 R C. MACLAGAN *Scot Myths* 84 The dragonesque animal representing the fertilising power of water 1887 [see DRAGON 6]

Dragoness (dræ gŏnes). [f as prec + -ESS] A female or she dragon (*lit.* and *fig.*).
a 1634 CHAPMAN *Hymn to Apollo* (R.), She gaue command that the dragonesse Should bring it vp 1764 GRAY *Lett* Wks. 1884 III. 176 Will nobody kill that dragoness? 1883 A. S HARDY *But yet a Woman* 80 Even had she herself assumed the rôle of dragoness.

Dragonet (dræ gŏnet). [a F. *dragonet* little dragon, f *dragon*: see -ET.]
1. A small or young dragon
13 *K Alis.* 602 That signifieth the dragonet. 1590 SPENSER *F Q* I XII 10 Some hidden nest Of many dragonettes, his fruitfull seede. *a* 1797 W. MASON *Ep to Shebbeare* (R.), Each little dragonet, with brazen grin, Gapes for the precious prize and gulps it in 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser I *Witches*, From the womb of those crushed errors young dragonets would creep

2. A fish of the genus *Callionymus*, esp. *C. dracunculus*.
1769 PENNANT *Zool* III 130 *Dragonet*, a name we have taken the liberty of forming, from the diminutive *Dracunculus*, a title given it by Rondeletius, and other authors 1838 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw Nat Club* I No 6 172 *Callionymus dracunculus*, *Linn.* Sordid Dragonet, *Penn.*

3. A South American lizard, *Crocodilurus*.

Dra·gon-fly, dragon fly.
The common name for neuropterous insects of the group *Libellulina*, characterized by a long, slender body, large eyes, and two pairs of large reticulated wings, and by their strong, swift flight
1626 BACON *Sylva* § 729 The delicate coloured Dragon Flies may have likewise some Corrosive quality 1694 E FLOYD in *Phil Trans* XVIII 46 Wings resembling those of the larger *Libellæ*, or Dragon-flies 1782 ANDRÉ in *Phil Trans* LXXII 440 The wonderful structure of the eyes of insects most commonly illustrated by that of the *Libellula*, or Dragon-fly 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* I II VI 247 Above the pools dragon flies, of more than metallic lustre, flash in the early sunbeams.

Dra·gonish, *a.* [f. DRAGON + -ISH.]
1. Of the nature or character of a dragon; fierce, severe
1530 PALSGR 311/1 Dragonysshe, of the nature of a dragon, *draconique* 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm Par Rev* XIII (R.) This beastes dragonishe speache 1852 JAMES *Pequinillo* I 139 [She] was sufficiently 'dragonish' to make a fight for her principles. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott Nt cap* 883 A matron—may be, maid Mature, and dragonish of aspect
2. Somewhat like a dragon in shape
1606 SHAKS *Ant. & Cl* IV XIV 2 Sometime we see a clowd that's Dragonish, A vapour sometime, like a Beare, or Lyon 1880 *Daily Tel* 16 Feb, Trees that are dragonish, trees that are like bears and lions.

Dra·gonism. [f. DRAGON + -ISM]
†1. Dragonish nature; devilry *Obs.*
1581 *Satir Poems Reform.* XLIV 47 With all the properteis of Sathannis dragonisme
2. Jealous and watchful guardianship. (See DRAGON 2 b, 6.)
1822 *Blackw. Mag* XI 302 Emancipated from boarding-school restraints, or the dragonism of their governesses

Dra·gonize, *v* [f. DRAGON + -IZE]
1 *trans* To turn into a dragon, render dragon-like.
1831 CARLYLE *Misc Ess* (1857) II 231 Siegfried by main force slew this dragon, or rather dragonised Smith's brother
2 To keep guard over or watch as a dragon.
1866 MRS GASKELL *Wives & Dau* VIII, Clare to dragonize us. 1875 G MACDONALD *Malcolm* II X 155 His few household goods were borne in a cart through the sea-gate dragonized by Bykes

Dragonnade (drægŏnē·d), *sb* Also **dragonade, dragoonade** [a F. *dragonnade* (18th c.), f *dragon* DRAGOON: see -ADE] In *pl* a series of persecutions directed by Louis XIV against French Protestants, in which dragoons were quartered upon the persecuted. Hence, any persecution carried on with the help of troops. (Rare in *sing*)
a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* an 1686 (T), It was supported by the authority of a great king, and the terror of ill usage, and a dragoonade in conclusion 1781 JUSTAMOND *Priv Life Lewis XV*, III 25 Notwithstanding the favourable accounts given of these Religionists, it was in agitation to renew the Dragonades. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng* I 403 France was to go her way through Bartholomew massacres and the dragonnades to a polished Louis the Magnificent 1870 SPURGEON *Treas Dav* Ps XLIV. 22 The dragoonades of Claverhouse 1873 SMILES *Huguenots Fr* II I (1881) 291 To avoid the horrors of the dragonnade.

Dragonna·de, *v* [f. prec. sb.] *trans* To subject to a dragonnade; to dragoon.
1873 SMILES *Huguenots Fr* II I (1881) 289 The Huguenots refused to be converted by the priests, and then Louis XIV determined to dragonnade them.

Dra·gon-root.
†1 The root of dragonwort or dragons. *Obs*
1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* II IV II II, These are very gentle [purgers], alyppus, dragon root, centaury, ditany
2 In U S applied to the tuberous roots of various species of *Arisæma*, also to the plants themselves
1866 *Treas Bot.* s v. *Arisæma*, The Dragon-root, or Indian turnip of America, is the tuber of *A atrorubens*, which furnishes a kind of starch *Ibid* 427 *Dragon Root, Arisæma atrorubens*; also *Arisæma Dracontium* 1889 *Chambers' Encycl* s v, Dragon-root of which the acrid tuber is applied to various uses in domestic medicine.

†**Dra·gons.** *Obs* Forms: (1 draconze, dracentse, dracanse) 5 dragance, -ans, -auns, -ence, -onys, 5–6 dragaunce, 5–7 dragonce, 6–8 dragons. [In late ME. *dragance*, a. OF. *dragance*, var. of *dragonce* (in med L *dragancia, -entia*):—L. *dracontia*, for *dracontium*, a Gr. δρακόντιον, f δράκων, δρακοντ- DRAGON. The Lat word had already given late OE *draconze, dracentse*]
A popular name of the DRAGONWORT, *Dracunculus vulgaris* (formerly *Arum Dracunculus*)
c 1000 *Sax. Leechd* I, 12 Herba dracontea þæt ys dracentse. *Ibid.* II 350 Wyrc þonne drenc font wæter, rudan, Saluian, cassuc, draconzan. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 130/1 Dragaunce, herbe (dragans, P.), *dragancia*. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon) 48/1 Draguncea gall. et angl *dragaunce* *c* 1450 *Bk. Hawking* in *Rel Ant* I 301 Take the jus of dragonce. *c* 1475 *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 787/8 *Hec dragansia*, a dragauns. 1486 *Bk St Albans* C viij a, Take Juce of dragonys. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 11 b, Thynges good for the Lyver Wormewode Dragons 1579 LANGHAM *Gard Health* (1633) 202 Biting of a Dogge or Adder, drinke Dragons, Rue and Betony 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 804 The juyce of dragons, expressed out of the leaves, fruit, or root. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* III XV. (1760) 170 Take Dragons, Rosemary, Wormwood, Sage

Dragon's blood.
A bright red gum or resin, an exudation upon the fruit of a palm, *Calamus Draco* Formerly applied also to the inspissated juice of the dragon-tree, *Dracæna Draco*, and to exudations from *Pterocarpus Draco, Croton Draco*, and other plants.
1599 HAKLUYT *Voy* II II 331 That substance which the Apothecaries call *Sanguis Draconis*, (that is), Dragons blood, otherwise called *Cinnabaris*. 1703 T S *Art's Improv* 37 When you have laid on your former Red, take Dragons Blood and pulverize it . a small Portion will extreamly heighten your Colour 1718 QUINCY *Compl Disp.* 97 Dragon's Blood is the Weepings of a Tree which bears a Fruit not unlike a Cherry 1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot* 282. 1887 *Pall Mall G* 7 Mar 8/1 The deep red varnish of Cremona is pure dragon's blood.
attrib 1704 *Lond. Gaz* No 4059/4 The following Goods, viz Jumbee Canes Dragon's-Blood Canes. 1870 *Daily News* 6 June, The scarlet foliage of the South American dragon's-blood tree 1884 MILLER *Plant-n*, Dragon's-blood-plant, *Calamus Draco* Dragon's-blood-tree, *Dracæna Draco*

Dragon's head. [See DRAGON 8 b.]
1 *Astron.* The ascending node of the moon's orbit with the ecliptic (marked ☊).
1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* XVIII. ii, Dyane .. Entred the Crab, her propre mancyon, Than ryght amyddes of the Dragons hed. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc* XIV (ed. 7) 504 Subtract the place of the Dragons head from the place of the Moone 1819 JAS WILSON *Dict Astrol* 83 The place of the Dragon's Head is considered of great efficacy.
b. *Her* The name of the tincture *tenné* or tawny in blazoning by the heavenly bodies.
1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dragons head* .. is .. the Tenne, or Tawny Colour in the Escutcheons of Soveraign Princes. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* Gloss, *Dragon's-head* Part of a celestial constellation, assigned by English Heralds to express the Color Tenné in blazoning the Arms of Sovereigns
2. *Herb* (See quots)
1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp*, *Dracocephalon*, Dragon's Head, in botany, the name of a genus of plants 1866 *Treas Bot*, *Dragon's-head*, name for *Dracocephalum*.

Dragon's tail. [See DRAGON 8 b.]
1 *Astron.* The descending node of the moon's orbit with the ecliptic (marked ☋).
1605 SHAKS *Lear* I. II 140 My father compounded with my mother vnder the Dragons taile, and my Nativity was vnder *Vrsa Maior* 1786–7 BONNYCASTLE *Astron* 420. 1819 JAS. WILSON *Dict Astrol.*
b. *Her.* The name of the tincture *murrey* or *sanguine*, in blazoning by the heavenly bodies.
1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dragons-tail* .. signifies the Murrey Colour in the Coats of Soveraign Princes 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* Gloss
2. *Palmistry.* The discriminal line.
1678 PHILLIPS (ed 4), *Restrict Line* (in Chiromancy) is otherwise called the *Discriminal line*, and also the Dragons tail 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc. s v *Chiromancy*, The dragon's tail, or discriminal line, between the hand and arm.

Dragontian, -tine, bad ff DRACONTIAN, -INE.

Dra·gon-tree. The monocotyledonous tree *Dracæna Draco* (N O *Liliaceæ*).
1621 COTGR, *Sang de dragon* not the bloud of a Dragon .. but the Gumme of the Dragon tree opened or bruised in the dog-daies. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat Bot.* 1531. 1712 tr *Pomet's Hist Drugs* I 194 The Dragon Tree .. appears to be a kind of Date Tree 1852 TH ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. II 63 *note*, Toothpicks steeped in the juice of the dragon-tree for keeping the gums in a healthy state

†**Dra·gonwort.** *Obs.*
1. The plant *Dracunculus vulgaris*; = DRAGONS.
1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Dracontium* .Dragonwort, or dragens 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III VI 322 It is thought .that those which carrie about them the leaues or rootes of great Dragonwurtes, cannot be hurt nor stong of Vipers and Serpentes 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 594 A certain experimental unguent .made of the roots of dragonwort.
2 *Small d*: the common Arum or Wake-robin
1674 BLAGRAVE *Supplt to Culpepper's Eng Physic* 54 *Aron maculatum*; in English, small Dragon-wort, and speckled Aron
3. The Snakeweed, *Polygonum Bistorta. rare.*
1656 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 35 Bistort . is called Snake-weed, .Dragonwort.

Dragoon (drăgū·n), *sb.* [ad. mod.F. *dragon* Dragon, also in sense 2.]
†1. A kind of carbine or musket So called from its 'breathing fire' like the fabulous dragon *Obs*
1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk War* IV. V 138 A lieutenant of the late invented Dragoones (being not aboue sixteene inch Barrell, and full Musquet bore) *Ibid* V II 167 If the Regiment be but Dragoones, then a Spanish Morian, and no other Armor, a light Guelding, a good sword, and a faire Dragoone. 1637 *Lanc Wills* (1857) II 142 To my Lord Strange one case of pistolls and a dragoone. 1659 RUSHW *Hist Coll* II II. App 137 The arms of a harquebusier, or dragoon are a good harquebuss or dragoon, fitted with an iron work, to be carried in a belt [etc].
†b. See quot, and cf FIRE-DRAKE 3.
1626 CAPT SMITH *Accid Yng. Seamen* 32 Pots of wild fire or dragouns
2. A species of cavalry soldier The name was originally applied to mounted infantry armed with the firearm (sense 1). These gradually developed into horse soldiers, and the term is now merely a name for certain regiments of cavalry which historically represent the ancient dragoons, and retain some distinctive features of dress, etc.
In France, the edict of Louis XIV, 25 July 1665, ranked dragoons among infantry, and this was their status until 1784. In Montecuculi's time, *a* 1688, they still ordinarily fought on foot, though sometimes firing from horseback; when Simes wrote, 1768, they mostly fought on horseback, though still occasionally on foot The French *règlement* of 1 Jan. 1791, confirmed by the *décret* of 21 Feb 1793, classed them among horse soldiers, after the cavalry proper In the British Army, the Cavalry are now (1896) divided into Life Guards, Horse Guards, Dragoon Guards, Dragoons, Hussars, and Lancers Earlier classifications made the Hussars and Lancers subdivisions of the Dragoons (See quot 1836) In the U S. army the term is not used
1622 F MARKHAM *Bk War* III 1 83 To these Low Countries haue produced another sort of Horse-men and they call them Dragoons which I know not whether I may returne them Foot-Horsemen, or Horse-Footmen 1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 283 The General following with the rest of his Horse and Dragoons 1683 EVELYN *Diary* 5 Dec, The King had now augmented his guards with a new sort of dragoons, who carried also grenados *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* (1743) V 1274 Armed soldiers, called by that name of dragons, or, as we according to the French pronunciation call them, dragoons. 1724 DE FOE *Mem Cavalier* (1840) 286 They lost most of their horses and turning dragoons, they lined the hedges 1768 SIMES *Mil. Medley, Dragoon*, is a musqueteer, mounted on horseback, sometimes fighting on foot, but mostly on horseback, as occasion requires 1836 *Penny Cycl* VI 388 In the British Army [Cavalry] consists of the two regiments of Life Guards, the royal regiment of Horse Guards, seven regiments of Dragoon Guards, and seventeen regiments of Light Dragoons, of which the 7th, 8th, 10th, and 15th are Hussars, and the 9th, 12th, 16th, and 17th are called Lancers [There are now (1896) 3 Regiments called Dragoons 13 of Hussars, and 5 of Lancers] 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* I. III 294 The dragoon has since become a mere horse soldier. But in the seventeenth century he was accurately described by Montecuculi as a foot soldier, who used a horse only in order to arrive with more speed at the place where military service was to be performed 1868 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* II X 469 Riding to the field, but fighting on foot, they were *dragoons* in the earlier sense of the word.
b. As the type of a rough and fierce fellow.
1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 533 P 2 What Treatment you would think then due to such Dragoons. 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits, Race* Wks (Bohn) II. 27 These founders of the House of Lords were greedy and ferocious dragoons, sons of greedy and ferocious pirates.
†c. In the following, taken by Todd, etc., as = DRAGONNADE
a 1691 BP T. BARLOW *Rem* 265 (T) To bring men to the Catholick faith (as they pretend) by dragoons, and imprisonments.
3. A variety of pigeon, being a cross between a horseman and a tumbler.
1725 BRADLEY *Fam Dict* s v *Pigeons*, From the Tumbler and the Horseman, Dragoons. 1765 *Treat Dom Pigeons* 60 When the powter has laid her egg, it must be shifted under a dragoon 1851 MAYHEW *Lond Labour* (1861) II 64 His pigeon-cote . is no longer stocked with carriers, dragoons, horsemen [etc.]
4 *attrib.* and *Comb.*
1688 EVELYN *Diary* 23 Mar, The dragoon missioners, Popish officers and priests, fell upon them [French Protestants], murdered and put them to death 1688 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I 487 The duke of Grafton . was shott at by a dragoon soldier 1692 *Ibid.* II 402 Rigorous proceedings against the dragoon-converts 1745 *Gentl Mag* XVII 416 A regiment of dragoon guards of 10 companies 1828 J. M SPEARMAN *Brit Gunner* (ed 2) 257 A Light Dragoon horse, mounted and accoutred complete, carries 2 cwt. 1 qr 14 lbs 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* II XI. (1865) I. 118 [A] rugged dragoon-major of a woman.

Dragoo·n, *v.* [f prec sb.; or ad. F. *dragonner* (17th c in Hatz.-Darm.).]
1 *trans* To set dragoons upon, to force or drive by the agency of dragoons; to persecute or oppress, as in the DRAGONNADES.
1689 in Somers *Tracts* (1795) II 351 The Art of Dragooning Men into Religion the Contrivance of Lewis XIV 1692 *Pretences Fr Invas* 12 To Dragoon all Men into the Kings Religion. 1738 NEAL *Hist Purit* IV 566 His brother of France was dragooning his Protestant subjects out of his kingdom 1881 *Pall Mall G* 3 Dec. 1/1 The necessity for dragooning the Irish or for abolishing trial by jury.
2 To force (*into* a course, etc.) by rigorous and harassing measures
1689 PRIOR *Ep. F Shephard* 136 Deny to have your free-born Toe Dragoon'd into a Wooden Shoe 1794 GODWIN *Cal Williams* 112 He dragooned men into wisdom. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf* XVI (1889) 152 He wasn't to be dragooned into doing or not doing anything.
3 To exact free quarters from.
1753 EDWARDS in Mrs Barbauld *Richardson's Corr* (1804) III. 52 Nor ought I to be. a vagrant without any fixed habitation or to dragoon my friends throughout the year.

Hence **Dragoo·ned** *ppl. a.*, **Dragoo·ning** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a*; also (*nonce-wds.*) **Dragoo·nable** *a*, capable of being dragooned; **Dragoo·nage**, the action of dragooning.
1691 *New Discov Old Intrigue* III. 45 Domestick Heroes, whose Dragooning Hands Seek out no Foreign Wars, while they can plunder Friends *Ibid* VII 3 Dragooning's ceas'd *1717* DE FOE *Mem Ch Scot* III 78 All the French Dragooning, the Popish Burnings, the Heathen Torturings that we read of *a* 1745 SWIFT *Wks* (1841) II 67 The next evil to that of being dragooned is that of living dragoonable 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III 426 That inextinguishable hatred which glowed in the bosom of the persecuted, dragooned, expatriated Calvinist of Languedoc 1892 *Athenæum* 24 Dec 883/3 Isaac Minet was a witness of the 'dragooning' persecution. 1894 *Speaker* 26 May 584/1 Ecclesiastic and squirearchic almsgiving and dragoonage.

Dragoonade: see DRAGONNADE

Dragoo'n-bird. A Brazilian bird (*Cephalopterus ornatus*), having a large, umbrella-like crest of feathers above the bill; also called *umbrella-bird*. 1864 in WEBSTER.

†**Dragoo'ner.** *Obs.* Also 7 dragonier, -goner, -goneer, -gooneer. [f. DRAGOON *sb* 1, or immediately from French. Cf. Ger. *dragoner*, in 17th c. also *tragoner*, *draguner*.

In German, the word was already in regular use in the Thirty Years War, and in 1617 was ridiculed as a 'fremdwort' or foreign word (Kluge) This, with the variant 17th c English forms, and the fact that it was not a natural Eng formation from *dragoon*, imply for the original a F *dragonnier* 'soldier armed with a dragoon or harquebus', although this is not recorded in the dictionaries. OF had *dragonnier* in the sense 'standard-bearer', = med.L *draconārius*]

1 = DRAGOON *sb* 2

1639 *Lismore Papers* Ser. II (1888) IV 27 The dragoneers are commanded by one Colonell Stafford 1642 *Dail Lords & Com., For Rais Forces* 22 Dec 7 That the Dragooners be put into Companies, And that one hundred and twelve be allotted to a Company *c* 1642 TWYNE in Wood *Life* (Oxf. Hist Soc.) I 68 The kynges horsemen or troopers and dragoners 1643 *Sober Sadness* 35 They had a power could reach him, and this was the power of the Dragooneers 1644-7 CLYLAND *Char Loud. Diurn* 2 The Emperick Divines of the Assembly, those Spirituall Dragooners, thumbe it accordingly 1672 T. VINN *Mil & Mar Discip* III 7 Five several kinds of men at Arms for the Horse Service, Lancers, Cuirasiers, Harquebuziers, Carabiniers, Dragoniers 1705 S WHATELY in W S Peny *Hist. Coll. Amer Col Ch* I 168 To raise the Dragooners and 5th men

2 A horse ridden by a dragoon

1642 *Ord. & Declar Lords & Com.* 29 Nov 11 Horses for service in the Field, Dragooners and Draught-Horses

3. [f DRAGOON *v*] One who dragoons or takes part in a dragonnade; a rigid persecutor

1688 *Reasons for Establ Standing Army*, in *5th Coll Papers Funct. Affairs* 14 The Dragooners have made more Converts than all the Bishops and Clergy of France 1826 PRAED *Poems* (1865) I. 263 Who for long years had been a great dragooner

Dra'g-rope (-rōʷp). A rope by which anything is dragged; *spec.* that used in dragging a piece of ordnance

1766 ENTICK *London* IV 345 Harness for horses, besides mens harness, drag-ropes, &c 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Reminr. Gt Mutiny* 46 The sailors manned the drag-ropes of the heavy guns.

attrib 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit Encycl*, *Drag-rope Men*, the men attached to light or heavy pieces of ordnance, for the purpose of expediting movements in action

Dragsman (dræ gzmæn).

1 The driver of a drag or coach.

1812 *Sporting Mag* XXXIX 284 He slanged the dragsman .which means that he sneaked away from the coach, without even apologizing for his want of means of paying 1840 THACKERAY *Shabby Genteel Story* 1, He had .. a nod for the shooter or guard, and a bow for the dragsman. 1885 *New Bk. Sports* 166 Men do not drive nowadays with the skill which used to characterize the gentleman dragsman.

2. *Rogues' cant.* A robber of vehicles, a dragger.

1812 J. H VAUX *Flash Dict*, *Dragsman* a thief who follows the game of dragging 1851 MAYHEW *Lond Labour* (1862) II 332 'Dragsmen', i e those persons who steal goods or luggage from carts and coaches.

3. One employed to drag a river-bed, etc.

1896 *Daily News* 15 Apr 6/5 When every inch of the dark river bed has been raked the dragsmen .move round on to the towing path and begin again

Dra'g-staff (-staf). A trailing pole hinged to the rear of a vehicle to check its backward movement when it stops in a steep ascent

1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt Brit* II. 299 The Coach wanting a Dragstaff, it ran back, in spite of all the Coachman's Skill 1794 W FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II Gloss 6, 1806 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I. 53 The horses ran back on a very steep hill, and nothing but the dragstaff could have saved our lives.

Drahen, Draht, obs. forms of DRAW *v.*, DRAUGHT

Draidour, var. of DREADOUR, *Obs.*

Draif(f, obs Sc. f. *drove*, pa. t. of DRIVE *v*

Draigle, Sc. form of DRAGGLE.

Draiht(e · see DRETCH *v.*1

Draik, Sc var of DRAKE; obs f. DRAWK.

†**Drail,** *v. Obs.* Also **drayl**(e [app an altered form of TRAIL, influenced by *draw*, *drag*, *draggle*.]

1 *trans.* To drag or trail along

1598 T. BASTARD *Chrestoleros* (1880) 21 First would I sterue myselfe Or these rude chufs should drayle me through their tayles *c* 1642 TWYNE in Wood *Life* (Oxf Hist. Soc.) I 82 The pike men drayled their pikes on the ground 1664 H MORE *Antid Idolatry* To Rdr, He returned drailing his sheephook behinde him

2. *intr.* To trail, draggle, move laggingly.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann., Germanie* i 259 Neither going too hastily before the horsemen, nor drailing after. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm* (1737) VI xii (R.), Unless we have also a continual care to keep it from drailing in the dirt

Drail (drēl), *sb* [f. prec. vb.]

1 A fish-hook and line weighted with lead to enable it to be dragged at a depth in the water; also, the weighted hook, and the weight, which is a conical piece of lead placed round the shank of the hook. (*U. S.*)

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp* (1865) 38 These Mackrills are taken with drails, which is a long small line, with a lead and hooke at the end of it. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib Catal* 195 Jigs and drails for the capture of cod, weakfish, Spanish mackerel, bass, bluefish, and dolphin 1894 *Youth's Companion* (U S.) 22 Nov. 562/4 To whirl the lines .. armed with weighted hooks called 'drails'

†2 A long, trailing head-dress *Obs rare*

1647 WARD *Simp Cobler* 26 It is no marvell they weare drailes on the hinder part of their heads

3 Part of a plough: see quot *local.*

1794 T DAVIS *Agric Wilts* in *Archæol Rev.* Mar (1888), *Drail*, the iron bow of a plough from which the traces draw, and which has teeth to set the furrow wider or narrower 1834 *Brit Husb* I 161 The drail, by which they are now commonly attached, being at *a*

Drain (drēn), *v.* Also 6-7 dreane, drayne, drane, 7-8 dreen, dreyn, (dreign) [OE *dréahnian* (*dréhnian*, *dréhngean*), prob. for **drēagnian*, f root *drēag-* :—O'Teut **draug-* dry

It is remarkable that, after the OE period, no example of this word is known to occur for 500 years, till the 16th c (Richardson's quot of *dreene* from Lydgate, erroneously referred here, belongs to *dereine*, DERAIGN) The historical spelling is *dreain*, pronounced in some dialects (drēn), in others (drēn) *Dreen*, *dreign*, *drain*, *drane*, are non-etymological representations of (drēn), on the analogy of *rein*, *reign*, *rain*, *crane* cf *Jean*, *Jane*]

I | 1. *trans.* To strain (liquid) through any porous medium *Obs*

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt xxiii. 24 Ge drehnigeð [*v.r.* drehniað, *Hatton G* dreniað] bone gnatt aweg *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd.* III 72 Wyll swiðe well on buteran, dreahna ut þurh wyllene clað *c* 1500 *Spir Remedies* in Halliw *Nugæ Poet* 67 Drayne it and drinke it with confeccione. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 95 Drean away what is left of the vineger 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 2 Salt-water drayned through twenty vessels 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III 605 Old Proteus from the Sea, Drain'd through a Limbeck to his Native forme.

2 To draw *off* or *away* (a liquid) gradually, or in small quantities, by means of a conduit or the like, to carry *off* or *away* by means of a drain

1538 LELAND *Itin* I 99 A Causey of Stone with divers Bridges over it to dreane the low Medow Waters into Aire Ryver 1594 SHAKS *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 276 A hand-kerchefe did dreyne The purple sappe from her sweet Brothers body. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* (1640) 2 The streams of milk and hony..are now drained drie 1671 tr. *Ingens' Voy. Mauritania* 39 It is impossible to passe it, untill the waters . are all dreined away 1726 *Adv. Capt. R Boyle* 28 A Puddle of Water, which I gave Directions to be drain'd 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org Bodies* 621 Small trenches are cut through the field to drain off the rain 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* II 29 The ordinary flow of tears is thus drained into the nostril

†b To let fall in drops strained out *Obs rare*

1593 SHAKS 2 *Hen VI*, III. ii. 142 To draine Upon his face an Ocean of salt teares.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* To carry off, withdraw, take away as by a drain.

1625-8 tr *Camden's Hist Eliz* an 1596 (R.), He permitted those of Rome to exhaust and drain the wealth of England. 1673 MILTON *True Relig* Wks. (1851) 412 The Pope was wont to dreign away greatest part of the wealth of this Land. 1818 JAS MILL *Brit India* II v. IV 433 To expend as much as it could possibly drain from its subjects.

4 To drink (a liquid) off or to the last drops

1602 SHAKS *Ham* I iv 10 He dreines his draughts of Renish downe *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XV (R.), Who ..the sweet essence of amomum drains. 1823 BYRON *Island* I vi, [They] drain'd the draught with an applauding cheer. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt Locke* i, He drained the remaining drops of the three-pennyworth of cream

5 *intr* Of liquid: To percolate or trickle *through*; to flow gradually *off* or *away*.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XIV 207 Let the bloud dreyne out, the mouing wax weake, the sences faile 1628 DIGBY *Voy Medit* (1868) 80 They . fill with fresh water; but I believe it dreaneth thither from the higher land 1673 RAY *Willughby's Journ Spain* 478 The juice drains down through the course sugar at the bottom 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict* s v *Malt*, Let the Water drain well and equally from the Corn. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 3 The vast volume of water sent down from above drains away seawards

II. 6 *trans* To withdraw the water or moisture from (anything) gradually by straining, suction, formation of conduits, etc.; to leave (anything) dry by withdrawal of moisture

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 88 Bodies dreined from the dregges of all corruption. 1605 SHAKS *Macb* I. iii. 28 Ile dreyne him drie as Hay. 1655 MRQ WORCESTER *Cent. Inv* § 100 Drein all sorts of Mines, and furnish Cities with water *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol Arith.* (1690) 66 Dutch Engineers may drain its Bogs 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig Civiliz* vii (1875) 315 In the valleys drained by the Sacramento and the San Joaquin. 1890 ABNEY *Photography* (ed. 6) 128 The emulsion may be drained by placing it on a hair sieve 1896 *Law Times* C. 488/1 A pipe or sewer which also drained another house

7 To empty by drinking; to drink dry

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* II 53 Two Kids drein two bagging Udders every day 1714 POPE *Wife of Bath* 214, I drain'd the spicy nut brown bowl 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 209 Where God Bacchus drains his cups divine 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* I xxiii, They had drained the cup of life to the dregs

8 *transf* and *fig* To deprive (a person or thing) of possessions, properties, resources, strength, etc., by their gradual withdrawal; to exhaust

1660 F BROOKE tr *Le Blanc's Trav.* 293 How the King of Fez had drained their Countrey 1673 DRYDEN *Marr à la Mode* III i, You have . drained all the French plays and romances. 1762-71 H WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint* (1786) I. 243 These expences . drained him so much, that he again quitted Rome 1784 COWPER *Task* III 784 Drained to the last poor item of his wealth, He sighs 1844 EMERSON *Lect Yng Amer* Wks (Bohn) II 295 The cities drain the country of the best part of its population 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* IV § 4 189 The treasury was drained by his Norman wars

9 *intr* To become rid of moisture by its gradual percolation or flowing away

1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort* (1729) 217 Having laid them [pots] side-long to drain 1796 MRS GLASSE *Cookery* xviii. 288 Lay them on a coarse cloth to drain 1864 *Trnl R Agric Soc* XXV I. 43 This land won't drain 1892 W K BURTON *Mod Photogr* (ed 10) 142 The prints, as they are taken from the washing water, are allowed to drain

Hence **Drained** (drēnd), *ppl a*

1611 COTGR., *Escoulé*, drained. 1655 in Hartlib *Legacy* 270 Trees planted in the drained Fens by Dutchmen 1725 POPE *Odyss* XVIII. 180 He the drain'd goblet to the chief restores 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. i 20 A scheme that had left us flaccid and drain'd *a* 1881 ROSSETTI *Spring*, Where the drained flood lands flaunt their marigold

Drain (drēn), *sb* Forms: see prec [f DRAIN *v*]

1. A channel by which liquid is drained or gradually carried off, *esp* an artificial conduit or channel for carrying off water, sewage, etc.

In the Fen districts, including wide canal like navigable channels (See *Penny Cycl* s v *Bedford Level*) Elsewhere, applied chiefly to covered sewage drains or field drains

1552 HULOET, Drayne, *sulcus* 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Descr Brit* xv (R.), Here also it receiueth the Baston dreane, Longtoft dreane, Deeping dreane, and thence goeth by Wickham into the sea 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas fr Tong*, *Vn Rayon* a drane to drawe the water out of a field 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 25 Sept, A stop at Charing Crosse, by reason of digging of a drayne there to clear the streets 1696 *Phil Trans* XIX 344 Through these Fens run great Cuts or Dreyns, in which are a great many Fish. 1739 tr *La Pluche's Nature Display'd* III 9 Gentlemen convert their Marshes into good fruitful Meadows by contriving large Fosses and Drains to carry off the Water 1860-1 FLO NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* II 23 Another great evil in house construction is carrying drains underneath the house 1882 *Daily Tel* 28 Oct 2/4 Several drains . will be fishable to-morrow 1895 *Westm. Gaz* 13 Dec 2/3 You are sometimes asked in Yorkshire to go for a picnic on the drain . you discover that 'drain' is merely the local name for canal *fig* 1683 BURNET tr *More's Utopia* (1684) 165 Such a leud and vicious sort of People, that seem to have run together, as to the Drain of Humane Nature.

†b. A teat *Obs. rare.*

1587 MASCALL *Govt Cattle* (1627) 260 Euery pigge will but sucke his drene or teate

c. Applied to a natural water-course which drains a tract of country.

1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Meleager & Atal.* 93 A valley stood below the common drain Of Waters from above, and falling rain 1770 G WASHINGTON *Writ* (1889) II 311 The little runs and drains, that come through the hills 1876 V L CAMERON *Across Africa* (1885) 511 The main drain of the country is the Walé nullah

d *Surgery.* A tubular instrument used to draw off the discharge from a wound or abscess.

1834 *Good's Study Med* (ed. 4) II 106 When the case is chronic setons or some other protracted drain should never be neglected 1880 MACCORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 18 There was immediate union of the flaps of the wounds save where the drains emerged.

2. The act of draining or drawing off, drainage, now only *fig* constant or gradual outlet, withdrawal, or expenditure.

1721 PERRY *Daggenh Breach* 10 Sluices or Trunks made for the drein of the Levels. 1732 SWIFT *Propos Paying Nation. Debts* Wks 1761 III. 213 Remittances to pay absentees and many other drains of money. 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* II. 392 Owing to the great drains of people sent to America 1829 T MOORE *Mem* (1854) VI 65 A sad drain upon my time 1844-57 G BIRD *Urin Deposits* (ed 5) 308 The excess of phosphates indicates the 'drain' on the nervous energies 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* I. 307 Which caused no drain on the revenue of the state

3. That which is drained or drawn off, a small remaining quantity of liquid. b *slang.* A drink

1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Ginshops* (D.), No old men who came in 'just to have a drain' 1852 — *Bleak Ho* XIX, He stood drains round. 1868 C H ROSS *Bk Cats*, A. jug with a drain of milk in the bottom of it.

4. *pl.* Dregs from which liquid has been drained. b *dial.* Brewers' grains from the mash-tub

1820 KEATS *To Nightingale* 3, I had emptied some dull opiate to the drains. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc E Anglia*, *Drains*, grains from the mash-tub, through which the wort has been drained off

5. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *drain-digger*, *-pipe*, *-tax*, *-tile*, etc; **drain-cock**, a cock for draining the water out of a boiler, etc; **drain-exhauster**, a machine for pumping up the water from deep drains; **drain-grenade**: see GRENADE; **drain-plough**, a plough for cutting field-drains, a draining-plough; **drain-trap**, a trap on a drain to prevent the escape of sewer-gas; **drain-well**: see quot.

1895 PARKES *Health* 95 The escape of *drain air into the house 1894 *Daily News* 23 Jan 6/5 The *drain cocks blew out and the boilers emptied themselves into the vessel's bilges 1891 S C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 97 The steam-driven pump—quite a different affair from the Fen *drain-exhauster. 1857 *Chambers' Informat* I. 494/1 The substitution of water-closets and *drain-pipes for privies and cess-pools. 1884 *Harper's Mag* Nov 921/2 The rage for painting on drain-pipe 1855 J C MORTON *Cycl. Agric* I. 706 The *drain plough was first introduced into Scotland by Mr McEwan. 1720 *Lond. Gaz* No

5869/3 A[n] Estate lying in Deeping Level subject to Drain Taxes 1898 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, **Drain-traps*, contrivances for preventing the escape of foul air from drains 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, **Drain-well*, a pit sunk through an impervious stratum of earth to reach a pervious stratum and form a means of drainage for surface water

Drain, obs pa pple of DRAW *v.*

Drai·nable, *a* Capable of being drained
1611 COTGR, *Escoulable*, drainable 1649 BLITHE *Eng Improv Impr* (1653) 48 Some great Bog or Quagmire lying so flat as is not Draynable

Drainage (drē·nedʒ) [f DRAIN *v* + -AGE]
1 The action or work of draining
1652 in Stonehouse *Axholme* (1839) 91 The works within the dicage and draynage of the Levell of Hatfield Chase. 1834 [see 3] 1851 SMILES *Engineers* II 152 Drainage by the old method of windmills, imported from Holland 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Drainage, surgical*, the use of a Drainage tube, or of strands of horse-hair, silk, or other material in a wound or suppurating cavity for the purpose of removing the fluids therein contained
fig. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* xvi 189 This constant drainage of the purse. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl Relig Knowl* II 905/2 That drainage by Rome of the very heart-blood of his fatherland
2 A system of drains, artificial or natural
1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 19 Such a line divides the western drainage of the country from its eastern drainage.
b Porous matter, broken fragments, etc, used to drain a flower-pot (Cf DRAINING 3)
1892 *Garden* 27 Aug 191 Pots filled about three parts of their depth with clean drainage
3 That which is drained off by a system of drains; sewage.
1834 in *Penny Cycl* XXI 314/2 Their ideas of drainage never extended to more than taking away the surface drainage 1857 *Chambers' Informat for People* I 495 The drainage rises through a false perforated bottom covered with peat charcoal 1860 MAURY *Phys Geog Sea* § 555 Lake Titicaca receives the drainage of the great inland basin of the Andes
4 *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *drainage-area*, *-district*, *-shaft*, *-system*, *-tent*; *drainage-soaked* adj, **drainage-anchor**, **-tube** see quots. 1883.
1799 G SMITH *Laboratory* I 69 Pumps for carrying off the drainage water 1847 *Act* 10 & 11 *Vict* c 34 § 23 Separate drainage districts. 1869 R B SMYTH *Gold-f Victoria* 610 The main shaft in which the pumps are fixed is sometimes called the water shaft, and the drainage shaft 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gt Ice Age* (1894) 549 The drainage-area of Maggiore, Lugano, and Como 1881 MOORE & MASTERS *Epit. Gard.* 143 Keeping the soil from mixing with the drainage crocks 1883 *Syd Soc. Lex*, *Drainage anchor* an india rubber filament with laterally projecting arms introduced within a cannula into the cavity of an abscess *Ibid*, *Drainage tube*, a small india rubber or coiled wire or other tube, with lateral perforations passed through a cannula into the cavity to be drained 1891 R KIPLING *City Dreadf Nt* 6 The damp, drainage soaked soil is sick with the teeming life of a hundred years

Drainer ((drē·nəɹ). [f. as prec + -ER 1.]
1 One who drains; *esp.* one whose business is to construct field-drains
1611 COTGR, *Espuiseur*, a drayner, exhauster, emptier of moisture *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, *Bedfordsh* 115 The Drayners of the fenns have secured the County against his power for the future. 1667 DUCHESS NEWCASTLE *Life Dk of N* IV (1886) 224 It is a part of prudence in a commonwealth or kingdom to encourage drainers 1717 S SEWALL *Diary* 23 Aug (1882) III 136 Gave the workmen 2*s*, Dreaners 6*d* 1837 HOWITT *Rur Life* VI XV (1862) 576 As the drainer cuts his drain in the greensward of the meadows 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk* IX 1277 This drainer to the dregs O' the draught of conversation
fig 1637 WOTTON in *Reliq Wotton* (1672) 105, I must note the Pope's Legats and Dreyners. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XV IV, The drainer of oblivion, even the sot
2. That which drains; a drain; a vessel in which moist substances are put to drain.
1598 FLORIO, *Gocciolatoio*, a gutter or drainer in a house 1662 SIR W DUGDALE *Hist. Embank & Drain* (1772) 164 An old gote and drainer called Symond's gote 1696 EDWARDS *Demonstr Exist God* II 99 The gall-bladder in the hollow part of the liver, is the dreinei for choler 1730 A GORDON *Maffei's Amphith* 319 He makes his Theatre to have had Drainers for Water, and a Roof 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr Pract Agric* (ed 4) I. 208 While the curd is pressing in the drainer, it ought to be set before a good fire 1880 LOMAS *Alkali Trade* 229 The white salt in the drainer may be washed with water.

Drai·ning, *vbl. sb.* [f. DRAIN *v.* + -ING 1]
1 The action of the verb DRAIN in various senses, drainage.
1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Derivatio* a turning: a drayning. 1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict*, *Esguace*, the draining or drawing of water from a boggie or marrish ground 1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man* II. IX 209 The drayning of the great Level in Northamptonshire 1753 N TORRIANO *Gangr Sore Throat* 90 The Inside of the Nose remained perfectly clear, and free, nor was there any running or draining from thence 1834 *Penny Cycl.* I. 225/1 The subsoil is not wet for want of outlet or draining 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 73 This inordinate draining upon the prosperity of the country.
2. That which is drained off; = DRAINAGE 3.
1834 *Penny Cycl* I. 228/1 Liquid manure. drainings of dunghills.
3 Something used to drain a flower-pot, etc.
1852 *Beck's Florist* 224 Plant them singly in a 60-size pot with plenty of drainings in the bottom
4. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *draining-auger*, *-brick*, *-engine*, *-machine*, *-plough*, *-pot*, *-tile*, *-well*, etc.
1629 *Drayner Conf* (1647) A 1 b, A great guid in this drayning businesse 1712 J JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 41 Draining Wells should be made, at convenient Distances. 1805 R W. DICKSON *Pract Agric* (1807) I 415 Another form of draining-brick for forming larger sorts of drains 1837 *Penny Cycl* IX 122/1 A draining plough has been invented which greatly accelerates the operation of forming drains 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, *Draining-auger*, a horizontal auger occasionally used for boring through a bank to form a channel for water. *Ibid*, *Draining machine*, a form of filter or machine for expediting the separation of a liquid from the magma or mass of more solid matter which it saturates *Ibid*, *Draining-pot* (*Sugar-manufacture*), an inverted conical vessel in which wet sugar is placed to drain

Drai·nless, *a* [f DRAIN *sb* or *v* + -LESS] That cannot be drained or exhausted, inexhaustible, exhaustless
1817 KEATS *Sleep & Poetry*, A drainless shower Of light is poesy. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev Islam* V lii, Sad tears turning To mutual smiles, a drainless treasure

Draisine (drē·zīn). Also **draisene**, erron. **draisnene** [a F *draisine*, *draisienne*, Ger *draisine*, f name of the inventor, Baron Drais of Saverbrun near Mannheim] The earliest form of bicycle; = DANDY-HORSE.
1818 *L'pool Mercury* 24 Apr, Experiments with *Draisiennes* (a species of carriage moved by machinery without horses) 1879 *Lit World* (U S) 30 Aug 275/2 One of its [the velocipede's] rudimentary forms was 'the draisine', a cumbersome machine invented by Baron Von Drais, of Mannheim on the Rhine The improved draisine soon reached America. 1884 *Longm Mag*, Mar 485 The dandy-horse, hobby or draisnene, was a two-wheeled vehicle.

Drait, obs pa. t of DRITE

Drake 1 (drēk) Forms: 1 draca, (7 drack), 3- drake. [OE *draca*:—Com WGer **drako*, a L. *draco* dragon: cf MDu, MLG., OFris. *drake*, mod Du. *draak*, OHG *trahho*, MHG *trache*, Ger. *drache*; also ON. *dreki* (Sw. *drake*, Da *drage*)] (See also FIRE-DRAKE.)
1. = DRAGON 2. Also a representation of this used as a battle-standard *Obs* or *arch*
Beowulf (Th) 5371 Þa wæs freone fyr-draca, fæhðe gemyndig *a* 1000 *Martyrol* (E E T S) 90 Of þære ean gan micel draca ond abat þone þriddan dæl þæs hæðenan folces *c* 1200 ORMIN 1842 Forr þatt he shollde fihhtenn Onnþæn an drake *c* 1205 LAY 15962 Þas tweie draken [*c* 1275 drakes] *Ibid* 27244 Þa lette he sette up þene drake, heremærken unimake 13 *K. Alis.* 554 Theo lady gede to theo drake. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* (Surtees) 259 If it were the burnand drake Of me styfly he gatt a strake. 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 12/14 Drake, dragon, *draco* 1597 CONSTABLE *Poems* (1859) 53 The pryde of heauen became the drake of hell [1892 STOPF. BROOKE *E. Eng Lit.* III. 71 Three hundred years before Beowulf met the drake]
†b. A serpent; = DRAGON 1 *Obs.*
c 1000 *Panther* 16 (Bosw) Is ðæt deor pandhei, se is æt-hwam freond, butan dracan anum *c* 1000 *Ags Ps* xc[i] 13 (Th) Þu ofer aspide miht eaðe gangan .. and leon and dracan liste gebygean.
†c A monster of the waters; = DRAGON 3 *Obs*
c 1000 *Ags Ps* lxxiii[i] 13 Swylce gebræce þæt dracan heafod deope wætere *Ibid.* cxlviii. 7 Herigen dracan swylce Drihten
†2. A fiery meteor: see FIRE-DRAKE 2 *Obs*
c 1205 LAY 25594 Þa com þer westene winden mid þan weolcen a berninge drake 1393 GOWER *Conf* III. 96 Lo where the firie drake alofte Fleeth up in thaier 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III iii (1660) 116 Fearfull fiery Drakes, and Blazing bearded-light, Which frights the World.
†3 Name of a species of ordnance, a small sort of cannon *Obs* exc. *Hist*
1625 J. GLANVILL *Voy to Cadiz* (1883) 75 Wee discharged upon them some of our Drakes or field peices loaden with small shott 1627 *Taking of St. Esprit* in *Harl Misc* (Malh) III 550 Two drakes upon the half deck, being brass, of sacker bore 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II 170 Mr Bellingham having lately invented a sort of gun, called a drake, to serve in nature of feild peices, and may be carried behind a man on horseback 1755 CARTE *Hist Eng* IV 266 Two ships had landed at Leith, six culverins and nine drakes. 1894 WOLSELEY *Marlborough* II 157 Ten demiculverins, twelve drakes, two three-pounders, and some mortars.
4 An angler's name for species of *Ephemera*, the green drake is the common day-fly (*E. vulgata*). (See also *drake-fly* in DRAKE 2.)
1658 R FRANCK *North. Mem* (1821) 66 It was only with dracks that I killed these trouts. 1676 COTTON *Walton's Angler* VIII, The Drake is to be found in flags and grass too, and indeed everywhere, high and low, near the river. 1799 G SMITH *Laboratory* II 282 The drake or true cadfly, called by many the May-fly, from the month in which it is in season 1884 G F. BRAITHWAITE *Salmonidæ of Westmorland* VI. 26 The most beautiful species of our ephemera, the green and grey drakes.
5. A beaked galley, or ship of war of the Vikings. (Cf ON *dreki*.)
1862 H MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* I 199 *note*, Those in which the vikings were buried in their drake *Ibid.* 438 A viking was discovered at Hatuna, interred in his drake
6. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *drake-head*, **drake-shot** from sense 3.
c 1205 LAY 18231 Pendragun an Brutisc Draken hefd [*c* 1275 Drake-heued] an Englisc *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 246 Þu hauest forschalded þe drake heaued. 1755 *Mem Capt. P. Drake* II iii 77 A Drake Shot, otherwise a Four Pounder

Drake 2 (drēk). In 5 **drak**, 6 *Sc* **draik**, (7 **draig**) [ME., first found in 13th c, corresponding to northern and central Ger. dial. *draak*, *drake*, *drache* (same sense), this is app the second element in OHG. *antrahho*, *antrehho*, MHG. *antreche*, Ger *enterich*, 1599 *endtrich*, Ger dial. *endedrach*, *antrek*, *antrecht*, *entrach*, Sw (from LG.) *andrake*, the first element usually explained as *eend*, *end*, *ente*, *and*, *ant*, *anut* 'duck', though the OHG. forms offer difficulties. The compound form is not known in English.
If **drako*, **drakko*, **drekko* was originally the W Ger name of the male of the duck, the word for 'duck' may have been prefixed to distinguish it from the similar forms of DRAKE 1 (The notion that ME *drake* was shortened from an OE **andrake* has no basis of fact, and the conjecture that the word contains the suffix *-ric*, *-rich*, 'chief, mighty, ruler', is absurd)]
1. The male of the duck, and of birds of the duck kind.
c 1300 *Havelok* 1241 Ne gos ne henne Ne the hende, ne the drake *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L G W.* 2450 *Phyllis*, Without lore as can a drake sweme *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 210 With grene almouss on hed, schir Gawane the Drak 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxiii 46 Huntaris of drake and duik 1639 SIR R GORDON *Hist Earldom Sutherland* 3 Ther is duke, draig, widgeon, teale and all other kinds of wildfowl 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* (1888) 393 The common drake, after the breeding-season is well known to lose his male plumage for a period of three months
2 *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *drake-neck*, †*-nosed*, adjs.; †**drake-fly**, an artificial fly dressed with breast feathers of a drake, **drake-stone**, a flat stone thrown along the surface of water so as alternately to graze it and rebound in its course
a 1450 *Fysshynge wt Angle* (1883) 35 The drake flye, the body of blacke wull wynges of the mayle of the blacke drake 1575 *Appius & Virg.* in Hazl *Dodsley* IV 151 That drousy drakenosed drivel 1828 DE QUINCEY in *Blackw Mag* XXIV 907 It . reappears at a remote part of the sentence, like what is called a drake stone on the surface of a river. 1847-8 — *Protestantism* Wks VIII 130 The boyish sport sometimes called 'drake stone' a flattish stone is thrown by a little dexterity so as to graze the surface of a river 1884 *Lit World* (U S) 487/3 Bound in drake-neck blue vellum cloth 1889 *Daily News* 5 Jan 5 There are few handsomer sea-fowl than the drake eider
Drake, obs. form of DRAWK *sb.*

Dram (dræm), *sb.*1 Also 5 drame, 5-7 dramme [phonetic spelling of earlier DRACHM, *dragm*, also in OF. *drame* See also DRACHMA, DIRHEM]
†1 = DRACHM 1, the ancient Greek coin *Obs.*
c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf* (W. de W 1494) I xlviii, What woman that hath lost a drame 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 242 A certayne coyne called a dramme
2 A weight, orig. the ancient Greek DRACHMA; hence, in Apothecaries' weight, a weight of 60 grains = ⅛ of an ounce; in Avoirdupois weight, of 27⅓ grains = 1/16 of an ounce; = DRACHM 2. Also the Arabic DIRHEM, used from Morocco to Persia and Abyssinia.
c 1440 *Promp Parv* 130/2 Drame, wyghte, *drama*, *dragma* 1555 EDEN *Decades* 12 Stones of gold weighing x or xii drammes 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II iii 233 Yes good faith, ev'ry dramme of it, and I will not bate thee a scruple 1741 *Compl Fam Piece* I i 27 A Dram of Saffron, tied in a Rag 1892 W. K BURTON *Mod Photogr* (ed 10) 17 Four ounces of sulphide of soda one dram of citric acid
3. a A fluid dram (= ⅛ fluid ounce) of medicine, etc.; hence b. A small draught of cordial, stimulant, or spirituous liquor. Also *fig.*
c 1590 *Play of Sir Thomas More* (Shaks Soc) 93 Thou shalt see me take a dramme . Shall cure the stone 1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* v. i. 60 Let me haue A dram of poyson. 1611 — *Wint T* I ii 320 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 38 Surely . hee must put more drammes and drugges to the Physicke 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (Cassell) 208, I have a cordial of Mr Forget-Good's making, the which, sir, if you will take a dram of . it may make you bonny and blithe 1713 SWIFT *Frenzy of J Denny* Wks 1755 III i 143 The dram, sir? Mr Lintot drank up all the gin just now. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XV. IV, You certainly want a cordial. I must send to Lady Edgely for one of her best drams 1752 *Scots Mag.* July (1752) 338/2 They went in, and drunk some drams 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1852) II. 145 Unless you keep up their spirits continually with a dram of the same [variety]. 1807 *Ann Reg* 80 They were like a dram given to the country which for the moment might increase its power, but which would be followed by greater languor and debility 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* XXXI, She to her spinning-wheel and he to his long clay and his dram.
4. *fig.* (of 2 and 3) = DRACHM 3.
1566 DRANT *Horace*, *Sat* III B iij, No dram he had of constancy 1646 P BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* I 77 Wrath, without any dram of mercy to allay the bitternesse of the cup 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* II Mar, Having not one dram of Learning
5. *Canada* and *US.* A collection of 'cribs', forming a section of a raft of staves: see quot. 1892 and cf CRIB *sb* 14. (Perh a distinct word.)
1878 *Encycl Brit* IV. 774/2 (*Canada*) The cribs floated from the far inland timber limits are collected into what are called drams . and so many drams form a raft 1892 *Eng Illustr. Mag* Sept 885 A raft is made into sections, or 'drams', each . about 200 feet long and fifty feet wide. About ten 'drams' make a raft
6. *attrib* and *Comb* (in sense 3) *dram-bottle*, *-cup*, *-dish*, *-glass*, *-house*, *-pot*, *-shop*, (in sense 2) *dram-dose*, *-weight*; **dram-drinker**, one addicted to drinking drams, a tippler; **dram-drinking**, tippling
1674 *Lond. Gaz* No. 851/4 Two Silver Beakers, and two Silver *Dram Cups 1762 GOLDSM *Cit W.* xii, By flourishing a dice box in one hand, she generally comes to brandish a dram-cup in the other. 1782 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6079/9 One

small *Dram Dish. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 108 Some tough *dram-drinker 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* III 554 An old dram drinker or an old opium eater 1772 Wilmer in *Phil Trans* LXIV. 341 Her old custom of *dram-drinking 1776 Addison *Drummer* III 1, I have a *dram-glass just by. 1752 *Scots Mag.* Aug (1753) 393/2 They drank two or three drams at a *dram-house 1691 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc) 197 And make themselves drunk with their *dram-pots 1839 *Lincoln, Boston, etc. Gaz* 12 Feb. 3/3 A detached part of these premises is a *dram-shop 1611 Florio, *Dramma*, a *Dram waight. 1632 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I 88 Sell not one dram-weight of God's truth.

Dram, *sb.*[2] [Short for *Drammen*] Timber from Drammen in Norway. Also *attrib.*

1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 64 Yellow Fur (called Dram) being very good 1676 *Phil. Trans* XI. 721 You must take the finest streightest grain of your Dram deal. 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* 62 It is customary to allow four cuts . when cut by the load, and two to the Berwick or dram, ditto

Dram, *v.* [f. Dram *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr* To drink drams; to tipple

1715 [see Drammer below] 1752 H. Walpole *Lett.* 28 Aug, Melancholy..is not strong enough, and he grows to dram with horror 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 53 P 5 To dram it by authority, and to get tipsy *secundum artem*

2. *trans.* To give a dram or drams to; to ply with stimulants

1770 Warton *Newsman's Verses* (D), Dram your poor newsman clad in rags. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* xxviii. (1868) II 335 The parents are getting ready their daughter for sale . praying her, and imploring her, and dramming her, and coaxing her.

Hence **Dra·mming** *vbl. sb* ; also **Dra·mmer, Dra·mmist**

1715 Chevne *Philos. Conject. & Disc.* (L.), Habitual drinkers, drammers, and high feeders 1755 Hales in *Phil. Trans* XLIX, 332 The most zealous advocates for drams, even the unhappy besotted dramists themselves 1771 Franklin *Autobiog.* Wks 1887 I 74 Whether they discover'd his dramming by his breath, or by his behaviour.

†Dram, *a. Sc.* [Origin uncertain. Cf. Gael. *trom*, heavy, sad, melancholy] Sad, melancholy.

1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* lii 23, I pray That never dolour mak him dram 1513 Douglas *Æneis* iv Prol. 157 Quhat honestie or renoun is to be dram? 1570 *Satyr Poems Reform* x. 16 Paill of the face Deid eyit, dram lyke.

Drama (drā mă) Also 6 drame, 7 dramma [a late L. *drāma* drama, play (Ausonius), a. Gr. δρᾶμα deed, action, play, esp. tragedy, n. of action from δρᾶν to do, act, perform. In earliest use in form *drame* as in Fr. (1707 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1 A composition in prose or verse, adapted to be acted upon a stage, in which a story is related by means of dialogue and action, and is represented with accompanying gesture, costume, and scenery, as in real life; a play.

1515 Barclay *Eglogues* iv (1570) Cvj/1 Such rascolde drames promoted by Thais, Bacchus, Licoris, or yet by Thestalis 1616 B Jonson *Epigr* cxii, I cannot for the stage a drama lay, Tragic or comic. 1636 Heywood *Loves Mistresse* Ded., Neither are Dramma's of this nature so despicable. 1641 Milton *Ch Govt* II Introd., The Scripture also affords us a divine pastoral drama in the Song of Solomon. 1670 Lassels *Voy. Italy* I (1698) 140 (Stanf.) The several Opera's or Musical Dramata are acted and sung 1795 Mason *Ch Mus* i 24 Their Tragic Dramas .. being usually accompanied by Instruments 1852 Hallam *Lit Eur*, *E. European Drama* 2 The Orfeo of Politian .. the earliest represented drama, not of a religious nature, in a modern language

2 With *the*. The dramatic branch of literature; the dramatic art

1661 *Middleton's Mayor of Queenborough* Pref Wks (Bullen) II. 3 His drollery yields to none the English drama did ever produce 1711 Addison *Spect* No. 13 P 5 The received Rules of the Drama. 1727 Pope, etc *Art of Sinking* xvi Wks 1757 VI 219 (Stanf) The Drama, which makes so great and so lucrative a part of Poetry. 1857 H. Reed *Lect Brit. Poets* viii 284 The true philosophy of the drama as an imaginative imitation of life 1861 M. Pattison *Ess* I. 46 The lover of the Elizabethan drama.

3 A series of actions or course of events having a unity like that of a drama, and leading to a final catastrophe or consummation.

a 1714 J. Sharp *Serm* I xiii (R.), It helps to adorn the great drama and contrivances of God's providence 1775 Mason *Gray* G 's Poems 2 That peculiar part which he acted in the varied Drama of Society. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* i Wks VIII 78 The awful drama of Providence now acting on the moral theatre of the world. 1876 E. Mellor *Priesth* ii 58 That great drama which was to culminate in the death of Christ.

Dramatic (drămæ tik), *a* (*sb*) [ad. late L. *drāmatic-us*, a Gr. δρᾱματικός pertaining to drama, f δρᾶμα, δράματ- Drama · (cf F. *dramatique*)]

1. Of, pertaining to, or connected with the, or a, drama; dealing with or employing the forms of the drama.

1589 Puttenham *Eng Poesie* I. xv (Arb) 49 Foure sundry formes of Poesie Diammatick to wit, the Satyre, olde Comedie, new Comedie, and Tragedie *c* 1680 J Aubrey in *Shaks. C. Praise* 383 He began early to make essayes at Dramatique Poetry 1791 Burke *Corr* (1844) III, 196, I have never written any dramatic piece whatsoever 1824 W Irving *T. Trav.* I 280 The dramatic corps 1885 Mabel Collins *Prettiest Woman* viii, She played the part of the dramatic critic

2 Characteristic of, or appropriate to, the drama; often connoting animated action or striking presentation, as in a play; theatrical.

1725 Pope *Odyss.* Postscr, The whole structure of that work [Iliad] is dramatick and full of action. 1778 Foote *Trip Calais* III, Wks 1799 II, 378 There seems to be a kind of dramatic justice in the change of your two situations. 1855 Brimley *Ess*, *Tennyson* 9 That dramatic unity demanded in works of art. 1878 Lecky *Eng in 18th C* (1883) I. 176 The destruction of a great and ancient institution is an eminently dramatic thing

B *sb.* †1. A dramatist poet; a dramatist. *Obs.*

1646 G. Daniel *Poems* Wks, 1878 I. 30 Hee was, of English Drammaticks, the Prince *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 164 No longer shall Dramatics be confin'd To draw true Images of all Mankind. *a* 1741 Gray *Lett.* Wks 1884 II. 109 Put me the following lines into the tongue of our modern dramatics.

2. *pl.* Dramatic compositions or representations; the drama.

1684 W. Winstanley *Eng Worthies*, *Shaks.* 345-7 In all his writings hath an unvulgar Style, as well in his..Poems, as in his Drammaaticks. 1711 Shaftesb *Charac* (1737) I 265 We read epicks and dramaticks, as we do satirs and lampoons. 1880 C. Klene *Let.* in G S. Layard *Life* x. (1892) 308 The prevailing mania for dramatics

Drama·tical, *a* (*sb*) [f as prec. + -al.] = Dramatic *a* 1. (Now *rare*)

1640 G. Watts tr *Bacon's Adv. Learn* II (R.), Dramaticall, or representative [poesy] is as it were, a visible history *a* 1652 J Smith *Sel Disc* vi iv (1821) 221 The whole dramatical series of things 1711 Addison *Spect* No. 101 P 7 A Dramatical Performance written in a Language which they did not understand 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* L. 591 Fletcher was the dramatical parent of Congreve

†**B** *sb pl.* = Dramatics *sb Obs. rare.*

c 1826 Moir in *Wilson's Wks* (1855) I. 198 Then bid Bryan Procter beat To diamaticals retreat.

Drama·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2]]

a In a dramatic manner; from a dramatic point of view b With dramatic or theatrical effect.

a 1652 J Smith *Sel Disc* vi. 192 The outward frame of things dramatically set forth 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* II. viii 57 This plea, tho' it might save me dramatically, will damn me biographically 1836-9 Dickens *Sk. Boz* (C. D. ed.) 200 He stalked dramatically to bed

Dramaticism (drămæ·tisiz'm). [f Dramatic *a* + -ism] Dramatic character or quality.

1878 T Sinclair *Mount* 80 More than its dramaticism and epicism. 1890 *Athenæum* 6 Dec 775/2 The dramaticism frequent among Nineteenth Century writers of blank verse.

Drama·ticle, -icule Also errom. -ucle. [f. L. *drāma*, *drāmat-* with dim. suffix] A miniature or insignificant drama

[1792 T Twining *Recreat & Stud* (1882) 168 His two printed dialogues, or dramacles] 1813 *Examiner* 15 Mar 171/1 This admired dramaticle (if we may be allowed such a diminutive) 1851 *Bedloes' Poems* Mem 15 'Olympian Revels,' and other dramaticles published in the 'London Magazine' of 1823 1864 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 252 Court-shows, dramaticules, transparencies.

Drama·tism. [f. as Dramatist + -ism]. Dramatization, dramatized form

1834 *Autobiog. Dissenting Minister* 122 He could no longer amuse his flock with the dramatism of devotion

‖ **Dramatis personæ** (dræ mătis pəisōu nī). Abbreviated *dram. pers* [L; = persons of a drama.] The characters of a drama or play; the actors in a drama *lit* or *fig.*

1730 Fielding *Temple Beau* I vi Wks 1882 VIII 117 There is (to give you a short Dramatis Personae) my worthy uncle [etc] 1806 J Jay *Corr & Pub Papers* (1893) IV. 308 Whether this distant nation is to appear among the *dramatis personae* cannot now be known. 1821 Byron *Diary* 13 Jan., Sketched the outline and Dram. Pers of a tragedy 1895 *Law Times* XCIX. 547/1 His *dramatis personæ* included a low attorney

Dramatist (dræ mătist). [f Gr. δρᾶμα, δραματ- Drama + -ist: cf. F *dramatiste* (1787 in Hatz.-Darm.).] A writer or composer of dramas or dramatic poetry; a play-wright. (Also *fig*)

1678 Cudworth *Intell Syst* 879 They . impatiently cry out against the Dramatist, and presently condemn the Plot. 1742 Young *Nt. Th* ix 358 To see the mighty Dramatist's last Act .in Glory rising o'er the rest *a* 1862 Buckle *Misc Wks* (1872) I. 483 In every country the dramatists have preceded the metaphysicians

Dramatization (dræ mătəizē[1] ʃən). [f next + -ation] The action of dramatizing; conversion into drama; a dramatized version

1796 W Taylor in *Monthly Rev* XIX 482 The variegated list of his dramatizations 1846 Dickens *Lett* (1880) I 165, I really am bothered..by this confounded dramatization of the Christmas book 1875 Maine *Hist. Inst* ix. 253 A dramatisation of the origin of Justice

Dramatize (dræ mătəiz), *v.* [f. as Dramatist + -ize.]

1 *trans.* To convert into a drama; to put into dramatic form, adapt for representation on the stage

1780-83 [see Dramatized] 1810 Scott *Fam. Lett* 22 Dec, They are busy dramatizing the Lady of the Lake here and in Dublin 1884 *Law Times* 27 Sept. 358/2 The play 'Called Back,' dramatised from the novel of that name

b *absol.* To write dramas

1814 *Sortes Horatianæ* 125 Scrawl, dramatize . do what ye will

2 To describe or represent dramatically.

1823 Adolphus in Lockhart *Scott* Aug, To exert the talent of dramatizing and representing in his own person the incidents he told of 1894 Howells in *Harper's Mag.* Feb 383 The men continue to dramatize a struggle on the floor below.

3 *intr.* (for *pass*) To admit of dramatization.

1819 Scott *Fam Lett* 15 June, The present set . will not dramatize. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVII 235 The story would dramatize admirably

4 *trans* To influence by the drama *nonce-use.*

1799 *Morn. Chron* in *Spirit Pub Jrnls* (1800) III 154 Some might take their station in the theatres, and dramatize the audience into loyalty

Hence **Dra matized** *ppl a*, **Dra matizing** *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Dra matizable** *a*, (Webster, 1864); **Dra matizer,** one who dramatizes

1780-83 W. Tooke *Russia* (Webster 1828), A dramatized extract from the history of the Old and New Testaments 1833 *Westm Rev* XVIII 226 The dramatizer of Cooper's 'Pilot'. *a* 1834 Lamb *Charac Dram Writers, Rowley* Wks 530 Our delicacy forbids the dramatising of distress 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp* (1865) V xli 99 The dramatized histories of the English bard 1875 Emerson *Lett & Soc. Aims* Wks (Bohn) III 221 A sort of dramatizing talent

Dramaturge (dræ mătəɹdʒ). [a. F. *drama turge* (1787), ad Gr δραματουργός composer of drama, f. δρᾶμα, δράματο- Drama + ἔργειν to work, -εργος working, worker.] = Dramaturgist

[1859 *Times* 17 Nov 8/2 Schiller was starving on a salary of 200 dollars per annum, which he received for his services as 'dramaturg' or literary manager] 1870 *Athenæum* 12 Mar. 366 M Sardou that indefatigable dramaturge 1882 Symonds *Anim Figura* 118 Fate is the dramaturge; necessity Allots the parts

Dramatu·rgic, *a.* [f. Gr δραματουργ-ός (see prec.) + -ic.] Pertaining to dramaturgy; dramatic, histrionic, theatrical.

1831 Beddoes *Let* Jan in *Poems* p xcvi, So much for my dramaturgic ideas on playbills 1845 Carlyle *Cromwell* (1871) I 158 Some form [of worship] not grown dramaturgic to us, but still awfully symbolical for us. 1883 *Mag. of Art* June 315/1 That lack of dramaturgic science

So **Dramatu·rgical** *a*

1865 F Hall *Dasa-rūpa* Pref 5 To propound . a few dramaturgical definitions

Dra·maturgist. [f as prec. + -ist.] A composer of a drama; a play-wright.

1825 Carlyle *Schiller* II. (1845) 63 Notwithstanding all the vaunting of dramaturgists 1843 — *Past & Pr* II. ii, The World Dramaturgist has written, *Exeunt*

Dra·maturgy. [mod ad. Gr. δραματουργία composition of dramas: cf. F. *dramaturgie* (17th c.), Ger. *dramaturgie*]

1. Dramatic composition; the dramatic art.

1801 W Taylor in *Monthly Mag* XII 224 Lessing's Diamaturgy 1805 *Ibid* XX. 41 Lessing published a weekly paper, entitled the Hamburg Dramaturgy 1885 *Sat Rev* 28 Mar 419/2 The immortal Mac-Flecknoe, in which the 'Nursery' and its dramaturgy are annotated

2. Dramatic or theatrical acting.

1837 Carlyle *Diam. Neckt* Misc Ess 1888 V 184 Let her..give her past Dramaturgy the fit aspect to Monseigneur and others 1858 — *Fredk. Gt* (1865) I. i iii 22 Sublime dramaturgy, which we call his Majesty's Government, costs so much.

Drammer, Dramming: see Dram *v*

Drammock (dræ mǫk). *Sc* Also 6 drummake, 8 dramock, -uck, 8- drummook, 9 drammach. [Cf. Gael *dramag* 'foul mixture'.] 'Meal and water mixed in a raw state' (Jam.).

1563 *Ressoning betuix Crosraguell & J. Knox* Pjol 1j b, Watter & meal made 1 maner of a drammock 16 F Sempill *Blythsum Bridal* in *Harp of Renfrewsh* (1819) Pref. 63 There will be Powsowdie and drammock and crowdie. 1786 Burns *Scotch Bard* vii, Scarce a bellyfu' o' drummock 1816 Scott *Old Mort* xvi, The lifeless, saltless, foisonless, lukewarm drammock of the fourteen false prelates 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* xxii, We..made ourselves a dish of drammach

Drane, obs. form of Drain, Drone.

Drang, var. of Drong, lane.

Drank, pa. t of Drink

[Drank, erron. f. Drawk *sb*, brome-grass.]

Drant, draunt (drant), *v dial.* [app. onomatopœic, after *drawl* or *drone* and *rant*. Recorded from Scotl and E. Anglia. Other dialects have *drunt, druate*] *intr.* To drawl or drone in speech b. *trans* To drawl or drone *out.*

1724 Ramsay *Tea-t Misc.* (1733) II. 141 To drivel and drant While I sigh and gaunt *a* 1774 Fergusson *Poems* (1789) II. 74 (Jam.) To draunt and drivel out a life at hame 1796 Burns *On Lyfe* viii, Lest you think I am uncivil To plague you with this draunting drivel *a* 1825 Forby *Voc E Anglia*, *Drant*, to drawl in speaking or reading, more properly *draunt* (like *aunt*). It may be connected with drone

Drant, draunt, *sb. dial* [f prec vb] a A droning or drawling tone. b. 'A slow and dull tune' (Jam.).

1721 Ramsay *Lucky Spence's Last Advice* II, Nor wi' your draunts and droning deave me. 1781 Burns *Tarbolton Lasses* (2nd Poem) xiv, To wait on their drants. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc E. Anglia* s.v, He reads with a drant. 1852 Aird *Mem. Moir* in *M.'s Poet Wks* I. ii 29 A kind of rant, or drant .often fixes itself upon the public.

Drap: see Drab *sb* 2 and *a*

Drap, Sc dial. form of Drop *sb.* and *v*

†Drap-de-Berry. *Obs* Also droppe-, drape-, drab-, -du-, -Berri(e, -berry, -re, -bure. (Printed as one or three words). [Fr.; = cloth of Berry] A kind of woollen cloth, coming from Berry in France Also *attrib* and *Comb.*

1619 Purchas *Microcosmus* xxvii 269 The Colours of

Gingelline, Grideline, Deroy, Elderado, Droppe du Berry 1664 J Wilson *Cheats* II iv Dram Wks (1874) 42 Drape de berry in the summer keeps out the heat 1681 *Lond. Gaz* No 1585/4 Stolen a Drabdeberry Riding Coat 1693 Shadwell *Volunteers* III Wks 1720 IX. 441 They turn it into Diabdubbery 1700 Congreve *Way of World* III iii Plays (1887) 361 Fools never wear out—they are such drap de Berri things! 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxxi, Your rotten French camlets now, or your drab-de-berries.

Drape (drēip), *v.*[1] [a F. *drape-r* to weave, drape (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f *drap* cloth.]

†**1** *trans.* To weave or make into cloth *Obs*

1436 *Libel of Eng Pol* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 162 Spayneshe wolle in Fflaundres draped [*v r* draperd] is *Ibid*, By drapinge [*v r* drapryng] of oure wolle in substaunce Lyvene here comons *a* 1657 Sir J Balfour *Ann Scot* (1824–5) II 97 All the wooll that was not drapped and made vse off within the kingdome 1683 *Brit Spec* 18 Flanders doth drape Cloth for thee of thine own Wool *absol* 1538 Leland *Itin*, Baillies Sun now drapeth yn the Toun 1622 Bacon *Hen VII*, 76 That the Clothier might drape accordingly as he might affoord

2 To cover with, or as with, cloth or drapery; to hang, dress, or adorn with drapery.

1847 Tennyson *Princ* v 54 Lake some sweet sculpture draped from head to foot 1848 Lytton *Harold* I i, The walls were draped with silken hangings 1853 C. Bronte *Villette* xxiii, She stood, not dressed, but draped in pale antique folds 1882 Miss Braddon *Mt Royal* III vi 146 A red gown draped with old Spanish lace

transf and *fig* 1872 Liddon *Elem Relig* II 63 Draped and veiled in a phraseology so reverent and tender 1884 W C Smith *Kildrostan* 50 Abbey walls Draped with pale lichens. 1894 Froude *Erasmus* VII 120 Draped in solemn inanities.

3. To arrange or adjust (clothing, hangings, etc.) in graceful or artistic folds Also *intr* for *refl*

1862 *Macm Mag* Apr 523 Light material that will fall around and drape itself about the figure 1894 A Sr Aubyn *Orchard Damerel* II. II 59 The curtains would not 'drape' artistically

†**4.** To reprimand. [cf. Dress *v.* So in obs. F.]

1683 Temple *Mem* Wks 1731 I 449 Draping us for spending him so much Money, and doing nothing

Hence **Draped** *ppl. a.*

1846 Ellis *Elgin Marb* II. 9 Draped figures. *Mod.* Is the skirt plain or draped?

Drape, *v.*[2] *north. dial.* [Goes with Drape *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To cull, to draft.

1641 Best *Farm Bks* (Surtees) 72 When the worst of the flocke are drawne out, the shepheards call this drapinge out of sheepe, and some drape out a score..by reason of theire age

Drape (drēp), *sb.*[1] [f. F *drap* cloth, and Drape *v.*[1]] **a** Cloth, drapery. **b** Draping

1665 J. Wilson *Projectors* v. Diam Wks (1874) 271 My new drape. 1757 Dyer *Fleece* 107 Each glossy cloth, and drape of mantle warm. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Feb 4/3 A dress of pale blue velvet, with long flowing drape of white tulle.

Drape, *sb.*[2] and *a. local* [Origin uncertain: cf ON. *dráp* slaughter, f. *drepa* to strike, smite, kill, put to death] A sheep or cow culled or drafted from the flock or herd to be fatted off for slaughter; *esp.* a cow or ewe whose milk is dried up or that has missed being with young Used in north and north east of England

1611 Cotgr., *Brebis de rebut*, an old or diseased sheepe that's not worth keeping..a drape or culling 1674 Ray *N C Words* 15 *A Drape*, a farrow cow, or cow whose milk is dried up 1788 W Marshall *Yorksh* (1796) II. 187 Dry cows—provincially, 'diapes' 1855 Robinson *Whitby Glass*, *Drape*, a dry or milkless cow. 1885 *Standard* 2 May 6/4 Smaller beasts diapes

B *adj.* or in *Comb*, as *drape cow, ewe, sheep.*

1674 Ray *N. C Words* 15 Drape-Sheep, *oves rejiculæ* 1851 *Jrnl R Agric Soc* XII. II 333 The drape-ewes (or crones) are sold at Michaelmas. 1888 *Whitby Gaz* 25 Feb. 4/7 The animal was a drape cow, about 9 years old.

Draper (drēi pəɪ), *sb.* Also 4–5 **drapere,** 5 **-ure, -ar.** [a AF *draper* = F *drapier* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *drap* cloth: see -er[2] 2.]

1. Orig, One who made (woollen) cloth. Subsequently, A dealer in cloth, and now by extension, in other articles of textile manufacture: often qualified as *woollen, linen draper.*

1362 Langl. *P Pl.* A v 123 Penne I drouȝ me a-mong þis drapers my Donet to leorne 1377 *Ibid* B v 255 Bothe mercere & drapeie *c* 1420 *Sir Amadas* (Weber) 144 Ther myght no draper is clothe diawe 1483 *Cath. Angl* 106/2 A Draper, *pannarius, trapezata a* 1512 Fabyan *Will* in *Chron* Pref. 3, I Robert Fabyan, citizein and draper of London 1572 in W H Turner *Select Rec Oxford* 342 The mercers and wollen drapers shalbe incorporated to one incorporation. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist* VI i 275 Thus the Draper may sooner sell forty ells of freeze and course cloath, than the Mercer four yards of cloath of gold 1807 Crabbe *Par Reg* 13 If at the draper's window Susan cast A longing look

2 In comb = *-seller*: see Ale-draper.

Hence **Dra peress,** a female draper.

1854 *Chamb Jrnl* I 226 Almost every man above the rank of a mere daily cultivator has a wife who is groceress, linen draperess, butcheress, or confectioner

†**Dra·per,** *v Obs rare.* [a F *draper* to weave, Drape.] **1.** *trans.* To weave, make into cloth

1436 *Libel Eng Pol* in *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 168 They Cowde never drapere [*v r* drape, draper] here wolle *Ibid.* [see Drape *v.*[1] 1]

2. *intr* or *absol.* To arrange drapery, to drape.

1717 Berkeley *Tour in Italy* Wks IV 523 His [Perugino's] drapering every one knows to [be] of a little gout.

Hence **Dra·pering** *vbl sb*; also *attrib*, as *drapering-house*, one where cloth is manufactured or sold.

1436 [see Drape *v.*[1] 1] By drapryng of oure wolle 1538 Leland *Itin* IV 78 This House is made by one Bell a Drapering House 1717 [see 2 above]

Drapery (drēi pəri), *sb* Also 4 **drapreye,** 4–7 **draperie** [a. OF. *draperie* (12th c.), f. *drap* cloth, *draper* draper: see -ery]

1. Cloth or textile fabrics collectively.

a 1300 *Sat People Kildare* xi in *E.E P* (1862) 154 Hail be ȝe marchans wiþ ȝur gret packes of drapeiie auoir depeise and ȝur wol sackes 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich III*, c 8 Preamb, No Substance of fine Drapery 1538 Leland *Itin* I 44 The hole profite of the Toune [Wakefield] stondeth by Course Drapery 1622 Misselden *Free Trade* 40 The Draperies of this Kingdome are termed Old and New By the Old, are vnderstood Broad Clothes, Bayes and Kersies By the New, Perpetuanoes, Serges, Sayes, and other Manufactuies of Wooll 1786 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann Reg* 11/2 A duty ..on all drapery imported into that Kingdom. 1841 Lane *Arab Nts* I 122 A napkin or some other piece of drapery is suspended over the door.

2. The trade or business of a draper, the manufacture of cloth (*obs.*); now, the sale of cloth and other textile fabrics.

1488–9 *Act* 4 *Hen VII*, c 11 Thencres and mayntenyng of Drapery and makyng of Cloth withyn this land. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 352 Flemings to teach our men that skill of Draperie or weaving and making wollen cloth *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Bedfordsh.* (1662) 113 Such the use thereof [fuller's earth] in Drapery, that good cloth can hardly be made without it. *Mod Advt*, Millinery and Fancy Drapery. Young Lady to serve through

†**b** A place where cloth is made **c.** A place where a draper's business is conducted. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath Angl* 106/2 A Drapyry, *pannarium* 1598 Florio, *Drapperie*, drapery, or street where cloth is made or sold. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit* I 77 The Gynegium or Draperie in Britaine in which the Clothes of the Prince and Souldiers were woven

†**3.** See quot, and cf. Cilery *Obs.*

1552 Huloet, Draperye worcke or cylerye a kynde of caruynge or payntynge so called, *volvita.* 1611 Cotgr., *Draperie* a flourishing with leaves, and flowers in wood, or stone, vsed especially on the heads of pillers, and tearmed by our workemen Drapeiie, or Cileiie.

4. The artistic arrangement of clothing in painting or sculpture.

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* VI v (1611) 267 Which forme of plaiting in the art of painting is termed drapery. 1634 Peacham *Gentl Exerc* I xiii. 43 Drapery principally consisteth in the true making and folding your garment, giving to every fold his proper naturall doubling and shadow. *c* 1811 Fuseli in *Lect Paint* IV (1848) 448 Attitude without action dress without drapery

5 The stuff with which anything is draped, or artistically covered; clothing or hangings of any kind; *esp.* the clothing of the human figure in sculpture or painting. Also *fig.*

1686 Aglionby *Painting Illustr* Expl. Terms s v *Drapery*, We say, Such a Painter disposes well the Foldings of his Drapery. 1756–7 tr *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II 357 The drapery of this statue is much admired 1771 Sir J Reynolds *Disc* IV (R.), It requires the nicest judgment to dispose the drapery, so that the folds shall have an easy communication, and gracefully follow each other 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum Life* (1826) III xviii, The muslin drapery of your fair partner. 1831 Howitt *Seasons* 315 Nature is stripped of all her summer drapery 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* 45 There is no drapery about the window

6. *attrib* and *Comb.*

1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* I i, The Bulls and Frogs have served the lord Strutts with drapery-ware for many years 1785 J Trusler *Mod. Times* I. 63 Sales of linen and other drapery goods 1861 Thornbury *Turner* (1862) II 103 Rubensten, a drapery drudge to portrait painters.

Dra·pery, *v* [f. prec sb] *trans* To furnish or cover with, or as with, drapery; to drape.

1824 Byron *Juan* XVI cii, What beautiful simplicity Draperied her form with curious felicity! 1831 Carlyle *Sart Res* I vii, Not only dressed, but harnessed and draperied 1858 G. Macdonald *Phantastes* VI 74 It was festooned and draperied with all kinds of green.

Hence **Dra peried** *ppl. a.*

1816 L. Hunt *Rimini* I 105 A sudden canopy disparts its draperied shade 1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* IX, The lone draperied mantel-piece.

†**Dra·pet.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *drappetto*, dim. of *drappo* cloth] A cloth, a covering.

1590 Spenser *F Q.* II IX. 27 Tables fayre dispred, And ready dight with diapets festivall *a* 1799 Melmoth *Transformation Lycon & Euphormius* (R.), He op'd his gates . a decent drapet throws O'er her cold limbs.

Dra·ping, *vbl. sb* [f. Drape *v* + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Drape. †**a.** The action of weaving or making into cloth (*obs*). **b.** The action of adjusting or fixing in artistic folds; manner or style of arranging the drapery.

1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c 8 § 1 By the meane of true makyng and drapyng and also of true dying of Wollen Cloth 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen VIII*, c 3 The true making and diaping of worstedes, sais, and stamins. 1883 *Myra's Jrnl* Aug, The style of polonaise..owes its popularity to the grace of its draping 1884 *Pall Mall G* 27 Oct. 4/1 The draping is long and very simple.

Drappie, -y (dræ pi) *Sc.* [f *drap* Sc form of Drop *sb.* + -ie, -y dim. suffix.] A little drop (e g. of stimulant).

1789 Burns '*O, Willie brewed*,' We're no that fou, But just a drappie in our ee 1795 Macneill *Will & Jean* liv, Jean, quite unhappy Tynes a' heart, and taks a—drappy!

Drapure, obs. form of Draper.

†**Dra·sie,** *a. Sc. Obs* [Perh. connected with Drazel.] ? Phlegmatic.

1560 Rolland *Crt Venus* Prol. 17 Flewme is flat, slaw, richt slipperie and sweir [A]nd drasie, to spit can not forbeir *Ibid* 74 He that hes of Watter the natoure, Is daft, and doyld, drasie with small effect

†**Dra·ssock.** *Obs.* Also ? **drapsock, drossock.** [Etym. and form uncertain] ? A drab, an untidy woman

1573 G Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 117 Lowte ill-favoiid drapsocks died into dun 1647 Ward *Simp Cobler* 24 If any man mislikes a bullymong drassock [*v r* drossock] more then I, let him take her for all mee

†**Drast, drest.** *Obs.* Forms · *Plural* 1 dærstan, derstan, 2 dersten, 4 darstis, 4–5 drastes, -us, -ys, -en, 4–6 drestes *Sing.* (rare) 4–5 dreste, drast. [OE. *dærstan* pl (·—OTeut type **drasti-on-* or *-ôn-*), cognate with OHG. *trestir*, MHG. and Ger *treste* pl. grounds, husks (of grapes), (app OTeut. **drastiz-*, an *s*-stem). cf OSlav. *drožĭdžĭe* and *droštĭja* lees.]

(*mostly pl*) Dregs, lees; fæces, refuse, residue

c 1000 *Ags Ps* (Th) lxxiv. 8 Nyle he þa dærstan him don unbryce. *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd.* II 98 Getrifula wiþ ecedes derstan 11 . *Sanct-Saxon Voc* in Wright 94/1 *Amurca, fex olei*, dersten 1382 Wyclif *Ps.* lxxiv. 8 The dreste of it is not wastid out. — *Hos* III 1 Thei louen the darstis [1388 draffis] of grapis. 1502 Arnoldr *Chron.* (1811) 165 Wel moysted at the rote wt drestis of wyne 1530 Palsgr. 215/2 Drestes of oyle, *lie dhuile*

fig 1388 Wyclif *Isa* xlix. 6 To conuerte the drastis [1382 drestus] of Israel. 1494 Fabyan *Chron* VII 388 Of Troyans blode the drastes and nat sede

Draste, obs form of *durst*, pa. t. of Dare *v.*[1]

Drastic (dræ·stik), *a.* (*sb*) [mod ad. Gr. δραστικ-ός active, efficacious, f. δραστός, vbl. adj. of δράν to do · cf. F. *drastique* (1741).]

1 *Med* Of medicines: Acting with force or violence, vigorous; esp. acting strongly upon the intestines.

a 1691 Boyle *Wks* II. 190 (R.) After this single taking of the drastick medicine had done working 1789 W Buchan *Dom. Med* (1790) 213 All strong or drastic purgatives are to be carefully avoided 1836 *Johnsoniana* I 24 His friend had prescribed palliative not drastic remedies.

2. *transf.* Vigorously effective; violent.

1808 Bentham *Sc. Reform* 27 In consideration of their too extensive and too drastic efficacy. 1848 Mill *Pol Econ.* I. 274 Occasions in which so drastic a measure would be fit to be taken into serious consideration. 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* IV. lxiii. 424 Very comprehensive or drastic schemes

B. *sb.* A drastic medicine; a severe purgative

1783 F Michaelis in *Med Commun* I 318 Large quantities of the pills acting as a drastic 1863 Reade in *All Year Round* 3 Oct. 125/1 For want of drastics and opiates

Dra·stically, *adv.* [f Drastic + -al + -ly[2]] In a drastic manner; with drastic remedies or applications; with effective severity

1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII 345 The poor patient is again pilled and purged drastically 1877 Gladstone *Glean* I. 169 The spectral letters 'redistribution of seats' operate as drastically as if they were 'Mene, mene, tekel, upharsin', 1887 *Leed's Mercury* 21 Jan 4/7 A Bill which will deal drastically with the land question.

†**Dra·sty,** *a Obs.* Also **dresty.** [f Drast + -y[1]. In several places the *s* has been misread or misprinted as *f*, which was perhaps actually the source of Drafty *a.*] Dreggy, *fig.* vile, worthless, 'rubbishy'.

a 1000 *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 238/20 *Feculentus, fece plenus*, dræstiȝ. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib* Prol 5 Min eres aken of thy drasty speche *Ibid* 12 Thy drasty rymyng [Tyrwhitt, etc, *in both places*, drafty] 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R.* XVII clxxxvi (1495) 727 Erthy partyes and drasty. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* I 195 Olyvys With drasty [*misprr* 1873 drafty] wattry fruyt 1499 *Promp Parv* 131/2 Dreggy (*Pynson* dresty) or fulle of dregstys, *feculentus* 1530 Palsgr 311/1 Dresty, full of drestes, *lieux*

Drat (dræt), *int* [Aphetic f. *'od rot*, for *God rot!*: see Rot *v* in similar use] A vulgar form of imprecation, giving vent to annoyance or angry vexation; = 'Hang', 'dash', 'confound'

1815 *Sporting Mag* XLVI 13 'Now drat that Betty', says one of the washer-women 1857 Trollope *Barchester T.* xxxix, 'Drat them impudence', said Mrs Greenacre. 1859 Thackeray *Virgin* xliv, 'Drat it, Jane, kneel down, and bless the gentleman, I tell 'ee!'

Hence **Drat** *v.*; **Dra·tted** *ppl. a* 'confounded'.

1857 Trollope *Barchester T.* (1861) 326 The quintain was 'dratted' and 'bothered' and very generally anathematized by all the mothers 1869 Mrs H. Wood *Roland Yorke* V (Farmer), If that dratted girl had been at her post. 1878 M. & F. Collins *Vill Comedy* I 195 The ladies are 'dratting' me, if you know what that means

Drat, obs. 3rd sing. pres of Dread *v.*

Dratchell, drotchell (dræ·tʃĕl, drɒ·tʃĕl) Now only *midl. dial.* [Derivation uncertain Connexion is suggested with Dretch *v.*[2], Sc *dratch* to go heavily and reluctantly, to linger Cf also Sc *drotch* to hang negligently; and see Drazel, Drossel] A slovenly, untidy woman; a slut

1755–73 Johnson, *Drotchel*, an idle wench, a sluggard In Scottish it is still used 1859 Geo Eliot *A. Bede* xx. P 9 She'll be a poor dratchell by then she's thirty *Ibid.* xxxvi (end), She's not a common flaunting dratchell, I can see that.

Drate · see DRITE.

Drau(en, drauz(e, drauhe(n: see DRAW *v*

Draught (draft), *sb.* Forms. *α.* 3–4 **draht, draȝt,** 4- **draught**; (4 **draȝpe, drauht,** 4–5 **drauȝt**(e, 4–6 **draght**(e, **draughte, drawght**(e, **drawt**(e, *Sc.* 5 **drawcht,** 6 **draucht**). *β* 6 **drafte,** (7 **drauft**), 6– **draft.** [Early ME. *draht* (prob in OE., though not recorded), corresp to MDu, Du *dragt*, ?OHG, MHG *traht*, Ger. *tracht*, Icel. *dráttr* (·—**drahtr*), verbal abstract from Com Teut. *dragan* to *draw* The guttural sound of *gh, ch,* is retained in Sc ; in late ME. the word was sometimes *drawt*, whence the frequent (drǭt) in 16–18th c. rimes, but more usually the *gh* passed in pronunciation, through *wh*, into *f*, whence the spelling DRAFT (q v) now established in some senses, in which the connexion with *draw* is less obvious

All the senses in which *draught* is still the accepted or approved spelling are treated here; only those in which *draft* is established appear under that word Many groups of senses have been derived independently from the verb, so that a satisfactory logical order is almost impossible.]

I. 1. The action, or an act, of drawing or pulling, esp of a vehicle, plough, etc , pull, traction. *Beast of draught*: a horse or other animal used for drawing a cart, plough, etc. *β.* rarely *draft*

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R* XVIII CXV (1495) 855 The wolme drawith and halyth his bodi wyth many dyuers drauȝtes *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 131/1 Drawte, or pulle, *traxus* *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* (Surtees) 220 Pulle, pulle ! ..Yit a draght 1523 FITZHERB *Husb* § 15 The harowe . goeth by twytches, and not alwaye after one draughte. 1633 T STAFFORD *Pac Hib* III II 292 That bogs nor rocks, should forbid the draught of the Cannon 1707–12 MORTIMER *Husb* (J), The Hertfordshire wheel-plough is the best and of the easiest draught 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist Amer* (1778) II. VII 318 The Llama, which was never used for draught. 1873 HELPS *Anim & Mast* I. (1875) 8 Beasts of draught and of burden *β* 1801 *Trans Soc Arts* XIX. 295 (This Crane) having a two-fold principle making a perpendicular draft, and discharging the load at the same time.

†**b** Drawing of breath *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XVII. 82 [IV 463] This byrde.. syngyng of fyne manere in grete draughtes and of a longe brethe his right sorowfull songe.

c. Drawing motion or action

1851 *Offic Catal Gt Exhib* I 401 Chaff cutter the shaft being within the range of the long-way of the mouth-piece, gives the knives about 24 times the usual amount of draught, and causes them to cut, instead of chopping

2 That which is drawn. †**a.** A load. *Obs*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21266 (Cott) Four ar þai tald, þe wangelistes, þat draues þe wain þat es cristes, O þaim i sal tell Quat þai bitaken, and quat þair draught *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 1610 Dicson suld tak . his hors a drawcht off wod to leid. 14 *MS. Douce* 291, lf. 7 (Halliw.) The whiche bere and drawe draghtes and beethennes

b. A quantity drawn . used as a specific measure of something drawn, extracted, or taken up.

1740 DYCHE & PARDON, *Draught* . in Trade, it is so much goods as are carried upon one carriage at a time. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Draught* sixty-one pounds weight of wool 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss*, *Draught* (S Staff), the quantity of coal raised to bank in a given time 1893 *Labour Commission* Gloss. s v, In the salt industry, a draught is the quantity of salt taken out of a pan each time the pan is cleared, sometimes..this drawing takes place once or twice a day

†**3.** A drawbridge *Obs*

13 *Gaw & Gr Kni* 817 þay let doun þe grete draȝt. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 1636 The porter lete the draught down falle.

4. Something used in drawing or pulling, as harness for horses to draw with : see quots

1483 *Wardr Acc. Edw. IV* in *Antiq Rep.* (1807) I. 43 The chiefe chare of the Quene. with v. paire of draughts 1552 HULOET, *Draughte* to drawe vp water after the sorte of a gybet with a paile at the one ende. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat Agric* v (ed 2) 173 That part of the shoulders of the horses, to which the draught is fixed 1851 *Offic Catal Gt Exhib* I. 395 Set of box whipple-trees, or two horse draughts.

5 A team of horses or other beasts of draught, together with that which they draw. Now only *dial.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb* § 22 An housbande can not conuenyentlye plowe his lande, and lode out his dounge bothe vppon a daye, with one draughte of beastes. 1644 in Rushw. *Hist Coll.* V 649 The officers and souldiers shall be accomodate with draughts in their march 1774 *Beverley & Hessle Road Act* II 15 Any person keeping a team or teams, draught or draughts 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Par.* 39 A stone waggon with a team,—a 'draught' we call it in our North Yorkshire Vernacular—of no less than 20 horses and oxen attached to it.

II. 6 *fig.* Drawing, attraction; tendency, inclination, impulse *arch.* †*β.* also *draft.*

a 1300 *Body & Soul* 85 (Mätz) To sunne and schame [it] was thi draught 1432 *Paston Lett* No 18 I 31 For the goode reule . of the Kynges persone, and draught of him to vertue and connyng 1758 W RICKITT *Jrnl* 73, I felt a draught to visit New England 1829 CARLYLE *Misc* (1857) II. 81 A draught towards the Deep, a commencing giddiness

β. 1596 SPENSER *F Q* IV II. 10 He by his false allurements wyles draft Had thousand women of their loue beraft *a* 1775 J CHURCHMAN *Life* (1780) 37, I felt a secret gentle draft to visit to meetings in the back parts of Chester

III. 7. The act of drawing a net for fish, or (quot. 1205) for birds.

c 1205 LAY 29259 Sparewen þerto liht And he a þan uorme drahte Swiþ monie þe ilahte, 1526–34 TINDALE *Luke* V 4 Let slippe youre nettes to make a draught 1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man* II IX. 208 Upon the draught of his Pond, not one Fish was left *a* 1721 KEN *Hymns Festiv* Poet. Wks 1721 I 362 Full three Thousand At but one Draught he caught 1823 J F COOPER *Pioneers* XXIII, Eager to witness the draught of the seine

b. A place where a net is wont to be drawn (Also *draft*)

1895 *Daily News* 4 Feb 8/5 Severn Salmon Fishing, the netting operations were greatly interfered with by masses of ice and several favourite drafts were quite frozen over

8 The quantity of fish taken in one drawing of the net , a take. *β* rarely *draft.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 67 Som fischeres solde a draȝte of fische wiþ þe nettis 1526–34 TINDALL *Luke* V 9 He was vtterly astonyed at the draught of fisshe which they toke 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr* 241 This was a great draught in so short a time, and such as Saint Peter himselfe never made the like in all his life. 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & Pearls* I 13 To secure a good draught of fish. *β* 1790 BURKE *Fr Rev* Wks. V 351 It has the whole draft of fishes in its drag-net

9. A measure of weight of eels, equal to 20 lbs.

1859 SALA *Tw round Clock* (1861) 18 Eels are sold by the 'draft' of twenty pounds weight 1891 *Times* 28 Sept 4/2 Live eels, 20*s* per draught, dead eels, 14*s* per draught

IV †**10** The drawing of a bow , a bowshot; also, the distance which a bow can shoot. See also BOW-DRAUGHT *Obs.*

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 862 Wyþ þat schote his fader he slow, Al vnwylland þat draught he drow *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) XXV 128 þe ferthe commer behind him, as it ware ane arow draght *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 1224 Lamydon with-drogh hym A draght 1582 STYWARD *Mart Discipl.* I. 44 That euerie man haue a good and meete Bowe according to his draught and strength 1605 CAMDEN *Rem* (1637) 209 Geoffray .. at one draught of his bowe broched three fleetlesse birds called Allerions

†**11.** The drawing or sweep of a weapon; a stroke, a blow. *Obs*

c 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 868 Sum knist Beues so ofraute þe heued of at þe ferste draute. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1666 No man ne myghte with strengthe asytte Hys swordes draught *c* 1460 J RUSSELL *Bk Nurture* 388, xij. draughtes with þe egge of þe knyfe þe venison crossande *14 Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII. 209 Sche smitith þe grounde with hir heed wiþ a meruaylous draughte

12 The drawing of a saw through a block of wood or stone; hence a measure of sawyers' work

1404 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 205 *note*, In sarracione xv draghter xiid *c* 1520 *Ibid* 205 Johanni Henryson sawying waynscottes xxxij draȝtes, xd j draghth, 16*d* 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract of Customs* 175 Scaleboards, from Germany, are packed in bundles, weighing 50 at each draught. 1847–8 H MILLER *First Impr* VI (1859) 91 He was cutting it [a block of Sandstone], by three draughts, parallel to its largest plane into four slabs

13 = CLOFF, q v. (Now usually DRAFT, q v I)

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 342 Before tyme yᵉ weyer vsyd to lene his draught towarde the marchaundyse, soo that the haue hadde x or xii li in a draughte to his aduauntage 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Draught* in Trade, an Allowance made in the weighing of Commodities See Clough

V. 14 The drawing of liquid into the mouth or down the throat, an act of drinking, a drink; the quantity of drink swallowed at one 'pull'. †*β.* rarely *draft.*

c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 199 [þe neddre] cumeð to sum welle and drinkeð a draht swo michel þat heo chineð 1377 LANGL *P. Pl* B. XX 222 To drynke a draȝte [C XXIII 223 drawt] of good ale *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXXVI 240 A draughte here of drinke haue I dreste 1555 EDEN *Decades* 220 One of these drunke a bowl of water at a draughte. 1636 MASSINGER *Gt Dk Florence* II ii Plays (1868) 231/2 Let us take, then, Our morning draught. 1687 SHADWELL *Juvenal* Sat x. 37 No Poyson is in Earthen Vessels brought, In Gold adorn'd with Gemms beware each draught 1732 LYDIARD *Sethos* II. VIII 158 Gascon drank the inflam'd potion at one draught 1851 *Offic. Catal Gt Exhib* I 196 It forms a pleasant effervescing draught *β.* 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 199 Empty thy cuppe .there is but a litle draft left 1659–60 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Feb, They brought me a draft of their drink in a brown bowl

†**b.** A fanciful name for a 'company' of butlers *Obs*

1486 *Bk. St Albans* F vj b, A Draught of botelers is.

15. A dose of liquid medicine, a potion

a 1656 BP HALL *Occas Medit* (1851) 153 On a medicinal Potion How loathsome a draught is this ! 1699 DRYDEN *To J Dryden* 94 Better to hunt in fields for health unbought Than fee the doctor for a nauseous draught 1762 *Gentl Mag* 545 She spreads the couch, prepares the healing draught [*prime* unbought] 1791 MRS RADCLIFFE *Rom Forest* XII, I have ordered him a composing draught 1828 SCOTT *F M. Perth* XV, The incipient effects of the soporific draught 1847 TENNYSON *Prine* II 233 To smooth my pillow, mix the foaming draught Of fever.

c. *Black draught*. a purgative medicine consisting of an infusion of senna with sulphate of magnesia and extract of liquorice (Also *fig*)

1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk-bk*, *Fr Fashionable Novels*, Your dull black draughts of metaphysics. 1861 A K H BOYD *Recreat Country Parson* Ser II 155 As if you gave a man a large jug of pure water, and then cast into it a few drops of black-draught 1883 MISS BRADDON *Gold Calf* VII, One of my black draughts wanted anywhere?

16 Drawing of smoke or vapour into the mouth, inhaling; that which is inhaled at one breath.

1621 VENNER *Tobacco* (1650) 402 To take 4 or 5 draughts of this fume. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 9 The common prison Where I, a prisoner chain'd, scarce freely draw The air imprison'd also, close and damp, Unwholesome draught 1835 MARRYAT *Jac Faithf* I, There is no composing-draught like the draught through the tube of a pipe.

17. *fig.* The 'drinking in' of something by the mind or soul; a portion of something, pleasurable or painful, 'drunk', partaken of, or experienced. (Cf. DRINK *v.*, also CUP *sb* 9.)

1560 BECON *New Catech* Wks (1844) 295 Take him with the hand of thy heart, and chiefly drink him with the draught of thy inward man 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 72 P 1 Make the draught of life sweet or bitter 1827 POLLOK *Course T* IX, Quaffing deep draughts of love 1878 GEO ELIOT *Coll Breakf P.* 357 Ecstatic whirl And draught intense of passionate joy and pain

VI 18. The action of drawing out to a greater length, extension, stretching; *concr.* that which is drawn out or spun, a thread *spec.* in *Cotton-spinning*, etc. the 'drawing' or elongation of the slivers by passing them between pairs of rollers revolving at different speeds. (See DRAW *v.* 56 e). *β.* sometimes *draft.*

c 1400 *Test. Love* III (R), The euen drauht of the wyer drawer, maketh the wyer to ben euen 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Scot Chron* (1805) I 2 The wool is spun so fine that it is in manner comparable to the spiders draught 1719 J. ROBERTS *Spinster* 346 Flowered silk and worsted tammy draughts 1875 *Ure's Dict Arts* I. 975 The drawing operation, or draught, is . repeated in all the subsequent processes 1877–82 W C BRAMWELL *Wool-carder* 44 (Cent) What stands for 'top' in wool manufacture is called first drafts in silk-combing 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ* IV 274/1 One yard of lap is drawn out to one hundred yards of sliver This draught may be increased or diminished

VII. 19. *Naut* [See DRAW *v* 13] The action of 'drawing' or displacing (so much) water, the depth of water which a vessel draws, or requires to float her *β.* sometimes *draft*

1602 SHARS *Jwel N* v i 58 A bawbling Vessel was he Captaine of, For shallow draught and bulke vnprizable 1627 CAPT SMITH *Seaman's Gram* XI 54 Her water draught is so many foot as she goes in the water 1751 *Act* 24 *Geo II*, c 8 § 2 Orders touching the sizes and Draughts of all Boats, Barges and other Vessels 1862 M HOPKINS *Hawaii* 10 For shipping of goods, pilots are in attendance 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict* c 85 § 3 A scale of feet denoting her draught of water shall be marked on each side of her stem *fig* 1888 J C MORISON *Macaulay* 27 There was a defect of deep sensibility in Macaulay—a want of moral draught and earnestness

β 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* II 509 They then begin a.. march, the regularity of whose step is essential to the draft of the vessel 1860 *Merc Marine Mag* VII. 115 Her draft of water. was 16 feet 7 inches aft. *Ibid* 122 The Channel is the least dangerous for a steamer of draft

VIII. †**20.** The action of moving along (cf DRAW *v.* 68); course, going, way *Obs*

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 3745 Azen he maden here draȝt Al so ðat skie haued taȝt *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 479 Out of Grece þer cam a bole, To Paris bestes was his draught, And wiþ Parys bole he faught 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. 1, They loued to gyder more hotter than they did to fore hand, and had suche preuy draughtes to gyder that many in the Courte spak of hit.

†**b.** *fig* Course, way of going on *Obs.*

a 1327 *Pol Songs* (Camden) 153 Uch a strumpet that ther is such drahtes wi drawe *a* 1400 *Sir Perc* 2160 Thus es the lady so wo, And this is the draghte !

†**21.** A 'move' at chess or any similar game. [F *trait* '—L *tractus*] *Obs.*

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 653 At the chesse with me she gan to pley, With hir fals draughtes dyvers She staale on me ?1370 *Robt Cicyle* (Halliw) 54 With a draght he was chekmate. 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Prince* (Roxb) 76 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 133 The progressyon and draughtes of the forsayd playe of the chesse 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* VIII (1596) 112 He makes ten or twelve faire draughts one after another on the Chesse boord 1656 BEALE *Chess* 3 The draught of a Pawne is only one house at a time.

22 *pl* A game played by two persons on a board of the same kind as that used in chess, which game it somewhat resembles, though of much simpler character, all the pieces or 'men' being of equal value and moving alike diagonally. (In U S. called *checkers*, in Scotl. *dambrod*) †*β.* rarely *drafts*

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 1622 The draghtes, the dyse, and oþer diegh gaumes. *a* 1602 W PERKINS *Cases Consc* (1619) 346 The games of chesse, and draughts 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1756, The game of draughts is peculiarly calculated to fix the attention without straining it 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod Hoyle* 105 Draughts is entirely a game of mathematical calculation 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) V. 391 These pastimes are not so very unlike a game of draughts

β 1726 FRANKLIN *Jrnl* Wks. 1887 I 116, I tire myself with playing at drafts 1796 OWEN *Trav Europe* II 405 The evening was passed in a variety of amusements Some were occupied at drafts 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 308 They play at what we call Polish drafts

b. One of the pieces used in this game = DRAUGHTSMAN 4. (Usually in *pl*)

1894 'CHEQUEBIST' (R. A Williams) *How to play Draughts well* 14 The Draughts must be so turned that one man will stand on another for 'crowning'.

IX 23. A current, stream, flow

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 7 Whiles she [the moon] is turned away, all the draught of light, she casteth thither backe againe, from whence she receiued it. 1688 T SMITH *Voy.* againe, from whence she receiued it. *Constantinople* in *Misc Cur* (1708) III 11 There is a vast draught of water poured continually out of the Atlantick into the Mediteranean. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 102 P 12 The draught of the gulph was generally too strong to be overcome 1819 JAS WILSON *Compl Dict Astrol.* 161 The sympathy which causes the mother to feel the draught flow into her breasts some seconds before the child awakes, 1822 J FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 75 On approaching

rapids, I was usually in the very draught of them, before I could discern the proper channel 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Draught* in the breast of a nursing woman.

b A stream course, a ravine (?) (Also *draft*)

1807 P Gass *Jrnl* 101 Having found a tolerable good road except where some draughts crossed it *Ibid* 231 But the snow was not so deep in the drafts between them

c. *Hydraulics.* The area of an opening for a flow of water. see quot. (Also *draft*.)

1874 Knight *Dict Mech*, *Draft* 8, The combined sectional area of the openings in a turbine water-wheel, or the area of opening of the sluice-gate of a fore-bay

24 A current of air, esp in a confined space, as a room or a chimney β sometimes *draft*

Natural draught· the current of air that passes through the fire in a steam boiler, etc without mechanical aid, as distinguished from *blast*, *forced draught*, that artificially increased either by rarifying the air above the fire or by compressing it below the same

1768–74 Tucker *Lt Nat* (1852) II 478 We feel and hear the draught of air, and see the commotions it raises among the trees 1812–16 J Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II 315 The height of the chimney has an important effect on the draught of a wind-furnace 1844 Dickens *Lett* (1880) I. 110 A sore throat, from sitting in constant draughts 1864 Webster, Blast draught Forced draught

Natural draught 1896 *Times* (weekly ed.) 18 Sept 641/3 The steam trials of the Victorious, battleship, have proved remarkably successful, the contract speed for natural and forced draught having been exceeded

β. 1812–16 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I 246 The nearer the throat [of the chimney] is brought to the fire, the stronger the draft will be 1860 Tyndall *Glac* 1 xxvii 207 The drafts from the doors and from the windows 1873 Longf *Wayside Inn*, *Emma & Eginhard* Interlude 57 That draft of cold, Unpleasant night air

b An appliance for creating a draught in a fire-place; a blower. (Also *draft*)

1874 Mrs Whitney *We Girls* vi 129 The drafts were put on, and in five minutes the coals were red

X †25 The drawing of a brush, pen, pencil, or the like, across a surface, so as to make a line or mark, the mark so made; a stroke [F *trait*] *Obs*

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 3624 Besseleel, And eliab, he maden wel þe tabernacle Goten and grauen wiþ witter draȝt *c* 1305 *Edmund Conf* 224 in *E E P.* (1862) 77 Arsmetrike is a lore of figours And of draugtes as me draweþ in poudre 13 *E E Allit P* B. 1557 Per watz neuer on so wyse coupe on worde rede What tybyng ne tale tokened þo draȝtes 1548 Thomas *Ital Dict* (1567), *Lineamenti*, strikes or draughtes of a figure 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* 1 def iv 2 A right line is the shortest extension or draught from one poynt to an other 1594 T B *La Primaud Fr Acad* II 119 It is time to draw the last draught of the pensill vpon the face 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig Sacr* I 1 § 19 How to express all kind of sounds, with the several draughts of a pen

†26 Drawing of figures, delineation. *Obs*

1551 Recorde *Pathw Knowl* 1 xvii, For the manner of their draught wil declare, how many paires of parallels they shall neede 1622 Peacham *Compl Gent* xiii (1634) 127 For your first beginning in draught make your hand ready in those generall figures of the Circle, ovall, square, &c 1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 357 Had his colouring and penciling been as good as his draught *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) II. 211 Painters, and such as practise draught

†27. That which is drawn or delineated; a representation (*of* an object) by lines drawn on the surface of paper, etc.; a drawing, picture, sketch. β rarely *draft*. *Obs* in general sense

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 280 In þis oþir draȝt ware deuysid a dusan of bestis 1584 Plele *Arraignm Paris* 1 1, A dainty draught to lay her [Venus] down in blue. 1667 H. Oldenburg in *Phil Trans* II 420 Sufficiently skilled to make a Draught of the Place 1759 B Martin *Nat. Hist Eng.* II 109 The Draught of an old Saxon Coin. 1779–81 Johnson *Ascham* Wks IV 621 He embellished [his pages] with elegant draughts and illuminations

β 1585 T Washington tr *Nicholay's Voy* iv. xxv 141 Lively drafts of a woman of estate of Græcia, of a Turky woman of meane estate [etc.] 1658 Rowland *Mouffet's Theat Ins* 930 This sort Pennius referreth to the species of the Wasp, and so he describeth it in his drafts 1796 Stedman *Surinam* (1813) I. i. 19, I took a draft of the unhappy sufferer.

†b. Representation in sculpture; a sculptured figure *Obs.*

1646 Cleveland *King's Disguise* 88 Porches wrought With Sphynxes, Creatures of an Antique draught 1658 Sir T Browne *Gard Cyrus* II 105 The sculpture draughts of the larger Pyramids of Ægypt 1686 tr *Chardin's Trav* 246 An old Tower built of Free-stone, of which you see the Draught in the Sculpture

28 *spec* An outline, sketch, or design, preparatory to a completer work of art.

1573–80 Baret *Alv* D 1166 The first ordinaunce, or first draught, which is done with a cole, *adumbratio* 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl* 58 The lambe [is] a shadowing figure, like the first draught of a painter 1710 Shaftesb *Charac* III *Advice to Author* I iii, Poetry resembles the statuary's and the painter's [art] in this more particularly, that it has its original draughts and models for study and practice 1771 Sir J Reynolds *Disc* iv (1876) 359 A composition of the various draughts which he had previously made from various beautiful scenes and prospects 1847 Emerson *Poems*, *Day's Ration* Wks (Bohn) I 482 Why need I galleries, when a pupil's draught fills and o'erfills My apprehension?

b. *fig* Image, representation; something devised or designed like a work of art, slight or preliminary sketch or outline. †β rarely *draft*.

1561 T Norton *Calvin's Inst* I v (1634) 12 This way of seeking God that is, to follow these first draughts which doe as in a shadow set forth a lively image of him. 1676 Dryden *Aurengz.* v. i. 2195 My Elder Brothers..Rough draughts of Nature, ill-design'd and lame. 1796 Owen *Trav Europe* II 99 The Bay of Naples and its environs form a draught of higher and more finished scenery, than I have yet seen

β 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm Tim* 92 Yᵉ image of God, yea, yᵉ perfect image It is not a draft halfe drawen

29 A sketch in words, a slight or concise account, 'outline', abstract. β sometimes *draft*.

1503 Hawes *Examp Virt* Prol i, The famous draughtes of poetes eloquent 1569 T Underdowne *Ovid's Invect agst Ibis* Title-p., A short Draught of all the Stories and Tales contained therein 1665 *Epitaph at Beverley Minster*, What ere I did beleeve, what ere I tavght *Resurgam* of them all is the fvll dravght 1690 Locke *Hum. Und* II xxi. § 73 Thus I have, in a short draught, given a view of our original Ideas 1712 Steele *Spect* No 302 P 8 This is but an imperfect Draught of so excellent a Character 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No 151 P 6 Unable to compare the draughts of fiction with their originals

β 1873 H Rogers *Orig Bible* II (1875) 90 Drafts of the future state given by religious systems of human origin

†30. A plan, map, chart, plot. Also Draft, q v 4 *Obs*

1580 Hollyband *Treas Fr Tong*, *Alignement*, a Carde or draught 1635 N Carpenter *Geog Del* I i 2 The generall draught of the whole Iland 1701 Boyer (*title*) The Draughts of the most remarkable Fortified Towns of Europe 1875 Temple & Sheldon *Hist. Northfield*, *Mass* 15 This tract of low land was partly included in the Wells's meadow draught

31 A 'plan' of something to be constructed, as a building Also Draft, q v. 4.

1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 396 That there should be lawes concerning draughts, and order of buyldings 1662 Gerbier *Princ* Ded., The making of a Sumptuous Gate at Temple Barr, whereof a Draught hath been presented to his Sacred Majesty. 1789 P Smyth tr *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 79 Let the architect first make a draught on paper of the intended work *c* 1850 *Rudim Navig* (Weale) 116 *Elevation*, the orthographic draught or perpendicular plan of a ship, whereon the heights and lengths are expressed. It is called by ship-wrights the 'sheer draught'

†b. A pattern, an outline drawing. *Obs.*

1594 Hooker *Eccl Pol* I iii § 4 Certaine exemplary draughts or patternes. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit* I 342 When the corne is come uppe a man may see the draughts of streetes crossing one another

32 A preliminary 'sketch' or outline of a writing or document, from which the fair or finished copy is made (Now usually Draft, q.v 5.)

1528 *Test Ebor* (Surtees) V 250 Where ther is a draught of a Will of myne 1659 Rushw *Hist. Coll* III (1692) I 238 In the Draught of the Bill it was further specified [etc.] *c* 1680 Beveridge *Serm* (1729) I. 263 This was the first draught of the new covenant *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I Pref 3 What I wrote in the first draught of this work 1738 Birch *Milton* in M 's Wks I 3 There are two Draughts of this Letter in his own hand writing 1825 T Jefferson *Autobiog* Wks 1859 I 7, I prepared a draught of instructions to be given to the delegates 1831 Brewster *Newton* (1855) II xiv 31 We have found several rough draughts of the changes which he intended to have made upon the scholium

†33. Something drawn up or devised; a scheme, plan, design, device; a plot; an artifice. β rarely *draft Obs.*

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot* II 101 Richt quietlie that draucht wes drawin. 1631 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I 70 The counsels and draughts of men against the kirk 1731 Pope *Ep Burlington* 103 Greatness, with Timon, dwells in such a draught As brings all Brobdignag before your thought β 1873 H Rogers *Orig. Bible* 1 (1875) 21 How much this draft of morality differs from that of heathen nations in general

XI 34. The withdrawing, detachment, or selection of certain persons, animals, or things from a larger body for some special duty or purpose, the party so drawn off or selected; *spec.* in military use (Now usually Draft, q v 2.)

1703 *Lond. Gaz* No. 3888/3 Orders for making a considerable Draught out of our Garison, in order to some Expedition 1708 J Chamberlayne *St Gt Brit* I iii x (1743) 245 The several garrisons, from whence Draughts are made for the army 1780 T. Jefferson *Lett* Writ 1893 II 343 We happened to have about 400 draughts raised, and never called out 1794 T Davis *Agric Wilts* in *Archæol. Rev* (1888) Mar., *Draughts*, hazel-rods selected for hurdle-making 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 31 Draughts of labourers were employed in Spain

35. *Comm* a The 'drawing' or withdrawing of money from a stock by means of an order written in due form (Also Draft, q.v 3.)

1633 T. Stafford *Pac Hib* I iii 29 Fearing lest some draught might bee drawen upon them *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I. 437 To get such draughts made on that bank, that there should be no money current there 1758 Johnson *Idler* No 47 P 3 Payments by Draughts upon our banker 1838 Prescott *Ferd & Is.* II xix III. 338 Replenishing the exchequer by draughts on his new subjects.

b. A formal written order for the payment of money, 'drawn on', or addressed to, a person holding funds available for this purpose. (Now written Draft, q v 3 b)

1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Draught*, a bill drawn by a Merchant payable by another on whom it is drawn 1745 Fielding *True Patriot* Wks 1775 IX 335, I have sent you a draught on your tutor according to your desires *a* 1754 — *Ess Char Men* Wks 1762 IV 358 [He] who relieves his friend in distress by a draught on Aldgate pump [*Note*] a mercantile phrase for a bad note 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II xxx 467 In common speech such a bill is frequently called a *draught*, but a *bill of exchange* is the more legal as well as mercantile expression 1790 in Dallas *Amer Law Rep* I 195 Draughts made payable to the party himself [1786 — see Draft 3 b]

XII 36. The act of drawing forth or out, drawing (as of lots). *rare*

1807 Robinson *Archæol Græca* III xvi 264 To take fatidical verses written on little pieces of paper, to put them into a vessel, out of which they drew them, expecting to read their fate in the first draught.

| 37. *fig* Extraction, derivation, something derived, an emanation. *Obs.*

1483 *Festivall* (W de W 1515) 76 The synne yᵗ they had of the draught of kynde of our fader Adam and Eve 1561 T Norton *Calvin's Inst* I v (1634) 11 Some say that Bees have part of minde divine, and heavenly draughts.

†38. A passage of a writing; an extract. *Obs*

1382 Wyclif *Esther* Prol, The whiche boc the comun making drawith along hider and thider with the toine draȝtis *c* 1385 Chaucer *L G W* 2667 *Hypermnestra*, And seyde, herof a draught, or two 1601 Holland *Pliny* II 373 Extracts and draughts out of those authors

†39. An extract obtained by distillation. (Also *draft*) *Obs.*

1576 Baker *Jewell of Health* 230 b, To the draft or substance of the hearbs let the proper water be poured

40 The action of drawing liquor from a vessel, the condition of being ready to be so drawn.

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 131/1 Drawte of lycoure owte of a wesselle 1851 *Offic Catal Gt Exhib* I 234 By this machine, wines, spirits, stout, &c, can be kept on draught

41 *Cookery.* The entrails of an animal drawn out (cf Draw *v.* 50). *Obs* or *dial.*

14 *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier 1882) 88 Tak the draught of samon and mak it clene and put it in a pot 1787 Mrs Macivir in Kitchiner *Cook's Oracle* (1829) 373 Scotch Haggis mince the draught and a pretty large piece of beef very small 1825–80 Jamieson, *Draucht*, the entrails of a calf or sheep, the pluck.

42 A mild blister or poultice that 'draws'.

1828 Webster, *Draught* 18 A sinapism, a mild vesicatory (So in later Dicts.)

43. *Masonry, Arch*, etc. (See quots.)

1859–76 Gwilt *Encycl. Archit* Gloss., *Draught*, in masonry, a part of the surface of the stone, hewn to the breadth of the chisel on the margin of the stone according to the curved or straight line to which the surface is to be brought *Ibid*, In carpentry, when a tenon is to be secured in a mortise by a pin, and the hole in the tenon is made nearer the shoulder than to the cheeks of the mortise, the insertion of the pin *draws* the shoulder of the tenon close to the cheeks of the mortise, and it is said to have a *draught* 1864 Webster, *Draught* 8 The bevel given to the pattern for a casting, in order that it may be drawn from the sand without injury to the mold 1881 Young *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1313 Two chisel draughts are made at one side and the end of the stave something like what in joinery is termed a rebate

44. *Weaving* The succession in which the threads of the warp are inserted into the heddles of the loom in order to produce the required pattern; the plan of 'drawing' of a warp (see Draw *v* 8 b).

1822 A Peddie (*title*), Linen Manufacturer, Weaver, and Warper's Assistant, with Tables, Drafts, Cordings, etc. 1875 *Ure's Dict Arts* III 979 s v *Textile Fabrics*, As the operation of introducing the warp into any number of leaves [of heddles] is called drawing a warp, the plan of succession is called the 'draught'. *Ibid* 982 Fig 1955 represents the draught and cording of a fanciful species of dimity.

XIII. [In sense 46 *withdraught* also occurs, and has been taken by some as the full word whence *draught* has been shortened]

†45. (?) A cesspool, sink, or sewer *Obs*

1533 Bellenden *Livy* v. (1822) 479 Now everie privat house hath the awin gutters and sinkes, for voiding of filthie excrementis, quhare before thay had ane commoun draucht. 1594 T B *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II 126 Our whole body is within as it were a stinking draught or puddle that emptieth it selfe on euery side as it were by sinks and gutters 1600 Holland *Livy* I xi Notes (1609) 1366 The image of this Cloacina was found in a privie or draught, called Maxima 1606 Shaks *Tr. & Cr* v. i 82 Sweet draught sweet quoth-a? sweet sinke, sweet sure 1703 T N *City & C. Purchaser* Pref 12 Some make this Place the Draught of their Houses

†46 A privy: also *draught-house* (see 48). *Obs*

? *a* 1500 *Wycket* (1828) 7 Christ sayde all thynges that a man eatethe is sent downe into the draughte awaye 1513 More *Rich III* Wks 68/1 This communicacion had he sitting at the draught [1543 Grafton Draftе], a conuenient carpet for such a counsaile. 1530 Palsgr. 215/1 Draught a prevy, *ortraict*. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* v 1 105 Hang them, or stab them, drowne them in a draught. 1681 W Robertson *Phraseol. Gen* (1693) 501 A draught or Jakes, *latrina: secessus*

β. 1537 in W. H Turner *Select Rec Oxford* 142 [He] borowed a candell, and serched the drawft and all the chambers on the back side 1552 Huloet, Draft or Jaques *latrina*

†b. Evacuation. *Obs rare*

1659 Macallo *Can Physick* 6 If in the draught there be found any piece of skin, it signifies the Guts to be ulcerate

XIV *attrib.* and *Comb.*

47. *attrib* a Of beasts. Used for draught or drawing (see 1) β also *draft*

1466 *Test Ebor* II 285 A draght ox. 1523 Fitzherb *Husb.* § 70 Melch kye and draught oxen 1642 in Rushw *Hist Coll.* III. (1692) I 777 Draught-Horses for the Artillery and Baggage of the Irish Army 1786 Burke *W Hastings* Wks 1842 II 141 Draught and carriage bullocks for the army 1832 G. Downes *Lett Cont Countries* I. 273 Strengthened with additional draught animals, both horses and bullocks, we commenced the ascent [of the Simplon]

β 1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr* II 1 116 Yoke you like draft-Oxen 1681 *Lond Gaz* No 1635/4 Five good Draft-Horses 1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl* Introd 17, I purchased five draft bullocks

b Of sheep: Drafted or selected from the flock; see DRAFT *sb* 7

c. Of liquor: On draught; drawn or ready to draw from the cask: as *draught ale, beer*, etc

1893 *Daily News* 27 Feb. 4/7 Whisky will keep, and draft ale will not

d Of a document: Drawn up as a preliminary or rough copy. (Commonly DRAFT, q v 7 b.)

1878 SEELEY *Stein* II 293 The document resembles closely the draught Proclamation. *Ibid.* III. 323 In the form of a draught Act of Federation

48. *Comb* a. in sense 1 (pull, traction), as *draught bar, -equalizer, -harness, -pole, -rod, -rope, -spring*; b in other senses, as *draught-phial* (15), *-player, -playing* (22), † *-raker* (46), *-furnace, -regulator* (24) c. Special combs **Draught-board**, the board on which the game of draughts is played; **draught-box** (see quot); † **draught-boy** = DRAW-BOY; † **draught-breadths** *sb pl*, ? the traces of a vehicle; † **draught-chamber**, a chamber to withdraw or retire to, a private room; **draught-compasses** *sb. pl* (see quot.); **draught-dog** = *draught-hound*, **draught-engine**, the engine over the shaft of a coal-pit or mine; **draught-hole**, a hole by which air is admitted to a furnace; **draught-hook** (see quots.); † **draught-hound**, a hound used for tracking men or beasts by the scent [see DRAW *v.* 74], † **draught-house**, a privy (= sense 46); **draught-line**, a line on a ship marking the depth of water she draws; **draught-net**, a net that is drawn for fish; **draught-spring**, a spring inserted between the tug or trace of a draught-animal and the car, wagon, or other load, so as to relieve the strain at starting, etc.; † **draught-vice**, some machine or vehicle for drawing a load; **draught-way**, a way along which something is drawn; a passage for a draught or current of air, † **draught-well**, a draw-well. Also DRAUGHT-BRIDGE, etc.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Draft bar* 1. A swingle tree. 2. The bar of a railway-car with which the coupling is immediately connected 1726 FRANKLIN *Jrnl.* Wks 1887 I. 104 All this afternoon I spent at the **draft-board* *a* 1833 LAMB *Last Essays of Elia* (Ainger 218) In books which are no books I reckon court calendars, directories, pocket-books, draught-boards bound and lettered on the back 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech*, **Draft-box* an air-tight tube by which the water from an elevated wheel is conducted to the tail-race 1687 *Lond Gaz* No 2301/4 A Patent unto Mr Joseph Mason, for his new invented Engine, which saves all Weavers the Trouble of a **Draft Boy* 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* v 54 The **draught-breadthes* or Coach treates, which extend from the breast of the Horse to the bridge-tree of the Coach 1453 MARG PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No 185 I 250, I have take the mesure in the **draute* chamer, ther as ye wold your cofors and cowntewery shuld be sette. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 22 The chambyr abovyn the kechene, with the drawgth chambyr longyng therto, with the esement of the prevy longgyng thereto 1706 PHILLIPS, **Draught-Compasses*, a sort of Compasses with several moveable Points, to make fine Draughts of Maps, Charts etc. 1656-7 in *7th Rep Hist MSS Com* App. 575/2 A couple of whelps of the blood-hound strain to make **draught-dogs* 1884 SYMONS *Geol Cornwall* 196 To increase the efficiency of the **draught* engine and to reduce the cost of fuel 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Draft-equalizer*, a treble tree; a mode of arranging the whiffletrees when three horses are pulling abreast, so that all possess an equal leverage. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VIII*, 3 The saied Charriotes, and the **draught* harnesses 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem Technol* (ed 2) I 99 Above the sole of the furnace are three rows of **draught* holes. 1721 BAILEY, **Draught Hooks*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s v, Large hooks of iron fixed on the cheeks of a cannon carriage, two on each side called the fore and hind Draught-hooks Used for drawing a gun backwards or forwards by men with strong ropes, called Draught ropes. 1853 *Catal R Agric Soc Show* 2 A neck collar for Farm Harness.. has the draft-hook attached, and requires no hames. 1598 FLORIO, *Bracco*, a beagle, a hound, a spaniell, a blood hound, a **draught* hound. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II 1 291 Having their Harbinger, Blood hound or Draught hound in Readiness, they begin the Chace 1594 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 69 They had a goddesse for their **draught-houses* 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* x. 27 They brake downe the house of Baal, and made it a draught-house [COVERD privey house] 1884 J PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* I 18 So thou mayest enter the draught house 1893 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict* c 85 § 3 The lower line of such figures to coincide with the **draught* line denoted thereby *a* 1631 DRAYTON *Wks* IV 1495 (Jod) With my **draught* net then I sweep the streaming flood 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict* c 71 § 14 Any person who shall shoot or work any seine or draft net for salmon 1834 GOOD *Study of Med* (ed 4) III. 396 The dose of this water . was a **draught-phial* full, and, consequently, about an ounce and a half 1886 *Pall Mall G* 17 Feb. 4/1 The inmates were sitting reading, **draught* playing, or otherwise amusing themselves 1893 *Jrnl R. Agric. Soc* Dec. 715 The **draft-pole* is pivoted to eyes attached to the forward face of the main frame. *a* 1605 POLWART *Flyting w Montgomerie* 758 Halland shaker, **draught* raiker. 1857 COLQUHOUN *Compl Oarsman's Guide* 32 (Locks). The **draught* rod connects the paddle or sluice with the lever, the rack and winch, or the crowbar [that raises it] 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Draft-rod* (Plow), a rod extending beneath the beam from the clevis to the sheth and taking the strain off the beam. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XVII iv 84 [The Egyptian Obelisk] beeing layed upon certaine **draught*-vices and engines..was brought into the Circus Maximus 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I 1 17 Along this line, hence called the *Diolcus*, or **Draughtway*, vessels were often transported from sea to sea 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* IV 257/2 The metal being kept perfectly cool by the increased draughtway. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 131/1 **Drawte welle, *haurium*.

Draught (draft), *v.* [f. DRAUGHT *sb*]

1. *trans.* To draw off (a party of persons, animals, etc) from a larger body for some special duty or purpose. (Now commonly DRAFT, q.v. 1)

1714 *Lond. Gaz* No 5193/4 Who was Draughted into Sir John Gibson's Company of Invalid Serjeants. 1745 *Gentl Mag.* 664 An order .. for draughting out of the train of artillery 130 matrosses 1758 J BLAKE *Plan Mar Syst.* 12 The commander shall draught off an equal number of men .. to supply their places 1868 E EDWARDS *Raleigh* I xi. 211 The soldiers were hastily draughted off to their respective vessels

2. To make a plan or sketch of; *esp.* to draw a preliminary plan of (something to be constructed); to design. (Sometimes *draft*)

1828 WEBSTER, *Draft*, to draw the outline, to delineate 1851 KIPPING *Sailmaking* (ed 2) 138 To have a right understanding of draughting sails, geometry ought to be studied 1863 LONGF *Wayside Inn* I *Building of Long Serpent* III, Drafting That new vessel for King Olaf.

3. To treat with draughts (of medicine), administer draughts to. *rare.* (Cf. *dose* v.)

1768 FOOTE *Devil on 2 Sticks* III Wks. 1799 II. 275 Power to pill draught and poultice, all persons.

4. *Masonry* To cut a draught upon: see DRAUGHT *sb* 43 (Also DRAFT, q v. 3)

1848 [see *ppl a.* below] 1888 *Daily News* 15 Sept 3/1 They [stones] are draughted all round, but left rough on the outer face.

5. *Weaving* To draw (the threads of the warp) through the heddles of the loom: = DRAW *v.* 8 b.

Hence **Draughted** *ppl a*, **Draughting** *vbl. sb.*; esp. = DRAUGHT *sb* 44

1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat* (1799) III. 529 The draughting of their children into the Militia 1848 W H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal* xx. (1879) 438 The old wall with its large draughted stones 1878 A BARLOW *Weaving* 108 (Cent.) The draughting or entering of the warp threads through the headles 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull* II 218 Draftsman's tracing paper .. can be obtained of most dealers in drafting materials.

¶ For other senses, see DRAFT *v*

† **Draught-bridge.** *Obs* = DRAWBRIDGE.

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 183 Was þer non entre . Bot a streite kauce, at þe end a drauht brigge *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 1952 Þe 3eates were þanne done y-schet, & þe draȝt-brige vp y-drawe *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 784/18 *Hoc superfossorium*, a drawtebrygge *c* 1543 in Turner *Dom Archit* III 78 William Clebe. hath made . at your Tour of London. a new draght brygge.

Draughtman (dra·ftmăn). *rare.*

1. = DRAUGHTSMAN: esp. in sense 4.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I iv, Lavinia, rising to the surface with the last draughtman rescued 1891 E A TILLETT *St. George Tombland, Norwich* 36 A bone draughtman, of the type used by the early Norsemen

† 2 *nonce-use*, in *morning's draught-man* = a man who indulges in a morning's draught (of liquor); a tippler. *Obs.*

1710 *Tatler* No 241 P 2 That the wholesome Restorative above mentioned [Water-gruel] may be given in Tavern Kitchens to all the Mornings Draught-Men when they call for Wine before Noon. [In some later edd printed *morning draughtsmen*, and so quoted by Latham, etc]

Hence **Draughtmanship** = DRAUGHTSMANSHIP.

1870 *Athenæum* 14 May 648 The artist has rendered the pathos of his subject with perfect skill in draughtmanship and modelling 1874 *Edin Rev* No 285. 179 As old as the infancy of draughtmanship.

Draughtsman (dra·ftsmăn). Pl. **-men**. See also DRAFTSMAN. [f *draught's*, genitive of DRAUGHT *sb* + MAN]

1. One whose profession is to make drawings, plans, or sketches; a man employed or skilled in drawing or designing.

1663 [see DRAFTSMAN 1] 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 59 One of the best draughtsmen of our time 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* iii 41 The drawings were executed by Mr H. S Smith, the draughtsman of the Survey. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I iii 345 Though he was no draughtsman, he was the author of a large portfolio of portraits.

2. One who draws up, or makes a draft of, a writing or document; one whose office it is to draw up legal or official documents Now more usually DRAFTSMAN, q.v. 2.

1759 [see DRAFTSMAN 2] 1825 T JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks 1859 I 40 The laws of which I was myself the mover and draughtsman 1878 SEELEY *Stein* I 457 Jurist and parliamentary draughtsman 1887 *Spectator* 4 June 762/1 The actual draughtsman of the Report.

3. A man employed in drawing or pulling something. *rare* Also *draftsman*.

1795 A. ANDERSON *Narr. China* in Morse *Amer Geog.* (1796) II 509 Fastening one rope to the mast. the draftsmen take the rope on shore along with them.

4 One of the 'men' or pieces used in the game of Draughts, also DRAUGHTMAN, q.v 1.

1894 'CHEQUERIST' (R. A Williams) *How to play Draughts well* 8 The writer recommends the 'Royal' Draughtsmen of the British Chess Company, as retaining the upper man when a King is made,

Draughtsmanship. Also DRAFTSMAN-. [f prec + -SHIP] The function, quality, or art of a draughtsman; skill in draughting or drawing.

1846 WORCESTER cites SIR J HERSCHEL 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 54 Turning the boy's perspective, geometry, and architectural draughtsmanship to some account 1884 *Athenæum* 6 Dec 739/2 In all, good, sound draughtsmanship prevails 1886 DICEY *Eng Case agst Home Rule* (ed 2) 225 Hesitations of statesmanship betrayed themselves in blunders of draughtsmanship

Drau·ghtswoman. [as DRAUGHTSMAN.] A woman employed or skilled in drawing

1845 *Lond Jrnl.* I 191 [They] are likely to become bold landscape draughtswomen 1881 MRS E J. WORBOISE *Sissie* xii, She is a very fair draughtswoman

Drau·ght-tree. ? *Obs.* The pole of a wagon or other vehicle, to which the drawing gear is attached.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas Fr. Tong, Le Limon d'vn chariot*. the beame whereon the iron hangeth in a Waine, the draught tree of a wagon, coache, or carte *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVIII 358 His draught tree fell to earth, and him the toss'd up chariot threw Down to the earth 1789 MADAN tr *Persius* (1795) 130 *note, Temo* signifies the beam of a wain, or the draught-tree whereon the yoke hangeth 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L* § 109 Carts . [having] a very thick axle-tree, upon which is fixed a stout planking or platform, that terminates in a draught tree for steerage and yoking the cattle to

Draughty (dra·fti), *a.* [f. DRAUGHT *sb* + -Y 1.]

1. Abounding in draughts or currents of air.

1846 MRS MARSH *Emilia Wyndham* (L.) In this draughty comfortless room I waited 1859 R F. BURTON *Centr Afr* in *Jrnl Geog. Soc* XXIX. 123 A filmy shade that flutters and flickers in the draughty breeze.

2 Designing, artful, crafty: see DRAUGHT 33 *Sc.*

1822 GALT *Steam-Boat* 189 (Jam.) I could discern that the flunkies were draughty fellows 1823 — *R Gilhaize* I 162 (Jam.) I'll be plain wi' you, said my grandfather to this draughty speech 1829 HOGG *Sheph. Cal.* I. 233 Ye're a cunning draughty man

† 3 [Perhaps an alteration of the equivocal adj DRAFTY] Rubbishy, filthy *Obs rare*

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass* I ii 151 The filth that falleth from so many draughty inuentions as daily swarme in our printing house.

Hence **Drau·ghtiness**, draughty condition.

1871 *Daily News* 13 Jan., It might prove an undesirable habitation for invalids on account of its draughtiness.

Drauk, obs form of DRAWK *sb.* and *v.*

Draunt, var. of DRANT.

Drave (drēiv) *Sc.* [northern form of DROVE:—OE. *drīf*] A fishing expedition in which several men take part, each supplying a net and receiving a share of the profits made. Later, A haul (of fish); also, a shoal

1733 P LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 202 Artificers, Day-labourers, and Farmers Servants that live near the Coast, make it a Condition with their Masters, to be allowed the Drave to themselves 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt Brit.* IV. 18 An Adventure of this Kind is called a *Drave* two or three Fishermen associate five or six Landmen, for there are commonly eight or nine Men to a Boat 1793 *Statist Acc Fifesh* IX. 445 (Jam.) The Drave, as it is here called, was seldom known to fail 1854 *Phemie Millar* I 224 Phemie loved the stir and excitement of the great herring drave.

Drave, obs. or arch pa. t. of DRIVE *v.*

† **Dra·vel,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 dravil, drevil, **drefle.** [Matzner suggests connexion with ON *drafa* to talk indistinctly, *draft* tattle] *intr* To sleep unsoundly, have troubled sleep; ? to talk in one's sleep.

13 *Gaw & Gr Knt* 1750 In dreȝ droupyng of dreme dȝaueled þat noble 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII Prol. 1 Of drefling [*ed* 1553 dreuilling] and dremis quhat dow it to endyt? *Ibid* x xi 96 Quhen mennis myndis oft in dravilling gronis. *Ibid* XII XIV 52 Quhen langsum dravillyng [*ed* 1553 dreuillyng] on the onsound sleip Our ene oursettis

Dravel, obs. form of DRIVEL.

Dravick see DRAWK *sb.*

Draw (drō), *v.* Pa t. **drew** (drū); pa. pple. **drawn** (drōn) Forms see below [A Common Teut strong vb of 6th ablaut series: OE *dragan, drōg* (*dróh*), *dragen* = OS *dragan*, OHG *tragan*, ON. *draga*, Goth. (*ga*)*dragan*. only in OE and ON. with the sense 'draw, pull'; in the other langs with that of 'carry, bear'.

On account of the phonetic development of original *g* in English, the modern conjugation deviates much from the normal type (as in *shake, shook, shaken*), the *g* of the present stem having passed through the labialized guttural spirant (γ^{w}), to (w), *drag-, draȝ-, drauȝ-, drawȝ-, drawh-, draw-*. The same happened in ME. in the pa t, where *dróg, dróh*, became *droȝ, drouȝ, drow, drouh, drough, drow*; but this was supplanted in 14–15th c by *drew*, app. by assimilation to the originally reduplicated verbs of the series *blow, blew, blown*, and prob. first in the northern dialect, where these verbs retained their original *-ǣw* (*blaw, blew, blawen*, so *draw, drew, drawen*) (Through the modern pronunciation of *ew*, after *r*, as (ū), *drew* is now pronounced as the historical *drough* would have been, if it had survived) In OE. the 2nd and 3rd sing pres. Ind. had umlaut, *drægst, drǣhst*,

dræg þ This was probably the origin of the by-form *dray-* of the present stem see A 1 β. (A weak pa. t and pple **drawed** is occasional from 16th c, and freq in illiterate speech)]

A Inflexional Forms

1. *Present stem* α. 1 dræ̆g-, 2–4 dra̅g-, (drach-), 3 dra̅h-, drah-, 3–5 dra̅u̯-, 4–5 drauh-, dragh-, 5 draw̯-, (4–6 drau-), 3- draw-

*c*897 K ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past* lvi (1871) 431 Hit mon dræ̆þ *a*1000 *Guthlac* 699 (Gr) Ongon dra̅gan *c*1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 29 And swo dra̅gen hem to hire *Ibid* 149 Louerd drah me after þe *Ibid* 258 Louerd dra̅u̯ us neor þe *c*1200 ORMIN 15394 To dra̅henn hemm till hellegrund *a*1225 *Leg Kath.* 1991 Þe opre walden drahen hit *c*1275 LAY 1338 Seyles [to] drawe to toppe *a*1300 *Cursor M* 21264 (Cott) Four ar þai . þat draues [*v rr* draghis, draus, drawe] þe wain. *c*1340 *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 1031 Þere he dra̅ez hym on-di ẏge 1393 LANGL. *P Pl* C. III 190 Oure cart shal he drawe 1540 *Ludlow Churchw Acc* (Camden) 3 To draue the clothe. 1552 HULOET, Draw as a paynter doth

β. 3 dreih-, drei-, drey-, drai-, 5–6 dray-.

*a*1225 *Juliana* 30 Elewsius het dreihen [*v r* dreaien] hire into darc hus. *a*1225 *Leg Kath.* 2237 Gultelese, leaden And dreien to deaðe *c*1275 *Passs of Hell* 89 in *O E Misc* 149 And dreyeþ heom in-to a wel *c*1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 49 When his tyme begynnys to day, I rede no man fro hym dray 1523 FITZHERB *Surv* ix. (1539) 13 To dray any water like a pompe

2 *Past tense* α 1 dró̅ẓ, dróh, 2–4 dro̅ẓ, dro̅ẓh, droh (3 drohh), 3–4 drou, 3–5 drow, 4–5 drogh, drou̯, drow̯, drowgh, drowh, drough (droch, droow, dro).

*c*950 *Lindisf Gosp* John xxi 11 Simon Petrus dro̅ẓ þat nett on eorðe *c*1200 ORMIN 8704 Horrs off fir itt dro̅henn. *Ibid* 11907 He drohh þær forþ þe bokess lare *Ibid* 14675 Abraham droh hiss sword. *a*1225 *Ancr. R* 110 Vor hore uorlorennesse þet drowen him to deaðe. *c*1250 *Gen & Ex.* 3909 Dis water him on-sunder dro̅ẓ *c*1275 LAY 16058 Þou drohe to þe vncouþe leode *a*1300 *Cursor M* 4387 (Cott) Sco drou [*v r* droghe] his mantel *Ibid* 24056 (Edin) Þat þi son þar droch in place. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer* xxxi 3 Ẏ lewende dro̅ẓ thee *a*1400 *Prymer* (1891) 106 He that droow me out of the wombe *c*1400 *Destr Troy* 5290 And dro̅ hym fro dethe. *Ibid* 6207 Two dromondarȝs drowe hit. *c*1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* III lviii (1869) 171, I drowh my bordoun to me. 1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng* vi. 12 Wolues.. al to drow hym *c*1500 *Mery Jest Mylner Abyngton* 239 in Hazl. *E. P P.* III. 109 At that woide the clarke loughe, And by the voice to her he drough

Þ In the following either a scribal error for *droge*, or confused with pa. t. of DREE *v*

*a*1400-50 *Alexander* 3629 Cursoures þaim dreȝe. *Ibid.* 5554 Þai dreȝe him vp to þe drye

β 4- **drew** (4 *Sc* **drewch**, 5 **drw**, 5–6 **drewe, dreue, drue**).

*c*1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1299 Riche sail þai drewe. *c*1400 *Beryn* 170 Þey drow̯ȝ to dynerwaid, as it drew to noon. *c*1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* v 23 The wounde that drue hym toward to dethe 1494 FABYAN *Chron* VII. 352 Than the barons dreue towarde London 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II. 24 They drewe together *Ibid* 155 He drue more and more of his people into the Citie 1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, I. iii. 176 And with thy scornes drew'st Riuers from his eyes.

γ. **drawed.**

1619 N. BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc Trent* (1676) 134 There was no..abuse which drawed not after it [etc] 1767 *Ann Reg* X. Characters 204/1 [He] wire-drawed the books of Moses into a complete system of natural philosophy.

3. *Pa pple.* 1 dra̅ẓen, 2–3 dra̅ẓen, 4–5 **draghen, drauen** (4 **drauhen, dragh(e**, 4–6 **draun(e, drawen** (4–5 **-in, -yn, ydrawe, drawe, draw**), 6- **ydrawne**, 6–7 **drawne**, 7– **drawn.**

1127 *O E Chron*, Eall þat þa beon dra̅ẓen. *c*1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 13 Dis song is dra̅ẓen on Engleis speche. *a*1300 *Cursor M* 20061 (Edin) In opir inglis was it drawin [*v rr.* draun, drawen] 13 *Guy Warw.* (A) 4499 Toward Inglond is Gij y-drawe *c*1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 183 Drauhen ouer þe gate. *a*1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xia 8 Þai ere draghen aboute. *c*1374 CHAUCER *Anel & Arc.* 70 The noble folke were to the toune ydrawe. *c*1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II ix 50 To be drawe oute of himself. *c*1550 *Lucrece & Euryalus, Enuoy*, Thys boke in Englysh drawe was 1581 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 273 It shalbe drawn with horses. 1646 P. BULKELLY *Gospel Covt.* I. 110 They had drawn their curtains.

β 3 **dreien, 4 drayn, drain**, 5 **dreyn.**

*c*1320 *Sir Tristr* 1575 Wiþ his sword al drain. *a*1440 *Sir Degrev* 665 When the lordys were drawin [*rymes* leyn, ajeyne]

γ. Weak forms.

*c*1330 *Arth & Merl* 6828 Thai were abrod y-dreyght. 1580 T. WILSON *Logicke* 58 b, Now, that we have drawed [*ed.* 1567 drawen] these wordes. so farre.

B. Signification.

General scheme of arrangement —
I. Of traction (* Generally ** In specific applications. *** With specific objects **** In transferred and figurative applications) II Of attraction, drawing in or together. III Of extraction, withdrawal, removal (* With that which is taken as the object. ** With that from which the contents are taken as the object) IV Of tension, extension, protraction V. Of delineation or construction by drawing (* To draw a line, figure, formal document, comparison. ** To draw a bill or demand note) VI *refl.* and *intr* Of motion, moving oneself VII In combination with adverbs (e g *draw out*).

I Of simple traction. * *In the general sense.* (The most general word for this, other words, partly synonymous, as *drag, haul, trail, tug*, imply drawing in a particular manner or with special force.)

1. *trans* To cause (anything) to move toward oneself by the application of force; to pull.

*c*950 *Lindisf Gosp* John xxi 11 Astag Simon Petrus and dro̅ẓ þat nett on eorðe *c*1200 ORMIN 15394 To dra̅henn hemm till hellegrund *c*1400 *Sowdone Bab* 2566 The Babyloynes of his hors him drowe 1660 F BROOKE tr *Le Blanc's Trav* 140 By drawing threads out of the leaves 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* I 93 Draw your Sight Vane a little lower down 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* I vii 165 Canoas will not last long, especially if not drawn ashore often and tarred *Ibid* xiv 380 It comes off by only drawing the Cane thro your hand 1700 S L tr *Fryke's Voy E Ind* 16 A Shaik came up to him, and drew him under Water 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No 163 ¶ 2 He drew a Paper of Verses out of his Pocket 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 21 May, I drew my hat over my face 1847 A M GILLIAM *Trav Mexico* 255 The buckle of my belt was never disturbed, except to draw it tighter, when I was pinched with hunger 1870 E PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl* III 95 Drawing her father aside for an instant. 1879 DOWDEN *Southey* III 72 To draw the pen across six hundred lines

b *absol.*

*c*1305 *St Lucy* 105 in *E. E P* (1862) 104 Hi schoue and droȝe al þat hi mi3te. 1694 *Acc Sev. Late Voy* II (1711) 131 The Rope of its own accord doth pull or draw very hard . two such Ropes draw as much as a Man's Strength

c. *refl.* (with adverbial or other complement). (See also *draw up*, 89 b)

1885 G ALLEN *Babylon* 1, Mrs. Winthrop drew herself together 1890 W C RUSSELL *Ocean Tragedy* I. vii 141 Wilfrid .drew himself erect 1893 *Nat Observer* 23 Dec. 138/1 Elmyntrude drew herself to her full stature

d. *intr* for *passive.* To be drawn, or to admit of being drawn *spec.* in *Founding*, etc. = DELIVER *v* I 12

1635 QUARLES *Emblems* I. iv. 17 Thy Balance will not draw; thy Balance will not downe 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* I ii 17 The Line in drawing after him chanc'd to kink, or grow entangled. 1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc* 179 That the String may draw tight upon the Work 1886 MRS RANDOLPH *Mostly Fools* I x 299 The rope drew taut and parted in the middle

2. To pull (anything) after one; to move (a thing) along by traction. Specifically used of a beast of draught pulling a vehicle, a plough, etc

*c*1200 [see A 2 a.] *a*1300 *Cursor M* 11654 (Gött) A waine þat drauen was wid oxen tuin. 1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c 18 Haling or drawing any such Plow, Boat, or Vessel 1593 T WATSON *Tears Fancie* IV (Arb) 180 In her Coach ydrawne with siluer Doues 1648 GAGE *West Ind* xii 54 They drew after them stones, earth, timber 1700 S L. tr *Fryke's Voy E Ind* 263 We drew their Vessel along after us 1889 I TAYLOR *Orig. Aryans* 180 The Egyptians and the Hittites possessed war chariots drawn by horses. *Mod.* A locomotive drawing a long train of wagons.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* esp. of beasts of draught, also *fig* in phr. *to draw together*, or *in one line* = to 'pull together', agree (*obs*); also *to draw with* = to be in like case with (quot. 1604).

1526 TINDALE *Phil* II 2 That ye drawe one waye being of one accorde 1538 BALE *Brefe Comedy* in *Harl Misc* (Malh.) I 215 Drawe only after his lyne. 1546 J HEYWOOD *Prov* (1867) 65 We drew both in one line. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen V.* 65 b, An Antlop drawyng in an horse mill 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV I 68 Thinke euery bearded fellow that's but yonk'd May draw with you 1686 *Lond Gaz* No 2147/4 These three [horses] have all drawn 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* I. i, Does she draw kindly with the Captain? 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric Soc* V I 171 The horses draw abreast.

c *intr.* for *passive*

1660 F. BROOKE tr *Le Blanc's Trav* 141 He puts on a white shirt that drawes on the ground, like persons doing penance with us 1892 *Field* 19 Mar 415/2 The Irish outside cars, draw lighter than an ordinary English cart

3. *transf.* a. With the load as object. To convey or carry in a vehicle; to cart; to haul.

*c*1290 *S. Eng Leg* I 39/185 Huy drowen þat bodi so mildeliche 1362 LANGL *P. Pl* A VII 275 To drawe a-feld my donge 1592 SHAKS *Ven. & Ad.* 153 Two strengthless doves will draw me through the sky 1790 COWPER *My Mother's Picture* 49 Where the gardener Robin Drew me to school Delighted with my bauble coach 1844 *Jrnl R Agric. Soc* V I 282 The farmers generally draw the hay and coals for the cottagers.

b With the beast as obj : To employ in drawing, use for draught. ? Only in *pa pple.*

1679 *Lond Gaz* No 1423/4 One brown bay Gelding . trots all, and hath been much drawn 1721 *Ibid* No 5996/10 A grey Nag, used to be drawn

c. *absol* Of hawks see quot.

1486 *Bk St Albans* A ij, We shall say that hawkys doon draw when they bere tymbering to their nestes, and nott they beld, ne make ther nestes.

** *In specific applications.*

4. To drag (a criminal) at a horse's tail, or on a hurdle or the like, to the place of execution, formerly a legal punishment of high treason.

*c*1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 247 First was he drawen for his felonie, and as a þefe þan slawen, on galwes hanged hie. *c*1400 *Destr Troy* 1970 To be. drawen as a dog and to dethe broght 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron* (1858) 287 [Serle was] condempned to be drawe thorow oute the good townes of Ynglond, and after to be hangen and quartered at London 1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng* ccxliii. (1482) 288 Juged to be leyd on an hurdel and than to be drawe thurgh the cyte of london to Tiborne 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, 47 After the fassyon of treytours to be drawen, hanged and quartred 1556 *Chron. Gr Friars* (Camden) 18 Whane they ware drawne they had ther pardone all and their lyffes 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 191 Because he came of the bloud royall he was not drawne, but was set upon an horse, and so brought to the place of execution, and there hanged 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm* (1830) IV. vi. 92 That the offender [in cases of high treason] be drawn to the gallows, and not be carried or walk 1890 T COOPER in *Dict Nat Biog* XXI 4/1 [Gainett] was sentenced to be drawn, hanged, disembowelled, and quartered

†**5.** To pull or tear *in preces, asunder. Obs.*

*a*1300 *Cursor M* 9060 (Gött), I war worthi wid hors be drauin *c*1420 *Sir Amadas* (Weber) 173 He seyd, the howndes schuld the flesch drawe *c*1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* III 96 Reynawde made Hernyer to be bounde hys foure membres to foure horses taylles, and soo he was drawnen all quyck, and quartered in foure peces. 1530 PALSGR 349 They had rather suffre their lymmes to be drawen in peces 1700 TYRRELL *Hist Eng* II 902 He was condemned to be drawn asunder by Horses. 1700 *Fryke's Voy E Ind* 276 To be drawn in pieces with Elephants

6. To contract, cause to shrink; to pull out of shape or out of place, to distort.

*c*1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 99 þe crampe .in þe which sijknes cordis and þe senewis weren drawen to her bigynnynge. *c*1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1074 So þat þe synnes in his ham was drawen samen. *a*1692 BOYLE *Hist Air* (1692) 82 His mouth was so drawn awry, that 'twas hideous to behold 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch Scand.* II ii, She draws her mouth till it resembles the aperture of a poor's-box 1847 TENNYSON *Princ* VII 114 With all their foreheads drawn in Roman scowls. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud* (1875) 357 The face smiling, but drawn and fixed 1892 *Cassell's Fam Mag* Apr 279/1 Artificial teeth..are apt to draw the mouth.

b. *intr* for *refl.* To contract, shrink.

1530 PALSGR. 527 His skynne draweth togyther lyke burned lether. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 34, I haue not yet found certainly, that the Water it selfe will shrinke or draw into lesse Roome. 1893 *Temple Bar Mag* XCVII. 157 Her dark brows draw together over her black eyes

†**7** *trans.* To bring together by sewing (edges of a rent, etc); to mend (a rent); cf. also *draw up*, 89 c, and FINE-DRAW. *Obs.*

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl Misc* (Malh) II. 242 Haue they not a drawer to drawe & seame up the holes so cunningly, that it shall neuer be espied? 1611 COTGR., *Rentraire* also, to draw, dearne, or sow vp a rent in a garment. *Ibid*, *Rentraicture*. also, a drawing of rent cloth, a dearning

*** *With specific objects.*

8. *trans.* To pull up (a sail, a drawbridge), pull out (a bolt, an organ-stop), haul in (a net), etc.

*c*1275 LAY. 1339 Brutus hepte handli cables, seyles drawe to toppe. *c*1385 CHAUCER *L G W* 1563 *Hypsip*, And drough his saylle and saugh hir neuer mo 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 326 The gate was shut and the bridge drawen 1646 JENKYN *Remora* 27 The bridge of mercy will ere long be drawn. 1869 W LONGMAN *Hist Edw III*, I xvii 318 He then drew the bolt, the door was opened 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXI. 583/2 If we draw all the so-called 'stops' [of a great organ]. 1893 *Longm. Mag.* June 120 The net is drawn

b. *Weaving.* To insert the threads of (the warp) into the heddles in the proper order.

1875 [see DRAUGHT *sb* 44].

9. To pull back the string of (a bow) in order to bend it so as to shoot; to bend (a bow). Also, to pull back (the arrow) on the string. Also *absol.*

To draw the long bow: see BOW[1] 4 c; also LONG BOW.

*c*1330 R BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4379 Archers drowe. *c*1440 *Gesta Rom.* I 2 (Harl. MS) Þe knyȝt sawe him begynne forto drawe his bowe. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, 19 The Englishmen yt might eyther stand or drawe a bowe 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii 339 Draw Archers, draw your Arrowes to the head 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* xxii 34 A certaine man drew a bow at a venture. 1766-88 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lvi, Exercised. to draw the bow 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng* (1858) I ii. 173 He drew with ease as strong a bow as was borne by any yeoman of his guard

¶ *To draw a bead*: to take aim with a gun or rifle· see BEAD *sb.* 5 d.

10. *To draw bit, bridle, rein*: to pull the reins in order to stop or check the horse; to stop, halt, 'pull up'; also *fig.*

1664, 1782 [see BIT *sb* 1 8 d]. *a*1690 LD SOMERVILLE *Mem Somervilles* (1815) II 349 He..never drew bridle until he came the lenth of Leads 1828 TYTLER *Hist Scot* (1864) I 55 Surrey rode, without drawing bridle, to Berwick. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Leech Folkestone*, Scarcely drawing bit 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 51/2 Karolus drew rein in the square.

11. To pull (a curtain, veil, cloth, etc.) over something so as to cover or conceal it, or aside or off from it so as to disclose it. Also *fig.* (See also CURTAIN *sb*[1] 1 b, VEIL *sb*)

*c*1420 *Sir Amadas* (Weber) 74 Over his heyd he drw his hode. 1509 etc [see CURTAIN *sb*[1] 1 b] 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I xxv. 36 When the curtens were drawne, all the people might see it. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 36 And sable stole of cyprus lawn, Over thy decent shoulders drawn. 1701 DE FOE *Trueborn Eng.* I 90 Satyr, be kind and draw a silent Veil. 1844 DICKENS *Mart Chuz* xii, In a room with all the window-curtains drawn 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* I 307 Let us draw a veil over this dismal spectacle 1891 *Longm Mag.* Dec 167 The sun had gone down, but the blinds had not been drawn

b. *intr* for *refl.* = *passive.*

1721 STEELE *Spect.* No 240 ¶ 3 Getting into one of the Side-boxes on the Stage before the Curtain draw. 1894 *Cornh. Mag* July 38, I remember a carriage..with curtains that drew in front of it.

12. *To draw the cloth*: to withdraw or remove the table-cloth after a meal, to 'clear away'. (Now *rare* or *arch*) † Also, in same sense, *to draw the board* or *table* (*obs*)

*c*1320 *Sir Tristr.* 706 Clop and bord was drain [*rymes*

bayn, fayn, etc] 13 *Coer de L* 4623 Aftyr mete the cloth was drawe 1393 Langl *P. Pl* C. IX 289 Let hem abyde tyl þe boord be drawe *a* 1791 Grosr *Ohio* (1796) 111 Come here, Wolley, and draw the table 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* xx, When the tables were drawn 18.. Thackeray *Haggarty's Wife* (1892) 489 When the cloth was drawn he would retire to his own apartments 1861 *Temple Bar Mag* II 307 The cloth had been drawn, as the reporters write of public dinners 1892 *Eng Illustr. Mag* Dec. 192/2 People don't even 'draw cloths' any more

13 Of a ship or boat: To displace (so much depth of water); to sink to a specified depth in floating. [So F. *tirer tant d'eau, seize pieds d'eau*, etc It is not clear what the original notion is here.]

1555 Eden *Decades* 7 The smauler vesselles which drewe no great depthe entered 1590 Webbe *Trav* (Arb) 26 She drawes but xj foot water 1627 Capt Smith *Seaman's Gram* xi. 54 The Ships that drawes most water are commonly the most wholsome 1634-5 Brereton *Trav* (1844) 5 Two feet more water than the ship drew 1782 W Gilpin *Wye* (1789) 59 Our barge drawing too much water to pass the shallows 1826 *Examiner* 289/1 A boat drawing six inches water 1892 *Blackw Mag* CLI 321/2 Steamers for the Zambesi .should not draw over 18 inches

fig. 1601 Marston *Pasquil & Kath* I 319 You may easily sound what depth of wits they draw

absol. 1606 Shaks *Tr. & Cr* II iii 277 Light Bottes may saile swift, though greater bulkes draw deepe

† b. Of the sea or river. *Obs*

1601 Holland *Pliny* I 132 There be certaine trenches or channels in it that draw deepe water, wherein they may without danger saile

14 In *Cricket*, To divert (the ball) to the 'on' side of the wicket by a slight turn of the bat. In *Golf*, To drive (the ball) widely to the left hand.

1857 *Chambers's Information* II 690 (Cricket) The proper balls to *draw* are those which are pitched somewhat short . and come up rather within the line of your leg-stump. *Ibid.* 696/2 (Golf) *Draw*, to drive wildly to the left 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* II. viii. (1880) 352 1893 *Illustr Sporting & Dram. News* 8 Apr. 156/3 Let him draw the ball or heel it, and the chances are he will drop into a lakelet

15 *Billiards* To cause (a ball) to recoil as if pulled back, after striking another ball.

**** *In transferred and figurative applications*

16. *trans* To cause to come, move, or go (from or to some place, position, or condition); to lead, bring, take, convey, put. Also *fig* e.g *to draw into example, precedent, comparison, consequence, practice, allowance*, etc. *Obs* (exc as associated with other senses). † *To draw to death* (also *of* (=from) *life*). to put to death (*obs*).

c 1200 Ormin 10392 Ne nohht ne draȝhe icc upponn me To beon bridgume. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 4 Derfliche [he] droh ham to deaðe *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 3806 And iiii score of liue drazen. 13 . *E. E. Allit. P* A 698 Lorde þy seruaunt draȝ neuer to dome. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 628 He in bowrch hys landis drewch *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars T* ¶ 165 To drawen in-to memorie þe goode werkes *c* 1450 *Merlin* 17 Þan the Iuges drough hem apart, and cleped these other wemen. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* v. 23 The wounde that drue hym toward to dethe. *c* 1591 in *Lett Lit Men* (Camden) 78 Grosse practises to drawe the wealth of the land into his treasurie 1608 Hieron *Defence* III. 73 Kneeling. .was not drawne into allowance and practise in the Church 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav* (ed 2) 90 Hee alters his intent, and drawes his forces against Rantas 1832 W. Irving *Alhambra* II 22 He hastened to draw him from the seductions of the garden

†**17** To construct (a ditch, canal, wall, etc) from one point to another, to 'lead'. (L. *ducere*) *Obs*

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 11160 With dykes so depe draghen a-boute. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 89 A navigable ditch or cut, drawne out of the Nile 1660 F Brooke tr *Le Blanc's Trav.* 377 From this Lake they draw a Channell that sets certain Leather-Engines at worke 1698 Fryer *Acc. E India & P.* 37 From the first Point a Curtain is drawn with a Parapet. 1796 Morse *Amer Geog* II 26 A navigable canal has been drawn lately from Kiel. to the river Eyder

†**18.** *Cookery.* To pass through a strainer; to bring to proper consistence (cf *draw up*, 89 d). *Obs*

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 16 Drauȝe hom thorowghe a streynour clene. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery bks* 13 Draw þe same brothe thorwe a straynoure *c* 1440 *Donce MS* 55 fol. 39 Draw it and do it in a pott *a* 1550 in *Vicary's Anat* (1888) App. IX. x. 227 Drawe the pulpe of them thorough a strayner

†**19.** To render into another language or style of writing; to translate. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 13 Ut of latin ðis song is drazen on engleis speche. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk* (MS B) 32 Intil englishe þus I draw hit 1450-1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 2 I haue drawen youre legende and all youre seruyce in to Englyshe *a* 1547 Surrey (*title*) The fourth Boke of Virgill translated into Englishe, and drawen into straunge metre 1569 Fenton (*title*) A Discourse of Ciuile warres ..in Fraunce, drawne into Englishe.

†**20** To bear, endure, suffer, undergo *Obs.* (App. confused with Dree.)

a 1225 *Juliana* 49 Oþe pine ant te deð þat he droh for mon *a* 1225 *Leg Kath.* 1914 Teonen and tintreohen þe alre meast derue þat eni deadlich flesch Mahe drehen and drahen *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 16989 (Cott) þe pine he for me drou [*Gött* dregh]

†**21** *fig* a To adduce, bring forward, appeal to for confirmation (see also *draw forth*, 81 b) b. To assign, attribute. c To turn aside to a purpose, pervert, wrest. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14651 (Cott) Him drau i me to mi warand 1578 Timme *Calvine on Gen* 177 Paul draweth the same to all mortal men in all ages *a* 1592 H. Smith *Wks* (1866-7) I 173 If we cannot draw it to one of these, then we think it fortune 1628 Earle *Microcosm*, *Lascivious Man* (Arb) 95 Whatsoeuer you speak, he will draw to bawdry 1704 Swift *T Tub* Apol, Passages, which prejudiced or ignorant readers have drawn by great force to hint at ill meanings

† **22** *Arith* To add (*to, together*); to subtract (*out of*); to multiply (*into, in*) *Obs.*

c 1425 *Crafte of Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S) 9 Draw 2 out of 4, þan leues 2 *Ibid.* 18 Draw þat 1 to 6 & þat 1 & þat 6 togedur wel be 7 1660 Barrow *Euclid* I xxxv Schol, Draw 3 into 4, there will be produced 12 1709-29 V Mandy *Syst Math, Arith* 13 Two Numbers given, to multiply one by the other, or to draw one into the other 1811 Hutton *Course Math* II 291 The fluxion of the continual product of four .. quantities consisting of the fluxion of each quantity, drawn into the products of the other three

II Of attraction, drawing in or together.

23 To take in (air, etc) into the lungs; to breathe, inhale; to cause (a draught) to enter, etc into a chimney or bellows See also *draw in*, 82 c.

13 *Coer de L* 1780 Vnmythe he might draw his blast 1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV 199 He na mocht His aynd bot with gret panys draw 1482 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb) 17 He drough his breth lyke as one sholde haue deyde 1544 Phaer *Regim. Life* (1553) D vij b, Great heate in the brest is quenched in drawing colde ayre 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 126 [Sheep] Swoln with wind and the rank mist they draw, Rot inwardly 1659 D Pell *Impr Sea* 271 The Male-stream well of Norway draws water into it during the flood with such an avarous indraught 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr* I § 3 Alciphron stopped to draw breath and recover himself 1810 Scott *Lady of L* I. xxii, I ne'er before Have ever drawn your mountain air 1862 *Temple Bar Mag* VI 223 Mollish drew a deep breath.

b *absol* To take a draught (of liquor).

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 348 They had their cup-quarrels, striving who should draw deepest

24 *absol* or *intr* To produce or admit of a draught or current of air; said of a chimney, also of a tobacco-pipe or cigar.

1758 A Reid tr *Macquer's Chym* I 269 Some chimney that draws well 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xxxvii, The fire does not draw well. 1883 *Cambridge Staircase* 100 His pipe requiring to be prodded to make it draw

25. To attract by physical force, as a magnet; to contract, become covered or affected with (rust, heat, etc . also *fig.*).

a 1225 *Ancr R* 160 Vor ne beo neuer so briht gold ne stel, þet hit ne schal drawen rust of on þet is trusted. *c* 1325 Shorham 70 So drawyth hy affinite Wyth alle thyne sibbe. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 199 Bete þe lyme til þou drawe blood þerto. 1413 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV xxxiv 83 Bias draweth soone ruste *a* 1533 Ld Berners *Huon* civ 371 The Adamant drew so sore the Iron 1563 W Fulke *Meteors* (1640) 70 b, Jeat and Amber draw hayres, chaffe, and like light matter, but being before chafed 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag* IV 138 The Points of the Needle. are subject to be drawn aside by the Guns 1880 E Kirkl *Garfield* 25 As the rod draws the electricity from the air

26. *fig* To attract by moral force, persuasion, inclination, etc; to induce to come (to a place); to attract by sympathy (to a person); to convert to one's party or interest, to lead, entice, allure, turn (*to, into*, or *from* a course, condition, etc.). (See also *draw in, on, off*, in VII) a. a person

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 53 To drage lechurs to ham. *c* 1200 Ormin 10115 Her droh Johan Bapptiste wel þe leode wiþþ hiss lare *c* 1330 R Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 14039 Hc þy wif til hys hore hab drawe *c* 1450 tr *De Imitatione* III lix 138 Grace drawiþ to god and to vertues 1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist* 98 I was drawn and allured thereunto through the 1615 J Stephens *Satyr Ess.* A vj b, [They] have hanged their bills up to drawe customers 1648 Gage *West Ind* xii 59 The people are drawne to their churches more for the delight of the musick 1781 Mad D'Arblay *Diary* June, He endeavoured to draw him into telling the tale. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf* III, It is wonderful, though, how you feel drawn to a man who feeds you well

b. the mind, desires, eyes, attention, etc.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 33 For to drahen his luue toward hire *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll* 2 þe synne of þe heldar man drawiþ þe hertis of þe 3ungar in to deþ 1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist* 358 They drawe the mindes of the people into an admiration. 1667 Milton *P. L* II. 308 His look Drew audience and attention still as Night 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 15 ¶ 5 To draw the Eyes of the World upon her. 1849 E E Napier *Excurs S Africa* II. 95 My attention being drawn to the spot, I saw an animal 1884 L J. Jennings in *Croker Papers* I. vi. 154 A great bereavement .. drew his mind from public affairs.

27. *absol.* To exercise allurement or attractive force; to prove an attraction; to attract crowds.

1586 A Day *Eng Secretary* II (1625) 94 Such as draw unto mischiefe. 1656 Bp. Hall *Occas Medit* (1851) 117 All draws towards liberty and joy 1708 Prior *Turtle & Sparrow* 190 Example draws, when Precept fails 1870 Lowell *Study Wind* 375 Mr. Emerson always draws 1884 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Nov 703 Lord Randolph Churchill .. is sure to 'draw' enormously wherever he goes

28. To influence in a desired direction, induce (*to do* something). (See also *draw on*, 86 c)

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II 205 The Spencers had so drawne the king to doe and consent to whatsoever they required 1639 S Du Verger tr *Camus' Admir Events* 13 I say not this to draw you to desire me for your wife 1667 Milton *P. L* I 472 Ahaz his sottish Conquerour, whom he drew Gods Altar to disparage. 1763 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus* xiii 231 When I am drawn to attend more to the Singer than to what is Sung 1892 *Argosy* May 359 When he had drawn me to love him.

29 To bring together, gather, collect, assemble. *Obs* exc as associated with other senses

1568 Grafton *Chron* II 143 Into the marches of Wales, where they drewe to them great powe 1595 Shaks *John* IV ii 118 That such an Army could be drawne in France 1736 Lediard *Life Marlborough* I 63 An Army of about 1600 Men was drawn together.

b *intr* for *refl* To come together, gather, collect, assemble (*about, around, to* some centre)

a 1300 *Cursor M* 15911 (Cott) Mani drou a bote þat fire *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod* 964 All his frendus drowyn about hym theke and fast 1538 Wriothesley *Chron* (1875) I 83 The great resorte of people that drue to his sermons 1791 Mrs Radcliffe *Rom Forest* II, Our desolate party drew round it 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI 27/2 The whole party drew round the table

30 To bring about as a result, cause to follow as a consequence, entail, induce, bring on. (See also *draw in*, 82 e, *draw on*, 86 b)

c 1340 *Cursor M* 26649 (Fairf) A synne or twa vnbete þai diagh ay ma & ma 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen VII*, 7 The proverbe sayth, tareynge draweth and leopardeth perell *a* 1626 Bacon *Max & Uses Com Law* IX (1636) 35 Any default or laches either in accepting the freehold, or in accepting the interest that drawes the freehold 1869 A W Ward tr *Curtius' Hist Greece* II. III ii 392 This act drew after it important consequences.

31 To cause to fall or come *upon*, to bring (evil, calamity, etc) *upon*. (See *draw down*, 80 b)

c 1340 *Cursor M* 18729 (Fairf) Ful grete venaunce is on him draw 1628 Earle *Microcosm*, *Rash man* (Arb) 96 The occasion [that] drew this mischiefe vpon him 1698 Fryer *Acc E India & P* 113 Which drew the Forces of the Sultan his Master upon him 1736 Lediard *Life Marlborough* I 126 He drew upon Himself, immediately, that Swarm of Enemies 1823 *Examiner* 65/2 They are drawing on themselves their own ruin 1860 T Martin *Horace* 29 Rage drew on Thyestes the vengeance of heaven.

III. Of extraction, withdrawal, removal

* *With that which is taken as the object.*

32 *trans.* To pull out, take out, extract (*e.g* a cork from a bottle, a tooth from the jaw, a charge from a gun, a nail, screw, etc from what it is fixed in, bread from an oven, stone from a quarry, a root, pole, young plants, stumps at cricket, etc. from the ground, a card from the pack) See also *draw out*, 87 a

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 996 (Cott) Adam . was wroght at vndern tide, At middai eue draun of his side *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) IX 100 Men make drawe the braunches here of, and beten hem to ben graffed at Babiloyne 1562 J Heywood *Prov & Epigr* (1867) 98 This peny father drue his purse apaye 1622 Mabbe tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* I 46 The other Country-fellow, that was drawing his Cards. 1703 T N. *City & C Purchaser* 255 Some in drawing of Stone make use of Gun-powder 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* V xxi (1737) 95 The Batch in the Oven was to be drawn. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No 34 ¶ 5 To cut off Legs, as well as draw Teeth 1752 *Scots Mag* Aug (1573) 402/2 Having drawn the shot of the loaded piece 1828 *Examiner* 658/1 He would have drawn the cork 1842 *Jrnl. R Agric. Soc.* III. II 387 A poor crop of turnips one half of which was drawn, and the other eaten off by sheep 1850 'Bat' *Crick Man* 40 The time for drawing the stumps depends upon pre-arrangements. 1870 Hardy & Ware *Mod. Hoyle* 156 (Besique) When a player draws two cards instead of one, he intimates the fact at once. *Mod.* That onion bed is fit for drawing [=thinning]

absol (*Cards*) 1870 Hardy & Ware *Mod Hoyle* 154 (Besique) The winner of a trick is the first to draw from the pack. 1891 *Field* 28 Nov. 842/3 The dealer can only draw from the stock.

33. To pull out or extract (a sword or other weapon) from the sheath, etc, for fight or attack.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 61 He wile his sword drazen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 7764 (Cott) Þou dragh þi suerd and sla me her. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr* 1575 Ysoude to tristrem 3ode Wiþ his sweid al drain *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* 1 27 The barons drewe alle theyr swerdes 1583 Hollyband *Campo di Fior* 191 Every man draw his knife 1678 J Phillips *Tavernier's Trav, India* III xxiv 202 The Java Lords .. Drawing their poyson'd Daggers, cry'd a Mocca upon the English, killing a great number of them 1700 Congreve *Way of World* V x, You may draw your fox if you please, sir 1736 Lediard *Life Marlborough* I 351 They had obliged him to draw the Sword 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* I. xiii, Are you going to draw a sword upon your friend in your own house?

b *absol* (*sc.* the sword)

1592 Shaks. *Rom & Jul* I i 69 Draw, if you be men 1628 J Rous *Diary* (Camden) 27 The Captaines . drewe upon the saylers with greate fury 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II xiv, We fired our pistols and then drew 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* IV 306 It is but ill fighting and base fence to draw upon a foe in a coach

c *fig. To draw one's sword against*: to attack, 'take up arms' against, assume an attitude of hostility to So *to draw one's pen* or *quill against*, to attack in writing.

a 1683 Sidney *Disc. Govt* II xxiv. (1704) 153 He that draws his Sword against the Prince ought to throw away the Scabbard 1704 Swift *T Tub* Apol., That this answerer had . drawn his pen against a certain great man. 1735 Pope *Prol Sat* 151 Yet then did Gildon draw his venal quill 1759 Goldsm *Bee, Augustan Age* (Globe) 414/1 Many members of both houses of Parliament drew their pens for the Whigs 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* I. 624 The two bishops insisted on Monmouth's owning that, in drawing the sword against the government, he had committed a great sin.

34. To pull or take one from a number of things ('lots') so as to decide something by chance.

usually in phr *to draw cut(s, to draw lot(s* (see CUT *sb.*1, LOT). Also *absol*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16699 (Cott) A-bute his kirtel diou þai cutt, qua suld it beie a-wai 1386, etc [see CUT *sb*1 1] *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 131/1 Drawe lotte, *sorcior* 1552 HULOET, Drawe cutte or lottes, *sortio* 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* A 11b, The World's a Lott'ry, He that drawes may win 1832 *Examiner* 614/1 Drawing straws, for guilty or not guilty, were infinitely preferable 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* II III 287 Then we shared the spoil by drawing short and long 1886 *Lesterre Durant* I xi. 159 They had drawn for partners, and he was congratulating himself on his luck.

b To obtain or select by lot.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 124 ₱ 1 Neither of them had drawn the Thousand Pound. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) V 215 Johnson was once drawn to serve in the militia 1816 KEATINGE *Trav* (1817) II 214 The jury is drawn very fairly 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* IV. 251 She contributed her half crown to a Derby sweepstakes and triumphantly drew the winning horse.

35. To separate or select from a group or heap, *spec* a. To select and set apart (sheep) from the flock, for breeding or fattening, or on account of disease or defect. b To separate (seeds) from the husks c. *Falconry* To remove (a hawk) from the mew after moulting.

14 *Tretyce* in *W of Henley's Husb* (1890) 54 Euery yere onys betwixt ester and whitsonday drawe your shepe and loke yeff þey be clene. 1523 FITZHERB *Husb* § 40 To drawe shepe, and seuer them in dyuers places 1611 MARKHAM *Countr Content* I v (1668) 36 Hawks for the field would be drawn from the mew in June 1839 *Jrnl R Agric Soc* I II 169, I then proceeded to draw forty wether hogs out of my flock of Leicesters 1845 *Ibid* VI II. 373, I drew two lots of lambs on the 15th of April 1847 *Ibid.* VIII II 283 The cost of 'cobbing', separating the [clover] seed from the stalks, and 'drawing', separating the seed from the husk by hand 1866 *Ibid* Ser II II 1 165, I get all my seeds drawn by contract It took me five days to cob and draw the 45 bushels of Anthyllis which I drew

36. To drag or force (a badger or fox) from his hole. (See also s v. BADGER *sb.*2 5)

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 272 You see this little terrier many a fox has he drawn from earth 1838 [see *badger drawing* s.v BADGER *sb*2 5] 1844 J. T HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* III, Bait cats and draw badgers 1870 BLAINF *Encycl. Rur Sports* § 1751 If the fox must be drawn by a hound, first introduce a whip, which the fox will seize, and the hound will draw him more readily. 1884 LD. RANDOLPH CHURCHILL *Sp* 28 Oct, I will take the earliest opportunity I can find of seeing what I can do to draw the badger

†**37.** To withdraw; in *Sporting*, to withdraw (the stakes), or to withdraw (a horse) from competing in a race *Obs*

1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, II 1 162 Go, wash thy face, and draw thy Action 1698 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) IV 365 [The match] betwixt the Yorkshire mare and Mr Frampton's horse the Turk for 500*l* is drawn by consent 1708 *Brit Apollo* No. 72 2/1 We wou'd advise the Wagerers to draw Stakes 1809 *Brit Press* 5 Apr in *Spirit Pub Jrnls* (1810) XIII 61 He [a horse] was drawn at the late Westminster races 1838 J H NEWMAN *Lett* (1891) II 258 If he would specify any Tract which he wished drawn from publication .. I would do so forthwith 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II IX (1880) 368 'Rory-o More drawn. Butterfly colt amiss', shouted the student.

38 To leave undecided (a battle or game) Also *absol.* [Original sense unknown see DRAWN 3.]

1837 *Penny Cycl* VII 51/1 (Chess) In this critical position, white having the move can draw the game by checking [perpetually] 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb* V, Once or twice the battle was drawn by foreign intervention. 1892 *Graphic* 10 Sept. 302/3 The tendency to draw a match rather than gain a victory at the cost of an individual wicket or two is far less marked. 1895 *Westm Gaz* 2 Nov 7/2 If First Trinity wins, it will be the first success they have had since they drew twenty-one years ago.

39 To take (water) from a well, etc by hauling or pumping up. Also *absol* b. *Mining.* To raise (ore) to the surface in buckets

a 1300 *Cursor M* 5687 (Cott.) Þai wai drauand watur *a* 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 277 in *Rel Ant* II 278 He com to the putte, and drou *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1115 The thre stronge watere diew vpp out of a cisterne 1549 COVERDALE, etc *Erasm Par Col* 4 Of this fountayne maye we easly drawe 1585 T WASHINGTON tr *Nuholay's Voy* II. xxii 60 A smal bucket to draw water with. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* IV 540 With Waters drawn from their perpetual Spring 1797 *Monthly Mag* III 322 The engine has been employed, ever since its erection, in drawing water, full seventeen hours per day 1892 *Leisure Hour* Aug 662/2 [They] congregate to draw their water at the old pump.

40 To cause (liquid) to flow from a vessel through an opening, to obtain (drink) from a cask, etc. by a tap or the like; to cause (blood) to come flowing through a wound. Also *absol.* to draw liquor, in quot 1598, to exercise the trade of a 'drawer' (DRAWER 1 2)

1393 LANGL *P Pl* C XXII 401 Ich coupe drawe at one hole Fliicke ale and þynne ale *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) xxi 95 Per may na maner of yrne deie him ne drawe blude of him 1562 J HEYWOOD *Prov & Epigr* (1867) 178 The butler drawth and drinkth beere 1598 SHAKS *Merry W* I III 11, I will entertaine Bardolfe: he shall draw, he shall tap 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 24 The Toddy is drawne Their Stings draw Blood 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr* (1756) I 193 Blood is drawn at several Periods 1862 *Temple Bar Mag* VI. 529 You may draw me a mug of ale.

b *To draw it mild* (*a*) *lit.*, in reference to beer; (*b*) *fig.* (*colloq*) to be moderate in statement or behaviour; to refrain from exaggeration. So, *to draw it strong*, in the opposite sense

1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* iii, Dress quiet, sir draw it mild 1842 BARHAM *Ingol Leg*, *Misadv Margate*, A pint of double X, and please to draw it mild 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel* 6 Apr, Our ladies faithfully promised to 'draw it as mild' as possible, but when they made their appearance in most splendid array, I felt rather uncertain as to what the consequences might have been if they had drawn it strong

41. To extract (a liquor, juice, etc) by suction, pressure, infusion, or distillation

a 1550 in *Vicary's Anat* (1888) App IX. IV 222 Drawe the muscellage of them with rose water and white wyne 1574 HYLL *Conject Weather* v, To drinke clarified whey simply, or drawen with cold herbes, is then very healthful 1639 J. W tr. *Guibert's Char Physic* II 73 To draw the Juice of Cherries take out the stones and presse them. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio) s v, To draw as tea 1747 WESLEY *Prim Physic* (1762) 83 Oil of sweet Almonds newly drawn. 1836 FONBLANQUE *Eng under 7 Administ* (1837) III 313 How are the gravies to be drawn, if the cook goes to church? 1838 DICKENS *Nich Nick* IX, He will be here by the time the tea's drawn.

b. Said *absol.* of the teapot; also *intr* of tea.

1820 *Blackw Mag.* VIII 14 [The tea] took a long time to draw 1836 *Gentl Mag* June 627/1, I like the teapot always to have time to draw 1891 *Morning Post* 25 Dec 6/5 If people buy strong Indian tea and put the same quantity into the pot as they do of China tea . the liquor draws too strong.

42 *Med* To cause a flow of (blood, matter, 'humours') to a particular part; to promote suppuration Also *absol.* of a poultice or blister.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 227 And leie þerto resoluyng þingis þat ben not to strong, and þat þei drawe not to haide 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 808 He scarified the place, and drawed it with cupping-glasses 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 38 Rubarb draweth Choller Agaricke Flegme. 1875 H C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 565 In order for a blister to 'draw' thoroughly, it usually has to be left on some eight hours. 1890 BLACKMORE *Kit & Kitty* (ed 3) III VII 96 As soon as his poultice began to draw

43. To convey away (water) by a channel, etc; to drain off; also *absol*, and *intr.* (for *refl*) to drain off, percolate

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 766 They forsake the water when it draweth or falleth low. 1794 *Agric Surv Kincard* 368 (Jam) The sub-soil is so concreted that water does not draw or filter beyond a few feet of distance. 1845 *Jrnl R Agric Soc* VI II 573 The deep drains draw the water from a distance of 22 feet 1856 *Ibid* XVII II. 488 It is a common belief that water draws better down a curved drain than a straight one.

44. *fig.* To take or obtain *from* a source; to derive

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5581 (Cott) Of israel sede. wald he draw his manhede *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 193 Now we han medycyns drawen of ij wellis and of manie maistris *c* 1475 *Partenay* 144 On of faire . Of the which I am drawen lynyally 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech* (1884) 12 Foure familiar exempills drawin fra the haly scripture 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist* 376 The stocke from whence he draweth his descent 1654 tr. *Martini's Conq China* 232 Which kind of custom happily the Chineses drew from the Persians. 1758 JOHNSON *Let to Langton* 21 Sept in *Boswell*, The consolation which is drawn from truth is solid and durable 1871 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) IV. XVIII 197 This incidental hint may perhaps draw some indirect confirmation from the highest evidence of all.

b. *intr* or *absol* To obtain supplies, resources, information, etc, *from* a source (See also 66.)

1829 *Examiner* 772/2 His Lordship has drawn from other sources than his own brain 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I App 702 We get a spirited account of the battle, from which I have not scrupled to draw largely.

c *intr.* for *refl* To be derived, spring *from*

1847 TENNYSON *Princ* v. 395, I know Your prowess, Ajax, and what mother's blood You draw from

45 To take, receive, or obtain (money, salary, revenues, etc.) from a source of supply.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch V* IV. 1 87 If euerie Ducat in sixe thousand Ducates Were in sixe parts, and euery part a Ducate, I would not draw them, I would haue my bond. 1605 — *Lear* I 1 87 What can you say, to draw A third, more opilent then your Sisters? 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I XXIV. 195 And draw a revenue from the poor inhabitants 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 532/2 [He] drew his salary quarterly 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 210 Neither could he forget to draw his pension from the King of Prussia 1879 SALA *Paris Herself* (ed 4) II VII 85 Ladies who have come to the Bank to draw their dividends

46 To cause to come forth or issue; to elicit, 'fetch', call forth, evoke. *spec.* in *Cards*, To cause (a particular card or cards) to be played out.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 1522 (Cott) Organis harp and oþer gleu, He drou þan oute o musik neu. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* VII 33 They entendyd to drawe from hir som wordes seruynge to theyr entencion 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 73 Which drew aforetime many a teare from the distressed Christians 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No 252 ₱ 3 So great an Orator in this Way, that she draws from me what Sums she pleases 1861 *Temple Bar Mag* II 280 He drew from me all the information I had been able to elicit 1878 H H. GIBBS *Ombre* 41 He draws all the trumps and wins all the tricks

47 *colloq* To rouse (a person) to action, speech, or anger, to induce to come forth, 'fetch', to irritate, exasperate. (Cf. 36, also *draw out*, 87 g)

1860 THACKERAY *Philip* VI (Farmer), The wags . can always, as the phrase is, 'draw' her father, by speaking of Waterloo, or battles in general 1890 MRS HUNGERFORD *Born Coquette* II XX 220 The hostess is not here to be badgered and worried and drawn 1892 LENTZNER *Australian Word bk* 21 *Draw*, to vex, to infuriate undoubtedly a metaphor from 'drawing a badger' 1892 *Guardian* 10 Aug 1178/2 He has striven . to 'draw' his opponents and to exasperate them

48. To deduce, infer (a conclusion, etc. *from* premisses). (Cf. also 64.)

1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 176 *note*, A conclusion . drawne from hope and bonne esperaunce 1693 *Hum & Cow Town* 132 From innocent Looks drawing what Conclusions they please 1702 NORRIS *Ideal World* I VII 343 We may hence draw an argument backward for the necessity of truth 1795 *Gentl Mag* 541/1 Astonished at the logick which could draw such an inference 1847 MARRYAT *Chaldr N. Forest* VIII, What inference would you draw from that? 1885 S LAING *Mod Sc & Mod Th* (1894) 146 Conclusions drawn from a totally different class of facts

** *With that from which the contents are taken as the object.*

49. To extract something from, draw out the contents of; to empty, drain, exhaust, deplete *To draw dry*: to empty or exhaust of liquid, also *fig*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 378 To declare it would . drawe the veyne of mine invention dne. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps* CXV vi, The conduites of his store, He never dry shall draw 1589 NASHE *Pasquil & Marforius* 22 Fine-ouens and when they are drawn, they deliuer a batch for the deuils tooth 1630 *R Johnson's Kingd & Commw* 122 The Persian warre [has] drawne drie his Coffers. 1666-7 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Feb, Their oven was drawn by ten o'clock at night 1844 *Jrnl. R Agric Soc* V. 1 49 The calf should be allowed to draw the cow fully. *Ibid* 281 Carrots do not draw the ground more than swede turnips 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Drawing a Pan*, taking out of a pan the draught of salt which has accumulated there

50 To draw out the viscera or intestines of; to disembowel (a fowl, etc before cooking, a traitor or other criminal after hanging)

In many cases of executions it is uncertain whether this, or sense 4, is meant The presumption is that where *drawn* is mentioned after *hanged*, the sense is as here

c 1320 *Sir Tristr* 1797 Sche swore bi godes rode þai schuld ben hong and drain 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I 278 Sum thai hangyt, and sum thai drew *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 35 Þo crane schalle fyrst enarmed be .. Drayun at þo syde as wodcockis *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 131/1 Drawe fowlys, or dysbowaylyn *eviscero* 1465 *Paston Lett.* I No 99 135, I was arestyd and was thretenyd to have ben hongyd, drawen, and quarteryd 1556 *Chron Gr Friars* in *Monumenta Franciscana* (Rolls) II 152 Thys yere was Roger Mortemer erle of March hangyd and drawne at Tyborne for tresoun. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* I VI 27 Take a Goose or Duck that is fat, pluck it and draw it 1682 S. PORDAGE *Medal Rev* 178 Those men, whom they can neither hang nor draw. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev* Wks. V. 166 We have not been drawn and trussed, in order that we may be filled, like stuffed birds in a museum, with chaff and rags 1893 *Field* 4 Mar 331/1 The proper mode of removing the neck, crop, and merrythought, and drawing the fowl

51. To draw a net through or along (a river or shore) for fish. Cf DRAG *v* 7.

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 113 He drowhe reveres with ffysh 1673 in *Descr Thames* (1758) 83 That no Person do hereafter presume to draw the Shores in the River of Thames 1758 *Descr. Thames* 52 Where Fishermen that draw the Shores usually resort 1784 COWPER *Lett* 28 Nov., When they drew the river, they presented us with a fine jack.

52. *Hunting* To search (a wood, covert, etc.) for game Also *absol.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV (Arb) 98 When they shal in thickets thee coouert maynelye be drawing 1686 [BLOME] *Gentl Recreat* II 78 When a Huntsman beats a Wood to find a Chase, 'tis called Drawing the Covert 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1875) 319 Though the huntsman drew Harteley Wood .. yet no stag could be found 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* IX 143 To open the hunting season by drawing the forest . for wolves 1891 *Field* 7 Nov 693/2 Two of the . coverts were drawn without success.

absol 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII v, You have lost the hare, and I must draw every way to find her 1892 *Field* 7 May 663/3 While the hounds were drawing, a holloa . . made known the whereabouts of a fox

b. *To draw* (a covert, etc.) *blank* to search it without success; also *to draw a blank*, and *intr* for *refl.*, *to draw blank*. (With allusion to drawing a blank in a lottery: cf. 34 b, and BLANK *sb.* 4.)

1832 EG-WARBURTON *Hunt Songs* ii (1883) 7 The man .. Whose heart heaves a sigh when his gorse is drawn blank. 1858 A. F. W. DRAYSON *Sporting Scenes S. Africa* 215 Some of these woods had been drawn blanks 1892 *Illustr Sporting & Dram. News* 3 Dec 29/3 The Laurels and the Willows all drew blank

53. *colloq.* To elicit information from (a person); to 'pump'.

1857 READE *Course True Love* 225 I'll draw the farmer! 1891 *Athenæum* 5 Sept. 330/1 It is a pity that the dramatist lets himself be drawn by the interviewer.

IV. Of tension, extension, protraction

54. To pull out to a greater length or size; to stretch, distend, extend, elongate; to spin (a thread) Also *absol*, and *intr* for *refl.* (See also *draw abroad, draw out*, in VII.)

a 1300 *Cursor M* 12409 (Gött) Þis tre þai droght þaim bituine 1511-12 *Act* 3 *Hen VIII*, *c* 6 § 1 The byer of wollen clothes shall not drawe . the same clothes by teyntour or wynche 1625 HART *Anat Ur* II VI 88 Any might haue drawne it . as if it had bene some glue or birdlime 1655 *W Fulke's Meteors* Obs. 164 Though Gold be drawn into the smallest wire. 1742 POPE *Dunc* IV. 590 Or draw to silk Arachne's subtile line 1747 STOVIN in *Phil Trans.* XLIV. 572 The Skin drew or stretch'd like a Piece of Doe-Leather 1824 *Mirror* III. 383/2 Had we but the art of drawing threads as fine as a spider's web

†b. To stretch on the rack; to rack *Obs rare.*

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* lv. (1893) 96 They made hym to be

drawen and payned to saye the trouthe 1483 — *G de la Tour* cxl. 197 Rather I shold lete me drawe than I shold telle it ageyn

55. *fig.* To extend, lengthen, prolong, protract. (See also *draw along*, 77 b, *draw out*, 87 d)

a 1300 *Cursor M* 791 (Cott) Quat bot es lang mi tale to draw 1483 *Cath Angl* 107/1 To Drawe on longe or on lenght, *crastinare, prolongare* 1598 BARRET *Theor Warres* 1. 1 1, I will drawe my leisure and poore skill to the vttermost. 1619 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No King* I. i 8 Thou drawst thy words. 1847 L HUNT *Jar Honey* IX (1848) 119 The sense of hushing solemnity is drawn to the finest point 1885 *Athenæum* 23 May 661/1 The anguish of the last chapters is too long drawn

56 *techn.* **a.** To straighten out (straw, etc.) by pulling it repeatedly lengthwise, for thatching, etc. **b.** To make (wire) by drawing a piece of metal through a succession of holes of diminishing size and thus extending it in length. **c.** To form (a glass tube or the like) by drawing molten glass out in length. **d** To flatten out (metal) by hammering or otherwise. **e** *Cotton spinning*, etc. To elongate and attenuate (the slivers of cotton, wool, or flax), by passing them between successive pairs of rollers revolving at different speeds. **f** To spread plaster over (a wall or ceiling).

1509 [see DRAWN 1] 1606 *Durham Grassmen's Acc* (Surtees) 33 For the carrage of yᵉ straw to yᵉ bull house and for the drawinge of yt, 14*d*. 1702 *Mem St Giles's* (Surtees) 98 Paid for drawing the new Whins, and spent, 8*s* 6*d*. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5965/4 A Work-house for Drawing Wyer. 1783 *Phil Trans.* LXXIII. 450 The glass tube had been just drawn at the glass-house. 1833 J HOLLAND *Manuf Metal* II 334 Wire is drawn either by hand, or by steam, water, or other power 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII 95/2 (Cotton spinning) The next operation is called drawing.. The object is to complete.. the arranging of the fibres of cotton longitudinally, in a uniform and parallel direction, and to remedy all existing inequalities in the thickness of the sliver 1841 in R Oastler *Fleet Papers* (1842) I. xlviii. 380 Being employed in 'drawing lace', when only twenty one months old

57. *Naut. intr.* Of a sail: To swell out tightly with the wind.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram* ix. 41 We haue a . faire wind, and all sailes drawing. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II 189 The mizen draws; she springs aloof once more 1835 MARRYAT *Pirate* IX, The schooner had let draw her foresheet. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef Mast* XXII 66 Her yards were braced sharp up, every sail was set, and drew well 1893 *Harper's Mag* Apr. 716/1 The canvas either drew full, or was absolutely slack.

†**58** *intr.* To extend or amount *to*. *Obs.*

1501 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 87 As myche mony as iij quarters shall drawe to. 1563–4 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II 571 Top pieces for the west wyndowe whiche drewe to xxl fote of glass.

†**b** *trans.* To amount to. *Obs*

c 1462 J PASTON in *Paston Lett* No 461 II. 114 To have the seid plase and certeyn of his lyvelode of gretter valew than the charge of the seid college schuld drawe 14 *Tretyce* in *W. of Henley's Husb* (1890) 52 Your costes done vpon þe seid acre drawithe xij*d* & ½*d*. ob.

V. Of delineation or construction by drawing.

* *To draw a line, figure, formal document, comparison, etc.*

59. To trace (a line or figure) by drawing a pencil, pen, or the like, across a surface, to cut (a furrow) by drawing a ploughshare through the soil.

c 1305 *Edm Conf* 223–5 in *E. E. P* (1862) 77 To arsmetrike he drouȝ.. And his figours drouȝ aldai Arsmetrike is a lore þat of figours al is And of drauȝtes as me drawep in poudre. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw Knowl* I. Defin, A Straight lyne, is the shortest that maye be drawenne betweene two prickes 1552 HULOET, Drawe a furrow with a plowe about a place 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr Glasse* 130 Wyth th' one fote of your compasse (placinge th' other foote in K.) drawe Cyrcles 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* I. 24 The Center from which Point all Lines drawn to the Circumference are equal 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 380 Like figures drawn upon a dial plate. 1890 SIR S. W. BAKER *Wild Beasts* I 159 These cuts were as neatly drawn across the skull as though done by a sharp pruning knife.

b. *To draw a* (or *the*) *line* (*fig.*): to determine or define the limit between two things or groups; in mod. colloq. use (esp. with *at*), to lay down a definite limit of action beyond which one refuses to go.

1793 *Trial of Fyshe Palmer* 42 It is difficult .to draw the line. 1821 *Examiner* 582/1 They know how to draw the line between private and public feeling 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan 129/1 Lord Brougham then proceeds, after stating that it was 'necessary to draw a line somewhere'. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXI 409/2 Feathers and flowers are different things You must draw a line somewhere, an' I draw it at feathers.

60. To make (a picture or representation of an object) by drawing lines; to design, trace out, delineate; formerly also, to mould, model.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W 1531) 194 b, We rede that saynt Luke the euangelyst drewe and made an ymage of our Sauyour Jesu 1654 R CODRINGTON tr *Hist Justine* 599 He could draw the figures of men exactly [1606 make Images] in Earth or Clay 1659 D PELL *Impr Sea* 576 Will a Picture continue that is drawn upon an Ice? 1661–2 PEPYS *Diary* I Mar, My wife and I by coach to see my little picture that is a drawing 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 83 ¶ 5 All the Faces he drew were very remarkable for their Smiles 1821 CRAIG *Lect Drawing* IV 203 The forms of the figures .were finely imagined and correctly drawn 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 24 He drew cartoons on wood,

b. To represent (an object) by a drawing or picture; to delineate, depict.

1582 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv* III (1586) 156 b, Having to draw the singular beuties of Helen 1602 SHAKS *Ham* II. 1. 91 He fals to such perusall of my face, As he would draw it. 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 18 Here are many rare sorts of Birds .. one only I have drawne. 1833 *Mech Mag* 341 Those who draw the objects on wood, as well as engrave them 1861 *Temple Bar Mag* III 304 Leech has drawn him in Punch five hundred times

c *fig.* To represent in words, describe. Also *to draw a portraiture* or *picture of*, in same sense

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 213 (262) And sith thend is euery tales strength What should I paint or drawen it on length 1586 A DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 51 Having drawne his portraiture, I send the first counterfeit to himselfe 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 309 ¶ 7 Mammon's character is so fully drawn in the First Book 1850 *Tait's Mag* XVII 249/1 Macaulay draws a flattering picture of William's capabilities. 1891 *Sat Rev* 19 Dec 696/2 The character of Pamphilus shows how Terence could draw a young man

d *absol* or *intr.* To trace the lines of a figure; to practise the art of delineation

1530 PALSGR 526 He draweth as well in blacke and whyte, as any man in Englande 1732 BLACKLEY *Alciphr* I § 11 Did those great Italian masters always draw with the same ease and freedom? 1861 *Temple Bar Mag* III 23 He could draw from the 'round'.

61 *Masonry. trans* To shape (stone-work) by cutting off thin slices. (Cf DRAUGHT *sb* 43.)

1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc.* 183 The work is hewed or drawn pretty near a Round

†**62.** To devise, contrive; to set in order, arrange, array *Obs.* (See also *draw up*, 89 f)

(In quot 1230, the sense is very doubtful)

c 1230 *Hali Meid* 23 Þe flurs þat beoð idruhe þ[e]ron to tellen of hare euene ne is na monnes speche *c* 1540 tr *Pol Verg. Eng. Hist* (Camden No 29) 179 Burning with rage incredible he drew a plot for the lord Hastinges *a* 1586 *Satir Poems Reform* XXXVI 98 Judas ane vyler draught nor thow did neuer draw. 1587 TURBERV *Trag T* (1837) 142 Straight she drew a plot to have him slaine. 1663 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* 83 The matter of any Book or Science, drawn into Indexes or Tables

63 To frame (a writing or document) in due form; to compose, compile, write out. (See also *draw out*, 87 h, *draw up*, 89 g)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20059 (Cott) In sothern englis was it draun, And turnd it haue i till our aun Langage o northrin lede 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W 1531) 1 b, I thought it necessary to drawe a treatyse for myselfe 1548 HALL *Chron, Hen VII*, 21 A forme of a league and amitie shoulde be drawen with condicions, clauses and covenauntes 1596 SHAKS *Merch V.* IV 1 394 Clarke, draw a deed of gift 165. PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV 92 Drawing the letter we are to send 1722 SEWEL *Hist Quakers* (1795) II VII 25 Caused an indictment to be drawn against us 1829 *Examiner* 779/2 Acts of Parliament were drawn so negligently 1879 L STEPHEN *Johnson* III. 72 Langton had employed Chambers .to draw his will.

†**b.** *intr* To write or treat *of*. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2315 (Cott.) Of abraham now wil we drau [*v.r* draghe, drawe] *Ibid* 28868 And for þei mater es gode to knau, Of almus sal i for-þer drau.

64. To frame, make, formulate, lay down, institute (comparisons, contrasts, distinctions, etc) [App. of very composite origin, having affinities in varying measure with senses 16, 48, 59 b, and 63.]

1789 MRS PIOZZI *Journ. France* I 136, I drew incessant censures on his taste 1802 MAR EDGEWORTH *Moral T* (1816) I. xx. 190, I .. avoided drawing comparisons between your son and F. 1823 KEBLE *Serm* II. (1848) 31 He has been drawing, in strong colours, a contrast between the punishments and the rewards 1831 A FONBLANQUE *Eng under 7 Administ* (1837) II 157 Playing that a distinction may be drawn between [etc] 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv Mundi* I (1870) 4 Nestor .. draws a somewhat similar contrast between the heroes of his youth and those of the Greek army before Troy 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 21, I have heard Prodicus drawing endless distinctions about names. 1876 J S. BREWER *Eng Studies* IV (1881) 201 Comparisons were drawn in his favour to the disadvantage of his brother.

** *To draw a bill or demand note.*

65. *Comm* To write out in due form an order to pay money on the writer's account; to write out (a bill, cheque, or draft). Const. *on*, *upon* (the person who has to pay).

1671 CROWNE *Juliana* III, Draw bills of death, they shall be paid on sight; I will .. pay as fast as you can draw on me 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 213 She should draw bills upon me 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 23/2 Bollakey Doss drew a draught on Benares in favor of Lord Clive for a lack of rupees. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed 4) II 1171 C drew bills of exchange on B for the price of the goods 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* II, With instructions to draw the cheque for his signature 1892 J ADAM *Commercial Corr* 24 The person who writes the 'order to pay' is said to draw the Bill

b *absol.* in same sense; also, less strictly, to make permitted demands *on* or *upon* (a person) for funds. *To draw against*, to issue drafts in consideration of (value placed in the drawee's hands)

1671 [see piec] 1732 GAY *Let to Swift* 16 Nov in *S's Lett* (1766) II 171 You may now draw upon me for your money, as soon as you please 1809 R LANGFORD *Introd Trade* 26, I have taken the liberty to draw upon you for £5000 1861 *Temple Bar Mag* I 504 Remit Frank his allowance without drawing on our income *Ibid.* III. 218 She has unlimited power to draw on my banker 1866 CRUMP *Banking* III 78 It is expected that the portion of the credit consisting of those documents, will not be drawn against until sufficient time shall have elapsed for them to be cleared

66. *intr* To make a demand or draft *upon* (a person, his memory, imagination, etc.) *for* resources or supplies of any kind.

1797 *Hist* in *Ann Reg.* 166/2 England, to meet the war of assignats, drew upon the finances of posterity. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol Leg., Ghost* Introd, It is on my own personal reminiscences that I draw for the following story. 1855 H ROGERS *Ess* II VII 323 The narrative here and there draws largely on our faith 1859 *Jrnl R Agric Soc* XX II. 488 [Wheat] draws less upon the natural powers of the soil 1860 *Temple Bar Mag* I 41 They drew amply upon their imagination when facts failed

VI (*refl.* and *intr.*) Of motion, moving oneself.

†**67.** *refl. To draw oneself.* to move oneself, betake oneself, come, go, proceed, approach *to* or *towards*; to withdraw, retire, or remove *from*. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 10656 Sannt Johan droh himm o bacch, *Ibid* 11545 þatt illke mann birþ draghenn himm Fra gluterrnessess esstess *c* 1205 LAY 93 Þes duc mid his drihte To þare sæ him droh *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 7412 (Cott) Þe men was won to drau ham nere *Ibid.* 15904 (Gött) A quile forward he yode, A quile him drou againe 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* XV 15 And he wente, and drouȝ hym to oon of the citeseyns of that cuntre *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2322, I drowȝ me to foly, and wold nat be governed 1530 PALSGR 526 He begynneth to drawe hym in to companye nowe *a* 1618 RALLIGH (J.), As their people increased, they drew themselves more westerly towards the Red sea

†**68** *intr* To move, proceed, come, go *Obs.* or *arch* exc. as in b

a 1000 *Guthlac* 699 (Gr) Ongon þa leofne siðdrazan. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 49 Þidei ȝe sculen ȝorne drazen *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 22543 (Cott) Wodd and wall al dun sal drau *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 906 Iason Drow euyn to the dragon, dressit hym to fight *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* II 66 'Where be my sonnes gone?'. 'I cannot telle whether they are drawen' *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* III. 18 So shal we leue him drawing on his waye 1586 A DAY *Eng. Secretary* I (1625) 73 Why draw we not home into our own soyle of England? 1644 CHAS. I in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser III III 317 Wee desire you to draw with all your forces to Bristol 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI XIII, The train from out the castle drew

b Now only, To move or make one's way *towards* a place, to come near, approach, to come *together*, to withdraw to one side, and in certain adverbial combinations, as *draw back, down, in, near, nigh, off, on, up*: see VII.

c 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 2378 Toward here fader he gunen drazen *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6276 (Cott.) þe see drogh samen on ilka side 1393 LANGL. *P Pl* C XX 61 Ayde he gan drawe *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* lxxxi 250 They all togyther drewe a parte in to a chambre 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* B j b, Constrained the braunches of the herbe to draw downwardes, againe with a sertaine compasse 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl* in *Acc Sev Late Voy* I (1711) 16 [Sails] all set to draw away southerly. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* I. v 116 Our men immediately drew together in a body 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus* (1732) 144 Having heard of our drawing homeward 1766 GOLDSM *Vic W* XXVIII, I am now drawing towards an abode that looks brighter as I approach it 1862 *Temple Bar Mag* III 535 Every believer would draw on one side 1892 *Ibid* Nov. 363 Drawing towards Wales and the line of the Severn 1893 *Nat. Observer* 5 Aug 304/1 They drew closer together

†**69** *fig.* To approach, incline, tend (to some condition, state, etc.) *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 17902 All hiss hallȝhe dede Droh till þatt an, to turrnenn follc Intill þe rihhte wezze. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X 781 He to sa gret vorschip dreuch, That all spak of his gret bounte *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XXVI. 542 But he drawith now sore to age 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II XCII 272 The upper leaves draw towardes the proportion of the leaves of fenell 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1621) 235 Of a darke colour, somewhat drawing toward a violet.

70. To draw near or approach in time.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 22662 (Edin) Al þing now draus til end 1399 LANGL *Rich Redeles* IV 31 Whanne it drowe to þe day of þe dede-doynge *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 38 It drew to the nicht 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 410 When the time drue neere, he came to Oxforde. 1641 D'EWES in *Lett Lit Men* (Camden) 169 It drawes nowe towards tenn of the clocke at night. 1758 A REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I 313 The operation draws toward an end 1821 *Examiner* 121/1 It is time I should draw to a conclusion. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 379 The days of Socrates are drawing to a close.

†**71** *To draw to.* to resort to, join the party of (a person); to take up with; to betake oneself to (a course of action, study, etc.). *Obs* (exc. as associated with sense 26).

c 1205 LAY. 10530 Alle heo wulleð to me drazen *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 45 (Gött.) For be þat thing men draus till, Men may þaim knaue for gode and ill *c* 1305 *Edmund Conf* 221 in *E E P* (1862) 77 Sipþe .to arsmetrike he drouȝ 1393 LANGL *P Pl* C. IX 190 Preestes and oþer peple to peers þei drowen *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* (Surtees) 5 When Lucifer to pride drogh 1477 NORTON *Ord Alch* XIV in Ashm. (1652) 22 Heche thyng drawes to hys semblable 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 139 Much people drewe unto them. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 13 May 643/2 Like draws to like

†**72.** *To draw after*: (*a*) to act by the advice of, follow the counsel of; (*b*) to 'take after', resemble *Obs*

c 1305 *St Swithun* 32 in *E E. P.* (1862) 44 Swithun his consailler, after wham he drouȝ *c* 1450 *Merlin* 434 She draweth hitill after hir moder *c* 1475 *Partenay* 6243 He drawith after that laydy Ffro whom he is discended uerily.

†**73** *intr.* To move (at chess), cf. DRAUGHT *sb* 21 Also *trans.* with cognate obj. *Obs*

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 682 Whan she my fers kaught I wolde have drawe the same draught. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1809 'Draw on', seyd the Burgeyse, 'Beryn! ye

have þe wers'' *Ibid.* 1822 He drouȝe, and seyd 'chek mate''

74. *Hunting* **a** Of a hound: To track game by the scent. **b** To move slowly towards the game after pointing. Const *after, on, upon* See also *draw on*, 86 f.

1589 WARNER *Alb Eng* Prose Addit (1612) 345 Ascanius and his Compaine drawing by Parsie after the Stagge 1590 SHAKS *Com Err* IV II 39 A hound that runs Counter, and yet draws drifoot well 1617 MARKHAM *Caval* VIII 33 It might bee possible to make a Horse to draw dry-foot after any Man, and to distinguish Scents with his nose as well as any Bloodhound 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 365 The Spaniel draws full, Fearful and cautious, on the latent prey 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* III (1868) 38 Thither they snuffed round and round like hounds who draw upon a deer 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit Sports* I I V § 2 90 Many pointers are capable of drawing.

75 *Racing* Gradually to gain *on* or get further *away from* an antagonist in running or rowing *To draw level*: to come up with or alongside of an antagonist See also *draw out*, 87 j, *draw up*, 89 h.

1823 *Examiner* 395/2 The boat's crew still drawing on them 1892 *Illustr Sporting & Dram News* 30 Apr 249/1 They could not draw quite level, and were beaten by two to one 1892 *Sat. Rev* 2 July 10/1 Two drew away fast from the others, and the race appeared to be over. 1892 *Black & White* 6 Aug 158/2 Gradually drawing upon him.

VII In combination with adverbs

76. Draw abroad **a.** See simple senses and ABROAD *adv.* †**b** *spec.* (*trans*) To spread (anything) over a surface; to spread out, expand *Obs*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 26 Whanne þe arterie is drawe abrod *Ibid* 53 Aboue þe wounde leie terebentine drawen abrood bitwene two lynnen cloþis

77 Draw along. **a.** See simple senses and ALONG *adv* †**b** To stretch, extend; *fig* to prolong, protract *Obs.*

1362 LANGL *P Pl* A v 124 To drawe þe lyste [*C* þe lisure] wel along þe lengore hit semede 1382 WYCLIF *Ps* CXIX 5 My pilgrimaging is drawen along *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 53 þouȝ þat þi cure be drawe along. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 426 This drew me along

78 Draw back. **a.** *trans* See simple senses and BACK *adv* **b.** *Comm* To get back or recover (the whole or part of the duty on goods) upon exportation: see DRAWBACK *sb* 2 Also *fig* to deduct, take off, 'discount' (quot 1768)

1709 *Lond Gaz* No 4509/3 The Sugars must pay French Duties, but on Exportation draws back all but about 2*s* per C. 1768 STERNE *Sent Journ* (1775) I. 36, I always suffer my judgment to draw back something on that very account 1776 ADAM SMITH *W N* IV I (1869) II 24 When the home manufactures were subject to any duty or excise, either the whole or part of it was frequently drawn back upon their exportation, and when foreign goods, liable to a duty, were imported, in order to be exported again, either the whole or a part of this duty was sometimes given back upon such exportations

c *intr* (also *refl*, *obs* ? *rare*) To move backwards from one's position, to retire, recoil, retreat; *fig.* to withdraw from an undertaking, etc

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15891 (Cott) He drogh him bak, beh[nd] þe men *c* 1340 *Ibid* 15925 (Fairf) Petre drogh him bakker mare 1530 PALSGR 526 He drewe backe and defended himselfe as well as he coulde 1611 BIBLE *Heb* x 38 If any man drawe backe, my soule shall haue no pleasure in him 1843 *Jrnl R Agric Soc* IV I 196 These locks begin at last to draw back here and there from the river 1861 *Temple Bar* I. 517 Too deeply committed to draw back

79 Draw by **a.** *trans* To draw aside. **b.** *intr* To pass by, draw to a close

1830 TENNYSON *Mariana* 19 She drew her casement-curtain by. 1850 — *In Mem* lx 14 The foolish neighbours tease her till the day draws by At night she weeps.

80 Draw down. **a** See simple senses and DOWN *adv* **b** *trans. fig* To cause to fall or light *upon* a person, etc., to attract, bring down.

1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 35 These crying sinnes, have apparantly drawne downe Gods heavy judgements upon these Countries *a* 1694 TILLOTSON (J), The blessings it will draw down upon us 1816 KEATINGE *Trav* (1817) I 164 This of course draws down French vengeance

c. *Cookery.* To stew or boil down **d.** *Forging* To reduce (bars, etc) in size by hammering

1806 *Culina* 15 Put all those into a stew pan, with some water, and draw them down to a light brown colour

81 Draw forth. **a** *trans.* See simple senses and FORTH *adv*

c 1200 ORMIN 7413 Þatt hord tatt oppnedd wass And draȝhenn forþ 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* III x 29 Out of his bouget forth he drew Great store of treasure 1632 J HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 89 To see if they could draw forth into the Maine, the Sardan Galleyes 1660 F BROOKE tr *Le Blanc's Trav* 134 The Madrecon that drawes forth the Army, and ranges it in battalia. 1879 DOWDEN *Southey* iv. 86 A May morning would draw him forth into the sun.

†**b** To adduce; = sense 21 a *Obs*

c 1200 ORMIN 11907 He drohh þær forþ þe bokess lare.

†**c** To protract, prolong, to spend (time). *Obs.*

c 1305 *Edm Conf* 402 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 81 Þat he al day forþ drouȝ. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb) 57 In this sort did Pleusidippus draw foorth his infancie 1650 TRAPP *Comm Gen* IV 25 Leonard drew forth a most poor life in the Netherlands, whither he escaped.

†**d** To trace out; to design, draw up, draw out (see 60, 87 h, 89 g) *Obs.*

1551 ROBINSON tr *More's Utop* (Arb) 79 Utopus him selfe drewe furth the platte fourme of the citie.

e To elicit, evoke, call forth.

1821 *Examiner* 780/2 [His] drollery drew forth no cordial laugh. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II 168 His bravery drew forth the generous applause of hostile armies

82 Draw in **a** See simple senses and IN *adv.*

1579 GOSSON *Sch Abuse* (Arb) 54 Eagles draw in their tallants as they sit in their nestes 1648 GAGE *West Ind* xiii 81 The greedy Earth opened her mouth to draw in Townes and Cities *a* 1732 GAY (J), Now, sporting muse, draw in the flowing reins 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XII xiii, As the vulgar phrase is, [he] immediately drew in his horns 1847 A M. GILLIAM *Trav. Mexico* 133 Obliged to draw in his reins

b *trans.* To contract, draw tight; to cause to shrink.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm*, *Handsome Hostesse* (Arb) 55 No Citizens wife drawes in her mouth with a chaster simper. 1845 S JUDD *Margaret* I ii, Miss Gisborne's flannel must be drawn in to-morrow 1891 *Eng Illustr. Mag* IX. 192 The gown was drawn in but slightly under the arms

c To take into the lungs, breathe in, inhale.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* CXVIII [CXIX] 131, I open my mouth and drawe in my breth. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 469 All their Cattle for want of water do draw in the cold air 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* x 402 Soft oily poisons which we incautiously draw in for common breath. 1892 *Graphic* 210/3 Hughes drew in his breath sharply

d. *fig* To induce to come in or take part; to allure, entice, inveigle, to ensnare, 'take in', delude. (Now only with *inf.*)

1558 in Strype *Ann Ref.* I. II. App. IV 6 To draw in other men of learning 1606 *Proc agst. Late Traitors* 74 Onely perswaded and drawen in by Catesby 1726 *Adv Capt R. Boyle* 55 Smiling to think how soon I drew in the credulous Captain 1752 FOOTE *Taste* II. Wks 1799 I 24 Mecœnas has been drawn in to purchase a cart-load of—rubbish! 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Manch Strike* IV 54 He was not the man to be drawn in to do what he disliked.

†**e.** To induce or bring as a consequence *Obs*

a 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 56 One worde drawithe an other in *a* 1704 LOCKE (J), A view of all the intermediate ideas that draw in the conclusion, or proposition inferred

f *intr.* Of a day or evening: To draw to a close, to close in. Also of a succession of evenings in late summer and autumn: To become gradually shorter (as if contracting or shrinking in).

1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI 260/2 Hours passed and the evening drew in 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec Th* II x, The evenings are beginning to draw in already 1891 H S MERRIMAN *Prisoners & Captives* II III. 55 The short winter day was drawing in

83 Draw near *intr* To come (gradually) near, approach (*lit* and *fig*).

a 1300 *Cursor M* 21790 (Edin) Quen he droch til his ending neie *c* 1340 *Ibid* 14525 (Fairf) Halde þou stille & drawes nere 1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen VII* c 28 Preamb, The said parliament draweth so near to the end. 1596 SPENSER *F Q* VI III 47 He stayd, till that he nearer drew 1660 F BROOKE tr *Le Blanc's Trav* 101 Her blossoms like Lillies broken off green, draws near to the yellow 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No 523 ¶ 7 The time of a general peace is, in all appearance, drawing near 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* I 667 Sentinels were posted to give the alarm if a stranger drew near

84 Draw nigh = prec

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 1653 Men drowe to þeym ney 1526 TINDALE *John* XVI. 33 The houre draweth nye 1586 T B *La Primaud Fr Acad.* I 138 The end of this time drew nie 1667 MILTON *P L* III 645 He drew not nigh unheard 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'A* 163 My end draws nigh, 'tis time that I were gone.

85 Draw off **a** See simple senses and OFF

a 1300 *Cursor M* 8116 (Cott) Þe king drou of his gloue *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) x 41 Many Mawdelayne and Mary Cleophe, makand sorow and drawand off þaire hare 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* I III. 37 Bark of Maho You may draw it off either in flakes or small threads 1711 POPE *Let to Y C* 19 July (1735) I. 173 Tonson's Printer told me he drew off a Thousand Copies in this first Impression 1747 FRANKLIN *Lett* (1887) II 67 The wonderful effect of pointed bodies, both in drawing off and throwing off the electrical fire.

b. (*a*) *trans* To withdraw (troops) from a particular position, or from the scene of action. (*b*) *intr.* To move off, withdraw, retire, retreat. (*c*) *Pugilism*, see quot 1873

1667 MILTON *P L* IV 782 Half these draw off 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* I IV. 84 Captain W drew off his men 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* I 377 He resolved to draw off his Dragoons

intr a 1625 BEAUM & FLETCHER *Custom of Country* I I, Draw off a little, Here come my mistress and her father. *c* 1645 T TULLY *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 17 Barkley drew of sore bruised. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew* VII, When they were tired they drew off on both sides 1873 *Slang Dict*, *Draw off*, to throw back the body to give impetus to a blow; 'he drew off, and delivered on the left drum'.

c. To turn aside, divert (the mind, attention).

1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II III 121 There is something in those objects which draws off the mind from itself to the contemplation of them 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I 187 A friend rode after the brute, and drew off his attention to himself.

d. *trans.* To convey away (liquid) by a tap, or a channel or the like, esp. without disturbing the bottom or sediment. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*) To drain away, flow off.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy* I. VIII 226 The Indico falls to the bottom When it is thus settled they draw off the Water 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr* (1756) I 321 A Rowel is to draw off the bad or corrupt Humours from the Blood. 1840 *Jrnl R Agric. Soc* I III. 316 The water can be successfully drawn off by a catheter. 1853 *Ibid* XIV. II. 442 It is repeatedly 'racked', or drawn off from one cask into another 1892 *Field* 26 Nov 802/3 Care should be taken not to disturb the lees until all the cider is drawn off.

intr 1734 tr *Rollin's Anc Hist* (1827) I I IV 199 To keep back the waters which otherwise would draw off too fast 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc* V I 9 The deposit that would be left after the water had drawn off

86 Draw on. **a** See simple senses and ON

1694 *Acc Sev Late Voy* II (1711) 162 If the Whale should draw on again 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 311 ¶ 5 He immediately drew on his Boots. 1847 A M GILLIAM *Trav. Mexico* 135 He drew on his cloak

b *trans.* To bring on, bring about, lead to, involve as a consequence.

1593 SHAKS 3 *Hen VI*, III III 75 Looke the enforced Lewis, that by this League and Marriage Thou draw not on thy Danger, and Dis-honor *a* 1627 HAYWARD (J), Under colour of war, which either his negligence draws on, or his practices procured 1672 BOYLE *Orig Hlouds* (J), The examination would draw on the consideration of the nice controversies that perplex philosophers 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* I 55 This Beginning drew on the General Battle

c. To entice, allure, lead on.

1605 SHAKS *Mach* III v 29 Such Artificiall Sprights, As ..Shall draw him on to his Confusion 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* IV 12 If I resolved to goe, my resolution should draw on an other friend of mine 1816 J. W CROKER in *Croker Papers* (1884) 28 Nov, If you suffer yourself to be drawn on by what you conceive to be the taste of the day 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III 606 When he was drawing them on to speak of antiquity.

d *intr.* To advance, approach, draw nigh.

1535 COVERDALE *Job* XXXIII 21 His soule draweth on to destruccion. 1586 A DAY *Eng Secretary* II (1625) 12 Christmasse now drew on 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* III 303 The Season drawing on for opening the Campaign 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* II. 401 Evening again drew on

†**e** To draw near to death, be in a dying state

1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I VI 88 When any man lieth in drawing on *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks (1587) 100 He lay (as some say) drawing on Untill his breath and all were past and gone

f *Hunting* Of a hound To approach game after pointing: = sense 74

1892 *Field* 7 May 695/3 Musa pointed and drew on, but could not locate the birds *Ibid.* 19 Nov 797/3 The setter must often draw on and draw on, not unlike a cat creeping on its prey

87. Draw out. **a.** *trans* To pull out, take out, extract, derive, etc: see simple senses and OUT *adv.* (Also *intr* for *pass.*)

c 1300 *Cursor M* 19500 (Edin.) Oute he drogh babe wiue and man 1393 GOWER *Conf* II. 251 He anone the teethe out drough *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* XXI 58 Than they tooke lond and drew out theyr horses 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* 24 Then in rage and sudden rapture drew out his knife. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng Housekpr* (1778) 301 Kill your pig, dress off the hair, and draw out the entrails 1861 *Temple Bar Mag* IV 20 Paying in money, and drawing money out, at his employer's bank

intr for *pass* 1891 *Longm. Mag* Nov 69 The harpoon did not penetrate sufficiently and therefore drew out 1893 *Field* 4 Mar 335/1 A drawer should be fitted. so as to draw out and shut back in a moment

b *Mil.* (*a*) To lead out of camp or quarters, to call out (*b*) To detach from the main body (*c*) To set in array, extend in line, draw up (*d*) *intr.* for *refl* To march out of camp or quarters

1638 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* (ed 2) 88 Next morning drawing out his men [he] assayles him. 1724 DE FOE *Mem Cavaliers* (1840) 81 The king ordered the regiment to be drawn out 1866 CARLYLE *Inaug Addr* 177 Thirty-thousand armed men, drawn out for that occasion

intr a 1616 BEAUM & FL *Bondnca* I II, To morrow we'll draw out, and view the cohorts 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav* 10 Three score of us then drew out 1894 WOLSELEY *Marlborough* II. 177 Some sixty or seventy Irish Dragoons 'drew out', and took up a threatening position.

c To stretch, extend; to flatten out (metal)

1483 *Act 1 Rich III*, c 8 Preamb, Clothes been set upon Tentours, and drawen out in Leyngh and Brede 1694 *Acc Sev Late Voy* II. (1711) 148 One may draw it out in Threads like hot Sealing-wax 1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc* 9 When your Iron hath not its Form then you must batter it out, or, as Workmen call it draw it out 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1812) IV 284 He drew out his face, gloating, to half the length of my arm 1841 *Jrnl R Agric Soc* II II 222 The spokes were lengthened, or drawn out into a short pedicel

d *fig.* To extend, protract, prolong.

1553 T WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 169 Dulled with overlong drawing out of a sentence 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 140 In notes, with many a winding bout Of linked sweetness long drawn out 1709 STRYPE *Ann Ref* I xlvii 515 To draw out time, and weary them *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog* (1714) 30, I Prayed often, and drew out my Prayers to a great length. 1893 *Temple Bar Mag* XCIX 68 Breakfast was drawn out to a most unusual length

†**e.** To utter slowly or with an effort *Obs*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5054 Diamede full depely drough out a laughter 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ Conv* I (1586) 1 Hearing him drawe out his wordes so softlie and so weakelie

f To elicit, evoke, call out.

a 1586 SIDNEY (J), To draw out more, said she, I have often wondered how such excellencies could be 1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* IV XIII. § 10 To draw out from us an accusation of foreign churches 1777 MAD D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 27 Mar, Useful in drawing out the wit and pleasantry of others. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav* (1817) II. 215 The bench interrogating the prisoner, and drawing out indiscreet avowals.

g. To induce to talk or express opinions; to elicit speech or information from. (*colloq*)

1778 MAD D'ARBLAY *Diary* 23 Aug, She did not use any means to draw me out. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XV lxxii, He had the art of drawing people out, Without their seeing what he was about 1890 A. GISSING *Village Hampden* III 295 Jane steadily resisted all efforts to draw her out

h. To write out in proper form, draw up, (in quot 1500, to translate, render), to make out; to trace out, delineate

c 1500 *Lichfield Gild Ord* (1890) 14 It ys a-Greyde that the Statutis shalbe drawe owt in-to Englyshe 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 377 *note*, It passeth my capacitie to drawe out his portraiture in sufficient livelynesse 1773 GOLDSM *Stoops to Conq* II. i, Bring us the bill of fare I believe it's drawn out 1826 *Examiner* 190/2 Leases were drawn out and founded on the basis of that monopoly 1861 *Temple Bar Mag* II. 248 The [marriage] settlements were permitted to be drawn out

1. *intr.* To extend in length, become longer.

Mod The days are beginning to draw out.

j *Racing.* To get gradually farther ahead.

1891 *Strand Mag* II 655/1 The runner drew out in front 1892 *Standard* 10 Aug. 7/5 The favourite drew out and won by two lengths

88 Draw over †**a.** *trans* To overspread

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4207 Dragen ouer with hidis 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen VIII*, 3 Their horses trapped, in burned Silver, drawen over with cordes of Grene Silke and Golde.

b. To cause to pass over in a still, to obtain by distillation

1676 BOYLE *Ox Colours* (J.), I mixed with it essential oil of wormwood, drawn over with water in a limbeck. 1884 *N. & Q* Ser VI X 159/1 The Moslem physician Rhazes drew over a red oil by distillation called oleum benedictum philosophorum

c To convert to one's party or interest.

1707 ADDISON *Pres State War* (J.), Some might be brought into his interests by money, others drawn over by fear. 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* I 153 To draw over some of the German Princes to His Interest 1737 WHISTON *Josephus Antiq* Diss. i, How otherwise could he draw over so many of the Jews.

†**d.** *intr* To extend, last, endure. *Sc Obs.*

c 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (1728) 256 (Jam.) This drew over for ane space *Ibid* 312 Thir cumbers drew over till the king was tuelf yeires of age

89. Draw up. a. *trans.* (also *intr.* for *refl.*) See simple senses and UP *adv.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 159 Alswa se þe sunne dræh up þene deu and makeð þer of lume reines 13.. *Coer de L.* 55 Anon the sayle up thay drowgh 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen. VIII*, 27 And by force of engynes drewe it up. 1694 *Acc. Sev Late Voy* II. (1711) 174 They draw it up also with Pulleys into the Ship. 1706 MOTTEUX *Vanbrugh's Mistake* Epil., With Glass drawn up, Drive about Covent-Garden 1869 W. LONGMAN *Hist. Edw III*, I xiv. 261 The gate was shut, the bridge was drawn up

intr *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 755 Whan þe day vp droghe and the dym voidet. 1823 *Examiner* 792/1 The curtain drew up at the instant of his entrance

b *refl* To assume an erect or stiff attitude

1850 *Tait's Mag* XVII. 342/2 The Doctor drew himself up in offended dignity 1866 G MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii (1878) 269 She drew herself up in her chair

†**c** To mend (a rent in a garment) by stitching so as to draw the parts together. *Obs*

1759 STERNE *Tr Shandy* I x (Hoppe), That he could draw up an argument in his sermon—or a hole in his breeches.

†**d.** *Cookery.* ? To bring to the proper consistence (as by 'drawing' through a strainer). *Obs*

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 20 Draw hem vppe wyth the [almond] Mylke þorw a straynoure *c* 1440 *Anc Cookery* in *Housek. Ord* (1790) 425 Breke hom in a morter, and drawe hom up wythe gode brothe

e *trans.* To bring to a stand (by pulling at the reins) *intr.* To come to a stand; to pull up, stop

1828 *Examiner* 562/1 He drew up his gig on the wrong side 1849 E. E NAPIER *S. Africa* II 26 The waggons had been drawn up so as to form a sort of hollow square 1892 *Cornh Mag.* July 22 She drew the horse up short

intr 1823 SOUTHEY *Penins War* I 171 A carriage with six mules drew up to the guard-house 1859 THACKERAY *Virginn* i, The young gentleman's post-chaise drew up at the rustic inn. 1885 *Manch Exam* 3 Oct 4/7 The tram drew up in the station

f. To bring into regular order, as troops; to set in array. Also *intr* for *refl*

1605 SHAKS *Lear* v 1. 51 The Enemy's in view, draw vp your powers *a* 1671 LD FAIRFAX *Mem* (1699) 84 Here we drew up our army 1776 GIBBON *Decl & F* i, The legion was usually drawn up eight deep 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* III 243 The ranks were drawn up under arms

intr 1660 F BROOKE tr *Le Blanc's Trav* 292 The whole Portuguese Cavalry being landed, drew up in two squadrons 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* I. 231 They did, indeed, draw up in Order of Battle.

g To put together in proper form; to frame, compile, compose, write out in due form.

1639 S DU VERGER tr *Camus' Admir Events* Ep. Ded A iv, The work which I have here drawne up to a translation 1654 tr *Scudery's Curia Pol* 94 Those who drew up the processe 1693 *Col Rec Pennsylv* I 423 The Committee having drawen up their Answer to the remonstrance, doe sign it 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 60 P 7 A List of Words drawn up by another Hand 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng.* (1858) II x. 440 The report was drawn up by men who had the means of knowing the truth

h. *intr.* To come up *with*, come close *to*; in *Racing*, to gain on or overtake an antagonist.

1795 NELSON 13 Mar in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II 13 As we drew up with the Enemy. 1889 J. K JEROME *Three Men in a Boat* 8 We drew up to the table 1894 *Times* 17 Mar 14/1 Then the Oxford crew began slowly but steadily to draw up.

i To take up *with*, enter into relations *with*.

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t Misc.* (1733) I 89 Gin ye forsake me Marion, I'll e'en gae draw up wi' Jean 1821 GALT *Sir A Wylie* III 152 (Jam.) When I had naething I was fain to draw up wi' you 1892 *Sat Rev* 9 July 32/2 There was news from Morocco that their Minister had 'drawn up' with the Sultan's dreaded rival

Draw (drɔ̄), *sb* [f DRAW *vb*]

1. An act of drawing, in various senses of the vb., draught; pull, strain, the drawing of a card from a pack, etc.

1663 *Flagellum or O Cromwell* (1679) 45 (L.) The cavalier cut the ribbon which tied his murrion and with a draw threw it off his head. 1755–73 JOHNSON, *Draw*, the act of drawing 1857 *Chambers's Information* I. 690 (*Cricket*) The 'draw' is the most elegant of the batsman's defences 1867 F FRANCIS *Angling* IV (1880) 121 Whenever there is a draw on the baits 1871 *Daily News* 15 Aug., The salaries would not bear the extra draw which must necessarily ensue 1888 MISS W JONES *Games of Patience* xiv 31 You are allowed 'two shuffles and a draw'.

b An amount drawn up or out.

1847 *Jrnl R. Agric Soc* VIII I 126 The clay being taken out one 'draw' deep 1852 *Ibid* XIII I 92 The last spit or draw being much narrower than the preceding one

2. The drawing or bending of the bow.

1879 M & W THOMPSON *Archery* 19 Care and great practice should be given to acquiring the correct draw

3. Drawing or attractive power or effect; anything having power to draw a crowd *colloq.*

1881 L WAGNER *Pantomimes* 58 Little to do with the success or legitimate 'draw' of the entertainment 1891 N GOULD *Double Event* 264 Smike would have proved a big draw.

4. Drawing of lots; anything decided or arranged by drawing lots, as the order of competitors in a contest; a raffle.

1755–73 JOHNSON, *Draw*, the lot or chance drawn 1885 *L'pool Mercury* 22 Dec. 115/4 The familiar raffle or 'draw' 1892 *Daily News* 27 Jan 7/2 Unlawfully publishing a proposal for a Christmas draw. 1894 *Times* 11 June 7/2 The following is the draw for the order of play.

5 A drawn game or match.

a 1871 *New York Herald* (Hoppe), He fought his last battle which ended in a draw and division of the stakes. 1885 *Manch Exam* 6 July 4/7 The cricket match ended in a draw in favour of the latter county. 1887 *Times* 19 Aug. 5/2 The war..apparently has ended in a draw

6. *Spinning.* The distance which a mule-carriage travels in drawing out the yarn; a 'stretch'.

1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* IV 396/2 So soon as the carriage has receded to the end of the 'draw' or 'stretch'—which usually extends to about sixty inches—it stops

7 'That part of a bridge which is raised up, swung round, or drawn aside; a draw-bridge or swing-bridge (*US*)' (Webster 1864).

1837 J. F. COOPER *Recoll Europe* II. 243 The bridge is now permanent, though there was once a draw 18.. WHITTIER *Countess*, A skipper's horn is blown To raise the creaking draw.

8 *Clock-making.* (See quot.)

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm* 92 In a lever escapement the locking faces..are cut back at an angle which is called the draw.

9. A natural ditch or drain that draws the water off a piece of land *U.S.*

1884 *Harper's Mag* Aug 365/1 You must find cover in some *coulée* or draw 1885 in A Fryer *Gt Loan Land* (1887) 12 The drainage of the uplands is collected by..shallow 'draws' which effectually drain the surface.

10 A thing or person employed to draw a person out, to elicit from him what he knows or intends to do. Also, one from whom information, etc., may be extracted *slang*

1811 *Sporting Mag* XXXVIII 168 The pretended flat who was a *draw*, was introduced 1860 RIADE *Cloister & H.* v, This was what in modern days is called a *draw*. to elicit by the young man's answer whether he had been there lately or not 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 124 Butt was a sure 'draw' on this subject.

11. a. With adverbs, as *draw-down*, *draw-in*.

b *Comb.*, as draw-tender, one who attends to a draw-bridge

1787 MARY WOLLSTONECR *Posth Wks* (1798) IV 114 A draw down at the sides of his mouth 1840 *Ewd Hull Docks Comm* 85 Is there any particular current setting into the old harbour? There is a draw-in, like all other harbours 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb 357/2 The draw-tender..saw repeated visions of his death.

Draw-, the verb-stem in combination.

a. used attrib. = drawing-, used for, in, or by drawing: as *draw-hook*, *-ladder*, *-lid*, *-mule*, *-nail*, *-pull*, *-stroke*, *-window* **Draw-arch**, a movable arch in a bridge; a drawbridge arch; **draw-beam**, a windlass; †**draw-bed**, an extensible bed, also called *drawing-bed*, **draw-bench**, a machine in which wire or strips of metal are reduced in thickness or brought to gauge by drawing through gauged apertures, also called *drawing-bench*; **draw-board**, a board adapted to be drawn up; **draw-bolt**, a coupling-pin of a railway wagon, **draw-bore**, a pin-hole through a tenon, so bored that the pin shall draw the parts together; hence **draw-bore** *v.*, †**draw-box**, a drawer; †**draw-dike**, a ditch from which water can be drawn off; **draw-dock**, a creek or inlet in the bank of a navigable river into which boats or barges can be run to land cargoes, or lie in the mud at low water; **draw-farm**, a farm whence supplies are drawn, **draw-gear**, (*a*) harness for draught animals (Phillips, 1706), (*b*) the apparatus by which railway carriages and trucks are connected together in a train, **draw-head**, (*a*) the head of a draw-bar in a railway-carriage; (*b*) part of a drawing-frame, in which the slivers are lengthened and twisted; **draw-horse**, a bench or support on which a drawing-knife is used; **draw-kiln**, a lime-kiln so constructed that the burned lime is drawn at the bottom, **draw-knot**, a simple knot, undone by drawing the ends of the string, **draw-ling** (see quot.), **draw-link**, a link connecting railway carriages or trucks; **draw-loom**, the loom used in figure-weaving, in which the strings through which the warps are passed were pulled by a draw-boy, **draw-pin**, a draw-bore pin; **draw-pipe**, a pipe for drawing water from a cistern or boiler; **draw-poker**, a game of cards, also called POKER q v; **draw-rod**, a rod connecting the draw-bars of railway trucks, **draw-shave**, a drawing-knife for shaving spokes, etc; **draw-sheet**, a folded sheet placed under a patient so that it can be withdrawn without the disturbance of making the whole bed, **draw-sluice**, a sluice opened by being drawn up a groove; **draw-spring**, the spring between a draw-bar and the truck or carriage, **draw-string**, a string slipped through the mouth of a bag, the neck or waist of a garment, etc., so as to tighten it by drawing the ends; **draw-tap**, a tap for emptying a pipe, cistern, etc; **draw-taper** = DELIVERY 5 b; **draw-tongs**, a wire-drawer's tool; **draw-tube**, the compound tube, one part sliding within the other, which carries the object-glass and eye-piece of a microscope. Also DRAW-BAR, -BOY, -BRIDGE, etc

1807 SIR R C. HOARE *Tour Irel* 197 A *draw-arch of which all the machinery is worked under the floor of the bridge 1611 COTGR., *Ergate*, A Windlasse, Windbeame, or *Draw beame 1663 *Inv Ld J Gordon's Furniture*, In the chamber next adjacent ane stand bed with a *draw bed 1859 DICKENS in *All Year Round* 2 July 239 The fillets, or ribands of gold are taken to a machine called a *draw bench where their thickness is perfectly equalised from end to end 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* IV 298/1. 1792 R MYLNE *Rep Thames & Isis* 56 The Stone fixed weir should have a gauge-weir with *Draw-boards constructed on it 1812–16 J SMITH *Panorama Sc & Art* I. 120 *Draw-bore pins are used in forcing a tenoned piece into its proper place in the mortise 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract Build* 232 The Draw-bore Pin, or Hook-pin [used] for draw-boring 1662 GREENHALGH in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser II IV. 13 In the wall ..many *draw boxes, with rings at them like those in a Glocer's Shop *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 747 Some fell in to *draw dykis deip. 1883 *Standard* 6 Feb 6/4 A barge ..moored in the *drawdock. 1891 *Pall Mall G* 10 Nov 5/1 Authority to construct new drawdocks and to repair and rebuild the existing docks 1885 R BAGWELL *Irel. under Tudors* I p vi, Content to look upon Ireland as a mere *drawfarm 1889 *Scribner's Mag* Aug 217/1 Castings daily required in the way of brake shoes, pedestals, *draw heads, grate-bars, etc 1627 *MS Acc St John's Hosp., Canterb*, For mending on of the *drawe hoockes 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl* II 446 Collieries and lime quarries were opened, *draw-kilns erected 1894 J GRIEVE *Fringes of Fife* 25 A line of cyclopean draw kilns 1635 RUTHERFORD *Lett* (1862) I. 147 To God, their belt wherewith they are girt is knit with a single *draw-knot 1895 *Daily News* 3 May 7/6 When he ..went to the premises they used a *draw-ladder, and went up into the depository where the goods were 1811 AITON *Agric Ayrsh* 475 Heather and the *draw-ling (*Scirpus cæspitosus*) are the chief plants that the sheep can eat 1856 S C. BELES *Gloss Terms* 153 The patent railway *draw link is now universally employed 1831 G. R PORTER *Silk Manuf* 238 The apparatus called a *draw-loom was invented 1851 *Art Jrnl Illustr Catal* p VIII **/1 The first step in improving the draw-loom was the substitution of mechanism for the handle and boy called a draw boy 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I xlix (1632) 163 They call for their fare, tie *drawmule to. 1702 in *Phil Trans.* XXV 1864 The Head not round but somewhat like the modern *Draw-nails 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 160 *Draw Pins described § 6 1895 *Westm Gaz* 12 Feb. 5/3 There were only a supply and *draw pipe, and no safety valve 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel* 1 Nov., Losing your money at euchre or *draw-poker. 1890 *Pall Mall G* 24 Mar 4/3 The great American game of draw-poker 1886 *Badm Library, Shooting* (1895) 60 They are now made without a *draw-pull, similar to a revolver 1828 J M. SPEARMAN *Brit Gunner* (ed 2) 17 Wheeler's Tools *Draw Shaves, Spoke Shaves Drive Pins 1721 PERRY *Daggenh Breach* 31 There was intended *draw-sluices to be made 1890 *Anthony's Photogr Bull* III 79 The mouth of the bag is ..secured by a double *drawstring 1833 J HOLLAND *Manuf Metal* II 333 Considerable time is lost between each *draw-stroke and the return of the pincers. 1895 *Daily News* 16 Mar 3/4 A *draw tap in the supply pipe 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 36 A *drawe-window of a low chamber

b. governing an object: as **draw-blood**, he who or that which draws blood, **draw-stop**, a knob or handle in an organ by which a slider is drawn so as to admit the wind to a set of pipes.

1609 BP HALL *Pharis. & Chr.* Wks (1627) 409 They beat their heads against the walls, as they went, till blood came, whence one is called Kizai, a Pharise *draw blood. 1880 E. J. HOPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II 605 The *Draw-stop

action *Ibid* 606 The 'action' to a single stop consists of a draw stop rod a movable trundle a trace rod and the lever On pushing in the draw-stop, the action of the several parts is reversed, and the stop is silenced

Draw able, *a.* Capable of being drawn.

1647 H More *Song of Soul* II III II II, Not fixt to ought, but by a Magick might Drawable here and there 1867 H Kingsley *Silcote of Silcotes* XV (1876) 94 Lines which he recognised as drawable

Drawback (drɔ̄ bæk), *sb* and *a* [f. vbl phr. *to draw back*: see Draw *v* 78]

A *sb* †**1.** One who draws back or retires *Obs.*

1618 Bolton *Florus* (1636) 101 Fabius got the nickname, to be called, The Draw-backe, or Cunctator.

2 An amount paid back from a charge previously made; *esp* a certain amount of excise or import duty paid back or remitted when the commodities on which it has been paid are exported; originally, the action of drawing or getting back a sum paid as duty

1697 Luttrell *Brief Rel* IV 200 For a drawback of the duty on exportation thereof 1729 Swift *Grand Quest Debated* 21 In poundage and drawbacks I lose half my rent 1775 Burke *Corr* (1844) II 23 To move for the account of the duties paid on tobacco imported; and also for an account of the drawback, when exported 1874 Bancroft *Footpr Time* xi. 269 All imported goods are entitled to drawback whenever they are taken out of the United States 1883 *Law Rep* 11 Q Bench Div. 567 The balance in hand shall be equally divided amongst the shareholders pro ratâ per share by way of drawback

3. A deduction, a diminution.

1753 Hogarth *Anal Beauty* 1 15 An unnecessary weight, which would have been a draw-back from his strength. 1818 W Taylor in *Monthly Rev* LXXXV 395 A little draw back is made from this panegyric 1837–9 Hallam *Hist Lit* I II. 1 § 39 121 The want was a very great drawback from the utility of their compilations

4 Anything that retards progress or advance, or that takes from or diminishes success or satisfaction; a hindrance, disadvantage.

1720 *Humourist* 59, I have .. as a Drawback upon my Ambition, laid aside my Silver Buckles 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I XIII 80 Daughters were but incumbrances and drawbacks upon a family 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp* IV (1856) 32 Our little vessel pursued her way without drawback 1865 Merivale *Rom. Emp* VIII lxvii 284 Roman citizenship had its drawbacks as well as its advantages 1875 Scrivener *Lect Text N. Test* 6 A serious drawback to our enjoyment.

5. A movable piece or core in a mould used in iron-founding

B *adj* That is, or has to be, drawn back: *draw-back lock*, a door-lock the bolt of which can be drawn back by a knob or catch inside.

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 23 The Draw-back Spring. 1802 W. Bullock in *Trans Soc Arts* XIX 290 An improved Drawback Lock for House-Doors 1866 Timmins *Industr Hist Birmingham* 87 Drawback locks resemble dead locks, except that the bolt springs and is worked by a brass knob on the inside.

Draw-bar (drɔ̄ bār).

1. The bar that bears the draw-links or couplings by which railway carriages and trucks are connected in a train

1839 *Jrnl Franklin Inst* XXIV 156 The bumpers or elastic cushions are to be attached to the front and rear draw-bar 1861 *Times* 1 June, The draw-bar of one of the trucks broke, and the draw spring fell on the rails 1889 *Pall Mall G* 27 Dec 8/2 Breaking a coupling chain or a drawbar hook

2 A bar in a fence that can be drawn out. (*U.S*)

Draw-boy. a. *orig* The boy employed to pull the cords of the harness in figure-weaving; hence b The piece of mechanism by which this is now effected

1731 Mortimer in *Phil Trans* XXXVII 105 Mr Le Blon's new Way of weaving Tapestry in the Loom with a Draw-boy 1831 G R Porter *Silk Manuf.* 239 This machine from its standing in the stead of a person who was distinguished by that name is called a draw-boy. 1835 Ure *Philos Manuf* 339 The occupation of draw-boys and girls to harness-loom weavers is by far the lowest and least sought after of any connected with the manufacture of cotton 1851 [see *Draw-loom* s v Draw-]

Draw-bridge. Forms: see Bridge. [f Draw- see also the earlier Draught-bridge]

1. A bridge hinged at one end and free at the other, which may be drawn up and let down so as to prevent or permit passage over it, or allow passage through the channel which it crosses

The original form was the *lifting drawbridge*, used from early times to span the foss of a castle or fortification, or the inner part of it, also in more recent times to provide a passage over canals, dock entrances, and other water ways, for this the form called a *swing-* or *swivel-bridge*, which revolves horizontally is often substituted: see also Bascule A drawbridge to permit the passage of vessels, sometimes forms a small section of a long permanent bridge

13 *K. Alis* 1205 Heore drawbrugge they drowe ate 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XVII 757 That. a fyre had maid At the draw-brig, and brynt it doune 1556 *Chron Gr Friars* (Camden) 87 Wyett made a bulwarke at the bryge fotte and dyd no harme there for the brygge drawebrygge was drawne agayne hym 1673 Ray *Journ Low C* 2 Before we came into the Town (Graveling) we passed over five Draw-Bridges 1722 *Lond. Gaz* No 6053/1 The Draw-Bridge of the Bridge of London will be taken up in order to lay down a new one 1808 Scott *Marm* VI xv, The steed along the drawbridge flies, Just as it trembled on the rise 1844 *Regul & Ord Army* 266 The Barriers are to be shut, Draw-Bridges drawn up 1894 *Westm Gaz* 11 May 2/1 It is the surface of the 'bascule'—the 'drawbridge' part of the bridge

2. A movable bridge or gangway on a ship, etc

1856 S C Brees *Gloss Terms* 183 The floating bridge . is a large flat-bottomed vessel drawbridges are made at each end which let down and form roadways 1878 Bosw Smith *Carthage* 93 The drawbridge could be swung round the mast towards the point where the danger threatened, and let fall .. with its heavy weight upon the deck of the attacking ship

Hence **Draw bridged** *a*, having a drawbridge.

1846 Dickens in *Daily News* 21 Jan. 6/5 Queer old towns, draw-bridged and walled

†**Draw-can-bully.** *Obs* =next.

1698 [R Ferguson] *View Eccles* 89 Whosoever steps forth as a 'Draw can bully' to stab and murther Persons in their Credit and Reputation.

Drawcansir (drɔ̄kæ·nˌsəɹ). Also **Draw-can-sir** Name of a blustering, bragging character in Villiers's burlesque 'The Rehearsal', who in the last scene is made to enter a battle and to kill all the combatants on both sides. hence allusively, and *attrib.*

[Formed as a parody on *Almanzor* in Dryden's *Conquest of Granada*, perhaps intended to suggest *drawing* a *can* of liquor (see the references to his drinking capacity in Act IV. sc 1 'Enter Drawcansir')]

1672 Villiers (Dk. Buckhm) *Rehearsal* IV. i. (Arb.) 95 *Y* Play, Mr Bayes, who is that Drawcansir? *B* Why, Sir, a fierce Hero, that frights his Mistriss and does what he will, without regard to good manners, justice, or numbers 1672 Marvell *Reh Transp.* I. 42 But it is a brave thing to be the Ecclesiastical Draw-Can Sir 1690 Locke *Govt.* II xvi. § 177 They that found absolute monarchy upon the Title of the Sword, make their Heroes .. arrant Draw-can-Sirs, and forget that they had any Officers and Soldiers 1711 Addison *Spect* No 16 P 3, I have so much of a Drawcansir in me, that I shall pass over a single foe to charge whole armies 1761 Colman *Jealous Wife* Prol (L), Drawcansir death had rag'd without controul: Here the drawn dagger, there the poison'd bowl. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat* (1852) I 562 Such a Drawcansir, as to cut down both friend and foe 1797 J Warton in *Wilkes' Corr.* (1805) IV 335 One shall hardly see such drawcansir-work 1800 *Rival Bards* in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1801) IV. 394 Gifford Now struts a Drawcansir with hideous stare! 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* IV. xlviii 6 Mr Layard . a very Drawcansir of political debate, a swashbuckler, and soldado of Parliamentary Conflict.

Drawcht, obs. Sc. form of Draught.

Draw-cut, *sb.* [Cut *sb* 2] A cut made by a drawing movement, and not by a stroke or pressure.

1833 J Holland *Manuf Metal* II. 45 Garden shears .. amputate by a draw-cut like a knife.

†**Draw-cut,** *ppl a. Obs. rare.* [See Cut *sb.*1] Done by drawing cuts or lots.

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* 1 (Arb) 34 Shee .. toyls too pioners by drawcut lotterye sorteth

Drawe, obs inf. and pa. pple. of Draw *v.*; obs. form of Drove; obs. Sc. pa. t. of Drive *v.*

Drawee (drɔ̄ˌī·). [See -ee 1] The person upon whom a draft or bill of exchange is drawn

1766 W Gordon *Gen Counting-ho* 346 A bill would not make the drawee liable 1767 Blackstone *Comm* II xxx 467 The person who writes this letter, is called in law the *drawer*, and he to whom it is written the *drawee Ibid* 469 If the indorsee cannot get the drawee to discharge it 1878 Jevons *Prim Pol Econ* 114 If the drawer and drawee of a bill are persons of good credit, a banker will readily discount such a bill.

Drawer 1 (drɔ̄ əɹ). [f Draw *v* + -er 1]

1 One who draws; in various senses of the vb.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xviii 13 Puttand away þe draghere til ill. 1483 *Cath Angl* 107/2 A Drawer, *vector* 1537 Bible *Josh* IX 21 Hewers of wodd, and drawers of water. 1640 *Remonstr. Troubles fr. Estates Scot* 20 The drawers of his Majesty to this action. 1781 P. Beckford in Blaine *Encycl Sports* § 1719 It is a modern fashion for the huntsman to ride into the cover . but this proceeding is apt to render hounds bad drawers 1838 De Morgan *Liss Probab* 58 Before the drawing was made, it was three to one that the drawer should go to the first urn

2 *spec.* One who draws liquor for customers; a tapster at a tavern Also in comb., as *beer-drawer.*

1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 32 Drawer, let us have a pinte of whyte wine and borage. 1592 Shaks *Rom & Jul* III 1 9 1640 *Canterbury Marriage Licences* (MS), John Williamson of Canterbury, Beeredrawer 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 16 P 5 Thundering to the drawer for another bottle 1859 Dickens *T Two Cities* II iv, Bring me another pint of this same wine, drawer

3. A name of operatives in various industries. Chiefly in comb, as *straw-, tube-, wire-drawer.*

spec. In a *Coal pit* One who draws or hauls the coal from the face to the bottom of the shaft, a hauler In *Weaving* A woman who puts the warp into the splits or heddles, also, a woman who draws warps through the combs and reels In *Gasworks* A man who draws the coke out of the ovens (*Labour Commission's Glossary*, 1894)

c 1400 Wyer drawer [see Draught 18] 1589 *Pappe w Hatchet* 27 Weauers and Wierdrawers. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (Rtldg) 126 Gold and Silverwyer-drawers 1847 *Nat. Encycl* I 989 The toddy-drawer selects a tree of easy ascent 1864 *Jrnl R Agric Soc* XXV II 315 The straw drawers purchase the straw in the bulk 1883 *Manch Exam* 27 Nov 5/5 As the getters can do nothing without the drawers, the mine is stopped 1891 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 2/7 Metal rollers and tube drawers 1894 *Standard* 5 Apr 3/6 A number of loomers and drawers met the employers in conference yesterday

4. One who draws a draft or bill of exchange

1682 Scarlett *Exchanges*, The Drawer when he hath made his Bill, should make the Direction on the inside of it towards the left Hand 1767 T Hutchinson *Hist Mass* II II 191 No merchants would take bills, unless the drawers would make themselves responsible 1867 Trollope *Chron Barset* I. xl 350 The drawer of the cheque had lost it, as he thought.

5 One who makes a drawing; a draughtsman.

1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 420 We will not allow the drawer to leave it out altogether 1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 508 The drawer made the nostrils lesse then might answer the proportion of the face 1705 Bosman *Guinea* 234 For the want of a good Drawer I cannot send you Draughts of all of them 1832 J Hodgson in Raine *Mem* (1858) II 289 A good drawer and surveyor

6 One who draws or drafts a legal document

1776 *Claim of Roy Rada Charn* 19/1 The drawer of the affidavit. 1884 Ld. Bramwell in *Law Rep* 9 App Cases 465 The drawer of this Act of Parliament. 1892 Gladstone in *Daily News* 22 Oct. 5/7 The drawer of the paper..has made one omission

7. An instrument, tool, or agent for drawing; an extractor.

1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II 511 Ane instrument of tre, like the drawer of ane wel. 1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 314 Open the rift with a rosenet or drawer *Ibid* 322 Get out the gravel with a cornet or drawer 1610 Markham *Masterp* II. clxxiii 491 Iuy is a great drawer, and opener. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Improv* (1756) I 187 Such Medicaments as are. stiled Ripeners or Drawers

8. With adv. as *drawer-in, -on, -out.*

c 1400 *Test Love* 1 Chaucer's Wks (1561) 290 b/2 Thylke thinges been my drawers in 1611 Cotgr, *Retrayeur*, a redeemer, a fetcher or drawer back of 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 18 The ayre is a great drawer on of health. 1847 Mrs. Gore *Castles in Air* V. (Stratm), The drawer-up of my godfather's will.

Drawer 2 (drɔ̄ əɹ). [f Draw *v.*: cf. F. *tiroir*, f *tirer* to draw.] A box-shaped receptacle, fitting into a space in a cabinet or table, so that it can be drawn out horizontally in order to get access to it

1580 Hollyband *Treas Fr Tong, Vn escrin* .. a casket, a little chest, a drawer 1583 — *Campo di Fior* 145 Reache the cardes, which thou shalt finde in the drawer of the table 1710 Steele *Tatler* No 245 P 2 A small Cabinet, with Six Drawers 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng* IV. 251 All his bookcases and drawers were examined

b *pl Drawers* = *Chest of drawers*: a piece of furniture made to contain a number of drawers, arranged in tiers, and having usually a flat top, used as a writing-table, toilet-table, or the like

1677–1859 Chest of drawers [see Chest *sb*1 8] 1697–9 Dampier *Voy* an 1688 (R), Corners of drawers or cabinets 1823 *Examiner* 8 Feb 84/2 A suit of clothes happened to be on the drawers. 1850 Mrs. F. Vidal *Orphan* II. 11, I moved away my pink ribbon off the drawers.

c. *attrib.* Also **Drawerful.**

1828 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser III (1863) 513 A whole drawerful of skeins 1850 Chubb *Locks & Keys* 14 A three-inch drawer-lock.

Drawers (drɔ̄·əɹz), *sb. pl.* [From quot 1567, app. a term of low origin, which has risen into general use: f Draw *v*, prob. as things which one draws on] A garment for the lower part of the body and legs: now usually restricted to under-hose worn next the skin. (In some early instances the word appears to mean stockings)

1567 Harman *Caveat* 83 Here followyth their pelting speche . Whych language they terme Peddelars Frenche A commission, a shierte, drawers, hosen; stampers, shooes 1576 *Inv.* in *Rupon Ch Acts* 378 A paire of drawers of mockadoo 1611 Cotgr, *Brayes*, short (and close) breeches, drawers, or vnderhose, of linnen, &c *Ibid*, *House*, a drawer, or course stocking worne ouer a finer, by countrey people 1655 Newbrugh in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II 290, I haue sent an Indian gowne and stuff for drawers 1658 Howell *Part Vocab*, *Drawers*, le sotto calzetti, les chaussettes 1711 Steele *Spect* No 51 P 5 Makes a Country Squire strip to his Holland Drawers 1717 Lady M W Montagu *Lett. to C'tess Mar* 1 Apr, The first part of my dress is a pair of drawers, very full, that reach to my shoes 1791 Huddesford *Salmag* 66 Cricket, nimble boy and light, In slippers red and drawers white 1893 Sinclair & Henry *Swimming* (Badm Lib) 374 A skin-tight costume . with bathing drawers underneath of silk.

Draw-file (drɔ̄ fəil), *v.* [f. Draw- vb -stem used adverbially] *trans.* To file or roughen a surface by drawing the file along it longitudinally without lateral movement, as in using a spoke-shave.

1884 F J Britten *Watch & Clockm* 35 The bouchon should be previously lightly draw-filed at the end

Draw-gate. A sluice-gate; a shuttle in the gate of a canal-lock which is drawn up to let part of the water escape.

1791 *Rep Navig Thames & Isis* 2 Estimate 2 A new Pound Lock and Wear rebuilt with Draw-Gates 1793 R Mylne *Rep Thames* 16 A single Pair of Gates, with draw-Gates or Cloughs therein 1861 Smiles *Engineers* II. 69 To provide them with nine draw-gates

Drawght, obs. form of Draught.

Draw-glove.

†**1** (Also *draw-gloves.*) An old parlour game, also called *drawing* (of) *gloves*, which consisted apparently in a race at drawing off gloves at the utterance of certain words *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2938 Drawing of glouis, With comonyng in company Gers maidnes be mart, marrage fordone 1598 Drayton *Heroic Ep.* 370 (N) In pretty riddles to bewray our loves, In questions, purpose, or in drawing gloves 1648 Herrick *Hesper.* (1869) 104 (*Draw Gloves*) At draw-gloves we'l play, And prethee, let's lay A wager, and let it be

this, Who first to the summe Of twenty shall come Shall have for his winning a kisse *Ibid* 230 1767 H Brooke *Fool of Qual* (1859) I 21 Here our hero was beaten hollow, as he was afterward at drawglove and shuffle the slipper

2 An archer's drawing-glove

Drawing (drɔ̄ iŋ), *vbl. sb* [f. Draw *v*]

1 *gen.* The action of the verb Draw in its various senses: the imparting of motion or impulse in the direction of the actuating force, pulling, dragging, draught, hauling, traction, attraction, extraction, removal, derivation; formal composition (of a document), † translation, etc

c 1305 *St Lucy* 136 in *E E P.* (1862) 105 Summe þei hit fewe beo mid lasse drawinge wolleþ gon. 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* IX 1 (1495) 345 The stone Adamas meuyth by strong drawinge yren 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) II li (1859) 54 Synne . done by drawyng and inclynacion of the fleel flesshe 1450-1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 3 Of psalmes .. ye may haue them of Rycharde hampoules drawynge 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas* I xviii, Shotyng and drawyng of the bowe 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen VIII*, 17 b, Beastes mete for drawyng 1686 [Blore] *Gent. Recreat* II 78 To beat the Bushes after a Fox is termed Drawing 1712 J James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 209 Clay . costs nothing but the Drawing 1893 *Times* 14 July 11/4 At the drawing of stumps at 7 o'clock 1894 Mrs H Ward *Marcella* I 176 A romantic drawing towards the statliness and power which it all implied

b *concr.* That which is drawn, or obtained by drawing. *spec.* in *pl*, the amount of money taken in a shop, or drawn in the course of business.

1883 *Harper's Mag* 829/2 To these is given the second drawing of the tea

2 The formation of a line by drawing some tracing instrument from point to point of a surface; representation by lines, delineation, hence, 'any mode of representation in which the delineation of form predominates over considerations of colour'; the draughtsman's art.

Out of drawing, incorrectly drawn, esp in relation to the point of sight, out of proper perspective

1539 Palsgr 215/1 Drawyng of an ymage, *portraicture* 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag* II 53 You must have a Gauge for the drawing of straight Lines on your Scale 1769 Sir J Reynolds *Disc* II (1887) 21 Painting comprises both drawing and colouring 1816 J Smith *Panorama Sc & Art* II 697 Drawing, strictly speaking, includes only the art of forming the resemblance of objects by means of outlines; but it is usual to call those performances drawings, where only a single colour, as Indian ink, is employed to produce shades. 1859 Rllvl *Brittany* 59 The building in our stereograph is . out of drawing 1884 *Century Mag.* XXIX 205/2 'Drawing', though it must often be used with less precision, really implies work with the point 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. 251 The plates .. were the first examples of the sun's drawing that were ever seen in Oxford.

b *transf* The arrangement of the lines which determine form.

1753 Hogarth *Anal Beauty* x 110 Legs much swoln with disease..having lost their 'drawing', as the painters call it 1881 Grace *Landscape Paint* 62 The late autumn is. good for sketching trees, as you can see their anatomy and drawing

3 That which is drawn; a delineation by pen, pencil, or crayon; a representation in black and white, or in monochrome, a sketch.

1668-9 Pepys *Diary* 23 Jan, Looking on my. pictures, and my wife's drawings 1769 Sir J Reynolds *Disc* I. (R), They made a variety of sketches; then a finished drawing of the whole. 1778 *Ibid.* VIII (1887) 151 A collection of drawings by great painters 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 303 We can readily understand how paintings in water colours came to be called simply 'drawings' 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk* I. 57 Modern chalk drawings

4. In Textile manufacture, applied to various operations: see quots

1831 G R. Porter *Silk Manuf* 220 The next process is drawing or entering, which is passing each thread of the warp regularly through its appropriate loop in the heddle 1864 R A Arnold *Cotton Fam* 29 The tender production of the carding-engine is subjected to the drawing-frames, which give a little more consistence and much greater length to the fleecy rope, now become a 'drawing'. 1894 *Labour Commission* Gloss, *Drawing*, a number of operations from combing to spinning to reduce the thickness of the sliver of wool by *drawing* the warp through the 'reed'

5 With *advbs*, as *drawing back, near*, etc

1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* I ccclxxxi (R), They have good breed, and we have the drawyng out of the chaff 1530 Palsgr 215/1 Drawyng nere *approche* 1636 Sandrson *Serm* II 53 What shrinking and drawing back! 1647 Jer Taylor *Lib Proph.* iii (R), Little drawings aside of the curtains of peace and eternity. 1710 Palmer *Proverbs* 174 To insult him upon his drawing off 1873 Helps *Anim & Mast* II (1875) 39 Entrusted with the drawing-up of the ultimate document.

6. *Comb* a. In various senses, as **drawing-awl**, an awl having an eye near the point, as to carry a thread through the hole bored, † **drawing-bed**, an extensible bed; **drawing-bench**, a bench or table in the mint on which strips of metal are drawn to the same thickness for coining; also a bench on which a cooper works with his drawing-knife, † **drawing-bridge** = Drawbridge, **drawing-engine**, a stationary steam-engine used to draw loads up an incline, the shaft of a mine, etc, **drawing-frame**, a machine in which the slivers from the carding-machine are drawn out and attenuated, **drawing-glove**, a glove worn by archers on the right hand in drawing the bow, **drawing-machine**, a machine through which strips of metal are drawn to be made thin and even, or of a desired curve, etc.; **drawing-press**, a machine for cutting and pressing sheet metal into a required shape, as for pans, dish-covers, and the like; **drawing-rolls**, in a spinning mill, rolls between which the slivers pass in the process of 'drawing', **drawing-string**, a string passed through a hem, casing, or eyelet holes, by which the sides of an article (as a bag) may be drawn together, or on which it may (as a curtain) be suspended instead of a rod; **drawing-table**, a table extensible by drawing out slides or leaves.

1439 *Will of Lochard* (Somerset Ho), Lectos extendibiles vocatos 'drawyngbeddes 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* IV. 298/1 The drawing tool . is a heavy block of steel with a hole in the centre, fixed upon the substantial bed of the long *drawing-bench. 1638 Sir T Herbert *Trav* (ed 2) 334 A dozen iron Gates, and *drawing Bridges 1835 Ure *Philos Manuf* 123 The important part which Arkwright's *drawing frame performs in a cotton-mill 1847 *Illustr Lond News* 10 July 19/3 The mill .. contained from 70 to 100 spinning and drawing frames 1881 Grlenlr *Gun* 296 The thimble is then forced through the *drawing machine again 1886 T Hardy *Mayor of Casterbr* 41 Dimity curtains on a 'drawing-string.

b Of or pertaining to delineation, Drawing 2, as *drawing-office, -pencil, -room, -school, -table*, etc; **drawing-block**, a block composed of leaves of drawing-paper adhering at the edges, so as to be removable one by one when used; **drawing-board**, a board on which paper is stretched for drawing on; **drawing-book**, a book for drawing in, wholly blank, or with designs to be copied; **drawing-compass, -es**, a pair of compasses having a pencil or pen in lieu of one of the points; **drawing-paper**, stout paper of various kinds intended for drawing on; **drawing-pen**, an instrument adjustable by a screw to draw ink lines of varying thicknesses; **drawing-pin**, a flat-headed pin used to fasten drawing-paper to a board, desk, etc.

1809 R Langford *Introd Trade* 63, 2 Reams *Drawing Atlas [paper] 1881 Miss Braddon *Asph* I 7 Daphne produced her *drawing-block, and opened her colour-box 1725 W Halfpenny *Sound Building* 26 On a *Drawing-Board, or Floor, describe the Arch *ABC*. 1755 (*title*) The Complete *Drawing Book, Containing many and curious Specimens 1863 Miss Whately *Ragged Life in Egypt* xvi 152, I came down with a drawing-book to sit near the door 1804 Cl. Rumford in *Phil. Trans* XCIV 135 A circular piece of thick *drawing-paper. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), **Drawing-pen*, an Instrument to draw Lines finer or thicker. 1728 R Morris *Ess Anc Archit.* Advt, Mathematical instruments Compasses, Drawing Pens 1859 F A. Griffiths *Artil Man.* (1862) 368 Fixing it firmly by means of *drawing pins. 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), **Drawing-table*, an Instrument with a Frame, to hold a Sheet of Royal-Paper, for Draughts of Ships, Fortifications, etc

Draw'ing, *ppl. a.* [f as prec. + -ing 2.]

1. *gen.* That draws, in various senses of the verb.

1576 Turberv. *Venerie* 179 We take them with a drawing ferret when they be yong 1659 D Pell *Impr Sea* 315 A deep drawing Vessel. 1890 Baker *Wild Beasts* II 49 With one desperate drawing cut across the throat he reached the spine

2 *spec.* Used to draw vehicles, etc; draught-.

1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop* II. (Arb) 158 Drawing and bearinge beastes. 1683 *Lond. Gaz* No 1810/4 A brown bay drawing Gelding. 1875 R F Martin *Winding Machin* 40 The two head-gear pulleys. at the drawing shaft.

3. That draws out purulent or foreign matter from a wound, etc.

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* VII lxix. (1495) 288 Thenne the leche vsyth drawynge medycynes *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 232 þis enpostym schal be helid wiþ drawynge þingis and wastynge 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 17 Oct 1/4 A drawing plaister was speedily applied 1857 Dunglison *Med Dict* 302 Substances which . promote suppuration .. are vulgarly termed drawing

† 4. Attractive *Obs.*

1577 Fenton *Gold Epist* (1582) 282 She was of goodlye personage, hir aspecte sweete and drawing 1669 Bunyan *Holy Citie* 181 It had a very taking and drawing Glory in it

† **Drawing-chamber.** *Obs* A drawing-room: see Withdrawing-chamber

1582 Whetstone *Heptameron* C 1 b, After . Dinner . Queene Aurelia with a chosen company, retyred her selfe, into a pleasant drawing Chamber 1642 *Declar Lords & Com* 19 May 25 Meeting Mr Jermyn in the Queens drawing Chamber 1649 *Inv* in *Merton Reg* II. 361 In the Drawing chamber 1813 in *Spirit Pub Jrnls* XVII 122 For my drawing-chambers I will have them delicately furnished.

Drawing-knife. a A tool, consisting of a blade with a handle at each end, used for shaving or scraping a surface b. A farrier's instrument. c (See quot. 1842-76).

1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr* (1756) I. 354 The Farrier's drawing Knife 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I 151 *Drawing Knife* .. sometimes used instead of the stock-sheave, to pare off the rough wood 1815 *Sporting Mag* XLVI 159 If the drawing-knife [be] used every time he is shod, he will be tender footed 1831 J Holland *Manuf. Metal* I 318 A carpenter buys a drawing-knife, which is a stout blade, edged in the middle, and handled at both ends 1842-76 Gwilt *Encycl Archit* Gloss, *Drawing Knife*, an edge tool used to make an incision on the surface of wood along which the saw is to follow It prevents the teeth of the saw tearing the surface.

† **Draw'ingly,** *adv Obs* [f. Drawing *ppl a* + -ly 2] In a slow, deliberate, or hesitating manner; drawlingly.

[1561 T. Hoby *Courtier* I Dij b, Their woordes they pronounce so drawningly, that a man would weene they were yelding vp the ghost] 1598 Florio, *Cacalamente*, sneakingly, drawingly faltringly 1626 Bacon *Notes Civ Conv Mor & Hist Wks* (Bohn) 198 To speak leisurely, and rather drawingly, than hastily 1662 J Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 18 Scarce the space, wherein any one might drawingly pronounce four syllables

Draw'ing-master. A teacher of drawing. Hence **Drawing-masterish** *a*, **-mastership.**

a 1779 Twiddell *Rem* lix 273 (Jod) Consult a drawing master upon the subject 1821 Craig *Lect Drawing* iv 196 The general standard of proportion which has doubtless been laid down to you by your drawing masters 1885 *Athenæum* 12 Sept 341/1 A sort of drawing mastership *in excelsis* 1889 Black *Penance of John Logan* 207 A pretty drawing-masterish kind of a sketch

Drawing-room[1] (drɔ̄ iŋrūm). [Shortened from Withdrawing-room, which is found in 16th c. and is very common in 17th.]

1. *orig.* A room to withdraw to, a private chamber attached to a more public room (see Withdrawing-room); now, a room reserved for the reception of company, and to which the ladies withdraw from the dining-room after dinner.

1642 Ld Sunderland *Let to Wife*, The king is very cheerful, and by the bawdy discourse I thought I had been in the drawing room 1675 Brooks *Gold Key* Wks, 1867 V 579 Here are chambers, with drawing-rooms provided, not open chambers, but with doors shut round about. *c* 1710 C Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 239 Next this is the drawing roome of state 1728 Young *Love Fame* I Wks (1757) 88 Nor shoots up folly to a nobler bloom In her own native soil, the drawing room 1791 Boswell *Johnson* 25 Apr an 1778, We went to the drawing-room, where was a considerable increase of company 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 51 The gentlemen rejoin the ladies in the drawing-room, and take coffee.

b. The company assembled in a drawing-room

[1732 Berkeley *Alciphr* I. § 11 In any drawing-room or assembly of polite people] 1841-4 Emerson *Ess., Manners* Wks (Bohn) I 212 The person who screams or converses with heat, puts whole drawing-rooms to flight. 1856 Macaulay *Johnson* Misc Writ (1889) 374 He would amaze a drawing-room by suddenly ejaculating a clause of the Lord's Prayer.

2. A levee held in a drawing-room; a formal reception by a king, queen, or person of rank; that at which ladies are 'presented' at court.

[1673 Dryden *Marr à la Mode* II 1, You shall be every day at the King's levee and I at the queen's, and we will never meet but in the drawing room 1706-7 Farquhar *Beaux' Strat* IV ii, Whereas, If I marry my Lord Aimwell, there will be Title, Place and Precedence, the Park, the Play, and the Drawing-Room] 1711 Swift *Jrnl to Stella* 8 Aug, There was a drawing-room to-day at court. 1714 *Lond Gaz* No 5267/8 In the Evening her Highness kept a Drawing-Room, at which were all the Ladies and Persons of Distinction of this Place 1838 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 148 The last Drawing Room of the season, so of course an awful crowd 1868 Q Victoria *Tours Eng & Irel* 183 At half past Eight we drove into Dublin for the Drawing room It is always held here of an evening. One thousand six hundred ladies were presented

3. *attrib.*

1703 *Lond. Gaz* No 3980/1 He met Her at Her Drawing Room Door 1786 Mad D'Arblay *Diary* 27 July, The Queen . puts on her drawing-room apparel at St James's 1848 W. H Kelly tr. *L Blanc's Hist Ten Y* II 379 The drawing room influence thus set in motion. 1882 Sala *Amer. Revis* (1885) 88 The Pullman 'parlor'—or, as it is called in England, 'drawing-room Car'. 1888 Lowell *Lit Ess* (1892) II Domestic and drawing-room prose as distinguished from that of the pulpit, the forum, or the closet.

Drawing-room[2]. A room for drawing in: see Drawing *vbl sb.* 6 b.

Drawk, drauk (drɔ̄k), *sb* Also 4-6 **drauke**, 5-9 **drake**, 6, 9 **dravick**, (8-9 erron **drank**), 9 **droke** [Corresponds to OF. *droe, droue*, F, *droc*, med.L. *drauca*, MDu *dravik*, mod.Du *dravig*, according to Verdam *Bromus secalinus*]

A kind of grass growing as a weed among corn, app. orig *Bromus secalinus*, but also applied (at least in books) to *Lolium temulentum* and *Avena fatua*, and so confounded with 'cockle' or 'darnel' (*lolium, zizania*), and wild oats

c 1325 *Metr Hom* 152 With gastly drauc and wit darnele *c* 1325 *Gloss W. de Bibbesw* in *Rel Ant* II 80 Drauck, *betel.* *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 130/2 Drawke, wede, *drauca* *c* 1475 *Voc* in Wr-Wulcker 787/1 *Hec zizania*, a drawke 1483 *Cath Angl.* 107/2 Drake or darnylle 1523 Fitzherb *Husb* § 20 Drake is lyke vnto rye, till it begynne to sede. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* IV xvi 470 *Festuca*, or as the Douchmen call it Drauick, is also a hurtfull plant, hauing his leaues and strawe not much vnlyke Rye, at the top whereof growe spreading eares it may be also very well called in Englishe Wilde Otes, or Drauick 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I lv (1633) 76 *Bromus Altera*, Drauke 1802 Barrington *Hist N Wales* VI 159 The corn was much mixed with a weed called drake *a* 1825 Forby *Voc E Anglia, Drawk*, the common darnel-grass 1846 *Jrnl R Agric Soc* VII II. 351 Droke is the enemy most to be dreaded in strong soils

Drawk, *v Sc* and *north dial.* Also 6, 9 **drak**, 8 **drake**, 9 **drauk** [Etymology obscure. perh. related to ON *drekkja* to drench, drown, swamp, submerge.] *trans.* To saturate with moisture, as flour or quicklime with water

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii 102 All his pennis war drownd and drawkit [*v. r* draikit] 1776 SIR J MALCOLM in *Herd's Collect* II 99 (Jam.) The tail o't hang down, Like a meikle maan laug draket gray goose-pen 1810 CROMEK *Rem. Nithsdale Song* (1880) 58 O dight, quo she, yeie mealy mou', For my twa lips ye're drauking 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Drawk*, *Drack*, to saturate with water 1856 W. A. FOSTER in W. S. Crockett *Minstr. of Merse* (1893) 152 The muir fowl likes the heatherbell When draiket wi' the dew

Draw-knife. = DRAWING-KNIFE.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 122 With the handles of the Draw-knife in both their Hands, enter the edge of the Draw-knife into the Work, and draw Chips almost the length of their Work 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4863/4 Each fore Foot cut in three places with a Draw Knife 1881 GREENER *Gun* 249 The stock is then rounded up with a draw-knife

Drawl (drōl), *v.* Also 7–8 draul(e. [Appears in end of 16th c.: perh. introduced in Vagabonds' Cant from Du. or LG. Cf. Du. *dralen* to loiter, linger, delay, in Kilian (1599) *draelen* 'cunctari, morari, trahere moram' (prob. also in MDu.), LG. *drälen*, EFris. *dralen*, in same sense; also EFris. *drattseln, draulen*, LG. *draueln* (*Brem. Wb.*) to linger, loiter, dawdle. App., in origin, an intensive deriv. from the root of DRAW *v.*: cf. mod. Icel. *dralla* quasi *dragla* to loiter.]

1. *intr.* To move along with slow and loitering pace; to crawl or drag *along*. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* II. lii. 30 Whose march is slow as drawling snails 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Warren*, Suffering your Net to drawl on the Ground. 1780 MME D'ARBLAY *Diary* May, Charlotte drawled towards us, and asked me why I would not dance? 1829 *Examiner* 616/2 Sporting in the moonshine, and drawling along the streets

b. Of words.

1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* I. vi. 8 The nimble dactils striving To out-go The drawling spondees pacing it below 1743 R. BLAIR *Grave* 316 Duller rhymes With heavy halting pace that drawl along 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. 118 His words drawled slowly over his lips

2. *intr.* To prolong or lengthen out the sounds of speech in an indolent or affected manner; to speak slowly, by affectedly prolonging the words.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 145, I neuer heard such a drawling affecting rogue 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (1613), *Draule*, to speake slowly 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 388 The clerks in one lazy tone, Thro' the long, heavy, painful page drawl on 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 95 The tedious Rector drawling o'er his head 1885 *Manch. Weekly Times* 6 June 5/5 A long-winded orator is left to drawl away by himself

3 *trans.* To utter with lazy slowness: chiefly with *out*.

1663 HAWKINS *Youths Behav.* 24 If any drawl forth his words 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* III. 202 The Psalms drawled out and bawled with unmusical and unmeaning vehemence 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 355 [To say] do o main, pul-lee, ho-lee, fu-ree, &c. prot. acting or drawling out the syllable 1865 TROLLOPE *Bellon Est.* xvi. 187 When the squire drawled out some expression of regret.

4. To cause to pass *on* or *away*, or move along slowly and laggingly, to drag *out*, *on*, etc.

1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 15 ¶ 7 Thus does she constantly drawl out her time, without either profit or satisfaction. 1769 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 210/2 Their mornings are drauled away, with perhaps a saunter upon the beach. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. 197 This languid and spiritless existence is frequently drawled on 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1830) I. 119 The Chancery would drawl it out till [etc.]

Hence **Drawled** *ppl. a.*, **Draw·ling** *vbl. sb.*; also **Draw·ler**.

1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. (1851) 571 The common drawling of their Pulpit elocution 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 140 A Subburb Letcher, or a drawl'd Prostitute. 1663 HAWKINS *Youths Behav.* 28 1830 TENNYSON *To J. M. K.*, Thou art no sabbath-drawler of old saws.

Drawl, *sb* [f. prec. vb.] The action of drawling, a slow, indolent utterance.

1760 LLOYD *Actor* (R.), The white handkerchief and mournful drawl 1781 COWPER *Hope* 199 His weekly drawl, Though short, too long 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiii. 29 They have a good deal of the Creole drawl 1887 FRITH *Autobiog.* I. xxii. 318 In speaking, he had caught a little of the drawl affected in high life.

b. Slow loitering pace *rare*.

1850 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. iv. 190 It is in the epistolary compositions of the age, that the drawl of our ancestors strikes us most forcibly

†**Draw·-latch,** *sb* *Obs.* [f. DRAW *v.* + LATCH. With sense 3 cf. dial. *latch*, a lazy or indolent fellow.]

1. A string hanging on the outside of a door by which a latch is drawn or raised.

1614 J. COOKE *Tu Quoque* in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 249 I'll pull out my tongue, and hang it at her door for a draw-latch.

2. A thief who enters by drawing up the latch, a sneaking thief; a sneak. Cf. LATCH-DRAWER.

1331 *Act* 5 *Edw. III*, c. 14 Roberdesmen, Wastours & Draghlacche. 1383 *Act* 7 *Rich. II*, c. 1 § 5 *c.* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 5 With davy drawelache of rokyngame 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 72 To make me John drawlache, or such a snekebill. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Drawe latches* Master Lamberd ... calleth them michinge theeves, as wasters

3 Applied opprobriously, esp. to a lazy laggard.

1538 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 393 If the masters be not good, but honourers of drawlatches, change them 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 55 You drawlach loytrers 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* I. 394 Some heavy drawlatch would have been this month Before he could have found my policy *a* 1610 CHETTLE *Hoffman* G. J. (N.), If I pepper him not, say I am not worthy to be cald a duke, but a drawlatch

Hence † **Draw·latch** *v. intr.*, to sneak, shuffle, lag behind.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 59 Baw waw quoth Bagshaw to that which drawlacheth behinde

Drawlery, obs. var. DROLLERY.

Drawling (drō·liŋ), *ppl. a.* That drawls.

1597 [see DRAWL *v.* 1 b] 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1847) 225/2 A tedious and drawling tale of burning, and burning, and lust and burning 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 105 Pretty drawling words like these 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* 173 The drawling, snail-like slothfulness of our progress 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew* xxii., He seems to me always to preach very drawling sermons 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's L.* § 64 174 A slovenly or drawling pronunciation

Hence **Draw·lingly** *adv.*, **Draw·lingness**.

1742 BAILEY (ed. 10), *Drawlingly*, speaking very slowly *Drawlingness*, Slowness in Speech 1834 *Fait's Mag.* I. 643 Blarney sings drawlingly like a street singer

Draw·ly, *a. Sc.* [f. DRAWL *sb.* + -Y¹.] Of the nature of a drawl, characterized by drawling.

1825 JAMIESON, *Drawlie*, slow, and at the same time slovenly 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 962 For the painter to illustrate the work of the poet or prose, be it drawly or divine 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xii. (1859) 285 The old don so sedate and drawley as he was a minute before

Drawn (drōn), *ppl. a.* [see DRAW *v.*]

1. Moved by traction; dragged, hauled, pulled; attracted, extracted; protracted; strained, stretched, made thin by tension. Also in *comb.*, as *long-*, *well-drawn*, with advbs., as *drawn-up*.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 10 Drawyn grwel *Ibid.* 42 Take þe drawyn Eyroun. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xviii. xi, Her heer was bryght as the drawne wyre 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. iii. 129 There's no more truth in thee, then in a drawne Fox 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii. 64 Ventured himselfe in a Coach with drawne curtaines 1753 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 240 He has no scruple about fish or drawn gravy. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vii. xvi., Drawn, vapid, cold tea 1864 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. II. 363 Well-drawn dry wheat-straw 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 247 Tall, drawn-up saplings 1888 A. K. GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* II. A long drawn-out tale.

2. Of a sword: Pulled out of the sheath, naked. †Of a person: Having his sword drawn (*obs.*).

c 1200 ORMIN 16284 þatt draȝhenn swerd wass inn an hannd. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxxviii. 159 Robert the Brus pursued hym with a drawe sword 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 402 Where art thou? ... Here villaine, drawne and readie. 1610 — *Temp.* II. i. 307 Hoa ... why are you drawn? 1838 JAMES *Robber* vi, The stranger had in his hand a drawn sword 1890 A. GISSING *Village Hampden* II. xi. 243 We all live now at swords drawn. [Cf. DAGGER 2.]

3 Of a battle or match: Undecided.

[The origin of this use is uncertain. It is suggested that *drawn=withdrawn*: cf. DRAW *v.* 37.]

1610 D. CARLETON *Let.* 17 June in *Crt. & T. Jas. I* (1848) I. 115 It concluded, as it is many times in a cock pit, with a drawn match; for nothing was in the end put to the question. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. Sum. Concl. (1739) 201 A drawn battle, wherein he that continueth last in the Field, is glad to be gone away. 1650 EVELYN *Diary* 15 Oct., They shot so exact, that it was a drawn match 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 28 ¶ 6 Our greatest Captains have been glad to come off with a drawn Battle. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* (1859) I. 37 If he lost the main battle, he regained so much of it as to make it a drawn one 1835 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 20 We played a drawn game at chess.

4 Traced (as a line), delineated. Chiefly in *comb.*, as *ill-drawn*.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxvi. H ij b, Making so many Diuisions in your drawne line, as there are Miles. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* 46 Muche difference is betwixt the drawen platte and the builded house. 1895 *Athenæum* 18 May 648/3 Deftly drawn studies of birds

5 Disembowelled.

1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* II. xlviii. (1853) 292 My specimen, when drawn and stuffed with pepper, weighed only four ounces and a quarter.

6. Subjected to tension.

1879 E. K. BATES *Egyptian Bonds* I. vi. 130 With a white, 'drawn' look of pain on her face 1885 MALET *Col. Enderby's Wife* VI. iv. (ed. 3) III. 147 His lips were drawn and stiff 1894 BARING-GOULD *Queen of Love* I. 114 She looked at her father's drawn face, altered by pain

7. Moulded by a drawing-machine.

1893 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 6/6 Stamped and drawn tinware bowls, etc. are selling well for export

8 Gathered, in needle-work.

1852 in *Viscount Ingestre's Mehora* I. 269 They were drawn-bonnet makers 1853 C. BEDE *Verdant Green* x., A drawn silk bonnet of pale lavender. 1894 *Daily News* 5 June 8/4 Her first bonnet ... made of drawn white tulle

Draw·-net. = DRAG-NET; also 'a net with large meshes used for catching the larger varieties of fowls'.

1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* v. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Bee hee a Cristian or beleeve in Mawmett, I such a one this night tooke in my drawnett 1630 in *Lex Londinensis* (1680) 201 Any Draw-net or Coulter-net 1654 VILVAIN *Theorem Theol.* vii. 192 The Church Militant is a mixed multitud of good and bad, as a draw-net 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v., If you would have a Draw-Net with square Meshes. 1879 *Queen's Printers' Aids to Bible* Gloss., *Drag*, a large draw net.

Draw·n-work. Also drawn-thread work. Ornamental work done in textile fabrics by drawing out some of the threads of warp and woof, so as to form patterns, with or without the addition of needlework, or other accessories.

1595 GOSSON *Quips Upst. Gentlewom.*, Gorgets braue with drawne worke wrought 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* II. i. Wks. 1878 II. 41 The finest drawne-worke cuffe. 1636 FLATLY *Clavis Myst.* xxxi. 401 Behold here, as in a faire samplar, an admirable patterne of drawne-worke 1894 *Bazaar* 21 Nov. 1248/2 White linen edged with a narrow band of drawn-work 1894 *Daily News* 28 June 6/3 Awards for smocking, baskets, embroidery, drawnthread work. 1895 *Ibid.* 23 Sept. 5/3 Beautiful drawn-thread table linen.

Draw·-plate. An apparatus for reducing the thickness of wire or strips of metal, consisting of a steel plate pierced with a number of graduated apertures through which the wire or metal is drawn. Also *draw-ing-plate*.

1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xi. (ed. 3) 98 From slight imperfections in the drawplates. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 332 The drawing-plate, through which the wire passes *Ibid.* 335 A draw plate made of the best steel 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 92

Drawsy, obs. form DROWSY.

Drawt, obs. form of DRAUGHT.

†**Drawth.** *Obs.* Also 4 drauȝthe. [f. DRAW *v.* see -TH.] 1. A treatise; = L. *tractus*.

1340 *Ayenb.* 251 Þet ich habbe hiet be-uore y-ssewed ate ginninge of þe drauȝthe of uirtue *Ibid.* 260

2. = DRAUGHT.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 20 The welle werke with the drawth and the stoon werk *a* 1628 F. GRELVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 219 In shipping, the drawth of water.

Draw·-well. 1. A deep well from which water is drawn by a bucket suspended to a rope.

c 1400 *Gamelyn* 372 Tho thou threwe my porter in the draw-welle *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 78 The draw well Where that two buckets seuerall suithly hang, As one came vp, the other downe would gang 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 He drounit in ane draw vel 1697 E. LHWYD in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 467 Their Coal-works were not Pits sunk like Draw-wells 1829 *Nat. Philos., Hydraulics* II. 6 (U. K. S.) The Common bucket and rope drawn up by a windlass, as in our common draw-wells

† 2. A deep drawer. *Obs.*

1762 STERNE *Tristram Shandy* VI. xxx, I wish for their sakes I had the key of my study out of my draw-well, only for five minutes, to tell you their names.

Dray (drē), *sb.*¹ Also 4–7 draye, drey(e. [A deriv. of OE. *dragan* to draw: cf. OE. *dræge* drag-net, also Sw. *drog* sledge, dray, (ON. *draga*, pl. *drogur* timber trailed along the ground).]

†1. A sled or cart without wheels, formerly much used for dragging wood, turf, etc. *Obs.*

[1369–70 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 17 In vna diem empta xiiijd. In rasteis vjd. ob.] 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 145 He sent it on a dreye as it were venysoun 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxix. (1495) 790 In stede of a slede other of a draye 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 617/10 *Traha* a trahendo dicta, quia rotas non habet [*anglice* a Dreye] 1552 HULOET, Dray or sleade whych goeth without wheles.

†2. 'A little cart' or car on wheels. *Obs.*

1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Curulis* a little cart or drey hauing in it a chaire of estate *c* 1620–15 *Women Saints* (E. E. T. S.) 48 To fasten it to hir litle cart or drey

3. A low cart without sides used for carrying heavy loads: esp. that used by brewers.

1581 [implied in DRAYMAN] 1611 COTGR., *Haquet*, a Dray, a low and open Cart, such as London Brewers vse 1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Frennes' Trial* App. 32, I saw a large broad Dray drawne into the Castle by three or foure Horses 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) Let it 1 Old batter'd Horses, such as are often seen in Drays. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 455 A stoppage, caused by some brewer's dray

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dray-load*; **dray-cart,** = sense 3; **dray-plough** (see quot. 1727).

1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Frennes' Trial* 78 A Dray load more of Match 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (J.), The dray-plough is the best plough in Winter for mury clays *a* 1719 ADDISON (J.), Let him be brought into the field of election upon his draycart 1724 DE FOE *Fortunate Mistress* (1854) 3 The horses were kept at work in the dray-carts 1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Plough*, Dray Plough ... is made without either wheel or foot

Hence **Dray** *v.*, to convey on a dray.

1869 LADY BARKER *Station Life N. Zealand* VI. (1874) 39 My house is being cut out in Christchurch and will be drayed to our station next month, a journey of fifty miles

Dray, drey (drē), *sb.*² *local.* Also 7 draie, drayе. [Origin unknown. ? Same word as prec.] A squirrel's nest.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 387 They make their nests like the draies of Squirrels *a* 1631 DRAYTON *Quest of Cynthia* in Campbell *Spec. Brit. Poets* (1819) III. 45 The nimble squirrel Her mossy dray that makes 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) 366 Three little young squirrels in their nest or drey as it is called in these parts 1889 *Eng. Ill. Mag.* Dec. 211 [They] lay their eggs in old nests, very often in old squirrel's drays

Dray, obs. f. DRAW *v.*; variant of DERAY.

Dray(e, obs. form of DRY *a.*

Drayage (drē·ĕj). [f. DRAY *sb.*¹ + -AGE.] a. Conveyance by dray. b. The charge for this.

1791 T. JEFFERSON in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. (1885) 535/2 Pd. Wm. Forbes freight, storage, drayage of 13 hhds. tob° 1860 *Times* 9 May 12/5 He then collected the drayage, and informed the agent that the person sending it would call round, pay carriage, and get a receipt

Drayff, obs. Sc. pa. t. of DRIVE *v.*

Dray·-horse. [f. DRAY *sb.*¹] A large and powerful horse used for drawing a dray.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 60 ¶ 10 A Discourse on the Nature of the Elephant, the Cow, the Dray-Horse. 1756

Foote *Eng fr Paris* i Wks 1799 I 106 She is condemned to do more drudgery than a dray-horse 1820 B Silliman *Jrnl Trav* (ed 2) III 86 When we speak of a London dray horse, we must understand an animal which in size resembles an elephant rather than a horse

Dray'man. 1 A man who drives a dray (in England, usually a brewer's dray)

1581 Flemywood in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser i II. 285 They brought unto me vi tall fellowes that were draymen unto brueis 1606 Shaks *Ir & Cr* i ii. 270 A Dray-man, a Porter, a very Camell 1710 *Lond Gaz* No 4649/4 A Drayman at Mr Truman's and Mr Bacon's, Brewers in Spittlefields 1844 Dickens *Mart Chuz* liii, Two. burly draymen letting down big butts of beer into a cellar

†**2** A fisherman who uses a drag-net; cf. next and *dragger-man. Obs*

1584 in *Descr Thames* (1758) 63 No Fishermen, Garthmen, Petermen, Draymen, or Trinkermen, shall set up any Wears, Engines [etc]

†**Dray-net.** *Obs* = Drag-net.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc* 105/4 *Tragum*, draegnet *uel* dræxe *Ibid.* 167/13 *Uerriculum*, draegnet 1584 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 63 Dray Nets and Kiddels, forbidden

Draysche, drayse, obs. forms of Thresh *v.*

Drazel (dræ z'l) Now *dial.* In 8 drazil See also Drossel. [Derivation uncertain: prob from same root as Sc Drasie Often identified with *dratchell*, but this seems improbable.] A slut

1674–91 Ray *S & E C Words* 96 A Drazel, a Dirty Slut 1698 Butler *Hud* III i. 987 To use her as the Dev'l does Witches That, when the time's expir'd, the Drazels For ever may become his Vassals 1787 in Grose *Prov Gloss*

Dre, obs form of Dree *v*

Dread (dred), *v* Forms: 2–6 drede, (3 dræden), 4–6 dred, (4 dradde, dride, 3 pers. sing. drat, dret), 4–5 dredd(e, 4–6 dreed(e, 5–7 *Sc.* dreid, 6– dread. *Pa t.* 3–5 dredd(e, (4 dredo), 4–5 dradde, 4–6 drad, dred, 5 *Sc* dredyt, 6– dreaded *Pa pple.* 4 ydred, ydradde, idrad, 4–6 dred, -de, 5–6 drad, -de, 6–7 dread(e, 6– dreaded [Early ME *dreden, dræden*, not found in OE.; prob. aphetic f *adreden*, OE. *an-, ondrédan* see Adread]

1. *trans.* To fear greatly, be in mortal fear of; to regard with awe or reverence, venerate.

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 21 Swilcne lauerd we ægen to dræden. Þat is godalmihtin *c* 1200 Ormin 14686 Nu wat I þatt tu dradesst Godd. 1340 *Ayenb* 116 Þe ybernde uel dret *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb) ix 33 Þai drede noȝt þe sowdan ne nan oþer prince 1481 Caxton *Myrr* II xxviii 122 The thondre, whiche is moche to be doubted and drad 1590 Spenser *F Q.* I ii 2 Nothing did he dread, but euer was ydrad. 1597 J Payne *Royal Exch* 35 Studieng no less to be..loved then to be dreade. 1667 Milton *P L.* i. 464 His Temple high. dreaded through the Coast Of Palestine. 1784 Cowper *Task* iv 129, I love thee. dreaded as thou art! 1874 Green *Short Hist* iii § 7. 148 The man whom Henry dreaded as the future champion of English freedom

†b *To dread* (dative inf). proper to dread, to be dreaded *Obs.*

a 1300 *Signs bef Judgem.* 16 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 8 No þing no man mai loke þat is so grisful forto drede 1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 272 Thai sall fer mar be for to dred. *c* 1400 *Apol Loll* 5 It is to drede, þat iuil comiþ to vs. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxviii 592 [A] knyghte. that in his life was more to drede than ony man alive

2. To have a shrinking apprehension of, to look forward to with terror or anxiety of future or unknown events. Often with *inf* or *subord cl.*

a 1225 *St Marher* 5 Ne dredich na deð for to diehen for him *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 7613 He dred his kingdom to lese *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* vi 630 Wallace dredyt gyll 1508 Fisher *7 Penit Ps.* Wks (1876) 26 It is to be drad leest ony preuy gyle or deceyte remayne styll in the soule. *c* 1600 Shaks *Sonn* xcvii, Leaves look pale, dreading the winter's neal. 1671 Milton *Samson* 733, I came, still dreading thy displeasure 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 203 ₱ 3 We dread their intrusion upon our minds, and fly from them as enemies 1801 Moore *Mem* (1853) I 116, I sometimes dread that all is not right at home. 1802 H. Martin *Helen of Glenross* III 26, I dread she is playing a dangerous fatal game 1838 Lytton *Alice* 31 This next visit she dreaded more than she had any of the former ones

† b To be anxious about, to fear for *rare*

a 1547 Surrey *Æneid* II. 966 So much I dred my burden and my feer [*consultque onerique timentem*] 1599 Shaks *Pass. Pilgrim* 94 How many tales to please me hath she com'd, Dreading my love, the loss thereof still fearing!

† c. To doubt *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 96 If þat þou dredist wheþer þat it be a symple vlcus or a cankre and a foul, for þe signes . beþ doutis.

†**3** *intr* (or *absol*). To be greatly afraid or apprehensive, to fear greatly Const. *about, of, for.*

c 1205 Lay 31164 Swiðe heo gunnen dreden of Cadwalanes deden *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott Hom* 209 Ic am on mest ifuled of sunne ase ich drede. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1810 (Cott) Þai war ful dredand for [*Fairf* of] þar liif. 1382 Wyclif *Gen* iii. 10, I dredde, there thurȝ that I was nakid *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr* 87 Diede ȝe of the effect which bifille to Bohemeris 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (1531) 15 God. bad them to be stronge and not to drede. 1611 Bible i *Chron* xxii 13 Dread [1885 *R V.* fear] not, nor be dismayed 1769 Goldsm *Rom. Hist.* (1786) II. 48 Their friends. began to dread for the consequences 1840 J. H Newman *Lett* (1891) II. 206, I dread about our Statutes

†**4.** *refl.* To fear, be afraid. *Obs*

c 1200 Ormin 151 Ne dredd te, Zacarīȝe, nohht *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 3008 Al ðis sor Saȝ pharaun, and dredde him sor. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1740 *Lucretia*, Dredde the nat for I am here 1470 85 Malory *Arthur* xviii xii, I wold fayn do that myȝt please yow, but I dredde me sore

b. with *subord cl arch*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 3665 (Cott), I dred me sare, for benison He sal me giue his malison *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw II*, 374 in *Pol Songs* (Camden) 340, I dredde me that God us hath for last out of his hond *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 733, I dreid me sair I be begylit 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen VI*, 97 A felde the whiche he dradde hym, might have folowed if he had long taried. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 512, I dread me, if I draw it, you will die

†**5.** *trans.* To cause to fear; to affright, terrify. (In first quot. path impersonal)

c 1250 *Old Kent Serm.* in *O. E Misc.* 32 Wat driet yw folk of litle belaue? 14. *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII. 141 Þe sauours þat she myghte not suffri before, than dredde hi not a deel. 1587 M Grove *Pelops & Hipp* (1878) 42 Which sight did much appall And dread the lookers on 1627 J Moore *Mappe Mans Mortal* III iii 201 A blazing Starre, that dreadeth the minde by presaging ruine 1681 R Knox *Hist Ceylon* 169 The very thoughts of it would seem to dread me

6. *Comb*, as *dread-death, dread-devil* adjs

1825 Cobbett *Rur Rides* (1830) I 48 A reader of old dread death and dread-devil Johnson.

Hence **Dreaded** *ppl a*, **Dreading** *vbl sb.*

c 1200 Ormin 7185 He Dredinng and aȝhe sette On alle þa þatt lufenn toþþ. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* cv[i] 9 Þe biginnyng of wisdome is dredyng of our Lord 1548 Udall *Erasm Par. Luke* xii. (R), If ye shal vpon [illegible] grow cleane out of kinde from the [illegible] the ghospel 1556 Dreaded [see Dr [illegible] *F Q* II x 1 My most dreaded Soueraigne 1607 Shaks *Cor.* III. iii 98 In the presence Of dreaded Iustice 1863 Fr. A Kemble *Resid in Georgia* 242 The dreaded rattlesnakes

Dread (dred), *sb.* Forms. 3–6 dred, dredo, (4 drad, 4–5 dredde, 5–6 dreede, dreid(e, 6 dreade), 6– dread [f. prec. vb.]

1. Extreme fear, deep awe or reverence; apprehension or anxiety as to future events Rarely in *pl*

c 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom* 71 Forgetelnesse, nutelnesse, recheles, shamfastnesse, drede. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xiii 9 Þai quoke for dred whare dred was noght. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 124 Bi cause of drede lest an hoot empostyme schulde come. 1508 Fisher *7 Penit. Ps* Wks (1876) 28 The drede of god putteth awaye synne 1663 Butler *Hud.* I iii. 470 They'l straight resume their wonted Dreads 1798 Wordsw *Peter Bell* i xlvii, Suspicion ripened into dread 1828 D'Israeli *Chas I*, I iv. 67 The dread of famine. 1895 J. Kidd *Morality & Relig* iv. 164 Dread is the extreme of anxiety on account of possible danger

2. A person or thing (to be) dreaded; an object or cause of fear, reverence, or awe; † a danger.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 299 It is ful greet drede for to lete a child blood 1501 Douglas *Pal Hon* II xlvii, He tauld Of Dianis bair, in Callidon the dreidis 1590 Spenser *F. Q* I. vi 2 Vna his dear dreed 1671 Milton *Samson* 1473 Shouting to behold Their once great dread, captive and blind before them 1725 Pope *Odyss* iv 980 Then Eurycles thus, My dearest dread! 1844 Mrs. Browning *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I 38 To meet the spectral Dread. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 23 The wonder and dread of all neighbouring nations

†**3.** Doubt, risk of the thing proving otherwise Chiefly in phr *without* (*but, out of*) *dread*, without doubt, doubtless; *no dread*, no fear, no doubt.

1340 *Ayenb* 105 Hit ne is no drede þet me þe zonge .þe ilke þet tekþ þe ȝiftes zynne, ne hiþ uele notes sottles and zuete *c* 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T* 809 To yow broghte I noght elles, out of drede, But feith and nakednesse and maydenhede *c* 1440 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. C) 102 Þe tyme is nere withowten drede. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* (Surtees) 105 Of that ye wolde rowne, No drede 1556 Lauder *Tractate* 201 Ȝe sall be plukkit frome ȝour ryngis, .withouttin dreid

†**Dread** (dred), *a. Obs* In 4 drad, 5 dred. [Aphetic f. ME Adrad, *ofdrad*, OE *ofdrǽd(d* in same sense.] Afraid, frightened, terrified.

c 1300 *Havelok* 1669 Hauelok. was ful sore drad, With him to ete, for hise wif *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 6260 (Trin.) For pharao was he not drad 1393 Langl. *P Pl.* C xvii. 310 Of deþ ne of deþe drad was he neuere. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2489 Þan was ser Darius dred *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5739 Theues war dred of Cuthberts wrake

Dread (dred), *ppl. a* Also 5–6 drede, 5–7 drad, -de. [ME pa. pple of Dread *v.*]

1. Feared greatly, hence, to be feared, dreadful, terrible

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 166 A deise dragon, drede to be holde. 1610 Shaks *Temp* I ii 206 And make his dread Trident shake 1667 Milton *P L* ix. 969 Death oi aught then Death more dread 1805 Scott *Last Minstr* vi xxxi, When louder yet, and yet more dread, Swells the high trump that wakes the dead! 1853 Faber *All for Jesus* 378 A bondage dreader far than death 1868 Helps *Realmah* ii (1876) 21.

2 Held in awe; awful; revered.

1420 in Rymer *Foed.* IX 883/1 Moste Dredde Soverayne Lord 1484 Caxton *Chivalry* 99 My redoubted naturel and most dradde sauverayne lord kyng Rychard. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, v i 17 A Messenger from Henry, our dread Liege. 1602 — *Ham* III. iv 109 Th' important acting of your dread command 1643 *Pet Gen Assembly Kirk Scot* in Clarendon *Hist. Reb* vi § 343 Suffer us therefore, dread Soveraign, to renew our petitions 1755 Young *Centaur* I Wks 1757 IV 108 That dread Being we dare oppose 1840 Lytton *Pilgr Rhine* xix, The dreadest ruler of men

3 *Comb*, adverbially, as *dread-dear, -destred, -sweet*, parasynthetic, as *dread-bolted*

1592 Sylvester *Tri Faith* iv xlii, That dread-desired Day 1598 — *Du Bartas* II i. ii. *Eden* 429 And in our face his dread sweet face he seales 1613 — *Microcosmogr* 7 Dreadear Creator, new-create Thy Creature 1605 Shaks *Lear* iv vii 33 To stand against the deep dread-bolted thunder.

Dreadable, *a Obs* [f. Dread *v.* + -able.] To be dreaded, dreadful.

c 1490 *Manner to live* V iii in Maskell *Mon Rit* I. p clvj, *note*, Sorowful and dredyabyl fygurys 1503 *Kalender of Sheph* (1656) xvi, At the judgement of God most dread able *Ibid* li (T), At the sounding of a dreadable horne

Dreader. [i. as prec + -er] One who dreads, or is under fear and apprehension.

1556 J Heywood *Spider & F* vii 20 Dred, in dred of the dreddid, the dredder driues To Judge, more or lesse, as the dreddid continues. 1732 Swift *Sacramental Test* Wks 1761 III 297 Great dreaders of Popery 1828 Scott *F M Perth* xvii, The old saw, that evil does are evil dreaders

Dreadful (dre dfŭl), *a* (*adv* and *sb*) Forms see Dread *sb*; also β. 3–5 dredfu(l, 9 *dial.* dreffful. [f Dread *sb* + -ful]

A. *adj* †1. Full of dread, fear, or awe; fearful, terrified, timid; reverential. *Obs*

a 1225 *Ancr R* 302 Schrift schal beon hihful, edmod, scheomeful, dredful, and hopeful 1340 *Ayenb* 117 We byeþ þe more ymylded and þe dredfullet. *c* 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath* i 844 The dreedful and seekly wolde she conforte. 1529 More *Dyalogue* III 71 a/2 Ouer dredefull and scrupulous in stede of deuoute and dylygent 1659 W Chamberlayn *Pharonnida* III iii, The Turks. of whom the city ladies take A dreadful view

β *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2590 Ghe was for him dreful and blcð 1483 *Cath Angl* 107/2 Drefulle, *attonitus.*

†b Const *of* or *inf Obs*

c 1430 Lydg *Bochas* II xxvii (1554) 62 b, The people, dreadful to bylde them mansions, For feare of death 1590 Spenser *F Q* III i. 37 Dreadfull of daunger that mote him betyde 1628 Gauil *Pract The.* (1629) 370 Reuerently awfull, or desperately dreadfull of his Maiestie, and Power

2. Inspiring dread or reverence; awe-inspiring; terrible, formidable; awful; to be dreaded.

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 3521 Dat dredful beames blast. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlvi[i] 2 Our Lord ys heiȝe, dredful, and michel kyng. 1447 *Will of Hen VI*, in T J Carter *King's Coll Chapel* (1867) 13 The blessed and dredeful visage of our Lord Jesu in his most fereful and last dome. 1593 Shaks. *Rich II*, I iii 135 Harsh resounding Trumpets dreadfull bray 1667 Milton *P L* x 121 My voice thou oft hast heard, and hast not fear'd. how is it now become So dreadful to thee? 1758 C Wesley *Hymn*, 'Lo! He comes' ii, Robed in dreadful majesty 1833 Alison *Hist Europe* (1849–50) I i § 10 56 The insurrection of slaves is the most dreadful of all commotions

β 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R.* xiv xxxvi (Tollem MS), This mounte was dreful [1535 dredful] to all men

†b. Dangerous, perilous *Obs*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 26 Whos [the arteries'] dyuysiouns ben nouȝt dredful to surgiens craft *Ibid*, 129, I holde þis wey lasse dredeful þan ony oþere.

3 In weakened sense, applied to objects exciting fear or aversion. In mod. colloquial use often a strong intensive = Exceedingly bad, great, long, etc Cf *awful, horrid*

1700 S L tr *C Fryke's Two Voy E I* 213 The Maid.. gave a dreadful Shriek 1718 Lady M W Montagu *Let to C'tess Bristol* 12 Sept, I intend to set out tomorrow, and to pass those dreadful Alps, so much talked of. 1775 Mrs. Harris in *Priv Lett Ld Malmesbury* I 302, I have long wished to be in company with this said Johnson, his conversation is the same as his writing, but a dreadful voice and manner 1864 P'cess Alice in *Mem* 72 The parting from Anna three days ago was dreadful *Mod* It was a dreadful business We waited a dreadful time

B *adv.* = Dreadfully 2, 3. (Now *vulgar.*)

1682 Creech tr. *Lucretius* (1683) 52 Here some Look dreadful gay in their own sparkling blood 1700 S L tr *C. Fryke's Two Voy E I* 234 We had a dreadful violent Storm 1713 Young *Last Day* ii 297 Oh formidable Glory! dreadful bright! 1762 J. H Stevenson *Crazy Tales* 86 A batchellor, and old, and dredeful sly. 1870 Dickens *E Drood* i, The Market price is dreffle high just now.

C *sb.* A story of crime written in a sensational or morbidly exciting style; a journal or print of such character; a 'shocker'. *colloq*

1884 *World* 20 Aug 9/2 The wicked noblemen of the transpontine melodrama or of penny dreadfuls 1885 *Spectator* 8 Aug 1046/1 [He] has given himself up to the writing of three-volume dreadfuls. 1886 F. Harrison *Choice Bks* 67 Destined to perish in shilling dreadfuls

Dreadfully (dre dfŭli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2] In a dreadful manner

†**1.** With terror, fear, awe, or apprehension. *Obs*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 11677 [The publican] seyde wyþ herte ful dredfully, 'Lorde, þou haue on me mercy' *c* 1385 Chaucer *L G W* 2680 *Hypermnestra*, Dredfully sche quakyth 1450–1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 77 Mekely and dredfully knowynge oure feblenesse *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D* iv vi (Arb) 71 I will so make as though I ranne away dreadfully 1603 Shaks *Meas for M* iv. ii. 150 A man that apprehends death no more dreadfully, but as a drunken sleepe

2. So as to cause dread, terribly, fearfully, awfully.

c 1340 *Cursor M* 21882 (Trin) Oure souls alle to make redy Ageyn his coome so dredefully 1593 Shaks *Lucrece* 444 They. tell her she is dreadfully beset *a* 1666 Brome *Ecclus* xlii (R), Red burning bolts Dreadfully bright o'er seas and earth they glare 1802 Porteus *Lect Gosp Matt* II xxii (R), A most fatal imprecation, and most dreadfully fulfilled 1858 Froude *Hist Eng* III. 224 Blazing martyr piles, shining dreadfully through all after ages

3. Colloquially used as a strong intensive = Exceedingly, 'terribly', 'awfully', 'abominably'.

1602 Shaks *Ham* II. ii 276, I am most dreadfully attended. 1697 C Leslie *Snake in Grass* (ed 2) 35 This is dreadfully Astonishing! 1796 Dk Leeds *Pol Ment* (1884) 220 This dreadfully interesting conversation 1824 Syd Smith

Wks (1867) II 42 Dreadfully afraid of America and everything American 1881 Mrs. Molesworth *Adv Herr Baby* 138 He would have liked dreadfully to come home.

Drea·dfulness. [f as prec. + -ness] The quality or state of being dreadful.

†1 The quality of having terror or dread *Obs*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 131/2 Dredefulnesse, *idem est quod* Drede 1604 T Wright *Passions* II III § 2 71 Dreadfulnesse of infamie, and feare of diseases draw in the raynes of this inordinate affection 1649 Bp Hall *Cases Conse* III. 1 (1654) 162 In respect of our dreadfulnesse.

2. Awfulness, terribleness, frightfulness.

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 131/2 Dredefulnesse, and horrybylnesse, *horribilitas, terribilitas* 1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* 431 b/1 In sygne of punycyon of his synne and terrour and dredefulnesse to alle other 1548 Udall, etc *Erasm Par Acts* IV (R.), Afrayed with dreadfulnes of the great judgement 1649 Roberts *Clavis Bibl* 276 The dreadfulnesse of the Lord above all gods 1849 Robertson *Serm* Ser I xi 167 The dreadfulness of death is one of the most remarkable things

Dreadingly (dre·diŋli), *adv* [f *dreading* prcs. pple of Dread *v.* + -ly 2.] With dread, apprehensively

1589 Warner *Alb Eng* VI xxxiii (R), Mistrustfully he trusteth, and He dreadingly did dare 1844 Tupper *Crock of G* xvii, Mary looked on dreadingly to see the end

Drea·dless, *a* and *adv* [See -less]

A *adj* Void of dread or fear; having no fear; fearless, not apprehensive Const *of*

c 1340 *Gaw & Gr Knt* 2334 How þat doȝty dredles deruely þer stondez *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth* 3262 Aftir hys dayes fulle dredelesse To welde Alle yngland, towre And towne 1561 T Norton *Calvin's Inst* I 46 With a dredelesse munde to loke down vpon his enemies 1634 Peacham *Gentl Exerc* III 140 A haughtie courage, dreadlesse of dangers 1762 Falconer *Shipwr* II 150 At each yard-arm a dreadless sailor strides 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 238 We await the issue with dreadless confidence.

†b. Exempt from dread or apprehension of danger, secure; void of terrors *Obs rare*

1591 Spenser *World's Vanitie* x, A mighty Lyon Safe in his dreadles den him thought to hide 1622 S Ward *Life of Faith in Death* (1627) 91 That which makes death so easie, so familiar and dreadlesse to a beleeuer

†B. *adv.* Without doubt or apprehension of mistake; doubtless Cf Dread *sb* 3 *Obs.*

c 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 1272 Dredelesse I mene none other wayes. *a* 1400 *Relig. Preces fr Thornton MS* 91 Thane was Orncyane dede And sulde to delfynge be done dredles þat daye ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 2043 Dredlesse with-owttyne dowtte, the dayes challe be ourez 1535 Stewart *Cron Scot* (1858) I 61 Dreidles than we man all suffer deid.

Hence **Drea·dlessly** *adv.*, in a dreadless manner, fearlessly; **Drea·dlessness,** fearlessness

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 68 Zelmane (to whom daunger ..was a cause of dreadlesnesse) 1628 Wither *Brit Rememb* IV 670 So dreadlesly their course they did pursue 1831 Wilson in *Blackw Mag* XXIX 295 Animals who dreadlessly follow their instincts

†**Drea·dly,** *a. Obs* Also 3 dredlich, 4 dredli. [f Dread *sb* + ly 1.] = Dreadful 1, 2.

a 1225 *Ancr R* 58 þis is a swuðe dredlich word to wummen *a* 1300 *Body & Soul* 12 in *Map's Poems* (Mätz.) With dredli mod

Dreadly (dre·dli), *adv* [f Dread *a* + -ly 2.]

1. In a manner inspiring dread; dreadfully, awfully, terribly

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 143 Vre drihten wile cumen dredliche in fures liche *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E E T S) 25 Alle þo, þat dredly astonyen þe ordinaryes & here offycerys 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II III IV *Captaines* 224 So shall you see a Cloud crown'd Hill sometime .. Dreadly to shake 1751 W. Mason *Elfrida* Poems (1773) 127 Dreadly sweeping thro' the vaulted sky 1849 Lytton *King Arthur* I II With mangled plumes and mantles dreadly rent

2 With dread or awe. *rare.*

1674 N Fairfax *Bulk & Selv* 181, I should go in fear of my life and dream full dradly on't every night 1847 R W. Hamilton *Disq Sabbath* I (1848) 18 The sabbath .. was jealously reckoned and dreadly revered

3 *Comb*, as *dreadly-deep, -glorious, -sad,* etc.

1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II IV II *Magnificence* 196 Sound round the Cels of the Ocean dradly-deep

Drea·dness. [f. Dread *a* + -ness.]

1. Dreadfulness, awfulness. Now *rare*

a 1175 *Cott Hom.* 233 He us is hlaford for þan þe [h]is ȝeie and dredneesse is ofer hus. *a* 1225 *Juliana* (Bodl MS) 69 For denões drednesse *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 7544 (Gött) Qua þat fihtes in wrangwisness It helpis him noght, his dredness 1868 Nettleship *Browning* 242 The mystery and dreadness of the hidden power

†2. Dread, terror, apprehension *Obs*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 11161 (Cott) Haf na drednes. *Ibid* 12837 (Cott) For drednes ilk lim him quok

Dreadnought (dre dnǫt), *a.* and *sb.*

A *adj* Dreading nothing, fearless

1836 W. Irving *Astoria* I 301 Three Kentucky hunters, of the true 'dreadnought' stamp 1863 Mrs C Clarke *Shaks Char* 288 The manly and dreadnought character of the seafaring man

B *sb* A thick coat or outer garment worn in very inclement weather; also, the stout woollen cloth with a thick long pile of which such garments are made. Also *attrib.* Cf Fearnought

1806 A Duncan *Nelson* 140 'I am Lord Nelson', replied the Hawker throwing aside his green dreadnought 1828 Col. of all his 'dread nought' garments 1834 Southey *Doctor* lvii II 197 One of those dreadnoughts the utility of which sets fashion at defiance 1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* (1850) 11/2 A pair of dreadnought trousers 1870 Thornbury *Your Eng* II xxviii. 249 An artful-looking man in a dread nought

b. (See quot.)

1874 Knight *Dict Mech*, *Dreadnaught*, a heavy, woolen, felted cloth, used as a lining for hatchways, etc, on board ship

Dreadour (dre·dəɹ). *Sc* Also 5–6 dreddour, 6 dred-, draid-, dreidour, 8–9 dridder, dreder, dridher. [f. Dread with F. suffix, after such words as *dolour, terror*] Fear, dread

1536 Bellenden *Cron Scot.* (1821) I 114 He fled with gret dredour to his tentis 1553 *Douglas' Æneis* IX xii 67 With dredfull dredour [*MS* raddour] trymbling for effray 1570 *Henry's Wallace* X 94 Quhen thai him saw, all dreddour [*MS* raddour] thai forsuk 1609 Skene *Reg Maj* 83 Be reason of feare and dreadour 1834 Hogg *Mora Campbell* 492 He . saw with dreadour and with doubt, A flame enkindling him about.

†**Drea·dy,** *a Obs.* In 3–4 dredi, -y [f Dread *sb.* + -y 1] Feeling dread, fear, or awe; timid.

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 872 Abram folc made him dredi 1382 Wyclif *Judg* VII 3 Who is feerful and dredy, turne he azen. *c* 1400 *Apol Loll* 104 þey wil be seen a mong men dredy and just

Dreaien, obs form of Draw *v.*

†**Dream,** *sb*1 *Obs* Forms: 1 drēam, 2–3 dream, dræm, 3–4 drem(e, 4 dreem. [OE *drēam* = OS. *drôm* mirth, noise, minstrelsy:—WGer. **draum-* Kluge suggests that it is from the same root as Gr. θρῦλος noise, shouting.]

1 Joy, pleasure, gladness, mirth, rejoicing

Cædmon's Satan 316 Þær heo moton ażan dreama dream mid drihtne Gode 975 *O E Chron.*, Her ȝeendode eorðan dreamas Eadgar Engla cyning 1002 *Will of Wulfric* in *Cod Dipl* VI 149 God ælmihtig hine awende of eallum Godes dreame *c* 1205 Lay 14286 Heo æten, heo drunken dræm [*c* 1275 blisse] wes i burhȝen.

2. The sound of a musical instrument; music, minstrelsy, melody; noise, sound

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom* (Th) II 86/35 He ȝehyrde micele stemne swylce bymena dream *Ibid* II 548/12 Werhades men ongunnon symle þone dream, and wifhades men him sungon ongean *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 115 Þe bemene dream þe þe engles blewen *c* 1200 Ormin 923 Þe belledræm bitacneþþ ȝuw þatt dræm þatt ȝuw birrþ heremn. *c* 1205 Lay 1010 Muchel folkes dream *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 314 Ich singe Mid fulle dreme and lude stefne *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* XVIII 57 Thou make me here thi suete dreem *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 1339 (MS A.) Saber wep and made diem *c* 1330 *Florice & Bl* (1857) 37 The leuedi seide here louerd with still dreme, Sire [etc.]

Dream (drīm), *sb.*2 Forms: 3–5 drem, 4–6 dreem, dreme, dreeme, 4–7 dreame, 7– dream, (6– *Sc* dreim). [Early ME *dream, drēm*, not recorded in OE., but pointing to an OE **drēam* = WGer. *draum-*, OFris *drâm*, OS, MLG *drôm*, (MDu., Du and LG *droom*), OHG, MHG. *troum* (Ger. *traum*), ON. *draum* (Sw, Da. *drom*), all in same sense Generally thought to be a different word from Dream *sb*1, OE *drēam* = OS *drôm* joy, which also points to a WGer *draum-* Kluge suggests that Germanic **draumo-*, dream, was for an earlier **draugmo-* or **drəugwmō-*, a deriv. of the verbal series *dreug-, draug-, drug-*, to deceive, delude, Ger. *trugen*, whence ON. *draugr* ghost, apparition (cf. Zend *druj* apparition), the radical sense being 'deceptive appearance, illusion'

It is remarkable that no trace of *drēam* in this sense appears in OE, yet it is clear that it must have existed, since the ME form *drēm* is regularly derived from it, and could come from no other source It seems as if the prevalence of *drēam* 'joy, mirth, music', had caused *drēam* 'dream' to be avoided, at least in literature, and *swefn*, lit. 'sleep', to be substituted.]

1. A train of thoughts, images, or fancies passing through the mind during sleep; a vision during sleep; the state in which this occurs

Waking dream, a similar involuntary vision occurring to one awake.

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 1179 On dreme him cam tiding *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 4605 (Cott) Bath þi drems ar als an 1388 Wyclif *Gen* XLI 22 Y seiz a dreem [1382 sweuen] *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb) VI 22 He interpretid þe kynges dremes 1474 Caxton *Chesse* 2 They coude not telle hym his dreme that he had dremyd. 1594 Hooker *Eccl Pol* Pref I § 1 We have not permitted things to passe away as in a dreame 1610 Shaks *Temp* IV 1 157 We are such stuffe As dreames are made on 1673 Wycherley *Gent Dancing Master* IV 1, Ne'er fear it. dreams go by the contraries 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No 204 ¶ 12 Striving, as is usual in dreams, without ability to move. 1809–8 W. Irving *Salmag* XIV (1860) 328 If life be but a dream, happy is he who can make the most of the illusion 1842 Tennyson *Locksley Hall* 79 Like a dog, he hunts in dreams 1875 L. Tollemache in *Fortn Rev* Mar 331 Large bodies of men have what may be termed waking dreams, so that, without being either authors or dupes of imposture, they declare that they have seen what they have not seen

2 *fig.* A vision of the fancy voluntarily or consciously indulged in when awake (esp. as being unreal or idle), a visionary anticipation, reverie, castle-in-the-air; cf Day-dream

1581 J Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 8 b, Those be yours Osorius your owne drousie dreames 1607 Shaks *Timon* IV II. 34 To liue But in a Dreame of Friendship 1697 Dampier *Voy* I. vi. 159 These may seem to the Reader but Golden Dreams 1798 Ferriar *Illustr Sterne* II 24 The dreams of Rabelais's commentators have indeed discovered a very different intention 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Uses Gt Men* Wks (Bohn) I 274 The search after the great is the dream of youth

3 *transf.* An object seen in a vision.

1667 Milton *P L* VIII. 292 When suddenly stood at my Head a dream 1847 Tennyson *Princ* VII 130 If you be, what I think you, some sweet dream

b Something of dream-like beauty or charm, such as one expects to see only in dreams

1888 *Lady* 25 Oct 374/1 My little dream of a place ,such a sweet, select watering-place 1892 *Daily News* 2 May 2/1 Attired in a succession of those lovely gowns which enthusiasts delight to describe as 'a dream'.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* · a. Simple attrib., as *dream-content, -habit, -light, -story, -tide.* b. Pertaining to or characteristic of a dream or dreams, as *dream-city, -fabric, -hall, -idea, -image, -life, -lore,* etc c Done in a dream, as *dream-change, -discourse, -travel, -vision.* d Objective and obj. genitive, as *dream-bringer, -interpreter, -smith, -speller, -teller; dream-haunting* adj. e. Instrumental and locative, as *dream-awake, -born, -built, -created, -haunted, -perturbed,* etc., adjs f. Similative and parasynthetic, as *dream-footed* adj

16x4 Sylvester *Bethulia's R* V 7 Soft, drowsie, *dream-awake 1881 H Phillips tr *Chamisso's Faust* 14 Then let the *dream-born terrors selves reveal ! 1845 Mrs Norton *Child of Islands* (1846) 182 Thought, the great *Dream-bringer. 1863 Hawthorne *Our Old Home* 240 London the *dream-city of my youth 1777 Potter *Æschylus* (1779) II 37 (Jod) Oft, as short slumbers close his eyes The *dream-created Visions rise 1865 Lowell *Ode at Harvard Commem* x, *Dream-footed as the shadow of a cloud, They [those names] flit across the ear 1822 T. Mitchell *Aristoph* II 297 The person here satirised seems to have been the diviner and *dream-interpreter of that name 1844 Mrs. Browning *Lay Brown Rosary* I II, Forgot or unseen in the *dreamlight around her 1890 Boldrewood *Col Reform.* (1892) 318 The *dream-palaces of a slumbering child. 1856 R A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I 9 But *dream-scenery of this sort is familiar to most persons 1652 Gaule *Magastrom* 313 At this the *dream-spellers were divided in their divinations. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon* (1642) 331 He sent for *dreame tellers to expound his dreame

g. Special combs · †**dream-doctor,** one who professes to interpret dreams; **dream-reader,** one who reads or interprets dreams; **dream-while,** the apparent duration of a dream; **dream-wise** *adv*, after the manner of, or as in, a dream; **dream-world,** the world that one seems to enter in dreams; a world of dreams or illusions

1545 Joye *Exp Dan* V H VIII b, His sothsayers, *dreame doctours, enchaunters, sorcerers *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 4502 (Cott) Welnes o welth did þis boteler For-gete ioseph, his *drem-reder *1470–85* Malory *Arthur* I IX, Be we wel auysed to be aferd of a dreme reder said Kyng Lot 1879 E Arnold *Lt Asia* 3 The grey dream readers said 'The dream is good!' 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser I. *Artificial Comedy*, Now and then for a *dream-while or so 1880 Watson *Prince's Quest* (1892) 51 When all things *dream-wise seemed to swim. 1817 Coleridge *Biogr Lit.* 65 It places us in a *dream-world of phantoms and spectres. 1885 Tennyson *Ancient Sage* x, But thou be wise in this dream-world of ours

†**Dream,** *v.*1 *Obs.* [OE **drēman, drȳman, drēman* to make music or melody, to play on an instrument, rejoice = OS. *drôman* 'jubilare'; f. WGer. **draum-*, OS. *drôm*, OE. *drēam*, Dream *sb*1] *intr* To make a musical or joyful noise; to make melody

a 1000 *Lamb Psalter* XCVII. 7 (Bosw) Dremað oððe fægniað on ȝesihþe cyninges *c* 1205 Lay 13586 Me heom brohte drinken & heo gunnen dremen. *Ibid* 22885 Harpen gunnen dremen *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 430 Þet ower beoden bemen & dreamen wel ine Drihtenes earen *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom* 191 Murie dreameð engles biuoren þin onsene

Dream (drīm), *v*2 Pa. t. and pple. **dreamed** (drīmd), **dreamt** (dremt). Forms. see Dream *sb* 2 [Appears in 13th c. with the sb. Either derived from the latter, or repr an unrecorded OE **drēman, dryman, drēman*, corresp to ON. *dreyma*, OHG. *troumen*, Ger *traumen*, an earlier deriv of Germanic **draum-*. see Dream *sb.*2]

1. *intr* To have visions and imaginary sense-impressions in sleep Const *of* († *on*), *about*, and with indirect passive

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2067 Good is to dremen of win. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag* (W.) 2960 This lady was the same That he had so dremyd of *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* XI. 1295 Tell I this in our place Thai wyll bot deym, I othir dreym or rawe 1535 Coverdale *Ps* CXXV[I] 1 Then shal we be like vnto them that dreame 1592 Shaks *Rom & Jul* I IV 74 She gallops Ore Ladies lips, who strait on kisses dreame 1667 Milton *P L.* III. 514 Jacob Dreaming by night under the open Skie 1726 De Foe *Hist. Devil* II III (1840) 198 To dream is nothing else but to think sleeping 1865 Tylor *Early Hist Man* I 8 The object dreamt of 1875 A Swinburne *Picture Logic* V 40, I actually dreamt about Logic again

2 *trans.* To behold or imagine in sleep or in a vision; a. with cognate or pronominal obj; sometimes with simple obj = *dream of.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 18985 (Cott.) Yur eldrin men sal dremes drome. ? *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom Rose* 18 That dremen in her slepe a nights Ful many things couertly. 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 36 The holy Seruauntes of god dremeth holy dremes. 1592 Shaks *Rom & Jul* I IV 53 They [dreamers] do dreame things true *Ibid.* V. III 79 Said

he not so? Or did I dreame it so? 1613 — *Hen VIII*, III. i 135 One that ne'er dream'd a Joy, beyond his [her Husband's] pleasure 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, To D'chess Ormond* 134 The Macedon by Jove's decree, Was taught to dream an herb for Ptolemy 1726 DE FOE *Hist Devil* II. iii, He brought her to dream whatever he put into her thoughts. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L* II. xxxi, Who have . Dreamed calmly out their dangerous dream 1813 'ÆDITUUS' *Metrical Remarks* 32 The droning Priesthood slumber'd in their stalls, Nor dreamt the storm, which shook their fabrics' walls. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CII, On that last night I dream'd a vision of the dead

b. with *obj. clause.*

1393 GOWER *Conf* II 99, I dreme..That I alone with her mete 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXVIII. 2, I dremed ane angell came fra Hevin 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* III XXXII 196 He dreamed that God spake to him 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 151 He dreamed a veiled maid Sate near him

†3. Impersonal construction: with obj of the dreamer, followed by *of*, cognate obj, or object clause, as in 1 and 2. *Obs.* or *arch.*

The regular construction in ON, and possibly the original in Eng also Cf. ON *mik dreymdi draum*, or *draum dreymdi mik*, ME. *drem dremede me*, ON *hann dreymdi þat, at hann væri*, etc, ME *him dempte that he was*, etc. The ON shows that there are two accusatives, which ME. from the levelling of inflexions fails to do

c 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 1941 Quat so him drempte ðor quiles he slep *Ibid* 2049 Hem drempte dremes boðen omit *Ibid* 2059 Me drempte, ic stod at a win tre *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1304 Another drem dremede me ek. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom Rose* 51 That it was May, thus dremed me 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B XVIII 8 Of gerlis gretly me dremed. *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7347 Me drem̃yd þat I was ledd To durham [1854 SYD DOBELL *Balder* XII 58 In the night .Methought I stood within this room. and me-dreamed I stood Robed like a necromancer]

4 *trans* To imagine or fancy as in a dream; to think or believe (a thing) to be possible; to picture to oneself.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* III 355 3it eche preest shulde haue power to do good but not so myche as here is dremed 1582 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 197 They are furie out of the waie, that dreame in the mysticall bread and wine, a bodilie presence 1606 SHAKS *Cymb.* III iii 81 Nor Cymbeline dreames that they are alriue 1617 SIR J FITZ-EDMOND in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II (1887) II. 83, I neuer thought or dreamed the like to doe 1700 S L tr. *C Bryke's Two Voy. E I* 165 [We] never dreamt that there was any thing of value within it 1849-52 M ARNOLD *Longing* III, Come now, and let me dream it truth *Mod* Little did any one dream that such a catastrophe was at hand

5 *intr* with *of*, †*on*: To think *of* even in a dream or in the remotest way; to have any conception *of*; to think *of*, or contemplate, as at all possible; to conceive, imagine Chiefly in negative sentences (express or implied).

1538 STARKEY *England* I II 36 Jugyd happy and fortunate .though he neuer Dreme of vertue 1588 *Marpr l Epist* (Arb) 27 Weapons, whereof they never once drempt 1602 SHAKS *Ham* I v 168 There are more things in Heauen and Earth, Horatio, Then are dream't of in our Philosophy *a* 1641 BP MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon* (1642) 539 This is not so much as dreamed on by Baronius 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No 506 P 12 She has discovered .accomplishments in herself, which she never before once dreamed of 1884 G ALLEN *Philistia* I. 167, I wouldn't dream of going to live in the place.

6. *intr.* To fall into reverie; to indulge in fancies or day-dreams; to form imaginary visions *of* (unrealities).

1533 GAU *Richt way* To Rdr (1888) 3 Thay thocht and dremit efter thair aune heid 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm Tim.* 877/2 Let vs not dreame vpon rest, to say, we shall be at our ease 1595 J EDWARDES in *Shaks C Praise* 17 Poets that divinely dreampt. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1621) 166 He also dreaming after the empire. 1667 MILTON *P L* VIII 175 Dream not of other Worlds 1845 LONGF. *Old Clock on Stairs* VI, There youths and maidens dreaming strayed 1895 *Bookman* Oct 20/2 One who .. has been dreaming of future triumphs

| 7. a *intr.* To act drowsily or indolently, to procrastinate b *trans.* To perform indolently like one in a dream. *Obs*

1548 HALL *Chron, Hen VI*, 162 b, He mindyng no longer to dreame in his waightie matter, nor to kepe secrete his right and title *Ibid, Edw. IV*, 231 b, The Frenche kyng dremyng, and waityng like a Foxe for his praie *Ibid* 237 b, In all hast possible Peter not sluggyng, nor dreamyng his busines, came [etc]

c *intr. fig.* To hover or hang dreamily or drowsily.

1842 TENNYSON *Vision of Sin* II A sleepy light upon their brows and lips—As when the sun, a crescent of eclipse, Dreams over lake and lawn 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It Jnls* II 284 Mist dreamed along the hills

8 *trans* † *To dream forth*. to put forth as one who tells a dream (*obs*) *To dream away* or *out*. to pass or spend in dreaming

c 1546 JOYE in Gardiner *Declar Art Joye* (1546) 17 Winchester, dreamynge vs forth, his newe fayned fayth, coupleth her to an externe knouledge 1590 SHAKS *Mids N.* I i 8 Foure nights wil quickly dreame away the time 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P* III 451 Whether [swallows] dream the winter out in caves below 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser II *Th Bks. & Reading*, I dream away my life in others' speculations.

9. *refl* To bring oneself in a dream.

1720 *Hum Lett to Loud Jrnl.* (1721) 29 Having dreamed himself into this Importance [etc] 1827 R. H FROUDE *Rem* (1838) I 221, I hope that I may dream myself among lakes and mountains.

Hence **Dreamed, Dreamt** *ppl a*, **Drea'ming** *vbl sb* , also **Drea'mage** (*rare*), dream-stuff.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag* (W) 3089 To hir he talde of his dreming 1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (R), They deeme other mens wisedome to be but dreaminge 1611 BROUGHTON *Require Agreem* 53 Diana, a dreamed Goddesse of hunting 1674 N FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* 59 This dreamt or imaginary space 1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* IV 127, I was walking along Full of my dreamings. 1876 GEO ELIOT *Dan Der.* VII liii, Like a dreamed visitant from some region of departed mortals 1887 F HALL in *Nation* (N Y.) XLIV 515/3 The musty dreamage which he retails

Dreamer (drī mər) [f. DREAM *v* 2 + -ER 1]

1 One who dreams; one who has visions in sleep; a visionary; an idle speculator

a 1300 *Cursor M* 4111 (Cott) Lo quar þe dremer now es cummen *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 131/2 Dremare, *somp̃nator* 1533 COVERDALE *Lord's Supper* Wks. (Parker Soc) I 437 Unless we will be very dreamers and blockheads 1602 SHAKS *Jul C.* I ii 24 He is a Dreamer, let vs leaue him 1727 DE FOE *Syst Magic* I iv (1840) 117 We have indeed some of Balaam's dreamers 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* IV. 691 He was not .. the first great discoverer whom princes and statesmen had regarded as a dreamer

2 A name given to some species of *Chelidoptera* or puff-bird

Dreamery (drī mərı). [f. DREAM *sb.*2 or *v* 2 + -ERY] a. A place that favours dreams b. Dream-work, 'such stuff as dreams are made of'.

1826 *Blackw. Mag* XIX 338 He would be .. dissolved, like Sardanapalus, in that voluptuous dreamery, a hot-bath. 1838 LONGI in *Life* (1891) I 313 One of the finest lecturers I ever heard But it is all dreamery, after all 1875 HOWITT *Foregone Concl.* XVIII, His whole stock of helplessness, dreamery, and unpracticality

Drea'mful, *a* [f. DREAM *sb.*2 + -FUL] Full of or abounding in dreams; dreamy.

1552 HULOET, Dreamefull or full of dreamynge, *somniculosus.* 1781 MICKLE *Siege of Marseilles* V 1 (R), While Reason sleeps she [Melancholy] impious leads The dreamful fancy 1832 TENNYSON *Eleanore* 30 Into dreamful slumber lull'd 1872 M COLLINS *Two Plunges for Pearl* III VII 166 Of the Lotos-land a dreamful denizen

Hence **Drea'mfully** *adv* , dreamily.

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 198 As singers dreamfully play with a flitting chorus 1887 *Century Mag* July 412 Where dusk green sway the pine-boughs dreamfully

Dream-hole. [? f DREAM *sb* 1 + HOLE] One of 'the holes left in the walls of steeples, towers, barns, etc, for the admission of light' (CLOSE) Supposed (by modern archæologists) to have been originally applied to the holes in church-towers and belfries by which the sound passed out

1559 *Churchw Acc Mynchinhampton* in *Archæologia* XXXV. 425 For mendyne of dyuerse of the dreame holes in the steeple, the churche porche, the north syde of the churche 1787 in GROSE *Provinc Gloss* 1855 in ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss* 1876 *Mid-Yorksh Gloss*, *Dream hole*, loop-hole. 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant Killers* 175 He saw the dreadful-looking thing go through the narrow straitened slit or dream hole in the tower

Drea'mily, *adv.* [f DREAMY + -LY 2] In a dreamy manner, as in a dream or reverie So **Drea'miness,** the quality or state of being dreamy or given to reverie.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I 467 In that dreaminess of thought When every bodily sense is as it slept 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I i, That vague and abstracted dreaminess of eye usually denotes a propensity to reverie and contemplation 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* x, Looking dreamily into the embers 1866 MRS GASKELL *Wives & Dau* I 298 Her dreamily abstracted eyes

Drea'ming, *ppl a.* [f DREAM *v.*2 + -ING 2] That dreams or acts as if in a dream.

1552 HULOET, Dreaminge felowe, *somniculosus* Dreaminge speaker, *tardiloquus* 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit* 529 A numerous Host of dreaming Saints succeed 1868 FARRAR *Silence & V* II (1875) 44 The cold clear light of eternity flashed suddenly upon the closed and dreaming eyes

Hence **Drea'mingly** *adv* ; **Drea'mingness**

1545 COVERDALE *Writ & Testam* (1844) 511 Allegories handled, not dreammingly or unfruitfully. 1658 A FOX *Wurts' Surg.* III v. 231 They would never go so dreamingly about so weighty a matter 1727 BAILEY vol II, *Dreamingness*, slothfulness, acting as if in a Dream 1891 F W ROBINSON *Her Love & His Life* III VI IX 207 Looking out dreamingly and despondently at the dark night

†**Drea'mish,** *a Obs. rare.* [f DREAM *sb* 2 + -ISH.] Somewhat dreamy.

1574 J DEE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 38 Dreamish demonstrations of places

Dreamland. [f. DREAM *sb.*2 + LAND] The land or country which one sees in dreams, and which exists only in imagination; an ideal or imaginary land Also *attrib.*

a 1834 LAMB *Let to Coleridge* (L), They are real, and have a venue in their respective districts in dreamland 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr* II i, This England of the Year 1200 was no chimerical vacuity or dream-land. 1847 A C COXE *Chr Ballads* (1861) 30 In Dreamland once I saw a Church . And Dreamland Church was decent all 1885 LOWELL *Pr Wks* (1890) VI 74 That delightfully fortuitous inconsequence that is the adamantine logic of dreamland 1895 *Tablet* 20 July 108 A dreamland scheme of conditional reunion

Drea'mless, *a* [f. as prec. + -LESS] Without or free from dreams. Hence **Drea'mlessly** *adv.*

1605 CAMDEN *Rem*, *Names* (R), The savages of Mount Atlas, which were reported to be both nameless and dreamlesse *c* 1815 MOORE *Irish Mel* Poet. Wks. II 228 Then leave them in their dreamless sleep 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* I. 203, I slept all night dreamlessly.

Drea'mlet. *rare* [f. as prec. + -LET.] A short or brief dream

1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 463 Is it only a dreamlet of some flower enamoured swain? 1871 M COLLINS *Mrq & Merch.* II iv 95 She had two or three nice dreamlets

Drea'm-like, *a.* Like a dream, unsubstantial, vague, shadowy, or ideal, as a dream.

1807 ANNA PORTER *Hungar Bro* VI, Her engagements became dream like, she forgot their steadfastness 1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 32, I can gaze upon her dream-like beauty 1843 — *Last Bar* I IV, The eyes were soft, dark, and brilliant, but dreamlike and vague 1870 EMERSON *Soc & Solit* XI 240 A new world of dream-like glory

Dreamt, pa t and pa pple of DREAM *v.*

Dreamy (drī mi), *a.* [f DREAM *sb.*2 + -Y 1.]

1. Full of or abounding in dreams; characterized by dreaming or by causing dreams

1567 *Triall Treas* (1850) 6 Thou goest like a dromeldory, dreamy and drousy 1830 TENNYSON *Mariana* VI, All day within the dreamy house, The doors upon their hinges creak'd 1856 KANE *Arct Expl* I XVI 196 A dreamy but intense slumber 1859 LANG *Wand India* 196 Having spent a very dreamy night

2 Given or pertaining to reverie or fancy.

1809 C LLOYD in *Athenæum* 2 Mar (1895) 282/1 In fact he [Coleridge] attends to nothing but dreamy reading & still more dreamy feelings 1845 JAMES *A Neil* IV, Her words were spoken in one of those strange dreamy moods, that sometimes fall upon her 1871 L STEPHEN *Playgr. Jnv* IX (1894) 218 To enjoy an Alpine view properly, one should at times be dreamy and sentimental.

3 Characteristic of, or of the nature of, a dream; dream-like, vague, indistinct, also, of the eyes, or a colour, misty, dim, or cloudy.

1848 KINGE *Serm* Pref 54 To slight it altogether, as a dreamy, unreal kind of thing 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc* (1860) II 243 A single stock-dove began calling sadly and softly, with a dreamy peaceful moan 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) IV 20 He has a dreamy recollection of hearing [it] 1884 F M CRAWFORD *Rom Singer* I 26 She has deep blue eyes, wide apart and dreamy 1893 *Daily News* 27 Nov. 6/1 Cloth in a soft and dreamy tone of sea blue

4 *Comb.*, as *dreamy-eyed, -minded*, etc

1884 G MOORE *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 171 The dreamy minded musician

Drear(e, obs. and dial f DRAIN.

| **Drear,** *sb Obs* Also 6 **drere** [A back-formation from DREARY *a*, by the Elizabethan archaists] Dreariness, sadness, gloom.

1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. to Mirr Mag* XV, Sith sorrowe is thy name And that to thee this drere doth wel pertayne 1590 SPENSER *F Q* I VIII 40 A ruefull spectacle of death and ghastly drere *Ibid* II XII 36 The hoars Night raven, trump of dolefull drere 1597-8 BP HALL *Sat* IV VI, His dim eyes see nought but death and drere 1775 S J PRATT *Liberal Opinions* (1783) IV 48 In the drear of December

Drear (drīəɹ), *a* Chiefly *poet.* [A poetic shortening of DREARY *a*] = DREARY *a* 4

1629 MILTON *Nativity* 193 A dreer and dying sound Affrights the flamens at their service quaint 1795 SOUTHEY *Is Mand Orlhans* I 12 A moor, Barren, and wide, and drear, and desolate 1851 LONGF. *Gold Leg.* I. *Cri-yard of Castle* 18 All is silent, sad, and drear.

b Rarely of persons; = DREARY 3.

a 1717 PARNELL *Fairy Tale* (R), His heart was drear, his hope was cross'd 1855 BROWNING *Saul* IV, So agonized Saul, drear and stark, blind and dumb.

c. *Comb*, as *drear-nighted, -white.*

a 1821 KEATS *Stanzas* I, A drear-nighted December 1844 MRS BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1889 I 97 When he tosseth his head, the drear-white steed

Hence **Drea'rly** *adv* , **Drea'rness**

1861 DORA GREENWELL *Poems* 170, I lose the dreariness Of the Present 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq* II XI 270 The scene striking him drearily

Drearihead (drīə rihed) *arch* [See -HEAD]

1. Sadness, sorrow, = DREARINESS 1

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 1122 So ist nu forwent mine dale In to drirrihed and in to bale *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 4728 Delte right fulle of hevynesse, And dreried fulle of gladnesse 1590 SPENSER *F Q* III I 62 Sudden feare and ghastly dreriehedd *Ibid* III II 30 What evill plight Hath with sad drearyhead Chaunged thy lively cheare *a* 1764 LLOYD *Progr Envy* Poet Wks. 1774 I 138 Fit place for melancholy dreary head 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* III IV. 92 Cast somewhat off, O friend, thy drearyhead

2 Dismalness, gloominess, = DREARINESS 2.

1591 SPENSER *Muiopotmos* 347 She grew to hideous shape of dryrihed 1647 H MORE *Song of Soul* I III XI, If't [the sun] appear In rounder shape with skouling dreryhed 1865 G MACDONALD *A Forbis* VII, Other sound there was none in this land of drearihead.

Drea'rihood. [f as prec. + -HOOD] = prec

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II I IV VI, Particular visibles deaths drearyhood Can seize upon 1827 SCOTT *Harold the Dauntless* Introd , The jolly sportsman knows such dreari hood When bursts in deluge the autumnal rain 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par* I (1870) 152 So all men .Forgat him and his drearihood

Drearily (drīə rili), *a* [f DREARY *a* + -LY 2.] In a dreary manner · see the adj

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* (E. E. T. S) II 280 Dreorighce wepende *a* 1225 *Leg Kath* 1898 þu most ȝef þu nult nawt, dreorriliche deien *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22188 Siþen drerili to dei *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS* (1867) 31 We becomes thralles dreryly to þe deuelle 1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal* Feb 45 Breme Winter . Dierily shooting his stormie darte 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 207 The month of December set in drearily 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. IX 99 A flower growth

drearily Arctic in its type 1885 *Manch. Exam* 22 Feb 5/6 One Irish member succeeded another, and went drearily over the same ground

Dreariment (drĭəˑrĭmĕnt) *arch* [A Spenserian irreg formation from *dreary*. cf *merriment*, of about the same age] Dreary or dismal condition, or the expression of it.

1579 Spenser *Sheph Cal* Nov 36 Sing of sorrowe and deathes dreriment [*Gloss* dreery and heauy cheere] 1591 — *Ruins Time* 158 Mourne my fall with dolefull dreriment 1593 Nashe *Christ's T* 1 Let some part of thy diuine dreariment liue againe in mine eyes 1607 Waikington *Opt Glasse* IV 28 Bacchus is a wise Collegian, who admits meriment, and expels dreriment 1633 P Fletcher *Purple Isl* III xviii, The Cloudie Isle with hellish dreriment Would soon be fill'd 1867 Caroline Southey *Poet Wks* 110 There lay in helpless dreariment The Master loved so well 1867 Morris *Jason* x 82

Dreariness (drĭəˑrĭnes). [f. Dreary *a* + -ness] The quality or state of being dreary.

†1. Sadness, sorrowfulness, dolefulness. *Obs* (exc as influenced by 2: 'desolate sadness').

a 1000 *Greg Dial* MS Hatt 5 a, 8 (Bosw) Gif he ne gehulpe hire saulcan dreorinysse *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 22667 (Fairf) For drerines þai salle be drad 1382 Wyclif *Ecclus* iv 8 Bowe doun to the pore thin eie without dreynesse. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3221 Drerynesse trembling and drede cristis threfolde Orisoune 1596 Dalrympl tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot* III 197 He fand her lyeng in dreirines, lamentatioune, and mourneng sair 1863 Geo Eliot *Romola* I v, She looked with a sad dreariness in her young face at the lifeless objects around her.

2. a. Dismalness, desolateness, gloom. b. Oppressively uninteresting character.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Dreerines*, dismalness 1775 Johnson *Journ W Islands* Wks X 354 Passing on through the dreariness of solitude 1856 Kane *Grinnell Exp* I 472 The dreariness of Greenland 1886 *Athenæum* 30 Oct 562/3 The incessant and gratuitous dreariness of the story

† **Drea'ring.** *Obs rare.*—1 [A Spenserian irreg formation from *drear*, *dreary*.] Sorrowing, grief

1591 Spenser *Daphn* 189 All were my selfe, through grief, in deadly drearing

Drearisome (drĭə risŭm), *a.* Chiefly *dial.* [f. next + -some.] Of a dreary character; lonely and desolate

1633 W Struther *True Hapines* 143 Under that drearie-some widowhood of our soule 1828 *Craven Dialect*, *Drearisome*, dreary, solitary 1840 Barham *Ingol Leg*, *Witches' Frolic*, Who roams the old ruins this drearysome night? 1877 Blackmore *Erema* I, That wearisome, dreari-some, uncompanionable company

Dreary (drĭəˑrĭ), *a.* Forms: 1 dreórig, 2 drorig, 2–6 drери(e, -y, 3 dreori (drori), 3–5 drury, -y, (4 drwry, 4–5 drewry(e), 4–8 dreeri, -y, *Sc* dreiri, (6 driery, drury, dryrye), 6– **dreary** [OE. *dréorig* gory, bloody, sorrowful, sad, f *dréor* gore, falling blood, app —OTeut. type **dauzo-z*, in ablaut relation to OS *drôr*, OHG *trór* gore, blood (.—**drauzo-z*), and to ON *dreyri* (—*drauzon-*) gore, blood, whence *dreyrugr* gory, bloody. Generally referred to the verbal ablaut stem **dreuz-*, OE *dréosan* to drop, fall. To the same verbal root is ultimately referred OHG. **trûrac*, MHG *trûrec*, Ger *traurig* sorrowful, sad, which is thus remotely connected in derivation with *dréorig*, *dreary*]

†1. Gory, bloody *Obs*

In OE, the later instances are doubtful, and may belong to 2

Beowulf (Th) 2838 Wæter stod dreorig and zedrefed *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 22462 (Cott) A blodi rain, a dreri drift 1590 Spenser *F Q.* I vi 45 With their drery wounds, and bloody gore

†2 Cruel, dire, horrid, grievous *Obs*

a 1000 *Guthlac* 1085 (Gr) Þam ic georne gæst gerynum in þas dreorgan tid dædum cwemde mode and mægne *a* 1225 *Ancr R*, 106 Te Giws dutten his deorewurde muð mid hore dreori fustes *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 214 (Cott) Þe dreri days fiueten þat sal cum for-wit domes day *c* 1440 *York Myst* xlvi. 158 What drerye destonye me drew fro þat dede I 1600 Hakluyt *Voy* III 41 (R) To ease the ship's sides from the great and drury strokes of the yce

3 Of persons, their actions, state, aspect, etc.: Full of sadness or melancholy; sad, doleful, melancholy. in late use, influenced by 4 *Obs* or *arch*

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen* xliv 14 Hig wurdon swiþe dreorige. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 97 He ifrefrað þa dr[e]origan. *c* 1315 Shoreham 89 Drery was thy mone 1340 Hampole *Pr Consc* 1454 Now es he blithe, now es he dreiy *c* 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T* 458 Al drery was his cheere and his lookyng *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2989 Sine Daiy as a drery man duellis at hame 1535 Stewart *Cron Scot* II 277 Of his deid mour drerie wes ilk man *c* 1565 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (1728) 17 With sad, driry and quiet countenance 1587 Turberv *Trag T* (1837) 53 The deaw that from thine eyes and drearie cheekes do flow 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 822 Singing drerie lamentations 1637 Rutherford *Lett* (1862) I 224 Come and fetch the dreary passenger 1742 Shenstone *Schoolmistress* 227 He, dreary caitiff! pines 1844 Mrs Browning *Lay of Brown Rosary* iv 1, Only I am dreary, And, mother, of my dreariness, behold me very weary

4. Dismal, gloomy; repulsively dull or uninteresting. (The ordinary current sense. app a later weakening of 2)

1667 Milton *P L* I 180 Seest thou yon dreary Plain The seat of desolation, voyd of light? 1718 Prior *Power* [illegible] coast 1781 Gibbon [illegible] prospect of solitude and ruin 1838 Dickens *Lett* (1880) I 8 A house standing alone in the midst of a dreary moor 1842 Tennyson *Locksley Hall* 114 The light of London flaring like a dreary dawn 1871 L Stephen *Playgr Eur* II (1894) 48 It sounds a very faded and dreary commonplace 1884 *Manch Exam* 14 May 5/3 The customs which made Sunday the dreariest day in the week are changing *Mod.* A dreary speech by a dreary orator

5 *Comb*, as † *dreary-mood*, *dreary-souled*, adjs.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen* 2798 Draf of wicum dreorigmod *c* 1200 Ormin 6541 Herode King Wass drerigmod and dreofedd *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 1103 Þan set he him doun drurymode & dropede for hure sake 1818 Milman *Samor* 97 Dreary soul'd Barbarians

† **Dreary**, *v. Obs.* In 1 dreórgian, 4 dreri [f. prec adj.] a. *intr.* To be dreary. (Only OE) b *trans* To make dreary, sadden (Only ME)

c 1000 *Rune* 30 (Bosw) Das hosu dreorgiaþ *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxvii 7 Alle dai dreried I in-went.

Dreche see Dretch *v*

Dred(e, etc, obs form of Dread, etc.

Dreddour, dreder, var Dreadour.

Dredge (dredʒ), *sb*[1] Forms. 5–6 dreg, 7 dridge, 8 drudge, 7– dredge [Of this, and the associated verb, the Sc. form *dreg* is found *c* 1500, and in comb in *dreg-boat* 1471; the Eng form *dredge* appears (in the vb.) in 1576. (Cf Sc *seg* = *sedge*, etc) The sb. corresponds to mod.Du. *dreg*, in 16th c *dregghe*, *dregge* 'harpago; verriculum, euerriculum, Angl dragge' Kilian, LG. *dregge* a dredge, F *dreage*, *drège* (for oysters), 1584 in Hatz.-Darm. These continental words are perh. from English; and our word a derivative of the stem of Drag *v*. The forms *dreg*, *dredge*, suggest an OE. type **dręcg* or **dręgge* from **dragjo-*, *-jôn* The variants *dradge*, *drudge*, *drudge* appear to be perversions under the influence of other words]

An instrument for collecting and bringing up objects from the bed of a river, the sea, etc., by dragging along the bottom; usually consisting of an iron frame with a net, bag, bucket, or other receptacle attached a *orig.* A drag-net for taking oysters, used also in pearl-fishing, etc. b More recently, An apparatus for collecting marine objects for scientific investigation c A dredger for clearing the beds of rivers and navigable waters.

1471 implied in *dredge-boat* see b [1562 Eden *Arte of Navig* Pref P iv b Fyshemen that go a trawlyng for fyshe in Catches or mongers, and dradgies for Oysters about the sandes] 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 30 b, The oysters haue a peculiar dredge, which is a thick strong net, fastned to three spils of iron, and drawne at the boates sterne 1626 Capt Smith *Accid Yng Seamen* 30 To the boate or skiffe belongs a dridge 1709 *Lond Gaz* No 4510/7 The Hoy Burthen 9 or 10 Tun two Drudges in her with Ropes to them 1796 Morse *Amer Geog* I 464 Mr Culver has constructed a Dock Drudge, which is a boat for clearing docks and removing bars in rivers 1828 Stark *Elem Nat Hist* II 172 Sponges brought up by the dredge 1861 Gikie *E Forbes* xv 537 Cruising with the dredge—an instrument which he first methodized as an implement of zoological research *fig* 1888 A S Wilson *Lyric of Hopeless Love* cxxvi 360 Fancy casts her dredge in vain, To glean the secrets of the main.

b *attrib* and *Comb*, as *dredge boat*, *-man*, *-net*, *-rope*, *-sump*, *-wood*. Also **Dredgeful**, as much as a dredge will hold.

1471 *Burgh Rec Edin* 16 Nov (Rec. Soc.) (Jam Supp), Of ilk *dreg-boat and hand-lyne bot cummand in with fisch. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* liv, I daresay the lugger's taken a dredge-boat might have taken her 1883 Norman *Presid. Addr Tyneside Field Club* 27 A *dredgeful of 'Globigerina Ooze' from 2,435 fathoms 1776 G Semple *Building in Water* 46 At low Water I set all the *Drudge and Watermen to that Corner 1892 E Reeves *Homewd Bound* 160 Most of the signal-house keepers and dredge men along the canal seem French. 1875 W McIlwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* 110 Persons skilled in *dredge-nets 1773 *Hist Brit Dom N Amer* II xi. § 12 217 [Whale-fishing] To the further end of this stick is fastened a tow-rope, called the *drudge-rope, of about fifteen fathom. 1851 Greenwell *Coal-trade Terms Northumb & Durh* 24 **Dredge Sump*, a reservoir through which a current of water is sometimes made to flow before passing to a pump, in order that any small stones or sludge may be retained

Dredge, *sb.*[2] Forms: 4–7 drage, 5 drag-(g)eye, dragie, -gy, dragge, dregge, 5–6 drege, 5– dradge, 6– dredge, (7 drag) *β*. 5 dragett. [Late ME *dragie*, *dragé*, also *dragett*, a. OF. *dragee*, *dragee*, mod F *dragée*, in Pr. and Sp *dragea*, Sp, Pg *gragea*, It. *treggea* (masc), med L. *dragea*, *drageya*, *dragia*, *dragētum*, and *dragāta*. all supposed to derive in some way from L *tragēmata*, a Gr τραγήματα spices, condiments. In Eng. the final vowel became at length mute; the form *dragett* directly represents med L *dragētum*]

†1. A sweetmeat; a comfit containing a seed or grain of spice, a preparation made of a mixture of spices; cf Dragée. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Med MS* in *Archæol* XXX. 390 Yo sed is good fastende to ete, And ek in drage after mete. [1377–86 see Drug *sb*[1]] 1401–2 *Mem Ripon* (Surtees) III 208 Et in j lib dragge empt, 5*d*. [1402–3 dragy] 14 *Noble Bk Cookry* (Napier) 27 Cast on a dridge mad with hard yolks of eggs. *c* 1440 *Anc Cookery* in *Housek Ord* (1790) 454 Make thenne a dragee of the yolkes of harde eyien broken *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 130/1 Dragge (*v rr* dragy, dradge), *dragetum*. 1481–90 *Howard Househ Bks* (Roxb) 367 Item payed for a box of drege xx *d* 1530 Palsgr. 275/1 Dradge, spyce, *dragee* 1544 Phaer *Regim Lyfe* (1560) I vj b, By eatyng of a litle dredge, made of anyse seede and coliander. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II 108 A drage or pouder of it [thyme] with salt, brings the appetite againe 1616 Surfl. & Markh *Country F.* 48 Take fasting a Dredge made of Annise, Fennell, Caraway, and Coliander seed.

β 1470–71 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III., Dragett

2 A mixture of various kinds of grain, esp. of oats and barley, sown together. Now *dial.*

[In Fr *dragée* is a mixture of pease, vetches, beans, lentils, sown as a forage crop]

[1309 in *Registr Monast de Wynchelcumba* (1892) 304 Quatuor quarteria frumenti, et quatuor quarteria boni dragetti] 14 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 596 *Maxitilo*, Draggeye 14 *Metrical Voc* Ibid 625 *Dragetum*, draggé, *maxtilioque*, medylde corne *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 130/1 Dragge, menglyd corne (drage, or mestlyon, P) 1533 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 55, ij quarters of barley and ij of drege. 1573 Tusser *Husb* xvi (1878) 39 Sowe barlie and dredge, with a plentifull hand 1601 Holland *Pliny* I 534 As touching the drage called Ocymum it is a kind of forage or prouender for horses 1611 Bible *Job* xxiv 6 *margin*, Mingled corn or dredge 1669 Worlidge *Syst Agric* (1681) 324 *Dredge*, Oats and Barley mixed 1888 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Dredge*, mixed corn of several kinds, as oats, wheat, and barley sown together; done very commonly for game feed

fig 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 108 (R) Choler is a miscellane seed (as it were) and a dredge, made of all the passions of the mind.

3. *Mining* Ore of a mixed quality intermediate between the rich and the worthless

1875 *Ure's Dict Arts* II 80 Detaching from each piece the inferior portions, and thus forming either pure or best dradge ore. 1875 J H Collins *Metal Mining* 111 A quantity of material of a mixed nature, called 'dredge', or 'roughs', or 'rows', is often separated, on the one hand from the rich ore, on the other from the worthless waste

4 *Comb*, as dredge-box † (*a*) a box for holding dredges or comfits, etc, a drageoir; (*b*) = *dredging-box*. see Dredge *v.*[2]; **dredge-malt**, malt made of oats and barley; † **dredge-powder**, a powder of mixed spices, sugar, etc.

1525 Ld Berners *Froiss* II. clvii. [clix] 434 Two *dredge boxes of golde 1812 Chalmers *Lat.* in *Life* (1851) I 293 Eloquent upon her favourite subject of napery inventories and dredge-boxes. 1496–7 in Rogers *Agric & Prices* III 78/3 *Dregg malt. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh* 379 Mault of Oats, which mixt with that of barley, is call'd Dredg-mault 1579 Langham *Gard Health* (1633) 363 A *dredge powder. take fine powder of Licoras and Anniseeds, of each one pound, suger candy to pound, pepper and ginger, of each two ounces mixe them and vse it for most inward griefes.

Dredge, *v.*[1] Also 6–7 dreg, dregge, 7–8 drudge, 8 druge [Goes with Dredge *sb*[1]]

1. *trans.* To collect and bring up (oysters, etc.) by means of a dredge; to bring *up*, fish *up*, or clear *away* or *out* (any object) from the bottom of a river, etc. Also *fig*

1508 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 379 Thou sailit to get a dowcare, for to dreg it, It lyis closit in a clout on Seland cost 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb Kent* (1826) 234 South Yenlet, notorious also for great Oisters, that be dredged thereabouts 1659 E Leigh *Eng Descr* 105 The salt savoury Oisters there dregged *a* 1705 Ray *Sel Rem* 272 (L) They dredge up from the bottom of the sea white coral 1776 G Semple *Building in Water* 34 We drudged all we could come at away. 1851 Taylor *Improvem Tyne* 77 Dredging out silt 1863 Kingsley *Water Bab* vii 265 You and I perhaps shall dredge strange creatures such as man never saw before. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr* xvii 286 A stone celt which was dredged up from the Thames

2. *intr.* To make use of a dredge; to fish *for* (oysters, etc.), or to remove silt, etc. from the bottom of a river, etc., by means of a dredge.

1681 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 44 Some getting oyster-boats to dreg, Some making satties for to beg 1711 *Act* 9 *Anne* c 26 Such persons as shall use to fish or dredge within the limits of the said Fishery as common Fishermen or Drudgermen 1764 Platt in *Phil Trans* LIV 52 To use dragnets as they do in dredging for oisters 1863 Lyell *Antiq Man* 18 Mud obtained by dredging in the adjoining shallow water.

3 *trans* To clean out the bed or bottom of (a river, channel, harbour, etc.) by removing silt with a dredging apparatus.

1844 *Hull Dock Act* 98 Repairing, altering, dredging, or improving the said docks 1875 J H. Bennet *Winter Medit* I. viii (ed 2) 242 The government has dredged the magnificent old port, which had been allowed to fill up

Hence **Dredged** *ppl a.*

1867 A. Barry *Sir C. Barry* vi 158 The dredged bed of the river. 1894 *Daily News* 26 Nov. 5/3 Built in a dredged-out berth or dock.

Dredge, *v.*[2] Also 7 dreg, 7–9 drudge. [app. f Dredge *sb* 2]

1 *trans.* To sprinkle (anything) with powder, *esp* flour; *orig* to sprinkle with some powdered mixture of sugar, spices, etc Also *fig.*

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 48 A continuat Tropologicall speech all to bee spiced and dredged with sentences and allegories 1611 Beaum & Fl *Scornful Lady* II. iii, Burnt figs, dreg'd with meal and powdered sugar *a* 1616 — *Bloody Brother* II 1 *ad fin*, My spice-box, gentlemen Dredge you a dish of plovers, there's the art on't. 1750 E. Smith *Compl Housew* 19 Drudge it with a little flour 1851 D Jerrold *St Giles* IV. 26 His hair was dredged with grey.

2 To sprinkle (any powdered substance) *over* anything. Also *transf*

1648 HERRICK *Hesper*, *Pray & Prosper*, The spangling dew dreg'd o're the grasse 1741 *Compl Fam Piece* I II 98 Dredge grated Bread over it 1853 SOYER *Pantroph* 288 Serve, having dredged over them a little poppy-seed

Hence **Dre·dging** *vbl. sb* ; *attrib* as *dredging-box*

1611 COTGR , *Rostir sanglant*, a dredging with the powder of Hares bloud 1709 W KING *Art of Cookery* Let v, Basting ladles, dripping-pans, and drudging-boxes 1751 SMOLLETT *Per Pic* (1779) IV lxxxviii 47 This all the flour in his drudging-box had not been able to whiten 1851 *Beck's Florist* Sept 203 Sulphur is a well-known remedy, dusted on the leaves, while wet, from a dredging box

Dredge, -s, obs. form of DREG, -S, *sb.*

Dredger [1] (dre·dʒəɹ) Also 6 *Sc* dregar, dregger, 8 drudger. [f DREDGE *v* [1] + -ER [1].]

1. One who uses a dredge ; *esp.*, in early use, one who dredges oysters.

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w Kennedie* 242 Rank beggar, ostir dregar, foule fleggar, in the flet. 1572 *Lament of Lady Scot* in *Scot Poems 16th C* II 250 It is mair schame in burgh to se beggers Nor is it skaith in Crawmont to want dreggers. 1667 in Sprat *Hist R Soc* 307 (Jod) The oysters cast their spawn which the dredgers call their spats 1723 *Lond Gaz* No 6196/8 Edmund North, late of Wakering in Essex, Oyster-Drudger 1882 *Standard* 18 Feb 5/2 The Whitstable dredgers feed, but do not breed oysters 1887 *Daily News* 17 Feb 7/2 The dragging up of the body by a dredger [with] his dredging apparatus

2 A boat employed in dredging for oysters

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy* III 586 (R) We then had sight of a brigandine or a dredger, which the general tooke within one houres chase with his two barges 1888 *Public Opinion* (N.Y) 15 Dec , The Maryland steamer has a two hours' fight with a fleet of oyster pirates .and runs down two of the dredgers

3 A dredging machine : see quot 1892.

1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ* 29 A strangely shaped anchor brought up by the dredger the other day 1871 *Daily News* 30 June, Any tendency thereto [silting up] may be averted by the steady use of dredgers 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss , *Dredger*, vessels fitted with iron buckets and machinery for deepening rivers or bars and keeping harbours or docks from filling up.

Dre·dger [2]. Also drudger. [f. DREDGE *v* [2] + -ER [1].] A box with a perforated lid for sprinkling powder over anything, as a *flour-dredger*

(In quot 1666, some think = F. *dragéoir*, OF. also *drageur*, 'a comfet box of silver', Cotgr)

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Feb , To London and did carry home a silver drudger for my cupboard of plate 1721 BAILEY, *Dredger*, a Flower Box 1775 ASH, *Dredger*, *Drudger* .. the box out of which flower is thrown on roast meat. 1819 H BUSK *Banquet* II. 189 The drudger, salt-box, cullender and skewer

Dre·dger-man. = DREDGER [1] 1

1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No 3182/3 Masters of Vessels, Fishermen, Dredgermen, and other Seafaring Men 1721 [see DREDGE *v.*[1] 2]. 1851-61 MAYHEW *Lond Labour* II 165 (Hoppe) The dredgermen, of the Thames, or river finders 1887 *Daily News* 27 July 6/3 It [a Fraternity at Faversham] consisted of free fishermen and dredgermen, who had the exclusive right to dredge and sell oysters within the hundred

Dre·dging, *vbl sb* [f. DREDGE *v* [1] + -ING [1].] The action of the verb DREDGE [1].

1622 R HAWKINS *Voy. S Sea* 227 In anno 1583 I was at the dregging of pearle oysters after the manner we dregge oysters in England 1764 PLATT in *Phil Trans* LIV 52 To use dragnets as they do in dredging for oisters 1876 PAGE *Adv Text-Bk Geol.* xx 414 So far as dredgings and soundings enable us to decide

b. *concr* That which is dredged up.

1881 CARPENTER *Microsc.* XII. § 474 It is curious that these two forms should present themselves in the same dredging 1891 *Law Reports* Weekly Notes 120/1 Depositing thereon dredgings from the river

c *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dredging-bag, -engine, -gear, -iron, -machine*, etc

1776 G SEMPLE *Building in Water* 33 The Stones tore and totally destroyed our Drudging-bags *Ibid* 29 Drudging-engines. 1830 *Mech. Mag* XIII. 64 The dredging-machines were invented and patented by a Mr. Israel Pownall in 1712 1840 *Evid Hull Docks Com* 37 Excavation done by the dredging-machine 1851 *Offic Catal Gt Exhib.* II 600 Improved grappling or dredging iron, for drawing from the water the bodies of persons .drowned

Dredging, -box see DREDGE *v* [2]

Dredgy, -ie, Sc. forms of DIRGE, chiefly in sense 3, funeral feast.

Dredour, var DREADOUR.

Dree (drī), *v* Now *Sc.* and *north dial* or *arch* Forms. 1 dréogan, 2 dreogen, 2-5 dreȝe(n, 3 drehe(n, dreȝhenn (*Orm.*), 3-4 driȝe(n, 3-6 dreı(e, 3-9 drie, 4 drey(e, dryȝ(e, 4-5 dregh(e, 4-6 drighe, dry(e, dre (5 dryee), 4- dree. *Pa t.* 1 dreáȝ, dreáh, *pl* druȝon, 2-3 dreȝ, *pl* druhen, drehen, 3 dreıh, 4 dreiȝh, dreȝh, dreyȝ, drey, (drogh, drow, drie) *β* 3 drehde, 4 dried, 5 dreght, (6 *Sc.* dreıt), 5- dreed. *Pa pple.* 1-3 drogen, 2 idreȝen, 4 drowen, (droun). *β.* 5- dreed [OE *dréogan* (3rd sing *dréhþ, dryhð*) ; a strong vb. of 2nd ablaut series, (OTeut type **dreug-, draug-, drug-*), elsewhere represented only by Gothic *drugan* to do military service (*gadrauhts* a soldier), and the ON. derivative vb. *drýgja* to perform, perpetrate, lengthen, f *drýgr-* enduring, lasting, etc. In the 13th c , a weak pa. t is found, and the strong inflexions do not occur after 1400. The verb has lived on in Sc and north Eng dialects, and has been revived as a literary archaism by Sir Walter Scott and his imitators

In ME there was some tendency to confuse *dree* and *draw*, arising prob from form-association of *dróg, drógh, drów*, pa t of *draw*, with *drógen*, pl of pa t , and *drogen, drowen* pa pple , of *dree* Hence *drogh, drow* occur for *dreı, dreigh* ; see also DRAW *v.*

c 1340 *Cursor M* 9398 (Trin) Þerynne he dreyȝe afur hale (*Laud MS* drie, *Gött* drow, *Colt.* drogh)]

†**1.** *trans* To do, perform (service, duty, any one's will) , to commit (sin) *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags Ps* (Th) liv 8 Druxon þæt on burgum, dræges and nihtes. *c* 1000 *Guthlac* 386 Se þe in þowingum þeodnes willan dæghwam dreogeð *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 23 Þa sunfulle monne þe dreȝeð a heore uncle werkes *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 37 Þe wapmen and wimmen þe hordom driuen *Ibid* 191 Neddre doð þre þing licharnliche þe þe deuel drigeð gostliche

2. To endure, undergo, suffer, bear (something burdensome, grievous, or painful)

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod* 2978 Seo menȝeo fæsten dreah fela missera *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 288 Al þat man mai here dreoȝen [*v r* drie] *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 136 Uor þe luue of him þet dreih more uor þe *Ibid.* 356 Wouh of scheome þet mon driheð *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* 37 Hare weanen þat ure alre modres dieheden on us seluen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 23225 (Cott) Þe thrid pine es hard to drei [*v r* drie, dreȝe, dreye] *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag* (W) 2660 He tolde hine the sorewe that he dregh *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 3115 Þor peynes gret, disese and thought, Fro day to day he doth me drye *c* 1400 *Melayne* 1055 Pity the dole we dree for thee 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV x *heading*, Quhat sorow dreis queyne Dido all the nycht *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Election* Poems (1845) 40 His buik has dree'd a saur, saur fa'. 1848 MRS GASKELL *M Barton* xxv, To dree all the cruel slander they'll put upon him 1855 BROWNING *Old Pictures in Florence* xxv, While their pictures dree Such doom

†**b** with *inf* or *subord cl.* *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 1300 (Gott) Langer to hue may he noght drei. *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 235, I nul no lengor driye That Cristene men schul for me dye 1460 *Lybeaus Disc* 950 (R.) Never they ne seygh Man that myghte dreygh To justy wyth Gyffroun.

c. *To dree one's weird*: to endure one's fate, suffer or submit to one's destiny *arch.*

13 . *E. E Allit P* B 1224 In dongoun be don to dreȝe þer his wyrdes ? *c* 1485 *Prophecy of Waldhaue* in *Whole Prophecie of Scotland* (1603) C j b, Heere in wildernes I dwell, my weird for to dree 1816 SCOTT *Antiq* xxxii, 'Ohon ! we're dreeing a sair weird; we hae had a heavy dispensation ' 1886 MRS LYNN LINTON *Paston Carew* xxxv, French must dree his weird as a brave man should

†**d** *intr* To suffer. *Obs.*

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc Poems* xvi. 5 Of duill and doloui so I dry

3 *trans.* To do, perform, suffer (penance, shrift). *arch*

c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 51 Er he hefde idreȝen þet scrift. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 496 (Cott) Þai dreı ful harde schrift *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 16613 He schulde go to Rome penaunce to drye *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth* xi, God hase graunted me grace, To die my penawnce in this place 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* IX 210 The slaers sulde be banist to ffrance and dric thair pennance thair 1810 SCOTT *Lett* 30 Mar (1894) I 174, I was dreeing penance for some undiscovered sin at a family party 1866 NEWMAN *Gerontius* v 39 He dreed his penance age by age

4. *intr* To endure, last, hold out, continue. Now *Sc.* and *north dial.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 26 Six men beateð hire hwil ha mahten drehen *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 1772 Fled as fast homward as fet mist drie 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII 53 Sall na man say, quhill I may dre, That strynth of men sall gei me sle *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* (Surtees) 156 [Symeon] Wille is me that I shalle dre Tylle I have sene hym with myn ee 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 46/26 To Dree, last, *durare* 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss* , *Dree*, to endure, to last 1871 WADDELL *Ps* lxxxviii. 15, I kenna nae langer how till dree

5 *trans* To last through (time) ; to pass, spend, live (one's life, days); esp with the notion of endurance. Also with *forth, out* *Obs* or *arch.*

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2404 An hundred ȝer Hane ic her driȝen in weilde wo 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 242 With doole dried hee so his dayes *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 5842 God lyf schalt þou drye 1585 JAS I *Ess Poesie* (Arb) 44 To drie Her voyage out *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc Poems* VII 1 Drie furth the inch as thou hes done the span 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II v, Would'st thou thy every future year In ceaseless prayer and penance drie

6 To 'spin out', protract *dial*

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss* , 'He dreed a lang drone', delivered a tiresome dissertation

Hence **Dree** ing *vbl. sb.*

c 1350 *Will Palerne* 919 For dreȝing of þis duel.

Dree, *sb Sc.* [f DREE *v.*] The action of the verb DREE, suffering, grief, trouble. (Mostly a modern archaism)

[*c* 1430 LYDG *Min Poems* (Percy Soc) 45 The first yere wedlokk is called pleye, The second dreye, and the thrid yere deye] 1871 WADDELL *Ps.* XXVII 5, I' the day o' dule an' dree 1890 R BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* IV. 4 The half-moon Shrinketh her face of dree

Dree, dreigh (drī, drīχ), *a* Now *Sc* and *north dial* or *arch* Forms 3 dreiȝ, drih, 3-5 dreȝ, 4 drye, dryȝ, 4-5 drey, 5 dregh, drie, 5- dreich, 6- dreigh, 7- dree, (8 dreech, dreegh, 8-9 driegh, 9 driche, driech). [ME. *dreȝ, dregh* '—OE type **drégog*, corresp to ON. *drýgr* enduring, lasting, substantial, ample, rich (Sw *dryg* heavy, long, large, rich, etc , Da *drøi* lasting, durable, great) , from stem of DREE *v*]

†**1.** Enduring, patient, long-suffering *Obs*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 49 Lomb is drih þing and milde *c* 1250 *Hymn Virg* 34 *Ibid* App. 256 Maide dreiȝ & wel itaucht.

†**2** Heavy, mighty, great , doughty, fierce *Obs*

13 *E. E. Allit P* B 342 In dryȝ dred and daunger *c* 1400 *Rowland & O* 696 His dynttys were full dreghe *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5322 Dreghist in armys, And the strongest in stoure *Ibid* 11890 Þe key the durres to vndo of the dregh horne *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 5568 Þe dreigest deele of þaim died of his dukis handis

3 a. Long; slow, tedious, wearisome; persistent, difficult to surmount or get over, 'stiff', severe.

b Dreary, cheerless, doleful.

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 1622 The draghtes, the dyse, and oþer dregh gaumes. *Ibid* 3320 Elan driet the dropis of hir dregh teris *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4441 Soure surfete of drinkis geis sow die or soure day many drege wyntir *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 22 Þerof us penkiþ þe wey to drie ?14 *MS. Harl* 2252, fo 118 (Halliwell) A ryver brode and dreghe 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 357 The craige was vgly, stay and dreich 1674 RAY *N. C Words* 15 *Dree*. Long, seeming tedious beyond expectation, spoken of a way A hard bargainer, spoken of a person *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Leith Races* Poems (1845) 35 There's lang and dreech contestin 1794 BURNS '*There was a lass*' i, The moor was dreigh, and Meg was skiegh. 1807 J STAGG *Poems* 19 Six dree years had Susan languish'd 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Midl.* xxix, 'Our minny here's rather driech in the upgang' 1857 E WAUGH *Lanc Life* 207 The rains are heavy and dree upon Ashworth moors 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xviii, 'My life is a bit driegh I see little company'

†**4** At a tedious distance, far off *Obs rare*

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12205 Þe lasse hil was nought so drey ffro þe more, but euene ney

Dree, dreigh, *adv. Obs* or *dial.* [ME *dreȝe* '—OE type **dréoge*]

†**1.** Heavily, severely, mightily, vehemently *Obs*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr* 3035 Þou louest tristrem dreiȝe *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr Knt* 2663 Hade hit [weapon] dryuen adoun, as dreȝ as he atled, þer hade ben ded of his dynt *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth* (Irel) xl Quel to draues thou so dreȝghe?

2 Persistently, 'doggedly' *dial*

1844 S BAMFORD *Life of Radical* 110 The rain having set in dree 1865 E WAUGH *Lanc. Songs* 7 Th' rain's comin' deawn very dree.

Dreed, obs form of DREAD.

Dree·-draw. An implement used in illegal fishing, being a 'stroke-haul', q v , fastened to a line reaching across a river, and held by a man at each end

1850 *Act* 13 & 14 *Victoria* c 88 § 40 It shall not be lawful at any Season of the Year, to use for the Purpose of taking Fish any Otter, Lyster, Spear, Strokehaul, Dree Draw, or Gaff 1866 *Cork Constitution* (newspr) 12 Sept., For that each of you did illegally use a dree-draw or goff for the purpose of taking fish in the Bandon River

Dreel, Sc form of DRILL.

Dree·ly, dreighly, *adv* Now *Sc* and *north dial.* [f. DREE *a* + -LY [2]]

†**1.** Heavily, mightily, vehemently, stiffly *Obs*

13 *E E Allit P* C 235 Drof hem dryȝlych adoun þe depe 13 *Gaw & Gr Knt* 1026 þay þe wyn dronken, Daunsed ful dreȝly wyth dere carolez *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* (Surtees) 90 And thou drynk drely, in thy polle wylle it synk. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 217 They drank dreichlie about.

2 Slowly, persistently *dial*

1828 *Craven Dialect*, *Dreely*, slowly, though continuous. 'It rains dreely'. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* xlvi 251 Father called thee dreely

Dreen, obs. and dial form of DRAIN

Dreep, drepe (drīp), *v. Obs* or *dial* [In Sc use, a dial. form of DRIP *v* , but the 15-16th c English examples appear to represent the OE. strong vb *dréopan* = OS *driopan*, OHG *triofan*, ON *drýpa*'—OTeut **dreup-, draup-, drup-* to drop. See DRIP, DROP]

1. *intr.* To fall in drops, to drip

a 1000 *Ags. Ps* (Th) lxxi[i] 6 Dropa þe on þas eorðan up on dreopaþ *c* 1430 LYDG *Bochas* 67 b, Of Diana the trans mutacion, Now bright, now pale, now clere, now dreping *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3198 Þe terys oure hir face drepyd 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* XXIX 4 The Rayne dreepeth doune softly 1594 LODGE *Wounds Civ War* V in Hazl *Dodsley* VII 183 The dreeping dimness of the night 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic* (1751) 55 Some with spilled drink are dreeping, And some sit on a privy sleeping. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C Gloss* s v , 'Dreaping o' wet', *a* 1835 HOGG *Rungan & May* 50 Well do I like at the gloaming still, To dreep from the lift or the lowering hill

†**2.** To droop , *fig* to lose courage, grow faint

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 10795 Þai drepit in dole, as þai degh shuld. *c* 1430 LYDG *Min Poems* 161 (Mätz) Alcestis flower In stormys dreepithe *c* 1450 *Cov Myst* (Shaks Soc.) 170 In goode tyme ȝe dede downe drepe To take ȝowr rest.

Dreeri, -y, obs forms of DREARY

†**Dref,** *a Obs rare* [early ME. '—OE **dréfe* (—*dréfjo-*), secondary form of **dréf* ('—*dréfu-*) : see DROF, and cf OHG. *truobi*, Ger. *trübe*] Troublesome, vexatious, grievous.

c 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 4144 Ydolatrie, ðat was hem lef, ofte vt-wroȝte hem sorȝes dref

Dref(f, obs. pa. t. and pple of DRIVE *v.*

Drefle, dreifle, obs. forms of DRIVEL

Dreful, -ly, obs form of DREADFUL, -LY

Dreg, *sb* Chiefly in pl **dregs** (dregz). Forms 3–4 drege, 4– dreg, (6 dredge, 7 dregge), *Pl* 4–7 dregges, (5 -is, -ys, dregys, 6 dragges), 6–7 dreggs, 6– dregs (6–7 drags, dredges) [Probably from Norse. cf Icel *dreggjar* pl, Sw *dragg* pl. dregs, lees]

1 (Usually *pl*) The sediment of liquors; the more solid particles which settle at the bottom of a solution or other liquid, grounds, lees, feculent matters Also *fig*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxiv 9 [lxxv 8] Drege in hum [*v r* his dreg, Vulg *fæx eius*] noght is littled, drinke sal al þa sinfulle 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B xix 397 Whil I can selle Bothe dregges and draffe and drawe it at on hole, þikke ale and þinne ale *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 131/2 Dreggys of oyle, *amurca* 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 37 The drinke that they drawe [is] ouer-charged with dregges 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I xliii 70 Much corruption lieth as dreggs at the bottome 1752 BERKELEY *Farther Th. on Tar-water* Wks. III 493 The dregs of tar are often foul 1809 SYD SMITH *Two Vol. Serm.* II 43 The bitterest dreg in the cup of God's wrath 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 453 The other goes into a deep and narrow cistern, where the dreg again subsides 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* VIII, He flings the dregs of his wine at Edwin

b phr *To drink, drain*, etc. *to the dregs*, i.e. to the thick and turbid sediment: often *fig*.

1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 545 The following licence of a Foreign reign Did all the dregs of bold Socinus drain 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* XCVII, This manner of drawing off a subject, or a peculiar mode of writing to the dregs 1795 SOUTHEY *Vis. Maid. Orleans* I 260 Destined to drain the cup of bitterness, Even to its dregs 1823 SCOTT *Trierm.* Concl. 1, To require of bard That to his dregs the tale should run 1874 J. STOUGHTON *Ch. of Rev.* XIII 318 This strange mortal, who had drunk the dregs of Antinomianism

†**2** *transf* Fæces, excrement, refuse, rubbish; corrupt or defiling matters *Obs*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxix 3 [xl 2] Fra þe slogh of wrecchednes, And fra fen of dreg [Vulg *fecis*] þat es 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 332 Because the guts be stopt with winde and dregges 1668 CULPEPPER & COLL *Barthol. Anat.* I xi 26 The Dreggs or Excrements did lie lurking

3 *fig* The most worthless part or parts; the base or useless residue, the refuse or offscourings.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I xiv, They neuer tasted other but the fecis or dragges of the sayd noble doctrines 1546 *Supplic. Poore Com.* (E. E. T. S.) 65 Symple creatures taken for the dregges of the worlde 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 358 Traditions of men Mounckish vowes pilgrimages, and innumerable such dredge 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethicks* IX 121 Matter is the dreg of nature, and dead without power 1689 HICKERINGILL *Wks.* (1716) II 495 For us who live in the Dregs of Romulus [cf. L. *in Romuli fæce*] 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* II 1, Some dregs of ancient night not quite purg'd off 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III lxi 320 Low mechanics the very dregs of the fanatics 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 66 The very dregs of the population.

4. Last remains, small remnant, residue

1577 HOLINSHED *Hist. Scot.* 490/1 Sore hurt in the arme with the dredge of a caliuer shot 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I IV 124 Some certaine dregges of conscience are yet within mee 1619 MRQ. BUCKHM. in *Fortesc. Papers* 84, I will wash away that offence and if there shall yet remayne any dregg of it. 1685 BURNET *Life Bedell* Pref. (L.), This iron age and dreg of time 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II 208 A dreg of the Romish superstition 1867 G. GILFILLAN *Night* III 76 The meteor left not e'en a trace or dreg behind.

b The sequelæ of a disease.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV XI (1647) 187 The remnant-dregs of his disease 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* XXVII, The dregs of the measles are a serious thing

5 *sing* A small quantity or drop left; hence, *deprecatively*, a small quantity or 'drop'.

1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 579 Take it and drink it off, leave not a dreg 1821 CARLYLE in *Early Lett.* (1886) II 10 Make yourself a comfortable dreg

Hence **Dre gful** *a*, full of dregs, dreggy; **Dre gless** *a.*, free from dregs

1552 HULOET, Dreggefull or full of dregges, *amaricosus* 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) I xiii 197 It passed, dregless, into the vat of our memory

†**Dreg,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make dreggy; to render turbid as with dregs.

1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I xcv 298 Our much use of strong Beere, and grosse Flesh, is a great occasion of dregging our spirits 1821 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX 101 So was the finish of this scene dregged with dross

Dreg, obs form of DREDGE.

†**Dregbaly** *Obs* ? Error for **dragbelly*: a big belly, a person with a large paunch

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 108/1 A Dregbaly, *aqualiculus, porci est ventripotens*

Dreggish (dre gɪʃ), *a.* [f. DREG *sb* + -ISH.] Of the nature of dregs or refuse, affected by the presence of dregs Also *fig* Base, vile.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV v (1634) 535 Barbers, Cooks and such dreggish men 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 435 Not that which is in the bottome, because it is verie dreggish and filthie 1716 M. DAVILS *Athen. Brit.* II 346 The Clogging and Dreggish Menstruums of Galenick Electuaries.

Dreggy (dre gi), *a* [f. as prec. + -Y 1] Abounding in dregs or fæces, of the nature or character of dregs; feculent, foul, impure, turbid, polluted.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 131/2 Dreggy or fulle of dregtys, *feculentus.* 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 48 Grapes leave much feculent and dreggie matter in the body 1657 *Physical Dict.*, The thinner parts are evaporated, and the thicker remain black and dreggy 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 105 Either Draggy or. mingled with the Settlings of the Cask 1883 *Standard* 19 May 6/2 Tallow. fine, 42*s* dark dreggy lots, 39*s*

b *transf* and *fig.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 59 Twenty thousand of these dreggy lees of Libertines 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 880 This earth the lowest and most dreggy part of the universe! 1741 E. POSTON *Pratler* (1747) I 33 Old Age, or the dreggy Part of Life 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II 249 A dreggy hybrid of the basest bloods of Europe

Hence **Dre ggily** *adv*; **Dre gginess**

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 778 Having but little earthy dragginesse and drossy refuse 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III 51 The dregginess of the Ferment 1876 WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II xxxv 638 Dim city edges that dip drearily and dreggily to the brink.

Dregh, dreȝ(h, dreh(e: see DREE, DREIGH.

Dregs. see DREG *sb*

Dregy, var. *dergie*, obs Sc form of DIRGE

Drehte, pa. t of DRETCH *v.*

Drei, dreich, dreigh, dreih, obs and dial ff. DREE *v.* and *a.* **Drei(e,** obs f. DRY

Dreid, obs. Sc form of DREAD.

Dreien, dreihen, obs forms of DRAW *v.*

Dreifle, obs form of DRIVEL.

†**Dreigh, dreich.** *Obs* Also 4 **dreh, drehi, dreih, drei, drey,** 4–5 **dreghe, dreȝ(e, driȝe.** [? f. *dreȝe, dregh*, earlier form of DREE *a.*]

1 Long duration of space or time, length, distance, extent.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2916 And thus they drevene to þe dede dukes and eries, Alle þe dreghe of þe daye *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 678 When the dregh was don of þe derke night *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4788, viij daies be dene þe driȝe was, and maie, Or he miȝt comme to þe copp fra þe caue vndire

2 phr. *A-, on-, (o-) dregh*: at or to a distance, afar off, = A-DRIGH, q. v.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21859 (Cott.) Bi takens ferr on drei Men wat it es command nei *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* V 1079 Folow on dreich, giff that we mystir ocht 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III (1822) 213 Throw ane signe that Quinctius maid on dreich, the Romanis ischit fra thair tentis 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* II vi, He stood nae lang a-dreigh

3 Tediousness, annoyance *rare.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5578 All þe driȝe of þa deuels þai drenchid or þai past

†**Dreight, dright.** *Obs* Also 4–5 **dreght** [f. *dreȝe, dreghe*, DREE *a* + -T.] = DREIGH 1

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10633 The day of þe dreight [was] dryuyn vppo long *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1112 þe dreȝt [*v r* droȝt] of þi days *Ibid* 4874 þe driȝt of daies foure score 1557–75 *Diurn. Occurrents* (1833) 260 Thay past throw the seynis a dricht fra schote of the castell

Dreint, obs pa. t and pple. of DRENCH *v.*

†**Dre·mels.** *Obs* [a deriv. of ME *drem-en* to DREAM + -ELS.] A dream

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A VIII 138 þe Bible bereþ witnesse hou Daniel deuynede þe Dremels of a kyng 1377 *Ibid.* B VII. 154 *Ibid.* XIII 14 How þat ymagynatyf in dremeles me tolde Of kynde and of his connynge.

Drempt, obs pa. t of DREAM *v.*

Drench (drenʃ), *sb* Forms. 1 **drenc(e,** 3 **drænc, drencche, drunch,** 4 **drenche, drenke,** 3–**drench** [OE *drenc* draught, drink, drowning:—OTeut. **drankiz*, f. *drank-* ablaut grade of *drink-an* to DRINK Cf. Goth *draggk, dragk*, OS. *dranc*, OHG. *tranch* (Ger *trank*).—OTeut **drankoz*, and OHG *trenka* fem.:—OTeut. **drankjō*.]

†**1** Drink; a draught *Obs.* in general sense

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 166 *Antedo* [*antidotum*], wyrtdrenc. *c* 1000 *Coll. Monast.* (Th.) 35 (Bosw.) Win nys drenc cilda *c* 1205 LAY. 13435 Heo hafden dræncs, heo hafden mete 1340 *Ayenb.* 130 Per ne is noþer king ne kuene þet ne ssel drinke of deaþes drench

2. *spec* A medicinal, soporific, or poisonous draught; a potion. From 1600 often (after 3): A large draught or potion, or one forcibly given.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 56 Wyrc drenc wiþ hwostan *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II 158 Se drenc deadbær wæs 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 151 He ȝef hym a luþer drench *c* 1380 *Serm. Feriumb.* 1386 Sche fet him a drench þat noble was, & mad him dryuk it warm 1587 TURBERV *Trag. T.* (1837) 250 A poysoned drench 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* II Wks. (Rtldg.) 385/1 A drench of sack At a good taverne Would cure him 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II 73 If the sleepy drench Of that forgetful Lake benumme not still 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) III 327 This muddy Drench of Ale 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 286 Girls are fattened to a vast bulk by drenches of curds and cream thickened with flour 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* II 953 Guido Shook off the relics of his poison drench

fig. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 324 With concubynes and drenches of Baudrye. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 204 To diet their ignorance with the limited draught of a Mattin, and even song drench 1891 E. H. HICKEY in *Athenæum* 24 Oct. 549/2 The sleepy drench of Time.

3. A draught or dose of medicine administered to an animal.

1552 HULOET, Drench or drynke for horse or other beast, *saluatum.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 144 Poure this drench with an horne downe the throat of laboring jades 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 66 Administred by way of Drench to a horse *a* 1748 WATTS *Ontology* x. II § 4 A farrier constrains him to take a drench 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Wrkg. Life* I II 151 No cattle doctor would give a drench to a cow unless he consulted the table in the Almanack

4 The act of drenching, soaking, or wetting thoroughly, such a quantity as drenches.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I 442 Wide over earth his annual freshet strays, And highland drains with lowland drench repays 1850 BROWNING *Christm. Eve*, etc. 168 Quench The gin shop's light in hell's grim drench 1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap Jack Z.* III 114 A drench of rain

5 *Tanning.* A preparation in which skins are steeped. Cf *drenche-kive* in 6

1853 C. MORFIT *Tanning, etc* 410 Skins. undergo a steeping, for ten or fifteen days, in a fermenting mixture, or 'drench', of forty pounds of bran and twenty gallons of water

6 *Comb.*, as **drench-horn,** (orig. OE. *drenc-horn* a drinking horn), a horn used for giving a medicinal drench to animals; † **drenche-kive,** a drenching vat or tub (see sense 5)

? *c* 1000 *Cod. Dipl.* 722 (Kemble) III 361 (Bosw.) Ic geann into ðære stowe ðone drenc-horn ðe ic ær [*MS* er] at ðam hirede gebohte *a* 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* XIV in *E. E. P.* (1862) 155 Hail be þe skinners wiþ þure drenche kiue, Who so smilliþ þer-to wo is him aliue. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III 325/2 The Farriers Drench Horn.

Drench (drenʃ), *v* Forms: 1 **drencan,** 2–5 **drenchen,** 3–6 **drenche,** (4 **drensche, dr(e)inche,** 4–5 **drynche**), 5– **drench.** *Pa. t. a* 1–3 **drenct(e,** 2–5 **dreint(e,** 3 **drengte,** 3–6 **dreynt(e,** 4 **dreynkt(e,** 5 **drenkte, dreynote,** 5 **draynt(e, drenckt,** 6–7 **drent(e.** *β* 4–5 **drenchid(e, -yd,** 4– **drenched,** 6–7 **drencht** *Pa. pple. a.* 1 **drenct,** 2–5 **dreint,** etc., 6 **drent, drint, drynt** *β* 4– **drenched,** 6–7 **drencht** [OE *drencan* = OS *drenkian* (Du. *drenken*), OHG *trenchen* (Ger *tranken*), ON *drekkja*:—*drenkja* (Sw. *dranka*).—OTeut. **draykjan,* f. *drayk-*, ablaut grade of *dryk-an* to drink, of which it is the causal derivative]

1 *trans* To make to drink; to administer drink to, now *spec.* to administer a draught of medicine in a forcible manner to (an animal).

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lix [lx] 3 Þu hi mid wynsume wine drenctest *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1106 Þou sall be drenchid of a drinke a draȝte of vnsele 1592 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* 29 Wks. (1717) 54 Take it [i. e. poison], or I will drench you else by force 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Vandal Wars* II 55 The drink proceeding, and Gontharis being well drenched and grown bountifull, gave of his meats to the guard. 1672 J. LACY *Dumb Lady* I Dram Wks. (1875) 21 I'll to the wood and drench a sick horse 1756 FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* I Wks. 1799 I 106 Madam, drenched with a bumper, drops a curtesy, and departs 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* V. XXII, A stranger maiden Had drenched him with a beverage rare 1894 DANIEL *Dis. Dogs* (ed. 3) 2 It is necessary to drench him

fig. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* XXVII 42, I shal drenche myn arewis in blood, and my sword shal deuour flesh.

†**2.** To submerge in water, to drown Also *refl. Obs*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 175 Gif he ship findeþ, he fondeð to drenchen hit ȝif he mai *c* 1205 LAY. 12111 Summe heo heom drengte in þeire sæ deope *c* 1300 *Havelok* 561, I shal drenchen him in þe se *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Franklin's T.* 650 They priuely been stirt in to a welle And dreynte [*v. rr.* drenkte, dreynt, dreinte] hem seluen *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 55 Nor no water shulde drenche her, nor fyre brenne her. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II XII 6 Condemned to be drent 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VIII (1626) 165 And in the strangling waters drencht his child

fig. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 293 (1810) 302 The Dart drencheth itself into that river

†**3** *intr* To sink in water; to be drowned *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 100 Þe se biset ow al a boute . ȝe mowe drenche. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2008 He dreynte þerin *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III 1747 Þat in þis flod we drench natt *a* 1547 SURREY in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 16 Alas, now drencheth my swete fo 1570 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (1853) 364, I was like to have drenched in the midst of the Thames

fig. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV 902 (930) Þough ye hobe in salte teris drenche [*Harl.* dreynte] *c* 1385 — *L. G. W.* 1919 *Ariadne*, And let hire drenche in sorwe & in distresse

4. *trans* To wet thoroughly by immersion; to steep, soak, saturate.

c 1230 *Hali Meid* 15 His earewen idrencte of an attri haliwei *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I 370 Let drenche it for a tyme in water swete. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* CCXLII (1636) 310 A spunge drenched in white Vineger of Roses. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III 680 Good Shepherds after Sheering drench their Sheep 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* V 1, I'll drench my sword in thy detested blood 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 152 The nails, which were drenched in his sacred veins.

b. *Tanning* (See quots.)

1853 C. MORFIT *Tanning, etc* 413 The skins are drenched for some days in a fermenting bran-bath. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 276/1 To 'drench' the hides are placed for six or eight hours in vats filled with a dissolved excrement, above which a line of large wooden . wheels in their revolution turn them over and over in the solution.

5 Now *esp.* To wet through and through with liquid falling or thrown upon the object

1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* CXXXIII 343 It went not Aaron's head alone, but drencht his beard throughout *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 53 Many fields have been drencht with blood. 1714 GAY *Trivia* I 46 And Show'rs soon drench the Camlet's cockled Grain 1832 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Women* 85 Dark wood-walks drench'd in dew 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* IV (1894) 95 A thunderstorm drenched us during our descent 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* CI 9 Drench'd in a brother's tears, and weeping freshly, receives them

†**6.** *fig* To drown, immerse, plunge, overwhelm

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. metr. I. 1 (Camb. MS.) The sorwful howre þat is to seyn the deth hadde almost dreynt myn heued *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxvi 303 (Harl. MS.) He drenchith þe synner in lvill thowtis 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 83 He. was dimt into dispair. 1566 DRANT

Horace's Sat IV C, His sonne is drente in debte so deepe *a* 1628 PRESTON *New Covt* (1630) 198 Men much drenched in worldly business 1818 JAS MILL *Brit India* III. VI. 1 45 Minds drenched with terror are easily deceived

Hence **Drenched** (drenʃt), *ppl. a.*

c 1340 *Cursor M* 18861 (Trin.) A drenched beest 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 27 To drie their drenched apparaile 1650 GAUDEN *Dr Browning* 212 A drenched and almost drowned man 1885 *Harper's Mag* Jan 276/1 The drenched hides are worked over a beam

Drench · see DRENG

Dre·ncher. [f DRENCH *v.* + -ER 1] One who or that which drenches; a drenching shower; an apparatus for administering a drench to a beast.

1755 JOHNSON, *Drencher*, 1. One that dips or steeps any thing 2 One that gives physick by force *Diet* 1892 *Pall Mall G* 22 Aug 3/1 We have just had a drencher, and the main street is swimming 1894 H DALZIEL *Dis Dogs* 3 The medicine measure and drencher I invented.

Drenching (dre·nʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f as prec + -ING 1] The action of DRENCH *v.*, in various senses

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 59 To saue a mannus bodi fro deþ or dryncchyng *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T* 387 Who kepte hire fro the drenchyng in the see? 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 648 Malt in the Drenching will swell. 1870 *Daily News* 25 Nov, He gives them three drenchings of varnish

b *Comb.*, as *drenching-horn, -staff*

1639 T DE GRAY *Compl Horsem* 106 Holding up his head with a Drenching Staffe. 1697 DAMPIER in *Phil Trans* XX 50 If it be for any Cattel, it must be given with a Drenching Horn 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* II 64 A Drenching-horn serves to convey a Draught into a Horse's Mouth

Dre·nching, *ppl a* [f as prec + -ING 2] That drenches or thoroughly wets; soaking

1757 GRAY *Descent Odin* 33 The drenching dews, and driving rain 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* II. XI 292 We descended amid drenching rain

Hence **Dre·nchingly** *adv*

1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* III VII, It is wet—oh, drenchingly, drowningly wet

Dreng (dreg). *Eng Hist.* Also 1 **drencg, drengh,** 3 **drenghe, dringghe,** 3-4 **dring(e,** *Sc.* 6-8 **dring** [OE. *dreng*; ON. *drengr* young man, lad, fellow, (Sw *drang* man, servant, some one's 'man', Da. *dreng* boy, lad, apprentice). The modern word, had it survived in living use, would have been *dring*, but the OE. and Norse form *dreng* is retained by historical writers.] A free tenant (specially) in ancient Northumbria, holding by a tenure older than the Norman Conquest, the nature of which was partly military, partly servile. See Maitland, 'Northumbrian Tenures' in *Eng Hist Rev* V. 632.

a 1000 *Battle of Maldon* 149 Forlet ða drenga sum daroð of handa, fleogan of folmum 1086 *Domesday Bk* 269 b, Hujus manerii [Neweton, Lanc] alium terram xv hominesquos drenchs vocabant pro xv oris tenebant. Modo sunt ibi VI drenghs *c* 1100 *Charter of Ranulph* in Murray *Dial S C. Scot* 22 *note*, R[anulf] bisceop greteð wel alle his þeines & drenges of Ealondscire & of Norhamscire *c* 1205 LAY 12713 Androgien wes þer king, vnder him wes mom hæh dring. *Ibid.* 14700 Drenches *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 16022 (Cott) All þai gadird o þe tun, bath freman and dring. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2258 And siþen drenges, and siþen thaynes, And siþen knithes, and siþen sweynes 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* § 96 (ed. 3) I 262 Lanfranc .turned the drengs, the rent-paying tenants of his archiepiscopal estates, into knights for the defence of the country 1890 F W MAITLAND in *Eng Hist Rev* V. 628 Under Richard I the thegns and drengs of Northumberland paid tallage

b. Contemptuously · A low or base fellow. *Sc.*

1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* III 278 Quhilk is knawin for ane wrache or dring. *a* 1605 POLWART *Flyting w Montgomerie* 796 Deid dring, dryd sting! thou will hing but a sunsie 1799 STRUTHERS *To the Blackbird* IX, The Captive o' some dudson dring, Dull, fat an' frowsy

Drengage (dre·ŋgedʒ). *Eng Hist.* [ad. med L. *drengagium*, f. prec + *-agium*, -AGE.] The tenure or service of a dreng. Also *attrib*

[*c* 1250 *Testa de Nevill* 389 Johnes de Hawilton tenet Hawilton Claverworth & Wytington in capite de domino Rege in drengagio. 1277 *P. 6 Edw I, B R Rot* 7 Drengagium est certum servicium mes nemy Service de Chivaler] 1607-72 COWELL *Interpr*, *Drengage, Drengagium*, the Tenure by which the Drenches held their Lands 1890 F. W MAITLAND in *Eng Hist Rev* V 626 Even in the fourteenth century the drengage tenants of the bishop of Durham were still nominally liable to do 'outward' 1894 R S FERGUSON *Hist. Westmorld* 94 A mere trace of Drengage is to be found in Cumberland, two tenants only, but it existed in Durham and Northumberland.

Drenke, obs. form of DRENCH.

†**Dre·nkle,** *v. Obs.* Forms. α. 4 **drenkle, -kil,** 5 **-kel**; β 3-5 **drinkol, drynkle**; γ 4 **dronkle** [A frequentative derivative from stem of *drink* and *drench* —OE type **drencnan*:—**drankulojan*. The form *dronkle*, if not a misreading of *drenkle*, may represent a type **drankulogan*; cf. *drevel, dravel*, DRIVEL.]

1. *trans* To submerge, drown.

α *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 1652 (Gött), I sal þaim drenkil [*Cott & Fairf.* droun, *Trin* drenche] in watir sone *Ibid* 2228 (Gött) *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 310 þe rayne ran doun on þe mountayns, & drenkled þe playnes.

β *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2768 Egipte king ðe ðe childre so drinkelen bead 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb) 75 Enchauntement that drynklyn may the not the see

γ. *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 43 Four & tuente þousand in Temse alle at ones Wer dronkled. *Ibid* 288 In a water stampe he was dronkled fleand

2 *intr* To suffer submersion or drowning

a. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1236 (Gött) þai drenkled all in noe flode 14 *Songs & Carols 15th C* (Percy Soc) 58 His bestes drenkelyd in every dyche.

β *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 1796 (Gött) þai drinkild alkan

γ *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 106 And dronkled by þe se side boþ William and Richard *Ibid* 170 þe schip þat was so grete it dronkled in the flode

†**Drent,** *ppl. a. Obs* Also **dreint, dreynt** [obs pa. pple of DRENCH *v*] Drenched, drowned.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* XXXIX 111 He is dronke ase a dreynt mous 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 37 For deade is Dido, dead alas and drent

Dreof, obs pa t of DRIVE *v*

Dreoghen, dreozen, obs forms of DREE *v.*

Drepanid (dre·pănid). *Zool* [f Gr δρέπαν-ον scythe + -ID] A fish belonging to the *Drepanidæ*, a family of scombroid acanthopterygian fishes, the typical genus of which is *Drepane*, so called from its elongated falciform pectoral fins

From same source, **Dre panıform** *a*, sickle-shaped, falciform ‖ **Dre·panis** [mod.L], a genus of birds, the sickle-billed sunbirds of the South Sea Islands ‖ **Drepa nium,** *Bot* [mod.L], 'Eichler's term for a sickle-shaped cyme, in which the lateral axes are all in the median plane and spring from the upper side of the curved axis' **Dre panoid** *a*, 'scythe or sickle-shaped' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

†**Drepe,** *v Obs.* Forms: 1 **drepan,** 4-5 **drep(e** *Pa t.* 1 **dræp, drep,** 4 **drap, drop, dreped,** 5 **drepit** *Pa pple.* 1 **drepen, dropen,** 5 **drepit, -id** [A Common Teut strong verb of ablaut series *e, a, æ, e*; OE *drepan*, = M. and mod.LG. *drepan, drapan*, MDu. *drepan* to hit, strike, OHG. *trefan, treffan* (Ger *treffen*), ON. *drepa* to strike, smite, kill (Sw. *drapa*, Da *dræbe*, to kill, slay)] *trans* To strike, kill, overcome

Beowulf (Th.) 3495 Under helm drepen *Ibid* 5753 Þonne ic sweorde drep ferhð genðlan *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 3602 (Cott) Þat þou mai drep [*v r* sle] me sum dere *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* XCIII[I] 6 Slep childir þat drape al dai *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2229 He with his hend Ne drop him nouth, that sor fend. *c* 1325 *Body & Soul* 259 in *Map's Poems* 343 The deth so deolfulliche me drap *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 929 Þis stone drepit the dragon to the dethe negh *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 867, I did bot my deuze to drepe him

Hence †**Dre·ping** *vbl sb.*; also †**Dre·per,** one who kills, a murderer

c 1300 *Havelok* 2684 Þer was swilk dreping of þe folk. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3422 Þe drepars of Dary

Drepe, early form of DREEP *v.*

Drere, -lie, Drerie, etc, obs ff DRLAR, etc.

†**Drese,** *v Obs.* 1 *rare* [OE *drēosan*, to fall, go to ruin, pa. pple (*ge*)*droren*, whence early ME. *ydrore*, a comm. Teut. vb = OS *driosan*, Goth. *driusan, draus, driusum, driusan.*] To fall

a 1000 *Phœnix* 34 Wæstmas ne dreosað [*c* 1275 LAY 9245 Al he [Portcastre] gan to diese] 13 *Leg. of Gregorius* 155 (Matz.) He was to deþ ydrore

Dress (dres), *v* Forms. 4 **dresce,** 4-6 **dres,** 4-7 **dresse,** (5 **drisse, drysse**), 4- **dress** β 5 **dirse, dyrse,** 9 *north.* **derse** *Pa. t.* and *pple.* 5-6 **dreste,** 4- **dressed, drest.** [a OF *dresse-r* (earlier *drecier, drescer*) to arrange = Pr. *dressar, dreçar*, OSp *deresar*, It *d(i)rizzare* ·—L type **dīrectiāre*, f. *dīrect-us* DIRECT.]

I. To make straight or right; to bring into proper order, to array, make ready, prepare, tend.

†1. *trans.* To make straight; to erect, set *up*

13 *Coer de L* 2554 He dressyd hys bak unto the maste 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII 372 Dressand vp ledderis douchtely 1450-1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 28 Myne eres shall be dressed vp, to here his prayer *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XXII 476 That the gibet be dressed all hie vpon the gate 1530 PALSGR 528/2, I dresse, I set upryght Dresse this old ymage agaynst the wall 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy.* II III 73 b, To diesse up the pavillion [1892 *Black & White* 22 Oct. 474/2 He .dressed his figure still more uprightly]

†b *refl.* and *intr.* To raise oneself, to rise. *Obs*

13 . *Gaw & Gr Knt* 566 He dresser on þe morn, Askez erly hys armez. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III 22 (72) Troilus dressede hym vpward 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* CXCVIII 288 He dressyd hym on his steroppes.

†2 *trans.* To put (things) 'straight' or 'to rights' (*lit.* and *fig*), to set in order; to manage. Also with *up. Obs*

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 327 Wardeyns wise, To kepe þe lond and dres þe folk forto justise ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 46 Danmarke he dysponede alle by diede of hym selvyne 1570 *Satir Poems Reform* X 117 All thing ȝeid weill and wes weill drest, In peace 1672 *Acc Bk Sir Y Foulis* (1894) 9 To the wright. for dressing some things about ye house

†b To right, redress, remedy *Obs*

c 1560 A SCOTT *Poems* XX 7 Scho. Quhilk suld thy dolour dress

†c To arrange *amongst*; to divide *Obs*

c 1400 *Gamelyn* 36 Diesseth my londes among my sonis thre. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2112 Till ho duly were ded & dressit in pesis *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 21 Take onyons And dresse hom smalle

†3. To place or set in position, to put on (with a connotation of adjustment) *Obs*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 325 A coroun on hir heed thay han i-dressed 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII 71 Gere bertus dressed hym [*se occulnit*] under a tieen brugge and heng by þe armes *c* 1400 *Melayne* 835 Thay dressede on hym a dyademe *c* 1530 LD BERNERS *Arth Lyt Bryt* (1814) 317 How Arthur dressed downe one of the corners of her kercheefe aboute her necke.

b *Printing* See quot.

1823 CRABB *Technol Dict*, *To Dress a Chase* (Print) or *a form*, to fit the pages and the chase, or form, of the matter that has been composed

4 *Mil.* a. *trans.* To draw up (troops) in proper alignment.

1746 *Reg Cond Sir J Cope* 54 The Artillery to have been posted on the Right of the Line, and dressed straight with it 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I VIII 185 The whole party being dressed in one rank, face to the right 1833 *Regul Instr Cavalry* I 23 No rank ought ever to be dressed, without the person appointed to dress it, determining .. a line on which the rank is to be formed 1868 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III I 220 The battalion dressed its ranks with precision.

transf 1840 *Lond Hull Docks Com* 27 Pull down the whole front of the warehouses and dress them back 1859 F A GRIFFITHS *Artil Man* (1862) 159 The subalterns dress and correct the line of tents

b. *intr* To 'form' in proper alignment.

1796 *Instr. & Reg Cavalry* (1813) 51 When marching in line, each squadron dresses to its own center 1803 *Compl Drill Serjeant* 10 At the word Dress, each man will cast his eyes to the point he is to dress to 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit Encycl* s v, Soldiers dress by one another in ranks, and the body collectively by some given object

transf 1888 *N & Q* 7th Ser V 344 All that remains of the west sides of the square is continued on the same plan as the brick house, and dresses with it in height

†5 *trans.* To make ready or prepare for any purpose, to order, arrange, draw up. Also with *up. Obs* exc. as transf. from 7

13 *K. Alis* 479 Neptanabus Made so strong sorcerye, And dressed hit by the skye 1382 WYCLIF *John* I 23 Dresse ȝe the wey of the Lord, as Ysaye . seyde *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 274 Nou þei dresse hire to dep *c* 1440 *York Myst* XXXVI 240 A draughte of drinke haue I dreste *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* CXVII 422 And dresse vp tubbes with water of the see, and halowe you it, and chrysten them therin *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Minde's Melodie* Ps LVII 35 A ditche is drest For me—bot loe I my foes therein doe fall 1676 *Phil Trans* XI 681 Galilæus . under took to dress Tables of their Motions 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* V 50 There was neither History nor Philosophy but what was dressed by the Muses 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I 34 To employ ourselves in dressing a few flies.

†b. *intr* To make arrangements, arrange *Obs*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* X 445 He sendis Bischop Monluch . to handle with her, and dres anent the transporteng of the armie frome the Jnglis bordouris.

†6. *refl.* and *intr.* To prepare oneself, make ready; in many quots coloured by sense 14, and so = to apply oneself, direct one's skill or energies, turn the attention *to* Cf ADDRESS *v* III. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T* 1002 Alla gan hym dresse, And eek his wyf, this Emperour to meete *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 5195 Þes drest for þe dede and dioghen to ship *Ibid* 8425 Of Andromaca diem I dresse me to telle 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W de W 1531) 67 Let vs dresse our selfe to go forth the iourney of lyfe. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* VIII. 75 The Hammiltounis vrges the Douglas, to dres him for the morne

7 *trans* To array, attire, or 'rig out', with suitable clothing or raiment; to adorn or deck with apparel; in later use often simply, to clothe.

c 1440 *York Myst* XVII 91 Dresse vs in iiche array. 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W. 1531) 201 b, The spouse hath many women to adorne and dresse her 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* III II II III. (1676) 296/1 Some light housewife dressed like a May-lady. 1762 GOLDSM *Cit W.* XIV, I was dressed after the fashion of Europe 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI XLVII 101 He came out drest in white 1866 MRS CARLYLE *Lett* III 319, I was up and dressed at seven

b *refl.* (and *pass*) To attire oneself with attention to fashion or artistic effect; *spec* to put on the more elaborate costume proper for a dinner or evening party or for a ceremonial occasion; also, simply, to attire oneself, put on one's clothes

1641 J JACKSON *True Evang T* II 99 Our Saviour..sets up little children as looking-glasses of grace to dresse ourselves in 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 25 Mar, By and by comes Mr Lowther and his wife and mine into a box, forsooth, neither of them being dressed 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII XI, He had barely time left to dress himself. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 27 P 4 He was come back to dress himself for a ball 1894 BARING-GOULD *Kitty* III. 9 He saw the lawyer dressing himself and shaving.

c. *intr.* in reflexive sense

1703 ROWE *Ulyss* Prol 15 They Dress'd at Her, danc'd, and fought, and did all that Men could do to have her. 1710 SWIFT *Lett* (1767) III 77 While I was dressing 1730-6 BAILEY (folio) s v, To dress at a person, is to dress and adorn in order to enamour or gain the affection of a person 1800 *Oracle* in *Spirit Pub Jrnls* (1801) IV. 23 When he gets up in the morning, let him dress off in the sprucest style 1802 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 505, I went up to dress for dinner 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 51 They dress like Khyberees. 1885 *Manch. Exam* 12 Jan 6/2 The ladies dress in blacks and drabs 1887 *Daily News* 7 June 6/1 That section of the world that 'dresses' in contradistinction to merely wearing clothes.

d. *trans. To dress up*: to attire elaborately, or in a manner appropriate to a superior position or to a part which one aspires to play. *To dress out* (†*forth*) · to deck out with dress. Also *intr.* for *refl*

1674 S VINCENT *Gallant's Acad* 29 Being neatly and Taylor-like dress'd up 1721 BERKELLY *Prov Ruin Gt Brit.* Wks III 201 The direct way to ruin a man is to dress him up in fine clothes 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV x, Dress forth his wenches in such gaudy style 1766 GOLDSM *Vic W.* IV, Down came my wife and daughters, dress out in all their former splendour 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* I i. 16 The Frenchmen dressed out with women's gowns and petticoats *Mod* To dress up for private theatricals

e *transf* and *fig* (of 7 and 7 d)

1615 J STEPHENS *Satyr Ess* A viij, Such a most busie Daw did seeme to dresse My Characters with saucinesse 1699 BENTLEY *Phal* 162 A sort of Declamation, to dress up and to varnish the Story of Pausanias 1725 WATTS *Logic* III iii § 1 They dress up the opinion of their adversary as they please 1873 M ARNOLD *Lit & Dogma* (1876) 315 Dressing the popular doctrine out with fine speculations

8 To array, equip, to adorn, deck, also with *out*, † *up* *To dress a ship* to deck it out with flags, etc *To dress a* (*ship*) *window* · to decorate it with goods artistically or attractively displayed.

*c*1400 *Rowland & O* 362 Thay dressede hym in his armours *c*1460 *Play Sacram* 165, I haue dyamantis dere wourthy to dresse. 1530 PALSGR 528/2, I dressed my house gayly against my housbandes comynge home 1648 GAGE *West Ind* VIII 23 The Chamber was richly dressed and hung with many pictures, and with hangings 1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1789), *Faire la Parade*, to dress a ship, or to adorn her with flags 1844 DICKENS *Christm Carol* 27 It was made plain enough, by the dressing of the shops, that here too it was Christmas time again 1879 SALA *I'as is Herself Again* I XVIII 292 His windows are not yet 'dressed'

b. To equip or provide (a play, etc) with the appropriate costumes

1741 T BETTERTON *Eng Stage* vi 9 The Play was acted before the Court and very richly Dress'd 1881 *Daily News* 12 Sept 2/1 The opera will be newly dressed.

c *Arch* To decorate (a window, etc.) with mouldings or the like. Cf DRESSING *vbl sb* 4 e.

1726 LEONI *Designs* 5/2 The Windows of the upper Apartments are dressed — *Alberti's Archit* II 57/2 A door dressed after the manner of the Doric or Ionic Order

9 To treat (a person) 'properly', esp (in ironical use) with deserved severity; hence, to give a thrashing or beating to, to chastise, to reprimand severely, scold Now usually with *down* (App. associated with 13 f, and kindred uses.)

1483 JAS I *Kingis Q.* clxxiii, From day to day so sore here artow drest 1573 *Satyr Poems Reform* vi 268 The Apostillis Reioyst that for Christ sa thay were drest. 1679 *Essex Freeholders* 6 They dressed the Rogues as they were never dressed in their lives 1785 *Spanish Rivals* 9 He would dress my jacket, an I were to tell him on't 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II 302 So we say allegorically to *trim* one handsomely, to *dress* him, when we mean to *punish*

10 To treat (a wounded man or his wounds) with remedies or curative appliances

1471 SIR J. PASTON in *Paston Lett* No 668 III. 3 He is hurt with an arow and I have sent hym a serjon, whyche hathe dressid hym 1526 TINDALE *Luke* x 34 [He] brought hym to a commen hostry and dresse him 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 120 The wound had bin well dressed by the Surgeons 1758 J S *Le Dran's Observ Surg* (1771) 149, I dressed him with the common Digestive *c*1850 *Arab Nts.* (Rtldg) 156 He had his wound dressed.

11. To treat or prepare (things) in some way proper to their nature or character; to subject to processes requisite for cleansing, purifying, trimming, smoothing, etc See also 13.

1480 *Wardr Acc Edw IV* (1830) 225 For byndyng gilding and dressing of a booke called Titus Livius 1523 FITZHERB *Husb* § 132 Dresse the wode and bowe it clene. 1535 COVERD *Exod* XXX 7 Whan he dresseth the lampes 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym* 15 Honte oyles chymistically dressed and prepared 1696 DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 85 As her father was dressing a great pond there was cast up out of it 60 or 80 little images. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L* § 239 The trenails having been previously dressed with a plane 1802 *Trans Soc Arts* XX 277 These stones require to be oftener dressed than French Burr-stones. 1851 *Offic Catal Gt Exhib* I. 302 The usual mode of dressing flour is to brush it through a cylinder clothed with wire 1894 *Labour Commission* Gloss s v *Dressing Lime*, The slaked lime powder is passed through a sieve to remove coarse particles, and this operation is known as dressing lime 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ.* IV 50/1 The surface. is dressed with a little oxide

b *intr.* = *passive*

1802 *Naval Chron.* IX 293 A rove-ash oar that will dress clean and light, is too pliant 1854 H MILLER *Sch & Schm.* (1858) 269 It was a hard .stone, but dressed readily to pick and hammer.

12 To take away or remove (anything) in the process of preparing, purifying or cleansing.

1701 C WOLLEY *Jrnl in N York* (1860) 50 They fence their graves about .dressing the weeds from them. 1769 MRS RAFFALD *Eng Housekpr* (1778) 301 Kill your pig, dress off the hair 1851 *Offic Catal Gt Exhib* I 229 For the purpose of dressing the remaining sand off it [a casting] 1858 *Jrnl R. Agric Soc* XIX. i 218 Vast quantities of the seeds of the cotton-plant are dressed out of the cottons

13. Specific and technical uses. a. To prepare for use as food, by making ready to cook, or by cooking Also *intr.* = *passive*

13 *Coer de L* 3510 Or ye come the flesch was dressyd *c*1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 13 Put yn þe Oystrys þer-to, and dresse it forth 1582 N LICHEFIELD tr *Castanheda's Conq. E Ind* IV 10 b, To dresse their meate with salt water 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 86 Their savoury dinner Of herbs and other country messes, Which the neat-handed Phillis dresses 1736 T. SHERIDAN in *Swift's Lett* (1768) IV 163 We dress them with carp sauce 1766 GOLDSM *Vic W* XXXII, A very genteel entertainment dressed by Mr. Thornhill's cook. 1885 *Manch Exam* 28 May 5/1 The carcase of a cow dressed ready for sale

1806 *Culina* 27 This dish will dress very well with the cheese of our own country 1858 *Jrnl R Agric Soc* XIX. i 75 Potatoes so grown dress badly 1895 *Daily News* 12 Sept 5/5 The sheep should dress about 75 lbs each

b. To comb, brush, and do up (the hair)

1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* XXX. vii, Her shining here so properly she dresses 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 13 July, Her hair dressed *à la negligence* 1773 JOHNSON *Let Mrs Thrale* 24 Sept, [She] dresses her head very high I wish her headdress was lower 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I viii 333 He dressed his hair and crowned himself for a battle as others for a feast

c To till, cultivate, prune, or tend (a field, garden, or plant), to treat *with* manure, etc

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 11 They laboured and dressed the vynyarde of god by holy werkes of fayth 1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, III iv 56 He had not so trim'd And drest his Land, as we this Garden 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr., Relig Britons* 36 Some wrought in the Gardens, others dressed the Orchards. 1727 DL FOE *Syst Magic* I. iv (1840) 93 In planting and dressing the Vines 1821 DWIGHT *Trav* II 343 Lands, dressed with gypsum. 1843 *Jrnl R Agric Soc* IV i 22 The leaves are allowed to rot and dress the ground 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 8 Sets are cut in the early spring when the plants are dressed

fig 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* I xi 51 This seed of Religion to nourish, dresse, and forme it into Lawes *a*1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv Th* II (1730) 72 St Paul, who had planted a Church left him to dress and propagate it

† d To train or break in (a horse or other animal) *Obs*

*c*1400 *Destr Troy* 6207 Two dromoudarys drowe hit, dressit þerfore 1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, V v 80 That horse, that I so carefully haue dress't, *a*1639 WOTTON in *Reliq Wotton* 157 The great horse whom already dressed, no man can more skilfully manage, or better break if rough and furious 1771 BURENGER *Hist Horsem* I 169 They all having been carefully handled, dressed, or managed

e To groom or curry (a horse)

1530 PALSGR 528/2 Hosteller, dresse my horse well, and thou shalte have a penny. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb* (1623) 61 Dress your horse twice a day, when hee rests, and once when he travels 1789 MRS PIOZZI *Journ France* I 7 The gentlemen have commonly a good horse under them, but certainly a dressed one 1870 BRAINL *Encycl Rur. Sports* 304 It is not only to remove dirt and to make the coat shine that we dress horses, but to ensure their health

f To prepare and finish, as leather, to curry.

1511-12 *Act* 3 *Hen VIII*, c 10 Preamb, Whiche Ledder the same persones coiye and dresse in theyr owne houses 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 113 The skins of Dogs are dressed for Gloves, and close Boots. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) III 352, I observed them. dressing sheepskins 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk Trades* (1842) 173 In dressing leather the first operation on the skins is steeping them until they are thoroughly wetted.

g. To finish (textile fabrics), so as to give them a nap, smooth surface, or gloss

1513-14 *Act* 5 *Hen VIII*, c 3 Preamb, Marchauntes should be bounden to dresse every white Cloth on this side the See after they have bought theym. 1530 PALSGR. 528/2, I dresse an olde garment, I rayse the woll of it to make it seme newe agayne. 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 84/33 To Dresse cloth, *concinnare* 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* IV 235/2 The white cloths sent to Holland to be dyed and dressed.

h To cleanse (corn) from chaff and the like

1635 QUARLES *Embl* II x. (1718) 90 Teach me the skill To dress and chuse the corn, take those the chaff that will 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig Tithes* II 76 Corn Threshed, Winnowed, and Dressed 1732 *Acc Workhouses* 79 Their bread is wheat dressed down 1851 *Offic Catal Gt Exhib* I 371 A machine for dressing grain, being an improved winnowing machine

i To prepare (ore) for smelting by the removal of the non-metallic portion

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Suppl*, *Dressing of ores*; the preparing of them as they come rough from the mine, for the working by fire 1851 *Offic Catal Gt Exhib* I. 161 Apparatus used for dressing the inferior copper ores .for dressing the poorer portion of the mineral from the tye

II. To direct

†14. *trans* To make straight the course of (a person or thing); to turn or send in some given direction; to direct, guide (*lit.* and *fig*) *Obs*

*a*1325 *Prose Psalter* XXIV [XXV] 5 Dresce me, Lord, in thy sothenesse *c*1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* IV pr VI 110 (Camb MS) God hym self ordeynyþ and dressyþ alle þinges to goode 1382 WYCLIF *Num* XXIV 1 He dressynge his cheie agens the deseert .. saw3 Irael in the tentis dwellynge *c*1500 *Melusine* VI 30 Yf you knowe not the way wel I shall dresse you to it 1591 FLORIO *and Frutes* 75, I had beene wisely drest, if I had playd that Knight *rest.* 1556 *Aurelio & Isab* (1608) H iij, All her entreprises . dressethe them all unto the dishoneste parte

† b To reach or hold forth; to offer *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Matt* VII 9 Who of 3ou is a man, whom 3if his sone axe breed, whei he shal dresse to hym [1388 take hym] a stoon? — *Luke* XXIV 30 He took bred, and blesside, and brac, and dresside to hem *c*1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 9 Thes ladies gan her gyftes dresse

†15 *refl* and *intr* To direct one's course; to betake oneself, repair; to proceed, move, go *Obs.*

13. *Gaw & Gr Knt* 1415 Þe douthe dressed to þe wod *c*1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 951 To Grisilde agayn wol I me dresse. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IV XXVIII, They dressyd to gyders and eyther gaf other suche strokes 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* LXXIII 10 Dress fro desert, draw to thy dwelling-place. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X x 18 Syne baldly Agane Eneas can Tarquytus dres 1572 FORREST *Theophilus* 1064 In *Anglia* VII, Unto the busshoppe he dreste him forth.

†16 *trans.* To direct (spoken words or a written message) *to* any one; to ADDRESS *Obs.*

*c*1430 LYDG. *Min Poems* (Percy Soc) 242 (Mätz.) His suster . gan unto me dresse A wooful bille. *c*1449 PECOCK *Repr* Prol 2 These same wordis bi Seint Poul dressid to Thimothe mowe weel ynow be dressid ferthir to ech lay persoon *c*1500 *Melusine* IX 38 A knyght dressed hys wordes toward her, & said [etc] 1664 *Floddan F* II 17 His Letters fast he forth did dress

Dress (dres), *sb.* [f prec vb]

†1 The act of dressing. *Obs.*

†a. A setting 'to rights', redress

1565 in Tytler *Hist Scot* (1864) III 404 The Earls haue received their dress, and so are in quiet

† b Conduct (*lit.* and *fig.*)

*a*1572 KNOX *Hist Ref* Wks 1846 I 434 To enter in the dresse of suche affaris 1583 *Satyr Poems Reform* XLV 756 Daylie we may se his dress, When Monseir gaid vnto his mess

†c. The act or fact of attiring or arraying oneself, esp ornamentally.

1739 G OGLE *Gualth & Gris* 107 Be ever on the Dress, and on the Rove 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* LXXII, She and Mrs Selwyn were gone up stairs to finish their dress

2 Personal attire or apparel · orig that proper to some special rank or order of person, or to some ceremony or function, but, in later use, often merely Clothing, costume, garb, esp that part which is external and serves for adornment as well as for covering.

Full dress (or, simply, '*dress*') the more elaborate apparel proper to a public ceremony, a dinner, or an evening party

1606 SHAKS *Ant & Cl* II iv. 5 Till I shall see you in your Souldiers dresse 1660 F BROOKE tr *Le Blanc's Trav* 93 The Merchants weare the Turkish dresse 1693 *Hum & Conv Town* 35 Appeal'd to in all nice points of Dress. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (J.), Full dress creates dignity, augments consciousness, and keeps at distance an encroacher. 1838 DICKENS *Nich Nick* XIX, Your black silk frock will be quite dress enough 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) I i 15 Dress was then the symbol of rank, prescribed by statute 1868 *Daily News* 8 Aug, The male dancers were in every variety of costume none, of course, in anything approaching to 'dress'. *a*1876 G DAWSON *Fr Mem* (1888) 249 History shows us people in full dress, biography shows them in undress, and diaries show them undressed.

b With *a* and *pl.* A suit of garments or a single external garment appropriate to some occasion when adornment is required, now *spec* a lady's robe or gown made not merely to clothe but also to adorn

1638 FORD *Fancies* III iii, Your dresses blab your vanities ' 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No. 69 P 4 The single Dress of a Woman of Quality is often the Product of a hundred Climates 1773 GOLDSM *Stoops to Conq* II i, Changing our travelling dresses in the morning *a*1821 KEATS *Sonn* ' *Keen fitful guests* ', Lovely Laura in her light green dress 1857 RUSKIN *Pol Econ Art* i (1868) 74 No good historical painting can exist, where the dresses of the people of the time are not beautiful. *Mod* She has had a new silk dress for the occasion

c *transf* An external covering and adornment, as the plumage of birds d *fig.* The outward form under which anything is presented.

1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* II. 412 All the trim and dress Of those still roaring-noise-resounding seas 1662 BOYLE *Style of Script* (1675) 164 Eloquence, the dress of our thoughts 1713 DERHAM *Phys Theol* IV. xii (R.), Feathers are as commodious a dress to such as fly in the air, to birds, and some insects. 1797 *Monthly Mag* III 147 *L'Histoire secrette de la Revolution*, which work will speedily appear in an English dress 1871 DARWIN *Desc Man* II. xvi. (1888) 492 The adults [birds] in their winter dress.

3 Technical senses.

†a. Dressing of a wound, etc. *Obs.*

1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* III 76 In about six weeks from the first dress the Skull scaled. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err* 299 Her form with dress and lotion they repair.

† b. *Arch.* = DRESSING *vbl. sb.* 4 e *Obs.*

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit* II. 62/2 The Arches must stand quite clear above the water: their dress may be taken from the Ionic or the Doric Architrave *Ibid* 68/1 One principal door with all the dress of the door of a Temple.

c. The arrangement of the furrows upon the surface of a millstone.

1870 *Eng Mech* 11 Feb 535/1 Care must be taken to put the dress [of millstones] in the right way.

d Finish put upon anything to improve or set off its appearance, e.g. the stiffening of a fabric with starch, glue, size, or the like.

1883 R HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser II 122 Boil or soak [the canvas] for an hour or so in a solution of soda and water to get out the ' dress '.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb* a Of, for, or pertaining to apparel, or to a woman's dress, as *dress-chamber*, *-cutting*, *-goods*, *-gown*, *-silk*, *-skirt*, *-stand*, etc.; **dress-guard**, an appliance fixed to a vehicle or cycle to prevent injury to dress from the wheels, **dress-improver**, a pad, cushion, etc at one time worn by women, to make the skirt stick out at the back, = BUSTLE *sb.*2 b. Characterized by, or pertaining to, 'full dress', as *dress-ball*, *-boots*, *-coat* (whence *dress-coated* adj.), *-dinner*, *-parade*, *-pumps*, *-shoes*, *-suit*, *-sword*, *-uniform*, etc; **dress-circle**, a circular row of seats in a place of entertainment, the spectators in which were originally expected to be in dress-clothes, in a theatre, usually the gallery next above the floor. See also DRESS-MAKER, etc.

1806 J BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XIV. xliii, A *Dress-ball—alias a public parade of finery, dull-

ness, and etiquette. 1845 Mrs Carlyle *Lett* I 341, I kept my seat in the *dress circle 1831 Jane Porter *Sir E Seaward's Narr* II. 201 That our *dress clothes should be brought home in time. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr & It Fruits* II 138 *Dress coats, and such elegant formalities. 1836–9 Dickens *Sk Boz, New Year*, As if we were duly *dress coated and pumped 1889 *Daily News* 18 July 3/5 Mr J C Horsley, R A, afterwards addressed the students on *dress cutting 1856 Emerson *Eng Traits, Manners* Wks (Bohn) II 51 The *dress-dinner generates a talent of table talk 1818 Scott *Hrt. Mull* xxvi, Dressed to *dress-gowns, in consequence of its [illegible] frolics. 1895 *Westm Gaz* 3 Sept, [illegible] enough to clean cranks and pedals when the cyclist is seated, and make *dress guards unnecessary. 1884 G Moore *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 228 The skirts swung on the *dress-improvers. 1873 Holland *A Bonnie* xiii 210 A suit of *dress parade of mediocrity 1806-7 J Bigsford *Miseries Hum Life* (1826) xv. xlviii, A *dress suit of clothes for a grand occasion 1894 C. N Robinson *Brit Fleet* 509 Physicians and secretaries wore a *dress sword with rapier blade

Dressed, drest (drest), *ppl a* [f Dress *v* + -ed 1.] † Straightened (*obs*); prepared; clothed, attired, etc: see the verb.

1382 Wyclif *Luke* III 5 Schrewide thingis schulen be in to dressid thingis 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W 1531) 99 Delycates or deynty dressed meates 1775 Adair *Amer Ind* 7 Shirts, made of drest deer skins 1793 J Williams *Life Ld Barrymore* (ed 3) 20 We had a dressed rehearsal. 1851 *Offic Catal. Gt Exhib* I 130 Specimens of dressed oilstones

Dresser 1 (dre·sər) Also 5 -ore, -ur(e, 5–6 -our(e, 7 -oir. [a. OF *dresseur, dreceur, dreçor* (= mod F. *dresseur*), f *dresser* to Dress. cf med L. *directorium* 'abacus, ministerium, ubi reponuntur vasa ad convivia' (Du Cange).]

1 A sideboard or table in a kitchen on which food is or was dressed, formerly also, a table in a dining-room or hall, from which dishes were served, or on which plate was displayed

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 20 Powder dowce peron pou kast Stondande at dressore on þe last. 15 in Blount *Anc Tenures* 100 Upon Chrystemes day he . shall go to the Dressour, and shall serve his Lordys messe 1525 Ld Berners *Froiss* II ccxxvii [ccxviii] 710 All the . plate of golde and sylver that was serued in the palays at the dresser or elswhere 1562 Leigh *Armorie* (1597) 123 b, What meaneth this drumme, said I Quod he, this is to warn gentlemen of houshold to repaire to the dresser 1596 Shaks *Tam Shr.* IV i 166 1608 S Hieron *A Defence* III 32 A dressoir whereon to marshall the dishes 1719 Dr Fol *Crusoe* I, I set up some Pieces of Boards, like a Dresser, to order my Victuals upon

2 A kind of kitchen sideboard surmounted by rows of shelves on which plates, dishes, and kitchen utensils are ranged.

1552 Huloet, Cupborde or dresser, *abacus*. 1702 C. Mather *Magn Chr* IV. II (1852) 47 It should not be fasten'd unto the wall, dresser fashion 1859 Jephson *Brittany* x 171 The dressers were covered with brilliant copper vessels 1882 *Good Cheer* 48 The old black dresser with its row of shining pewter at the top

† 3 ? A table-cloth *Obs rare.*

1571 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* 360, I dresser of dyaper *is*

4. *Comb*, as † *dresser-window*; † **dresser-board**, the board or table of a dresser; † **dresser-knife**, a knife for dressing meat for the table.

14 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 580/41 *Escaria*, dresserbord *Ibid* 594/15 *Machera*, a dressurknyf 1593 *Rites & Mon Ch. Durh* (Surtees) 69 Having their meat served out of the Dresser-windowe of the great Kitchen 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* (1677) 126 The meat . on clean dresser-boards he sets

Dresser 2. [f. Dress *v* + -er 1.] One who or that which dresses.

1. One who dresses (in various special and technical senses: see Dress *v.* 13, etc.)

1520 Whittinton *Vulg* (1527) 16 b, Shermen, dressers, carders and spynners 1526-34 Tindale *Luke* xiii 7 The dresser of his vyneyarde 1583 Stubbes *Anat Abus* II. (1882) 36 There is great abuse in the tanners, makers, curriers, and dressers of the same [leather] 1819 *Blackw Mag* V. 125 The most elegant dresser of a fly in Scotland 1865 J T F Turner *Slate Quarries* 14 These sheets of slate are then passed to the 'dressers' or cutters

2. One who attires another, *esp* a tirewoman

a 1625 Fletcher *Bloody Brother* IV iii, I'le be my self thy dresser 1631 Massinger *Emperor East* II i, Command my dresser to adorn her with The robes that I gave command for 1711 Swift *Jrnl to Stella* 18 Sept, I chose to dine with Mrs Hill, who is one of the dressers, and Mrs Masham's sister 1884 *Mem P'cess Alice* 8 A former dresser of the Queen's

3. One who attires himself (or herself) elegantly, or in any way defined by the context

1679 Crowne *Ambit Statesm* II, He is no dresser, do but see how awkardly His damn'd crevat is tyed 1778 Mrs. Thrale in Mad D'Arblay *Diary* 23 Aug, I don't think Mrs Burney a very good dresser 1837 Lytton *E Maltrav* 49 The most perfect dresser that even France could exhibit *a* 1847 Mrs Sherwood *Lady of Manor* III xxi. 264 Of all the dressers I ever saw, she is the worst

4 A surgeon's assistant in a hospital, etc., whose duty it is to dress wounds, etc.

1747 (July) *Minutes of Grand Committee St Thomas's Hospital* (MS.), An application was made to this Committee to receive a young man as 'Pupil or Dresser' in the Hospital. 1758 (March) *Ibid.* Resolved and ordered that for the future no Surgeon, Pupil, or Dresser, be in the Wards after One o' Clock 1861 Wynter *Soc Bees, George & Dragon* 60 Dressers waiting for the surgeons to make their daily round of the wards.

5 *Mil* (See quot 1823)

1796 *Instr & Reg Cavalry* (1813) 11 Every dresser of a body in a given line, must in his own person be placed on that line, while he is directing such operation 1823 Crabb *Technol Dict*, *Dressers* (*Mil*) those men who take up direct or relative points, by which a corps is enabled to preserve a regular continuity of front. 1847 *Infantry Man* (1854) 19 On the word *March*, the dressers front, and the rear rank steps back one pace, dressing by the right

6. Various appliances used in 'dressing' or preparing things

a A shoemaker's tool. b. A plumber's mallet to smooth down joinings in lead, etc c *Tanning* see quot 1853 d *Coal-mining* see quot 1881 e An apparatus for dressing corn, a winnowing machine f A tool or machine for cutting and dressing the furrows on a mill stone g A machine for cutting and shaping geological specimens or minerals

1600 Dekker *Gent Craft* IV (1862) 15 You shoomaker, have you all your tools a good dresser, your four sorts of awls? 1688 R Holme *Armoury* III 326/1 A Plummers Dresser a Bat of Wood made with a handle, fit at the bottom, and rounded off at the top side 1703 T N *City & C Purchaser* 192 Having toll'd open 2 Sheets, they beat them flat with their Dresser 1853 C Morfit *Tanning, etc* 408 They [skins] are then worked with the round knife upon the dresser a cylindrical wooden bar fastened at a height of five feet three inches from the ground, by its two ends, to two buttresses projecting from the wall 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss*, *Dresser*, a large pick, with which the largest lumps of coal are prepared for loading into the skip *S Staffords* 1884 *Bath Herald* 27 Dec 6/5 After being carried through certain apparatus called detachers, the wheat passes through centrifugal dressers

Hence **Dresership**, office of surgical dresser

1869 *Lancet* 391/1 Certain of the dresserships . are appointed from the most diligent students.

Dressing, *vbl sb* [f Dress *v.* + -ing 1]

1 The action of the vb Dress, in various senses

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 131/2 Dressynge, *directio* 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W 1531) 201 b, The spouse hath many women to adorne and dresse her, and yet she worketh with them to her owne dressynge 1617 Hieron *Wks* II 207 One stroke may cause it [a wound], but many stirrings and dressings cannot cure it 1712 J James tr *Le Blond's Gardening* 105 The Words Dressing, Leveling signify the Action of harrowing or raking the Ground, to lay it every where smooth and even 1832 *Regul Instr Cavalry* II 6 Dressing is a progressive operation by which any number of men are correctly aligned 1862 Mrs Carlyle *Lett* III 101 There is no elaborate dressing for dinner here

2 Applied to various technical processes in arts and manufactures See quots and the vb

1540 Hyrde *Vives' Instr Chr Wom* I ii (R), The dressing of woll hath bee[illegible] woman 1611 Cor[illegible] with wire 1698 F[illegible] Leather of their [illegible] 1725 [illegible] A new composition for carreening or dressing of ships, to preserve them from the Worms 1792 A Young *Trav France* 341 The corn of England, as far as respects *dressing*, that is cleaning from dirt, chaff, seeds of weeds, &c is as much better than that of France 1822 J Bigni *Lett Amer* 7 Washing and dressing of shirts, neckcloths, &c

3. *ironically*. A drubbing, a beating; chastisement, castigation, by blows or words.

1769 in *10th Rep. Hist MSS Comm* App I 413 For this he got a very severe dressing from Ld. North. 1809 Malkin tr *Gil Blas* V i. (Rtldg) 191 His fingers itched to give me another dressing 1854 A Fonblanque in *Life* VI (1874) 511 If our Generals do not give the enemy a dressing 1860 Thackeray *Round Papers, Screens in Dn. Rooms* (1876) 57 A criticism in which an Irish writer had given me a dressing for a certain lecture on Swift

4 *concretely*. That which is used in the preceding actions and processes; that with which any thing or person is dressed for use or ornament e g

a *Cookery* The seasoning substance used in cooking, stuffing, the sauce, etc, used in preparing a dish, a salad, etc b. Personal decorations; vestments, dress, trimming c. *Agric* The manure or compost spread over or ploughed into land in preparing it for a crop d *Surg* The remedies, bandages, etc with which a wound or sore is dressed. e *Arch* Projecting [illegible] of Glaze, size, or stiffening, used in [illegible] fabrics, etc

a 1504 *Nottingham Rec* III 319 For flowre and peper, and dressing 1853 Soyer *Pantroph* 75 Lettuces may also be eaten with a dressing of gravy and pickles

b. 1622 Mabbe tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* I 26 Shee. would .. put on her dressings, and weare her attire 1626 T H[awkins] *Caussin's Holy Crt* II One piece of her gaudy dressings 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Orf* vi, Tom began scrutinizing the dressings of the flies [for fishing] 1881 Blsant & Rice *Chapl of Fleet* I iii, Trees in their beautiful spring dressing

c 1735 Berkeley *Querist* § 199 Wks 1871 III 371 Vegetables ploughed in for a dressing of land 1816 *Act* 56 *Geo. III*, c 50 § 11 Any Manure, Compost, Ashes, Seaweed, or other Dressings intended for such Lands

d. 1713 Parnell *Guardian* No 66 P 2 To tear off the dressings, as I may say, from the wounds 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II iii iii 95 Dressings for blisters

e. 1823 P Nicholson *Pract. Build* 584 *Dressings*, all mouldings projecting beyond the naked of walls and ceilings 1843 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III 214 The dressings round them [doors] to be of scaghola.

f 1823 J Badcock *Dom Amusem* 72 The dressing thereof [sail-cloth], being a compound of meal and lime 1853 C Morfit *Tanning, etc.* 181 The hides are put through the dressings, that is, subjected to the action of fermentable barley water

5. *attrib* and *Comb* a. Employed in or connected with attiring the person, as *dressing-bag, -basket, -block, -boy, -chair, -closet, -cloth, -glass, -jacket, -maid, -robe*, dressing-bell, -gong, one rung as the signal for dressing for dinner, † dressing-plate, silver toilet service (*obs*), dressing-sack (*U.S.*), a dressing-jacket Also Dressing-box, -room, -table, etc b Pertaining or appropriated to the treatment of various articles, as *dressing-machine, -shed, -shop, -station*, dressing-bench, -floors see quots. c. Used in preparing food see Dressing-board, -knife. d. For 'dressing', as *dressing hide, leather, wheat*

1865 Trollope *Belton Est* VII 75 He packed his coats, and *dressing-bag, and desk 1849 Marryat *Valerie* XII, The *dressing-bell has rung 1874 Knight *Dict Mech.*, **Dressing-bench*, a bricklayer's bench having a cast-iron plate on which the sun-dried brick is rubbed, polished, and beaten with a paddle to make it symmetrical 1632 Field & Massinger *Fatal Dowry* II ii, His *dressing block, upon whom my lord lays all his clothes ere he vouchsafes them his own person 1712 Steele *Spect* No 478 P 13 A looking-glass and a *dressing chair 1668 Davenant *Man's the Master* Wks (1673) 332 Whether she be some Skeleton whose Beauties lye at night upon her *dressing-cloth 1894 *Labour Commission* Gloss, A **dressing floors* (not floor) is a surface works where the tin stuff as it comes from the shaft of the mine is first subjected to various crushing processes and then 'washed' in order that the tin may be separated from alien matter 1714 *Lond Gaz* No 5214/3 *Dressing Glasses, Union Suits, Dressing Boxes 1823 J Badcock *Dom Amusem* 121 Look for yourself in a mirror, or dressing glass 1855 Miss Manning *Old Chelsea Bun-House* xiv. 239 Prue, in her *Dressing-Jacket 1895 *Times* 2 Jan 13/4 Light English sole and *dressing leather 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 5 Sept 2/1 Thrashing and *Dressing Machines 1822 W Irving *Bracebridge Hall* (1845) 29 Having been *dressing maid to the late Mrs. Bracebridge. 1716 Lady M W Montagu *Lett* 16 Aug (1887) I 107, I had wickedness enough to covet St Ursula's pearl necklaces and wished she herself converted into *dressing-plate 1884 *Health Exhib Catal* 38 A *dressing shed, where the work of unhairing the skins takes place 1894 Sir E Wood in *Daily News* 1 Oct 6/2 The farm used by the doctors as a *dressing-station 1709 *Wakes Colne (Essex) Overseer's Acc* (MS), 3 pecks of *dressinge wheat

† **Dressing-board.** *Obs* A board on which anything is dressed, esp. a board on which food was dressed, a dresser.

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 131/2 Dressynge, or dressynge boorde, *Dessorium, directarium* 1591 Percivall *Sp Dict*, *Tajon*, a boord to cut flesh on, a dressing boord 1694 *Acc. Sev Late Voy* II (1711) 172 Puts it [the whale's fat] upon the Bench or Dressing board, where it is cut by others into less pieces ? *a* 1700 *Sir Hugh* in Percy *Reliq* (1765) I 32 Scho laid him on a dressing borde [*other versions* dressing-table, dresser-board (cf. Child *Ballads* v. 246)]

Dressing-box. = next

1663 Dryden *Wild Gallant* III ii, A fine-bred woman, with a lute, and a dressing-box 1714 [see Dressing 5] 1830 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. IV (1863) 181 He sports a dressing-box. full of almond paste and violet soap

Dressing-case. A case of toilet utensils

1819 *P O Lond Direct* 18 Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing-case Manufacturer

Dressing-gown. A loose gown worn while making one's toilet or when in dishabille

1777 Sheridan *Trip Scarb.* I ii, Enter Lord Foppington in his dressing-gown 1847 Mrs Carlyle *Lett.* II 3, I was sitting at breakfast in my dressing-gown

Hence **Dressing-gowned** *ppl a.*

1855 Dickens *Dorrit* (Household ed) 315/1 Mr Dorrit, dressing-gowned and newspapered

Dressing-knife. † a. A knife used in dressing food *Obs* b. A blade with two handles used in leather-dressing. Hence † *Dressing-knife-board*

1411 *Nottingham Rec* II. 86, j dressyngknyf, ijd *c* 1425 *Thomas of Erceld* 266 (Cott MS) Cokes come with dryssynge knyfe *c* 1425 *Voc* in Wr.-Wulcker 662/28 *Hic scamellus*, dressyn-knyfbord 1483 *Cath Angl* 100/2 A Dirsynge knyfe *Ibid* 108/1 a Dryssynge knyfe, *spata, farcularium* 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen VIII*, c. 12. § 13 The cokes shall bring with him a dressing knife

Dressing-room. A room for dressing and the toilet, usually opening from a bed-room

1675 Wycherley *Country Wife* IV. iii, I was made free of their society and dressing-rooms for ever hereafter 1683 Evelyn *Diary* 4 Oct, I went into the Duchess of Portsmouth's dressing-room within her bed-chamber. 1803 Repton *Landscape Gard* (1805) 178 The present dressing room . added to each modern bed-room 1875 Jowett *Plato* I 195 I was sitting alone in the dressing-room of the Lyceum

Dressing-table. A toilet table

1796 *Hull Advertiser* 3 Sept 1/1 Ladies Inlaid Dressing Tables 1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* IX, Laying my watch on the dressing-table

Dress-maker (dre·sˌmē·kəɹ) A maker of dresses, *spec* a woman who makes dresses for those of her own sex.

1828 in Webster. 1832 W Irving *Alhambra* I 289 The dress-makers, and the jewellers, and the artificers in gold and silver 1838 Dickens *Nich Nick* x, The situation I have made interest to procure .is with a Milliner and dressmaker.

Hence **Dre·ss-ma·kership**, **Dre·ss-makery**, a dress-making establishment.

1852 R S Surtees *Sponge's Sp Tour* V (1893) 29 In all the elegance of first-rate millinery and dressmakership. 1882 Besant *All Sorts* VIII 75 Details of a practical nature concerning the conduct of a dress-makery

Dre·ss-making, *vbl sb* [f. Dress *sb.* and Making *vbl. sb*] The action or occupation of making (women's) dresses Also *attrib.*

1837 Whittock, etc *Bk Trades* (1842) 308 Dress-making

came from France, 1 e Paris 1852 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xvii 158, I can do dressmaking very well.

So **Dre ss-making** *ppl a* ; **Dre ss-make** *v* (*colloq*), to make dresses

1882a B HARTE *Flip* iv, I must see that dressmaking sharp about it 1885 *Times* 5 Mar 10 A registry for women accustomed to dressmake, wash, or do charing work.

Dressy (dre si), *a* [f DRESS *sb* +-Y 1]

1. Fond of or attentive to dress ; given to elaborate or showy dressing.

1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n Man* i i, One of those fine old dressy things, who thinks to conceal her age, by everywhere exposing her person 1834 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett* 31 Oct (1894) II 173, I am growing dressy and am learning how to unite smartness and economy 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* lix, I am a dressy man

2 Of garments Having an air of dress, stylish

1818 MISS FERRIER *Marriage* I. 206 (Jam) Black velvet gowns they were dressy, and not too dressy 1845 *Blackw Mag* LVII 735 Such a truly elegant boot, so gentlemanly, so dressy. *transf.* 1882a *Garden* 28 Jan. 63/3 Anemones are not only very dressy, but last a long time in water 1887 F B ZINCKE *Materials for Hist Wherstead* 148 The less dressy parts of a garden

Hence **Dre'ssiness**

1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann Rev* IV 249 Habits of dressiness are adopted 1877 SPURGEON *Lect to Students* Ser. II viii 131 A hundred years ago the dressiness of the clergy was about as conspicuous as it is now

Drest, var pa t and pple of DRESS.

Drest, variant of DRAST *Obs* , dregs, lees.

† Dretch, *v* 1 *Obs* Forms 1 dreco(e)an, 2-6 dreche, 3 dræcche, dracche, drecche, 3-5 drecche, (4 drich), 5-6 dretch *Pa t* 1 drehte, 4 draihte *Pa pple.* 1 (ȝe)dreht, 3-4 idrecchid (-ss-, -s-, -ee-), idraht, 4 draiht [OE *drecc(e)an* · unknown in the other Germanic langs.]

1 *trans* To afflict, torment, vex ; in ME. esp to trouble in sleep

c900 *Bede Glosses* 27 in *O E Texts* 180 *Adficiens*, drecende a1000 *Cædmon's Gen* 2179 Mec sorȝ drecep. c1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* (Th) I 86 ȝif he hwon hnappode, ðærrihte hine drehton mihtlice ȝedwimor c1175 *Lamb Hom* 77 Alle oðre men þet heine sunnen drecheð c1205 LAY. 4521 Þa þe king wes a waht, he wes swuþe idraht *Ibid* 22556 Þa þe king him awoc swiðe he wes idræcched [c1275 idrecched] 1340-70 *Alexander* 819 Hee was draiht with dreme thorou deuiles engines c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Catharina* 818 Þu sall drich me na maie c1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr T* 67 As man þat in his dreem is drecched soore 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xx v, We alle were soo dretched that somme of vs lepte oute of oure beddes naked.

2 *intr* To be troubled in sleep *rare*

1421 HOCCLEVE *Complaint* 308 Lat them drem as them lyst and speke & drecche c1440 *Promp Parv* 131/2 Dremyn, or dretchyn yn slepe, *sompnio* 1535 *Goodly Primer* (1834) 210 Sleeping or waking, dreaming or drechng.

Hence † **Dre tching**, torment, vexation, trouble.

a1050 *Liber Scintill* lxxx. (1889) 217 Fram þysum lichaman butan dreccunge stiþre beon ȝenumene c1230 *Hali Meid* 7 Deð hire in to drecchunge to dihten hus and hinen c1330 R BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 8080 Drecchynge by tymes haue þey wrought 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xxi. xii, It is but dretchyng of sweuens

† Dretch, *v* 2 *Obs.* In 3-5 drecche, drecche, (5 driche, dryche.) [Not known before 13th c ; in form identical with prec vb , but, on account of diversity of sense, generally viewed as distinct]

1 *intr.* To delay, linger, tarry

c1250 *Gen & Ex* 1420 Ne wold he ðor Ouer on niȝt drechen nunmor c1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II 1215 (1264) What sholde I drecche [*v r* dietche] or telle of his aray? a1400 *Morte Arth* 754 For diede of þe derke nyghte þay drecchede a lyttille 1461 *Liber Pluscardensis* XI xi (1877) I 399 The party drichit and delayit our fra yeir to yeris.

2. *trans* To delay b To protract *rare*

c1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1602 What halt hit muche her of to telle' to drecchen ous of ou lay? 1393 GOWER *Conf* II 41 Than make I tarienges To drecche forth the longe day

Hence **Dre tching** *vbl sb* , procrastination, delay.

a1300 *Cursor M* 16390 (Gott) Selcuth vs thinc of þe, pilate, wid drechinȝ [*Cott* drightin] for to drill c1330 R BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 11757 Make no long drecching þer to c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v iii 52 And to Rowme þet Tribwte pay Wycht-owtyn drychyng or delay c1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII 283 Trubbill weddys makis schippis to droune, His drychyn is with Pluto in the se

† Dretch, *sb. Obs* [f DRETCH *v* 1] Trouble.

13 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt* 1972 To sett hym in þe waye And coundue hym by þe downez, þat he no drechch had. ?13 *MS. Cantab* Ff ii 38 33 (Halliw) Ye schall see a wondur dreche Whan my sone wole me fecche

Dreuch, obs Sc. pa t. of DRAW *v*

† Dreve, *v* 1 *Obs* Forms· 1 drǽfan, drefan, 2-3 drefe, 3 dreofe, dreaue, 3-4 dreve [OE. *drǽfan* = OS *drôbjan, druovjan* (LG *drofen, droven*, Du *droeven*), OHG. **truobjan, truoban*, (MHG. *trueben*, G *truben*), Goth *drôbjan* to disturb ; f. OTeut **drôbu-* turbid, disturbed , perh. from an ablaut series *drab-, drôb-*, whence also DRAFF. Cf. DROVE *v.*1, DROVY *a*] *trans.* To trouble, disturb, agitate

Beowulf (Th) 2838 Water under stod dreorig and ȝedrefed c1000 *Ags Gosp* John xiv 1 Ne sy eower heorte ȝedrefed [*Lindisf G* ȝedroefed] c1200 ORMIN 147 He warȝ drefedd & forrdredd. c1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 195 Unbilefde folc þe wolden dreuen hem a1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott Hom.* 193 Ne beoð heo neuer i-dreaued mid winde ne mid reine c1250 *Gen & Ex* 318 Ic wene ðat ic and eue sulen alle is blisse dreue c1400 *Anturs of Arth.* xxii, Alle the Duse peris of Fraunse with ȝour dyn deuyt [*Thornt. MS* dreuede]

† Dreve, *v* 2 *Obs.* Also 5 *Sc.* drefe. [OE *drǽfan* to drive, impel (*–drâbjan*) corresp. to Goth *draibjan* to drive, trouble, vex :—OTeut. **draibjan*, f. *draib-* ablaut grade of *dreiban*, OE. *drîfan* to drive]

1. *trans.* To drive away or apart , to separate.

c1325 *Chron Eng* 406 in Ritson *Met Rom* II 287 Thus wes Englond to-deled, Ant uch kyng from other dreved c1340 *Cursor M* 5316 (Fairf) Mony baret fra him was dreued *Ibid* 6766 c1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI 1330 Bot cowatice the ay fra honour drefyd [*v r.* dreft]

absol 1573 TUSSER *Husb* xxxv (1878) 83 If yee deale guilefully, parson will dieue, and so to your selfe a worse turne ye may geue.

2 *intr* To move, proceed, tend.

a1300 *Cursor M* 1768 (Gott.) Þe springes gan ouer al vte dieue c1400 *Destr Troy* 7123 Thus cursthy þat knighthode þurgh domys of destany dieuyt to noght

Dreve, drevin, -yn, obs pa pple of DRIVE *v*

Drevel(l, -ill, -yll, var of DRIVEL, *sb.*1 *Obs.*

† Drevyll, *v. Obs.* [f *drevyll* early form of DRIVEL *sb* 1] *intr* To drudge or slave

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt & Uplondyshm* (Percy Soc) 14 To drudge & to drevyll in warkes vyle and rude, This wyse shall ye lyve, in endeles servytude

† Drew, *sb. Obs* Also 5 drewe. [Derivation unknown]

1 A drop, a very small quantity (of liquid).

c1430 *Hymns Virg* (1867) 60 Whanne þe child was .vij ȝeer olde, Passyng sowkyng of milke drewis c1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 965 The drie erthe ferre about had noght þerof a drewe. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal Hon* II xli, Of the water I micht not taste a drew a1555 LYNDESAY *Auld Man & Wyfe* 87 The divill a drew sall cum in thy throte.

2 A morsel, a very small bit.

c1450 *Cov Myst* (1841) 36 Of whom we have our dayly food, Ellys we had but lytyl drewe. *Ibid* 405 Nakyd men and feblyl of array ȝe wolde nott socowre with a lytel drewe.

Drew (drū), pa t. of DRAW *v.*

Drewery, drewrie, etc. see DRUERY.

Drewin, -yn, obs. pa pple of DRIVE *v.*

Drewry, obs. form of DREARY *a.*

Drey, obs f DRY, DRAY 1, var of DRAY 2.

Drey(e, dreyȝ, obs forms of DREE *v.* and *a*

Dreyen, Dreyn, obs form of DRAW, DRAIN

Dreynt, obs pa t and pple of DRENCH *v.*

† Drib, *v Obs* [app an onomatopœic formation arising out of DRIP or DROP, the modified consonant expressing a modification of the notion]

1 *intr.* To fall in drops, *fig* , to go on little by little.

1523 *St Papers Hen VIII*, VI 160 Suche drybbing ware, as hit hitherto hathe ben made by the said Princes.

2 ? To dribble, to slaver

a1529 SKELTON *Crowne Lawrell* (R), Dasyng after dotterels, lyke drunkards that dribbes

3. *trans* a To let fall or utter as in driblets

1533 MORE *Debell Salem* Wks 947/1 In the second side of yᵉ xxvi lefe, he dribbeth in a word of spiritual dignity 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 107 Proverbs which those, that have bitten with ill bargains of either sort, have dribbed forth in revenge.

b To let fall in drops or driblets.

1682 SOUTHERNE *Loyal Brother* Prol , There's not a Butcher's Wife but Dribs her part, And pities the poor Pageant from her heart

c 'To crop ; to cut off, to defalcate. A cant word.' (J)

1693 DRYDEN, etc *Juvenal* VII 298 Merchants Gains come short of half the Mart, For he who drives their Bargains, dribs a part

d. To lead one little by little *into* something.

a1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Art Love* I (R), With daily lies she dribs thee into cost, That ear-ring dropt a stone, that ring is lost

4 *trans.* To shoot (an arrow) so that it falls short or wide of the mark.

1545 [implied in DRIBBER below] 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XIII (1593) 295 Behold how hee dribs his arrowes up and downe At birds 1572 CHURCHYARD To Rdr in J Jones *Bathes of Bath*, At rouers they beyt shot theyr Shafts, and dribbed wyde a skore 1592 LYLY *Galathea* III iv, O Venus well shalt thou know what it is to drib thine arrowes up and downe Diana's leyes

Hence **Dribbed, Dri bbing** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Dri bber,** one who dribs his arrows.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph* (Arb) 94 So if a man be neuer so wel taught in his youth to shote, yet if he giue it ouer, and not use to shote he shal become of a fayre archer, a stark squyrter and dribber 1581 SIDNEY *Astr & Stella* II, Not at the first sight, nor yet with a dribbed shot Loue gaue the wound

Drib, *sb Sc.* and *dial.* [f DRIB *v* , or perh. more immediately deduced from *dribble, driblet*, which appear much earlier] A drop, a petty or inconsiderable quantity ; a DRIBLET

c1730 RAMSAY *Ode fr Horace*, That mutchkin-stoup it hauds but dribs a1745 SWIFT *On Gibbs' Ps* (T), Do not, I pray thee, paper stain With rhymes retail'd in dribs 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 172 And gust our gabs wi' dribs o' wine 1862 LINCOLN *Let. to McClellan* 25 May in Raymond *Life* (1864) 241 We are sending such regiments and dribs from here and Baltimore as we can spare to Harper's Ferry 1875 *Sussex Gloss , Drib*, a very small quantity of anything.

Dribbet, obs. var. or misprint for DRIBLET

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch* II xix 243 Pittances , slowly payd by dribbets and with infinite delayes

Dribble (drib'l), *v* [freq of DRIB *v.* ; in certain uses associated with or influenced by DRIVEL *v*]

1 *trans* To let (anything) flow or fall in drops or a trickling stream ; to give forth or emit in driblets *lit.* and *fig* With *out, forth, away.*

c1589 *Theses Martinianæ* 31, I thinke it well if I can dribble out a Pistle in octauo nowe and then 1602 WARNER *Alb Eng.* IX lii (1612) 236 Dribling Almes by Art c1721 SWIFT *Rules to Servants* Wks 1778 X 275 Let the cook follow with a ladleful [of soup], and dribble it all the way up stairs 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* VII 405 Elizabeth dribbled out her secret aid to the Prince of Orange.

2. *absol* or *intr.* To let the spittle flow down over the chin, as young children and imbecile people often do. Hence also *fig* , = DRIVEL.

1673 *Rules of Civility* 61 Snoaring, sweating, gaping, or dribling 1731 MORTIMER in *Phil Trans* XXXVII. 167 He had no Motion to vomit, but dribbled much 1870 DICKENS *E Drood* 114 The Lascar laughs and dribbles at the Mouth. *Mod.* Infants generally dribble when they are teething.

3. *intr.* To flow down in small quantities or in a small and fitful stream ; to trickle.

1599, 1627, 1669, etc [see DRIBBLING] 1784 R. B CHESTON in *Med Commun* II 6 She had perceived her water dribbling from her 1802 PALEY *Nat Theol* XV (1830) 185 Which receiver allows the grain to dribble only in small quantities into the central hole in the upper mill-stone. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 22 The water which falls upon the rock then dribbles through the little cracks.

b. *transf* and *fig*

1600-1672 [see DRIBBLING *ppl a.* 3] 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt* VII xviii. v 173 From about the end of June, the Reichs Army kept dribbling in.

4. *trans* In *Football*, etc. To keep (the ball) moving along the ground in front of and close to one by a rapid succession of short pushes, instead of sending it as far as possible by a vigorous kick. Also *absol.*

1863 A G GUILLEMARD in *Sport. Gaz.* Oct. (Football), The Eton game, when the 'long-behind' is dribbling the ball before his feet slowly forward 1868 *Football Annual* 1 'Dribbling', as the science of working the ball along the ground by means of the feet is technically termed 1871 A G GUILLEMARD in *Bell's Life* Apr , The Scottish forwards 'gained not a little by their dribbling, which feature of the game is but seldom seen round London' 1880 *Times* 12 Nov 4/4 There is no more legitimate and scientific form of 'football' than the 'drop-kick' and that 'dribbling' with the feet which now forms a most important part of the Rugby game 1883 F M CRAWFORD *Mr Isaacs* VIII 165 To dribble it [the ball, at polo], along 1887 *Daily News* 10 Jan 3/5 The English forwards dribbled the ball close up to the Welsh line and nearly scored

b *Billiards.* To give (a ball) a slight push.

1873 BENNETT & CAVENDISH *Billiards* 253 To keep the white by the spot, and by the same stroke to dribble the red over the corner.

† 5. in *Archery* = DRIB *v.* 4 *Obs*

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met* XII (1593) 293 Paris dribling out his shafts among the Greekes she spide. 1603 SHAKS *Meas. for M* I. iii 2 Beleeue not that the dribling dart of Loue Can pierce a compleat bosome. 16za-25 BP HALL *Contempl., N T* IV 1, Prayer is an arrow . if it be but dribbled forth of careless lips, it falls down at our foot.

Dribble, *sb.* [f. prec. vb]

1. A small trickling and barely continuous stream ; a small quantity or drop of liquid.

c1680 [F SEMPILL] *Banishment Pov* in Watson *Collect* I 14 (Jam) I stour'd to Leith To try my credit at the wine ; But [ne'er] a dribble fyld my teeth 1785 BURNS *To a Mouse* vi, The winter's sleety dribble 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh Easy* XXXVIII, Teeth black with chewing, and always a little brown dribble from the left corner of his mouth 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 June 5/4 This stream is a mere languid dribble from the side of the mountain.

b *transf.* and *fig*

1832 *Westm Rev.* XVII 403 *note*, As often as her apron-string breaks, the stones fall in such a direction as to form a dribble a1871 R CHAMBERS *Wheesht I*, These people, attempt to work off 'a great secret' upon me, in their quiet way, dribble by dribble 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr Eur* XII (1894) 294 The little dribble of Commerce never quite ceases.

2. *Football.* An act of 'dribbling' : see DRIBBLE *v.* 4.

1889 *Pauline* 34 When play was again resumed, the Modern forwards .. did a good dribble into the Classical twenty-five 1894 *Westm. Gaz* 13 Mar 5/3 He . collided with an opponent, who had led a dribble down the field.

3 *local.* A field drain made of broken stones between which the water trickles. Cf RUBBLE.

1843 *Jrnl R. Agric Soc* IV II. 325 Stone drains are various , the most common here [in Wiltshire] are wall, and dribble or rubble 1846 J BAXTER *Libr Pract Agric* (ed 4) I. 234 The dribble is made with stones, broken about the size used for roads, the drain about eight inches wide filled a foot high with the stones

† Dri bblement. *Obs. rare*–1. [f DRIBBLE *v.* + -MENT.] A dribbling.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 23 To shun spight I smothered these dribblements.

Dribbler (dri·blər). [f. DRIBBLE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who dribbles , e.g. at football

1835 SOUTHEY *Doctor* Interchapter VII. III 5 The aspirants and wranglers at the bar, the dribblers and the spit-fires 1868 *Football Annual* 1 The supporters of Football appear now to have arranged themselves in two great

and distinct factions. the 'dribblers', and the admirers of the running and hacking style 1891 *Lock to Lock Times* 24 Oct. 13/1 The centre man is a speedy dribbler and good shot at goal

Dri'bbling, *vbl sb* [f. DRIBBLE *v* + -ING 1] 1. A falling in a trickling stream or succession of drops or small quantities.

1669 PEPYS *Diary* 1 May, The day being unpleasing .and now and then a little dribbling of rain 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* (J.), Semilunar processes on the surface, owe their form to the dribbling of water. 1790 J C SMYTH in *Med. Commun* II. 516 The dribbling of urine .ceased

b. *concretely.* That which is dribbled, or given forth in driblets; a dropping.

1599 A. M tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 95/1 Take sive, or seaven sheepe dribbelinges, as fiesh as the sheepe avoydeth them *a* 1666 A BROME *Songs, Reformation* (R.), Out of all's ill gotten store He gives a dribbling to the poor.

2 *Football* See DRIBBLE *v* 4.

Dri'bbling, *ppl. a* [f. as prec + -ING 2.] That dribbles (in various senses).

1 Giving forth in driblets.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 14 Pidlinge and dribinge confuters that sitt all day buzzing upon a blunt point

2. Flowing out in a dropping stream, trickling

1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 186 The Hower-glasse .. whose dribbling sands..make mee too much to feele Your slacke-nesse hither 1679 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist Soc.) II. 460 Dribling raine and mists. 1877 FARRAR *Days of Youth* III. 29 It is no dribbling rivulet but a rejoicing river

fig. 1686 DRYDEN *Prol Union two Companies* (R.), We'll take no blundering verse, no fustian tumor, No dribbling love from this or that presumer

3. *fig.* Inconsiderable; made up of petty or trifling items.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVI. xvii 597 There passed some dribbling skirmishes [*levia prælia*] betweene the. Carthaginians, and .the Romanes 1630 *R Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 45 A long suit for a dribling debt. 1642 MILTON *Apol Smect* (1851) 321 Small temptations allure but dribling offendors. 1672 E RAVENSCROFT *Mamamouchi, D* I stand indebted to you *Cr.* A few dribbling sums, Sir

4. That allows saliva or moisture to flow from the mouth, as *a dribbling child.*

Driblet, dribblet (dri blet), *sb.* [f DRIB *v.* + -LET. association with *dribble* seems later.]

1. 'A small sum, odd money in a sum' (J.).

1632 QUARLES *Div Fancies* III. XXV (1660) 107 We crave, and crave a longer Day, Then pay in Driblets, or else never pay. 1633 T ADAMS *Exp 2 Peter* II. 14 The high rate. that divers live at, can be maintained by no driblets 1794 BURKE *Sp. agst. Hastings* Wks XV 41 They had received in little dribblets to the amount of ninety-five pounds 1884 BOWEN in *Law Rep* 28 Chancery Div 16 A tenant who has paid his last quarter's rent by driblets under pressure.

† b. *esp.* A small or petty debt *Obs*

1591 HARINGTON *Orl Fur.* XLIII. CXXVI, And quite each other all old debts and driblets [*Note*—Driblets used for petty reckings] 1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* 18 Ide set mine olde debts against my new driblets 1685 DRYDEN *Thren. Augus* XIV, So strictly wer't thou just to pay, Even to the driblet of a day 1798 *Sporting Mag* XI 104 Some other driblets, called debts of honour. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. lviii 151 A small mortgage and such like convenient but uninfluential driblets.

2. A petty or inconsiderable quantity or part of anything *By (in) driblets.* in petty portions at a time, little by little.

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Dribblets* (old word), small portions or pieces. 1740 DYCHE & PARDON, *Driblet* any small quantity or parcel of money, or any thing else 1832 *Examiner* 34/1 It is rumoured that the creation of peers is to be by driblets. A drop-by-drop invigoration seems. absurd 1862 *Macm Mag* Oct 501 A hundred weight of fish to be sold in driblets, for a few pence

3. A small quantity or dribble (of liquid).

1860 G H K *Vac Tour* 141 A driblet of sour milk 1871 L STEPHEN *Playgr Eur.* III. (1894) 77 Every driblet of water seemed to be inseparably connected in their minds with a drop of brandy

Hence † **Dri'blet** *v intr*, to come in driblets

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* III v 276 Biting poverty hardly to be relieved by those dribbling pittances

Driche, var form of DREE *a.*, DRETCH *v.*[2]

Drichte, -ine see DRIGHT, DRIGHTEN.

Dricksie · see DRIX, DRUXY.

Driddle, *v. Sc.* [Origin obscure: cf. *diddle, piddle.*] *intr.* 'To work, walk, or act in a feeble, unsteady or uncertain manner.' (Jam. Suppl.)

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w Polwart* 17 Thou mit doeand and driddland like ane foule beast 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars,* A pigmy scraper, wi' his fiddle, Wha us'd at trysts and fairs to driddle 1786 — *Ep Major Logan* III, Until you on a crummock driddle, A gray-haired carl

Dride, obs pa. t. and pple of DRY *v.*

Dridge, obs form of DREDGE *sb.*[1]

Drie, obs form of DREE *v.*, DRY.

Driech, driegh, var. forms of DREE *a.*

Dried (dröid), *ppl a.* [f DRY *v* + -ED 1]

1. Deprived of moisture, desiccated. Often with *up.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cl 4 A dryid scyn 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort* (1729) 203 Pull off all crumpl'd dry'd Leaves 1771 FRANKLIN *Lett* Wks 1887 IV 403 A specimen of the American dried apples 1816 BYRON *Ch Har* III III, I find The furrows of long thought, and dried-up tears 1837 W. IRVING *Capt Bonneville* III 185 Keeping the dried meats for places where game might be scarce

2. *transf* and *fig.* See the verb.

1622 FLETCHER *Span. Cur* III ii, A man of a dride conscience. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* VI, A dried-in man of business 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* XIII, In a dried up Indian military tone.

Drier, dryer (dröiəɹ) [f DRY *v* + -ER 1. The analogical spelling is *drier*, but *dryer* is app. more frequent in the technical applications in 2 and 3.] One who or that which dries.

1. A thing that removes moisture.

1528 PAYNTELL *Salerne's Regim.* Q iv b, Olde dry nuttis are greate driers 1686 GOAD *Celest Bodies* I. II. 6 Wind is a Dryer, even as Frost a Cooler 1756 C LUCAS *Ess Waters* II. 73 Salt is justly deemed a drier 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Oct 7/2 The sun and air are good enough driers

b A person engaged in drying. Chiefly in combination, as *fruit-drier*

2 (*dryer*) A substance mixed with oil-paints to make them dry quickly

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII 145/2 To all paint a little sugar of lead, or litharge (*dryers*), should be added to make it dry quick. 1859 GUILICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 208 All dryers have in some degree a pernicious influence on colours.

3. (*dryer*) A mechanical contrivance or apparatus used to remove moisture, a desiccator

1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech., Dryer,* 1 The heated tables or cylinders which expel the moisture from the just-formed paper, in the machine 2 The oven which evaporates the moisture from ceramic work 1890 *Kew Bulletin* 145 Gibbs' Patent Tea Dryer is suitable for drying corn, coffee, manure, hops, brewers' grains and fruit

4. A substance that dries (quickly or slowly)

1886 *Longm Mag* VII 379 Olive oil never dries, or at least is the worst drier known

Hence **Dri'erman, dry erman,** a man whose business it is to manage some drying process; **Dri'ery, Dry'ery,** a drying establishment

1880 *Daily Tel* 24 Feb., Paper makers —Two dryermen 1886 *Pall Mall G* 5 Oct 12/2 The largest and finest peaches going to the canneiy .the rest to the dryery.

Drier, driest, comp. and sup. of DRY *a.*

Driery, drieth, obs. forms of DREARY, DRYTH.

Drieve, -en, drif(e, driff(e, obs ff. DRIVE *v.*

Drifat, var DRYFAT *Obs.*

† **Driffle, drifle,** *v Obs* [? Allied to DRIBBLE] 1. *trans.* To utter in driblets

1592 G HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 14 These pidlinge and dribinge confuters .with much adoe drifle out as many sentences in a weeke as he will powre down in an houre.

2 *intr.* 'To drink deeply' (Halliwell).

c 1645 T TULLY *Siege Carlisle* (1840) 15 The Garrison's excessive drinking, called drifling

3. To rain fitfully or in sparse drops, as at the 'tail' of a shower. *Sc* Hence **Driffling** *vbl sb*

1639 R BAILLIE *Lett & Jrnls* (1841) I 220 Some jealousies did yet remaine, as driffling after a great shower

Drift (drift), *sb* [Early ME *drift* (not recorded in OE) corresp. to OFris. *drift* (in *ut-drift*), MDu., Du. *drift*, MHG *trift*, G *trift* passage for cattle, drove, ON *drift* snow-drift, (Sw., Da *drift*), verbal abstract from *drifan* to DRIVE]

I The action of driving, etc.

1. The act of driving; propulsion, impulse, impetus (Now *rare* or *Obs.* exc. as in b or 2.)

a 1300 *Cursor M* 496 (Gott.) Þar þai drey ful hard drift *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 76 A drift of wedir us drofle to Rome *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 132/1 Dryfte, or drywynge of beestys, *minatus.* 1523 FITZHERB *Surv* 9 b, As the whele gothe by drifte of water *a* 1716 SOUTH (J.), A man being under the drift of any passion, will still follow the impulse of it 1721 PLEYY *Duggenh. Breach* 26 The Breach was stop'd by the drift of a Row of large Piles, drove near to each other 1858 *Jrnl R. Agric Soc* XIX II 296 Sheep for the Smithfield Monday market had to leave their homes on the previous Wednesday or Thursday week. Such a long drift .caused a great waste of meat

b. *Forest Law.* The driving of the cattle within the precincts of a forest to one place on a particular day, for the determination of ownership, levying of fines, etc (Cf. DRIVE *v* 4 b.)

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen VIII*, c 13 § 4 It shalbe laufull to the said lordis owners and possessioners of the said forrestis and chaces to make like drifte of the said forestis, chaces 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes forest* XV § 2 (1615) 105/1 The Officers of the Forest did use to make two drifts of their Forest euery year 1776 *Customs Manor Epworth* in Stonehouse *Axholme* (1839) 145 The Lord is entitled to make one drift of the commons, between May-day and Midsummer, in order to ascertain whose cattle are pasturing thereon 1887 W. F. COLLIER *Varville Rights on Dartmoor* in *Trans Devonsh Assoc* XIX 382 The moorman then proceeds to summon the venville tenants to join in the drift by blowing horns on the tors. 1894 *Q Rev* Apl 418 Assisting at the 'drifts' in which the horned cattle and ponies are collected, branded, and the 'strays' returned to their owners.

† c. *Arch.* The horizontal 'thrust' of an arch

1772 HUTTON *Bridges* 60 The thickness of the pier necessary to resist the drift of the arch *Ibid* 91 Drift, Shoot, or Thrust of an arch, is the push or force which it exerts in the direction of the length of the bridge 1823 P NICHOLSON *Pract. Build* 338

2. The fact or condition of being driven, as by a current, the action of drifting, a slow course or current Also *fig.* On or *upon the drift* = ADRIFT

1562 J HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr* (1867) 149 Bewaie drift to the woorst shore. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy* 100 We considered where we might haue the cleerest drift and let her driue 1659 D PELL *Impr Sea* 305 Anchors give way, and so [ships] are most dreadfully put upon the drift 1721 PEPPY *Daggenh Breach* 75 A considerable Frost and drift of Ice .that Winter 1860 MAURY *Phys Geog. Sea* § 107 The effect of moderate winds is to cause what may be called the drift of the sea rather than a current Drift is confined to surface waters. 1886 *Pall Mall G* 18 Feb 11/1 There is a steady low-class labour drift into London.

b *Naut.* The deviation of a ship from its course in consequence of currents; *esp* in reference to its amount.

1671 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl* in *Acc Sev Late Voy* I (1711) 174 True Course, Drift and all Impediments allow'd, is, [etc.] 1793 RENNELL in *Phil Trans* LXXXIII 195 On the 31st of January, when lying to, 36 miles are allowed for 20 hours drift, to the north-west 1859–62 LEWIN *Invas Brit* 82 The maximum drift for a single tide [in the English Channel] is eighteen miles, and the minimum nine miles.

c. *Gunnery.* The constant deviation of an elongated rotating projectile in the direction of its rotation; = DERIVATION 2

1864 *Daily Tel.* 4 May, The hexagonal shot is far more limited with regard to lateral drift or deflection than the other two kinds of shot. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk*

d. Slow movement of a galvanometer-needle, generally due to changes in the torsional elasticity of the suspending fibre.

3 *fig* Natural or unconscious course, progress, process (of action, argument, † time, etc); *esp* in reference to direction or probable result Tendency

1549 COVERDALE, etc *Erasm Par 2 Cor* 61 Since the drifte of myne epistle hath brought me to the visions and reuelacions of the Lorde Jesus 1575 LANEHAM *Let* (1871) 46 Such a drifte of tyme was thear passed 1594 T. B. *La Primaud Fr Acad.* II 5 That Epicurean doctrine, whose only drift is to tuine men from all religion. 1796 BURKE *Regic Peace* 1 Wks. VIII 173 The whole drift of their institution is contrary to that of the wise legislators of all countries 1892 T W REID *Life Ld Houghton* I. x 441 The general drift of affairs on the Continent.

4. The conscious direction of action or speech to some end, the end itself, what one is 'driving at'; purpose, intention, object, aim (Now *rare*, exc. in reference to speech or writing: see also b.)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W 1531) 168 b, To imagyn what is the dryfte of yᵉ kynge in his parlyament 1602 WARNER *Alb Eng* IX xlviii (1612) 223 Our drift (quoth he) a Conquest is. 1781 COWPER *Let.* 29 Oct., My sole drift is to be useful 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I iv viii, The drift of the Maker is dark, an Isis hid by the veil.

b. Meaning, purport, tenor, scope (of a speech or writing) Now the usual sense

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) x Harde it is ,to perceyue the processe and dryfte of this treatyse 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* IX vii § 17 The main drift and scope of these pamphlets was to defame and disgrace the English Prelates 1768 GOLDSM *Good-n Man* III 1, I see the whole drift of your argument 1868 HELPS *Realmah* VI (1876) 124, I cannot see the general drift and purpose of the story

† 5 A scheme, plot, design, device. *Obs.*

1523 MORE in Grafton *Chron* (1568) II 761 That drift was by the Queene not unwisely devised 1538 BALE *Ihe Lawes* 1462 Now wyll I continue the dryft of an other playe 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1621) 647 Beware that by their wily drifts thou perish not 1674 N FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* 193 Those hallowed drifts, and everlasting well wishes for the happiness of sinful man

† 6 Putting off, delay, procrastination, [Cf DRIVE *v.* 22] *Sc Obs*

a 1558 Q MARY *Answ Thomworth* in Keith *Hist Ch. Scot* (1734) App 102 (Jam.) Scho intendit na drift of tyme 1591 R BRUCE *Eleven Serm* V 5a (Jam.) Lang drift and delay of thinges hoped for. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* X 484 These promises were to be performed againe Michaelmasse. But this day come he continued his drifts.

II That which is driven.

7. A number of animals driven or moving along in a body; a drove, herd, flock, † flight (of birds), † swarm (of bees) Rarely of persons *Obs.* or *dial*

c 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5840 Þar ran sixten men in a dryft 1486 *Bk St Albans* Fvj, A Dryft of tame Swyne 1552 ABP HAMILTON *Catech* (1884) 32 Cursit is the drift of thine Oxin 1613 BP HALL *Holy Panegyrick* 45 Whole drifts of quailes 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 316 Marks of cattle having passed there, as if they had gone in drifts or droves 1816 SCOTT *Let to Morritt* 16 May in *Lockhart*, To think of carrying off a drift of my neighbour's sheep 1828 *Craven Dial., Drift,* a drove of cattle

8. A shower (of rain, snow, dust, etc) driven along by the wind; a driving mass.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 22462 Þar sal fall dun fra þe lyft A blodi rain, a dreri drift 1569 *Satir. Poems Reform* x 320 In snaw, sleit, drift, wind, floist, hailstanis and rane 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 412 Our Thunder Shall raine their drift of bullets on this Towne 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 128 Drifts of rising dust involve the sky 1842 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* II, The city lies, Beneath its drift of smoke 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I 290 Exposed to drift of rain under violent wind.

b An accumulation of snow, sand, etc, driven together by the wind. (In quot 1645 applied to a bed or vein of metal) Also *transf.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 9932 Þis castel . quitter es þan snaw drifft] *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1756 (Dubl. MS.) A flaw of fell snaw fallen fro þe dryfte 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 91 The sands by the fury of Tempests lies in great drifts 1645 QUARLES *Sol Recant.* IV 21 Hath Heaven enricht thy paynes with thriving drifts Of mighty Gold? 1698 FRYER *Acc E India & P* 300 Meadows White with Drifts of Snow 1865 WHITTIER *Snow-bound* 59 A smooth white mound the brush-pile showed, A fenceless drift what once was road 1889 *Daily News* 12 Nov 3/1 The appearance of the drifts are held by clusters of ostrich feathers. together 1893 *Ibid* 10 Mar 5/8 A drift of lovely lace fell over the large sleeves

9. Floating matter driven by currents of water; a floating log, or mass of wood, etc so driven

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy* (1810) III 530 Foure leagues from the lande, you finde many drifts of rootes, leaues of trees, [etc.]. 1627 CAPT SMITH *Seaman's Gram* IX. 43 A Drift is any thing floating in the sea that is of wood 1666 DRYDEN *Ann Mirab* clvi, Some log perhaps upon the waters swam, An useless drift 1836 EMERSON *Eng Traits, Voy to Eng.* Wks (Bohn) II 11 We crept along through the floating drift of boards, logs, and chips.

10. *Geol* A term applied (*a*) to any superficial deposit caused by a current of water or air; also (*b*) *spec.* (*the Drift*) to Pleistocene deposits of glacial and fluvio-glacial detritus, also known as *boulder-clay*, and *till*, diluvium

1839 MURCHISON *Silur Syst* I XXVII 509 Each region of the earth has its own superficial diluvia, produced by separate and distinct action, [for these] the unambiguous word *drift* is proposed 1851 D WILSON *Preh Ann* (1863) I I 30 Accumulations of marine and fresh water shingle and gravel called *drift* 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh Times* Pref (1878) 1 The Flint Implements of the Drift 1869 R B SMYTH *Goldf Victoria* 609 *Drift*, loose sand or a very loose friable alluvial deposit met with in some places close to the washdirt 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk Geol* VI V 1 § 1. 858 This 'glacial drift' spreads over the low ground of the glaciated districts 1892 GARDINER *Stud Hist Eng* 2 These Palæolithic men of the river drift

fig 1878 W P ROBERTS *Law & God* 44 In the Protestant *drift* may often be found the implements of Rome

b. *attrib* 1847 EMERSON *Repr Men, Plato* Wks (Bohn) I 288 The mountain from which all these drift boulders were detached 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh Times* 323 This drift-age cone is about twelve times as large as that now forming. 1872 W S SYMONDS *Rec Rocks* IV 113 The removal of the drift deposits allows the underlying rocks to become visible

11 a A set of fishing-nets b. A large kind of net used in the herring, pilchard, and mackerel fishery, extended by weights at the bottom and floats at the top, and allowed to drift with the tide, also called *drift-net* (see 19 c).

1834 H MILLER *Scenes & Leg* XVII (1857) 260 A complete drift of nets 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv Scotl.* (1855) 322 A drift of nets consists of from sixteen to twenty-six 1854 H. MILLER *Sch & Schm* (1858) 440 Not a herring swam so low as the upper baulk of our drift

†c A fanciful name for a company of fishers. 1481 *Bk St Albans* F vj b, A Drifte of fishers.

12 A series of piles driven in

1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 75 The said Drift of dovetail'd Piles 90 A new Drift of Piles on the Thames side

13 Technical senses. a A tool used for driving or ramming something (e g. for driving piles) b A steel tool for enlarging or shaping a hole in a piece of metal; a drift-pin. c. 'A priming-iron used to clear the vent of ordnance from burning particles after each discharge' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*). d *Ship-building* (see 1st quot. *c* 1850)

1552 HULOET, Drift, betle, or malle, to dryue pyles or stakes, *fistuca* 1711 W SUTHERLAND *Shipbuilder's Assist* 164 Tram-pieces, the finishing Pieces, or those which terminate the Drifts. 1828 J M SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 77 Needles, Quadrants, Wooden Drifts *c* 1850 *Rudim Navig* (Weale) 116 *Drifts*, those parts where the sheer is raised according to the heights of the decks or gangways, and where the rails are cut off and ended by scrolls. 1850 WEALE *Dict Terms, Drift*, a piece of hardened steel, notched at the sides and made slightly tapering used for enlarging a hole in a piece of metal to a particular size by being driven through it 1864 WEBSTER, *Drift*, a tool used in driving down compactly the composition contained in a rocket, or like firework 1874 [see *drift-pin* in 19 c] 1881 [see DRIFT *v* 6]

e *Ship-building* The difference between the size of a bolt and the hole into which it is driven, or between the circumference of a hoop and the circumference of the mast on which it is to be driven. (Ogilvie.)

1792 *Trans Soc. Arts* X 227 Being a bolt of two drifts, [it] could not be driven out 1823 CRABB *Technol Dict.*

III A course or way along which something is driven.

14. *gen* A track *poetic* and *rare*

a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet Wks 1721 III 182 Birds, passing through the airy Drift.

15 *Mining*, etc A passage 'driven' or excavated horizontally, for working, exploration, ventilation, or draining; *esp* one driven in the direction of a mineral vein. See DRIFTWAY 3

1653 MANLOVE *Lead Mines* 159 They may cause [to be] open'd Drifts, and Sumps 1667 PRIMATT *City & C Build* 5 The conveniency of driving a drift or sough, from the bottom of the hills to the sole of the Rake 1708 J C *Compl Collier* (1845) 13 A Drift or Watercourse from the old Pits. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss* s v, A drift follows the vein, as distinguished from a cross-cut, which intersects it, or a level or gallery, which may do either

16 A lane or road along which horses or cattle are driven; = DRIFTWAY 1. *local.*

1686 EVELYN in *15th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App I 132 Why it should be made a common drift at all times, does not at all consist with convenience 1847–78 in HALLIWELL 1865 W WHITE *E. Eng* II 79 I went diagonally, across the wheatfield, and presently struck the 'drift', which has the appearance of an old pack-horse road 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* 1, The broad way that led to it was a drift or grass lane.

17 *S. Africa.* [a col. Du *drift*] A passage of a river, a ford

1849 E E NAPIER *Excurs S. Africa* II 401 The road crosses two or three 'drifts' or fords 1852 F FLEMING *Kaffraria* (1854) 46 Where the road crosses a river, what is called a drift is made by clearing the bed of the river of large stones, and cutting a sloping roadway through the banks on either side 1856 C J ANDERSSON *Lake Ngami* 320 The passage of the Orange river, at what is called Zendlings Drift, or the missionary ford

IV 18 *Naut* Length of rope paid out before a fastening is made, length that a tackle will reach from its fixed point; distance so estimated

1860 H STUART *Seaman's Catech* 47 Allow a fathom drift Bend it to the bunt becket, to allow the same drift as the buntlines 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed 6) 120 In ships with great drift between the fore and main yards, the boats are hoisted in with the launches purchase.

V 19. *attrib* and *Comb* a. *gen*, as *drift-boat* (see 15), *-cloud*, *-current*, *-sail* (see 13 d), *-ram*, *-sand*, *drift-covered*, *-stream* adjs b. *Geol* See 10 b

1637 R HUMPHREY tr *St Ambrose* II 13 The drift sand, pible stones and gravell lying on the shore. 1749 J SMITH *Voy Disc* II 141 To go to the Bottom of the Bay to search for drift Fins [i e whales] 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L* § 238 The dormant wedge or that with the point upward, being held in the hand, while the drift wedge or that with its point downward, was driven with a hammer 1856 *Ironsch Words* XIII 544 Miners from Cornwall, drift borers from Wales 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* IV (ed 2) 102 The Drift Current is merely the effect of the wind on the surface of the water.

c Special combs.. **drift-anchor**, a floating wooden frame or the like, used to keep the ship's head to the wind in a gale or when dismasted (called also *drag-*, *sea-anchor*), **drift-boat**, a boat for fishing with a drift-net; **drift-bolt** (earlier *drive-bolt*) see quot; **drift-fish**, fish taken with a drift-net, so *drift-fisher*, *fishery*, *-herring*, *-sprat*, **drift-keel** = BILGE-KEEL; **drift-mining**, gold-mining carried on by making drifts (sense 15) along the detrital material in the channels of former rivers, now covered by more recent deposits; **drift-net** = sense 11 b (also *attrib*); **drift-netter**, one who fishes with a drift-net; **drift-piece** (see quot 1850 and sense 13 d), **drift-pin**, **drift-punch** = sense 13 b, **drift-road** = DRIFTWAY 1; **drift-sail** (see quot 1627); **drift-timber** = DRIFT-WOOD, **drift-weed**, (*a*) sea-weed drifted on shore by the waves, (*b*) a name for the gulf-weed (*Sargassa baccifera*) and tangle (*Laminaria digitata*), †**drift-wind**, a wind that drives or impels (*obs*) Also DRIFT-ICE, -WAY, -WOOD

1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, **Drift-anchor*. 1881 *Times* 27 Apr 6/4 She had lost both her masts, and was riding to a drift anchor 1851 *Offic Catal Gt. Exhib* II 800 Model of the new Mevagissey *drift and fishing boat 1883 *Leisure Hour* 697/2 A drift-boat carries from eight to twenty nets 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, **Drift-bolts*, commonly made of steel, are used as long punches for driving out other bolts 1864 *Glasgow Daily Herald* 24 Sept, I have sold *drift fish for 12*s* ..both drift herring and trawled herring would be selling for 8*s* *Ibid*, I was a trawler when trawling was permitted, and a *drift fisher as well 1869 SIR E J REED *Shipbuild* II. 43 Side-keels [also] known as '*drift-keels', 'auxiliary keels', 'bilge-keels'. 1848 C A JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 43 At nightfall the nets are set either across or parallel to the tide and suffered to drift with it, hence they are called '*drift nets'. 1885 *Times* 25 May 9 Line and drift-net fishermen 1711 W SUTHERLAND *Shipbuilder's Assist* 75 Term Pieces or *Drift Pieces sided. *c* 1850 *Rudim Navig* (Weale) 116 *Drift-pieces*, solid pieces, fitted at the drifts, to form the scrolls 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, **Drift-pin*, a hand tool of metal driven into a hole to shape it, as the drift which makes the square socket in the watch-key 1869 SIR E J. REED *Shipbuild* x 198 When the holes are badly punched the workman drives in a steel *drift-punch and the plate is thus forced and torn and the holes enlarged 1627 CAPT SMITH *Seaman's Gram* VII 31 A *Drift saile is onely vsed vnder water .to keepe the Ships head right vpon the Sea in a storme, or when a ship driues too fast in a current 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Drift-sail* .is generally used by fishermen, especially in the North sea 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S* II 140 To visit the mouths of the Mississippi, and see the banks of sand, mud, and *drift timber, recently formed there. 1845 DARWIN *Voy Nat* x (1879) 220 The high-water mark of *drift-weed on a sea-beach 1612 *Two Noble K* V III, Waters, That *drift-winds force to raging

Drift, *v.* [f prec sb]

1 *intr* To move as driven or borne along by a current, to float or move along with the stream or wind, = DRIVE *v* 26. b Of snow, sand, etc.: To collect in heaps driven together by the wind.

? *a* 1600 *Robin Hood* 61 Cam dryfting owyr the ley 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr* II 185 Drifting fast on Grecia's rocky strand 1828 SCOTT *F M Perth* XXIV, We must let her drift with the current 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv* III 67 Columns of smoke and ashes which drifted to the south-east 1894 J T FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd 66 Beds of sand, which drift like snow.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* To move or pass passively or aimlessly, to be carried involuntarily or without effort in some course or into some condition

1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser II 1 (1869) 8 Drift with the tide of nonsense 1865 R W DALE *Jew Temp* XI. (1877) 121 They were fast drifting towards apostasy 1885 *Manch Exam* 30 Mar 5/2 Content to let things drift

2. *trans.* To drive or carry along, as by a current of water or air, to blow into heaps (snow, sand, etc)

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Mem Mortalitie* 33. IV, Time flits as Winde. Who knowes what ills it every moment drifteth 1748 F SMITH *Voy Disc.* I 166 In Places where the Snow is drifted by the Wind 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) I IV 334 Into civil war the nation had no intention of permitting themselves to be drifted 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract Hygiene* (ed 3) 296 Can malaria be drifted to the place in any way?

3 *trans* To cover with drifts (of snow, etc); also *intr* for *refl* to become covered with drifts

a 1851 MOIR *Poems, Birth Flowers* XVII, When Winter drifts the fields With snow 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav* 250 The sides of the road were drifted with heaps of wild hawthorn and honeysuckle 1892 W. PIKE *Barren Gr N Canada* 103 Our tracks had drifted up

†4 *trans* To put off, delay, defer; = DRIVE *v.* 22 *Sc. Obs.*

1584 J CARMICHAEL *Let* in *Wodr Soc Misc.* (1844) 434 To drift time awhile. 1588 A KING tr *Canisius' Catech*, *Confession* 3 To drifte to do pœnance for oure sinnes quhil the houre of deathe 1619 Z BOYD *Last Battell* (1629) 237 (Jam) If thou delay and drift him vntill morrow.

†5 To drive at, aim at, try to effect *Obs.*

1602 WARNER *Alb Eng* XII lxix (1612) 291 Not sooner Dorcas had deuis'd, but Elenor it drifts *Ibid*, *Epitome*, Which Elfrick..drifted the murther of King Edmund *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Cup of Consolation* 16 Dark Limbo's Potentate Drifts Man's destruction

6. *Mech* To form or enlarge (a hole) with a drift (DRIFT *sb* 13 b)

1869 SIR E J REED *Shipbuild* XIX 415 Drifting unfair holes would be considered bad work 1881 GREENER *Gun* 251 The hole is drifted from round to square by knocking in different-sized drifts

7. (*Mining.*) *intr.* To excavate a drift (see DRIFT *sb.* 15), *trans.* to excavate a drift in, = DRIVE *v* 10.

1864 in WEBSTER 1872 RAYMOND *Statist Mines & Mining* 179 They have sunk a shaft over 50 feet, and intend to go to a depth of 200, drifting east and west at 100 feet 1884 *Harper's Mag* Mar 524/1 It is tunnelled or 'drifted' as in one of the hill side mines

Hence **Drifted** *ppl. a*

1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 285 Impatient flouncing through the drifted heaps 1778 T HUTCHINS *Descr. Virginia &c.* 31 The Channel is obstructed with Islands, formed by trees and drifted wood 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 47 Struggling through the drifted roads 1882 *Daily Tel* 4 May, Sprung landings held with unfair or drifted holes

Driftage (drɪftedʒ) [f DRIFT *v* + -AGE]

1 The process or operation of drifting.

1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 414 There is always a driftage of the [sounding] line 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk*, *Drivtage*, the amount due to lee-way. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem Geol* (1879) 135 The rate of peat-growth depends upon the manner of accumulation, whether entirely by growth of plants *in situ*, or partly by driftage

2 *concr* Drifted material (Cf *wreckage*)

1768 J. BYRON *Narr Patagonia* (ed 2) 63 No hopes of any valuable driftage from [the wreck] 1835 HAWTHORNE *Amer Note-bks.* 15 June (1883) 13 Among the heaps of sea-weed there were sometimes small pieces of painted wood, bark, and other driftage.

Drift-al, *a rare* [f. DRIFT *sb.* + -AL] Pertaining to or of the nature of drift.

18.. ALLEN in Coues *Birds N-W* (1874) 10 The drift-al *débris* adhering to the trees serves to mark the 'high-water' line.

Drifter (drɪftəɹ) [f as prec. + -ER 1] a. *gen.* One who or that which drifts b. *Mining* A miner who excavates drifts (see DRIFT *sb* 15) c. A boat or man engaged in fishing with a drift-net

1864 *Daily Tel* 16 Aug The lead of rich pay dirt was lost for a short time, but the drifters found it again 1883 *Fisheries Exhib Catal* 79 Model of Drifter for Herring Fisheries 1887 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 4/6 The proposal that trawlers should fish only in the daytime, and drifters only during the nighttime.

Drift-ice. [f. DRIFT *sb*] Drifting or drifted ice; *esp.* detached pieces of ice drifting with the wind or ocean currents.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy* III 65 (R) We were greatly endangered with a piece of drift yce, which the ebbe brought foorth of the sounds 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II (1711) 221 The Coast so full of drift Ice, that it is almost inaccessible. 1772–84 COOK *Voy* (1790) V 1892 We spent the night standing off and on, among the drift ice 1820 SCORESBY in *Ann Reg* II 1324 Drift-ice consists of pieces less than floes, of various shapes and magnitudes

Drifting, *vbl sb* [f DRIFT *v* + -ING 1] The action of the verb DRIFT, q v., also *concr* (*pl*) that which is drifted.

1821 KEATS *Isabella* XIV, The rich-ored driftings of the flood 1891 *Echo* 10 Mar 3/3 The drifting has caused many roads to be impassable.

†b. Putting off; lapse (of time). *Obs*

1610 J FORBES *Certain Rec* (1846) II x 496 No drifting of time could cause them to alter

†c Scheming, machination. *Obs*

1602 WARNER *Alb Eng* XII LXXV. (1612) 313 Italian Driftings, and such Sinnes

Drifting, *ppl. a.* [f as prec. + -ING 2.] That drifts; see the verb.

1749 F SMITH *Voy Disc* II 43 Intensely cold, with excessive Frost and drifting Snow 1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *Woodnotes* Wks (Bohn) I 423 Drifting sand heaps 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col Reformer* (1891) 331 The gaunt, perishing seaman on the drifting raft

†b Designing, aiming, scheming *Obs*

1602 WARNER *Alb Eng.* IX lii (1612) 239 Ill drifting Rome and Spaine

Hence **Drifting-ly** *adv.*

1859 *Chamb Jrnl* XI 128 The fading clouds, all drifting-ly, Submerge 1895 A. AUSTIN in *Blackw Mag* 639/2 To fish driftingly from one end of Lough Inagh to another.

Driftland: see DROFLAND.

Driftless (drɪ·ftles), *a.* [f. DRIFT *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Having no drift, purport, or purpose; aimless.
1806 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag* XXII 536 The primitive meaning of ambiguous therefore is driftless *a* 1875 H TAYLOR *Autobiog* (1885) I. vi. 95 A reckless and driftless disposition in life

2 *Geol.* Free from drift: see DRIFT *sb* 10
1873 J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* xxxii 465 The 'driftless region' of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota.

Hence **Dri·ftlessness**, aimlessness.
1801 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag* XII 582 An apparent driftlessness of the events and characters

Driftway, drift-way (drɪ·ftˌwēɪ). [f. DRIFT *sb.* + WAY.]

1. A lane or road along which cattle or horses are driven to pasture or market, a drove-road: see also quot 1884. (In local use)
1621 *Award conc. Holland Fen, Lincolnsh*, The said commoners to leave a driftway for the cattle and beasts of the said Edward Dymocke 1772 *Rhode Isl Colonial Rec* (1862) VII 54 An Act empowering the several town councils to lay out drift-ways in their respective towns 1880 WILLIAMS *Rights of Common* 324 A way may be either a footway, or a bridleway, or a driftway for cattle 1884 HALF *Christm. in Narragansett* xi 41 'Driftway' is a cross-road to the sea by which the sea-weed may be hauled up to their homes

2. *Naut* The amount by which a vessel drifts out of her course; lee-way
1721 BAILEY, *Drift Way*, (of a Ship) is the same as Leeway 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*

3. *Mining*, etc. = DRIFT *sb.* 15; also, a small gallery driven in advance of a tunnel, etc
1843 *Penny Cycl* XXV. 371/2 The miners begin to excavate laterally by forming a heading or driftway along the level of the upper part of the tunnel Sometimes such a drift is formed throughout the whole length of the tunnel before any part is opened out to the full size 1861 SMILES *Engineers* I 444 The excavations proceeded in opposite directions to meet the other driftways in progress.

Drift-wood, drı·ftwood. Wood floating on, or cast ashore by, the water
[1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 743 They have no wood but drift.] 1633 T JAMES *Voy* 26 There was great store of drift wood. 1780 COXE *Russ Disc* 42 Forobieff built another small vessel with drift-wood 1840 R H DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 72 [We] made a fire..with the drift-wood.

Drifty (drɪ·fti), *a.* [f DRIFT *sb* + -Y]

† 1. Full of secret aims, wily (Cf DRIFT *sb.* 5.)
1587 CAMPION *Hist. Irel* II. ix. (1633) 106 Ormond was secret and drifty.

2. Characterized by drifts, of the nature of a drift.
1730 T. BOSTON *Mem.* xii 435 That drifty day stopt a funeral 1785 BURNS *Winter Night* viii, Through the ragged roof and chinky wall, Chill, o'er his slumbers, piles the drifty heap! 1881 J RUSSELL *Hargs* xi 301 The Thirteen Drifty Days in which the storm culminated in the month of February [1674]

Drifun, obs pa. pple. of DRIVE *v.*

Drige, drıge, drigh(e, obs ff DRY, DREE *v.*

† **Dri·ggle-draggle.** *Obs* exc. *dial.* [Reduplicated f. DRAGGLE *v.*, with vowel-alternation: cf *dingle-dangle*, etc] A slut, slattern, drab. Also *attrib*, slatternly
1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log* I. vi 33 b, If there be any driggle draggle in Shrewsbury 1593 *Tell-Troth's N Y. Gift* 14 Those driggell draggells (whose wicked and lascivious lives have wasted their bodies) 1611 FLORIO, *Zaccara*, a driggle-draggle strumpet 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word bk, Driggle draggle*, adv and sb, in a slovenly, slatternly manner—specially applied to women's dress, also as an epithet

† **Dright**[1]. *Obs* In 1–3 **dryht, driht**, 5 **drıgt** [OE *dryht, driht* multitude, army, people = OS *druht*, OHG, MHG. *truht*, ON *drótt*, cf. Goth *ga-drauhts* soldier; f. *drēogan* to do, perform, work, do military service; see DREE *v*] A multitude, host, army
a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod* 78 Drihta ȝedrymost. *c* 1205 LAY 92 Þes duc mid his drihte to þare sæ him droh. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3868 Dragons dryfes doun o drıgt fia þe derfe hillis

b. *attrib* and *Comb*, as **drightfare**, march of a host, procession, throng, **drightfolk**, people, army; **drightman**, warrior (OE. and early ME)
a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod* 34 Þa wæs deaðe ȝedrenced drihtfolca mæst *c* 1205 LAY 14715 Hengest gon to flonnen mid al his driht monnen *Ibid* 16584 He wende in to Cuninges-burh mid his driht folke *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath* 1852 Wiþ swuch dream & drihtfare as drihtin deah to cumene.

Dright[2]: see DRIGHTIN.

Drighte: see DRETCH *v* 2

† **Dri·ghtin, -ten,** abbrev. **dright.** *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 1–4 **drihten**, 3 **drıgten**, (*Orm.*) **drihhtin, drittin**, 3–4 **drıgtin, drihtin**, 4 **drightinn, -un, drıgtyn, drygt(t)yn**, 4–5 **drıgtine, drightin(e, dryghtyn(e**, 5 **drichtine.** *β* 3–4 **driht(e**, 3 **dryght**, 3–4 **drichte**, 4 **dright(e, drytte**, 4–5 **drygt(e.** [OE. *dryhten, drihten* = OS *drohtin*, OFris. *drochten*, OHG. *truhtin*, ON. *dróttinn*, f. *dryht*, DRIGHT[1] with suffix *-ino-z*: cf Goth *kindins* governor, L. *dominus*, etc.] A lord, ruler, chief; *spec.* the Lord God, or Christ
a Beowulf (Th) 2973 Geata dryhten *Ibid* 3113 Witiȝ Drihten rodera rædend *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod*, xx. 10 Se seofoþa ys Drihtnes reste daȝ þines Godes *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 5 Iblessed he þe her cumeþ on drihtenes nome *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 109 Ure drihten christ *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5217 I am drıgttyn þi faders god and al-so þine ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 664 To dye at Dryghtyns wylle. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 856 Now thankit be Drichtine

β. c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 187 Manie mannisshe folȝeden ure drihte. *c* 1250 *Hymn to God* 5 ibid. App 258 Folkes fader, hecuenliche drichte *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 11000 Thoru grace o dright *c* 1325 SHOREHAM 33 Bye drytte. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 407 So helpe þe þy drıgte! *c* 1450 MYRC 1470 To burye the dede as byd owre drygt

† Hence (only in OE and early ME): **Dri·ghtness (drihtnesse)**, majesty, godhead; **Dri·ghtful, Dri·ghtlike (drihtlic)** *adjs*, lordly, noble.
Beowulf (Th) 2320 Hie drihtlice wif to Denum feredon *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen* 1843 Him drihtlicu mæȝ. þuhte *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 101 Þreo on hadan and an god on ane drihtnesse and godnesse *c* 1205 LAY 24762 Al þi drihtliche uolc *a* 1225 *Leg Kath* 1123 He ne loȝede .undedlichnesse onont his drihtnesse. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 13 þe drihtfule godd apollo mi lauerd.

Drih, Drijfe, obs ff DREE *a*, DRIVE *v.*

Drill (dril), *sb*[1] Also 5 **drylle**, 7 **dril, drille** [In sense 2, goes with DRILL *v* [2], sense 1 offers difficulties, and is not certainly the same word.]

† 1. A small draught (of liquid). *Obs rare.*
c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 132/1 Dylle, or lytylle drafte of drynke, *haustillus.*

2. A (? trickling) rivulet or small stream; a rill.
1641 G. SANDYS *Paraphr Song Sol.* IV 11, Those living Springs Whose Drils our plants with moisture feed 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. x, Meadow-land which had two or three drills of fresh water in it 1751 R PALTOCK *P Wilkins* xxxiv (1883) 93/1 Coming to my drill's mouth, I fixed my implements for a draft there. 1819 G SAMOUELLE *Entomol Compend.* 313 The drills in marshes should be examined

Drill (dril), *sb*[2] Also 7 **dril** [In sense 1 prob. immed. a Du. *dril, drille*, in same sense (in Kilian 1599, and prob in MDu.), f. *drillen*: see DRILL *v.*[3]; in other senses app from the vb. in Eng]

I. Mechanical and technical senses

1. An instrument for drilling or boring; applied to contrivances of many kinds for boring holes in metal, stone, and other hard substances, from a pointed steel tool to an elaborate drilling machine.
1611 COTGR., *Trappan*, a Stone cutters Drill, the toole wherewith he bores little holes in marble, &c 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III 322/1 The Drill is a shaft or long Pin of Iron with a Steel point. 1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc.* 6 Drills are used for the making such Holes as Punches will not conveniently serve for 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* I 185 The drill is a revolving cutter to form circular holes in iron or other material 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss* s v, The ordinary miner's drill is a bar of steel, with a chisel-shaped end.

2. A shell-fish which is destructive to oyster-beds by boring into the shells of young oysters, a borer
1886 *Sci Amer. Suppl* XXII. 8868 The little *littorinas*, the destructive 'drill' which works its way into the shell of the young oysters

3. Manner or style of drilling, or in which a hole is drilled.
1849 LONGF. *Kavanagh* 22 He. said the drill of the [needle's] eye was superior to any other.

II Military and derived senses

4. The action or method of instructing in military evolutions; military exercise or training; with *a* and *pl* an exercise of this nature.
a 1637 B JONSON *Underwoods* lxii. 29 He that but saw thy curious captain's drill, Would think no more of Vlushing, or the Brill 1809 WELLINGTON 24 June in Gurw *Desp* IV 463, I propose to give the best drilled of the seven battalions coming to Portugal, in order to assist in your drills 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* II 25 A company of soldiers at drill.

5 One who drills (others); a drill-master.
1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxii, Her husband was my sergeant-major .. and got on by being a good drill 1894 D C MURRAY *Making of Novelist* 57 The various drills laboured at him like galley slaves

6. *fig.* Rigorous training or discipline; exact routine; strict methodical instruction
1825 W. H IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 51 Thy worn quill Too often hath needed Apollo's sharp drill 1875 EMERSON *Lett & Soc. Aims, Eloquence* Wks (Bohn) III 194 This wise mixture of good drill in Latin grammar with good drill in cricket, boating, and wrestling

III. 7. *attrib* and *Comb.* a Pertaining to a drill or boring instrument, as **drill-hole, -holder, -room, -spindle, -string**; **drill like** adj.; **drill-barrel**, a cylinder round the shank of a drill, on which the string of the drill-bow works; **drill-bow**, a bow used for working a drill; **drill-chuck, -extractor, -gauge, -jar, -pin, -plate** (= BREAST-PLATE 3 b), **-press, -stock** (see quots)
1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc* 6 The bigger the *Drill-barrel is, the easier it runs about, but less swift .You must keep your *Drill-Bow straining your String pretty stiff 1865 LUBBOCK *Prehist Times* xiv (1869) 513 The Dacotahs used a drill bow for the purpose of obtaining fire 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, **Drill-chuck*, a chuck in a lathe or drilling-machine for holding the shank of the drill *Ibid*, **Drill-extractor*, a tool or implement for extracting from deep borings a broken or a detached drill *Ibid*, **Drill-gage*, a tool for determining the angle of the basil or edge of a drill. *Ibid*, **Drill-jar*, a stone or well-boring tool in which the tool-holder is lifted and dropped successively 1698 BALLARD in *Phil Trans* XX 420 Little *drill-like pieces of Steel. 1850 CHUBB *Locks & Keys* 15 The *drill pins of the locks, and the pipes of the keys. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Drill-pin**, a pin in a lock which enters the hollow stem of a key. 1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc* 7 *Drill-Plate, or Breast-Plate to set the blunt end of the Shank of the Drill in, when you drill a hole 1864 WEBSTER, **Drill press*, a machine tool embodying one or more drills for making holes in metal 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, **Drill stock*, the holdfast for a metal drill 1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc* 6 You may sometimes require several *Drill strings, the strongest Strings for the largest Drills

b Pertaining to or connected with military drill, as *drill day, -ground, -instructor, -master, -purpose, -room*; **drill-sergeant**, a non-commissioned officer who trains soldiers in military evolutions
1831 JANE PORTER *Sir E. Seaward's Narr* II 169 After these arrangements, *drill-day came 1844 *Regul & Ord Army* 120 In the Barrack-Yard or *Drill Ground. 1876 A ARNOLD in *Contemp Rev* June 28 The *drill instructor has never before him the same body of men 1869 SPURGEON *Treas Dav* Ps. xviii 34 The Holy Spirit is the great *Drill-master of heavenly soldiers 1803 (*title*) The Complete *Drill Serjeant 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II (1863) 265 Facing to right and left, under the command of a drill-sergeant

Drill (dril), *sb.*3 Also 7 **dril.** [perh. ad. native name] A West African species of baboon, *Cynocephalus leucophæus*
1644 BULWER *Chirol* A iv, The dumb Ginnie Drills 1652 — *Anthropomet* (1653) 439 This relation of Tulpius shows this creature to have been a kind of Ginney Drill, which this Michaelmas Terme, 1652, I saw neare Charing Crosse, which Drill is since dead, and I believe dissected 1654 CLVI LAND *Char Diurnal-m.* 12 A Diurnall maker is the antemark [antimask] of an Historian, he differs from him as a Drill from a man 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Dril* a large over-grown Ape, or Baboon, so called 1726 SWIFT *It cannot rain but it pours* Wks. 1755 III 1. 136 His ears he can move like a drill, and turn them towards the sonorous object 1847 CARPENTER *Zool* § 156 The Drill .. is rather smaller in stature than the Mandrill The face is black; but the beard is orange coloured

Drill, *sb*[4] [Perh the same word as DRILL *sb*[1], in its sense of rill, runnel: cf the senses of Ger. *rille* small furrow, drill, chamfer]

1. A small furrow made in the soil, in which seed is sown; a ridge having such a furrow on its top, also, the row of plants thus sown
1727 BRADLEY *Fam Dict* s v *Carnation*, The seed may be sown . in drills drawn cross a bed by a Line. 1772 T. SIMPSON *Vermin-Killer* 2, Field rats will run along the drills of peas 1787 WINTER *Syst Husb* 184 The drills were eight inches asunder 1834 *Penny Cycl* I 224/2 The seed sown by hand falls into the bottom of the drills *Mod* A drill of potatoes or turnips

2 A machine for sowing seed in drills, now usually having contrivances for drawing furrows and for covering the seed when sown
1731 J TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xxii 147 The Drill is the Engine that plants our Corn and other Seeds in Rows, it makes the Channels, sows the Seed into them, and covers them *a* 1740—in C W Hoskins *Occas Ess.* (1856) 102, I composed my machine It was named a Drill, because when farmers used to sow their beans and pease into channels or furrows by hand, they called that action drilling 1812 CRABBE *Tales* 3 Wks. 1834 IV. 195 Corn sown by drill, or thresh'd by a machine 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor of Casterbridge* xxiv, The new-fashioned horse drill

3 *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *drill-box, -culture,-husbandry, -man, -system*; **drill-barrow**, a barrow-like contrivance for sowing in drills, **drill-harrow** (see quot), **drill-machine, -plough** = sense 2.
1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric* (1807) I 28 The *drill-barrow is well adapted for sowing some grains and small seeds. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Suppl*, Drill, or *Drill-Box 1847 CRAIG, *Drill-box*, the box in a drill machine which contains the seed *Ibid*, **Drill-harrow*, a small harrow .. used between the drills or rows for the purpose of extirpating weeds 1784–5 *Ann Reg* 59/2 *Drill husbandry is the practise of a garden brought into the field. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric Devon* (1813) 120 **Drill-machines*, attached to the ploughs or used with a horse or by hand 1731 J TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb* xxiii 166 The *Drill-Plow which makes the Channels for a treble Row of Wheat 1847 *Trnl R Agric. Soc* VIII. 1 63 A drill-plough, which drills the seed, and covers it in with the furrow turned by the plough.

Drill (dril), *sb.*5 Abbreviated form of DRILLING *sb.* [Cf. Ger *drell* (Brem. Worterb).]
1743 *Lond & Country Brew* IV (ed 2) 315 A Sort of Cloth called Drill 1851 *Offic Catal Gt Exhib* I 99 Drills, and other Twilled Linens 1887 *Pall Mall G* 12 Jan 7/1 In cotton goods America takes a high position in two descriptions, drills and sheetings
attrib 1882 BRET HARTE *Flip* 1, His light drill garments

† **Drill,** *v.*[1] *Obs* (exc *dial*). Also 4 **dril.** [Appears first in ME., origin unknown]

1 *trans* and *absol* To delay, defer, put off.
a 1300 *Cursor M* 16390 (Cott) Selcuth vs thinc o þe, pilate, wit drightin for to dril [*Gött* wid dreching for to drill] We haf vs chosen nu baraban, him haf algat we will. *Ibid* 23715 þe ded ai wen we for to dril

2 *To drill away, on, out*. to protract, lengthen *out*, to flitter *away*, spend aimlessly (time).
a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI (1658) 464 Purposely drilling out the time, hoping to encline the Senate to favour his designe 1668 ETHEREDGE *She wou'd if she cou'd* II 1, We must drill away a little time here 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp* I 306 They drill'd things on, till they might [etc] 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) V 180 He drills on his Evil, then curses his Fate, And bewails those misfortunes himself did create. *a* 1745 SWIFT (Webster, 1864) This accident hath drilled away the whole summer. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* xxx (1883) 84/2 One pretence or other. of drilling on the time till the dark weather is over.

3. To lead, allure, or entice (a person) *on* from

one point to another (in time or action), and so = to put off (cf 1)

1669 Marvell *Corr* III Wks 1872–5 II 270 So speedily as they may not have drilled you on beyond the time of prosecution *a* 1688 Villiers (Dk Buckhm) *Poems* (1775) 141 Nor is it wit that drills the statesman on To waste the sweets of life, so quickly gone 1711 Addison *Spect* No 89 P 1 She has bubbled him out of his Youth, she drilled him on to Five and Fifty, and she will drop him in his old Age. 1752 Gray *Lett* Wks 1884 II 231 He drilled him on with various pretences

4 To draw or entice (a person) *in*, *into* a place; also *on*, *along*, *out of* a thing

1662 Hickeringill *Wks* (1716) I 296 Drilling in the rabble with their buffooneries 1681 *Ibid* 187 To drill Men out of their Estates 1673 R Head *Canting Acad* 72 [He] was pickt up by a pack of Rogues in the streets and drilled into a Tavern 1696 Aubrey *Misc* (1721) 97 Having drill'd his Wife along 'till he came to a certain Close he threw her by Force into the Water 1697 Dampier *Voy* I v 114 They drill'd them by discourse so near, that our men lay'd hold on all three at once

5 *intr* To slip away, vanish by degrees *dial*

c 1325 [see Adrylle] 1847–78 Halliwell, *Drill* to slide away *Kent* 1887 *Kentish Dial* (E. D S), *Drill*, to waste away by degrees

† **Drill**, *v* 2 *Obs* [Etymology of this, and the cognate Drill *sb* 1, uncertain The verb is identical in sense with Trill, frequent from Chaucer onward, and may be an altered form of it. Cf also Ger *trillen* to flow whirling or rolling, cited by Grimm from a 17th c writer, and taken by him as a sense of *drillen* to turn]

1 *intr* To flow in a small stream or in drops; to trickle, percolate; to drip

1603 Florio *Montaigne* I xlix. (1632) 162 In summer they often caused cold water to drill upon them as they sate in their dining chambers 1609 Heywood *Brit Troy* (N), Swift watry drops drill from his eye 1782 A Monro *Anat*, *Bones*, *Nerves* 62 The liquor drills down upon the membrane of the nose *refl* 1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav.* 209 Water gently drils it selfe from the high Rocks.

2. *transf.* and *fig* To be derived, spring, flow.

1638 Sir T Herbert *Trav* (ed 2) 111 Chaldy, Arabick, and Siriack drilling from the Hebrew

Hence **Dri'lling** *vbl. sb* and *ppl a*

1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav* 214 Full of shadowing trees, and drilling Rivolets 1665 J Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 226 The drilling down of the Water from the Hills 1741 Monro *Anat Nerves* (ed 3) 86 A constant drilling of a glairy Mucus

Drill (dril), *v* 3 Also 7 dril, dryll, 9 *Sc.* dreel [Known only from 17th c, cf. Drill *sb* 2 All the senses are found in Du. *drillen* to drill, bore; to turn round, to shake, brandish; to drill, form to arms, to run hither and thither; to go through the manual exercise, MDu. *drillen* to bore, turn in a circle, brandish; cf. MLG. *drillen* to roll, to turn, MHG and mod. Ger. *drillen* to turn, to round off, to bore, to drill soldiers MHG *gedrollen* 'rounded', *drall*' (twisted) tight', point to an old strong verb, of ablaut series **prell-*, *prall-*, *prull-* The English verb and sb. were prob from Dutch; they are not connected etymologically with *thrall*, *thirl*, OE *þyrlian*, though sense I is identical in sense with it]

I To pierce, bore, make a narrow hole.

1. *trans* To pierce or bore a hole, passage, etc in (anything); to perforate with or as with a drill or similar tool. (Said chiefly of personal agents)

1649 G Daniel *Trinarch*, *Hen. V*, clviii, The Stone dropt Sand, And the drill'd Alpes, became a Posterne which From Time lockt vp, noe foot had ever trode 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I xvi 466 Twisting the hard piece between the palms of their hands, they drill the soft piece till it smoaks, and at last takes fire 1784 Cowper *Task* I 26 Drill'd in holes, the solid oak is found 1833 Marryat *P Simple* IV, Being drilled was to be shot through the body 1871 P H Waddell *Ps* xl 6 My lugs ye hae dreel'd 1879 Jefferies *Wild Life in S Co.* 213 Rabbit-holes drill the bank everywhere

b *intr* To pierce *through*.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv* 196 None of those rayes of other atoms come riding or drilling through both *Ibid* 61

2. To make or bore (a hole, etc) by drilling

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag* II 73 There must be a Hole drill'd 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L* § 36 The holes appear to have been drilled into the rock by Jumpers 1858 Greener *Gunnery* 47 Drill a communication, and put in a nipple 1890 *Nature* 4 Sept. 446/1 On August 28, 1859, the first well, drilled in the United States with the object of obtaining petroleum, was successfully completed

II. † **3.** *trans.* To turn round and round; to whirl, twirl; in quot. 1681 to churn. *Obs.* or *dial*

1681 R Knox *Hist Ceylon* 97 They skim off the Cream, and drill it in an earthen Vessel with a stick. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Drill*, to twirl, or whirl *Devon*

III To train in military movements and exercise. [Found from 17th c also in Du, Ger., Da. (Not in Kilian 1599; in Hexham 1678). Prob. from the sense 'turn round'.]

4. *trans* To train or exercise in military evolutions and the use of arms. ('An old cant word.' J)

1626 Capt Smith *Accid Yng Sea-men* 37 Drilling your men to ranke, file, march, skirmish, and retire 1663 Butler *Hud* I iii 445 The Foe appear'd, drawn up and drill'd. 1842 Macaulay *Fredk. Gt* Ess (1887) 695 The business of life, according to him, was to drill and be drilled. *Ibid* 709 He drilled his people as he drilled his grenadiers

b *intr* for *refl* and *pass*

1848 W E Forster in T W Reid *Life* I vii 26 May, Large numbers of men are armed and drilling nightly *Mod* The regiment drills regularly every day

5 *transf* and *fig* To train or instruct as with military rigour and exactness. Const. *into*, *in*, *to*, and *inf* (Also *intr.* for *refl*)

1622 Massinger *Virg Mart* II ii, I hug thee For drilling thy quick brains in this rich plot. 1794 Southey *Botany Bay Eclog* III, So I was drill'd to repentance and reason 1798 Edgeworth *Pract Educ* (1811) I 323 Where boys are to be drilled in a given time into scholars 1842 [see 4] 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp* xxix (1856) 254 We had drilled with knapsack and sledge, till we were almost martinets in our evolutions on the ice 1856 — *Arct Expl* I xxix 389 Bear dogs that had been drilled to relieve each other in the melée 1873 Black *Pr Thule* xii 182 He had drilled her in all that she should do and say

6. a. To order or regulate exactly. b To impart by strict method (a subject of knowledge). c (See quot 1894) d *U.S. Railroads.* To shunt (carriages, engines, etc)

1863 'Ouida' *Held in Bondage* 2 Drill Greek, and instil religious principles into them 1877 Blackmore *Erema* III, To be a great lady and regulate and drill all the doings of nature 1894 *Labour Commission* Gloss s v, To drill a person is to refuse him employment for a certain period, say, a fortnight, as a punishment

Hence **Drilled**, **Dri'lling** *ppl adjs*; also **Dri'llingly** *adv*, by way of drilling or boring.

1649 Drill'd [see 1]. 1830 [see Driller 1 2 a] 1831 *Blackw Mag* XXX. 490 The moths drillingly devoured the manuscript. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* IX. 103 The superiority of the drilled Roman legions

Drill, *v* 4 [f Drill *sb.*4]

1 *trans* To sow (seed) in drills, as opposed to broadcast; to raise (crops) in drills.

a 1740 [see Drill *sb* 4 2] 1788 G. Washington *Let* Writ 1891 XI 223 As all my corn will be thus drilled, so I mean to put in drills also potatoes, carrots (as far as my seed will go), and turnips. 1837 *Penny Cycl* IX 148/2 The crops which are now most generally drilled are potatoes, turnips, beans, peas, beet-root, cole-seed, and carrots

2. To sow or plant (ground) in drills

1785 G. Washington *Writ* (1891) XII 225 A piece of ground . drilled with corn and potatoes between. 1894 *Times* 19 Mar 11/1 He drilled two acres of land with this barley

Hence **Drilled** *ppl a*; **Drilling** *vbl sb.*

1766 Croker, etc *Dict Arts* s v *Wheat*, An Acre of drilled Wheat 1767 A Young *Farmer's Lett People* 117 The drilling method likewise promises great advantages. 1806–7 A Young *Agric Essex* (1813) I 100, I do not know that a drilled acre is superior in produce, at first, to a broadcast acre 1846 J. Baxter *Libr Pract Agric* (ed. 4) I 241 Drilling, now styled the 'New Husbandry,' is in reality the primitive practice 1876 T Hardy *Ethelberta* (1890) 108 Like a drilled-in crop of which not a seed has failed.

Drillable (dri läb'l), *a.* [f. Drill *v.*3 + -able] Capable of being drilled.

1889 *Spectator* 16 Nov, The Romans .. were the most drillable of peoples 1892 *Sat Rev* 5 Mar 264/1 The German has always been an admirably drillable animal.

† **Dri'ller** 1. *Obs. rare*—1. [? f Drill *v.*1 + -er 1] ? One who entices or allures (*sc* into evil)

1652 J Tatham *Commend Verses to Brome's Joviall Crew*, But Shakespeare the Plebean Driller, was Founder'd in 's Pericles, and must not pass

Driller 2 (dri ləɹ) [f. Drill *v.*3 + -er 1]

1 One who drills holes in metal, stone, etc.

b A machine or contrivance for this purpose.

1835 Ure *Philos Manuf.* 21 The dexterous hands of the filer and driller 1870 *Eng Mech* 28 Jan 480/1 A driller [i e tool] will bore the holes

2. a One who drills others; a drill-master, a drill instructor Also *transf.*

1830 Gen P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 251 The drillers were made liable to transportation the drilled, to fine, and imprisonment 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks* Ser I (1873) 177 The great authors of antiquity .. degraded from teachers of thinking to drillers in grammar

b One who practises military drilling.

1848 W E Forster in T W Reid *Life* (1888) I. 248 The soldiers were called out to help the specials to arrest some drillers 1890 C Martyn *W Phillips* 260 A prominent driller in the 'awkward squad'

Dri'ller 3. [f. Drill *v.*4 + -er 1] One who sows seed by drilling.

1788 *Trans Soc Arts* VI 78 A practical Driller. 1837 *Penny Cycl* IX 149/2 The farmer finds horses and seed, and the driller finds the machine.

Drilling (dri liŋ), *sb.* [corruption of Ger. *drillich*, MHG. *drilich*, *drilch* threefold, ad. L *trilicem* (*trilix*), f L *tri-* three + *licium* thrum, thread.] A coarse twilled linen or cotton fabric used for summer clothing, etc Also *attrib.*

1640 in Entick *London* (1766) II 168 Cutting and spruce canvas drillinges 1753 Hanway *Trav* (1762) I II xiv. 61 Making sail-cloth, sheetings, ravenducks and drillings 1861 Du Chaillu *Equat Afr* VI 55 A blue drilling shirt

Dri'lling, *vbl sb* 1: see after Drill *v* 2

Drilling (dri'liŋ), *vbl. sb.*2 [f Drill *v* 3]

1. Boring, perforation.

1698 Ballard in *Phil Trans* XX 420 Bare drilling might be able to give a Polarity to a Drill 1894 *Labour Commission* Gloss, *Drilling*, making holes in rails for the purpose of putting in bolts to fasten them to sleepers

2. Training in military evolutions. Also *transf.*

1639 Massinger *Unnat Combat* III i, There being no war, nor hope of any, The only drilling is to eat devoutly *a* 1687 Petty *Pol Arith* (1690) 17 Training and Drilling is a small part of Soldiery 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* IV 127 Its oath of fidelity its nightly drillings.

3 *attrib.* and *Comb.*. **a** in sense 1, as *drilling-engine*, *-machine*, *-tool*, **drilling-bow** = *drill-bow* (Drill *sb* 4 7 a), **drilling-jig**, **-lathe** (see quots). **b** in sense 2, as *drilling-day*, *-exercise.*

a 1851 *Offic Catal Gt Exhib* I 246 Used by watch-makers for the *drilling-bow. 1832 Babbage *Econ Manuf* XIX (ed. 3) 172 The dividing and the *drilling-engine are of this kind 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech*, **Drilling-jig*, a portable drilling-machine which may be dogged to the work, or so handled as to be readily presented to it and worked by hand *Ibid*, **Drilling lathe*, a drilling-machine on horizontal ways or shears, thus resembling a lathe. 1865 Gesner *Pract Treat Coal, Petrol*, etc (ed 2) 34 *Drilling machines which can bore nine feet per hour

b *a* 1625 Fletcher *Love's Cure* III ii, I gave him In the artillery yard three drilling daies 1870 Whitney *Germ Gram* Suppl. 3 Drilling exercises upon individual difficulties of German idiom.

Drilling, *ppl a* · see after Drill *v* 2, 3.

Drily, *adv* see Dryly.

Dringe, obs form of Dreng.

† **Dringle**, *v. Obs* exc *dial* [A word of uncertain origin, varying dialectally with *drindle*, *drimble*. see also Drumble.] *intr.* 'To waste time in a lazy lingering manner' (Forby); to linger; to trickle sluggishly.

c 1680 Hickeringill *Wks* (1716) II 536 Condemn'd to endure the Fatigues of Life to the last dringling Sand

Drink (driŋk), *v* 1 Pa. t **drank** (dræŋk), pa. pple. **drunk** (drʌŋk). Forms. Pres stem. 1–4 **drinc-**, 2– **drink-** (3 **drinnk-** *Orm*, **dringk-**, 3–4 **drinch-**, 3–5 **dring-** (he **dringþ**), 3–6 **drynk-**, 4–6 **drinck-**), 3–7 **drinke**, 4– **drink**. Pa t. *sing* 1–3 **dranc**, 3– **drank**, 3 **drono**, **dranck**, *Orm* **drannk**, 3–5 **drong**, 4–5 **dronk(e**, 4–7 **dranke**, 6–7 **drunke**, 6–9 **drunk**; *pl* 1 **drunconn**, 2–4 **drunken**, (3 **drunnkenn** *Orm*, **drongken**), 3–4 **dronke(n**, 3–5 **drunke**; also 3– *north.* and 5– *generally*, same as sing. Pa. pple a 1 **druncen**, 2– **drunken**, (3 *Orm.* **drunnkenn**, 3–6 **dronken**, 4 **dronckyn**, *Sc* 5 **drukken**, 6 **drokin**, 7–9 **druken**, **druncken**). *β.* 3–7 **drunke**, (5 **drownk**, 5–6 **dronke**, **droonke**, **droncke**), 6– **drunk**, also 7–9 **drank**. [Com Teut: OE. *druncan* = OS *drinkan* (Du. *drinken*), OHG. *trinkan*, *tranchan*, mod G. *trinken*, ON *drekka* (Sw. *dricka*, Da. *drikke*), Goth. *drigkan*·—OTeut **driŋkan*, not found outside Germanic. The pa t had originally vowel change, *drank*, pl *drunken*, *drunk(e*, but from the 13th c in northern dial., and 15th c generally, these were levelled under the sing. form (Caxton *we*, *ye*, *thei dranke*). Either through the retention of the pl form in some southern dial., or from the pa. pple, *drunk* began to reappear, for sing as well as pl, in end of 16th c, and is occasional to 19th On the other hand, from 17th to 19th c. *drank* was intruded from the pa. t into the pa pple, prob to avoid the inebriate associations of *drunk* The full form *drunken* of pa pple. has been since 17th c. mostly used as adj., exc. as a poetic archaism Sc and n. dial. *drucken* represents the ON pa. pple *drukkinn*.]

I Transitive senses.

1 To take (liquid) into the stomach; to swallow down, imbibe, quaff

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Luke i 15 He ne drincð win ne beor *c* 1205 Lay 5804 Ȝe scullen drinken eowre blod. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 6354 Suetter [water] neuer þai sipen drank. *Ibid.* 12679 He dranc [*Trin* dronk] neuer cisar ne wine 13 *Ibid* 17708 (Fairf) They fille as they had dronckyn dwale 13 *Guy Warw.* (A) 318 He no may Rest no take slepenge, Mete ete no drinke dringe 1398 Trevisa *Bartk De P R.* IV vii (1495) 91 Yf bulles blode be dronken rawe. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* III i (1883) 83 In olde tyme women dranke no wyn 1548 Hall *Chron*, *Hen VI*, 108 To tel you what wyne was dronke in houses 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II 116 Such a Cup of Wine as ye never dranke before 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I ii 6 Wormwood drunken with vineger is good 1596 Shaks *Tam Shr.* Induct ii, I ne're drank sacke in my life 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 268 Common Water or Whey, drank in cool Air. 1747 Wesley *Prim Physic* (1762) 86 It should be drunk with the finest Sugar 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng* II App III 521 Three hundred and sixty-five hogsheads of beer were drank at it 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* III. 30 They .. drank the running waters 1865 Swinburne *Poems & Ball*, *Triumph of Time* 26, I trod the grapes, I have drunken the wine. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl Fleet* I. 9 Which I have drunk with my parishioners

b spec. *To drink the waters*: i.e at a spa medicinally.

c 1681 Viscountess Campden in *12th Rep. Hist MSS. Comm* App v. 56 My sister was troubled with malincoly, so went to drinke Astrope watter 1713 *Lond Gaz* No 5130/9 The Elector intends .. to drink the Waters at Pirmond 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* III. 699 Arnandale .. retired to Bath, and pretended to drink the waters.

c. *transf.* and *fig* in general; cf. also 3, 4.

c 1340 [see 6]. 1592 Shaks *Rom & Jul* III v 59 Drie sorrow drinkes our blood 1610 — *Temp.* v. 1 102, I drinke

the air before me 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XI 211 While his keen falchion drinks the warriors' lives 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III ii, When the dim air Has drank this innocent flame 1827 POLLOK *Course T* V 116 Give the heart to drink draughts of perfect sweet 1850 B TAYLOR *Eldorado* I (1862) 4, I drank in the land-wind with an enjoyment verging on intoxication.

2. With *off*, *out* (now dial.), *up*, expressing exhaustion of the liquid; so also *to drink dry*

1535 COVERDALE *Job* XI 23 Without eny laboure might he dryncke out the whole floude 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 199 Drinke up all, Seeing there is but a litle left 1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul.* IV i 94 This distilling liquor drinke thou off. 1593 — *Rich II*, II ii 146 The taske he vndertakes Is numbring sands, and drinking Oceans drie 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* XVII 112 My Chocolatte, which I drunke off heartily 1722 DE FOE *Col Jack* (1840) 118 We drank on, and drank the punch out 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err* 581 He that sips often, at last drinks it up 1816 SCOTT *Antiq* xl, 'A' Saunders's gin was drucken out at the burial o' Steenie'

b *transf* and *fig*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 986 (1035) Pete goodli drinkyþ vp al his distresse 1644 CROMWELL *Let. Col Walton* 5 July in Carlyle, Let this drink up your sorrow 1827 POLLOK *Course T* III 314 Consumption drank her marrow up

3. *transf* Of porous substances, plants, etc To absorb (moisture); to suck Often with *up* or *in*

1530 PALSGR 529/2, I drinke, as the yerthe dothe water, or as blottyng paper dothe ynke 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom Apoth* 7 a, If the Aqua vite is dronke in of the herbes 1630 *R Johnson's Kingd. & Commw* 82 Like barren ground, drinking up the raine 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* IV 46 Let the purple Violets drink the Stream 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L* § 190 Plaster of Paris would then drink up linseed oil plentifully 1858 DRAYSON *Sport S Africa* 238 The soil that had drunk the blood of his warriors

4. *fig* esp, with *in* To take into the mind, esp. by the eyes or ears, with the eager delight of one who satisfies physical thirst, to listen to, gaze upon, or contemplate with rapture.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom & Jul* II ii 58 My eares haue yet not drunke a hundred words Of thy tongues vttering. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davideis* I 386 They sing .. And with fix'd eyes drink in immortal rays *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog* (1714) 18, I drank in his Words with Desire 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* VII 96, I stopped for a while to drink in the beauty of the scene 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 11 Your level path that let me drink the morning deep and slow

†**5** To draw in or inhale (tobacco smoke, etc), to smoke. *Obs*

1598 B JONSON *Ev Man in Hum* III ii, The most divine tobacco that ever I drunk 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IX 1 820 Their Lords and Priests consult of waires, after they have drunke the smoke of a certain herbe 1654 E JOHNSON *Wonder. work Provid* 97 He was drinking a pipe of Tobacco 1781 PENNANT *Tour Wales* II 28 The first who smoked, or, (as they called it) drank tobacco publickly in London [1855 SPENCER *Turkey, Russia, &c* XIX 278 According to the idiom of their language, they [Tatars] do not smoke the fragrant herb, but drink it]

6 To swallow down the contents of (a cup or vessel). Also with *off*, *up*, indicating completeness. *fig. To drink the cup*, or *chalice*, *of joy*, *sorrow*, *suffering*, etc · see CUP *sb* 9, CHALICE 1 b.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 15681 (Cott), I wat wel þat i sal it drinc þis calice [*Gött* drinck; *Fairf* drink *c* 1340 *Trin* drynke þis deþ] 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor* XI 26 How ofte euere 3e schulen drynke the cuppe, 3e schulen schewe the deeth of the Lord 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 97 Put off his Turbant, and drunke the cup off 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 49 P 10 He had drank many a flaggon. 1826 J. WILSON *City of Plague* III ii, I drank the cup of joy

7 To swallow down (something solid) in a liquid. *To drunk candle-ends* see CANDLE-END 1 b.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav* VI 278 A little of it [earth] drunke in any Liquor 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1852) II. 35 A wasp may fall in [a pot] to be drank by one, whom he shall sting to death

8. To consume or spend in drinking (money, etc).

1492 in *Burgh Rec Edin* I 62 (Jam Supp) He sall pay for ilk defalt vj [pennies?] to be drukken be the dusane. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1874) I 305 If another gyue them ought of pyte, At the next alestake dronken shall it be 1604 E GRIMSTONE *Hist Siege Ostend* 220 Spignola bestowed of them forty thousand gilders to drinke. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* I Wks 1799 II 8, I hope you'll tip me the tester to drink *Mod* He drinks his whole earnings

9 *colloq* To provide with drink

1883 E F KNIGHT *Cruise 'Falcon'* (1887) 85 He could not feed us, only lodge and drink us

II Absolute and intransitive senses.

10 *absol* To swallow down or imbibe water or other liquid, for nourishment or quenching of thirst Const. † *in*, *from*, *out of* (the vessel)

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Luke XIII 26 We æton & druncon beforan þe *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 44 Bitweone mete, hwo se drinken wule, sigge benedicite *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 3551 He ete and dranc [*Trin.* dronke] and went his wai. *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod* 130 And eton and drongon and made hem blythe. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* VIII 31 The kynge of Fryse had nothre eten nor dronken 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II iv 169, I am a Rogue if I drunke to day 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 248 They can but bringe horse to the water brinke, But horse may choose whether that horse will drinke 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 67 The Wine bottles and flat cups we drunke in, were of pure Gold. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E India & P* 93 Such little Glasses as we drink out of 1780 COWPER *Progr Err* 466 Thou fountain at which drink the good and wise 1876 RUSKIN *Fors Clav* VI. lxvii 214 Having sufficiently eaten and drunken

b *To drink deep*: to take a large draught, either once or habitually; see also 10 c, 11.

c 1300 *Sat People Kildare* XX in *E E P* (1862) 156 Men þat drinkiþ dep and makiþ glade 1393 LANGL *P Pl* C X 145 Eremytes, That drynke drue and deepe 1709 POPE *Ess Crit* 218 Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* V, 'Pledge me, my guests' He drank deep, and went on

c. Const. *of* (rarely † *upon*) the liquid or source of supply *let* and *fig* *To drink of the cup of sorrow*, etc · see CUP *sb* 9.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen* IX 21 þa he drance of ðam wine, ða wearþ he druncen *c* 1200 *Ormin Coll Hom* 111 He dranc of deões flode *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 15241 (Trin) Drinkeþ [*Gött* drinckes] alle of þis he seide 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* 4, I suppose he hath dronken of Elycons well 1549 *Order of Communion*, Exhortation 3 To give us his said body and blood to feed and drink upon. 1667 MILTON *P L* II 584 Lethe whereof who drinks, Forthwith his former state and being forgets 1751 CHATHAM *Lett Nephew* II 7 Drink as deep as you can of these divine springs 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* I IV 75 Ye have eaten of my dish and drunken of my cup for a dozen years

d Proverb *One must drink as one brews.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 2848 (Gott) Suilk as þat breu nou haue þai drunke [*Cott* dronken] *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* (Surtees) 111 Bot we must drynk as we brew, And that is bot reson *c* 1560 A SCOTT *Poems* XX 64 3it man thou stand content And drynk þat thou hes brewit *a* 1610 HEALEY *Cebes* (1636) 114 She drinketh of her owne brewing 1647 TRAPP *Comm Rev* XIII 10 Antichrist shall one day drink as he brewed, be paid in his own coin. [See also BREW *v* 1 d]

11 To take alcoholic or intoxicating liquor, either convivially, or to gratify appetite; to indulge therein to excess; to tipple, *spec* to be a habitual drunkard. (The sense is often indicated contextually by adverbs or phrases such as *about*, *deep*, *hard*, *heavily*, *like a fish*) Also *to drink it.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 132/1 Drynkyn-bowte *cpoto* 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III vi (1883) 130 He dranke so moche that he was veray dronke 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXIV 67 The Feind me ryfe Gif I do ocht bot drynk and swyfe 1621 BARRY *Ram-Alley* IV (Harl *Dodsley*), I have been drinking hard 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* (ed 2) 242 They sit long and drink soundly 1732 POPE *Ep Bathurst* 390 His son Who drinks, whores, fights, and in a duel dies 1837 *Tait's Mag* IV 492 I'll coach it, and dine it, and drink it till morn 1848 THACKERAY *Lett.* 28 July, We went to a barrack room, where we drank about 1879 MISS BRADDON *Clov Foot* VII, A woman who drank like a fish and swore like a trooper *Mod* Poor woman I her husband drinks

12. Hence *trans* and *refl.*, with various complements, indicating the result of drinking, as a refl. *to drink oneself drunk*, *sleepy*, *tame*, *to death*, *into incoherence*, *into spirit*, *out of a situation*, etc. † b ellipt. intr *to drink drunk* (obs). c trans. *to drink away one's reason*, *one's property*, *one's eyes out*, *to drink down* (i.e quench or destroy by drinking). d *To drink* (a person) *out of* or *into* some condition, etc; *to drink* (a person) *dead drunk*, *down*, *to bed*, *under the table*, said of the more seasoned toper, who sees his comrades succumb to the effect of their potations † e *To drink the sun up*: to carouse through the night until sunrise.

a 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W* I i 180 The Gentleman had drunke himselfe out of his fiue sentences [=senses] 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 805 The Country people set little vessels of wine whereunto the Vipers coming, easily drink themselves tame. 1727 DE FOE *Syst Magic* I IV (1840) 95 By persuading him to drink himself drunk 1821 BYRON *Juan* III lxvi, A genius who has drunk himself to death. 1849 *Fraser's Mag* XL 384 He .. drank himself diurnally into incoherence 1879 *Lond. Soc* CHRISTM No. 71/2 He drank himself out of one situation after another 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* I ii, Till he had drunk himself sleepy.

b 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III vi (1883) 130 And not lyue to ete glotonsly & for to drynke dronke 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XI xiv 1069 Kept my soldiours from drinking drunke 1609 W M *Man in Moone* (1849) 33 Are you addicted to drink drunke? 1660 F BROOKE tr *Le Blanc's Trav* 403 They gourmandize, and drink drunk after their fashion

c 1598 SHAKS *Merry W* I i 204, I hope we shall drinke downe all vnkindnesse. 1599 MASSINGER, etc *Old Law* III ii, Yet you may drink your eyes out, sir 1679 *Essex's Ezcell* 8 They will no more suffer themselves to be drunk out of their reason 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng* II 92 Drink their Estates away, and Senses too

d 1604 SHAKS *Oth* II iii 84 Why, he drinkes you with facilitie, your Dane dead drunke 1606 — *Ant & Cl* II v 21 Ere the ninth houre, I drunke him to his bed 1609 *Ev Woman in Hum.* V i in Bullen *O Pl* IV, He will drink Downe a Dutchman 1659 D PELL *Impr Sea* 437 These lads drank the Land out of quiet *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* XI § 242 One Earl, who had drank most of the rest down, and was not himself moved or alter'd 1720 *Humourist* 161 Drinking a Man to Death 1813 COL HAWKER *Diary* I 68 We having nearly drunk the landlord out of both his English and French wine. *Mod* To drink a person under the table

e. *a* 1704 T BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks 1730 I 98 His best companions that have a thousand times drank up the sun with him

13. *To drink to* (a person): † a. To hand or present beverage for his use; to give drink to. *Obs.* The cup presented was first sipped by the one who offered it, and hence

b. To salute (any one) by drinking; to invite him to drink by drinking first; to drink in his honour, wishing him health or success. Hence, in wider use, to drink in honour of (anything desired), with good wishes for its furtherance. Also *ellipt.* with the person as obj. to pledge, toast, and in *indirect pass*

a *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 1660 He dede him eten and to him drinc 1297 R GLOUC. (1724) 289 Vorst ych wolle to þe drynke, and supþe þou ssalt hym yse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 15263 And o mi drinc þai i sal Drinc to yow for yur mede 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. XXIV, Thenne they lough and made good chere and eyther dranke to other frely 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* I xv 434 When by themselves, they drink about from one to another, but when any of us came among them, then they would always drink to one of us

b 1530 PALSGR 529/1, I drinke to you, *je boys a vous* 1605 SHAKS *Macb* III iv 89, I drinke to th' generall joy o th' whole Table 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) I 186 The lord mayor was pleased to drink to Mr North 1738 JOHNSON *Idler* No 5 P 4 The gay drink to their success 1787 BURKE *Corr* (1844) III 56 We drank the man we were so much obliged to in a bumper 1833 M SCOTT *Tom Cringle* XVI (1859) 401 Speaking when he is spoken to, drinking when he is drunken to 1842 TENNYSON *Vision Sin* IV 149 Drink we, last, the public fool 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 444 All who passed were invited to drink to the health of the new sovereign

c *trans* in same sense, cf CAROUSE *sb* 2.

1606 SHAKS *Ant & Cl* IV VIII 34 We all would sup together And drinke Carowses to the next dayes Fate 1682 MILTON *Hist Moscv* Wks 1738 II 145 The Emperor drank a deep Carouse to the Queen's Health

14 *trans* *To drink* (a sentiment or toast) to honour it and express a desire for its accomplishment or success by drinking

13 *Coer de L* 6746 To waraunt that I have i-doo, Wes seyd I schal drynk yow too 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett Humours Blood* VII (1874) 13 Drinke some braue health vpon the Dutch carouse 1710 HEARNE *Collect* (Oxf Hist Soc) III 35 They drunk Damnation to Dr Sacheverell 1742 FIELDING *J Andrews* (1818) 297 He was drinking her ladyship's health in a cup of ale 1808 J MAYNE *Siller Gun* IV 145 'The King', and other loyal toasts 'Our fleets', and 'a' our armed hosts', Were drank aloud 1851 THACKERAY *Eng Hum* V 244 Drinking confusion to the Pretender

15 *intr* To have a specified flavour when drunk [Fr *se boire*, refl. for pass]

1607 HEYWOOD *Wom Kilde with Kindnesse* Epil, The wine drunk too flat 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* I xi 314 It drinks brisk and cool 1758 L TEMPLE *Sketches* (ed 2) 70 The Burgundy drinks as flat as Port

† **16.** *fig* To experience, endure, suffer, pay the penalty, to 'taste the cup' of sufferng, etc. (see 6, 10 c, and CUP *sb.* 9) *trans* and *absol Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* X 7 Ilk dampned man sall drynk of the sorow of hell 1530 PALSGR. 556/1, I forgyve you for this tyme, but and you faute agayne you shall drinke for bothe *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D* I iii. (Arb) 20 Ye will drink without a cup 1677 W HUBBARD *Narrative* II 35 The dammage that side of the Country hath been made to drink thereby, is not easy to recount.

† **Drink**, *v*.[2] *Obs* Aphetic f. ADRINK, to drown.

c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P) 3362 Hadde I than be dronken, And in the salt flod sonkyn *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E E T S) 73 3if þou fell in-to a depe pytt & schuldyst be dronchyn 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron* 107 Thei were dronchin in the depe see *Ibid.* 133 Too of the Kyngis sones..and many worthi folk were dronch in o schip.

Drink (drigk), *sb.* Forms *α* 1-4 drinc, dryncg, 3- drink, (2-4 drenc(k, 4 drenk, 3 drinck, 3-6 drynk, 5 dryng) *β* 3 drinch, *Orm.* drinnch *γ* 1 drincа, 3-6 drynke, 3-7 drinke, (3 dringe). [ME had two forms *drink* (*drinch*), and *drinke*, corresp. to OE. *drinc*, and *drinca*, f *drincan* to DRINK; cf Sw *druck*, *dryck*, Da *drik*. The normal mod. form of the sb would be southern *drunch* (cf *finch*, *drench*, *stench*, *bench*, etc), northern *drunk*; the latter has become the standard form, prob. under the influence of the verb]

1 Liquid swallowed for assuaging thirst or taken into the system for nourishment. Also *fig*

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt XXV 37 Þyrstedne & we ðe drinc sealdon *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 206 Þe godspel . is soule drink. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 14 Þei 3euen not drenk to pore þristi men 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 7 The thoiste 3if dryng. 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I XVIII. 21 They dranke none other drynke, but the water of the ryuer 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 344 For drink the Grape She crushes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III 319 The thirsty one, in that he thirsts, desires only drink

b esp as correlative to solid nourishment (*meat*, *food*, etc). *Meat and drink*: see MEAT

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp* John VI 55 Lichoma forðon min soð lice is mett & blod min soðlice is drinca [*Rushw* dryncg, *Ags G* drinc, *Hatton G* drienc] *c* 1205 LAY 3558 Bugge him metes & drinches *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 11426 Þam failed neuer o drinc ne fode 1494 *Nottingham Rec*, III. 282 Item Richard Litster dyner and drynk 3d, ob. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl* 136 In the sacrament is drine and moyst nourishment, that is, bread and drinke *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* III ii, What's one man's poison Is another's meat and drink 1733 CHEYNE *Eng Malady* II. § 5 When the Drink is in too great a Proportion to the solid Food 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* IV. 516 The crews had better food and drink than they had ever had before.

c *transf* Liquid absorbed or drunk in

1602 SHAKS *Ham* IV vii 182 Til that her garments, heauy with her drinke, Pul'd the poore wretch To muddy death 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort* (1729) 224 If they [plants] shrivel and fold up, give them Drink 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 112 The scooped rind [of the oak] that seems A huge throat calling to the clouds for drink

2 A kind of liquor for drinking; a beverage

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XV, Næron ða mistlice drincas. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3212 Hiss drinnch wass waterr *Ibid.* 15397 Þuss burrlebþ defell & hiss þeww A33 werrse & werrse drinnchess 13 . *Minor Poems fr Vernon MS.* (E E T S.) 490/219 And oþer drynkes þat weore dere In Coupes ful gret. 1585 T WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy*, III. x, Wyth

their drinke, which they call Soibet 1691 Tryon *Wond. Dictates* 4 Delight not in Meats and Drinks that are too strong for Nature 1756 C Lucas *Ess Waters* I 154 The ancient Persians esteemed water the best drink 1884 Gustafson *Found Death* 1 (ed 3) 3 The fermented drinks of antiquity were but little adulterated

3 *spec.* Intoxicating alcoholic beverage Hence in various phrases: Indulgence to excess in intoxicating liquor, habits of intemperance, drunkenness *In drink*, intoxicated, drunk

1042 *O. E. Chron*, Her ȝefor Harðacnut swa þæt he æt his drinc stod *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 2942 (Trin) Ȝyue we our fadir [Lot] ynowȝe of drinke 1553 Brende *Q Curtius* 211 (R) Hauynge then hys senses ouercome with drynke 1596 Shaks 1 *Hen IV*, II iv 458, I doe not speake to thee in Drinke. 1605 — *Macb* III vi 13 The two delinquents That were the Slaues of drinke 1659 D Pell *Impr Sea* 79 Take heed that your Sea-men see not the least appearance of drink in your eyes 1887 H R Tedder in *Dict Nat Biog* IX 330/2 With advancing years Caulfield took to drink 1890 Besant *Demoniac* IV 46 Not a drop of drink of any kind shall be put on board that boat 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* 284 Heaving into the hall like a man in drink *Mod* Drink's doings

b. specifically described, as *strong, ardent drink Small drink* see Beer *sb.*[1] 1 b

1526-34 Tindale *Luke* 1 15 He shall nether drinke wyne ner stronge drinke 1544 Phaer *Regim Lyfe* (1553) B ij a, Drynke onely pennye ale, or suche smalle drynke 1648 Gage *West Ind.* xv 106 The great abuse of wines and strong drinks *a* 1774 Fergusson *Election* Poems (1845) 40 Our Johnny's nae sma drink, you'll guess 1890 Besant *Demoniac* II 27 Ardent drinks of various kinds

4. The action or habit of drinking (to excess); a time or occasion of drinking *rare* exc in colloq phr *on the drink*. Cf Drunk *sb* 2 1.

1865 *Reader* No 148 495/1 He has been out on the drink 1887 Ridr Haggard *Jess* II, Her brute of a husband was always on the drink and gamble 1894 R S Ferguson *Charters Carlisle* xxx, There was a great drink in Carlisle that night.

5 A draught or portion of liquid, *spec.* a glass of wine or other alcoholic liquor

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Matt x. 42 Swa hwylc swa sylþ anne drinc cealdes wæteres 1297 R Glouc. (1724) 289 As me hym [Edward the Martyr] drynke toc *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb) viii. 29 A well to þe whilk Moyses ledd þam and gafe þam a drynk þeroff 1535 Coverdale *Ps* lix 3 Thou hast geuen vs a drynke off wyne 1752 *Scots Mag* (1753) Sept 450/2 He wanted a drink very much. 1865 Kingsley *Herew* xiii, Will anybody give me a drink of milk? 1888 Lighthall *Yng Seigneur* 154 He was rich, for had he not paid the drinks?

b A medicinal potion or draught.

1362 Langl *P Pl* A vii 261 Leches. don men dyȝen þorȝ heoi drinke er destenye wolde *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 74 þis is a perfiȝt drynke to woundes of þe heed *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi 247 A lectuary or drynk wherof ye shal be poysonned 1611 Shaks *Wint T* I 1 15 Wee will give you sleepie Drinkes 1657 W Coles *Adam in Eden* cccxxv 601 The decoction therof in Wine, is an exceeding good Wound-drink. 1884 *Law Times* 310/2 One of the defendant's men came back with two drinks for the calf *fig* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1106 Þou sall be drechid of a drinke, a draȝte of vnsele

6. *US humorous* A river or body of water. *Big drink* the Mississippi, also, the Atlantic.

1857 Holland *Bay Path* xii 137 So you'd better scull your dug out over the drink again *a* 1860 *N Y Spirit of Times* (Bartlett *Dict Amer* s v *Big*), Off I sot, went through Mississippi, crossed the big drink. 1873 *Roots* (1888) 47 If you don't sit steady, we shall be spilt into the drink 1884 *Illustr Lond. News* 1 Nov. 410/2 Many of the Transatlantics will doubtless take a journey across what they call 'the big drink' to hear her

†7 Barley, cf *drink-corn* in 9. *Obs rare*

1573 Tusser *Husb* xviii (1878) 45 Where barlie did growe, laie wheat to sowe Yet better I thinke, sowe pease after drinke. *Ibid* xxxiii. (1878) 75.

8 *attrib* and *Comb* (chiefly in sense 3) **a.** simple attrib, as *drink-bill, -crave, -craving, -demon, -duty, -evil, -interest, -licence, -traffic*, etc; used for the sale or consumption of alcoholic liquors, as *drink-house, -room, -shop, -stall*; b. objective, as *drink-conveyer, -giver, -maker, -seller, drink-inspiring, -prohibiting*, adjs c instrumental, as *drink-blinded, -closed, -washed* adjs

1884 *Boston* (*Mass*) *Jrnl* 13 Sept, The *drink-bill of Tennessee is $2,000,000 more than the wheat-crop 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Oct. 2/1 Murderous attacks at a moment of *drink-blinded fury. 1638-48 G Daniel *Eclog* III. 162 Hardly to hope That Eye (*drinke closed still) can ever ope 1713 Countess Winchelsea *Misc. Poems* 57 Your self (reply'd the *Drink-conveigher) May be my Ruin. 1896 *Tablet* 1 Feb 171 The *drink-demon in possession of a young wife 1883 M Davitt in *Contemp Rev* Aug 178 The low *drinkhouse and the brothel. 1885 *Pall Mall G* 23 July 2/2 Grocers' *drink licences. 1888 *Ibid* 13 Feb 2/1 We might reasonably have objected to the *drinkseller voting 1883 Miss Howard *Guenn* 15 Through the glass door of a *drink shop came an orange glow. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 2/3 His attitude towards the *drink traffic

9 Special comb: †**drink-corn**, the grain used in brewing, barley; **drink-drowned** *a*, intoxicated, **drink-offering**, an offering of wine or other liquid poured out in honour of a deity, a libation; hence *drink-offerer*; **drink-penny** = Drink-money

1669 Worlidge *Syst Agric.* (1681) 15 The Open [Country] yields us the greater part of our *Drink-Corn 1600 Rowlands *Lett Humours Blood* xxii 28 When signeur Sacke and Suger *drinke drown'd reeles. 1824 J. Symmons ti *Æschylus' Agam.* 9 In vain the *drink-off'rers sacrifice 1535 Coverdale *Gen* xxxv 14 Jacob set vp a piler of stone and poured *drynkofferynges theron 1593 Dee *Diary* (Camden) 45, I gave him a saffron noble in ernest for a *drinkpeny

Drinkable (drɪ ŋkăb'l), *a* and *sb* [-able]

A. *adj* That may be drunk, suitable for drinking, potable.

1611 Cotgr *Potable*, potable, drinkable ?1690 *Consid. Raising Money* 15 A Home-Excise upon things eatable and drinkable 1725 Bradley *Fam Dict* s v *Restoring of Beer*, Rendering sour Beer drinkable *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist Eng* (1861) V 205 A marsh where there was neither fish nor drinkable water

b *nonce-use* That may be drunk to or toasted.

1886 Jerome *Idle Thoughts* 127 We drink the Queen and the Ladies, and everybody else that is drinkable

B *sb* (usually *pl*) That which may be drunk; something to drink; liquor.

1708 Hearne *Collect* 24 Oct, Good eatables as well as Drinkables 1773 Goldsm *Stoops to Conq* II 1, I never have courage till I see the eatables and drinkables brought upon the table 1822 Byron *Let to Moore* 23 Nov, They are my favourite dish and drinkable

Hence **Drinkabi lity, Dri nkableness; Dri nkably** *adv*

1635 Person *Varieties* I 25 Waters at least drinkably fresh 1846 Worcester, *Drinkableness* 1866 Felton *Anc & Mod Gr* II xii 510 Words intended to mean Champagne of the first quality, but really meaning of the first drinkability 1894 T Hardy *Life's little Ironies* 271 A gallon of hot brandy and beer kept drinkably warm

Drink-a-penny. Local (Irish) name of the little grebe, *Tachybaptes fluviatilis*.

1885 Swainson *Prov Names Birds* 216

Dri nkdom. [f. Drink *sb.* + -dom] The sphere of action of drink; the drink interest

1884 R V French *19 Cent Drink in Eng* 208 The subject of comparative drinkdom 1885 *Pall Mall G* 28 July 2/3 The triumph of drinkdom over temperance

Drinkel, -kle · see Drenkle

Drinker (drɪ ŋkəɹ). [f Drink *v.*[1] + -er [1].]

1 One who drinks

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Matt xi 19 Etere & drincere wines. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P R* xvii xxxvi (1495) 624 The rote of Carduus sod in water gyuyth appetyte to dryncers 1520 *Caxton's Chron Eng* vi 68/2 Whan one dranke to another the drynker sholde saye Wassayle. 1756 C Lucas *Ess Waters* II 125 The drinkers commonly stand to be helped with water 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II 324 As a rule sherry drinkers are soundly minded persons.

b *spec.* One who indulges to excess in intoxicating liquor; a tippler, a drunkard.

c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 55 On swiche drinkeres cumeð godes curs *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg* I 319/690 Proud and wemod, and drinkare 1549 Latimer *3rd Serm bef Edw VI.* (Arb) 77 Some sayed he was a drincker, a pot-companion 1659 D Pell *Impr Sea* 100 That tankard-lifting Zeno was such a drinker, that hee would often lye as one dead

c Qualified by adjs *great, hard, small*, etc, indicating the amount of liquor habitually taken.

1340 *Ayenb* 47 Þe mochele drinkeres. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* vi ix (Tollem MS) The Danes were grete dryngers by kynde 1616 Surfl & Markh *Country Farme* vi 614 Some say that a great drinker shall neuer become drunke, if he weare a wreath of Iua moscata about his head 1641 Baker *Chron* an 1580 (R) The English were hitherto the least drinkers 1725 Swift *Let to Worrall* 27 Aug Lett 1766 II 49 You have been all your life a great walker, and a little drinker 1741 Richardson *Pamela* II 179 They are horrid Drinkers. *Mod* His father was a hard drinker.

2 (In full **drinker-moth**). The popular name of a large European moth, *Lasiocampa* (*Odonestis*) *potatoria*, of the family *Bombycidæ*, so called from its long suctorial proboscis

1682 M Lister *Goedart Albm* pl xvii, Drinker Caterpillar. 1749 B Wilkes *Brit Moths* (1773) pl 58. 1865 Wood *Homes without H* xiv (1868) 288 The fur-clad Drinker Moth 1871 E. F Stavelley *Brit. Insects* 270 The downy, large-winged Drinker.

Hence **Dri nkeress**, a female drinker.

1827 Carlyle *Germ Rom* III. 188

Drinkery (drɪ ŋkəɹɪ) [f Drink *sb.* + -ery.] A place for the supply of (intoxicating) drink.

1884 *Brit. Q Rev* Apr 360 Music hall drinkeries 1889 *Times* 27 Dec, The public-house was the chief drinkery

†**Dri nk-hail.** *Obs* exc. *Hist.* [Early ME. *drinc hæil, drinc hail*, f. Drink *v.* in imperative + Hail *sb.* = ON *heill*, 'good luck'. In *wassail*, early ME *was hail, hail* may be the adj. = ON. *heill*. see Hail *sb* and *a*. The form *hail*, indicates that these phrases are of Norse, not OE. origin] The customary courteous reply to a pledge in drinking in early English times The cup was offered with the salutation *wæs hæil* 'health or good luck to you' (see Wassail), to which the reply was *drinc hail*, 'drink good health or good luck'.

c 1205 Lay 14332 Þat freond sæiðe to freonde, Leofue freond wæs hail. Þe oðer sæið drinc hail 1297 R Glouc. (1724) 118 With a coppe of gold, fol of wyn A kne to þe kyng heo [Rowena] seyde, 'lord kyng wasseyl'.. Drinkhayl, quoth this kyng agen, & bed hire drinke anon 1350-70 *Enlog Hist* (1863) III. v cxxv 110 More Saxonico salutavit, et ait. Wassayl Rex dedit responsum Drinkhayle, et monachus læto vultu ciphum hausit 14 *How Good Wyf taught Doughtr* (Trin MS) in *Babees Bk* 44 Syt nat vp long At euyn As A gase with the cuppe To sey wessayle, and drynke heylle [1848 Lytton *Harold* xi xii, Leofwine rose to propose the drink-hæl.]

Drinking (drɪ ŋkɪŋ), *vbl. sb* [f Drink *v.*[1]]

1 The action or habit denoted by the vb Drink; *spec.* the use of intoxicating liquor, or indulgence therein to excess.

c 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom* 37 Sume men ladeð here lif on etinge and on drinkinge alse swin *c* 1400 tr *Secreta Secret, Gov Lordsh* (E E T S) 58 Wythdrawe þe fro mekyl drynkynge 1585 T Washington tr *Nicholay's Voy* III. ii. 91 As for natural wine the drinking thereof is forbidden them 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L* § 313 Finding their own provisions of eating and drinking 1856 Emerson *Eng Traits, Aristocracy* Wks (Bohn) II 86 Gaming, racing, drinking, and mistresses, bring them down

2. An occasion of drinking, a convivial revel

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc) 7 At euery tauerne in the yere, A solempne dyrygge is songe there, With a grete drynkynge 1522 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 118 A busshell and halffe of malte to be browne to fynde a drinkinge vpon Ascention Even 1659 D Pell *Impr Sea* 99 You contend in your drinkings who should drink most

3. *concr.* in dial. use; see quots.

1552 Huloet, Drinckinge geuen to workemen after dinner, *coloxum* 1828 *Craven Dial, Drinkings*, beer given to labourers before and after dinner

4 *Comb.* a with sense 'used for drinking', as *drinking-bowl, -cup, -fountain, -horn, -liquor, -place, -pool, -pot, -trough, -vessel, -water*, etc, b. 'used for the sale or consumption of drink', as *drinking-booth, -house, -inn, -room, -saloon*

1796 Morse *Amer Geog* II 334 The neatness of their *drinking booths. 1852 Grote *Greece* II lxxvii X 208 Two silver *drinking-bowls 1658 W Burton *Itin Anton* 121 A silver *drinking cup 1552 Huloet, *Drinkinge glasse, or potte, or cuppe, *ampulla* 1709 Addison *Tatler* No 24 ¶ 10 Her Name is written with a Diamond on a Drinking-glass 1552 Huloet, *Drinkynge house, *cænatuncula* 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 79 Thou shalt go to some drinking-house of greatest resort 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr Parnass* I vi 19 A *drinking Inne in Cheapside 1727 Bradley *Fam Dict* s v *Ale*, A *drinking Liquor made by infusing ground Malt in boiling Water *a* 1610 Hfalfy *Theophrastus* (1636) 80 Jewelled *drinking-pots. 1814 Scott *Wav* lxiii, The stone basin seemed to be destined for a *drinking-trough for cattle 1535 Coverdale 2 *Chron.* ix 20 All kynge Salomons *drynkynge vessels were of golde 1888 Miss Braddon *Fatal Three* I v, The *drinking-water of the house was supplied from this well

c. Special comb, as **drinking-bout**, a fit of hard drinking; **drinking-club**, an association for the purpose of drinking in company; †**drinking-money, -penny** = Drink-money; **drinking-song**, one written about drink or drinking.

1672 Cave *Prim Chr.* III ii (1673) 285 Not spent upon feasts and *drinking-bouts. 1873 Black *Pr Thule* (1874) 8 As if he were at a drinking-bout of the lads 1732 Berkelly *Alciphr* II. § 19 Most free-thinkers are the proselytes of a *drinking club. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxviii. 582 Goo to your purse & gyve vs som *drynkynge money 1611 Florio, *Beueraggio* also drinking money. 1597 Morley *Introd Mus* 180 The slightest kind of musicke are the *vmase* or *drincking songs.

Dri nking, *ppl. a.* [f as prec. + -ing [2]] That drinks. a Of persons: Addicted to drinking; *spec.* indulging freely in intoxicants b. Of a material · That sucks up moisture, absorbent.

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 7 Of mile drinkende childre muðe 1583 Hollyband *Campo di Fior* 339 Wast paper, Which we call, the drinking paper, which beareth no inke 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 97 Drinking men, wholly unfitted for the responsibility imposed on them. 1887 *Pall Mall G* 23 Apr 12/1 Tobacco known in the trade as drinking tobacco, will carry the water better

Dri nkless, *a.* [f Drink *sb.* + -less.] Without drink or liquid to quench one's thirst; dry.

13 . *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS* (E E T S) 621/319 Druȝe drinkeles was his tonge *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 669 (718) He nought for-bet þat euery creature Be drynklees for alwey 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W de W) x. xiii 389/2 Moyses was with god xl dayes and xl. nyghtes metelesse & drynkeles 1646 F Thorpe in *Hull Lett.* (1886) 143, I am now come back meatless and drinkless. 1860 J F Campbell *Tales West Highlands* (1890) II 426 He was grown sick Sleepless, restless, meatless, drinkless.

Drink-money. A gratuity to be spent on drink; a douceur. Cf G *trinkgeld*, F. *pourboire*.

1691 A. Haig in J Russell *Haigs* (1881) xi 332 A leggdollar for parchment and drink money 1753 Hanway *Trav* (1762) I. vii xcvii 451 Brandy, or uncommon fees of drink-money, will induce them to travel fast, *a* 1863 Thackeray *D Duval* iii, He bade the man follow him to the hotel. There should be a good drink-money for him.

Drink-silver, -siller. *Sc.* = prec, a perquisite. Also *fig*

1467 *Sc. Acts Jas III* (1814) 87 (Jam.) And at na drinksiluer be tane be the maister nor his dearis. 1489 *Treasurer's Bks* 10 July in Tytler *Hist Scot* (1864) II 396 Given to the gunners to drink-silver, when they cartit Monss 18 shillings 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I 297, I cannot get a house in this town wherein to leave drink-silver in my Master's name. 1808-25 Jamieson, *Drink siller* is still the vulgar designation

Drink-water. *rare.* [f. Drink *v.* + Water *sb.*] A drinker of water.

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon* (1642) 449 That *hydropotæ*, or drinke-waters were onely amongst the Rechabites.

Drip (drip), *v.* Forms: 1 **dryppan**, 5–6 **dryppe**, 6 **drippe**, 6– **drip**, (*Sc.* 6–9 **dreip**, 8–9 **dreep**). [OE. *dryppan* —OTeut **druppjan*, from *u*-grade of ablaut-series **dreup-, druup-, drup-*,

OE. *drēopan*: see DREEP *v.* Examples of *dryppen* are not known between the OE. period and the 15th c, and it is possible that the modern vb is from Norse cf in same sense Da. *dryppe*

An OE *dryppan* seems established by the imperative *drype* in the Leechd (5 times on p 40), the other OE instances in Bosw-Toller appear to belong to *drēopan*, *dryfan*, DRIFF. As to the relations of these, see the etymological note under DROP *sb*]

1 *trans.* To let (a liquid) fall in drops; to let fall (drops, rarely other objects)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd* II 40 Drype on þæt eare þone ele *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 132/2 Dryppyn, or droppyn, *stillo, gutto* 1552 HULOET, Drippe, *fundere guttas.* 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II IV II. *Magnificence* 448 Nectar-deaws, which Heaven drips 1634 HEYWOOD *Witches Lanc* I. Wks 1874 IV 186 I'le dresse the dinner, though I drip my sweat *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), The lofty barn Which from the thatch drips fast a shower of rain 1830 TENNYSON *Dirge* IV, The woodbine and eglatere Drip sweeter dews than traitor's tear *fig* 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 29 They bee called golden Candlestickes, bycause that they do drippe into mens hartes, the most pure, plaine, and naturall vnderstanding of faith.

2. *intr.* Of a person or object: To have moisture or liquid falling off in drops; to be so copiously wet or saturated *with* as to shed drops

1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 519 Thy dok of durt dreipis 1607 W S[MITH] *Puritan* IV (R.) He drips and drops poor man 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 46 Half Spent, and dripping from every Pore in his Body 1816 SCOTT *Antiq* XXVI, Her lang hair dreeping wi' the salt water. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* VIII (1894) 173 Pine branches dripping with moisture

transf. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit* 396 Every arch drips with foliations hanging free like lacework.

† **b** *absol. Falconry* = DROP *v* 2 b *Obs. rare*

1696 PHILLIPS, *Dripping* [*ed* 1706 dripping or dropping] in Faulconry, is when a Hawk muteth directly downward in several Drops.

3 *intr* To fall in drops

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* 166 (L.) The fat of the project dript insensibly away at a slow fire 1676 COTTON *Walton's Angler* I XIII (R.) Having roasted him enough,—let what was put into his belly, and what drips, be his sauce 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I XXIII 161 The rain came through the roof, and dripped from the ceiling

transf. and *fig* 1891 *Spectator* 21 Mar, The surplus population of Southern Europe drips slowly into French Africa 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 262 The moonlight was dripping down on him through the leaves of the trees.

† **4** *intr* To slope, slant, dip *Obs*

1613–39, 1740 [see DRIPPING *vbl sb* 3] 1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc* 26 Holding your Hammer in your Right-hand, hold the Edge Dripping a-slope from the Right-hand outwards

Drip (drip), *sb.* [f. prec. vb]

† **1.** A falling drop *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 132/1 Dryppe or drope (*P* drepe), *gutta, stilla.* 1552 HULOET, Drippe or Droppe, *gutta.*

2. The act or fact of dripping or falling in drops. Also redupl. *drip-drip. In a drip*: in a dripping condition, saturated.

Right of drip (Law): an easement which entitles the owner of a house to let the water from his eaves drip on his neighbour's land.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* vii. § 1 (1681) 114 No Tree thriving under its drip. 1816 BYRON *Ch Har* III LXXXVI, On the ear Drops the light drip of the suspended oar. 1855 MRS GASKELL *North & S* II, Listen to the drip drip of the rain upon the leads 1894 HOWELLS in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 378 He's in such a drip of perspiration.

fig 1890 *Spectator* 8 Feb, The tedium of sitting under a drip drip of perfunctory discussion.

3 That which drips or falls in drops, *pl* drippings.

1707–12 MORTIMER (J.), Water may be procured from the heavens by preserving the drips of the houses 1801 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Solit. Wand* I. 110 But for the drip of the trees 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann Q. Neighb* XI (1878) 227 The drip from the thatch of the mill 1880 V. L. CAMERON *Our Future Highway* II XII. 244 An awning to keep the drips off

4 *Arch.* **a.** A projecting 'member' of a cornice, etc, from which the rain-water drips and so is thrown off from the parts below. **b** An overlapping piece of lead-work; cf *drip-joint* in 8

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit* 129 A Corona or drip to the Capitel, whereof it is the Plinth and Superior 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit* II 35/2 The mutules supporting the Drip 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract Build* 407 Drips on Flats or Gutters are formed by dressing the joints of the lead as described for rolls 1850 INKERSLEY *Romanesque Archit* 274 Whose principal arches, are covered with concentric drips

† **c.** (See quot.) *Obs*

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Drips* is also used in building, for a kind of steps, on flat roofs, to walk upon This way of building is much used in Italy, where the roof is not made quite flat, but a little raised in the middle; with *Drips*, or steps, lying a little inclining to the horizon. 1730–36 BAILEY (folio)

5 (See quot.)

1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss*, *Drip*, stalactites, or petrifactions.

6. *Manuf.* A receptacle for waste or overflow, as in refrigerators, etc.

1880 LOMAS *Alkali Trade* 43 Only by his drips and chamber caps can an acid maker know exactly what is going on in his chambers *Ibid* 55 The drips of the first chamber must be kept at about 135°

7. *Mining.* See quot., and cf DRIP *v.* 5.

1856 S. C. BREES *Terms Archit., etc*, *Drip* (in mining), the angle or inclination of a stratum to the horizon.

8. *attrib* and *Comb*, as **drip-board**, a board to carry off the drip; **drip-cock**, the tap of a 'drip' to receive condensed moisture, **drip-cup**, a cup-shaped vessel to catch droppings of liquid; **drip-joint** (see quot), **drip-moulding** = DRIPSTONE, **drip-pan**, a pan to catch drops of liquid; **drip-pipe** (see quot), **drip pump**, a plumbers' pump for removing water from gas-pipes, etc; **drip-shot** (see quot), **drip-stick**, in stone sawing, a stick along which water is slowly led to the stone, to keep the kerf wet; = *dripping-board*, **drip-tray** = *drip-pan* Also DRIPSTONE

1890 R. KIPLING *Phant Rickshaw* 44 Over the mouth a wooden *drip-board projected 1865 GESNER *Coal, Petrol, etc* (ed 2) 85 The *drip cock carries off the condensed steam 1886 W. A. HARRIS *Dict Fire Ins*, **Drip cups* provided to catch falling oil from bearings, and other lubricated portions of machinery 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, **Drip joint* a mode of uniting two sheets of metal in roofing where the joint is with the current, so as to form a water conductor 1851 TURNER *Dom Archit* II III 73 Windows with a *drip moulding 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, **Drip-pipe*, a small copper pipe from the waste-steam pipe inside, to carry off the condensed steam and other hot water which may be blown into the 'trap' at the top 1758 ROBERTSON in *Phil Trans* L. 407 Under almost all the arches there are great numbers of *drip-shot piles, or piles driven into the bed of the water-way, to prevent it from being washed away by the fall

Drip-drop, *sb* [reduplication of DRIP or DROP] Continuous dripping with alternation of sound. So **Drip-drop** *v.*, *ht* and *fig*

1848 MRS GASKELL *M Barton* IX, The drip drop from the roof without 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott Nt.-cap* 269 She pattent wiled the slow drip dropping hours away 1888 W. E. HENLEY in *Pall Mall G* 11 June 3/1 My very life goes dripping, Dropping, dripping, drip drop-dropping, In the drip drop of the cistern

† **Dripe**, *v Obs rare.* [ME. *drīpen*·—OE *drȳpan*, early WS. **driepan*·—**drauppan*, causal from *au*-grade of ablaut series **dicup-*, *draup-*, *drup*: see DRIP *v.* and etymological Note to DROP *sb*]

1 *trans.* To let drop, cause to fall in drops

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Orosius* IV VII, Þe mon nime anne eles dropan, and drype on an mycel fyr *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 118 Mine handa drypton myrran. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* II 277 Ek of the yonge out trie Oon heer, oon theer, and elliswhere hem dripe

† **2** To moisten, wet with drops *Obs.*

(In quot 1573 prob by ellipsis of prep *on*)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* I 330 He bad ðæt Lazarus moste his tungan dypan. 1573 TUSSER *Husb* XXXV (1878) 78 Ye may, for driping his fellowes, that bough cut away

Dri·pless, *a.* Without a drip, that does not drip.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Oct. 6/1 There are displays of taps, one a 'dripless'. *Mod Advt*, The Standard 'Dripless' Strainer. No drip to soil table-linen

Dripper (dri·pəɹ). [f. DRIP *v.* + -ER 1] He who or that which drips, a wet, rainy day.

1686 GOAD *Celest Bodies* I XII 59 Of 261 days there are found 140 Drippers *Ibid.* XIII. 70 Of 87 Full Moons there appear Seventy Five Drippers

Dri·pping, *vbl. sb* [f. DRIP *v* + -ING.]

1. The fall of liquid in drops; *concr.* the liquid so falling.

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 132/2 Dryppynge, or droppynge, *stillacio* *a* 1635 CORBET *On J. Davoson, Butler Ch Ch.* (R.), O ye barrels! let your drippings fall In trickling streams *a* 1816 BP. WATSON *Anecd* I 121 (R.) The scanty drippings of the most barren rocks in Switzerland

2. *spec.* The melted fat that drips from roasting meat, which when cold is used like butter. Formerly often in *pl.*

1463 [implied in DRIPPING-PAN] 1530 PALSGR. 215/1 Drepyng of rost meate, *la gresse du rost.* 1552 HULOET, Drippinges of rost 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 385 The dripping or grauie that commeth from a rams lights rosted 1723 SWIFT *Poems* Wks 1763 II 141 For Candles she trucks her Dripping 1826 SCOTT *Let. to Lockhart* 15 Jan, A good sirloin, which requires only to be basted with its own drippings 1887 R. N. CAREY *Uncle Max* VIII. 67 A piece of bread and dripping

† **3.** A slope to carry off water. Cf. DRIP *sb* 7.

1613–39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit* (1742) I 71 The Dripping of the Pavement 1740 DYCHE & PARDON, *Dripping* the inclination or angular slant of a pent house

4. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as **dripping-board**, a board from which water drips, **dripping-cake**, a cake made with dripping; **dripping-vat** (see quot). Also DRIPPING-PAN.

1865 I. T. F. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 16 The slab, on which, from a **dripping-board*', a continuous dropping of water washes particles of flint sand beneath the saw-plate. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II VIII, The excellence of that mysterious condiment, a *dripping-cake 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.*, **Dripping-vat*, a tank beneath a boiler to catch the overflow or drip, as in indigo-factories.

Dri·pping, *ppl. a* [f. DRIP *v* + -ING 2.]

1. That drips, having liquid falling off in drops.

1783 COWPER *Rose* 10 A nosegay, so dripping and drowned 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XI XXXVI, His back and dripping wings Half open'd to the wind 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & P.* VI 109 The other girls wrung out their dripping hair

b. Of weather: Wet, continuously rainy

1699 *Poor Man's Plea* 7 They had a dripping Harvest 1792 *Trans Soc. Arts* X. 99 In any dripping year, you will not fail of two hundred bushels to an acre. 1894 MRS H. WARD *Marcella* III. 250 A dripping September day.

c. *Dripping eaves* (See quot.)

1847 CRAIG, *Dripping-eaves*, the lower edges of the roof of a building from which the rain drips to the ground 1849 FREEMAN *Archit* 189 The towers sometimes have octagonal spires of wood with dripping eaves

2 quasi-*adv* in phr. *dripping wet*

1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr*, *S W by W & W*, The master came down dripping wet

Dripping-pan (dri·pingpæn) [f. DRIPPING *vbl. sb.*] A pan used to catch the 'dripping' from roasting meat

1463 *Act* 3 *Edw IV*, c. 4 Hamers, pinsons, firetonges, drepyngpannes 1552 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 142 One drippine panne of iron 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng Housekpr* (1778) 95 Put them into a tin dripping-pan to bake or fry them 1883 *Knowledge* 8 June 342/2 Inside the cylinder [of the roaster] is a cylinder to support the dripping-pan

Dripple (dri·p'l), *v* [A frequentative formation blending *drip* and *dribble*]

1 *intr* = DRIBBLE *v* 3; but connoting a lighter and briskier motion.

1821 CLARE *Vill Minstr* II. 106 The brook mourns dripping o'er its pebbly bed 1838 J. STRUTHERS *Poetic T* 59 Dripping springs romantic play

2 = DRIP *v.* 3

1822 BYRON *Werner* III II 26 You who stood still Howling and drippling on the bank 1863 ROBSON *Bards Tyne* 245 Drippling like some River God, he slowly left the harbour

† **Dri·pplekie.** *Obs. nonce wd* A very small drop, a driblet

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol Anat* III III 135 If you squeeze the substance thereof, many little Dripplekies of blood do sweat out.

Drippy (dri·pi), *a* [f. DRIP + -Y 1] Characterized by dripping; wet, rainy

1817–18 COBBETT *Resid U S* (1822) 50 The drippy and chilly climate of England 1868 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) III 108 In town Muddy, sloppy, drippy.

Dripstone (dri·pstōun).

1. A moulding or cornice over a door, window, etc., to throw off the rain, a label Also *attrib*

1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc & Art* I 139 The dripstone is generally clearly marked and often small 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven* I VI § 6 The dripstone is naturally the attribute of Northern buildings, and therefore especially of Gothic architecture *Ibid* § 9 A true dripstone moulding

2 'The name usually given to filters composed of porous stone' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867)

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict Trade.*

Driry, obs form of DREARY *a.*

Drisk. *US* A drizzly mist

1717 S. SEWALL *Diary* 27 Apr (1882) III. 129 My Calash defended me well from the Cold Drisk 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 239 We mistook a little rocky islet seen through the 'drisk' for the steamer

Drisle, drissel, drit, obs ff. DRIZZLE, DIRT.

Drite, *v. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Also 1 drītan, 5–6 drytt, 5–7 dryte, (7 *pa t* drait, 8 dret, *pa. pple.* drate) [Com. Teut. str. vb **drīt-an, drait, drit-an-*, in ON. *drīta, dreit, drituinn*, MDu *driten*. Du *dryten*, LG. *drīten* The strong inflexion pa. t. *drate, drait, dret*, and pa. pple. *drītin*, also *dirtin*, are retained in Sc. Hence DIRT, ME *dirt*] *intr* To void or drop excrement, to stool

a 1000 *Ags. Gl* in Wr.-Wülcker 218/11 *Degestio, egestio, drītung* *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd* I 364 Nim eac þæt græs þær hund geðriteþ *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 22398 Sua sal he peris, al beseeten, Bath wit driten and soru beten 1483 *Cath Angl.* 109/1 To Dryte, *cacare, egerere* 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 395, I sall ding the, quhill thow dryte and dong *a* 1605 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 754 And thou flyt, Ile dryt in thy gob 1721 KELLY *Sc Prov* 367 (Jam.) You have dirten in your nest 1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 7 (Jam.) Ere the ducks had drate Upo' the hallan stane.

Drith(e, obs. var. of DRYTH.

Drittin: see DRIGHTIN.

Drivable (drəi·văb'l), *a.* [f. DRIVE *v* + -ABLE.] Capable of being driven; suitable for driving

1854 THOREAU *Walden* I (1863) 49 Straight, and drivable nails 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* III, Within a driveable distance 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Pas* 359 When the snow began to be drivable 1895 *Athenæum* 12 Jan 52/3 That the majority of the Scotch moors [are] 'drivable'

Drive (drəiv), *v.* Pa. t **drove** (drōuv), *arch.* **drave** (drēv) Pa. pple **driven** (dri·v'n) [A Common Teut. vb., of first ablaut series: OE. *drīf-an, drīf*, pl. *drifon, drifen*, corresp to OS. *drīf-an*, OFris *drīva*, Du. *drijven*), OHG. *trīban drīban*, ON *drīfa* (Sw *drīfva*, Da *drive*), (Ger *treiben*), Goth *dreiban*; *draib, dribum, dribans* Not represented outside Teutonic

The OE inflexion is regularly represented by the current forms In the pa. t., however, the northern *drave* long held the field (as in the Bible versions) against the southern *drove*, the ablaut plural *driven* became obs in 15th c. A new pa. pple *droven, drove*, after the pa. t., was also long used by some instead of *driven*]

A. Inflexional Forms.

1 *Present stem* I **drīf-**, 2–5 **drif-**, **dryf-**, (4 **drijf-**, 4–5 **driff-**, 5 **dryff-**, **dreff-**), 3– **driv-**, (3–6 **dryv-**, 4–5 **dryw-**, 6 **driev-**)

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist* I x [XIII] (1890) 48 Us difað ða ellreordan to sæ *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 116 Hine þer to scal drīue, *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 22642 (Edin.) Drif þaim doun. *c* 1300

Beket 197 So moche wo he gan dryve. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) xx 91 He herd ane dryfe bestez 1483 *Cath Angl* 109/1 To Drywe (*A* Dryffe) 1526 *Pilgr Perf* 179 b, Dryue hym away 1553 EDEN *Treat Newe Ind* (Arb) 13 Whiche nacion the Turke entended to drieue out of India

2. *Pa. t* & *sing. a.* 1 dráf, 2–4 draf, 4–7 (9 *arch*) drave, (3 dræf, 4 *north.* 5–6 *Sc* draif, 5 drafe, *Sc* draiff, drayff, drawe). These forms also *pl* from 13th c. in north, from 15th c. generally see below c *β*.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen* 2804 Þa se wer Draf of wicum his agen bearn *a* 1225 *Juliana* 76 A steorm draf ham to londe *a* 1300 *E E Psalter* xlii[1] 2 Wharfore awai droue þou me? *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Royb) xx 92 A tempest drafe him 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v (1822) 417 Camillus draif infinite gudis fra Capena 1611 BIBLE *Josh* xxiv 18 The Lord draue out from before vs all the people 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Usurpation* 11, But thou, their Cov'etous Neighbour, drav'est out all 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I 151 Nor ever thence my Kine or Horses drave. 1887 BOWEN *Virg Æneid* I 29 Now from Latium's shores Troy's exiled army she drave

β 3–5 drof, 4– drove, (4–5 drofe, droof(e, drofft(e) These forms also *pl* from 14th c

c 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom* 39 Ure drihten drof fele deules ut af ā man 13 *Coer de L* 5092 Syx thousand he droff hym before *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel & Arc* 190 She, drofe him forthe *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 241 [Crist] drof out symonyentis 1382 — *Gen* xv 11 Abram droue hem awey *c* 1450 *Merlin* 78 Our meynee drof hem ageyn. 1473 WARKW. *Chron* (Camden) 8 [He] droff oute of Lyncolnshyre Sere Thomas a Burghe 1596 SHAKS 1 *Hen IV*, IV III 102 He droue vs to seeke out This Head of safetie

γ 3 dreof, 4 dref, 4–5 drife

c 1205 LAY. 29939 Aðelstan dreof heom Ut ouer Wezen *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1590 In to þe erthe his ax dref *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab* 407 A Romayne drife a darte him to

δ 5–7 drived.

1388 drueden [see 2 c] *c* 1400 *Melayne* 328 To the Duke a dynt he dryvede 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr N T, John* IV 46 Outward necessities .drived many to seek to Christ.

b. 2 *sing.* 1 drife

c *pl.* 1 drifon (dreofon), 2–3 drife(n, 3–5 drive(n, (4–5 dryve(n, dreven, -yn)

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist* II v (1890) 112 [Hi] dreofon hine onwez *c* 1000 *Ags Ps* lix 9 [lx 10] Þu ðe us swa drife *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* John ix 35 Hiz hyne drifon ut [*c* 1160 *Hatton* drifen] *c* 1205 LAY 1673 Heo Driuen heom on ȝeinwærd *c* 1290 *S Eng Leg* I 39/188 Huy driue þane wayn þare as þe Quene was. 13 *Coer de L* 5774 That they ne dreven alle adoun 1382 WYCLIF *Job* xxiv 3 They dryuen awei the asse [1388 driueden] *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod* 14 Þai drevyn þe Brytones houȝt and drevyn hem in to Walys *c* 1450 *Merlin* 78 We driven the remenaunt in at the gates

β. pl. from 13th c in north, from 15th c generally, as sing see 2 a, *α*, *β*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 4572 (Cott) Þai draf [so *Gött*, *Fairf* drave, *Trin* droof] þir oþer seuen a-wai. 1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng.* CCXXXIX 265 They..drofe oute al the prisoners *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* liv. 183 They draue away al the bestes

3. *Pa. pple* a 1 drifen, 3– driven, (4 drivin, y-driven, 4–6 dryven, -in, -on, -un, -yn, dreven, -in, -yn, 5 drifun, dryfen, *Sc.* drywyn, 5–6 drewin, -yn, 6 drieven).

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp.* Luke VIII 29 [He] ȝedrifen wæs from diowlæe on woesternum *c* 1200 ORM 8247 He wass drifenn ut. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 21779 (Edin) Nailis in his hend and fete That driuin ware. *c* 1330 *Arth & Merl* 6223 Y driuen he was undir the toun *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* x. 7 Þai ere dryuen in til þe pitt of hell *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 9454 (Fairf) Drevyn fro his Erytage *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm Sel Wks* I 187 Was dryvun þus in to helle *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12322 Dryvon fro troy *c* 1400 *Apol Loll* 99 All be drifun in to þe seruice of Crist 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xlii[1] 2 How thou hast dryuen out the Heithen with thy honde. 1553 EDEN *Treat Newe Ind* (Arb) 9 Drieuen into Germanie 1556 *Chron Gr Friars* (Camden) 28 By tempest ware drevyne to Porchemoth havyne 1563 WINȜET *Wks* (1890) II 22 The pi eistis dryuin away and banisșit. *Ibid* 63 This wil violentlie is drewin

β. 3 ydryve, 3–6 drive (4–5 dryve, idreve, 5 idrevfe, drif, 6 dryff, dreff).

1297 R GLOUC (1724) 97 Mid strengþe ydryue into Vrlonde *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 13856 Ner al slayn, and dryue bakward *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Franklt T* 502 This bargayn is ful dryue 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I 133 Nilus is i-dreue aȝe. *c* 1400 *Song Roland* 1024 Or this dredfull day was drif to nyght *c* 1485 *E E. Misc* (Warton Club) 43 From dale to doune I am i-dreuſe 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I Contents 2 How the Troianis war drive on to Cartage ciete. [1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr* (1884) 59 Dryff in to Barbaria *Ibid* 60 We war Dreff bakward]

γ. 5–8 drove, 6–7 droven.

14 *Amis & Amil.* 2461 (Douce MS) When thei had . Droue oute both broun and blake 1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Dyall Pr* 152 b/2 To haue drouen out the Gothes 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 480 They were drove formost. *Ibid* 517 They are not to be droven but to be carryed in a Cart 1648 GAGE *West Ind* VIII (1655) 24 We thought it would [have] blown and droven us out of our beds 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F.* II XXVI 13 The victor and the vanquished have alternately drove, and been driven 1799 NELSON 18 Feb in NICOLAS *Disp*, The French yet may be drove out of the Kingdom of Naples.

δ 5–7 drived

1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* I CCCLXXXVI. 658 They were driued home agayne to their losse

B. Signification.

I To force (living beings) to move on or away.

1. *trans.* To force (men or animals) to move on before one, or flee away from one, by blows or intimidation; to urge on or impel with violence. Usually with an adv or prepositional phrase defining the direction, etc, as *away, back, down, in, off, on, out, up, from, to, toward, through* a place, etc. In comb. with an adv often answering in sense to a compound verb from L. · *dīvе back* = *repel, drive out* = *expel, drive in* or *on* = *impel.*

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Mark XI 15 He ongann drifan [*c* 1160 *Hatton* drifen] of þam temple syllende and bicgende. *c* 1205 LAY 17613 Drif heom of ærde *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 3832 (Gött) I se his dohutir rachell Driuand his bestes to þe well 1413 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I 11 3 Michael drofe me out of heuene *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 132/2 Dryve bestys, *mitto* 1483 *Cath Angl* 109/2 To Drywe (*A* Dryffe) away. 1530 PALSGR 529/2 I drive a thyng afore me, *je chasse deuant moy. Ibid* 530/1 He drave me out a dore as I had ben a dogge 1553 EDEN *Treat Newe Ind* (Arb) 38 We droue them to flyghte 1646 P BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* To Rdr 5 To be driven up and downe the world, as a vagabond, or as dryed leaves 1726 SWIFT *It cannot rain but it pours* Wks. 1755 III 1 134 A flock of sheep, that were driving to the shambles. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III. 333 It was impossible to drive him to bay 1888 J INGLIS *Tent Life in Tigerland* 35 The Indian jackal can fight in an ugly way when driven into a corner 1894 BARING GOULD *Deserts S France* II. 254 The King..drove in the Russian sharpshooters.

b Proverb.

1532 MORE *Conſut Tindale* Wks. 557/1 He must needes go, whom the dyuel dryueth 1556 J HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* Iv A a v b, Forth he must (they say) that the deuil doth driue. 1590 LODGE *Euphues Gold Leg* (1887) 92 He is in haste whom the devil drives *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Coachman* 6 The Proverb, needs must go when th' Devil drives 1886 MRS LYNN LINTON *Paston Carew* XXXIII, I am sorry for that little fellow but needs must when the devil drives.

c *transf* To constrain or oblige to go or flee (by force of circumstances, or by an inward feeling or impulse).

c 1510 *Robin Hood* in Arb *Garner* VI 449 What need driueth the to green wood? 1615 J STEPHENS *Satyr Ess*, *Fidler* 425 Hope of imployment drives him up to London. 1650 TRAPP *Comm Gen* XLVII 20 Stark hunger drove the wolfe out of the wood, as the proverb is 1755 S WALKER *Serm* X, A Knave, or a Sot! who is drove by the Fear of an After-reckoning to the Church 1867 *Q Rev* Oct 30 Thirst for knowledge drove him to Jerusalem. 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* IV 235/2 The persecutions drove about 5,000 refugees to England

2 *fig* (with abstract object).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 79 Swilch manifeald pine driuen ut of ure þoght þe fule lustes *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 26865 His scrift þou agh noght to driue awai 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* (1889) 4 To dryue awey melancholye 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 28 [This] drave all my sorrowes into perpetual exile 1672 CAVE *Prim Chr* I IV. (1673) 88 When he could not drive the thing he might at least banish the name 1791 *Gentl Mag* 23/1 French bread having driven English from the tables of the great 1892 *Speaker* 8 Oct 427/1 India has practically been driving China out of the London Market

b. To put, bring, cause to fall (*upon* a person). *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 19335 (Gött) Queder ȝe will driue on vs þe blam 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam* XV 14 Lest he dryue some mysfortune vpon vs. 1885 R. BRIDGES *Nero* II IV, Drive not the fault on him

3 To cause to flee before one's pursuit; to chase, hunt, pursue, follow, also *fig* *Obs.* or *arch*

c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 209 Þe deuel henteð us alse hunte driueð deor to grune. 1340 *Ayenb* 75 Þe on vlyȝþ, þe oþer hyne dryfþ 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 66 He vist full weill that thai vald drif The kyngis trass till thai hym ta 16 *Chevy Chase* 11, To drive the deer with hound and horn, Earl Percy took his way 1639 LD DIGBY *Let conc Relig* IV (1652) 93 To drive up this belief to the Patriarkes 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L* VI. XXIV, Drive the fleet deer the forest through.

b To chase or frighten the game or wild beasts of an extensive area into nets, traps, or a small area where they can be killed or captured. (See DRIVE *sb* 1 c.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Suppl*, *Driving*, amongst sportsmen, a term applied to the taking of young pheasants, and some other birds, in nets of an open structure. *Driving of wild fowl*, is only practicable in the moulting time and is to be done by means of a spaniel 1841 J FORBES *Eleven Y in Ceylon* I 125 To encircle the herd, and to await his signal to commence driving *Ibid* 139 We could distinctly see the progress of the people employed in driving At last the elephants broke from the jungle 1883 *19th Cent* Dec 1096 Battue shooting and grouse and partridge driving 1890 BAKER *Wild Beasts* I 162 Any form of shooting excepting driving is quite impossible under these conditions

c. *absol.* To drive a tenant's cattle to the pound as a method of distraining for rent

a 1659 CLEVELAND *Poems*, &c 19 (T) His landlord hath sent His water-bailiff thus to drive for rent 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic W* XXIV, My steward talks of driving for the rent 1868 TRENCH *Realities Irish Life* VI 82 The term 'driving' was applied to a summary process for recovering rent, which the law in these days conferred upon the landlord, whereby he could drive to the pound the cattle of any tenant who owed any rent whatever, without previous notice

4. With the place or area as verbal object. a. To drive off the animals, etc from (a district); to scour, devastate, harry. b *Forest Law.* To drive together all the cattle in (a forest) for purposes of identification, etc; see DRIFT *sb.* 1 b. c. *Hunting* To search (a wood, district, etc.) for game; also *absol.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1198 All þe pastours and þe playnes prestly to driue, And bring in all þe bestaill, barayn and othire 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen VIII*, c 13. § 4 All forrestis shalbe driven at the feast of Sainct Michaell. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* I 745 We come not with design of wasteful Prey, To drive the Country, force the Swains away. 1727 POPE, etc., *Art of Sinking* 72 They have . driven the country, and carried off at once whole cart-loads of our manufacture 1790 R BAGE *Hermsprong* XXIII, If I live, I will drive the country of him 1890 BAKER *Wild Beasts & their Ways* I 88 One day we were driving a rocky hill for a tiger *Ibid* 417 We were driving for any kind of animals that the jungle might produce

5 *spec.* To urge onward and direct the course of (an animal drawing a vehicle or plough, or the vehicle itself, also, by later extension, a railway engine or train, etc).

[*c* 1000 *Christ* 677 Sum mæg ofer sealtne sæ sund wudu drifan] *a* 1250 *Prov Ælfred* 95 in *O. E Misc* 108 And þe cheorl beo in fryþ And his plouh beo i-dryue 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam* VI 3 The sones of Amynadab dryuen the newe wayn *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI 437 A werk man come fast, Dryfande a mere 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet* (1580) 206 He is a meter man to drive the cart then to serve the court 1667 MILTON *P L* III 438 Where Chineses drive With Sails and Wind thir canie Waggons light *c* 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm* App V 34 Sledges are counted dangerous things and none can drive the horse that draws them about but the D of Monmouth 1895 *Law Times Rep* LXXIII 623/2 The engine-driver drove his train at the rate of forty miles an hour *fig* 1789 WOLCOTT (P Pindar) *Ep to Falling Minist* Wks 1812 II. 116 Who driveth, Jehu-like, the church and state 1892 MRS H WARD *D. Grieve* II VII, Louie isn't an easy one to drive

b To carry or convey in a vehicle

1662 J BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 120 To be droven in a wheelbarrow 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I XXVII 218, I was driven by my two guides in an open sledge to Sallenches *Mod.* You can have the luggage driven to the station

c. *absol.* To guide a vehicle or the animal that draws it, to act as driver; also, to travel or be conveyed in a carriage under one's own direction or at one's disposal Also *intr* (for *pass*), of the vehicle

One *drives* in a vehicle of which the course is under one's control, as one's own or a friend's private carriage, or a hired carriage or cab; one *rides* in a vehicle the course of which one does not control, as a public stage coach, omnibus, or tram car, or the cart of a friendly farmer who gives one a 'lift' on the way.

1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* I IV 82 Sometime she [Queen Mab] driueth ore a Souldiers necke 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 136 So that a top might drive together sixe Chariots. 1709 BERKELEY *Th Vision* § 46, I hear a coach drive along the street. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* III 140 The man within the coach that sits Is safer much..than he that drives 1793 *Regal Rambler* 83 The lady. oidered her coachman to drive on *c* 1838 LANDOR *Imag Conv* Wks 1846 II 14 If they do not like the price, they drive off 1877 M M GRANT *Sun-Maid* II, They drove through a shady beech-wood 1892 *Times* 19 Jan 7/5 The Queen drove yesterday afternoon 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* II 293 A new bridge . was just finished as we drove up *Mod* You can ride by omnibus all the way, but, as time is an object, you had better take a cab and drive to London Bridge

† 6 *intr* or *absol* To ride hard on horseback.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2702 He cam driuende up-on a stede. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 335 Thei saugh her meyne come full harde dryuinge 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. VIII, They sawe a knyght come dryuend by them al in grene

II To impel (matter) by physical force.

7. *trans.* To cause (something) to move along by direct application of physical force; to propel, carry along (usually said of the wind, or a current of water)

a 1067 *Charter of Eadweard* in *Cod Dipl* IV 221 Eall ðæt to his strande ȝedryuen hys *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 175 Storm arereð shuies fele and driueð hem biforen him. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 119 Þe se þat schup so faste drof. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab* 76 A drift of wedir us droffe to Rome 1582 N LICHFIELD tr *Castanheda's Conq E Ind* IV 117 b, Their ships were driuen on shore, for all their Ankors 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* I 125 When the light Stubble, to the Flames resign'd, Is driv'n along, and crackles in the Wind 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II 805 Our helpless bark at last ashore is driven 1841-71 T R. JONES *Anim Kingd* (ed 4) 696 To prevent the blood from being driven back again into the ventricle. 1862 MISS YONGE *C'tess Kate* IX, Alice and I used to drive hoops.

b. To direct the course of (timber floating down a stream). (*U.S.* and *Canada.*)

1848 THOREAU *Maine W* (1894) 55 It was easy to see that driving logs must be an exciting as well as arduous and dangerous business 1873 *Gt Indust. U. S* 822 The difficult and dangerous service of driving the logs down the rivers to the abodes of civilization.

8 To cause to go with force; to throw, cast, send, impel in any direction, e.g to throw *down* by force, force *asunder*, separate or dispel with force.

a 1000 *Boeth Metr* XXIX 57 (Fox) Hwilum þæt drige drift þone wætan *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26047 Samson þis hus skakand don dos he drifte *c* 1340 *Ibid* 21143 (Trin.) Stones at him þei draue 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R* XVI. lxii (1495) 573 A nother kynde [of stone] forsakyth yren and dryueth it awaye fro hymself *c* 1440 *York Myst* XVII 283 Hayll! duke þat dryues dede vndir fete 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv* I. (1586) 17 b, The Northeast winde doth not so drive in sunder the clouds 1858 A W DRAYSON *Sporting S. Africa* 191 He generally drove a bullet pretty straight. *Mod. Sc. dial.* Boys driving stones at a bird in a tree.

b. *Cricket.* To strike (a ball) with the bat held upright, so as to send it back (more or less) in

the direction of the bowler. (Often with the bowler as object.) c. *Base-ball* and *Lawn-Tennis* To throw or hit (a ball) very swiftly.

1887 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II VIII (1880) 358 Arthur gets the ball again, and actually drives it forward for two. 1881 *Standard* 28 June 3/1 Whiting drove Studd to the off for four 1882 *Daily Tel.* 17 May, Shaw, letting out at that bowler's next delivery, drove it to the boundary for a quartette. 1894 *Daily News* 12 June 3/4 Moorhouse, in attempting to drive Richardson was bowled

d. To separate (feathers or down) artificially by a current of air which drives away the lightest and collects them by themselves.

1604 [see DRIVEN 2] 1696 [see DRIVING *vbl sb.* 2]. 1755 JOHNSON, *Drive*, .. 18 To purify by motion, so we say to drive feathers. 1817 [see DRIVEN 2]

9 To force, impel, or expel, by a blow or thrust; *spec.* to force by blows (a stake, a nail, etc) into the ground or into anything solid, so as to fix it in its place. Also *fig*

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 122 [Hy] driuen þuruh his four limes irene neiles *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 7809 Thoru his leam mi suerd i draif. 1417 *Surtees Misc* (1890) 12 Als the stakes are dryfen 1530 PALSGR 530/1, I drive out the heed or bottome of any vessell, *je effonce* 1586 B YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ Conv* IV. 191 One nayle is driven out by an other 1667 PRIMATT *City & C Build* 93 The ground is not firm to build on, but doth require stakes to be droven 1698 FRYER *E India & P.* 58 Coopers driving home their Hoops 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II 44 [He] drove his heels into the horse's sides. 1890 BAKER *Wild Beasts & Ways* I 147 The elephant . drove his long tusks between the tiger's shoulders

fig. 1607 HIERON *Wks* I 215 That I may drive home the naile of this exhortation euen to the head 1891 *Law Times* XC. 459/2 The enormity of a particular case only drives home upon the public mind the evils of perjury

b. *intr.* for *refl* or *pass* (of a nail, ball, etc.).

1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc* 123 These Hook-Pins . drive into the Pin-holes through the Mortesses and Tennants. *a* 1774 GOLDSM *Surv Exper Philos.* (1776) II 97 At twenty-six yards distance it [the ball] would drive through an oak board half an inch thick 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 239 The trenail would drive no further

c. *transf.* (*trans.*) To drive nails into, so as to fasten; to drive the hoops upon (a cask)

1691 T. H[ALT] *New Invent.* 26 Their sheathing when laid on, and droven with Nails. 1757 W THOMPSON *R N. Advoc.* 18 The Casks not having been drove and filled up.

10 To cause (a cavity, tunnel, etc) to penetrate any solid formation; *spec.* in *Mining*, to excavate horizontally (also *absol*): distinguished from SINK.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV 665 A gret wounde is in your .sid, Full deply dievyn with a sper. 1665 *Phil Trans* I. 79 In the working, or driving as they call it, of Mines or Adits under ground. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I 132 To sink a square or round shaft and then to drive or excavate horizontally, in search of the glittering ore 1871 BROWNING *Pr Hohenst.* 1845 Yet would fain build bridge, Lay rail, drive tunnel.

11. *intr.* (Also *to let drive*). To aim a blow or a missile, to strike *at* b *trans* To aim (a blow); to strike (a person) with a thrust of the aim.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 4538 On þe heued a gerd, As harde as he may dryue. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 9430 Palomydon drosse vnto Deffibus with a dynt felle 1566 PAINTER *Pal Pleas* I. 5 He let driue at him with great violence 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II IV 217 Foure Rogues in Buckrom let drive at me. 1713 SWIFT *Frenzy of J. Dennis* Wks 1755 III I 145 [He] let drive at us with a vast folio 1752 *Scotland's Glory* 14 Driving at him with her stool 1894 *Westm Gaz* 2 Apr. 7/1 It is not the proper thing to drive a man with the elbow.

12. *trans* To spread or beat out thin. (Now only as a techn term in *Painting*: see quot 1859)

14. *Noble Bk Cookry* (Napier) 47 As thyn as ye may dryf them 1530 PALSGR 529/2, I drive a thyng abrode, I spred it, or make it larger, *jestargis* Drive this playster abrode, *estargissez cest emplastre* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 553 A master and his prentise wrought in a strife and contention, whether of them could drive his earth thinnest. 1849 J S TEMPLETON *Guide Oil Paint* 1. (ed 3) 44 By scumbling is meant the driving opaque tints very thinly over parts that have already been painted 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint* 230 When colour is spread thinly and rapidly, it is occasionally said to be 'driven'.

b. *Printing* *To drive out, over*: see quots Also *intr* for *pass*; see quot 1823

1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v *Printing*, When an omission is to be made, If it be but little, the compositor takes it out, and drives out the remaining matter. 1823 CRABB *Technol Dict* s v, A compositor is said to drive out when he sets wide, the matter in the chace is said to drive out when, by the addition of fresh matter, it is obliged to be moved forwards into the next page. *Mod* This word should not have been driven over

†13. *To drive a buck of clothes* · see BUCK *sb* 3 3

1588 L. M tr *Bk Dyeing* 10 Then drive them as you doe a bucke of clothes, and when they are well driven, then shall you take them foorth of the bucking tubbe 1630 J TAYLOR (Water P) *Wit & Mirth* Wks II 181/2 A woman was driving a buck of clothes 1648–1753 [see BUCK *sb* 3 3]

†14 To dress (cloth). *Obs*

a 1662 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 169 A greasie cloak of some gross die, wch some French weaver drove but ill

15. To set in motion, set going, supply motive power for (a mill, machinery, etc)

1596 SPENSER *F Q* VI I 27 A water-streame, whose swelling sourse Shall drive a Mill 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 428 As good water goeth by the Mill as driveth it. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric Perth* 33 The stream that drave the machinery 1855 LARDNER *Mus Sc & Art* v. 37 The machinery which the axle of the fly-wheel drives 1891 *Times* 2 Oct. 3/1 A dynamo driven by belting from the engine.

b. *To drive a quill, a pen* · to write.

1793 *Regal Rambler* 32 Flourish thy fork, and drive thy quill 1803 M CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls & Corr* (1888) II 131, I am compelled to write them as fast as I can drive my pen 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* VII, One of half a dozen who drove the quill for very slender wage

III. To impel forcibly to action, or into some state, to constrain, compel.

16 To incite or impel powerfully or irresistibly, to force, compel (*to* or *into* some action, *to do* something; also, *from* a course of action, etc)

c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 105 He [þe deuel] me drof þerto. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 26262 For þou hir has to sin driuen. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* II XVII 253 Thou3 3e be therto dryue bi peynes. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 142 [He] was driven to laugh at his owne errour 1667 MILTON *P. L* IV. 184 A prowling Wolfe, Whom hunger drives to seek new haunt for prey. 1751 JORTIN *Serm* (1771) I IV 71 This drives him to contract unprofitable friendships. 1873 BLACK *Pr Thule* XVII 363 The pride of the girl had driven her to this decision

17 To impel, force, or bring forcibly into some state or condition † *To drive to scorn, to hething*; to put to scorn, make an object of scorn (*obs.*).

a 1300 *Cursor M* 26455 His lauerd he driues to scorn. *Ibid* 26810 þai crist till hething driue. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI 153 'Me think', quod he, 'thow drywys me to scorn'. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VII*, 37 b, Howbeit the prolongyng of tyme drave Perkyn into a suspicion 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist.* 388 Discouraged, and driven into dumpes of doubtfulnesse. 1615 J STEPHENS *Satyr Ess* 356 She drives the Parson out of Patience with her modestie. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III III 198 An extremity to which the prince is seldom driven. 1879 F W ROBINSON *Coward Conse.* II XXII, It's enough to drive one out of his senses.

b With adj complement *To drive mad, distracted, crazy*, i e into the state of madness, etc

1813 SHELLEY *Queen Mab* V 113 Or religion Drives his wife raving mad. 1841 MYERS *Cath Th* IV § 40 388 Questions which drove the subtlest of their doctors almost distracted 1852 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XVI, A strange hand about me would drive me absolutely frantic

18. To urge on, incite to action; to force to work; to overwork, overtask.

1645 WARD *Serm bef Ho Com* in Southey *Comm-pl. Bk* Ser II (1849) 6 A field which is driven, and the heart of it worn out, whatever seed is cast in, it returns nothing 1838 GRAY *Lett* (1893) 79 In order that he might drive the committee a little, if it should be necessary 1889 *Pall Mall G* 30 Dec 6/3 A very important matter in the training of a horse is not to drive him. I mean by that, not to overwork him, not to push him.

IV. 19. *trans* To carry on vigorously, 'push', prosecute, conduct, practise, exercise (a custom, trade, etc), to carry through or out, to effect, to bring to a settlement, conclude (a bargain)

c 961 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* LVII (Schroer) 115 Þa ðe þone ceape drifað *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 193 Talewise men, þe speches driuen, and maken wrong to rihte, and riht to wlonge *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 1681 Long wune is her driuen 1297 R GLOUC (1724) 471 The King wolde, that in his court the ple solde be driue *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 1 Thorgh out Chestreschire werre gan thei dryue *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Franklt T.* 502 This bargayn is ful dryue [*v rr.* dreue, drewyn] *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 5600 What dode haue we don, or dryuen to an end? 1590 RECORDE, etc *Gr Artes* Pref. (1640) A IV, Arithmetic, by which all reckonings and accounts [were] driven. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm* II 8 Let two men pursue the same business, drive the same design 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* IX I § 37 A Bargain can never be driven, where a Buyer can on no terms be procured 1752 HUME *Ess & Treat.* (1777) I 204 The wife will still be driving some separate end or project. *c* 1795 LD AUCKLAND *Sp Jrnl* in *Corr* (1861) II 36 The Portuguese princess spoke French sufficient to drive a conversation 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* VI 81 He stuck to his business and drove a thriving trade 1878 BOSW SMITH *Carthage* 78 But the senate . managed to drive a hard bargain with the Syracusan king

b. with *on, through*

1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCLIII 375 The marriage was driuen through and agreed 1648 *Eikon Bas* 30 Some men driving on their private ends *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 490 Trading was driven on, either by the bartery or change of wares or else by money 1712 SWIFT *Conduct of Allies* Wks 1778 II 368 We drove on the war at a prodigious disadvantage.

V. To go through, endure, pass, prolong

†20. *trans* To go through (something painful or unpleasant), to endure, suffer, undergo (App confused to some extent with DREE) *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7829 (Gött) A fouler dede [=death] þan ani may driue. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit Ps* XXII, Whil thou wilt here thi penaunce dryve. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg* 120 Bettyr Than soche payne for to dryve *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 516 Parfore sorow grete sho draue

†21. To pass, spend (time); to cause (the time) to pass: often with *away, forth, over* *Obs*

13 *Gaw & Gr Knt* 1176 [He] drof þat day wyth ioy Thus to þe derk nyȝt, 1393 LANGL *P. Pl* C I 225 As dikers and deluers þat dryueþ forþ hure daues with '*deux sane dame emme*' *c* 1425 *Eng Cong Inel* (E E T S) 88 Anoon he wold aryse & stonde, & so dryue forth al þe meste paite of the nyght. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III VIII, To dryue aweye the tyme 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXIV. 17 Quha dois his dayis in dolour dryse 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 976 To drive out the time, untill his soldiers were all gathered together 1697 DRYDEN *Virg, Georg* III 583 To drive the tedious Hours away

†b. *intr* Of time · To pass away, elapse. *Obs.*

c 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6699 Þe 3eris of criste war our dryue Sex hundreth' thritty and fyue *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII 1182 The nycht was myrk, our drayff the dyrkfull chance 1569 MORAY *Let to Cecil* 22 Feb. in Tytler *Hist. Scot* (1864) III 317 Let not time drive, but with speed let us understand her majesty's mind 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* 155 Two times may as well drive on by each others side, as two everlastingnesses.

22. *trans* To protract, prolong (time or occupation). also with *off, out, on*. Hence, to put off, defer. Also *absol.*

c 1300 *Beket* 45 He drof hire evere biheste. 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* XVI XXIX, Dryve of no lenger, but tell me your mynde 1530 PALSGR 529/2 I drive of a thynge, I dyffar it, *je differe* 1537 *Durham Depos* 30 June (Surtees) 53 Dryue yt no longer 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV 140 If you drive it long, they will make it their advantage to break with you 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* Pref 4, I have purposely affected Brevity, otherwise I could have drove out to a bulky Volume 1741 tr *De Mouhy's Fort Country Maid* I 209, I drove on the Time, if I may be allow'd the Expression, in Hopes [etc] 1828 *Craven Dial., Drive*, to procrastinate, 'thou begins to drive it' *Mod colloq* You had better not drive it to the last minute

VI. To infer, conclude, deduce, derive.

†23. To obtain as a conclusion from premisses, or as a result from some logical process, to conclude, infer, deduce (also *drive out*). *Obs* (Perh. sometimes associated with *derive*. cf. next, and DERIVE 7)

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb) 36 The fyrst yer of the second Uibin as cronycles dryve *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* 8 An Argument if he be ful and formal, which is clepid a sillogisme is mad of twey proposicioune dryuyng out of hem & bi strength of hem the thridde proposicioun *Ibid* IV, IV 443. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (1858) 9 For Enos in oure language soundith 'A resonable man', for he drove out, be reson, that God was his makere. 1530 RASTELL *Bk Purgat.* I. XII, Thou haste dryuen that conclusyon upon so many reasonable prynciples 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* III XIX (Arb) 241 By such confronting of them together, [he] driues out thettrue ods that is betwixt them, and makes it better appeare 1674 N FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* 141 Which upon search have been found to have been done there, as near as could be driven

†24. *trans.* By confusion with *derive*: a. To derive, obtain from a source (=DERIVE 6); b. To convey (a stream) along, or divert it into, some channel (=DERIVE 1, 2) *Obs*

1549 *Compl Scot.* Prol. 16 Oncouthe exquisite termis, dreuyn, or rather reuyn fra latine 1569 in W H. Turner *Select Rec Oxford* 329 It ys ordered ye ffysshers do not drawe, dryve, nor turne any of the common waters of this Towne 1571 CAMPION *Hist Irel* XIV (1633) 44 S Madoc with his owne hands, driued a running spring to his Monastery 1585 JAS I *Ess Poesie* (Arb) 75 Cimmerien night Drevin from a kynd of people in the East, called Cimmery

VII *intr* To drive oneself, or be driven, to move with vehemence or energy.

25 To move along or advance quickly; to run or come with violence; to dash, rush, hasten.

c 900 tr *Bæda's Hist.* V VI, (1890) 400 Ða ic hreowsende wæs, ða ic mid ðy heafde and mid honda com on ðone stan dryfan. *c* 1205 LAY 9367 Arimagus him to dræf *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 25 Alfrid it herd, þidere gan he dryue *c* 1398 CHAUCER *Fortune* 46 Abowte the wheel with oother most thou dryve *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 712 Doune he drafe to þe depest of þe dike bothom 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X XIV. 102 Wyth swyft cours he Furth steiis his steid, and drayf in the melle 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* I XVI 469 They ran away as fast as they could drive 1798 W CLUBBE *Omnium* 126 In swarms again they seek the Hive As fast as ever they can drive. 1817 J SCOTT *Paris Revisit* (ed 4) 138 A single British battalion repeatedly drove at immense columns of the enemy 1863 MRS C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char* XVII. 434 So he drives in between them, and plays upon the judge with his own guns

b *fig* To work hard, 'go *at*' strenuously. *colloq*

1835 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1866) III 82 My cottage is not yet finished, but I shall drive at it as soon as the opening of spring will permit 1842 GRAY *Lett* (1893) 296 I have been driving away at the 'Flora', of late, very hard

26 To move along, impelled by wind, current, or other natural agency; to float along, drift

c 1205 LAY 28073 Ich iseh þæ vðen i þere se driuen 1393 GOWER *Conf* I 183 She dryueth Under a castell with the floode *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 27 Ithand wedderis of the eist draif on sa fast 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb) 17 Forth he droof in the streem wel a ij or iij myle 1526–34 TINDALE *Acts* XXVII 15 And when the ship was caught we let her goo and drave with the wether [1611 We let her drive] 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* II II 63 The needle ..endeavours to conforme unto the Meridian, but being distracted driveth that way where the greater & most powerfuller part of the earth is placed 1748 THOMSON *Cast Indol.* I 528 Oft as he mark'd the clouds that drove before the wind 1790 BEATSON *Nav & Mil Mem* I 157 By the force of the current, all three drove a great way to leeward 1852 LONGF *Warden Cinque Ports* 1 A mist was driving down the British Channel

b To fish with a drift-net

1677 *Lond Gaz* No 1245/3 This last night a small Fisher Boat, with two Men, was driving in this Bay for Herrings 1883 *Leisure Hour* 697/1 Drift-net fishing, or 'driving', as it is technically called

†c *Metallurgy* (See quot) *Obs*

1678 in *Phil Trans* XII 1050 If the Lead be gone before all the Copper, 'twill rise in small red firy bubbles, then they say, the Metal Drives, and must add more Lead

27 *fig* a. To proceed in a course, to tend

c 1460 *Towneley Myst* (Surtees) 25 To dede may we dryfe or lif for the *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV 492 Ay me, with rage and furies loe I drive *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem* (1688) 174 Christ in his preaching doth every where drive upon Parables 1858 SEARS *Athan.* III. IV 279 They were driving into blank universalism.

b. with *at* (formerly also †*to*). To proceed towards with definite intention, aim at, have for one's drift or aim, to mean, intend, purpose.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim* 136/2 To this end and purpose doth the office of Magistrates driue 1624 BP MOUNTAGU *Gagg* To Rdr 8 He dryued directly at the church of England 1649 MILTON *Eikon* III, Their intent driues to the end of stirring up the people 1670 G H *Hist. Cardinals* II III 182 He is driving at the Popedom *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 167 The Presbyterians saw what was driven at 1762 FOOTE *Lyar* II Wks 1799 I 298 What can he be driving at now! 1865 M ARNOLD *Ess Crit.* IX. (1875) 387 Mankind at large will not listen to a word about these propositions, unless it first learns what their author was driving at 1895 F HALL *Two Trifles* 27, I ask you what you are driving at.

Drive (drəiv), *sb.* [f DRIVE *v.*]

1 The action or an act of driving, impelling, urging onward, etc : see the verb *Full drive*. at full speed, with utmost force or impetus

1697 DAMPIER *Voy* (1729) I 254, 2 of our men rode after the Spaniards full drive 1728 VANBR & CIB *Prov Husb.* IV 1, He's coming hither full drive 1860 *Harper's Mag* XX 441 The stream must be cleared of obstructions for the drive [of timber] in the Spring 1883 F. SPEBOHM *Eng. Village Comm* 2 The length of the drive of the plough

b An act of driving in a vehicle; a journey or excursion in a carriage driven by oneself or under one's direction

1785 BOSWELL *Tour to Hebrides* 18 Aug, We had a dreary drive, in a dusky night, to St Andrew's 1823 GR KENNEDY *Anna Ross* (ed 6) 163 You shall have as many drives as you please in my curricle 1849 E E NAPIER *Excurs S Africa* I 178 After this pleasant drive of some four and-twenty miles 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd Men* II. VI. 73 Within two hours' drive of Oxford

c An urging or impelling forward of animals, so as to drive them into a net, snare, enclosure, or place where they can be killed or captured.

1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II VIII V 373 Those taken in the second drive 1880 *Daily News* 28 Sept 5/3 There will be a deer drive in the forest of Invermark, and also a grouse drive. 1890 BAKER *Wild Beasts & their Ways* I 170 After the tiger has killed a buffalo, there is much art required in the conduct of the drive

d A forcible blow or stroke, *esp* in various games, as golf, base-ball, lawn-tennis, etc · in cricket, *spec* one which sends the ball back nearly straight in the direction of the bowler.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II VIII (1880) 356 Jack Raggles having run one for a forward drive of Johnson's, is about to receive his first ball 1867 *Cornh Mag* Apr 493 He has two long drives and a short stroke, while I have three moderate 'drives', and get quite as far 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat Phil* I. I. § 299 In forces of brief duration, as in a 'drive' in cricket or golf 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann* 104 Rapid run-getter on a fast wicket with a strong off drive 1894 BLACK *Highland Cousins* I 36 He made a drive that should have sent the ball over to Lismoie

e The action of driving or state of being driven, in *fig* senses; *esp* the state of being hurried or overtasked, extreme pressure of work.

1854 W. ARTHUR *Let* in Arnot *Life of J Hamilton* (1870) 430 The constant drive of work has driven a postponable duty out of the way 1892 *Pall Mall G* 10 Nov. 2/1 The success of a manufactory will depend upon the drive and harshness of the supervision

f Onward course, drift, tendency

1895 *Ch Q Rev.* Oct 152 We believe that the tendency and drive of things is forward to a reasoned faith

2 A carriage road; *esp.* the private road leading to a house.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav* (1817) I 285 Four acres—for walks drives, produce, lawns, and plantations! 1825 C M WESTMACOTT *Eng Spy* I 238 [She] regularly sports her carriage in the drive. 1862 MRS H WOOD *Mrs Hallib* I XIII 65 [She] walked round the carriage drive that inclosed the lawn 1894 MRS H WARD *Marcella* I 14 The window overlooked the long white drive

b A course or tract over which game is driven.

3 A mass or quantity of timber 'driven' down a stream (*N Amer*): see DRIVE *v.* 7 b.

1878 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 6 Apr, [He] bid in the following drives at the prices mentioned 1885 *Boston (Mass) Jrnl* 21 Apr 1/8 A drive of 2,000,000 feet of hard and white pine logs will soon be put into the Merrimack at Boscawen.

4 *Mining* A passage 'driven' or excavated horizontally; a gallery, tunnel, level; =DRIFT *sb.* 15.

1864 E A. MURRAY *E. Norman* III 58 We take this pipeclay out in tunnels called drives 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Miner's Right* III 24 The roof of the gallery, or 'drive', as it is invariably called in Australian mining parlance.

5 *Type-founding.*

1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, *Drive*, a matrix formed by a steel punch, die, or drift 1888 in *Encycl Brit.* XXIII. 699/1 When the letter is perfect, it is driven into a piece of polished copper, called the *drive* or *strike*

Drive-, the verb-stem used in *Comb* **drive-boat** (*U.S.*), a light rowing-boat used in the menhaden fishery in driving the fish into the net; **drive-bolt** = *drift-bolt* (see DRIFT *sb* 19 c); **drive-pipe**, a pipe conveying water for driving machinery; **drive-screw**, a kind of screw driven by a hammer; **drive-shaft**, a shaft for communicating motion so as to drive machinery; **drive-wheel** = DRIVING-WHEEL See also DRIVEWAY.

1678 PHILLIPS (ed 4), *Drivebolt*, in Navigation is a long piece used for the driving out of Tree-Nail, or the like 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v *Bolt*, *Drive-bolts*, used to drive out others 1883 *Century Mag* XXVI. 329 A drive-pipe is forced down through the earth to the rock 1889 *Daily News* 14 Nov 2/8 Samples of new 'drive' screws (which can be forced into wood by the blows of a hammer) were also shown 1895 *Specif Patent* No 7271 1 The drive shaft for operating the sustaining screws

Drivee (drəivī'). *nonce-wd.* One who is driven or conveyed in a carriage, one taken for a drive.

1882 *Pall Mall G* 3 July 3 The cab owner is, to the majority of drivees only a dim figure in the distance 1890 R KIPLING in *Wit & Wisdom* 6 Dec 63/2 Neither driver nor drivee has a thought beyond the enjoyment of a good time.

†**Dri·vel**, *sb*[1] *Obs* Forms · 3–6 drivel, 5–6 dryvyl(le, -ell, drevyll, -ill, -ell, drewell, -ill, 6 drivell. [Early ME.. app of Low German origin, = MDu *drevel* scullion, turnspit, lit 'driver, tool for driving' (OHG. *tribil*, MHG *tribel*, mod G. *treibel* driver), f. MDu *drīven*, OHG. *trīben* to DRIVE]

1. A drudge, a servant doing menial work, a 'kitchen-knave'.

a 1225 *St Marher.* 18 The drueles undunhti swa duden *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* 29 And maie beon idrecchet þen eni driuel i þe hus *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 132/2 Dryvyll, servawnte, *ductitius*, *ductricia* *a* 1529 SKELTON *Agst Garnesche* 26 A dyshwasher, a dryvyll 1549 COVERDALE, etc *Erasm Par* 1 *Cor* XI 11 To vse his wife as a vile dreuell, because she is commaunded to obeye 1580 BARET *Alv* D 1305 A Drudge, or driuell *mediastinus*

2 Hence, opprobriously: a One deficient in intelligence, an imbecile. [Prob associated with or influenced by DRIVEL *v* 5; cf *drivveller*]

1478 J PASTON in *P Lett.* No 812 III 220 So the drevyll lost hys thank of us 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I 173 Blame it blynde dryull *c* 1555 *Schole ho Women* 795 in Hazl *E P P* IV 136 Called him drivel and witles man 1597 *1st Pt Return fr Parnass.* IV 1 1141 When I loved I was a drivell

b. A dirty or foul person, a 'pig'

1530 PALSGR 215/2 Drivell, *sovillon* 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III (R) If thou didst know what a life I lead with that drivel 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV II 3 That foule aged dreuill . an incarnate deuill

3 A driving tool or instrument

1431–2 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III 610 Item ij diewills ponderant' iiij^{li}, vij^{li} 1573 *Lanc Wills* III 61 Twoo dryvells of iren vj^{d}

Drivel (dri v'l), *sb* 2 Also 5 drevel, 5–6 drivil, 6–7 drivell *β.* 4–5 dravel. [f DRIVEL *v*]

1 Spittle flowing from the mouth; slaver, dribblings. Now *rare*

?*c* 1325 *Old Age* II in *Relig Ant* II 210 Moch me anueth, That my drivil druth 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Sam* XXI 13 His drauelis [*gloss* that is, spotelis] flowiden doun 14 *Voc* in Wr. Wülcker 599 *Orexis*, drevel 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 125/43 Ye Druill at nose, *pus* 1586 WARNER *Alb Eng* IV XX (R) He clear'd the drivell from his beard 1697 *Phil Trans* XX. 50 The Snivel or Drivel that comes from the Mouth of a Dog when mad. 1789 M MADAN *Persius* (1795) 54 *note*, The child wet with drivel from the mouth *transf.* 1780 J T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* (1781) 211 Chequered with small hollow round grains which I conceive are formed by bubbles of air forming the drivel of the metal [Cf DRIVE *v* 26 c]

2 Idiotic utterance; silly nonsense; twaddle.

1852 BLACKIE *Study Lang* 2 As it begins with dreams, so it must end in drivel 1860 W COLLINS *Wom White* III. 474 The most abject drivel that has ever degraded paper. 1884 J SHARMAN *Hist Swearing* I 21 We may have thought his words the drivel of idiotcy.

3. *Comb*, as *drivel-bib*, a child's bib to intercept the drivelling

1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res* I XI (1872) 52 Did he, at one time, wear drivel-bibs, and live on spoon-meat?

Drivel (dri v'l), *v* Forms: (1 *pr. pple.* **dreflende**), 4 **drevele**, 4–5 **dryvele**, 6 *Sc.* **dre(i)fle**, 6–7 **drivell**, 7–8 **drivle**, 6– **drivel**. *β* 4 **dravel-e**(n. [ME. *drevel-en* corresponds to OE *dreflian*, ME *dravel-en* indicates an OE. **draflian* (not found); these prob represent OTeut. types **drabblojan*, **drabulojan*, f. stem *drab-* (see DRAFF, DROF). *Drivel* is app a later change: cf *divel.*]

I 1. *intr.* To let saliva or mucus flow from the mouth or nose, as young children and idiots do; to slaver, dribble.

c 1000 *Voc* in Wr-Wülcker 161/34 *Reumaticus*, saftriende, *uel* dreflende 1362 LANGL *P. Pl* A XI 11 *Noh nuttere* Margeri perles Among hogges þei don bot drauele þeron [1377 B X 11 dryuele, 1393 C XII 9 dreuele, *v rr* dreuel(en, dryuele, drauele, dreuely(n] 14 *Voc* in Wr-Wulcker 599 *Orexo* [*anglice* to dryvele] 1530 PALSGR. 530/1 I drivell, I slaver He driveleth as he were a yonge chylde 1626 SURFL & MARKH *Country Farme* 122 [A mad dog] Foming and drivueling at his mouth 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I 130 As oft as your nose drivles 1822–34 GOOD *Study Med* (ed 4) III 480 The patient feels a tendency to drivel at one corner of the mouth rather than the other. 1825 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III 212 The . nurse leaves you to drivel, and never wipes your nose.

†2. *trans.* To let (spittle) flow from the mouth; *transf* to let flow *out* through a crack. *Obs*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* XXXIV. 1 Too feyne himself mad by driveling doune his spittle. 1682 P RYCAUT *Critick* 67 The rest ran furiously about this tragick Theatre, drivelling out the overflowing Bloud. 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* X 362 The Child . driveled much Spittle 1707 J STEVENS tr *Quevedo's Com Wks* (1709) 432 This crack'd Pot..drivels out the Water.

†3 *intr.* To flow as saliva or mucus from the mouth or nose; to flow ineptly from the lips; also *transf.* of water, etc *Obs.*

1624, 1804 [see DRIVELLING *ppl a* 1 b] 1741 MONRO *Anat* (ed 3) 120 The Pituita drivelled down from the Emunctory of the Brain *a* 1774 GOLDSM *Surv Exp Philos.* I 404 The water will not spout at all, but drivel down the side of the vessel 1784 COWPER *Task* V 285 Strange that such folly . Should ever drivel out of human lips

†4 *trans* To befoul with spittle; to beslaver

1609 W M *Man in Moone* (Percy Soc) 8 Then he doth drivell his hostesse. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *News fr Plymouth* (1673) 22, I will . kiss Thy drivell'd Beard, though drown'd in Breda Beere

II *transf.* [Refeiring to the slavering utterance, etc. of infants, and weak-minded persons]

5 *intr.* To talk childishly or idiotically; to let silly nonsense drop from the lips; to rave.

1362 LANGL *P Pl* A XI 43 Þus þei draueien on heore deys þe Deite to knowe [*v r* dryuelen, B X. 56 dryuele, C XII 40 dreuelen] *c* 1460 J RUSSELL *Bk Nurture* 292 Be no lier with youre mouthe, ne lykorous, ne dryvelynge. 1704 SWIFT *Mech Operat Spirit* Misc. (1711) 292 Droning, and dreaming and drivelling to a Multitude

6 *trans* To utter in a childish, or idiotic way

a 1754 FIELDING *Covent Gard Jrnl* No. 3, Nor shall it be sufficient for such critic to drivel out, 'I don't know' 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 310 Sniveling and driveling folly without end

7 a. *trans* To waste or fritter *away* in a childish or idiotic manner b *intr* To go *on* in a feeble or idiotic way.

1763 CHURCHILL *Poems*, *Ep Hogarth* 643 To drivel out whole years of Ideot breath 1832 *Examiner* 66/2 Every thing has been done to drivel away the popular enthusiasm 1878 EMERSON *Misc Papers*, *Fort Republic* Wks (Bohn) III 391 Drivelling and huckstering away every principle of humanity 1885 *Law Times* 23 May 68/2 He drivels on from year to year, his fine abilities rusting from disuse.

Hence **Dri·velled** *ppl a*

c 1325 *Poem on Times of Edw II*, lv (Hardwick) 25 His hod schal hang on his brest, Riȝt as a draveled lowt. 1630 DRAYTON *Muses' Elysium* x (R) His staring beastly drivel'd beard. *a* 1668 [see sense 4]

†**Drivelarde** *Obs* ?*a* 1*e*−° [see next]

1530 PALSGR 215/2 Drivelarde a lyer, *baueresse*

Driveller, -eler (dri v'lər). [f DRIVEL *v* + -ER[1]] 1 One who drivels or slavers

1530 PALSGR 215/2 Drivelar that driveleth, *baueux* 1616 SURFL & MARKH *Country Farme* 119 The other [cattle] do greatly desire and delight in that which these drivelers do leaue vpon the edges of the rackes, and licke it away. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I VI 206 The proudest Arab .. never disdains to kiss the garments of any squalid Scoundrel, if a Natural Driveler, or a reputed Marabboth 1842–4 EMERSON *Ess*, *Prudence* Wks (Bohn) I 98 The pitiful drivellers whom travellers describe as frequenting the bazaars of Constantinople.

2 One who talks or acts in a babyish or idiotic way, a drivelling idiot or fool

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 208 P 8 An errant Driveler 1761 COLMAN *Jealous Wife* II 11, Sure you imagine me an idiot, a driveller 1790 BURKE *Corr* (1844) III 159 He had been a driveller in policy, if he had done otherwise than he did 1825 SYD SMITH *Wks* (1859) II. 67/1 It is the argument of a driveller to other drivellers 1859 MACAULAY *Biog* (1867) 204 Pitt's military administration was that of a driveller

Dri·velling, -eling, *vbl. sb* [f as prec. + -ING[1]] The action of the verb DRIVEL.

1 A running at the nose and mouth; slavering; *concr* = slaver.

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* VII lxvii (1495) 284 Yf the dreuelynge of a woode hounde fallyth in to the water, it enfectyth the water. 1563–87 FOXE *A & M* (1596) 740 (R.) His eyen and mouth faire closed without any drivelling or spurging in any place of his body. 1822–34 GOOD *Study Med* (ed 4) I. 407 The coryza or snuffling of old age, is precisely analogous to its ptyalism or drivelling.

2. = DRIVEL *sb.*[2] 2.

1786 tr *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 62 As he betrayed a villanous driveling in his tears, the Caliph turned his back 1842 MIALL in *Nonconf* II. 425 The miserable drivelings of the senate

Dri·velling, -eling, *ppl a* [f as prec + -ING[2]] That drivels.

1 Slavering, dribbling.

1530 PALSGR 311/1 Drivelyng as a yonge chylde, *baueux.* 1552 HULOET, Druivelynge harlot or queane, *scraptia.* *c* 1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. IV. IV *Decay* 179 Stooping as she goes, With driveling mouth, and with a sniveling nose

†b. *transf.* That flows or falls in drops *Obs.*

1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* VII 63 Those drivelling droppes are they, which are kept in a siluer Image. 1804 *Naval Chron* XII 473 Gusts of wind and drivelling sleet

2. Characterized by or given to silly childish talk or weak action; idiotic

c 1460 [see DRIVEL *v.* 5] 1592 SHAKS *Rom. & Jul* II. IV 95 This driueling Loue is like a great Naturall, that runs lolling vp and downe to hid his babe in a hole 1602 MARSTON *Ant & Mel* V Wks 1856 I 56 Can you paint me a driveling reeling song? 1728 T SHERIDAN *Persius' Sat* I (1739) 21 All this drivling Stuff without Sinews or Strength 1741 WARBURTON *Dw Legat* IV. V. III 222 Some driveling grecanised Mythologist. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* IV. (1870) 205 The mere drivelling effusions of his spleen and malice 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Wrkg. Life* I III 167 A drivelling idiot called a king.

†3. *absol* or as *sb* A drab. *Obs. rare*

1570 LEVINS *Manip* 135/47 A Driueling, *scraptia.*

Hence **Dri·vellingly** *adv*

1731 BAILEY, *Drivelingly*, sillily 1820 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* XCII. 62 The wording of the poetry is often drivellingly diffuse

Driven (dri v'n), *ppl. a.* [pa pple of DRIVE *v*]

1. Urged onward, impelled, etc. . see the verb.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks* (Surtees) 99 If it bee not infected with a wheate called driven wheate, which wheate hath no awnes like unto long-read 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IX xii, The driven air before her fann'd the face Of Thalaba 1887 *Pall Mall G* 3 Aug 2/1 An amount of work such as mates of less driven steamers have no idea of

2. Of snow: Carried along and gathered into heaps by the wind; drifted. Of feathers or down: Separated from the heavier by a current of air (see DRIVE *v* 8 d)

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 89 As white as the driven snow 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I iii. 232 My thrice-driuen bed of Downe. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III xxviii (1713) 251 Thin Paper but as strong as any Vellum, and as white as driven Snow 1817 SCOTT *Harold the Dauntless* I xiii, More than to rest on driven down 1823 BYRON *Juan* VI xxv, Sheets white as what bards call 'driven Snow'.

Driver (drəi·vəɹ, [f. DRIVE *v* + -ER 1]

1 *gen* One who drives (in various senses, see the verb).

14 *Nom* in Wr.-Wülcker 687/13 *Hic fugator*, a dryfer *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III lx. 142 Grace is prower doun, dryuer awey of sorowe 1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz* c. 8 § 4 Solicitors and Drivers of Bargains 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* I ix. 80 A dangerous driver at Poperie and Sedition 1767 RICHARDSON in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 20 The weight of a hammer did not contribute so much in driving a nail, as the quickness of the motion given it by the driver

2 *spec.* **a.** One who drives a herd of cattle, etc.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 109/1 A Drywer (*A.* Dryfer) of nawte 1530 PALSGR. 215/2 Driuar of camelles, *chamelier* 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *A. Lunel* II vi. 156 All were forced to keep the same pace, in order that a single driver might suffice

b. One who drives a vehicle or the animal that draws it; a charioteer, coachman, cabman, etc.; also, one who drives a locomotive engine. (Often with defining word prefixed, as *cab-driver, engine-driver*, etc., for which see the first element.)

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6016 All þe dryuers ware agaste þat þe sledd suld ga our faste 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus* 93 (R.) Buffons, stage-players, and charet drivers 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIII. 99 Fiery coursers in the rapid race Urg'd by fierce drivers thro' the dusty space 1812 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 55 An excellent chaise with a decent driver

c. The overseer of a gang of slaves. (See also SLAVE-DRIVER.)

1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xviii. 55 The prisoners being secured by the negro-drivers 1823 LD. BATHURST in *Ann. Reg.* 131/1 *note*, That the whip should no longer be carried into the field, and there displayed by the driver *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Sonn.* iii, That inhuman driver lifts.. The scourge.

d. *slang* (See quot.)

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 233 'Drivers', or those who compel the men in their employ to do more work for the same wages.

e. In various other specific uses: see quots., and various senses of DRIVE *v*.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 § 7 The same driuours [of a forest] shal cause the same vnprofitable beastes, to be killed 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 52 The best curler, has generally the power of arranging the order of the game; and whoever is last in order gives directions to all the rest. He is called the *driver* and the first the *lead* 1829 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* I. 58 When the holers have finished their operations, a new set of men, called hammer-men, or drivers, enter the works 1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 492–3 There is the 'long driver' [at golf], who hits as far in two strokes as a 'short driver' does in three 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 753/2 The .workmen wade about the vats spearing .hides as a Western river 'driver' does his logs

3 A tool or appliance for driving.

a. A bundle of osier rods used to beat the bushes in 'driving' young pheasants (see DRIVE *v* 3 b). **b.** A mallet. **c.** A tool used by coopers in driving on the hoops of casks. **d.** *Shipbuilding* (see quot. 1850). **e.** *Weaving.* The piece of wood which drives the shuttle through the shed of the loom. **f.** A bar for tamping the powder in a blast-hole, a tamping-iron. **g.** An instrument for enlarging or altering the shape of a drilled hole, = DRIFT *sb.* 13 b. **h.** A tool for driving out the piece of a metal plate in punching. **i.** *Golf.* The *play-club* 'a wooden-headed club with full length shaft, more or less supple, with which the ball can be driven to the greatest distance'.

1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* III (1706) 37 Take your Instrument called a Driver, which is made of strong white Wands or Osiers set fast in a handle. With this Driver you must make a gentle noise. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 318/1 A Driver [is] a piece of Wood cut in the form of a Wedge with this by the help of Blows with the Addice, all sorts of Hoops are driven fast upon Barrels. *Ibid.* 344/1 A Pavers Maul, or Mall, or Mallet is of some termed a Driver. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Driver* used in the taking pheasant powts, in the method called driving. With this instrument the sportsman having fixed his nets, drives the young birds into them. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 116 *Driver*, the foremost spur on the bilgeways, the heel of which is fayed to the foreside of the foremost poppet, and cleated on the bilgeways, and the sides of it stand fore and aft. It is now seldom used. 1892 *Badm. Libr., Mountaineering* ii. 68 Forty-four inches is an average length for the golfer's driver; the longest club with which he finds he can hit accurately. 1894 *Athenæum* 24 Nov. 707/3 The bat [was] a monstrous club wielded, as one would wield a driver at golf.

4 A boat used in fishing with a drift-net.

1664 J. KEYMER *Observ. Dutch Fishing* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 223 The 1500 Strand-boats, Evers, Galliots, Drivers, and Tod-boats fish upon their own Coasts 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 9 May 1/2 Drivers (i. e., boats used in the herring, mackerel, or pilchard fisheries with drift nets), are smaller than trawlers, and are not required to sail while fishing

5 *Naut.* †**a.** A large sail formerly used at the aftermost part of a ship in fair weather, set 'square' (i. e. transverse to the ship's length) on a yard at the end of the spanker-boom. *Obs.* **b.** Now applied to the SPANKER, a fore-and-aft sail at the same part of the ship, sometimes distinguished as a sail smaller than the spanker, but set on the same boom and gaff.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Driver*, an oblong sail, occasionally hoisted to the mizen peak, when the wind is very fair 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 217 The Driver or Spanker Sail is bent as a temporary matter 1798 *Jrnl. of 'Vanguard'* Dec., in NICOLAS *Disp. Nelson* (1845) III. 209 A very stormy passage, in which the Vanguard split her three topsails and the driver though it was brailed up 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Driver*, a large sail formerly used with the wind aft or quartering. The name latterly has been officially applied to the spanker, both being the aftermost sails of a ship 1883 (*A Coast-guard says*) A driver differs from a spanker in being smaller, and is used in bad weather, being set on the same gaff and boom

6 A part of machinery, usually a wheel, which communicates motion to other parts, or to which the power is directly communicated, the driving-wheel of a locomotive, etc.

1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 208 The rude wooden wheels and drivers which were long used 1847 *Engineer & Mech. Assistant* (1850) 71 When two wheels geer together, the one which communicates the motion to the other is called the *driver* or *leader*, and the wheel impelled is called the *follower* 1879 HOTTAPIELI *Turning* IV. 196 Motion is transmitted by the contact of an arm or pin, the *driver*, on the chuck, with an arm or *carrier* attached to the work

b. *Front-, rear-, double-driver*: applied respectively to a bicycle or tricycle in which the driving power is applied to the front wheel, the hind wheel, or two wheels (of a tricycle).

1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1275/1 Imperial Club tricycle, front steerer, double driver 1891 *Wheeling* 11 Mar. 455 The rear-driver can be mastered in a much shorter time. 1895 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* Dec. 372, I did not see one solitary specimen of the front driver

7 *Comb.* **driver-ant**, a species of ant (*Anomma arcens*) found in West Africa: see quot. 1865; **driver-boom** (*Naut.*), the boom on which the driver (sense 5) is set; **driver-yard** (see quot.).

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 84 The mizen course and driver boom sail [are set] from the mizen mast. *Ibid.* 180 The *Driver-yard* is a small yard, which expands the head of the driver without the peek of the gaff, to which it is hoisted by halliards. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 442 Her driver boom [is] gone 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* viii (1878) 232 Nest of the driver ant. 1865 WOOD *Homes without H.* xxiv (1868) 447 They are called Driver Ants because they drive before them every living creature

Hence **Dri·veress** (*nonce-wd.*), a female driver; **Dri·verless** *a.*, without a driver; **Dri·vership**, the office of a driver (sense 2 b); skill in driving.

1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 346 Not the Omnipotency, but the Driveress in or into the might. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 72. 511 They go on performing surpassing feats of drivership 1870 *Daily News* 23 Apr., He lost all command over the horses, which dashed along driverless 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Jan. 4/3 The runaway horses had taken the driverless coach on without injury

Driveway (drəi·vˌwē). Chiefly *U.S.* [f. DRIVE *v* + WAY] A way along which something is driven. **a.** A course along which game are driven in hunting. **b.** A road or way along which animals or vehicles are driven; a carriage drive.

1875 TEMPLE & SHELDON *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* 46 Capturing both larger and smaller sorts by means of driveways and in rude traps and yank-ups 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 184/2 Winding driveways lead up to it from the road 1889 *Century Mag.* Dec. 227/2 The decks [of a ferry boat] were crowded with laboring men, the drive-ways choked with teams, the women and children standing inside the cabin 1895 H. P. ROBINSON *Men Born Equal* 16 A carriage came down the driveway

Driving (drəi·vɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1]

1 The action of DRIVE vb. (q. v.), in various senses.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 132/2 Dryvynge, or cathchynge [*v. r.* chasinge], *minatus* 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 461 In tyme of dryuynge of whiche bargayne 1549 LATIMER *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 110 Without any delayes, or dryuynge of 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Dechassement*, a driuing away 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* ix. 20 The driuing is like the driuing of Iehu the sonne of Nimshi, for he driueth furiously 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xvii (R.), All within three minutes driving 1884 *Graphic* 20 Sept. 290/2 At private schools of a higher class the driving is even worse

2 *concr.* That which is driven: see DRIVE *v* 8 d.

1696 TRYON *Misc.* II. 61 Many Feathers are Imported from several Countries, which are the Drivings of old Beds.

3 *attrib.* and *Comb.* (Several of the combinations may also be regarded as belonging to the ppl. adj.) **a.** Relating to, adapted for, or devoted to driving (in a carriage).

1788 MRS. HUGHES *Henry & Isabella* I. 77 Moving slowly round the driving way. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) Gloss., *Driving Cushion*, a deep cushion, made for the driver to sit on 1882 L. C. LILLIE *Prudence* 95 To make her driving toilet 1887 *Daily News* 16 May 2/6 The institution of the two four-in-hand driving clubs. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 11 July 6/1 Beautiful driving weather 1895 *Daily News* 5 July 5/3 The driving meet in Hyde Park.

b. In names of various mechanical contrivances used for driving (see quots., and various senses of DRIVE *v.*), as *driving-block, -bolt, -cap, -chisel, -pike*; *esp.* of parts of machinery which communicate motion to other parts, as *driving-axle, -band, -belt, -gear, -pulley, -shaft*, or of parts in connexion with these, as *driving-spring*; also **driving-iron, -putter**, two clubs used in golf, the former to give great elevation to the ball, the latter to drive a very low ball against a heavy wind. See also DRIVING-BOX, -WHEEL.

1849–50 WEALE *Dict. Terms, Driving-springs*, the springs fixed upon the boxes of the *driving axle of a locomotive engine, to support the weight and to deaden the shocks caused by irregularities in the rails 1862 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* X. 327/2 *Driving-bands are now made largely in India rubber 1885 *Law Rep.* 15 Q. Bench Div. 358 Leathern *driving-belts were used in working the machinery at the factory 1849 ALEX. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* 80 The 'monkey' was the large *driving-block that falls upon a pile-head 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Repoussoir*, a *driving-bolt, used by shipwrights to knock out some other bolt from its station 1877 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 8 Dec. 362 Each man carries a *'driving pike' or heavy pole some eight feet long 1857 *Chambers's Inform.* II. 693/2 The *driving putter is shorter in the shank than the play club. The driving putter sends 'skimming' balls, and so 'cheats the wind'.

Dri·ving, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2] That drives

1. Impelling, setting in motion, actuating.

(The phr. *driving wind*, etc. may belong to sense 2.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 20 Heo wende uorþ with god wynd & wel driuyng flode 1687 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 403 So great a driving wind 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Times* Wks. (Bohn) II. 116 The ability of its journals is the driving force. 1895 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Oct. 156 Doubt as the driving energy of active inquiry

2 Moving along rapidly, esp. before the wind; drifting; said also of a storm, in which rain or snow drives rapidly before a strong wind

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. ii. 11 When you Hung on our driuing boate 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 564 Perpetual Sleet, and driving Snow 1802 *R. Brookes' Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s. v. *Provincetown*, The houses are set upon piles, that the driving sands may pass under them 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 43 The nets are set .parallel to the tide and suffered to drift with it, hence they are called 'drift nets', and the boats 'driving boats'

†**3** *Driving notes* (*Mus.*): an old name for syncopated notes, as being 'driven' or prolonged through the accent. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 89 The third is a driuing waie in two crotchets and a minime, but added by a rest. 1731 KELLER *Thorough-bass* in W. Holder *Harmony* 189 The several driving Notes descend by degrees 1858 CURRIE *Elem. Mus. Anal.* 101 Which has so peculiar an effect in performance as to have sometimes procured for such notes the epithet of 'driving notes'.

Hence **Dri·vingly** *adv.*, in a driving manner.

1842 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. 163 It rained drivingly

Dri·ving-box.

1 The box on which the driver of a carriage sits.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 149 The driving-box fitted to the half top of the seat of a chaise 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xiv, A couple of driving-boxes, two or three whips, and as many travelling-shawls

2. The journal-box of a driving-axle.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Driving axle*, the axle of a driving-wheel, the bearing portion rests in the driving-box. The weight of that portion of the engine is supported by a driving-spring upon the box.

Driving-wheel. **a.** A wheel which communicates motion to one or more other wheels or machinery. **b.** Each of the large wheels of a locomotive engine, to which the power is transmitted through the connecting-rod and crank. **c.** The wheel of a bicycle or tricycle to which the force is directly applied. Also *fig.*

1838 N. WOOD *Railroads*, An engine with driving wheels ten feet diameter 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* VI. 116 The men in cities who are the centres of energy, the driving-wheels of trade, politics, or practical arts

Driwerie, var. DRUERY, *Obs.*

†**Drix.** *Obs.* [Origin uncertain.] Decayed wood; the decayed part (of timber)

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 57 [The Wasp] worketh a Comb of the utter drix of Pales, or other Timber.

Hence **Drixy,** †**drioksie** *a.*, decayed (as timber); = DRUXY, q. v.

Drizzle (dri·z'l), *sb.*[1] [goes with DRIZZLE *v.*] Small, fine, spray-like rain

1554 in Harington *Nugæ Ant.* 93 To shunne Bleak winters drizzle 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 58 The Condensation of it, from a Cloud, or from a Mist, Rain, Drizle 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VI. iii, A mist which successively becomes a mizzle, a drizzle, a shower, a rain, a torrent 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxi, It rained a November drizzle.

Drizzle, *sb.*[2] A name of the young ling (fish).

1769 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) III. 198 (Jod.) It is not reckoned a sizeable fish, and consequently not entitled to the bounty. Such are called drizzles and are in season all summer.

Drizzle (dri·z'l), *v.* Also 6 **drysel**, 6–7 **drissel**, 6–8 **drizle, driz(s)le**, 7 **driz(z)el.** [Not known before 16th c. Origin obscure. possibly dim. and freq. of rare ME. DRESE, OE. *drēosan* to fall; with 16th c. *dryseling* cf. DRYSNING.]

1. *intr.* To rain in very fine, dense, spray-like drops: said of the weather, the day, and *impers.*; to fall, as rain, in fine drops.

1566 [see DRIZZLING *ppl a* b] 1590 MARLOWE *Edw II*, Wks. (Rtldg) 199/2 These tears, that drizzle from mine eyes 1637 G DANIEL *Genius of this Ile* 7 Nor ever did the winter drissle here 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* I v II, The morning is none of the comfortablest raw, it is even drizzling a little 1892 ZANGWILL *Big Bow Myst* 89 A thin rain drizzled languidly.

fig 1822 SHELLEY *Faust* II 187 The magic notes, like spark on spark, Drizzle, whistling through the dark

†**2** *trans.* To shed in fine spray-like drops. *Obs*

1543 [see DRIZZLING *vbl sb* below] 1584 LYLY *Campaspe* III iii, Danae, into whose prison Jupiter drizled a golden showre 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III III III Stand thee close then vnder this penthouse, for it drissels raine 1601 — *Jul C* II II 21 Fierce fiery Warriours fight vpon the Clouds Which drizel'd blood vpon the Capitoll 1642 QUARLES *Div Poems, Elegie Dr Wilson* 1, I cannot mizzle My fluent brains are too severe to drizzle Sleight drops

3. To sprinkle or wet with minute drops *rare*

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L* IV v, Drizzled by the censeless spray, The wizard waits 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D* III, The little stubby trees were drizzled with a mess of wet

Hence **Dri·zzled** *ppl. a*, shed in spray-like drops; **Dri·zzling** *vbl sb* (in quot 1543, *concr*).

1543 BALE *Vet a Course, &c* 97 (T) The draffysh declaracyons of my lorde Boner, with such other dirty dryselings of Antichrist 1590 SHAKS *Com Err* V. I 312 Sap-consuming Winters drizled snow 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 499 They auoid their water by drizling or drops 1856 T. AIRD *Poet Weds*. 342 A bloody drizzled shower

Dri·zzling, *ppl. a* [f DRIZZLE *v* + -ING 2.] That drizzles. **a** Of rain or the like

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal* Jan 41 From mine eyes the drizling teares descend 1594 — *Amoretti* XVIII, Drizling drops that often doe redound, the firmest flint doth in continuance weare 1667 MILTON *P L* VI 546 No drizling shower, But rather storm of Arrows barbd with fire 1743 *Lond & Country Brew* IV (ed 2) 267 Run a drisling Stream on a few Hops. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III xiv, They walked on in silence under the small drizzling rain

b. Of a day, climate, etc

1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat* II II (R), Through sletie drisling day 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* II LXXII, Thus mounts she drizling Olivet 1741 SHORT in *Phil Trans.* XLI 629 All Three Days showery or drisling 1875 J H BENNET *Winter Medit* I iii 82 A drizzling November day in England

Drizzly (dri·zli), *a.* [f DRIZZLE + -Y 1] Of the nature of, or characterized by drizzling.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* III 475 During Winter's drisly Reign 1748 THOMSON *Cast Indol* I. 238 Falling back again in drizzly dew 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* XXVII, Unfortunately the morning was drizzly

Dro, droch, obs. pa. t. of DRAW *v.*

Droag, droan(e, obs ff. DROG, DRONE.

Drobely, drobly, drobyl, varr. DRUBLY, DRUBBLE, *Obs.*

†**Drock.** *Obs* A part of a plow (see quot).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp*, *Drock* is an upright piece of timber belonging to the right side of the tail The ground wrist of the plow is fastened to this, as also is the earth board

†**Drof, drove,** *a Obs*, [OE. *drōf* turbid, disturbed, a parallel form to OS *drōbi* (MDu *droeve*, Du *droef*), OHG *truobi* (Ger *trübe*).—OTeut. **drōbu-z* (becoming **drōzo-*), from ablaut stem of *drab-an*, whence DRAFF Cf DREF.] Turbid, disturbed, troubled: physically or mentally

c 1000 *Sax Leechd* III. 204 Flod drof ȝesihð æbylinȝða hit ȝetacnað *c* 1205 LAY 1040 Drof he wes on mode. *Ibid.* 6588 Drof [*c* 1275 SOTH] him wes on heorte *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 13769 (Cott) Quen þis water all droue [*v r.* droued] war

Drof(e, droff(e, obs ff *drove*. see DRIVE *v.*

†**Drof-land.** *Old Law.* Also ? **dryfland** and *erron* **driftland.** [f. ME *drōf*, OE *drāf*, DROVE, driving + LAND] (See quot 1660.)

1660 W. SOMNER *Gavelkind* prop IV 116 (Drof-land) that holden by the service of driving, as well of Distresses taken for the Lords use, as of the Lords cattel from place to place, as to and from Markets, Fairs, and the like: more particularly here in Kent of driving the Lords hogs or swine to and from the Weald of Kent. 1664 F PHILLIPS *Mistaken Recomp* 39 [The lords] in many or some of their manors do receive Quit-rents of their Tenants for *Berdland*, or provision of victuals for their homes, *Drofland*, for driving their Cattle to Fairs and Markets 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex*, Drift land, Drofland, or Dryfland

Drog, *v* Also 7 **droag,** 8 **drouge** [? a back-form from DROGHER or F. *drogueur*.] *trans* To carry in a drogher. Hence **Dro·ging, dro·ghing,** the West Indian coasting trade; also *attrib*

1681 *Treat conc E India Trade* 4 To hope that ever we can cope with the Dutch in White Herring Fishing, Salt-droaging from St Uvals to the East Land, or the Russia or Greenland Trade 1787 *Chron* in *Ann Reg* 222 All the drouging vessels belonging to the island 1805 *Naval Chron* XIII 61 I employed myself in drogging sugar.

Drog, -arie: see DROGUE, DRUG, DRUGGERY.

Droga, droger: see DAROGA.

Drogg, drog(e)-, drogerman, obs. forms of DRAGOMAN.

Drogat(t, drog(g)itt, obs. ff. DRUGGET.

Droger, drogger, var of DROGHER.

Drogge, obs form of DRUG.

Drogh, obs dial. f. THROUGH.

c 1425 *Eng Conq Irel* lf 4 b, Both drogh right and trowth

Drogh, droȝ, droȝghe, obs pa t. of DRAW *v.*

Droghen, droȝen, obs. pa. pple. of DREE.

Drogher (drō·gəɹ). Also 8–9 **drogger,** 9 **droger, droguer.** [a. obs. F. *drogueur* (1525 in Jal and Godef) 'a ship which fished and dried herring and mackerel' (Jal), f. 16th c. Du *drogher, droogher*, Du *drooger*, a dryer, f. *droogen* to dry. Cf F. *droguerie*, Du *droogerij*, drying-place · 'ce terme se dit de la pêche et de la préparation du hareng' (Aubin 1702 in Jal)] A West Indian coasting vessel; hence transferred to other slow clumsy coasting craft.

[1756 see DROVER 2 ‖] 1782 *Ann Reg* 279/2 If they are not employed in droghers means shall be furnished them to depart for the neutral islands 1790 *Phil Trans.* LXXX 346 Droghers, or vessels employed in carrying stores, &c from one part of the island [Grenada] to another 1805 *Naval Chron* XIII 6 A drogger is a Shallop, or Schooner, employed to convey sugar from the Plantations to the Merchantmen *Ibid* XIV 73 Disguising her as a Droger. 1836 E HOWARD *R Reefer* XXXIV, This drogher was a large, half-decked, cutter-rigged vessel 1860 BARTLETT *Dict Amer*, *Droger* or *Drogher* built solely for burden, and for transporting cotton, lumber, and other heavy articles

b *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *drogher-man, system*

1873 GARDNER *Hist Jamaica* 330 Trade done on what is still known as the drogger system 1889 J J THOMAS *Froudacity* 179 Engage the droghermen as able seamen

Droghing · see DROG *v*

Drogh(t(e, droȝt(e, droȝpe, obs. ff DROUGHT.

Drogoman, drogueman, varr of DRAGOMAN.

Drogue (drōg). Forms. 8 **drug,** 9 **drugg, drog, dro(u)gue.** [perh orig. *drug*, var of DRAG *sb.*, the form *drogue* arising through assimilation to *drogue*, obs and Sc. form of DRUG *sb* 1]

1 *Whale-fishing* A contrivance attached to the end of a harpoon line to check the progress of a whale when running or sounding.

A simple form consists of a piece of stout board, 12 or 14 inches square, another consists of a small wooden tub, with its concavity in the direction of the whale

1725 DUDLEY in *Phil. Trans* XXXIII 263 Sometimes they will get away after they have been lanced, with Irons in them, and Drugs fastened to them, which are thick Boards about fourteen Inches square 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade, Drog*, a name given in Scotland to a buoy attached to the end of a harpoon line. 1875 KINGSTON *South Sea Whaler* III 79 The first mate was on the point of heaving his own line overboard with a drougue fastened to it.

2. *Naut* A hooped canvas bag towed at the stern of a boat to prevent it from broaching to

1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* VI (ed 2) 220 Towing astern a pig of ballast or canvas bag termed a 'drogue' or drag to hold the boat's stern back, and prevent her being turned broadside to the sea or broaching-to 1878 *Boston Mercury* 8 June, They are provided with a novel kind of anchor (the drogue) It is a large canvas barrel-shaped bag, attached to fifty fathoms of rope. 1888 *Scott Leader* 29 Nov 7 The first breaker lifted the boat on her end, while the second, driving the drogue forward, slacked the rope, when the boat broached to

Drogue, -ry, obs. and Sc. ff. DRUG, DRUGGERY.

Droh, obs. pa. t. of DRAW *v*

Droich (drōχ). *Sc.* Forms: 6 **droiche,** 7 **droigh,** 9 **droich** [perh. a metathesis of *duerch, duergh*, or some similar form of DWARF; Gaelic has also *droich* from same source] A dwarf

1535 *Ld Treas Acc Scot* in Pitcairn *Crim Trials* I *285 To the Droiche, to lows his claithis fra the tailȝeouris 1568 *Bannatyne MS* lf 173 (Jam) Ane little Interlud, of the Droichis part of the Play *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w Polwart* 70 Doe, droigh, what thou dow 1818 MISS FERRIER *Marriage* II. 285 'The Englishwomen are all poor droichs,' said Nicky, who had seen three in. her life

Hence **Droi·chy** *a*, dwarfish.

1693 *Scot Presbyt Eloq* (1738) 117 There was Zaccheus, a Man of a low Stature, that is, a little droichy Body.

Droict, obs. form of DROIT 1.

Droig, obs var. of Sc *drogue*, DRUG.

†**Droil,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: (6 **droyelle**), 6–7 **droyl(e,** 7 **droil(e.** [The origin and mutual relations of this and the related DROIL *v* are not clear. The sb has been (very doubtfully) compared with Icel. *drjóli*, drone, sluggard. According to analogy (as well as dates), the vb. would be expected to be formed from the sb. in sense 1; the vb. however is possibly related to Du *druilen* to loiter, slumber, in Kilian *druylen* 'suggredi, latenter siue clam ire', which answers for the form, but imperfectly for the sense. The word has prob been influenced by *toil, moil* Cf also DROY.]

1. A servant of all work; a drudge.

1579 *Remedy agst Love* Db, A bond man to his appetites, A drudge unto a droyelle 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* XCVI 593 If his master would send him to the feeldes or vse him as a droyle in his house to doe whatsoeuer he had to be done 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 301 So they be faithfull droiles and drudges, they think more cannot be required 1668 WILKINS *Real Char* II. XI § 1 264 Conditions of men.. Freeman Slave Bondman Droyl, Drudge.

2. Drudgery; toil in disagreeable work.

1639 SHIRLEY *Gentl Venice* I II, 'Tis I do all the droil, the dirt-work 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant* II. 22 For what reward hath man of all his droyle

†**Droil,** *v. Obs.* Forms. 6–7 **droyl(e,** 7 **droil(e,** [goes with DROIL *sb*, q v.]

1 *intr.* To drudge, slave, toil in mean work.

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 157 Let such vile vassalls borne to base vocation Drudge in the world, and for their living droyle 1635 QUARLES *Embl* I III. (1718) 14 O who would droil, Or delve in such a soil! 1660 H MORE *Myst Godl* V XVII. 207 To make mill-horses of them, that they may the better droile and drudge for the satisfaction of their lusts

2 *trans* To subject to drudgery *rare*

1645 QUARLES *Sol Recant* i 22 To what hopefull end Droyle we our crazy bodies?

Hence †**Droi·ling** *vbl sb* and *ppl a.*

1607 HIERON *Wks* I 135 Moiling and droiling there is for the world without measure 1641 MILTON *Reform* I (1851) 3 [The soul] left the dull and droyling carcas to plod on in the old rode, and drudging Trade of outward Conformity 1674 *Govt Tongue* IX § 13 The droiling peasant scarce thinks there is any world beyond his own village, or the neighboring markets

Droit 1 (droit, or as F, drwa) Also 5–6 **droyt,** 6 **droict.** [a. F. *droit*, earlier *dreit*.—late pop. L **drēctum, drictum* —L *dīrēctum* straightened, straight, right, DIRECT, as sb a straight or right line, in late L right, legal right, law.]

1 A right; a legal claim to what is one's due; hence, that to which one has a legal claim, a due; *pl* dues, duties, perquisites due by legal right

Droits of Admiralty certain rights or perquisites, as the proceeds arising from the seizure of enemies' ships, wrecks, etc, formerly belonging to the Court of Admiralty, but now paid into the Exchequer

1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* CCVI 301 He sayde that they were the droytes and rightes of his chirche of the sepulcre 1484—*Curiall* 8 The veritees of nature and the ryghtes and droytes of lyf humayne 1528 SIR R WESTON in Dillon *Calais & Pale* (1892) 92 Other casualtyes and droyts Royal belonging to the Seignorye. 1638 EARL STRATFORD *Lett* (1739) II. 206 As if the keeping of the Fort had prejudiced him in the Droits of his Admiralty 1816 KEATINGE *Trav* (1817) II 164 A difficulty experienced in collecting the droits or duties exacted 1862 MAY *Const Hist* (1863) I iv 198 George III derived a considerable amount from the droits of the crown and Admiralty and other casual sources of revenue. 1889 *Century Dict.* s v, In American law droits of admiralty are not as such recognized

†**2** Law, right, justice; a law *Obs*

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met* X VII, My fader knoweth the lawes & droytes 1481—*Myrr.* I IX 35 The droytes and lawes by which the jugements be made 1483 — *Cato* C VIII, It is founde in droyt canon —*Gold Leg* 175b/1 To lerne the Scyence of droyt and of the lawe 1535–6 *Act* 27 *Hen VIII*, c 26 Preamb, The Domynyon of Wales [whereof] the Kinges moost Royall Magestie of mere droite and verye right is verie hedde King Lorde and Ruler.

3 *Comb*, as **droit-house,** a building at a seaport for the collection of the droits of Admiralty, **droitsman,** the collector of droits.

1836 *Ann Reg* 31 Plaintiff was taken to the droit-house at the end of the pier. 1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* XXXIII, The Admiralty droitsmen made an accurate inventory of the bungs and blacking bottles.

†**Droit** 2. *Obs* [Origin unascertained] A minute weight, the four hundred and eightieth part of a grain troy, one twenty-fourth of a 'mite'.

(Belonging to a series used in exact computations of weight of coins, before the introduction of decimals, the alternate subdivisions by 20 and 24 carrying out those of ounces and pennyweights See *Notes & Queries* 8th S. X 255, 278, 338)

1601 ['Weight of Silver Coins 43 Eliz. 1601' given in 'dwt., gr, Mites, Droits, Perits, Blancs,' cited in J MILLAN *Coins, Weights, & Meas* 1749.] 1604 *Procl Jas I* in Ruding *Coinage of Gt Brit* 1840, I 363 *a* 1606 *Mint & Moneta* (*MS* in Royal Mint Lib) IV lf. 2, Note that .. in 1 grain Subtill there are 20ty Mites Subtill, and so further to Droites, to be devided if need shalbe 1649 *Act Long Parlt.* c. 43 (Scobell II 65) *Schedule or Table annexed*—Pieces of Gold · XXs. 05 Penny weights 20 Grains 10 Mites Pieces of Silver 1d 00 Penny weights 07 Grains. 14 Mites 20 Droits 02 Perits 12 Blanks — *Memorandum* Twelve Ounces makes a pound weight Troy, Twenty Mites makes a Grain; Twenty four Droits makes a Mite; Twenty Perits makes a Droit; Twenty four Blanks makes a Perit. Passed 17 July. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s v *Ounce*. 1658 PHILLIPS s.v. *Perit* 1708–43 J CHAMBERLAYNE *St Gt Brit* 160. 1811 KELLY *Univ Cambist*, The Droit of 20 Periots. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade, Droit*, a division of the troy grain used by moneyers.

Droitural (droi·tiŭrăl), *a Law* [f F. *droiture* (see next) + -AL] Relating to a right to property, as distinguished from possession

1850 BURRILL cited in WEBSTER 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II Comm (ed 2) 191 He might recover it for future presentations by droitural writ of right of advowson *Ibid* IV 649 The old division of Real actions in English law into Possessory and Droitural.

·†**Droi·ture.** *Obs rare.* [a F *droiture* straightness, rightness ·—late pop L **drēctūra-m*:—L. *dīrēctūra-m* a making straight (Vitruv.), f ppl. stem of *dīrigĕre* to straighten, DIRECT] Uprightness

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 246/2 Therfor remayneth his droyture perdurably whyche he fulfilled wyth holy werke

Droll (drōul), *sb* Also 7 **drolle,** 7–8 **drol(e.** [a. F. *drôle* (1584 *drolle* in Hatz.-Darm.; in 16th c also *draule*), orig. a sb. 'a good fellow, boone companion, merrie gig, pleasant wag; one that cares not which end goes forward, or how the world goes' (Cotgr); subseq. also an adj, and so in Eng. The origin of the F. word is uncertain. see Diez, Littré, Darmesteter.]

1. A funny or waggish fellow; a merry-andrew, buffoon, jester, humorist.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett* I I XVIII, The old Duke of Main was us'd to play the drol with him *Ibid* (1650) I 438 Dr. Dale, who was a witty kind of drole. 1658 J HARRINGTON *Prerog Pop Govt.* II. V. (1700) 374 Lucian is a Drol, and intends a Jest. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 7 June, Very

merry we were, Sir Thomas Harvy being a very drolle. *c* 1672 Wood *Life* (Oxf Hist Soc) I 201 John Lamphire . who was sometimes the natural droll of the company *a* 1680 Butler *Rem* (1759) I 102 The worst Drols of Punchinellos Were much th' ingeniouser Fellows 1709 Steele *Tatler* No 9 ¶ 2 Mr Scoggin, the famous Droll of the last Century. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat* (1852) I 645 The frolic gamesome droll they have seen upon Covent Garden theatre 1847 Disraeli *Tancred* II. viii, Mrs Coningsby was a fascinating droll. 1873 Browning *Red Cott Nt. cap* 328 As for the droll there, he that plays the king And screws out smile with a red nightcap on

†**2.** A comic or farcical composition or representation, a farce; an enacted piece of buffoonery; a puppet-show. *Obs.*

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch* To Rdr. 8 The frequent heapes Of Brames, from the weake sun-shine of an Eye. Work Maggotts out—short Drolls—scurrilitie 1662 Tatham *Aqua Tra.* Introd., There are two Drolls, one of Watermen, the other of Seamen 1711 Shaftesb *Charac*, *Enthusiasm* (1749) I 19 They are, the subject of a choice Droll or Puppet show at Bart'lemy Fair 1731 Medley *Kolben's Cape G Hope* I. 10 The crew, to divert themselves, acted several Drolls 1818 Todd, *Drollery* 2 A show, the old word for the present drolls exhibited at fairs

†**b.** The acting of farces *Obs*

1817 D Hughson *Walks thro' Lond* 194 A house of public exhibition in horsemanship and droll

†**3.** The action of making jest or sport; jesting, burlesque writing or style *Obs*

1670 G H *Hist. Cardinals* I 1. 13 The whole Sermon being but a drol and derision of Kings and their Ministers 1698 [R Ferguson] *View Eccles* Pref., To turn everything he writes of into Droll and Laughter 1711 tr *Werenfels' Disc Logomachys* 164 The ridiculous Mockery and Drolls of the Vulgar. 1842 H. Rogers *Ess.* I 1. 35 A pretty story . that affords scope for clinch and droll

4. *attrib* and *Comb*, as †*droll booth*, *-house*, a place where drolls were acted (*obs*); *droll-teller*

1706 E. Ward *Hud Rediv.* I viii, Like Smith-field Droll-Booth, built with Wood 1738 Watts *Holiness of Times* III Wks 1812 III 579 Should the senate-house be used for a theatre or droll-house, or for idle puppet shows 1866 *Sat. Rev* 22 Aug 186/1 The droll teller still went his rounds from hall to cottage

Droll, *a.* [f F. *drôle*: see prec. sb]

1. Intentionally facetious, amusing, comical, funny.

†*Droll painting*, caricature, *& painter*, caricaturist.

1623 Jas I in *Four C Eng Lett.* 45, I heartily thank thee for thy kind droll letter 1756–82 J Warton *Ess Pope* (ed 4) I ii. 51 Landschape painting, being even preferred to single portraits, to pieces of still-life, to droll figures 1762–71 H Walpole *Vertue's Anecd Paint.* (1786) III. 45 Daniel Boon, Of the same country, a droll painter 1789 Belsham *Ess* I x 202 The droll inventions of Hogarth 1858 Lytton *What will He do* I xii, He was a droll and joyous humourist 1861 Wright *Ess Archæol* II xxiii. 230 Everybody has a perception of what is droll and ludicrous

2. Unintentionally amusing; queer, quaint, odd, strange, 'funny'.

1753 Melmoth *Cicero* IV. ix (R) Imitating the droll figures those gallant youths exhibited 1790 Burns *Tam O'Shanter* 159 Wither'd beldams, auld and droll 1822 Scott *Let* in Taylor & Raine *Mem. Surtees* (1852) 164 I have built a droll sort of house here. a pretty, though somewhat fantastical residence *a* 1876 G. Dawson *Biog Lect* (1886) 94 Charles the Second certainly was the drollest idol ever nation set up.

Hence **Dro·llity**, the quality of being droll; *concr* a droll thing; **Dro·llness.**

1639 Davenant *Salmacida Spolia* Dram. Wks 1872 II. 317 Four Grotesques or drollities. 1823 F Cissold *Ascent Mt. Blanc* (1825) 10 Excited, as he said, by the drollness of the scene 1885 *Library Mag* (N Y) July 4 The ground-cuckoo is an embodiment of drolliness and absurdity

Droll, *v* Also 7 **drol**, 7–8 **drole** [a obs. F *drôler* 'to play the wag', etc (Cotgr.), f. *drôle* sb.]

1. *intr.* To make sport or fun; to jest, joke; to play the buffoon. Const *with*, *at*, *on*, *upon*.

1654 Whitelocke *Jrnl Swed. Emb* (1772) I 130 Whitelocke drolled with them. 1665 Earl Marlborough *Fair Warnings* 19 There was no greater argument of a foolish and inconsiderate person, than profanely to droll at Religion *a* 1678 Marvell *Wks* III 333 (R) As Killegrew buffons his master, they droll on them God, but a much duller way. 1680 *Vind Conforming Clergy* (ed 2) 32 An Author that drolls with every thing. 1739 Melmoth *Fitzosb. Lett.* (1763) 227 To drole upon the established religion of a country 1784 Cowper *Task* II 369 He doubtless is in sport, and does but droll 1894 R Bridges *Feast of Bacchus* V 1428 To droll on a private person

2. *trans* To jest (a thing) *away*, *off*, †to jest (a person) *out of* or *into* something (*obs*); to bring *forth* after the manner of a jester or buffoon.

1663 R. Stapylton *Slighted Maid* 7 (N) He would scarce droll away the sum he offer'd 1679 Sharp *Serm. at St Margarets* 11 Apr. 11 To Baffle and Droll out of Countenance those that stand up for the Reputation of Sacred things. *a* 1704 R L'Estrange (J.), Men that will not be reasoned into their senses, may yet be laughed or drolled into them 1834 *Tait's Mag* I 57 The Mulgraves and Masseys might have drolled and drivelled forth their sickening imbecility for half a century

Hence **Dro lling** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a.*; also **Dro·llingly** *adv*, jestingly, so as to make a jest of it, †**Dro·ller**, †**Dro·llist**, a professed facetious person; a jester, buffoon

1645 Evelyn *Diary* 20 Feb., Their drolling lampoons and scurrilous papers 1670 G H. *Hist Cardinals* I 1 19 [They] use but drolling and impertinence in their Arguments 1676 Glanvill *Season Refl.* i 5 And now he sets the Apes and Drollers upon it. 1681 — *Sadducismus* II (1726) 453 These idle Drollists have an utter Antipathy to all the braver and more generous kinds of Knowledge. 1684 J Goodman *Winter Even Confer* P 3 (T), To talk lightly and drollingly of it. *a* 1713 Ellwood *Autobiog* (1765) 284 Something like an Epitaph, in a drolling Stile 1847 W. Irving 14 Apr in *Life* IV. 3 A quiet drolling vein. 1882 Trollope *Alice Dugdale, etc.* 357 There was a sound of drolling in her voice.

Drollery (drōu·lәri). Also 7 **drol(l)erie**, **drolrie** (**drawlerie**, **drallery**) [a. F *drôlerie* (1584 in Hatz.-Darm.; also *drauleries* in Cotgr.), f *drôle*: see -ery.]

1 The action of a droll; waggery, jesting.

1653–4 Whitelocke *Jrnl Swed Emb.* (1772) I 279 So they parted in much drollerye 1682 Glanvill *Sadducismus* II (1726) 449 An affected humour of Drollery and Scoffing 1743 J Morris *Serm.* VII 202 Better than to make it the subject of their jests, and drollery 1828 Carlyle *Misc Ess*, *Burns* (1872) II 22 This [faculty of caricature] is Drollery rather than Humour 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* IV 109 A humour for drollery and sarcasm

2 Something humorous or funny †**a.** A comic play or entertainment, a puppet-show, a puppet.

1610 Shaks. *Temp* III iii 21 What were these? A hunting Drollerie 1614 B Jonson *Barth. Fair* Induct, Those that begot tales, tempests, and such like drolleries 1622 Fletcher *Wild Goose Chase* I ii, Our women the best linguists, they are parrots, O' this side the Alps they're nothing but mere drolleries 1847 Disraeli *Tancred* II xiii, A land that has never been blessed by that fatal drollery called a representative government

†**b** A comic picture or drawing; a caricature

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen IV*, II i. 156 For thy walls, a pretty slight Drollery is worth a thousand of these Bed hangings 1606 Dekker *Sev Sinnes* Ded, A Drollerie (or Dutch peece of Lantskop) may sometimes breed in the beholders eye, as much delectation, as the best and most curious master-peece excellent in that Art 1641 Evelyn *Diary* 13 Aug, We arrived late at Roterdam, where was their annual marte or faire, so furnished with pictures (especiall [illegible] Drolleries, as they call those clownish [illegible] [etc] 1888 F T Palgrave in *19th Cent* Jan 85 [Dutch] pictures were not classed in the range of serious work; they bore commonly the significant name of *Drolleries*.

c A jest; a facetious story or tale

1654 Gayton *Pleas Notes* IV. i. 170 Let it be if you please a Drawlery upon it 1660 F Brooke tr *Le Blanc's Trav* 121 The King is very much pleased with such Fictions and Drolleries 1872 R Ellis *Catullus* l 4 Scribbling drolleries each of us together.

3 The quality of being droll, quaint humour.

1742 West *Let.* in *Gray's Poems* (1775) 143 Old words revived add a certain drollery to the comic, and a romantic gravity to the serious 1856 Macaulay *Goldsm* Misc Writ 1860 II 255 The rich drollery of 'She Stoops to Conquer'.

Hence **Drolle rical** *a nonce-wd.*, comical

1656 S Holland *Zara* (1719) 15 This Drollerical Poem mightily augmented our Champion's Mirth

Drollic, *a rare* [f. Droll *sb* + -ic] Of or pertaining to a droll or puppet-show.

1743 Fielding *J. Wild* II iii (D), At the fair of Bartholomew Thalestris, Queen of the Amazons, Anna Bullen, Queen Elizabeth, or some other high princess in drollic story

Drollish (drōu·lɪʃ), *a* Somewhat droll.

1674 tr *Scheffer's Lapland* XXIV 108 Imposing drollish nick-names upon them 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* II. xii, A drollish and witty kind of peevishness

Drolly (drōu·lɪ, lɪ), *adv.* [f. Droll *a.* + -ly 2] In a droll manner; funnily; quaintly, oddly.

1662 Pepys *Diary* 5 Nov, Jane did answer me so humbly and drolly about it 1791 Boswell *Johnson* 17 May an 1775, Tom Davies described it [Johnson's laugh] drolly enough. 'He laughs like a rhinoceros' *a* 1864 Hawthorne *Amer Note-Bks.* (1879) II 43 A tone of voice having a drolly pathetic sound 1880 Ouida *Moths* II. 59 Things manage themselves drolly

Drom, obs. form of Drum.

Dromæognathous (drǫ mi,ǫ·gnāþәs), *a. Ornith.* [f. *Dromæus* generic name of the emeu, (ad. Gr. δρομαῖος swift-running) + γνάθος jaw: see -ous] Having the bones of the palate arranged as in the emeu and its allies. Hence **Dromæo gnathism**, the arrangement of the palate-bone in this particular manner.

1867 Huxley *Classif Birds* in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 425 The Dromæognathous birds are represented by the single genus *Tinamus*, which has a completely struthious palate 1875 Parker in *Encycl Brit.* III 711/1 (Birds) That low kind of skull which is called 'Dromæognathous' best seen in *Dromæus* the Emeu.

Drombeslade, -byllsclad, var. of Drumslade *Obs*, a drum.

†**Dro·med, -e.** *Obs.* [ad. late L *dromeda*, f class. L *dromas*, *dromad-em*] = Dromedary.

['*Dromeda*, quoddam genus camelorum, minoris quidem staturæ, sed velocioris' (J de Janua in Du Cange), 'dromeda, & dromas & dromedarius, idem animal est minus camelo, sed velocius' (*Gloss Camberonense* in Du C)]

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel Wks I. 340 Pei camen upon dromedis 1388 — *Isa.* lx 6 The lederis of dromedis [1382 dromedaries] of Madian and Effa 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* XVIII. xxxvi (1495) 797 Dromedarius is an heirde and keper of Dromedes *c* 1410 Love *Bonavent Mirr* VIII (Sherard MS), The dromedes þat they riden vpon 1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II 58, G beareth sable, a Dromede passante d'Or, gesante a branche of the Date tree propre

Dromedary (drɒ·m-, drǫ·mәdări). Also 4–6 **dromodarye**, **-ie** (**dromounday**), 5 **dromadayr**, **dromyder**, **drowmondere**, **dromond-**, **dromydary**, (**drombodary**), 5–7 **dromadary**, 6 **dromedare**, **-der**, **dromun-**, **drumbledary**, **drummi-**, **dromeldory**, 7 **dromidore**, **dromderrie**, **dromidary**. [ad OF. *dromedaire* (mod.F *dromadaire*), late L *dromedārius* (Vulgate, Isa lx 6) for **dromadārius* (sc *camēlus*), f *dromas*, *dromad-em* dromedary, a Gr δρομάς, δρομάδα, running, runner + Lat suffix *-ārius*: see -ary 1. The *drumble-*, *dromel-* forms are due to popular association with vernacular words in Drumble-, q. v.]

1. A light and fleet breed of the camel, specially reared and trained for riding See Camel

Usually of the Arabian or one-humped camel, but the Bactrian camel may also be improved into a Dromedary

13 *K Alis* 3407 Olifans and camailes, Dromedaries 1382 [see prec.] *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 6207 Two dromondarys drowe hit [a chariot], dressit perfore *c* 1400 tr *Secreta Secret*, *Gov Lordsh* (E E T S) 111 Right swyft as dromyders *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 638 *Hic dromedarius*, a drowmondere *c* 1500 *Melusine* XXXVI 274 Thenne came a truchemman mounted vpon a dromadary 1570 Levins *Manip* 104 A Drumbledary, *dromedarius* 1596 Spenser *F Q* IV viii 38 Ryding upon a Dromedare on hie, Of stature huge, and horrible of hew 1632 Lithgow *Trav* VI 298 A Dromidore, and Camel differ much in quality, but not in quantity, being of one height, bredth, and length the Dromidory will ride above 80 miles in the day 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* IV lxv, The Camels and Dromedaries of a Caravan 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* VI. iii 271 Mounted on dromedaries, they crossed the desert

†**2** = Dromond. *Obs*

[Late L had *dromeda* also as the name of a sailing vessel 'Lembus est genus naviculæ quas Dromedas dicimus', Fulgentius, *Super Serm Antiq* (c 550).]

? c 1475 *Sqr lowe Degre* 818 With lxxx shippes of large towre, With dromedarys of great honour 1520 [see Dromond] 1568 C Watson *Polyb* 66 b, They looked for taking certaine of their dromundaries, costed into a creek adjoining

†**3** A stupid, bungling fellow. *Obs.* Cf Drumble-dore

1567 Drant *Horace Epist* B 13, Because Democrites iudgd ait to be more base then witte, Therefore those drummi dories seeke so sleightlie after it 1597 *Pilgr Parnass* II 217 An old Stigmatick, an ould sober Dromeder 1632 Massinger & Field *Fatal Dowry* II ii, A soulless dromedary! *a* 1700 B E. *Dict Canl. Crew*, *Dromedary*, a Thief or Rogue You are a purple Dromedary You are a Bungler or a dull Fellow at thieving. 1785 in Grose

4 *attrib*, as *dromedary camel*, *corps*, *hump*.

1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* V 76 Dromedarye Camels that were wonderful swift 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 572 [He] had escaped..flying upon a Dromedary-Cammel 1844 H H Wilson *Brit India* II 301 He moved against them with the third cavalry, the dromedary corps, and two companies of infantry 1880 Blackmore *M Anerley* xli, The dromedary humps of certain hills

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Dromeda rian** *a*, of the nature of a dromedary; *sb.*, a rider on a dromedary, also **Dro medarist**

1706 E. Ward *Hud Reviv* I. xvii, On his Dromedarian Brute 1849 Lanl *Mod Egypt.* II ix 135 Mohhammad Ibn Kamil the Dromedarist 1877 *Daily Tel* 7 Nov, Ridden by dromedarians in Egyptian costume

Dromic (drǫ·mik), *a.* [ad. Gr δρομικός, f δρόμος course, race-course] Of, pertaining to, or of the form of a race-course, applied to the basilican type of Eastern churches from its resemblance to the plan of a race-course So also **Dro mical**

1850 Neale *East Ch.* I ii 170 There are many [Eastern churches] of the kind called *dromic*, or *basilican*, which exhibit the early Western arrangement 1875 *Encycl Brit* III 418/2 The basilican form, or, as it was then termed, *dromical*, from its shape being that of a race-course 1890 Huxley in *19th Cent* Nov 770 Such megalithic edifices as the dromic vaults of Maes How and New Grange.

Dromioid (drǫ·mɪ,oid), *a.* (*sb*) [f. mod.L. *Dromia* a genus of crustaceans: see -oid.] Having the form of a *Dromia*, a genus of Anomourous Crustacea, closely allied to the true crabs. b *sb* A crustacean of this genus

1852 Dana *Crust.* I. 50 The genus Trichia is a transition genus between the Parthenopinea and the Dromioids *Ibid.* 53 Three distinct grades of degradation —i. e, the Dromioid, the Lithodioid, and the Paguroid

Dromler: see Drumbler

Dro·mograph. [f. Gr δρόμος course + -graph] An instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood current. Also *attrib*

1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex* 1885 Landois & Stirling *Hum Physiol.* I. 181 The dromograph curve shews the primary elevation and the dicrotic elevation

Hence **Dromogra·phic** *a*

1883 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, *Dromographic curve*, the tracing obtained by the dromographic indicator.

Dromo·meter. [f. Gr. δρόμο-ς course. see -meter] A measurer of speed, a pocket instrument, serving to check the indications of the dromoscope

1881 *Nature* XXIV 225 Colonel Leboulangé will exhibit his ingenious dromometer and dromoscope for controlling the velocity of trains.

So **Dromo metry**, the measurement of velocity.

1685 Petty in *Phil Trans* XVII. 658 Dromometry, and the Measures of a Ships Motions at Sea

Dromond (drǫ mǫnd, drɒ mənd). *Hist.* and *arch* Also 4–5 **dromon**, **dromoun**, **dromonde**, **drowmound**, **dromund**, 5–6 **dromounde** [a. OF. *dromon*, *dromont*, AF. *dromund*, *-unt*, (in Cotgr. *dromond*), ad. late L *dromōn-em*, a. Byz Gr δρόμων large vessel propelled by many oars, f. δρόμος racing, course.] A very large mediæval ship;

according to Jal, 'a great vessel of the class of long ships'. Used both in war and commerce. In more ancient times it is said to have been 'a ship with rowers, having a single sail'.

13 *Guy W* (A.) 2802 A dromond he seye arriueing. 13 . *Coer de L* 2459 The drowmound was so hevy fraught, That unethe myght it saylen aught 13 . *K Alis* 90 How he scholde his fomen quelle That comen by schip other dromouns 1436 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 199 Whan at Hampton he made the grete dromons, Which passed other grete shippes of alle the comons. 1480 Caxton *Chron Eng* cxciv 171 He and his companye robbed two dromondes [*ed* 1520 dromedaryes] besyde sandwyche 1557 *K Arthur* (Copland) v iii, A great multytude of shyppes, galees, cogges and dromoundes 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit* ix vii 30 A mightie Argosey, called a Dromond 1828 Scott *F M. Perth* viii, I have got the sternpost of a dromond brought up the river from Dundee 1849 J Sterling in *Fraser's Mag* XXXIX 171 Dromonds huge deep-weighed with plenteousness 1868 Morris *Earthly Par* I. Prol 8 The great dromond swinging from the quay.

‖ **Dromornis** (drɒmɔ̄ rnis). Also **Dromæornis**. [*f.* δρόμος course, race, or mod L *Dromæus* emeu + ὄρνις bird] A genus of extinct Australian ratite birds allied to the Emeu

1872 Owen in *Proc. Zool Soc* 682 1895 C Dixon in *Fortn Rev.* Apr 642 Among extinct types we have the Dromornis of Australia, the Æpyornis of Madagascar

‖ **Dromos** (drɒ mɒs). *Archæol* [Gr. δρόμος race-course, avenue, f vbl. stem δραμ- to run.] An avenue or entrance-passage to a temple or other building, often as in Ancient Egypt between rows of columns or statues.

1850 Leitch *Muller's Anc Art* § 220 217 Alleys of colossal rams or sphinxes form the approach or dromos 1889 C D Bell *Wynter on Nile* vi 57 A populous city with its palaces and temples and dromos of sphinxes 1896 *Academy* 18 July 54/2 The tholoi with their entrance passages or dromoi excavated in the indurated clay of the hillside were of good Mycenaean period.

Dromoscope (drɒ mɔ̄skōup). [mod f Gr. δρόμος running, course + -scope] An instrument to indicate the course of a ship, also, to indicate the velocity of a train or other vehicle.

1875 *Chamb Jrnl.* No 133 79 The 'universal dromoscope', for correcting the course of a ship 1876 *Catal Sci Appl S Kens* § 3131 *Dromoscope* By means of this instrument the deviation of the compass, either of the course or azimuth, is indicated merely by stopping the hand 1881 [see Dromometer].

Dromslade, -slet, var. of Drumslade, *Obs.*

Dron, drone, obs forms of Drown

Dro'nage. [f. Drone *sb.*[1] + -age. Cf. Dotage.] The condition of a drone.

1846 Ld Cockburn *Let* in *Blackie's Biog* x. (1895) 232 We only aggravate the drone-age of the drones. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 103 Many a man is reduced into a state of dronage by him [the usurer]

Drone (drōun), *sb*.[1] Forms α 1 dran, dræn, 2–6 (*s. w. dial* 7–9) **drane** (6 **drayne**, 6–7 **dran**); β. ? 3 dro(n), 5– **drone** (6 **dron, drowne**, 6–7 **droane**). [OE *dran, dræn* (? *drán, drǽn*) Cf OS., pl *drani* (? *drâni*), MLG *drâne, drône*, E Fris. *drâne*, LG *drône*, whence mod.Ger. *drohne*. Also OHG *treno*, MHG *tr ene, tren* (Maaler 1561 *tran*), mod HG dial. *trehne, trene* 'drone'

The etymological relations of these forms are difficult to make out, esp in our ignorance whether the vowel in OE and OS. was *a* or *â* A short *a* would bring the OE and OS. words together, and put both in ablaut relation to OHG *tr eno*, from an ablaut series *dren- dran- drun-*, with primary sense 'to resound, boom', whence also ON *drynja*, and mod G *dröhnen* (see Droun *v*) But an OE *á* (*—ái*) would not belong to the same ablaut series as OS *â* (*—ê*). An OE str fem *dran, drane*, would regularly give ME and mod s w dial. *drane*; but it leaves unexplained the mod. *drone* (found chiefly since 1483, but app indicated by *dro*, in a mutilated (?) 12th c MS. glossary, Wr.-Wülcker 543/8) On the other hand, neither are the facts explained by an OE *drân*, since this would have given ME *dron, droon*, mod. *drone*, Sc *drane*, for *drane* was the ordinary ME, and is now a southern Eng, not a Sc. form]

1 The male of the honey-bee It is a non-worker, its function being to impregnate the queen-bee.

α *c* 1000 Ælfric *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 121/10 *Fucus*, dran a 1100 *Ags Voc* Ibid 318/35 *Fucus*, dræn a 1131 *O E. Chron* an. 1127, Swa drane doth in hiue *c* 1394 *P. Pl Crede* 726 As dranes doþ nouȝt but drynkeþ vp þe huny. *c* 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath* iv 21 Dranes loue weel reste 1531 Elyot *Gov.* I ii, If any drane or other unprofitable bee entreth in to the hyue 1570 Levins *Manip* 19/1 A Drane, bee, *fucus Ibid.* 200/2 A Drayne *Ibid.* 168/5 A Drone 1658 Rowland *Moufet's Theat Ins.* 917 The Drone called in Latine, *Fucus* in English, a *Drone*, a *Dran* 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss*, *Dran*, a drone. 1880 Elworthy *W Somerset Word-bk*, *Drane*, a drone

β 12 *Vocab* in Wr.-Wülcker 543/8 *Fucus*, dro(n) 1483 *Cath. Angl* 109/2 A Drone, *asilus, fucus* 1508 Dron [see 3] 1523 Fitzherb *Husb* § 122 There is a bee called a drone, and she .wyll eate the honny, and gather nothynge 1607 Hieron *Wks.* I 389 It helpeth not the droane, but the bee. 1637 Heywood *Dial* Wks 1874 VI 322 The Bee makes honey till his sting be gone, But that once lost, he soone becomes a Drone 1720 Gay *Poems* (1745) I 7 Some against hostile drones the hive defend 1889 Geddes *Evol of Sex* 19 The drone, although passive as compared with the unsexed workers, is active when compared with the extraordinarily passive queen

2. *fig* A non-worker, a lazy idler, a sluggard

α 1529 Skelton *Agst. Scottes* 172 The rude rank Scottes, lyke dronken dranes. 1548 Udall, etc *Erasm Par.* Pref 3 Idle loiterers and verai dranes. 1570 B Googe *Pop. Kingd* I (1880) 8 a, Droanes that greedily consume the fruites of others paine 1599 Shaks *Hen V*, I ii 205 The lazie yawning Drone 1678 Otway *Friendship in F* v i, A Dioan of a Husband 1693 Prideaux *Lett* (Camden) 161 Y^e^ preferments of y^e^ Church were never designed for such drones 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* (1863) 52 The lands are held by active men and not by drones.

3 *attrib* and *Comb*, as *drone-bee, -cell, -eggs*; *drone-like* adj; **drone-beetle** = Dor-beetle; **drone-fly**, a dipterous insect, *Eristalis tenax*, of family *Syrphidæ*, resembling the drone-bee.

1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 91 Ane bumbart, ane *dron bee, ane bag full of flewme 1538 Starkey *England* I iii 77 Much lyke vnto the drowne bees in a hyue *c* 1540 *Pilgr T* 68 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) App i 79, I thought yt had beyn the dran be 1583 Stubbes *Anat Abus* II. (1882) 42 Drone bees, that liue vpon the spoile of the poore bees that labour 1865 Wood *Homes without H* xxiii (1868) 426 There are three kinds of cell in a hive the worker-cell, the *drone-cell, and the royal-cell 1753 Chambers *Cycl Suppl*, **Drone-fly*, or *Bee fly*, a two wing'd fly, so extremely like the common bee as to be at first sight not easily distinguishable from it 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 836, My honey lost, and I, a *drone like bee [etc.].

Drone (drōun), *sb*.[2] Also 6 (9 *s.w dial*) drane (6 drene, droon, 7 droane) [app. f Drone *v*, though its early application to a bag-pipe or other sonorous instrument is somewhat surprising]

I 1 A continued deep monotonous sound of humming or buzzing, as that of the bass of the bagpipe, the humming of a fly, or the like

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xv. 7 Ane fule, thocht he haif causs or nane, Cryis ay, Gif me, in to a drane [*v rr* rane, drene; *rime* stane] 1641 Milton *Animadv* (1851) 209 Ever thumming the drone of one plaine Song 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No 144 P 7 The insects that torment us with their drones or their stings 1755 Young *Centaur* II Wks 1757 IV. 140 The dull drone of nominal diversion still humming on, when the short tune of enjoyment is over 1864 Mrs Gatty *Parables fr Nat* Ser iv 131 The occasional drone of the [organ] pipes vibrating drearily through the aisles.

b *transf* A monotonous tone of speech

1777 Mad D'Arblay *Early Diary* (1889) II. 205 I would fain give you some idea of the drone of her voice 1827 Macaulay *Misc Poems* (1860) 416 He commenced his prelection in the dullest of clerical drones 1888 Elworthy *W Somerset Word-bk*, *Drane*, a drawl in speech

c A monotonous speaker; a drawler.

1786 Burns *Ordination* x, We never had sic twa drones. 1834 Lytton *Pompeii* I ii, Some drone of a friedman reads them a section of Cicero 'De Officiis',

II. **2** A bagpipe or similar wind instrument.

1502 *Priv Purse Exp Eliz. of York* (1830) 2 A Mynstrell that played upon a droon. 1515 Barclay *Egloges* iv (1570) C iii/2 Yet coulde he pipe and finger well a drone 1530 Palsgr 215/2 Drone, a bagpype, *cornemuse* *c* 1700 *Wooing of Q Cath.* in Evans *O B* (1784) I lvi 320 Our harps and our tabors, and sweet humming drones 1787 Burns *Fragm.*, *'When Guildford Good'* ix, Caledon threw by the drone, An' did her whittle draw, man. 1858 M Porteous *Souter Johnny* 30 An' sit an' smirk, an' hotch, an' swear An' blaw the drone

3. The bass pipe of a bagpipe, which emits only one continuous tone

(The modern Highland bagpipe has three drones.)

1592 Lyly *Midas* iv 1, The bag-pipe's drone his hum lays by. 1627 Drayton *Agincourt*, etc 152 Then your Bagpypes you may burne, It is neither Droane nor Reed that will serue your turne. 1663 Butler *Hud* I i. 516 This Bag pipe inspires, and plays upon The Nose of Saint, like Bag pipe Drone 1774 Pennant *Tour in Scotl in* 1772, 303 The bagpipe ..had two long pipes or drones and a single short pipe 1819 W Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 90 The drone was here, the chanter yonder 1879 W H Stone in Grove *Dict Mus* I 123 A combination of fixed notes or 'drones', with a melody or 'chaunter'.

5 *attrib*, as *drone-bagpipe, -bass, -pipe, -reed.*

1549 *Compl. Scot* vi 65 The fyrst hed ane drone bag pipe *a* 1659 Cleveland *Gen Poems*, etc. (1677) 2 While his canting Drone-pipe scan'd The mystick Figures of her hand 1781 Cowper *Conversation* 330 The drone-pipe of an humblebee. 1879 W H Stone in Grove *Dict Mus* I 123 The drone reeds are only intended to produce a single note, which can be tuned by a slider on the pipe itself. *Ibid* 124 An instrument with a 'drone bass' in the strictest sense of the term

Drone (drōun), *v*.[1] Also 7 **droan**, 9 (*dial*) **dreon**. [f Drone *sb*.[1]; or *sb* 2, sense 2 (The ME Droun, to roar, appears to be a distinct though radically related word)]

1. *intr.* To give forth a continued monotonous sound; to hum or buzz, as a bee or a bagpipe; to talk in a monotonous tone.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xv. 8 He that dronis ay as ane bee Sowld haif ane heirar dull as stane 1704 Swift *Mech Operat. Spirit* Misc (1711) 292 A little paultry Mortal, droning, and dreaming, and drivelling to a Multitude 1837 Carlyle *Fr Rev* III ii vi, From morning to night the Tribune drones with oratory on this matter 1849 James *Woodman* xvii, The invetgrate piper droned on 1863 Barnes *Dorset Gloss*, *Dream*, to drawl in speaking 1868 Kingsley *Christm Day* 13 Beetles drone along the hollow lane.

2 *trans.* To utter or emit in a dull, monotonous tone Also with *out*.

1614 B. Jonson *Barth Fair* I iii, A dry grace, as long as a table cloth, and droan'd out by thy sonne. 1789 Mrs Piozzi *Journ. France* II 352 A German organ droning its dull round of tunes 1860 Thackeray *Round. Papers*, *Week's Hol* 203 Penitents droning their dirges.

†**3.** [f Drone *sb*.[2]] To smoke (a pipe) (ludicrously compared to playing on a bagpipe) *Obs*

1599 B. Jonson *Ev Man out of Hum* iv iii, His villanous Ganimede and he ha' been droning a tobacco pipe there ever sin' yesterday noone 1609 — *Sil Wom* iv. i, As he lyes on his backe droning a tobacco pipe

Drone, *v*.[2] Also 6 drane [f Drone *sb*.[1]] To act or behave like a drone bee

1. *intr.* To proceed in a sluggish, lazy, or indolent manner. Also *to drone it*

1509–1680 [see Droning *ppl a* 2] 1711 Puckle *Club* § 606. 112 To which Hive every one, Bee-like, Should bring honey, and not Drone it upon the heirock labour of others 1858 W Johnson *Jonica* 87 My soul went droning through the hours 1891 M E Wilkins *Humble Rom*, 2 *Old Lovers* 49 The business was not quite as wide awake and vigorous as when in its first youth; it droned a little now

2 *trans* To pass *away*, drag *out*, spend (life, time) indolently and sluggishly.

1739 Wesley *Wks* (1872) I. 280 One that drones away life, without ever labouring. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar* I iii, To drone out manhood in measuring cloth 1876 C M Davies *Unorth. Lond* 361 Gentlemen who merely drone away existence in a *laisser-aller* kind of way

†**Dronel, Dronet.** *Obs.* [deriv. of Drone *sb*.[1], perh one form is an error.] = Drone *sb*.[1]

1575 *Appius & Virg* in Hazl *Dodsley* IV 151 That dronel, that drousy drakenosed drivel 1583 Stubbes *Anat Abus.* To Rdr. (1877) 11 Like vnto dronets deuouring the sweet home of the poore labouring bees.

Droner (drōu nəɹ) [f. Drone *v*.[1] + -er[1].] One who drones †a. One who plays on a drone or bagpipe. *Obs.* b. One who emits a monotonous sound, a monotonous speaker or reader

a 1547 *Privy Purse Exp Hen VIII*, To a droner that played on the drone xos 1784 *Laura & Augustus* I 127 Enough to have awakened the suspicions of any man except such an old droner 1859 Sala *Twice round Clock* (1861) 109, I am tempted to summon the aid of the police, and to give one of the grinders, howlers, or droners in charge. 1893 R. F. Horton *Verbum Dei* vi 187 Mere droners, or reciters..of words which are merely traditional

Drong. *dial* Also drang. [f ablaut stem of *dring*, s. w. form of Thring, OE. *þringan* to press, compress] A narrow lane or passage.

1787 Grose *Prov Gloss*, *Drang*, a narrow lane or passage *Devonsh* 1830 *Mem Gentlewoman of Old School*, Each opening into a different street, or, I should rather say, lane; indeed, one was denominated a drang 1863 Barnes *Dorset Gloss*, *Drong or Drongway*, a narrow way between two hedges or walls 1880–88 *West Cornwall Gloss & W. Somerset Word-bk*, *Drang, Drang-way* 1888 T Hardy *Wessex T* (1889) 161 Accessible for vehicles and live-stock by a side 'drong'

Drongo (drɒ ngo) *Ornith.* [a Malagasy *drongo* (Brisson *Ornithol* 1760)]

1. A name originally belonging to a Madagascar bird, *Dicrurus* (*Edolius*) *forficatus*; thence extended to other species of *Dicrurus*, and in a wide sense to the numerous African and Indian species of *Dicruridæ*, also called **Drongo-shrikes.**

1841 *Penny Cycl* XXI 416 The Drongos are fly-catching birds *Ibid.*, The Dicrurinæ or Drongo shrikes of Le Vaillant. 1894 *Naturalist on Prowl* 178 The ever-changing notes of the Racket-tailed Drongo

2 Drongo cuckoo, a species of the cuckoo genus *Surniculus*, a native of Nepaul

Droning (drōu nin), *vbl. sb* [f. Drone *v*.[1] and 2 + -ing[1]]

1. Continued monotonous emission of sound, as of buzzing or humming; monotonous talk.

1704 Swift *Mech. Operat Spirit* ii. Wks 1778 II 20 Cant and droning supply the place of sense and reason 1878 H M Stanley *Dark. Cont* xviii 507 The monotonous droning of the one-stringed guitar 1894 Froude *Erasmus* vii 113 Mere sounds like the dronings of a barrel-organ.

2. Lazy, indolent inaction.

1825 in Brockett *N C. Gloss*

Dro'ning, *ppl a* [-ing[2].] That drones.

1. [f Drone *v*.[1]] Emitting a dull, monotonous sound; having a monotonous tone or utterance.

1601 ? Marston *Pasqvil & Kath* I i 315 Along with me then, you droning Sagbut! 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv 89 Mix with tinkling Brass, the Cymbals droning Sound 1750 Gray *Elegy* ii, Save where the beetle wheels his droning flight 1858 Carlyle *Fredk Gt* (1865) I i v. 45 The endless droning eloquence of Bishops.

2 [f Drone *v* 2] Lazy, indolent, inactive, listless 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 186 Slouth and wretchyd Idylnes By wayes remys and dranynge neglygence 1680 Dryden *Sp. Friar* II ii, A long restive race of droning kings. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess*, *Compensation* Wks (Bohn) I. 46 The droning world

Hence **Dro ningly** *adv*, in a droning manner.

1887 *Advance* (Chicago) 6 Oct. 630 If he could..read it fleshly like a book, not droningly and dully like a portion of the Bible 1892 Lowell in *Harper's Mag.* June 78/2 That droningly dreary book the *Mirror for Magistrates*

Dronish (drōu nɪʃ), *a* [f Drone *sb*.[1] + -ish] Of the nature of a drone or male bee; living on another's labour; lazy, indolent, sluggish, inactive.

1580 E KNIGHT *Trual Truth* 37 (T) Good travelling bees . more profitable than the dronish ones 1630 J TAYLOR (Water P) *Laugh & be fat* 40 Wks II 76/2 Each lumpish asse, and dronish noddie 1714 ROWE *Jane Gray* III 1, The Dronish Monks, the Scorn and Shame of Manhood. *a* 1845 HOOD *Irish Schoolm* XLIX, Some dronish Dominie

Hence **Dro nishly** *adv.*, **Dro nishness.**

1731 in BAILLY (both words) 1753 *Ess on Actors proper for Pulpit* 63 (L) Flaccid dronishness of gesture

Dronk, obs. f. *drank, drunk*. see DRINK *v.*

Dronkelew. see DRUNKELEW.

Dronken, obs. f DRUNKEN.

Dronkie · see DRENKLE

Dronscellett, slade, var DRUMSLADE, *Obs.*

‖ **Dronte** (drɒnt) *Obs* [Du and Fr. *dronte*] A name of the DODO, q v.

Drony (drōu·ni), *a.*[1] [f. DRONE *sb*[1] + -Y[1].] Having the characteristics of a drone; sluggish.

1781 JOHNSON in Boswell *Life* (1831) V 3 To restrain a man from drony solitude and useless retirement 1794 MRS PIOZZI *Synon.* I. 169 Some stupid books were to be read by drony souls with a uniform monotony of voice.

Drony, *a*[2] [f. DRONE *sb*[2] + -Y[1].] Characterized by a drone or monotonous tone, hum, or buzz.

1824 *Body & Soul* (ed 4) I 93 The bats were wheeling their drony flights 1837 *Blackw Mag.* XLII 25 A couple of desperate Dutch plosers . kept up a steady, drony hum between them. 1869 LOWELL *Cathedral* Poet Wks 1890 IV 52 That drony vacuum of compulsory prayer.

Droof(e, obs form of *drove* : see DRIVE *v.*

Drook, var spelling of DROUK *v*

Drool (drūl), *v dial.* and *U.S.* [Contracted form of DRIVEL *v*] = DRIVEL *v*, in various senses

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Drool, to drivel. Somerset* 1854 THOREAU *Walden* IV (1886) 124 [A frog] with his chin upon a heart leaf, which serves for a napkin to his drooling chaps. *a* 1860 T. PARKER in Dean *Life* (1877) 159 (D) His mouth drooling with texts 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv Dis.* 290 There may be drooling of saliva and other indications of bulbar degeneration. 1879 J D LONG *Æneid* III. 803 Blood and morsels soaked in blood and wine Did drool. 1880 *W Cornwall Gloss*, *Drule*, to drivel.

Droop (drūp), *v.* Forms. 3–4 drupe, 4 drope, 4–6 droupe, drowp(e, 6 *Sc* drup, 6–7, (9 *dial.*) droup, 6– droop [ME. *drupe-n, drowpe-n*, a. ON. *drūpa* to droop, hang the head, etc., deriv. wk. vb f. ablaut series *dreup-, druup-, drup-*: see etymological note to DROP *sb.*]

1 *intr.* To hang or sink down, as from weariness or exhaustion; to bend, incline, or slope downward. Of the eyes: To be bent downward, with the eyelids lowered.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 16064 Iesus stode als a lambe, His hefde druppand [*v rr* drupand, droupande] dun *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 207 Hise armes drouped noght with fetheres lowe 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. III. 45 Thus droupes this lofttie Pyne, and hangs his sprayes 1602 MARSTON *Ant & Mel* II. Wks. 1856 I. 26 He is the flagging'st bulrush that ere droopt With each slight mist of raine 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 7 P 16 The Bridegroom's Feathers in his Hat all drooped 1858 A. W. DRAYSON *Sporting S. Africa* 64 The elephant male twelve feet high, droops towards the tail. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr* III. v, Bella's eyes drooped over her book

2 To sink, go down, descend. Now only *poet.*; of the sun, day, etc. . to decline, draw to a close

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9447 Er I degh, or droupe in-to helle. *Ibid.* 10407 Þe day wex dym, droupit þe sun. 1590 SHAKS *Mids. N* III. ii 357 The starrie Welkin couer thou anon With drooping fogge 1667 MILTON *P L* XI 178 Laborious til day droop 1817 SHELLEY *Rev Islam* I. x. 5 The Eagle as if it failed Drooped through the air 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* XXVII 452 The evening wore on, and the sun drooped in the west

†**3.** To sink out of sight; to crouch or cower down; to lie hidden. *Obs*

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth* IV, The dere in the dellun, Thay droupun and daren *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 133/2 Drowpyn, or prively to be hydde. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Test Cres* (R), His eien drouped hole sonken in his heed 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XX xix, Here ben knyghtes . that wyl not longe droupe, & they are within these walles

4. To decline in vital strength and energy; to sink in physical exhaustion, languish, flag.

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 122 Eson Endured his dayes drowpynge in age. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 734* She drowpys doun in swone 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlii 420, I drup with a ded luke 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. XVIII 524 We had not been at Sea long, before our men began to droop, in a sort of distempar, that stole insensibly on them 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 31 P 3 This great Hero drooped like a scabbed Sheep 1846 DICKENS in *Daily News* (1896) 14 Feb , When our poor infants droop.

b *transf.* and *fig.* To flag, fail, decay.

1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 34 The faith of Abraham began not to droope. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw Hoe* I D's Wks 1873 III 4 The towne droopt ever since the peace in Ireland *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Rem* (1644) 198 For the encrease and enabling of Merchants, which now droop and daily decay 1880 BON. PRICE in *Fraser's Mag* May 678 Trade languishes the rate of interest droops

5 To flag in spirit or courage; to become dejected, dispirited, or despondent

a 1300 *Cursor M* 4460 Sir, we are þe droupander [*c* 1340 *Fairf.* we droupe þe mare], For tua sueuens we sagh to night. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 252 He drouped þerfore doune, & said þe lond were schent *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 1103 Þan set he him doun drurymode, & dropede for hure sake *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 223, I die, I drowpe, I dare in drede 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV Prol. 158 To droup like a fordullit as. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet Misc* 86 Why droop'st, my soul? Why faint'st thou in my breast? 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 159 P 5 Must my Terentia droop under the Weight of Sorrow? 1838 [see DROOPING *ppl a* 3]

6. *trans.* To let hang or sink down; to bend or incline downwards; to cast down, lower, turn towards the ground (the eyes or face).

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Aib) 33 Thee Godes hard lourning to the ground her phisnomye drowped 1591 SHAKS 1 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 12 A withered Vine, That droupes his sappe-lesse Branches to the ground. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV v, He droopes his eye 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog.* II. 34 [The reindeer] resembles the stag, only it somewhat droops the head. 1832 TENNYSON *Eleanore* VI, I cannot veil, or droop my sight 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed 6) 64 The shears being drooped, shift the blocks

† **b.** *nonce use* with *out*: To express by drooping.

1605 *Tryall Chev* IV 1 in Bullen *O Pl* (1884) III 319 Why wither not these trees . And every neighbour branch droup out their grief?

c. To cause to drop, fell, lay low

1829 B CORNWALL *Dram Scenes, Rape Proserpine*, And if the woodman's axe should droop the tree The woodbine too must perish

Droop (drūp), *sb* [f. DROOP *v*] The act or fact of drooping; drooping action or condition; downward bend or sinking.

1647 H MORE *Song of Soul* I III XXV, Get up out of thy drowsie droop 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) I XXVIII 226 His only blemish a droop of the left eyelid 1853 SIR H DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 375 The droop of the chain is 14 feet 1856 KANE *Arct Expl* I XXV 409 The droop of the shoulders 1874 FORSTER *Dickens* (Housek Ed) 314 Such indications of a droop in his invention. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas Isl* XVIII, Singing a droning sailor's song, with a droop and a quaver at the end of every verse.

Droop, *a rare.* Also 6 drup, droup, drowp. [The stem of DROOP *v* used adjectively.] = DROOPING *ppl a.*

The 13th c instances are doubtful, they may be for *drupiest* from *drupi*, DROOPY.

[*a* 1225 *St Marher.* 16, I dhuen ant darne drupest alre þinge *a* 1225 *Leg Kath.* 2050 Druicninde & dreori, & druipest alre monne] 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit Wemen* 192 Into derne, at the deid, he salbe drup [*v r.* droup] fundin *Ibid.* 370 Eftir dede of that drupe, that docht nought in chalmir ?16 . *Laird o' Lamanton* XIII. in Child *Ballads* VII. CCXXI. (1890) 220/2 Droop and drowsie was the blood 1852 *Meanderings of Mem* I 87 In the droop ash shade

c. esp. in parasynthetic combs, as *droop-headed, -nosed*, etc.

1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II 29 If it [the Croupe] fall too hastily, the Horse is said to be droop-arsed *a* 1821 KEATS *Ode to Melanch.* 13 The droop-headed flowers 1881 A J EVANS in *Macm Mag.* XLIII 228 The fine aquiline nose which distinguish[es] these Serbian mountaineers from their droop-nosed lowland kinsmen.

Drooped (drūpt), *ppl. a.* [f DROOP *v.* + -ED] Bent downward, downcast, depressed.

1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II. 13 With drooped figure ..and swollen face. 1885 TENNYSON *Balin & Balan*, Now with droopt brow down the long glades he rode. 1891 H HERMAN *His Angel* 72 With drooped eyes, and a face to which a hot blush was rising

† **Droo·pen, droupne,** *v. Obs.* [Extended form of DROOP *v* with suffix -EN[5], as if repr an ON. **drūpna*] = DROOP *v.* 5.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath* 2048 (MS Cott) Al adeadet, drupninde & dreri. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott Hom* 259 Godd iseh ow offrihte ant sumdel drupnin of þat fearlac talde of deað. *a* 1300 *Body & Soul* I in *Map's Poems* (Camden) [MS Vern] Als ich lay in Winteres niht, In a droupnynge [*MS Anch* droupening] to fore the day. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* XVI 54 For hue love y droupne ant daie. *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 12625 (Trin) Wip heuy hert & droupenyng chere

Droo·per. [f. DROOP *v* + -ER[1].] One that droops; † one whose energy or spirit fails

1586 STANYHURST *Ded. to Sir H Sidney* in Holinshed *Chron* II 80 If the historian be pleasant, he is noted for a jester, if he be grave, he is reckoned for a drooper 1649 FULLER *Just Man's Fun* 21 Let such droopers know, that . they offend God. 1657 G. HUTCHESON *Expos John* XIV. 15 A cure, which cannot be expected by lazie drowpers.

Drooping (drū·piŋ), *vbl sb.* [f DROOP *v* + -ING[1].] The action or state expressed by the verb DROOP; *lit* downward hang or depression; *fig.* falling off, pining away; dejection

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1748 He watz in drowping depe *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 3291 Sobbyng vnfaile with drouping on nightes 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* II. 160 To support the people of God against discouragements and droopings. 1816 BYRON *Dream* V, An unquiet drooping of the eye *attrib* 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen VI*, IV. V 5 When saplesse Age Should bring thy Father to his drooping Chaire

Drooping, *ppl. a.* [f DROOP *v.* + -ING[2].]

1. Hanging or bending down; descending, declining. In names of plants = L *nutans.*

1590 [see DROOP *v* 2]. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonnets* XXVII 7 Keep my drooping eyelids open wide 1633 P FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XXXVIII xi, Hang down her drooping head 1796 WITHERING *Brit Plants* III. 144 Long stems entirely drooping 1827 KEBLE *Chr Y* 2nd Sund Advent II, Why lifts the Church her drooping head? 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl* V. 275 Drooping Star of Bethlehem 1878 BRITTEN *Plant-n*, Drooping Tulip, *Fritillaria Meleagris*

2 Declining from vigour, prosperity, etc , failing, decaying, flagging.

1553 T WILSON *Rhet* 31 b, He that is so sower of witte, and so drowpyng of braine 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist* 210 Overburthened with drooping old age 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 27 Drooping cattle recover'd to their health 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 3 June 5/3 In the face of a drooping market.

3. Dejected, depressed, dispirited, despondent.

a 1300 [see DROOP *v* 5] 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IX x, Fayr knyght why sytte ye soo droupyng. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II 289 To reuiue yᵉ drooping spiritts of our freinds in England 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV XXXIV 331 To endeavour to raise their drooping spirits

Droo·pingly, *adv* [f prec. + -LY[2].] In a drooping, hanging down, or dejected manner

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Answ to Dorel* 200 To support our feeble hands which hang so drowpingly downe 1814 BYRON *Lara* II XV, That hand, so raised, how droopingly it hung! 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom* XIII, She stood droopingly in the midst of us

Droo·pingness. [f as prec. + -NESS] Drooping condition or state

1635 J. HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Banish'd Virg* 220 The shackles of that benumming droopingnesse 1864 NEALE *Seaton Poems* 66 Where lilies hang In silver droopingness.

Droopy (drū·pi), *a* Forms: 3 drupie, 6 droupy, -ie, droopie, 6– droopy. [Early ME *drupi*, referred to DROOP *v*, but perh. repr. an ON **drupag-*, f *drupr* drooping spirits, faintness.] Dejected, sad, gloomy, drooping

a 1225 *Ancr. R* 88 [He] makeð drupie chere *a* 1240 *Lof song* in *Cott. Hom* 205 Sumehwile to pleiful, to drupi oðer hwiles ?13 *MS Cantab* Ff II 38 245 (Halliw) Sche fonde the lady alle drupy, Sore wepyng and swythe sory *a* 1529 SKELTON *Elynour Rummyng* 15 Her lothy leere is ugly of cheere, droupy and drowsie 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* III 35 Titans golden flame That shines by Day, and droopie Night 1872 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. Abr.* II 19 Looking droopy and woe-begone

Hence **Droopiness,** tendency to hang down

1828 *Blackw Mag.* XXIV 870 Maiden, the sleepy richness of whose eyes, and the dowdy droopiness of whose bonnet, indicate serious contemplativeness

Drop (drɒp), *sb.* Forms: 1 dropa, 2–7 drope, 4–7 droppe, 3- drop (5 droupe, 6– *Sc* drap) [In I. repr OE. *dropa* wk masc = OS *dropo* (MDu *droppe*, Du *drop*), OHG *tropfo, tropfo* (MHG. *tropfe*, Ger *tropfen*), ON *dropi* (Sw *droppe*) —OTeut **dropon-* and **droppon-*, f. *u*-grade of ablaut stem *dreup-, druep-, drup-.*

The affinities of the *drop, dreep, drip, dripe, droop* family of words are here exhibited for reference from their respective places

I The original strong vb. OTeut **dreup*, *draup*, *drup-*, in ON *drjūpa* (Sw *drjūpa*), OHG *triofan* (Ger *triefen*), OS *driopan*, OE *drēopan*, ME *drepe*, DREEP *v.*

II From *au*-grade Causal **drauþjan*, in ON. *dreypa*, OHG. *troufen*, OS **drōpian*, OE **drīepan*, *drȳpan*, ME DRIPE *v.*

III From *ā*-grade ON *drūpr* sb ; *drupa* vb. (—**drūþē*, corresp to a Gothic **drūpan, -aiða*), ME *droupen*, DROOP *v*, also DROOP *a* and *sb.*, DROOPEN *v*

IV From *u*-grade 1 **dropon-* sb (pre Teut **dhrubón*), in ON. *drop*, OHG *troffo*, OS *dropo*, OE. *dropa*, DROP *sb* Thence **dropjan*, OE. *dropian*, DROP *v* Also **drupjan*, in OE *dryppan*, ME *dryppe*, DRIP *v*

2 **-pp* forms, originating in assimilation of pre Teut *-bn* to *-bb*, OTeut *-pp*, in sb **dhrubō(n*, gen *dhrubnds*, assimilated *dhrubbds*, in OTeut. **dropō(n*, *droppᵃ*, whence, by levelling, **droppo(n-* in OHG. *troffo*, OE **droppa*, ME *droppe*. see DROP *sb.* From this, **droppjan*, OHG. *troffōn*, OE *droppian*, DROP *v* Also **drupppjan*, in ON **drjppa*, Da *dryppe* see DRIP *v*]

I. The original sb. * *Primary sense.*

1. The smallest quantity of liquid that falls or detaches itself, or is produced, in a spherical or pear-shaped form; a globule of liquid.

c 825 *Vesp Psalter* XLIV 9 [XLV 8] Myrre & dropa. *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Luke XXII 44 And his swat wæs swylce blodes dropan [*Lindisf. G* droppas, *Hatton* dropen] on eorðan yrnende. *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd.* II 34 Læt sedreopan on þa eagan ænne dropan. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 184 Nout so muche ase a lutei deawes drope azean þe brode see 1297 R GLOUC (1724) 560 An wewe droges of reine þer velle *a* 1300 *Fragm Pop Sc.* (Wright) 213 If hit is cold up an hey the dropen falleth to snowe. 1398 TRLVISA *Barth De P. R* XIII. XXIV. (1495) 456 A droppe is callyd *Stilla* while it fallith, and *gutta* while it stondyth or hangyth *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 3320 Elan driet the drops of hir dregh teris. 1563 W FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 49 b, Why raine falleth in round drops 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* III 750 On his hanging Ears Sweat in clammy Drops appears 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* XXXII 265 Drops of rain, which we know to be small spheres 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner* 145 The hypodermal layer of tissue containing drops of oil and resin

b. *fig* Of things immaterial.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 94 To instill sweete droppes of consolation, into your heart wounded with anguish 1597 *1st Pt Return fr Parnass* I i 319 I have bespringled them pritilie with the drops of my bountie *a* 1687 WALLER (J.), Admiring in the gloomy shade, Those little drops of light 1784 COWPER *Task* III 46 To preserve thy sweets Unmix'd with drops of bitter 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 51 Life's loss drop by drop distilled

c. *Drop serene*, transl of L. *gutta serena*, an old name for the disease of the eye called amaurosis

1667 MILTON *P L.* III 25 So thick a drop serene hath quencht thir Orbs 1822–34 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed 4) III. 175 The Gutta Serena of the Arabic writers, whence the term 'Drop Serene' of our own tongue

2 *ellipt.* or *absolutely*: = tear-drop; also drop of sweat, blood, dew, rain, according to context.

c 1000 *Azariah* 64 in *Exeter Bk*, þonne on sumeres tid sended weorþeð dropena dreorung mid dæges hwile *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 7997 Achilles warmyt in yre That the droupes, as a dew, dankit his fas *Ibid* 9216 He dride vp his dropes for dymyng his ene 1593 SHAKS *Lucr.* 1228 The maid with swelling drops gan wet Her circled eyne. 1607 — *Cor.* V 1 20 I yrg'd our old acquaintance, and the drops That

we haue bled together 1620 QUARLES *Div Poems, Jonah* (1638) 6 Tradesmen arise, and plie your thriving shops With truer hands, and eate your meat with drops *a* 1657 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 157 One drop, let fall From her, might save the universal ball 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I xviii, They would be faithful to him to the last drop 1887 BOWEN *Virg Æneid* III 175 Cold drops over me streaming, I leapt forthwith from my bed

3 *spec.* In dispensing and administering medicines, etc, the smallest separable quantity of a liquid

1772 T PERCIVAL *Ess Med. & Exper* (1777) I. 97 Forty drops of the acid of vitriol 1811 A T THOMSON *Lond Disp*, (1818) p lxxxii, The London College have introduced the last measure [minim] as a substitute for the drop, the inaccuracy of which had been long experienced, as the fluidity and specific gravity of the liquid, the thickness of the lip of the phial, and even its degree of inclination, were all liable to vary its size 1822-34 GOOD *Study Med* (ed 4) I. 344 Twenty drops of turpentine, with four black drops, were given every four hours

4 *pl.* A medicinal preparation to be taken or administered in drops. Rarely *sing.*

1726 *Adv Capt R Boyle* 47 Adding some of the chymical Drops into any liquid she shall drink. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Guttæ Anglicanæ*, English drops, volatile English drops, or Goddard's drops, a name of a medicinal liquor 1728 SWIFT *Jrnl Mod. Lady* 205 Here, Betty, let me take my drops 1810 CRABBE *Borough* VII Wks 1834 III 133 Tincture or syrup, lotion, drop or pill.

** *The amount of a drop, a very small quantity.*

5 Such a quantity as would fall in, or form, a single drop; the smallest appreciable quantity.

c 1290 *S Eng Leg.* I. 100/290 Nouȝt o drope of blode *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 16814+39 Þen miȝt þei More blode fynd none, But þat sely drope þat was In his hert *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 124 Þei comaunden to drynke a drope of water 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ Conv* II (1586) 104 b, Writers, who, with one drop or two of inke, may prolong our life 1700 S L tr. *Fryke's Voy E Ind.* 9 A man may as well steal all one's money, as a drop of Water from any one 1786 BURNS *Sc Drink* viii, His wee drap parritch. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc Mar* II. ix, Water, water, everywhere, Nor any drop to drink 1816 KEATINGE *Trav* (1817) I 163 Suspected of a drop of Moorish blood in their composition.

b. *A drop in the (a) bucket* or *the ocean*: a quantity bearing an infinitesimally small proportion to the whole.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa* xl 15 Lo! Gentiles as a drope of a boket, and as moment of a balaunce ben holden 16xx *ibid*, The nations are as a drop of a bucket. 1693 W. FREKE *Sel Ess* xxxiii. 206 The Invisible, Infinite and Eternal Maker of all things to whom the Whole Globe is but as a drop of the Bucket 1844 DICKENS *Chr C* 1, The dealings of my trade were but a drop of water in the ocean of my business

6 *spec.* A small quantity of drink or intoxicating liquor. *To have a drop in one's eye*. to show signs of having had a glass *To take one's drops*: to drink hard, to tipple

a 1700 B E *Dict Cant Crew, Drop-in his-eye*, almost drunk 1738 SWIFT *Pol Conv* 1 Wks 1778 X 159 You must own you had a drop in your eye, When I left you, you were half seas over 1775 SIR M HUNTER *Jrnl* (1894) 21 The captain's servant liked a drop as well as his master *c* 1793 *Spirit Pub Jrnls* (1799) I 10 If I like any drop—but a drop in my eye 1828 *Craven Dial*, *Drops*, 'to take one's drops,' to drink hard, applied to one who drinks spirits 1886 STEVENSON *Pr Otto* I iv, I have had a drop, but I had not been drinking 1888 J PAYN *Myst Mirbridge* (Tauchn) II. xi 119, I went to the Chequers and had a drop too much

7. *transf* and *fig.* A minute quantity, portion, or particle of anything immaterial

c 1398 CHAUCER *Fortune* 58 I the lente a drope of my rychesse 1413 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xx 66 Is there in the no drope of kyndenesse 1596 SHAKS *Merch V* II ii 193 Take paine To allay with some cold drops of modestie Thy skipping spirit 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt Glass* xii (1664) 131 Having a drop of Words, and a flood of Cogitations 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 263 Gather in that drop of time A life of pain, an age of crime

8 An obsolete Scotch weight, = $\frac{1}{16}$ of an ounce

In the Scottish Troy or Dutch weight=29 722 troy grains; in Scottish Tron weight=37 588 troy grains (the pound of 16 oz being in the former=7609 gr, in the latter 9622 6 gr)

1640-1 *Kirkcudbr War-Comm Min Bk* (1855) 35, xj spoones, Scots worke, weghtan xiij unce ij dropes. 1673 *Acc. Bk Sir J. Foulis* (1894) 14 A quech weighting 18 unce and 10 drop 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl* I 78 Archers consider an arrow of from 20 to 24 drop weight to be the best for flight

*** *Something like a drop in appearance*

†**9.** A spot of colour (like the mark or stain of a drop), also *fig.*, spot, stain *Obs*

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb.* VI 236 O Sone of God allone, O Sapience, O Hope, of synys drope or fraude immuyn. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VIII*, 80 The other all blacke, dropped wt silver droppes 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 91 Their belly is parted with black strakes and drops. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat* II (1677) 213 The points and extremities of their Feathers full of white drops.

10 Applied to various objects resembling a drop of liquid in size, shape, or pendent character.

a A pendant of metal or precious stone, as an ear-drop; a glass pendant of a chandelier, etc

1502 *Priv Purse Exp Eliz of York* (1830) 21 Spangelles settes sterrys dropes and pointes .. for garnisshing of jakettes 1682 *Lond Gaz.* No 1750/4 A pair of Diamond Pendants, with Roses, and Knots and Drops 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 140 A pair of ear-rings with a fine drop 1861 *Macm. Mag.* Jan. 186 (Hoppe) Cut drops of a glass chandelier 1885 *Scribner's Mag.* XXX 728/1 A large silver urn bedecked with the drop-and-garland of Queen Anne's time.

b *Arch.* (*pl*) The frusta of cones used under the triglyphs in the architrave of the Doric Order below the tænia; also in the under part of the mutuli or modillions. (L *guttæ*) (Gwilt.)

1696 PHILLIPS (ed 5), *Dropps* an Ornament in the Pillars of the Doric Order, underneath the Triglyphs, representing Drops or little Bells.

c. *Naut.* See quot.

c 1850 *Rudim Navig* (Weale) 116 Drops are small foliages of carved-work in the stern-munnions

†**d** Small shot. Cf also *drop-shot* in 23. *Obs.*

1752 MACCOLL in *Scots Mag* Aug (1753) 397/2 The gun was charged with powder and small drops 1825-80 JAMIESON s v *Draps, Lead draps*, small shot of every description

e A lozenge or sugar-plum, originally of spherical form, but now of various shapes.

1836-9 DICKLNS *Sk Boz, Astleys*, Ma, in the openness of her heart, offered the governess an acidulated drop 1851 *Offic Catal. Gt Exhib* I 202 Fancy chocolate in drops

f. Name of a variety of plum, gooseberry, etc

1883 G ALLEN in *Colin Clout's Cal* 197 Orleans plums, and golden drops, which differ in their fruit

g Applied to flowers with pendent blossoms, as the fuchsia (*dial*), and in *comb*, as *snow-drop*

1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort* (1729) 226 December Flowers in Prime .. Snow-flowers or Drops, Yucca, etc 1892 *Northumbld Gloss*, *Drops*, the common name for fuchsia

h (*Prince*) *Rupert's Drops*: see quots

1662 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* 353 An Account of the Glass drops These Drops were first brought into England by His Highness Prince Rupert out of Germany. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Suppl*, *Rupert's Drops*, a sort of glass drops with long and slender tails, which burst to pieces, on the breaking off those tails in any parts. 1833 N ARNOTT *Physics* (ed 5) II 1 24 A toy called a Prince Rupert's Drop (a pear-shaped lump of glass with a slender stalk).

†**11** A disease: in quot. 1559 (and prob in *c* 1000) gout (=med L *gutta*, F *goutte*) *Obs*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd* I 236 Heo ælc yfel blod and þæne dropan gewyldeþ *Ibid* 376 Wiþ fot adle, and wiþ ðone dropan nim datulus 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 241 This . cureth all scabbednes and the drop *Ibid*, Sod with bran and drunnken it driveth away all dioppes.

II. Secondary sb., f DROP *v.* * *The action.*

12. The action or an act of dropping, in various senses, e.g. the fall of a minute particle of liquid; an abrupt and clear fall or vertical descent in space; a decided descent professionally or socially: see the vb † *To give one the drop*: to give one the slip (*obs.*).

1637 B JONSON *Sad Sheph* I ii, My slow drop of tears. 1708 MRS CENTLIVRE *Busie Body* III v, I'll give him the drop, and away to Guardian's, and find it out 1832 W IRVING *Alhambra* I. 288 The fountain with its eternal drop-drop and splash-splash 1851 MAYHEW *Lond Labour* (1861) III. 99 (Hoppe), I. began pitching in the street I didn't much like it, after being a regular performer, and looked upon it as a drop 1855 BROWNING *By Fireside* xi, The drop of the woodland fruit's begun These early November hours 1884 *Pall Mall G* 28 Aug 5/1 The force of gravity, which has far greater influence than any other in determining the course of the bullet, and is called 'the drop' of the bullet

b. *slang* Cf. *drop-cove, drop-game* in 23.

1812 J H VAUX *Flash Dict* s v, The game of ring-dropping is called the *drop* 1823 in GROSE

c. With adverbs, as *drop in* (see DROP *v.* 27), *drop out* (see quot)

1819 *Metropolis* I 234 D-s-y gave us a drop in for a few minutes, just long enough to be perceived. 1888 Drop out [see DROP-KICK] 1896 *Laws of Football* 3 *Drop-out* is a drop-kick from within 25 yards of the kicker's goal line 1896 *Durham Univ. Jrnl* 21 Mar. 69 The drop-out was well followed up.

13. *fig.* A sheer fall or descent in anything measured by a scale; e g in prices, values, atmospheric pressure, temperature, etc.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Drop*, a reduction of wages 1883 *Daily News* 12 July 3/5 A portion of the hands . have abided by the agreement and gone in again at the drop. 1884 *Manch Exam.* 29 Oct 4/4 Owing to the drop in exchanges and higher rates of discount *Mod* There has been a great drop in the temperature since yesterday morning.

14. *To get* (*have*) *the drop on* (U.S): to get (have) a person at a disadvantage; *orig.* to have the chance to shoot before the antagonist can use his weapon.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 208/1 The men were always waiting to 'get the drop' on somebody 1884 *U. S Newspaper*, The Sheriff and his deputies, having the drop on the outlaw he surrendered quietly. 1893 MCCARTHY *Red Diamonds* II 27 It was my own fault for letting them get the chance to have the drop on me

15 The act of dropping or giving birth to young; the produce so dropped

1891 *Australasian* 320/4 The bulk [of the lambs] consisted of this season's drop

** *That which drops or is used for dropping.*

16. In a theatre: The painted curtain let down between the acts of a play to shut off the stage from the view of the audience; also called *act drop*, and (less technically) *drop-curtain*

1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II ii, The carpenters say, that unless there is some business put in here before the drop, they shan't have time to clear away the fort 1859 SALA *Gaslight & D* II 21 Long cylinders, or rollers, used for 'drops'. 1896 C WYNDHAM in *Daily News* 2 May 8/2 The curtain which will fall to night upon the drama will not be a final curtain, but only an act drop serving to divide one section of a career, one stage of friendship from the next.

17. A small platform or trap-door on the gallows, on which the condemned stands with the halter round his neck, and which is let fall from under his feet

1796 GROSE *Dict Vulg T* s v, The new drop; a contrivance for executing felons at Newgate 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 121 The *New Drop* 1813 *Examiner* 18 Jan. 43/2 The drop fell They were executed in their irons 1843 SIR P LAURIE in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxiii 15 The first attempt at something like a drop in hanging criminals was at the execution of Lord Ferrers at Tyburn in 1760, but it was not adopted as the general mode of execution till 1783, when ten felons were executed on the 9th of December.. for the first time in front of Newgate, on a new drop or scaffold hung with black

18. Variously applied to things which drop or fall from a height, and to mechanical contrivances arranged to descend, or fall from an elevated position: see quots **b.** A movable plate covering the key-hole of a lock. **c** The slit or aperture of a letter-box (*U.S.*)

a 1825 FORBY *Voc E. Anglia*, *Draps*, fruit in an orchard dropping before it is fit to be gathered 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Drop*, a machine for lowering coals from railway staiths into the holds of colliers 1864 WEBSTER, *Drop* a contrivance for temporarily lowering a gas-jet *Ibid* [see *drop-press* s v. DROP-] 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech*, *Drop*, a swaging-hammer which drops between guides 1879 *Postal Laws & Reg. of U. S* 427 *Drop*, the opening in a post-office or mail apartment of a car for the mailing of letters by the public 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Drops*, window-blinds. 'I knew he was dead—the drops were down'.

*** *The space, place, or part, in which there is a fall or vertical descent*

19. The distance through which anything drops or is allowed to fall; e g the distance through which a criminal drops when hanged.

1879 *Daily Tel* 6 Sept, I would recommend the drop to be no more than 2½ feet with ordinary sized men. 1884 A GRIFFITHS *Chron Newgate* VI 174 Sometimes the rope slipped, or the drop was insufficient 1892 *Lit World* 3 June 534/3 As to the length of the drop there has been prolonged controversy.

20 The depth to which anything sinks or is sunk below the general level.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I 87 *Drop* of a sail, a term sometimes used to courses and topsails instead of depth. *c* 1850 *Rudim Navig* (Weale) 116 *Drop*, the fall or declivity of a deck, which is generally several inches 1864 WEBSTER, *Drop* the distance of a shaft below the base of a hanger. 1884 F J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm* 143 This difference between the theoretical and actual width of the pallet is called the drop. 1889 *Century Dict*, *Drop of stock*, in firearms, the bend or crook of the stock below the line of the barrel

21. An abrupt descent or fall in the level of a surface.

1821 CLARE *Vill Minstr* I 62 The traveller from the mountain-top Looks down And meditates beneath the steepy drop What life and lands exist, and rivers flow. 1891 C JAMES *Rom Rigmarole* 166 Another fence loomed ahead . the water meadow beyond it was at a considerably lower level 'Look out!' cried George 'It's a biggish drop'!

b. *Fortification* · see quot

1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, *Drop*, that part of a ditch sunk deeper than the rest, at the sides of a caponniere or in front of an embrasure

22. An arrangement in a genealogical table, whereby names belonging to a particular horizontal line, where there is no room for them, are carried lower down. Also *drop-line* · see DROP-.

1888 *Athenæum* 14 Jan 49/3 The excessive use of 'drops' may have been necessary, we can, however, but regret the adoption of so distracting a system.

III 23. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (See also DROP- the vb-stem) **a** Of, pertaining to, or consisting of a drop or drops, as *drop-earring, -fall, -falling, -ornament, -pearl, drop-shot* (sense 10 d); *drop-bottle* (cf. sense 10 e). **b.** Special comb.: **drop-black**, a superior quality of bone-black ground in water, formed into drops, and dried; **drop-cove** (see quot.); **drop-dry** *a.*, watertight; **drop-game** (see quot. 1891); **drop-meter**, an instrument for measuring out liquid drop by drop; **drop-sulphur, drop-tin**, i.e that granulated by being dropped in a molten state into cold water.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV, 222/1 *Drop-black and Indian red. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr Bull* IV. 41, I use drop black, as it is already mixed with water, and it is very hard to make the common lamp black mix, owing to its greasiness. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. 116 '*Drop-bottles' manufactured for holding sweetmeats of various kinds 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict*, **Drop-cove*, a sharp who practises the game of ring-dropping 1844 COBDEN *Speeches* (1878) 84 The thinly thatched roofs are seldom *drop-dry. 1778 *Learning at a Loss* I 17 Nobody can appear with a Button bigger than a *Drop Ear-ring. 1801 MAR EDGEWORTH *Contrast* (1832) 180 She wore the drop-earrings 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxiv 11 [lxv 10] In his *drope fallingus shal glade the burtounende 1785 GROSE *Dict Vulg Tongue*, **Drop-game* 1891 FARMER *Slang*, *Drop game*, a variety of the confidence trick —The thief . pretends to pick up (say) a pocket book (smide), which he induces the greenhorn to buy for cash. 1857 SIR J G WILKINSON *Egyptians* 87 *Drop ornaments in necklaces 1707 *Lond Gaz.* No 4383/4 Lost two *Drop-Pearls, Weight 15 Carrets 1698 *Ibid.* No 3362/4 *Drop shot of all sizes. 1858 *Advt.* in Greener *Gunnery* 14 With the largest drop shot, and also with mould shot. 1851 *Offic. Catal Gt. Exhib.* I 122 Crude *drop Sulphur.

Drop (drɒp), *v.* Pa t and pple. **dropped, dropt.** Forms. 1 droppian, 2–7 droppe,

4 **droupe**, 4–5 **drope**, 5 **drappe** (7 *pa. pple* droppen), 6– *Sc.* **drap**, 3– **drop**. [OE *dropian*, *droppian*, = MDu. *droppen*, OHG *troffôn*, *tiopfôn* (Ger *tropfen*) see note to DROP *sb.*]

I. Intransitive senses

1 Of a liquid: To fall in drops or globules; to exude or distil in drops

c 1000 *Ags Ps.* (Th.) xliv 10 Myrre, and gutta, and cassia dropiað of þinum cladum *Ibid.* (Spelm.) lxxi. 6 Swa swa diopan dropende [*Lamb. Ps* dioppende] ofer eorþan **13** . *Seuyn Sag* (W.) 3884 He held it vp, For water wold noght tharon drop **1382** WYCLIF *Ps* lxvii[i]. 9 Heuenis droppeden [*Vulg* distillaverunt] doun fro the face of God of Synay *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) x 38 Apon þe roche dropped blode of þe woundes. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph Cal* Nov. 31 The kindly dewe drops from the lusher tree **1592** SHAKS *Ven & Ad.* 958 The crystal tide that from her two cheeks dropt **1596** DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* (1888) I. 47 A certane coue, quhairin water continuallie drapping turnes in a verie quhyte stane **1659** D. PELL *Impr Sea* 265 It will distill and drop out of the cicatrized place into the vessel. *Mod* The rain drops incessantly from the eaves Sweat dropped from his brow

2. Of a person or thing: To give off moisture or liquid which falls in drops; = DRIP *v* 2

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3572 Þe nese it droppes [*Fairf* droupes] at bi-tuine **1382** WYCLIF *Job* xvi 21 My woorde fiendis, myn eze droppith [*Vulg* stillat] to God **1490** CAXTON *Eneydos* xxviii 107 The sweate dropped yet of bloode **1553** BRUCE *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 226 If the chalice drop vpon the altare, let the droppe be supte vp **1697** DAMPIER *Voy* I. xviii 499 We, who were dropping with wet **1825** MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Milton* (1887) 14 The rabble of Comus, grotesque monsters, half bestial, half human, dropping with wine

b *Falconry* (see quots.)

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) Vocab., *Dropping*, is when a Hawke muteth directly downeward, in seuerall drops. **1674** N. COX *Gentl Recreat.* II (1677) 167 *Stunning*, is when a Hawk muteth without dropping

3. To fall vertically, like a single drop, under the simple influence of gravity, to descend

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. xvi. 79 Euere as þei [apples] dropped adown, þe deuel was redy, And gadred hem alle togideres **1620** SHAKS. *Temp* II. ii. 140 Ha's't thou not dropt from heauen? **1660** F. BROOKE tr *Le Blanc's Trav* 100 The shell opens, and the nut drops out. **1700** S. L. tr *Fryke's Voy E. Ind* 14 One of the Master's Boys dropt into the Sea **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav* (1760) III. 140 Birds flying over it dropt down dead **1890** *Lloyd's Weekly* 30 Nov. 6/2 You could have heard a pin drop *Mod* The sword dropped out of his hand

b. *fig*

1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 62 That we may not think this doctrine dropt from S. Austin by chance, he again affirmes [etc.] **1676** HOBBES *Iliad* I. 237 His words like Honey dropped from his tongue **1871** ROBY *Lat. Gram.* I. viii. 49 This ablatival *d* has dropped off also from the adverbs *supra*, *infra*, &c. *Mod.* The second *t* has now dropped out

c. To have an abrupt descent in position.

1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1789) s. v., Her maintopsail drops seventeen yards. **1883** STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 74 In front the ground drops as sharply as it rises behind.

4 To sink to the ground like inanimate matter; to fall exhausted, wounded, or dead

a 1400 *Octouian* 567 Neygh to dede we gan drappe **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen IV*, I. i. 169 It was your presurmize, That in the dole of blowes, your Son might drop **1635** J. HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 226 [They] were ready to drop downe for griefe. **1700** S. L. tr *Fryke's Voy E. Ind* 76 Tho' thousands of their Men dropt, they would not give ground an Inch **1841** J. FORBES *II Y. in Ceylon* I. 141, I fired, the elephant dropped on his knees. **1856** C. J. ANDERSSON *Lake Ngami* 371 A..gnaffe dropped dead to the first shot.

b. Of a setter, etc.: To squat down or crouch abruptly at the sight of game.

1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 2545 After standing some considerable time, she [a pointer] would drop like a setter, still keeping her nose in an exact line, and would continue in that position until the game moved **1892** *Field* 7 May 695/3 Druid had birds before him and Blanch a rabbit; the one dropped to wing and the other to fur

5. Of a person or thing: To fall or pass involuntarily or mechanically *into* some condition.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 411 Many other Townes silently drop into Dung Hills, without the least mention in History **1710** PRIDEAUX *Orig Tithes* v. 278 They had drop'd into absolute oblivion. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Manch Strike* vi. 66 For fear you should drop asleep again **1877** A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxii. 706 We soon dropped back into the old life of sight-seeing and shopping

b *fig.* To die. See also *drop off*, 28 d.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 410 A small Cottage, that hath, as it were, lived and dyed with her old Master, both dropping down together. **1722** DIGBY *Let. to Pope* 1 Sept., Nothing, says Seneca so soon reconciles us to the thought of our own death, as the prospect of one friend after another dropping round us **1848** THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xi, I lay five to two, Mathilda drops in a year **1889** ANSTEY *Pariah* v. 1, I shall have the old place some day, when the old governor drops

6. To come to an end through not being kept up; to cease, lapse; to fall through.

1697 T. SMITH in *Lett. Lat Men* (Camden) 257 We must . let our correspondence drop for the present **1705** HEARNE *Collect* 31 July, The matter was let drop **1855** MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* III. 498 The Bill of Rights . in the last Session, had . been suffered to drop **1896** *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. IX. 161/2 The search after him was not allowed to drop

7. To fall in direction, condition, amount, degree, force, or pitch; to sink, become depressed.

1729 SWIFT *Libel on Delany* 15 His visage drops, he knits his brow. **1798** COLERIDGE *Anc Mar.* II. vi, Down dropt the breeze **1866** ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xiii 191 The prices slightly dropping afterwards **1881** BESANT & RICE *Chapl of Fleet* I. v, His voice had dropped to the lowest notes

8. To allow oneself to be carried quietly down stream; to descend without effort, with the tide or a light wind

1772–84 COOK *Voy* (1790) II. 378 The Resolution dropped down the river as far as Woolwich, at which place she was detained by contrary winds **1798** COLERIDGE *Anc Mar* I. vi, Merrily did we drop Below the Kirk, below the Hill, Below the light house top **1840** R. H. DANA *Bef Mast* xvii 47 We made sail, dropping slowly down with the tide and light wind **1894** HALL CAINE *Manxman* 425 At the turn of the tide the boats began to drop down the harbour

b. To let oneself fall *behind* or *to the rear* by making no effort to keep ahead or to the front.

1823 CRABB *Technol Dict*, *Drop astern*, [used] to denote the retrograde motion of a ship **1834** MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 117 Toby then dropped to the hind part of Tickler and some thought passed the winning post before Idris **1847** *Infantry Man* (1854) 86 The officers drop to the rear **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Drop astern, to*, to slacken a ship's way, so as to suffer another one to pass beyond her.

9 To come or go casually, unexpectedly, or in an apparently undesigned manner (*into* a place, *across*, *on*, *upon* any person or thing casually met with), to fall upon See also *drop in*, 27

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit* (1635) 73 Not dropping into Towne, (like men, that follow their private affaires, and no body lookes after them) but, they make their entrance in a publike manner **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 47 ₱ 5, I looked into Shakespear The Tragedy I dropped into was, Harry the Fourth **1853** BRIGHT *Sp. India* 3 June, The gentlemen who drop down there for six months **1862** MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs Hallib.* I. iii, He 's sure to drop across somebody that wants it **1877** MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. xi We shall probably drop upon a stray couple of lovers **1879** FARRAR *St Paul* II. 584 *note*, When the Church grew, and heathens dropped not unfrequently into its meetings

10 To come down *upon* with a surprise, a check, or forcible reproof; to 'pitch *into*'. *colloq*

1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* xxiv 217 (Farmer) He's welcome to drop into me, right and left **1877** *Irish Tenants' Penal Serv* iv 268 (Farmer) Do the police ever drop upon the parties and frustrate their plans? **1894** WILKINS & VIVIAN *Green Bay Tree* I. 48 The poor Pigeon will get dropped on

II Transitive senses

11 To let fall or shed (liquid) in drops or small portions; to distil; to shed (tears). Also *fig*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Pref., Þai drope swetnes in mannys saule **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 101 Hulles groweþ þeron þat droppeþ gom. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3801 A litill dysyning of dewe was droppid fra þe heuen **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt* iii (R.), That the thyng be stilled, & as it wer dropped into the heartes of men *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm* (1641) 429 If these eyes of Job have dropped many a teare **1741** *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. I. 14 Drop in it thirty or forty of Jones's Drops

absol. **1393** GOWER *Conf* III. 36 Sende Lazar that he his finger wete In water, so that he maie droppe Upon my tonge **1588** SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 19 In summers drought Ile drop vpon thee still

12. To sprinkle with or as with drops, to bedrop, to spot, to dot with spots of colour. *arch.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. ci (1869) 55 The scrippe thus dropped with this blood *c* 1430 *Syrs Puer* 57 in *Babees Bk* (1868) 31 Droppe not þi brest with seew & oþer potage **1548** HALL *Chron.*, *Hen IV*, 12 The flancardes droped and gutted with red **1667** MILTON *P. L.* VII. 406 Their wav'd coats dropt with Gold. *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1839) 253 Fish Innumerable dropt with crimson and gold.

13 To let fall (like a drop or drops). Also *fig*

c 1315 [see DROPPING *vbl sb.* 2]. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1363 Þe kyng Devynez deply on days, dropes mony willes **1530** PALSGR. 539/1, I droppe a wyle, as a crafty man dothe, *jaffine* Let me alone with hym, I shall droppe a wyle to begyle him **1588** SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iv. 50 He would haue dropt his knife and fell asleepe. **1600** — *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 250 It may wel be cal'd Ioues tree, when it droppes forth fruite **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Past* vi. 24 His rosie Wreath was dropt not long before **1830** TENNYSON *Poems* 149 Furl the sail! drop the oar! Leap ashore! **1837** WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 43 Bodies . dropt from an elevated object

b *To drop anchor*: to let the anchor down, to cast anchor See ANCHOR *sb.*[1] 6 c Also *absol.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 27 Tyding up with streame-Anchors, each sixe houres weighing and dropping **1682** PEPYS *Diary* VI. 143 Dropped presently her anchor, and is come safe in harbour. **1772** *Ann. Reg* 151/1 Soon after the Venus had dropped, the master of the ceremonies and the captain..were sent on board **1890** H. M. STANLEY *In darkest Africa* I. 373 The steamer dropped anchor in the baylet of Nyamsassi

14 To let fall in birth; to give birth to (young); to lay (an egg) The usual word in reference to sheep. Also *absol.*

1662 PEPYS *Diary* 22 June, A Portugall lady that hath dropped a child already since the Queen's coming *c* 1709 PRIOR *2nd Hymn Callimachus* 64 Ewes, that erst brought forth but single lambs, Now dropp'd their twofold burthens **1749** F. SMITH *Voy Disc* II. 17 The Does passing to the Southward to Fawn or drop their Young **1816** KEATINGE *Trav* (1817) II. App. 263 At the time the ewes drop *Ibid.* II. 11 Mares drop their foals in January **1834** R. MUDIE *Feathered Tribes* (1842) I. 46 The eggs are not dropped till toward the end of May.

15. To let fall (words, a hint, etc.); to utter casually or by the way. Also with *obj. clause.*

1611 BIBLE *Amos* vii. 16 Prophecie not against Israel, and drop not thy word against the house of Isaac. **1668** CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* Man IV. i. 337 Both these Authors can somtimes drop leasings. **1706** HEARNE *Collect* 23 Jan., Keile dropt by chance, yt my Ld Pembroke was inform'd. **1772** H. WALPOLE *Last Jrnls* (1859) I. 15 She never dropped a syllable which intimated her expecting death **1888** BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd Men* II. x. 268 Quoting short Latin sayings, without dropping a hint as to their authorship

b. To let (a letter or note) fall into the letter-box; hence, to send (a note, etc.) in a casual or informal way.

1777 J. Q. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 234 I will drop a line as often as I can. *Mod* You might drop him a note to that effect

16. *slang.* To give, lose, or part with (money)

1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* III. i, After a tedious fretting and wrangling, they drop away all their money on both sides **1812** J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict* s. v., He dropp'd me a quid, he gave me a guinea **1849** THACKERAY *Pendennis* xliii (Farmer), We played hazard And I dropped all the money I had from you in the morning **1876** BESANT & RICE *Gold Butterfly* xxxi, Tommy is dropping pretty heavily [at écarté]. **1893** LADY BURTON *Life Sir R. Burton* I. 590 He was afraid he would drop several thousand pounds

17. *To drop a curtsy*, to make a curtsy by lowering the body, so, *to drop a nod*

1694, etc. [see CURTSY *sb.* 3] **1880** G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 280 Tiesten dropped a nod

18 To bring or throw to the ground by a blow or shot, to fell with a blow, 'floor'

1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 199, I dispatch'd two of 'em immediately, and I had made a shift to drop a third **1812** *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 243 The coachman dropped his man the first round **1823** J. Q. ADAMS *Wks* (1856) X. 54 The wood cutter was puzzled to find a tree to drop **1834** MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 151, I planted my fist under his jaw-bone, and dropped him at once. **1872** H. M. STANLEY *How I found Livingstone* (1890) 460, I fired at it, but did not succeed in dropping it

19 To deposit from a ship or vehicle, to set down; also, to leave (a packet) at a person's house.

1796 NELSON 4 Aug. in Nicolas *Disp* II. 233 So soon as he has dropped the Convoy at Naples, he will proceed on his voyage **1856** KANE *Arct Expl* II. xxix. 296 [He] promised to drop us at the Shetland Islands **1859** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett* II. 395, I will drop this at your door in passing for my drive **1878** S. WALPOLE *Hist Eng.* II. 551 He would stop his coach to drop a friend at his own door

20 To omit (a letter or syllable) in pronunciation or writing.

1864 TENNYSON *Sea-dreams* 192 Dropping the too rough H in Hell and Heaven **1871** ROBY *Lat Gram* I. viii. 49 The preposition *prod* always drops the *d* in composition except before a vowel **1872** O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf t* II. (1885) 36 He does not drop his *h's* **1883** S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 191 The son of a celebrated clown, Gomery, who had dropped the aristocratic syllable Mont

21 To let droop or hang down

1842 L. HUNT *Palfrey* I. 149, I blush, dear uncle, I drop mine eye-lids **1894** BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 51 The fair Tamar dropped her eyes, and hung her head

22 a To let move gently with the tide. b *To drop astern*: to leave in the rear

1805 W. HUNTER in *Naval Chron.* XIII. 24 Admiral H. ordered me to drop the Cutter up-abreast of Common Hard **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Drop astern, to* distancing a competitor **1887** *Daily Tel* 10 Sept. 2/5 A couple of catboats were dropped astern at a great rate

23 To lower (the voice) in pitch or loudness

1860 MRS. GASKELL *Right at Last*, He dropped his voice.

24 *Football.* To obtain (a goal) by a drop-kick.

1882 *Standard* 20 Nov. 2/8 B. then dropped another goal

25 To cease to keep up, or have to do with; to have done with; to leave off or let alone; to break off acquaintance or association with *Drop it!* (*colloq* or *slang*) Have done! leave off!

1605 SHAKS. *Macb* III. i. 122 Certaine friends. Whose loues I may not drop **1700** T. BROWN tr *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 75 Let us drop that Matter **1700** RODERICK in *Ballard MSS* 23 23 The bill is likely to be dropt. **1711** ADDISON *Spect* No. 89 ₱ 1 She will drop him in his old Age, if she can find her Account in another **1767** WESLEY *Jrnl* 20 Nov., I save at least eightpence by dropping tea in the afternoon **1872** *Public Opinion* 24 Feb. 241 He looked at me angrily, and briefly answered, 'drop it'. **1873** BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxiv 403 So the subject was discreetly dropped **1882** BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 88 A custom which had once been universal, and had never been entirely dropped **1859** FROUDE *Ch. of Dunboy* xxvii, 'Drop that or I will drive a bullet through the brain of you'

III. With adverbs

26. Drop away. *intr.* To fall away drop by drop, or one by one

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd & Commw* (1603) 18 Then began they to drop away one by one, leaving the camp so disordered **1720** DE FOE *Capt Singleton* xix (1840) 324 The men might drop away, and betray all the rest **1882** LECKY *Eng in 18th C.* IV. xv. 252 If the war continued much longer, America would almost certainly drop away

27 Drop in. *intr.* a See simple senses and IN *adv.* b. To come in unintentionally, to come in or call unexpectedly or casually; to pay a casual visit

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xc, Join with the spite of fortune, make me bow, And do not drop in for an after loss. **1667** PEPYS *Diary* 28 Oct., Mr. Pierce, the surgeon, dropped in. **1754** RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. 1. 2 He dropt in upon us as we were going to dinner. **1850** W. IRVING *Goldsmith* xiii 166 Many dropped in uninvited. **1887** JESSOPP *Arcady* II. 34 The younger neighbours drop in to have a talk.

c To come in one by one or at intervals.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy* I. viii 219 These, came dropping in one

or two at a time, as they were able 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xxiv 417 The other legions dropped in slowly

d. To fall casually into one's hands or disposal, to become vacant.

1770 Mrs J Harris in *Priv Lett. Ld Malmesbury* (1870) I 189 Till a larger patent place in the West Indies drops in.

e To meet casually *with*, to fall in *with*

1802 Mrs E Parsons *Mysterious Visit* IV 217 The party Lord Lymington accidentally dropped in with.

28 Drop off *intr* **a.** See simple senses and Off *adv* **b** To withdraw or retire one by one, or by degrees

1709 Steele *Tatler* No 149 ¶ 2, I. found the [others] . drop off designedly to leave me alone with the eldest Daughter 1824 Byron *Juan* xvi viii, The banqueteers had dropp'd off one by one 1890 *Century Mag* Nov. 112/1 The membership of the Society began dropping off

c To fall asleep

1820 B'ness Bunsen in Hare *Life* (1879) I v 159 He put his arms round his own mother's neck .and dropped off 1861 Dickens *Gt Expect* xiii, Whenever they saw me dropping off, [they] woke me up.

d To die, = 5 b

1699 J Jackson in *Pepys' Diary* VI 213 He is extremely ill, and could not do a greater service to strangers than to drop off at this juncture 1771 Foote *Maid of B* iii Wks 1799 II 230 He dropped off in six months 1884 G Allen *Philistia* II 56 He would probably drop off quietly with suppressed gout

e To become less frequent or assiduous *in*

1827 *Examiner* 684/1 The defendant began to drop off in his visits

29 Drop short *intr* **a** To fall short; usually with *of*, to fail to reach or obtain. (In quot *a* 1726, *to drop* simply, in same sense)

1688 Bunyan *Heavenly Footm* (1886) 143 Many eminent professors drop short of a welcome from God into this pleasant place *a* 1726 Collier (J.), Often it drops or overshoots by the disproportions of distance or application *c* 1850 *Rudim Navig* (Weale) 152 A strake which drops short of the stem

b. *colloq* or *slang* To die

1826 *Sporting Mag.* XXII 327 One of these days he must drop short.

Drop-, the verb-stem used in *Comb* **a.** *attrib.* with sb, in the sense 'dropping', 'used in dropping', 'arranged so as to drop', forming substantives or adjectives; as *drop-ladder*, *-leap*, *-ring*, *-shade*, *-stele*, *-wave*, **drop-arch** (see quot); **drop-bar** (*a*) one of the vertical bars connecting the chain and the roadway in a suspension bridge; (*b*) (*Printing*), a bar or roller for running the sheet into the machine; **drop-bottom** (see quots); **drop-box**, in figure-weaving looms, the shuttle-box containing shuttles carrying wefts of various colours; **drop-curls** (*dial*), dropping curls, ringlets; **drop-curtain** = Drop *sb* 16, **drop-drill**, a drill which sows seed and manure together; **drop-flue** *a*, of a boiler, in which the flues drop or descend; **drop-fly** (*Angling*), see quot (= Dropper 3), **drop-glass**, a dropping tube or pipette used for dropping liquid into the eye or other part; **drop-hammer** = *drop-press*; **drop-handle** *a*, applied to a form of needle-telegraph instrument which is operated by a handle directed downward; **drop-keel**, a movable keel which can be lowered below the bottom of a boat, a centre-board; **drop-lamp**, **drop-light** (*U S*), a portable gas-burner, connected with the gas-fittings by a flexible tube, usually in the form of a lamp, which can stand on a table; cf Drop *sb* 18, quot 1864; **drop-line** = Drop *sb* 22, **drop-press**, **drop-repeat** (see quots); **drop-roller** = *drop-bar* b; **drop-shutter**, a device for securing very brief exposure in instantaneous photography; see quot, **drop-table** (see quot.). **b.** In verbal comb. with object, as † **drop-piss**, strangury; **drop-seed**, a grass that readily drops its seed, spec *Muhlenbergia diffusa* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866) **c** In adverbial combination with an adj., as **drop-ripe** *a*, so ripe as to be ready to drop from the tree; also *fig*

1848 Rickman *Archit* 50 *Drop arches have a radius shorter than the breadth of the arch 1853 Sir H. Douglas *Mitit. Bridges* (ed 3) 375 The *drop bars are rods of iron, which fall through the joints of the main chains 1887 *Clowes Printing Mach* in *Proc Inst Civil Eng* LXXXIX 111, The dropbar feeding arrangement a revolving steel bar, on which are fastened two disks which can by means of screws be shifted to any position to suit the sheet to be printed. 1794 W Felton *Carriages* (1801) II Gloss., **Drop Bottom*, the bottom of a coach, chariot, or chaise body, when sunk deeper than the surface of the framing, to give more room 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf* 44 It raises the coals and delivers them on an elevated railway platform into a waggon—through the drop-bottom of which they are duly distributed among the range of hoppers attached to Stanley's ingenious furnace feeding machines 1860 *All Year Round* No. 53 63 Robert Kay invented the *drop-box, by means of which three spindles of different coloured wefts could be used successively 1880 *W Cornwall Gloss.*, **Drop-curls*, ringlets 1832 *Examiner* 85/1 There is a new *drop-curtain, painted in crimson 1857 Dickens *Lett* 17 Aug., In order that the piece may be played through without having the drop curtain down. 1847 Raynbird in *Jrnl R Agric. Soc.* VIII 1 215 Using a *drop-drill 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Drop-flue Boiler*. the object being to cause [the heat] to leave the boiler at the lower part, where the feed-water is introduced 1870 Blaine *Encycl Rur. Sports* § 2969 When more than one fly is used in fly-fishing, the additional one is called a *drop-fly, and by some a bob As these flies drop or hang down from the line, so they gain their name of drop-flies 1876 Preece, etc. *Telegraphy* § 48 There are two forms of the single needle instrument in use, viz the *drop-handle and the pedal or tapper form 1896 *Westm. Gaz* 12 May 2/1 To steady the boat still further, it carries a water ballast, or a *drop-keel 1895 *Ibid* 28 Sept. 2/1 The *drop-ladder was all burnt now, and the flames pouring out of the trapdoor 18 Mrs Spofford *Pilot's Wife*, When dark came we would light the *drop-lamp 1886 Burton *Arab Nts* I. 5 [He] sprang with a *drop-leap from one of the trees 1874 Knight *Dict Mech.*, **Drop-light*. 1890 *Century Mag* Mar. 764/1 Reading a calf-bound volume at a drop-light 1882 Cussans *Handbk. Her* xxi 282 It frequently happens when Pedigrees are printed, that space forbids such an arrangement, and that *drop-lines are obliged to be used The drop-line shows that Margaret is sister to John and William 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I xxviii 41 The roote [of Dropwort] boyled in wine and dronken is good against the *Droppisse, or Strangury 1864 Webster, **Drop-press*, a machine for embossing, punching, etc, consisting of a weight guided vertically, to be raised by a cord and pulley worked by the foot, and to drop on an anvil, called also drop-hammer, or simply a drop 1888 W Crane *Arts & Crafts Catal* 42 One way of concealing the joints of the repeat of the pattern is by a *drop-repeat, so that, in hanging, the paper-hanger, instead of placing each repeat of pattern side by side, is enabled to join the pattern at a point its own depth below, which arranges the chief features or masses on an alternating plan 1883 *Standard* 28 Mar. 5/2 Thence it [bearing-rein] passes through the *drop ring 1724 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 152 He was *drop-ripe for heaven 1829 Cunningham in *Anniversary* 6 Lips like drop-ripe cherries cleft. 1887 *Scribner's Mag* I 632/1 The *drop-shades were of thick light-blue paper. 1890 Abney *Treat Photogr* (ed 6) 235 The principle of a *drop-shutter is the passing of an elongated aperture, cut in a board, over the front of the lens 1791 W Jessop *Rep River Witham* 14 Gates and *Drop-stiles in the cross Fences 1864 Webster, **Drop table*, a machine for lowering weights, and especially for removing the wheels of locomotives 1879 J M Duncan *Lect Dis Women* xxxiii 276 There may be on one side no rhythmic *drop-wave

‖ **Dropax** (drō·pæks) ? *Obs.* Also 7 **dropace** [mod L., a. Gr δρώπαξ pitch-plaster, f. δρέπ-ειν to pluck In F. *dropace*, Cotgr.] A pitch-plaster, a depilatory Hence **Dropacism**, **-ist** (see quots.).

1621 Burton *Anat Mel* II v III i (1651) 401 Piso [prescribes] Dropaces of pitch, and oile of Rue, applyed at certain times to the stomach, to the metaphrene 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Dropacist*, one that pulls off hair, and makes the body bare 1678 Salmon *Lond Disp* 774/1 A Dropace ..is made of Pitch mixt with Oyl 1706 Phillips, *Dropax*, or *Dropacismus* of Pitch and Oil 1721 Bailey, *Dropacism* .. an Ointment for anointing the Members of the Body 1883 *Syd Soc Lex.*, *Dropax*, *Dropacism* (old terms)

Drop-bolt. [In sense 1, f. the stem of Drop *v*, in sense 2, f Drop *sb*]

1 A bolt constructed so as to drop into a socket.

1786 Miss A Seward *Lett* I 225, I lifted the drop-bolt.

2. The bolt of the drop on a gallows.

1890 R Kipling *Phantom Rickshaw* (ed 3) 9 As a condemned criminal might speak ere the drop-bolts are drawn.

Dropcy, dropecy, -sy, obs. ff Dropsy

† **Dropic**, *a. Obs rare* [Aphetic f. *hydropic*, *edropic* cf Dropsy] Affected with dropsy.

c 1425 *Found St Bartholomew's* 29 A Certeyne dropik man that bare his surname of the happe of this siknes.

Drop-kick. *Football* [f Drop- + Kick *sb*] (See quot 1896) So **Drop-kicking** *vbl sb*

1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I v, Vigorous efforts to accomplish a drop-kick 1880 [see Dribble *v.* 4] 1882 *Field* 28 Jan., The drop out was well returned, and some good drop-kicking took place 1896 *Laws of Football* 2 A Drop-kick is made by letting the ball fall from the hands, and kicking it the very instant it rises.

Dro·pless, *a. rare* [-less] Free from drops

1798 Coleridge *Picture* 40 Ye that now cool her fleece with dropless damp

Dro·plet. [-let] A minute drop.

1607 Shaks *Timon* v iv 76 Our humane griefes those our droplets, which From niggard Nature fall. 1788 *Trifler* xxv 323 They are also to be taken internally by droplets. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr* 45 When these droplets run together, they produce drops too heavy for suspension

Drop-letter. *U S.* A letter posted in any place merely for local delivery (formerly called *box-letter*); a 'local' letter

Originally applied to letters sent from a distant place by some other mode of conveyance, and 'dropped' into the post office box at the place of destination for delivery there

[1841 *Rep Postmaster General* (U S) 452 Letters have frequently been dropped into this [Philadelphia] office, from Boston, New York [etc], for deliverance by our carriers.] 1844 *Ibid* 688 'Drop letters' This is a class of letters which are usually sent from one place to another by private conveyance, and are 'dropped' or deposited in the post-office for delivery 1845 (Mar 3) *U S Statutes at Large* V 733 Drop letters, or letters placed in any post-office, not for transmission by mail, but for delivery only. [The term *drop matter* is common in American post offices, meaning matter for local delivery, without passing from one post-office to another]

† **Dro·pling.** *Obs* [-ling] A little drop

1605 Sylvester *Quadrams of Pibrac* xiii, A dropling of th' Eternall Fount 1782 Elphinston tr *Martial* III lxxxii. 170 His guests to accept a few droplings he asks

† **Dro·p-meal**, *adv. Obs* [OE. *drop-mélum*, f. Drop *sb.* see -meal] In drops, drop by drop

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 508 Yrnþ dropmælum swiðe hluttor wæter *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 282 In hire he heldeð nout one dropemele, auh 3eoteð vlowinde vlowinde of his grace 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xi. vii (1495) 393 Rayne fallyth thenne and thenne and dropmele 1647 Trapp *Comm. Acts* xii 8 As the cloud dissolves drop-meal upon the earth.

b. Often with *by*: = prec. Hence as sb.

1561 T Norton *Calvin's Inst* I 1 These good things that are as by dropmeale poured into vs from heauen 1577 Harrison *England* III viii (1878) II 58 To them that make their water by dropmeales 1601 Holland *Pliny* II 40 Physicians vse to instill the juice of the Radish by drop meale into the eares 1607 Topsell *Fourf Beasts* (1658) 440 Which cannot void his water but by drops meal

Dropped, dropt (drɒpt), *ppl. a* [f. Drop *v*]

1. Fallen, lowered; allowed to drop or fall

1600 Shaks *A V L.* III ii 248 Vnder a tree like a drop'd Acorne 1797 Mrs A M. Bennett *Beggar Girl* (1813) V 235 With distended eyes, dropped jaws, and shaking limbs 1811 Byron *Hints from Hor.* 314 Till the dropped curtain gives a glad release 1844 Mrs Browning *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I 62 With dropt looks 1893 *Times* 16 Dec 9/5 Lead paralysis with its special feature of 'dropped wrist', or paralysis of the muscles of the arm 1896 *Durham Univ Jrnl* 29 Feb 46 Winners by 1 dropped goal [i e obtained by a drop-kick]

b. Of eggs: Fried or poached, 'dropped into the frying pan' (Jam).

1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch x, A roasted chucky and a drappit egg. 1884 Mary E Wilkins in *Harper's Mag* July 306/2 Martha was eating her toast and a dropped egg

† **2** Marked with spots or specks *Obs*

1611 Cotgr., *Gouët*, *faulcon gouët*, whose feathers are ill marked, mailed, or coloured a dropt Hawke.

3 Abandoned, allowed to lapse

1886 Froude *Oceana* 16, I resumed my dropped intention

4 *Comb*, as *dropped-eared*.

1688 *Lond Gaz* No 2308/4 A Sorrel Mare, dropt Ear'd

† **Droppell.** *Obs rare.* [a. MLG and MDu. *droppel*, Ger. *tropfel* small drop] In *droppell-piss*, *-pysse*, strangury

1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* B iij b, Good for the Strangury or droppell pysse named Stranguria.

Dropper (drɒ·pəɹ). [f Drop *v.* + -er 1.]

1 One who drops or lets fall in drops; in quot. 1700 = distiller (*slang*). **b** One who drops seeds into the holes made by a dibbler

a 1700 B E *Dict Cant Crew*, *Rum dropper*, a Vintner 1768-74 Tucker *Lt Nat* (1852) II. 415 The greatest droppers of beads were often the worst men 1770-4 A Hunter *Georg Ess* (1804) II. 356 An active dibbler with three droppers at seven-pence per day. 1789 *Trans Soc Arts* (ed 2) II. 45 With two dibbers and seven droppers

2 A dog that drops down when it sights game; a setter Cf Drop *v* 4 b.

3 *Angling* An artificial fly adjusted to a leader above the stretcher fly Also *drop-fly*, *dropper-fly*

1746 Bowlker *Angling* (1833) 112 The first dropper about a yard from the leading fly, the second dropper about eighteen inches above the first 1875 'Stonehenge' *Brit Sports* I v iv § 3 350 If more than two droppers are used, the single gut length is increased to eight feet.

4 Dropper-in: one who drops in or pays a casual visit

1805 *Ann Rev* III 58 The laundress is a costly dropper in 1825 *New Monthly Mag* XVI. 264 Endless, purposeless visitants; droppers in, as they are called

5 a A pendant; cf. Drop *sb.* 10 a. **b** A glass tube with an india-rubber top on one end, and a small opening at the other, for dropping liquid. **c.** A contrivance in some reaping-machines for depositing the cut grain in gavels on the ground, also the machine itself. **d** *Mining.* (See quot 1864)

c 1825 *Houlston Juv. Tracts* No 18 *Imag Troubles* 4 She had a ring on her finger, and long droppers in her ears. 1864 Webster, *Dropper* (*Mining*), a branch vein which drops off from, or leaves, the main lode 1869 R B Smyth *Goldfields of Victoria* 609 Dropper, a spur dropping into the lode. A feeder 1874 Knight *Dict Mech.* I 754/2 Simultaneously with the bringing into action of the dropper, a cut-off is brought down to arrest the falling grain till the platform is reinstated 1886 *Sci Amer* LV 373/3 Grain cut with a 'dropper' or a self-raking reaper. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull* II 12 The dropper is filled with alkali solution from the wide-mouthed bottle

6 *Comb*, as *dropper-fly* = 3

1834 Mfdwin *Angler in Wales* II 113 Select a small gentle, and apply it at the end of his dropper fly 1875 'Stonehenge' *Brit Sports* I v iv § 3 350 Take a few turns round the dropper-gut to make all secure

Dropping (drɒ·pɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Drop *v.* + -ing 1] The action of the vb Drop.

1. The action of falling or letting fall in drops

c 1000 *Ags Ps* (Th.) lxiv 11 Þurh dropunge deawes and renes *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib* ¶ 120 Thre thynges dryuen a man out of his hous, that is to seyn Smoke, droppyng of Reyn, and wikked wyues 1530 Palsgr. 215/2 Droppyng of lycour, *distillation* 1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 789 The watering or dropping of the Eyes 1611 Bible *Prov.* xxvii 15 A continual dropping in a very rainy day and a contentious woman are alike 1860 Pusey *Min Proph.* 308 Forbidding God's word as a wearisome dropping

b See quot.

1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict*, *Dropping* (*Vet.*), a name given to that disease in a cow, which is analogous to the puerperal fever in women

2. The action of falling or descending vertically; also, of letting anything fall

c 1315 Shoreham 17 So habbeth Crystnynge, Her signe, droppynge in the water 1599 H Buttes *Dyet's drie Dinner* D iv, Plantes that are subject to his leaves

dropping 1874 JOHNS *Brit Birds* 180 It begins to descend . by a series of droppings with intervals of simple hovering

3 The action of discontinuing or abandoning.

1813 *Examiner* 10 May 300/1 The dropping of such a work would be a loss to the country 1859 J CUNNINGHAM *Ch Hist Scot* II x 409 A dropping of the method of queries in processes of error

4. Falling, dropping off, dying

1768 *Woman of Honor* III 240 By the unexpected dropping of two elder brothers, he is...come to an estate.

5 *concr* That which drops or falls in drops, as rain, melting wax, etc ; the fat that drops from roasting meat, dripping (In quot. 1398 = rheum.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* III xix (1495) 66 They that haue droppyng and rewme fallyng to the brest *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* III. lxi (1869) 172 This kowuele i haue set vnder for to take the droppinges 1585 T WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy* II vi 36 The Mastic is the teare or droppings of the Lentiscus 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 11 The Rain and Droppings of the Thatch. 1837 WHITTOCK *Compl Bk Trades* (1842) 348 Rape oil, which obtains the term 'droppings' 1861 T. A TROLLOPE *La Beata* II xiv 124 Collecting the droppings from the great wax candles.

6 Dung of animals. (Now only *pl.*)

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* D iv, Do you not tell of springing a pheasant and a partridge, and find them out by their dropping? 1846 J BAXTER *Libr Pract Agric* (ed 4) II 80 Fresh droppings from the stables 1890 *Pall Mall G* 29 Sept 5/1 The only combustible we had was the droppings of the wild yaks

† **7.** The eaves from which water drops *Obs.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II xlvii § 2 262, I founde it vnder the dropping of the bishops house at Rochester *c* 1710 C FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 181 The meeteing house. being under the Dropings of ye Cathedrall

8. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as **dropping-bottle** (see quot. 1864) ; † **dropping-meal** *adv* = DROP-MEAL; †**dropping-pan** = DRIPPING-PAN; **dropping-tube** (see quot), **dropping-well**, a well formed by the dropping of water from above

1827 FARADAY *Chem Manip* vi. 185 It is proper to have a smaller *dropping-bottle ready for use. 1864 WEBSTER, *Dropping-bottle*, an instrument used to supply small quantities of a fluid to a test-tube or other vessel 1889 *Anthony's Photogr Bull* II 427 A combined minim-measure and dropping-bottle 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R* VII lv. (1495) 268 Stranguria whan a man pissyth wyth dyffyculte *droppinge mele 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 24 A *droppyng panne 1672 A HAIG *Inventory* in J Russell *Haigs* (1881) 475 A great fraying pan and a great droping pan 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, **Dropping tube*, the tubulated stopper of the Dropping-bottle 1652 J FRENCH (*title*) The Yorkshire Spaw, or a Treatise of four famous Medicinal Wells, the *Dropping, or Petrifying Well 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* lxxxiii, Laburnums, dropping-wells of fire

Dropping, *ppl a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2]

1. Falling in drops ; distilling

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 4054 Derefulle dredlesse with drowppande terys. 1583 *Leg Bp St. Andrews* Pref. 72 in *Satyr Poems Reform* xiv, Fra they gat the drapping grise they wanted. 1667 MILTON *P L* IV 630 Those Blossoms also, and those dropping Gumms 1790 BURNS *Elegy Henderson* xi, Frae my een the drapping rains Maun ever flow

b. Having moisture falling off in drops, dripping. Of the weather : rainy, wet.

a 1425 LYDG. *Temple of Glas* 394 Oft also, aftir a dropping mone, The weddir clereþ 1587 MASCALL *Govt Cattle, Oxen* (1627) 13 If your cattell haue dropping Nostrils 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xv 105 To wipe their dropping brows 1775 SHAW *Hist. Moray* 151 (Jam) A misty May, and a dropping June 1790 A. WILSON *Morning* Poet Wks. 1846 2 From every bush and every dropping tree

c quasi-*adv.* in *dropping wet*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I v 201 Dropping wet I return to land Laden with spoyls 1770 WESLEY *Jrnl* 16 Apr , We got into a Scotch mist, and were dropping wet

2. Falling vertically, falling to the ground

1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XIV 546 The dropping head first tumbled to the plain. 1832 TENNYSON *On a Mourner* 9 The swamp, where hums the dropping snipe 1892 *Pall Mall G* 25 Mar 9/1 The ' warm corner ' is alive with rising and dropping birds

3. Falling detachedly, desultory, not continuous.

1708 *Lond Gaz* No. 4467/3 The Major and a Captain were kill'd, the former by a dropping Shot 1814 SCOTT *Waav.* XXXVI, A few dropping shots fired about the spot 1890 *Century Mag* July 447/2 A dropping fire of musketry.

4. Falling in value, or in any scale

1894 *Times* 23 Apr 13/3 Small occupiers were benefited by dropping prices

Dro'ppingly, *adv.* [f prec + -LY 2] In a dropping manner ; drop by drop ; one by one

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 278 If he makiþ watir droppynli and a litil at oonys 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* IX. IX. (1632) 629 They came droppingly in, and became good Subiects 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Vision of Poets* Concl vi, The dew sliding droppingly From the leaf edges

Dropple. *rare.* [Arbitrary dim. of DROP *sb.*] A little drop.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I 132 The gudgeons. Startling as each nimble eye Saw the rings the dropples made

Droppy (drǫ pi), *a* Now *dial.* [f DROP *sb* + -Y 1] Given to dropping, dripping, rainy

1635 SWAN *Spec M* v § 2 (1643) 130 A bow of many colours , appearing in a dewie, dark, droppie, and hollow cloud. 1828 *Craven Dial*, *Droppy*, wet, rainy 'We've hed a vara droppy time'. 1834 WILSON in *Blackw Mag.* XXXV 789 It is dewy and droppy, and mild and misty

Dro'p-scene. A term used loosely or incorrectly for *drop* or *act-drop* (DROP *sb.* 16) ; also for the final scene of a play or drama in real life, that on which the curtain drops.

1815 tr. *Paris Chit-Chat* (1816) I 191 In order to make a drop-scene 1831 BREWSTER *Nat Magic* VI (1833) 146 An impression very similar to that produced by the drawing up of a drop scene in the theatre 1849 E E NAPIER *Excurs S Africa* II 412 Such was the drop scene of his Excellency's memorable Campaign—the finale of his administration 1880 G MEREDITH *Trag Com* (1881) 282 She was hoping that with Alvan's eruption the drop-scene would fall

† **Dro'psic,** *a Obs. rare* [f DROPSY] = next

1651 WITTIE tr *Primrose's Pop Err* II VI 96, I have seene dropsick persons whom the people have thought to be in a consumption.

Dropsical (drǫ psikăl), *a* [f DROPSY + -IC + -AL, after *hydropical*]

1 Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of dropsy.

1688 *Lond Gaz.* No 2323/1 Dangerously ill of a Dropsical Distemper 1727 BRADLEY *Fam Dict* s v *Flower de Luce*, The Juice evacuates dropsical water 1807–26 S COOPER *First Lines Surg* (ed 5) 372 Hydrophthalmia, or a dropsical enlargement of the [eye] 1846 G E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim Chem* II. 280 Dropsical symptoms.

2. Affected with or subject to dropsy

1678 H SAMPSON in *Phil Trans.* 437 1725 N ROBINSON *Th Physick* 180 Dropsical People are generally observ'd to sweat much, but perspire little 1845 *Florist's Jrnl* 153 *Anasarca*, a diseased condition of plants, resembling that of dropsical subjects

3 *transf* and *fig* a. Swollen, enlarged. b Overcharged with water

1721 *Lett from Mist's Jrnl* (1722) II 226 In dropsical bombast Expressions 1831 CARLYLE *Misc* (1857) III 6 Inflates itself into a dropsical boastfulness and vainglory 1845 — *Cromwell* (1873) I 19 The Country to the East is all Fen and still of a very dropsical character. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav* 321 Puffy with a dropsical want of proportion

Hence **Dro psically** *adv.* ; **Dro psicalness.**

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Dropsicalness*, having a dropsy 1785 *Eugenius* I 84 He was somewhat dropsically disposed 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I iii, That stood dropsically bulging over the causeway

Dropsied (drǫ'psid), *a* [f. DROPSY *sb* + -ED 2] Having the dropsy, swollen with or as with water ; watery ; inflated, turgid.

1602 SHAKS *All's Well* II iii 135 Where great addition swells, and vertue none, It is a dropsied honour *a* 1632 DRAYTON *Noah* in Farr *S P Jas I* (1848) 119 The dropsied clouds, see, your destruction threat 1762–9 FALCONER *Shipwr* II 640 Our dropsied ship may founder by the lee 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No 65 III. 14 An infant with a dropsied head

† **Dro'pstone.** *Obs* [f. DROP *sb* or *v* + STONE.] An old popular name for stalactites and stalagmites, formed by the dropping of water

1695 WOODWARD *Nat Hist Earth* IV (1723) 211 The common *Stalactites*, *Lapis Stillatitius*, or *Drop-stone* hanging down from the Tops and Sides of Grotto's 1708 *Phil. Trans* XXVI 79 Stalagmites The Drop stone 1762 tr *Busching's Syst Geog* V 211 A spacious and very humid cavern, with a variety of figures in it in dropstone.

Dropsy (drǫ psi), *sb.* (*a.*) Forms: 3–5 **dropesie**, 4 **dropecy**, **-sy(e**, 5 **dropsye**, 6 **dropocy**, 6–7 **dropsie**, 4– **dropsy**. [aphetic form of ME *i-*, *ydropsy*, HYDROPSY, q v]

1. A morbid condition characterized by the accumulation of watery fluid in the serous cavities or the connective tissue of the body.

c 1290 *S Eng Leg.* I 364/10 Some fullen in-to þe dropesie 13 *Cursor M* 11829 (Cott) Ydropsi [*Gott* þropsi, *Fairf*, *Trin* þe dropesy] held him sua in thirst 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* XIV 2 A man syk in the dropesie [1382 syk in ydropesie] *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* XVIII 54 (Harl MS) A man that hath the dropcy *c* 1491 *Chast Goddes Chyld* 21 They fall in to dropesie 1538 STARKEY *England* I. III 79 In a dropcy the body ys vnweldy, vnlusty and slo 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI 488 Dropsies, and Asthma's and Joint racking Rheums 1789 W BUCHAN *Dom Med* (1790) 567 A dropsy of the brain 1857 BULLOCK *Cazeaux' Midwif* 297 Dropsy of the Cellular Tissue is quite a frequent occurrence

fig 1611 RICH *Honest Age* (1844) 37 Pampered vppe in . the very dropsie of excesse 1645 MILTON *Colast* Wks (1851) 345 The gout and dropsy of a big margent, litter'd and overlaid with crude and huddl'd quotations

b 'In *fish-culture*, a disease of young trout' (*Cent Dict*)

c A disease in succulent plants, from an excess of water ; anasarca.

1846 in WORCESTER. 1864 WEBSTER cites WRIGHT

† **2** *fig.* An insatiable thirst or craving. *Obs*

1548 J HALES in Strype *Eccl. Mem* II App Q 50 The great dropsy and the insatiable desire of riches of some men 1612 DEKKER *It be not good* Wks. 1873 III 358 Seas could not quench his dropsie. 1717 L HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 41 Ambition. will prove an insatiable Dropsy

3 *Comb.*, as *dropsy-breeding*, *-dry*, *-like*, *-sick* adjs.

1570 LEVINS *Manip* 54/37 Dropsyseke, *hydropicus* 1603 J DAVIES *Microcosm.* (1876) 25 (D) Many dropsy-drie forbeare to drinke Because they know their ill 'twould aggravate *a* 1628 SYLVESTER *Memorials of Mortalitie* I. xx, As one dropsie-sick 1619 R. HARRIS *Drunkard's Cup* 14 This Dropsilike disease is almost incurable

† **B.** *attrib.* or as *adj* = Dropsical *Obs*

1499 *Promp Parv* 133/1 (Pynson) Dropsy man or woman, *ydropicus* 1557 *Tottell's Misc* (Arb) 137 The dropsy dryeth that Tantale in the flood Endureth 1617 HIERON *Wks* (1619–20) II 219 Like a dropsie-man, who the more hee drinks, the more he desires to drinke. 1678 *Yng Man's Call.* 80 It was their cups which brought the dropsie corpse so soon thither

† **b** *fig* Charged with water *Obs.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. I *Ark* 523 All th' Earth's dropsie vapours 1683 CHALKHILL *Theatma & Cl.* 160 Anon a Dropsie cloud Puts out the Sun

Dro'psy *v* , to render swollen as with dropsy.

c 1817 FUSELI in *Lect Paint* XI (1848) 548 Goltzius and Spranger dropsied the forms of vigour, or dressed the gewgaws of children in colossal shapes

† **Drop vie, drop-vie,** *vbl phr. Obs* [f. DROP *v* + VIE *sb* but sometimes treated as a compound vb.] To drop pieces of money or the like in competition or rivalry, trying which can outdo the other; to compete in alternate efforts, to bid against each other, to vie

1598 FLORIO, *Rauuitare*, to reuye it againe at any game, to drop vye, to bid againe 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 19 For numbers of honest housholders and substantiall graue Burgers, Yarmouth shall dioppe vie with them to the last Edward groate they are worth 1605 CAMDEN *Rem* 191 When twoo Monkes were at drop-vied Bezantines before him for an Abbey 1623–16 W BROWNE *Brit Past* I 1, He there would sit, and withe the well drop vie That it before his eyes would first run drie

Hence † **Drop-vie** *sb. Obs.*, a competition in which each tries to outdo the other

1598 FLORIO, *Rauuito*, a reuye, a drop vye at any game

Dropwise (drǫ pwoiz), *adv.* [see -WISE.] In the manner of a drop ; drop by drop.

1673 *Phil Trans.* VIII 6156 His urine coming from him drop wise 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 272 I cull'd the spring That gather'd trickling dropwise from the cleft

Dropwort (drǫ pwŭt). [f DROP *sb.* + WORT; in reference to L. name *Filipendula*, i e pendulous threads] A name applied to certain plants having tuberous root-fibres

1 *Common, Field,* or *Mountain Dropwort*, a plant, *Spiræa Filipendula*, belonging to the same genus as Meadowsweet, but scentless. Extended, with defining words, to other species of Spiræa

1538 TURNER *Libellus, Phellandryon* uulgus Filipendulam & Dioppewort nuncupat 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I xxviii. 40 Of filipendula or Dropwoite The rootes be small & blacke, whereon is hanging certaine small knops or blacke pellets, as in the rootes of the female Pionye, sauing yt they be a great deale smaller 1863 BUCKMAN in *Gard Chron* 23 May 493 The Field Dropwort is a denizen for the most part of dry uplands on calcareous soils 1879 MISS PLUES *Rambles Wild Flowers* (ed 3) 102 The Willow-leaved Drop wort (*S salicifolia*) is frequent in shrubberies.

2 A name for species of *Œnanthe* (esp *Œ fistulosa*), often distinguished as *Water Dropwort*, *Hemlock* (*Water*) *Dropwort*, *Œ crocata*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 901 There be divers sorts of Drop woorts, some of the champion or fertill pastures and some of the water . 3 Narrow leaved Dropwoort 4 Homlocke Dropwoort 5 Water Dropwoort 1747 *Gentl Mag* 566 Four children had eaten the roots of the *Oenanthe aquatica cicutae facie* (hemlock-dropwort) 1835 HOOKER *Brit Flora* 131 *Oenanthe*, Water Drop-wort

† **Drosen.** *Obs* Forms. 1 **drósna** (*pl*), 4 **drosen**, 5 **drowsyn** [see DROSS.] Dregs

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram* xlvii (Z) 271 Hi druncon oð ða drosna 11 *Voc* in WR.-Wulcker 549 *Fex*, drosne 1393 LANGL *P Pl* C IX 193 Drosenes and dregges drynke for menye beggeres *c* 1475 *Voc* in WR.-Wülcker 808 *Hec amurca*, drowsyn.

‖ **Droshky** (drǫ ski), **drosky** (drǫ ski). Also **droitzschka**, **drojeka**, **droshka**, **-ke**, **-ki**, **droska**, **droskcha** [ad Russ дрожки *drozhki*, dim. of дроги *drogi* waggon, hearse ; properly pl of дрога *droga* perch, or 'reach' of a four-wheeled vehicle. So Fr *droschka*, Ger *droschke*]

A kind of vehicle : orig and prop a Russian low four-wheeled carriage without a top, consisting of a narrow bench on which the passengers sit astride or sideways, their feet resting on bars near the ground, hence transferred to other vehicles in use elsewhere ; in some German towns the name of the ordinary four-wheelers or fiacres plying for hire

1808 SIR R K PORTER *Trav Sk Russ & Swed* (1813) I iii 23 A sort of hireable machine, denominated a Drojeka *Ibid* II xxviii 20 The vehicle being a droshky, there was no other servant but the coachman 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 25 June, [At Blair-Adam] We drove in the droskie and walked in the evening 1855 *Englishwoman in Russia* 255 They were taken home by the police in droshkies 1872 FREEMAN in Stephens *Life* (1895) II 58 At Frankfurt to get on the Bavarian line you have to take a droschke 1882 STRATHESK *Bats fr Blinkbonny* XIII 294 He met the drosky containing Mrs Barrie and the children *attrib* 1838 J L STEPHENS *Trav Greece*, etc 71/1 The drosky boy dressed in a long surtout sits on the end.

Drosometer (drosǫ mĭtəɹ) [mod f Gr δρόσος dew : see -METER In F *drosomètre*] An instrument for measuring the quantity of dew deposited

1825 W. HAMILTON *Dict Arts, etc* (Worc) 1866 L P. CASELLA in W C Wells *Ess Dew* 7 To measure the quantity of dew deposited each night, an instrument is used called a drosometer

Dross (drǫs), *sb* Also 1–6 **dros**, 5–7 **drosse** [OE. *drós* = MLG *drôs*, MDu *droes* dregs A lengthened form, DROSEN, ME *drosne*, OE *drósna*, corresponds to OHG *truosana*, MHG *truosen*, Ger *drusen* pl husks of grapes, lees, dregs. See *Kuhn's Zeitschr* XXXIV. 513 (1896)]

1. The scum, recrement, or extraneous matter thrown off from metals in the process of melting

c 1050 *Voc* in WR.-Wulcker 353 *Auriculum*, dros. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 284 Gold and seoluer clenseð ham of hore dros iðe fure 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc* 3339 Als gold, þat

shynes clere and bright Whar it put in fire to fyn mare Yhit suld it leve sum dros þare *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 133/1 Drosse of metalle, *scorium* 1598 Hakluyt *Voy* I 91 (R) As hard as the drosse of iron 1678 *Phil Trans* XII 952 There swims on the Metal a Scum, which they call Dross, much like to Sclag or Dross of Iron 1725 De Foe *Voy round World* (1840) 239 Separate the gold by fire from the dross and mixture 1830 Tennyson *Poems* 123 Turn dross to gold with glorious alchemy 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss*, *Dross*, the material skimmed from the surface of freshly melted, not perfectly pure metal.

† b Volcanic scoria *Obs rare*

1811 Pinkerton *Petral* II 307 Above are great masses of sand, red drosses, and puzzolana

c A workman's name for protoxide of lead.

1875 *Ure's Dict Arts* III 73 Fresh quantities of litharge or pot dross are from time to time thrown in 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* IV 81/1 The first step is to convert the lead into protoxide, which is more usually called 'dross' by the workmen than litharge or massicot

d An alloy incidentally formed in the zinc-bath, by the action of the zinc on the iron pot and iron articles dipped (Wahl *Galvanopl Manip* 1884)

2. Dreggy, impure, or foreign matter, mixed with any substance, and detracting from its purity, e.g. the dregs or lees of oil or wine, the chaff of corn, etc.

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 133/1 Drosse of corne, *acus*, *cribalum* 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho* II 12 You shall find a fourth or fifth part of drosse in the best butter 1616 Surfl. & Markh *Country Farme* 39 She shall reserue the drosse of the Grapes shee presseth *Ibid* 46 Take the drosse of oyle of Linseed 1812 J Smyth *Pract Customs* (1821) 379 Report what allowance ought to be made for dross and dirt on the Bees wax

b. A miner's name for iron pyrites in coal; also, small or waste coal, the screenings of the coalhills.

1829 Glover *Hist Derby* I 234 Many of the coal-seams .have considerable quantities of brasses or drosses in them, which are lumps of iron pyrites 1854 *Encycl Brit* VII 117/1 A heap of dross or small coal 1872 *Daily News* 12 Oct, Great black mounds of coal dross 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss, *Dross*, 'small coal' [*Ibid* s v *Coal*, the duff, slag, or waste, which arises from the sorting of the large coal into nuts, and which passes through the screen bars] 1894 *Times* 16 Apr 4/3 Quietness rules in the coal trade.. Dross is scarce and dearer

c *Salt-making* 'The refuse or marl left after dissolving rock-salt in water' *Chester Gloss* 1884

3 *fig* from 1 and 2 (Cf *dregs*, Dreg 3)

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 5 Our lorde wolde not that we sholde take the drosse of the lawe of Moyses 1677 W Hubbard *Narrative* 119 The Dregs and Lees of the Earth, and Drosse of Mankinde 1745 A Butler *Lives of Saints* (1836) 104 The seventh general persecution, permitted by God to purge away the dross of his flock 1820 Scott *Lady of L* II xxii, A human tear From passion's dross refined and clear

4 In general. Refuse, rubbish, worthless, impure matter.

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 133/1 Drosse, or fylthe qwat so it be, *ruscum*, *rusculum* 1596 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* IX 200 His chambre with the tempest was dung in dros 1632 G Fletcher *Christ's Tri* 26 So tinne for silver goes, and dunghill drosse for gold 1671 Milton *P R* III. 23 All treasures and all gain esteem as dross 1742 Young *Nt Th* IV 428 The stars, tho' rich, what dross their gold to thee 1876 Geo Eliot *Dan Der* I 1, He was of different quality from the human dross around her

5. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *dross heap*, *iron*, *dross-full*, *dross-rich* adjs

1428 in *Surtees Misc* (1888) 2 And mi^e and mo peces of fals drosseyren 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II *Ded* 14 Such sparks may flame A higher pitch, then dross-full Vanity 1881 W. T Ross *Poems* 69 The dross-rich earthling leaves life's stage 1893 Peel *Spen Valley* 13 Having stood for a long time on the edge of a dross heap

Dross, *v* [f prec sb.]

†1 *trans Dross out* to sift out as dross *Obs*

1641 Best *Farm Bks* (Surtees) 105 In every bushell of meale there is very neare a pecke of chizell drossed out

†2. To render drossy or impure, to corrupt *Obs*

1648 Earl Westmld *Otia Sacra* (1879) 69 Of full Power to refine the deed Our Parents Dross'd by their Corruption

3. To convert (lead) into 'dross' or protoxide

1891 *Address Brit Assoc* in *Nature* 27 Aug., In 'drossing' molten lead, the oxidation of the lead is greatly promoted by the presence of a trace of antimony

4. To free from dross, remove dross from

1884 W H Wahl *Galvanopl Manip* 529 (*Cent Dict*)

†**Drossard, -art.** *Obs* [a mod Du *drossaard*, a transformation (through *drossaet*, *drossaert*, Kilian, 1599) of MDu *drossâte* = MLG *drossête*, *drotzête* (mod LG *droste*, Du *drost*), MHG *truhtsæze*, OHG **truhtsâzzo*, *truhsâzzo*, *trutsâzo* — OTeut. type **druhtsêtjon-*, f *druhti-*, *truhti-*, people, company, retinue + *sêtjon-* one who sits, hence, 'he who sits or presides at the meals of the *druht*'. See Kluge s v *Truchsetz*, Franke s v *Drossaard*] A steward, high bailiff, prefect

1678 *Lond Gaz* No 1287/3 The Drossarts and Bailiffs of the several places in the Country of Waes, are summoned to Ghent, to swear Fealty to the French King 1685 *Ibid* No 1998/2 The Provost of the Court, the Drossart of Brabant, and the Mareschal-General, are commanded to have their Companies abroad for the executing the said Placeat

†**Dro·ssel, drosell.** *Obs.* [Origin obscure. cf. Drazel, Dratchell] A sloven, a slut.

1582 Nuce *Seneca's Octavia* IV, That drosell dyre, that furious slut, Erin 1602 Warner *Alb Eng* IX xlvii. (1612) 219 Now dwels each Drossell in her Glasse 1617 Minsheu *Ductor*, *Panguts* an vnweldie Drossell, nothing but guts.

Drosser (drɒ·səɹ). *Glass-making.* [Corrupted from F *dresseur*, dresser, frame, etc] A separating iron frame placed between sets of tables in the annealing kiln.

1856 H Chance in *Jrnl Soc Arts* 15 Feb (*On Glass*) Iron frames or drossers, which divide the tables into sets, the first drosser leaning against the wall of the kiln, the second against the first, and so on

Drossiness (drɒ·sinės) [f. Drossy *a* + -ness] The quality or condition of being drossy

1639 Rouse *Heav. Univ* IX (1702) 121 Purge thy soul from carnal drossiness 1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr* IV (1682) 60 The Myrrha of these parts had the name of Barbara, from the drossiness and coarseness of it *a* 1691 Boyle *Wks.* I 275 (R) To refine us from our earthly drossiness

Dro·ssless, *a* [see -less] Free from dross

1846 Worcester cites Stevens.

Drossock, var. of Drassock

Drossy (drɒ·si), *a.* [f. Dross *sb* + -y.]

1 Of metals, etc.. Characterized by containing dross or scorious matter, or waste and worthless material, of the nature of dross, dreggy, feculent

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* X 106 Yf thu mede is drossy, bareyn, olde, Let plough hit eft 1592 Davies *Immort Soul* Introd xl, So doth the Fire the drossy Gold refine 1667 Milton *P L* V 442 The Empire Alchimist Can turn Metals of drossiest Ore to perfet Gold 1757 A Cooper *Distiller's* LXX (1760) 83 The recrementitious or drossy Parts of the sugar 1870 Morris *Earthly Par* II III. 158 As kingly gold To our thin brass, or drossy lead

2 *transf* and *fig* Impure, mixed with impurities.

1579 J Stubbes *Gaping Gulf* A viij, Yet shal papistes be to light and to drossie to marry with vs 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I lxx 106 Words being rather the drossie part, Conceit I take to be the principal 1854 Faber *Growth in Holiness* XII (1872) 205 We find our actions to be only the drossy compound of nature and grace

‖ **Drosty.** *S Africa* Also **drostdy** [Du *drosty*, *drosty*, f. *drost* bailiff· cf Drossard] The official residence of a *land-drost* (no longer in use in Cape Colony).

1812 Miss Plumtre tr *Lichtenstein's S Africa* I 172 The Drosty at Zwellendam was built of like materials 1834 Pringle *Afr Sk* IX 296 The source of the Ghamka, where the drostdy, or district village of Beaufort had been recently erected

† **Drote,** *v Obs.* [Etymology unknown] *intr.* To stammer, stutter. Hence † **Droting** *ppl a* and *vbl. sb*; † **Drotingly** *adv*, † **Droter,** a stutterer.

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 133/2 Drotare, *traulus*, *traula* Drotyn yn speche, *traulo*. Drotynge, *traulatus* Drotyngly, *traule*

Drou, drough, drouȝ, obs. pa t. of Draw *v*

Drouery, var. Druery, *Obs.*

Droug, drougge, obs ff Drug

Drought (draut), **drouth** (drauþ, *Sc* drūþ). Forms *α* 1 drúgað, -oð, 3 (*Orm*) druhhþe, 4 druȝþe, drouhþe, droȝþe, 5 droughþe, drouȝth, 6–8 drougth, 7–8 droughth; 4–7 drouthe, 5 drowþe, 5–8 drowth, (6 drouthth), 4– drouth (now *dial* or *arch*). *β* 3–4 druȝt(e, 4 droȝt(e, drohut, 4–5 drouȝt(e, 4–6 droght(e, drught, 5 droughte, drowghte, drouht, drowte, 4– drought. [OE *drúgað*, *-oð*, f *drúg-* stem of *drýge* Dry, q.v. Cf Du *droogte*, f. *droog* dry From an early period the final *-th* after *ȝ* varied with *-t* (cf. *haghth*, *heaght*·—OE. *hiehþu*), and this form is established in standard English, while *drouth*, *drowth* has continued in Sc. and northern dialects, and is often used by Eng. poets.]

1 The condition or quality of being dry; dryness, aridity, lack of moisture. *arch.*

α a 1100 *Voc* in Wr-Wülcker 317/24 *Siccitas*, druȝað, oððe hæð *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 17 It bryngiþ vnkindly drowþe to woundis 1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard* (1675) 91 The drouth of the ground 1672 Petty *Pol Anat* (1691) 48 The Heat, Coldness, Drowth, Moisture . of Air. 1833 Tennyson *Fatima* 23, I look'd athwart the burning drouth Of that long desert to the south. *a* 1846 Landor *Imag. Conv* Ser I xiii Wks 1846 I 68 Grubs which die, the moment they tumble out of the nutshell and its comfortable drouth

β a 1300 *Cur sor M* 6365 Ne for na drught ne for na wat. 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* IV iii (1495) 81 Droughte and moysture ben contrary *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 133/2 Drowte, *siccitas* 1589 Cogan *Haven Health* clxi. (1636) 154 Old doves for their..drought and hardnesse of digestion, are to bee eschewed 1643 Lightfoot *Glean. Ex.* (1648) 28 Called *Horeb*, from the rocky drought of it 1727 W Mather *Yng Man's Comp* 27 Drought, a drinesse

b *fig* (With quot 1652 cf Dry *a.* 15.)

1622 Mabbe tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 203 The great drought that we suffer in our soules 1642 Milton *Apol Smect* Wks 1738 I 118 The sluce . that feeds the drowth of his Text 1652 J Hall *Height Eloquence* p. vi, All men naturally aim at high things, and ambitiously avoid the imputation of drought or weaknesse 1872 G. Macdonald *Wilf. Cumb* I xxviii 286, 'I daresay', returned Charley, with drought

2 *spec* Dryness of the weather or climate; lack of rain (The current sense)

a. c 1200 Ormin 8625 Forr þatt te land wass druȝedd all And scorrcnedd þurrh þe druhhþe 13 *E E Allit P* B 524 Ne hete, ne no harde forst, vmbre ne droȝþe. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I xviii. 108 In tyme of drougth. 1535 Coverdale I *Kings* xvii. Contents of Ch , A greate drouth & derth in Elias tyme 1673 Temple *Obs United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 75 There happen'd .. a mighty Drowth in the Beginning of the Summer. 1865 Swinburne *Song in Time of Revol* 22 The tender dew after drouth.

β c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2348 So sal druȝte ðe feldes deien *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol* 2 Whan that Aprille with hise shoures soote The droghte of March hath perced to the roote ?*a* 1500 *Metr Prov* in *Reli Ant.* I 323 After droght commyth rayne, after rayne, Commyth drought agayne 1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab* CX, As in a drought the thirsty creatures cry And gape upon the gathered clouds for rain 1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 1446 Streams unfailing in the Summer's drought 1883 H. Drummond *Nat. Law in Spir W* V (1884) 148 Subject to occasional and prolonged droughts

fig 1620 Middleton *Chaste Maid* v. 1, A drouth of virtue, And dearth of all repentance 1640 Fuller *Joseph's Coat* Serm. I (1867) 104 The drowth and scorching heat of persecution 1877 L Morris *Epic Hades* II 82 A secret spring of joy, Which mocked the droughts of Fate

† 3 Dry or parched land, desert. *Obs. rare.*

a 1000 *Ps Lamb.* 189 a, 21 (Bosw) Bearn Israela eodon þurh druzoþe. 1671 Milton *P R.* III 274 To South the Persian Bay, And inaccessible the Arabian drouth

4 Thirst *arch.* and *dial*

α 1393 Langl. *P. Pl* C xvi 253 Whenne þow clomsest for colde oþer clyngest for drouthe 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xl 28 Off wyne They drank twa quartis Of drowth sic excess did thame constrene 1548 Hall *Chron*, *Hen. VII*, 53 b, He called for drynke one of hys chambrelaynes mervellynge, requyred the cause of hys drouth 1671 Milton *P R* I 325 His carcass, pined with hunger and with drought 1702 S Parker tr *Cicero's De Finibus* 63, I am taking it off to quench my Drought 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit* II. 82/2 That burning drowth of the mind, which kept you waking. 1855 Browning *De Gustibus* II, Where the baked cicalas die of drouth

β 1588 *Losses Span Navy* in *Harl Misc* (Malh.) II 52 Their flesh meat they cannot eat, their drought is so great 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* II 560 Feeling himself afflicted with a vehement Drought 1847–8 H. Miller *First Impr* xvi (1857) 272, I asked [for] something to slake my drought.

5 *attrib* and *Comb*

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2107, VII lene [eares] Welkede, and smale, and druȝte numen [= drought-seized] 1822 T Mitchell *Aristoph* I 169 That I may wet my drought-parch'd mind 1890 *Daily News* 1 Oct. 2/6 They traversed the same drought stricken plain

Droughty (drau·ti), **drouthy** (drau·þi, *Sc* drū·þi), *a* [f Drought + -y. cf *mighty*, *weighty.*]

1 Dry, without moisture; arid

1603 Drayton *Bar Wars* II xvii, Yet not one drop fall from thy droughtie eyes! 1643 Lightfoot *Glean Ex* (1648) 28 Out of the droughty rocke Moses bringeth forth water. 1708 J Philips *Cyder* II Poems (1763) 92 Thou must With tasteless water wash thy droughty throat 1850 Browning *Christmas Eve* XV, His cough, like a drouthy piston, Tried to dislodge the husk that grew to him.

fig 1818 Byron *Juan* I ccv, Campbell's Hippocrene is somewhat drouthy 1848 Hare *Guesses* II. (1874) 561 Men of drowthy hearts and torpid imaginations.

2 Characterized by drought; deficient in rainfall

1605 *Play Stucley* in Simpson *Sch Shaks* (1878) I 261 Preach unto the droughty earth; Persuade it, if thou canst, to shun the rain. 1669 W Simpson *Hydrol. Chym* 315 In droughty hot weather 1739 Labelye *Short Acc Piers Westm Bridge* 5 Droughty Seasons 1818 Scott *Hrt Midl* xlii, As drouthy as the weather had been.

3 Thirsty; often = addicted to drinking.

α. 1626 T. H[awkins] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 71 The children of rich men become drouthy amongst a masse of fountaynes. 1692 Tryon *Wisd Dictates* 115, I am never droughthy as those are that eat Flesh 1790 Burns *Tam o' Shanter* 2 When drouthy neebors, neebors meet. 1879 *Temple Bar* Oct. 237 The dusty, drouthy wayfarers.

β a 1713 Sloane in Derham *Phys-Theol* x Note 27 (R) A limpid water, or sap, as gives new life to the droughty traveller or hunter. 1822 Byron *Ch. Har* I. lxix. (Orig. Draft), [He] droughty then alights, and roars for Roman purl. 1863 Whittier *Cobbler Keezar's Vision* 37 But that droughty folk should be jolly Puzzles my poor old wits

Hence **Drou·ghtiness.**

1720 Welton *Suffer Son of God* I. Pref 63 These Methods . will .refresh the Droughtiness of the Soul.

Drouguist, obs. f. Druggist.

Drouh, obs. pa t of Draw *v.*

Drouk, drook (druk), *v. Sc.* and *north dial.* Also (6 drokke), 9 drowk. [Origin uncertain. cf. ON. *drukna* to be drowned, *drukkat* drunk, and Drunk *v*] *trans.* To drench (as with heavy rain). Hence **Drouked,** *Sc.* **droukit,** *ppl. a.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. vi 44 Bot finaly, all droukit and forwrocht, That salfflit war, and warpit to the cost 1619 Z Boyd *Last Battell* (1629) 302 (Jam.) Heare how the drouked man [Jonah] sang at last *a* 1774 Fergusson *Cauler Oysters* Poems (1845) 7 If ye hae catch'd a droukit skin *a* 1796 Burns *Weary Pund o' Tow* II, And aye she took the tither souk To drouk the stowrie tow. 1823 Galt *Entail* I 19 Foul would hae been the gait, and drooking the shower *c* 1836 R. Dick in Smiles *Life* (1878) 64 With the mist swooping about you and drooking your whiskers and eyebrows 1868 Atkinson *Cleveland Gloss*, *Drouk*, to drench 1869 C Gibbon *R. Gray* IV, Men and cattle were 'droukit' and uncomfortable

Drouke, var. Drowk *v.*

† **Drouken,** *v. Obs. rare* [Etymol. uncertain. perh. a ON. *drukna* to be drowned, taken fig] ? To be sunk in slumber or a swoon Hence **Droukening, drouknyng,** deep slumber, swoon

a 1300 *Body & Soul* 1 (MS Laud) Als I lay in a winteris ny[h]t in a droukening [*Roy MS.* drouknynge, *Vernon MS* droupnynge] bifor the day *a* 1400 *Leg Rood* 141 Alle þei seiden þei weore sori, Fordolled in a drouknyng dred

† **Drouking,** *vbl sb Obs.* [Deriv. uncertain · cf. Drowk *v.*] ? Crouching, cowering.

c 1490 *Promp Parv* 113 (Heber MS) Drouknynge [*Pynson* drouknge, *Harl. MS.* Darynge or drowpynge], *latitatio.*

†**Droul,** *v Obs.* or *dial.* Also drool [cf Sc *droul* 'to bellow as a hart,' Jam.] *trans* To utter mournfully

a 1670 HACKET *Abp Williams* II 224 O Sons and Daughters of Jerusalem, droul out an Elegy for good King Josias 1825 JAMIESON, *Drool*, to cry in a low and mournful tone

Droumslade: see DRUMSLADE, *Obs*, a drum.

†**Droumy,** *a. Obs rare.* [? Related to Sc DRUMLY] Turbid.

1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II. XXIII § 45 To set on fire and trouble states, to the end to fish in droumy waters. 1640 WATTS tr Lat version of do 421 To become an incendiarie and a perturber of states, to the end he may better fish in droumy waters [L *turbidis aquis*] 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Drowmy*, dnty, muddy *Devon*

†**Droun,** *v Obs. rare*$^{-1}$ [Related to ON *drynja*, Sw *drona* to roar, bellow, mod.G *dröhnen* to roar, and so to DRONE *sb*^{1}, q v.] *intr.* To roar

1340–70 *Alexander* 985 Hee drouned as a dragon, drede full of noyes.

Droun, Droup, obs. ff. DROWN, DROOP.

Drounslade, -slet, etc : see DRUMSLADE.

Drourie, -ry, var. DRUERY, *Obs.*

Drouse, -ze, -sie, obs ff. DROWSE, DROWSY

Drouth, drouthy, var of DROUGHT, -Y, q v.

Drove (drōuv), *sb.* Forms: 1–2 *dráf*, 3 *drof*, 4– drove, (5 drowe, *north* drafe, draffe, drawe, 6 droave, *Sc* drave) [OE *dráf*, from 2nd ablaut grade of *drífan* to DRIVE]

I. †**1.** The action of driving (Only OE.)

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 199 He þa se feala þas hyrdes drafe forhogode

2. A number of beasts, as oxen, sheep, etc, driven in a body, a herd, flock

a 1122 *O. E. Chron* (Laud MS) an 1016 Hi drifon heora drafa in to Medewaȝe. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 181 Whanne he went hom eche niȝt wiþ is droue of bestis. 1483 *Cath. Angl* 107 A Drawe of nowte [*A* a Draffe of Nowte], *armentium*. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 300 They go with theyr droues of cattayle 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist.* 27 He had also, gathered together, as it were in a droave, much cattel *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* XI. § 48 Market day, when great droves of little Horses, laden with sacks of corn, allways resorted to the Town 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav* 11 He passed a drove of sheep

b. *transf.* A crowd, multitude, shoal (of other animals, or of human beings, esp when moving in a body; also *fig* of things).

1014 WULFSTAN *Hom.* XXXIII. (1883) 163 [Hi] drifaþ ðа drafe cristenra manna fram sæ to sæ *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 102 It mai ben hoten heuene-Rof, It hileð al ðis werldes drof 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* III VIII 29 Proteus. Along the fomy waves driving his finny drove 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I 51 In draues as it war, returnes to thair awne cuntrey 1607 HIERON *Wks* I 230 That olde popish rule, to follow the droue, and to beleeue as the church beleeueth 1692 WASHINGTON *Milton's Def. Pop* M's Wks 1738 I 494 Then a great drove of Heresies and Immoralities broke loose among them 1724 DE FOE *Mem Cavalier* (1840) 164 The Welchmen came in by droves. 1857 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It. Jrnls* II. 260 A ghost in every room, and droves of them in some of the rooms

3. Locally, esp in the Fen District: **a.** A road along which horses or cattle are driven. b. A channel for drainage or irrigation

934 *Charter of Æðelstan* in *Cod. Dipl* V 217 Of ðam hlince andlang drafæ on ðonæ hlincæt waddænæ [1319 *Reg Christ Ch Cant.* in Cunningham *Law Dict* s v, Pasturas . cum omnibus pertinentiis drovis viis semitis & fossatis] 1664–5 *Act* 16 & 17 *Chas II*, c. 11 § 13 Libertie to passe and repasse upon any .. Drove or Droves in or compassing the said Fenns 1829 [J R BEST] *Personal & Lit Mem.* 456 The major rode in the middle of the Drove (so our fen roads are called) 1844 *Camp of Refuge* I 44 Droves or cuts to carry off the increase of water towards the Wash. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* I 67 Many droves, leams, eaus, and drains were cut. 1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap Jack Z.* I 58 [In the Fens] there is no material of which roads can be made In place of roads there are 'droves'.

II. 4. A stone-mason's chisel with a broad face

1825 JAMIESON, *Drove*, the broadest iron used by a mason in hewing stones 1881 MORGAN *Contrib to Amer. Ethnol.* 180 It shows no marks of the chisel or the drove.

III. 5. *Comb.*, as *drove-dike, -way*; **drove-road,** an ancient road or track along which there is a free right of way for cattle, but which is not 'made' or kept in repair by any authority.

1865 KINGSLEY *Herew* xxi, He sprang up the *drove-dyke 1823 *Blackw. Mag* XIV. 189 The *drove road passed at no great distance 1892 *Spectator* 12 Mar 355/1 The old rights-of-way known as 'drove-roads' [in Scotland]. 1895 *Daily News* 1 Oct 6/3 The drove road in Southern Scotland is the way once used by drovers . from the extreme north 1239–52 *Rental Glaston.* (Som Rec. Soc 1891) 44 Philippus bel tenet vij acras et quoddam iter quod vocatur *Drofwei 1664–5 *Act* 16 & 17 *Chas. II*, c 11 § 22 The twoe Drove wayes in the said Fenns called the North drove and South drove 1726 *Laws of Sewers* 182 Whereby Drove Ways, Bridges &c . shall be obstructed,

†**Drove,** *v*^{1} *Obs.* Also 4 druve, druvy. [Early ME *drōven*, a derivative of OE *dráf*, DROF, turbid, troubled, disturbed. Cf DREVE *v*^{1}]

1. *trans* To trouble, disturb

a 1300 *E. E Psalter* III 2 Hou fele-folded are þai, þat droves me to do me wa *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11974 His moder mode wald he noght droue. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* II 5 In his wodnes he sall druuy þaim. *Ibid* VI. 2 Druuyd ere all my banes.

2 *intr.* To become troubled or overcast.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 24418 Ouer al þe werld ne was bot night, Al droued and wex dime

Drove, *v*^{2} [f DROVE *sb*; or back-formation from DROVER.] To drive herds of cattle, to follow the occupation of a drover (*trans* and *intr*)

1632 LITHGOW *Trav* X 459 Baptista the Coach man, an Indian Negro droving out at the Sea-gate 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl* II 328 Persons who drove to a considerable extent ought to have funds or friends of their own to be security for them. 1881 *Gentl Mag* Jan 61 Scores of highly born and bred men live by droving cattle

Drove, *v*^{3} [f DROVE *sb.* 4] *trans* To dress (stone) in parallel lines with a drove or broad chisel. Hence **Droved** *ppl. a*

1825 JAMIESON, *Drove*, to hew stones for building by means of a broad pointed instrument 1830 GRAY *Arithmetic* 98 The Droved hewn work of said house the rybats and lintels of 6 windows 6 soles of ditto 1842–76 GWILT *Archit* § 1914 In Scotland, besides the above described sorts of work, there are some other kinds, termed *droved, broached*, and *striped* Droving is the same as that called random tooling in England, or boasting in London *Ibid* § 1915 The workmen will not take the same pains to drove the face of a stone which is to be afterwards broached.

Drove, pa. t (and obs pa. pple.) of DRIVE *v*

Drove, var of DROF *a. Obs*

†**Droveden** (drōuvden). *Obs.* [f DROVE *sb.* + DEN *sb*^{1}] A wooded hollow or tract into which swine and other beasts might be driven to feed

In the Weald of Kent [illegible] tors sometimes had common of pannage [illegible] 1778–91

1309 *Roll of Pleas*, 3 *Ed II* (in Robinson *Com Law Kent* (1792) 269 Arbores in prædictis terris & tenementis crescentes, una cum proficuo Pannagii, ratione Drovedenn sunt ipsius Archiepiscopi 1332 *Literæ Cantuarienses* 15 Aug (Rolls No 85) I Lett 463 Par les usages de Kent de drovedenn, le boys de cheyne et de fou deit estre le nostre, a copier, et a carier . . et a entrier en nos drovedenn par les carriages faire 1778 HASTED *Kent* I 61n/2 A custom peculiar to the Weald, that the lords of whom the *drovedennes* were holden in *gavelkind*, should have all the great oaks, ash, and beech growing there, together with the pannage thereof, and the tenants only the underwoods, or at most the oaks, ash, and beech, under forty years growth. 1791 T ROBINSON *Comm Law Kent* II. VIII 265 It was usual in ancient Royal Donations of Manors lying out of the Weald, to render the grant more compleat by an additional Privilege of Common of Pannage . in one or more Dens in the Weald And these Denns set out for the Agistment of Hogs and other Droves of Cattle, were thence called Drovedennes.

Drover (drōuvəɹ) Also 5 drovare (*Sc* dravere), 6–7 drovier. [f. DROVE *sb.* + -ER^{1} I: cf. *gardener, miller*.]

1. One who drives droves of cattle, sheep, etc., esp to distant markets; a dealer in cattle

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VIII XXIV 53 The Dravere he gert, and oþir ma be examynyd, þat swne þa Tald hym, þat þe Carle þame stall. 14 *Voc* in Wr.-Wulcker 585/10 *Fugarius*, a dryveie or a drovare. 1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 14 § 13 Counties where Drovers have bene wonte .to buy Cattell 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* II i. 201, *Cl.* I wish him ioy of her *B* Why that's spoken like an honest Drouier: so they sel Bullockes. 1683 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) I 254 A quarrell between some gentlemen and a drover of sheep by Temple Bar 1870 E PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl* III 59 A little wayside alehouse much frequented by drovers.

†**b.** *fig* A dealer, trafficker. *Obs.*

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm* (1841) 237 Having entered the temple, he findeth there drovers and brokers making sale 1602 *2nd Pt Return fr Parnass* IV II 1763 The yong drouer of luings that haunts steeple faires

2 A boat used for fishing with a drift-net.

(Quot 1465 is doubtful, although rendered 'drover' in Bolton and later edd of Irish statutes.)

1465 *Stat. Roll Ireland* 5 *Edw IV*, Art 39 [c 6 § 2] Toutz maners vessels del portage de xii tonelx ou desuys eiauntz une drower ou lawer [1621 *Bolton's transl.* All maner vessels of the burden of twelve tunnes or lesse, having one Drover or Boate] 1584–5 *Pat. Roll Ireland* 27 *Eliz*, Every boate or drover that shall fysshe hearing within the liberties of the said Towne. 1590 SPENSER *F Q* III VIII. 22 He woke And saw his drover drive along the streame 1603 OWEN *Pembrokesh.* (1892) 122 The order of takeinge them [herrings] is with Drovers 1880 *W Cornwall Gloss*, *Drover*, a fishing-boat employed in driving, or fishing with drift or float nets.

¶ Erroneously for DROGHER

1756 P BROWNE *Jamaica* 23 His goods must be shipped on board of some drover.

Hence (from sense 1) **Drovering, Drovership** (*nonce-wds.*), the business or occupation of a drover

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 381 Far better have taken to ploughmanship or drovership 1860 J F CAMPBELL *Tales of W Highlands* (1890) I 348 It was at drovering they had made the money

†**Droving,** *vbl sb*^{1} *Obs* [f. DROVE *v.*^{1}] Troubling; tribulation; disturbance.

a 1300 *E E Psalter* IX. 22 [x 1] In nedinges, in drovynge [L. *tribulatione*] *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 22384 Wit all þe drouing he mai do ouer al þis werld.

Droving (drōuvɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*^{2} [f. DROVE *v* ^{2}] The occupation of driving cattle to distant markets, etc ; the business of a drover.

1881 *Cheq. Career* 335 Droving is very wearisome work 1896 *Westm Gaz* 19 June 3/3 The unconventional freedom of colonial life, with its rough riding and droving.

attrib 1808 SCOTT *Autobiog* in Lockhart *Life* I, He was .active in the cattle trade .and by his droving transactions acquired a considerable sum of money. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col Reformer* (1892) 83 He's not used to droving work

Droving, *vbl sb* 3 The dressing of stone with a drove . see DROVE *v.*3

†**Drovy** (drōuvɪ), *a Obs* exc *dial.* [A deriv of OE and ME. *dráf*, turbid, troubled, DROF, or of its deriv vb DROVE *v*^{1}: see -Y.] Turbid, not clear or transparent, opaque, 'drumly', cloudy.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 523 So drouȝ is te sees grund 13 . *E E Allit P* B 1016 A see þat ay is drouy & dym, & ded in hit kynde *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T* 742 An hors that seketh rather to drynken drouy or trouble water than for to drynken water of the clere welle 1483 *Cath Angl* 110/1 Drovy, *turbidus, turbulentus*. 1691 NICHOLSON *Gloss Northamptonshire* in Ray *N C Words* (E D S) 41 *Druvy*, adj. *limosus*. 1825 in BROCKETT. 1852 *Cumbld Gloss*, *Druvy*, overcast, muddy.

Drow (drau), *v.* Now only *s w. dial.* [Aphetic f ADROUGH, ADROW, OE *adrēgan* Cf DROUGHT.] *trans.* To dry *up* In quot. 1393, *fig*

1393 LANGL. *P Pl.* C XV 22 Connynge and vnkynde ryches se Droweþ vp dowel and distruyeþ dobest. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 38 Drow hem wyl in þe Sonne, þat þey ben drye 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* Vocab, To *Drow*, to dry 1888 *W Somerset Wd-bk*, *Drow*, to dry. (Always)

Drow (drau), *sb.*^{1} *Sc* [perh. f ppl. stem *drow-* of DREE *v.* to endure, suffer, undergo, which is phonologically suitable] A fit of illness; a fainting fit; a qualm

1727 WALKER *Remark. Pass. Life A. Peden* 63 (Jam) There was a drow of anxiety overwhelmed her about him 1808–18 JAMIESON, *Drow*, a fainting fit *Angus* 1819 W TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 175 Down he tummlet in a drow 1883 W JOLLY *Life & Duncan* XXXV. 409 Inquiring. how he felt after his drow.

Drow, *sb.*^{2} *Sc* 'A cold mist approaching to rain; a drizzling shower.' (Jam)

a 1614 J. MELVILL *MS Mem* 115 (Jam) Comes off the hills of Lammermoor edge a great mist with a tempestuous showre and drow It pleased God to drive away the showre and calm the drow, so that it fell down dead calm 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXII, A sort o' drow in the air

Drow, obs pa t of DREE, s. w. dial f. THROW

Drow, drowgh, drowȝ, drowh, obs. pa t of DRAW *v*

†**Drowarie,** erron f DROWRIER, Sc. form of DOWRIER, dowager.

a 1557 *Dunn Occurr* (1833) 30 In this menetyme the queens grace drowarie past on her fute to our Lady Laureit *Ibid* 34 He gat word the queenis grace drowarie was cummit out of Striveling to the Parliament

Drowe, obs form of DROVE *sb*

Drowen, obs pa pple of DREE *v*

Drowk (drauk), *v Obs* exc *dial.* Also 5–6 drouke. [Deriv uncertain: app. a parallel formation to DROOP, ME. *drowp*, cf. DROUKING.] *intr* To droop, as a flower or plant.

a 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron* 165 Yf the peche tree begynne to drouke let hym be wel moysted at the rote wt drestils of wyne 1820 CLARE *Rural Life* (ed 3) 71 Drowking lies the meadow-sweet 1821 — *Vill Minstr* I 133 Bumble bees Clinging to the drowking flower

Drown (draun), *v* Forms 4–6 drun(e, droun(e, (4 drounne, druen, 4–5 drone, 5–6 drowen, *Sc.* drwn), 4–7 drowne, 4– drown β 6 dround, 6–7 drownd (now *dial* and *vulg*) [ME *drūn-, droun-, drown-*, pointing to an OE. **drūnian*, not found · origin obscure

A current conjecture is that ME *drūn-* was a phonetic reduction of MLe *drunkn-* or ON. *drukn-* (see DRUNKEN *v*^{1}) in the same sense But, on phonetic and other grounds, this appears highly improbable The later variant *drownd*, so widely prevalent in dialectal and vulgar use, is parallel in development to *astound, bound, compound, sound*, etc]

I Intransitive. (Now *unusual.*)

1. To suffer death by submersion in water, to perish by suffocation under water (or other liquid)

a 1300 *Cursor M* 11793 Pharaon wit al his folk Al þai drund in þe se. *c* 1300 *Ibid* 24867 (Edin) Al mon we druen [*v rr.* drun, droun] 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV 358 Thai in perell war till droune 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* 256 b/1 He fylle in the water and drowned 1549 *Compl. Scot.* VI 38 Narcissus for loue of eccho drounit in ane drau vel 1654 D OSBORNE *Lett* LXII (1888) 292 If I drown by the way, this will be my last letter 1856 GRINDON *Life* V. (1875) 59 The bird and the mammal drown if submerged in water *fig* 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Esdras* III. 23 Whan of win thei drownyn *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 42 Our life drownes in time.

†**2** To sink and perish (as a ship); to suffer extinction or destruction by deluge or inundation *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 24857 þair scip ai redi for to drun [*v. r* droun] *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 1532 (Fairf) þis werlde sulde come til ende To droun or wiþ fire be brende *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII 182 Trubbill weddyr makis schippis to droune 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* (1812) I CXX 144 One of the scafoldes drowned in ye water, and the moost part of them that were within it

II Transitive.

3 To suffocate (a person or animal) by submersion in water (or other liquid).

Mostly with personal agent, or reflexive or passive, but also said of the action of the water.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 1652, I sal þam alle in watur droun [*v rr* drenkil, drenche] *Ibid* 5592 Pharaon þat king felun þat badd þe childer for to drun [*v r* droun]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) XXXIII 151 Sum ware drouned by violence of þe wawes *c* 1511 *1st Eng Bk Amer.* (Arb.) Introd 32/2 Ther they drowne theym self. 1533 GAU *Rycht Vay* (1888) 58 Thay var drunit in ye fluid 1548 HALL *Chron, Edw IV*, 239 b, He .was prively drouned in a But of Malvesey 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III 109 [He] heire leaped in, and drouned himselfe. *Ibid.* V. 178 The

last flood did drowne the greatest part of the Inhabitants 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 149 The earth shall drown him in her dry and gusty gulfs 1847 TENNYSON *Princ* Prol 47 Pait were drown'd within the whirling brook 1869 C GIBBON *R Gray* IV, My father's drooned

β 1530 PALSGR 528/2, I dreynt (Lydgate), I drownde, *je noye* 1644 PRYNNE *Vind Ps* CV 15 (ed 3) A iij b, God drownded Pharaoh and his host in the read sea. 1727 SWIFT *Past Dial* Wks 1814 XIV 195 In my own Thames may I be drownded.

b *fig.* (Also *refl*)

1388 WYCLIF I *Esdras* III 23 Whanne thei han be drowned of wyn thei han no mynde what thinges thei diden 1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr (Arb) 51 Men drowned in the deluge of erroure 1659 D PELL *Impr Sea* 435 They drown themselves in drink 1788 MAD D'ARBLAY *Diary* 29 Nov, Her Majesty drowned in teais 1827 POLLOK *Course T* VII, He drowned himself in sleep, in wine

β *c* 1679 *Rexb Ball* (1886) VI 146 They dy'd. in Seas of sorrow Drownded 1838 DICKENS *Nich Nick* V, 'Just fill that mug up with lukewarm water, William, will you?' 'Why, the milk will be drownded'

†4. To sink (a ship or the like) in water; to send to the bottom *Obs*

c 1465 *Eng Chron* (Camden 1856) 43 On of the grettist carrakez was so rent and bored in the sides that sone aftir it was dround. *c* 1500 *Melusine* XXXVI 270 His peuple assayllednstrongly, and drowned foure of the sarasyns shippes 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 46 Brasse and lead in the masse or lumpe sinke downe and are drowned 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II 66 In that fight [Lepanto] there was taken and drowned 180 of Turkish Gallies

5. To lay under or cover with water, etc.; to submerge, flood, inundate, deluge, to drench

a 1300 *Cursor M* 1532 Þat þis werld suld cum til end, Or drund wit watur, or wit fir brend 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii 100 My visage all in watter dround 1556 *Chron Gr Friars* (Camden) 19 The watter of the Temse by excesse of floode increasid on the londe unto Populer, and drownyd many howsys and feldes and medowes 1696 *Phil Trans* XIX 353 When the Fens are drowned 1708 J C *Compl Collier* (1845) 29 Seueral good Collieries lye unwrought and drowned for want of such Noble Engines 1851 W RANKINE *Steam Engine* 151 A weir is said to be drowned when the water in the channel below it is higher than its crest β 1667 PRIMATT *City & C Build.* 7 The works in mines of Lead or Tin Oare, are like to be drowned.

b *To drown out* to put or drive out by inundation; to stop (works, etc) or drive (people, etc) from their habitation by flooding

1851 S JUDD *Margaret* I III, Chilion fished, hunted, laid traps for foxes, drowned out woodchucks 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 3/2 The [Severn Tunnel] works were constantly 'drowned out' 1890 BAKER *Wild Beasts & their Ways* I 186 During inundations the islands are frequently drowned out 1894 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 6/7 Deserted cottages, whose tenants had been 'drowned out'.

6 *transf* and *fig* To overwhelm, to overpower, by rising above like a flood, to immerse or smother; to overpower (sound) by greater loudness.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 18361 Þou slockens al vr sin, Þou has þam drund and don forfare 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* III XIII (1495) 57 The more the resonable soule drowneth hym in to the body the more slowely and the lesse perfytely he vnderstondyth. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. II 42 They wych haue theyr myndys drownyd in the vayn plesurys of thys lyfe 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron* I 23/1 Ludsgate, vnto this daie it is called Ludgate, (s) onelie drowned in pronuntiation of the word 1605 BACON *Adv Learn.* I. VII § 2 The sound was drowned by some louder noise 1665 GLANVILL *Sceptsis Sci* 53 Vice drowns the noble Ideas of the Soul 1726 LEONI tr *Alberti's Archit* I. 43/1 Little pieces of Stone which they perfectly drowned in Mortar. 1769 SIR W JONES *Poems* (1777) 25 His heavenly charms drown'd her senses in a flood of light. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* XIII 175 Yells drowned his voice.

β. 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* 398 Thy curate (that otherwise wold mumble in the mouth and drounde his wordes) 1884 *Harper's Mag* Feb 410/2 He had a beautiful voice. He could drownd out the whole choir

†b. *Law.* To extinguish by merging in something greater or higher Also *intr.* To merge. *Obs.*

1642 tr *Perkins' Prof. Bk* IX. § 584 254 If the estate in remainder or in reversion be such an estate wherein the particular estate may be drowned *Ibid.* § 589. 256 An estate for life cannot drown in an estate for yeares 1661 J STEPHENS *Procurations* 54 Estates in land are properly drowned or confounded, when a lesser estate concurs with a greater in the same person, and in the same right 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) IV. 109 The reversionary interest coming to the possession, drowns it.

Drownable (drau năb'l), *a* [f. DROWN *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being drowned

1863 OWEN *Lect. Power of God* 50 Air-breathing or drownable animal species

Drownage (drau'nedʒ) *rare.* [f as prec + -AGE] Drowning, submersion.

1850 CARLYLE *Latter-day Pamph* III 42. 1851 — *Sterling* I. I (1872) 6 Drownage in the foul welter of our so called religious controversies.

Drownd, dial and vulgar for DROWN *v*, q v.

Drowned (draund), *ppl. a* Also drownded (now *vulg*) [f DROWN *v.* + -ED 1.]

1 Killed by submersion in water.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 1886 A druned beist þar lai flettand 1660 GAUDEN *Brownrig* 212 A drenched and almost drowned man 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom Med* (1790) 631 The society for the recovery of drowned persons. 1896 *Westm. Gaz* 20 June 5/2 Relatives of drowned passengers

b *Like, as wet as, a drowned rat.* in a thoroughly soaked and dripping condition.

c 1500 *Blowbol's Test* in Hallw *Nugæ P.* 2 He lokyd furyous as a wyld catt, And pale of hew like a drowned ratte 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr* VIII 84, I got on shoare as wet as a drowned Rat 1738 SWIFT *Polite Convers* 17 'Take Pity on poor Miss, don't throw Water on a drowned Rat' 1880 *New Virginians* II. 229 Looking like the drowndest of drowned rats

2 Submerged, flooded, deluged, inundated.

1616 NORDEN *Surv Kerton in Lindsey* 17 in Peacock *N W Linc Gloss*, There is much drowned lande 1711 SHAFTESB *Charac* Misc II 1 (1737) III 46 The Measure of their yearly drounded Lands. 1865 DICKS *Mrg. Worc* 538 The Mineral wealth was drowned treasure 1867 F FRANCIS *Angling* IX (1880) 332 A drowned line is too often a lost fish 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, *Drowned-level* (*Mining*), a depressed level or drainage-gallery in a mine, which acts on the principle of an inverted syphon

Drowner (drau nəɹ). [f. DROWN *v* + -ER 1.]

1 One who drowns, or who suffers drowning; that which drowns

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph* (Arb) 52 Ydlenesse, enemy of vertue, y' drowner of youthe 1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* (1573) 102 b, Welles, the which be as drowners to the same caves 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 223 1820 SHELLEY *Liberty* XIX, As waves Hiss round a drowner's head 1827 MOORE *Alciphr* IV, As drowners cling To the last hold

2. A manager of water-meadows ? *local*

1805 *Trans Soc Arts* XXIII 166 The drowner, as he is generally called, or the man who has the superintendence of the water-meadows 1834 *Brit Husb* I 531 When the manager of the mead,—provincially termed 'the drowner', —begins to clean out the main drain

Drowning (drau nin), *vbl sb* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DROWN, in its various senses

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 3673 *heading*, The Drownyng of Pollux & Castor 1539 *Act* 31 *Hen VIII*, c 4 The ouerflowyng and drowning of the medowes 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv* II (1586) 55 b, Those which put the shippe in daunger of drowning. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 798, I call *drowning of Metals*, when that the base Metal is so incorporate with the more rich, as it can by no means be separated again 1661 J STEPHENS *Procurations* 54 Things . which in any sort might be subject to drowning, or extinguishment by unity of possession 1862 SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit* XI 474 The hangings, and burnings, and drownings, and Bartholomew massacres, and Spanish furies, of past times *attrib* 1659 D PELL *Impr Sea* 556 In great despair, and disgustion of a drowning death *c* 1798 SOUTHEY *Ball Lord William*, No human ear but William's heard Young Edmund's drowning scream. 1850 MRS BROWNING *Rom Margret* XXV, The men at sea heard a drowning cry

Drowning, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2] That drowns

1. Perishing from suffocation in water; suffering inundation

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X 822 Drownand folk. 1821 BYRON *Heav & Earth* III. 911 The ocean grasps each drowning hill 1869 W P MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 69 As is well known, a drowning man will catch at a straw.

2 Suffocating or destroying by submersion in water; also *fig*, overwhelming, overpowering.

1659 D PELL *Impr. Sea* 516 Great Faith will beleeve in an angry God, in a killing God, and in a drowning God. 1716 CIBBER *Love makes Man* II II, Dissolving Softness! O the drowning Joy!

Hence **Drow'ningly** *adv*, so as to drown.

1818 KEATS *Endymion* II 282 What misery most drowningly doth sing In lone Endymion's ear? 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec Th.* II. III VII 233 Drenchingly, drowningly wet.

Drowrie, -ry, var DRUERY, *Obs*

Drowrie, -ry, Drowrier, obs Sc ff DOWRY, DOWRIER. [These forms seem to have arisen from a confusion of *dowery*, DOWRY, with *drowrie*, Sc. form of DRUERY (sense 2) See also DROWARIE]

1503 *Sc Acts Jas. IV* (1814) 240 (Jam) The qwenis drowry and morwyn-gift 1513 [see DOWRY 2] 1551 *Aberdeen Reg* V 21 (Jam) Quene drowrier *a* 1835 MOTHERWELL in *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot Songs) Ser II 23 The fisch are the deer that fill my parks, And the water waste my drurie

Drowse (drauz), *v.* Also 6-7 drouze, 6-9 drowze, 7 drouse. [In current use appears in 1573 perh. a back-formation from *drowsy*, which is found earlier, perh. identical with OE. *drūsian*, to sink, become low, slow, or inactive, a derivative from the ablaut series *dreus-*, *draus-*, *drus-*, OE. *drēosan* to fall down; but the non-appearance of the verb for 600 years leaves this uncertain.]

†1 *intr* (OE) To sink, droop, become slow.

Beowulf (Th) 3265 Lazu drusade *a* 1000 CYNEWULF *Elene* (Gr) 1258 Cen drusende. *a* 1000 *Phœnix* (Cod Ex) 368 He drusende deað ne bisorgað

2 *intr* To be drowsy; to be heavy or dull with or as with sleep; to be half asleep

1596 SHAKS 1 *Hen IV*, III II. 81 [They] drowz'd, and hung their eye-lids downe, Slept in his Face 1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 447, I could not hold my eyes open for an houre, but I drowsed but I anon wakened. 1667 MILTON *P L.* XI 132 More wakeful then to drouze 1853 *Tait's Mag* XX 615 Drowsing and dreaming with half-open eye

3 *fig* To be or grow inactive, dull, or sluggish.

1573 TUSSER *Husb* lxii. (1878) 140 Ill husbandry drowseth at fortune so auke Good husbandrie rowseth himselfe as a hauke. *a* 1679 W OUTRAM *Serm* (1682) 455 The minds of men would drowze and slumber 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II 318 Let not your prudence drowse. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 56 *Leamington* The Leam drowsing across the principal street beneath a handsome bridge

4. *trans.* To render drowsy, to make heavy, dull, or inactive, as with sleep

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIX VIII 1027 When as wine had drowned and drousedthe understanding 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* VI 101 The Fume of his aboundant Drink, Drouzing his Brain 1819 KEATS *Otho* V. V, Nations drows'd in peace! 1882 B WEBBER *In Luck's Way* I 1, Any birds which the heat has not utterly drowsed

5. To pass *away* (time) drowsily or in drowsing

1843 LEFEVRE *Life Trav Phys* III. III XII 255 To drowse away the mornings. 1875 BROWNING *Inn Album* I 171 Don't I drowse The week away down with the Aunt and Niece?

Hence **Drowsed** *ppl a*, **Drow sing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl a*, also **Drow ser.**

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 557 The lesser snatches of Rest and Drowsings 1667 MILTON *P L.* VIII 289 Gentle sleep .. with soft oppression seiz'd My drousèd sense. 1796 COLERIDGE *Relig Musings* 34 The drowsed Soul 1881 T HARDY *Laodicean* II III, The drowsing effects of the last night's sitting 1887 M B. EDWARDS *Next of Kin Wanted* I VIII 110 Unwary drowsers were severely castigated from the pulpit

Drowse, *sb* [f prec vb.] The action of drowsing; a fit of drowsing, the state of being half asleep.

1814 *Prophetess* III 1, Men are seiz'd with most unnat'ral drowze *a* 1851 MOIR *Poems, Tomb of De Bruce* III, Shaking the fetters away, which in drowse she had worn 1856 MRS BROWNING *Aur Leigh* VI 593 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1121 Many a voice along the street burst Then drowse *fig.* 1854-6 PATMORE *Angel in Ho* II. II (1866) 259 The wealthy wheat Bends in a golden drowse.

†**Drowsen.** *Obs.* Also 7 drousen, drousson [A variant of DROSEN, OE. *drósna*, grounds, dregs] A kind of oatmeal pottage: see quot. 1620-25.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg* 152 b, A drousen tubbe and a swynes troughe, be fayre vessellis to serue swyne 1605 *Lond. Prodigal*, White-pot and Drowsen broth. 1620-25 MARKHAM *Farewe Husb* 133 Boyling Oatemeale..with barme, or the dregges and hinder ends of your Beere barrells, makes an excellent . pottage of great vse in all the parts of the West Countrie called by the name of drousson pottage

Drowsihead (drau'zihed) *arch.* [f DROWSY + -HEAD] = DROWSINESS

1590 SPENSER *F Q* I II 7 The royall virgin shooke off drousyhed 1647 H MORE *Song of Soul* III App CIV, Thou hast 'ouz'd the soul from her dull drowsiehed 1748 THOMSON *Cast Indol* I 46 A pleasing land of drowsy-head it was, Of dreams that wave before the half-shut eye 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott Nt-cap* I 139 And did the drowsihead So suit, so soothe the learned loving eye?

Drowsihood. [f as prec + -HOOD] = prec

1867 LONGF *Dante's Purg* XXXII 69 He may, who well can picture drowsihood.

Drowsily (drau zili), *adv* [f DROWSY + -LY 2] In a drowsy manner, sluggishly, inactively.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XIII (1887) 62 Talking is thought verie fit for such, as be drousely giuen. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. III. 240 What, thou speak'st drowsily? 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* Wks (Bohn) II. 14 Classics which at home are drowsily read. 1871 R ELLIS *Catullus* XVII 13 Urchin, across papa's elbow drowsily swaying

Drowsiness (drau'zines). [f. next + -NESS.]

1. The state of being drowsy; heavy sleepiness

1559 *Primer* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 33 Drowsiness take from our eyes 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II 46 b, They shal fall into a forgetfull and a slepishe drowsines 1630-31 MILTON *Arcades* 61 When drowsiness Hath locked up mortal sense. 1736 BUTLER *Anal* I 1 37 Drowsiness, increasing till it end in sound sleep 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng* V 353 The symptoms were a sudden perspiration, accompanied with faintness and drowsiness

2. *fig* Intellectual or moral lethargy; sloth

1575-85 ABP SANDYS *Serm* (1841) 438 By the drowsiness of the husbandmen and the sloth of the cultivators 1621 BIBLE *Prov* XXIII 21 Drousinesse shall cloath a man with ragges 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 89 P 5 Convinced of the necessity of breaking from this habitual drowsiness. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit* (1867) 567 His vivacity relieved the drowsiness of mere antiquarianism.

Drowsy (drau zi), *a* Also (6 drawsy, drusye), 6-8 drousy, 7-8 drouzy, drowzy. [Found in first half of 16th c.; no corresponding ME. or OE. form is recorded: it is however probably related to OE *drūsian*: see DROWSE *v*]

1. Inclined to sleep, esp at a time when one wishes, or ought, to be awake; heavy with sleepiness, half asleep, dozing.

1530 PALSGR 321/1 Drowsy, heavy for slepe or onlusty, *pesant* 1591 FLORIO *2nd Fruites* 3, *N.* Me think you are very drowsie still *T* I am not very well awaked yet 1648 GAGE *West Ind* XVII 113 It made mee more drowsie at night 1725 POPE *Odyss* II 446 Drowsy they rose, with heavy fumes opprest 1840 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* XVIII, A drowsy watchman's footsteps sounded on the pavement. 1877 M. M GRANT *Sun Maid* I, I am very tired and drowsy.

2 Caused or characterized by sleepiness or inactivity.

a 1529 SKELTON *El. Rummyng* 15 Her lothy leere is ugly of cheere, droupy and drowsie 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II 46 b, Pour rose oyl and vinegre vpon them that haue the drawsy or forgetfull euel 1562 — *Baths* 8 b, Diseases of the heade, as are the drusye euill. 1685 CULPEPPER *Riverius* I. II. 9 Drousie Diseases, called Coma, Lethargy, Carus, and Apoplexy. 1727-38 GAY *Fables* II XIII. 68 Till drousy sleep retard the glass 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* I, Some. period of drowsy laughter.

3. Inducing sleepiness; lulling; soporific.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q* II III. I [He] vprose from drowsie couch *c* 1617 MIDDLETON *Witch* IV III, I spic'd them.. with a drowsy posset, They will not hear 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* III III, The bowl, with drowsie juices fill'd 1839-40 W IRVING *Wolfert's R* (1855) 3 That potent and drowsy spell, which still prevails over the valley.

4 *fig* Heavy, dull, inactive; sluggish, lethargic.

1570 LEVINS *Manip* 108 Drowsie, *deses* 1584 R. SCOT *Discov Witchcr* I III. 5 In whose drousie minds the divell hath goten a fine Seat. 1590 SHAKS *Mids N* V. I 399 The dead and drowsie fier *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* X. § 140 The drowsy, dull Presbyterian humour of Fairfax

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 178 ₱ 14 A drowsy thoughtlessness or a giddy levity 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III 467 Sinking into a servile, sensual, drowsy parasite.

5. *Comb.*, as **drowsy-head**, a person of a sleepy or sluggish disposition, *drowsy-headed*, *-flighted* adjs

1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 354 The drowsie headed lubber 1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 269 Slothfull drousheades are an vnprofitable lumpe of vnoccupied earth. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 551 The drowsy-flighted steeds That draw the litter of close curtained sleep 1834 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag* XXXV 708 The drowsyhead, man, on his bed slumbers prone.

Drowsyhead, variant of DROWSIHEAD

Drowte, drowth, obs var. DROUGHT.

† **Droy,** *sb. Obs.* [This and the vb. following appear to be related in some way to DROIL.] A servant, a drudge.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* lxxxi. (1878) 172 Good droie to serue hog, to helpe wash, and to milke. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus* I (1879) 78 Any droye or pussle in the Cuntrey 1592 BABINGTON *Comf Notes Genesis* XVIII 6 Wks (1637) 56 Every Droy in the house, yea the kitchenmaid.

† **Droy,** *v* [see prec. sb.] *intr* To toil, drudge

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 68 He which can in office drudge and droy.

Droyl, Droyt, obs ff. DROIL, DROIT.

Drub (drʌb), *v* Also 7 thrub. [Appears first after 1600; all the early instances, before Hudibras, 1663, are from travellers in the Orient, and refer to the bastinado. Hence, in the absence of any other tenable suggestion, it may be conjectured to represent Arabic ضرب *ḍaraba* (i. e. *ḍarba*) to beat, to bastinado, vbl. sb. *ḍarb* (i. e. *ḍarb*) beating, a blow, a drub.

There are difficulties In Persia, of which Herbert wrote, the vbl sb. is pronounced *zürb*, but in Turkey it is *dürb*; in North Africa the Arabic dental is retained, and in Algiers, and Barbary generally, the verb is vulgarly pronounced *d'rub*, *ḍ'rub*, or *ḍerob* It is therefore conceivable that the form *drub* came originally from the Barbary states, where so many Christians suffered captivity, and was already known to Herbert as applied to the bastinado, when he went to the East. But of this we have as yet no evidence, while the absence of the word from the Mediterranean languages, into which it was quite as likely to pass as into English, is an element of doubt.]

1 *trans* To beat with a stick or the like, to cudgel, flog; in early use, *spec* to bastinado; to thrash, thump, belabour; also, to beat in a fight.

1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* 47 [He] confest and was drubd right handsomely 1663 BUTLER *Hud* I. III 1042 He that is valiant, and dares fight, Tho' drubb'd, can lose no honour by't. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 21 Feb., He would have got seamen to have drubbed them 1691 tr *Emillianne's Frauds Romish Monks* 254 Those Priests who thrub'd one another in the Place of S Mark, for to catch the Assignations to say Masses. 1698 FRYER *Acc E Ind & P* 52 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Drub*, to beat the Soles of the Feet with a Stick, a Punishment us'd in Turkey: Also simply, to cudgel or bang one soundly. 1733 FIELDING *Quixote in Eng* II. IV, He was most confoundedly drubb'd just now 1835 MARRYAT *Jac Faithf* IV, See if I won't drub you within an inch of your life 1887 BESANT *The World went* III, He drubbed and belaboured his servants every day.

b Const. *To drub* (a person) *to death*, *into* or *out of* something, (a thing, a notion) *into* or *out of* a person.

1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 98 [The Bashaw] made the Petitioner be almost drubd to death 1638 *Ibid* (ed 2) 172 He is almost drubd (with many terrible bastinadoes on the soles of his feet) to death 1687 T BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks 1730 I. 80 Let us drub these lobsters into better manners 1716 *Lond Gaz* No. 5460/3 He had been barbarously drubbed to Death [in Algiers] 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II IV 269 1751 SMOLLETT *Per Pic* (1779) II lxi. 188 Those foolish notions ought to be drubbed out of you 1791 MAXWELL in Boswell *Johnson* (1831) I 384 We had drubbed those fellows into a proper reverence for us 1826 SCOTT *Woodst* VIII, If the leaven of thy malignancy is altogether drubbed out of thee.

c *fig* To belabour with abuse

1821 SCOTT *Let.* 4 Apr., Pray drub your management for the blunder 1894 *Advance* (Chicago) 1 Feb., Drubbing the church and praising outsiders

2. *transf.* To strike or beat with force.

1849 THACKERAY in '*Punch*' Wks 1886 XXIV 208 Pots were cooking, drums were drubbing 1865 G MEREDITH *Rhoda Fleming* xliii, To go and handle butter . as Mrs Sumpit drubbed and patted it 1883 HOWELLS *Register* i, Teaching the young idea how to drub the piano.

3. To beat the ground; to stamp. (*intr* and *trans*)

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II 227 She drubs her little foot when his name is mentioned 1859 — *Virgin* XXXIII, Drubbing with her little feet 1860 — *Round Papers, On being found out* 129 You . drub on the ground with your lovely little feet

Hence **Dru bbing** *vbl. sb.*, a beating, a thrashing, also *attrib.*; **Dru bber,** one who drubs or beats

1650 HOWELL *For. Trav* App (Arb.) 85 They [the Turks] have sundry sorts of punishments that torture the sense a longer time, as drubbing, gunnshing, flaying alive, impaling 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach* I v, He will take a drubbing with as little Noise as a Pulpit Cushion 1708 PRIOR *Mace* 102 These two were sent (or I'm no drubber). 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat* (1777) I 266 To hear . Jupiter threaten Juno with a sound drubbing 1769 *Junius Lett.* XXIII 108 *note*, Sir Edward Hawke had given the French a drubbing 1784 *Lett to Honora & M* II 36 Who had just suffered a hearty drubbing-bout 1814 SCOTT *Wav* XXXIV, Beyond the capacity of the drubber of sheep skin. 1871 J C. JLAFFRESON *Ann Oxford* I. xx. 313 The classical drubbings which pupils underwent

Drub, *sb.* [f. DRUB *v.*] A stroke given in punishment or in fighting, esp with a cudgel; a thump, = BASTINADO I

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I III 751 The blows and drubs I have received 1678 *Ibid* III. I 1360 The drubs he had so freely dealt 1687 *Lond Gaz* No 2277/1 A Bustangee had, after receiving 500 Drubs, been obliged to comply with the Grand Signior's Command 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ Jerus* (1721) 30 It might cost him fifty, perhaps one hundred drubs on his bare feet 1780-86 WOLCOT (P Pindar) *Odes R Academicians* Wks 1790 I 8 Herculean Gentlemen I dread your drubs *a* 1845 HOOD *Irish Schoolm* xix, The Pedagogue, with sudden drub, Smites his scald head

† **Drubble, druble,** *v. Obs.* Also drobyl. [app. an alteration of *trouble*, F. *troubler*, under the influence of native words. see next] *trans.* To trouble, disturb.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* IX 6 Drubild stirynge of pryde *Ibid* XXXVIII. 9 Broght til drublynge of warldis werkis *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret*, *Gov. Lordsh* (E. E. T. S.) 100 Wharof þe lyng was mekyll drobyld *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 133/2 Drubblyn, or torblyn watur *turbo* 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat* (I. I. 60) Him needes not draw the drubbled dregge of fawlt by durtye poole (*limo turbatam aquam*)

† **Dru bly,** *a Obs* Also drob(e)ly [app a blending of ME *trobly*, TROUBLY from French, and OE *drōf*, *drōflic* (ME **drov(e)ly*) turbid, disturbed. See also DRUMLY] Turbid, troubled

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XV 5 Warldis men drynkis þe drubly delitis of lychery & couaitys *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) VII 27 If þe watir be clere þe bawme es gude, and, if it be thikk and drubly, it es sophisticate *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 132/2 Drobly, or drubly, *turbulentus*, *turbidus* 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxix. 1 Thir dirk and drublie dayis

Hence † **Dru bliness.**

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 133/2 Drublynesse, *turbulencia*, *feculencia*.

† **Dru bman.** *Obs rare.* An officer who administers the bastinado

1629 CAPT SMITH *Trav. & Adv* XII 24 The Tymor Bashaw, caused his Drub-man to strip him naked.

Drucken, Sc and north. dial f DRUNKEN.

Drudge (drʌdʒ), *sb.* Also 6 **drugge, drug** [The derivation of this and the associated vb. is obscure: the sb. is known *c* 1500, the vb about 50 years later As a rarer form of both, *drugge*, *drug* is also found 1550–1650. The forms and sense would both be satisfied by an OE sb **dryċġea* 'labourer', from **dryġe* :—**drugi-z* 'labour', from *u*-grade *drug-* of *drēogan* to work, etc (DREE *v*), (cf *lyre*, *scyte*, from *lēosan*, *scēotan*, etc), or by an OE vb. **dryċġean*, WGer. **drugjan* :—**drugjan*, from same vb; but of these no actual trace has been found either in OE or ME.]

One employed in mean, servile, or distasteful work; a slave, a hack, a hard toiler

1494 FABYAN *Chron* VII 497 Many they held as drudges and captyues 1530 PALSGR 215/2 Drudge, a woman servaunt, *drudge*, *meschine* 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 791 Getting their living as drudges and slaves, to do most vile Service 1691 WOOD *Ath Oxon.* II 705 He was the common drudge of the University to make, correct, or review the Latine Sermons before they were to be delivered 1755 JOHNSON, *Lexicographer*, a writer of dictionaries, a harmless drudge, that busies himself in tracing the original, and detailing the signification of words 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph Cl* (1815) 51, I was not born to be the household drudge 1859 HOLLAND *Gold F* XXVI. 326 The Pastor is required to be the hardest drudge in his parish

β. 1552 HULOET, Drudge, or drugge, or vile seruant in a house, whych doth all the vyle seruice 1592 GREENE *Disput.* 31 At these wise words spoken by so base a drug as his mayd [Cf 1607 SHAKS *Timon* IV III. 254]

fig 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* VI (1878) 15, I [Husbandry] seeme but a drudge, yet To such as can vse me, great wealth I do bring. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* II 73 Destiny is no mans drudge 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 13 Discrowning sovereign reason to be the serving drudge of superstition.

b *attrib.* and *Comb*

1742 JARVIS *Quix* I I (1885) 41 Rozinante. *Note*, From *Rosin*, a common drudge-horse, and *ante*, before 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1875) I. 465 The drudge-like aversion to change

Hence (*nonce-wds*) **Dru dgical** *a*, belonging to a drudge; **Dru dgism,** the practice of a drudge

1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res* III x, Dandiacal Self-worship or Demon-worship, and Poor-Slavish or Drudgical Earth-worship, or whatever that same Drudgism may be

Drudge (drʌdʒ), *v* Also 6-7 drugge, drug [app. f prec. sb But cf. Norw *drugga* to go laboriously, bent over and with bending knees, as under a heavy burden. (Ross)

Both *drudge* and DRUG *v*[1], were in early times spelt *drugge*: so that there are cases in which it is difficult to be certain which word is meant It is esp. so with the two ME instances (*a* 1240 and *c* 1386) which are left provisionally under DRUG *v*[1], but of which one or both may possibly belong here]

1. *intr.* To perform mean or servile tasks, to work hard or slavishly; to toil at laborious and distasteful work

1548 [see DRUDGING *ppl a*] 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* App 343 The labouryng manne that toileth and drudgeth with his body 1604 R CAWDREY *Table Alph* (1613), *Drudge*, toyle. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 188 The World is but his Slave to drudge to his Necessity 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an 1753 (1831) I. 215 While her husband was drudging in the smoke of London 1868 M PATTISON *Academ. Org* V. 234 College-tutors do indeed work, they drudge

2 *trans.* To subject to drudgery *rare*

1847 BUSHNELL *Chr Nurt* II VI (1861) 349 He will even drudge himself to serve it 1847 R W HAMILTON *Disq Sabbath* V (1848) 163 A hardness of heart which cares not how his brother-man is drudged

3 *Drudge out*, to perform as drudgery; *drudge away*, *over*, to pass in drudgery, *drudge down*, to repress with drudgery

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 254 The end of the commandment is charity not the drudging out a poore and worthlesse duty forc't from us 1682 OTWAY *Venice Preserved* II. (1735) 37 Rise to our toils and drudge away the day *a* 1735 GRANVILLE (J.), What is an age, in dull renown drudg'd o'er? 1862 *Athenæum* 30 Aug 282 Rousse the independent faculties of the student's mind,—not, as now, mechanically drudge them down

Hence **Drudged** *ppl a*, set to laborious or servile tasks, **Dru dging** *vbl sb.*, drudgery; also **Dru dger,** one who drudges, † **Dru dge-pudding,** a kitchen drudge.

1612-15 BP HALL *Contempl*, *N T* IV 1, Life spent in a continual drudging for edification 1710 *Brit Apollo* II No 105 3/2 Condemn'd to Drudging 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* II 225 A Kitchen-slave, a Drudge pudding. 1755 JOHNSON, *Drudger*, a mean labourer 1851 D JERROLD *St Giles* XX 210 The drudged horse stood meek and passive in the field 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Pre-Hist Woman* IX, A mere drudger for daily bread

Drudge, drudger, obs ff. DREDGE, DREDGER.

Drudgery (drʌdʒəri). Also 6 droudgery, 6-7 druggery [f DRUDGE *sb.* + -ERY, cf *slavery*] The occupation of a drudge, mean or servile labour, wearisome toil, dull or distasteful work.

1550 CROWLEY *Inform & Petit* 557 To tyll the grounde and doe you other droudgery 1633 G HERBERT *Temple*, *Elixir* V, A servant with this clause Makes drudgerie divine 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr* II (1682) 183 Who put them to all Drudgeries and servile Works 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 10 Apr an 1753, He now relieved the drudgery of his Dictionary by taking an active part in the composition of 'The Adventurer' 1879 M PATTISON *Milton* XII 163 If there is any literary drudgery more mechanical than another, it is generally supposed to be that of making a dictionary 1890 W C GANNETT *Blessed be Drudgery* 15 Drudgery is the gray Angel of Success

β 1598 FLORIO, *Marruffino*, the yoongest prentise in a house, one that is put to all druggerie 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 297 Avaricious plenty is its own Tasker whose Druggery and Time to serve God cannot consist together.

b *attrib*, as in † *drudgery work, servant.*

1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* I II I II (1651) 42 Familiar spirits, which are there said to be conversant with men, and do their drudgery works *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-T* (Arb.) 88 They that do drudgery-work 1801 GABRIELLI *Myster. Husb* IV 119 A mere drudgery servant

Drudging, *vbl sb.*: see under DRUDGE *v*

Drudging (drʌdʒiŋ), *ppl a* Also 6 **drugging** [f. DRUDGE *v.* + -ING[2]] That drudges, of the nature of drudgery, toilsome, laborious

1548 CRANMER *Catech* 40 These small and druggynge workes 1549 COVERDALE, etc *Erasm Par* 1 *Pet* 8 She was hys wyfe, & not his drudgeing hande mayde 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 105 How the drudging Goblin sweat, To earn his cream-bowl duly set 1894 W J DAWSON *Making of Manhood* 88 A drudging attention to details

Hence **Dru dgingly** *adv*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* 149 That He should . do all the meanest and triflingest things Himself drudgingly 1864 *Times* 12 Aug. 4 He had collected, lovingly rather than drudgingly, the materials for a new edition

Drue, obs form of *drew*, pa. t of DRAW *v*

Drue, early ME form of DRY.

† **Druery, drury.** *Obs.* Forms: *α* 3-4 **druery, -rie, drurerie, drywery, -orie,** 4 **drew-, drou-, druwery(e;** *β* 3-5 **drury, -ri,** 4 **dreury, drwry(e,** 4-5 **drurie, -rye, drewri(e, -ry, drowry,** 5 **droury, drewre,** 6 *Sc* **drou-, drowrie,** (9 *Sc.* **drurie**). [a OF *druerie*, *drōerie*, *druerie* love, friendship (=It. *druderia*, med.L *drudaria* Du Cange), f. *dru*, *drut*, friend see DRUT.]

1. Love, *esp* sexual love · love-making, courtship; *often*, illicit love, amour

a 1225 *Ancr. R* 330 Uor þe deore drurerie þet he haueð to his deore spuse, þet is, to þe cleane soule *c* 1275 *Sinners Beware* 158 in *O E Misc* 77 Þeos prude leuedies þat luuyeþ drywories, And brekeþ spusynge *c* 1300 *Cursor M* 23786 (Edin.) A litil lust, A drewri [*v rr.* druri, dreuri, dreury] þat es bot a dust 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII 498 Than mycht he weill ask ane lady Hir amouris and hir drowry *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 184 Of ladies love and druerie Anon I wol you tell *c* 1460 *Launfal* 995 That he never, yn no folye, Besofte the quene of no drurye

2. A love-token, keepsake, gift, present. (In Sc. confused in sense with *dowery*; see DROWRIE)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 250 Þis was his driwerie þet he bileaueþ and 3ef ham in his departunge. 13 *K Alis* 7610 By special messangere, Y wol sende hire love-drewry ?*a* 1500 *How Marchande dyd hys Wyfe betray* 32 in Hazl *E.P.P* I 197 That y myȝt the bye some ryche drewre 1550 LYNDESAY *Sqr Meldrum* 1003 He gaif hir ane lufe drowrie, Ane ring set with ane riche rubie 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 562 Of thy auld Name I the deprive., To thy Drourie, and callis the Dalience.

3. A beloved person, 'love', sweetheart

c 1315 SHOREHAM 131 Thou [Mary] art Crystes ozene drury. 13 *K. Alis* 2214 Mony mon ther les his brothir Mony maide hire drewery. *a* 1400 *Relig Pieces fr Thornton MS.* (1867) 74 Jesu my dere, and my drewrye *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor Fab* 19 You was our drowrie and our dayes darling.

4. A beloved, prized, or precious thing, a treasure
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21372 Quen it [the cross] had ben tua hundret yere Al vnder mold, þat druri dere He did be funden thoru a wijf 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc.* 7825 þare es alkyn druryes and rychesce 1362a LANGL. *P Pl* A I 85 Treuþe is þe Beste Hit is as derworþe a druie as deore god him-seluen *a* 1400 *Relig Pieces fr Thornton MS.* (1867) 87 So was þou daynte as drowry derely endent

Drug (drʊg), *sb*[1] Forms (*pl*) (4 **dragges**), 4–6 **drogges, drouges,** 6 **drougges,** *Sc* **droggis, drogis, drogis,** 6–7 **drugges,** 7 **drogues, drougs,** 8 **druggs,** 8–9 *Sc* **drogs,** 7– **drugs,** (*sing*) 6–7 **drugge,** 7 **drogue,** 7– **drug** [ME a. F *drogue* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) a Com. Rom word (Pr. *droga, drogua*, Sp, It *droga*). ulterior origin uncertain

The suggestion of Diez, that the source is Du *droog*, MDu *droge, drooch*, Kilian *drooch* 'dry', is doubted by Kluge and Franck In 14–15th c there is scribal confusion in Eng MSS between *drogge* and *dragge* = DREDGE *sb*[4]

1. An original, simple, medicinal substance, organic or inorganic, whether used by itself in its natural condition or prepared by art, or as an ingredient in a medicine or medicament. Formerly used more widely to include all ingredients used in chemistry, pharmacy, dyeing, and the arts generally, as still in French In early use always in the pl.: cf *spices*. (So in Fr)

[1327 *Close Roll*, 1 *Edw III*, 1 mem 23 Novem balas de drogges de spicerie] 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B XX 173 And dryuen awey deth with dyas and dragges [*v r* drogges, C XXIII 174 drogges, *v rr* drouges, dragges] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 428 Apothecaries To sende him drogges [*MSS* drugges, *Harl* dragges] 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R* XVII XIX 614 By cause of stronge drouges [(1495) *printed* dreuges] 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII *Prol.* 144 Hailsum of smell as ony spicery, Tryakle, droggis, or electuary 1533 ELYOT *Cast Helthe* II VIII (1539) 22 b, The traffyke of spyce and sondry drouges 1555 EDEN *Decades* 239 Apothecaries drugges 1563 WINJET *Wks* (1890) II 12 An apothecaris buyth ful of al kynd of droigis, bayth of delicat spycerie and of rady poysoun 1577 HARRISON *England* II XX (1877) I 327 Our continuall desire of strange drugs 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 262 All the women of Venice vse to annoint their haire with oyle, or some other drugs. 1621 BIBLE *Transl Pref* 3 Men talke of Catholicon the drugge that it is in stead of all purges 1648 GAGE *West Ind* XVII 113 Much Cacao, Achiotte, and drugs for Chocolatte also Apothecary drugs, as Zarzaparilla 1682 *Lond Gaz* No 1750/4 Tea and other Drugs at reasonable rates *a* 1704 T BROWN *Sat Quack* Wks 1730 I 63 Thy druggs alone the fatal work had done 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Drug*, in commerce, a general name for all spices, and other commodities, brought from distant countries, and used in the business of medicine, dying, and the mechanic arts. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W N* I XI (1869) I 215 Tea was a drug very little used in Europe before the middle of the last century 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 56 What drug can make A wither'd palsy cease to shake?

2. A commodity which is no longer in demand, and so has lost its value or become unsaleable (Now usually *a drug in the market*)

[It is questionable if this is the same word. Quot 1760 implies it, but it may possibly be only a witty play on the word see also Fuller's contrast of *drugs* and *dainties*]

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* IV (1662) 54 [He] made such a vent for Welsh Cottons, that what he found Drugs at home, he left Dainties beyond Sea 1671 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl* in *Acc Sev Late Voy* I (1711) 151 We might send our English Cloth, which now is grown a Drug 1673 TEMPLE *Ess Irel* Wks 1731 I 116 Horses in Ireland are a Drug, but might be improved to a Commodity 1704 J LOGAN in *Pa Hist. Soc Mem* IX 278 Wheat beais no price, and bread and flour is a very drug 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I IV, I smil'd to my self at the Sight of this Money O Drug! said I aloud, what art thou good for? 1760 MURPHY *Way to Keep Him* I, A wife's a drug now, mere tar-water, with every virtue under heaven, but nobody takes it 1824 W IRVING *T Irav* I 211 They told me poetry was a mere drug, every body wrote poetry 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 163 Quite a drug in the market.

3 *Comb.*, as *drug-compounder, -grinder, -house, -mill, -seller, -shop, -store*, etc, **drugman,** a man who deals in drugs, an apothecary

1586 T. B *La Primaud Fr Acad* I 698 Apothecarie, drug-seller and such like. 1611 SHAKS *Cymb* III. IV 15 That Drug damn'd Italy, hath out-crafted him *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 87 Mak'st drugmen brew the poisoning dose 1842 ABDY *Water Cure* (1843) 162 The drug compounder and the plaster spreader 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr* I IV, Clerk in the drug-house 1886 *Pall Mall G* 20 Apr 8/1 Messrs Jordan and Co, Drug grinders

Hence **Dru gful** *a*, full of drugs, having plenty of drugs; **Dru gless** *a*, without drugs.

1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 150 That so the drugful leech Might profit me the more 1880 BROWNING *Dram Idylls* Ser II. *Doctor* — 99 Whether drugged or left Drugless, the patient always lived, nor died

Drug, *sb*[2] [Allied to DRUG *v*[1]; cf also DRAG *sb*] **1.** A low truck for the carriage of timber and other heavy articles; cf. DRAG *sb* 1 c and d.

1677 MOXON *Mech Exerc.* (1703) 125 The *Drug* is made somewhat like a low narrow Carr It is used for the carriage of Timber, and then is drawn by two or more Men 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* III 355/2 1787 W MARSHALL *East Norf* Gloss, *Drug*, a four-wheeled timber carriage 1878 in F S Williams *Midl. Railw* 499 We managed that on a drug—a four wheeled timber wagon sort of thing

2. A drag for a vehicle; = DRAG *sb.* 3 c *dial*
1880 in *W Cornwall Gloss*

3 *Comb.* †**Drug-carriage** = sense 1; †**drug-saw,** a cross-cut saw cf. *drag-saw* (DRAG *sb* 9)
1578 *Inv Roy. Wardr.* (1815) 255 (Jam.) Ane litle drug saw for wrichtis 1665 J WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 214 In all likelihood, they were brought thither on Drug-Carriages ?1727 *Acc. Depredat on Clan Campbell* (1816) 53 (Jam) Drug-saw, bow saw, and others

Drug, *sb*[3] var of DROGUE.

† **Drug,** *v*[1] *Obs* exc *dial* Also 3–6 **drugge.** [Common from *c* 1500 in Sc; also in mod Eng. dialects Of uncertain origin.

In Sc and Eng dial use, app a variant of DRAG *v*, but the two ME instances are earlier than any known examples of *drag*, and may have some different origin One or both may possibly belong to DRUDGE *v*, of which, also, *drugge* was an early spelling]

To pull forcibly, to drag (*trans.* and *intr*)

[*a* 1240 *Lofsong in Cott Hom* 207 Bi his owune rode, on his softe schuldres, so herde druggunge *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T* 358 At the gate he profieth his seruyse To drugge [*Camb MS* drogge] and drawe what so men wol deuyse] 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXIII 70 Evir the cuschettis at him tuggit, The rukis him rent, the ravynis him druggit *Ibid* lxi 32, I am ane auld horss, as ȝe knaw I hat evir in duill dois drug and draw. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II IV 84 And for to drug and draw wald neuei irk. 1601 ?MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* I 312 If all the Brewers jades in the Towne can drugge me from loue of my selfe 1794 T. DAVIS *Agric Wilts* (1813) 258–68 *Drugging* timber, drawing [timber] out of the wood under a pair of wheels.

Drug (drʊg), *v*[2] [f DRUG *sb*[1]]

1 *trans* To mix or adulterate (food or drink) with a drug, esp a narcotic or poisonous drug

1605 SHAKS *Macb* II II 7, I haue drugg'd their Possets, That Death and Nature doe contend about them 1828 SCOTT *J M Perth* XV, What would it have cost me so to have drugged that balm, as should have made you arm rot? 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep* (1861) II 263 Montigny's meat and drink, they said, should be daily drugged

fig 1871 R ELLIS *Catullus* XLIV. 11 A speech of his, pure poison, every line deep drugg'd

2. To administer drugs to (a person), esp for the purpose of stupefying or poisoning him. Also *fig*

a 1730 FENTON *To Knt of Sable Shield* (R), Whom he has drugg'd to sure repose 1791 COWPER *Odyss* II 434 Some baneful herb Which cast into our cup shall drug us all 1883 *Law Rep* 11 Q Bench Div 598 No one had been drugged on the night when the house was broken into

b. To administer something nauseous to, to nauseate

1667 MILTON *P L* X. 567 Drugd as oft, With hatefullest disrelish 1812 BYRON *Ch Har* I VI, With pleasure drugg'd, he almost long'd for woe

Hence **Drugged** *ppl. a*; **Dru gging** *vbl sb.* and *ppl a*

1610 B JONSON *Alch* II 1, Past all the doses of your drugging doctors 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm Sc* (1879) I XXII 504 The drugged soul is beyond the reach of reason 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 169 The physician's use of burning, cutting, drugging, and starving *a* 1880 GEO ELIOT in *Pall Mall G* (1885) 9 Feb, Brewers with their drugged ale

Drug, Druggery, -ing, obs ff DRUDGE, etc

Drug(g)a-, druggerman, obs ff DRAGOMAN.

† **Druggard.** *Obs* [? f DRUG *v*[1]] ? = DRUGGLE
15 *Pore helpe* 313 in Hazl. *E P P.* III 263 Maister huggarde Doth shewe hymselfe no sluggarde, Nor yet no dronken druggarde

† **Druggare.** *Sc Obs.* [perh *f drug*, obs Sc. f DRUDGE] ? = Drudger (But cf prec)
1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q* clv, The slawe ase, the druggare beste of pyne

Drugger (drʊ·gəɹ). Also 6 **druggier, -eir** [f DRUG *sb*[1] (in sense 2 f DRUG *v*[2]) + ER[1], -IER. Cf. F. *droguer* in both senses]

† **1.** A dealer in drugs, a druggist *Obs*
1594 NASHE *Terrors Nt* E ij, The hungrie druggier agrees to anything, and to Court he goes 1596 — *Saffron Walden* 109 Another craftie mortuing Druggeir 1610 B JONSON *Alch* IV VII, He owes this honest Drugger here seven pound [for] Tabacco. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm*, *Meer dull Physician* (Arb) 25 Then follows a writ to his drugger in a strange tongue 1845 S NAYLER *Reynard* Introd 42 The prelate, the lawyer, the druggeir, are here fitted to their hearts' content.

2 One who administers a drug.
1836 E. HOWARD *R Reefer* I, I became lethargically drowsy They are skilful druggers 1893 *Daily News* 16 Dec 5/1 The child was observed by this persistent drugger . to be 'red all over'.

Druggery (drʊ gəɹi). Also (*Sc*) 6 **drogarie,** 9 **droguery** [a F *droguerie* (1462 in Godef), f *drogue* drug. see -ERY]

1. Drugs collectively, medicine, physic.
1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* III. 279 Till all seik men or tha get drogarie 1552 ABP HAMILTON *Catech* (1884) 11 Potegareis that sellis corruppit drogaris. 1611 COTGR, *Drogueries*, drugs, druggeries, confections 1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* III. XXXIII 285 Nane o' the droguery nor the roguery o' doctors for me. 1891 G MEREDITH *One of our Conq* I VII 118 Awful combinations in druggery

2 A place where drugs are kept for sale or use.
1865 W G PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 422 My druggery and consultation-room

Drugget (drʊ get) Also 6 *Sc* **droggitt,** drogatt, 8–9 **druggit** [a. F. *droguet* (1555 in Hatz.-Darm.), thence, prob, Sp. *droguete*, It. *drogheito*, Ger *droguelt* Ulterior origin unknown

Littré suggests derivation from *drogue* drug as 'a stuff of little value', some English writers have assumed a derivation from *Drogheda* in Ireland, but this is mere wanton conjecture, without any historical basis]

1 a. Formerly, a kind of stuff, all of wool, or mixed of wool and silk or wool and linen, used for wearing apparel. **b.** Now, a coarse woollen stuff used for floor-coverings, table-cloths, etc

1580 LADY ERROL *Let.* in Mrs. Pratt *Buchan* (1858) App 322 Ane pair of drogatt courtingis *Ibid.* 323 Ane pair of courtingis of b[l]ew & quhytt droggitt 1672 EACHARD *Observ Answ Cont Clergy*, One that is in canonical black may see as far into a millstone, as he that wears a light drugget 1682a *Lond Gaz* No 1762/4 Several Pieces of Rich Silk Druggets, Serge-Wale, Thred Druggets 1714 *Fr. Bk of Rates* 378 Druggets of Wool, and Thread and Wool. 1721 SWIFT *Lp to Play* Wks 1755 III II 182 In drugget dress, of thirteen pence a yard, See Philip's son 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Drugget* a sort of stuff, very thin, and narrow, usually all wool, and sometimes half wool and half silk woven on a worsted chain 1745 *Gentl Mag* 99/1, I remember plain John Dryden in one uniform cloathing of Norwich drugget 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A* III IV, He wore a spencer of a light brown drugget. 1877 M M GRANT *Sun-Maid* I, A wide corridor, carpeted with warm crimson drugget 1882 BECK *Draper's Dict* S V, Twilled druggets were known in trade as corded druggets, but when of linen warp and woollen weft, as threaded druggets

2 † **a** A garment or suit of drugget. **b.** A carpet or floorcloth of drugget
1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 147 P 1 He was married in a plain drugget 1859 MRS CARLYLE *Lett* III 10 Putting down the drugget in the drawing-room 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Ro Lynne* XIII, The carpets remained hidden from sight by the cleanest of druggets

3. *attrib* Made of drugget.
1580 [see 1] 1675 *Lond Gaz* No 980/4 A Drugget Suite lined with green 1836 SIR G HEAD *Home Tour* 160 Dressed in easy loose-fitting costume, viz a drugget peajacket and wide trowsers 1873 BLACK *Pr Thule* XXV 427 A young lady, dressed in a drugget petticoat

4. *Comb*, as *drugget-maker*.
1709 *Lond Gaz* No 4594/4 Thomas Twaite, late a Drugget maker.

Hence **Dru ggeted** *ppl. a.*, covered or carpeted with drugget, **Dru ggeting** = sense 1 b.

1890 *Sale-Catal* (Derby), Carpet.. Red druggeting 1893 *Cornh. Mag* Jan 29 The drawing-room is bare of furniture, and druggeted for Edith's skirt-dancing party

† **Dru·ggish,** *a. Obs rare* [f DRUG *sb.*[1] + -ISH.] Of the nature of a drug.
1600 W VAUGHAN *Direct Health* (1633) 80 Take heed of the black druggish Tobacco 1701 J LAW *Counc Trade* (1751) 108 However low and druggish the price of fish might be

Druggist (drʊ·gist). Also 7 **drouguist.** [a. F. *droguiste* (1549 in Hatz.-Darm), f. *drogue* drug + -IST] One who sells or deals in drugs

In Scotland and United States the usual name for a pharmaceutical chemist. *Chemist and druggist* see CHEMIST 4

1611 COTGR, *Drogueur*, a druggist, or drug-seller. 1639 J. W. tr *Guibert's Physic* I 10 Two pennyworth of Sene which they may have at the Apothecaries or drouguists 1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 360 Two chymists had agreed upon a cheat, that one of them should turn druggist, and sell strange roots and powders 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No 131 P 3 That this new Corporation of Druggists had inflamed the Bills of Mortality and puzzled the College of Physicians with Diseases, for which they neither knew a Name or Cure 1799 *Med Jrnl.* II 123 Mr Brown, Wholesale Chemist and Druggist 1802 *Ibid* VIII 247 Compounding and vending medicines in the shop of a druggist or an apothecary

Dru·ggister. *Obs* exc *dial* [f prec.; cf. *barrister, chorister.*] = DRUGGIST.
1632 SHERWOOD, A Druggister, *drogueur* 1679 FILMER *Free-holder* 325 The Septuagint have translated a Witch, an Apothecary, a Druggister, one that compounds poisons. 1877 *N W Linc Gloss*, *Druggister*, a druggist

† **Druggle.** *Obs.* Also 7 **druggel(l** [? f DRUG *v*[1]] A term of contempt. app. = A heavy, stupid, spiritless, or cowardly fellow. Hence † **Druggle-headed,** † **Druggly** *adjs.*

1611 COTGR, *Bustarin*, a great lubber, thicke druggell. *Ibid*, *Retroussé*, thicke and short, druggellie 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I XXV, Slapsauce Fellows, slabberdegullion Druggels, lubbardly Louts 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV LXVI (1737) 272 Thou forlorn druggle-headed Sneaks-by!

Druggy (drʊ gi), *a.* [f DRUG *sb*[1] + -Y] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of drugs or medicinal substances
1583 STUBBES *Anat Abus* II (1882) 55 It is hard to get anything of them [apothecaries] that is right pure and good of it selfe, but druggie baggage, and such counterfait stuffe as is starke naught 1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* III LXXXVIII (1660) 136 His loathed Potion Whose druggy taste goes so against their mind. 1890 H JAMES tr *Daudet's Port Tarascon* I VI, The druggy aroma

¶ **2.** Error or misprint for DREGGY
1599 MIDDLETON *Micro-Cynicon* Wks VIII 116 Druggy lees, mix'd with the liquid flood 1627-47 FLLTHAM *Resolves* I XIX 66 Transcending the sense of the druggie flesh

Drughe, obs. f. *drew*, pa. t of DRAW *v*

Drught, druȝt(e, druȝe, obs ff. DROUGHT.

Drugman, drugoman, obs. ff. DRAGOMAN

† **Drugster.** *Obs.* [f DRUG *sb*[1] + -STER] = DRUGGIST
1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* II 1, With the best tricks of any drugster's wife in England. 1693 SIR T P. BLOUNT *Nat Hist.* 215, I have often enquired amongst our London Drugsters for Egyptian Nitre *c* 1720 W GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens* I I (1734) 4 It is a small Knotty Root, and may be had at any Drugster's or Apothecary's 1756 W TOLDERVY *Hist Two Orphans* I 106

Druid (drū id), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 6–7 **Druide,** 7 **Druyd** [a. F. *druide* (1512 in Hatz.-Darm), ad. L **druida*, ? *druis*, found only in pl, *druidæ, druides*, in Gr δρυΐδαι; a. OCeltic dental-stem

druid-, whence OIr *drui*, dat. and acc. *druid*, pl *druad*, mod Ir. and Gael. *draoi* (*draoidh*, *druidh*, gen *draoidh*) magician, sorcerer, Welsh *dryw* (also *derwydd*, perh not the same word). As to the ulterior etymology, see Holder, *Alt-Celt Sprachschatz* s.v.]

1. One of an order of men among the ancient Celts of Gaul and Britain, who, according to Cæsar were priests or religious ministers and teachers, but who figure in native Irish and Welsh legend as magicians, sorcerers, soothsayers, and the like (The English use follows the Latin sources, whence it was derived, rather than native Celtic usage) In early use always in plural.

1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* VI (1565) 155 The Druides are occupied about holy things they haue the dooing of publicke and priuate sacrifices, and do interprete and discusse matters of Religion 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic Man* (1631) 167 A woman that was a Soothsayer of them which were called Druides. 1602 *Hist. Eng* in *Harl Misc* (Malh.) II. 439 The Druyds, lifting up their hands towards heaven, filled the air with cries and curses. 1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit* II 8 The last Age hath discovered a famous Urn of one Chyndonax, Chief of the Druids. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* III Wks (1757) 101 Like an old Druid from his hollow oak 1782 COWPER *Table T* 503 Every hallowed druid was a bard 1862 *Ecclesiologist* XXIII 279 Curious beads of coloured glass commonly called Druids' beads' 1892 GARDINER *Stud Hist. Eng* 14 In Mona was a sacred place of the Druids

2. Hence in some modern applications. a A priest, religious minister, chaplain. b. A philosophic bard or poet

1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 255 P 3 Even the Christmas Pye ..is often forbidden to the Druid of the Family *c* 1748 COLLINS *On Death Thomson* 1, In yonder grave a Druid lies, 1760 JORTIN *Erasm* II 94 Who have endeavored to serve the public in a way not agreeable to certain Druids

c The appellation of some officers of the Welsh Gorsedd.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Feb 3 Not only was Dr. Price the arch-druid loudly cheered but [etc]

d. *United Ancient Order of Druids*, a secret benefit society founded in London in 1781, and having now numerous lodges called *groves* in the United Kingdom, America, the Colonies, etc

3 *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of or belonging to the Druids, DRUIDIC

Druid stone, sandstone, the stone of which Stonehenge is constructed, grey-weather

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng* II Wks (1851) 31 If lastly the Druid learning honour'd so much among them, were at first taught them out of Britain 1776 WESLEY *Jrnl* 1 Sept, Druid altars of enormous size 1777 WARTON *Poems* 17 (Jod) Here Poesy In druid songs her solemn spirit breath'd 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I, Grey Druid stones gleaming through the dawn. 1871 PHILLIPS *Geol. Oxford* xvii. 446 In this way perhaps we may account for the 'Druid' sandstones, or 'Grey Weathers', or 'Sarsen stones' which lie in such abundance about Ashdown and between Marlborough and Avebury.

† **Dru'idan.** *Obs. rare.* Also 6 druydan. [f. L **druida* + -AN.] = DRUID

(The first form of the word in Eng., transl L *Druidæ*.)

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* I 292 As the Druydans [*ed* 1570 Druidans] rennyth in vayne about In theyr mad festes.

† **Dru'idean,** *a Obs. rare* = DRUIDIC.

1678 T. JONES *Heart & its Right Sov.* 542 The Druidean philosophy.

Druidess (drū'idĕs) [f. DRUID + -ESS. Cf. mod F. *Druidesse* (Dict. Acad 1835). F. *druide* and Eng. *Druid* were formerly of both genders] A female Druid; a Druidic prophetess.

1755 T. AMORY *Mem.* (1769) I 237 Caesar conversed here with the Dryades, and Magistri Sapientiae, the Druidesses and Druids 1769 PENNANT *Zool* (1776) III 32 (Jod) Our modern Druidesses give much the same account of the *ovum anguinum* 1813 SCOTT *Trierm* III xxxv, Of merry England she, in dress Like ancient British Druidess, 1827 G HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 286 The Druidesses are represented to have acted like furies

Druidic (drui'idik), *a* [ad. L. type **druidic-us*: see DRUID and -IC. Cf. mod F. *druidique*, (Dict. Acad. 1835)] Of or pertaining to the Druids.

1773 *Gentl Mag* XLIII. 230 The remains of a stone tower, which I apprehend to be a Druidic work. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann Rev* I. 261 The druidic or rather bardic order, among the Cimbri, was very literate. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 16 'Scraps of Druidic lore', Sigh scholars.

Druidical (drui'idikăl), *a* = prec.

1755 W COOKE (*title*) An Inquiry into the Patriarchal and Druidical Religion, Temples, etc 1842 PRICHARD *Nat Hist Man* 191 Circles of upright stones, like those which in Europe are termed Druidical 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect* v. 167 Avebury, the most magnificent of Druidical remains.

† **Dru'idish,** *a Obs.* [-ISH.] = DRUIDIC

Holinshed has *Druysh*, which he derives 'from Druiyas (the originall founder of their religion)'

1577 HOLINSHED *Descr Brit* VIII 7 b/2 Places where the Druiysh religion was frequented 1723 H ROWLANDS *Mona Antiqua* (1766) 226 The Druidish discipline in Gallia.

Druidism (drū'idiz'm) [f DRUID + -ISM. Cf. F. *druidisme* (1727 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The religious and philosophical system of the Druids

1715 M DAVIES *Athen Brit* I 287 Fabulous Legends and Poetick Druidisms 1723 H ROWLANDS *Mona Antiqua* (1766) 257 We date and fix the original of Druidism about the time of Abraham. 1879 FARRAR *St Paul* (1883) 340 They [Galatians] had brought with them into Asia their old Druidism.

Dru'idry. *rare* [f DRUID + -RY.] = Druidism, Druidic practices

1868 HOLME LEE *B Godfrey* I. 4 The spring festival of Druidry

Druie, druize, obs forms of DRY.

Drum (drum), *sb*[1] Forms: 6 drome, droome, 6–7 dromme, drumm(e, drumb(e, 6– drum [Evidenced *c* 1540, but not common before 1575, app. preceded in use by *drombyllslad*, *drombeslade*, DRUMSLADE, which was very common in 16th c It is not certain whether *drome*, *dromme*, *drumme* was an Eng shortening of that longer name, or an independent form corresp to MDu *tromme*, Du. *trom*, MHG *trumme*, *trumbe*, LG *trumme*, Da. *tromme*, Sw. *trumma* drum Nor is it clear how the English forms, app from the beginning, have *dr-*, while all the continental langs have *tr-* (The forms *drumbe*, *drumme*, occurring in late MHG., and *dromm* in mod HG dialects, have no historical contact with the English word)

MHG *trumbe*, *trumme* had orig. the sense 'trumpet', the only sense of OHG *trumbi*, *trumpa*, corresp to It. *tromba*, Sp *trompa*, F *trompe* trumpet (see TRUMP), so that the more general German sense would appear to have been 'loud sounding or booming instrument' Mod G uses for 'drum' a derivative form *trommel*, MHG. *trumbel*, *trumel*, Du *trommel* (beside *trom*)]

I 1. A musical instrument of the percussive class, consisting of a hollow cylindrical or hemispherical frame of wood or metal, with a 'head' of tightly stretched membrane at one or both ends, by the striking of which and the resonance of the cavity the sound is produced

1541 *Nottingham Rec* III 384 For pleying of hys drome afore Master Mayre. vjd 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen VIII* (1809) 678 And sodainly strake up a Dromme or Drounslade *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D* IV VII (Arb) 74 Now saincte George to borow, Drum dubbe a dubbe afore 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim* 977/2 Drommes made of their skinnes. 1590 SPENSER *F Q.* I IX. 41 At sound of morning droome. 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* II iii 15, I haue known when there was no musicke with him but the drum and the fife *a* 1617 BAYNI *On Eph* (1658) 13 We hear not the Drumb 1692 RAY *Creation* II (1701) 271 A membrane stretched like the head of a drum 1778 JOHNSON in *Mad. D'Arblay's Diary* Nov, How should a woman who is as empty as a drum, talk upon any other subject? 1817 C WOLFE *Burial Sir J Moore* 1, Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note, As his corpse to the rampart we hurried 1838 LONGF *Ps of Life* IV, Our hearts Still, like muffled drums, are beating Funeral marches to the grave 1844 H. H WILSON *Brit India* II 307 He entered on the following morning with drums beating, and colours flying

b. With various qualifications, as *bass*, *big*, *great*, *little*, *long*, *tenor drum*, also KETTLE-, SNARE, TABLE-DRUM, q. v. *Double-*, *side-drum* (see quot 1874)

1789 WOLCOT (P Pindar) *Subj Paint* Wks 1812 II 154, I scarcely know The Oboe from the Double Drum 1794 MRS RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* XXV, [He] plays the great drum to admiration 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* I 757/1 The large drum, beaten at both ends, is called a *double-drum* Those hanging by the side of the drummer are called *side-drums* 1880 *Grove's Dict Mus* s v, When musicians talk of 'drums' they mean kettledrums, in contradistinction to the side drum or bass drum *Ibid*, The Bass-drum used to be called the long drum 1893 SLIGOUS *Trav. S & Africa* 59 They would beat their war drums.

c Phrases: † *By the drum*, by public announcement, publicly

1574 HELOWES *Guevara's Fam Ep* 375 Unto him yᵗ offered most silver the priesthoode was given, as when a garment is sold by the drumbe 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 465 That their Slaves should be openly sold by the Drum 1602 F. GODWIN *Bps of Eng* 32 He was woont to sell all other ecclesiastical promotions as it were by the drum 1602 WARNER *Alb Eng* IX. liii (1612) 239 Saintish, not in Deede, but by the Dromme.

d *fig* and *transf.*

1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* III ii, What need you, sir, To beate the drumme of my wife's infamy 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I i 11 And, Pulpit, Drum Ecclesiastick, Was beat with Fist, instead of a Stick 1690 LOCKE *Govt* I Pref Wks. 1727 II 101 So at last all Times might not have Reason to complain of the Drum Ecclesiastic

e Applied to the body of a banjo, being like a drumhead and of parchment

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Jan 7/1 The best length is twenty-seven inches from nut to drum Fixing a skin upon a drum is a delicate operation requiring considerable patience

f. *Zool* A natural organ by which an animal produces a loud or bass sound; *spec.* the hollow hyoid bone of the howling monkey.

1817 [see *drum-cover* in 13]. 1840 *Penny Cycl* XVI 37/1 (*Mycetes*) To afford room for the bony drum formed by the convexity of the os hyoides 1847 CARPENTER *Zool* § 159 The howling Monkeys are distinguished by the dilatation of the os hyoides into a hollow drum, which communicates with the larynx, and gives great additional resonance to the voice

2. The sound of the instrument; also *transf*, a noise resembling that of a drum.

1646 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behaviour* (1663) 2 Strike not up a Drum with thy fingers, or thy feet 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L* I. xxxi, And the bittern sound his drum, Booming from the sedgy shallow 1892 *Blackw Mag.* Nov. 649 The drum of his wings as he trees.

3. *Mil* One who plays the drum; a drummer (cf. *bayonet*, *trumpet*, etc.) † Also, a small party (sometimes the drummer alone) sent with a drum to parley with the enemy or to carry a message (*obs.*)

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron* III 1192/1 The lord lieutenant sent a drum vnto Monsieur Doiseil to signifie to him that his soldiours had gone further without their bounds than they ought doo 1599 MINSHEU *Sp Dial* 62/3 Tell the drum that he sound to set the watch 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) II 226 Our men took prisoners, 150 private soldiers, among whom were 6 sergeants 1 surgeon, and 3 drumms 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 165 P 5 The Day after a Drum arrived at our Camp, with a Message 1753 *Scots Mag* Oct 525/2 He was appointed Houshold Drum to K William 1835 J WILSON *Autobiog* 95 *note*, Amongst them [horses] was a grey one belonging to one of the drums

† b *Jack, John,* or *Tom Drum's entertainment* a rough reception, turning an unwelcome guest out of doors *Obs*

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Hist Irel* B 13/1 (N) Tom Drum's entertainment, which is, to bale a man in by the head, and thrust him out by both the shoulders 1579 GOSSON *Sch Abuse* (Arb) 22 Plato gaue them all Drummes entertainment, not suffering them once to shew their faces in a reformed common wealth 1601 SHAKS *All's Well* III vi 41 If you giue him not Iohn drummes entertainement 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Common* (1878) 79 If his backe be poore, and hath neither money nor friends, he shall haue Tom Drums entertainment 1613 J TAYLOR in *Coryat's Crudities* (1776) III Cc 1b, Not like the entertainment of Iacke Drum, Who was best welcome when he went his way

II Something resembling a drum or cylinder in shape or structure.

4 The hollow part of the middle ear, the tympanum, chiefly in phrase, *drum of the ear*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 611 The outwarde Aire affected with the quality of the sounde runneth vpon the Membrane or Head of the Drumme 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & P* I Wks 1871 I 272 Motion in the external air, striking on the drum of the ear, it causeth a vibration 1757 BEATTIE *Wolf & Shepherds* 31 A Beau with loud and everlasting clack, [Will] beat your auditory drum 1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Br* 71 A distinct chamber known as the Drum (*tympanum*) or *middle* ear.

5. *Machinery.* A cylinder or 'barrel' round which a belt passes or a rope is wound

1776 G SEMPLE *Building in Water* 36 The Spring that locks the Drum to the Shaft 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk Nat Phil, Hydrost* 111 [The rope] is carried two or three times round a large vertical drum erected near the well. 1884 F. J BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm* 96 The barrel on which the driving cord in turret clocks is wound also answers to the name of drum. 1887 HOFFMAN *Tips f Tricycl* 8 Abandoning this form of brake for the second form—the band and drum on the centre of the axle

6 Applied to drum-shaped parts of many machines Such are the following:

a *Paper-making* A framework covered with wire gauze, having in its interior two suction-tubes by which the water, after circulating through the rags, is carried away in a constant stream b *Calico-printing* The hollow cylinder or cask in which steam is applied to printed fabrics in order to fix the colours c. A cylindrical chamber used in stoves, flues and heating apparatus. d The cylindrical case which holds the coiled spring of a car brake e A doffer in a carding-machine f The cylindrical beater of a thrashing-machine See also quotations

1747 *Gentl Mag* XVI 526/2 A rotatory axis furnish'd with fans for making a wind, by turning in a drum 1805 R SOMERVILLE *Agric. Surv East Lothian* 74 (Jam) The sheaves were carried between an indented drum and a number of rollers of the same description ranged round the drum 1846 GREENER *Sc Gunnery* 305 Then polishing the whole in a machine termed a drum 1853 *Catal Roy. Agric Soc Show Gloucester* 30 Four-horse portable thrashing machine The drum is of iron with six beaters 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II 110 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 13/2 A joint, a pair of chickens, a piece of salmon, with vegetables, each in their separate dishes, were packed one above the other in what is called the cooking drum 1888 *Century Mag* XXXVI. 887/1 The drum of [a Gatling gun] contains 102 cartridges

7 *Archit.* a. The solid part or 'vase' of the Corinthian and Composite capitals b The block of stone composing one section of the shaft of a column (Gwilt). c. The upright part under or above a cupola. d See quot 1883.

1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Vase* the body of the Corinthian and Composite capital, called also the *tambour*, or *drum* 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX 70/1 The height of the drum [of the Dome of S. Paul's] is 62 feet 1861 MISS BEAUFORT *Egypt. Sepulch. & Syr Shrines* II xxiv 320 Forty of these columns are still standing .. and the ground is strewed with their fallen drums 1883 *Glasgow Weekly Her* 19 May 7/6 The console or drum, as our English clockmakers call the projection from the tower [to hold a clock face]

8. Various technical applications a A sieve (see quot 1706). b. A cylinder of canvas used together with a cone as a storm-signal. c. The cylindrical or nearly cylindrical part of an urn or other vessel.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Drum*. also a fine Sieve, made use of by Confectioners, to sift powder'd Sugar, etc 1725 BRADLEY *Fam Dict* s v *Sieve*, A finer Sieve call'd a Drum. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk* s.v *Storm Signal*, Fitzroy's drum and cone which show the direction of the expected gale. 1875 *Chamb Jrnl* No 133 8 A drum, as well as a cone, is considered to denote a very heavy gale approaching from the direction indicated by the cone

9. A cylindrical box or receptacle.

a A box in which figs or other dried fruit are packed, weighing from ½ to ¾ of a cwt b A large flat tub in which cod are packed. c An iron or tin case for oil or spirits

1812 J SMYTH *Pract Customs* 46 Bristles in drums *Ibid.* 75 Figs, 4 drums. 1854 WYNTER *Curios Civilis.* VI 215

Squeezed into hurdles like figs into a drum 1858 SIMMONDS *Trade Dict* s v, The large flat tubs in which fish are packed in New Brunswick for the Brazil markets are called drums, each drum contains exactly 128 lbs of pressed codfish, that being the Portuguese quintal 1881 *Price List*, Burning oils are supplied in Casks about 40 gallons each and in Iron Drums of about 10 gallons each

III 10 An assembly of fashionable people at a private house, held in the evening. much in vogue during the latter half of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century, a rout (See quots) Later, An afternoon tea-party, formerly sometimes followed by the larger assembly Cf. KETTLEDRUM

1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spectator* (1748) II 269 She told me, that, when the number of company for play exceeded ten tables, it was called a *racquet*, if under, it was only a *rout*, and if no more than one or two, it was only a *drum* 1745 MRS MONTAGU *Lett* (1813) III 37, I wish we had our vanities, as last year; that by the word Drum we understood a polite assembly, and by a Rout, only an engagement of hoop petticoats 1746 SMOLLETT *Advice* 30 *note*, This is a riotous assembly of fashionable people, of both sexes, at a private house, consisting of some hundreds, not unaptly stiled a drum, from the noise and emptiness of the entertainment 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVII vi, A drum then, is an assembly of well dressed persons of both sexes, most of whom play at cards, and the rest do nothing at all 1779 MRS BARBAULD *Wks* (1825) II 22 Do you know the different terms? There is a squeeze, a fuss, a drum, a rout, and lastly a hurricane, when the whole house is full from top to bottom 1824 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett* 5 Dec (1894) I 317 We went last night to a drum at Rothschild's 1866 BROWNING in Mrs Orr *Life* 273, I met him at a large party also Carlyle, whom I never met at a 'drum' before

IV. 11 More fully **drum-fish**. A name of various American sciænoid fishes which have the power of making a drumming noise

Among these are the 'salt water drum' (*Pogonias chromis*) found on the Atlantic coast, the 'fresh-water drum' (*Haplodinotus grunniens*) of the Mississippi, and lakes of the St Lawrence, the 'branded drum', 'organ-fish', 'red-fish', 'sea boss' (*Sciæna ocellata*) of the Gulf States

1676 T GLOVER in *Phil Trans* XI 624 There is another sort which the English call a Drum, many of which are two foot and a half or three foot long. 1683-4 ROBINSON *Ibid* XXIX 480 Many Tamburo's or Drum-Fishes 1775 ROMANS *Hist Florida* 187 The principal fish here is the red drum, called in East Florida a bass, and in West Florida carp *Ibid* 188 The roes of mullets and black drum 1863 RUSSELL *Diary North & South* I 210 1891 W K. BROOKS *Oyster* 106 The drawback to East River oyster-planting .is the abundance of enemies with which the beds are infested These consist of drum fish, skates, [etc]

V *attrib* and *Comb*

12. General comb a Simple attrib, as *drum-beat, -call, -cover, -roll, -skin, -tap*, etc b. Like, or of the shape of, a drum, or having a part so shaped, as *drum-capstan, -clock, -net, -pulley, -salt, -shaft, -tower*, etc c Objective and similative, as *drum-beating, -maker, -player, drum-like, -shaped* adjs

1835 LONGF. *My Lost Youth* iv, I remember the *drum-beat repeated o'er and o'er, and the bugle wild and shrill 1893 *Athenæum* 18 Nov 697/3 It is time the *drum beating about the deadly peril of the exploit is estimated at that true value my brother assigned to it 1762–71 H WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd Paint* (1786) III 151 He [Sir S Morland] invented the *drum capstands for weighing heavy anchors 1884 F J BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm* 96 The escapement used in French *Drum Clocks is a continual source of trouble to English clock jobbers 1817 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* II XXIV 405 The *drum-covers or opercula [of the cicada] from beneath which the sound issues 1690 *Lond Gaz* No 2582/4 William Grining, *Drum-maker to the Office of the Ordnance 1814 SOUTHEY in *Q Rev* XII 185 Daffodils or any bright yellow flowers will decoy perch into a *drum-net 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr Tong, Tabourineur*, a *drumplaier 1875 *Ure's Dict Arts* I 982 Upon the main shaft is mounted a cylindrical hollow box or *drum pulley 1887 *Pall Mall G* 22 Nov 3/2 You will see war without music, without the *drum-roll [etc] 1688 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II 114 One Silver *drum Salt with the Colledge Arms on it 1893 E H BARKER *Wand. by S Waters* 125 Near to this, under a mediæval *drum tower, is the gateway of the 'City of Happiness' 1880 *Athenæum* 20 Nov. 678/3 Musical instruments are yet readily reducible under three distinct types. 1. The *drum type, 2 The pipe type, 3. The lyre type.

13. Special comb . **drum-armature**, a dynamo-armature in form of a rotating hollow cylinder; **drum-boy, -man**, the drummer in a band, **drum-curb**, a cylindrical curb of iron or wood to support the brickwork of a shaft; **drum-fish**: see 11; **drum-hole**, the sound-hole in the side of a drum with two heads; **drum-line**, a line used for catching drum-fish; also *drum-fish line*; **drum-ring**, the annular margin of the tympanum of the ear; †**drum-room**, the room in which a 'drum' or rout is held, **drum-saw**, a cylinder- or barrel-saw for sawing curved material; **drum-sieve**, a sieve enclosed in a drum-like box, for sifting fine substances without loss or dust cf 8 a, †**drum-staff**, a drumstick, **drum-wheel**, (*a*) a barrel or cylinder round which a rope is coiled; (*b*) a water-raising current-wheel made in the form of a drum, a tympanum; †**drum-wine**, ? wine sold 'by the drum' see 1 c. Also DRUM-HEAD, -MAJOR.

1890 WORMELL *Electr. in Serv Man* 269 The *drum armature usually consists of a hollow cylinder, which rotates with the shaft, and round which the wires are wound parallel with the axis of rotation 1783 SIR M. HUNTER *Jrnl.* (1894) 54 A *drumboy of ours got upon the coop with him 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 142 In Drums, the Closeness round about maketh the Noise come forth at the *Drum hole, far more loud, and strong, than if you should strike upon the like Skin, extended in the Open Aire 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I 64 *Drum-lines, for drums, have 16 threads Drum-fish-line has 9 threads 1867 *Athenæum* No 2085 458/2 A tie of triple drum line 1811 *Self Instructor* 578 The drum-major has the command of all the *drum-men 1877 BURNETT *Ear* 42 The inner and major portion of the entire auditory passage, is developed from the so-called *drum-ring, *annulus tympanicus* 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI ix, The bonny house-maid begins to repair the disordered *drum room 1581 MARBECK *Bk of Notes* 736 The Priests wold make such a noise with *drumstaves, Timbrells, and Tabrets 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* III i, Yet not find a chapman That in courtesy will bid a chop of mutton, Or a pint of *drum-wine for me

Drum, *sb.*[2] [a Gael and Ir. *druim* back, ridge] A ridge or 'rigg', a long narrow hill often separating two parallel valleys a frequent element in Scottish and Irish geographical proper names Hence *Geol.* A term for a long narrow ridge of 'drift' or diluvial formation, usually ascribed to glacial action

1725 R INNES *Lett to Bp Nicolson* 2 June 24 The lowland of Magilligan is divided into ridges (or, as we call them, dryms) of sand 1797 *Statist Acc Scot* XIX. 342 These singular ridges of Nature called here drums 1833 *Jrnl Roy Geol. Soc Dublin* I 37 The names Drum and Drumlin (*Dorsum*) have been applied to such hills 1873 J GEIKIE *Gt Ice Age* II 17 The long parallel ridges, or 'sowbacks' and 'drums', as they are termed invariably coincide in direction with the valleys or straths in which they lie 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk Geol* VI v § 1 889 Round the mountainous centres of dispersion it [drift] is apt to occur in long ridges or 'drums' which run in the general direction of the rock-striation.

Drum, *v* [f DRUM *sb*[1] Cf the analogous Du *trommen*, Da. *tromme*, Sw. *trumma*, G *trommeln*.]

I. *intr.* 1. To beat or play on a drum.

1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* I IV 86 Then anon [she] drums in his eares, at which he startles, and wakes 1601 — *All's Well* IV III 331 Ile no more drumming, a plague of drummes 1872 C GIBBON *For the King* I, He drummed with enthusiasm 1882 BESANT *Revolt of Man* XIV (1883) 324 [They] found a cart containing drums They seized them and began drumming with all their might

† b To announce by beat of drum *Obs*

1578 *Chr Prayers* in *Priv Prayers* (1851) 516 We drum, that Doomsday, now at hand, Doth call all soldiers to death's band.

2. To beat as on a drum; to beat or thump upon anything with a more or less rhythmical or regular noise; e g to thump on a piano as distinguished from playing properly.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III (Arb) 87 Thee rocks stemelye facing with salt fluds spumye be drumming. 1594 NASHE *Unfort Trav* Wks 1883–4 V 185 Brauely did he [an executioner] drum on this Cutwolfes bones 1660 tr *Amyraldus' Treat conc Relig* III II 336 Some of them drumming upon Kettles, sum upon Bucklers 1778 MAD D'ARBLAY *Diary* 23 Aug, She got a harpsichord put herself in fine attitudes, and drummed 1835 W IRVING *Tour Prairies* 51 They began a low nasal chant, drumming with their hands upon their breasts, by way of accompaniment 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf* XII (1889) III They soon found themselves drumming at his oak, which was opened shortly 1862 SALA *Seven Sons* I. VII 165 [Her] foot was drumming on the carpet.

b Applied to the strong beating of the heart

1593 SHAKS *Lucr* 435 His drumming heart cheares vp his burning eye *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J), Now, heart, Set ope thy sluices Then take thy rest within the quiet cell, For thou shalt drum no more

3 Of birds or insects: To make a loud hollow reverberating sound, as by the quivering of the wings

a 1813 A. WILSON *Foresters* Wks (1846) 232 Buried in depth of woods Where pheasants drum 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Woodnotes* 1 Wks (Bohn) I 421 He saw the partridge drum in the woods 1873 J E TAYLOR *Half-h in Lanes* 2 Flies and gnats drum around you

4 To sound like a drum, to resound

1638 R JUNIUS *Sin Stigm* 38 (T) A boiling stomach, rotten teeth, a stinking breath, a drumming ear 1643 SIR T BROWNE *Relig Med* I § 51 This indeed makes a noise, and drums in popular eares. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res* III x, Seized with .what I can call a drumming in my ears.

5. 'To go about, as a drummer does, to gather recruits, to secure partisans, customers, etc; with *for*' (Webster 1864)

1860 BARTLETT *Dict Americanisms, Drumming*, in mercantile phrase, means the soliciting of customers

II. *trans* 6 To summon by or as by beat of drum; to call or beat *up* as by drumming. b *colloq.* To obtain (custom, customers) by canvassing or solicitation; cf. DRUMMER 2

1606 SHAKS *Ant & Cl* I IV 29 Such time, That drummes him from his sport. 1656 J BENTHAM *Two Treatises* (1657) 46 As if none are so dead, but dancing will drumm up. 1849 GRAY *Lett* (1893) 362, I will then drum up subscribers for Fendler 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal* (ed 4) 260 The fish are drummed up by striking two shells together.

7. To expel or dismiss publicly by beat of drum, so as to heighten the disgrace, as *to drum out of* a regiment; to put *down* or silence by drumming.

1766 T AMORY *Buncle* (1825) III 254 They ought to be drummed out of society. 1811 *Naval Chron* XXV 28 You are to be drummed ashore 1829 MACAULAY *Misc Writ* (1860) I 317 Another is drummed out of a regiment 1864 SIR F PALGRAVE *Norm & Eng* IV 580 The voice of conscience drummed down by popular excitement.

8 To din or drive (a person, etc *into* a certain state) by persistent repetition of admonition, etc; *to drum* (a lesson) *into* (a person), to drive it into the ears or mind by incessant repetition

1820 SHELLEY *Œdipus* 1 259, I have hummed her and drummed her From place to place, till at last I have dumbed her 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr Nurt* II VII (1861) 368 Small children are likely to be worried and drummed into apathy by dogmatic catechisms 1848 MILL *Pol Econ* III XIII § 3 (1876) 331 This doctrine has been tolerably effectually drummed into the public mind 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar Sacr* III II (1868) 257 The soul cannot drum itself to sleep in mere generalities of wrong

9 To beat or thump (anything) as in beating a drum *dial* To beat or thrash

1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S Co* 8 It is amusing to see two of these animals drumming each other, they stand on their hind legs and strike with the foie-pads as if boxing 1890 *Gloucester Gloss*, *A drumming*, a thrashing 1894 *Cornh. Mag* Feb 153 His fingers drum the dock ledge.

10 To strike (the hands, feet, etc) *upon* something, as if they were drumsticks.

1851 D JERROLD *St Giles* XXXIV 353 Shall I drum my fingers upon the table? 1886 SIMS *Ring o' Bells*, etc I ii. 37 All the company waiting and drumming their heels.

11 To perform (a tune) on or as on a drum.

1864 WEBSTER, *Drum*, to execute on a drum, as a tune 1891 H HERMAN *Ills Angel* IV 69 He drummed an unconscious rataplan on the table with his knife 1893 MCCARTHY *Dictator* I 9 He drummed the national hymn of Gloria upon the balcony-rail with his fingers

III *intr* 12 To give or attend social 'drums'

1825 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett* 30 Jan (1894) I 339 Little they'll heed if they see me drum on 1837 *Ibid* Jan II 221 We must begin again drumming and affronting

† **Drumble,** *sb*[1] *Obs* exc *dial* [Variant of *dumble*, DUMMEL, perh influenced by *drone*, or *dromedary*] An inert or sluggish person, a 'drone'

1575 *Appius & Virg* in Hazl *Dodsley* IV 118 Yea, but what am I? A dreamer, a drumble, a fire or a spark? 1879 *Shropsh Word-bk*, *Drumble*, obsolete, a dull, inactive person 'The poor owd mon wuz al'ays a poor drumble'

Drumble, *sb.*[2], a dial var of *dumble* cf DIMBLE

Drumble- (also 6 dromel-, 9 drummel-, drumle-), in names of insects, a variant of DUMBLE- [Cf. DRUMBLE *sb*[1]] †**Drumble-bee**, a humble- or bumble-bee (*obs*). **Drumble-dore**, a clumsily-flying insect, a dor-beetle, or bumble-bee, *fig* a heavy stupid fellow; app sometimes associated with *dromedary*. **Drumble-drone**, a drone-bee, a bumble-bee

1567 *Trialt Treas* (1850) 6 Thou goest like a dromeldory, dreamy and drowzy 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* F iij b, Your fly in a boxe is but a drumble bee in comparison of it 1746 *Vocab* in *Exmoor Scold* (E D S) 65/2 *Drumble-drane*, a drone or humble bee 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw Ho!* (1861) 290 Since you used to put drumble-drones into my desk to Bideford school 1881 MISS YONGE *Lads & Lasses of Langley* IV 154 Poor Billy, he was but a drumble-dore of a boy, as his mother called him 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 69, I must a' been mazed as a drummeldrone

Drumble, *v.*[1] Now *dial.* [f DRUMBLE *sb*[1]]

1 *intr* To be sluggish; to move sluggishly

1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* III III 156 Go, take vp these cloathes heere, quickly. Look, how you drumble! 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* XXIII, Why, how she drumbles—I warrant she stops to take a sip on the road 1826 — *Woodst* XVIII, Why do you hesitate and drumble in that manner? 1875 H KINGSLEY *No Seventeen* XXVI, They, to use a Devonshire expression, drumbled on to Falmouth

†**2** *intr.* To drone, to mumble. *Obs*

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl* 288 How so euer M Heskins drumbleth and dreameth of this matter, Cranmer saith truely. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 34 Graybeard drumbling over a discourse

† **Drumble,** *v*[2] *Obs.* [app freq and dim of DRUM *v.*. cf Du and Ger *trommeln*, Da *tromle*, Sw *trumla* to drum] *intr* To sound like a drum

1630 DRAYTON *Muses' Elysium* VIII (R.), Let the nimble hand belabour The whistling pipe, and drumbling tabor.

Drumble, *v.*[3] *Sc* Also 9 drummle. [app a nasalized form of DRUBBLE *v*, parallel to *drumbly*, DRUMLY *a* from DRUBLY; but possibly a back-formation from the adj, which occurs earlier.]

†**1.** *trans* To trouble, disturb *Obs*

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett* (1862) I 355 My drumbled and troubled well began to clear. 1724 RAMSAY *Dk of Hamilton's Shooting* in *Poems on R C of Archers* (1726) 46 Rogues that drumble [*ed* 1800, at] the Common Weal.

2. To make drumly or turbid

1825 in JAMIESON *Mod Sc* The flood had drummled the water.

† **Drumbler, drumler.** *Obs* Also 7 dromler [a early mod.Du. *drommeler* a kind of ship (Kilian); perh a perversion of the foreign term *dromon, dromond* after a native word: cf *drommel* a compact and dense thing, *drommeler* a square-built 'chunky' man]

1. A name in the 17th c for a small fast vessel, used as a transport, also as a piratical ship of war

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy* I 601 (R) She was immediately assaulted by diuers English pinasses, hoyes, and drumblers 1604 E GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 31 Two Dromlers laden with bowes. 1611 COTGR, *Dromant*, a Drumbler, Caruell, or such like small, and swift vessell, vsed by Pyrats 1630 J. TAYLOR *Navy of Land Ships* Wks I. 87/2

Seuerall vessels at Sea doe make a Natty, as Carracks Barkes, Pinnaces, Hoighs, Drumlers, Fregates, Brigandines

2 A wheelbarrow

1613 Markham *Eng. Husbandman* I II xvi (1635) 204 This dunge you shall bring into your Garden in little drumblars or wheele-barrowes

Dru'mhead. [f. Drum *sb*.[1] + Head *sb*.]

1. The skin or membrane stretched upon a drum, by the beating of which the tone is produced.

Used also in the camp or field for various purposes as an improvised table, gaming table, writing-desk, etc

1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* I 170, I did so often visit the Drum head getting little, and loosing much 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 423 The Chance of War, playeth as casually while the Drumme beats, as ever Die did on Drumme Head. 1684 *Contempl. State Man* I vi (1699) 66 A Soldier passing away his time at Dice upon a Drum head 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol* III (1830) 32 It resembles also a drum head in this principal property, that its use depends upon its tension 1841 James *Brigand* xii, He shall have no judgment but that over the drum-head

2 The membrane across the drum of the ear.

1664 Butler *Hud* II iii *Heroic. Ep. to Sidrophel* 24 As if the vehemence had stunn'd And torn your Drum-heads with the Sound. 1874 Roosa *Dis. Ear* 63 Sometimes the hairs of the canal grow to such a length as to obscure the view of the Meatus and the drum-head 1888 *Amer. Ann. Deaf* Apr 163 Operations for deafness by the excision of the drumhead

3. The circular top of a capstan, into which the capstan-bars are fixed. Also, the head or top of a 'drum' in machinery

1726 Shiftocke *Voy. round World* 15 We began to heave up our anchor the day before, but wrench'd the drum-head of our capstane 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) L ij, The drum-head is a broad cylindrical piece of wood, resembling a mill stone, and fixed immediately above the barrel. *c*1860 H Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 54 Name the parts of a capstan The bed, spindle, drum-head [etc.]. 1894 *Daily News* 4 Sept 3/1 The boring by means of the great circular drumhead—the 'Shield'—weighing 250 tons, with a sharp cutting edge in front, and at the back of it 28 hydraulic jacks.

4. A flat-topped variety of cabbage More fully *drumhead cabbage*

1797 W. Green in A. Young *Agric. Suffolk.* 94 The sort [of cabbage] drum head, from its flat top, and as hard as a stone 1808 Curwen *Econ. Feeding Stock* 50 The ground was cropped with four acres of drumhead cabbages.

5 *attrib.*, as *drumhead court-martial*, a court-martial round an up-turned drum, for summary treatment of offences during military operations; hence *drumhead discipline, law*, that which is dispensed at a drumhead court-martial; also *fig.*

1835, etc. [see Court-martial 1 b]. 1847 Le Fanu *T. O'Brien* 168 If your majesty were to give them drumhead law 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks* Ser. I (1873) 246 He lived to see that there was more reason in the drumhead religious discipline..than he may have thought at first

Hence **Dru'mhea ded,** in *drumheaded cabbage*, = Drumhead 4.

1799 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVII. 137 The drum-headed cabbage is the best sort.

Drumler: see Drumbler.

Drumlin (drʌ mlin) [app. for *drumling*, dim. of Drum *sb*.[2]] = Drum *sb*.[2]

1833 [see Drum *sb*.[2]] 1833-8 J. Scouler in *Jrnl. Royal Geol. Soc. Dublin* I. 273 These drumlins are very common in many parts of the country, and a very fine example of their nature occurs between Belfast and Lisburn 1893 Sir H. Howorth *Glac. Nightmare* II. 854 Sometimes they are aggregated into lenticular mounds or drumlins

Drumly (drʌ mli), *a.* Orig. *Sc.* Also **drumbly.** [app. nasalized var. of Drubly, in same sense]

1. Of the sky or day: Troubled; gloomy, cloudy, the opposite of clear. Also *fig.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. xii. 55 The drumblie schoure 3et furth our all the air Als blak as pik 1708 J. Blackadir *Diary* 26 Sept. in Crichton *Life* xiv (1824) 331 This campaign has still a strange drumly aspect. *c*1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* II. 220 A glow of seriousness in his drumly looks 1888 A. S. Wilson *Lyric of a Hopeless Love* xxviii. 92 Above the drumly day

2. Of water, etc: Turbid; discoloured with matter in suspension; not clear

1570 Buchanan *Ane Admonit.* Wks. (1892) 24 Gude fischeing .in drumly Watter 1622 Bp. Abernethy *Phys. for Soule* xix (1630) 293 Like a stirred and drumly water. 1713 Kennedy *Ophthalmogr.*, It mixed with the aqueous humour, which becoming drumly, the patient could no longer see 1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 10 Its margin often miry and sedgy, its water drumly.

b *fig.* and *transf.*

1563 Winjet *Wks.* (1890) II. 78 Lat the cleir fayth .. of our elders be na mixing of glar be tribulit and maid drumlye 1790 Burns *'Kind Sir, I've read your paper through'* 6 Or what the drumlie Dutch were doin' 1829 Scott *Jrnl.* 13 Feb., I wrote for several hours .. but was nervous and drumlie

Dru'm-major. [See Major *sb*.]

1 † a. The first or chief drummer in a regimental band (*obs.*). b. A non-commissioned officer who has command of the drummers of a regiment. c. An officer of a band or drum-corps, who leads it and directs its movements on the march

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 99 He is to commaunde the drumme maior to sound the call 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2458/4 Michael Cavendish, Drum-major in my Lord Lovelace his Regiment of Foot 1725 *Ibid.* No. 6382/1 The Drums of His Majesty's Houshold, the Drum-Major attending 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 140 The Music for Slow and Quick Time is to be practised under the direction of the Drum-Major .until the prescribed cadence has been acquired

† 2 *humorous.* A large 'drum' or rout. *Obs.*

1753 *Scots Mag.* Jan. 37/1 At home To have a drum-major and seventeen card-tables

3 *attrib.* and *Comb.* † **drum-major-general,** a staff officer who controlled the drummers, etc.

1651 Cleveland *Poems* 27 These Drum-major oaths of Bulk unruly. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. II & Jas. II* (Camden) 177 To John Maugridge, drumajor gen[ll], bounty 2000 1743 *Lists Govt. Officers* in J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* 108 Staff-Officers on his Majesty's Establishment. Mr. John Clothier, Drum-Major-General

Drummer (drʌ mər). [f. Drum *v.* + -er[1]]

1 One who beats a drum for public or military purposes; one who plays the drum in a band.

In the British army it was formerly also his duty to carry out sentences of the 'cat'. (Cf. Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl.* 1853)

1573-80 Baret *Alv.* D 1309 A Drummer, or plaier on the drumme 1580 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 196 Payd to the drummer xvj d. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 50 Drummer strike vp, and let vs march away. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 206 The preachers were better than drummers to raise volunteers 1823 J. F. Cooper *Pioneer* IV. The lash drawing through his left, in the scientific manner with which drummers apply the cat 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 168 The proportion of Acting Drummers shall not exceed four [to a Company]. 1890 *Times* 17 Dec. 14/4 When the order to commence was given, the first drummer went in and administered 25 lashes, told off deliberately by the drum-major, 'One, two, three', and so on

2 *fig.* One who solicits custom or orders; a commercial traveller; cf. Drum *v.* 5 and 6 b. *U.S.*

1827 Scott in *C. K. Sharpe's Corr.* (1888) II. 398 The Nos. of Lodge's book were left by some drummer of the trade upon speculation. 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer., Drummer*, a person employed by city houses to solicit the custom of country merchants 1882 T. S. Hudson *Scamper thro' America* 183 As enterprising as a Chicago drummer.

3. (See quot.)

1885 C. Mackeson *British Alm. Comp.* 94 Among the double meanings Drummer for a Musician or a Blacksmith's hammer man.

4. Applied to various animals which make a drumming noise, or suggest the action of drumming.

a A drum-fish. b The large West Indian cockroach (*Blatta gaganteа*) which makes a noise at night by knocking its head against the woodwork of houses. c. A rabbit. d *Sporting slang* see quot. 1785

1725 Sloane *Jamaica* II. 290 Drummer-Fish This was taken at Old Harbour 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Drummer*, a jockey term for a horse that throws about his fore legs irregularly 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 665 One of them [species of *Blatta*] is known in the West Indies by the name of drummer, from the sharp knocking sound which it produces 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 170 Grunts, Croakers, and Drummers deriving their names from the sounds they utter when caught 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* May 722 'When I wanted drummers [rabbits] I could git them for myself'

5. *Comb.*, as *drummer-boy, -fish* (see 4), *-lad.*

1830 Scott *Demonol.* x. 365 Matcham would have deserted had it not been for the presence of a little drummer-lad 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* lviii, The drummer boys practising in a distant courtyard

Dru'mming, *vbl. sb* [See -ing[1]]

1 The action of the vb. Drum, in various senses

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus* I. Pref. (1879) 11 With pyping, fluting, dromming, and such like inticements 1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 228 Apparitions, Voices, Drummings, Noises of Evil Spirits in the Heavens or Earth 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* I. vii, The deep and dreadful drumming of the thunder 1831 [see Drum *v.* 4] 1839 Carlyle *Chartism* v. 141 Ignominious drumming out.

2. The sport of fishing for drum-fish. *U.S.*

1889 in *Century Dict.*

3 *attrib.* and *Comb.*

*a*1653 G. Daniel *Idyll* IV. 92 As a Tam'd Hare, that Strikes a Drumming fitt 1832 J. Bree *St. Herbert's Isle* 155 That fatal hive In which My drumming stick I plunged

Dru'mming, *ppl. a* [f. Drum *v.* + -ing[2].] That drums or beats like a drummer.

1593-1638 [see Drum *v.* 2 b, 4] 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 1022 The drumming thunder of the huge fall At distance 1875 Miss Bird *Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 83 There are no horrid, drumming, stabbing mosquitos

Drummock, Sc. var. of Drammock.

Drummond light. The lime-light, or oxy-hydrogen light (invented by Capt. T. Drummond, R.E., *c*1825), wherein a blow-pipe flame, e.g. of combined oxygen and hydrogen, impinges on a piece of pure lime, and renders it incandescent.

1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 298 The combination evolves what is known as the Drummond Light 1870 J. C. Geikie *Life* (ed. 3) 211 Wisdom thinks, and makes a solar Drummond light of a point of dull lime

Drummy (drʌ mi), *a.* [f. Drum *sb*.[1] + -y[1]] Of the nature of a drum, or characterized by the drum.

1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xi, A tolerably good band, a little too drummy. 1890 Fenn *Double Knot* I. Prol. iii. 49 [His] ribs emitted a cavernous drummy sound

† **Drumslade, dromslade.** *Obs.* Also 6 **drombyllsclad, drombeslade, dromslet, droumslade, drumslade, -slad, -slate, -sled, -selet, -salt, dronscellett, -sselat, -slade, drounslade, -slet, drunslade.** [app. corruption of Du. or LG. *trommelslag*, Ger. *trommelschlag* drum-beat (cf. next), though it does not appear how this name of the action came to be applied to the instrument. The variety of forms (with others, as *dronsselar, drumsted*, which are mere copyists' errors) arose from the foreign character of the word.]

1 A drum, or some form of drum

1527 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 224 The dayly retinue of fotemen of this towne wel trymmed and furnished with their dromslades, trompettes, and banerettes. 1530 Palsgr. 215/2 Dromslade, suche as almayns use in warre, *bedon* 1539 T. Perry in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 154 They cawse syde the trompettys with dronscellettys to go abowt the Cyte 1548 [see Drum *sb*.[1] 1] 1550-63 Machyn *Diary* (Camden) 13 Trompets and bagespypes, and dronsselats [*printed* -ars] and flutes 1552 Huloet, Drunslade, *tympanum* 1575 Turbery *Faulconrie* 191 To strike vppon his Drumselet or Taberde 1635 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 153 The harsh antique consort of Fifes and Drumslads

2 A drummer; = Drumslager

1527 *MS. Acc. R. Gibson, Master of Revels* (Publ. Rec. Off.), ij cotis for the drombyllsclads of yelowe sarsenet. *a*1533 Ld. Bernlrs *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Iij, These ydell trewandes gestours, tomblers plaiers, or drom slai[d]es 1540 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xii. 242 Item, for Burtill and Hans, dromslades xxxiij*s* iij*d* 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 44/3 The Musicians in the Kings Majesties Houshold [are] 3 Drumslades 1777 Hoole *Comenius' Vis. World* (ed. 12) 182 The drummers, and the drumslades call to arms.

3 *Comb.*, as *drumslade-player*

1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 80 b, The Drumslad plaiers and other minstrels arayed in white 1552 Huloet, Drumslade player, *symphonacus servus*

† **Dru'mslager.** *Obs.* [ad. Ger. *drummeschlager*, earlier var. of *trommelschlager*, Du. *trommelslager*, Sw. *trumslagare*, drum-beater.] A drummer

1586 J. Hooker *Gerald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 175/2 There being but one man the drumslager left alive, who by swiftnesse of his bote escaped

† **Dru'msler.** *Obs.* [Corruption of Drumslager or Drumslade.] = Drummer.

1583 J. Higins tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* (N), The drum player, or drumsler 1599 *Solyman & Perseda* II. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 303 Fellow drumsler, I'll reward you well

† **Dru'mster.** *Obs.* [f. Drum *v.* + -ster] A drummer

1586 in *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. xxxi. 567/2 Ensigne Bearers and sergeants with a fit Drumster 1617 Minsheu *Ductor*, Drumster, or plaier on the Drum.

Drumstick (drʌ mstik).

1. The stick having a terminal knob or padded head with which a drum is beaten.

1589 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 226 For iiij gunstickes and twoe drumme stickes *a*1691 Boyle *Wks.* III. 25 The drum-stick falling upon the drum makes a percussion of the air, and puts that fluid body into an undulating motion 1864 Engel *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 219 The Egyptians had also straight drum-sticks with a handle, and a knob at the end

† b. Applied to a person *Obs.*

1633 Marmion *Fine Companion* III. iv, What? I will not offend thee, my good drumstick

2. *transf.* (in reference to shape) a. The lower joint of the leg of a dressed fowl.

1764 Foote *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 173 She always helps me herself to the tough drumsticks of turkies 1831 Moore *Summer Fête* 825 Since Dinner Put Supper and her fowls so white, Legs, wings, and drumsticks, all to flight 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xxxii, A finger, as knotted as a turkey's drumstick.

b. A popular appellation of the Knapweed (*Centaurea nigra* and *C. Scabiosa*).

1878-86 in Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*

c. 'The colloquial name in the Madras Presidency for the long slender pods of the *Moringa pterygosperma*, the Horse-Radish Tree of Bengal'

d. *U.S.* The stilt-sandpiper.

3. *Comb.*, as *drumstick-shaped* adj.; also **drumstick-tree,** *Cassia Sieberiana*, so called from the shape of its pods, known in Sierra Leone as *monkey drumsticks*

1831 Don *Dichlamyd. Pl.* I. s. v. *Cassia Sieberiana.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Drumstick Tree, *Catharto carpus concinna.* 1893 *Forin. Rev.* Jan. 113 All forms of tetanus are due to the drumstick-shaped bacillus of Nicolaier.

Drungar (drʌ ngär). *Hist.* [ad. late L. *drungārius*, f. *drungus* a body of soldiers (Vegetius *c*420)] The leader or commander of a troop or body of soldiers. *Drungar of the fleet* (*Drungarius classis*), a Byzantine admiral or commander of the fleet

1619 T. Milles tr. *Mexia's Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times* II. 465/2 Vnto this Great Duke whom they had as chiefe Admirall, they made subiect all the Drungars of their Fleete 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* liii. (1836) 1002 They obeyed the great drungaure of the fleet.

† **Drunk,** *sb*.[1] *Obs.* Also 2-4 **drunch,** 4 **druno,** (**drung**). [OE *dryncˣ* (·—**drunki-s*), corresp. to OHG. *trunch*, MHG. *trunc*, Ger. *trunk*, f. *u*-grade of *drynk-an* to drink. The *u* in early ME. is *u* = OE. *y*. The form *drunk* may have been assimilated to the verb.] = Drink *sb.*

*a*800 *Corpus Gloss.* 1008 *Haustum*, dryncˣ *c*1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Gula..to depe bringeð mid unmete drunche *a*1225 *Ancr. R.* 14 Of mete & of drunc & of oðer binges þet falleð 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 97/171 þat no man hire ðer abuten *c*1300 *Song on Passion* 38 in *O. E. Misc.* 198 Of bitter drunk he senden him a sonde

Drunk (drʌŋk), *ppl a* and *sb.*[2] Also 4–6 dronk(e. [pa pple. of DRINK *v*, of which the earlier form was DRUNKEN. Now, in standard Eng, almost exclusively in the predicate; in Sc and north dial still *attrib* 'a drunk man']

1 That has drunk intoxicating liquor to an extent which affects steady self-control; intoxicated, inebriated; overcome by alcoholic liquor. The degree of inebriation is expressed by various adjs. and advs, as *beastly, blind, dead, half*, etc.

*c*1340 *Cursor M* 20021 (Trin) Drunke [*earlier texts* drunken] he lay & slept bi his one *a*1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 72 One counsailed to make hym gret chere tyl he were dronke 1532 MORE *Confut Tindale* Wks 591/2 We ware wanton or sowe dronke 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy* III II 91 They doe not thinke they have made good cheere except they be made beastly drunk 1648 GAGE *West Ind* XIX 144 If they can get any drink that will make them mad drunk they never leave off, untill they bee mad and raging drunke 1684 DRYDEN *Disappointment* Prol 59 The doughty bullies enter bloody drunk 1830 CARLYLE *For Rev & Cont Misc* V 1 Trodden into the kennels as a drunk mortal 1887 SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem* 45 She was blind drunk in the bar parlour

b In various proverbial phrases and locutions.

*c*1386 CHAUCER *Knt 's T.* 403 We faren as he þat dronke is as a Mous A dronke man woot wel þat he hath an hous 1553 T WILSON *Rhet* (1580) 128 As dronke as a Ratte. 1562 J HEYWOOD *Prov* (1867) 23 He that kylth a man, whan he is dronke Shalbe hangd when he is sobre 1622 MASSINGER *Virg Mart* III III, Be drunk as a beggar, he helps you home 1669 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* II 1, He had been acquainted with you these seven years drunk and sober 1709 *Brit Apollo* II Supernum No 8 2/2 He's as Drunk as a Wheel barrow 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Convers* III Wks 1778 X. 247 He came to us as drunk as David's sow 1832 *E Ind Sketch Bk* I 137 The man was as drunk as a fiddler. 1891 FARMER *Slang* II 333 Drunk as a lord.

c Intoxicated or stupefied by opium, tobacco, etc

1585 T WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy* III XI 91 They have another order to make themselves drunk without wine, which is with their Opium 1698 A BRAND *Emb Muscovy to China* 46 They sucking the Tobacco smoak in greedily, swallow it down with the Water For which reason generally at the first Pipe in the Morning, they fall down drunk and insensible

d *fig* = Intoxicated

1340 *Ayenb* 251 And makeþ him dronke of holy loue 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev* IV. 1 Wks 1856 I 117 Most things that morally adhere to soules, Wholly exist in drunke opinion 1605 SHAKS *Macb* I VII 35 Was the hope drunke Wherein you dress'd your selfe? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* IV 77 Drunk with secret Joy, Their young Succession all their Cares employ 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* X § 4 799 Napoleon was drunk with success.

†2. Of a thing. Drenched, saturated with as much moisture as it can take in or receive. *Obs*

1382 WYCLIF *Ps* LXIV [LXV] 10 Thou hast visitid the erthe, and maad it drunke 1611 BIBLE *Deut* XXXII 42, I will make mine arrowes drunk [COVERDALE dronken] with blood 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* III 479 The Fleece, when drunk with Tyrian Juice, Is dearly sold

3. Of a thing. Unsteady, uneven or erratic in its course, as the thread of a screw; = DRUNKEN *ppl a* 5

1884 F. J BRITTEN *Watch & Clocks* 170 A sure sign that the screw is not true, but 'drunk' as it is termed

4 *Comb.*, as *drunk-blind, -mad* adjs.; also †**drunk-wort**, tobacco (*obs.*).

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor, Drunke-woort*, or *Drunken-woort* Tabaco 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* IV II, To be drunk-blind like moles in the wine-cellar 1792 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 147 He had made himself .. drunk-mad.

B. *sb* (*colloq.*)

1. A drinking-bout; a drunken fit or orgie.

1862 *Times* 10 Apr, Both Houses immediately adjourned, and made preparations for a 'general drunk' 1879 HOWELLS *L Aroostook* (1883) II 44 When I come out of one of my drunks 1893 CAPT KING *Foes in Ambush* 39 He could put up with an occasional drunk in a man who promised to make as good a trooper

2 An intoxicated person, a case or charge of being drunk or intoxicated

1882 BESANT *All Sorts* VII 61 Such a brave display of disorderly drunks 1889 *Boston* (Mass) *Jrnl* 26 Apr 1/6 To show the very large percentage of drunks among the commitments 1891 R. KIPLING *City Dreadf Night* 30 The burly president of the lock-up for European drunks

Hence †**Dru'nkhead** = DRUNKENNESS. **Dru'nkify** *v*, to make drunk or intoxicated. **Dru'nkish, Dru'nky** (*dial.*) *adjs*, somewhat drunk. †**Dru'nksome** *a.*, addicted to drunkenness

1340 *Ayenb* 260 Ne y-charged of glotounie ne of dronkehede *c*1400 *Apol Loll* 37 Drunksum men, rauenors, fornicaters, & swilk oþer 1664 J WILSON *A Commenius* II IV, Have ye any more that must be drunkified? 1710 *Fanatick Feast* 11 The Company having plentifully dipt their Bills, and got pretty drunkish 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt* (1865) II V 1 58 Drinks diligently not till he is drunk, but only perceptibly drunkish 1863 *Tyneside Songs* 63 The Fishermen then gat drunkey, O!

†**Drunk**, *v. Obs.* [*f drunk* pa pple. of DRINK *v.* cf. DRUNKEN *v.*[1]]

1. *trans* To drown Cf. DRUNKEN *v.*[1] 2.

*c*1350 *Will Palerne* 3516 Hire sone was in þe see dronked.

2. To saturate or fill with drink, to drench, to make drunken Cf DRUNKEN *v.*[1] 3.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa* XLIII. 24 With the talʒ of thi victorie sacrifises thou inwardly drunkedest not me [1388 thou fillidist not me, Vulg *non inebriasti me*] — *Ecclus.* XXXII 17 Blisse thou the Lord, that made thee, and inwardli drunkinge thee of alle his goodis — XXXIX 28 The vnyuersel flod drunkede [1388 fillide greteli, Vulg *inebriavit*] the erthe

Drunkard (drʌ ŋkärd) Also 6 **droncarde, -kerd(e, dronckharde** [f DRUNK *ppl a* + -ARD]

1 One addicted to drinking; one who habitually drinks to excess, an inebriate, a sot.

1530 PALSGR 155 *Yuroygne*, a man droncarde, *yuresse*, a woman droncarde 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* LXVIII[1] 12 The dronckhardes made songes vpon me *c*1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps* CVII x, As drunckards they staggring reele 1712 STEELE *Spect* No 276 P 1 A Man that is now and then guilty of Intemperance is not to be called a Drunkard 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) V 35 A drunkard in charge of drunkards would be singularly fortunate if he avoided doing a serious mischief.

2 A local name of the Marsh Marigold

1886 in BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n* App 1894 BARING-GOULD *Kitty Alone* I 118 The large golden cups that grow by the water's edge—these we call drunkards, but they drink only water

3. *Comb*, as *drunkard-curer, -curing*, also **drunkard's cloak**, a tub or barrel with holes for the head and hands fitted on a drunkard like a jacket, as a punishment.

1789 BRAND *Hist Newcastle* II 192 *note*, In the time of the commonwealth, it appears that the magistrates punished drunkards by making them carry a tub, called the drunkard's cloak, through the streets 1892 *Daily News* 22 June 5/5 There are several rival drunkard curers in the field 1892 *Boston* (Mass) *Jrnl.* 18 Nov 7/4 The new drunkard-curing institution

Hence †**Dru nkardize** *v intr*, to act like a drunkard

1632 VICARS *Æneid* (N), Her deaded heart incens'd, she raves aloud, Doth madly through the citie drunkardize

†**Dru'nkelec, dro'ncelec.** *Obs rare* [f DRUNKE(N *ppl a.* + ON suffix *-leik-r* action, function] Drunkenness

*c*1450 MYRC 31 Dronkelec [*v r* dronkelewe] and glotonye, Pruyde and sloube and enuye Alle þow moste putten away

†**Dru'nkelew, dru'nklew,** *a* (*sb*) *Obs* Forms 4 **drunkenlew**, 4–6 **drunkelew(e**, 4–5 **dronkelew(e, -leuh, 5 -lowe**; 5 **drunk-, dronklew**, 6 **dronkleu** [f DRUNKEN + -LEWE: cf. ME. *costlewe* and *sikelewe*]

A *adj* Given to drunkenness, drunken

1362 LANGL *P Pl A* IX 75 Ho is not dronkeleuh ne deynous Dowel him foleweþ [*B* dronkenlew, dronkelew, *C* dronkelewe] 1382 WYCLIF *Matt* XXIV 49 3if he ete and drynke with drunkenlewe [1388 drunken] men — *Ecclus* XXVI 11 A drunkelew womman 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* V II. (1495) 104 Also heedache comyth as it happyth in dronklew men *c*1450 *Bk Hawkyng* in *Rel Ant* I 298 Loke that thu be not dronkelowe 1519 HORMAN *Vulg* 62 The foule dishoneste of them that be dronkleu 1532 MORE *Confut Tindale* Wks 824/2 If he be dronkelew, or rauenous, wyth suche folke doe not so muche as eate.

B *sb* Drunkenness

*c*1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 68 Voyde al drunklew. *c*1450 [see DRUNKELEC] 1496 *Bk St Albans, Her* (1810) F IV, To be full of drynkynge & dronklewe

Hence †**Dru'nkelewness**, drunkenness.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II 173 þey woneþ hem to dronkelewnesse 1480 CAXTON *Descr Brit* 38 For as moche as they vse them to dronkelewnes

†**Dru'nken,** *sb Obs.* [OE *druncen* sb, f *druncen* pa pple] Drunkenness, intoxication

*c*950 *Lindisf Gosp* Luke XXI 34 Ne sie ahefigad hearto mero on oferfyllo & miþ druuncen [*Rushw* druncennisse] *a*1000 *Imposition of Penance* in Thorpe *Laws* II 276 (Bosw) Gif hit þuh druncen gewurþe. *a*1200 *Moral Ode* 253 Þe luueden tening and stale, hordom and dronken

Drunken (drʌ ŋkĕn), *ppl a* Also *Sc* 6 **drokin, 7– druken, drucken** [pa. pple of DRINK *v.*: cf DRUNK. The Sc and northern *drucken* is from Norse cf. Icel. pa pple. *drukkenn*]

1 Overcome by liquor; intoxicated; = DRUNK.

*a*1050 *Leber Scintill* XXVIII (1889) 107 Ealswa se druncena [*ebriosus*] wiu onfehð unhold *c*1250 *Gen. & Ex* 871 He woren drunken and slepi *a*1300 *Cursor M* 27894 Þe drunken semes in his misfare Noght lik þe man þat he was aie *c*1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol* 852 Ye fare as folkes that dronken ben of ale *c*1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3642 Some saide thai ware dronken and fulle of must hardily 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* II 630 How King Duncane send the Wyne and Aill brown with mukil Wort to King Sueno, quhairwith thai war all drokin 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Past.* VI 23 They .. seiz'd with youthful Arms the drunken God *c*1850 *Arab Nts* (Rtldg) 494 Drunken people are never seen making disturbances in open day 1865 RAWLINSON *Anc Mon* III IV 95 Who drink till they are drunken

b In proverbs and locutions

13 *E E. Allit P* B 1500 [He] bibbes þer-of Tyl he be dronkken as the deuel 1562 PILKINGTON *Wks* (Parker Soc) 51 'A drunken man is always dry', according to the proverb 1619 R. HARRIS *Drunkard's Cup* 13 A drunken man neuer takes harme 1887 *Scotsman* 19 Mar., The drucken man gets the drucken penny

c *transf* and *fig*

*a*1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XXXV 9 Þan sall þai all be drunkyn in god þat wonys in godis hows 1382 WYCLIF *Isa* XXIX 9 Be 3e drunken inwardli, and not of wyn. 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W.de W 1531) 291 Inebryate or dronken with heuenly ioye 1578 TIMME *Caluine on Gen* 313 Dronken with the flatteries of prosperity 1856 KANE *Arct Expl* I XVI 196 We were so drunken with cold that we strode on steadily

2. Given to drink, habitually intemperate. (The more common current sense)

1548 HALL *Chron, Hen VII*, 26 b, Could neither have money nor men of the dronken Flemynges 1610 SHAKS *Temp.* V. 1 277 Is not this Stephano, my drunken Butler?

1769 *Junius Lett* III 18 You represent your friend in the character of a drunken landlord 1786 BURNS *Lines on meeting w Ld Daer* II, I've been at druken writers' feasts 1849 E E NAPIER *Excurs S Africa* I 163 Drunken, lazy, good-for-nothing fellows

3 Of actions, etc.: Characterized by or proceeding from intoxication

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp Dict, Bevida*, drink, a potion, a drunken match 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho* I 44 Dutch & drunken deuises, about the gaining of the grounde 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon* I. 1, To take up a drunken brawl 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 189 P 6 Men who destroy in a drunken frolick the happiness of families 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 81 Pointing to his drunken sleep

b Of or pertaining to drink or drunkenness

1607 WILKINS *Inforced Marr* V in Hazl *Dodsley* IX 556 You in riot's house, A drunken tavern, spilled my maintenance. 1791 BURKE *Th Fr Affairs* Wks VII. 76 The delirium of a low, drunken alehouse club.

c. That causes drunkenness See 6 b

4 *transf.* Soaked or saturated with moisture; sometimes (with sense affected by 1) 'drowned'.

*c*1420 *Pallad on Husb* IX 34 But glad is hit [radish] to loke on drunkun ayer. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut* XXXII 42 I wil make myne arowes dronken with bloude 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* III. II 47 She The drunken lampe downe in the oyle did steepe 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* I 170 The Ploughman Drains the standing Waters, when they yield Too large a Bev'rage to the drunken Field

5. *fig.* Of a thing: Uneven, unsteady, reeling in motion or course, off the vertical.

1786 [implied in DRUNKENNESS c] 1870 *Engr Mech* 11 Feb 526/2 There are no abrupt breaks to form what would be called by a screw chaser 'a drunken thread' 1876 J ROSE *Pract Machinist* (1885) 106 If the tool is moved irregularly or becomes checked in its forward movement, the thread will become drunken, that is, it will not move forward at a uniform speed 1889 *Anthony's Photogr Bull* II 69 You have now no excuse for drunken architecture.

6. *Comb*, as *drunkenmost* adj, most drunken, drunkenest.

1854 H VICARS in Miss Marsh *Mem.* VII 143 Four hundred of the drunkenmost and wildest men in the regiment

b. *esp.* in names of intoxicating plants, or of such as suggest drunkenness: **drunken date**, the betel-nut tree, **drunken plant, drunken rye-grass**, darnel grass, *Lolium temulentum*, †**drunken-wort**, tobacco (Minsheu *Ductor* 1617)

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III CXXXIX (1633) 1520 Areca sive Fausel, the drunken date tree 1611 COTGR, *Noisette des Indes*, the drunken Date 1891 GRIFFITH tr *Fouard's Christ Son of God* I 304 *note*, *L'ivraie*, drunken rye-grass

†**Dru'nken,** *v*[1] *Obs.* Forms · 1 **druncnian**, 2–3 **druncnen, druncnie** (*Orm.*) **drunncnenn**, 4 **drunken, -yn, drunkne, dronken, -in, drownkyn** [ONorthumb. *druncnia*, ON. *drukna* (·—**druegkna*) to be drowned = Goth **druggknan*, a neuter-passive vb in *-nan* derived from pa pple **druŋk-an-* of **driŋk-an* to drink · lit. to be drunk or swallowed up (by water). Cf. Ger. *ertrunken* to swallow up, drown]

1. *intr.* To become swallowed up or sunk in water; to suffer drowning, be drowned.

*c*950 *Lindisf Gosp* Matt XIV 30 Miþ ðy ongann druncnia [*Rushw* in-gon sincan, *Ags G* weard gedofen] cliopade cueð drihten hal mec doa *a*1225 *St Marher* 15 Ich leade ham into se deop dung þt ha druncneð þerin *a*1225 *Ancr R* 58 Leste eni best ualle þer inne, & druncnie ine sunne *a*1300 *Cursor M* 24862 Quen þe scip suld quelm and drunken [*v r.* dronkin] *c*1325 *Metr. Hom.* 138 In se dronkenes folc ful fele

2 *trans* To swallow up in water; to drown

*c*1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 39 Þe swin urnen into þe sæ, and druncnede hem seluen *c*1200 ORMIN 6795 All follc wass þurrh Nohess flodd O Nohess time druncnedd *a*1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant 504 Hys chosen prynces ere drunkynd in þe rede see

3 To drench, saturate or soak with liquid.

*a*1300 *E. E Psalter* LXIV [LXV] 10 Þou soght þe land, and dronkened it yhite *a*1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* LXVIII[1] 3 Þe storme me drownkynd *a*1382 WYCLIF *Isa* XVI 9, I shal drunkne thee with my tere *Ibid* LV 10 What maner cometh doun weder and snoʒ fro heuene, and drunkneth [1388 fillith, Vulg *inebriat*] the erthe

fig 1382 WYCLIF *Jer* XXXI. 14 Y shal inwardly drunkne the soule of the prestus with fatnesse.

†**Dru'nken,** *v*[2] *Obs* [OE. *druncnian*, f. *druncen* DRUNKEN. in later use perh. a new formation] *intr.* To drink to excess, to become drunk.

*c*1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* (Th) II 70 Þonne ða gebeoras druncniað 1658 A FOX *Wurtz' Surg* II. III 55 If a Patient fall on gourmandizing and drunkning, then no good is to be looked for. 1693 SOUTHERNE *Maid's Last Prayer* 56 The Captain has been Drunkning with my Lord all Night 1697 *View of Penal Laws* 3 Notorious Offenders, such as continue drunkening at late and unseasonable hours

†**Drunkenhead.** *Obs* [f. DRUNKEN *ppl. a* + -HEAD] = DRUNKENNESS.

*a*1300 *Cursor M* 28459 And hafe i oft in my sott-hedd dryuen oþer men to drunkenhedd. 1382 WYCLIF *Judith* XIII 19 He lai in his drunkinhed 1393 GOWER *Conf* III. 20 Through her drunkenhede Of witles excitation 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 82 b/2

Drunkenlew: see DRUNKELEW.

Dru'nkenly, *adv.* [f. DRUNKEN *ppl a.* + -LY[2]] In a drunken manner

1573–80 BARET *Alv* D 1312 Dronkenly 1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, II 1 127 That blood already Thou hast tapt out, and drunkenly carows'd 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I 96 (R) They carowse for the victory very filthily and drunkenly

1854 CDI WISLMAN *Fabiola* 210 The Dacian's eye flashed drunkenly again 1866 GEO ELIOT *F. Holt* II xxix 218 Tottering drunkenly on the edge of the grave

Drunkenness (drʌ ŋkĕnĭnes) [f. DRUNKEN *ppl a* + -NESS See also DRUNKNESS] The state of being drunk; intoxication; the habit of being drunken or addicted to excessive drinking.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros* I vi § 1 Hi forneah mid ealle for dyde mid druncennysse *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxi 34 On ofer fylle and on druncennesse [*Hatton G.* druncennesse]. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Þe fule floddri of drunkennesse *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27897 Schortly al suchs þat es Riueli becums of drunkennes [*v. rr.* drunkynnes, drinkynnes] 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. ix (1495) 557 The purpur red amatistus helpyth ayenst dronkennesse 1555 EDEN *Decades* 101 His noble men in their droonkennesse had so abused then toonges 1674 R. GODFREY *Inq. § Ab. Physic* 71 We having drunk pretty high though not to drunkenness 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xix § 15 With what chance of success for example would a legislator go about, to extirpate drunkenness, by dint of legal punishment? 1871 NAPIER'S *Prev. & Cure Dis.* II. vii 602 Drunkenness is frequently a disease

b *fig.* Intoxication of the mind or spirit

c 1200 ORMIN 14333 To 3ifenn manniskinn gastliȝ drunkennesse. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 291 This inebriacyon or heuenly dronkennesse of the spiryte 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV 733 In the drunkenness of factious animosity 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* II i (1875) 45 A divine drunkenness was given to them.

c Unsteadiness of the thread of a screw.

1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI 21 To free the screw from what workmen call drunkenness *Ibid.*, Otherwise the curved screw would be subject to drunkenness.

† **Dru·nkenship.** *Obs.* [f. as prec + -SHIP. See also DRUNKSHIP] = DRUNKENNESS.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* li 371 (Add MS.) They drawe to lecherye, and dronkynship 1474 CAXTON *Chesse.* 68 Dronkenshyp is the begynnyng of alle euylles. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxi (1870) 284 Quinces dothe preserue a man from dronkenshyppe 1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III App. xlii. 113 How agreeth Christe with Belyall or dronkenshippe?

† **Dru·nkensome,** *a Obs* exc. *dial* [f. as prec + -SOME] Addicted to drunkenness

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26188 Brath, and drunkensum, and skald *c* 1400 *Apol. Lolli* 54 Drunkunsum men, vsurers, and who euer is contrari to þe doctrin, and to þe word of God, he is anticrist 1567 *Stat. Trin. Coll. Edin.* 249 in W. Maitland *Hist. Edin.* II. (1753) 211 Gif ony of the Beidmen be drunkinsome 1825 JAMIESON, *Druckensum.*

† **Dru·nker.** *Obs* Also **-kar** [f. DRUNK *ppl. a.* + -ER 1] = DRUNKARD

1538 STARKEY *England* II i 171 Al craftys men in cytys and townys wych are drunkerys schold be punnyschyd. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 62 Oure common prouerbe Children, drunkers and fooles, can not lye 1608 ROWLANDS *Humors Looking Glasse* 21 Two honest Drunkars must goe drinke a pot.

Drunkery (drʌ ŋkəri). [f. DRUNK *ppl a*; see -ERY.] A place to get drunk in; a contemptuous appellation of a public-house or drink-shop.

1836 J. LIVESEY *Malt Liquor Lect.* in Pearce *Life* (1887), While about every twentieth house is metamorphosed into a drunkery 1869 *Daily News* 29 June, He thought it was offensive to set up a drunkery in the middle of a public park.

Drunkhead, drunkify, drunkish: see after DRUNK *ppl a*

Drunklew: see DRUNKELEW.

† **Dru·nkness.** *Obs.* Also 2–5 **drunkenesse.** [Early ME *druncenesse*, for *druncennesse*: the *e* of the second syllable becoming at length mute] = DRUNKENNESS.

c 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Luke xxi 34 Mid druncenesse *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Ȝe nulleð forleten ȝifernesse and druncnesse. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T.* ℙ 748 Dronkenesse that is the horrible sepulture of mannes reson 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* II xvi, Over come by sykenes or by dronknes 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint., Check* IV (1858) 85 He bids beware of drunknes, surfeits, care 1701 DE FOE *True born Eng.* II 100 Drunk'ness has been the Darling of the Realm, E'er since a Drunken Pilot had the Helm

† **Dru·nkship.** *Obs* Also 4–5 **drunke-, dronke-.** [f. DRUNK *ppl a.* + -SHIP; or shortened as prec. from *drunkenship*] = DRUNKENNESS

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 132 Upon his drunkeship They bounden him with chaines faste 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III vi. H iv b, Ful of glotonye and dronkship *c* 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 32 Drunkeshippe doyth ryght nought evynly.

b A drunken company

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij, A Dronkship of Coblers.

Drunksome, drunky: see after DRUNK *ppl. a.*

Drup, obs. form of DROOP.

Drupaceous (drupā ʃəs), *a Bot.* [f. mod.L. *drūpa* see next and -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of a drupe, or characterized by bearing drupes; belonging to the *Drupaceæ*, a subdivision of the *Rosaceæ* bearing stone-fruits.

1822 GOOD *Study Med.* VI iii IV. 687 In drupaceous fruits 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 74 Fruit 1-seeded, hard and dry, and drupaceous 1835 — *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I 163 The Peach and other drupaceous plants 1866 *Treas. Bot.* I 54/2 The drupaceous subdivision of the rose family

Drupe (drūp). *Bot* [ad mod.Bot.L *drūpa*, a stone-fruit, L. *drūpa, druppa* (sc. *oliva*) over-ripe, wrinkled olive = Gr. δρύππα in same sense; cf. F. *drupe* (1798 in Hatz.-Darm.).] A stone-fruit; a fleshy or pulpy fruit enclosing a stone or nut having a kernel, as the olive, plum, and cherry

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Drupe*, among botanists, a species of pericarpium, consisting of a soft, fleshy, and succulent pulp, in the center of which there is a nucleus 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 41 It rom the bosom of each leaf is produced a single oval drupe 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II 469 Jasmineæ. Their fruit is a capsule, a drupe or a berry. *c* 1854 WHITTIER *Lay Old Time* 2 Sighing o'er his bitter fruit For Eden's drupes of gold 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 305 The Drupe is a superior, one celled, one or 2 seeded, indehiscent fruit, having a fleshy or pulpy sarcocarp

Drupel (drūˑpĕl). *Bot* [ad mod.L *drupella*, dim. of *drūpa* DRUPE] A little drupe, such as those of which a blackberry is composed

1835 HENSLOW *Princ. Bot.* 108 The numerous small drupes, or 'drupels' of the raspberry, and other Rubi 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 308. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I vii 96 The fruit of the Blackberry consisting of a number of succulent little drupes (called drupels) each drupel answering to an achene of buttercup or strawberry

Drupelet (drūˑplet) *Bot* [-LET] = prec

1880 *Gray's Struct. Bot.* vii. § 2 297 The several pericarps of the aggregate blackberry and raspberry are diminutive drupes or Drupelets.

Drupeole (drūˑpiōul). *Bot* [f. L. type **drūpeola*, irregularly formed dim. of *drūpa*. cf. mod.F. *drupéole, drupole*] = prec

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Drupeole*, a little drupe

Drupiferous, *a rare* [f. mod.L *drūpa* + -FEROUS in F. *drupifère.*] Drupe-bearing.

1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* 85 Wild plants chiefly of the Drupiferous and Baccifarous kind.

Drupose (drūˑpōus). *Chem* [f. DRUPE + -OSE, forming names of carbo-hydrates, as *glucose, dextrose*] (See quot.)

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI 547 *Drupose*, $C_{12}H_{20}O_8$, a substance produced together with glucose, by the action of boiling moderately diluted hydrochloric acid on glycodrupose, the stony concretions found in pears. It is a greyish-red body, similar in structure and physical properties to glycodrupose

Drurı, -y, obs. forms of DREARY *a*

Drurie, var. of DROWRIE, Sc. f. DOWRY

Drury, var. of DRUERY *Obs*

Druse[1] (drūz). *Min.* [a. G *druse* = Boh. *druza* in same sense] a. A crust of small crystals lining the sides of a cavity in a rock b. A cavity of this description.

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Drusa*, a name given by some of the Saxon miners to the common pyrites, and by others to some peculiar kinds of it] 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II 576 A hard concreted stony crust, called *druse*, adhering to the inside of the cavity 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I xx 260 Veins and druses lined with crystals of quartz *a* 1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Nat. Hist. Dee Side* (1855) 454 Good crystals occasionally one inch broad are found in druses of the Granite on Bennachiche

Druse[2]**, druze** (drūz), *sb* (*a*) [ad. Arab. دروز *Durūz*, a form of plural used for names of nations. see note below] One of a political and religious sect of Mohammedan origin, inhabiting the region round Mount Lebanon in Syria

Believed to derive their name from *Ismail al-Darazi* (i.e. the tailor), who, in A.D. 1040, supported the claims of the 6th Fatimite Caliph, Hakim Biamrillahi, to be a divine incarnation, and introduced this belief to the Lebanon

1786 tr. *Ruffin* (title) A historical Memoir concerning the Druses, a people inhabiting Mount Lebanon, a Catechism [etc.], translated from Drusean MSS 1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I 125 Sithence our Drusi prince is loathsome grown 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX 160/1 The emir of the Druses is tributary to the pachalik of Acre, on condition that no Turk shall reside within his territories. 1895 W. WRIGHT *Palmyra & Zenobia* xxv 298 The thick stumpy Druze women.

Hence **Dru·sedom,** the system of the Druses. Also **Dru·sian, -ean,** *sb* (*obs.*) and *a.*

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 553 Sydon, now the strong receptacle of the stiffe-necked Drusians 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 87 A Drusian Lord, kept himselfe out of his hands 1786 [see above] 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII 484/1 The full exposition of the Drusian creed would require a volume of considerable size 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVIII 750/2 A convert from Drusedom. *Ibid.* 760/2 The dogmas of esoteric Drusedom.

Dru·siform, *a rare* [f. DRUSE[1] + -FORM.] Having the form of druse.

1757 tr. *Henckel's Pyritol.* 361 Drusiform mountain-crystal

Drust, obs. form of *durst*, pa. t. of DARE *v.*[1]

Drusy (drūˑzi), *a.* [f. DRUSE[1] + -Y] Covered or lined with a crust of minute crystals

1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I 31 A surface on which very minute crystals abound is called drusy 1841 TRIMMER *Pract. Geol.* 83. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* xi 308 Occasional cavities—drusy or lined with crystals 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x 155 The botryoidal or mammillated forms of hematite line drusy cavities.

Drusye, obs. form of DROWSY

† **Drut.** *Obs* In 3 **druð,** 5 **druit** [a. OF. *druit, drut, dru* friend, lover see DRUERY] Darling, love, friend.

a 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 269 Ihesu swete ihesu mi druð mi derling *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 5123, I drysse ȝow here a diademe ȝoure druits to were

[The OF. word, orig. adj., = It. *drudo*, late L. *drudus* (Capitulary of Charles the Bald), is app. of German origin, corresp. to OHG. *trut* (in Otfrid *drut, drud*), Ger. *traut* dear, beloved: see Kluge and Diez.]

Druvy: see DROVY **Druwery,** var. DRUERY.

Druxy (drʌ ksi), *a.* Also 6 **dricksie** [formerly *dricksie*, f. DRIX + -Y] Of timber: Having decayed spots concealed by healthy wood

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III xix (Arb.) 252 We liken an old man who laboureth with continuall infirmities, to a drie and dricksie oke 1721 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuilder's Assist.* 160 Druxy Plank or Timber decayed and spungy inside planking to be free from all foxy, druxy, or decayed planks *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 116 *Druxey*, a state of decay in timber with white spongy veins, the most deceptive of any defect 1875 LASLETT *Timber & Timber Trees* 36 Producing what is technically termed a 'druxy knot'

Druye, druyge, obs. forms of DRY

Drw, obs. form of *drew*, pa. t. of DRAW *v.*

Drwry, var. DRUERY, rare obs. f. DREARY *a*

Dry (drəi), *a* (*adv.*) Forms 1 drȳge, drīge, 2–4 drīȝe, dreı(e, 3 druıe, (*Orm.*) drīȝȝe, 3–4 druye, drue, 3–7 drıe, 4 dryȝe, druȝe, druyȝe, draye, dreȝe, drey(e, dri, 4–7 drye, 6 drygh, drigh, 4– dry. [OE. *drȳge* (–**drȳg-*) in ablaut relation with MDu. *droghe, drōghe*, Du. *droog*, MLG., LG. *drōg(e, droge, drouge* (–**drauɣ-*), f. OTeut. ablaut-series **drauɣ-, draug-, drug-* to be dry, whence also OE. *drūgian* to dry, *drūgaþ* DROUGHT, and (with formative suffix) OHG. *trockan*, Ger. *trocken* dry]

I As a physical quality.

1 Destitute of or free from moisture, not wet or moist, arid, of the eyes, free from tears

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xii 43 He gæð ȝeond drȳge stowa [*Lindisf.* *G.* dryia, *Rushw.* *G.* dryȝe, *Hatton G.* dreȝe stowa] *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 He hi ledde ofer sé mid drıie fote *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 God hom ledde ofer þa rede se, mid druȝe fotan. 1340 *Ayenb.* 240 Ase þe desert is hard and draye *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel & Arc.* 336 Ne never mo myne eyen two bee drye *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 125 Þei leiȝn a dreıe cloop vndir *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 132/1 Dry fro moystuie, *siccus* 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 155 Men [went] over a fote drye. *a* 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 243 Among whome was not oon drie eye 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence* (1607) 226 As dry as a kixe [= kex]. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 52 The Air rather sharper and dryer 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV 542 Rub his Temples, with fine Towels, dry 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 299 Atmospherical air in the driest possible state 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II xviii, Till every blade is as dry as a bone? 1834 *Orange Song* (in *Hansard* Ser. III XXXII 717), Then put your trust in God, my boys, And keep your powder dry!

† b In mediæval physiology. One of the fundamental qualities of elements, humours, planets, etc., opp. to *moist*. (See COLD *a* 6.) *Obs*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiii § 4 Sie eorþ is dryge and ceald *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII 299 Eorðe ys ceald and drıȝȝe *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3563 His blode þan wexus dri and cald *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 10 Þe qualitees ben foure hoot, coold, moist and drie 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III lxxviii. 426 Aconit is hoate and drie in the fourth degree 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I ii iii xv (1651) 128 Saturn and Mercury, the Patrons of Learning, are both dry Planets 1819 J. WILSON *Compl. Duct Astrol.* 3 Madness, melancholy .. and all diseases proceeding from a dry habit.

c. Of a season or climate: Free from or deficient in rain, having scanty rainfall, not rainy.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 531 Thulke ȝer was that somer so druye & so hot 1500–20 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 70 Dame Nature bad eik Juno That scho the hevin suld keip amene and dry 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 560 Mise are multiplied in drie seasons 1626 BACON *Nat. Hist.* § 807 A Drie March, and a Drie May, portend a Wholesome Summer, if there be a Showring Aprill betweene *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 322 The Summer had been the driest that was known of some years *Mod.* Arable land that does fairly well in a dry year

2. That has given up or lost its natural or ordinary moisture; dried, desiccated, parched, withered Now *arch.* or sunk in sense 1

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xxiii 31 Forðon ȝif in groene tree ðas doað, in dryȝi huæd worðes? [*Rushw.* on dryȝe, *Ags. G.* on þam drıȝean.] *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 276 Ofte druie sprintles bereð winberien? *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20747 His arms war al clungen dri [*v. rr.* drei, dry] 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii xxxvii. (1495) 625 Yf olde men ete ofte drye fygges *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3523 When my mouthe was dry for thrist 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* xxiv 61 Greate store of drie Cinamon 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1232/1, 3 French Prizes, laden with dry Fish from Newfoundland 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 79 A dry tongue can no more taste, than a dry eye see, distinctly

b. Said of a body of water, or of moisture on a surface, that has disappeared by evaporation, or by being wiped or drained away. Dried up

c 1386 CHAUCER *Kut's T.* 2166 The brode Ryuer somtyme waxeth dreye 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 2 b, If there be a plash of water standing in the heate of the Sunne, it will soone be drie 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI 279 We saw a quadrangled dry Pond 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I v. 95 Some small Rivers are dry at certain seasons of the year 1707 WATTS *Hymn 'Come, we that love the Lord'* x, Then let our songs abound, And ev'ry tear be dry ?*a* 1799 in J. W. Cole *Lives Generals Penin. War* (1832) I. ii. 78 Before the sweat was dry on his brow

3. Of persons: Wanting or desirous of drink; thirsty. Cf. A-DRY (Now only in vulgar use.)

b *transf.* Of things or conditions. Causing thirst.

1406 HOCCLEVE *La Male Regle* 135 The thirsty hete of hertes drie *a* 1536 *Calisto & Mel.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 79 To eat when I will, and drink when I am dry 1657

Cokaine *Obstinate Lady* iv. iii, *Boy* I am very dry with singing and dancing *Jaq* Follow me to the wine cellar! 1738 Wesley *Hymn*, '*Of Him who did Salvation bring*' I drink, and yet am ever dry. 1807 Pike *Sources Missis* (1810) II 182, I returned hungry, weary and dry, and had only snow to supply the calls of nature 1890 *Beeton's Christm Ann* 17 Come in, you look dry, let's have a wet *Mod* Better have a pint; it's dry work

fig 1610 Shaks. *Temp* I ii. 112 So drie he was for Sway

4 Not yielding water (or other liquid); exhausted of its supply of liquid.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 320 (Gott) He es welle þat neuer is drey 1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist* 378 It would drawe the veyne of mine invention drie 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof St* iv xiii 304 It must be a dry flower out of which this bee sucks no honey 1874 J T Micklethwaite *Modern Par. Churches* 160 A dry inkstand 1883 *Century Mag* July 323/1 Wasting large sums of money on 'dry holes' [unproductive oil-wells] *Mod* Our own well never runs dry

b. *spec* Of cows, sheep, etc: Not yielding milk

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 37 3if þou paye tythe for leyse to þi mylche beestys, & nost of þi drye beestys 1523 Fitzherb *Husb.* § 39 The dammes wil waxe drye, and wayne theyr lambes theym selfe 1658 W Burton *Itin Anton* 187 (L.) At home their allowance . was no more than three milch cowes, and in case any of them became dry, the parishioners supplied them again 1789 *Trans Soc. Arts* (ed 2) II 100 What we term dry sheep (viz wethers, barren ewes, &c.) 1890 *Daily News* 8 Dec 2/5 Twenty thousand breeding ewes . the remainder being what are called 'dry sheep'

5. Not under, in, or on water; not submerged (see also Dry land); †inland (quot 1599); drawn or cast up on shore, as a boat or a fish

c 1200 Ormin 14862 Swa þatt tezz o þe drizze grund Wel sæzhenn openn wezze *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 381 Drightin . bad a dri sted suld be 1393 Gower *Conf* I 220 Came none of hem to londe drey *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* 2 That at is dry the erth shalle be, The water also I calle the see 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II 268 Aleppo . is the greatest place of traffique for a dry towne that is in all these parts 1699 Dampier *Voy* II ii. 93 The Head of his Ketch was dry, and at the Stern, there was above 4 Foot Water 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L* § 195 *note*, In dry work the difference of hardness is less apparent 1798 R Dodd *Port Lond* 5 Further dry arches on each shore 1816 Keatinge *Trav* (1817) II. 55 The tide leaves them dry

6 Of bread (or toast). Without butter or the like.

1579 Fulke *Refut. Rastell* 762 The words wold not agree to drie bread. 1840 Dickens *Old C Shop* (libr ed.) II ix 66 Making some thin dry toast 1884 G Allen *Philistia* III 157 The meal..of dry bread with plain tea

7. Solid, not liquid.

1722 Ogle in *Lond Gaz* No 6091/1 Neither the Wine nor dry Provisions were come. 1806 Hutton *Course Math.* I 27 By this are measured all dry wares, as, Corn, Seeds, Roots, Fruits, Salt, Coals, Sand, Oysters, &c

8. Of wines, etc: Free from sweetness and fruity flavour.

a 1700 B E. *Dict Cant Crew, Dry-wine*, a little rough upon, but very grateful to the Palate 1706 Farquhar *Recruiting Officer* III (1728) 43 Many a dry bottle have we crack'd hand to fist 1848 Thackeray *Bk Snobs* xlviii, Where's the old dry wine? 1887 J A. Sterry *Lazy Minstr., Bolney Ferry* (1892) 187 In Mrs Williams' driest sherry He toasts the Lass of Bolney Ferry!

9. *Metallurgy* Said of copper, tin, or lead, in the brittle and coarse-grained condition which they exhibit before refining, or when insufficiently deoxidated in refining

1875 *Ure's Dict Arts* I 918 When the operation of refining begins, the copper is dry or brittle Its grain is coarse, open, and somewhat crystalline *Ibid* 919 Copper, in the dry state, has a strong action upon iron 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss, Dry copper. Under-poled copper* Copper not poled enough to remove all sub oxide

10. *transf* Of or relating to dry substances or commodities; *dry measure*, measure of capacity for non-liquids

1688 R Holme *Armoury* III 337/2 A Pint is the least of dry measures. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot* 703 The loss in the dry weight connected with the exhalation of carbon dioxide 1887 *Whitaker's Almanack* 363 In dry or corn measure, eight bushels make a quarter 1891 *Daily News* 9 Nov 3/6 In both wet and dry departments separate rooms are set apart for all deadly drugs

11 Not associated or connected with liquid.

a Not accompanied or associated with drink, in *U S political slang*, said of places which favour the prohibition of the liquor traffic. b Of diseases, etc.: Not marked by a discharge of matter, phlegm, etc. c Not accompanied with tears †d. Not accompanied with bloodshed. see also f (*obs*) e Said of processes or apparatus in which no liquid is used. f. phr. *To die a dry death* i e without bloodshed, or (in Shaks) without drowning.

a. 1483 *Cath. Angl* 108/2 A Dry feste, *xerofagia* 1579 Fulke *Refut. Rastell* 778 The Papistes make a drie communion, when they robbe the people of the cuppe 1591 G Fletcher *Russe Commw* 13 Priviledge to drinke at dryeor prohibited times. 1599 H Buttes *Dyets drie Dinner* A v, A Dry Dinner without all drinke, except Tobacco (which also is but Dry Drinke). 1667 Poole *Dial betw Protest & Papist* (1735) 198 It was not a dry Feast they had drink with it 1888 Bryce *Amer Commw.* II liv 350 *note*, A local option system, under which each county decides whether it will be 'wet' or 'dry' (i e permit or forbid the sale of intoxicants) 1892 *Daily News* 7 Apr 3/6 Dividing the receipts at the music-halls as they are named in the trade 'Wet Money' and 'Dry Money' [i e money paid for refreshments, and for admission].

b. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 57 þe drie disease þou schalt knowe bi þe litil quytture 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xii (1887) 61 Good for the drie cowghe 1704 F Fuller *Med Gymn* (1718) 182 Occasion'd by the Dry-Gripes of that Country 1811 Hooper *Med Dict* s v. *Colica*, This is called from its victims, the plumbers' and the painters' colic, from its symptoms, the dry belly-ache, the nervous and spasmodic colic 1834 J Forbes *Laennec's Dis Chest* (ed 4) 83 The expression dry catarrh involves a contradiction if we look to etymology I shall employ it to designate those inflammations of the bronchi which are attended with little or no expectoration

c 1619 W Whatelley *God's Husb* ii (1622) 49 The Lord will not reiect dry sorrow, if he see it hearty and true *a* 1700 Dryden (J.), Dry mourning will decays more deadly bring Give sorrow vent, and let the sluices go 1852 Hawthorne *Blithedale Rom.* xxv, Dry sobs they seemed to be

d. 1618 Danill *Coll. Hist Eng* 75 (D.) Thus are both sides busied in this drie warre 1660 Fuller *Mixt Contempl* (1841) 204 If we should be blessed with a dry peace, without one drop of blood therein

e 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min* (ed 2) II 395 In the Dry way, it may be essayed when pulverized 1816 J Smith *Panorama Sc & Art* II. 386 Iron precipitates nickel from its acid solutions, and in the dry way takes from it the sulphur which it contains. *c* 1865 Lethieby in *Civ Sc* I 127/2 The first dry-meter was patented by Mr. Malam in 1820 1879 J M Duncan *Lect Dis Women* xxx (1889) 250, I have often seen the knife used in the manner which is called dry tapping 1890 Walmsley *Electr in Serv. Man* 108 Dry piles—that is, batteries where no fluids were used—were first constructed by Behrens (1806)

f 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent* I i 158 Destin'd to a drier death on shore 1610 — *Temp* I i 72, I would faine dye a dry death 1594 *Mirr Policy* (1599) E iij, Tyrants . goe neuer to Pluto with a drie death without bloud and murder 1688 R L'Estrangl *Brief Hist. Times* III. 275 He dy'd rather a Dry Death, then a Bloudy

†12 Of a blow, or a beating properly, That does not draw blood (as a blow given with a stick or the fist, which merely causes a bruise); by some app. used vaguely, = Hard, stiff, severe. *Obs*

1530 Palsgr 306/2 Blo, blewe and grene coloured, as ones body is after a drie stroke. 1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 94 A Iewe couered with woundes and swelling drye blowes 1590 Shaks *Com Err* II. ii. 64 1616 Surfl & Markh. *Country Farme* 711 Give him many a drie bob. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No 38 ¶ 3 Many a dry Blow was strenuously laid on by each Side. 1711 *Vind Sacheverell* 44 The Fellow had an honest dry drubbing. *a* 1774 Goldsm. tr *Scarron's Comic Rom* I 104 Having got nothing but dry blows and empty pockets

II Figurative senses

13. Feeling or showing no emotion, impassive; destitute of tender feeling; wanting in sympathy or cordiality; stiff, hard, cold In early use, chiefly · Wanting spiritual emotion or unction.

c 1200 Ormin 9883 Hæþenn follkess herrte Iss drizze, & all wiþþutenn dæw *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks* III 27 Weetynge of hevenly deew to her drie hertis *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II viii 48 Hov dry & hov harde þou art wiþoute ihesu! 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 87 b, Drye, dull, or vndeuoute in spirituall thynges. 1637 Rutherford *Lett* (1862) I. 440 He .. is grown miskenning and dry to His poor friends 1761-2 Hume *Hist Eng.* (1806) V lxxi 321 Noted for an address so cold, dry, and distant, that it was very difficult to soften or familiarize it 1825 T Jefferson *Autobiog* Wks 1859 I 110 Lord North's answers were dry, unyielding and betrayed an absolute indifference to the occurrence of a rupture 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxvi 244 'Well!' said St Clare, in a tone of dry endurance

14 Said of a jest or sarcasm uttered in a matter-of-fact tone and without show of pleasantry, or of humour that has the air of being unconscious or unintentional, also of a person given to such humour; caustically witty, in early use, ironical

1542 Udall *Erasm Apoph* Pref *v, Of the subtile knackes, of the drye mockes whiche Socrates dooeth there vse. 1589 Puttenham *Eng Poesie* III xviii (Arb.) 199 The figure Ironia, which we call the drye mock. 1601 Shaks *Twel N.* I iii. 81, I v 45 1709 *Rambl. Fuddle-Cups* 7 Keep your Flirts to your self, and your merry dry Bobs 1818 Scott *Hrt Mid.* v, [He] was . something of a humorist and dry joker 1864 Burton *Scot Abr* I iii 129 Froissart, with a touch of dry humour, explains that their allies had no objection to speed the exit of the poorer knights

†15. Yielding no fruit, result, or satisfaction; barren, sterile, unfruitful, jejune (Cf 4) *Obs.* (or merged in sense 17)

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* vi 6, I sall make it to bere froit, þat bifore was drye fra goed werkes 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 67 b, He shall go drye, and for a surety haue no perfeccyon 1590 Spenser *F. Q* I i. 42 One whose dryer braine Is tost with troubled sights and fancies weake *a* 1680 Glanvill (J.), That the fire burns by heat, is an empty dry return to the question, and leaves us still ignorant.

†b Of persons Miserly, stingy, reserved, uncommunicative (Cf 4) *Obs*

1552 Huloet, Drye fellow whom some call a pelt or pinchbecke 1604 etc [see Dry-fist] 1611 Cotgr s v *Acquests*, He is but a drie fellow, there is nought to be got by dealing with him 1681 W Robertson *Phraseol Gen.* (1693) 509 Dry or reserved. 1688-9 Ld Clarendon *Diary* (T.), He thanked me and said, he had not seen so particular an account of those affairs before but he was very dry as to all things else.

16 Lacking adornment or embellishment, or some addition, meagre, plain, bare, matter-of-fact

1626 Laud *Wks* (1849) II 370 And if they say they believe them in the Church's sense, yet that dry shift will not serve. *a* 1637 B Jonson *Discoveries, Præcipiendi modi* (1640) 116 As wee should take care, that our style in writing, be neither dry, nor empty 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* To Rdr 7/1 Contemplations concerning the dry essence of the Deity are very consuming and unsatisfactory 1648 Gage *West Ind.* ii 6 With a pension and dry title only 1678 Cudworth *Intell Syst* Pref., Enforced thereunto, by Dry Mathematicall Reason *c* 1714 Lady M W Montagu *Let. to Mrs Hewet* (1887) I 34 I would willingly return something more than dry thanks impertinently expressed 1803 Ld Eldon in *Vesey's Rep* VIII 435 It is the case of a dry trust, all the debts and legacies being long paid 1859 Darwin *Orig Spec.* ii, A long catalogue of dry facts.

17. Deficient in interest, unattractive, distasteful, insipid. (*fig* from food that wants succulency)

*1621 Burton *Anat Mel* I ii 1 ii (1651) 39 Our subtle Schoolmen are weak, dry, obscure 1661 Pepys *Diary* 12 May, Methought it was a poor dry Sermon 1712 Addison *Spect* No 315 ¶ 3 These Points are dry in themselves to the generality of Readers 1780 Harris *Philol. Enq* Wks (1841) 425 If these speculations appear too dry, they may be rendered more pleasing, if the reader would peruse the two pieces criticised 1790 J Q Adams *Wks* (1854) IX 567 Mankind have an aversion to the study of the science of government Is it because the subject is dry? 1845 M Pattison *Ess* (1889) I 14 Annals valuable to the antiquary, but dry and profitless to others.

18. *Art* Characterized by stiff and formal outlines, lacking in softness or mellowness, frigidly precise.

1716 *Notes Dryden's transl Du Fresnoy's Art Painting* 224 His Manner was Gothique and very dry *Ibid* 227 [His] manner was drier and harder than any of Raphael's School *a* 1792 Sir J Reynolds *Journ Flanders & Holland* (R.), The fall of the Angels, by F Floris, 1554, which has some good parts, but without masses, and dry 1850 Leitch *Müller's Anc Art* § 205 195 The workmanship, however, is still drier than in the Antonines 1876 Humphreys *Coin Coll Man* xxiv 353 A dry and hard manner of execution.

19 Of money, rent, or fees: Paid in hard cash, in actual coin. [Cf F *argent sec, perte sèche*]

1574 Hellowes *Guevara's Fam Ep* 162 Such as shal play at Cardes or dice for drie money 1656 J Harrington *Oceana* (1700) 36 Worth a matter of four millions dry rents 1664 Pepys *Diary* 30 Sept., I am fain to preserve my vowe by paying 20*s* dry money into the poor's box 1694 *Provid God* 64 That what could not be done by dry Money, might be by Debauchery 1713 Addison *Guardian* No 97 ¶ 5 To Zelinda's woman fifteen guineas in dry money 1725 Berkeley *Let to I. Prior* 12 June Wks 1871 IV 112 It hath cost me 130 pounds dry fees, besides expedition-money to men in office 1885 *Standard* 3 Apr. 2/6 He had played in Defendant's house but not for 'dry money'

20 *Dry light* (an expression derived from a doubtful or corrupt passage in Heraclitus; ed Bywater 30): 'Light' untinged by any infusion of personal predilection, prejudice, or fancy

1625 Bacon *Ess*, *Friendship* ¶ 7 Heraclitus saith in one of his Ænigmaes Dry Light is euer the best — *Apophth* 268 Heraclitus the Obscure sayd The drie Light was the best Soule Meaning, when the Faculties Intellectual are in vigour, not wet, nor, as it were, blouded by the Affections 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks* Ser I (1873) 149 The web that looks so familiar and ordinary in the dry light of every day.

B as *adv* In a dry manner, dryly. (See C. 2.)

1513 *Act* 5 *Hen VIII*, c 4. § 1 If the same Worsted, so dry calandred, taketh any Wet. 1710-11 Swift *Lett* (1767) III. 97 I talk dry and cross to him 1765 A Dickson *Treat Agric* xix (ed 2) 331 Where the land is very dry situated 1833 Marryat *P Simple* xxviii, 'He's rowing *dry*, your honour—only making bilave.'

C Combinations

1 Parasynthetic, as **dry-eyed** *a*, having dry eyes, tearless, not weeping; *dry-boned, -fancied, -handed, -leaved, -lipped, -skinned, -tongued*, etc. adjs.; also *dry-looking* adj See also Dry-fisted, -footed.

1618 Brathwait *Descr. Death* in Farr *S. P Jas. I* (1848) 271 Chop-falne, crest-sunke, *drie-bon'd anatomie 1667 Milton *P. L* xi 495 Sight so deform what heart of Rock could long *Drie ey'd behold? 1890 *Pall Mall G* 3 Sept 6/2 The face has the drawn expression of dry-eyed grief 1682 H More *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O* 50 Any *dry-fancied Metaphysicians *a* 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* 241 As in a *drie-mouth'd feaver. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* i. xviii 8 The *dry-tongued laurels' pattering talk.

2 Adverbial, in comb. with verbs and their derivatives. a. In a dry way, without the use of liquid; without drawing blood as *dry-rub, -scratch, -scrub*, etc., vbs; *dry-blowing* pres pple, †**dry-bang**, †**dry-baste** *vbs* = Dry-beat; **dry-cupping**, see Cupping 1; **dry-cure** *v*, to cure meat, etc by salting and drying, as distinguished from pickling; **dry-grind** *v*, to grind articles of cutlery without the use of water, hence **dry-grinder**, a workman employed in *dry-grinding*; so **dry-pointing**, e g. of needles and table-forks; **dry-salt** *v.* = *dry-cure*, **dry-shave** *v.*, (see quots).

c 1600 Day *Begg Bednall Gr* iv. iii, And I did not *dry bang ye all one after another I'de eat no more but Mustard. 1630 Wadsworth *Sp Pulgr* vi. 58 They, *dry-basted brother Hill and left vs 1728-46 Thomson *Spring* 115 If a cutting gale. *dry-blowing, breathe Untimely frost 1822-34 Good *Study Med* (ed 4) III 473 The use of *dry cupping between the shoulders. 1824 *Ann Reg* 259 His apparatus for the relief of *dry-grinders 1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* xix (ed 3) 187 *Dry-pointing, which also is executed with great rapidity 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c 19 Preamb, Pillows made of scalded feders and *drie pulled feders to gedre 1885 *Harper's Mag* Jan 278/1 Goat-skins in their raw state come to the market '*dry salted'. 1869 E A Parkes *Pract Hygiene* (ed. 3) 305 On intermediate days the rooms are *dry-scrubbed. 1620 Thomas *Lat. Dict*, *Attondere aliquem auro*, to ridde him of his gold, to *drie shaue him. 1706 Phillips, To *Dry-shave*, to chowse, gull or cheat notoriously. 1778 in *Harper's Mag* (1883) 546/2 [He] shall be dry shaved and have his head dressed on the parade.

b So as to be or become dry, to dryness: as *dry-suck, -weep* vbs, *dry-burnt, -drunken, -roasted, -withering* ppl. adjs

1891 R KIPLING *Light that failed* xii, The grass was *dry burnt in the meadows 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 132 Except it be very *dry rosted 1671 SHADWELL *Humorists* iii, Loins of Mutton dry-roasted 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh* viii Wks. 1873 II 49 Thou *dry-suckst him.

3 Special attributive combs **dry-beard**, an old man with a dry or withered beard; **dry-bob** (see BOB *sb* 7); hence *dry-bob* vb., **dry-bone** (U S), a miner's name for the silicate and other ores of zinc (Dana 1868), **dry-bones**, a contemptuous or familiar term for a thin or withered person, who has little flesh on his bones, **dry-bulb thermometer**, one of the two thermometers of which a *dry- and wet-bulb hygrometer* consists; **dry-castor**, 'a kind of beaver, called also *parchment-beaver*' (Webster 1864), **dry-cooper**, a cooper who makes casks, etc for dry goods, †**dry-ditch** *v. trans*, to work at (anything) without result, like one digging a ditch into which no water flows; **dry-fly** *a* and *v.* (*Angling*), used to describe a method of fishing in which an artificial fly is dangled just above the water, **dry house**, a building in which miners change their clothing (also called *drying-house*, or *dry*); **dry lodging**, lodging without board, **dry-march**, a march or boundary-line not formed by a river or water; **dry multure**, see MULTURE, **dry needle** = *dry-point*; **dry pack**, see PACK, **dry-pile** *a* (†*dripile*), with the pile dry; **dry-plate** (*Photogr.*), a sheet of glass coated with collodion subsequently sensitized and dried, or, more usually, with an emulsion of gelatine (or collodion) containing a sensitive silver salt, and exposed to the action of light in a dry state, **dry-point** (*Engraving*), (*a*) a sharp-pointed needle used for engraving without acid on a copper plate from which the etching-ground has been removed; (*b*) the process of engraving in this way, or an engraving so executed; hence *dry-point* vb; **dry-puddling**, see PUDDLING, †**dry-rent**, a RENT-SECK or barren rent, i e. one reserved without clause of distress (*obs*); **dry-shearer**, a workman whose business is to shear the nap of cloth; **dry-skin** (see quot.), **dry-stone** *a*, applied to a 'dike' or stone wall built without mortar, cf DIKE *sb* 6 b; **dry-stove**, a stove for plants, with dry heat; **dry wall**, a wall built without mortar See also DRY DOCK, etc

1749 GARRICK *Lethe* i (1798) I 11 Well said, old *dry-beard 1797 T PARK *Sonnets* 66 By Pythagrean dry-beards sentenc'd 1865 *Dry-bob [see BOB *sb* 7] 1881 W E NORRIS *Matrim* I 73 You never used to dry-bob at Eton, did you? 1845 JAMES *A. Neil* III. xiv, Ha, old *dry-bones, have I caught thee at length? 1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III 227 Table I To obtain the dew-point, multiply the difference of reading of the thermometers by the factor opposite the *dry-bulb reading, and subtract the product from the dry-bulb reading 1715 *Lond Gaz* No. 5308/3 Mr Henry Taylor, *Dry Cooper *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp Williams* II (1692) 98 His adversaries did *dry ditch their matters and digg'd in vain 1885 *Pall Mall G* 29 June 4/2 The beautiful and delicate art of fishing with the *dry fly 1893 *Nat Observer* 5 Aug 300/2 You must creep up-stream as warily as if you were dry-flying it on the Hampshire chalk 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal* 130/1 Drawing of *Dry House where miners change their clothes 1796 in Scott *Old Mort* Introd, To *drye Lodginge for seven weeks, £0 4 1 1825 *Hist Little Pat* (*Houlston Tracts* I xi 3) She lived in one of those cellars which have 'dry lodgings' written over the door 1820 SCOTT *Monast* vi, The last who went south passed the *dry march at the Ridingburn with an escort of thirty spears *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch Art* II 48 The *dry needle is principally employed in the extreme light parts of water, sky, drapery, architecture, &c 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xx cxxiv. 388 And loue will shoote you from his mightie bow, Weake is the shot that *dripile falles in snow 1859 *Photogr News* I 296 Some difference of opinion exists as to the collodion best suited for *dry plates 1878 ABNEY *Photogr* (1890) 91 In the development of dry plates the image is built up from the solid silver salt in the film itself *Ibid*, The practical part of dry-plate processes 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk Trades* (1842) 216 The *drypoint, or needle, is principally employed for the lightest parts of the engraving on the copper plate 1883 *Athenæum* 24 Feb 256/1 The etchings and dry-points of Venetian views which Mr Whistler is showing 1722 CHAMBERLAYNE in *Phil Trans* XXXII 161 A kind of Tumor as the *Dry-sheerers, or those who dress Cloth, have upon their left Hands. 1701 C WOLLEY *Jrnl. in N. V* (1860) 39 If the Blubber be not fat and free, the Whale is call'd a *Dry-Skin. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* 1 *note*, Called by the vulgar a *dry stane dyke 1878 C R CONDER *Tentwork Pal* 312 Siloam—a most disappointing pool with dry stone walls and a little muddy water 1828 *Craven Dial*, **Dry-wall*, a wall without lime 1873 H. SPENCER *Study Sociol* iii (1877) 48 A dry wall of the same height and stability

Dry, *sb.* Forms, see prec. [subst. use of prec]

1. Dry state or condition, *esp* of the atmosphere, dryness, drought

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 123 He þoleð his unwille hwile druie and hwile wete *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 6365 (Gött.) For na drie ne for na wate Ne changid þai neuer þair state 1377 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) I 216 Thei dredde nother tempest, druyge nor wete 1414 BRAMPTON *Pent Ps* lxxviii, For dry myn herte to gyderc is runne 1480 CAXTON *Dicts Boet* 5 With colde ne with hete, with wete ne with drye 1695 WOODWARD *Nat Hist Earth* vi (1723) 272 Successions of Heat and Cold, Wet and Dry 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* II iii 279 At end of dry He cut his hay, to lie long in the rain 1877 R F BURTON in *Athenæum* 3 Nov 568/3 Dead water during the dries, and a lake with two outlets after the annual rains

| b. Thirst: cf DRY *a* 3 *Obs*

1377 LANGL *P Pl* B xiv 50 Ete þis whan þe hungreth, Or whan þow. clyngest for drye *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* (Surtees) 313, I dy nere for dry

2. That which is dry, *spec* dry land. *In the dry* on, or as on, dry land, not under water

a 1300 *Cursor M* 383 Þe dri [he] cald erth 1382 WYCLIF *Ps* xciv[xcv] 5 Of hym is the se, and he made it, and the drie his hondis formeden 1784 COWPER *Task* II 56 When did the waves so haughtily o'erleap Their ancient barriers, deluging the dry? 1871 G MACDONALD *Sonn conc Jesus* vi, When God said, 'Let the Dry appear!'

3 A drying-place, or drying-house

1876 J H COLLINS in *Trans Soc. Arts* 5 May 568/1 The floor or 'pan' of the dry is composed of fire clay tiles 1882 *Encycl Brit.* XIV 1/2 It is transferred to the drying house or 'dry'

4 *Masonry* 'A fissure in a stone, intersecting it at various angles to its bed, and rendering it unfit to support a load' (Ogilvie)

1825 JAMIESON, *Dry* (in a stone), a flaw *Aberd*

Dry (drəi), *v* Pa t and pple **dried** (drəid). Forms 1 *drȳġean*, 2–4 *drīġe*(n, 3 (*Orm*) *drīġenn*, 3–4 *druye*(n, 4 *druīġe, drue, dreīġe, dri*, 4–6 **drey, drye**, 4–7 **drie**, 5– **dry** (*inflexions* **dries, drieth, drying**) Pa. t 1 *drȳġde, drīġde*, 3–5 *dride*, 4 *dreide, dreyede, druyde*, 5 **dryed**(e, 4– **dried**. Pa. pple 1 *ġedrīġed*, 3 (*Orm*) *drīġedd*, 4–5 **dreyed**, 4–8 **dryed**, 6–7 **dride**, 7 **dryde**, 7–8 **dry'd**, 6– **dried**, (*β* 7 **drien**) [OE. *drȳġ(e)an, drīġean*, f *drȳġe* DRY *a*]

1 *trans.* To make dry (*e.g.* by wiping, rubbing, exposure to heat or air, draining, etc); to rid, deprive, or exhaust of moisture; to desiccate

c 888 K ÆLFRED *Boeth* xxxix § 13 Se hata sumor dryġþ and ġearwaþ sæd and bleda *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* John xi 2 And drīġde [*Hatton G* dride] his fet mid hyre loccum. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8625 Forr þatt te land wass drīġedd all And scorrenedd þurrh þe druhhþe *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 14011 Sco þan þam dries wit hir hare *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) iii 19 Thei dryen it at the Sonne *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov Lordsh* (E E T S) 76 Þes þynges dryes and fedlys þe body *a* 1500 *Flowr & Leaf* (R), To dry their clothes yt were wringing weat 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H *Ps* cxix 313 As a skin bottel in the smoke, So am I partcht and dride 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 56 After it be dryed a little before the Fire 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort.* (1729) 206 They should be dry'd in the Shade 1726 LEONI tr *Alberti's Archit* I 25/1 Wood thus dry'd acquires a Hardness by which means they think it is better dried 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* v, Mrs Chick was yet drying her eyes.

b To remove or abstract (water or moisture), to wipe away, cause to evaporate, or drain off.

c 1350 *Barlam & Josaphat* (Bodl MS) 867 Whan þu myȝt henin areche wit þin hond, and dreyȝe þe water of þe se 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 114 Fastc by the brook þat he dreyede [*v r* druyde] 1551 CROWLEY *Pleas & Pain* 482 Christe doeth drye all teares from the oppressedis eye 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* I vii 197 The Water . was now dried away 1798 CANNING *New Morality* 89 in *Anti-Jacobin* 9 July (1852) 204 Not she, who dries The orphan's tears 1842 TENNYSON *Audley Court* 45 Till all his juice is dried, and all his joints Are full of chalk

2 *intr.* To become dry, to lose or be exhausted of moisture; to cease to yield a supply of liquid.

c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 155 Sum of þe sed ful uppe þe ston and dride þere *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 310 (Cott) He is welle þat neuer sal dri. *c* 1340 *Ibid* 8768 (Trin) Þe tre for elde bigon to drīġe 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I 267 His armes driede and wax al drye *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb* I 363 The see grauel is lattest for to drye. 1538 LYNDESAY *Agst Syde Tailles* 75 In Somer quhen the streittis dryis 1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc* 259 The Morter doth not Cement when it dries hastily 1705 *Lond Gaz* No 4114/4 It [a sandbank] drys at Low-Water 1870 C F GORDON CUMMING in *Gd Words* 138/2 Masses of apricots spread out to dry in the sun

b Of water or moisture To disappear or pass away by evaporation, absorption, or draining

?*c* 1325 *Old Age* ii in *Reliq Ant.* II 210 Moch me amuch þat mi drivil druiþ *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 197 If þou wasschist hise lymes in watir, anoon it wole drie yn 1601 SHAKS *All's Well* II i 143 Great floods haue flowne and great Seas haue dried 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 109 The unctuous part will dry away

†**3** *intr* To be thirsty, to thirst. *Obs.*

In ME also *impers* me drieth, cf HUNGER.

1362 LANGL. *P Pl* A i 25 And drink whon þou driġest [B dryest *v r* þe driȝeþ, 3ow drieth] *a* 1541 WYATT *Poet Wks.* (1861) 117 For thirst to death I dry

4. a. *trans.* To render (a cow, etc) 'dry'; to exhaust or stop the secretion of milk in. b. *intr* To become 'dry', cease to give milk.

1780 A YOUNG *Tour Irel* (Nat Lib Ed) 116 All have cows, and when they dry them, buy others 1797 J DOWNING *Disord Horned Cattle* 87 The following medicine may be given to any cow you wish to dry 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl* III. 76 The thicker milk of those which were beginning to dry 1828 *Craven Dial* s v, 'It's time to dry the cow, shoe gives lile milk' 1894 *Times* 6 Mar 4/2 A few farmers report that they cannot dry off their cows

5 Dry up. *trans.* a To suck, draw, or take up (liquid or moisture) entirely, as is done by the sun or with a cloth or the like b To exhaust (anything) of its moisture, to render quite dry, to desiccate (Chiefly in *passive*)

c 1385 CHAUCER *L G W* 775 *Thisbe*, Phebus Hadde dryed up the dew of erbis wete 1484 CAXTON *Curiall* 1 The grace of humanyte is not dreyed vp in the 1552 HULOET, Dryed vp to be, as a cowe or yewe that goeth gelde or foremilch and geueth no mylke 1563 W FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 63 b, Chalke is an earth by heate concocted and dried up' 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 105 In Summer it [Jordan] is almost driven up 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort* (1729) 197 The sharp Easterly Winds transpierce, and dry them [tulips] up 1804 *Ann Rev* II 81/1 One fertile source of information was dried up 1850 MCCOSH *Div Govt* III ii (1874) 407 The amazon had her breast dried up that she might fight the more fiercely 1871 R H HUTTON *Ess* (1877) I 18 Theoretic atheism dries up the sources of personal affection.

c *intr* Of water or moisture To disappear entirely as by evaporation. Of a source. To cease to yield liquid, to become quite dry

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xii 15 Beholde, yf he withholde the waters, they drye vp 1604 SHAKS *Oth.* IV ii 60 The Fountaine from the which my currant runnes, Or else dries vp 1726 LEONI tr *Alberti's Archit* II 104/1 Springs which have dryed up 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 268 The sap dries up the plant declines

d. *intr* (*slang* or *colloq*) To stop the flow of words, cease talking; also *gen* to stop, cease

1864 in WEBSTER 1865 *The Index* 2 Feb (Farmer), With which modest contribution we dry up with reference to the subject 1884 *Cornh Mag* June 617 (*Ibid*) Dry up! the slangy exclamation with which he cuts short attempts of his mother to lecture him 1884 G MOORE *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 179 No matter how well you knew your words, you'd dry up when you got before the footlights 1892 STEVENSON *Vailima Lett* xxiv (1895) 231 The rain begins and I will do the reverse and dry up

Dry, obs form of DREE

Dryad (drəi ăd). Also 6–7 **driade** Pl **dryads**: also in L form **dryades** (drəi ădīz). [ad. L. *Dryas*, pl. *Dryad-es* = G *Δρυάς*, pl *Δρυάδες* wood-nymphs, f *δρῦς, δρυ-ός* tree.]

1. In *Gr* and *Lat Mythol* A nymph supposed to inhabit trees; a wood-nymph.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 23 They supposed that they had seene those most beawtyfull *Dryades* 1575 LANEHAM *Let* (1871) 14 The Fawns, the Satyres, the Nymphs, the Dryardes, and the Hamadryades 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal*, *etc* Sat iv 155 Summon the Nymphs and Driades to bring Some rare inuention, whilst thou doost sing 1667 MILTON *P L* ix 387 Like a Wood-nymph light, Oread or Dryad, or of Delia's Traine 1708 PRIOR *Turtle & Sparrow* 35 The dryads all forsook the wood. 1798 COLERIDGE *Picture*, Ye Oreads chaste, ye dusky Dryades. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin* II. (1878) 17 Marble fauns and dryads were cooling themselves

2 *transf* **a.** A maiden of the woods; a sylvan beauty b. A forest-tree, a denizen of the woods

1639 S. DU VERGER tr *Camus' Admir Events* 30 This young Gentleman inflamed with the love of this Driade 1823 BYRON *Island* II xi, The palm, the loftiest dryad of the woods

3. *attrib* and *Comb*

a 1790 WARTON *Bathing* Sonn II (R), Young Health, a Dryad-maid in vesture green On airy uplands met the piercing gale

Hence **Drya'dic** *a*, of, pertaining to, or resembling a dryad.

1891 C E CRADDOCK *In Str Country* iv, Soft dryadic murmurs *Ibid* xii, A flitting dryadic shape

Dryasdust (drəi ăzdŭst), *sb* and *a* [That is, *dry as dust*]

A. *sb.* The name of a fictitious person to whom Sir W Scott pretends to dedicate some of his novels; hence, a writer or student of antiquities, history, or statistics, who occupies himself with the driest and most uninteresting details

1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe*, The venerable name of Dr Jonas Dryasdust 1822 — *Nigel* Introd Ep, Captain Clutterbuck to the Reverend Dr Dryasdust 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* I 16 (H) The Prussian Dryasdust, otherwise an honest fellow, and not afraid of labour, excels all other Dryasdusts yet known *a* 1872 MAURICE *Friendship Bks* vii (1874) 214 The Dryasdusts may pick up real gems amidst heaps of rubbish 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov 644/1 In spite of his being a fellow of the Royal Historical Society, has nothing of the Dryasdust about him

B *adj* **1** Extremely 'dry', as a writer, book, or subject of study

1872 MINTO *Eng Prose Lit* II iv 313 The most dryasdust of the whole 1879 E GARRETT *House by Wks* II 79 Dryasdust antiquarian stories 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xlv, She considered political economy as a dry-as dust something outside the circle of her life. 1881 — *One Thing Needful* viii, Aged by poring over dry-as-dust books

2 *lit* Of climate Extremely dry or rainless

1889 GEIKIE *Addr Brit Assoc* (*Nature* 19 Sept 490) A dry-as dust climate like that of some of the steppe regions of our own day *Ibid*, I cannot find any evidence of a dry-as dust epoch in Europe during the Pleistocene period

Hence (*nonce-wds*) **Dryasdu'stic, Dryasdu'stish** *adjs.*, **Dryasdu'stism**

1864 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* XIV i (1873) IV 149 The dark Dryasdustic ages 1888 *Glasgow Even Cit* 7 Sept 2/4 The British Association, which has naturally an extensive acquaintance with dry-as dustism 1890 *Spectator* 31 May 767 Elaborate and yet not Dryasdust-ish disquisitions

†**Dry-beat**, *v. Obs. trans* To inflict 'dry blows' upon (see DRY *a* 12); to beat soundly or severely. Hence **Dry-beaten** *ppl a.*

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 64 This drye beaten hosteler 1589 *Pappe w Hatchet* E iij b, A yonger brother, that meanes to drie beate those of the Elder house 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 1281 His body is drie beaten, brused and broken. *a* 1667 JER TAYLOR *Serm Rom* II 4 Wks 1831 II 393 He by dry beating him might make him at least sensible of blows

Dryche, var form of DRETCH *v* 2 *Obs*

Drydenian (drəidĭ·nĭăn), *a* Characteristic, or in the style, of the English poet John Dryden (1631–1700). So **Drydenic** (drəide nik), **Drydenish** (drəi dĕnĭʃ) *adjs*, in same sense, **Dry'denism**, a phrase, etc characteristic of Dryden

1687 SETTLE *Refl Dryden* Pref 2 The boldest Drydenism that e're came in Print *Ibid* 23 The greatest piece of Drydenian Nonsense that I have met with yet *Ibid* 41 Something Drydenish, Illnatured and unjauntee 1868 LOWELL *Dryden* Pr Wks 1890 III 141 *note*, A very Drydenish verse 1896 SAINTSBURY *Hist 19th Cent Lit* 8 The Drydenian triplet on which Pope had frowned

Dry dock, dry-dock. A dock from which the water is or may be let out, for repairing (or building) a ship see DOCK *sb* 3 4

1627 [see DOCK *sb* 3 4] 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* I xiii 363 They immediately hale their Ship into a dry Dock, and burn her bottom. 1803 MORSE in M Cutler *Life, etc* (1888) II 129 The President's scheme of a Dry Dock at Washington, appears to me in a high degree visionary and ridiculous 1883 *Law Rep* 11 Q Bench Div 503 The owner of a dry dock used for the painting and repairing vessels.

Hence **Dry'-dock** *v*, *trans.* to place (a vessel) in a dry dock for repairs

1884 *Pall Mall G* 12 Aug 11 The ordinary methods by which ships are dry-docked 1895 *Boston Her* (U. S) 21 Mar 7/1 The lack of dry-docking facilities.

Drye, obs. form of DREE, DRY.

Dryer, var of DRIER, freq in techn. senses.

† Dry-fat, dry-fat. *Obs.* Also 6 drievat, 6-7 drifat(te, drie fat(te, etc ; also as two words. [f. DRY *a* + FAT *sb* 1 = *vat*] A large vessel (cask, barrel, tub, case, box, etc.) used to hold dry things (as opposed to liquids) : see FAT *sb* 1 3

1526 *Tolls* in Dillon *Calais & Pale* (1892) 89 For evry dryfatt with merchandyce iiijd 1540, etc [see FAT *sb* 1 3] 1558 W. TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy* (1589) 127, 2 Driefats of bread 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron* II 196 Unlesse it come out of their owne drievat 1625 B JONSON *Staple of N* III iv, I am a broken vessell . a shrunke old Dryfat 1677 YARRANTON *Eng Improv* 45 The Thread is brought down the Elbe and Rhine in dry Fats for Holland and Flanders

Dryf(e, dryff(e, dryfen, obs inf and pa pple. of DRIVE *v*

† Dry'-fist. *Obs.* [cf DRY *a* 15 b] A niggardly or stingy person. So **† Dry'-fi sted** *a.*, niggardly, miserly, stingy.

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh* Wks 1873 II 28 Of all filthy dryfisted Knights 1607 — *Knts Conjur* (1842) 76 Nash inueyed bitterly against dryfisted patrons 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr* III 1, Why, wise madam Dry-fist, could your mouldy brain be so addle ? [1674 COTTON *Compl Gamester* in Singer *Hist Cards* (1816) 334 Throwing at a good sum with a dry fist (as they call it), that is, if they nick you, it is theirs, if they lose, they owe you so much]

Dry-foot (drəi fut), *adv* (*a*) Also without hyphen, and as two words · see DRY and FOOT

1. With dry feet, without wetting the feet.

c 1200 ORMIN 10338 All comm oferr drizzefot All alls itt waterr nære *a* 1225 *Juliana* 32 þu leddest israeles folc þurh þe reade sea druifot 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V 239 He wolde lede hem drie foot into þe londe of byheste *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) xi 43 Childer of Israel passed thurgh it drie fote 1593 NASHE *Christ's T* 19a, Ouer the waters of my Teares and tribulation, shee passeth as drie-foote, as once they past ouer Iordan 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N Test*, *Evangelists*, Walked upon the sea drie foot

† 2. *To draw* or *hunt dry-foot* to track game by the mere scent of the foot Also *fig.* *Obs*

1590 SHAKS. *Com Err.* IV ii 39 A hound that runs Counter, and yet draws drifoot well 1649 G. DANIEL *Trnarch., Hen V*, ccxlix, When we read that wonder, and have trac'd Historie, dry-foot 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 41 Like Dogs that draw dry-foot.

† 3 *attrib* or *adj* *Obs*

1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knt* III in Hazl *Dodsley* X 166, I care not for his dry foot hunting 1635 QUARLES *Emblemes* IV viii 213 And, from her sandy deepes, approach the dry-foot shore 1672 SHADWELL *Miser* II Wks 1720 III 39 Thou art like a dry-foot dog.

Dry'-foo:ted, *a.* Having dry feet; with the feet not wetted ; = prec. 1

a 1225 *Ancr R* 220 þer heo eoden drui-uoted 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R* IX xxxi. (1495) 367 [They] passyd Iordan drye foted 1577-87 HARRISON *England* I x 30 Such as a man may go into drie-footed at the full Sea 1833 MARRYAT *P Simple* xii, Whether he was out of his depth or not, I can't tell, although I suspect that he was not dry footed

b *fig* ? Passing lightly and dexterously over a difficulty (like one who steps lightly over a stream without wetting his feet).

[1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl* 359 Maister Heskins skippeth ouer with a drye foote, that Ambrose saith he shall not die] 1830 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 20 May, The explanation of Erasmus, and Clarke, and some others, is very dry-footed

Dry'-fou nder, *v. trans* To render (a horse) lame from inflammation in the hoof ; = FOUNDER *v.* Chiefly in pa. pple. **Dry-foundered** = FOUNDERED. ? *Obs* (In quot 1654 alluding to the foundering of a ship)

1611 BEAUM & FL *King & no King* V iii, If he kick thus i' the dog-days, he will be dry-foundred 1654 H L'ESTRANGE *Chas I*, 131 Before these ships could be fitted to flote upon the main, they were dry foundred at land For the Tax being a burden, every man began to study how to decline the weight *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann* VI (1658) 301 Fearing least he should dry founder and lose all his horses

Dry3e, obs form of DREE, DRY

Dryght, -3t, -in, -yn : see DRIGHT, DRIGHTIN.

Dry goods. A name (chiefly in U S) for the class of merchandise comprising textile fabrics and related things, articles of drapery, mercery, and haberdashery (as opposed to groceries)

1708 *Deplorable State New Eng* 18 in *Sewall's Diary* (1879) II 115* One Hog's-Head of Dry Goods 1775 A BURNABY *Trav* 71 With the dry goods, which they purchase in London, they traffick in the neighbouring colonies 1812 H & J SMITH *Rec Addr*, *Loyal Effusion*, And raised the price of dry goods and tobacco's 1821 DWIGHT *Trav* I 187 There were in New-Haven 41 stores of dry goods

b. *attrib*, as *dry-goods business, dealer, shop, store* ; dry-goo dsman, one who sells dry goods

a 1813 A WILSON *Foresters* Poet Wks (1816) 233 At length we spelt this precious piece of lore, 'Pat Dougherty's Hotel and Drygood Store' 1837 HAWTHORNE *Amer Note bks* 12 Aug, Fellow-passenger, a Boston dry-goods dealer, travelling to collect bills 1863 — *Our Old Home* (1883) I 160 What we should call a dry-goods store, or, according to the English phrase, a mercer's and haberdasher's shop 1863 DICEY *Federal St* I. 3 A number of New York and Boston dry goods men

† **Dry'hede.** *Obs* Also drihed, dryehed. [f DRY *a* : see -HEAD] Dryness, drought ; dry land, a dry place, desert.

a 1300 *E E Psalter* lxv[i] 6 Whilk þat tornes þe se In mikel drihed for to be *a* 1325 *Prose Ps* lxxvii[i] 45 Hou oft hi greued hym in wildernes, hi somond him in ire in dryhede *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E E T S) 236 In hyze hylles of pryde arn iiij wyckednessys, þat arn, dryehed, hardhed, bareynhed, & a foul fall doun

† **Dry ine.** *Obs* Also 6 drynas [ad late Gr. δρυΐνας, f δρῦς tree, oak] A serpent reputed to live in hollow oaks

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi 201 Th' Adder, and Drynas (full of odious stink) 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 717 Bellonius writeth, that he never saw any Serpent greater then this Dryine, which he calleth Dendrozailla

Drying (drəi iŋ), *vbl sb* [f DRY *v* + ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb DRY; abstraction of moisture, desiccation Also with *adv.*, as *drying-up*

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R*. XVI XXII (1495) 560 The powdre of the whestone hath vertue of dryenge 1480 *Wardr Acc Edw IV* (1830) 124 For washing and drying of ix pair of shetes 1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw VI*, c 10 § 1 Except the same [Malt] have in the fatt flower stepinge and sufficient drienge 1667 H. OLDENBURG in *Phil Trans* II 417 The too hasty drying thereof spoils it 1880 C. R MARKHAM *Peruv Bark* 349 The people complained bitterly of the drying up of the streams 1889 *Pall Mall G* 7 Nov 3/3 Fifty years is the period [assigned] for the practical drying-up of the ivory supply

2 *attrib* and *Comb* Used in or for drying something, as *drying-basin, -box, -case, -chamber, -closet, -cylinder, -floor, -ground, -horse, -house, -machine, -paper, -pipe, -plate, -room, -stove, -tube, -yard*

1502 *Priv Purse Exp Eliz of York* (1830) 81 To the Quenes fotemen for thaire dryeng money 1558 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 150 A dryeng bason 1766 C LEADBETTER *Royal Gauge* II. xiv (ed 6) 371 Hung up, on Lines, in the Drying House. 1799 MRS ADAMS in *Harper's Mag.* (1885) Mar. 538/1, I made a drying-room to hang up the clothes in. 1821 in Cobbett *Rur Rides* (1885) I 49 Close by the road side is the drying-ground 1854 S THOMSON *Wild Fl* III (ed 4) 238 If you consign it [the plant] to your drying-paper 1880 C R MARKHAM *Peruv Bark* 149 The green leaves, called matu are then spread out in the drying-yard and carefully dried in the sun.

Dry'ing, *ppl a* [f. as prec. + -ING 2]

1. That dries or renders dry : having the quality of abstracting moisture ; desiccative In early use in Medicine.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* XIX lxxiv (1495) 913 The harde yolke is dryenge and harde to passe out of the stomak *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 291 Make fumigacions of dryngе þingis as galles [etc] 1563 W FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 57 b, These waters being also drying by nature 1709 PRIOR *Paulo Purganti*, Drying Coffee was deny'd; But Chocolate that Loss supply'd 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed 2) 93 A cold drying wind

2 Becoming dry ; having the quality of drying quickly ; *spec.* of oils (see quot. 1865).

1758 A REID tr *Macquer's Chym* I 115 What is called a Spirit-Varnish, or a Drying Varnish, because it soon dries *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ Sc* I 99/1 Subdivided into those which become thick or gelatinous on exposure to the air (*drying oils*), as linseed and poppy, and those which do not (*fat oils*), as olive and sperm *c* 1865 J WYLDE *ibid* 418/2 Some oils, by the absorption of oxygen, become what are termed 'drying oils'. 1872 TENNYSON *Lynette* 1087 A helm With but a drying evergreen for crest

Hence **Dry'ingness,** drying quality.

1840 *Æolus* 60 The air receives an increase of dryness, or of dryingness, which latter designation is to be preferred as more truly expressive of the fact

Dryish (drəi iʃ), *a.* [f. DRY *a* + -ISH] Somewhat dry (*lit* and *fig*).

1725 BRADLEY *Fam Dict.* s v. *Osier*, Planted rather in a dryish than overmoist ground. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr* I iv 159 A curious and valuable collection, but rather dryish

Dry land. [See DRY *a* 5] Land not submerged or under water ; land as opposed to sea.

a 1225 *Juliana* (Bodl MS) 77 And drof ham to drue lond in to champaine *a* 1330 *Otuel* 444 Anon 113t als roulond Hadde ikaust þe druye lond [etc] 1535 COVERDALE *Gen* 1 10 And God called yᵉ drye londe, Earth *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl* (1627) 3 God discovered the face of the Deep, and brought forth Drie-land 1892 GARDINER *Stud Hist Eng* 1 Animals could pass over on dry land

b *attrib* Of or pertaining to dry land, land-

1696 WHISTON *Th Earth* IV (1722) 330 The Generation of the Dryland Animals 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr* V § 33 Oxen, and other dry land animals 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* XII 179 No horse that type of dry-land locomotion

Dryly, drily (drəi li), *adv.* [f DRY *a* + -LY 2 The former spelling is more analogical : cf. *shyly, slyly*, also *dryness*]

1 In a dry manner or state ; without moisture

1562 J HEYWOOD *Prov & Epigr.* (1867) 216 Walke thou weatly, walke thou dryly 1601 SHAKS *All's Well* I 176 Your old virginity, is like one of our French withered peares it lookes ill, it eates dryly

2 Without emotion, sympathy, or cordiality, coldly, frigidly: see DRY *a* 13

1622 BACON *Hen VII* (J), Conscious to himself how dryly the King had been used by his council 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* I 113 Virtue is but dryly Prais'd, and Sterves 1809 G ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 392 Saying dryly, but civilly, that he should come 1861 WILSON & GEIKIE *Mem E. Forbes* IV 115 His sympathy was but dryly expressed

3 With quiet sarcasm or caustic humour: see DRY *a.* 14

1430 LYDG *Chron Troy* II xvi, He was bouerdyng all the long daye So dryely that no man might espye So sober he was in his countenaunce 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed 2) 14 a, A iolly lustie olde Gentleman, that will winke, and laugh, and least dryly 1828 SCOTT *F M Perth* VII, 'You saw me, neighbour Glover, at the beginning of the fray?' 'I saw you after the end of it, neighbour', answered the Glover, dryly 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist Lit* IV 1 iv § 16 To The style of Bentley was sometimes humorous and dryly sarcastic

4 In a bare or plain style, without embellishment, baldly; in a dull or uninteresting style or manner see DRY *a* 16–18.

1635 J HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg* 103 Which for being so dryly written, made them desirous to know the occasion 1709 POPE *Ess Crit* 114 Some dryly plain, Write dull receipts how poems may be made 1759 GOLDSM. *Bee, Augustan Age* (Globe) 414/2 Saying the poet either dryly didactive or trifingly volatile 1836 WHATELY *Chr Evid.* XI, The miracles are all related briefly, calmly, and dryly, and almost with an air of indifference

Dryness (drəi nes). Forms. see DRY *a* ; also 5–6 drines, 6–7 drinesse, 7–8 driness. [f. DRY *a* + -NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being dry ; absence or deficiency of moisture ; aridity ; drought

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* IV iii (1495) 83 Dryenesse spoyllyth the heed of the heer and makyth it ballyd 1483 *Cath Angl* 108/2 A Drynes, *ariditas* 1530 PALSGR 215/2 Drinesse, *sechesse* Drighnesse, *chatine.* 1543-4 *Act* 35 *Hen VIII*, c 10 For the drines of the earth 1563 W FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 19 Windes some of them bringing raine, some drinesse 1643 DENHAM *Cooper's H* 207 While driness moisture, coldness heat resists 1770-4 A HUNTER in Winter *Syst Husb* (1787) 183 According to the driness or wetness of the season 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org Bodies* 562 The milky liquid is evaporated to dryness.

† b. *concr.* A dry place ; dry land. *Obs. rare*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R* XVI lxix (1495) 575 Nitrum . is made ryghte as salt in drynesse in alde clyues *c* 1450 *Chester Pl* (E E T S) 21 That drynes earth men shall call ; The gathering of the waters all Seas to name.

† c The condition of being dried up ; failure, cessation. *Obs.*

1625 BACON *Ess*, *Usurie* (Arb) 545 This will preserue Borrowing from any generall Stop or Drinesse.

2 Thirst. *Obs.* (or only in vulgar use)

a 1535 FISHER *Serm* Wks (1876) 400 How in his dryghnesse they would haue filled it with Asell and Gaule 1559 W CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr Glasse* 176 Much sweter then Hony, and most pleasantly aswageth drines.

3. *fig.* a. Absence of emotion, feeling, or fervour ; lack of cordiality ; coldness of feeling, distance of manner.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III lx 142 Lest my soule faile for werynes & drynes of mynde 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W 1531) 94 b, Drynesse of spyryte cometh somtyme . whan a persone gyueth hymselfe moche to worldly or bodyly myrth and pleasure 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I IV 12 God changed the driness wherein my soul had formerly been, into an extream tenderness 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod Rand* (1792) I 278 There was a dryness between the lieutenant and him on my account 1832 *Society* I 310 An apparent want of delicacy in his accosting her made her manner assume a dryness very unlike its usual tone.

b Absence of embellishment, plainness, baldness, lack of interest, dullness.

a 1637 B JONSON *Discoveries*, *Præcipiendi modi*, Their new flowers and sweetness do as much corrupt as others dryness and squalor 1709 *Tatler* No 43 P 5 The Learned have so long laboured under the Imputation of Dryness and Dulness in their Accounts of their Phænomena. *a* 1719 GARTH (J), Paraphrase where penury of fancy or dryness of expression ask it 1853 'C BEDE' *Verdant Green* IX (ed. 4) 78 The dryness and daily routine of lectures.

Dry-nurse, *sb* [Cf DRY *a* 4 b.]

1. A woman who takes care of and attends to a child, but does not suckle it (opp to *wet-nurse*), formerly, also, in the general sense of 'nurse'

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I ii. 3 One Mistris Quickly; which is in the manner of his Nurse, or his dry-Nurse ; or his Cooke *a* 1618 RALEIGH *To Son* ii in *Remains* (1661)

84 After a while thou didst love thy Drie-nurse, and didst forget the other 1663 Tuke *Adv.* 5 *Hours* v III, There's no cook, nor dry-nurse, like a wife 1731 Swift *To Gay* 8 Make a dry-nurse of thy muse? 1848 Kingsley *Saint's Trag* III III, To play the dry-nurse to three starving brats

2. *fig* A man who is charged with 'looking after' another, *esp* one who instructs or 'coaches' a superior in his duties

1614 B Jonson *Bart Fair* I (Rtldg) 310/2 Well, this dry nurse is a delicate man *c* 1640 *Cap. Underwit* in Bullen *O Pl* II 322 (Farmer) You must have a dry nurse, as many Captaines have I can hire you an old limping decayed sergeant at Brainford, 1784 Cowper *Task* II 371 Grand caterer and dry nurse of the church! 1820 Scott *Monast* VI, The old general who, in foreign armies, is placed at the elbow of the Prince of the Blood, who nominally commands in chief, on condition of attempting nothing without the advice of his dry nurse 1826 Wellington in *Croker P.* (1884) I XI 343 When the Horse Guards are obliged to employ one of those fellows like me in whom they have no confidence, they give him what is called a *second in command*—one in whom they have confidence—a kind of *dry nurse.*

Dry-nurse, *v* [f prec. sb. or f. Dry *adv* + Nurse] *trans.* To bring up 'by hand', without the breast; to play the dry-nurse to (*let* and *fig*); to 'conch' or instruct (a superior) in his duties.

1581 Rich *Farewell* (Shaks. Soc) 185 Her daughter she committed to the outlawes who promised to drie nurse the child so well as they could till she should make retourne 1663 Butler *Hud* I II 168 As Romulus a Wolf did rear So he was dry-nurs'd by a Beau 1767 Mrs S Pennington *Lett* IV.123 A round flexible pipe might be contrived for the feeding dry-nursed children 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* II, She had dry-nursed a young baronet 1862 Carlyle *Fredk Gt* X. IV (1865) III 246 Franz of Lorraine bears the title of Commander, whom Seckendorf is to dry-nurse 1894 Wolseley *Marlborough* I 282 Some regular officers who had been selected for the purpose of dry-nursing their inexperienced colonels

Dry rot, dry-rot.

1. A decayed condition of timber in confined situations, in which it becomes brittle and crumbles to a dry powder, caused by various fungi, esp. species of *Polyporus* and *Merulius*, or by slow chemical processes. Also applied to any fungus causing this

1795 (*title*) Some Observations on the Distemper in Timber called the Dry Rot 1803 J Papworth (*title*) An Essay on the Cause of the Dry Rot in Buildings, with some Observations on the Cure of the Dry Rot, by the Admission of Air into the Parts of Buildings affected with that Disease. 1830 Lindley *Nat Syst Bot.* 337 Of parasitical Fungi, the most important are those which are called dry rot. *a* 1835 J MacCulloch *Proofs & Illustr Attrib God* (1837) 121 The far greater number of these imaginary cases of dry rot are no other than this, the usual chemical decomposition of the hard vegetable fibre.

2. *fig* A state of hidden or unsuspected moral or social decay tending to disintegration.

1821 *Examiner* 91/1 A species of political dry rot is pervading the whole community 1881 W. Phillips in C. Martyn *Life* (1890) 586 The dry-rot of legislative corruption

Hence **Dry-rot** *v trans*, to affect with dry rot.

Dry-rotten *ppl a*, decayed with dry rot.

1818 Bentham *Ch Eng* 359 *note*, The more completely and notoriously dry rotten the whole fabric, the more money would be called for for the support of it 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser I (1873) 223 They are dry rotting the very fibre of will and conscience 1883 *American* VII 4 Swept away as incapable and dry-rotten.

Dryry, obs form of Dreary *a*

Drysalter (drəi sɒ ltəɹ). [app. f. *dry salt*, after *salter*] A dealer in chemical products used in the arts, drugs, dye-stuffs, gums, etc.; sometimes also in oils, sauces, pickles, tinned meats, etc

1707 *Lond Gaz* No. 4352/4 John Lawford, late of London, Dry-Salter 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* IV (1841) I 25 A B was bred a dry-salter As a salter A B understands very well the buying of cochineal, indigo, galls, sumach, logwood, fustick, madder, and the like 1790 Sir W Fordyce *On Muriatic Acid* 7 (T.), I heard by accident of a drysalter, who had acquired a great reputation and a large fortune from possessing a secret that enabled him to send out to the Indies, and other hot countries, beef and pork, in a better state of preservation than any of the trade. 1828 *Craven Dial*, *Dry-sailter*, a person dealing in various articles for dyeing (not in pickles, according to Mr Todd) 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lxi, There was scarce one of the ladies that hadn't a relation a peer, though the husband might be a drysalter in the City 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Drysalter*, one who deals in drugs, oils, potted meats, gums, etc 1896 *Kelly's P O. London Directory* 1816 *Drysalters* See also Druggists—Wholesale; also Gum Merchants, also Indigo Merchants; also Merchants—General, also Oil and Color Men.

Drysaltery (drəi sɒ ltəri). [f. prec. + -y: cf *grocery*, etc] A drysalter's store or business; the articles dealt in by a drysalter (*sing* and *pl.*).

1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxiii, The smell of which dry-saltery impregnated the air 1865— *Mut Fr* II 189 A bunch of keys, commanding treasures in the way of dry-saltery 1883 *Law Times* 27 Oct 424/2 A general dealer, selling meat and drapery, as well as groceries, or as they are called drysalteries 1884 *Pall Mall G* Extra 24 July 10/1 A collection of drugs, drysaltery, and chemicals.

Drysel, obs. form of Drizzle.

Dry-shod (drəi ʃɒd), *a* [= *dry shoed*, with dry shoes] Having one's shoes dry; without wetting the feet. (With *go, pass, walk*, etc)

1535 Coverdale *Josh* Contents III, The people go thorow it drye shodd. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps* LXVI III, Through Jordans streames we dry-shod waded. 1679 Dryden *Troilus* v ii, And dry-shod we may pass the naked ford 1808 Scott *Marm* II IX, Dry-shod, o'er sands, twice every day, The pilgrims to the shrine find way

b. *attrib* qualifying *passage*, etc

1823 Scott *Pirate* I, A dry-shod pass from side to side.

† **Dry'sne,** *v Obs.* [OE *drysnian*, deriv. of **drus-*, *u*-grade of **dreus-an*, OE *dréosan* to fall; cf. Drizzle, in 6 *drysel*] *intr.* To fall down, sink Hence **Dry'snyng,** falling, fall.

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Mark IX. 46 Der wyrm hiora ne bið dead and þæt fyr ne bið adrysned [*Rushw* ne bið drysned] *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3801 A hitill drysnyng of dewe was droppid fra þe heuen

Drysse, obs form of Dress *v*

Dryster (drəi stəɹ) [f. Dry *v* + -ster.] A workman or woman employed in drying something

14 *Nom* in Wr.-Wülcker 692 *Nomina artificium multorum .Hec siccatrix*, a drystr 1483 *Cath Angl* 109 A Dryster, *dissicator, -trix* *a* 1671 Lamont *Diary* 280 (Jam.) Old Robert Baillie being dryster that day, and William Lundy measter of the mille 1825 Jamieson, *Dryster*, 1 The person who has the charge of turning and drying the grain in a kiln 2 One whose business is to dry cloth at a bleachfield 1894 H Speight *Nidderdale* 384 *note*, Throwsters and drysters were potters' craftsmen

Dryte: see Drite.

Dryth (drəiþ). Now only *south. dial.* Also 6–7 drythe, drith(e, drieth, dryeth [f Dry *a.* + -th, after *warmth*, etc] Dryness, dry condition.

a 1533 Ld Berners *Gold Bk M Aurel* (1546) Lj v, By heate of the sonne and drythe of the powdre 1548 Udall, etc *Erasm Par Mark* XI 20 By reason of the drieth of his bodye 1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I VIII 15 Moysture and dryeth, heat and cold. 1671 Blagrave *Astrol Physic* 10 Agreeing with heat and drith. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. II 3 Dryth and Moisture 1711 J. Grlenwood *Eng Gram* 175 Dry'th 1889 *Temple Bar* Feb 178 (*dial*) 'What the old man do want is nourishing food and dryth'

b Dry weather, drought

1557 Fortescue *Forest* 106 b, Bee you well assured of greate drieth. 1610 G Fletcher *Christe's Vict* in Farr *S P Jas I* (1848) 53 But now for drieth the fields were all undone 1875 *Sussex Gloss* s v, Drythe never yet bred death 1893 Q [Couch] *Delectable Duchy* 294 The end of a week's dryth

† **c** Thirst *Obs*

1557 *Tottell's Misc* (Arb) 137 The dropsy dryeth, that Tantale in the flood Endureth aye 1587 M Grove *Pelops & Hipp* (1878) 86 His dryth and thirst ne slakes.

d. Drying

1881 Young *Every man his own Mechanic* § 1588 To harden it and promote quick dryth

Drytt, drytte: see Drite, Drightin.

Dry-vat · see Dryfat.

Dryve, dryven, drywe, etc · see Drive *v.*

Drywery, dryworie, var. Druery, *Obs.*

Dschukketai, dshiggetai var. of Dziggetai.

Dschin see Jin.

‖ **Dso.** *Zool.* [Tibetan.] See quot.

1882 *Encycl Brit* XIV 197 (*Ladak*) Among domestic animals are the famous shawl goat the yak, and the dso, a valuable hybrid between the yak and common cow.

D-string (dī· stri ŋ). *Mus.* [See D II. 2] The string sounding the note D on instruments of the violin class; in the violin the third string.

1894 *Contemp Rev* Aug 262 It sounds higher on the G-string than on the D-string of a violin.

'Dswounds: see Zounds.

Du, Sc and dial form of Do *v.*

† **Du'able,** *a. Obs nonce-wd.* [f L *du-o* two: see -able.] Divisible into two

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 58 Whatsoever is duable or triable, is fryable.

Duad (diū ăd). Also 8 duade. [ad. Gr. *δυάς, δυαδ-*, 'the number two'; prob influenced by L. *duo*; the normal repr of the Gr is Dyad.]

1. A group or combination of two; a couple, a pair.

1660 Stanley *Hist Philos* IX (1701) 378/2 The Duad is indeterminate, Monad is taken according to equality and measure, Duad according to excess and defect. 1751 Harris *Hermes* II 1 (1786) 226 Δυας ἐγνωσμένη, a known Duad, as Apollonius expresses himself. 1793 Bryddges *Math. Synd* 133 Lord Monboddo . reduces without hesitation, the Greek primitives to the five duads already quoted. 1797 *Monthly Mag* III 517 What the Pythagoreans intended to signify by monad, duad, and triad. 1848 G A Poole *Eccl Archit* Contents x, Three Duads of Ecclesiastical Builders 1857 De Quincey *Judas Isc* VII. 32 *note*, [Aaron] is blind; [Moses] is dumb. But, moving as a co-operating Duad, they become the salvation of Israel

2. *Math* A combination of two things, a pair (considered without reference to the order of the two elements · e g *a b* and *b a* are the same duad). Hence **Dua dic** *a*, relating to or consisting of duads.

1879 Sylvester in *Amer Jrnl Math* II 94 *Duadic disyntheme*, any combination of duads .. in which each element occurs twice and no oftener.

Dual (diū ăl), *a* (*sb*) Also 6 douale, 7 duall. [ad L *duāl-is* containing two, f. *du-o* two, cf. F. *duel*, and see -al] **A.** *adj*

1. Of or pertaining to two. *Dual number* (*Gram.*), the inflected form expressing two or a pair

1607 Bp Andrewes *Serm* II. 217 In the holy tongue, the word which signifieth life is of the dual number. 1706 A. Bedford *Temple Mus* iv. 75 It ought to be read in the Dual or Plural Number 1876 J Parker *Paracl* II Epil 397 The great dual law which makes Adam and Eve one humanity, the dry land and the seas one globe

2 Composed or consisting of two parts, two-fold, double

1654 H L'Estrange *Chas I* (1655) 7 His Majesty conducted her to Canterbury, where the marriage was finally completed From Canterbury his now dual Majesty took coach for White-hall 1862 *Weldon's Register* Aug 3 That in the dual life of man the working faculty should be married to intellectual beauty 1871 Tyndall *Fragm Sc* (1879) II. VI 79 Truth is often of a dual character 1886 *Pall Mall G* 1 Dec 3/1 They proclaimed it as their policy to get rid of this 'dual ownership' in the land 1891 *Daily News* 15 Apr 6/4 The skirt was dual, and rather short

B *sb.* **1** *Gram* The dual number

1650 Relph *Introd Grk Tongue* 9 In the second and third duall, and in the second plurall 1832 Coleridge *Table t* 7 July, It is very natural to have a dual, duality being a conception quite distinct from plurality 1858 Max Müller *Chips* (1880) III 1 3 Gothic (where we still find a dual in addition to the singular and plural)

† **2** App a name for the two middle incisor-teeth in each jaw *Obs*

1541 R Copland *Guydon's Quest Chirurg* (1579) 28 Howe many tethe ought euery persone to haue? In some is founde xxxij xvj in euery Jawe And in other is founde but [x]xviij Thi it is to wyt two douales two quadruples viij. molares and two cassalles [*orig L* duo duales duo quadruph et duo canini et viii molares et duo caysales]

Dual(e, obs form of Dwale

Dualin (diū ălin) *Chem* Also -ine. [f Dual + -in in reference to the twofold combination with nitre] A powerful explosive consisting of 20 parts of nitre mixed with 30 of fine sawdust, and 50 of nitro-glycerin. Also *dualin-dynamite.*

a 1874 *Jrnl Appl Chem* (in Knight *Dict Mech* I 767) Dualine contains 30 to 40 per cent of nitro-glycerine mixed with sawdust saturated with nitrate of potassia. 1879 Watts *Dict Chem* 3rd Suppl 694 *Dualin* 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 6 May 8/1 One of the cartridges found last week under the Parliament buildings here [Toronto], has been found to be filled with dualin

Dualism (diū ălĭz'm) [f Dual + -ism: cf. F. *dualisme* (1755 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1 The condition or state of being dual or consisting of two parts; twofold division; duality

1832 Carlyle *Sart Res* II IX, In Teufelsdröckh there is [illegible] 1833 — *Diderot* Misc Ess [illegible] of man's wholly dualistic [illegible] an observable one 1841–4 [illegible] (Bohn) I 41 An inevitable dualism inserts nature, so that each thing is a half, and suggests another thing to make it whole 1877 E Caird *Philos Kant* II. 12 A dualism between knowing and being, between the 'me' and the 'not me'.

2 *Gram* The fact of expressing two in number

1874 Sayce *Compar Philol* VII 276 We find many others [languages] in which the formal expression of plurality has never passed beyond that of dualism

3 A theory or system of thought which recognizes two independent principles *spec* a *Philos.* The doctrine that mind and matter exist as distinct entities; opposed to *idealism* and *materialism*

b The doctrine that there are two independent principles, one good and the other evil **c** *Theol* The doctrine, attributed by his opponents to Nestorius, that Christ consisted of two personalities.

1794 Mathias *Purs Lit* (1798) 65 Then he introduces the two principles or dualism (a little more French jargon) the *monde animé* and the *monde machine* 1836–7 Sir W Hamilton *Metaph.* (1877) I xvi 293, I would be inclined to denominate those who implicitly acquiesce in the primitive duality as given in Consciousness, the Natural Realists or Natural Dualists, and their doctrine Natural Realism or Natural Dualism. 1847 Buchtr *Hagenbach's Hist Doctr* I 93 The Gnostic doctrine of two supreme beings (*dualism*) 1864 Pusey *Lect Daniel* (1865) 529 The characteristic error of the Zend religion, its Dualism, was its blot from the first. 1872 Liddon *Elem Relig* IV 148 Manicheeism was the Dualism which had acquired a Christian flavour by coming into contact with Christianity 1882 Farrar *Early Chr* I 263 The dualism—the existence of matter as the source of evil apart from God—finds a distinct expression in the *Wisdom of Solomon* 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl Rel Knowl* I. 669 According to dualism existence itself is based on a contrariety which appears in philosophy as spirit and matter

4 *Chem* The theory, originated by Berzelius, now abandoned, that every compound is constituted of two parts which have opposite electricities

1884 Muir *Pract Chem* I II III § 54 Dumas' discovery of the chloracetic acids which marks the beginning of the revolt against the compound radicles of dualism

Dualist (diū ălist). [f Dual + -ist · cf F. *dualiste*]

1. One who holds a doctrine of dualism or duality.

a 1822 Shelley *Christianity* Pr Wks 1880 II 340 The Stoic, the Platonist, the Polytheist, the Dualist, and the Unitarian 1845 R Balmer *Lect. & Disc* I VI 305 For a certain portion of his life he was a dualist, a believer in the doctrine of the duality of persons in the Godhead 1872 Liddon *Elem Relig* IV 149 We of this generation are not Dualists

attrib. 1850 Daubeny *Atom The* I. (ed 2) 49 When two kinds of matter shew an affinity one for the other, it is because they are actually penetrable This, which has been called the Dualist system, presents but an obscure and imperfect image to the mind

† **2** A holder of two offices. *Obs. rare*

a 1662 Fuller *Worthies, Wilts* III. (1662) 154 He was a Duallist in that Convent (and if a Pluralist, no ingenious person would have envied him)

Dualistic (dĭŭălĭ stĭk), *a* [f. prec. + -IC, cf. F *dualistique*]

1 Pertaining to, or of the nature of, dualism

1801 J. JONES tr *Bygge's Trav Fr Rep* V 106 He passed over Symmer's theory [of electricity], or the dualistic system entirely 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog Lit* 57 I'he admission of the dualistic hypothesis 1876 E R LANKESTER tr *Haeckel's Hist Creat* I II 33 In the usual dualistic or teleological conception of the universe, organic nature is regarded as the purposely executed production of a Creator working according to a definite plan 1884 MUIR *Princ Chem* I II II § 48 Berzelius raised the structure of dualistic chemistry, which asserted that every compound, whether simple or complex, must be constituted of two parts, of which one is positively, and the other negatively electrified 1885 J MARTINEAU *Types Eth Th* (1886) I I XI § 8 205 The dualistic assumption of the mutual exclusion of extension and thought 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 178 From this source [Zoroastrianism] dualistic doctrines invaded the Christian Church in Gnosticism and Manichæism

2 Characterized by duality, dual

1832 *Fraser's Mag* VI 260 Consider them as the two disjointed Halves of this singular Dualistic Being of ours 1884 MUIR *Princ Chem* I II II § 48 All salts were to be regarded as dualistic structures

Hence **Duali stically** *adv*, in a dualistic manner; in accordance with duality.

1857 DE QUINCEY *Judas Iscariot* Wks VII 31 *note*, The two co agents move in couples—move dualistically Each is essential to the other 1881 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* No 618 414 Each of them [compound atoms] was the smallest quantity of a compound, which could be represented as built dualistically of its constituent atoms

Duality (dĭŭ|æ lĭti) Also **dualty**. [ad. F *dualité* (14th c), ad late L *duālitās*, f *duālis* DUAL]

1 The condition or fact of being dual, or consisting of two parts, natures, etc, twofold condition

c 1400 *Test Love* II Chaucer's Wks (1561) 306 b/1 This dualitie, after Clerkes determission, is founden in euery creature, bee it neuer so single of onhed 1575 LANFHAM *Let* (1871) 54 Wheat and barly, peaz and beanz, meat and drinke, bread and meat, beer and ale, appls and peaz But least by such dualiteez I draw you too far. let vs heer stay, and cum neerer home *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom* II x. § 2 (1622) 299 Dualitie is nothing but a composition of two vnities 1781 COWPER *Lett* (1887) 83 The solitude, or rather the duality of our condition, at Olney 1887 *Whitaker's Almanac* 437 In the Austro Hungarian empire duality extends to the annual budget 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 176 Zarathustra himself seems to have taught a certain duality in the one Divine Being

† 2. The holding of two benefices together *Obs*

1619 BRENT tr *Sarpi's Counc Trent* (1676) 714 Plurality of Benefices is forbid, and duality granted when one is not sufficient *Ibid* 738 1634 CANNE *Necess Separ* (1849) 156 Dispensations given for non-residents . dualities, trialities, pluralities 1647 SIR J BIRKENHEAD *Assembly Man* (1662-3) 8 He is not against Pluralities, but Dualities

Dualize (dĭŭ ălaĭz), *v* [f DUAL + -IZE] *trans* To make or regard as two Hence **Du alized** *ppl a*, **Dualiza tion**, the action of dualizing

1838 *Blackw Mag* XLIV 550 The great unity of sensation, that is, the state which prevailed anterior to the dualization of subject and object 1856 R A VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I III III 295 *note*, It was feared that to represent God as the God of Creation and of Providence would be to dualize him. 1877 FAIRBAIRN *Stud Philos. Relig* 33 Man had not learned to dualize his own being

Dually (dĭŭ ălĭ), *adv*. [f DUAL *a*. + -LY 2] In a dual or twofold capacity; in the dual number

1650 REEVE *Introd Grk Tongue* 24 Dually and plurally they are declined like the Feminine Article 1785 BURKE *Corr* (1844) III 44 If, therefore, we do not resolve (if you and I *dually* do not resolve) to consult. 1881 *19th Cent* Mar 492 Hence it has followed that this great outside party . has come to be dually represented in the Lower Chamber

Duan (dĭŭ ăn) [Gael *duan* poem, canto, song First used in Eng. in Macpherson's *Ossian*, 1765] A poem or song, a canto of an epic or long poem.

1765 J MACPHERSON *Ossian* II 237 Cath-loda, Duan I (*Note* The bards distinguished those compositions in which the narration is often interrupted by episodes and apostrophes, by the name of *Duan*) 1785 BURNS *Vision*, Duan First. 1805 W TAYLOR in *Ann Rev* III 282 His Diarmod and his Guare may stalk on the stage, or declaim in duans 1821 BYRON *Juan* IV CXVII, Till what is call'd, in Ossian, the fifth Duan 1893 H WALKER 3 *Cent Scot Lit* II 124 One epic poem of six duans or cantos, and another of eight

Duan, obs. var DEWAN, DIVAN: so **Dua nee** = DEWANI; **Dua nage**, dewanship.

1669 *Lond Gaz* No 415/1 Carrying a Letter to the Duan 1766 *Hist Extr* in *Ann Reg* 29/1 The Duanage became annexed to the Nabobship 1818 JAS MILL *Brit India* II IV. I 18 Appointed duan (or controller of the revenues) of Bengal. *Ibid* V 213 The duanee, or collection, receipt and disbursement of the revenue

Duarchy (dĭŭ ărki). [f. L *duo* (or irreg. f Gr δύο) two, after *monarchy*, etc] A government by two co-ordinate rulers; a diarchy

1586 T B *La Primaud Fr Acad* I 582 Properly called a Duarchie, which may continue so long as those two princes agree 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* III III § 3 A Duarchie in the Church being inconsistent with a Monarchie in the state 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol Græca* II IV. 144 That Sparta should be careful to preserve both her Kings, and not change the duarchy into a monarchy

So **Du arch**, one who shares rule with another

1848 *Tait's Mag* XV 706 There will be *duarchs* for four phalanx, *triarchs* for 12, *tetrarchs* for 48, and so on.

Dub (dŭb), *sb* 1 *Sc* and *north dial* Also 6 doubbe, dubbe, 6-7 dubb, see also DIB *sb*.3 [Of uncertain origin.

It has been compared with Da *dyb* adj deep, sb. deep, abyss, but this being a relatively recent repr of ON *djup*, can hardly be connected]

1. A muddy or stagnant pool; a small pool of rain water in a road, a puddle (Chiefly *Sc*)

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXIII 119 Thre dayis in dub amang the dukis He did with dirt him hyde 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII Prol 54 The stretis Full of fluschis, doubbis, myre and clay 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* II 145 Our dykes and dubis, sykes and seuches thay sould spang and leip 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 81 I am skelpit on thro' dub and mire 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* XXIV 243 'Here's a dub for ye to jump'

2 A deep dark pool in a river or stream (*north dial*)

1535 STEWART *Cron Scot.* III 264 Sichke the Scottis, on the tother syde, Anayit war thair battell for to byde Ane mos also vpoun the tothei syde, With mony dubbis that war bayth deip and wyde 1825 BROCKETT *N C Words, Dub*, a small pool of water, a piece of deep and smooth water in a rapid river 1883 *Kendal Mercury* 12 Oct 5/3 In the neighbourhood of Tebay salmon are in the various favourite dubs in immense numbers. 1886 *Pall Mall G* 6 Oct. 4/1 During summei and when the water becomes low the fish congregate in deep 'dubs'.

3 *Comb*, as **dub-skelper**, one who runs through the 'dubs', 'a rambling fellow' (Jam).

1824 SCOTT *St Ronan's* XXVIII, I'll warrant it's some idle dub skelper coming after some o' yourselfs 1825 BROCKETT, *Dub-skelper*, bog-trotter, applied to the borderers

† **Dub**, *sb*.2 *Angling Obs* [f. DUB *v* 1 5] An artificial fly also *dub-fly*

a 1450 *Fysshynge w Angle* (1883) 6 How ye schall make youn hokes of stey] & of osmonde som for pe dub & soni for pe flote *Ibid* 20 Yf ye se pe trowyt or the graylyng lepe, angle to hym with a dub accordyng to the same moneth 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m* II § 11 (1689) 12 Your line for Dub-fly, Cast-fly, or Artificial fly.

Dub (dŭb), *sb* 3 Also 6 dubbe [Mainly onomatopœic (cf *dub-a-dub*, *rub-a-dub*), but having connexions with DUB *v* 2]

1. A beat of a drum, the sound of a drum when beaten. Cf. DUB-A-DUB

c 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruits of Warre* Wks (1587) 113 They Who followe drummes before they knowe the dubbe 1576 TURBERV *Venerie* 140 That drummes with deadly dub, may countervayle the blast 1710 E WARD *Brit Hudibras* 86 Before the Masters of the Dub Advanc'd a Red-fac'd squabby Fellow 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I 321 The sullen dub of two drums beaten with crooked sticks.

2 A blow struck as in drumming. *rare*

1664 BUTLER *Hud* II I 850 As skilful Coopers hoop their Tubs With Lydian and with Phrygian Dubs, Why may not Whipping have as good A Grace, perform'd in Time and Mood?

3 A short blunt dull-sounding thrust or blow.

1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice Told T.* II XIV. 271 Jotting down each dull footstep with a melancholy dub of his staff

Dub (dŭb), *sb* 4 *East Ind.* [Telugu *dabba*] 'A small copper coin, value 20 cash' (Yule)

1781 in Ld Lindsay *Lives Lindsays* (1849) III (Y), The fanam changes for 11 dubs and 4 cash 1791 J ANDERSON *Corr* 43 The Exchange 88 Dubs for one Rupee 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, *Dub* a division of the rupee in Mangalore, also called dudu, equal to about 2½d

Dub (dŭb), *v* 1 Forms: 1 dubban, 2-5 dubben, 3-5 dobb(e, 4-6 dubbe, 4 dube, 5 doubbe, dowbe, 5-6 doub(e, 5- dub [Appears in Eng before 1100 Generally supposed to be from OFr, which had in this sense *aduber* (Ch. de Rol 11th c), *adober*, *adouber*, also (rarer, and app. only later) *duber*, *douber* The OFr word is Com Rom., It *addobbare*, OSp and Pr *adobar*, OPg *adubar*; its ulterior derivation is unknown

By Diez it was assumed to be of Teutonic origin: there is however no such Germanic verb as *dubban* to strike, and the Icel. and Sw *dubba*, cited in support of such, are really late words for 'to dub a knight', from Eng or Romance EFris *dubben* to strike, seems, like our DUB *v* 2, to be a recent onomatopœic formation Even the relation of Eng *dub* to the OF word presents difficulties, since the latter would be expected to have been adopted as *adub*, which is not found till the 15th c Branch II is presumably an extension of the same word, though some of the senses are very remote, and are perh. affected by other associations]

I To invest with a dignity or title

1. *trans* To confer the rank of knighthood by the ceremony of striking the shoulder with a sword. a (with compl) *To dub* (one) *a knight* († *to a knight*).

1085-1123 *O. E. Chron* (Laud MS) an 1085, Se cyng. dubbade his sunu Henric to ridere þæn. *c* 1205 LAY 22497 Þu scalt to cnihte hine dubben *a* 1300 *K Horn* 447 Horn þu schalt beo dubbed knigt. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* I 31 The kynge Charlemayne doubed hym to a knyghte 1559 *Mirr Mag*, *Dk of Suffolk* V, Whan my Kyng had doubed me a Knight 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G* I 1, Has his majesty dubbed me a Knight for you to make me a Mister? 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew* II VII 116 Thou wast dubbed knight in this church

† b (with simple obj) *To dub* (a knight, etc)

13.. *K Alis* 818 Dubbed weore an hundriid knightis. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 1168 Charles him self medobbede rigt *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T* P 693 The sword that men yeuen first to a knyght whan he is newe dubbed 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* Contents XIII 1, How a damoysel desyred syr launcelot for to come and dubbe a knyght 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron* II 37/1 He dubd on saint Michaell the archangels daie thirtie knights 1596 SPENSER *F Q* VI II 35 So he him dubbed, and his knight did call 1617 in *Crt & Times Jas. I* (1849) I 467 Sir John Smith. was lately knighted Robin Hatton was likewise dubbed. 1685 *Lond Gaz* No. 2031/1 [They] were Dub'd by his Grace with the Sword of State

2 To invest with a dignity or new title (In later times often mockingly or humorously used.)

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 331 An abbot of Scone, þat dubbid þe kyng *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 7328 (Fairf) He sal be dubbed [*earlier texts* enoynted] king to be *c* 1400 *Melayne* 304 Dubbe hym Duke in my stede 1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, I 1 82 Since that our Brother dub'd them Gentlewomen 1737 POPE *Hor Epist* I VI. 81 A Man of wealth is dubb'd a Man of worth *a* 1745 SWIFT *Wks* (1841) II 76 The college has dubbed most of us doctors 1758 G WASHINGTON *Writ* (1889) II 6 *note*, You are pleased to dub me with a title I have no pretentions to—that is, ye Honble 1865 MISS BRADDON *Only a Clod* IV 22 They'd hardly dub you Esquire 1893 *Ch Times* 6 Oct 995/3 The marvel is that he was not dubbed F R S

3 To name, style, nickname, to speak of or set down as, now usually in pleasantry or ridicule.

1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, II II. 120 To dub thee with the name of Traitor 1607 *Schol Disc agst Antichr* I IV 175 The leading of homilies, which they dubb with the name of preaching 1693 *Humours & Conv Town* 62 A Condemning-Face dubs any one an uncontrovertible Critick 1713 STEELE *Englishm* No 40 260 A Cobler blacks a Boot. and dubs it *La Motte Royalle* 1773 GARRICK *Prol. to Goldsmith's Stoops to Conq*, You Pronounce him regular, or dub him quack. 1894 G R SIMS in *My First Bk* 88 Was I to be dubbed a scribbler?

II. To dress; to trim; to crop.

† 4 To dress, clothe, array, adorn *Obs*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 28014 Yee leuedis studis hu your hare to heu, hu to dub and hu to paynt *c* 1325 *Metr Hom* (1862) 12 He schop him bodi of hir fleyse And dubbed him wit oni liknes *a* 1450 *Alexander* 3447 He gase vp to þe gilt trone, Dobbed in his diademe & dizt as be-fore. 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 181/38 To Dub the house, *exornare*, *putare*

† b. To 'stick' (with ornaments). *Obs*

c 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) XXII 24 Covered of Plate of fyn gold, dubbed with precious stones *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 6205 A cloth all of clene gold, Dubbit full of diamondis

5. *Angling*. To dress or make up (an artificial fly), or to dress (a hook or line) *with* a fly

a 1450 *Fysshynge w Angle* (1883) 33 Thyse ben the xij. flyes wyth whyche ye shall angle to þe thought & grayllyng, and dubbe lyke as ye shall now here me tell 1675 J SMITH *Chr Relig App.* I. 65 He who dubbs his Hook with a counterfeit Fly, will chuse to fish in troubled Waters 1799 *Sporting Mag.* XIII 31 Dubbed with bear's hair of a brownish colour. 1846 *Blackw Mag* LIX 310 They could neither scour a worm nor dub a fly

6 a. To cut off the comb and wattles of (a cock).

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 181/39 To Dubbe a cocke, *coronare*. 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* II 252/2. 1828 *Craven Dial* 1871 DARWIN *Desc Man* XIII (1883) 403 Cock-fighters trim the hackles and cut off the combs and gills of their cocks, and the birds are then said to be dubbed.

b. To trim or crop (trees, hedges, etc)

1634-5 BRERETON *Trav* (Chetham) 73 The trees, which are now cut and dubbed 1877 *N W Line Gloss.*, *Dubbings*, evergreens with which churches and houses are decorated at Christmas 1884 *Cheshire Gloss*, *Dub*, to clip a hedge.

7. To dress (cloth) see quot 1847 Formerly, To 'renovate' old cloth or clothes, see DUBBER 1

[*a* 1400 *Liber Albus* IV If 337 a (Rolls) 718 Item, qe nul face dubber ne fuller tielx draps, et les vendent pur novels] 1801 *Chron* in *Ann Reg* 456 For dressing or dubbing cloths, either wet or dry, otherwise than by green cards and pickards 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dub*, to strike cloth with teasels in order to raise the flock or nap *Glouc*

8 'To place good wares in the upper part of a basket and inferior beneath; a term still in use in Billingsgate Market.' Riley, *Liber Albus* III. 311.

[1290 in *Liber Albus* III III. (Rolls) 378 Et qe nulle soit des pessoners si hardi faucement? a douber lour panyers, cestassavoir, mettre al desus panyer un demonstrance de convenable pessoun, et dessouthe en les panyers mettre pessoun desconvenable de poy de value]

9 To smear with fat or grease Now *spec.* to do this to leather Cf DUBBING *vbl sb* 4

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I 448 All, after pray'r kill'd, flay'd the beeves, Cut out and dubb'd with fat then thighs, fan diess'd with doubled leaves 1615 — *Odyss* III 619 Apart flew either thigh, That with the fat they dubb'd 1831 J HOLLAND *Manuf Metal* I 162 Well dressed ox or cow leather .. when in use, is occasionally dubbed over with neat's oil 1866 ROGERS *Agric & Prices* I. XVIII 398 Grease was needed for dubbing leather

10. To trim, or work level and smooth, with an adze. Also with *off*, *down*, *out*

1721 W SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild Assist* 160 To Dub, to work with an Addice 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I IV, I had, to cut down a Tree hew it flat on either Side with my Ax, till I had brought it to be thin as a Plank, and then dubb it smooth with my Adze 1789 G KEATE *Pelew Isl* 315 Canoes made from the trunk of a tree dubbed out 1812 J SMYTH *Pract of Customs* 234 A paling board slabbed or feather-edged and dubbed on the sappy side.

11. To beat blunt or flat

1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* IV 298/1 The end of the tube is bent and hammered over in any rough way to pass it through and is afterwards 'dubbed' or 'tanged'

Dub, *v* 2 [Known only since 1500 evidently onomatopœic, imitating the sound, or suggesting the feeling of a firm blow or thrust with something blunt Cf EFris. *dubben* to butt, beat, strike]

1. *trans*. To thrust, now implying a moderately firm blunt thrust or poke †Formerly also, To stab as with a dagger, to bring down (a club) (*obs*).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV XII 109 Or that Proserpine dubbit hir heid Onto the Stygian hellis flude of deid *c* 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* Wks (1831) 210 With bodkins

dubd and doust to death 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng* II vii (R.) He dubs his club about their pates *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems, etc* (1677) 15 Women commence by Cupid's Dait, As a King hunting Dubs a Hart 1836 E HOWARD *R. Reefer* xxxiv, Pigs were to be seen dubbing their snouts under the gunnel.

b *intr* To make a thrust or dab, to poke (*at*).

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xv, The slightest mistake as to time and at this moment the flatfish would have been dubbing at our ugly carcasses 1875 SIR G. W. DASENT *Vikings* II 196 The flounders would now be dubbing at our limbs thirty fathoms deep.

2. Used *intr* and *trans.* of the beating or sound of a drum. Also redupl. DUB-A-DUB, *rub-a-dub*. Cf. DUB *sb* 3

1588 T. DELONEY 3 *Ball. Armada* II iv in Arb. *Garner* VII 47 With trumpets sounding, and with dubbing drums *Ibid* II xiv. 50 The warlike Armie then stood still, and drummers left their dubbing sound *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* I i, Now the drums dubbs

† **Dub,** *v.*3 *Obs. slang* [? corruption of DUP *v.* = do up.] **1.** *trans.* To open (a door)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v. *Case*, Tis all Bob, and then to dub the gigg. *Ibid* s. v. *Gigger*, *Dub the Gigger*, open the Door with the Pick-lock. 1785 in GROSE.

2. To shut *up*

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Dub up*, to lock up or secure any thing or place, also to button one's pocket, coat, etc

Dub-, in *Comb.* Chiefly *dial.* [cf. DUBBED 4.] Having a blunt point.

1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* II viii 12 A swarthy dub-nosed Fellow, With Cheeks like rusty Bacon, yellow 1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss.*, *Dub-pointed, dubpointed, sb.* a blunt point, *adj.* blunt at the point [1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Dub*, a straight edged, round-pointed, dinner knife blade.]

Dub, dube, var. of DOOB, E. Indian grass

Dub-a-dub. [Echoic; cf. DUB *v* 2.] The sound made in beating a drum: used, **a.** advb., or without construction, as a simple representation of the sound; **b** as *sb.*, to name the sound, or the drummer who makes it; and **c.** as *adj.* to characterize it

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* iv. vii (Arb.) 74 Now sainct George to borow, Drum dubbe a dubbe afore. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 67 When drums are dumb, and sound not dub a dub 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* VIII. (Arb.) 137 Lowd dub a dub tabering with flapping rip rap of Ætna *a* 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* Wks. (Rtldg.) 242 Hark, how then drums with dub a-dub do come! 1608 DAY *Hum. out of Br.* v. ii (1881) 77 These drumming dub adubs loues pleasure feates 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xviii. (1737) 81 The Dub o dub Rattling of the Drums 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 86 Each dub a dub goes direct to a man's heart

¶ Applied, by confusion, to the accolade given in conferring knighthood.

1612 FIELD *Woman a Weathercock* I. ii in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI 23 The dub-a-dub of honour, piping hot Doth lie upon my worship's shoulder-blade.

So **Dub-a-dub** *v.* = DUB *v.*2 2.

1598 FLORIO, *Tambussare* to dub a dub, to drum 1851 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 573 Trumpets and drums, blown and dub'd dubbed by fellows that I would not trust [etc.]

Dubartas, -us, obs. var. JUBARTES, a kind of whale.

‖ **Dubash** (dubɑ ʃ). *East Indies.* Also 7 **deubash,** 9 **debash, dubashee** [ad. Hindī *dūbhāshiya, dōbāshī*, man of two languages, f. *dō, dū* two + *bhāshā* language.] An (Indian) interpreter or commissionaire, employed in transacting business with the natives, and as a cicerone, courier, etc

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. Ind. & P.* 30 The Moors not vouchsafing to return an Answer by a Slave, but by a Deubash, who is the Interpreter 1776 in *Gentl. Mag.* (1792) 14/2 Two days before our arrival at Hyderabad, I sent my Dubash on before. 1814 W. BROWN *Hist. Prop. Chr.* (1823) I 198 The rapacious dubashes denied them full payment 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xxxviii, By inquiry of the dubashee 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 318 The dubashes, a superior sort of *valet de place* and cicerone.

‖ **Dubba, dubber.** *East Indies* Also 7–9 **dupper,** 8 **duppa.** [Arab., Pers., and Urdū دبّہ *dabbah* vessel made of raw skins.] 'A leather bottle or skin bag, used chiefly in India for holding oil, ghee, and other liquids, and capable of holding, according to size, from 20 to 80 lbs weight' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, 1858).

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 118 Their Butter after it has passed the Fire, they keep it in Duppers the year round 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I 126 (Y.) Great Quantities of Butter, which they gently melt and put in Jars called Duppas 1799 *Ann. Reg.* 26 A small quantity of wood-oil, contained in a dubber, or leathern bottle. 1845 NAPIER *Gen. Order* in J. Mawson *Rec.* (1851) 35 (Y.) What became of these dubbas of ghee.

Dubbed (dʌbd), *ppl. a.* [f. DUB *v*.1 + -ED1.]

1. Invested with knighthood, knighted.

1552 HULOET, Dubbed, *decoratus* 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxviii (1612) 137 Lord of nine score dubbed knights. 1731 *Lett. fr. Fog's Jrnl.* (1732) II 257 A dubb'd Plebeian, Fortune's Fav'rite Fool. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* ii, A dubbed knight.

2. *Angling* Dressed, as a hook

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 11 The dubbyd hoke

3. Cropped

1634–5 BREERETON *Trav.* (Chetham) 44 Dubbed hedges

4. Blunted; blunt, pointless. (Now *dial.*)

17 E. SMITH *Compl. Housewife* (1750) 8 The spurs of the pheasant cock, when young, are short and dubbed 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* II 10 His spurs will be short and dubbed 1825 *Wilts. Words*, *Dubbed*, blunt, pointless

† **Dubber**1 *Obs.* [a. OF *doubeur* repairer, f. *douber* to trim, dress, repair. cf. DUB *v*.1 7.]

A renovator of old clothes

(But the meaning in quot. 1415 is uncertain: some have conjectured 'trimmers or binders of MSS.')

1225–6 *Liber Albus* I. II. viii (Rolls) 83 Et Paganus le Dubbour, unus vicinorum, attachiatur pro morte illa 1240–1 *Ibid* I. II. xxxviii (Rolls) 103 Et Johannes Clericus, Dubbeour, et Thomas de Marisco committantur gaolæ 1415 *Liber Memorandorum* A/V lf. 129 b, in *York Myst.* Introd. 20 Que touz hosyers que vendront chauuces aueront la charge del pagyne de Moyses et Pharao horspris les Dubbers et ceux que sount assignez a eux 1415 *Ordo pagin. ludi Corporis Christi* lf. 245 Ibid. 26 Estrumeners, Lumners, Questors, Dubbers

Dubber2: see DUBBA.

Dubbil, -ble, -bul, etc., obs. forms of DOUBLE

Du·bbing, *vbl. sb* [f. DUB *v*.1 + -ING1.] The action of the verb DUB1.

1. The conferring of knighthood; investment with a dignity or title.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 438 Help me to knizte Bi al þine mizte, To my lord þe king, þat he me ziue dubbing *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 15 A prince longeth for to do The gode knyztes dobbynge *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi 7 1586 FERNI *Blas. Gentrie* 152 The ordering of dubbings and creations of Knights or Esquires 1621 in Gutch *Collect. Cur.* I 101 All Bachelor Knights of more puny dubbing 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 2 The Dubbing or Creating of Witts

† **2.** Attire, dress, array. *Obs*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28032 Quen þai see your dubbing ware [i. e. attiring gear] *c* 1400 A. DAVY *Dreams* 76 Bope his habelon & newe dubbyng, Hure gray was her clopyng

3. *Angling* The dressing of an artificial fly; *concr.* the materials used in the process.

1676 COTTON *Walton's Angler* II 300 To teach you of what dubbing you are to make the several flies 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II 290 The dubbing of the fur of a black spaniel 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* VI (1880) 214 *note*, The dubbing of which the fly is composed.

4. A preparation of grease for softening leather and rendering it waterproof. Also *dubbin.*

1781 J. RIPLEY *Orig. Lett.* 23 Take currier's dubbing, and anoint his sores 1819 REES *Cycl.* XX, The hide or skin is then conveyed to the shade or drying-place, where the oily substances are applied, termed stuffing or dubbing 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III 96 The dubbing is composed of tallow, brought to a soft plastic condition by being melted and mixed with cod liver oil. 1896 *Price List*, Prout's Dubbin.

5. a. Working timber with an adze. **b.** *Dubbing-out* (*Plastering*). see quot. 1842–76

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 379 The expenses of dubbing out. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Dubbing-out* the bringing of an uneven surface in a wall to a plane, by pieces of tile, slate, or the like, before it is plastered over. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* 116 Dubbing, working with an adze.

6. *attrib*

a 1300 [see 2] *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1274 Seuen dayes ylyke hyt leste, The bredale and the dubbyng feste. 1864 WEBSTER, *Dubbing-tool*, a tool for paring down to an even surface 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 51, Lines, Fly Books, and Dubbing Books

Dubbler, var. DOUBLER.

Dubbletie: see DOUBLEJEE.

Du·berous, Du·bersome, *a. dial.* or *vulg.* [Corruptions of DUBIOUS.] Dubious, doubtful.

1818 *Sporting Mag.* II 17 They became a little duberous 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* IV. x, The squire was duberous if his charackter would serve 1837–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 139 As if he was dubersome whether he ought to speak out or not. 1876 HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* xx 277 'She was a little dubersome about my coming to time' 1889 BOLDERWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 109 That's what I'm dubersome about.

Dubiety (diubəi·ĕti). [ad. late L. *dubietās*, f. *dubius* doubtful: see -ITY.] The condition or quality of being dubious; doubtfulness, dubiousness. **b.** An instance of this, a matter of doubt

c 1750 RICHARDSON (T.), A state of dubiety and suspense is ever accompanied with uneasiness 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 32 So expressive as to admit of no dubiety 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Imperf. Sympathies*, The twilight of dubiety never falls upon him 1892 STEVENSON *Across Plains* 286 On one point there should be no dubiety

b. 1806–7 J. BRETLAND *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xx 279 Hume's account of his own dubieties 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) II. 260 A terrible dubiety tortself and to us

Dubil, obs. form of DOUBLE

Dubiosity (diūbiɒ·sĭti) [ad. L. type **dubiōsitās*, f. *dubiōsus* DUBIOUS: cf. It. *dubbiosità*.] = DUBIOUSNESS; with *pl.*, a doubtful matter.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I v 17 Men swallow falsities for truths, dubiosities for certainties 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II 299 The puzzles and the dubiosities of meaning 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* III. vi. 169 Distinctly and without a shadow of dubiosity

Dubious (diū bıəs), *a.* [ad. L. *dubiōs-us* doubtful, f. *dubium* doubt, neuter of *dubius* doubtful.]

1. Objectively doubtful, fraught with doubt or uncertainty; uncertain, undetermined, indistinct, ambiguous, vague

1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 208 To abide the fortune of battayle, which is ever dubious and uncertayne 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I iii § 8 In what year of his raign, is very dubious 1725 WATTS *Logic* II ii § 8 Dubious propositions are distinguished into probable, or improbable 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. viii. 100 He joins a dubious friend against a known benefactor. 1813 BUSBY tr. *Lucretius* Life, The faint and dubious rays of crepuscular light 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abbey* iv. 350 A dubious honour

b Of uncertain issue or result

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 181 The fight was no lesse dubious than dangerous 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I 104 His utmost power oppos'd In dubious Battel on the Plains of Heav'n 1875 HELPS *Ess.*, *Self Disc.* 16 A dubious deadly struggle which had terminated in his favour

† **c** *Old Chem. Dubious acids.* see quot. *Obs.*

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Acid*, *Dubious* or *Latent Acids*, are those which do not possess enough of the Acid nature to give sensible marks thereof on the taste, but agree with the manifest Acids in some other properties.

d Of questionable or suspected character

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I iii 25 A large bed, covered with clothes of the most dubious black-brown hue. 1884 L. J. JENNINGS in *Croker Papers* I vi 158 She had been absent from England oftentimes in very dubious company 1893 *Bookman* June 83/1 Having got into evil odour by their dubious gains

2. Subjectively doubtful, wavering or fluctuating in opinion, hesitating, inclined to doubt.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 189 Though I beleeve..yet am I somewhat dubious in beleeving 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* v 220 Uncertain Ballancings and Fluctuations of a dubious Will 1865 MISS PRATT, *Jasper* I ii 40 [She] raised her eyebrows in dubious expression 1874 HELPS *Soc. Pres.* dubious as to whether I should

Du·biously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY2.] In a dubious manner, with doubt, doubtfully, hesitatingly, uncertainly, vaguely, ambiguously.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III v 115 Albertus magnus speaks dubiously. but Aldrovand affirmeth plainly 1708 SWIFT *Predict. for* 1708 Wks. 1755 II 1 152 To wander in generals, and talk dubiously 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* III i, How Goes on the conflict? *A.* Dubiously and fiercely 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* II 39 'I don't know where you will find it', said the doctor, shaking his head dubiously

Du·biousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being dubious; doubtfulness; doubtful character; uncertainty, ambiguity.

1651 R. SAUNDERS *Plenary Possess.* 3 All which particulars have difficulty and dubiousnesse in them 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I *note* (R.), She speaks with the dubiousness of a man, not the certainty of a Goddess 1865 M. ARNOLD *Pss. Crit.* x. (1875) 411 The dubiousness and involved manner of the Greek 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxxiii, The dubiousness of all medical treatment

Dubitable (diū bităb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *dubitābilis*, f. *dubitāre* to DOUBT: see -ABLE, and cf. OF. *dubitable*.] Capable of being doubted; liable to doubt or question.

1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* III i 265 The dubitable hazards Of fortune 1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* 30 Aristotle makes it dubitable, and disputable, whether it is better to be Ruled by a good Law, or a good Man 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II ix. 391 The consequence, which is the only dubitable one, is again proved by this enthymeme 1893 *Nat. Observer* 30 Sept. 515/1 To put into dubitable French what he might have said in indubitable English

Hence **Du·bitably** *adv.*, in a dubitable manner

1864 in WEBSTER

† **Dubitancy.** *Obs* [ad. L. **dubitāntia*, f. *dubitāre* to DOUBT: see -ANCY and cf. OF. *dubitance*.] Doubt, hesitation, uncertainty of opinion

1648 HAMMOND *Serm. on Rom.* iv. 25 Wks. 1684 IV 505 They are . without all dubitancy resolv'd, that all the joys of Heaven are forfeited by this choice 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I Pref. 3 A certain knowledge, free from all dubitancy, of his Presence

Dubitant (diū·bităntˌ), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *dubitānt-em*, pres. pple. of *dubitāre* to DOUBT: see -ANT.] Doubting; having doubts. *absol.* One who doubts

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX 39 Why art thou to be less dubitant and circumlocutory? 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* ii 87 Let the dubitant take a piece of the blackest paper 1871 LYTTON *Coming Race* x, The male is a shy and dubitant creature 1895 *19th Cent.* Oct. 680 The Church militant rather than the Church dubitant may hold sway

Dubitate (diū·bitēt), *v. rare* [f. L. *dubitāt-*, ppl. stem of *dubitāre* to DOUBT.] *intr.* To doubt, hesitate, waver

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II ii vi, If he were to loiter dubitating, and not come 1879 MAUDSLEY *Pathol. Mind* vii. 312 If it were some great thing concerning which they dubitated and wavered

Hence **Du·bitating,** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, **Du·bitatingly** *adv.*

1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Romance* I 231 Dubitatingly 1837 — *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. i, What dubitating, what circumambulating 1845 — *Cromwell* (1871) III 194 Answered dubitatingly

Dubitation (diūbitē·ĭ ʃən). [a. F. *dubitation* (13th c.), ad. L. *dubitātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dubitāre* to DOUBT.] The action or condition of doubting; doubt, uncertainty; hesitation. **b.** An instance of this; † a matter of doubt (*obs.*)

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 67 I Alle that my progenitouris hath seyn, yfeythfully beleve withowtyn alle dubytacion. 1570 BUCHANAN *Chamæleon* Wks. (1892) 51 The Chamæleon . eftir sum dubitatioun come to Striueling. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I v xxi, It is as true a rule, that dubitation is the beginning of all knowledg *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I i (1740) 28 Lest the Author should think himself affronted by this Dubitation touching his Story 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xli, 'Beyond a shadow of dubitation' 1891 *Spectator* 14 Mar., The assertion, made with no dubitation or reserve

b 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* xii (R.), The trewe inuocacion of God thorow Cryst, thei haue turned it into a dowtfull dubitacion 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 99 Altercations, disputations and dubitations of, in

and about Mystic Theologie 1837 Carlyle *Fr Rev* III VII VII, In the wreck of human dubitations, this remains indubitable, that Pleasure is pleasant

Dubitative (dĭū·bĭtĕtĭv), *a* [ad. L. *dubitātīv-us* (Tertull.) doubtful, f *dubitāre*. cf F. *dubitatif* (13–14th c in Hatz.-Darm.)] Inclined or given to doubt; expressing doubt or hesitancy

1615 [implied in DUBITATIVELY] 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Conjunctions dubitative*, those which express some doubt, or suspension of opinion—as, *if.* 1859 Geo Eliot *Adam Bede* III, Turning his head on one side in a dubitative manner. 1887 Jessopp *Arcady* 49 Your old Arcadian's style of talk is full of doubts, it is what may be called the dubitative or approximating style

b *absol* A word or phrase expressing doubt

1835 Southey *Doctor* III xcii 176 Some one has said that the Devil's dubitative is a negative

Du·bitatively, *adv* [f prec. + -LY 2] In a dubitative or doubting manner, doubtingly

1615 Sir E Hoby *Curry-combe* III 121 This is the exposition so dubitatiuely propounded by the Interpreters themselues 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt* VI IX II 131 The Reichshofrath dubitatively shook its wig, for years 1889 F Barrett *Under Strange Mask* I. VII. 107 'H'm—yes', said I dubitatively

Duble, **Dubler, Dublet,** obs ff Double, etc

†**Dubment.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Dub *v* 1 + -ment · cf *adubment*] Dubbing, adornment, array.

13 *E E Allit. P.* A 121 The dubbement deie of doun and dale

Duboisine (dĭubŏi·sēin). *Chem* [see -ine] An alkaloid obtained from the Australian solanaceous shrub *Duboisia myoporoides*, having qualities similar to those of atropine and hyoscyamine.

1883 in *Syd Soc Lex*

Dubul, dubylle, obs forms of Double.

Duc, obs. form of Duke

Ducal (dĭū·kăl), *a* (*sb*) Also 5 ducall, 7 duckal [a F *ducal* (15th c in Hatz.-Darm.) = It *ducale*, Sp *ducal*, ad late L *ducāl-is*, f *duc-em* (*dux*) leader, Duke] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a duke or dukedom (also, of a doge)

In quot 1626 = Of the party of the Duke (of Buckingham)

1494 Fabyan *Chron* VII. 374 The bezaunde imperiall is worth 1 ducates, and the ducall bezaunde is worth xx ducates 1626 *Cert & Times Chas I* (1848) I 106 Some say my Lord of Suffolk having given his proxy to my Lord of Walden, his eldest son, and now, finding him ducal, hath revoked 1685 *Lond Gaz* No 2099/4 The Crest is a Griffins-head between two Wings, coming out of a Duckal Coronet 1731 Swift *On Pulteney* 10 Produce at last thy dormant ducal patent 1765–9 Blackstone *Comm* (1793) 106 Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, Alderney. are governed by their own laws, which are for the most part the ducal customs of Normandy 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It Isl* I. 216 The Ducal Gallery of Florence 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven* (1874) I I 17 The Ducal Palace of Venice is the central building of the world

b Of the rank or bearing the title of duke

1796 Morse *Amer Geog* II 138 The offices are hereditary to the ducal families of Ancaster and Norfolk

c *Ducal mantle*, (*a*) the official robe of a duke, (*b*) *Conch.* a species of mollusc, *Chlamys pallium*

1776 Da Costa *Conchol* 292 The Ducal Mantle Escallop 1819 in *Pantologia* 1823 in Crabb *Technol Dict.*

†**B** *sb* See quot *Obs*

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Ducals*, the letters patent granted by the senate of Venice are called *ducals*

Ducality (dĭukæ·lĭti) *humorous* [f. prec + -ity] Ducal rank or character, *concr.*, a ducal personage; the ducal order

1847 Ld Houghton in *Life* (1890) I 399 The German ducalities go to Granada 1848 *Ibid* 408 Disraeli made an excellent use. of the ducality of his friend 1891 *Pictorial World* 7 Mar 307/2 The Ducality was in high good humour

Du·cally, *adv* [f as prec. + -ly 2.] In a ducal manner; as a duke.

1823 Rutter *Fonthill* p. xxii, A lion rampant, Argent, ducally crowned, Or

Ducape (dŭkē·p) [Origin unascertained] 'A plain-wove stout silk fabric of softer texture than *Gros de Naples*

Its manufacture was introduced by the French refugees of 1685' Beck, *Draper's Dict*

1678 Phillips (ed 4), *Ducape*, a certain kind of Silk used for Womens Garments 1688 R Holme *Armoury* III 98/1 Womens Hoods, made of Sarsenet, Ducape, Vinian Sarsnet, Persia Silk 1773 Franklin *Lett* Wks. 1887 IV 477, I have had it worked up into a French grey ducape 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII 12/1 Persian, sarsenet, gros-de-Naples, ducapes, satin, and levantines are plain silks, which vary from one another only in texture, quality, or softness

Ducat (dŭ·kăt). Forms: 4 duket, 5 doketт(e, ducatt(e, 5–6 doket, duckett(e, 5–7 dukat, (6 ducade), 6–7 ducate, duccat(e, duckat(e, 6–8 ducket, 5– ducat [a F. *ducat* (1395 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad It. *ducato* (12th c), in late L *ducātus* Duchy, also name of a coin, f L *dux* Duke]

1. A gold coin of varying value, formerly in use in most European countries, that current in Holland, Russia, Austria, and Sweden being equivalent to about 9*s.* 4*d.* Also applied to a silver coin of Italy, value about 3*s.* 6*d.*

Used as the name of a silver coin issued in 1140 by Roger II of Sicily, as Duke of Apulia, bearing the inscription R DX AP, i.e *Rogerus Dux Apuliæ*, according to Falcone de Benevento 'monetam suam introduxit, unam vero, cui Ducatus nomen imposuit' (Du Cange, s v). In 1202, it appears (Pappadopoli, *Monete di Venezia*, 1893, 81) as the name of a Venetian silver coin, usually known as the *grosso* In 1284, the first gold ducat, also called *zecchino d'oro*, was struck at Venice under the doge John Dandolo This coin, worth about 9*s*, bears on one side figures of St Mark and the Doge, and on the other a figure of Christ with the legend 'Sit tibi Christe datus quem tu regis iste ducatus', this, though it did not originate, may have contributed to spread the name, which was subseq applied to the gold coins of various European countries

c 1384 Chaucer *H Fame* III 258 As fyne as ducat [*v.rr* doket, ducket] in venyse 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI 259 A duket þat is worþy half an Englisshe noble 1477 *Paston Lett.* No 804 III 204 In mony he brengyth with hym an hundred thowsand dokets 1494 Fabyan *Chron* VI clix 148 A dukat is of sondry valuys, but ye leest in value is iii *s* iii *d* ob & the best iiii *s* vii *d.* 1547 Boorde *Introd Knowl* xxx (1870) 199 In golde they [Castilians] haue duccates and doble duccates 1555 Eden *Decades* 176 The double ducades whiche yowre maiestie haue caused to bee coyned, are disparsed throughowte the hole worlde 1596 Shaks *Merch V* II. VIII 15 Two sealed bags of ducats, Of double ducats *a* 1618 Ralegh *Rem* (1644) 199 This Ducket currant for three ounces in Barbary, was then worth in England seven shillings and six pence. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl* s v, The chief gold ducats now current, are, the single and double ducats of Venice, Florence, Genoa, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Sweden, Denmark, Flanders, Holland, and Zurich 1823 Crabb *Technol Dict* s v, The Dutch ducats, which are reckoned the purest gold, are about 9*s* 6*d* sterling 1835 Burnes *Trav. Bokhara* (ed 2) III. 363 A Persian ducat now bears the value of nine kurans, or rupees 1858 Carlyle *Fredk Gt* II XIV I 189 The latest existing representative of the ancient Gold Gulden is the Ducat, worth generally about a Half-sovereign in English

†b A money of account in the Venetian republic. *Obs.*

1611 Coryat *Crudities* 286 Now whereas the Venetian ducket is much spoken of, you must consider that this word ducket doth not signifie any one certaine coyne. But many seuerall pieces do concurre to make one ducket, namely six liuers and two gazets 1638 Roberts *Merch. Map of Commerce* in Hallw *Shaks* V 323 At Venice there were two sorts of duccats, the one current in payment, which may bee valued ster about 3*s* 4*d*, and the other of banco, which may be valued about 4*s*, or 4*s* 2*d*

2 *loosely* A piece of money; *pl* Money; cash.

1775 Sheridan *Duenna* II iv, I shall be entitled to the girl's fortune, without settling a ducat on her 1853 Whyte Melville *Digby Grand* VI (Farmer) From spendthrift King John downwards, the Christian has ever pocketed the [Jew's] ducats, and abused the donor 1895 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug 174 Holmes was likewise out of ducketts.

3 **Ducat gold,** fine gold, also applied to gilding of a brilliant colour.

1548 Hall *Chron., Hen VIII*, 7 The garnentes were powdered with castels, and shefes of arrowes of fyne doket gold *Ibid* 80 b, On their faces visers, and all the berdes were fine wyer of Ducket gold 1808 R K Porter *Trav Sk Russ & Swed* (1813) I IV 29 The spire of this edifice is gilt with ducat gold.

Ducatoon (dŭkătū·n). Also 7 ducaton, ducattoon, -oun, 7–8 ducoat-, duckatoon. [a. F *ducaton* 'a small duckat, or halfe duckat' (Cotgr.), ? ad. It. *ducatone* (not in Florio) augm. of *ducato* (being a bigger coin than the gold ducat, *Della Crusca*) · see prec and -oon] A silver coin formerly current in Italian and some other European states, worth from 5 to 6 shillings sterling

1611 Coryat *Crudities* 285 The greatest [Venetian silver coin] is the duckatoone, which containeth eight liveis, that is, sixe shillings This piece hath in one side the effigies of the Duke of Venice and the Patriarch and in the other the figure of St Justina *a* 1659 Cleveland *Gen Poems* (1677) 40 What mean the Elders else, those Kirk Dragoons, Made up of Ears and Ruffs like Ducatoons? 1672 Petty *Pol. Anat* 385 Weighty plate pieces, together with ducatoons, making about three quarters of the money now current in Ireland. 1704 *Royal Proclam.* 18 June in *Lond Gaz* No 4029/1 Duccatoons of Flanders, Twenty Peny-weight and Twenty one Grains, Five Shillings and Six Pence 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl*, *Ducatoon*, a silver coin, struck chiefly in Italy; particularly at Milan, Venice, Florence, Genoa, Lucca, Mantua, and Parma, though there are also Dutch and Flemish ducatoons There is also a gold ducatoon, struck and current chiefly in Holland 1827 De Quincey *Murder* Wks 1862 IV 19 He had possessed himself of a ducatoon.

Duce, obs form of Deuce.

†**Ducenarious,** *a Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *ducēnārius*, f. *ducēnī* two hundred (each)]

1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Ducenarious*, pertaining to two hundred

‖ **Duces tecum** (dĭū sēz tī kʌm). *Law* [Latin phrase: more fully *sub pœna duces tecum*, 'Under penalty thou shalt bring with thee'.] A writ commanding a person to produce in court specified documents or other things which are in his custody, and are required as evidence.

1617 Minsheu *Ductor*, *Duces tecum*, is a Writ commanding one to appeare at a day in the Chancerie, and to bring with him some peece of euidence, or other thing that the Court would view 1658 in Phillips 1715 *Amer. State Papers* Misc (1834) I 682.

Duch(e, obs. forms of Dutch.

Duchepers, -peirs, corrupt ff. Douzepers

†**Du·chery.** *Obs.* Also 5 douch-, dowch- [app f *duché*, earlier form of Duchy + -ery, q v.]

1 The domain or territory of a duke; = Duchy.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 49 He doubbyd hys knyghtez, Dyvysyde dowcherys and delte in dyverse remmes *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 936 Appeirand air To twa Douchereis 1494 Fabyan *Chron* VII. 455 Charlis de Bloyes made his clayme to that duchery by tytle of his wyfe 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II 291 To have the empire of Ingland, with the duchery of Normandy

2 A duke's rule or term of office

1387 Trevisa *Higden* VI v (Tollem MS), The fourtenthe yere of his duchery *Ibid* (Rolls) VII 119 A þeie of his ducherie 1494 Fabyan *Chron* VI ccvii. 220 The .vii yere of his dowchery, he went to Iherusalem

Duchess (dʌ·tʃes). Forms: 4–6 duches, 4–7 duchesse, (5 ducesse, dochesse, duchez, dukes, 6 dutches, *Sc.* duiches), 6–9 dutchess, 6– duchess. [a F. *duchesse* (12th c in Hatz.-Darm.) ad. late or med L. *ducissa*, f. *dux* (*duc-*). see Duke The spelling *dutchess* was usual till *c* 1810]

1 a. The wife or widow of a duke. b. A lady holding in her own right a position equal to that of duke.

Grand (†*Great*) *Duchess*, the wife of a Grand Duke, q v.

13 *Gaw & Gr Knt.* 2465 Ai þurez half sustei, þe duches doȝter of Tyntagelle. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L G W* 2122 *Ariadne*, Myn dere herte, Of Athenys duchesse [*v.rr* ducesse, duches] *Ibid* 2127 Al softely systyr myn, quod she, Now be we duchessis bothe I and ȝe 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 145 Aftyr the dochesse of York clepyd Isabel *c* 1475 *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 792/4 *Hec duxissa*, a dukes 1529 *Act* 21 *Hen VIII*, c. 13 § 28 Any Chaplaine of any Duchesse, Maiquesse, Countesse, Vicountesse, or Baronesse 1613 Shaks *Hen VIII*, II III 38 What thinke you of a Dutchesse? Haue you limbs To beare that load of Title? 1701 *Act* 12 & 13 *Will III*, c. 2 § 1 Princess Sophia, Electress and Dutchess Dowager of Hannover 1756–7 tr *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II 2 The public audiences are given by the great dutchess 1779–81 Johnson *L. P*, *Pope* Wks. IV 74 To display the Dutchess of Marlborough under the name of Atossa. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) I 344 A court of dimissions was held in the names of the duke and duchess

2 *transf* †a. Lady (as feminine of *lord*) *Obs*

1393 Langl. *P Pl.* C. III 33 Ich am hus deie douheter, duchesse of heuene *c* 1485 *Digby Myst* III. 515 A dere dewchesse, my daysyys lee! 1513 Bradshaw *St Werburge* I 2183 A duches of vertue as whylom was Delboia *fig c* 1430 Lydg *Min. Poems* 173 (Mätz) Prynce! remembre Howe vertue is of vices a duchesse.

b. *slang.* A woman of imposing demeanour or showy appearance [Cf F. *duchesse*]

a 1700 B E *Dict Cant. Crew*, *Rum-duchess*, a jolly handsom Woman 1773 Goldsm *Stoops to Conq* II, This Stammer in my address can never permit me to soar above the reach of .. one of the Duchesses of Drury-Lane 1895 *Westm Gaz.* 9 Oct 8/1 The dissemination of those articles of apparel amongst 'factory ladies' and the elderly 'duchesses' of Chevalier land!

3. A size of roofing slate, of 24 by 12 inches.

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 396 Countesses are in size the next gradation above ladies, and Duchesses still larger 1851 *Offic Catal Gt Exhib* I 141 From 'ladies' (16 inches by 8) to 'duchesses' (24 by 12), the slates are sold per thousand (of 1200 slates). 1883 [see Countess 2].

4 *attrib* and *Comb*, as *duchess-gentlewoman*, *-regent*; *duchess-like* adj.

1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser I (1863) 52 Her beauty is duchess like 1826 W E Andrews *Exam Fox's Cal. Prot. Saints* 47 The cause for which the priest knight and the duchess-gentlewoman suffered was one and the same 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq* IV xviii 178 An honourable embassy was sent to the Duchess-Regent in Normandy.

Hence **Du·chessship,** the rank or personality of a duchess; **Du·chessy** *a.*, *colloq.*, like or of the nature of a duchess; abounding in duchesses.

1607 Chapman *Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 29, I would haue put that proiect face of his To a more test than did her Dutchesship. 1819 *Monthly Mag* XLVIII 415 His Princeship and her Princessship, his Dukeship and her Duchesship, may also find a place in his crabbed vocabulary, if he prefer it 1870 *Contemp. Rev* XIV 486 'Lothair' has been called a 'duchessy' book. 1887 Sims *Mary Jane's Mem.* 49 A handsome nose that made her look duchessy

Ducht, pa. t of Dow *v* 1

Duchtie, -y, Sc. forms of Doughty.

Duchy (dʌ·tʃi). Forms: 4–5 duche, -ee, 4–7 -ie, (5 dwche, -ie), 5–6 duchye, 6–8 dutchie, -y, 6– duchy [a. OF. *duchet*, later *duché*, fem. (12th c. *ducheté*, *duceé* in Hatz.-Darm.), and later OF *duché* masc. The former represents a L type **ducātāt-em* dukeship, the latter is = Pr. *ducat*, It. *ducato*, Sp. *ducado*:—late L *ducātus* territory of a duke, f. L *dux*, *duc-em* leader, Duke]

1 The territory ruled by a duke or duchess

1382 Wyclif *Neh* V 18 The ȝeris fruits of my duchie [Vulg. *annonas ducatus mei*] I soȝte not 1393 Langl. *P Pl* C IV 245 A kyngdome oþer duche May nat be sold soþly *c* 1400 Maundev (1839) I. 7 He holdeth of the reme of Roussye a gret partie, where-of he hath made a Duchee 1568 Grafton *Chron* II 291 The French king should clerely geve unto him all the Duchy of Guyan And that king Edward . should freely holde and occupie the sayde Duchie 1601 R Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 105 The Pope hath the cittie of Rome..the Dutchie of Spolet. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV 157 The dutchy of Carniola. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt Chr.* I IV. 396 Otho . had erected his duchy into a kingdom

b. In Great Britain, applied to the dukedoms of Cornwall and Lancaster (the two earliest in England) vested in the Royal Family, and having certain courts of their own, in which respect they differ from ordinary peerage dukedoms

1480 Caxton *Chron Eng.* ccxxv 229 Kyng edward made of the erledome of cornewayle a duchye. 1553, etc. Duchy of Lancashire [see Chancellor 4] 1645 Sir R. Greenville in Clarendon *Hist Reb.* IX § 104 The Revenue of his Dutchy of Cornwal 1703 *Act* 1 *Anne* Stat 1 c 7 § 5 Under the ..

seals of the duchy and county palatine of Lancaster 1895 *Whitaker's Almanack* 157 Duchy of Lancaster Duchy of Cornwall [With a List of Officers of the two Duchies]

c A district between London and Westminster forming the precincts of the Duchy House of Lancaster.

1626 *Crt. & Times Chas I* (1848) I 154 St. Clement's parish, the Strand, the Duchy, with the Savoy, have caused a riot.

2. *attrib.* a generally, as *duchy rights*, † **duchy-peerage**, a dukedom b *spec.* Of or relating to the duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster; as *duchy land, manor, tenement* (one held of the crown in either of these duchies); **duchy-chamber**, the court-room at Westminster of the **duchy-court** of Lancaster, held before the chancellor of the Duchy (see CHANCELLOR 4), or his deputy, having equitable jurisdiction over lands holden of the Crown in right of the duchy; **duchy-house**, the official London residence of the Chancellor of the Duchy.

1555 *Act* 2 & 3 *Phil. & Mary* c 20 § 5 The Fermes Rentes Suytes and services . aunsweryd and paide in the Court of the Duchye Chambre at Westminster 1607 Duchy court [see CHANCELLOR *sb* 4] 1609 *Crt & Times Jas I* (1849) I. 100 The two chancellors of the exchequer and duchy keep residence here in town of which the last hath been driven from the duchy house to Lambeth by the plague 1653 MANLOVE *Lead Mines* 293 The Dutchie Court (if just cause be) May yield relief against those verdicts three 1659 *Rushworth's Hist Coll* I 149 (Title of Act 21 Jas. I c 25) An Act for relief of Patentees, Tenants, and Farmers of Crown-Lands and Dutchy-Lands. 1672 LEYCESTER *Hist Antiq* II iv, The dutchy office at Gray's Inne in London 1705 *Ibid.* No 4132/4 Exposed to Sale, a Dutchy Tenement being parcel of the Dutchy Manour of Trematon, and part of the Ancient Dutchy of Cornwall 1750 CARTE *Hist Eng* II. 445 To shew his title to the Dutchy-peerage of Bretagne. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm* III vi, The court of the duchy chamber of Lancaster is another special jurisdiction 1814 LYSONS *Cornwall* VII, The tenants of the duchy manors are either free tenants, or conventionary or customary tenants.

† **Du·cible,** *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *dūcibilis*, f. *dūcere* to lead.] a That can be led; tractable. b Able to be drawn out; = DUCTILE 1

1633 T ADAMS *Exp 2 Peter* ii 2 Here is a ducible disposition that will follow upon the least hint 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 427 Silver is easily ducible and liquescible

Duck (dŭk), *sb.*[1] Forms. *α.* 1 duce, 4 duk, 5– duck (5 dukke, 6 ducke). *β* 4–5 doke (5 dooke, 6– *Sc.* duke, duk, duik (deuk). *γ* 4–5 douk, 5–6 dowk [OE. *duce* (? *dūce*), from *u-* (or *ū-*) grade of **dūcan* to DUCK, dive, cf Da. *duk-and* lit. dive-duck (*and* = duck), Sw. *dyk-fågel* lit. dive-fowl, diver; and the synonyms under DUCKER]

The phonological history presents some difficulties, esp. owing to uncertainty whether the OE vowel was *u* or *ū*, and the development of the three ME types *dukke, duk, douk*; corresp. to mod *duck, dōke, dook*, corresp to mod Sc *duik* (duk); *douke, dowke* Cf, for the forms, BROOK *v* and DOVE, and see LUICK, *Untersuch zur Engl. Lautgeschichte* (1896) § 388, 553]

I Primary sense.

1 A swimming bird of the genus *Anas* and kindred genera of the family *Anatidæ*, of which species are found all over the world.

Without distinctive addition or context, the word is applied to the common *domestic duck*, a domesticated form of the *wild duck* or MALLARD (*Anas boscas*) The other species (about 125 in number, distributed among some 40 genera) are distinguished by adjuncts expressing colour, appearance, or habits, as *black, brown, crested, dusky, fishing, grey, little, long-tailed, noisy, painted, pied, red-headed, ring-necked, ruddy, sleepy, swallow tailed, tufted, velvet, whistling, white-faced duck*, etc ; habitat, as *channel-, creek-, mire-, moss-, mountain-, river-, rock-, sea-, shoal-, surf-, tree, wood duck*, native region, as *American, English, French, German, Labrador, Norway duck*, or by more distinctive words as CANVAS-BACK-, CUTHBERT-, EIDER, HARLEQUIN-, HERALD-, MAIDEN-, MANDARIN-, MUSCOVY- or MUSK-, MUSSEL, PENGUIN-, SQUAM-DUCK, etc., q v in their alphabetical places In its widest technical sense, the name includes the gadwalls, garganeys, golden eyes, pintails, pochards, scaups, scoters, sheldrakes, shovellers, spoonbills, teal, whistlewings, widgeons, and other related groups; the geese and goosanders, though *Anatidæ*, are not usually called 'ducks'

α 967 in Kemble *Cod Dipl* No. 538 III 18 Andlang Osrices pulle þæt hit cymþ on ducan seaþe , of ducan seaþe þæt hit cymþ on Rischale 1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B XVII 62 A syde he gan hym drawe Dredfully . as duk [*v r.* 5 *MSS* doke] doth fiam þe faucoun *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 5 Henneban sede duckys wylle kylle 1483 *Cath Angl* 110/2 A Dukke, *anas* 1530 PALSGR 215/2 Ducke a foule, *canne* Duke of the ryver, *cannette* 1564 J RASTELL *Confut. Jewell's Serm* 37 b, He is more neerer a ducke then a duke 1620 SHAKS. *Temp* II. ii 136 Though thou canst swim like a Ducke, thou art made like a Goose 1699 DAMPIER *Voy* II ii 69 Whistling Ducks are somewhat less than our Common Duck In flying, their Wings make a pretty sort of loud whistling Noise 1845 HIRST *Poems* 162 Brooding black-duck from her nest of turf In the tall sedge 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 455 The Eiders are the largest of all the Ducks, being as weighty as the average of Geese

collective pl 1858 LD MALMESBURY *Mem Ex-Min* (1884) II. 145 It would do for firing into a flock of duck

β 1362 LANGL *P Pl* A v 58 He schulde Drinken bote with þe Doke [So B v 75 1393 C VII 174 douke] and dyne but ones *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 58 Hennes, goos, and dokis *c* 1 . *Lat. & Eng. Voc* in Wr-Wülcker 563 *Anas*, a doke. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 125/2 Dooke, byrde (*K* doke), *anas* 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D ij b, Tame Dookes *Ibid* F vj, A badelyng of Dokys 1500–20 DUNBAR *Fenzeit Friar* 119 Thre dayis in dub amang the dukis 1549 *Compl Scot* vi 39 The dukis cryit quaik 1630–56 SIR R GORDON *Hist. Earls Sutherland*, Duke, drake, widgeon, teale and all other kinds of wildfowl [*Mod Sc* duik]

γ. 1393 [see *β*] 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron* (1811) 84 Swannes, gies, or dowkes

b *spec.* The female of this fowl. the male being the DRAKE

In the domestic state the females greatly exceed in number, hence *duck* serves at once as the name of the female and of the race, *drake* being a specific term of sex

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T* 390 Thanne shal I swymme as myrie.. As dooth the white doke after hire drake ? *c* 1475 *Sqr lowe Degre* 320 The tele, the ducke and the drake 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb* § 146 Take hede how thy hennes, duckes, and gees do ley 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith* III. iv § 1 380 Between the Duck and the Drake there is this difference, that he hath growing on his Rump certain erect feathers which she hath not *Mod* A flock of ducks swimming behind their drake

c The flesh of this fowl

1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1776) VI. 111 Plutarch assures us, that Cato kept his whole family in health, by feeding them with duck whenever they threatened to be out of order.

d *Antiq.* (More fully *duck-weight*) A stone or clay figure of a duck used as a weight in ancient Assyria and Babylonia.

[1849 LAYARD *Mon Nineveh* Ser I 21 A duck, in baked clay, with a cuneiform inscription The letters may denote a numeral] 1853 — *Nineveh & B* XXV 601 *note*, The actual weight of the large ducks in the British Museum being 480 or troy

2 In phrases and proverbial sayings.

1621 COTGR s v *Apprendre*, (An idle, vaine, or needlesse labour) we say, to teach his grandame to grope ducks *a* 1656 R. CAPEL in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav Ps* IX 18 Money, which lying long in the bank, comes home at last with a duck in its mouth. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* 188 Then he turned up his eyes like a duck in thunder 1880 J PAYN *Confid Agent* III 161 Look less like a duck in a thunderstorm. 1889 L B WALFORD *Stuffnecked Generation* (1891) 321 It had all passed off like water off a duck's back 1894 ASHLEY 50 *Y. of Life* I 22, I always took to shooting like a duck to water. ['Duck's weather', 'fine day for ducks', referring to wet weather.]

II Transferred uses.

3. A term of endearment

1590 SHAKS. *Mids N* v 1 282 O dainty Ducke ! O Deere ! 1607 MIDDLETON *Fam of Love* I iii, And now, sweet duck, know I have been for my cousin Gerardine's will 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* I iii, For see you not too women? daynty ducks ! 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* xi, How is he now, my duck of diamonds ? 1880 SPURGEON *Serm* XXVI 46 Her child was so much her 'duck' that he grew up to be a goose

4. Short for *lame duck*. see 9

5. *Anglo-Ind slang* A nickname for soldiers of the Bombay Presidency

1803 ELPHINSTONE in Sir E Colebrooke *Life* (1884) I 53 (V Supp) They have neither the comforts of a Bengal army, nor do they rough it, like the Ducks 1879 Low *Afghan War* I 97 The 'Ducks' (as the Bombay troops are called) enjoy it much

6 A boy's game, also called *duckstone, duckie-stone*, also one of the stones used in this game, and sometimes a player

1821 *Blackw Mag* Aug 32 (Jam) The duck is a small stone placed on a larger, and attempted to be hit off by the players at the distance of a few paces 1888 EIWORTHY *W Somerset Word bk*, *Duck*, a game 1893 *Cassell's Bk Sports & Pastimes* 255 The players [at Duckstone] then, standing at home, 'pink for duck', that is, they throw their stones towards the block, and he whose stone remains farthest from the block is first duck.

7 *Cricket slang.* (Short for DUCK'S EGG). No score, nought; also, a player who fails to score.

1868 *St Paul's Mag* in *Daily News* 24 Aug, You see that his fear of a 'duck'—as by a pardonable contraction from duck-egg a nought is called in cricket-play—outweighs all other earthly considerations 1880 *Daily Tel.* 24 Sept, Life is very much like cricket Some get scores, and some 'a duck'. 1885 *Ldn Daily Rev* 17 Aug 3/5 The former batter proved a duck

8 *dial* and *slang* (See quots)

1873 *Slang Dict*, *Duck*, a bundle of bits of the 'stickings' of beef sold for food to the London poor A faggot 1876 *Mid. Yorksh Gloss*, *Duck*, a faggot

9. *Lame duck*: a disabled person or thing: *spec.* (*Stock Exchange slang*): one who cannot meet his financial engagements; a defaulter. Also, short, *duck*.

1761 H WALPOLE *Lett H Mann* 28 Dec. (1843) I 60 Do you know what a Bull, and a Bear, and a Lame Duck are? 1771 GARRICK *Prol to Foote's Maid of B*, Change-Alley bankrupts waddle out lame ducks ! 1866–7 J BERESFORD *Miseries Hum Life* (1826) XII xviii, Attending at the Stock-exchange on settling-day amidst the quack of Ducks, the bellowings of Bulls, and the growls of Bears 1832 MACAULAY *Mirabeau* Misc. 1860 II 95 Frauds of which a lame duck on the Stock exchange would be ashamed 1889 C D WARNER *Little Journ* xvii, Do you think I have time to attend to every poor duck ?

10 *Bombay duck* = BUMMALO.

1860 MASON *Burmah* 273 (Y) A fish nearly related to the salmon is dried and exported in large quantities from Bombay, and has acquired the name of Bombay Ducks 1879 F S BRIDGES *Round World in 6 Months* 214 'Bombay Ducks' are always served with curry. These are small dried fish of a peculiar flavour, and are quite dry and crisp

III *attrib* and *Comb*

11. a *attrib*, as *duck-dance, -gun, -house, -pond, -pool, -puddle, -tribe* b objective and obj genitive, as *duck-decoying, fattener, -fattening, -hunter, -hunting, -keeper, -rearer, -rearing* c similative, as *duck-foot, -tail, -footed, -hearted, -like, -toed* adjs.

1884 *Mag of Art* Feb 143/2 Indulging in a most ungraceful *duck-dance. 1886 *Athenæum* 21 Aug 230/3 Most readers of sporting books have some idea of *duck decoying 1895 *Westm Gaz* 9 May 3/1 *Duck fatteners have to pay highly for sittings of eggs 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 350 They killed more fowls, of the *duck-foot kind 1813 COL HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I 85 I left my *duck gun and went to Whitchurch 1846 GREENER *Sc Gunnery* 285 Never make duck-guns above seven eights in the bore 1699 DAMPIER *Voy* (1729) II i. 45 Like so many *Duck-houses all wet and dirt 1730 *Index of Addison's Wks* (Jod) *Duck-hunting, what Mr Bayle compares to it 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II iii, They had never been duck-hunting there since 1696 *Lond Gaz* No 3175/4 Mr. Webbs, the *Duck-keeper in St James's Park 1831 T L PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* 293 To live on a gravelly hill—without so much as a *duck-pond within ten miles of him 1601 *Memorials of St Giles's, Durham* (Surtees) 29 For castinge of the *dooke poole and for dammynge the water at giles bridge—xxd 1893 SINCLAIR & HENRY *Swimming* (Badm Libr) 337 Harlow Its swimming pond, named the '*duck-puddle', is one of the finest open air baths in England

12 Special comb **duck-chicken**, one hatched by a hen, **duck-gravel** (see quot), **duck-ladder**, a kind of short ladder, **duck-legged** *a*, having unusually short legs: so *duck-legs*, **duck's-off**, the game duck or duckstone; **duck-oil**, water, moisture (Halliwell), **duck-shot**, shot of a size suitable for shooting wild ducks; **duck-weight** = 1 d; **duck-wife**, a woman who has charge of ducks. Also DUCK AND DRAKE, DUCK-BILL, DUCK'S BILL, EGG

1678 T. JONES *Heart & Right Sov* 201 Neither under stood the other no more than *duck-chickens their hen dam, recalling them from connatural element 1885 *Daily News* 14 July 2/2 *Duck-gravel, a deposit like pumicestone, into which the ducks push their bills Every ducker's place has a lump of this duck gravel, a coralline stuff like little oyster shells 1883 *Law Times Rep* XLIX 139/2 He took a shorter ladder (called a *duck ladder) and placed this duck ladder against the roof 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 263 Or, why so long, doe they make men *Duck [illegible] 1714 [illegible] - Conscious of his duck Legs 1809 [illegible] NG *Knickerb* (1861) 287 A [illegible] equipped in a pair of [illegible] 1888–9 *Longm Mag* XIII 516 Another [game] named '*ducks off' consisted in setting on a huge flat stone a round stone which from a certain distance one strove to knock off 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D* x, She counted them like a good *duck-wife

b. Esp in names of animals and plants. **duck-ant**, the white ant or termite, **duck-eagle**, a South African species of eagle, **duck-mole**, the Duck-billed Platypus, **duck-mud**, Crow-silk, **duck's foot**, a local name of Lady's Mantle, also the American May-apple, *Podophyllum peltatum*, **duck-snipe** (Bahamas), the willet, *Symphemia semipalmata*, **duck-wheat** = DUCK-BILL wheat, Also DUCK-HAWK, -WEED, etc

1851 GOSSE *Nat in Jamaica* 283 A fragment of the earthy nest of the *Duck ants (*Termites*) 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G Hope* II 136 There is another sort of eagle in the Cape countries which the naturalists call *Aquila anataria*, or the *Duck-Eagle 1875 tr *Schmidt's Desc & Darw* 237 The Ornithorhynchus, or *duck-mole of Tasmania 1884 MILLER *Plant-n*, *Duck-mud, *conferva rivularis* and other delicate green spored Alga. 1755 JOHNSON, **Ducks foot*, black snake-root, or Mayapple 1611 COTGR, *Bled rouge*, ordinarie red wheat, called by Kentishmen, *Duck wheat

Duck, *sb.*[2] Also 7 douke. [f DUCK *v*] An act of ducking.

1 A quick plunge, a dip

1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I 156 *note*, Two singular basins not large enough for any monarch bigger than Oberon to take a duck in 1876 *World* V No 113 18 The elder women content themselves with a few ducks as the waves break over them

2 An instantaneous lowering of head or body, a rapid jerky bow or obeisance

1554 T SAMPSON in Strype *Eccl Mem* III App xviii 46 The fond nods, crosses, becks, and ducks 1634 MILTON *Comus* 960 Without duck or nod *a* 1652 BROME *New Acad* I Wks. 1873 II. 19 Be ready with your napkin, and a lower douke, maid 1802 LAMB *J Woodvil* II Wks 612 The ducks, and nods Which weak minds pay to rank 1879 S SIR JOHN *Life Sir J Brooke* 268 The ball rushing over our heads, caused a most undignified duck

Duck, *sb.*[3] [Known only from 17th c ; app, a. 17th c Du *doeck* 'linnen or linnen cloath' (Hexham 1678); = Ger *tuch*, Icel *dúkr*, Sw *duk*.]

1. A strong untwilled linen (or later, cotton) fabric, lighter and finer than canvas; used for small sails and men's (esp sailors') outer clothing

In the earlier half of the 19th c much worn for trousers

1640 in Entick *London* (1766) II 169 Duck himderlands, middle good headlock 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas II*, c 4 Sched, Drilling & pack ducke ye 100 ells cont 6 score 1780 T JEFFERSON *Lett* Writ 1893 II 329 What is to be done for tents, I know not I am assured that very little duck can be got in this country 1835 MARRYAT *Jac Faithf* II, A shirt of coarse duck 1883 T HARDY in *Longm Mag* July 258 The genuine white smock-frock of Russia duck and the whity-brown one of drabbet, are rarely seen now afield.

2. *pl.* Trousers of this material

1825 *Universal Songster* 305 T'other day I saw a goose in white ducks 1829 MISS SHERIDAN in *Lett etc Dk Som erset* (1893), The boys were in white ducks, with lightish green jackets 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XXV, They must be young Pendennis's white ducks.

3 *attrib* and *Comb*

1745 *Gentl Mag* 485 Coopers, duck-weavers, hemp-dressers 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I 403 There is a duck manufactory at Boston 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxvi, In a blue frock-coat and spotless white duck trowsers

Duck (dŭk), *v* Forms a. 3–5 (*Sc* 6) duke, 4–6 douke, 5–6 (*Sc* and *north dial* –9) douk, dowk(e, 6 (*Sc.* 7–9) dook; β. 6 ducke, (dokk), 6– duck [The ME forms (= dūk), correspond to an OE type **dūcan* = MDu, MLG. and LG. *dûken* (Da *duiken*), OHG *tûhhan*, MHG *tûchen*, G *tauchen*, a WGer. strong vb. of 2nd ablaut series (with *û* instead of *eu, iu* in pres stem) This form is still preserved in Sc. *douk, dook* (dŭk); but about the middle of the 16th c, it was shortened in Eng. to *duck*, prob. by assimilation to DUCK *sb*[1] Cf. however MHG. and Ger. *ducken* (MHG. also *tucken, tucken*) to duck, dive, etc –**dukjan*; also Sw *dyka* to duck, dive.]

I *intr.* 1 To plunge or dive, or suddenly go down under water, and emerge again; to dip the head rapidly under water.

c 1340 *Cursor M* 23203 (Trin) He þat doukeþ ones þer doun *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4090 It was bred full Of dragons & doukand neddirs 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb) 60 They conne wel also duke in the water after lapwynches and dokys 1552 HULOET, Ducke vnder the water, *vado in* dyue 1581 MARBECK *Bk of Notes* 182 The outward sacrament of dipping or ducking in the water 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* IV (1682) 7 Though (to avoid their Darts) he sometimes ducked, yet held he still his left hand above the water 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss*, *To Douk*, to bathe or plunge under water, to duck 1890 *Spectator* 9 Aug 167/2 It [a torpedo] will be able 'to duck' under the defensive nettings carried by men-of-war. *Mod Sc.* To dook for apples at Hallowe'en.

b To make a sudden descent or dive, not under water.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V xiii 126 Quhill all the wallis doukis to the ground, Wndir the brasing quhelis and asiltre *a* 1851 MOIR *Poems, Snow* II, Behold the trees Their fingery boughs stretch out As they duck and dive about 1870 DICKENS *E Drood* III, Receiving the foul fiend, when he ducks from its stage into the infernal regions

2. To bend or stoop quickly so as to lower the body or head; to bob; to make a jerking bow; hence, *fig* to cringe, yield; so, *to duck under*

1530 PALSGR 526/1, I dowke, I stowpe lowe as a frere doth 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus* XIX 24 A wicked man can behaue himself humbly, and can douke with his heade. 1539 *Surrender of Monasteries* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) XIV 611 Dokkyng, Nodding and Beckynge 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 89 Douking on all four vnto him 1630 LENNARD tr *Charron's Wisd* (1658) 73 To duck and stoop to all sorts of people 1713 POPE *Guardian* No 92 ₱ 5 He never once ducked at the whiz of a cannon ball. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk* VIII 1407 Law ducks to Gospel here 1872 GEO ELIOT *Middlem* (1878) I III 352 Eat cold mutton, have to duck under in any sort of a way. 1887 BESANT *The World went* V 42 [I] was comforted to see the men at the guns, none of them killed, and none of them ducking

II. *trans* 3. To plunge (a person or thing) momentarily *in, into*, or *under* water or other liquid

a 1300 *Cursor M* 23203 He that es duked ans dun *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor Fab* 27 In the water either twyse or thryse Hee dowked him. 1553 *Note* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 266 Ducked at yardes arme, and so discharged 1582–8 *Hist James VI* (1804) 105 They were dukit in a deepe loche, ouer the head thrie seueral tymes 1598 STOW *Surv.* XI (1603) 95 Ouerthowne, and well dowked 1631 RUTHERFORD *Lett* (1862) I 78 Howbeit, ye may be ducked, but ye cannot drown 1751 in Hone *Every-day Bk* I 1045 A man and woman are to be publicly ducked at Tring 1785 BURNS *Jolly Begg*, 4th Recit, And had in monie a well been dooked 1790 A WILSON *To E Picken* Poet. Wks. (1846) 109 While I can douk in ink a quill 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* II, I say, duck her in the loch, and then we will see whether she is witch or not.

4 To lower (the head, etc.) suddenly and momentarily, to jerk down.

1598 E GILPIN *Skial* (1878) 57 But bring them to the charge, then Though but a false fire, they theyr plumes will duck 1617 MARKHAM *Caval* II 81 If he haue taken a custome to duck downe his head, when he standeth still 1727 SWIFT *To Delany* 3 When first he hears The bullets whistling round his ears, Will duck his head 1884 GILMOUR *Mongols* 240 We ducked our heads, and hurried into the tent

5. *Duck up* (*Naut*): To raise with a jerk, haul up (a sail that obstructs the steersman's view)

1706 PHILLIPS s v, 'Duck up the Clew-lines of those Sails'

Duck, obs. form of DUKE, TUCK.

Duck and drake. [from the motion of the stone over the watery surface.]

1 A pastime consisting in throwing a flat stone or the like over the surface of water so as to cause it to rebound or skip as many times as possible before sinking. Chiefly in phr, *to make a duck and drake, to play (at) duck and drake* (Often in *pl*)

1583 J HIGINS tr *Junius' Nomenclator* (N), A kind of sport or play with an oister shell or stone throwne into the water, and making circles yer it sinke, etc. It is called a ducke and a drake, and a halfe-penie cake *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon* I. II in Bullen *O Pl* II 14 The poorest ship-boy Might on the Thames make duckes and drakes with pieces Of eight fetchd out of Spayne 1730 SWIFT *Vind Carteret* Wks 1755 V. II 188 Scipio and Lelius often played at duck and drake with smooth stones on a river 1829 *Nat. Philos*, *Hydrostatics* I 2 (U. K. S.) The common play of making ducks and drakes, that is, throwing a flat stone in a direction nearly horizontal against a surface of water, and thus making it rebound, proves the water to be elastic 1842 *P Parley's Ann* III 15 A shot made a duck-and-drake in the water.

b *attrib*, as *duck-and-drake fashion, sort.*

1858 A W. DRAYSON *Sport S Africa* 304 Sometimes with a duck and drake sort of progression they [fish] skipped along over the top of the pool 1893 *Boy's Own Paper* Jan 183/2 A cannon ball came Skipping at a long range over the water 'duck and drake' fashion

2 *fig* In phrases: *To make ducks and drakes of* or *with, to play (at) duck and drake with* to throw away idly or carelessly; to play idly with, to handle or use recklessly, to squander.

c 1600 *Timon* V v, I will make duckes and drakes with this my golde Before your fingers touch a piece thereof 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1852) II 164 A miser has it in his power to make ducks and drakes of his guineas 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw *Desp* VII 32 His Majesty's Government never intended to give over the British army to the Governors of this Kingdom to make ducks and drakes with 1872 TENNYSON *Last Tournament* 344 Ye .. grew So witty that ye play'd at ducks and drakes With Arthur's vows 1883 STEVENSON *Treas Isl* I vi, Finding the money to play duck and drake with ever after.

b. Idle play, reckless squandering

1614 J COOKE *Tu Quoque* in Harl *Dodsley* XI. 212 This royal Cæsar doth regard no cash; Has thrown away as much in ducks and drakes As would have bought some 50,000 capons *a* 1678 MARVELL *Poems, Char Holland*, Nature Would throw their land away at duck and drake.

Hence **Duck-and-drake** *v trans*, to make 'ducks and drakes' of; to throw away idly.

1700–32 *Gentl Instructed* 18 (D) I would neither fawn on money for money's sake, nor duck and drake it away for a frolick *Ibid* 116 Is it then no harm, like children, [to] duck and drake away a treasure able to buy Paradise?

Duckat, duckatoon, obs ff DUCAT, etc

Du·ck-bill, *sb.* [f. DUCK *sb* + BILL *sb*[2]]

a Red wheat; more fully *duck-bill wheat*

1556 WITHALS *Dict* (1568) 202/1 *Ador*, is also an other kinde of wheate whiche we doo nowe call duckbill 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I xl § 5 60 Red Wheate is called in Kent Duckbill Wheate *c* 1680 *Enquiries* 2/2 Wheat—Square gray with ailes, otherwise called *Dunovea*, Duck-bill Wheat, and Duke wheat 1832 *Veg Subst Food* 32 The cultivation of Duck-Bill, or Conical Wheat—Triticum turgidum—has been attempted in England

b The broad-toed shoe worn in the 15th c

1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit Costume* 202 When men became tired of these pointed shoes they adopted others in their stead denominated duck-bills.

c. = Duck-billed platypus: see below.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII 28/1 *Ornithorhynchus*, Blumenbach's name for that extraordinary quadrupedal form, The Duckbill or Duckbilled Platypus 1850 J B CLUTTERBUCK *Port Philip* III 42 *Platypus*, water mole or duckbill

d. *Duck-bill speculum*, a speculum flattened like a duck's bill

1879 J M DUNCAN *Lect Dis Women* IX (1889) 55 The duck-bill speculum is the best 1882 *Quain's Dict Med* 1778 Another form of speculum much used of late years is the 'duck-bill' speculum.

Hence **Duck-billed** *a.*, having a bill like a duck

Duck-billed platypus, the *Ornithorhynchus* of Australia, a monotrematous mammal having a horny beak resembling the bill of a duck, **duck-billed cat,** the paddle-fish (*Polyodon spatula*); **duck-billed speculum**. see DUCK-BILL d

1822–34 GOOD *Study Med* (ed 4) III 13 The platypus or ornithorhynchus as he [Blumenbach] calls it, that most extraordinary duck-billed quadruped which has lately been discovered in Australasia 1847 CARPENTER *Zool* § 317 The Ornithorhyncus or Duck-billed Platypus, the Water Mole of the Colonist 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I 35 Know ye the land contrariety sways Where black swans With water-rats, duck-billed, come forth to the day?

Duckcoy, obs. form of DECOY.

1634 W WOOD *New Eng Prosp* (1865) 47 There be convenient ponds for the planting of Duckcoyes

Ducker[1] (dŭ·kəɹ). Forms: 5 dokare, 5–6 dowker, 6 douker, *Sc.* dowcare, 7 doucker, 9 *Sc* dooker, 7– ducker. [f. DUCK *v* + -ER[1]. In sense 2 it corresponds to MDu. and MLG. *dûker*, Du. *duiker*, Ger. *taucher* diver (bird).] One who or that which ducks or dives

1. A person who ducks or dives under water, a diver. In mod Sc., *douker, dooker*, a bather

1483 *Cath Angl.* 105/1 A Dowker, *emergator* 1508 KENNEDY *Flyting w. Dunbar* 379 Thou sailit to get a dowcare, for to dreg it 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* V xii. 431 Fished for by duckers, that dive into the water 1893 *Scott Leader* 29 Dec 7 Glasgow Morning Dookers Holiday Races

2 A diving bird · applied to the *Colymbidæ* or Divers generally; also *spec.* the little grebe or dabchick. b A local name of the Water Ouzel

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 762 *Hic mergulus*, a dokare. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Columbris* the birde called a Douker, or Didapper 1691 RAY *Creation* 147 Some sorts of Colymbi or Douckers. 1694 *Acc Sev Late Voy* Introd (1711) II Divers Duckers, and other Sea Birds. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl* II 380 [Amongst] the sea-fowls are scarfs or black duckers 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist Brit Birds* II 50 *Cinclus Europæus* Dipper, Ducker. 1859 A SMITH in *Macm Mag.* I. 122 Gulls of all kinds are there, dookers and divers of every description

†3 A fighting-cock that ducks its head. *Obs*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II 252/1 A Ducker, or Doucker, is such a kind of Cock as in his Fighting will run about the Clod almost at every blow he gives

4 'A cringer' (J)

¶ Meaning uncertain Todd inserts it under 4, others would explain as = *duck-hunter*

1611 BEAUM & FL. *Phalaster* V iv (1620) 60 My dainty duckers, vp with your three-pil'd spirits

Ducker[2]. [f DUCK *sb*.[1] + -ER[1]]

1 One who breeds or rears ducks.

1885 *Daily News* 14 July 2/2 Often the eggs are sold to a 'ducker' 1889 *Pall Mall G* 14 May 3/1 Ducks are dirty creatures, and if 'cleanliness be next to godliness' the Aylesbury duckers are a long way removed

2 A ducking-gun

1896 *Month* Mar. 390 He warned us in the most terrible manner not to get near his heavy ducker in the bows

Du·ckery. [f DUCK *sb*.[1] + -ERY] A place where ducks are reared.

1745 tr *Columella's Husb* VIII xv, In the middle of this duckery a lake is digged 1791 S ROGERS *Diary* in *Early Life* (1887), Saw the dauphin's garden and duckery

Ducket, obs form of DUCAT

Duck-hawk. [f DUCK *sb*.[1] + HAWK]

1 A common English name of the marsh harrier or moor-buzzard (*Circus æruginosus*)

1812 *Note* in *Pennant's Zool* I 237 In some places it [the Moor Buzzard] is called duck hawk 1876 T HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 7 Another large bird, which a countryman would have pronounced to be one of the biggest duck-hawks that he had ever beheld

2 *US* Applied to the American variety of the peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus* var. *anatum*)

1884 ROE *Nat Sc Story* IV, Our duck or great-footed hawk is almost identical with the peregrine falcon of Europe. It measures about forty-five inches in the stretch of its wings, and its prevailing color is of a dark blue

Duckhood see -HOOD.

Duckie, Duckey · see DUCKY.

Ducking (dŭ·kiŋ), *vbl sb*.[1] [f DUCK *v.* + -ING[1]] a Immersion in water

1581 [see DUCK *v* 1] 1626 CAPT SMITH *Accid Yng Seamen* 4 Ducking at Yards arme, hawling vnder the Keele 1628 DIGBY *Voy Medit* (1868) 60, I punished by ducking and other wayes a dozen men 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Ducking*, There is also a kind of dry ducking, wherein the patient is only suspended by a rope, a few yards above the surface of the water 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog* Wks 1840 I 30 His ducking sobered him a little 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I 378 He ran no risk but of a sound ducking, being a strong swimmer

b. Prompt bowing or bending of the head or body

1539 T CHAPMAN in *Chron Gr Friars* (Camden) p. xv, Dome ceremonyes dokynges, nodynges, and bekynges 1641 SANDERSON *Serm* II 6 What are all our crossings, and kneelings, and duckings? 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xxi, There was much ducking of heads in the doorway

Du·cking, *vbl sb*.[2] [f DUCK *sb*.[1]] The catching or shooting of wild ducks. Also *attrib*, as *ducking-punt*; **ducking-gun,** a fowling-piece carrying a heavy charge a long way, so as to kill a large number of ducks in a flock at one shot

1577 E HOGAN in Hakluyt *Voy* (1589) 159 His pastime in ducking with water Spaniels 1598 B JONSON *Ev Man in Hum* I. 1, Keep company with none but the archers of Finsbury, or the citizens that come a ducking to Islington ponds! *a* 1640 DAY *Peregr Schol* (1881) 77 Their wiues drew them into the fields a ducking with there water spaniells in somer. 1823 J F. COOPER *Pioneer* XXII, The French ducking gun 1880 N H BISHOP 4 *Months in Sneak box* 7 He constructed a new ducking punt with a low paddle wheel at its stern

Ducking[3]. = DUCK *sb* 3

1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph* II. 238 Add pillow-case, sheeting, and ducking

Du·cking, *ppl a* [f DUCK *v* + -ING[2].] That ducks, dives into water or bows the head

a 1400–50 [see DUCK *v* 1]. 1530 TINDALE *Pract Prel* K iv, A douckynge hypocrite 1770 ARMSTRONG *Imitations* 88 The Cyclades appear'd Like ducking cormorants.

Du·cking-pond. [f DUCKING *vbl sb*.[1] and [2]] a. A pond on which ducks may be hunted or shot. b. A pond for the ducking of offenders (The senses cannot always be discriminated.)

1607 MIDDLETON *Fam of Love* IV 1, You may take your spaniel and spend some hours at the ducking-pond 1625 *Sess Bk Middlesex* in *Trnl Chester Archæol Soc* (1861) VI 224 The inhabitants of the parishe of St James, Clerkenwell, shall erect and place a Cocqueane Stoole on the side of the ducking ponde 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng Prosp* (1865) 33 No ducking ponds can afford more delight than a lame Cormorant, and two or three lusty Dogges 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Mar, 1765 *Universal Mag* XXXVII 54/1 The ducking-pond in Whitechapel 1870 *Observer* 13 Nov, Ball's Pond, Islington, takes its name from the Ducking Pond which belonged to a person named Ball, who kept a tavern there in the reign of Charles II

Du·cking-stool. A sort of chair at the end of an oscillating plank, in which disorderly women, scolds, or dishonest tradesmen, were tied and ducked or plunged in water, as a punishment See CUCKING-STOOL. So **Ducking tumbrel,** a ducking-stool provided with wheels.

1597 *Ipswich Chamberlain's Bk* in Clarke *Ipswich* (1830) 299 To porters for taking down the 'Ducking Stole'. 1635 *Records of Gravesend* in *Trnl Chester Archæol Soc* (1861) VI 225 For two wheeles and Yeekes for the Ducking-Stool 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* III viii 351 A Cuck-stool, or a Ducking Tumbrel 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I xii, Once for all, Mrs Mynx, remember, I say, that there are pillories and ducking stools 1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng*

(1780) 84 The bakers at Vienna are punished for frauds by the severity and disgrace of the ducking-stool 1780 B West *Misc Poems* in Andrews *Old Time Punishm.* (1890) 13 There stands, my friend, in yonder pool, An engine called the ducking-stool 1831 *Gentl Mag* Jan 43/1 In an apartment of the Custom-house at Ipswich, is an original ducking-stool 1853 Wharton *Pa Digest* § 455 The punishment of the ducking stool cannot be inflicted in Pennsylvania

Du·ckling. [f Duck *sb*.1 + -ling, dim. suffix.] A young duck

Ugly duckling, the cygnet, in one of Hans Andersen's tales, hatched with a brood of ducklings, and despised for its clumsiness until it grew into a swan Hence the unpromising child in a family who turns out the most brilliant of all

*c*1440 *Promp Parv* 125/2 Dookelynge (*P* birde), *anatinus*. *c*1532 Dlwts *Introd. Fr* in *Palsgr* 912 The ducklyng, *les anuetons*. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I 299 It is sport alone to see the maner of an hen that hath sitten vpon ducks egs, how at the first she will wonder to haue a teem of [illegible] shapes, when Grim Invites the fox to [illegible] tr. *Andersen's Little Match Girl* 45, *Ugly Duckling*, I never dreamed of so much happiness when I was still the ugly Duckling ! 1883 J H Ingram in *Harper's Mag.* July 226/2 The mother's fears about her 'ugly duckling' took another turn

†b. A term of endearment *Obs*

1629 Massinger *Picture* II. 1, Thy dear, thy dainty duckling, bold Mathias 1716 Addison *Drummer* (T), But hark you, duckling, be sure you do not tell him that I am let into the secret

Hence **Du·cklingship**, the state of a duckling.

1830 *Fraser's Mag* I 740 Ducks, whether .. full grown, or in the tender state of ducklingship.

Duckoy, obs form of Decoy.

Duck's bill. The bill of a duck. Applied a to certain instruments of this shape, chiefly in surgery Also *attrib.*

1601 Manningham *Diary* Feb (Camden) 23 They grope for the stone [in the bladder] with an other toole which they call a duckes bill 1676 Wiseman *Chirurg Treat.* 314, I took hold of it with a Forceps Ducks bills 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I 4 *Cleats* the thin end is shaped with a duck's bill *Ibid* 28 The lower ends are . thinned with a duck's bill shape.

b. *Printing* A tongue cut in a piece of stout paper and pasted on at the bottom of the tympan sheet.

c. *Comb.*, as **duck's-bill bit**, a form of bit for use in a brace in wood-boring; **duck's-bill limpet**, a limpet of the genus *Parmophorus*

Duck's egg. Also **duck egg** The egg of a duck; hence, b. in *Cricket*, the zero or '0' placed against a batsman's name in the scoring sheet when he fails to score; no runs; hence, generally in school-boy slang, 'nought'.

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* xix lxxxiv. (1495) 914 Duckys egges ben more thanne hennes egges 1601 [see Duckling] 1863 Reade *Very Hard Cash* vii, Now you and I, at Lord's the other day .achieved the British duck's-egg 1868 [see Duck *sb*.1 7] 1881 *Standard* 8 July 6/1 Their captain was out for the dreaded 'duck's egg'

c The colour of the egg of a duck, used *attrib.*

1876 T Hardy *Ethelberta* (1890) 115 A general flat tint of duck's-egg green 1893 Collingwood *Life Ruskin* II 190 The walls, painted 'duck egg', are hung with old pictures

Duck's meat, duckmeat. = Duckweed

1538 Turner *Libellus*, Duckes meat *Lens Palustris* 1601 Holland *Pliny* II 142 There is a kind of mu·sh or moory Lentils (called Ducks meat) growing of it selfe in standing waters 1766 J Bartram *Jrnl* 7 Jan 27 Having most of its surface covered with duck-meat 1842 S Lover *Handy Andy* III, There was Andy floundering in rank weeds and duck's meat.

b *fig.* As an epithet of contempt

1599 Massinger, etc *Old Law* III. II Here's your first weapon, duck's meat !

Du·ckweed. The common name for plants of the genus *Lemna*, which float on still water, so as to cover the surface like a green carpet

*c*1440 *Promp Parv* 125/2 Dockewede, *padella* (*P paradilla*). 1591 Percivall *Sp Dict*, *Lenteja de agua*, duck weede, *Lens palustris* 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 567 The Water also doth send forth Plants, that have no Roots fixed in the Bottome Such is that we call Duck-Weed. 1745 *Gentl Mag* 418 Go to a ditch where there is a quantity of duckweed 1840 Hood *Up the Rhine* 35 Stagnant ditches and ponds covered with duckweed

Comb 1895 K Grahame *Gold. Age* 20 He had rendered up his duckweed-bedabbled person into the hands of an aunt

Hence **Du·ckweedy** *a*, full of duckweed

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar 530/2 The little green duckweedy moat

Ducky (dv·ki) [f. Duck *sb*.1 + -y, dim. suffix]

†1 A woman's breast *Obs*

a 1536 Hen VIII *Let to A Boleyn* in *Select fr Harl Misc* (1793) 147 Whose pritty duckys I trust shortly to kysse 1847–78 Halliwell, *Ducky* (North)

2 A term of endearment.

1819 *Metropolis* III 252 The extravaganza of 'My heart's core .my dearest love—lovey, dovey, or odious duckey'.

Ducquoy, obs form of Decoy

Duct (dʌkt) [ad L *duct-us* leading, conduct, command, in med.L aqueduct, n of action f *dūcĕre* to lead, conduct, draw; in mod.L in sense 6 The L form was formerly in Eng use]

†1. The action of leading, lead, guidance *Obs.*

a 1660 Hammond (J), To obey our fate, to follow the duct of the stars 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* VI. 216 The Physician, is bound to follow Nature's duct.

†2 Course, direction, tiend. *Obs*

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet* 48 The other the ductus or course of the hair turns away 1662 Glanvill *Lux Orient* 146 (T) According to the duct of this hypothesis 1712 Blair in *Phil Trans* XXVII 435 Observing the Duct of its Fibres 1728 J Chamberlayne *Relig Philos* I IX. § 8 Remarks upon each Duct, or Course, of these Nerves

†3 A passage, etc leading in any direction. *Obs.*

1670 E. Brown in *Phil Trans* V 2191 The ductus's or veins of Metals, do. some times run North and South *a* 1711 Ken *Anodynes* Poet Wks 1721 III 431, I then meet labyrinthal Ducts, Turnings and Windings, dark Retreats.

†4 A stroke drawn or traced, or the manner of tracing it (cf L. *ductus litterarum*). *Obs.*

1699 N Marsh in *Lett Lit Men* (Camden) 297 Using a magnifying glass for discovering the more diminutive lines, ductuses, and appendages to the Letters 1760 Swinton in *Phil Trans* LI 857 The ducts of the letters are drawn with so much accuracy, that they may be entirely depended upon 1796 Pegge *Anonym* (1809) 278 The ducts of the letters will sufficiently justify this reading

5. A conduit, channel, or tube, for the conveyance of water or other liquid.

1713 Poll *Guardian* No 173 P7 The two fountains were brought by conduits or ducts 1776 *Act* 16 *Geo III*, c 56 (T) For making and perfecting any channel, course, main cut, or duct, through any of the grounds 1809 A Henry *Trav* 69 The [sugar-maple] trees were . tapped, and spouts or ducts introduced into the wound. 1880 *Print Trades Jrnl* No 31 10 For letterpress it has two ink ducts

6. a. *Phys* A tube or canal in the animal body, by which the bodily fluids are conveyed. Formerly used in a wide sense, so as to include the blood-vessels and alimentary canal, but now applied more strictly to the vessels conveying the chyle, lymph, and secretions

These have names expressing their position or character, or in some cases the name of their discoverer, as *biliary, choledoch, cystic, efferent, genito-urinary, hepatic, lactiferous, lymphatic, nasal, pancreatic, parotid, thoracic duct.* (See these words.) Also *ducts of Bellini*, the excretory tubes of the kidneys, *duct of Bartholin, ducts of Rivinus*, certain ducts of the sublingual gland, *Steno's duct*, that of the parotid gland, which conveys saliva into the mouth, *Wharton's duct*, that of the submaxillary gland, also conveying saliva, *duct of Wirsung*, the principal pancreatic duct; *Wolffian duct*, the excretory duct of the Wolffian body or primitive kidney

1667 *Phil Trans* II 579 There being peculiar ductus's, by which the blood passeth into the Aorta 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect* 109 All the various ducts and ventricles of the body 1741 Monro *Anat* (ed 3) 134 *Steno's* Duct may be traced some Way on the Side of these Passages next the Nose 1748 Hartley *Observ Man* I II 151 The whole alimentary Duct, quite down to the *Anus* 1767 Gooch *Treat Wounds* I 327 *marg*, The treatment of wounds of the salival ducts 1837–9 Hallam *Hist Lit* (1847) III. 219 Eustachius had observed the thoracic duct in a horse 1845–6 G E Day tr *Simon's Anim Chem* I 210 The capillary system surrounding the biliary ducts 1872 Huxley *Phys.* v 131 The neck by which a gland communicates with the free surface is called its duct

b. *Bot* One of the vessels of the vascular tissue of plants, formed by a row of cells of which the partitions have been obliterated, and containing air, water, or some secretion; *spec.* the narrow tubular continuous cells surrounding the broad cells or utricles in the leaves of *Sphagnum*

1858 Carpenter *Veg Phys* § 40 The midrib and veins consist of three kinds of structure;—*ducts* or canals, which are supposed to transmit fluid 1866 *Treas Bot* I 433/1 *Ducts*, tubular vessels marked by transverse lines or dots

†**Ducta·rious**, *a Obs.* [f. L. *ductāri-us* of or for drawing, f *duct-* see prec. and -arious]

1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Ductarious*, that draweth, leadeth, or guideth.

†**Du·ctate.** *Obs* [Cf Duction and -ate1] The product of two quantities multiplied together

1610 W Foxingham *Art of Survey* II viii. 61 From the medietie of the sides vnited, subduct each side seuerally; eradicate the ductat of the said medietie and remainders

Du·ctible, *a* Now *rare.* [a obs F. *ductible*, ad. L type **ductibilis*, f *duct-* ppl stem of *dūcĕre* to lead, draw. see -ble] = Ductile

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV xxx 77 The hede oweth rightwysly to be of gold, shewyng hymself tough and ductyble 1623 Cockeram, *Ductible*, easie to be perswaded, or drawne 1660 W Secker *Nonsuch Prof.* 12 The purest gold is the most ductible *a* 1704 T Brown 2 *Oxford Schol* Wks. 1730 I. 12 If any should prove more intractable or less ductible than others 1847 Lewis *Hist Philos* (1867) II 449 We must know from experience that gold is ductible before we can predicate ductility of gold

Hence **Ductibi·lity**, ductility, pliableness.

1789 Cowper *Lett* 26 June, Ductability of temper

Ductile (dv·ktil, -əil), *a* Also 7 -il. [a. F *auctile* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad L *ductil-is* that may be led or drawn, f. *dūcĕre* to lead]

1 Of metal: a That may be hammered out thin; malleable; flexible, pliable, not brittle Still frequent in literary use. for technical use, see b

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xcvii 6 Syngis til oure God in trumpys ductils [Vulg *in tubis ductilibus*] 1567 Maplet *Gr Forest* 10 It [gold] is more ductile and easie to be brought to what poynt you will then any of the other. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II 505 The other sort of coppei yeeldeth to the hammer and will be drawne out, whereupon some there be who call it Ductile, i battable 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* (1677) 290 Pieces for his legs of ductile tin 1869 Mrs. Somerville *Molec. Sc.* I. I 4 Calcium is a bright ductile metal of a bronze colour 1870 Bryant *Iliad* II xviii 229 Greaves of ductile tin

b. Capable of being drawn out into wire or thread, tough. (The current technical use)

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 845 All Bodies Ductile (as Metals that will be drawne into Wire) 1796 Pearson in *Phil Trans* LXXXVI 430 The best English copper is accounted less tough and ductile than Swedish copper 1826 Henry *Elem Chem* I. 479 All the metals, that have been described as malleable, (with the exception, perhaps, of nickel) are also ductile, or may be formed into wire 1875 Emerson *Misc*, *Parnassus* Wks. (Bohn) III 359 A firm ductile thread of gold

2 Of matter generally: Flexible, pliant, capable of being moulded or shaped, plastic

1659 H More *Immort Soul* (1662) 175 The moist and ductil matter in the Womb 1677 Hale *Prim Orig Man* IV II 303 The Waters were a more ductile, and possibly a more fertil Body than the Earth 1725 Pope *Odyss* XII 208 The ductile wax with busy hands I mold 1735 Somerville *Chase* IV 162 Potters form Their soft and ductile Clay to various Shapes. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv* VIII 209 The level interior is full of ductile sulphur.

b *fig* Of things immaterial

1684 T Burnet *Th Earth* I 187 The first principles of life must be tender and ductile, that they may yield to all the motions and gentle touches of nature 1788 Reid *Aristotle's Log* IV § 3 77 To show of what ductile materials syllogisms are made 1842 H Rogers *Introd Burke's Wks* 46 There never was a man under whose hands language was more plastic and ductile 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* I v 239 The Roman law has proved extremely ductile and accommodating

3 Of persons, their dispositions, etc: Susceptible of being led or drawn; yielding readily to persuasion or instruction; tractable, pliable, pliant

1622 Donne *Serm* 15 Sept 21 A good, and tractable, and ductile disposition 1650 Durye *Just Re-prop.* 16 Men of ductile spirits unto evill 1765 Johnson *Obs Shaks Plays*, *Rom & Jul*, Whose genius was not very..ductile to humour, but acute, argumentative, comprehensive, and sublime 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* III II, The ductile temper of Adeline yielded easily 1894 Mrs H Ward *Marcella* II 310 The man was in truth childishly soft and ductile

4 Of water. Conducted or capable of being made to flow through channels.

[*a* 1637 *B. Jonson's Fall of Mortimer* Wks (Rtldg) 503/2, I felt it ductile [1640 ductile, see Dactile] through my blood] 1728 Pope *Dunc* I 62 Ductile dulness new meanders takes 1737 Savage *Of Public Spirit* 16 Lo! ductile rivlets visit distant towns! 1834 *Blackw Mag.* XXXV 177 The ductile streams, after performing their fertilizing office, bound over the rocks

Hence **Du·ctilely** *adv*, **Du·ctileness** (*rare*)

a 1612 Donne Biathanatos (1644) 155 Gold..by reason of a faithfull tenacity and ductilenesse, will be brought to cover 10000 times as much of any other Mettall 1618—*Serm* III 524 Which shewes the Ductilenesse, the Applicablenesse of Gods Mercy 1629 *Ibid* CXXXVI 439, I come into the hands of my God as pliably, as ductilely, as that first clod of Earth of which he made me in Adam

Ductili·meter. [f. L *ductil-is* Ductile + -meter: cf. mod. F *ductilimètre* (Littré)] An instrument for measuring the ductility of metals

1825 W Hamilton *Dict. Terms Arts & Sc* cited in Worcester 1846.

Ductility (dʌkti·liti). [f. Ductile + -ity, after L type **ductilitās*: cf. F *ductilité* (1701 in Hatz.-Darm.)] The quality of being ductile.

1. Capability of being extended by beating, drawn out into wire, worked upon, or bent; malleability, pliableness, flexibility

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 44 This Ductility of Spirit commendeth Men, as well as that other doth Mettals 1683 Lilly *Diary* 19 Sept., I stepp'd into a goldbeaters workhouse, where he shew'd me the wonderfull ductilitie of that spreading and oylie metall 1794 Sullivan *View Nat* I 435 Argillaceous earth is distinguishable from a certain viscidity and ductility, which proceed from its power of retaining water 1816 J Smith *Panorama Sc & Art* II. 364 The ductility of platina is such, that it has been drawn into wire of less than the two thousandth part of an inch in diameter 1881 Lubbock in *Nature* No 618 407 Supposing that glacier ice enjoys a kind of ductility

b *transf* and *fig*

1654 [see prec.] 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc Hist* III IX I. 164 Never was there ductility of genius equal to his 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* II. 202 Greater ductility and energy of language

2 Capability of being easily led or influenced; tractableness, docility

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 220 Calling Obstinacy, Solidity, and humble Ductility after further Reason, and Discovery, Sceptick Inconstancy 1768 Sterne *Sent Journ* (1778) I. 46 (*Remise Door*) As I led her on, I felt a pleasurable ductility about her 1880 Kinglake *Crimea* VI. IX 247 A spirit of servile ductility

†**Du·ction.** *Obs* Also 5 ducciouu [ad. L. *ductiōn-em*, n of action f *dūcĕre* to lead] The action of leading or bringing *lit.* and *fig.* (In quot. 1430 = multiplication)

c 1430 *Art of Nombryng* (E E T S) 11 Oft of ducciouu of figures in cifres nought is the resultant, as here, wherof it is evident and open, yf that the first figure of the nombre to be multipliede be a cifre, vndir it shalle be none sette. 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* II lxvi. 299 By the but meanly wise and common ductions of bemisted Nature, it would haue been no very powerful Oratory *a* 1696 Scarburgh *Euclid* (1705) 36 Euclide only means a Mental Duction, or Position of that strait line between any two points.

Du·ctless, *a* [-less] Having no duct.

Ductless glands, 'term applied to several bodies which

present the general character of glands, but possess no excretory ducts They are the thymus and thyroid bodies, the spleen, adrenals, and the vascular, carotic, coccygeal, and pituitary bodies' *Syd Soc Lex*

1849–52 TODD *Cycl Anat* IV 1112/1 The ductless glands

1880 *Lib Univ Knowl* IX 89 The liver, in one of its functions, is a ductless gland 1881 MIVART *Cat* 237 The Thyroid Body or gland is another ductless structure of unknown function

Ductor (dʌ·ktəɪ, *-ɒɪ*) [a. L *ductor* leader, agent-n from *dūcĕre* to lead] A leader.

†1. 'The leader of a band of music, an officer belonging to the court' (Halliw) *Obs.*

15 *Househ Ord Edw III* in *Househ Ord* 9 Mynstrelles, ductors or centeners, every e man by the daye 0 0 12

†2 A line which 'leads' in some direction *Obs*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard Cyrus* II 115 The Lozenge figure being most ready to turn every way, having its ductors at each Angle

3. *Printing.* A roller which conveys the ink from the ink-fountain to the distributing-rollers Cf DOCTOR *sb.* 7 a Also *ductor-roller.*

1851 *Offic Catal Gt Exhib* I. 283 [A] trough formed of an iron roller, called the ductor, against which an iron plate rests, and, by its pressure, regulates the quantity of ink The ink is conveyed by the ductor-roller to the table

†**Ductory.** *Obs rare* [f L *duct-*. see above and -ORY] A conducting instrument or appliance.

1678 WANLEY *Wond Lit World* III xliv § 15 226/1 I did therefore put words into this ductory of the voice

Ductule (dʌ·ktiul) *rare.* [f. L type **ductulus*, dim. of *ductus*] A minute duct

1883 FOSTER & BALFOUR *Embryol* I vi 18 (Cent) As the ductules grow longer and become branched, vascular processes grow in between them

†**Du·cture.** *Obs* [ad L. type **ductūra*, f. *dūcĕre* to lead see -URE]

1 Leading, guidance, direction.

1644 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumph* (1645) 84 Willingly and by the ducture of their own inclinations *a* 1677 MANTON *Wks* 1871 II 332 Observe the ducture and leading of Providence *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm* (1737) IX v (R), To steer our practice according to the ducture of the universal church.

2 Extension or movement in some direction.

1675 TRAHERNE *Chr Ethics* XXII 328 A melodious song, a delicious harmony by ductures scarce perceivable in the throat 1691 T H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent* p v, Lines are Artificially made by the ducture of some point

3 A duct or channel

1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* vi. 81 Aliene matter .sent forth by the next convenient ducture, or emunctory.

Ducypers, var. DOUZEPERS, *Obs.*

Dud (dʌd). Chiefly *pl* **duds** (dʌdz). *colloq.* and *dial.* Also 5–7 **dudde** [Origin unknown]

1. †An article of clothing, a coarse cloak (*obs*). Usually (now always) *pl* = Clothes. (*slang* or *colloq.* depreciatory or humorous)

14 *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 568 *Birrus vel Birrum, i grossum vestimentum*, a dudde *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 134/2 Dudde, clothe, *amphibulus* 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 86 We wyll fylche some duddes *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w Polwart* 345 When thy duddes are bedirtten. 1651 RANDOLPH, etc. *Hey for Honesty* III 1 Wks (1875) 431 By these good stampers, upper and nether duds, I'll nip from Ruffmans of the Harmanbeck 1790 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* 8th Recit, They toom'd their pocks, an' pawn'd their duds 1831 SCOTT *Jrnl* 5 Mar, I promised to shake my duds and give them a cast of my calling 1861 RAMSAY *Reminn* Ser II 126 He's mair need o' something to get duds to his back 1865 MRS STOWE *Lit Foxes* 26 Girls knit away small fortunes on little duds that do nobody any good 1881 TROLLOPE *Marian Fay* III (Farmer), To see her children washed and put in and out of their duds

attrib. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Poems agst Garnesche* 46 In dud frese ye was schryned With better frese lynyd

b *slang* and *dial.* Effects in general, 'things'.

1662 HEAD & KIRKMAN *Eng Rogue* (Farmer) All your duds are binged avast. *a* 1700 B E *Dict. Cant Crew, Dudds*, Cloaths or Goods. 1780 R. TOMLINSON *Slang Pastoral* IX 2 No duds in my pocket, no sea-coal to burn 1877 E PEACOCK *N. W Linc Gloss*, *Duds*, workmen's tools, clothes, personal possessions of small value

2. *pl* Rags, ragged clothes, tatters. (Rarely *sing*)

1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w Dunbar* 384 Cryand *carlas* at durris. Bairfut, brekeles, and all in duddis vpdost. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 40 (Jam) A hair-brain'd little ane wagging a' wi' duds 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* v, A ragged rascal, every dud upon whose back was bidding good-day to the other 1823 GALT *R. Gilhaize* I 81 (Jam s v *Cuff*) He fell into the corner of the room like a sack of duds 1880 BESANT & RICE *Seamy Side* XIX, She was clothed in nothing but old rags and duds. 1889 BESANT *Bell of St. Paul's* III 21

3. Applied contemptuously to a person *rare*

(In quot 1870, perh = scarecrow see next)

1825 JAMIESON s v, Applied to a thowless fellow 'He's a soft dud' *Roxb* 1840 CARLYLE *Let* in Froude *Life in Lond.* I VII. 186 A wretched Dud called —, member for— called one day 1870 *Putnam's Mag* Feb (Farmer), Think of her? I think she is dressed like a dud, can't say how she would look in the costume of the present century.

Hence **Du·dman**, a scarecrow. *dial.*

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr* (ed 4), *Dudman*, a Maulkin or Effigies set up to fight Birds from Corn or Grain sowed 1787 GROSE *Prov Gloss*, *Dudman*, a scarecrow, also a ragged fellow. 1825 in BROCKETT *N C Gloss* 1844 J T HEWLETT *Parsons & W* x, He was just like a dudman

[**Duddels,** given in some Dicts = Duds; but probably a misprint for *puddles*

1562 PILKINGTON *Exp Abdiam* Pref Aa VIII, As he that ripes in a dungehyll, is infect with the smell thereof so good men, now searchinge the festerd cankers and ripinge the stinking duddels of Popery, for a time smell evil]

Dudder (dʌ·dəɪ), *v Obs* exc. *dial* [var of DIDDER] *intr* To shudder, shiver

a 1658 FORD, etc *Witch Edmonton* II 1, I dudder and shake like an aspen leaf *a* 1846 SPURDENS *Suppl Forby's Voc E Anglia, Dudder*, to shiver with cold, or with fear, to shudder, but a more expressive word

Du·ddery. *dial* [f DUD + -ERY] A place where woollen cloth is sold or manufactured

a 1552 LELAND *Collect* (1774) II 444 (Stourbridge) Sacellum & inditia ruderum domus veteris eo loco ubi nunc pars fori lanarii, Angl *the Duddery* 1778 *Eng Gazetteer* (ed 2) s v *Stourbridge*, Great store of serges, duroys, druggets, &c from Exeter, Taunton, Bristol and some too from London so that the Duddery, an area of 80 or 100 yards square, in which the clothiers unload, resembles Blackwell-Hall 1806 in Hone *Every day Bk* I. 1306 In this duddery [at Stourbridge fair]. 100,000*l* worth of woollen manufacture has been sold in less than a week [A correspondent says that a large woollen factory at Haverhill in Suffolk goes by the name of the Duddery]

†**Duddle,** *sb Obs rare.* A teat, nipple

1708 T WARD *Eng Ref* (1716) 242 To his lips Madge held the Bottle, On which he suckt, as Child at Duddle

†**Duddle,** *v Obs.* [cf. DODDLE *v.* and DIDDLE *v* 3] *trans* To confuse, muddle

1548 W. PATTEN *Exped Scotl* in Arb. *Garner* III 129 Howbeit because the riders were no babies, nor their horses any colts, they could [with their rattles] neither duddle the one nor affray the other 1575 LANEHAM *Let* (1871) 47 So duddld with such varietee of delyghts. [they] coold not .. tend their work a whyt

†**Du·ddroun.** *Sc. Obs* [? f DUD.] An opprobrious epithet ? One clad in duds

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXVI 72 Mony slute, daw, and slepy duddroun 1536 LYNDESAY *Answ Kingis Flyting* 59 To indyte, how that duddroun was drest, Drowkit with dreggis, quhimperand with mony quhryne

Duddy (dʌ·di), *a. Sc* [f. DUD + -Y 1] Ragged

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph* I 1 Song v, Little love on canty cheer can come Frae duddy doublets, and a pantry toom. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Midl* XXX, There isna a wheen duddie bairns to be crying after ane. 1845 MRS CARLYLE *Lett* I 306 That two-year-old duddy child.

Hence **Du ddiness** (Jam. 1825).

Dude (diūd) *U.S* [A factitious slang term which came into vogue in New York about the beginning of 1883, in connexion with the 'æsthetic' craze of that day Actual origin not recorded.]

A name given in ridicule to a man affecting an exaggerated fastidiousness in dress, speech, and deportment, and very particular about what is æsthetically 'good form'; hence, extended to an exquisite, a dandy, 'a swell'.

1883 *Graphic* 31 Mar 319/1 The 'Dude' sounds like the name of a bird It is, on the contrary, American slang for a new kind of American young man The one object for which the dude exists is to tone down the eccentricities of fashion .. The silent, subfusc, subdued 'dude' hands down the traditions of good form 1883 *North Adams* (Mass) *Transcript* 24 June, The new coined word 'dude' has travelled over the country with a great deal of rapidity since but two months ago it grew into general use in New York. 1883 *American* VII 151 The social 'dude' who affects English dress and the English drawl 1883 *Harper's Mag.* LXVII 632 The elderly club dude 1884 in Bryce *Amer Commw* (1888) II App 642 Dudes and roughs, civil service reformers and office holding bosses join in midnight conferences 1886 A LANG in *Longm Mag* Mar 553 Our novels establish a false ideal in the American imagination, and the result is that mysterious being 'The Dude'.

Hence **Du·dedom, Du·deness, Du·dery, Du·dism** (*nonce-wds*), the state, style, character or manners of a dude; **Dudine** (-ī n), a female dude; **Du·dish** *a*, characteristic of a dude, foppish.

1883 *Philad Times* No 2892 2 Not to encourage the development of the dude or the dudine in his dominion 1885 *Boston* (Mass) *Jrnl* 15 June 2/3 The intense dudeness of Lord Beaconsfield in his early days is illustrated by a letter written in 1830 1889 *Bookworm* 237 Any dudish Anglomaniac or Fifth Avenue 'bud'. 1889 *Voice* (N Y) 2 May, The Pharisaical dudery which presumes to deny her [woman] a place in the world equal with man 1890 *Teacher* (N Y) Sept 101 Are we traveling the way of the Greeks? Is dudism becoming more contagious among us than philanthropy? 1891 A. WELCKER *Woolly West* 69 Joe then went east, and married a young dudine out there. 1894 DICKSON *Life Edison* 230 A dudish applicant, with an overweening sense of his own self-importance 1894 *Forum* (U S) May 345 [It] would relegate its champion to the realms of dudedom

Dude, obs. pa. t. of Do *v*

Dudeen (dʌdī·n). Also **dodeen, doodheen, doudeen, dudheen.** Irish name for a short clay tobacco-pipe; now generally known in Great Britain, and esp in the British Colonies and U S

1841 LEVER *C O'Malley* CVII, A short dudeen graced his lip 1842 THACKERAY *Fitz-Boodle's Conf* Wks 1869 XXII 215, I found the Irish doodheen and tobacco the pleasantest smoking possible 1880 SENIOR *Trav & Trout in Antipodes* 100 [He] knocks the ashes out of his dudheen

†**Dudgen,** *sb* and *a Obs* [perh the same as DUDGEON *sb* 1. a dagger with a handle of this material being cheap and often regarded as an inferior, unreliable weapon, cf quots. 1581 and 1590 in DUDGEON *sb* 1 3]

A *sb.* 'Poor stuff', trash

1592 G HARVEY *Pierce's Super* 139 The stalest dudgen or absurdest balductum that they can invent

B *adj* 1 Mean, poor, contemptible.

1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* 5 a, We talkt euen now of a dudgen destinction from which my Bedlam brother .. with the rest of those patches, striue to deriue theyr discipline disobedience 1593 DRAYTON *Idea* 427 Think'st thou, my Wit shall keepe the pack-Horse Way, That every Dudgen low Invention goes?

2 ? Ordinary, homely

1613 BEAUM & FL. *Captain* II 1, Though I am plain and dudgeon, I would not be an ass *c* 1618 FLETCHER *Q Corinth* II iv, Tell him I would request to see him presently Ye see I use old dudgen phrase to draw him.

Dudgeon (dʌ·dʒən), *sb* 1 Forms 5–6 dogeon, 5 dogean, dojoun, dugion, 6 dogen, -ion, **dugyon,** 6 **doodgean,** 6–7 **dudgen,** -in, -ion, 6– **dudgeon.** [Occurs as *digeon* in AF. the form of the word suggests a French origin, but no corresp. word has been found in continental French]

†1 A kind of wood used by turners, esp. for handles of knives, daggers, etc *Obs*

(According to Gerarde 1597 = boxwood The same sense has been attributed to *dudgin* in the following quot from Holland's Pliny, where however the Latin is obscure, and the English a very rude rendering of it)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVI XVI, Now for the Box tree, the wood thereof is in as great request as the very best seldom hath it any grain crisped damask-wise, and neuer but about the root, the which is dudgin and ful of work For otherwise the grain runneth straight and euen without any wauing [PLINY In primis vero materies honorata buxo est raro crispanti nec nisi radice, de cetero lenis quies est materiæ silentio quodam et duritie ac pallore commendabilis, in ipsa vero arbore topiario opere]

1380 *Ordinance for Cutlers, Lond*, in *Lett Bk* H lf CXVIII, Qe nulles manches darbre forsqe digeon soyent colourez [tr in RILEY *Mem London* (1868) 439 No handle of wood, except dogeon] 1439 *Test Ebor* (Surtees) III 96 De j dagger, cum manubrio de dogeon *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 436/2 *Ronsyn*, as dojoun, or masere, or oþer lyke 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron* (1811) 245 All my stuf beyng in my [Cutler's] shoppe, that is to saye, yuery, dogeon, horn, mapyll 1535 in Maddison *Linc Wills* (1888) II A pare of beads of dogeon 1550–1600 *Customs Duties* (B M. Add MS. 25097) Dogen, the c peces containing VXX *xs* 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II 72 b, The wilde ashe can scarsly be knowen from dudgyon and I thynke that the moste parte of dogion is the root of the wilde ashe 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* (1633) 1225 (L) Turners and cutlers doe call this woode [box woode] dudgeon, whereof they make dudgeon-hefted daggers 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas II*, c 4 Sched, Dudgeon the hundred peeces cont. five score, j li

†2 The hilt of a dagger, made of this wood: cf. *dudgeon-haft* in 4 *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS *Mach* II 1 46, I see .on thy Blade, and Dudgeon, Gouts of Blood

3. Hence **dudgeon-dagger,** and in later use **dudgeon.** A dagger with a hilt made of 'dudgeon', also, a butcher's steel *arch.*

1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 10 b, Upon the whiche when you rushe with your doodgean daggar eloquence. 1590 GREENE *Wks* (1882) VIII 199 Loose in the haft like a dudgin dagger *a* 1687 COTTON *Poet Wks* (1765) 83 With Dudgeon Dagger at his Back 1826 SCOTT *Woodst* VII, Bid me give him three inches of my dudgeon-dagger

1638 BROME *Antipodes* V. v Wks. 1873 III 328 Take your dudgeon, Sir, I ha done you simple service 1663 BUTLER *Hud* I 1 379 It was a serviceable Dudgeon, Either for fighting or for drudging *Ibid* II 769 That Wight With gauntlet blue and Bases white And round blunt Dudgeon [*some later edd.* truncheon] 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* II. III. v, And still the dudgeon sticks from his left lapelle. 1882 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* (ed 2) II XII. 372.

4 *attrib* and *Comb*, as *dudgeon-knife*, †**dudgeon-dagger**: see 3; **dudgeon-haft**, the hilt of a dagger, made of 'dudgeon'; hence **dudgeon-hafted** *a.* (*arch.*); †**dudgeon-tree** = 1.

1559 *Will of J Gryffyn* (Somerset Ho), My dagger wt the *dudgen hafte gilte 1611 COTGR, *Dague a roelles*, a Scottish dagger; or Dudgeon haft dagger. *a* 1612 HARINGTON *Epigr* IV 11 A gilded blade hath oft a dudgen haft 1634–5 BRERETON *Trav* (1844) 108 [I] bought in Edinburgh a dudgeon-hafted dagger, and knives, gilt. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort* XXXVI, I'll dash your teeth out with my dudgeon-haft! 1841 BORROW *Zincali* (1872) 213 I'd straight unsheath my *dudgeon knife And cut his weasand through 1861 THORNBURY *True as Steel* (1863) III 20 Cutting out the heavy lead window frame with a short heavy dudgeon-knife 1551 *Aberdeen Reg* V 21 (Jam) Certane *dugeon tre coft be him 1602 DEKKER *Satiromm* Wks 1873 I 195, I am too well rancht to bee stab'd With his *dudgion wit

Dudgeon (dʌ·dʒən), *sb* 2 and *a.* Forms 6 **dudgion, duggin,** 6–7 **dudgen,** (7 **dodgeon, dudgin, -ing**), 7– **dudgeon.** [Origin unknown; identical in form with prec; but provisionally separated as having, so far as is known, no connexion of sense Cf. ENDUGINE.

A conjectural derivation from Welsh *dygen* malice, resentment, appears to be historically and phonetically baseless]

A feeling of anger, resentment, or offence, ill humour. Almost always in phr *in dudgeon*, and esp. with qualifying adj, as *high, great, deep*

1573 G HARVEY *Letter-bk* (Camden) 28 Who seem'd to take it in marvelus great duggin 1592 GREENE *Disput* 6 Taking it in dudgion, that they should be put down by a Pesant 1663 BUTLER *Hud* I 1 1 When civil dudgeon first grew high 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach* II 11, I hope you are not going out in dudgeon, cousin? 1781 MAD D'ARBLAY *Diary* May, I returned without any remaining appearance of dudgeon in my phiz 1816 SCOTT *Antiq* V, They often parted in deep dudgeon 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F* XXVII (1873) 195 You must not be in a dudgeon with me 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* IX 197 He went off in a high dudgeon 1885 *Manch Exam* 23 Feb 5/3 [He] resigned his position as reporter of the Committee in high dudgeon.

†**B.** *attrib* and *adj.* Resentful, spiteful, ill-humoured. *Obs*

[1589 *Pappe w Hatchet* C b, If such a one doo but nod, it is right dudgin and deepe discretion] 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 5 Those dull pated pennifathers, that in such dudgeon scorn rejected him 1625 LISLE *Du Bartas, Nov* 128 Another speaketh low, one dudgen is and spightful.

Hence **Du·dgeon** *v.*, to be in dudgeon *rare*

1859 G MEREDITH *R Reverel* XXXVIII, You've never been dudgeoning already

Dudine, Dudish, Dudism: see DUDE

Dudleyite (dv dlijəit). *Min.* [f *Dudleyville*, a town in Alabama, U.S.] A hydrous mica formed by the transformation of margarite

1873 in *Proc. Amer Phil Soc* XIII. 404 1875 *Dana's Min* App II 17 Dudleyite has the form of margarite.

Dudman · see DUD.

Due (dūː), *a* and *adv* Also 4–6 dew, dewe, dwe, 5 deu, duewe, dwwe, duewe, 5–6 du, 7 dueue. [ME a OF. *deu*, later *dû*, orig pa pple of *devoir* to owe ·—late L **debūt-um* for *debitum*: cf It *dovuto*, formerly *devuto*, owed, due]

A *adj* **1.** That is owing or payable, as an enforceable obligation or debt.

c 1340 *Cursor M* 68 (Trin) For þere shal mede wiþouten let Be sett to him for dew [*Gott* duel] dett *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III. 312 3if tiþes when dewe bi Goddis comaundement 1413 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton) V xiv (1859) 79 Owre raunson were superhaboundaunt, ouer that was due 1596 SHAKS *Merch V* IV i 412 Three thousand Ducats due vnto the Iew 1616 SIR F KINGSMILL in *Lismore Papers* Ser II (1887) II 18 Bouth confesse the dueue debt but I can gett itt of neyther 1674 N CON *Gentl Recreat* II (1677) 160 It must speedily die, and pay the Debt that's due to Nature 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex* s v, A debt is said to be *due* the instant that it has existence as a debt, it may be *payable* at a future time 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v § 4 238 The amount of service due from the serf had become limited by custom. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 409/1 The whole of those sums remained due

b. Of a person: That owes Now *dial.* or *colloq*

1413 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV vii 61 They ben due to payen this dette 1812 INGRAM *Poems* 73 (Jam) He strives to pay what he is due Without repeated craving

c Phrases. *To fall* or *become due*: to become immediately payable, as a bill on reaching maturity *To grow* or *accrue due*. to be in process of maturing for payment.

1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 96 The Time must precisely be written in every Bill of Exchange, that the Drawer may certainly know when they fall due 1695 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I 263 Now due or accrewing due 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) IV 224 Nor for what estate the rent was to be paid, nor when or on what days it was to grow due 1882 BITHELL *Counting-ho Dict* (1893) 89 The bill really becomes due on the third day of grace, and not earlier, unless it fall upon a Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, or a day of public fast or thanksgiving, in which cases the bill becomes due the day *before* If on a Bank Holiday, the day *after* 1896 *Law Times* C 509/1 Income which has become due and has not yet been paid over.

† **2.** Belonging or falling *to* by right *Obs*

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 61 Dites full dere was dew to the Grekys, A lede of þat lond & logede hom with. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind* (Arb) 32 Whatsoeuer vnknowen landes shoulde be discouered in the Easte partes the same to be dewe to the Portugales 1648 GAGE *West Ind* II 6 In Rome there is an other preferment successively due to Dominicans, from the time of Dominicus de Guzman 1655 M. CARTER *Hon. Redw* (1660) 26 A new Coat .. which is due to the descendents onely of his body

† **3** Belonging or incumbent as a duty *Obs*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L G W* 603 *Cleopatra*, Hym thoute there nas to hym no thyng so dewe As Cleopatras for to love and serve

† **4** Pertaining or incumbent as a necessity. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt 's T* 2186 To maken vertu of necessitee, And take it weel, that we may nat eschue, And namely that to vs all is due [*i.e* death] *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 2673 It was desteynid by dome, & for due holdyn. 1491 *Act* 7 *Hen VII*, c 12 Preamb , Deth is due to every creature born in this world.

5. Owing by right of circumstances or condition; that ought to be given or rendered; proper to be conferred, granted, or inflicted. **a.** with *to*.

1393 GOWER *Conf* II 18 To pursue Thing, which that is to love due. 1393 *Ibid* I 29 There is a helle, Whiche unto mannes sinne is due *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 14 For to grete [people] ye make curtesie of right, the whiche is dew to hem *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* lxiii 219 Honoure is dew to them that dyserueth it 1648 GAGE *West Ind* III 8 Absolved .. from all sinne, and from their Purgatory and Hell due unto it 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* I xiv 68 He that winneth Meritеth, and may claime the Prize as Due 1711 STEELE *Spect* No 262 P 9 The first Place among our English Poets is due to Milton 1712 *Ibid* No 426 P 1 The Care of Parents due to their Children 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 7 So much is due to the wishes of your late husband

b *simply.* Merited, appropriate; proper, right.

13 . *E. E. Allit. P* C 49 3if me be dyȝt a destyne due to haue, What dowes me þe dedayn, oþer dispit make? 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A* I i 3 Warres and bataylles shold be acursed thyng and not due 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlvii 77 Full law inclynnand with all dew reuerens. 1591 SPENSER *M Hubberd* 1237 Hell, his dewest meed 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xxiii 41 We receiue the due reward of our deeds, but this man hath done nothing amisse. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 321 The Lord , shall execute due vengeance upon Satan 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad Pr.* Ded , Your Honours in duest observance R1 Brathwait 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet* 67 He useth a decent and due Epithet, thus, Honourable Judge, Honoured Sir. 1807 CRABBE *Par Reg* II. 154 Silent, nor wanting due respect, the crowd,

6 Such as ought to be, to be observed, or to be done, fitting, proper; rightful

c 1325 *Poem temp Edw II* (Percy) 1, Knygts shuld were clothes Ischape in dewe manere. *c* 1400 *Apol Loll* 15 [It] procedip in dewe ordre *c* 1440 *York Myst* XXX 61, I do but þat dewe is 1562 WINJET *Cert Tractatis* 1 Wks 1888 I. 4 The passage and dew course is paithe tyll vs knawin 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. XXIX 173 At last reduceth the people to their due temper 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* III 146/1 In the working of Landskips observe a due distance of things 1728 T SHERIDAN *Persius* II (1739) 29 You may offer these Prayers in due Form 1762 KAMES *Elem Crit* XVII (1833) 315 A beauty that results from a due mixture of uniformity [etc] 1806 A KNOX *Rem* I 35 It will produce its due effects 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th* III XXXVII 136 The due use of some human gift 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict* c 54 § 4 Such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the due election of the person therein mentioned

b Of time

c 1385 CHAUCER *L G W* Prol 364 (MS Gg 4 27) To herȝn here excusacyons In duewe tyme whan they schal it profit *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 6584 Troilus was takyn And don out of daunger for the due tyme 1535 COVERDALE *Prov* XV 23 O how pleasaunt is a worde spoken in due season? 1551 T WILSON *Logike* (1580) 45 b, Thynges, that in due tyme followe the causes that went before 1611 BIBLE *Gal.* VI 9 In due season we shall reape, if we faint not 1667 MILTON *P L* XII 152 This Patriarch blest, Whom faithful Abraham due time shall call 1711 BURNET *Spect* No 77 P 1, I left him to be convinced of his Mistake in due time 1876 BLACK *Madcap I* VII 69 In due course of time they got into the hot air of London

7 Such as is necessary or requisite for the purpose, adequate, sufficient

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 12867 þat he pepull shuld send ffor [illegible] with his due helpe *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's* [illegible] bryngen hyf and dewe norischinge and [illegible] 1464 *Paston Lett* No 483 II 147 Ye [illegible] the due [illegible] 1564 [illegible] 7 9) 107 [illegible] their seed 1747 [illegible] Degree of Exercise 1844 LD BROUGHAM *Brit. Const* IX § 1 (1864) 215 Upon due consideration

†**8** Of a person: Proper, right; genuine, real, true

1399 LANGL *Rich Redeles* III. 60 But þin þe dewe dome ..ffostrith hem ffor the. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 575 The forest of Ettrik, and vthair ynewe With dynt of his derf sword, the Dowglass so dewe Wan wichtly of wen

9. To be ascribed or attributed. **a** as a quality or attribute *to* its possessor (*arch* or *obs*); **b.** as a thing *to* its author or introducer; **c.** as an effect or result *to* its cause or origin; owing to, caused by, in consequence of *rare* Before 19th c., according to Johnson 'proper, but not usual'.

1661 BOYLE *Hist Fluidity* I XXIV Wks 1772 I 395 The motion of the oily drops in wy be in part due to some partial solution made of them by the vinous spirit 1669 FARMERY *Typphon* v. That Guilt is to Aretus due 1706 E WARD *Hud. Redriv* II viii, All the Ills that happen in it, Are due to them that did begin it 1847 TENNYSON *Prince* IV 293 Jonah's gourd, Up in one night, and due to sudden sun. 1861 M PATTISON *Ess* (1889) I 38 His delay in setting out was due to pure procrastination and dilatoriness 1870 TYNDALL *Notes Lect Electr* 5 This beautiful experiment is due to Grove 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) IV. 136 The difficulty in the Philebus, is really due to our ignorance of the philosophy of the age 1886 *Lancet* 15 May 947/2 The albuminuria was due to a bacterial nephritis

10 Under engagement or contract to be ready, be present, or arrive (at a defined time); reckoned upon as arriving; as *the train is already due* = ought, according to the time-tables, to be already here (or *at* such a place)

1833 MOORE *Mem.* (1854) VI 336 Bills coming in at Christmas, and my History due at the same time. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr* I VI, Williams, Bob Glamour, and Jonathan, you are all due *a* 1872 B HARTE *Lost Galleon* 1, Due she was, and over due—Galleon, merchandise, and crew 1896 *Times* 13 Jan 7/1 She is due at Ascension on February 11, and is to leave for England again on February 21 being due at Sheerness on March 19 *Mod* The train is due in London at 5 a.m. He is due at his office next Monday I must go; I am due at Mr. B 's at seven o'clock.

11. Phrases and Comb., as **due-bill** (*U S*) (see quot 1864); **due date**, the date on which a bill falls due and is payable, so † **due day**, the day on which any payment falls due.

a 1617 HITTON *Wks* (1620) II 457 There is a due day put in vpon the lease to be payd to him that is thy lord Darest thou deale .. with him in that duty, as thou dealest with God in His due-day? 1843 [*Due date* is remembered in ordinary business use] 1864 WEBSTER (citing BURRILL), *Due-bill*, a brief written acknowledgment of a debt not made payable to order, and not transferable by indorsement, like a promissory note 1877 *Banker's Mag* 53 In case the bill is not taken up by the acceptor on the due date 1887 J E. WORDSWORTH (*title*) Tables for calculating the Due-Dates of Bills of Exchange

B *adv* **1** = DULY, in various senses. *arch.*

1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, III ii 330 Euery third word a Lye, duer payd to the hearer, then the Turkes Tribute 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II iv. II *Magnificence* 1342 Of this great Frame, the parts so due-devis'd 1667 MILTON *P L* v 303 And Eve within, due at her hour prepar'd For dinner savourie fruits 1800–24 CAMPBELL *Caroline* II *To Even Star* ii, So due thy plighted love returns, To chambers brighter than the rose.

2. With reference to the points of the compass: Properly, right, straight; directly (Orig *Naut.* Allied to 6)

1601 SHAKS. *Twel N* III i 145 There lies your way, due West 1604 — *Oth* III iii 455 The Ponticke Sea, Whose Icie Current Neu'r keepes returning ebbe, but keeps due on To the Propontick 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 45 Tis from Ormus Ile forty leagues due South 1720 DE FOE *Capt Singleton* VI (1840) 103 We went due east 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L* I XXVI, Due westward, fronting to the green, A mural portico was seen 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* XX 345 This does not take the shape of a due north wind

3 *Comb*, as *due-distant*, at due distance, † *due-timely*, in due season, duly (*obs*)

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. III *Abraham* 1002 Their extreme thirst due-timely to refresh 1725 POPE *Odyss* XIX 120 A seat prepare, Due distant for us both to speak and hear 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* VI 595 By some due distant eye seen at once

Due (dūː), *sb.* Also 5–6 dew(e [subst. use of DUE *a* cf F *dû* sb , in 14th c *deu*, from *dû* pa. pple]

†**1** That which is due, a debt *Obs.* (exc as in 2–4.)

1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 127 And all othir dueez and governances for the performyng of his wyll. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* (Surtees) 311 Thow can of cowrte thew, Bot lay downe the dewe 1607 SHAKS *Timon* II ii 16 My Lord, here is a note of certaine dues 1682 GREW *Anat Plants* IV Ep Ded , The Performance whereof is to be looked upon, as a Due to the Authority which Your Judgment hath over me

2 That which is due or owed to any one, that to which one has a right legal or moral · with possessive of the person to whom owed

1582 N T (Rheim) *Rom* XIII 7 Render therfore to al men their dew [1611 their dues] 1593 SHAKS *Lucr* 1183 Which . shall for him be spent, And as his due writ in my testament 1612 ROWLANDS *More Knaues Yet?* 32 The cursed crew, That will not cheate the hangman of his due *a* 1704 J BROWN *Two Orig Scholars* Wks 1730 I 9 When I come to demand my dues I shall find it a hard matter to get them 1726 *Adv Capt R Boyle* Ded A ij, Though Praise is the just Due of Merit 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I 118/2 It was no more than his due 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V 249 He charges them with having defrauded the masters under whom he studied of their dues

b *To give* (*a man*) *his due* (fig) to treat him or speak of him with justice, to do justice to any merits he may possess *To give the devil his due*. to do justice even to a person of admittedly bad character or repute (or one disliked by the speaker).

1589 *Pappe w Hatchet* D ij, Giue them their due though they were duels 1596 SHAKS 1 *Hen IV*, I ii 59 *Prin* Did I euer call for thee to pay thy part? *Fal* No, Ile giue thee thy due, thou hast paid all there *Ibid* 133 He was neuer yet a Breaker of Prouerbs He will giue the deuill his due 1642 *Prince Rupert's Declarat* 2 The Cavaliers (to give the Divell his due) fought very valiantly 1698 FRYER *Acc E India & P* 38 Fryers, who, to give them their due, compass Sea and Land to make Proselytes 1879 HOWELLS *L Aroostook* x, 'Well', observed the captain with the air of giving the devil his due, 'I've seen some very good people among the Catholics'

3. That which is due or owed by any one. with possessive of the person owing

1738 WESLEY *Hymn*, '*Infinite Power, Eternal Lord*' VI, Shall Creatures of a meaner Frame Pay all their Dues to Thee? 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* V, Independent so long as my dues of homage are duly discharged. 1832 HT MARTINEAU *Ireland* I 14 There was no chance of paying the rent even if Sullivan had been answerable for nobody's dues but his own 1878 B TAYLOR *Deukalion* II. i. 54 Pay your dues And make them debtors

4 *spec* A payment legally due or obligatory; a legal charge, toll, tribute, fee, or the like Chiefly in *pl* Often with attrib. word, expressing the nature of the charge, as *admiral, dock, Easter, harbour, light, market, Sound, tonnage dues*, etc , see these words.

1546 *Suppl Poore Comm* (E E T S) 86 Tyll the poore people had begged so moch as the pristes call theyr dwe 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. 1738 I 570 To seize their pretended priestly Due by force 1660 F BROOKE tr *Le Blanc's Trav* 213 Who have not paid the King dues for their harvest of silk 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No 66 P 1 The Parson of the Parish goes to Law for half his Dues 1753 *Scots Mag* Apr 204/2 The produce of herring caught last season was, after deducing 16*s* 8*d* per boat for admiral dues, 202*l* 9*s* 2*d* 1809 BAWDWEN *Domesday Bk* 414 And it still pays all customary dues except gable and toll 1875 *Act* 38 & 39 *Vict* c 39 § 2 The bar master or other local officer, if any, employed to collect the dues or royalty 1879 FARRAR *St Paul* II 263 The question as to the payment of civil dues leads St Paul naturally to speak of the payment of other dues

†**5.** That which is due to be done; duty *Of due*, as a matter of duty *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG *Chorle & Bird* 101 in *Min Poems* (Percy Soc) 182 To synge agayne, as was hir due — *Min. Poems* 19 Of dew os thei oughte to doo, On procession withe the kyng to goon. 1548 GEST *Pr Masse* 72 To the full discharge of my bonden dew herin 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H *Ps* LXXVII 3 Whereas of due you should defend The fatherlesse and weake 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss* I 658 Eury clea, that well knew All the c [illegible] due 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XII [illegible] holy Rites require

†**6** A right, *of* (*by*) *due*, by right, by just title

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam Wits* X (1616) 143 Whereas of due, a good wit and sufficiencie should rather encline a man to vertue and godlinesse 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* I IV § 12. (1873) 37 Let great authors have their due, as time the author of authors, be not deprived of his due, which is further to discover truth 1667 MILTON *P L* II 850 The key of this infernal Pit by due I keep 1669 W SIMPSON *Hydrol Chym* 122 That which should of due have been separated

†7 Due quality or character, propriely. *Obs*
1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam Wits* (1616) 90 If the same grow hot or cold beyond due 1600 *Trial Sir C Blunt* in Cobbett *State Trials* (1809) I 1422 For the honour of the Indictment and manifesting the due of their proceedings

8. *Naut* What is duly or thoroughly done: in phrase *for a full due* = thoroughly, for good and all, so that it will not need to be done again
1830 Marryat *King's Own* xiii, Desire the carpenter to nail up the hatchway-screens We'll keep them up for a *full due*. *c*1860 H Stuart *Seaman's Catech* 32 How will you turn in the lower rigging when it is marked off for a full due? 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word bk*, *Full due*, for good, for ever, complete, belay 1884 Luce *Seamanship* 116 (Cent) The stays and then the shrouds are set up for a full due

†**Due**, *v*.1 *Obs* [variant of Dow *v*.2 cf. Endue = *endow*.] *trans*. To endow, invest, endue
*c*1394 *P Pl Crede* 776 Fraunces founded hem nouȝt to faren on þat wise, Ne Domynik dued hem neuer swiche drynkers to worþe 1592 Shaks 1 *Hen VI*, iv. ii. 34 This is the latest Glorie of thy praise, That I thy enemy, dew thee withall.

†**Due**, *v*.2 *Obs rare* [f. Due *a*] *impers*. To be due, to fall due, to be proper or fit
1603 Drayton *Odes* vi 16 Which when it him deweth, His Fethers he meweth
Due, obs form of Dew

Dueful (dīū fūl), *a arch* [f. Due *a* +-ful, an anomalous Spenserian formation, prob on some such analogy as *right*, *rightful*] Due, duly belonging, appropriate
1596 Spenser *F. Q* iv xi 44 To doe their dueful service, as to them befell. *Ibid* vii vi 35 Of my desert, or of my dewfull Right. [Also iv i 6, vi x 32] 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I 84 Ere to the furrows you consign Their dueful seeds *Ibid* 316 For the altars he The dueful sacrifices slew.

Dueil, obs. f. Dole *sb* 2, after later French

Duel (dīū ĕl), *sb* Also 7 duell [a. F *duel*, ad It. *duello* or med L *duellum*, an ancient form of L. *bellum*, retained in archaic lang. and by the poets, and app appropriated in late or med L. to the fight of two combatants. The L *duellum* was also in earlier Eng use.
Isidore *c* 600 says 'Bellum antea duellum vocatum, eo quod sunt duæ dimicantium partes, vel quod alterum faciat victorem et alterum victum']
1 A regular fight between two persons; a single combat *spec*. †a. A judicial single combat, trial by wager of battle *Obs* exc *Hist*.
[1284 *Act* 12 *Edw I* (Stat Walliæ) *c* 8, Placita de terris in partibus istis non habent terminari per duellum, neque per magnam assisam. 1299 see Fine *sb* 6 1397 W Wyrc. *Ann* in *Wars Eng in Fr* (Rolls) II ii 754 Duellum inter Henricum ducem Lancastriæ, appellantem, et comitem Norfolche, defendentem 1600 Abp Abbot *Exp Jonah* 550 How many lawes did Moses make, but none for the *duellum* or combat betweene two?] 1611 Speed *Hist Gt Brit* ix vi 23 Were it not for his function, he would enter the Duell or Combat with them in the field, to acquit himselfe both of Treason and Perjury 1709 Steele *Tatler* No 31 ₱ 1 When a Man is sued, be it for his Life or his Land, the Person that joins the Issue, whether Plaintiff or Defendant, may put the Trial upon the Duel 1875 J. Fowler in *Yorks Archæol Jrnl* III 270 A certain man . was vanquished in a duel

b. In current use. A private fight between two persons, pre-arranged and fought with deadly weapons, usually in the presence of at least two witnesses called seconds, having for its object to decide a personal quarrel or to settle a point of honour
[1606 Bryskett *Civ Life* 65 This kind of chalenging and fighting man to man, vnder the name of *Duellum*, which is vsed now a dayes among souldiers and men of honour, and by long custome authorized, to discharge a man of an iniury received] 1611 Corvat *Crudities* 506 They fought a Duell, that is, a single combat in a field hard by Spira. *a* 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Fr Lawyer* i 1, Private Duells which had their first originall from the French *a* 1683 Sidney *Disc Govt* iii. xxviii (1704) 353 When Duels were in fashion (as all know they were lately) 1727 Swift *What passed in Lond*. Wks 1755 III i 186 A duel was fought , between two colonels 1840 Dickens *Barn Rudge* xi, He and Mr. Haredale are going to fight a duel

c. A sustained fight between two animals.
1830 Baker *Wild Beasts & their Ways* I 287, I never , witnessed a duel between this dog and a leopard *Ibid*, 303 During this duel [of two bucks] the herd of females stood entranced,

2. Duelling, as a practice having its code of laws
1615 Tomkis *Albumazar* iv vii, Understand'st thou well nice points of duel?, by strict laws of duel, I am excus'd To fight on disadvantage 1822 Shelley tr *Calderon's Magico Prod* i 247, I know little of the laws of duel.

3 Any contest between two persons or parties
1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* i iii 802 If he [Aconite] finde our bodies fore-possest With other Poyson with his Rivall enters secret Duel 1612–15 Bp Hall *Contempl*, *N T*. ii iii (Christ tempted), This duel was for us 1671 Milton *P R* i 173 Victory and triumph to the Son of God Now entering his great duel. 1781 Cowper *Convers* 84 Preserve me from A duel in the form of a debate. 1839 Alison *Hist Europe* (1849–50) VII xlii § 27. 110 It was a duel between France and England, and France had succumbed. 1888 *Pall Mall G*. 1 Aug. 1/1 The duel between Mr Parnell and Mr Chamberlain hardly came up to general expectation

4. *Comb*., as *duel-cut*, *-trial*.
1631 in Cobbett *St Trials*, *Ld Uchiltree* III 474 If his majesty is pleased to admit torture before a duel-trial the pannel is ready to bear out the torture. 1871 Carlyle in *Mrs C.'s Lett*. I 33 Big German refugee. scarred with duel-cuts.

Duel (dīū ĕl), *v*. [f prec sb cf med L *duellāre*.]
1. *intr*. To fight a duel, to engage in single combat Also *to duel it*
c 1645 *Vox Turturis* 8 *Dimicare*, to duell or fight *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* i (1662) 179 The thirty English, who for the honour of the Nation, undertook to duel with as many Britons *a* 1679 Earl Orrery *Guzman* i, Nay, if you will duel it, you shall do it without Seconds. 1795 S Rogers *Poems, Written for Mrs Siddons* 99 The Sires Knelt for a look, and duelled for a smile. 1886 W. J. Tucker *Europe* 61 'We duel a great deal, and must be ready, on the slightest provocation, to defend our honour'.

†2. *trans*. To encounter in a duel or combat.
a 1659 Cleveland *Gen Poems, etc* (1677) 152 This is an Heresie where you stand alone, and..with your single Valour duel an Army. 1698 B F *Modest Censure* 31 Dr Whitby and Mr Norris, who have duell'd one another about the Love of the Creature. 1703 Maundrell *Journ Jerus* (1721) 38 The Stage on which St George duell'd and kill'd the Dragon

†b. To overcome or kill in a duel *Obs*.
1673 O Walker *Educ* 60 How many have bin murthered, more duelled, upon play-quarrels! *a* 1716 South *Serm*. (1737) II vi 215 He might so fashionably and genteelly have been duelled or fluxed into another world
Hence **Du elling** *ppl a*
1837 Ht Martineau *Soc Amer* III 58, I was talking over the correspondence with a duelling gentleman

Duel, obs f. Dole *sb* 2, grief, obs. f Dwell.

Duelliche, duelle, obs forms of Duly.

†**Du ellary**, *a Obs. rare* [f L *duell-um* (see Duel) + -ary] Relating to duels or duelling
1613–18 Daniel *Coll Hist Eng*. (1626) 38 No more then would the Lumbards forsake their duellary Lawes in Italy.

†**Duella tion.** *Obs. rare*. [n. of action f med.L *duellāre* to Duel.] Combat of two antagonists
1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W de W 1506) iv xxi 250 Torneys duellacyon or the fight of two men

Dueller, dueler (dīū ĕlər). [f Duel *v*.]
1. One who duels; a duellist
1628 Earle *Microcosm*, *Sceptick in Relig* (Arb) 67 His conscience interposes itself betwixt Duellers 1741 Richardson *Pamela* II 297, I have been accused as a Dueller, and now as a Profligate 1842 Miall in *Nonconf* II 81 Gamesters, duelers, adulterers, scoffers, the foes of God and the pests of men
fig 1668 Dryden *Evening's Love* iii. 1, These perpetual talkers, disputants, and duellers of the tongue'

2 A duelling pistol or revolver.
1836 E. Howard *R Reefer* xxxvii, His long-barrelled Manton duellers

Duelling, dueling (dīū ĕlĭŋ), *vbl sb* [f as prec. + -ing1] The fighting of duels
1654 W Mountague *Devout Ess* ii xi § 3 (R) I have character'd this spirit of duelling as ugly and deform'd as I could. 1711 Hearne *Collect*. (Oxf Hist. Soc) III 163 The House of Commons have brought in a Bill to prevent Duelling and make it Felony. 1857 Buckle *Civiliz* I ix, 584 Duelling has from the beginning been more popular in France than in England.
attrib. 1697 Collier *Ess Mor Subj* i (1703) 143 Religion will not endure the duelling principle. 1842 S Lover *Handy Andy* iii, Engaged in cleaning the duelling pistols.

†**Due llion.** *Obs rare* [ad. med L *duelliōn-em* = *duellium*, *duellum*] A duel.
1728 Rawlinson *Hist. Sir J Perrott* 228 The recital of privat Quarrells, Duellions, or contentions

†**Du'ellism.** *Obs. rare*. [f Duel + -ism; prob. after *duellist*] A duel, contest between two.
c 1609 Donne *Let to Sir H. G.* Wks (Alford) VI. 313 Those single Duellisms between Rome and England.

Duellist, duelist (dīū ĕlist) Also 7 dualist. [f. Duel *sb*. + -ist; prob. after F. *duelliste* (16–17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *duellista*] One who fights duels, or practises duelling.
1592 Shaks *Rom & Jul* ii iv. 33 He fights as you sing prick-song, keeps time, distance, and proportion, he rests his minum, one, two, and the third in your bosom: the very butcher of a silk button, a Dualist, a Dualist. 1616 B Jonson *Epigr* i xlviii, He hath no honour lost, our Duellists say 1753 Hanway *Trav* (1762) II i 2 Many worthy men have been in the sad case of the surviving duellist 1815 Scott *Guy M* xvi, What I have written will not avail ,the professed duellist.
fig. 1676 Boyle *Alcali & Acidum* vii. Wks 1772 IV. 291 The Duellists (or the two jarring principles of alkali and acidum) *Ibid passim* 1706 in Phillips (ed, Kersey). 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng* II. xi. 499 The blind wrestling of controversial duellists.
Hence **Duelli'stic** *a*., pertaining to a duellist.
1873 H Curwen *Hist Booksellers* 147 He escaped all duellistic dangers 1881 *World* 12 Jan 6 Mr Irving's duellistic performance as Fabian dei Franchi

†**Du'ellize,** *v Obs*. [f. Duel + -ize] *intr*. To engage in a duel or combat.
1632 Vicars *Æneid* v (N), The furious duellizing chariots swift Burst from their bounds. 1661 K W *Conf Charac*, *Courtier* (1860) 22 That makes him so duellize and quarrell for the one *a* 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* iii. xlii 350 The Lists of a Duellizing Engagement

‖ **Duello** (dŭe'lo). [It. (*due llo*) = Duel]
1 Duelling, as a custom having its laws and rules; the established code of duellists.
1588 Shaks *L L L* i ii 185 The Passado hee respects not, the Duello he regards not. *a* 1613 Overbury *A Wife* (1638) 243 But observes not the lawes of the Duello. 1842 S Lover *Handy Andy* iii, The most accomplished regulator of the duello 1863 H. Kingsley *A. Elliot*, Under the infernal, devil invented system of the duello.

†2 A duel (*lit* and *fig*.). *Obs*.
1612 Field *Woman a Weathercock* ii, in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI 44 Setting this duello of wit aside *a* 1625 Fletcher *Nice Valour* iii ii, And spurn out the duelloes out o' th' kingdom 1826 Scott *Woodst* xxv, None shall fight duellos here.

Duelly, duely, duelye, obs forms of Duty

Duelsome (dīū'ĕlsŭm), *a*. [f Duel *sb*., after *quarrelsome*.] Given or inclined to duelling
1840 Thackeray *Paris Sk book* ii (1872) 21 Being incorrigibly duelsome on his own account.

Dueness (dīū nes). [f Due *a*. + -ness.] The quality of being due . in various senses of the adj.
1621 W Sclater *Tythes* (1623) 153 There is a Patochicall or particular duenesse of Tithes. 1646 *Ord Lords & Com Susp Tryers* 9 The duenesse of their election 1651 Baxter *Inf Bapt* 175 The promise determineth of the dueness of the reward The threatening determineth of the dueness of the Penalty. *a* 1679 T. Goodwin *Exp Eph* Wks. I ii 199 When God had dissolved that dueness, that debt, (as I may call it,) that obligation 1862 Ruskin *Unto this Last* 98 The dueness of wages *a* 1865 J Grote *Exam Utilit Philos* viii (1870) 142 The rational recognition of duty or dueness.

Duenna (dīŭe nă). Also 7 douegna, 8 duegna, duena. [Sp. *dueña* (dwe nya), formerly spelt *duenna*, married lady, mistress (fem. of *dueño* master):—L *domina* lady, mistress]
1 a. The chief lady in waiting upon the queen of Spain. b An elderly woman, occupying a position between governess and companion, and having charge over the girls of a Spanish family.
1668 R L'Estrange *Vis. Quev* (1708) 64 I am call'd (says she) Douegna, or Madam the Gouvernante 1681 Dryden *Sp Friar* i ii, Enter Elvira's Duenna, and whispers to her 1715 C'tess D'Anois *Wks* 141 One of my Lady Constable's Duegna's desir'd to speak with her 1761 H Walpole *Lett. to Mann* 10 Sept (1857) III 435 Kitty Dashwood..living in the palace as Duenna to the queen 1832 W. Irving *Alhambra* I 293 The Princesses hung round their old duenna, and coaxed, and entreated
2 Any elderly woman whose duty it is to watch over a young one; a chaperon
1708 Mrs. Centlivre *Busie Body* ii. ii, You are her duenna. 1820 W Irving *Sketch Bk* (1859) iii There is no duenna so rigidly prudent, and so inexorably decorous, as a superannuated coquette 1827 Scott *Jrnl* 18 Jan., He used to have a duenna of a housekeeper to sit in his study with him while he wrote 1877 Rita *Vivienne* vi. 1, Her home is guarded by a dragon like duenna
3 *Comb*., as *duenna-like* adj.
1802 H Martin *Helen of Glenross* I 188, I never had Duenna-like talents.
Hence (*nonce-wds*) **Duennadom,** the realm of duennas, **Duennaship,** the position or office of a duenna; **Duenna-ish, Duennesque** *adjs*, like or characteristic of a duenna
1821 *Examiner* 205/1 Her voice and eye were not at all Duenna-ish 1876 Besant & Rice *Gold. Butterfly* III 123 The ancient dames of duennadom may purse their withered lips. 1881 Duffield *Don Quix* III. xxxviii 320 When the duennesque squadron had finished coming in 1884 Hunter & Whyte *My Ducats & My Daus*. xi (1885) 154 Camilla's aunt. regulated Mr Arden's household affairs, and exercised a shadowy duennaship over his daughter.

Duer, var Dower *sb*1 *Obs*., burrow.

Duerch, Duergh, Duerwe, Duery, obs. forms of Dwarf.

Duere, rare obs form of Dear *a*.1

Duesse: see Dewess, goddess

Duet, duett (dīŭe't), *sb* [ad. It. *duetto*: see below] A musical composition for two voices or two performers.
1740 Dyche & Pardon, *Duet*. 1757 (*title*) Apollo's Cabinet . an accurate Collection of English and Italian Songs, Cantatas, and Duetts. 1797 Mrs Radcliffe *Italian* i, (1826) 10 They. opened the serenade with a duet, 1884 F M Crawford *Rom Singer* I 47 You can take me to her house to sing duets, as part of her lesson.
transf 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xxii, When Miggs had finished her solo, her mistress struck in again, and the two together performed a duet. 1876 Miss Braddon *J. Haggard's Dau*. II. 92 The two young women performed a sobbing duet. 1890 *Daily News* 13 Sept 3/1 Two sisters . wore recently an original duet of gowns in these colours.
attrib and *Comb* 1819 *Metropolis* I 156 Your duet singer 1836 Syd Smith *Mem* (1855) II 383, I have fallen into the duet life, and it seems to do very well

Duet, -ett, *v*. [f. prec.] *intr* To perform a duet.
1822 Byron *Let. to Moore* 12 July, You can spare time from duetting. 1879 G Meredith *Egoist* II ii 29 As accordantly coupled as a drum duetting with a bass viol.

Duete(e, -ie, y(e, obs. forms of Duty

Duettist (dīŭe'tist). [f. Duet *sb* + -ist; cf *soloist*] One who takes part in a duet.
1876 J Gould *Letter-press Printer* 100 Mr and Mrs J H. will be the duettists. 1887 *Daily News* 8 July 3/7 Well known in music hall circles as a duettist and dancer

‖ **Duettino** (duettī no). [It: dim of *duetto* Duet] 'A duet of short extent and concise form' (Grove *Dict. Music* 1879).
1839 Longf *Hyperion* iv iv, Arietas and duettinos succeed each other 1842 *Musical World* XVII 83/3 (*title*) Three Duettinos for the Cornet à Pistons.

‖ **Duetto** (due'tto). [It. *duetto*, dim of *duo* a duet: see Duo] = Duet; also *transf*
1724 *Short Explic For Words in Music Bks* (Stanf) *Duetti*, or *duetto*, are little Songs or Airs in two Parts

1731 Mrs Pendarves in *Mrs Delany's Life & Corr* 275 They agreed to sing a duetto out of y^e Beggars' Opera 1815 W H Ireland *Scribbleomania* 55 *note*, The literary pretensions of this once metrical and corresponding duetto 1820 Scott *Monast.* xviii, They then set off in a sort of duetto, enumerating the advantages of the situation

Duff (dʌf), *sb.*[1] [orig. a northern pronunc of Dough · cf. *enough*] a Dough, paste (*dial.*) b A flour pudding boiled in a bag; a dumpling.

1840 R. H Dana *Bef. Mast* iv 7 To enhance the value of the Sabbath to the crew, they are allowed on that day a pudding, or, as it is called, a 'duff'. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Duff*, dough, paste *North.* *a* 1870 J P Robson *Wor Mally Torned Bloomer* (Northumb Gloss.), Aw wesh'd the currans, wey'd the duff 1872 C King *Mountain Sierra Nev* vii 139 Crowning the repast with a duff, accurately globular 1880 Besant & Rice *Seamy Side* I 8 Two helps of minced veal and two of currant duff

Comb 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 142 The sailors' duffbags.

Duff (dʌf), *sb.*[2] *local* [Possibly the same as prec.; but more prob. onomatopœic, or associated with the sound made in striking a soft spongy substance.]

1. *Sc.* a. 'The soft or spongy part of a loaf, a turnip, a new cheese, etc' b. 'A soft spongy peat' (Jam.).

2. *Sc.* and *U.S.* The decaying vegetable matter (fallen leaves, etc.) which covers forest ground

1844 W H. Maxwell *Sports & Adv Scott.* xvi. (1855) 150 Dung, mixed with duff mould. 1878 *Pop. Sc Monthly* XIII 289 (Cent.) This duff (composed of rotten spruce trees, cones, needles, etc.) has the power of holding water almost equal to a sponge. 1886 *Rep. Forest Comm State N Y* 102 (Cent) I have seen the smoke from fires in the duff even after the snow has fallen

3 Coal dust or smaller coals, after separation of the nuts; slack, dross Also *duff-coal.*

1865 Jevons *Coal Quest.* (1866) 363 We could hardly prohibit the burning of duff and slack coal on the colliery heaps 1867 W W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 248 The extended use.. of slack and the smaller varieties of screened coal (pease and duff). 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Nov 6/1 One ton of common duff coal. has generated as much steam as two tons of good bituminous coal. 1892 [see Dross *sb* 2 b].

Duff (dʌf), *v. slang* or *colloq.* [A word of thieves' slang. Evidently closely related to Duffer *sb.*[1] from which (appearing so much later) it may be a back-formation.]

1. *trans.* To dress or manipulate (a thing) fraudulently, so as to make it look like new or to give it the appearance of something which it is not; to 'fake up'

c 1838 J. Vaill in *Mem.* (1839) 26 My pillow was a duffed great coat. 1870 W. B Sanders in 31*st Rep Dep Keeper Public Rec.* p. vi, Some of these .MSS were so very bad that it would have been impossible to duff them. 1892 *Edin Evening News* 3 Mar. 2 A good deal of the old plate was 'duffed'.

2. (*Australia*). To alter the brands on (stolen cattle); to steal (cattle), altering the brands.

1869 E C Booth *Another Eng.* 138 The man who owned the 'duffing paddock' was said to have a knack of altering cattle brands. 1881 *Cheq. Career* 306 In such districts 'duffing' cattle is thought rather a smart thing to do 1890 Boldrewood *Squatter's Dream* xiv 162 He'd think more of duffing a red heifer than all the money in the country.

3 To cheat, do *out of* fraudulently.

1863 Sala *Capt. Dangerous* III. ix. 305 Allowing him to duff me out of a few score pieces at the game of Lansquenet

Hence **Du·ffing** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib*

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I 380 'Duffing' and all that is going down fast. 1858 Fonblanque *Life & Labours* (1874) 279 Duffing is the art of giving such a gloss and air of novelty to old clothes as to pass them off for new. 1869 [see 2] 1881 *Cheq. Career* 329 'Cattle-duffing' and free-bootery. 1889 Boldrewood *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 27 It was a duffing yard, sure enough

‖ **Duffadar.** *E. Indies.* [Pers and Urdū دفعدار *dafaʿdār* a subaltern of cavalry] 'A petty officer of native police; and in regiments of Irregular Cavalry, a non-commissioned officer corresponding in rank to a corporal' (Yule).

1800 Wellington *Disp.* (1844) I 109 (Stanf.) 24 pagodas for a mastry or duffadar 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Mar. 5/3 Two native officers, two Kote Duffadars, and three others

Duffel, duffle (dʌ·fl). Also 7–8 **duffield,** 7–9 **duffil.** [Named from Duffel, a town of Brabant, between Antwerp and Mechlin]

1. A coarse woollen cloth having a thick nap or frieze.

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 279 These Duffields, so called from a Town in Brabant, where the trade of them first began otherwise called shags, and by the Merchants, trucking cloth 1693 *Lond. Gaz* No. 2914/4 Broad-Cloths, Serges half thicks, Duffils, Kerseys *c* 1695 J. Miller *Descr N. York* (1843) 42 Indian goods, as duffels, shirts 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt Brit* II. 283 Witney. They likewise make here the Duffield Stuffs, a Yard and three Quarters wide, which are carried to New-England and Virginia, and much worn even here in Winter 1802 Wordsw. *Alice Fell* 53 Let it be of duffil grey 1856 Mrs Carlyle *Lett* II. 289 If you weren't satisfied with the duffle 1864 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt* xi iv. (1865) IV. 66 Muffled-up in a dressing-gown of coarse blue duffel.

2 *U S* Change of flannels; personal effects taken by a sportsman or camper-out.

1884 G. W Sears *Woodcraft* 4 (Cent) Every one has gone to his chosen ground with too much impedimenta, too much duffle. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr Bull* II 188 His dainty craft has room for little beyond her crew and a limited amount of duffle

3. *attrib* Made or consisting of duffel.

1699 J Dickinson *Jrnl Trav* 70 He gave each of them a Duffel Blanket 1759 G Washington *Writ.* (1889) II 138 Light duffil Cloak with silver frogs 1791 Newte *Tour Eng & Scot* 246 Duffle great coats 1856 Mayhew *Rhine* 260 A long grey great-coat like a duffle dressing gown

Duffer (dʌ·fər), *sb.*[1] *slang* [Connected with Duff *v* From the date of the words and senses, it may be inferred that *duffer* in senses 1 and 2 (the relative priority of which is uncertain) is the starting-point in Eng., that Duff *v.* is a back-formation from this, to express the action of the *duffer* (in a somewhat later application), and that sense 3 of the sb is, in turn, an agent-noun from the vb Cf. also Duffing *ppl a*, and Duffer *sb.*[2]

I. 1. One who sells trashy goods as valuable, upon false pretences, e g pretending that they are smuggled or stolen, and offered as bargains

1756 W Toldervy *Hist Two Orphans* III 61 These two fellows are after being duffers, or some such thieves 1756 Fielding in *Gentl. Mag* XXVI 565 Another set of gamblers .. call'd duffers invite you to go down some alley, and buy some cheap India handkerchiefs 1781 R. King *Mod Lond. Spy* 65 One of the people called Duffers, who pretend to sell smuggled goods, such as silk handkerchiefs, and stockings. 1832 *Examiner* 268/1 On being searched, a complete stock-in-trade of a duffer was found upon him His hat was crammed with rings, brooches, seals, &c and a couple of watches, apparently of immense value but got up in reality for the purposes of fraud 1844 Dickens *Mast Chuz.* xxxvii. 1851 Mayhew *Lond Labour* I 324 Duffers, who vend pretended smuggled goods also, the sellers of sham sovereigns and sham gold rings for wagers.

2 A pedlar or hawker see quots.

[1763 Sir S. T. Janssen *Smuggling laid open* 19 These Duffers supply the Hawkers, who carry it about the Town, and sell it to the Consumers.] 1795 *Forth Rambler* 22 You have been dealing with a duffer they carry none but the worst of wares, and charge three times the value of them. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Duffer*, a pedlar, applied exclusively to one who sells women's clothes. *South.* 1884 S Dowell *Hist Taxation* III 1 1 iii 38 A class of persons termed 'duffers', 'packmen', or 'Scotchmen', and sometimes 'tallymen', traders who go rounds with samples of goods, and take orders for goods afterwards to be delivered These duffers were numerous in Cornwall

II. 3. [f. Duff *v.* 1, 2] a. One who 'fakes up' sham articles b. (*Australia*) One who 'duffs' cattle.

1851 Mayhew *Lond Labour* (1861) II 70 The 'Duffer' in English birds disguises them so that they shall look like foreigners 1889 Boldrewood *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 32 No cattle duffer in the colonies could have had a better pair of mates 1890 — *Col Reformer* xxv 352 What's a little money. if your children grow up duffers and planters?

Duffer, *sb.*[2] *colloq.* and *slang.*

[The evident association of the word with Duffing *ppl a*, 'a duffer' being = 'a duffing fellow', 'a duffing coin or article', appears to connect the word with Duff *v* It is possible, though our quots do not show it, that the application to things, e. g to a counterfeit or base coin, is the earlier, and that the term was thence transferred to a man who is similarly 'no good'. Less probable, though not out of the question, are the suggestions that a duffer is a man of *duff* or dough, or 'spongy substance' (see Duff *sb.*[2], 2), or that the word is the same as Sc. *duffar, duffart* 'a blunt stupid person', *dofart, doofart, dowfart*, 'a dull heavy-headed inactive fellow' (Jamieson)]

1. *colloq* A person who proves to be without practical ability or capacity, one who is incapable, inefficient, or useless in his business or occupation; the reverse of an adept or competent person Also more generally, a stupid or foolish person.

1842 Ld Houghton *Lit* in Wemyss Reid *Life* (1891) I 284, I do not think him the mere duffer that most people make him out. *a* 1845 Hood (O.), 'Duffers' (if I may use a slang term which has now become classical, and which has no exact equivalent in English proper) are generally methodical and old 1873 Black *Pr Thule* xxv (D.), 'Do you get £800 for a small picture?' 'Well, no' 'but then I am a duffer' 1887 Miss Braddon *Like & Unlike* xvii, I was always a duffer at dancing 1889 J K Jerome *Three Men in Boat* 171 'Is it all right?' 'Lovely You are duffers not to come in' 1891 A Lang *Angling Sketches* 8 Next to being an expert, it is well to be a contented duffer

2 *slang.* A counterfeit coin or article; any article that is 'no good'. Cf. Duff *v.* 1.

1875 Jevons *Money* xxi. 289 The cheques, bills [etc] are regarded by thieves as 'duffer', with which they dare not meddle 1876 *World* V No. 115 19 He had purchased a veritable 'duffer' and could get no redress 1881 *Standard* 2 Sept 5/3 The [picture] gallery of a wealthy but uncritical collector came to the hammer, when nine tenths of it were adjudged to consist of 'duffers'. 1889 *Answers* 29 June 66/1 (Farmer) If the note is a genuine one the water-mark will then stand out plainly. If a duffer it will almost disappear

3. *Australian Mining* A claim or mine which proves unproductive

1861 T McCombie *Austral Sk.* 193 It was a terrible duffer anyhow, every ounce of gold got from it cost £20 I'll swear. 1864 Rogers *New Rush* II 33 Reposing here, the son of quartz and clay Forgets the duffer he has sunk to day 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 9 Aug. 4/6 We struck the reef at Christmas, but it was a duffer

Hence (*nonce-wds*) **Du·fferdom, Du·fferism,** the style, character, or condition of a duffer.

1893 *Field* 10 June 832/1 There is no wilful misconduct, but only hopeless dufferism 1895 *Tablet* 20 July 96 Aspirations to escape from dufferdom.

Duffer, *sb* 3, variant of Dopper.

1893 *Westm Gaz* 22 Apr 3/1 There are two classes of children employed, called cagers and duffers, little children, boys and girls, who assist the spinners 1894 *Dundee Advertiser* 27 Aug 4 These included preparers, as they are called stainers duffers reelers and weavers

Du·ffer, *v Australian Mining* [f. Duffer *sb.*[2] 3.] *intr* Of a mine. To prove a 'duffer', become unproductive or exhaustive, give *out* Also *fig*

1885 Finch Hatton *Advance Australia* 279 The lode had 'duffered out', and it was useless to continue working 1890 Boldrewood *Miner's Right* vi 58 'So you're duffered out again, Harry!' she said

Duffing (dʌ·fiŋ), *ppl a slang* [f Duff *v.*]

1. That passes off a worthless article as valuable

1862 *Lond Herald* 27 Dec (Farmer) Houses run up by the 'duffing' builder, merely for sale

2 Counterfeit, rubbishy and offered as valuable.

1851 Mayhew *Lond Labour* (1861) II 19 Dealers in 'duffing fiddles'. These are German-made instruments, and are sold to the Street folk at 2*s* 6*d* or 3*s* each 1873 *Times* Jan (Farmer) We know now that so called 'duffing' jewellery is scattered far and wide 1883 *Sword & Trowel* July 355 'Duffing' canaries, or painted sparrows

3 Incompetent, inept, stupid, duffer-like.

1881 J Grant *Cameronians* I iii 39 A little brilliant singing, which Hew secretly stigmatised as 'the most duffing caterwauling'

Duffle · see Duffel

Duffous, obs form of Dovehouse.

Dufftail, duftail: see Dovetail.

Dufoil (dɪū·foil). *Her.* [f L *duo* two + Foil leaf; cf. *trefoil, cinquefoil*] A two-leaved flower; the plant Twayblade (*Listera ovata*).

1688 R Holme *Armoury* II iv. § 2 58 He beareth Argent, a Dufoile or Twyfoile, Vert, flowered, Purpure The Flower is like that which we commonly call Dogstones, .. but more spreeing 1889 Elvin *Heraldry* Gloss., *Dufoil, or Twyfoil*, having only two leaves

Dufrenite (dɪū·frenəit) *Min* [Named 1833 after M. Dufrénoy, a French mineralogist] Hydrous phosphate of iron, occurring in dull-greenish nodules and fibrous masses

1850 Dana *Min* 450 Dufrenite

Dufrenoysite (dɪū·frenoɪ·zəit) *Min.* [Named 1845 after M. Dufrénoy: see prec] An arsenical sulphuret of lead, occurring in highly modified prisms, of grey colour and metallic lustre

1848 *Amer Jrnl Sc* Ser II V 268 Dufrenoysite is an arsenical sulphuret of lead 1868 Dana *Min* 92

‖ **Dufter** (dʌ·ftər) *E Indies.* Also 8 -ur [Arab, Pers, Urdū دفتر *daftar* record, register, ad Gr διφθέρα skin] a. A bundle of official papers; a register, record. b A business office

1776 *Trial of Joseph Fowke* 18/1 The said Kialanders entered false records in the Duftur. 1803 Wellington *Disp* (1844) I 761 (Stanf), I refer you to the papers upon this subject, which you will doubtless find in the dufter 1817 M Wilks *Hist Sk S Ind* xxv II 33 The business of the treasury was conducted in two dufters or departments

Dug (dʌg), *sb.*[1] Also 6–7 dugge [Not known before 16th c.. origin obscure Perh radically connected with Sw *dägga*, Da. *dægge* to suckle (a child)] The pap or udder of female mammalia, also the teat or nipple, usually in reference to suckling. As applied to a woman's breast, now contemptuous.

1530 Palsgr 280/1 Tete, pappe, or dugge, a womans brest. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I (Arb.) 34 Her dug with platted gould rybband girded about her 1592 Shaks. *Ven & Ad* 875 Like a milch doe, whose swelling dugs do ache 1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 519 The number of young Pigs .. I finde to be so many as the Sow hath dugs for *a* 1628 Preston *New Covt* (1630) 477 The promises are full of comfort as a dugge is full of milke 1713 Derham *Phys Theol.* iv xv 256 With Duggs and Nipples placed in the most convenient part of the Body of each Animal 1878 H M Stanley *Dark Cont.* II iii 75 The enormous dugs which hung down from the bosoms of the women

b. *transf* and *fig*

1670 Lassels *Voy Italy* I. 131 Lye hidden a while, at the dug of the booke 1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist* (1776) VII 253 Nature has supplied this animal [spider] with .. five dugs or teats for spinning it into thread. 1866 B. Taylor *Poems, Mondamin*, The savage dugs of fable.

†c **Dug-tree,** an old name of the Papaw-tree (*Carica Papaya*), apparently from the milky juice exuded by all parts of the tree when wounded

1640 Parkinson *Theatr Bot* xvii cxxix 1649 *Manoera mas & femina* The male and female Dugge tree

† **Dug,** *sb.*[2] *Obs Angling.* A kind of red worm used as a bait. More fully called **dug-worm.**

1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 811 Some are red, (which we Englishmen call Dugs) 1653 Walton *Angler* iv 93 Others [breed] amongst or of plants, as the dug worm 1674 N Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* iv (1677) 60 Baits for the Angler, the Earth-worm, the Dug-worm, the Maggot or Gentle

Dug (dʌg), *ppl. a.* [pa pple. of Dig *v.*] Obtained by digging, excavated, thrust into something, etc. · see the verb

1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I 4 All dug Stones are better than gather'd ones 1885 Tennyson *Balin & Balan* Wks (1894) 374/2 Now with slack rein. Now with dug spur he rode 1892 A E Lee *Hist Columbus* (Ohio) I 29 Several excavations or 'dugholes', from which material seems to have been taken.

Dugarde · see DIEU GARDE

Dugeperes, corrupt f DOUZEPERS, *Obs*

†**Duggishly,** *adv Obs nonce-wd* [f **duggish* adj. (f DUG *sb*.[1] + -ISH) + -LY [2]]

1611 COTGR., *Mammellement*, duggishly, breast fashion, pap-like 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I vii (1694) 24 This point hath been found duggishly scandalous

†**Duggy,** *a Obs rare*—[0]. [f DUG *sb*.[1] + -Y]

1611 COTGR., *Tetassier* duggie, having great dugs

Dughtie, -y, obs. forms of DOUGHTY

Dugion, obs form of DUDGEON *sb*.[1]

†**Dugon.** *Sc Obs* Also 6 dogone [perh., as Jamieson suggests, a. F *doguin* 'a filthie great old curre' Cotgr., dim of *dogue* dog] A worthless fellow: a term of contempt

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marvt Wemen* 458 Thu damyselis That dogonis haldis in daintè, and delis with thaim so lang 1820 HOGG *Wint Even T* I 292 (Jam.) When ane comes to close quarters wi' him, he's but a dugon.

Dugong (dū'gŏŋ). [a Malay name *dūyong*. Barchewitz, 1751, gives *dugung* as the name in the Philippine isle of Leyte, this was adopted 1765 by Buffon (*Hist Nat.* XIII 374) as *dugon*, and by Gmelin, *Linn Syst Nat* ed 13, 1788, as *dugong*]

A large aquatic herbivorous mammal (*Halicore dugong*, order *Sirenia*) inhabiting the Indian seas

1800 G SHAW *Gen. Zool* I 239 Trichecus Dugong (*Gmel*) Dugon (*Buffon*) Indian Walrus (Pennant *Quadr*) This species, in the Philippine Islands, is said to be called by the name of *Dugung* 1820 SIR S RAFFLES in *Phil Trans.* CX 174 (*title*) Some account of the Dugong *Ibid* 180 The Malays distinguish two varieties, the duyong *bamban*, and the duyong *bantal*; the latter much thicker and shorter in proportion 1835 KIRBY *Hab & Inst Anim* II xxiv 496 The Dugong is the only animal yet known that grazes at the bottom of the sea. 1849 *Sk Nat Hist*, *Mammalia* III 126 We have alluded to the dugong or duyong, and the lamantin belonging to the pachydermatous order 1889 H H ROMILLY *Verandah in N Guinea* 189 On the surface of the water there were several dugong asleep

Dug-out, *ppl a* and *sb*. [See DUG *ppl. a*, and *dig out*, DIG *v* 13 b]

A. *ppl a* Hollowed out by digging, excavated.

1886 *Athenæum* 24 Apr 556/3 In some cases the station was completely insulated, and reached only by means of dug out canoes 1887 *Archæologia* L. 370 Dug out boats of more or less rude construction 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec 838 Ordinary dug out canals like that of Suez.

B *sb* (chiefly *U. S*) 1. A canoe made by hollowing out the trunk of a tree

1819 J A QUITMAN in Clairborne *Life* (1860) I 42 At Wheeling we purchased a small canoe, called here a 'dug out', or 'man drowner'. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer* Ser. 1 II 57 We had no boat with us, not even a dug out 1887 *Archæologia* L 370 Ship-building .of a very superior kind to these rude dug-outs

2 A rough kind of dwelling formed by an excavation in the ground (usually in a slope or bank), roofed with turf, canvas, etc

1881 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr, Instead of 'dug-outs' on the prairies, he found the farmers living in large, handsome frame houses 1883 *Leisure Hour* 281/2 The Kansas 'dug outs' consist of a square hole dug in the ground, roofed either by a canvas waggon cloth or with sods.

Duhti, obs form of DOUGHTY.

‖**Duiker, duyker** (dəi'kəi). [Du *duiker* (*dœu* kər):—MDu *dūker* = Ger *taucher* ducker or diver see DUCKER [1]] In full, *duikerbok* · A small South African antelope, *Cephalopus mergens*, so called from its habit of plunging through the bushes when pursued.

1777 G FORSTER *Voy round World* I 84 The duyker or diving antelope . is not yet sufficiently known. 1786 SPARRMAN *Voy Cape G H* II. 224 As for the duyker-bok, or diving goat, I have only had a single glimpse of it. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr Sk* 23 And the duiker at my tread Sudden lifts his startled head 1895 *Longm. Mag* July 263 Dainty steinboks and timid duykers began to feed

Duil, duill, obs or Sc forms of DOLE *sb* 2, grief.

Duillie, Sc. form of DOLLY *Obs*, doleful.

Duir, -e, obs Sc forms of DOOR, DURE *a*, hard

†**Duistre.** *Obs rare.* [a AF *duistre*, var of OF *duutre* (obj case *duutor*) —L. *dūctor, dūctōrem*, leader] A leader, conductor.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I 76 (Fairf MS) That þei be Duistres of þe weie

†**Du'ity.** *Obs. rare.* [f L *duo* two ; after *unity*] Twofold nature or condition, duality

1645 M. CASAUBON *Orig Temp Evils* 16 Plutarch writeth, that he the said Pythagoras called .. the unity, God, and the duitie daemon [Cf. 1642 H MORE *Life of Soul* XVI 7 But he [Dæmon]'s the fount of foul duality.]

Duk, duke, obs. Sc. forms of DUCK.

Duke (dīūk), *sb* Forms: 2–6 duc, (3 dux), 3–4 duk, 4– duke. (Also 3–5 duyk, 3–6 duck, -e, 4 douk, -e, douc, deuk, 5 dukke, dwk, -e, doke, doyk, duche, 5–6 dewke, duque, duce, *Sc.* dnik) [ME *duc, duk*, a. F *duc*, in OF. nom. *dux, ducs, dus* (11–12th c in Littré), early ad. L *dux, duc-em*, leader, commander, general. (If the Latin word had come down in OF., its form would have been *dos, doix*: cf. *croix, noix*, OF. *crois, nois*:—L *crucem, nucem*)]

†1. A leader, a leader of an army, a captain or general; a chief, ruler *Obs*

c 1205 LAY 264 Þe 3et leouede Asscani, þe on þan londe was duc *Ibid* 268 Þa sende Asscani, þe wes laueid and dux *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 17979 Sathan . duke of deep & prynce of helle *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* I 340 A duk þat shal reule my folk of Israel *Ibid* III 137 Jesus Crist duke of our batel 1382 — *Ps* lxxix 10 (lxxx 9] Duke of the weie thou were in his sigt 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R.* XVIII iii (1495) 749 The ramme that is duke and defender of other shepe 1430–40 LYDG *Bochas* VII ix (1554) 173 a, Duke Moses, by god was made their gyde *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* IV vii 460 Dukis and reulers of the chirche 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron* 237 The Comones risen ageyn the kyng and the lordes Her duke was Wat Tyler, a proude knave and malapert 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV (1822) 339 Na man may be callit duke, bot he alanerlie be quhais avise the army is led 1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I i 346 The great Duke, that (in dreadful aw) Upon Mount Horeb learn'd th' eternall Law [1869 *Daily News* 26 Jan., Now-a-days *Dukes* do not *lead*. *Dux a non ducendo* is the true political etymology of the title.]

b. Rendering L *dux*, a provincial military commander, under the later emperors

1652 NEEDHAM tr *Selden's Mare Cl* 234 The Counts or Dukes of the Midland parts and the Count of the Sea-Coast or Saxon Shore, had distinct charges 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F* xvii. II. 44 Under their orders thirty-five military commanders were stationed in the provinces All these provincial generals were therefore *dukes*, but no more than ten among them were dignified with the rank of *counts* or companions, a title of honour, or rather of favour, which had been recently invented in the court of Constantine 1836 *Penny Cycl* V 445/2 Three other principal officers are mentioned—the *Comes littoris Saxonici per Britanniam* the *Comes Britanniarum* (Count of Britain), and the *Dux Britanniarum* (Duke of Britain) We have translated the words *Comes* and *Dux*, by *Count* and *Duke*, after Horsley.

c. In O T. rendering *dux* of the Vulgate, ἡγεμών of LXX, in sense 'chief or leader of a tribe'

1382 WYCLIF *Gen* xxxvi 40 Thes thanne the names of the dukis [1388 duykis] of Esau the duke [*v r.* duyk] Thanna, the duke Alua, the duke Jeyeth [etc] thes the dukys [*v r* duykis] of Edom, the dwellers in the loond of his empire [So 1611 and *R V* 1885, COVERD. has 'prynce, prynces']

2 In some European countries A sovereign prince, the ruler of a small state called a duchy

Five dukes (with six *grand-dukes*) rule states included in the new German Empire Two Italian dukes (and one grand-duke) remained as rulers of independent states down to 1860

(In this sense, the name is partly derived from the late Roman use of *dux* (1 b), partly the English rendering (through med L *dux*, F *duc*, It *duca*) of Ger *herzog*, OHG *herizogo*, OE *heretoga*, lit. 'leader of warlike host' Throughout the Frankish empire, the Merovingian kings appointed *dukes* to superintend several frontier *comitatus* (the *dux* being superior to the *comes*) These *duces* of Aquitaine, Allemania, etc were purely official But in the half of Germany not under the Franks there still existed 'dukes' of another kind The Teutonic *herizogo* was originally the temporary war-chief of a tribe, as opposed to the civil chief or king He occasionally made himself permanent head of the *volksstam*, while still retaining his title (e g in Bavaria) In Germany, this class of 'duke' came to an end when Charlemagne destroyed the last independent German states Under the Carolingians, the *dux* was, east and west of the Rhine alike, an *official* ruling a province But, in the decay of this dynasty, the dukes everywhere became hereditary and practically independent Hence came, in the West, the dukes of Aquitaine, Burgundy, Normandy, etc.; in the East, those of Franconia, Saxony, Suabia, etc In France, however, the monarchy gradually reabsorbed the duchies, which by 1500 were all amalgamated with the crown, the title of 'duke' having become merely that of the highest rank of nobility, with no sovereign rights. (See sense 3) In Germany, on the other hand, the Duke of Bavaria or of Saxony was practically independent, the emperor having little or no power over him The early Italian *duca* came direct from the Old Teutonic *herizogo*, the dukes of Benevento and Spoleto having been chiefs of Lombard war-bands who carved new states out of Roman Italy In England, before the Norman Conquest, *dux* was an ordinary translation of *ealdorman* in L charters, but did not become vernacular. From the Conquest till Edward III, *ealdorman* or *eorl* was rendered by *comes*, and *dux, duc, duk*, was known only as a foreign title; even William and Robert are known to the Old English Chronicle only as 'earls' of Normandy)

[1066 *O E Chron*, Wyllelm eorl of Normandige 1124 þes eorles sunu Rotbert of Normandi.] 1129 *O E. Chron*, Mid him helden ða of Rome . and se duc of Sicilie. 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 7498 Þys noble duc Willam hym let crouny kyng At Londone amidewinter day 13.. *Guy W* (A) 2372 Þe douke wers bifallen is, For miche of his folk he les *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii 477 Wenynge that reynawd had not durst hange the duche richarde 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 1 William the Conquerour, Duke of Normandie began his dominion over this Realme 1610 SHAKS *Temp.* I ii. 58 Thy father was the Duke of Millaine and A Prince of power 1756–7 tr *Keysler's Trav* (1760) IV 217 The emperor Leopold I and John III. king of Poland, met . attended by a great number of electors, dukes, princes, and nobles, to congratulate each other after they had successfully raised the siege of Vienna. 1839 *Penny Cycl* XV 295/1 The government of Modena is the most absolute in Italy.. the present duke, Francis IV. of Este, is the last descendant of the houses both of Este and Cibo *Mod* H R H. Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, and Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha

†b Used to render the Venetian DOGE *Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Introd Knowl* xxiv. (1870) 183 The Duke of Venys is chosen for terme of hys lyfe 1604 SHAKS *Oth* IV. i 230 The Duke, and the Senators of Venice greet you 1643 HERLE *Answ Ferne* 45 What better is His Majesty then a Duke of Venice? 1820 BYRON *Mar Fal.* I. ii, 'Tis not well In Venice' Duke to say so.

c. Loosely used as the translation of the Russian КНЯЗЬ, *knyaz*, prince: see F *duc*. See also GRAND DUKE.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon* 208 Remember what is in the first booke of the Duke of Muscouie, for a Duke vncrowned, yet supreme Prince. 1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Subj* Dram. Pers., Great Duke of Moscovia. *Ibid. passim.*

3. In Great Britain and some other countries · A hereditary title of nobility, ranking next below that of prince.

Royal duke, a duke who is a member of the royal family, taking precedence of the other dukes

(After the great feudatory dukes of France, or most of them, had come to be merely the greatest nobles of the country, the title was imitated in England and other countries In England it was introduced by Edward III, who in 1337 created the Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, and in 1351 the king's cousin Henry, Duke of Lancaster, which title at his death in 1361 was conferred on his son-in-law, John of Gaunt, the king's third surviving son, the title of Duke of Clarence being at the same time conferred upon the second son Lionel. Under Richard II and in subsequent reigns, the dignity was gradually extended outside the Royal Family, this being especially the case after the death of Queen Elizabeth, under whom the rank had been for some time extinguished)

[1337 *Rot Cart* 11 *Edw III*, No 60 in *Lord's Irnls* (1829) LXI 743 Pro Edwardo duce Cornubie *Ibid.*, Eidem filio nostro nomen & honorem ducis Cornubie de communi assensu & consilio .dedimus 1352 *Patent Roll* 25 *Edw. III*, 1 m. 18 *ibid* 748 Pro Henrico duce Lancastrie. *Ibid*, Prefato Henrico nomen ducis Lancastrie inponimus et ipsum de nomine ducis dicti loci investimus 1351–2 *Act* 25 *Edw III*, stat v Preamb, Nostre Seignur le Roi del assent des Prelatz, Ducs, Countes, Barons, & de tout le comunalte de son Roialme dEngleterre [etc]] 1389 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 23 Duckes, Erles, Barouns, and Bachelers of ye londe. 1399 *Rolls of Parli.* III 452/1 The Lordes ajuggen that the Dukes of Aumarle Surrey and Excestre lese and forgo fro hem and her heirs thes names that thei have now as Dukes. 1472 J. PASTON in *P. Lett* No 715 III 75 To the right hyghe and myghty Prince my Lord the Dwke of Norffolk 1556 *Aurelio & Isab* (1608) L iij, The Quene and manney Duques, earles, and grete lordes besoughte him 1556 *Chron Gr Friars* (Camden) 7 Thys yere sir Edmonde Langle and sir Thomas Wodstoke ware made duckes *Ibid.* 52 The dewke of Norffoke and the yerle of Sorré hys sonne ware comyttyd unto the tower of London 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen VI*, I i. 124 For Suffolkes Duke, may he be suffocate, That dims the Honor of this Warlike Isle 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I xii 397. 1850 FONBLANQUE in *Life & Labours* I (1874) 106 The Duke of Wellington, the 'Iron Duke', the 'hero of a hundred fights'. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Wellington*, Bury the Great Duke With an empire's lamentation

b *slang* A man of showy demeanour or appearance.

a 1700 B E *Dict Cant Crew, Rum-duke*, a jolly handsom Man 1763 *Brit Mag* IV. 372, I soon acquired the appellations of a rum duke, a queer dog, and a choice spirit. 1785 in GROSE *Dict Vulg Tongue.*

c Phr. *Duke of Exeter's daughter*. see DAUGHTER 6 c. *To dance with Duke Humphrey*: see DINE *v* 1 b.

†4. The castle or rook at chess. *Obs.*

1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* Induct 54 Dukes? they're called Rooks by some 1656 BEALE *Chess* 7 The Rocks, Rookes, or Dukes walk forward, backward, and side-wayes

†5. The great eagle-owl (*Bubo maximus*) *Obs*

1656 W D tr *Comenius' Gate Lat Unl* § 137 41 The boading Owl, the Horn-Owl, or Duke, the mournful Howlet, the sad Scritch Owl

6. Name of a kind of cherry.

1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort.* (1669) 64 June Cherries Duke, Flanders, Heart (Black, Red, White) 1727 BRADLEY *Fam Dict.* s v *Cherry*, The Duke and archduke on a good wall are most years ripe before the end of the month 1883 G. ALLEN in *Colin Clout's Cal* 117 The common dwarf cherry . is the ancestor of morellos, dukes, and the Kentish kind

7 *slang* The hand or fist

1879 *Macm Mag.* XL 502 (Farmer), I said I would not go at all if he put his dukes (hands) on me 1894 ASTLEY 50 *Y my Life* I 142 There were many officers in the Guards well known to be fairly clever with their 'dukes'.

Hence **Duke** *v* (*nonce-wd.*) *trans*, to make a duke or leader of; *intr.* (also *to duke it*), to play the part of a duke, act as a duke; to court dukes.

c 1450 *Golagros & Gaw* 1072 Thow salbe dukit in our duchery. 1603 SHAKS *Meas for M* III ii 100 Lord Angelo Dukes it well in his absence 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II iii *Captaines* 1 Just-Duked Josuah cheers the Abramides To Canaan's Conquest. 1690 CROWNE *Eng Friar* III Dram Wks 1874 IV 70 Ay, sister, as young maids go a maying we'll go a-squiring, a-knighting, a-lording, a-duking 1894 WOLSELEY *Marlborough* I. 293 During his [Monmouth's] previous visit to the West, during what was locally known as 'The Duking Days'.

Dukedom (dīūk kdəm) [f. DUKE *sb* ; see -DOM]

1. The state or territory ruled by a duke; a duchy.

1460 *Lybeaus Desc* 1723 Of alle thys dukdom feyr That ylke lady ys eyr 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 30 The ducdom of Normandy 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* i. 39 Yᵉ people vnto whom I wyll geue the dukedome of Abraham, Isaac and Iacob 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen VI*, IV vii 9 What then remaines But that we enter, as into our Dukedome? 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 399 In the Dutchy of Burgundy the Guisian Faction to whom there was nothing left Fortified in that Dukedom, but Chalons sur la Saone. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav* (1760) III 218 This whole tract of land belongs to the dukedom of Urbino 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 89 When chaos gave way to order, and the dukedoms were swallowed up in kingdoms.

2. The office or dignity of a duke.

1534 MORE *Treat Passion* Wks 1286/2 With the honour of a Dukedome also to him and hys heires for euer. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen VI*, II i. 93. 1642 W BIRD *Mag Honor* 30 All that is before spoken concerning the Duke and the Dukedom of Lancaster. 1710 *Lond. Gaz* No. 4781/1 The Marquisate of Moravia, and the Dukedom of Silesia. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) VI. 502 Thomas . who became Duke of Nor-

folk died without issue, whereby the dukedom descended to Henry 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Feb. 4/6 It is considered probable that the Marquis . will have a dukedom conferred upon him

Hence † **Dukedomship** (*Obs. rare*) = prec.

1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* xvi (1870) 164 Saxony is [a] Dukedom shyp, And holdeth of hym selfe *Ibid.* xxiv. 183 [He] shall not clayme no inheritaunce of the dukedomshyp.

‖ **Dukehood.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 duchehode. The office of a duke, dukedom, dukeship

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* iv. iii. 429 Holi Scripture approueth wel Pimchode and Duchehode . to be ouer and aboue the comoun peple.

Du kelet. *nonce-wd.* [see -LET] = next (sense 1).

1870 *Daily News* 16 Dec., Very serviceable in teaching some dukelets and their good ladies better manners

Dukeling (dīū·klĭŋ) [see -LING]

1 A little or petty duke. (Contemptuous; in quot. 1634, One who claims to be a duke.)

1634 Ford *P. Warbeck* II. iii, This dukeling mushroom Hath doubtless charm'd the king *Ibid.* v. ii, Urswick, command the dukeling and these fellows, To Digby, the Lieutenant of the Tower 1890 H. M. Stanley *Darkest Africa* I. xiv 363 No proud dukeling in England could regard a pauper with more pronounced contempt

2. A duke's child

1612 Sylvester *Lacrymæ* 139 For Savoy's Dukelings, or the Florentine, Hee [Prince Henry] weddes his Saviour of a Regall Line. 1628 Fletcher *Loyal Subj.* II. v, The duke gone thither, do you say? And all the ducklings too 1690 Crowne *Eng. Friar* III. Diam. Wks. 1874 IV. 70 Little squirelings, and knightlings, and lordlings, and dukelings. 1794 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Rowl. for Oliver* Wks. II. 422 Duke, Dukeling, Princess, Prince, consign'd to jail!

Dukely (dīū·klī), *a. nonce-wd* [f. Duke + -ly 1] Belonging to or befitting a duke.

1826 *Examiner* 119/2 Making somewhat free with his dukely character 1827 Southey *Lett.* (1856) IV. 48 The Duke has sent them to me, with a dry and dukely note

Dukery (dīū·kərī). Also 6 *Sc.* duikrie [f. Duke *sb.*, see -ery, -ry]

1. † a. The office or dignity of a duke, a dukedom (*obs.*). b. The territory ruled by a duke, a duchy. (Now only as *nonce-wd.*)

c 1565 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 9 To give him the dukery of Turine 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 338 He hechtis the forsaid duikrie to the Gouernour 1855 Carlyle *Prussenraub* Misc. Ess. 1872 VII. 162 The Albertine line made apanages, subdivisions, unintelligible little dukes and dukeries of a similar kind.

2. The residence or estate of a duke, *spec.* (usually *pl.*, *the Dukeries*) a district in Nottinghamshire containing several ducal estates.

1837 Southey in *Q. Rev.* LIX. 291 A Rookery has been demolished, and a Dukery planted in its stead. 1879 *Standard* 8 Dec. (D.), The Dukeries still exist, but they are little more than a geographical expression Welbeck Abbey is the last of those palaces for which this part of England was formerly famous. 1884 L. J. Jennings in *Croker Papers* III. xxv. 166 Thoresby, the second of the three famous 'Dukeries,' which comprise within their domains the scenes of Robin Hood's most popular exploits.

Dukeship (dīū·kʃip). [f. Duke *sb* + -ship] The office or dignity of a duke Also (with possessive pronoun) as a humorous title for a duke.

? *a* 1500 *Nine Ladies Worthie* in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) ii. (R.), Yᵉ dukeship of Diamedes & dignitie 1636 Massinger *Gt. Dk. Florence* iv. ii, Will your dukeship Sit down and eat some sugar-plums? 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 619/2 'Tis for killing English game, your Dukeship

Duk-peris, corrupt form of Douzepers, *Obs.*

Dul, obs. var. of Dole *sb.*²; obs. f. Dull.

Dulace, obs form of Dowlas

1552 *Berksh. Ch. Goods* 22 A pece of Dulace.

Dulbert (dv lbəɹt) *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6 *Sc.* dowbart, 7 dullberd, 9 dulbard [The first element is app. Dull *a.*; the second is possibly *beard*: cf. Ger. *dummbart*] A dull or stupid person; one slow of comprehension.

1508 Dunbar *Flyting w. Kennedie* 66 Ȝe, dagone, dowbart, tharof haif thow no dowt! 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 520 Very flockpates, dullberds 1809 T. Donaldson *Poems* 45 in *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., To learn your exercise be quick, An dunna be a dulbaid 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss., Dullbart, Dulburt, Dulbard,* a stupid person, a block head

† **Dulca·cid,** *a Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. late L. *dulcacid-us*, f. *dulces* sweet + *acidus* sour]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Dulcacid*, that which hath a mingled taste with sweet and sower.

‖ **Dulcamara** (dvlkămē·ră). *Herb.* and *Pharm.* [med.L. = bittersweet, f. L. *dulc-is* sweet + *amāra* bitter (sc. *herba*).] The Woody Nightshade or Bittersweet, *Solanum Dulcamara*, the pharmaceutical preparation of this plant

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. lvii. 397–8 The learned men of our age do call this herbe in Latine *Dulcamara* or *Amara Dulcis* Dulcamara is of complexion hoate and drie 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 479 The Belladonna, Stramonium, and Dulcamara, are active poisons. 1847 E. J. Seymour *Severe Dis.* I. 146 Washing the parts .twice daily with the decoction of dulcamara. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 500 Dulcamara. has been distinctly known only since the time of Tragus.

Hence **Dulcama·rin,** *Chem.*, the glucoside $C_{22}H_{34}O_{10}$, obtained from dulcamara; converted by dilute acids into **Dulcamare·tin** (see quot.) and glucose

1863–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 347 *Dulcamarin* 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dulcamaretin*, $C_{16}H_{16}O_6$, a brown, resinous, tasteless substance obtained from dulcamarin, along with glucose, by the action of dilute acids

† **Dulca·rnon.** *Obs* [a med.L *dulcarnon*, corrupted from Arabic ذو القرنين *dū 'lqarnayn* two horned, *bicornis, cornutus*, lit. 'lord or possessor of the two horns'.]

1. A dilemma (= med.L *cornutus*, Cornute *sb.* 5); a non-plus; *at dulcarnon*, at one's wit's end.

According to Neckham (*De Nat. Rerum*, Rolls, 295) and others, *Dulcarnon* was also a mediæval appellation of the Pythagorean theorem, Euclid I. 47 (it is supposed, from its somewhat two horned figure) In Pandarus's reply to Cressida (quot. 1374), *Dulcarnon* appears to be confounded with *Elefuga* or *Eleofuga*, an appellation of the *pons asinorum*, Euclid I. 5, mediævally explained as *fuga miserorum*, 'flemyng of wrechis' See *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th s. IV. 130, and references there given

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 882 (931), I [Crisseide] am til god me betre mynde sende, At [*v.r.* Al] dulcarnoun ȝyst at myn wittes ende Quod Pandarus, ȝa nece, wele ȝe here . Dulcarnoun clepid is flemyng of wrechis It semyth hard for wrechis ml it lere 1534 Mrs. M. Roper in *More's Wks.* 1442/2 In good fayth father qd I, I can no further goe, but am, (as I trowe Cresede saith in Chaucer) comen to Dulcarnon euen at my wittes ende

2 A person in a dilemma, one 'halting between two opinions'.

1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* in Holinshed (1587) II. 28/1 S Patrike considering, that these seelie soules were (as all dulcarnanes for the more part are) more to be terrified from infidelitie through the paines of hell, than allured to christianitie by the ioies of heauen

† **Dulce** (dvls), *a* (*adv*) *Obs* Also 6 dulso. [ad. L. *dulcis* sweet: or a refashioning of Douce after the L., through the intermediate *doulce*.]

1 Sweet to the taste or smell

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xlviii. 47 This garth, most dulce and redolent Off herb and flour 1597 J. Payne *Royal Exch.* 41 To make it dulce and pleasant in the taste.

2 Sweet to the eye, ear, or feelings; pleasing, agreeable, soothing.

1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* I. xliv, Thair musick tones wai mair cleir And dulcer than.. Orpheus harp. 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* Prol. (1634) 8 Dulse and sugred eloquence 1572 J. Jones *Bathes Buckstone* 4 a, The dulce, or delectable Bathes, or Welles of Buckestone *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xvii. 57 With blinkis dulce and debonair. 1659 D. Pell *Impr. of Sea* 259 Of that sugred and dulce aspect [1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xliv. 479 Which two methods, if they should seem to him and his associates too dulce.]

B. *adv* Sweetly.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 64 The musician amphion, sang sa dulce, quhil that the stanis mount *a* 1562 G. Cavendish *Wolsey* (1893) 87 My lords mynstrulls, who played there so connyngly and dulce.

Dulce, *sb.* [In 1 f. prec. adj.; in 2 = Sp. *dulce*.]

† 1. Sweetness, gentleness. *Obs*

1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* B vj, The goodness, candor, and dulce of your nature 1728 North *Mem. Musick* (1846) 88 His lesser peices imitated the dulce of Lute lessons.

‖ 2 A sweet substance; sweet wine, must

1870 J. Orton *Andes & Amazons* II. xxxviii. (1876) 518 [Cacao] yielding, besides chocolate, a wine, and a dulce

† **Dulce,** *v. Obs.* [Refashioned from Douce, *doulce v.* cf. Dulce *a.*] *trans.* To sweeten; to soften, soothe, appease Hence **Dulcing** *vbl. sb.*

1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 83 To dulce and soften the hardned hearts of the multitude 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 54 (R.) For the dulcing, taming, and appeasing of the soul 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* I. 68 This Albinus dulceth and kindly intreateth the men.

Dulce, var. form of Dulse

† **Du·lcean,** *a Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Dulce *a.* or L. *dulc-is* + -an.] Dulcet, sweet

1606 J. Raynolds *Dolaney's Prim.* (1880) 66 With dulcean straynes of heauenly melody.

† **Du·lcely,** *adv. Obs.* [f. Dulce *a* + -ly 2.] In a 'dulce' manner; sweetly, soothingly

1508 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 339, I dulcely drank of eloquence the fontayne *a* 1577 Sir T. Smith *Commw. Eng.* III. viii. (1612) 120 They can handle their husbands so well and dulcely 1592 G. Harvey *Four Lett.* Sonnets, Nothing so dulcely sweet or kindly dear

† **Du·lceness.** [-ness] Sweetness.

c 1535 Fisher *Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) II. 436 By the dulcenes of loue, whiche the holy gost hath put in our hartes 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 32 (1873) 238 By too much dulceness, goodness, and facility of nature.

† **Du·lceous,** *a Obs. rare* [irreg. f. Dulce *a.* or L. *dulc-is* sweet + -ous.] Sweet.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 387/2 The Dulceous [is a] Luscious, or sweet tast.

[**Dulcerate, -ation,** erron. ff. Dulcorate, etc.]

† **Dulce·scate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹ [irreg. f. L. *dulcesc-ĕre* to become sweet + -ate 3.] *trans.* To sweeten.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 370 Art dulcescates the acid.

Dulcet (dv lset), *a.* and *sb* Forms: *a.* 5–7 doucet, 5 dowcet; *β* 5 dulcette, 6 doulcet(e, (6–7 dulced, 7 doulced), 6– dulcet [A refashioning of *doucet* (from F.), after L. *dulcis* sweet: cf. It. *dolcetto*, dim. of *dolce*. See also Douget.]

† 1 Sweet to the taste or smell. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 33 Seson it with Sugre, & loke þat it be poynant & doucet. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 128/1 Dowcet mete, or swete bake mete *c* 1475 *Partenay* 972 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 196 Doucet Pippins

β. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xl. (1495) 156 The other partyes arne the swetter and more dulcette. 1505 *Fowres of Deatr* 49 in *Percy's Reliq.*, Thys dulcet water. 1528 Paynel *Salerne's Regim.* H ij, All doulcet wynes. 1623 Cockeram, *Dulced*, sweet 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 347 And from sweet kernels prest She tempers dulcet creams 1742 Shenstone *Schoolmistress* 312 Whose art did first these dulcet cakes display 1854 Longf. *Catawba Wine* vi, But Catawba wine Has a taste more divine, More dulcet, delicious, and dreamy

2 Sweet to the eye, ear, or feelings; pleasing, agreeable, soothing, gentle. Now chiefly of sounds

a 14 *Prose Leg.* in *Anglia* VIII. 178 Wiþ doucet not and tyme *c* 1475 *Partenay* 877 Doucet songes hurde of briddes emuion *Ibid.* 1008 Fair melusine, the suete doucet made [= maid].

β. 1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 53 With doulced [*MS. in margin* dowcet] speech. 1593 Hawes *Example Virt.* v. (Arb.) 20 Her delycate and doulcete complacence. 1597 Drant *Horace, Ep. to Mæcenas* D iij, He will see the my dulcet sunde 1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* vi. 118 It is a dulcet [*ed.* 1664 dulcid] humour. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 712 Dulcet Symphonies and voices sweet *c* 1750 Shenstone *Elegies* vii. 52 Still to her dulcet murmurs not a foe. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* II. iii, Her dulcet tones seemed even sweeter than before

3. *Comb.*, as *dulcet-chinking, -eyed, -streaming*

a 1784 Johnson *Parody Transl. Medea* II, With dulcet streaming sound *a* 1821 Keats *Fancy* 81 Dulcet eyed as Ceres' daughter. 1864 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* III. 23 Five dulcet-chinking pennies

B. *sb* † 1 A dulcet note or tone *Obs.*

1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 61 Mine Italian dulcets, my dutch howz, my doobl releas

† 2. ? = Douget 3 *Obs.*

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 24 Thee stags vpbreak ing they slit to the dulcet or inchepyn

3 ‖ a. A wind instrument. see Douget 2 *Obs.* b. An organ stop resembling the Dulciana, but an octave higher in pitch; = *Dulciana Principal*

1876 Hiles *Catech. Organ* ix., Dulcet, a delicate stop of 4 feet, small scale metal pipes. 1880 E. J. Hopkins in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 598 In the organ made Green included [in the Swell] not only a Dulciana but also its octave, the Dulcet or Dulciana Principal

Hence **Du·lcetly** *adv.*, **Du·lcetness.**

1528 Paynel *Salerne's Regim.* H b, The doulce wynes (for theyr doulcetnes) are vehemently drawen 1536 *Primer Hen. VIII*, If 149 Jesu, the author of buxomnes Of dulcednes the well of grace *a* 1555 Bradford *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 338 The short time that we have to use them should assuage their dulcetness 1832 L. Hunt *Sonnet* Poems 209 His brow with patient pain dulcetly sour

Dulcian (dv lsiăn). *Mus.* [f. L. *dulcas* sweet: cf. next and OF *doulçaine, doulcine, doucine*, an ancient musical instrument, 'a sort of flute' (Godefroy)] An organ reed-stop; = Bassoon 2

1852 Stidl *Organ* 95 Dulcian is the same as 'bassoon', the latter having originated in an old instrument called the dulcian. 1876 Hiles *Catech. Organ* x., Dulcian is a free reed [organ stop] of 16 feet

‖ **Dulciana** (dvlsiă·nă) *Mus* [ad. med.L. *dulciana*, 'musicæ cantus dulcioris species', f. *dulcis* sweet: cf. prec.] An 8-foot organ stop of a soft string-like tone, introduced in 1754 by Snetzler *Dulciana principal.* = Dulcet *sb* 3 b, q.v.

1776 Sir J. Hawkins *Hist. Mus.* IV. I. x. 149 The organ at Haerlem is said to have 60 stops, many of them little known to the English workmen, among which are the Dulciana, [etc.] 1870 Nelson in *Eng. Mech.* 12 Feb. 534/1 The organ by Johannes Snetzler bears the date 1754 It was the first organ that ever had a dulciana stop, which was Snetzler's invention 1876 Hiles *Catech. Organ* ix., Dulciana, an open stop.. It is generally of metal

† **Du·lciary.** *Obs rare* [ad. late L. *dulciāri-us* making sweetmeats, f. *dulcis* sweet, *dulcia* sweets]

1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Dulciaries*, sweetners, such things as sweeten 1696 in Phillips.

† **Dulcid,** *a* and *sb. Obs.* [A modification of *dulcet, dulced*, after words like *rapid*]

a. adj. Dulcet, sweet **b.** *sb* A sweet substance.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 19 All dulcid things are agreeable to the Lungs 1658 R. Franck *North. Mem.* (1821) 314 Some with honey and other dulcids have sweetly allured him 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 182 Tartness excellently qualified by a dulcid Sapor

Dulcific, *a. rare.* [f. L. type **dulcific-us*, f. *dulces* sweet + *-ficus* making] Sweetening

1772 T. Nugent tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 50 These narcotic, emolient and dulcific remedies avail not

Dulcification (dvlsifikē·ʃən). [n. of action f. L. *dulcificāre* to Dulcify]

1 The action of dulcifying, sweetening, or correcting, *spec.* in *Old Chem.*: see Dulcify 2.

1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 270 Dulcification is the correction of mineral medicaments by ablutions, and the like. 1641 [see Dulcoration] 1683 Pettus *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 126. 1770 *New Dispens.* 457/2 The dulcification of the spirit of salt 1852 Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xix. 204 The dulcification of the amylaceous roots.

2 The softening (of a sound) to the ear

1826 *Examiner* 612/1 A sort of Tuscan dulcification of the *ch*

Du·lcified, *ppl. a* [f. Dulcify + -ed 1.]

1 Sweetened, *spec.* in *Old Chem.*: see Dulcify 2.

1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 43 A little well dulcified Mercury 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 234 A Pint of dulcified Spirit of Wine. 1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 221 Boiled with dulcified spirit of nitre

2 Softened in sound

1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 176 In their dulcified pronunciation

Dulci·fluous *a rare* [f. L *dulcis* sweet + *fluus* flowing + -OUS.] Sweetly or softly flowing.

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Dulciſluous*, flowing sweetly 1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed 2) I xii 272 His dulcifluous anathemas against all existing laws 1895 W WATSON *On Landor's Hellenics* Poems 33 With beakers rinsed of the dulcifluous wave

Dulcify (*dʌ*lsifəi), *v* [ad L. *dulcificāre*, f *dulcis* sweet. see -FY. Cf F. *dulcifier* (17th c.).]

1. *trans.* To render sweet to the taste, sweeten.

1599 A M tr *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 152/1 You may . dulcify it with Suger 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* Gen Advt. (1729) 95 One Pound of broad Figs slit, is said to dulcify an Hogshead of cider 1727 BRADLEY *Fam Dict* s v. *Birch Tree*, This Wine may be dulcify'd with Raisins 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser I *Roast Pig*, Intenerating and dulcifying a substance . so mild and dulcet as the flesh of young pigs

†b To purify from acidity or other distempered condition *Obs.*

1673 O WALKER *Educ.* (1677) 99 Such medicines as dulcify the blood 1710 *Brit Apollo* II Quarterly No. 1 12/1 Crab's Eyes Dulcify the Blood.

†2 *Old Chem* To wash the soluble salts out of a substance; to neutralize the acidity of

1610 B JONSON *Alch* II v, Can you sublime, and dulcefie? calcine? 1662 HOBBES *Problems* VI Wks 1845 VII 48 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min* I (1686) 126 Pour the Aqua fortis off, and dulcify the Gold with warm water 1696 *Phil Trans* XIX 350 The Astringes will not only stir in Vinegar, but also Dulcifie it 1789 J KEIR *Dict. Chem* 32/2 Their oily part, which dulcifies the acid

†b. *intr* for *pass*

1686 W HARRIS tr *Lemery's Course Chym* 1 x, The oftner it is sublimed, the more it does dulcify, and becomes proper to apply to flesh, where we would gently corrode

3 *transf* and *fig.* To sweeten in temper; to render gentle, soften, mollify, to appease

a 1669 TRAPP in Spurgeon *Treas Dav* Ps CXIX 122 There are that render the words thus, 'Dulcify, or, delight thy servant in good'. 1694 CROWNE *Married Beau* IV Diam Wks. 1874 IV 301, I am mollified, I will go home, and be dulcified 1770 J LOVE *Cricket* 1 This Title might have been dulcified, and rendered extremely polite and unintelligible 1831 *Blackw Mag* XXX 217 Time had not dulcified the tempers of the three elder

4. *intr.* To speak in dulcet or bland tones.

1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed 2) III III 87 As she had dulcified sufficiently with the duchess 1856 *Chamb. Jrnl* V 44 'Waiter', dulcifies an urbane gentleman.

Hence **Du·lcifying** *vbl sb* and *ppl a*, **Du·lcifier.**

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Dulcifying*, a term used in physic, for rendering a fluid less acid, and rough 1816 SCOTT *Antiq* I, The pleasure of this discourse had such a dulcifying tendency 1847 *Tait's Mag* XIV 163 A kind of general dulcifier of all acerbities

Dulciloquent (*dʌ*lsi lōkwĕnt), *a* [f L *dulcis* sweet + *loquens*, pres. pple of *loqui* to speak] Speaking sweetly.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Dulciloquent* (*dulciloquus*), that speaks sweetly 1840 *New Monthly Mag* LIX 248 Most dulciloquent and incomparable Miss Camilla

†**Dulci·loquy.** *Obs rare.* [ad L. **dulciloquium* sweet speech, cf L. *soliloquium* soliloquy.] A soft or pleasant manner of speaking

1623 COCKERAM, *Dulciloquie*, sweet speaking 1731 BAILEY, *Dulciloquy* 1846 WORCESTER cites MAUNDER Hence in mod. Dicts.

Dulcimer (*dʌ*lsimə) Also 6 douci-, dousse-, dowcemer, (7 dulcimel) [a OF *doulcemer* (Roquefort), *doulcemele*, *doulz de mer* (Godef) = obs Sp *dulcemele*, It *dolcemelle* (Florio), supposed to represent L *dulce melos* sweet song, tune, or air (The L in this application is not known.)]

1. A musical instrument, in which strings of graduated lengths are stretched over a trapezoidal sounding board or box and struck with two hammers held in the hands.

Considered to be the earliest prototype of the pianoforte

?*c* 1475 *Sqr lowe Degre* 1075 With fydle, recorde, and dowcemere. 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* XVI xi, Cymphans, doussemers, wyth claricimbales glorious 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 23 May, Here among the fiddlers I first saw a dulcimere played on with sticks knocking of the strings, and is very pretty 1667 MILTON *P L* VII 596 The solemn Pipe, And Dulcimer, all Organs of sweet stop 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 45 The dulcimer became a genuine string-instrument constructed without a neck.

b It has sometimes been applied erroneously to wind-instruments. In Dan. III. 5, etc it is used to render סומפניה, Gr. *συμφωνία*, which was a kind of bagpipe; while the word rendered 'psaltery' in the same passage signifies 'dulcimer'. *Oxf Helps to Study of Bible*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 42 The Elder Hereof are made a kind of Symphonie whiche the common sort call a Pipe the learned and more civil kinde of men name it a Dulcimer 1611 BIBLE *Dan* III 10 The sound of the cornet, flute, harpe, sackbut, psalterie, and dulcimer [COVERD. Symphonies, *R V. marg* or bagpipe]

attrib. 1802 MAR EDGEWORTH *Good French Governess* (1832) 195 The little boy belonging to the dulcimer man.

†2 A kind of bonnet. *Obs*

a 1790 WARTON *High-St Trag* (R.), With bonnet trimm'd and flounced withal, Which they a dulcimer do call

‖**Dulcinea** (*dʌ*lsi nzi·ă, *dʌ*lsinĭ ă). [Sp. deriv of *dulce* sweet.] The name given by Don Quixote to his mistress in Cervantes' romance; hence, A mistress, sweetheart, lady of one's devotion

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod Rand* (1812) I. 40 His dulcinea persuaded him. 1777 G FORSTER *Voy round World* I 404 Our sailors took it for granted that their dulcineas were all of one name. 1815 W H IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 134 *note*, The fables of knights errant and their persecuted dulcineas 1829 LONGF in *Life* (1891) I 171

[**Dulcineas**, in Webster 1828 and later Dicts, attributed to Bacon, an error for DULCENESS, q v]

Dulcinist (*dʌ*lsinist) Also **dolcinist.** [ad. med L. *Dulcinistæ* (pl), followers of *Dulcinus* or *Dulcino*· see -IST] One of a religious sect, identical with the Apostolicals, who opposed the papacy and rejected oaths, marriage, and rites and ceremonies generally So **Du lcinite.**

1721 BAILEY, *Dulcinists*, a sort of Hereticks 1884 *Ch Q Rev* XVIII 351 Nor does the defence of the Dolcinists in the 13th century, afford a capable brief to the assailant of Christianity

†**Dulci·sonant,** *a Obs. rare*—0. [f. L. type **dulcisonānt-em*, f *dulcis* sweet + *sonāre* to sound] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Dulcisonant* (*dulcisonus*), that sounds sweetly

Dulcite (*dʌ*lsəit) *Chem.* [f. L *dulc-is* sweet + -ITE] A saccharine substance ($C_6H_{14}O_6$) similar to and isomeric with mannite, obtained from various plants, and known in the crude state as Madagascar manna Also called **Dulcin, Dulcitol, Dulcose.**

1863-72 WATTS *Dict Chem* II 349 Dulcite (from Madagascar) crystallises in colourless highly lustrous prisms of the monoclinic system

Hence **Du lcitami ne**, the amine or compound ammonia of dulcite $C_6H_8(OH)_5.NH_2$ **Du lcitan**, the anhydride of dulcite, $C_6H_{12}O_5$, a very viscid neutral syrup **Du lcitami de**, a compound of dulcitan with an acid, analogous to the mannitides and glycerides, as *benzo-*, *butyro-dulcitanide*

1863-72 WATTS *Dict Chem*, *Dulcitan* the anhydride of dulcite ($C_6H_{12}O_6 - H_2O$), obtained by heating dulcite for some time to near 200° C *Ibid*, *Dulcitamides* may be regarded as dulcitan, in which 2 or 4 at H are replaced by acid radicles 1873 *Fownes' Chem* (ed 11) 632 Dulcite heated with organic acids forms ethers called dulcitanides yielding by saponification, not dulcite, but dulcitan

Dulcitude (*dʌ* lsitiūd) [ad L *dulcitūdo* sweetness, f *dulcis* sweet] Sweetness.

1623 COCKERAM II, *Sweetnesse*, Dulcitude 1652 F KIRKMAN *Clerio & Lozia* 127 The charming dulcitude of a fair reputation 1847 L HUNT *Men, Women, & B* II IV 55 The sweeter it, for preserving its dulcitudes as it did

†**Du·lcity.** *Obs* [ad L. *dulcitās* sweetness, f *dulcis* sweet] Sweetness.

1623 COCKERAM, *Dulcitie*, Sweetnesse 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 183 Which seeme to have dulcitie and acrimony mixt together 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 38 The austerity expelled, dulcity succeeds.

†**Dulcoacid,** *a Obs* [irreg. f L *dulcis* sweet + ACID] = DULCACID

1657 *Physical Dict*, *Dulcoacid*, sweet, and yet sharp, as syrup of lemons 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 165* If dulcoacid, incide and prepare viscous and crasse Phlegme

†**Dulcoamare,** *a Obs.* [irreg. f L. *dulcis* sweet + *amārus* bitter] Bitter-sweet.

1657 *Physical Dict*, *Dulcoamare*, bitterish sweet 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 165* If dulcoamare, deterge, coct and expurgate

†**Dulcor, -our.** *Obs* [a L *dulcor* sweetness, f *dulc-is* sweet] Sweetness, pleasantness.

c 1450 *Myrr our Saluacioun* 153 A full swete voice full of all dulcoure 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 584 Without tin dolour, dulcore and delyte 1599 A M tr *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 116/2 Sugar mixed therwith accordinge as we desire the dulcor therof 1675 L ADDISON *State of Jews* 176 (T) That by its colour and dulcour they might be remembered of the purity and delightfulness of the law.

†**Du·lcorate,** *a Obs rare* [ad L *dulcōrāt-us*, pa pple. of *dulcōrāre*. see next] Endowed with sweetness; sweet

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. v, The ladyis sang in voices dulcorait

†**Dulcorate** (*dʌ*lkoreit), *v Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L *dulcōrāre* to sweeten, f. *dulcor*: see prec] *trans* To sweeten, DULCIFY; to free from acridity.

1566 PAINTER *Pal Pleas.* II 145 b, To dulcorate and make sweet the bitter gall of griefe 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 258 A few Aniseeds dulcorated with white Sugar Candie 1669 EVELYN *Vintage* (1675) 47 Some dulcorate, and sweeten their wines with raisins of the sun. 1675 E BORLACE *Reduct Irel* 174 Conducing to dulcorate the humour apt to ferment with so much virulency

Hence **Du lcorating** *vbl. sb.*; **Dulcora tion.**

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 358 In the Dulcoration of some Metalls, as *Saccharum Saturni Ibid* § 465 The Ancients for the Dulcorating of Fruit, doe commend Swines-dung, aboue all other Dung 1641 FRENCH *Distill* I. (1651) 10 Dulcoration, or dulcification is either the washing off the salt from any matter that was calcined therewith or it is sweetening of things with sugar or honey, or syrup.

†**Du·lcorous,** *a. Obs rare*—1. [f. L *dulcor* sweetness + -OUS] Sweet

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 28 Some [Plants] are acid, other more dulcorous and sweet.

Dulcour, var. of DULCOR, *Obs.*

Dule, var. f. DOLE *sb.*2 grief, Sc. f. DOOL, landmark, obs. and dial f. DEVIL.

Duledge (diūl ledg) [Cf DOWEL.] A dowel or peg for connecting the felloes of the wheels of gun-carriages.

1721 in BAILEY. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Suppl*, *Duledge*, in gunnery, a peg of wood which joins the ends of the six fellows, which form the round of the wheel of a gun-carriage, and the joint is strengthened on the outside of the wheel by a strong plate of iron, called the Duledge plate.

Dulful(l, obs. form of DOLEFUL.

Duli, var. DOOLIE; obs form of DULY.

‖**Dulia** (*dʌ*liə ă) Also doulei a [med L, a Gr. δουλεία slavery, servitude, f. δοῦλος slave, bondsman] Servitude, service; *spec.* the inferior kind of veneration paid by Roman Catholics to saints and angels; opposed to LATRIA.

[1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage*, *Descr India* (1864) 15 The Iesuites distinction of *douleia* and *latreia*] 1617 COLLINS *Def Bp Ely* II IX 369 Austen patronizeth not your dulia to Saints 1623 COCKERAM, *Dulia*, seruice of a bondman, worship to Saints. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax Ch* (1858) II X 10 The worship of *latria* due to God, and that of *dulia*, the respect which may justly be shewn to his creatures. 1865 *Union Rev* III. 404 The hyperdulia and dulia due respectively to our Blessed Lady and the Saints coregnant with Christ

Hence (*nonce-wds*) **Du lian** *a*, pertaining to dulia, **Du lically** *adv*, by way of dulia.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp Ely* II IX 368 Austen neuer said that we may adore a creature with a religious adoration, no not vnder latria, or neuer so dulically 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr* II VII (1636) 68 The Romists say that they give to the Saints one kinde of worship, to wit, Dulian.

Dulipan, early form of TURBAN.

1600 J PORY tr *Leo's Africa* III. 160 On their heads they wear a black dulipan

Dull (dʌl), *a.* Forms: 3-6 dul, 4-6 dulle, (5 dol(e), 6 *Sc* doll, 4- **dull** See also DILL *a* [ME *dul*, *dull*, found once in 13th c., but not usual bef. 1350; beside which *dil*, *dill*, *dylle*, is found in same sense 1200–1440. The two appear to point to an OE. **dyl*, **dylle*·—**dulio-*, a parallel form to OE. *dol* foolish (·—**dulo-*) = OS. and Du. *dol*, OHG *tol* (Ger. *toll*), from the Germanic *dul-*, ablaut-form of *dwel-* to be foolish]

1 Not quick in intelligence or mental perception; slow of understanding; not sharp of wit, obtuse, stupid, imapprehensive. In early use, sometimes: Wanting wit, fatuous, foolish.

[*Seafarer* 106 Dol bip se ðe him his Dryhten ne ondrædeþ *Riddles* XII 3 Ic. dole hwette. *c* 975 *Rushw Gosp* Matt v. 22 Seðe þanne cwaþe dysix *vel* dole [Vulg *fatue*, *Ags G* þu stunta] he bip scyldig helle fyres] *a* 1250 *Leg Kath.* 1268 Wacie þen eni wake ' of deað & of dul [*earlier MSS* dult] wit ' *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr* (1866) 40 If thi herte be dulle and myrke and felis noþer witt ne sauour ne deuocyone for to thynke. 1362 LANGL *P Pl* A I 129 'þou dotest dasse ' quaþ heo ' Dulle are þi wittes' 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* XVIII 1 (1495) 735 The oxe is slowe and stable and the asse dull of wytte 1413 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV XXIV 70 She fond the soo dulle and soo lothe to hir wordes 1494 FABYAN *Chron* 2 To my dull wytte it is nat atteynaunt 1576 FLLMING *Panopl. Epist* 269 The blunt and dull capacities of them that give judgement 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* II XXV. 135 Feare of appearing duller in apprehension. 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und* II 1 (1695) 44, I confess myself to have one of those dull Souls, that doth not perceive it self always to contemplate Ideas. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) VI II 32 The Israelites were a dull and a carnal people 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Brierly Creek* 1 8 He was rather a dull child —usually called uncommonly stupid.

2 Wanting sensibility or keenness of perception in the bodily senses and feelings; insensible, obtuse, senseless, inanimate. In dialect use, *esp.* Hard of hearing, deaf.

c 1340 *Cursor M* 3564 (Trin) His body waxeþ drye & dulle [*Gött* dall, *not* in *Cott* or *Fairf*] 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XV 9 And he that dronis ay as ane bee Sowld haif ane herrar dull as stane 1526–34 TINDALE *Matt* XIII 15 Their eares were dull of herynge 1590 SPENSER *F Q* I X. 18 She opened his dull eyes, that light mote in them shine. 1613 SHAKS *Hen. VIII*, III II 434 And when I am forgotten As sleepe in dull cold Marble *a* 1791 GROSE *Obio* (1796) 115 By dull I only mean hard of hearing 1830 TENNYSON *Poet's Mind* 35 You never would hear it, your ears are so dull 1878 J. P HOPPS *Jesus* IV. 18 The light came again into the poor dull eyes,

b Of pain or other sensation: Not keen or intense, slightly or indistinctly felt.

1725 N ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 165 A heavy, dull Pain generally affects the Patient, either on the Right or Left Side *Mod* A sharp pain, followed by a dull ache

3. Slow in motion or action, not brisk; inert, sluggish, inactive; heavy, drowsy.

1393 GOWER *Conf* III. 6 My limmes ben so dull, I may unethes gon the pas 1530 PALSGR 311/1 Dull at the spurre as a horse is, *restif* 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* I VII 5 Thenceforth her waters wexed dull and slow. 1625 J GLANVILL *Voy Cadiz* (1883) 56, I gotta dull and ill paced horse 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II II 20 Our Ketch, even when light, was but a dull Sailer. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog* Wks 1840 I. 222 When we came to sea she proved the dullest of ninety-six sail 1849 E E NAPIER *Excurs S Africa* II. 9 The long whips could not urge the dull, lean teams into a quicker pace. 1869 HAZLITT *Engl. Prov.* 49 All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy

b Of trade: Sluggish, stagnant; the opposite of *brisk*. Hence *transf* of goods or merchandise: Not much in demand, not easily saleable

1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 73 Trade being extremely dull at that time. 1729 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks 1840 II 275 If raising wheat proves dull, more may proceed to the raising and manufacturing of hemp, silk, iron 1797 T JEFFERSON *Writ* (1859) IV. 182 Flour is dull at $7 50 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ*, I. iv. 43 Dull trade is always prejudicial to them.

1892 E Reeves *Homewd. Bound* 205 This being the dull season, we arranged terms at about half price 1895 *Times* 17 Jan. 4/1 In the Market Consols opened dull at 104⅜.

4. Of persons, or their mood: Having the natural vivacity or cheerfulness blunted; having the spirits somewhat depressed; listless; in a state approaching gloom, melancholy, or sadness: the opposite of *lively* or *cheerful*

c 1393 Chaucer *Scogan* 45 Scogan þat knelist at þe wellis hed Of grace of alle honour and worþynesse In þe ende of wich stiem I am dul as ded c 1475 *Lerne or be Lewde* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 9 To Dulle, ne to Diedefulle, ne Drynke nat to offte 1590 Shaks *Com. Err* v i. 79 Sweet recreation barr'd, what doth ensue But moodie and dull melancholly? 1709 Stelle *Tatler* No. 45 ₱ 7 You are dull to Night, pitthee be merry 1840 Dickens *Barn Rudge* vii, When other people were merry, Mrs Varden was dull 1877 Spurgeon *Serm* XXIII. 103 They say they are 'dull' if they have to be quiet for a while

5. Causing depression or ennui, tedious, uninteresting, uneventful; the reverse of exhilarating or enlivening

1590 Shaks *Com. Err* II i 91 Are my discourses dull? Barren my wit? 1693 *Hunt & Cow Town* 63 Some admirable Passage in the last dull Prologue 1716 Lady M W Montagu *Let. to Mrs Thistlethwayte* 26 Sept, I have already said too much on so dull a subject 1798 Dr Clarence 1 June in Nicolas *Nelson's Disp* III. 10 *note*, I trust the Campaign will be less dull than you imagine 1838 Lytton *Alice* 23 Good curates generally are dull 1892 *Bookseller* 18/2 There is no fear of Sunday being a dull day for the little ones

6 Not sharp or keen; blunt (in *lit* sense).

[c 1400 *Destr Troy* 10548 Paiys cast at the kyng þre darttes noght dole.] c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 135/1 Dulle of egge, *obtusus* 1594 Shaks *Rich III*, IV iv 226 No doubt the murd'rous knife was dull and blunt, Till it was whetted on thy stone hard heart. 1633 G Herbert *Temple, Time* 1, Meeting with Time, Slack thing, said I, Thy sithe is dull, whet it for shame 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* i. v, I had three large axes, but with much chopping and cutting, they were all full of notches, and dull 1835 Whittier *Mogg Megone* II. iv, Time .Wielding the dull axe of Decay.

7. Of or in reference to physical qualities, as colour or luminosity, sound, taste: Not clear, bright, vivid, or intense; obscure, dim; indistinct, muffled, flat, insipid **b.** Of the weather: Not clear or bright; cheerless, gloomy, overcast. (Here there is app. some mixture of sense 5.)

c 1430 Lydg *Min Poems* 151 (Mätz) Al is dul shadwe, whan Phebus is doun goon 1552 Huloet, Dulle or sadde coloure, *rauus* [printed *rancus*] *color* 1599 Shaks, *Hen V*, III v 16 Is not their Clymate foggy, raw, and dull? 1611 — *Cymb* II. iv 41 Sparkles this Stone as it was wont, or is't not Too dull for your good wearing? 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II (1711) 4 On the 19th we had a dull Sun shine. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II ii 66 Of a dull grey. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc & Art* II 826 The alloys of platina with silver give only a dull metal 1836 Dubourg *Violin* i. (1878) 11 In character of sound, the viol instruments were decidedly sweet, but comparatively dull. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I xxvii 195 The dawn was dull, but the sky cleared as the day advanced.

8. *Comb.*, as *dull-disposed, -looking, -making, -smelling* adjs.; parasynthetic, as *dull-brained, -browed, -coloured,* †*-conceited, -edged, -eyed, -featured, -headed, -scented, -sighted, -spirited, -surfaced, -voiced* adjs., also †**dull-house** [*transl.* Du *dolhuis*, in Kilian *dulhuys*], a mad-house. See also Dull-head, -headed, etc

1594 Shaks *Rich. III*, IV. iv 332 *Dull-brain'd Buckingham 1644 Quarles *Barnabas & B, Sensual Man* (T), A pitch beyond the reach of *dull browed sorrow. *a* 1592 H Smith *Wks.* (1867) II. 369 They cannot be so sottish or *dull conceited 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev* IV i, The most melancholick and *dull-disposed creature upon earth. *a* 1632 Drayton *Wks* III. 1176 (Jod.) *Dull-edg'd tools 1596 Shaks *Merch V.* III iii. 14 Ile not be made a soft and *dull ey'd foole. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* II. III 121 This helped him through his dull-eyed woe 1622 T Scott *Belg Pismire* 79 Their Bedlams and *Dul-houses for distracted people 1581 Sidney *Apol Poetrie* (Arb) 72 If you be borne so neere the *dull making Cataphract of Nilus, that you cannot heare the Plannet-like Musick of Poetrie 1552 Huloet, *Dulle sighted or poreblinde, *ranos oculos habens* 1686 *Loud Gaz* No 2188/4 A light Gray Gelding dull Sighted, especially in the right Eye 1626-61 Holyday *Persius* (1673) 335 Whether he buy *dull smelling cinnamun. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v xxx § 4 To play vpon *dull-spirited men

Dull (dʌl), *v.* Also 4 doulle. [f. Dull *a*]

I. *trans.* To make dull, in various senses.

1. To render sluggish or inert, to deprive of quickness, sharpness, or activity; to stupefy (a person, or the mind, understanding, wits, etc.).

c 1392 Chaucer *Compl Venus* 76 For eelde þat in my spiryt doulleþe me. c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 135/1 Dullyn, or make dulle in wytte, *hebeto* 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps* xxxix 8 They wilfully dull themselves, that they may sleepe soundly in their owne vanitie 1604 Shaks. *Oth* II iii 394 Dull not Deuice, by coldnesse, and delay 1625 Bacon *Ess., Usury* (Arb) 543 Vsury doth Dull and Dampe all Industries wherin Money would be Stirring, if it were not for this Slugge. 1678 R. Barclay *Apol. Quakers* v § 21 165 Man is dull'd by an evil habit 1877 E R. Conder *Bas. Faith* II 89 Without dulling their responsiveness to each new impression.

†**b.** To pass *away* in sloth or inactivity. *Obs.*

1682 Sir T Browne *Chr. Mor* I. § 33 Dull not away thy days in slothful supinity

†**2** To render dull of mood; to make listless, or somewhat gloomy. the opposite of to enliven *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom Prol & T* 540 Of his falshede it dulleth me to ryme. c 1400 *Destr Troy* 11314 Youre dedis me dullis, & dos out of hope 1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist* 64 My desire is not to dull you, if I can not delight you c 1600 Shaks *Sonn* cii, I would not dull you with my song *a* 1611 Beaum & Fl *Philaster* III i, The nobles and the people are all dulled With this usurping king

3. To render less sensitive, to take away the keenness of, blunt (the bodily senses or organs).

1552 Huloet, Dulle or darken with ouer much lyght, *perstringo* 1578 Lyti *Dodoens* IV xxx 488 If one eate to much thereof, it dulleth the sight 1633 Bp Hall *Hard Texts* 292 Then ears shall be dulled and deafened 1812 J Wilson *Isle of Palms* II 161 Each sense is dull'd! *a* 1822 Shelley *M. N Post Fr.* 16 For passion's voice had dull'd their listless ear

b To render (feeling) less keen or intense.

1651 Hobbes *Govt & Soc* I § 2 4 That the Appetite, of present matters, be dul'd with the memory of things past 1832 Tennyson *To J S.* 40 Weep, weeping dulls the inward pain

4. To take off the sharpness of, to blunt (an edge or point, or something edged or pointed). Often *fig* in phr *to dull the edge of* = 3 b

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 5131 þen Vlixes. The dede words of Diamede dullit with speche c 1440 *Promp Parv* 135/1 Dullyn, or make dulle in egge toole, *obtundo* 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I i 128 My Reason's edge is dull'd in this Dispute 1607 Topsell *Fourf Beasts* (1658) 359 Leopards, and Lions, do hide their claws within their skin when they go or run, that so they might not be dulled *a* 1716 South *Serm* IV ii (R.), How quickly the edge of their valour was dulled 1821 B Cornwall *Marcandolo* II. ii, Your sword is dulled With carnage, I am told

5. To take away the brightness, clearness, vividness, or intensity of; to make dim or indistinct, to tarnish. Also *fig*

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T* ₱ 159 þe goode werkes þat he dede ben amortised and astonyed and dulled by oþe synnynge c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* II x. 24 Swa suld I dulle hale yhoure Delyte 1596 Spenser *F. Q* VI iii 13 In which they [the sun's beams] steeped lay All night in darkenesse, duld with yron rust 1630 Davenant *Cruel Bro* III Diam Wks 1872 I 157 Foreste is the man That dulls your reputation with the Duke 1870 Morris *Earthly Par* III. iv 185 The swift footfalls Were dulled upon the marble floor By silken webs from some far shore 1872 Black *Adv Phaeton* xvii. 237 A sort of mist dulling the rich colours of the glen 1892 Westcott *Gospel of Life* 220 The image of God in man if dulled has not been destroyed.

II *intr.* To become dull, in various senses.

6 To become stupid, inert, blunt, dim, etc; to lose force, intensity, keenness, or clearness.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth* I metr II. 3 (Camb MS) Allas how the thowt of man dreynt in oueithrowynge depnesse dulleþ and forletiþ his propre cleernesse c 1450 *Cov Myst* (Shaks Soc.) 343 Myn heed dullyth, Myn herte ffullyth Of sslepp 1509 Fisher *Fun Serm Ctess Richmond* Wks (1876) 305 Her herynge sholde haue dulled 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. vi 230 A pregnant Wit, Which rusts and duls, except it subject finde Worthy it's worth, whereon itself to grinde 1633 T. James *Voy.* 22 The winde duld something. 1862 G P. Scrope *Volcanos* 35 The lava was visible at a white heat, gradually dulling to a faint red 1871 Black *Dan Heth* III. ii 24 The day had dulled somewhat

†**b.** To be inactive or sluggish, to drowse *Obs.*

1430 Lydg *Chron. Troy* II xx, My counsayle is our ankers up to pulle In this matter no longer that we dulle c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E E. T S) 281 þat þou schalt nogt dullyn and slawthyn in þi labour of þi prayers

†**7** To become dull, listless, or somewhat gloomy; to grow weary, tire (*of* something). *Obs*

[c 1220 *Bestiary* 383 in *O Eng Misc* 12 Þus is ure louerdes laȝe, luuelike to fillen, her-of haue we mikel ned, ðat we ðar-wið ne dillen.] c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 1461 (1489) That ye shul dullen of þe rudenesse Of vs sely Troians c 1440 *Gesta Rom* xv. 68 (Harl MS) He dradde moche of the forseid word, and gretly dullid therwith.

†**8.** To be tedious, to urge tediously. *Obs*

1540 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr Chr Wom.* (1592) P vij, Many women with their ungodly crying and unreasonable calling, craving, and dulling upon them, driveth them to seeke unlawfull meanes of liuing.

Dullard (dʌ·lărd), *sb* and *a* Also 5–6 dullarde, 6 dullarte, dullerde. [f. Dull *a* + -ard]

A *sb.* A dull or stupid person, a dolt, dunce

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 114 Dastard, or dullarde, *duribuctius* 1561 T Norton *Calvin's Inst.* Table Script Quot, Ps xcii 7 A dullard doth not know this, neither doth a foole understand it. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 342 To steale cunningly wins great reputation and they which cannot doe it, are holden dullards and blockes 1831 Carlyle *Sart Res* I viii, But indeed man is, and was always, a blockhead and dullard 1880 L Stephen *Pope* V 135 Cibber might be a representative of folly, but was as little of a dullard as Pope himself

B. *adj.* Stupid, inert, dull.

1583 Hollyband *Campo di Fior* 255 In a moment he is become the most dullard and ignorant 1598 Marston *Pygmal* sat II 143 These darke Enigmaes. passe my dullard braines intelligence. *a* 1748 Thomson *Hymn to May* (R.), The dullard earth May quick'neth with delight 1894 Gladstone *Horace* III xxi. 13 Thou prickest on the dullard sense Yet gently.

Hence **Du·llardism, Du·llardness.**

1840 *Tait's Mag* VII 666 Dullardness and stagnation of soul *a* 1846 Maunder (cited in Worcester), Dullardism

Dulle, obs. f *dule*, Dole *sb*[2], and Dull.

Dulled (dʌld), *ppl. a* [f. Dull *v* + -ed[1].] Made dull (in various senses see Dull *v.* 1–5).

c 1480 *Crt of Love* 477 And not to wander liche a dulled asse 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm* (Percy Soc) 16 Thy dullyd reason can not perceyve the same 1549 *Compl Scot.* VI. 68 My dullit braine 1590 Spenser *F Q.* I xi 35 The deadly dint his dulled senses all dismaid 1794 Colfridge *To Yng. Ass* 5 What thy dulled Spirits hath dismayed? 1866 Dk Argyll *Reign Law* VII (1871) 384 We look on the facts of Nature and of human life through the dulled eyes of Custom and Traditional Opinion

†**Du·llen,** *ppl. a Obs. rare* [irreg.] = prec.

1602 Davison *Rhapsody* (1611) 70 And beating off my dullen weary braine

Dullen (dʌ·lĕn), *v. rare* [f Dull *a* + -en 5.] *trans* To make dull, to dull.

1832 L Hunt *Sir R Esher* (1850) 464 His glossy locks were now dullened and mixed with grey

Duller (dʌ·lər). *rare* [f Dull *v* + -er[1].] One who or that which dulls.

a 1611 Beaum & Fl *Philaster* II ii, Fresh pork, conger, and clarified whey are all dullers of the vital spirits

Dullery (dʌ·lərɪ). *nonce-wd.* [f Dull *a* + -ery] Dullness; stupidity, unenlivened condition

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* II xi, Master Antitus .. had passed his degrees in all dullery and blockishness 1841 Lady F Hastings *Poems* 190 And victim she to all a housewife's dullery Visited eke the kitchen and the scullery.

†**Du·ll-head.** *Obs* [cf. next] A dull-headed or slow-witted person, a fool, a blockhead

1549 Covlrdali, etc *Erasm Par Titus* III 3 Now for soles and dullcheddes, we be made sobre and wise *a* 1568 [illegible] nd dul hedes to all good- [illegible] 1625 [illegible] Neither I, nor any such dull-heads as I am can easily understand

Dull-headed (dʌ·l hĕ·dĕd), *a* [parasynthetic f *dull head* + -ed[2].] Having the head dull or stupid, slow-witted; obtuse in intellect.

1552 Huloet, Dulle headed, *capitosus.* 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps* xiv 2 Wee be monstruously dullheaded, if his majestie strike us not in feare 1635 *Gram Warre* D vij, Some are obserued so dull headed and doltish 1840 Dickens *Barn Rudge* liv, The very uttermost extent of dull-headed perplexity supplied the place of courage

Dullify (dʌ·lɪfəɪ), *v colloq.* [see -fy] *trans.* To render dull, to dull So **Dullifica·tion** *nonce-wd* (in quot, something that makes one dull)

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 38 Watry humidity doth dullify the strength of every sapour 1838 Mrs Carlyle *Lett* I 104 Preternatural intensity of sensation which I study to keep down with such dullifying appliances as offer themselves 1846 Moore *Mem* (1856) VIII 20 The long and dullyfying dose 1855 Doran *Hanover. Queens* II vii 275 The princess called her mother's court a 'Dullification'

Dulling (dʌ·lɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f Dull *v* + -ing[1]] The action of the verb Dull, q. v

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* v (1887) 33 The dulling of the childe, and discouraging of the maister 1684 Baxter *Twelve Argts* xvi 24 The dulling of Affection in hearing still the same words 1894 *Athenæum* 24 Nov 719/2 A general dulling of the field [of the telescope]

Du·lling, *ppl a* [f as prec. + -ing[2].] That dulls see the verb

1592 Bp Andrewes *Wks* (1843) V 486 So hath His temptation a dulling force to the devil 1696 Tryon *Misc* II 42 Strong Drinks send dark and dulling fumes into the Head 1822 Lamb *Let to Wordsw* 20 Mar, I have a dulling cold 1841 Clough *Early Poems* VII 144 The dulling clouds.

Dullish (dʌ·lĭʃ), *a* [f Dull *a.* + -ish] Somewhat dull, rather dull

1399 Langl *Rich Redeles* III 127 And ffor her dignesse endauntid of dullisshe nollis 1581 Savile *Tacitus' Hist* II lxxvii (1591) 98 The other through pride and breach of discipline waxe dullish 1660 Howell *Parly of Beasts* 12 (D.) They are somewhat heavy in motion and dullish 1751 R. Paltock *P Wilkins* (1884) II xi 115 A dullish gluss. 1866 Mrs Gaskell *Wives & Dau.* xxxvii, I haven't read it myself, for it looked dullish

Dullness, dulness (dʌ·lnes) [f. Dull *a.* + -ness.

The former spelling is more in accordance with general analogies, as in *smallness, illness, stillness, dryness*, though the latter has hitherto been more prevalent.]

The state or quality of being dull

1 Slowness or obtuseness of intellect; stupidity.

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* v xii (1495) 118 It is a token of dulnesse and of slowe wytte. 1483 *Cath. Angl* 111/1 A Dullnes, *obtusio* 1561 T Norton *Calvin's Inst* I 25 Possessed with dullnesse, yea ouerwhelmed with grosse ignorance 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* I viii 32 A slow Imagination, maketh that Defect which is commonly called Dulnesse 1728 Pope *Dunc* I 11 Dulness o'er all possess'd her ancient right, Daughter of Chaos and eternal Night. 1881 Jowett *Thucyd* I 190 Dulness and modesty are a more useful combination than cleverness and licence

2 Sluggishness, inertness, inactivity, drowsiness.

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 128 b, Theyr ende is drynesse of deuocyon, dulnesse of spiryte 1610 Shaks, *Temp.* I ii 185 Thou art inclinde to sleepe 'tis a good dulnesse, And giue it way 1665 Glanvill *Sceptis Sci* 75 Such a Dulness and inactivity of humor 1852 Grote *Greece* II. lxxii IX 309 From the general dullness of character pervading Spartan citizens

3 Gloominess of mind or spirits now esp. as arising from want of interest

c 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 879 Dulnesse was of hir a drad c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9854 Lette no dolnes you drepe, ne your dede let 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxviii 10 My heid Dullit in dulness and distress c 1600 Shaks *Sonn* lvi, Do not kill The spirit of love with a perpetual dulnesse 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 32 Mirth endeth in Dulnesse, if not Sadnesse.

4 Irksomeness, uninteresting character or quality.

1751 Johnson *Rambler* No 141 ₱ 5 A man of parts, who wanted nothing but the dulness of a scholar 1781 Cowper wanted nothing but the dulness of a scholar 1781 Cowper *Conversat* 609 Grave without dulness 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Eur* x. (1894) 231 The deadly dulness of the grounds that surround a first-class family mansion.

5 Want of sensibility or acuteness (of the senses); want of sharpness, clearness, brightness, distinctness, or intensity (of physical qualities); bluntness, dimness, etc. · see DULL *a* 2, 6, 7.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 135/1 Dulnesse of egge, *obtusitas* 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 3 b, Through y^e^ dulnesse of his owne colour 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 50 Sport, depending on the brightness or dulness of the water

†**Du·ll-pate.** *Obs.* = DULL-HEAD. So **Du·ll-pa·ted** *a.*, dull-headed.

15.. *Doctour doubble ale* 47 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 304 They folowe perlowes lechis, And doctours dulpatis, That falsely to them pratis 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 439 Grose and dull pated 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 39 b, For his dull capacity he might worthily bee tearmed *Grossum caput*, a dulpate or a dunse 1668 CUI PEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xxiv. 59 Blockheads and dull-pated Asses 1705 HICKERINGILL *Wks.* (1716) III. 218 Dul-pates

Dull-witted (dv̆l wi·ted), *a.* [parasynthetic f. *dull wit* + ED ²] Having a dull wit, stupid.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 467 Dyvers manere of soules beeþ witted in a cleer day, and dul witted in an hevy. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 22 Dulle witted, of no strength, and Idolaters *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 476 Dull-witted Persons are the fittest Instruments for Wisemen to employ 1887 W. GLADDEN *Parish Probl.* 404 The average boy is [not] duller-witted now than I was then

Dully (dv̆·li), *sb. colloq.* [f. DULL *a.* + -Y · cf. *softy*.] A dull or stupid person.

1883 *My Trip Life & Misfort.* xliv, I was lucky in my dully, since he could entertain himself. Most dullies can't! 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 12 Any gentleman or useful dully

Dully (dv̆·li), *a. poetic* [In sense 1, a Sc. variant of *dolly*, DOWIE, or of DOLY, in sense 2, f. DULL *a.* + -Y (cf. *vasty*).]

†1 Doleful, gloomy, dreary. *Sc. Obs.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* x. 37 Passit is 3our dully nycht. *Ibid.* I. 15 Amang thai dully glennis 1528 LYNDSAY *Dreme* 320 That dully den, that furneis infernall.

2 Faint, indistinct.

1832 TENNYSON *Palace Art* lxix, Far off she seem'd to hear the dully sound Of human footsteps fall

Dully (dv̆ l,li), *adv.* [f. DULL *a.* + -LY ².] In a dull manner

1. Without quickness of understanding, stupidly

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem.* Wks. 1029/1 In fayth that is spoken very dully 1682 SHADWELL *Medal* Ep. A, He . has perform'd it so dully, that if you put him away No body else will take him 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 7 Jan., A dully stupid Creature 1895 M. CORELLI *Sorrows of Satan* 7 So I thought, dully

2. Without energy or activity, sluggishly, inertly, drowsily.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 7 Living dully sluggardiz'd at home. 1698 CROWNE *Caligula* v. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 419 They in the lap of fortune dully dose 1731 *2nd Add. on Bowman's Serm.* 6 Preaching the Word, not triflingly and dully, but with a warmth of affection 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xi, He who cannot pray for his brothers..will pray but dully

3. Gloomily, sadly (*obs.*); with ennui; irksomely, tediously; without interest or enlivenment

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 380 I warrant thee Claudio, the time shall not goe dully by vs 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* v. 61 He's always dully gay, or vainly grave 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xx, All honest joggtrot men, who go on smoothly and dully 1772 Mrs. DELANY *Lett.* Ser. II. I. 538 The park very fine indeed, the house dully magnificent 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 76, I must you did not find the evening hang dully on your hands

4. In reference to the bodily senses, or to physical qualities. Bluntly, indistinctly, obscurely, dimly; not keenly, clearly, or brightly

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. xi. (1544) 23 a, He gan dully to heare their mocions 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D iij, And thay be brokyn thay wyll sowne full dulli 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 375 The Aire, if it be Moist, doth in a Degree quench the Flame and..maketh it burne more dully. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* II. (1736) 18 Many urns are dully sounding *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 385 A Crocodile sees clearly in the Water, but dully on Land 1879 PROCTOR *Pleas. Ways Sc.* I. 25 Dully glowing sodium vapour.

Dully, obs. form of DULY

†**Du·llman.** *Obs.* [f. DULL *a.* + MAN.] A dull or stupid person; humorously as a proper name

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 38 And then right harmeles Dulman doth inchant the Sceene 1635 *Gram. War re* D vij, These bussards of Barbary, Ignoramus and Dulman his Clearke *a* 1666 A. BROME *To Friend J. B. on his Trag.* (R.), I dare not do't, lest any dulman says We by consent do one another praise

Dulness see DULLNESS.

Dulocracy (dv̆lǫ·krăsi). Also **doulo-.** [ad. Gr. δουλοκρατία (Josephus), f. δοῦλος slave + -κρατία rule: see -CRACY.] Government by slaves, the rule of slaves. Hence **Dulocra·tical** *a. rare*—⁰

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dulocracy, Dulocratical* 1824 (*title*) Dreams of Dulocracy 1836 HARE *Guesses* (1867) 232 We should be the sport of chance and caprice, as has ever happened to a people when fallen under a doulocracy.

†**Dulsaco·rdis.** *Obs.* [Ultimately f. L. *dulcis* sweet + ACCORD *sb.* 4 or L. *chorda* string.] Some kind of musical instrument.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 762 The dulset, the dulsacordis, the schalme of assay

Dulse (dv̆ls). Forms · 7– dulse; also 7 duleasg, 8 dulish, *Ir.* delisk, *Sc.* dilse, 9 dellish, dulce, dul(l)esh, dylish, *Ir.* dillesk, -isk, -osk, *Sc.* dilce, dills. [ad. Ir. and Gael. *duileasg*, in W. *delysg*.] An edible species of seaweed, *Rhodymenia palmata*, having bright red, deeply divided fronds. In some parts applied to *Irvdæa edulis*

[1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict., Dylysc*, Tang.] 1684 O'FLAHERTY *West Connaught* (1846) 99 Duleasg, or salt-leafe, is a weed growing on sea-rocks 1698 M. MARTIN *Voy. St. Kilda* (1749) 58 They boil the Sea-Plants, Dulse and Slake 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 49 From this concretion sticking to the leaves of the Delisk it is that that plant is made delightful to the Irish palats 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 91 Scrapt haddocks, wilks, dulse and tangle 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 257 Dulse, a Sea-Plant, antiscorbutick 1807 J. HALL *Trav. Scot.* II. 351 Farmers collecting the dilce (as they name it) 1859 LONGF. in *Life* II. 387 The tide is low, and the purple dulse is lovely. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 67 *Rhodomenia palmata* passes under a variety of names, dulse, dylish, or dellish 1889 BARRIE *Wind Thrums* IV, Dulse is roasted by twisting it round the tongs fired to a red heat

b. *Comb.*, as *dulse-dealer, -green, -man.*

1854 *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. 118/4 Occupations of the People. Dulse dealer. 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 730/2 Variously coloured tiles, dark leaden gray for mud and dulse green for sea-weed 1889 BARRIE *Wind Thrums* IV, The dulseman wheeled his slimy boxes to the top of the brae.

Dulsome (dv̆·lsŏm), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. DULL *a.* + -SOME: cf. *darksome*, etc.] Of a dull character or quality; dreary, dismal

1614 LODGE *Seneca's Epist.* 486 Darksome night Begins to spread her sad and silent eye Upon the dulsome earth *a* 1770 C. SMART *Hop Garden* (R.), What time Aquarius' urn impends To kill the dulsome day 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., 'It's strange dulsome weather for August'. 'He looks strange an' dulsome'.

†**Dult,** *a. Obs.* [? related to DULL.] Blunt; *fig.* dull, stupid.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 292 Idoluen mit te dulte neiles þe neiles wei en so dulte þet heo duluen his flesch *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1268 Of ded and of dult [*v.r.* dul] wit! [*hebetatis sensibus*] Nu is owei stunde! *a* 1240 *Ureisun in Cott. Hom.* 203 Þuih driuen fet and honden wiõ dulte neiles

Dult (dv̆lt), *sb. Sc.* = DOLT, a dunce; the boy at the bottom of a class or form.

1825 in JAMIESON 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 115 Agamemnon should have been sent to school for a dult 1837 LOCKHART *Scott.* III. The stupidity of some laggard on what is called the dults' bench

Dulwi·lly. [? = *dull Willy*.] A provincial name for the Ringed Plover, *Ægialitas hiaticula*.

1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 141

Duly (diū li), *adv.* Forms · 4-5 dueliche(e, dulioh(e, 5-8 duely, 5- duly (5 duli, dueli, dewli, dwly, deuly, diewly, dieulie, dulye, 5-6 dewly, 6 deulie, dulie, duelye, 7 *Sc.* dewlie). [f. DUE *a.* + -LY ².] In due manner, order, form, or season.

1. In a manner agreeable to obligation or propriety; as is due; rightly, properly, fitly

1382 WYCLIF *Num.* XXIX. 27 And the sacrifices duelich [1388 rigtful] þe shulen halwe 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* I. 106 But had þe do duly, and as a duke oughte He shulde have hadde hongynge on hie on the sforckis. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. ch. (1869) 76 Whan thou puttest thee oother weys than dueliche *c* 1440 *York Myst.* I. 12 Vnto my dygnyte dere sall diewly be dyghte A place 1477 *Certif.* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 36 Dieulie sworn & examyned 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. x, Well and duely employed 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Stat. Robt. III*, c. 45 § 5 Gif they doe dewlie their office 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. ii. 150 That they may haue their wages, duly paid 'em 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. VII. 28 Persons duely qualified 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 349 A set oration duly ornamented with words and phrases 1891 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 70/1 These persons had never been duly appointed directors.

2. To the extent or degree that is due; adequately, sufficiently, fully.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 245 Whan kinde is dueliche served *c* 1532 *Remedie of Love* (R.), Not to much, but duely mending Both praise and blame. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. i. 27, I do extend him (Sir) within himselfe, Crush him together rather than vnfold His measure duly. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 514 Whosover duely considers it 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 97 The Man Is yet unborn, who duly weighs an Hour 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 108 Just duly sufficient to shade this

3 At the due time, in due season, time, or order

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 2 Manyfolde storyes, in ordre duely sette 1552 HULOET, Duelye or in due season, *tempestive*. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VII. XCVIII. (1895) 24 From their first beginning, continuall successioun, dulie descending, all ordourlie. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 40 The breze comes from the sea duely euerie day about noone 1638 COWLEY *Love's Riddle* II. i, What day did e'er peep forth In which I wept not duller than the Morning? 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 263 ¶ 6, I will have my Rent duly paid. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. i, And duly got to the Surrey side.

Duly, anglicized form of DULIA.

1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* XVI. 352 Devotion..whether Duly or Hyperduly.

Dum, obs. form of DOOM, DUMB.

†**Du·mal,** *a. Obs. rare*—⁰. [ad. L. *dūmāl-is*, f. *dūmus* bramble.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dumal*, pertaining to Bryers.

Dumb (dvm), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms · 1- dumb; also 3-5 doumb(e, 3-6 domm(e, (4 doum, doump), 4-7 domb(e, dumbe, 5 doom, dowmb(e, down(e, dume, 5-6 dome, 5-7 dum, dumm(e. [A. Com. Teut. adj.: OE. *dumb* = OS. *dumb* (MDu. *domp, dom*, Du. *dom*, LG. *dum*), OHG. *tumb, tump* (MHG. *tump, tum*, early mod.G. *thumb*, mod. G. *dumm*), ON. *dumbr* (Sw. *dumb*), Goth. *dumbs*. In Gothic, Old Norse, and OE. only in sense 'mute, speechless'; in OHG. it shares this sense with those of 'stupid' and 'deaf'; in the other langs. and periods, generally in sense 'stupid', though early mod.Ger. had also that of 'deaf' see Grimm. These diverse applications suggest as the original sense some such notion as 'stupid', 'not understanding', which might pass naturally either into 'deaf' or 'dumb'.]

1 Destitute of the faculty of speech *Deaf and dumb* · see DEAF *a.* 1 e.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. IX. 32 Hig brohton hym dumbne man [*Rushw. G.* monnu dumb and deaf]. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 202 Beo ðu dumb oðþæt þæt cild beo acenned *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 125 Þus bicom þe holi man dumb 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 131 Þe maistres sete stille y now, ryȝt as heo doumbe were. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* I. 29 A deef man and a doumbe was helid of Crist. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 172 Thei were alle stille and mewet as though thei hadde be dombe. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 82 Better a dum mouthe than a brainles scull 1535 COVERDALE *Hab.* II. 18 Therfore maketh he domme Idols 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 103 Diuers may haue vnderstanding by their sight onely, though dumb and deafe. 1678 *Yng. Man's Call.* 284 Worshippers of dum idols. 1785 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 16 Dec., It appears quite as strange to meet with people who have no ear for music, as to meet with people who are dumb. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* IV. 66 Every deaf and dumb child is educated, more or less, by living among those who speak

absol. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 544 Hi forȝeafon dumbum spræce *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 75 Þe blinde, ðe dumbe, ðe deaue, ðe halte 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* XXXI. 8 Opene thi mouth to the dumbe. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* XXXV. 6 The tongue of the dumbe [shall] sing 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 14 The ideas of the deaf and dumb

b. Applied to the lower animals (and, by extension, to inanimate nature) as naturally incapable of articulate speech.

a 1000 *Andreas* 67 (Gr.) Swa þa dumban neat *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 134 Of dumbe bestes & of dumbe fueles leornes wisdom & lore *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11222 He did þe dumb asse to speke 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 49 Þe creatours þat er dom, And na witt ne skille has. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* III. 82 They slewe the one thother, as domm bestes 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* (E. E. T. S.) 31 That the divine Creature . should no otherwise florish, but that it neede possession of dom [L. *inanimatæ*] ware? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 644 Dumb Sheep and Oxen spoke *Ibid.* III. 722 A Plague did on the dumb Creation rise 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* XVIII. II, To waste on a dumb animal what many a good Christian would be glad of.

c Without the power of making their voice effectively heard; without any voice in the management of affairs.

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 215 The dumb masses have often been so lost in this shadow of egotism, that [etc.] 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* 191 He talks of the dumb millions in terms of fine and sincere humanity.

d. In proverbial phrases.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 13739 (Fairf.) Þai wex doumbe as stane. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* LVI. 10 Doumbe dogges not mowende berken, seende veyne thingus, slepende, and loouende sweuenus *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 148 Dombe as any stoon Thou sittest at another booke *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4747 Dom as a dore-nayle and defe was he bathe. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXXIII. 65 Domme as a dore gon he dwell *a* 1607 J. RAYNOLDS *Proph. Obad.* II. (1613) 29 The ignorance of many, that are dumbe dogges, and cannot barke. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* I. Wks. 1799 II. 61 A whole family dumb as oysters *c* 1793 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) I. 13 When Pitt, as a fish, in the Commons was dumb.

2. Temporarily bereft of the power of speech, from astonishment, grief, or some mental shock.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24308 (Gött.) For murning al dumb war þai 1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* XXXVIII. 10 [XXXIX. 9], I was doumbe, and openyde not my mouth, for thou hast maad 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. I. 1 Enee half wod and doum stude 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 29 Strucken dumbe remain'd Feredo with this dishonest proposition 1714 MISS VANHOMRIGH in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 287 There is something in your looks so awful, that it strikes me dumb 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Clubs* Wks. (Bohn) III. 95 Men of a delicate sympathy, who are dumb in a mixed company. 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life in Tigerland* 31, I was struck dumb with astonishment for the minute.

3. That does not or will not speak; that remains persistently silent; little addicted to speech; taciturn, reticent.

1406 HOCCLEVE *La Male Regle* 433 The prouerbe is 'the doumb man no lond getith'. 1581 G. PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 119 That they be neither to talkative, nor to dumbe 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 171 This Spirit dumbe to vs, will speake to him. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 173 The Oracles are dumb 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xiv, He was dumb all the rest of the way. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 717 Nature is dumb on this important point 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. v, The English are a dumb people.

†b. Confused. *from, of. Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 60 [þei] ben doumb fro þe gospel, and tellen here owen lawis *Ibid.* 420 His herdis be doump of lore of lif and lore of word to helpe þer sheepe

c. *To sing dumb*: to be silent, hold one's peace

1715 *Auld Stuarts back again* in *Jacobite Songs* (1871) 27 We'll either gar them a' sing dumb, Or 'Auld Stuarts back again' 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* II. iii, I'll tell them tales will gar them a' sing dumb 1752 *Scotland's Glory, etc.* 54 When this is answered I'll sing dumb.

4. Of things or actions · Not characterized by or attended with speech or vocal utterance. *Dumb crambo*: see CRAMBO 1 b. See also DUMB SHOW.

Dumb cake, a cake made in silence on St. Mark's Eve, with numerous ceremonies, by maids, to discover their future husbands (Halliwell).

1538 STARKEY *England* I iv 103 So long as the kyng ys lyuely reson..so long he ys aboue hys lawys, wych be but, as you wyl say, rayson dome 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I iii. (1590) 10 b, His countenance could not but with dumme Eloquence desire it 1592 SHAKS *Ven & Ad* 359 All this dumbe play had his acts made plain 1610 — *Temp.* III. iii 39 Expressing, a kinde Of excellent dumb discourse 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 344 Doing all by signs and dumb postures. 1814 MRS J WEST *Alicia De Lacy* I. 30 Her employ is making dumb cakes, and tying girdles round the bed-posts to dream of her sweet-heart *Ibid.* III 214 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr* II. xii, Pleasant answered with a short dumb nod

5. Not emitting sound, unaccompanied or unattended by sound of any kind, silent, mute; unheard, from the sound being drowned by a louder one.

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* iii (Z) 6 Þa oðre nixon *consonantes* synd gecwedene *mutæ*, þæt synd dumbe] 1606 SHAKS *Ant. & Cl.* I. v 50 What I would haue spoke, Was beastly dumbe [*mod. edd* dumbed] by him *a* 1680 T. BROOKS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav* Ps cxxvii. 2 Written with a, a quiet dumb letter. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc* (1733) II. 149 This is the dumb and dreary hour When injur'd ghosts complain. 1805 WORDSW *Waggoner* 39 All the while his whip is dumb. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* I xiii, Its thunder made the cataracts dumb 1822-34 GOOD *Study Med* (ed 4) I. 385 The trachea is straight in the tame or dumb swan. 1842 TENNYSON *Sir Galahad* 52 The streets are dumb with snow 1891 R KIPLING *Eng Flag* xvii in *Nat. Observer* 4 Apr 511/1 The dead dumb fog hath wrapped it

b. *Dumb peal*: a muffled peal of bells.

1799 *Naval Chron.* II. 264 A dumb or mourning peal was rung. 1837 *Boston Advertiser* 10 Jan 2/1 [He] was greeted on his return home with a dumb peal.

c. Giving no sound on percussion, as a tumour.

1879 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis Women* I. (1889) 3 The ear may find it dumb, or may find a souffle or a pulse *Ibid* xv 112 The tumour is rounded, dull on percussion, dumb, slightly displaceable.

6. Applied to mechanical contrivances which take the place of a human agent. See DUMB-WAITER.

Dumb borsholder see Hasted (as cited), L J. Jennings *Rambles among the Hills* (1880) 290

1782 HASTED *Hist Kent* II 284/2 Electing a Deputy to the *Dumb Borsholder of Chart*, as it was called. 1793 B. EDWARDS *Hist W Indies* in Burrowes *Cycl.* X 286/1 The canes are turned round the middle roller by a piece of frame work of a circular form, which is called in Jamaica, the dumb-returner 1853 (*title*) Specif S. Blackwell's Patent for 'constructing a certain article of saddlery denominated a dumb jockey'.

7. Saying nothing to the understanding; inexpressive, meaningless, stupid, senseless. Now *rare*.

1531 TINDALE *Exp. 1 John* (1537) 53 They wyl breake in to thy conscience, as the byshop of Rome doeth with his domme traditions. 1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* If 18 b, A popishe Masse..is to the people a domme, yea a deade cere monye. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med* I. § 17 'Twas not dumbe chance, that. contrived a miscarriage in the Letter.

8. Lacking some property, quality, or accompaniment, normally belonging to things of the name.

Dumb ague, one in which the paroxysms are obscure. *Dumb arch*. cf. BLIND *a* 10. *Dumb chamber*, one having no outlet. *Dumbfish*· cf. DUNFISH. *Dumb nettle*, the DEAD NETTLE· cf. BLIND NETTLE. *Dumb nut* (*Sc dial*), a deaf nut *Dumb piano*, a contrivance having a set of keys like a piano and used for exercising the fingers. Also DUMB BARGE, -BELL, CRAFT.

1638 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 131 Musick, three kettle drummes, and six dumb Musquets 1792 J BELKNAP *New-Hampsh.* III. 214 Large thick fish, which after being properly salted and dried, is kept alternately above and under ground, till it becomes so mellow as to be denominated dumb fish. 1853 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed 4) 435 Imperfect paroxysms, the 'dumb-ague' as they are often called appear again 1866 MITCHELL *Hist Montrose* VIII 80 The dumb overarched spaces where the letters are put in 1871 SIR T. WATSON *Princ & Pract. Med.* (ed 5) II. xxxv. 763 This state is commonly known as the *dumb* ague, or the *dead* ague; the patient is said not to *shake out* 1888 GOWERS *Dis Nervous Syst* II. 674 Gymnastic exercises are often useful. for which with advantage a 'dumb piano' may be used 1894 W M F PETRIE *Hist. Egypt* I 185 A long staircase, which ended in a dumb chamber

†**9.** Lacking brightness; dull, dim. *nonce-use*

1720 DE FOE *Capt Singleton* XVIII. (1840) 315 Her stern.. was painted of a dumb white, or dun colour.

†**B.** *absol.* or as *sb. Obs.* **1.** A dumb person.

[*c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. IX 33 Utadrifene þam deofle, se dumbe spræc] 1596 DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1888) I. 122 A murtherer, a dum [*mutus*], or vngrate to his parents,

2. A dumb state; a fit of dumbness.

1640 NABBES *Bride* II ii, Suddaine dumbs: Whence are they? *c* 1678 *Roxb Ball* (1882) IV 358 Can you cure a Woman of the Dumb?

C. *Comb.* **a** general, as *dumb-born, -cowed, -discoursive, -doggish, -mad, -stricken, -struck*, etc.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. 244 Thus would hee, bee dumb-stricken when her presence gave him fit occasion of speaking 1594 DRAYTON *Ideas* XXXV, A dumb born muse made to express the mind. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Characters, Distaster of Times* Wks. (1856) 128 He is often dumb-mad, and goes fetter'd in his owne entrailes. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. ix, Poor young Esmond was so dumb stricken that he did not even growl 1887 SIR R H ROBERTS *In the Shires* vi. 104 For a few moments he remained dumb-struck 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II 332 Affectionate in a dumb doggish sort. 1890 R. KIPLING *Willie Winkie* 63 They were openly beaten, whipped, dumb-cowed, shaking and afraid

b. Special combinations: **Dumb-chalder** or **-cleat**, a metal cleat, bolted to the back of the stern-post for one of the rudder-pintles to rest on (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*), **dumb-drift**, an airway conveying foul air to the upcast shaft of a mine, past and not through the ventilating furnace, called when so arranged a **dumb-furnace**; **dumb-pintle**, a peculiar kind of pintle or rudder-strap, **dumb-scraping**, 'scraping wet-docks with blunt scrapers' (Smyth), **dumb sheave**, a sheaveless block having a hole for a rope to be reeved through, **dumb singles**, a kind of silk merely wound and cleaned (Simmonds *Dict. Trade*); **dumb-sound** *v*, to deaden the sound or noise of; **dumb-tooling** (*Book-binding*) = *blind tooling*, **dumb well**, a well sunk into a porous stratum, to carry off surface water or drainage; also called *blind well, dead well*

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss*, **Dumb-drift*, an air-way conveying air around, not through, a ventilating furnace to the upcast 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, **Dumb furnace* *c* 1850 *Rudim Navig* (Weale) 137 Sometimes one or two are shorter than the rest, and work in a socket-brace, whereby the rudder turns easier' the latter are called 'dumb pintles 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk* s v *Pintles*, The rudder is hung on to a ship by pintles and braces a dumb pintle on the heel finally takes the strain off the hinging portions *c* 1860 H STUART *Seaman's Catech* 74 There is a live sheave for the working top pendant, and a *dumb one for the hawser 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed 6) 32 It is rove over a dumb sheave in the flying jib-boom end 1882 *Even Standard* 3 Feb, To compel the Company to '*dumb sound' and make water-tight a bridge which they propose building across Montpellier Road 1895 J ZAEHNSDORF *Short Hist Bkbind* 11 (note) aptitude for receiving impressions of *dumb or blind tooling. 1878 J T BUNCE *Hist. Bham* I 325 The contents of water-closets pass. into *dumb wells 1888 *Law Rep* Ch Div. XXXIX 272 A dumb well, viz a well into which waste water flows through a pipe and thence percolates into the soil, is not a 'drain or watercourse' within the meaning of the Highway Act 5 & 6 Wm IV c. 50 § 67

Dumb, *v.* [f. prec. adj (OE. had, in sense 1, *adumbian*)]

†**1** *intr.* To become dumb, speechless, or silent.

[*c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Mark I 25 A-dumba and ga of þisum men] *a* 1300 *E E. Psalter* XXXVIII[1] 3 I doumbed [*v.r.* ic a dumbade] and meked, and was ful stille. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XXXVIII[1] 13, I dumbid, and i oppynd not my mouth

2. *trans.* To render dumb, silent, or unheard.

1608 SHAKS *Per* V Prol 5 Deep clerks she dumbs *a* 1618 SELVESTER *Soum. late Miracle Peace* XXV 3 Deafning the [illegible] 1650 W BROUGH *Sacr* [illegible] mouth to prayer 1885 [illegible] A splendour that dazed [illegible] 1895 *Daily Let* 22 Aug 5/1 Sounds at sea becoming arrested, and, as it were, dumbed by new strata of air

Dumb barge. [see DUMB *a.* 8] A barge without mast or sails. On the Thames applied to the ordinary lighters which travel up and down river by means of the tide. (See also quot. 1886, and cf. DUMMY *sb* 4 c)

1869 *Daily News* 24 May, There are, we believe, some four thousand 'dumb' barges belonging to the port, and 2,385 sailing barges 1884 W C RUSSELL *Jack's Courtship* XIX, Didn't you notice the dumb-barge right in the road of the tug? Those things are the curse of the river. 1886 *N & Q* 7th Ser I. 28 (Editor) A dumb barge used to signify a barge used as a pier, and not for the conveyance of merchandise 1891 *Daily News* 3 Oct 3/8 The dumb barge Athens, laden with sugar, was proceeding up the Thames 1896 *Letter fr London Ship-owner*, The barges used for wrecks are large dumb barges, but the word would have to be qualified in some way to convey any other meaning here than an ordinary cargo lighter.

Dumb-bell (dʌ mbel), *sb.*

1. Formerly, An apparatus, like that for swinging a church-bell, but without the bell itself, and thus making no noise, in the 'ringing' of which bodily exercise was taken **b.** Also, applied to a similar apparatus, used in learning bell-ringing.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 115 P 7, I exercise myself an Hour every Morning upon a dumb Bell, that is placed in a corner of my room My Landlady and her daughters never come into my room to disturb me while I am ringing 1747 *Gentl Mag* XVII 77. 1784 WESLEY *Wks* (1872) XI 520 If you cannot ride or walk abroad, use, within, a dumb-bell, or a wooden horse 1888 J DIXON in *N & Q* 7th Ser. VI. 282. 1895 R S. FERGUSON in *Archæol Jrnl* LII 45 A contrivance or machine at Knole, called the 'Dumb Bell', which stands in an attic called the 'Dumb Bell Gallery'. 1896 *Ibid* LIII 23 Two instances of actual dumb bells, that is of dumb bells used for the purpose of teaching beginners the art of change ringing.

2 An instrument of wood or iron, consisting of a short bar or slender connecting-piece weighted at each end with a roundish knob; used in pairs, which are grasped in the hands and swung for exercise.

[1711 ADDISON *Spect* No. 115 P 8 (Described under the name of σκιομαχία)] 1785 F TYTLER *Lounger* No 24 P 3. It was Peter's province to attend me at noon with the dumb-bells, and measure out my hour of exercise. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 208 Talking is nearly as good to open the chest as the dumb-bells 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 426 A stone like a dumb bell, large at both ends and narrow in the middle

3. An object of the shape of a dumb-bell or of two rounded masses with a narrowed connecting part. **a.** Applied to microscopic crystals of oxalate of lime, etc found in the urine. **b** A name for a diplococcus

a [1844 G BIRD *Urin Deposits* 127 In a very few cases the oxalate is met with in very remarkable crystals shaped like dumb-bells or rather like two kidneys with their concavities opposed *Ibid* 128 Large 'dumb bell' crystals] 1864 G. HARLEY in *Med. Times & Gaz* II 535 Lithates may be found as dumb-bells

b 1885 E KLEIN *Micro Organisms & Dis* (1886) 58 Between the individuals of a dumb bell there is always noticeable a short pale intervening bridge

4. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *dumb-bell-shape, -shaped* adj. **Dumb-bell nebula**, a nebula of this shape in the constellation Vulpecula.

1826 R H FROUDE *Rem* (1838) I 83 This is the third day I have practised a dumb-bell exercise [1833 SIR J HERSCHEL *Catal Neb* in *Phil Trans* CXXIII 465 A nebula shaped like a dumb-bell] 1884 NICHOL *Archit Heav* (1851) 81 The celebrated 'Dumb Bell' nebula of Sir John Herschel 1867-77 G F CHAMBERS *Astron* VI IV 536 A curious object near the 5th magnitude star 14 Vulpeculæ usually known as the 'Dumb bell' nebula 1844-57 G BIRD *Urin Deposits* (ed. 5) 29 A very thick double convex lens excavated at the sides into a kind of dumb bell shape 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 77 A dumb bell shaped mass

Hence **Du·mb-bell** *v*, a *intr.* To practise with dumb-bells, b *trans* To exercise or drill with dumb-bells. So **Du·mb-beller.**

1827 *Mirror* II 274/2 Gymnasticating, dumb belling, and [illegible] quicksilver into a man's [illegible] 1831 [illegible] I 144 How I have been governessed and back boarded and dumb belled 1891 DU MAURIER *Peter Ibbetson* [illegible] July 177/1 A persevering [illegible]

Dumb cane. A West Indian araceous plant, *Dieffenbachia Seguine*, so called from the effect of its acrid juice upon the tongue: see quot 1830

1696 *Phil Trans* XIX 296 The Dumb Cane is not properly any Species of Reed or Cane, but of Arum or Wake Robin 1707 STOANE *Jamaica* I 168 1750 G HUGHES *Barbadoes* 252. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot* 287 The Dumb Cane has the power, when chewed, of swelling the tongue and destroying the power of speech

Dumb craft. [see DUMB *a* 8, CRAFT 9] **a** In some places = DUMB BARGE **b.** More particularly, A heavy boat, hulk, or 'hopper' without sail or propelling power, used for weighing up and raising sunken ships, or heavy matter from the sea-bottom or river-bed. (So in regular use on the Tyne) **c.** 'An instrument somewhat similar to the screw-jack, having wheels and pinions which protrude a ram, the point of which communicates the power.' (Ogilvie) ? *Sc.*

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk*, *Dumb craft*, lighters, lumps, or punts, not having sails Also, a name for the screws used for lifting a ship on a slip

Dumbfound, dumfound (dʌmfau nd), *v.* [app. f DUMB *a* + *-found* in CONFOUND] *trans.* To strike dumb, to confound, confuse, to nonplus

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I vi (1694) 22, I beseech you never Dum-found or Embarrass your Heads with these idle Conceits 1682 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort* II i, He has but one eye, and we are on his blind side, I'll dumb found him (strikes him on the shoulder) 1762 STERNE *Tr Shandy* VI ii, To cramp and dumbfound his opponents 1861 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II 361, I cannot wriggle out of it, I am dumbfounded.

Hence **Dumbfou·nded** *ppl a.*, **Dumbfou·nding** *vbl sb* and *ppl a*

1682 *Epil* to *Mrs Behn's False Count*, Among all the follys here abounding, None took like the new Ape trick of Dumfounding 1690 DRYDEN *Prol* to *Beaum & Fl's Prophetess* 47 That witty recreation, call'd dumb-founding. 1770 C JENNER *Placid Man* II 139 That kind of dumb-founding astonishment 1815 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) II 70 The dum-founded fascination that seizes people

Dumbfou·nder, dumfounder, *v.* [f. prec. assimilated to FOUNDER *v*] = prec

1710 *Fanatick Feast* 16 Both which Blockheads I could dumb founder with a single syllogism 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I 181 Poor Beck, poor Beck, 'fore gad, she's quite dumb founder'd 1848 C BRONTË *Jane Eyre* (1857) 156 I stood dumbfoundered at her miraculous self-possession. 1859 G. RAWLINSON *Herodotus* VI CXXIX, Hippochides, who quite dumbfoundered the rest, called aloud to the flute-player, and bade him strike up a dance

Dumbfou·ndered *ppl a*, **Dumbfou·nderment.**

1880 *Blackw. Mag* Mar 368 A state of body and mind made up one-half of benumbment, the other half of dumb-founderment. 1883 A S SWAN *Aldersyde* I x 160 In dumfoundered amazement

Dumble-, in names of insects, app. the same as DUMMEL; but varying with *bumble-, drumble-, humble-*

| Dumble bee. *Obs rare.* [see prec.] A drone

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 71 To hue, like the idle dumble bee in the hyue, vpon other mennes labours.

Dumbledore, dumble-dore (dʌ mb'l,dōəɹ) *local* [f DUMBLE- + DOR *sb.*[1] see also DRUMBLE-*dore*] A humble-bee or bumble-bee; also *dial.* a cockchafer.

1787 GROSE *Prov Gl*, *Dumble-dore*, an humble, or bumble-bee 1799 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* I. 264 Is it not the humble bee, or what we call the 'dumble dore',—a word whose descriptive droning deserves a place in song? 1837 — *Doctor* IV Interch xvi 383 Of Bees, however, let me be likened to a Dumbledore, which Dr Southey says is the most goodnatured of God's Insects. 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* I. xxvi (1879) 276 Buzzed

and hummed over by busy, blacktailed yellow-banded dumbledores 1863 G Kearley *Links in Chain* iii 57 In Hampshire these insects [humble bees] are Dumbledors, in other districts Bumble bees, and hummel bees 1880 *Cornwall Gloss*, *Dumbledory*, cockchafer

Dumbly (dv mli), *adv* [f Dumb *a* + -ly 2.] In a dumb manner, speechlessly, mutely

1552 Huloet, Dombely, *mute* 1592 Shaks *Ven & Ad* 1059 Dumblie she passions, frantikely she doteth 1593 — *Rich II*, v i 95 One Kisse shall stop our mouthes, and dumbely part *a* 1845 Hood *Bridge of Sighs* xvii, Cross her hands humbly, As if praying dumbly 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 1177 Your wretched dress dumbly speaks Your story, that this man loves you no more

Dumbness (dv mnes) [f. as prec. + -ness] The quality or condition of being dumb, inability to speak, speechlessness, silence, muteness

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 126 To displese god bi suffrynge of opyn synne & domnpnesse *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 135/1 Dumnesse, *mutitas*, *taciturnitas* *c* 1450 *Cov Myst* (Shaks. Soc) 125 The plage of dompnesse his lippis lappyd 1565 Jewel *Def Apol* 553 (R) This therefore is no spiritual dumbenesse 1611 Shaks *Wint T.* v ii 14 There was speech in their dumbnesse, Language in their very gesture. 1861 O'Curry *Lect MS Materials Irish Hist.* 253 The spell of his dumbness was broken, and the young man spoke.

Dumb show.

1. In the early drama, A part of a play represented by action without speech, chiefly in order to exhibit more of the story than could otherwise be included, but sometimes merely emblematical.

1561 Norton & Sackv *Gorboduc* (1847) 94 The Order of the domme shewe before the firste Acte, and the Signification therof 1602 Shaks *Ham.* iii ii 14 Groundlings, who (for the most part) are capeable of nothing, but inexplicable dumbe shewes, and noise *a* 1628 F Greville *Sidney* (1652) 77 Both stood still a while, like a dumb shew in a tragedy 1674 S Vincent *Gallant's Acad* 20 You have heard. nothing but the Prologue, and seen no more than a Dumb Show Our *Vetus Comedia* steps out now 1887 Saintsbury *Hist. Elizab Lit* vii (1890) 275 The recourse to dumb show (which, however, Webster again permitted himself in *The Duchess*)

2 Significant gesture without speech.

1588 Shaks *Tit A.* iii. i. 31 Or shall we bit our tongues, and in dumbe shewes Passe the remainder of our..dayes? 1611 Cotgr, *Emparle silence*, a dumbe shew, or speaking by signes 1711 Addison *Spect* No 123 ¶ 5 Expressing in dumb Show those Sentiments of .. Gratitude that were too big for Utterance 1888 Frith *Autobiog* III v. 109 A great master in the art of conveying a story by dumb-show.

3. *attrib.*, as *dumb-show-man.*

1812 J. Nott *Dekker's Gulls Horne-bk.* 56 *note*, A sort of dumb-show man stands forth between the acts, holding up a board on which is inscribed the business of the act about to commence.

Dumb-waiter. [see Dumb *a.* 8.]

1. An article of dining-room furniture, intended to dispense with the services of a waiter at table.

In its typical form, an upright pole bearing one or more revolving trays or shelves. On these are placed dishes and other table requisites, which can thus readily be got at as required Other simpler forms have also been used

1755 *Mem. Capt P. Drake* II iii 49 As soon as Supper was over, Glasses and a Bottle of Burgundy with a Flask of Champaign, was laid on the Table, with a Supply of those Wines on a Dumb-Waiter 1779 Boswell in Fitzgerald *Life* (1891) 265 We dined in all the elegance of two courses and a dessert, with dumb waiters 1824 Scott *Let to Ld Montagu* 14 Apr in *Lockhart* 1861 Dickens *Gt Expect.* xxvi, A capacious dumb-waiter, with a variety of bottles and decanters on it 1884 Shorthouse *Schoolmaster Mark* ii. vii, Dumb waiters were placed by the table's side, and the servants left the room

2. (U. S.) 'A movable frame, by which dishes, etc. are passed from one room or story of a house to another.' (Webster, 1864.)

['So called in my father's house' F. Hall.]

Dumby, earlier form of Dummy.

Dume, obs f. Dumb; obs. Sc. f. Doom *v.*

Dumetose (diū·mĭtōu s), *a Bot* [f L *dūmētum* thicket (of thorn bushes), f *dūmus* thorn-bush, bramble· see -ose] Bush-like.

a 1864 Henslow is cited by Webster

Dumfound, -er · see Dumbfound, -er.

Dummel (dv měl), *a.* (*sb*) *dial* [app. a deriv of Dumb, with the more general sense seen in Ger. *dumm*, Du *domm*]

A. *adj* Stupid, dull, slow. B *sb.* A dumb person; a stupid, dull person

1570 Levins *Manip.* 55 A Dumel, *stupidus*. A Dummel, *mutus*. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Dummil*, a slow jade *Salop.* 1878 Jefferies *Gamekeeper at H.* 155 Severe weather, which makes all wild animals 'dummel' 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss*, *Dummel*, a dolt, a blockhead 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Dumble*, stupid *Dummell*, slow to comprehend 1888 *Berksh. Wds*, *Dummle*, in animals, sluggish.

† **Du·mmerell.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. Dumb *a*] A dumb person; a dummy

1592 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super* 185 Is it not impossible for Humanity to be a Spittle-man, Rhetorique a dummerell ..History a bankrowt?

† **Du·mmerer.** *Old slang* Also 6 dommerar, 7 -er. [f. Dumb *a*] The cant name for a beggar who pretended to be dumb.

1567 Harman *Caveat* xii. (1869) 57 The Dommerars are lewd and most subtyll people; the moste part of these are Walch men 1615 J Stephens *Satyr Ess.* 274 It is thought he will turne Dummerer, he practises already, and is many times taken speechlesse 1622 Fletcher *Beggar's Bush* ii. i, Higgen your orator .. That whilom was your Dommerer. 1725 in *New Cant Dict* 1834 H Ainsworth *Rookwood* iii v, The dummerar, whose tongue had been cut out by the Algerines.

Dummify (dv mifəi), *v nonce-wd.* [f. Dummy + -fy.] *trans.* To make a dummy of.

1893 Lady Ft. Dixie in *Mod Rev* I v 461 Royalty, mummyfied by custom and dummyfied by law

Du·mminess. *rare.* [f next + -ness] The quality of being a dummy

1852 C. A Bristed *Eng University* (ed 2) 235 *note*, A little anecdote which strikingly illustrates the dumminess of a certain class of the English population.

Dummy, dumby (dv mi), *sb* Also 6–7 *Sc* dummie, dumbie, 8 dummee, 9 dumbee. [f. Dumb *a* + -y. Cf. Blacky, Darky]

1. A dumb person. *colloq.*

1598 Ferguson *Scot Prov* (1785) 10 (Jam) Dummie canna lie 1619 Boyd *Last Battell of Soule* (1629) 1049 (Jam) All men are lyers, but Dummie cannot lye 1681 Colvil *Whigs Supplic* (1751) 120 Like to dumbies making signs 1823 Moore *Fables* 26 The wise men of Egypt were secret as dummies 1826 J Wilson *Noct Ambr.* Wks 1855 I 117 Tongue-tied like a dumbie. *a* 1849 Hor Smith *Addr Mummy* ii, Speak! for thou long enough hast acted dummy.

2. At *Whist*, An imaginary player represented by an exposed 'hand', managed by and serving as partner to one of the players, a game so played.

Double dummy, a game in which two 'hands' are exposed, so that each of the two players manages two 'hands'

1736 Swift *Proposal for Regul Quadrille* Wks 1824 VII 374 She shall not handle a card that night, but *Dummy* shall be substituted in her room 1825 Lamb *Lett* (1888) II 140 We have a corner at double dumbee for you 1826 Disraeli *Viv Grey* (L) He proposed that we should play double dummy *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II 181 He'll see her, silent as a mummy, At whist, with her two maids and dummy 1856 *Whist-player* (1858) 70 Dummy cannot revoke 1860 *Bohn's Hand-bk. Games* iv. 178 He who draws the lowest card takes Dumby as his partner

3 A person who has nothing to say or who takes no active part in affairs, a dolt, blockhead.

1796 Mrs M. Robinson *Angelina* II. 61 Those who take you for a dummy will be out of their reckoning. 1840 Dickens *Barn Rudge* lxi, If the chief magistrate's a man and not a dummy 1856 Miss Mulock *Q Halifax* (ed 17) 219 Half the House of Commons is made up of harmless dummies

4. One who is a mere tool of another; a 'man of straw'; in *Australia*, a man employed to take up crown-land as if for himself, but in reality for another person who is not entitled to do so

1866 Rogerson *Poems* 23 The good selectors got most of the land The dummies being afraid to stand 1880 C. H. Pearson in *Victorian Rev.* I 527 No doubt this will reduce the area upon which dummying is profitable, and the average profits of dummies 1885 *Law Times Rep* LI 687/2 The petitioner was from first to last a mere dummy in the hands of Mr. Tassie.

5. A counterfeit object made to resemble the real thing, as a sham or empty package, drawer, etc in a shop, made as though containing goods; a substitute used to mark or occupy a space in an arrangement of articles, etc.; *spec*,

a. A block, model, or lay figure on which clothes, hair, etc are displayed. b. A figure representing a man in rifle or artillery practice c A floating landing-stage, or dumb barge d. A hatter's pressing-iron e A set of sheets or leaves of paper made to resemble a book or document See also quots 1858, 1864, and cf 6.

a 1845 Hood *Tale Trumpet* vii, She was deaf as any tradesman's dummy 1850 Thackeray *Hobson's Choice* ii. Wks. 1886 XXIV. 228 A dark green suit purchased at an establishment in Holborn, off the dummy at the door 1851 *Illustr. Lond. News* 53 Attempted to jump on to the 'dummy' before the vessel had got quite alongside 1856 S C. Brees *Gloss Terms*, *Dumby*, a floating barge connected with a pier. 1857 Mrs Mathews *Tea-T Talk* I 341 Like the dummies on a young lawyer's shelf 1858 Simmonds *Dict Trade*, *Dummy*..a name given by firemen to the jets from the mains or chief water pipes 1864 Webster, *Dummy*, 1 A dumb-waiter (*Colloq*) 5 A locomotive with condensing engines, and, hence, without the noise of escaping steam 1870 *Illustr Lond News* 24 Sept 327 On Friday the small gun was again fired, at various ranges, from 1200 down to 400 yards, at targets and at dummies. making the same targets and producing the like destructive effect among the dummies 1871 *Daily News* 28 Apr (Farmer), The Bill is not yet in the hands of members or public, the document placed on the table of the Lords being what is, in parliamentary slang, called a 'dummy' 1893 *Leeds Mercury* 19 May 5/2 Mr. Acland laid the new Evening School Code in dummy form on the table of the House of Commons.

6. *slang* A pocket-book.

1785 in Grose *Dict Vulg. Tongue* (Farmer). 1812 in J. H Vaux *Flash Dict* 1834 H Ainsworth *Rookwood* iii. v, Then out with the dummy

7. *attrib* or *adj.* Counterfeit, sham. see 4. *Dummy whist* · see 2.

1843 Llfevre *Life Trav Physic.* III iii xi 234, I found three gentlemen playing a rubber of dummy whist 1846 *Punch* XI 185 (Farmer) A Dummy list of Causes has long since been preferred 1870 Reade *Put yourself*, etc I. xi. 275 A very beautiful organ that had an oval mirror in the midst of its gilt dummy pipes 1872 O W. Holmes *Poet Breakf-t* 1 (1885) 23 The dummy clock-dial. 1892 Stevenson *Across the Plains* 15, I have enjoyed some capital sport there with a dummy gun

Dummy, *v. Australia.* [f prec sb.] *trans.* To select or take up (land) in one's own name, but really in the interest of another person who is not himself entitled to do so. Also *absol.*

1873 Trollope *Austr & N. Z* vi 101 The system is generally called dummying—putting up a non-existent free selector—and is illegal 1880 C. H Pearson in *Victorian Rev* I 527 A cry is raised that land is dummied for rich men. *Ibid* 531 A man who has dummied 320 acres. 1885 Mrs C Praed *Head Station* 15 The expediency of doing a little 'dummying'.

So **Du·mmyism,** the practice of dummying land

1875 *Spectator* (Melbourne) 19 June 80/2 'Larrikinism' was used as a synonym for 'blackguardism', and 'dummyism' for 'perjury' 1877 M. Clarke *Hist Australia* 211 It contains powers to prevent dummyism, and gives concessions to Crown lessees. 1880 C H Pearson in *Victorian Rev* I. 532 In Victoria the system specially favours dummyism.

Dummygrane, var of Demigraine, *Obs*

1568 *Satir Poems Reform* xlviii 76 With vlis to renew it And gar it glanss lyk Dummygrane.

Dumortierite (diumō·ɪtɪərəit). *Min.* [Named 1881 after M. Dumortier.] A silicate of alumina, occurring in minute crystals in gneiss, and showing unusual dichroism

1881 *Amer Jrnl Sc.* Ser. III XXII 157 Dumortierite .. has a bright blue color.

Dumose (diū·mōus), *a rare.* [ad. L *dūmōs-us* bushy, f. *dūmus* thorn-bush, bramble] a. Full of bushes. b. *Bot.* Having a compact bushy habit of growth.

[1623 Cockeram, *Dumosous*, full of bushes] 1721 Bailey, *Dumose*, full of Brambles and Briers.

Hence **Dumo·sity.**

1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Dumosity*, that hath many, or is full of Brambles or Bryers (Sic)

Dumous (diū· məs), *a.* = Dumose, a.

1847 in Craig.

Dump (dvmp), *sb.*1 Also 6 dompe, doompe, dumppe, 6–7 dumpe. [First found early in 16th c; derivation obscure.

In form it corresponds to MDu *domp* exhalation, haze, mist; and possibly the original notion might be a mental haze or mist, in which the mind is befogged, but connecting links are not known, and the sense development in Eng. does not quite favour such a starting-point. Cf also the Ger. adj. *dumpf*, LG *dump*, dull, flat, hollow (in sound), dead, obtuse; mentally depressed, clouded, dazed, or dulled, having the sensations blunted (Grimm); gloomy (silence) (Flügel), but this is known only from middle of 18th c., and has no corresponding sb]

† 1 A fit of abstraction or musing, a reverie; a dazed or puzzled state, a maze, perplexity, amazement; absence of mind. (Often in *pl.*) *Obs*

1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurell* 14 So depely drownyd I was in this dumpe, encraumpyshed so sore was my conceyte, That, me to rest, I lent me to a stumpe of an oke. 1530 [see Dump *v*.2 1]. 1586 J Hooker *Girald Irel* in *Holinshed* II. 17/1 [They] were in a great dumpe and perplexitie, and in a maner weie at their wits end. 1611 Cotgr., *Donner la muse à*, to put into a dumpe, to make to studie, or pause about a matter 1663 Butler *Hud.* i ii 973 To rouse him from lethargic dump, He tweak'd his nose, with gentle thump *c* 1698 Locke *Cond Underst.* § 45 The shame that such dumps cause to well-bred people, when it carries them away from the company

2. A fit of melancholy or depression; now only in *pl.* (*collog.* and more or less *humorous*): Heaviness of mind, dejection, low spirits

1529 More *Comf agst Trib* i Wks. 1140/2 What heapes of heauynesse, hathe of late fallen amonge vs alreadye, with whiche some of our poore familye bee fallen into suche dumpes. 1555 W Watreman *Fardle Facions* ii viii 179 Nor lacke throwe men into desperate doompes 1582 T. Watson *Centurie of Loue* xi. (Arb.) 47 Into howe sorrowfull a dumpe, or sounden extasie he fell *c* 1600 *Chevy Chase* 198 For Witherington needs must I wayle As one in doleful dumpes 1664 Butler *Hud* ii 1 85 His head, like one in doleful dump, Between his Knees. 1724 *Swift's Corr* Wks 1841 II 513 He tells me that he left you [Swift] horridly in the dumps. 1785 Grose *Dict Vulg Tongue* s v, *Down in the dumps*, low spirited, melancholy 1850 Thackeray *Lett* 23 Apr, If I am dismal don't I give you the benefit of the dumps?

† 3. A mournful or plaintive melody or song; also, by extension, a tune in general; sometimes app. used for a kind of dance *Obs.*

a 1553 Udall *Royster D* ii. i. (Arb.) 32 Then twang with our sonets, and twang with our dumps, And heyhough from our heart, as heauie as lead lumpes *a* 1586 Sidney *Sonn.* in Arb. *Garner* II. 180 Some good old dumpe, that Chaucers mistresse knew. 1591 Shaks *Two Gent* iii. ii 85 To their Instruments Tune a deploring dumpe 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit* i. 421 The funerall Song or Dump of a most ancient British Bard 1706 Addison *Rosamond* i iv, What heart of stone Can hear her moan, And not in dumps so doleful join? *a* 1852 Moore *Vision* ii. 33 Like an Irish Dump ('the words by Moore') At an amateur concert screamed in score

Dump, *sb.*2 [Not known before the latter part of 18th c., some time later than Dumpy *a.*2, from which it is prob. a back-formation]

A term familiarly applied to various objects of 'dumpy' shape.

a. A roughly-cast leaden counter, used by boys in some games (In quot 1859 applied to the disk of metal or 'blank' before being coined) b A name of certain small coins; *esp* a coin worth 1*s* 3*d* formerly current in Australia, made by punching a disk out of the middle of a Spanish dollar and milling the edge Hence (*slang* or *colloq*) used allusively for a small coin or amount; and in *pl.* for money in general. c. A kind of bolt or nail used in ship-building (also *dump bolt*, *dump-nail*); see quots d. A kind of quoit made of rope for playing on board ship e. A local name for a short thick skittle, *pl.* the game

played with these. f A globular sweetmeat, a 'bull's-eye'. g Applied to a short and stout person

a 1770–90 D. KILNER *Village School* IX in Miss Yonge *Storehouse of Stories* (1870) 369, I could buy .. a top too, and some dumps, and a new skipping-rope. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., Dumps are also small pieces of lead, cast by schoolboys in the shape of money 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk* I 253 The capons were leaden representations of cocks and hens pitched at by leaden dumps. 1827 HOOD *Retrospect, Rev.* v, My dumps are made of more than lead *a* 1845— *Tale Trumpet* XXXVI, Playing at dumps, or pitch in the hole 1859 *All Year Round* No 10 239 The golden dumps that are passed into the Weighing Room .. are distributed amongst the balances

b 1821 *Bank of N S Wales Notice* 5 May, in Hyman *Coins Austral* (1893) III 59 The following Description of Illegal Coin is much in Circulation.—Dollars and Dumps that are not Silver 1842 BARHAM *Ingol Leg*, *Sir Rupert*, When a gentleman jumps In the river at midnight for want of 'the dumps'. 1844 J T HEWLETT *Parsons & W* XXXV, It's all gone, every dump 1852 J WEST *Hist Tasmania* II 141 Dumps struck out from dollars. 1870 HENFREY *Guide Eng Coins* (1891) 293 The pieces (halfpence and farthings) of 1717 and 1718 are much thicker and smaller than those of the following dates, and generally go by the name of dumps 1892 A. BIRRELL *Res Judicata* IV 116 One of those questions . that does not matter a dump

c 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I 7, *Nails, Dump*, are round, and have long flat points 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Dump-bolt*, a short bolt driven in to the plank and timber as a partial security previous to the thorough fastenings being put in. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ* IV. 60/1 The fastenings in the deck planking consist of nails or dumps (short bolts) driven into, not through the beams.

e 1895 *W Sussex County Times* 4 May 8/5 A game known as 'dumps'.

f. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D* II 5 Some of us having sucked much parliament and dumps at my only charges 1894 — *Perlycross* 2 The big Tom Waldron supplied the little Phil Pennıloe with dumps and penny-puddings

g. 1840 E. HOWARD *Jack Ashore* XVIII (Stıatm), Her dump of a daughter 1867 CARLYLE *Remin* II. 53 A puffy, thickset, vulgar little dump of an old man 1887 C HAZARD *Mem Diman* v 94 The little dump of a rector made an eloquent address on the importance of observing the laws

Dump, *sb* 3 *local.* [perh of Norse origin. cf. Norw. *dump* pit, pool, also dial. Ger *dumpf*, *dumpfel*, *dumpel*, a deep place in flowing or standing water, an abyss (Grimm); Du *dompelen* to plunge, dive, dip.] A deep hole in the bed of a river or pond

1788 W MARSHALL *E Yorksh* Gloss., *Dump*, a deep hole of water, feigned at least to be bottomless. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss*, *Dump*, a deep hole in the bed of a river, or in a pool of water 1887 RUSKIN *Hortus Inclusus* 28 An Alpine stream becomes a series of humps and dumps wherever it is shallow

Dump, *sb* 4 [f DUMP *v.*[1], senses 2, 3]

1. (Chiefly *U. S.*) A pile or heap of refuse or other matter 'dumped' or thrown down.

1871 *Rept* in *Daily News* 21 Sept, The dump is being overhauled and the pay ore selected for the company's mill. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 81 A canyon . was here walled across by a dump of rolling stones 1883 *Blackw Mag* Jan 49 *note*, A 'dump' is the mass of refuse matter which gathers at the mouth of a mine 1885 C. F HOLDER *Marvels Anim Life* 8 It was pointed out as an ash-dump from a steamer. 1895 *St. James' Gaz* 10 Sept 16/1 Small chips of quartz which I took from the dump of this working.

2. (Chiefly *U S*) A place where refuse material, *esp.* from a mine or quarry, is deposited.

1871 RAYMOND *Statist Mines & Mining* 68 Natural advantages for the construction of dumps and undercurrents 1883 *Century Mag* Jan 327/1 To use [the cañon] as a 'dump' or depository for the 'tailings' or débris of his sluices. 1891 *Boston* (Mass.) *Youth's Comp.* 9 July 13/1 Thrown by housekeepers into the domestic ash-barrel, and from there taken to the town or city 'dump'.

3. A dull abrupt blow, a thud; a bump, as of a heavy body falling.

1825 JAMIESON, *Dump*, a stroke [with the feet] *a* 1859 L HUNT *Robin Hood* II XXVIII, As in a leathern butt of wine Stuck that arrow with a dump. 1894 MRS CROKER *Mr Jervis* I. 211 Mrs Brande was now let down with a dump

4. *Comb.*, as *dump-heap*, *dump-pile* = 1

1884 J. G. BOURKE *Snake Dance of Moquis* XXVI. 286 On the outskirts of the town are great dump-piles

Dump, *a rare.* [In sense 1, app f. DUMP *sb* 1 In sense 2, perh. related to LG. and EFris. *dump* damp, moist, heavy, close, hollow in sound, etc.]

†1. In a 'dump', amazed, perplexed; *to strike dump*, to strike with amazement. (But perhaps an error for to *strike dumb*.) *Obs*

1616 S WARD *Coale from Altar* (1627) 31 How can hee chose but be strucke dumpe? 1622 MABBE tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I 53 He was strooken so dumpe, and so full of wonder, to see what I had show'd him, that hee had not a word to say. [Cf. *Ibid* I. 79 Whil'st they were thus strucken into their dumps and doubts.]

2. Of the consistence of dough or dumpling; without elasticity or spring.

1852 *Meanderings of Mem*, An heiress doughy-like and dump 1866 J. B. ROSE *Ecl & Georg. Virg* 83 The more we knead, the denser will it grow, Adhesive like to pitch and dump as dough.

Dump (dʌmp), *v.*[1] Also 4 domp(e. [perh. of Norse origin: cf. Da. *dumpe*, Norw. *dumpa*, Sw. dial. *dompa*, to fall suddenly or with a rush, to fall plump; also in same sense the Sw. str. vb. *dimpa*, *damp*, *dumpit*, which may show the primary ablaut series. But the sense of the word has evidently received onomatopoeic modification, from its suggestiveness of a dull abruptly-checked blow or thud, and of the action producing this: cf. *thump*]

†I in ME. use

†1. *intr* To fall with sudden force; to plunge

13 *E. E. Allit. P.* C 362 Vp-so-doun schal 3e dumpe depe to þe abyme. 1333–52 MINOT *Poems* (1887) x 24 Kene men sall þe kepe, And do þe dye on a day, and domp in þe depe *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 10713 But I degh of þi dynt, and dump into helle *Ibid* 13289 The folke in the flete fully þai drowned —þai dump in the depe and to dethe passe

† b. *trans.* To cast or fling down forcibly, to plunge down. *Obs* (exc as in 2).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22643 And driue þam dun all vntil hell, And dump [*Gött* bete] þe deuels þider in

II in modern use

2 *trans.* (Chiefly *U S.*) To throw down in a lump or mass, as in tilting anything out of a cart; to shoot or deposit (rubbish, etc.), to fling down or drop (anything) with a bump. Also *fig.* in reference to persons.

1828 WEBSTER, *Dump, v. t*, to throw or drop, as a load from a cart. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 387 Loading them [carts] with dirt, and dumping them upon the road 1870 EMERSON *Soc & Solit*, *Civilization* Wks (Bohn) III 13, I see California quartz-mountains dumped down in New York 1879 MACCOOK *Nat Hist. Agric. Ant Texas* 139 Presently the carcasses were carried up and dumped into the water 1880 BARI DUNRAVEN in *19th Cent* Oct. 593 The houses are dumped down anywhere. 1882 *Standard* 9 Dec 3/6 The tip system by which manure can be dumped with no further labour than working a crank handle to give the cart body the necessary inclination 1882 SALA *Amer Revis.* (1885) 128 A baggage porter 'dumps' trunks and portmanteaus down on the pavement as though he were delighted with the noise they made in falling

fig 1887 *Westm Rev* CXXVIII 349 Hundreds of thousands of the poorest and least educated peasantry in Europe were all at once dumped upon the American seaboard 1890 G B SHAW *Fab Ess Socialism* 189 To dump four hundred and fifty millions a year down on the Exchequer counter.

b *intr. for refl.* To deposit oneself, drop down.

1891 *Daily News* 10 Jan 3/3 Down we dump in the dead rushes, buckle on our own skates, and are presently flying away with the rest of them

3. *trans.* To thump, beat, strike. *Sc.*

1808–18 JAMIESON, *Dump*, to strike with the feet 1832–53 J. BALLANTYNE in *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc Songs) Ser II 74 He thumpit the blacksmith hame to his wife, He dumpit the butcher, who ran for his life.

b. *intr.* To strike with a dull abrupt thud.

1832 L. HUNT *Borlean Battle Bks.* 115 The book, like butter dumps against his hend.

4. *trans* To compress (wool-bales), as by hydraulic pressure. *Austral.*

1872 C H EDEN *My Wife and I in Queensl* 68 1896 MORRIS *Austral English* s.v., Bales are often marked 'Not to be dumped'

† Dump, *v* 2 *Obs* [f DUMP *sb* 1]

1. *intr.* a To fall into, or be in, an abstracted or absent state of mind, to muse. b. To be in the dumps; to be sad or downcast in spirit.

1530 PALSGR 531/1, I dumpe, I fall in a dumpe or musyng upon thynges, *je me amuse*. He dumpeth nowe a dayes more than he was wont to do 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 46 With Colericque fretting I dumpt and ranckled in anguish. 1590 GRELNE *Orl Fur* (1599) 17 He knows the Countie (like to Cassius) Sits sadly dumping, ayming Cesars death. 1590 — *Never Too Late* G, I thought either Diana sate musing on the principles of her modesty, or Venus malcontent, dumping on her amours

2 *trans.* To cast into melancholy, sadden, grieve, cast down. (Sometimes blending with DUMP *v* 1)

c 1585 CARTWRIGHT in R Browne *Answ to Cartwright* 87 The greater nomber of them being dumped with dumbe ministerie 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 45 The gods were so dumpt with this miserable wracke [of Hero and Leander], that they beganne to abhorre all moysture. 1624 FORBES *Def Lawfull Ministers* 66 (Jam.) Which . hath dumped in a deep sorrow all true hearts of both the Ilands.

Du·mpage. *U.S.* [f. DUMP *v.*[1] + -AGE] The work of dumping or emptying out refuse, ballast, etc.; the privilege of doing this on a particular piece of ground; the fee paid for this privilege.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Dumper (dʌ·mpəɹ). *U.S.* [f. DUMP *v.*[1] + -ER[1]] a. One who 'dumps' or deposits rubbish, etc. b. A dumping-cart or truck.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss*, *Dumper*, a tilting-car used on dumps

Dumpily (dʌ·mpili), *adv* [f. DUMPY *a.*[2] + -LY[2].] In a dumpy manner or form.

1880 WATSON in *Trans Linn. Soc* XV. No 82 126 Another specimen is more dumpily conical.

Dumpiness (dʌ·mpines). [f as prec. + -NESS] The state or quality of being dumpy.

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser I (1863) 128 A very little inclined to clumsy dumpiness. 1883 MISS BRADDON *Gold Calf* XI 147 Girls with nineteen inch waists, before whom I felt myself a monster of dumpiness

Dumping (dʌ·mpiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. DUMP *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb DUMP, flinging down in a heavy mass, depositing of rubbish, etc, *concr.* a heap of material flung down or deposited.

1883 HOWELLS *Woman's Reason* XII, The Common, where for three months past the monumental dumpings of the icy streets had dismally accumulated 1894 SALA *Land up to date* XVII 210 Noises of the hammering of rivets, and the dumping down of huge sheets of metal,

b. *attrib.* Used for dumping or depositing loads, as *dumping-bucket*, *-car*, *-cart*, *-ground*, *-machine*, *-place*, *-reel*, *-sled*, *-wagon*.

1857 *N Y Tribune* 18 May (Bartlett), There is much difficulty in getting dumping grounds for the dirt from the streets 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, *Dumping-reel*, an arrangement in a harvester for dropping the gavels of grain 1883 *Harper's Mag* May 829/1 Dumping place for city refuse. 1885 *Pall Mall G* 2 Jan. 3/1 A 'dumping ground' for all the human garbage collected in the moral cesspools of the [French] Republic

† **Dumping,** *vbl sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. DUMP *v.*[2] + -ING[1]] Mental stupefaction

1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph* 114 b, To note the brutish grossenesse and dumping of the minde

† **Dumping,** *sb. Obs* [f DUMP *v* 1 (sense 1) + -ING, or (in form *dompyng*) a nasalized form of *doppyng*, f. DOP *v* Cf the synonym *dompus*, app. a nasalized form of *doppes*, DOPPE *sb.*] A dabchick or didapper

1393 LANGL *P Pl.* C XIV 169 In mareis and in mores in myres and in wateres Dompynges [*v rr* dumpynges, doppynges, dompus] dyueden

Dumpish (dʌ·mpiʃ), *a* [f DUMP *sb* 1 + -ISH]

†1. Dull, stupid, slow-witted, inactive, inert, spiritless, destitute of sensation, abstracted, insensible to outward things; dull, uninteresting *Obs.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb) 28 Base and dompysshe wittes can neuer be hurte with continuall studie 1558 PHAER *Æneid* VI Q 1 b, Combrous Age of dompishe yeeres. 1562 BULLEYN *Dial. Soarnes & Chir* 41 b, A dumpische priuation of sense. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II xii (1632) 258 She was but in a deepe study, and dumpish retracting into herselfe *c* 1682 HICKI RINGILL *Wks.* (1716) II 3 Let such busie Censurers use their own Lumpish Dumpish grave way.

2 Sad, melancholy, dejected, 'in the dumps'.

1562 J HEYWOOD *Prov & Epigr* (1867) 182 I am dump yshe to see thee play the drabbe 1595 SOUTHWELL *Mæoniæ* 23 Dolefull tunes for dumpish cares 1627 BP HALL *Heaven upon Earth* § 23 It is a false slander raised on christianitie that it maketh men dumpish and melancholicke 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr* II 17 She will be dumpish or unneighbourly. 1779 MAD D'ARBLAY *Diary* Jan, On Monday .. I was wofully dumpish. 1847 EMERSON *Eng Traits* VIII (1856) 310 In prosperity they were moody and dumpish, but in adversity they were grand.

b Such as to put one 'in the dumps'

c 1717 *Lett. fr Mist's Jrnl* (1722) I. 89 The Day and Weather being as sad and dumpish as old Saturn himself

Du·mpishly, *adv* [f prec. + -LY[2]] In a dumpish manner, dejectedly, gloomily.

c 1621 S. WARD *Life of Faith* (1627) 47 If thou liuest dumpishly, and yet say thou liuest by Faith 1648 BP. HALL *Select Th* § 61 (R) One so dumpishly sad, as if he would freez to death in melancholy

Du·mpishness. [f. as prec + -NESS]

† 1. Sluggishness, inertness, insensibility *Obs.*

1573–80 BARET *Alv* D 1356 A Dumpe, or dumpishnesse, *torpor* *a* 1665 J GOODWIN *Filled w the Spirit* (1867) 444 That which is born of the flesh hath all the properties of the flesh, heaviness and dumpishness 1677 HORNECK *Gt. Law Consid* V (1704) 307 What means that strange dumpishness, when God courts and beseeches my soul?

2 Dejection; tendency to be in the dumps

1548 HALL *Chron*, *Edw IV* (an 15) 237 b, What should signifie, that dumpishenes of mynde, and inward sighyng. 1653 BOGAN *Myrth Chr Life* 194 Making pictures in his fancy out of pensivenesse and dumpishnesse 1864 H. BRADSHAW in *Life* (1888) 116 Never allow yourself more than five minutes for the luxury of dumpishness

Dumple (dʌ·mp'l), *v rare* †a. [nonce-formation from *dumpling*.] *trans* To make or cook, as a dumpling. *Obs.* b [? f DUMPY[2].] To bend or compress into a dumpy shape.

1625 MASSINGER *New Way* III ii, *Greedy* Without order for the dumpling? *Over* Let it be dumpled Which way thou wilt. 1827 SCOTT *Diary* 17 Jan in *Lockhart*, He was a little man, dumpled up together, and so ill made as to seem almost deformed 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk* VIII. 65 Let law come dimple Cinoncino's cheek, And Latin dumple Cinarello's chin

Dumpling (dʌ·mplin). Also 7-9 dumplin. [prob. f. same source as DUMP *a.*; see -LING]

1 A kind of pudding consisting of a mass of paste or dough, more or less globular in form, either plain and boiled, or inclosing fruit and boiled or baked (Originally attributed to Norfolk)

c 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr* II ii (1881) 35 When mine Hostis came up to call me, I was as naked as your Norfolk-Dumplin 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn* (1842) 17 He lookt like a Norfolke dumpling, thicke and short 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* III 293/2 A Dumpling, or Pot-Ball is made either long or round, as the maker pleaseth 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 19 P 2 An Esquire of Norfolk eats Two Pounds of Dumplin every Meal 1791 MAXWELL in Boswell *Johnson* an 1770 (1831) I 391 A clergyman of small income .. brought up a family very reputably, which he chiefly fed with apple dumplings. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res* I 1, Now, to many a Royal Society, the Creation of a World is little more mysterious than the cooking of a Dumpling, concerning which last, indeed, there have been minds to whom the question, How the apples were got in, presented difficulties

b *transf* A pasty mass like a dumpling

1743 *Lond & Country Brew* III (ed 2) 199 Mix them up into a Mass, out of which form Dumplins *Ibid* 240 Oyster-shell-powder, Pebble-stone-powder one Quartern of French Brandy, and two Ounces of powder'd Ginger, Knead all together into four or five Dumplins

2 A dumpy animal or person, short and of rounded outlines,

1617 Minsheu *Doctor* s v *Dwarfe*, A dwarfe, dumplin, a Nobodie 1641 Best *Farm Bks* (Surtees) 5 Short runtish sheepe of the shepheardes callede dumplinges, or grasse belly'de lambes 1828 *Craven Dial*, *Dumpling*, a little fat child or person, as broad as long 1848 Dickens *Dombey* ix, You ought to have a nice little dumpling of a wife.

3. *attrib* and *Comb*

1726 Arbuthnot *Diss Dumpling* 21 Why should Dumpling-Eating be ridicul'd, or Dumpling Eaters derided? 1852 R S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp Tour* (1893) 180 A young dumpling-shaped doctor 1865 Miss Braddon *Sir Jasper* iv 36 She had no idea that there could be any prettiness in a dumpling figure.

Dumps, dial. var. of Dimps.

Dumpty (dʊ·mptɪ), *a* (*sb*) By-form of Dumpy *a.*[1] (See also Humpty-dumpty.)

1847-78 Halliwell, *Dumpty*, a very short person. *West* 1857 Kingsley *Two Y. Ago* xxv, Mary comes in, a little dumpty body with a yellow face and a red nose 1879 F W. Robinson *Coward Conse* I iii, The dumpty wooden lighthouse. 1891 *Dawn of Day* 158 The 'dumpty dolly'.. is a piece of muslin twisted up with a lump of sugar inside it, which some mothers give their children to suck

Dumpy (dʊ·mpɪ), *a*[1] [f. Dump *sb.*[1] + -y.] Melancholy, dejected, 'in the dumps'

a 1618 Sylvester *Tobacco Battered* 643 For Dumpier none then the Tobacconer; None sadder then the gladdest of their Host. 1825 Brockett *N C Gloss*, *Dumpy*, sullen *a* 1845 Hood *John Trot* vi, And left her to her widowhood, Of course more dumpy still

Dumpy (dʊ·mpɪ), *a.*[2] (*sb*) [Appears in middle of 18th c.: not in Johnson 1755–87, nor in Ash 1775; in Todd 1818 Its form is that of a derivative from a sb *dump* (cf. *lump-y*, *stump-y*); but the sh. Dump[2], with which it goes, is known only later, and appears to be a back-formation from this adj. It is not obvious how these words can be connected with the other sbs and vbs of same form]

Short and stout; deficient in length or stature.

1750 *Student* II 225 Short, dumpy, gouty, crooked fingers 1808 Scott *Let to G Ellis* 23 Feb in *Lockhart*, The 5th canto of a certain dumpy quarto, entitled Marmion. 1819 Byron *Juan* I lxi, Her stature tall—I hate a dumpy woman 1856 Mayhew *Rhine* 44 Everlasting rows of dumpy willows

b. *Dumpy level*. a spirit-level used in surveying, having a short telescope with a large aperture.

1838 P Bruff *Engineer Field-work* 137 Gravatt's Improved Level, commonly called (from its appearance) the Dumpy Level 1885 *Athenæum* 23 May 664 On levelling and the use of the dumpy level

B. *sb.* a. A dumpy person or animal; *spec.* one of a breed of very short-legged fowls; in *pl* a nickname for the Nineteenth Hussars. b. Short for *dumpy level*; see above.

1808-18 Jamieson, *Dumpy*, adj Short and thick; also used as a sb 1868 *Who breaks, pays* (Tauchn) 39 (Hoppe) The daughter is a dumpy 1878 Trimen *Regiments Brit Army* 38 [The Nineteenth Hussars] nicknamed 'the Dumpies' when raised, from the diminutive size of the men 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar 1267/2 Dumpies' eggs, genuine Scotch breed

Dun (dʌn), *a.* Also 4–6 dune, donne, 5 don, 5–7 dunne, 6 doon. *β Sc* 6 dyn, 9 din. [OE *dun*(*n*, perh from Celtic. cf Irish and Gael. *donn* brown, Welsh *dwn* 'subfuscus' (Davies).]

1. Of a dull or dingy brown colour, now *esp.* dull greyish brown, like the hair of the ass and mouse.

953 *Charter of Eadred* in *Cod Dipl.* V 325 Ðanne to ðan redan hole, and ðanne to ðan dunnan hole *c* 1000 Ælfric *Voc.* in Wright 46 *Nomina colorum Dosinus uel cinereus*, asse dun *Natrus*, dun. ? *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom Rose* 1213 She was not broune ne dunne of hewe [*qui nestoit ne brune ne bise*] 1388 Wyclif *Gen* xxx 32 What euer thing schal be dun and spottid 1434 *E. E Wills* (1882) 98 My Don Bullok 1548 Hall *Chron., Henry VIII*, an 5 (1550) 28 On the toppe of the pauilions stode the kynges bestes holdynge fanes, as the Lion, the Dragon, the Greyhounde, the Antelope, the Donne kowe. 1562 J Heywood *Prov & Epigr* (1867) 139 The dun Asse hath trode on both thy feete 1567 *Trial Treas* in Hazl *Dodsley* III 279 May the devil go with you and his dun dame! 1698 Fryer *Acc E. India & P.* 118 A Buffola is of a Dun Colour 1709 Addison *Tatler* No 148 ¶ 1 Guy Earl of Warwick, who is well known to have eaten up a Dun Cow 1820 Scott *Ivanhoe* xvi, Among the herds of dun deer that feed in the glades. 1830—*Demonol* iv 132 Her colour is now of a dun leaden hue 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1877) IV iii 38 The dun cow was a cognizance of the Earldom of Richmond 1863 Huxley *Man's Place Nat* i 22 Its dun or iron grey colour.

β. The Sc form *dyn*, *din*, has now esp. the sense of *dingy-coloured* as opposed to *white* or *fair*.

1553 *Douglas' Æneis* viii, ix, 26 Ane dyn [*MS* dun] lyoun skyn with nalis of gold 1814 *Saxon & Gael* I. 107 (Jam.) As din as a docken, an' as dry as a Fintrum speldin. *a* 1876 *Bindrie O an Bindrie* x in Child *Ballads* i x. (1882) 133/2 But ye was fair and I was din.

2. More vaguely Dark, dusky (from absence of light); murky, gloomy. Cf. Brown. (Chiefly *poetic*)

a 1300 *Cursor M* 22510 Þe sun þat es sa bright, It sal becum dune [*Gött.* dim] and blak sum ani hair *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II 859 (908) Whit thingis gan to wexe donne For lak of light. *a* 1425 Lydg *Temple of Glas* 30 Certein skyes donne. 1634 Milton *Comus* 127 Tis only day light that makes sin, Which these dun shades will ne'er report. *c* 1748 Collins *On Death Thomson* ix, Dun Night has veil'd the solemn view 1802 Campbell *Hohenlinden* 22 Scarce yon level sun Can pierce the war-clouds, rolling dun 1827 Keble *Chr Y.* 23rd Sund. Trinity, Chill and dun Falls on the moor the brief November day. 1852 Longf *Gold Leg* v *At Sea* 31 Athwart the vapours, dense and dun. *fig* 1797 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) V. 11 Frowning like herself, in dun cogitation.

3 *Comb* **a.** With adjs of colour, as *dun brown*, *-olive*, *-red*, *-white*, *-yellow*. **b.** Parasynthetic, as *dun-belted*, *-coloured* adjs

1783 Lightfoot in *Phil Trans* LXXV 11 All of one uniform *dun brown colour 1882 E O'Donovan *Merv Oasis* I 336 The air is thick with dun-brown dust 1674 N Cox *Gentl Recreat* i. (1677) 42 Of the Dun-Hound there are few *dun-coloured to be found bad 1868 Darwin *Anim & Pl* I ii 55 The English race-horse is said never to be dun-coloured 1798 Coleridge *Picture*, With *dun-red bark The fir-trees Soar up 1822–34 Good *Study Med* (ed 4) I 516 The *dun yellow colour of the middle coat 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt* xxiii, [The mare] of that *dun yellowish colour known as 'clay bank'

c Special Combs · **dun-bar**, collector's name for a dun-coloured moth (*Cosmia trapezina*), having two bars or transverse lines on the fore-wings; **dun courses** (see quot), **dun cow**, local name for a fish, the shagreen ray, *Raia fullonica* (Yarrell *Brit Fishes* II 578); **dun cur** [see Cur 3], local name of the pochard = Dun-bird, **dun cut**, **dun drake**, **dun hackle**, names of artificial flies used in angling; †**dun-kite**, †**dun pickle**, obsolete names for the moor-buzzard (*Circus æruginosus*), **dun land** (see quot), †**dun-row**, name given to a dun-coloured stratum

1819 G Samouelle *Entomol Compend* 433 *Noctua trapezina* The *Dunbar 1869 Newman *Brit Moths* 381 The Dun-bar 1881 E A Ormerod *Injurious Insects* (1890) 241 The carnivorous caterpillars of the Dunbar Moth doing great good in clearing away this attack 1877 A H Green *Phys. Geol* vii § 2. 276 Ribs of Magnesian Limestone are met with in the Carboniferous L of Yorkshire where they are known as **Dun Courses* 1802 G Montagu *Ornith. Dict* (1833) 142 Dunbird and *Duncur Names for the Pochard *a* 1450 *Fyysshynge w Angle* (1883) 34 The *donne cutte the body of blacke wull and a yelow lyste after eyther syde. 1799 G Smith *Laboratory* II 291 The Duncut. Dub with bear's-cub fur, and a little yellow and green crewel 1799 G Smith *Laboratory* II 302 The brown-fly or *dun-drake *Ibid.* 301 *Dunhackle. Body, dun coloured silk, with a dun cock's hackle 1577 Harrison *England* III. v (1878) II 31 The bussard, the kite, the ringtaile, *dun-kite. 1810 J T in *Risdon's Surv Devon* p. iv, **Dun land*.. is furnished by the decomposition of the Schistus rock on which it lies 1802 G Montagu *Ornith Dict* (1833) 146 **Dunpickle*, a name for the Moor Buzzard 1825 Hone *Every-day Bk* I 535 The dun-pickles or moor buzzards alight 1712 F. Bellers in *Phil Trans.* XXVII 542 A black Substance, called the *Dun-Row-Bat *Ibid*, A hard grey Iron Oar, called the Dun-Row Iron-Stone.

Dun (dʌn), *sb.*[1] [subst. use of Dun *a.*]

1 Dun colour. see Dun *a.* 1.

1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlviii 11 Dun dippit in 3ello ffor mony gud fallo 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 111 They will certainly change the colour of their coat to a whitish-dun. 1819 Byron *Juan* II xcii, Baptized in molten gold, and swathed in dun. 1894 *Superfluous Woman* (ed. 4) I. 171 Silvery grays and duns

2. A dun horse. Formerly a quasi-proper name for any horse (see also 5).

c 1386 [see 5] *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* (Surtees) 18 Gif Don, thyne hors, a wisp of hay 1840 E E. Napier *Scenes & Sports Foreign Lands* I. ii. 27 In India four-legged duns are as much disliked as those of the biped species 1892 R Kipling *Barrack-r. Ballads*, *East & West* 21 The Colonel's son has taken a horse, and a raw rough dun was he.

3. A name for various dusky-coloured flies used in angling, and for artificial flies imitating these

1681 Chetham *Angler's Vade-m.* xxxiv § 26 (1689) 200 Angle with the smallest gnats, Browns and Duns you can find. 1760 Hawkins in *Walton's Angler* I. xvii *note*, Ash-coloured duns of several shapes and dimentions 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 290 The little-dun The dubbing of a bear's dun-hair, whirled upon yellow silk 1833 J Rennie *Alph Angling* 36 Various species of day flies known to anglers by the various names of duns, drakes, and may flies.

4 (See quot.) = Dun-row in Dun *a* 3 c.

a 1843 Southey *Comm-pl. Bk.* (1849) IV 407 A thin stratum near the coal called duns.

5 Proverbial Phrases *Dun* [the horse] *is in the mire* (see 2): (*a*) a phrase denoting that things are at a stand-still or dead-lock; (*b*) an old Christmas game (called also *drawing Dun out of the mire*), in which a heavy log was lifted and carried off by the players *Dun's the mouse*: a phrase 'alluding to the colour of the mouse, but frequently employed with no other intent than that of quibbling on the word *done*' (Nares) *The. Devil upon Dun*, i. e. (app) on horseback: see Devil *sb.* 22 n, quots 1708. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Manciple's Prol* 5 Ther gan our hoost for to lape and pleye, And seyde, sires, what Dun is in the Myre *c* 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* II 1046 For as wyth me, dun is in the myre, She hath me stoyned and brought me to a bay. She wil not wedde, she wil be stylle a may! *c* 1550 *Schole-he Women* 461 in Hazl. *E. P P* IV 122 One and other little ye care .Though dun and the pack lye in the mire 1592 Shaks *Rom & Jul* I iv. 40, 41 The game was nere so faire, and I am done. Tut, duns the Mouse, the Constables owne word, If thou art dun, weele draw thee from the mire 1620 *Two Merry Milkmaids* (N), Why then 'tis done, and dun's the mouse, and undone all the courtiers 1640 Shirley *St Patrick for Irel* (N), Then draw Dun out of the mire, And throw the clog into the fire. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past* iv. iv. 355. 1887 E Gilliat *Forest Outlaws* 252 Merry games at barley-break and dun-in-the-mire.

Dun, *sb.*[2] Also 7 dunne. [Goes with Dun *v.*[3] The evidence does not decide whether the sb or the vb is the starting-point If sense 1 below is (as appears in the quotation) earlier than sense 2, we should naturally expect it to be the source of the vb. as in *Burke, to burke*, and the like, sense 2, on the other hand, would as naturally be a noun of action from the vb. as in *to kick, a kick*. See the vb, also the following

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No 60 2/1 The word *Dun*, owes its birth to one *Joe Dun*,, a famous Bailif of the Town of Lincoln It became a Proverb, when a man refused to pay his Debts, Why don't you *Dun* him? That is why don't you send Dun to arrest him? It is now as old as since the days of King Henry the Seventh]

1 One who duns; an importunate creditor, or an agent employed to collect debts.

1628 Earle *Microcosm* xlv. (Arb) 74 An Vniversitie Dunne. Hee is an inferiour Creditor of some ten shillings or downwards. Hee is a sore beleaguerer of Chambers. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* II iv, To be pulled by the sleeve by some rascally dun 1812 Combe *Picturesque* xxiii I've just enough the duns to pay. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl of Fleet* I x, Here I live free of duns and debt

2. An act of dunning or importuning, esp for debt; a demand for payment

1673 F Kirkman *Unlucky Cit* 210 [To] endure the frequent Duns of his Creditors 1691 *Islington Wells, or Threepenny-Acad* 7 Who .Kickt their Taylors, For giving Dun at Chamber Door 1751 Smollett *Per Pic* (1779) III lxxxiv 312 The debtor. Finding himself waked with such a disagreeable dunn. 1847 A. M. Gilliam *Trav Mexico* 149 The crowd let us pass to our rooms, without our receiving a single dun for alms.

3. *Comb.*, as *dun-driven*, *-haunted*, *-racked* adjs

1839 J R. Darley *Introd. Beaum & Fl's Wks* I 13 As fast as a dun driven poet. 1840 Dickens *Barn Rudge* xv, Dun-haunted students

‖ **Dun** (dʌn), *sb* 3 Also **doon** [Irish and Gaelic *dun* (dun), hill, hill-fort, fortress, W *din* hill-fort A frequent element in Celtic proper names in Scotland and Ireland, as in Dunkeld, Gael *Dunchaillein* hill fort of the woods, *Dumbarton*, the dun of the Britons]

An ancient hill-fortress or fortified eminence (in the Highlands of Scotland, or in Ireland). Sometimes also applied to a *brough* or Broch.

1605–74 Camden *Rem* (ed 7) 196 (Jam.) The Dune or Tower of Dornadilla in the parish of Diurnes. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 293 These fortresses are called universally in the Erse, Duns 1794 *Statist. Acc Scotl* XIII. 334 There are several duns in this parish, most of which were built by the Danes 1851 D Wilson *Preh Ann* (1863) II. iii iii. 87 This class of strongholds or Duns, as they are locally termed, pertain to a people whose arts were still in their infancy 1873 O'Curry *Mann. Anc. Irish* III. 3 The Dun was of the same form as the Rath, but consisting of at least two concentric circular mounds or walls, with a deep trench full of water between them 1875 W McIlwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* 138 Here are the remains of a doon, or of a circular tower of some sort. 1888 *Archæol. Rev* Mar. 70

Dun (dʌn), *v.*[1] [OE. *dunnian*, f. *dun*(*n*, Dun *a*]

1 *trans.* To make dun, dusky or dingy; to darken or dull the colour of.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* iv, Se mona mid his blacan leohte þæt þa beorhtan steorran dunniaþ on þam heofone *a* 1415 Lydg. *Temple of Glas* 252 Right as þe sonne Passeþ þe sterres and doþ hir stremes donne 1765 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg* 135/2 Smoke disfigures the furniture. and duns the complexion 1832–53 *Whistle-binkie* (Sc Songs) Ser. iii. 103 Afore the Lammas' tide Had dun'd the birken-tree.

b. In New England, To cure (codfish) in a particular way, by which they become of a dun colour, and are termed *dunfish*.

'They are first slack salted and cured, then taken down cellar and allowed to "give up", and then dried again' (*Century Dict*)

1828 in Webster s v. *Dunning* 1873 Celia Thaxter *Isles of Shoals* 83 The process of dunning, which made the Shoals fish so famous a century ago, is almost a lost art, though the chief fisherman at Star still 'duns' a few yearly

†**2.** *intr.* To become dun or dull-coloured.

c 1300 *Cursor M* 23695 (Edin) Flures.. þat neuir mar sal dunne ne dwine. *a* 1400 in *Pol Rel. & L. Poems* 221 Wonne þin hew dunnet, and þi sennewess starket.

†**Dun,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* In 4–5 **don**(**n**-, 5 **dunn-en**. [app. a. ON. *duna* to thunder, give a hollow sound, f Germanic root *dun*-, whence also Din *sb* and *v*] *intr* To sound, ring with sound, resound; = Din *v.* 1.

Hence **Dunning** *vbl sb*

13 *Coer de L.* 4975 The erthe donyd hem undyr *c* 1345 *Orpheo* 275 The kyng Com to hunte all aboute, With dunnyng and with blowyng *a* 1400 *Sir Beues* (E E. T S) p 163 (MS. E.) Al þe castel donyd and rong Off here merþe and off here song. 14 . *Sir Raynborwn* (MS. Cantab. Ff 2. 38, lf 224), Soche strokys gaf the knyghtys stowte, That the hylle donyed all abowte. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 135/1 Dunnyn in sownde, *tundo*. 1483 *Festwall* (1515) 78 b, A man sholde unneth here his folowe speke for donnynges of strokes

Dun (dʌn), *v.*[3] [First found after 1600, when quoted by Bacon, from the old besom-maker at Buxton; to Blount 1636–56 it was a 'fancy' word recently taken up Origin uncertain.

It is generally assumed to be identical with Dun *v.*[2], or to be a variant of Din *v*, of which it may possibly have been a dialect form But cf. the cognate Dun *sb.*[3]]

1. *trans.* To make repeated and persistent demands upon, to importune; *esp* for money due

a 1626 Bacon *Apophth.* in *Baconiana* (1679), The advice of the plain old man at Buxton that sold besoms 'Friend, hast thou no money? borrow of thy back, and borrow of thy belly, they will never ask thee again. I

shall be dunning thee every day'. 1656 Blount *Glossogr*, To *Dun*, is a word lately taken up by fancy, and signifies to demand earnestly, or press a man to pay for commodities taken up on trust, or other debt 1681 *Trial S Colledge* 73, I dunn'd him for money and could not get it 1706–7 Farquhar *Beaux' Strat* III iii, I remember the good Days, when we cou'd dun our Masters for our Wages. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 16 Dec 4/6 Ministers are again dunning the king for more Peers 1862 Mrs H Wood *Channings* VIII, There's a certain tradesman's house down there that I'd rather not pass, he has a habit of coming out and dunning me.

2 *transf* To pester, plague, assail constantly.

1659 *Shuffling, Cutting & Deal* 5, I am so dun'd with the Spleen, I should think on something else all the while I were a playing. 1721 *C. M Let to Curat* 72 I'm so dunn'd with your Author's *demonstrations*, that they can take no effect upon me 1720 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 486, I am dunned with letters upon all hands from London and Edinburgh, urging us to meet, and do somewhat.

3. Associated with Din *v*

1753 *School of Man* 24 Ismena . concealed her desire, whilst Philemon was dunning everybody's ears with his 1818 *Sporting Mag* II 189 His teeth chattered and his head was dunned. 1821 *Joseph the Book-Man* 116 You brute my ears thus will you dun!

Dun, obs. f Down *sb.*[1]

Dun-bird. [f. Dun *a* + Bird] The pochard or red-headed duck, *Fuligula ferina*. Also, locally (Essex), the Scaup Duck, *Fuligula marila*.

1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1776) II 600, These birds are much sought for in the London markets where they are known by the name of dun birds 1802 G Montagu *Ornith Dict* (1833) 142 Dunbird and Duncur Names for the Pochard. 1813 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 86 The geese, dunbirds and wigeons were in myriads. 1831 T Wright *Hist Essex* I 25 In a decoy at Goldhanger the fowls called dun birds are exceedingly numerous 1896 *Blackw Mag* May 769.

Dunce (dʌns), *sb.* Also 6–7 duns(e. [An application of the name of John *Duns* Scotus, the celebrated scholastic theologian, called 'Doctor Subtilis' the Subtle Doctor, who died in 1308.

His works on theology, philosophy, and logic, were textbooks in the Universities, in which (as at Oxford) his followers, called *Scotists*, were a predominating Scholastic sect, until the 16th c., when the system was attacked with ridicule, first by the humanists, and then by the reformers, as a farrago of needless entities, and useless distinctions. The *Dunsmen* or *Dunses*, on their side, railed against the 'new learning', and the name *Duns* or *Dunce*, already synonymous with 'cavilling sophist' or 'hair-splitter', soon passed into the sense of 'dull obstinate person impervious to the new learning', and of 'blockhead incapable of learning or scholarship'.

1530 Tindale *Answ to More* Wks. (1573) 278/1 Remember ye not how the old barkyng curres, Dunces disciples & lyke drasse called Scotistes, the children of darkenesse, raged in euery pulpit agaynst Greke Latin and Hebrue. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1567) 101 a, Vse the quiddities of Dunce, to set forth Gods misteries: & you shal se thignorant either fall a slepe, or els bid you farewell 1679 Hobbes *Behemoth* I. Wks 1840 VI 214 Peter Lombard, who first brought in . the learning called School divinity . was seconded by John Scot of Duns whom any ingenious reader, not knowing what was the design, would judge to have been two of the most egregious blockheads in the world, so obscure and senseless are their writings. 1691 Wood *Ath Oxon* I. 673 That the said Winter should study the Dunces Logick Questions, meaning I suppose the Logick Questions of John Dunse]

†**1.** The personal name *Duns* used attrib. *Duns man*, a disciple or follower of Duns Scotus, a Scotist, a schoolman; hence, a subtle, sophistical reasoner. So *Duns learning, Duns prelate Obs.*

1527 Tindale *Par. Wicked Mammon* Wks (1573) 88 A Duns man would make xx distinctions *a* 1540 Barnes *Free Will* Wks (1573) 267 Now where will our Duns men bring in their *Bonum conatum*? 1546 *Confut. Shaxton* F iij (T.), The pure worde of God, voied of all the dregges of Dunsse learning and man's traditions 1582 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 479 The Dunce-men and Sophisters. the inuenters and finders, yea, and the verie makers of Purgatorie 1626 W. Sclater *Exp 2 Thess.* (1629) 184 That selfe conceited dunce criticke 1641 Milton *Ch Govt* v (1851) 115 It were a great folly to seeke for counsell . from a Dunce Prelat.

†**2.** A copy of the works of Duns Scotus; a textbook of scholastic theology or logic embodying his teaching; a comment or gloss by or after the manner of Scotus. *Obs*

1530 Tindale *Pentat* To Rdr 3 They which in tymes paste were wont to loke on no more Scripture then they founde in their duns or soch like develysh doctryne. 1536 Leyton *to Cromwell* in *Suppr Monast* (Camden) 71 We have sett Dunce in Bocardo, and have utterly banisshede hym Oxforde for ever, with all his blinde glosses. *Ibid*, The second time we came to New College .. we found all the great quadrant court full of the leaves of Dunce, the wind blowing them into every corner. 1607 Marston *What You Will* II i, My spaniel slept, whilst I bausd leaves, Tossd ore the dunces, por'd on the old print Of titled wordes 1607 Tourneur *Rev Trag* III iv Wks. 1878 II. 78 A villanous Duns upon the letter, knauish exposition. 1620 Middleton *Chaste Maid* III ii, Brought him in league with logicke, And red the Dunces to him 1633 T. Stafford *Pac Heb* II ix (1810) 333 I will write as I have read in my dunses of Logicke

3 A disciple or adherent of Duns Scotus, a Duns man, a Scotist; a hair-splitting reasoner; a cavilling sophist. *Obs* exc. *Hist.*

1577 Stanyhurst *Descr Irel.* 1 in *Holinshed* (1587) 9/2 Duns, which tearme is so triuiall and common in all schools, that whoso surpasseth others either in caulling supposities, or subtill philosophie, is forthwith nickenamed a Duns. 1611 Florio, *Scotista*, a follower of Scotus, as we say a Dunce.

†**4.** One whose study of books has left him dull and stupid, or imparted no liberal education; a dull pedant. *Obs.*

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb) 47 If one be hard in conceiuing, they pronounce him a dowlt' if giuen to studie, they proclaime him a dunce 1592 G Harvey *Pierce's Supr* 25 You that purpose with great summes of study and candles to purchase the worshipfull names of Dunses and Dodipoles, may closely sitt or sokingly ly at your bookes 1614 T Adams *Devil's Banquet* 322 When a man courts to be a Doctor in all Arts, hee lightly proues a dunce in many 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St* III. xviii 199 A dunce, void of learning but full of books. 1742 Pope *Dunc.* IV 90 A wit with dunces, and a dunce with wits.

5. One who shows no capacity for learning; a dull-witted, stupid person; a dullard, blockhead

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron Scot* 461/1 But now in our age it is growne to be a common prouerbe in derision, to call such a person as is senselesse or without learning a Duns, which is as much as a foole 1611 Cotgr, *Lourdaut*, a sot, dunce, dullard. *Viedaze*, an old dunce, doult, blockhead 1669 Sturmy *Mariners Mag* IV 202 I confess the greatest Dunces have commonly the best Imployments, and many abler men before the Mast 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* IV 1, Blockhead! dunce! ass! coxcomb! were the best epithets he gave poor John 1852 Blackie *Stud Lang* 21 Let the hopeless dunce of the Grammar School be tried with Natural History 1866 R. W Dale *Disc Spec. Occ* II 39 As some boys remain dunces though they are sent to the best schools

6 *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *dunce-corps*; †**dunce-table,** a table provided for duller or poorer students in some inns of court; **dunce's cap,** a cap of conical shape, sometimes marked with a capital D, and placed on the head of a dunce at school

1624 Ford *Sun's Darling* V 1, His father, me thinks, should be one of the Dunce table, and one that never drunk strong beer in's life, but at festival-times 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* XXIV, And on a small shelf, the dunce's cap 1847 Mary Howitt *Ballads*, etc 383 Or, learning's serf, puts day by day, Dunce corps through classic exercises.

†**Dunce,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb] *trans* To puzzle, pose, prove to be a dunce; to make a dunce of

1611 Cotgr, *Metagraboulizé*, puzzled in, dunced vpon. *Metagraboulizer*, to dunce upon, to puzzle, or (too much) beat the braines about 1649 R Hodges *Plain Direct.* 66 Boys may be easily taught the Latine Why should children therefore be wearied and dunced out many yeares, and yet in the end fail? 1658 Gurnall *Chr in Arm* verse 14. vi 71 'Tis time for the Scholar to throw off his gown . when every Schoolboy is able to dunce and pose him 1662 *Ibid.* verse 17. xxiv 202 Thy own reason which is dunced and pozed with so many secrets in Natuie

†**Duncecomb.** [f Dunce, after *coxcomb.*]

1630 J. Taylor (Water P) *To T Coriat* Wks III 15/2 I am no Duncecomb, Coxecombe, Odcomb Tom.

Duncedom (dʌnsdəm) [see -dom.] The domain of dunces; dunces collectively; a dunce's condition or character.

1829 Carlyle *Voltaire* Misc Ess 1872 II 151 In the midst of that warfare with united Duncedom 1829 — *Novalis* ibid. 197 Their far-famed campaign against Duncedom, or that which called itself the 'Old School' of Literature 1865 *Pall Mall G* 21 Apr. 110 One who displays the true characteristic of Duncedom

Duncehood (dʌnshud). [f. as prec. + -hood.] The quality, condition, or character of a dunce or dunces; mental opacity.

1829 *Blackw Mag.* XXVI. 561 The seal of supreme dunce-hood. 1837 *Tait's Mag* IV. 728 The caution or dunce-hood of modern booksellers 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org* v. 231 A habit of dunce-hood which has been acquired by the passive resistance of the mind to the reiteration of the same matters

Duncely (dʌnsli), *a. rare.* [f. Dunce + -ly 1.] Like or of the nature of a dunce

1826 *Examiner* 407/1 Duncely scribes and clerks

Duncely, *adv. rare* In 6 dunsly. [f. as prec + -ly 2.] As a dunce; †in the way of the scholastic philosophy.

c 1535 Latimer *Wks.* (Parker Soc) II 374 He is wilfully witted, Dunsly learned. zealous more than enough

Dunce-man, Duns-man. see Dunce *sb.* 1.

†**Du·ncer, du·nser.** *Obs.* [f *Duns,* Dunce + -er] An adherent of Duns Scotus, a Scotist; a follower or teacher of the scholastic divinity and logic; = Dunce 3.

c 1550 Becon *Jewel of Joy* 9 [Latimer's teaching] whyche thynge dyuers drowesy dunsers wyth certayne fals fluynge flaterynge Friers coulde not abyde *Ibid* 10 Drowned in the dirty dregges of the drowsy dunsers

Duncery, dunsery (dʌnsəri, dʌnsri). [f. Dunce. see -ery]

†**1.** The practice, style, or character of a Scotist or Schoolman. *Obs.*

1560–70 Sir T Smith *Orat* IV. in *Life* (1698) App 81 Here you come with your fine and logical Distinction as tho' we were in a School of Dunsery 1641 Milton *Ch Govt* II (1851) 148 Prelaty, under whose inquisitorious and tyrannical duncery no free and splendid wit can flourish 1683 Kennett *Erasm on Folly* (1709) 75 The more of duncery they have, the more of pride, and the greater is their ambition. 1687 *Refl. Dryden's Hind & P.* 25 The Author of *Pax Vobis* . your Brother in Scholastick Duncery

2. The state, character, or practice of a dunce or dullard; intellectual dullness, stupidity.

1615 Sir E. Hoby *Curry-combe* 1 17 He shewed more foolery then Philosophy, more Dunsery then Diuinity. 1715 Prideaux *Art Reform in Universities* XXIV in *Life* (1748) 216 To the discouragement of learning, and the encouragement of duncery and idleness 1881 Swinburne in *Fortn. Rev* Feb 151 The detestable duncery of sham Pindarics.

Dunch (dʌnʃ), *v. Sc* and *north. dial.* Also dunsh. [Derivation unknown.

Matzner suggests connexion with Icel *dunka* to resound, give a hollow sound, Sw *dunka*, Da *dunke* to beat, knock, thump, throb, but these are modern forms, having no historical connexion with English]

trans. To strike or push with a short rapid blow, now esp. to jog with the elbow.

a 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott, Hom* 283 Þat tat þe dunchen and þrasten þe forðward swiðe toward ti dom *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 135/1 Dunchyn, or bunchyn, *tundo* 1789 D. Davidson *Seasons* 49 (Jam) The unco brute much dunching dried Frae twa-year-alls and stirks 1802 R Anderson *Cumbrld Ball* 25 When Trummel cleek'd her on his knee, She dunch'd and punch'd, cried, 'fuil, let be!' 1827 *Ann Reg* 198, I felt his skull had been dunched in 1887 Sir W G Simpson *Art Golf* 132 A bad ball, which can be dunched along the ground a short distance with a brassy *Mod Sc* Do not dunch me while I am writing

Dunch, *sb Sc* and *north dial* [f. prec. vb] A jog, a push with the elbow, a smart shock

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 135/1 Dunche, or lonche *sonitus, stepitus bombus c* 1490 *Ibid* (MS K) Dvnche (*P* dunchinge), *tuncio, percussio.* 1811 Aiton *Agric Ayrsh* Gloss. 691 *Dunch,* a smart push 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* xiii (1888) 118 She struck the reef with such a dunch as threw us all flat upon the deck.

Dunch, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Derivation uncertain of Dunny *a* 2] Dull or inert in the senses, or in composition

1. Deaf. *Dunch down* see quot 1578.

1574 Hellowis *Guevara's Fam Ep* (1577) 75, I haue spoken with Perianes and as he was deafe and moste dunch, I cried out more in speaking vnto him, than I do vse in preaching 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* IV liii 513 This herbe is called in Latine *Typha* in Englishe Dunche downe, because the downe will cause one to be deafe, if it happen to fall into the eares 1787 Grose *Provinc Gloss*, *Dunch,* deaf. *W.* 1888 *Berkshire Gloss*, *Dunch,* deaf.

2 Blind

?16 . *Clown's Journey to London* (Somerset dial) *MS. Ashmole* 36 If 112 What with the smoke and what with the cries, I was almost blind and dunch in my eyes. 1888 *Berkshire Gloss*, *Dunch passage,* a *cul de sac*, the term 'blind passage' is sometimes used in this sense

3. Heavy or doughy, as bread.

1842 Akerman *Wiltsh Gloss*, *Dunch-dumpling,* a hard dumpling, made of flour and water 1879 Jefferies *Wild Life in S C* 129 Priding herself that [the batch of bread] is never 'dunch' or heavy [Hence prob, in midland dialects, *dunch* sb, dumpling]

Dunciad (dʌnsiăd) [f Dunce *sb*: see -ad c] The epic of dunces. name of a well-known poem by Pope. Also, the world or commonwealth of dunces. Hence **Dunciade'an,** *a. nonce-wd.*

1728 Pope (title) *The Dunciad* 1742 — *Dunciad* IV 604 Tyrant supreme! shall three Estates command, And make one Mighty Dunciad of the Land! 1799 *Morn. Her.* in *Spirit Pub Jrnls.* (1800) III 169 Dunciadean critics.

Duncical (dʌnsikăl), *a.* Now *rare* Also dunsical [f Dunce *sb.* + -ic + -al]

†**1.** Of or pertaining to the Scotists or to the Scholastic system. *Obs.*

1546 Coverdale tr *Calvin on Sacrament* Pref. A ij, Romisshe idolatrers and diligent studentes of duncicall dregges. 1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log* I i 3 b, Miserable Sorbonists and dunsicall Quidditaries. 1625 *Gonsalvo's Sp Inquis* 140 All that Sophisticall and Dunsicall diuinitie

2 Of or pertaining to a dunce; dull-witted, stupid, blockheaded.

1588 J. Harvey *Disc. Probl* 65 Botched vp..after a rude, and dunsicall sort 1655 Fuller *Ch Hist.* VIII ii § 26 This neck-question the most dull and duncicall Commissioner was able to aske. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* IV liii, Students sottish and duncical. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* Wks 1883 VIII 303, I have no patience with the foolish duncical dog 1841 *Tait's Mag* VIII 7 Mathematics might be flogged into them .. as readily as into our own dunsical natures

B as *adv.* for *duncically.*

1624 Rand *Epil to Skelton's El Rummyng,* King Henry the Eight Had a good conceit Of my merry vaine, Though duncicall plaine.

Hence †**Duncica·lity.**

1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log* Ded. ¶ iij, If this be all the Dunsicalitie you talke of, you are farre more nyce then any Universitie man of mine acquaintance.

Du·ncify, *v. rare.* [f. Dunce *sb* · see -fy] *trans* To make a dunce of Hence **Duncified** *ppl. a.,* constituted as a dunce.

1597 *1st Pt Returne fr Parnass* IV i. 1222 Let this duncified worlde esteeme of Spencer and Chaucer, I'le worshipp sweet Mr Shakspeare 1759 Warburton *Lett to Hurd* (1809) 286 A fellow ten thousand times more duncified than dunce Webster

Duncish (dʌnsiʃ), *a.* [f. Dunce *sb.* + -ish.] Of the nature of a dunce; dunce-like Hence **Du·ncishly** *adv* ; **Du·ncishness.**

1825 Fonblanque in *Westm Rev* IV 377 A sentence of impenetrable duncishness 1831 *Examiner* 162/1 Stupid by nature, and dunceish by education 1833 T Hook *Widow & Marquess* x, The 'duncish curate', as his lordship called him. 1834 Fonblanque *Eng under 7 Administ* (1837) III 161 Men, who read the broad signs of the times so duncishly.

Duncur: see *dun cur* s v. Dun *a.* 3 c.

Dunder (dʌ·ndəɹ) [Corrupted from Sp. *redundar* to overflow] The lees or dregs of cane-juice, used in the West Indies in the fermentation of rum, =DANDER *sb.*[2]

1793 EDWARDS *W Indies* v II 241 The use of dunder in the making of rum, answers the purpose of yeast in the fermentation of flower *Ibid*, Dunder is the lees or feculencies of former distillations *Ibid* 240 To provide a dunder cistern of at least 3000 gallons 1795 SIR J DALRYMPLE *Let to Admiralty* 5 The miserable ferment called Dunder, which is the only one used in the West Indies

Dunder, var of DUNNER *v Sc*

Dunderbolt, dial. f. THUNDERBOLT, a belemnite; a flint arrow-head

Dunderhead (dʌ·ndərhed). [The origin of *dunder* in this and the following words is obscure It may possibly be connected with DUNNER *v* and *sb*[1] (which also occur as *dunder*) cf also Sc *donner* to stun as with a blow or loud noise see DONNERED Some association between *dunder* and *blunder* appears to be indicated by the change of Du. *donderbus* to *blunderbuss*]

A ponderously stupid person; a blockhead, a numskull.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Elder Bro* II iv, Oh, thou dunderhead! Wouldst thou be ever in thy wife's Syntaxis? 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* II i, Recover, dunder-head! *a* 1700 B E *Dict Cant Crew, Dunder-head*, a dull heavy Creature 1767 STERNE *Tr Shandy* IX xxv, Shall I be called as many blockheads, numsculls, doddypoles, dunderheads.. and other unsavoury appellations 1894 J N MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* 1 6 There are so many dunderheads of all nationalities who can never realise the truth of that simple maxim

Hence **Du·nderheadism**, practical stupidity.

1846 POE *Wks.* (1864) III 115 Utter and inconceivable dunderheadism 1881 SALA in *Illustr Lond. News* 21 May 491 Bureaucratic and police dunderheadism

Du·nder-headed, *a* [f. as prec + -ED.] Ponderously stupid, thick-headed.

1825 COBBETT *Rur Rides* (1885) II. 37 The poor scolded broken hearted boy becomes dunder-headed and dull for all his life time 1836 WAKLEY *Sp in Ho Com* 15 Mar, Any illiterate and dunder-headed police officer 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem* xlv, He regarded it as a mixture of jealousy and dunderheaded prejudice

Hence **Du·nderhea dedness**, gross stupidity.

1870 *Sat Rev* 15 Jan 80/2 This dunderheadedness of crime which is brought home to our senses by reports like these.

Dunderpate (dʌ·ndəɹpē·lt) =DUNDERHEAD.

1809 W IRVING *Knickerb* III i (1849) 140 A dunderpate, like the owl, the stupidest of birds 1829 J JEKYLL in *Corr.* 16 Mar VII (1894) 194 When the Republic, like Great Britain at this day, was overrun by dunderpates

†Du·nderwhelp, *Obs.* [see above] A dunderheaded 'whelp', a contemptible blockhead

1621 FLETCHER *Wild Goose Chase* III i, What a purblind puppy was I! What a dunder-whelp, To let him domineer thus! *a* 1625 — *Women Pleased* II. vi, You know what a dunder whelp [*Folio* I, dundierwhelp] my master is

Dun-diver. [f. DUN *a.* + DIVER 2] a. The female and young male of the goosander (*Mergus merganser*). b. *U S local.* The ruddy duck.

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 333 The Dun-Diver or Sparlin-fowl, *Merganser fœmina* 1766 PENNANT *Zool* (1776) II 556 The Dun Diver or female is less than the male. 1829 DARWIN in *Life & Lett* (1887) I 175 I shot whilst in Shrewsbury a Dundiver (female Goosander, as I suppose you know)

Dune (dīūn). [a mod.F. *dune* (13th c. in Hatz-Darm), a ODu. *dûna*, MDu *dûne* (Du. *duin*, mod.LG *dune*) = OE *dûn* · see DOWN *sb*[1]] A mound, ridge, or hill of drifted sand on the sea-coast (or, rarely, on the border of a lake or river); applied esp. to the great sand-hills on the coast of France and the Netherlands. In earlier English use, *down* occurs: see DOWN *sb.*[1] 3.

1790 ROY in *Phil. Trans* LXXX 184 Supposing the extremities of the base between Fort Revers and the Dunes to be accurately known 1830–33 LYELL *Princ Geol* XXI (1847) 312 By the aid of embankments and the sand dunes of the coast 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol Man* (ed 2) 79 Indurated dunes occur in various parts of the world · they have been noticed by Peron in New Holland 1855 LONGF *Hiaw* XVI 10 On the dunes of Nagow Wudjoo Stood the lodge of Pau Puk-Keewis 1878 K. JOHNSTON *Africa* II 23 The Sahara presents now a stretch of sand, then hills and ravines, Marshes and dunes 1883 SYMONDS *Italian Byways* VII 222 A handful of horned poppies from the dunes

b *Comb*, as *dune-like* adj.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* XXXI (1856) 270 Rolling dune-like hills

Dune, obs. f. DIN, DOWN, DUN *sb* 3

Du·nfish, dun-fish. *U S local* (New England) [f DUN *a.*] Cod cured by dunning (see DUN *v.*[1] 1 b)

[Cf 1792 *Dumb-fish* s v DUMB *a* 8] 1828 WEBSTER, *Dun-fish* 1873 CELIA THAXTER *Isles of Shoals* 83 A real dunfish is handsome, cut in transparent strips, the color of brown sherry wine The process is a tedious one

Dun-fly. [f DUN *a.*] a. A kind of artificial fly used in angling b. A kind of gadfly.

a 1450 *Fysshynge w Angle* (1883) 33 The donne flye: the body of the donne woll 1653 WALTON *Angler* IV 97, I will name the dun flie, the stone flie, the red flie [etc.]. 1829 GLOVER *Hist Derby* I 177 *Oestrus Curvicauda*, Gadbee or Dun Fly.

Dung (dʌŋ), *sb.* Forms: 1– dung, (3 ding), 4–6 dunge, dong(e, 4–7 doung(e, (6 dungue, doong, 6–7 dongue). [OE. *dung* = OFris *dung*, OHG. *tunga* manuring, mod.G. *dung* and *dunger* manure Cf. also Sw *dynga* dung, muck, Da *dynge* heap, hoard, mass, pile, mod Icel *dyngja* heap, dung. The original sense is uncertain · see Kluge s.v]

1. Excrementitious and decayed matter employed to fertilize the soil; manure

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss* in WR.-Wulcker 104/9 *Fimus*, dung, *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp* Luke XIII 8 Ic hine beweorpe mid dunge 1362 LANGL *P. Pl* A IV. 130 Þat lawe schal ben a labourer and leden a-feld dounge *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb* I 276 The lond aboute a roote is to be moued Al vpsodoun, and flekis shal we make Of donge and molde *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 127/1 Donge, mucke, *fimus, letamen* 1583 STUBBES *Anat Abus* II (1882) 44 What kind of dung is best to fatten the same [barren ground] againe 1626 SURFT & MARKH *Country Farme* 533 It will be good to spread Quicklime vpon the plowed ground the harduest after it is more plentifull, than after anie other dung that a man can inuent 1727 BRADLEY *Fam Dict.* s v *Garden*, Dung made of Leaves that are well rotted 1875 *Ure's Dict Arts* III 213 All the essential fertilising substances of a large mass of home-made dung.

2. (As constituting the usual manure) The excrement or fæces of animals (rarely of human beings) as *cow-dung, horse-dung, pig's-dung*, etc

1297 R GLOUC (1724) 310 In to a chambre forene þe gadelyng gan wende & in þe dunge þar Hudde hym þere longe *a* 1300 *Sarmun* 6 in *E. E P* (1862) 2 A sakke ipudrid ful wiþ drit and ding *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) XIV 64 Þai dight þaire mete with dung of bestez dried at þe sonne *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb* I 527 Donge of fowlis is ful necessary To londtiling 1523 FITZHERB *Husb* § 17 Horse-donge is the worste donge that is And the dounge of douues is best, but it muste be layde vppon the grounde verye thynne 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* XVIII 27 That they maye eate their owne donge and drynke their owne stale 1611 BIBLE *Job* XX 7 Yet he shall perish for euer, like his owne doung 1796 H. HUNTER tr *St Pierre's Stud Nat* I 262 Now this dung was entirely the produce of the fishes on which those fowls constantly fed 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav* 135 Having collected a sufficient quantity of dry buffaloe's dung, we made a fire

3. *transf* and *fig.* Applied to that which is morally filthy or defiling, or to matter that is vile, contemptible, or loathsome.

a 1225 *Ancr R* 140 Heo mot upholden ham, þet heo ne uallen iðe dunge of sunne *c* 1325 *Rel. Ant* II 191 Loverd king, to hori ding what makith man so hold? 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III VIII 55 They were fallen and leyen defyled in the donge of synne 1526–34 TINDALE *Phil* III 8 For whom I have counted all thynge losse, and do iudge them but donge. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 76 This dung and filth of ydlenesse 1583 STUBBES *Anat Abus* II (1882) 95 For greednesse of a little mucke or dung of the earth, (For monie is no better) *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks 1716 I. 16 The dust of pelf, the dung of sensuality. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* I 1 (1865) I 12 The noteworthy Dead is sure to be found lying under infinite dung, no end of calumnies and stupidities accumulated upon him.

4 *Tailor's slang.* A term of obloquy, applied to journeymen who submit to the masters' terms, working by the piece instead of by the day, or working while others are on strike Cf DUNGHILL 2 d

1764 *Chron* in *Ann Reg* 66/2 Who, refusing to comply with the masters' terms call themselves *Flints*, in contradistinction to those who submit, and are in derision called by the first *Dungs* 1824 *Ibid.* 80 The whole body of journeymen tailors is divided into two classes, denominated Flints and Dungs the former work by the day and receive all equal wages, the latter work generally by the piece. 1837 WHITTOCK, etc *Bk Trades* (1842) 430 (Tailor) Any man being declared a 'dung' for working too fast 1867 *Morning Star* 6 Aug 7/1 He said, 'I know by your walk you are a "dung"', (A term applied to men who work for a shop where the hands are on strike.)

5. *attrib* and *Comb* a attrib., as *dung-barge, -bed, -boat, -drag, -mere, -mixen* (i.e. dung-heap), *-pike, -pit, -yard*, etc.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per Pic* (1779) IV xcvi 188 The rudder of a *dung-barge 1845 *Florist's Jrnl* 47 The preference of a small [hot] house over a *dung-bed *a* 1667 COWLEY *Answ Invit Cambridge* Wks 1721 III 63 The Quondam *Dung-boat is made gay 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 6 June 3/3 Striking him on the head with a *dung drag 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), **Dung-Meers*, are Places or Pits where Soils, Dungs, Weeds, etc are mix'd and lie and rot together for some time, for the Improvement of Husbandry 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 38 So into a foule *donge myxen he her caryed 1861 MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 12 Road side laystalls and dung-mixens removed out of sight. 1530 PALSGR. 214/2 *Donge pyke, *fourche a fiant* 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat Ins* Ep. Ded, Oyl Beetles .. rowl up and down a *dung-pil. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin* v (ed. 18) 86 Their dung-hills or *dung-pits. 1707–12 MORTIMER (J), Any manner of vegetables cast into the *dungyard

b. objective, instrumental, etc. as *dung-eater, -finding; dung-bred, -feeding* adjs.

a 1631 DRAYTON *Poems* IV. 1271 (Jod.) I scorn all earthly *dungbred scarabees 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat* (1889) 490 Many kinds of *dung-feeding beetles 1610 HEALEY *St Aug Citie of God* 691 Stercutius, who was deified for *dung-finding

c Special combs: **dung-bath** (*Dyeing*), a mixture of dung, usually that of cows, with chalk in warm water, used to remove superfluous mordant from printed calico; **dung-beetle**, a name for the dor-beetle or dumble-dore, also a general name for the group of beetles which roll up balls of dung; **dung-bird**, (*a*) the hoopoe; (*b*) = *dung-hunter*; **dung-chafer** = *dung-beetle*, **dung-cistern, -copper**, a vessel containing a dung-bath, †**dung-farmer**, one who contracts to remove dung and refuse; **dung-fly**, a two-winged fly of the genus *Scatophaga*, feeding in ordure, **dung-gate, -port**, a gate through which dung and refuse are removed; in O. T, the name of a gate of Jerusalem; the anus; **dung-hunter, -teaser**, the Dirt-bird or Dirty Allan (see quots.); †**dung-wet** *a.*, as wet as dung, wet through; **dung-worm**, a worm or larva found in cow-dung, used as bait. Also DUNG-CART, -FORK, etc

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 153/2 The chalk occasionally added to the *dung-bath serves to neutralize the acids as they are evolved from the mordants 1863–72 WATTS *Dict Chem* II. 353 The dung-bath is now almost wholly superseded by the solutions of certain salts, viz. the double phosphate of soda and lime, arsenite and arsenate of soda, and silicate of soda 1634 MOUFET *Theat Ins* 153 *Dung-beetle, Sharnbugg 1828 DARWIN in *Life & Lett* I 172 A bluish metallic-coloured dung-beetle 1816 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* (1843) II 280 The common *dung-chafer flies with great rapidity and force. 1836 *Penny Cycl* VI 154/1 The goods must be winched through a fresh *dung-cistern (commonly called a *dung-copper) 1598 E GILPIN *Skial* (1878) 26 He'le cry, oh rare, at a *Dongfarmers cart. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy* II. II 69 The dungfermers seek in euery streete by exchange to buy this durtie ware 1616 *Crt & Times Jas I* (1849) I 414 They say a dung farmer gave him his death's wound 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat Ins.* 947 Merdivora or *Dung flies are of divers sorts 1535 COVERDALE *Neh.* XII 31 On the righte hande of the wall toward the *Donggate 1657 W RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II 152 The Excrement in that part which was near the Dung-gate. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I (1662) 144 Searching into the pedigree of Paper, it cometh into the world at the dungate, raked thence in Rags 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II 423 This species [of Gull] is likewise called by some the *Dung Hunter 1885 SWAINSON *Prov Names Birds* 210 Richardson's Skua [called] from the vulgar opinion that the gulls are muting, when, in reality, they are only disgorging fish newly caught Dung bird or Dung hunter. 1535 COVERDALE *Neh.* II 13, I rode by nighte vnto the valley porte and to the *Dongporte 1841 SELBY in *Proc Berw Nat. Club* I No 9. 256 Arctic skua, better known by the name of the *dung teazer 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* in *Harl. Misc* (1808–12) VI 180 (D) Fishermen cowthring and quaking, *dung-wet after a storme 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1621) 723 The duke of Alva (wonderfully wearied in the late skirmish, and dung wet) 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Suppl.*, **Dung-worms* found in great plenty among cow-dung in September and October.

Dung (dʌŋ), *v.* Forms: 1 **dyngian**, 4–6 **dong(e**, (5 **doong**, 6 **doung**), 4–7 **dunge**, 4– **dung.** [In OE. *dyngtan* from *dung* sb., cf. OFris *donga, denga*, MHG *tungen*, Ger. *düngen*. In ME. assimilated to, or formed anew from the sb.]

1 *trans* To manure (ground) with dung; to dress with manure.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in WR.-Wulcker 104/8 *Stercoratio*, dingiung *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel Wks I. 99 Digge aboute þe vyne rotis and dung hem wel *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 127/1 Dungen, or mukkyn londe, *fimo.* 1502 *Caxton's Chron Eng* I (1520) 7/1 He taught men to donge theyr feldes 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb) 19 The ploughman. tilleth hys lande and sometyme doungeth it. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* XVIII 135 The best way to husband or dung their ground 1770–74 A HUNTER *Georg Ess* (1803) I 313 They miss a crop by dunging an improper soil

fig 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 35 P 2 To improve and dung his Brains with this prolifick Powder [snuff].

b. Predicated of animals.

1574 tr *Littleton's Tenures* 15 b, If I deliver to a man mye sheepe to dong or marle his land. 1607 DEKKER *Westw Hoe* II 1 Wks 1873 II 294 Doe Iack dawes dung the top of Paules Steeple still? 1759 tr *Duhamel's Husb.* I IV. (1762) 9 The land is well dunged by them.

c Predicated of the manure.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 52 b, Medic fother muste be sowen in April It dongeth the ground well 1589 *Pasquil's Ret* 5 The carkases of the deade did dunge the grounde.

2. *intr.* Of animals: To drop or eject excrement.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron* XXII. IV, In [the whiche time] no horsse maye dunge. 1523 FITZHERB *Husb* § 18 Let them [shepe] stande stylle a good season, that they maye donge. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II II 105 He grases on the Shore, and dungs like a Horse. 1791 J WHITAKER *Rev. Gibbon's Hist* 256 (R) He dungs upon it at last from the dirty tail of Mahometanism. 1846 [see DUNGING *vbl. sb* 2]

†b. *trans. Dung out*, to pass as excrement. *Obs.*

1641 BEST *Farm Bks.* (Surtees) 8 Till such time as the lambe beginne to dunge out the milke which it hath gotten of her [an ewe].

3 *Calico-printing.* To immerse in a dung-bath in order to remove superfluous mordant.

1836 [see DUNGING] 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I 626 In dunging calicoes *Ibid.* 628 A solution of arseniate of soda, containing from 10 to 50 grains arsenic acid per gallon, according to the strength and nature of the mordants to be dunged.

Hence **Dunged** *ppl a*, covered or mixed with dung; manured; **Dunger**, an animal that dungs (Cotgr. s v *Grumer*).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* I. 151 In donged lond 1597–8 BP HALL *Sat* V 1. 116 To see the dunged folds of dag-tayled sheepe. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 500 An Infusion of the Medecine in Dunged Water 1651 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 11 Dung'd land

Dung, pa. t. and pple of DING *v.*[1]

‖ **Dungaree** (dʌ ŋgărī·). Also **dungeree.** [Hindī ڈنگری *dungrī*] A kind of coarse inferior Indian calico

[1613 Capt Saris in Purchas *Pilgrimes* (1625-6) I 363 (Y) The sorts requested, and prices that they yielded . Dongerijns, the finest, twelve] 1696 J. F *Merchant's Ware-ho* 14 Dungarees is another sort of Callico which is course, but something whiter than the former, yet not so fine, but is much stronger than the Derribands 1759 *Lond Mag* XXVIII 604 A sail-cloth called Dungaree 1868 Miss Frere *Deccan Days* p. xxiv (Y), Such dungeree as you now pay half a rupee a yard for

b *pl.* Trousers of this material

1891 R Kipling *City Dreadf. Nt.* 40 He's got his dungarees on.

c *attrib* and *Comb.*

1849 E E. Napier *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 230 Blue dungaree trowsers. 1890 W C Russell *My Shipmate Louise* III. xxxiii. 103 Clad in shirts and duck or dungaree breeches.

Du·ng-cart. A cart used to convey manure.

c 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Pr. T* 216 He fond A dong Carte as it went for to donge lond 1523 Fitzherb *Husb* § 146 To helpe her husbande to fyll the mucke wayne or donge cart. 1606 *Choice, Chaunce, etc.* (1881) 48 What a spight it was to see a horse of seruice drawe in a doung-cart. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* xiii, If I thought that no one would see me, I'd fill a dung-cart or two

fig 1624 Heywood *Captives* I 1, Whele about thou dung cart of diseases 1636 B Jonson *Discov.* Wks (Rtldg) 764/2 Reducing all wit to the original dung cart

Hence **Dung-cartful**, as much as fills a dung-cart.

1598 *Mucedorus* in Hazl *Dodsley* VII 235 I have kill'd a dungcartful at the least *a* 1659 Cleveland *Chym. Magic* 18 Guts at least a Dung-cart full.

Dungeon (dʊ·ndʒən), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4–5 dongeoun, -goun, -gon, -gen, -gyn, doun-, dungoun, *Sc.* dwngeoune, -geown, downgeowne, 4–6 dongeon, dungion, 5–6 doungeon, -gen, 6 dongion, -gyon, 4– dungeon. *β.* 4–9 **Donjon** (4 dunjon, 4–5 donjoun(e, 9 donjeon) [a F. *donjon* (12th c. in Littré), in OF. also *danjon, dangon* = Pr. *donjon, dompnhon* '—late L *dominiōn-em* in same sense, f. *dominus* (for *domnus*) lord; thus essentially a doublet of Dominion.]

1. The great tower or keep of a castle, situated in the innermost court or bailey. (To this the archaic spelling donjon is now usually appropriated.)

a 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvii. 224 Bath the castell and the dwngeoune. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L G W* 937 *Dido*, The noble tour of Ylion That of the citee was the cheef dungeon. *c* 1430 Lydg *Bochas* I. iii. (1544) 6 a, A thousand arblastes, bent in his doungeoun. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* I 23 Lohier mounted vp vnto the dongeon of the castell 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 288 Come on Sirs, ye shal enter into the Dungeon, for then shall ye be sure to be Lordes of the Castell 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No 4164/3 The Governor retired into the Dungeon, which is a small Fort within the great one 1797 Mrs Radcliffe *Italian* vii, The keep or dungeon of the ancient fort.

β. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9926 Þe thrid [colur]..castes lem ouer al sa bright, þat reches to þe dunjon light *c* 1330 R Brunne *Chron* (1810) 121 Steuen. did reise in þat coste a stalworth donjon. 1475 *Bk Noblesse* 12 The castelle and donjoune held still 1678 tr. *Gaya's Art of War* II 116 Donjon, a place of Retreat in a Town or Place, to capitulate in with greater security in case of Extremity 1691 *Lond Gaz* No 2727/2 After this we fixed our Miners to the Donjon or Tower within the Castle 1813 Scott *Tyrerm* II. x, Nor tower nor donjon could he spy. 1894 Baring-Gould *Deserts S. France* II. xvi 38 A cylindrical donjon, with ancient buildings grouped about it.

b. More fully, *donjon-* (*dungeon-*) *keep, -tower.*

1808 Scott *Marm* I. i, The battled towers, the Donjon keep 1813 — *Rokeby* II. ii, By Brackenbury's dungeon-tower 1849 James *Woodman* xi 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* VI. iii (1866) 828 It was in the donjon keep of the castle

c. *Arch.* (See quot.)

1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict*, *Donjon* (Archit.), a small wooden pavilion raised above the roof of the house, where anyone may command a fine view.

2. A strong close cell; a dark subterranean place of confinement; a deep dark vault

13.. *E. E. Allit P.* A. 1186 So wel is me in þys doel doungoun. 13..*Coer de L.* 728 That thou dwelle in a fowle dongon. *c* 1325 *Body & Soul* 471 in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 345 The eorthe closede hit self aȝeyn, And the dungoun was for-dit. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen VIII*, c 8 Preamb , The said Richard was taken and imprisoned in a doungen and a depe pytt under grounde. 1604 Shaks *Oth* III iii. 271, I had rather be a Toad, And liue vpon the vapour of a Dungeon 1667 Milton *P L.* II. 317 The King of Heav'n hath doom'd This place our dungeon 1713 Berkeley *Guardian* No. 39. P 3 Beneath the castle I could discern vast dungeons. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 7 When the fortunes of the fight do not hurry the combatant to dungeon or stake.

3. *transf* and *fig.*

1340 Hampole *Pr Consc.* 2835 'In helle', he says, 'es na raunceon'. For na helpe may be in þat dungeon. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* 251 (Mätz) That worldly waves with there mortal deluge Ne drowne me nat in ther dreedful dongoun. 1549 Coverdale, etc *Erasm. Par Col* 2 In the deepe dougeon of ignorance. 1671 Milton *Samson* 156 Thou art become . The dungeon of thyself 1832 G. R Porter *Porcelain & Gl* 68 Palissy confined within the dungeon of his own breast, those feelings of bitterness 1871 R Ellis *Catullus* lxviii. 102 Strangely the land's last verge holds him, a dungeon of earth

† b. A habitation, mansion; also *fig. Obs.*

1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* viii. xxiv. (1554) 194 b, Up to the rich sterry bright dongeon. Called Arthurs constellacion. — *Lyke thyn Audience etc* in *Pol Rel & L. Poems* (1866) 25 Dyogenes lay in a smalle dongeon, In sondre wedyrs which turnyd as a balle. 1443 — *Prospect Peace* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 211 Briht was the sterre ovir the dongoun moost, Wher the hevenly queen lay poorly in jesyne.

c. Applied to a person of profound learning or wisdom: = 'deep mine or receptacle.' (*Sc.* and *north dial*)

1773 in Boswell *Jrnl. Tour Hebrides* 22 Oct, Lady Lochbury said, 'he was a dungeon of wit'. 1832–53 *Whistlebinkie* (Sc Songs) Ser. III 81 Although he's a dungeon o' Latin and Greek. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss* s v *Dungeonable*, 'He's a dungeon o' wit', very shrewd. *Mod. Sc* He is a perfect dungeon of learning

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: Of or belonging to a dungeon, as *dungeon-bolt, -cell, -door, -floor, -fortress, -gate, -vault*, etc.; **dungeon-keep, -tower** (see 1 b). Also *dungeon-like* adj

1813 Scott *Rokeby* iv xxii, A fearful vision Of *dungeon-bolts and fetters worn 1814 — *Ld of Isles* III iv, From lowest *dungeon cell To highest tower. *a* 1743 Savage *Wks* (1775) II 107 (Jod.) Where *dungeon damps arise Diseas'd he pines *c* 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath* v 720 The gaylers were sore afrayde of certeyn light at the *dongeon doore 1645 Milton *Tetrach* Wks (1847) 183/2 This is that grisly porter, who claps the *dungeon-gate upon them 1864 A. McKay *Hist Kilmarnock* 98 Above were two *dungeon-like apartments. 1856 W E. Aytoun *Bothwell* (1857) 2 They riot o'er my *dungeon-vault 1810 Montgomery *Poems, Old Man's Song* viii, To burst these *dungeon-walls of clay.

Hence **Du·ngeonable** *a.* (*north. dial.*), 'deep', shrewd, knowing (cf. 3 c). **Du·ngeonly, Du·ngeony** *a*, dungeon-like.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 42 None but the God of heauen may returne Conquerour from that dungeonly Kingdome 1674–91 Ray *N C Words* 22 A Dungeonable Body; a shrewd person, or, as the vulgar express it, a divelish Fellow 1823 in *Life of Dean Hook* I 360 Unaired dungeony rooms of a bachelor's house 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss*, *Dungeonable*, deep, knowing.

Dungeon (dʊ·ndʒən), *v.* [f. prec sb] *trans.* To put or keep in a dungeon or cell, to imprison; to shut *up* in, or as in, a dungeon.

1615 T. Adams *Blacke Devill* 76 If he once recovers him into his prison he will dungeon him 1645 Bp. Hall *Remedy Discontents* 124 Are we dungeon'd up from the sight of the Sun? 1819 Shelley *Cenci* II i, You said nothing Of how I might be dungeoned like a madman. 1884 Tennyson *Becket* v ii 193 They Kill'd half the crew, dungeon'd the other half In Pevensey Castle

Hence **Du·ngeoned** *ppl a*, **Du·ngeoning** *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a*; also **Du·ngeoner**, one who or that which dungeons

1633 T. Adams *Exp 2 Peter* ii 4 The prisoner that is allowed to walk abroad, though with his keeper, is not so miserable as the dungeoned 1795 Southey *Vis Maid of Orleans* I 30 A dungeon'd wretch 1820 *Examiner* No. 650 620/1 The dungeonings and ironings of Reformers. *a* 1821 Keats *Lines to Fanny* 33 That most hateful land, Dungeoner of my friends.

Du·ng-fork.

1. A three- or four-pronged fork used to lift or spread dung; a kind of pitchfork.

c 1430 Lydg *Chorle & Byrde* (Roxb) 13 To a chorle a dongforke in his honde. 1530 Palsgr 214/2 Donge forke, *fourche a fian.* 1669 Worlidge *Syst Agric.* (1681) 324 A Dung fork is a Tool of 3 Tines or Pikes, for the better casting of Dung 1834 *Brit Husb* I x 254 The manure so far rotted as to be easily divisible by the dung-fork 1875 Tennyson *Q. Mary* II. ii, The reeking dungfork master of the mace!

attrib. 1674 Flatman *To Mr Austin* 9 Our Noddles understand them can No more, than read that dung fork, pothook hand That in Queen's Colledge Library does stand.

2 *Entom.* The anal fork on which the larvæ of certain coleopterous insects carry their excrement; a fæcifork.

Du·ng-heap. A heap of dung, a dunghill.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxvii. 103 Ne fyndest thou non so fyl dung heep. 1393 [see next 1] *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* II liii. (1869) 96 Eche wight is strong on his owen dung hep, and tristeth to his cuntree; He is heere in his cuntree, on his dung hep. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* II. v, 'Dungheaps' lying quiet at most doors.

Dunghill (dʊ·nhil), *sb.*

1. A heap or hillock of dung or refuse.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag* (W) 2417 To-delue anon in thi donghel. 1377 Langl *P Pl* B xv 109 For ypocrysie in latyn is lykned to a dongehul [1393 C xvii 265 dounghep] 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* I i, As a Cok ones sought his pasture in the donghylle he fond a precious stone 1697 Sir T. P Blount *Ess* 29 Raking of Dunghills is an Employment more fit for a Scavenger than a Gentleman 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* II iii (1869) I 352 One half, perhaps, of these provisions is thrown to the dunghill 1843 Lever *J. Hinton* xx, Mud hovels, with their dunghills around them.

b In proverbs and locutions.

1546 J. Heywood *Prov* (1867) 25 But he was at home there, he might speake his will, Euery cock is proude on his owne dunghill. 1581 Sidney *Apol Poetrie* (Arb) 43 Alexander and Darius, when they straue who should be Cocke of thys worlds dunghill 1857 Trollope *Three Clerks* vi, Mr. Chaffanbrass was the cock of this dung-hill 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xv. 233 What he [Cicero] could not say in the Forum he thought he might venture on with impunity in the Senate, which might be called his own dunghill.

2 *transf.* and *fig* a. A heap or repository of filth or rubbish; often applied depreciatively to the earth, and to the human body. Also as the type of the lowest or most degraded situation

1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W de W 1531) 147 b, Yᵉ foule & fylthy donghyll of this world. 1540 Morysine *Vives' Introd. Wysd.* C ij, The fayrest body is nothing els but a doungehyll covered in white and purple. 1559 *Mirr Mag*, *Salisbury* ix, And buryed in the dounghil of defame. 1617 Middleton & Rowley *Fair Quarrel* II. i, More to be loath'd than vileness or sin's dunghill 1692 Washington tr *Milton's Def Pop* v (1851) 133 For matter of Books there is no body publishes huger Dunghils than you. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II 40 Considering the condition from which this son of a dunghill sprung 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s v, Moving dunghill, a dirty filthy man or woman 1817 Cobbett *Wks* XXXII 40 Those who have risen suddenly from the dunghill to a chariot

b. Applied opprobriously to a person of evil life, or of base station.

1553 Becon *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 105 Shal yᵉ vile dong hills of the earth presume to alter and chaunge the blessed and euerlasting Testament of yᵉ only begotten sonne of God? 1595 Shaks *John* IV iii 87 Out, dunghill! dar'st thou braue a Nobleman? 1665 J Spencer *Vulg Prophi* 49 Paracelsus was a walking Dunghil (so offensive and corrupt his life).

c With reference to the *dunghill cock* (see 3 d), a man who is not 'game', a coward or spiritless fellow *To die dunghill*, to die as a coward, not to die 'game' d. = Dung 4.

1756 W. Toldervy *Hist Two Orphans* IV 52 Submit, be a wretch, and die dunghill 1761 *Brit. Mag* II 358 There would be no sport, as the combatants were both reckoned dunghills 1785 Grose *Dict Vulg Tongue, Dunghill*, a coward, a cockpit phrase, all but game cocks being stiled dunghills, *to die dunghill*, to repent or shew any signs of contrition at the gallows 1820 Scott *Ivanhoe* xliii, To see . whether the heroes of the day are, in the heroic language of insurgent tailors, flints or dunghills

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Of or pertaining to a dunghill, as *dunghill beetle, raker*, etc b. Fit for or vile as a dunghill. c Cowardly, or showing no fight, as the dunghill cock.

c 1430 Lydg *Min Poems* 192 (Mätz) A downghille doke as deynte as a swyghte 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen VII* 7 A dongehyll knave and vyle boine villeyne 1583 Stubbes *Anat Abus* II (1882) 39 This dunghill trade of Brokerie 1601 Cornwallyes *Ess* xxv, Many Dung-hill Birdes have maintained infinite labours, assisted onely with the fame of making their sonnes Gentlemen 1633 Bp Hall *Hard Texts* 423 Rich offerings were made to that dunghill Deity. 1658 Rowland *Mouffet's Theat Ins* 1009 Some call the Pilularius the dunghill Beetle, because it breeds from dung and filth 1670 Brooks *Wks* (1867) VI. 54 God never loves to lift up the light of his countenance upon a dunghill-spirited man. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr Progr* II. 55 The Dunghil raker, Spider, Hen, The Chicken too to me Hath taught a Lesson 1794 Southey *Wat Tyler* III ii, My liege, 'twas wisely ordered, to destroy The dunghill rabble 1889 Swinburne *Study of Ben Jonson* 70 Some dunghill gazetteer of this very present day

d Special combs: **dunghill-cock, -fowl, -hen**, common barndoor fowls, as distinguished from the game-cock, etc; so **dunghill craven.**

1580 G Harvey 3 *proper wittie Lett* 29 [There are] Asses in Lions skins, *dunglecocks 1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist.* (1776) V 163 The game-cock being by no means so fruitful as the ungenerous dunghill-cock 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac* (1737) III 218 The difference between the game cock, and the *dunghill-craven. 1796 Morse *Amer Geog* I. 112 A few *dung-hill fowls were also found on these islands. 1611 Cotgr, *Vne poule de paille*, a *dunghill henne, a henne thats fed at the barne doore.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-wds*) **Du·nghill** *v. trans.*, to make *up* into a dunghill, in quot *fig.* † **Du·nghillry**, vile condition or practice. **Du·nghilly** *a.*, like or characteristic of a dunghill; vile, ignoble.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxix (1887) 205 Where I see nobilitie betraid to donghillrie, and learning to doultrie. 1632 Massinglr & Fillp *Fatal Dowry* iv. 1, Poor, degenerate, dunghilly blood and breeding 1662 J Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat* 115 It hides part of a stinking or Dunghilly ferment under the soureness of the milk 1860 *All Year Round* No 45 438 Where all the lees of Stamboul were dunghilled up into one reeking mass of infamy

Dunging (dʊ·nɪŋ), *vbl sb.* [f Dung *v* + -ing¹. Cf. Ger. *dungung.*] The action of the verb Dung.

1. The manuring of land, *concr* manure, dung.

c 1000 [see Dung *v* 1] *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb.* I 238 Lupyne and ficchis slayn, and on their roote Vpdried, are as dongyng, londis boote. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 74 b, Dungyng hurteth Date trees 1708 J Chamberlayne *St Gt. Brit.* I i. III (1743) 11 The soil is so rich that it .. will bear good Barley for almost 20 years without dunging.

2. Dropping of excrement.

1617 Markham *Cæval.* III. 24 Which you shall know by his dunging 1725 Bradley *Fam Dict* s v. *Pheasant taking*, If you perceive by their dunging and scraping, that they frequent any Place. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr Pract Agric.* (ed. 4) II 109 By eating, by treading, by dunging, by staling.

3 *Calico-printing.* The operation of passing the cloth through a dung-bath. Also *attrib*

1836 *Penny Cycl* VI 153/2 The dunging is . one of the most important . processes in calico-printing 1875 *Ure's Dict Arts* I 627 Dunging salts, or liquors, are now made by the manufacturing chemist.

† **Du·ngish,** *a. Obs rare.* [f. Dung *sb.* + -ish.] Of the nature of dung; vile.

1550 Bale *Apol* 46 Dongysh and fylthie tradicions. 1628 Gaule *Pract The.* (1629) 126 No lesse dungish and brutish.

† **Dunglecock.** *Obs.* = Dunghill *cock.*

† **Du·ngled,** *ppl. a. Obs.* ? = *Dunghilled*, thrown on a dunghill.

1606 Warnfr *Alb. Eng.* xiv. To Rdr. 332 As if a dungled Asse should die.

Dung-pot. Now *dial.* A tub for carrying manure, etc, of which a pair is borne by a pack-horse; also a low-wheeled cart for the same purpose.

1388–9 *Abingdon Acc* (Camden) 58, Ij wylpottis j dung-pot. 1552 Huloet, Dunge carr or dunge potte made of wickers, *scirpea* 1575–6 *Act* 18 *Eliz.* c. 10. § 1 Everye person

..shalbe charged to finde one Carte Tumbrell, Dounge Pott or Courte for repayringe of the Highe wayes *c*1710 C FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 171 A horse with draws a sort of carriage, the wheeles like a Dung-pott 1881 in *Isle of Wight Gloss* 1888 in ELWORTHY *W Somerset Word-bk.*

Dungy (dʌ·ŋi), *a* [f. DUNG *sb* + -Y¹]

1. Of the nature of dung, abounding in dung.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. i 35 Our dungie earth alike Feeds Beast as Man 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 21 The best dungy compost

2. Foul or filthy as dung; vile, defiling.

*c*1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* III xlvii (1869) 160, I am foule stinkinge and dungy 1599 MARSTON *Sco Villanie, To Detraction* 165 My mind disdaines the dungy muddy scum Of abiect thoughts. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxix 17 Their idols [*marg* dungy gods], wood and stone 1860 PUSEY *Min Proph.* Hosea ix 10 Scripture gives disgraceful names to the idols (as abominations, nothings, dungy things).

Dunite (dʌ·nəit) *Min* (See quot 1879)

1868 DANA *Min* 258 Dunyte 1874 DAWKINS *Ess* v. 137 The peridot rock of New Zealand known as dunite 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* XIII 265 Dunite (so named from Dun Mountain in New Zealand, which consists in great part of this rock and serpentine) is a crystalline-granular aggregate of olivine and chromic-iron.

‖Duniwassal (dū·nɪˌwa săl) Also **duniwassel, -wasle, dunni-, duinnie-wassal, dunniwassel** [Gael. *duine uasal* lit gentleman, = *duine* man + *uasal* gentle, noble, well-born] A (Highland) gentleman; a gentleman of secondary rank, below the chief, a yeoman; a cadet of a family of rank.

*c*1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* (1814) 357 (Jam) The king caused many of the great Duny vassalis to shew thair holding 1639 DRUMM OF HAWTH *Consid to Parlt.* Wks (1711) 187 That the overseers of ministers, deacons and elders, be named duniwassels of the kirk. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic* (1751) 60 Though some, Sir, of our duniwasles Stood out, like Eglinton and Cassils. 1802 SCOTT *Bonny Dundee* VIII, There are wild Duniewassals three thousand times three, Will cry hough! for the bonnet o' Bonny Dundee. 1814 — *Wav* XVI, His bonnet had a short feather, which indicated his claim to be treated as a *Dunhé-Wassell* or sort of gentleman. 1884 *Times* 18 Mar. 7 The feathers indicated gentility the 42nd being duinnie-wassals, or small gentry

Dunkadoo (dʌŋkădū) [Echoic: from the bird's cry.] Popular name in New England of the American bittern (*Botaurus mugitans*).

Dunkard (dʌ·ŋkārd). *U.S.* = DUNKER¹.

1784 J BROWN *Hist Brit Ch* I xii 336 Dunkards, whose men and women live in separate communities 1896 *Chr. World* 21 May 403/1 The Dunkards are to be found in twenty of the United States, the total membership being about 75,000 *Ibid*, A Dunkard minister made a speech

Dunker¹ (dʌ·ŋkəɹ), **Tunker** (tʌ·ŋkəɹ). [ad. Ger *tunker*, f *tunken* (*dunken*) to dip] A member of a body of German-American Baptists, who administer baptism only to adults, and by triple immersion

They settled in Pennsylvania early in the 18th c, whence they spread into Ohio and other states

1756 G WASHINGTON *Lett* Writ. 1889 I 354 The Dunkers (who are all Doctors) entertain the Indians who are wounded here 1785 J. Q ADAMS *Wks* (1854) IX. 533 The Quakers and Moravians, Dunkers, Mennonites, or other worthy people in Pennsylvania. 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I 281 The words Tunkers and Tumblers have been corruptly written Dunkers and Dumplers. 1858-60 GARDNER *Faiths World* I 770/1 The Dunkers hold that celibacy is not binding but that it is to be commended as a virtue 1886 BLUNT *Dict Sects* 602/1 Settlements were formed by the emigration of married Tunkers to other parts

Dunker², corruption of DUNKIRK: see next.

1631 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Curse of Corn-horders* 14 Suffered to be a prey to Dunkers abroad, and to as bad at home.

Dunkirk (dʌ nkɔ̄·ɪk). Name of a town on the coast of French Flanders, hence, a privateer, a vessel of that town. Also *transf* and *fig*

1602 DEKKER *Satiromm.* Wks 1873 I 200 He march through thy dunkirkes guts for shooting jestes at me 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt Glass* 89 Like to roving Dunkirkes, or robbing pyrats. *a*1625 FLETCHER *Elder Bro.* IV ii, Quite shot through 'tween Wind and Water by a she-Dunkirk 1629 *Churchw. Acc. Kirton-in-Lindsey* in *Antiquary* (1888) Dec 21 A trawler that was taken with Dunkerkes. 1888 *Athenæum* 17 Mar 335/1 Of persons robbed on the sea by Dunkirks we have several examples [in the Doncaster records]

Dunkirker. [f prec. + -ER¹] A privateer belonging to Dunkirk, or one of its crew.

1603 *Crt & Times Jas I* (1849) I. 4 The Dunkirkers have been very busy with us of late, and took three pinks coming from Flushing 1625 *Crt & Times Chas. I* (1848) I 50 There are brought into Plymouth three long boats full of Dunkirkers. 1659 FULLER *App. Inj Innoc* (1840) 373 A Dunkirker, who delights to prey on poor merchants' ships

Dunkle (dʌ·ŋkl̩), *v Sc* Also **dunckle** [A parallel form to DUNTLE, DIMPLE: cf. the parallel forms *crimple, crumple, crinkle, crunkle, dingle, dimble*] *trans* To make a dint or pit in; to dint.

1822 GALT *Sir A Wylie* III. xxxiii 284 We think his harnpan's surely dunklet 1830 — *Lawrie T* II i. (1849) 42 Without very deeply dunkling the truth

Dunkle (dʌ ŋkl̩), *sb Sc.* [Goes with prec. vb.] 'The dint made or cavity produced by a blow, or in consequence of a fall' (Jam.).

1821 GALT in *Blackw Mag* X 6 [It] would have left both cloors and dunkles in her character

Dunlin (dʌ nlin). [dial form of *dunling*, f DUN *a.* + -LING. Cf *dunnock*] The red-backed sandpiper (*Tringa alpina* or *variabilis*), a European migratory bird, abundant at certain seasons on the sea-coast. Also an American species or subspecies (*T pacifica*).

1532-2 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 185/1 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* III xii 305 The North-Country Dunlin ... is about the bigness of the Jack Snipe 1766 PENNANT *Zool* (1776) II. 471 *Dunlin*, this species is at once distinguished from the others by the singularity of its colours 1877 BESANT & RICE *Son of Vulc* I. xiii, A flock of oxbirds, or dunlins, digging out the juicy slugs from the mud.

Dunnage (dʌ nedʒ), *sb. Naut.* [In 17th c. *dynnage, dinnage*: origin unascertained.

Cf Du. *dun*, LG *dün* thin, *dünne twige* brushwood]

Light material, as brushwood, mats, and the like, stowed among and beneath the cargo of a vessel to keep it from injury by chafing or wet, any lighter or less valuable articles of the cargo used for the same purpose.

1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 75 Mats and dynnage vnder the Salt, and Salt Shouels 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II 101 To take Care of the requisite Dunnage and Bavins at the Bottom 1840 R H. DANA *Bef Mast* XXIX 98 We covered the bottom of the hold with dried brush, for dunnage. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* I. 198 He had stowed his dunnage, many hundred bundles of light flexible canes from Sumatra and Malacca

attrib. c 1850 *Rudim Navig* (Weale) 116 *Dunnage battens*, pieces of oak or fir, about two inches square, nailed athwart the flat of the orlop, to prevent wet from damaging the cables, and to admit air. 1860 *Merc Marine Mag* VII 73 Dunnage wood 26*d* per 100 pieces. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Dunnage gratings*, express gratings placed on a steamer's deck to place cargo upon, serving as dunnage. 1893 *Westm Gaz.* 1 Feb 4/2 They store there the dunnage mats used for the cargo. [When guano was shipped in bulk at the Chincha Islands, the hold was lined with guano in bags, called *dunnage-bags*, to protect the rest and for better packing; so with various other commodities]

¶ Loosely used for miscellaneous baggage; *slang*, a sailor's or tramp's clothes.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond Lab* (1861) I. 262 1873 *Slang Dict*, *Dunnage*, baggage, clothes 1885 C. A. NEIDÉ *Cruise of Amora* 105 (Cent) Some of the dunnage and the tent would need to be dried before being packed. 1887 *Pall Mall G* 9 Apr 2/1 The other dunnage was a curious mixture of odds and ends, such as a sextant, a little mahogany sea chest, strings of candles, bread bags, rusty scissors, knives, forks, and spoons.

Du·nnage, *v. Naut.* [f. prec sb.] *trans.* To stow or secure with dunnage. Also *intr* for *refl.*

*c*1860 H STUART *Seaman's Catech* 63 Dunnage as high as the kelson to prevent water getting to the casks 1865 J LYTS *Laws Brit Shipping* (ed 9) 190 The vessel must also be properly dunnaged in the bottom and at the sides of the hold, in order to raise up the loading 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk* s v, A vessel dunnages below the dry cargo to keep it from bilge-water. 1884 *American* VIII 382 Vessels fraudulently 'dunnaged' for the purpose of reducing their tonnage

† **Du·nned,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f DUN *v.*¹ + -ED¹] Made dun, of a dark or dusky colour: = DUN *a* 1.

*c*1440 *Promp. Parv* 135/1 Dunnyd of coloure, *subniger.* 1530 PALSGR. 311/1 Dunde gray as a horse is 1542 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 37 One great donnyed cow. 1643 *St. Trials, Essex Witches* (R.), That the impe, which the said Joyce Boanes sent was a dun'd one like unto a mouse.

Dunner (dʌ nəɹ), *sb.*¹ *Sc.* Also **dunder.** [Belongs to DUNNER *v*] A resounding or reverberating noise, a blow causing vibration.

1780 J MAYNE *Siller Gun* II. 127 But a' this time, wi' mony a dunder [=dunner], Auld guns were brattling aff like thunder [=thunner] 1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 18 (Jam) His Maggy on his mind Did sometimes gie a dunner. 1850 J. STRUTHERS *Poet Wks.* I. Autobiog. 129 The dunner of the engine has ceased

Dunner, *sb*² [f. DUN *v.*³ + -ER¹.] One who duns or importunes another, esp. for money due; a dun.

*a*1700 B E *Dict Cant Crew*, *Dunner*, a Sollicitor for Debts 1712 STEELE *Spect* No. 454 ¶ 5 [They] serve the Owners in getting them Customers, as their common Dunners do in making them pay. 1822 T THOMAS *To Occupiers of Land* 14 A fine till'd wheaten Field That Owner will from Debts and Dunner shield

Dunner, *v. Sc.* [perh. in origin freq of DUN *v.*²; but with onomatopœic associations.] *intr.* To make a reverberating noise, to resound, to fall or strike with vibration and reverberating noise.

1802 in SIBBALD *Chron. Sc Poetry* Gloss. 1819 W TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 180 As down he dunner'd on the ground. 1820 *Edin Mag* June 533 (Jam) It gard the divots stour aff the house riggins and every caber dunner

Dunness (dʌ nines) [f DUN *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being dun; duskiness, dinginess

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I lxvi 140 When Baynesse turnes to dunnesse, blackes to duskishnes 1626 SURFL & MARKH *Country Farme* 205 Spots or dunnesse of the skinne. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* V. vii, The dunness of the clouds

† **Dunning,** *vbl sb.*¹: see DUN *v* 2

Dunning (dʌ·nin), *vbl sb* ² [f. DUN *v.*³] The action of importuning for debt, etc.

1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab Bees* (1725) I 246 Without taking notice of their dunning. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* XXXIII 176 The continual dunnings and insolent menaces of their creditors. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 36/2 The importunate dunnings of a gamester.

Dunning (of codfish): see DUN *v.*¹ 1 b.

Du·nning, *ppl. a* [f DUN *v.*³ + -ING².] That duns, or importunes for debt, etc.

1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* V, 116 Surrounded by these dunning devils 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fazr* XLVIII, Madame Bobinot is writing dunning letters for the money.

Dunnish (dʌ nif), *a.* [f DUN *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat dun or dusky; inclining to a dun colour.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. G III, The sede is donnysh blak 1676 *Lond. Gaz* No. 1134/4 A dunish gray Mare. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* App 27 Dressed in a dunnish-coloured great coat.

Dunnock (dʌ·nək). Also 5 **donek, dunoke,** 7 **dunneck,** 9 **dinnick** (sense 2). [app. f. DUN *a.* + -OCK dim. suffix; from the dusky brown colour of the plumage. Cf. *dunlin.*]

1. The hedge-sparrow or hedge-warbler (*Accentor modularis*)

*c*1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 761/38 *Hec lonefa*, a donek 1483 *Cath Angl.* 111/1 A Dunoke. *curuca*, 1611 COTGR, *Verdon*, a Dunneck, Dike-smowler, Hedge-sparrow 1824 FORSTER *Perenn Calend.* in Hone *Every-day Bk* II 119 The dingie dunnock, and the swart colemouse. 1847 E BRONTË *Wuthering Heights* IV (D), Hareton has been cast out like an unfledged dunnock.

2. (form *dinnick*) Applied in Devonshire to the Wryneck (*Jynx torquilla*).

1863 *Q Rev* July 245 Either the cuckoo or the cuckoo's servant, the dinnick, as it is called in Devonshire 1885 SWAINSON *Prov Names Birds* 104 Wryneck ..Dinnick (Devon). From its brown plumage.

Dunny (dʌ·ni), *a.*¹ [f. DUN *a.* + -Y.] Somewhat dun or dusky brown.

*a*1529 SKELTON *El Rummyng* 400 I were skynnes of conny, That causeth I loke so donny. 1620 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x 28 Lime made of a dunny gray stone 1715 LANCASTER 16 Jan in *Ballard MSS.* XXI. 59 Paper of the same Dunny Colour.

Du·nny, *a.*² (*sb*) *dial.* [possibly f. DUN *v.*²; and if so, meaning originally 'having a ringing or resonance in the ears'; cf. also *dunch* adj..] Dull of hearing, deaf; dull of apprehension, stupid.

1708 KERSEY, *Dunny*, somewhat deaf, deafish. 1775 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* Ser. II. II. 97 My eyesight grew dimmer, my ears more dunny. *a*1791 GROSE *Obs* (1796) 105 What the devil are you dunny? won't you give me no answer? 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* III, My old Dame Joan is something dunny 1882-8 [In Dialect Glossaries of Berkshire, Worcestersh., etc.].

† **B.** *sb.* A stupid fellow; a dunce. *Obs.*

1709 *Brit Apollo* II No 29. 3/2 Should a School-boy do so, he'd be whip'd for a Dunny.

Hence **Du·nnily, Du·nniness.**

1731 BAILEY, *Dunnily*, deafishly. *Dunniness*, deafishness.

Dunpickle · see DUN *a.* 3 c.

Duns, dunse, etc., obs. forms of DUNCE, etc.

† **Dunship.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. DUN *sb.*¹ + -SHIP.] As a humorous title, referring to the saying 'Dun is in the mire': see DUN *sb.*¹ 5.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii 110 Ralph himself, your trusty Squire, Wh' has drag'd your Dunship out o' th' Mire.

Dunstable (dʌ·nstăb'l), *a.* and *sb.* [The name of a town in Bedfordshire.]

† **1. a.** *attrib* in phr *Dunstable way*, app. referring originally to the road from London (Edgware Road) to Dunstable, a part of the ancient Roman Road called Watling Street, notable for its long stretches in direct line, and for its general evenness; used proverbially as a type of directness and plainness. *Obs.*

1549 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef Edw VI* (Arb) 56 Some ... that walked in the kynges highe waye ordinarilye, vprightlye, playne Dunstable waye 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 122 Indeed for the device, I grant it as plain as Dunstable highway *a*1662 FULLER *Worthies, Prov Bedfordsh.* I. (1662) 114 As plain as Dunstable Road. It is applied to things plain and simple, without welt or guard to adorn them, as also to matters easie and obvious to be found, without any difficulty or direction 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* VI. 132 'Tis of the making of Dunstable way, Plain without turning. 1744 WARBURTON *Rem Sev Occas. Refl* 128, I would advise him to return again as fast as he can into the old Dunstable Road of Moses and a future State for ever

[Cf. also the following: 1621 B JONSON *Introd. Verses to Coryat's Crudities*, Here up the Alpes (not so plaine as to Dunstable) Hee's carried like a cripple. 1614 W B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) A ij b, Whilst pathes untraced former steps vntroad, Become as Dunstable, more worne, more broad]

† **b.** Hence as *adj.*: Direct, straightforward, plain, downright. (Often preceded by *plain, downright*)

1589 NASHE *A hmond for Parrat* 19 a, A good old dunstable doctor here in London 1598 FLORIO, *Carlona*, plainly, dunstable way, homelie fashion. 1607 R. C. tr *Estienne's World of Wonders* 21 Men who vsed old and ancient simplicitie, and were (as a man would say) plaine Dunstable. 1672 EACHARD *Hobbs's State Nat.* (1705) 11 The old plain Dunstable stuff that commonly occurs in those that have treated of Policy and Morality 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1812) VI. 177 (D) Your uncle is an odd, but a very honest, Dunstable soul. 1817 SCOTT *Lett.* 17 Mar (1894) I 422 Now Morritt (who is 'Downright Dunstable') would not have let this sentence slip him

† **c** as *sb.* in phr. *Plain* (or *downright*) *Dunstable*; plain speaking or language. *Obs.*

1597 BRETON *Miseries of Mavilla*, Plaine Dunstable is the high way, and yet there are many holes in it. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II 87 Their Fore-fathers lov'd plain downright Dunstable. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I XXXII 239 That's the plain dunstable of the matter, Miss! 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xvii, If this is not plain speaking, there is no such place as downright Dunstable in being]

2. *attrib.* Applied to a kind of straw plait made at Dunstable, or to the method of plaiting it Hence *ellipt* as *sb* (Formerly also a straw bonnet)

1849 Longf *Kavanagh* (1851) 424 A milliner, who sold 'Dunstable and eleven-braid, open-work and coloured straws' 1851 *Offic Catal Gt Exhib* II 377 Plait straw is the straw of the wheat grown on dry chalky lands, such as those about Dunstable 'Whole Dunstable', signifies that the plait is formed of seven entire straws, and 'patent Dunstable', that it consists of fourteen split straws *Ibid* 581 A coarser kind of material than the Dunstable

†Dunster (dv·nstəɹ). *Obs* A woollen cloth, so called from a small town in West Somersetshire.

1601 *Act* 43 *Eliz* c 10 Preamb., Dunster Cotton hereafter shalbe by this presente Acte intended and taken to be of like weighte, lengthe, and breadth as Taunton and Bridgewater Cloth 1607 *Act* 4 *Jas. I*, c 2 Dunsters made in the Westerne parts of Somersetshire 1887 Rogers *Agric & Prices* V. 95.

†Du·nstery. *Obs* [var. of *dunsery*, Duncery.]

1616 S Ward *Coal from Altar* (1627) 50 The dunstery of the Monkes made Erasmus studious

†Du·nstical, *a. Obs.* [var of Dunsical.]

1563–87 Foxe *A & M* (1596) 47/2 All those decretall letters, nothing sauouring of that age, but rather of the latter dunsticall times that followed 1582 J Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor* A ij b, As Sophisters use to argue of moates in the Sunne in their triflyng and Dunsticall Schooles. 1674 S Vincent *Gallaut's Acad* 8 Those silly and ridiculous Fashions, which the Old dunstical world wore, even out at Elbows

Hence **Du·nstically** *adv*

1611 A. Stafford *Niobe* II 195 (T., s v. *Dunce*), One speaks fluently, but writes dunsticallie

Dunstone (dv·nstōun). *Mining* and *Geol.* [f. Dun *a.*; cf also *dun-courses*, *dun-row*, s v. Dun *a.* 3 c.] Stone of a dun or dull brown colour; applied locally to different sedimentary rocks, as magnesian limestone, ironstone, sandstone, and sometimes to igneous rocks, such as dolerite.

1777 G. Forster *Voy. round World* I 20 A few .. of the kind which the Derbyshire miners call dunstone 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 19 The soil generally consists of a hazel-coloured loam, or free dunstone 1870 R S Hawker *Prose Wks* (1893) 1 One wide, wild stretch of rocky moorland, broken with masses of dunstone. 1887 H B. Woodward *Geol Eng. & Wales* (ed 2) 577 Dolerites are exposed west of St. Austell .. In places they are called 'Dunstones'

Dunt (dvnt), *sb*[1] *Sc.* and *dial.* Also 5–6 dount. [app a phonetic variant of Dint *sb*, perh. modified to express the duller sound implied. Cf. also Sw dial. *dunt* in same sense. (In early ME *dunt* (*it*) is merely a southern spelling of *dynt*, Dint)]

1. A firm but dull-sounding blow or stroke

c 1420 *Chron Vilod.* 283 W^t ouȝt ony stroke, dount, or wound 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. xvii 60 Full hastely doun swakkis, dunt for dunt 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot* II. 572 All with ane dunt the dur sone vp tha dang. *c* 1690 *Roxb. Ball.* (1888) VI. 616 And double dunts upon their rumps, the lads began to fa' then. 1788 Burns *Naebody* 12 I'll tak dunts frae nae-body

b A wound produced by such a blow.

1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* vii 56 My visitor. set himself to wash and dress the wound upon my scalp. 'Ay', said he, 'a sore dunt'. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* (ed. 3) 279 Wi' a three-cornered dunt on his broo

c. A beat or palpitation of the heart.

1768 Ross *Helenore* 62 (Jam) Dunt for dunt, her heart began to beat 1789 Davidson *Seasons* 52 (Jam) Ilk rowt the twa gave thwart the burn Cam o'er her heart a dunt

2. *Dunt-about*, a person or thing knocked about, ill-used, or made a convenience of

1825–80 in Jamieson. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss*, s v, 'Aye, poor thing, she's a fair dunt-aboot.'

Dunt, *a.* and *sb.*[2] *dial.* [perh. f. root of Dun *v.*[2] · cf. *dunch*, *dunny*.]

A. *adj.* Stupid, dizzy, or giddy, from an affection of the brain · said especially of sheep or calves.

1787 Grose *Provinc Gloss*, *Dunt*, stupified, numbed *Norf* .. A dunt sheep, one that mopes about, from a disorder in his head 1794 Vancouver *Agric Surv Cambr* 33 Dying dunt (as the shepherds term it) that is dizzy. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Dunt*, stupid; or dizzy A dizzy calf with water in the head is said to be dunt. 1893 Zincke *Wherstead* 276 Dunt [in East Anglia, means] chronically stupid from some affection or lesion of the brain

B. *sb* The gid or sturdy, in sheep, etc.

1784 Young *Ann. Agric.* II. 436 *Dunt*, a distemper [in sheep] caused by a bladder of water gathering in the head; no cure. 1822–34 Good *Study Med* (ed. 4) I. 355 The staggering or vertiginous disease which is provincially known by the name of dunt.

Dunt (dvnt), *v.*[1] *Sc.* and *dial.* [f. Dunt *sb*[1], or variant of Dint *v.* (sense 1): cf. also Sw. dial. *dunta* to strike, shake.]

1. *trans.* To knock with a dull sound, as with the fist in the back or ribs. Also *absol* or *intr.*

1570 *Henry's Wallace* x 285 Duschyt in dros, duntit [*MS.* in gloss, dewyt] with speris dynt *c* 1610 Sir J. Melvil *Mem.* (1735) 393 The dunting of Mells and Hammers. 1789 Davidson *Seasons* 59 (Jam) The pliant foot . Dunting, oppressive, on the verdant path 1806 *Jamieson's Pop. Ball* I. 304 (Jam) He dunted o' the kist, the burds did flee. 1895 Crockett *Men of Mosshags* 38 The sound of my mother's roller 'dunt dunting' on the dough. *Mod Sc.* It's too good a hat to be dunted about every day

b. *To dunt out* · to drive out by knocking; to thresh or beat out. Also *fig.*

1768 Ross *Helenore* 115 (Jam.) Ae thing I'd hae dunted out. 1823 Galt *R. Gilhaize* II. 220 (Jam.) Fearing the wrathful ram might dunt out the bowels, or the brains of the young cavalier 1871 W Alexander *Johnny Gibb* xiii (1873) 81 Johnny's principle of action, as regarded differences between himself and others, was always to 'dunt it oot' as he went along

2. *intr* Of the heart: To beat violently

1724 Ramsay *Evergreen* (1824) II 17 Neir dunt again within my Breist 1795 Burns *To Mitchell* II While my heart wi' life-blood dunted 1801 Macnfill *Poet Wks* (1844) 111 His proud heart it dunted

Dunt, *v.*[2] *dial* [Belongs to Dunt *a*] *trans* To drive stupid; to deafen or stun with noise

1787 Grose *Provinc. Gloss* s v, How you dunt me, saying of a mother to a crying child. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc E. Anglia*, *Dunt*, to stupify

Dunt, early ME. form of Dint.

Dunter (dv·ntəɹ). *local.* [In sense 1 prob., in 2 certainly, f Dunt *v*[1].]

1 A local name of the eider-duck (app originally in Orkney and Shetland) Also *dunter goose*, *-duck.*

1693 J. Wallace *Orkney* 16 Plenty both of wild and tame fowls Dunter-Goose, Clark-Goose. 1768 Wallis in *Phil Trans* LX 126 There are various sorts of the geese, as the brant, the dunter The gander of the dunter kind is one of the most beautiful feathered birds that I have ever seen 1866 Crichton *Nat Rambles&Outcasts* 97 We could distinguish one eider duck or dunter, as they are here termed

2 A porpoise (*Northumbld* and *south Scotld*).

1825 in Jamieson 1825 in Brockett *N C Gloss.*

†Duntibour. *Sc Obs.* Also dont-, dount-, duntebor [Derivation uncertain.] ? A lady of the bed-chamber

1538 Lyndesay *Supplic agst Syde Taillis* 376 Quod Lindesay in contempt of the syde taillis, That duddrounis & duntibouris throu þe dubbis traillis. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist Ref* IV. (1644) 307 The old Duntebors, and others that had long served in the Court, and hoped to have no remission of sins, but by vertue of the Masse *Ibid* 363 Certain Duntiberis, and others of the French Monsie *Ibid*, Madame Baylie, Mistris to the Queens Dountibures (for maids that Court would not then well bear).

Duntle (dv·ntˈl), *v. dial* [perh. dim. and freq of Dunt *v.*: but see also Dunkle] *trans.* To knock; to dent with a blow.

1852 R. S Surtees *Sponge's Sp Tour* xxvii 167 It was between these places that I got my hend duntled into my hat 1857 Kingsley *Two Y. Ago* Introd (1879) 6 His cap is duntled in · his back bears fresh stains of peat

‖ Duo (dīˑo). *Mus.* [It. *duo* duet, a. L. *duo* two] A duet

1590 T Whithorne (*title*) His Songs for 2 voyces, of the which some be plaine and easie the rest of these Duos, be made for those that be more perfect in Singing or Playing 1665 Pleys *Diary* 15 Oct, Tried to compose a duo of counter point. 1781 J. Moori *View Soc It.* (1795) I 189 A Duo performed by an old man and a young woman 1880 *Grove's Dict. Mus* I 468 Some writers use the form 'Duet' for vocal, and 'Duo' for instrumental compositions; this distinction, however, is by no means universally adopted

transf and *fig.* 1802 Marian Moore *Lascelles* I 232 She usually had a female friend staying with her, to interrupt these tedious duo's. 1872 Geo Eliot *Middlm* x, The talking was done in duos and trios more or less inharmonious

Duo-, L. *duo* = Gr. δύο (*dyo*), 'two', as an initial element, forms composite numbers. It is sometimes improperly used to form other modern compounds where Bi- (or in Greek words Di-) is the proper formative; e.g.

Duoca·meral = bicameral; **Duoce·ntenary** = bicentenary or duocentenary; **Du oglott**=diglott, **Duoli teral**= bilateral, **Duo pedal**=bipedal

1828 Webster cites Stuart for *Duolateral* 1850 (*title*) The Duoglott Bible comprising the Holy Scriptures in the Welsh and English Languages 1859 Sala *Gas-light & D* xxviii 318 Forced to assume the duopedal attitude by the cudgel of his master. 1879 *Sat Rev* 4 Oct. 412/1 Duocentenaries, ter-centenaries, and quin-centenaries have all lately taken place. 1894 *Daily Graphic* 19 Mar. 7/3 It has helped to illustrate the utility of the Duocameral system 1894 *Daily Tel* 23 Aug 4/7 Many thousands of the 'duoglot' babies have been reduced by a stroke of his autocratic pen to 'monoglots'

Duode·cad, -ade. [ad. late L *duodecas* the number twelve: cf. Decade] A group of twelve; a period of twelve years; = Dodecade.

1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribae* 1. 258 Ogdoades, Duodecads, Triacontads and all the Æones, blasphemous speculations [of the Gnostics] 1866 *Contemp Rev* III. 57 The changes necessitated by a duodecade of eventful years.

Duode·cagon, -he dron = Dodecagon, -hedron. **Duodecahe dral** *a* = Dodecahedral.

a 1696 Scarburgh *Euclid* (1705) 173 From the bisection of an Hexagonal Arch, may be inscribed a Duodecagon. 1828 Webster, *Duodecahedral*, *Duodecahedron.*

Duodecane see Duodecyl.

Duodecennial (diūˌodīse·niăl), *a.* [f L *duodecennium* period of twelve years, f. *duodec-im* twelve + *annus* year. see -al] Of twelve years.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr* 1865 *Morning Star* 12 Apr., The next duodecennial period commences next July.

Duodecim-, L *duodecim* twelve, an initial element in some recent technical terms·

Duodeci·mfid *a* [L. *-fidus* cleft], divided into twelve parts or segments (Webster, 1828); **Duodeci·mlobate** *a* [Gr. λόβος lobe], divided into twelve lobes (*Syd. Soc Lex.* 1883).

Duodecimal (diuˌodesi·măl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *duodecim-us* twelfth, f *duodecim* twelve: see -al. Cf. F *duodécimal* (1801 Hauy)]

A *adj.* Relating to twelfth parts or to the number twelve, proceeding by twelves.

1727 J Jordaine (*title*) Duodecimal Arithmetick and Mensuration improved 1749 F Smith *Voy Disc.* II 56 A duodecimal Progression 1857 *Sat Rev* III 448/2 A strictly duodecimal coinage

B *sb pl* **Duodecimals,** a method of multiplying together quantities denoting lengths given in feet, inches, twelfths of an inch, etc, without reducing them to one denomination, also called *cross-multiplication*

The method is essentially that of long multiplication, but in the duodecimal scale instead of the decimal The successive terms of the result denote square feet, twelfths of a square foot, square inches, etc

1714 S Cunn (*title*) A new and complete Treatise of the Doctrine of Fractions with an Epitome of Duodecimals 1802 P. Barlow (*title*) On the Method of Transforming a Number from one Scale of Notation to another, and its Application to the rule of Duodecimals 1859 Barn Smith *Arith & Algebra* (ed 6) 167 This method is styled Cross Multiplication or Duodecimals, and it is generally employed by painters, bricklayers, &c, in measuring work

Hence **Duode cimally** *adv*

1847 Craig, *Duodecimally*, by duodecimals

Duode·cimary, *a.* [f L. *duodecim* twelve, see -ary] Having twelve parts or sections.

1837 *Fraser's Mag* XV 27 In the course of one month, by the mere disposal of cards, divided into twelve compartments, as tickets for so many lessons, he pocketed about fifty pounds [He] only desired that they would take his duodecimary cards, and pay for them

‖ Duodecimo (diūˌodesimo). [L. (*in*) *duodecimō* in a twelfth (*sc.* of a sheet), abl of *duodecimus* twelfth.]

1 The size of a book, or of the page of a book, in which each leaf is one-twelfth of a whole sheet: usually abbreviated 12mo

1658 Phillips s v, A book is said to be in *Duodecimo*, when it is of twelve leaves in a sheet. 1688 *Catalogus Librorum per Benj Walford* 137 English Miscellanies in Octavo and Duodecimo. 1759 Dilworth *Pope* 47 His miscellanies in duodecimo 1837–9 Hallam *Hist Lit* (1847) I 451 The book is in duodecimo, and contains but eighty five pages. 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* 56 Some fifty leaves in duodecimo

fig. 1832 *L. Ind. Sketch Bk* I. 49 Mrs. Erskine was a beauty in duodecimo

2. A book or volume of this size

1712 Addison *Spect* No 529 ¶ 1 The Author of a Duodecimo 1807 *Director* II 348 Some of the duodecimos of our circulating libraries 1851 Carlyle *Sterling* III. iii. (1872) 190 A tiny duodecimo without name attached

fig *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) I 282 Those delicious things, Which constitute Love's joys and woes In pretty duodecimos

3. *attrib* or *adj.*

1781 W. Mason *Let.* 29 Mar in *Walpole's Lett* (1858) VIII 18 *note*, A hundred duodecimo pages 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an 1750, It was published in six duodecimo volumes 1824 L Murray *Eng. Gram.* I Pref 3 The last Duodecimo edition of his Grammar 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit* I iii 1 § 148 The duodecimo division of the sheet. 1850 W Irving *Goldsmith* xxx 296 An abridgement in one volume duodecimo

b. *fig* Applied to a person or thing of minute or diminutive size.

1777 Sheridan *Sch Scand* II ii, Lady Betty was taking the dust in Hyde Park, in a sort of duodecimo phaeton 1833 *New Monthly Mag* XXXVII 46 All the little monarchies and duodecimo princedoms. 1860 *All Year Round* No 38 283 He bent, and bowed, and touched his heart with his hand, like a little duodecimo Lord Chesterfield

Duode·cuple, *a.* [f L. *duodecim* twelve, after Decuple] Twelvefold

1727 Arbuthnot *Coins* (J), To establish the duodecuple proportion.

Duodecyl (diuˌodsil). *Chem* [f L *duodecim* twelve + -yl.] The twelfth member of the series of hydrocarbon radicals having the formula C_nH_{2n+1}; the monatomic alcohol radical $C_{12}H_{25}$. Used *attrib.* in *duodecyl chloride*, *compound*, *hydride* So **Duo decane, Duode cylene,** the paraffin and olefine of this series Also *Dodecyl*, *Dodecane*, etc.

1872 Watts *Dict Chem.* VI, *Duodecyl compounds* .. *Duodecane* or *Duodecyl Hydride* $C_{12}H_{26}$, is one of the constituents of American petroleum *Duodecyl chloride*, $C_{12}H_{25}Cl$, is a faintly yellowish, nearly inodorous liquid *Duodecylene*, $C_{12}H_{24}$, is one of the hydrocarbons obtained by Warren and Storer by destructive distillation of the lime-soap of Menhaden oil; also from Rangoon tar.

Duodenal (diūˌodī năl), *a*[1] [ad mod.L. *duodēnālis*, f *duodēnum*: see below; cf F. *duodénal*.] Pertaining or relating to the duodenum.

1843 J G Wilkinson *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd* I. v 149 The duodenal artery 1870 Rolleston *Anim Life* 15 In the concavity of the duodenal fold.

Duode·nal, *a*[2] *rare.* [f. L. *duodēnī* twelve each + -al] Composed of twelve members

1817 G S Faber *Eight Diss* (1845) II App. v 275 The southern Duodenal Confederacy of the Tursem. *Ibid.* 286 Duodenal Federations

Duode·nal, *sb. Mus.* The symbol of the root of a Duodene.

1874 A J Ellis *Proc R Soc* XXIII 20 The duodenal will direct the player to the mode of arranging the manual

Duodenary (diuˌodī nări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *duodēnārius* containing twelve]

A *adj* 1 *Arith* Pertaining to twelve; proceeding by twelves.

1857 *Sat Rev* III 448/1 The use of the duodenary division of the shilling 1864 WEBSTER s v, *Duodenary arithmetic*, that system in which the local value of the figures increases in a twelve fold proportion from right to left 1890 *Times* (weekly ed) 17 Jan 15/1 The duodenary system of calculation

2. *Mus.* Relating to duodenes

1874 A J ELLIS in *Proc R Soc* XXIII 21 The fingering on manuals constructed on the duodenary theory.

B *sb* †1. A period of twelve years *Obs*

1681 H MORE *Exp Dan* 224 In the beginning of the Duodenary

2 *Mus* A keyboard constructed according to duodenes. See A 2

1874 A J ELLIS in *Proc. R Soc* 28 The hand would on the duodenary dip between high digitals to strike octaves of low digitals

Du·odenate, *v Mus intr* To modulate by duodenes So **Duodena·tion**

1874 A J ELLIS *Proc R Soc* XXIII 21 If a piece in †B♭ duodenated much to the left..we could play it as A♯ *Ibid.* 19 To consider modulation as taking place by duodenes, and hence consisting of duodenation.

Duodene (dĭū ŏdēn). *Mus.* [f med L *duodēna* a dozen, a group of twelve, f L *duodēnī* twelve each cf. late L *centēna*, etc] Name given by A. J Ellis to a group of twelve notes having certain fixed relations of pitch, in a proposed scheme for obtaining exact intonation on a keyboard instrument

1874 A J ELLIS in *Proc R Soc* XXIII 16 A *duodene* ..consists of 12 tones, forming four *trines* of major Thirds arranged in three *quaternions* of Fifths

‖ **Duodenum** (dĭŭ|ŏdĭ nŏm). *Anat* In 6 also duodene. [med L (so called from its length, = *duodēnum digitōrum* space of twelve digits, inches, or finger's breadths), f *duodēnī* twelve each (see prec) Used in Fr in 1514 (Hatz -Darm.)] The first portion of the small intestine immediately below the stomach, commencing at the pylorus, and terminating in the jejunum or second portion, at the second lumbar vertebra

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R* v xlii. (1495) 158 The fyrste gutte of the thre subtyll guttes hyghte duodenum, for in his lengthe by the mesure of euery man he conteynyth twelue ynches *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 168 Þe firste gutt is maad fast to þe lower mouþ, and þis gutt is clepid duodenum for he is of þe lengþe of xij ynchis *Ibid* 171 Wiþ a gutt þat is clepid duodeno 1594 T B *La Primaud Fr Acad* II 349 The first is called Duodene, because of the length of it, which is without any folding or turning 1699 *Phil. Trans* XXI 237 The greatest part of the Food, that is thus broken and concocted, is by the Contraction of the Fibres of the Stomach press'd into the Duodenum. 1767 GOOCH *Treat Wounds* I 398 The small intestines, consisting of the *Duodenum*, *Jejunum* and *Ileum* 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract Surg* I 603 The duodenum is rarely ruptured, its position protecting it

Hence **Duodeni·tis,** inflammation of the duodenum; - **Duodeno·stomy** [Gr. στόμα mouth], **Duodeno·tomy** [Gr. -τομία cutting] see quots.

1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med Terminol*, Duodenitis. 1866 FLINT *Princ Med.* (1880) 450 Duodenitis, separately, or in connection with gastritis and enteritis. 1883 *Syd. Soc Lex*, *Duodenostomy*, the opening of the duodenum through the abdominal walls, and its attachment to them so as to make an artificial mouth or entrance for food, as in cancer of the pylorus *Ibid*, *Duodenotomy*, the opening of the duodenum through the abdominal parietes, as in cancer of the pylorus, to introduce nutriment

Duodra·ma, [ad It. *duodramma* (=F. *duodrame*), f L. or It. *duo* + DRAMA] 'A dramatic piece for two performers only; cf. DUOLOGUE. In recent Dicts.

Duologue (dĭū ŏlŏg). [irreg f L. *duo* or Gr. δύο (*dyo-*) two, after *monologue.*] A conversation between two persons, a dialogue; *spec.* a dramatic piece spoken by two actors. Also *attrib.*

1864 *Home News* 19 Dec. 21/1 The dramatic monopolists are now taking steps to stop a 'dualogue entertainment' at Weston's Music Hall 1865 MISS BRADDON *Sir Jasper* v, [He] was fain to let the conversation lapse almost into a duologue between his daughter and his guest 1894 *Athenæum* 3 Mar 288/1 'Fashionable Intelligence', an original duologue is promised at the Court Theatre.

Duomachy (dĭu|ŏ măkĭ). *nonce-wd* [irreg. f. L. *duo* or Gr δύο two + -μαχια fighting] A fight of two, single combat

1885 R F BURTON in *Academy* Aug 69/1 To run away.. rather than engage in a Waki' al-isnayn or duomachy.

‖ **Duomo** (dwōmo). Also 6–8 **domo.** [It. *duomo, domo* cathedral: see DOME *sb*]

1 A cathedral church (in Italy); cf. DOM.2

1549 THOMAS *Hist Italie* 188 b, The *Domo* of Myllaine 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Oct, The Duomo, or Cathedral is a superb structure 1672 CROWNE *Chas VIII*, v. Dram Wks (1873) I 214 The Duchess, Sir' Bleeding and faint is from the Domo led 1855 TENNYSON *Daisy* 46 In bright vignettes Of tower or duomo, sunny-sweet *attrib* 1851 MRS BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* 94 We chased the Archbishop from the duomo door. 1856 — *Aur. Leigh* VIII. 44 The duomo-bell Strikes ten.

†2. = DOME 5 a. *Obs.*

1693 SALMON *Bate's Dispens* (1713) 94/1 Open the Cover to the Duomo, and increase the Fire more and more

†Duo·polize, *v. Obs nonce-wd.* [f. L *duo* or Gk δύο two, after *monopolize*] *trans* To engross between two

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch* 440 Some rigid Presbyterians and popular Independents affect with great Magistery to Duopolize all Church-power

Duorow, obs form of DWARF

Duosecant (dĭu|ōʻsē kănt), *a Cryst* [non-etymol f L *duo* two + *secāntem* cutting] (See quot)

1851 *Offic Catal Gt Exhib* I 121 Any plane of any crystal whatever must belong to one or other of the three forms Trisecant Cutting all three gubernatorial axes Duosecant Cutting only two axes, and therefore parallel to the third Ultimate Cutting only one

Dup (dŭp), *v. dial.* or *arch.* [contr. from *do up* (see Do *v.* 52)· cf *doff, don, dout*, and see DUB *v*³] *trans* To open

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl* 1 (1870) 122 Dup the dore, gos' 1564 EDWARDS *Dam & Pithias* in Hazl *Dodsley* IV 69 Will they not dup the gate to-day? 1602 SHAKS *Ham* IV v 51 Then vp he rose, and don'd his clothes, and dupt the chamber dore 1673 R HEAD *Canting Acad* 14 If we dup the Gigei 1785 in GROSE *Dict Vulg Tongue* 1865 S EVANS *Bro Fabian* 5 'Now dup the gate', quoth the king's men, 'So quickly as ye may'

Dup, -e, obs forms of DEEP

Dupable (dĭū pāb'l), *a* Also **dupeable.** [f. DUPE *v* + -ABLE] Capable of being duped; gullible. Also as *sb* Hence **Dupabi·lity,** gullibility.

1833 CARLYLE *Cagliostro* Misc Ess 1872 V 104 That same blubbery oiliness the very gift of a fluent public speaker—to Dupeables. *Ibid* 122 Some boiling muddle-heads of the dupeable sort 1835 SOUTHEY *Doctor* lxxxvii III 119 Man is a dupeable animal 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 366 Napoleon, believed too much in the Dupeability of men 1856 R S VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II viii ix 99 Behold that grand Magnet for all the loose and dupable social particles in every class and country.

†Du·parted, *a. Her. Obs.* [f. *du-* (=DUO-) + *parted*] = BIPARTED.

1688 R HOLME *Armoury* III 270/2 Some blazon this Duparted and Biparted, if it end in two points

Dupe (dĭūp), *sb.* [a F *dupe*, †*duppe* (15th c.) deluded person: in 1426 said to belong to 'the manner of speaking that they call *jargon*']

A person who allows himself to be deceived or deluded; one who is misled by false representations or notions; a victim of deception. Const. *of*, rarely *to.*

1681 TEMPLE *Mem.* II Wks 1731 I 344 They were other Mens Dupes, and did other Mens work 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 39 But Dennis was the dupe of his credulity 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst Relig* (1782) II 304 Dupes to the most fatal delusion and self deceit 1830 SCOTT *Demonol* x 356 The ready dupe of astrologers and soothsayers 1845 M PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 22 But Gregory was not the dupe of this stratagem

Hence **Du·pedom, Du·pism.**

1798 ANNA SEWARD *Lett* (1811) V 171 That single instance of dupism 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr* IV i. (1845) 322 Imbecile Dupedom.

Dupe, *v* [a. F. *dupe-r* (17th c in Hatz-Darm); or f. DUPE *sb*] *trans.* To make a dupe of; to deceive, delude, befool; to cheat.

1704 SWIFT *T Tub* § 9 Those entertainments and pleasures we most value in life, are such as dupe and play the wag with the senses 1771 *Junius Lett* li 264, I will not concur to dupe and mislead a senseless multitude 1825 LYTTON *Zicci* 26, I am not to be duped by these solemn phrases 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* III 480 William had too much sense to be duped 1895 F HALL *Two Trifles* 14, On his faith, I have been duped .. into imagining myself able to [etc]

Hence **Duped** (dĭūpt), *ppl a.*

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I Pref, The duped populace 1855 LEWES *Goethe* I II iv 91 One of those duped dupers who still clung to the great promises of Alchemy.

Dupeable, var. spelling of DUPABLE.

Duper (dĭū pəɹ). [f DUPE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who dupes; a deceiver, deluder

1792 MAD D'ARBLAY *Diary* 24 Sept., The duped and the dupers 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk* v. 1361 The waggish parents who played dupes To dupe the duper

Dupery (dĭu·pəɹĭ) [f. DUPE *v.* + -ERY. cf F. *duperie* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.)] a The action or practice of duping, deception, trickery. b. The condition of one who is duped

1759 ADAM SMITH *Mor. Sent.* VI i. (R), [Machiavel] .has much contempt for the dupery and weakness of the sufferers. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur Lit* (1859) II 163 The whole displays a complete system of dupery 1816 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let* 28 Oct, While thus open to dupery he is so fearful of ridicule that [etc] 1830 *Fraser's Mag* I 418, I was continually exposed to the dupery of cunning.

Du·pion. ? *Obs* Also **doupion.** [ad. F. *doupion* = It. *doppione*, f *doppio* double] 'A double cocoon formed by two silk-worms' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858) 1828 in WEBSTER.

†Du·plar, *a. Obs rare* [ad. late L *duplār-is* containing double, f. *duplus* DUPLE] Double, duple. see quot.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* 783 Duplar or Duple Armature they were called in those daies, who had Duble alowances of Corne, Simplar, that had but single

†Du·plat, *a Sc Obs. rare.* [ad. L *duplāt-us*, pa pple. of *duplāre* to double] = DUPLE *a*

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal Hon* I xli, Proportionis Duplat, triplat, diatesseriall

Duplation (dĭuplē ʃən) [ad. L. *duplātiōn-em*, n of action f *duplāre* to double] The operation of doubling

c 1425 *Craft Nombrynge* (E E T S) 12 This is the chapture of duplacioun .. Duplacioun is a doublyng of a nombre *Ibid* 13 Do away þe figure þat was dowblede, and sett here þe digit þat comes of þe duplacioun 1542 RECORDE *Gr Artes* (1575) 167 Duplation is nothing else but multiplying by 2 1861 F HALL in *Jrnl Asiat Soc Bengal* 6 The originals in all cases double consonants which have over them I have simplified this duplation

Duple (dĭū p'l), *a (sb.)* [ad. L *duplus* double, f. *duo* two + *-plus*, from root *ple-* to fill]

A. *adj* Double, twofold *Obs* in *gen.* sense: in *Math.* applied to the proportion of two quantities one of which is double of the other; in *Music*, to 'time' or rhythm having two beats in the bar

1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen VIII*, c 27 § 47 If it be with a duple voucher, then sixe shillinges and viii *d* 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl* 19 For example sake 6 and 12 will make a duple reason [=ratio] 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos* v. (1701) 162/2 By finding two mean proportionals between two right lines in a Duple proportion 1664 BUTLER *Hud* II ii 269 A breach of Oath is Duple And either way admits a Scruple 1725–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Time*, Common or duple Time is of two species The first, when every bar or measure is equal to a semi breve The second, where every bar is equal to a minim *a* 1763 BYROM *Robbery Camb. Coach* (R), Made the red-rugg'd collector's income duple. 1882 W S PRATT in Gladden *Par. Probl* 460 Duple and quadruple rhythms are the best

†**B.** *sb* A double; = DOUBLE *sb* I *Obs.*

1609 DOULAND *Ornith Microl* 61 You shall find it a Duple 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 63 The proportion of a half part to a duple animal 1726 LEONI tr *Alberti's Archit* II 88/2 Four the Duple of two 1787 SIR J HAWKINS *Johnson* 535 Mathematical ratios of a duple and triple

†Du·ple, *v Obs* [ad L *duplāre* to double, f. *dupl-us* DUPLE] *trans* To double; to make twice as much or many

c 1425 *Found St Bartholomew's* (E E T S) 63 Rehersyng, and duplynge prayers 1654 VILVAIN *Epit Ess* VI lxxxii, That dupled force 1694 HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 116 Dupling the Terms of the Ration.

†Du·plet. *Obs. rare.* [f. DUPLE, after *doublet*: see -ET] = DOUBLET 3 a

1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* III i, To throw with three dice, till duplets, and a chance be thrown, and the highest duplet wins

Duplex (dĭū pleks), *a* [a. L *duplex* twofold, f. *duo* two + *plic-* to fold Not in Webster 1828]

1 Composed of two parts or elements, twofold.

1817 T. L PEACOCK *Melincourt* II. 51 A poet and a critic—in which *duplex* capacity he had first deluged the world with torrents of execrable verses—and then written anonymous criticisms to prove them divine. 1841 MIALL in *Nonconf* I 29 A double definition is required; because we are endeavouring to express a duplex idea 1877 TYNDALL in *Daily News* 2 Oct 2/4 Social progress is for the most part typified by this duplex or polar action

b. In various technical applications.

Duplex escapement, one in which the escape-wheel has both spur and crown teeth, *duplex gas burner*, one having two jets so arranged as to combine the two flames into one, *duplex lamp*, one with two wicks, *duplex lathe*, one having a cutting-tool at the back opposite to that in front, and in an inverted position

1851 *Offic. Catal Gt Exhib* III 1266 Gold hunting watch .. style of regulator with duplex escapement. 1883 MISS BRADDON *Gold Calf* xxv. 281 In the mellow light of a duplex lamp 1889 FINDLAY *Eng Railway* 114 A duplex steam hammer of 30 tons, and one of 10 tons

2. *Electric Telegraphy* a Applied to any system by which two messages can be sent along the same wire at the same time: now called DIODE

b Now restricted to systems in which two messages are sent simultaneously in opposite directions. opp. to DIPLEX, q v

1873 *Telegraphic Jrnl* I 59 The term duplex telegraphy has recently been applied to the system by which two messages may be sent along the same wire at the same time. 1879 G PRESCOTT *Sp Telephone* p iii, In 1872 Stearns perfected a duplex system, whereby two communications could be simultaneously transmitted over one wire.

Du·plex, *v. Electric Telegraphy* [f prec. 2] *trans* To render duplex; to arrange (a wire or cable) so that two messages can be sent along it at the same time.

1880 *Daily News* 27 Dec. 3/4 The Duplexing of Submarine Cables 1882 *Sat Rev.* 18 Mar 330/2 Duplexing had been known and used on land lines for some time before it could be applied to long deep-sea cables 1883 *Daily News* 30 May 7/3 Science had enabled them to duplex their cables 1894 *Times* 30 Apr. 3/4 There are two systems of duplexing—the one called the 'differential', where you balance two currents against one another, and the 'bridge' system, where you balance two electric pressures or tendencies to drive a current

Duplexity (dĭuple ksĭti) *rare* [f DUPLEX *a* after *complexity*] The quality of being double, doubleness. (Used occasionally instead of DUPLICITY (sense 2), to avoid the suggestion of sense 1)

1856 DOVE *Logic Chr Faith* VI. VI 405 In the duplexity of method may be found the key 1885 HUXLEY *Phys.* Index, Nervous apparatus, duplexity of.

†Du·plic. *Obs* In 6 -icke, 7 -ique. [a. F. *duplique* sb (1512 in Hatz -Darm.), med.L *duplica* 'iterata responsio in litigiis' (Du Cange), f. F. *dupliquer*, L. *duplicāre*, to double.] = DUPLY *sb.*, DUPLICATION 3

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M* (1596) 984/2 Then after, at the daies appointed, went forth with replication duplicke, with other answeres ech to other in writing what they could 1682 *Loud Gaz* No 1747/2 Making a Duplique to the last Reply of the French Ambassadors

† **Duplicament.** *Obs rare* [f L *duplicā re* to double: see -MENT.] A duplicate, a copy

1574 in H Hall *Soc in Eliz. Age* (1886) 161, I delivered him the Duplycamente of his Accompte. *Ibid*, Wch sayde Duplycamente is enrolled before Mr Fanshawe

Duplica'nd, du'plicando. *Sc Law.* [L. *duplicando* (in feu charters written in Latin) 'with or by doubling', used in Engl context with sense 'doubling', and now usually anglicized as *duplicand*] The doubling of feu-duty for one year, on the occasion of the admission of an heir or assignee, or at certain specified intervals, as e g. at the 20th, 25th, or 30th year; a double feu-duty so paid

1769 *Morrison's Dict. of Decisions* 15059 'Necnon duplicando dictam feudifirmam primo anno introitus cujuslibet heredis aut assignati.' 1777 *Ibid.* 15053 The superior is bound to enter an heir, for a mere *duplicando* of the feu duty 1804 *Ibid.* 15040 On payment of the *duplicando* or other composition 1838 DUFF *Feudal Convey* II II § 56 P 4 With respect to the *duplicand* or *relief* due by an heir, it ought to be expressed in the charter *Ibid* The duplicand or casualty of relief may be renounced. 1892 *Scottish Feu Charter*, 'As also paying to me and my foresaids a duplicand or additional sum of one pound ten shillings sterling at the expiration of every period of twenty years from Whitsunday 1892.'

Duplicate (diū plikĕt), *a* and *sb* [ad. L *duplicāt-us* doubled, pa. pple. of *duplicāre* to double. see next]

A. *adj* **1.** Double, twofold, consisting of two corresponding parts, that is made or exists in two corresponding examples

1432-50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I 125 Galile is a region betwene the Iewery and Palestine, whiche is duplicate, the superior and inferior. 1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen VIII*, c 21 § 12 No man..shal pay any more. then shalbe limitted in the saide duplicate bokes of taxes. 1657 HOBBES *Absurd Geom.* Wks. 1845 VII. 382 Euclid has but one word for double and duplicate 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol Ess.* 152 Nitro-aluminous, or duplicate salt 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* V I § 1. 248 Astronomy is a science of duplicate origin 1882 PEBODY *Eng Journ* XX 148 The *Standard* is a morning and an evening paper, and is the only London newspaper which now appears in this duplicate form

b. *Duplicate ague* · see DUPLICATED 3

1822-34 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed 4) I 607 The fifth species [i e complicated ague] is distinguished from the rest by its peculiar complexity, consisting of double tertians, triple tertians, unequal tertians, duplicate tertians

2 Double, doubled; consisting of twice the number or quantity.

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, (an 6) (1550) 23 The estates of Bruges little doubted to admit so small a nombre into so populous a company, ye though the numbre were duplicate 1883 *Syd Soc. Lex* s v, Double, duplicate. Applied to flowers having a double row of petals

3. That is the exact counterpart or 'double' of something already in existence applied to any number of such copies or specimens of a thing.

1812 J SMYTH *Pract of Customs* App (1821) 375 Sometimes goods are included with other goods, in a warrant passed in the Wood Farm Office, in which case the Landing Waiter is furnished with a duplicate warrant from thence, as his authority for the delivery 1847 EMERSON *Repr Men, Montaigne* Wks I. 341 The duplicate copy of Florio, which the British Museum purchased 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ* 194 For each ship of war there are duplicate boilers, either in store, in hand, or in contemplation 1895 *Stanley Gibbons' Stamp Catal* 593 A convenient means of keeping duplicate or superfluous stamps

4. *Duplicate proportion, ratio* the proportion or ratio of squares, in relation to that of the radical quantities

1678 HOBBES *Decam* v 57 'Tis because all heavie Bodies Naturally descend with proportion of swiftness duplicate to that of the time 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II 386 All the particles of matter attracting one another in the reciprocal duplicate ratio of their distances 1827 HUTTON *Course Math* I 330 If any number of quantities be continued proportionals, the ratio of the first to the third, will be duplicate or the square of the ratio of the first and second 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. xii 309 He must have been acquainted with the duplicate proportion before his conversation with Hooke

B *sb.* [absol use of the adj; in F. *duplicata*, a. med.L *duplicata* (*charta*, etc)]

1 One of two things exactly alike, so that each is the 'double' of the other; especially, that which is made from or after the other **a** A second copy of a letter or official document, having the legal force of the original whether made along with it, for separate custody or transmission, or prepared subsequently to take the place of the other in case of loss **b.** The second copy of a bill drawn in two parts; a 'second of exchange'. **c** A pawnbroker's ticket.

1532 SIR J RUSSELL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser II. I. 303, I do send a post unto your Highnes with the duplicate of these my said Letties who goyth by Alemaignie 1575 in W H Turner *Select. Rec Oxford* (1880) 374 Two duplicats thereof to be signed 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 130 Duplicat is a second letters Patents graunted by the Lord Chancellour, in case where hee hath graunted the same before, and therefore they are held void by M Crompton 1648 CROMWELL *Let* 2 Oct. in *Carlyle*, Duplicates of all which I have sent to the Committee at Derby House, and therefore forbear to trouble you with the things themselves 1683 *Col Rec Pennsylv* I 20 That a transcript or Duplicate of all lawes, be transmitted to the privy Councell 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) VI 113 The original and duplicate being but one will, they must stand or fall together 1828 WEBSTER s v., A second letter or bill of exchange exactly like the first is called a duplicate 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Pawnbroker's Shop* (D.), This elegantly attired individual is in the act of entering the duplicate he has just made out in a thick book 1838 — *O Twist* XXVIII, 'It was a pawnbroker's duplicate' 1862 C STRETTON *Chequered Life* II 147 The moment you have cashed your duplicate, which you are certain to receive by next mail go to the office and take your berth for Liverpool 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist* I xi. 379 The rolls of the treasurer and chancellor were duplicates

2 Generally, a thing which is the exact counterpart or 'double' of another reckoned the original or primary specimen, one of two or more specimens of anything exactly or virtually alike in this sense there may be any number of 'duplicates'.

1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I II 50 So that one man is but the duplicate or counterpart of another 1705 HEARNE *Collect* 3 Dec, We will part with duplicates [of coins] 1762-71 H WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd Paint* (1786) II 23 He commonly made duplicates of his pictures, reserving one of each for himself 1771 SWINTON in *Phil Trans* LXI 350 It is so similar to the former that it may almost pass for a duplicate of the same coin 1820 LAMB *Lia* Sel I *Oxford in Vac.*, As if a man should suddenly encounter his own duplicate 1890 OGILVIE *Postage Stamps* 11 Friends will soon supply you with plenty of duplicates which you can utilise for exchanges

b. A word which is in sense exactly the same as another; a synonym.

1839 H. ROGERS *Ess* II. III 147 These languages, more especially the Latin, have furnished us with duplicates of many words of common objects, which add much to the variety and harmony of expression

3. *In duplicate* in two exactly corresponding copies or transcripts.

[1627 SIR N HYDE in *St. Trials* (1735) VII 140/1 This was certified under the hands of all the Judges in a duplicate, whereof the one was delivered to the Lord Chancellor, and the other to the Lord Treasurer 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 21 July, I went to get Mr Spong to engross it [the agreement] in duplicates.] 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 61/1 Receipts for refunds are taken in duplicate.

Duplicate (diū plikĕt), *v.* [f L *duplicāt-*, ppl. stem of *duplicāre*, f *duplex*, *duplicem*, double.]

1. *trans.* To double, to multiply by two, to make double or twofold; to redouble.

1623 COCKERAM, *Duplicate*, to double. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 101 To duplicate the analogy *a* 1652 J SMITH *Sel Disc* IV 100 Requiring them to duplicate the dimensions of Apollo's altar 1660 F BROOKE tr *Le Blanc's Trav* 308 Their wailings and lamentations, which they duplicate when they come together 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 24 As 4372 duplicated is 8744 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Oct 5/2 The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company have decided to duplicate the cables which are not duplicated over their lines

2. To make or provide in duplicate; to make the double or exact copy of; to repeat

1860 EMERSON *Cond Life, Fates* (1861) 14 Copying or duplicating his own structure 1880 *Times* 27 Dec. 9/4 To provide against the possibility of a breakdown all the vital parts are duplicated 1883 H DRUMMOND *Nat Law in Spir W* x 330 It is a case which is being duplicated every day in our own country. 1895 *Fablet* 7 Dec 900 Many of the official pieces were almost certain to be duplicated.

† **3** *intr* for *refl* To become doubled *Obs.*

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. XX 156 If we abduce the eye unto either corner, the object will not duplicate 1649 JER TAYLOR *Gt Exemp* V § 6 The desires of man.. if they pass upon an end or aim of difficulty or ambition, . duplicate and grow to a disturbance

† b To double or fold on itself *Obs*

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* (ed. 2) 325 Pepper, in the growth supported by poles or canes, about which it entwines and duplicates with many embraces

4. *Eccl.* (*absol.*) To celebrate the Eucharist twice in one day

1865 F G LEE *Direct Angl* (ed 2) 196 If the Priest has to duplicate, i. e to celebrate twice in one day, he must not drink the ablutions 1881 T. E BRIDGETT *Hist Holy Eucharist* II x 132 Rebuking priests who said mass frequently, sometimes duplicating out of avarice

Hence **Du'plicating** *vbl sb* and *ppl. a*

1659 FULLER *App Inj Innoc* (1840) 316 Who hath represented all my faults in a duplicating glass 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char Min* (ed 3) 79 Iceland or duplicating spar

Du'plicated, *ppl. a* [f prec + -ED 1]

1 Doubled, made in duplicate, repeated

1643 PRYNNE *Sov Power Parl* II 30 Sundry duplicated deepe Asseverations. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* II (1662) 274 Single flowers are observed much sweeter than such flowers which are duplicated 1801 HOOKE in *Phil Trans* XCII 40 This confused or duplicated pulse does produce on the retina, the sensation of a yellow 1896 T MARTIN *Æneid* IV (470) When he sees .two suns And duplicated Thebes before him rise.

† **2** Doubled back *Obs*

1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed 3) 73 The Edges of the.. Valves are duplicated with a muscular Corpuscle in the Middle 1741 — *Anat Bones* (ed 3) 210 The duplicated Tendon of the *Musculus descendens abdominis*

3. *Pathol* 'Applied to intermittent fevers in which two paroxysms occur during the time in which one is usual, the two paroxysms being unlike to each other, but each like the corresponding one of the following period' (*Syd Soc Lex.*, 1883)

Du'plicately, *adv rare.* [f DUPLICATE *a* + -LY 2] In a double or twofold manner or measure

1660 tr *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* II 145 If there happens a twofold need of Medicine. then administer also duplicatly to the Paralitick

Duplication (diūplikē·ʃən) [a F *duplication* (13th c in Godef), ad. L *duplicātiōn-em*, n of action from L *duplicāre* to double]

1. The action of doubling † **a.** *Arith* Multiplication by two *Obs*

c 1430 *Art Nombrynge* (E E T S) 7 Duplicacioun is agregacion of nombre þat me may se the nombre growen. In doublynge ay is but one ordre of figures necessarie 1674 JEAKE *Arith* (1696) 24 Duplication is nothing else but to double every figure of the Multiplicand

b The making anything twice as many or as much, the repetition of an action or thing, division into two by natural growth or spontaneous division

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 168 There be duplication of notable members, as to haue foure armes, or two heades 1649 JER TAYLOR *Gt Exemp* V. Ad sect VII § 1 The duplication of them joys 1770 SWINTON in *Phil Trans* LXI 86 A duplication of consonants, in writing, having been unknown to the most ancient Etruscans 1831 BREWSTER *Nat Magn* VI (1833) 154 It could only have been produced by a duplication of one of the figures produced by unequal refraction 1847 GROTE *Greece* II XLVII (1862) IV 149 The alleged duplication of the tribute. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem Chem* 291 This duplication of the carbon element, by a combination of one of the four combining units of one atom with one of the four units of the other atom

c *Math Duplication of the cube.* The problem of finding the side of a cube having double the volume of a given cube, the DELIAN problem, q v.

Duplication formula, a formula for obtaining the sine or other trigonometrical function of the double of an angle from the corresponding function of the angle itself.

1660 STANLEY *Hist Philos* IX (1701) 435/2 Amongst his Geometrical Inventions also must be remembered the Duplication of a Cube 1754 *Dict Arts & Sc* II 992 The duplication of a Cube is a problem famous in antiquity 1837 *Penny Cycl* IX 203

d. *Music.* See DOUBLE *v* 1 c

2. A duplicate copy or version; a counterpart.

1872 HARDWICK *Trad Lanc* 219 Appears to be but a duplication of the Tarquin legend 1893 J INGLIS *Oor Ain Folk* IV (1894) 41 There were numberless duplications of Jeems Wright.

3. *Civil* and *Canon Law* A pleading on the part of the defendant in reply to the replication, corresponding to the rejoinder at common law

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch* 476 The courts of Equitie beyond the seas, after bill and answere, replication and rejoynder, and sometimes duplication, and at last conclusion [etc] 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 251 Duplications are those Exceptions, which the Defendant made use of to repel the Plaintiffs Replication 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 127 [If] a replication operates inequitably against the defender, in that case an additional clause is added on his account, which gets the name of duplication.

b *transf*

1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* Democr. to Rdr 11 To haue written in controuersie, had bin to cut off an Hydra's head, *lis litem generat*, one begets another, so many duplications, triplications, and swarmes of questions

† **4** *Anat* A folding, a doubling; *concr* a fold.

1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* VII 90 The Cause of this duplication [of the pleura] 1676 WISEMAN *Surgery* (J), The peritonæum is a strong membrane, every where double, in the duplications of which all the viscera of the abdomen are hid 1748 tr *Renatus' Distemp. Horses* 170 A Ganglion is a Tuber or Tumour which is formed of the Duplication of a Nerve

† b. = DIPLOE 1 *Obs*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 447 To the duplication of the skull, that is to the porie substance between the tables thereof

5 *Eccl* 'A second celebration by the same priest on the same day'

1866 F. G. LEE *Direct Angl* (ed 3) 354

Duplicative (diū plikĕtiv), *a.* and *sb.* [f L. *duplicāt-*, ppl. stem of *duplicāre* to double + -IVE]

A. *adj.* Having the quality of doubling, producing two instead of one.

c 1870 CARPENTER (O), The multiplication of cells by duplicative subdivision.

B. *sb.* A doubling addition.

1884 *Athenæum* 23 Aug 235/2 Clack, near Bradenstock, is the Celtic *cleg*, a hill Clay Hill is simply *cleg*, with a duplicative to make it intelligible

Du'plica to-, combining adverbial form of L. *duplicātus* doubled, prefixed to adjs in the sense 'doubly'; esp in *Botany*, as *duplicato-dentate, -pinnate, -serrate, -ternate*, applied to toothed, pinnate, etc leaves, of which the teeth, pinnæ, etc. are themselves again dentate, pinnate, and so on

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp* s v. *Leaf, Duplicato-ternatea Leaf*, one consisting of leaves, which are themselves compos ed of three leaves each 1845 LINDLEY *Sch Bot* I (1858) 9 In like manner we have the terms bicrenate and bidentate, or rather duplicato-dentate.

Duplicator (diū'plikē·tə1) [agent-n in L form f DUPLICATE *v* · see -OR] A machine for producing copies. Also *attrib.*

1894 *Westm Gaz* 1 Jan 7/2 The matter being closely type-written on six foolscap pages and the copies produced by a duplicator apparatus

† **Duplicatory,** *a Obs. rare.* [f. as prec + -ORY] Having the quality of doubling; in quot, used for. Double, twofold

1659 D Pell *Impr Sea* 562 A duplicatory reason of this desire, 1 For 2 For

Duplicature (dĭū plīkĕ·tĭŭr). [a F *duplicature* (16th c), f L. *duplicāt-*, ppl stem of *duplicāre* to Duplicate: see -ure] A doubling, a fold (Chiefly in *Anat.*)

1686 Snape *Anat Horse* I xx 42 Seeing it is onely a Duplicature of the common coverings of the Body 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl* s v *Duplicature*, The Duplicature of the cube 1796 Morse *Amer Geog* I 203 A duplicature of the skin connects the fore and hinder legs together 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* II 279 The internal muscular ridges are produced by duplicatures of the shell-wall

Duplicidentate (dĭū plĭsīde·ntēt), *a Zool* [f. L. *duplici-*, comb. form of *duplex* (see Duplex) + Dentate cf F. *duplicidenté*] Belonging to the *Duplicidentata*, a division of rodents characterized by two pairs of upper incisor teeth

Duplipennate (-pe·nēt), *a Entom* [f as prec. + L. *pennātus* winged] 'Having the wings folded longitudinally when in repose' (*Syd Soc. Lex*)

Duplicity (dĭūplĭ·sĭtĭ) Also 5–6 -te, 6–7 -tie [a. F. *duplicité* (13th c), ad L. *duplicitāt-em*, n. of quality f *duplex, duplic-em* · see Duplex]

1. The quality of being 'double' in action or conduct (see Double *a.* 5), the character or practice of acting in two ways at different times, or openly and secretly; deceitfulness, double-dealing (The earliest and still the most usual sense)

c 1430 Lydg *Min Poems* 165 (Mätz) In symulacioune is false duplicite. 1503 Hawes *Examp Vert* v (Arb) 19 Wo woth the man full of duplycyte 1597 J Payne *Royal Exch* 14 Suche ys the choyce that these make of duplicitie and hypocrisie 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet* 143 Whether this Duplicity of Tongue be in them *Luxus Naturæ*, or a meer Device of Art 1771 *Junius Lett* lii 267 I am astonished he does not see through your Duplicity 1828 D'Israeli *Chas I*, I vi 206 We have here complete evidence of the duplicity of the King's conduct

2. *lit.* The state or quality of being numerically or physically double or twofold, doubleness

1589 Puttenham *Eng Poesie* III xviii (Arb) 205 Because of the darkenes and duplicitie of his sence 1688 Boyle *Final Causes Nat* IV 163 Nature has furnished men with double parts where that duplicity may be highly useful 1764 Reid *Inquiry* vi § 13 Wks I 165/2 We as invariably see two objects unite into one, and, in appearance, lose their duplicity 1863 C Pritchard in *Smith's Dict Bible* III. 1375 The duplicity of the two stars must have been apparent 1867–77 G F Chambers *Astron* viii. 769 The duplicity of Saturn's ring 1892 Mivart *Ess & Crit* I 403 Due to non appreciation of our duplicity in unity.

3. *Law* The pleading of two (or more) matters in one plea; double pleading

[1628 Coke *On Litt* 304 The Plea that containes duplicity or multiplicity of distinct matter to one and the same thing is not allowable in Law] 1848 Wharton *Law Lex*, *Duplicity* See *Double Pleading*

†**Duplify**, *v Obs* [f. L *duplus* double · see -fy] *trans.* To make double, to double

1509 Hawes *Past Pleas* 122 Wherfore by reason I must be duplifyde 1602 W Bas *Sword & Buckler* B ij b, Your slight regard and recompence of this, So duplifies the bondage of our state 1649 Bulwer *Pathomyot* II. i 73 Duplifying the single motion

Hence **Duplifica·tion**, the action of doubling

1821 Galt *Ann Parish* xlviii 157 I was pleased to see the duplification of well-doing, as I think marrying is

Duplo- (dĭū plo). [L *dupl-us* double.] Used in chemical nomenclature with the sense 'double' or 'twofold', as *duplo-carburet*, twofold carburet

1872 Watts *Dict Chem* VII 442 *Duplosulphacetone*

Duply (dĭū·plaĭ), *sb Sc. Law Obs.* exc *Hist* Usually in *pl* [f med L *duplica* 'iteiata responsio in litigiis' Du Cange; cf F. *duplique*, and *reply* = F *réplique*] A second reply; a defender's rejoinder to a pursuer's reply. (Now abolished)

1609 Skene *Reg Maj*, *Forme of Proces* 121 Quhen ane exception onely, or ane exception with ane duply, is admitted to probation of the defender *a* 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III xxxix 326 Duplies, Triplies, Answers to Rejoinders 1760 in *Scotsman* (1885) 20 Aug 5/3 Having considered the petition of the Magistrates answers thereto, replies, duplies, and triplies with the writs produced 1881 J Russell *Hangs* viii 210 Counsel on both sides, with many replies, duplies, and triplies, discussed the question of its relevancy

b *transf* In a controversy, the rejoinder that comes fourth in order after the original assertion

1638 (*title*) Duplyes of the Ministers and Professors of Aberdene to the Second Answeres of some Reverend Brethren 1676 W Row *Contn Blair's Autobiog* xi. (1848) 340 Replies were made by Monks and duplies by them 1820 Scott *Abbot* I, Answers, replies, duplies, triplies, quadruplies, followed thick upon each other. 1873 Burton *Hist Scot.* VI lxii. 235 To the Demands there were 'Answers', to these came 'Replies' by the Doctors, and then second Answers, and finally 'Duplies' by the Doctors

Hence **Duply** *v*, to make a duply

1631 in Cobbett *State Trials* III 444 (Trial Lord Uchiltree) It is duplyed for the Pannel by his Prolocutors, as to the particulars contained in my Lord Advocate's Answer. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Mid* xii, *Advocatus* for Lackland duplies that the pursuer must put his case under the statute.

Duporthite (dĭūpō·rthaĭt). *Min.* [Named 1877, from Duporth in Cornwall. see -ite.] A silicate of alumina and other bases, occurring in greyish fibres in serpentine.

1877 *Min. Mag* I. 226 Duporthite, a new asbestiform mineral

Duppa, dupper, var. Dubba.

Duppy (dv·pi) [Understood to be of African origin] Name among West Indian negroes for a ghost or spirit.

1774 Long *Hist Jamaica* II 416 They firmly believe in the apparition of spectres Those of deceased friends are *duppies*, others like our raw-head and-bloody-bones, are called *bugaboos* 1834 M G Lewis *Jrnl West Ind*, The negroes are very much afraid of ghosts, whom they call the duppy 1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 215 After dark nothing would induce them to pass the mangrove-swamps or cockle-ponds, for fear of 'Duppies' 1896 N. Darnell Davis (Br Guiana) in *Letter*, Only last Saturday morning, my butler was told by a man that 'the Duppies had been troubling the telephone wire'.

Dur, obs form of Dare *v.*[1], Door.

Dura (dĭū·ră). [L *dūra* adj fem. 'hard']

1 Short for Dura mater.

1882 Wilder & Gage *Anatom. Technol.* 447 Notwithstanding its feminine form, *dura* is frequently employed without the substantive *mater* 1886 *Med News* XLIX 536 The dura was universally adherent on both hemispheres 1890 F P Foster *Med Dict* 2166 *Ligamentum dentatum* Its outer edge is serrated, the serrations being adherent to the inner surface of the spinal dura.

2 = Duramen.

Durability (dĭū·răbĭlĭti). [a obs F. *durabilité*, ad late L *dūrābilitāt-em* (Palladius), f. *dūrābilis* Durable] The quality of being durable.

1. Continuance; lastingness, permanence.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth* III pr xi 78 (Camb MS) By the whiche is sustenyd the longe durablete of mortal thinges *c* 1400 tr *Secreta Secret*, *Gov Lordsh* (E E T S) 67 þat all delitable þinges of þys world þat þay ben alle for longlastynge of durabilyte lyflode for lastynge ys to be had, and noght durabilite for lifiode *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm* Wks. 1687 I 164 The Prophets assign the character of perpetual durability thereto 1812 D'Israeli *Calam Auth.* (1867) 224 Pope hesitated at deciding on the durability of his poetry. 1891 *Spectator* 27 June, Nor has there ever been an explanation of this durability in the Jew which in the least satisfies or convinces any reflecting mind

2 Capability of withstanding decay or wear.

a 1600 Hooker (J), Stones, though in dignity of nature inferiour unto plants, yet exceed them in durability of being. 1794 G Adams *Nat & Exp Philos* II xx 370 Colours .. greatly superior both in beauty and durability 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I xx, The great density and durability of the rock 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* III 184 Where doors are required to combine strength, beauty and durability.

Durable (dĭū·răb'l), *a.* [a F. *durable* (11th c. in Littré) = It *durabile*, Sp. *durable*, ad. rare L. *dūrābilis* lasting, durable, f *dūrāre* to last, endure, hold out, f. *dūrus* hard, unyielding]

1. Capable of lasting or continuing in existence; persistent, lasting; not transitory, permanent.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 965 To han thynges espirituel and durable and somtyme temporele thynges *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III xxxv. 103 Wiþoute me is noon availyng ner durable remedie 1582 N Lichefield tr *Castanheda's Conq E Ind* xxvi 65 b, They thought this kinde of weather was alwayes durable there 1667 Milton *P L.* v. 581 Time measures all things durable By present, past, and future 1754 Hume *Hist Eng* I x. 204 The compunction of Richard for his undutiful behaviour was durable. 1839 Alison *Hist. Europe* (1849–50) VII xli § 58. 63 Comparing his durable designs with the temporary expedients of the statesmen who followed him.

2 Able to withstand change, decay, or wear.

1398 Trevisa *Barth de P R* xvii lxxxiii (Tollem MS) The tre þerof [of lIex] is durable and stronge, and nyge nought able to rote 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xvii vi, The best wood and moost durable that men maye fynde 1555 Eden *Decades* 42 To dye clothe with a more fayre and durable colour. 1638 Sir T Herbert *Trav* (ed 2) 134 Sun-burnt bricks, hard and durable 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc* 238 They make a good Pavement, and are very Durable 1874 Mickleth waite *Mod Par Churches* 225 Inscriptions are more durable incised than in relief.

†3 Able to endure toil, fatigue, etc. *Obs.*

1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov* (1556) 4 Stronge and durable to susteigne peynes 1596 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* I 63 Thair horses ar verie litle bot in labour meruellous durable 1616 Surfl. & Markh *Country Farme* 708 French Goshawkes are neither so valiant, sound or durable, as those which are bred in Ireland

†4 Capable of being endured, endurable. *Obs*

1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I 194 A small diseas which is ynoughe durable At the begynnynge

Durableness (dĭū·răb'lnes). Now *rare* [f prec. + -ness.] The quality or condition of being durable.

1. = Durability 1.

1587 Golding *De Mornay* ix (1617) 141 The measuring of durablenesse..they call Time. 1668 H More *Div Dial* IV xxv (1713) 350 *marg*, The Apostacy of the Church, how consistent with the durableness of God's Kingdom 1725 Bradley *Fam Dict* s v *Pease*, Pease, everlasting, so call'd because of its durableness 1754 Sherlock *Disc* (1764) II. 243 Speculating on the Durableness of Things without themselves.

2 = Durability 2.

1579–80 North *Plutarch* To Rdr 1 (R) There is neither picture, nor image of marble, nor arch of triumph that can match the durableness of an eloquent history 1669 Worlidge *Syst Agric* (1681) 90 No Timber natural to our English Soil exceeds the Oak, for its Plenty, Strength, and Durableness 1776 Adam Smith *W N* I xi iii. (1869) I 221 The durableness of metals is the foundation of this steadiness of price 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* s v *Barrington*, A quarry of free-stone. noted for its durableness

†3. Power of endurance Cf. Durable 3. *Obs.*

1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 50 He. exceeds our English Horse as to Durableness in travelling

Durably (dĭū·ĕ răblĭ), *adv* [f. as prec. + -ly 2.]

1. In a durable or lasting manner; lastingly.

a 1586 Sidney (J), Monuments engraved in marble, and yet more durably in men's memories 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* vii xvi 374 Yet did not his Successors durably inherit that scruple 1775 Priestley *On Air* I 320 A durably elastic Vapour 1831 Lytton *Godolphin* 7 The habits of his mind were durably formed. 1868 E. Edwards *Raleigh* I xv 294 The play and the publication of the book strongly and durably affected Queen Elizabeth

†b Continually; continuously *Obs*

1555 Abp Parker *Ps* xlv 134 The people so shall durably, To thee aye thankes pronounce. 1688 Boyle *Final Causes Nat. Things* 1 59 That weariness, which that durably constrained posture would be sure to give them. 1797 Holcroft tr *Stolberg's Irav* (ed 2) III lxvii 48 The mountain ceased to repeat its quick successive claps of thunder, and continued to roll it durably

2 So as to withstand wear or decay.

1809 Pinkney *Trav France* 125 Others being more durably constructed, were still habitable

†**Duracine**, *a* (*sb*) *Obs.* [a. F *duracine* (16th c. in Littré, first as adj.) stone fruit with hard pulp, ad L. *dūracin-us* hard-berried, f *dūrus* hard + *acinus* berry.]

A *adj* Applied to stone-fruit: Having a hard pulp B. *sb* A cherry with a hard pulp

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. xl 710 That kinde [of peach] whiche will not easily be separated from the stone, are called *Duracina* 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 448 The Duracine Cherries be the soueraign, which in Campaine are called Pliniana 1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv* (1746) 294 Duracines, or in French *Cœurs*, or Heart Cherries, . are the firmest of all other

†**Du·ral**, *a.*[1] *Mus Obs.* [f It. *duro* hard, harsh, in Music also 'sharp'] = Dure *a.* 2.

1609 Douland *Ornith Microl* 14 The Scale ♮ Durall is a Progression of Musicall Voyces, rising from A to ♮ sharpely, that is, by the Voyce *Mi* [1753 Chambers *Cycl Suppl*, *Durale* or *Duro*, in the Italian music This name is given to B natural, by reason its sound is sharp, when compared with B mol, or flat]

Dural (dĭū·răl), *a.*[2] [f Dura (*dura mater*) + -al] Of or pertaining to the dura mater.

1888 *Medical News* LII. 430 The dural vessels were well injected externally and internally. 1890 F. P Foster *Med Dict*, *Dural*, pertaining to the dura.

‖ **Dura mater** (dĭū·ră mē·tăr). *Anat.* [Med L. = hard mother, literal translation of the Arabic أم الجليطة *umm al-ǧalīṭah* or أم جافية *umm al-jāfīyah* (Bocthor) in the same sense, in accordance with the Arabic use of 'father', 'mother', 'son', etc. to indicate relations between things] The dense, tough, outermost membranous envelope of the brain and spinal cord.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 112 An hard pannicle þat is to seie a cloop þat is vndir þe brayn panne þe which pannicle . is clepid dura mater. 1525 tr *Brunswyke's Surg.* A iv b/1 (Stanf) Than within be ij small fleces named duia mater and pia mater, than the substance of the braynes 1727 Prior *Alma* III 157 How could I play the commentator On dura and on pia mater? 1767 Gooch *Treat Wounds* I 270 The Dura Mater is an inelastic membrane, about the thickness of parchment 1873 Mivart *Elem. Anat* ix 365 The solid structures which protect the cerebro-spinal axis are lined by a dense membrane—the dura mater

‖ **Duramen** (diurē·mĕn) *Bot.* [ratɛ L. *dūrāmen* hardness, a hardened or ligneous vine-branch (Columella), f. *dūrāre* to harden.] The central wood or heart-wood of an exogenous tree.

1837 *Penny Cycl* IX 205/1 1839 Carpenter *Princ. Gen & Comp Phys.* § 329 The deposition of the products of secretion which gives strength and firmness to the duramen, destroys or greatly diminishes its power of transmitting fluid 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot* 133 The inner layers of alburnum are gradually transformed into duramen. the cell-walls assuming a darker colour, from saturation with resin, colouring-substances, etc. The distinction between alburnum and duramen is very clear and well-marked in the oak, walnut, cherry, elm .brazil wood, etc.

Durance (dĭū·răns). [a. OF. *durance* duration, f *durer* to last, Dure · see -ance]

†1 Continuance, duration; lastingness *Obs.*

1494 Fabyan *Chron* I cv,. Some wryters accompt the terme of the duiaunce of this kyngdome from Cerdicus to Egbert, and some to the last yere of Aluredus 1599 A M tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 29/2 Let it soe rest in a sellar the durance of 14 dayes 1698 Fryer *Acc E India & P.* 271 Had not that Instigator of Ills .. forbid its Durance by maliciously sowing Tares

†2. Lasting quality, durability *Obs*

1599 T. M[oufet] *Silkwormes* 69 That compar'd with this is nought so fine Nor of like durance. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 108 Precious Wood both for Colour, Aromatick smell and Durance 1703 *Art Vintners* 23 It acquires a better durance and taste 1847 Emerson *Poems, Astræa* Wks (Bohn) I. 444 The durance of a granite ledge

†3 A stout durable cloth (Cf Durant *sb*) *Obs.*

1583 in *North N & Q* I 77 A payr of blew paynd hosse, drawin furthe wt Dewrance 1588 *Acc -bk. of W. Wray* in *Antiquary* (1896) Feb 54 Ii pece cremosynge Duraunce . and one pece blacke duraunce 1601 Cornwallyes *Ess* (1632) xiii, I refuse to weare buffe for the lasting, and shall I be content to apparrell my braine in durance? 1709 Mrs. Crackenthorpe *Female Tatler* in Malcolm *Anecd* 18th *C* (1808) 133 Shallons, durances, and right Scotch plaids.

4 Endurance (of toil or fatigue). *arch.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal* Epil 2 That time in durance shall outweare 1611 SPED *Hist Gt Brit* v. VII § 5. 38 Their hardinesse partly naturall, and partly acquired by practise of their bodies to durance 1881 R BUCHANAN *God & Man* III 31 Many a man had saved himself from madness by the hard durance of toil

5. Forced confinement, imprisonment; constraint Now esp. in phr. *in durance vile* Cf. DURESS 3

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron* (1568) II 773 Those that have not letted to put them in durance without colour, will let as little to procure their destruction without cause 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 82 His mother, which as yet was in durance in Englande 1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, v v. 36 Thy Dol is in base Durance, and contagious prison 1637 SANDERSON *Serm.* II 62 St Paul being at durance in Rome. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I III. 995 Him they release from durance base. 1770 BURKE *Pres Discont.* Wks 1842 I 130 This royal servitude and vile durance 1791 MACKINTOSH *Vind Gallicæ* Wks 1846 III 9 To deliver the peerless and immaculate Antoinetta from the durance vile in which she has so long been immured in the Tuileries 1794 BURNS *Esopus to Maria* 57 A workhouse ! In durance vile here must I wake and weep 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. 246 The writer, who. was in durance for stealing a pair of mules

† **Durancy.** *Obs. rare.* [see -ANCY] = prec 1.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II I II xlvii, A never fading durancie Belongs to all hid principles of life 1653 — *Conject Cabbal* (1662) 119 The permanency and stable durancy of the world

Durand, -ly, obs north. forms of DURING, -LY.

Durangite (diuræ·ngəit) *Min.* [Named 1869, from Durango in Mexico] A fluo-arsenate of aluminium and sodium, in orange-red crystals

1869 *Amer Jrnl. Sc* Ser. II. XLVIII. 182, I propose for it the name Durangite

Durant (diŭə·rănt), *a* and *sb* [a F. *durant*, pres pple of *durer* to last, continue, DURE]

† **A** *adj.* Lasting, continuous, current, present

1455 *Paston Lett* No. 237 I. 325 [To hear of his] durant prosperite and welfare 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 2 Of names of tymes, and of the duraunt yere 1632 MARBURY *Comm. Habak* i 2 Christ's so frequent, so durant prayers. 1653 J HALL *Paradoxes* 97 Can he suppose the greatnesse of his Master were constant and durant

B. *sb.* A woollen stuff called by some 'everlasting' (Webster, 1828); a variety of tammy.

1766 W GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho* 428 Superfine black durants. 1851 *Offic. Catal Gt Exhib* I 98 Fabrics composed entirely of Wool . Durants and Buntings 1883 BECK *Draper's Dict* s v, Both Tamies and Durants were hot pressed and glazed, but the former were kept at the full width of the cloth, while the latter were creased

‖ **Durante** (diŭræ·ntz), *pres pple* and *prep* The Latin pres pple *durāns* enduring, in ablative singular, used in absolute constructions.

a. In Latin phrases *durante beneplacito*, during pleasure; *durante vita*, life enduring, during life.

1621 *Debates Ho of Lords* (Camden) 63 Whether to be degraded *durante vita* *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Anyth. for Quiet Life* IV. 1 E iij, I cannot longer merit their *durante bene placita.* 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl Dealer* v. III, To have the priviledges of a Husband, without the dominion that is *Durante beneplacito*

† **b** Hence, in English context, = DURING *Obs.*

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) L VIJ, To take plesour durante thy lyfe *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon* (1642) 101 *Durante* the minority of Ioas surviving 1832 J P KENNEDY *Swallow B* XVI. (1860) 147 It was a grant *durante* the existence of the mill-pond

Duration (diŭrē·ĭ ʃən). [a. obs. F. *duration*, ad. late L *dūrātiōn-em*, n of action f. *dūrāre* to harden, endure: see DURE *v* Used by Chaucer, and then after 1600, not in Shaks.]

1. Lasting, continuance in time, the continuance or length of time, the time during which a thing, action, or state continues.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III 1024 And yaf hem eke duracioun. *c* 1386 — *Knt's T* 2138 That same prince . Hath stablissed in this wretched world adoun Certeyne dayes and duracioun [*Corp*, *Petw*, *Lansd* dominacioun] To al that is engendrid in this place 1614 JACKSON *Creed* III XXX § 5 283 The actuall visibilitie of colours wholly depends vpon the light, as well for existence as duration 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV 287 What is Duration, but the persevering of a thing in its existence? 1685 BOYLE *Salub Air* 80 Then duration was unequal, some lasting ten or fifteen days, and others longer 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 94 P 5 That Space of Duration which we call a Minute. 1783 COWPER *Let* 24 Feb, The peace will probably be of short duration 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol Inq* II IV 118 The average duration of human life in the agricultural districts is beyond that of the great cities

† **b** Lasting in use; endurance of wear; durableness, permanence *Obs*

1637 EARL MONM tr. *Malvezzi's Romulus & Tarq.* 139 That Magistracy in States is of duration, which is content to execute as a Minister, not to command as a Lord 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 380 Date a Tree which both for quality, duration, and fruit is [etc] 1712 J JAMES tr *Le Blond's Gardening* 212 A Bason .. of Ciment, is preferable to all for its Duration 1753 HANWAY *Trav* (1762) I. III XXXIV 157 The brick. appears to be ill prepared for duration

† **2** Hardening *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg Mate* (1653) 270 Duration is either when things mollified at the fire are set in a cold place to harden or by boyling do waxe hard 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 75 The doctrine of Mollition and Duration.

Hence **Dura·tional** *a*, pertaining to duration.

1881 SCOTTISWOODE in *Nature* No. 623. 549 The durational character of this former is very much more marked than that of this latter.

‖ **Durbar** (dŭ·ə·bāɹ). *East Indies.* Also **darbār.** [Pers and Urdū دربار *darbār* court.]

1. The court kept by an Indian ruler, a public audience or levee held by a native prince, or by a British governor or viceroy in India

1609 HAWKINS in Purchas *Pilgrimes* (1625) I IV 432 (Y) An inner court where the King keepes his Darbar 1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 98 This Noble Prince shews himself in the Durbar and Jarneo to the people not so oft as was expected 1804 WELLINGTON in Owen *Wellesley's Desp* 298 To lay these communications before the Peishwa's Durbar. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist India* III VIII VI 475 The Maharanee held durbars daily 1881 SIR W HUNTER in *Encycl. Brit* XII 811 On January 1, 1877, Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India at a *darbár* of unequalled magnificence, held on the historic 'ridge' overlooking the Mughal capital of Delhi. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed) 12 Aug 1/2 A grand Durbar was held .. by Mr. Crosthwaite the Commissioner at Mandalay

attrib 1867 *Evening Star* 7 Dec, The beautiful durbar tent of red and yellow silk

2. The hall or place of audience

1793 HODGES *Trav India* 105 In the inner court are the remains of the durbar, or hall of public audience 1888 *Quiver* July 673/1 The Durbar, a large audience hall, which forms a part of every Eastern palace.

Durdum, var of DIRDUM

Dure (diūə1), *v arch* and *dial.* Also 4 duyre, dyre, 4–6 dour(e, 5 deure, dewre, dowre, 6 duer. [a. F *durer* to last, continue, persist, † extend:—L. *dūrā-re* to harden, be hardened, endure, hold out, last, f *dūr-us* hard]

1. *intr.* To last, continue in existence *arch.*

c 1275 LAY 26708 Al þane day long durede þat fiht strong *c* 1325 SHOREHAM 3 Hy ne moze nauȝt dury *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* Pref. (1810) 289 Þare briteh he þouht to honoure With som þing þat ay myght doure. 13 *Minor Poems fr Vernon MS.* XXXVII 793 Monnes lyf nis bote schort ' Sone wol hit go ; Bote þe sely soule Duyreþ euermo *c* 1450 *Merlin* 32 As longe as the worlde durcth shall thi boke gladly ben herde 1526–34 TINDALL *Matt* VIII 21 Yet hath he no rotts in him selfe, therfore dureth but a season. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV (1822) 321 Thare empire durit nocht lang. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 97 This bickring dueid, foure hours and more at lest 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 261 The wood being preserved dry, will dure a very long time 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst Agric* (1681) 247 You may change for the other, and so make your sport dure the longer 1871 R ELLIS *Catullus* XCVI 6 In thy love dureth a plenary joy 1882 in *W Wor. Gloss*

† **2** To persist, 'hold out' in action, to continue in a certain state, condition, or place *Obs*

1297 R GLOUC (1724) 181 He þoȝte to wynne ȝut al Europe, ȝyf he myȝte dure 13 *Coer de L* 2937 The Sarezynes myghten nought doure, And flowen into the heye toure *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 8 b, [They] persecuted them with their arowes as long as they dured *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *K Hart* 469 For so in dule he micht no langar dure *a* 1541 WYATT *Despair counselleth*, etc Poet Wks 97 Against the stream thou mayst not dure 1573 *Satir Poems Reform* XIII 639 As the body can not dure, Except in sesoun men procure Fude in dew tyme it to sustene

† **3.** To continue or extend onward in space. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl* 210 Babilloine Dureþ abute furtenmiȝt ȝonde *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) VI 67 There begynneth the Vale of Ebron, that dureth nyghe to Jerusalem. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr* I XVII. 52 Lyke as a flye goth round aboute a round apple In like wyse myght a man goo rounde aboute therthe as feire as therthe dureth *c* 1500 *Melusine* XXXVI 282 Nygh therby was a forest that dured a myle

† **4** *trans* To sustain, undergo, bear (pain, opposition, etc.); to endure. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC (1724) 335 Syf heo yt may dure. *c* 1400 *Vwaine & Gaw.* 2634 Might thare none his dintes dour *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* lxvii 232 Durynge grete sorow in yᵉ horryble pryson 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* IV III I may not dure this female drudgery. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal* Sat I (1764) 138 He that . arm'd in proofe, dare dure a strawes strong push.

5 To harden. see DURING *vbl sb* 2.

Dure (diū ə1), *a. arch.* Also 4 dur, 5 deure, 6 *Sc.* duire [a. F. *dur*, *dure*:—L. *dūrus* hard: cf. also DOUR]

1 Hard *lit.* and *fig*

c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints, Andreas* 621 Gyf þat þu sa dur wil be þat þu wil nocht consent to me 1412–20 LYDG *Chron Troy* I VI, His bryght skales were so hard and dure 1567 *Satir Poems Reform* IV 155 As the worme that works vnder cuire At lenth the tre consumis that is duire 1567 TURBERV *Ovid's Epist* 47 That place with dure and deadly dinte hath Cupid crased earst 1664 *Flodden F.* VII 80 Blows with bils most dure was delt 1848 LYTTON *Harold* IX 1, In reply to too dure a request 1885 R F BURTON 1001 *Nts* I. 111 The last judgment will deal them durer pains and more enduring.

† **2.** *Mus* Sharp. (In quot. applied to the note now called B natural, as distinguished from B flat.) [cf F *dur*, formerly used in same sense.]

1609 DOULAND *Ornith Macrol* 15 The Scale of ♮ dure, and where the Mutations are made *Ibid.* 16 For ♮ dures are not changed into *b* mols, nor contrarily.

Hence **Du·rely** *adv* ; **Du·reness**, stubbornness.

c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints, Jacobus (minor)* 337 Þe Iowis . wald [not] mend þar wikit liffis bot in to durnes ay abad *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 102 He made his heed hurtle ayenst his crawpe right sore and duiely.

Dure, obs form of DARE, DEER, DOOR.

† **Duree, dure,** *sb Obs* [a. F. *durée* (12th c in Hatz.-Darm.) duration, f *durer* to endure] **a** Power of endurance. **b.** Duration.

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 16 Þe kynges folk was litelle, it had no dure On the nyght he fled away, þat non suld him se — *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 14123 Þen myghte Moddred haue no duree, Ne no fot helden his meynee

† **Du·reful,** *a Obs* [f DURE *v* + -FUL.] Lasting, continuing, durable.

1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* VI, The durefull Oake, whose sap is not yet dride 1596 — *F Q* IV x 39 Neither pretious stone, nor durefull brasse 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* I (1634) 56 A durefull continuance

† **Du·reless,** *a Obs* [f as prec + -LESS] Not lasting, unenduring, transient.

1614 RALLIGH *Hist World* I. (1634) 23 The false and durelesse pleasures of this Stage play Would 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst* XIV 664 As lasting as the other is durelesse

Dureresque (diŭrēre sk), *a* [see -ESQUE] In the style or manner of Albert Durer (1471–1528), the most distinguished Renascence artist of Germany, famous both as painter and as engraver on copper and on wood

1860 RUSKIN *Mod Paint* V IX II § 13 213 Trace this fact through Greek, Venetian, and Dureresque art 1893 *Nation* (N Y) 23 Mar 221/1 Nor does he rely upon Greek drapery or Dureresque handling for success as book decorator 1896 *Westm Gaz* 23 Mar 2/1 Dureresque as it is in its treatment

Duress, duresse (diŭre·s, diŭə res), *sb* Forms 4–9 duresse, 4 durescc, (5 dwresse, dewresse), 5–7 dures, 7– duress [a obs. F *duresse, -esce, -ece*, hardness, oppression, constraint —L. *dūritia* (= *dūritiēs*), n. of quality f. *dūr-us* hard]

† **1** Hardness; roughness, violence, severity; hardness of endurance, resistance, etc; firmness

c 1400 *Test Love* I 1, By duresse of sorowe *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 135/2 Dwresse, or hardenesse, *duricies* *c* 1460 ROSS *La Belle Dame* 463 in *Pol Rel & L Poems* (1866) 67 An herte of suche duresse ye wynne al this diffame by cruelte 1651 N BACON *Disc Govt Eng* II II 13 What he did was done by duress of mind

† **2** Harsh or severe treatment, infliction of hardship, oppression, cruelty, harm, injury; affliction

[1292 BRITTON V III § 1 Sauntz durescc fere] *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag* (W) 2189 Ac yif thou do thi sone duresse. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1074 Þe duresse þat he wrouȝt *c* 1430 LYDG *Min Poems* 118 (Matz) The wolfe in fieldis the shepe doth gitte duresse. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold Targe* 170 Thair schaip assayes mycht do no dures To me 1673 in *Jackson's Hist* (1844) IX 271 Taught to hunt counter for pleasure, and seek delights in difficulties and duresses.

3 Forcible restraint or restriction, confinement, imprisonment, = DURANCE 5 **b** Harshness or strictness of confinement (cf senses 1 and 2)

c 1430 *Life St Kath* (Roxb 1884) 13 She wyl put me in duresse as þous I were a faytour *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* (Prose add Hail MS) CXCVI 353 Kynge Richarde vnder dures of prison in the Toure of London 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron* II 40/1 He was suddenlie apprehended . and kept in duresse, by reason that he was suspected to be of no sound religion 1651 N. BACON *Disc Govt Eng* II lix 188 He kept the whole Synod in duress to have their votes for the election of his Son to be his successor 1800 WELLINGTON in Gurw *Disp* I. 249 What, then, is the degree of duresse which is to constitute imprisonment? 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 376 Persons in prisons, workhouses, asylums, hospitals, or under any form of duress 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV lvi 222 Some of the missionaries had been four years in duresse

4 Constraint, compulsion; *spec* in *Law*, Constraint illegally exercised to force a person to perform some act

Such compulsion may be by actual imprisonment, by threat of imprisonment or of loss of life or limb, or by physical violence A deed or contract made under duress is voidable on a *plea of duress* at a subsequent trial

1596 SPENSER *F Q* IV. XII 10 If he should through pride your doome undo, Do you by duresse him compell thereto, And in this prison put him here 1601–2 FULBECKE *1st Pt Parall* 3 If an infant make a lease by dures, if the lessee enter, the infant may haue an assise 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl* II 78 A Marriage, Bond, or deed made by Duresse or Menace, are good in Law, and not meerly void, but voidable only upon a Plea and Tryall 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I I. 131 The constraint a man is under in these circumstances is called in law *duress*, from the Latin *durities*, of which there are two sorts, duress of imprisonment, where a man actually loses his liberty and duress *per minas*, where the hardship is only threatened and impending 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1852) I 550 The man was under duresse, and his act not voluntary, but imposed upon him by force. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop* X § 1 369 Similar principles apply to conveyances by persons under *duress*, that is, under pressure of illegal bodily restraint, or of danger to life or limb 1896 W T. STEAD *Prof. to Keble's Chr Y*, 2, I made the omissions with reluctance, under duress from the inexorable printer

b. *elliptical* for *plea of duress*

1613 SIR H FINCH *Law* (1636) 10 One imprisoned till he bee content to make an obligation being at large, yet he shall auoid it by dures of imprisonment.

† **Dure·ss,** *v. Obs* [f prec sb] *trans.* To subject to duress, constraint, or oppression Hence

† **Dure·ssor,** he who subjects another to duress.

a 1626 BACON *Max & Uses Com Law* XXII (1636) 81 If the party duressed doe make any motion or offer *Ibid*, If it had beene moved from the duressor, who had said [etc].

† **Duret.** *Obs* [Etym. obscure (cf. OF. *duret* dim. of *dur* hard.)] A kind of dance.

1612 BEAUM & FL *Masque at Gray's Inn* Stage Direct., The knights take their ladies to dance with them galliards, duets, corantoes.

‖ **Dure·tto.** *Obs.* Also -etta, -ette, -etty. [a. It. *duretto*, dim. of *duro* hard:—L. *dūru-m*

hard.] A coarse or stout sort of stuff, app. so named from its durable quality Also *attrib.*

1619 PURCHAS *Microcosm* XXVII 269 The new deuised names of Stuffes and Colours the lying names of Perpetuano and Duretto 1638 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* (ed 2) 27 These Mohelians are cut and pinckt in several works, upon their duretto skins, face, armes, and thighs 1639 MAYNE *City Match* I v in Hazl *Dodsley* XIII 222, I never durst be seen Before my father out of duretta and serge 1641 L ROBERTS *Treas Traff* 41 Grograme-yarne of which is made Iames [? Janes], Grogiams, Durettes, silke-mohers. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas II*, c 4 Sched, Durance or Duretty

‖ **Durgah** (dʊ̈rgä) *E Indies.* Also durgaw. [Pers. درگاہ *dargāh* royal court; gate, door, large bench] In India, 'The shrine of a (Mohammedan) saint, a place of religious resort and prayer' (Yule)

1793 HODGES *Trav India* 87 On some of the highest of these hills I observed durgaws, or burial places, with little chapels annexed, belonging to the Mussulmans 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk Brit India* (1854) 293 In a durgah, or mosque outside the town, lie the bones of Chanda Sahib

Durgan, -en. *dial.* [This and dial *durgy* dwarfish, are app derived from some of the forms mentioned under DWARF] An undersized person or animal; a dwarf

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Durgen*, a little thick and short Person, a Dwarf 1730 FIELDING *Tom Thumb* II v, And can my princess such a durgen wed [*i e* Tom Thumb]? 1890 *Gloucester Gloss*, *Durgan*, a name for an undersized horse in a large team

‖ **Durian** (dʊ̈rĭ ăn, dūə·rĭăn) Also 6– durion, 6–7 duryoen, 7 duroyen, 8 durean, 9 dorian [Malay دريان *durian*, f دوري *dūri*, thorn, prickle: so called from its prickly coat (Marsden)] The oval or globular fruit of *Durio zibethinus*, N.O. *Sterculiaceæ*, a tree of the Indian Archipelago, it has a hard prickly rind and luscious cream-coloured pulp, of a strong civet odour, but agreeable taste; also the tree itself.

1588 PARKE tr *Mendoza's Hist China* 393 There is one, y^t^ is called in the Malaca tongue Durion, and is so good that it doth exceede in savour all others that euer they had seene, or tasted 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 184 The Duroyen .. may be called an Epitome of all the best and rarest fruits 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* I xi 319 The Trees that bear the Durians, are as big as Apple Trees the Fruit as white as Milk, and as soft as Cream, and the taste very delicious 1727 A HAMILTON *New Acc E Ind* II xxxix. 81 The Durean is another excellent Fruit, but offensive to some Peoples Noses, for it smells very like human Excrements, but when once tasted the Smell vanishes 1884 *Q Rev* Apr. 332 Loftiest in height as unrivalled in excellence of flavoured fruit, the royal durion 1887 ANNA FORBES *Insulinde* 111 The durian, of which Mr Wallace says that it is worth a voyage to the East to taste it.

During (dʊ̈ə·rĭŋ), *vbl sb* [f. DURE *v* + -ING^1^.]

1. The action of the verb DURE; duration

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* IV pr iv 99 (Camb. MS) Yif they weere of lengere durynge 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Esdras* iv. 40 Mageste of alle duringis aboue time [*aevorum*] 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 241 How shorte they [rychesse] be in during *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* III (1662) 38 Long the during thereof.

2. Hardening; induration. In quot *attrib.*

1804 *Hull Advertiser* 30 June 2/3 A Bark-Mill, three Leather houses, two During shades

During, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING^2^.] That dures; lasting, continuing

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R* VII. x (1495) 230 Fallynge euylles ben moost duringe and harde to heele. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 51 Nor canst thou stop the tiumpe, that sounds hir during fame. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr Mart.* D j, Marble and during Adamant. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N T* 226 Charity is a during and perpetual grace 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 15 Close-linked chains of during adamant

During (dʊ̈ə·rĭŋ), *pres pple* and *prep.* (*conj*) Also 5 dewer-, 6 duering

†**1.** The *pres. pple.* of DURE *v.* = enduring, lasting, continuing, was used in Fr. and Eng. in a construction derived from the Latin 'ablative absolute'; thus L. *vita durante*, OF *vie durant*, Eng. *life during*, while life endured or endures.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 271 Sche was comoun to alle þat wolde haue here, xv 3ere durynge 1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng.* lxxxviii 72 She neuer was seyn among folke hir lyf durynge 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I xxxviii 52 This sege durynge, ther were many skirmysshes 1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* If 12, I will continuallye, my lyfe duringe, praye vnto the euerlyuinge God

The participle also often stood before the sb, e g. L *durante bello*, F *durant la guerre*, Eng. *during the war*; in which construction *during* came in the modern langs. to be treated as

2. *prep* Throughout the whole continuance of; hence, in the course of, in the time of.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L G W* Prol 283 (MS. Gg 4. 27) Stedefaste wedewys durynge alle here lyuys *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1118 In damaging of Darius durand [*Dublin* endurand] his lyfe 14 . *Epiph* in *Tundale's Vis* 103 This contynued duryng mony a yere 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Edw IV*, 221 An annuitie of an C l [£100] during his lyfe 1585 T WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy* I xxii 29 Al that which during our voyage was happened unto us 1648 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 203 Dureing the terme of her naturall life 1670 J SMITH *Eng Improv. Revivd* 77 Trees may live during the world 1678 LADY CHAWORTH in 12*th Rep Hist. MSS. Comm* App V. 49 Judge North, who supplies the Lord Chancelors place during his being sicke 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng* (1812) I iv 281 During the course of seven hundred years 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I xxiii 161 During the night the rain changed to snow. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict* c 58 § 2 The hours during which the offices shall be open.

†**3.** *conj.* While, until. (Also *during that*) *Obs. rare* [cf F. *durant que, pendant que*]

1595 T. BEDINGFELD tr *Macchiavelli's Florentine Hist* 192 During that these matters were handled in Toscana 1653 *Clorus & Narcissus* I 308 To remaine during a necessary conveniency might also be had for the repairing of her own ship 1693 *Mem Cut Teckely* IV 32 During the Christians and the Turks were seeking one another for fighting

†**Du'ringly,** *adv Obs* [f. DURING *ppl. a.* + -LY^2^] Lastingly, continuously; for a long time.

1413 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV XXVII 72 Yeuen hym only to kepen hym duryngly *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 246 þe meke seruyth smeatly, & lyatly, & strongly, and duryngly. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 17 The deip durandlie draif in mony deip dell

Duritike, obs (erron) form of DIURETIC.

†**Durity** (dĭū·rĭtĭ). *Obs* [ad L. *dūritās*, n of quality f *dūrus* hard. Cf F *dureté* (13th c.), earlier OF. *durté*] Hardness. *lit* and *fig*

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II IV 19 Apostemes whyche encline to corruption thorough duritees and hardenes 1623 COCKERAM, *Duritie*, harshnesse, cruelties, hardnesse 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* II 1 55 [Chrystall] commeth short of their [gemmes'] compactnesse and durity 1772 T NUGENT tr. *Hist Friar Gerund* I 533 What motive could induce to such durity severe 1795 tr *Mercier's Fragments* I 154 Physical durity engenders moral durity.

Durk, -e, obs. forms of DIRK, DARK.

Durling, -yng, obs. forms of DARLING.

Durmast (dʊ̈ə·mast). [A recent word. The first element is doubtful (see Note below); the second is MAST, fruit of forest tree.] A sessile-flowered sub-species or variety of oak (*Quercus pubescens*, or *Q sessiliflora*): see quot 1866. (Usually *durmast-oak*)

1791 T NICHOLS *Obs on Oak Trees* 24 There are two different sorts of oak growing in the [New] forest, one the true english the other is called by the woodmen in the forest the dur mast oak, which I believe to be the second sort of oak, described by Mr Miller the wood of which is not so strong 1792 MARTYN *Flora Rust* I, A branch received from Mr Nichols out of the New Forest, where it is known by the name of the *Durmast Oak* 1841 *Penny Cycl* XIX. 212/2 What is called the Durmast oak. seems to us a slight variety of *Q sessiliflora*, with the leaves pubescent on the under side. 1866 *Treas Bot* 949 The wood of *Q. sessiliflora*, or Durmast as it is called, is described as darker, heavier, and more elastic than that of *Q. pedunculata*, less easy to split, not so easy to break, yet the least difficult to bend

[*Note* The original authority for 'durmast' appears to be Nichols, on whose information Martyn inserted it in his ed. of Miller's Dictionary, whence it has passed into general book use According to W Atkinson in *Trans Hort Soc* (1833) I 336, the name appears to have been mistaken he says 'The woodmen in the Forest call certain oaks that have dark-coloured acorns *Dun-mast*, but those dun-coloured acorns are found both of the *Q. pedunculata* and *Q sessiliflora*, I have raised trees from them, and consider them as only accidental varieties, and that the colour of the acorns may be occasioned by something peculiar in the soil' (No ground has been found for connecting 'durmast' with F *durelin* or Ger. *dürreiche*, varieties of the oak. Welsh *derw* is, of course, out of the question)]

Durn (dʊ̈ən). Now *dial.* Forms: 4–7 dorne, 5 dirn, dyrn, 6 doorne, 6–7 durne, 7 dourne, 9 dern, durn [Widely used in dialects, Lincolnshire to Cornwall: app from Norse. Cf. in same sense OSw *dyrni*, Norw. *dyrn*, Sw. dial. *dorne* — **durnja*- deriv. of **durŏn*, *durn* (Goth pl *daurons*, Crim-Goth *thurn*) door, f *dur-* DOOR]

A door-post, when made of solid wood, usually in *pl* The framework of a doorway.

c 1325 *Gloss W de Bibl.sw* in Wright *Voc.* 170 E entre la teste la susiyme [*Gloss* over-slay, *MS. Cambr* hoverdorne]. 1408 *Nottingham Rec* II 58 Unum hostium cum dirnis de chelano. unum hostium et unum par de dyrnes 1503 *Churchw Acc Yatton* (Somerset Rec Soc) 127 For hewyng of ye dornenys of ye seyd dor 1592 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict*, *Batiente de puerta*, the doornes of a doore, *anta* *c* 1600 NORDEN *Spec Brit*, *Cornw* 59 The fayre freehewed stone wyndowes, the Durnes and wrowght Dorepostes, are converted to private mens purposes 1630 *Churchw Acc. Tavistock* in Worth *T Par Acc* (1887) 44 Paid Stephen Browne the mason for makinge of new durnes 1787 GROSE *Provinc Gloss*, *Durn*, gate-posts N[orth] 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xiv (1861) 237 So I just put my eye between the wall and the dern of the gate, and I saw him come up to the back door 1880 *E Cornwall Gloss*, *Derns*, the wooden frame in which a door swings. 1886 COLE *W Lincolnsh. Gloss* s v. *Door-dern*, I am sure the doors were in, leastways the derns were 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk*, *Durns*, the frame of a door *in situ* applied to a solid door-frame *Ibid*, *Durn-head*, the cross piece at the top of a door-frame

b. *Mining.* Durns (as a *sing.*), A frame of timbering; also called DOOR-STEAD (b)

1778 PRYCE *Min Cornub* 166 If the ground is very loose on all sides, they make a Durns which for a Shaft is square like the frame of a window, and for an Adit is the same as a door case 1877 tr *Callon's Lect. Mining* I 257 (Cent s v *Set*), A gallery requires what are called frames (sets or durnzes) for its proper support.

Durn: see DARE *v*^1^

Durned, vbl DARNED, euphem for DAMNED.

1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold Butterfly* VIII, It was the durndest misbegotten location that ever called itself a city.

1895 *Harper's Mag* Mar. 648/1 Palaces be durned! Excuse my French.

‖ **Duro** (dʊ̈rō). [Sp: for *peso duro* hard or solid piastre] The Spanish silver dollar, or piastre

1832 W IRVING *Alhambra* 39 (Stanf) A peseta (the fifth of a duro, or dollar) 1869 in *Mem & Rem J D Burns* v 81 The talk of the Brazilians was of Spanish duros, bales of cotton, and yellow fever.

†**Du'rous,** *a. Obs* rare. [f. L. *dūr-us* hard + -OUS.] Hard.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed 2) 186 They [glandules] all of them vary much from their primitive tenderness and bigness, and so become more durous

†**Duroy** (dʊ̈rŏĭ·) *Obs* Also 7 deroy [Of uncertain origin perh. Fr. *du roi* of the king. *Glossaire* to *Encyclopédie Méthodique* (1790) vol II gives '*Durot*, étoffe de laine, rase et seche, dans le genre de la tamise, mais moins large et plus serrée']

A kind of coarse woollen fabric formerly manufactured in the west of England; akin to the stuffs called *tammies* (Not the same as *corduroy*.)

1619 PURCHAS *Macrocosm* XXVII 269 The Colours of Gingelline, Grideline, Deroy, Eldorado, Droppe du Berry 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6089/4 Wearing a grey Duroy Coat and Waistcoat. 1722 DE FOE *Col Jack* (1840) 331 Fine silk drugget and duroys 1769 *De Foe's Tour G. Brit* I 93 1778 *Eng Gazetteer* (ed 2) s v *Somersetshire*, The manufactures are chiefly fine cloths, druggets, duroys, shalloons, serges 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric Devon* (1813) 385 Those [manufactures] formerly carried on at North and South Molton, consisted chiefly of duroys, serges, and other light cloths.

‖ **Durra, dhurra** (dʊ̈ə·rä) Also dourra, doura(h, dura, doora(h, durrah, dhourra. [Arabic ذرة, ذُرَّة *ḏurah*, *ḏurrah*] A kind of corn, Indian Millet (*Sorghum vulgare*)

1798 MALTHUS *Popul* I x (1806) I 214 A little flat cake of barley or dourra 1832 *Veg Subst Food* 117 Panicled Millet is the species most usually cultivated In India it is called jovaree, in Egypt and Nubia dhourra 1867 BAKER *Nile Tributt.* 77 The dhurra is the grain most commonly used throughout the Soudan 1876 S MANNING *Land of Pharaohs* 67 Riding through some fields of doorah and vetch 1877 A B EDWARDS *Up Nile* VI 140 The strip of cultivated soil, green with maize or tawny with doora

attrib 1834 *Penny Cycl* II 212/1 Dates, durra-bread, and fish. 1883 V STUART *Egypt* 27 Coarse, reed-like dourra straw 1885 *Times* 3 Jan 12 The whole district is busy just now with the durrah harvest

Durre, obs f. DARE *v.*^1^, DOOR.

Durst, pa. t. (and *dial.* pa. pple.) of DARE *v*^1^

Durt, Durwe, obs. forms of DIRT, DWARF

Durward, -warth, obs forms of DOORWARD.

†**Durze,** *v dial. Obs.* Also durse *intr.* Of corn: To shed the grains, as when over-ripe *trans* To shake or beat out (corn) from the ear

1641 BEST *Farm Bks* (Surtees) 50 If they [mowers] shoulde not follow the corne, and goe with the winde, the oates woulde slipe and durze extreamely with the cradles *Ibid* 52 [They] remove things out of the way, fey up dursed corne, and lye strawe on the floores 1674-91 RAY *N C Words* 23 *Durz'd* or *Dorz'd out*, it is spoken of Corn, that by Wind turning of it, etc is beaten out of the Straw *Ibid.* 57 Corn—so dry that it easily durses out

Dus, obs form of *does*, etc · see DO *v.*

Dusan(e, obs form of DOZEN

Duschet, obs. Sc. f DOUCET (sense 2), a kind of pipe or flute

1583 *Leg Bp. St Androis* 88 in *Satir Poems Reform* xlv, Bot for to tell what text he tuike, Dysertis Duschet was the buike *Ibid* 270 Vpon his duschet vpe he played.

Duseanne, obs foim of DOUCIN.

Duselıche, obs form of DIZZILY

†**Duseling.** *Obs.* [app. f. Ger *duseln* to be dizzy Cf. DOZZLE] Dizziness, giddiness.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *How. Apoth.* 36 a, If it is a hote humor ..he hath a duselynge

Duselle, obs form of DOSSIL.

Duseperys, vai DOUZEPERS, *Obs.*

Dusey, dusie, obs forms of DIZZY.

Dush (dʊ̈ʃ), *v. Obs* exc *Sc.* Forms · 4 dusshe, 4–6 dusche, 6– dush. [Found in 14th c. perh. a modification of DASH, expressing the same kind of action with a suggestion of more muffled sound. cf. *crash, crush*

But there are similar continental words, as Ger dial *duschen*, *düschen*, *dussen*, to beat, strike, knock, box (see Grimm, s.v *Dusen*^2^), E Fris. *dössen* to beat, etc Cf *Douse*]

†**1** *intr* To move with violent impulse or collision; to rush or strike forcibly against something, to fall with a thud. *Obs.*

13 *E E Allit P* B. 1538 Such a dasande drede dusched to his hert *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6410 He dusshet, of þe dynt, dede to þe ground *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor Fab* 37 For dread of death hee dushed ouer ane Dyke And brack his neck 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. VI 109 Owt throw the scheyld .Duschit the dynt.

2 *trans* To push or throw down violently.

1785 BURNS *Vision* I 45, I glowr'd as eerie's I'd been dusht In some wild glen 1825 BROCKETT *N C. Gloss.*, *Dush*, to push with violence 1892 *Northumb Gloss.*, *Dush*, to thrust, to strike (*Obs*)

Hence **Du shing** *vbl. sb.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7351 Raumpyng of devels and dyngyng and dusching

†**Dush,** *sb. Obs* exc. *Sc.* Also 4-6 dusch(e, dosche. [f prec vb.] A violent blow, stroke, or impact, the sound of violent collision.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII 147 [Thai] with axis sic duschis gaff *c* 1400 *Melayne* 470 A fire þan fro þe crosse gane fusche, And in the Sarasene eghne it gaffe a dosche *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* IX XXVII 407 Dusch for dusch, and dynt for dynt 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V III. 82 With mony lasche and dusche, The carteris smat thar horsis fast in teyn 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 144 Heav'n rattles wi' the dunnerin' dush

† **Dusi,** *a Obs*, foolish: see DIZZY *a* 1.

† **Du'silec.** *Obs* [Early MF, f *dusi*, DIZZY + *-lec*, *-leke*, *-leche*, suffix of action or function.] Foolishness, folly.

a 1225 *Leg Kath* 425 Nis bute dusilec al þæt ha driueð

† **Du'sischip.** *Obs* [as prec + -SHIP.] = prec

a 1225 *Leg. Kath* 1817 To longe we habbeð idiuen ure dusischipes. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 182 Nout þet [sicnesse] sum kecheð þuruh hire owune dusischipe

Dusk (dʌsk), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 3 deosc, deosk, dosc, 3–6 dosk, 5–6 duske, doske, 6– dusk [Origin and phonetic history obscure OE had in the same, or an allied sense, *dox*, which, if =**dosc*, would repr an OTeut **dusko z* —Aryan **dhuskos*, to which Kluge refers also L *fuscus* The relation of mod *dusk* to OE *dox*, **dosc*, presents some difficulties, both as to the vowel, and, still more, in regard to the final consonant-group Few of our words in -*sk* are of OE. origin, OE -*sc* normally gives -*sh* in later English, e g in *ash*, *dish*, *fish*, *bush*, *rush*, so that from OE *dosc* we should expect *dosh*, or, at least, as in the case of *ask* and *tusk*, ME and mod forms in -*sh*, and -*s*, beside the -*sk* form]

A. *adj.* (Now largely supplanted by *dusky*)

1. Dark from absence of light, dim, gloomy, shadowy; dark-coloured, blackish; dusky. (Now usually in reference to twilight. cf B 2)

[*a* 1000 *Aldhelm Gloss* (*Anglia* XIII 28 No 8) *Furva*, dohx — *OE Gloss* in Wr.-Wülcker 239/35 *Flava specie*, of glæteriendum *vel* scylfium hiwe *vel* doxum] *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 94 þe sihðe þæt is nu deosc her *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott Hom* 259 Agein þe brihtnesse ant te liht of his leor, þe sunne gleam is dosc *a* 1450 *Fyrsshynge w Anele* (1883) 34 The body of doske wull 1496 *Bk St. Albans*, *Fyshing* 9 Yelowe; grene browne tawney russet and duske colours. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol 63 The grund stude barrand, widdeirit, dosk and gray. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI 741 Vapour and Exhalation, dusk and moist 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus* (1732) 72 As soon as it grew dusk. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* V 79 Every evening, as it became dusk 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II 5 As rich as moths from dusk cocoons

fig 1573–80 BARET *Alv* D 1375 Wisedome is made duske, or dimme by drinking of wine. it is obscured and darkened

† **2.** Obscure, veiled from sight or understanding. *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 148 þis word is deosk. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb) 62 My mother, the godesse (who was accustomed algats Eare this tyme present to be dusk).

B. *sb.*

1. The quality of being dusk; that which is dusk; duskiness, shade, gloom (as of a forest).

1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & A.* III 77 Freckles Whose dusk set off the whiteness of the skin 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr* I 25 Frail Mortality will always have some Remains of Shadow and Dusk 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* II, And in the dusk of thee [Old Yew], the clock Beats out the little lives of men

2. The darker stage of twilight before it is quite dark at night, or when the darkness begins to give way in the morning.

1622 MABBE tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 313 In the dusk of the evening. 1726 *Adv. Capt R Boyle* 218, I would not fail waiting on her the Sunday following, after Dusk. 1833 J RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 21 Light colours in the dusk of morning or evening, and dark colours in bright weather 1893 *Law Times* XCV 268/2 The gardens of Lincoln's Inn will be thrown open from three until dusk

fig. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* V Wks 1757 IV. 233 To grope out our weary way, through the dusk of life, to our final home.

Hence **Du'skly** *adv.*, **Du'skness.**

1382 WYCLIF *Job* XXIII 17 Duskenesse couerede my face 1531 ELYOT *Gov* III XXII, Paynfull diseases and sickenesses . duskenesse of sight. 1844 MRS BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Wks. 1889 I. 42 Shapes which have no certainty of shape Drift duskly in and out between the pines 1864 NEALE *Scaton Poems* 68 Duskness and dreariness around 1880 W WATSON *Prince's Quest* 58 An eagle with wide wings outspread Athwart the sunfire hovering duskly red

Dusk, *v* [f DUSK *a*, OE had *doxian*, from *dox* See Kluge *Engl Studien* XI. 511]

1 *intr.* To become dusk or dim, to grow dark.

[*a* 1000 *Vercelli MS* lf. 23 b, Þonne wannað he [dead body] and doxaþ, oðre hwile he bið blæc and schiwe] *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* 35 Þine ehnen schulen doskin. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T* 1948 Dusked hise eyen two and failled breeth. *c* 1430 LYDG *Bochas* I IV (1544) 6 b, By process of yeres Their memory hath dusked 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* III 217 The even duskeith o'er that sword renowned close 1888 G. GISSING *Life's Morning* XI (1890) 169 When it began to dusk, Hood descended and supper was prepared

b. To exhibit a dusky appearance.

1832 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* i, Little breezes dusk and shiver 1889 MRS RANDOLPH *New Eve* I Prol 2 A copse of aspens dusked and shivered near the brink

2. *trans* To make dusky or somewhat dark in colour; to darken, obscure, to dim.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* I pr. i 2 (Camb MS) The whiche clothes a dirknesse of a forletyn and a despised Elde hadde dusked and derked 1549 CHALONER *Erasm on Folly* Q IV b, They goe about to duske mens eies with smoke. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr Irel* in *Holinshed* (1807–8) VI 51 You must not think that you may so easilie duske or dazell our eies 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 9 That shadow which dusketh the light of the Moone 1869 LOWELL *Cathedral* XIII, Poet Wks 1890 IV 47 The painted windows .. Dusking the sunshine which they seem to cheer.

b. *fig.* To obscure, darken, cloud, sully

c 1394 *P. Pl Crede* 563 þe poyntes of scheldes Wiþdrawen his deuocion & dusken his herte *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Gold Bk M Aurel* (1546) C vij b, The onely vnderstandyng, which is dusked in errours 1680 *Counter-plots* 33 [It] would dusk the lustre of his Name 1848 LYTTON *K Arthur* XII. lv, One appalling silence dusk'd the place As with A demon's wing

Hence **Du'sked** *ppl. a*, **Du'sking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl a*

c 1430 LYDG *Min Poems* 204 (Matz) Hire cote armure is duskyd reed 1533 ELYOT *Cast Helthe* (1541) 72 b, Duskynge of the eyes, head aches, hotte and thyn reumes 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat* V D iij, The worlde is blearde with duskyng shoes [=shows]. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* II 375 Who travels from the dusking East

Dusken (dʌ'sk'n), *v rare* [f. DUSK *a.*: see -EN 5] a. *trans* To make dusk or obscure. b. *intr.* To grow dusk

1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 163 The sayd Epigrame was not vtterly defaced, but onely duskened or so rased, that it myght be redde, thoughe with difficultie. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind* I. 10 Till twilight duskened into dark.

† **Du'sketly,** *a. Obs. rare.* [? erroneous form.] ? Of somewhat dusky colour.

1486 *Bk St Albans, Her.* A iij a, An Ametisce a dusketh stone, brusk hit is calde in armys

Duskily (dʌ'skili), *adv* [f DUSKY *a* + -LY²] In a dusky, dim, or obscure manner; dimly

1621 COTGR, *Obscurement*, obscurely, darkly . duskily 1797 MRS RADCLIFFE *Italian* VII, Those arches that stand duskily beyond the citadel *a* 1851 MOIR *Poems, Deserted Churchyard* IV, Or the crow that Sail'd through the twilight duskily 1872 BLACK *Adv Phaeton* XVI

Duskiness (dʌ'skines). [f as prec + -NESS] The quality of being dusky; partial darkness or blackness; dimness, gloom

1621 COTGR, *Obscurité*, obscuritie, darknesse .. duskinesse 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps* XCI 5 Duskyness or twilight. 1775 BOSWELL *Let. to Johnson* 18 Feb in *Life*, One of them [manuscripts] does appear to have the duskyness of antiquity. *a* 1851 MOIR *Poems, Matrn Carol* II. 1861 L L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 141 A gloomy duskiness drapes the cape

Duskish (dʌ'skiʃ), *a* [f. DUSK *a.* + -ISH] Somewhat dusk or dusky, blackish; partly obscure.

1530 PALSGR 310/2 Doskysshe of colour, *soubz brun* 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 47 As duskish cloudes do darken dayes. 1624 WOTTON *Archit* (1672) 61 Let them have rather a Duskish Tincture, then an absolute black 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I 91 To return as soon as it was duskish 1840 T HOOK in *New Monthly Mag* LX 290 It was getting duskish 1842 D R HAY *Nomencl. Colours* (1846) 36 Described as a duskish red.

¶ Used as *sb* The time when it is near dusk.

1696 S SEWALL *Diary* 25 Oct (1878) I 436 About duskish we know there is a house on fire 1745 *Gentl Mag* 105 At duskish the Dreadnought was about 7 miles astern

Duskishly (dʌ'skiʃli), *adv* [f. prec + -LY².] In a duskish manner, duskily; obscurely

1589 FLEMING *Virg Georg* IV. 65 Purple hew dooth somwhat duskishly shine in the leaues 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 369 To burn duskishly 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Dec, The Comet appeared again to-night, but duskishly

Duskishness (dʌ'skiʃnes) [f. as prec + -NESS.] The quality of being duskish or slightly dark, slight obscurity or dimness.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 52 a, Fumositie ascendynge up into the head causeth duskyshness of the sight 1604 HILRON *Wks* I 497 Men in the duskishness of ignorance 1769 WINTHROP in *Phil Trans* LIX 356 There seemed to be a duskishness in the place of contact

Duskly, Duskness. see after DUSK *sb*

Dusky (dʌ'ski), *a.* [f DUSK *a* (or ? *sb.*) + -Y¹. The normal source of an adj. in -*y* is a sb; but the substantival use of *dusk* is not known so early as the appearance of *dusky*, so that the latter would appear to be one of the rare instances of a secondary adj: cf. the parallel *worth*, *worthy*, *murk* (*mirk*), *murky*; also *ready*]

1. Somewhat black or dark in colour; dark-coloured; darkish

Also used to specify animals or plants characterized by this colour, as *dusky ant*, *crane's-bill*, *duck*, *grebe*, *lark*, *petrel*, etc

1558 PHAER *Æneid* V (R), A showre aboue his head there stoode, all dusky blacke with blew 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 34 No duskie vapour did bright Phœbus shroude 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 554 It is not greene, but of a duskie browne Colour 1763 E STONE in *Phil Trans.* LIII 199 Of a light brown, tinged with a dusky yellow. 1827 FOLLOK *Course T* V, Afric's dusky swarms 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I III. 30 The peaks in front deepened to a dusky neutral tint. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl* II 36 Dusky Crane's-bill flowers of a dingy, purplish black colour. 1865 WOOD *Homes without H.* VII (1868) 125 The Dusky Ant .generally prefers banks with a southern aspect

2 Somewhat dark or deficient in light; not bright or luminous, dim, obscure.

1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXXIII IX, Who dwell in duskie place. 1591 SHAKS *1 Hen VI*, II V 122 Here dyes the duskie Torch of Mortimer, Choakt with Ambition of the meaner sort 1667 MILTON *P L* V 667 Midnight brought on the duskie houre Friendliest to sleep and silence. 1775 ROMANS *Hist Florida* 95 As soon as it is dusky they make a fire of dry pitch pine. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst* III, One end of this long and dusky apartment 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp* VI 168 From 4 to 5 in the evening, it is quite dusky

3 *fig* Gloomy, melancholy

1602 MARSTON *Ant & Mel.* Induct, Wks 1856 I 3 Why looke you so duskie? *Ibid* III. ibid 41, I fill a sent In the darke cave of dusky misery. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 24 That dusky scene of horror, that melancholy prospect. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 195 Here no dusky frown prevails.

4 *Comb*, as *dusky-faced*, *-rafter'd*, *tinted*, etc.

1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1088 The dusky mantled lawn 1825 LONGF *Spirit Poetry* 9 The dusky-sandaled Eve 1848 WALSH *Aristoph, Clouds* I III, Dusky faced clouds

Hence **Du skyish** *a.*, somewhat dusky.

1794 MRS RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* XXV, Too far off to see him, if it was pretty duskyish

† **Dusky,** *v. Obs* [f DUSKY *a.*] *trans* To make or render dusky.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 19 It is not so soone dulled or duskied as many other be

Dusodile, erroneous form of DYSODILE.

Duspers, dussiperes, var DOUZEPERS.

Dussel, obs. form of DOSSIL, plug.

14 *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 579/11 *Docillus*, a dussel

Dussen, -on, obs forms of DOZEN.

‖ **Dusserah** (dʌ sĕrā) *E. Indies.* Also dusrah, desserah, dasserah [a Hindī *dasahrā*, Marāthi *dasrā*, Skr *daçaharā*] A Hindu annual festival extending over nine nights (or ten days) in the month Jaishtha (Sept–Oct).

1799 SIR J MALCOLM in *Trans. Bombay Lit Soc* (1820) III 73 (*title*) On the institution and ceremonies of the Hindoo Festival of the Dusrah 1813 J FORBES *Oriental Mem* IV 97 (Y) This being the desserah, a great Hindoo festival we resolved to delay our departure and see some part of the ceremonies 1849 *Benares Mag* II 1 Our friends are coming over to spend the Dasseiah with us 1889 *Daily News* 7 Oct 5/6 The Mahommedans have built a mosque in a street through which the Hindoo procession passes on the occasion of the Dusserah festival

Dussie, obs. Sc. var. DOUCET (sense 2), a kind of pipe or flute: cf DUSCHET.

1583 *Leg Bp St Androis* 280 in *Satir Poems Reform.* XIV, He toned his dussie for a spring

Dussiner, obs. form of DOZENER.

Dust (dʌst), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1– dust, also 3 (*Orm*) dusst, 3–5 doust(e, 4 dost, 4–6 duste. [OE *dūst* (later prob. *dust*) = OFris and EFris *dūst*, OLG, MLG, LG. *dust*, MDu. *donst*, *dunst*, *dūst* fine flour, Kilian *duyst*, *donst*, *dūst*, mod Du. *duust* meal-dust, bran, ON. *dust* dust, Da *dyst* mill-dust All these go back to an earlier *dunst*, whence also Ger. *dunst* vapour, the primary notion being app that which rises or is blown in a cloud, like vapour, smoke, or dust See Kluge, and Franck]

1. Earth or other solid matter in a minute and fine state of subdivision, so that the particles are small and light enough to be easily raised and carried in a cloud by the wind; any substance comminuted or pulverized; powder. (Rarely in *pl*)

Often extended to include ashes and other refuse from a house cf DUST BIN, etc

c 825 *Vesp Psalt* XVII[1] 43 Swe swe dust biforan onsieme windes *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd* I 290 Ʒedrigede & to swyðe smalon duste gecnucude *c* 1205 LAY 27646 Þenne he þat dust [*c* 1275 doust] heȝe Aȝines him þere eorðe 1340 *Ayenb* 108 Of motes and of doust wyþ-oute tale 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* XVII clix (1495) 708 To clense houses of duste *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks* 112 Bray hem al to doust in a morter 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 367 Beate these vpper howe that the dust maye come out 1620 *Nottingham Rec* IV 367 Presentmentes for castinge theire dust and ashes into the highe way 1760 WESLEY *Jrnl* 19 Aug, We had showers, which laid the dust. 1886 A WINCHELL *Walks & Talks Geol Field* 212 Clouds of cosmic dust intervene between us and the sun 1894 *Daily News* 26 June 8/3 Of the whole of the dusts tested, that from the Albion Colliery excelled all others in violence and sensitiveness to explosion

b. The fine or small particles separated in any process: cf *sawdust*, *spec* (see quot 1828).

1552 HULOET, Duste of corne, mettall, or anye other thinge that commeth of wyth fylynge and clensing 1598 *St Acts Jas VI* (1814) 179 (Jam) Paying alss deir for dust and seids as gif the samyn wes guid meill 1644 DIGBY *Nat Bodies* (1645) I. 22 It will swimme upon the water like dust of wood 1794 T DAVIS *Agric Wilts* in *Archæol Rev* (1888) Mar, *Cave*, or *dust*, the chaff of the wheat and oats which is generally given to the horse 1828 *Craven Dial*, *Dust*, the small particles separated from the oats in the act of shelling.

c. Applied to the pollen of flowers

1776 WITHERING *Brit Plants* I. XXII, The fine dust or meal that is contained in the Tips, is thrown upon the Summit of the Pointal 1807 J. E SMITH *Phys Bot* 272 The Pollen, or Dust, is contained in the Anther 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 301 The butterfly and the bee carry the fertilizing dust to the waiting stigma

2 With *a* and *pl* **a.** A grain of dust, a minute particle of dry matter; **b** in *Cookery*, etc., a small 'pinch' of something in the form of powder.

1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, II III 91 Why haue these banish'd Legges Dar'd once to touch a Dust of Englands Ground? 1595 — *John* IV 1 93 A graine, a dust, a gnat, a wandering haire. 1674 N FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* 105 'Tis impossible to put so much as one jot or dust unto bulk, beyond a set or bounded number. 1701 WATTS *Horæ Lyr., True Monarchy* 52 Wealth and fame A bubble or a dust 1784 M UNDERWOOD *Treat Dis Children* (1799) I 54 With, or without, a dust of grated nutmeg. *a* 1854 C. B SOUTHEY *Poet Wks* (1867) 50 If a mote, a hair, a dust prepond On Inclination's side, down drops the scale

c. (With *a*) A cloud of dust floating in the air, such as is raised by a vehicle driven or a crowd walking over dusty ground, or by sweeping, etc.

1570–81 [see 4 and 5] 1659 D PELL *Impr Sea* 188 Oh what a dust do I raise 1806 *Oracle* in *Spirit Pub Jrnls.* (1807) X 53 To kick up the d—l of a dust in Rotten row. *Mod.* What a dust you are making!

3 *transf* and *fig* (from 1) **a** That to which anything is reduced by disintegration or decay; *spec* the 'ashes', or mouldered remains of a dead body Also in phrases denoting the condition of being dead and buried (*laid in the dust*, etc.).

? *a* 1000 *Martyrol* (E E T S) 74 Pæt hi mihton mid heora handum ræcan ond niman þæs halgan dustes *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4124 Many a day hade i be ded and to dust roted 1388 Wyclif *Ps* xxi[i] 16 Thou hast brouȝt forth me in to the dust of deth 1602 Shaks *Ham* v i 225 Why may not imagination trace the Noble dust of Alexander, till he find it stopping a bunghole? 1676 I Mather *Hist K Philip's War* (1862) 38 That Great Author, unto whose dust I owe a sacred Reverence 1750 Gray *Elegy* xi, Can Honour's voice provoke the silent dust? 1803 *Med Jrnl* IX 263 One, without whose friendly aid the hand which writes this would long since have been in the dust 1869 Freeman *Norm Conq* III xi § 2 40 Wolthier dust lies east and west of him.

b Applied to the mortal frame of man (usually in reference to Gen ii 7, iii. 19)

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen* iii 19 For þan þe þu eart dust, and to dust wyrst *Ibid* xviii 27 Nu ic æne begann to sprecanne to minum Drihtene þonne ic eom dust and axe *a* 1175 *Cott Hom* 223 þu æaxt dust, and þu awenst to duste 1388 Wyclif *Ps* cu[i] 14 He bithouȝte that we ben dust *c* 1450 tr *De Imitatione* iii ix 76 Þouȝ I be dust & asshen 1548–9 (Mar) *Bk Com Prayer, Burial*, Earth to earth, asshes to asshes, dust to dust 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 11, How covetous, how proude is dust and ashes of dust and earth 1814 Cary *Dante, Par* II 133 The soul, that dwells within your dust 18 Sir R Grant *Hymn*, '*O worship the King*' v, Frail children of dust, And feeble as frail

c In phrases denoting a condition of humiliation.

a 1340 Hampol *Psalter* Cant 501 Raysand þe nedy out of dust 1535 Coverdale *Ps*, lxvi[i] 9 His enemies shal licke the dust 1591 Shaks 1 *Hen VI*, v iii 29 Now France, thy glory droopeth to the dust. 1667 Milton *P L* iv 416 The Powei That rais'd us from the dust and plac't us here. 1718 Watts *Ps* li iii vi, My soul lies humbled in the dust 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* Prol. iii, Thou wilt not leave us in the dust 1894 C N Robinson *Brit Fleet* 186 The Navy that humbled to the dust the pride of France

d As the type of that which is worthless

a 1300 *Cursor M* 23786 For a littel lust, A druri þat es bot a dust. 1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist* 282 Thus whiles they search for gold and silver, they search for dust and sand. 1694 *Acc Sev Late Voy* II (1711) 168 A Long-boat he [the whale] values no more than Dust 1818 Jas Mill *Brit. India* II. iv. ix 296 The rights conferred by charter [were] treated as dust

e In other figurative uses

1620 T Granger *Syntag Logic* 382 Besprinkled with the powder, or dust of venial imperfections 1682 Earl of Anglesea *Pref to Whitelocke's Mem*, The dust of action [had] never fallen on his gown 1699 Bentley *Phal.* (1836) II 29 The very dust of his writings is gold

4 Phrases. *To shake the dust off one's feet* (in allusion to Matt. x 14, etc). *To throw dust in the eyes of* to confuse, mislead, or dupe by making 'blind' to the actual facts of the case *To bite the dust*: to fall to the ground, *esp.* to fall wounded or slain (See also 3, 5.)

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt x 14 Asceacaþ þæt dust of eowrum fotum. 1382 Wyclif *Matt* x 14 3ee goynge forth fro that hous, or citee, smyth awey the dust fro 3oure feet 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ Conv* i (1586) 27 b, They doe nothing else but raise a dust to doe out their owne eies. 1612 *Crt & Times Jas I* (1849) I 169 To countermine his undermines, and, as he termed it, to cast dust in their eyes. 1767 Franklin *Wks* (1887) IV 79 It required a long discourse to throw dust in the eyes of common sense 1856 C J Andersson *Lake Ngami* 94 In the course of half an hour, he had twice bitten the dust *Ibid* 363 He had made numerous lions bite the dust 1862 Colenso *Pentateuch* 6, I was not able long to throw dust in the eyes of my own mind and do violence to the love of truth in this way

5 *fig.* (from 2 c) Confusion, disturbance, commotion, turmoil (as of a conflict in which much dust is raised); formerly chiefly in phr *to raise a dust*, to make a disturbance, now only with conscious reference to the literal sense (exc. as in b).

c 1570 *Marr Wit & Science* v v in Hazl *Dodsley* II 390 A doughty dust these four boys will do 1649 Br Hall *Cases Conse* (1650) 220 This particular concerning Tithes hath raised no little dust in the Church of God 1700 T. Brown tr *Fresny's Amusem Ser & Com* 118 That quarrel and raise a Dust about nothing 1784 Cowper *Task* III 162 Great contest follows, and much learned dust Involves the combatants. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess* (1889) I. 4 Entering heart and soul into the dust and heat of the Church's war with the world

b Hence (*slang* or *colloq*) A disturbance, uproar, 'row', 'shindy'.

1753 A. Murphy *Gray's-Inn Jrnl* No 50 Mr Buck will then adjourn to kick up a Dust 1774 *Westm Mag* II. 380 Several of the company, not satisfied in the language of the Bucks, kicked up a dust 1805 F D Romney in *Naval Chron* XIV 493 This dust has cut me up 1859 De Quincey *Ceylon* Wks. XII. 16 Soon there would be a dust with the new master

6. *slang* Money, cash; *esp* in phr *down with the* (†*your*) *dust*.

[1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 23 b, Neuer wery to labour for this erthly dust & rychesse] 1607 G. Wilkins *Miseries Enforced Marr* iv. in Hazl *Dodsley* IX. 531 Come, down with your dust. 1691 H Maydman in *Naval Chron* XV 210 He is not willing to down with his dust 1753 Smollett *Ct Fathom* (1813) I 122, I have more dust in my fob than all these powdered sparks put together. *a* 1845 Hood *Dean & Chapter* ii, And make it come down with the dust.

7 = Dust-brand In recent Dicts

8 *Comb* **a** *attrib.* Consisting of or relating to dust, as *dust-atomy*, *-bath*, *-cloud*, *-heap*, *-particle*, *-whirl*, used for the reception or conveyance of dust, as *dust-basket*, *-cart*, *-cellar*, *-wharf*, *-yard* **b** objective and obj genitive, as *dust collector*, *-contractor*, *-licking* adj, *-producing* adj, *-shovelling*, *-sifter*, *-sifting*, *-throwing* **c.** instrumental and locative, as *dust-begrimed*, *-born*, *-covered*, *creeping*, *-laden*, *-polluted*, *-soiled* adjs **d** similative, as *dust-dry*, *-grey* adjs, also *dust-like* adj

1839 Bailey *Festus* vi (1848) 59 Are not all equal as *dust-atomies? 1626 T Loate in *12th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App iv 478 George's desk, and his sword, and a *dust basket 1892 C James *Rom Rigmarole* 33 Taking a *dust-bath there in the centre of the roadway 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I xi 339 Blood stained and *dust-begrimed 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* ii i ii. *Imposture* 483 Till Death Thy *dust-born body turn to dust again 1776 Entick *London* I 187 A tumbrel or *dust-cart. 1812 *Sporting Mag* XXXIX 21 Every species of carriage from the chariot to the dust-cart 1849 Whittier *Wife of Manoah* 16 The thick *dust-cloud closed o'er all 1851 Mayhew *Lond Lab* (1861) II 188 (Hoppe) The *dust-contractors are likewise the contractors for the cleansing of the streets *a* 1847 Eliza Cook *Old Clock* i, Thy *dust-covered face. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 97 Such a *dust-creeping worme as I am 1879 Browning *Ned Bratts* 4 Ponds drained *dust-dry 1882 Ouida *Maremma* I 51 The misty scorching *dust-grey shores 1654 Trapp *Comm Fs* xiii 8 Such *dust-heaps are found in every corner *a* 1847 Eliza Cook *Grandfather's Stick* xi, The *dust laden carpets 1808 R A D *To France* in *Poet Reg* 1806–7, 170 Blood-drinking tyrants, or *dust-licking slaves! 1621 Lady M Wroth *Urania* 227 *Dust-like Dispaire may with me hue 1887 *Pall Mall G* 10 Aug 5/1 Operatives engaged in *dust-producing trades 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Mar 3/1 The female *dust sifters had just completed their ablutions 1890 *Ibid* 26 Aug 2/3 The Ottoman art of *dust-throwing in the eyes of Europe 1887 *Courier* 16 June 2/2 To let or sell to the Board a *dust-wharf 1886 *Jrnl Franklin Inst* CXXI 247 (Cent) The formation of a *dust whirl as it suddenly bursts upon you in the open street

e. Special combs · **dust-ball**, a concretion of the dust of corn sometimes formed in the intestine of the horse, and giving rise to disease; **dust-brush**, a brush for removing dust from furniture, etc.; **dust-chamber** (in an ore-roasting furnace), a closed chamber in which the heavier products of combustion are collected; **dust-cloak**, a cloak worn to keep off the dust (so *dust-coat*, *-gown*, *-wrap*); **dust-cloth**, (*a*) a cloth for wiping off dust (= Duster 1); (*b*) a cloth placed over something to keep off dust; **dust-colour**, the colour of the ordinary dust of the ground, a dull light brown; hence *dust-coloured* adj.; **dust-cup** (see quot). **dust-destructor**. see Destructor 2; **dust-devil**; see Devil 11; †**dust-gold**, gold dust; **dust-guard**, a contrivance to keep off dust from the axle and bearings of a wheel, or on a bicycle from the dress of the rider; **dust-hole**, a hole or receptacle in which dust and refuse are collected, a dust-bin; **dust-louse**, an insect of the genus *Psocus*; **dust-pan**, a utensil for catching dust as it is swept from a floor, etc.; **dust-plate** (see quot); **dust-shoot**, a place where dust and refuse are shot or deposited; **dust-shot**, the smallest size of shot; †**dust-spawn**, offspring or progeny of the dust, **dust-storm**, a tempest in which large clouds of dust are raised and carried along, †**dust-tempered** *a*, mingled or composed of dust; **dust-thread**, **dust-way** (*nonce-wds*), applied to the stamens and pistils of flowers, as respectively producing and conveying the pollen (see 1 c); **dust-woman**, a woman employed in sifting dust and refuse; †**dust-worm**, a 'worm of the dust', a mean or grovelling person. See also Dust-bin, etc.

1828 Webster, **Dust-brush* 1883 *Truth* 31 May 768/1 With our *dust cloaks and some yards each of brown gauze, we defied the great Dust Demon. 1727 Bradley *Fam Dict* s v *Draught horse*, They must with a *Dust-cloth wipe off all the Dust that lies on the Horse 1884 Tennyson *Becket* v ii, A slut whose fairest linen seems Foul as her dust-cloth, if she used it 1872 *Punch* 6 July 7/1 He arrives in a white *dustcoat 1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 3, Apes .both red, black, green, *dust-colour, and white ones 1798 Bloomfield *Farmer's Boy* (1837) 14 The small *dust coloured beetle 1861 Dickens *Gt Expect* xliii, A man in a dust-coloured dress 1884 F J Britten *Watch & Clockm* 99 [The] *Dust Cup a guard fitted round the fusee arbors of watches and chronometers to exclude dirt 1892 R Kipling *East & West* 31 in *Barrack-r Ballads* 77 It's up and over the Tongue of Jagai, as blown *dust-devils go 1665 *Phil Trans* I 117 A way of washing out very small *Dust gold 1802 Mrs J. West *Infidel Father* I. 23 Her homespun *dust gown 1888 *Engineer* LXV 297 The *dust-guard is made of sycamore wood, and is either in one or two parts 1811 L M Hawkins *C'tess & Gertr*, *Dust hole 1836–9 Dickens *Sk Boz, Streets* i, A rakish-looking cat bounding first on the water-butt, then on the dusthole. 1861 — *Gt Expect* xii, She got out the *dustpan and began cleaning up to a terrible extent 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss*, **Dust-plate*, a vertical iron plate, supporting the slag-runner of an iron blast furnace. 1883 *Pall Mall G* 27 Dec 12/1 Each tenement has a separate coal-place, copper and *dust-shoot 1800 *Sporting Mag* XVI. 273 Used to kill small birds for their plumage, with *dust shot. 1863 Bates *Nat Amazon* xi (1864) 352 Mine was a double-barrel, with one charge of BB, and one of dust-shot 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* ii ii *Babylon* 178 See these *dust-spawn, feeble dwarfs 1627–47 Feltham *Resolves* I xi 30 Poore *dust-tempered man 1879 Jas Grant in *Cassell's Techn Educ* IV 95/1 He showed that the stamina, or *dust-threads, were the male, and the pistilla, or *dust-ways, the female parts of the plants 1851 Mayhew *Lond Labour* (1861) II. 162 The calling of the dustman and *dustwoman is not so much as noticed in the population returns 1621 Burton *Anat Mel.* I ii iii xii (1651) 116 Never satisfied, a slave, a *dust worme

† **Dust,** *sb*[2] *Obs. rare* [cf Dust *v.*[2]. also Doust] A stroke, blow.

1611 Cotgr, *Estres de main non garnie* a cuffe, or dust with the fist

Dust, *v*[1] [f Dust *sb.*[1] · cf ON *dusta* to dust. The connexion of senses 7 and 11 is obscure, and it is not certain that they belong here Cf Dust *v*[2]]

† 1 *intr.* To be dusty, to rise as dust *Obs*

a 1225 *Ancr R* 314 3if hit bieð dusted swuðe, heo vlasked watei þeron, & swopeð hit ut awei

† 2 **a.** *trans* To reduce to dust, or to small particles like dust **b.** *intr* To crumble to dust

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 135/2 Dustyn, *pulverizo* 1580 Hollyband *Treas Fr Tong*, *Pouldrer*, to dust 1636 W Denny in *Ann Dubrensia* (1877) 16 When thy name fades, Marble pillars shall Dust into nothing 1686 Goad *Celest Bodies* III ii 417 He can crumble a Shower into a Drisle, or Dust it into a Fog

3 *trans.* To sprinkle with dust or powder.

1592 Greene *Art Conny Catch* II 19 He being thus dusted with meale 1764 Harmer *Observ* xxix. vi 288 Shimei's behaviour who threw stones, and dusted him with dust 1769 Mrs Raffald *Eng Housekpr* (1778) 33 Dust them with flour 1859 Tennlnt *Ceylon* II. viii v. 367 Dusting themselves with sand.

b *refl* Of birds, also *intr* for *refl*

1789 G White *Selborne* II. ix (1853) 185 Let me hear.. whether skylarks do not dust 1872 Black *Adv Phaeton* x 144 The partridges that were dusting themselves in the road 1884 Speedy *Sport* xv 267 [Partridges] prefer, as a rule, places where they can 'dust' and bask in the sun

c *To dust the eyes of* (fig. see Dust *sb.*[1] 4); also (slang or colloq.) *to dust*, in same sense

1814 *Stock Exchange Law Open* 11 This is termed 'Dusting the public'. 1867 Froude *Ess* 401 Instead of dusting our eyes with sophistry

4 To soil with dust, to make dusty

1530 Palsgr 530/2 You have dusted your cappe, let one go brusshe it 1624 R. Skynner in *Ussher's Lett* (1686), Dust thy self in the dust of their Feet 1848 Froude *Nemesis of Faith* (1849) 154 We go out and dust our feet along its thoroughfares 1886 A Lang *Lett Dead Authors* 194 Dusting your ruffles among the old volumes on the sunny stalls.

† **b.** *intr* To become dusty. *Obs*

1625 J Phillips *Way to Heaven* 52 The Booke lay dusting and out of vse.

5 To strew or sprinkle as dust.

1790 Wedgwood in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 314 *note*, A little of it is applied, or even dusted only, on the bottom of a small cup made of clay. 1806 *Culina* 74 Dust in a little flour 1884 G H Boughton in *Harper's Mag* Sept. 528/1 We never dusted on enough [pepper] to please him.

6 To free from dust; to wipe or brush off the dust from

1568 North *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* (1619) 708/2 The French riddles (with which they dust their corne) *a* 1577 Gascoigne *Flowers, etc.* Wks (1587) 180 Yea when he curried was and dusted slike and trimme 1713 Steele *Guardian* No 60 ¶ 2 It became my province once a week to dust them [books] 1843 Mrs Carlyle *Lett* I 267 I went about sweeping and dusting 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* 52 [She] was. dusting the big shells on the mantelpiece.

b *To dust a person's coat, jacket*, etc. : to beat him soundly. *colloq* (Cf sense 7.)

1690 W. Walker *Idiomat Anglo-Lat* 154 I'll dust your coat for you 1698 Farquhar *Love & a Bottle* v. ii, Tell me presently . sirrah, or I'll dust the secret out of your jacket 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl* I. 3 June, With a good oak sapling he dusted his doublet 1884 L J Jennings in *Croker Papers* II xiv 49 The threat to dust the author's jacket, for the gratification of private malice

† 7. **a** *trans.* To beat, thrash. **b** *intr.* To strike, hit. [But the place of these is doubtful. cf Dust *v.*[2]]

1612 tr *Benvenuto's Passenger* (Farmer) If she be good, to dust her often hath in it a singular. vertue to make her much better *c* 1612 Chapman *Iliad* xvi 544 Another stony dart As good as Hector's he let fly, that dusted in the neck Of Sthenelaus

8 *trans* To brush, shake, or rub off as dust.

1775 S J Pratt *Liberal Opinions* (1783) IV 63 Boy, dust away the crumbs with your hat. 1887 Stevenson *Underwoods* I xxxviii, A strenuous family dusted from its hands The sand of granite

9 To pass (any one) on the road, so as to expose him to the dust of one's horse or wheels; to make one 'take the dust', to outride. *U S* and *Colonial.*

1890 Boldrewood *Col Reformer* (1892) 419 I could have dusted any of 'em with Ben

10 *intr.* To ride or go quickly, hasten, hurry, make *off*, also, *to dust it* (Now *U S slang* or *colloq*)

1655 H Vaughan *Silex Scint.* I *Rules & Lessons* (1858) 75 Stick thou To thy sure trot . Let folly dust it on, or lag behind 1884 A A Putnam in *Years Police Judge* xvii 166 He's throwing dust, but he dusted off with the horse all the same

† 11 *trans* To drink quickly, 'toss off' (liquor)

1673 Shadwell *Epsom Wells* iii Wks 1720 II 241 Clodpate is to dust his stand of ale, and he must be bubbled. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem* (1759) II 447 A Prodigal dusts his Estate, as they do a Stand of Ale in the North *a* 1700 B E *Dict. Cant Crew*, *Dust it away*, drink quick about

†Dust, *v.*[2] *Obs* Pa t 3-4 duste, deste [A ME word, of which the earlier history does not appear

The pa t *deste* beside *duste*, and the rime in Ferumbras, show that the *u* was *ü*, pointing to an OE **dystan* (= **dustjan*), of which, however, no examples have been found The Norse words cited by Mätzner, Icel. *dust* a 'tilt', Sw. *dust* a 'brush' with any one, Da *dyst* 'tilting, fighting, shock', appear to be later words, and are app not related Of an OE. *dystan*, early ME *dusten*, the normal mod Eng repr would be *dust*, but *dust* (cf BLUSH) would also be possible, in which case senses 7 and 11, under DUST *v.*[1], may possibly belong here, though the wide chronological gap is against this]

1. *trans* To cast forcibly or violently, fling, dash.

a 1225 *St Marher* 12 Ant duste him adunriht to þere eorðe *Ibid* 18 þa warð þe reue wod, ant bed dusten hire into þe grunde *a* 1225 *Leg Kath* 984 Þu underfes þet an half, and dustes adun þet oðer *Ibid* 1094 He is godd seoif, þe duste deað under him *a* 1225 *Juliana* 38 Ant te þico children beon idust in þe fur of þe ofne *c* 1315 SHORHAM 52 Thet non harm hyne don deste, In mode

b *intr* To dash, throw oneself violently.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr* 2393 Vrgan lepe vnfain, Ouer þe bregge he deste

2. To strike or hit with violence. See also DUST *v.*[1] 7

a 1225 *Leg Kath* 2025 þis wes unendе iseid, þat an engel ne com. And duste hit (the wheel) a swuch dunt þat hit bigon to clatemin *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 2855 [He] heuud vp ys honde, & þar wiþ an þe heued him duste [*some* vuste 'hst'].

Dust-bin, dustbin. A bin or receptacle for the dust, ashes, and other refuse of a house

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xvii, The Captain's nosegay was swept into the dust bin next morning 1895 PARKES *Health* 37 The old fashioned brick dustbin.

Dust-box.

1. A box from which 'dust', i.e. fine sand or powder, is sprinkled on something (e.g on writing, for the purpose now served by blotting-paper; also, on a prepared photographic plate).

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* iii (1887) 14 Incke and paper, ..a deske and a dustboxe 1894 *Brit Jrnl. Photog* XLI 33 Place some pulverised asphaltum in a dust-box', agitate it, and allow the particles to settle down upon the plate.

2. A box or receptacle for the dust of a house

Dust-brand. [f. DUST *sb.*[1] + BRAND *sb* 7: cf. Ger. *staub-brand*.] A disease of corn, in which the ears become filled with a black powder, the fungus which causes this. Also called *smut*

1861 H MACMILLAN *Footn fr Nat* 268 By farmers it is familiarly called smut or dust-brand. 1866 *Treas Bot.* 435 Dust brand, *Ustilago*.

Dusted (dʌ·sted), *ppl a* [f. DUST *v.*[1] + -ED[1].]

1. Sprinkled with dust or powder; powdered

1643 5 *Years of K. James* in *Select Harl. Misc.* (1793) 293 Yellow bands, dusted hair, curled, crisped, frizzled, sleeked skins 1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds Scot* 28 The spacious door White-dusted tells him, plenty reigns around. 1870 MORRIS *Æ. Par* IV 383 The purple dusted butterfly

2 Cleansed or freed from dust

1686 N Cox *Gentl. Recreat* v. 59 A handful of clean dusted Hempseed.

Duster (dʌ·stəɹ). [f DUST *v.*[1] or *sb.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. A cloth for removing dust from a surface; †a dust-brush.

1576 TURBERV *Venerie* 30 A litele brush or duster to rubbe and duste his houndes 16ɪɪ COTGR, *Vistempenard*, a Duster made of a Fox-taile fastened vnto a staffe *a* 1748 WATTS *Educ Children & Youth* xi, We were well instructed in the conduct of the broom and the duster 1862 LYTTON *Str Story* I 163 The housemaid was forbidden to enter it with broom or duster

b. A machine for removing dust (by rubbing, etc) in various mechanical processes.

2. A contrivance for removing dust by sifting; a sieve. b. An apparatus for sifting dry poisons upon plants to kill insects.

1667 *Hist Gunpowder* in Sprat *Hist R Soc* (1702) 283 (T) The lower sieve is called the dry duster, and retains the small corns .and lets fall the dust into the bin.

3. A person who dusts, or wipes off dust

1850 HASTINGS *Life of J. Wilson* II ii 255 A cobweb here and a little dust there which have escaped the vigilance of the duster 1888 *Pall Mall G* 17 Sept 6/2 Employed as an assistant 'duster' for the stalls at the Italian Exhibition

4. A light cloak or wrap worn to keep off dust; = *dust-cloak* (see DUST *sb.*[1] 8 e) Chiefly *U.S*

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel* 13 Oct, The citizen in the straw hat and the 'duster' or overcoat of yellow Spanish linen. 1870 LOWELL *Lett* (1894) II xi 77 Rose discovered your thin coat, which she called a 'duster'. 1883 GRANT WHITE *W Adams* 114 Whether it was an overcoat that he was wearing as a duster, or a duster doing service as an overcoat

Dustifit, dustifute : see DUSTYFOOT.

Dustily (dʌ·stili), *adv* [f. DUSTY + -LY2.] In a dusty manner or condition.

1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* IV (1586) 177 If they bee heavy, looke lothsomely, and dustelie, 1863 *Cornh Mag* Jan. 102 The regiments in homespun gray and butter-nut that trail dustily through the high streets,

Dustiness (dʌ·stines). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Dusty condition

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* II (1586) 65 The craft is perceived by the dustinesse thereof. 1772 GRAVES *Spirit. Quixote* III. 2 (T) The heat of the weather, dustiness of the roads. 1858 MORRIS *Sir Peter Harpdon's End* Poems 105 High up in the dustiness of the apse.

Dusting (dʌ·stiŋ), *vbl sb* [f DUST *v.*[1] + -ING[1]]

1. The action of the verb DUST, q v, in various senses usually, that of freeing from dust.

1623 COCKERAM II, Dusting, *pulueration Ibid* I *Pulueration*, a beating into powder. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* x. 47 Dusting of cushions 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* xii, Mrs Bardell resumed her dusting

2. A beating, thrashing; also used by sailors of rough or stormy weather (*colloq* or *slang*)

1799 *Naval Chron* II 542 They did not venture a dusting with the *Naiad* 1821 *Sporting Mag* VII 285 So his men fac'd about and gave all the rogues a good dusting. 1895 *Daily News* 14 Sept 6/4 When we got beyond the shelter of the islands we should have a rough time of it — what the skipper calls 'a dusting'

3 *attrib* and *Comb* Used for dusting, as *dusting-brush, -cloth*, etc ; also **dusting-colours**, colours in the form of powder to be dusted over adhesive varnish; **dusting-powder**, a powder, usually antiseptic, for dusting over wounds, etc

1667 *Hist Gunpowder* in Sprat *Hist R Soc* (1702) 281 (T) The bin, over which the sieve is shaken, called the dusting bin 1686 N Cox *Gentl Recreat* v 28 Your Curry combs, Brushes, Dusting cloths, Ointments. 1851 *Offic Catal Gt Exhib* I 101 The Feathers made into dusting-brooms

Dusting, *ppl a*, That dusts: see DUST *v.*[1]

1890 *Spectator* 27 Sept, Partridges are a good example of the dusting birds, and are most careful in the selection of their dust-baths

†Dustish, *a. Obs* ɪ *rare*. Somewhat dusty.

1646 J HALL *Poems* 1 45 Sooner, yond dustish mulberry In her old white shall cloathed be

Dustless (dʌ·stles), *a* [f DUST *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Free from dust.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Mayden's Blush* 577 The Wayes so dust-lesse, and so dirtlesse faire 1861 W F COLLIER *Hist. Eng Lit* 405 Blue morocco books in dustless regularity

†Du·stling. *Obs nonce-wd* [f as prec. + -LING] A small grain or particle, cf. DUST *sb.*[1] 2 a.

1674 N FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* 60 Now Gods Almightiness is within the least *punctum physicum*, or dusting of body

Dustman (dʌ·stmæn). [f. as prec. + MAN.]

1. A man whose occupation it is to collect and cart away dust and refuse from dust-bins, etc.

1707 J STEVENS tr *Quevedo's Com Wks* (1709) 309 The Dust men were not idle. 1714 GAY *Trivia* II. 37 The dustman's cart offends thy cloaths and eyes 1850 MRS BROWNING *Poems* II 191 The dustman's call down the area grate.

2 *colloq* A personification of sleep or sleepiness; in allusion to the rubbing of the eyes as if there were dust in them.

1821 P EGAN *Tom & Jerry* III (Farmer) Till the dustman made his appearance and gave the hint to Tom and Jerry that it was time to visit their beds 1891 FARMER *Slang* s.v, 'The dustman's coming'=you are getting sleepy

3 *slang*. A preacher who uses violent action; a 'cushion-thumper'.

1877 BLACKMORE *Cripps* (1887) 368 Sitting under the most furious dustman that ever thumped a cushion

‖ Dustoor (dʊstū·ɹ). *East Ind.* Also 8 **dastoor**, 9 dustour. [Pers. and Urdū دستور *dastūr* custom, privilege, perquisite] a. Custom, usage, fashion. b Customary commission; = DUSTOORY.

1680 *Fort St. Geo Cons.* 2 Dec. in *Notes & Extracts* II. 61 (Y Supp) [To] be content with the Dustoor of a quarter anna in the rupee, which the merchants and weavers are to allow them. 1785 in Seton-Karr *Sel. fr Calcutta Gaz.* I 130 (Y.) No Commission, Brokerage, or Dustoor is charged by the Bank, or permitted to be taken by any Agent or Servant employed by them. 1887 FULL-COOKSON *Tiger Shooting* 14 A handsome profit in commission which is called in Hindustani, 'dustour', literally meaning 'that which is customary' 1888 J INGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 57 The claims of custom, the tyranny of dustoor

‖ Dustoo·ry (dʊstū·ɹi). *East Ind.* Also 9 -ree, -rɪ [a. Pers. and Urdū دستوری *dastūrī* what is customary, f. *dastūr*: see prec] A commission or perquisite by custom paid to or taken by an agent

1681 *Fort St Geo Cons* 10 Jan in *Notes & Extracts* III. 45 (Y Supp) For the farme of Dustoory on cooley hire at Pagodas 20 per annum *a* 1826 HEBER *Journ. Upper Prov. India* (1844) I 198 1866 TREVELYAN *Dawk Bungalow* 217 (Y) Of all taxes small and great the heaviest is dustoorее

†Dust-point. *Obs* A boy's game in which 'points' were laid in a heap of dust, and thrown at with a stone

16ɪɪ COTGR s v *Darde*, Our boyes laying their points in a heape of dust, and throwing at them with a stone, call that play of theirs, *Dust-point* *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Captain* III iii, He looks Like a great school-boy that had been blown up Last night at Dust-Point 1630 DRAYTON *Nymphal* 6 (N.) Down go our hooks and scrips, and we to nine holes fall At dust-point or at quoits 1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 50 To play at Dust-point, Span counter, Skittle pins.

‖ Dustuck, dustuk (dʊ·stʊk). *East Ind* Also 8 **dustuck** [a. Pers. and Urdū دستك *dastak* passport] A passport; applied esp to the passports granted by the covenanted servants of the East India Company.

1748 in J Long *Sel. fr. Rec Govt* (Fort William) (Y.), The Zemindar stopped several boats with English Dustucks. 1783 BURKE *Rep Indian Affairs* Wks XI 173 Persons, who had not the protection of the Company's dustuck. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist India* I iii xii 673 The European officials availed themselves of the dustuks or passports of their employers, to smuggle goods.

Dustward (dʌ·stwɒɹd), *adv nonce wd* [f DUST *sb.*[1] + -WARD] Towards the dust, towards death or the grave

18 LOWELL *Extreme Unction* II, This fruitless husk which dustward dries Hath been a heart once, hath been young

Dusty (dʌ·sti), *a* [f DUST *sb.*[1] + -Y]

1 Full of, abounding with, or strewn with dust.

a 1225 *Juliana* 79 And weorpð þat dusti chef to hellene heate 1499 *Promp Parv* 135/2 (Pynson) Dusty, *pulue rulentus* *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Feat of Death*, Our life is but a step in dustie way. 1602 *2nd Pt Return fr Parnass* v. iv (Arb.) 72 Farewell musty, dusty, rusty, fusty London 1605 SHAKS *Macb* v v 23 1725 POPE *Odyss* XIII 99 Urged by fierce drivers through the dusty space. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 532 In the dusty recesses of a few old libraries 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss s v *Money*, *Dusty money*, a special allowance per quarter made when the corn to be unloaded at docks is dusty

2 Consisting of, or of the nature of, dust, powdery

1552 HULOET, Dustye, or of dust, *pulnerus* *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps* LXVI iii, A field of dusty sand 1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr* III ii 196 When mightie States characterlesse are grated To dustie nothing 1748 F SMITH *Voy Disc* I 157 We had a Fall of small dusty Snow 1890 *Nature* 20 Mar 473 A dusty material of a scaly form

3 Of colour, etc · Having the appearance of being strewn with dust. Also *advb.* qualifying adjs of colour.

1676 *Lond Gaz* No. 1148/4 A dusty brown Gelding 1679 *Ibid* No 1419/4 A dusty black Gelding 1701 *Ibid* No. 3703/4 A black dusty-colour Mare 1843 CARLYLE *Lett. to Emerson*, A great shock of rough, dusty-dark hair

4 In various *fig* senses · †a. Soiled or stained as with dust, smirched (*obs*). b Mean, worthless, vile (cf. DUST *sb.*[1] 3 d), now only in slang phr. *not so dusty* = 'not so bad'. c Obscured as with a cloud of dust. d 'Dry as dust', uninteresting

c 1610 *Women Saints* 168 She knew her dayes to haue beene . dustie and deceitfull *a* 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH *Pam Ep* Wks (1711) 144 Yet should they not envy silly men a dusty honour 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B* I. iv 172 What, to his dusty apprehension, appeared the most confused story in the world 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* (1879) I v 56 Hard and dusty facts. 1893 R KIPLING *Many Inventions* 148 B Company has come up very well, I said 'They're none so dusty now, are they'

5 *Comb*, as *dusty-footed* adj , **dusty miller**, (*a*) a popular name of the auricula (*Primula Auricula*), from the fine powder on the leaves and flowers, also of *Senecio Cineraria* and *Cerastium tomentosum*; (*b*) a kind of artificial fly used in angling; †**dusty-poll**, a nickname for a miller.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B* 3 A myller dusty poll than dyde come *a* 1600 J. T *Collier of Croydon* IV i in Hazl *Dodsley* VIII 446 Now, miller, miller dustipoll I'll clapper-claw your jobbernole 1825 JAMIESON, *Dustie-miller*, the plant Auricula. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I 417 Compodes, the dusty-footed. 1867 F FRANCIS *Angling* x (1880) 355 The Dusty Miller has become a capital general fly 1888 *Chambers' Encycl* I 581 The auricula has the popular name in Scotland of 'Dusty Miller'

†Dustyfoot. *Sc. Obs.* In 6 **dustifit**, 7 **dustifut(e.** [A transl. of med.L. *pede pulverosus* 'dusty of foot' = *vagans* wandering, travelling, in AF. *pépoudreux*: see PIEPOWDER]

A wayfarer, traveller; *spec* a travelling pedlar or merchant. (In quot 1570 applied to Death personified) *Obs.* exc *Hist*

a 1400 *Leg Quat. Burg. Scot* XXIX, (*Stat. Scot* I 361) Vagans, qui vocatur piepowdrous, hoc est Anglice Dustiefute. [*tr.* Beand vagabund in þe contre þe quhilk is callit pipouderus] 1570 *Satyr Poems Reform* XXII 56 At thy last funerall, Quhen Dustifit to dance sall furth the call. 1609 SKENE *Reg Maj, Burrow Lawes* 134 Burgesses, Merchands, and Dustifutes (*Cremars*) quhen they passe forth of the foure Portes of their burghs 1861 W. BELL *Dict Law Scot.* s v, According to Lord Kames, courts of *Pie-Powder* are so called, because fairs are generally composed of pedlars or wayfaring persons, who in France bear the name of *Pied Poudreux*, and in Scotland of *Dusty foot* 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist Ess* 131 The *Negotiatores*, the chapmen and dustyfeet of our old laws.

Dusy, obs form of DIZZY.

Dusze pers, var. DOUZEPERS, *Obs.*

Dut, obs. f. *doubt, doubted*: see DOUBT *sb.* and *v.*

Dut, var. of DUTE, *Obs*

Dutch (dʌtʃ), *a., sb.* (*adv.*) Also (4 **duchyssche**, 5 **duyssche**), 5–7 **duch(e**, 6 **dou(t)che**, **dowche**, **duitch**, **dutche** [a. MDu *dutsch, duutsch, duutse*, 'Hollandish, or, in a wider sense, Netherlandish, and even German' (Verdam), in early mod.Du. *duytsch*, now *duitsch*, 'German', = Ger. *deutsch*, MHG. *diutsch*, 'German', OHG *diutisc*, popular, vulgar.

OHG *diutisc*, OS *thiudisc*, OE *þéodisc*, Goth **þiudisks* —OTeut **þeudisko-z*, meant 'popular, national', f OTeut. **þeudā-*, Goth. *þiuda*, ON *þjóð*, OS *thioda, thiod*, OE. *þéod* (ME THEDE), OHG. *diota, diot*, people, nation. In Germany, the adj was used (in the 9th c) as a rendering of L. *vulgaris*, to distinguish the 'vulgar tongue' from the Latin of the church and the learned , hence it gradually came to be the current denomination of the vernacular, applicable alike to any particular dialect, and generically to German as a whole From the language, it was naturally extended to those who spoke it (cf *English*), and thus grew to be an ethnic or national adjective; whence also, in the 12th or 13th c, arose the name of the country, *Duitsk land*, now *Deutschland*, = Germany In the 15th and 16th c. 'Dutch' was used in England in the general sense in which

we now use 'German', and in this sense it included the language and people of the Netherlands as part of the 'Low Dutch' or Low German domain After the United Provinces became an independent state, using the 'Neder-duytsch' or Low German of Holland as the national language, the term 'Dutch' was gradually restricted in England to the Netherlanders, as being the particular division of the 'Dutch' or Germans with whom the English came in contact in the 17th c , while in Holland itself *duutsch*, and in Germany *deutsch*, are, in their ordinary use, restricted to the language and dialects of the German Empire and of adjacent regions, exclusive of the Netherlands and Friesland, though in a wider sense 'deutsch' includes these also, and may even be used as widely as 'Germanic' or 'Teutonic' Thus the English use of *Dutch* has diverged from the German and Netherlandish use since 1600]

A. *adj.*

†1. Of or pertaining to the people of Germany, German; Teutonic *Obs.* exc as a historical archaism, and in some parts of U.S. . see B 1 and DUTCHMAN.

High Dutch, of or pertaining to the South Germans who inhabit the more elevated parts of Germany, High German; *Low Dutch*, of or pertaining to the Germans of the sea coast, and flatter districts in the north and north-west, including the Netherlands and Flanders

c 1460 *Towneley Myst* (Surtees) 311 Hie barnes bredeles A horne and a duch ax, his slefe must be flekyt 1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng* ccxli. 266 Lordes and knyytes of hir countre of beme and of other duche tonges 1530 PALSGR. 31 In propre names commyng out of the Greke or doutche tong 1563 SHUTE *Archit* A iij a, French and dowche writers 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 105/35 Dutche, *Teutonicus* 1599 MINSHEU, *Gente Alemána*, the high Dutch people, the high Germans 1601 R JOHNSON *Kingd & Commw* (1603) 132 When the Dutch knightes were Lordes of the countrey [Poland] 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 376 The Dutch word Zunch signifieth two kingdomes 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls & Corr* (1888) I 404 We baited our horses at the first house, a Dutch cabin [in Pennsylvania] 1884 *Sat Rev* 14 June 785/2 The High-Dutch practice of ennobling every substantive with a capital

2 Of, pertaining to, or characterizing the 'Low Dutch' people of Holland and the Netherlands

Dutch school, a school of painters and style of painting which attained its highest development in the Netherlands, in which commonplace subjects, chosen from ordinary or low life, received consummate artistic treatment.

[1568 (*title*) Propositions or Articles drawn out of Holy Scripture, showing the Cause of continuall Variance in the Duch Church in London.] 1606 DEKKER *Sev Sinnes* (Arb.) 37 The short waste hangs ouer a Dutch Botchers stall in Vtrich 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* II. ii, You'll have the great Dutch slop 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor* s v *Duchman*, The Duch nation aboue all other haue had the glorie and fame for their valour in warre fortunate battels both by land and sea 1742 POPE *Dunc* IV. 198 Each fierce Logician dash'd thro' thin and thick On German Crouzaz, and Dutch Burgersdyck 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xxvi, Brenda . ran from her like a Spanish merchantman from a Dutch caper 1838 *Murray's Hand-bk N. Germ* 16 The collections of pictures of the Dutch school 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Dau.* 188 A Dutch love For tulips.

3 Of or belonging to the Dutch, native to, or coming from, Holland; first used, introduced, invented, or made by the Dutch

1592 NASHE *P Penilesse*, [As hoary as Dutch butter] 1667 WOOD *Life* (Oxf Hist Soc) II. 132 A. W. did transcribe on Dutch paper. 1681 *Trial S Colledge* 36 There was an Original drawn with a Pencil, upon Dutch Paper. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L* IV xxi, Dreams and Dutch almanacs are to be understood by contraries. 1698 *Lond Gaz* No 3358/4, 5 Cane Chairs, 3 Dutch Chairs. 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* x, Late as the Dutch clock showed it to be 1881 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Camphor, Dutch* Japan camphor is so called because it was introduced into commerce by the Dutch.

b Often distinguishing a particular sort of article, originally made in or imported from Holland . e g. **Dutch barn, brick, carpet, case, cheese, clinker, drops, pen, pump** see quots **Dutch foil, gold, gilt, gilding, leaf, metal,** a very malleable alloy of 11 parts of copper and 2 of zinc, beaten into thin leaves, and used as a cheap imitation of gold-leaf. **Dutch liquid,** oil, Ethene dichloride, 2 (CH_2 Cl), a thin oily liquid, having a sweetish smell and taste. **Dutch mill,** an oil mill for rape oil. **Dutch pins, rubbers,** a form of nine-pins or skittles

1886 W. A HARRIS *Techn Dict Fire Ins*, **Dutch barn*, a protection for hay, straw, &c., having the supports and framework of a barn, without the side and end boarding 1657 R LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) Index 84 *Dutch Bricks, which they call Klinkers 1890 A RIMMER *Summer Rambles Manchester* 35 Red 'Dutch' bricks in 'Flemish bond' 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Dutch-carpet*, a mixed material of cotton and wool, used for floor coverings 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, **Dutch case* (*Mining*), a shaft-frame composed of four pieces of plank, used in shafts and galleries. 1700 S. L tr *Fryke's Voy E Ind* 7, 5 *Dutch Cheeses 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Dutch-cheese*, a small round cheese made on the Continent from skim milk 1856 S C BREES *Gloss Terms*, **Dutch clinkers*, a description of brick employed for paving stables and yards, being exceedingly hard. 1844 DICKENS *Mart Chuz* xxiv, A bottle of *Dutch Drops. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Dutch-drops*, a balsam or popular nostrum, prepared with oil of turpentine, tincture of guaiacum, nitric ether, succinic acid, and oil of cloves. 1759 SYMMER in *Phil Trans* LI. 375 A piece of paper, covered on one side with *Dutch gilding 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk* I 51 Their ware has leaves of untarnished *dutch gilt stuck on *Ibid* 1170 The gingerbread stalls . were fine, from the *dutch gold on their ware. 1848 FOWNES *Elem Chem* III (ed 2) 404 Pure *Dutch liquid is a thin colourless fluid, of agreeably fragrant odour, and sweet taste 1851 *Offic Catal Gt Exhib* I 191 Dutch liquid, chloride of olefiant gas, a new anæsthetic agent, said to be less irritating than chloroform 1877 WATTS *Fownes 'Chem* (ed 12) II 69 *Dutch liquid* having been discovered by four Dutch chemists in 1795 1885 HONE *Every-day Bk* I. 1245 Instead of leaf gold they were covered with *Dutch metal *c* 1865 URE in *Circ Sc* I 99/2 These mortars and press boxes constitute what are called *Dutch mills 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Pen*, **Dutch Pens*, are those made of quills which have been passed through hot ashes, to take off the grosser fat and moisture thereof 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past* III vii § 10 *Dutch-pins is a pastime much resembling skittles, but the pins are taller and slenderer, especially in the middle pin, which is higher than the rest, and called the king-pin 1809 *Sporting Mag* XXXIV 236 A match at Dutch-pins for 100 guineas. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, **Dutch pump*, a punishment so contrived that, if the prisoner would not pump hard, he was drowned 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. vii § 4 238 Some call this game [long-bowling] *Dutch rubbers

c In names of trees and plants, of species or varieties introduced from Holland, or common in that country, or sometimes merely to distinguish them from the common English variety or species ; e. g. *Dutch Agrimony, Beech, Clover, Elm, Honeysuckle, Medlar, Mezereon, Myrtle, Violet, Willow*, etc , see these words **Dutch Mice,** Carmele, *Lathyrus tuberosus* **Dutch Rushes,** a species of *Equisetum* or Horse-tail used for polishing, shave-grass

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* A vj b, Albucum groweth in gardines in Anwerp, it maye be named in englishe whyte affodil, or duche daffodil. *Ibid* D v b *Ibid* E v 1640 PARKINSON *Theat Bot* 1156 Sweet Dutch grasse with a tufted head. 1731-45 MILLER *Gard Kalendar* 79 Imperial, Cos and Brown Dutch Lettuces *Ibid.*, The large-rooted Dutch Parsley 1829 LOUDON *Encycl Plants* 208 *note*, *Ulmus suberosa*, often called the Dutch Elm *Ibid* 891 *note*, *Equisetum hyemale* is imported from Holland under the name of Dutch rushes 1849 CARPENTER *Veg Phys* § 757 Minute particles of silex or flinty substance, whose presence renders one species, . . the 'Dutch Rush', valued for its use in polishing furniture and pewter utensils 1860 *Gardener's Chron* 774/2 *Lathyrus tuberosus* is occasionally cultivated under the name of Dutch Mice 1888 G S. BOULGER *Fam Trees* Ser II 142 The Dutch Elm was introduced by William III for clipped hedges, on account of its rapid growth.

4 Characteristic of or attributed to the Dutch, often with an opprobrious or derisive application, largely due to the rivalry and enmity between the English and Dutch in the 17th c

Often with allusion to the drinking habits ascribed to the 'Dutch', also to the broad heavy figures attributed to the Netherlanders, or to their flat-bottomed vessels. Sometimes little more than = foreign, un-English

Dutch auction, bargain, concert, courage, gleek, nightingale, uncle see AUCTION, BARGAIN, etc *Dutch comfort, consolation, defence, feast, palate, reckoning, widow*. see quots **Dutch wife,** an open frame of ratan or cane used in the Dutch Indies, etc. to rest the limbs upon in bed

1872 *Daily Tel* 30 Nov (Farmer) The old *Dutch auction, by which an article was put up at a high price, and, if nobody accepted the offer, then reduced to a lower, the sum first required being gradually decreased until a fair value was attained 1694 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 28 The contract is not (like *Dutch Bargains) made in Drinke 1796 GROSE *Dict Vulg T*, **Dutch Comfort*, thank God it is no worse 1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil Trans* LXIII 267 What is commonly called a *Dutch concert, when several tunes are played together. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, **Dutch consolation* 'Whatever ill befalls you, there's somebody that's worse', or 'It's very unfortunate, but thank God it's no worse'. 1888 *All Year Round* 9 June 542 (Farmer) The expression often heard, 'Thank Heaven, it is no worse', is sometimes called Dutch consolation 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IX vi, I am afraid Mr Jones maintained a kind of *Dutch defence, and treacherously delivered up the garrison without duly weighing his allegiance to the fair Sophia. 1785 GROSE *Dict Vulg. T*, **Dutch feast*, where the entertainer gets drunk before his guests 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc* Pref (1699) 3 Fit only for a Tavern entertainment, and that too among Readers of a *Dutch Palate *a* 1700 B E *Dict Cant Crew*, **Dutch-Reckoning*, or *Alte-mall*, a verbal or Lump-account without particulars 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Dutch reckoning*, a bad day's work, all in the wrong 1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to catch Old One* III iii, *Hoord* What is that Florence? a widdow? *Dra* Yes, a *duch widdow. *Hoo* How? *Dra.* Thats an English drab sir.

5. *Comb.* (parasynthetic and adverbial), as *Dutch-bellied, -built, -buttocked* (see note to 4) ; *Dutch-cut* (like yews, etc. in Dutch gardening).

1672 WILD *Declar Lib Consc* 7 Such a Dutch-bellied, blundering, boreal Month as this March 1676 *Rep. French Capers* 4 Aug in Marvell *Growth Popery* (1678) 59 Whether (as is imputed) all the Ships taken are Dutch built? 1823 MOORE *Fables* II 8 Some wished them tall; some thought your dumpy, Dutch-built the true Legitimate 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl*, II xii 8 The farmers continued to select cattle with large hind quarters, until they made a strain called 'Dutch-buttocked', 1893 T C FINLAYSON *Ess* etc 97 Many allow themselves to be 'Dutch-cut'.

B *sb.* [Elliptical uses of the adj]

1. The German language, in any of its forms. *Obs* exc in *High Dutch* = German [*Hoch Deutsch*], *Low Dutch* = Low German [*Platt Deutsch*], that of the north and north-west (including Netherlandish: see next), which has not undergone the High German consonant-mutation, and thus is in form nearer to English and Scandinavian

Pennsylvania Dutch, a degraded form of High German (orig from the Rhine Palatinate and Switzerland) spoken by the descendants of the original German settlers in Pennsylvania

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III 100 Wheþer it be . wryten in Latin in Englyssche or in Frensche or Duchyssche [*v.r.* Duche] 1485 CAXTON *Pref to Malory's Arthur*, Bookes . as wel in duche ytalyen spaynysshe and grekysshe as in frensshe 1547 BOORDE *Introd Knowl* xv (1870) 163 In Denmark theyr speche is Douche 1548 TURNER (*title*) The names of herbes in Greke, Latin, English, Duch and Frenche 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v xxxi 590 Called . in high Douche, Melaunen in base Almaigne, Meloenen in Englishe, Melons *a* 1634 CHAPMAN *Alphonsus* II Plays 1873 III 219 Good Aunt, teach me so much Dutch to ask her pardon *Empress* Say so. *Guedges frawlin vergebet mirs* [etc] 1682 R WARE *Foxes & Firebrands* II 11 Translated out of Low Dutch. 1721 DE FOE *Mem Cavalier* (1840) 60, I spoke high Dutch 1756-7 tr *Keysler's Trav* (1760) IV 326 A chronicle of Nurenberg, in High-Dutch, written in the year 1585 1871 EARLE *Philol Eng Tongue* § 17 The Saxons were a border people, and spoke a Low Dutch strongly impregnated with Scandinavian associations

2. The language of Holland or the Netherlands.

[1647 H. HEXHAM (*title*), A copious English and Netherduytch Dictionarie] *a* 1706 DORSET (Mason), Thy plays are such I'd swear they were translated out of Dutch 1871 EARLE *Philol Eng Tongue* § 470 The pronoun of the second person singular is lost in Dutch 1872 R MORRIS *Hist Outl Eng Accid* § 9 To the Low German division belong the following languages —(1) Gothic (2) Frisian.. (3) Dutch (4) Flemish (5) Old Saxon (6) English

b. *Double* (†*high*) *Dutch* a language that one does not understand, gibberish

1789 DIBDIN *Poor Jack* II, Why 'twas just all as one as High Dutch 1876 C H. WALL tr *Molière* I 116 (Farmer) Though I have said them [prayers] daily now these fifty years, they are still double Dutch to me 1879 SPURGEON *Serm* XXV 297 The preacher preaches double Dutch or Greek, or something of the sort

3 *The Dutch* (*pl*) †a. The Germans. *Obs* b The people of Holland and the Netherlands, formerly called also *Low Dutch*. (†Rare pl. *Dutches*)

1577 *Remembr Life Gascoigne* (Arb) 19 Wel plaste at length, among the drunken Dutch [*margin* He served in Holland] 1601 R JOHNSON *Kingd & Commw* (1603) 155 Of mercenary soldiers he had 4300 Polonians of churchasses (that are under the Polonians) about 4000, Dutches and Scottes about 150 *Ibid* 257 He is served by the Swizzers and the Dutch 1631 T. POWELL *Tom all Trades* (1876) 264 When our acquaintance tooke first life with those of the Low Countries the Dutch askt him [our Embassador] what handicraft our King was brought up unto. 1648 H. HEXHAM *Netherdutch & Eng Dict* Pref, Having of late compiled a large English and Netherduteh Dictionarie for the accommodation of the Netherdutches who are desirous to attaine unto the knowledge of our English Tongue 1666 DRYDEN *Ann Mirab* clxvii, The toils of war we must endure, And from the injurious Dutch redeem the seas. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 345 The success of Philip's arms excited in the Dutch and Flemings the most alarming apprehensions *c* 1826 G. CANNING (in *Lyra Elegantiarum* 1867 148) In matters of commerce, the fault of the Dutch is giving too little and asking too much 1832 SIR J SINCLAIR *Corr* II 180 The Dutch are distinguished by a great desire for cleanliness

c. *To beat the Dutch*, to do something extraordinary or startling. *That beats the Dutch*, that beats everything. *colloq*

1775 *Revolut Song* in *New Eng Hist Reg.* Apr (1857) 191 (Bartlett) Our cargoes of meat, drink, and cloaths beat the Dutch

†**C** *adv.* In Dutch (or German) fashion *Obs*

a 1601 ? MARSTON *Prasqual & Kath* II 364 Drinke Dutch, like gallants, let's drinke vpsey freeze.

Hence **Du tchlike** *a* ; **Du tchly** *adv* , in a Dutch fashion, like the Dutch

1599 H BUTTES *Dyets Dry Dinner* P. v, On English foole' wanton Italianly . Duchly drink breath Indianly 1818 W. ALLSTON in *Irving's Life & Lett* (1864) I 397 Impenetrably, and most Dutchly grave 1889 HISSEY *Tour in Phaeton* 203 Flat Dutchlike country

Dutch, *v* [f. prec. adj] *trans.* To clarify and harden (quills) by plunging them in heated sand or rapidly passing them through a fire

1763 *Lond Chron* 3-6 Sept 231/1 Advt, The whole art of Dutching, Clarifying, and Making of Quills perfectly clear and hard 1768 *Woman of Honor* III 215 Hardened like a quill, by being Dutched 1837 WHITTOCK, etc *Compl. Bk Trades* (1842) 373 We imported vast quantities of quills from Hamburgh, Rotterdam, etc , and these were clarified or Dutched.

Du tcher[1], *rare* [f DUTCH, after Ger. *deutscher*] A Dutchman ; in earlier use, a German.

1671 CROWNE *Juliana* II. Dram Wks 1873 I 45 There have I boarded the French-man, the high Dutcher, the Spaniard, the Grecian 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III 402 Reviled the Dutchers as Poltroons and Shirks.

Du tcher[2]. [f. DUTCH *v*] (See quot.)

1875 *Ure's Dict Arts* II 333 (*Feathers*) Quills are dressed by the London dealers the principal worker is called a Dutcher

Dutchess, obs form of DUCHESS.

Dutchify (dʌ tʃɪfəɪ), *v* [f. DUTCH *a.* + -FY.] *trans.* To make Dutch ; to render Dutch-like.

1680 *Hon Cavalier* 13 So much Dutchified, as to understand the Phrase Hogan-Mogan 1774 J Q ADAMS *Diary* 11 Sept Wks. II. 379 We . heard a Dutchified English prayer and preachment 1811 COLERIDGE *Lect. Shaks* IX. (1856) 115 In modern poems, where all is so dutchified, if I may use the word, by the most minute touches, that the reader naturally asks why words, and not painting, are used 1890 *Murray's Mag.* Apr 452 The admixture tends to Anglicize the Dutch rather than to Dutchify the English.

†**Dutchkin,** *a nonce wd Obs* [f DUTCH + -KIN cf *alkin*, etc.] Of 'Dutch' or German kind or sort.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl* Epil 31 (Arb) 83 What be they? women? masking in mens weedes? With dutchkin

dublets, and with Ierkins jaggde? With Spanish spangs, and ruffes set out of France?

Dutchland (dʌ tʃlǽnd).

†1 [=Ger *Deutschland*] Germany *Obs.*

Divided into *High Dutchland* and *Low Dutchland*, the latter including, and sometimes definitely meaning, the Netherlands

1547 Baie *Sel. Wks* (1849) 243 Both in England and Dutchland also 1561 J Wythers tr *Calvin's Prof Ireal.* Title p, In France, Dutchland, Spaine 1563 Shute *Archit.* Bja, Trier in lowe Doutcheland 1599 Minsheu *Sp Dict*, *Alemaña*, Germanie, high Dutchland *a* 1634 Chapman *Alphonsus* Plays 1873 III. 206 Brave Duke of Saxon, Dutchland's greatest hope

2 Holland, the Netherlands. *rare.*

1617 Minsheu *Ductor*, *Duchland* or Low Countries 1865 Mrs Hawthorne in Bridge *Pers Recoll N Hawthorne* (1893) 194 Do we not like to see even a common object of still life truthfully represented by the great masters of Dutchland?

Dutchman (dʌ tʃmǽn) [f. Dutch *a* + Man]

†1 A German; a man of Teutonic race *Obs.* exc. locally in *U.S*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I 253 þe woodnesse of Duchesmen [*Iurorem Teutonicorum*] 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV xxx 80 Be it duysshe man or lumbard or ony other nacion 1538 Wriothesley *Chron* (1875) I 90, 3 men and 1 woman, all Duchemen borne 1570 Levins *Manip* 21/2 Dutchman, *Teutonicus* 1599 Shaks *Much Ado* III ii 33 To bee a Dutchman to day, a Frenchman to morrow. 1617 Minsheu *Ductor*, A *Duchman* or German. Vi[de] *German* 1788 M Cutler in *Life, Jrnls & Corr* (1888) I 404 This is a good house, kept by a Dutchman [in Pennsylvania]

2 An inhabitant of Holland or the Netherlands

1596 *Edward III*, III i. 25 In Netherland, Among those euer-bibbing Epicures, Those frothy Dutch men, puft with double-beer. 1617 Minsheu *Ductor*, A *Duchman*, or one of the Low Countries 1700 S L tr *Bryhe's Voy. E. Ind.* 66 A Gill of Brandy (the best thing in the World to inspire Courage into a Dutch-man) 1873 F C Burnand *My Time*, Uncle Van Clym was a Dutchman *Mod* Is he a German or a Dutchman?

b. Phr. *I'm a Dutchman*, i. e. some one that I am not at all: as the alternative clause to an assertion or questioned hypothesis *colloq.*

1837 Thackeray *Ravenswing* III, If there's a better-dressed man in Europe I'm a Dutchman 1856 Reade *Never too late* II, If there is as much gold on the ground of New South Wales as will make me a wedding-ring, I am a Dutchman. *Mod.* It is my brother, or I'm a Dutchman.

3 A Dutch ship.

Flying Dutchman a. A legendary spectral ship supposed to be seen in the region of the Cape of Good Hope; also, the captain of this ship, said to have been condemned to sail the seas for ever. b In recent years, applied to a particular express train on the Great Western Railway running between London and Bristol.

1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 19 There was a Dutch man that lay there but three dayes, and in that little stay lost two Anchors 1676 Dryden *Aurengz* Ded, They give it no more Quarter, than a Dutch-Man would to an English Vessel in the Indies 1813 Scott *Rokeby* II. xi *note*, A fantastic vessel, called by sailors the *Flying Dutchman* 1839 Marryat *Phant Ship* ix, I fear no Flying Dutchman 1870 Bradwood *The O. V H* 25 The Flying Dutchman from Paddington.

4. *Carpentry* (See quot)

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Dutchman* (*Carpentry*), a playful name for a block or wedge of wood driven into a gap to hide the fault in a badly made joint

5. *Comb*, as **Dutchman's breeches**, (*a*) a name in U.S. of the plant *Dicentra Cucullaria*; (*b*) *Naut.* (see quot. 1867); **Dutchman's laudanum**, a climbing shrub allied to the passion-flower, *Passiflora Murucuya* (*Murucuya ocellata*); also, a narcotic prepared from this, **Dutchman's pipe**, (*a*) 'an American name for *Aristolochia Sipho*' (*Treas Bot.* 1866), (*b*) the nest of the South American wasp

1756 P Browne *Jamaica* 328 The Bull-hoof or Dutchman's Laudanum a climber, whose fruit is. about the size of a large olive 1857 Dunglison *Med Lexicon* 315 Dutchman's Pipe, *Aristolochia Hirsuta* 1865 Wood *Homes without H* xxiii (1868) 421 The South American wasp, which makes the nest popularly called the 'Dutchman's pipe'. 1866 *Treas Bot* 400/1 *Dicentra Cucullaria*, is known in the United States as Dutchman's Breeches, from the shape of the spurred flower 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Dutchman's breeches*, the patch of blue sky often seen when a gale is breaking, is said to be, however small, 'enough to make a pair of breeches for a Dutchman'.

Hence **Dutchman-like**, *a.*

1612 W Sclater *Christians Strength* 5 That same vnmeasurable and Dutchmanlike drinking.

Dutchpeeres, corrupt f. Douzepers, *Obs.*

Dutchwoman. [See Dutchman] †a A German woman. *Obs* exc locally in *U.S.* b. A woman of Holland or the Netherlands

1788 M Cutler in *Life, Jrnls & Corr* (1888) I 400 His wife is the handsomest, smartest, and most delicate Dutch-woman we have seen on the road..she was born in Germany, and came over when a child. *Mod* Mrs L is a Dutch woman, a native of Haarlem

Dutchy, *a* [f Dutch + -y[1].] Dutch-like

1862 A Gray *Lett.* (1893) 495, I was . copying out Grisebach's manuscripts for the printer (for the printer won't touch the Dutchy-looking thing) 1893 J H. Ross in *King's Business* (New Haven, Conn) 127 The faces [in Rembrandt's Scripture pictures] are not ideal but Dutchy

Dutchy, obs. form of Duchy.

†**Dute.** *Obs* Shortened form of *deduite*, Deduit, enjoyment, pleasure.

a 1300 *Fall & Passion* 24 in *E. E. P* (1862) 13 Of paradis þe grete dute *c* 1305 *Land Cokaygne* 9 ibid. 156 Þo3 þer be ioi and grete dute 13 . *Gaw & Gr Knt* 1020 Much dut watz þer dryuen þat day

Dute, obs. form of Doubt

Duteous (diū tʃəs), *a.* Also 6–7 dutious [f. Duty + -ous, cf. the earlier *beauteous*] Characterized by the performance of duty to a superior, dutiful, submissive, obedient, subservient. (Of persons and their actions, etc)

1593 Shaks *Lucr.* 1360 And yet the duteous vassal scarce is gone 1594 — *Rich III*, II i 63, I intreate true peace of you, Which I will purchase with my dutious seruice 1605 — *Lear* IV. vi 258 Duteous to the vices of thy Mistris 1615 Milton *Tetrach* Wks (1847) 190/2 But the law can compel the offending party to be more duteous. 1698 Dryden *On a Lady who died at Bath* 35 A daughter duteous, and a sister kind 1742 Young *Nt Th* I 417 And only wish, As duteous sons, our fathers were more wise 1805 Scott *Last Minstr* I iii, Nine and twenty yeomen tall Waited, duteous, on them all

Hence **Du·teously** *adv*, **Du·teousness.**

1660 Jer Taylor *Duct Dubit* III v (R), Whatever dutiousness or observance comes afterwards 1814 Wordsworth *Excurs* VII. 667 Once every day he duteously repaired To rock the cradle of the slumbering babe 1822 Scott *Nigel* xxvii, Kneeling duteously down 1839 J. Sterling *Ess etc* (1848) I 311 (Carlyle) Without faith, affectionateness, duteousness, truth

Dutiable (diū tiˌəb'l), *a.* [f Duty + -able] Liable to duty; on which a duty is levied.

1774 A Young *Pol Arith* (L, s. v *Excise*), The number of dutyable articles 1858 Hawthorne *Fr & It Jrnls* II. 201 He inquired whether I had any dutiable articles 1884 *Chamb Jrnl* 26 Jan. 58/2 Goods now comprised in the tariff as 'dutiable'

Dutied (diūd tid), *a. U.S.* [f. Duty + -ed[2]] Subjected to duty; on which duty is charged.

1771 T Jefferson *Let* Writ. 1892 I. 394 Everything but the dutied articles. 1866 A. L Perry *Elem Pol Econ.* (1873) 522 Goods into which dutied goods have been entered.

Dutiful (diū tiful), *a* [f. Duty + -ful]

1 Full of 'duty', i. e. that which is due to a superior; rendering the services, attention, and regard that are due.

1552 Huloet, Dutifull or dewtifull, *officiosus* 1590 J Smyth in *Lett Lit Men* (Camden) 57 With all duetifull respect unto your Lordship 1704 J. Trapp *Abra-Mule* II i 401 How can I pay dutiful Allegiance To him? 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. xviii 134 If words were to pass for duty, Clarissa Harlowe would be the dutifullest child breathing 1844 H. H Wilson *Brit India* I 511 Dutiful and loyal subjects of the King of Great Britain

†**2.** Relating to duty or obligation *Obs rare*

1588 A King tr *Canisius' Catech.* 177 Quhilk [cardinal] veirtues ar also called official or dewetifull, for that of thame proceidis al kynd of offices and dewties.

Dutifully (diū tifŭli), *adv* [f prec + -ly[2]] In a dutiful manner; with the regard and observance that is due

1552 Huloet, Dutifullye or dewtifullye, *officiose.* 1579-80 North *Plutarch* 195 (R) Citizens, whose persons and purse did dutifully serve the commonwealth in their wars 1632 Lithgow *Trav* V 171 Having dutifully taken my Counge of many worthy friends 1816 Southey *Poet's Pilgr.* Proem, Ye Nymphs Whom I have dutifully served so long.

Dutifulness (diū tifŭlnes). [f. as prec + -ness] The quality of being dutiful, the habit of due performance of obligations to superiors.

1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist.* 329 The auncient duetifulnesse, which I owe to your reverence. 1611 Speed *Hist Gt Brit* IX xiv (1632) 932 We doe it rather out of a sense of our dutifulnesse 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxvi. 264 A dutifulness so exemplary 1888 Burgon *Lives* 12 *Ged Men* I ii. 277 His dutifulness to his Parents.

Dutiless (diū tiles), *a.* [f. Duty + -less]

1. Wanting in the performance of duty; undutiful. *Obs* or *arch*

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch Shaks* (1878) I. 298 To be so dutilesse unto the Queene *a* 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T* (1618) 155 Wee are not so dutilesse to endevour any such thing 1889 Swinburne *Study in Prose & P.* (1894) 202 The heartless and dutiless young king

2 On which duty has not been paid. (*nonce-use*)

1894 Crockett *Raiders* 37 The lads who bring over the dutiless gear from Holland and the Isle of Man

Dutra, -troa, -troy, -try, var. Dewtry, *Obs.*

Dutte, obs. form of Doubt, and of Dit *v.*

Duttee, dutty, obs. forms of Dhoti.

Duty (diū ti). Forms: 3 deuyte, 4 dewete, (dwete), 4–5 duete(e, duyte, 4–6 deute, dewte(e, 5 dutee, (dywte), dwte, 5–6 dute, dutye, 5–7 dutie, 6 deuty, dutie, *Sc* deutie, dewite, 6–7 dew(e)tie, -y(e, duetie, -y(e, 6– duty. [a. AF *dueté, duité, deweté*, f *du, due* Due: see -ty, and cf. *beauty, fealty.* Not recorded in continental French. cf. Devoir.]

1. The action and conduct due to a superior; homage, submission, due respect, reverence, an expression of submission, deference, or respect

1297 R Glouc (1724) 316 þe kyng gret deuyte tolde of hem, vor her gentrysse *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt's T.* 2202 That goode Arcite Departed is with duetee and honour Out of this foule prisonne of this lyf *c* 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) IV. 994 To do hym reuerence & dewtee 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 70 [To] dooe his dutie with his Cappe of to his better 1588 Shaks *L L L* IV ii 147 Stay not thy complement, I forgiue thy duetie, adue 1602 — *Ham* I ii 252 Our duty to your Honour 1703 Rowe *Fair Penit* Ded, What Duty, what Submission shall they not pay to that Authority? 1851 Ht Martineau *Hist. Peace* (1877) III v ix 383 Before noon came the lord mayor, with aldermen and other members of the Corporation, to offer their duty on behalf of the city of London 1875 Princess Alice in *Mem* 15 June (1884) 337 Many, many kisses from all children, and William's respectful duty

b *spec.* An action due to a feudal superior or lord of a manor. Cf also 3 c

1893 Elton & Mackay *Laws of Copyholds* App v No 17 502 To have and to hold according to the custom of the manor, by and under the rents, duties, and services there for due and of right accustomed

†**2** That which is owing to any one; (one's) due, a debt, a charge, fee, etc legally due; a due portion or allowance *Of duty* as a debt or thing due *Obs* a with possessive of the person to whom it is due.

c 1386 Chaucer *Friar's T* 54 His maister had not half his duetee *Ibid* 93 To reysen vp a rente That longeth to my lordes duetee *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2016 He and his ayeris claymeth it of dewte 1476 Sir J Paston in *Paston Lett.* No 779 III 166 Dyverse have lost mony er they cowde gete ther dywtes owte off the Staple 1487 *Act* 3 *Hen VII*, c 4 [5] Pleamb, To defraude ther creditours of their duties 1526-34 Tindale *Matt* xv 14 Take that which is thy duty, — *Luke* xii 42 To geve them their duetie of meate at due season 1541 Barnes *Whs* (1573) 231/1 To him that worketh is the rewarde not geuen of fauour, but of duetye 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof Bk* xi § 755 A stranger by his act without my assent shall not take away my duty

b with possessive of the person by whom it is due

c 1430 Lydg *Min Poems* 141 (Mätz.) How may this be that thou art froward To hooly churche to pay thy dewtee 1540 Hyrdl tr. *Vives' Instr Chr Wom* (1592) Bb viij, To pay their duty unto nature, as their creditor 1573 *Satir Poems Reform* xlii 198 Kinkis dois also pay Thair dewtie alsweill as thay 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 291 a, If *A.* be accountable to *B* and *B* releaseth him all his duties.

3 A payment due and enforced by law or custom.

c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* VI 150 He sholde be free of all maner of duytes the space of x yeres 1581 Marbeck *Bk of Notes* 559 Therewith were they quite of all duetyes, both of rent, custome, tribute, and tolle

spec †a Payment for the services of the church. Chiefly *pl Obs* (superseded by *dues*).

1431 *E E Wills* (1882) 88 Y wille that my parisshe chirches haue alle here duetees 1514 *Test Ebor* (Surtees) V 53, I will that the parrysh prest and the parrysh clerke have ther dewty as they to custome have hadde aforetyme 1546 *Supplic Poore Commons* (E E T S) 86 These charitable men woulde not take the paynes to bury the dead corps, onlesse they had theyr dutye, as they call it 1552 *Bk Com Prayer, Matrimony*, The man shal geue vnto the woman a ring, laying the same vpon the boke with the accustomed duty to the priest and clerke [so also in 1662]. 1562 *Child Marriages* (E E T S) 139 That they should resort to their owne parish churche and pay their duties accordingly

b. A payment to the public revenue levied upon the import, export, manufacture, or sale of certain commodities, the transfer of or succession to property, licence to use certain things or practise certain trades or pursuits, or the legal recognition of deeds and documents, as contracts, receipts, certificates, protests, affidavits, etc Applied to the payments included under the several heads of customs, excise, licences, stamp-duties, probate and succession duties (death duties), inhabited house duty.

In general, 'duties' differ from other taxes in that they are levied upon specific articles or transactions, and not upon persons whether by capitation or in proportion to their income or possessions But the distinction is not strictly observed in language, a 'window-tax' and 'dog tax' are duties, as much as the inhabited house duty, or the duty on men-servants

1474 Caxton *Chesse* 120 The costumes, tolles, scawage, peages and duetees of the cytees. 1509-10 *Act* 1 *Hen VIII*, c 20 § 1 Yf eny concelement be founde in the merchaundez of the dewetye aforeseid [=poundage] 1530 Palsgr 216/1 Dutie or exaction, *exaction.* 1644 Evelyn *Diary* II Oct, Here, having payd some small duty, we bought some tiffes offer'd us by the souldiers, but without going on shore 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas II*, c 4 Sched of Rules r 4, Any kind of Wines wch formerlie have paid all the dutyes of the Tonnage inwardes 1669 *Sc Acts Chas II*, c 9 The tolls customes and other dewties belonging to the said yeerlie fair and weeklie mercat 1705 *Lond. Gaz* No 4154/4, 86 Hogsheads of White Wine to be deliver'd free of all Duties, except the Orphans Duty. 1711 Swift *Jrnl to Stella* 2 Oct, Cards are very dear there is a duty on them of sixpence a pack 1711 *Act* 10 *Anne*, c 19 § 34 The said Books, Prints, and Maps as are to pay the said Duties *ad Valorem* 1712 Addison *Spect* No 445 ¶ 3, I am informed by my Bookseller he must raise the Price of every single Paper to Two-pence, or that he shall not be able to pay the Duty of it 1766 Franklin *Exam.* Wks 1887 III 447 By taxes they [the American colonists] mean internal taxes; by duties they mean customs 1825 McCulloch *Pol Econ.* III viii 387 High duties were laid on foreign corn when imported 1894 *Act* 57 & 58 *Vict* c 30 § 34 Duties of income tax granted by this act 1894 Harcourt *Sp Ho. Commons* 16 Apr, The death duties have grown up piecemeal and bear traces of their fragmentary origin .There exist at present five duties, and there is a wide distinction between them that may be illustrated by the Probate and Legacy Duty

c *Sc. Law.* A payment made in recognition of feudal superiority, hence, the rent of a feu or lease-

hold tenement (perpetual or for a term of years) *Mails and duties* see MAIL

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot* XI VIII. (Jam), He dischargit thame of all malis and dewteis aucht to hym for v yeris to cum *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (1728) 169 Constrained to pay the yearly duty and mails of the said lands 1606 *Sc Acts Jas VI*, c 13 (*title*), Act in favours of his Majesteis vassellis for payment of their blenshe dueties 1669 *Sc Acts Chas II*, c 5 But preiudice to Superiors, to vse pounding against their Vassalls for their few duties 1723 Blench-duty [see BLANCH *sb* 3 c]. 1861 W BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s v, *Feu-duty* The feu-duty is truly a rent in cattle, grain, money, or services, generally agricultural, varying in amount from an adequate to a merely elusory rent

4 Action, or an act, that is due in the way of moral or legal obligation, that which one ought or is bound to do; an obligation. (The chief current sense.)

c 1385 CHAUCER *L G W* Prol 360 (MS Gg 4 27) Hym owith o verry duetee wel to heryn here excusacyons *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XIV 324 Yet have I lever to serve you, as mi dute is for to doo. 1526-34 TINDALL *Luke* XVII 10 We have done that which was oure duetye to do 1530, etc Bounden duty [see BOUNDEN 5] 1560 BIBLE (Genev) *Eccl* XII 13 Feare God and kepe his commandments for this is the whole dutie of man 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* II XXXI 186 The entire Knowledge of Civill duty 1748 BUTLER *Serm* Wks 1874 II 317 Economy is the duty of all persons, without exception 1805 (21 Oct) NELSON in J. K Laughton *Nelson* XI (1895) 221 (Signal at Trafalgar) 'England expects that every man will do his duty' 1845 M PATTISON *Ess* (1889) I. 15 To do one's duty thoroughly is not easy in the most peaceable times. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm* IX (1877) 183 The New Testament says comparatively little about duties to equals, and enlarges upon duties to inferiors

b Absolutely. Moral obligation; the binding force of what is morally right (Sometimes personified)

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 195 Where duetie can haue no shewe, honestie can beare no sway 1671 MILTON *P R* III 172 Zeal and duty are not slow, But on Occasion's forelock watchful wait 1732 LAW *Serious C* IX (ed. 2) 232 Out of a pious tender sense of Duty 1805 WORDSW *Ode to Duty* 1, Stern Daughter of the Voice of God! O Duty! 1859 LOWELL *Parting of Ways* 8 The figure of a woman veiled, that said, 'My name is Duty, turn and follow me' 1894 WOLSELEY *Marlborough* II XCI 445 In England the noble, selfless word 'duty' has long been the motto of her most famous warrior sons.

5. The action which one's position or station directly requires; business, office, function.

1375-89 in *Eng Gilds* 5 3if eny haue dwellid in þe brethirhede vij 3er, and done þerto alle þe duytes with-in þe tyme 1393 GOWER *Conf* I 12 Which is the propre duetee Belongend unto the presthode. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen VIII*, c 1, § 2 If Constables do not theire dutie as is aforesayd 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron* X 27 Their dewtye was to geue attendaunce to open euery mornynge 1698 FRYER *Acc E India & P* 102 Other Fakiers (whose Duty it is daily to salute the Sun at his Height, Rising, and Setting, with their Musick) 1847 MARRYAT *Childr N Forest* III, His father was too aged to do the duty [of forest ranger].

b. *Eccl.* Performance of the prescribed services or offices of the church; in *R. C Ch*, attendance at the public services, confession, communion, etc. *Ministerial* or *clerical duty*, or (with contextual indication) simply *duty*, the regular ministration and service of a clergyman

1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W 1531) 158 b, Whan ye synge or say your duty 1692 *Covt Grace Conditional* 71 Persons that have cast off Sabbaths, Duties, Ordinances 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej* XIII (1813) 55 Provided that some other clergyman is engaged to do the duty of the day 1814—*Mansf. Park* XXV (D.) Edmund might, in the common phrase, do the duty of Thornton, that is, he might read prayers and preach. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* XIX (1878) 132 He [a priest] asked why Tim didn't come to his duties 1891 E PEACOCK *N Brendon* II 197 A papist always going to her duties *Mod* He lived in my rectory and took duty for me last August. He does Sunday duty in a neighbouring parish

c *Mil.* Prescribed or appointed military service (now, other than actual engagement with an enemy: see quot 1853).

1590 R WILLIAMS *Disc. Warre* (ed 2) 30 Considering the number of hands that come to fight, and to doo duetie 1607 SHAKS. *Cor* I. VII 1 Keepe your Duties As I haue set them downe 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No 493 ¶ 1 A Regiment which did Duty in the West-Indies. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II 585 It had been wisely determined that the duty of the capital should be chiefly done by the British soldiers in the service of the States General 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl*, *Duty*, the exercise of those functions which belong to a soldier, with this distinction, that duty is counted the mounting guard, etc, where no enemy is to be engaged; but when any body of men marches to meet the enemy, it is strictly called *going upon service*

d. *School work.* The service other than teaching performed by an assistant master, consisting in taking charge of the pupils out of school hours, superintending preparation of lessons, keeping order in corridors and dormitories, and the like.

Sometimes this work is shared among the members of the staff, some of whom are thus *on* while others are *off* duty, sometimes it is done entirely, or nearly so, by a *duty-master*.

e phr. *On duty*: engaged in the performance of one's appointed office, service, or task. *Off duty*. the opposite of this, not officially engaged

1667 MILTON *P L* I. 333 Men wont to watch On duty. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E India & P* 234 Killing Two of the Watch on Duty 1700 S L tr *Fryke's Voy E Ind.* 298, I was upon Duty in the Fort Galture 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom Forest* I, On duty with his regiment in Germany 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II II, When off duty. Captain Dick often came to console his friends

f. Of things. *To do duty*, to discharge a function; to serve or stand *for* something else

1871 EARLE *Philol Eng Tongue* § 289 Observe that *ought* once did duty for both these senses 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* II 28 A railway reading lamp did duty for footlights. 1878 BOSW SMITH *Carthage* 198 With historians and other prose writers, stock epithets almost always do duty.

6 *Mech* The measure of effectiveness of an engine, expressed by the number of units of practically effective work done per unit amount or weight of fuel. (See also quot 1890)

1827 D GILBERT in *Phil Trans* CXVII 26 Duty, a term first introduced by Mr. Watt, in ascertaining the comparative merit of steam engines 1874 J H COLLINS *Metal Mining* 102 Good Cornish engines in water-works, whose 'duty' averages nearly, or quite, 100,000,000 foot-lbs, or in other words, which lift one hundred million pounds of water one foot high, by the consumption of each hundredweight of coal 1876 TAIT *Rec Adv Phys Sc* VI 151 The duty of an animal engine is much larger than the duty of any other engine, steam or electro-magnetic 1890 J. W POWELL in *Century Mag.* 770/2 The amount of water which is needed to serve an acre of land This is called the 'duty' of water, and in the United States it varies widely

7. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *duty call, dance*; *duty-doing, -monger*; (in sense 3 c) *duty-fowl, -ore*, also **duty-paid** *a*, on which customs or excise-duty has been paid; **duty-sergeant**, a sergeant who has the charge of seeing that military duty (5 c) is done; **duty-sounding**, the sounding of a trumpet for some special military duty.

1850 B'NESS TAUTPHŒUS *The Initials* (Bentley Ed) 325 Released from what he probably considered a *duty dance. 1881 'RITA' *My Lady Coquette* VIII, I am marked out for duty dances for the rest of the evening 1563 FOXE *Life Latimer* in *Serm & Rem* (1845) p XVI, Detaining him from his *duty-doing 1802 MAR EDGEWORTH *Rosanna* I (1832) 301 Notice that they must pay all the *duty-fowl and duty-geese 1692 *Covt Grace Conditional* 71 Calling them, *Duty-mongers, Men of an Old Testament Spirit 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss*, *Duty-ore (*Cornw*), the landlord's share of the ore. 1893 *Times* 13 June 9/4 A large export of *duty-paid Irish spirits 1890 *Pall Mall G* 13 Sept. 3/1 There should be more sergeants to a battalion, so as to give four *duty-sergeants to each company. 1799 *Instr. & Reg Cavalry* (1813) 281 Trumpet *Duty Soundings 1 Reveillé 2. Stable Call—For stable duties. 1844 *Regul & Ord Army* 140 The Duty-Soundings of every Regiment are to be invariably performed on Trumpets in the Key of E flat

Duty-free, *a* and *adv* [See DUTY 3 b.] Free of duty; exempt from payment of duty

1689 *Order in Council* 12 Dec in *Lond Gaz* No. 2514/1 The Term allowed for the Importation of Provisions and Necessaries into Ireland Duty free 1793 T JEFFERSON *Writ* (1859) IV 43 Where a treaty does not give the principal right of selling, the additional one of selling duty free cannot be given 1861 M PATTISON *Ess* (1889) I. 43 The Hanseatic traders imported their goods duty-free

Duumvir (dĭū|ɒ mvəi) Pl **-VIRS**, or in L form **-viri** (-vĭrəi). [L. *duumvir* lit. 'man of the two', 'one of the two men'; in pl originally *duovirī* 'the two men', later *duumvirī* after the sing] In *Rom Hist*: One of the *duumviri*, the general name given to pairs of co-equal magistrates and functionaries in Rome and in her coloniæ and municipia Hence, in modern use, one of two colleagues in authority

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I XXVI 19 b, The king [Tullus Iostilius]. assembled the people together and said 'I ordaine Duumvirs to sit upon Horatius to judge him according to the law' 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s. v, The antient Romans had almost as many Duumviri as they had officers joined two by two in commission 1794 BURKE *Sp Impeach Hastings* (Bohn) II 33 Here is a compact of iniquity between these two duumvirs [Wheler and Hastings] 1838 ARNOLD *Hist Rome* I. 312 *note*, The two supreme magistrates in the municipia, whose office was analogous to that of the consuls at Rome, were called duumvirs.

† **Duumviracy.** *Obs. rare* [f as DUUMVIRATE: see -ACY] = DUUMVIRATE.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch* 438 A cunning complicating of Presbyterian and Independent principles and interests together, that they may rule in their Duumviracy.

Duumviral (dĭū|ɒ mvĭrăl), *a* [ad L. *duumvirāl-is*, f. *duumvir*] Of or pertaining to duumvirs 1828 in WEBSTER.

Duumvirate (dĭū|ɒ mvĭrĕt). [ad. L. *duumvirāt-us*, f *duumvir* see **-ATE**[4].]

1. The position or office of the Roman duumvirs, the joint office or authority of two.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Duumvirate*, the Office of the Duumvir in Rome, or of two in equal Authority, and may be taken for the Sheriffship of the City of London, or of any other place, where two are in joynt Authority 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v, The duumvirate lasted till the year of Rome 388, when it was changed into a decemvirate. 1831 *Fraser's Mag* III 137 A Swift and Pope can even found an imperious Duumvirate 1894 W K HILL *Life of W H. Widgery*, title-p, The government of children is a duumvirate of teacher and parent.

2 A coalition of two men, a pair of officials or of men associated in any office or position.

1771 *Magna Charta* in Newell *Inquest Jurymen* (1825) 104 The livery had made a resolution to walk before this illustrious Duumvirate [two Magistrates released from confinement] to the Mansion-House 1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 28 June in *Life* (1862) II VIII 283 The duumvirate were three hours together. *a* 1828 H NEELE *Lit Rem* (1829) 29 That highly gifted duumvirate, Beaumont and Fletcher.

So (in sense 1) † **Duumviratéship** (*obs.*)

1679 PENN *Addr Prot.* 197 It is a sort of Duumviratéship in Power, by which the Civil Monarchy is broken.

Duv(e, obs forms of DOVE

‖ **Duvet** (dūvĕ). [F *duvet* down, earlier *dumet*, dim. of OF *dum* down] A quilt stuffed with eider-down or swan's-down.

1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No 40 ¶ 4 There are now to be sold ..some duvets for bed-coverings 1880 M. V G HAVERGAL *Mem F R Havergal* XV. 299 Her pet kittens on her duvet

Dux (dŭks). [a L. *dux*; leader]

1. A leader, chief; *spec* the head pupil in a class or division in a school: chiefly in Scotland

1808 SCOTT *Autobiog* in Lockhart *Life* I, Our class contained some very excellent scholars The first Dux was James Buchan, who retained his honored place almost without a day's interval all the while we were at the high school 1870 RAMSAY *Remin* (ed 18) p XXIX, 'I'm second dux' means in Scottish academical language second from the top of the class 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch Scotl.* II v. 213 *note*, A gold medal [is given] to the dux of the [Aberdeen grammar] school

2 *Mus.* The subject of a fugue (the 'answer' being called *comes*).

1819 *Pantologia* citing BUSBY, *Dux*, in music, the name formerly given to the leading voice or instrument in a fugue 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI 2 s v *Fugue* 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus*, *Dux*, an early term for the first subject in a fugue—that which leads, the answer being the *comes* or companion

Hence **Duxship**, the position of dux.

1845 R W HAMILTON *Pop Educ* VIII (ed. 2) 192 In Scotch schools very generally Places are taken, tickets are given, and notices of the duxship are recorded

Duxite (dŭksəit). *Min.* [Named by Dolter 1874, from *Dux* in Bohemia, where it is found.] A dark brown resin found as a layer on lignite.

1879 WATTS *Dict Chem* VIII. 695

Duyel, duyl, var DOLE *sb*[2], grief, mourning.

Duyker: see DUIKER.

Duyn(e, Duyr, Duyre, obs. forms of DWINE *v*, DOOR, DURE *v*.

Duzan, obs form of DOZEN

Duzeper(e, duzze peres: see DOUZEPERS.

† **Dwale,** *sb*[1] and *a. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 1 **dweola, dwola, dwala,** 3 **dwole, dwale,** 3–4 **duale** [In sense 1, a variant of DWELE *sb*, = OE. **dwela, dweola, dwola, dwala,* error, heresy, madness; in sense 2 app aphetic for OE. *gedweola, -dwola*, etc error, heresy, madness, also heretic, deceiver; f ablaut-series *dwel-, dwal-, dwol-*: see DWELL *v* Cf OE *dwol-* in comb. 'erring, heretical', and Goth. *dwals* 'foolish'.]

1 Error, delusion; deceit, fraud

[*c* 900 tr *Bæda's Hist* II XII [XV] (1890) 142 Seo mægð þreo gear in gedwolan wæs lifiende] *c* 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Matt XXVII 64 And bið ðin hlæstmesto duola wyrse from ærra *c* 975 *Rushw Gosp* Matt VI. 24 Ne magun ge gode ðeowize & dwale *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 823 3if the vox mist of al this dwole, At than ende he cropth to hole. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 4055 Wið win, and white, & bodi, & dwale *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 12841 Þe godds lamb, þan clenge sale þis wrecched werld fra sinful duale. *Ibid* 14197 Qua walkes on nightertale O drecching oft he findes duale.

2 Heretic, deceiver, transgressor.

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* (Th) I 290 þa forwearð eac þes gedwola mid his gedwylde. *c* 1000 *Blickl. Hom* 7 Þone ealdan gedwolan (=Satan)] *c* 1200 ORMIN 7454 Off all þiss laþe læredd follc. Wass mannstredwale, an defless þeww, þat Arriuss wass nemmnedd *a* 1250 *Prov Ælfred* 414 in *O. E. Misc* 126 Ne myd manyes cunnes tales, ne chid þu wiþ nenne dwales. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 1220 Til god him bad is wiues tale Listen, and don a-wei ðat dwale *Ibid* 3404 Ietro listnede moyses tale, Of him and pharaon ðe dwale.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.* Heretical, perverse.

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 20 Lucifer, ðat deuel dwale.

4 *Comb.*, as **dwal-kenned** *a.*, heretical.

c 1200 ORMIN 7441 þatt þurrh dwallkennde lare Tahhtenn & turrndenn lawedd folic To lefenn wrang o Criste

Dwale (dwēl), *sb.*[2] Also 6–7 **dwall,** 7 **dwaale** [prob. from Scandinavian: cf. ON *dvol, dvalar*, delay, *dvali* (Haldors.) delay, sleep, Sw. *dvala* trance, Da. *dvale* dead sleep, trance, torpor, *dvaledrik* soporiferous draught, *dvalebær* narcotic berry; from same root as DWALE *sb.*[1]]

† **1.** A stupefying or soporific drink. *Obs.* (Prob. in many instances, the juice or infusion of Belladonna: see 2.)

a 1300 *Cursor M* 26323 (Cott.) Lech þat suld giue him for to drinc duale. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 17708 (Trin) Þei fel as þei had dronken dwale *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T* 241 Hem needed no dwale This Millere hath so wisely bibbed Ale 1393 LANGL *P Pl* C XXIII 379 The frere with his fisik þis folke hab enchaunted, And dob men drynke dwale *c* 1480 *Cri. of Love* 998 Aryse anon, quod she, whate? have ye dronken dwale? 1585 LUPTON *Thous Notable Th* (1675) 73 Dwale makes one to sleep while he is cut, or burned by cauterizing 1606 BRETON *Ourania* M ij, As one receiving Opium or Dwall, Deprived of vital sence doth deadly fall

2 The Deadly Nightshade, *Atropa Belladonna*.

In early use sometimes applied to a species of Winter Cherry (*Physalis somnifera*), and perhaps to other plants of similar properties.

14 *Receipts* in *Rel Ant* I 324 For to take alle maner of byrdys take juse of dwale and menche the corne theryn;

and ley yt ther the byrdes hawnten, and wher they have eten theiof, they shalle slepe *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 134/1 Dwale, herbe, *morella somnifera, vel mortifera.* 1538 Turner *Libellus*, Dwale, *Solanum soporiferum.* 1552 Huloet, Dwale, herbe hauynge a redde berrye within a bladder lyke a cherye, *alkakengi* 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II li § 1 269 Dwale or sleeping nightshade hath round blackish stalks sixe foote high 1608 R Johnson *Seven Champ* II M iv, As heavy a sleepe as if they had drunke the juyce of dwale or the seede of poppie 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower Pl* IV 71 Dwale, or Deadly Nightshade

†**3.** In *Her* sometimes used for *sable Obs.*

1562 Leigh *Armorie* (1597) 100 b, For Azure, perwinke for Sable, dwale 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl*, *Dwale*, or *dwal* in heraldry used by such as blazon with flowers and herbs, instead of colours and metals, for sable, or black.

Dwalm, dwam (dwām), *sb Sc* and *north. dial* Forms 6-9 **dwawm**, 8 **dwaam**, 9 **dwam, dwalm, dwaum.** [orig *dwalm*, a deriv of the verbal ablaut series mentioned under Dwell: cf. OE *dwolma* confusion, chaos, abyss, OHG. *twalm*, MDu. *dwelm* stunning, stupefaction, giddiness, OS. *dwalm* delusion] A swoon, a fainting fit

1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxiv. 17 Sic deidlie dwawmes so mischeifsaishe . hes my hairt ourpast 1566 *Let* 23 Oct. in Keith *Hist. Ch & St Scotl* II App (1734) 133 Hir Majestie hes had sum Dwaumes of Swouning, quhilk puttis Men in sum Feir *a* 1774 Fergusson *Canler Water* Poems (1845) 25 Though . ony inward dwaam should seize us 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxvix, 'Sae he fell out o' ae dwam into another.' 1837 R. Nicoll *Poems* (1842) 151 Last Sabbath, as I sang the Psalm, I fell into an unco dwaum 1892 *Northumbld Gloss*, *Dwalm*, a slight illness, a faint fit (Also in Glossaries of E Yorkshire)

Dwalm, dwam, *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. Dwalm *sb.*] *intr.* To faint, swoon; to become unconscious; also, to sicken or fail in health.

1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xxvii 50 His hairt a littill dwamyng tuke 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III v 55 Sit thus, at last said eftir hir dwalmyng 1576 *Prat Flax Dunlop* in P H. Brown *Scot. bef* 1700 (1893) 212 That causit hir to dwam. 1892 *Northumbld Gloss* s v , Ah dwalmed off to sleep. 1895 Ian Maclaren *Bonnie Brier Bush* 31 He begood to dwam in the end of the year.

Dwang (dwæŋ) *Sc* [cf. Du *dwang* force, compulsion, constraint, f. *dwingen* to force.]

1842-76 Gwilt *Encycl Archit.* Gloss, *Dwang*, a term used in Scotland to denote the short pieces of timber employed in strutting a floor.

Dwarf (dwōɑf), *sb.* and *a* Pl -fs; Forms: *α.* 1 duerg, dweorg, dweorh, 2 dwæruh, 4 dweruȝ, 4-5 dwerȝ(e, 5 dwergh, dwargh(e, duergh, dwerk, 5-6 *Sc.* duerch(e, dorche, Droich. *β.* 4 dweruf, 4-5 dwerf(e, dwerff(e, (dwrfe), 5-7 dwarfe, 6-7 dwarff(e, 7 dweарf, 5- dwarf. *γ.* 4 duerwe, durwe, dwarw, 5 dwerwh(e, dwerwe, dwerowe, duorow. *δ.* 5 dwery, duery, dueri. [Comm. Teut OE *dweorg, dweorh* (— *dwerg*), = OFris. *dwirg*, OLG **dwerg* (MDu. *dwerch*, Du *dwerg*, MLG *dwerch, dwarch*, LG. *dwark, dwarf* (Brem Wbch), *dorf*), OHG. *twerg* (MHG *twerc*, Ger *zwerg*), ON. *dvergr*, (Sw, Da. *dverg*) — OTeut **dwerɣo-z*.—Aryan type **dhrvérg^oh-os*, represented phonetically in Gr by *σέρφος* (·—**τρέφος*) 'midge'. In English the word shows interesting phonetic processes: (1) the original guttural and vowel came down in Sc *duerch, duergh* (whence *dorch*, and by metathesis Droich) (2) In Eng. *dweorg* became regularly *dwarf* (*eor* —· *ar* as in *bark*; *g* —: *f* as in *enough, draft*). But (3) the pl. *dweorgas* became *dwerwhes, dwerwes, dwerows, dwarrows*; and (4) the inflected form *dweorge-* gave *dwerȝhe, dwerȝhe, dwerye, dwery* From these, by 'levelling', arose corresponding forms of the nom sing. Parallel forms appear in *bargh, barf, barrow, burrow, berȝ*, from OE. *beorg* (·— *berg*) hill, and *burgh, borough, burrow, bury, Brough*, (burf, bruf), from OE. *burg* town]

1 A human being much below the ordinary stature or size; a pygmy

α. *a* 700 *Epinal Gloss* 686 *Nanus vel pumilus*, duerg [so *Erfurt* and *Cott*]. *a* 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* 1176 *Humiliamanus*, duerh *c* 1050 *Supp Ælfric's Voc* in Wr-Wülcker 190/17 *Pygmæus* dweorg 11 *Semi-Saa Voc* ibid. 539/20 *Nanus*, dwæruh 13 *Sir Beues* 2526 (MS A.) Eueri man me clepede dwerug *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb) xxxii. 247 Þai er lytill, lyke dwerghs *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1752 Slike a dwinyng, a dwaȝe & a dwerge as þi selfe, A grub, a grege out of grace *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 650 That wretchit doiche 1460 *Lybeaus Desc* 481 (Mätz) The dweik Teondeleyn Tok the stede be the rayne 1483 *Cath Angl.* 111/2 A Dwarghe, *tantillus*. 1508 Kennedie *Flyting w Dunbar* 395 Duerch [*v r* derch], I sall ding the

β *c* 1325 *Gloss W de Bibleswo* in Wright *Voc.* 167 *Neym*, a dwarw (dweruf). 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I 231 A dwerf of þe kynrede of Mesenis *Ibid* IV. 301. *c* 1400 Maundev (1839) viii 98 Zacheus the Dweif, that clomb up in to the Sycomour Tre 14 . *Nom* in Wr-Wülcker 689/14 *Hic tantillus*, a dwarf *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2058 A dwerffe shulde wende by hyr syde 1590 Spenser *F Q* I i. 6 Behind her farre away a Dwarfe did lag 1668 Wood *Life* 24 July, Edward Price, dwarff, belonging to Mert Coll, buried 1711 Addison *Spect.* No 99 ¶ 3 The Damsel to avoid Scandal, must have a Dwarf for her Page. 1843-46 Grove *Corr Phys Forces* 3 If a dwarf on the shoulders of a giant can see further than the giant, he is no less a dwarf in comparison with the giant.

fig. 1707 Norris *Humility* v. 197 A dwarf in goodness,

γ 13.. *K Alis.* 6266 Durwes al so he bysette Thikke and schort and gud yette. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr* 2062 Þe duerwe yeteȝe her ginne Þer he sat in þe tre *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 134/2 Dwerowe (*K* dwerwh, *H, P* dwerwe, *W.* dwerfe), *nanus* *c* 1475 *Pict Voc* in Wr-Wülcker 806/9 *Hic omunculus*, a duorow

δ 1412-20 Lydg *Chron Troy* iv xxxiii (ed 1555), No dwery is but lyke a gyaunt longe 1430-40 — *Bochas* III 1. (MS. *Rawl. C* 448 *lf* 63 a/1) But it may falle a dwery [*ed* 1554, *lf* 70 b/2 Drewry] in his riht Toutraie a geaunt for al his gret myht *Ibid* VI 1 viii (MS *Bodl* 263 *lf* 208) Now as a crepil lowe coubed doun, Now a duery [*MS. Rawl. C* 448 *lf* 123 a, dueri] and now a Champioun

b One of a supposed race of diminutive beings, who figure in Teutonic and esp. Scandinavian mythology and folk-lore, often identified with the elves, and supposed to be endowed with special skill in working metals, etc.

1770 Bp Percy tr. *Mallet's North Antiq.* v (1847) 98 They made of his skull the vault of heaven, which is supported by four dwarfs, named North, South, East, and West 1818 W Taylor in *Monthly Mag* XLVI 26 The history of Laurin, king of the dwarves 1834 Lytton *Pilgrims of Rhine* xxvi, The aged King of the Dwarfs that preside over the dull realms of lead 1846 J E Taylor *Fairy Ring* Notes 363 The notion that the wicked elves or dwarfs had the power to steal children before their baptism is found also in Iceland

2 An animal or plant much below the ordinary height or size of its kind or species

1664 Evelyn *Kal Hort.* (1729) 222 The Crab-stock for Standards For Dwarfs Stocks of the Paradise or Sweet-Apple Kernel 1719 London & Wise *Compl Gard* 113 The Beauty of Dwarfs consists in a low Stem, an open Head 1785 Marlyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xiv 158 You will be glad to entertain this pretty dwarf [the Persian Iris] 1880 Miss Bird *Japan* I 170 The wistaria As a dwarf, it covers the hills and roadsides, and as an aggressive liana it climbs the tallest trees

3. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *dwarf-armour, -king*; *dwarf-worked* (wrought by the dwarfs) adj.

a 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* 240 The pygmie-warriour runs to fight In his dwarf-armour 1853 Dickens *Lett* (1880) I 317 Happy if I could do her any dwarf service 1865 Kingsley *Herew* iv, A gold ring . right royally dwarf-worked. 1884 Child *Ballads* II. xli. 301/2 A dwarf-king, elf king, hill-king.

B. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to a dwarf; dwarfish; of unusually small stature or size; diminutive; pygmy

1634 Randolph *Muses' Looking-gl* v 1, Their statute neither dwarf nor giantish. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh*, Those little dwarf Spirits, we call Elves and Fairies 1870 Hooker *Stud Flora* 342 Salix herbacea; very dwarf 1880 Miss Braddon *Just as I am* vii, There were dwarf bookcases between the windows 1882 *Garden* 25 Feb 126/3 The sweet perfumed double yellow Wallflower . is much dwarfer than the old well-known yellow.

b. *transf.* Small, puny, stunted

1634 Fitz Geffray *Bless. Birthd* 23 (T) Great is this mysterie of godlinesse Exceeding man's dwarf wit.

2. a. Used as the specific or trivial name of plants and animals of a height or size much below the average of their kind. See the sbs.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I ii (1633) 3 Dwarfe Grasse is one of the least of Grasses. 1598 Florio, *Garzetta* .. Also a dwarfe Hearon, or myre dramble 1641 Frlnch *Distill.* I (1651) 39 Ebulus or Dwarfe Elder. 1712 J James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 149 Dwarf-Box is made use of for planting the Edgings of Borders. 1832 *Veg Subst. Food* 220 The dwarf kidney-bean a native of India erroneously called the French bean 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* V. 66 Dwarf Birch a low shrub.

b *Dwarf wainscoting*: see quot 1823 *Dwarf-wall*, any low wall, *spec.* one which forms the basis of a palisade or railing, or which supports the joists under a floor.

1722 De For *Plague* (1884) 37 A Dwarf-wall with a Palisadoe on it 1823 P Nicholson *Pract Build* 584 *Dwarf-wainscotting*, that wainscotting which does not reach to the usual height *Ibid*, *Dwarf-walls*, those of less height than the story of a building 1842-76 Gwilt *Encycl Archit* Gloss, *Dwarf Wainscoting* usually three, four, five or six feet high Sometimes called a *Dado. Dwarf Walls* sometimes the joists of a ground floor rest upon dwarf walls 1892 *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 487/1 Protected by dwarf walls on each side of the cutting.

Hence **Dwa'rfdom**, state of a dwarf. **Dwa'rfess**, (*rare*), a female dwarf. **Dwa rfism**, a dwarfed condition (in animals or plants). **Dwarflike** *a.* **Dwa'rfship**, the personality of a dwarf

a 1618 Sylvester *Epist* 1. *Arctophilo to Arctoa* Wks 1880 II 331/1 To see his dwarfship court you to my face 1670 J Smith *Eng Improv Revivd* 74 Dwarf-like trees 1830 Coleridge *Ch & St* 111 With its dwarfdom exaggerated by the contrast. 1835 Anster tr *2nd Pt. Faustus* II (1887) 118 The dwarfess fair. 1847 Tennyson *Princ* VII. 111 Half-crushed among the rest A dwarf-like Cato cower'd 1865 *Morn. Star* 18 July, Upon the origin of dwarfism in animals .. The cause of dwarfism the writer supposes to be an accelerated development

Dwarf (dwōɑf), *v* [f prec sb]

1 *trans.* To render dwarf or dwarfish, to hinder from growing to the natural size, to stunt in growth

a 1626 Bacon *New Atl* (1886) 180 We make them greater or taller than their kind is; and contrariwise dwarf them and stay their growth 1711 Addison *Spect* No 98 ¶ 1 The whole Sex is in a manner dwarfed and shrunk into a race of Beauties that seems almost another Species 1851 Carpenter *Man Phys* (ed 2) 251 Such a limitation of the supply, as would dwarf a Plant to any considerable extent, would be fatal to the life of an Animal 1859 Darwin *Orig Spec.* ix. 255 The seedlings were miserably dwarfed.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To render small, puny, or insignificant in extent, nature, character, mind, etc

1638 W Gilbertt in *Ussher's Lett* (1686) 494 He dwarfs his Understanding 1690 Child *Disc Trade* (1694) 219 Undoubtedly high Customs do as well dwarf Plantations as Trade 1752 Hume *Ess & Treat* (1777) I 125 Not being dwarfed by the restraint of authority 1856 Emerson *Eng Traits, Wealth* Wks (Bohn) II 74 The incessant repetition of the same hand-work dwarfs the man, robs him of his strength, wit, and versatility

3 To cause to look or seem small, as by the near presence of a much higher or larger object, or by removal to a distance *lit* and *fig*

1850 *Chambers' Papers for People* IV 3 It overshadowed and dwarfed the sinking throne of the Merovingian kings of France 1870 Disraeli *Lothair* xxvi, There was an immense chandelier suspended in each of these rooms dwarfing the apartments 1894 Fenn *In Alpine Valley* I. 40 A herd of these [goats] on the other side of the valley, seemed to be dwarfed to the size of rabbits

4 *intr* To become dwarf or dwarfed

1833 Tennyson *Poems* 132 By him [Mark Antony] great Pompey dwarfs and suffers pain 1880 L Wallace *Ben Hur* 7 The region where the herbage began to dwarf

Hence **Dwa rfing** *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 536 Dwarfing requireth a slow Putting forth, and lesse Vigour of Mounting 1823 Byron *Juan* VIII lxvi, Tall, and strong Beyond the dwarfing city's pale abortions 1846 J Baxter *Libr Pract Agric* (ed 4) I. 113 The process of dwarfing is another illustration of the fact that leaf buds can be converted into flower-buds

Dwarfed (dwōɑft), *ppl. a.* [f Dwarf *v* + -ed 1] Rendered dwarf-like; stunted in growth

1849 Robertson *Serm* Ser I ii. (1866) 29 A dwarfed, stunted religion. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* ix 134 Dwarfed and gnarled oaks

Hence **Dwa'rfedness.**

1886 W F Warren in *Homilet. Rev.* Jan. 53 All our deformities, all our dwarfedness

Dwa rfify, *v nonce-wd* [f. Dwarf + -fy] *trans* To dwarf

1816 J Gilchrist *Phil Etym* 187 The dwarfifying tendency of [this] kind of learning

Dwarfish (dwōɑ rfiʃ), *a* [f Dwarf *sb* + -ish.] Approaching the size of a dwarf, dwarf-like, of a stature or size below the average, pygmy, puny.

1565-73 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Homuncio* . a litle man: a dwarfishe fellow 1590 Shaks *Mids N* III ii 295 1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 23 In Ferraria among other strange beasts, they nourish dwarvish Asses 1681 Dryden *Sp Friar* Ded, A dwarfish thought, dressed up in gigantic words. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat Hist* (1776) II. 219 A whole race of the dwarfish breed is often found to come down from the north 1825 Macaulay *Ess*, *Milton* (1854) I 22 The days of dwarfish talents and gigantic vices 1852 *Beck's Florist* Aug 183 It has a dwarfish habit, is a profuse bloomer

Hence **Dwa'rfishly** *adv*; **Dwa rfishness**

1656 *Artif Handsom.* 75 Shrunk to a dwarfishnesse and epitomized to a Decimo-sexto 1755 Johnson, *Dwarfishly*, like a dwarf 1841-4 Emerson *Ess* Ser II 1 (1876) 38 To express themselves symmetrically and abundantly, not dwarfishly and fragmentarily 1850 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III xii 217 Written by a Miss Brontë, a clergyman's daughter, diminutive almost to dwarfishness

Dwarfling (dwōɑ rflin). [f Dwarf *sb.* + -ling] A small dwarf, a pygmy. Also *attrib.*

a 1618 Sylvester *Woodman's Bear* xxxiii, When the Dwarfling did perceive me, Me, Love's most rebellious scorne 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept 6/1 Giant trees they are, and throw the dwarfling oaks into the shade.

Dwa rfness. [f as prec. + -ness] The quality of being a dwarf; diminutiveness

1658 J. Robinson *Eudoxa* Pref 3 Neither the meanness of the Superficies, nor dwarfnesse of the Bulk *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* I (1662) 116 His Expression, little Cleark . referred not to his stature, but dwarfness in learning. 1880 P Gillmore *On Duty* 147 Peach, apple, and walnut trees, the dwarfiness of which did not take away from the general dreariness

Dwarfy (dwōɑ rfi), *a.* [f. as prec. + -y 1.] Of the nature of or resembling a dwarf; dwarfish

1607 Nordfn *Surv Dial* (1608) 233 A kind of smal hungry dwarffy thistle 1775 Romans *Hist Florida* App 66 Where you see the timber of a dwarfy and shrubby growth 1851 *Beck's Florist* Dec. 281 If it has but few and short roots, the flower will be poor and dwarfy

Dwaum, dwawm, var. of Dwalm.

Dway-berry. *Obs* or *dial.* [cf Dwale *sb* 2, and Da. *dvale-bær*] The berry of the Deadly Nightshade.

1605 Plat *Delightes for Ladies*, Recipe 70 Dwayberies that do somewhat resemble blacke cherries, called in Latine by the name of *Solanum lethale* 1819 *Banquet* 91 On dway-berries and daffodils to gaze 1878 Britten & Holland *Plant-n*

Dwble, obs. Sc form of Double

†**Dwele,** *sb Obs.* Also 3-4 **dweole**, 4 **dwelle**, [=OE. **dwela, *dweola* (*dwola, dwala*), or aphetic for *gedwela, -dweola, -dwola*, in same sense, f. root *dwel-*, as in next Cf Dwale *sb.*1] A going astray, error, delusion, deceit.

[*c* 900 tr *Bæda's Hist* I viii (1890) 42 Se gedweola wæs on ðam Nyceanisean sinope geniderad] *a* 1225 *Auer. R.* 62 Louerd wend awei mine eien vrom þe worldes dweole, *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 525 in *O E Misc.* 52 Penne wrþ þe laste dwele wurse to alegge *c* 1275 *Orison of our Lady* 35 ibid 160 Iluued ich habbe gomen and gleo Al þat is dweole wel i seo *a* 1300 *Sarmun* xxvii in *E. E P* (1862) 4 Þeiȝ freris prech of heuen and helle al þat him penchit bot dwelle. *a* 1350 *Life Jesu* 149 (Mätz) It mis bote dwele

†**Dwele**, *v. Obs.* Forms 1 dwelian, dwelizan, 2–4 dwele [OE. *dwelian* (*dwelōnan*, *dwolan*), app ·—**dwelōjan*, f *e*-grade of ablaut series *dwel-*, *dwal-*, *dwol-*: see DWELL]

1 *intr* To wander, go astray; to err, be deluded.

*c*900 tr *Bæda's Hist* IV III (1890) 270 Þurh monige stowe dwoliende *Ibid* XXVII 362 To ðæm dwoligendum læcedomum deofolgylda *c*1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* I 384 Þæt he swa lange on ðam holte dwelode *c*1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt XXII 29 Ge dwelia þ and ne cunnon haligre ge-writu *c*1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Gif þe larðeu dwelað hwa bið siððan his larþeu *a*1300 *E E Psalter* lvii[i] 4 Þai dweled fra magh

2 *intr* To be torpid, to be stunned, to swoon.

13 *Seuyn Sag* (W) 770 The cradel turnd up so doun on ground, Up so doun, in hire feghting, That the child lai dweling

Dwell (dwel), *v* Pa. t and pa. pple. **dwelt**, now rarely **dwelled** (dweld). Forms · 1 dwellan, 3 (*Orm.*) **dwellenn**, 3–6 **duell(e**, (4 **dewelle**, **dowelle**), 4–6 **duel**, **dwelle**, 4–7 **dwel**, 4– **dwell**. *Pa t a.* 1 **dwealde**, 3 **dwalde**, **dualde**, **duelde**, 4–5 **dwelde**, **dwellede**, 4– **dwelled** (4–6 -id, -yd). *β.* 4 **duelt**, **dwelte**, 4–5 **dwellet**, -it, 4– **dwelt**. [OE. *dwellan*, pa. t. **dwalde*, *dwealde*, (later also *dwelian*, *-ede*, *-ode*) to lead astray, hinder, delay, also *intr.* (for *refl*) to go astray, err; to be delayed, tarry, stay; corresp to OHG *twellan*, ON. *dvelja* to retard, delay, *intr* to stop, MDu. *dwellen* to stun, make giddy, perplex —OTeut. **dwaljan*, causal of strong vb. of ablaut series *dwel-*, *dwal-*, *dwol-* (*dul-*), repr by OHG. *gitwelan* to be stunned, benumbed, torpid, also to cease, leave off, give up, OS. *fordwelan* to cease, leave off, OE pa pple *gedwolen* gone astray, gone wrong, perverted, from an Aryan root *dhwel*, *dhul*, appearing in Skr. *dhvr*, *dhūr* to mislead, deceive.]

†**1** *trans* To lead into error, mislead, delude; to stun, stupefy. *Obs.*

*c*888 K ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXV. § 5 Me þincþ þæt þu me dwelxe [*MS. Cott* dwelle] *Ibid*, Ðu rædest ær þæt ic þe dwealde Ac me þincþ selfum þæt ic þe nauht ne dwelode [*MS Cott* dwelle] *c*1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 492 Þa drymen ferdon him ætforan mid heora scincræfte, þæt folc dwelende *a*1300 *Cursor M* 17708 Þei fell als þai in duale war dueld [*Göit* delued] *Ibid.* 28031 Quen yee sa bede your war to sell, þe fole marchandis eth to duell

†**2** To hinder, delay. (Only OE.)

*a*1000 *Riddles* XII (*Exeter Bk* lf 103 b) Ic dyrge dwelle.

†**3** *intr* To tarry, delay; to desist from action.

*c*1200 ORMIN 9938 He nollde nohht þatt anig shollde dwellenn Ne draȝhenn nohht fra daȝȝ to daȝȝ *Ibid.* 13218 [He] Ne dwalde nohht to kiþenn himm þatt god tatt himm was awwnedd *c*1300 [see DWELLING 1] *a*1325 *Prose Psalter* xlii[i] 25 Arise vp, Lord, whi dwellestou? *c*1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr T.* 330 Thilke tale is al to longe for to telle, And eek it is ny day, I may nat dwelle. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XI VII, I drede we dwelle ouer longe from the sege

4. To abide or continue for a time, in a place, state, or condition. *Obs* or *arch.*

*c*1200 ORMIN 5576 Himm reoweþþ þatt he dwelleþþ her Swa swiþe lange onn eorþe. *a*1300 *Cursor M* 17288+393 Sir, dwelle withe vus, for it is nerhand night *c*1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 318 Crist duelled in preyere al þe nyȝt. *a*1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ Ord* 66 If any sergeaunt dwelle in arerages, he to be sent into the ward of Marchalcye. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 26 They be determined styll in their synne to dwell. 1596 SHAKS *Merch. V* I, III 157 Ile rather dwell in my necessitie. 1670 BROOKS *Wks* (1867) VI 390 A man would dwell in this contemplation of heaven, and be loath to come out of it. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I VI 40 Their lines dwell upon our memory 1896 J DAVIDSON *Fleet Street Eclogues* 25 Painter Voices Echo about the air and dwell and die.

†**b.** *To let dwell*: to let (things) remain as they are, let alone, let be *Obs.*

*c*1435 *Torr Portugal* 2105 Let we now this children dwelle, And speke we more of Desonelle

c. Of a horse. (*a*) To be slow in raising the feet from the ground in stepping. (*b*) To pause before taking a fence.

1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr* (1757) II 48 They are apt to interfere or cut, and to dwell upon the Ground (as the Jockeys term it). *Ibid* 76 The Horse that takes long Steps, and dwells upon the Ground 1885 *Sat Rev* 14 Feb 206/1 Horses that 'dwell' at their fences are in our opinion, most objectionable hunters

d. *Mech.* To pause. See DWELL *sb.* 2.

1836 [see DWELLING 4] 1888 C P. BROOKS *Cotton Manuf.* 61 The slay dwells longer at the healds than at the cloth

5. *To dwell on, upon* (†*in*): to spend time upon or linger over (a thing) in action or thought; to remain with the attention fixed on; now, *esp.* to treat at length or with insistence, in speech or writing; also, to sustain (a note) in music. (The most frequent current use in speech.)

[*c*1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 69 He dwellide on þe cure, and I wente my wey *c*1470 HENRY *Wallace* II 246 Thai chargyt the geyler nocht on him to duell, Bot bryng him wp out of that vgly sell To jugisment] 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I Prol 246 Quhat suld I langar on his errouris dwell? 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XLIV (1887) 285 Not to dwel longer on this point 1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, V III 100 Enterchange of sweet Discourse, Which so long sundred Friends should dwell vpon. 1652 J WRIGHT tr *Camus' Nature's Paradox* 222 Not to dwell any longer in these lawless proceedings 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 28 ₱ 13 That Letter dwells upon the Unreasonableness of the Allies. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav* (1817) II 33 The mind can make the eye dwell on the more pleasing parts. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I 274 Now she dwells on a single note 1848 MILL *Pol Econ* I V § 3 (1876) 42 This proposition requires to be somewhat dwelt upon 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 495 [Plato] is constantly dwelling on the importance of regular classification.

†**6** To continue in existence, to last, persist; to remain after others are taken or removed. *Obs*

13 *Guy Warw* (Caius) 294 Yf I my sorowe hir doo not telle, Allas, wrecche, how shall y duelle? 1393 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 186, I will that this place dwell still to my wyfe and to my childer *c*1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 49 For so þe schap of þe lyme [=limb] mai dwelle faire and strengere 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 83, I have chosen 3ou alle, that 3e gon and beren fruyte, and 3our fruyte may dwellyn

7. To remain (in a house, country, etc) as in a permanent residence, to have one's abode; to reside, 'live'. (Now mostly superseded by *live* in spoken use; but still common in literature)

*c*1250 *Gen & Ex* 1106 Quile ðat loth dwelledde ðor 1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* Prol. 65 Y dwelled yn þe pryorye Fyftene 3ere yn cumpanye 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I XVII, His mayster Bleyse that dwelde in Northumberland. 1574 *Nottingham Rec* IV 156 The tenemente wherein George Taylor lately dwelled 1631 HOBBES *Leviath* III XXXVIII 240 The King that dwelleth in Heaven. 1798 WORDSW *We are Seven*, Two of us at Conway dwell, And two are gone to sea 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* I. § 1 3 As they fought side by side on the field, so they dwelled side by side on the soil *transf* and *fig* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 294 Bot na drede in þair hertes may dwelle *c*1450 tr *De Imitatione* II 1 40 Reste in þe passion of crist, & dwelle gladly in hys holy woundes. 1667 MILTON *P. L* I 250 Farewel happy Fields Where Joy for ever dwells 1731 JORTIN *Serm* (1771) IV. 1 114 A faith which dwells in the heart. 1847 A M GILLIAM *Trav Mexico* 177, I admire the love of country that dwells in the bosoms of Englishmen

†**8** *trans.* To occupy as a place of residence; to inhabit. *Obs.*

1520 SIR R. ELYOT *Will* in *Elyot's Gov.* (1883) I. App A. 315 The tenement that she dwelleth in Sarum 1671 MILTON *P R.* I 330 We Who dwell this wild, constrained by want 1799 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag* VII 139 And now I dwell the cloister, sweep the ailes

†**9** To cause to abide *in. Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L* XII 487 The promise of the Father, who shall dwell His Spirit within them

Hence **Dwelling** *ppl. a*, remaining, lasting, abiding; †**Dwelt** *ppl a*, inhabited.

*c*1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel. Wks. I. 293 Apostlis chosen preestis and maden hem dwellinge curatis 1610 BROUGHTON *Job* XXXIV 13 Who settled all the dwelt-land 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Lev* XIV 17 The neglect of this dutie breeds dwelling suspicions. 1872 A SHADWELL in J E Morgan *University Oars* (1873) 316 The blade long enough in the water to secure a dwelling stroke.

Dwell, *sb.* Also 4 **duell, dwel.** [f. DWELL *v.* (Cf ON. *dvol* stay, delay.)] The action or an act of dwelling.

†**1.** Delay, stay, stoppage. *Withoute(n dwell*: without delay, straightway. *Obs.*

*a*1300 *Cursor M* 28311 Ne mak 3ee in þe plain na duell *Ibid* 12992 Fle sathanas, wit-vten duell *c*1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 648 Þe iantail knyȝt .spak with oute duelle. *Ibid.* 2646 Þat myn host may come withoute dwel

2. *Mech.* A slight pause in the motion of a part of a machine to give time for the completion of the operation effected by the particular part **b.** The brief continuation of pressure in taking an impression with a hand-press

1841 *Specif Darker's Patent* No 9065 7 A dwell of sufficient length to insert the wire [in a carpet loom] 1885 *Specif J Yardine's Patent* No 4960. 4, I am enabled to give a similar rest or dwell to the carriages at each extremity of their motion. 1890 *Iron* XXXV 269/1 This positive standstill lasts during the whole portion of the stroke [of the press], which is technically called the dwell.

Dweller (dwe lər). [f. DWELL *v.* + -ER[1]]

1. One who dwells or resides (in a place); an inhabitant, resident

1382 WYCLIF *Isa* XVIII 3 Alle 3ee dwelleris of the world. *c*1460 FORTESCUE *Abs & Lim Mon* VI (1885) 123 Dwellers vppon owre costes 1512 *Act 4 Hen VIII*, c 2 § 1 The owner or dweller of the howse then beyng theryn 1674 N FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* 186 Enough to hold all the dwellers of it and their children 1791 COWPER *Iliad* I. 332 The rude dwellers on the mountain heights 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I V, The dwellers in a sunny clime

2. With *on*: see DWELL *v* 5

*c*1600 SHAKS *Sonn.* CXXV, Dwellers on form and favour.

3. A horse that 'dwells' at a fence.

1885 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Feb 206/1 Dwellers require very careful handling, for if hurried at their fences they will run into them instead of jumping.

Hence †**Dwellere ss,** a female dweller. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Jer* XXI 13 To thee, dwelleresse [*c* 1440 *MS Bodl* 277 dwelstere] of the sadde valey, and wilde feld.

Dwelling (dwe liŋ), *vbl. sb* [f DWELL *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb DWELL.

†**1** Delaying, delay, tarrying *Obs*

*c*1300 *Havelok* 1352 Loke that thou dwellen nouth: Dwelling haueth ofte scathe wrouth *c*1330 R BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 4965 Bot com, & make no dwellynge *c*1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* I metr 1 1 (Camb MS) Myn impetous lyf draweth a long vnagreable dwellynges [*ingratas moras*] in me. *c*1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 239 For my dwelling to mcht, I dreid me for blame

b. With *on*, *upon* see DWELL *v* 5

1832 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* I IX 380 It will not bear dwelling upon.

2 Continued, esp. habitual, residence; abode. Also *fig*

1382 WYCLIF *Dan* V 21 With feeld assis his dwellynge was *c*1400 *Rom Rose* 6208 Ne no wight may, by my clothing, Wite with what folk is my dwellyng 1586 A DAY *Eng Secretary* II (1625) 51 My dwelling with Master L continued even to this present day 1648 GAGE *West Ind* XVIII 124 The healthiest and pleasantest place of dwelling that ever I came into

†**b** 'Residence', accommodation *Obs*

*c*1460 FORTESCUE *Abs & Lim Mon* XVII (1885) 151 He hath be þe yere iij li x[d], be sydes his dwellynge in þe logge 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* II 19 There is good dwellynge in this cite. but the water is euell

3. *concr* A place of residence; a dwelling-place, habitation, house

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc* 1368 Na syker duellyng fynde we here 1382 WYCLIF *John* XIV 2 In the hous of my fadir ben manye dwellingis x[d] *Voc* in Wr-Wülcker 594/41 *Mansio*, a dwellynge 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Esdras* IX 37 The children of Israel were in their dwellynges 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 749 They have no dwelling but their boats. 1667 MILTON *P L.* VII 183 Good will To future men, and in thir dwellings peace. 1726 *Adv. Capt R Boyle* 43, I went back to my Dwelling 1863 GEO ELIOT *Romola* I XX, A street of high silent-looking dwellings

fig 1655 STANLEY *Hist Philos* I (1701) 40/1 Enclosed in the narrow dwelling of the Mind 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No 3 ₱ 1 That bosom which ought to be the dwelling of sanctity and devotion

4 *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *dwelling cave, chamber, cottage, space,* †*stead, tent,* etc., *dwelling action* (see DWELL *v* 4 d). Also DWELLING-HOUSE, -PLACE.

*a*1300 *Cursor M* 14709 (Göt.) His dwelling stede sal last in hell *a*1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XXXVIII 17 Na duellynge stede haf i here 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 793 The Sea-tortoises of India are so big, that with one of them they cover a dwelling Cottage 1718 BERKELEY *Tour in Italy* Wks 1871 IV. 593 The dwelling seat of the Prince of Caserta 1780 COXE *Russ Disc* 132 One of the dwelling caves of the savages 1836 *Specif Stansfeld's Patent* No 7130. 2 Producing a gradual pressure and dwelling action of the lay or slay 1891 *Month* LXXIII 25 Freight-cars . turned into dwelling-caves for the ballast men

Hence **Dwe llingless** *a.*, without a dwelling; possessing or containing no dwelling.

1882 *Blackw Mag* Feb 244 A melancholy expanse—treeless, dwellingless, manless 1894 *Month* May 68 Whether they be styled dwellers in waggons, or be dwellingless.

Dwe lling-house. A house occupied as a place of residence, as distinguished from a house of business, warehouse, office, etc

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 111 She mote make god mercyfull to vs, that was made hys dwellynge howse 1592 *Nottingham Rec* IV 238 Makinge his barnes into dwellyn houses 1616 SURFL & MARKH *Country Farme* 6 You must chuse the higest peece of ground to build your dwelling house vpon. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist Amer* (1783) II 190 Even in a village of the rudest Indians there are dwelling-houses 1893 SELOUS *Travel. S E Africa* 251 A comfortable dwelling house and several outhouses

Dwe lling-place. A place of abode.

*c*1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* III. 197 Þei..han not here a dwellynge-place for evere *c*1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) VIII 32 Na kirk, ne na chapell, ne oþer dwellyng place. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 78 b, None can tell almoste now a daies, where the good menne dooe dwell Or if thei have dwellyng places still, yet fewe can finde them at home. 1667 MILTON *P L* II 57 For thir dwelling place Accept this dark opprobrious Den of shame. 1818 BYRON *Ch Har* IV. CLXXVII, Oh! that the Desart were my dwelling place 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* III 119 The monastery was the common dwelling-place, the convent was the society of persons inhabiting it

†**Dwe lster.** *Obs rare.* [f. DWELL *v.* + -STER] A female dweller.

*c*1440 [see DWELLERESS].

†**Dwelth.** *Obs* Also 3 **dweoleð, dweoluhðe, dweoloðe.** [OE type **dweluða*, **dweoluða*, from root *dwel-* : see DWELE, DWELL] Error, delusion.

*a*1225 *Ancr. R* 224 Þet heo was igon a dweoleð [*v r.* o dweole] *a*1240 *Ureisun* 93 in *Cott Hom* 195 Alle kunnes dweoluhðe. *Ibid* 148 Þet. ne dweoloðe me ne derle *c*1420 *Chron. Vilod* 3149 So seke he was þat he speke o dwelthe.

†**Dweo mercræft.** *Obs.* [f. OE. **dwimer*, **dweomer*, in *gedwimmer*, *gedwomer* illusion, sorcery, necromancy, *gedwimmere* juggler, sorcerer + *cræft*, CRAFT] Jugglery, magic art

*c*1205 LAY. 30634 And Peluz hit wiste anan þurh his dweomer-cræften.

Dweomerlayk = prec. · see DEMERLAYK.

Dwer, var. DOWER *sb*[1] *Obs.*

†**Dwere.** *Obs.* Also **dwer.** [Etymology unknown. (Cf DISWERE.)] Doubt, dread

*c*1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath* IV 1165 Thou seyde to hem thei shulde not be in dwere What thei shulde speke *c*1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf* (W. de W. 1494) II. XI, Therfore fallen some in dowte and dwere . wheder they synned in tyme of temptacyon or noo *c*1450 LONELICH *Grail* lxvi 18 Thus bothe the ladyes Enterid were In that same Abbey with-Owten dwere *c*1450 *Cov Myst* Prol. (Shaks Soc) 17 Alle woundere sore and have gret dwere *c*1460 *Towneley Myst* (Surtees) 302 That maide us alle to be in dwere.

Dwerf, dwergh, dwerowe, obs ff DWARF.

Dwete, obs form of DUTY

†**Dwild.** *Obs.* Also 3 (*Orm.*) **dwilde, dwillde.** [OE *dwyld* (*dwila*) :—**d(w)ulði* (:—*dhulti*), from *u*- grade of **dwelan* to err. see DWELL, DWALE] Error, heresy

O. E Chron. an 1122 Feole dwild wearen ȝeseoȝen and ȝeheord. *Ibid.* an. 1129 Nu wærð swa mycel dwyld on

Cristendom. *c* 1200 ORMIN 11147 purrh hæþenndom and dwilde [Also in 10 other places.]

Dwindle (dwɪ nd'l), *v.* [A dimin. derivative of DWINE *v.* · cf. KINDLE *v.*[2] Prob. of dialect origin in Shaks., but little used before 1650.]

1. *intr* To become smaller and smaller, to shrink, waste away, decline.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen IV*, III iii 3 Bardolph, am I not falne away vilely, doe I not hate? doe I not dwindle? 1605 — *Macb* I. III 23 Weare Seu' nights, nine times nine, Shall he dwindle, peake, and pine 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv Impr* (1652) 107 Corne will fall flat and dwindle or rot. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, *Middlesex* (R.), It grindeth the grain beforehand, making it to dwindle away almost to nothing. 1721 BUDGELL *Spect*, No 150 P 1 Little Insults and Contempts, which seem to dwindle into nothing when a Man offers to describe them 1764 GOLDSM *Trav* 126 Man seems the only growth that dwindles here 1831 EARL OF ELGIN in *Croker Papers* 15 July, [The] Opposition dwindling down to thirty or forty. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* III 285 The party which on the first day of the session had rallied round Athol had dwindled away to nothing. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III 163 Polygamist peoples dwindle in numbers

In *pa. pple* (constructed with *be*), denoting the resulting condition (See also 2.)

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* VIII § 145 The best were dwindled away 1700 T BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem Ser & Com* 130 Honour and Arms .is now almost dwindled into an Airy nothing 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab* III (1878) 134 Whether the fall be dwindled to a single thread

b *fig* To decline in quality, value, or estimation, to degenerate, 'sink'.

1678 BUTLER *Hud* III ii 644 For Saints in Peace degenerate And dwindle down to reprobate. *a* 1704 T BROWN *Sat Fr King* Wks 1730 I 59 Thou that hast look'd so fierce, and talk'd so big, In thy old age to dwindle to a Whig. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist* Wks 1842 II 517 The ancient prætors dwindled into his legates 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* 142 The writers dwindle into mere annalists whose view is bounded by the abbey precincts

† **c.** To shrink (with fear). *Obs* 1 *rare.* (Prob. a misuse owing to two senses of *shrink*)

1610 B JONSON *Alch.* v. iv, *Fac.* Did you not heare the coyle, About the dore? *Sub* Yes, and I dwindled with it.

2 *trans.* To reduce gradually in size, cause to shrink into small dimensions

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* III (1662) 56 Divine Justice, insensibly dwingling their Estates 1679 *Prot Conformist* 4 These Monsters ,have dwindled the Wolf into a Fox 1710 *Pict of Malice* 12 Dwindling the Prince below the Pigmy Size 1867 G GILFILLAN *Night* I. 13 Like a star When dwindled by the moon to small sharp point

Hence **Dwi ndling** *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a* ; **Dwi ndler**, one who dwindles, **Dwi ndlement** (*nonce-wd*), dwindling, shrinking

1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* II ii 38 The Monks were not dwindlers, but of ample size 1664 H. MORE *Antid Idol* 73 *Illuminatrix cordium* would be but a dwindling Title 1857 H. REED *Lect. Brit Poets* II xv 200 A dwarfish and dwindling race. 1863 MRS OLIPHANT *Salem Ch* i 22 With a sensation of dreadful dwindlement 1884 *Spectator* 12 July 902/1 The dwindling of their majority.

Dwi ndle, *sb. rare* [f. prec. vb.] The process of dwindling; gradual diminution or decline **b.** *concr* A dwindled or shrunken object

1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Milton* Wks II 128 The hope of every day growing greater in the dwindle of posterity. 1782 ELPHINSTON *Martial* III xciii 173 Three hairs, and four teeth, are the dwindle Fell Chronus allows thy command. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dwindle*, a poor sickly child. *Kent*

Dwindled (dwɪnd'ld), *ppl. a.* [f as prec + -ED[1].] That has wasted away, or become gradually less; shrunken; reduced to insignificance.

1602 MARSTON *Ant & Mel* I Wks 1856 I 14 He hath a dwindled legge 1796 BURKE *Regic Peace* IV Wks. IX 86 The degenerate and pusillanimous impatience of our dwindled race 1828 SCOTT *F M Perth* XXXII, A poor dwindled dwarf 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser III. vii. 97 This dwindled Humanity of ours.

† **Dwindling** (dwɪ ndlɪŋ), *sb Obs. rare.* [f. DWINDLE + -ING[3]: cf DWINING *sb*] A thing that dwindles or has dwindled away.

a 1653 PIAT *Garden of Eden* (1653) 39 Your pompions will prove but dwindlings

Dwine (dwəɪn), *v* Now *Sc., dial.*, and *arch* Forms: 1 dwínan, 3–8 dwyne, (4 duin(e, 5 dwynne, 6 dwinne, *Sc* duyn(e), 4– dwine. [OE. *dwínan, dwán, dwinen*, an original Teut strong vb, represented by ON *dvína* (Sw *dvina*, MDu *dwînen*, early mod Du. *dwijnen* (Kilian 1599), Du. *verdwijnen* to vanish, disappear), MLG and LG *dwînen* The strong inflexions are not found after OE period Cf also FORDWINE.]

1 *intr.* To waste or pine away; to decline in vigour, languish, fade, wither

c 1000 *Sax Leechd* I 82 Ðonne dwineþ seo wamb sona. *c* 1050 *Gloss* in Wr.-Wülcker 506/35 *Tabuerunt*, dwinan *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23695 Wit sere colurs; þat neuermar sal dime ne duine. *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 578 Sche dwined awaie bope daies and nigtes *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel Wks II 34 [It] comeþ above þe erþe soone, but it dwyneþ anoon 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX vii 149 Lyke as the purpour flour Dwynis away, as it doith faid or de *a* 1598 ROLLOCK *Sel. Wks* (Wodrow Soc.) II 591 John's faith and Peter's zeal were languishing and dwining *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* XXII. 4 My hevy hairt, Quhilk daylie duyns, bot nevir dees *a* 1818 MACNEILL *Poet. Wks* (1844) 98 See how he's dwining wi' care. 1825 BROCKETT *N C. Gloss.*, *Dwine*, to pine, to be in a decline or consumption

1886 LADY VERNEY in *Gd Words* 181 Put the plant into a splendid vase, in which it dwined and dwindled 1889 *Spectator* 21 Dec, A race, which must, to use a fine though half-forgotten word, begin to dwine away

2 *trans.* To cause to pine or waste away. *? rare*

1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 752 His deidly drouth; Quhilk pynis him, and dwynis him To deid 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed 3) 360, I will dwine your flesh on your bones

Hence **Dwined** *ppl. a.*, **Dwining** *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a* ; also **Dwine** *sb*, decline, wane.

? a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom Rose* 360 Drye and dwyned al for elde 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot* (1821) II 60 Ambrose . fell in ane dwinand seiknes. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II (Arb) 61 His old dwynd carcas 1718 *Wodrow Corr* (1843) II 403 Our dwining, sinking condition 1820 *Blackw. Mag* June 280, I' the dwine o' the moon. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol* IX 289 For long dwining and ill heal

† **Dwi'ning,** *sb Obs. rare* [f. DWINE *v* + -ING[3].] One who pines away, a sickly creature.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1752 Slike a dwinyng, a dwaze, and a dwerge as þi-selfe

Dwle, Dwly, obs forms of DOLE *sb*[2], DULY.

Dwme, Dwole, obs forms of DOOM, DWALE.

Dwr, Dwresse, obs forms of DOOR, DURESS.

Dwrfe, obs form of DWARF.

Dwt, abbreviation for *pennyweight*: see D.

Dwte, Dwwe, obs forms of DUTY, DUE.

Dy, obs. form of DIE.

Dya, Dya-, var. DIA *Obs.* drug; obs. f DIA-.

Dyad (dəɪ'ĕd). Also 7 diad. [ad. L. *dyas, dyad-*, a. Gr. δυάς, δυάδ-, the number two]

1. The number two; a group of two, a couple Cf. DUAD 1

1675 R BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 244 Now a Monad and a Diad, or One and Two, makes Three 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* 372 The Writer doth affirm Pythagoras to have asserted Two Substantial Principles Self-existent, a Monad and a Dyad. 1809 W IRVING *Knickerb.* (1849) 37 Pythagoras likewise inculcated the famous numerical system of the monad, dyad, and triad 1885 F HALL in *Ballantyne's Sánkhya Aphorisms* 224 The gross product of Nature, viz, the great elements and the dyad of bodies

2. In specific uses. **a.** *Chem* An atom, radical, or element that has the combining power of two units, i e. of two atoms of hydrogen

1865 *Reader* 1 Apr. 372/2 Each of these atoms combines usually with three monads, or with one dyad and one monad 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 250 Sulphur, selenium, and tellurium, are usually regarded as dyads

b. *Biol.* A secondary unit of organization consisting of an aggregate of monads Hence *dyademe* 1883 [see DEMI.]

c. *Pros* A group of two lines having different rhythms

1885 B L GILDERSLEEVE *Pindar* p lxii, Dyads and triads there are in Pindar, but they do not disturb the rhythmical working of the odes

3 *attrib.* or as *adj* = DYADIC

1869 ROSCOE *Elem Chem* 266 Copper is a dyad element. 1881 *Athenæum* 26 Mar 433/1 He has also prepared the hydrate and oxalate of the dyad radical ($C_2 H_3 Hg_3 O_2$)

Dyad, Dyaf, Dyap, ME (Kentish) forms of DEAD, DEAF, DEATH

Dyadeeme, obs form of DIADEM.

Dyadic (dəɪæ dɪk), *a.* (*sb*) [ad. Gr δυαδικ-ός of the number two.] Of or pertaining to a dyad or group of two *Dyadic arithmetic*: binary arithmetic, in which the radix is 2. *Dyadic dissyntheme*: see DUADIC.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v. *Arithmetic*, Binary or Dyadic Arithmetic is that, wherein only two figures, unity, or 1, and 0, are used 1800 *Monthly Mag* X. 43 The dyadic arithmetic proposes to express all numbers by two characters, 1 and 0 Thus, 1 is represented by 1, 2 by 10, 4 by 100, and 8 by 1000 1882 SCHAFF *Encycl Relig. Knowl.* III 2395 Up to 360, the whole development [of the doctrine of the Trinity] was markedly dyadic.

b. *Chem* Of the atomic constitution of a dyad.

1873 *Fownes' Chem* 395 Cadmium, like zinc, is dyadic

B. *sb* = *Dyadic arithmetic*

[1845 J. M MACKIE *Leibnitz* 187 Leibnitz invented the Dyadik or reckoning with zero and unity]

Dyakis-dodecahedron (dəɪ'ăkɪsˌdōdĕkăhē'drŏn) *Cryst* [f. Gr δυάκις twice, f. δύο two + DODECAHEDRON.] A crystalline form contained by twenty-four trapezoidal planes having two sides equal; = DIPLOHEDRON, DIPLOID.

1881 H BAUERMAN *Textbk Syst Min* 54 The same relation holds good with its hemihedral form, the dyakisdodecahedron which under similar conditions passes into a pentagonal dodecahedron 1883 M F HEDDLE in *Encycl Brit* XVI 355 The dyakisdodecahedron . has twelve short, twelve long, and twenty-four intermediate edges

Dyakne, obs. form of DEACON.

Dyal-, Dyam-, Dyap- · see DIAL-, etc

Dyarchy (dəɪ ăɪki) [Another spelling of DIARCHY, of less etymological authority.] = DIARCHY; government by two rulers.

1885 *Academy* 10 Oct. 231/2 The imperial government is a Dyarchy, says Dr. Mommsen 1886 *Eng Hist Rev* I. 350 The 'dyarchy' of senate and emperor is taken for granted.

Dyas (dəɪ ăs). *Geol* [a. Gr. δυάς: see DYAD. After *Trias*] A name for the Permian system

1876 PAGE *Adv Text-bk Geol.* xv 273 The lower red sandstones and magnesian limestones—the Dyas or double group of German geologists. 1887 *Athenæum* 29 Jan. 163/2 In the place of Murchison's term 'Permian' .he follows continental geologists in using Marcou's rather awkward word 'Dyas'

Hence **Dyassic** (dəɪˌæ sɪk), *a*, Permian

1878 LAWRENCE tr *Cotta's Rocks Class* 105 Rocks be longing unmistakably to the Rothliegende or Dyassic age

Dyaster, Dyastole see DIA-.

Dyat(t, obs form of DIET

Dyaue, ME (Kentish) form of DEAF.

Dycare, obs form of DIKER

Dyce, dice (dəɪs), *adv. Naut.* [History obscure] Assumed to mean 'thus'.

c 1860 H STUART *Seaman's Catech* 40 What is the meaning of 'very well thus', 'dice and no higher'? Her head is in a very good direction, but no closer to the wind 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wordbk* s v, 'Very Well Dyce.' (See *Thus*) *Ibid*, *Thus, Very Well Thus*, or *Dyce*, the order to the helmsman to keep the ship in her present direction, when sailing close-hauled

Dyce, dycer, obs forms of DICE, DICER.

Dych(e, Dycht, Dycke, obs ff DITCH, DIGHT, DIKE. **Dyctee, -ye,** obs. forms of DITTY *sb.*

Dydapper, -dopper, obs ff. DIDAPPER.

Dyde, obs form of DEAD, DEED, DID, DIED.

Dye (dəɪ), *sb* Forms: 1 déaz, déah, 3–4 dehe, 6–9 die, 7– dye [OE. had *déag, déah* fem, gen. *déage* (.—OTeut **daugā-*), for which a ME *dehe* (= *deaze, deże*) is known in 13th c This would give later *deye, dey*, also (as with DIE *v* and EYE) *dye, die.* The word is not known thenceforth till the 16th c, when we find *die* . see the vb

(The OTeut **daugā-* indicates an ablaut series *deug-, daug-, dug-*, Aryan **dheuk-*, etc, to which Kluge (*Engl Stud* XI 511) refers also L *fucus*, and *fūcāre* to dye.)]

1. Colour or hue produced by, or as by, dyeing; tinge, hue.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 152/18 *Tinctura*, deah. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II 254 Se wolcn-reada wæfels . mid ðære deaze hiwe *a* 1300 *Prayer to Our Lady* 20 in *O E Misc* 193 And mi tohte rude iturnd al in to oðre dehe [*rimes* bisehe, ehe, leihe] 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb) 41 Girt with a crimson roobe of brightest die 1663 BUTLER *Hud* I 1 243 His tawny Beard In cut and dye so like a Tile 1698 FRYER *Acc E India & P* 24 Till we ploughed deeper Water, North East, of a Cærulean dye. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* II iii, Deck'd with flow'rs of various dies 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* III 358 Fragrant Spice, or Silks of costly Die 1812 J WILSON *Isle of Palms* III 88 Wings and crests of rainbow dyes.

b. *fig* Chiefly in such phrases as *a crime, fact*, etc *of blackest* or *deepest dye*, and the like

1602 CORNWALLYES *Ess* XVII, I never yet saw griefe of so deepe a Dye 1605 *Tryall Chev* III iii in Bullen *O Pl.* III 314 True vertues dye is such That malice cannot stayne nor envy tuch 1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 244 A Treason of an ugly dye 1752 A MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrnl* No 5 § 1 A Fact. of as Glaring a Die as I have ever known 1819 MACKINTOSH *Sp Ho Com* 2 Mar Wks 1846 III. 370 Crimes .. of the blackest die 1885 *Manch. Exam* 16 June 4/7 He is a criminal of the deepest dye.

2. A material or matter used for dyeing; *esp.* colouring matter in solution

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc* in Wr.-Wulcker 152/19 *Coccus*, read deah *c* 1000 *Ags Gloss* 1bid, 244/30 *Fucus*, deaz *uel* telz 1660 F BROOKE tr *Le Blanc's Trav.* 26 Wood called Sorba, much like Brasill, but makes a very deep dye 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* XIV, Cheese of curd like whiteness, with no foreign die Adulterate 1816 J SMITH *Panorama Sc & Art* II 527 Dyes which require no mordant, are called permanent or great dyes 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal* vi (1858) 269 The purple shellfish supplied the Phœnician merchants with their celebrated dye

b As a constituent or property of the cloth.

1835 URE *Philos Manuf* 200 When the dye is very fast, the cloth may be passed repeatedly through the machines without being affected

3. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *dye-drug, -pot, -trial, -vat* (*-fat*); **dye-bath, dye-beck,** the wide shallow vessel containing the dyeing liquid; also the colouring matter therein contained; **dye-stone,** an iron limestone, used as a dye in U S; **dye-stuff, dye-ware,** a substance which yields a dye; **dye-works,** works in which dyeing is carried on. Also DYE-HOUSE, -WOOD

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III 168 But in its state of freshness its volume becomes troublesome in the *dye bath *Ibid* I 611 The mordant .is apt to give up a portion from the cloth in the *dyebeck. 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ.* III 198/2 A solution of it is made in the dyebeck—a long vessel containing the dye in solution 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf* II. 267 The duties upon oil, *dye-drugs, and every other impost 1640 PARKINSON *Theat Bot* (1644) 602 A blew and purple scumme that riseth on the *Dyfat which is taken off and dried 1675 BROOKS *Gold Key* Wks 1867 V. 55 Wool which never received the least tincture in the dye-fat 1837 *Penny Cycl* IX 225/1 *Dye stuffs can penetrate the minute pores of vegetable and animal fibres only when presented to them in a state of solution 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf* II 41 Low prices of oil and *dye-wares 1837 *Penny Cycl* IX 226/2 Each of the great *dye works in Alsace.

Dye (dəɪ), *v* Pa t and pple **dyed**; pr pple, **dyeing.** Forms 1 déazian, déżian, 4–5 deyen, deien, dyen, (5 dyzen, dyne, 6 dei), 4–9 die, 4– dye. [OE *déagian* (–OTeut. **daugōjan*), f. *déag* DYE *sb* (The convenient distinction in spelling between *die* and *dye* is quite recent Johnson's Dict. spells both *die*; Addison has both as *dye*.)]

1. *trans.* To diffuse a colour or tint through; to tinge with a colour or hue; to colour, stain

a 1000 *Aldhelm Gl* (Napier, *O E Gl*) I 1208 *Fucare*, deagian *Ibid* 5196 *Inficere*, deaghian *Ibid* 5330 *Coloratis*, deazedum 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* XIX VIII (1495) 866 Red clothe dieth the vtter parti of water yf it is layed there vnder. *Ibid*, Many thynges dyeth and colouryth thynges wythout and not wythin as it fareth in peynture *c* 1500 *Melusine* XXXI 229 The dyches watre was as tourned & dyed with theyre blood 1667 MILTON *P L* X. 1009 So much of Death her thoughts Had entertaind, as di'd her Cheeks with pale. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) II 258 My hands with blood of innocence are dy'd 1826 COOPER *Mohicans* (1829) I III. 45 It fell, dying the waters with its blood 1892 GARDINER *Student's Hist Eng* 9 They dyed their faces in order to terrify their enemies

b *spec.* To impregnate (any tissue or the like) with a colour, to fix a colour in the substance of, or to change the hue of by a colouring matter.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr Epil.* 12 Him nedeth nat his colour for to dyen With brasil *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 180 þow schalt die hise heeris if þei ben white, wiþ tincture þat ben forseid 1465 *Mann & Househ Exp* 178 Saffe he axithe alowanse ffor dyeynge xvj 3erdys cloth xj *d* *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Flowers*, etc Wks (1587) 309 Nor useth art, in deing of hir heare 1654 tr *Martini's Conq. China* 34 Black and purple horse-hair, which they die and dress most curiously. 1816 J SMITH *Panorama Sc & Art* II 527 The most usual stuffs or materials which are required to be dyed, are wool, silk, cotton, and linen.

fig 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist* 418 As it were dye your wit in their unchaungeable colours *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), All white, a virgin saint she sought the skies; For marriage, though it sullies not, it dies.

c Phrase: *To dye in (the) wool, in grain*, to subject to the action of a colouring matter while the material is in the raw or primitive state; the effect of which is more thorough and lasting than when done after it is 'made up'. *lit* and *fig*.

c 1386 [see sense 2 a] 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 65 If he had not through institution and education (as it were) died in wool the manners of children 1679 *Lond Gaz* No 1449/4 A peice of half Ell green double Camblet dyed in the Wool 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract Educ* II 351 Dyed in grain, means dyed into the substance of the material so that the dye can't be washed out.

2 Various constructions. a. with the colour as object.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr's T* 503 So depe in greyn he dyed [*Lansd* deiede] his coloures *c* 1386 — *Franklt Prol* 53 Colours ne knowe I none But swiche as men dye [so all 6 texts, *Wright* deyen] or peynte 1530 PALSGR 515/2 This dyer dyeth none other coloures but onely scarlets. *c* 1600 SHAKS *Sonn* XCIX, The purple pride In my love's veins thou hast too grossly dyed 1875 *Ure's Dict Arts* II. 173 Green is produced by dyeing a blue over a yellow or a yellow over a blue

b with *complement*· To dye (a thing) *red, blue*, etc, or *of* (†*into, to*) some colour

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron Troy* I v, Whose blewe is lightly dyed into grene. 1486 *Bk St Albans* A ij b, It hade need to be died other green or blwe 1590 SPENSER *F Q* II I 39 A stream of gore into a deepe sanguine dide the grassy grownd. 1717 LADY M W MONTAGU *Let to C'tess Mar* 1 Apr., They die their nails a rose colour 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp* s v *Dyeing*, He uses it daily to dye any thing woollen to a scarlet colour 1875 *Ure's Dict Arts* II 164 Moses speaks of a raiment dyed blue 1883 *Manch Guardian* 30 Oct 8/4 The rain in this red sandstone country soon dyes the stream of a dark red

c. *absol* or with *compl* only

1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 180 The madre and woode that dyers take on hande To dyne wyth 1467 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 383 Wher they be persones ynogh to dye, carde, or spynne 1596 SHAKS 1 *Hen IV*, II IV, 16 They call drinking deepe, dying Scarlet 1862 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* 56 Genista tinctoria Dyes yellow

3. *intr.* for *pass* To take a colour or hue (well or badly) in the process of dyeing.

Mod This material dyes very well

Hence **Dyed** *ppl a*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett* VI 9 Alderman Cockeins project of transporting no White Cloths but Died 1863–72 WATTS *Dict Chem.* II 354 A piece of dyed cotton. 1876 A ARNOLD in *Contemp Rev* June 30 A henna-dyed follower of Islam.

Dye, obs. form of DIE *v* and *sb*.

Dyead, Dyeath, Dyeaue, obs. ff. DEAD, DEATH, DEAF.

Dyedral, obs. var DIHEDRAL.

Dye-house [1]. The building in which a dyer carries on his work.

1465 *Mann. & Househ Exp.* 179 Edward Bernard that dweld in hys dyhowse 1545 *Act* 37 *Hen VIII*, c. 12 § 9 Wheare anny personne shall demyse any dyehouse or Brewhouse, 1697 *Lond Gaz* No 3261/4 Some of them Broke open a Dye-House at Bow 1876 BANCROFT *Hist U S.* VI XXX 87 Trees, useful in the workshop and the dye-house

Dye-house [2], dial var of DEY-HOUSE (Grose).

Dyeing (dəi iŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 6–9 **dying.** [f. DYE *v* + -ING [1].] The process of impregnating with colour, esp the fixing of colours in solution in textile and other absorbent substances

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* II 464 Ne mihte se wuldorfulla Salomon, ne nan eorðlic cyning swa wlitige deazunge his hræglum begytan swa swa rose hæið 1530 PALSGR 213/2 Dieng with colour, *taincture* 1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw VI*, c. 26 Preamb, White Ashes are very necessarie for the dyinge and scowringe of wollen clothe 1732–59 MILLER *Gard Dict* (ed. 7) s v *Cæsalpinna*, The Brasiletto wood which is much used in Dying 1877 C O'NEILL in *Encycl Brit* VII 570/2 The term dyeing is usually confined to the colouring of textile fibrous materials by penetration.

b. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *dyeing-drug, -earth, -goods, -herb, -liquor, -material, -stuff, -wood*, etc.; also **dyeing-frame,** one on which articles are hung when dipped simultaneously into the dye

1530 PALSGR 213/2 Dieng fatte or leed, *couue* 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 34 All sorts of Dying stuffs, Hides, [etc.] 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 161 Dying-woods and dying-earths 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 509 Saffron, dying drugs, and the like produce 1813 SIR H DAVY *Agric Chem* (1814) 73 Dyeing materials are furnished by leaves, or the petals of flowers 1875 *Ure's Dict Arts* II 792 When the dyeing-frame is raised up out of the copper, it should be tilted on one side

Dyep, obs (Kentish) form of DEEP.

Dyeper, obs form of DIAPER

Dyer (dəi əi) Also 4 **dighere, dyhere,** 6–7 **dyar, dier, -ar.** [f. DYE *v.*: OE type **dēagere.*]

1 One whose occupation is to dye cloth and other materials.

1369 in Riley *Lond. Mem* (1868) 337 Victor de Male, dighere *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 362 A Webbe, a Dyere, and a Tapicer *a* 1400 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 359 þe mayster dyhgeres of peyntours in þe citee. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk Simples* 47 b, With this Diars colour their Wolle withall *a* 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) To Rdr, A great water-pot like a Diers fat. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett* Wks 1755 V II 94 A piece of black and white stuff just sent from the dyer 1838 T THOMSON *Chem Org Bodies* 368 Indigo employed by the dyers or calico-printers

b. A variety of grape

1865 *Daily Tel.* 20 July, Grapes are already in the market, and the especial one known as the 'dyer', from being used to colour various wines, is beginning to blush

2. Combinations of *dyer's*: a. **dyer's bath** = DYE-BATH, †**dyer's grain,** the coccus insect, kermes, **dyer's spirit,** tin tetrachloride, employed as a mordant. b In the names of plants used for dyeing: **dyer's alkanet, bugloss,** *Anchusa tinctoria* (*Ure's Dict. Arts* 1875); **dyer's broom, whin,** *Genista tinctoria*, also called **dyer's greenweed,** *Dyer's weed*, and *woadwaxen*; **dyer's grape,** *Phytolacca decandra* (Miller *Plant-n* 1884); **dyer's-moss,** archil; **dyer's oak,** *Quercus infectoria*, the galls of which yield a dye; **dyer's rocket,** *Reseda Luteola*, also called **dyer's yellow-weed**; **dyer's woad,** *Isatis tinctoria* (see WOAD)

1592 PERCIVALL *Sp Dict*, The tree whereon diers grayne groweth, *Coccus infectorius* 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III XVIII (1633) 1317 The Greenweeds do grow to dye clothes with It is called in English Diers Greenweed 1854 S THOMSON *Wild Fl* III (ed 4) 236 The yellow-flowered *Genista tinctoria*, or dyer's green weed, or woad-waxen 1860 OLIVER *Less Bot* (1886) 124 Dyer's Woad (*Isatis tinctoria*) 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* I 157 *Reseda Luteola*, Dyer's Rocket *Ibid* II 81 *Genista tinctoria*, Woad-waxen, Dyer's-whin, Dyer's weed, or Greenweed

Dyer, obs. form of DIER, one who dies

Dyer's weed. A name given to plants that yield a dye esp Yellow-weed or Weld, *Reseda Luteola*; also Dyer's greenweed or Woadwaxen, *Genista tinctoria*, and Dyer's woad, *Isatis tinctoria*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I XLVII 68 Of Dyers weede. The leaues of this herbe are not much vnlike the leaues of Woad It is vsed of Dyers to colour and dye their clothes into greene, and yellow 1649 BLITHE *Eng Improv Impr* (1653) 224 In our English Welde or Dyars-Weed 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot* XX. 280 Dyers-weed or Weld grows common in barren pastures, dry banks, and on walls 1861 MISS PRATT *Fl. Pl* II 81 [see prec.] 1866 *Treas Bot*, Dyer's-weed also *Isatis tinctoria Ibid* s v *Reseda, R Luteola*, the Weld, Yellow-weed, or Dyer's Weed.

Dyery (dəi ərɪ) [f. DYE+-(E)RY.] A place where dyeing is carried on, a dyeing establishment

1762 tr *Busching's Syst Geog.* V 609 In this town are manufactures of stuffs and linen, as also a dyery. 1884 J. PAYNE 1001 *Nts* VIII 298 The door of the dyery.

Dyery, obs. form of DAIRY.

Dyester (dəi stəɪ) Now *Sc. arch* Also 4 **diestere, -are,** 5 **deyster.** [f. DYE *v* + -STER. Cf DEXTER *sb*.] = DYER

a 1350 *Childh Jesus* 1158 (Mätz) He cam to a diestare, And seide he coube of his mestere, þis diestere with oute blame Of þis hadde game. 1497 *Will of Y Thomlynson* (Somerset Ho), I John Thomlynson of Coventry, Deyster. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Midl* VII, That dyester's pole is good enough for the homicide 1857 A JEFFREY *Roxburghshire* II III 120 In 1736 Robert Dick, a dyester, was summoned

Dyety, Dyeve, obs forms of DEITY, DIVE *v*.

Dye-wood. Wood yielding a dye.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* (R.), Here are dye-woods, as fustick, &c 1812–16 J SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I 92 Several woods of foreign production, such as dyewoods, we pass over 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem* II 354 This is a style of calico-printing in which one or more mordants are mixed with dye-wood decoctions or other coloured solutions

Dyf-: see DIF-.

Dygne, dygnyte, obs. ff DIGNE, DIGNITY.

Dygogram (dəi gogræm) [See quot 1862.] A diagram consisting of a curve showing the variation of the horizontal component of the force of magnetism exerted upon the ship's compass-needle by the iron in the ship's composition while making a circuit or curve

1862 A. SMITH *Devnat Ship's Compass* App. ii 151 Graphic representations of the amount and direction of the forces which act on the magnetic needle These representations are designated by the general name of 'Dygogram', a contraction for 'Dynamo-gonio-gram' or 'Force and angle diagram' 1881 MAXWELL *Electr & Magn.* II. 73 Such a curve, by means of which the direction and magnitude of the force on the compass is given in terms of the magnetic course of the ship, is called a Dygogram

Dygre, obs. f. DEGREE

Dying (dəi iŋ), *vbl. sb* Forms · see DIE *v.*[1] [f. DIE *v* [1] + -ING [1].] The action of the verb DIE.

1 Ceasing to live, expiring, decease, death.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 485 Hunger & deinge of men. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* CVI 20 He toke þaim out of þaire dyngis 1526–34 TINDALE 2 *Cor* IV 10 And we all wayes beare in oure bodyes the dynge of the Lorde Iesus 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 448 The Dying, in the Winter, of the Roots or Plants that are Annual 1893 HUXLEY *Evolut. & Ethics* 9 Life seems not worth living except to escape the bore of dying

b *transf.* and *fig* See DIE *v* Also with *advs.*

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI 413 At the dying of the Stream, it is often two Feet higher than the Main Tide 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int* II I § 16 The gradual dying away of a motion 1884 J A. H MURRAY in *13th Addr Philol. Soc.* 7 The history of the dying-out of Cornish

2. *attrib* Of, belonging to, or relating to dying or death, as *dying bed, command, day, declaration, fit, groan, prayer, shriek, time, tree, wish, word*, etc Cf. DEATH 18 a (In some of these, the *vbl sb* has come to be identified with the *ppl a*)

1580 J. STUBBS in *Lett Lat Men* (Camden) 41 The glad tydings half revived my wife almost in a dyeng bedd 1593 SHAKS *Lucr* 1266 Dying fear through all her body spread 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec* (1632) 90 To have a sight of her sometime before their dying-dayes 1620 QUARLES *Jonah* (1638) 45 Like pitmoned pris'ners at the dying tree. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 70 P 8 The Scotch Earl falls; and with his Dying Words encourages his men to revenge his Death 1784 COWPER *Task* III 328 The sobs and dying shrieks Of harmless Nature. 1872 WHARTON *Law-Lexicon* (ed 5) 273/2 Death-bed or Dying Declarations are constantly admitted in evidence 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* Prol 19 A dead man's dying wish should be of weight *Mod.* I shall remember it to my dying day

Dy·ing, *ppl a* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That dies.

1 Departing from this life; at the point of death, moribund, mortal.

c 1450 tr *De Imitatione* II XII. 59 Know for certein þat þou must lede a dieng life 1563 WINJET *Wks* (1890) II 63 He had leuir the dethe of the deand sinnar, than that he suld returne and leue 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II I IV *Handicrafts* 422 He buries there his dying-living seeds 1704 RAY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 206, I look upon my self as a dying man. 1821 SHELLEY *Ginevra* 81 The dying violet 1860–1 FLO NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 71 Oh! how much might be spared to the dying!

2 *transf.* and *fig* See DIE *v*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q* II VII 36 Another did the dying bronds repayre With yron tongs 1592 SHAKS *Ven & Ad* 338 As a dying coal revives with wind 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* IV 382 Dying Murmurs of departing Tides 1713 POPE *Prol. Cato* 14 Such Tears as Patriots shed for dying Laws. 1820 SHELLEY *Liberty* XIX, As a brief insect dies with dying day

Hence **Dy·ingly** *adv*, in a dying manner, in dying; **Dy·ingness,** dying or languishing quality

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* II XII 103 Deyngly I sal wax stronge 1556 J HEYWOOD *Spider & F* lix 46 As both sides shall liue euermore dyingly *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Pilgr* IV III, I can dyingly and boldly say I know not your dishonour 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III V, Tenderness becomes me best, a sort of dyingness 1823 *New Monthly Mag* VIII. 276 To sing faintly, sweetly, and as it were dyingly.

Dyit, Sc. var. of DITE *sb., Obs*

Dyke, etc, a frequent spelling of DIKE, etc

Dyker, Dylaye, obs forms of DICKER, DELAY.

Dylde (in phr. *God dylde you*): see YIELD *v*.

Dyle, Dyll(e, obs forms of DILL.

Dylectable, obs var DILECTABLE

Dyluuye, var DILUVY *Obs*, deluge, flood

Dymbe, dyme, dymme, obs forms of DIM.

Dyme, obs form of DEEM *v*, DIME.

Dymisent, dymyceynt, -sen(t, -son: see DEMICEINT, *Obs*.

Dymonde, obs form of DIAMOND.

Dyna-. In the derivatives of Gr. *δύνα-σθαι* to be able, *δύναμις* power, the *y* (= Gr. *υ*) is etymologically short, and is so treated in pronouncing dictionaries down to the middle of the 19th c. But popular usage (esp since *dynamite* came into vogue) tends to give the *y* the diphthongal pronunciation (əi) in all these words, though (dɪn-) is still preferred by some in *dynamic* and its family, and app by most scholars in *dynasty* and its family.

Dyna, obs form of DINAR

Dynactino·meter. ? *Obs* [f. Gr *δύν(αμις* power + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτῖν-*) ray + *μέτρον* measure: see -METER, and cf ACTINOMETER] An instrument designed to measure the intensity of the photogenic rays, and to compute the power of object-glasses.

1851 M CLAUDET in *Philos Mag*

Dynagraph (dəi nägraf, dɪn-). [f Gr. *δύνα(μις* power + *-γραφος* writer, -GRAPH] The name given in the United States to a machine of the same character as the *dynamometer car* on some English Railways, used for mechanically reporting the condition of a railway line, the speed of a train, and the power used in traversing a given distance.

These elements are recorded on a paper ribbon moved by means of gearing from one of the axles of the car or van which carries the machine 1890 in *Century Dict*

†**Dy·nam.** *Obs* [a. F *dyname* (also *dynamie*), 'a unit of power, the force necessary to raise in a given time 1000 kilogrammes to a height of 1 metre', f Gr. *δύναμις* power, force] 'A term proposed by Dr. Whewell, as expressive of a pound or other unit, in estimating the effect of mechanical labour.' Craig 1847 (See also DYNE.)

Dynama·gnite, early name for DYNAMOGEN, q v.

Dyname (dəi·nēm) *Physics.* [a Ger. *dyname*, f. Gr *δύναμις* see DYNAM] A force or a force and a couple, the resultant of all the forces acting together on a body.

1866 J PLUCKER *Fundam Views Mech.* in *Phil Trans* CLVI 362 If any number of given forces act upon or pass through given points, according to the fundamental law of statics, the *resulting effect* is o[illegible] ordinates of the forces In the general case I propose to call the cause producing the resulting effect *dyname Ibid* 363 A dyname, determined by its six linear coordinates represents the effect produced by two forces not intersecting each other *Ibid* 369 A dyname may be resolved into pairs of forces, the forces of all pairs constitute a linear complex

Dynameter (dəi-, dinæ·mĭtəɹ see DYNA-). [mod f Gr *δύνα(μις* power + *μέτρ-ον* measure, or shortened from DYNAMOMETER.] An instrument for measuring the magnifying power of a telescope; = DYNAMOMETER 2.

1828 W[illegible] 1837 C[illegible] *Microgr* [illegible] of an eng[illegible]

1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 116 The image can be measured with tolerable accuracy by Mr. Berthon's dynameter

Hence **Dyname·tric, Dyname·trical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to a dynameter

1828 WEBSTER, *Dynametrical*

Dynamic (dəi-, dinæ·mik: see DYNA-), *a* and *sb.* [ad. F. *dynamique* (Leibnitz 1692, Dict. Acad. 1762), ad. Gr *δυναμικός* powerful, f. *δύναμις* power, strength.]

A *adj.* **1** Of or pertaining to force producing motion often opposed to *static*

1827 D GILBERT in *Phil Trans* CXVII 26 Mr. Watt .. assumed one pound raised one foot high for what has been called in other countries the dynamic unit 1843–46 GROVE *Corr Phys Forces* (ed. 1) 13 A comparative view of the corpuscular and dynamic theories of heat 1850 *Ibid* (ed. 2) 74, I have used the terms dynamic and static to represent the different states of magnetism 1847 J DWYER *Prime Hydraul Engineer* 94 The horse's power is principally used by Engineers in this country as a Dynamic unit 1855 H SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II VI XI 138 We find light producing a dynamic effect..in those molecular re-arrangements which it works in certain crystals 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* II. XIX 331 According to the dynamic view heat is regarded as a motion 1881 ARMSTRONG *Address Brit Assoc* in *Nature* No. 619. 449 Such is the richness of coal as a store of mechanical energy that a pound of coal, even as used in the steam-engine, produces a dynamic effect about five times greater than a pound of gunpowder burnt in a gun.

2. Of or pertaining to force in action or operation; active

1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer* i. 6 What would man be without Nature? A mere capacity, if such a thing be conceivable alone, potential, but not dynamic 1863 — *Heat* v 137 While in the act of falling, the energy of the weight is active. It may be called *actual* energy, in antithesis to *possible*, or .. *dynamic* energy, in antithesis to *potential Ibid* 138 As potential energy disappears, dynamic energy comes into play

3. *transf.* and *fig* Active, potent, energetic, effective, forceful.

1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits, Lat* Wks (Bohn) II. 105 Their dynamic brains hurled off their words, as the revolving stone hurls off scraps of grit 1876 GEO ELIOT *Dan. Der* I i, What was the secret of form or expression which gave the dynamic quality to her glance? 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C* I i 14 It [Greek intellect] has been the great dynamic agency in European civilisation.

b Opposed to *static*

1876 C P MASON *Eng Gram* (ed 21) 117 (To borrow a metaphor from mechanics) the adjective is a *static attribute*, the verb is a *dynamic attribute*

4 Of, according to, or pertaining to the science of DYNAMICS. as the *dynamic* theory of the tides

1838–51 NICHOL *Archit Heav* (ed 9) 196 A sure dynamic theorem 1891 E PEACOCK *N Brendon* II 416 The dynamic laws which cause a pump to act.

5. *Med* a. Functional, in contradistinction to *organic*; as in *dynamic disease* b With Hahnemann and his followers: Of the nature of some immaterial or 'spiritual' influence. † c. Attended with a morbid increase of vital action, sthenic (*obs.*)

Dynamic school a name given to the Stahlians, or followers of Stahl, as attributing the vital phenomena to the operation of an internal force or power acting for the most part independently of external causes (*Syd Soc. Lex*)

[1829 see ADYNAMIC] 1834 *Good's Study Med* (ed 4) IV 272 Dr Stoker. has divided dropsies into two kinds, dynamic and adynamic 1855 J R. REYNOLDS *Dis Brain* ix, The simple fact of convulsions is proof of dynamic (functional) disease 1881 J. G GLOVER in *Encycl Brit* XII 128/1 (*Homœopathy*), Underlying all his [Hahnemann's] system .was the idea that the causes of disease were impalpable, immaterial, spiritual, dynamic 1882 *Med Temp. Jrnl* I. 114 A dynamic narcosis of the ultimate fibres of sensation.

6 In the Kantian philosophy Relating to the reason of existence of an object of experience

Dynamic relations, the relations between objects as forming parts of one connected experience viz the relations of substance and accident, of cause and effect, and of substances acting upon each other *Dynamic category*, a category that expresses one of the dynamic relations. *Dynamic synthesis*, a synthesis which is guided by the dynamic categories

7 Relating to the existence or action of some force or forces, applied esp to a theory that accounts for matter, or for mind, as being merely the action of forces. see DYNAMISM 1.

Dynamic theory of Kant, a theory according to which matter was conceived to be constituted by two antagonistic principles of attraction and repulsion

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog Lit* I. IX 150 We had both equal obligations to the polar logic and dynamic philosophy of Giordano Bruno

B. *sb* **1** = DYNAMICS, q v

1873 CLIFFORD *Syllabus of Lectures* in *Math. Papers* (1882) 516 The science which teaches under what circumstances particular motions take place is called Dynamic It is divided into two parts, *Static* and *Kinetic*. 1878 — (*title*) Elements of Dynamic. an Introduction to the Study of Motion and Rest in Solid and Fluid Bodies

2 = Dynamic theory. see A 7.

1884 tr *Lotze's Metaph* 305 As Kant does in the course of his 'Proof' of this 'Precept No 1' of his 'Dynamic'

3 Energizing or motive force.

1894 H DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 270 The Struggle for Life, as life's dynamic, can never wholly cease 1896 *Advance* (Chicago) 16 July 89/1 There is lack of dynamic. There is lack of direct soul-changing power

Dynamical (dəi-, dinæ·mikal), *a.* [f. as prec + -AL]

1. Of or pertaining to the science of DYNAMICS

1812–16 PLAYFAIR *Nat Phil* (1819) II 271 An elementary exposition of the dynamical principles employed in these investigations. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron* VIII 266 As an abstract dynamical proposition 1869 HUXLEY in *Sci Opinion* 28 Apr 486/3 Strict deductions from admitted dynamical principles

2. Of or pertaining to force or mechanical power. = DYNAMIC *a* 1, 2.

Dynamical electricity, current electricity, as exhibited in the galvanic battery, and in electromotive appliances

1828 WEBSTER, *Dynamical*, pertaining to strength or power 1843–46 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed 1) 15 Nor do we by any of our ordinary methods test heat in any other way than by its purely dynamical action 1855 H SPENCER *Princ. Psychol* (1872) II VI XI 138 In this purely dynamical action consists the production of sound. 1860 MAURY *Phys Geog Sea* II § 108 The dynamical forces which are expressed by the Gulf Stream 1862 SIR H HOLLAND *Ess* I 14 On the mutual convertibility of heat and dynamical force 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys Geog* III 96 In a permanent condition of dynamical equilibrium 1881 SIR W THOMSON in *Nature* No 619 435 High potential is the essential for good dynamical economy in the electric transmission of power.

b. *transf* Cf. DYNAMIC *a.* 3 b

1870 S H HODGSON *The. Practice* II IV § 93 22 The distinction between the statical and dynamical mode of perception gives the distinction between noun and verb. [See also S.V. DYNAMICALLY]

3. Applied to inspiration conceived as an endowing with divine power, in opposition to a 'mechanical' inspiration in which the medium is the mere tool or instrument of the Deity

1841 MYERS *Cath Th* III XVI. 60 The method in which it [Divine Influence] has been exerted on man has been dynamical rather than merely mechanical 1846 HARE *Mission Comf* (1850) 299 Andrewes .. was disposed to look at the work of the Spirit rather as mechanical, than as dynamical or organical 1856 J. MACNAUGHT *Doctrine Inspir.* vi (1857) 6 If a living man be 'moved by the Spirit', it can, assuredly, only be by a strengthening, or enlarging, or adding to the number of the faculties of that living man—that is, by 'dynamical' inspiration

4 Of or pertaining to DYNAMISM (sense 1).

1845 MAURICE *Mor & Met. Philos* in *Encycl Metrop.* 579/1 That high form of dynamical philosophy which was contained in the poems of Empedocles of Agrigentum 1850 — *Mor & Met. Philos* (ed 2) 85 The natural philosophers of Greece are divided into the dynamical and mechanical—Thales being assigned to the former class

5. *Med.* Functional: = DYNAMIC 5 a.

1862 T. J GRAHAM *Pract Med.* 19 Another element of disease in the dynamical condition of a part, appears to be an alteration in the relation between the tissues and the blood

Dyna·mically, *adv* [f prec + -LY².] In a dynamic or dynamical manner or way, in the way of a force in action or in motion, from the point of view of dynamics.

1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* VIII 267 A straight line, dynamically speaking, is the only path which can be pursued by a body absolutely free 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr *Humboldt's Trav* XXVII 411 Manifesting its power, at great distances, only dynamically, by shaking the crust of our planet in linear directions 1870 S H. HODGSON *The Practice* II. IV § 93 8 The distinction of noun and verb seems to me to be the distinction between an object considered statically, and one, perhaps the same object, considered dynamically A verb is a noun in motion, a noun is a verb at rest 1881 MIVART *Cat* 9 The animal may be considered statically or dynamically

Dynami·city. *Chem* A synonym of *valency* or *atomicity* In mod Dicts

Dynamics (dəi-, dinæ·miks). [Plural of DYNAMIC, after earlier names of sciences in -ICS, q v]

1 The branch of Physics which treats of the action of force: in earlier use restricted to the action of force in producing or varying motion, and thus opposed to *Statics* (which treats of rest or equilibrium under the action of forces); more recently (see quots 1863–67), the name *Kinetics* has been introduced for the former, Dynamics being taken in a more comprehensive (and more etymological) sense, to include Statics and Kinetics. But the earlier usage, in which Statics and Dynamics are treated as co-ordinate, is still retained by some physicists, and has largely influenced the popular and transferred applications of the word and its derivatives Also called DYNAMIC

1788–89 HOWARD *Royal Encycl*, *Dynamics* is the science of moving powers, more particularly of the motion of bodies that mutually act on one another 1804 ROBISON *Mechan. Philos* Pref, The general doctrines of Dynamics are the basis of Mechanical Philosophy. 1812–16 PLAYFAIR *Nat Phil* (1819) I 57 This part of Dynamics would lead to the consideration of Central Forces 1829 *Nat Philos, Mech* I I 1 (U K S) In the second part, which is called dynamics, bodies are considered as submitted to the action of forces which are not in equilibrium 1863 THOMSON & TAIT *Sketch of Elem Dynamics* I Dynamics is the science which investigates the action of Force.. Dynamics is divided into two parts, Statics and Kinetics 1867 — *Nat Philos* Pref 2 Keeping in view the proprieties of language, and following the example of the most logical writers, we employ the term Dynamics in its true sense as the science which treats of the action of *force*, whether it maintains relative rest, or produces acceleration of relative motion The two corresponding divisions of Dynamics are thus conveniently entitled *Statics* and *Kinetics* 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm Sc.* (1879) I. I 17 We deal with statics, not with dynamics

b. That branch of any science in which force or forces are considered

e g *Geological Dynamics*, that branch of geology which treats of the nature and operation of the forces by which the earth's surface has been affected, as distinguished from that which treats of the existing condition of the surface, and the order and characteristics of the strata.

1843 MILL *Logic* VI X § 5 (1856) II 505 [With Comte] Social Dynamics is the theory of society considered in a state of progressive movement, while Social Statics is the theory of the *consensus* already spoken of as existing among the different parts of the social organism 1845 GRAVES *Rom. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop* 768/1 He treats rather of the *dynamics* than of the *statics* of law—rather of those events or *forces* by which classes of rights begin, are modified or terminate, than of those rights and duties which accompany a given *stationary* legal relation 1863 LYELL *Antiq Man* XV 313 It is for those to decide who are conversant with dynamics of glacier motion

2 *transf* The moving physical or moral forces in any sphere, or the laws by which they act

1833 CHALMERS *Const Man* (1835) I VI 236 To unsettle the moral dynamics which nature hath established there 1843 J MARTINEAU *Chr Life* (1867) 289 The great store house of our spiritual dynamics 1849 BUCHANAN *10 Years' Conf* (1852) II 392 Conscience seemed to be a force as little known to the dynamics of politicians in the nineteenth as in the seventeenth century 1867 *Cornh Mag* Jan 25 No comprehensive theory of the dynamics of æsthetic evolution has yet been propounded

† **Dynamide.** A generic term proposed by Berzelius to include the 'imponderables', caloric, light, electricity, and magnetism, in substitution for *fluid*. (*Syd Soc Lex* 1883)

Dynami·meter, Dynamo·meter, forms more etymologically correct, proposed and by some used, instead of DYNAMOMETER

Dynamism (dəi·n-, di nămiz'm) [f. Gr. *δύναμις* power, force + -ISM In mod F *dynamisme*]

1 A philosophical system, theory, or doctrine, which seeks to explain the phenomena of the universe by some immanent force or energy

Applied to an ancient doctrine of the Ionic philosophers, who explained the motion of bodies by such principles as love and hatred, to the doctrine of Leibnitz that all substance involves force, and to modern theories that mechanical energy is substance, or that the doctrine of energy is sufficient to explain the constitution of the universe

1857 W FLEMING *Vocab Philos* (1858) 148 *Dynamism*, the philosophy of Leibnitz, that all substance involves *force* 1866 *Contemp Rev* II. 552 To distinguish the dynamism of Goethe from that of Diderot, to show how this dynamism is related to the free pantheistic doctrine which emerged in Goethe's mind from the dogmatic system of Spinoza 1875 LEWES *Probl Life & Mind* IV IV § 77 II 316 Two great systems embrace all minor systems Atomism and Dynamism The Dynamist theory regards Matter as constituted by unextended centres of force 1876 MANNING in *Contemp. Rev* Nov 1030 Mr Kirkman, as a champion of Dynamism, has challenged single handed all Atomists and Materialists 1892 tr *Didon's Jesus Christ* 14 The dynamism of Thales and Pherecydes gave place to the atomism of Democritus

2 In various *nonce-uses*. The mode of being of force or energy; operation of force, energizing or dynamic action

1831 CARLYLE in Froude *Life in Lond* (1882) II VII 144 These all build on mechanism, one spark of dynamism, of inspiration, were it in the poorest soul, is stronger than they all 1874 LEWES *Probl Life & Mind* I XII That which by its definition is not substantial at all, but pure dynamism 1880 *Times* 20 Nov 5/4 The seismograph on Mount Vesuvius indicates great subterranean dynamism 1885 L OLIPHANT *Sympneumata* 211 Apparent miracle by the dynamism of touch 1887 — *Fash Philos* 19 The one contains a vital element in its dynamism which the other does not

3 *Med.* 'The theory of the origin of disease from change or alteration of vital force.' (*Syd Soc. Lex.*)

Hence **Dynamist**, a. One who studies or deals with dynamics, b. One who holds the doctrine of dynamism. **Dynamistic** *a*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of dynamism; according to the doctrine of dynamists

1856 Dove *Logu Chr Faith* v i § 2 275 The dynamist treating of levers which have neither breadth nor thickness, and contain no material, is an absolute Idealist 1883 *Encycl Brit* XVI 719/1 It is usual to speak of two kinds of monarchianism,—the dynamistic and the modalistic By monarchians of the former class Christ was held to be constituted the Son of God simply by the infinitely high degree in which he had been filled with Divine wisdom and power.

‖ **Dynamitard.** [f. DYNAMITE, after Fr. *communard*. (Not in recognized Fr use, though it may have occurred in French newspapers.)] = DYNAMITER.

1882 *Pall Mall G* 28 Oct 1/2 'Red Spectre in France' The public confession that the 'dynamitards' had paralyzed the administration of justice 1883 *Ibid.* 2 Feb 1/2 The Dynamitards have not secured the return of a single deputy even for the 'reddest' constituency in France 1883 *Athenæum* 29 Dec 876/1 A melodrama . dealing with the proceedings of English dynamitards.

Dynamite (dəi năməit, di n-), *sb* [mod. f Gr. *δύναμις* force + -ITE, by Alfred Nobel the inventor]

1. A high explosive prepared from nitro-glycerine mixed, for greater safety in carriage and use, with some inert absorptive substance

1867 *Specif Newton's Patent* No 1345 3 Causing it [nitro glycerine] to be absorbed in porous unexplosive substances, such as charcoal, silica whereby it is converted into a powder, which I call dynamite or Nobel's safety powder 1868 *Daily Tel* 15 July, Other experiments demonstrated the great velocity imparted to fragments of shells charged with dynamite 1875 *Ann Reg* 120 A clockwork which was timed to cause the explosion of the dynamite 1883 *Fortn Rev* May 641 Dynamite consists of nitro glycerine absorbed in an infusorial siliceous earth called 'Kieselguhr'

2. *attrib*, as *dynamite bomb, outrage*, etc.; **dynamite cruiser**, a cruiser armed with dynamite guns; **dynamite gun**, a pneumatic gun for throwing dynamite shells, or other high explosives.

1880 *Daily News* 13 Dec, What was to be said of the dynamite affair at Bantry 1883 *Ibid* 14 Sept 2/7 The various dynamite outrages committed in Glasgow. 1883 *Pall Mall G* 6 Apr 7/1 The dynamite conspiracy. 1886 *World* 12 May 8 The dynamite bomb exploded among the Chicago police 1888 *Times* 2 Oct 3/2 To have shown that the dynamite shells could be successfully fired from an ordinary gun *Ibid*, The dynamite gun is a new instrument which has its own functions in time of war *Ibid.*, After the gun has been properly tested on board the dynamite cruiser.

Dynamite, *v.* [f prec sb] *trans.* To shatter or wreck by the explosion of dynamite; to mine or charge with dynamite.

1881 H Crosby in *Independent* (N Y) No. 1684 Finally Utah should be dynamited 1883 A M Sullivan in *Pall Mall G* 20 Mar 7/1 Our homes are in the midst of the cities that are, forsooth, to be kerosined and dynamited 1892 *L'pool Daily Post* 4 Aug 5/9 Threat to dynamite New York Bankers.

Dynamiter (dəi năməitəi, di n-) [f DYNAMITE *v* + -ER.] One who employs dynamite and similar explosives for unlawful purposes; esp. as a means of attacking existing governments or political systems.

1883 *U. S Newspaper* 16 May, There is a rumor that dynamiters intend to damage the Welland canal 1884 *American* VIII 294 You do not find a good citizen under the hat of a dynamiter and an assassin 1885 Stevenson *Dynamiter* 116 Under this alias, you follow the profession of a dynamiter

‖ **Dynamiteur** (dənamitör) [mod.F.] = prec.

1883 *Spectator* 14 Apr 472/2 The Dynamiteurs—we had better adopt the French word at once—may yet secure fanatics as agents 1886 J D Champlin *Chron Coach* 1 6 The tall column which the dynamiteurs had threatened with their bombs only a few nights before

Dynamitic (dəinămi tik, di n-), *a* [f DYNAMITE *sb* + -IC] Of or pertaining to dynamite; having to do with dynamite, or dynamiters.

1882 Goldw Smith in *19th Cent* June 887 If he did, a more dynamitic rival would immediately pluck him down 1885 *Sat Rev* 24 Jan 102/2 To receive subscriptions for carrying on dynamitic warfare 1895 *N Amer Rev.* Apr 463 The father of Nihilism and of dynamitic anarchy

Hence **Dynami'tical** *a*, in same sense; **Dynami'tically** *adv*, by way of dynamite.

1886 *Pall Mall G* 2 Oct 1/1, I have had neither part nor lot in any secret Fenian or dynamitical operations. 1887 *Congregationalist* (U S) 17 Feb, The Irish attempts, at New York, Paris, and elsewhere, dynamitically to blow up England on behalf of Ireland 1892 *Illustr Lond News* 8 Oct 450/3 His dynamitical and tyrannicidal schemes.

Dynamitism (dəi năməiti z'm, di n-). [-ISM] The principles and practice of the dynamiter; the use of dynamite and similar explosives for the destruction of life and property, as a method of attacking a government, nation, or person.

1883 *American* VI. 36 Unqualified repudiation of assassination and dynamitism. 1891 *Pall Mall G* 4 Aug 3/3 He was indicted, not for dynamitism, but for Fenianism

Dynamitist. [f as prec + -IST] One who practises or favours dynamitism; a dynamiter.

1882 *Sat Rev* 8 July 45/1 Reports of the intentions of the American-Irish dynamitists 1885 Holyoake *Let.* in *Daily News* 7 Feb 3/8 While Dynamitists and State Socialists appear as lurid figures on the horizon of society.

Dynamize (dəi n-, di'năməiz), *v Med* [see -IZE] *trans* To endow with power. In *Homœopathy*, To increase the power of (medicines) by trituration or succussion Hence **Dynamiza'tion.**

1855 *Household Wds* XII 69 Monstrous assertions of the curative power of the 'high dynamisation' of medicinal substances 1881 J G Glover in *Encycl Brit.* XII 127/1 The most characteristic feature of Hahnemann's practice—the 'potentizing', 'dynamizing', of medicinal substances 1883 *Syd. Soc Lex*, *Dynamisation* used by the homœopathists to denote the accession or freeing of active powers produced in a medicine by pounding it or shaking violently the bottle in which it is contained.

Dynamo-, an element, derived from Gr. *δύναμις* 'power, force', used to form combinations and derivative words, as **Dynamo-electric** *a.*, pertaining to current (formerly called dynamic) electricity; also, pertaining to the conversion of dynamical into electrical energy, as in *dynamo-electric machine, machinery* · see next. **Dynamo-metamorphism**, the transformation of energy from one mode of action to another.

1882 *Deschanel's Nat. Phil* (ed. 6) 795 Machines constructed on this principle [that of Siemens and Wheatstone] are called dynamo electric 1896 *Yale Univ. Grad. Course Instruct* 58 Effects of dynamo-metamorphism

Dynamo (dəi năm*o*), *sb Electr.* Pl **-os** [Abbreviated from *dynamo-machine*, itself short for *dynamo-electric machine*] A machine for converting energy in the form of mechanical power into energy in the form of electric currents, by the operation of setting conductors (usually in the form of coils of copper wire) to rotate in a magnetic field.

The full name *dynamo-electric machine* was given by Siemens in 1867, to distinguish his invention from the *magneto-electric machines* previously used, in which the electric current was generated by means of a permanent magnet But in the shortened form *dynamo* (recommended by Prof S P Thompson early in 1882), the use of the word has been extended so as to include all forms of these machines see quot 1884.

[1882 *Times* 2 Dec 5 Professor Thompson said that the name 'dynamo-electric machine' was first applied by Dr Werner Siemens in a communication made in January, 1867, to the Berlin Academy He there described a machine for generating electric currents by the application of mechanical power, the currents being induced in the coils of a rotating armature by the action of electro-magnets which were themselves excited by the currents so generated. The machine was, in fact, a self-exciting dynamo]

1875 *Specif Clark's Patent* No 4311 2 Dynamo-electric machine 1878 S P. Thompson in *Engineering* 20 Dec 500 Such machines were more powerful than those in which only steel magnets were used; and they have received the name *dynamo electric machines Ibid*, The cost of producing electric currents of any required power is now simply the cost of a dynamo-machine and a steam-engine, and of the coal and labour necessary to supply and attend to them 1880 *Print. Trades Jrnl* No 32. 26 Instructions for depositing Copper by the battery, or by the Dynamo machine 1882 *Athenæum* 5 Aug 179/2 The word 'dynamo' is now being used as a noun in the place of 'dynamo electric machine', and from its convenience it will probably soon become the generic term 1884 S P Thompson *Dynamo-electric Mach* 3 A dynamo is a dynamo, in fact, whether its magnets be excited by the whole of its own current, or by a part of its own current, or by a current from an independent source *Ibid* 4 The arbitrary distinction between so-called magneto-electric machines and dynamo-electric machines fails when examined carefully In all these machines a magnet, whether permanently excited, independently excited, or self-excited, is employed to provide a field of magnetic force *Ibid* xi 199 (Heading) The magneto dynamo or magneto-electric machine 1885 *Athenæum* No 2985 54 Efficiency and economic coefficient of dynamos, the series dynamo and the shunt dynamo being separately considered

Dynamogen (dəin-, dinæ mədʒen). [mod f. DYNAMO- + GEN taken in sense of 'producing', 'producer'] Nitromagnite, a high explosive (for which the name 'dynamagnite' was first proposed), consisting of a mixture of nitro-glycerine and prepared hydrocarbonate of magnesia. Known in U S as 'Hercules powder'.

1882 *Daily News* 30 May 6/2 A new explosive has been invented by M Petri, a Viennese engineer The name given to it is dynamogen The charge of dynamogen is in the form of a solid cylinder.

Dynamogeny (dəin-, dinăm*o* dʒĕni). [mod f DYNAMO- + Gr. *-γενεια* production . see -GENY.] Production of increased nervous activity, dynamization of nerve-force.

1887 *Fortn Rev* May 742 The views recently propounded by Professor Brown-Séquard upon what he calls nervous 'dynamogeny' *Ibid*, Inhibition in one nervous sphere is often accompanied with dynamogeny in another 1895 tr *Max Nordau's Degeneration* 28 A feeling of pleasure is always connected with dynamogeny, or the production of force, every living thing, therefore, instinctively seeks for dynamogenous sense-impressions

So **Dynamoge'nesis** = DYNAMOGENY; **Dynamoge'nic** *a*, of or pertaining to dynamogeny; **Dynamo'genous** *a.*, having the property of generating or producing force; **Dynamo'genously** *adv*

1883 L Brunton in *Nature* 8 Mar 436 M. Brown Séquard supposes that in each layer of the cerebro-spinal system there are both dynamogenic elements and inhibitory elements for the subjacent segments 1887 *Fortn. Rev* May 742 Recent researches by Dr Féré have thrown additional light upon these 'dynamogenic' or 'force-producing' processes 1895 tr *Max Nordau's Degeneration* 28 Many sense impressions operate enervatingly and inhibitively on the movements; others, on the contrary, make these more powerful, rapid and active, they are 'dynamogenous', or 'force-producing' *Ibid* 29 Pictures operating dynamogenously, and producing feelings of pleasure.

Dynamograph (dəi n-, di năməgraf). [mod. f. DYNAMO- + Gr. *-γραφος* writer. see -GRAPH.] An instrument for recording the amount of force exerted.

1851 *Offic Catal Gt Exhib* III 1014 A dynamograph, for ascertaining the average strength of draught Invented by Adam Chevalier de Burg 1871 Hammond *Dis Nerv Syst* p. xix, The Dynamograph is of great value in the diagnosis of diseases of the nervous system 1878 Hamilton *Nerv Dis* 26 The dynamograph a combination of the dynamometer and the writing part of the sphygmograph, is advocated as a valuable aid in diagnosis

Hence **Dynamogra'phic** *a*, pertaining to a dynamograph

1895 Pritchard tr *Marey's Movement* ix. 52 The areas of the curves which are described by the dynamographic needle express the exact equivalent of the force employed.

Dynamometer (dəin-, dinăm*o* mĭtəi · see DYNA-). [ad. F. *dynamomètre* (in Lunier, *Dict des Sciences*, 1805), f. DYNAMO- + Gr. *μέτρ-ον* measure]

1. A name of instruments of various kinds for measuring the amount of energy exerted by an animal, or expended by a motor or other engine in its work, or by the action of any mechanical force.

1810 *Q Rev* Aug 59 Some experiments made . with a new instrument, invented by Regnier, which he calls a dynamometer, for the purpose of ascertaining the comparative strength which individuals are capable of exerting 1823 *Mech Mag* No 14 209 The Dynamometer of Regnier, which enables us to ascertain easily the comparative strength of men 1862 *Lond. Rev* 23 Aug 176 The draught-power of the engine was noted by a spiral spring dynamometer, capable of registering up to 6 tons 1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat Phil* I 1 488 The name 'dynamometer', besides, appears to be badly formed from the Greek, and for designating an instrument for *measurement of force*, I would suggest that the name may with advantage be changed to *dynamometer* 1895 Pritchard tr *Marey's Movement* ix. 146 Dynamometers are constructed on the principle that an elastic body is distorted in proportion to the degree of force applied

fig 1854 Lowell *Cambridge* 30 *Y. Ago* Pr Wks 1890 I 88 An accurate dynamometer of Willard's punch or Porter's flip 1890 B. L. Gildersleeve *Ess & Stud.* 245 He saluted his wife as a moral dynamometer.

2. An instrument for measuring the magnifying power of a telescope: also called DYNAMETER.

1832 *Nat Philos*, *Optic Instr.* iv § 18 11 (U K S) The magnifying power of telescopes may be ascertained . by means of a dynamometer 1890 G. F Chambers *Handbk. Astron* vii. i, Shifting the Dynamometer until the two internal edges exactly touch the circumference of the image

Hence **Dynamome'tric, -me'trical** (also **dynami-**) *a.*, of or pertaining to the measurement of force; **Dynamo'metry**, the measurement of force

1864 Webster, *Dynamometric, -al* 1868 Duncan *Ins World* Introd. 23 In order to measure the muscular strength of man, or of animals many different dynamometric apparatuses have been invented, composed of springs, or systems of unequal levers 1870 *Daily News* 14 Nov, Thorough Test of Double Ploughs To carry out the dynamometrical experiments 1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat Phil* I 1 § 437 If we apply the proper amount of force at each end of the dynamimetric rope or chain 1891 *Athenæum* 7 Mar 316/1 Further Contributions to Dynamometry

Dynamopathy. A synonym of *Homœopathy*, in reference to the 'dynamization' of drugs (*S S Lex*)

Dynamoscope (dinæ moskoup) [a. F. *dynamoscope* (Collongues 1862), f DYNAMO- + Gr. *-σκοπος*, -SCOPE] An instrument devised for the prosecution of *dynamoscopy*

Dynamo scopy [Fr. *-opie*], Collongues' name for a special form of auscultation for the observation of the sound called *bruit rotatoire*, a hollow rumbling heard in living muscular tissue, esp in the tips of the fingers, and supposed to proceed from fibrillary contraction of the muscles

Dynast (di n-, dəi năst · see DYNA-) Also 7 di- [ad late L *dynastēs*, a Gr. *δυναστής* lord, chief, ruler, f *δύνασθαι* to be able, powerful. Cf. F *dynaste* (16th c). Milton used the Gr. and L accus pl. *dynastas* in English context] One in power; a ruler, lord, chief, potentate, esp. a hereditary ruler, a member or founder of a dynasty.

1631 Weever *Anc Fun Mon* 652 The ancient stemme of Des Ewes, Dynasts or Lords of the Ditton of Kessell in the Dutchie of Gelderland 1632 Burton *Anat Mel* II iii III (ed 4) 332 How many great Cæsars, mighty monarches, tetrarches, dynastes, Princes, lived in his daies. 1638 Sir T Herbert *Trav* (ed 2) 113 Shaw-Mahomet an Arabian Dinast 1648 Milton *Tenure Kings* Wks (1847) 237/1 Therefore did his Mother the Virgin Mary give such praise to God that he had cut down dynastas or proud monarchs from the throne 1725 tr *Dupin's Eccl Hist 17th C* I v 121 They might probably be Dynasts of that Country 1874 Mahaffy *Soc. Life Greece* iv 116 Miltiades the elder was a sort of prince or dynast in Attica

Dynastic (din-, dəinæ stik), *a.* (*sb*) [ad. Gr. *δυναστικ-ός*, f. *δυναστής*: see prec., and cf. F. *dynastique* (admitted 1878 into Acad Dict).] Of, pertaining to, or connected with a dynasty or dynasties.

1828 WEBSTER, *Dynastic*, relating to a dynasty or line of kings. 1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Poems* I 74 An alien tyranny, With its dynastic reasons of larger bones And stronger sinews 1863 BRYCE *Holy Rom Emp* vi (1875) 77 The first of the dynastic quarrels of modern Europe

† **B** *sb* = DYNAST *Obs rare*—0

1623 COCKERAM, *Dynastucke*, one of great rule and power. *Ibid* II, A great Ruler, *Potentate, Dinastick*

Dyna·stical, *a* [f as prec + -AL] = prec

1730 DALE (*title*) The History and Antiquities of Harwich and Dovercourt, topographical, dynastical, and political. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* III. xxiii 232 Monarchical, not dynastical institutions.

Hence **Dyna·stically** *adv.*

1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I 243 Those [nations] which are designated dynastically from the head of a ruling family.

Dyna·sticism. [f. DYNASTIC *a* + -ISM] The dynastic principle; the system of ruling dynasties.

1872 GOLDW SMITH in *Fortn Rev* Mar 260 Look round Europe, and you will see that Legitimacy is dead, and that the sand of Dynasticism has nearly run 1884 — in *Contemp Rev* Sept 325 Its attempt to make election extinguish itself in favour of dynasticism

Dynastidan (dĭn-, dəinæ·stidăn). *Entom.* [f. mod L *Dynastidæ*, f *Dynastes* as a generic name.] A member of the *Dynastidæ*, a family of large beetles including the *Dynastes* or Hercules-beetle

1835 KIRBY *Hab & Inst Anim* II xv 365 The mighty Dynastidans appear to feed upon putrescent timber

Dynasty (dĭ·năsti, dəi-) [a F *dynastie* (15–16th c), ad late L *dynastia*, ad Gr *δυναστεία* power, lordship, domination, f. *δυναστής* DYNAST]

1 Lordship, sovereignty, power; régime. Now *rare* or *Obs*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 69 They tell of divers Dynasties or governments in this countrey of Babylon *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann* VI (1658) 196 The King bestowed a far better Dynasty or Principality upon him in Asia 1664 H MORE *Myst Iniq* 439 The Dynasties or Polities of the Nations, the Secular Kingdomes and Powers 1850 H MILLER *Footpr Creat* xv (1874) 295 During the present dynasty of probation and trial.

2 A succession of rulers of the same line or family; a line of kings or princes.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron* 23 Than entered that lond [Egipte] thicy of Tebes, tyl XXXVI dynasties had regned. 1624 RALEIGH *Hist World* II II § 2 (R) The account of the dynasties agreeth for the most part, if not altogether, with the histories of the Assyrians, Trojans, Italians, and others, etc. 1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man* II III 146 He digested the successive Governments of the Egyptians into 32 Dynasties 1790 BURKE *Fr Rev* 19 At some time or other, all the beginners of dynasties were chosen by those who called them to govern. 1844 H H WILSON *Brit. India* II. 53 Disaffected to the ruling dynasty of Nepal.

b *transf* and *fig*

1800 J REEVES *On Ps.* 18 (T.) The next dynasty of theologists, the schoolmen. 1857 H. RIED *Lect Brit Poets* VII 234 The annals of a dynasty of noble poets 1866 FERRIER *Grk Philos* I VII 363 Aristotle .. was fitted to found a new dynasty in philosophy

Dyndille, obs form of DINDLE *v.*

Dyne (dəin) *Physics* [a F. *dyne*, taken from Gr. *δύναμις* force, *δύνασθαι* to be powerful]

The unit of force in the centimetre-gramme-second (C G. S) system, i e a unit equivalent to that force which, acting for one second on a mass of one gramme, gives it a velocity of one centimetre per second

In France the term had been proposed at an earlier date in a different sense: see quot. 1842

[1842 *Mech Mag* XXXVI 192 The Industrial Society of Mulhausen observe, that the usual estimation of horse-power is not uniform, and propose that the unit for France should be the force required to raise one kilogramme to the height of a metre in a second To this unit they propose that the name of *dyne* should be applied] 1873 *Brit Assoc Rep* 223 As regards the name to be given the C. G. S unit of force, we recommend that it be a derivative of the Greek *δυναμις* The form *dynamy* appears to be most satisfactory to etymologists. *Dynam* is equally intelligible, but awkward in sound to English ears The shorter form, *dyne* will probably be generally preferred in this country *Ibid* 224 The weight of a gramme, at any part of the earth's surface, is about 980 dynes, or rather less than a kilodyne. 1874 MAXWELL *Poem* in *Life* (1882) 633 This string, you said, is strained too far, 'Tis forty dynes at least too tight. 1889 A. W. POYSER *Magnet. & Electr* 97 By a charge of one unit is meant that charge on a very small body, which, if placed at a distance of one centimetre from an equal and similar charge, repels it with a force of one dyne.

Dyneer, -er(e, dynner, -or, obs. ff. DINNER.

Dyng(e, obs. forms of DING *v.*[1]

Dyng(e, Sc. var. of DIGNE *a Obs.* worthy, etc.

Dyngnete, obs. form of DIGNITY.

Dynle, Dynt, obs. ff. DINDLE, DINT.

Dyophysite (dəi·ɒfizəit). *Theol.* [ad late Gr. *δυοφυσῖται* (found in 5th c. beside *διφυσῖται*, DIPHYSITE, which was a more etymological form), f. *δύο* two + *φύσις* nature.] A holder of the doctrine of the co-existence of two natures, the divine and the human, in Christ: opposed to the Monophysites Hence **Dyophysi·tic, Dyophysi·tical** *a.*, of or pertaining to Dyophysites; **Dyo·physitism,** the doctrine of the Dyophysites.

1860 EDERSHEIM tr. *Kurtz's Ch. Hist* I § 82 5 Felix II of Rome leader of the Dyophysites 1882 CAVE & BANKS tr *Dorner's Chr. Doctrine* 216 This monothelistic formula of union maintained by Heraclius and Zenon, retained no place between Dyophysites and Monophysites *Ibid* 219 In opposition to all theories of confusion the Church held to Dyophysitism and Dyotheletism 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl Relig Knowl* I 461 An attempt to reconstruct the Lutheran theory [of Christology] on a modern critical and ethical instead of a dyophysitic basis

Dyot, obs f DIET.

Dyothelete, -ite (dəiɒ·ɒ|ĭlēt, -əit), *a* and *sb. Theol.* [f. Gr. *δύο* two + *θελητής*, agent-n from *θέλ-ειν* to will · lit a 'two-willer'. Opposed to *μονοθελήτης* a 'one-willer' The ending in *-ete* is conformed to words of that termination A more etymological form would be *dithelete.*] **a.** *adj* Holding the doctrine that Christ had two wills, a divine and a human. **b.** *sb.* A holder of this doctrine, an opponent of MONOTHELETISM.

Hence **Dyothele·tian, Dyothele·tic, -i·tic, Dyothele·tical** *adjs*, of or pertaining to the Dyotheletes; **Dyo·theletism, Dyo·thelism,** the doctrine that Christ had two wills

1848 S DAVIDSON tr. *Gieseler's Eccl Hist* II 174 The doctrines of the Duothelites and Monothelites 1860 EDERSHEIM tr *Kurtz's Ch Hist* I § 82 8 After that [A D 680] Dyotheletism was universally received as orthodox doctrine 1882 CAVE & BANKS tr *Dorner's Chr Doctrine* 220 The decision of the Dyothelitic Council of the year 680 'The human will remains in unity with the Divine, because it is always determined by the omnipotent drawing of the Logos'. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl Relig Knowl* I 458 [Impersonality of human nature of Christ] seems inconsistent with the dyothelete theory *Ibid* II 1560 The dyothelete views were defended by the Roman legates. *Ibid* The doctrine of two wills in Christ, dyothelism, was formally defined and accepted by a synod of the Lateran (649) 1887 HEARD *Russian Ch* I. 2 The monothelitian patriarchs and the dyothelitian popes mutually anathematized each other

Dyphone (dəi·fōun) *Mus* [f. Gr *δύο* two + *φωνή* sound, tone. But the etymological form is *diphone*, Gr *δίφωνος*] The 'double lute', invented by Thomas Mace in 1672.

1676 T. MACE *Musick's Mon* II xii 203 Concerning the Dyphone . or Double-Lute, The Lute of Fifty Strings *Ibid.* 206 Since we are Thus Joyned Both in One, Henceforth Our Name shall be The Lute Dyphone. 1880 W H HUSK in Grove *Dict Mus* II 185 He [Mace] in 1672 invented a lute of 50 strings, which he termed the Dyphone, or Double Lute.

Dypnosophistick, erron. f DEIPNO-.

Dyptic(k, obs. ff. DIPTYCH

Dyr-: see DER-, DIR-.

Dyre, obs f. DIRE *a.*, DOOR, DURE *v.*

Dyrege, obs form of DIRGE.

Dyrk(e, Dyrse, obs forms of DARK, DRESS *v.*

Dyrupcionne, obs f DIRUPTION.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2963 Josephs cote in no parte felt payne of dyrupcionne

Dys, obs f. DICE; see DIE *sb*[1]

Dys-: obs spelling of DIS-, in many words.

Dys- (dis), *prefix*, repr. Gr. *δυσ-* [= Skt *dus-*, OTeut, **tuz-*, OHG *zir-* (Ger. *zer-*), ON *tor-*, OE *tō-* in *to-break*, etc.] 'inseparable prefix, opp. to *εὖ* [see EU-], with notion of *hard, bad, unlucky*, etc.; destroying the good sense of a word, or increasing its bad sense' (Liddell and Scott). In Eng used in many words, chiefly scientific, derived or compounded from Greek; the more important of these are entered as Main words; others (mostly pathological) follow here.

Dysange·lical *a* (*nonce-wd*), used in opposition to *evangelical* **Dysa·rthria** [Gr *ἄρθρον* joint, articulation], defective or deranged articulation in speaking; whence **Dysa·rthric** *a.*, belonging to dysarthria **Dysarthrosis** (disaɪprō·sis) [Gr. *ἄρθρωσις* articulation], (*a*) faulty articulation or congenital dislocation of a joint; (*b*) = *dysarthria* **Dyscholic** (-kɒ·lik), *a.* [Gr. *χολή* bile], arising from bilious disorder (*nonce-wd.*) **Dyschromato·psia, -chro·matopsy** [Gr. *χρωματ-* colour + *-οψία* seeing, sight], deranged vision of colours, colour-blindness; hence **Dyschromato·ptic** *a.*, colour-blind. **Dyscine·sia.** see *Dyskinesia.* **Dysepulo·tic, -ical** *adjs.* [Gr. *ἐπουλωτικός* (Galen) promoting cicatrization], difficult to heal or cicatrize. **Dysgenesis** (-dʒe·nĭsis) [Gr. *γένεσις* production], difficulty in breeding, *spec.* used by Broca for that degree of sexual affinity in which the offspring are sterile among themselves, but capable of producing (sterile) offspring with either of the parental races (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883); so **Dysgenesic** (-dʒĕne·sik), *a.* [F. *dysgénésique*] **Dysgeogenous** (-dʒɪɒ dʒĕnəs), *a.* [ad F *dysgéogène* (Thurmann 1849), f. Gr. *γῆ*, *γεω-* earth + *-gène*, taken in sense 'producing'], not readily decomposing into good soil; the opposite of *eugeogenous.* **Dysgramma·tical** *a*, pertaining to faults of speech arising from disease. **Dysidro·sis** (also *dyshi-*) [Gr *ἱδρώς* sweat], a disease of the sweat-glands, in which the sweat is retained and produces swellings. **Dyskine·sia** (also *dysci-*) [Gr *δυσκινησία* (Hippoc.)], a class of diseases in which voluntary motion is impeded. **Dyslalia** (dislēi·liă), **Dyslaly** (di·slăli) [Gr. *λαλία* speaking], derangement or impediment in speech, *spec.* that due to defects in the organs of speech or motor nerves **Dysle·xia** [Gr *λέξις* 'speaking' (here taken in sense 'reading')], a difficulty in reading due to affection of the brain. **Dyslogia** (-lōu·dgiă) [Gr *-λογία* speaking, speech] · see quot ; hence **Dyslo·gical** *a* **Dysnomy** (di·snŏmi) [Gr *δυσ-νομία* lawlessness, f *νόμος* law], a bad system of law (*rare*—0). **Dyso·pia, Dyso·psia, -o·psy** [Gr *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*) eye, face, *-οψία* sight, vision], defect or derangement of vision (Hooper *Med Dict* 1811). **Dysore·xia, -xy** [Gr *δυσορεξία* (Galen)], defective or depraved appetite. **Dysphasia** (-fē·ziă) [Gr. *δύσφατος* hard to utter, *-φασία* speaking], derangement in speech due to confusion or loss of ideas arising from affection of the brain (*Syd Soc Lex.* 1883); hence **Dysphasic** (-fæ·zik), *a.* **Dysphonia** (-fōu·niă), **Dysphony** (di·sfŏni), [Gr *δυσφωνία* 'harshness of sound'], difficulty of speaking arising from affection of the vocal organs, hence **Dysphonic** (-fɒ·nik), *a*, affected with dysphonia. **Dyspneu·mony** *nonce-wd* [Gr. *πνεύμων* lung], disease or affection of the lungs **Dysspe·rmatism** [Gr *σπερματισμός* emission of semen (LXX)], impeded emission of semen (Hooper *Med Dict* 1811). **Dysthesia** (-|ē·siă), **Dysthesy** (di·sθĭsi) [Gr. *δυσθεσία*], a bad condition or habit of body; hence **Dysthetic** (-|e·tik), *a.* **Dysthymic** (-|i·mik), *a.* [f Gr. *δύσθῡμ-ος* despondent + -IC], affected with despondency or depression of spirits **Dystocia** (-tō·siă), **Dystokia,** incorrectly **-tochia** (-tɒ·kiă) [Gr *δυστοκία*], difficult or painful childbirth; hence **Dysto·cial** *a.* **Dystome** (di·stoum), **Dystomic** (distɒ·mik), **Dystomous** (di·stŏməs), *adjs Min.* [Gr. *δύστομος* hard to cut], having imperfect fracture, cleaving with difficulty. **Dystrophia** (-trɒ·fiă), **Dystrophy** (di·strŏfi) [Gr. *-τροφία* nourishment], defective nourishment (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883); hence **Dystro·phic** *a*

1834 SOUTHEY *Corr w Caroline Bowles* (1881) 318 What I call the *Dysangelical party 1878 *Ziemssen's Cycl Med* XIV 613 The latter [lalopathia] thus includes *dysarthrias (including dyslalias and dysphasias) *Ibid* 612 *Dysarthric disturbances of speech 1889 *Ch Q Rev* 441 Views formed under the predominating influence of cucholic and *dycholic expressions of thought prevalent at the time. 1890 H ELLIS *Criminal* III 117 *Dyschromatopsia has been found common 1886 *Sat. Rev* 10 Apr 515 A *dyschromatoptic patient 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Suppl*, **Dysepulotica*, in medicine, great ulcers beyond cure 1851–60 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, *Dysepuloticus* difficult to be healed. *dysepulotic 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 205 The ulcer is sometimes left *dysepulotical 1878 BARTLEY tr *Toynard's Anthrop* II VII 369 M Broca has defined the various degrees of sexual affinity thus —Abortive, Agenesic, *Dysgenesic, without offspring; Paragenesic, Eugenesic, with offspring 1863 J G BAKER *N Yorksh* 152 The *dysgeogenous hills a range of calcareous hills which are somewhat lower in altitude. 1888 F A LEES *Flora West Yorksh* 65 Dysgeogenous Rocks are homogeneous in nature, hard or moderately so, very permeable to water, etc 1878 *Ziemssen's Cycl Med.* XIV. 793 [Faults of speech] which arise from disease and which we designate by the term **dysgrammatical derangements* 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 236 **Dysidrosis* Fox has described this disease 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), **Dyscinesia* 1879 G HEWITT in Reynolds *Syst Med* V. 702 Uterine dyskinesia is one of the earliest symptoms of uterine flexion. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex*, *Uterine Dyscinesia.* Grailly Hewett's term for inability to walk or move, or perform certain of the ordinary motions of the body, without producing pain referable to the uterus 1851–60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex*, **Dyslalia* 1856 *Househ Words* Nov 465 Learnedly speaking, stammering is an idiopathic *dyslaly 1876 *Ziemssen's Cycl Med* XIV 612 It is usual to designate those [lesions of articulation] which depend clearly upon gross mechanical defects in the external apparatuses of speech and their motor nerves as *dyslalia* in contradistinction to the true or *central dysarthrosis* 1886–8 W R GOWERS *Dis Nerv Syst* (1892) I 297 The cerebral symptom "*dyslexia' a peculiar intermitting difficulty in reading. 1883 *Syd. Soc Lex*, **Dyslogia*, a defect of speech in which the individual words are correctly formed, but are so put together as to express a disturbance of thought 1878 *Ziemssen's Cycl Med* XIV 790 An instance of *dyslogical paragraphia 1623 COCKERAM, **Dysnomie*, ill ordering of lawes 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, **Dysopsie*, dimness, ill sight. 1706 PHILLIPS, **Dysorexia*, a decay or want of Appetite 1828 WEBSTER, *Dysorexy*, a bad or depraved appetite, a want of appetite *Coxe.* 1878 *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV 613 Dysarthric and *dysphasic disturbances taken together constituting what are properly considered as true disturbances of speech 1706 PHILLIPS, **Dysphonia*, a Difficulty of Speech, occasion'd by an ill-Disposition of the Organs 1866 A FLINT *Princ Med* (1880) 309 There is dysphonia, but not complete loss of voice 1872 COHEN *Dis Throat* 164 At other times the patient wakes up in the morning aphonic or *dysphonic. 1839 STERLING *Let.* 30 June in Carlyle *Life* III. i, Rather I think from dyspepsia than *dyspneumony 1822–34 GOOD *Study Med* (ed 4) II. 605 Followed by secondary symptoms or a syphilitic *dysthesy *Ibid* I 282 Persons of weakly and inelastic fibres, and *dysthetic habits 1847 CRAIG, **Dysthymic*, desponding; depressed in mind 1864 WEBSTER, *Dysthymic*, affected with despondency, depressed in spirits; dejected 1706 PHILLIPS, **Dystocia*, a Difficulty of bringing forth. 1811 HOOPER *Med Dict.*, *Dystochia* 1828 M RYAN *Man Midwifery* 308 In consequence of difficult, tedious and *dystocial labors 1847 CRAIG, **Dystome*, in Mineralogy, having an imperfect fracture or cleavage. 1864 WEBSTER,

Dystome, Dystomic, Dystomous 1886 W R Gowers *Dis Nerv Syst* I 386 Idiopathic Muscular Atrophy Muscular *Dystrophy 1893 S D'Odiardi *Med Electr* 54 The agents of demolition or elimination, called *dystrophics or denutrients 1893 *Brit Med Jrnl.* 4 Nov. 998 The dystrophic view of sclerosis

‖ **Dysæsthesia** (dĭsesþē·siă) *Path* [L., a. Gr. *δυσαισθησία* (Galen) insensibility, f. *δυσαίσθητος* insensible, f. *δυσ-* (Dys-) + *αἰσθε-* to feel. cf. Æsthesis, Anæsthesia.] Difficulty or derangement of sensation, or of any bodily senses; also applied to a class of diseases of which this is a symptom

1706 Phillips, *Dysæsthesia*, a difficulty or fault in sensation 1822-34 Good *Study Med* (ed 4) III 210 The common technical name for the genus is dysæsthesia 1889 *Lancet* 28 Dec. 1331/1 Hyperæsthesia or dysæsthesia of one or more nerves.

So **Dysæsthetic** (-þe·tik), *a.*, relating to or affected with dysæsthesia.

Dysamay, obs. f. Dismay.

Dysanalyte (dĭsæ·năləit). *Min* [ad Ger *dysanalyt*, Knop, 1877), ad. Gr *δυσανάλυτ-ος* hard to analyse] A columbo-titanate of lime, in black cubical crystals.

1887 *Amer Jrnl Sc* Ser III XIV. 243

Dysar, Dysarde, obs ff Dicer, Dizzard

Dysbink, var of *dish-bink*: see Dish *sb* 10.

Dyscece, -cencion, -cend, -cept, -ceyte, -ceyue, obs. ff. Decease, Descension, Dissension, Descend, Deceit, Deceive.

Dysclasite (dĭ·sklăsəit). *Min.* [Named 1834, f Gr. *δυσ-* (Dys-) + *κλάσ-ις* breaking, fracture + -ite; from its toughness] A synonym of Okenite.

1835 C U Shepard *Min* 275.

† **Dyscra·se**, *v. Obs* Also 4-7 discrase, 6 discrayse, 7 discraze. [f *dyscrasie*, Dyscrasy, or prob. a. OF. **discraser*, f *discrasie*. In 15-16th c evidently viewed as a deriv. of *crase*, Craze *v*, and used accordingly] *trans* To affect with a dyscrasy; to distemper, disorder

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm* Sel Wks II. 215 Bi occasioun of þes two errours many oþer men ben discrasid. *c* 1440 Lydg *Secrees* 1213 Helthe of body, discrasyng of sykenesse 1504 Atkynson tr *De Imitatione* I xiii, A bell, whether it be hole and of perfite sounde or dyscrased 1574 Newton *Health Mag* Ep 4 Sufficient to cure the discrased. 1576 —*Lemnie's Complex* (1633) 45 Wherby health if it happen to be discrazed and impaired, may againe be restored. 1610 Barrough *Meth Physic* (N.), So they do first by this evil demeanour shake and discrase them [then bodies]

‖ **Dyscrasia** (dĭskrē·ĭ siă). Also 7 dis-. [med L., a. Gr *δυσκρασία* bad temperament (of body, air, etc), f *δυσ-* (Dys-) + *κρᾶσις* mixing, tempering.] = Dyscrasy.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 54 A Wounde þat haþ enpostym or an yuel discrasiam—þat is to seie out of kynde distemperid, eiþer to cold eiþer to hoot 1677 Gilpin *Demonol* (1867) 65 The souls of men have their general discrasias and disaffections, as our bodies have 1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat* V 413/1 We find these alterations associated with a general dyscrasia

Hence **Dyscra·sial** *a.*, of the nature of, belonging to, or arising from dyscrasia

1874 Van Buren *Dis Genit Org.* 23 Acute dyscrasial disease—typhus, small-pox, etc

Dyscrasic (dĭskræ·zĭk), *a.* [mod f. Dyscrasia + -ic] Of the nature of, arising from, or affected with dyscrasia; dyscratic.

1874 Jones & Siev *Pathol Anat.* (ed 2) 227 This form is of a dyscrasic character 1876 Bartholow *Mat. Med* (1879) 161 A dyscrasic state induced by the enormous amount of alkali

Dyscrasite (dĭ skrăsəit). *Min.* Also dis- [f Gr *δυσκρασία* bad mixture + -ite] Antimonial silver, a native alloy of silver and antimony in variable proportions (Ag_2Sb, Ag_3Sb, Ag_3Sb_2), found in the Harz Mountains, etc

1852 C U Shepard *Min* 300 Arsenical silver .. is harder than discrasite 1868 Dana *Min* 35 Dyscrasite

Dyscrasy (dĭ skrăsĭ), *sb.* Also 5-8 dis-crasie, -cie, -cy [a. OF. *dyscrasie* (13-14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad med L. *dyscrāsia*: see above] A bad or disordered condition of the body (originally supposed to arise from disproportionate mixture of the 'humours' cf. Distemper, -ance, -ature), morbid diathesis; distemper. (Now more usually in Latin form Dyscrasia, q v)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 57 þe diue discrasie þou schalt knowe bi þe smalnes of þe lyme 1533 Elyot *Cast Helthe* n. x (1539) 27 b, Nutmigges, with their swete odour comforte also the brayn in colde discrasies *Ibid* IV 75 b, I will somewhat wryte of two dyscrasyes of the body 1650 Venner *Via Recta* (1650) 9 A dyscrasie, a putting of the body and spirit out of frame 1646 J Whitaker *Uzziah* 22 Physicians observe in crasie bodies, that a sudden *eucrasie* is the forerunner of some *discrasie* 1756 C Lucas *Ess Waters* III 154 A discrasy of the juices 1822-34 Good *Study Med* (ed 4) IV 364 Dependent upon a dyscrasy or intemperament of the blood

b. *transf* and *fig* Disorder

1647 Jer. Taylor *Lib Proph* Ep Ded 2 The perpetuall Meditation of my private Troubles, and the publike Dyscrasy 1647 Cudworth *Serm* 1 Cor. xv. 57 (1676) 82 Sin is but a disease and Dyscrasie in the soul 1817 J. Gilchrist *Intell Patrimony* 40 Giving nutriment to social dyscrasy.

Hence † **Dyscrasy** *v. Obs. rare.* = Dyscrase.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 85 If þei ben discrasid [*v.r* discrasyede], remeue þilke discrasie wiþ þat, þat is contrarie 1670 Maynwaring *Vita Sana* III. 40 A discrasyed body

† **Dyscra·tic**, *a Obs* [f. Gr. *δύσκρᾱτος* of bad temperament, distempered + -ic] Affected with dyscrasy, distempered

1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* XIX 739 The Blood being habitually weak and withal dyscratick or intemperate.

Dyscrease, -crece, -cres, obs. var. ff Decrease.

Dyse, obs. f Dice (Die *sb* 1); var Disc (= Adze)

Dysease, dyseis, obs. ff Disease

† **Dysente·rial**, *a Obs* [f L. *dysenteria* Dysentery + -al] = Dysenteric 1.

1600 W. Vaughan *Direct for Health* (1633) 76 Use it to stop the fluxe, whether it be sudden, or humorall, or dissenterall. 1612 Woodall *Surg Mate* Wks (1653) 185 1725 Bradley *Fam Dict* s v *Strawberry*, To stop the Whites and Dysenterial Fluxes

Dysenteric (disente·rik), *a* Also 8 dissentrick. [ad L *dysenteric-us*, a Gr. *δυσεντερικ-ός* liable to or afflicted with dysentery, f *δυσεντερία*: see Dysentery]

1 Belonging to or of the nature of dysentery.

1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict* s v *Flux*, A Dysenterick Flux. 1764 Grangfr *Sugar Cane* 114 1846 G E Davis *Simon's Anim Chem* II. 382 In dysenteric diarrhœa 1876 Davis *Polaris Exp* xix. 410 [It] produced a dysenteric effect.

b Used for curing dysentery *rare.*

1703 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) III 459 The Dissentrick Vomit, a leaning plant.

2 Affected with or suffering from dysentery

1822-34 Good *Study Med* (ed 4) II 248 Twelve dysenteric patients 1831 Trelawny *Adv Younger Son* I 288 Noisy and filthy as the draggletailed dysenteric cockatoo.

† **Dysente·rical**, *a. Obs.* = prec.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II 331 If the flux be from the stomack, or dysentericall 1677 Gilpin *Demonol* (1867) 393 Calanus, an Indian philosopher, being dysenterical, obtained leave of Alexander to burn himself for more quick despatch 1684 Boyle *Porousn Anim & Solid Bod* III 29 A Flux, for the most part dysenterical

Dysenteriform (disente·rifɔm), *a* [f L. *dysenteria* + -form.] Having the appearance or symptoms of dysentery

1880 *Med Temp Jrnl.* Oct 5 Dysenteriform evacuations

† **Dysente·rious**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ous] = Dysenteric 2

a 1654 Gataker 186 (L.) A dysenterious person, that can relish nothing

Dysentery (di sentĕri) Also 4-7 diss-, (dyss-), 6-7 dis-, (7 disc-); 4-8 -erie. *β.* (in L form) 4-7 dissenteria, (4 -aria), 6-7 dis-, dysenteria. [a. OF. *dissenterie* (13th c *dissintere*), ad. L *dysenteria* (Pliny, etc.), a Gr. *δυσεντερία*, f. *δυσέντερος* afflicted in the bowels, f. *δυσ-* (Dys-) + *ἔντερα* bowels.]

A disease characterized by inflammation of the mucous membrane and glands of the large intestine, accompanied with griping pains, and mucous and bloody evacuations.

1382 Wyclif *Acts* xxviii. 8 The fadir of Puplius trauelid with feueres and dissenterie or flix 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb) 259 That dyssentyryse of comon usage The reed flyx ys clepyd in oure langwage 1547 Boorde *Brev Health* cvi 40 The disentery or exulceracion of the guttes 1601 Holland *Pliny* xxviii ix (R.), For the dysenterie or bloudie flix. 1649 *Thomasson Tracts* (Br Mus) CCCCXLII vi. 51 Other necessities encreased the discentery in our leaguer. 1708 Swift *Predict for* 1708 Wks 1755 II. 1 153 On the 20th cardinal Portocarero will die of a dysentery 1767 T Hutchinson *Hist. Mass.* II iv 419 Many of our men had fallen into dysenteries 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F* II xli. 544 The dysentery swept away one-third of their army. 1869 E A Parkes *Pract Hygiene* (ed 3) 69 Dysentery also is decidedly produced by impure water

attrib 1822-34 Good *Study Med* (ed 4) I 265 Rolander, who, like Linnæus, ascribed dysentery to the dysenteryfick, or *acarus dysenteriæ*.

b A disease of bees

1816 Kirby & Sp *Entomol* (1828) I iv 90 1846 J Baxter *Libr. Pract Agric* (ed 4) I 97 The chief diseases of bees are dysentery or looseness, torpor, falling in flight from vertigo or giddiness, and vermin.

Dyser, obs form of Dicer, Disour.

Dyses, -esse, dyshese, etc., obs. ff Disease.

Dysiz, Dysloyn, obs ff Dizzy, Disjoin.

Dyslogistic (dislŏdʒi·stik), *a* Also erron. dis-. [f. Dys- + stem of *eu-logistic* (without reference to Gr. *δυσλόγιστος* 'hard to calculate, ill-calculated, misguided')]

Expressing or connoting disapprobation or dispraise; having a bad connotation, opprobrious. (The opposite of *eulogistic*)

1802-12 Bentham *Ration Jud. Evid* (1827) I 146 Under the name of revenge, or malice, or some other such dyslogistic name. 1810 — *Packing* (1821) 15 Packing —a name which, from the application at that time but too frequently made of the practice has acquired a dyslogistic tinge serving at present to express, not merely the practice itself, but the sentiment of disapprobation excited by the idea of it 1825 Syd Smith *Wks.* (1859) II 70/2 Mischievous fallacies also circulate from the convertible use of what Mr B is pleased to call dyslogistic and eulogistic terms. 1838 *Tait's Mag.* V. 67 A political adventurer (we use the word in its dyslogistic sense). 1887 *Spectator* 2 July 888/2 The dyslogistic names, by which it pleases each side to denominate its opponents.

Dyslogi·stically, *adv.* [f prec + -al + -ly 2.] In a dyslogistic manner; in dispraise

1862 F Hall *Hindu Philos Syst* 166 The latter is applied to them dyslogistically 1874 Sidgwick *Meth Ethics* (1877) 204 'Caution' is used dyslogistically, at least a man is said to be too cautious, or over cautious, when he deliberates too much or too often

Dyslogy (di slŏdʒi). *nonce-wd* [f. Dys- + stem of *eu-logy* (There was no corresp Gr)] Dispraise, censure: the opposite of *eulogy*.

1837 Carlyle *Mirabeau* Misc Ess 1872 V 267 In the way of eulogy and dyslogy there may doubtless be a great many things set forth concerning this Mirabeau.

Dysluite (di·sluəit) *Min.* [arbitrary f Dis- + Gr *λύ-ειν* to loose, dissolve + -ite] A variety of gahnite or zinc spinel, containing manganese: from the difficulty of decomposing it for analysis

1821 *Jrnl Acad. Nat Sc.* (Philad.) II 287 Dysluite, a new mineral.

Dyslysin (dĭ slisin). *Chem.* [arbitrary f Dys- + Gr *λύσ-ις* solution + -in] (See quots)

1851-60 Mayne *Expos Lex*, *Dyslysin*, term for a substance got from bilin digested with dilute hydrochloric acid with alcohol 1863-72 Watts *Dict Chem* II 360 *Dyslysin*, $C_{21}H_{36}O_8$ Dyslysin is an amorphous substance insoluble in water, acids, potash ley, and alcohol (hence the name), but soluble in ether.

Dysme, obs. form of Dime

‖ **Dysmenorrhagia** (dĭ smenoɹē·dʒiă) *Path* [See Dys-] = next

1885 W Roberts *Treat. Urin & Renal Dis* III xiv. (ed 4) 678 In women who are subject to dysmenorrhagia

‖ **Dysmenorrhœa** (-rĭ·ă) *Path* Also -rhea [See Dys-] Difficult or painful menstruation.

1810 R Thomas *Mod Pract Physic* (ed 3) 532. 1873 E H Clarke *Sex in Educ* (1880) 23 Those grievous maladies which torture a woman's earthly existence, called leucorrhœa, amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa and the like

Hence **Dysmenorrhœ al, Dysmenorrhœ ic** *adjs* 1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat* V 644/1 These dysmenorrheal membranes present all the characteristics of a true decidual structure 1873 E H. Clarke *Sex in Educ.* 62 Pale, weak, neuralgic, dyspeptic, hysterical. dysmenorrhoeic girls and women

Dysmerism (dĭsmĕriz'm). *Biol.* [f. Gr *δυσ-* (Dys-) + *μερισμός* division into parts (Merism).] The aggregation of unlike or irregularly arranged parts in the formation of an organism. So **Dysmeri·stic** *a.*, having the character of such an aggregation. **Dysmerogenesis** (dĭsmĕrǫdʒe·nesis) [Gr. *μέρος* part, *γένεσις* production], the formation of an organism by successive production of parts which are unlike or irregularly arranged; hence **Dysmerogene·tic** *a.*, marked by or resulting from dysmerogenesis. **Dysmeromo·rph** (-mɔ̄if) [Gr *μορφή* form], an organic form or organism resulting from dysmerogenesis, hence **Dysmeromo·rphic** *a*, having the character of a dysmeromorph (Opposed to Eumerism, Eumeristic, etc.)

1881 E. R Lankester in *Encycl Brit* XII 555/1 (*Hydrozoa*) According to this second hypothesis the tendency to bud-formation has all along acted concurrently with a powerful synthetic tendency, so that new units have from the first made but a gradual and disguised appearance This is 'dysmerogenesis', and such aggregates as exhibit it may be called dysmeristic. *Ibid* 555/2 Ordinary cell-division is an example of eumerogenesis, free-formation of nuclei, as in the fertilized ovum of Arthropoda, is dysmerogenesis A syncytium is usually a synthesized eumeromorph, but may be a dysmeromorph

Dysodont (di sǫdɒnt), *a. Zool* [f. Dys- + Gr. *ὀδούς, ὀδοντ-* tooth] Belonging to the order *Dysodonta* of bivalve molluscs, having obsolete or irregular hinge-teeth.

Dysodyle, -ile (di·sǫdəil) *Min.* [a. F *dysodyle* (Cordier 1808) f. Gr. *δυσώδης* ill-smelling, stinking + *ὕλη* matter. cf. Cacodyl] A very inflammable hydrocarbon occurring in masses of a yellowish or greenish colour, and foliated structure, which emits a fetid odour when burned.

1809 *Nicholson's Jrnl* XXIV. 223 On the Dusodile, a new Species of Mineral 1814 T Allan *Min Nomen.* 12 Dysodile. 1887 *Dana's Man Min.* 349 Dysodile .. containing several per cent of sulphur

Dysour, -owre, obs forms of Dicer, Disour.

Dysparych, obs. form of Disparage.

Dyspathy (di spăþi). *rare.* Also 9 (erron) dis- [In sense 1, ad. Gr. *δυσπάθεια* insensibility, f. *δυσπαθής* impassive, f. *δυσ-* (Dys-) + *πάθος, παθ-* feeling In sense 2, = obs F. *dyspathie* 'an Antipathie or naturall disagreement' (Cotgr), obs It. *dispathia* (Florio), taken as the opposite of Gr. *συμπάθεια*, L. *sympathīa*, It. *simpathia* (Florio), *simpatia*, F. *sympathie*, Sympathy, and sometimes spelt *dispathy*, as if the first element were L. *dis-* (Dis-), and the sense rather 'difference of feeling']

† 1 *Med.* (See quot 1883) *Obs*

1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terap* 2 Ej, They do vse these names, Dyspathies, Metasyncrises, Imbecyllitees, fyrmytudes, and sondry other such names. 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Dyspathia*, old term for indisposition to, or non-susceptibility of, a disease Also, a severe disease

2 The opposite of *sympathy*; antipathy, aversion, dislike, disagreement of feeling or sentiment.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xxxvii (1632) 428 It may well be, I have received from them that natural dyspathie unto physicke. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp* Summary 73 A discourse touching the causes of Sympathie and Dyspathy 1803 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem W Taylor* (1843) I 439 With enough dispathy always to keep conversation wakeful 1829 — *Sir T. More* I 18 Notwithstanding many discrepancies and some dispathies between us 1884 H S WILSON *Stud Hist* 326 Woman like, she was a partisan, she felt sympathy or dyspathy, she loved favourites, and she loathed antagonists

So **Dyspathe·tic** *a.*, marked by 'dyspathy' or aversion; the reverse of *sympathetic*.

1886 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) II 315 What you say of Carlyle is sympathetic (as it should be) and not dyspathetic.

Dyspayr(e, -peir(e, -pere, obs. ff. DESPAIR

‖ **Dyspepsia** (dispe·psiă). [a. L. *dyspepsia* (Cato), a Gr. *δυσπεψία* indigestion, f. *δύσπεπτ-ος* see DYSPEPTIC] Difficulty or derangement of digestion; indigestion: applied to various forms of disorder of the digestive organs, esp. the stomach, usually involving weakness, loss of appetite, and depression of spirits.

[1657 *Physical Dict*, *Duspepsia*, ill concoction] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Dyspepsia*, a Difficulty of Digestion, or Fermentation in the Stomach and Guts 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV 569 Report of Diseases in the Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary. Diarrhœa, 15, Dysenteria, 2; Dyspepsia, 10. 1842 A COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 263 Rapid eating almost invariably leads to overloading the stomach, and when to this is added a total disregard of the quietude necessary for digestion, what can be expected to follow but inveterate dyspepsia? 1854 C. BRONTË *Let* in Mrs Gaskell *Life* 430 Headache and dyspepsia are my worst ailments 1862 *Lancet* 13 Sept. 278 A French writer calls dyspepsia 'the remorse of a guilty stomach'.

fig 1865 LOWELL *Thoreau* Pr Wks 1890 I 362 Every possible form of intellectual and physical dyspepsia brought forth its gospel 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Jan 3/2 The Christian life, in order to be healthy and strong, wanted exercise as well as feeding, too many were content to feed without serving, the consequence being spiritual dyspepsia

Hence **Dyspe psia** *v. nonce-wd.*, to affect with dyspepsia.

1848 *Q Rev.* Dec (Hoppe), It gravels and dyspepsias him 1849 F. B HEAD *Stokers & P* III. (1851) 38 To lose sight of his luggage dyspepsias him beyond description

Dyspepsy (dispe psi). Also 7 -ie, 7–9 dis-. [a F. *dyspepsie* (17th c) or ad L. *dyspepsia*, see prec] = DYSPEPSIA (which is now more usual)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dyspepsie* 1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim & Min.* 366 The imbecility of the stomach, which is a vice of the concocting faculty and it's called apepsy, bradypepsy, or dispepsy and diaphthora. 1817 *Gentl Mag* LXXXVII. II 365 He was, at first, attacked with diarrhœa, afterwards with dispepsy. 1829 SOUTHEY *Epistle* in *Anniversary* 18 By bile, opinions, and dyspepsy sour. 1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* 106 Brought to death's door of a mental dyspepsy.

Dyspeptic (dispe·ptik), *a.* (*sb*) [f. Gr. *δύσ-πεπτος* difficult of digestion, f. *δυσ-* (DYS-) + *πεπτός* cooked, digested. after Gr. *πεπτικός* able to digest]

†1. Difficult of digestion; causing dyspepsia; indigestible *Obs rare.*

1694 WESTMACOTT *Scripl. Herb*, It is more solid, course, and dispeptic than that of wheat

2 Of or belonging to dyspepsia.

1809 *Med Jrnl.* XXI. 269 This dyspeptic state of the stomach 1875 H C. WOOD *Therap* (1879) 188 Decided dyspeptic symptoms

b. *fig* Showing depression of spirits like that of a person suffering from dyspepsia; morbidly despondent or gloomy

1894 *Forum* (U S.) Aug. 732 There is no throwing up of the hands in despair—no dyspeptic politics, to put it briefly.

3. Subject to or suffering from dyspepsia

1822–34 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed 4) I 443 Common to the hysteric, dyspeptic, and choleric 1844 DICKENS *Mart Chuz* (C. D. ed) 171 Dyspeptic individuals bolted their food in wedges. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Oct 1 Carlyle..was a kind of dyspeptic Mount Sinai

B *sb* A person subject to or suffering from dyspepsia

1822–34 GOOD *Study Med* (ed 4) I 157 The sedentary and studious dyspeptic 1866 MRS STOWE *Lit Foxes* 34 It is almost impossible for a confirmed dyspeptic to act like a good Christian, but a good Christian ought not to become a confirmed dyspeptic 1893 G. ALLEN *Scallywag* II 98 She had the usual surprising appetite of the sallow American dyspeptic

Dyspe·ptical, *a rare* [f prec. + AL.] = prec

1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res* II. iv, We are poor, unfriended, dyspeptical, bashful 1831 — in Froude *Life in Lond* (1882) II 169 She had been for three years violently dyspeptical.

Dyspe·ptically, *adv* [f prec. + -LY 2.] In a dyspeptic manner (*lit* and *fig*)

a 1859 DE QUINCEY *Posth Wks* (1893) II iv 102 A man dyspeptically incapable of command at forty-two 1866 DICKENS in Forster *Life* VIII vii 354 Half strangled with my cold, and dyspeptically gloomy and dull.

‖ **Dysphagia** (disfē·dziă). *Path.* Rarely in anglicized form **dysphagy** (di·sfădzi) [mod L. f DYS- + Gr. *-φαγία* eating. So mod.F. *dysphagie* (1805 Lunier).] Difficulty of swallowing (as a symptom of some disease or affection).

1783 W KEIR in *Med. Commun.* I 160 This case exhibits an instance of a species of dysphagia. 1822–34 GOOD *Study Med* (ed 4) I. 78 Dysphagy, strictly speaking, is not a disease itself. 1892 GOWERS *Dis Nerv Syst.* I 293 Dysphagia may be added to the other paralytic symptoms

Hence **Dysphagic** (disfæ·dzik), *a.*, relating to or affected with dysphagia (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

Dyspite, obs form of DESPITE.

‖ **Dyspnœa** (dispnī·ă). *Path.* [L *dyspnœa*, a. Gr. *δύσπνοια* difficulty of breathing, f. *δύσπνοος*, f. *δυσ-* (DYS-) + *πνοή* breath, breathing] Difficulty of breathing; laborious breathing

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks* Vocab, *Dyspnœa*, a pursiness or shortness of breathing 1707 FLOYER *Physic Pulse-Watch* 144 This happens in Dyspnœas, Pains, Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Head 1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwif* II. 27 She was seized with a dry cough, violent dyspnœa, etc 1843 SIR T WATSON *Lect. Princ & Pract. Phys* XXXVIII (L), In dyspnœa the breathing is almost always difficult when the patient is lying flat on his back. 1890 *Lancet* 27 Sept 663/2 Obesity develops the systemic circulation to the full capacity of the lungs, so that the least exertion will produce dyspnœa

Hence **Dyspnœ·al** *a*, of or belonging to dyspnœa, **Dyspnœ·ic** [Gr. *δυσπνοικός*] (also erron. **Dyspnœ·tic, -etic**) *a.*, of the nature of, characteristic of, accompanied by, or affected with dyspnœa.

1822–34 GOOD *Study Med* (ed 4) I. 467 Gold refiners become dyspnœtic from inhaling the vapour of aquafortis. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ Med.* (1880) 245 Diseases terminating rapidly with dyspnœic symptoms 1874 JONES & SIEV *Pathol Anat* (ed 4) 31 Without experiencing any notable dyspnœal distress.

Dysporomorph (di·spŏrŏmōrf). *Zool* [f *Dysporus* name of a genus of gannets + Gr *-μορφος* -FORM] A bird of the division *Dysporomorphæ* in Huxley's classification, including the pelicans, gannets, cormorants, etc. So **Dy sporomo·rphic** *a*, belonging to the *Dysporomorphæ*.

Dyspoyle, Dyspyghte: see DE-.

Dyssaue, -ayue, Dyssayt, -eyte, obs. forms of DECEIVE, DEGEIT

Dyssche, Dysse, obs. ff DISH, DAIS, DICE.

Dyssease, -ees, -ese, etc., obs. ff. DECEASE, DISEASE

Dyssende, -ente, obs. forms of DESCEND.

Dyssour, var. DISOUR *Obs.*

Dyssypers, corrupt f DOUZEPERS *Obs.*

Dysteleology (di·stelɪ·ŏlŏdʒi). [ad. Ger *dysteleologie* (Hackel), f. DYS-, here taken in privative sense + *teleologie* TELEOLOGY] The doctrine of purposelessness, or denial of 'final causes', in nature (opp to TELEOLOGY); the study of apparently functionless rudimentary organs in animals and plants, as held to sustain this doctrine.

1874 MIVART in *Contemp Rev* XXIV 371 Dysteleology is a term which Professor Haeckel, of Jena, has devised to denote the study of the 'purposelessness' of organs 1875 *Ibid* XXVI 950. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol Man* I. 109 The science of Rudimentary Organs, which we may call, in reference to their philosophical consequences, the Doctrine of Purposelessness, or Dysteleology

Hence **Dy steleolo gical** *a.*, relating to dysteleology; showing absence of purpose or design; **Dy steleo·logist**, a believer in dysteleology, one who denies final causes in nature

1874 MIVART in *Contemp Rev.* XXIV. 371 Arguments analogous to some of the Dysteleological arguments of to-day 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol Man* I v 111 The favorite phrase 'the moral ordering of the world' is also shown in its true light by the dysteleological facts 1883 L F WARD *Dynam. Sociol* I 173 (Cent) Dysteleologists, without admitting a purpose, had not felt called upon to deny the fact.

Dyster, var. DYESTER.

Dysuric (disiū·rik), *a* [ad Gr. *δυσουρικός*, f. *δυσουρία* DISURY: see -IC] Pertaining to or affected with dysury (Webster, 1864).

Dysury (di·siŭri) *Path* Forms: 6 dyssurye, 6–7 dissurie, -ry, 6-8 disury, 7 dysurie, 7– dysury. Also in Lat. form **dysuria** (disiū·riă) [a. OF. *dissurie* (14th c), mod F. *dysurie*, ad L. *dysūria* (Coelius), a. Gr *δυσουρία* retention of urine, f **δύσουρος* adj., f *δυσ-* (DYS-) + *οὖρον* urine] Difficulty in passing urine; a disorder characterized by difficult or painful urination.

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* VII lv (1495) 268 Somtyme the wayes ben alle stoppyd and pyssynge is all forbode, and that euyl hyghte Dissuria. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll Waters* K ij, Good agaynst strangury and dyssurye 1547 BOORDE *Brev Health* CVII 40 b, It is named the Disury 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc. Compit* III 60 Old Men, who labour of a most cruel Dysury from a great Stone 1748 tr *Renatus' Distemp Horses* 266 If he stales with Difficulty, it is called a Dysury 1800 *Med Jrnl* III 26 She had dysuria during the night. 1837 BICKERSTETH *Life of Franke* VII 208 The complaint so frequently attendant upon old age, the dysury

Dysyn, dysyng, obs. forms of DIZEN, DICING

Dyt-: see also DIT-.

Dytiscid (ditɪ sid), *a.* [f *Dytiscus*, a genus of water-beetles, mod L. corruption of *Dyticus*, a. Gr *δυτικός* able to dive, f *δύειν* to dive] Pertaining to the *Dytiscidæ*, a family of water-beetles.

Dytone, Sc form of DITTON *Obs*, a phrase.

Dyvise, dyvys(e, obs ff. DEVICE, DEVISE.

Dyvour (dəi vəɹ). *Sc* ? *Obs* Also 6 dyver, 7–8 dyvor, -ar, 9 divor. [Origin uncertain.

According to Skene, 'called *dyvour*, because he does his *dwore* to his creditours' But this is not logical, and it leaves the vowel and stress of the first syllable unexplained The phrase 'drowned in debt' in quots 1597 and 1636, with the later 'over head and ears in debt', suggests that it may be the same word as *diver*]

A bankrupt, hence *gen* one in debt; a beggar.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maryit Wemen* 410 Deid is now that dyvour, & dollin in erd 1583 *Satir. Poems Reform* xlv 278 Lyk ane dyver, thair he dois 1597 SKENE *De Verb Sign*, *Dyvor*, *Dyvour*, vtherwaies Bair man, quha being involved and drowned in debtes, and not able to pay or satisfie the same. For eschewing of prison and vther paines, makis cession and assignation of al his gudes and geare, in favoures of his creditoures. And dois his devour and dewtie to them 1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett* (1862) I 194, I am as deeply drowned in His debt as any dyvour can be. 16 *Court of Sess Rec* in Cramond *Ann Banff* (1891) I 328 *note*, The Court of Session enacted that the dyvours habit be a coat or upper garment whereof one half to be of a yellow and the other of a brown colour with uppermost hose on his legs half brown and half yellow 1693 *Sc Presbyt Eloq* (1738) 101 The Saints in Heaven are nothing but Christ's beggarly Dyvars, a Pack of redeem'd Sinners 1769 in Cramond *Ann Banff* (1891) I 318 The magistrates ordained him to put on and wear the dyvour's habit he was thereafter dismissed wearing the said dyvour's habit. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xi, 'Well, you dyvour bankrupt, have you brought me my rent?' 18 . GALT *Town Drummer*, He was a divor bodie, with no manner of conduct. 1836 *Act 6 & 7 Will IV*, c 56 § 18 It shall not be lawful to ordain the Debtor to wear the Dyvour's Habit.

†**Dy·voury.** *Sc Obs.* [f. prec. + Y] Bankruptcy; beggary

1597 SKENE *De Verb Sign* s v *Dyvour*, *Dyvour*, Diverse shamefull formes of dyuourie, ar vsed and observed 1661 R BAILLIE in Z Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App 35/2 Help your friends out of beggary and dyvoury if you can.

Dywte, rare obs form of DUTY.

Dyyss, obs form of DICE · see DIE *sb.*[1]

Dyzar, var. of DISOUR, *Obs*

Dyzerde, -ert, var DIZZARD, *Obs.*

‖ **Dzeren** (dzə·ren) Also -on, -in. [Native name in Mongolia, *dséren* (Pallas *Zoogr. Rosso-Asiatica* 251), more properly *dzêren*, f. *dzêr* reddish-yellow, rufous (Prof. Pozdneyev of St. Petersburg.)] The Mongolian antelope, *Procapra gutturosa*

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 73/2 The dzerens inhabit the dry arid deserts of Central Asia...particularly the desert of Gobi

Dzhu: see DZZUE

‖ **Dziggetai, dzh-** (dzi·gĕtai, dʒ-) Also **dschikketaei, dshikketei, dshiggetai, dziggetai, dziggethai, dziggetsai, gioquetei, djiggetai, jiggetai.** [Mongolian *dschiggetéi* (Pallas *Zoogr. Rosso-Asiatica* 262), more properly *tchikhitei*, eared, long-eared, f *tchikhi* ear (Pozdneyev).] A species of equine quadruped native to Central Asia, *Equus hemionus*. It approaches the mule in appearance.

1793 PENNANT *Hist Quad* (ed 3) I 4 *Dshikketaei* or Wild Mule *Ibid* 7 The Mongalians call them *Dshikketaei*, which signifies the *eared* *Ibid* 11 The manners of the *Koulan* or wild ass, are very much the same with those of the wild horse and the Dshikketaei 1825 T M. HARRIS *Nat Hist Bible* s v. *Ass* § 4 The *Gicquetei* of Professor Pallas, the wild mule of Mongalia 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim Kingd* 102 *Equus hemionus* (The Dziggetai) A species which, as to its proportions, is intermediate between the horse and the ass, and lives in troops in the sandy deserts of Central Asia 1834 *Phys Geog.* 54/2 (U K S) Thus the quagga [and] the zebra answer to the ass and the jiggetai of Asia 1839 *Penny Cycl* XV 330/1 Wild animals are numerous, especially hares, antelopes, dshiggetais or wild asses 1847-9 TODD *Cycl Anat* IV i. 724 The second species admitted by Zoologists to form a distinct race is the Dziggetai 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 77 That direct link between the horse and ass, known to the moderns as the *dziggetai*, or *Equus hemionus*

E.

E (ī), the fifth letter of the Roman alphabet, represents historically the Semitic ∃, which originally expressed a sound resembling that of *h*, but was adopted by the Greeks (and from them by the Romans) as a vowel, the pronunc. of which probably varied from the 'mid-front' (*e*) to the 'low front' (ę) vowels of Bell's system. In the Roman, as in the earliest Greek alphabet, the letter represented the long as well as the short quantity of the vowel There are reasons for believing that in OE the short *e* had two sounds, possibly (*e*) and (e); the OE long *é* seems to have been sounded approximately as (ē)

The sounds now expressed by E in standard English are the following.

(1) ī in *be* (bī)
(2) ɪ in *here* (hɪ'ɪ)
(3) ē in *there* (ðē'ɪ)
(4) ɛ in *acme* (æ kmɛ)
(5) e in *bed* (bed)
(6) ə in *alert* (ălə ɹt)

Exceptional sounds are (7) ɛ̄ in *eh* ! (8) ɪ in *England*, *English*, and (9) ă occurring before *r* in *clerk*, *sergeant*, and in various proper names, as *Berkeley*, *Hertford*.

In unaccented syllables it has the obscure sounds

(10) ɨ in *remain* (rɨmē'n)
(11) ĕ in *moment* (mōᵘ mĕnt)
(12) e in added (æ ded)
(13) ə in *father* (fā'ðəɹ)
(14) the mere voice-glide (') as in *sadden* (sæ d'n)

In foreign words not fully naturalized certain other sounds occur the Fr *en* occas retains in Eng use its two sounds of (an) and (æn), as in *ennui* (ąnuɪ), *bon-chretien* (bon,kretyæn), the Fr unaccented *e* preserves the sound of (ə) in words like *eau-de-vie* (ō də vī), and the Fr. *é* that of (e) in a few words, as *café* (kafe)

E is also the first element in many vowel-digraphs, most of which have more than one pronunciation

(1) *Ea* is usually sounded (ī), as in *bead* (bīd), exceptionally as (ē) in *break*, *great*, *steak* It frequently represents (e) in cases where that sound descends from a long vowel or diphthong, either original, as in *thread* (bred), *dead* (ded), or acquired in ME through position, as in *stead* (sted). When followed by *r* it has the sounds of (ɪ) as in *ear* (ɪ'ɹ), of (ē) as in *pear* (pē'ɹ), and of (ə) as in *earth* (əɹþ), (ā) as in *heart* (hāɹt) In final unaccented syllables it sometimes becomes (ɪ) as in *guinea* (gɪ nɪ)

(2) *Eau*, found only in words of Fr. origin, is sounded (ɪū) in *beauty* and its derivatives, and (ī) in a few proper names, as *Beauchamp* (bī tʃăm), in all other cases it is (ōᵘ) or (ō), as in *bureau* (biurōᵘ'), *roulean* (rulō)

(3) *Ee* has the sound of (ī) as in *feel* (fīl), and before *r* that of (ɪ), as in *peer* (pɪ'ɹ). In *been* many persons sound it as (ɪ); it has also this sound in *breeches* (brɪ tʃez), *coffee* (kǫ fɪ)

(4) *Ei* has the sound of (ī) chiefly in the combination *cei*, as in *receive*, also in *teil*, and in Sc words, as *teind* In other cases its usual sound is (ē'ɪ), as in *vein* In *either*, *neither*, it is variously sounded (ī) and (əɪ) In a few words, on account of German or Greek etymology, it is pronounced (əɪ), as in *eider-down*, *ophicleide* In unaccented final syllables it becomes (ɨ), as in *foreign* (fǫ rɨn), *sovereign*.

(5) *Eo* (as a digraph) is sounded (ī) in *people*, (e) in *leopard*, and (ōᵘ) in *yeoman*

(6) *Eu* has the sound of (ɪū), and when followed by *r* that of (ɪū), as in *euphony*, *Europe*, in unaccented syllables these sounds become (ɪʊ), (ɪʊ), as in *euphonious*, *neuralgia* (After *l* or *r* the first element in these diphthongs is wholly or partially obscured see L, R.) In a few Fr. words not fully naturalized *eu* retains its original sounds (ō), (ō), and (ōɪ)

(7) *Ew* has the sounds of (ɪū), (ɪʊ), as in *new* (nɪū), *Matthew* (mæ þɪʊ)

(8) *Ey* is sounded (ī) in *key*, and (ē'ɪ) in *obey*, *they*, *prey*, it occurs most frequently in unaccented final syllables, with the sound (ɪ), as in *donkey* (dǫ ŋkɪ), *money* In *eye* and its derivatives and compounds it is pronounced (əɪ).

The cases in which E is silent are very numerous.

The rule may be laid down that (except in foreign words not fully naturalized as to form) a final *e* is never sounded when there is another vowel in the word The silent *e* is due primarily to the ME. obscure *-e* (=OE *a*, *e*, *o*, *u*, or a. Fr. *e*), which continued to be written long after it ceased to be sounded. In imitation of the cases in which the silent *e* had this historical justification, it was in 16th c very frequently added to almost all words ending phonetically with a cons , when the preceding vowel was short and accented, the final cons was doubled, as in *bludde*, *bedde* for *blood*, *bed*; a mute *e* after a single cons implied that the preceding vowel was long In our present spelling the use of silent *e* has been greatly narrowed, but it is retained in the following cases (1) When it serves to indicate that the vowel in the syllable is long, e g. in *wine* (wəɪn) compared with *win* (wɪn), *paste* (pēst) compared with *past* (pɑst) When the quantity of the vowel is already shown by the use of a digraph, the *e* is no longer added, e g in *soon*, *mean* (in 16th c. often *soone*, *meane*), unless the final cons is *s*, *z*, or the voiced *th* (ð), as in *house*, *breeze*, *sheathe* (2) When a word ends phonetically with certain consonants which custom does not permit to be written in a final position, as *v*, and *l*, *r* after consonants (3) Where the silent *e* affects the pronunc of a preceding *c* or *g* (4) After *s* or *z* preceded by a cons, as in *purse*, *pulse*, *corpse*, *bronze*, *furze* (5) In words like *infinite*, *rapine*, etc , where the vowel of the final syllable has become short since the establishment of the existing rules of spelling; and in words adopted from Fr (6) In some anomalous cases of diverse origin, as *are*, *were*, *come*, *done*, *gone*, *some*, *one*, *none* The silent *e* is omitted before flexional suffixes beginning with a vowel, as in *moving*, before *-able* it has been usually retained, as in *moveable*, *loveable*, *unmistakeable*, though many writers now prefer to omit it, esp when the vb is a polysyllable Before suffixes beginning with a cons the mute *e* is nearly always written; in *abridgment*, *acknowledgment*, *fledgling*, *judgment*, *nursling*, it is commonly omitted, but usage is divided except in the last instance, in this Dictionary the *e* is retained after *dg*, in accordance with general English analogies

The following are illustrations of the literary use of the letter a simply.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram* (1880) 6 Þa syx ongynnað ðam stæfe e 1668 O PRICE in Ellis *E E Pronunc.* I. iii (1867) 81 E soundes like, ee, in be, euen, euening, England, English, etc. 1865 MISS YONGE *Clever Wom of Fam* I. x. 249, I can very easily alter the L into an E.

b as representing the sound of which it is the usual symbol

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 485 If þe child a woman be, When it es born it says 'e, e'. þe first letter of Eve

II Used as a symbol, with reference to its place (5th) in the alphabet, or (2nd) in the series of vowels, also on various other grounds

1. E, e, *e* is used to denote anything occupying the fifth place in a series (cf. A, B, C)

2. in *Music* E is the name of the 3rd note of the diatonic scale of C major, corresponding to *mi* in the Sol-fa notation Also the scale or key which has that note for its tonic

1848 RIMBAULT *First Bk Pianof.* 54 Every black key except B-flat and E-flat. 18 *As it was Written* 229 A leap of the bow and fingers back to A and E

3. in *Logic*: A universal negative.

1827 WHATELY *Logic* (1850) 49.

4. *Naut* E. The second class of rating on Lloyd's books for the comparative excellence of merchant ships (Adm. Smyth.)

5. *Math.* The lower-case e or *e* denotes: a. The quantity 2·71828 . . , the base of Napier's system of logarithms b The ECCENTRICITY of an ellipse.

1860 SALMON *Conic Sect.* xi (1879) 161 The quantity *e* is called the eccentricity of the curve. 1873 B WILLIAMSON *Diff Calc.* 1 21 The system [of logarithms] whose base is *e*.

6. in *Dynamics*. *e* is the symbol of the coefficient of restitution or of elasticity.

1856 TAIT & STEELE *Dynam. Particle* x (1872) 344 Let *e* be the coefficient of restitution

7 in *Electricity* *e* stands for the electro motive force of a single cell, E for the sum of such forces.

1885 S P THOMPSON *Electr. & Magn.* § 345.

8 in *Chem.* E represents the element Erbium

III Abbreviations.

a. E = various proper names, as Edward, Ellen; = Engineer(s) in C E. and R.E. b. = East, a point of the compass. c E E., E. & O.E. (*Comm*) = *errors* (*and omissions*) *excepted*. d E M. = Earl Marshal e. *e g* = Lat. *exempli gratia* for the sake of example.

E, obs form of HE, obs Sc form of EYE.

E-, *prefix*[1], ME. ĕ- :—OE æ̆-, accented form of *a-*. See A- *pref.* 1 and Æ- *pref*

E-, *prefix*[2], occas. variant of Y-. *Obs*

E-, *prefix*[3], L. *ē-*, shortened form of *ex-*, out of, occurring in words ad. or f L, as *emit*, *evacuate*, see Ex-

Ea (ī ă). *dial* [repr. OE *éa*, ME. Æ *sb*[1] river.] A river, running water. Still in use in Lanc ; in the fen-country applied to the canals for drainage, in which sense it is usually spelt *eau* [as if a. F. *eau* water]. Also *attrib* See also AA.

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* ii. 14 Seo feorðe ea ys gehaten Eufrates] 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss (E. D S) *Ea*, a river along the sands on the sea shore. 1861 SMILES *Lives Engineers* I 63 They surveyed the new eaus and sluices after which they returned to Ely 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew* xx, They rowed away for Crowland, by many a mere and many an ea. 1875 *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D S.), *Ea-coorse*, or Eau-course, the water channel.

Each (ītʃ), *a.* (quasi-*pron*) Forms *a.* 1 ǽlc, ælc, 2–3 ælc, ælch, 3 alc, alch, 1–2 elc, 2–3 elch, (2 helch, 3 elhc), 2 ach(e, (ec), 3 eche, 3–6 ech(e, 5–6 eich, eyche, eache, 6– each. *β* 1 ylc, 3–4 ilc, (3 il), 3–5 ilk(e, (3 *Orm.* illc, illk), 6– *Sc.* (see ILK). *γ* 2 ulch, 3–4 ilch(e, 5 ylche, 2, 4–5 uch(e, 4–6 ich(e, 5–6 ych(e. *δ.* 1 ǯehwilc, -hwelc, -hwylc, 2 iwilch (iwil, iwi), iwulc(h, uwilch, (uwich, uwil), (3 *Orm* iwhillc), 4 uich. *ε.* 1 ǽǯ- (ǽǯ-, éǯ-)hwilc, -hwelc, -hwylc, -wylc, 2 aiǯhwilc, ewilch, eilc, 3 ewo (*accus.* eulne), 2–4 euch, 5 (*Norf.*) euych. [The historical forms inseparable from this word represent three distinct but nearly synonymous words in OE.

1 OE *ǽlc*, app. = OFris *ellik*, *elk*, *ék*, Du *elk*, OHG. *eogilîh* (MHG *iegelîh*, mod G *jeglich*) = WGer phrase **awwo(n galîko-z*, corresp to OE *á gelíc* (see A *adv*, AY, and ALIKE). The phrase may perhaps best be explained as evolved from the adverbial **awwo(n galîkô* 'ever alike', = the frequent OHG. *eogilîcho* In OE. (as in OFris and Du) the second word seems to have lost the prefix *ge-*, and the *i* of **á-líc*, **álíc*, produced the umlaut in the first syllable (See, however, 3 below.) The OE *ǽlc* with long vowel is perhaps the ancestor of our modern form; but already in the OE. period the vowel was dialectally shortened, and appears as *ælc*, *elc*, and *ylc*. The two former gave rise to such ME. forms as *alc(h*, *ache*, *elch*, the OE. *ylc* seems to be recorded only in the (Mercian) Vesp. Psalter, but must have been widely diffused, as it became in southern ME *ulch* (*u*), *ilch*, in west midland *uch* (*u*), *ich*, and in east midland and north ILK, which still survives in north. dial and in Sc. (In *Havelok* the form *ilc*, *ilk* is occas reduced to *il* before a cons)

2. OE *gehwilc* = OHG. *gihwelîh* (see Y- and WHICH). This is the source of early ME *iwilch*, *iwulch*, probably also of *iwnlch*, *iuch*, it is possible also that the 14–15th c. *uch*(*e* may be from this source instead of being a continuation of the earlier *uch* (*u*) from OE *ylc*. (Layamon writes *iwnldel*, *iwndel* for *iwnlc del*; similarly the Lambeth Homilies have *iwnl* before cons, and accus. *iwnlne*.)

3 OE. *ǽg-* (*ǽg-*, *ég-*)*hwylc* = OHG. *eogihwelīh*, f WGer. **aiwo*(*n*, OE *á*, *ó*, Ay, always + **gahwalīko-z* = OE *gehwylc* (see above) (The umlaut is supposed to be due to the *i* in *gi-*, earlier form of the prefix *ge-*.) This word seems to be represented in ME. by the forms *ewlc* (*eulne* for **culcne* occurs once in Layamon), *euych*, *elc*, *ewc*, *euch*; the forms *ech*, *eyche*, in 15–16th c may possibly in some cases belong to this series rather than to *a*, to which they are referred above.]

A. Illustration of Forms

a. *c825 Vesp. Psalter* CIV 35 And slog oelc frumbearn *c1000 Ags. Gosp.* Matt. VII 17 Ælc god treow byrð gode wæstmas. *c1175 Lamb. Hom.* 13 Ic eow wulle werien wið elcne herm *Ibid* 75 Ec of heom wrat his uers. *c1175 Cott. Hom* 217 Þenche ȝie ælc word of him swete *c1200 Trin Coll Hom* 29 Elch þine of helle is fremed on þre fold wise. *Ibid* 31 Þus deuel eggeð ælch man on his herte *Ibid* 91 Elhc cristene man maked þis dai . processio *Ibid* 99 Eches mannes soule. *Ibid* 145 Hie clensede heo seluen of ache synne. *c1205* LAY 13113 Wende æche oðer þat hit weoren heore broðer *Ibid* 14850 Habbe ælc god mon his rihte *Ibid* 29056 We þe wulleð ȝelden sixti hundred punden to alches ȝeres firsten. *c1430 Syr Gener* XXXIII, And eache a Prince bryng his semble *a1500 MS Sloane* No 1986 f 30 in *Dom Archit.* III. 69 In halle make fyre at eyche a mele *a1500 Miracle Plays* (1838) 17 Leeve you not this eich one? 1570 B GOOGE *Pop Kingd* 52 Eche heart was then peruersely bent *a1580 Ld Vaux* in Farr's *S. P* 303 Why doest thou put thy trust In things eiche made of clay 1593 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* I. II (1611) 3 That which doth assigne vnto each thing the kinde

β. *c825 Vesp. Psalter* LXXVII[I] 51 And slog ylc frumbearn on eorðan. *c1250 Gen. & Ex* 119 Ilk gres, ilc wuit, ilc briðhel tre *a1300 Havelok* 1740 Il man to þer he cam fro. *Ibid* 2112 Of his mouth it com il del. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 584 Þus foul with-in ilk man es *c1430 Syr Tryam.* 1511 At ylke stroke the fyre owt braste

γ. *c1175 Lamb. Hom* 65 Ulche del. *a1200 Moral Ode* 90 in *Cott. Hom* 165 Uches monnes þonc. *c1200 Trin. Coll Hom.* 181 Ilch man of his wise noted his swinch. *1307 Elegy Edw. I*, xi, In uch bataille thou hadest pris *c1330 Arth & Merl.* 3666 Ich of hem wel noble was *c1340 Cursor M.* 35 (Trin) Vche fruyt, þat men may fynde. *c1380* WYCLIF *Sel Wks.* III 431 Ilche man þat is ordeyned of God to be dampned. *c1400 Destr Troy* 4046 Now wete yche wegh *c1450* MYRC 426 Vche dayes bred *1538* STARKEY *England* I, II. § 3 (1871) 29 Ychone in hym selfe *Ibid* 38 Loue euery man iche other.

δ *c825 Vesp. Psalter* XII[I] 2 Ða idlan spreocende is anra ȝehwelc to ðæm nestan *c1175 Lamb Hom* 11 Halden from uwilche swinke *Ibid.* 13 Uwil mon *Ibid* 17 God . hauet ihaten uwilne mon *Ibid.* 121 Seh ut on iwulche half *Ibid* 133 Wið iwilche cristene monne þe he to sendeð his halie iwriten *c1200* ORMIN 10784 Iwhillc man. *c1205* LAY 25664 þat lond iwelde iwidel *Ibid* 25880 He þe awalt iwildel. *c1275 Luve Ron* 125 in *O. E. Misc* 97 Þarinne is vich balewes bote —*Pams of Hell* 151 *ibid.* 151 And heore ineward uych del Eft heo werpeþ al in al.

ε *a1000 Metr. Boeth* XIV 9 Æghwelce dæg æcern þusend *c1000 Ags. Gosp.* Matt. VI 34 Æghwylc [*c1160 Hatton G.* aighwilc] dæg hæfð ȝenoh on hys agenum ymbhoȝan *c1175 Lamb Hom.* 17 Þet þu beode eilcmon al swa þu waldest þet me dude þe. *Ibid* 93 Ewilcum of þan wurhtan *c1205* LAY 596 þe king .. heihte eulne mon *a1225 Leg Kath.* 1231 On euch [*Cotton MS* ewc] wise in þe world. *a1240 Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom* 205 On euche half abuten. 1480–7 PRIOR OF BROMHOLM in *Paston Lett.* 856 III. 277 Euych on in length xj ȝerds.

B. Signification and uses.

I As adj. used *attrib.*

1. Every (individual of a number) regarded or treated separately

The early use of *each* corresponded closely to the mod. use of its compound EVERY (= *ever each*), the only difference being that it has always been possible to use *each* when only two things are referred to. Thus a sentence with a sing subject preceded by *each* would (formerly) have been but slightly if at all altered in meaning by the substitution of a plural subject preceded by *all* In modern usage *each* has assumed the sense of the Lat *quisque*, and implies a distribution of the predicate or object parallel with the distribution of the subject (or conversely) An exception to this rule results from the fact that we cannot use *every* when only two persons or things are spoken of, so that in this case *each* retains its original extended use.

a. followed immediately by a sb. (In OE. sometimes pl ; afterwards always sing.)

c1000 Sax Leechd. I 310 Ælce wunde hyt ȝehæleþ *a1123 O E Chron*, an. 1101 Rotb't ælce ȝeare sceolde þreo þusend marc habban *c1250 Gen & Ex* 581 Ilc wateres springe here strengðe undede *c1350 Will Palerne* 1488 Uch wiȝh þat it wist *c1380* WYCLIF *Serm* LXXXVII. Sel. Wks. I 301 Ebreus clepen ech water a see. *c1420 Sir Amadace* I, Iche mon in thayre degre. *1482 Marg Paston's Will* in *Lett* 861 III. 283, I wulle that ich houshold being my tenaunt there have vjd. *1598* J DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 153 The bodyes each-sicknesse may be expelled by choyce of symples *1664* EVELYN *Kal. Hort* (1729) 187 Gard'ners had need each Star as well to know as Seamen *1742* YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 286 Each night we die, Each morn are born anew. *1820* KEATS *Lamia* 572 Before each lucid panel fuming stood A censer. *1874* MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 123 Each citizen of the latter is an incorporated member of the former

†**b.** with *a* or *an* (*one*) before the sb (= mod. *each, every*). *Obs.* (For Sc examples see ILKA)

c1175 Lamb Hom 87 Þet heo sculden offrien of elchan hiwscipe gode an lomb *c1200* ORMIN 5726 Illc an unnclene lusst. *a1300 E. E. Psalter* LXXXVIII[IX] 13 In ilka land *c1350 Will. Palerne* 511 Vch a burn of þis world worschipeþ him one. *1393* LANGL. *P Pl* C. XXIII 19 He dronk of eche a diche *1432 Test Ebor* II (1855) 22, I wite to ilka prest . mitjd *c1456 Towrn Tottenham* 112 in *Percy Relig.*, In ycha stede ther thay me se.

c with *one* used absol (often distributing a pl subject or object, cf 4). In mod use generally superseded by *every one*, or by *each* absol. For Sc examples see ILKANE

971 Blickl Hom 127 Æt æghwylcum anum þara hongaþ leohtfæt. *c1200* ORMIN 503 þatt illc an shollde witenn wel *a1225 Leg Kath* 57 Euchan bi his euene. *c1250 Gen. & Ex.* 1379 Him and ilc-on his kamel Wið watres drinc ghe quemede wel. 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron.* 165 With þo ladies ilkone *c1340 Gaw & Gr Knt.* 96 Leue vchon oþer *1420 E. E. Wills* (1882) 52, I will þat ilkon off þe other thre ordirs haue x mark *1513* DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII VI 55 The fader of goddis ichone *1523* BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* (1848) 113 She kyssed them ycheon *1535* COVERDALL *Isa* XIII 14 Euery man shal turne to his owne people, & fle echone. *1631* T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 153 Every each one respectively.

d Phrases *On* (†*in*) *each side*, †*on each a side*: (now usually = *on both sides*, formerly also = *on every side*) In same sense, †*On, in each half. Each day*: †used *attrib.* and in genitive case in sense 'every day', as applied to clothing, etc. †*Each other* . . : = *every other* (i.e every alternate) . . †*Each a deal*, †*each deal*. every whit †*Each kins*: of every kind, every kind of, the northern form appears in one word as ILKIN

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI 367 The lord of dowglass ay Had spyis out on ilka syde *c1420 Chron Vilod* 724 Wepyng and sorwyng in yche a syde. *1551* TURNER *Herbal* D vja, It groweth of iche syde of the hygh way

c1205 LAY. 14745 Bruttes . . heom to-holden in achere halue. *a1225 Leg Kath* 19 On euch half [=on every side] *1422 Wall of Clunbowe* (Som Ho) Myn echedaies gown.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 363 It ended in a compromise for a fee each other time

a1300 Cursor M. 1364 Had vnderstanden wele . ilk [*Filka*] dele *c1325 Chron Eng* in Ritson *Metr Rom* II. 303 The traitour uchadel Sende hit to Denemarke *c1400 St. Alexius* (Vern) 334 Rædde hit siþen vchadel *c1440 Generydes* 697 His thought was sett oon hir yche deell

a1250 Prov Alfred 384 in *O. E Misc* 126 Uyches cunnes madmes *c1250 Gen. & Ex.* 220 Ilc kinnes beste.

e. *Ever each*: original form of EVERY, q v.

†**2** After *without* (*buton*): = ANY Cf. ALL A. 4.

c897 K ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xl. 288 Butan ælcum ege *c1175 Cott Hom* 227 Acenned of þe feder on hefene buton elcer moder. *c1300 Beket* 480 Withoute ech delay.

II. Absol. (quasi-*pron*)

3. With reference to a sb going before, or followed by *of* Sometimes incorrectly with pl. vb.

a1000 Cædmon's Gen 1521 (Gr) Ælc hine selfa begrindeþ gastes dugeðum *c1330* [see A. γ] *c1386* CHAUCER *Monkes T.* 163 He maked ech of hem to been his thral *1588* J UDALL *Demonstr Discip* (Arb) 50 If God do vsually bestow doctrine and exhoitation vpon seuerall persons, wherein eche is found to excell *1678* R BARCLAY *Apol Quakers* XI § 7. 354 Each made it their work to retire inwardly to the Measure of Grace in themselves *1739* CHESTERF. *Lett.* I XXV 93 Each of these verses have five feet. *1782* COWPER *Gilpin* 213 All and each that pass'd that way Did join in the pursuit. *1837* J. H NEWMAN *Par. Serm* (ed. 2) III XXII 354 Each has his own place marked out for him *1871* MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 3 Each did much to . purify the spiritual self-respect of mankind

4 Distributing a plural subj. or obj So *equal each to each*, said in Geometry of corresponding parts.

c1000 Ags Gosp. Matt XX 9 Þa onfengon hig ælc his penincg *c1400 Beryn* 83 Lo! howe the clowdis worchyn, eche to mete his mach *c1510* MORE *Picus* Wks (1557) 9/1 Eche of them after their deseruing *1572* MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Horses* (1627) 151 Turmerick, long Pepper, grames of Bayberries, of ech a halfe peny worth. *1697* DRYDEN *Virg. Georg* IV. 258 Studious of Honey, each in his Degree. *1790* BURKE *Fr. Rev* 19 His majesty's heirs and successors, each in his time and order *1840* LARDNER *Geom* 164 The component plates being equal . each to each in magnitude. *1848* MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* I. 309 The lords of the bedchamber [had] a thousand a year each

†**b.** *Each* (uninflected) has been occas used to distribute a pron in genit. pl

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss* XIII 149 Two rocks whose each strength binds The boist'rous waves in from the high-flown winds. *1704* ROWE *Ulyss* II i 944 The massie Goblets . Whose each capacious Womb Portended witless Mirth.

c Often with reference to price; = *apiece*

Mod They cost sixpence each. I paid sixpence each for them

5 *Each other*: used as a reciprocal pronoun in acc, dat, or genit. case; = *one another.*

Originally this was a phrase construed as in 4, *each* being the subject, and *other* (inflected in OE *ōðerne, ōðres, ōðrum*, etc) being governed in acc, genit, or dat by a verb, prep, or sb. This use still occurs arch. or poet (*each to other*, etc). The words have however long become a compound (cf Du. *elkander*), so that we can say *to each other, of each other*, etc To use the word as a nom. ('We know what each other are doing') is a vulgarism occasionally heard.

a1000 Battle of Maldon 234 Us is eallum þearf ðæt ure æghwylc oðerne bylde *c1200 Trin Coll Hom.* 149 þat we sholden biwepen ure elch oðres sinne *1258 Proclam. Hen III* in Stubbs *Sel Chart* 388 Þæt æchc oþer helpe þæt for to done *1398* TREVISA *Barth De P R* V. XXIX (1495) 140 Foules that lyue by blode ete not eche other *1480* CAXTON *Chron Eng* CCXXIII 222 Thousandes fell to the grounde eche vp other *1485* MALORY *Arthur* II VI, We wil helpe eche other. *1523* LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I CXI. 133 [He] saluted them eche after other. *1538* STARKEY *England* I 2 Ych one to the profyt of other. *1594* T. B. *La Primaud. Fr Acad.* II 338 Helping eche other so farre as wee may. *1615* WADSWORTH in Bedell *Lett.* (1624) 7 How these two could be members . participant each of other. *1647* CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I (1702) I 37 Justled each the other too much *1667* MILTON *P. L.* IV 682 Responsive each to others note *1709* STEELL *Tatler* No 47 P 2 These Two Lovers seem'd made for each other *1816* J WILSON *City of Plague* II III 11 That we may see each other's faces. *1821* KEATS *Isabel* XXI, Each unconfines His bitter thoughts to other. *1828* SCOTT *F M Perth* II 24 To defy each other to mortal combat

C Combinations

Certain phrases beginning with *each* were formerly written as single words (cf *everybody*): as *each a dele* (*ilkadel, uchadel*), *each day's* (*echedaies*, cf Sc *ilkaday*), *each man* (*eilcmon, eachemman*), *each one* (*echone, ichone*, ILKANE); see examples under A, B See also ILKIN

Each, var. f ECHE *v* *Obs*

†**Ea·ch-whe·re.** *Obs* [f EACH + WHERE] Everywhere, in every part, on every side.

c1340 Cursor M. 13981 (Trin) Iesus preched vche where. *a1541* WYATT *Poet. Wks* (1861) 50 Each where where man doth liue *1553 Short Catech* in *Liturgies, etc Edw VI* (1844) 507 His Godhead is in such sort eachwhere, that it filleth both heaven and earth. *a1649* DRUMM. OF HAWTH *Poems* Wks (1711) 43 From dark sepulchres each where

Eadmede, -mod, var ff EDMEDE, *Obs.*, humility, EDMOD *a*, humble

†**Ea·di,** *a. Obs* Forms: 1 *ēadiz*, 2–4 eadi, 2–3 ædi, ædiȝ, edi, eddi. [Com. Teut · OE *ēadiz* = OSax *ōdag*, OHG *ōtag*, ON *auðigr*, wealthy, happy, Goth *audags* happy, f OTeut **auðo-m, auðo-z* riches + *-go-*; see -Y]

1 Rich, wealthy, luxurious

a1000 Crist 1497 (Bosw) Earm ic wæs ðæt ðu wurde eadiȝ *c1175 Lamb Hom.* 115 Þet he mid wohne ne ofsitte ne ermne ne eadine *a1200 Moral Ode* 227 in *Lamb Hom* 173 Understondeð nu to me edi [*other MSS* eadi, edye, aidi] men and arme *c1205* LAY. 2361 An eorð-hus eadi & feier

2 Happy, fortunate, well-omened Also, Blessed, saintly; said of persons and their actions

c825 Vesp. Psalter CXVIII (CXIX) 1 Eadȝe unwemme in wege *a1000 Guthlac* (Gr) 147 Siððan biorȝ gestæh Eadiȝ oretta *c1175 Lamb Hom* 47 Ædie and blessede beon alle þeo þe ihered godes weordes and heom athaldeð *a1225 Ancr R.* 142 Heo holden hire up mid hore lif holinesse, ant mid hore eadie bonen. *c1250 Gen & Ex* 2086 'Me wore leuere,' quad Ioseph, 'Of eddi dremes rechen swep' *c1315* SHORLHAM 129 The eadi levedy [*i. e* the Blessed Virgin]

Hence †**Ædiȝle33e** (Orm) [see -LOCK], happiness, prosperity †**Eadily** *adv*, in a blessed or fortunate manner †**Eadiness,** happiness, prosperity; blessedness

a1000 Beowulf (Gr.) 100 Swa þa driht-guman dreamum lifdon eadiȝlice *c1200 Trin Coll Hom.* 33 Þe fulle ednesse of paradis *c1200* ORMIN 5706 Þe sexte seollhess ædiȝ le33e *a1225 Ancr R* 328 Edmodnesse eadilche bigiled ure Louerd. *a1240 Ureisun* in *Cott Hom.* 189 Þu hauest þin edmesse, and ti muchele heh-schipe.

Eadish, dial. form of EDDISH

†**Ea·dness.** *Obs* Forms 1 eadnis, 2 ednesse [OE. *ēadnis*, f *ēad* wealth = OHG *ōt*, *ōd*, ON *auð*]:—OTeut. **auðo-m, auðo-z*; see -NESS. (The OE *ēad* adj wealthy is of doubtful genuineness) Cf EADI, EADINESS] Happiness, luxury.

a1000 Runic Poems (Gr.) 4 Os byð eorla ȝehwam eadnis and tohyht *c1200 Trin Coll Hom.* 75 Ednesse letteð þe mannes shrifte.

Eager, var. form of EAGRE, tidal wave.

Eager (*ī* gər), *a* Forms. 3–7 **egre**, 4–5 **egor, egyr**, 4–6 **egir**, 5 **eegre**, 5–6 **aygre**, 6 **eigre, eygre, eger, egar, aeygre**, 7 **eegre**, 6–**eager** [a OF *aigre* sharp, keen, sour:—L *acre-m* acc of *acer* sharp, pungent, swift, strenuous

(Senses 1, 2, 4, 5 are taken from Fr, 6 seems a specially Eng development)]

I. Of material things or physical conditions

†**1** Pungent, acrid, keen to the taste or other senses. Of medicines: Sharp or violent in operation Of diseases. Acute, severe *Obs*

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* (1868) I V 25 A more mysty and more egre medicine. *1544* PHAER *Regim Lyfe* (1546) I j, Those diseases are excedynge egre, sharp and almost importable of peyne. *1574* NEWTON *Health Mag* 14 To mingle sweete and toothsome with sower and eigre *c1600* SHAKS. *Sonn* CXVIII, To make our appetites more keene With eager com pounds we our pallat vrge *1601* HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX V, Of all this bulbous kind, the Sea-onyon is reputed chiefe there is not any more ægre and biting than it

b Said of cold (after quot. 1602).

1602 SHAKS *Ham.* I IV 2 It is a nipping and an eager ayre *1854* J KENNEDY *Swallow B* (1860) 100 Imparted an eager chilliness to the atmosphere. *1884* STEVENSON *New Arab Nts* 180 The eager air of the seaside.

†**c** *fig.* Of words: Biting, keen *Obs.*

c1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus'* P 212 Thou shalt rather .. flee fro the sweete wordes of flaterynge preiseres than fro the egre wordes of thy freend. *1593* SHAKS. 3 *Hen VI*, II. VI 68 Vex him with eager Words. —*Rich. II*, I. I. 49 The bitter clamour of two eager tongues

†**2** *spec* Sour, acid, tart *Obs* [So Fr *aigre*]

c1350 Med MS in *Archæol* XXX 352 Eysyl or egyr wyn. *c1460–70 Bk Quantesse* 4 Corrupt wiyn, bat is, rotyn, but not egre. *1575 Art of Planting* 39 The wylde and eager Cherry tree *1602* SHAKS *Ham.* I. V 69 It doth posset And curd like Aygre droppings into Milke *a1717* PARNELL *Hermit* 39 Bread of the coursest sort, with eager wine *1727* BRADLEY *Fam Dict* I s v *Brewing*, It was hard to brew Drink which would be fine before it was eager

3 †a Of a cutting instrument: Sharp (*obs rare*) b *techn.* Of certain tools 'Biting' keenly.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* x 150 The eager razor's edge 1831 J HOLLAND *Manuf Metals* II 139 [The tool represented in the figure] is what the artisan calls an eager tool, and is used for roughing the work, it has a . semicircular edge, so formed as to bite keenly

†4. Of metals Imperfectly tempered, brittle *Obs* [So Fr *aigre*, opposed to *doux*.]

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 378 The Iron Coyn of Sparta was so eager and brittle by means of this temper, that, etc 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und* III VI § 35 Gold will be sometimes so eager that it will as little endure the Hammer as Glass itself 1763-6 W. LEWIS in *Phil. Trans* XCIII 78 *note*, Iron or steel render gold hard and eager

II. Of living beings or their attributes.

†5 Strenuous, ardent, impetuous; fierce, angry Said of persons, their actions and attributes. *Obs*

1297 R GLOUC. 80 Þis Britones were so egre þat þo Romaynes and here kyng gonne fle atte laste. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 144 Roland answerede wyþ egre mod *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 5445 Ymaus, yrfull, egor of wille 1475 *Bk Noblesse*, Cruell and egre werre 1485 MALORY *Arthur* I XIV (1817) With an egyr countenaunce 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX XI 28 Egyr of thar wyllis 1555 *Fardle Facions* Pref. 17 Echone contendeth with eigre mode and bitter dispute 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* II 137 His most ægre enemy 1667 *Decay Chr Piety* IX § 1 298 Glut the eagerest malice 1733 CHEYNE *Eng Malady* II VIII § 7 (1734) 202 When the Conflict is very hot, brisk, and eager, we all agree to call it a Fever

†b Of beasts and birds of prey: Fierce, savage. Also *transf* *Obs*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes T* 1143 Egre as is a Tygre 1530 PALSGR 311/1 Egar, fierce as a wyld beest IS 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I (Arb) 21 The southwynd mercules eager

6 Of persons. Full of keen desire or appetite, impatiently longing to do or obtain something. Const *inf.*; *after*, *for*, †*of* (the thing desired), *about*, *in*, †*upon* (a task, matter, or concern). Also of desires or appetites Intense, impatient

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 3753 Menelay the mighty was . Auntrus in armys, eger of wer 1561 NORTON & SACKV *Gorboduc* 1008 After bloud so eigre were thy thirst. 1596 SPENSER *F Q* I VIII 6 Eger greedinesse. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* I I 40 He found others to be less eager in the pursuit of his Friendship 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* IX 432 Eager of fame, and of the promis'd Prize 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I 319 The Captain was so eager that he could hardly have Patience to let him come so near as to be sure of him 1732 LAW *Serious C.* XII (ed 2) 189 He is eager upon it. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No 153 ¶ 5 Eager of any intelligence that might increase it. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist Scot* I. II 133 She had become acquainted with the eager and impatient temper of the nation. 1769 — *Chas. V*, III. VII 2 He was eager for war. 1793 BURKE *Corr* (1844) IV 177, I am not now so eager about your coming to town as I was 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I 291 The enemy being eager in plundering the baggage of the dead 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. XIX. 106 They are eager for foreign expeditions 1849 RUSKIN *Sev Lamps* V. § 10 146 How much of imperfection the eyes of those eager builders could endure. 1883 *Manch Exam* 26 Nov 4/2 Makers are not eager to book fresh orders

b Of actions, gestures, looks, etc. . Characterized by or manifesting alacrity or impatient desire

Phrases like *eager conflict*, *pursuit*, originally belonged rather to 5, but modern feeling connects them with this sense

1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* II 645 Early Visitants, With eager Eyes devouring The breathing Figures of Corinthian Brass. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr* II. § 16 Wks 1871 II 84 Those gentlemen who are called men of pleasure, from their eager pursuit of it 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser III. XI (1876) 132 An epistle abounding with the most earnest and eager controversy 1866 G MACDONALD *Ann Q Neighb* XIII. (1878) 253 The unconsciously eager way in which he looked at the eatables 1873 BUCKLE *Civilis* VIII 457 Eager in upholding rights of kings

†7 *spec* Hungry (? orig techn. in *Falconry*). Of the eyes . Hungry-looking *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St Albans* C vj, The hawke will be very eegre and gleetous of the seekeness 1575 TURBERV *Bk Falconrie* 160 When your falcons be skoured and cleane so as beyng sharp set they may be called hungrie hawkes, or as faulconers tearme them eagre hawkes 1693 W ROBERTSON *Phraseol Gen* 516 Eager or sharp set, i e, hungry 1712 STEELE *Spect* No 266 ¶ 2 Her eyes were wan and eager 1766 ANSTEY *Bath Guide* V 75 Your Frenchman so eager, With all his Soup Meagre

III. *Comb*, as *eager-eyed*, *-hearted*, *-looking* adjs; also †**eager-dulce**, **-sweet** *a.*, acid and sweet [Cf AIGRE-DOUX, AGRODOLCE.]

1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* IV, The carved angels, ever eager-eyed, 1805 WORDSW. *Incid Favourite Dog* II Every dog is eager-hearted 1825 *Bro Jonathan* II. 77 His eager-looking red eyes 1548 UDALL *Erasm Par Luke* 3 a, The eagredulce sauce of the paraphrase *Ibid* Pref 5 b, If with vinegre it be made eagredulce *Ibid*, 3 Eagredulce 1616 SURFL & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 416 As concerning Ciders the eager sweet are much better than the harsh sweet

†**Ea'ger**, *v. Obs.* Also 4-5 **egren**. [ad. OF. *aigrer*, *aigroier*; cf prec] *trans* To excite, irritate, provoke, in quot. 1581 to irritate physically; also *refl*, to become exasperated

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* (1868) IV VI 141 þe nature of som man is so .. vncouenable þat. pouerte myȝte raþer egren hym to done felonies *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7329 He angurt hym full euyll, & egerd hym with 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XVI (1887) 77 They that be gawled or byled within, may neither runne nor wrastle, for eagering the inward

Eagerly (ī gəɹlɪ), *adv* [f. EAGER *a* + -LY²]

†1. Sharply, pungently, keenly, violently, harshly, severely. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B XIX 376 þanne welled water for wikked werkes, Egerlich ernynge out of mennes eyen *c* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 82 The more the synne is abhominable the egerlyer thei be tempted bi the deuelle. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met* XI XXI, I am more aigrely tempested, than he was wyth the floodes of the see. 1553 BALE *Vocacyon* in *Harl. Misc* (Malh.) I. 341 Within 11 dayes after was I sick agayn, so egerly, etc 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1621) 650 Raine, which frose so eagerly that it seemed the depth of Winter had been come in

†b. *To bear eagerly* [tr *acide ferre*, Vulg; cf also Lat. *ægre ferre*, which may have been sometimes confused]: to take amiss, be grieved at *Obs*

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* IV. 9 Egreli or heuyly here thou not in thi soule 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr* (W. de W) I XXXV. (1495) 29 a/1, Whyche thynge Cypryan bare aygrely 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I 99 Agamemnon rose, eagerly bearing all

†2. Angrily, fiercely, bitterly, malignantly. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B. XVI 64 Egrelich he loked on me *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XXXVII 698 A lyown that loked ful egerlye 1609 B JONSON *Sil Wom* II. II 81 Him she loves most, she will seeme to hate eagerliest

3 Impetuously, swiftly. (Now only in phrases like *eagerly pursuing*, which approach sense 4).

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 39 To þe cite þei went egrely, & did þo kynges fle 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI 427 Douglas full eguly Assalit. *c* 1450 *Merlin* X 158 He. rode a-geyn hym full egerly. 1613 SHAKS *Hen VIII*, III. II 240 How eagerly ye follow my disgraces. 1655 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 23 Who were eagerly pursuing the Parthians

4 In an eager manner; with impatient desire, promptitude, or alacrity

1601 SHAKS. *Jul C.* V III. 7 Brutus hauing some aduantage on Octauius, Tooke it too eagerly. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II VIII 184 Eagerly hungry 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F* III. 114 The oath of fidelity was eagerly taken by every order of the state 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III 546 An unprincipled minister eagerly accepted the services of these mercenaries. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* X (1880) 156 Thanksgivings in which the people eagerly took part

Eagerness (ī gəɹnes). [f. EAGER *a* + -NESS] The state or quality of being EAGER.

†1. a Pungency of taste b. Acidity, sourness.

1490 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 112 Alle maner auenturs of alle the sayd wynes, lecage forth and egirnesse of the same oonly excepte 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr* (1568) 106 a, Sugre for to moderate the eygrenesse of the Alome. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX VIII, Senvie. stewed in some convenient liquor, in such sort, as a man shal not complaine of any eagernesse that it hath 1723 *Lond & Country Brew* II. (1743) 104 By Boiling, the Wort is more able to resist Eagerness and Putrefaction

†2. Acerbity, bitterness, irritability *Obs.*

1475 *Bk Noblesse* 4 Ire, egrenesse, and feersnesse is holden for a vertu in the lion. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* XVIII I 56 Saul had persecuted him with greater furie and egrenesse than all the rest. 1624 BEDELL *Lett* II 47 This eagrenesse is not mutuall

†3 Of metals: Defective temper, brittleness

1622 MALYNES *Anc Law-Merch.* 289 It taketh away the eagrenesse of Brasse

4 Keenness, swiftness.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf Metals* I 290 These stones [grindstones for cutlery] are of a peculiar grit, and cut with great eagerness

†5. Impetuosity, fierceness. *Obs*

c 1400 *Melayne* 915 Aftir armours he askede tytte, For egernesse he loughe 1485 MALORY *Arthur* I XV (1817) They were so couragyous that many Knyghtes shoke..for egrenes. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C Warrs* 417 Nor the Sea it self, can put a stop to their [bears'] eagerness 1678 EARL MURRAY in *Lauderdale Pap* (1885) III lxxx 131 The Kinge becaem paell and he shouke withe eagernes

6. Keenness of appetite or desire, impatient haste to do or obtain something. Const *of*, *for*, or *inf.*

1486 *Bk St. Albans* A vij b, Mony an hawke for egernesse when he shulde nomme a fowle he seesith bot the federis 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 239 Industrie is a huely and vnweried search and occupation in honest things, egernesse is an appetite in base and small matters 1665 BOYLE *Occas Refl* (1675) 69 We find not that Satisfaction that the Eagerness of our unruly Appetites promises us 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* Ded, An eagerness of Learning more. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I 18 'What say'st thou my Girl?' said he, with some Eagerness 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I VI. 184 Let no man through eagerness for spoil Linger behind the rest.

Eagle (ī g'l), *sb* Forms: 4-7 **egle**, 5 **egylle**, 6 **aegle**, 6-7 **ægle**, 6- **eagle**; also 4-5 **a negle**, **neggle** [ME. *egle*, a. OF *egle*, *aigle* = Pr. *aigla*, It *aquila*, Sp., Pg *aguila*:—L *aquila*.]

1. The name commonly given to any of the larger Diurnal Birds-of-prey which are not Vultures; though some birds are accounted Eagles by ornithologists which are smaller than certain Buzzards. Two species of Eagle are natives of Britain, the Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetus*), almost confined in these islands to the mountainous parts of Scotland and Ireland; and the Sea, or White-tailed Eagle (*Haliaëtus albicilla*) found on the coasts of the same countries Much resembling the latter is the Bald or White-headed Eagle (*H leucocephalus*), the emblematic bird of the United States of America.

The strength, keen vision, graceful and powerful flight of the eagle are proverbial, and have given to him the title of the king of birds

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* XXX Sel Wks II. 110 Lyke to a fleynge egle. 1382 — *Jer* IV 13 Swiftere than eglis his hors *c* 1475 *Voc* in Wr-Wulcker 701 *Hec aquila*, a negylle. *Ibid* 762 A egyle 1535 COVERDALE *Obad* 4 Though thou wentest vp as hye as the Aegle 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 81 An Ægle snatched a peece of bread out of his hand. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. III 224 These moyst Trees, That haue out-liu'd the Eagle 1766 PENNANT *Zool* (1768) I 123 Eagles are remarkable for their longevity 1862 LOWELL *Poet Wks* (1879) 391/2 Ninety miles off as the eagle flies 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 25 Can I make my eye an eagle's?

b. with prefixed word defining the species.

1688 I CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans* XVII 989 The largest I take to be that they call the Grey Eagle 1790 PENNANT *Tour in Scotl* II 24 Sea Eagles breed in ruined towers, but quit the country in winter, the black eagles continue there the whole year 1803 *Pic Nic* No 6 (1806) I 224 The fierce bald-eagle, tyrant of thy native woods 1865 GOULD *Birds of Australia* I 9 The natural disposition of the Wedge-tailed Eagle leads it to frequent the interior portion of the country

c *fig.* (often with allusion to 2 a, b)

1621 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V V 473 Our princely Eagle Th' Imperiall Caesar 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks 1872-5 II 126 Those two Sonnes of the Russian Eagle. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 47 Russia's famish'd eagles Dare not to prey beneath the crescent's light. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 64 Hope, a poising eagle

2. A figure of the bird used for any purpose:

a. as an ensign in the Roman army, and as an ensign and badge in the French army under the empire.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 360 Hys egle to touche, þat borne es in his banere. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 273 Caius Marius ordained, that the legions should haue the Egle for their standard 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom Rep* II. XI 161 Cinna flatter'd Valerius that Sylla's Soldiers . would soon desert to his Eagles 1812 WELLINGTON *Disp* 21, 24 July in *Examiner* 24 Aug 535/2 The Eagles and Colours taken from the enemy 1815 J W CROKER in *Papers* (1884) I III 73 The broken eagles which the French soldiers wore on the fronts of their caps 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. XXXVIII 348 Their eagles were retained as trophies

b as an armorial bearing; *esp.* of the Holy Roman Empire, and of the various modern empires, as the Austrian, French, German, and Russian Also as the badge of an order of knighthood

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monkes T.* 393 The feeld of snow, with thegle of blak ther-Inne. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No 4182/1 A new Order of Knighthood, called the Order of the White Eagle 1707 *Ibid.* No 4354/2 Knight of the Order of the Prussian Eagle. 1845 S AUSTIN tr. *Ranke's Hist Ref* I. I. 149 The . cities which bear the imperial eagle in their arms.

c as the sign (or appellation) of an inn

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 75 At the syne of the Eggylle.

3. Applied to certain objects made in the form of an eagle; such as a brass (or wooden) lectern in a church; the ampulla containing the anointing oil used at coronations; a clasp for a belt, etc.

1766 ENTICK *London* IV 213 The reader's desk is an inclosure . in which is a .. brass pillar supporting an eagle. 1820 A TAYLOR *Glory of Regal* 61 A spoon into which the oil is poured from the beak of the eagle 1836 PARKER *Gloss Archit* I. 287 A common form for brass lecterns is that of an eagle with wings expanded to receive the book 1842 TENNYSON *Godiva* 43 She . Unclasp'd the wedded eagles of her belt 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II VI, Mr. Tusher read from the eagle

4. The asterism *Aquila*, one of the northern constellations †*Eagle-star*, Altair or α Aquilæ.

1551 RECORDE *Cast Knowl* 264 Towarde the southe, is the Egle, includynge 9 starres 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 522 From the Egle-star 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed 3) 329 In the west appears Atair, in the Eagle

5 A coin bearing the image of the bird, *spec* a coin of base metal current in England at the accession of Edward I, a gold coin of the United States, value ten dollars. *Double-eagle*. a U S. coin worth twenty dollars

[*c* 1350 W HEMINGBURGH *Chronicon* (1849) II. 187 Monetas pessimi metalli, pollardorum, crocardorum aquilarum, etc] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp* s v, He decry'd the use of these Eagles, and other the like kinds of base coin. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I (1874) 209 Quite a glut of eagle-pieces. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer* s.v., There are also double-eagles of twenty dollars, as well as half and quarter-eagles

6 *Sea Eagle*: †a properly the White-tailed Eagle (*Haliaetus albicilla*), which older writers confounded with the Osprey or so-called Fishing Eagle. Pennant, *Brit Zool* (1766) 140, refers to Sibbald as having applied this name to the Skua.

1766 PENNANT *Brit Zool.* 63

b. a species of Skate, *Myliobates marginata*. [So Fr *aigle de mer*; see quot.]

1847 CARPENTER *Zool* § 584 The Myliobates receives its common name of Sea-eagle from having the pectoral fins of extreme breadth, so that it much resembles a bird of prey with its wings expanded

†7 *Arch.* The gable of a house; the pediment of a temple. [transl L. *aquila*, Gr. ἀετός, ἀέτωμα]

1682 WHELER *Journ Greece* V 360 The Figures of the Front, which the Antients called the Eagle *Ibid* 388 On the highest point of the Eagle is a broad Stone laid. 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v

†8. *Cant* 'The winning Gamester' (*New Cant. Dict* 1725) *Obs*

9 *Angling.* A kind of artificial fly
1867 F. Francis *Angling* x (1880) 360 There are two Eagles, the grey and yellow.

10 *Comb.* a. attrib, as *eagle-bark, -claw, -eye, -flight, -height, -plume, -plumage, -radvance, -speed, -spirit, -standard*, b objective, as *eagle-baffling* adj, *-bearer*, c. parasynthetic deriv, as *eagle-billed, -pinioned, -sighted, -winged* adjs; *eagle-like* adj and adv. Also eagle-cock, a weather-cock; eagle-fisher, the Osprey; † eagle-flower, the Balsam (*Impatiens Balsamina*), eagle-ray, -skate (= sense 6 b); † eagle-wit, a person of penetrating intellect. Also Eagle-eyed, -hawk, -owl, -stone.
1821 Shelley *Prometh Unb.* I i. 20 This wall of *eagle-baffling mountain 1875 Browning *Aristoph. Apol* Aiskhulos' bronze-throat 'eagle-bark at blood 1658 Rowland *Mouffet's Theat Ins* 939 The mouth forked and *Eagle-bill'd 1883 *Fisheries Exhib Catal* 195 *Eagle-claw trap. 1667 E Chamberlayne *St Gt Brit* I III x. (1743) 213 On it was a Cross and on that an *Eagle-cock of Copper gilt [1603 Chettle, etc. *Patient Grissil* (1841) 12 Women have *eagle's eyes To pry even to the heart] 1819 J Q Adams in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III (1871) 120 The eagle eyes of informers. 1855 Longf. *Hiawv.* x 145 Hiawatha, hardly touched his *eagle-feathers As he entered at the doorway 1849 C. St. John *Tour Suthld* I 24 A shepherd told us of a nest of the *Eagle Fisher 1851 Gallinga tr *Mariotti's Italy* 337 *Eagle-flight of genius was out of the question with him 1786 Chambers *Cycl* (ed. Rees) s v. *Balsamum*, The other [species] is from China, most commonly called the immortal *eagle flower 1741 *Compl Fam.-Piece* II. III. 386 Trees and Shrubs which are now in Flower, as Genistella, Eagle Flower 1884 Tennyson *Becket* 29 At such an *eagle-height I stand *a* 1600 J Bryan *Ps.* cxvii in Farr's *S P.* 335 *Eagle-like his fame shall mount *a* 1626 R. Harris *Hezekiah's Recov* (1630) 29 Good men will bless God for an eagle-like body 1800 Burns *Wks.* III 301 Dangers, *eagle-pinioned, bold, Soar around each cliffy hold. 1821 Scott *Roderick* 28 Morena's *eagle-plume adorned his crest 1813 Scott *Trierm* II ix, *Eagle-plumage deck'd her hair 1717 Fenton *Poems* 169 (Jod.) The nectar'd sweets supply *Eagle-radiance to the faded eye 1856 Gosse *Marine Zool.* II 151 Myliobatis (Cuv.) *Eagle Ray. Head projecting, pectorals extended like wings. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV III 226 What peremptory *Eagle-sighted eye Dares looke? 1637 Heywood *Roy Kings* I. 1 Wks 1874 VI. 7, I was borne Eagle-sighted, and to gaze In the Suns fore-head 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang T.* II 113 S John having written his Eagle-sighted Gospel. 1882 *St. James's Gaz* 15 Mar. 6/1 The formidable sting-ray, *eagle-skate, or *thère* 1725 Pope *Odyss* I. 413 Abrupt, with *eagle speed she cut the sky 1817 Byron *Lament Tasso* 2 *Eagle-spirit of a child of song 1811 Scott *Roderick* 42 On *eagle-standards and on arms he gazed 1593 Shaks. *Rich II*, I iii. 129 The *eagle-winged pride Of sky-aspiring and ambitious thoughts. 1675 J. Smith *Chr Relig Appeal* II 12 The Eagle wing'd Evangelist. 1864 Pusey *Lect Daniel* III 112 The eagle-winged lion of Daniel 1665 Glanvill *Sceps Sci.* xx, 129 Aristotle would have fainted before he had flown half so far, as that *Eagle-wit [Descartes]

Eagle (ī g'l), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. the sb.] *intr.* To fly as an eagle. Also, *To eagle it*
1652 Benlowes *Theoph. To my fancy*, &c., Eagling 'bove transitory Sphears. 1868 R Buchanan *Wallace* I II, Thou'dst play the eagle in thy borrowed plumage, Whose are the feathers wherewith thou wouldst eagle it?

† **Ea'gled,** *ppl. a Obs or nonce-wd.* [f. Eagle *sb.* + -ed 2] a. Furnished with the image of an eagle; having an eagle or eagles. b. Resembling an eagle in form or action; eagle-like
1618 Bolton *Florus* (1636) 296 Hee carried upon his own shoulders the Eagled Ensigne into the Camp 1660 Waterhouse *Arms & Arm* 115 Souldiers haue the start of Scholars in their Eagled strength

Ea'gle-eyed, *a.* [see Eagle 10 c.] Having an eye like an eagle; keen-sighted. *lit* and *fig.*
1601 Bp Barlow *Eagle & Body* (1609) E iv a, Faith, being Eagle eyed, can see the maiestie of God. 1625 Hart *Anat. Ur* II. iii. 65 The most eagle-eyed Physitian. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* John VIII 11 It is a false zeal that is eagle-eyed abroad, and blind at home 1800 Weems *Washington* v (1877) 35 The eagle-eyed friendship of Mr Waller quickly discovered him

Eagle-hawk. Transl of Fr *aigle-autour*, Cuvier's name for a South American bird of prey of the genus *Morphnus*, called *Spizaëtus* by Vieillot
The name is found in Griffith's transl (1829) of Cuvier's *Règne Animal*, but never came into English use

Ea'gle-owl. A nocturnal bird of prey (*Bubo ignavus*), the largest of the Owl tribe inhabiting Europe.
1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith* 99 The great Horn-Owl or Eagle-Owl. 1766 Pennant *Zool* 71 The great eagle owl has once been shot in Yorkshire 1849 Knox *Ornith. Rambles* 186 There has been for many years a magnificent living collection of Eagle owls at Arundel Castle

Ea'gleship. *nonce-wd.* [f. Eagle *sb.* + -ship] The position or dignity of an eagle
1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 24, I always illustrated my eagleship, by aiming at the noblest quarries.

† **Ea'gless.** *Obs rare*—0 [ad OF. *aiglesse.*] A female eagle.
1611 Cotgr., *Aiglesse*, an Eaglesse; a henne Eagle

Ea'gle-stone. [See Aetites, and quot. 1601] = Aetites.
c 1440 *Bone Flor* 390 An egyll and a charbokull stone, 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 590 The Ægle-stones called Aetites . it is said that . without them the Ægles cannot hatch 1686 *Lond Gaz* No 2126/4 An Eagle Stone, tied up in a piece of black Ribon, lost the 29th Instant. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s v. *Ætites*, The finest and most valued of all the eagle-stones, are accidental states of one or other of our common pebbles 1796 Morse *Amer Geog* II 16 Norway produces crystals thunder stones, and eagle-stones 1879 *Syd. Soc Lex* s v *Aetites*, The eagle-stone, a stone, hollow and containing another substance within it; the shell of clay-iron stone, the nucleus, of variable composition

Eaglet (ī glet) Also 7 eglet. [a Fr *aiglette*, dim of *aigle* Eagle, see -et] A young eagle.
1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II 68 b, This birde Ossifraga bryngeth vp the Eaglet so cast out 1628 Withie *Brit Rememb.* v 1660 When Eglets are first taught to flye 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* x 377 Went like eaglets to the prey 1832 Tennyson *Œnone* 208 The callow eaglet

b as a charge in heraldry.
1611 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xvii 158 On a bend gules, three Eaglets displaied. 1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist & Pop* xiv. § 1 (ed. 3) 158 The well-known Shield of Piers de Gaveston . vert, six eaglets or

Ea'gle-wood. Also 8 agal-wood. [transl. F. *bois d'aigle*, Pg *pao d'aguila*, a perversion of Malayālam *ayil*, or some other vernacular form of Skr *aguru* (Yule). Cf Agalloch]
Another name for Agalloch or Calambac, q v.
[1516 Barbosa (Lisbon) 393 (Y) Aguila, cada Farazola de 300 a 400 (fanams)] 1712 tr *Pomet's Hist Drugs* I 59 The Portuguese call it Eagle-wood 1774 Nil buhr *Des de l'Arabie* xxxiv (Y) Un bois nommé par les Anglois Agalwood, et par les Indiens de Bombay Agar 1854 Hooker *Himal. Jrnls* (1855) II 328 (Y) The eagle-wood is much sought for its fragrant wood 1864 *Sat Rev* 9 July 67 Trees containing the eagle-wood, resins, and dye-woods 1871 Alabaster *Wheel of Law* 86 A second [palace] of nine stories, constructed entirely of eagle-wood.

† **Ea'glify,** *v. Obs* [f Eagle + -fy] *trans* To make into an eagle or like an eagle
1592 Warnfr *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvii, Had the Sunne been up (such pride bewitch'd my wit To Egel fie my selfe) I had assayed to soar to it 1628 Wither *Brit Rememb.* v. 1595 The Kites that flye Above the clouds, themselves to Eaglifie

† **Ea'gly,** *a Obs. rare*—1. [f. Eagle + -y 1] Eagle-like, aquiline
1624 Sanderson *Serm.* I. 222 The sharpest and most eagly eye.

Eagre (ē'gəɹ, ī'gəɹ). Forms · α (2, 8 higra), 7 higre, 7– hygre, hyger β (? 6,) 7 agar, (9 *dial* ager), 7–9 eagre, 8 eger, egre, (9 eegir, eegre, *pseudo-arch.* eygre), 7– eager, eagre. [Of unknown etymology. The conjecture which connects it with the OE. *ēagor, ēgor*, occurring in comb., app with sense 'flood, ocean', is untenable, because the OE. *g* in such a position would have become *y* in mod.E Nor can it be a ON *ægir* ocean, sea-god, as the inflexional *-r* would in that case have disappeared
The identity of *eagre* with *higre* (latinized as *higra* by William of Malmesbury) seems clear from the sense, but is difficult to account for phonologically. The usual pronunc. in the neighbourhood of the Humber and Trent is (ē'gəɹ), the 17th (? 16th) c spelling *agar* seems to be a phonetic rendering of this or its antecedent The Dicts. give (ī gəɹ). Identity with Acker is not clearly indicated by the sense, and is very doubtful.]
A tidal wave of unusual height, caused by the rushing of the tide up a narrowing estuary, = Bore *sb.*3 Chiefly with reference to the Humber (and Trent) and the Severn
α [*c* 1125 Will. of Malmesb *Gest. Pontific* (Rolls) 292 [The Bore on the Severn] Nautæ certe gnari, cum vident illam Higram (sic enim Anglici vocant) venire, navem obvertunt, et per medium secantes violentiam ejus eludunt] 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* vii 102 With whose tumultuous waues Shut up in narrower bounds, the Higre wildly raues 1623 J Taylor (Water P) *Wherry-Ferry Voy* Wks II. 11/1 The Flood, hath lesse mercy then Beare, Wolfe or Tyger, And it is called the Hyger. 1704 Steele *Lying Lover*, Such a Roll of the Tides as the Sailors corruptly call the Higre, instead of the Eager 1817 Stark *Hist Gainsburgh* (1843) 522 A curious phenomenon is observed in the Trent called the Eagre or Hygre
β. [1592 Lyly *Gallathea* I i, [The scene is beside the Humber] Neptune sendeth a Monster called the *Agar*, against whose comming the waters rose, the fowles flie away, etc] 1647 Sprigge *Anglia Rediv* (1854) 76 A sudden surprisal of the tide called Eager. 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* (1650) 312 Those Agars and impetuous flows 1685 Dryden *Threnodia August* IV, His manly heart like an eagre rode in triumph oer the tide. 1759 Johnson *Idler* No 49 P 12 He forded rivers where the current roared like the Egre of the Severn. 1851 Sir F Palgrave *Norm & Eng* I 323 The Eager or Eau-guerre, so remarkable in the mouth of the Severn 1862 Dana *Man Geol.* 653 In the eagre of the Amazon, the whole tide passes up the stream in five or six waves. each twelve to fifteen feet high 1863 Jean Ingelow *High Tide* Lindis. at the eygre's breast Flung uppe her weltering walls 1870 E Peacock *Ralf Skirl* II. 87 He would get on a pink and go up wi' th'ager.

Eahte, obs. form of Aught, property.
Eaise, obs form of Ease.
Eal, obs form of Awl
Eald, obs form of Eld, Old
Ealdor, Ealdor-, WS. ff of Aldor, Aldor-.
Ealdren, obs and dial. form of Elder.
Eam, variant of Eme, *Obs*, uncle
Eam, obs form of *am*: see Be *v*

† **Ean,** *v Obs.* Forms: 1 ēanian, 4 enen, enye(n, 5 enyn, 6 eane, eyne, 7– ean. (*Pa. pple.* 4 eindyd) [OE. *ēanian* = Du dial. *oonen* of same meaning; Prof Sievers considers the OTeut type to be **aunōjan*, f. **aw-jō* Ewe

The current identification with OE *ēacnian* to bring forth does not account for the specialized sense, and the supposed loss of the *c* lacks analogy]
trans Of ewes To bring forth lambs, to yean
Also *intr* See Yean
a 1000 *Lamb Ps* lxxvii[i] 70 (Bosw) He genam hine of cowedum sceapa, fram eanigendum he genam hine 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV 451 An hoyffer enyed a lomb 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xviii iv (1495) 757 Lambes whyche ben eindyd in spryngyng tyme 1440 *Promp Parv* 140 Enyn, *feto* 1555 Eden *Decades W Ind* (Arb) 329 A lambe newly eyned 1580 North *Plutarch* 582 An Ewe that had eaned a Lamb *c* 1640 J Smyth *Lwes Berkeleys* (1883) I 243 Eaned and nursed up such a couple of twins as the kingdome could not parralell 1750 W Ellis *Mod Husbandm* IV. i 115 (E D S) When the ewe has lately eaned 1864 in Webster.

Hence **Ea'ned** *ppl a*, born (of lambs), **Ea'ning** *vbl. sb*, the action of bearing lambs, also *attrib*, as in *eaning-mood, -time*; **Ea'nling,** a young lamb.
1596 Shaks *Merch. V* I iii 80 All the eanelings which were streakt and pied 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* VII 24 Your selfe-conceiuing phantasie, being euer in the eaning mood 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim & Min* 88 Salt is to be given to them after eaning 1637 B Jonson *Sad Sheph* I iv (1640) 134 And both [ewes and rams] do feed, As either promised to increase your breed At eaning-time 1639 G Daniel *Ecclus* xlvi 47 When he the Ean-ling offer'd *a* 1648 — *Lelog* v 57 Dire, as y' Smiting Haile to new ean'd Lambs
Eanl, obs f Any

Ear (ēəɹ), *sb.*1 Forms 1–2 ēare, 3–6 ere, (3 ire, 4 ȝhere, er, erre, 5 heer, here, 6 heare) 4–6 eere, yere, 5 eire, 6–7 eare, 6– ear *Pl* ears; also 1–2 earan, 1 earo, -u, 2–4 earen, 4 eeren, eren, (heren, ern). [Common Teut.: OE *ēare* wk. neut = OFris *āre*, OS *ōre*, *ōra* (MDu *ōre*, *oore*, Du. *oor*), OHG. *ōra* (MHG *ōre*, mod.G. *ohr*), ON *eyra* (Sw. *ora*, Da *øre*), Goth *ausō*.—OTeut *(*au̯son-*), *au̯zo n-*, cogn. with L *auris* (—**au̯sis*), Gr. οὖς, Lith *ausis*, OSlav *ucho*, OIr. *ó*, of same meaning]
I. The organ of hearing in men and animals
Anatomists distinguish (1) the *external ear*, consisting of the pinna (the portion which projects outside the head) and the meatus or passage leading thence to (2) the *middle ear*, or tympanum, a cavity in the substance of the temporal bone, separated from the external meatus by a membrane called the *membrana tympani*; (3) the *internal ear*, or labyrinth, which is a complex cavity hollowed out of the bone. In popular language *ear* is often used for the external ear or the pinna alone
1. The external ear
a 1000 *Riddles* lxxxviii 3 (Gr) Wiht hæfde an eage and earan twa *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 18836 His hare Bi his eres skailand sumdele. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol* 556 Reed as the brustles of a sowes erys 1556 *Chron Gr. Friars* (1852) 79 Vij gentylmen of Kent sett on the pyllery and one of eche of ther erys cut of 1562 J Heywood *Prov. & Epgr* (1867) 43 Hir eares might well glow, For all the towne talkt of hir. 1661 Lovell *Hist Anim & Min.* Introd, The eares are divided. in the hart, and pilous in the rat 1746 W Thompson *R N Advoc* (1757) 34 They would not have let their Ears appear quite so long, had they suspected, etc. *c* 1750 J. Newton *Jrnl* (1836) 64 Some of them said that their ears burned on their heads to hear me speak to such a man. 1832 Tennyson *Miller's Dau.* xxii, I would be the jewel That trembles in her ear
b. With certain defining words a particular shape or appearance of the ear. *Button ear*: in dogs, an ear falling in front, and hiding the inside *Rose ear*: one folding at the back and disclosing the inside *Asylum ear, insane ear*: a disease of the ear common among the insane in asylums
c Phrases. *About one's ears* said of a shower of blows or missiles, a conflagration, a falling house, also *fig* *Over (head and) ears, up to the ears fig* deeply immersed *in* *To prick (up) one's ears* as a horse when full of animation; *fig* of persons, to assume an attitude of expectant attention. † *To hang one's ears*: to be cowed, discouraged *To have, hold, take by the ears*· to keep or obtain a secure hold upon (a person); so also, *to pull or drag by the ears*, i.e violently, roughly; *to lead by the ears* to keep in abject dependence. † *To pull one by the ear* [? after L *vellere auriculam*]. *fig* to compel one's attention. † *To shake one's ears*: (? as a dog when wet), also, ? to make the best of a bad bargain, also, to show contempt or displeasure *To be willing to give one's ears* to be ready to make any sacrifice
1652 Warren *Unbelievers* (1654) 24 All Sodome was flaming about the ears of the Inhabitants 1823 Byron *Juan* XIV x, I have brought this world about my ears, and eke The other that's to say, the clergy
a 1553 Udall *Royster D* I 1 (Arb) 12 If any woman smyle, Vp is he to the harde eares in loue 1663 Pepys *Diary* 2 Oct., My wife, who is over head and eares in getting her house up 1768 Gray in *Corr N Nicholls* (1843) 80, I am over head and ears in writings. 1839 W Irving *Wolfert's R* (1855) 213, I was up to my ears in law.
1610 Shaks *Temp* IV 1 275 At which like Vnback't colts they prick't their eares 1678 Earl Murray in *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) III lxxxiv 147 They begine now to hange ther ears . A gentilman tould me . he saw the E Kincarden

& dyvers others all out of humor *Mod* I pricked up my ears when I heard your name mentioned.

a 1555 RIDLEY *Wks* 206 Bertram was the first that pulled me by the ear and brought me from the common error of the Romish Church 1581 SIDNEY *Apol Poetrie* (Arb) 62 For Poesie must not be drawne by the eares, it must be gently led 1590 *Pasquil's Apol* 1 C b, They have all vowed to hale thee out of thy trenches by the head and eares 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVI. 592 They would home to their very houses and pluck them out by the eares *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* (1655) II XXVIII 39 Which Countries the Spaniard holds as one would do a Woolf by the ear, fearing they should run away 1884 MARY HICKSON *Ireland in 17th C* I. Introd 9 The chiefs led the ignorant credulous masses by the ears after them

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Dent* VIII 45 When Gods threatnings are vttered vnto vs a great many of vs do but shake our eares at them 1606 CHAPMAN *Mons. D'Olive* II (D) Shooke mine eares And lickt my lipps, as if I begg'd attention *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) I § 1 XXI 32 They shut their Gates against him, and made him go shake his ears, and to shift for his lodging 1747 H WALPOLE *Lett.* I 166 (D) How merry my ghost will be, and shake its ears, to hear itself quoted as a person of consummate prudence

1883 W NORRIS *No New Th.* I VII 176 Many a man would give his ears to be allowed to call two such charming young ladies by their Christian names

d. † *To go, come, fall, together by the ears, be by the ears* · said of animals fighting, hence of persons, to be at variance (*obs*) So *To set (persons) by the ears* to put them at variance

1539 TAUERNER *Erasm Prov* (1552) 22 The apes skambled and went together by ye eares for the nuttes 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm Tim* 280/1 When we be together by the eares like dogs and cattes 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turkes* 1184 They fell together by the eares about the matter, some taking part with the old General, and some with the new 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I 1 4 When hard Words . Set Folks together by the ears, And made them fight 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round W* (1840) 67 They would fall together by the ears about who should go with you 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix* (1803) II 225 In one place, we fight for a sword, in another for a horse; in short, we are all by the ears together 1793 GOUVR MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ* (1832) II 282, I saw clearly that France and England would at length get by the ears 1868 G. DUFF *Pol Surv* (1868) 40 Does it [Turkey] fancy that it will obtain security for itself by setting Greek and Bulgarian by the ears?

†**e** *To sleep on the (right or left) ear*: to sleep lying on one side. *To be able to sleep on both ears* [after L: 'you may sleep at ease on which ear you like', Ter *Heaut* I II. 100] to be free from anxiety

a 1663 BRAMHALL *Wks* (1842–4) III 518 (D), I will remove this scruple out of his mind that he may sleep securely upon both ears. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat* (1805) VII 485 Young people will need no more than one nap if they turn upon the other ear to take a second, they should be taught to look on it as an intemperance

f In allusion to the loss of ears as a punishment. † (*Not to dare*) *for one's ears*, cf *for one's life*, and mod. *colloq* 'It would be as much as his ears were worth'

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 640 The Drones do willingly contain themselves in their own cells the younger not daring for their ears to break into their fathers Lands

†**g** *Wine of one ear*: good wine. [A French idiom of obscure origin.]

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I v, [The wine] is of one eare, well wrought, and of good wooll

2. The internal and middle ear, together or separately; also the three portions as a whole

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R* III XVIII. (1495) 64 The couenable lymme to herynge is a gristyl-bone set in the eere. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 611 The Sounds are carried through the contorted Meanders of the Eares to the Auditory Nerue 1808 *Med Jrnl.* XIX. 387 The Muscles of the Middle Ear 1861 HULME tr *Moquin-Tandon* II. I 50 In the lowest animals the ear is reduced to a sack filled with a special fluid

3 With reference to its function The organ of hearing. *To speak in the ear* to whisper, speak privately Proverb, *Walls have ears*, i e. there may be listeners anywhere.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* IX 38 Lustas heortan heara zeherde eare ðin *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Matt XIII. 15 His hefelice mid earum zehyrdon [*c* 1160 *Hatton* earen] *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 181 Ðien lokeð and eare lusteð *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 98 Sing me min earen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 5140 A messager, þat spak al still in his er *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* cxl Sel. Wks II 28 Here he þes wordis, wiþ ere and herte. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 2068 Tho thinges that I herde there, What a loude and what in eere 1432–50 tr *Higden* (1865) I 411 If thou putte thyne eiere to hit thou schalle here a maruellous sownde. *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 27 He rouned in one of his felawes heres. 1620 SHELTON *Quix* IV. VII 53 They say Walls have Ears. 1662 GERBIER *Princ* 27 To inform either of them in the ear what may be the best for them to choose 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg* IV 801 A buzzing Sound of Bees his Ears alarms 17 COWPER *Ep* II 4 Nor ear heard huntsman's halloo 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 893 Till the ear Wearies to hear it

b with adjs expressing the character or disposition of the person listening, as *vulgar, polite, fastidious, willing, sympathetic, patient.*

1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* I. XVI, Plausible to vulgar eares. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb* 32 This is abhorring to Christian eares. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N T.* Mark IX. 8 The obedient ear honours Christ more than the applauding tongue. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III 511 Things unfit for ears polite

c *transf* and *fig* esp as attributed to the mind, the heart, etc, or to quasi-personified objects.

c 1400 *Apol Loll* 36 Wiþ þe eeris & een of his hert 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 146 No persone may receyue the counseyles of the holy goost, excepte he haue a spirituall eare. 1596 SHAKS *Merch V.* II. V 35 Stop my houses eares, I meane my casements 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II XXIII 126 Those that are appointed to receive the Petitions of the People are as it were the publique Eare 1728 ADDISON *Ps* XIX, In reason's ear they all rejoice 1853 MAURICE *Proph & Kings* XX 350 There was an ear in an Assyrian people which could be opened to hear God's word 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr* I II 103 The illustrious Eastern conqueror, whose name fills the ear of fame

d *fig* Phrases, *To open one's ears, incline one's ear(s, lend an ear (one's ears)*, † *lay to one's ears*. to listen (see *give ear* in 6) *To bow down one's ear* to listen graciously † *To cast aside one's ear* to listen casually. *To be all ears* to be eagerly attentive. *To close, stop one's ears, turn* († *give*) *a deaf ear*. to refuse to listen. † *To hear of both ears*. to hear both sides, be impartial. † *Not to hear of that ear* to be wilfully obtuse on a certain subject, 'to be deaf on that side of the head'. *To go in at one ear and out at the other*: said of discourse that produces no impression on the hearer's mind *To have itching ears* (after 2 *Tim* IV 3) to be eager to hear novelties. *To tickle the ear(s* · to gratify with agreeable sounds, hence to flatter, coax, so also, † *To stroke the ears*

c 1375 *Lay-Folks Mass-bk* B 585 Bow doun þin eren *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam* 59 *note*, If ye wyll laye to your eere, Of adventres ye shall here. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* I I. Wks 1873 II 9 *Viola.* Then lend me your eares *Fust.* Mine eares are yours deare sister 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* iv. 20 My sonne, incline thine eare vnto my sayings. 1611 — *Ps.* XXXI. 2 Bowe downe thine eare to me 1632 B JONSON *Magn Lady* I. 1 (D) Hang your ears this way, and hear his praises. 1670 G H *Hist. Cardenals* I III 74, I began to open my ears, the better to understand so efficacious a proof. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle, Crit Misc.* 202 These are possibilities to which he will lend no ear.

c 1430 LYDG *Bochas* III XXV 96ᵇ a, Of hap, as he kest his eare aside, He, of two porters, the counsaile did espie

1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 88 He was all ear to her charming voice 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est* XV. 174, I am all ears

a 1300 *Cursor M* 19452 (Gott) Þa wreches gun þair erin for to ditt 1548 HALL *Chron Ruh III*, 24 (Hallw) She began to relent and to geve to them no deffe are 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIII. XLVII 850 Scipio Africanus for a long time gave the deafe eare unto them 1611 SHAKS *Wint T* V I. 201 [The king of] Bohemia stops his eares 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I VII 272 She had turned a deaf ear to the persuasions by which they sought to prevail on her

1624 SANDERSON *Serm* I 239 Our unthankfulness, how foul it is. But we cannot abide to hear on this ear 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-Cr* II V. 50 A Man of Understanding is not apt to pass sentence till he hear of both Ears, and have well pondered, Pro and Con.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5154 For alle yede oute at oon ere That in that other she dide lere 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* XXI 125 [A sermon] goes in at the one eare and out at the other 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil* XXXIII 173 Let it go in at one ear, and out at the other, never report it again

a 1668 DENHAM *Sp agst. Peace at Close Comm* 21, Did I for this take pains To stroke the people's ears?

4. *transf* Used in *sing* and *pl* for: The sense of hearing, auditory perception (cf. similar use of *eye, palate*) *In the ears* (rarely *ear*) *of* · within the hearing of, so as to be heard by. (Orig. a Biblical Hebraism, and now somewhat *arch.*) *To come to the ear(s of*: to come to (a person's) knowledge by hearing; said of facts, reports, etc. † *At first ear*: on the first hearing

1297 R GLOUC 492 It com the kinge to ere 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* V 449 The tithandis Com to the cliffurdis ere 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* IV 21 This scripture is fulfillid in 3oure eeris 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* I V 17 A third cause of common Errors is a believing at first eare what is delivered by others 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett* 9 Dec. (1870) 158 Most people have ears, but few have judgment

5 (in *sing.* only) The faculty of discriminating sounds; *esp* that of accurately recognizing musical intervals More fully *musical ear, ear for music.* Similarly, *an ear for verse*, etc *To sing or play by ear* i e without the aid of written music.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W 1531) 158 b, In the psalmody haue a good eare 16. PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 139 Singing with my wife, who has lately begun to learn though her eare is not good 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* II 110 To learn to play by rote or ear without Book 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No 313 ₱9, I have no Ear for Musick 1779 COWPER *Lett* Wks (1876) 40, I am convinced that he has no ear for poetical numbers 1789 BELSHAM *Ess* I. XII 220 The ear distinguishes verse from prose. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* II 1 (1871) 104 A fine ear for music 1874 SAYCE *Philol.* VI 246 The musical ear is the creation of a high civilisation

6. Voluntary hearing, listening, attention. Chiefly in phrases like *To give ear* · to listen attentively *To have (win, gain) a person's ear*: to have (obtain) his favourable attention

1503 HAWES *Examp Vert* VI 83 Gyuynge god ere vnto the vteraunce. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. I. (1877) I 23 Your request deserveth little consideration and lesse eare. 1611 COTGR., *Oreye*, eare, attention, hearing 1655 MRQ WORCESTER *Cent Inv* in Dircks *Life* (1865) 384 Never refused me his ear to any reasonable motion 1701 W WOTTON *Hist Rome* Alex i 463 They would sell his Ear, pretending Interest where they had none 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 1 ₱7 Mr Kidney has the Ear of the greatest Politicians 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic.* I. IV (1840) 103 On condition that thou wilt now give ear to my instructions 1826 E IRVING *Babylon* II. VI 97 Some messenger powerful enough to take their ear and be heard. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed) 31 Oct 14/3 To gain the ear of the House

II An object resembling the external ear in shape or relative position.

† **7.** One of the auricles of the heart *Obs*

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* V XXXVI (1495) 149 Thyse two pyeces ben callyd the eeres of the herte 1541 R COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The hert hath two eares yᵗ serue for to let the ayre in and out 1604 E GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 196 The bullet had peirced through his heart, and had stayed in the left eare 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. VII. § 4 The Fibers of the Ears of the Heart

8. The handle of a pitcher or drinking vessel, and *dial* of many other things.

[Cf Ger *öhr* (:—OHG. *ôrî*, perh.=OE *ýre*, ? spike at the back of an axe), *öse* (—MHG *œse*, f. base of OTeut *ausōn*, *auzōn*=EAR), Eng employs the primary word in this sense instead of a derivative as in Ger.]

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 141 Ere of a vesselle, *ansa* 1522 *MS Acc St John's Hosp*, *Canterb.*, For a new bayle & an ere of the bukket 1534 in Peacock *Eng. Ch Furniture* (1866) 211 Item an other basen of latten withowt erys weynge *vli* 1602 PLAT *Delightes for Ladies* 111, A deep bottomed bason with two eares of Iron to hange it. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg* (1806) I 135 His empty can, with ears half worn away, Was hung on high 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 61 Each bottle had a curling ear

b The part of a bell by which it is hung, a similar part on the ram of a pile-driver, by which it is lifted; 'the lugs or ear-shaped rings fastened on the larger bombs or mortar shells for their convenient handling with shell-hooks' (Adm Smyth).

1484 *Churchw. Acc Wigtoft*, *Lincolnsh.* (Nichols 1797) 80 Paide for makyng an ere to yᵉ forbell 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* 14 The various parts of a bell may be described as the ear or cannon on its top by which it is hung

9 *Mech.* A projection on the side or edge of a piece of machinery or a tool; serving as a handle or attachment, as one of a pair of supports on opposite sides, or for other purposes

1677 MOXON *Mech Exerc.* (1703) 2 At the Ear of the upper Bellows board is fastened a Rope 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.*, *Ear*, one of the two projecting parts on the portions of an eccentric strap by which they are bolted together. *Ibid. Ear*, in *Printing*, a projection on the edge of the frisket, or one on the edge of the composing-rule. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* IV. (1878) 27 Flue-pipes [of an organ] are often furnished with ears, that is, pieces of metal or wood projecting from each side of the mouth.

† **b.** Used by Dryden in the description of a Roman plough [transl L *aures*].

1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* I. 252 A fastned Beam prepare, On either side the Head produce an Ear

10 *Ears of a pump*: 'the support of the bolt for the handle or break' (Adm Smyth).

11. *Naut.* See quot.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig* (Weale) 116 Ears of boats, the knee-pieces at the fore-part on the outside, at the height of the gunwale.

12. *Bot* and *Conch* = AURICLE 2

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II 85/1 The Ears, or fines, are such leaves as grow on the foot stalk, either naturally small, or through extravagancy above natures use 1755 *Gentl. Mag* XXV. 32 Ear, is the flat part that in some bivalves spreads from the Cardo, or joint, as in a scalop 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 258 Shell hyaline, posterior ears obsolete, anterior prominent. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl* III. 183 Corolla with two ears at the base, which remain and crown the fruit

13 The part of a cap coming over the ears.

c 1830 MRS SHERWOOD *Houlston Tracts* III. LXXVII 8 The ears of her mob cap untied for the benefit of the air

14. *Artificial ear*: an ear-trumpet in the form of a natural ear.

III *Comb* and *attrib.*

15. General relations: **a** attributive (portions or natural appendages of the ear), as *ear-drum, -lobe, ridge, -root, -sac, -tip, -tuft*; (ornaments worn in the ear), as *ear-jewel, -pendant*; (surgical instruments for operating on or examining the ear), as *ear-douche, -lamp, -nozzle, -speculum, -syringe*, **b** objective, as *ear-protector, -whisperer*; † *ear-bussing, -catching, -crucifying, -deafening*, † *-deafing, -erecting, -kissing, -piercing, -pleasing, -splitting, -stunning* adjs, *ear-tickling* adj. and vbl. sb.; **c.** locative and instrumental, as *ear-labour, -cropped, -directed, -hard* adjs.

1605 SHAKS *Lear* II i (Qo), You have heard of the news I meane the whisper'd ones, for they are yet but *ear bussing [*folios* here kissing] arguments. 1839 DARBY *Introd. Beaum & Fl.* (1839) I 25 Fletcher's *ear-catching language 1646 J HALL *Poems, To Mr. Hall*, Thou need'st no nose-lesse monuments display Or *Ear-cropp'd Images. 1789 WOLCOTT (P Pindar) *Subj. for Paint* Wks. 1812 II. 110 Raising such *ear-crucifying noise 1611 SHAKS. *Wint T* III 1 9 The *eare-deaff'ning Voyce o' th' Oracle 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 8 The noise of some *eare-deafing crowd 1812 G COLMAN *Br Grins, Lady of Wreck* II. XXVI, *Ear-directed by the sound 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Trt Faith* (1845) 63 There is carnosity on the *ear-drum 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ* (1822) I. 166 The much-enduring ear drum of the nursery-maid. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 9 He chirrups brisk his *ear-erecting steed 1731–1800 BAILEY, **Ear Hard*, spoken of a Horse 1725 DE FOE *Voy round W.* (1840) 126 Made the other pull off his two *ear-jewels also *a* 1593 H SMITH *Wks* (1866) I 325 But as we pray, so we hear; the one is a lip labour and the other is an *ear-labour. 1859 R. BURTON *Centr.*

Afr in *Jrnl R. G. S* XXIX 130 All distend the *ear-lobe: a hole is bored with a needle . and is enlarged by inserting bits of cane. 1648 tr *Senault's Par. upon Job* 416 An *Ear pendant of gold 1604 SHAKS *Oth* III. III 352 Th' *Eare-piercing Fife 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* XXIX. 362 Wail on wail, long, wild, ear-piercing, rang along the vaulted roofs 1641 W. HOOKE *New Eng. Teares* Pref A ij b, As for this Sermon, expect not *eare pleasing, but heart-affecting phrases in it. 1884 *Health Exhib Catal* 156/1 *Ear Protector for winter. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* XXX (1856) 263, I wear an *ear-ridge, a tiara, to speak heroically, of wolf-skin. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr Farm* 128 Your Horse . sweateth much, especially in his flanks, at his *eare-roots, and in such like vsuall places. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4540/8 A Bay Gelding hath large slouch Ears . very large Ear-roots. 1882 W. K PARKER in *Trans. Linn. Soc* II. III. 166 The huge *ear sacs are quite perfect as to cartilage. 1884 *Pall Mall G* 10 Sept 4/1 The trombones seemed .. to drown everything else by their *ear-splitting tones. 1885 TENNYSON *Tires* 11 That *ear stunning hail of Ares 1884 *Academy* 10 May 303/1 There is no *ear-tickling, or mere writing for effect 1801 SOUTHEY *Lett* (1856) I. 182 It puzzles me how he has learnt to round his sentences so ear ticklingly. 1856 KANE *Arct Expl* I. XXIX 395 A crescent of black marking the *ear-tips 1871 DARWIN *Desc Man* II. XIII 71 Elegant *ear-tufts are occasionally present 1549 OLDE *Erasm. Paraphr. Ephesians* Prol, Seduced by seditious *eare-whisperours

16. Special comb **ear-bob** (now *vulgar* or *humorous*), = EAR-DROP; † **ear-bored** *ppl. a* (see BORE *v*[1] I c); **ear-bow**, an ornament for a horse's ear; **ear-brisk** *a.* (see quot.); **ear-brush** = AURILAVE (see quot.); **ear-bulb** (*Anat.*), the membranous labyrinth and the cochlea together; **ear-cap** (see quot.), **ear-chamber**, the cavity of the internal ear; **ear-conche** (*Anat.*), the concha or external ear; † **ear-confession**, auricular confession; **ear-cornet**, a kind of ear-trumpet, **ear-cough**, a 'cough excited through irritation of the external ear' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*), **ear-covert**, a tuft of feathers covering the ear in birds, = AURICULAR B. a, **ear-deep** *a*, reaching the ears only; † **ear-dove**, obs. name of some bird (see quot); † **ear-dropper**, an eaves-dropper; **ear-exercise**, an exercise for training the musical ear; † **ear-finger**, the little finger, often put in the ear, = AURICULAR B. b; **ear-flap**, the lobe or the loose part of the ear; the external ear generally; † **ear-gristle**, the cartilage of the ear, the external ear; † **ear-guard**, one who prevents a person from hearing, **ear-hole**, the aperture of the ear; *dial* used for the ear itself, † **ear-knowledge**, knowledge obtained by hearsay; **ear-lap**, the lobe of the ear; also the external ear as a whole; **ear-lappet**, ? = *ear-covert*; † **ear-leaf** (*Bot*), the cotyledon of a plant; **ear-lechery** (see quot.); † **ear-lid** (see quot.); **ear-lock**, a lock of hair over or above the ear, **ear-nosed** *a.*, *Couch* (see quot), **ear-pieces**, **ear-plate**, part of a helmet covering the ears; **ear-port** (see quot); **ear-reach**, = EAR-SHOT; † **ear-rentingly** *adv*, ? for *ear-rendingly*, but cf. EAR-RENT; **ear-room** (cf. *house-room*), † **ear-rowner**, an ear-whisperer; **ear-say**, erroneously used for *hearsay*, **ear-scalp** (*Anat*), the skin covering the ears, **ear-shell** (see quot.); † **ear-shrift**, auricular confession; † **ear-sore**, something disagreeable to the ear (cf. EYE-SORE), **ear-sore** *a.* (*dial*), irritable, ill-tempered; † **ear-spectacle**, an ear-trumpet; **ear-stone**, an otolith; **ear-string** (cf *eye-strings*, *heart-strings*); † **ear-wire** (see quot. 1685); **ear-worm**, ? = EAR-WIG, *fig* a secret counsellor; **ear-wort**, a plant supposed to be good for curing deafness, *Dysophila auriculata* (*Syd. Soc Lex.*) Also EAR-ACHE, -DROP, -MARK, -MARKED, -PICK, -RING, -SHOT, -TRUMPET, -WAX, -WISE, -WITNESS, q v

1648 GAGE *West Ind* XII. (1655) 56 Her *eare-bobs of some considerable Jewels. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 4 He purchased a pair of ear-bobs. 1658 *2nd Narr Late Parl.* in *Select. fr Harl Misc.* (1793) 433 The *ear-bored slavish citizens 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Phil.* 64 Are voluntary Ear-boared Slaves 1796 W FELTON *Carriages* II 148 The *Earbows are of stiff leather, and covered with lace, or tape. 1731–1800 BAILEY, **Ear Brisk*, when he [a horse] carries his Ears forward. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* II. VIII. (1871) 281 He was an ear-brisk and high-necked critter. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech*, **Ear-brush*, a toilet instrument for cleaning the ear 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II 529/2 The *ear-bulb .. consists of a hard external case. 1847 CRAIG, **Ear-cap*, a cover for the ears against the cold. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc* (*c* 1865) II 65/2 They contribute to the formation of the *ear-chamber 1875 BLAKE *Zool* 86 There are no *earconches, lips, teeth, epiglottis . nor scrotum 1549 ALLEN tr *Jude's Par. Rev.* 37 The articles of auricular and *eare confession, of purgatorye. 1877 BURNET *Ear* 326 *Ear-cough was known to medical men a long time ago. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist* I 233 Head, nape of the neck, and *ear-coverts pale yellow. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Trs. Woman* 376 Content with *ear-deep melodies 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 304 It had two spots of each side of the neck of a dark colour, whence the name of *Ear-Dove. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II 81 (D), An *ear-dropper might hear such things talk'd at cock-pits and dancing schools. 1887 *Birmingham Instit. Mag* Sept 23 The classes in Harmony—*Ear Exercises, and Sight Singing *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram* Z) 298 *Auriculares*, *ear-finger. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 179 To beckon with the Eare-finger is their usuall concise expression 1859 O W HOLMES *De Sanctу* Pretermit thy whittling, wheel thine *ear-flap toward me, Thou shalt hear them answered 1876 LANKESTER *Hist Creation* I 1 13 Our long-eared ancestors . moved their large ear-flaps freely 1696 DUGARD *Gate Lat Unl* § 206 57 To the ears are fitted the *ear-gristles, being broad to reflect the sounds, and hollowed with turnings to carry them inwards. 1647 WARD *Sump Cobler* 62 Your *Ear-guard will keep farre enough from you what ever I have said 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 152 Have very small ears and *ear-holes as the cetaceous fishes have 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* IV 186 In all this banding of their disreputation . nothing ever came within the compasse of his *eare knowledge. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc* in Wr-Wülcker 157 *Pinnula*, *earlæppa, *uel* ufweard eare 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth* 13 Pull ye patient sore by ye earlap vpwardly. 1880 E OPPERT *Forbid. L* IV 126 The hat is attached by strings round the earlaps 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 40 Aristotle gives risibility as a property of man, Hegel the ear-lap; both distinguish man from the brutes. 1868 DARWIN *Anim & Pl* I VII 244 The breeds which have red *ear-lappets. 1718 BRADLEY *Gardening* (1731) 285 If any seed has had Moisture enough to put forth its Radicle never so little, and is after that check'd before the *Ear-Leaves appear 1737 M GRELIN *Sp. Len* (1738) 20 Hir'd to praise with stallion pen, Serve the *ear-lechery of men 1552 HULOET, *Eare lydde, or over-parte of the eare, *pinnula* *c* 1775 WELCH in *Harper's Mag* (1883) Oct. 736/1 A musket ball [struck] the pin out of the hair of his *ear-lock 1809 W IRVING *Knicker.* (1861) 183 His hair strutting out on each side in stiffly pomatumed ear-locks 1705 I. PITVIR in *Phil Trans* XXV. 1954 This is distinguisht from the last in being *Ear-nosed, viz inclining more towards one end of the hinge. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-Pl Bk.* Ser II (1849) 644 The morion should be without *ear-pieces. 1622 F MARKHAM *Bk. War* I IX § 3. 34 A Spanish Morian , bound downe with lined *eare-plates vnderneath his chinne 1752 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic* XCIX Wks. (1797) IV 461 Your *ear-ports will let in the sound. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St.* V XVIII II § 6 Some invisible eare might lie in ambush within the *Eare-reach of his words 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 63 Roaring and *eare-rentingly exclaiming *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Select Th* § 48 Som there are that will not give so much as *ear-room to the Word of Truth ?1388 WYCLIF *Serm.* in Hatton MS 57 p 11 (Halliw.) It is good that every lorde of the comunte be not lad bi foli, nor bi noon othir *ere-rowneryȝ. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. III. 53, I have only *ear-say evidence 1872 MIVART *Elem Anat* 396 This part is distributed to the *ear-scalp and the muscles of the mouth 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Suppl*, *Ear Shell, *auris marina*, in natural history, the name of a genus of shell-fish 1838 *Penny Cycl* XII. 14/2 This section of Gastropods [Haliotidæ] commonly called 'Ear-shells' or 'Sea-ears'. 1554 T. SAMPSON in Strype *Eccl Mem* III App. XVIII. 50 But this is so far from their *ear-shrift. 1604 BABINGTON *Notes Levit.* Wks (1637) 385 Our Popish Teachers would gather an argument for their Auricular Confession and Eare-shrift 1594 CARLWELL *Humiliation's Exam Wits* VIII (1596) 106 It is rather an head-ach than an *eare-sore. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Wks* (1760) I 306 (D) The perpetual jangling of the chimes is no small ear-sore to us. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 285 Mark whether any Sound abroad in the open Air, will not be heard distinctly, from further distance, than without that Instrument, being (as it were) an *Eare-spectacle 1854 BADHAM *Halieut* 171 The large *ear-stones, which . characterise all the members of the present group [the gurnard group] 1820 SOUTHEY *Kehama*, The *ear-strings throb as if they were rent. 1659 FLETHAM *Low Countries* (1677) 54 Their *Ear-wyres have so nipt in their Cheeks 1685 COOKE *Marrow of Chirurg* (ed. 4) V i 221 The Ear-wires worn by women to fix their Headclothes too to keep them on 1598 tr *Linschoten's Voy* I. VI. 84/2 They [in India] can hardly kepe any paper from wormes, which are like *eare-wormes *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II 152 There is nothing in the oath to protect such an ear worm, but he may be appeached.

Ear (ɪəɹ), *sb.*[2] Forms: 1 éar, eher, æhher, æchir, 2 eher, 3 er, 3–5 ere, 5 eere, ȝer, 6–7 eare, 7– ear. For Sc forms see IOKER. [OE *éar* (WS.), *eher*, *æhher* (Northumb.), *æchir* (? Mercian) = OHG. *ehir*, *ahir*, (MHG. *eher* neut., mod G. *ähre* fem, Du. *aar*), ON *ax* (Sw., Da. *ax*), Goth *ahs* (genit. *ahsis*) neut. —OTeut. **ahoz-*, of same meaning = Lat. *acus* (genit *-ĕris*) neut, husk of corn Words radically of the same origin and signification are AWN, AIL *sb*[2]]

A spike or head of corn, the part of a cereal plant which contains its flowers or seeds. *In* († OE. *on*) *the ear*, *in ear*: said of corn when in the stage at which it bears ears, cf. *in flower*.

a 800 *Corp. Gloss.* 1892 *Spicas*, ear *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt. XII. 1 Hys leorning-cnihtas .. ongunnun pluccian þa ear [*c* 950 *Lindisf.* eheru; *c* 975 *Rushw.* æchir, *c* 1160 *Hatton* ear] *Ibid.* Mark IV. 28 Syþþan fullne hwæte on þam eare [*c* 950 *Lindisf.* eher, *c* 975 *Rushw.* æhher; *c* 1160 *Hatton* eare] *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 2104, VII. eares wexen fette of coren. 1297 R GLOUC 490 Tho grene corn in Somersolde curne, To foule wormes muchedel the eres gonne turne. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII CLVI. (1495) 707 The heedis of corn eres ben arerid vpwarde. *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb.* VII. 16 Now gynneth barly ripe and is to amende Er the eere to breke and shedde it 1483 *Cath Angl* 116 An Ere of corne; *spica*, *arista*. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* 136 We oughte to ryde now while the corne is in the eere 1523 FITZHERB *Husb.* § 13 Sprot-barley hath a flat eare 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* IX 31 Barley was in the ear 1740 SOMERVILL *Hobbinol* II. (1749) 133 The ripen'd Grain, whose bending Ears Invite the Reaper's Hand 1819 J. Q. ADAMS in C Davies *Metr Syst.* III. (1871) 93 Thirty-two kernels of wheat from the middle of the ear 1821 CLARE *Vill Minstr.* I, Marking each little object on his road, An insect, sprig of grass, and ear of grain

† **Ear**, *sb*[3] *Obs. rare*—[1]. Forms: 5 yere, 7 eare. [f. EAR *v.*] The action of ploughing, a ploughing. Also in *comb*, as *ear-land*, *-time*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst* 12 At yere time I sew fare corn 1616 SURFL. & MARKH *Countr Farm* 35 Hee shall giue the second eare vnto those his grounds that are most barren 1693 W ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 516 Ear-land, *arvum*

Ear, *sb.*[4] *dial* 'A west country term for a place where hatches prevent the influx of the tide' (Adm Smyth) 1847 HALLIW (Somerset.)

Ear (ɪəɹ), *v*[1] *Obs* exc *arch* Forms: 1 erigan, 1–2 erien, (3 ærien), 3–5 ere(n, (eer), 6–8 eare, 7– ear. (3–5 here, 5 eryyn, eiere, 6 eire, eyr, 6–8 *Sc. dial.* are, 7 ayre.) [Common Teut: OE *erian* = OFris *ēia*, ODu *eren*, OHG *erran*, *erren*, (MHG *ēren*, *ern*, early mod G *aren*), ON *erja*, Goth *arjan* —OTeut **arjan*, f WAryan root **ar* to plough, whence Gr *ἀρό-ειν*, L *ar-āre*, Ir. *airim*]

1 *trans.* To plough, till (the ground); also, to turn *up* (the ground), to throw *up* (an object) with a plough

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth* XIV 4 (Gr) Þeah him mon erigan scyle æcera þusend *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram* XXIV 135 Hæfst ðu æceras to erigenne. 1340–70 *Alex & Dind* 201 For ye non erþe ne eren. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 141 Eryyn londe, *aro* *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* I 284 To tille a felde man must eree it uppe hydene 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII IX 140 And wyth ane hundreth plewis the land he aryt. 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 23 After that he tempereth it with dong, than eareth it, soweth it, and haroweth it 1587 HARRISON *Englande* I. XXIV (1877) I 36/2 A siluer saucer was eared vp by a plough 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 505 When you ere it [the ground] vp with the plough 1607 NORDEN *Surv Dial* 181 A plow will ayre an Acre a day 1721–1800 BAILEY, To *Ear*, or *Are*, to till, plough, or fallow the Ground 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I 83 But if you'll ear the soil For wheaten harvest.

b. *absol*

a 1000 *Ags Gosp* Luke XVII 7 Hwylc eower hæfþ erigendne þeow. *c* 1205 LAY 10030 Heo gunnen to ærien. 1297 R. GLOUC. 21 Heo . erede and sewe, So þat in lutel while gode cornes hem grew *c* 1430 LYDG *Bochas* I XIX (1554) 35 b, If ye not had hered in my calf 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 74/4 The oxen erid in the ploughe. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor* IX 10 That he which eareth should ear in hope. *c* 1630 in RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 77 (1810) 78 Plough with a golden coulter, And eare with a gilded shere.

2. *transf.* and *fig*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 28, I wolde have told you fully . But all this thing I moste as now forbere. I have a large feeld to ere 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* 271/3 With the plough of his tonge erye the feldes unresonable. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* II F ij, Long pilgrimage you haue to pas, huge feelde of seas to eare 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* I XIV 22 The field of loue, with plow of vertue eared 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl* I IV. 49 Make the Sea serue them; which they eare and wound With keeles.

Hence **Eared**, **Earing** *ppl adjs*; **Earer** *sb*, a ploughman

1382 WYCLIF *Isa* XXVIII 24 Whether al day shal ere the erere, that he sowe *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H Fame* I 485 Without toune, house, or tree or eared land *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 141 Eryar of londe, *arator* 1565 CALFHILL *Answ Treat Crosse* (1846) 178 He maketh many mysteries of the Crosse as the hoised sail, the earing plough, the blowing winds. 1594 ? GREENE *Selimus* Wks 1881–3 XIV 244 The vnmanured land, Which answeres not his earers greedie mind

Ear (ɪəɹ), *v*[2] Also 7 eare. [f EAR *sb*[2]] *intr.* Of corn To produce ears, come into ear

1442 *Three K. Cologne* (Bedf. MS) VII, [In Palestine] atte Cristemasse barly bygynneth to ere. 1610 G FLETCHER *Christ's Vict* in Farr's *S P.* (1848) 56 Thou with corn canst make this stone to eare. 1776 BARKER in *Phil Trans* LXVI. 373 The barley not earing well on account of the dry season 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. LXXVII 157 The rye was beginning to ear

† **Ear**, *v.*[3] *Obs.* [f EAR *sb*[1]; in some cases perh a misspelling for *hear*.] *trans* To give ear to.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb) 117 You Gods. Eare this I doe craue you *a* 1626 FLETCHER *Two Noble Kinsm.* III 1, Thou knew'st. I ear'd her language

Ear, dial. var. of NERE, kidney.

† **Earable**, *a Obs.* exc *dial* Forms. 5–7 erable, 5 errabull, 6–7 errable, (herabul), erable, 6–7 earable. [f EAR *v*[1] + -ABLE] Capable of being ploughed, fit for tillage. Also *absol.* as quasi-*sb.* Cf ARABLE.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* (1477) 118 Good londe erable and fayr medowes plente. 1486 *Bk St Albans* E vj, On felde or in errabull londe 1552 HULOET, Ereable, or rather arable lande. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Germanie* III. (1622) 265 Their earable land they change by yeeres 1693 W ROBERTSON *Phraseol Gen* 516 Earable, *arabilis*.

Ear-ache. [f. EAR *sb*[1]]

1. Pain in the drum of the ear; otalgia

1789 W BUCHAN *Dom Med* (1790) 361 When the ear ach proceeds from insects, or any hard body sticking in the ear 1863 FR. KEMBLE *Recoll Georgia* 63 A poor woman suffering dreadfully from the earache.

2 *dial.* The Field Poppy (Britten and Holland)

† **Ear-al** *a* ? *nonce-wd.* That addresses the ear.

1658 HEWYT *Serm* 34 (Todd) They are not true penitents who are merely earal, verbal, and worded men, that speak more than they really intend.

Earand, dial f. ERRAND.

Earar, var of ERER, sooner.

Ear-cockle (ɪə kɒkᵍl). [? f. EAR *sb* 2 + COCKLE in some sense, perhaps the name of the weed] 'A disease of wheat and other graminaceous plants caused by the presence of vibriones in the seed' (*Syd Soc Lex.*).

1836–9 TODD *Cycl Anat.* II. 113/2.

Ear-drop (ɪ·ɹɪdɹɒp) [f EAR *sb*.1 + DROP *sb*.]
1. An ornamental pendant worn in the ear
2. *transf* The popular name of the flower of the common fuchsia (Britten and Holland)

Eared (ɪəɹd), *ppl. a*.1 [f EAR *sb*.1 + -ED]
1 Furnished with ears (in various senses); in *Bot.* = AURICULATE *Eared owl*. a species of owl which has tufts on the head resembling ears
1434 *E. E Wills* (1882) 101 A litill panne of brasse y-ered 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* V XII. (ed 7) 556 He is eared and tailed like a Rat 1677 PLOT *Nat. Hist Oxfordsh.* 103 This stone is eared on both sides 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 256 Shell sub orbicular .. beaks approximate, eared 1867 *Athenæum* No 2094 812/2 A white cap and eared head dress 1883 *Fisheries Exhib Catal.* (ed. 4) 176 C, A group of Eared Seals.
b. With defining word: Having (large, open, etc) ears Also LOP-EARED, PRICK-EARED, etc.
† *Four-eared*. ? = four-armed (said of a market cross)
1514 *MS Acc St John's Hosp Canterb*, Rec .. for land at þe fower yeryd cros 1724 *Lond Gaz.* No 6324/3 A Cart-like Gelding a little Wide Ear'd 1813 SOUTHEY *Roderick* VI, The whole people heard open-ear'd, the sound 1825 MRS SHERWOOD *Old Times* II, Her hair was combed neatly under a round-eared cap
†2 (Cf L. *auritis canes* in Apuleius) *Obs.*
1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* 111 Dogs are called fierce, subtil, sounding, bold, eared for attention, affable, swift.

Eared (ɪəɹd), *ppl. a*.2 Also 4 eeryd [f EAR *sb*.2 and *v*.2 + -ED.] Of corn or similar plants: Having ears, in *Her* having ears of a certain tincture Also, That has come into ear
1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XI VI (1495) 393 Dewe gendrid in corrupt ayre .. corrumpyth grene corn whan it is eeryd 1563 HYLL *Garden* (1593) 105 The flour also is eared, much like to an ear of corne 1589 R HARVEY *Pl Perc* (1590) 2r A crop of toward youth, so well eared, that they put vs in hope of a timely haruest. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldrie* III IX. 111 Three Wheate stalkes, bladed and Eared all proper. 1623 E WYNNE in Whitbourne *Newfoundland* 108 We have Wheate, Barly, Oates & Beanes both eared and codded 1870 RUSKIN in *Daily Tel* 7 Oct, If one could only consider it as much a victory to get a barren field sown as to get an eared field stripped

† **Earestay.** ? Mistake for *caresaye*, obs f KERSEY
1611 in J Jeaffreson *Middlesex County Rec* II 71 Unam peciam linei vocatam Earestayes

Earewe, obs form of ARROW.

Earfth, var of ARVETH, *Obs*

‖ **Ea'rik.** [Ir *eiric*] Compensation, fine
1586 J HOOKER *Girald. Irel* in Holinshed II 23/2 When earike or composition is made among the late people for anie murther

† **Ea'ring,** *vbl sb*.1 *Obs* [f. EAR *v*.1 + -ING] The action of ploughing, a ploughing. Also *attrib*, as in *earing-time*
*c*1440 *Promp Parv* 141 Eryynge of londe, *aracio* 1580 BARET *Alv* E 15 The first earing, or tilth of land 1611 BIBLE *Ex* XXXIV 21 In earing time and in haruest thou shalt rest. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH *Countr Farm* 537 Wheat or mesling especially doe desire to haue three earings before they bee sowne

Ea'ring, *vbl sb*.2 [f EAR *v* 2] The process of coming into ear Also *concr* (see quot 1750).
*a*1547 T KEY *Erasm Par. Mark* (1548) IV 17 It widdered awaye before it came to earing *a* 1682 SIR T BROWNE *Tracts* 41 Many grains are lost which come not to sprouting or earing 1750 W ELLIS *Mod Husbandm* III 1 27 (E D S) The shoot or earing of young wheat

Earing (ɪə rɪŋ), *sb Naut.* Also 7–9 earring [? f. EAR *sb*.1 + -ING1; possibly however = EAR-RING (See quot. 1627)] 'One of a number of small ropes employed to fasten the upper corner of a sail to the yard' (Adm Smyth) Also *attrib*
1626 CAPT SMITH *Accid Yng Seamen* 15 The trusses, the lifts, the earring, the cat harpings 1627—*Seaman's Gram* V 23 The Earing is that part of the bunt rope which at all the foure corners of the saile is left open as it were a ring 1762-9 FALCONER *Shipw.* II 153 The weather-earings and the lee they past 1774 *Westm Mag* II 429 We're all Macaronies from earing to clue 1840 R DANA *Bef. Mast* IV 9 Our new second mate used to .. have the weather earing passed before there was a man upon the yard, *c*1860 H STUART *Seaman's Catech* 19 Head earring strops [are] used For hauling out and securing the head earrings. *Ibid* 45 The head earrings [are] handed up to the earing men on the yard. *Ibid* 46 The first and second reef earrings

† **Ea'rish,** *a. Obs. rare* [f. EAR *sb*.1 + -ISH.] Auricular (confession)
1554 BECON *Comfort. Epist* in *Prayers* (1844) 201 Their rising up consisteth in popish penance, in feigned contrition, in earish confession

Earl (ɜːl) *sb* Forms. 1–4 eorl, 2 ærl, 3 ɜierl, 3–6 erl, (4 erld, erld, erel, errel, 5 erell, errille), 4–6 ɜerl, 5–7 erle, 5 urle, ɜorle, 6–7 yerle, earle, 9 *Sc.* yerl, 7– earl. See also JARL, YARL. [OE *eorl* = OSax. *erl* (= sense 1 b below), ON *earl*, later *iarl*, nobleman, chieftain:—OTeut. **erlo-z*
Some scholars refer the word to the Aryan root **ers*, comparing Gr ἔρσην, ἄρσην male; cf also EARNEST *a* and *sb*.1 The ON runic spelling *erilar* seems however unfavourable to this view The notion that *eorl* is a corruption of *ealdor* is wholly untenable.]
†1 A man of noble rank, as distinguished from a *ceorl*, CHURL, or ordinary freeman Only in OE.
?*a* 616 *Laws of Ethelbert* P 13 Gif on eorles tune man mannan ofsleahþ XII scillinga gebete. *a* 1000 *Byrhtnoth* 132 Eode swa anræd eorl to þam ceorle
† b In OE poetry used for: A warrior, a brave man, a man generally
Beowulf 357 Þær Hroðgar sæt mid his eorla gedriht. *a* 1000 *Riddles* xlvii. 6 (Gr) Ealra wæron fife eorla and ideʒa *a* 1000 *Crist* 546 (Gr) Hwite cwoman eorla eadgiefan englas togeanes *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1844 Þa com ellenrof eorl siðian Abraham
†2. In late OE: A Danish under-king (see JARL), hence (under Cnut and his successors) the viceroy or governor of one of the great divisions of England, Wessex, Northumbria, Mercia, etc (In this sense practically synonymous with the native title of ALDERMAN) *Obs* exc. *Hist*
c 906 *Laws of Edw & Guthrum* P 12 Gif man ʒehadodne . forræde Þonne sceal him cyng beon oþþon eorl þær on lande for mæʒ and for mund boran *c* 1042 *Chart. Leofric* in *Cod Dipl* IV. 72 Leofric eorl and his ʒebedda habbaþ ʒeunnen twa land for Godes lufan. *a* 1123 *O E Chron* (Laud) an. 1048 Man sette þa Odda to eorle ofer Defenascire, & ofer Sumersæton, etc 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng* I. III 72 Canute created Thurkill earl or duke of East Anglia
3 After the Norman Conquest regarded as equivalent to the Lat. *comes* COUNT
† a *generally*. Applied to all feudal nobles and princes bearing the Romanic title of Count, also *Hist* to the officers called *comites* under the later Roman empire. In ME often used as the typical designation of a great noble. *Obs* (In *Hist.* use COUNT is now always employed in this sense.)
c 1175 *Cott Hom* 231 Se hlaford into þar halle come, mid his dierewurd ʒeferede, mid ærlen and aldren *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 324 in *Trin Coll Hom* 230 We mihten habben more þan ɜierles and kinges *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13270 Noght o riche kinges kin Ne of erel þan gret baron *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 386 Dukis & erlis, barons & knyʒtis 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI 251 Rouland eorl of þe paleys *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4068 Ascalaphus, a skathil duke .And Helminus, a hede vrle, hadyn to-gedur Thietty shippes *c* 1440 *Chron Vilod* 269, Duke, Errelle, and eke Baroun *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 141 Erle, lorde, *comes*. 1483 CAXTON *G de la Tour* E VJ, The sone of an erle of that land 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron* I 72/2 Nectanidus one of the emperours house earle of the sea coast, hauing charge of the parties towards the sea, was slaine 1655 M. CARTER *Hon. Redvv* (1660) 51 We used the word Earl for gentle or noble 1799 H HUNTER tr *St. Pierre* I 354 Christianity wrested in France enormous possessions out of the hands of the Earls and Barons
b. *spec.* In England, Scotland, and Ireland, the title of a specific order of rank, corresponding to *Count* in the nobility of other European nations, in the modern peerage an earl ranks next below a marquis, and next above a viscount.
Under the Norman kings the title of earl (count) implied the governorship or the feudal lordship of a COUNTY, subsequently the territorial designation (Earl of Derby, of Leicester) became, as in other degrees of the peerage, purely formal, and in some cases a surname is used instead (as Earl Brownlow, Earl Cowper). When a duke or a marquis has an earldom as his second title, this is 'by courtesy' given to his eldest son. thus the heir of the Duke of Northumberland is Earl Percy, of the Marquis of Winchester, the Earl of Wiltshire
a 1123 *O E Chron.* an 1101 Þurh Þone eorl Rodbert of Normandie þe mid unfriðe hider to lande fundode. 1140 *Ibid*, On þis ʒær wolde þe king Stephne tæcen Rodbert eorl of Gloucestre 1297 R GLOUC. 523 He bileuede the erl marschal & the erl of Chestre there. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II 234 Twa Erlis alsua with him war 1473 WARKW *Chron.* 1 Lord Stafforde was made Erle of Devynshire 1536 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I 41 Moste of the Kings Councell, as erles, lordes and nobles of this realme 1556 *Chron Gr Friars* 54 Sir John Dudley that was amerelle of the see was made yerle of Warwyk 1593 SHAKS 2 *Hen VI*, II II 79 The Earle of Warwick Shall one day make the Duke of Yorke a King. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I I XII. 310 An earl is a title of nobility 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort* 293 Levied an armed regiment under the Yerl of Angus
† 4. A director, superintendent.
1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 382/1 Thenne the erle of the sacrefyses gaue moche money
5. *Comb.* † earl-right. (Only in OE. and *Hist.*)
c 1030 *Laws of Cnut* in Thorpe *Laws* 81 Gif þeʒen ʒeþeah þæt he wearð to eorle þonne wæs he syþþan eorl-rihtes weorðe. 1875 STUBBS *Const Hist.* I V 80 The man who has 'thriven to eorl-right', or who has his forty hides

Earl, *v*.1 *Sc.* [var of ARLE *v*] To 'fasten' by earnest-money, pledge, betroth.
c 1375? BARBOUR *St Agnes* 26 In takine of wedinge He erlis þaime with his ryngе. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *My Mary*, The heavenly vow I got, That earled her my own.

† **Earl,** *v*.2 ? *nonce-wd* [? f EARL *sb*.] *trans* ? To be the lord of
a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4646 Alexander, that aire þat erles all þe werd

† **Ear-lage** *rare*—1. (See quot)
1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* 439 The ear lages or ear-laps of a Mule

Earldom (ɜ·ɹldəm) [f EARL *sb* + -DOM.] The domain or territory governed by an earl (*obs.* exc. *Hist.*), the rank or dignity of an earl.
a 1123 *O E Chron* an 1053 (Laud MS) Feng Ælfgar eorl to ðam eorldome þe Harold ær ahte. 1297 R. GLOUC 523 Sir Peris de Roches . The king ʒet . eridom of Gloucestre 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II 85 Two and þritti schires þat now beeþ i cleped eridoms. 1495 *Act* 2 *Hen. VII*, XXXIII. § 2 Londes and tenementes parcelles of the seid Erledome of Marche. 1530 PALSGR. 49 *Conte*, an erledom 1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, IV II 93, I clayme the gift Th' Earledome of Hertford, Which you haue promised 1682 DRYDEN *Satyr* 124 Others with Titles and new Earldoms Caught *a* 1745 SWIFT *Lett.* (1768) IV 317 [Henry II] bequeathed that earldom [Anjou] to the second [son] in his last sickness 1841 W SPALDING *Italy & It Isl* II 118 Robert Guiscard, about 1059, united in his own person all these earldoms 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I. 537 His marquisate became extinct; but his son was permitted to inherit the ancient earldom 1874 *Daily News* 17 Feb 3/4 The accession of Viscount St Lawrence to the earldom of Howth
fig 1393 LANGL *P Pl* C. III 88 The erldom of enuye and yre he hym grauntеþ.

Earled *ppl a. nonce-wd.* Turned into an earl
1606 EARL NORTHAMPTON in *True & Perf. Relat* Pp 3 b, As the Prior of Duresme [wondered] of his Earled Bishop

Earless (ɪə ɹles), *a*.1 [f. EAR *sb*.1 + -LESS]
1 Having no ears · a of human beings and animals; b of drinking vessels, etc (cf. EAR *sb*.1 7); c *Conch.* of bivalve shells.
1611 COTGR, *Essoreillé*. earelesse, without eares 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog* I 105 Earless mammot [*misspelt for* marmot] 1828 *Blackw Mag* XXIII 598 He was earless, eyeless, cheekless, noseless, and chinless 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 261 Aucella .. left umbo prominent, earless 1870 E PEACOCK *Ralf Skerl.* II 136 Dainty little earless china cups
2 Destitute of the sense of hearing, or of musical ear. Also *poet.* of places: Where nothing can be heard
1802 WORDSW *Sonn. To Toussaint l'Ouv*, In some deep dungeon's earless den 1865 ALEX SMITH *Summ Skye* I 180 Weary of singing his songs to the earless rocks and sea waves 1876 MISS YONGE *Womank* VI. 44 Just as the earless are given up as to music

Earless (ɪə ɹles), *a*.2 [f EAR *sb*.2] Of stalks of corn Destitute of ears
?*a* 1400 *Chester Pl*, *Death Abel* 1 (1843) 38 *Cain* Thes earles cornes offer I will to daye

Earlet (ɪə·ɹlet) [f EAR *sb*.1 + -LET, in sense 1 after BRACELET]
† 1. An ear-ring *Obs*
1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Prov* XXV 12 A golden earlet
2 Anything resembling a small ear † a An auricle of the heart b *Bot.* = AURICLE 2. c ? An attachment to a church bell
1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol Anat.* II VII 107 The parts of the Heart. are either externally seen, as the Earlets *c* 1720 W GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I III (1738) 27 There belong also to the Heart, two Auricles or Earlets 1865 tr *Hugo's Hunchback* IV. III. (Chapman and H.) 144 He seized the brazen monster by the earlets 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Earlet*, an ear-like appearance produced by an indentation in the leaves of some of the foliose Hepaticæ.

† **Ea'rlierness.** *Obs* [f *earlier*, compar deg of EARLY *a* + -NESS.] The quality of being more early, priority
1674 N FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* Cont, A Moreness of worlds, and Earlyerness of this world, stand upon the same untrusty bottom

† **Ea'rlily,** *adv Obs.* [f. EARLI *a* + -LY2] At an early period or stage
1669 PEPYS *Diary* 4 Mar, And so I parted, with great content that I had so earlily seen him there 1678 BP WETENHALL *Office of Preaching* 742 That it [preaching] was earlily required of the Presbyters, we have already seen out of the pretended Apostolical constitutions 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No 46. 302, I thus earlily let go my Fire against the Pretender's Friends

Earliness (ɜ·ɹlɪnes) [f EARLY *a* + -NESS.] The state or condition of being early; formerly also, promptitude, zeal.
a 1626 DONNE *Serm* 245 There is a youth in our age and an earliness acceptable to God in every action 1640 BP. HALL *Epistc.* I. XII 52 Our owne Authours are alledged for the earlinesse of this Apostasie. 1682 *Addr fr. Worcester* in *Lond Gaz* No 1707/5 Our former Earliness and Stability in Duty, had given us the Character of the Loyal City of Worcester 1820 SCOTT *Monast* XX, That we may strive to-morrow, with the sun's earliness, to wake a stag from his lair 1866 MRS GASKELL *Wives & Dau* I 328 No one objected to the earliness of his call

† **Ea'rlings,** *sb pl Obs.* [? f. EAR *sb*.1 + -LING] Possibly a transl. of Fr *oreillettes* 'wires about a woman's head' (Miège *Fr. Dict* 1701); cf *Earwires*
1660 *Rates* in *Act Tonnage & Poundage* 12 *Chas II*, 16 Earlings, the Groce cont. 12 dozen, *jd* 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 290 Catlings, Earlings, Outnall, Thred, Ticking, Copperas [in list of Imports from France]

Earlishness (ɜ·ɹlɪʃnes) *nonce-wd* [f EARL *sb* + -ISH + -NESS, OE had *eorlesc* (= earlish) in the sense 'noble, like an earl'] The distinctive quality of an earl
1876 M COLLINS *Blacksm & Schol.* II. 120 The Earl had no particular earlishness about him.

Ea'rl Ma'rshal. A high officer of state, formerly the deputy of the CONSTABLE as judge of the *curia militaris* or court of chivalry The title was originally 'marshal', but one of the holders of the dignity became in 1189 Earl of Pembroke, and it has never since been held by a person of lower rank than an earl The office is now hereditary in the line of the Dukes of Norfolk, its functions being now confined to the presidency of the Heralds' College and the right of appointing its officers, and to certain purely ceremonial duties

The equivalent Scottish office of *marischal* became in 14th c. hereditary in the family of Keith; in 1458 the holder of the office was created an earl under the title of Earl Marischal; the last Earl Marischal was attainted in 1716

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls ser.) 10733 Willam þe erl marschal deide þulke 3er alas 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, xxxv Preamb., The .office of Erle Marchall of this Realme. 1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* (R.) Being earl-marshall welcomes her ashore 1766 Entick *London* IV. 27 The four pursuivants are also created by the earl-marshal. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX 242/1 Earl Marshal of England .olders all great ceremonials.

Earlship (ɜ·rlʃip). In OE. eorlscipe. [f. Earl *sb.* + -ship In sense 2 the word is of later and independent formation]

†**1.** Manliness, bravery; nobility, lordship. Only in OE

Beowulf 1727 (Gr.) Eard and eorlscipe *a* 1000 *Widsith* 37 (Gr.) No hwæðre he ofer Offan eorlscype fremede.

2. The dignity or office of an earl (*Hist.*) Also, *your earlship*: used as a humorous or quasi-*arch.* form of address.

1792 H. Brooke *Fool of Quality* V. 268 Allow me to repair my omission by presenting to your earlship her little highness Abenaide [*ed.* 1 1770 *has* your lordship] 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* III 295, I thank your noble earlship 1883 H. M. Klnnedy tr. *Ten Brink's E. E. Lit.* 115 The formation of the new great earlships

Early (ɜ·rli), *a.* Forms: 3 **earlich**, 4–5 **erli**, **erly**, 6 **yerly**, 7 **earely**, 6– **early**. See the *adv.* Not found in OE., and only rarely in ME.; probably evolved from the adv. Cf. the equivalent ON. *árligr*, which is also of rare occurrence.]

I. Absolutely or relatively near to the beginning of a portion of time: opposed to *late*.

When used with a sb. denoting a division of time, it sometimes gives to the latter a partitive sense: thus *the early spring* = the early part of the spring, *the early morning* = the early part of the morning, similarly *the early nineteenth century*, etc.

1. With reference to the time of day

a. Belonging to the first part of the morning; that exists, takes place, appears, or does something in the first part of the morning. Proverb, *The early bird gets the worm*, hence *early bird*, humorously = early riser.

In *early riser*, *early rising*, the first word may either be taken as an adj., or the phrase may be treated as a combination in which the first element is the adv. (cf. *well doer*, *-doing*). The former view seems most in accordance with the modern grammatical consciousness, and is supported by the analogy of the similar phrase in quot. 1225.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 258 His earlich ariste from deað to liue 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxii. (1495) 360 Mane the erly dawnynge makyth ende of the nyght lytyll and lytyll. *c* 1450 *Sir Beues* (MS. *M.*) 1929 Beuys sayde, 'Yet is it but erly day!' 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, v. iii 209 The early Village Cock Hath twice done salutation to the Morne 1611 Bible *Hosea* vi. 4 Your goodnesse is as a morning cloud, and as the early dew it goeth away *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* II xiv, He that hath once got the fame of an early riser, may sleep till noon 1667 Milton *P. L.* iv. 642 Sweet is the breath of morn, her rising sweet, With charm of earliest Birds 1785 Cowper *Truc.* 765 Where early rest makes early rising sure. 1808 J. Barlow *Columb.* i. 356 Whose watchful priest would meet, with matin blaze, His earlier God 1833 R. Hogg *Let.* in Lockhart *Scott* (1839) IX. 111 He asked me if I was an early riser 1866 *Arab Nts.* 487 It was time to get up for early prayers before sunrise.

b. Relatively near to the beginning of the day (or night). Of events or actions. Taking place at an hour relatively not far advanced, or before the usual hour. *Small-and-early*: applied in recent use to evening parties; colloq. also as quasi-*sb.*

1848–60 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*, The meeting will begin at early candle-light. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I xi. 83 Mrs. Podsnap added a small and early evening to the dinner

c. *To keep early hours* to rise and retire early. *Early habits* habits of keeping early hours. Hence colloq. the adj. is applied to persons

1754 Richardson *Grandison* V. xvii 114 Early hours .. and ease, without hurry, will do every thing. 1782 Cowper *Retirem.* 429 What early philosophic hours he keeps *Mod.* They are early people, and seldom go out in the evening

†**d.** *absol.* = Early morning, early hour *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* xviii 26 Fro erli vnto euen the tyme shal ben chaunged 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. iii. 7 To morrow with your earliest, Let me haue speech with you.

2. Relatively near to the beginning of the year. Of things or events: Appearing or occurring relatively soon in the year; *esp.* of plants with regard to their time of bearing flowers or fruit

1526 Tindale *Iames* v 7 Untill he receave the yerly and the latter rayne 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. iii 38 In an early Spring, We see th' appearing buds, which to proue fruite, Hope giues not so much warrant 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 89 If the earlier season lead 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 192 Fruits and Flowers, are more early or tardy . according as the Soil and Situation are qualify'd by Nature or Accident 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I 67 Ev'n in this early Dawning of the Year 1811 W. Spencer *Poems* 98 Sere, sere was ev'ry earlier rose. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* V 204 Early Purple Orchis.

3. With reference to a lifetime.

a. Pertaining to or connected with childhood or youth. **b.** Relatively near to the beginning of a lifetime or career. (Sometimes contextually = premature, too early)

1630 Lord *Bamians* 62 They marry about the seventh year . that the parents might before death see their children disposed, which commeth to pass by these earely conjunctions 1705 Addison *Italy* (Ded.), I had a very early Ambition to recommend my self to Your Lordship's Patronage 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* v. 899 Early, not sudden, was Narcissa's fate 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 256 The duke .was in life your earliest friend 1780 Cowper *Progr. Err.* 354 Our most important are our earliest years 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II 109 Henry Wharton, whose early death was soon after deplored by men of all parties 1875 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims*, *Poet & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III 158 Music and rhyme are among the earliest pleasures of the child 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 36 The man who is to be good at anything must have early training.

¶ Used by Byron for. Youthful, young.

1814 Byron *Lara* I xx, Blest are the early hearts and gentle hands That mingle therein well-according bands 1818 — *Juan* I. xlii, Lucretius' irreligion is too strong for early stomachs

4. Belonging or relating to the initial stage of a historical epoch, of the history of a people, of the world, of a science, etc., ancient So *early history*, *early records*.

1672–5 Cmblr. *Comp. Temple* (1702) 558 There are no More, or earlyer Laws than these 1747 Collins *Passions* 2 While yet in early Greece she sung 1787 Bonnycastle *Astron.* I 3 Astronomy is a science of the earliest antiquity 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I 106 Anaxagoras seems to have been one of the earliest philosophers . who held this doctrine 1821 Craig *Lect. Drawing* vii 373 The early engravers never attempted to express more than the drawing and the actual light and shadows 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 593 After the fashion of an earlier generation *Ibid.* II 399 Early fathers of the Church 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. viii 90 Wherever we find the level- square occurring in early Northern work 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III 1, In the early Church he exercised a real influence 1875 Forinum *Maiolica* 92 Two large and finely painted early dishes.

b. *Archit.* **Early English**: the name commonly applied to the period of English architecture succeeding the so-called 'Norman', and usually described as extending from A.D. 1175 to 1275, also the style characteristic of that period; also called *Early Pointed*, *First Pointed*

1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* I 106 The Early English capital is, therefore, a barbarism of triple grossness 1879 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* I. 123 The round moulded capital is characteristic of the English Early Pointed *Ibid.* 138 The Early Pointed style was from 1175 to 1275.

5. *generally.* Connected with the initial part of any division of time, any continuous action, etc.; also, anterior in comparison with something else, timely, done or taking place without delay, or before it is too late In compar. and superl. = former, foremost (in time)

1767 Gooch *Wounds* I 191 This consideration shou'd engage our earliest and closest attention to the rules. 1791 Burke *App. Whigs* Wks. VI 9 Made men remiss in early precaution 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* IX 303 Fear not for Burgundy! Our earliest scouts Shall tell his homeward march 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* VI iii, Bruce's earliest cares restore That speechless page to Arran's shore 1882 Plumptre *Eng. Journalism* xxi. 153 The early part of this century

b Of future dates and events: Not remote, near at hand.

1857 Livingstone *Trav.* Introd. 8 There being no prospect of an early peace. *Mod.* An early date has been fixed for the ceremony Please reply at your earliest convenience.

II. 6 With reference to serial order: Occupying a position near the beginning

Early (ɜ·rli), *adv.* Forms: 1 *Northumb.* ærlice, ærlice, 2–4 **erliche**, 3 **earliche**, 4 **erlike**, **erli**, **erely**, **eerly**, **arliche**, **orly**, *Sc.* **airlie**, 3–4 **arli**, 4–5 **erly**, 5 **3erlyche**, **yerely**, *north.* 4–5 **areli**, **-ly**, 4–6 *Sc.* **ar-**, **ayr-**, **airly**, 5 *Sc.* **yarly**, 6 **yerle**, 6–7 **earely**, 6– **early**. [OE. *árlice* (= ON. *árliga*) f. **árr* (= ON. *árr*) positive deg. of *ær* Ere + *-lice* -ly[2]. The ME. forms with *o* descend directly from this; the OE. var. *æ̀rlice* (with umlaut or assimilation to *ær*) gave rise to *arli*, *erli* (whence the mod. form).]

I Near the beginning of a period of time.

1 With reference to the time of day

a In the first part of the morning

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John viii 2 And ærlice [*c* 975 *Rushw.* arlice] æftersona cuom in temple. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Erliche rise, and gernliche seche chireche *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 20 Sigged prime ihe winter erliche *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2817 Bot arli [1340 *Fairf.* erly], ar men well moght see, þe angls badd loth do hum flee *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 203 The child ros arliche amorewen. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 32 He suld fynd a palmere orly at morn 1375 Barbour *Bruce* v. 554 For to riss airly euirilk day *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 460 He wakide eerly to his puple, *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 785 In Asterre day 3erlyche in þe mornyng *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IX. i 65 Rycht airly in til þe dawing 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII viii 23 At morrow full ayrly Eneas haistis vp, and mycht nocht ly. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* (1848) 165 This Judith rose up yerle. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* cxviii[xix] 147 Early in ỳ mornynge do I crie vnto the 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* v iii 188 What misaduenture is so earely vp? *a* 1665 J. Goodwin *Filled w. Spirit* (1867) 113 Early up and never the nearer. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 49 P 2 Young Fellows who rise early for no other purpose but to publish their Laziness 1832 Tennyson *May Queen*, Call me early, mother dear 1884 J. Hawthorne in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 433/2 You must get up early to get the better of a man who has been a parson

b. Relatively near to the beginning of the day (or night), at an hour not far advanced

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, xxii. § 4 Laborers late commyng unto their werke, erly departing therefro 1832 G. Downes *Lett. Cont. Countries* I 458 We resumed our journey early 1861 Southey *Thalaba* IV. xviii, Earlier the night came on 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* cvii, A bitter day that early sank Behind a purple-frosty bank Of vapour

c *Early and late.* at all hours, continuously, incessantly

c 1330 *Assumpt. Virg.* (BM. MS.) 302 Erliche & late to gladen þee. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 392 What lyf 3e lede, erly & late. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxii. 124 Be subgette to þi souereyne Arely and late 1590 *Pasquil's Apol.* 1 C iij b, His conuersation among them .. was all manner of seasons, earely, and late [1621 Quarles *Esther* (1717) 28 Prayr. finds admittance, whether earl' or late.] 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xx, I was up early and late

2. Relatively near to the beginning of the year.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 421 An Early-Comming Fruit. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 191 Early-set Anemones. 1795 Burke *Th. on Scarcity* Wks. VII 406 All the early sown grain recovered itself. *Mod.* Some of the species flower very early

3 With reference to a lifetime.

a. In childhood or youth. **b.** At a time relatively near to the beginning of a lifetime or career (Sometimes contextually = too early, prematurely)

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 116 Hire fader hefde iset hire earliche to lare *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* (Edinb. MS.) 23046 Þat ,arlik to god þaim tok. 1612–15 Bp. Hall *Contempl. O. T.* xii iv, Samuel began his acquaintance with God early 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III 265 Early begin the stubborn Child to break 1767 Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wom.* II xii 200 She lost her father early 1815 *Scribbleomania* 252 Where the seeds of virtue are early planted 1835 Willis *Pencillings* I xiv 105 The early-learnt history of the family 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 107 Voltaire perceived very early in life that to be needy was to be dependent

4 At or near the beginning of a historical epoch, of the history of the nation, the world, a science, etc; far back in date, anciently

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 9001 (Fairfax MS.), Allas arly [*v. r.* arli, erly] þis gile be-gan þat adam þat was formast man was begiled þorou a wife 1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* II. 7 The Romans themselves were early in no small numbers. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 312 The Americans early found out its useful qualities 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 317 As early as the reign of Elizabeth

5 *generally* In the initial part of any division of time, any continuous action, etc Also, at a time anterior with respect to something else, in good time, without delay, before it is too late.

1655 Milton *Sonn.* 'Avenge, O Lord' 14 That from these may grow A hundredfold, who Early may fly the Babylonian woe 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III 545 Early they stall their Flocks and Herds 1701 W. Wotton *Hist. Rome* Alex. 1 457 This Abuse was early redrest 1807 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 71 He very early saw that the fidelity of the western country was not to be shaken 1857 Buckle *Civiliz.* I vii. 456 This great and salutary reaction began early in the present century. 1863 H. Cox *Institt.* I vi 41 A Parliament may be convened earlier for dispatch of business 1872 Raymond *Mines* 200 Early in December the weather becomes too cold and stormy

II. 6 Referring to serial order Near the beginning of the series

Mod. His name appears very early in the list

†**Ea·rman.** *Obs. rare* In 3 hearman. [f. stem of Ear *v.*[1] + Man.] A cultivator

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 47 All swuch as weren ear ha gulten his earste hearmen.

Ea·r-mark, *sb* [f. Ear *sb.*[1] + Mark *sb.*]

1. A mark in the ear of a sheep or other animal, serving as a sign of ownership.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 52 Se that they [the sheep] be well marked, both eare-marke, pitche-marke, and radel marke. 1681 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 1625/4 Lost a White Mare no Ear-mark. 1683 *Col. Rec. Penn.* I 65 Punishm[t] for those yt shall presume to alter their Neighbours Eare or Brand Mark 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* II s.v. *Marking*, Some mark them with Raddle and make Ear Marks

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A 'stamp', mark of ownership, identifying mark

1577–87 Harrison in Holinshed *Descr. Brit.* xx. 115 This proverbe hath been vsed as an eare marke of their dissimulation 1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 67 We should see foure, five, and more, which had, as it were, our eare marke, one hurt upon the backe, another neere the tayle, another about the fynnes. 1670 Brooks *Wks.* (1867) VI 99 God makes this the ear-mark of his people, that they are children that will not lie 1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I 151 Fanatick Money hath no Ear-mark 1879 Trollope *Thackeray* 201 His [Thackeray's] most besetting sin in style,—the little earmark by which he is most conspicuous.

3 The mark of teeth in the ear.

1837–40 Haliburton *Clockm.*, They said it was a biter bit, and they came to see which critter would get the ear mark

Ea·r-mark, *v.* [partly f. prec. *sb*, partly f. Ear *sb.*[1] + Mark *v.*]

1 *trans.* To mark (animals) in the ear as a sign of ownership or identity, *fig.* to mark (anything) as one's own, make its identity recognizable, by a special sign Hence **Ea·r-marked** *ppl. a.*

1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 188 Least we for eare marked beasts abroad be bruted. 1612 R. Carpenter *Soules Sent.*

76, I will heere let them passe as eare-markt slaues of Sathan 1641 BEST *Farm Bks* (1856) 4 It is a goode way to earemarke lambes as they fall 1882a *Standard* 2 Jan 5 The troubles which an ear-maiked cheque avoids 1882 MONTAGUE WILLIAMS *Def Dr Lamson* in *Times* 14 Mar, Why did the prisoner go down to Wimbledon and earmark his visit by, etc

†2 (*nonce-use*) To mark a person by cutting his ears (in the pillory)

1660 S FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks (1679) 125 The Practice of. pilloring, gagging, Ear-marking, Noseslitting

†**Earn,** *sb Obs rare.* [OE *ærn* = (by metathesis) ON *rann*, Goth *razn* —OTeut **razno*(*m*, cogn. with REST The OE word is chiefly found in compounds, as *here-ern, hordern*, see quots under BARN, SALTERN] A place, dwelling, hut

a 1000 *Laws of Ine* 57 (Bosw) Bireþ into his ærne 1664 *Floddan F* III. 25 Who had been shroud in shepherds earn

Earn (ɜːn), *v*[1] Forms α 1 earnian, 2–4 ernie(n, erne(n, 5 arne, 6–7 earne, 7– earn β. 1 ȝeearnian, 2 ȝearnien, iarnien, iernien, 6 ȝarn, yerne, yearne, yarn, (9 *dial* yearn, yarn) [OE *earnian, ge-earnian*, repr an OTeut type **azn̄jan*, f **azn̄á* (ON *ǫnn*) labour, properly field-labour, connected with Goth. *asans*, OHG *as an* (whence MHG *erne*, mod G. *ernte*) harvest, Goth *asneis*, OHG. *esni* hired labourer, OE *esne* serf, labourer, man. The primary sense is therefore 'to obtain as the reward of labour'. The OE *earnian* corresponds in meaning with OHG *arnên*, but in form with OHG *arnôn*, which derives its sense 'to reap' independently from the sb.

The ME. forms with initial ȝ or *y* may in some cases descend from OE *ge-earnian*, the mod dial forms with *y* prob represent the simple vb., cf *yerth, yale* for *earth, ale* (OE *eal*ȝ)

1 *trans* To render an equivalent in labour or service for (wages); hence, to obtain or deserve (money, praise, any advantage) as the reward of labour. In early use in wider sense To deserve; to obtain as a recompense (In OE. the simple vb governs the genit case, the compound *ge-earnian* the accusative)

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth* in Sweet *Ags. Reader* (ed. 5) IX 47 Wuton agifan ðæm esne [Orpheus] his wif, for ðæm he hi hæfð ȝeearnad mid his hearpunga *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 767 (Gr) Soðfæstra saula earnað on eorðan ecan lifes. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom* 223 þat hi sceoldan mid edmodnisse & mid hersamnisse ȝearnie þa wununge on hefe rice *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 93 Þet ðeo edmode isomnunge ȝernade et gode, þet muchel er þe engles forluren *a* 1529 SKELTON *Vox Populi* 1 339 Yoke man trewly his goodes to yerne. 1529 LYNDESAY *Complaynt* 50 Lang seruyce ȝarnis ay reward 1591 NASHE *Prognost* 23 Many shall drinke more than they can yearne *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol Arith* (1690) 107 There was earned in four years the summe of four Millions 1771 *Junius Lett* liv 286 These praises have been dearly earned 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugg* I. 1 8 Do they all earn wages? 1851 MAYHEW *Lond Labour* I 359, 'I must yearn my own living' 1851 RUSKIN *Mod Paint* II III I XV § 11 The effort of men to earn, rather than to receive, their salvation 1863 BARRY *Dockyard Econ* 147 Go into any private workshop where old men are earning as much as young men, and you will find that they *are* earning it

b Of qualities or actions. To procure as a direct consequence (a name, reputation, etc) *for* a person.

1596 SPENSER *F Q.* VI. I 40 The which shal nought to you but foule dishonor yearne 1876 GREEN *Short Hist* III § 7 (1882) 148 The stern justice of his rule earned the hatred of the disorderly baronage *Mod* His eccentricities had earned for him the nickname of 'The Madman'.

c. Of money invested; also of an implement, etc. To be the means of producing (an income or money return)

1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 30 Sept. 1/4 The line . would earn at least four per cent

†d. *intr* To do work *for* (a reward or result).

1589 WARNER *Alb Eng* VI XXX. (1612) 148 Now Mars Anchises and Adonis. May earne for babes, for Vulcan shall be parent at their birth

†2 *absol.* To deserve *well* or *ill. Obs.* [cf. L. *bene mereri.*]

961 EADGIFU *Charter* in Sweet *Ags Reader* (ed 5) 55 Heo ne dorste hem swa leamian swa he hire to ȝeearnud hæfde 1622 DEKKER, etc *Virgin Mart* IV 1 Wks 1873 IV 59 A piece of Roman gold With Cæsar's stamp, such as he sends his captains When in the wars they earn well

3 [cf OHG *arnôn* to reap] To glean *dial*

1876 *Mid Yorksh Gloss* (E. D S)

Hence **Earned** *ppl. a*, purchased by an equivalent in labour, *esp* in phrases *well-earned, hardly-earned.* **Earner,** one who or that which earns

1612 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Harts* 23 Make my hands the earners of my meate 1614 CORNWALLIS in Gutch *Coll Cur* I 162 Nor make him so dear an earner of our monies 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III. 75 The well earned promotion 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Feb 11/2 Unearned incomes should be taxed before earned incomes. 1886 *Manch Exam.* 3 Nov 5/5 The wives of wage earners.

†**Earn,** *v*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial* [app identical with ME *erne* (repr. both OE. *iernan*, metathetic var of *rinnan*, RUN, and the causative *ærnan* = *rennan*). In OE the prefix-vbs *ge-rinnan, ge-rennan*, occur in the senses 'ourdle, cause to curdle'; the pple *geurnen* 'curdled' is found in *Leechdoms* II. 230, 272, III 278] *intr* To curdle. Also *trans.* To curdle (milk), esp for making into cheese

1674 RAY *N C Wds.* 16 To *Earn*, to run as cheese doth Var Dial. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-T. Musc* (1733) I 86 The kirns to kirn and milk to earn 1769 Mrs. RAFFALD *Eng Housekpr* (1778) 250 When it [new milk] is ready to boil put in a quart of good cream, earn it 1877 E PEACOCK *N.-W. Line Gloss.* (E D S.) *Earn*, to curdle with rennet

†**Earn,** *v*[3] *Obs* Forms (?1 eornian), 6 erne, earne, 7 earn. [app. a var. of YEARN — OE. *geornian*, cf. dial. *ear* for *year*. All the senses of the present word, exc 3, also belong to the form YEARN. The OE. *eornan* to murmur (Bosw-T. in pres pple *eorngende*), *eornfulnes* solicitude, *eornlice* diligently (*Leechdoms* I 190), seem to show that the two forms go back to an early period; see Sievers *Ags Gram* (ed 2) §212.

Prof Skeat (s v YEARN) considers that *earn, yearn* to grieve (sense 2 below) are of distinct origin from *earn, yearn* in the sense to desire He regards the former as a corruption of ME ERME But the development of sense from 'desire' to 'sorrow' presents no serious difficulty, and there is no clear evidence of confusion between the two words]

1. *intr.* To desire strongly, to long Also, *To earn it* (?refl)

1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal* Mar 76 My courage earnd it to awake 1596 — *F Q.* I I 3 His hart did earne To proue his puissance

2 To be affected with poignant grief or compassion, also impers *it earns me*

1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, II III 3 My manly heart doth erne for Falstaffe hee is dead, and wee must erne therefore 1601 — *Jul C* II II 129 That every like is not the same the heart of Brutus earnes to think upon 1614 B JONSON *Barth Fair* IV VI, Alas poore wretch! how it earnes my heart for him! 1651 P. STERRY *England's Deliverance* (1652) 26, I do with bowels tenderly Earning, warn and intreat, etc

3 ? To tremble *rare*—[0].

1611 COTGR., *Frissonner*, to tremble, quake, shrug, shiuer, didder, shudder, earne, through cold or feare

4. Of hounds, deer, etc. To utter a prolonged cry See EARNING *vbl sb* 2 2

†**Earn,** *adv Obs rare.* [app ME *eorne*, OE *georne* eagerly, anxiously, cf EARN *v*[3]] Earnestly, longingly

1230 *Ancr R* 44 Crieð him eorne merci & forgiuenesse 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* VII 11 Who doubts but they prayed earn and earnestly, when they were in Bocardo

Earn, var form of ERNE, eagle

Earn-bleater, -bliter. *dial* [Derivation unknown; this and OE *hæferbléte, hæfenbléte*, name of some bird, 'bicoca, bugium', prov. Eng *hammerbleat* snipe, may possibly be various corruptions of the same word.]

'A Scotch name for the snipe' (Jamieson.)

1768 Ross *Helenore* 58 (Jam) The earn-bleater or the muirfowl's craw, Was like to melt her very heart awa.

Earnest (ɜːnest), *sb*[1] Forms: 1 eornust, -ost, -est, 3 eornest, ȝorneste, 3–5 erneste, 3–6 ernest, 5 erneyst, 4–6 ernes, 6 earnes, 6– earnest [OE *eornust* fem = OHG *ernust* fem, neut, MHG *ernest*, mod G. *ernst* masc, MDu. *ernst, aernst* (of similar meaning) —OTeut **ernusti*, perh. f root **ers*, found also in ERRE (*obs*) anger A different ablaut form of the same root, with similar suffix, appears to exist in OE *ornest* wager of battle, ON *orrosta*, late OE *orrest* battle.

The form *ernes* may possibly represent a distinct word '— OE *geornes*, (*geornnes*) eagerness, strength of desire, cf EARN *v.*[3]; it was however in 15th c completely identified with the present word]

†1 Ardour in battle, in wider sense, intense passion or desire. *Obs*

c 1205 LAY 16480 Þer wes fehte swiþe stor, eornest ful sturne *c* 1250 *Ibid.* 16468 To fihte mid folle ȝorneste 1297 R. GLOUC (1810) 121 Vortimer with gret power and god ernest ynow *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L G W* 1285 The hote ernest [*v r* hervest] is al overblowe *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 4840 And whanne they han her lust geten The hoote ernes they al foryeten

2. Seriousness, serious intention, as opposed to jest or play, *esp* in phrase *in* (†*for*) *earnest, in good* (*sober, sad*) *earnest* In OE *on eornest* means 'earnestly', also 'in reality' In mod. use *to be in earnest*, applied to persons, has sometimes an emphatic sense = to be earnest.

c 1000 WULFSTAN *Addr to English* in Sweet *Ags. Reader* (ed. 5) 111 Gif we on eoi nost ænige scame cuðan. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 421 Adam is to eue cumen, More for erneste ðan for gamen *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* V 6 Til perfite man it falles not to leghe nouþer in ernest ne in gamen 1430 LYDG *Chron Troy* I. V And this contek in ernes and in game Departed was betwixt love and shame. *Ibid* I VI, It is an ernest and no game *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 14/2 Arneste or erneste, seryowste *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* 328 Is it erneste that ye speke? *c* 1535 DEWES *Introd Fr* in *Palsgr* 927 In earnes, *a certes*, For earnes, *pour certes*, Of earnes, *de certes* 1570 *Marriage Wit & Sc.* IV 1 in Hazl *Dodsley* II 362 But in good earnest, madam, speak—off or on? 1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett* LXXV. (1862) I 193, It were good to be beginning in sad earnest to find out God. 1645 MILTON *Colast* Wks (1851) 373, I deal not now with this caitiff, never worth my earnest, and now not seasonable for my jest 1729 BP BUTLER *Serm*, *Self-Decept* 475 It never in earnest comes into their thoughts 1745 WESLEY *Answ Ch.* 15, I am in great Earnest when I declare once more, that I have a deep conviction 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, II VI (1857) 102 It was no feint, but a surprise meditated in good earnest 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 207 Are you in jest or in real earnest?

†b ME phrase *Erte*(*n to ernest*' to conduct to a serious result, *erte*(*n in ernest*: to bring seriously to pass [Cf OHG *unart guuentit in guota ernust* 'factus est in agonia' Graff.]

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 2942 Ertes ay to euyll ende & ernyst by the last *Ibid.* 11634 For ertyng his exile in ernest

Earnest (ɜːnest), *sb*[2] Forms. 3 dat. or acc ernesse, 4 ernes, eernes, 5 ernys, 5–6 ernest, (5 arneste), 6– earnest. [Of obscure etymology. presumably connected with the synonymous *erles* (see ARLES), ERRES (a OFr *erres* pl), possibly it was altered from these after the analogy of derivatives in -NESS.

The alleged OF *ernes*, frequently given as the etymon, is spurious (Prof. Paul Meyer), the Welsh *ernes* is borrowed from Eng At an early period app confused with EARNEST *sb*[1], the notion being that an 'earnest' was so called as showing that a bargain was made 'in earnest']

1 Money, or a sum of money, paid as an instalment, esp for the purpose of securing a bargain or contract Also *fig* A foretaste, instalment, pledge, of anything afterwards to be received in greater abundance †Phrase, *On* (*in, for*) *earnest*: by way of earnest, as an instalment or foretaste.

The lit sense is now nearly confined to law-books, and the fig use, which retains its currency chiefly on account of its occurrence in the Bible, has almost ceased to be consciously metaphorical

a 1225 *Juliana* 17 Nu þu schalt on alre earst as on ernesse swa beon ibeaten wiþ bittere besmen 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks.* I 142 Crist toke ernes here in þis world *Ibid* III 61 He hadde answere of God, þat was eernes herto 1424 R. FLORE in *E E Wills* (1882) 59, I haue paied him a noble on ernest *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 14/2 Arneste or hanselle [or ernest *H P*, ansal *K*] 1463 *Mann & Housek Exp* 157 Item, my mastyr payd to hym in ernest that schuld make my ladys cloke, 11s 11d. 1499 *Nottingham Borough Rec* MS 1378 5 Reseyved of ernys 11d. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1874) II. 115 Thy ernest is layde, the bargen must abyde. It may nat be broke 1581 MARBECK *Bk of Notes* 685 As ye see, after all bargaines, there is a signe thereof made, eyther clapping of hands or giving some earnest 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. V 65 It is an earnest of a farther good 1633 T ADAMS *Exp 2 Peter* IV. 11 An earnest seals the bargain 1712 STEELE *Spect* No 432 P 12 The Earnest given me of something further intended in my Favour 1800 A. ADDISON *Reports* 133 Plaintiff paid a guinea earnest 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* I, The primrose flower Peeped forth, to give an earnest of the Spring *a* 1830 MACKINTOSH *More* Wks 1846 I 397 The enthusiastic admiration with which the superior few feel an earnest of their own higher powers. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Eng* II 69 If such portion be accepted by way of earnest 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* XCVII, The days she never can forget Are earnest that he loves her yet.

b. *Comb*, *earnest money, -giver*, EARNEST-PENNY

1557 in Turner *Records of Oxford* 266 The ernyst money of the towne rents 1616 SIR R BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I 136, I delivered to Capn. Wm. Hull XXli ster. as earnest money to buy casks for ffumadoes 1698 VANBRUGH *Prov Wife* III. 1, I'm none of your earnest-givers 1826 KENT *Comm Amer Law* (1873) II. XXXIX 494 If, therefore, earnest money be given the contract is binding.

†2 *Cant* (See quot.) *Obs*

1673 R HEAD *Canting Acad.* 37 *Tip me my Earnest*, Give me my Share or Divident 1725 *New Cant Dict*

†**Earnest,** *sb*[3] *Obs* ? Mistake for OE. *ornest* single combat; the ground for the concluding statement in the quot is unknown

1591 LAMBARDE *Arch* (1635) 44 If a French man doe appeale an English man of murder, the French man may defend himselfe by Battaile, which was then termed in English, Ernest, a word that we keep yet, saying, when wee see a man fight, hee is an Ernest

Earnest (ɜːnest), *a* Forms. 1 eorneste, 3, 6 ernest, (3 ernexst), 5 ernyst (?7 earst), 6– earnest [OE. *eorneste*, f EARNEST *sb*[1], in ME. no unequivocal examples have been found; perh. the word died out in OE, and was afterwards developed afresh from the attrib use of the sb.]

1 Of persons: Serious, as opposed to trifling; usually in emphatic sense, intensely serious, gravely impassioned, in any purpose, feeling, conviction, or action, sincerely zealous. Of feelings, convictions, etc. Intense, ardent Of actions or words. Proceeding from or implying intensity of feeling or conviction

In mod use the word tends to exclude the notion of ungoverned or violent feeling, which in some earlier examples is prominent, cf quot 1670 under EARNESTNESS

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* (Thorpe) I 386 Mid eornestum mode *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 26351 Clene and reuful stedfast, ernexst, willi [? read ernest-willi]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2713 The ernyst speche of Elinus the Bysshop 15 R WEAVER *Lusty Juv* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II 99 Of an earnest professor of Christs Gospel Thou madest me an hypocrite. 1563 MAN tr. *Musculus' Common Pl.* 372 a, Anye earnest or curiouse search thereof 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Agricola* (1622) 186 Being yoong hee had addicted himselfe to the study of philosophie in earnester sort 1591 SHAKS 2 *Hen VI*, III II 316 My tongue should stumble in mine earnest words 1593 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* II 1 (1611) 54 An earnest longing desire to see things brought to a peaceable end 1594 SHAKS. *Rich III*, I iii 87, I haue been An earnest aduocate to plead for him. 1611 BIBLE *Hebr.* II. 1 We ought to giue the more earnest heede.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm*, *Flatterer*, His chiding may seem but the earnester commendation 1658 DI KER, etc *Witch Edmont* III i Wks 1873 IV. 391 I'll not turn from it, if you be earst Sir 1716 8 LADY M W MONTAGU *Lett* I. xxxvii 141 The good lady was very earnest in serving me of everything 1793 SOUTHEY *Triumph of Wom* 240 What though her Priests in earnest terror call On all their host of Gods to aid? 1830 D'ISRAELI *Charles I*, III vi 114 There was a good deal of earnest impetuosity in his temper 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess Self-Reliance* Wks (Bohn) I. 26 All history resolves itself into the biography of a few stout and earnest persons. 1858 *Edin Rev* No 217 183 To [Arnold] we owe the substitution of the word 'earnest' for its predecessor 'serious'. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I. § 22 160 To say one earnest word in connexion with this ascent

b. Const *for*, or *inf* Somewhat *rare*.

c 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem Col Hutchinson* (1846) 302 The presbyterian faction were earnest to have the army disbanded 1676 TEMPLE *Let* in Wks. 1731 II 420 The Swede is earnest for a Peace 1853 *Arab Nts* 377 Saony, was earnest with the King to give the signal to the executioner 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I i v 61 Caraffa [was] earnest to introduce the inquisition

c *transf*

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr* (1858) 166 For the Earth, I say, is an earnest place 18 LONGF. *Psalm of Life*, Life is real, life is earnest. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling*, The Bible, most earnest of books

d Comb *earnest-hearted, -mild* adjs

1850 MRS BROWNING *Poems* II 409 If a little maid, . should sigh within it, earnest-mild, This reed will answer evermore 1860 *Sat Rev* IX 53/2 A thoroughly good and earnest-hearted man

†2 Of animals Excited *Obs. rare*

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem Mon* i (1623) C ij, If they [bees] be so earnest that you fear stinging your hands

3 Of things: Demanding serious consideration, weighty, important.

1544 ASCHAM *Toxoph* (Arb.) 26 We scholers have more ernest and weightie matters in hand. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I xxv 180 Sir Charles had earnest business in town.

†**Ea'rnest**, *adv. Obs.* [OE had *eornoste* adv, perh instium case of *eornost*, EARNEST *sb*[1], or f the adj; the later word is merely an advbl. use of the adj.] = EARNESTLY

1629 J. COLE *Of Death* 44 The lesse the bodily members are occupied, the more earnester hee withdrawes himselfe to his cogitations. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref* I xlvii. 516 Had not profited with that Queen, so earnest was she bent against the Duke of Chastelherault 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IV. 453 Earnest they sued for an auxiliar band

†**Ea'rnest**, *v*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. EARNEST *sb*[1] or *a*] *trans.* a. To use in earnest. b. To render earnest.

1602 *Pastor Fido* Ej (N.) Let's prove among ourselves our armes in jest, That when we come to earnest them with men, We may them better use. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III viii (1632) 519 The study and plodding on bookes, is a languishing and weake kinde of motion, and which heateth or earnesteth nothing

†**Ea'rnest**, *v*[2] *Obs* Also 5 ernest. [f the adj.] To secure by giving or taking earnest.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 120 A nothir lovere Wyth the ryng of hys feyth hath ernestyd me. 1630 LORD *Bannans* Introd, I was willing to earnest his love to mee by this injunction. 1695 J. ST N *Widow's Mite* 28 Election made sure, confirmed, sealed, witnessed, earnested by the peculiar Spirit of Adoption

†**Ea'rnestful.** *obs* [f EARNEST *sb*.[1] + -FUL] 1. Important; = EARNEST *a* 3.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes T* 1175 Lat us stynte of ernestful matere. 1534 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offices* I (1540) 60 If so be of seryous and ernestfull maters, let hym vse grauytie.

2. = EARNEST *a* 1. Also as quasi-*adv*

1430 *A. B C. Aristotle* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 11 E to elenge, ne to excellent, ne to eernesful neiber 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I (1822) 73 Quhen the king wes behaldin this man maist earnistfull. 1563 DAVIDSON *Answ Kennedy* in *Misc Wodr Soc.* (1844) 186 Zour Lordship's earnestfull and godly desyre

Hence † **Ea rnestfully** *adv.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 144 He ansuerd ernystfully

Earnestly (ə·rnestli), *adv* [f EARNEST *a* + -LY[2].] In an earnest manner, in a manner indicating earnestness (In OE: In truth, in reality; also in the Gospels transl *ergo*, *itaque*, Vulg)

c 1000 *Ags Gosp*, Matt xx. 9 Eornostlice þa ðæ gecomon þa embe þa endlyften tide comon, þa onfengon hig ælc hys penning. *a* 1000 *Laws of Cnut* (Eccl) xv Sunnan-dæges cyþingce we forbeodaþ eac eornostlice *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 26932 þi scrift agh to be mad hernestly, noght als intent o waynglori. *c* 1325 *E E Allit P* B. 1240 He enteres in ful ernestly, in yre of his hert *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 6490 Carion . full ernestly with Ector auntrid to fight *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 142 Ernestly, *seriose* 1535 COVERDALE *Tobias* IX 3 Now seist thou how earnestly Raguel hath requyred me 1544 BALE *Chron Sir J Oldcastell* in *Harl Misc* (Malh) I 268 Than loked the Lord Cobham ernestly vpon the archbishopp 1552 ABP HAMILTON *Catech* (1884) 3 He so ernestly maid supplicatioun to thame 1596 SHAKS. *Merch V* IV. i 121. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Zech* XII *comm.*, The other Jewes most earnestly persecuted Christians 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 89 P 3 Reflexions which I earnestly recommend to the Thoughts of my fair Readers. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* IV § 33 123 The most earnestly imitative treatment 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I (1857) 8 He had . endeavoured earnestly to do his duty to the best of his abilities 1863 FR KEMBLE *Resid Georgia* 55 A pair of chickens, which he offered most earnestly to S—— 1871 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) IV xx 155 We know enough of Hereward to make us earnestly long to know more.

Earnestness (ə·rnestnes). [f EARNEST *a* + -NESS] The state or quality of being earnest

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst* IV xx. 162 They must watch with all care, earnestnesse, and diligence 1670 WALTON *Lives* III 158 Never expressing an earnestness but an humble Gravity suitable to the Aged 1779 JOHNSON *Lett.* (1788) II. ccvii. 55 Keep your mind quiet, do not think with earnestness even of your health 1833 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 361 Sawing, every one with the might and earnestness of a Demiurgus. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I 11 (1866) 32 Earnestness; that is, sincerity of purpose 1848 W H KITLY tr *L Blanc's Hist Ten* I. II 581 The discussion began with warmth on one side, and grave earnestness on the other.

†**Ea'rnest-penny.** *Obs.* [f EARNEST *sb*[2] + PENNY.] A small sum of money (prob. orig. a literal penny) paid as earnest to secure a bargain; cf. *bargain-penny*, *fastening-penny*.

1508 *Nottingham Borough Rec* MS. 1383. 10 Receipt. unum denarium argenti ut pro an ernest peny 1552 HULOET, Bynde wyth an earnest penye, *obærro* 1562 EDLN *Lit* in *1st Eng. Bks Amer* (Arb) Pref 43/2, XX[li] thereof to be lotted to me for an earnest penye to begynne the booke 1629 W COWPER *Heaven Open* 119 It is customable to men to giue an earnest penny in buying and selling 1760 MAIR *Tyro's Dict* (1820) 10 *Arrha*, an earnest penny

b. *fig.* (In 16th and 17th c freq in religious use)

1533 TINDALE *Supper of Lord* 19 That assured saving health and earnest-penny of everlasting life 1571 R EDWARDS *Damon & P* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV 59 Then for an earnest-penny take this blow 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm Tim* 927/2 Ye spirite of God .. is the earnest peny of our adoption 1662 J CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat* 281, I offered them an earnest-penny, to take me along with them as a companion and witnesse. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl Dealer* IV ii, Presents from me . the earnest-pence for our love-bargain

†**Ea'rnesty.** *Obs rare.* Also 6 yrnesty [f. EARNEST *a* + -TY] Earnestness

1572 ABP. PARKER *Corr* (1853) 419 With some earnesty to prefer his honour and true religion. 1591 HORSLY *Trav* (1857) 361 This was done with such yrnesty that for the tyme it was a great obstacle in our proceedings

†**Ea'rnful**, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [app a var of YEARNFUL; for the relations between the two forms cf. EARN *v*.[3]] Anxious, full of longing desire; sorrowful Hence **Ea'rnfully** *adv.*

[*a* 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Matt xiii. 22 Eornfullness [*v r* ȝeornfullnes] þisse worulde] *c* 1500 *Noble Lyfe* II lxxxix, He cryeth earnefulli ho, ho! 1575 T. ROGERS *Sec Coming Christ* 47/1 Their woofull cries their earnefull plaintes 1582 STUDLEY *Seneca's Hercules Oet* 1918, Philomele earnefully did mone Her tender Itis death 1587 T. HUGHES *Arthur* IV ii in Hazl *Dodsley* IV 323 A deep and earnful sigh 1596 LODGE *Marg Amer* 136 Weeping piteously in so erneful manner 1633 P FLETCHER *Pisc Ecl* V viii The earnful smart Which eats my breast. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, *Earnful*, sad, lamentable

Earning (ə·rnin), *vbl sb*[1] [f. EARN *v*[1] + -ING[1]; in OE *earnung*, *geearnung*]

1. The action of giving labour as an equivalent for wages, of acquiring money by labour. Also *attrib*

1872 *Daily News* 3 May 6/1 The men who have earned them [laurels] and know what the earning cost 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 1/1 The real earning power of the property

b *concr* in pl The amount of money which a person acquires or becomes entitled to by his labour, also, the income produced by invested capital

1732 *Acc of Workhouses* 29 To know their earnings, and to give an account to the trustees 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N* I i vi 56 The whole is commonly considered as the earnings of his labour 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 416 The earnings of the peasant were very different in different parts of the kingdom. 1888 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 2/1 The gross earnings of railways have increased.

†2 The fact of deserving, merit; *concr.* that which one deserves *Obs.*

c 1020 WULFSTAN *Homily* in Sweet *Ags Reader* XVI. 16 Mid miclan earnungan we ȝeearnodon þa yrmða þe on us sittað *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 19 Crist us ȝef moni freo ȝeue nawiht for ure ernunge bute for his muchele mildheortnesse *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 171 Ðanne wule he demen elch man after his erninge.

†3 *pl.* Gain, profit *Obs.*

a 1200 *Moral Ode* (Egerton MS.) 161 in *E E. P* (1862) 32 3if we serueden god so we doð erninges, more we haueden of heuene þanne eorles oþer kinges. [*But other texts read* erminges] 1703 PENN in *Pa Hist Soc. Mem.* IX 182 Now is the time to make earnings in the islands. 1675 BROOKS *Gold Key* Wks 1867 V 15 If thou wouldst make any earnings of thy reading this treatise, then thou must—Read, and believe what thou readest.

†**Ea'rning**, *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs* [f EARN *v*[3]; = YEARNING]

1. Longing desire, poignant grief or compassion.

1631 R H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* XII § 4 131 The strong movings of his hart, and the earnings of his affections 1721 STEELE *Spect* No 95 P 1 The generous Earnings of Distress in a manly Temper.

2. The act of uttering the prolonged cry of hounds or deer.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 13 The earning of the hoounds in continuauns of their crie. 1631 R H *Arraignm Whole Creature* XIII § 4 219 The young Fawne with earning.

Earning (ə·rnin), *vbl sb*[3] *dial.* Also yearning. [f EARN *v*[2] + -ING[1].]

1 The curdling of milk for cheese

1782 A MONRO *Compar. Anat* (ed 3) 40 It is this fourth stomach with the milk curdled in it, that is commonly taken for earning of milk 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 31 To allow the Milk to stand an Hour, in earning, or after the Runnet is put in *Ibid* 45 A very material circumstance to be attended to in Cheese-making, is the time when the Milk is at rest, called earning time

2 The means of curdling milk, rennet. Also *attrib*, as in *earning bag*, *-skin*. Also **earning-grass** = BUTTERWORT

1625 MARKHAM *Eng Housew* II vi (1668) 149 When your Runnet or Earning is fit to be used 1727 BRADLEY *Fam Dict.* I s v *Cheese*, Go to the Pot where the Earning Bag hangs, and take so much of the Earning, as will serve for the Proportion of Milk 1775 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot* (1792) 1131 (Jam) *Pinguicula vulgaris*, Steep-grass, Earning-grass. 1778 *Fam Acc Bk* in E Peacock *N.-W Lanc Gloss* (E D S) A calf-head and a piece of earning-skin. *c* 1820 *Cottager of Glenburnie* 202 (Jam) Mrs MacClarty then took down a bottle of rennet, or yearning, as she called it 1863 ATKINSON *Danby Provinc N. Riding Yorksh*

Earock, var form of EIRACK.

Ea'r-pick, -picker. [f EAR *sb*[1]] An instrument for clearing the ear of wax, etc, also *fig*

1483 *Cath Angl* 116 An Erepyke, *auriscalpium* 1568 *Richmond Wills* (1853) 227 To James Gybson my godson . one silver ear pick 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr Tong*, *Vne cure oreille*, an eare picker 1592 LYLY *Midas* V ii. 63, I protest by cæsars, brush & combe, bason ball & apron, by razor, earepike & rubbing clothes 1614 T ADAMS in Spurgeon *Treas Dav* Ps XXVI 10 Alas! poor truth, that she must now be put to the charge of a golden earpick, or she cannot be heard 1634 S ROWLEY *Noble Soldi* II. i, Is the king at leisure to heare a Souldier speake I am no eare-picker To sound his hearing that way 1700 *Transactioneer* 21 He Acts all the uncouth Faces, of a Transactioneer pausing over a China Earpicker 1825 HONE *Every day Bk* I 1255 Tweezers with an ear-pick

†**Ea'r-rent.** *Obs.* [perh orig f. EAR *sb*[3] + RENT, but used (? punningly) with allusion to EAR *sb*.[1]] ? Some kind of agricultural rent In quots used punningly for: **a** The loss of a person's ears in the pillory **b.** The 'tax' imposed on a listener's patience by a profitless or noisy talker.

1610 B JONSON *Alch* I. i, Raskalls would runne them selves from breath to see you t' haue but a Hole to thrust your heads in, For which you should pay Eare-rent 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* III ii, You speak not tempests, nor take ear-rent from A poor shopkeeper

Ea'r-ring, earring. [f EAR *sb*[1]] Also 1 ear-hring, 5 aryng, 6 earing(e, eare ryng(e

1 A ring worn in the lobe of the ear for ornament; often used for a pendant or 'drop'

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod* XXXII 2 Nymaþ gyldene ear hringas of eower wifa earon 1468 *Medulla Gram* in *Cath Angl* 45 *Inaurus*, þe Aryng in the ere 1535 COVERDALE *Judg* VIII 24 For in so moch as ye men were Ismaelites, they had earinges — *Ezek.* XVI 12, I put eare rynges vpon thyne eares 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy* (1810) III 454, I send your honour two earerings *a* 1643 G SANDYS (J) They . gave the precious earrings that they wore 1701 LADY M W MONTAGU *Lett* II xliv 18 Her earrings were two diamonds shaped exactly like pears 1814 SCOTT *Waw* XVIII, A pair of gold ear-rings 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U S* III xi. 174 The lifeless frame, dressed as became a war chief, glittered with belts, and ear-rings

2 *dial.* The common fuchsia (Britten and Holland.)

†**Earsh.** *Obs* exc *dial.* [A slurred pronunc. of EDDISH; see also ARRISH]

a A stubble field b = Eddish or aftermath

1622 MAY *Virgil's Georg* (L) Fires oft are good on barren earshes made 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss*, *Earsh*, a stubble field, as a wheat earsh, a barley earsh

Earshot (ɪə·rʃɒt) [f. EAR *sb*.[1] + SHOT; after *bowshot*, etc.] The distance at which the voice may be heard, hearing

1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Wom Hater* I iii, Hark you Sir, there may perhaps be some within ear-shots 1713 *Guardian* No 71 (1756) I 315 Within ear-shot of one of those little ambitious men 1844 DISRAELI *Conningsby* II vi 75 Tadpole and Taper withdrew to a distant sofa, out of earshot, and indulged in confidential talk 1856 MRS BROWNING *Aur Leigh* III 1001 She was not in earshot of the things Outspoken o'er the heads of common men

Earst, obs var ERST, ? also of EARNEST *a.*

Eart, obs form of *art* see BE *v.*

Earth (ɜ·ɪþ), *sb.*[1] Forms *α* 1-4 eorðe, 1-*Northumb.* eorðu, eorde, 2 horðe, 3-6 erð(e, 4-5 irthe, urth(e, 4-6 yerth(e, herthe, 5 ȝerþ, yorth, 6 earthe, yearth(e, (erith), 8-9 *Sc* yirth, 9 *Sc* and *dial.* yearth, orth, 6- earth *β* 3-5 erd(e, 6 eard, eird, 8 yird, 9 *Sc* and *north dial.* yird, yeird, eard. [Common Teut OE *eorþe*, wk. fem, corresponds to OS *ertha* wk fem (MDu *aerde*, *erde*, Du. *aarde*), OHG *erda* str. and wk fem (MHG, mod.G *erde*), ON *iorð* (Sw., Da *jord*), Goth *airþa* str fem. .—OTeut **erþâ*, (? WGer.) *erþôn-*; without the dental suffix the word appears in OHG *ero* earth, Gr. *ἔρα-ζε* on the ground; no other non-Teutonic cognates are known to exist, the plausible connexion with WAryan root **ar*, to plough, being open to serious objection

With the northern and Sc forms with *-d* of ME *dede* for *death*, the change of *-þ* into *-d* is rare at the end of a word, though in medial positions it is frequent in Sc The northern forms of the present word were in the early ME period graphically coincident with those of ERD, and in some phrases the two words seem to have been confused.]

(Men's notions of the shape and position of the earth have so greatly changed since Old Teutonic times, while the language of the older notions has long outlived them, that it

is very difficult to arrange the senses and applications of the word in any historical order The following arrangement does not pretend to follow the development of ideas)

I The ground.

1 Considered as a mere surface † *To wun earth on* to gain ground upon, *to lose earth* to lose ground

Beowulf 1533 Wearp ða wunden mæl þæt hit on eorðan læg stið and stylecg *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* in Sweet *Ags Reader* (ed 5) 85 Iohannes astrehte his lichoman to eorðan on langsummum gebede *c* 1200 ORMIN 8073 Forr he [Herod] warrþ seoc, and he bigann To rotenn bufenn eorþe. 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 13860 Þey wyþ-drowen hem, & erþe þey les 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV 284 The Kyng Wes laid at erd *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 6817 Sum [he] hurlit to þe hard yerth. *c* 1435 *Torr Portugal* 657 Twenty fote he garde hyme goo, Thus erthe on hym he wane 1611 SHAKS *Wint. T* V 1 199 They kneele, they kisse the Earth 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort* (1729) 192 Let your Gardiner endeavour to apply the Collateral Branches of his Wall-Fruits to the Earth or Borders 1847 TENNYSON *Princ* v. 486 Part roll'd on the earth and rose again.

2. Considered as a solid stratum

a 1300 *Cursor M* 4699 Þe erth it clang, for drught and hete. *c* 1340 *Ibid* (Fairf) 16784 The day was derker then the night Þe erthe quoke with-alle 1562 BULLEYN *Bk Simples* 57 a, The people . are constrained to inhabite in Caves, under the yearth 1567 MAPLET *Gr Forest* 8 b, Of Gemmes, some are found in the earthes vaines, & are digged vp with Metalles 1790 COWPER *Iliad* III 339 Who under earth on human kind avenge Severe, the guilt of violated oaths. [1865 *Frost & Fire* II 182 Them is what we call marble stones, they grow in the yearth]

†3. Considered as a place of burial; *esp* in phrase *To bring (a person) to (the) earth* Obs

c 1205 LAY. 4283 To gadere come his eorles & brohten hime to eorðe *c* 1305 *Edm the Conf* 594 in *E. P. P* (1862) 86 Ded he com iwis & þer he was ibroȝt an vrþe 1387 *E E Wills* (1882) 2 Y be-quethe in *lt* to bringe me on erthe 1541 *Bury Wills* (1850) 261 [William Clovyer, of Chelsworth, charged his wife] to brynge me vnto the herthe honestly accordynge to my value. *Ibid* 141, I commytt my body to be buryed in the churche erthe 1590 MARLOWL *Edw II*, v. 1, Every earth is fit for burial

4 The hole or hiding-place of a burrowing animal, as a badger, fox, etc Also *fig.*

1575 TURBERV *Bk Venerie* 187 If you put the Terryer into an earth where foxes be or Badgerdes, they will leave that earth 1611 COTGR *Accul*, the bottome of a foxes, or badgers earth 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I xi 183 Frighted hare fled to cover, or fox to earth 1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 332, I recommend to you, to turn them into large covers and strong earths 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* I. 311, I am ready to take you to any place of safety you can name But you cannot persuade me that you do not know what earth to make for. 1845 DARWIN *Voy Nat* VI (1879) 113 They were generally near their earths, but the dogs killed one. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 253 And onward to the fortress rode the three 'So,' thought Geraint, 'I have track'd him to his earth'

5 The soil as suited for cultivation, sometimes with a defining word denoting the nature or quality of the soil.

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Luke XIII 7 Hrendas forðon ða ilca to huon uutedlice eorðo ȝi-onetað. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom* 155 Sum ful on þe gode eorðe and þat com wel forð *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 27268 (Fairf) Tilmen better þaire awen erþ tilis *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 141 Erye, or erthe [erde *K*], *terra, humus, tellus* *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb* I 81 The bitterest erthe & werst that thou canst thinke. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb* § 13 To plowe his barley-erthe 1557 *Lanc Wills* (1854) I 143 On close lyeinge nerest unto James Bailies called the merled earthe. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* III 29 When you finde the chase to runne ouer any faire earth, as either ouer More, Medow, Heath [etc] all which my countrymen of the North call skelping earths 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v *Earth*, By means of sand it is, that the fatty earth is rendered fertile 1821 MRS WHEELER *Westmorld Dial.* 71 They racken his earth is as gud as onny ith parrish

6. *Electr* The ground considered as the medium by which a circuit is completed Hence used for: A communication with the earth

1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr* 250 An 'earth', however, is generally put at each station

II The world on which we dwell

7 The dry land, as opposed to the sea

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen* 1 10 And God gecigde þa drignisse eorðan *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt XXIII 15 ȝe befareð sæ and eorðan *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 116 Đe ðridde dai was water and erðe o sunder sad *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 383 Þe watris all he calid þe se, þe drey he calid erd 1382 WYCLIF *Gen* 1 10 God clepid the drie erthe 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII 624 The seat of men, Earth, with her nether Ocean circumfus'd. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* IV 119 Sooner let earth, air, sea to Chaos fall. 1826 J WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks I 6 There's sae strong a spirit of life hotchin over yearth and sea.

8. The world as including land and sea; as distinguished from the (material) heaven.

Beowulf 92 (Gr) Se ælmihtiga eorðan w[orhte] *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 139 Sunnen dei was iseȝan þet formeste liht buuen eorðe. *c* 1205 LAY. 4154 He somenede ferd Swulc nes næuere eær on erde *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 40 Of noȝt Was heuene and erðe samen wroȝt *c* 1320 *Cast Love* 95 God atte begynnynges Hedde 1-maad heuene wiþ ginne, And þe eorþe þer-after þer-wiþ 1698 KEILL *Exam Th. Earth* (1734) 127 What proportion all the Rivers in the Earth bear to the Po 1747 J SCOTT *Christ Life* III. 489 Spreading even to the utmost ends of the earth *a* 1823 A. WILSON *Rab & Ringan* Poet. Wks (1846) 147 He ca'd the kirk the church, the yirth the globe. 1854 TOMLINSON *Araȝo's Astron.* 99 Men for a long while regarded the earth as a boundless plain

9 Considered as the present abode of man; frequently contrasted with heaven or hell In poet. and rhet use often without the article.

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt XXVIII. 18 Me is ȝeseald ælc anweald on heofonan and on eorþan [950 *Lindisf* on eorðo] *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 47 Heo on eorðe ȝeueð reste to alle eorðe þrelles wepmen and wifmen of heore þrel weorkes *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 29280 Crist has here in irthe leuyd þe hele of cristendom and heuyd *Ibid* 71 [Scho] saues me first in herth fra syn, And heuen blys me helps to wyn *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III. 515 To conquere alle seculer lordship in þis eorþe *c* 1400 *Apol Loll* 8 Wat þu byndist vpon þerþe, it schal be boundoun al so in heuin *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod* 462 Shalle not long wt ȝou in urthe a byde *c* 1430 *Lyfe St. Kath.* (1884) 13 And he loueth hir chastite a monge alle þe virgyns in erthe *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 128 For in this erith no lady is so fare 1546 *Primer Hen VIII*, 74 To whom In heaven & yerth be laud and praise Amen. 1597 J PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 37, I came not to send peace in to the yerthe but warr 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C* I. III 45 Those that haue knowne the Earth so full of faults 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX 99 O Earth I how like to Heav'n, if not preferr'd More justly 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* IV 813 Mighty Cæsar On the glad Earth the Golden Age renews 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 182 But Kilmeny on yirth was nevir mayre seine 1858 TRENCH *Parables* II (1877) 15 Earth is not a shadow of heaven, but heaven. a dream of earth

b *transf* The inhabitants of the world.

1549 *Bk Com Prayer, Benedicite*, O let the Earth, speak good of the Lord. 1611 BIBLE *Gen* XI. 1 The whole earth was of one language

c. In the intensive expression *on earth*

1862 THACKERAY *Philip* (1879) 228 What scheme on (h)earth are you driving at? *Mod.* What on earth is the matter here?

10. Considered as a sphere, orb, or planet

c 1400 *Rom Rose* 5339 Erthe, that bitwixe is sett The sonne and hir [the moon] 1555 EDEN *Decades W Ind* Cont (Arb) 45 A demonstration of the roundenesse of the earth 1658 CULPEPPER *Astrol Judgem Dis* 18 The Earth is a great lump of dirt rolled up together, and hanged in the Air 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron* I 403 The Place of the Aphelion or Perihelion of the Earth 1796 H HUNTER tr *St Pierre's Stud. Nat* (1799) I Introd 32 The Earth is lengthened out at the Poles 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* Introd 2 The earth is a planet

†b *transf* A world resembling the earth; a (supposed) habitable planet

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst* 381 He affirmed the Moon [to be] an earth, having Mountains and Valleys, Cities and Houses in it 1684 T. BURNET *Th Earth* I 168 We will consider the rest of the earths, or of the planets within our heavens 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 23, This is the 1st, or highest, of 7 earths.

III. †11 [? After L. *terra*] A country, land; portion of the earth's surface. *Obs*

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp* John III. 22 Æfter ðas cum se hælend in iudea eorðu [975 *Rushw* eorðo] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5484 Ioseph first was berid in þat contre, Siben born til his erth was he. *c* 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek* XXI 2 Sone of man prophecy thou a3ens the erthe of Israel *c* 1435 *Torr Portugal* 1325 They yave Ser Torent that he wan, Both the erth and the woman. 1556 LAUDER *Tract* (1864) 270 And ȝe be nocht feird But doute for to possesse the eird 1595 SHAKS *John* II 1 344 This hand That swayes the earth this Climate ouerlookes 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd* (1822) 41 The Athenians have the spirit not to be slaves to their earth

IV As a substance or material

12. The material of which the surface of the ground is composed, soil, mould, dust, clay.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 351 (Gr) Þeah mun ban and blod butu ȝeweorðen eorðan to eacan. *a* 1175 *Cott Hom* 221 God . cweð þat he wolde weican man of eorðan *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 928 Vnto þat erth þou was of tan *a* 1300 *Havelok* 740 A litel hus to maken of erthe 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc.* 427 Askes and pouder, erthe and clay 1534 LD BERNERS *Gold Bk M Aurel* (1546) C v, To graue in erthe, and other sculptures 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort* (1729) 193 Now is your Season for Circumposition by Tubs or Baskets of Earth 1708 J C. *Compl Collier* (1845) 15 Mould, Sand, Gravil or Clay (all which I call Earth). 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl* 54 Alternate strata of earth and limestone 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* II XIV 213 The envoys undertook to give earth and water 1865 G MACDONALD *A Forbes* III. 168 'Sober floories that smell o' the yird like'.

†b Clay as material for pottery *Obs*

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W 1531) 69 He wolde euer be serued in vessels of erth 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II*, IV Sched. s v *Bottles*, Bottles . of Earth or Stone the dozen

c In *Sugar-making.* A layer of earth spread over the raw sugar in the process of refining

1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s.v. *Sugar*, When the second earth is taken off, they cleanse the surface of the sugar with a brush

13 As the type of dull, dead matter.

1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, III III. 78 Dar'st thou, thou little better thing then earth, Diuine his downfall?

b As a disparaging term for precious metal

1612 W PARKES *Curtaine Dr* (1876) 34 My bagges are full with the white and red earth of the world

c Used for The body. Cf *dust, clay.*

a 1600 SHAKS *Sonn* CXLVI, Poore soule the center of my sinfull earth 1611 BEAUM & FL *Maid's Trag* V (1679) 19 This earth of mine doth tremble, and I feel A stark affrighted motion in my blood 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* 21 The indignant spirit cast its mortal garment Among the slain—dead earth upon the earth

14 Earth as one of the four so-called 'elements'. Also, in pre-scientific chemistry, one of the supposed five (or six) elements, see quot. 1778

a 1300 *Fragm Pop Sc* (Wright) 267 Of this four elementz ech quik thing y-maked is, Of urthe, of water, and of eyr, and of fur, i-wis 1393 GOWER *Conf* III 92 Four elements there ben diverse, The first of hem men erthe call 1564 P MOORE *Hope Health* I. III 5 The yearth is the loweste and heauiest element 1601 SHAKS *Twel N* I V 294 You should not rest Betweene the elements of ayre and earth 1778 *Dict of Art & Sciences*, s v *Element*, The elements . to which all bodies may be .reduced are .. Water Air .. Oil Salt Earth.

15 *Chem.* (See quots) In mod. use restricted to certain metallic oxides, agreeing in having little taste or smell, and in being uninflammable, *e g* magnesia, alumina, zirconia, and the 'alkaline earths' baryta, lime, strontia

a 1728 WOODWARD (J) Earths are opake, insipid, and, when dried, friable, or consisting of parts easy to separate, and soluble in water 1751 SIR J HILL *Mat Med* (J) The five genera of earths are, 1 Boles, 2 Clays, 3 Marls, 4. Ochres, 5 Tripelas 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I 1. 1 22 They unite with acids, alkalis. and some earths, principally alumine 1814 SIR H DAVY *Agric Chem* 12 Four Earths generally abound in soils, the aluminous, the siliceous, the calcareous, and the magnesian 1863-79 WATTS *Dict Chem.* II 360 *Earths*, this name is applied to the oxides of the metals, barium, strontium, etc.

B. Earth- in *comb*

I General relations.

1 attributive a Pertaining to the earth as a world, or as a globe or planet; as in *earth-god, -goddess, -history, -lord, -measure, -noise, -pole, -power, -surface.* b. Pertaining to the ground, dwelling or existing on, near, or below the surface of the ground, as in *earth-beetle, -bird, -damp, -fly, -hole* c Pertaining to the crust of the earth, as in *earth-throe, -tremor* d. Pertaining to the earth in relation to electricity, as in *earth-resistance* e. Characteristic of earth as a substance, as in *earth-colour, -tint*, composed of earth, as in *earth-bank, -bottom, -envelope, -mound, -wall.*

1866 KINGSLEY *Herew* XIX 236 He went along the *earth banks of his ancient home 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 379 A kind of *earth-beetles called tauri, 1 Buls *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 132 Þeos beoþ *eorð briddes, & neste o þer eorðe 1883 F. G. HEATH in *Century Mag* Dec 169/1 Over the original *earth-bottom of the cave is a bed or layer of considerable thickness 1814 SCOTT *Wav* XXXVII, The light usually carried by a miner certain to be extinguished should he encounter the more formidable hazard of *earth-damps or pestiferous vapours. 1884 H R HAWEIS in *Longm. Mag* Dec 191 The *earth-envelope of mind is not the measure of mind. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolbein's Cape G Hope* II 176 There is a sort of Flies at the Cape which the Europeans call *Earth-flies. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim Homer* 74 We have no acknowledged *earth-goddess in the poems 1880 A WALLACE *Isl Life* 83 The opposite belief, which is now rapidly gaining ground among the students of *earth-history. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 139 He turnde fro mennes wunienge to wilde deores, and ches þere crundel to halle and *eorðhole to bure 1628 GAULE *Pract The* 42 The *Earth-Lords [Adam's] honour now layd in the dust 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XII XVIII. 389 It was nedefull for Mechanicall *earthmeasures, not to be ignorant of the measure and contents of the circle 1875 EMERSON *Lett & Soc Aims, Immortality* Wks. (Bohn) III 280 The Pyramids and cromlechs and *earth-mounds much older 1850 BROWNING *Poems* II 435, I can hear it 'Twixt my spirit And the *earth noise, intervene 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 32 From the *earth-poles to the line 1887 *Spectator* 7 May 626/1 The *earth-powers which dwell in the billows, the rain, the frost, and the air 1870 R FERGUSON *Electr.* 243 The *earth resistance to the current is next to nothing 1883 PROCTOR in *Contemp Rev* Oct 566 An extent of *earth-surface to be measured. *Ibid* Tens of thousands of human beings have been destroyed by *earth-throes. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 27 Oct 3/1 The colour of these tiles is a deep *earth-tint. 1887 G H DARWIN *Earthquakes* in *Fortn Rev* Feb 274 These troublesome changes are called *earth tremors 1884 *Athenæum* 16 Aug 217/3 Dr Bruce also pointed out traces of the vallum or *earth wall

2. objective a (sense 1), as *earth-tilling, -worker* vbl sbs, *earth-baking, -convulsing, -delving, -incinerating, -piercing, -trading* ppl. adjs. b (senses 7, 8), as *earth-measuring* vbl sb, †*earth-amazing, earth-crossing, -destroying, -devouring, -emblem ing, -overgazing, -refreshing, -vexing* ppl adjs. c (sense 9), as *earth-poring, -seeking* ppl adjs. d (sense 12), as *earth-grubber, -maker, -scraper*; *earth-eating* vbl sb. and ppl. adj; *earth-wheeling* vbl sb

1624 QUARLES *Job* (1717) 221 Jehovah did at length unshroud His *Earths-amazing language. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 143 *Earth-baking heat 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh Unb* IV (1878) II 132 *Earth-convulsing behemoth. 1886 PROCTOR in *19th Cent* May 692 A special *earth crossing family of Comets. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven & Ad* 687 Where *earth-deluing Conies keepe *a* 1632 DRAYTON *Wks.* IV 1540 (Jod) This all drowning *earth-destroying shower *c* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Poems* 39 (Jod) The *earth devouring anguish of despair 1852 TH. ROSS tr *Humboldt's Trav.* II XXIV. 499 These examples of *earth-eating in the torrid zone appear very strange. 1869 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* (1871) 22 There are a tolerably large number of earth-eating tribes in North America. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* X (1848) 108 The sacrificial ox, *earth-emblem ing *c* 1630 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks (1711) 33/2 The earth and *earth-embracing sea did shake 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I IX 274 They offered prayer To earth-embracing Neptune. 1883 PROCTOR in *Contemp. Rev* Oct 566 The *earth-fashioning power of vulcanian forces 1661 K. W. *Conf Charac., Usurer* (1860) 74 This miserable *earthgrubber doth acquire this trash with vexation 1869 SPURGEON *Treas Dav* Ps XV 2 True believers do not bend double as earth-grubbers 1801 HUNTINGTON *Bank of Faith* 34 Finding nothing could be done with the *earth-holders, I determined to build my stories in the heaven 1598 J DICKENSON

Greene in Conc. (1878) 134 *Earth incinerating Aetnas wombe big swolne with flames 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II XIV 285 Potters and *earth-makers, that is to say, people that tempered the earth for the China ware 1570 BILLINGSLY *Euclid* XII XVIII 389 Geometria, that is, *Earthmeasuring 1816 BYRON *Ch Har* III XCI, The peak Of *earth-o'ergazing mountains 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XIX (1848) 206 The broad and upturned base Of that *earth-piercing altar pyramid 1646 G DANIEL *Poems* Wks 1878 I 24 High, and purged Soules Leave Time and Place, to dull *earthporing fooles *a* 1631 DRAYTON *Wks* II 479 (Jod) The *earth-refreshing Sun his golden head doth run Far under us 1615 T. ADAMS *Spiritual Navig* 34 *Earth scrapers, that would dig to the Center to exhale riches 1646 G DANIEL *Poems* Wks 1878 I. 13 A low blunt Affection which binds In Sensuall Fetters, lowe *Earth-seeking minds 1875 E WHITE *Life in Christ* I. i. (1878) 3 Wearing so many crowns, as *Earth subduer, Legislator 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III 31 þis kyng [Azarias] louede wel *erþe telynge 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* III 9 3e ben the erthe tilyinge of God 1592 SHAKS. *Rom & Jul* I II 25 *Earthtreading stanies, that make darke heauen light 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb* V IV. 42 This *earth-vexing smart. 1477 in *York Mysts* Introd 21 *note*, Garthyners, *erthe wallers, pavers, dykers 1885 SIR R. RAWLINSON in *Pall Mall G* 17 Jan 1/2 Stockport, where men had been set to test work at *earth wheeling 1872 H MACMILLAN *True Vine* II. 57 "Earth-worker,' as the original word for husbandman should be rendered.

3 instrumental with passive pple, as *earth-blinded, -dimmed, -fed, -tampered, -stained, -worn*

1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res* III VIII, Thou the *Earth-blinded summonest both Past and Future. 1884 W G HORDLE in *Chr. World Pulpit* 12 Nov. 310/3 Our *earth-dimmed souls 1605 B JONSON *Volpone* III VII, *Earth-fed Minds That never tasted the true Heav'n of love 1649 G DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cli, *Earth-rampeir'd Ears, expect the Drum to Call. 1827 KEBLE *Chr Y 24th Sund. after Trin.*, The *earth-stained spright Whose wakeful musings are of guilt and fear 1866 E PEACOCK *Eng Ch Furniture* 177 The *earth worn face of the living

4. adverbial with adjs or vbl sbs. Chiefly locative and originative (in, on, near to the earth, from, of the earth), and similative (as the earth), as in *earth-bedded, -bound, -bowed, -bred, -burrower, -coloured, -creeping, -ejected, -gaping, -grovelling, -lent, -low, -made, -nurtured, -proud, -rooted, -sprung, -turned, undone, -wide*

1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II XV, Yon *earth bedded jetting-stone. 1605 SHAKS *Macb.* IV. I 96 Who can bid the True Vnfixe his *earth bound Root? 1865 G SMITH *Autumn* IV. in *Macm Mag* XIII 54 *Earth-bow'd trees 1594 ? GRELNIL *Selimus* Wks 1881–3 XIV 285 *Earth-bred brethren, which once Heapte hill on hill to scale the starrie skie 1603 H CROSSE *Vertues Commw* (1878) 90 Earth-bred wormes, will stand vpon termes of gentilitie 1622 MAY *Heir* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 517 The earth-bred thoughts of his gross soul. 1883 WOOD in *Longm. Mag.* Dec 162 The mole is an *earth-burrower. 1877 *Daily News* 1 Nov 5/7 We reached Biela at dark, *earth-coloured, wet and out of spirits 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poesie* (1622) 530 So *earth-creeping a mind, that it cannot lift itself vp to looke to the skies of Poetry. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb* II. II, The earth-creeping breeze 1886 PROCTOR in *19th Cent* May 694 The orbit had been that of the *earth-ejected comet 1596 FITZ-GEFFREY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 31 *Earth-gaping Chasma's, that mishap aboades. 1642 H MORE *Song of Soul* I III. XXXVIII, This Province is hight *earth grovelling Aptery. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* VI. (1848) 61 With every *earthlent ray of every star Holy and special influences are 1600 TOURNEUR *Transf Met* CLVXXII, With fleecy Wooll, that hung on *earth low brakes. 1849 HARE *Par. Serm.* II. 416 Everything *earth-made has a weight in it which drags it down to earth 1881 H PHILLIPS tr *Chamisso's Faust* 15 Woe and wail! earth-born, *earth-nurtured! 1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer Note bks* (1879) I 218 Weary *earth-plodders. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 70 *Earth-proud, proud of the earth which is not theirs. 1872 G. MACDONALD *Songs of Days & Nts* 52 The long grass an *earth-rooted sea 1614 R TAYLOR *Hog lost Pearl* in *Dodsley* (1780) VI 412 Tortur'd by the weak assailments Of *earth-sprung griefs. *a* 1849 J C MANGAN *Poems* (1850) 74 Earthsprung mothers, of an earthly name, Doomed to die 1618 BRAITHWAIT *Descr Death*, *Earth-turned, mole eied, flesh-hook, that puls us hence 1850 MRS BROWNING *Poems* I 313 As one God satisfied and *earth-undone. 1864 R S HAWKER *Quest. Sangraal* 4 The *Earthwide Judge, Pilate the Roman.

II. Special comb.: **earth-almonds**, 'the corms of *Cyperus esculentus*' (*Syd Soc Lex*); **earth-bags** = *sand-bags* (Adm. Smyth); see *earth-sack*, **earth-balls**, truffles, *Tuber cibarium* (Britten and Holland); † **earth-bath**, a kind of medical treatment in which the patient was buried up to the shoulders in the ground; **earth-battery** (*Electr.*), a battery formed by burying two voltaic elements in the earth some distance apart; **earth-bed**, a bed upon the ground; the grave; † **earth-bind**, some creeping plant; **earth-bob**, a maggot, the larva of a beetle; † **earth-coal**, coal as distinguished from charcoal; **earth-car** (see quot.); **earth-chestnut** = EARTH-NUT; † **earth-chine**, a cleft in the earth, **earth-closet**, a substitute for a water-closet, in which earth is used as a deodorising agent, **earth-current** (*Electr.*), an irregular current due to the earth, which affects telegraph wires so as to render them temporarily useless for communication; † **earth-dog**, a terrier, **earth-drake**, mod rendering of OE *eorð-draca* **earth-dragon**; † **earth-flax**, some mineral, possibly asbestos; **earth-flea**, **earth-fly**, = CHIGO, **earth-foam**, a variety of Aphrite; **earth-fork**, a digging fork; **earth-gall**, the Lesser Centaury, *Erythræa Centaurium*, **earth-hog** = AARD-VARK; **earth-house**, an underground chamber or dwelling; *fig* the grave, **earth-hunger**, a disease characterized by a morbid craving for eating earth, *fig* desire to possess land, greed of territory; † **earth-ivy** = GROUND-IVY, † **earth-hoe**, transl. L *pedunculi terræ* (see quot); **earth-marl**, marl containing a large proportion of clay, **earth-moss**, the genus *Phascum* (Britten and Holland), **earth-mouse**, the plant *Lathyrus tuberosus* (Britten and Holland), † **earth-moving** *vbl sb* = EARTHQUAKE, **earth-oil**, petroleum, **earth-pillar** (*Geol*), a pillar-like mass of earth (see quot), † **earth-planet**, *nonce-wd.*, a fugitive, wanderer; **earth-plate** (*Electr.*), a metal plate buried in the earth, connected with a telegraph battery in order that the circuit may be completed by the earth, † **earth-puff**, a puff-ball fungus (Nares), † **earth-rie** (Orm *eorþerike*), the earth-realm, earth as a region; **earth-rind**, rhetorically used for 'crust of the earth'; also *fig*; **earth-sack**, a sack filled with earth, used as a fascine in fortifications, **earth-sculpture**, the physical processes by which the form of the earth's surface is altered, **earth-shaker**, also **earth-shaking** *ppl a*, chiefly used as epithets of Poseidon or Neptune; **earth-shaking** *vbl sb*, formerly = EARTHQUAKE; **earth-shine** (*Astron*) = EARTH-LIGHT, **earth-shock**, a convulsion of the earth, † an earthquake; † **earth-shrew**, the Shrew-mouse; **earth-side**, *nonce-wd*, earthward side or aspect; **earth-smoke**, the plant Fumitory (Britten and Holland); **earth-spider**, the Tarantula, **earth-spring**, in electrical machines a spring connected with the earth; **earth-star**, a fungus so called from its stellate shape when lying on the ground, also as *nonce-wd*, applied to the earth considered as a 'star', and to luminous objects resembling stars; **earth-stopper**, one who is employed to stop up the 'earths' or holes of foxes; **earth-table** (*Arch*), see quot.; **earth-tongue** (*Bot*), Eng rendering of the name of the genus *Geoglossum* (Treas Bot); **earth-wave**, a seismic wave in the solid crust of the earth, **earth-wolf**, transl. Du AARDWOLF, q v Also EARTH-APPLE, -BOARD, -BORN, -DIN, -FAST, -LESS, -LIGHT, -MAD, -WISE, -WORK, -WORM.

1765 *Nat Hist* in *Ann Reg.* 108/2 The *Earth-bath may be used with safety only from the end of May to October. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 6962 Ioseph bans þai wit ham ledd, þar þai þam grof in *erth bedd 1637 NABBES *Mercurius* in *Dodsley* IX. 163 My earth-bed wet with nightly tears 1877 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 118 Of all earth-beds, to your mind Most the choice for quiet, yonder 1579 LANGHAM *Gard Health* (1633) 205 Headache of rheume, put in the iuyce of white *Earthbinde into the nose 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* I III 13 The *Earth-Bob or White Grub is a Worm with a red Head 1787 BLST *Angling* (ed 2) 57 The best bait for them in the winter is, the earth bob, it is the spawn of the beetle. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Earth-car= dumping-car, a car for transporting gravel and stone in railway operations *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 402 [A fox] goð o felde to a furg, and falleð ðarinne, In eried loud er in *erð-chine 1870 *Eng Mech* 28 Mar 661/3 He had converted a privy into an *earth-closet 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis* I. VIII 233 The dry earth-closet is especially valuable 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett* (1814) I 12 There burn *earth-coal everywhere. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat Phil.* I § 376 An unknown and ever varying electromotive force due to the earth (producing what is commonly called the '*earth-current') 1616 SURFL & MARKH *Countr Farm* 699 The hunting of the Foxe and Broke . is to bee performed with *earth-dogs. *a* 1000 *Beowulf* (Gr) 2711 Sio wund þe him se *eorð-draca ær geworhte 18 OGILVIE, s.v. *Earth-drake*, cites W. SPALDING 1695 WOODWARD (J) Of English talc, the coarser sort is called plaister, or parget; the finer, *earth flax, or salamander's hair. 1872 WATTS *Dict Chem* I 349 A soft friable variety of it [aphrite] called *earth-foam *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd* II 186 Centaurian sume hatað hyrde wyrt sume *eorð ȝeallan 1611 COTGR., *Repeyrut*, Feuerwort, Earthgall, Centorie the lesse 1884 MILLER *Plant Names* 40 Earth-gall, Erythræa Centaurium and other plants of the Gentian tribe 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 118 The *Earth-hogs are not unlike the European hogs, excepting that their colour approaches to a red *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd* II. 146 Romane him worhton *eorþ hus for þare lyfte wilme *c* 1205 LAY 2381 Seouen ȝer wes Astrild i þissen eorð huse [1250 erþ huse] *a* 1856 LONGF. *Grave* 28 Loathsome is that earth-house and grim within to dwell 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits* VII *Truth* Wks (Bohn) II 53 The *earth-hunger, or preference for property in land, which is said to mark the Teutonic nations. 1884 *Graphic* 4 Oct 342/2 The Boers whose earth hunger is notorious, will gradually 'eat up' all the surrounding territories *c* 1050 *Voc* in Wr-Wulcker 299 *Hedera nigra*, *eorðifig *c* 1265 *Voc Plant-names* in Wr-Wulcker 558 *Hederanigra*, eorþiuu 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom Apoth* 37 a, Take the lesse Shaving girss and Earth yvy, of eche two handfull. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 379 Some tearme them, Pedunculos terræ, *earth-lice 1770–4 A. HUNTER *Georg Ess* (1803) I 226 *note*, A very considerable number of *earth-marls are of a stony hardness 1831 *Brit Husb* I 311 The origin of earth-marl is a subject of curious inquiry 1859 *All Y. Round* No 32 126 The *earth-mouse (Lathyrus tuberosus), which the French peasant will not cultivate because, he says, it walks underground 1382 WYCLIF *Matt* XXIV 7 *Erthemouyngis schulen be by placis. 1755 BAKER in Dalrymple *Or Rel* I 172 (Y) About 200 Families employed in getting *Earth-oil out of Pitts 1870 LYELL *Student's Geol* VI (ed 4) 82 *Earth pillars with stones on their tops are relics of the country worn away all around them 1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 141 Children, whores, and fugitiues A man must not beleeue these runagate *earth planets 1585 J HIGINS tr *Junius Nomenclator* (N) Mush rooms, tadstooles, earthturfes, *earthpuffes *c* 1200 ORMIN 12132 Nan eorþliȝ kinedom Here upponn *eorþeriche 1850 CARLYLL *Latter-d Pamphl* IV 8 On what a bottom less volcano, separated from us by a thin *earth-rind, Society in the present epoch, rests! 1871 HARTWIG *Subterr W* I 5 The history of the earth-rind opens to us a vista into time 1708 *Lond Gaz* No 4471/2 We began .. to fill the Fosse with Fascines and *Earth Sacks 1883 MRS PRESTWICH in *Gd Words* 643/2 Glaciers and other agents of *earth-sculpture 1647 R STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 284 Th' *earth-shaker Neptune. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1869) I 55 The mighty Poseidon, the earth shaker and ruler of the sea 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V 299 Mammertus ordeyned Rogaciouns ayenst *erþe schakynge *Ibid* VII XV. (1527) 280 b, In ytalye was an erth sakynge that dured xl dayes 1634 MILTON *Comus* 869 By the *earth shaking Neptune's mace 1875 LONGI *Masq Pandora* III sp 8 The earth shaking trident of Poseidon. 1834 *Nat Philos* (U.K.S.) III *Astron* III 77/2 That part of the moon which receives no light directly from the sun, may, by indirectly receiving it from the earth, become faintly visible. The appearance has received the name of *earth shine. 1876 G CHAMBERS *Astron* 87 The Earth-shine is more luminous before the New Moon than after it *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 124 Altha was an *erthe-schoke 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor* XXVIII, All the living things that heard That deadly earthshock disappear'd 1693 in *Phil Trans.* XVII 851 The Shrew-mouse or Frd, i e *Earth-shrew. 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr* I XIV, The *earth-side of the grave 1858 SEARS *Athan* II IX. 226 On this dark or earth-side of his [Christ's] nature 1883 *Chamb Jrnl* 1 Dec 760/2 A common *earth spider, the tarantula 1881 MAXWELL *Electr & Magn* I 299 When P moves away from the *earth-spring it carries this charge with it 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor* V, Its *earth stars melted into heaven 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XXVIII (1848) 335 Is the earth star struggling still with death? 1885 W H GIBSON in *Harper's Mag* May 912/1 The fungus called the earth star, *Geaster hygrometricus*, a plant of the puff-ball tribe 1880 *Times* 2 Nov 4/5 There are huntsmen, whips, and grooms, kennel attendants, smiths, and *earth stoppers to be employed. 1875 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss, *Earth Table*. the plinth of a wall or lowest course of projecting stones immediately above the ground 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv* IX 261 Heat in some way generates the force of the *earth-wave 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 188 [In earth quakes] near the sea the water waves may be far more destructive than the earth waves

† **Earth,** *sb*[2] *Obs* or *dial* Forms: 1 ierp, irp, yrp, earp, ærp, 4–5 erpe, 6 earthe, 6– earth [OE. **eorþ*, WS *ierþ* str fem (OTeut. type **arþi-z*) f. **ar-*, root of OE *erian*, EAR *v.*[1] to plough + suffix as in BIRTH.

1. The action of ploughing; a ploughing In OE. also 'ploughed land' and 'produce of arable land, a crop' (BOSW-TOLLER)

c 890 K ÆLFRED *Bæda* IV XXVIII. (BOSW) Ða ȝeorn ðær sona up ȝenihtsumlic yrþ and wæstm *a* 1000 *Rect. Sing Pers* in Thorpe *Laws* (1840) 189 Feola syndan folcȝerihtu ben-ȝeorm for ripe, ȝyt-ȝeorm for yrðe 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R* XVII XVIII (MS) Þe more ȝardyne was of twenty days erþe oþer erynge [1495 erthe ar eryenge]. 1552 HULOET, Earth or earynge of Lande in some place taken for tyllage of lande, as the first earth first plowynge styrringe 1573 TUSSER *Husb* XXXV (1878) 84 Such lande as ye breake vp for barlie to sowe, two earthes at the least er ye sowe it bestowe. *a* 1813 VANCOUVER in A. Young *Agric Essex* I 203 One or two deep clean ploughings is all that can be required and one or both of these earths, under certain circumstances, had better be dispensed with

2. The soil turned up by the plough on the edge of the furrow

1765 A DICKSON *Treat Agric.* 275 If the earths of the furrows are set on their edge, the harrows turn them back.

Earth (ɜːþ), *v.* Forms: *α Sc* and *north dial.* 4–6 **erde**, 6 **eird**, 9 **eard**, **yird**. *β* 6– **earth**. [f. EARTH *sb.*[1], until 16th c app only *Sc*]

† **1.** *trans.* To commit (a corpse) to the earth; to bury. (In *Sc* formerly the usual word for this sense, in Eng writers only *poet* or *rhet.*, with a reference to the etymology) Now only *dial.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII 666 And the laiff In to gret pittes erdit war *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* IX XII 7 Robert oure secound Kyng Wes erdyde in Skone, quhare he lyes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V II 12 The reliquies and bonis in feir Of my diwyne fadir we erdit heir 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb) 142 Though earthed be his corps, yet florish shall his fame. 1591 GREENE *Mauden's Dr* Wks (1881–3) XIV 316 His luelesse bodie Let that be earthed in gorgeous wise 1626 DR. BUCKHM *Sp. Ho Lords* in Rushw *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 377 If my Posterity should not inherit the same fidelity, I should be glad to see them earthed before me. 1742 R BLAIR *Grave* 169 Why thy ado in earthing up a carcase? 1808 *Poet Register* 73 We'll earth her tomorrow, 'Tis the only wise method to bury one's sorrow. 1832–53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc Songs) Ser II 100 But Lauchie did dee, and was welcomely yirdet 1875 *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Earded*, consigned to the earth; buried

2 To plunge or hide in the earth; to cover with earth. Also *intr* (for *refl.*) Only *poet.* or *rhetorical* Also *fig*

1648 BP HALL *Select Th* § 25 Let a man strictly examine his own affections, he shall find them so deeply earthed. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XI. XLII, Seeds thrive When earth't. 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* IX. 948 The miser earths his treasure. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 26 Could I, like Heaven's bolt, earthing quench myself, This moment would I, etc.

3 *Gardening* To heap the earth over (roots and stems of plants) Usually with *up*

1693 Sir R Bulkley, *Mazae*, in *Phil Trans* XVII 939 It must be earth'd up with the Howe twice or thrice in growing 1719 London & Wise *Compl Gard* 299 In dry Soils, you must Earth up a little our Artichoaks 1796 C Marshall *Garden* xv (1813) 231 Earth up the plants frequently a little at a time, in order to blanch them 1881 Whitehead *Hops* 8 The plant centres being 'earthed' or covered over with a few shovels of earth

4 *trans* To conceal in a hole or burrow

1619 J King *Serm* 40 Beasts earthed in their thickets and bogges. *a* 1635 Corbet *Iter Bor* 127 The cunning men, like moles, Dwelt not in howses, but were earth't in holes

b *refl* (In 17th c often *transf* and *fig*)

1609 Bp Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath* 335 This wily Creature, fearing lest hee should bee taken by the sent, hath earth'd himselfe backe againe into the 92 page 1656 *Artif. Handsomeness* 137 He then retreats to this [stronghold] of Scandal, and earths himself in this burrough 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* IV 56 He Earths himself in Cellars deep

c *intr.* for *refl* of the fox, etc. . To run to his earth; to hide in the earth

1622 Fletcher *Span Curate* II 1, They will not die here, They will not Earth. 1634 Heywood *Witches of Lanc* I 1 Wks 1874 IV 172 Perhaps some Foxe had earth'd there 1713 *Guardian* No 125 (1756) II 163 Hence foxes earth'd, and wolves abhorr'd the day *c* 1820 S Rogers *Italy* (1852) 188 Once again he earths, Slipping away to house with them beneath 1882 *Echo* 20 Feb 4/2 The vulp earthed at last, and had to be left for another day

5. *trans* To drive (a fox, etc) to his earth Also *fig*

1575 Turberv *Bk Venerie* 239 We earth and digge a Badgerd. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* II 270 The vixen's just now Earth'd 1742 Young *Nt Th* IV 96 The circling hunt, of noisy men Pursuing, and pursu'd, each other's prey Till death, that mighty hunter, earths them all 1827 *Blackw. Mag* XXI 272 The consciousness of having now fairly .. earthed the objects of this arduous search

6 *intr.* (See quot) *dial*

1875 Parish *Sussex Gloss*, *Earth*, to turn up the ground as a mole does

7 In *Sugar-making* Hence **Earthed** *ppl a.* See quot, and cf Clayed.

1727–52 Chambers *Cycl.* II s v *Sugar*, Earthed Sugar is that which is whitened by means of earth laid on the top of the forms it is put in to purge itself

†Earth-apple. *Obs* [f Earth *sb* 1]

1. In OE. ? A cucumber, also = glossarial L. *mandragora*

c 1000 Ælfric *Num* xi 5 Cucumeres þæt synd eorþæppla. *c* 1000 — *Gloss* in Wr.-Wülcker 136 *Mandragora*, eorðæppel

2 = Sow-bread (? *Cyclamen europæum*).

1601 Holland *Pliny* II 300 Cankerous sores are cured with the root of Sowbread, which we call the earth-apple

3 ? The potato [transl. Fr. *pomme de terre*] In mod. Dicts

Earth-board. [f Earth *sb* 1 (or perh. *sb* 2) + Board] The mould-board of a plough.

1649 Blithe *Eng Improver Impr* (1653) 190 The Shield-board, some call Breast-board, or Earth-board, or Furrow-board. 1765 *Univ. Mag* XXXVII. 33/2 The plat, or earth-board, turned most of the carrots out of the ground 1884 *Longm Mag* Feb 403 The 'hardy rustic' still goes into the woods and seeks for an elm for the earth-boards

Earth-born, *ppl. a. poet* or *rhetorical.*

1 Born by emerging from the earth: applied e g to the Titans, to the offspring of the dragon's teeth of Cadmus, etc Also = Autochthonous.

1603 Knolles *Hist Turks* (1638) 231 They had like the earth-borne brethren, wrought one anothers destruction 1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist* (1776) VI 403 Young turtles are seen bursting from the sand, as if earth-born. 1832 Carlyle *Misc* (1857) II 324 Lessing still towers in the distance like an Earth-born Atlas 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) III. 41 Cadmus and his earth-born men

2. Born on the earth; of earthly or mortal race, as opposed to angelic or divine

1667 Milton *P L* IV 360 Creatures of other mould, earth-born perhaps, Not Spirits 1738 Wesley *Psalms* cxlvii 11 vi, By all the Earth-born Race His Honours be express'd

b *transf* Of humble, as opposed to royal birth.

1709 Edm Smith *Phædra & Hippol.* I, ii. (1793) 594 Earth-born Lycon may ascend the throne

3. Of things: Produced by the earth; arising from the earth.

1702 Rowe *Tamerl* v 1, Behold the vain Effects of Earth-born Pride 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* I xi, Nor were these earth-born Castles bare 1864 Pusey *Lect Daniel* ix 563 The serene depth of heaven undimmed by the black earth-born clouds, which roll so far below.

†Earth-din. *Obs.* For forms see Earth *sb* 1, Din, in 4 *Sc.* erdine, erdinge An earthquake

a 1079 *O. E Chron* an 1060 On þisan gere wæs micel eorð-dyne. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 1108 Oc siðen loth wente ut of hine, brende it ðhunder, sanc it erðe-dine *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 20499 An erth-din þar com þat scok All thinges *c* 1375 Barbour *Troy-bk* I 455 Scho walde horribile erdinge ger be, Ande hydwisly wp raise the see *c* 1375 — *St Margarete* 590 Sone wes herde a fellone bere Of thonir and of erdine *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 141 Erthe qwake, or erþe dene [*K.* erdyn, or erde qwave, *P* erthdyn] 1483 *Cath Angl* 117 An Erthe dyne, or an Erthe qvake

Earthen (ə·ɹþn), *a* Forms: 3 eorðen, erthin, 4–5 erþen, 5 erþyn, (6 erdyn), 6– earthen Also Earthern. [app not recorded in OE.; the normal form would be **erþen*, WS **ierþen, yrþen* = OHG *irdîn*, Goth *airþeins* :—OTeut. **irþino-z*, f. *erþâ* Earth; see -en]

1 Made or composed of earth

a 1225 *Ancr R* 388 A lefdi was þet was mid hire uoan biset al abuten wiðinnen one eorðene castle *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 27646 Þou man þat es in erth stad þat es noght bot an erthin gadd *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 141 Erþyn [*written* eryyn] or of the earth, *terreus* 1719 De For *Crusoe* (1840) II xiv 286 The earthen floors we have in use in several parts of England as hard as stone 1807 G Chalmers *Caledonia* I ii 243 A high earthen rampart running off, from a British fort 1871 Palgrave *Lyr Poems* 16 Pacing the earthen floor with solemn feet

b Made of baked clay.

1382 Wyclif *Jer.* xix. 1 Go and tac the erthene litil wyne vessel of the crockere 1481–90 *Howard Househ Bks* (1841) 150 Item, for ij erthen panys 1*d* 1527 *MS Acc R Gibson Master of Revels*, Itm, dew for iiij dosyn erdyn dishes, ye dosyn, iiij*d* 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* II 536 The God of Wine, Whose Earthen Images adorn the Pine 1725 De For *Voy round W* (1840) 102 Two hundred large earthen jars 1800 tr *Lagrange's Chem* I. 233 A tubulated earthen or iron retort 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) I 66 The three measures of wine, or the earthen vessel which contains them

2 Said disparagingly of the human body, or of the world Sometimes *transf* and *fig* of conditions, qualities, etc Characteristic of the earth, merely material Also in comb., as *earthen-hearted.*

16 . Lever *Prayer* in Farr's *S. P* 523 Let thy holy eyes reflect Their influence upon my earthen state 1633 Earl Manch *Al Mondo* (1636) 174 Nor will he care who shuts up his earthen eyes, when death it selfe opens his soules eyes *a* 1656 Br. Hall *Rem Wks* (1660) 68 The best part of this Earthen World is man 1855 Browning *Grammarian's Funeral*, To make the heavenly period Perfect the earthen 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser I. (1873) 211 We know who is to be the guest of this earthen hospitality, —how much beauty, love, and heartbreak, are to be covered in that pit of clay. 1876 *Ibid* Ser II. 15 Far from a man be so rash and earthen-hearted a humility

Earthen, *v rare*—1. [f Earth *sb.* 1 + -en] *intr.* To turn into earth.

1839 Bailey *Festus* v (1848) 39 While one so beautiful lies earthening here

Earthenware (ə·ɹþn,ɥēəɹ) [f Earthen *a* + Ware, until 19th c. often written as two words]

1 Vessels or other objects made of baked clay

1673 Ray *Journ Low C* 29 The Town [Delft] is noted for good earthen Ware, as Stone-jugs, Pots, etc 1727 De For *Eng Tradesm.* xxvi. (1841) I 267 Earthenware from Stafford, Nottingham, and Kent 1792 *Phil. Trans* LXXXII 270 When earthen ware is mentioned in this paper, the cream-coloured or queen's waie is meant. 1879 J Young *Ceram Art* 30 The manufacture of earthen-ware.

b In *pl.* Kinds of earthenware

1832 G Porter *Porcelain* I 19 Efforts for improving the quality of common earthenwares made in Staffordshire

2. The material of which such vessels are made.

1799 *Med Jrnl* I 295 Pour it into a jar of stone or earthenware 1811 A T Thomson *Lond Disp.* (1818) Introd 40 A trough of earthen-ware, divided in its length by numerous partitions of the same material 1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* 388 Earthenware is made from a white secondary clay

3 *attrib* and in *comb*, as *earthenware vessel, -dealer, -man.*

1812 J & H Smith *Rej. Addr.* v. (1873) 41 England is a large earthenware pipkin 1813 *Examiner* 24 May 329/1 J Downes, High Holborn, earthenwareman 1868 Geo Eliot *F Holt* 53 The light by which the minister was reading was a wax-candle in a white earthenware candlestick.

Earthern *a*, corrupt form of Earthen.

1726 Swift *Corr* Wks. 1841 II 591 Your earthern vessel, provided it is close stopped, I allow to be a good succedaneum. 1775 Adair *Amer Ind* 407 Beating also with a stick. on the top of an earthern pot covered with a wet and well-stretched deer skin

Earthfast (ə·ɹþfast), *a* [f Earth *sb* 1 + Fast *a*] Fixed in the ground, cf quot 1869.

c 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* xvii (1885) I 130 Sume men synd swa ablende þæt hi bringað heora lac to eorðfæstum stane 1868 G Stephens *Runic Mon* I 199 No runic earth-fast monument of any kind has ever been found in any Saxon or German territory 1869 R. B Peacock *Gloss Lonsdale Dial*, *Earthfast*, said of a stone appearing on the surface but fast in the earth 1881 tr. *Nordenskiöld's Voy Vega* I ii 97 A box .fixed to the ground with earth-fast stakes and cross-bars.

†Earth-grine, -grith. *Obs. rare* [f. Earth *sb* 1; the correct form and the etymology of the second element are unknown] An earthquake

1297 R Glouc (1810) 414 Þoru out al Engelond so gret erþgryþe [*v r* erþgrine, erþgrene, erþe dene, erþe den] þer com *Ibid* 530 Erthgrine strong inou aboute Leinte.

†Earth-horn. ? *nonce-wd* A contrivance said by Langtoft and his translator Robert of Brunne to have been used by the English at the battle of the Standard, in order to discomfit the Scots by terrifying their cattle with a subterraneous noise

Langtoft's words are 'Homme dist, tymmers Englays suz terre avayent.' The original source seems to be the following: 'Idem archiepiscopus [Thurstinus] . fieri jussit in viis subterraneis quaedam instrumenta sonos horribiles reddentia, quae Anglice dicuntur *Petronces*' (*Life of Abp. Thurstan* in Raine *Historians of Church of York* II 266).

1330 R. Brunne *Chron* (1810) 118 Yn ilk strete & way þei ordeynd an erþe horn *Ibid* Þis was at Kouton more, þat þe erþe hornes blewe þer þe Scottis misfore.

Earthiness (ə·ɹþines). [f Earthy *a.* + -ness]

1 The quality of being earthy; the properties characteristic of earth as a substance or as an 'element'.

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* xvii. cxxiv. (1495) 685 Tame peres grene be soure . but in sethynge wyth hony . the erthyness therof maye be somwhat tempryd 1678 R R[ussell] *Geber* II ii I x 166 We find Bodies of more Earthiness of more easie Calcination 1750 tr *Leonardus' Mirr Stones* 18 There is no stone but will, by reason of its earthiness, sink in water 1870 Reade *Put yourself in his Pl* III 275 The water had a foul and appalling odour, a compound of earthiness and putrescence

†b *concr.* Earthy matter *Obs*

1528 Paynell *Salerne Regim* B iij b, The moystnes therof [of fleme] is conieyled and some what altered to erthynes 1641 French *Distill.* I (1651) 19 The Spirit ariseth without any earthinesse mixed with it. 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint Compl Gard* I 124 Having a juice extremely sweet and sugred, leaving no Earthiness or Lees behind it

2 *fig* = Earthliness 1.

1670 Walton *Lives* IV 340 This dignity hath no such earthiness in it, but it may very well be joined with Heaven 1849 Ruskin *Sev Lamps* v § 24 161 There is dreaming enough, and earthiness enough in human existence 1864 D Mitchell *Sev Stor* 265 The eyes are living eyes, but with no touch of earthiness

Earthing (ə·ɹþiŋ), *vbl sb* [f Earth *v.* + -ing 1.] Occas *attrib*

†1 Burial *northern* and *Sc*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 11190 [Abel had] at his erthing [*Gött* birjng, *Fairf* buryinge] all lede *c* 1375 Barbour *Troy-bk* II 2054 Nocht lange eftir his erdinge Egistus tuke to wyf Cletemistra 1535 Stewart *Cron Scot.* (1858) I 86 Euerilk clan had ane commoun erding place

†b The state of being buried *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 18041 Þat stinkand lazarun fra vs Of his erding þe thridd dai He losed him

2 The action of heaping (*up*) earth round a plant

1664 Evelyn *Kal Hort.* (1729) 195 Several of which [vegetables] are most of them to be blanch'd by laying them under Littier, and earthing up 1721–1800 Bailey, *Earthing* is the covering of Trees, Plants, and Herbs with Earth 1862 Delamer *Kitch Gard* 117 All that will be required after, besides these earthings, is a regular supply of air.

†3 Anchorage *Obs rare*

1646 H Lawrence *Comm Angels* 171 Our anchor casts deepe in heaven, where there is good earthing

4 a The action of taking refuge in an 'earth' or burrow, *concr* the earth or burrow itself b Driving an animal to its earth; perh also used for Unearthing.

1597 *2nd Pt Return Parnass* II v 830 Do you meane at the vnkennelling, vntapezing, or earthing of the Fox? 1706 Phillips, *Earthing*, among Hunters, a Term us'd for a Badger's lodging 1741 *Compl Fam.-Piece* II 295 Having found a Fox's Earth, cause all his Holes you can find to be stopt in order to prevent his Earthing. 1854 H Miller *Sch. & Schm* (1858) 335 Our party had its dog .. and my companions were desirous of getting his earthing ability tested upon the badger of the establishment.

†Earthish, *a nonce-wd.* [f. Earth *sb* 1 + -ish] = Earthly.

1536 Tindale *Exp Matt* Wks 1849 II. 87 But an if thou wilt not come within the covenant of God thou art bound by these words so fast that none can loose thee, no, though our earthish god whisper all his absolutions over thee

Earthite. *nonce-wd.* [f Earth *sb* 1 + -ite] An inhabitant of earth.

1825 R Ayton *Ess & Sk Char* 210 We loyal earthites may be pleased to think so, but what may the moonites say to such a notion?

Earthland. [f. Earth *sb* 2 + Land] Arable land.

826 *Chart Ecgberht* in *Cod Dipl* V 84 Ðonon wæst forðonæ sealstub oð ðæt yrðland *c* 1000 *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 279 *Arua*, yrþland 1885 *Archæol Jrnl* XLII 271 That slight deposit of mud from the river which is at present imperceptibly converting them from earthland into marsh.

Earthless, *a nonce-wd.* [f. Earth *sb* 1 + -less] Unencumbered by earth (by the body)

1817 Byron *Manfred* III iv. 152 He's gone—his soul has ta'en his earthless flight.

Earth-light. *Astron* The partial illumination of the dark portion of the moon's surface by light reflected from the earth; = *earth-shine*, q v in Earth *sb* 1 B. II

1833 Sir J Herschel *Astron.* vi. 223 It [the earth] then illuminates its [the moon's] dark half by strong earth-light 1874 Moseley *Astron* xlvii. 150 In the conical shadow there is absolutely no light (except, perhaps, some little reflected from the earth called earthlight).

Earthliness (ə·ɹþlines). [f Earthly *a* + -ness]

1. The quality of being earthly; the distinctive properties of terrestrial things; worldliness as opposed to *heavenliness.*

1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut* cxcvi 1215 When we worship him [God], we imagine not any earthlinesse in him 1611 Cotgr, *Terresterrité*. earthlinesse, worldlinesse 1665 Wither *Lord's Prayer* 107 They in whom the first natural Earthlyness and will, are predominant 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* I (1853) 4 Each stain of earthliness Had passed away 1851 Hawthorne *Twice-told T* II xiii 211 For often there was an earthliness in his conceptions.

†2 = Earthiness 1 *Obs.*

c 1535 Dewes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr* 920 The one is pure, separate of erthlynesse. 1594 *Murr Pol* (1599) 178 If of an earthly substance wee would make fire, we must first purge and purifie it from the earthlinesse. 1651 French *Distill* v. (1651) 144 It is the earthlinesse that is so nauseous. 1662 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St* v iv. 371 Vultures are said to smell the earthlinesse of a dying corps.

†Earthling, *sb* 1 *Obs* Forms: 1 yrþling, 2 urþling, 8 earthling [f Earth *sb* 2 + -ling] A ploughman, cultivator of the soil Perh. only

in OE ; quots 1200 and 1714 merely give the OE. word in later spelling.

c 1000 Æli ric *Colloq* in Wr.-Wulcker 99 Se yrþling us ealle fett *a* 1200 *Fragm Ælfric's Gloss.* (1838) 2 Urþling 1714 Fortescue-Aland *Fortescue's Abs & Lim Mon* 79 [The Anglo-Saxon] Eorthling, is a Husbandman, or Earthling.

Earthling (ɜ·ɹþlɪŋ), *sb.*[2] [f. Earth *sb.*[1] + -ling.]

1 An inhabitant of the earth.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T* (1613) 124 Wee (of all earthlings) are Gods vtmost subiects *c* 1630 Drumm of Hawth. *Poems* Wks (1711) 31 Nature gaz'd on with such a curious eye, That earthlings oft her deem'd a deity 1819 H Busk *Vestriad* III. 176 Shall we in absence be betray'd, Like puny earthlings by a faithless maid? 1839 Bailey *Festus* xxiii. (1848) 297 Behold this earthling standing by my side

2 One who is earthly in mind or disposition

1615 Rowlands *Melanch Knt* 35, I haue interiour excellence that shines Beyond your earthlings gold and siluer mines *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc* v 148 It is not gold or silver that the earthlings of this world seek after 1866 Alger *Solit. Nat. & Man* II 59 The cold earthlings who form the various embodiments of selfishness.

Earthly (ɜ·ɹþlɪ), *a.* For forms see Earth *sb.*[1] [f. Earth *sb.*[1] + -ly[1].]

1. Pertaining to the earth, terrestrial. Chiefly and now almost exclusively with implied opposition to *heavenly*

971 *Blickl Hom.* 43 Þæm wiþerweardan beoþ þæs mannes synna gecwemran þonne eal eorþlic goldhord. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Matt xxvi 29 Witodlice ic secge eow þæt ic ne drince heonunforð of þysum eorþican wine *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 39 Þet þu luuie þine drihten ofer alle eorðliche þing *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 155 in *Trin. Coll Hom.* 224 Eðlate him ware al wele and eorðeliche blisse *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1157 Hou suld ani erdli fles Duelle wid þe in sikirnes *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 3344 Erþliche man semeþ he nouȝt Boute a fend stolen out of helle 1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* I xxx. (1859) 33 Man, of heuenly nature and erdely very partyner, knyt-teth to geders bothe heuen and erthe. 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W de W 1531) I A pilgrym that entendeth to go to the eithly Jerusalem 1600 Shak. *A Y L.* v iv 115 Then is there mirth in heauen, When earthly things made eauen attone together 1732 Berkelly *Alciphr.* iv. § 23 Wks 1871 II. 171 This earthly globe is but a point in respect of the whole system of God's creation. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* II. xxxv, The pageant pomp of earthly man. 1877 Mozley *Univ Serm.* 1 1 [The Church] has taken her own way in claiming earthly sovereignty.

b Of or belonging to the material or lower elements of human nature.

1850 Tennyson *In Mem* cxiv, For she [knowledge] is earthly of the mind. 1858 Robertson *Lect.* II 191 This influence of the religious element of the imagination on the earthlier feeling.

c. As an emphatic expletive ; = 'on earth'.

1753 *Stewart's Trial* in *Scots Mag* Mar. 132/2 What earthly purpose could the pannel serve by such a piece of villany? 1868 Rogers *Pol Econ.* iv. 37 If a man were alone on an island .the precious metals would be of no earthly use.

d. Like or resembling the earth *rare.*

1836 Lytton *Athens* (1837) I. 304 Thales maintained the stars and sun to be earthly.

e. As quasi-*sb* with pl : A terrestrial being. *rare.*

1850 Mrs. Browning *Poems* II 177 Let all earthlies and celestials wait Upon thy royal state

†**2** Existing or living in or on the ground *Obs.*

1593 Shaks 3 *Hen. VI*, I iii 17 Richard cry'de A Scepter, or an Earthly Sepulchre. 1658 Rowland *Monsieur's Theat Ius.* 1103 Some earthly Insects .. are bred in the earth, some in living creatures

†**3.** Partaking of the nature of earth, resembling earth as a substance, consisting of earth as an element ; =Earthy. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R.* iv xi 96 Yf unkind melancoly hath maystry. soure sauour and sharpe and erthly is felt in the mouth. 1562 Turner *Herbal* (1568) 107 b, Penny ryall..is made of a fyrie substance with som burnt erthly part. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. xiv. 335 The roote is covered with a thicke rinde or barke, of a browne earthly colour without. 1614 W B. *Philos Banquet* (ed 2) 15 The gristles are .more earthly, drie, and hard, then Liguaments. 1644 Prynne & Walker *Fiennes Trial* App 11 He said the mount was of an earthly substance for a certaine depth. 1660 Stanley *Hist Philos.* (1701) 64/2 The Creatures were first generated of Humidity, Calidity and Earthly Matter 1770 Priestley in *Phil Trans* LX 222 Metals and charcoal agree in consisting of phlogiston united to an earthly base. 1771 N. Nicholls *Corr w Gray* (1843) 131 An earthly smell exhaled by the sun from the loose and fermenting mould. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp* xlvi (1856) 423 No earthly covering masks the grinning rocks of Proven

†b Pale or lifeless as earth. *Obs*

1588 Shaks *Tit. A.* II iii 229 A precious Ring Doth shine vpon the dead mans earthly cheekes

†c. *fig.* Stolid, dull ; cf *awry, fiery.* ? *nonce-use.*

1662 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 394 Nor so awry [English horses] as the Spanish gennets..nor so earthly as those in the Low Countries.

†**4.** Made of earth or baked clay ; = Earthen. *rare* and *doubtful*

1440 *Promp Parv* 143 Erthly [*P* or of erthe made], *terrenus, terrestris.* 1533 Frith *Anoth. Bk. agst. Rastell* 333 We have this. treasure in frail, brittle, and earthly vessels

5. *Comb.* **Earthly-minded** *a.*, having the affections fixed on the earth, worldly-minded ; whence **Earthly-mindedness. Earthly-wise** *adv.* (*nonce-wd*), in an earthly manner.

1593 Hooker *Eccl Pol* I. xi (1611) 35 To be earthly minded men. *a* 1665 J Goodwin *Filled w Spirit* (1867) 7 An earthly fulness, which . the children of this world, or earthly-minded men, do affect and set their hearts upon.

1670 Eachard *Cont Clergy* 93 A very earthly minded man, and too much sighted into this lower world 1608 Hiffon *Wks* I 749 Suppresse within me all earthly-mindednesse 1691 Norris *Pract Disc* 258 That particular sort of Earthly-mindedness which we call Covetousness. 1874 Tennyson *Holy Grail* 627, I speak too earthlywise, Seeing I never strayed beyond the cell.

Ea·rthly, *adv. rare.* [f. prec adj.] = 'In any way on earth', at all.

1829 Scott *Rob Roy* Introd 36, I do not know earthly where to go or what to do

†**Ea·rth-mad.** *Obs rare* [OE *eorþmata* 'vermis' in Corpus Gloss for *eorþmaþa*, f *eorþe,* Earth *sb* 1 + *maþa* Mathe.] An earthworm

1601 Holland *Pliny* I 334 The earth-mads and all the sort of worms & grubs, are without eies

Ea·rth-nut. Also 6 ernut(e.

1. The roundish tuber of an umbelliferous plant (*Bunium flexuosum*, including *B. Bulbocastanum*), called also *Earth-chestnut* and *Pig-nut*

875 *Charter* in *Cod Dipl* III 399 (Bosw) Of ðam cumbe in eorþnutena þorn 1551 Turner *Herbal* I D iij b, Apios is called also Chamebalanos in greke and the same semeth to me to be called in Englishe, an ernut, or an erthnut 1597 Gerard *Herbal* II cccc xxi (1633) 1064 Earth nut, Earth chest nut, or Kipper nut 1725 Bradley *Fam Dict* II s v *Sallad,* Earth-Nuts, when the Rind is pared off, are eaten raw by Country People 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 90 Daws forsake the fields, Where neither grub . nor earth-nut Repays their labour 1879 Jeffe ries *Wild Life in S. C.* 331 The earth-nut, pig-nut, or ground-nut, as it is variously called.

2. Applied variously to other plants, as the truffle (*Tuber*), the Arachis, the *Œnanthe pimpinelloides*, and the Heath Pea (*Lathyrus macrorhizus*).

1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* (1881) 17 Astragalus may be called in englysh penaserthnut 1644 Evelyn *Mem* (1857) I. 83 A dish of Truffles, which is a certain earth nut 1713 Pettiver in *Phil Trans.* XXVIII 62 Four leaved Earth-Nut. 1725 Bradley *Fam Dict*, *Gesse,* a plant of which there are two sorts, one . cultivated and the other the wild one in Latin Chamæ lalanus, called by some *Earth-Nut. a* 1854 *Phytologist* III 260 (Britten) *Œnanthe pimpinelloides*, L. The children eat the tubercles under the name of earth-nuts

Earthquake (ɜ·ɹþkwēik) [f. Earth *sb.*[1] + Quake *sb.*]

1. A shaking of the ground ; usually *spec.* a convulsion of the earth's surface produced by volcanic or similar forces within the crust

c 1340 *Cursor M* 20499 (Trin.) An erþequake [*v. r.* erthdin] coom þat shoke alle þinge 1382 *Pol Poems* (1859) I. 252 The pestilens, and the eorthe qwake, Theose thinges Beoth tokenes. 1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) III. 305 As thro an erthe qwake. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII iv. 131 By fors of thunder or erdquayk wyth a clap 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III (Arb.) 73 Thee doors, thee laurel, thee mount with terribil earth quake Doo totter shiuering. 1635 N. Carpentier *Geog Del.* II ix 156 After an Earth-quake many new springs discouered themselues. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I 91, I plainly saw it was a terrible Earthquake, for the Ground I stood on shook three times at about eight Minutes distance. 1821 Shelley *Hellas* 5 All its banded anarchs fled, Like vultures frighted Before an earthquake's tread 1864 *Q Jrnl Science* I 57 An Earthquake . is the transit of a wave or waves of elastic compression in any direction through the substance and surface of the Earth, from any centre of impulse.

b *fig*

1641 Milton *Animadv* (1851) 188 Whosoever so earnestly labours to keep such an incumbring surcharge of earthly things, cannot but have an earth-quake still in his bones. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 310 In this age, wherein there is an earthquake of ancient hospitals 1835 L Hunt *Capt Sword* II. lviii See where comes the horse-tempest again, Visible earthquake 1868 Bright in *Star* 14 Mar, This social and political earthquake under which Ireland is heaving

attrib. 1814 Byron *Ode Napoleon* 30 The earthquake voice of Victory

2 *Comb* a. *attrib*, as *earthquake-fiend, -gown, -pendulum-microphone, -shock, -voice, -wave*

1821 Shelley *Prometh Unb.* I. 38 The *Earthquake-fiends are charged To wrench the rivets from my quivering wounds 1750 H. Walpole *Let. Sir H Mann* 2 Apr , Several women have made *earthquake gowns, that is, warm gowns to sit out of doors all to-night [an earthquake having been predicted] 1882 *Nature* XXVI 220 For the study of seismological movements of the earth's crust as revealed by the microphone Dr. A V G. Mocenigo has devised an *earthquake pendulum-microphone. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr* 188 *Earthquake-shocks are happily of rare occurrence in this country. *Ibid.* An *earthquake-wave is a vibration of the solid crust of the earth.

b *instrumental*, as *earthquake-rifted, -ruined, -shaken, -swallowed* adjs.

1819 Shelley *Prometh Unb* I, New fire From *earthquake-rifted mountains of bright snow Shook its portentous hair. *Ibid* II iv, The lurid smoke Of *earthquake-ruined cities. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint* V ix. iv 240 Silent villages, *earthquake-shaken, gleam in white ruin 1839 Bailey *Festus* ix. (1848) 102 *Earthquake-swallowed cities

Ea·rth-quakes. *dial* [f. Earth *sb.*[1] + stem of Quake *v.*] 'A species of quaking-grass common in England' (*Treas Bot*).

1884 Miller *Plant-N*, Earthquakes, *Briza media.*

Ea·rthquaking, *vbl sb* [f. Earthquake + -ing[1], in first quot. f Earth *sb* 1 + Quaking]

†a = Earthquake (*obs*). b. The occurrence of earthquakes c. *attrib.*

c 1400 Maundev VIII 84 When the Jewes hadden made the Temple, com an Erthe quakeng, and caste it doun 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Apr 31/2 The constant earthquaking has ceased

Ea·rthquaking, *ppl a* [f Earth *sb.*[1] + Quaking, also f Earthquake + -ing 2] a. Causing the earth to shake. Also *fig.* ¶ b Subject to earthquakes

1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb) 72 Jove shaking his earth quaking haire 1820 Shelley *Witch Atl* xlii, The earth quaking cataracts which shiver Their snow-like waters into golden air 1881 *Contemp Rev* Apr 570 But here amid earthquaking shocks Whirlwinds rave around the rocks. 1881 *Athenæum* 27 Aug , That earth-quaking spot which was selected by the Spanish leader for the site of his capital (Lima). 1887 *Illust Lond News* 19 Mar 306/3, I have travelled a good deal in earthquaking lands.

†**Ea·rthquave.** *Obs* [f Earth *sb.*[1] + Quave *sb*] = Earthquake.

1382 Wyclif *Esther* xi 5 There semeden voisis and thundris, and erthe quaues, and disturbing up on the erthe *c* 1430 Lydg *Bochas* I iii (1558) 5 God may confounde it with an erth quaue 1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1549) 67 Where diuerse citees by earthe quaues had ben frushed, and therewith defourmed

Ea·rth-ridge. [f Earth *sb* 2 or 1] See quot.

1796 Marshall *Rural Econ W Eng* 158 Earth ridges are formed in the field, either with mold hacked from the borders of it, or with the soil of the area raised with the plow 1848 Halliwell, *Earth-ridge*, a few feet of earth round a field which is ploughed up close to the hedges

†**Ea·rth-tiller.** *Obs* [f Earth *sb* 1 + Tiller] A cultivator of the soil So in OE and ME **Erthetilie, -tilye** [see Tilie]

c 1000 Æli ric *Gen* iv. 2 Abel was sceaphyrde, and Cain eorþatilia. *c* 1205 Lay 22107 He hæhte þa eorðe-tilien [1250 erþe-tilies] teon to heore cræften. *c* 1325 *Chron Eng* 93 in Ritson *Metr Rom* II 274 Bruyt hade muche folk with him That were erthe-tilyes gode 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xxi 34 He sente his seruantis to the erthe tilieris, that they token fruytis of it 1612 Davies *Why Ireland, &c.* (1747) 190 Over that 4*d* or 6*d* daily to every one of them to be had and paid of the poore earth-tillers 1674 N Fairfax *Bulk & Selv* To Rdr , Off-cast words in the mouths of Handy crafts-men and Earth-tillers.

†**Ea·rth-tilth.** *Obs* [f. Earth *sb* 1 + Tilth] Cultivation of the soil, agriculture Hence †**Earth-tilther** = Earth-tiller.

c 1000 Æli fric *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wulcker 99 Eorþtilþ, *agricultura* 1388 Wyclif *Ecclus* VII 16 Haate thou not trauel ouse werkis, and erthetilthe maad of the hiȝeste 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* XVII clxxx. (1495) 720 Erthe tylthers and kepers of vynes

Earthward (ɜ·ɹþwəɹd), *adv* and *adj*

A *adv* Towards the earth Also *fig*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xc 413 (Add MS) The Fadre loked to the Erthward, and fownde a peny 1646 Jenkyn *Remora* 28 Shall we run with the swiftnes of the Roe earthward, and go a dull Asses trot heavenward? 1880 *Daily Tel.* 4 Nov., The outpourings of smoke sink earthward

B as *adj.*

1870 M D Conway (*title*), The Earthward Pilgrimage

†**Ea·rth-ware,** *sb pl Obs* [OE. *eorþware,* f *eorþe*, Earth *sb.*[1] + *-ware*, as in *heofonware* heaven-dwellers, *burhware*, etc] Earth-dwellers

c 893 K. Æli red *Oros* III v § 5 Crist sibb is heofonwara and eorðwara *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 139 Sunne dei blisseð to-gederes houeneware and horðe ware *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 322 Al þe wide worlde—eorðe ware and heouene ware

Earthwork (ɜ·ɹþwɜ̄ɹk) [f Earth *sb* 1 + Work *sb*] A bank or mound of earth used as a rampart or fortification Not in 18th c Dicts

1633 T Stafford *Pac Hib* xv (1821) 385 The Enemy had ground sufficient to cast up new Earth workes 1830 Lyell *Princ Geol* I 278 The remains of an ancient entrenchment . This earth-work was evidently once of considerable extent 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1877) III iii 340 The Russians had thrown up strong earthworks on the banks of the river

Earthworm (ɜ·ɹþwɜ̄ɹm). [f Earth *sb.*[1] + Worm]

1. A worm that lives in the ground, *esp* an individual of the genus *Lumbricus*

1591 Percivall *Sp Dict*, *Lombriz,* an easse, an earth worme, *lumbricus* 1594 ? Greene *Selimus* Wks 1881–3 XIV 220 We, like earth wormes lurking in the weeds, Do liue inglorious in all mens eyes 1728 Quincy *Compl Disp* 148 Earth-Worms, are often us'd in compositions for cooling and cleansing the Viscera 1855 Owen *Comp Anat* (ed 2) xi. 228 The second order [of annelids] includes the earth-worms

2 *fig* a. As a disparaging designation for a human being, *esp* a mean or grovelling person. b. With allusion to the 'worm' in the grave.

1594 T. B *La Primaud Fr. Acad.* II Ep Ded. 2 This generation of earth-wormes, which place nature . in the roome of the Creatour 1625 Burges *Pers Tithes* 39 The Couetous Earth-worme would laugh in his sleeue to see his elbow vnderlaid with such a Cushion 1684 Charnock *Attrib God* (1834) II 606 How should such an earth worm be afraid to speak irreverently of so great a king? 1869 Goulburn *Purs Holiness* VIII 73 Apt to be smitten by the earthworm of death

attrib 1626 W. Sclater *Expos. 2 Thess* (1629) 22 God so ordering the state of his earth-worme Children

Earthy (ɜ·ɹþɪ), *a* [f Earth *sb* 1 + -y]

1. Of material substances. That is of the nature of earth or soil, having the characteristic properties of earth, resembling earth in some specific property Of minerals Without lustre, friable, and rough to the touch, also, containing impuri-

ties of the nature of earth, as in *Earthy Cobalt, Hæmatite, Manganese,* etc

1667 Boyle *Orig Formes & Qual.*, The Earthy powder, I obtain'd from already distill'd Rain water 1695 Woodward *Nat Hist Earth* (J) All water is stored with matter, light in comparison of the common mineral earthy matter 1797 M. Baillie *Morb Anat* (1807) 284 The kidneys have been said to be converted into an earthy substance. 1843 Portlock *Geol* 225 Earthy Hæmatite is found at Bardahessigh 1846 J Baxter *Libr Pract Agric* II 293 An excess of vegetable matter is to be remedied by the application of earthy materials 1863–82 Watts *Dict Chem* III 814 Earthy Cobalt is a wad in which oxide of cobalt sometimes occurs to the amount of 33 per cent 1877 Green *Phys Geol* II § 5 46 Crystalline rocks occasionally put on a loose friable form and are then said to be earthy

b. Of qualities, etc: Characteristic of earth. So *earthy taste, smell, colour. Earthy fracture* see quot. 1817.

1555 Eden *Decades W Ind* II ix (Arb) 131 The skyn is of earthy coloure 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 387 All sweet Smells have joyned with them some Earthy or Crude Odors 1817 R Jameson *Char Min.* 235 When the fracture surface shews a great number of very small elevations and depressions, which make it appear rough, it is called earthy 1839 T Thomson *Chem Org Bodies* 508 An earthy fracture 1840 R. Dana *Bef Mast* xxxv 133 The crispness of the raw onion, with the earthy taste.

c Consisting of earth (said of the ground, cf *sandy*), or of material resembling earth. Said *fig* of the human body, *esp.* of a dead body.

a 1586 Sidney *Ps* xcvi, Starry roofe, and earthy floore. 1593 Shaks. *Rich II*, IV.1 219 And soone lye Richard in an Earthe Pit. 1593 — 2 *Hen VI*, III ii 147 His dead and earthy Image *a* 1652 J Smith *Sel Disc.* viii 380 The soul must be wholly dissolved from this earthy body in which it is so deeply immersed 1854 Hooker *Himal Jrnls* I ii 46 The egg like earthy chrysalis of the Sphynx Atropos.

¶ *humorously*

1836 Dickens *Sk Boz* (1877) 69 A damp earthy child

†2. Having the properties of the 'element' earth, as distinguished from those of fire, air, or water, heavy, gross So *earthy vapous. Obs.*

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 390 When they [flowers] are Crushed, the Grosser and more Earthy Spirit cometh out with the Finer and troubleth it 1641 Wilkins *Math. Magic* (J) Lamps are inflamed by the admission of new air, when the sepulchres are opened, as we see in fat earthy vapours 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig Man* 76 The Clouds are attracted out of moist and watry, and also earthy Vapours

b *fig* Grossly material, coarse, dull, unrefined. Sometimes with mixture of 1.

1594 T B *La Primaud Fr Acad* II 65 The sense of touching is most earthy of all the rest 1610 Shaks. *Temp* I ii 273 Thou wast a Spirit too delicate To act her earthy, and abhor'd commands 1665 Boyle *Occas Reft* IV. ii (1675) 176 Men whom he was wont to undervalue, as being far more Earthy than himself. 1856 Emerson *Eng Traits* XIV *Literature* Wks (Bohn) II 103 They [the English] delight in strong earthy expressions coarsely true to the human body 1868 Nettleship *Browning* II 74 The dumb striving of a humanity prisoned in too earthy a chamber

3 *Chem* Pertaining to the class of substances technically called 'earths', or to one of those substances, in mod. use, pertaining to the class of metallic oxides so designated †Also quasi-*sb*

1718 Quincy *Compl Disp* 10 The Particles of Sal Alcali do consist of earthy and acid united together 1794 Sullivan *View Nat* I 135 Bodies have been divided into six classes, saline, inflammable, metallic, earthy, watery, and aerial 1805 W Saunders *Min Waters* 40 Sulphat of Lime is one of the commonest of all the earthy salts that are found in natural springs 1809 *Med. Jrnl* XXI 475 Earthy carbonates. 1863–82 Watts *Dict Chem* II 360 Baryta, strontia, and lime .are sometimes designated earthy alkalis. 1883 *Syd Soc. Lex*, *Eastbourne* There is an earthy spring here of little moment.

4. Pertaining to the ground, or to what is below the ground, dwelling inside the earth; resembling a place underground

1665 Dryden *Indian Emp* II i Wks (1821) II 313 Those earthy spirits black and envious are 1794 Sullivan *View Nat* II 106 Beneath the earthy surface of the globe, we shall be able to trace its levelling and its dreadful energy. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* (C D ed) 36 Little Paul might have asked with Hamlet 'into my grave?' so chill and earthy was the place

†5 Pertaining to the earth in its geographical or astronomical aspect. *Obs*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P R* xiii. v (1495) 443 The ryuer Gyon hyghte Nilus and is callyd the joynynge of the erthe, other erthy 1640 Wilkins *New Planet* II (1684) 115 The gravity and magnitude of this Earthy Globe, do make it altogether unfit for so swift a Motion. 1721–1800 Bailey, Earthy Triplicity [in Astrology], the Signs Taurus, Virgo and Capricorn

6. Dwelling or existing on the earth; characteristic of earthly as opposed to heavenly existence. Now only with a mixture of sense 1, 1 c, or 2 b, as in the Biblical phrase *of the earth, earthy.* Hence comb, *earthy-minded*

1595 Shaks *John* III i. 147 What earthie name to Interrogatories, Can task the free breath of a sacred King? 1609 Chapman *End of Learn.* in Farr's *S. P* (1848) 253 Let a scholar all earthy volumes carrie, He will be but a walking dictionarie. 1615 — *Odyss* VII 290 The impious race Of earthy giants, that would heaven outface *a* 1658 Cleveland *Gen Poems* (1677) 167 O that in this case we were Earthy-minded 1667 Milton *P L* IV 583 If Spirit of other sort . have oreleapt these earthie bounds 1682 Norris *Heroicles* 19 As apt to dwell and converse upon the Earth, and inform earthy bodies. 1829 H Neele *Lit Rem* 45 The latter [Shakspeare] is of the earth, earthy. 1869 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Feb 219 The muse Urania is almost his only patroness; from her height earthier sisters he gets hardly any assistance.

Ea'r-trumpet. An apparatus in the form of a straight or convoluted conoidal tube, used by persons somewhat deaf, to enable them to hear more distinctly.

1776 Burney *Hist Mus* I 184 Perhaps Asclepiades was the inventor of the acousticon, or ear-trumpet. 1823 Byron *Juan* x xxxiv, The ear-trumpet of my good old aunt

Eartu, obs f *art thou*. see Be *v*, and Thou.

Earun, obs. form of *are* see Be *v*.

Ea'r-wax. [f Ear *sb* 1] A viscid secretion which collects in the external meatus of the ear.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P R* xvii v (1495) 606 Eere wexe is put thereto to make it [aloes wood] somdeale bytter and redde. 1519 Horman *Vulg* 27 b, Earewaxe doth stop the entrynge from small bestis 1573 *Art of Lumning* 2 If there stand any belles uppon the sise, put in eare waxe, for it ys a remedy therefore 1614 T Adams in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav* Ps xxvi 10 Far be from our souls that the ear should be stopped with the earwax of partiality 1791 E Darwin *Bot Gard* II 20 *note*, The ear-wax in animals seems to be in part designed to prevent insects from getting into their ears 1876 Quain *Anat.* (ed 8) II 631 The cerumen or ear-wax is secreted by these glands

Earwig (ĭə'rwig). Forms. 1, 2 **earwicga,** (1 **eorwicga**), 5 **erwyge,** 3**erwigge, erewygge,** 6 **erwygge,** (**herewigge**), 6–7 **earwigge,** 7 **earwick, earewigg.** 6– **earwig** [OE. *éarwicga*, f. *éar-e*, Ear *sb* 1 + OE *wicga* earwig; cf. Wiggle *v.* to wriggle. See also Arwygyll. Cf Fr. *perce-oreille*, Ger. *ohr-wurm*]

1 An insect, *Forficula auricularia,* so called from the notion that it penetrates into the head through the ear

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss* in Wr-Wulcker 122 *Blatta,* eorwicga *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd.* II. 44 Wiþ earwicgan, genim þæt micle greate windel streaw twyecge ceop on þæt eare he bið of sona *14. Voc Harl MS* 1002 in *Prompt Parv.* 143 *note, Auricolus,* a 3erwigge *c* 1450 *MS Sloane* 4 80 in *N. & Q* III VI 4 Y⁰ blacke flye, y' erwyge, y⁰ old waspys. 1547 Salesbury *Welsh Dict*, *Pryf klustioc,* an erwygge. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II 300 If an earwig . be gotten into the eare spit into the same, and it will come forth anon. *a* 1643 W Cartwright *Poems* (1651) (N) I'm afraid 'Tis with one worm, one earwick overlaid 1727 Swift *To Young Lady*, To fall into fits at the sight of a spider, an earwig or a frog. *a* 1845 Hood *Tale of Trumpet* ix, No verbal message was worth a pin, Though you hired an earwig to carry it in '

¶ Perhaps with a pun on *heretic.*

1563 Foxe *A & M* (1631) III. xii 988/2 He was once at the burning of an Herewigge (for so hee termed it) at Uxbridge

†2 *fig* An ear whisperer, flatterer, parasite

1633 Ford *Broken H* II i, That gawdy earwig, or my lord your patron, Whose pensioner you are. 1688 *Pol Ballads* (1860) I 260 Court earwigs banish from your ears 1758 *Herald* II 46 The earwigs of royalty. will not hereafter be suffered to mislead majesty by whispering, etc

3 *Comb*, as †**earwig-brain,** one who has a 'maggot' or craze in his brain

1599 Nashe *Lent Stuffe* 74 Eight score more galliard cross-points, and kickshiwinshes, of giddy ear-wig brains.

Earwig (ĭə'rwig), *v* [f. the sb.]

1 a. To pester with private importunities or admonitions b To influence, bias (a person) by secret communications; to insinuate oneself into the confidence of (a person).

1837 Marryat *Dog-fiend* (L), He was so sure to be earwigged in private that what he heard or said openly went for little 1839 Dickens *O Twist* (1850) 251/2 Suppose he was to do all this not grabbed, trapped, tried, earwigged by the parson but of his own fancy 1839 *Blackw Mag.* XLV 767 Each secretary of state is earwigged by a knot of sturdy beggars 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Earwigging,* feeding an officer's ear with scandal against an absent individual

2 in *pa pple* ? Having a 'maggot' or craze in one's brain *nonce-use.*

1880 Browning *Pietro* 340 The people clamour, Hold their peace, now fight, now fondle, earwigged through the brains.

Earwiggy (ĭə'rwigi), *a.* [f Earwig *sb.* + -y]

a Infested by earwigs. b Resembling an earwig Hence **Ea'rwigginess.**

1870 Miss Broughton *Red as Rose* I 82 A seat .'I don't fancy it it looks earwiggy' 1865 Masson *Rec Brit. Philos* iv 388 There was an inherent dogginess or earwigginess in the given kind of associable feelings

Earwise (ĭə'rwəiz), *adv. rare* [see -wise]

1. After the manner of an ear of corn. [Ear *sb* 1]

1723 Bradley *Fam Dict* II. s v *Mint*, The Great Mint . has leaves like Sage . with a good Number of Stems at the End of which it produces Flowers growing Ear-wise

2 By means of the ear; auricularly [Ear *sb* 2]

1835 T Hook *G Gurney* (1850) I vii 123 Although I took the advice earwise, I did not act upon it

Ear-witness. [f Ear *sb* 1] A person who testifies, or is able to testify, to something on the evidence of his own hearing

1594 Hooker *Eccl Pol* v 257 All which are present being made eare-witnesses 1636 Healey *Epictetus' Man.* lxix 89 Let not the vulgar bee eare-witnesses of thy words, but eye-witnesses of thy workes 1734 tr *Rollin's Anc Hist.* (1827) I i § 1 181 Strabo himself was an ear-witness of this 1850 Grote *Greece* II lxiv VIII. 269 The last words of these drowning men reported by an ear-witness. 1870 Bowen *Logic* xiii 433 The Testimony of eye- and ear-witnesses

†**Ea'ry,** *a. Obs* In 6 earie [f. Ear *sb.*2 + -y] Of the nature or appearance of an ear (of corn).

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. xviii. 168 His spikie tuftes, or earie floures are greater, longer and fuller

Easalon, var. of Esalon, a small buzzard.

Ease (īz), *sb.* Forms: 3 **eaise, ays, esse,** (4 **hess, hayse**), 3–4 **eise, ais,** 3–6 **es(e,** 4 **ess, eyss,** 4–5 **eyse, ayse,** 5 **aiese,** (**hesse**), 6 **eas,** (*Sc*) **eais, eis,** 4– **ease** [a OF *eise, aise* (mod *aise*) fem, cogn w Pr *ais,* It. *agio* (formerly also *asio*), Pg. *azo* masc, late L type **asia, *asium,* of uncertain origin

The earliest senses of Fr. *aise* appear to be ' 1 elbow room ('espace libre aux côtés de quelqu'un', A Darmesteter, from Heb -Fr gloss 12th c), 2. opportunity It has been suggested by Bugge that **asia, *asium* may be f *āsa,* a recorded vulgar form of L *ansa* handle, used fig. in sense 'opportunity, occasion' With reference to the sense 'elbow-room' it is remarked that *ansátus* 'furnished with handles' is used in Lat for 'having the arms a-kimbo' This is not very satisfactory, but it does not appear that any equally plausible alternative has yet been proposed Connexion with Eath is impossible.]

†I 1 Opportunity, means or ability to do something (cf Easy *a* 1)

a 1225 *Ancr R* 288 3if þer were eise uorto fulfullen þe dede *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* 17 Man seið þat eise makeð þeof *a* 1500 *Life St. Katherine* (Halliwell 1848) 2 The riche come . and broghte with them ryches moche, And the pore come also And after there ese broght tho

II Comfort, absence of pain or trouble

2 Comfort, convenience; *formerly* also, advantage, profit, and in stronger sense, pleasure, enjoyment *To take one's ease*. to make oneself comfortable. † *To do* (*a person*) *ease*: to give pleasure or assistance to. † *To be* (*a person's*) *ease*: to be pleasing, convenient, advantageous.

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 114 Grucched 3if heo naued nout oðer mete oðer drunch efter hire eaise *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 28 I-se swote eise wiðute swuch trubuil. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 22773 Werldis worschip siluer and gold and esse [*F.* ese, *C* es, *Edinb* ais] of liif 1375 Barbour *Bruce* III 623 Bot mycht nane eyss let hyr to think On the king, that sa sar wes stad 1393 Gower *Conf* III 35 The woundes of his malady They [*i e* the hounds] licken for to done him ese 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* xviii xlvi. (1495) 807 Them that liue delycately and in ease and reste. *c* 1400 *Cato's Mor.* 199 in *Cursor M.* p 1672 Quen þou art in gode ese þou þink on mis ese *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 7500 We wolden, if it were your ese

A short sermon unto you seyne *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxx 386 (Add MS), I wil neþer selle it for the aiese that it dothe me 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen VII*, xxviii Preamb, His Highnes is not mynded for the eas of his subgiectes of longe tyme to calle a newe parliament 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I cccxcvii 686 It was nat his ease to come to Tourney as at that tyme. 1535 Stewart *Cron Scot* II 653 He levis weill that levis into eis *a* 1555 Latimer *Wks.* 1845 II 479 *Latimer* —'Good master Prolocutor, do not exact that of me which is not in me' *Prolocutor* —'Take your ease' *Latimer* —'I thank you, sir, I am well' 1602 Shaks *Ham* I. i. 131 Any good thing That may to thee do ease; and grace to me. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II xxx. 184 The ease, and benefit the Subjects may enjoy. 1762–71 H Walpole *Vertue's Anecd Paint* (1786) IV 234 The General could not live in it to his ease 1825 T Jefferson *Autobiog* Wks 1859 I 4 The portion which came to Mrs. Jefferson doubled the ease of our circumstances. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess Manners* Wks. (Bohn) I. 205 The popular notion [of a gentleman] certainly adds a condition of ease and fortune 1870 Hawthorne *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 217 The occasional ease of rustic seats.

†b. *concr.* A convenience, gratification, luxury

1393 Gower *Conf.* II 38 Idelnesse secheth eses many folde. 1484–5 Caxton *Curial* 3 b, Noman preyseth ynough the ayses that he hath in hys pryuate and propre hous 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 81 She can cause her prelate to dispence with her to haue suche pleasures & eases 1629 Parkinson *Paradisi in sole* (1656) 5 A Fountain in the midst to serve as an ease to water the nearest parts thereunto *a* 1631 Donne *Serm* xxxix. 384 Uriah refused to take the Eases of his own house

3 Absence of pain or discomfort; freedom from annoyance

a 1225 *Ancr R* 358 Nis he a kang knit þet seched reste iðe nihte, and eise iðe place? *a* 1300 *Havelok* 59 Þanne was engelond at hayse 1597 Morley *Introd Mus* 55, I wish you such contentment of minde, and ease of bodie. 1657 S Purchas *Pol Flying Ins* 276 There were more ease in a nest of Hornets, then under this one torture 1711 Steele *Spect* No 80 ₱ 1 They now no longer enjoyed the Ease of Mind and pleasing Indolence in which they were formerly happy 1750 Johnson *Rambl* No 85 ₱ 4 Ease, a neutral state between pain & pleasure 1792 Burke *Corr.* (1844) IV. 1 The horrid scenes . hardly leave one ease enough of heart or clearness of head to put down any thing on paper to you 1863 Geo Eliot *Romola* II. ii (1880) II 16 He wanted a little ease. after the agitation and exertions of the day

4. Absence of painful effort; freedom from the burden of toil, leisure, in bad sense, idleness, sloth.

1393 Gower *Conf* III 110 He loveth ese, he loveth rest, So he is nought the worthiest. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 143 Ese, or reste, *quies.* 1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 138 Ease breedeth vice. 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* I 184 The Sire of Gods and Men . Forbids our Plenty to be bought with Ease 1871 R Ellis *Catullus* li. 15 Ease hath entomb'd princes of old renown and Cities of honour.

b Facility as opposed to difficulty. Chiefly in phrase, *with ease.*

1610 Shaks. *Temp* III. i 30, I should do it With much more ease 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg* IV 137 With ease distinguish'd is the Regal Race. 1737 Pope *Horace' Epist.* II i 108 The mob of gentlemen who wrote with ease,

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III IV XVI. § 27 Another test of greatness is the appearance of Ease with which the thing is done 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 174 Seeing with how great ease Nature can smile

c. Indifference, unconcern; absence of hesitation or scruple

1808 BENTHAM *Sc Reform* 2 In your lordship it beholds its patron and introducer; the author, it is matter of ease to me not to know. 1818 JAS MILL *Brit. India* II V VIII. 661 Where the Governor-General spoke of pensions with so much ease, he well knew, that in the circumstances a pension little or nothing differed from a name

5 Freedom from constraint, an unconstrained position or attitude; *esp.* in *Mil* phrase, *To stand at ease* see quot

1802 C JAMES *Mil. Dict*, *Ease* signifies a prescribed relaxation of the frame from the erect and firm position which every well-dressed soldier should assume *To stand at ease* is to draw the right foot back about six inches, and to bring the greatest part of the weight of the body upon it 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xli, His usual 'stand at ease' position 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 43 Stand at Ease *Ibid* 61 Sit at Ease 1853 STOCQUELLER *Milit Encycl* s v *Stand*, To stand at ease is to be allowed. a certain indulgence with regard to bodily position, with or without arms

6 Freedom from embarrassment or awkwardness in social behaviour.

1750 JOHNSON *Rambl* No. 157 P 8 Enabled me to discourse with ease and volubility *a* 1764 LLOYD *Whim*, Wears his own mirth with native ease. 1832 HT MARTINEAU *Hist & Vall* IV 65 Mrs. Wallace envied Mrs. Sydney the ease and kindness with which she conversed 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* III 469 A certain graceful ease marks him as a man who knows the world. 1863 FROUDE *Hist. Eng* VIII 91 She .. moved about among the dignitaries of the University, with combined authority and ease

7. Phrases (senses 1–6) a. *At ease, at one's ease, †well at ease*: in comfort, without anxiety or annoyance, unconstrained, unembarrassed; formerly also, in comfortable circumstances, well-to-do b. *Ill (†evil) at ease*: uncomfortable, uneasy. †c *Little ease* used as a name for a prison-cell too small to permit the person occupying it to assume a comfortable position

a *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13136 All war sett and ete at esse. *Ibid* 17651 He was gestind ful wele at ais. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I 228 He levys at ess that frely levys *c* 1450 *Merlin* XXII 397 Galashin was not all at his ese, ffor he was yet a-monge the horse feet 1535 COVERDALE *Hosea* II 7, I will go turne agayne to my first husbonde, for at yt tyme was I better at ease, then now 1668–9 MARVELL *Corr* CIX. Wks 1872–5 II 268 If you have given us a rule to walke by, our discretion will be more at ease. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. V 210 Monied men .. amongst whom his Majesty conceiving the Duke of Espernon to be one the most at his ease, etc 1721 ADDISON *Spect* No. 106 P 2, I am the more at Ease in Sir Roger's Family, because it consists of sober and staid Persons. 1821 SYD SMITH *Lett* cc, An old Aunt has left me an estate this puts me a little at my ease. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I § 27. 202 We all felt more at ease when a safe footing was secured 1868 E EDWARDS *Ralegh* I XXIV. 564 He felt much more at his ease in the saddle than afoot.

b. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16119 Mi wyf es sumquat uel at ess [*v. r* ese] *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 59 She was of euelle atte ease in this worlde. 1483 *Vulg. abs Terentio* 2 a, In. or .mi days 3itt j was euyll att ese in my hede. 1642 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem* I I XX. 70 He feigned himselfe to be evill at ease. 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* XIX, You were ill at ease .Too fearful that you should not please.

c. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat Anglo Lat.* 156 A little ease (i. e a prison) 1829 HEATH *Grocer's Comp* (1869) 92 *note*, Little Ease was a place of confinement for unruly apprentices, it was situated in the Guildhall

III. Relief, alleviation. [Somewhat influenced by the verb]

8. Relief or mitigation of pain or discomfort; release from an annoyance Const. *from, of.*

1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen VIII*, VIII § 1 Surgions mindinge onely their owne lucres, & nothing the profit or ease of the diseased or pacient 1588 ALLEN *Admon* 17 Sum little ease and release of the intollerable feares and miseries. 1702 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 103 The Patient breaks much Wind upwards and downwards, and finds Ease thereby. 1729 BUTLER *Serm* Wks. 1874 II 61 That positive enjoyment, which sudden ease from pain affords. 1775 JOHNSON *Taxation no Tyr* 61 That a great man may get ease from importunity 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 112 Liberate him, said the King, and give us ease.

b. † *To do one's ease* . to relieve the bowels. So *seat*, † *house of ease.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) I § 1 XVIII 28 It happen'd the King was come from doing his Ease 1731 SWIFT *Strephen & C.* Wks 1755 IV. I. 157 Had you but through a cranny spied, On house of ease your future bride *c* 1850 *Rudim Navig* (Weale) 143 Round-house at the Head. Conveniences or seats of ease for the officers

c. *Chapel of Ease*, see CHAPEL. So also (humorously) *court of ease, theatre of ease*: one provided to relieve the crowding in a larger building

1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* I. 1, Make the stage a court of ease to the old Bailey. 1796 J OWEN *Trav. Europe* II 429 It seems a sort of theatre of ease to that called the National.

9. Relief from constraint or pressure; abrogation or alleviation of a burden or obligation; †redress of grievances. † *Writ of ease*. a certificate of discharge from employment; *transf.* a 'bill of divorcement'

1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 107 Hastings, Dover, Hithe [etc] .were the first Ports of priviledge .although . divers other places also (for the ease of their charge) be crept in 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1345/2 Thus was justice ministred, and that execution to Gods glorie, & the ease of the common wealths greefe dispatched 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II XVI (1851) 103 Salomith sent a writ of ease to her husband, which, as Josephus there attests, was lawfull only to men 1647–8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr* (1678) 18 Having tried gentle measures, and found no Ease 1679–1714 BURNET *Hist Ref*, Mischiefs might follow, if princes get not ease from the apostolic see 1693 W ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen* 519 He hath a writ of ease given him; *rude donatus est.*

†10 *conc.* (from 8, 9). An act or means of relieving pain or discomfort, of giving relaxation from burdens, an easement, relief *Obs*

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 143 Ese, or cowmfort, *levamen, consolamen.* 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II XII. (1632) 275 Eases of griefes he reposeth in calling from the thought of offence 1606 SHAKS *Tr. & Cr* V X 56 Till then, lie sweate, and seeke about for eases 1701 J LAW *Comm Trade* (1751) 172 This ease of the industry, would chiefly and principally fall on the lands by two several ways *a* 1718 PENN *Life* in Wks 1726 I 129 Dissenters receiv'd a General Ease, and enjoy'd their Meetings peaceably 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq* III III, That [discovery of springs] was an ease to them [the Israelites suffering thirst] 1747 in *Col Rec Penn* V 141 Required by His Majesty from those Colonies to be done in ease of the National Expence

IV. 11. *Comb*, as † *ease-bred, -loving* adjs; **ease-and-comfort**, a leg-rest, consisting of two boards fixed in the shape of a T; †**ease-room**, a comfortable lodging-room; cf. EASEMENT 1 d

1591 *Troubl Raigne K. John* (1611) 62 The ease-bred Abbots, and the bare-foot Friars .Are all in health. 1629 RUTHERFORD *Let* V (1862) I 47 In your house there are fair ease-rooms and pleasant lights 1847 CTESS BLESSINGTON *M Herbert* (Tauchn) I 126 A bergère in each of the rooms, with abundant pillows to prop up her weak frame, and an ease and-comfort to each, to support her legs 1878 BOSW SMITH *Carthage* 175 Around Hanno gathered all that was ease-loving, all that was shortsighted

Ease, obs and dial var of EAVES

Ease (*īz*), *v.* Forms: 4 eysy, eyse, (heise), eyss, (*Sc*) eiss, eese, ayse(n, 4–5 esy(n, 4–6 ese(n, 5– ease. [Prob originally ad. OF *aaisier* = It. *adagiare*, f. L *ad* to, at + late L **asiu-m* EASE *sb.*]; but virtually f. the sb]

1 *trans.* To give ease (physically) to; to render more comfortable, relieve from pain, etc

1340 *Ayenb.* 82 Þo þet byeþ zuo wyse to loky þet body and to eysyand to delyty 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* XVII liii (1495) 635 Iuy hathe vertue of rypynge, of clensynge and of easynge ? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl* II (1847) 5 This woman That eseand me this hasse 1413 LYDG *Pylgr. Soule* IV XXXII. (1483) 81 Ofttimes these armes will bleden to esen and comforten the hede 1535 COVERDALE I *Sam.* XVI 23 So was Saul refresshed, & eased. 1588 J UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb) 7 Though it grieue mee to thinke vpon it, yet it easeth my stomacke to tell it. 1809 *Med Jrnl* XXI 56 He drank it because it 'broke the wind, and eased' him 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Daemonic Love*, Even the fell Furies are appeased, The good applaud, the lost are eased

† b. To refresh with repose or food; to entertain, accommodate hospitably Also *refl Obs*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 96 Toward Wynchestre þam dight, his folk forto eyse *Ibid.* 192 Seke were þer heised, heled þam of wound 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV 387 Thai esyt thame, and maid gud cher *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1336 Theseus festeth hem, and doth so gret labour To esen hem *c* 1400 *Pwaine & Gaw.* 232 That night had I .. mi stede esed of the best *c* 1430 *Syr Gener* (Roxb) 2816 Anazaree into a feire chambre him ladd, And esed him as a fre prisovn *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XLII 543 [Se] that .. they ben esed with the beste. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* lxi. 257 (Harl. MS.) His squier sogte an host, for swiche a worthi knyȝt to be eside ynne 1650 ROW [son] *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 513 To harbour more souldiers nor conuementlie they can lodge & ease. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* VI 457 Boldly fall on, before their Troops are eas'd.

c. † *To ease nature* (obs), *ease oneself*: to relieve the bowels.

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 143 Esyn, *stercorise, merdo, egero* 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* VI (1887) 47 Passage to dismisse excrements which easeth 1611 BIBLE *Deut* XXIII 13 If thou wilt ease thyself 1697 POTTER *Antiq Greece* I XXVI (1715) 145 Whosoever easeth Nature in Apollo's Temple shall be Indicted. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N.-W. Linc. Gloss* (E D S), *Ease one's self*, to relieve the bowels.

2 To give ease of mind to; to comfort, disburden, relieve (the mind or heart). Also *refl.*

c 1340 *Cursor M* 13868 (Trin) He esed him wiþ wordes hende *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L G W.* 1700 And with oure speche lat us ese oure herte, 1483 *Vulg. abs Terentio* 6 b, I shall ese my mynde or hertt, *animo meo morem gessero* 1526 TINDALE *Matt* XI 28 Come unto me and I will ese you 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* IV VIII 385 Torment [may prove] an occasion of easing the mind 1732 POPE *Ep Bathurst* 365 Some scruple rose, but thus he eas'd his thought 1807 CRABBE *Hall of Just* I. 29 Give me to ease my tortured mind 1820 KEATS *Hyper* I 112 And all those acts which Deity supreme Doth ease its heart of love in 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II. 294 The Chancellor could not well ease himself by cursing and swearing at Ormond.

†3. To give relief to (any one suffering from oppression, or burdened with expenses or laborious duties) in wider sense; to benefit, help, assist Also (rarely) *absol Obs* or *arch.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* Prol 84, I made it not forto be praysed, Bot [þ]at þe lewed menne were aysed. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 8 So þat þe somme be nat so moche þ[t] on may be esed as wel as an oþer 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb) 16 As though they would ease you with a sterope. 1587 FLEMING *Contin Holinshed* III 1541/2 They were afterwards eased by purueiors appointed for those and other purposes. *a* 1619 DONNE *Biathan* (1644) 100 If that rule be a good guide in all perplexities, it will ease very much.

1647 *Protests Lords* I 15 The kingdom eased, by the discharging of all unnecessary forces 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I XLV, He gave unto each of them a horse to ease them upon the way 1697 *Phil Trans* XIX 746 Towards the latter end of Summer. they constantly eased the Country, and retired of themselves 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng* (1806) IV lxii 723 The declared intention of easing the dissenters

4 To relieve, lighten, set free (a person, etc) *of* (†*from*) a burden, pain, anxiety, or trouble

1393 GOWER *Conf* III 354 Thou shalt be eased er thou go Of thilke unsely jolif wo *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs & Lim Mon* (1714) 75 His Son, King Roboham, would not ease them thereoff 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 13 b, In maner easynge them of theyr labour 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* LXXX [LXXXI.] 6 He eased his shulder from the burthen 1575 85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm* (1841) 227 If this law were observed, the people should be eased of great expences, judges and justices of great travail. 1630 J TAYLOR (Water P) *Trav Prague* Wks III 90, I am no sooner eased of him, but Gregory Gandergoose. catches me by the goll 1663 CHARLETON *Chor Gigant* 9 Nor, indeed, can I ease you of that wonder. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* III 486 The Pastor eases of their Hair, the loaden Herds 1725 POPE *Odyss* XVI 342 Ease your bosoms of a fear so vain 1748 ANSON *Voy* I. VI 63 To ease the expedition of all unnecessary expence. 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Brooke F* VI 76 To ease my mind of all worldly concerns 1862 BORROW *Wales* I. 34 A powerful priest has eased me of my sins

b in *pass* with prep omitted *poet. rare*

1667 MILTON *P L.* IV 739 [Adam & Eve] eas'd the putting off These troublesom disguises which wee wear, Strait side by side were laid

c *humorously*. To deprive, despoil *of*

1609 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVII XIII 952 Having eased them [*exutos*] of a great part of their prey he chased themselves to the sea unto their ships *a* 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat Combat* III II (R) He is sure to be eased of his office, though perhaps he bought it. *Mod.* The light fingered gentry eased them of their purses

5. To lighten (a burden, etc.); to lessen (an inconvenience); to assuage, relieve (pain, distress)

a 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III 950 And ech of 30w eseth otheres sorwes smerte 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald Irel* in *Holinsh* II 152/2 And for easing whereof he in verie deed had also promised, and deuised how and by what means these charges might be answered 1590 SHAKS *Mids N.* V. I 35 Is there no play To ease the anguish of a torturing houre? 1602 R. JOHNSON *Kingd & Commw* (1603) 112 The haven is not very large nor safe, but that inconvenience is somewhat eased by an artificiall key 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Crosse* VI, Ah my deare Father, ease my smart 1702 *Col Rec Penn* II 109 'Tis resolved that it cannot be eased or remitted. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1776) IV. 355 The horse and the ass contribute to ease his fatigues 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Moral* I. 3 Machinery, which easeth man's labour. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc Brit. Empire* (1854) II, 133 This conduct is found conducive to easing the rates.

b *poet* To rest from, relax (labour)

1715–20 POPE *Iliad* X 543 Eased in sleep the labours of the day 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* LXII 36 The rest which easeth long toil

6. To render easy, facilitate *rare*

1632 MASS & FIELD *Fatal Dow.* II 1, My miracle is eased 1667 MILTON *P L* VII 430 [Storks] with mutual wing Easing thir flight 1795 ANDERSON *Narr Embassy China* in Morse *Amer Geog* (1796) II 516 But with this aid in easing the passage, the beginning of the ascent has a very fearful appearance

7 To relax slightly (anything that is too tight); to move gently; to lift slightly, to shift a little, make to fit

Mod Tell the carpenter to ease the door a little.

†8 *intr* To cease, slacken *Obs.*; cf 10 b

1583 *Exec for Justice* (1675) 46 The remnant of the wicked flock would ease from their libellings. 1875 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss* (E. D S), *Ease*, to cease operations, abate 'Trains boun to ease a bit

9 *Naut* Often with *away, down, off*. to slacken (a rope, sail, etc). *To ease up*: to come up handsomely with a tackle-fall. Also in forms of command, as *Ease away! Ease off!*. slacken out a rope or tackle *Ease her!* (in a steam vessel). reduce the speed of the engine *Ease the helm!* put the helm down a few spokes in a head sea. (Adm Smyth)

1627 CAPT SMITH *Seaman's Gram* V 20 When the Shrouds are too stiffe, we say, ease them 1692 *ibid.* XVI. 76 To make her go *more large*, they say, *Ease the Helm.* 1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1789), *Larguer l'Ecoute*, to ease off the sheet. 1833 MARRYAT *P Simple* (1863) 101 Ease the ship with a spoke or two when she scuds 1841 *Punch* I 35 The dirty lad below, whose exclamation of 'Ease her—stop her—one turn ahead'—may one day be destined to give the word of command on the quarter deck 1859 GEN P. THOMPSON *Audx Alt.* II XCV 78 The present government might have stood its ground, if it had known how to ease off the rope handsomely. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 8 Luff and ease off the fore-sheet. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 5 July 2/2 She ratched like a phantom to windward of us, and eased away her sheets fore and aft. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed 6) 132 The earings are eased down

10. **Ease off.** a *trans* To get rid of with the view of giving or obtaining relief b *intr.* To become less burdensome.

1884 S DOWELL *Hist. Taxation* I. 177 It was an object with the king to ease off the business 1884 *Manchester Exam* 11 Oct. 4/1 To-morrow the rates are likely to again ease off 1887 *Spectator* 30 July 1012/1 Every effort to ease off the immediate pressure of the agrarian difficulty.

Hence **Eased** *ppl a*

1851 *Ord & Regul R Engineers* § 27. 124 The Arms to be carefully deposited in the Rack, with eased springs. 1877

M. Arnold *Heine's Grave*, Poems II 257 Cool drinks, and an eased Posture and opium

Easeful (*ī* zful), *a* Also 4 eisfull, 5 esful [f Ease *sb* + -ful]

1 That gives ease, comfort, or relief; comfortable, soothing

1375 Barbour *Bruce* v. 70 Myne auenture heir tak will I, Quhethir it be eisfull or angry *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* vi xx 46 Wyth ophre thyng Dat esful ware to bare lykyng 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* iii 377 Wishing easeful rest to Philoclea 1577 Holinshed *Chron* I 58/2 How pleasant and easefull the good lucke of those princes 1607 C Levlr in Farr's *S. P.* 168 To make his burthen Easeful as hee may 1625 tr *Gonsalvo's Sp Inquis* 123 A bed of flags which serued them both to couch on, more painefull a great deale then easefull 1641 Milton *Ch Govt.* Wks 1738 I 67 It is neither easeful, profitable, nor praiseworthy in this Life to do evil 1820 Keats *Ode Nightingale* 52 For many a time I have been half in love with easeful Death 1886 T Hardy in *Macm Mag* 70 That easeful sense of accomplishment which follows work done that has been a hard struggle in the doing.

2 Unoccupied, at rest; addicted to ease or indolence, slothful, careless.

1611 Cotgr, *Aiser*, to be lazie, easefull. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Seat of Govt* (1651) 66 Giving the best of their grain to the easefull and idle. 1628 Wither *Brit Rememb* iii 18 The faire smooth way, of easefull Pleasure tends 1686 J Crook *Eh Yng People prof Truth* 4 Rest no longer in an easeful mind but sink down in deep Humility 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I 88 Winter is easeful for the husbandman

Hence **Ea'sefully** *adv*, in an easeful manner, comfortably, idly. **Ea'sefulness**, the condition of being easeful

1611 Cotgr, *Estre en la paille iusques au ventre*, to be fully accommodated, easefully lodged *a* 1639 W Whately *Prototypes* I xix (1640) 235 The diligent man takes as much content in his moderate labour, as the sluggard in somnolency and easefulesse 1883 *Brit Q Rev* July 15 The exceeding sense of comfort and easefulness 1886 *Graphic* 27 Feb. 242/1 Standing with her hands on her hips, easefully looking at the preparations on her behalf

Easel (*ī* zĕl, *ī* z'l) Also 7–8 easle, 8 ezel. [ad Du *ezel* = Ger *esel* ass. Cf. the similar use of Horse] A wooden frame to support a picture while the painter is at work upon it; a similar frame used to support a blackboard, etc. (In quot. 1791 a blunder for *palette*)

1634 J B[att] *Myst Nat.* 119 Provide a frame or Easel called by Artists 1688 R Holme *Armoury* III 193/1 St. Luke, the Patron of Painters is drawn at his Easle working. 1733 Belchier in *Phil Trans* XXXVIII 196 The Trunk of a Skeleton fix'd to a Painter's Ezel. 1791 E Darwin *Bot Gard.* I. 7 Many of the unexpected changes in mixing colours on a painter's easle may depend on these principles. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 199 The Easel is a frame which supports the painting during its progress.

b. as the typical instrument of a painter

1838–9 Hallam *Hist Lit* I i iii 223 *note*, Some productions of his easel vie with those of Raphael

Hence **Ea'seldom** (*nonce-wd*), painting as a profession; the whole body of painters **Easel-picture, easel-piece**, a picture painted at the easel, or small enough to stand upon it

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 308 He continued working on his easel-pieces 1841 W Spalding *Italy & It Isl* II 396 His easel pictures are perfect models of colouring 1860 Sala in *Cornh Mag* I 578 This grandee of easeldom

Easeless (*ī*·zles), *a.* [f Ease *sb* + -less]

1. Of persons: Having no ease or rest. *rare*

1632 Vicars *Æneid* II. 915 Thus as I ceaselesse, easelesse pri'd about, In every nook, furious to finde her out.

2. Of pain or distress. Having no abatement, admitting of no relief

a 1593 H Smith *Wks* (1867) II. 169 It will take from them all pleasure, and bring them to easeless, and yet endless, pain 1633 Drumm of Hawth. *Speeches K Chas*, Thou becalm'st Mind's easeless anguish *a* 1770 Whitefield *Serm.* xxxii. Wks 1772 VI. 10 Easeless and endless misery

3 Destitute of ease in bearing or manner *rare*

1811 *Monthly Mag* XXXI 5 It is often accompanied with a punctilious easeless behaviour.

Easement (*ī*·zmĕnt) Also 4 eyse-, 4–5 esement, 5 esmint, -ment, aysyament, (6 hesement), 6–8 eas-, 7 aisment. [a OF *asement*, f. *ass-ier*, Ease *v.*: see -ment; cf. Anglo-Lat *aisamentum*]

1. The process or means of giving or obtaining ease or relief from pain, discomfort, or anything annoying or burdensome; relief, alleviation, † redress of grievances Now somewhat *rare.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T* 259 Some esement has lawe yshapen us *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 7988 We exiled for euermore our easement to laite 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* xviii 105 In sted of easement he findeth himself tormented dubble 1640–9 Sir B Rudyard in Rushw *Hist. Coll* III (1692) I. 24 They must be eased in their Goods, from the exactions of Pursevants [etc.] And if the People have all these easements, yet if, etc 1796 Burke *Let noble Ld.* Wks 1842 II. 260, I certainly stand in need of every kind of relief and easement 1840 W. Howitt *Visits Remark Places* 200 Seeking a little easement of their swollen purses. 1876 Bancroft *Hist U S* III ix. 405 He promised its reduction to three shillings in the pound, an easement to the landed interest of five hundred thousand pounds

† b *Dogs of easement* dogs employed to take up the chase in place of those that are spent. *Obs*

1616 Surfl. & Markh *Countr Farm* 692 Then also you must let slip some of your fresh dogs, or dogs of easement

† c. *spec.* The relieving of the body by evacuation of excrement; *concr*, a privy Phrases, *House, stool of easement*; *to do one's easement* *Obs*

c 1430 *Life St. Kath* (1884) 43 Schal þey [children] not .. make me foule wyth her kyndely esement 1513 *Bk Kervynge* in *Babees Bk* (1868) 283 And se the hous of hesement be swete and clene 1555 *Fardle Facions* I v 51 In the easemente of vrine, the men rowked doune 1580 Hollyband *Treas Fr Tong*, *Aller à la selle*, to go to the stoole of easement 1634 Harington *Salernes Regim* 3 Doing his easement 1712 Digby *Epicurus' Morals* 124 The soldiers found him in a House of Easement

† d *spec* Refreshment by food and repose; hence, comfortable accommodation, food and lodging; 'entertainment for man or beast' *Obs*

c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3384 He had ful nobil rest, With alkins esment of the best 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng* clxx 155 He wold not abyde in scotland in wynter season for esement of his peple 15 *Eger & Gr* 235 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I 361 Easment for me and my hackney 1523 Fitzherb *Surv.* 1 (1539) 5 A place of easement to put in cattel 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I 93 Meit and drink, fyre, claithis and easment 1820 Scott *Monast* xvi, He might have had less to complain of in respect of easements

2. Advantage, convenience, comfort, furtherance, assistance; formerly also, gratification, enjoyment. † *Common easement* · something done for the public benefit. *arch* or *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 3338 A place onestly ordainit for esmint of hir *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* vii viii 772 Wyth þare possessyounys and þare Rentis Wyth wont Fredomys and Aysyamentis *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr* I. xx 120 Into esement of him silf and also of his neiȝbour, a man mai singe, pleie, and lauȝe vertuosli 1581 W Stafford *Exam. Compl* 1 (1876) 16 The reparation of such wayes, brydges, and other common easements 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd & Commw* (1603) 212 Nature unwilling that humane life should want any easement, hath provided the labour of cammels 1791 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 283 To leave our . loose materials, stowed away in the store-room, was indeed a great easement to us 1818 Scott *Hrt Midl* xxxvii, I had the cast of a horse from Ferrybridge—and divers other easements.

b. *concr.* Something that serves for an assistance or convenience, *e g.* accommodation in or about a house, as rooms, sheds, or farm buildings

c 1400 Maundev xix 214 Schippes made with Halles & Chambres and other eysementes 1502 Arnold *Chron* (1811) 138 Easmentis fixed vnto houses or to soile 1609 Skene *Reg Maj*, *Act Robt I*, 26 That nane of them [our subjects] sall carie anie kind of armour or horse, or other aismentis, to the comon enemies of our Realme. 1703 Maundrell *Journ Jerus* (1721) 28 Without the assistance of such easements. 1771 Smollett *Humph Cl* II 48 The bills in their houses [in Scotland] say they have different easements to let.

3 The right or privilege of using something not one's own; esp in *Law*. (See quot)

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 22, I wille the seid Jenete terme of hire lyff haue esement of the kechene to make in hire mete, and esement of the welle in yᵉ yeerd 1598 Kitchin *Courts Leet* (1675) 210 A Way or other thing of easement. 1607 Cowell, *Easement*, esamentum, is a seruice that one neighbour hath of another by charter or prescription, without profite, as a way through his ground, or such like 1876 Digby *Real Prop* iii. 154 If the purposes for which the land of another are used merely tend to the more convenient enjoyment of another piece of land, the right is called an easement

Easer (*ī* zəɪ) [f Ease *v.* + -er] One who or that which gives ease or relief Hence **Ea'seress.**

1599 Greene *Alphons* (1861) 235 Farewell, Medea, easer of my heart 1610 Markham *Masterp* I. xcii 179 This is lenitiue and a great easer of paine 1631 *Celestina* xii 136 Easeresse of my paine, and my hearts joy! 1779 Johnson *Lett* (1788) II ccxxi. 82 The depository of her troubles, and easer of her bosom.

† **Ea'sierly**, *adv. Obs. rare.* Used for *easilier*, comparative degree of Easily.

1494 Fabyan vi clxxxvi 187 He myght the more easyerly optayne the possession 1661 Lovell *Hist Anim. & Min.* 146 The lesser are more moist, easierly concocted

Easily (*ī* zili), *adv* Formerly compared **easilier, -est**; also Easierly Forms: 4 aisieliche, eseliche, eesely, eesili, 4–5 esely, esili, esyly, 5–6 easely, 6 easly, easilie, 6– easily. [f. Easy *a* + -ly 2]

1 Comfortably; without pain, discomfort, or anxiety, luxuriously, self-indulgently.

c 1300 *St Brandan* 395 Ȝe schulle wende, Al eseliche without anuy [*MS Laud* 108, 106 (Hallw) *has* aiseliche] *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 20 To disceyue men in gostly goodis and worldly, and norischen hem esily in synne *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 471 Vp on an Amblere esily [*v r* esely] she sat. *c* 1440 *York Myst* xlviii 298 Belyve ȝe brought me of þe beste And made my bedde full esyly 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz* xii § 3 Persons seeking only to live easily, and to leave their honest Labour 1600 Shaks. *A. V L.* iii ii 339 The one sleepes easily because he cannot study. *Mod.* The patient rested much more easily last night.

2. Without constraint or stiffness; smoothly, freely.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P R* v iii, Þis puppis [the hinder part of the brain] is harde þat þe synewis of meuynge meue þe eseloker [1535 easelier] and þe soner 1535 Coverdale 2 *Sam* xx. 8 A swerde. which wente easely out and in 1599 Shaks *Much Ado* v i. 159 Sir, your wit ambles well, it goes easily *Mod* The window-frame fits quite easily.

† 3. Without hurry; deliberately, gradually. Also, calmly, quietly. *Obs*

1384 Chaucer *H Fame* 1675 That through the worlde her fame goo Esely and not to faste. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 2208 When Priam hade his prologe preched to ende, Ector hym answarede esely and faire *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housek. Ord* (1790) 473 Let hit renne thorugh esiliche 1483 *Vulg. abs Terentio* 7 b, Bere esily thy harme & it shall greue the the lesse. 1611 Tourneur *Ath Trag* II iv, I am acquainted with the way Lets easily walke 1695 Ld Preston *Booth.* I. 9 She reach'd her Hand easily towards my Breast.

4 With little exertion, labour, or difficulty

c 1384 Chaucer *H Fame* 1929 So great a noyse . Men myght hyt have herd esily to Rome *c* 1400 Maundev xiv 160 The poyntes [of these contrefetes] wil breken lightly, and men may esily pollische hem *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. ix 46 Withoute the clerkis lay persoones schulen not esili listli and anoon haue the dew vndirstonding of Holi Scripture 1538 Starkey *England* II ii. § 12 (1871) 190 By thys mean the controuersys schold easelyar be pacyfyd 1550 Veron *Godly Sayings* (1846) 9 Whyche thing we may easly se in the histories of the olde auncyent Jewes 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* I. xiv. 65 Nothing is more easily broken than a mans word. 1728 Motteux *Quix* (1733) II 178 Who might easiliest get out of the City 1878 Jevons *Prim Pol Econ* 29 It is a better rule not to put off till to-morrow what we can do more easily to-day

b In phrases like *easily possible, it may easily happen*. Also *easily* (= beyond question) *first*, after L. *facile princeps.*

1590 Swinburn *Testaments* 145 They are more straung, nor easilie like to happen 1599 Shaks *Much Ado* I. i 75. 1674 N Fairfax *Bulk & Selv* 96 We name things according to what they oftenest or easiliest do seem to us to be 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* xlix 6 He as easily last among the poets As thou surely the first among the pleaders. 1883 W Blaikie in *Harper's Mag* Nov. 907/1 Harvard has easily the finest gymnasium in the world

5 With little resistance or reluctance

1649 Milton *Eikon* Wks 1738 I 392 The House of Peers gave. easily [their consent] 1656 Ridgley *Pract Physic* 56 If it come from the Brain it [a Catarrh] afflicteth easily, long and continually 1721 Steele *Spect.* No. 153 ¶ 4 Youth catches Distempers more easily [than Age]. 1725 Desaguliers *Fires Impr* 38 They easily bear with the smothering Heat of Stoves 1725 De Foe *Voy. round W.* (1840) 24, I had too easily, and, I may say, too weakly, put that to the vote 1871 Tennyson *Last Tourn* 401 [He] had thought He loved her. wedded easily But left her all as easily

† 6. Preceded by *but*. In a listless or indifferent manner; hence, in a trifling degree; with poor success, indifferently, meanly, poorly. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk Noblesse* 29 Some peple endowed with worldly goodes, can not depart but easily withe finaunce 1476 Sir J. Paston in *Lett* 776 III 162 The Frenshe Kynge cherysshith hyr [Queen Margaret] butt easelye 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 16 Some nonnys kepe theyr vyrginite but easely. *Ibid* 34 For lacke of tethe I cham my meate but easily 1536 *Remed Sedition* 16 Can they here goddis lawes, ye though they be but easily preached, and not abhorre sedition ?

7. (Made) in such a manner as to be easy

1599 Hakluyt *Voy* II ii 75 The staires . are so easily made, that one may go them vp and downe a hors-backe

Easiness (*ī* zines). [f Easy + -ness] The state or quality of being Easy (in any of its senses)

1 Freedom from discomfort or anxiety.

1691 Ray *Creation*, The rest and easiness we enjoy when asleep

2. The quality of being easy in attitude, behaviour, style, etc.

1567 Drant *Horace's De Arte Poet* A j, I followe flowinge easynes, my style is clearely marde 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 343 Her Easiness of Behaviour makes him secure of acceptance *a* 1791 Wesley *Wks.* (1830) XIII. 378 Perspicuity, purity, propriety, strength and easiness, constitute a good style 1841 D'Israeli *Amen Lit.* (1867) 551 Virgil .. wanting much of that natural easiness of wit that Ovid had.

3. Indolence, carelessness, indifference

1582 Sidney *Def. Poesie* (Arb) 49 They are full of very idle easines 1602 Shaks *Ham* v. i 75 1699 T C[ockman] *Tully's Offices* (1706) 207 Ruin'd by his Easiness and Neglect 1825 *Houlston Tracts* I xxx 3 There was no reason for deferring it, but only just his easiness.

4. The quality of not being difficult or burdensome; facility.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v lvii. (1495) 172 Many and dyuerse boones ben in the body and that for easynesse of mouynge. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 727 No man should with too much easinesse be promoted without witnesses. 1602 Shaks *Ham.* iii iv 166 Refraine to night And that shall lend a kinde of easinesse To the next abstinence. 1616 Surfl. & Markh *Countr. Farm* 320 The easinesse of the purchase makes the profit so much the greater. 1800 Stuart in *Wellington's Disp* (1877) 575 Besides easiness of conquest, they would find wealth

5. The quality of not being harsh or exacting; gentleness, indulgence, kindness

1483 *Vulg. abs Terentio* 20 a, To holde chylder vndir wyth shame & gentilnes sofnes or esynes 1611 Beaum & Fl. *Maid's Trag.* iv. 1, Do you raise mirth out of my easiness? 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* iv xliv 347 The Easinesse of our Saviour, in bearing with offences, etc 1748 Butler *Serm* Wks 1874 II. 304 That easiness of temper, which is expressed by the word good-humour 1862 Trench *Mirac* xxiii 344 Behind a seeming severity lurks the real love, while under the mask of greater easiness selfishness lies hid

† 6. The quality of being easily influenced; in bad sense, credulity, want of firmness, fickleness

a 1619 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng* (1626) 35 The King. working vpon the easinesse of his youth, and ambition 1674 *Ch & Court of Rome* 12 Persons who practised upon their easiness 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr* II. 496 The Envy and Spight of the Chief Priests and Pharisees, The Easiness and Fury of the Common People *a* 1797 H Walpole *Mem Geo II*, (1847) III. vii. 174 All made advantage of English easiness and dissipation.

Easing (*ī* zɪŋ), *vbl sb* 1 [f. Ease *v* + -ing 1.]

The action of the verb EASE. Mostly gerundial. Also † *easing-chair*, a nightstool

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas Fr Tong, Allegeance*, an easing or succouring 1598 SHAKS *Merry W* II II 179 For easing me of the carriage 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 757 The Staying and Easing of the Tooth-ach 1627 CAPT SMITH *Seaman's Gram* XI 54 The easing of her Masts and Shrouds, for some ships will saile much better when they are slacke 1718 HICKES & NELSON *Y Kettlewell* II § 40 149 The Easing and Pleasing many of his Poor Subjects 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* III 3 Oct, The doctor found Frogmore enthroned on an easing-chair 1823 P NICHOLSON *Pract Build* 195 The taking away of an angle, of the rail, is called by workmen the easings of the rail 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II VIII. II § 1 649 Easing and starting are of course the exact opposites of each other

Easing (*ī* zɪŋ), *vbl sb.*[2] *Obs* exc *dial* Forms 5 **esyng**, 9 *dial* **yeazin**, 6– **easing** [contracted form of EAVESING.] = EAVESING 2. Also in *comb.*, as *easing-drops*, *-sparrow*.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1522 Euen als þe esynges 3ode ouer be þe costez. 1483 *Cath. Angl* 117 An Esynge, *domicilium*, *tectum* 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 597 He lay without doors, under the easing of the House. 1611 *Manchester Court Leet Rec* (1885) II 267 Anoyed by the water wch cometh from the easinge of the howse 1781 J HUTTON *Tour Caves* Gloss. (E D S), *Easings*, eaves. 1857 J SCHOLES *Jaunt* 31 in *Lanc Gloss* (E D S), See yo, 'Lim, hoo 'sed to me, iv ther is nah o felley peeorcht on th' yeavin's wi' o choilt in his arms 1881 *Leicestersh Gloss* (E D S), *Easings*, eaves, more particularly the eaves of a stack or rick

Easing (*ī* zɪŋ), *ppl a.* [f. EASE *v.* + -ING[2]] That eases.

a 1665 J GOODWIN *Filled w. Spirit* (1867) 39 He did it upon lightening and easing circumstances.

Easki, early variant of ASK.

† **Ea·sle.** *dial.* Also 1 **ysle**, 4 **hise-**, **huysseles**, 5 **iselle**, **isyl**, **ysyle**, 6 *Sc.* **isill**, 8–9 *Sc.* **aizle**. [OE *ysle* (app wk. fem), cogn w. ON *usli* wk. masc, embers, perh. f Aryan root **eus* to burn, whence L *ūr-ēre* The mod forms *easle* (17th c *ēz'l*), *aizle*, are phonetically anomalous] Hot ashes or cinders; see quot

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2553 (Gr) Bearwas wurdon to ascan and to yslan *a* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 146 *Faudla*, ysle *c* 1325 *Gloss W de Bibleswo* in Wright *Voc* 171 *De falemetches*, from hiseles [*v r.* huysseles] *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 266 Isyl of fyre, *faudla* *c* 1483 *Cath Angl*, Aiselle, *favilla*, or a sperke 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. I 125 Had sytten still, 'mang the assys cauld And lattyr isillys of thar kynd cuntre. 1691 RAY *N C Wds* Pref 4 (E D S) We in Essex use Easles for the hot embers (or as it were burning coals) of straw only. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* XIII, She fuff't her pipe wi' sic a lunt. An aizle brunt Her braw new worset apron. 1874 *N & Q* 10 Oct. 290 So as to receive and enclose the falling aizle, as well as the wax or tallow of the candle.

Hence † **easle-cake**, a cake baked in the ashes

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 261 Isylkake, or chesekake, or eykake bakyne vndyr askys.

† **Easse.** *Obs.* exc. *dial* Also 9 **ease** An earthworm

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict*, *Lombrie*, an easse, an earth worme. 1598 FLORIO, *Lumbrico*, little easses or earth-wormes. *Mod Devonsh Dial., Eases*, worms.

Ea·ssel, *adv. Sc* Also **easel**, **eissel**. [f EAST, the mode of formation is obscure] Eastward, easterly. Hence **eassel-gate**, **-ward**

1820 HOGG *Browne of Bodsb.* I 12 (Jam) The wind being eissel. 1825 SCOTT *Guy M* i, 'O, if ye get to eassel and wessel again, I am undone' 1826 — *Antiq.* I. VII 162 'Weave yourself a wee easel-ward' 1829 — *Guy M. note* v, Dandie Eassil-gate, Dandie Wassail-gate had their names from living eastward and westward in the street of the village.

Ea·ssin, *v. Sc.* Also **easten**, **eisen**, **-sen**. [? repr. OE **æxnan*, **æhsnan*, f. *oxan-*, **ohsan-*, Ox, cf. ON. *kýr yxna* 'a cow in heat' (Vigf.)] a Of a cow: To desire the male. b. *fig.* To desire strongly. Hence **Eisning** *vbl sb.*

1661 *Act Chas II*, VII. 183 (Jam.) Fiftie sex calves, which within three years .would have eisened 1725 PENNECUIK *Tweeddale* 15 (Jam) The country people call this plant .. Eastning wort, which they affirm makes cows come to bulling *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1789) II 42 (Jam) Ye'll weet mony a drouthy mou', That's lang a eisning gane for you, Withouten fill, O' dribles frae the gude brown cow.

East (*īst*), *adv*, *sb.* and *a* Forms: α. 1 **éastan** (*Northumb.* **éasta**), 3–4 **esten** β. 1–2 **éast**, 2–5 **est**, 3 **æst**, (4 **yeast**), 4–5 **este**, 4–6 **easte**, **eest**, 6 *Sc* **eist**, 3– **east** [repr two distinct forms in OE., both of which occur only as adv or in composition (1) OE *éastan* = OS *östan(a* (Du *oost*), OHG. *östana*, (MHG *östen(e*, mod. G *osten*), ON. *austan* :—OTeut **aus-to-nō* 'from the east', f. base **aus-* dawn (found in L. *aurōra* :—**ausōsa*, Lith *auszrà*, Skr *ushās* dawn, Gr *αὔριον* :—**αὐσριον* morning) + double suffix, as in OE *hin-da-n* from behind. (2) OE *éast*, in compounds repr. OTeut. **aus-to-* (see above), but as adv. perh shortened from **éaster* 'toward the east' = OS., OHG. *östar* (Du *ooster-* in compounds), ON *austr* advbs —OTeut. **aus-tr-*, f. **aus-* + suffix, as in OE. *hinder* backwards; cf ON *austr* sb masc. (gen *austrs*), Goth. **Austragutôs* Ostrogoths. A trace of the lost OE **éaster* appears in the adj. (compar) *éasterra* more easterly, also in certain place-names, as *Easton-ege*, Eastry; cf 'Alduulfus rex Estranglorum' Bæda *H E* IV XVII

As a nautical term the Eng word has been adopted into Romanic langs Fr, It. *est*, Sp., Pg *este*, Pg also *leste*.]

A *adv*

† **I** 1 [repr OE. *éastan*] From the east Also in OE *be éastan*, ME *be esten* eastward, sometimes as prep. with dat. = eastward *of*. Comb **eastan-wind**. see EAST-WIND

c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros* I i § 12 Be eastan Rine sindon Eastfrancan *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 806 (Gr) 3if wind cymþ westan oððe eastan *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 232 'Bihold,' cweð [he] bi esten. *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron. Langt.* (1725) 5 Grete talnage laid he þeron bi Esten.

II [repr. OE. *éast*]

2. With reference to motion or position: In the direction of the part of the horizon where the sun rises More definitely: In the direction of that point of the horizon which is 90° to the right of the north point; also *due* (†*full*) *east*.

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* I III (Bosw) Dæt ealond on Wiht is þrittiges mila lang east and west *a* 1000 *Boeth Metr* XIII 59 (Gr) Sio sunne norð eft and east Eldum oðeweð. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7270 We sa3henn æst in ure lond þiss newe kingess steorne. 1250 LAY 23223 Ferden heo æst ferden heo west 1473 WARKW *Chron.* (1839) 22 It [a comet] arose estei and ester, till it arose full este 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 35 b, Where it weneth to go east, it gothe west 1562 J HEYWOOD *Prov & Epigr* (1867) 41 Alwaie the longe east the shorter west 1611 BIBLE *Gen* XIII 11 Lot iourneyed East 1828 J. H MOORE *Pract Navig* (ed 20) 144 If the place be any distance east or west of Greenwich 1832 *Act 2 & 3 Will IV*, LXIV Sched O 38 A straight line drawn due east to a point one hundred yards distant.

b *About east*: in U. S slang 'regularly', in proper style, as it should be

a 1860 H BIGELOW *Lett* in *Family Comp* (Bartlett), I did walk into the beef and 'taters and things about east. 1864 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Wks. (1879) 232 To find out what was about east and to shape his course accordingly

3. quasi-*sb.* Preceded by prep. *from*, *on*, etc

c 1200 ORMIN 11258 All þiss middellærd iss ec O fowwre dalesss daledd Onn Est, o Wesst, o Suþ, o Norþ *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott Hom* 265 As swifte as þe sunne gleam þe scheot from est into west *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 2212 Fra est he broght a felauscap vnto þe feld of sennar.

B. *sb.*

1. subst use of A 2. The portion of the horizon or of the sky near the place of the sun's rising More definitely, that one of the cardinal points near which the sun rises

c 1180 *Newminster Cartul.* (1878) 118 Versus le Est *c* 1300 *St Brandan* 35 Towards þan Est so fus we wende 1340 *Ayenb* 124 Sleȝþe hit wereþ wyþ þet yeast be porueynge aye þe peril *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 143 Est, *orient* 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek* VIII 16 Fyue and twenty men turned their faces towarde the easte. 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* V. III 27 The gentle day Dapples the drowsie East with spots of grey. 1655 H VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I 65 Herbs sleep unto the East 1732 POPE *Ep Cobham* 64 The Wind just shifted from the East. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* XCV, And East and West .. Mixt their dim lights To broaden into boundless day.

b *To the east* (*of*): (situated) in an eastward direction (from).

1778 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I 431 If the countries had been situate to the east of those whose longitude mariners had ascertained. *Mod.* Barking is 7 miles to the east of London.

2 The eastern part of the world, the orient; the eastern part of a country, district, or town.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 3384 Þai held, þe landes þat war til-ward þe est. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel Wks. I. 339 Þre kingis camen afer out of þe east. 1482 CAXTON *Chron Eng* XXII 21 The real wey from the east in to the west was called watling strete 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek* XLV 4, I will delyuer y^e to the people of the east 1667 MILTON *P L* II. 3 Where the gorgeous East Showrs on her Kings Barbaric Pearl 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr* VI § 27 There was a general expectation in the east of a Messiah. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III III. (1872) 38 In the same East, men take off their sandals in devotion.

3. = EAST-WIND.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* XX 12 Where the sharp east for ever blows 1785 COWPER *Task* IV 363 The unhealthful East, That .searches every bone Of the infirm 1864 BRYANT *Return of Birds* IV, The blustering East shall blow

C. as *adj.* That is situated in or adjacent to the eastern part of anything; that is towards the east; oriental, easterly. Formerly often used where *eastern* would now generally be preferred.

The adjectival use of the word arises from the analysis of compounds like OE *east-dæl* (see D. 1), the first element of which, having a virtually adjectival force, came to be regarded as a separable word.

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 5 [Christ] rad in et þan est 3ete þere burh. 1297 R. GLOUC (1810) 2 Temese by the Est syde *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 11395 A folk Wonnand be þe est occean. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV XIV. 156 Ethiope is departed in the Est partie, and in the Meridionelle partie. 1413 LYDG *Pylgr Sowle* V. XIV. 81 The sonne hastyd hym vpward toward the eest oryson. 1593 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* IV XI, The East and West Churches. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St* III. VII 167 An East window welcomes the infant beams of the Sun 1693 EVELYN *Compl. Gard* I. 30 There are four sorts of Expositions, the East, the West, the South and the North.

D In Combination

1. Combined with sb, as in † **east-deal**, eastern part; † **east-half** [cf. ON *austr-halfr*], eastern or easterly side, † **East-man** (see quot); **east-sea**, a sea on the east side of a country, or in an eastern region of the world; formerly also as the proper name of the Baltic [= Ger *Ostsee*]. See also EAST-COUNTRY, -END, -LAND, -WIND, ESTRICHE (The combs of this class still in use are now commonly written without hyphen, and *east* regarded as an adj)

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt II 2 We ȝe sawon hys steorran on *east-dæle *c* 1200 ORMIN 16400 Æstdale off all þiss werelld 1ss Anatole ȝehatenn *a* 1300 *E E Psalter* CII[1] 12 How mikle estdel stand westdel fra 898 *O. E Chron* an. 894 Dæm monnum þe on *east healfe þære e wicodon. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3430 He sette a steorrne upp o þe lifft Onn æst halff off þiss middellærd. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 10581 He grauntid þo grete a graunt for to haue In the entre of the est halfe 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* II 68 The Oustmans, as one would say Esterlings or *Eastmen, came out of Germanie into Ireland *c* 890 K ÆLFRED *Bæda* I XII, Fram *east sæ oþ west sæ. *c* 1305 *St Kenelm* 18 in *E E. P.* (1862) 48 Temese [goþ] into þe est see. 1710 *Lond Gaz.* No. 4669/3 A Danish Frigot arrived from the East-Sea.

b Prefixed to names of countries or districts, usually with sense 'eastern portion of ..', as in *East Germany*, *East London*, often forming the recognized name of a political or administrative division, as *East Prussia*, *East Derbyshire*. Also prefixed to adjs of territorial signification, as *East-midland*, *East-central*; and to names of peoples, as *East-Goths* (= *Ostrogoths*), *East-Franks*

898 *O E Chron.* an. 894 Norþhymbre ond Eastengle hæf don aþas ȝeseald 1513–75 *Diurn Occurr* (1833) 40 Vpoun the xxvj day of September, the Homes wan east-Nisbet 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc* (1573) 196 The Eastgothes & Lumbardes, obtained Italy 1817 *Edin Rev* XXIX. 49 The East-insular tribes have a chivalrous abhorrence of personal abuse 1841 W SPALDING *Italy & It Isl* II 55 The East-Goths had a strongly monarchical constitution

2 With ppl. adj, as † *east-surprised*, **east-bound**, eastward bound (chiefly in America of railway traffic).

1599 NASHE *Lent Stuffe* (1871) 29 By the proportion of the east-surprised Gades. diuers have tried to configurate a twin-like image of it 1881 *Chicago Times* 12 Mar, The east-bound express was held at North Platte 1882 *Times* 22 Mar 5/3 East bound freight rates

3 *East-south-east*, *East-north-east*: the points of the compass distant 22½° from due East; *East-by-South*, *East-by-North* the points distant 11¼° from due East Used as sb., adj, and adv

1555 EDEN *Decades W Ind* I VI (Arb.) 87 An Eastsouth easte wynde arose 1594 DAVIS *Seaman's Secr.* (1607) 14 East and by north raiseth a degree in sailing 102 leagues and a mile 1713 *Lond Gaz* No 5141/3 A Sand lies almost East and by South, half Southerly from the Spurn Light 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 84 We then stood away east, and east-by-north *Ibid.* 302 [We] stood away east north-east *Ibid* 335 A much larger river which ran east by-south towards the sea 1742 WOODROOFE in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. II XXIII. 98 A light breeze springing up at east south east, we weighed 1849 DANA *Geol* IX. (1850) 489 The course of a fissure is east-by-north

East (*īst*), *v* [f prec] a *intr.* To move, turn, or veer towards the east. Cf EASTING *vbl sb* b *refl* To orientate, find out one's true position

1858 O BROWNSON *Wks* V 202 He must make many a turning before he can east himself

Ea·st-country. An eastern country: in 18th c. applied spec to the region of the Baltic; cf EASTLAND, ESTRICHE Also *attrib.*

1701 J. LAW *Counc. Trade* (1751) 141 Since by them they will be capable of receiving corn in the east countrys 1709 *Lond Gaz* No 4604/4 Will be exposed to publick Sale about 730 Quarters of East-Country Wheat 1710 *Ibid.* No 4708/4 Inquire at the Works, or Royal Exchange East Country-Walk in Exchange Time 1719 W WOOD *Surv. Trade* 120 Our Trade to the East Indies and East Country is as free to us as ever.

† **Eastee-man.**

1681 E WHITAKER *Ignoramus Just* 18 To turn Informer, Promoter, or Eastee-man, unless in case of a Riot, or such like, the Constable can do no such thing but at his own Peril.

† **Ea·sten,** *a. Obs.* Forms. 3 **æsten**, 6 *Sc.* **estin** [f EAST + -EN; cf. NORTHEN. In quot. 1205 the reading *æsterne* (EASTERN) has been suggested; in quot. 1549 the word may possibly represent OE *éastan*: see EAST] a Belonging to Eastern countries; b Coming from the east, easterly

c 1205 LAY. 27393 Eorles and dukes eke of æstene weorlde. 1549 *Compl Scot.* VI (1872) 62 The . cardinal vynd callit subsolanus quhilk the vulgaris callis estin vynd.

Ea·st-e·nd. The easterly extremity of anything In mod use often *spec* The eastern part of London. Hence **Ea·st-e·nder,** an inhabitant of the East End

O. E. Chron. an 893 Se mupa is æt þæs miclan wuda east ende þe we Andred hatað *c* 1205 LAY. 28305 Þæ wind him gon wende, & stod of þan æst ende *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 12521 Toward þe est end of þis lande. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* XXIX, What we are doing in the East-end 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Aug 11/1 The stereotyped East ender of London 1886 *Ibid* 28 Apr 1/1 The East-enders have several advantages over the West-enders.

Easter (*ī* stəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms. 1 (as pl.) **éastron**, **-un**, **-an**, **-u**, **-o**, *Northumb* **éastro**, **óstro**, **óostru**; (as sing.) **éastre**, *Northumb.* **óstro**; (as sing.) genit. (as pl.) **eastreno**, **-ana**, **eastra**; (as sing.)

éastran, *Northumb.* éastres, éostres; 2 eastran, eastren, 3, 5 eastre, 3–6 esterne, 4–6 ester, (4 hestern), 5 aster(e, estren(e, eesterne, estryn, 6 estur, 6– easter. [OE *éastre* wk fem = OHG *ôstara*, more freq. in plural *éastron*, corresponding to OHG *ôsteron* (MHG, mod G *ostern* pl.), the strong forms occas appearing seem to have been derived from the combining form *éastor-*. Bæda *Temp Rat* xv derives the word from *Eostre* (Northumb. spelling of *Éastre*), the name of a goddess whose festival was celebrated at the vernal equinox, her name (:—OTeut. **austrôn-* cogn w. Skr *usrā* dawn, see EAST) shows that she was originally the dawn-goddess]

1. One of the great festivals of the Christian Church, commemorating the resurrection of Christ, and corresponding to the Jewish passover, the name of which it bears in most of the European langs. (Gr. *πασχά*, ad Heb *pésah*, L. *pascha*, Fr *Pâques*, It *Pasqua*, Sp. *Pascua*, Du. *pask*) According to the modern rule it is observed on the first Sunday after the calendar full moon—i.e 'not the actual full moon, but the 14th day of the calendar moon' (Bp. Butcher)—which happens on or next after 21 March In ordinary language *Easter* is often applied to the entire week commencing with Easter Sunday

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Beda* v. xxi Ic ðas tide Eastrena ecelice healdan wille *c* 1050 *Ags Gloss* in Wr-Wulcker 471 *Phase*, eastran *a* 1123 *O E Chron* an 1101 Heold se cyng Heanrig his hired . to Eastran on Winceastre *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 101 Þe þre dage biforen estre [ben] cleped swidages *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 3288 Ðor-of in esterne be we wunen Seuene siðes to funt cumen *c* 1300 *St Brandan* 148 Ther ȝe shulle this Ester beo 1389 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 35 Þe soneday fourtnyght after esterne *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod* 785 Þis miracle was þus y do, In þe Astere nexste after hurre body dyenge *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 143 Eesterne, *Pascha* 1450–1530 *Myrr Our Ladye* 278 From passyon Sonday tyl Esterne 1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng* CCXXXIII 254 The clergye wold not graunte vnto Estre next comyng 1593 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* IV XI, Keeping the feast of Easter on the same day the Jews kept theirs 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist* II. 55 The Springtime, wherein the Feast of Easter was celebrated 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr* II VIII 129 The first festival that was observed was Easter. 1837 HOWITT *Rur Life* VI IV. (1862) 432 Easter was the great festival of the Church.

†**2** The Jewish passover. *Obs*

971 *Blickl Hom* 67 Hælend cwom syx dagum ær Iudea eastrum. *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Mark XIV 1 Æfter twam dagum wæron eastron 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* IX XXXI (1495) 366 Ester is callyd in Ebrewe Phase, that is passynge other passage 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* XLV 21 Vpon yᵉ XIIII daye of the first moneth ye shal kepe Easter 1563 *Homilies* II. *Whitsunday* I. (1859) 453 Easter, a great, and solemne feast among the Jewes 1611 BIBLE *Acts* XII 4 Intending after Easter to bring him foorth

3. *Comb* and *attrib*

a. Obvious combinations: in sense 1, as *easter-festival*, *-gambols*, *-holidays*, *-lamb* (see also b), *-morning*, † *-morrow*, † *-pence*, *-Sunday* (*-Monday*, *-Tuesday*, etc), *-tide*, *-time*, *-week*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel. Wks. II 133 On Eester monedai 1460 in *Pol Rel. & L Poems* (1866) 249 He ros on estryn morwe *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* lxii 266 (Add MS) Our Lord Jhesu Crist, the whiche many desire for to norisshe, and namly in Esterne tyme 14 *Prose St Brandan* (Percy) 39 A place lyke Paradyse wherein they shold kepe theyr Eestertyde 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 66 Ther we a bode Ester evyn, Ester Day, And also Ester munday Ester Tewysday we Departyd 1676 MARVELL *Mr Smirke* Wks. 1875 IV. 11 [Some] would have ventur'd their coffer-farthing, yea their Easter-pence by advance 1722 *Lond Gaz* No 6052/1 The Easter-Holidays having passed. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III XXVIII, How there the Easter gambols pass. 1826 in Cobbett *Rur Rides* II 193 The house-lambs and the early Easter-lambs. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Apr. 5/2 The weather this Eastertide is bright.

b. Special combs., as **easter-book**, an account-book for recording **easter-dues**; **easter-dues**, money payable at Easter to the parson of a parish by the parishioners; **easter-eggs**, eggs painted in bright colours, which it was (and, by a partial revival, still is) customary to present to friends at Easter (= PACE-EGGS); **easter-eve**, †**-even**, the evening, and hence the day, before Easter-Sunday; †**easter-lamb**, the paschal lamb; **easter-offering** = *easter-dues*; formerly also used for the paschal sacrifice; †**easter-supper**, the passover; **easter-taper** [L. *cereus paschalis*], a taper used in church ceremonies at Easter. Also EASTER-DAY.

1546 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 10 Item the *Easter Booke communibus Annis, lxvjs viijd.* 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St* III XXV 229 Necessity will make him study his Easter-book more then all other Writers. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I 426 **Easter Eggs* .pass about at Easter week under the name of *pask*, *paste*, or *pace* eggs *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 95 On *ester euen gon abuten þe fantston. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol.* V (1617) 391 That one Sabboth or Saturday which falleth out to bee the Easter-eue. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I 66 Vpon Easter even we were called vnto the tent 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Esdr.* VII. 10 They that came out of captiuyte, kylled the *easter lambe 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXX 481 Jesus the true Easterlamb 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II 339 Iosue offrede þe *Esteroffryng 1818 BENTHAM *Ch Eng* 422 Were it only by Easter-offerings 1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm Par. Mark* XIV. 15 There prepare you for vs our *easter souper.

1848 *Secret Soc Mid Ages* 361 The bone. he had filled with the wax of an *Easter-taper, and with incense 1818 CRUISE *Digest* II 477 The fine levied in *Easter term 1697

Easter, *sb.*2 *dial.* Forms· 6 astire, 9 ester, 7– easter. See also ASTRE [a OF. *astre*, *astre* (mod F. *âtre*) hearth.] (See quot)

1541 *Schole-house of Women* in Hazlitt *E P. P.* IV. 129 Bad her take the pot set it aboove upon the astire 1674 RAY *N. C Wds*, *Easter*, the back of the chimney or chimney stock. 1848 A. B *Leicestershire Wds*, *Ester*, back of the fire-place 'My hay .is as black as the Ester'

†**Ea·ster,** *a. Obs.* Also 4 ester, 6 *Sc* eister [perh comparative of EAST *a* (OE had *éasterra*), possibly suggested by Du. *ooster-* in compounds] Nearest the east; eastern (part of a country, a building, etc). Also in comb., as *easter-board*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (1865) I 257 Boemya is þe firste prouince of þat ester Germania 1513–75 *Diurn Occurr* (1833) 29 James Colvillis sone [was restorit] to his landis of eister Weymes 1591 HARINGTON tr *Ariosto's Orl Fur* XXIII VI, The dawning brake, and all the Easter parts were full of light 1622 R HAWKINS *Voy. S Sea* (1847) 117 This bay is all sandie and cleane ground on the easter part *Ibid* 135 One evening, being calme, and a goodly cleare in the easter-boord, I willed our anchor to be weyed 1708 *Lond Gaz* No 4430/4 The Town of Anstruther-Easter 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) I X 448 Covering it from north to south, that is, from the Easter to the Wester Scheld, with water. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort* x, He's keeping guard o'er Milnwood in the easter round of the tower

Ea·ster-da·y. For forms see EASTER [OE. *éastor-dæg*, f *éastor-* combining form of *éastron*, EASTER, some of the ME. and early mod. forms are f. the genit. or nom] Easter Sunday.

c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 45 Uwilc sunne-dei is to locan alswa ester dei *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 61 Forte þene þuresdai biforen estrene dai *Ibid* 99 Þis dai is cleped estre dai. 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* IX XXXI (1495) 367 Ester daye is tyme of gladnesse 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 180 On esterne day next folwyng 1480 CAXTON *Descr Brit* 29 He helde vnlawfully esterday 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr* (1884) 53 He sawe Criste rysen vpon Estern Day *a* 1641 SUCKLING *Ballad Weddung* Poems (1648) 38 No sun upon an Easter day Is half so fine a sight.

Ea·stering, *ppl a rare* [? f EASTER *a* + -ING 2; cf. *westering*] Shifting eastward.

1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* III. 202 As the eastering wind shall lead

†**Ea·sterling.** *Obs* exc *Hist* [app f EASTER *a* + -LING, prob after Du *oosterling*

The word seems not to have been found as Eng before 16th c In Anglo-French and Anglo-Lat *sterling(us*, *esterling(us* appear in the 13th c, but only in the sense of 'sterling penny' or 'pennyweight' (cf *libræ sterlensium*, *sterlensis monetæ* in Ordericus Vitalis, *a* 1142), in Matt Paris *moneta esterlingoriem* seems to mean 'the coinage of sterling pennies', not 'the coin of the easterlings', nor do AF phrases like 'vint soutz desterlings', 'cinkaunte mars desterlings' show that *esterlings* was understood to be the name of a people The antiquaries of the 16th and 17th c, however, assumed that the 'esterling' was so called as having been coined by the Easterlings or Hanse merchants, hence they use *easterling money* as a transl. of *moneta esterlingorum*, etc. See STERLING]

A native of the east.

1 *spec* A native of eastern Germany or the Baltic coasts; chiefly applied to the citizens of the Hanse towns

1534 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron* (1875) I 24 Alis Gray, and Wolfe, an Esterlinge. 1538 LELAND *Itin* VI. 57 Many Esterlinges were buried there 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy* I 6 Witland is apperteining to the Easterlings 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit.* IX XVII (1632) 878 1668 CHILD *Disc Trade* (ed 4) 127 The Danes, Swedes, Holsteiners, and all Easterlings, who import Eastern Commodities 1662 FULLER *Worthies* I XXIII 67 The High-Dutch of the Hans Towns . (known by the name of Easterlings) 1771 GOLDSM *Hist Eng* I. 251 The city of Wexford, and the two adjoining districts were then in possession of the Easterlings

b attrib *Easterling money*. see etymology.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem* (1657) 184 Money coined in the East parts of Germany was called Easterling money. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 176 Guilhalda Teutonicorum is used for the fraternity of Easterling Merchants in London called the Stilyard. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng Improv* 145 A Tax being laid upon these Easterling Clothes 1871 J C ADAMS in C Davies *Metr Syst* III 122 The Rochelle and easterling pound was therefore the same

c A ship of Germany or the Baltic countries

1563 *Mirr Mag*, *Hastings* XXI 3 At hand whole fleet of easterlynges 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac Hib* XI (1821) 593 The ships that were descryed being a Fleet of Easterlings

d. [transl Anglo-L. *esterlingus.*] The weight of the easterling or sterling penny, a penny-weight, $\frac{1}{20}$ of an ounce.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 185 In a pound there ought to be eleven ounces, two Easterlings and one ferling, and the other allay.

2 *gen.* An inhabitant of an eastern country or district, also, a member of the Eastern Church. *arch*

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 279 b, In 1215 he [Pope Innocent III] helde a generall counsell in Laterane, wherin warre was declared agaynst the Easterlinges 1565 CALFHILL *Answ Treat Crosse* (1846) 156 John, the legate of the Easterlings, brought forth another reason 1577 EDEN & WILLES *Hist Trav* 230 b, The farre South asterlynges doe know this parte of Europe by no other name then Portugall 1609 HOLLAND *Amm Marcell* XXXI XVI. 431 The regiment of Easterlings [*Orientalis turmæ* i.e *Saracenorum*] got the upper hand 1649 JER TAYLOR *Gt Exemp* III XV 84 It was a custome of the Easterlings, and of the Roman Empire generally. 1688 BP. PARKER *Reasons Abrog. Test* 107 Mahomet gives them that name of Zabii, because they lay Eastward from Arabia, for so the Word signifies Easterlings 1816 SOUTHEY *Lett* (1856) III 19 Of all the Easterlings, the Persians are the worst 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw Ho* (1861) 4 One west country man can fight two easterlings 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II III 124 With Easterlings and his own country-folk they dealt

3 See quot.

1802 G MONTAGU *Ornith Dict* (1833) 161 *Easterling*, a name for the Smew

†**Ea·sterly,** *a.*1 *Obs* [f EASTER *sb* + -LY 1] Pertaining to Easter or to the passover

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Luke II 42 Hy foron to hierusalem to þam easterlican freolse *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 89 Ðas fifti dages fram þan esterliche deie beoð alle ihalȝode to ane herunge 1450–1530 *Myrr Our Ladye* 135 Pryncypally amongest these estirnly solempnytes

Easterly (ī·stəɹlı), *a* 2 and *adv* [? f EASTER *a.* + -LY, cf Du *oosterlijk* in same sense.] **A.** *adj.*

1 Situated towards the east

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram*, *Orientale*, easterlie 1609 DOULAND *Ornith Microl* 87, I would have the Easterly Francı to follow the best manner 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv* (1746) 85 Easterly Towns are more wholesome than the westerly 1751 PERCIVAL in *Phil Trans* XLVII 228 Condate being placed in the road to Mediolanum shews it to be easterly of Chester 1869 DUNKIN *Midn. Sky* 43 The most easterly part of this constellation

2 Coming from the east: chiefly of the wind, rarely of merchandise

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym* 399 Then kepe by itself an vnce of easterly saffron well beaten. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 662 Cold and Easterly Winds. 1772 DR RICHMOND in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) I 399 Going to Uppark in this easterly wind, has made me quite ill 1816 J SMITH *Panorama Sc & Art* II 43 The wind in the Atlantic is almost always easterly

B *adv.* In an eastern position or direction Of the wind. From the east, or a point nearly east

1635 BRERETON *Trav* (1844) 77 During this time the wind stood most easterly. 1691 *Lond Gaz* 2640/3 It blew hard Easterly 1691 RAY *Creation* II (1701) 195 To them that live more easterly 1820 SCOTT *Monast* III, To get into the little valley of Glendearg he had to proceed easterly

Easter-ma·giant, ma·ngiant. *dial.* In Cumberland, the green tops of Bistort (L *Polygonum Bistorta*) which are eaten (Britten and H)

†**Ea·stermost,** *a Obs* [f EASTER *a* + -MOST, in place of the earlier EASTMOST, cf *bettermost*, *uppermost*, etc. Now superseded by EASTERNMOST.] Most easterly, situated farthest to the east.

1555 EDEN *Decades W Ind.* (Arb.) 381 The eastermost tree is the hyghest 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* II 287 The Easter-most Hils of Tyre 1704 *Collect Voy. & Trav* III 51/2 The bigger Island is the Eastermost 1832 J C. HARE in *Philological Museum* I 175 The eastermost Pelasgian country on the Propontis

Eastern (ī·stəɹn), *a* and *sb* Forms. 1 éasterne, 3 estrin, 4 estren, estern(e, 6–7 easterne, 7– eastern [OE *éasterne* = OS *östrom*, OHG. *östrôni* (wind), ON *austrœnn*.—OTeut. **austrônjo-*, f **austr-* EAST; for the suffix *ônjo-* (? = L *-āneus*) cf *northern*, *southern*, *western*]

A. *adj*

1 Of or pertaining to the east side of the world, to countries in the East, or to the empire of the East; dwelling in the East, Oriental, *Eastern Church*· the great communion otherwise called the Greek Church. *Eastern question*: a general term for the political problems relating to Eastern Europe

a 1000 *Ags Gloss* in Wr-Wulcker 228 *Eoi magi*, easterne tungelwitegan *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 11388 A prophet of estrinland, hight balaam, crafti and bald 1593 HOOKER *Eccl Pol.* IV XI, His desire was that of the two the Easterne Church should rather yield. 1606 SHAKS *Ant & Cl* V. II. 311 Oh Easterne Starre 1732 POPE *Ess Man* II 27 As Eastern priests in giddy circles run 1892 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 82 The simple political conception of an eastern tale, a good-tempered despot with a sage vizier.

2 Lying towards the east, having a position relatively east; facing eastward

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. II 42 He [the sun] fires the prowd tops of the Easterne Pines 1667 MILTON *P L* IV 541 The eastern Gate of Paradise *a* 1719 ADDISON (J), The eastern end of the isle rises up in precipices. 1841 W SPALDING *Italy & It Isl* II. 28 The greatest names of the church continued to be found in the eastern quarter of the empire 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I § II. 74 A pale light now overspread the eastern sky

b Having an eastward direction. *rare.*

a 1719 ADDISON (J), A ship at sea has no certain method in either her eastern or western voyages

3 Of the wind. Blowing from the east *poet.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 315 (Gr) Ðonne cymð on uhtan easterne wind 1590 SHAKS *Mids. N.* III II 142 Fan'd with the Easterne winde 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I (R) When eastern breezes yet enervate rise 1842 TENNYSON *Audley Crt* 52 She was sharper than an eastern wind

B *sb.* **a** An inhabitant of the East; an oriental. **b** A member of the Eastern Church.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Job* (Thwaite) 167 (Bosw) Se wer wæs swiðe mære betwux eallum easternum. 1862 J GADSBY in Spurgeon *Treas Dav* Ps CXIX 136 Most of the easterns shed tears much more copiously than the people of Europe 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng Ch* 60 S Meletius remained in the communion of the Easterns 1884 *Graphic* 4 Oct 360/2 These degenerate Easterns, who..rush at and devour French novels of the lowest type

Hence **Ea·sterner** (U S), an inhabitant of one of the eastern or New England states.

1864 Lowell *Bigelow P* Wks (1879) 246 One hears such not seldom among us Easterners.

Easternly (ī'stəɹnlɪ), *a* & *adv* [f prec. + -LY]

† **A** *adj.* Situated to the eastward, or on the east side, of the wind, blowing from the east, = Easterly. *Obs*

1594 Blundevil *Exerc* VIII (ed. 7) 790 You shall easily draw the Easternly Meridians 1614 Ralligh *Hist World* I 39 These hottest regions of the world are refreshed with a daily gale of Easternely wind 1688 *Lond Gaz.* No. 2325/1 Volhinia, the most Easternly Province of Lithuania.

B. *adv.* † **a** In an eastern position (*obs*). **b** In an eastern manner; after the fashion of the Easterns (*? are*).

1765 Michell in *Phil Trans.* LV 76 Somewhere about the place D, a little less easternly than the point of the sand 1883 *Athenæum* 9 June 724/1 Men who know nothing of the East and cannot think easternly.

Easternmost (ī'stəɹnməst, -moust), *a* [f as prec + -most, cf Eastermost, Eastmost] Situated farthest to the east, also (*nonce-use*), of a character most essentially oriental

1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol* (1875) II. III xli 418 The species are most numerous in the Easternmost islands 1859 Smiles *Stephenson* 51 The railway crosses this road close by the easternmost end of the cottage. 1861 Stanley *East Ch* i. (1869) 5 Easternmost of all the Eastern Churches, easternmost in thought and custom always, and easternmost in situation also 1884 *Law Rep* XIII. *Queen's B.* 675 The defendants' colliery is the easternmost in the group.

† **Ea st I'ndia.** *Obs.* exc. *attrib.* Formerly used = (*The*) East Indies. *East India Company* a company formed for carrying on an East Indian trade, especially the English company incorporated in 1600, and described in its charter as "The Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies", which from 1773 exercised political power in the East, and had the chief part in the administration of the affairs of Hindostan, till 1858, when the government was assumed by the Crown. *East India fly*, an East Indian species of Cantharis or blister-fly; *East Indiaman*, a ship of large tonnage engaged in the East India trade.

1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav* 187, I account so farre of East India, as is from eighteene degrees north to Cape Comrein 1655 E. Terry (*title*), A Voyage to East India. *a* 1691 Boyle *Wks.* VI. 192 (R.) Our own eight East India ships are all safe in our harbours. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3980/4 Lost a New East-India Company's Bond. for 150*l.* 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 31 P 2 A Boatswain of an East-India Man 1809 R Langford *Introd. Trade* 49 The East India Company was incorporated about 1600 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* xx (1862) 395 The crew of a West Indiaman or an East Indiaman

b. In Anglo-Indian use sometimes *attrib* = Eurasian.

1831 *Asiatic Jrnl.* New Ser VI. II. 106 Some elaborate speeches were delivered by members of the East-India community

Ea st I'ndian, *a.* and *sb* [f. as prec + -an.]

A as *adj* **1.** Of or pertaining to the East Indies.

1553 Eden *Treat New Ind* (Arb.) 8 The Ilandes of *Molucca* situate in the mayne Easte Indian Sea 1601 Holland *Pliny* I 105 From the coast of the East Indian sea.

2 In Anglo-Indian use, = Eurasian *a*

1831 *Asiatic Jrnl* New Ser VI II 106 The Calcutta East-Indian petition. 1849 *Calcutta Rev.* XI 74 The present situation and prospects of the East-Indian body.

B. as *sb* A Eurasian

1831 *Asiatic Jrnl.* New Ser. VI II 106 A meeting of East-Indians took place at the Town Hall. 1849 *Calcutta Rev* XI 74 The East-Indians obtained the privilege of sitting on the Juries

Ea st I'ndies. A geographical term, including Hindostan, Further India, and the islands beyond Opposed to the *West Indies* or Central American islands.

1598 Shaks *Merry W* I iii 79 They shall be my East and West Indies, and I will trade to them both *a* 1667 Cowley *Mistr* (1710) I 82 Mine her fair East-Indies were above 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX 252 The East Indies include also the islands of the Indian Ocean

Easting (ī'stɪŋ), *vbl sb* [f East + -ing 1.]

1. *Naut* 'The course made good, or gained to the eastward' (Adm Smyth).

1628 Digby *Voy Medit* (1868) 91 For easting and westing, great diligence is required not to fall into error 1684 *Bucaneers Amer* II (1698) 169 My whole easting I reckoned to be now 677 Leagues and ½ of a league 1748 Anson *Voy.* II IV (ed. 4) 233 Without hailing in for the main to secure our easting. 1781 Blagden in *Phil Trans* LXXI 339 We made some easting to keep clear of the dangerous shoals 1802 Playfair *Illustr Hutton The* 230 To compute from the observed bearings the amount of all the easting or westing 1860 L Bilton in *Merc Mar Mag.* VII. 289, I ran down my easting in 38° S.

2. An approach to an easterly direction; a sloping or veering eastwards Of a wind or ocean current: A shifting eastward of the point of origin, easterly direction

1855 Maury *Phys Geog. Sea* VII. § 344 That diurnal rotation does impart easting to these winds there is no doubt. 1862 Dana *Man. Geol* 539 In Maine the courses [of the rock-groovings] have an unusual amount of easting. 1865 *Pall Mall G* 25 Aug 12/1 This very *gregale* has there [at Malta] decided easting in it, and may well have blown St. Paul from Crete thither.

3 Of a heavenly body: The reaching the eastern point of its apparent daily path

1883 Proctor *Gt Pyramid* III 139 The easting, southing, westing, and northing of heavenly bodies

Eastland (ī'stlănd) [f East + Land]

1. a *gen.* An eastern country or district Now only *poet* † **b** *spec* (in 14th–17th c.). The lands bordering on the Baltic.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xxix 1 Witodlice þa he [Jacob] com to þæm eastlande *a* 1225 *Leg Kath.* 534 Wittiest ha weren of alle þe meistres þat weren in estlonde *c* 1325 *St Kenelm* 43 Of westsex & of humberlond, & of estlond 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xxix 1 Jacob thanne forth goon, cam into the est loond 15 . Lindsay (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (1814) 357 Mr. Normand Galloway . was in the eastland [1870 Morris *Earthly Par* III IV. 185 And emeralds from far east lands brought]

2 *attrib*

1379 *Mem Ripon* (Surtees) III 102 Et in iij Estlandborde [*i. e* planks from Norway] emp ad ponend subtus le Table .. *rad.* 1580 *Invent* (1815) 301 (Jam.) Item, in the chalmer of dens ane stand bed of eistland tymmer with ruf and pannell of the same *a* 1618 Ralligh *Inv Shipping* 10 South part of the Baltick, or Eastland Sea. 1668 Child *Disc. Trade* (ed 4) 12, I [illegible] who affirm . their [illegible] the Act of Navigation 1691 T H[ALE] *Acc New Invent* p. xix, Would send a great deal of Money for Eastland Fur 1703 *Lond Gaz* No. 3880/4 Two of the Convoys to our homeward-bound Eastland Fleet. 1727 W Maihir *Yng Man's Comp* 410 The Eastland Company enjoying by their charter the Trade of Norway, Sweedland, Poland 1734 Watts *Relig Jew.* (1789) 184 Phronimus, a considerable east-land merchant. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par* III 408 How goes it then, With him—thy kinsman, mid the Eastland men?

Hence | **Ea stlandish** *a*, *obs*

1605 Verstegan *Dec Intell* Ep Ded., High, Low, and Eastlandish Teutomcke

Ea'stling, *a.*, **-lings,** *adv Sc.* In 8 eastlin, -lins. [f. East + -ling, with adverbial genitive -*s* Cf Backlings.]

A *adj* Of the wind: Easterly **B** *adv.* In an easterly direction

1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, This [elm] shields the other frae the eastlin blast 1768 Ross *Helenore* 58 (Jam.) Ay hading eastlins, as the ground did fa' 1789 Burns *Let. J. Tennant* 7 This blae eastlin wind

Eastmost (ī'stmoust, -moust), *a* Also 6 *Sc* **eistmest.** [OE had *éastmest* adj, superl f East *adv.* + *-m-, -st,* suffixes (see -most), but continuity is not proved, and the word was prob. formed afresh at a later period] That is most easterly in position. Now *poet*, see Easternmost

1535 Stewart *Cron Scot* II 201 The eistmest part of Britane to the se 1587 *Wills & Inv N C* (1860) II 306 The eastmoste bed, next to the windowe, in the hye chamber 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc E Ind* I viii. 75 Bassora is the eastmost City in the Turkish Dominions 1825 Ld. Cockburn *Mem* I. 2 My father purchased the eastmost house on the south side of the Meadows 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* II III 12 Up the eastmost of the beech-slopes brown He turned

Eastre, var. Easter *sb* 1 & 2, also of Estre, *Obs.*

Eastward (ī'stwəɹd), *adv* and *a* [f East + -ward; OE had *éasteweard(e* adv., *éastanweard* adj, but the mod adj is probably merely a use of the adv.] **A** *adv*

1. Towards the east; in an eastern direction. **a** of motion

959 *Chart. Edgar* in *Cod Dipl.* VI. 8 Ðonon to holan dic eastwarde 1297 R. Glouc. 41 Þis Picardes þenne wende forþ Estward euer faste 1393 Langl *P Pl* C. II. 133 Alle þat han wel y-wroght wenden þey shulle Estwarde to heuene *c* 1440 *York Myst* XXVIII. 18 Whedir is he walked, Estewarde or weste? 1553 Eden *Treat New Ind* (Arb.) 9 Saylng Eastward by the coastes of Aphrica 1611 Bible 1 *Kings* xvii. 3 Get thee hence, and turne thee Eastward. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1840) 16 The plague began now to come eastward 1816 Playfair *Nat Phil* II 155 Ten of the stars have motions eastward, peculiar to themselves.

b of position, bearing, or aspect Also in *comb*, as *eastward-looking*

a 1000 *Boeth Metr* XVI 18 (Gr) Þonan Oð Indeas easteweardе 1393 Langl *P Pl.* C I 14 Esteward ich byhulde after þe sonne. 1535 Coverdale *Ezek* XL 10 The chambers of the dore eastwarde, were thre on euery side 1611 Bible *Gen* XIII 14 Looke Northward, and Southward, and Eastward, and Westward. 1878 Black *Green Past* II. II The eastward-looking branches of the great elms.

2. quasi-*sb.*

1695 *Lond Gaz* No. 3099/3 The 17th arrived the *Smirna* Factor from the Eastward 1725 Dl Fol *Voy round W* (1840) 318 It might empty itself to the Eastward 1828 J H Moore *Pract. Navig* 230 If a ship has been sailing to the eastward.

B. *adj* That moves or looks eastward.

824 *Chart Ecgberht* in *Cod Dipl* V 71 Ðonan on rihscmere eastanweardne *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 143 Estwarde, *orientalis* 1882-3 Schaff *Relig Encycl* II 903 The eastward posture in prayer 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 27 Mar 4/7 The Russians on their side are quietly prosecuting an eastward concentration

Ea'stwardly, *adv* and *a* [f prec. + -ly 1, 2]

A. *adv* **a** In an eastern direction **b.** Of wind: From an eastern quarter.

1667 H Oldenburg in *Phil. Trans* II 421 Another people, not far from these, Eastwardly, of a Dwarfish Stature 1747 Dobbs in *Phil Trans.* XLIV. 474 Behring sailed to the Isles of Japon, and from thence Eastwardly 50 German miles 1791 Smeaton *Edystone L* § 100 There is a breeze eastwardly 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 46 Continuing eastwardly along the coast

B *adj* a That has an eastern direction. b Of the wind That blows from the east.

1791 Smeaton *Edystone L* § 68 The wind was eastwardly 1805 Flinders in *Phil Trans* XCVI 258 The eastwardly winds appearing to have set in 1870 Proctor *Other Worlds* iv 108 *note*, Higher latitudes where the earth's eastwardly motion is less 1883 — in *Knowledge* 20 July 41/2 The body at P is carried eastward by the eastwardly motion of G.

Eastwards (ī'stwəɹdz), *adv* [f Eastward + *-s*, cf *backwards, upwards.*] = Eastward *adv.*

1517 Torkington *Pilgr* (1884) 38 The londe marcheth Estwardis to the kyngdom of Araby 1877 R. J More *Undr Balkans*, The corpse was laid feet eastwards

Ea'st wi'nd. ea'st-wi'nd. [OE. *éastan wind* see East A 1] The wind blowing from the east. In England and in New England proverbially bleak, unpleasant, and injurious to health, hence often *fig* In quots from or allusions to the Bible the fig sense refers to the scorching and destructive east wind of Palestine, Hence

East-winded *adj*

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss* in Wr.-Wülcker 143 *Subsolanus*, eastenwind 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R* XI. III (1495) 386 The Este wynde that hight Subsolanus. 1483 *Cath Angl* 118 þe Estewynde, *eurus.* 1535 Coverdale *Ezek* XVII 10 Withered as soone as ye east wynde bloweth. 1649 R Hodges *Plain Direct* 4 An East-winde may spoil a nest of yong birds 1722 De Foe *Plague* 262 It was to no more purpose to talk to them than to an East-wind 1860 Pusey *Min Proph.* 75 The east wind in Palestine is parching, scorching, destructive to vegetation, oppressive to man 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav* 53 [A nature] so steeped in sunshine that the east winds (physical or intellectual) of Boston assailed it in vain

1873 Miss Thackeray *Old Kensington* II 9 One bitter east-winded morning

East-wise, *adv.* (*nonce-wd.*) [f East + -wise] = Eastward

1882 E C. Baber in *Roy Geog. Soc Suppl. Pap.* I. I 115 The elegant northward meander with the graceful turn eastwise provided for it by cartographers

Easy (ī zi), *a* and *adv.* Forms 3-4 aisie, -y, ? eise, 3-5 eese, -i, -y, 4-6 esee, -ie, -y(e, (4 eisy, 5 eyse, 3eesy, hesy), 6-8 easie, -ye, (9 *dial.* yezzy, yeasy) 4- easy [a OF. *aisié* (mod *aisé*), pa. pple. of OF *aiser, aister* to put at ease, whence Ease *v* The development of the Eng senses has been affected by Ease *sb*, the mod Fr. uses of *aise* may also have had some influence]

I At ease, characterized by ease or freedom from pain or constraint.

† **1** At liberty, having opportunity or means (to do something). Cf Ease *sb* I

[Possibly *eise* in quot 1225 may be a distinct word, a. Fr *aise* at ease]

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 47 Offredde loc for him, alse he aisie was, gif he was riche wimman, a lomb gif he was poure two duue briddes. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 20 Et te one psalme 3e schulen stonden, 3if 3e beoð eise, [*v r* aise] & et te oðer sitten

2 Of conditions or state. Characterized by ease or rest, comfortable, luxurious, quiet

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 166 Worldly honour & aisy lif 1483 *Cath Angl.* 117 Esy; *otiosus, secundus* 1664 Evelyn *Kal Hort* (1729) 185 You vie Happiness in a thousand easy and sweet Diversions *c* 1680 Beveridge *Serm* (1729) I. 123 In the full enjoyment of all things that can make their life easy, pleasant and happy 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. 114 My Condition began now to be much easier to my mind. 18. Mrs. Browning *Lit Mattie* v, 'Twas a green and easy world As she took it

3. Of persons Free from physical pain or discomfort, or from outward annoyance or burden.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 143 Esy, *Quietus* 1695 Blackmore *Pr Arth* II. 741 The sick grow easie, and the feeble strong. *a* 1791 Wesley *Wks* (1830) XII 131 Mr W's radical cure I shall hardly try, I am very easy, and that is enough. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 256 Head easy, thirst and general indisposition continued 1809 *Ibid.* XXI 487 After an opiate he became easier.

4. Free from constraint or stiffness; chiefly of or with reference to bodily posture or movements Also *transf.* of manners or behaviour: Free from embarrassment or awkwardness. Also in phrase, *Free and easy* (see Free).

1483 *Cath Angl* 117 Esy of gate; *gracilis* 1656 H. More *Antid Ath* (1712) Gen Pref 17 That I might the more undisturbedly write the easie Emanations of mine own Mind 1680 Burnet *Rochester* 7 His conversation was easie and obliging. 1704 Rowe *Ulyss* I. i 77 Be easie, affable, familiar, friendly 1750 Earl Shaftesb. in *Priv Lett. 1st Ld Malmesbury* I 77 Handel is quite easy in his behaviour 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* XVI, Leicester, bowing to his rival with the easiest and most graceful courtesy 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc Amer* III 142 He was a most friendly personage, as willing as he was free and easy. 1850 Mrs Jameson *Leg. Monast Ord* (1863) 279 To an easy graceful carriage he added great skill in argument.

b. of written compositions: Showing no trace of effort; smooth, flowing Also *transf* Of a writer or thinker.

1711 Steele *Spect* No. 109 P 5 He sits with one Hand on a Desk writing and looking as it were another way, like an easy Writer 1713 *Guardian* No 15 (1756) I. 69 As there is an easy mien, and easy dress so there is an easy sort of poetry 1832 tr *Sismond's Ital Rep* VII 153 The light, elegant, and easy prose of his novels. 1880 L Stephen

Pope IV. 90 He could seldom lay aside his self-consciousness sufficiently to write an easy letter 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* IX 220 Easy and unstudied as his writing seems, it was the result of unintermitted trouble and varied modes of working

5 Not hard pressed · not hurried, gentle, said of motion, a breeze, a fire, etc. Also *Naut*, as *easy sail*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 284, I saugh comyng of ladyes nientene In . a ful esy paas 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III xvii (Tollem MS), To make þe syȝte perfit þis þingis beþ nedful, þe cause efficient and takynge hede, and esy meuynge [L. *motus mediocris*] *Ibid.* XIX lx (1495) 897 Oximell is sodde on easy fyre and softe vnto it be thycke *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 143 Esy, or softe, yn steryngе, *lentus* 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 795 They have a very slow and easie pace 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I 120 So to the Coast of Jordan he directs His easie steps 1704 J. CUNINGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1659 Fair and serene weather with easie Gales at S. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5450/2 We made an easie sail for the Maese 1834 CAUNTER *Orient. Ann.* I. 2 We coasted within four leagues of the land, under easy sail, with light breezes 1852 G. W. CURTIS *Wand. in Syria* I. 1. 8 The donkeys are like large dogs, and of easy motion. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk. Easy draught* The same as light draught of water. *Easy roll.* A vessel is said to roll deep but easy, when she moves slowly, and not with quick jerks

b *Be easy!* do not hurry, don't be so eager. Now considered an 'Irishism'.

1746 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* (1757) 26 That Gentleman advised the said *William Thompson* to be easy for a little Time. 1838 J. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 41 'Be aisy, be aisy! . and don't be after killin' him quite.'

6 Free from mental anxiety, care, or apprehension Phrase, *To make* (a person) *easy*.

1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus' Mor.* xx, Manage the rest of your affairs of Life With easie Conversation, void of Strife 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xx 363, I was perfectly easy as to the security of my effects 1722 — *Col. Jack* (1840) 208, I made her easy on that point 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. v. 187 Meer Causim was not easy upon the prospect of a connexion between the Emperor and the English 1885 SIR J. HANNEN in *Law Rep.* 10 *P. D.* 88 A sensitive girl, whose conscience was not easy on the subject

7 Fond of ease, averse to taking pains or thought; not strenuous, indolent; careless, thoughtless, unconcerned, = EASY-GOING

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. § 10. 3 The easie softnesses of religious affections 1650 — *Holy Living* II. (1727) § 79 For no easie, healthful and idle person was ever chaste 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 604 Easy Sloath. 1724 WATTS *Logic* IV. I. (1802) 371 In this easy view of things 1798 WORDSW. *Old Cumb. Beggar* 108 The easy man Who sits at his own door,—and . Feeds in the sunshine 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xiii. 251 They mark out for their prey the easy colonists 1871 ROSSETTI *Dante at Ver.* XVI, He'd meet them flushed with easy youth

8. (With mixed notion of 2, 3, 6.) In comfortable circumstances, well off. Also of 'circumstances', fortune

1701 *Col. Rec. Penn.* II. 41 To make them and their Posterity easie in all times to come. 1708 SWIFT *Abol. Chr.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 86 Such a rent as, in the modern form of speech, would make them easy 1721 BERKELEY *Prev. Ruin Gt. Brit.* Wks. III. 206 Men easy in their fortunes, and unprovoked by hardships of any sort 1726 BUTLER *Serm.* VI. 108 One in easie Circumstances. 1783 BURKE *Sp. E. Ind. Bill* Wks. IV. 59 These plots and rebellions are the offspring of an easy condition, and hoarded riches 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 46 Easy farmers display a variety of plate 1857 *Edin. Rev.* July, The 'easy' classes will contrive to furnish the governing classes of the country 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 160 He was in easy circumstances.

II 9 Conducive to ease or comfort: chiefly of appliances for repose See also EASY-CHAIR.

138 . *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 129 Þei slepyn ful soft in ful eesi beddis. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5609 Though he have lytel worldis goode, Mete & drynke, & esy foode 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxxviii [lxxiv] 234 Theyr lodgynge was not so easye nor large as thoughe they had ben at Parys. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. I. § 19 (1864) 104 Driven along at a moderate speed, in an easy carriage 1879 WALFORD *Londoniana* II. 105 An office much sought after as one of those 'easy cushions' reserved for the repose of men of merit or favourites of the great.

† b. Advantageous, affording convenience, satisfactory. *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) ii. 126 [A horse is] esy and prophetabyll 1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 34 Having all one common End of publick Good, they come after full Debates to easie Resolutions.

III. Causing little discomfort or obstruction.

10. Of the means, method, or object of an action · Presenting few difficulties; offering little resistance Const. *inf.* (act, less freq. pass.) or *of* followed by sb. denoting the action; also with the nature of the action contextually implied: of books, language; = easy to read, understand; of the soil; = easy to cultivate, etc.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 16557 (Trin.) Þei cut þis tre in two; þei fond hit good and esy to dele wiþ *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 202 Þis pater noster þat is best & most hesy of alle. 15 . *Frere & Boye* 76 in Ritson *Anc. Pop. P.* 38 The olde man was easy to please. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xlviii. 385 Vitalba hath long branches ful of ioyntes, easie to ploy 1582 CHARKE in *Confer.* IV. (1584) Cc iij, The place is easie Greeke. 1609 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIII. xiii. 482 Nothing is more eise and easie [*facilius*] to be knowne 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xviii. 89 From want of understanding this easie truth. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 240 Two ready and easie waies of procuring Atonement. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 283 Ploughing is an imitative Toil, Resembling Nature in an easie Soil. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 291 P 6 This part of a critick is very easie to succeed in. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 163 *note*, Those, which being in great collections are most easy of access 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. I. 11 Men are much more likely to discover easier methods of attaining any object 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. XII (1865) 314 The writings of Temple are, in general, after this easy copy 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* II. 31 The colors and scents are useful in making the flowers more easy to find

b. Of a road: That may be travelled without discomfort or difficulty Of a slope. Gradual, not steep

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1402 Þe way of dede semes large and eesy 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCXXXIV. 328 And all the other of the Companyons had more easy passage thanne those that passed the day before 1563 *Homilies* II. *Repentance* II. (1859) 536 An easie and short ladder, whereby we may climbe 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 3 Subdued the people unto him, & made easie way to the settling of his will. 1623 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. II. 17 At last, with easie Rodes he [Wolsey] came to Leicester 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 179 P 6 You mount by six easy steps 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VII. XX, Children of Earth, Whom I have guided here By easier passage

11. Of actions: Not difficult, to be accomplished with little effort. Frequently as complement when the subject is a vb. in the inf., = EATH I

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 245 For drede of lettyng of bettre occupacion þat is more liȝt or eisy 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. XX. (1495) 208 In olde men abstynence of meete is softe and easy. 1538 STARKEY *England* III. 69 Much easyar to spy ij fautys then amend one 1578 T. PROCTER *Gorg. Gallery* in *Heliconia* I. 81 As eese a broken Syve Should holde the dropping rayne 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 57 After taking of somewhat of easie Digestion 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 144 You must live after the spirit . and thats no easie thing to do 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 128 It is as easy to close the eyes of the mind as those of the body 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 144 The easier digestibility of animal food in man 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* VII. 151 It is of the nature of habit to make acts easier and easier. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle, Crit. Misc.* 196 It is easy to make a solitude and call it peace

12 Of persons and their dispositions: Moved without difficulty to action or belief, soon yielding, compliant; credulous *Lady of easy virtue* euphemistically for an unchaste woman.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. IV. 47 Not a whit, Your lady being so easy 1643 DENHAM *Poems* 169 An easy ear deceives, and is deceiv'd 1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* III. 1, An easie King deserves no better Fate 1697 — *Virg. Æneid* II. 261 With such Deceits he gain'd their easie hearts 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* III. 1, To which his easy nature, soon appeas'd, Invited me. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* V. I. (1849) 263 The great city seemed, like some fair lady of easy virtue, to lie open to attack, and ready to yield to the first invader 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 258 Juries were no longer so easy of belief.

† b. Not unwilling, ready. Const. *inf.* Now only with passive, as *easy to be entreated*, cf. 10 *Obs.*

1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* III. 83 When men ignorantly . do wrong, the wronged are to be easie to grant pardon. 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1848) 55 Hutchinson was neither easy to believe it, nor frighted at the example 1715 BURNET *Own Times* (1823) I. 529 He was too easy to enter into any employment that might bring him into favour. 1738 WESLEY *Psalm* CXVI. 5 How easy to forgive!

13 That is obtained with ease, with little effort or sacrifice.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 641 The Swain Receives his easy Food from Nature's Hand. *Ibid.* IV. 704 A Fault which easie Pardon might receive, Were Lovers Judges. 1785 COWPER *Tiroc.* 766 Disease or comes not, or finds easy cure 1856 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* (1876) II. XIV. 463 He obtained an easy pardon.

14 Of burdens or penalties: Not oppressive or painful. Of prices or conditions: Moderate, not burdensome

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* XI. 30 My ȝoc is swete, or softe, and my charge liȝt, or eisy. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* III. VI. (1483) 54 That hath graunted the to be purged with more esy peynes 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 47 Curators Engeyne ȝe not to ȝeesy penans, ne to strayt algat 1488–9 *Act 4 Hen. VII*, IX, They woll sell theym at none esier price. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* XI. 22 It shalbe easier for Tyre and Sidon at the day of iudgement, then for you 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* C1 b, Where Marble is to be had at easy rate, but where Copper is very dear. 1696 PEPYS *Diary* VI. 187 Secure it for me on the easiest terms you can. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 31 An easy fee of one shilling. *a* 1771 SMOLLETT *Love Elegy* 18 And bid the turf lie easy on my breast. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 251 He remained there in easy confinement 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* IV. 34 Peace was granted to him on the easy conditions of a nominal fine.

† b. Of persons · Not oppressive or severe, not exacting; lenient, gentle, cf. 12. In 18th c. also: Not difficult to 'get on' with [cf. Fr. *aisé à vivre*]

c 1325 *Body & Soul* (Laud MS.) in Wright *Mapes' Poems* 336 For I [the body] the [the soul] so ese fond the[r]fore couthe I nevere blinne *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 223 He was an esy man to yeue penaunce 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (1858) 70 Sche mad hir son more esy, and sesed mech his persecucion. 1483 *Vulg. abs Terentio* 30 b, Faders shuld be esy ande tendyr anemste theire chyldere. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 310 Pisistratus, a generous and easie Governour. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. I. 221 Supposing that the elector should refuse to be easy with the queen herself 1727 — *To very yng. Lady* Wks. II. II. 42 A shrew from Billingsgate would be a more easy and eligible companion.

† 15. Of small 'weight' or importance, insignificant, slight; not very good, indifferent. So *easy birth, easy capacity*; cf. dial. '*Easy*, idiotic' (East Cornw. Gloss.) *Obs.*

1468 SIR J. PASTON in *Lett.* (1874) II. 321 Thow I have govyn yow bot easy cause to remembyr me yet let me not be forgotyn 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 78 Holden vertuous though he were descendid but of esie birthe 1481 CAXTON *Tulle's Old Age* Hj, Of so grete age that he shold be of easy power of bodily strength to make werre ayenst Carthage 1491 *Will of Cliff* (Somerset Ho.), I shall leue but Esy good 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 147 b, Easy agrement followeth where women be maried not for loue but for good 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* (1877) 348 Wine that was but easie and so-so 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experiences* II. VII. 171 Shall one of us dirty creatures, frowne and be troubled moved by every small and easie occasion 1648 SYMMONS *Vind. Charles I*, 191 Though an easie capacity might foresee that they could do nothing by such an enterprize.

16. Not pressing hardly; loosely fitting, opposed to *tight*.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, V. III. 50 Is my beaver easier? 1601 — *All's Well* V. III. 278 This womans an easie gloue my Lord, She goes off and on at pleasure *Mod.* The coat is an easy fit An easy pair of slippers The nut of the screw is a little too easy

17 *Comm.* (opposed to *tight*) Of a commodity. Not much in demand; hardly maintaining its price. Of the state of the market: Not characterized by eager demand; showing little firmness in prices

1888 *Standard* 7 Apr. 2/8 (Trade report) Bacon is easier *Mod.* The money-market is easy.

18. In Whist *Honours easy*. said when the 'honours' are evenly divided (Merely *colloq.*, the technical phrase is 'honours divided')

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 26 July 103 If we have the worst of that, honours are easy

B *adv.* In an easy manner

1. Without difficulty. Chiefly in compar. or superl., now *colloq.* or *vulgar*.

1400 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 239 For esye he comun al esye ho ssuln wende 1564 *Brief Exam.* ***b, This thyng is easyer saide of you, then proued 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. VIII. 4 Three miles it might be easie heard 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* CIX, As easie might I from my selfe depart, As, etc. 1680 SIR R. FILMER *Patriarcha* III. § 12 The voice of a multitude is easier heard 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 279 The good man can easiest persuade himself that God is good. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIV. LXXXV, A wavering spirit may be easier wreck'd 1871 SMILES *Charac.* V. (1876) 134 All the easier led away by bad example.

† 2 In a very moderate degree *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 72 Many of the officers have be but esy vaileable to the defense of youre countre

3. Not tightly, with freedom of movement

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 204 P 2 Fit as easie as any Piece of Work 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* XLI, The bolts full easy slide.

4 *colloq.* At a leisurely pace, comfortably, without much trouble, in a comfortable position (also *transf.* of a ship) In phr. *To take it easy*, to make oneself comfortable, to do no more than one must, also, *To let one off easy*, i. e. with a light penalty.

1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 13 Which kept the vessel's head to the sea, and made her lie easy 1821 BYRON *Lett.* CIV. in Moore *Life* 1833 III. 139 'The two dozen' were with the cat-o'-nine tails,—the 'let you off easy' was rather his own opinion than that of the patient. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XII. 103 Everything was going on quite easy and comfortable 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., Taking it easy Neglecting the duty. 1885 *Illust. Lond. News* 23 May 539/2 Take my advice, and go easy for a bit.

b. As word of command. *Easy!*. (move) gently! *Easy ahead!*. (steam) at a moderate speed! In Boating, *Easy all!*: stop (rowing)! Hence as *sb.* A short rest

1865 'A DON' *Sketches fr. Cambr.* 119 Hallo! easy all! Hard word there, Smith! what does it mean? 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Easy*, lower gently 1883 MRS. BISHOP *St. in Malay Pen* V. in *Leisure Hour* 193/2 'Easy ahead', shouts the captain 1885 *Standard* 6 Mar. 3/7 They reached Iffley lock without an easy.

C *Comb.* a. parasynthetic, as *easy-hearted, -humoured, -priced, -spirited, -tempered*, b. adverbial, as *easy-borrowed, -flowing, -handled, -held, -rising, -spoken, -yielding* Also EASY-GOING.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. IV. 187 A Slaue whose *easie borrowed pride Dwels in the fickle grace of her he followes. 1839 J. DARLEY *Introd. Beaum. & Fl.* Wks. 1839 I. 25 Fletcher's liveliness, bustle, his *easy-flowing language. are sure to titillate a mixed audience 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. XXV. 142 One of those *easy-handled personages 1634 MILTON *Comus* 164, I wind me into the *easy-hearted man, And hug him into snares 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, V. III. 139 Her *easie held imprisonment. *a* 1720 SHEFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 177 Tully, the most *easy humoured and facetious man in the world 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. XXV. 147 The easiest-humoured amateur of luxury. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, II. I. 171 Haue wrought the *easie-melting King, like Wax 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. XI. 98 There were small hillocks upon an *easie-rising plain 1633 FORD *Love's Sacrif.* II. IV, I was a good, cold, *easy-spirited man. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* I. 10 A world, where most of us are plain *easy-spoken people 1822 W. IRVING *Bracebr. Hall* IV. 38 Her ladyship is one of those *easy-tempered beings *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) XIV. 65 For what does vast Wealth bring, but Cheat. An *easy-troubled Life, and short? 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* I. CIXI, And *easie-yeelding zeale was quickly caught.

D as *sb*; see B 4 b.

† **Ea'sy**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. adj.] a. To make easy, to facilitate. b. To relieve, assist.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 68 Their [cranes'] flight is like a'

Triangle, sharpe at the ende, and broade aboue, and eased therewithall by one another his helping 1552 Recorde *Cast Knowl.* (1556) 52 If I myght see their forme I shoulde be muche easyed in framynge it

Ea·sy chair, ea sy-chair. A chair adapted for sitting or half reclining in in an easy posture, often furnished with arms and padded back.

1707 Farquhar *Beaux' Strat* IV i, Get my easie chair down stairs, put the gentleman in it. 1713 *Guardian* No. 131 (1756) II 188 Immersed in the luxury of an easy chair 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* IV. 371 His host was confined by gout to an easy chair 1881 Mrs A. Ellis *Sylvestra* II 65 He sunk into an easy-chair, pipe-and bottle like.

Ea·sy-go·ing, *ppl. a* a Of a horse: Having an easy gait or step b *fig* That takes things easily, comfort-loving; inactive, indolent.

1674 *Ch & Court of Rome* 7 Let us suppose an easie-going, good-natur'd man 1837 Thackeray *Ravenswing* III, That easy-going cream coloured 'oss 1862 Burton *Bk-hunter* I. 3 Antiquarianism, which used to be an easy-going slipshod sort of pursuit. 1879 Belabohm *Patagonia* III 36 He is a careless, easy-going vagabond, always cheerful

Hence **Ea sygo·ingness.**

1879 Mrs. Houston *Wild West* 34 The temptation to cheat owing to the easy-goingness of his master 1881 *N Y Nation* XXXII 164 The good natured easygoingness of the then leader of the House of Commons

Eat (ēt), *v Pa t* ate, eat (ēt, et, ĭt) *Pa pple* eaten (ē·t'n). Forms *Inf* 1–2 et-, eat-, eatt-, eotan, 2–4 eat-, eoten, ete(n, (2–3 aeten, 4 ethen, 3–4 hete, heyt), 4–6 ete, ette, (4 eete, ehyt, 4–5 eyt(e), 3–7 eate, 6 *Sc* eait, eit, 6– eat *Pa t* 1–3 æt, (2 æat), 2–4 et(t, 4–6 ete, 3–4 at, (4 hete), 4–5 eet(te, 6–7 eate, 7–9 eat, 6– ate. *Pa pple* 1–5 eten, 4–5 ete, eete(n, 4–6 etin(e, -un, -yn, ettyn, 6 *Sc* eatin, eittin, 7–9 eat, 8–9 ate, 7– eaten [Common Teut and OE *etan* str. vb (3rd sing pr. *ytt, vetep*, pa. t. 1st, 3rd sing *æt, æt*, pl *æton*, pa. pple. *eten*) = OFris *ita, eta*, OS *etan* (MDu, Du. *eten*), OHG *ezan, ezzan* (MHG *ezzen*, mod. G. *essen*), ON *eta* (Sw *ata*, Da *ade*), Goth. *itan* — OTeut. *etan* = L *ed-ĕre*, Gr *ἔδ-ειν*, Ir., Gael *ith*, Lith. *ed-*, Skr *ad-* The accentuation of OE. MSS. shows that this verb differed, as in Goth and ON, from other verbs of the same conjugation in having a long vowel in the pa t. sing *ǽt*, whence the mod *eat* (ēt); but a form *æt*, with short vowel, must also have existed, as is proved by the ME form *at*, mod *ate* The pronunc (et) is commonly associated with the written form *ate*, but perh belongs rather to *eat*, with shortened vowel after analogy of wk. vbs. *read, lead*, etc., cf. dial. (bet) pa t of *beat*.]

I. To consume for nutriment

1. *trans.* To take into the mouth piecemeal, and masticate and swallow as food; to consume as food. Usually of solids only

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xlix [l.] 13 Ah ic eotu flesc ferra. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp* John vi 54 Se hæfð ece líf þe yt[t] [1160 *Hatton* et] min flæsc *c* 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom* 181 For þat þu ete þat ich þe forboden hadde *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 337 Sum ihe ðer at, and sum ihe nam, And bar it to her fere adam *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* (Cott.) 922 Þou sal wit, sum Win þat þou sal ete and drinc. *Ibid* 11111 He hete na bred ne dranc na win. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xxxvii 30 Et this 3er that freeli ben sprunge, and in the secunde 3er et appelis *c* 1400 Maundev ii (1839) 11 That Tree that Adam ete the appulle of *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 29 Tho heroun is rosted And eton with gynger *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 498 The Tactanys helden that fleisch schulde not be ete 1508 Fisher *Wks.* I (1876) 56 Ete vnholsome metes, and anone cometh sekenes 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 174 A synner is not worthy the breed that he eateth. 1557 North *Guevara's Diall Pr* (1619) 700/1 In that golden age they eate rootes for breade and fruites for flesh. 1667 Milton *P. L* ix. 724 Whoso eats thereof forthwith attains Wisdom. 1763 *Priv Lett Ld Malmesbury* I. 93 Whitebait are only to be eat at Greenwich 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I § 22 155 Up to this point I had eaten nothing

b Of liquid or semifluid food. Now chiefly with reference to soup, or other similar food for which a spoon is used

1644 Evelyn *Mem* (1857) I 75 We eat excellent cream. 1691 Ray *Creation* II (1704) 405, I observed it afterwards not only to eat Milk 1789 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Ep. falling Minis* Wks. 1812 II 127 He might have eat his soup 1885 Sinnett *Karma* II 36 He began to eat the soup.

c In phrases, *To have something, enough, little*, etc. *to eat*, formerly also *To have to eat, to give* (*a person*) *to eat* Cf F *donner à manger*

In some dialects 'something to eat' is the common expression for food 'The something to eat at the hotel was very good' (Sheffield)

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros* III xi § 3 Seo leo bingð his hungregum hwelpum hwæt to etanne. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 147 Mon, leuese his fleis, hwenne he him 3efeð lutel to etene *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13501 All þai had i-nogh at ete 1340 Hampole *Pr Consc* 6191 Vhe wald noght gyfe me at ete *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I 17 Þei hadden not to ete 1611 Bible 2 *Chron.* xxxi 10 Wee have had enough to eate 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Oct 2/2 We had hardly anything to eat all the while we were prisoners

†d. *fig.* To submit to, 'swallow' (an insult, an injury). Also, To treasure up, 'feed upon' (thoughts, words, etc); orig. a Biblical idiom

1382 Wyclif *Jer.* xv. 16 Found ben thi wrdys, and Y eet hem [1611 I did eate them]. 1607 Dekker *Sir T Wyatt* Wks 1873 III 119 He eate no wrongs, lets all die, and He dye 1611 Shaks *Hint* IV iv 185 Hee vtters them as he had eaten ballads, and all mens eares grew to his Tunes

e *absol* with *of* in partitive sense. In early ME sometimes with *genitive*

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen* III 17 For ðan ðu ate of ðam treowe. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 11 Moyses þes dages nefre ne ete mennisses metes *c* 1175 *Cott Hom* 241 Se þe of þese bi id ett, ne sterfeð he nefer *c* 1205 Lay. 18858 Of his breosten scullen aeten aðele scopes *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 3944 O sinnu etes [*v. r.* etis] neuer iuu *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 5258 Hymself dronke whit wyn & eten of hure vytaile 1581 Marbleck *Bk of Notes* 108 Finding him eating of an Albiew 1611 Bible *Ex* xxxiv 15 Lest thou eate of his sacrifice 1835 Willis *Pencillings* I ii 19 But the rest eat very voraciously of a loaf of coarse bread.

2. Phrases, chiefly *transf* and *fig*

a *To eat one's terms*: a colloquial phrase for 'to be studying for the Bar', students being required to have dined in the Hall of an Inn of Court three or more times during each of twelve terms before they can be 'called'

1834 Macaulay *Pitt* Misc (1860) II. 312 He had already begun to eat his terms 1861 Lever *One of Them* 159 He had eaten his terms in Gray's Inn

† b *To eat the air* to be 'fed upon promises', tantalized *Obs*

1597 Shaks 2 *Hen IV*, I iii 28 Who ha'd himself with hope, Eating the ayre, on promise of Supply

c *To eat one's words*: to retract in a humiliating manner See also Humble pie.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps* lxii. 12 God eateth not his word when he hath once spoken. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Rem* (1644) 73 Nay wee'le make you confesse that you were deceived in your projects, and eat your own words 1679 *Hist Jetzer* 35 He began to boggle, and would fain have eaten his words. 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph* IV i, Ye lied auld roudes,—and, in faith, had best Eat in your words 1806-7 J Beresford *Miseries Hum Life* (1826) VII. xii, Unguarded words, which, as soon as you have uttered them, you would die to eat 1837 Sir F Palgrave *Merch. & Friar* (1844) Ded 7 Quoting one's own books is next worst to eating one's own words.

d † *To eat iron, a sword*. to be stabbed (*obs.*). *To eat stick*: a mod orientalism for 'to be beaten'

15 . *Husbcommer* in Harl *Dodsley* I 168 The whoreson shall eat him [*i. e.* the dagger], as far as he shall wade 1594 *Contention betw Lancaster & York* I (1843) 63 He make thee eate yron like an Astridge 1862 W M Thomson *Land & Bk.* 319, I frequently hear them say of one who has been bastinadoed on the soles of his feet, that he has eaten fifty or five hundred sticks 1865 *Spectator* 4 Feb 122 The uncivilized freedom in which they could do as they liked, 'eating stick' included

e In certain Biblical Hebraisms, *To eat the fruit of one's own doings*: to receive the reward of one's actions, *To eat the good of the land*, etc.

1611 Bible *Prov.* xiii 2 A man shall eate good by the fruit of his mouth. — *Isa* iii. 10 They shall eate the fruit of their doings

f *To eat earth*. a colonial expression for 'to possess oneself of land', cf *earth-hunger*.

1882 *Times* 8 Apr 9/5 A man [in Australia] can eat as much earth as he likes for 5*s* to 10*s* a square mile.

3 *intr* To consume food, take a meal.

c 825 *Vesp Psalter* xvii[i] 26 Eatað ðeafan and bið gefylled *c* 1000 *Ags Ps* lxxvii[i] 29 Swiðe ætan and sade wurdan *c* 1175 *Cott Hom.* 223 [Hio] æat and 3iaf hire were, and he æt. *c* 1205 Lay. 13456 For alle heo sculden aeten [1275 heote] ther. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 1779 Ðor-on he eten bliðe and glað *c* 1325 *Coer de L* 3497 Whenne they hadde eeten, the cloth was folde *a* 1340 Hampoll *Psalter* xvi 27 Þe pore sall ete & þai sall be fild. *c* 1400 *Apol Loll* 93 Weþer het 3e or drynk do all þingis in þe name of our Lord 1483 *Cath Angl* 118 To Ete, *epulari* 1526 Tindale *Acts* xi 3 Thou wentest in unto men uncircumcised and atest with them 1563 Foxe *A & M.* (1684) III 905 Now we cannot eat, unless we gnaw with our Teeth *a* 1678 Marvell *Wks* III 457 He had not eat since the day before at noon 1687 Shadwell *Juvenal* 23 He does forget his Friends Face, with whom last Night he Eat. 1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist* (1776) IV. 46 They eat and sleep at proper intervals like all other quadrupeds 1856 Emerson *Eng Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 74 There should be temperance in eating

b. *To eat well* to have a good appetite, also, to keep a good table, be an epicure. So also † *To eat ill* to be badly fed

1677 Earl Orrery *Art of War* 16 The Peasant eats and lodges worse than the Citizen 1709 Addison *Tatler* No 148 ¶ 9 Who is a great Admirer of the French Cookery, and (as the Phrase is) eats well

c. Const. † *on, upon* (a kind of food). Cf *to dine on, feed on*, also I e Also const. *from, off*, † *in* (gold, china, etc).

1605 Shaks *Macb* I iii. 84 Have we eaten on the insane Root, That takes the Reason Prisoner? 1607 Topsell *Fourf Beasts* 361 [He] did eat upon Cakes made with meal and hony 1625 Purchas *Pilgrimes* II. 1474 Hee alwayes eates in priuate among his women vpon great varietie of excellent dishes. 1642 C'tess Sussex in *7th Rep Comm Hist MSS.* (1879), I am loth to eat in pewter yet, but truly I have put up most of my plate 1735 Pope *Ep. Lady* 82 Yet on plain pudding deign'd at home to eat

4. quasi-*trans.* uses of 3.

a. with obj followed by adj. or prep · To affect in a certain way by eating. e g. *To eat oneself sick, into a sickness, to eat* (a person) *out of house and home* (i e to ruin him by eating up his resources), of animals. *To eat the ground bare*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4574 In þat medu sa lang þai war þat etten þai had it erthe bare 1597 Shaks 2 *Hen. IV*, II i, 80 All I haue, he hath eaten me out of house and home. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* (1755) 53 John's family was like to be eat out of house and home 1807 Anna Porter *Hungar Bro* V, You would not deny me my dinner, because I might eat myself into an apoplexy 1832 Ht Martineau *Life in Wilds* IV 54 They would soon eat us out of house and home

b *To eat its head off* said of an animal that costs more for food than it will sell for

1736 Byrom *Jrnl & Lit Rem* (1856) II i 35 The eating his head off means that he would eat as much hay and corn as he was worth 1860 Trollope *Framley P* xiv 277 A gentleman does not like to leave him [a good horse] eating his head off 1877 E Peacock *N.-W. Line Gloss* (E. D. S.), Cattle which have been bought at a loss are said to eat their heads off

c *To eat one's fill* to eat until satisfied

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 53 Þe tadde neure ne met itimien to eten hire fulle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 12947 Bidd þir stanes be bred to will, And siþen mai þou ete þi fill 1611 Bible *Lev.* xxv 19 Ye shall eat your fill, and dwell therein in safetie 1737 Pope *Hor Epist* II ii 323 You've play'd, and lov'd, and eat, and drunk, your fill

5 *intr* with pass. force (chiefly with *adj* or *adv*): To have a certain consistence or flavour when eaten.

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* I i 175 Like one of our French withet'd peares it eates drily 1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* 36 Being dressed they eat like Barbles 1682 J Collins *Making Salt Eng* 6 A Chine of this Beef Eat with a savour like Marrow 1766 Goldsm. *Vicar W* xvi (1857) 96 If the cakes at tea eat short and crisp

6 To cause to be eaten.

† a. (See quot.)

1784 Twamley *Dairying* 71 Cheese that will spend well, or according to the common Phrase, will eat Bread well

b. To have (a crop, etc) eaten, to give up (to animals) to be eaten Const. *with*

1601 Wilyer *Mirr Mart* F iij, Their dead with dogs Hircanians do eate 1799 J Robertson *Agric Perth* 228 A custom of eating his hay, sometimes, with sheep, close to the ground 1868 *Perthshire Jrnl.* 18 June, The pasture he intended to eat with sheep

¶ 7 U S *slang* To provide with food

a 1880 *Pickings fr Pic-ayune* 47 (Bartlett), I was told you'd give us two dollars a day and eat us *Mod* I can eat you and drink you, but I can't sleep you

II. To destroy by devouring.

8 *trans* To devour, consume (as a beast of prey), to prey upon, to feed destructively upon (crops, vegetation); *transf* to ravage, devastate. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp* John x 10 Ðeaf ne cymes buta þæt te gestele & ettð [V *mactet*] & losað *a* 1300 *E E Psalter* (Matz.), Þei ete [V *comederunt*] Jacob, ilka lim, And unroned þe stede of him *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22862 Men, Wit hundes eten þe mast parti *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxi 21 Saf me þat þe deuel ete me noght 1594 Shaks *Rich III*, I ii 65 O Earth gape open wide, and eate him quicke. 1611 Bible *Ex* x 12 That they may eate every herbe of the land 1730 Pope *Ep Bathurst* 196 The gaunt mastiff. Affrights the beggar whom he longs to eat. 1863 Kingsley *Water-bab* 8 Monsters who were in the habit of eating children *Mod* He went to Africa, and got eaten by a lion.

† b To absorb (time) wastefully *Obs*

1598 Marston *Pygmal* III. 147 His ruffe did eate more time in neatest setting Then Woodstocks worke in painfull perfecting

c. *To eat one's (own) heart*: to suffer from silent grief or vexation. Also in Biblical phrase, *To eat one's own flesh*. said of an indolent person.

1596 Spenser *F. Q* I ii. 6 He could not rest, but did his stout heart eat 1611 Bible *Eccles* IV 5 The foole foldeth his hands together, and eateth his owne flesh 1850 Tennyson *In Mem* cviii 3, I will not eat my heart alone. 1879 Farrar *St Paul* I. 333 Eating away their own hearts in the consciousness of an ineffectual protest.

9. *trans* Of small animals. To gnaw, pierce, wear away by gnawing

1611 Bible *Acts* xii. 23 Hee was eaten of wormes and gave up the ghost 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L* § 61 *note*, It is not uncommon for the timber of ships to be eat by the worm under the copper sheathing *c* 1822 Beddoes *Alfarabi* Poems 137 Many a wrinkled sun Ate to the core by worms

10 *transf.* Of slow and gradual action, as of frost, rust, cancerous or similar disease, chemical corrosives, the waves, etc Const. *into* (the result).

1555 Eden *Decades W Ind* III ix (Arb.) 177 It is eaten & indented with two goulfes 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb) 100 The Rose though a lyttle it be eaten with the canker 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent* 12 The Dreadnought's Rudder-Irons being so eaten, as not to be fit for her being adventured to Sea again with them. 1796 Coleridge *Destiny of Nat* Wks I 199 His limbs The silent frost had eat, scathing like fire. 1819 J Hodgson in J Raine *Mem* (1857) I 265 The cliffs chalky and stratified, like those of Marsden, eaten into caves.

b *absol*

1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. clxxiii. 484 Arsnick . bindeth, eateth, and fretteth, being a very strong corrosive. 1677 Moxon *Mech Exerc* (1703) 242 Being washed three or four times, it Bites or Eats not, but dries quickly 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol Gen* 520 To eat as rust doth, *rodere*. To eat as a canker doth, *corrodere*. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser II vii (1865) 280 His disease was a scrofula, which appeared to have eaten all over him

† c *fig* Of passions, grief, etc. To 'devour', torment Cf *eat up* 18 *Obs*

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* John ii 17 Dines huses anda me et [*c* 1160 *Hatton* ett]. *a* 1225 *St Marher.* 17 For onde that

et ever ant aa ure heorte *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 23280 Enst and hete, þat ıþenli þau heıtes ete.

11 To make (a hole, a passage) by fretting or corrosion With cognate obj *To eat one's (its) way lit* and *fig*

1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* III. 843 The slow creeping Evil eats his way, Consumes the parching Limbs, and makes the Life his Prey 1762–71 H Walpole *Vertue's Anecd Paint* V. 138 Something like a figure eaten into the barrel 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl* I xxvi 344 The long canal which the running waters have eaten into the otherwise unchanged ice 1878 Huxley *Physiogr* 138 Little water-courses may be eaten out of solid rock by a running stream

12. *intr.* To make a way by gnawing or corrosion; *lit* and *fig.* Const. *into, through*

1606 Shaks *Tr & Cr.* III iii. 136 How one man eates into anothers pride *a* 1656 Bp Hall *Rem Wks* (1660) 189 The canker. eats through the cheek 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* III 674 Searching Frosts have eaten thro' the Skin 1780 Cowper *Table Talk* 8 Strange doctrine this! that eats into his [the warrior's] bloody sword like rust 1837 J H Newman *Par Serm* (ed 2) III xxii 365 Has not the desire of wealth so eaten into our hearts? 1861 Bright *India, Sp.* 19 Mar. (1876) 61 Anticipation . more likely to eat into the heart of any man.

13 *Naut trans* and *intr.* (See quots)

1769 Falconer *Dict Marine* (1789), *Sourdre au vent*, to hold a good wind, to claw or eat to windward. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Eating* the wind out of a vessel, applies to very keen seamanship, by which the vessel . steals to windward of her opponent

III Combined with adverbs. (All *trans*)

14 Eat away. To remove, destroy by gradual erosion or corrosion *lit.* and *fig*

1538 Starkey *England* II 46 They be as hyt were etyn away. 1815 Elphinstone *Acc Caubul* (1842) I 147 The river . frequently eats away its banks 1853 Phillips *Rivers Yorksh.* 1 8 Carbonic acid eats away the limestone 1858 Hawthorne *Fr & It. Jrnls.* II 286 The sun still eats away the shadow inch by inch

15 Eat in. †**a** To take into the mouth and eat; *fig*, to consider, 'inwardly digest' Also, to consume, waste away (*obs*) **b.** To 'bite in' with acid, etch

c 1340 *Cursor M* App II 20527 þe appel of a tre that adam toke & ete it Inne. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1632) 133 That their very skin, and quicke flesh is eaten in and consumed to the bones *c* 1620 Z Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 125 What I have said, I'le neither lesse nor more, Nowe eate it in.

16 Eat off. To take off or remove by eating

1640 Fuller *Joseph's Coat* viii. (1867) 182 Some thieves have eat off their irons with mercury water

17 Eat out. **a** = *to bite out*

1858 Trollope *Dr Thorne* I 267, I suppose I ought to eat my tongue out, before I should say such a thing

b. To exhaust eatables or pasture in (a place).

1865 Carlyle *Fredk Gt* VI xv xi 71 But, in the mean while, he is eating-out these Bohemian vicinages 1887 *Pall Mall G* 30 Mar 6/1 Wyoming is a natural grazing country . and to suppose that it can be 'eaten out' in ten years or a generation is to suppose an impossibility

c To destroy as a parasite or a corrosive Also *fig*

1616 [see 18 b]. *a* 1656 Bp Hall *Breath Devout Soul* (1851) 165 Yet, when we have all done, time eats us out at the last. 1696 Dugard *Gate Lat Unl* P 103 33 Vyie clambering over trees, eateth them out 1664 Power *Exp. Philos* I 74 A little of the said oyl presently eats out the Colour 1677 Yarranton *Engl Improv* 146 The cheapness of these Threds will eat out the very Spinning in most parts of England

d. To encroach upon (space, formerly also time) belonging to something else

a 1716 South *Serm.* (1717) V 67 No Business of State ate out his times of Attendance in the Church 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr* II iv I 197 A certain handsome room on the ground floor, eating out a back-yard.

e *Mining* (See quot.)

1851 *Coal-tr Terms Northumbld & Durh* 25 *Eat out*, this expression is applied when a level coal drift is turned to the dip, in order to take advantage of (or 'eat out') a rise hitch

18 Eat up. **a** To consume completely, eat without leaving any; to devour greedily. Also *fig.*

1535 Coverdale *Bel* 22 Ate vp soch thinges as were vpon ye altare 1583 Stubbes *Anat Abus* II 27 By this meanes rich men eate vp poore men, as beasts eate vp grasse 1816 Jane Austen *Emma* II, The wedding-cake was all ate up 1873 Browning *Red Cott N-Cap C* 1472 Monsieur Leonci Miranda ate her up with eye-devouring

b To devastate, consume all the food in (a country); to consume all (a person's) provisions or resources, to ruin (a person) for one's own benefit Also (in mod use) of nations To absorb, annex rapaciously (neighbouring territories).

1616 Hieron *Wks.* I 589 Goe not from the church, to eate out & to eate vp one another in the market, by fraud & cruelty. 1715 Burnet *Own Times* (1823) I 413 He set as many soldiers upon him, as should eat him up in a night 1721 De Foe *Mem Cavalier* (1840) 158 The Scots were sent home, after having eaten up two counties 1722 Wollaston *Relig Nat.* VII 146 Others would not fail to make themselves greater or stronger by eating up their neighbours 1879 Froude *Cæsar* V 42 On they swept eating up the country 1884 *Graphic* 4 Oct 342/2 The Boers will gradually 'eat-up' all the surrounding territories, as they are now 'eating-up' Zululand

c *fig* To absorb wastefully; to have a destructive effect upon, to consume (time, money, etc).

1680 Allen *Peace & Unity* Pref 54 Hath eaten up the comfort of love in a great measure 1711 Steele *Spect* No. 6 P 4 The Affectation of being Gay and in Fashion, has very near eaten up our good Sense and our Religion 1776 Adam Smith *W. N* (1869) II v ii 416 Whose salaries may eat up the greater part of the produce of the tax 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack.* xxxv, The sun had so much power that it eat up the wind 1856 Miss Yonge *Daisy Chain* I xviii. (1879) 179, I got a bit of Sophocles that was so horridly hard, it ate up all my time.

d To absorb, assimilate the ideas of (a writer).

1561 Daus tr *Bullinger on Apoc* (1573) 138 We say in Dutch, He hath eaten Galen or Priscian quyte vp, that is to say, he hath learned them by hart 1865 Masson *Rec. Brit Philos* 281 Kant ate up all Hume, and redigested him

e Of passions. To 'consume', absorb (a person) Of diseases, troubles, etc.. To wear out the life of (a person). Chiefly in *pass*; const. *with* (pride, selfishness, etc , a disease, debts, etc).

1604 Shaks *Oth* III iii 391, I see, you are eaten vp with Passion 1712 Addison *Spect* No 494 P 1 The saint was generally eaten up with spleen and melancholy 1751 Johnson *Serm* (1771) I vi 109 Nehemiah found the people . eaten up with debts 1799 in Nicolas *Disp Nelson* (1845) III 316 The garrison is eat up with the scurvy 1813 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* v 15 He is eat up with pride

†**f** To elide or slur over (syllables) in pronunciation. *Obs. rare.* [So Fr *manger.*]

1585 Jas I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb) 57 Sa is the hinmest lang syllabe the hinmest fute, suppose there be vther short syllabis behind it, quhilkis ar eatin vp in the pronounceing, and na wayis comptit as fete

IV. The verb-stem in comb. with obj. **eat-all**, a glutton, † **eat-flesh**, transl L *sarcophagus*, Gr. *σαρκοφάγος* the name of a kind of stone which had the property of consuming the flesh of corpses laid in it (see Sarcophagus)

1598 Florio, *Pamphago*, the name of a dogge, as one would saie a rauener, an eate-all 1884 C Power in *Gentl Mag* Feb. 121 Idle people in the community - do nothings and eat-alls 1632 Sherwood, An eate-flesh, *sarcophago*

† **Eat,** *sb Obs* Forms: 1–3 æt, 2–4 ete, (2 hete), 3 at, 4 ethe, 7 eat [Com Teut OE. *æt* = OFris. *ēt*, OS *ēt*, OHG *ēz*, ON *át* —OTeut **ĕto-m*, f ablaut-stem of **etan* to Eat. In later use perh the vb -stem used subst]

1 That which is eaten, food.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 708 (Gr) Oft he him æte heold *c* 1000 Ælfric *On O T* in Sweet *Ags. Reader* 60 Moyses ætes ne gimde on eallum ðam fyrste *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 109 On monie wisen mon mei wurchen elmessan, on ete and on wete *c* 1200 Ormin 11640 Adam Biswikenn wass þuirh æte 1340 *Ayenb* 248 Vor be to moche drinke and ethe sterfþ moche volk. 1609 Beaum & Fl. *Scornf Lady* II. 70 Thou art cold of constitution, thy eat unhealthful.

2 The action of eating, a meal.

c 1000 *Ags Ps.* lviii[lx] 15 (Gr) Hi to æte ut gewitað *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 258 in *Cott Hom* 175 þo þe sungede muchel a drunke and an ete *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 63 þe lichames festing is widtiging of estmetes . and untimliche etes, *Mod* Scotch, *Gude to the eat*=good to the taste.

Eat, Sc variant of Oat.

Eatable (ī tăb'l), *a* and *sb* [f Eat *v* + -able]

A *adj* That may be eaten, suitable for food, edible, esculent

1483 *Cath. Angl* 118 Eteabylle, *comessibilis* 1551 Turner *Herbal* I (1568) M v b, The eatable cucumbre pepon that is to saye rype, is of a fyne substance 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 306 The crosse maketh our Lordes fleshe layde vpon it eatable of men ?1690 *Consid Raising Money* 15 To lay a Home-Excise upon things eatable and drinkable. 1756–7 tr *Keysler's Trav* (1760) IV. 8 Bread mixed with sea-water . in time becomes so bitter as not to be eatable 1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* 13 The common eatable oyster.

B *sb* That which may be eaten, an article of food. Chiefly in *pl.*

1672 Petty *Pol. Anat* 362 More eatables were exported anno 1664, than 1641 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II ii 46 Bread or other eatables 1726 Berkeley in Fraser *Life* iv (1871) 137 Whether a minor be not chargeable for eatables and wearables 18. Landor *Wks.* (1868) II. 82 We had brought no eatable with us but fruit and thin *marzopane* 1879 Beerbohm *Patagonia* xvi 242 Till all the drinkables and eatables in Pedro's shop had disappeared.

Hence **Ea·tableness**; also **Eatabi-lity**, *nonce-wd.*

1795 Southey *Letters fr Spain* (1799) 113 P's theory of the eatability of cats 1813 *Ann Reg.* 1812 Chron 518 Water-cresses, of the eatableness of which the Persians appeared totally ignorant.

Eatage (ī tedʒ). *north dial* [f Eat *v* + -age; cf Eddish, which may have been confused]

1 Grass available only for grazing, *esp.* the aftermath, or growth after the hay is cut Also with some defining word, as *after-, spring, winter.*

1641 Best *Farm Bks* (1856) 129 Three landes in the Carre at 16*s* 8*d* a lande without the eatage. 1723 *Lond. Gaz* No 6209/4 The Winter Eatage arising from West Inggs. 1784–1815 A Young *Ann Agric* XIX 313 in *Old Country Wds* (E D S) There is no grass that will bring so heavy a crop of hay [as clover and rye-grass] and that after an early spring eatage 1797 Burns *Eccl Law* III 469 The after-mowth or after-eatage *Ibid* 477 Cattle . put and kept upon the same land for the spring eatage 1863 Mrs Toogood *Yorksh. Dial*, The eatage of the Lanes of the Township will be let by ticket 1877 Justice Lush in *Law Rep. Queen's B.* II 449 The winter eatage of the tenement.

2 The right of using for pasture

1827 C B Robinson *Gloss Best's Farm Bks* (1856) 184 An increased charge being made for eatage of the fogge 1869 *Pall Mall G* 6 Sept. 5 It is the eatage of the straw rather than the straw itself which belongs to the off-going tenant 1885 *East Cumbrld. News* 18 July, To be sold, eatage of fog

† **Ea't-bee.** *Obs.* An English name for the *Merops apiaster*, (sometimes wrongly identified with the Wood-pecker) Cf Bee-eater.

[1573 Cooper *Thesaur*, Apiastra Auicula est, Seruius, Eadem quæ merops, auis Germaniæ ignota. Longe enim errant, quæ picum viridem interpretantur] 1608 Topsell *Serpents* 646 Divers living creatures are nourished by honey, as the beau the woodpecker or eat-bee. 1611 Cotgr, *Guespier*, a Woodwall, Wood-pecker, Eat-bee (a little bird) 1693 W Robertson *Phraseol Gen* 520 An eat-bee, a bird, *apiaster, merops.*

† **Eat-bill** ? Blundered form of prec *Obs*

1598 Florio, *Grallo*, a woodpecker, or eate-bill, or wit-wall

Eatche. Also 7 eitch Sc form of Adze

1611 *Rates* (Jam) Eitches for cowpers, the dozen iiⁱ xiis 1818 Scott *Br Lamm* xxv, 'Let me hae a whample at him wi' mine eatche—that's a' '

Eatelich, var of Atelich *a*, *Obs.* frightful.

Eaten (ī t'n), *ppl. a* [pa pple of Eat *v*]

1. Consumed as food, devoured

1599 Minshiu *Span Gram* 80 Eaten bread is forgotten 1656 Dugard *Gate Lat Unl* P 862 271 Half eaten morsels, and other scraps 1864 Swinburne *Atalanta* Thou whose mouth Looks red from the eaten fruits of thine own womb

2 Gnawed, corroded, ulcerated Cf Moth-, Worm-eaten

1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 31 Old Mouse eaten records. 1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* 401 The aforesaid eaten or lanced wounds

Eater (ī təɹ) Also 1–5 eter(e, 5 etar. [f Eat *v* + -er] One who eats; also with *up*, a consumer, devourer, and with object sb. prefixed, as *bread-, flesh-eater.*

a 1000 *Prov* 18 (Bosw) Eteras, *commessatores* 1340 *Ayenb.* 47 Ase byeþ þe mochele drinkeres and eteres 1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* 267/a Thou etar of porrete wene thou to take me out of myn hows? 1483 *Cath Angl* 118 An Eter, *comestor* 1535 Coverdale *Ezek.* xxxvi 13 Thou art an eater vp of men, and a waister of thy people 1625–6 Shirley *Maids' Rev* III ii, Do I look like a spider-catcher, or toad-eater? 1710 Fuller *Tatler* No 205 P 2, [I] always speak of them with the Distinction of the Eaters, and the Swallowers 1807 Sir R Wilson *Jrnl* 7 June *Life* (1862) II viii 253 We slept like pudding-eaters 1837 J H Newman *Par Serm.* (1842) VI vii 95 It severs the fruit from the eater *fig* 1829 E Elliott *Vill. Patriarch* Notes 179 Unless the bread-tax-eaters can be induced to convene

b. with adj. prefixed, as *great, moderate,* etc

1796 Morse *Amer Geog* II. 37 They are great eaters 1809 Jas Moore *Camp Spain* 62 He [Sir John Moore] was a very plain and moderate eater 1865 Carlyle *Fredk Gt* III viii. v 43 He is no great eater.

c *transf* Of chemical corrosives

1610 Markham *Masterp* II cxxx 432 Litergie, or lime, in lye are likewise very violent and strong eaters

Hence **Ea·tress** [see -ess], a woman who eats.

1834 Beckford *Italy* II 244, I never beheld eaters or eateresses lay about them with greater intrepidity 1840 *New Month Mag* LIX 312 In a salon filled with the insatiable eaters and eatresses of macaroni

Eath, eith (ēð, ēþ), *a.* and *adv Obs* exc *Sc.* Forms· 1–3 eað(e, ēð(e, 1–4 eþ(e, 3–6 eth(e, 3 æþ, eið, eitht, ith, ieþe, yþe, 4–5 eyth, (4 eeþ, eeth, eȝathe), 6 eathe, 6– eath, *Sc* eith. [OE. *ēaþe* adv = OS *ōðo* easily, perhaps, OHG. *ōdo* perhaps (also in *un-ōdo* 'with difficulty') — OTeut **aupō*; the combining form *ēaþ-* = ON *auð-*, as in *auð-gorr* easy to do Of the adj the normal OE form is *ieþe, yþe* (also used as adv) = OS *ōðr* easy, OHG *ōdi* easy, possible —WGer **aupjo-z*; perh the word was orig an *-u* stem, which would account for the existence of the form *ēaþ(e* without umlaut. The OE. compar degree of the adv was *ieþ, ēþ*, but there is no distinct evidence of its survival into ME

It has been disputed whether the present word is related to OHG *ōdi*, MHG. *ōde, æde*, mod.G *öde*, ON *auðr*, Goth *auþs* (? *ou aupeis, auþus*), desert, uninhabited, empty The sense offers no valid objection to the connexion of the words, as the notion of 'empty' might give rise both to that of 'desert' and to that of 'free from difficulties'.]

A. *adj*

1 Of an action · Easy, not difficult

c 1200 Ormin 19673 And Crist wass æþ to witenn þatt Forr Crist wat alle þingess *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 18385 Of eldrin men þai mette wit tum, þat þai war ald was eth [*v.r* ith] to se *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr Knt* 676 To fynde hys fere vpon folde, in fayth is not eþe 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvii 454 It wes nocht eyth till ta the toune 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* vi xxi, In olde men abstinence of mete is eth and esy 1513 Douglas *Æneis* Exclamatioun 28 Far eithar is Ane othir sayaris faltis to spy and note, Than but offence or falt thame self to wryte *c* 1579 Montgomerie *Navigatton* 200 To the Porte of Leith To come right in, we thoght it very eith 1647 H. More *Cupid's Confl* xiii, And eath it was, since they're so near a kin 1748 Thomson *Cast Indol* I lxxiv, To stir him from his traunce it was not eath 1821 Mrs Wheeler *App. Cumbrld Dial* 10 E'en yet its eith to trace A guilty conscience in my blushing feace. 1862 Hislop *Prov. Scotl.* 55 Eith working when will's at hame.

b. Of a passage, etc That may be travelled with ease, not rough.

Beowulf 228 (Gr) Wedera leode gode þancedon þæs þe hum yblade eaðe wurdon 1579 Spenser *Sheph Cal* July 90 Hereto, the hilles bene nigher heauen, and thence the passage ethe 1627 P Fletcher *Locusts* I ix, Hels yron gates to every guilty soule yeelds entrance eath.

2. Of the object, means, or method of an action: Making slight resistance; presenting few difficulties; = EASY Const *inf*, usually active in form but passive in sense

a 1225 *Juliana* 57 Wenest tu þat we beon se eð to biwhelm? *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott Hom* 279 Pouerte wið menske is eað for to þolien 1297 R. GLOUC. (1810) 327 He was symple & mylderic, & eþ to ouercome *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 849 He was ethe ynough to maken dwelle *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3955 A foole is eyth to bigyle. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab* 58 The Baume is eith to buske that is vnborne 1532 MORE *Confut Tindale* Wks 382/1, I wouldе euery other thinge wer as ethe to mend as thys is. *a* 1535 — *Wks.* 83 For as saint Poule saith, yᵗ fleshly sinnes be eth to perceiue 1632 SANDERSON *Serm* 323 A great mountaine is eath to be scene 1691 RAY *N C Words* Coll 23 It is eath to do, i. e Easie 1847-8 H. MILLER *Test Imp* xiv. (1857) 235 One of our old Scotch proverbs [says] God's bairns are eath to lear, i.e easily instructed

† b. Of a person: Easy to be entreated, gentle, in ME. with genit, *eðe modes* gentle of mood Also, Ready, susceptible; const. *inf* Obs

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2249 God hunne him eði-modes ben 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV vi 40 Her gentle hart. More eath was new impression to receive.

† 3. Comfortable, at ease, free from pain.

c 1205 LAY 2234 Eð him wes on hoȝten *Ibid* 8178 Þa wes his hurte eðe *Ibid.* 1250 Þo was he eþere

B *adv* Easily, without difficulty

a 1000 *Boeth Met* IX 54 He wel meahte þat unriht him eðe forbiodan *a* 1000 *Andreas* 425 (Gr) God eaðe mæg heaðoliðendum helpe gefremman *c* 1175 *Lott. Hom* 219 He wolde and eaðe mihte bien his sceoppinde ȝelic *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 284 in *Cott. Hom.* 177 Ieþe he muwen ben of-drad þe hine sculled bi-helde. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 62 A-blinde þe heorte, heo is eð ouercumen, & þrouhit sone mid sunne to grunde. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 61 So fele misten ybe Bringe hem þre to diþe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 11219 Moght he not þan Be born vte of a maiden eth At þe time o nine moneth? *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 7 Wel eaþthe, God thorwe miracles ketheth hit A-lyve and eke a-dethe *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* 193 Oone worde myght thou specke ethe. 1538 STARKEY *England* I ii. § 6 (1871) 32 We may the. ether also avoyd thys ignorance 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* x. xlii 187 Who thinkes him most secure is eathest shamed. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Rising of Sess.* Poems (1845) 28 Eith can the pleugh-stilts gar a chiel Be unco vogie Clean to lick aff his crowdie-meal 1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scott.* 54 Eith learned, soon forgotten

C. Eath- in *Comb.*

1 Forming adjs (which did not survive beyond 14th c), the final element being f. the stem of a verb: eðbete [see BELT *v*], easy to amend; eðfele [see FEEL *v*], easily felt, eþgete [see GET *v.*], easily obtained; eðlete [see LET *v* 1, and cf. OE. *earfoðlǽte* emitted with difficulty], easily dismissed, lightly esteemed; eðluke [see LOUK *v*], easily pulled; eðsene [see SENE *a.*, SEE *v.*], easy to see; eþwinne [see WIN *v*], easy to win.

c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 63 þat we hauen agilt her biforen buð *eðbete gif hie us sore rieweð. *c* 1225 *Ancr R* 194 Uorði þet heo beoð *eð fele. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC on *O. & N Test* 32 (Bosw) Him wæs *eaþgete ele to ðam baþe. *c* 1275 *Sinners Beware* 19 in *O. E. Misc* 74 Þy vs is eþ-gete Helle þat is unlede *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 38 in *E E. Poems* (1862) 24 *Eðlete [is] muchel gyue ðenne ðe heorte is ille *a* 1225 *Juliana* 70 Me ledde hire & hleac forð ant heo wes *eð luke *a* 1000 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1235 Dær bið eþgesyne þæo tacen *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 338 in *O E. Misc* 70 Þit is wel eþ-sene. *a* 1225 *Leg Kath* 381 Sutel is and eðsene þæt tu were iset þung to leaf and to laie *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 116 Wiðuten writunge, þe fulðe is to eð-cene *c* 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom.* 49 Nime we þe tuttles bitocninge þat is *eðwinne.

2. With final element f. a sb.: see EDMOD, -MEDE.

† **Eathe,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 3 *pa t.* eððede. [f. EATH *a.*] *trans* To lighten, alleviate, assuage.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1439 Eliezer him cam a-gon, Eððede his sorge, broȝt him a wif Of faiger waspene.

Eather, dial. form of EDDER, osier.

† **Ea·thly,** *a* and *adv Obs* Forms: see EATH. [f EATH *a* + -LY.] A *adj*

1 Easy, not difficult

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt. XIX 26 Ealle þing synt mid Gode eaðelice [*c* 1160 *Hatton* eðelice] *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp*, Matt XIX. 24 Æþelicor beoð þam olfende to ganne þurh nædle eaze *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 135 Of ane eðeliche dede

2. Inconsiderable, slight, trifling Often in antithesis to *eche* (= eternal). Of short duration.

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth* II v. (Bosw.) Gif ðu ne wilt us ȝeþafian in swa eðelicum þingo. *c* 1176 *Cott Hom* 221 Mid þare aeðelice hyrsumnesse þu ȝearnest hefen rices merhðe *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 282 On eðelich stuche, oðer on eðelich eche maked uorte understonden hwu lutel wurð is prude

3. a. Of a person: Low in station, mean in character b Of a thing Of small value

c 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom.* 35 Ne was þe engel isend ne to kinge ac to loȝe and eðeliche men alse heordes buð *a* 1300 *Florice & Bl.* 274 Abute þe orchard is a wal, þe eþelikeste ston is cristal.

B. *adv.* Easily, without difficulty.

c 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Luke XVIII 25 Eaðelicor mæg se olfend gan þurh are nædle eage. *c* 1200 ORMIN 12532 Soþ Godd mihhte standenn æþeliȝ ȝænn himm 1513-75 *Diurn Occurr* (1833) 249 His lyik eithlie culd not heirtofoir be fundin. 1737 RAMSAY *Scot Prov.* Ded., You may eithly make yourselfs master of the hale ware 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 73 The rein deir dun can eithly run, Quhan the houndis and the hornis pursue 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 71 This only lore my beggar wit Could eathly understand.

b At an easy price, cheaply.

c 1225 *Ancr R* 290 Ne sule þu neuer so eðeliche . his deorewurðe spuse.

† **Eaths,** *adv Obs* [f. EATH *a.* with gen tival *-s*, cf UNEATHS] Easily

1594 *Cornutus* in Hazl *Dodsley* V. 209 Which eaths appear in sad and strange disguises To pensive minds

Eating (ī·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. EAT *v* + -ING¹.]

1. The action or habit of taking food

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 19 Þe licome luuað muchele slauðe and muchele etinge and drunkunge *c* 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom* 37 Sume men ladeð here lif on etinge and on drinkinge alse swin. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel Wks I 66 Hous of etynge *Ibid* III 410 Ffor goostly eetynge of Cristis owne body *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 22 Ther was gret noyse betwene the man and hys wiff for etinge of the ele. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne Regim* E., They that haue a putrified feuer, are forbyden eatynge of mylke 1601 SHAKS *Jul C.* I ii 296. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* III xli. 264 By eating at Christ's table, is meant the eating of the Free of Life 1755 [illegible] (1803) II 133 The proof of the [illegible] of it. 1884 RUSKIN in *Pall Mall* [illegible] kickshaws instead of beef for your eating

b. An act of taking food, a meal. Also a way or manner of feeding *as ech*

1483 *Cath Angl* 118 An Etynge, *commestio, edulis.* 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles* xxxvii 29 Be not gredy in euery eatynge 1608 HIERON *Wks* I. 691 Taking heed to our selues in our eatings, in our apparell, in our companie, in our recreations 1847 L HUNT *Men, Wom & B* I. iv. 77 Marvelling at their eatings, their faces, and at the prodigious jumps they took 1873 LYTTON *K. Chillingly* III v. (1878) 188 Epochs are signalised by their eatings

c *Good*, etc., *eating* said of an article of food.

1763 MRS HARRIS in *Priv Lett 1st Ld Malmesbury* I 93 Whitebait..are really very good eating. 1781 *Phil Trans* LXXI 169 *note*, White Ants . . are most delicious and delicate eating 1871 * Good Words* 720 A . . fish, weighing from half-a-pound to two pounds, and excellent eating

2. Corrosion; disintegration by a chemical agent

1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc New Invent.* 1 The extraordinary Eating and Corroding of their Rudder-Irons and Bolts

3. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *eating-apple, -parlour*, etc Also EATING-HOUSE, -ROOM.

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 143 Etynge appulle tre, *esculus* 1483 *Cath Angl* 118 An Etynge place, *pransorium.* 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm Marg Citesse Richmonde* (1708) 12 The hour of dyner of the Etynge day was ten of the Cloke, and upon the fastynge day, Eleven. 1535 COVERDALE *Ruth* II 12 Whan it is eatinge tyme, come hither, and eate of the bred 1622 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* III 1, I shall have but six weeks of Lent . & then comes eating-tide 1630 J TAYLOR (Water P) *Gt Eater Kent* 12 Nothing comes amisse Let any come in the shape of fodder or eating-stuffe, it is welcome. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xv 256 The said man-eating occasions 1823 F COOPER *Pioneer* VII (1869) 35/2 The remainder of the party withdrew to an eating parlour 1845 DARWIN *Voy Nat.* VIII (1873) 172 The elevatory movement, and the eating-back power of the sea. 1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. II 86 They went in procession to the eating-hall.

Eating (ī·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. EAT + -ING².]

1. That eats, chiefly in comb. with prefixed obj. Formerly also, Greedy, voracious

1483 *Cath. Angl* 118 Etynge, *edax, edaculus* 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 446 ¶ 6 An eating Parasite, or a vainglorious Soldier. *Mod* He has killed a man-eating tiger

† b quasi-*sb* = EATER. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M* 7125 (Trin) Of þe etyng þe mete out sprong 1382 WYCLIF *Nahum* iii 12 His vnripe figis . . shuln falle in to the mouth of the etynge [1388 etere].

2. That consumes or eats away; gnawing, corroding, fretting: of sores, chemical corrosives, etc

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II iv. iii. (1651) 383 Plaisters to raise blisters, eating medicines of pich, mustard-seed and the like. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl* IV i 1774 Drops of eating Water on the Marble 1835 BROWNING *Paracels* 130 Festering blotches, eating poisoning blains

fig *c* 1602 FR. DAVISON *Ps* LXXIII. in Farr's *S P.* (1845) 322 From sweatting toyle, and eating care 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 135 And ever against eating cares, Lap me in soft Lydian aires 1702 ROWE *Ambit. Step-Moth* I i 278 That eating canker, Grief 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig & Life* 186 From eating care thy heart to free.

Ea·ting-house. A house for eating, *esp* one in which meals are supplied ready dressed; a cook's shop, restaurant

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 143 Etynge howse, *prausorium* 1673 DRYDEN *Marr à la Mode* IV iv, An eating house Bottles of wine on the table 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod Random* xiii, To dine at an eating-house 1805 NICHOLS *Lett in Corr Gray* (1843) 49 He dined generally alone, and was served from an eating-house in Jermyn Street. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* I 237 A third had stepped into an eating house in Covent Garden.

Ea·ting-room. *Obs* exc *arch* A room appropriated for eating; a dining-room.

1613 in *Northern N & Q.* I 74 Chalmers to be ordinaire eitting roomes 1751 SMOLLETT *Per Pic.* (1779) III. lxxvi 27 He handed her down stairs into the eating-room 1849 H MAYO *Pop. Superst* vi. 87 He went to the hotel of M Lafargue . and entered the eating room.

† **Ea·tnell.** *Obs.*⁻¹ [obscurely f EAT *v*]

1611 COTGR., *Croqueteur*, an eatnell, a greedie, and lickorous feeder

Eaton, obs. form of ETIN, giant.

‖ **Eau** (*o*), French for 'water', occurring in the names of several liquids, used as scents or in medicine, as **Eau-de-Cologne**, a perfume consisting of alcohol and various essential oils, originally (and still very largely) made at Cologne, also (*nonce-use*) as a *vb* **Eau-de-Luce**, a medicinal preparation of alcohol, ammonia, and oil of amber, used in India as an antidote to snake-bites, and in England sometimes as smelling salts **Eau-de-vie** [lit 'water of life'], the Fr name for brandy See also EWE ARDAUNT, EWROSE

1823 BYRON *Lo Ld Blessington* 14 Apr., Neither lemon juice nor *eau de Cologne, nor any other eau 1845 *Tait's Mag* XII. 803 Her maid comforted and eau-de cologned her 1854 MRS GASKELL *North & S* XXII, Mrs Thornton bathed Margaret's temples with eau de Cologne 1756 *Gentl. Mag* XXVI 33 This gives you the genuine *Eau de luce 1808 *Med Jrnl* XIX 492 The wounds were deeply scarified, and filled with eau de luce 1852 TH ROSS tr *Humboldt's Trav* II XXIV 447 In vain have ammonia and eau-de-luce been tried against the Curare

Eau, erroneous form of EA, canal

† **Eau·bruche,** *sb*¹ *Obs* Forms: 1 ǽwbryce, 2–3 eu-, ewe, ewue, eaubruche [OE *ǽwbryce*, f OE *ǽw, Æ, sb* ² marriage + *bryce*, BRUCHE, a breaking] Adultery

a 1000 in Thorpe *Laws* I. 374 (Bosw) Wið æghwylene æwbryce *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 49 Alse þeos men doð þe liggeð inne eubruche. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 137 Alle þo don ewuebruche on here agene spuse *Ibid* 213 Ollende word and idele lehtres beð bispeke ewebruche *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 204 Heo beoth Hordom, Eaubruche, etc

† **Eau·bruche,** *sb* ² *Obs* Forms: 1 ǽwbryca, 2 eubruche • [OE *ǽwbryca*, f prec]

Also **Eau·brekere.** *Obs* In 2 eawbrekere. [f ME *brekere* BREAKER] An adulterer.

a 1000 in Thorpe *Laws* II 268 (Bosw) Se ðe his æwe for læt, and nimð oðer wif, he bið æwbryca *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Ne beo þu eubruche Ne do þu beoðe *Ibid* 29 Rub beres . and þa eawbrekeres habbeð an þonc fulneh.

‖ **Eau forte** [*lit.* 'strong water'], French for 'nitric acid', hence, for an etching.

Hence **Eau fortiste,** an etcher

1882 *Society* 11 Nov. 22/1 The etching being by the well known *eaufortiste*, Mr J L Steele

Eave, (*īv*) [Back-formation from EAVES, treated as pl] Used as the sing of EAVES Hence **Eave** *v.*, to provide with shelter under eaves; **Eaved** *ppl a*, provided with eaves; **Ea·ving** *sb* (usually pl) = EAVES.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 378 He hid the Money he had stolne under the house eavings 1611 COTGR, *Agoutis*, the eauings of a house 1710 T WARD *Eng Ref* I (1716) 102 (D) His hat With narrow rim scarce wide enough To eave from rain the staring ruff. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb* (1757) 445 On these walls . is a large eaving to his house 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract Build.* 402 *Eave* —The skirt or lower part of the slating hanging over the naked of the wall 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven* (1874) I XIV 151 The Eaved Cornice as represented in the simplest form by cottage eaves 1871 TYNDALL *Forms Water* § 37 258 The water trickles to the eave and then drops down

Eaver¹ (ī·vəɹ) *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also ever. [Of unknown origin; some have suggested adoption of F. *ivraie* darnel, *Lolium temulentum*; the forms of the Eng. word, however, seem to forbid this.]

Rye grass (*Lolium perenne*).

1732 DE FOE *Tour Gt Brit* (1769) I 359 Clover, Eaver, and Trefoil Grass 1796 W. MARSHALL *West of Eng* Gloss. Eaver, *lolium perenne*, ray-grass. 1880 *East Cornwall Gloss.* (E D. S.) *Eaver*, in some parts pronounced *Hayver* The grass, *Lolium perenne*

Eaver² (ī·vəɹ). *dial.* Also 7 eever, 9 ether. A provincial term for the direction of the wind; a quarter of the heavens. (Adm. Smyth)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk* 1875 *Lanc Gloss* (E D. S.) *Eaver* (sometimes *Ether*) . The wind is in a rainy eaver

Eaver, obs. Sc var. of AVER.

1609 SKENE *Reg Maj* 72 Great number of eavers or beasts.

Eaver, var of EVER, *Obs*, wild boar.

Eaves (īvz). Forms 1 efes, 3–5 eouesen (*pl*), ouese, -ise, 4 euez, euese, 4–8 eves(e, (4 hevese), (6 ease, 6 *pl.* esen), 7 eaues, (eeves, heaves), *dial.* eize, 7– eaves. [OE *efes*, fem. = OFris. *ose*, Flem (Kilian) *oose*, OHG. *obasa* (MHG *obse*, mod dial G *obsen*) eaves, porch (:— WGer. **obis(w)a*, **obas(w)a*) = ON. *ups* (Sw dial. *uffs*), Goth. *ubazwa* porch, prob. f same root as OVER The final *-s* has been mistaken for the sign of the pl., and in mod. Eng. the word is commonly treated as pl., EAVE being occas. used as the sing The forms ME. *ovese*, WSomerset *office* (Elworthy), point to an OE form **ofes*:— WGer. **obas(w)a*]

1 The edge of the roof of a building, or of the thatch of a stack, which overhangs the side

a 1000 *Lamb Psalter* c[ii] 7 (Bosw.) Geworden ic eom swa swa spearwa anwuniende on efese. *c* 1205 LAY. 29279, I þan eouesen he [þa sparwen] grupen *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 462 Đe spinnere festeð atte hus rof hire fodredes o rof er on ouese *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 144 Evese, or evesynge of a house, *stillicidium* *c* 1500 *Partenay* 5504 Alliso thys chambre well depeynted was Ffro foote of wallure the ouise vnto. 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 211 Vᵉ ease or eues of a house 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 91 The Swallow which in the summer creepeth under the eues of euery house 1610 SHAKS *Temp* V i 17 His teares runs downe his beard like winters drops From eaues of reeds. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 323 The pentices or eauisses of their houses 1629 *S'hertogenbosh* 48 It . ruined some houses, of some the heauës and tops were damnified very much 1632 MILTON *Il Penser.* 130 Ushered with a shower still . . With minute-

drops from off the eaves 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess* (1669) 104 The Birds under the Eeves of his Window call him up in the morning 1751 W. HALFPENNY *New Designs Farm Ho.* 5 Thence to the Eves of the Roofs one Brick and half 1799 J ROBERTSON *Agric Perth* 161 The best form of corn stacks is circular, with a conical top, diverging a little towards the eaves 1819 SHELLEY *Ros & Helen* 367 Like twinkling rain drops from the eaves 1849 FREEMAN *Archit* 178 The eaves rest commonly on small arcades or corbel-tables

fig 1675 CROWNE *City Polit* II 1, I hang on the eves of life, like a trembling drop, ready every minute to fall.

†**b** Of a wood. The edge, margin *Obs*

898 *O E Chron* an. 894 Þa foron hie bi swa hwaþerre efes swa hit þonne fierdleas wæs *c* 1325 *Gloss W de Bibles w* in Wright *Voc* 159 *Desouz l'overayl*, under the wode-side wode-hevese *c* 1340 *Gaw & Gr Knt* 1178 Þus laykez þis lorde by lynde wodez euer

2 *transf* Anything that projects or overhangs slightly, as †the brow of a hill, †the flaps of a saddle, the edge of a cloud or precipice, the brim of a hat; also *poet* the eyelids.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xl 5 Anne forsothe sat beside the weye eche dai in the euese [1388 cop, Vulg *supercilio*] of the hil 1663 BUTLER *Hud* I 1 412 He got up to the saddle eaves, From whence he vaulted into th' seat 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* lxvi, Closing eaves of wearied eyes I sleep 1855 MAURY *Phys Geog Sea* xi § 511 The southern eaves of the cloud plane 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I ii 21 Overhanging eaves of snow. 1862 BORROW *Wales* I 4 A leather hat with the side eaves turned up

3. *Comb* **eaves-board** (also *eave-board*; see EAVE), **eaves-catch, -lath** (see quot 1875); †**eaves-knife**, a knife for cutting thatch at the eaves; **eaves-martin**, the House Martin (*Hirundo urbica*) Also EAVES-DROP *sb* and *v*, -DROPPER, -DROPPING.

1399 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 131 Tabulas quæ vocantur *Esborde *c* 1505 *Church-w Acc St Dunstan's Canterb*, For xlv fote of *eyys borde xvd 1627 *MS Acc St John's Hosp Canterb*, To the Sawyers for cutting of eavesboord 1809 R LANGFORD *Introd Trade* 88 The eave-boards project 16 inches 1875 GWILT *Archit*, *Arris fillet* When used to raise the slates, at the eaves of a building, it is then called the eaves' board, eaves' lath, or *eaves' catch 1641 BEST *Farm Bks* (1856) 139 A thatchers tooles are an *eize knife for cutting the eize 1422–3 *Archives Christ Ch Canterb* in *Archæol Cantiana* XIII. 561 Item payd for Caryyng of the Schretheirs *Evys-lathe, lathe, and tyle iiis iiijd 1833 J HODGSON in J Raine *Mem* (1858) II 307 The *eaves-martin very plentiful.

Ea·vesdrip, -drop, *sb* [OE *yfesdrype*, f EAVES + DRIP, afterwards refashioned after DROP; cf. ON. *upsar-dropi* of same meaning, the Flem *oosdrup*, according to Kilian, meant simply 'eaves'] The dripping of water from the eaves of a house, the space of ground which is liable to receive the rain-water thrown off by the eaves of a building

Chiefly used with reference to the ancient custom or law which prohibited a proprietor from building at a less distance than two feet from the boundary of his land, lest he should injure his neighbour's land by 'eavesdrop'

868 *Kentish Charter* in *Brit Museum Fac-Sim.* II plate xxxviii, An folcæs folcryht to lefænne rumæs butan twigen fyt to yfæs drypæ 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* (1872) III I ii 15 The lean demigod had to wait under eavesdrops 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* Digest 590 Rights of light, prospect, gutter, and eaves-drop

Eavesdrop (*ī* vzdrɒp), *v.* Also 7 **eave-drop** [f. prec, or perhaps back-formation from EAVES-DROPPER] *intr.* To stand within the 'eavesdrop' of a house in order to listen to secrets, hence, to listen secretly to private conversation Also *trans.* To listen secretly to (conversation); formerly also, to listen within the 'eavesdrop' of (a house), to listen to the secrets of (a person)

1606 *Sir G Goosecappe* v i in Bullen *O Pl* (1884) III 82 We will be bold to evesdroppe 1611 S W BAKER in Coryat *Crudities* Panegyr Verses, That evesdrops a word 1611 COTGR s.v *Escoute*, *Estre aux escoutes* to eaue-drop, to prie into men's actions or courses. 1619 DALTON *Country Just* lxxv (1630) 289 Against such as by night shall evesdrop mens houses. 1632 SHIRLEY *Hyde Park* I ii, It is not civil to eavesdrop him. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxi, Art thou already eaves-dropping? 1860 EMERSON *Cond Life* v *Behaviour* Wks (Bohn) II 386 We must not peep and eaves-drop at palace-doors 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd Journ* 176 What we eavesdropped so shamefully in the hotel parlor.

Eavesdropper (*ī* vzdrɒpəɹ) For forms see EAVES [f EAVESDROP *v.* (or perhaps *sb*) + -ER] **a** In English Law: see quot 1641. **b** *gen* One who listens secretly to conversation.

1487 *Nottingham Borough Rec* III 10 Juratores dicunt quod Henricus Rowley est communis eve dropper et vagator in noctibus *c* 1515 *Modus tenendi Curr Baron.* (Pynson) A v b, Euesdroppers vnder mennes walles or wyndowes to bere tales 1561 AWDELAY *Frat Vocab* 15 Esen Droppers 1584 R SCOT *Discov Witchcr* II viii 24 There must be some eves-dropers with pen and inke behind the wall 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 153 Evesdroppers are such as stand under wals or windowes to heare news 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II xii 72 Like a thief, or eves-dropper, he is forced to dodge about in hopes of a letter 1851 W W COLLINS *Ramb by Railways* xv (1852) 290 The expertest eaves-droppers, who had listened at the door, brought away no information.

Hence **Ea vesdropping** *vbl sb* and *ppl a*

1601 YARINGTON *Two Lament Tray* IV vi in Bullen *O Pl* IV, Your close eaves-dropping pollicies Have hindred him of greater benefits 1641 MILTON *Animadv* (1851) 191 To stand to the courtesy of a night-walking cudgeller for eaves dropping. 1672–3 *Roxb Ballads* VI (1887) 440 Where they need fear No eves-dropping ear, 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* III iii, A beggarly, strolling, eavesdropping ensign 1850 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* II iii 46 An eaves-dropping menial 1853 WHARTON *Pa Digest* 473 Eavesdropping consists in privily listening

†**Ea·vesing.** *Obs* Forms 1 oefsung, efesung, 5 evesung, 4–6 evyss-, evys-, evesyng, -ing, 6 eusing, eavesinge. See also EASING *sb* 2 [repr OE *efesung*, vbl sb f *efes-ian*, EVESE *v*, in sense 2 directly f EAVES]

†**1** The action of trimming the edges of anything; clipping, polling, shearing. Also *concr* What is cut off. the clippings of hair *Obs*

a 800 *Corpus Gloss* 474 *Circinatio*, oefsung *c* 1050 *Ags Gloss* in Wr-Wülcker 364 *Circumatio*, efesung *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 398 Absalomes schene white, þet ase oft ase me euesede him me solde his euesunge vor two hundred sicles

2. The eaves of a house or stack; formerly also used for 'roof', and hence *transf.* for 'dwelling'

a 1225 *Ancr R* 142 Þe niht fuel iðen euesunge bitocneð recluses, þet wunieð under chirche euesunge 1393 LANGL *P Pl* C xx 193 As we may seo a wynter, Iseykles in euesynges thorgh hete of þe sonne Melteþ in a mynt-while to myst and to water *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 144 Evese, or eevesynge of a howse 1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict*, *Bargawt tuy*, house eusing 1572 *Schole house Wom* 912 in Hazl *E P P* IV 140 King Salomon A woman dooth assimilate Unto a dropping euesing guise, Distilling down after rain late 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II 88 A righte little parte of water is called Gutta, when it hangeth on eavesinges

Eawiht, obs form of AUGHT

Eawl, Eax, obs forms of AWL, AXE.

Eaxl, eaxle · see AXLE[1]

†**Eban stone.** *Obs rare*—[1]

1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* II. iv I iv (1651) 370 The Eban stone which Goldsmiths use to sleeken their gold with

Eban(e, -y, obs forms of EBON, EBONY

†**Ebaptiza·tion.** *Obs rare*—[1]. ? Declaring a person not to have been validly baptized

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch* Δενδρολ ** 2 f, Ebaptizations, Conceptions, Abstentions, Excommunications

†**Eba·te.** *Obs* [a Fr *ébat*] Sport, diversion

c 1515 *Compl. to late maryed* (1862) 14 For to blame women was all his ebate

‖ **Ebauchoir.** [F. *ébauchoir*, f *ébaucher* to sketch in outline] **a.** A large chisel used by sculptors to rough-hew their work. **b** A large hatchel or comb used by ropemakers.

Ebb (eb), *sb* Forms 1 ebba, 4–6 **ebbe**, 7 **eb**, 7– **ebb** [OE *ebba* = OFris *ebba*, Du *ebbe*, *eb*. the mod G *ebbe*, Da *ebbe*, Sw. *ebb*, are not native in those langs, and Fr *ève* is, like other nautical terms, adopted from Eng The ultimate etymology is uncertain: the OTeut type might be **aƀjon-*, f. the prep *aƀ* off; or **eƀjon-*, connected with Goth *ibuks* backwards]

1 The reflux of the tide, the return of tide-water towards the sea Often in phrase *ebb* and *flow*, also *tide of ebb, half-quarter-ebb.*

a 1000 *Byrhtnoth* 65 (Gr) Þar com flowende flod æfter ebban *a* 1123 *O E Chron* an 1114 On þis ȝeare wæs swa mycel ebba. 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron Langt* (1810) 106 Þe bodies wer costen vpon þe sond, After an ebbe of þe flode *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 135 Ebbe of the see, *refluxus*, *salaria* 1562 EDEN *Art Navig* II xviii 50 Whiche the Mariners call nepe tydes, lowe ebbs or lowe fluddes 1603 DRAYTON *Bar Warres* I xxxix, As Seuerne lately in her Ebbes that sanke 1665 in *Phil Trans* I 54 The Flood runs East and the Ebb West 1762 BORLASE *ibid* LII 418 The sea advancing the first time to a quarter ebb; but the second advance was but as far as the sea reaches at half ebb 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol Man* 69 During the freshets the ebb and flow are little felt 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xxvii, We made sail, stemming the last of the ebb

2 *transf* and *fig* A flowing away backward or downward, decline, decay, a change from a better to a worse state

c 1400 *Test Love* I (1560) 273/1 That sight might all my welling sorrowes voide, and of the flood make an ebbe 1555 *Fardle Facions* Ded 1 Not coueting to make of my floudde, another manes ebbe 1652 J HALL *Height Eloquence* Introd 20 This was the Ebbe of his greatnesse 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. v 80 To shed the slow remains, His last poor ebb of blood, in your defence. 1823 BYRON *Island* III iv, His faintness came from nature's ebb 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess & Stud* (1875) 279 Her ebbs and flows of passion

b A point or condition of decline or depression, *esp.* in phrases *To be at an ebb, at a low, lowest ebb.* Also *poet* of the eyes, *At ebb* dry

1610 SHAKS. *Temp* I ii 435 Mine eyes (neuer since at ebbe) beheld my Father wrack't. 1631 T POWELL *Tom All Trades* 142 The low water ebbe of the evill day 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 134 To make the Apostle reason at a very low ebbe 1763 J BROWN *Poetry & Mus* VII 154 Private and public Virtue were at the lowest Ebb 1798 in Bay *Amer Law Rep* (1809) I 36 In 1780 money was at its lowest ebb 1876 GREEN *Short Hist* ix (1878) 698 The fortunes of France reached their lowest ebb

3 *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *ebb-tide*, etc. Also **ebb-sleeper,** a bird; = DUNLIN

1699 B E *Dict Cant Crew*, *Ebb-water*, when there's but little Money in the Pocket 1837 R DUNN *Ornith Ork & Shet* 87 *Tringa Variabilis*, Meyer Ebb-sleeper, Dunlin. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-Fiend* xxix, They were swept out of the harbour by the strong ebb tide 1849 GROTE *Greece* (1862) V II lxiii 448 They began to feel as if the ebb-tide had reached its lowest point 1854 H MILLER *Sch & Schm* (1858) 65, I was introduced also, in our ebb excursions, to the cuttle-fish

†**4** [? f. the adj] *pl* Shallows

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron* I 41/2 Brigantines with flat keeles to serve for the ebbes

5 [? a distinct word] The Common Bunting, *Emberiza miliaria dial.*

1802 G MONTAGU *Ornith Dict* (1833) 61.

†**Ebb,** *a Obs* exc *dial.* Forms · 5–7 **eb**, 6–7 **ebbe**, 6– **ebb** [app evolved from the attrib use of the sb, as in *ebb-tide*]

1 Of water, wells, etc. Shallow, not deep. With *of* Having a small supply, short Also *fig.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* IX iii 47 Swlway was at þare passyng all Eb 1523 FITZHERB *Surv* xi 57 The ebber the water is, the swyfter it is *c* 1581 J FALKNER in *Eng Mech* (1870) 4 Feb 500/2 The water of Trent [was] dried up, and sodenly fallen so ebb 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett* xciv I 243 O, how ebb a soul have I to take in Christ's love! 1665–6 *Phil Trans* I 165 When the water is drawn ebb from Fishes 1693 LEIGHTON *Comm.* 1 *Peter* v 8 This Apostle drew from too full a spring to be ebb of matter 1747 *Scheme Equip Men of War* 23 Their Tide of Learning is always ebb

b. *transf* of a furrow; the sides of a vessel, etc.

1523 FITZHERB *Husb* § 33 A meane forowe, not to depe nor to ebbe 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* II 185/1 A Grey hound [is] Ebb, or Shallow chested [when he hath] his breast & body all of a thickness *Ibid* III 320/1 It is a cooling Vessel with ebb sides 1733 P LINDSAY *Interest Scotl* 149 Plowed with an ebb Furrow 1880 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh Word-bk*, Will this dish do to make the fitchock pie in? No, it's too ebb

2 Near the surface; **a** of the sea, **b** of the land; also as quasi-*adv*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 40 A multitude of fishes floted ebbs about it *Ibid* II 29 Cumin hath a qualitie to grow with the root very eb 1608–11 BP HALL *Medit & Vowes* II xiii Whether I be drowned in the ebber shore or in the midst of the deepe sea 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh* (1686) 119 Sometimes it [marl] lyes so ebb that they plow up the head of it 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict* M iv b, If Ore be once dis covered, and it lie Ebb and Soft 1794 *Bailiff's Diary* in *Shropsh Word-bk*, I am convinced that it is too ebb plow'd

Ebb (eb), *v.* Forms 1 ebbian, 2–5 ebben, 5–6 ebbe, 7– ebb [OE. *ebbian*, f EBB *sb.*, cf OE *a-ebbian*, *be-ebbian* to strand a ship; also OHG *fir-ebbita* 'deferbuerat', and MHG. (*rare*—[1]) *eppen* to ebb]

1 *intr* To flow back or recede, as the water of the sea or a tidal river · frequent in phrase, *To ebb and flow* Also with *away, down, off, out*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen* (Gr) 1413 Lago ebbade sweart under swegle *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 161 Þe sæ floweð and ebbeð. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 1216 The se, after the tydes certayn, Ebbes and flowes. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII 425 The se wes ebbit sa *c* 1435 *Torr Portugal* 223 The see wase ebbyd. 1588 SHAKS *L L L* IV. iii 216 The sea will ebbe and flow 1635 N CARPENTER *Geog Del* II vi 86 In some narrow seas the sea seauen times a day ebbs and flowes 1721 PERRY *Daggenh Breach* 121 Ships may lie afloat, and not have the Water ebb'd away from them 1835 SIR J ROSS *N.-W Passage* v. 59 The water might ebb another fathom 1855 MAURY *Phys Geog* IX (1860) § 429 The tides ebbed and flowed in it

b. *transf.* Of a ship · To sink with the tide Of water: To sink lower. Of blood: To flow away

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV 1145 Ebben gan the well Of hir teares 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII 421 Quhill that sche [the ship] ebbit on the ground 1655 MRQ WORCESTER *Cent Inv.* lvii, The water standing at a level, if a Globe be cast in. it presently Ebbeth 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L* III viii, [He] eyed The life-blood ebb in crimson tide.

2 *fig.* To take a backward or downward course, to decay, decline; to fade or waste away Also with *away, down, off, out*

a 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg Princ* 4828 When that richesses ebben and abate 1566 DRANT *Horace's Med Morall* To Rdr 3 Helpyng hym to ebbe, and helpyng hym to rise. 1633 T JAMES *Voy* 12 After full sea, our hopes ebde too 1681 DRYDEN *Abs & Achit* 226 Kingly power, thus ebbing out 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* II 325 My passions ebb and flow At Thy command 1720 DE FOE *Capt Singleton* x (1840) 170 As my money declined, their respect would ebb with it 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Vauderput & S* IX 137 As his strength ebbed away 1875 B TAYLOR *Faust* I 1 29 My spirit's flood tide ebbeth more and more

3. *trans* **a** To hem in (fish) with stakes and nets so that they cannot go back to sea with the ebb-tide, see EBBING *vbl. sb* 2 **b** To hem in (the tide) with sandbanks **c** (See quot 1877)

1827 HARDMAN *Waterloo* 12 Driving that sand along towards the sea shore, To ebb the tide fast in 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* (E D S), *Ebb*, to gather fish bait. So termed on account of its being done whilst the tide is ebbing

Ebbed (ebd), *ppl. a.* [f. EBB *v* + -ED] **a** That has flowed back. **b.** That has been left dry by the falling tide

1858 HOGG *Shelley* II 204 A fresh flood of the ebbed waters of a wide sea of troubles 1859 A. SMITH in *Macm Mag* I. 121, I can wander on the ebbed beach

†**Ebberman.** *Obs.* Also 6–8 **hebberman.** [f *ebber*, agent-noun f. EBB *v* (sense 3) + MAN] (See quot 1715)

1715 KERSEY, *Hebberman*, one that fishes below Bridge, commonly at ebbing Water, etc. 1720 *Stow's Surv* (ed Strype 1754) I I vii 35/1 A number of fishermen belonging to the Thames some stiled hebbermen *Ibid* II v xxvii 480/2 No Hebberman shall fish for smelts, between Good Friday and, etc 1721–90 in BAILEY

Ebbing (e·bĭŋ), *vbl. sb* [f. EBB *v* + -ING¹]

1. The action of flowing back or retiring; of the sea or a tidal river, also, of springs

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 154 *Sensus*, se ebbung 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX CXXVII (1495) 929 Ebbynge and flowyng of the see comyth and gooth *c* 1430 *Life St. Katherine* (Gibbs MS.) 52 The ebbyng and þe flowyng of þe see 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. I (1723) 173 The Ebbing and Flowing of certain Springs 1870 BOWEN *Logic* XII 377 Sea weed left there by the ebbing of the tide

b *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 For swich ebbinge 1647 J. BLAKENHAM in *Beaum. & Fl. Wks.* Pref. Verses, Brave Shakespeare flow'd, yet had his Ebbings too 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* XVIII 136 There may be strange Ebbings and Flowings in the Atmosphere 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II 141 Popular heats, which have their ebbings and flowings 1863 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* (ed. 3) 109 Slow ebbing of life.

2 *Comb.*, as **ebbing-lock, -weir**, a lock or weir for detaining fish at the ebb-tide

1472 *Act* 12 *Edw. IV*, vii, Ascuns tielx milledammez estankez de molyns lokkez hebbyngwerez, etc 1531-2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, v § 2 Myldammes lokkes hebbynge weres heckes and fludgates 1539 *Will of Samson, Eryth.* (Somerset Ho.) My Tyde bote, my Hebbing locke. 1622 CARTIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 211 Locks and Hebbing-weres 1725 KERSEY, *Hebbing weirs*, nets or devices laid for fish at ebbing water 1721-90 in BAILEY

Ebbing, *ppl. a.* [f. EBB *v* + -ING²] That ebbs

1530 *Hist. Jacob & 12 Sonnes* (Collier) 19 Layed him on the fome But it was ebbing water. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. II 28 Bornedown the rapid sunset's ebbing sea 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-Fiend* XII, They watch'd the ebbing tide 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* XX. (1873) 458 These ebbing wells.

b *transf.* and *fig.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VII 10 For all this ebbing chance, remains The spring that feeds that hope 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 53 Since after wine the ebbing'st wit doth flow 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II i. 226 Ebbing men do so neere the bottome run. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 90 Crisoprasius is a stone of an ebbing and confused colour 1786 BURNS *Ded. to G. Hamilton* XII, When ebbing life nae mair shall flow 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 295 My ebbing purse, no more the foe shall fill 1840 G. S. FABER *Regen.* 263 Mr. Newton's ebbing and flowing religious impressions 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* XXI (1878) 388 These tide-marks indicated ebbing strength.

† **E·bble.** *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 5 awbel, ebel(le, [app. a var. of ABELE, though the form is not easy to explain.] The Aspen (*Populus tremula*); perhaps also the White Poplar (*Populus alba*)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 17/2 Awbel or ebelle tre [*K., P.* ebeltre]. 1830 FORBY *E.-Angl. Glossary, Ebble*, the asp tree *populus tremula*

Ebbless (e·blĕs), *a* [f. EBB *sb* + -LESS] Not liable to, or susceptible of, an ebb.

1827 LYTTON *Falkland* 217 An ebbless and frozen substance *a* 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 405 One ebbless flood of many Waves.

E·bbness. *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. EBB *a.* + -NESS.] Shallowness

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* CLXXV I 413 Their ebbness could never take up His depth

† **E·bby,** *a. Obs* [f. EBB *sb* + -Y.] Having an ebb or receding direction

1645 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* XXXV (1658) 371 The current can make a contrary ebby water in the sam channell

Ebdomade, -ary, obs. ff. HEBDOMAD, -ARY.

Eben(e, obs. form of EBON.

Ebe·neous. [f. L. *ebene-us* + -OUS] Of the nature of ebony In mod. Dicts.

Ebenezer (ebĕnī·zəɹ) [Heb. אבן העזר *eben hā-ʿēzer* 'the stone of help' see 1 *Sam.* VII 12]

1. The name of the memorial stone set up by Samuel after the victory of Mizpeh see 1 *Sam.* VII. 12. Used appellatively in religious literature in fig. phrases, alluding to the sentiment 'Hitherto hath the Lord helped us', associated with the origin of the name

1758 R. ROBINSON *Hymn*, '*Come Thou fount*', Here I raise my Ebenezer, Hither by Thy help I'm come

2. Occasionally (like Bethel, Zoar, Zion, etc.) adopted by Methodists, Baptists, Independents, etc. as the name of a particular chapel or meeting-house. Hence used contemptuously as a synonym for 'dissenting chapel'

1856 *Sat. Rev.* II 318 Such low resorts as public-houses and Ebenezers

† **E·ber,** *a. Obs.* Also 1-2 ēbére, ēbère, 3 ebare, ebure, 4 ebber [OE. *ēbére*, (? *ēbere*), of obscure origin; = OFris. *âber, âuber*, used as a law term in same sense]

1. Manifest, unconcealed. The phrase *ebere morþ* (open murder) is retained in the Latin Laws of Henry I, and is quoted by the legal antiquaries of 17th c. as a technical term; see also ABERE (Occasionally *absol.* ? = 'manifest fool' or 'villain'.)

a 975 *Laws of Eadgar* II vii, Se æbera þeof. *a* 1035 *Laws of Cnut* (Secular) lxv, Husbryce & bærnet & open þyfð and æbere morþ, is botleas *c* 1200 ORMIN 7189 All þeggre æbære unnþankness *c* 1205 LAY. 2271 Saie me þu ebure [1275 ebare] sot *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13662 He wald lere vs her vi lau, þat ebber þat in sine was gotin *Ibid.* 15921 'Iul eber thuert [*Trad.* thu ert] nai' coth he *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 23041 (Trin.) She þat was an ebber [*G.* ebbri] fol.

Hence † **E·berly** *adv.*, manifestly, flagrantly

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8680 Þou lies Ful eberli

† **Ebi·be,** *a. Obs.* rare⁻¹ [ad. L. *ēbibĕre*, f. *ē-* out + *bib-ĕre* to drink] *trans.* To drink to the dregs, swallow completely In quot. *fig.*

1689 *Apol. Earl Walker's Acct.* 13 Having long before ebib'd the Doctrine of Passive Obedience

Ebionite (ī·biŏnəit). [ad. L. *ebionita*, f. Heb. אביון *ebyōn* poor; see -ITE. The original signification is prob. 'one who is poor in spirit'.]

One of a body of Christians in the 1st c., who held that Jesus was a mere man, and that the Mosaic Law was binding upon Christians. In the 2nd c. they became a distinct sect. Also *attrib.*

1650 GELL *Serm.* II Ebionites, who denied the Deitie of Christ 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 103 Ebionite hatred [was] still burning against St. Paul in the second century 1882 — *Early Chr.* II 343

Hence **E·bioni·tic** *a.*, pertaining to the Ebionites, or their doctrines; **E·bioni·tism** = EBIONISM.

1833 G. S. FABER *Recapitulatid Apostasy* 18 The early Gnostic and Ebionitic Heresies 1882 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* 206 It shows traces of Ebionitic origin 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II 44 The so-called Ebionitism of St. James

Ebionize (ī·biŏnəiz), *v* [f. EBION-ITE + -IZE, see -IZE] *intr.* To adopt or imitate the doctrines or practices of the Ebionites. Hence **E·bionizing** *ppl. a.* So also **E·bionism**, the tenets of the Ebionites, tendency towards the tenets or practices of the Ebionites.

1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II 168 The liberal Gentiles far more than the Ebionising Jews *Ibid.* 173 The Ebionism of this section of the Church. 1880 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* s.v. *Ebionites*, Essenism modified Ebionism greatly

Ebland, var. of IBLAND, *obs.* among

† **E·blandish,** *v. Obs.* rare⁻⁰ [as if f. F. **éblandiss-*, lengthened form of **éblandir* — L. *ēblandīri* to obtain by coaxing] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM II, To get by flattery. *Eblandish*

† **Ebla·ze, ebla·zon,** *v. Obs.* rare [f. E-3 (after words of Lat. etymology) + BLAZE, BLAZON *v.*] *intr.* To shine forth in bright colours

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* II, Th'engladded Spring. Began to eblazon from her leaue bed. — *Christ's Vict.* in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) 61 There pinks eblazed wide, And damaskt all the earth

Eboe (ī·bo) A name applied in the W. Indies to the negroes from Benin. ? Hence *attrib.* **Eboe-tree** (*Dipteryx eboensis*), a tree of Central America, yielding **Eboe** oil, a name also given to the oil of a different tree, see quot

1834 M. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* 126 Immediately after the christening the Eboe drums were produced *Ibid.* 190 The mortification of the Eboes 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 476 *Alcurites triloba* [candleberry-tree] yields eboe oil

Ebolition, obs. var. EBULLITION.

Ebon (e·bən), *sb* and *a.* Forms: (4 **ebenus**), 5-7 **ebane, heban**, 6-7 **eben(e, heben(e, ebone**, (9 *arch.* **heben**), 6- **ebon** Some of the forms in *-e* may belong to EBONY [ad. L. *hebenus, ebenus*, ad. Gr. *ἔβενος*, perh. of oriental origin: the Heb. הובנים *hobnīm* (Ezek. XXVII 15) is supposed to be the same word. In med.L. *(h)ebanus*, whence some of the Eng. forms; cf. It., Sp., Pg. *ebano*]

A *sb*

1. A hard black wood, the product of a tree belonging to the N.O. *Ebenaceæ*, mentioned in very early times as an article of import from the East, = EBONY Now only *poet.*

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII lii (1495) 633 Ebenus is a tree growynge in Ethiopia wyth blacke coloure] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 135 Eban, tre, *ebanus* 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 96 a, It is very good also to make tables and coffers of. Hebene. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, De l'Hebene*, a wood called Heben. 1627 MAY *Lucan* X. 139 Pillars there Not covered with Ægyptian Eben were 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* (1806) I 207 India black ebon and white ivory bears. 1846 LYTTON *Lucretia* (1853) 301 Dark as ebon, spreads the one wing.

† **2** The tree itself, *Diospyros Ebenus*, a native of Ceylon, Madagascar, and the Mauritius *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 284 Wodde of Heben 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 148 Great woods of Ebene. alwaies greene 1623 COCKERAM III, *Ebone*, a blacke tree, bearing not leafes nor fruit, being burnt, it yeelds a sweet smell

B *attrib.* and *adj.* (chiefly *poet.* or *rhet.*)

1. simple *attrib.*

a 1599 SPENSER *Ruines of Time* Wks. (1678) 139 A curious Coffer made of Heben wood 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. VII. XI. 595 They found excellent Eben Trees 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. XIII, A weighty curtal axe. the tough shaft of heben wood

2 *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.* Consisting or made of ebony; often *fig.* for 'black, dark'.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 948 Deaths ebon dart 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purp. Isl.* VII. XVII, Her eye-brow black, like to an ebon bow 1737 WEST *Let.* in *Gray's Poems* (1775) 20 Fate, whose ebon sceptre rules The Stygian deserts 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I 18 Night, sable goddess! from her ebon throne 1772 SIR W. JONES *Arcadia* Poems (1777) 102 With ebon knots, and studs of silver, wrought 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* I. XXX, But when in ebon MIRROR, Night-mare full 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, 2nd Day*, Interl. III. 19 From out its ebon case his violin the minstrel drew

3 *adj.* Of the colour of ebony; black, dark, sombre

1607 HEYWOOD *Fair M. of Exchange* I Wks. 1874 II. 16 As blind as Ebon night 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 5 There under ebon shades In dark Cimmerian desert ever dwell. *a* 1703 POMFRET *Poet. Wks.* (1833) 116 Night spreads her ebon curtains round 1802 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* II 196 Deep in the air and dark, substantial, black, An ebon mass 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* III VI (1864) 168 The image of the mystic deity with ebon features.

¶ **4.** Erroneously used for 'ivory'.

1593 G. FLETCHER *Lucia* Sonn. XXIX (1872) 109 Her Ebon thighes *Ibid.* XXXIX (1872) 109 Those Ebon hands.

C *Comb.* a. similative, as *ebon-black, -coloured*, b. instrumental and parasynthetic, as *ebon-faced, -masted, -sceptred, -tipped*, etc

1592 GREENE *Poems* 85 How bright-eyed his Phillis was When fro th' arches *ebon-black flew looks as a lightning. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I i 246 The *ebon coloured Inke 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 621/1 Melanosis may be found in the form of brown or ebon coloured fluid 1601 *Death Earl Huntington* II i in Harl. *Dodsley* VIII 256 Pitch colour'd, *ebon-fac'd, blacker than black 1845 HIRST *Poems* 66 Royal vessels *ebon masted 1745 T. WARTON *Pleas. Melanch.* 113 Night Sister of *ebon-sceptred Hecat, hail! 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I 147 With *ebon-tipped flutes

Hence **E·bonine** *a.*, dark, sombre

1881 PALGRAVE *Visions of Eng.* 292 Through that ebonine gate of doom The thrice five thousand are fallen

Ebonist (e·bŏnist) [f. EBON-Y + -IST. Cf. F. *ébéniste*] A worker or dealer in ebony or other ornamental woods

1706 PHILLIPS, *Ebonist*, one that works or deals in Ebony 1721-1800 in BAILEY 1871 *Athenæum* 24 June 783 A great hubbub of glaziers, carpenters, ebonists, iron and tile workers

Ebonite (e·bŏnəit) [f. EBON-Y + -ITE] A hard compound of india-rubber and sulphur, united by the action of heat. Another name for it is VULCANITE. Also *attrib.*

1861 *Chem. News* Oct. 221 The material known as hard india rubber, vulcanite, or in its most perfect condition as ebonite 1879 in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV 288/1 Hard or horny caoutchouc, such as will come under the designation of ebonite.

Ebonize (e·bŏnəiz), *v* [f. EBON-Y + -IZE] *trans.* To make (furniture, etc.) look like ebony

Hence **E·bonized** *ppl. a.*

1880 *Daily Tel.* 27 Oct., Since black and gold is so fashionable in furniture, he might be agreeably ebonised and gilded. 1879 Miss BRADDON *Vixen* III 313 Ebonised chairs

Ebony (e·bŏni) Forms 4 **hebenyf**, 6 **hebeny, ebonie**, (7 **ebany, ebeny, ibony**), 7- **ebony** [Of somewhat obscure formation. ME. *hebenyf* is app. ad. L. *hebeninus* (? misread as *hebenuus*), ad. Gr. *ἐβένινος* made of ebony, f. *hebenus* ebony. Cf. EBON.]

1. **a.** A hard black wood, obtained from various species of the N.O. *Ebenaceæ*, especially that mentioned under EBON 2, and *Diospyros Melanoxylon*, a native of Coromandel. **b.** The wood of *Brya Ebenus* (quot. 1725), a native of Jamaica.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* XXVII 15 Teeth of hebenyf [Vulg. *dentes hebeninos*], *that is a tree that after that it is kit waxith hard as a stoon* 1573 *Art. Lemnius* 9 The saide vernishe maketh tables of hebeny to glister. 1597 GRENE *Poems* (1861) 312 In a coach of ebony she went. 1608 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.*, I saw pales made of an Oke blacke as Ibony. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* VI. 448 Here grows some Ebany *a* 1748 THOMSON *Sickness* I (R.) Affliction, hail! open wide thy gates, Thy gates of ebony 1816 J. SMITH *Panor. Sci. & Art* I 84 Hard woods, such as box, lignum-vitæ, or ebony. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II 50 A ball of ebony sinks in the water 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 434 Real downright negroes, half-naked, black as ebony

2. One of the trees above-mentioned.

1810 *Chas'ac* in *Ann. Reg.* 614/2 There are entire woods of cedars and ebonies 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II IX. V. 494 Ebony is the most important of the trees which they are in the habit of felling.

3 *attrib.*

1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten's Trav. Ind.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 28 They carry into India, gold ebony wood 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Even-song*, Thus in thy Ebony box Thou dost inclose us 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 86 Ebeny pestels about four foot long 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 378 A large nasso, or ebony-tree, which much resembles the fir-tree 1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* XVI 277 Quengueza and I started up river for the ebony country

4. As the type of intense blackness. *Son of ebony*, humorously = negro. Also *attrib.*, as in *ebony complexion, skin*, etc

1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* XXVII. (1849) 308 The different tribes of mankind, from the ebony skin of the torrid zone to, etc 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* VI. 35 Black Sam about three shades blacker than any other son of ebony on the place 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 39 A race of savages the ebony negroes of the Soudan

‖ **Eboulement.** [F. *éboulement*, f. *ébouler* to crumble (said of earthworks)]

1. *Fortification.* The crumbling or falling of the wall of a fortification.

2. *Geology* A sudden rock-fall and earthslip in a mountainous region

Ebracteate, -ated (ebræ·ktɪ-ĕt, -eited) *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *ēbracteātus*, f. *ē-* out of + *bractea* BRACT, see -ATE, -ED] Destitute of bracts

1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot* 167 Apetalous dicotyledons, with herbaceous ebracteate calyxes 1870 BENTLEY *Bot* 181 When bracts are absent altogether, such plants are said to be ebracteated 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot* 621 The ebracteate flowers stand on the rachis of the inflorescence

Ebra·cteolate, *a Bot* [ad mod L. *ēbracteolātus*, cf prec and BRACTEOLATE] Not furnished with bracteoles.

1870 HOOKER *Stud Flora* 201 Receptacle ebracteolate

Ebraick, Ebrew. see HEBRAIC, HEBREW.

1721–1800 in BAILEY, *Ebraick*

† Ebra·ngle, *v Obs rare*$^{-1}$ [ad F *ébranler*, after BRANGLE] *trans.* To shake violently

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III xxxii (1708) 452 Their whole body is shaken and ebrangled

Ebriate (ī brīˌēt), *a humorous.* [ad. L *ēbriātus*, pa. pple of *ēbriāre* to make drunk] Intoxicated, *fig* Hence **E·briating** *ppl. a*, intoxicating

1847 *Blackw Mag* LXI 704 Acme Kissed her sweet youth's ebriate eyes 1872 M COLLINS *Plunges for Pearl* II vii 120 He solaced himself with something ebriating

† E·brieta·ting, *ppl a. Obs rare*$^{-1}$ [f **ebrietate* vb. (f EBRIETY + -ATE; cf *capacitate, habilitate*, etc) + -ING^2] Intoxicating

1711 *Brit Apollo* IV. No. 18. 2/1 Things of an ebriating Quality

Ebriety (ĭbrəi ĕti). [ad.F *ébriété*, f L *ēbrietātem*, f *ēbrius* drunk]

1. The state or habit of being intoxicated, drunkenness † Also *pl.* instances of intoxication.

1582 *N T* (Rhem) *Gal* v 21 The workes of the flesh are, fornication ebrieties, commessations, and such like. 1614 T ADAMS *Devil's Banq* 42 The Satietie of Epicurisme, the gallantnesse of Ebrietie 1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* vi 73 Ebriety may properly be said to be a Disease or sickness 1758 *Monthly Rev* 185 Some under the most extreme exigencies of poverty, will indulge in ebriety 1785 W F. MARTYN *Geog Mag* II 144 His father's unconquerable ebriety 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xvi. 273 Our guide to the garrulity of age added that of partial ebriety

2. *fig.* Excitement, an excited condition.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambl* No 167 P 6, The ebriety of constant amusement.

‖ Ebrillade. [Fr] *Manège* A check of the bridle which the horseman gives to the horse, by a jerk of one rein, when he refuses to turn

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp* 1755 JOHNSON; and mod Dicts.

Ebriose (ī brīˌōu s), *a humorous* [ad L. *ēbriōsus*] Drunk

1871 *Atlantic Monthly* Jan, A cabman 'copiously ebriose' *a* 1882 J BROWN *John Leech* in *Horæ Subs* Ser. III (1882) 17 Returning home copiously ebriose from Epsom

Ebriosity (ībrīˌǫ sĭti). *rare* [ad F *ébriosité*, L *ēbriōsitāt-em*, f *ēbriōsus* habitually drunk]

a. Habitual intoxication. b Exhilaration; physical excitement

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* 270 Will neither acquit ebriosity nor ebriety, in their known and intended perversions 1859 THOREAU *Walden* xi 237 Of all ebriosity, who does not prefer to be intoxicated by the air he breathes

Ebrious (ī brīəs), *a* [f L *ēbri-us* + -OUS]

a. Addicted to drink; tipsy b Characteristic of the intoxicated state. Hence **E·briously** *adv.*

1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Old Age* 33 Not ebriously swilled but moderatlye tasted. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin* 268 The second was but a dissolute, ebrious, prophane, luxurious English-Dutchman 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Ebrious*, drunken, or that causeth drunkenness. 1858 *Cassell's Arts Treas. Exhib* 412 Those young sots with the ebrious faces.

† Ebri·tian. *Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg. f. *Ebr-ew* HEBREW, to match *Grecian*] A Hebraist.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon* I 97 He was a very good Grecian and Ebritian

† E·bryson, *a Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [prob corrupted form of late Gr. *ὄβρυζον* (χρυσίον) pure gold, Cf Chambers *Cycl Supp* (1753), '*Ebrizzus color*, a term used by some of the old writers to express a very fine yellow']

c 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) I 14 Of Ierico the sote rose ffloure, Gold Ebryson callid in pictur

† Ebu·ccinate, *v Obs* [f E- + BUCCINATE] *trans.* To trumpet forth. Hence **Ebu·ccinator.**

1542 BECON *News out of Heav* Wks. (1843) 43 The ebuccinator, shewer, and declarer of these news, I have made Gabriel 1588 NEWTON in Farr's *S P.* (1845) II. 553 The troupes seraphicall Ebuccinate Gods power 1666 tr *Horace* 2 *Odes* xix, He fill'd with Bacchus power assayes To ebuccinate his fame and praise.

† E·bull. *Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L *ebulus*] The Dwarf Elder (*Sambucus Ebulus*).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* xvii lx (1495) 636 Ebulus is a wede moost lyke to Elerne tree bothe in leuys and in stalkys 1589 FLEMING *Virg Eclog* x. 23 Pan .we saw [coloured] red With bloudie bernes of ebull tree

† E·bullate, *v Obs rare* Also 8 **ebulate** [f. late L *ebullāre*, var of *ebullīre*; see -ATE] *intr* To boil, be in a state of ebullition

1623 COCKERAM II, To *Boyle*, Elixate, Ebullate 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Ebullate*, to bubble or burst out 1738 [G SMITH] *Cur. Relations* II. 195 Continually boiling and ebulating over a great Fire.

Ebu·lliate. *rare* [badly f L. *ēbullīre*; see next and -ATE^3] *trans* and *intr* To boil, to bubble out

1599 A M tr *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 38/2 The vineger wherin the pepper was ebulliated 1633 PRYNNE *Histrio-M* I vi iii (R) Whence this 29 play-oppugning argument will ebulliate 1710 *Brit Apollo* III 77 The Blood ebulliates 1853 LANDOR *Wks* (1868) II 259 A heart too contracted to let what it holds ebulliate very freely

Ebullience (ĭbʊ lĭĕns) [f. L *ēbullient-em*, pr pple of *ēbullīre*, f *ē* out + *bullīre* to BOIL See -ENCE] An issuing forth in agitation, like boiling water, overflow; enthusiasm, extravagance

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* Wks 1775 II 170 The extravagance, or rather ebullience of his passion 1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* II (1845) 79 The ebullience of youth is now chastened into the stedfast energy of manhood 1885 SWINBURNE in *19th Cent.* Jan 67 The danger of an overflow into gushing ebullience

Ebulliency (ĭbʊ lĭĕnsi). [f prec + -Y]

1. The quality of being ebullient. readiness to boil or bubble forth or overflow *lit.* and *fig*

1676 R DIXON *Two Test* 228 Mistaking the ebulliency of their Fancies for a supernatural Inspiration 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog Lit* 68 The simple, whom an original ebulliency of spirit, had urged to the investigation of the ground of all things 1885 *Athenæum* 19 Sept 379/2 Neville acts with his customary ebulliency and manliness

2 *pl* = EBULLITION 4

1667 H MORE *Div Dial* 1 § 12 (1713) 24 In the ferments and ebulliencies of the Spirits of Men in this Age

Ebullient (ĭbʊ lĭĕnt). [ad L. *ēbullient-em*, pr pple of *ēbullīre*; see prec]

1. That boils, boiling; agitated, as if boiling

1599 A M tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 4/1 Let this bottle remayne one hower in hot ebullient water 1814 CARY *Dante* (1871) 304 Every cirque Ebullient shot forth scintillating fires 1842 G P. SCROPE *Volcanos* 14 Lava in a liquid and ebullient state.

2. a Of the humours of the body· Agitated, hot, effervescent b. Of drugs and diseases· Causing heat and agitation.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iv 79 The same is of an hot and ebullient nature *Ibid* (1650) 161 They engender ebullient humors 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* vi 226 The body is affected as if some part were put in boiling water, wherefore some have called this the Ebullient Ague 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III vi 216 Great counsels are often troubled with ebullient humours 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* viii. 1320 They scarce can swallow their ebullient spleen

3 *fig* Of energy, feelings, influences. Gushing forth like boiling water; bubbling over, overflowing, enthusiastic. Constr *with*

1664 H MORE *Myst Inq* vii. 126 That fountain of life which ought to be ebullient in every Regenerate Christian 1828 SOUTHEY *Ess* (1832) I 352 The general and ebullient feeling with which all Britain overflowed imposed silence upon the lying lips 1844 *Blackw Mag* LVI 532 His commentaries on the past are ebullient with subtlety 1876 G P LATHROP in *N. Amer Rev* CXXIII 429 The ebullient undulating prose style of the poet.

Hence **Ebu·lliently** *adv*

1887 *Punch* 10 Sept. 110 Ebulliently sentimental novelist.

Ebullioscope (ĭbʊ lĭoˌskōup) [mod f. in Fr., hybrid formation on L. *ēbullīre* + Gr. *-σκοπος* an observer] (See quot)

1880 *Chambers' Cycl*, *Ebullioscope*, an instrument for ascertaining the strength of distilled liquors by observing the boiling point and the atmospheric pressure 1882 *Nature* No 636 236 [M Malligand's] ebullioscope which the French Syndical Chambers adopted in 1878

Ebullition (ebəlĭ ʃən). Forms 6 ebullycion, ebulicion, -ition, 6–7 ebolition, 7 ebullicion, 7– ebullition [ad L *ēbullītiōn-em*, f *ēbullīre* (see prec.), whence OF. *ebullicion*, Sp *ebulicion*, It *ebullizione, ebollizione*. The earlier Eng forms are prob from Fr.]

1 The process of boiling, or keeping a liquid at the boiling point by the application of heat, the state of bubbling agitation into which a liquid is thrown by being heated to the boiling point In first quot perh. (etymologically) the process of extracting by boiling.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho* III 16 When you haue gotten out by ebullition the full strength & vertue *a* 1681 tr *Willis' Rem. Med Wks* (1681) Voc, Ebullition, a boiling up 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I i i v. 76 Galls are almost totally soluble in water by long ebullition 1792 *Phil Trans* LXXXII 403 Ebullition is that state of a liquid in which steam is continually formed within itself. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xii (1833) 302 Fluids of easy ebullition 1842 G P SCROPE *Volcanos* (1862) 30 This body of lava is evidently at such times in igneous ebullition.

† b. *Pathol* A state of agitation in the blood or 'humours' due to heat, formerly supposed to be the cause of the action of the heart, and when morbid to give rise to febrile and inflammatory disorders *Obs*

1547 BOORDE *Brev Health* lxxiii 21 b, It maye come of ebullycion of the lyver 1623 HART *Arragnm. Ur* ii 7 The ebullition or concoction of blood 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xliv 263 [Mars] being the cause of a Feaver. shewes ebolition or a boyling of the humours 1710 T FULLER *Pharm Extemp* 20 Scorbutick Ale. restraineth the Ebullition of the Vapourous Blood. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp*, Ebullition of the Blood in medicine a term used by some of the old writers

2 *transf.* A state of agitation in a liquid resembling that produced by boiling heat; rapid formation of bubbles, effervescence

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* 197 Copper, which is dissolved with lesse ebullition 1686 W HARRIS *Lemery's Course Chym* II xxi 602 The ebullition which happens between acid and alkali 1727 BRADLEY *Fam Dict* I s v *Euphorbium*, Spirit of Nitre and that of Vitriol, penetrate the same, without Ebullition. 1822 IMISON *Sc & Art* II 109 Muriatic acid does not act upon copper except in a state of ebullition.

3 The action of rushing forth in a state of agitation or boiling; said of water, and *transf.* of fire, lava, etc. (In quot. 1599 *humorously* of tobacco-smoke)

1599 B JONSON *Ev. Man out Hum* III iii 44 The practice of the Cuban ebolition, Euripus, and Whiffe 1660 STANLEY *Hist Philos* (1701) 166 The fiery ebullitions of Ætna. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II s v *Boyling*, This ebolition or plawing [of a spring] 1692 RAY *Discourses* II v (1732) 269 The Ebullition and Volutation of the melted Materials 1789 B MARTIN *Nat Hist Eng.* I 381 The ebullitions of this Spring are very remarkable. 1830 LYELL *Princ Geol* (1875) I II xix. 448 A great ebullition of gas took place 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* II xxiv 356 Ebullition is converted into explosion

4 *fig.* A sudden outburst or boiling or bubbling over: a of war or civil commotion.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold Bk M Aurel.* (1546) B viij, The ebulicion and mouyng of cyuyll warres 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C Warrs* II The Law, which kept under the violent ebullitions of their power 1878 W F NAPIER *Penins War* I 31 After the first ebullition at Manresa, the insurrection of Catalonia lingered awhile

b. of passion, also, of fancy, sentiment, etc.

1638 SANDERSON *Serm* II. 109 The ebullitions of those lusts that war in our members 1655 H VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I (1858) Pref 9 The obvious ebullitions of that light humour which takes the pen in hand to be seen in print 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No 79 P 5 Such faults may be said to be ebullitions of genius 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I 339 These ebullitions of jealousy 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis Paris* App 293 A slight ebullition of French flattery 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen Lit* (1867) 325 A revolutionary reform breaks out with an ebullition of popular feelings

Hence **Ebulli·tionary** *a*, of the nature of an ebullition.

1830 BLACK in *Fraser's Mag* I 287 The saline particles have been added to the ebullitionary agitation

† E·bulum. *Obs* [a. L. *ebulum* the dwarf elder-tree] A name for elderberry wine

1713 *Lond & Country Brew* III (1743) 195 Make a white Ebulum with pale Malt and white Elder-berries. 1750 E SMITH *Compl Housewife* 245 To make Ebulum

Ebure, obs form of IVORY.

† Eburgese. *Obs rare*$^{-1}$ Some silken stuff

1558 *Wills & Inv N. C* I (1835) 182 One other teaster of yellowe and blewe satten eburgese.

Eburin (ī bĭūrin). [f L *ebur* ivory + -IN.] 'A substance obtained by subjecting a mixture of ivory or bone dust with albumen or ox blood to great pressure at a high temperature It is very hard, and is a non-conductor of electricity' (*Syd Soc Lex*)

Eburnation (ĭbʊrnēˈ ʃən) *Pathol* [f. L. *eburnus* made of ivory + -ATION] 'The act or process of becoming hard and dense like ivory' (*Syd Soc Lex*) So also **Eburnated** *ppl a*

1840 LISTON *Surgery* 83 Eburnation of the surfaces of the Bones. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis* (1879) 616 This tendency to eburnation and thickening of the osseous tissue is not confined to the part first affected. 1870 HOLMES *Surgery* (ed 2) III. 712 A fractured rachitic 'eburnated' bone

Eburnean, -ian (ĭbū rnĭˈăn), *a.* [f L. *eburneus* made of ivory + -(I)AN] Made of or resembling ivory.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Eburnean*, of Ivory, or white like Ivory 1721–1800 in BAILEY 1866 J ROSE *Virg Ecl. & Georg.* 97 Of Pelops and far-famed eburnian limb

Eburneoid (ĭbūrnɪˌoid), *a* [f as prec + OID] Showing a resemblance to ivory.

1847–9 TODD *Cycl Anat* IV 705/2 Parts of bone acquire that degree of hardness, which has been termed eburneoid induration

Eburnifica·tion. *rare.* = EBURNATION.

1878 BARTLEY tr *Topinard's Anthrop* IV 735 Another [characteristic] drawn from the eburnification of the teeth

Eburnine (ĭbūˌrnəin), *a rare*$^{-1}$ [f L *eburneus* + -INE] Ivory-like, ivory-coloured.

1822 *Blackw Mag* XII 669 Arms and bosom eburnine

Ecalcarate (ĭkæ lkărēt), *a Bot* [f. E-^{3} + L *calcar* spur + -ATE] Without a spur.

1819 *Pantologia*, *Ecalcarate*, in botany, a corol, without any spur, or spur-shaped nectary As in Wolfenia 1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ecardine (ĭkā rdəin). [f E-^{3} + L *cardin-em* hinge.] A mollusc whose shell has no hinge.

1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp Anat* 308 In the Ecardines the two valves. have pretty much the same form

‖ Écarté (ekarte). [F *écarté*, *écarter* to discard, to throw out cards] A game of cards for two persons, in playing which the cards from 2 to 6 are excluded. One feature is that a player may ask leave to discard, or throw out certain cards from his hand, and replace them with fresh ones from the pack Also *attrib.*

1824 (*title*) A Treatise on the Game of Écarté, as played in the first circles of London and Paris 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* xxv, She watched over him kindly at Écarté of a night 1848 W. H KELLY tr. *L Blanc's Hist Ten Y* I

355 M Cavaignac threw on an écarté-table in the Louvre a packet of cartridges 1878 'Cavendish' [Hy Jones] *Écarté* 21 The game of écarté in some of its features, namely the discard (from which its name is derived) and the score for the king, is of modern origin

‖ **Ecartelé,** *a* [F *écartelé*, pa pple. of *écarteler* to divide into quarters] *Her.* Of a shield. Divided into quarters by an horizontal and a vertical line 'quarterly'. (Bailey)

1731-6 in Bailly 1775 in Ash

Ecarinate (ɪkæ·rɪnēt), *a Bot.* [f E-3 + L. *carina* keel + -ate] That has no carina

† **Ecarts.** *Obs. rare*—1

1714 *Fr Bk. of Rates* 383 A List of Merchandizes coming from the Levant Buff called Ecarts

† **Eca sterly,** *adv. Obs.*—° [f. L *ecastor* 'by Castor' + -ly 2.] (See quot.)

1623 Cockeram II, By my Faith, *ecasterly*

Ecaudate (ɪkɔ̄ dēt), *a* [ad mod L. *ēcaudāt-us*, f. *ē* (see E-3) + L *cauda* tail see -ate]

1 *Zool* That has no tail, or a very short one

1847-9 Todd *Cycl Anat.* IV 4/1 Animals changing their form to caudate or ecaudate at pleasure 1856-8 W Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool* I 52 Astasiæ Body not loricated, caudate or ecaudate, form mutable

2 *Bot* 'Spikeless, without a stem' (Paxton, *Bot Dict* 1840)

‖ **E·cbasis.** [Gr ἔκβασις, f. stem of ἐκβαίνειν to go out, digress] See quot (Craig's explanation, copied in later Dicts., appears to be merely a guess In sense 'digression' the word appears in late Lat.)

1706 Phillips, *Ecbasis*, a going out, an Event; also a Rhetorical Figure call'd Digression. 1847 Craig, *Ecbasis*, in Rhetoric, a figure in which the orator treats of things according to their events or consequences

Ecbatic (ekbæ·tɪk), *a Gram* [ad Gr. ἐκβατικός, implied in the adv ἐκβατικῶς, used by late grammarians; f. ἐκβαίνειν to result, issue; cf ἔκβασις a result, consequence] Of a clause or a conjunction. Denoting a mere result or consequence, as distinguished from a purpose or intention

1836 E Robinson *Greek Lex N T* (1869) 376 [The use of ἵνα is sometimes] ecbatic 1866 E Masson tr *Winer's Gram N. T* (ed 6) 479 Others are for admitting the ecbatic import of *ἵνα*

‖ **Ecblastesis** (ekblæstē·sis) *Bot.* [mod L, a Gr. ἐκβλάστησις 'shooting or budding forth' (Liddell and Scott)] (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot*, *Ecblastesis*, the production of buds within flowers, in consequence of monstrous development, or in inflorescences

‖ **Ecbole** (ekbō·lɪ) [mod.L, a. Gr ἐκβολή, f. ἐκβάλλ-ειν to throw out.]

1 *Rhet.* A digression, in which a person is introduced speaking his own words. (Webster.)

1753 Chambers *Cycl Supp*, *Ecbole* in rhetoric is used for a digression

2. In ancient Music: see quot

1819 *Pantologia*, *Ecbole*, a change in the enharmonic genus, by the accidental elevation of a chord, or string, five dieses above its ordinary pitch.

Ecbolic (ekbǫ·lɪk), *a & sb Med.* [as if ad. Gr ἐκβολικός, f ἐκβολή expulsion.]

A *adj.* That promotes the expulsion of the fœtus.

1877 Woodman & Tidy *Forensic Med.* 756 The ecbolic properties of ergot are too well known

B. *sb* A drug that possesses this property

1753 Chambers *Cycl Supp*, *Ecbolics* a term used to express such medicines, as were given to promote delivery in child birth. 1875 H. Wood *Therap* (1879) 549 Cases must be rare in which the latter [obstetric instruments] are not preferable to the ecbolic

Eccaleobi·on. [Gr sentence ἐκκαλέω βίον (intended to mean 'I evoke life') written as one word.] The name given to an egg-hatching apparatus invented by W Bucknell about 1839

1839 Bucknell (*title*), Eccaleobion a Treatise on Artificial Incubation. 1847 Craig, *Eccaleobion*, a contrivance for hatching eggs by artificial heat 1880 *Harper's Mag* 787 Willis's *Home Journal* was at one time a very eccaleobion for young writers.

† **Eccatha·rtic,** *a. Obs.* [as if ad Gr *ἐκκαθαρτικός, f. ἐκκαθαίρειν to cleanse out] = Cathartic; erroneously taken by Willis in the contrary sense

1681 tr *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks* Voc, *Eccathartic*, not purging

‖ **Ecce** (e·ksi). Latin for 'lo!' or 'behold!' Used in phrases like *Ecce signum!* behold a sign! Also **Ecce Homo,** 'behold the Man' (*John* xix 5); hence used subst. for a picture representing Christ wearing the crown of thorns.

1596 Shaks 1 *Hen IV*, II iv 187 Ecce signum. 1665 J Spencer *Prophecies* 46 The many Ecce's and Selah's they affix to their prophetic Speeches

Hence † **Ecce ity** [ad med.L. *eccēitas*; see -ity], the quality of being present

1549 Chaloner *Erasm Moriæ Enc.* M j a, Innumerable such fine toyes have they. of Instantes and ecceitees 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 56 In Distinctions, eccyties and quiddities, they [the Schoolemen] could many time easely see that thing which was no where at all 1731 tr *Werenfelsius' Discov. Logomachys* 101 Hæcceitys, eccetitys, petreitys, etc

Eccentric (ekse·ntrɪk, *a* Forms 6 eccentrike, 6 9 excentric(k(e, 7–8 eccentrick, 7 ec-, **excentrique,** 7– **eccentric** [ad late L *eccentricus*, f Gr ἔκκεντρος eccentric as opposed to concentric (f ἐκ out of + κέντρον centre); see -ic, the word is found in all the Romanic langs · Fr *excentrique* (14th c in Littré), Pr *excentric*, It. *eccentrico*, Sp *excéntrico*] **A** *adj*

1 Of a circle Not concentric with another circle (const *to*). Of two or more circles. Not mutually concentric. Chiefly used of circles of which one is within the other. † *Eccentric orb* in the Ptolemaic astronomy, an orbit not having the earth precisely in its centre (afterwards sometimes used in a Copernican sense: an orbit not having the sun precisely in its centre).

1551 Recorde *Cast Knowl* (1556) 247 These two circles . are eccentrike, for that they haue not one common centre 1621 Burton *Anat Mel* II. ii iii (1651) 159/2 Which howsoever Ptolemy, &c, maintaine to be reall Orbs, excentrick, concentricke 1656 tr *Hobbes' Elem Philos* (1839) 431 This annual orb [of the earth] is eccentric to the sun

† b. *fig* Not agreeing, having little in common. Const *from, to* *Obs*

1607-12 Bacon *Wisdom, Ess* (Arb) 184 His owne endes, which must needes be often eccentrique to the endes of his Master or State 1666 Collins in Rigaud *Corr Sci Men* (1841) II 463 My book of Accounts is so eccentric to your studies as I thought it unworthy your acceptance 1670 Sanderson in Ussher *Power Princes* (1683) Pref, A task altogether excentrick from their function and calling

2. That has its axis, its point of support, etc, otherwise than centrally placed. Cf. B. 2

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 45 Else the world will be Eccentrick, and then it will whirle. 1743 Savery in *Phil Trans* XLVIII 177 Large object glasses for telescopes are not commonly well center'd I return'd [two faulty ones] and had two sent me again, as eccentric well nigh as the former ones 1825 Wood *Railroads* 148 This eccentric circle is loose upon the axle a circular hoop fits the circumference of the eccentric motion 1831 J. Holland *Manuf Metals* I 92 That ingenious but simple contrivance the eccentric wheel

3 Not centrally placed Of an axis, etc: Not passing through the centre

1849 Sir J. Herschel *Outlines Astron.* III § 141 (1858) 83 If the axis be excentric 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot* 203 The organic centre of the transverse section does not usually coincide with the geometrical centre, as is easily seen in the transverse sections of most petioles and horizontal branches with an 'eccentric' pith 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phanero & Ferns* 365 The position of the bundle in the root is from the first slightly eccentric

† b. Of a locality. Remote from the centre, out of the way [So Fr *quartier excentrique*] *Obs*

1800 T Jefferson *Writ* (1859) IV 312 [The College] is eccentric in its position, exposed to all bilious diseases abandoned by the public care

c *Phys* (See quot)

1876 Brinsley *Five Senses* 20 The sensation of sight can only take place in the brain and yet we transfer the object seen to the external world surrounding us This fact is called the law of eccentric sensation

† 4. Misused for. Having no centre *Obs*

1633 T Adams *Exp 2 Peter* III 7 Only that is eccentric, which was never made. 1652 Bi nglwls *Theoph* II xli 28 Deaths hell deaths Self out-deaths, Vindictive Place! Excentrick Space! 1681 tr *Willis' Rem Med Wks* Voc, *Eccentric*, without centre.

5. Of orbital motion: Not referable to a fixed centre of revolution; not circular Of a curve, an elliptic, parabolic, or hyperbolic orbit Deviating (in greater or less degree) from a circular form

1642 Howell *For Trav* 77 Let these Lights be kept from irregular and eccentrique motions 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect* VII 247 They could not acquire such Revolutions in Ellipses very little Eccentric 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog* I 32 Like other planets moving about the sun in very eccentric ellipses 1866 Sir J Herschell *Fam Lect. Sc, Comets* 104 A comet moves round the sun in an immensely elongated, or as it is termed a very eccentric, ellipse

b. *transf* Of a heavenly body Moving in an orbit deviating (more or less) from a circle.

a 1721 Keill *Examin Theor Disc* (1734) 63 The Comets are no more than very excentric Planets *a* 1791 Wesley *Serm.* lxix. 8 Wks 1811 IX 249 Those horrid, eccentric orbs 1826 J Smith *Panorama Sc & Art* I 581 When very eccentric planets or comets go round any flat star, in orbits much inclined to its equator

c. *Eccentric anomaly*. the true anomaly of a planet moving in an eccentric orbit (opposed to the mean anomaly). *Eccentric equation*. see Equation

6. *fig* Regulated by no central control.

a Of actions, movements, and things in general · Irregular, anomalous, proceeding by no known method, capricious

c 1630 Drumm of Hawth. *Poems* 195 Finding all eccentrick in our times 1792 Burke *Pyes St Aff.* Wks I 586 The eccentrick aberration of Charles the Second 1848 Macaulay *Hist Eng* I 657 This eccentric clemency has perplexed some writers

b Of persons and personal attributes · Deviating from usual methods, odd, whimsical.

1685 86 *Loyal Poems, Shaftesbury's Farew.* 6 The brightest, yet the most excentrick Soul 1695 Ld Preston *Boeth* II 68 The Extravagance of Excentrick and irregular Desires 1771 Mackenzie *Man Feel* xxxiv (1803) 61 His motives were rather excentric 1802 Mar Edgeworth *Moral T* (1816) I Pref 7 [Forester is the picture of] an eccentric character 1836 H Rogers *Y Howe* II (1863) 19 That great, though unequal and eccentric genius

7 a quasi-*adv.* b. *absol* quasi-*sb*

1672 Dryden *Conq Granada* I v 1, He moves excentrique, like a wand'ring Star 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks* Ser I (1873) 203 Wordsworth never quite saw the distinction between the eccentric and the original

B. *sb*

† 1. [= *eccentric circle, orb*; see A. 1] In Ptolemaic astronomy: A circle or orbit not having the earth precisely in its centre *Obs* exc. *Hist*

[1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* VIII xi (1495) 317 The fyrste meuynge of a planete is a cercle that hyghte Eccentricus] 1561 Eden *Art Navig.* I xx 22 *Eccentricke*, is a circle which hath his center distant from the center of the worlde 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* 293 The Perigeum or lowest part of the eccentric 1724 Watts *Logic* (1736) 225 Excentricks and Epicycles of Ptolomy 1783 W. F Martin *Geog Mag* I Introd 14 A number of circles called eccentrics and epicycles

fig a 1660 Hammond *Wks* IV 551 Reserving somewhat for common calamities, somewhat as it were for the universal motion of the whole body, somewhat for eccentricks

2 *Mech* A circular disc fixed on a revolving shaft, some distance out of centre, working freely in a ring (the *eccentric strap*), which is attached to a rod called an *eccentric rod*, by means of which the rotating motion of the shaft is converted into a backward and-forward motion Its most frequent use is for working the slide-valve of a steam-engine. (Earlier *eccentric circle, motion*, see A. 2)

1827 *Specif Mandelay's Patent* No 5531 It consists in the application of an eccentric to work the slide [valve] 1838 *Public Wks Gt Brit* 69 The slides are worked by four fast eccentrics instead of two loose ones 1881 *Mechanic* § 657 302 The set screw in the eccentric shall be downwards.

3 [Cf A 6 b] A person whose conduct is irregular, odd, or whimsical

1832 Scott *St Ronan's* Introd, Men of every country playing the eccentric 1850 Kingsley *Alt Locke* VI (1879) 65, I have given no description of the old eccentric's abode

C *Attrib. and Comb* a. In various parts connected with the eccentric that works the slide-valve in a steam-engine, as *eccentric-catch, -hook, -rod* Also **eccentric-hoop, -ring,** or **-strap,** the ring in which the eccentric revolves

b In various machines or parts of machines, whose distinctive feature is that they are worked by an eccentric wheel or depend upon an eccentric arrangement, as *eccentric-arbor, -chuck, -cutter* (in Turning), *-engraving, -fan, -gear, -pump*

1859 *Handbk. Turning* 57 Eccentric turning includes all the various work for which the powers of a lathe are celebrated *Ibid* 87 Eccentric chuck 1884 F Britten *Watch & Clockm* 100 When the three screws are loosened the two parts of the eccentric arbor may be shifted

Ecce ntrical. [f as prec + -ical]

† 1 a = Eccentric A. 1 Also *fig.* b Pertaining to an eccentric orbit *Obs*

1640 Wilkins *New Planet* x (1707) 262 Supposing the Earth to move in an Eccentrical Orb about the Sun 1641 Milton *Ch Govt* I. (1851) 98 With a kinde of eccentricall equation. 1646 W. Dell *Right Reformation* * Whose interest is eccentricall from the interest of the kingdoms 1658 Sir T Browne *Gard Cyrus* IV 62 Why in the knotts of Deal the Circles are often eccentrical 1669 W Simpson *Hydrol Chym* 208 For want of some pregnant Principles they [Physicians] are mostwhat eccentrical to the truth

2 Out of the regular track, exceptional, irregular

a 1652 J Smith *Sel Disc* IX ix (1859) 445 An all-seeing eye governs the most eccentrical motions of creatures. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist Reb* (1704) III xv 490 There were many illegal and eccentrical Proceedings 1768 Blackstone *Comm* II 3 There is allowed in those cases an extrajudicial or eccentrical kind of remedy 1827 Pollok *Course T* II, Vanity to be Renowned for creed eccentrical 1845 Petrie *Round Towers Irel* 29 Tops either pointed, or truncated at the summit, and ornamented with something eccentrical

Ecce ntrically, *adv* [f prec + -ly 2] In an eccentric direction or manner.

1 Not concentrically; not symmetrically with respect to the centre

a 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith* (1690) 93 A Wheel excentrically hung neither moves so easily nor performs its work so truely 1703 *Brit. Apollo*, 'Supern Paper No 1 2/1 [The Moon] moves Eccentrically with Respect to Us 1849-52 Todd *Cycl. Anat* IV 1206/1 The liver cells in Boltenia are arranged in eccentrically radiated groups 1875 Lasleft *Timber Trees* 8 The pith is excentrically placed

2 Out of one's proper sphere; irregularly; in mod use, oddly, whimsically, strangely.

1678 *Yng Man's Call* 55 Prudence is herein very sollicitous That nothing be done excentrically 1737 *Common Sense* 10 Sept, Women are confined within the narrow Limits of Domestic Offices, and when they stray beyond them, they move excentrically, and consequently without Grace 1861 Dickens *Gt Expect* II 4 The skylight eccentrically patched like a broken head.

† **Ecce ntricate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f Eccentric *a* + -ate]

1 *trans.* Used bombastically for To disclose

1708 Motteux *Rabelais* V xx, My design is to excentricate to you my Cogitations

2 *intr.* To go out of one's proper sphere.
1643 *Mercurius Britannicus* 3 Oct No 6 42 We can discuss our differences in our own seates and no man go out nor excentricate.

Eccentricity (eksentri sĭti). [f as prec + -ITY] The state or quality of being ECCENTRIC, q v.
1. The quality of being abnormally centred; of not being concentric; of not having the axis in the centre. †Orig of planetary orbits. The fact of having the earth at a distance from the centre (*Obs* exc *Hist*) In mod. astronomy of a circle or arc in the celestial sphere The fact of not being concentric with the sphere
1551 RECORDE *Cast Knowl* (1556) 247 Sith the centre of the greater circle is by A, and the centre of the lesser circle is by B, the distaunce betweene A and B is the quantitie of their eccentricitye. 1594 DAVIS *Seaman's Secr* (1607) 5 All which differences are caused by the excentricity of her Orbe wherein she moueth 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* 325 Yet by reason of his Excentricity, his [the sun's] motion is unequall. 1839 R. S ROBINSON *Naut Steam Eng* 107 *o r*, being the whole motion caused by the eccentricity a portion of *o r* must be cut off by the eccentric pulley 1849 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Outlines Astron* III. § 141 (1858) 83 The effect of excentricity is to increase the arc representing the angle in question on one side of the circle
†**2.** The condition of not being centrally situated, distance from the centre *Obs.*
1825 T JEFFERSON *Autobiog* Wks. 1859 I 48 Its local eccentricity lessened the general inclination towards it. 1836–7 SIR W HAMILTON *Metaph* XXXII (1870) II 241 The agitation of one place of a sheet of water expands itself, in wider and wider circles although, in proportion to its eccentricity, it is always becoming fainter
3 Of a curve. Deviation from circular form
1696 WHISTON *The Earth* I (1722) 18 All degrees of Eccentricity make Ellipses of all species 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed 3) 72 The orbit of Mercury is very elongated, or, in astronomical language, its excentricity is considerable.
b as a measurable quantity
The eccentricity of an ellipse was formerly defined as the distance between the centre and one of the foci, it is now represented as an abstract number, *e. g* as the ratio of the focal distance of the centre to the semi-major-axis The more modern expression, however, for the eccentricity of all conic sections is the ratio of the focal distance (of any point in the curve) to the distance from the directrix In the case of the ellipse this is numerically identical with the ratio previously mentioned
1726 tr *Gregory's Astron* I 71 The right Line *AP*, connecting the Apsides the Line of the Apsides; the Part *CS* of it, the Excentricity 1787 BONNYCASTLE *Astron.* VI 90 The distance between the centre of the ellipse O, and one of its foci F, is called its eccentricity 1874 MOSELEY *Astron* Ixxiii. (ed. 4) 210 Ellipses whose foci are near one another are called ellipses of small eccentricity 1881 C TAYLOR *Conics* 164 Having given four points and the eccentricity of a hyperbola shew how to construct a curve.
4. The quality or habit of deviating from what is usual or regular; irregularity, oddity, whimsicality.
1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat* V 187, An excursion, for the eccentricity of which I shall be condemned 1859 MILL *Liberty* iii. (1865) 39/2 Eccentricity has always abounded when and where strength of character has abounded 1886 *Pall Mall G* 29 Apr 4/1 What in some persons is called eccentricity, in others would be called insanity.
b *concr.* An instance of deviation from what is usual, an extravagance. Also *pl.*
1657 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic* (1751) 49 The like uncertainty he sees In change of Excentricities 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst* I (1865) 10 To render their seeming eccentricities consistent for ever. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* VI *Manners* Wks (Bohn) II 47, I know not where any personal eccentricity is so freely allowed 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng Note bks* (1879) II 196 Miscellaneous eccentricities of sculpture

Eccentrize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. ECCENTR-IC + -IZE.] To play the eccentric (quasi-*refl* in quot).
1836 *New Monthly Mag* XLVIII 461 It has been the fashion to take up any scribbler who has libelled, fought, or eccentrized himself into notice

Eccheness, variant of ECHENESS, *Obs*

Eccho, obs var. ECHO

Ecchondrosis (ekɒndrō^{u} sis) *Pathol.* [a assumed Gr. ἐκχόνδρωσις, f ἐκ out + χόνδρος cartilage; after words like *ecchymosis.*]
1874 JONES & SIEV *Phys Anat.* 141 Outgrowths of cartilage, known as ecchondrosis

‖ Ecchymoma (ekimō^{u}mă) *Pathol* [mod L, a Gr. ἐκχύμωμα; see next] A tumour formed by an effusion of blood under the skin.
1541 R COPLAND *Galyen's Terap* 2 H iij, Such rupcyons be with ecchymosis or ecchymonia [*sic*] 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit.* v 139 When the Ecchymoma was just turning to an Abscess, I opened it 1876 DUHRING *Dis Skin* 329 Ecchymomata consist of extensive extravasations, which appear in the form of tumors.

Ecchymosed (e kimō^{u} st, -ō^{u} zd), *ppl a Pathol* [ad. Fr. *ecchymosé*, f *ecchymose*, Fr. form of next.] Affected with ecchymosis
1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis Chest*, There was an ecchymosed spot .. on the inner surface of the pericardium. 1878 T BRYANT *Pract. Surg* I. 49 The lymphatic glands are usually swollen, red, and ecchymosed on section.

‖ Ecchymosis (ekimō^{u} sis). *Pathol.* [mod L., a Gr ἐκχύμωσις, f. ἐκχυμόεσθαι to extravasate blood, f. ἐκ out + χυμός juice]
'A blotch caused by extravasation of blood below the skin' (*Syd. Soc. Lex*).
1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap* 2 H iij b, All acchymosis or ecchymonia indycateth vacuacyon for remedy of ye cure 1612 WOODALL *Surg Mate* Wks (1653) 385 Blood is forced into the Muscles confusedly, as by the Echymosis may appear 1758 J S *Le Dran's Observ Surg* (1771) 263, I found a little Ecchymosis towards the Elbow 1866 A FLINT *Princ. Med* (1880) 27 When the hemorrhages are minute, they are called punctate or ecchymoses

Ecchymotic (ekimɒ tik), *a. Pathol.* [f Gr. ἐκχυμόεσθαι, see prec] 'Of the nature or appearance of an ecchymosis' (*Syd Soc Lex*).
1857 BULLOCK *Caseaux' Midwif* 67 The surface is covered sometimes with ecchymotic spots

E'ccle, *v dial.* Also eckle [app. var. of ETTLE] *intr.* To aim or intend.
1721–1800 in BAILEY 1847–78 HALLIW, *Eckle*, to aim; to intend, to design. *North*

E'ccle-grass. (See quot)
1806 P NEILL *Tour Orkney* (Jam) Pinguicula vulgaris, or common butter-wort—in Orkney is known by the name of Ecclegrass

‖ Ecclesia (eklī ziă, -siă) *Hist* [med L, a. Gr ἐκκλησία, f. ἐκκλητος called out, f ἐκκαλεῖν to call out] A Greek word for a regularly convoked assembly; chiefly applied to the general assembly of Athenian citizens On the introduction of Christianity it became the regular word for CHURCH, q.v.
1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 79 Ecclesia, which worde wee vse for the Church, is properly an assembly 1820 T MITCHELL *Aristoph* I 227 The ecclesia consisted of all such as were freemen of Athens 1849 GROTE *Hist Greece* (1862) II lxiv V 533 That misguided vote, both of the Senate and of the Ekklesia.

†Eccle'sial, *a Obs* [a. OF. *ecclésial*, f L *ecclēsia*, see prec] Of or pertaining to the church; = ECCLESIASTICAL Freq in Milton
1649 MILTON *Eikon* III (1851) 443 It is not the part of a King to meddle with Ecclesial Government

Ecclesialogy, bad form of ECCLESIOLOGY

Ecclesiarch (eklī zi$_{1}$ārk) [f Gr ἐκκλησία church + -αρχος ruler] A ruler of the church Hence Eccle'siarchy
1782 GIBBON *Decl & F* III lxvi 671 The great ecclesiarch poorly excuses his submission to the emperor 1878 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 92 He was a sort of lay ecclesiarch in the county *Ibid.* 167 Emancipation of Christianity from tradition and ecclesiarchy

Ecclesiast (eklī zi$_{1}$æst) [(? a Fr *ecclesiaste*), ad. (through L) Gr ἐκκλησιαστής one who takes part in an ECCLESIA (= sense 3 below); used by the LXX. to render Heb קֹהֶלֶת *qōhéleth* one who addresses a public assembly]
1 'The Preacher', i e Solomon considered as the author of the Book of Ecclesiastes In first quot. applied to the author of Ecclesiasticus, the reference being to XXXIII 19
c 1386 CHAUCER *Wyf's Prol* 651 Thanne wolde he, vp-on his Bible seke That ilke prouerbe, of Ecclesiaste Where he comandeth, and forbedeth faste Man shal nat suffre his wyf go roule aboute. 1873 *Contemp. Rev* XXII 536 The happiness that allures me, says the Ecclesiast, is a mockery
2. †**a.** [suggested by 1] One who performs public functions in church (*obs*) **b.** [Suggested by ECCLESIASTIC.] A church administrator.
c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 708 He [the Pardonere] was in churche a noble ecclesiaste. 1866 F W NEWMAN *Relig Weakness Prot* 40 We see a great ecclesiast
3 A member of the Athenian Ecclesia.
1849 GROTE *Greece* II I. VI 382 Present to the mind of every citizen in his character of dikast or Ekklesiast. 1872 SYMONDS *Grk Poets* Ser. I. 1 (1877) 30 The whole Athenian nation as dikasts and ecclesiasts were interested in Rhetoric

Ecclesiastes (eklī zi$_{1}$æs stīz). [a Gr. ἐκκλησιαστής; see prec] The title of a book of the Old Testament, written in the person of Solomon, and traditionally ascribed to his authorship
(Properly the Gr. title is the designation of Solomon considered as the author of the book, and is occas so used by Eng. writers, though in the text of the book the Eng. versions render the corresponding Heb word as 'The Preacher')
a 1300 *Cursor M* 8464 [Of Salamon] þe first boke Man it clepes ecclesiastes 1382 WYCLIF *Eccles* Prol *note*, Here gynneth the prologe in the boc of Ecclesiastes 1579 W FULKE *Heskins' Parl* 9 Salomon in his Ecclesiastes pleaseth not M Heskins 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* Ded 1 [Salomon] was both an Ecclesiastes, and a King.

Ecclesiastic (eklī ziæ stik), *a* and *sb* Forms 5 **ecclesyastyke,** 6–7 **-iastique,** 7 **-tick(e, -tik,** 7– **ecclesiastic** [ad (through Fr. and L.) Gr ἐκκλησιαστικός, ultimately f ἐκκλησία church.]
A *adj* (Now *rare*; see ECCLESIASTICAL)
1. Of or pertaining to the church; concerned with the affairs of the church; opposed to *civil* or *secular*
1483 CAXTON *Cato* G j b, The benefyces and the thynges ecclesyastyke. 1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech* 42 b, Jesus Christ . commandit thais thingis quhilk pertein to obedience to be geuin to the Apostolique and Ecclesiastique commandimentis 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* I § IV. XIII 213 Some ecclesiastick writers impute a Trinity of gods to Marcion 1695 KENNETT *Par Antiq* VII 30 The disposition of the Ecclesiastick state depending always on the revolutions of the civil government 1766 COLE in Ellis *Orig Lett* II 320 IV 487 To unloose all ties both civil and ecclesiastic. 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits* x *Wealth* Wks (Bohn) II 73 Whatever is excellent in civil, rural, or ecclesiastic architecture
†**b.** Of language (*esp.* Gr or L), words, or senses of words: Characteristic of ecclesiastical writers; opposed to *classical* or *secular Obs*
1651 HOBBES *Leviath* I VII 31 This singularity of the Ecclesiastique use of the word [*credo*] hath raised many dissenters. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks* II IV (1672) 360 [In] S John's Writings. we find two Ecclesiastick terms of Λογος, and Κυριακη ἡμέρα
2. Of persons Belonging to the church viewed as consisting of the clergy, clerical (= older sense of *spiritual*) as opposed to *lay*. Also of attire, functions, etc Pertaining to the clergy
1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1638) 81 He caused the Priests in their ecclesiastick attire and ornaments, to march forth in the army 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Mart.* 26 Nor deale they onely with temporall punishments upon Ecclesiastique persons 1820 COMBE (Dr Syntax) *Consol.* III 182 A gay ecclesiastic Beau
B *sb*
1 [See A 2.] A clergyman, person in orders, a 'churchman' as distinguished from a 'layman'. App not before 17th c., the earlier term being 'spiritual man' Chiefly *techn* and *Hist*
1651 HOBBES *Leviath* II XXIX 168 The subjection of Ecclesiastiques to the Common-wealth 1707 ADDISON *State of War* 254 And at the same time such vast numbers of Ecclesiasticks, secular and religious 1870 F WILSON *Ch Lindisf* 93 A fragment of an effigy of an ecclesiastic 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV lxiii. 427 He had in him much of the taste and the temper of the ecclesiastic
†**2** *pl* **a** Matters ecclesiastical **b.** The science of church government. (*rare*) *Obs.*
a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom* II. XIV § 2 (1622) 356 For Morall Philosophie hath three parts Ecclesiastickes, Oeconomickes, and Politickes 1672 CHAS II in Gutch *Coll Cur* I. 311 He is much troubled, that that Declaration should have given an occasion to the questioning of his power in ecclesiasticks 1738 NAL *Hist Purit.* IV 455.

Ecclesia'stical *a* [f prec. + -AL]
1 = ECCLESIASTIC A. 1.
1538 COVERDALE *N. T.* Ded , Jurisdiction ecclesiastical 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* I. XVI 47 Our whole question concerneth the qualitie of ecclesiasticall lawes 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog Del* II XIV 235 Their Churches haue no perfect platforme of Ecclesiasticall gouernment 1704 NELSON *Fest & Fasts* (1739) I Festivals are of Ecclesiastical Institution 1865 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* II 15 Both the ecclesiastical and civil tribunals
b *Ecclesiastical Commission, Commissioners*: a body of commissioners, acting in subordination to the Privy Council, for administering certain portions of the revenues of the Established Church of England. *Ecclesiastical Corporations*. corporations consisting solely of ecclesiastical persons. *Ecclesiastical Courts* courts for administering ecclesiastical law and maintaining the discipline of the Established Church. *Ecclesiastical law*. the law, derived from Canon and Civil law, administered by such courts *Ecclesiastical judge*: a judge of an ecclesiastical court.
1649 BP HALL *Cases Consc.* II V (1654) 213, I see not why the Ecclesiastical Judge may not convent the person accused 1651 HOBBES *Govt & Soc* XIV. § 5 215 The humane Lawes (which are also called Ecclesiasticall) concerning things sacred 1681 NEVILE *Plato Redev* 176 The Clergy. had and will have inferior Courts in their own Power, called Ecclesiastical 1827 HALLAM *Const Hist* (1876) III. XIV. 63 No legal defence could be made for the Ecclesiastical commission of 1686 1836 H ROGERS *Y Howe* VIII (1863) 195 Dignitaries of the Church put into motion all the machinery of the ecclesiastical courts. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit Emp* (1854) II 259 All bishops have chancellors to assist them in matters of ecclesiastical law.
2 Of or pertaining to the church viewed as consisting of the clergy; pertaining to or characteristic of an ecclesiastic or ecclesiastics.
1538 STARKEY *England* IV 138 Are gyuen to the Church and Ecclesyastycal personys 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 137 How hee might . without offence to the Ecclesiasticall estate conteine that treasure within the Realme. 1841 MIALL *Nonconf* I. 2 A final grapple with ecclesiastical tyranny 1845 S AUSTEN *Ranke's Hist Ref* I. 17 To maintain the ecclesiastical rights and privileges.
†**b** spect *Ecclesiastical State(s*, the provinces formerly ruled by the Pope as Head of the Roman Church, = *States of the Church, Papal States Obs*
1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) I 543 The pope has published a bull, excommunicating all persons . that shal hinder the commerce of the ecclesiastical state 1815 WELLINGTON *Let* in Gurw *Disp* XII 238 This officer says that he already in fact governs the Ecclesiastical States
3. quasi-*sb.* **a** = ECCLESIASTIC B 2, a *pl.* Matters concerning the church.
1641 C BURGES *Serm* 26 To adhere to the Pope as supreme in all Spirituall's and Ecclesiasticalls. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt Exemp* I Add ix. 143 Their greater ministeries in Ecclesiasticals. 1710 W HUME *Sacr Success* 249 What is said to vindicate pope Joan's negotiation in Ecclesiasticals, may be apply'd to any sort of hypocrites.
b = ECCLESIASTIC B. 1 *rare.*
1882–3 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* II 911/2 Not could any ecclesiastical receive his office from a layman.

Ecclesia'stically, *adv* [f prec. + -LY^{2}]

In an ecclesiastical manner or fashion, in an ecclesiastical sense or relation

1588 J Udall *Demonstr Discip* (Arb) 60 To governe the Church by the rules of his worde, and that ecclesiastically 1877 Mrs Oliphant *Makers Flor* v 124 The noble group of buildings which form ecclesiastically the centre of Florence

†**Ecclesia·sticalness.** *Obs rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Ecclesiastical character.

1659 Fuller *App Inj Innoc* (1840) 334 Wills are proved in the Court Christian, which evidenceth something of ecclesiasticalness in them.

Ecclesiasticism (eklī·zĭæ sĭsiz'm). [f. Ecclesiastic + -ism.] The spirit and temper, or the principles of action, which are distinctively ecclesiastical.

1862 Shirley *Nug. Crit* vii. 297 There are certain anomalies of mediæval ecclesiasticism which are utterly repugnant to his intellect 1876 A M. Fairbairn *Strauss* II in *Contemp Rev* June 139 The struggle between Ecclesiasticism and Humanism. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr* II xxxvi. 506 A character extremely familiar in the annals of ecclesiasticism

b. *concr.* An ecclesiastical system

1868 *Fortn. Rev.* May 498 Those organisations contrast with the older ecclesiasticisms

Ecclesias·ticize, *v nonce-wd* [f. as prec. + -IZE] *trans* To render ecclesiastical

1865 *Lond. Rev.* 241/2 He would lose all caste if he did not appear ecclesiasticized from head to foot

Ecclesiastico-, combining form of Gr *ἐκκλησιαστικός*, as in **ecclesiastico-conservative** *a*, advocating a conservative policy in church affairs; **ecclesiastico-military** *a*, combining an ecclesiastical with a military organization

1685 H More *Paræ. Proph* 269 Hieratico-Political or Ecclesiastico-Secular Sovereignties 1753 Bp Warburton *Lett. late Prelate* (1809) To consider it in an ecclesiastico-political light. 1817 Bentham *Church of-Englandism* 308 Ecclesiastico-statistical information. 1845 S Austin *Ranke's Hist Ref* I 23 The German empire extended the ecclesiastico-military State of which the Church was an integral part 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* xxiv (1857) 536 The ecclesiastico Conservative journal .. patronized .. by the Scottish Church

Eccle·siastry. *nonce-wd* [f Ecclesiast + -ry.] Ecclesiastical pomp or business

1865 Carlyle *Fredk Gt.* VII xviii vii 19 Olmutz. has much to do with artillery, much with ecclesiastry.

Ecclesio·graphy. [f. *ecclesio-*, combining form of Ecclesia + Gr. *-γραφία* writing, description.] A descriptive treatise on the church

1881 J. G. Manlly (*title*), Ecclesiography or the Biblical Church analytically delineated.

Ecclesiolatry (eklī zĭɑ·lătrĭ). [f. as prec. + Gr. *λατρεία* worship] Worship of the church; excessive reverence for church forms and traditions

So **Ecclesio·later** [cf *idolater*], one who is guilty of 'ecclesiolatry'.

1847 J W Donaldson *Vindication of Protestant Prin.* 26 The Anglican Ecclesiolatry of the Archbishop. *Ibid* Pref. p vii, With regard to the Ecclesiolaters 1853 Conybeare *Ess Eccles & Soc* (1855) 161 If a champion of ecclesiolatry is qualified to render good service to his partisans, etc 1881 Crawford in *Ch. Bells* 25 June 477/2 The uncompromising ecclesiolatry which many goodmen have adopted as part of their religion.

Ecclesiologic, -ical (eklī zĭɔlɔ·dʒĭk, -ikăl) [f Ecclesiology + -ic, -ical.] Of or pertaining to ecclesiology; devoted to ecclesiology. Hence **Eccle siolo·gically** *adv.*, from an ecclesiological point of view.

1847 *Handbk. Eng. Ecclesiology* 1 Church Schemes published by the Ecclesiological late Cambridge Camden Society. 1853 Cdl. Wiseman *Ess* III. 391 The ecclesiological movement in the Anglican Church 1869 Mrs Oliphant *Perpet Curate* xlv 387 Buller is too ecclesiological for my taste. 1882 F Harrison *Choice Bks* (1886) 286 The church pranked out with staring ecclesiologic trumpery, is of rare antiquity. 1883 B. H Brckfr in *Eng Illust. Mag* Nov 88 The more correct ecclesiological taste developed by Pugin

Ecclesiologist (eklī zĭɔ·lŏdʒist) [f. next, see -ist] A student of ecclesiology

1841 (*title*) The Ecclesiologist, published by the Cambridge Camden Society 1847 Lady G. Fullerton *Grantley Manor* II ix 7 My uncle. is not much of an ecclesiologist. 1884 G Allen in *Eng Illust Mag* Feb. 309/1 The swift is the better ecclesiologist, loving to perch his nest under the tall pinnacles of some cathedral steeple.

Ecclesiology (eklī·zĭɔ·lŏdʒi). Also 9 (incorrectly) ecclesialogy. [f *ecclesio-* (see Ecclesiography) + Gr. *-λογία* discoursing, see -logy] a The science relating to the church or to churches; now usually, The science of church building and decoration b. A treatise on churches.

1837 *British Critic* xxi. 220 We mean then by Ecclesiology, a science which may treat of the proper construction and operations of the Church. 1847 (*title*) Handbook of English Ecclesiology 1849 Freeman *Archit* 4 The first phase of ecclesiology was simple antiquarianism. 1851 D Wilson *Preh Ann.* (1863) II. iv i 249 The characteristics of Irish ecclesiology. 1865 W White *E. Eng* I 47 To say but a few words about each church .. in Norfolk would be to compose an ecclesiology.

Eccle siopho·bia. *nonce-wd* [f as prec, after *hydrophobia*] A morbid dread of ecclesiasticism.

1877 *Daily News* 25 Oct 5/7 That form of ecclesiophobia which consists in seeing the finger of Jesuitry everywhere

Ecclyptic, obs form of Ecliptic.

Eccoprotic (ekɔprɒ·tik), *a.* and *sb* [ad Gr. *ἐκκοπρωτικός*, f. *ἐκκοπρόω*, f *ἐκ* out + *κόπρος* dung] A *adj.* Producing evacuation of the bowels, mildly purgative B. *sb* A mild aperient

1656 Ridgley *Pract Physic* 231 It must be brought forth with diureticks or with Eccoproticks 1782 W Hendlin *Comm* xv (1806) 106 Eccoprotics used occasionally, so as just to prevent costiveness. 1827 Abernethy *Surg Wks.* I 107 He prescribes purgative medicines to act as eccoprotics, to excite but not to stimulate the bowels.

Eccrinology (ekrĭnɒ·lŏdʒi). *Phys.* [a F *eccrinologie*, f. Gr. *ἐκκρίν-ειν* to secrete + *-λογία* discoursing (see -logy).] 'Term for the doctrine of, or a treatise on, the secretions' (*Syd Soc. Lex*).

‖ **Eccrisis** (e krisis). *Med* [mod L., a. Gr. *ἔκκρισις* secretion, f *ἐκκρίν-ειν* to secrete] Old term for an excretion or expulsion, whether a normal secretion or a product of disease, also the thing excreted. (*Syd. Soc Lex*)

1706 Phillips, *Eccrisis*, a voiding of Humours, Excrements, or Ordure 1721-1800 in Bailey.

Eccritic (ekri·tik), *a. Med.* [ad. Gr. *ἐκκριτικός* having the power of secretion or excretion, cf Eccathartic.] (See quot)

1681 tr *Willis' Rem Med Wks* Vol., *Eccritic*, not critical [app a mere blunder] 1883 Webster, *Eccritic*, a remedy which promotes discharges, as an emetic, or a cathartic.

Eccyty, obs var. Ecceity

Ecderon (e kdĕrɒn) [irregularly f. Gr *ἐκ* out + *δέρ-ος, δέρ-μα* skin] A term introduced by Prof Huxley to denote the outer part of the skin and skin-like structures, including the epidermis, the epithelium, and all structures homologous with these. Opposed to Enderon.

Hence **Edero·nic** *a.*

1859 Huxley in Todd *Cycl Anat.* V 476/1 The whole external area of metamorphosis, I call the Ecderon. *Ibid* The ecderonic area of metamorphosis

‖ **Ecdysis** (e kdisis) [mod L, a Gr. *ἔκδυσις*, f *ἐκδύειν* to put off] The action of stripping or casting off, *esp.* of slough or dead skin in serpents and caterpillars, or of the chitinous integument in Crustacea Also *concr.* that which is cast off, slough

1854 J Hogg *Microsc* II iv (1867) 581 The change consisting in what is termed 'ecdysis', a casting off, or moulting only 1881 *Nature* XXIII 380 There has not been observed any inert stage before the transformations or ecdysis

fig 1863 Huxley *Man's Place Nat* II. 58 A skin of some dimension was cast [by 'the human larva'] in the 16th century a new ecdysis seems imminent 1876 M & F Collins *Blacksmith & Sch* (1883) 191 There is to be an ecdysis

Ece, OE. and early ME. f Eche, *a. Obs* eternal.

Echap(e, -appe, obs var. Escape *v*. see Eschape.

‖ **Echarpe.** A Fr word for a scarf or sash worn across the breast from shoulder to waist. *En écharpe* (Mil.) · see quot

1772 Simes *Mil Guide* s v, To batter *an* [? read *en*] *echarpe* is to batter obliquely or side ways

†**Eche,** *sb.*¹ *Obs. rare* [? var. of Eke addition; or f. Eche *v.*] A piece added (*e g* to a bellrope) Cf. Eke *sb.*

1525 *Churchw Acc St. Dunstan's, Canterb*, For ij ropes for eches for the bell ropys. For a eche to the great bell *id*

†**Eche,** *sb.*² *Obs. rare* [app. ad. OF. *esche, asche* tinder —L. *esca* bait.] A taper

1546 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II (1550) 52 [Women] that gaue aultre clothes and towels, waxe candels and eches, masse grotes and trentals *Ibid* 84 b, They toke of these sea crabbes, and tyed eches vnto them light

†**Eche,** *a. Obs* Forms 1 ēce, 1-2 ece, 2 ech, ache, 2-3 echo. [OE *ēce, ece*, repr OTeut. **aiwokjo-*, f **aiwo(m* = L *ævum* age (see A *adv*, Ay); cf Goth. *ajuk* (:—**aiwoko-*) in *ajukdups* eternity] Everlasting, eternal. Also quasi-*sb.* in phrase *in eche*

c 825 *Vesp Psalter* cxi[i] 7[6] In gemynde æcre bið se rehtwisa. 837 *Kentish Charter* in Sweet *O E Texts* (1885) 449 Ðæt mon agefe ðat lond inn hiȝum to heora beode him to brucanne on ece ærfe *a* 1000 *Riddles* (Gr) xli 1 Ece is se scyppend. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 239 Witeð into ece fer *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 364 in *Trin. Coll Hom.* 231 God one sal ben ache lif, and blisse and ache reste *a* 1225 *Juliana* 79 Iheiet beo he him ane as he wes and is euuer in eche. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 1277 Ah eavreeuh thing that eche nis A-gon schal and al this worldes blis

†**Eche,** *v. Obs.* Forms. 1 ēcan, ican, ȳcan, 6can (also with prefix ge-), 2-3 echen, 4-7 eche, eech(e, 6 etche, eatch, 7 each, ich. See also Eke *v.* [repr. OE *ēcan*, in WS. *īecan* wk. vb = OS. *ōkan*:—OTeut. **aukjan* (cf. OHG. *auhhôn* — **aukôjan*), f. **auk-an* str. vb. (ON *auka*, Goth *aukan*; elsewhere only in pa. pple OE. *ēacen*, OS *ōkan*) to increase, cogn w L. *augēre*, Gr. *αὐξάνειν* to increase.]

1. *trans* To enlarge, augment, increase

a 1000 *Andreas* 1386 (Gr) Ðu scealt ecan ðine yrmþu *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd.* II. 208 Gif him fefer ne sie, yc pæt mid wine *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 103 He his sunnen echeð *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 44 God ou echeð furðie his deorewurðe grace *a* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III 1460 God might not oo poynt of my joyes eche 1530 Palsgr 532/1, I etche, I increase a thynge, *Je augmente* 1596 Shaks *Merch V* III ii 23 To peize the time, To ich [Qo 2, 3, 4 ech *and* eech] and to draw it out in length. 1608 — *Per* III Prol 13 Time.. with your fine fancies quaintly eche [*rime-wd* speech].

b with *out* = *Eke out.*

1599 Shaks *Hen V*, III Prol 35 Still be kind, And eech out our performance with your mind 1655 *Francion* I iii 63 He had such a full Character eech'd out with long Cloak bag string dashes, etc

2 To add (something) *to.*

c 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Luke xii 25 Hwylc eower mæg þen cende ican [*c* 950 *Lindisf.* and *c* 975 *Rushw* ȝe ece, *c* 1160 *Hatton* echan] ane elne to his anlicnesse? 1382 Wyclif *Luc* xx. 17 He made brent sacrifice, echynge into the sacrifyce offrynges of hicours *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb* I 1122 Hardde pitche and wex, take even weight, And herdde with pix liquide herto eche An halven dele

b. ? To increase (one's) stature [But possibly a different word; cf Iche]

1640 A. Harsnlt *God's Summ* 413 Riches cannot .. each us one haires breadth neerer heaven.

3 *intr.* To grow.

1565 Golding *Ovid's Met* x (1593) 249 Her bellie big The eatching [L *crescens*] tree had overgrowne

b Of a 'pace' To increase, be quickened

1644 Quarles *Sheph Orac* ix, How each envious pace Vies to be first, and eches for the place

†**E·chelich,** *a Obs.* [f. Eche *a* + *luch*, -ly¹] Everlasting, eternal

Hence † **E cheliche** *adv*, eternally

c 825 *Vesp Psalter* xxiii[i] 7 Bioð upahefene geatu ecelice *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 139 Deo echeliche riche þet he haueð iȝarwed *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 23 Alle men shullen cume to libben echeliche *a* 1225 *St Marher* 19 Healunge on & leome of echelich heale

‖ **Eche·lle.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹ [Fr. *échelle* ladder] ? An arrangement of ribbons in the form of a ladder; a lacing of ribbons in front of the stomacher

1690 *Songs Costume* (1849) 188 Of ribbon, various echelles, Gloves trimm'd, and lac'd as fine as Nells

Echelon (e·ʃĕlɒn, e ʃĕlɒn) Also echellon. [a F. *échelon*, f *échelle* ladder]

1. 'A formation of troops in which the successive divisions are placed parallel to one another, but no two on the same alignement, each division having its front clear of that in advance' (Stocqueler). Also *attrib. In echelon* (also Fr *en échelon*): drawn up in this manner. *Direct, oblique echelon*: see quot 1832. *Echelon-lens*: see Lens

1796 *Instr. & Reg Cavalry* (1813) 55 The Echellon (or diagonal) changes of position. 1803 Wellington *Mem* in Gurw *Disp* II 332 The 74th was not in an echellon 1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug 531/2 The rear-guard was perceived drawn up *en echellon*. 1832 *Regul Instr Cavalry* III 46 Direct Echellon—Is when the Line is broken into several parts, moving direct to the front or rear in succession Oblique Echellon—Is when the Line is broken into several parts by wheels from Line, or Column, less than the quarter circle, so as to be oblique to the former front, and parallel with each other *Ibid* 69 The Troops advance in echellon 1834 Mudie *Brit Birds* (1842) I 167 If you do not stir, he [raven] will drop down and begin to hop in an echellon fashion

2. Used for: One of the divisions of an army marching in echelon

1808 J Barlow *Columb* VII 324 Disposed, all his ardent train, To charge, change front, each echelon sustain. 1862 *Guardian* 23 Apr 400/2 Each echelon deployed into line.

Echelon (e ʃĕlɒn), *v.* [f. prec., or ad. Fr *échelonner*] *trans* To arrange (troops) in the form of an echelon, to dispose in divisions at successive intervals. Mostly in *pa. pple*; also *absol*

1864 *Sat Rev* 380/2, 150,000 troops echelonned over the country 1879 *Daily News* 5 Mar 5/7 To echelon the flanks of the attacking force somewhat to the rear.

b *transf* and *fig*

c 1860 Wraxall tr *R. Houdin* xv. 213 Miseries we had to undergo, like so many pinpricks echeloned on our passage 1886 *Pall Mall G* 10 June 5/1 Along the infinite ascending spiral which leads from earth to heaven .. the whole human race is echeloned at irregular intervals

Hence **E·cheloned** *ppl a*

1857 C Adams *Gt Campaigns* 76 The echeloned formation of his divisions.

†**Echene·is.** *Obs rare.* Also echineis [Gr *ἐχενηΐς*, f *ἔχ-ειν* to hold + *ναῦς* (dat. *νηΐ*) ship, from its supposed power of holding back a ship] The Remora, or Sucking-fish, which has on the crown of its head an oblong flat disk, or sucker, by means of which it can adhere to foreign bodies

1594 ? Greene *Selimus* Wks 1881-3 XIV 209 The Echineis swimmes against the streames 1651 J F[ecake] *Agrippa's Occ Philos* 29 The litle fish Echeneis stops the Ships. 1774 Goldsmith *Nat. Hist* (1862) II iii 1. 300 The Echineis, or Sucking-fish

†**E·cheness.** *Obs.* Also 1-3 ecness, -nyss, 2-3 ech-, eccheness [f Eche *a*; see -ness] Eternity, only in phrase *On* or *in echeness.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ix 8[7] Dryhten in ecnesse ðorhwunað. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 109 Vniseli bið þe sitsere þe .. þurh his ahȝene ehte forwurðð a on echnesse *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 430 From worlde to worlde, euer on ecchenesse!

Echeveria (ekɪvĭ·riă) [' In honour of M. Echeveri, author of the splendid drawings of the *Flora Mexicana*' (Paxton)] A handsome genus

of succulent plants allied to the house-leek (N O. *Crassulaceæ*), extensively used in carpet gardening
1840 PAXTON *Bot Dict.* 1883 *Pall Mall G* 17 Sept 3/2 My Londoner, who likes old friends among the flowers whose names he has got well into his head better than all the Alternantheras and Echeverias 1883 G ALLEN in *Colin Clout's Calendar* 147 It will not away with your modern gloxinias and echeverias

‖ **Echevin** (ĕʃəvæn) [F *échevin*, OF. *eschevin* = It *schiavino* —med L *scabinus*, of Teut origin, cf OLG *scepeno* (Schade), OHG *sceffeno*, *sceffen* (Ger *schoffe(n, schoppen*)] A municipal functionary in French and Belgian towns, corresponding nearly to an English alderman
1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* (1797) 17 The civil magistracy of Boulogne consists of a mayor and echevins. 1881 *Edin Rev* Jan 81 A highly connected echevin or alderman of Ghent

‖ **Echidna** (ĭkĭ dnă) *Zool* [mod L, a Gr ἔχιδνα viper] A genus of Australian toothless burrowing monotremate mammals (family *Echidnidæ*), resembling hedgehogs in size and external appearance In several points their structure is allied to that of birds The best known species is *E Hystrix*, the Porcupine Ant-eater.
1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 320 The Echidna, or Porcupine Ant eater is about the size and form of a Hedgehog

Echidnine (ĭkɪ dnein) *Chem* [f Gr. ἔχιδνα viper + -INE] (See quot)
1861 HULME tr *Moqum-Tandon* II v ii. 284 Prince Lucien Bonaparte has shown that the poison of the Viper consists essentially of a principle to which he has given the name Echidnine or Viperine

Echinal (ĭkəi năl, e kinal), *a* [f ECHIN-US + -AL] Of or belonging to a sea-urchin
1830 LYELL *Princ Geol* I 129 A saurian vertebra together with patellæ and echinal spines.

Echinate (e kɪnēĭt), *a.* [ad L *echinātus*, f *echīnus* hedgehog]
1. *Bot.* 'Furnished with numerous rigid hairs, or straight prickles; as the fruit of *Castanea vesca*' (*Treas. Bot*)
1668 WILKINS *Real Char* 116 Whose outward husk is Echinate and prickly 1835 LINDLEY *Introd Bot.* (1848) I 344 Each grain is echinate.
2 *Zool* Resembling an echinus or sea-urchin
1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 230 The spiniform teeth which give the echinate character to this species
Hence **Echinato-dentate**, *a. Zool*, having toothlike prickles or spines
1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 173 Exterior echinato-dentate

Echinate, *v. nonce-wd* [f prec.] *intr* To set up one's prickles like a hedgehog; in quot. *fig*
1788 J WILLIAMS (A Pasquin) *Childr Thespis* (1792) 243 When merit exhibits his guinea gorged purse, They'll echinate, redden and tacitly curse

Echinated (e'kinēĭted), *ppl a.* [f. as prec + -ED] = ECHINATE *a.*
1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 346 Bearing crasse, spinous and echinated Apples. 1756 P BROWNE *Jamaica* 233 Half the capsule is echinated, the other smooth 1881 MACDONALD in *Trnl Linn Soc.* XV. No. 85 281 Lobes of apertures finely echinated

†**E'ching**, *vbl sb. Obs.* [f. ECHE *v* + -ING 1] The action of increasing, enlarging, supplementing, *concr.* an addition
1382 WYCLIF *Isa* xv 9, I shal putte vpon Dibon ecchingus [1388 encreessyngis, Vulg *additamenta*] 1502 *Prvv Purse Exp Eliz York* (1830) 34 Item for mending and eching of iiij hopys to the said whelys 1j*d*

†**E'ching**, *ppl a Obs.* [f ECHE *v* + -ING 2] That increases. In quot., that increases speed, is quickened, cf ECHE *v.* 3 b.
1644 QUARLES *Sheph Orac.* ii (1646) 13 Lord, how my Lambs divide Their eching paces to the farther side.

Echinid (ĭkəi nid) *Zool* [mod. f Gr ἐχῖν-ος sea-urchin + -ID; cf F *échinide*] Any member of the *Echinus* family. As pl mod L **Echinida** is often used, also **Echinidans** in same sense
1835 KIRBY *Hab & Inst Anim.* I vi 209 The most powerful organs with which the Creator has gifted the Echinidans are their jaws and teeth 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol* 225 Echinida have a globular ovoid or depressed body without rays 1887 *Athenæum* 5 Feb 194/2 The echinids, asterids, and holothurids have sprung from a common primitive form.

Echinite (e kinəit) [ad mod L *echinita*; see ECHINUS and -ITE] A fossil echinoderm, a fossil sea-urchin Hence **Echinital** *a.*, pertaining to or resembling echinites
[1695 WOODWARD *Nat Hist Earth* IV. (1723) 203 The Bodyes which are call'd, by Naturalists, *Echinitæ*] 1750 G HUGHES *Barbadoes* II 55, I have likewise a middle-sized petrified Echinite 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* 24 The echinites

Echino- (ĭkəi no, e kino), combining form of Gr. ἐχῖνος, used (either in its original sense of 'hedgehog', denoting something prickly, or in that of 'sea-urchin', ECHINUS) to form compounds in scientific use. **Echinococcus** (-kɒ kŏs). *Zool* [Gr κόκκος seed-grain], a former genus of ACEPHALOCYSTS or hydatids, now known to be the scolex or higher larval form of a species of tapeworm, hence called *Tænia Echinococcus* (formerly *T. nana*). †**Echinod**, *Obs*, in 8 **ekinod** [Gr. ὀδ-ούς tooth], (see quot.). **Echinoencrinite**: see ENCRINITE.
1836-9 TODD *Cycl Anat* II 126 *note*, These may be considered rather as the Parasites of the *Echinococcus* 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp Anat* 131 When the youngest of these can again bud off tænia-heads on its inner wall, we get the Echinococcus-form 1908 in *Phil. Trans* XXVI 78 The *Ekinod or Fossil Tooth of the Sea-Urchin 1850 DANA *Geol* App 1. 713 Encrinites, particularly the *echinoencrinites

Echinoderm (ĭkəi nɔ-, e kinodəm) [f *echinodermata*, by shortening], a member of the class *Echinodermata*; hence **Echinoderm al** *a* [see -AL] = ECHINODERMATOUS ‖ **Echinodermata** (-dē ɪ-mătă), *sb pl* [mod L, f. Gr. δέρματ- stem of δέρμα skin], a class of animals formerly included in the *Radiata*, but now placed in the sub-kingdom *Annuloida*, including Sea-urchins, Sea-cucumbers, etc , the name refers to the sharp-pointed spines with which the skin of the typical species is studded. **Echinoderm atous** *a*, belonging to or resembling the echinodermata
1835 KIRBY *Hab & Inst Anim* I vi 201 The *Echinoderms form the second order of the Radiaries 1886 *Athenæum* 18 Dec. 828/2 The blastoids form an extinct group of stalked echinoderms 1845 WHEWELL *Indic Creator* 39 The higher types of *Echinodermal, Articulate, and Molluscous, Animals 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat* I 109/2 Some marine animals without an *echinodermatous covering.

Echinoid (e kinoid), *a.* and *sb.* [mod f. ECHIN-US + -OID]
A. *adj* Bearing a resemblance to, or having the characteristics of, an Echinus or Sea-urchin.
1851 RICHARDSON *Geol* viii 208 The fossil species of Crinoid, Asteroid, and Echinoid radiata.
B *sb.* An individual of the Order *Echinoidea* (Class *Echinodermata*), the characteristics of which are a shell composed of calcareous plates, and locomotion by suckers and spines.
1864 *Reader* No 85 204/2 Starfishes, echinoids, or ophiurans.

Echinology (ekinɒ lŏdʒi). [f Gr ἐχῖνο-ς ECHINUS + -λογία discourse.] The study of Echinoids Hence **Echino logist** [see -IST], a student of echinology
1881 H W MACINTOSH in *Nature* No 628 41 Zoologists in general, and echinologists in particular

Echinulate (ĭkɪ nĭnlēĭt), *a* [f on the analogy of ACICULATE, as if ad mod L *echīnulātus*, f **echīnulus*, dim of ECHINUS] Having or covered with small prickles.
1846 DANA *Zooph* (1848) 157 Calicles small, nearly hemispherical and echinulate 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 29 The spores are in many instances beautifully echinulate
Hence **Echinulately** *adv*, with small prickles
Echinulato-striate *a.*, streaked with rows of small prickles.
1846 DANA *Zooph* (1848) 157 Surface finely echinulato-striate *Ibid.* 450 The calicles are striate, though not echinulately so

Echinuliform (ĭkɪ nĭnlĭfĭ̄ ɪm), *a* [mod f. L **echīnul-us*, dim of ECHINUS + -FORM] In the form of, or resembling, small prickles
1846 DANA *Zooph* (1848) 707 Delicate echinuliform points

Echinus (ĭkəi nŭs). *Zool.* Also 4 **echynnys**, 6 **echynus** [a. L *echīnus*, Gr. ἐχῖνος hedgehog, sea-urchin] The Sea-urchin, a genus of animals (Order *Echinoidea*, Class *Echinodermata*), inhabiting a spheroidal shell built up from polygonal plates, and covered with rows of sharp spines (The sense 'hedgehog' given in Bailey and some mod Dicts. seems to be merely Gr. and Lat)
c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II ix (1868) 82 Sharpe fisshes þat hyȝten echynnys *c* 1520 ANDREWE *Noble Lyfe* in *Babees Bk* (1868) 234 Echynus is a lytell fysshe of half a fote longe, & hath sharpe prykcles vnder his bely in stede of fete 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist Earth* (1723) 33 In Chalk . there are only found Echini, and the other lighter Sorts of Shells. 1791 E DARWIN *Bot. Gard* I 120 Yon round Echinus ray his arrowy mail 1877 W DALL *Tribes N. W.* 51 The echinus is furnished with ovaries on the inner side of the dome of the test
†**2** See quot *Obs* or *doubtful*; cf ECHINATE.
1721-1800 BAILEY, *Echinus*, [among Botanists] is the prickly Head, Cover of the Seed or Top of any Plant, so called from its likeness to a Hedg-hog.
3. *Anat.* 'The rough stomach of a ruminant; also, the rough and muscular gizzard of granivorous and gallinaceous birds' (*Syd. Soc Lex*)
1716 G CHEYNE *Philos Princ Relig* II 360 In all granivorous birds, the Crop, the Echinus, and the Gizzard
4. *Archit* The ovolo moulding next below the abacus of the capital of a column [So in Gr. and L.; the reason for this use of the word has been variously conjectured]
1563 SHUTE *Archit.* D ij a, The Antiques in diuers of their edifices, hath made Echinus, to be in Proiecture like vnto Abacus 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit* 127 *Echinus*, a Bottle cut with an edg. 1789 P SMYTH tr *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 90 This part is called an echinus, because of its resemblance to the prickly coat of chestnut 1876 GWILT *Archit* Gloss, *Echinus*, the same as the ovolo or quarter round, though . only properly so called when carved with eggs and anchors

†**Echiquette**, *a Obs. Her* [a. Fr *échiqueté*, connected with *échiquier* chess-board] = CHECKY
1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Echiquette*. See CHECKY 1775 ASH, *Echiquette* (adj in heraldry), checky.

†**Echi·quier.** *Mil. Obs. rare*—1 [F *échiquier* chess-board] In phrase, *To retire in échiquier* [so Fr *en échiquier* (Littré)], i.e by alternate squares
1812 *Examiner* 21 Dec 812/1 They retired in echiquier, under a very heavy fire.

Echi·tes. Also 7 echite. [a Gr. ἐχίτης, f. ἔχις viper]
†**1.** A precious stone, dark-green, red, or violet, with fabulous properties, found in India and Persia, cf. AETITES *Obs*
1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI xxxviii (1495) 565 Echites conteyneth and bredyth a nother stone wythin 1567 MAPLET *Gr Forest* 6 Echites is a stone without the which the Eagle can not bring forth her yong. 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* II. 40/1 The Echite is a stone of a violet colour 1731 BAILEY vol II, *Echites*, a precious stone, of a darkish-green colour, somewhat resembling a viper
2 *Bot.* A genus of climbing plants (N O *Apocynaceæ*), 'so called from its twisting habits'
1731 BAILEY vol II, *Echites*, an herb, a kind of Clivers 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Everyday Bk.* 138/1 Echites are beautiful climbers

Echo (e kou), *sb.* Pl **echoes**, rarely **echos**. Also 4 **ecko**, 5–7 **ecco**, 6–8 **eccho** [a L. *ēchō*, a Gr ἠχώ, related to ἠχή sound.
The termination -ώ was common in Gr female names, and perh (as in the similar case of *πειθώ* persuasion) the form may be due to personification, although in Gr literature it is used in an appellative sense much earlier than the mention of Echo as a distinct mythological person]
1. A repetition of sounds, which is produced by the reflexion of the sound-waves due to their incidence on something denser than the aerial medium in which they are propagated, hence *concr* a secondary or imitative sound produced by reflected waves, as distinguished from the original sound caused by the direct waves.
1340 *Ayenb.* 60 *Ecko*, þet is þe rearde þet ine þe hege helles comþ ayen and acordeþ to al þet me him sayþ. 1388 WYCLIF *Wisdom* xvi. 16 Ecco sownynge ayen fro hiȝeste hillis 1485 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* I. xxii, Ecco is reboundynge of noyse 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xvii. 8 The voyce of God must resound . as it were an Eccho in holow places 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 581 This miraculous rebounding of the voice, the Greekes haue a pretty name for, and call it Echo 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst.* 581 Which if considered in Audibles, then will the Second Hypostasis be look'd upon, as the Eccho of an Original Voice, and the Third as the Repeated Eccho, or Eccho of that Eccho 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. x, Round and around the sounds were cast, Till echo seemed an answering blast. 1877 BRYANT *Lit. People of Snow* 313 Like echoes softly flung from rock and hill.
b. *To applaud to the echo*: i.e. so vociferously as to produce echoes
1605 SHAKS *Macb* v iii. 53, I would applaud thee to the very Eccho That should applaud againe. 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* (C D. ed) 77 The performance was applauded to the echo
2 The cause of this phenomenon personified.
(In Greek mythology, Echo was regarded as an 'Oread' or mountain nymph)
1592 SHAKS. *Rom & Jul.* II. ii 162 Else would I teare the Cave where Eccho lies And make her ayrie tongue more hoarse 1795 WOLCOTT (P Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks 1812 IV 161 And Echo, long banish'd, sweet Maid, Return'd with her stories of love 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I § 2 15 The echoes talked down to me from the mountain walls
3 An artifice in verse, by which one line is made to consist of a repetition (such as might be given by a literal echo) of the concluding syllables of the preceding line, so as to supply an answer to the question contained in it, or otherwise to give a continuous sense Hence, the name of the species of verse in which this was done. Also *attrib*, as in *echo verse*
The most perfect modern example of this once fashionable device is Hugo's *Chasse du Burgrave*, where every alternate line throughout a long poem is an 'echo' of the preceding line.
1633 G HERBERT *Temple, Heaven*, But are there cares and businesse with the pleasure? *Echo*, Leisure. 1663 BUTLER *Hud* I iii 199 Quoth he, O whither, wicked Bruin? Art thou fled to my—Eccho, Ruin! 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 62 P 3 False wit chiefly consists in the resemblance and congruity . sometimes of Syllables, as in Echos and Doggerel Rhymes. 1791-1824 D'ISRAELI *Cur Lit.* (1866) 263/2 A similar contrivance, that of Echo Verses, may here be noticed
†**4.** A response received or expected as a matter of course from the nature of the address *Obs*
1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* v xx 333 Give out, from the inwards of his heart and Soule, with an Eccho, Amen 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III 300 Now the eccho or antiphony which these elegant exclaimers hope to draw necessarily from their audience, is that, etc.
5 *fig* A repetition or close imitation, chiefly of things that can be compared to speech, voice, or sound (*e g* a writer's thoughts or style), but occas. with wider meaning, an enfeebled reproduction, an effect that continues after its cause has ceased; and the like.
1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com Prayer* (1661) 211 Their Services are, as it were, so many Eccho's and Reflexions upon the Mystery of Pentecost. 1632 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* 465 God . also causeth the Eccho of that word to sound in our hearts 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Com* Wks 1755 II 1 50 His folly, and his wisdom .. are all of his own growth, not the

eccho or infusion of other men 1749 *Power Numbers Poet Comp* 60 The Sound is still an Eccho to the Sense 1860 Farrar *Orig Lang.* i 28 A feeble echo of splendours 1878 B Taylor *Deukalion* II ii 60 Was it some last echo blown From ended struggles?

6 *transf* A person who reflects or imitates the language, sentiments, or conduct of others, one who assents obsequiously to the opinions of another

a 1632 Donne *Poems* (1650) 168 Then write, that I may follow, and so bee Thy debtor, thy eccho, thy foyle, thy ranee. 1691 *Satyr against French* 3 These Apes, these Echo's of Men, Shall be the present Subject of my Pen. 1732 Swift *Corr* Wks 1841 II 672 Clarendon, whom they reckoned the faithful echo of their master's intentions 1841–4 Emerson *Ess.* vi Wks (Bohn) I 88 Better be a nettle in the side of your friend than his echo

7 *Music.* (See quot)

1711 *Lond Gaz.* No 4797/3 The lesser Organ has in it 10 Stops and 4 Eccho's 1876 Hilts *Catech Organ* 4 (1878) 4 The Echo consisted of duplicates of some of the Treble stops of the other Manuals. 1878 E J Hopkins in Glove *Dict Mus.* I. 21 The resources for accompaniment were extended by the insertion of an additional short manual organ called the Echo

8 *Whist* (See quot 1876)

1862 'Cavendish' *Whist* (1879) 268 The advantages of the echo are manifold 1876 A Campbell-Walker *Correct Card* (1880) Gloss 11 *Echo*, asking for trumps in response to your partner's ask, when but for his demand you would not have called

9 *Comb*, as *echo-echoing, echo-giving* ppl. adjs., *echo-verse* adv ; †**echo-sound**, a certain artifice in verse (see quot)

1589 Puttenham *Eng Poesie* (Arb) 210 Ye make one worde both beginne and end your verse, which therefore I call the slow retourne, otherwise the Eccho sound *a* 1626 Bp Andrewes *Serm.* xix (1661) 385 If it come . from Him to us first, and from us then to you (echo-wise) 1839 Bailey *Festus* xx. (1848) 259 Its echo-echoing walls at a whisper fall. *a* 1856 Longf *Sunrise Hills* 25 The echo-giving hills

Hence **Echo'ic** *a.*, of the nature of an echo, **Echoism,** the formation of words imitative of natural sounds, **Echoist,** one who repeats like an echo; **Echoize** *v.*, †to repeat as does an echo (*obs*) ; to form words imitative of sounds

1600 Tournfur *Transf Met.* Prol Wks 1878 II 187 The echoized sounds of horrour 1880 J A H Murray *Addr Philol Soc* 20 Onomatopœia I prefer to call echoism *Ibid. note*, Echoism suggests the echoing of a sound heard, and has the useful derivatives echoist, echoize, and echoic.

Echo (e·kou), *v* [f. the sb]

1 *intr.* Of places: To resound with an echo Also *fig*

1596 Shaks *Tam Shr* III ii. 181 Kist her lips with such a clamorous smacke That all the Church did eccho 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr* 105 And at every Roar it gave, it made all the Valley Eccho. 1747 Hervey *Medit & Contempl.* (1818) 163 All eternity [will] echo to their triumphant acclamations. 1870 Yeats *Nat Hist Comm* 93 Larks and nightingales make the sky echo with song.

b Of a sound: To be repeated by echoes, give rise to echoes, reverberate, resound; hence *fig.* of rumours, fame, etc

a 1559 Sackville in *Mirr. Mag* Induct. xiii (1563) 116 b, With dolefull shrikes, that eckoed in the skye 1690 *Lond Gaz.* No. 2532/2 This was followed by *Long Live King Joseph*, which quickly eccho'd all over the City. 1725 Dr Foe *Voy round W.* (1840) 253 That sound echoed and reverberated from innumerable cavities among the rocks 1801 Southey *Thalaba* v xxxii, Now the deaden'd roar Echoed beneath

2. *trans* Of places or material objects: To repeat (a sound) by echo

1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II. ii § 7 (1864) 215 A sound echoed from many sides is made voluminous

¶ Used for. To reflect (light).

1822 Beddoes *Rom Lady, Poems* 145 Fair as . The last dim star, with doubtful ray .. Echoed to the eye on water

3 *fig.* Of persons: To repeat (sounds, words) in the manner of an echo; to repeat the words of, imitate the style or sentiments of (another person), to play the echo to, flatter with servile assent Of language, compositions, etc : To imitate, resemble (an earlier model).

1604 Shaks. *Oth* III iii 107 *Othel* What do'st thou thinke? *Iago* Thinke, my Lord? *Othel* Thinke, my Lord? Alas, thou eccho'st me 1649 Blithe *Eng Improv Impr.* (1653) 111 All which I Eccho with thee that possibly it may be so 1759 Franklin *Ess* Wks 1840 III. 254 This language was never echoed at home 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng* II 32 Posterity have echoed these censures 1876 Green *Short Hist* vi. § 6 (1882) 333 In England Colet and More echoed, with greater reserve, the scorn and invective of their friends

b. *absol* To repeat words like an echo

1880 Mrs Forrester *Roy. & Viola* I 7 Dreams, indeed, my dear, echoes Netta lightly

c. *intr.* To play the echo *to.*

1637 Heywood *Dialogues* II 29 Now echo vnto me, and sing, Thou myne 1702 Rowe *Tamerl* IV. i 1705, I will Eccho to thee, thou Adulterer, Thou dost profane the name of King and Soldier 1767 Hugh Kelly *Babler* II 209 She constantly echoed to his groans

4 In *Whist.*

1862 'Cavendish' *Whist* (1879) 268 You should not echo a call unless you have at least four trumps

Echoed (e·koud), *ppl. a* [f Echo *v.* + -ed]

1. Repeated by an echo

1596 Spenser *F Q* I. xii 4 Then gan triumphant trompets sownd on hye That sent to heven the ecchoed report *a* 1704 T. Brown *On Ormond's Recov.* Wks 1730 I 48 The clifts and hills my echo'd thoughts rehearse 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I § 23 168 The echoed voices mingled strangely with the gusts of the wind

2 *fig.* Imitated, unoriginal

1853 Lanch *Self-Imp* III 66 Books of vapid, echoed talk

Echoer (e·kouəɹ). [f. as prec + -er] One who echoes or repeats

1823 *Monthly Review* CI 353 We shall be but . the echoers of a mock-bird's song 1837 *Fraser's Mag* XV 169 The borrower, the echoer, the copier, cannot do it

Echoing (e·kouiŋ), *vbl sb* [f as prec + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Echo, *lit.* and *fig* Poet occas in pl

1638 Drumm or Hawth. *Irene* Wks (1711) 164 The alarms of trumpets and drums are not heard save by the eccchoing of the perplexed continent 1820 Scott *Lady of L* I Introd, Some feeble echoing of thine earlier lay 1850 Mrs Browning *Poems* II. 263 All echoings from out the hills

Echoing (e·kouiŋ), *ppl. a* [f as prec. + -ing[2]]

1. Of places or material objects That reverberates sounds ; characterized by or resounding with echoes.

1667 Milton *P L* IX 1107 A Pillard shade High overarch'd and echoing walks between 1683 Boyle *Effects of Mot.* v 65 The better sort of our Echoing places 1829 Southey *All for Love* VII xxviii, The echoing ground repeated the sound 1842 Longf *Skeleton in Dism Swamp* v, Wild birds filled the echoing air with songs

2 Of sounds or sound-producing agencies: That causes echoes. *lit* and *fig.*

1702 Rowe *Ambit Step-Mother* IV. iii 1958 This way the Eccho'ing Accents seem to come 1725 Pope *Odyss* XIX 603 My echoing griefs the starry vault invade. 1817 J. Scott *Paris Revisit.* 111 The echoing Bugle sounded through the streets of Brussels 1856 Emerson *Eng Traits* xiv. Wks (Bohn) II 108 His countrymen forsook Parnassus, on which they had once walked with echoing steps

3. That gives or constitutes an expected response

a 1764 Lloyd *Actor* Wks. 1774 I 13 Equipoised he stands Till praise dismiss him with her echoing hands 1862 'Cavendish' *Whist* (1879) 268 Here your partner cannot tell whether your card is an original or an echoing one

Hence **Echoingly** *adv*

1854 *Chamb. Jrnl.* I 395 The first chords wandered echoingly round the church

Echoless (e·kouləs), *a.* [f Echo + -less] That has no echo, chiefly *poet* or *rhet* in the sense 'silent, noiseless'.

1728 *Monthly Review* XXVI. 503 An aerial telegraph by means of which the voyagers [in balloons] can talk with each other in the echoless space 1816 Byron *Prometh* 14 The suffocating sense of woe, Which speaks but in its loneliness . nor will sigh Until its voice is echoless 1825 *Blackw Mag* XVIII 440 No unfit haunting place for things of echoless footstep 1868 A J. Mickle *Infelicia* 3 That far off, echoless promise.

b. *fig* That gives no echo, unresponsive

1868 Browning *Ring & Bk* x. 553 Father and mother stunned, and echoless To the blow

Echometer. Also 8 echometre. [f. Gr. ἦχο-s sound + μέτρον measure; in Fr *échomètre* (Littré)] (See quot 1875)

1736 Bailey, *Echometre.* 1875 Brande *Dict Science* 749 In Music, a sort of scale or rule, marked with lines which serve to measure the duration of sounds, and to ascertain their intervals and ratios. 1881 in Worcester

†**Echometry.** ? *Obs* [mod. f. Gr ἠχώ Echo, or ἦχος sound + -μετρία measuring. Littré has Fr. *échométrie* 'art de calculer, de combiner la réflexion des sons', = sense 1 below.]

1 'The art of making vaults or arches so as to produce an artificial echo' 1818 in Todd

2. The art of measuring the duration of sound.

1847 in Craig.

Echoy (e·koui), *a. rare.* [f. Echo *sb* + -y] Of the nature of an echo

1841 *Blackw Mag.* I 587 The very beams and rafters . throwing off their ἔπεα πτερόεντα in echoy sounds.

Ecko, obs. form of Echo.

†**Eclaircise.** *Obs rare*−[1]. [Back-formation from next, as if ad. Fr. *éclaircis-, éclaircir*] *trans* To clear up.

1754 Newton *Proph* (1832) 668 Till time shall accomplish and eclaircise all the particulars.

‖**Éclaircissement.** Forms: 7–8 ec(e,l)ercisment, -clarcis(e)ment. [F. *éclaircissement* (eklɛrsismɑ̃) clearing up, f *éclaircis-, éclaircir* to clear up. Very common in 18th c]

1. A clearing up or revelation of what is obscure or unknown ; an explanation.

1673 Dryden *Marr à la Mode* v i, This éclaircissement, which is made this day of your quality 1716 Pope *Let* in *Lady M W. Montague's Lett.* xxxiii I 117 You could give me great eclaircissements upon many passages in Homer. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) III lxxxiii 294 Their mutual astonishment was unspeakable at the eclaircissement. 1792 Pitt in *Academy* No. 616 132/2 His readiness to give me any *eclaircissement* 1848 Thackeray *Van Fair* xv, When the éclaircissement comes there will be a scene

2. A mutual explanation of equivocal conduct; *esp* in phrase, *To come to an éclaircissement*

a 1674 Clarendon *Hist Reb* XII III 243 Till the first interview and eclarcisements were passed between the King & Queen 1676 Etheredge *Man of Mode* III. iii, To get me to meet Loveit here in order to an ecclarcisement. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I lxxiii 419 As soon as you are prepared to speak all that is upon your mind then we may come to an eclaircissement. 1815 Scott *Guy M* xx, Such restraints as might prevent any engagement or eclaircissement taking place

Eclampsia, eclampsy (eklæ·mpsiă, -si) *Pathol* [a and ad mod L *eclampsia*, as if a Gr *ἐκλαμψία, regularly f ἐκλάμπειν to shine forth Cf Fr *éclampsie*] 'Epileptiform convulsions dependent on some actual disturbance of the nervous centres caused by anatomical lesion' (*Syd Soc Lex*). So also **Eclamptic** *a*, affected with, or characteristic of eclampsia, (the less correct form *eclampsic* has been also used)

1866 A. Flint *Princ Med* (1880) 823 Epileptiform convulsions, or eclampsia are to be discriminated by means of the symptoms 1877 Bullock tr *Casseaux' Midwif.* 295 Eclamptic patients 1886 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Idiocy*, eclampsic One of Ireland's divisions, including those cases that have followed infantile convulsions.

‖**Éclat** (ekla) [Fr. *éclat*, OF *esclat*, related to *éclater*, OF *esclater* to burst, burst out The senses occurring in Eng use are taken (with more or less accuracy) directly from Fr In 18th c and first half of the 19th c the word was in much more frequent use than it has been subsequently (Sometimes ignorantly written *éclât*)

The OF *esclater*=Pr, Cat *esclatar* is usually believed to be ad WGer **slaut-an*, causative of **slītan*, see Slit The Teutonic *sl-* became in Romanic *scl-*, to which the usual euphonic *e-* before initial *s* + cons was afterwards prefixed The Fr *sb* has also the sense of 'splinter', and its early form, or a synonymous fem (*e*)*sclate*, is the source of Eng Slate]

†**1** Brilliancy, radiance, dazzling effect (in lit sense or with conscious metaphor) *Obs*

1676 Ethh ridge *Man of Mode* III ii (1684) 36 The Eclat of so much beauty .. ought To have charm'd me sooner 1749 Udal Rhys *Tour Spain & Port* (1760) 5 There was the greatest Eclat of Beauty and Finery imaginable. 1784 J Barry *Lect Art* v (1848) 180 The sun is so concealed by clouds as to give no particular eclat to that part of the hemisphere. 1835 Kirby *Hab & Inst Anim.* I. v 183 They [the polypes] strike the beholder by the eclat of petal-like animals with which their branches are covered

†**2** Public display, ostentation, notoriety, publicity, *concr* a public exposure, scandal, 'scene'. *To make an éclat*. to 'make a noise in the world', create a sensation

a 1674 Clarendon *Hist Reb* III xii 223 He was then a man of eclat, had many servants 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) II ii. 1 68 A disposition inclined to the submissive, is not that which makes the greatest eclat. 1795 T Jefferson *Writ* (1859) IV 114 Not to commit the honor of your college, by an useless act of eclat 1823 Byron *Juan* XIV lx, With the kind view of saving an éclat

3 'Lustre' of reputation; social distinction; celebrity, renown. In 19th c often in disparaging sense 'false glitter', showy brilliancy

1742 Middleton *Cicero* II vi 70 Cæsar by the eclat of his victories, seemed to rival the fame of Pompey 1807 G Gregory *Dict Arts & Sc* I. 330/1 He gave chemistry an eclat which it did not before possess 1823 Byron *Age of Bronze* xvi, Montmorenci Turns a diplomatist of great éclat 1847 Mrs Sherwood *Lady of Manor* II x. 44 The glitter and eclat of foreign levity.

b Conspicuous success, universal applause, acclamation Chiefly in phr *with (great) éclat*

1741 Warburton *Div Legat.* II 37 *note*, Professed with the greatest eclat. 1787 'G Gambado' *Acad. Horsem* 41 Thus you go off with eclat 1798 T Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) IV. 250 Marshall was received here with the utmost eclat 1810 Byron *To H. Drury* 3 May, We get on with great éclat

‖**Eclat,** *v rare* [f prec] **a** *intr.* To burst forth, become known **b.** *trans.* To make notorious, bring into publicity

1736 Hervey *Mem.* I 11 The superior enmity they bore to men in power hindered that which they felt to one another from eclating 1835 W H Maxwell *Capt Blake* I. xv, A love affair which his blundering management had *eclated Ibid* III i, Your being *eclated* in the newspapers.

Eclect (ekle·kt), *a rare.* [ad. Gr. ἐκλεκτός, f. ἐκλέγ-ειν to select] Chosen, select

1839 Bailey *Festus* xix (1848) 205 Exists This class eclect in all things. 1855 — *Mystic* 66 A band eclect

Eclectic (ekle·ktik), *a* and *sb* [ad. Gr ἐκλεκτικός selective, f ἐκλέγ-ειν to select] **A** *adj*

1. In ancient use, the distinguishing epithet of a class of philosophers who neither attached themselves to any recognized school, nor constructed independent systems, but 'selected such doctrines as pleased them in every school' (Liddell and Scott), Diogenes Laertius speaks of an 'eclectic sect' founded by Potamon of Alexandria in the second century after Christ In mod. times this designation has been for similar reasons given to or assumed by various philosophers, notably V Cousin, and it is also applied to those who combine elements derived from diverse systems of opinion or practice in any science or art. So also *eclectic method, system,* etc.

1683 Dryden *Life Plutarch* 37 The Eclectick sect, which was begun by Potamon 1702 tr *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* II Clemens followed that manner of Philosophising which was then call'd Eclectick. 1796 *Monthly Mag* II. 466 To endeavour at preparing some eclectic system of belief 1828 Kirby & Sp *Entomol* xlviii IV 465 Era of Latreille, or of the Eclectic System 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint,*

181 The Eclectic, or the Academic style was developed by the Caracci school 1878 MORLEY *J. De Maistre* Crit Misc 101/1 There were three chief schools of thought, the Sensational, the Catholic, and the Eclectic.

2 More vaguely That borrows or is borrowed from diverse sources Also, of persons or personal attributes Unfettered by narrow system in matters of opinion or practice, broad, not exclusive, in matters of taste

1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II XIV. (1871) 141 With an eclectic turn of mind, Mr Vavasour saw something good in everybody 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) I 301 The higher virtue, which binds men to endeavour to pursue an eclectic course 1876 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* V XXIII 208 The strangely eclectic character of Scottish royal nomenclature 1876 M DAVIES *Unorth Lond* 8 The hymn-book in use is a tremendously eclectic one 1879 CHURCH *Spenser* 45 When allowance is made for an eclectic phraseology the Shepherd's Calendar is of great interest

3. In etymological nonce-uses. **a** Made up of 'selections' **b.** That selects, does not receive indiscriminately.

1814 *Monthly Rev* LXXIII. 462 The volumes are wholly eclectic, they contain no original matter 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr* 67 His mind was in the best sense eclectic, and he had a strong repugnance to the debased

B *sb.* **a** An adherent of the Eclectic school of philosophy **b.** One who follows the eclectic method, one who finds points of agreement with diverse parties or schools

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog Lit* I xii 281 By certain .. Eclectics, who choose whatever is most plausible 1856 R VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I 56 The Alexandrians were eclectics 1867 W SMITH *Thorndale* 400 He has added to his title of Utopian that of Eclectic 1886 *Syd. Soc Lex.*, *Eclectics*, a term applied to certain medical practitioners in America

Eclectical (ekle·ktikăl), *a* [f prec + -AL] = ECLECTIC *a.*

1862 R PATTERSON *Ess Hist & Art* 82 The Eclectical system [in Art]—that of choosing the best points out of a multitude of fine forms

Hence **Ecle·ctically** *adv*, in an eclectic manner

1844 *Blackw Mag* LV 236 Others voted arbitrarily or eclectically, that is, by no law generally recognised 1856 KINGSLEY *Misc* II 27 They reverence a few facts eclectically picked out of the past

Eclecticism (ekle·ktisiz'm). [f. ECLECTIC + -ISM] The eclectic philosophy; the eclectic method applied to speculation or practice

1835 I TAYLOR *Spir Despot* IV 124 Abstracted selfishness in its modern guise of philosophic eclecticism 1836-7 SIR W HAMILTON *Metaph* (1877) I VI 107 Eclecticism, conciliation, union were the grand aim of the Alexandrian school 1838 EMERSON *Lat Ethics* Wks (Bohn) II 212 The French Eclecticism, which Cousin esteems so conclusive 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *N. T. Grk.* II. 246 The eclecticism of the Syrian revisers

b *concr* The product of an eclectic method.

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess* Ser I XII (1876) 278 What is a man but a finer landscape than the horizon figures,—nature's eclecticism?

Eclecticize (ekle·ktisəiz), *v* [f ECLECTIC + -IZE] *trans* To treat in an eclectic method, to make selections from.

1854 MAURICE *Mor & Met. Philos* (ed 2) 135 Proclus, who was to eclecticise and harmonise all mythologies

Eclectism (ekle·ktiz'm) [ad Fr. *eclectisme.*] = ECLECTICISM. So also **Ecle·ctist.**

1867 *Contemp Rev* VI 379 After these come Domenichino and the Caracci, eclectism and polish 1882 *Blackw Mag.* May 645 An eclectist like the Caracci in painting

†**Ecle·gme.** *Med Obs.* Also 7 **eclegm,** eclegmat [a. (directly or through Fr *eclègme*) med.L *eclegma* (gen. *eclegmat-is*) for *eclegma*, a Gr ἔκλειγμα, f. ἐκλείχειν to lick out]

'Old term for a linctus, or form of medicine of a semifluid consistence, which is licked off the spoon' (*Syd Soc Lex*)

1605 DANIEL *Queene's Arcadia* III 1 (1623) Eclegmats Embrochs, Lixiues, Cataplasmes 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* II IV I V. (1676) 233/2 Confections, Treacle, Mithridate, Eclegmes or Linctures. 1710 T FULLER *Pharm Extemp* 271 No Eclegme can be sent directly into the Lungs

Eclipsable (ĭklĭ·psăb'l), *a* [f ECLIPSE *v* + -ABLE] Capable of being eclipsed

1845 J. O'DONOVAN *Irish Gram* 63 After the interrogative particle 'an' all verbs beginning with eclipsable consonants are eclipsed.

†**Eclipsa·reon.** *Obs* [f ECLIPSE] (See quot)

1794 G ADAMS *Nat & Exp Philos* IV 179 A globe to show the phenomena of solar and lunar eclipses on all places of the terrestrial globe, called an eclipsareon 1867-77 G CHAMBERS *Astron* Voc 915 *Eclipsareon*, an astronomical toy invented by Ferguson

†**Eclipsa·tion.** [f. ECLIPSE *v* + -ATION; in med L. *eclipsatio* (Du Cange)] The action of eclipsing or state of being eclipsed Also *fig.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp Alch* in Ashm. (1652) 187 Obscuratyon callyd Eclypsation 1575 G HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 93 That owtelandish word, Eclipsation of my absence 1584 *Almanack*, She [the moon] wyll continue in her totall Eclipsation one houre and xx minutes.

Eclipse (ĭklĭ·ps), *sb.* Forms: 4 **esclepis,** (enclips), 4-7 **eclips,** 5-6 **eclypse,** (5 **ecleps,** -ypce, 6 **eclip(s)is,** 7 **eeclipse**), 4- **eclipse** [a OF. *eclipse, esclipse*, ad L. *eclipsis*, Gr. ἔκλειψις, noun of action f. ἐκλείπειν to be eclipsed, literally to forsake its accustomed place, fail to appear]

1 *Astron.* An interception or obscuration of the light of the sun, moon, or other luminous body, by the intervention of some other body, either between it and the eye, or between the luminous body and that illuminated by it; as of the moon, by passing through the earth's shadow; of the sun, by the moon coming between it and the observer, or of a satellite, by entering the shadow of its primary Also in phrase, *In eclipse* For *annular, partial, total eclipse*, see those adjs. Cf OCCULTATION

a 1300 *Cursor M* 16814 Oft siths haue we sene esclepis [*v r* clipes, clyppes, clippis] of sun and mone *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* (1868) 133 Whan þe moone is in the eclips 1393 LANGL. *P Pl* C. XXI 140 Þis eclipse þat ouer-closeþ now þe sonne 1494 FABYAN VII CCXLVI 289 In ye yere of our Lord XII C XXII apered a great eclypce of the sone 1549 *Compl. Scot* VI (1872) 55 In the tyme of the eclipis, the eird is betuix the mune and the soune 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I II 112 These late Eclipses in the Sun and Moone portend no good to vs 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 100 That fatal bark Built in the eclipse 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 119 Often had mankind seen the sun in eclipse 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* 258 An eclipse of Titan 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr Poems* 33 The Sun cloak'd himself in wan eclipse

b. *transf* Absence, cessation, or deprivation of light, temporary or permanent, *techn* the periodical obscuration of the light from a light-house

1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W. 1531) 305 A vniuersall derknes & eclipse was ouer all the worlde 1563 *Mirr Mag*, *Buckhm.* XCIII, With fowle eclypse had reft my syght away 1671 MILTON *Samson* 80 Blind among enemies. Irrecoverably dark, total eclipse 1784 COWPER *Task* III 736 The eclipse That metropolitan volcanoes make. 1830 TENNYSON *Burial of Love*, His eyes in eclipse 1858 *Merc Mar Mag* V. 186 A Fixed Red Light, varied by *flashes* preceded and followed by short *eclipses*

2. *fig* Obscuration, obscurity, dimness; loss of brilliance or splendour

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic Man* (1631) 645 This eclipse of Christian manners, doth presage the destruction of the world to be at hand 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St* II. XXI 140 God oftentimes leaves the brightest men in an eclipse 1650 *Bounds Publ Obed* (ed 2) 18 How knowes he that the Power is in an Ecclipse? *a* 1711 KEN *Serm* Wks. (1838) 114 Goodness has an inseparable splendour, which can never suffer a total eclipse 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 31 When I. declare the soul's eclipse Not the soul's extinction

†**3** A fraudulent device in dice-playing, (see quot) *Obs.*

1711 J PUCKLE *Club* (1817) 19 Gamesters have the Top, the Peep, Eclipse [*note*, securing with the little Finger, a Die on the outside of the Box], Thumbing, etc

Eclipse (ĭklĭ·ps), *v* Forms: see prec 5 *pa pple* **eclipped.** [f prec Cf Fr *éclipser*, late L. *eclipsare.*]

†**1** *intr* To suffer eclipse, to be eclipsed *Obs*

1393 GOWER *Conf* II 153 The sonne and mone eclipsen both *a* 1593 T WATSON *Poems* (Arb) 206 Thou neuer doest eclips thy glorie still doth waxe 1667 MILTON *P L* II. 666 The night-hag comes to dance With Lapland witches while the labouring moon Eclipses at their charms

†**b.** *fig Obs*

c 1430 LYDG *Bochas* I. II 52a, God can maken princes eclipsen in theyr glory. 1590 GREENE *Poems* (1861) 296 Starry eyes, whereat my sight Did eclipse with much delight.

2 *trans* Of one of the heavenly bodies To cause an obscuration of some other heavenly body, by passing between it and the spectator, or between it and the source from which it derives its light

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV 356 The son had lost his sight; Eclippid was hee 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* I 928 The blessed Sunne Eclips'd to me, eternally appeares 1726 tr *Gregory's Astron* I 34 The Duration of some Eclipses is so long as to let the Moon go the Length of three of its Diameters in the Shadow totally eclipsed. 1832 *Nat Philos* II. *Introd. Astron* p lii (Useful Knowl Ser) When the moon eclipses the sun to us, the earth is eclipsed to the moon.

b *transf* To intercept (light), used *techn* with reference to an intermittent light in a lighthouse

1858 *Merc Mar Mag* V 60 It is a White Revolving Light, eclipsed once a minute

3 *fig* To cast a shadow upon, throw into the shade, to obscure, deprive of lustre

1582 R. GOADE in *Confer* II (1584) H iiij b, The glorie of it was eclipsed 1650 B *Discollium.* 30 A toleration of errours eclipsing and accosting Gods Truths 1662 DRYDEN *Wild Gall* Wks 1725 I 164, I confess I was a little eclips'd, but I'll clear up 1774 J BRYANT *Mythol* II 525 The ancient name was eclipsed by a later title 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III 351 The splendour of the House of Argyle had been eclipsed.

†**b.** To hide, screen *from* Also, to extinguish (life) *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS 1 *Hen IV*, IV V 53 Here I take my leaue of thee Borne to eclipse thy Life this afternoone 1642 G ENGLISHAM *Forerunner of Rev* 3 How easily I may eclipse myself from his power to do me harm. 1653 *Gloria & Narcissus* I 243 He was not to be ecclipsed from the eyes of the multitude

4. To render dim by comparison; to outshine, surpass Chiefly *fig.*

1717 LADY M W MONTAGUE *Lett* II xliv 18 Her earrings eclipsed all the rest 1761 HUME *Hist Eng* II XXVII. 127 The Earl of Surrey had totally eclipsed him in favour 1812 S ROGERS *Columbus* XII 61 A spark is thrown that shall eclipse the sun. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I XIII 381 A discovery which is the glory of one age is eclipsed by the extension of it in another 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* XXXI 159 One must sing in a room or the nightingales would eclipse us.

5 †**a.** To elide or omit (sounds) in pronunciation (*obs*) **b** In Irish (Gaelic, etc) Grammar: To change the sound of an initial consonant according to euphonic laws (In writing, the letter expressing the new sound is prefixed to the original initial which becomes silent) See ECLIPSIS

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* II. XII (Arb) 127 If he [a word] goe before another word commencing with a vowell not letting him to be eclipsed, his vtterance is easie 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 56 a, The English which they speake is good but they disgrace it eclipsing (somewhat like the Somersetshire men) specially in pronouncing the names

Eclipsed (ĭklĭ·pst), *ppl a* [f. prec + -ED.]

1 Suffering from eclipse, darkened

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Parodie* III, No stormie night Can so afflict As thy eclipsed light 1673 R HEAD *Canting Acad* 130 An eclipsed Moon 1884 *Athenæum* 11 Oct 469/1 The absence of red colour in the eclipsed moon

2 *transf* and *fig.* Obscured, 'in the shade'

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I 177/1 The eclipsed state of England after his [king Edmund's] death 1666 DRYDEN *Ann Mirab* XC, Mine shall sing of his eclipsed estate

†**b** Enfeebled; labouring under infirmity (In quot 1667 perhaps = *blind*). *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* 431 Those which are effeminate or defective, and eclipsed in their minde or courage 1667 *Carte Papers* (*MS*) CLIV fol 132 b (Bodl. Libr), The humble petition of William Walsh eclipsed.

†**3.** = ECLIPTIC *a. Obs*

1627 in Rushw *Hist Coll* (1659) I 484 Who would make a new Zodiack, and draw his eclipsed lines through the East and West Indies

Eclipser (ĭklĭ·psəɹ). [f ECLIPSE *v* + -ER] One who eclipses, darkens, obscures, or outshines

1594 BARNFIELD *Affect Sheph* II XXIX, Oh foule Eclipser of that fayre sun-shine. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV XVI. 79 They confessed themselves eclipsed, without envying the eclipser

Eclipsing (ĭklĭ·psiŋ), *vbl. sb* [f ECLIPSE *v* + -ING[1]] **a.** The action of causing an eclipse. **b.** The condition of being in an eclipse. Also *fig.*

1430 LYDG *Chron Troy* III XXV, The name of whom shall ever yliche without eclipsing shine *a* 1542 WYATT *Wks* (1861) 49 He gives the moon her horns their eclipsing 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 61 An eclipsing .. of the shinings of grace

Ecli·psing, *ppl. a* [f as prec. + -ING[2]]

†**1** That is suffering eclipse, that is being eclipsed

1748 A. PHILIPS *Pastorals* VI 114 His Voice had power To free the 'clipsing Moon at Midnight Hour

2 That causes eclipse, that darkens, or causes darkness or obscurity. In quots *fig* only

1635 QUARLES *Embl* III VII (1718) 153 O why Does thy eclipsing hand so long deny The sunshine of thy soul-enliv'ning eye? 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* LV, That Benediction which the eclipsing Curse Of birth can quench not. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan Der.* III XL 183 Despondency . had floated in and hovered above him with eclipsing wings

3 That outshines or surpasses others

1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* § 2 Their greatest Accomplishments are in that Eclipsing company, as inconspicuous as the faint Qualities of more ordinary persons

Ecli·psis. *Gram.* [ad Gr ἔκλειψις, noun of action f ἐκλείπειν to leave out, in sense 1 perh confused with *ellipsis*, in sense 2 app. suggested by ECLIPSE in fig. sense 'to obscure']

†**1.** An omission of words needful fully to express the sense. *Obs.*

1538 COVERDALE *Prol N. T.*, The cause is partly the figure called eclipsis 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. XII. (Arb) 175 Eclipsis or the Figure of default

†**b** (See quot) *Obs.*

1727 W MATHER *Yng Man's Comp.* 38 *Eclipsis*, is a piece of a Line drawn to denote that some part of a Verse or Sentence cited, is left out. As, —— 'Tis still the Miser's Lot. The young Fool spends all that the old Knave got

2 In Irish (Sc Gaelic, Manx) Grammar see quot

1845 J O'DONOVAN *Irish Gram* 58 *Eclipsis* in Irish Grammar may be defined the suppression of the sounds of certain radical consonants, by prefixing others of the same organ.

Eclipt, obs form of YCLEPT

Ecliptic (ĭklĭ·ptik), *a* and *sb* Forms· 4–8 **ecliptick(e,** -tik(e, -que, (4, 7 ecc-, **eclyptic(k,** 7 **ecliptique,** 8 **ecclipticq**), 7– **ecliptic** [ad (directly or through F *écliptique*) L. *ecliptic-us*, Gr. ἐκλειπτικός in same sense]

A. *adj* Of or pertaining to an eclipse. *Ecliptic limits*: the limits within which an eclipse is possible. *Ecliptic conjunction*: a conjunction of sun and moon which results in a solar eclipse.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm Marcell* XX. III 145 When [the Sunne] himselfe and the roundle of the Moone are come to those dimensions which they usually tearme ecliptick or defective [*defectiuas*] conjunctions ascending and descending. 1755 B MARTIN *Mag Arts & Sci* II VI. 153 These ecliptic Nights last but a little Time 1771 MASKELYNE in *Phil Trans* LXI. 544 The time of the ecliptic conjunction may be deduced 1834 *Nat Philos* III *Astron* 93/2 (Useful Knowl Ser.) The solar ecliptic limits exceed the lunar *fig* 1678 SIR T HERBERT *Mem Chas I*, 88 (T) In this ecliptick condition was the king sequestered in a manner from the comfort earth and air affords.

†b. *Ecliptic circle, line, way* = ECLIPTIC *sb*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* Prol 3 To knowe in owre orizonte . the arising of any planete aftur his latitude fro the Ecliptik lyne 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc* III I XIV (ed 7) 305 You must have respect only to the Ecliptique line 1662 HOBBES *Seven Prob* Wks 1845 VII 10 Does not the earth move in the ecliptic circle once a year? 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* II. (1736) 52 The sun revolving thro' th' ecclyptic way *fig* 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng* II XXX (1739) 137 He would therefore have his way like that of the Zodiack, broad enough for Planetary motion of any one that could not contain himself within the Ecliptick Line of the Law.

¶ Used by mistake for ELLIPTIC

1634-46 ROW *Hist Kirk* (1842) 53 The Exercise of Prophesieing, or, in ecliptick expression, the Exercise of the Ministers

B *sb*

1. The great circle of the celestial sphere which is the apparent orbit of the sun. So called because eclipses can happen only when the moon is on or very near this line. Sometimes put for the plane of the ecliptic.

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del* I. ix 208 The distance of the Pole circles from the Pole is just so much as the declination of the Ecliptick from the Equatour 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* 291 If we imagine the Sun to make his course out of the Eclyptick, and upon a line without any obliquity 1698 KRILL *Exam The Earth* (1734) 225 It [is] . impossible to conceive how a Sphere can be inclin'd to a Plane, passing thro' its Center as the Ecliptick does thro' the Center of the Earth. 1774 GOLDSMITH *Nat Hist* (1862) I. IV. 13 Its equator was in the plane of the ecliptic 1884 KELLY & TOMLINSON tr *Arago's Astron* 121 The inclination of the orbit of this comet to the ecliptic is 12° 34′

2. The great circle on the terrestrial sphere which at any given moment lies in the plane of the celestial ecliptic.

1819 *Pantologia, Ecliptic*, in geography, an imaginary great circle on the terrestrial globe falling upon the plane of the celestial ecliptic

Ecliptical (ĭklĭ ptĭkăl), *a* [f ECLIPTIC + -AL] Pertaining to the ecliptic; situated on the ecliptic

1556 RECORDE *Cast Knowl* (1556) 281 The Ecliptical pointes, whiche be commonly called the Headde and the Tayle of the Dragon 1885 CLERKE *Pop Hist Astron.* 429 In carrying out the work of ecliptical charting M. M Henry resolved to have recourse to the Camera.

¶ Used in error for ELLIPTICAL

1583 FULKE *Defence* (1843) 402 When the sentence is ecliptical or defective 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St* IV XII. 299 He conceives this word, On mine Honour, wraps up a great deal in it and no lesse then an ecliptical oath, calling God to witnesse, who hath bestowed that Honour upon him.

Hence **Ecli·ptically** *adv.*, in the direction of the sun's (apparent) annual motion in the ecliptic.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard Cyrus*, The flower twists Aequinoctionally from the left hand to the right. the stalk twineth ecliptically from the right to the left.

†**Eclipti·city.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$

1747 CARTE *Hist Eng* I. 68 Discoveries, with regard to the ecliptically of the Zodiac

Eclogite (e'klŏdʒəit). *Min.* Also 9 **eclogyte**, **eklogite**. [f Gr. ἐκλογή selection; see quot 1822] A metamorphic rock, consisting of granular garnet and hornblende, with grass-green smaragdite (Dana *Man. Geol.* (1880) 74).

[1822 HAÜY *Minéralogie* IV. 548 Diallage, Espèce unique Eclogite, d' ἐκλογη choix, parce que les composans de cette roche n'étant pas de ceux qui existent plusieurs ensemble dans les roches primitives semblent s'être choisis pour faire bande à part] 1852 TH ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav* III. XXIX. 169 Feldspar with a basis of souda forms with garnet, eclogyte 1866 LAWRENCE tr *Cotta's Rocks Class*, This rock, to which Hauy gave the name of eklogite, is usually very firm and coherent.

Eclogue (e'klŏg). Forms: 6-8 **eglog(ue**, (6, 9 **æglogue**, **-ge**), 6- **eclogue**. [ad L *ecloga*, a. Gr. ἐκλογή selection, f ἐκλέγειν to select

The spelling *æglogue* (medL *æglogа*, Fr *églogue*) was associated with a fanciful derivation from αἴξ, αἰγ-ός goat (as if 'discourse of goatherds')]

1 A short poem of any kind, *esp* a pastoral dialogue, such as Virgil's Bucolics.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt & Uplondyshm* (*heading*), The fyfte Eglog of Alexandre Barclay of the Cytyzen & Uplondyshman 1579 E K in *Spenser's Sheph Cal* Gen. Arg. § 2 They be not termed *Eclogues*. 1591 FLORIO *and Frontes* Ep Ded 1, Some deuising how to blanche their passions with æglogues, songs and sonnets 1605 CAMDEN *Rem* 172 His meaning might be perceyved out of the last Eglogue of Virgill 1704 POPE *Disc Past Poetry* 55 It is not sufficient that the sentences only be brief, the whole Eclogue should be so too. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* I. § 4 (1882) 37 A little eclogue descriptive of the approach of spring

¶ **2.** Erroneously for . Conversation, discourse.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed 3), *Eglogue*, a talking together. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent Serm* (1675) 288 The Shepherds in the Eclogue which they had together about going to Bethlem to find Christ, use this Speech

3. *attrib*, also *eclogue-wise* adv, as in an eclogue.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1613) 219 Which gaue occasion to Histor and Damon to present Basilius with some other of their complaints Eclogue-wise. *Ibid* 388 In eclogue wise.

Hence **E·cloguey** *a nonce-wd*, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an eclogue or pastoral poem

18 . BARNES *Poems Dorset Dial*, They poems . fill my heart wi' The most ecloguey thoughts they do !

Eclude, erron. form of EXCLUDE *v.*

1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 66 He is utterly ecluded from his family.

Eclness, -nyss, var of ECHENESS, *Obs*

†**Eco·d**, *int. Obs* [var of EGAD, *egod*, AGAD, q v] Used as a mild oath

1733 FIELDING *Don Quix* I VIII, 'Ecod I it runs in my head. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb* III IV, It's well I have a husband acoming, or ecod I'd marry the baker 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr* XIV 371 Ecod, when I say to him

†**Econo·macy.** *Obs rare* In 7 **œconomacy** [f. L *œconom-us* (ad. Gr *οἰκονόμος* steward) + -ACY] The position or office of being 'spiritual œconomus' or controller of ecclesiastical affairs

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert Relig* I 45 That Objection of Protestants against the œconomacy of the Bishop of Rome

Economic (ĭkŏnɒ mik), *a* For forms cf. ECONOMY. [ad. L *œconomicus*, ad Gr. *οἰκονομικός*, f. *οἰκονόμος*; see ECONOMY and -IC The Fr *économique* is of earlier date, and may have been the first source of the Eng word]

1. †**a** Pertaining to the management of a household, or to the ordering of private affairs (*obs*)

b Relating to private income and expenditure

1592 SIR JOHN DAVIS *Immort Soul* XII (1697) 52 Doth employ her Oeconomick Art her Household to preserve. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 111 In this Oeconomicke or houshold order 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 212 A man of naturall goodness whose courses serue me for Oeconomike bookes. 1650 ROW *Hist Kirk* (1842) 193 Imploying them in oeconomick & naturall morall duties 1669 GALE *Crt Gentiles* I III. 1 17 Oeconomic Poesie also Politic Poesie had their Original from Moses's Oeconomics, and Politics 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XIV 408 That I in wisdom œconomic aught Pass other women. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res* (1858) 77 Landlords' Bills, and other economic Documents. —*Sterling* I IX (1872) 55 His outlooks into the future, whether for his spiritual or economic fortunes, were confused.

2 Relating to the science of economics, relating to the development and regulation of the material resources of a community or nation

1835 I TAYLOR *Spir Despot.* II. 70 The economic experiment. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol Econ* I IV 35 Principles which will enable us to investigate economic problems. 1883 *Manch Exam* 22 Nov 5/3 M. Leroy-Beaulieu one of the ablest writers on economic subjects

b. Maintained for the sake of profit. Also, Connected with the industrial arts. (The former title of what is now the 'Museum of Practical Geology' was 'Museum of Economic Geology')

1854 BADHAM *Halieut* 36 The advantages to be derived from economic fish-ponds *Mod.* The many economic applications of electricity

†3. Thrifty, careful, saving, sparing *Obs*

1755 H WALPOLE *Mem. Geo II*, II 96 We should be economic 1801 MAR EDGLWORTH *Belinda* VI (1832) I 112, I never saw any one so economic of her smiles.

†4. **Economic Rat**. a transl of *Mus œconomicus*, a name given by Linnæus to a burrowing rodent found in Siberia and Kamtchatka (now called *Arvicola œconomus*). *Obs.*

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog* (1813) I. 378 The migrations of the Economic Rats, are not less extraordinary.

5. Pertaining to 'economy' in religious teaching, or to 'economy of truth' Cf ECONOMY 6

[1815 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Substance of some Letters* (1816) I 11 That species of writing called by Voltaire, the œconomic style, or an expedient falsification of facts] 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm* Ser IV VI (1863) I 34 His economic management of Truth I use this word though it may seem pedantic.

6. Pertaining to a dispensation, or method of the Divine government. Cf ECONOMY 5 b.

1817 G S FABER *Eight Dissertations* (1845) I 31 Jacob gives to this agent the . economic title of The Angel

B. *sb.*

†1. The art or science of managing a house, housekeeping *Obs*

1393 GOWER *Conf* III 141 That othir point, which to practique Belongith, is economique 1609 C BUTLER *Fem Mon* v. (1623) K IV, As well in Musick as Oeconomick there must sometime be Discords

2. *pl* (after L *œconomica*, Gr. *τὰ οἰκονομικά*).

†**a** The science or art of managing a household; a treatise on that subject *Obs*

1586 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 16 Aristotle in his Œconomikes biddeth us to rise before day *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II XIV. § 2 (1622) 356 Moiall Philosophie hath three parts Ecclesiastickes, Oeconomickes, and Politickes [1621 *Bk Discip. Ch Scot* 43 Ethica, Oeconomica & Politica] 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps Sci* XIX 123 The more practical ones of Pohticks and Œconomicks 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 586/2 Economics, so far as they regard only inanimate things, serve only the low purposes of gain, but where they regard human beings they rise higher

b. The art of regulating income and expenditure; also, pecuniary position.

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I IV. (1872) 27 The family economics getting yearly more propitious and flourishing *Ibid* II VI 140 The Original Regulations a very solid lucid piece of economics.

c The science relating to the production and distribution of material wealth; sometimes used as equivalent to *political economy*, but more frequently with reference to practical and specific applications Sometimes qualified by an adj prefixed, as in *Rural Economics*. Also, the condition of a country with regard to material prosperity

1792 A YOUNG *Trav France* 176 He engaged to go with me to Tour D'Aigues to wait on The baron whose essays are among the most valuable on rural œconomics 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* IV (1858) 17 The oppression has gone far farther than into the economics of Ireland 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess* Ser I VII (1876) 181 Chemistry, natural history, and economics 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III III 100 Those moral attributes are independent of economics 1863 MARY HOWITT tr *F Bremer's Greece* I V 138 The improvement of Greece in economics 1881 P GEDDES in *Nature* XXIV 526 Those sections . were devoted to physical economics

†3 One who understands the art of housekeeping. *Obs*

1656 TRAPP *Comm Eph.* I 10 God is the best economic; his house is exactly ordered for matter of good husbandry

†4. *Eccl Hist* An administrator of the revenues of a vacant benefice [=med L. *œconomus*] *Obs.*

1616 N BRENT *Hist Counc Trent* (1676) 611 There being a suit for a benefice, an Oeconomick may be created *Ibid.* 735 The Episcopal See being void, the Chapter shall elect one or two economicks

Economical (ĭkŏnɒ mikăl), *a* Forms: see ECONOMY Also 6 **oiconomical**. [f as prec + -AL]

1 Pertaining to a household or its management; resembling what prevails in a household. *arch*

1579 G HARVEY *Lett-bk* (1884) 67 The other œconomical matter you wotte of 1586 T B *La Primaud Fr. Acad* I 493 Oeconomicall science, that is the art of ruling a house well 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm Titus* I 6 Those priuate vertues concerne his economicall administration. 1680 SIR R FILMER *Patriarcha* II § 2 Adam had only economical power, but not political. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ Man* I IV. § 1 425 Œconomical Convenience first determined the Ratio's of Doors, Windows, etc

b. Pertaining to pecuniary position

1825-45 CARLYLE *Schiller* App (ed 2) 270 My economical circumstances render it impossible for me to travel much.

2. Pertaining to, or concerned with, the development of material resources, relating to political economy Cf ECONOMY 3

1781 GIBBON *Decl & F* II XXXI 173 The economical writers of antiquity recommend the former method 1790 BURKE *Fr Rev* 117 Commerce and manufacture, the gods of our œconomical politicians, are themselves perhaps but creatures 1878 MORLEY *Condorcet* 43 Why did not France sink under her economical disorders?

b = ECONOMIC 2 b.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav France* 210 He had the direction . of the œconomical garden 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II 28 Many very important applications of this principle have been made by Count Rumford to œconomical purposes 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits* V 99 Bakewell created breeds in which every thing is omitted but what is economical

3. Characterized by, or tending to economy, of persons; saving, thrifty; opposed to *wasteful*. Cf ECONOMY 4

1780 BURKE *Sp on Œconomical Reform* 17 An œconomical constitution is a necessary basis for an œconomical administration. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV XXXII 228 The more economical application of the public revenue. 1851 CARPENTER *Man Phys* (ed 2) 259 The use of animal flesh as a principal article of diet is very far from being economical 1878 JEVONS *Prim Pol Econ* 89 He will not work in an economical way 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* IV 92 Illustrative of his economical habits

4. = ECONOMIC 5

1833 J H NEWMAN *Arians* 80 Careful ever to maintain substantial truth in our use of the economical method 1864 — *Apol* 386 She observes no half-measures, no economical reserve

5 a Pertaining to a dispensation; cf ECONOMY 5 b

b Pertaining to an organization, cf ECONOMY 8

1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 631 The Trinity doth defende the Oiconomical state, that is, the mistery of the dispensation. 1646 *Burd Issachar* in *Phenix* (1708) II 265 This Sanhedrim is Christ's Vicegerent in his oeconomical Kingdom 1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sacra* in 40 The Oeconomical harmony is disturbed *a* 1726 W REEVE *Serm.* (1729) 171 When the Son of God had served the prophetic and priestly parts of his œconomical charge 1817 G S FABER *Eight Dissertations* (1845) I 37 The economical office of the Word is to declare the Father to his creatures.

Economically (ĭkŏnɒ mikăli), *adv* [f. prec. + -LY^2] In an economical manner.

1. With reference to, or from the point of view of, economic science.

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 172 The best examples of the application of science, economically to agriculture, can be found in Virginia. 1868 ROGERS *Pol Econ* V. (ed 3) 49 Economically considered, the existence of mankind is conditioned by some sort of saving

2 In a thrifty or saving, as opposed to a wasteful, manner

1812 *Examiner* 28 Sept 620/1 Those resources the kingdom should economically apply 1844 H H WILSON *Brit. India* (1845-8) III 549 The object might be attained . more economically, by the appointment of a Lieutenant Governor. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV 415/2 Labour can be more economically carried out

3. *Theol* According to the method or subject to the conditions of the divine economy.

1696 LORIMER *Goodwin's Disc* VII 71 The Sin of Man . disabled the Law of Works that it could not give that Eternal Life which after the Fall it promised only economically. 1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissertations* (1845) I 36 God the Father economically declares his high behests through the medium of the Word 1864 J H NEWMAN *Apol* 67 The system which is of less importance is economically or sacramentally connected with the more momentous system.

Economist (ĭkŏnɒ nŏmist). [f. Gr. *οἰκονόμος* (see ECONOMY) + -IST Cf. Fr *économiste*.]

†1 One who manages a household; a housekeeper. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1586 T. B *La Primaud Fr Acad* 1 (1594) 100 A prudent man may first become a good oeconomist, that is, a governor & father of a familie *c* 1645 Howell *Lett* (1650) I 99 Mr Penry will prove a good husband, and a great œconomist 1765 Wilkes *Corr* (1805) II 219, I am got into lodgings of my own, and will endeavour to be as good an œconomist as my villainous nature will let me 1857 Ruskin *Pol Econ Art* II The perfect economist or mistress of a household

2 A manager in general; one who attends to the sparing and effective use of anything, *esp.* of money Const *of*

1710 Shaftesb. *Charac* III § 1 (1737) II 372 O wise Oeconomist whom all the Elements and Powers of Nature serve! 1711 Steele *Spect* No 64 ¶ 2 He is a good Oeconomist in his extravagance 1725 Bradley *Fam Dict* II. s v *Lime*, Every good Oeconomist will purchase as cheap as he can 1824 J Johnson *Typogr* I 553 He appears to have been but an indifferent œconomist 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit* (1867) 47 [He] was such a rigid economist of time, that every hour was allotted to its separate work

3. One who practises or advocates saving.

1758 *Herald* II 109 No 27 He is an œconomist in his expences 1771 H Mackenzie *Man Feel* xxxvi (1803) 72 His aunt was an economist 1796 Morse *Amer Geog* II 420 An Italian must be a rigid economist. 1868 Freeman *Norm Conq* (1876) II vii 115 Economists who pressed for the reduction of the public expenditure

4 A student of, or writer upon, economics or political economy.

1804 Earl Lauderd *Publ Wealth* (1819) 354 To the economists commerce ought to have appeared a direct means of increasing wealth 1827 Whately *Logic* (1836) 393 The great defect of our own economists in general, is the want of definitions 1866 Rogers *Agric & Prices* I Pref, Those facts which form the special study of the economist

b. More fully, **Political Economist**

1825 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* II x 197 He [Mr Monck] is a great Grecian and a great political economist 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng* IV 326 David Hume one of the most profound political economists of his time.

c One of the school of 'Economistes' (who flourished) in France in the 18th c

1776 Adam Smith *W N.* IV. ix, A considerable sect, distinguished in the French republic of letters by the name of 'The Economists' 1869 Buckle *Civiliz* II vii 328 Soon after 1755 the economists effected a schism between the nation and the government 1878 Morley *Condorcet* 33 As a thinker he is roughly classed as an Economist.

Economization (ɪkɒ nɒmɪzēɪ Jən) [f next + -ation] The action or process of economizing (force, material, etc)

1866 *Even Standard* 13 July 3 The economisation of the elements of electricity 1885 *Manch Exam* 26 May 4/5 A great economisation of the commercial processes.

Economize (ɪkɒ nɒmaɪz), *v* [f Gr *οἰκονόμ-ος* (see Economy) + -ize]

†**1** *intr* To act as the governor of a household

1648 Milton *Tenure Kings* (1650) 41 The power to œconomize in the Land which God hath given them, as Masters of Families in their Houses

†**2.** *trans* To arrange, constitute, organize *Obs*

1691 Beverley *Thous Years Kingd Christ* 12 So shall the Divine Person Oeconomize the Lustre of its Glory *Ibid* 18 The Throne of God is so Oeconomiz'd as to be distinct

3 To use sparingly, to effect a saving in

1820 W Irving *Sketch Bk* I 122 He is calculating how he shall economize time 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men* VI *Napol* Wks (Bohn) I 371 He never economized his ammunition but rained a torrent of iron to annihilate all defence

b To procure the funds for anything by economy or saving. Somewhat *rare*

1849–50 Alison *Hist Europe* I III § 82 341 Her charities were economised from her own personal revenue

4. *intr* To practise economy, to spend money more sparingly than before

1790 Burke *Fr Rev.* Wks V. 219 Œconomising on principles of justice and mercy 1843 Mrs Carlyle *Lett* xl (1883) I 217 Light is one of the things I do not like to economise in 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* I III (1852) 95 When wages fall the poor are obliged to economise

5 *trans* To turn to account, turn to the best account, to apply to industrial purposes

1832 Ht Martineau *Life in Wilds* IX 117 It must be for man's advantage to economize this power 1857 Ruskin *Pol Econ Art* I (1868) 6 How this labour may be economized, so as to produce the richest results 1863 A Ramsay *Phys Geol.* (1878) 606 Who knows what motive powers may be economised other than those that result from the direct application of heat 1872 Yeats *Techn Hist. Comm* 366 [Machinery's] object is to economise force supplied from without

Hence **Eco'nomized** *ppl a.*

1875 Whitney *Life Lang* VI. 106 These are already economized alterations of something still more primitive.

Economizer (ɪkɒ nɒmaɪ zəɪ). [f prec + -er[1].] One who or that which economizes

1 One who makes money go a long way, one who effects saving in expenditure

1840 Dickens *Old C Shop* (1867) 281 Sarah is as good an economiser as any going. 1886 *Pall Mall Budget* 7 Jan 4/2 He was a most rigid economizer who spent a halfpenny in tar, but when the ship foundered his economy was not much appreciated even by himself

2. One who practises 'economy of truth'

1874 Morley *Compromise* (1886) 86 The modern economiser keeps back his opinions or dissembles the grounds of them

3 *Mech* An appliance of any kind intended to effect a saving, *esp* of heat or fuel Also *attrib*

18 *Chambers' Encycl* s.v. *Caloric Engine*, [Economy of fuel] is effected by a 'regenerator,' or more properly, 'economizer' 1884 *Health Exhib Catal* 64/2 Fire Economiser for ordinary grates 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 3 Jan 8/1 A boiler in the economiser house exploded

Economizing (ɪkɒ nɒmaɪ zɪŋ), *vbl sb* [f as prec + -ing[1]] The action or process **a.** of turning to account for industrial purposes, **b** of using with reserve and to the best effect

1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* IV 214/2 The appliances for the economising of water 1881 *Athenæum* 17 Sept 364/2 Work, which a slight economizing of his boundless materials might expedite

Economy (ɪkɒ nɒmɪ) Forms: 6 econ-, yconomie, 7 œconomie, (7, 8 œconomy), 7–9 œconomy, 7– economy [ad L *œconomia*, ad. Gr *οἰκονομία*, f *οἰκονόμος* one who manages a household (usu. *spec* a steward), f *οἶκο-s* house + *-νόμος*, f *νέμειν* to manage, control The Gr *οἰκονόμος* was adopted in classical Lat as *œconomus*, but seems to have been re-introduced into med L. from contemporary Gr (in an ecclesiastical sense) with the phonetic spelling *yconomus*, whence the early Fr and Eng *yconomie* as forms of this word.

In Christian Latin the accepted transl of *οἰκονομία* was *dispensatio* (cf L *dispensator* = Gr *οἰκονόμος* steward), hence in certain *Theol* senses *economy* and *dispensation* are used convertibly]

I. Management of a house, management generally.

†**1** The art or science of managing a household, *esp* with regard to household expenses *Obs.* exc. in phrase *Domestic economy*

c 1530 *Pol Rel & L Poems* (1866) 29 The Doctrynal Principyls and Proverbys Yconomie, or Howsolde keepyng. [1580 North *Plutarch* 303 A part whereof is Oeconomia, commonly called House-rule] 1673 Marvell *Reh. Transp* II. 255 You have contrary to good œconomy made a snow-house in your upper Roome

b. The manner in which a household, or a person's private expenditure, is ordered *arch*

1710 Steele *Tatler* No 50 ¶ 3 His Equipage and Oeconomy had something in them sumptuous *a* 1723 Mrs Centlivre *Artifice* IV (D) He ought to be very rich, whose œconomy is so profuse 1727 Pope *Th Var Subj in Swift's Wks* 1755 II 1 229 Three great ministers, who could exactly compute the accompts of a kingdom, but were wholly ignorant of their own œconomy 1788 Priestley *Lect Hist* V xlix 372 Impertinence to watch over the œconomy of private people 1825–45 Carlyle *Schiller* II (ed 2) 70 If you could find me any person that would undertake my small economy

†**c** *concr* A society ordered after the manner of a family. *Obs*

1751 Wesley *Wks* (1872) II 249 At Holbeck we had an economy of young men

†**d** The rules which control a person's mode of living; regimen, diet *Obs rare*

1735 Barber in *Swift's Lett* (1768) IV 85 The œconomy you are under must necessarily preserve your life many years

2 In a wider sense: The administration of the concerns and resources of any community or establishment with a view to orderly conduct and productiveness; the art or science of such administration Frequently specialized by the use of adjectives, as *Domestic, Naval, Rural*, etc. So † *Charitable Economy* [in Fr *économie charitable*] the management of charitable institutions

1651 Hobbes *Leviath* II xxiii 124 Special Administration at home, for the Oeconomy of a Common-wealth 1691 T H[ale], *Acc New Invent* 117 Of Naval Oeconomy or Husbandry 1730 A Gordon *Maffei's Amphith* 344 'Twould have been bad Oeconomy to make such an use of them [Cushions] 1772 Pennant *Tours Scotl* (1774) 194 Rural æconomy is but at a low ebb here 1778 Robertson *Hist Amer* I IV. 320 The functions in domestic œconomy are many, which fall to the share of women 1801 Mrs Trimmer (*title*), Oeconomy of Charity, or an address to Ladies adapted to the present state of charitable institutions 1863 P Barry (*title*), Dockyard Economy and Naval Power 1866 Rogers *Agric & Prices* I xix 455 Articles employed in the economy of agricultural operations

b *esp* Management of money, or of the finances

1741 Betterton in Oldys *Eng Stage* II 7 It was not the only erroneous Instance of his Oeconomy 1796 Burke *Let Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII 23 A system of œconomy which would make a random expence not easily practicable

3 **Political Economy** [transl Fr *économie politique*] originally the art or practical science of managing the resources of a nation so as to increase its material prosperity, in more recent use, the theoretical science dealing with the laws that regulate the production and distribution of wealth

1767 Sir J Stewart (*title*), An Inquiry into the Principles of Political Economy 1776 Adam Smith *W N* IV Introd II 3 Political œconomy proposes two distinct objects to provide a plentiful revenue or subsistence for the people and to supply the state with a revenue sufficient for the publick services 1825 McCulloch *Pol Econ* I § 1 1 Political Economy is the science of the laws which regulate the production, distribution, and consumption of those articles or products which have exchangeable value, and are either necessary, useful, or agreeable to man *a* 1830 Sir J Sinclair *Corr* (1831) II 125 The French have long distinguished themselves by their knowledge of political economy 1868 Rogers *Pol Econ* I (ed 3) 2 The subject of a treatise on political economy is, the services which men render to each other; but those services only on which a price can be put.

4. Careful management of resources, so as to make them go as far as possible.

a with reference to money and material wealth. Frugality, thrift, saving Sometimes euphemistically for. Parsimony, niggardliness

1670 Cotton *Espernon* I II 62 Men have been very liberal in their censure of the Duke's Oeconomy *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist Reb* X (1704) III 88 Nor was this Oeconomy well liked even in France 1762–71 H Walpole *Vertue's Anecd Paint* (1786) I 162 The luxury of Britain did not teach him [Holbein] more oeconomy than he had practised in his own country 1770 Jas Harris in *Prov Lett 1st Ld Malmesbury* I 196 There can be no independence without economy 1863 Froude *Hist Eng* VII 5 The economy with which [Q] Mary had commenced her reign had been sacrificed to superstition.

b. *concr* An instance or a means of saving or thrift, a saving

1788 T Jefferson *Writ* (1859) II 389 The suppression of the packets is one of the economies in contemplation 1868 Rogers *Pol Econ* XIII (1876) 10 Improved breeds of horses, cattle are really economies 1876 *Times* 4 Oct, [The Railway Company] has only been saved from utter bankruptcy by economies

c with reference to immaterial things, as time, personal ability, labour, etc

1862 Darwin *Fertil Orchids* VI 275 The economy shown by nature in her resources is striking 1875 Hamerton *Intell. Life* III vii 107 To read a language that has been very imperfectly mastered is felt to be a bad economy of time

II **5** *Theol* The method of the divine government of the world, or of a specific department or portion of that government

1660 Jer Taylor *Worthy Communi* 1 § 1 28 All this is the method and Oeconomy of heaven 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl Hist* I v 127 The whole Oeconomy of our Salvation might be the better represented 1814 Chalmers *Evid Chr Revel* 1 15 That particular scheme of the divine economy which is revealed to us in the New Testament 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* II 226 The true theological position of the Law—its true position, that is, in the Divine œconomy of salvation

b. *esp* A 'dispensation', a method or system of the divine government suited to the needs of a particular nation or period of time, as the *Mosaic, Jewish, Christian economy*

1664 H More *Myst. Iniq* 516 Apol., Tending to the greater ornament and completeness of the Christian Oeconomy 1698 Norris *Pract Disc* (1707) IV 256 The Oeconomy of Faith should go before that of Vision 1710 Prideaux *Orig Tithes* II 58 The Mosaical Oeconomy 1841 Myers *Cath Th.* III § 4 13 This Egyptian influence in the Mosaic Economy has been largely over-rated 1862 Goulburn *Pers Relig* 97 The Economy of Grace 1871 Macduff *Mem Patmos* VIII. 100 The twofold song descriptive of both economies

III **6.** **a** *Theol* [after Gr *οἰκονομία* in the late sense 'politic administration'] The judicious handling of doctrine, *i.e* the presentation of it in such a manner as to suit the needs or to conciliate the prejudices of the persons addressed

b This sense has been (by misapprehension or word-play) often treated as an application of 4. Hence the phrase *economy* (as if 'cautious or sparing use') *of truth.*

Newman's history of the Arians (1833) contained a section on the use of 'the Economy' by the Fathers The word was eagerly caught up by popular writers and used contemptuously, as if it were a euphemistic name for dishonest evasion, in this sense it is still freq met with The sense of *οἰκονομία* to which Newman referred occurs freq in Chrysostom and Gregory Nazianzen, *e g* the former, commenting on the words 'vain deceit' (*Col* II 8) says that some deceits are good, *e g* that practised by Jacob, which was *οὐκ ἀπάτη ἀλλ' οἰκονομία* not a fraud but an 'economy' The ecclesiastical use of the word occurs in Fr. writers of the 17th and 18th c, and was ridiculed by Voltaire, hence the appearance of **b** so early as 1796 See also Economic *a* 5.

a 1833 J. H Newman *Arians* I § 3 (1876) 65 The Economy is certainly sanctioned by St Paul in his own conduct. To the Jews he became as a Jew, etc 1841 — *Tracts for Times* XC (ed 4) 83 What was an economy in the reformers, is a protection to us 1885 E S Ffoulkes *Prim Consecration* IV 93 Whether S Cyril pushed his economy—or, as it would now be called, his diplomacy—too far.

b 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* I Wks VIII 208 Falsehood and delusion are allowed in no case whatever But, there is an œconomy of truth a sort of temperance, by which a man speaks truth with reason that he may continue to speak it the longer. *Mod* 'I do not impute falsehood to the Government, but I think there has been considerable economy of truth'

IV Organization, like that of a household

7 The structure, arrangement, or proportion of parts, of any product of human design.

†**a** *spec.* of a poem, play, etc. [Immediately from Gr. and Lat] *Obs.*

1671 Milton *Samson* Introd, Such œconomy or disposition of the fable as may stand best with decorum 1697 Dryden *Virg, Past* Pref. (1721) I. 91 In this .. Œconomy of a Poem, Virgil much excells Theocritus

b. *gen.*

1734 Watts *Relig Fam* (1789) 217 An odd sort of elegance in the oeconomy of her table 1750 A Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 311 The Crossings of Stairs would confound the Oeconomy of the Building 1751 Smollett *Per Prc.* (1779) II xxxvii 21 The œconomy of the table was recomposed 1756 Colman & Thornton *Connoisseur* No 103 That the oeconomy of the beaufat may not be disarranged

8. In wider sense: The organization, internal

constitution, apportionment of functions, of any complex unity

†a of the Trinity *Obs*

1592 tr *Junius on Rev.* IV. 2 According to the œconomie or dispensation thereof [of the divine essence] 1660 JER TAYLOR *Worthy Communi* 1 § 3 46 For now we are to consider how his natural body enters into this œconomy and dispensation 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm* 268 This Order and Oeconomy, observable in the Persons of the Sacred Trinity.

b of an individual body or mind. Sometimes *concr* (like 'system') for the body as an organized whole

1660 BOYLE *New Exp Phys Mech* (1682) 176 The whole Oeconomy of the body *a* 1704 T BROWN *Praise of Pov* Wks. 1730 I 95 The whole œconomy of their brain is corrupted 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat* (1777) I 192 With regard to the œconomy of the mind all vice is indeed pernicious 1880 J W LEGG *Bile* 193 An effort of the œconomy to eject the poison.

c of the material creation or its subdivisions, as in phrases, *animal, vegetable economy, economy of nature*.

1698 R WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd Sympt* (1660) 53 Within the course and œconomy of nature 1710 SHAFTESB *Charac.* II. § 1 (1737) II. 1 19 An Animal-Order or Oeconomy, according to which the Animal Affairs are regulated and dispos'd 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot* Introd. 2 They had no idea of the vegetable oeconomy 1813 SIR H DAVY *Agric. Chem* V (1814) 209 Water is absolutely necessary to the economy of vegetation 1825 WAITERTON *Wand & Amer* II II 174 We will retire to its forests to collect and examine the economy of its most rare and beautiful birds

d of human society as a whole, or of any particular community.

1643 SIR T BROWNE *Relig Med* (1682) 16 Nor will [heads that are disposed unto schism] be ever confined unto the order or œconomy of one body 1651 HOBBES *Govt & Soc* V § 2 75 In old time there was a manner of living, and as it were a certain œconomy living by Rapine 1712 *Spect* No 404 P 1 In the Dispositions of Society, the civil Œconomy is formed in a chain as well as the natural 1825 DE YORK *Let.* in Gurw *Disp Wellington* X 4 Your attention must be directed to the interior economy of the different corps. 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* IV. 67/2 This real value in the economy of society is not disparaged.

† Eco·ntrary, *adv Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [f L. *e contrario* in same sense.] Contrariwise, vice versâ.

1512 *Act* 4 *Hen VIII*, XIX § 11 That no persone that ys rated for landes be sette or taxed for his goode and catelles moveables neythere econtrary

† Eco·nverse, *adv Obs rare*$^{-1}$ [f L. *e converso* of same meaning] Conversely

1547 BOORDE *Brev Health* CCVIII 71 b, That reason may knowe the truth from the falshod and so econverse

‖ **Ecossaise.** [F *écossaise* fem adj. 'Scotch'. Cf. SCHOTTISCHE] (See quot)

1863 E. PAUER *Programme* 27 Apr, A lively dance time in 2/4 time In olden music the Ecossaise was in 3/4 slow time, and was sometimes used for the Andante.

Ecostate (*ikɒ stēt*), *a* [f E- *pref.*^{3} + L. *costa* rib + -ATE] (See quot)

1866 *Treas. Bot*, *Ecostate*, not having a central or strongly-marked rib or costa

‖ **Ecoute** (*ekūt*) *Mil* [F. *écoute* (f *écouter* to listen) an excavation, in which a miner can listen for the working of the enemy's miners] (See quot)

1815 HUTTON *Phil & Math Dict* I 282 *Catacoustics*, are ecoutes or small galleries in front of the glacis of a fortified place, all of which communicate with a gallery that is carried parallel to the covert-way

‖ **Ecphasis.** [Gr. *ἔκφασις* declaration, f stem either of *ἐκφαίνειν* to show forth, or of *ἐκφάναι* to tell forth. Cf ECPHRASIS (See quot)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Ecphasis* (in Rhet) a plain declaration or interpretation of a thing 1775 in ASH, and in mod Dicts.

‖ **Ecphonema** (*ekfonē mă*). *Rhet.* [Gr *ἐκφώνημα*, f *ἐκφωνέ-ειν* to cry out] (See quot)

1736–1800 BAILEY, *Ecphonema*, a rhetorical figure, a breaking out of the voice, with some interjectional particle 1775 in ASH, and in mod Dicts.

‖ **Ecphone·sis.** Also 6 ecphonisis *Rhet* [Gr *ἐκφώνησις*, f as prec] Exclamation, an exclamatory phrase

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* (Arb) 221 Ecphonisis, the figure of exclamation it vtters our minde by all such words as do shew any extreme passion 1642 JOHN EATON *Honeycombe of free Justif* 318 The Ecphonesis or acclamation of Chrysostome upon this plea. 1711 J GRUENWOOD *Eng Gram.* 226 Ecphonesis, Admiration or Wonder and Exclamation is marked thus (!) 1715 in KERSEY 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH, and in mod Dicts.

‖ **Ecphora** (e kfŏră). *Archit* [Gr. *ἐκφορά*, f. *ἐκφέρειν*, f. *ἐκ* out + *φέρειν* to bear] (See quot)

1715 KERSEY, *Ecphora*, a jutting or bearing out in a building 1736 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit* Gloss, *Ecphora*, a word used by Vitruvius to signify the projecture of a member or moulding of a column

† Ecphra·ctic, *a Med Obs* [ad late Gr. *ἐκφρακτικός*, f. *ἐκφράσσειν* to remove obstructions] Adapted to clear away obstructions; aperient, deobstruent. Also as quasi-*sb* Hence **† Ecphra·ctical** *a*, of same meaning

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 30 Must be dissolved by a cutting Ecphracticke. *Ibid* 124 Ecphractical, as it were purging fractures 1665 G HARVEY *Advice agst Plague* 16 It is of great concernment . to procure the bloud and spirits a free course by suitable purges and Ecphractick Medicines. 1775 ASH, *Ecphractic*, attenuating, dissolving tough humours 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Ecphractic*, aperient, also the same as deobstruent

‖ **Ecphrasis** (e kfrăsis) [Gr *ἔκφρασις*, f *ἐκφράζειν*, f *ἐκ* out + *φράζειν* to speak] (See quot)

1715 KERSEY, *Ecphrasis* (in Rhet) a plain declaration or interpretation of a thing 1814 *Edin Rev* XXIV 65 The same florid effeminacies of style in an ecphrasis of Libanius, are harmless

‖ **Ecraseur** (*ekrazor*) *Surg* [F *écraseur* crusher, f *écraser* to crush.] A blunt chain-saw, tightened by a screw or by a rack and pinion, for removing piles, polypi, etc (*Syd. Soc Lex*)

1859 *Dubl Hosp Gaz* 15 Jan, On the use of the Ecraseur in the operation for Anal Fistula

| Ecrhythmous (ekri þmos). [f Gr *ἔκρυθμος* out of tune, f *ἐκ* out + *ῥυθμός* rhythm, see -OUS] [1715 KERSEY, *Ecrhythmus*, a Pulse that observes no Method] 1883 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Ecrhythmous*, old term applied by Galen to the pulse, and meaning irregular or unrhythmical

‖ **Ecroulement.** [Fr] The fall of a mass of rock, a building, etc Used *fig*, also *spec* in *Geol*

1820 H MATTHEWS *Diary of an Invalid* (1835) 288 Napoleon has so catamaranned the foundations, that more than one écroulement has already taken place 1839 MURCHISON *Silurian System* I XIII 163 The great ecroulement of rocks round Daren. *Ibid.* I XXXII 435, I found the phenomena to be similar to many ecroulements of Alpine tracts

‖ **Ecru** (*ekrū*), *a* [F *écru* raw, unbleached] The name of a colour; the colour of unbleached linen. Also quasi-*sb*

1869 *Latest News* 5 Sept. 7 White écru or maize are the shades preferred 1884 *Pall Mall G* 24 Sept. 9/1 The bridesmaids . wore dresses of pink satin and écru muslin.

Ecsta·siate, *v rare* [f. ECSTASY + -ATE. Cf. F *extasier.*] *trans* = ECSTACIZE

1823 *New Month Mag* VIII 278 The singer . . may extasiate his audience

Ecstasied (e kstāsid), *ppl. a.* [f ECSTASY *v* + -ED] a Exalted in contemplation. b. Enraptured.

1649 JER TAYLOR *Gt Exemp* II. iv, Seraphims and the most ecstasied order of intelligence 1661 K W *Conf Charac* (1860) To Rdr 9 Those whose extasied souls ravished with joy of his condigne punishment, by excesse of exalted spirits did themselves injuries. 1787 tr. *Klopstock's Messiah* III 115 Thus ecstasied, sang the youthful spirits of Heaven

‖ **Ecstasis** (e kstāsis). Also 7 **extasis.** [mod. L., a Gr *ἔκστασις*; see ECSTASY] = ECSTASY *sb.* 2, 3

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* II V I V (1651) 392 Another like in effect to Opium, Which puts them into a kinde of Extasis 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract Physick* 109 Ecstasis is either true, as when the mind is drawn away to contemplate heavenly things, or etc 1874 H REYNOLDS *John Bapt* III § 3 201 Vision, dream, trance, ecstasis, were common incidents in the history of the Hebrew prophets

Ecstasize (e kstāsəiz), *v* [f. ECSTAS-Y + -IZE Cf ECSTACY *v*]

1. *trans.* To throw into an ecstasy or transport of rapturous feeling, to give pleasurable excitement to Also *refl.*

1835 *New Month Mag* XLV 469 The auditors were delighted, enraptured, ecstacized 1853 MISS SHEPPARD *Ch Anchuster* I 54, I should have ecstasised myself ill 1879 G MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* III XVI 251 Read passages from Byron ecstasizing the lawyer's lady.

2 *intr* To 'go into ecstasies'

1854 T GWYNNE *Nanette* (1864) 18 The merry old woman was ecstasizing over the size and beauty of the fish.

Ecstasy (e kstāsi). Forms. 4–5 **exstasie,** -cye, 6–9 **extasie,** -y, **ecstacy, exstacy,** -ie, 6–8 **exstasy,** 6 **extascie,** 7 **extase,** ecs-, **estasie,** 8, 9 **ectasy, ecstasie,** 7–9 **extacy,** 6– **ecstasy.** See also ECSTASIS [a. OF. *extasie*, (after words in *-sie*, ad L *-sia*) f. med L *extasis*, a Gr. *ἔκστασις*, f *ἐκστα-* stem of *ἐξιστάναι* to put out of place (in phrase *ἐξιστάναι φρενῶν* 'to drive a person out of his wits'), f *ἐκ* out + *ἱστάναι* to place The mod. Eng spelling shows direct recourse to Gr The Fr *extase* is ad med L or Gr

The classical senses of *ἔκστασις* are 'insanity' and 'bewilderment', but in late Gr the etymological meaning received another application, viz, 'withdrawal of the soul from the body, mystic or prophetic trance', hence in later medical writers the word is used for trance, etc, generally Both the classical and post-classical senses came into the mod langs, and in the present fig uses they seem to be blended]

1 The state of being 'beside oneself', thrown into a frenzy or a stupor, with anxiety, astonishment, fear, or passion

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* iii. 10 Thei weren fulfillid with wondryng, and exstasie, that is, leesyng of mynde of resoun and lettyng of tunge ?*a* 1400 *Chester Pl* II (1847) 113 I knowe That you be in greate exstacye 1592 MARLOWE *Jew Malta* I II 217 Our words will but increase his ecstasy. 1605 SHAKS *Mach.* III II 19 To lye In restlesse extasie 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 201 With a great and sudden Army he entered. In which extasie the English Factours fled to Bantam 1834 DISRAELI *Rev Epich.* I II, The crouching beasts Clung to the earth in pallid ecstasy.

2 *Pathol* †a By early writers applied vaguely, or with conflicting attempts at precise definition, to all morbid states characterized by unconsciousness, as swoon, trance, catalepsy, etc.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal* V. 124 Beames shoote from out the fairenes of her eye At which he stands as in an extasie. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLIII XV 179 The principall person of the embassage fell downe flat before them in a swoune and extasie 1604 SHAKS *Oth* IV I 80, I layd good scuses vpon your extasie [*Stage direction to line* 40 Falls into a trance] 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* III (1702) I 160 The Ministers of the State like men in an Extasy had no Speech or Motion

b In modern scientific use. (See quot)

1866 A FLINT *Princ Med* (1880) 840 Ecstasy In this condition, the mind, absorbed in a dominant idea, becomes insensible to surrounding objects 1882 QUAIN *Dict Med* s v The term ecstasy has been applied to certain morbid states of the nervous system, in which the attention is occupied exclusively by one idea, and the cerebral control is in part withdrawn from the lower cerebral and certain reflex functions These latter centres may be in a condition of inertia, or of insubordinate activity, presenting various disordered phenomena, for the most part motor

3. a Used by mystical writers as the technical name for the state of rapture in which the body was supposed to become incapable of sensation, while the soul was engaged in the contemplation of divine things Now only *Hist* or *allusive*

a 1652 J SMITH *Sel Disc* IV 107 In such sober kind of ecstacies did Plotinus find his own soul separated from his body 1656 H MORE *Antid Ath* III IX (1712) 171 The Emigration of humane Souls from the bodie by Ecstasy 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und* II. XIX (1695) 119 Whether that which we call Extasie, be not dreaming with the Eyes open, I leave to be examined 1696 AUBREY *Misc* (1721) 181/2 Things seen in an Extacy are more certain than those we behold in dreams 1842 EMERSON *Transcend* Wks 1875 II 282 He [the Transcendentalist] believes in inspiration and in ecstasy 1856 R VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I III II 65 Ecstasy is the liberation of your mind from its finite consciousness 1879 LEFEVRE *Philos* I 29 The Chaldæans and the Semites let loose on the West these wanton rites, the intoxication of the senses, and by a natural transposition, mystic ecstasy

b. The state of trance supposed to be a concomitant of prophetic inspiration; hence, Poetic frenzy or rapture Now with some notion of 4

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng* II Wks (1851) 59 Certaine women in a kind of ecstasie foretold of calamities to come 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* IX 125 Eucherius, Bishop of Orleans being in an Extasy, saw him in Hell. 1751 GRAY *Elegy* VII, Hands waked to ecstasy the living lyre 1755 — *Progr. Poesy* (R), He that rode sublime Upon the seraph wings of ecstacy 1813 SCOTT *Trierm* III XXXV, He leant upon a harp, in mood Of minstrel ecstasy

4. An exalted state of feeling which engrosses the mind to the exclusion of thought, rapture, transport Now chiefly, Intense or rapturous delight: the expressions *ecstasy of woe, sorrow, despair*, etc, still occur, but are usually felt as *transferred*. Phrase, *To be in, dissolve* (trans and intr), *be thrown into ecstasies*, etc.

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 162 After they come downe again to themselfe from suche excessyue eleuacyon or extasy 1583 STUBBES *Anat Abus* (1877) Ep Ded 6 In extasie of despaire 1601 WEEVER *Mirr Mart*, Div b, In a sorrow-sighing extasie, Henry tooke leaue 1620 MILTON *Astrolog* 4 This extasie of my admiration was broken off by the occasion of a noyse 1632 MILTON *Il Penser.* 165 As may with sweetness, through mine ear, Dissolve me into ecstasies *a* 1704 T BROWN *Pleas Love* Wks 1730 I 112 In exstasies I wou'd dissolving lie 1723 DE FOE *Col Jack* (1840) 26 Boyish tricks that I played in the ecstacy of my joy 1820 SCOTT *Monast* V, The ecstasy of the monk's terror 1831 MACAULAY *Moore's Byron, Ess* (1854) I 165 What somebody calls the 'ecstasy of woe' 1848 — *Hist. Eng* I 627 The crowd was wrought up to such an ecstasy of rage that, etc. 1866 GLO ELIOT *F Holt* (1868) 19 There had been no ecstasy, no gladness even 1879 M ARNOLD *Fr Critic on Milton* Ess 242 When he hears it he is in ecstasies

b An outburst, a tumultuous utterance (of feeling, etc) *Obs*

1695 LD PRIESTON *Boeth* I 32 The Fury and Extasies of a giddy and passionate Multitude 1725 POPE *Odyss* IV 1013 Shrill extasies of joy declare The fav'ring goddess present to the pray'r

5 *Comb*

1850 MRS BROWNING *Poems* II 169 A poet I know him by The ecstasy-dilated eye

E·cstasy, *v.* [f the sb Cf ECSTASIZE *v*]

†1 *trans* To throw into a state of frenzy or stupor. Only in *pass* *Obs*

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II 1 Wks (1677) 159 They us'd to be so extasi'd as to tear their garments 1646 G DANIEL *Poems* Wks (1878) I 12 My Blood was Corral, and my Breath was Ice, Extasied from all Sence, to thinke, etc 1670 *Conclave whereon Clem VIII elected Pope* 2 They were extasied with distractions

†2 *intr.* To behave as in an ecstasy *Obs*

1636 W. DENNY *in Ann Dubrensia* (1877) 15 With seeming seeing, yet not seeing eyes he extasies

3 *trans* To raise to a high state of feeling; to fill with transport; now *esp* to delight intensely, enrapture Chiefly in *pass*, see ECSTASIED

1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* V. 1. in Bullen *O Pl* IV, Thou with these woords hast extasyde my sowle 1631 — *Fair M of West* I II 1 Wks 1874 II 281, I cannot but wonder why any fortune should make a man ecstasied 1660 *Character Italy* 89 She would extasy a foreiner with the sight of her stately fabricks 1864 NEALE *Seaton Poems* 251 Breathless with haste and ecstasied with joy 1874 T HARDY *Madding Crowd* II XV 232 The crowd was again ecstasied

Ecstatic (ekstæ tik), *a* and *sb* [ad Gr. *ἐκστατικός*, f stem *ἐκστα-*. See ECSTASY *sb.* and -IC.]

A *adj*

1 Of the nature of trance, catalepsy, mystical absorption, stupor, or frenzy (see ECSTASY *sb* 1, 2, 3); accompanied by or producing these conditions Of persons Subject to experiences of this kind

*c*1630 MILTON *Passion* 42 There doth my soul sit In pensive trance and ecstatic fit 1697 C LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed 2) 286 The Quakers during these Extatick years were not in a Solid Condition 1718 POPE *Eloisa* 339 In trance extatic may thy pangs be drowned 1814 SCOTT *Ld of Isles* II xxx, Convulsions of extatic trance **1821** JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr Leg*, *Colum* XXVII 27 The banded Priest's ecstatic art 1856 R VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I 62 In the ecstatic state, individuality, memory, time, space all vanish

2 Of the nature of ecstasy or exalted feeling, characterized by, or producing intense emotion (now chiefly pleasurable emotion) Of persons: Subject to rapturous emotion (See ECSTASY *sb* 4)

1664 H MORE *Apology* 503 Carried quite away in an Ecstatick fit of Love and Joy and transporting Admiration. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII xi, Mrs. Miller burst forth into the most ecstatic thanksgivings to Heaven **1762** FALCONER *Shipwr* I 260 He quivers in extatic pain **1813** H & J SMITH *Horace in Lond* 42 Thy Newgate thefts impart ecstatic pleasure. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* VII 24 She had thrown herself in ecstatic idolatry at the feet of the hero of Caprera 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* I § 27 45 Minds of a visionary and ecstatic nature

3 *absol* quasi-*sb* *rare*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III 25 The man indeed at times is all upon the ecstatic.

B *sb* 1 One who is subject to fits of ecstasy (see ECSTASY *sb* 2, 3)

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch* 201 (D) Old Hereticks and idle Ecstaticks 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II 190 A swarm of ecstatics spread over the country 18 PROCTOR in *Cycl. Sc* I 433 The childhood and youth of an ecstatic

2 *pl* Sarcastically used for Utterances in a state of ecstasy or transport; transports

1819 BYRON *Juan* III xi, Dante's more abstruse ecstatics Meant to personify the mathematics 1865 *Sat Rev* 11 Nov 676 Ecstatics again, might be spared

‖ **Ecsta·tica.** [mod L, f as prec] (See quot)

1879 CARPENTER *Ment Phys* II. XIX. 689 'Ecstatica,' i e females of strongly Emotional temperament, who fell into a state of profound Reverie. **1883** SALMON in *Contemp Rev* Oct. 521 Abbé Clocquet was able to consult an ecstatica of his acquaintance

Ecsta·tical, *a. arch.* [f. ECSTATIC + -AL] = ECSTATIC.

1600 O E *Repl Libel* I ii 43 Let this lunaticall or extaticall frier forbeare to brigge 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* III xv. 320 At the solemne Feasts of Bellona those sacred seruants wounded each other in an extaticall furie 1612-5 BP HALL *Contempl N T* IV XII (1796) III 297 This was not Abraham's or Elihu's extatical sleep *a* 1656 BP HALL in Spurgeon *Treas Dav* Ps cxliv 3 David's rapture, expressed in an ecstatical question of sudden wonder *a* 1678 WOODHEAD *Holy Living* (1881) 186 Graces which some saints of God enjoy in extatical raptures 1678 NORRIS *Coll Misc.* (1699) 239 Extatical love continually carries me out to Good without myself 1682 *News fr France* 5 If he thinks what he sayes will be reported in the Kings hearing he grows almost Ecstatical

Hence **Ecsta·tically** *adv*, in an ecstatic manner; in a state of ecstasy. Also † **Ecsta·ticalness,** ecstatic condition

1664 H. MORE *Synopsis Proph* 293 Spoken rapturously and ecstatically 1667 — *Div Dial* II § 14 (1713) 131 Madness is nothing else but an Ecstaticalness of the Soul 1809 W IRVING *Knickerb* (1861) 63 The Dutch discoverers made certain of the natives most ecstatically drunk 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag Conv* (1846) II 6, I would extatically shed the last drop of my blood for His Holiness. 1885 *Spectator* 8 Aug 1047 *Blackwood* rejoices ecstatically over the downfall of the Gladstone Government

† **E·cstatize,** *v Obs rare.* [f. ECSTAT-IC + -IZE] *trans* To throw into an ecstasy, ecstasize

1654 GAYTON *Fest Notes* IV VIII. 222 He stood extatiz'd at that Picture

‖ **Ectasia** (ektē·ziă) *Pathol* [mod L, as if a Gr *ἐκτασία, f as next, on the analogy of ἀναισθησία, etc] A dilatation. A synonym of ANEURISM (*Syd Soc Lex*)

1876 tr *Wagner's Gen Pathol* 599 Bronchial ectasias with intact or ulcerated mucous membrane

‖ **E·ctasis.** [mod.L, a Gr ἔκτασις, f ἐκτείνειν, f ἐκ out + τείνειν to stretch]

1 (See quot)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Ectasis*, Extension or Stretching out In *Grammar* a Figure whereby a short Syllable is extended or made long. 1715 in KERSEY 1721-1800 in BAILEY, and in mod Dicts

2. *Pathol* Any morbid condition characterized by a state of dilatation. (*Syd. Soc Lex*)

Ectenic (ekte·nik), *a.* [f. Gr ἐκτεν-ής strained, f. ἐκτείνειν to stretch out + -IC] Epithet applied to the phenomena, otherwise called 'mesmeric' or hypnotic, considered as produced by a state of strained attention

1882 *Ch. Times* 17 Feb 104 Manifestations . psychic, biological, odylic, ectenic

Ecteron, -onic, bad forms of ECDERON, -ONIC

1873 MIVART *Elem Anat* VII 237 The common term Ecteron is applied to both structures. 1881 — *Cat* 27 The teeth..in part are ecteronic.

Ectethmoid (ekteþmoid), *a* [f ECTO- + ETHMOID] 'A term for the prefrontal of the fish, or of the lateral ethmoidal mass, with upper and middle turbinals in man' (*Syd Soc Lex*)

1882 PARKER in *Trans Linn Soc* II III 171 This is the prefrontal or ectethmoid [bone]

‖ **Ecthlipsis** (ekþli·psis) *Prosody* [mod L, a Gr ἔκθλιψις, f ἐκθλίβειν, f ἐκ out + θλίβειν to rub, squeeze] (See quot 1880)

1657 J SMITH *Myst Rhet* 175 Ecthlipsis a striking out It is a figure of Prosodia, especially when (M) with his vowel is taken away, the next word beginning with a vowel, 1678 in PHILLIPS 1715 in KERSEY 1880 ROBY *School Lat Gr* § 941 *Ecthlipsis*, crushing out, in verse, of a syllable ending in *m* before an ensuing vowel

‖ **Ecthyma** (ekþəi·mă) *Pathol* [mod L, a Gr ἔκθυμα, f ἐκθύειν 'to break out as heat or humours' (Liddell & Scott) 'By some it is looked upon as the same as *Impetigo*' (*Syd Soc Lex*)

1834 M GOOD *Study of Med* (ed 4) IV. 497 In Ecthyma the pustules are seldom numerous

Hence **Ecthy·matous** *a*

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven Dis* (1879) 359 The ecthymatous form is nothing more than a chancroid

Ecto- (e·kto), repr Gr ἐκτο-, -stem of ἐκτός *adv*, outside, employed as comb. form in many compounds of mod. formation, as **E·cto-blast** [Gr. βλαστός sprout], see quot **E·cto-calca·neal** *a*, see quot and CALCANEAL. **E·cto-co·ndyloid** [Gr κόνδυλος knuckle + -OID], see quot **E·cto-cu·neiform** *a*, see quot and CUNEIFORM. **E·ctocyst** [Gr. κύστ-ις bag], see quot and CYST **E·ctoderm** [Gr δέρμα skin], the outer layer of the blastoderm, also called *epiblast*; also, a term applied to the outer layer of the body of the Cœlenterata; hence **Ectode·rmal** *a*, **Ectode·rmic** *a.* **E·cto-me·tatarse** [mod.L *metatarsus* the bones between the tarsus and the toes], see quot for *Ecto-calcaneal* **E·cto-pa·rasite,** see quot 1861; hence **E·cto-parasi·tic** *a.* **E·ctoplasm** [Gr πλάσμα something moulded or formed], see quot; hence **E·ctopla·smic** *a.* **E·cto-pro·ctous** *a* [Gr πρωκτός anus, rump], belonging to the *Ectoprocta*, an order of Polyzoa having the anus outside the mouth-tentacles **E·cto-pte·rygoid** *a* [see PTERYGOID], see quot. **E·cto-sarc.** *Zool* [Gr σάρξ, σαρκ-ός flesh], the outer transparent sarcode-layer of certain rhizopods, such as the Amœba **Ecto·sto·sis** [on the analogy of Gr. ἐξόστωσις, f ὀστέον bone], an external growth of bone. **Ectozo·on** (*pl* **-a**) [Gr ζῷον animal], see quot

1864 WEBSTER, **Ecto blast*, the Membrane composing the walls of a cell 1854 OWEN in *Circ Sc* (*c* 1865) II 74/2 There are three calcaneal processes the third, called *'ectocalcaneal', from behind the ectocondyloid cavity and the ectometatarse *Ibid* 74/1 The *' ectocondyloid' surface *Ibid* 68/2 A smaller ossicle is the *' ectocuneiform' 1873 MIVART *Elem Anat* V 208 The ecto-cuneiform may enormously preponderate over the other cuneiforms as in the Horse 1880 *Athenæum* 23 Oct 536/1 Each individual of a colony of Polyzoa is encased in a cell known as the *ectocyst 1861 J R. GREENE *Man Anim Kingd*, *Cœlent* II The *ectoderm growing from within outwards 1879 tr *Haeckel's Evol Man* I III 67 The upper germ-layer, from which the outer skin and the flesh proceed, Huxley named Ecto derm, or Outer layer 1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv An.* I 55 The *ectodermal cells constitute the epidermis (ectderon) 1877 FOSTER *Text bk Physiol* III 74 The junction of the *ectodermic muscular process [in *Hydra*] with the body of its cell 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II VI. 291 Those Parasites which derive their nourishment from the skin have been named *Ectoparasites. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv An* IV 192 Balatro [is] an ectoparasite, upon oligochætous Annelids 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim Life* Introd 42 The Myxinoids are *ecto-parasitic. 1883 J E ADY in *Knowl* 15 June 355/2 Its [Amœba's] jelly-like body becomes faintly parcelled out into an outer firm (*ectoplasm) and an inner soft (endoplasm) layer 1882 VINES *Sachs Bot* 583 Two cells separated by an *ectoplasmic layer of protoplasm 1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv An* VIII 460 The characteristic polypide of the *ectoproctous Polyzoa is a structure developed from the cystid 1872 MIVART *Elem Anat* 131 The bony palate may be enriched by the addition of two extra bones, the *ecto-pterygoid and the entopterygoid 1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv An* II 94 Beneath this lies a thick cortical layer (*ectosarc) distinguished by its clearness and firmness from the semifluid central substance (endosarc) 1880 MAYNE *Exp Lex.*, **Ectozoon*, a general term for those parasitic insects that infest the surface, or external part of the body, in distinction from the Entozoa.

‖ **Ecto·pia.** *Pathol* [mod L *ectopia*, f Gr ἔκτοπ-os, adj f ἐκ out + τόπ-os place] 'Displacement; anomaly of situation or relation' (*Syd Soc Lex*) 1847 in CRAIG, and in mod Dicts.

‖ **Ectro·pion, -um.** *Pathol* [mod L *ectropium*, Gr ἐκτρόπιον, f ἐκ out + τρέπειν to turn] 'An outward bending; especially applied to the condition in which the eyelid folds on itself, so that the conjunctival surface becomes external, eversion of the eyelid' (*Syd Soc Lex*)

1685 COOKE *Marrow of Chirurg* (ed 4) II § III 154 Ectropion is when the lower eyelid is fallen down 1736 in BAILEY 1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl* 1875 H. WALTON *Dis Eye* 697 Ectropium is common in the under, and very uncommon in the upper eyelid. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract Surg.* I. 345 Ectropion signifies an everted condition of the lid.

Ectrotic (ektrǫ tik), *a Med.* [ad Gr. ἐκτιτρώσκειν to miscarry.] 'Term formerly applied to medicines and agents which cause abortion of the fœtus. Also applied to medicines or modes of treatment which tend to produce the abortion or sudden cutting short of a disease' (*Syd Soc Lex*).

1866 A FLINT *Princ Med* (1880) 1039 The local treatment [in small pox] embraces measures to render the eruption abortive on the face, or to prevent the disfiguration caused by pitting The treatment for this end is called ectrotic

Ectylotic (ektilǫ tik), *a* and *sb Med* [ad Gr. ἐκτυλωτικός, f ἐκτυλό-ειν, recorded in sense of 'swell out into a callus', but here taken as meaning 'to remove warts', f. ἐκ out + τύλος wart] (See quots)

1736 BAILEY, *Ectylotick.s*, remedies proper to consume and eat off callus's, warts and other excrescences found on the flesh 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp* 1847 CRAIG *Ectylotic*, having a tendency to remove callosities or indurations of the skin. 1864 in WEBSTER

Ectypal (e ktipăl), *a* [f next + -AL] Of or pertaining to an ectype; of the nature of an ectype or copy, opposed to *archetypal.*

1642 R C *Union of Christ & Ch* 3 Materiall things are but Ectypall Resemblances and Imitations of spirituall things *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnoth* Wks 1721 III 232 Ectypal Salem here is in their Eye, The Model of Alchetypal on high 1845 CORRIE *Theol* in *Encycl Metrop.* 857/1 A common division [of Theology] used to be 1, Archetypal Theology, 2, Ectypal, derived from the former.

Ectype (e ktəip) [ad Gr. ἔκτυπον, neut of ἔκτυπος worked in relief, f. ἐκ out + τύπος figure]

†**1.** An impression (in wax, clay, etc.) of a seal or medal. ? *Obs.* in *lat* sense

1662 PHILLIPS Pref, *Ectype*, a thing taken out of another Copy 1697 EVELYN *Numism* V 196 Sent the Ectype of a Medal to Sir Robt. Cotton 1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl*

b *fig* A copy, reproduction, *esp* as opposed to *archetype* or *prototype*

1646 J HALL *Poems* I 48 Thine own ectype Brownrigge 1692 BLVERLY *Disc Dr Crisp* 10 It is an Ectype or Exemplification of the Everlasting Covenant 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und* II XXXI (1695) 212 The Complex Ideas of Substances are Ectypes, Copies too, but not perfect ones. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig Nat.* III. 53 The true ectypes of their originals 1846 SIR W HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* 771 To subordinate the prototype to the ectype

2 *Archit* An object in relievo or embossed.

1876 GWILT *Archit* Gloss

Ectypography (ektipǫ grăfi) [f Gr ἔκτυπο-s (see ECTYPE) + -γραφία a writing] (See quot)

1870 FAIRHOLT *Dict Terms Art* s v, A mode of etching by which the lines are raised on the plate instead of sunk in *Ibid* 179 [In ectypography] the lights are etched-in and the lines of the design left standing in relief, similar to the letters of type-founders.

‖ **Ecu** (*ekū*) [Fr originally 'shield' —L *scutum*; according to Littré so called because it bore on one face 3 fleurs-de-lis, like a heraldic shield]

A French silver coin, commonly regarded as equivalent to the English 'crown'. Now used in France as a name for the five-franc piece.

The relation of the *écu* to the *livre*, and its actual value, varied greatly at different periods There was also a gold écu, similarly variable in nominal and actual value.

1704 *Royal Proclam* 18 June in *Lond Gaz* No. 4029/1 Ecu's of France, or Silver Lewis. Four Shillings and Six Pence 1875 JEVONS *Money* XII. 145 The coinage of écus. had been left unrestricted

† **Eculee.** *Obs rare*—[1] [OF *eculee*, ad L *equuleus* rack, dim of *equus* horse.] (See quot.)

1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 152/1 An instrument named eculee of which two endes stonde on the ground and it upward lyke Saynt Andrews crosse

Ecumenacy, -ic, -ical, -icity · see ŒCUMEN-.

Eczema (e kzĭmă) *Pathol* [Gr ἔκζεμα, f. ἐκζέ-ειν, f ἐκ out + ζέ-ειν to boil] 'An acute, or chronic, non-contagious, simple inflammation of the skin, characterized by the presence of itching papules and vesicles which discharge a serous fluid, or dry up' (*Syd Soc Lex*). There are many kinds of eczema; a form occurring in cattle (*E epizootic-um*), is known as 'the foot and mouth disease'.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Suppl., Eczema*, a name given by the antient physicians, to any fiery pustule on the skin 1884 *St James's Gaz* 24 Apr 5 Animals may communicate disease though not suffering from eczema themselves

Hence **Ecze·matous** *a*, **Ecze·matously** *adv*

1869 *Pall Mall G* 19 Oct 4 A family drank the milk [from a cow having the foot and mouth disease] undiluted, and are now suffering from an eczematous condition of the lips, tongue, and palate 1876 DUHRING *Dis Skin* 165 The eczematously diseased tissues

† **Ed,** *a Obs rare* Only in *superl* edist or eddist. [Of uncertain origin, it has been identified with the OE *ead* happy (cf EADI, EADNESS), but the latter appears to be a spurious word evolved from corrupt readings. Perh *ed(d)ist* may be a scribal error for *oddest*, which occurs elsewhere in the poem.] ? Distinguished in war

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 5324 Ercules, þat honerable, edist of my knightes. *Ibid* 5950 Ector eddist of knightes

† **Ed-,** *prefix*, OE. *ed-* = OHG. *ut(a, id-* (MGH. *ite-, it-*, mod.G. dial. *it-*), ON. *id-*, Goth. *id-*,

again, backwards (= L. *re-*) Frequent in OE; a few examples survived into ME, see EDBOTE, EDGROW, EDHALDE

-ed, *suffix*[1], the formative of the pa pple of wk. vbs, had in OE the forms *-ed, -ad, -od* (*-ud*), where the vowel represents (though not with uniform consistency) the thematic suffix characteristic of the class to which the vb belongs, the ppl suffix proper being *-d* —OTeut. *-dho-*:—OAryan *-tó-*, cf Gr vbl adjs in *-tós*, and L pples in *-tus* In some OE vbs the suffix is added immediately to the root syllable, and therefore appears without preceding vowel as *-d*, or after a voiceless cons as *-t*, e g in *seald* SOLD, f *sellan* to SELL, *boht* BOUGHT, f *bycgan* to BUY In ME the several vowelled forms of the suffix (where they were not contracted) were levelled to *-ed* (*-id, -yd*), and this *-ed* is in most cases still retained in writing, although the pronunc. is now normally vowelless (d), or after voiceless cons (t), as in *robed* (rōubd), *hoped* (hōupt) The full pronunc (ed) regularly occurs in ordinary speech only in the endings *-ted, -ded*; but it is frequently required by the metre of verse, and is still often used in the public reading of the Bible and the Liturgy. A few words, such as *blessed, cursed, beloved,* which are familiar chiefly in religious use, have escaped the general tendency to contraction when used as adjs, and the adjectival use of *learned* is distinguished by its pronunc. (lē·rnĕd) from its use as simple pple. (lērnd) From 16th to 18th c. the suffix, when following a voiceless cons (preceded by a cons or a short vowel), was often written *-t*, in accordance with the pronunc, as in *jumpt, whipt, stept* This is still practised by some writers, but is not now in general use Where, however, a long vowel in the vb-stem is shortened in the pple., as in *crept, slept*, the spelling with *-t* is universal. Some ppples. have a twofold spelling, according as the vowel is shortened or not in pronunc, e g *leapt* (lept), and *leaped* (lēpt).

In several other classes of instances the *-ed* of early ME has undergone subsequent contraction (in the inflected forms, however, this process had already begun in OE.), e.g the endings *-ded, -ted* became *dd, -tt*, as in *bledd, bled*, for OE *bled, bledd* (see SET OE often become *-t*, as in *gelt, sent, girt*, and in certain cases *l, m, n* at the end of a verb-stem cause the suffix *-ed* to become *-t*, as in *spilt, nakempt, burnt* These contractions occur only in the older words of the language, and many of the words in which they are found have parallel forms without contraction, in most cases with some difference of meaning or use The Sc form of *-ed* is *-it*, with which cf. such early ME forms as *i-nempnet* named, *i-crunet* crowned, though these belong chiefly to extreme southern dialects.

2. The suffix was (chiefly in 15th, 16th, and 17th c) added to adapted forms of L pples., the intention being to assimilate these words in form to the native words which they resembled in function; e g. *acquisited, situated, versed* (*sine*). Similarly, the ppl. adjs in *-ate*, ad L *-ātus*, common in mod. scientific nomenclature, have usually parallel forms in *-ated*, without difference in meaning, e.g *bipinnate*(*d*), *dentate*(*d*)

3 It is possible that some of the adjs. formed by the addition of *-ed* to sbs may be examples of this suffix rather than of *-ED*[2] The apparent instances of this which can be traced back to OE, however, are found to belong to the latter.

-ed, *suffix*[2], OE. *-ede* = OS *-ôdi* (not represented elsewhere in Teut, though ON had adjs similarly f sbs, with ppl form and *i-* umlaut, as *eygðr* eyed, *hyrndr* horned) —OTeut type *-ōdjo-*, is appended to sbs. in order to form adjs. connoting the possession or the presence of the attribute or thing expressed by the sb The function of the suffix is thus identical with that of the Lat ppl suffix *-tus* as used in *caudātus* tailed, *auritus* eared, etc, and it is possible that the Teut. *-ōdjo-* may originally have been f *-ōdo-* (see *-ED*[1]), the suffix of pa. ppples of vbs in *-jan* formed upon sbs In mod Eng, and even in ME, the form affords no means of distinguishing between the genuine examples of this suffix and those ppl adjs in *-ED*[1] which are ultimately f sbs. through unrecorded vbs Examples that have come down from OE are *ringed* —OE *hringede, hooked* —OE *hōcede*, etc The suffix is now added without restriction to any sb from which it is desired to form an adj with the sense 'possessing, provided with, characterized by' (something), e.g in *toothed, booted, wooded, moneyed, cultured, diseased, jaundiced*, etc., and in parasynthetic derivatives, as *dark-eyed, seven-hilled, leather-aproned*, etc. In *bigoted, crabbed, dogged*, the suffix has a vaguer meaning (Groundless objections have been made to the use of such words by writers ignorant of the history of the language see quot) In pronunciation this suffix follows the same rules as *-ED*[1]

1779 JOHNSON *Gray* Wks IV 302 There has of late arisen a practice of giving to adjectives derived from substantives, the termination of participles such as the 'cultured' plain but I was sorry to see in the lines of a scholar like Gray, the 'horned' spring 1832 COLERIDGE *Table-T.* (1836) 171, I regret to see that vile and barbarous vocable *talented* The formation of a participle passive from a noun is a licence that nothing but a very peculiar felicity can excuse

Edacious (ĭdē·ʃəs), *a* [f L *edāci-* (nom *edax*), f *edĕre* to eat + *-OUS*]

1 Of or relating to eating, devoted to eating, voracious Now chiefly *humorous*

1829 I TAYLOR *Enthus* VIII 199 Our high-toned irritability, edacious appetites, and pampered constitutions 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III IX VIII 135 Who shall judge him?—transcendent King of edacious Flunkies 1866 R CHAMBERS *Ess* Ser II 282 His edacious peculiarities—whether he was most partial to lamb or turkey.

b *fig* Greedy, eager

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* V XIII V 62 These words Hyndford listened to with an edacious solid countenance 1866 — *Reminr* (1881) I. 259 A hardy little figure, of edacious energetic physiognomy

2 Said of time (After L *tempus edax rerum*)

1819 H BUSK *Banquet* I 372 Edacious Time has all his works consumed 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P* Ser II 31 Concord Bridge had long since yielded to the edacious tooth of Time 1865 *Pall Mall G* 8 Apr 4 Edacious Time too visibly devours her last charm

Edacity (ĭdæ·sĭti) [f as prec + *-TY*]

1 The quality of being edacious, capacity for eating; good appetite. Now chiefly *humorous*.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 972 The Wolf is a Beast of great Edacitie and Digestion 1633 P FLETCHER *Purple Isl* II XXXIX, If those pipes windings Should not refrain too much edacitie 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc Compit* XVIII 613 Edacity in the Small Pox is usually an ill Sign 1823 *New Month. Mag* VII. 335 He has vivacity, edacity, and hibacity 1854 BADHAM *Halieut* 516 Ulysses' edacity is competently attested in the Odyssey

† **2** Corrosive quality, destructive power. *Obs*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 146 Lest the noxious quality of the air or edacity of heat spoyl their qualities

† **Eda·d,** *int Obs* [Cf ADAD, ADOD, EDOD, EGAD, ECOD]

1710 *Brit Apollo* III 28 1/1 *Add* and *edad* is only a mincing of *by G—d*

Edaphodont (e dă·fodɒnt), *a Palæont* [ad. mod L *edaphodus* (*-odont-*), f. Gr ἔδαφος floor + ὀδούς, ὀδόντ-ος tooth, the name was given by Buckland on account of the shape of the teeth.]

A fish of the fossil genus *Edaphodus*, remains of which are found in deposits ranging from the Cretaceous to the Eocene.

1854 OWEN in *Circ Sc* (c1865) II 97/1 The cylindrical dental masses of the edaphodont fishes

† **E·dbote.** *Obs rare* [f ED- + BOOT *sb*[1]] Restitution, amends, satisfaction

c 1325 SHORHAM 31 Penaunce heth maneres thre, Thorz sorze, schrifte, and edbote *Ibid* 36 Wanne man hys repentaunt i-schrive, He schold don edbote

‖ **Edda** (e·dă). [ON, usually identified with *Edda* the name of the great-grandmother in the ON poem 'Rigsþul' (see Vigf and Powell *Corpus Poet Bor* II 514), others consider it to be f *ōðr* poetry.] The name given to two distinct Icelandic books·

a. By Icelandic poets of 15th c. applied to a miscellaneous handbook to Icel poetry, containing prosodic and grammatical treatises, with quotations and prose paraphrases of myths from old poems This work (partly written by the Icelandic historian Snorre Sturluson *c* 1230) has since 1642 been commonly called Snorre's Edda, or the Younger or Prose Edda

b A collection (made *c* 1200) of ancient ON poems on mythical and traditional subjects The names 'Elder or Poetic Edda', 'Edda of Sæmund', were applied to this work by Biorn of Skardsá, who erroneously ascribed its compilation to the Icelandic historian Sæmund (*d* 1133)

1771 MACPHERSON *Introd Hist. Gt Brit* 180 Neither does the Islandic Edda supply that defect 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 196 Edda, a word of uncertain etymology, is thought to signify Ancestress 1866 *Reader* 3 Mar 221/2 The Elder (or Poetic) Edda is a volume of very old mythological and heroic lays. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang* x 181 The Edda is the purest and most abundant source of knowledge for primitive Germanic conditions

Hence **Edda·ic, E·ddic** *a.*, of or pertaining to the Eddas; resembling the contents of the Eddas

1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon* I Introd 41 No Eddic or other Manuscripts are older than the 13th century 1884 *Athenæum* 30 Aug 267/1 African and Australian myths almost as Eddaic may be quoted 1883 VIGF & POWELL *Corp. Poet Bor* I 101 There are not one but many mythologies in the Eddic poems

Eddas, var. of EDDOES.

Edder (e·dəɹ), *sb. Obs* exc *dial.* Also 8–9 **eather.** [Of doubtful etymology; some have identified it with OE *eodor, eder* enclosure = OHG *etar*, ON *jaðarr* edge, border] Osiers, hazel-rods, or other light flexible wood, used for interlacing the stakes of a hedge at the top Also in *Stake and edder* (*eather*) *fence* Hence **E·dder** *v.*; also **ether,** *trans* to interlace or bind (a hedge) at the top with osiers, etc **E·ddering** *vbl. sb*, **a** the action of the verb, **b** *concr* the materials used in the operation

[*Beowulf* 1038 Mearas on flet teon in under eoderas *a* 1000 *Wanderer* (Gr.-Wulcker) 77 Stondaþ hryðge ðа ederas] 1523 FITZHERB *Husb* § 126 Whan thou haste made thy hedge and eddered it well, than take thy mall agayne and dryue downe thy edderinges 1577 TUSSER *Husb* XXXIII. (1878) 73 Save edder and stake, strong hedge to make. 1664 SPELMAN *Gloss* s v *Etarchartea*, Angli hoc ipsum the cedar and ethar appellantes 1725 BRADLEY *Fam Dict* II s v *Quickset*, Edder is to bind the Top of the Stakes in with some small long Poles, or Sticks on each Side 1784–1815 A YOUNG *Ann Agric* VII 25 The stake and eather fence, for new made fences, is the cheapest 1805 R W DICKSON *Pract Agric* (1807) II 626 Hurdles, fagots, stakes and edders 1863 MORTON *Cycl Agric* Gloss (E D S) *Ithering* is running a line of hazel, or other flexible rods, intertwiningly along the top of a hedge

Edder, obs and dial var of ADDER *sb* 1, EIDER.

Edders, var of EDDOES

Eddish (e·dĭʃ) Forms (? 1 edisc, -esc), 6–7 **edysche, -ysshe, -ish,** 6–8 **etch(e,** 7–8 **eadish** (7 **esh**), (9 *dial* **eddige, hedditch**), 7– **eddish** See also EARSH, ARRISH [Of obscure etymology

Usually identified with OE. *edisc* park or enclosed pasture (glossed *vivarium*), with which cf OE *ȳdisc*, rendering L *supellex, supellectile*, ? household stuff It is difficult to see how the meaning of the OE word could have given rise to the mod sense of *eddish*, which, though widely diffused in dialects, has not been traced further back than the 15th c, and the assumption that 'aftergrowth' is the unrecorded primary sense of OE *edisc* 'park' appears too hazardous The current derivation from OE *ed-* 'again' suits the modern sense, but (even if this sense were demonstrated for OE) involves difficulties with regard to form.]

† **1** OE *edisc*: A park or enclosed pasture for cattle.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss* 147 *Broel*, edisc [*Corpus* 324 *Broel*, edisc, deortuun] 778 *Ags Charter* in Sweet *O E Texts* 427 *Agellum qui dicitur* tatan edisc 822 *Ibid* 458 Greotan edesces lond *a* 1000 *Ags Ps* XCIX [C] 3 We his folc syndan and his fæle sceap, þa he on his edisce ealle afedde.

2 a Grass (also clover, etc.) which grows again, an aftergrowth of grass after mowing (in first quot perhaps 'brushwood'). **b** Stubble, a stubble-field

1468 *Medulla Gram* in *Promp Parv.* 136 *Frutex*, a styke, a yerde, and buske, vnderwode, or eddysche 1523 FITZHERBERT *Surv* 2 Yet hath the lorde the Edysshe and the aftermathe. 1573 TUSSER *Husb* XVIII (1878) 43 Soile perfectly knowe, er edish ye sowe 1634 W WOOD *New Eng Prosp.* I IV, There is little edish or after-pasture 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst Agric* (1681) 325 Eddish, Eadish, Etch, Ersh or Eegrass, the latter Pasture, or Grass that comes after Mowing or Reaping *a* 1728 BP KENNETT *Lansdowne MS* 1033 in *Promp Parv* 135 *note*, Eddish, roughings or aftermath in meadows, but more properly the stubble or gratten in corn-fields 1744–50 W, ELLIS *Mod Husbandm* V I 101 Eddishes, stubble-fields 1795 VANCOUVER *Agric. Survey Essex* 50 The bean etche well cleaned in the autumn and sown again with wheat, a small portion of these etches are occasionally sown with tares 1830 *Boston* (Linc) *Gazette* 19 Oct, Pastures have been abundant and the eddishes luxuriant 1863 *Lanc Fents* 23 Owd Ned had gone a helpen t' heawse ther hedditch 1880 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh Word-bk* s v, The young beäs han broke into the clover eddish

b = EATAGE

1843 LD ABINGER 12 *Meeson & Welsby's Rep* LXII, The action is brought for the eddish or eatage of a field

3 *attrib*, as in *eddish-grass*, **eddish-cheese,** cheese made from the milk of cows fed on the aftermath, **eddish-crop** (see quot 1863); † **eddish-hen** [f OE *edisc*, see 1], a quail

c 825 *Vesp Psalter* CIV [CV] 40 Bedun flæsc & cwom him edesshen. *a* 1300 *E E Psalter* CIV [CV] 40 Þai asked, and come þe edissehenne 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I XXXV 68 Eddish grasse in some countries is called after maths 1615 — *Eng Housew* II VI (1668) 152 Touching your Eddish cheese, or Winter cheese 1861 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Mkt Harb* 267 A ham an Eddish cheese, and a few other trifles 1863 MORTON *Cycl Agric* (E D S) *Eddish-crop* (Ess) is a grain crop after grain.

Eddit, var of ADIT, a watercourse.

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric Devon* (1813) 79 The eddits that are taken up from the several streams

Eddoes (e·do͡ʊz) Also **edoes, eddas, edders, eddy** (in *eddy-root*) [An African word, from the language of the Gold Coast] 'The tuberous stems of various araceous plants, as *Colocasia esculenta Caladium bicolor*, etc' (*Treas Bot*). *Eddy-root* the root of the taro (*Colocasia macrorhiza*)

1685 BURTON *Engl Empire America* X 142 Carrots, Potatoes, and Edoes, a substantial wholesome nourishing Root 1750 G HUGHES *Barbados* 227 The different species of Eddas are distinguished into the blue Eddas, the scratching Eddas, and the roasting Eddas. 1772–84 COOK *Voy* (1790) VI 2022 Extensive plantations, consisting of the taro or eddy root, and sweet potatoes 1803 T WINTERBOTTOM *Sierra Leone* I IV 64 *note*, Eddoes, arum sagittæ folium, have been introduced by the Nova Scotian settlers 1841 ORDERSON *Creol* II 10 Yams, potatoes, and eddoes

† **E·ddre.** *Obs* Forms· 1 ēdre, ēdre, ædre, 3 eddre. [OE *ēdre* = OFris *eddere, eddre*, OHG *ādara, ādra* (Du, Ger *ader*), OSw *ædra* (Sw *ådra*) —OTeut **ēdrôn-*, cogn w ON *æð-r* (repr. OTeut type **ēdi-z*), of same meaning, the Gr ἦτρον heart, ἦτρον belly, may be ultimately connected] A bloodvessel, vein

Beowulf 2967 (Gr) Swat ædrum sprong forð under fexe *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps* lxxii[i] 17 (Gr) Wærun mine ædra ealle tolysde. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 258 Men hudeð ham hwon heo beoð ileten blod on one erm eddie *a* 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 45 Ich have hem leten eddre blod

Eddy (e di), *sb* Also 5 *Sc* ydy, 6–7 edie, eddee, -ie [Of unknown history, app first recorded in 15th c, if of Eng origin, the sense seems to point to connexion with ED-, cf. ON *iða* of same meaning.]

1 'The water that by some interruption in its course, runs contrary to the direction of the tide or current' (Adm Smyth); a circular motion in water, a small whirlpool

a 1455 *Houlate* lxiv, The barde socht wattir to wesche him thar out in ane ydy 1553 Brende *Q Curtius* 245 (R) Suche as escaped theire enemies, were drowned wyth the eddies of the streame 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C Warrs* 251 The strong eddy or Whirlepoole of the River brought it into the Trench 1684 T Burnet *Th Earth* I 131 Those great eddees that suck into them whatever comes within their reach. 1727 Thomson *Spring* 816 The madness of the straiten'd stream Turns in black eddies round 1810 Scott *Lady of L* III vii, The wheeling eddies boil 1882 White *Naval Archit* 449 It is blunt tails rather than blunt noses that cause eddies.

2 *transf* Wind, fog, dust, etc. moving in a similar way, a circular movement of wind, etc.

1815 Elphinstone *Acc Caubul* (1842) I 173 Rain brought by the eddy in the winds 1865 Dickens *Mut Fr* III i 269 Indicated through circling eddies of fog 1878 M A Brown *Nadeschda* 22 A dustcloud rolls in eddies forth

3 *fig*

1791 G Morris in Sparks *Corr. Amer Rev* (1853) IV 413 There is in the current of their affairs a strong eddy or counter tide 1817 Coleridge *Biog Lit* 147 An eddy of criticism 1850 Tennyson *In Mem* xlviii, The lightest wave of thought shall lisp, The fancy's tenderest eddy wreathe 1868 Stanley *Westm Ab* III 139 These are but the eddies of the royal history 1875 Farrar *Seekers* II iv. 231 In the mighty eddies of an unseen, mysterious agency

4 *Comb*, as *eddy-breeze, -current, -stream, -trade*, **eddy-rock** (see quot), **eddy-water** (also *eddy*, Adm. Smyth), the dead water under a ship's counter. Also Eddy-wind

1799 *Naval Chron.* I 250 *Eddy breezes from a hilly shore 1600 Hakluyt *Voy* III 291 (R) From the Cape to Virginia are none but *eddie currents 1877 A Geeln *Phys Geol* iv § i 124 Rock possessing this [Current-Bedding] structure is sometimes called **Eddy-Rock* by quarrymen and well sinkers 1725 De Foe *Voy round W* (1840) 352 They would rather have an *eddy stream against them. 1627 Capt Smith *Seaman's Gram* x 48 An *Eddie tide is where the water doth runne backe contrary to the tide 1887 *Pall Mall G* 23 Aug 8/2 Owing to the eddy tide these operations were not attended with success

Eddy (e di), *v* [f prec sb]

1. *intr* To move in an eddy or eddies. said properly of water and objects borne on water; also of air, vapour, etc, and *transf* of birds on the wing Also *fig*

1810 Scott *Lady of L* i xvii, Eddying in almost viewless wave, The weeping willow twig to lave 1813 — *Trierm* iii vii, The unwonted sound, Eddying in echoes round and round. 1833 Marryat *P Simple* (1863) 158 The wind was high. sweeping in the rain in every direction as it eddyed to and fro 1844 *Mem Babylonian P'cess* II 91 Large hungry eagles eddying far above into the regions of air. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl* II xxviii 285 A flat cake of ice eddied round near the floe we were upon 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I § 14. 97 The vapour eddying wildly in the air

2 *trans* To whirl round in eddies. Also with *in* · to collect as into an eddy (*rare*).

1730 Thomson *Autumn* 322 The circling mountains eddy in From the bare wild the dissipated storm 1858 *Sat Rev* VI. 113/1 How are we to tell that a comet may not get eddyed (so to speak) by some great planet? 1878 Smiles *Robt Dick* iv 28 The water is churned and eddied about.

Eddying (e diiŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. prec + -ing[1]] The action of the vb. Eddy: moving in circles, whirling In quots *transf.* and *fig*

1817 Coleridge *Biog Lit.* 220 An eddying instead of progression of thought 1830 Tennyson *Ode to Mem* ii, The eddying of her garments caught from thee The light of thy great presence. 1886 *Athenæum* 10 July 39/1 The twistings and eddyings of the political current

E·ddying, *ppl a* [f. as prec. + -ing[2]] Moving in eddies, full of eddies

1837 Hawthorne *Twice-told T.* (1851) II ix 127 The eddying wind has kept them [the roofs] bare at the bleak corners 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I v 158 From Lycia where the eddying Xanthus runs 1873 H Spencer *Stud Sociol* i 16 The eddying vapours had been mingling in endless ways

Eddyless (e dıles), *a* [f Eddy *sb* + -less] Without eddies, tranquil, also *fig*

1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met* v (1626) 104 A silent streame I found, All eddilesse, perspicuous to the ground 1862 R Patterson *Ess Hist & Art* 485 To mortify the body, and still the mind into eddyless meditation.

Eddy-root · see s v Eddies

E ddy-wind. A wind that moves in an eddy.

1626 Capt Smith *Accid Yng Seamen* 17 A gust, a storme, an eddy wind 1647 Ward *Simp Cobler* 20 Men that are weather-waft up and down with every eddy-wind of every new doctrine. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg* i 505 Chaff with eddy Winds is whirl'd around 1715 Desaguliers *Fires Impr* 152 Such Eddy-Winds blow from the South when we have them here at London 1772–84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1218 There is .. an eddy wind at S. W. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk* s v, The eddy-wind of a sail escaping in a curve makes the sail abaft shiver

Ede, ME f of *eode*, OE pa. t. of Go

† Edecima tion. *Obs rare*[−1] [a L *ēdecimātiōn-em*, f *ēdecimā-re*, f. *ē* out + *decimus* tenth] The action or process of taking a tithe or tenth

a 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III xlviii 386 The Edecimation and Tith-haling of their Goods

‖ **Edelweiss** (*ē* dĕlvəis) [f Ger *edel* noble + *weiss* white] An Alpine plant, *Gnaphalium Leontopodium* or *Leontopodium alpinum*, remarkable for its white flower, growing in rocky places, often scarcely accessible, on the Swiss mountains Also *attrib*, as in *edelweiss-lace*

1862 Emerson *Thoreau* Wks (Bohn) III. 339 It is called by the Swiss Edelweiss, which signifies Noble Purity 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 21, I knew an Alpine-rose which all beside named Edelweiss 1882 *Charles Lowder* 356 A cross of edelweis had been placed on the coffin 1884 *Daily News* 10 Nov 2/7 Perhaps the most successful rival of Nottingham goods is the German-Swiss Edelweiss lace.

Edematose, -ous, var ff. Œdematose, -ous

Eden (*ī* d'n) [a. Heb. עֵדֶן *ēden*; etymologically 'pleasure, delight']

1 The abode of Adam and Eve at their creation, Paradise, also more fully, *The garden of Eden*

1382 Wyclif *Gen* iv 16 Caym dwellide at the eest plage of Eden 1535 Coverdale *Gen.* ii 8 The Lorde God also planted a garden of pleasure in Eden *Ibid* iii 23 Then the Lorde God put him out of the garden of Eden 1667 Milton *P L* v 143 Discovering all the East Of Paradise and Edens happie Plains 1796–7 Coleridge *Poems* (1862) 14 Ah flowers! which joy from Eden stole While innocence stood smiling by 1860 Hawthorne *Marb. Faun*, II x 108 What the flaming sword was to the first Eden, such is the malaria to these sweet gardens and groves.

2 *transf* and *fig*. A delightful abode or resting-place, a paradise, a state of supreme happiness

a 1225 *Juliana* 79 He [the translator] mote beon a corn i godes guldene edene 1593 Shaks *Rich II*, II i 42 This sceptred Isle This other Eden, demy paradise 1665–9 Boyle *Occas Reft* (1675) 320 He inherits a gay and priviledg'd Plot of his Eden 1792 S Rogers *Pleas Mem* II 128 Who acts thus wisely mark the moral Muse A blooming Eden in his life reviews 1830 Mrs Bray *Fitz of F* i (1884) 9 Mount Edgcombe, that Eden of Devon 1842 Tennyson *Gardener's Dau* 187 Henceforward squall nor storm Could keep me from the Eden where she dwelt

Hence **Edenic** (*ı*de nik), *a*, of or pertaining to Eden; **E denize** *v trans*, to make like Eden, to admit into Eden or Paradise; **E·denized** *ppl a*, **E denization.**

a 1618 J Davies *Wit's Pilgrim* N iv. (T) For pure saints edeniz'd unfit 1850 Mrs. Browning *Poems* I. 75 By the memory of Edenic joys Forfeit and lost 1862 D Wilson *Preh Man* iii (1865) 22 The moral contrast which the savage presents to our conceptions of Edenic life 1877 Wraxall tr *V. Hugo's Miserables* iv. v. 4 The Edenization of the world

Edental (*ı*de ntăl), *a.* [f E- + L. *dent-em* tooth + -al] = next.

1845 Darwin *Voy Nat* v (1873) 82 Another gigantic edental quadruped 1883 in *Syd. Soc Lex.*

‖ **Edenta·ta,** *sb pl* [mod L, f *ēdentātus*, f *ēdentāre* to render toothless, knock a person's teeth out, f *ē* out + *dent-em* tooth] An order of Mammalia characterized by the absence of front teeth; represented by the Ant-eater, Armadillo, Sloth, etc.

1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim Kingd.* 92 The Edentata, or quadrupeds without front teeth. 1859 Darwin *Orig Spec* iv (1878) 99 The three lowest orders of mammals, namely, marsupials, edentata, and rodents

Edentate (*ı*de nte·ıt), *a* and *sb.* [ad. L *ēdentātus*, see prec]

A *adj.* Characterized by the absence of incisor and canine teeth, belonging to the order *Edentata*, see B Sometimes = 'toothless'.

1828 Stark *Elem Nat. Hist.* I 406 Mouth not entirely furnished with teeth, and often edentate 1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat* I 245/2 The mouth consists of two edentate mandibles sheathed with horn 1885 Parker *Mammalian Desc* iv 96 He is not truly edentate, but has teeth.

B *sb* 1 in *pl* = Edentata

1835 Kirby *Hab & Inst Anim* II. xvii 208 Like most of the other Edentates, they [the Sloths] can roll themselves up and take a long and reckless sleep. 1880 Haughton *Phys Geog* vi 269 The Edentates are among the lowest forms of placental Mammals

2. *humorously* One who has lost his teeth.

1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* xxxvi. (1874) 270 How could a poor edentate like myself articulate a word?

† Ede·ntate, *v. Obs*[−o] [f. as prec] *trans.* To strike out, or draw out (a person's) teeth

1656 in Blount *Glossogr* 1721–1800 in Bailey

Hence **† Edenta·tion,** the extraction of teeth.

1623 in Cockeram

Edention, erroneous form of Edentation.

1623 Cockeram II, A Pulling out of teeth, *edention* [but *edentation* in pt 1].

Edentulous (*ı*de ntiŭləs), *a* [f. L *edentulus* toothless, f *ē* out + *dent-em* tooth + -ous] Having no teeth, toothless.

1782 Monro *Compar Anat.* 110 The chin and nose of edentulous people are much nearer 1784 *Phil Trans* LXXIV 281 Fishes [are] apparently utter strangers to edentulous old age. 1839–47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 367/1 The jaws [of echidna] are edentulous. 1859 J. Tomes *Dental Surg* 39 Instances . in which the jaws have been entirely edentulous

† E·der, e·dera. *Obs rare* [ad and a. L (*h*)*edera*] Ivy. (The L word was prob retained by Wyclif in the version of 1382 from ignorance of its meaning In *Jonah* the A V has 'gourd'.)

1382 Wyclif *Jonah* iv 6 The Lord God made redy an eder [1388 an yuy], and it styede vp on the hed of Jonas. — 2 *Macc* vi 7 Crownyd with edera [1388 with yuy]

Ederling. ? Mistake for **elderling* ancestor [f *elder*, Alder *sb*[2] + -ling]

c 1300 *K. Alis* 1711 Daiie, the kyng of alle kynges, The godis hath to ederlyng

Edge (ed3), *sb.* Forms. 1 ecg(g, 3–7 egge, (3 agge, hegge, 5–6 eg(e, 6–7 edg), 5– edge [OE. *ecg* str fem. = OS *eggia* (MDu. *egghe*, Du *egge*) edge, corner, point, OHG *ekka* edge, point (MHG *ecke* edge, point, corner, mod Ger *ecke* fem, *eck* neut., corner), ON *egg* edge —OTeut **agjō*, f OAryan root **ak*, whence many words of cognate sense, e g. L. *acies*, Gr *ἀκίς* point; cf Ail *sb*, Awn, Ear *sb*[2] (The sense 'corner', which has been developed in Ger. and Du, is wanting in Eng]

I A cutting edge

1 The thin sharpened side of the blade of a cutting instrument or weapon; opposed to the 'back' or blunt side; or to the 'flat' or broad surface of the blade Often associated with *point* (OE *ord*) *The edge of the sword*, used rhetorically for 'the sword' as the typical instrument of slaughter or of conquest.

Beowulf 1549 (Gr) Breost-net wiðord and wið ecge ingang forstod *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Luke xxi 24 Hiȝ fealla ð on swurdes ecge [*c* 1160 egge] *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 61 He wile smite mid egge and cleuen oðer mid orde and pilten *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* iv 899 Beth rather to hym cause of flat than egge *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr-Wülcker 735 *Hoc acumen, Hec acies*, a neg 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho* i 20 Some kinds of salt doe giue such temper to the edges of weapons 1605 Shaks *Macb* iv i 150, I will giue to th' edge o' th' Sword his Wife 1611 Bible *Gen.* xxxiv. 26 They slew Hamor and Shechem . with the edge of the sword — *Hebr* xi 34 [They] escaped the edge of the sword 1648 Milton *Tenure Kings* Wks 1738 I. 317 And what restraint the Sword comes to at length, having both edge and point, if any Sceptic will needs doubt, let him feel 1797 Godwin *Enquirer* i ii 9 A tool with a fine edge may do mischief. 1828 Scott *F. M Perth* II. 20 When it was steel coat to frieze mantle, the thieves knew . whether swords had edges or no 1871 Freeman *Norm Conq* (1876) IV xvii. 54 The King by the edge of the sword changed himself into a King according to the laws of England.

¶ humorously misused

1596 Shaks *Merch V.* ii ii 173 To be in perill of my life with the edge of a featherbed 1599 — *Hen V*, iii vi 50 And let not Bardolphs vitall thred bee cut With edge of Penny-Cord.

b *poet* A cutting weapon or tool; in ME. also a lance.

Beowulf 2876 (Gr) Þæt he hyne sylfne gewræc ana mid ecge. *c* 1205 Lay 5605 He hauede monie Alemains! mid agge [1275 hegge] to heowen *c* 1300 *K Alis* 1271 He griputh in hond a spere Thorughout the bruny creopeth the egge *c* 1325 *E E Allit P* B. 1104 Nauþer to cout ne to kerue, with knyf ne wyth egge *c* 1374 Chaucer *Former Age* 19 No flessh ne wyste offence of egge or spere 1607 Shaks *Cor.* v v 113 Men and lads Stain all your edges on me 1791 Cowper *Iliad* xxi 25 On all sides Down came his edge

c The sharpness given to a blade by whetting

c 1430 *Syr Gener* (Roxb) 5147 His naked swerd in hond he bare, The egge was mich wered a-wey 1527 Torkington *Pilgr* (1884) 21 Tooles made of Iron that never lese ther egge by myracle of Seynt Nicholas 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* I. Pref. 10 It is for lack of skill in the workman, not from want of edge in the tool *Mod.* The knife has no edge. Put an edge on this knife

2. *fig.* a With direct reference to 1, 1 c Power to 'cut' or wound, keen effectiveness Of language: Trenchant force (cf *point*). Of appetite, passion, desires, enjoyment, etc · Keenness Phrases (used also *lit* in 1, 1 c), † *To add an edge to, to put, set an edge upon; to dull, blunt the edge of*, etc. *Not to put too fine an edge upon it*. to use 'blunt', outspoken language

a 1593 H Smith *Serm* (1866) II 88 To add an edge unto our prayers 1594 Shaks *Rich III*, v v. 35 Abate the edge of Traitors, Gracious Lord 1596 — *Tam Shr* i ii. 73 She moues me not, or not remoues, at least, Affections edge in me 1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1634) 503 Faults and contrary successes give it [love] edge and grace 1610 Shaks *Temp.* iv i 29 To take away The edge of that dayes celebration. 1625 Donne *Serm.* 195 The apostle there changes the edge of his argument 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof St.* iii xi 179 Take not too much at once, lest thy brain turn edge 1661 Bramhall *Just Vind* iv 87 The edge and validity of it [ecclesiastical law] did proceed from authority royal 1704 *Col Rec. Penn* II 142 Pleads reasons y[e] Edge of which has wore off 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* 1st Prol, No tricking here, to blunt the edge of law 1830 T. Hamilton *C. Thornton* (1845) 79 Exercise . had given more than its wonted edge to my appetite 1846 Prescott *Ferd & Is.* II vii. 416 Several circumstances operated to sharpen the edge of intolerance 1870 Swinburne *Ess & Stud* (1875) 286 The marble majesty of Calantha [in Ford's 'Broken Heart'] gives force and edge to the lofty passion of the catastrophe. 1879 Lowell *Poet Wks* 375 Yet knows to put an edge upon his speech. *Mod*, He is, not to put too fine an edge upon it, a thoroughpaced scoundrel

†b. Of persons: Ardour, keenness in pursuit of an object, in weaker sense, inclination, liking

1582 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist* II xlii (1591) 78 The Otho mans, laying aside all edge to fight 1605 BACON *Adv. Learning* II 112 He must take heed he shew some sparkles of liberty, spirit, and edge *a*1638 MEDE *Jrp Hayn* XII Wks 752, I have little or no edge to contend with one I think perswaded 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 183, I have so small hope to prevaile with men, because I goe against their edge *Ibid* 390 As for others, their edge is not so much toward them.

†c *To give an edge to, set an edge upon* (a person) to stimulate, incite. *Obs* (Cf EDGE, EGG *vbs.*)

1602 SHAKS *Ham* III i. 27 Giue him a further edge 1609 HOLLAND *Livy* VI xxviii 237 The memorall of that late losse sustained might rather stirre them up and set an edge upon them. 1626 W SCLATER *Ephes* 2 *Thess* (1629) 274 What is wanting to give us an edge to the duty

†3 *fig* Phrases (with direct reference to sense 1), *Back and edge*, adjoining, close by *Fall back, fall edge* 'come what may', in any case. *On edge* (said of *cars, heart, teeth*, also, *to set*): full of eagerness, all agog, ready

1580 T. M *Pref. Versus* [illegible] did set his teeth on edge [illegible] like, to stoie his skilfull bi[illegible] 1595 [illegible] With harts on edg To be aveng'd each on his enimy. 1591 LYLY *Sapho* IV iv, You will set mine eares on edge with sweet words 1641–2 HOTHAM in Rushw *Hist Coll.* III (1721) I 496 Fill back! fall edge! I will go down 1699 B E *Dict Cant Crew* s v, *Fall back fall edge*, or come what will. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII 135 The people who live back and edge.

4 *To set* (*a person's*) *teeth on edge* 'to cause an unpleasant tingling in the teeth' (J). Also *fig* Also (rarely) *Out of edge*, in same sense

It is not quite clear what is the precise notion originally expressed in this phrase The earliest expression was *to edge the teeth* (see EDGE *v* 3), in the passage *Ezek* xviii 2 the Vulgate has *obstupescere* to be benumbed

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xviii 2 And the teeth of sones weren on egge. 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* XVII clxxxii. (1495) 723 A grene grape greueth the rotes and synewes of the teeth wyth colde soo that they make the teeth an egge. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer* xxxi 29 Y^e fathers haue eaten a sower grape, and the childrens teth are set on edge. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xx 576 The same eaten rawe are good against the teeth being set on edge 1585 J HIGINS tr *Junius' Nomenclator* 428 *Dentium stupor*, a bluntness of the teeth, when with eating of sowre things they be out of edge 1596 SHAKS 1 *Hen IV*, III. i 133 That would set my teeth nothing an edge, Nothing so much as mincing Poetrie 1741 MONRO *Anat* (ed. 3) 162 How come they to be set on Edge by Acids. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* iv. (1858) 20 The strong have eaten sour grapes, and the teeth of the weak are set on edge

†5. As rendering of L *acies*· a Line of battle.

b. Keenness of eyesight *Obs*

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam* iv 2 In the Edge in the felde they slewe aboute a foure thousande men. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr Mor.* 61 The wise Contriver hath drawn the pictures and outsides of things softly and amiably unto the natural edge of our eyes.

II Things resembling a cutting edge

* *with regard to sharpness*

6. The crest of a sharply pointed ridge; freq in topographical names, as Swirrel Edge, Striding Edge). (More frequently, however, names of this kind denote escarpments terminating a plateau, and therefore are to be referred to sense 11, *e g* Millstone Edge, Bamford Edge; in Sc *edge* usually denotes merely a ridge, watershed)

*c*1325 *E E Allit P* B. 451 Bot þe hyzest of þe eggez vnhuled wern a lyttel 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII viii 55 The worthy peple Lydiane remane apoune the edge of the Hetruscane hyllis. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot* III 371 At Sowtra ege thair merchis than tha maid

b. A perilous path on a narrow ridge; *fig* a sharp dividing line; a critical position or moment [Sometimes with notion of 1; cf. 'to walk on a razor's edge', Gr. *ἐπὶ ξυροῦ ἀκμῆς*]

1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, I. i 170 You knew he walk'd on an edge More likely to fall in, then to get o're 1667 MILTON *P L* I 276 That voyce heard so oft on the perilous edge Of battel when it rag'd 1718 POPE *Iliad* x. 197 Each Greek Stands on the sharpest edge of death or life

7. The line in which two surfaces of a solid object meet abruptly; *spec.* in Geometry, the line of meeting of two faces of a polyhedron.

1823 H J BROOKE *Introd Crystallogr* 149 Terminal solid angles replaced by two planes, resting on the obtuse edges of the pyramids 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr* 30 The edges formed by the intersections of pairs of adjacent faces

b Skating. (*To cut, do*) *the inside* or *outside edge*. a particular form of fancy skating on the inner *or* outer edge of the skate-iron

1772 JONES *Skating* 22 The inside edge is sometimes required in performing some of the more difficult manœuvres. *Ibid* 37 [The Dutch] travel on the outside edge 1806–7 J BERESFORD *Miseries Hum Life* (1826) III i, Learning to cut the outside edge on skaits that have no edge to cut with 1880 VANDERVELL & WITHAM *Figure Skating* 137 The inside edge backwards may be taken up from the turn on both feet by continuing backwards. *Mod.* Can you do the outside edge?

* * *as contrasted with a broad surface*

8 Of a thin flat object· One of the narrow surfaces showing the 'thickness' or smallest dimension, as distinguished from the broad surfaces. *On edge* (formerly often written *an edge*) resting upon the edge, placed 'edgewise'. † *To plough the soil up on an edge* to plough it into ridges

1677 MOXON *Mech Exerc* (1703) 72 The Board is set an edge with one end in the Bench screw 1708 MORTIMER *Husb.* 50 Harrow it as you plow it up, but then you must speedily plow it up an edge again 1784 DI LORIA *Eng Const* II xvii 276 Ran the edge of his hand with great quickness along his neck. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 14 Fangs of crystal set on edge in his demesne *Mod.* A plate set up on edge The shilling has a milled edge

†b *fig* Phrase, *To get by the edges*. to get (information) indirectly or imperfectly *Obs*

1702 C MATHER *Magn Chr.* II 45 They had got by the Edges a little Intimation of the then Prince of Orange's undertaking.

c. *spec* Of a book: One of the three surfaces left uncovered by the binding, called severally *top, bottom*, and *fore edge*

Mod The top edge of the book is gilt, the others are left white.

9 The rim (of a hollow vessel)

*c*1400 *Beryn* 587 The egge of the panne met with his shyn 1459 *Inv* in *Paston Lett* 335 I 468 Vj bolles with oon coverede of silver, the egges gilt

III. The boundary of a surface

10 The line which forms the boundary of any surface, a border, verge By extension, that portion of the surface of any object, or of a country, district, etc., adjacent to its boundary (Cf BORDER.)

In geographical sense formerly often used where *frontier* or *boundary* would now be preferred

*c*1397 C[illegible] *Astrol* II § 16 And sett þou þere þe degre [illegible] egge of þe label *c*1460 J R[illegible] *Bk.* (1868) 129 Ley þe boust on þe vttur egge of þe table 1494 FABYAN VII cxcvi 202 The abbey of Leof, besyde Hereforde, in the egge of Walys 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek* xl 12 The edge before the chambres was one cubite brode 1588 SHAKS *L L L* IV i. 9 Hereby vpon the edge of yonder Coppice 1606 — *Ant & Cl* II ii 117 From edge to edge A th' world 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort* (1729) 228 Many of their Leaves pinch'd about their Edges 1732 DE FOE *Tour Gt. Brit* (1769) II. 181 Hestre, is a Village on the Roman Watling-street, on the very Edge of Middlesex. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser II vii (1865) 280 All this time sat upon the edge of the deck quite a different character 1833 N ARNOTT *Physics* II 210 The image will be more perfect at its middle than towards its edges 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xxii 238 He drew up his men at the water's edge 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* II 21 The edges of the orbit are comparatively dense and strong

b *fig* of portions of time, seasons, etc.

1638 FEATLY *Transubst* 229 Win the day in the edge of the evening 1782 JOHNSON *Let* 20 Mar in *Boswell*, I made a journey to Staffordshire on the edge of winter 1868 E WAUGH *Sneech-Bant* IV 72 in *Lanc Gloss.* (E D S) We's be back again abeawt th' edge-o'-dark

†c. That which is placed on the border of a garment, etc., = EDGING *Obs*

1502 *Prov Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 68 Blake velvet for an edge and cuffes for the same gowne 1552 HULOET, Edge of a fillet or roll. *Fœnia* 1611 BIBLE *Ex* xxvi 10 Fiftie loopes on the edge of the curtaine

†d *Archit* In first quot rendering L *regula* 'the shank of a Doric triglyph' (LEWIS and SHORT) In second quot. app = FILLET. *Obs*

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* C vj b, The edge which Vitruuius calleth Regula. *Ibid.* D j a, The lowest edge that standeth vppon Plinthus shalbe in height half a part

11 The brink or verge (of a bank or precipice)

*c*1325 *E E. Allit. P.* B. 383 Er vch bobem watr brurd-ful to be bonkez egge 1480 CAXTON *Descr Brit* 3 The edge of the frensh clif shold be the ende of the world yf the ylonde of brytayn ne were not 1827 POLLOK *Course T* v, Toppling upon the perilous edge of Hell 1865 *Reader* 3 June 619/3 In Derbyshire it nests in the rocks and 'Edges,' as the precipices are called

b fig. *On the edge of*: on the point of (doing something).

1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr* IV. v 68 Will you, the Knights Shall to the edge of all extremitie Pursue each other? 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* v 114 He was now on the very edge of losing his office.

IV 12. *attrib.* and *Comb* a locative, as *edge-hummock, -moulding, -plate, -teeth, -way, edge-gilt* adj. b objective, as *edge-cutting*. c. adverbial, as *edge-view* Also edge-coals, coals from an edge-seam, edge-joint (see quot), † edge-leam, -lome [OE *lēoma*], an edge-tool, edge-mill, edge-rail, edge-roll (see quots), edge-seam, a layer or seam of coal that has been tilted into a nearly vertical position, edge-shot *a*, edge-wheel (see quots) Also EDGE-TOOL, -WAYS

1854 MILLER *Sch & Schm* XIV (1860) 153 ''Edge-coals'—those steep seams of the Mid-Lothian Coal-basin 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr* (1858) 91 Do honour to any *edge-gilt vacuity in man's shape 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* xxix (1856) 241 *Edge-hummocks, that is to say, hummocks formed at the margin of floes and afterward cemented there 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, *Edge-joint* (Carpentry), a joint formed by two edges, forming a corner 1781 J HUTTON *Tour Caves* (E D S) *Edgeleams*, sb pl, edge tools 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 161 An *Edgelome, *culter* 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.*, *Edge-mill*, an ore-grinding or oil-mill in which the stones travel on their edges 1762 BORLASE in *Phil Trans* LII 509 All the *edge-mouldings of the canopy were tore to pieces 1879 in *Cassell's Techn. Educ* IV 175/1 All along each bottom side of the body should be plated with iron. The *edge-plate, as this is technically called 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, *Edge-rail* (Railroad) *a* One form of rail road-rail, which bears the rolling stock on its edge *b* A rail placed by the side of the main rail at a switch to prevent the train from running off the track when the direction is changed *Ibid* *Edge-roll*, A brass wheel used hot, in running an edge ornament, on a book cover. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr Hutton The* 236 We obtain the same information from inspecting the *edge-seams 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl* I 269 The strata receive the appellation of edge seams, from their descending, or almost upright position in the earth 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, *Edge-shot*, a board with its edge planed is said to be edge-shot 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II 162 *Edge-teeth dentated 1857 W BINNS *Orthographic Project* III (1862) 22 If the paper be now turned we shall have an *edge-view of the plane on which the lines are drawn. 1880 MRS WHITNEY *Odd or Even* x 83 Trudging along on the opposite *edgeways of the soft brown, deep rutted road 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* 774 *Edge-wheel*, a wheel travelling on its edge in a circular or annular bed.

Edge, dial. var. of ADZE.

Edge (edʒ), *v.*[1] Also 3–4 egge(n, 5 eggyn. [f EDGE *sb.*

The older forms of this word coincide graphically with those of EGG *v*, which is ultimately of identical etymology The forms with *gg* are for convenience treated under EGG, exc where used in senses now peculiar to this word]

1 *trans* To give an edge, impart sharpness, to (a weapon, etc or tool); chiefly in fig. sentences

1297 R GLOUC *Chron* (1810) 274, I-egged yt [the sword] ys in on alf 1609 BP BARLOW *Answ Nameless Cath* 364 Not blunting the sword of Iustice, but rather edging it. 162x–32 LAUD *Serv Serm* (1847) 55 Will God edge the sword upon the common enemy of Christ? 1728 POPE *Odyss.* XV 62 Thy sure divinity shall . edge thy sword to reap the glorious field 1729 YOUNG *Busiris* IV i, One dear embrace, 'twill edge my sword. 1808 J BARLOW *Columb* VI 336 Fame fired their courage, freedom edged their swords

b *transf* and *fig* To give keenness or incisive force to (appetite, wit, endeavours, etc)

1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, III v 38 With spirit of Honor edged More sharper then your Swords, high to the field 1643 T GOODWIN *Child of Light* 39 These doe edge and sharpen the wit 1647 FULLER *Good Th in Worse T* (1841) 156 O that this would edge the endeavours of our generation 1673 *Lady's Call* I ii § 10 16 All the torments there being edged and sharpned by the woful remembrance 1742 R. BLAIR *Grave* 644 Some intervals of abstinence are sought To edge the appetite 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess* 36 The piercing cold of the night-wind edged with sea-salt 1889 R BRIDGES *Nero* II. i. 6/1 But now to hear how she hath edged her practice

†2 To urge on, incite, provoke, encourage (a person); = EGG *v.* (but usu with more direct reference to the sb); also, to stimulate, give activity to (an industry, etc) *Obs.* exc as in b

1575 J HOOKER *Carew* 116 He would edge, procure and cause others to do the like [bestow money] 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron* III 1239/2 He accused the moonks of manie things, and did therewith so edge the king against them. 1623 in *Harl Misc* (Malh) III 141 The Duke edged his soldiers, by declaring unto them the noble works of their ancestors. 1625 BACON *Usury, Ess* (Arb) 545 This will Encourage and edge, Industrious and Profitable Improuements 1648 GAGE *West Ind* XIII (1655) 76 Which edgeth the Spaniards to a constant and continuall war with the Inhabitants

b with *on*. = *egg on* (see EGG *v* 2).

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 613 Cassius . did . edge him [Brutus] on the more, for a private quarrell he had conceived against Cæsar 1609 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII liv 1147 b, It envenomed the enemies and edged them on [*infestiores fecisset*] 1652 H L'ESTRANGE *Americans no Jewes* 61 [Cannibalism is] a national helluonisme Whetted and edged on by Revenge 1725 *New Cant Dict*, To *Edge*, or as 'tis vulgarly call'd, to *Egg* one on 1842 PUSEY *Crisis Eng Ch.* 36 To this they will ever be edged on by those, who are watching to take advantage of our perplexities. 1867 BUSHNELL *Mor Uses Dark Th* 41 To be cornered and pressed and edged on into the best ways and noblest endeavors

†3. To set (the teeth) on edge *Obs.* exc *dial.*

[Cf Flem *eggen de tanden* (Kilian).]

*a*1300 *Cursor M* 796 þair suns tethe are eggeid yitt *c*1440 *Promp Parv* 136 Eggyd, as teethe for sowre frute, *acutus* *a*1555 LATIMER *Serm & Rem* (1845) 347 Lest per adventure we take chalk for cheese, which will edge our teeth, and hinder digestion 1604 T WRIGHT *Passions* vi. 318 That bitter Apple which edged all mens teeth. 1634 HEYWOOD *Maidenh well lost* IV Wks 1874 IV 147 If youle eate grapes vnripe, edge your owne teeth 1865 B BRIERLEY *Irkdale* I 26 It edges my teeth wurr nor a railroad whistle.

†b ? *transf* ? To irritate

*c*1450 LYDG *Min Poems* 115 How shrewly he was egged For to here hys dyrge do, and se hys pet deggyd

4 To furnish with a border or edging, to border, also, to colour or ornament on the edge

1555 EDEN *Decades W Ind* (Arb) 197 One of these is edged with belles *c*1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowl* (1842) 20 Of golde and silver and such trumperie, To welte, to edge, to garde 1629 MILTON *Ode Nativity* 185 From haunted spring and dale Edged with poplar pale 1684 WILDING in *Collect* (Oxf Hist. Soc) I 259 For edging my Hatt, 4*d*. 1728 POPE *Dunc* III 248 Whose sarcenet skirts are edged with gold 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit & Contempl* 133 The glittering fringes which edge the pink 1870 HOOKER *Stud Flora* 202 Matricaria inodora bracts edged with brown

b. Of a range of hills, etc. To form a border or enclosure to; to enclose

1644 EVELYN *Mem* (1857) I 126 On the top of all, runs a balustrade which edges it quite round 1717 BERKELEY in Fraser *Life* (1871) 569 The 2 first miles of this post close along the Dea, being edged on the left by mountains 1725 POPE *Odyss* X 102 A bay there lies, Edg'd round with cliffs. 1886 *Manch Exam.* 2 Jan. 5/3 Except where it is edged by

the border lands of China and Thibet, Burmah is surrounded by British territory

5 *intr.* To move edgeways, to advance (esp obliquely) by repeated almost imperceptible movements Also with advs *aside, away, down, in,* etc Chiefly *Naut* (see quot 1867)

1624 CAPT SMITH *Virginia* IV 128 We descried a ship we edged towards her to see what she was. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram* XIII 60 Be yare at the helme, edge in with him. *a* 1628 F GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 60 Publiquely edging nearer the holy mother Church 1630 J TAYLOR (Water P) *Wks* III 41 The James then edged vp in the winde. 1650 CROMWELL *Let* 4 Sept Causing their right wing of horse to edge down towards the sea 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1727) 72 He observed Frog and old Lewis edging towards one another to whisper 1720 DE FOE *Capt Singleton* XVI (1840) 269 They stood edging in for the shore 1777 COOK *and Voy* III VII. (R.) On edging off from the shore, we soon got out of sounding 1790 BEATSON *Nav & Mil Mem* I 382 Rear-Admiral Knowles kept edging down on the enemy 1832 MARRYAT *N Forster* XII, The admiral edged away with his squadron 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXXIII (1856) 283 The wind edged round a little more to the northward. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch* XV 275 He edged past the table in the back-parlour to the window. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Edge away*, to decline gradually from the course which the ship formerly steered, by sailing larger or more off, or more away from before the wind than she had done before *To edge down*, to approach any object in an oblique direction

fig 1859 *Sat Rev* VIII. 5/1 A disposition, on the part of a youth, to edge into a different station from that in which he was born.

6. *trans.* To move by insensible degrees; to insinuate (something, oneself) *into* a place. With advs.: To force (something) by imperceptible degrees *away, in, off, out.* Also *fig.*

1677 EARL ORRERY *Art of War* 161 During the motion of your advanced Wing, to edge it, by degrees, and insensibly, towards, etc 1690 LOCKE *Educ* Wks 1714 III 67 Edging by Degrees their Chairs forwards. 1704 DAVENANT in Ellis *Orig Lett* II 397 IV 245 If you believe him obstinate advise me of it, for I can edge it [a wager] off 1708 MRS CENTLIVRE *Busie Body* II 1, A Son of One and Twenty, who wants to edge himself into the Estate I 1824 W IRVING *T Trav* I 14 Every one edging his chair a little nearer. 1812 L HUNT in *Examiner* 31 Aug 545/2 An opportunity of edging himself into the paper 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus* VII (1867) 143 Christianity . is seen constantly at work edging away oppressions. 1883 *Manch Exam.* 30 Nov 5/5 The products of the Continent are gradually edging those of England out of the [Turkish] market.

b *To edge in* (a word, etc). to push in, as if with the edge first

1683 D A. *Art Converse* 9 Without giving them so much time as to edge in a word 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XII Concl, Andromache . contrived to edge in a smile

Edge (edʒ), *v* 2 Also 4 **hegge-n.** [OE *eggan* (pa t *egde*), = MDu, Du *eggen*, OHG *ecken* (pa. pple *gi-egit*), MHG. *egen*, mod G (from LG.) *eggen* to harrow :—OTeut **agjan*, whence OE. *egde, egde* = MLG *egede*, MDu *ēghede* (Du *eegd*), OHG. *egida* a harrow. Outside Teut cf L *occa*, Welsh *oged* (—**ocet*), Lith *akeczos* a harrow, *akėti* to harrow The root may possibly be identical with that of EDGE *sb*] To harrow.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss* 1430 *Occabat*, egide 1393 LANGL *P Pl* C VI 19 Canstow Heggen oþer harwen oþer swyn oþer gees dryue 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst Agric.* (1681) 325 *To Edge*, to Harrow. 1726 *Dict Rusticum* (ed 3) To *Edge* . a Country-word for to harrow

Edge-bone, corruption of AITCH-BONE, q v

Edged (edʒd), *ppl a* [f. EDGE *sb* and *v* + -ED] 1 Furnished with a cutting edge; sharpened, trenchant. Also *fig* Cf TWO-EDGED For *edged tool* see EDGE-TOOL.

1591 SHAKS 1 *Hen VI*, III. III 52 O turne thy edged Sword another way *a* 1593 MARLOWE *Dido* IV. 1, With the sharpness of my edged sting *a* 1639 T CAREW *Wks* (1824) 102 Justice hath to the sword of your edg'd eyes His equall balance joyn'd. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc* (1703) 213 Afterwards with edg'd Grooving Tools they cut down the Extuberances 1833 LARDNER *Manuf Metal* II 2 (Cabinet Cycl) Nor are the edged stones . so defectively formed as might be imagined

2 Having an edge or lateral boundary · only with defining prefix, indicative of colour, number, etc

1776 WITHERING *Bot Arrangem* (1796) I 255 Anthers 3-edged. 1884 BLACK *Jud Shakes.* VI, The red-edged leaves *Mod* Black edged note-paper

†3 Having a border (of ornamental work) *Obs.*

1697 *Lond Gaz.* No 3304/4 A Gold Watch having an Edged Case 1722 DE FOE *Col Jack* (1840) 80 An edged hat. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam Dict* I. s v *Clear Starching*, To order the edged heads, when you find they are clapp'd sufficiently, pin it down to the board.

†**E·dgeful,** *a. Obs rare*—[1]. [f. EDGE *sb* + -FUL] Having abundance of edge, keen, cutting

1614 T. WHITE *Martyrd St George* A iij, Hee Against the Empires enemies did set His warlicke brow, and edgefull humor whet.

†**Edge-growth,** corruption of **edgrowth* = EDGROW.

1610 W FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. x. 63 The second is of Mastage, Edge-grouth, Winter-Herbage, etc.

Edgeless (e·dʒles), *a* [f. EDGE *sb.* + -LESS] That has no edge *lit* and *fig.*

1617 COLLINS *Def Bp Ely* II IX 400 His sword, which he carried neither edgeles, nor in vaine. 1661 J. FOUNTAIN *Rewards Virtue* 2 To save her sheers, Which else had sure been edgeless long ago. 1869 RUSKIN *Q of Air* § 143 The dumb and edgeless shore of darkened sand 1884 H. D TRAILL in *Macm Mag* Oct 444/2 As lustreless and edgeless as an old shilling.

†**E·dgeling, -long,** *adv* Also 4 **egge-, eghelynge(s** [f EDGE *sb.* + -LING, as in BACKLING(S *adv* (OE *bæcling*); for the corrupt form *-long* cf *sidelong, headlong*]

a With the edge. b On the edge; edgeways.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 3675 Upcynes eghelynge þay ochene þare aftyre 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A* I IX 24 They scorned them that smote edgelyng 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas Fr Tong, Fraper d'estoc & de taille*, to strike both foyning and edgeling 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II XII. (1632) 330 It is hard, be it flat-long, side-long, or edge-long, but an ingenious wit shal meet with some aire that wil fit his turn. 1611 COTGR, s v *As*, A dye that stands edgeling, so as tis doubtfull what chance it will yeeld

Edger (e·dʒəɹ) [f EDGE *sb* and *v.* + -ER[1].]

1 One who edges or puts an edge on anything.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict*, *Bordador*, an imbroderer, an edger.

†2 Of flowers and leaves (see quot)

1688 R HOLME *Armoury* II 215/1 Edgers are the spring or first ripe Tulipa's 1725 BRADLEY *Fam Dict.*, *Edger*, a plant whose leaves are edged with white or yellow.

3 *Mech.* (See quot)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, *Edger*, a circular saw .. by which the bark [etc] are ripped from slab-boards

Edge-tool, edged tool. In early use, Any implement with a sharp cutting edge, as a knife or sword; now (in lit sense) restricted to industrial tools, and technically denoting chiefly chisels, gouges, planes, etc, also (with defining adj *heavy*) axes, hatchets, etc Also *attrib* (The form *edged tools* is now used only in fig sense)

c 1350 *Will Paleyne* 3755 And 3if any egge tol wol entre in-to his bodi I wol do him to þe deth *c* 1430 LYDG *Bochas* II V (1554) 47 b/2 Leuer I haue, with some edge tole Too slea my selfe, than liue in slaundre and dole 1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw VI*, XXVII, The greatest part of edged Tools, Weapons, and other necessary things having Edges 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc* (1703) 167 An Edge-Tool will cut off all the parts 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II V 108 Nor had they any edged tool 1723 *Lond. Gaz* No 6175/6 Robert Wilkins Edge Tool maker 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr* VI § 8 Edged tools are in general designed to cut 1825 J NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* App 771 To make Edge-tools with cast Steel and Iron. 1886 *Daily News* 18 Oct 5/5 The saw and edge-tool houses are doing moderately well

b 2. *fig* and in proverbial use. esp. in phrase *play* or *jest with edge tools.*

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb) 57 Some say that it is not good iesting with edge toles. 1622 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* V. 1, If you move the duke's patience, 'tis an edge-tool 1767 WESLEY *Jrnl* 4 May, They find it is playing with edged tools 1798 HUTTON *Autobiogr* 27 The man who plays with edge-tools, may, by chance, cut his fingers 1815 SCOTT *Guy M* V, I begin to think I have been rather jesting with edge-tools. 1866 MILL in *Edin Rev* CXXIII. 337 He came to think that the Sokratic cross-examination is a dangerous edge tool

E·dge-ways, -wise, (rarely) **-way.**

1 Of position. With the edge (instead of the broad surface) uppermost, foremost, or turned towards the spectator

1566 in Peacock *Eng Ch. Furniture* (1866) 73 Alter stones 1j—one is broke thother yet standeth edgewaie in the grownd. 1641 BEST *Farm Bks* (1856) 126 They layd them [fir deals] edg-wayes 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr* 160 The Partition Plates must be fix'd edgewise to the great Plate 1723 *Lond Gaz.* No 6156/4 One of his fore Teeth . standing edgeway. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* V. III, I'll stand edgeways 1857 BIRCH *Anc Pottery* (1858) II 303 Curved bricks set edgeways in a thick slip of the material. 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 358 At certain times the rings of Saturn are seen edgeways. 1885 H J STONOR in *Law Times* LXXX. 219/1 The ladder standing edgeways

fig 1664 H MORE *Myst Inq* Apol 538 This Objection is set edge-wise, and seems to stand in a very dangerous posture 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol* (1867) 409 Sometime a scripture will be set so cross or edgeway to their good and comfort

b. Edge to edge.

c 1850 *Rudim Navig* (Weale) 121 Each is composed of .. deals .. bolted together edgewise

2. Of motion With the edge foremost.

1794 VINCE in *Phil Trans* LXXXV 44 When they [the planes] move edge-ways 1828 SCOTT *F M. Perth* II 156 The savage raised the axe and brought it down again edgeways

b. *fig* in *To get a word*, etc *in edgeways*, etc

1777 SHERIDAN *Sch Scand* II. II, All her words appear to slide out edgewise. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser I. (1863) 156 As if it were possible for any of us to slide in a word edgewise 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* III IV 206 At the last [he] pushed in his word Edgewise, as 'twere.

3. On the edge (instead of the broad side)

1791 SMEATON *Edystone L* § 239 The sea acting edgewise upon the joint would exert the same power to lift it up

Edginess (e·dʒines). [f EDGY + -NESS.] The condition of having the outlines too clearly marked; angularity, hardness of outline Also *fig.*

1822 *Blackw Mag* XI 427 It would supply an excellent study for a painter, all edginess is gone 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II 391 To be clear, acute, and definite, without that edginess and inelasticity.

Edging (e·dʒiŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. EDGE *v.* + -ING[1]]

†1. The setting on edge (of the teeth) *Obs*

1382 WYCLIF *Amos* iv. 6 Y 3aue to 3ou eggyng of teeth.

2. The putting of an edge or border to anything. Also *attrib*, as in *edging-lace, -stroke, -tile*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas Fr. Tong, Canetille*, an edging lace 1607 TOPSELL *Fours of Beasts* 446 Very much used for the edging of the best garments 1664 EVELYN tr *Freart's Archit* (R), The edging stroaks, by some called outlines, and contours only. *c* 1850 *Rudim Navig.* (Weale) 116 *Edging of plank*, sawing or hewing it narrower.

b The trimming of the edges (of a lawn or grassplat); also *attrib*, as in *edging-iron, -shears*

1858 GLENNY *Gard Everyd. Bk* 236/1 The edging-iron must be used instead of the shears

3. *concr.* That which forms an edge to anything, a border, fringe, etc sewn on the edge of a garment, a border (of box or other plants) surrounding a flower-bed; and the like

1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort* (1729) 199 Adorn the outward Verge with an Edging of Pink, Limon Thyme, etc *a* 1700 DRYDEN (T), The garland which I border'd with a rosy edging round 1699 GARTH *Dispens* IV (1706) 66 The Clouds aloft with golden Edgings glow 1741 *Compl Fam-Piece* II III 366 After Rain, clip your Edgings of Box 1807 CRABBE *Library* 148 The dull red edging of the well fill'd page. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* XVI. 302 The old road marked by its bold edging of stones.

b. A trimming on a seam.

1664 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Feb, A close bodied coat, with a gold edgeing in each seam 1717 ADDISON *Ovid's Met* II. (R) To show The golden edging on the seam below.

4. Lace made to be sewn on to the edge of some article of dress Shorter form of *edging-lace.*

1558 *Richmond Wills* (1853) 127 Vj yeards of edgine xx*d.* 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No 5438/4 Two Quarter Boxes of Lace and Edgings. 1750 MRS DELANY *Life & Corr* (1861) II. 555, I have got your harp shell, and will send it you, and the Elizabeth edging 1851 MAYHEW *Lond Labour* I 387 'Edgings', or the several kinds of cheap lace used for the bordering of caps and other female requirements.

5 The action of moving by insensible degrees; *attrib*, as in *edging movement*

1879 A FORBES *Daily News* 16 Apr 3/2 A kind of side-long edging movement

Edging (e·dʒiŋ). *ppl a* [f. EDGE *v.* + -ING[2].] That moves by imperceptible degrees. Hence **E·dgingly** *adv.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II 220 The new-made beau awkwardly followed, but more edgingly.

E·dgrew, -grow. *Obs* exc *dial.* Also 9 *dial.* **etgro.** [f ED- + stem of OE. *grów-an*, cf OE. *edgrówung*, Ælfric *Gloss* in Wr-Wulcker 149] The aftergrowth of grass; aftermath, eddish

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 135 Edgrow, greese [*K*, etc. edgraw, herbe, *H P.* growe, greese], *bigermen, regermen* 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* III. 72/2 Edgrewe is the Grass left growing after Mowing, some term it the Latter grass, or latter growing. 1726 *Dict Rusticum* (ed. 3), *Edgrew*, some term it Latter-grass or Latter-math 1875 *Lanc. Gloss* (E D S) s v., So mitch for t'gress and soa mitch for t'etgro.

Edgy (e·dʒi), *a.* [f EDGE *sb* + -Y.]

1. Having an edge or edges; sharp, cutting

1775 C DAVY *Bourrit's Glac Savoy* (1776) 99 Constantly walking over broken rocks, either ragged, or cleft, or edgy 1820 L HUNT *Indicator* No 15 (1822) I 118 Lastly, think of the razor itself how cold, how edgy, how hard! 1849 RUSKIN *Sev Lamps* III § 11 75 Binding the dusty remnants and edgy splinters into springing vaults.

2 Of a painting Having the outlines too hard

1825 *Blackw Mag.* XVII. 438 There were two Holbeins, flat, shadowless, edgy compositions 1868 *Illust Lond News* II Apr. 362 Less edgy and more softly sweet in colour than previous works.

3. *fig.* Full of edge or keenness, eager. *dial.*

1858 A. B EVANS *Leicestersh. Wds*, *Edgy*, eager. 'He's very edgy to go there' also 'pert' and 'forward'.

Edha·lde, var ATHOLD, *v Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 149 Edhalde þet brihte ikunde; þet god hauеð in ow ibroht of saule and of likame.

Edi, var of EADI *a. Obs.*

Edibi·latory, *a.* [badly f. *edibilis* EDIBLE, after adjs in *-atory*; see -ORY.] Relating to edibles or eating

1828 LYTTON *Pelham* I 216 Edibilatory Epicurism holds the key to all morality.

Edibility (edibi·liti) [f next; see -ITY] The quality of being edible, capability of being eaten

1849 *Fraser's Mag* XL 130 To convert, so far as edibility . is concerned, an old fowl into a young capon.

Edible (e·dib'l), *a* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *edibilis*, f. *ed-ĕre* to eat.]

A *adj.* Eatable, fit to be eaten

1611 COTGR, *Ouë*, the paunch, and intralls of edible creatures 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The head is edible of the cow, calfe, etc. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim Biog.* (1813) II 395 The edible frog. 1837 M DONOVAN *Dom Econ.* II 219 The Edible Snail or *Helix pomatia.* 1884 J COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 104 Everything edible was bought up

B *sb* An eatable substance, an article of food (chiefly in *pl*)

1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim & Min* Introd, Birds, fishes, and other edibles. 1670 G H *Hist. Cardinals* II 1 114 Impositions upon Edibles. 1859 SALA *Tw round Clock* (1861) 357 The delightful hampers of edibles and drinkables 1864 *Daily Tel.* 23 Dec, What will be the effect of the introduction of this new edible?

Hence **Edibleness**; = EDIBILITY.

1772 in SCOTT *Bailey's Dict* 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts

Edict (ī·dikt) Also 3 **edit,** 5 **edycte,** 6 *Sc* **edik** [ad L *edictum* (the earliest form a OFr.

edit), f *ēdīcĕre*, f. *ē* out + *dīcĕre* to say. In 16th and 17th c accented on the last syllable]

1. That which is proclaimed by authority as a rule of action; an order issued by a sovereign to his subjects; an ordinance or proclamation having the force of law; *esp.* the edicts of the Roman prætors, and subsequently of the emperors, and of the French monarchs *Edict of Nantes*, an edict issued by Henry IV of France, granting toleration to the Protestants; revoked by Louis XIV.

1297 R Glouc. (Rolls) 11966 Þe edit ywis, þat was þe ban of kenigwurþe 1483 Caxton *Cato* A iij, He dyd doo make an edycte or decree 1535 Stewart *Cron Scot* II 12 With ane consent [they] contempnit that edik. 1541 Elyot *Image Gov* 114 The Creditours to be compelled by an Edict of your maiestee, to holde them content with repaiement of the summe . of the thyng that they lende 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxvi 147 The Edicts of Prætors, and of the Ædiles 1683 *Brit Speculum* 60 Monarchs at first governed by immediate Edicts. 1711 Steele *Spect* No 97 ¶ 4 By Our Royal Resolutions declared in this Edict as follow. 1752 Johnson *Rambl.* No 204 ¶ 9 He therefore fixed upon the gate of the palace an edict. 1845 Graves *Rom Law* in *Encycl Metrop* 777/1 Constitutions of Justinian, improperly called edicts 1875 Poste *Gaius* I (ed 2) 34 Edicts were legislative ordinances issued by the emperor and were analogous to the edicts of the prætors and ediles.

fig. 1590 Shaks *Mids. N* I i. 152 If then true Louers haue beene euer crost, It stands as an edict in destinie 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol* v lxvii, The generall Edicts of nature 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 68 Law, Now styled God's, now Nature's edict?

2 *Sc.* 'The name of a writ whereby all concerned were called by proclamation at the market cross or church-door, to appear for their interest in some cause. . . The term is used in ecclesiastical law for certain notices made to a congregation from the pulpit' (Barclay *Digest Laws Scotl* s v)

1876 Grant *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II vi 214 In 1636 the Council of Aberdeen ordain a public edict to be served at both the Kirk doors and at the College gate.

† **Edi·ct,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. OF. *édicter*.] *trans.* To publish (a law), to decree

1652 Gaule *Magastrom* 362 Some of them [Lycurgus' laws] were such that old wives and slaves might easily have both predicted and edicted

Edictal (ɪdi·ktăl), *a* [ad late L. *ēdictālis*.] a. Of or pertaining to an edict or edicts; consisting of edicts b In Scotch Law: That is done by means of an 'edict' or public proclamation *Edictal citation* · a citation (formerly) made by public announcement in cases where personal citation was impossible, *e.g* when the person cited was resident outside the kingdom. The term is still retained, though the procedure which it strictly denotes is no longer used · see quot. 1880.

1814 Scott in *Lockhart* (1839) IV 215 All edictal citations are made at Scalloway. 1854 *Blackw Mag.* LXXVI. 565 That reservoir of equity, the prætorian or edictal law of Rome. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict* c 100 § 95 The Lord Ordinary shall also appoint edictal intimation thereof to be made by publication in the record of edictal citations 1875 Poste *Gaius* III (ed. 2) 327 Patrona mother of two children had . the edictal rights of patronus 1880 Barclay *Digest Law Scotl.* (ed. 4) 334 Edictal Citations or Intimations In the case of foreigners, these were formerly given at the market cross of Edinburgh, and pier and shore of Leith. This is now more judiciously done by leaving the copies at the Office of Edictal Citations

Hence **Edi·ctally** *adv*, in an edictal manner; by public proclamation.

1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* cl. § 30 Publication has been made edictally in Edinburgh 1887 *Scotsman* 31 Jan 10/2 On 19th November she charged him edictally to make payment.

† **Edi·ction.** *Obs.* Also 5 edicioun. [ad. L. *ēdictiōn-em*, f as Edict.] Edict, command

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* lxxxix. 1, To Bedes dayes yᵉ Scottes . obeyed his ediccion 1581 Marbeck *Bk. Notes* 231 In the former ediction of the Councell

† **E·difi·able.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Edify + -able, in trans. sense: see -able.] Fitted to edify; edifying, profitable.

1612 T. Taylor *Comm Titus* iii 2 And with these all opportunitie of good and edifiable speach persheth

† **Edi·ficant,** *a Obs.* [ad L *ædificant-em*, pr. pple. of *ædificāre* to build.] Edifying.

1642 Bp. of Durham *Presentm. Schismatic* 11 The Apostle hath prescribed rules for regulating the Ceremonies of the Church, one whereof is Edification, and what is edificant, the same as also significant. 1655 T. Dugard *Verses on Gataker* 73 Edificant It [his pen] also was, like those blessed builders, who Stood on their guard, and stoutly builded too.

† **Edi·ficate,** *a. Obs* [ad. L. *ædificātus*, pa. pple. of *ædificāre* to build] Built up, constructed, instituted, arranged

c 1470 Harding *Chron* xxxiii. iii, There were in his tyme ouer all, With other so afore edificate, Xviij flamynes. 1530 Lyndesay *Test Papyngo* 110 The erth be Nature so edificate With holsum herbis *a* 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* II. 582 That proper place sa weill edificate.

So **Edi·ficate** *v. rare*⁻⁰ *trans.*

1623 Cockeram II, To *Build*, Fabricate, Edificate

Edification (e dĭfĭkē·ʃən). [ad. L. *ædificātiōn-em*, f. *ædificāre* to build, Edify]

1. Building *rare* in mod use.

1549 W. Thomas *Hist Ital.* 10 b About 700 yeres after the edificacion of Rome 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 111 The castle. is not onely of situation the strongest I have seene, but also of edification. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I iii. ii 27 Cadmus . is said to have written 4 Books, touching the Edification of his own Citie 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr* I 80 The Edification whereof would be best promoted by attributing to those Workmen neither more nor less than their Due. 1721-33 Strype *Eccl Mem* II I ii ii 261 Officers to make all manner of provision for the edification of the said fortresses 1805 *Ann Rev.* III 236 The exhibition of games, the edification of palaces 1859 Jephson *Brittany* xviii 293 Church-edification is everywhere the order of the day.

† b *concr* A building *Obs*

1432-50 tr *Higden* (1865) I. 405 To make edificacions in cites 1584 R Scot *Discov. Witches* xv ii 320 He throweth down also the enimies edifications 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* and in mod Dicts, not in Bailey, Johnson, or Ash

c *fig* Building up of character, etc.

1856 Ruskin *Mod Paint.* IV v App. iii, The whole period of youth is one essentially of formation, edification, instruction 1870 Swinburne *Ess & Stud* (1875) 165 The religious idea, as opposed to Philistine demolition or to Philistine edification

2 *fig.* In religious use, after Gr *οἰκοδομή* in 1 *Cor.* xiv: The building up the church, of the soul, in faith and holiness; the imparting of moral and spiritual stability and strength by suitable instruction and exhortation

1382 Wyclif *Rom* xiv 19 And kepe we tho thingis to gidere that ben of edificacioun, that is, to bylde soulis to heuene *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* lxiv. 276 (Harl MS) Noble and profitable wordis, to edificacion of þe peple 1548 Latimer *Serm. Ploughers* 1 67 Deuilish ploughing, the which worketh to haue things in Latin, and letteth the fruitful edification 1611 Bible 2 *Cor* x. 8. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* III xxxvii. 236 To the edification of God's people 1710 Norris *Chr. Prud.* v 202 To build up men in Faith and Holiness of Life, that which we properly mean by Edification *a* 1876 J. H Newman *Hist. St* II iv xi 417 In providing for the religious necessities of posterity, they were directly serving their own edification

b. Mental or moral improvement, intellectual profit; instruction. (Now often *ironical*)

1660 W. Secker *Nonsuch Prof* Pref. 16 The design of this Peece is not the ostentation of the Author, but the edification of the Reader 1691 T H[ale] *Acc New Invent* p. lxxvii, For the Edification of the Citizens of our Metropolis in Loyalty. 1772 Priestley *Inst Relig.* (1782) II. 199 Promote mutual edification by every proper means 1777 Sheridan *Sch Scand* v. ii, It certainly is edification to hear him talk 1826 Scott *Woodst* iii, Where was the edification of all this? 1857 De Quincey *Whiggism* Wks VI 39 That he might distribute his edification in equal proportions 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) III 206 Kindly answer, for the edification of the company and myself

† **Edi·ficative,** *a ? Obs* [f L. *ædificāt-* ppl stem of *ædificāre* + -ive] Edifying; adapted to promote spiritual improvement

c 1410 Lovl *Bonavent Mirr* xxxviii. 78 (Gibbs MS) Gostly comforte of hem by hys edyfycatyf [W de W. 1530 edificacyon] and holy wordes. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) I. xxvi. 24 a/1 His worde was edyfycatyff that they whom he endoctryned put in effecte all his doctryne. 1530 R. Whitford *Worke for Household* (1533) A, So that . it sholde be edificatyve and profitable 1634-46 Row *Hist Kirk* (1842) 328 Whilk exercises proved verie edificative to those who were partakers of them.

Hence † **E·dificatively** *adv*, in an edifying manner.

?*c* 1530 (*title*) The Dialogues of Creatures moralysed, applyably and edificatyfly to euery mery and iocunde Mater

Edificatory (e dĭfĭkētŏrɪ). [ad L *ædificātōrius*; see prec and -ory] Intended or suited for purposes of religious edification

1649 Bp Hall *Cases Consc.* x (R.) An exercise so beneficially edificatory to the church of God 1678 *Lively Oracles* viii § 31. 316 Some parts of it are not so edificatory to us 1882-3 Schaff *Relig Encycl* II 1613 The edificatory character of Neander's history

Edifice (e dĭfis). Also 6-8 edifice, 7 edifyce [a F. *édifice*, ad. L *ædificium*, f *ædis* temple, house + *-ficium* making]

1. A building, usually a large and stately building, as a church, palace, temple, or fortress; a fabric, structure.

c 1386 Chaucer *Melib* ¶ 367 Castelles and othere manere edifices 1475 Caxton *Jason* (1477) 71 And with this they shal ordeyn solempne edifices and houses for the cite 1538 Leland *Itin.* IV. 72 The ædifices of the Abbey have beene made by many men in continuance. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II ii. 225, I haue lost my edifice, by mistaking the place, where I erected it. 1605 Harrington *View State Irel.* (1880), Hee cold not preach to edifye the Church, yet hee will bee famows to all posterytye for edifyces in the Church 1621 Burton *Anat Mel* II ii iv (1651) 270 The inner roomes of a fair-built and sumptuous ædifice 1711 *Dissenting Teachers Addr. agst. Bill for* 50 *new Churches* 10 Shall this be done for a few ungodly steepled Ædifices? 1796 H. Hunter tr *St Pierre's Stud Nat* (1799) I. 128 For you will see under water the ruins of many edifices 1849 Freeman *Archit* 14 A moist and a dry climate require different kinds of edifices

b. *transf* and *fig.*

1711 Addison *Spect.* No 98 ¶ 1, I am not for adding to the beautiful Edifices of Nature 1845 S Austin *Ranke's Hist Ref.* II 485 The edifice of a new church must have been raised on a purely democratical basis. 1868 M Pattison *Academ. Org* § 5 223 Upon the integrity and judgment of these Quinqueviri will depend really the whole edifice of the University. 1878 Morley *Carlyle, Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. 197 The corner-stone of Comte's edifice.

† 2 a. The action or process of building or construction. b. Style of building, architecture.

1580 North *Plutarch* 394 The Arsenall and Armory .. being of a strange and wonderfull edifice. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 2 How Princes and Magistrates have proceeded in their Edifices

Edificial (edĭfi ʃăl), *a. rare* [ad late L. *ædificiālis*, f *ædificium*, see prec. and -al.]

a Of or pertaining to building, architectural.

b That is of the nature of an edifice.

1658 Sir T Browne *Gard Cyrus* 63 The edificial Palaces of Bees and Monarchical spirits 1794 *Hist Rvers Gt Brit* I 232 (R) Mansions without any striking edificial attraction 1830 Galt *Lawrie T* VI II (1849) 255 Long surpassed by many other edificial structures

E·difier. *rare* [f next + -ier 1] a A builder.

b One who edifies in a religious sense

1460 Capgrave *Chron* 21 Certeyn strong men and rich . edifieres of citees 1678 Butler *Hud* (R.) They scorn their edifiers to own who taught them all their sprinkling lessons.

Edify (e dĭfəɪ), *v* Also 4 ede-, edifien, 4-7 edifie, 4-6 ede-, edy(f)fy, edifye, 6 ædefie, 6-7 ædify [a F. *édifie-r*, ad L. *ædificā-re*, f. *ædes*, *ædis* dwelling + *-ficāre* to make; see -fy]

1 *trans* To build; to construct (a dwelling, edifice) of the usual building materials. *rare* in mod use

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* I 19 Þat edified be þe waghes of Ierusalem 1393 Langl *P Pl* C xxi. 42 To for-don hit on a day, and in þre dayes after Edefien hit efte newe 1462 J Paston in *Lett* 461 II. 113 A plase late be the seid Sir John edified at Caster *c* 1534 tr *Pol Verg Eng. Hist* (1846) I. x. 46 He did ædefie a gate on the bancke of the river Thames 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 117 To take timber to edifie the house againe. 1704 Hearne *Duct Hist.* (ed 3) I 187 Babylon was largely edified by the Assyrian Monarchs 1851 Longf *Gold Leg* II 118 The names of all who had died in the convent since it was edified.

† b *absol*

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 276 b/2 Lo this man began to edifie, but for his foundement is bad, to the ende may he it nat bring *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb* I 364 The see gravel is lattest for to drie, And lattest may thou therwith edifie 1531 Elyot *Gov* I viii, A man, whiche intendeth to edifie. 1655 L'Estrangl *Chas. I*, 124 To edifie at pleasure upon the Convent Garden.

† c. To furnish with buildings

c 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I 199 Apulia is a coste of the see of Ytaly .. byldede and edifiede firste by Grekes. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* III i. 14 Through countries waste, and eke well edifyde.

† 2. To construct, set up, irrespective of the object, or kind of materials *Obs* or *arch.*

1460 Capgrave *Chron* 21 The puple edified ymages to her liknes. 1546 Langley *Pol Verg. De Invent.* III v 70 Some beganne to edify cotages of boughes of trees 1591 Spenser *Virg. Gnat* 661 And thereupon did raise full busily A little mount, of greene turfis edifide 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig Med* (1682) 51 She was edified out of the Rib of Adam 1850 Neale *Med Hymns* 155 The brazen sea That Solomon had edified

† b. To work up or fashion (materials) *into* a building or structure Cf Build 5 *Obs*

1382 Wyclif *Gen* II 22 And the Lord God edified the rib, the whiche he toke of Adam, into a woman.

† c *fig* To build up, establish, organize (a system, institution, or law, a moral quality, etc.), to establish or strengthen (a person).

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxvii[1] 7[5] Þou sall distroy þaim & noght edifye þaim. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* IV vi. 140 Þere þat uertues han edified þe bodie of þe holy man 1425 *Ord Whittington's Almshouse* in Entick *London* (1766) IV. 354 Inforcing himself to edifie and nourish charity . among his felawes 1461-83 *Ord R Househ* 61 The Clerkys of Greneclothe to helpe kepe in course the Statutes .. edyfyed before-tyme 1534 Whittynton *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 34 Solon fyrste edifyed the schole called Areopagus in Athenes 1704 Swift *T. Tub* I (1710) 28 To edify a name and reputation 1781 Gibbon *Decl & F.* III. xlix 95 He secretly edified the throne of his successors

† d To frame a notion; 'make out', imagine

1645 Milton *Tetrach* Wks. 1738 I 238, I cannot edify how, or by what rule of proportion that man's virtue calculates.

† e *intr* To take form, grow; also *fig.* to prosper, achieve success. Cf 4. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Cov Myst* 252 Mannys sowle in blys now xal edyfy

1622 Bacon *Henry VII*, 160 Perkins Proclamation did little edifie with the people of England 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud Ep* 147 It [the seed] then beginneth to edifie in chiefe *a* 1662 Heylin *Laud* I 142 But all this did not edifie with the House of Commons.

3. *trans.* In religious use: To build up (the church, the soul) in faith and holiness; to benefit spiritually; to strengthen, support Also *absol*

In early use sometimes with distinct allusion to sense 1, rarely in bad sense as in quot 1440

1340 *Ayenb* 197 Þe uela3rede of poure men, þet byeþ poure uor God hise mo3e wel edefie be uorbisnes *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks.* III 354 Petre and Poul token power of Crist . but for to edifie þe Chirche. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xvi 58 (Add MS) All that is done agayn conscience edefieth to helle 1521 More *Heresyes* I Wks (1557) 108/2 In whose deuout sermons the people were greatly edified. 1542 Brinklow *Compl* xxiv (1874) 62 Thei were edifyed to walke in the amendment of lyfe. 1604 Drayton *Owle* 908 To edifie the conscience that is weake 1719 Swift *To Yng. Clergym.* Wks. 1755 II ii 9 A plain convincing reason . will edify a thousand times more than the art of wetting the handkerchiefs of a whole congregation. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F* xxi, The complaints and mutual accusations which assailed the throne of Constantine were ill adapted to edify an imperfect proselyte 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq* I App 751 He was much edified by the king's prayers and almsdeeds.

b. To inform, instruct, to improve in a moral sense; sometimes *ironical*.

1534 Ld Berners *Gold Bk M Aurel* (1546) G v b, His sayynges thus ended, the Senate was greatly edified therwith 1601 Shaks *Twel N* v 1. 298 Looke then to be well edified when the Foole deliuers the Madman 1606 — *Tr & Cr* v iii 112 My loue with words and errors still she feedes But edifies another with her deedes 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* I. 3, I shall endeavour to edifie my Reader in the Virtues proper to these Purposes 1845 B'ness Bunsen in Hare *Life* (1879) II iii 84, I have been much edified by seeing how your father and sister take the privation.

†**4.** *intr.* To profit in a spiritual sense. *Obs*

1636 W Sampson *Vow Breaker* I ij, Is there any man here desires to edyfie? I am in the humour of converting 1657 J Goodwin *Triers Tried* 6 A Minister, whom they can cordially affect, or by whom they can edifie *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp Williams* I (1692) 188 And few will captivate their understanding to edify by a sacrilegious reformer.

†**b.** To gain instruction generally *Obs.*

1610 B. Jonson *Alch* III 1, I haue not edified more truely, by man since the beautifull light first shone on me 1675 Wycherley *Country Wife* v (1735) 104, I edify so much by example, I will never be one [a husband] *a* 1726 Vanbr. & Cib *Prov Husb.* I 1, This is like to be a warm Debate! I shall edify. 1800 T. Jefferson *Writ* (1859) IV 311 The great mass of our nation will edify and thank you

†**E dify,** *sb Obs* Erroneous form of Edifice.

1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind* III (Arb) 153 The houses & other edifyes of this prouynce 1555 — *Moscouia & Cathay* 279 The rouffes of whose edefies are gylted & embowed

E difying, *vbl. sb* [f. Edify *v.* + -ing 1.]

†1. The action or process of building; also *concr* a building. *Obs*

1432–50 tr *Higden* (1865) I 411 At Brehenoc is a water where a man may see in clere tymes meruellous edifienges 1513 *Test Ebor* v (Surtees) 49 To the edifying of a portche to the church of Est Drayton xxs 1517 Torkington *Pilgr.* (1884) 32 Ther [the Sarrazins'] edifying wold not stonde in no wyse 1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt Parall* 13 The foundation, the edifying, and the endowment [of a church]

2. Spiritual instruction and improvement.

1509 Fisher *Fun Serm. Marg. C'tess Richmond* (1708) 10 To the edifyinge of other, by the example of her. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen VIII*, 1, Al maner of persons may reade the bible for their owne edifieng 1611 Bible *Pref.* 5 For the edifying of the vnlearned 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr* (1709) IV. 542 My End is Godly Edifying

E·difying, *ppl. a* [f as prec. + -ing 2]

†1 That builds. *Obs*

1662 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II 499 One demolishing hammer can undo more in a day than ten edifying axes can advance in a month

2. Tending to produce moral and spiritual improvement; instructive In mod use often *ironical*.

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 1 b, What so euer ye fynde therin, good and edifyenge, gyue laude and prayse ynge to god therfore 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* iv xlv 361 Their Conversation might be Edifying to others 1767 Fordyce *Serm Yng Wom* I v 186 How edifying to the soul is this generous sensibility! 1813 Syd Smith *Wks.* (1867) I. 224 The humiliating and disgusting, but at the same time most edifying spectacle 1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 41 Voltaire's spirit may be little edifying to us

Hence **E·difyingly** *adv.*, in an instructive or improving manner; in mod. use often *ironical*.

1662 Sparrow tr *Behme's Theosoph. Lett* 3 He might thereby edifyingly quicken himself in a Christian brotherly Union. 1702 Echard *Eccl. Hist* (1710) 305 Not so well or edifyingly instructed 1876 *Contemp Rev* XXVII 969 The sermon was edifyingly platitudinarian.

Edile, variant of Ædile.

1820 Mair *Tyro's Dict* (ed 10) 2 *Aedilis*, an edile or officer who took care of the repair of temples and other buildings

Ediness, var. of Eadiness, *Obs*, s v Eadi.

Edingtonite (e dɪŋtǫnəit). *Min.* [f the surname *Edington* (see quot 1825) + -ite] A greyish white translucent mineral, consisting chiefly of the silicates of alumina, baryta, etc

1825 Haidinger in *Edin Jrnl Sci* III 317 It is in compliment to that gentleman [Mr. Edington, in whose collection Haidinger first saw the mineral] that the name of Edingtonite is here proposed. 1868 Dana *Min* 417 Edingtonite occurs in the Kilpatrick Hills, near Glasgow, Scotland, associated with harmotome, another baryta mineral

†**Edipol.** *Obs. rare* [miswritten for L. *edepol* by Pollux. (Erroneously connected with *ædis* temple)] Any common asseveration

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr-Wulcker 579 *Edepol*, by the house of edepol. 1600 Dekker *Gentle Craft* Wks 1873 I 14 Away with your pishery pashery, your pols and your edipolls.

Edit (e dit), *v.* [(1) f. L *ēdit-us*, pa. pple. of *ēdĕre* to put forth, f. *ē* out + *dăre* to put, give; (2) back-formation from Editor.]

†1 To publish, give to the world (a literary work by an earlier author, previously existing in MS.). Chiefly in pa. pple, after L. *ēditus*. *Obs.*

1792 Enfield tr *Brucker's Hist Philos* II 367 [Abelard] wrote many philosophical treatises which have never been edited.

2. **a** To prepare an edition of (a literary work or works by an earlier author); so with the name of the author as obj, *e.g.* 'to edit Horace, Shakspere', etc **b.** To prepare, set in order for publication (literary material which is wholly or in part the work of others). Sometimes euphemistically for: To garble, 'cook' (*e.g.* a war-correspondent's dispatch, etc.). **c** To be or act as the Editor of (a newspaper or other periodical).

1793 V. Knox *Lett to Yng Nobleman* (R), Read the few orations of Demosthenes, which Monteney has edited 1835 Dickens *Lett* (1880) I 3 To write and edit a new publication 1880 E Whitl *Cert Relig* 72 The progress of science and art in editing from ancient manuscripts 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar 647/2 It has not been guilty of the .. folly of attempting to 'edit' the news

Hence **E dited** *ppl a*

Mod A carefully edited work

Editing (e ditiŋ). [f Edit *v* + -ing 1.] The action of the vb Edit.

1885 *Athenæum* 15 Aug 198/1 The 'Letters' have had the advantage of careful editing

Edition (ɨdi ʃən) [a F *édition*, ad L *ēditiōn-em*, f. *ēdĕre* to put forth, publish; see Edit]

†**1.** The action of putting forth, or making public; publication *Obs.*

1551 Recorde *Pathw Knowl* Ep to King, Desiring your grace not so muche to beholde the simplenes of the woorke . as to fauour the edition thereof 1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 111 Touching ye proclamation or first edition of the ten Commaundements. 1611 Speed *Hist Gt Brit* IX xix (1632) 929 The said pretensed marriage was made . without edition of banes 1659 A Loveday in *R. Loveday's Lett* To Rdr, So tender was I of his honour in edition of his labours 1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) Pref, God never saw it necessary to correct and amend any thing in this great Volume of the Creation, since the first edition thereof

†**2** The action of producing, or bringing into existence, hence, birth, creation (of orders of knighthood, etc.), extraction, origin *Obs*

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec* (1632) 147 The great States of Italy are loth to have their Pope of a Spanish edition 1607 Chapman *Bussy D'Amb* Plays 1873 II 17 The Duke mistakes him (on my life) for some knight of the new edition 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 332 The Birth we define to be an Edition or bringing into the world of an infant 1656 Earl Monm *Advt fr. Parnass* 211 Barons of late edition. 1677 Hale *Print Orig Man* II iv 151 Consequently the World is of a far later Edition than Eternity

†**b** Kind, species, fashion, 'stamp'. *Obs*

a 1625 Fletcher *Nice Val* I 1, It kisses the forefinger still: which is the last edition 1632 Brome *North Lasse* II iv Wks 1873 III 33 A large window, one of the last Edition 1640 J. Ley *Patterne of Prelat* 155 The Saints of the old edition 1646 H Lawrence *Communion with Angels* 93 His condition, his spirit and his worke were all of a lowe and humble edition

3. *concr.* **a.** One of the differing forms in which a literary work (or a collection of works) is published, either by the author himself, or by subsequent editors **b** An impression, or issue in print, of a book, pamphlet, etc, the whole number of copies printed from the same set of types and issued at the same time.

In the case of printed works the meanings **a** and **b** are often coincident; but an 'edition' (sense **a**) of a classic or the like, with a corrected text and critical or illustrative matter, being in a sense an independent work, may go through several 'editions' (sense **b**) It is awkward to speak of, *e g* 'the second edition of Campbell's edition of Plato's *Theætetus*'; but existing usage affords no satisfactory substitute for this inconvenient mode of expression To say 'the second impression' would now imply an unaltered reprint The word is sometimes used in a narrower sense than that of the definition of **b** thus a 'large paper edition' may be printed from the same type as, and issued simultaneously with, an 'edition' on small paper, but it is also usual to say 'too copies of this edition are on large paper'

[1555 Robinson tr *More's Utop* (ed. 2) A iij b, I haue now in this seconde edition taken about it such paines] 1570 Foxe *A. & M* (ed 2) 1885 Although sufficient relation be made before in our former edition to be seene, pag 1277. 1607 Sir W Vaughan *Directions for Health* (title page), The third Edition 1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 104 Their severall Editions so chopped and changed 1662 Stillingfl *Orig Sacr.* I. vi § 1 He might make use of the Edition of Causinus 1703 De Foe *True-born Eng.* Expl. Pref, I have mended some faults in this Edition. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No 470 P 1 Upon examining the new Edition of a Classick Author 1782 Priestley *Corrupt Chr* I Pref 21 There are different editions of many of the authors I have quoted 1807 M Baillie *Morb Anat* Pref 22 In preparing this Third Edition for the press 1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit* I I. iv § 63 Above 60 editions of the Orlando Furioso were published in the 16th century. 1845 Stephen *Laws Eng.* I 185 [King John's] charter was finally altered, in its last edition, by Henry the third *Mod.* The latest edition of this evening's paper.

b *fig.*

1828 Steuart *Planter's G* 51 Boutcher had another plan . for removing Trees it is a better edition of Lord Fitzharding's system 1856 in *Century Mag* (1887) May 95/2 We cannot hazard a second edition of imbecility

†**Edi·tion,** *v. Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [f the sb.] *trans.* To make an edition of; to issue, publish

1716 M. Davies *Athen Brit* III 4 The Jesuit Petavius's Chronological Tables were edition'd

Hence †**Edi·tioner.** *Obs rare* = Editor.

a 1646 J G[regory] *Maps & Charts, Posth* (1650) 321 That necessarie Guide, added to a little, but not much augmented, by the late Editioner. 1658 W. Burton *Itin Anton.* 18 You have there Βουβουίαν, which the dexterity of the Editioner, or Interpreter hath turned into Βορβουίαν.

Editor (e ditəɹ). [a. L. *ēditor*: see Edit, Edition.] One who edits.

†**1** The publisher of a book (cf. Fr. *éditeur*).

1649 Bp Hall *Cases Consc.* I v. (1650) 33 Otherwise some Interloper may perhaps underhand fall upon the work at a lower rate, and undoe the first editor.

2. One who prepares the literary work of another person, or number of persons for publication, by selecting, revising, and arranging the material; also, one who prepares an edition of any literary work.

1712 Addison *Spect* No. 470 P 1 When a different Reading gives us a new Elegance in an Author, the Editor does very well in taking Notice of it. 1725 Pope *Notes on Shaks.* (J), This nonsense got into all the editions by a mistake of the stage editors 1748 Anson *Voy.* Introd., The Editors of a new variation-chart have . been misled by an erroneous analogy 1831 J Davies *Manual Nat Med* Introd, The Editor conceives that the plan laid down here is, etc 1863 Burton *Bk Hunter* 302 The editors of club books are not mere dreary drudges

3 *esp* One who conducts a newspaper or periodical publication.

1803 G Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 111 The Editor of the *True Briton* 1823 Cobbett *Rur Rides* 146 This blunder-headed editor of *Bell's Messenger*. 1874 Morley *Compromise* (1886) 248 The editor of the daily newspaper.

4 *Antiq* [L *editor ludorum*] The exhibitor (of Roman public games).

1880 L Wallace *Ben-hur* v x (1884) 283, I have here the notice of the editor of the games, just issued

Hence **E ditor** *v trans*, to treat (a person or work) as an editor does. **E ditored** *ppl. a*, provided or furnished with an editor. **E ditoress** = Editress. **E ditorless** *a*, without an editor

1826 *Blackw Mag* XIX 335 Some laggardly editorless, or ten editor'd periodical. 1836 *Ibid.* XL 766 Lady Blessington is registered editoress of half-a-score of books 1883 Trollope *Autobiog* II 123 Two or three literary gentlemen by whom to have had myself editored

Editorial (editōˑriăl), *a.* and *sb* [f prec. + -(i)al]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to an editor; proper to, or characteristic of, an editor

1744 Akenside *Let.* in *Poems* (1845) 30 He has intirely dedicated himself to editorial criticism 1794 Parr in *Brit Critic* Feb (T), Lambin and Heyne also . seem to have considered it as part of their editorial duty, etc 1850 Carlyle *Latter d. Pamph* iv (1872) 117 In spite of editorial prophecy 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* (1847) 234/2 Bless our editorial heart

B *sb.* A newspaper article written by, or under the responsibility of, the editor; a 'leader'.

1864 *Spectator* 539 Mr. Bennett thinks that 'an editorial' is the highest style of composition known 1866 Mrs. Stowe *Lit. Foxes* 14 To set up the editorial of a morning paper. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar 602/1 The *Daily Proteus* sent Jack twenty dollars for two editorials. 1887 *Pall Mall G* 15 Oct 12/1 Finely worded editorials.

Hence **Editorially** *adv*, in an editorial manner or capacity, as an editor does. †**Editorialship** = Editorship.

1818 *Blackw Mag* III. 142 You are editorially exonerated 1826 J Gilchrist *Lecture* 34 During his Editorialship he must have been a kind of Consul or Dictator in the Republic of Letters. 1883 *Harper's Mag* Oct 789/2 She wrote editorially for a London paper 1885 *Manch Exam* 14 Apr 8/6 The anticipations which .. you ventured editorially to give expression to

E ditorship. [f. Editor + -ship.] **a.** The duties, functions, and office of an editor. **b.** The tenure of that office **c.** Editorial superintendence.

1782 Tyers *Hist Rhaps on Pope* 14 (T) The editorship of Shakespeare Pope afterward undertook. 1812 *Examiner* 28 Dec 831/1 Captain Benjafield, who was formerly Editor of the *Morning Post*, has been charged with obtaining, during that editorship, an annuity 1813–40 W Gifford *Massinger's Wks* (1840) 447/1 If such portentous lines as these may be introduced without reason, and without authority, there is an end of all editorship 1882 Peabody *Eng Journalism* xix. 144 The *Daily Telegraph*, under the editorship of Mr. Edwin Arnold

Editress (e ditres). [f. Editor + -ess] A female editor.

1799 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem* I 286 The editress . has inserted the French letter to Anquetil du Perron 1826 *Gentl Mag* Sept 244/1 The fair Editress has got up this work judiciously and tastefully. 1884 *Bazaar* 17 Dec. 648/1 The editress of this volume is herself an authoress.

†**Edi·tuate** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. L *ædituāt-*, ppl stem of *ædituāri*, f. *æditu-us*, transl. νεωκόρος 'temple-keeper' in *Acts* xix. 35, where the 'town-clerk' of Ephesus speaks of that city as 'temple-keeper' (A.V. 'worshipper') of Diana] (See quot.)

1646 J. G[regory] *Notes & Obs* x (1684) 49 The Devotion whereof could not but move the City [Ephesus] to affect the Dignity and Title of the Νεωκόρος, to ædituate such a piece of Divine Office 1732 in Coles. 1775 in Ash. 1818 in Todd; and in mod. Dicts

†**E dlen.** *Obs.* [OE *edlēan*, f. Ed- + OE. *lēan* reward; cf OHG. *ztlôn* of same meaning.] Reward.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth* III. § 4 Þæt edlean þe ðu gehete *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 103 Forðon bið þe lesse his edlen þere dede

†**Edmede,** *sb. Obs* Forms: 1 ēadmédu, 3 æd-, aðˑ, æðmede [OE. *ēad-, ēapmédu*, abstr. f. *ēad-, ēapmód*, Edmod. (OE *ēadmédu* = OS. *ôdmôdi*, OHG. *ôtmuotî*; OE *ēapmédu* = OS *ôðmuodi*, OHG. *ôdmuotî*)] Gentleness, humility.

c 1000 *Ags Ps* cxviii[xix] 92 Þæt ic on minum eadmedum eall forwurde. *c* 1205 Lay. 21866 Ȝeornden Arðures grið & his aðmeden. *Ibid.* 10013 Þurh his æðmeden

†**E·dmede,** *a. Obs.* [OE. *ēadmēde, ēapmēde*, f Edmod *a.* (OE *ēadmēde* = OS. *ôdmôdi*, OHG. *ôtmuotî*; OE *ēapmēde* = OHG. *ôdhmôti*] Humble.

c 1000 *Ags Ps* CXV 1 [CXVI 10] (Gr) Ic com eadmede swiþe. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 115 Þe edmeda riche mei beon godes wrecche

†**E·dmod,** *a. Obs* ; also **eadmod,** edmeod, ēddmod, admod, ādmod [OE. *ēadmód,* phonetic variant of *ēaþmód,* f. *ēaþe,* EATH + *mód* MOOD ; the exact equivalent (type **aupu-mōdo-*) does not occur in continental Teutonic, but the derivatives in *-mōdjo-* (= EDMEDE *a*) and in *-mōdīn-* (= EDMEDE *sb.*) are found with forms parallel to the OE. *ēaþ-, ēad-* , see EDMEDE *sb* and *a*] Gentle, humble, meek

c 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Matt. XI 29 Ic eom bilwite and eadmod on heortan *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 5 Þes we ahte to beon Þe edmoddre *Ibid.* 113 Drihten . ȝeueð Þan edmeodan strenþe *c* 1200 ORMIN 10837 Ædmod allse cullfre *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 Ich am milde and admod on herte *c* 1205 LAY 25571 Þuih þine ādmode [*c* 1275 edmodc] will let Þu mi sweuen to selÞen iturnen. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 276 ȝif Þu wilt beon edmod, Þenc euer hwat Þe wonteð of holinesse *c* 1275 LAY. 23255 Woweyn was edmod.

Hence **E dmodi** *a.* [cf OHG *ōtmuatig* ; see -Y] = EDMOD **Edmodien** *v trans* , to humble **Edmoded** *ppl. a* , meek. **E·dmodlesc** [see -LOCK], humility, gentleness. **E·dmodliche** *adv.* [see -LY 2], humbly, meekly. **E dmodness** [see -NESS], gentleness, humility, meekness.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XII, Crist eardaÞ on Þære dene eadmodnesse *a* 1175 *Cott Hom* 221 Mid alra ædmodnisse ȝearnian mid admodnisse. *Ibid* 237 His admoded deaÞ ofer com and fordede ure sorȝe and ȝelice deaÞ. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 17 Crist eadmode hine seolfne Þet he wes iboren of ure lefdi *Ibid.* 89 Cristes apostles weren wunienде edmodliche on heore ibeoden on ane upflore. *c* 1200 ORMIN 17649 Forr to berrȝhen addmodliȝ Þe werelld Þurrh hiss are. *Ibid.* 19297 Full off baÞe, off millce, off are, off ædmodlesc. *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 94 Þe anni Þet heo her uor his luue edmodliche þoliÞ *Ibid* 130 Heo holdeÞ , Þet heauied lowe Þuruh milde edmodnesse *Ibid* 246 Þe edmodies monnes bonen Þurleð Þe weolcne. *Ibid.* 278 Makieð edmod [*T. C.* eadmodieð] oui heorte.

Edness, variant form of EADNESS, *Obs.*

†**Edo·ceate,** *v. Obs* —° [incorrectly f. L. *ēdocē-re* + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To teach.

1623 COCKERAM II, To teach, *Edoceate.*

†**E·docke.** *Obs* [OE. *ēa-docca,* f. EA water, river + DOCK.] Some broad-leaved water-plant ; ? the Clote or Yellow Water-lily (*Nuphar lutea*)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr -Wülcker 136 *Nimphea,* eadocca *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol* (Anecd Oxon.) 28 *Lilium aqueaticum.*, an edocke, flos ejus nenufar *a* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd Oxon) 94 *Lappacium Aquaticum* angl waterdokke uel edokke [1884 HOLLAND *Cheshire Gloss* (E D S) *Eddick,* the bur or burdock (*Arctium Lappa*) ; also *Errick.*]

†**Edo·ctrinate,** *v. Obs rare*—¹. [f. E- + DOCTRINATE.] *trans.* To teach thoroughly, train

1625 SHIRLEY *Love-tricks* III. v, In what kind of complement please you, venerable sir, to be edoctrinated?

†**Edo·d,** *int. Obs rare*—¹. Variant of ADOD.

1694 ECHARD *Plautus* 92 Edod, I thought the remembrance o' your last wife had frighted you from matrimony.

Edoes, variant of EDDOES.

†**Edo·mic,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. In 7 -ique. [f. *Edom,* another name for Esau + -IC] (See quot)

1659 R. GELL *Amendm. Last Eng Bible* 296 Even the Edomique nature, the animalis homo who wrongs his brother the spiritual & heavenly man.

E·domitish, *a.* [f *Edomite* inhabitant of Edom + -ISH.] Pertaining to Edom; characteristic of the Edomites. In 17th c. sometimes used allusively with reference to Ps CXXXVII 7

1641 W. HOOKE *New Eng Tears* 6 A right Edomitish quality; for Edom rejoiced over the children of Judah, etc. 1641 MILTON *Animadv* Wks (1851) 240 This is a more Edomitish conceit than the former. 1645 — *Colast.* ibid. 349 [Job's] Edomitish Freins

Edriophthalmian (e:dɪɪ̯ɒfÞæ·lmiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f mod.L. *edriophthalma* sb pl. (irregularly f. Gr. ἕδρα seat + ὀφθαλμ-ός eye) + -IAN]

A. *adj.* Belonging to or resembling the *Edriophthalma,* or 'sessile-eyed' Crustacea (including the Prawns, Shrimps, etc.) **B.** *sb.* An individual of that order.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv An* VI. 369 The organisation of the Stomatopoda is more Edriophthalmian .. than Podophthalmian 1835-6 TODD *Cycl Anat* I 787/1 Several Edriophthalmians are also born before they have acquired the whole of their extremities.

So **E driophtha·lmous,** *a* [see -OUS]

1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv An.* VI 285 The head .. of an Insect, or Edriophthalmous Crustacean.

Edropic, Sc var of HYDROPIC.

†**Edro·ppit,** *ppl a Sc. Obs.* Variant of HYDROPPED, affected with dropsy

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot.* IX XXI (Jam) His wambe throw immoderat voracitie was swolin as he had bene edroppit [*instar hydropici inflatus*]

Educability (e·diŭkăbi·lĭti). [f. EDUCABLE *a* ; see -ITY.] The quality of being educable , capability of being educated

1842 *Chamb Jrnl* 16 Apr. 97 Educability of Animals *a* 1866 J GROTE *Exam. Utilit Philos* X (1870) 169 The moral educability of man 1874 CARPENTER *Ment Phys.* I. ii. § 83 (1879) 89 Birds of the Parrot tribe are pre-eminent for their educability.

Educable (e·diŭkăb'l), *a.* [as if ad L. **ēducābilis,* f *ēducā-re* to educate] Capable of being educated.

1845 R HAMILTON *Pop Educ* VIII (ed 2) 178 Of educable age 1879 BAIN *Education as Sci* III 24 In old age, when we cease to be educable in any fresh endowment 1886 *Sat Rev* 1 May 590/1 Tories will prove educable

† **E·ducate,** obs. and Sc pa pple of next.

1536 *Act 27 Hen VIII,* XLII. in *Oxf & Camb Enactm* II Where youth and good wyttes be educate and norysshed 1861 RAMSAY *Remin* v. (ed. 18) 118 The hospital where Eppie was educate

Educate (e·diŭke·it), *v.* [f L. *ēducāt-* ppl stem of *ēducā-re* to rear, bring up (children, young animals), related to *ēducĕre* to lead forth (see EDUCE), which is sometimes used nearly in the same sense] *trans* or *absol*

†**1** To rear, bring up (children, animals) by supply of food and attention to physical wants *Obs*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* 229 The Epirotan & Sicilian horses are not to be despised, if they were well bred & educated. 1651 WITTIE tr *Primrose's Pop. Errr* 292 A boy of a good habit of body, with large veines, well and freely educated 1690 [see EDUCATED] 1818 [see 2]

2 To bring up (young persons) from childhood, so as to form (their) habits, manners, intellectual and physical aptitudes

1618 BOLTON *Florus* I 1 3 Himselfe delighting in the Rivers and Mountaines, among which he had beene educated 1818 CRUISE *Digest* VI 336 A devise to the intent that with the profits he should educate his daughter. 1839 tr *Lamartine's Trav East* 168/1 The principal among them [Greeks] have their children educated in Hungary 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) V 40 The youth of a people should be educated in forms and strains of virtue

b. To instruct, provide schooling for (young persons).

1588 SHAKS *L. L. L* V 1 84 Do you not educate youth at the Charg house on the top of the Mountaine? 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *F. Bremer's Greece* I 1 13 It has educated, and it educates to this day, a great portion of the Athenian female youth of all classes 1863 A TAYLOR *Educ. & Manuf* 40 It costs 8*d* per week to educate a child

3 To train (any person) so as to develop the intellectual and moral powers generally

1849 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I 198 In my eyes the question is not what to teach, but how to Educate 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) V 120 Elder men, if they want to educate others, should begin by educating themselves 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 20 July 4/2 Our artists are not educated at all, they are only trained

4. To train, discipline (a person, a class of persons, a particular mental or physical faculty or organ), so as to develop some special aptitude, taste, or disposition. Const. *to,* also *inf.*

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess 1st* Wks (Bohn) I 11 And the habit of supplying his own needs educates the body to wonderful performances 1847 — *Repr Men* V *Shaks* ibid I 359 Our ears are educated to music by his rhythm 1867 DISRAELI in *Scotsman* 30 Oct., I had to prepare the mind of the country, and to educate,—if not too arrogant to use such a phrase,— our party *Mod* He is educating himself to eat tomatoes

b To train (animals)

1850 LANG *Wand. India* 2 No horses, except those educated in India, would crawl into these holes cut out of the earth and rock 1856 KANE *Arct Expl* I XXIX 389 The dogs of Smith's Sound are educated more thoroughly than any of their more southern brethren.

Educated (e·diŭke·ited), *ppl. a.* [f. EDUCATE *v* + -ED] That has received education, mental or physical ; instructed, trained, etc , see the vb. Often with an adverb prefixed, as *half-, over-, well-.*

1670 R COKE *Disc. Trade* 60 A Merchant better educated, and more conversant in Trade, may better understand it, than a Privy Counsellor, who is not so educated, and less conversant in it 1690 B E. *Dict Cant Crew, Tunderparnel,* a very nicely Educated creature, apt to catch Cold upon the least blast of Wind 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 67 He was over-educated for his intellect 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III 320 Lochiel might indeed have seemed ignorant to educated and travelled Englishmen. 1882 J. H BLUNT *Ref Ch Eng* II 411 But the Puritans were neither educated nor reverent 1887 E BLEDOE *St. Bernard's* 168 Every half educated young man.

b. *transf.* Carefully tended, trained into shape.

1842 TENNYSON *E. Morris* 131 Slight Sir Robert with his watery smile And educated whisker

†**B** as *sb.* The person educated.

1673 O. WALKER *Education* 213 It concerns .Parents and Educators to see that the educated converse as much as may be with his .superior *Ibid* 107 It will be the Teachers care and Educateds endeavour

E ducatee·. *nonce-wd* [f EDUCATE *v.* + -EE.] One who is subjected to the process of education

1815 T PEACOCK *Nightmare Ab.* 144 It is the only piece of academical learning that the finished educatee retains. 1857 *Sat Review* III 53/2 It is not enough for the educator to pour fact after fact into the educatee.

E·ducating, *ppl. a.* [f. EDUCATE + -ING 1] That educates

1856 MASSON *Chatterton* II III (1874) 166 O month of June, 1770 ! and is this the kind of educating circumstance you provide for Chatterton?

Education (edɪukē·ɪ ʃən). [ad L. *ēducātiōn-em,* f. *ēducāre* ; see EDUCATE *v.* and -TION.]

†**1.** The process of nourishing or rearing a child or young person, an animal *Obs*

1540 T RAYNALDE *Birth Mankynde* CIIJ, The education .. of infantes at this tyme [1 year old] 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* XVI. (1870) 271 Beefe . doth make an Englysshe man stronge, the educacion of hym with it consyderyd 1651 WITTIE tr *Primrose's Pop Errr.* 185 The people doe erre much about the education of children .. I have seen some frequently give to their children strong Beere 1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim & Min* 72 They [harts] delight in woods, and places of their first education

b *spec* [after Fr.] The rearing of silkworms; *concr* , a number of silkworms reared at one time.

1888 E A. BUTLER *Silkworms* 56 For large 'educations' a room is fitted with shelves

2 The process of 'bringing up' (young persons); the manner in which a person has been 'brought up'; with reference to social station, kind of manners and habits acquired, calling or employment prepared for, etc *Obs* exc with notion of 3

1531 ELYOT *Gov* I II (1883) I 24 In the fyrste [volume] shall be comprehended the beste forme of education or bringing up of noble children 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I VI, Education and instruction are the meanes to make our naturall faculty of reason better 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Sh* Induct. II 20, I Christopher Slie by education a Cardmaker 1624 CAPT SMITH *Virginia* I 10 Their handy crafts, and educations, are much like them in that part of Virginia we now inhabite 1644 MILTON *Educ* Wks (1847) 99/2 A complete and generous education . fits a man to perform all the offices of peace and war

Ag 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* VII. (1703) II. 206 He Begot many opinions, and motions, the Education whereof he committed to other Men

3 The systematic instruction, schooling or training given to the young in preparation for the work of life , by extension, similar instruction or training obtained in adult age. Also, the whole course of scholastic instruction which a person has received. Often with limiting words denoting the nature or the predominant subject of the instruction or kind of life for which it prepares, as *classical, legal, medical, technical, commercial, art education.*

1516 BRINSLEY *Lud Lit* 10 It much concerneth every parent to see their children to have the best education and instruction 1670 R COKE *Disc Trade* 72 Education in Geometry and Numbers 1748 GRAY *Comment Educ & Govt* Wks. 1836 I 152 The principal drift of education should be to make men think in the northern climates, and act in the southern 1795 BURKE *Corr* (1844) IV 299 If you consent to put your clerical education, or any other part of your education, under their direction or control 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past* I I 3 As early as the ninth century hunting constituted an essential part of the education of a young noble man 1809 SYD SMITH *Wks* (1859) I 183/2 Education gives fecundity of thought quickness, vigour, fancy, words, images, and illustrations 1812 J HENRY *Camp agst. Quebec* 123 Many of our sergeants were, with good educations, substantial freeholders in our own country 1862 SIR B BRODIE *Psychol Inq* II II 73 Hours of relaxation truly [are] as necessary a part of education as hours of study.

b The training of animals

1538 STARKEY *England* 189 Theyr haukys and theyr houndys, of whose educatyon they have grete care 1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk Falconry* (1633) 147 By which means with her naturall education together, she wil be as perfect in knowledge of the countrey, as the wilde Haggard her naturall damme that bred her

c *fig*

1832 HT MARTINEAU *Ireland* III. 52 There is another kind of education always going forwards the education of circumstances 1860 TEMPLE in *Essays & Reviews* 1 The education of the world.

4. [From sense 3, influenced by sense 2 and sometimes by the quasi-etymological notion 'drawing out'] Culture or development of powers, formation of character, as contrasted with the imparting of mere knowledge or skill. Often with limiting word, as *intellectual, moral, physical*

1860 MILL *Repr Govt* (1865) 66/2 Among the foremost benefits of free government is that education of the intelligence and of the sentiments. 1868 ROGERS *Pol Econ* X. (ed. 3) 116 It confounds education with the knowledge of facts, whereas it really is the possession of method 1871 *Figure Training* 37 The training and education of the figure 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 45 The Jesuits' devotion to intellectual education 1875 H E MANNING *Mission H Ghost* XIII 377 Education is the formation of the whole man—intellect character, mind, and soul.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb*

1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* (1682) Pref 22 These prepossest discerners presently conclude everything that is . of another stamp from their Education-receptions, false and ridiculous 1794 MATHIAS *Purs Lit.* (1798) 218 The unfortunate Education Sermon, which Bishop Hurd happened to dislike 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* I (1863) 151 The young ladies who had trodden the education-mill till they had lost sense in sound, and ideas in words 1858 HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett* I 17 The Education Society, and kindred organizations 1872 RUSKIN *Fors* II. XVII. 5 Listen to this, you cheap education-mongers.

Educa·tionable, *a. rare* [f. prec. + -ABLE] Capable of receiving education

1859 I TAYLOR *Essays* 248 The educationable classes of our Indian subjects

Educational (edɪukē·ɪ ʃənăl), *a* [f. prec.+-AL.]

†**1.** Due to, or arising from, education *Obs*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 30 The educationall and professionall are to be accounted for nationall sinnes. 1790 CATH GRAHAM *Lett Educ* 212 Every love intrigue must naturally tend to debase the female mind, from its violence to educational impressions 1815 ASHBEL GREEN *Report* 287 Opinions which interfered with his educational creed.

2. Of or pertaining to education ; concerned with education

1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res* II xi, Is there not an everlasting demand for Intellect in the political, or religious, educational, commercial departments 1837 BULWER *Athens* II. 413 Much of his [Pythagoras] educational discipline ..

bear[s] an evident affinity to the old Cretan institutions 1840 MILL *Diss & Disc* (1859) II 192 The regeneration .. of our educational institutions is an object of more urgency 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch Scotl* Pref 5 The history of educational progress in any country, can hardly fail to be interesting to the historian

Hence **Educationally** *adv*, with reference to education; from an educational point of view

1845 R HAMILTON *Pop Educ* VIII (ed 2) 196 Educationally considered, the sister isle is not an ignorant country 1881 *Atlantic Monthly* XLVII 296 Educationally he has been of service to us, and merits our thanks 1886 *Durham Univ Jrnl* 29 Feb 3 The Durham course is educationally better than what a Theological College is able to offer

Educa·tionalist. [f. prec + -IST] One who makes a study of the science or methods of education; an advocate of education

1857 TOULM SMITH *Parish* 498 The real philanthropist and educationalist of our day 1869 A J ELLIS *E E. Pronunc* I. IV § 3 314 *note*, T. W Hill a well known orthoepist and educationalist

Educa·tionary, *a* [f. EDUCATION + -ARY] Concerned with education

1879 C R SMITH *Addr Strood Elocut Class* 5 Founders of educationary Clubs have overlooked Literature

Educa·tionist. [f as prec. + -IST] = EDUCATIONALIST.

1829 *Blackw Mag* XXV 130 The sensitive educationists of this thin-skinned age. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch Scotl* II V 209 Educationists have written for and against the system of giving school prizes

E·ducationize, *v rare*. [f as prec. + -IZE.] To subject to education. *absol.* in quot Hence **E ducationized** *ppl a*

1835 *Tait's Mag.* II 405 Lord Brougham's attempts to educationize, without teaching religion or morals. *Ibid* 406 The religiously educationized portions of the public

Educative (e dĭū·kĕtĭv), *a.* [f L. *ēducāt-* ppl stem of *ēducāre* (see EDUCATE) + -IVE.]

1 Of or pertaining to education.

1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) I 1 52 The educative theory was simple but effective 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Sept 4/7 During the educative process

2 That has the power of educating; bearing upon or conducive to education

1844 EMERSON *Ess Experience*, The plays of children are nonsense, but very educative nonsense 1869 M PATTISON *Serm* (1885) 192 Theology affords the materials of a true and a truly educative knowledge 1872 M. COLLINS 2 *Plunges for Pearl* I. IX 198 Educative endowments designed for both sexes 1881 *Nature* XXIV 161 Suggestions towards making our schools healthy and educative centres.

Educator (e dĭū·kĕtəɹ). [a L. *ēducātor*, agent-noun f. *ēducāre*; see EDUCATE *v*]

†1. He who or that which nourishes or rears physically. *Obs*

1566 PAINTER *Pal Pleas* I 43 [The female breast] that most sacred fountaine of the body, the educatour of mankinde.

2 One who or that which educates, trains, or instructs.

1673 [see EDUCATED B] 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 203 Wks. 1871 III. 372 Modern educators of youth 1859 C BARKER *Assoc. Princ Mid Ages* I. 9 They were educators of the poor in their schools 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV 276 Language .. is the greatest educator of mankind 1885 *Manch Exam* 10 Sept. 5/4 Lord Randolph Churchill, who is the guide and educator of his party.

Educatory (e dĭū·kĕtərĭ), *a.* [f. *ēducāt-* ppl. stem of *ēducāre* + -ORY.] That has an educating influence

1845 R. HAMILTON *Pop Educ* VI. (ed 2) 137 That educatory regimen of which Scripture is the rule and end 1878 MOZLEY *Rul. Ideas* II 53 The ideas which His own educatory providence has since instilled

Educatress (e·dĭū·kĕtres). [f EDUCATOR + -ESS] A female educator.

1805 *Ann Rev.* III. 544 This supposedly exemplary mother too was the educatress of Caligula 1815 *Monthly Rev* LXXVI 500 Hospitality will become the educatress of the human race.

Educe (ĭdĭū·s) [ad. L. *edūcĕre*, f. *ē* out + *dūcĕre* to lead]

†1. *pass* To be led forth, branch out (said of a river, a blood-vessel). *Obs*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I 69 The firste floode .. the invndacion of whom is educede in to Ynde. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VII. 93 Where the vessels are inserted and educed

†2. *Med.* To draw forth so as to remove *Obs*

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph* (1658) 140 Medicine will work on the sickenesse, and educe it 1658 J ROBINSON *Eudoxa* IX. 50 Warm Water doth, as an emetick vehicle, often educe superfluous and putrid humours

3 To bring out, elicit, develop, from a condition of latent, rudimentary, or merely potential existence.

1603 SIR C HEYDON *Jud. Astrol* VII 187 The Heauens are efficients, which educe the forme out of the matter of the corne 1612-5 BP HALL *Contempl* XIX. VII, He educeth warmth out of that corps *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel Disc* X III (1856) 475 Hell is not so much induced, as educed out of men's filthy lusts and passions 1669 GALE *Crt Gentiles* I III. III 42 Chaos was that ancient slime, out of which al things were educed. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 155 [Hope] has the wondrous virtue to educe From emptiness itself a real use 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 328 Education—consists in educing the faculties and forming the habits. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 356 Given a world of Knaves, to educe an Honesty from their united action. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph* (1877) I VI. 105 Anaximenes found the original Element in air, from which, by rarefaction and condensation he educed existences.

b. *Chem.* To disengage (a substance) from a compound in which it already existed ready formed, contrasted with *produce* Cf EDUCT *sb*

1805 HATCHETT in *Phil Trans.* XCV 312 *note*, Educed by the action of the nitric acid on the original principles of the dragon's blood.

c To draw forth, elicit (a principle, the result of a calculation, etc) *from* the data

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph* XXXVIII (1870) II 353 Notions which we educe from experience, and build up through generalisation 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I 101 From the careful comparison of facts to educe laws 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI VIII 181 A Statist will quickly educe what he calls the 'percentages'

4 To evoke, give rise to (actions, manifestations, etc).

1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. Introd. 8 The circumstances which educed his statements of doctrine.

Hence **Edu cement,** the action or process of drawing out or developing. **Edu cible** *a*, that can or may be educed. **Edu cing** *vbl. sb*, the action of the verb EDUCE, a bringing out or drawing forth.

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps Sci* XVIII, By educing, the affirmers only mean a producing 1677 GALE *Crt Gentiles* II IV 157 Faith is natural, i e educible out of the potence of corrupt nature 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* I. III. § 31 137 All manner of life is educible out of nothing and reducible to nothing again 1842 H E MANNING *Serm* (1848) I XVI. 237 The educing of a new creation out of the old 1868 *Contemp Rev.* VIII 612 The new impulses it ministered to the educement of the individual consciousness

Educt (*ī* dŭkt) [ad L *ēductum*, neut pa pple. of *ēdūcĕre* to EDUCE] That which is educed.

1 *Chem.* 'A body separated by the decomposition of another in which it previously existed as such, in contradistinction to product, which denotes a compound not previously existing, but formed during the decomposition' (Watts *Dict Chem.*).

1799 KIRWAN *Geol Ess* 197 To form an idea of the composition of this stone we must consider the educts of its analysis 1805 HATCHETT in *Phil Trans* XCV 299 In the first experiment it was obtained as a product, and not as an educt *Ibid* 312 *note*, Consequently the latter is considered as an original ingredient or educt. 1875 H WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 628 The black coloring-matter of such urine is in all probability an educt from carbolic acid

2 A result of inference or of development.

1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm* 321 In the Scriptures, they are the living educts of the imagination. 1857 SIR W. HAMILTON *Recd* 784 All our Knowledge is an Educt from Experience 1865 *Reader* 22 July 86/3 Throw revelation overboard, and its educt, natural theology. must bear it company.

†**Edu·ct,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L *ēduct-* ppl stem of *ēdūcĕre*; see prec.] *trans* = EDUCE.

1683 E HOOKER *Pref Pordage's Mystic Div* 105 Educted, or brought forth out of the Womb of pure Nature

Eduction (ĭdŭ·kʃən) [ad L. *ēductiōn-em*, noun of action f. *ēdūcĕre* to lead forth]

†1. a. A leading forth or out. b. A putting forth (of the tongue) *Obs*

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot* II X. 233 This ironicall eduction of the Tongue. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* I 13 Israel's eduction out of Egypt 1659 T WALL *Char. Enemies of Ch.* 19 God ascribes their eduction from Ægypt unto Moses

†2. *Med* Removal by drawing forth *Obs*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 139 We need not suspect any harme by the eduction of some of them 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* XIV 493 The eduction of the Matter is hindred 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm Extemp.* 180 The true cure consists in the Eduction of Phlegm.

3 The action of drawing forth, eliciting, or developing from a state of latent, rudimentary, or potential existence; the action of educing (principles, results of calculation) from the data. Also *concr.* = EDUCT

1655 D. CAPEL *Tentation* 78 But the work [of sin] must begin at the inward eductions and motions of the will 1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man* IV. II 295 This eduction of the Light should begin and be continued for the first three Days of the World 1678 *Phil. Trans* XII 938 The most ancient Atheistick Hypothesis was the Eduction of all things out of Matter. 1686 GOAD *Celest Bodies* I IX. 35 The Power of Matter, and Eduction therefrom, are meer Words *c* 1840 SIR W HAMILTON *Logic* App (1866) II. 257 The logicians have limited reasoning to a mediate eduction of one proposition out of the correlation of two others 1865 MASSON *Rec Brit Philos* 70 [Sensible objects] are not the actual existences out of us, but only .. eductions by our physiology out of a 'something'.

4 The bringing on or occasioning (an event). Cf. EDUCE *v.* 4. *rare.*

a 1806 K WHITE *Rem* (1811) II 280 We see .. men sedulously employed in the eduction of their own ruin.

5. *Steam-engine.* a The exit of waste steam from the cylinder either to the condenser or into the atmosphere; chiefly *attrib.*, as in *eduction-pipe, -side, -steam, -valve*; but now almost entirely superseded by EXHAUST b. Short for *eduction-valve.*

1782 WATT *Specif. of Patent* No 1321 The steam rushes into the eduction-pipe 1829 R. STUART *Anecd. Steam Engines* II 374 g. g, Exhausting or eduction valves 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N.-W. Pass.* II. 14 Having led the steam from the eduction pipe 1839 R S ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 102 The steam will be cut off but the eduction will remain open 1841 SCOTT RUSSELL *Steam Engine* 201 The eduction valves, ports, and passages by which the steam enters the condenser 1859 W. RANKINE *Steam Eng* (1861) 486 An eduction valve to let the steam escape to the condenser

Eductive (ĭdŭ·ktĭv), *a.* [f L. *ēduct-* ppl. stem of *ēdūcĕre* to EDUCE + -IVE.]

†a *Med* Tending to draw out (*obs*). b Having the function of eliciting or developing.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 165 Every humour .. hath its proper eductive Cathartick 1667 BOYLE *Orig Formes & Qual*, The power of Matter in reference to Forms is partly Eductive

Eductor (ĭdŭ·ktəɹ). [a. L. *ēductor*, agent-noun f. *ēdūcĕre*] He who, or that which, educes

1794-6 E DARWIN *Zoon* (1801) I. 84 A stimulus must be called an eductor of vital ether.

Edulcorate (ĭdŭ·lkŏrĕt), *ppl. a. rare.* [ad L. *ēdulcorāt-us*; see next] Softened, sweetened.

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 112 An excuse such as might have been expected to call forth sympathy and edulcorate feelings in the bosom even of the most obdurate Judge 1819 H. BUSK *Dessert* 459 Edulcorate juice from every clustering vine.

Edulcorate (ĭdŭ·lkŏrĕt), *v.* [f L *ēdulcorāt-* ppl stem of *ēdulcorāre*, f *ē* out + *dulc-or* sweetness.]

†1. To sweeten, make sweet. *Obs*

1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim. & Min.* 415 Giving to the infants water of succory, endive, and violets edulcorated. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 31 Dung of Swine . is said . to edulcorate fruit so sensibly as to convert the bitterest Almond into sweet. 1710 T FULLER *Pharm. Extemp* 60 Strain off, and edulcorate with Sugar to make it palatable

2. To free from harsh and acrid properties; to purify, soften.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* III (1651) 75 Edulcorate it by boiling it in spirit of Vineger 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc Compit* III 108 This Vinegar impregnated and edulcorated with the Lead 1762 *Gentl. Mag* 225 Experiments for edulcorating vicious train oil.

3 *Chem* To free from soluble particles by agitation or trituration in water, or by washing on a filter.

1669 W SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chem* 14 By evaporating the corrosive Menstrum, then edultorating [sic] 1683 SALMON *Dom. Med.* 1XI 320 Which you may edulcorate by many washings. 1754 HUXHAM in *Phil Trans* XLVIII 858 Let the salt be well washed off, and the mass well edulcorated 1832 G PORTER *Porcelain & Gl* 218 The silex which is precipitated by this means must then be edulcorated and dried. 1844 *North Brit Rev* II 72 He might edulcorate the muriatic and fluoric radicals.

Hence **Edu·lcorated** *ppl. a.* **Edu lcorating** *vbl sb., ppl a.*, softening, sweetening, purifying. **Edu lcora·tion,** the action or process of washing away particles soluble in water

1660 *Character of Italy* 83 We will allay the bitterness of this potion with the edulcorating ingredients of their virtues. 1728 CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos* (1730) II. XXI § 27 This the Chymists call Edulcorating, that is to say, making sweet or fresh 1758 *Elaboratory laid Open* 241 The edulcoration may be sufficiently perfected by such an ablution 1776 *Phil Trans* LXVI 609 A precipitation . after edulcoration and exsiccation, weighed forty-two grains. 1782 WITHERING in *Phil Trans* LXXII 332 The edulcorated powder was now perfectly white 1805 GREGOR *ibid.* XCV. 336 The last portion of edulcorating water dropped through the filter of an opalish hue 1866 GRIFFIN *Chem. Handcraft* (Heading of Chapter), Filtration, Percolation, Edulcoration

Edulcorator (ĭdŭ·lkoreĭtəɹ). [f. as prec + -OR.] a. One who, or that which, edulcorates. b. 'A term for a dropping-bottle or a wash-bottle' (*Syd Soc Lex*).

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst Agric* (1681) 135 Swines Dung is supposed to be a great Edulcorator of Fruit

†**E·dule,** *a* and *sb Obs. rare* [ad. L. *edūlis*, f. *ed-ĕre* to eat] = EDIBLE A and B

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 1 Sallets are a Composition of Edule Plants and Roots of several kinds. *Ibid.* (1729) 168 So many rare Edules unknown to the Ancients

So also **Edu·lious** *a*, in same sense

a 1682 SIR T BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 13 Pease, beans, or such edulious pulses *Ibid* 63 And so, producing an edulious or esculent Fruit, is properly named Esculus

Edward (e dwəɹd) [f. the proper name] A coin of one of the Edwards· a. The 'angel' of Edward IV, or the 'noble' of Edward III. b. *Edward shovelboard*, a broad shilling of Edward VI, frequently used in the game of Shovel-board.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W* I i 158 Two Edward Shouel-boords, that cost me two shilling and two pence a peece. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* IV 49 The golden Edward, with three holes in it, with which I presented my Mary.

Edwardian (edwē̆ ɹdiăn), *a.* [f. as prec + -IAN]

1. *Archit.* Belonging to, or characteristic of, the reigns of the first three Edwards

1861 A B. HOPE *Eng Cathedr. 19th C.* II 65 A style .. transcendent in the combination of grace and majesty—the style of Edwardian England. 1884 *Athenæum* 16 Aug 216/2 A splendid specimen of the concentric type of shell keeps typical of the Edwardian period.

2. Belonging to the reign of Edward VI. In this sense also **Edwa·rdine.**

1866 LITTLEDALE *Cath. Ritual Ch Eng.* 11 This enactment of the Edwardine ornament was renewed in 1662.

1882-3 SCHAFF *Relig Encycl* I. 748 The Edwardian reformers compiled the First Book of Edward

† E·dwit. *Obs* Also 3 ædwit, edwyte [OE. *edwit* = OS. *edwit*, Lips. Gloss. OHG. *ītawīz* (MHG. *ītewīz*), Goth. *idweit* :—OTeut. **edwīto-m*, f. **edwīt-an* to reproach; see EDWITE *v*] Reproach, rebuke, taunt; taunting speech.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxviii[lx] 8 Forðon fore ðe ic aber edwit. *c* 1000 *Ags Ps* lxviii[lx] 9 Me eac fela þinra edwita on ȝefeollon *c* 1205 LAY. 5827 Heorten we haueden sare and ure eun ædwit auere mare 1297 R GLOUC 379 He made hym somdel wroþ, Vor edwyt of hys grete wombe. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg* 124 (Matz) Hytt was full grett dispyte So offte to make me edwyte

† Edwi·te, *v Obs* Also 1 edwītan, 3 ead witen. [OE *edwītan* str. vb :—OTeut. **edo-, edu-wītan*, not represented exc. in Eng., the OHG *ītawīzian* (MHG. *ītewīzen*), Goth *idweitjan* wk. vbs., are f. the derived sb **edwīto(m* EDWIT), f. *edo-, edu-*, ED- + *wītan* (OE. *wītan*) to impute, blame. Cf ATWIT.]

1. *trans.* To taunt, blame, reproach.

c 825 *Vesp Psalter* lxviii[lx] 10 Edwit edwitendra ðe ȝefeollun ofer mee *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 212, & 31f þer is out to eadwiten. *a* 1300 *Commandm.* in *E E P* (1862) 16 Þat we ssold edwite is worþi wound 1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus* xx 15 He schal edwite many thingis. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 70 To Conscience þei ndwiten me

2. To make (a thing) a subject of reproach *to* a person. Const. *dat* or *to*. (Sometimes with obj. sentence instead of acc.)

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 37 We ne edwiten nawt wiues hare weanen *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott Hom* 253 Ha wiõ hokeres edwitcõ ant up breideõ euch an his sunnen 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B v 368 His [wif] gan edwite hym þo How wikkedlich he lyued 1388 WYCLIF *Wisd* II. 12 He vp-breidith [C. edwiteth] to vs the synnes of lawe *c* 1430 *Stans Puer* 28 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 29 Be not to hasti upon breed to bite Lest men þerof Do þee edwite.

Hence **Edwi·ting** *vbl. sb*, the action of reproaching or rebuking; a rebuke, reproach.

1388 WYCLIF *Wisd* v 3 These we hadden into liȝnesse of vpbreidyng [*C* ether edwiting] — *Ecclus* xvIII. 18 *marg.*, The reseyuere aschamed of edwitingis doon to him.

Ee, *north.* and esp. *Sc.* form of EYE, q v for the word and its compounds, *ee-bree, ee-lust*, etc.

'Ee. Colloq contraction for YE.

1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patr Day* I 1, Hark'ee lads, I must have no grumbling

-ee, *suffix* [1], used in technical terms of Eng law, was orig an adaptation of the *-é* of certain AF. pa. pples., which were used as sbs. The existence in legal AF. of pairs of correlative words like *apelour* APPELLOR, *apelé* APPELLEE, seems to have led in the first place to the invention of words in *-ee* parallel to those agent-nouns in *-or* which had been adapted in legal use from AF.; and subsequently the terminations *-or* and *-ee* were freely added to Eng vb-stems to form sbs, those in *-or* denoting the agent, and those in *-ee* the passive party, in such transactions as are the object of legislative provision. The derivatives in *-ee*, however, unlike the AF. participial sbs. after which they were modelled, have not usually a grammatically passive sense, but denote the 'indirect object' of the vbs. from which they are derived. Thus *vendee* is the person to whom a sale is made, *indorsee* the person in whose favour a draft, etc. is indorsed, *lessee* the person to whom property is let. With still greater departure from the original function of the suffix, *payee* denotes the person who is entitled to be paid, whether he be actually paid or not. In a few cases the suffix has been appended, not to a verb-stem in Eng or AF., but to a Latin ppl. stem etymologically related to an Eng. sb, as in *legatee*, a person to whom a *legacy* has been bequeathed

2. The use of this suffix in law terms has been freq. imitated in the formation of humorous (chiefly) nonce-words, as *zestee, cuttee, educatee, laughee, sendee*, denoting the personal object of the verbs from which they are formed

3 In a few words, as *bargee, devotee*, the suffix is employed app. arbitrarily.

4. *-ee* also appears in the English spelling of certain sbs. adopted from mod. F. ppl. sbs. in *-é*, as *debauchee, refugee*.

-ee, *suffix* [2], of vague meaning and obscure origin. In *bootee, coatee*, where it has a diminutive force, it may (though not very probably) be an altered form of -Y (in Sc. *-ie*) In other words, as *goatee, settee*, the analogies that may have given rise to the suffix are uncertain.

† Eefe, *a Obs.* [Corrupt f. EATH *a*] Easy.

1578 T. PROCTOR *Gorg Gallery* G, It is as eefe a broken syve Should holde the dropping rayne.

Eegrass (*ī*·grɑs). *dial.* Also 8 **eagrass.** [Of unknown etymology; cf. WSom *eargrass* (yəɪ·grɑs) 'the annual or biennial grasses sown upon arable land' (Elworthy).] = EDDISH, EDGROW.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst Agric* (1681) 325 Eddish or Eegrass, the Grass that comes after Mowing 1725 BRADLEY *Fam Dict*, *Eddish*, otherwise called Eagrass 1844 W BARNES *Poems Rural Life* 256 An' we've a-trod the sheenen blade Ov eegrass in the zummer shade

Eel (*īl*). Forms: 1 æl, eol, 1–6 ele, 5–7 eele, 6 *Sc* eill, (5 ȝele, 6 ye(e)le, 7 yeel), 6– eel. [Com. Teut. OE. *ǽl* = MDu. *ael* (Du *aal*), OHG. *āl* (Ger. *aal*), ON *āll* (Da. *aal*, Sw. *ål*) — OTeut. **ǽlo-z*. The ultimate etymology is unknown; the hypothesis that the word is cogn. with the synonymous L. *anguilla*, Gr. ἔγχελυς, is untenable]

1. a The name of a genus (*Anguilla*) of soft-finned osseous fishes, strongly resembling snakes in external appearance The best known species are the Common or Sharp-nosed Eel (*A anguilla*) found both in Europe and in America, and the Broad-nosed Eel or GRIG (*A. latirostris*). The true eels are fresh-water fishes, but migrate to the sea to spawn. **b.** Used (both in popular and in scientific language) as the name of the entire family *Muraenidæ*, comprising the true eels with several other genera, notably the CONGER.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloq* in Wr.-Wülcker 94 Hwilce fixas ȝefehst þu? Ælas and hacodas, etc *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd* II 308 Hrefnes geallan & eles, & feld beon hunig meng to somne. 1052-67 *Chart. Radweard* in *Cod Dipl* IV 242 Foure þousend eol in lenton to carite to ðe abbot *a* 1300 *Havelok* 897 A carte lode Of grete laumprees, and of eles *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 50 Fyrst flyghe þyn elys, in pese hom smyte 1528 MORE *Heresyes* 1 Wks (1557) 265/2 A blynde bagge full of snakes and eles together 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne Regim.* O iij b, The yele is an vnholsome fyshe 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* CLXXVI (1612) 140 An old yeele is wholsomer than a yong 1671 SALMON *Syn Med* III. LXXXI. 707 The fat . of a mole, eele, or serpent. 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 538 ₱ 3 They passed to eels, then to parsnips, and so from one aversion to another 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III 2 The Common Eel . forms a connecting link . between the serpents and the fishes 1866 GEO ELIOT *F Holt* (1868) 27 It is a lucky eel that escapes skinning. 1883 G C DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* XXXI 237 The silver bellied eel or bed-eel . corresponds to the sharp-nosed eel.

c. In fig phrases, as the type of something 'slippery'.

1524 DR NORFOLK in *St Papers Hen VIII*, IV. 224 Whosoever have hym best, is no more sure of hym, than he that hath an ele by the tayle ?*c* 1600 *Distracted Emp* v. IV in Bullen *O Pl* III 258 They have sweete eeles to hould by 1791 NEWTL *Tour Eng. & Scot* 374 He may possibly take an eel by the tail in marrying a wife

† d. *Salt eel* a rope's end used for flogging *Obs.* [From the use of an eel-skin as a whip]

1663 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Apr, With my salt eele went down in the parler and there got my boy and did beat him. 1699 B. E. *Dict Cant. Crew, Salt-eel*, a Rope's end used to Drub the Boies and Sailors on board of Ship

2 Applied popularly to various other fishes resembling eels in their snake-like form. *Electric eel* = GYMNOTUS. *Nine-eyed eel*: the RIVER LAMPREY. *Sand eel*: the Launce or Ammodyte

a 1705 RAY *Syn Piscium* (1713) 154 *Sand-eel* [Given as a synonym for the launce]. 1810 P NEILL *Fishes in Forth* 30 (Jam) Lesser Lamprey The popular name Nine-eyed-eel arises from the spiracles being taken for eyes

3 The popular name for the minute animals (resembling an eel in shape) found in vinegar (*Anguillula aceti*) and in sour paste (*A glutinis*). They are *Entozoa* of the order *Nematoidea*.

1746 SHERWOOD in *Phil Trans.* XLIV. 67 The Eels in sour Paste are the Animalcules in Question. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp.* s.v, The long bodied animalcules, discovered by the microscope in vinegar, sour paste, etc. have been generally distinguished by the name of eels. 1881 CARPENTER *Microscope* (ed. 6) 695 *Anguillulæ* or 'Eels' of the microscopist.

4. *U S.* A nickname for a New Englander.

1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 318 The eels of New England and the corncrackers of Virginia

5. General comb: **a.** attributive, as *eel-boat, -freak, -fry, -line, -man, -net, -oil, -pie, -river, -trap, -weir*, and *eel-like* adj. and adv.; **b.** objective, as *eel-catching, -fisher, -netting*

1883 G C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* vi. 43 These *eel-boats are precisely like the Noah's ark of childhood *Ibid* XXXI. 237 Naturalists can only rely upon the observations of those whose occupation is connected with *eel-catching *Ibid* vi. 43 Through the night the *eel-fisher sits in his cabin . waiting for the eels the stream will bring to his net *Ibid.* XXXI 235 The *eel fisheries are nearly as valuable as the salmon fisheries 1882 *Blackw Mag* Jan 101 This singular *eel-freak *Ibid*, Thousands and thousands of *eel-fry all alive in the bodies of eels 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot* IV 41 The *Eel-like particles of water. 1838 DICKENS *O Twist* vii, Eel-like positions. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I iii 27 *Eel like gliding, Skipping and hiding. 1883 G C DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* XIX. 137 Formerly *eel-lines, with a thousand hooks strung on at intervals used to be set *Ibid.* XXXII 251 The *eelmen, living so much on the water . become very observant *Ibid.* XIX. 145 The *eel-net is set across the dyke to catch them [eels] in its long 'poke'. 1769 MRS RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 155 An *Eel Pye 1849 SOUTHEY *Comm.-Pl Bk* Ser II 340 Monstrelet mentions horseloads of eel-pies brought from Mantes to the market of Paris. 1883 G C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* XXXII. 249 The Yare is the best *eel-river of all. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* i. 5 The bladders are on the principle of an *eel-trap, having a closed entrance with a flap which permits an easy entrance, but effectually prevents the unfortunate victim from getting out again 1868 PEARD *Water-farm* XVII 180 At various points in the course of the rivers *eel-weirs are placed.

6 Special comb.: **eel-babber, -bobber,** = BOBBER [4] 2; **eel-basket,** a trap of basket-work with funnel-shaped entrance, allowing the eels to enter, but preventing their escape, **eel-backed** *a* (see quot.), **eel-bob** (see BOB *sb* [1] 7), **eel-buck** (see BUCK *sb.*[4]); **eel-cake** (see quots.), **eel-crow** (see quot); **eel-fork** = EEL-SPEAR; **eel-grass,** *U. S*, a name for GRASS-WRACK (*Zostera marina*), and for other grass-like sea and river weeds, **eel-hut,** the hut occupied by an eel-fisher when engaged in fishing, **eel-leap,** *dial.* [LEAP basket] = *eel-basket*, **eel-pick** = EEL-SPEAR, **eel-picker,** one who fishes with an eel-pick; **eel-pot** = *eel-buck*, so *eel-pucking* vbl sb, **eel-putchon, -set, -setter, -setting, -trunk** (see quots); **eel-ware,** *Ranunculus fluitans* (Britten and Holland); **eel-weel** (misspelt *-wheel*) = *eel-buck*.

1883 G C DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* XXXI 237 The bunch of worms strung on worsted with which the *eel babber works. 1726 *Dict Rusticum*, *Eel-Back'd Horses*, such as have black Lists along their Backs 1883 *Fisheries Exhib Catal* 196 Hand-lines snares and *eel-bobs, Indian fishing lines 1883 G C DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* V 40 An eel-fisher threading lob-worms on to worsted for the purpose of making an *eel-bob. 1866 *Sat Rev* 21 Apr. 471/1 The present alleged fishery rights for netting and *eel-bucks are to be revised 1883 G C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* XXXI 235 On the Thames the eels are intercepted in their descent by weirs or frameworks holding basket-work traps, called 'eel-bucks' 1653 WALTON *Angler* x 189 Small Eeles The poorer sort make a kind of *Eele-cake of them, and eat it like as bread. 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I 213 *Eel crow [given as the popular name of *Columbus migratorius*] 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav* 45 The kelp and *eel-grass left by higher floods. 1883 G C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* XXXII 250 In these lonely *eel-huts the eel fishers sat watching their nets 1877 E PEACOCK *N.-W. Linc Gloss* (E D S) *Eel-leap*, an eel-trap made of wickerwork 1883 G C DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* XXXI 238 They [eels] work down into the soft mud, far beyond the reach of *eel picks and darts. *Ibid* XXVI 203 The *eel-picker in his little punt . is a common object on the flats. *Ibid* XIX. 143 *Eel-picking is an art in which some men attain considerable skill Sometimes an eel-picking match takes place on the Broad 1883 *Fisheries Exhib Catal* 8 *Eel Pot, for use in salt water. *Ibid.* (ed 4) 125 *Eel Putchons are the ordinary eel baskets that are baited and placed in the river during the spring and summer months for eels 1857 H. MANSHIP *Gt Yarmouth* in G. C. Davies *Norfolk Broads* XXVII, Certen *ele settes all soch fishe as usually are tacon in the seid settes. 1882 *Blackw Mag* Jan 97 Eel-sets are nets set athwart the stream for the purpose of catching a species of eel *Ibid* 98 The oldest Norfolk *eel-setters 1883 G C DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* XXXII 250 This [ebb and flow of the tide] militates against *eel-setting. 1877 E PEACOCK *N.-W Linc. Gloss* (E D S) **Eel-trunk*, a box with holes in the sides, in which eels are kept alive till wanted for the table 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal* 57 *Eel Wheels or Traps Lampern Spurts

Ee·l-bed. **1. a** A pond or preserve for eels. **b** *transf* A bivouac on swampy ground.

1483 *Cath Angl* 113 An Ele bed, *anguillarium* 1813 SIR R WILSON *Diary* II 430 The pains of an eel bed.

2 *pl.* A plant (*Ranunculus fluitans*).

Eeler (*ī* ləɪ) [f EEL + -ER [1]] An eel-catcher.

1851 *Fraser's Mag* XLIII 254 The artful eeler lets down a hank some cubits long of the intestines of a sheep

Eelery (*ī* lĕri) [f. EEL + -ERY] A place where eels are caught.

1854 BADHAM *Halieut* XVII. 371 The moderns, like the ancients, have their favourite eeleries. 1864 *Q. Rev* Jan 190 We must not suppose there are no valuable eeleries in the British Isles

Eel-fare (*ī*·lfēəɪ). **a.** The passage of young eels up a river. **b.** A brood of young eels (see ELVER)

1533 *Act* 25 *Hen VIII*, c vii, Any frye, spaume, or brode of yeles, called yele fares, or Ell vares. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Eel-fares, -vares*, a Fry or Brood of Eels. 1836 YARRELL *Brit Fishes* (1859) I 54 This passage of young Eels is called Eel-fare on the banks of the Thames 1883 G. C DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* XXXI 235 This 'eel-fare' lasts several days

Eelhood (*ī* lhud). *nonce-wd* [f. EEL + -HOOD.] The rank or condition of a full-grown eel

1864 *Q Rev* Jan 185 Of the myriads that ascend our rivers few ever arrive at eelhood

Ee·l-pout. [OE. *ǽle-puta*, f. EEL + POUT]

1 One of two different species of fishes. **a.** = BURBOT **b** = BLENNY

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 94 Hwilce fixas ȝefehst þu? . mynas and æleputan. 1598 FLORIO, *Agufeo*, an eelepout 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 246 A kind of Lamprels or Elepouts like to sea Lampreis 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* I xli 87 The Eel Pout or Burbot . has a smooth, soft, slippery Body like an Eel 1810 P NEILL *Fishes in Forth* 8 (Jam) *B viviparus* Viviparous Blenny; Green bone Here this species sometimes gets the name of Eelpout and Guffer 1863 COUCH *Brit Fishes* III 93 The Burbolt is . distinguished by exhibiting some of the manners of the eel, by which it has obtained in some places the name of Eelpout.

† 2. A yellow flower. ? = *eel-ware* (see EEL 6)

1736 BAILEY *Househ Dict* 141 Butter As for that which is tinged with eel pouts, it not only deceives the sight, but is very often disagreeable to the taste.

Ee·l-skin. [f EEL + SKIN] The skin of an eel. † *Merchant of eel-skins* = ? rag and bone collector. Also *attrib*, as in **eelskin-dress**, a tight-fitting dress, **eelskin-queue**, ? a pig-tail.

1562 J HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 54 A marchaunt of eele skins A marchaunt without either money or ware 1595 SHAKS *John* I. i. 141 My armes, such eele-skins stuft. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Charac*, *Drunken Dutchm*, When he's drunke, you may thrust your hand into him like an eele-skin 1809 W IRVING *Knickerb* (1849) 308 He directed that he should be carried to the grave with his eelskin queue sticking out of a hole in his coffin 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* II 226 Jersey jackets and eel-skin dresses. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Mar 4/1 A smooth-faced, vicious-looking fellow, dressed in a close cap and eelskin neckcloth

Ee·l-spear. [f EEL + SPEAR.] A forked or pronged instrument for catching eels by transfixing them as they lie in the mud (See quots)

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb) 197 Speares. lyke vnto troute speares or yele speares 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* (1679) 235 He beareth 3 Eel-spears argent 1785 *Sportsman's Dict*, *Eel-spear*, this instrument is made for the most part with three forks or teeth, jagged on the sides 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-Bk*, *Eel-spear*, a sort of trident with ten points for catching eels, called in Lincolnshire an eel stang

Hence **Eel-spearer, Eel-spearing** *vbl sb.*

1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* v. 40 Here and there was an eel-spearer in his punt *Ibid.* xxxi. 244 Eel-spearing is quite an athletic occupation

Eely (ī·lɪ), *a* [f EEL + -Y.] Eel-like.

† a. Resembling the flesh of an eel b. Resembling an eel in movement; wriggling, writhing.

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv* (1746) 124 A Conger is of a moist, soft, and Eely Substance 1862 CALVERLEY *Verses & Tr.* 16, I See you sit with that composure On the eeliest of hacks 1871 *Cassell's Mag* 22 July 336/1 We have the pleasure of seeing the snaky, eely monster whisking about in the water

Eem. *dial* [repr. OE *efnan*, ON. *efna* to perform (Da *evne* to have ability, Sw. *amna* to form, shape Cf. ME *em-cristen* for *even-*] To spare time, to find an opportunity; to 'afford', to succeed (in doing a thing), 'get' (to do).

1674 RAY *N Country Wds* Coll 16 Chesh I cannot Eem, I have no leisure, I cannot spare time 1745 BYROM *Misc. Poems* (1773) I. 157 in *Lanc. Gloss* (E. D S.) We worken hard An cannot eem to be so feert 1750 J COLLIER *Wks* (1819) 71 in *Lanc Gloss.* (E D S) Aw've tried mony a time but aw could never eem to do it

Een, obs and dial pl of EYE

E'en, var form of EVEN *adv*

Eer, obs form of ERE, before.

-eer, *suffix*, is an anglicized form of the Fr. suffix *-ier* (repr normally L *-ārius*, and in many words replacing *-air* .—L. *-ārius*, see -ARY [1]), used to form sbs denoting persons, as in *canonnier* CANNONEER, *muletier* MULETEER; the usual sense is 'one who is concerned with', or 'one who deals in'. (Where the sb. from which the F word was formed never became familiar in Eng use, the original spelling *-ier* is retained, as in *bombardier, grenadier*). In imitation of these words (perh in some instances rather in imitation of Sp. sbs in *-ero*, of similar origin) the suffix is added to Eng. sbs to form designations of persons, as *auctioneer, charioteer, mountaineer* (earlier *-er*). In many of the words so formed there is a more or less contemptuous implication, as in *crotcheteer, garreteer, pamphleteer, pulpiteer, sonneteer*

E'er, variant of EVER.

Eerie, eery (ī ri), *a.* Forms: 4 eri, hery, 4–6 ery, 6 erie, 9 eirie, -y (Anglo-Irish airy), 8– eery, -ie [ME. *eri*, ? var. of *ery*, ARGH; or ? f that word + -Y

The word occurs in the northern (not in the midland) version of the *Cursor Mundi*. It has recently been often used in general literature, but is still regarded as properly Scotch]

1. Fearful, timid. In mod. use, expressing the notion of a vague superstitious uneasiness.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17685 (Gött) Ioseph be noght eri *c* 1375 ? BARBOUR *S. Cosmas & D* 321, & scho wes for hyme hery. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal Hon* Prol. xii, With ery courage 1513 — *Æneis* VII. iv. 91 He fled, and to his cave hym sped wyth ery spreyt. 1572 *Sempill Ballates* (1872) 159 We pure sall cry with erie hartis To the, O God *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Drink Eel* Poems (1845) 50 They glower ery at a friend's disgrace 1807–10 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 98 The watch dog's howling makes the nightly wanderer eerie 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins* II. II. 357 Do you feel eerie? 1878 H M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. XIV. 353 This eerie feeling might be causeless

2. Fear-inspiring; gloomy, strange, weird.

1792 BURNS *Wks* (1800) II. 403 Be thou a bogle by the eerie side of an auld thorn. 1795 MACNEILL *Waes o' War* in Poems (1801) 5 Night comes dark and eerie 1828 J WILSON in *Blackw Mag* XXIII. 116 Hae ye walked. fra Bawhannan Lodge, in sic an eerie night. 1875 MISS BRADDON *Str. World* II. I. 10 The sheep bell had an eerie sound.

Hence **Ee·rily** *adv.*, in an eerie manner; weirdly. **Ee·riness**, an undefined sense of fear; superstitious dread. **Ee·risome** *a.*, weird, gloomy

c 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 295 Sum man for erynes will trymbill 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* vi, Debar then .. All eryness or feir. 1848 C. BRONTE *Y. Eyre*, It spoke in pain and woe .eerily 1863 *Gd. Words* 522 A weird unhappy sound! what could it be That through the wan night wailed so eerily. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll Lakes* Wks. II. 13 Feeling the sensation of eerinesss as twilight came on 1865 *Jrnl. Horticulture* Christm No 16/2 From that night I have never known eeriness 1818 *Edin Mag* Dec 503 (Jam) The kye gied a dowf an' eerisome crune 1832–53 *Whistlebinkie* (Sc Songs) Ser III. 49 The objects sae dear Turn eerisome hame thoughts

E'ery, contraction for EVERY.

† **Ees.** *Obs.* [possibly repr OE *æs* 'food, meat, carrion' (Bosw); possibly a corresponding MDu. *aes* food, bait (mod.Du, Ger. *aas*).] (See quot)

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 143 Ees, fysch mete on a hoke [*P.* boyght for fisshes], *esca, escarium*

Eesome (ī sŭm) [f *ee*, Sc form of EYE + -SOME] Attractive or gratifying to the eye.

1823 LOCKHART *Reg Dalton* III. 159 (Jam) Look at them now,—Will ony body deny that that's an eesome couple?

Eese, eesily, eesy, obs ff. of EASE, etc

Eete(n, eette, obs. forms of pres t., pa. t. and pa. pple of EAT.

Eep, eeth, obs. forms of EATH.

Eever, var. of EAVER *sb* [2] *dial.*

Ef (ef). Name of the letter F, q v.

Ef- *pref.*, the form of the L. pref *ex-* used before words beginning with *f*

Efacks, efackins, efags, efecks, efeclings, see I'FEGS, *Obs*

† **Efa·ct,** *int Obs* [perh. var of *efaks*, I'FEGS, influenced by *in fact.*] Used as a mild oath.

1680 *Revenge* IV. i. 34 We'll have tother Dance, efact we will

Efen, obs. form of EVEN.

Efendee, var. of EFFENDI

Efere, var. of IFERE, *adv. Obs.* together.

† **Efestide(s.** *Obs* [corruption of L. *hephæstitis*, a Gr **ἡφαιστῖτις*, f "Ηφαιστος the name of the God of Fire] A jewel described by Pliny

1567 MAPLET *Gr Forest* 7 [Of Stones] Efestides is in colour shamefast and childish 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 40/2 Efestide held against the Sun is Fiery coloured.

Eff, var. of EFT, EVET

Effable (e făb'l), *a* [a. F. *effable* (Cotgr), ad. L *effābilis*, f *ef-fārī* to utter, f *ex* out + *fārī* to speak] † a Of sounds, letters, etc.: That can be pronounced (*obs.*) b. That can be, or may lawfully be, expressed or described in words. Now only *arch.* in antithesis to *ineffable*

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* 1 Paules notions .. were such as could not be expressed .. mine were easily effable 1668 WILKINS *Philos Lang* 414 How this Universal Character may be made effable in a distinct Language. 1755 JOHNSON *Effable* Expressive, utterable. *Dict* 1872 LONGF. *Div Trag* II. ii, These effable and ineffable impressions of the mysterious world

† **Effa·bule,** *v Obs rare*[−1]. [as if ad. L **effābulārī*, f. *ex-* out + *fābulārī* to fable] To fable.

c 1600 NORDEN *Spec Brit*, *Cornw* (1728) 82 The graue will fitt euerye stature, as is effabuled.

Efface (efe[ī] s) [ad. F. *effacer* (= Pr. *esfassar*), f. L. *ex* out + *facies* face]

1 To rub out, obliterate (writing, painted or sculptured figures, a mark or stain) from the surface of anything, so as to leave no distinct traces.

1611 COTGR, *Effacer*, to efface, deface, raze, blot, rub out, wipe away; to abolish 1780 COWPER *Progr Err* 279 So coin grows smooth Till Cæsar's image is effaced at last 1863 GEO ELIOT *Romola* II. xxi, The ignominious images, painted on the public buildings were effaced

b. In wider sense To cause to disappear entirely, do away with (a visible feature or object).

1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 105 The close of a cycle, when the sun was to be effaced from the heavens, the human race from the earth. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxiv (1856) 192 Pools of water, which would be effaced again, soon after they were formed. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch Lindisf.* 83 The entrance through the tower has been effaced.

c. *Crystallography.*

1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd Crystallogr* 214 A right square prism .may result from an octahedron with a square base, by the concurrence of the modifications *a* and *e* .. when those modifications efface the primary planes

2. To expunge, erase (words or sentences) from a written composition or document. Now only in fig sentences.

1737 POPE *Hor Epist.* II. i. 279 Fluent Shakspeare scarce effac'd a line 1805 N NICHOLLS *Let* in *Corr w. Gray* (1843) 40 The lines of Mason which were effaced and replaced by these 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* II. 440 Perhaps the passions excited by the tyranny of James might make it impossible to efface the penal laws from the statute book.

3. *fig* To obliterate, wipe out (a memory, a mental impression); to 'blot out', pardon, obtain oblivion for (an offence); to abolish, destroy (distinctive characteristics, etc).

1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 21 That effacest the synnes of theym that ben repentaunt. *a* 1626 BACON in Webster, Efface from his mind the theories and notions vulgarly received 1703 POPE *Thebais* 822 'Tis thine t' efface With virtuous acts thy ancestor's disgrace 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* li. i, In tender Mercy look on me, And all my Sins efface. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz* VIII (1873) 456 An impression had been made upon the popular mind which it was hardly possible to efface. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 194 If such a proposition is true, the world must efface its habit of admiration for the heroes of the past.

4. *fig.* To cast utterly into the shade, reduce to virtual nonentity. b. *refl.* [after Fr. *s'effacer*]. To reduce oneself to insignificance; to abandon or forfeit one's claim to consideration

1716 8 LADY M W MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxxvii. 143 Her beauty effaced everything I have seen. 1871 M COLLINS *Mrg & Merch.* II. II. 30 Amy Gray was .. quite effaced *Mod* As a politician he has completely effaced himself by this act of imprudence

Effaceable (efē[ī]·săb'l). [f. prec. + -ABLE] Capable of being effaced

1839 DICKENS *Nich Nick* VI, Washed off all effaceable marks of the late accident 1881 MIVART *Cat* 27 Mucous membrane, when not stretched, is thrown into effaceable folds or rugæ.

Effacement (efē[ī] smĕnt) [f as prec + -MENT] The process of effacing; the fact of being effaced

1797 *Monthly Rev.* XXIII. 572 A state of simplicity .. subsequent to the effacement of the vices of barbarism. 1866 WEDGWOOD *Origin of Lang* 7 Effacement of a sense from want of practice. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ Serm* v. 99 The effacement of the national sentiment is an artificial and violent evasion of a fact of nature.

Effacing (efē[ī]·sing), *ppl a.* [f. EFFACE *v.* + -ING [1]] That effaces or obliterates.

1813 BYRON *Giaour* 73 Decay's effacing fingers. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Nov. 4/1 The effacing fingers of death were. shockingly apparent on the Cardinal's visage

Effacive (efē[ī] siv). *nonce-wd.* [f EFFACE *v.* + -IVE.] Disposed or tending to efface. *Self-effacive*: modest, retiring

1883 CAIRD *Edinb o' Lect Hume* 23 Nov, In society he was the most self-effacive of men.

Effald, -ly, obs. ff AFALD, AFALDLY.

† **Effa·mish,** *v. Obs. rare* [f. OF. *effamer* (cf. AFFAMISH, f. *affamer*), f. L. *ex-* out + *fam-es* hunger] = FAMISH, *v.*

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut Rhem. N. T* (1618) Pref 3 Being effamished, [they] are content to eate it. 1634–46 ROW *Hist Kirk* (1842) 137 Ministers shamefullie abused, they and their families effamished.

‖ **Effaré** (efa re), *a. Her* [a F. *effaré*, pa. pple. of *effarer* to agitate] (See quot)

1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (ed. 2), *Effaré*, in heraldry, a term applied to a beast when rearing on its hind legs, as if it were affrighted. 1828 BERRY *Encycl Her* I. s.v. *Effearé* or *Effaré*, a French term for a beast in the attitude which English Heralds call 'salient' or 'springing'.

† **Effa·scinable,** *a Obs. rare*[−1]. [as if ad. L. **effascinābilis*, f. *effascināre* see next.] Susceptible to enchantment.

1660 H MORE *Myst. Godl* VII. xvii. 359 A strangely-impure and effascinable passivity of Phancie.

† **Effa·scinate,** *v. Obs* Also 7 effacinate. [f L. *effascināt-* ppl. stem of *effascināre*: see -ATE [3].] = FASCINATE.

Hence **Effas·cinating** *ppl a.*

1616 HOLYDAY *Persius* in Halliwell's *Shaks* V. 330 Skilfull to depell the harmes Of an effascinating eye. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* VIII. 399 Of force to effacinate the gods 1670 G. H *Hist Cardinals* II. II. 143 He has effascinated the hearts of the Court. 1678 H. MORE in Glanvill *Saddue. Triumph* (ed 1727) 63.

† **Effa·scination.** *Obs* [ad. L. *ef-fascinātiōn-em*, f *effascināre* to bewitch] = FASCINATION

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik* VIII. 402 There are others whom their effascinations can keepe from electing their Vrne 1650 CHARLTON *Paradoxes* 59 The effascination by the optick emission of the eyes. 1660 H MORE *Myst Godl* VI. xiv. 255 Hood-winked and held down with an overbearing effascination and witchcraft

† **Effa·te.** *Obs.* [ad L *effātum*, f. *ef-fārī* to speak out] A saying, dictum, maxim. Also ‖ **Effa·tum** (pl *effata*)

1650 ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 154 Their effata or most reverenced contents equalled by parliament to the oracles of the common law. 1678 GALE *Crt Gentiles* III. 177 The effates of Scripture seem to contradict themselves. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat* 294 The Effatum, That Nature abhors a Vacuum 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 118 That common Theological Effate, Grace is Glory begun

† **Effa·tuate,** *ppl a Obs* [as if ad. L **effatuātus*, f. *ex-* out + *fatu-us* stupid, foolish: cf. AFFATUATED.] Infatuated.

1600 *Dr. Dodypoll* II. i in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 112 Had I not beene effatuate even by Fate.

† **Effa·tuate,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To besot, render dull or stupid

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentl* (1641) 16 Nothing effatuates the understanding of man more than excesse in meat

† **Effau·t.** *Obs. Music* Also (corruptly) effauz. The fuller name (F *fa ut*) of the note F, which was sung to the syllable *fa* or *ut* according as it occurred in one or other of the Hexachords (imperfect scales) to which it could belong.

a 1327 *Learn. Music* in *Rel Ant* I. 292 Of effauz and elami ne coud y nevere are. 1671 DR. BUCKHM. *Rehearsal* II. v, A certain note in Effaut flat.

Effect (efe kt), *sb* Also 6 *Sc.* effeck. [a. OF. *effect* (F *effet*), ad. L *effectus*, n. of action f *efficĕre* to work out, accomplish, f *ex-* out + *făcĕre* to make]

1 Something accomplished, caused, or produced; a result, consequence. Correlative with CAUSE.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 21 The planetes .. causen us by hir influence .. effectes lik to the operaciouns of bestes. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 6 Thy enter-

pryse came to none effect 1572 JONES *Bathes of Bathes Ayde* III 22 a, Cause of sicknesse is that unto which any thing followeth, which is named effecte. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst Rhet*, The Effect, is that which is brought to passe by the Cause 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Inspr* 4 Contrivances, that are the Effect of a great deal of Study 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I i Wks 1874 I 16 We know not at all what death is in itself, but only some of its effects 1752 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 119 Nature begins from causes, and thence descends to effects 1831 BLAKEY *Free Will* 198 We give the name of cause to that event which precedes, and the name of effect to that event which follows in the order of time 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 485 The beneficial effects of their interposition had given shelter and security to private trade.

b. *collective* and *abstr.* Results in general; the quality of producing a result, efficacy. Phrases, *With effect, of no* (†*none*) *effect*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W* 620 Thing that beryth more effect 1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng* CCXXV 30 This ordynaunce was of lytell effect. 1538 STARKEY *England* 15 Thys law [*i.e.* civil law] takyth effecte of the opynyon of man. 1555 EDEN *Decades W Ind* I. IX. (Arb) 99 Whose perfume is of most excellent effect to heale the reumes. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* VII 13 Making the word of God of none effect through your tradition 1667 MILTON *P L* IX 865 This Tree is of Divine effect To open Eyes 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt Chr* I IV. 341 A law was made but it had little effect 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 115 You may throw his foil at a sufficient distance to enable you to deliver a thrust with effect 1865 CARLYLE *Frederk Gt* III X VIII 288 Respectful message to his Majesty was of no effect.

c *Mechanics* The amount of work done in a given time. *Useful effect*. the net result, after making deductions for loss from friction, etc

1812-6 PLAYFAIR *Nat Phil* (1819) I 111 The effect of animal force, then, or the quantity of work done in a given time will be proportional. 1871 B STEWART *Heat* § 389 An agent for generating mechanical effect

2. †**a** A contemplated result, a purpose; chiefly in phrases, *To this* or *that effect, to the effect that* (*obs*). b In the same phrases · Purport; drift, tenor, essential significance.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch T.* 153 And for hise freendes on a day he sente To tellen hem theffect of his entente 14.. *Pol Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 50 Theffect of whych was thus in dede. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI ii 131 Ane othir goldin grane to the ilk effect Thow sall nocht mis. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul C* I. ii 283 *Cask.* He spoke Greeke *Casca.* To what effect? 1652 WADSWORTH tr *Sandoval's Civ Wars Spain* 287 Hee incharged the same Don Pedro to go and surprise the said Souldiers, giving him two hundred hors and five hundred Foot to that effect 1818 CRUISE *Digest* II 17 A subsequent proviso was added to that effect 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 157 The famous reviewer's sentence to the effect that, etc

†**3.** An outward manifestation, sign, token, symptom; an appearance, phenomenon. *Obs*

c 1450 *Why can't he Nun* 67 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 140 In a gardyne I sportyd me . to see The swete effecte of apielle flowres 1593 HOOKER *Eccl Pol.* I. ii, His wisdome hath stinted the effects of his power. 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* II iii 112 What effects of passion shows she? 1636 COWLEY *Pind Odes* (1669) 22 *note*, No natural effect gives such impressions of Divine fear, as Thunder

b. A (pleasing or remarkable) combination of colour or form in a picture, a landscape, etc. Cf 6

1884 RUSKIN *Art of Eng* 222 The old water-colour men were wont to obtain their effects of atmosphere by, etc *Mod* The reflexion of the trees in the brook is a very pretty effect. Here's a painter with his sketch-book hunting for 'effects'.

†**4.** Something which is attained or acquired by an action. *Obs*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III iii. 54, I am still possest Of those effects for which I did the Murther.

b. *pl.* 'Goods and chattels', movable property. *Personal effects*. personal luggage as distinguished from merchandise, etc. Also with wider meaning in phrase *No effects*: written by bankers on dishonoured cheques when the drawer has no funds in the bank; also, *To leave no effects*: to leave nothing for one's heirs

1704 J. LOGAN *Pa Hist Soc Mem.* IX. 290 The effects of their plantations will scarce buy them clothes. 1711-14 ADDISON *Spect* (J), The Emperour knew that they could not convey away many of their Effects 1843 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* V (1887) 196 The bankers declined to cash the Captain's draft simply writing the words 'No effects' on the paper *Mod* Sale of household effects The contents of the trunks were insured as 'personal effects'. He died leaving no effects

5. Operative influence; a mode or degree of operation on an object.

1668 *Phil Trans* I. 635 What Effects are thereby produced upon the body. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat Magic* VI. (1833) 149 It will act like a *concave* lens when the cooling effect has reached the axis 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 194 Speeches which will have an effect upon the courts 1883 *Harper's Mag* Sept 562/1 The effects which the demand for aboriginality had upon the race of builders

b. The state or fact of being operative *To give effect to*: to render operative. *To take effect*. to become operative; to prove successful; (of a law, an agreement, etc) to come into force (*from* a certain date).

1771 GOLDSMITH *Hist Eng* II 62 The stratagem took effect, the English began to fly on all sides 1844 H H WILSON *Brit India* I 529 The Administration was willing to give effect to the arrangements 1868 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) II. App 545 Eadward's grant was not to take effect till after the death of Ælfwine.

6 The impression produced on a beholder, hearer, or reader, *esp* by a work of art or literature; sometimes = *general effect*, the impression produced by a picture, building, etc, viewed as a whole *For effect*. for the sake of creating a telling impression on the minds of spectators or hearers.

1736 BUTLER *Anal* II iii 328 What they call the effect in architecture 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv Mundi* I. (1870) 16 With a view. to poetical effect 1869 SWINBURNE *Ess & Stud* (1875) 219 His [Shelley's] aim is rather to render the effect of a thing than the thing itself. *Mod* His whole behaviour and conversation are calculated for effect.

7. Accomplishment, fulfilment. *Obs* exc. in phrases, *To bring to effect, carry into effect*. to accomplish, bring to a successful issue

1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 389/1 Who someuer shal calle me that he may haue theffecte of his requeste & prayer 1538 STARKEY *England* 195, I thynke hyt schold be veray hard to bryng thys to effect 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent* I i 50 Losing the faire effects of future hopes 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1621) 177 What he tooke in hand, he brought to good effect. 1638 BRATHWAIT *Hist Surv* (1651) 403 Never bringing their designes to effect 1705 *Col Rec Penn* II. 208 The only means to bring all happily to effect 1709 SWIFT *Adv Relig* Wks 1755 II i 111 The proposals are such as a pious active prince might soon bring to effect

†b. Practical reality, fact, as opposed to name or appearance · see 8. *Obs*

1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr* V iii. 109 Meere words. Th' effect doth operate another way *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist Reb.* (1849) III 545 He should depart only with a title, the effect whereof he should not be possessed of, before he had very well deserved it

8 *In effect* · formerly = in fact, in reality, opposed to *in show, in words* In mod. use, virtually, substantially, so far as the result is concerned (see senses 1, 2).

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 243 With pretence to depart from thence vnto China, as in effect they did *a* 1600 HOOKER (J.) In shew, a. senate was to govern, but in effect one only man should do all in all 1626 BACON *Sylva* (J.), No man, in effect, doth accompany, but he learneth, ere he is aware, some gesture, or voice, or fashion *a* 1668 DENHAM (J) State and Wealth . is to him . No other in effect than what it seems *a* 1719 ADDISON (J) To say of a celebrated piece that there are faults in it, is, in effect, to say that the author of it is a man 1804 H T COLEBROOKE *Husbandry Bengal* (1806) 37 The duties are paid by the purchaser, but the charge in effect falls upon the importer *Mod*. The two methods are in effect identical. He was, in effect, accused of falsehood I cannot tell you what he said, but in effect it was that he, etc

9 [After Fr. *effet*] (See quot)

1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, Effect in the manage, is applied to the movements of the hand which direct the horse. They distinguish four effects, . viz in using the bridle to put a horse forwards, draw him backwards, and shifting it out of the right hand into the left, and vice versa.

Effect (efe·kt), *v.* [f. prec. sb]

1. *trans.* To bring about (an event, a result); to accomplish (an intention, a desire).

The existence of obstacles or difficulties is, in mod use, ordinarily implied in this sense of the vb

1589 WARNER *Alb Eng* VI XXXI (1612) 154 And nothing else I did affect but to effect my sute 1593 SHAKS 3 *Hen VI*, II vi. 98 He crosse the Sea To effect this marriage 1635 QUARLES *Embl* I. VI (1718) 25 Let wit, and all her studied plots effect The best they can. 1718 *Free-thinker* No 90. 244 At first they only wish to be secure, that effected, they endeavour to grow Powerful 1792 *Anec. W Pitt* III. XLIV. 196 Peace would never be effected 1833 LARDNER *Manuf. Metal* II. 227 (Cab Cycl.) This reciprocating movement of the carriage is effected by a pinion fixed upon the end of a vertical spindle 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* IV. I. (1871) 203 Just effected his escape as the servant announced a visitor. 1850 BROWNING *Easter-Day* 5 Effecting thus, complete and whole, a purpose of the human soul 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 13 The cure has to be effected by the use of certain charms 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 205 The most skilful chemists have hitherto failed to effect such decomposition

†b To produce (a state or condition). *Obs*

1596 SHAKS. *Tam Shr* I i. 86 Sorrie am I that our goodwill effects Biancas greefe 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist Philos* (1701) 135/1 The concurrence of Pleasures which effecteth Beatitude, is very difficult

c To make, construct. *rare arch*

1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 75 The Lighthouse happily effected by Mr. Rudyerd 1884 STEVENSON *New Arab Nts.* 317 An enormous window had been effected in the wall.

d. Comm. *To effect a sale, an insurance*; hence, *to effect a policy* (of insurance).

1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I XXIII 598 The earliest purchases are effected in immediate proximity to the mines 1883 *Manch Guard* 17 Oct 5/4 Nominee life policies are often effected which are altogether invalid.

†**2** To give effect to (a resolution, a feeling); to fulfil (a promise). *Obs.*

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* V 95 Faustus I swear To effect all promises between us made. 1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr* V x. 6 You heauens, effect your rage with speede 1660 MARVELL *Corr* III Wks 1872-5 II. 20 We shall be called upon shortly to effect our vote made the former sitting

†**3.** *absol.* and *intr* To have an effect, be effectual; to accomplish its purpose *Obs*

1592 WARNER *Alb Eng* VII XXXIV (1612) 164 But that Cadwalladers Fore-doomes in Tuders should effect Was vnexpected 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 1330 The petard having effected as we have said 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist Philos* (1701) 161/2 Elements, of which Air and Fire have a faculty to move and effect

¶ **4** Confused with AFFECT (? and INFECT).

1494 FABYAN VII 371 The Albygensis had ben effected w' dyuers poyntes of heresy 1652 WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ Wars Spain* 301 The Abbat of Santa Pia whom the earl particularly esteemed and effected 1729 T COOKE *Tales, Prop &c* 135 His words effected much the Laureat's Mind 1772-84 COOK *Voy* (1790) IV. 1279 He effects to preserve an entire silence about Kerguelen.

†**Effe·cted,** *ppl a Obs rare* [f EFFECT *v* + -ED, prob confused with AFFECTED.] With *adv.* (*well*, etc) prefixed, Affected, disposed

1604 HIERON *Wks* (1619-20) I 503 Holy men haue bin the meanes of much comfort to well effected people. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr War-Comm Min Bk* (1855) 61 Thair are sundrie persones evill effected to the caus

Effecter (efe·ktəɹ) Also 7 effectour, 7-8 effector [f. EFFECT *v.* + -ER, or a L. *effector*]

1 He who, or that which, brings about an event or result, accomplishes a purpose, etc.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Dev* 202 The howerly effectours of many admirable actions 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug City of God* 447 Wee shall make his nature the effecter of his vicious will 1611 MARKHAM *Countr Content*, I XIII. (1668) 66 Baits and inticements are effecters of our desires in this pastime. 1662 CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat* 151 They blame the Art as the effecter of all corruptions whatsoever 1713 DERHAM *Phys-Theol* II VI. 475 That infinite Being, who was the Effector of it [Creation]. 1863 VANCE in *Sat Rev* 415 Had the translation of Saintré to be entered on afresh, it is not certain that I had been the effecter of the same

†**2** A maker, creator *Obs.*

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch* II 67 One Monarch of the world the great Effector 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II IV 242 The omnipotent Effector and Productor of al things.

¶ = AFFECTER 1 *Obs*

1641 BAKER *Chron* (1679) 179/1 He was indeed a great effecter of glory

†**Effe·ctfull,** *a Obs.* In 6 *Sc* effect-. [f EFFECT + -FULL] Effectual

1555 *Sc Acts Mary* XVIII, Our soueraine Lady in her parliament maid actis quhilkis as yit hes tane na dew and effectfull execucion 1669 SIMPSON *Hydrol Chym.* 78 The effectful cause of direful diseases.

Effe·ctible (efe·ktib'l), *a* [f. EFFECT *v* + -IBLE] Capable of being effected

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* II. V 87 Not effectible upon the strictest experiment 1650 *Descr Future Hist Europe* 14 His Decrees most effectible, when we think him the furthest off. 1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man* IV. V 338 Whatsoever is effectible by the most congruous and efficacious application of Actives to Passives

Effecting (efe·ktiŋ), *vbl sb* [f. EFFECT *v* + -ING[1]] The action of the verb EFFECT.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* (1887) Ep. Ded 6 The effecting wherof pretended great honour to your Maiesties person 1609 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Clubbes* 17 Although the plot by thee was laid, Th' effecting of it by me thou didst obtaine. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount Life* VI 15 In order to the sure effecting of this Design

¶ Used gerundially with omission of *in*; virtually serving the function of a pr pple. passive

1789 GOUV MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ* (1832) II 88 Four sentiments on the revolution effecting here. 1818 JAS MILL *Brit India* II V I 325 During the time in which this great revolution was effecting in the government of Bengal 1826 DISRAELI *Viv Grey* I. IX 21 Ought you not to congratulate yourself that a great change is effecting?

Effe·cting, *ppl a* [f as prec. + -ING[2]] That effects.

Hence **Effe·ctingness** = EFFICACIOUSNESS

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1852) II 179 If we are instructed to believe the particular effectingness of a religious discourse proceeds from the workings of the Spirit, etc

†**Effe·ction.** *Obs.* [ad. L *effection-em*, f *efficĕre*. see EFFECT *sb.*]

1. a Fabrication, formation, production

1430 LYDG. *Chron Troy* II XVII, An ymage All of brent golde by false effection 1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man.* 290 Attributing the Effection of the Soul unto the Great God *Ibid* IV VII. 350 The primitive Effection of the Humane Nature

b Accomplishment, performance.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 53 To invent their own way for the cognition, acquisition, or effection of any thing 1656 JEANES *Fruln Christ* 151 The incarnation belongs unto all the three Persons *effective*, in regard of effection

†**2** *Geom.* A construction; a proposition, a problem or praxis drawn from some general proposition (Todd) *Obs*

1706 in PHILLIPS 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* 1818 in TODD, and in mod Dicts

¶ Confused with AFFECTION and INFECTION

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* V XXIII (1495) 131 A swete voyce chaungith the effeccion of the herers 1555 EDEN *Decades W Ind* II III (Arb) 115 Of such force is education & natural effection 1544 PHAER *Regim Lyfe* (1560) N ij, Beware of fennes, for oftentymes the effection of the aire, ariseth of the corrupte vapowes

Effectism (efe·ktiz'm) *nonce-wd* [f EFFECT + -ISM.] The habit of aiming at 'effect'.

1871 H B FORMAN *Living Poets* 472 Any flimsy effectism of plot

Effective (efe·ktiv), *a* and *sb* [a. F. *effectif, -ive*, ad L. *effectīvus* · see EFFECT *v.* and -IVE]

A. *adj.*

†**1** That is concerned in the production *of* (an event or condition; *rarely*, a material product)

1594 T B. *La Primaud. Fr Acad* II 379 Powers .. effective of the same

are effectiue principles of all actions 1607 *Schol Disc agst Antichr* I II 91 The signe of the Crosse is effectiue of grace 1677 GALE *Crt Gentiles* II IV 170 Politic Philosophie is defined a Science effective of Justice in the Citie. 1684 tr *Bowet's Merc Compt* VI 193 In the Tertian [Ague] the part effective of the bloud is out of its natural temper

†b Having the power of acting upon objects

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* 214 Time is not effective, nor are bodies destroyed by it, but from the action and passion of their Elements in it *a* 1652 J SMITH *Sel Disc* v 139 The more unbodied any thing is, the more unbounded also is it in its effective power

†2 Concerned with, or having the function of, carrying into effect, executing, or accomplishing

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* IX XXVII 256 Dis wes þe Proces causative, Đat eftyr folowit effective 1597 MORLEY *Introd Mus.* Annot, Musicke is diuided into two parts The second may be called syntactical, Poetical, or effectiue 1607 *Schol. Disc agst Antichr* I I 33 The former was significatiue onely, his effectiue

3 That is attended with result or has an effect

1760 GOLDSMITH *Cit W* I (1837) 200 There is an effective power superior to the people 1776 ADAM SMITH *W N* I I X 149 The masters alone had an effective voice in the legislation 1863 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 90 The honour of the first effective shot.

b In mechanical and economical science Said of that portion of an agency or force which is actually brought to bear on a particular object

1798 MALTHUS *Popul* III X (1806) II 250 The quantity of effective capital employed in agriculture 1825 J NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 67 This we call the virtual or effective head [of water] 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat Phil* I I § 228 The Component of a force in any direction, (sometimes called the Effective Component in that direction).

c. Theol *Effective faith, love,* etc that bears fruit in conduct [med.L *effectivus*]

1854 F W FABER *Growth in Holiness* V (1872) 75 Effective love makes us the living images of Jesus.

d *Effective range*. the range within which a missile, weapon, or fire-arm is effective

1859 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) I 1 65 Two hundred and twenty yards is to be taken as the effective range for fighting purposes of the old archery

4. Powerful in effect; efficient, effectual.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* XVII lxxxiv (1495) 654 Oleum iumperium is most effectyf ayenst the Quartayn 1836 *Random Recoll Ho Lords* XVI 402 He does not speak often; nor can he be considered an effective speaker 1837 HOWITT *Rur Life* (1862) I IV 30 Contributed to make these pursuits effective, elegant, and attractive 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Land* Wks (Bohn) II 17 Its best admiral could not have anchored it [England] in a more effective position 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb Faun* XIII 338 An Italian comedy. effective over everybody's risibilities 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* IV 39 Fewer men, better trained and disciplined, could be made more effective

b. Of works of art, literary compositions, etc.: Producing a striking impression, picturesque.

1853 G JOHNSTON *Nat Hist E Bord* I 107 The high bank is rendered effective by a perpendicular wall of naked sandstone. 1872 FREEMAN *Hist Ess* 21 It is not one suited to produce any very effective romantic narrative. 1882 *Garden* 18 Feb 119/1 Varieties of Amarantus are effective in the garden

5 Fit for work or service · chiefly of soldiers or sailors (Also *absol*; see B. 2.)

1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv* V 105 Being not above 15 or 16000 Men Effective 1701 *Lond Gaz* No 3733/4 The Imperial Army is said to consist of 44000 Effective Men 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L* § 295 The copper-smiths were not likely very soon to be effective. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt.* VII XVIII I 93 Army of 60,000 on paper, of effective more than 50,000.

b. *Effective charge*: the expenditure upon effective forces, as distinguished, *e g*, from that upon military pensions, retired pay, etc.

1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* I 306 The whole effective charge of the army, navy, and ordnance, was about seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds

6 Actual, *de facto*, existing in fact; that is . . . so far as the effect is concerned; opposed to *potential, nominal.*

1786 BURKE *Art W Hastings* Wks 1842 II 113 Afterwards displacing two effective governours appointed by himself. 1790 — *Fr Rev* 9 The collection of an effective and well-distributed revenue. 17 BENTHAM *Levelling Syst.* Wks. 1843 I 361 Those whose present fortunes are above the mark..would be but a small part of the real and effective losers 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 39 Potential and not effective planes of symmetry

b *Effective money*; also quasi-*sb* (see quot).

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade, Effective*, a term used in many parts of the Continent to express coin in contradistinction to paper money Thus bills on Vienna are generally directed to be paid in effective.

B *sb.* †1. An efficient cause *Obs.* See A 5.

1610 HEALEY *St Aug City of God* XII XXV (1620) 442 Had the eye, the apple their rotundity, not from any externall effectiue 1686 GOAD *Celest Bodies* I. I I No less are they the due Effective of the former.

2. *Mil.* An effective soldier (See A. 5) Usually *pl*

1722 *Lond Gaz* No 6060/1 The Garrisons . consist of 1000 Effectives. 1809 WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp* IV 478 An abstract which shows the comparative numbers of effectives and total 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI XXIV 4 They counted nine thousand effectives

b *collect sing* The effective part of an army.

1885 *Standard* 29 Oct 5/5 The effective of the Turkish forces in the Balkan Peninsula now reaches 180,000 men

Effectively (efe ktivli), *adv* [f prec + -LY 2] †1 As a means of causing or producing Cf quot 1607 in EFFECTIVE *a* 1.

1607 *Schol Disc agst Antichr* I i 34 That [the sign of imposing hands] is effectiuely vsed, is out of the question

†2. a By a direct exercise of power b. With regard to the effects (Chiefly *Theol*) *Obs*

1644 BP MAXWELL *Prerog Chr Kings* 1 16 This [deposing an emperor] is done by the Pope not effectively but consecutively 1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 85 Whether the planets have (either actually and formally, in themselves, or virtually and effectively upon others) those prime elementary qualities 1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 211 [God's love to Christ] is said to be in believers not onely effectively, in regard of its effects, grace, and glory, but also objectively

3 = *In effect* (see EFFECT *sb* 8) †a Actually, in fact (*obs*) b Virtually, substantially.

1659 *Gentl Call.* (1696) 43 A rectified Will alone effectively gives us the preeminence above Beasts. 1671 DRYDEN *Even Love* IV 1, Don Melchor is effectively at Madrid. 1844 MACKINTOSH *T More* Wks 1846 I 442 It is not equitable to treat him as effectively answerable for measures of state 1884 *Harper's Mag* Oct 796/2 Effectively England is a republic and not a monarchy

4 So as to produce an effect. Often *emphatically*: With powerful effect, decisively, completely.

1825 MCCULLOCH *Pol Econ* II. II 104 Give to any people the power of accumulating, and they will not be disinclined to use it effectively 1833 I TAYLOR *Fanat* V 113 Mohammed effectively cashiered from his system every pure and spiritual conception of virtue. 1858 FROUDE *Hist Eng* III. XVI 374 A parliament composed of other members than those who had sate so long and so effectively 1878 R W DALE *Lect Preach* VI 163 If we can preach without reading, we are likely to preach more effectively.

5 In a manner to be fit for service Cf EFFECTIVE A 5.

1665 PEPYS *Diary* 18 Sept, 10,000 men effectively always in armes *a* 1667 COWLEY *Anacreont* (1710) I 52 The fair Ionian Regiment And next the Carian Company, Five hundred both effectively.

Effe·ctiveness, [f EFFECTIVE *a.* + -NESS] The quality of being effective, in various senses

1607 *Schol Disc. agst Antichr.* I i 34 We agree in many vses with them [the Papists], but one of their vses (to wit) their effectiuenes we forbeare 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* 583 Infinite self-activity or effectiveness 1830 ARNOLD *Jrnl.* in *Life* (1858) II 336 The comforts and effectiveness of society 1836 *Random Recoll Ho Lords* X 227 Effectiveness in debate. 1879 ROGERS in *Cassell's Techn Educ.* IV 53/2 The labour is average in point of effectiveness

Effectless (efe ktles), *a.* [f EFFECT *sb* + -LESS] Without effect, fruitless. also quasi-*adv.*

1588 SHAKS *Tit A* III I 76 Ile chop off my hands they haue seru'd me to effectlesse vse 1673 O WALKER *Education* 8 Both Capacity and Instruction are effectles without practise and exercise 1755 T H CROKER *Orl Furioso* XIV lxxiii, Nor were his fervent prayers effectless said 1815 W TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem* II. 459 Silence alike improbable and effectless. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod Paint.* II III I V § 5 The sun itself at noonday is effectless upon the feelings.

Effector; see EFFECTER.

†**Effectress** (efe ktres). *Obs.* [f EFFECTER + -ESS] A female effecter (Cf next)

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess* II XXXVIII. (1631) 152 It is so certaine an effectresse of things prosperity 1615 G SANDYS *Trav* 8 The Virgin Marie reputed an effectresse of miracles 1662 J CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 143 The effectress of a thingliness or essence

‖ **Effe·ctrix.** [L; fem of *effector* EFFECTER see -TRIX. (In mod philosophical L used in apposition with *causa, vis*)] An efficient cause or power

1610 BARROUGH *Meth Physick* III. I (1639) 100 Weaknesse of the stomack is sometime caused through distemper of the effectrix or working quality.

†**Effe·ctuable**, *a Obs. rare*—1. [f Fr. *effectu-er* + -ABLE] That can be effectuated.

1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* IX. XVI, It was a worke worthy of his labour and not easily effectuable.

Effectual (efe ktiăl), *a* Also 4–5 **effectuell.** [a OF. *effectuel* —late L. *effectuālis*, f. *effect-us* EFFECT *sb.*: see -AL]

1. That produces its intended effect, or adequately answers its purpose Of legal documents or covenants: Valid, binding

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn T.* 162 Our orisouns ben more effectuel 1485 *Act* 1 *Hen. VII, Annex Ducat Lanc* Ruffhead IX. App. 106 Every such Lese . be as good effectual and available in the Law. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* VI. 151 To bryng the matere to a conclusion effectuell 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort* (1729) 232 One single Pipe of competent bore, would be as effectual as three our four. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol Arith* (1690) 73 The Charge of the Government . would be more effectual 1794 BURKE *Corr* (1844) IV. 205 We must endeavour to make our complaints rather effectual than loud 1884 EARL SELBORNE in *Law Times Rep* I Mar., Registration does not make effectual a document which was inoperative and of no effect.

b. Theol. *Effectual calling* (see quot) So also *effectual grace*· the special grace given to those elected to salvation.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) Index, Grace sufficient is geven to every one, effectual of Gods especial mercie to some 1648 *Shorter Catech*, Effectual calling is the work of God's Spirit, whereby. he doth persuade and enable us to embrace Jesus Christ 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig Sacr* III III. § 7 If God withdrew not any effectuall grace from man

c. *Effectual demand*. in Political Economy.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W N* I I VII 58 Such people may be called effectual demanders, and their demand the effectual demand; since it may be sufficient to effectuate the bringing of the commodity to market 1798 MALTHUS *Popul* III X (1806) II 250 The sole cause which would determine the quantity of effective capital employed in agriculture would be the extent of the effectual demand for corn 1868 ROGERS *Pol Econ* III (ed. 3) 21 And this demand must be effectual, that is, must be accompanied with the power of proffering some other object in exchange

†2 = EFFECTIVE in various senses *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* XIII XXVI (1495) 462 The more whyte a perle is, the more effectuell and vertuous it is holde 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch* X 44, I take it . to be an effectuall & pregnant substance 1662 MARVELL *Corr* XXXV Wks. 1872–5 II 79 My Lord of Bath, who is as effectuall an hand as can be chosen in the whole Court. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus* I 60 With his Harp he expressed such effectual melody and Harmony 1689 BP G WALKER *Siege Derry* 37 We also got into our Garrison some Effectual Men out of their number.

†3 *Effectual cause* = efficient cause. *Obs.*

1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam Compl* III (1876) 83, I must . try out the effectuall cause of these inclosures

4. Of prayers, entreaties earnest, urgent (see also 1)

Cf Anglo-Lat. *effectuose supplicantes* 'earnestly entreating', A D 1229 in Rymer I 308 Perhaps this use was originally due to confusion with AFFECTUAL, but the translators of the A V ingeniously availed themselves of it in *James* V 16 to render Gr *ἐνεργουμένη* (R. V 'in its working').

[cf 1386 in 1] 1440 [see EFFECTUALLY 2] 1547 *Bidding Prayer*, Ye shall also make your harty and effectual prayer to Almighty God for the peace of all Christian regions 1611 BIBLE *James* V 16 The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much 1616 N BRENT tr *Sarpi's Hist Counc Trent* (1676) 505 Letters came . with most effectual exhortations, in the Popes name, to accommodate the differences

†5 ? Actual, now existing. *Obs*

1598 J HEYWOOD (*title*), Workes, namelie a Dialogue, wherein are pleasantlie contrived the number of all the effectual Proverbs in our English tongue 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist.* II. 116 The Danes had London and Alfred onely three effectuall Shires.

†6 'To the point', pertinent, conclusive *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS *2 Hen VI*, III I 41 Reprove my allegation.. Or else conclude my words effectuall. 1608 *Yorksh Trag.* I IV 207 'Tis my fashion to be plain and effectual 1625 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett* I 315 III 203 He would give a speedy and effectual answer. 1677 MARVELL *Corr* CCCVIII Wks 1872–5 II 552 There will be no mony given this sitting, but upon very visible and effectual termes

Effectua·lity. [f. prec + -ITY.] The quality of being effectual

a 1641 MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon* (1642) 132 The nature, condition, force, and effectuality of grace 1758 *Herald* II 46 No 18 The simplicity, facility, and effectuality of my scheme is undeniably a proof, etc 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt.* VI. XV IX. 52 Solidity, brilliant effectuality, shining through all he does.

Effectually (efe ktiăli), *adv.* [f as prec + -LY 2.]

1. a So as adequately to answer the purpose.

c 1375 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 385 3if a man schuld do effectualy almes 1466 SIR J FELBRIGGE in *Paston Lett.* 538 II 255 Yff yt please your gentylnesse to be effectualy my frend. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) Introd. 8, I know not how I may more fitly and effectually commend it than to say, etc. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 119 Doing his charity effectually, but with a possible privacy 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 159, I have already effectually confuted Pausanias's date of Anaxilas 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 98 P 4 An excessive Head-dress may be attacked the most effectually when the Fashion is against it. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* II 359 Any conveyance by the covenantor . will effectually destroy all contingent uses 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys Geog* V 205 The equatorial meridian chain has so effectually robbed the eastern Trade Winds of their vapour

b *Theol* See EFFECTUAL 1 b

1634 CANNE *Necess Separ* (1849) 225 We have been partakers of the true word and sacraments, and many of us effectually called thereby

†2 Of entreaties, prayers, etc (cf AFFECTUALLY) Earnestly, ardently. *Obs*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* XXXIII. 352 (Add MS) We pray the effectually of one counsaile and help 1478 C REYNFORTH in *Paston Lett* 813 III. 221 Effectually desyryng to here of yowr welfare. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* I Wks. (1557) 167/2 He meruaylous effectually besecheth christen people to agre 1578 *Chr Prayers* in *Priv Prayers* (1851) 457 Grace to pray effectually

†3. Pertinently, to the purpose, explicitly *Obs.*

1583 T WATSON *Poems* (Arb) 78 Plainely and effectually set downe, albeit in fewe wordes 1633 T STAFFORD *Pac Hib* XIII 146 Write to me effectually your Lordships mind

†4. As the effect of a cause *Obs*

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R* XIX CXVI 921 Of him that is one god in substaunce comyth all creatures effectually

†5. In effect; in fact, in reality *Obs*

c 1600 SHAKS *Sonn* CXIII, Mine eye Seemes seeing, but effectually is out. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex VII* (1867) 18 There arrived a gentleman traveller but effectually he was the Pope's nuntio 1768 STERNE *Sent Journ.* (1778) I. 35 Something darken'd the passage . it was effectually Mons Dessein

Effectualness (efe ktiălnes) Now *rare* [f as prec + -NESS] The quality of being effectual, the power of producing effects; efficacy

1545 *Pref Hen VIII's Primer* in Wilkins *Concilia* III. 873 The pith or effectualnes [Lat *vim*] of the talke 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXX (1617) 523 The effectualnesse of his doctrine in the curing of mens soules. 1621 AINSWORTH

Annot. Pentat Ex iv 7 A thing done in the bosome signifieth secresie and effectualnesse 1696 Stillingfl *Serm* I iv (R) From the effectualness of it in order to that end, it is the power of God to salvation. 1877 M Arnold *Last Ess Ch* 91 Has the advantage of a far greater effectualness than Butler's way

† **Effe·ctuate,** *pple Obs* [as if ad L. **effectuāt-us*, pa pple of **effectuā-re*; see next and -ATE[2]] Used as pa pple of next

1580 W Barlow *Answ Nameless Cath* 291 A mans death may bee effectuate by two meanes 1646 Z Boyd in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 31/1 That he see the premisses well effectuate.

Effectuate (efe·ktiu,ēit), *v.* Also 6–7 effectuat. [f. (on the analogy of Actuate) F. *effectuer*, f L *effectu-s*, see Effect *sb* and -ATE[3]]

trans. To bring to pass (an event); to carry into effect, accomplish (an intention, desire)

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* II 127 He found him a most fit instrument to effectuate his desire 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III 1577/2 A deed of great honour. and easie to effectuat. 1588 D. Rogers in Ellis *Orig Lett* II. 233 III 146 Gentlemen, against whom the kinge can lyttle effectuate 1638 *Relat State Kirk Scott* 5 To the end they might effectuat this point the more easily 1733 Chevne *Eng Malady* II iii § 1 (1734) 138 The only Means that can effectuate a Palliative Cure 1773 Johnson in *Boswell* II 113, I should probably be put to death without effectuating my purpose. 1818 Cruise *Digest* VI 167 Courts of justice have been always anxious to effectuate the intentions of testators. 1870 Bowen *Logic* viii 229 If the Premises precede, and, as it were, effectuate the conclusion

Effectuating (efe·ktiu,ēitiŋ), *vbl sb* [f prec + -ING[1]] The action of the verb Effectuate.

1619 in *Eng & Ger* (1865) 47 For the disguising and effectuating of their designes 1630 Lord *Bantams* 85 They make as few instruments serve for the effectuating of divers workes as may bee. 1685 J. Scott *Chr Life* (1747) III 65 In order to the effectuating this his Mediation 1812 *Examiner* 28 Sept. 619/2 The effectuating such a plan.

Effe·ctuating, *ppl. a.* [f as prec + -ING[2].] That effectuates; efficient, operative.

1625 Crooke *Body of Man.* 87 The effectuating cause of sensation. 1851 W Hanna *Mem. Chalmers* (1854) II. 158 The effectuating influence.

Effectuation (efe·ktiu,ēi·ʃən). [noun of action f. Effectuate · see -ation] A carrying out, or carrying into effect; accomplishment, fulfilment.

1611 Speed *Hist Gt Brit.* IX. xx, Charles King of France . resolued to breake thorow all respects, . rather then to faile in effectuation 1818 Bentham *Ch Eng* 135 In the effectuation of which the exclusionary system is the main instrument employed 1818 Dwight *Theol* xiii (1830) I 233 To publish laws for the effectuation of the common duties 1865 W. Palgrave *Arabia* I. 375 The effectuation of his great scheme.

† **Effe·ctuous,** *a Obs.* Also 4 effectuos, 5 -wis, -uis, -eous, 6 -us. [ad OF. *effectueux*, ad med.L. *effectuōsus*, f. *effectu-s*. see Effect *sb.* and -ous]

1. = Effectual *a.* 1.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 55 Þe word of dede is more effectuos in werkyng þen þe word of þe mouþ. 1495 *Act* 2 *Hen VII*, c 61 § 7 The same graunt [shall be] advaillable, good and effectuous 1548 G Wishart in *Misc Wodr Soc* (1844) 12 This fayth is effectuous through charitie. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II 96 b, The lesse kynde [of Poly] is , more effectuus or stronger in workyng 1563 *Homilies* II *Right Use Ch* 1 (1859) 154 The effectuous presence of his heavenly Grace 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 4 b, Ceraunium is effectuous to bring a man in sweete sleepe 1610 Barrough *Meth Physick* III lx (1639) 197 You must come to more effectuous remedies.

2 Of prayer, etc.. Urgent, earnest; = Effectual 4.

1535 *Goodly Primer* (1834) 226 An effectuous prayer, very needful in these last days. 1536 Bedyl in Strype *Eccl. Mem* I. I. xxxv. 269 Two brethren have given their bills inclosed to me, very effectuous 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist* IX 203 By our most effectuous and earnest Letter.

† **Effe·ctuously,** *adv. Obs* [f prec + -LY[2].]

1 Effectually, with powerful effect

a 1400 *Cov Myst* (1841) 380 Whiche in this cas Thou lykyst to chesyn effectuously To ocapye the lott of Judas plas *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* VII. xxxviii 260 To þe Pope þai wrat for þi All þe more effectwysly. 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (1531) 61 To thynke not superficially but effectuously 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg* IV 154 Oyle of lyneseed swageth payne effecteously. *a* 1555 Ridley *Wks.* 274 Whosoever receiveth worthily that bread and wine, receiveth effectuously Christs body. he is made effectually partaker of his passion

2 Urgently, earnestly; cf. Affectuously

1533 Bellenden *Livy* V (1822) 441 Thay desirit him effectuislie to lede thame to the tentis of inemyis 1582–8 *Hist Jas VI* (1804) 3 Praying effectuouslie to graunt hir constancie.

† **Effe·ctuousness.** *Obs. rare*[−1] [f as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being effectuous; efficacy.

1686 Goad *Celest Bodies* I xii. 48 The effectuousness of the Semisextile must be referred to that efficacy, which is not yet extinct in the Oblique Line.

† **Effee·ble,** *v. Obs.* [variant of Affeeble or Enfeeble; the prefix being assimilated to Ef-.] *trans.* To enfeeble

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xlviii 8 The welfare of the Church may be sore shaken, but yit not so effeebled that it shuld fal 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 326 That foule [Eagle] is. not effeebled by yeeres, nor subject to diseases

† **Effee·blish,** *v. Obs* [var of Affeeblish *v* , see prec] *trans.* To enfeeble Hence **Effee·blishing** *vbl. sb.* **Effee·blishment** *sb.*, weakening

1570–80 T Hackett *Amadis of Gaule* 305 The brave Lyons shall be brought under, and the strength of their clawes effeeblished 1540 Raynald *Byrth Man* (1634) 123 To the great effeeblishing of the woman *Ibid.* (1634) 49 For in some they linger upon five, sixe, seven, yea eight dayes at each Terme, to their great effeeblishment

† **Effei·r,** *sb. Obs or arch.* Also 4–5 effer(e, 6 effeer, -air [Sc. var of Affair, q v]

1. = Affair 1 ; a 'cause'.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* x 305 He sped him to the were, Till help his Eym and his effere 1502 Douglas *Pal. Hon* I lxviii, For greit effeir me thocht na pane to die *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Oppos Court to Conse* 22 No further of thair effairs.

2 = Affair 6, appearance, bearing, show, 'pomp and circumstance', ceremony

1375 Barbour *Bruce* v 608 The king persauit be thair effeir, That all wes suth men till hym tald *Ibid* VII 30 Iohn of Iorn, with gret effere *Ibid.* 126 Thai persauit be his spekyng, And his effer, he wes the kyng *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* IX xxii 69 Dame Anabil Qwene of Scotland Cunnand, curtis in her efferis *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2357 Sche gart bryng With grete effere this knycht to hir presens 1535 Stewart *Cron Scot* (1858) I 299 Thair forwardnes and eik thair fresche effeir. 1818 Scott *Hrt Midl* xii, This rising in effeir of war.

b. *pl.* Phenomena, properties

1500–20 Dunbar *Thistle & Rose* 128 Discirnyng all thair [flouris] fassionis and effeiris.

Effeir, effere (in Sc efi r), *v*[1] *north dial* Also 7 effeer [Usual spelling of Affeir, Affere]

1. *impers intr.* To fall by right, appertain, become, be proper or meet. Obs. exc in Sc law phrase 'as effeirs'

c 1375 Barbour *Troy-bk.* II. 3020 And þai In Achaia hime erde With kyngis honour, as efferde *c* 1375? Barbour *St. Philippus* 90, & al þe remaynyne to do þat efferyte þare ordyr to *c* 1430 Henryson *Mor Fab, Tale of Dog* 23 The Ravin, as to his office weill effeird, Indorsat hes the write. *Ibid* (1832) 25, I drewe a litle by, For it effeirs nether to heare nor spye 1535 Stewart *Cron Scot* III 326 Or to his stait effeirit for to haif. 1657 Colvil *Whigs Supplic* (1751) 95 It effeers That I be judged by my Peers. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 128 All competent diligence may pass and be directed hereon in form as effeirs

† 2. As *personal* vb. To be becoming, pertain properly Const. *to* or dat.

a 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr* VIII, He cheist a Flane as did affeir him *a* 1600 *Maitland Poems* 328 (Jam) Honest weidis, To thair estait doand effeir [=effeirand]. *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Flyting* 573 All his fousome forme thereto effeirs 1820 Scott *Monast* XXXIII, In all that effeirs to war.

† **Effei·r,** *v*[2] *Sc Obs. rare.* [var. Afear, q v.]

1 *trans.* To frighten

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI XII 102 Na wound nor wapyn mycht hym anis effeir 1553 (ed 1) *Ibid* VIII IV. 88 The first time that ony persauit Cacus efferde [*v* ? afferd]

2 *trans* To fear, be afraid of.

1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 2576 Effeir ȝe nocht Diuine punytione?

† **Effei·ring,** *ppl. a. Sc. Obs* Also 6 efferand See also Affeiring. [pr. pple of Effeir *v.*[1]] Properly appertaining, suitable, proportionate

1549 *Compl. Scot* VI (1872) 56 God almychty. mittigatis . baytht the gude and euil operations of the planetis, effeirand for the vertu and vice that ringis amang the pepil 1536 Bellenden *Cron Scot* I (1821) Introd 34 Latill Johne hes bene fourtene feet of hicht, with square membris effering thairto 1816 Scott *Antiq.* XII, With annual rent and expenses effeiring

Hence **Effei·randly** *adv*, suitably

1551 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 485 (Jam.) Efter thair qualite forsaid to be punischit effeirandlie

Effeminacy (efe·minăsi) Also 6 effeminaty. [f Effeminate *a* see -acy]

1 Effeminate quality; Unmanly weakness, softness, or delicacy.

1602 Warner *Alb Eng* Epit (1612) 369 Finding the Britons alienated from themselues through ease and effeminacie. 1626 T H *Caussin's Holy Crt* 13 A spirit soothed with its owne Effeminaty. 1711 Steele *Spect* No 104 ¶ 2 His Features, Complexion, and Habit had a remarkable Effeminacy 1763 J Brown *Poetry & Mus* § 7 153 Their coarse manners melted gradually into false Politeness and Effeminacy *a* 1876 J H. Newman *Hist Sk* I I. IV. 172 A barbarous people, possessed of a beautiful country, may be relaxed in luxury and effeminacy.

† 2 (Cf Effeminate *a* 3) *Obs*

1642 Chas. I *Declar Soldiers at Southamp* 21 Oct. 6 Avoid excessive drinking and effeminacy (by some esteemed the property of a souldier) 1671 Milton *Samson* 410 But foul effeminacy held me yok't Her Bond-Slave.

Effeminate (efe·minĕt), *a* and *sb.* [ad L *effēminātus*, f. *effēminā-re*, f *ex* out + *fēmina* woman] **A.** *adj*

1 Of persons: That has become like a woman

a. Womanish, unmanly, enervated, feeble; self-indulgent, voluptuous; unbecomingly delicate or over-refined † b (Cf quot 1609 in B.)

(The two first quots may possibly belong to 3)

c 1430 Lydg *Bochas* III v (1554) 77 a, It is. the most perilous thyng A prince to been of his condicion Effeminate 1534 Ld Berners *Gold. Bk M Aurel.* (1546) E VIJ, An effeminate persone neuer hathe spirite to any hie or noble dedes 1549 *Compl. Scot.* XI (1873) 25 Effemenet men sal be ther dominatours 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind* (Arb) 50 The sclendernesse of theyr capacitie and effeminate hartes. 1625 K Long tr *Barclay's Argenis* IV XXII But a Souldier's death shall make amends for thy effeminate life 1748 Anson *Voy.* II XIV (ed 4) 386 A Luxurious and effeminate race. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 107 This step . enabled the Germanic soldiers to compare themselves with the effeminate troops of the south

absol quasi-*sb* 1609 Bible (Douay) *Prov.* XVIII. 8 The soules of the effeminate shal be hungrie 1692 Dryden tr *St Evremont's Ess* 162 A softness, wherein for the most part languish the Effeminate

b. Of things Characterized by, or proceeding from, unmanly weakness, softness, or delicacy

1579 Gosson *Sch Abuse* (Arb) 32 Effeminate gesture to ianish the sence 1591 Shaks 1 *Hen VI*, V IV 107 Shall we at last conclude effeminate peace? 1685 Crowne *Sir C Nice* v. 49, I scorn those effeminate revenges. If I hunt any man it shall be with my sword 1776 Gibbon *Decl & Fall* I 148 Rome was humbled beneath the effeminate luxury of Oriental despotism. 1839 H Rogers *Ess.* (1874) II iii. 149 They would sooner employ the most effeminate circumlocution than resort to a homely term or phrase

† c Without implying reproach. Gentle, tender, compassionate *Obs.*

1594 Nashe *Unfort Trav* 26 Their handes had no leasure to aske counsell of their effeminate eyes 1594 Shaks. *Rich III*, III VII 211 We know your tenderness of heart, And gentle kinde effeminate remorse

† d Of music, odours, etc Soft, voluptuous *Obs*

1674 Playford *Skill Mus* I 61 The Ionick Mood was more light and effeminate Musick 1692 O Walker *Hist Illustrated* 77 The Myrtle .. because of its Effeminate smell, etc

¶ Used for: Feminine, characteristic of women

1549 Olde *Erasm Par* 1 *Timothy* II 9 Nowe let the women also praye after theaample of the men Yf there be any effeminate affection [Lat '*Si quid est in animo muhe brium affectuum*'] in their stomakes, let them caste it out

† 2 Physically weak, 'delicate'. *Obs*

1652 French *Yorksh Spa* x 91, I advise those that have effeminate stomachs to take off the cold from the water before they drink it

† 3 The notion 'self-indulgent, voluptuous' (see 1) seems sometimes to have received a special colouring from a pseudo-etymological rendering of the word as 'devoted to women' Unequivocal instances are rare; cf quot 1430 in 1; also Effeminacy 2 ; Effeminateness 2. *Obs*

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* XVI 55 Man effemynate [Virgil *uxorius*] wythout honour rauysshed in to dileectation femynyne 1589 Puttenham *Eng Poesie* II (Arb) 146 The king was supposed to be very amorous and effeminate.

† 4. Used as pa pple of Effeminate, *v Sc Obs.*

1536 Bellenden *Cron Scot*, How strang pepill grew in our regioun afore they were effeminat with lust *a* 1560 Rowland *Crt. Venus* III. 619 How many men hes it effeminate

B. *sb.* An effeminate person b *spec.* (see quot 1609)

1597 Daniel *Civ Wars* I 70 This wanton young effeminate [Richard II] 1609 Bible (Douay) 1 *Kings* XIV 24 Effeminates [Vulg. *effeminati*, 1621 Sodomites] were in the land. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 223 With a just disdain Frown at effeminates. 1860 W Webb in *Medical Times* 15 Sept. 266/2 Soft-handed effeminates.

Effeminate (efe·minĕt), *v.* [ad L. *effēminātus*, pa pple of *effēminā-re* (see Effeminate *a*) Cf. F. *efféminer*.]

† 1 *trans* To make into a woman; to represent as a woman *Obs rare*

1678 Cudworth *Intell Syst* 493 They effeminated the Air and attributed it to Juno. 1739 Cibber *Apol* (1756) I 90 Till the male Queen cou'd be effeminated [? *e.* till the actor playing that part could be shaved]

2 To make womanish or unmanly; to enervate

1551–6 Robinson tr *More's Utop* (Arb) 40 It is not to be feared lest they shoulde be effeminated, if thei were brought vp in good craftes 1577 Hanmer *Anc Eccl Hist* (1585) 155 He effeminated his souldiers with all kind of delicacy and lasciuiousnesse 1579 Gosson *Sch Abuse* (1841) 19 Bring ing sweet comfortes into Theaters which rather effeminate the minde 1676 Shadwell *Libertine* IV II, Luxurious living Effeminates fools in body 1699 T C[ockman] *Tully's Offices* (1706) 61 *note*, A Stream which was said to effeminate those that washed in it 1758 *Herald* II 252 If the too free admission of wealth could effeminate their manners 1829 Southey *Sir T More* II 236 Luxury has not effeminated them

3. *intr.* To become womanish; to grow weak, languish

1393 Gower *Conf* III 236 To seen a man from his estate Through his soty effeminate And leve that a man shall do 1612 Bacon *Greatness Kingd*, *Ess* 239 In a slothfull peace both courages will effeminate, and manners corrupt.

Effeminated (efe·minĕted), *ppl. a.* [f. prec + -ED] a. Rendered womanish or unmanly. b Reduced to the employments of a woman. † c. ? Degraded by subjection to a woman.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt Brit* IX III § 38 His chiefest Consorts were Effeminated persons, Ruffians and the like. 1619 H Hutton *Follie's Anat* 24 See Omphale, her effeminated king Basely captive, make him doe any thing 1726 De Foe *Hist Devil* I IV, The effeminated Male Apple eater [Adam]

Effeminately (efe·minĕtli), *adv.* [f. Effeminate *a* + -LY[2]]

1 In an effeminate or unmanly manner or style

1528 Tindalf *Obed Chr Man.* in Wks (1573) 143 That white rocherte that the Byshops . weare so like a Nunne, and so effeminatly 1555 Eden *Decades W Ind* III. I. (Arb) 238 Effeminately decked. 1611 Cotgr , *Laschement* coldly, faintly, effeminately 1638 Brathwait *Hist Surv* (1652) 306 A youth too curiously and effeminately drest. 1697 Potter *Antiq Greece* (1715) I I XXVI 172 If any one .. take hire for him [a Boy] to be effeminately embraced 1701 W Wotton *Hist Rome* 359 The Roman Soldiers had lived too effeminately to fight well. 1836 Marryat *Olla*

Podr xxv, They are a very effeminately built race
1881 J Hawthorne *Fort. Fool* I xix, He's not effeminately lovely.

†**2** ? Through degrading passion for a woman
1671 Milton *Samson* 562 To let in the foe, Effeminately vanquished

Effe·minateness. [f. as prec + -ness]
1. The quality or condition of being effeminate or womanish, unmanly softness or weakness
1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb) 59 An Art .. not of effeminatenes, but of stirring of courage 1639 Fuller *Holy War* II xxvii (1840) 84 They sent a distaff and a spindle as upbraiding their effeminateness 1670 Lassels *Voy Italy* (1698) Pref 19 My young traveller should leave behind him . all effeminateness 1812 H C Robinson *Diary* 17 *June* in Earle *Philol Eng Tong* § 322 His sensibility is in danger of being mistaken for effeminateness.

†**2** (Cf. Effeminate *a* 3) *Obs.*
1648 Hexham *Dutch Dict* (1660) *Verwijvinge*, effeminateness, or given to women

Effe·minating, *vbl sb.* [f Effeminate *v.* + -ing 1.] The action or process of rendering effeminate; unmanly softening or weakening.
1555 Eden *Decades W Ind* (Arb) 190 They make rather to theffeminatynge of the myndes of men 1710 Lady M W Montagu *Lett.* lxvii II 110 We are permitted no books but such as tend to the effeminating of the mind

Effe·minating, *ppl. a* [f. as prec + -ing 2] Making effeminate or unmanly; enervating
1676 Wycherley *Pl Dealer* III 1, Thou art as hard to shake off as that .effeminating mischief, love 1757 *Herald* (1758) I 91 Effeminating luxury. 1860 Emerson *Cond Life* (1861) 121, I find the religions of men unmanly and effeminating

Effemination (efe minēi ʃən) [ad L *effēminātiōn-em*, f *effēminārе* to Effeminate] The process of rendering or of becoming effeminate
1650 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep.* (ed 2) 120 [The hare] figured degenerous effemination 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc Compit* I. 36, I know a place in the Belly which, if burnt [with moxa], a certain Effemination follows, without hope of recovering a man's Virility

†**Effe·minator.** *Obs rare*—1. [f as prec + -or.] He who, or that which, renders effeminate
1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlew* (1641) 279 That Effeminatour both of youth and age, Delicacy of apparell

Effeminize (efe minəiz), *v.* Now *rare* [f Effemin-ate *a* + -ize] *trans.* To render effeminate or womanish in character or appearance.
c1612 Sylvester *Du Bartas* (1621) 1083 His braue Knights effeminiz'd by Sloath. 1616 R C *Times' Whis* III 970 A lovelocke .. Doth the lewd wearer quite effeminize 1836 Donaldson *Theat Greeks* (ed 4) 376 The tragic poets effeminized them 1863 *Blackw Mag* Sept 269 [Pope] is considered to have effeminised Dryden's style
Hence **Effe minized** *ppl.a*, **Effe minizing** *ppl a.*
1824 *Blackw. Mag* XVI. 162 Enthusiasm inspired by the effeminizing sensuality of Moore 1881 Ld Lytton in *19th C.* Nov 769 Our present somewhat effeminised civilisation *Ibid* 774 It tends to encourage an effeminising influence in English poetry

‖ **Effendi** (efe·ndi) Also 7 aphendis, 9 efendee [Turkish افندى *efendi*, a corruption of Gr αὐθέντης (pronounced afθe ndis) lord, master] A Turkish title of respect, chiefly applied to government officials and to members of the learned professions.
1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 381 Their aphendis written also by the later Greeks ἀφένδης is corrupted from Αυθεντης, *i* Lord 1688 *Lond Gaz* No 2313/2 Nachis Effendi (who is the chief of those that wear a Green Turbant, as being descended from Mahomet). 1716 Lady M W. Montague *Lett* (1825) 207 He assembled the chief effendis or heads of the law. 1732 Eames in *Phil Trans* XXXVII 340 It has the Imprimatur . of a Turkish Divine, and three Effendies 1814 W Brown *Hist. Propag Chr* II 535 The Effendis or doctors frankly confessed that they were unable to answer the arguments of the missionaries

†**Effe·r,** *v Obs. rare.* Also 7 **Efferre** [ad. L *effer-re*, f *ex* out + *ferre* to bear] *trans.* To bring forth; to give off
1606 Warner *Alb. Eng* lxxxv 352 But Insolencie hath a time as well to fall as erre To which no Opportunities but doe Effects efferre. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 526 Honey must be cocted till it effer no more spume

†**Effe·rate,** *ppl a Obs rare* [ad. L. *efferātus*; see next] Fierce, harsh, morose
1684 H More *Answ* 112 Either heedlesness or an efferate religious Melancholy

†**Effe·rate,** *v. Obs* [f L *efferāt-* ppl stem of *efferāre*, f *effer-us* Efferе *a*] *trans* To render fierce, exasperate.
1658 Ussher *Ann.* VI 243 The fœdity of such an act might, efferate their minds more 1663 Manton *Exp James* II. 6 Riches exalt the mind and efferate it.
Hence †**Effera·tion.** *Obs rare.* Irritating action
1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc Compit* VIII. 295 Spirits by their efferation often hurt the Bowels.

†**Effe·re,** *a. Obs rare*—1 [ad L. *effer-us*, f *ex* out + *ferus* fierce.] Excessively wild or fierce.
1586 J Hooker *Girald Hist Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 144/1 Let us returne to the historie of this effere nation.

†**Effe·re,** *sb. Sc. Obs. rare* Also **afeir, affeir** [Used *metr gr* for Fear *sb*; the prefix vaguely after Afear *v*, Effray see Efferе *v* 2] Fear.
1553 Douglas *Æneis* II. v [iv] 21. (ed 1) 34 a, We fled away al bludles for effere [*v r* afeir] *Ibid.* III i 57 And for effere [*ed.* 1874 affeir] my blude togiddir fresit.

Effere, var of Efferr, *v Sc*, to suit.

Efferent (e fērĕnt), *a* and *sb Phys* [ad L. *efferent-em*, pr pple of *efferre*. see Efferе]
A. *adj* Conveying outwards, discharging
1856 Todd & Bowman *Phys Anat.* II 487 A minute venous radicle, efferent vessel [may be seen] to emerge in close proximity to the artery 1870 Rolleston *Anim Life* Introd 34 The efferent arteries are connected with afferent veins 1879 H Spencer *Data of Ethics* VII 108 An impression made on an afferent nerve causes by discharge through an afferent nerve a contraction
B *sb* That which carries outwards.
1876 *Contemp Rev* XXVII 541 Look upon the ethereal waves as the afferents and efferents of Omniscient Thought.
Hence **Effere ntial.**
1836-9 Todd *Cycl Anat* II 992/2 In Athalia the efferential vessel is entirely absent

†**Effe·rous,** *a. Obs rare* [f L *effer-us* (see Efferе *a* + -ous.] Fierce, violent.
1614 Bp J King *Vine Palat* 34 From the teeth of that efferous beaste preserue our roote. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 167 To correct the efferous nature of the purgatives

†**Effe·rvency.** *Obs.* [f. L *effervent-em*, pr. pple. of *effervĕre* to boil up or over. see -ency.] The condition of being overheated, of issuing forth in a heated state
1670 E R *Ne Plus Ultra* 105 Effervency of that [blood] in the heart. 1670 J Claridge *Sheph Banbury's Rules* (1744) 33 When they [fulminating matters] are burst forth and floating in the air, they [cold winds] hinder their effervency [in thunderstorms] 1681 [see Effervescency].

Effervesce (efəive s), *v* [ad L. *effervesc-ĕre*, f *ex* out + *fervesc-ĕre* to begin to boil, inceptive vb f *fervēre* to be hot]
†**1** *intr.* 'To generate heat by intestine motion' (J); to break into violent chemical action
1702 Mead *Mech Acc Poisons* (J), The compound spirit of nitre, put to oil of cloves will effervesce even to a flame 1748 Hartley *Observ Man* I III §2 364 If these Corpuscles effervesce together repulsive Powers may arise
2. To give off bubbles of gas, *esp* as the result of chemical action; to bubble.
1784 Kirwan *Min* 43 [Calcareous Grit] effervesces with acids 1792 A. Young *Trav France* 94 A vein of earth which did not effervesce with acids 1805 W Saunders *Min Wat* 166 Which, when mixed up with soda, effervesced and fused into a perfect glass 1826 Accum *Chem Tests* (1828) 281 The residue will effervesce with dilute acids 1846 G Day tr. *Simon's Anim Chem.* II. 28 Human gastric juice effervesces on the addition of alkalies
b Of the gas itself: To issue forth in bubbles
1830 M Donovan *Dom. Econ* I 173 As the carbonic acid effervesces away, the particles of yest begin to sink 1874 Lyell *Elem. Geol* II 13 The carbonic acid froths up or 'effervesces'.. in small bubbles through the drop of liquid.
3 *fig.*
1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C* IX. 65 A number of . juveniles were effervescing in all those modes of gambol and mischief 1871 R H Hutton *Ess* II 337 No period could be found when mingling faith and culture effervesced with more curious results.
4 *trans rare.* To stir up, excite, exhilarate.
1866 *Harvard Mem Biog., G. W Batchelder* II 6 The steady, regular tramp of the marching thousands effervesced our spirits

Effervescence (efəive sĕns) [f. L *effervescent-em*, pr pple of *effervescĕre*; see prec. and -ence Cf. F. *effervescence*]
†**1** The action of boiling up; heated agitation of the particles of a fluid *Obs.*
1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 164 Black blood .. or lurid, green, &c do not signifie the corruption of it, but are symbolizations of only its effervescence, or fermentall turbulency 1676 Grew *Lect. Luctation* § 4 Effervescence; then and only properly so called, when they [the bodies mixed] produce some degree of heat 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit.* VI 160 The effervescence of the Fever must be permitted. 1710 T Fuller *Pharm Extemp* 44 By proper Internals allay the Effervescence of the Blood
2. (Without necessarily implying heat) The action of bubbling up as if boiling; the tumultuous rise of bubbles of gas from a fluid; *esp* as the result of chemical action.
1684-5 Boyle *Min Waters* 87 An effervescence with some potent Acid 1695 *New Light Chirurg put out* 63 'Tis an Acid, because of its Effervescence with Volatile Salts 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 132 That effervescence observed in the mixture of acids and alkalies. 1834 Mrs Somerville *Connex Phys. Sc.* XVI (1849) 151 A tall glass half full of champagne cannot be made to ring as long as the effervescence lasts. 1844-57 G. Bird *Urin Deposits* 22 If brisk effervescence follows the urea has been converted into carbonate of ammonia.
3. *fig.*
1748 Johnson *L. P.* Wks 1816 X. 310 The effervescence of invention had subsided 1791 *Heroic Ep to J. Priestley* in *Poet Regist.* (1808) 397 The weekly burthen of their drowsy din Is Mere effervescence of an acid soul *c*1800 K White *Rem.* (1837) 400 An effervescence of the sublimer affections 1848 Macaulay *Hist Eng* I 167 The first effervescence of boyish passions 1876 Geo Eliot *Dan Der* IV lii 55 A fellow who was in an effervescence of surprise.

Effervescency (efəive sĕnsi) [f. as prec + -ency.] Effervescent state or condition; also loosely = prec.
1681 tr. *Willis's Rem Med. Wks* Voc, Effervency, effervescency, a being very hot or inflamed 1686 W Harris tr *Lemery's Course Chym* (ed 3) Introd. 49 Effervescency is the Ebullition of a liquid without the separation of its parts 1767 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* IX 1 5 Nor did she superinduce the least heat from the manual effervescencies of devotional tracts

Effervescent (efəive sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *effervescent-em*, f *effervescĕre* to Effervesce]
†**1** That is in a state of bubbling heat *Obs*
1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* VI 180 While the bloud is too effervescent, evacuation is not very proper.
2 That has the property of rising in bubbles
1875 tr *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med* I 459 Administer effervescent powders. *Mod* The mixture is slightly effervescent. The abuse of effervescent beverages
3 *fig.*
1833 Macaulay *Walpole's Lett H. Mann, Essays* (1851) I. 285 It was nonsense effervescent with animal spirits and impertinence 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II III 11, The old Gaulish and Gaelic Celthood, with its effervescent promptitude 1867 Howells *Ital. Journ* 67 He had been in that State during its effervescent days

Effervescible (efəive sib'l), *a.* [f as next + -ible] **a.** Capable of producing effervescence
b *fig* Ready to effervesce, heated, excited
a 1812 Kirwan (W) A small quantity of effervescible matter. 1866 *Morning Star* 16 Mar 5/4 The effervescible imagination of the extravagant fair.

Effervescing (efəive siŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Effervesce + -ing 2.] That effervesces; *lit.* and *fig.*
1793 T Beddoes *Consumpt* 128 Effervescing mixture of chalk and vinegar 1837 Carlyle *Fr Rev* III I VI, He was conducted along the streets, amid effervescing multitudes 1858 Holland *Titcomb's Lett.* VI 222 Life's first effervescing hopes

Effervescive (efəive siv), *a* [f. as prec + -ive] Tending to or characterized by effervescence.
1854 Hickok *Mental Philos* 77 An effervescive force.

Effet, obs form of Eft *sb*

Effete (efī t), *a.* Also 7 effœte. [ad. L. *effēt-us* that has brought forth young, hence worn out by bearing, exhausted, f *ex* out + *fētus* breeding]
†**1** Of animals: That has ceased to bring forth offspring *Obs*
1660 H. More *Myst Godl* II VI 39 The Earth grown effete and old Hardly bears small ones [*i. e.* men] now. 1692 Ray *Creation* I (1704) 134 The Animal becomes barren and effete 1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist* (1776) V. 165 Hens after three years become effete and barren
fig 1621 Burton *Anat Mel* II IV. I § 5 (1651) 374 Nature is not effœte . to bestow all her gifts upon an age. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* Wks 1842 II 289 Even she [France], the mother of monsters shews symptoms of being almost effete. 1830 *Blackw. Mag* XXVII 410 Wonder-producers in youth generally become in manhood effete even of common births 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* (1858) 337 Nature.. was as if effete now; could not any longer produce Great Men
2 *transf* Of material substances: That has lost its special quality or virtue; exhausted, worn out.
1662 H Stubbe *Ind Nectar* V 100 The [Chocolata] Paste alone grows effœte, and insipid 1664 Evelyn *Kal Hort* (1729) 228 That imprison'd and Effœte Air, within the Green-house 1756 C Lucas *Ess Waters* II 106 It grows more effete or less smart to taste. 1828 Steuart *Planter's G* 187 The Lime is rendered nearly effete and powerless 1845 Todd & Bowman *Phys Anat* I 12 Animals and plants are ever throwing off effete particles from their organisms.
¶ Of strength, vital power. Spent, worn out.
1765 Warburton *Lett late Prelate* (1809) 359 Till all the vigour of that monarch of the grove [the oak] be effete and near exhausted
3 *fig* Of men in an intellectual sense, of systems, etc.: That has exhausted its vigour and energy; incapable of efficient action
1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 228 They find the old governments effete, worn out. 1844 Emerson *Lect Yng Amer* Wks. (Bohn) II 295 It [gardening] is the fine art which is left for us, now that sculpture, painting have become effete 1857 Kingsley *Two Y Ago* I 226 Pray accept your effete English aristocrat 1869 Goulburn *Purs Holiness* xv 143 But the monastic system is now effete altogether

Effe teness, exhaustion, worn-out condition.
1862 R. Patterson *Ess Hist & Art* 274 The effeteness of this Mantchoo dynasty 1876 Gladstone in *Contemp Rev* 6 June, The mummy-like effeteness of Ultramontanism

†**Effi·cable,** *a Obs rare*—1 [f. L. *effic-ĕre* + -able] Efficacious, effective.
1607 Topsell *Four f Beasts* 582 The fat of a wolf is no less efficable then the flesh.

†**Effi·cace,** *sb Obs* [a OF *efficace*, ad L *efficācia*, f *efficax*; see next] **a.** Efficacy. **b** Effect. **c.** Active duty.
a 1225 *Ancr R* 246 Ich habbe iseid of ham [tears] her uour muchel efficaces *a* 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W de W) I Prol, Vertues, In the whiche was all efficace of verytee 1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* (1621) 327 By the touch of their liue efficace 1678 Butler *Hud* III II 602 Saints That fine, like Aldermen, for grace To be excused the efficace 1712 G. Wheler *Liturgy* 94 All-holy Spirit, his Life giveing Efficace

†**Effica·ce,** *a. Obs* [a F *efficace*, ad. L *efficax*, (stem *efficāci-*), f. *efficĕre* to accomplish.] = next.
15 T Hacket *Treas Amadis de Gaule* (Bynneman) 259 To drawe them .. by efficace promises and perswasions

Efficacious (efikē·ʃes), *a.* [f. L. *efficāci-* (see prec.) + -ous. see -acious] That produces, or is certain to produce, the intended or appropriate effect; effective (Said of instruments, methods, or actions; not, in prose, of personal agents)
1528 Roy *Sat* (1845) Goddis worde is so efficacious 1651 Biggs *New Disp* 35 Lesse efficacious, that is, in plain English ineffectual. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I III III 39

He saies it is the first efficacious cause of the Being of all things *a* 1679 T Goodwin *Wks* (1863) VII 510 God vouchsafeth efficacious grace to overcome temptation 1744 Berkelly *Siris* § 58 Soap, therefore, is justly esteemed a most efficacious medicine 1830 Lyell *Princ Geol* (1875) II III xli 421 Variation and Natural Selection will be efficacious in forming distinct races in separate islands 1860 Mill *Repr Govt.* (1865) 51/2 To provide efficacious securities against this evil 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt. Cap* 497 Be efficacious at the Council there

Efficaciously, *adv.* [f prec + -LY 2] In an efficacious manner, effectively.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VI II 152 No man delivered himself more efficaciously with the hearers 1725 Bradley *Fam Dict* II s v. *Watering*, They act efficatiously, and yield what is expected from them. 1836 Sir H Taylor *Statesman* XII 84 Objects on which men are efficaciously employed 1879 Chr. Rossetti *Seek & F.* 181.

Efficaciousness. [f. as prec + -NESS] The quality of being efficacious; effectiveness

1630 J. Preston *Sermons bef his Majesty* 44 As that which hath sinewes and efficatiousnesse in it [differs] from that which is powerlesse 1650 Wllkls *Truth's Conflt* II 42 The efficaciousness of the death of Christ. 1669 Bunyan *Holy Citie* 265, I come to speak to this Tree touching the efficaciousness of its leaves. 1756 Blakl in *Phil Trans* LI 2 Which multiplied by the lever *a* gives *ma—nb* for the efficaciousness of that force *c* 1860 Wraxall tr *R Houdin* ii. 11 The Vermifuge Balsam, whose sovereign efficaciousness is indisputable

Efficacity (efikæ·sĭti) Also 5–6 **efficacite**, 6–7 **-itie** [ad. L *efficācitāt-em* (cf. F *efficacité*, but this may be of later origin), f *efficax*. see Efficace *a*] = prec and next

1430–50 tr *Higden* (1865) I. 61 [The occean] felethe by more efficacite the strenghte of y^e moone then a see coartate. 1528 Roy *Sat* (1845) Yf their paynted efficacite Is but as it semeth to be. 1543 Traihlron *Vigo's Chirurg* v v 170 The oyle of saint Jhons wort is of singuler efficacitie, in all paynes of . the knee 1624 F White *Repl. Fisher* 540, I could bring Testimonies . of the efficacitie thereof to expiate sinne. 1678 Gale *Crt Gentiles* III 3 We may firmly assert . the efficacitie of Divine Concurse. 1775 Ash, *Efficacity* (from Efficacy, but not much used) Efficacy 1868 Browning *Rsng & Bk* IX 150 Better estimate exorbitantly, than disparage Aught of the efficacity of the act 1874 Lewls *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 114 The efficacity of Intelligence depends on the organs which cooperate. 1886 *Sat. Rev* 21 Aug. 251/1 The National Liberal Federation . a monument of the efficacity. of programmes and delegacy.

Efficacy (e·fikăsi). Also 6 **effecacy**. [ad. L. *efficācia*, f *efficax*; see Efficace *a* and -acy.]

1 Power or capacity to produce effects; power to effect the object intended. (Not used as an attribute of personal agents: cf. Efficacious)

1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll Waters* Prol., Charmes of efficacye unnaturall by the devyll envented 1532 Morl *Confut Barnes* VIII Wks (1557) 740/2 Theffect and effecncy of al these thynges, commeth of God. 1563 Hyll *Art Garden.* (1593) 165 The seedes may well be kept for three yeares in good efficacie. 1646 Sir T Brownl *Pseud Lp.* I x 40 An act, not beyond the efficacy of the Sun 1744 Berkllly *Siris* § 4 A medicine of such efficacy in a distemper. 1750 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 47 P 11 The efficacy of mirth it is not always easy to try 1792 in Chipman *Amer. Law Rep* (1871) 55 The division was not taken to have any legal efficacy. 1844 H H. Wilson *Brit India* II. 553 To maintain the village institutions of the country in entireness and efficacy 1856 Froude *Hist Eng* (1858) I. II. 103 No measures would be of efficacy which spared the religious houses

†2. A process or mode of effecting a result *Obs*

1690 Locke *Hum Und* II. XXIII (1695) 156 The Efficacy whereby the new Substance or Idea is produced, is called, in the subject exerting that Power, Action, but in the subject, wherein any simple Idea is changed or produced, it is called Passion *Ibid*, IV III § 24 We are ignorant of the several Powers, Efficacies, and Ways of Operation, whereby the Effects are produc'd.

†3 a. Effect b ? Actual event *Obs.*

1549 Latimer *Serm bef. Edw VI*, v. Omj, You by youre prayer can worcke greate efficacye. *a* 1613 Overbury *Characters* (1638) *A Puritane*, His arguing is but the efficacy of his eating 1633 Bp Hall *Hard Texts* 350 In the efficacy of his appearance, he shall be so glorious

Effi·ciat, *ppl a.* ? Mistake for Efficient

1594 Greene *Fr. Bacon* XIII. 76 The poniard that did end the fatal lines, Shall breake the cause efficiat of their woes

†**Effi·ciate,** *v Obs. rare*—1. Only in vbl. sb efficiating [incorrectly f L. *efficĕre*, cf. Efficient, and see -ate 3] *trans.* To effect, bring to pass

1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks (1653) 406 A few instruments or medicaments for the efficiating thereof.

Efficience (efi·ʃens) *Obs.* or *arch* [ad L *efficentia*, noun of quality f *efficiens*. see Efficient and -ence]

1. The exercise of efficient power; causative or productive activity.

1669 Gale *Crt Gentiles* I. III III 37 The first piece of this Divine efficience is . referred to the Divine Ideas *a* 1680 J. Corbet *Free Actions* I. § 1 God's Efficience is concern'd in the Event decreed. 1794 Mrs Piozzi *Synon.* I 319 The surprising efficience of two bodies .. to produce a third unknown before.

2. Effectiveness, efficacy.

1865 Sir K James *Tasso* XII XXVIII, Do thou for her with such efficience pray

Efficiency (efi·ʃensi). [ad L. *efficientia*; see prec and -ency]

1 The fact of being an operative agent or efficient cause. Now only in philosophical use.

1593 Hooker *Eccl Pol* I I, The manner of this deuine effecience being farre above us 1628 T Splncer *Logick* 31 God is sayd to be the Efficient Cause of man the office of this efficiency, is placed in ioyning the forme vnto the matter 1676 Hali *Contempl* I 365 The Efficiency of the Principal Cause is that which gives efficacy to the Means and makes it effectual. 1695 Woodward *Nat Hist. Earth* I (1723) 56 [Gravity of bodies] does not proceed from the Efficiency of any such Contingent and unstable Agents 1870 Bowen *Logic* XII 417 Constancy of sequence is no certain indication of causal efficiency.

† b. The action of an operative agent or efficient cause, production, causation, creation. *Obs*

1663 J. Splncer *Prodigies* (1665) 221 These Prodigies are of Diabolical efficiency 1677 Hall *Prim Orig Man* IV VII. 350 That Power and Wisdom were equal to the formation and efficiency of the Sun. 1678 Cudworth *Intel. Syst* 576 These ancient pagans used it [*creare*] generally for all manner of production or efficiency

2 Fitness or power to accomplish, or success in accomplishing, the purpose intended, adequate power, effectiveness, efficacy.

1633 Ames *Agst Cerem* I 49 The very frame of it had an efficiency. to cary up the heart to God 1818–60 Whately *Com-pl Bk* (1864) 76 The penalty annexed to any law is an instance, not of its efficiency, but of its failure 1858 Buckle *Civiliz* (1873) II. VIII. 556 The navy was more than doubled in efficiency. 1859 Mill *Liberty* V (1865) 67/2 The greatest dissemination of power consistent with efficiency. 1863 Fawcett *Pol Econ* II V 193 That nothing more powerfully promotes the efficiency of labour than an abundance of fertile land.

b. *pl.* Efficient powers or capacities

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud Ep* 46 The production of effects beyond their created efficiencies.

†**Efficiencıary,** *a Obs. rare*—1. [f L. *efficientia* see prec. + -ary] Pertaining to executive action.

1649 Sl ldln *Laws Eng* I XIV (1739) 26 [They] exercised not only a Judiciary power but challenged an Efficiencıary power in the Marriage-making.

Efficient (efi·ʃĕnt), *a* and *sb.* [a F *efficient*, ad L. *efficient-em*, pr pple. of *efficĕre*, f. *ex* out + *facĕre* to make.] **A.** *adj*

1 Making, causing to be, that makes (a thing) to be what it is, chiefly in connexion with *cause*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R* III. XVII (1495) 61 The cause efficient. 1477 Norton *Ord Alch* I in Ashm. (1652) 19 For cause efficient of Mettalls finde ye shall Only to be the vertue Minerall *a* 1560 Rolland *Crt Venus* III 505 Of this slauchter he was caus efficient. 1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 614 By members are shewed the efficient powers of God 1635 Swan *Spec M* V, II (1643) 149 The efficient cause [of dew] is the temperate cold of the night. 1656 Stanlly *Hist Philos* II I 54 Præexistent . in the Intellect of the efficient God. 1756 Burki *Subl & B.* Wks. 1842 I 58 The common efficient cause of beauty 1829 I Taylor *Enthus* II. (1867) 55 The efficient will of the First Cause 1866 Argyll *Reign Law* VI (1871) 321 This change in mind is the efficient cause of a whole cycle of other changes.

2. Productive of effects; effective, adequately operative. Of persons. Adequately skilled

1787 J. Barlow *Oration* 4 July 8 Without an efficient government our Independence will cease to be a blessing 1801 Southey *Thalaba* XI XXXII, Soon his hand Shall strike the efficient blow 1833 I Taylor *Fanat* V 114 The belief of their efficient intercession in the court of heaven. 1850 Mrs Stowl *Uncle Tom's C* XXXIII 297 He was an expert and efficient workman.

B *sb.*

†1. 'The cause which makes effects to be what they are' (J). *Obs*, but in 17th c very common.

[1579 Gosson *Sch Abuse* (Arb) 37 There are more causes in nature than efficientes] 1594 Hookle *Eccl. Pol.* I (1632) 76 To take away the first efficient of our being, were to annihilate vtterly our persons 1611 Sifld *Hist. Gt Brit* IX XX 68 The abuse of Sanctuaries had beene an efficient of many troubles 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* VII. IV 345 Beside the solary Iris there is another Lunary, whose efficient is the Moone 1649 Roblrts *Clavis Bibl* 511 The Efficient or Author of it, is God himselfe 1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat* V. 67 An infinite succession of effects will require an infinite efficient, or a cause infinitely effective 1754 Edwards *Freed Will* IV. IX 259 The Motion of the Sun is not the proper cause, Efficient or Producer of them. 1774 Mitford *Harmony of Lang.*, Ignorance concerning the efficients of the harmony of language 1804 — *Inq Principles Harm Lang.*

2. *Mil* An efficient soldier; *esp.* a volunteer adequately qualified for service.

1864 Mrq Hartington *Sp Ho Commons* 4 May, The number of 'efficients' under the new system was 212,165. 1884 *Manch Exam.* 17 Mar 5/1 The number of efficients present at inspection . [was] higher than ever before.

Efficiently (efi·ʃĕntli), *adv.* [f. prec + -ly 2]

†1. As by an efficient cause, in the relation of an efficient cause; by the operation of an agent

1628 T Spencer *Logu* 158 Created effects are Necessary . When the next cause is determined to one. Naturally, [or] Efficiently 1651 Baxter *Inf Bapt* 291 All men believed, that faith was confirmed by signes (that is efficiently) 1678 Cudworth *Intell Syst* 739 It is Impossible. For a thing to be Efficiently Caused, by that which hath not. a Sufficient Productive Power.

2 In an efficient manner; so as to produce an effect, with adequate success; effectively

1828 Foster in *Life & Corr* (1846) II 139 Means to act efficiently as his advocates 1851 Sir F Palgrave *Norm & Eng.* I 403 None so efficiently protect the weak 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. 19 There is a fair evidence that the system worked efficiently and well.

†**Effi·ction,** *Obs rare*—0 [ad. L *effiction-em*, noun of action f *effingĕre* to fashion.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Effiction*, an expressing or representing 1775 in Ash

†**Effie·rce,** *v Obs rare* [f Ef- + Fierce] *trans* To render fierce, madden

1596 Spenser *F Q* III XI. 27 With fell woodness he ef fierced was

Effigial (efi·dʒiăl), *a rare* [f L *effigi-es* + -al.] Of the nature of an effigy

1715 M. Davils *Athen Brit* 6 The three first Volumes contain chiefly Effigial Cuts

Effigiate (efi·dʒiĕlt), *v* Now *rare* [f. late L. *effigiāt-* ppl stem of *effigiāre*, f *effigies*: see Effigies.] *trans* To present a likeness of, to portray, represent by a picture or sculpture. Also *fig.*

1608 Bp J. King *Serm.* 5 Nov 5 Reasonable soules, effigiated to God's image. 1627 Hakewill *Apol* III IV § 1 A Roman amphora is exquisitely effigiated by Villalpandus. 1628 J Wall *Serm* Ded, It was the design of Seneca to effigiat the Emperour Nero 1809 *Monthly Mag.* XXVII 160 Two-headed eagles were effigiated in many houses in Peru

†b To fashion *into* a likeness *Obs*

1660 Jer Taylor *Duct Dubit* II II. VI. § 17 A light or fire effigiated into such a resemblance 1700 J Brome *Trav Eng & Scot* III (1707) 297 Some [stones] we observed whose lower Parts seem to be effigiated into divers little Feet

Hence **Effi giating** *ppl a*

1616 Holyday *Persius* (1618) 310 Like the potters clay, now thou must feel Sharp discipline's effigiating wheel

Effi giation. [f as prec see -ation] The action of fashioning or of representing, chiefly *concr* a likeness, representation.

c 1535 Dewes *Introd Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1057 In the whiche all effigiation doth shyne clerely. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* V 41 No such effigiation was therein discovered. 1741 tr. *Cicero's Nat Gods* I 66 Philosophers call every such Effigiation of the Mind vain Motion 1876 Mrs Whitney *Sights & Ins* XV 163 The effigiation shocked me with its rude literalness

‖ **Effigies** (efi·dʒiĭz) *arch* [L. *effigies.*] A likeness, image, portrait, whether drawn, painted, or sculptured, or of any other kind. (Now superseded by Effigy, exc. as humorously pedantic)

1600 Shaks *A. Y. L.* II VII. 193. 1615 G Sandys *Trav.* 181 The effigies of Saint Ierome, miraculous framed by the naturall veines of the stone 1676 *Lond. Gaz* No 1123/4 Which Sentences were Executed upon them in Effigies, they being fled 1702 W J *Bruyn's Voy Levant* VI. 17 The Statue which we saw at this Castle is the Effigies of Queen Semiramis. 1820 Scott *Monast* XXIII *note*, A gold coin of James V the effigies of the sovereign is represented wearing a bonnet. 1832 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* (1858) 178 A Signpost, whereon .. stood painted the Effigies of a Pair of Leather Breeches.

fig 1653 S. Fairclough *Fun Serm* 11 To delineate .. the effigies and beauty of his life and conversation

†**Effi·giate,** *v nonce-wd* [f prec] *trans* To portray, picture

1652 Sparki *Prim Devot* (1663) 223 Sorrows inexpressible . fitter here to be effigiessed like sacrificed Iphigenia, with Agamemnon's veil of silence

‖ **Effi gium.** *Obs rare* [med L (see Du Cange)] Corrupt var of Effigies *sb*

1564 Bullein *Dialogue* (1888) 81 It was the picture or Effigium of a noble man.

†**Effi·gure,** *v Obs rare*—1. [f. Ef- + Figure *v*] *trans* To put into shape

1486 *Bk St Albans, Heraldry* A 1 b, The law of armys the whiche was effygured before ony lawe of the worlde.

Effigy (e·fidʒi). [a F *effigie*, ad L *effigies* in same sense, f *effingĕre* to fashion Our examples before 18th c. are either pl or in the phrase *in effigie* (see 2), so that they may belong to L Effigies]

1. A likeness, portrait, or image. Now chiefly applied to a sculptured representation, or to a habited image, as in 2, also to a portrait on a coin, in wider sense somewhat *arch*

1539 N. Wotton in Ellis *Orig Lett* I. CXLIV. II 122 Hanze Albein hath taken th'effigies of my Ladye Anne and the ladye Amelye 1612 Coryat *Crudities* 211 Their pictures or effigies (for I doubt whether picture be a proper word because it is not done with the pensill) are made of this worke [mosaic]. 1673 Cave *Prim Chr* III II 282 The Effigies & Representations of Martyrs 1713 Steele *Englishm.* No 55 P 1 The burning the Effigy of the Pretender. 1727 A Hamilton *New Acc E Ind* I XXXII. 384 But his Effigie is often carried abroad in Procession, mounted on a Coach four Stories high. 1847 Emerson *Repr Men* IV Wks (Bohn) I. 343, I look at his effigy opposite the title-page 1853 Phillips *Rivers Yorksh* VIII 195 Coins, bearing the effigy of the Horse. 1870 F Wilson *Ch Lindisf* 29 An ancient cross legged effigy clad in mail

2. Phrases. *In effigy* under the form, or by means of, a portrait or image; also *fig* *To execute, hang, burn in effigy*. to inflict upon an image the semblance of the punishment which the original is considered to have deserved; formerly done by way of carrying out a judicial sentence on a criminal who had escaped; now only as an expression of popular indignation or hatred.

In the early examples the phrase *in effigie* was probably intended as Latin, in poetry of the 17th c. the pronunc. with 4 syllables is usually indicated

1617 Donne *Serm.* (1661) III 14 In those that are damned before, we are damned in Effigie. *a* 1652 Brome *Queene's*

Exch. II 1 (1657) C j b, Marvel not . when this but in Effigy [*sic*, though metre requires L *in effigie*] Was but plac'd by her. 1666 *3rd Advice Painter* 31 Gibson, farewell, till next we put to sea, Faith thou hast drawn her in Effigie. 1678 BUTLER *Hud* III II 1528 Some, on the Sign-post of an Ale-house Hang in Effigy on the Gallows 1707 *Lond Gaz.* No 4367/1 A Third, nam'd Piaget, was executed in Effigie, he had fled from Justice. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 69 ¶ 7 One of our old Kings . is represented in Effigy. 1724 SWIFT *Wood's Exec* Wks 1755 V II 157 The people .. appointed certain commissioners to hang him in effigie 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch Strike* III 32 Who proposed to burn them in effigy?

Hence **Effigy** *v. trans*, to serve as a picture of, to 'body forth'.

1816 J SCOTT *Vis. Paris* 52 Paris is rich in what is calculated to suggest reflection by effigying the events of a far distant date

†**Effi·ner.** *Obs rare*—¹. [f **effine*, var of AFFINE *v.* (cf EFFIRM *v*) + -ER.] A refiner (of silver or gold)

1591 SIR A. NAPIER *Let* in *Mem* ℌ. *Napier* (1834) 230 The said effyneris may mak mair nor xl^m [£40,000] of profeitt

†**Effi·nge,** *v Obs.* [ad L *effingĕre*, f *ex* out + *fingĕre* to fashion] *trans.* To fashion, shape.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 592 Each Medicament is .. effinged into a form proper for the diseased.

†**Effi·rm,** *v. Sc. Obs* [var. of AFFIRM] *trans.* To assert (the existence of).

1549 *Compl Scot.* VI 51 Lactantius firmien . scornis the mathematiciens that effirmis antipodos

†**Effla·gitate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *efflāgītāt-* ppl. stem of *efflāgītāre*, f. *ex* out + *flāgītāre* to demand.] *trans.* To demand eagerly; to desire eagerly. Hence **Effla·gitated** *ppl a.*

1641 PRYNNE *Antip Ded.* 5 Which long efflagitated difficult worke .. the publishing of this Antipathy will much facilitate. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* II 1, The noble enterprize .devoutly to be efflagitated by all ingenious persons.

Effla·gration (eflăgrē¹ʃən) *rare* [as if ad L. *efflagrātiōn-em*, f *efflagrāre*, f *ex* out + *flagrāre* to blaze] Emission of flames

1811 PINKERTON *Petral* II 271 This mountain was formerly in a state of efflagration. *Ibid.* 304 The efflagration ceased

†**Effla·te,** *v Obs rare.* [f. L *efflāt-* ppl. stem of *efflāre*, f. *ex* out + *flāre* to blow] *trans.* To puff out.

1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 78 Efflated with pride and high opinions of his worth. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr* 1775 in ASH. 1864 in WEBSTER, and in mod Dicts

Efflation (eflē¹ʃən). [as if ad. L. **efflātiōn-em*, noun of action f. *efflā-re* . see prec]

1. Blowing out, strong expulsion of breath.

1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* I 19 Efflation, which is the immediate matter of voyce, is the action of the same Arterie. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim & Min* 359 The cough is a vehement, frequent, and sounding efflation of much breath. 1772 in SCOTT *Bailey's Dict.* (Ash)

2 *concr.* That which is blown or breathed forth; an emanation.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 65 The *Rig-veda* is the efflation of that great being

Efflo·resce (eflore·s) [ad L. *efflōrescĕre*, f. *ex* out + *flōrescĕre* to blossom, f *flōs*, *flōr-is* a flower]

1 †a. To bloom, burst forth into flowers (*obs.*).

b To burst forth into something resembling a flower. c To burst forth as a plant when flowering, const. *into*

1775 SIR E. BARRY *Observ Wines* 25 They will . begin to effloresce and shoot out into Flowers 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric Devon* (1813) 432 Fungi germinate, effloresce, disseminate, and die, during the evolutions of the seasons 1826 GOOD *Bk Nat.* (1834) II. 18 Zoophytes, or Plant-animals, so denominated from their efflorescing like plants 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 144 Efflorescing into two or three coecal ampullæ.

2. *Chem.* a. Of a crystalline substance: To change over the surface, or throughout, to 'flowers' or fine powder, owing to the loss of the water of crystallization on exposure to the air.

1788 W. NICHOLSON tr *Fourcroy's Nat Hist. & Chem.* II 305 Some salts readily effloresce, and continue to fall in pieces, till the whole becomes a fine white powder. 1791 HAMILTON tr *Berthollet's Dyeing* I I. III 1 214 It effloresces, that is, it parts with its water of crystallization in the air, and assumes the appearance of flour. 1860 H. W REVELEY in *Jrnl. Soc Arts* VIII. 323/2 Tufo, a volcanic production, never effloresces.

b. Of a salt: To come (in solution) to the surface (of the ground, etc) and there crystallize. Also, To form a crust (by capillary attraction and evaporation) on the sides of a vessel containing a solution

1820 T. CROMWELL *Excurs Ireland* VII. 62 The vitriolic particles . are seen to effloresce in various places. 1868 DANA *Min.* (1880) 636 Mirabilite .. effloresces with other salts on the limestone below the Genesee Falls

c. Of the ground, a wall, etc.. To become covered with a powdery crust of saline particles left by evaporation from a solution which has been drawn to the surface by capillary attraction

18 DANA (W) The walls of limestone caverns sometimes effloresce with nitrate of lime

3 *fig* a (after 1) To 'blossom out', break out into brilliant display. b (after 2 c) Of hidden agencies, etc : To come to the surface, become manifest.

1834 FOSTER *Pop Ignorance* Knowledge . has seemed at last beginning to effloresce through the surface of the ground 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev* (1872) III. III. 101 The secret courses of civic business . effervescing & efflorescing . as a concrete Phenomenon 1864 *Sat Rev.* 31 Dec 812/1 A disposition to effloresce into extremely tall talk 1865 *Pall Mall G* 13 Apr 10 The man who effloresces in later life into the full-blown social science orator.

Efflo·resced (eflore·st), *ppl. a.* [f prec. + -ED] That has crystallized on the surface; also, that has crumbled to powder. (See the vb)

1809 *Naval Chron.* XXI. 230 Effloresced matter thrown down from the rocks 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls* I 1 13 They were frequently white with effloresced salts 1884 *Athenæum* 15 Nov 628/2 The heat of dissolution of effloresced sodium sulphate.

Efflo·rescence (eflore·sĕns). [a. F. *efflorescence*, as if ad. L. **efflōrescentia*, f *efflōrescent-em*, pr. pple. of *efflōrescĕre* to EFFLORESCE: see -ENCE]

1. The process of producing flowers, or bursting into flower, the period of flowering.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 389 The Spirit of the Plant is severed from the grosser Juyce in the Efflorescence 1869 GOULBURN *Purs Holiness* II 15 They are the blossom on the fruit-tree, an efflorescence which shows the tree's vitality 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist Comm* 117 The tendency to efflorescence in the trees of America .. has encouraged their diffusion through Europe.

2. *fig.* A development like that of blossom; an abundant or ostentatious growth, the 'flower' of age, etc

1672 MARVELL *Reh Transp* I. 40 His impertinent efflorescence of Rhetorick upon so mean Topicks. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 14 The pared-off Turf is the very fat, and Efflorescence of the Earth *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang* Poet. Wks 1721 I 187 Lord, who in Efflorescence of thy Age Wouldst from the World thy Spirit disengage. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl* No 141 ¶ 11 Mirth can never please, but as the efflorescence of a mind loved for its luxuriance 1831 CARLYLE *Misc* (1857) II 284 Of Fable Literature this was the summer-tide and highest efflorescence 1865 LECKY *Ration* II VI. 265 That noble efflorescence of charity which marked the first ages of Christianity

†3. Colour developed on the skin, either in the ordinary course of nature, or as the result of disease. *Obs* in gen sense.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. x 330 A shadow or darke efflorescence in the outside 1782 V KNOX *Ess* (1819) III. CXXXIII. 69 The hectic efflorescence on the countenance of an invalid.

b. *Pathol.* 'A morbid redness, or rash of the skin' (*Syd Soc. Lex.*).

1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* V. 152 There is a threefold difference of Efflorescences in the skin 1783 J. C. SMYTH in *Med Commun* I. 149 The efflorescence on her arms [is] entirely gone 1876 tr *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 135 In measles, infection reaches its greatest power during the eruptive stage and the stage of efflorescence.

4. *Chem* The process of efflorescing, in various senses (see EFFLORESCE 2 a, b, c); also *concr* the powdery deposit which is the result of this process

1667 BOYLE *Orig Formes & Qual* 326 To afford an efflorescence which appear'd to be Vitriol 1671 KIRKBY in *Phil Trans* (1672) VII. 4070 It [an inland sea, near Dantzick] becomes green in the midle with an hairy efflorescence 1677 PLOT *Nat Hist. Oxfordsh.* 62 Pyrites are . the efflorescence of Minerals 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ Jerus* (1721) Add 10 We found under it Efflorescences of pure Salt 1828 STEUART *Planter's Guide* 189 The sulphate of iron is distinguished by an efflorescence of small white crystals 1858 O W. HOLMES *De Sanity*, Whitened round his feet the dust of efflorescence 1886 ROSCOE *Elem Chem.* 183 [Nitrate of potassium] occurs as an efflorescence on the soil.

†**Efflore·scency.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec : see -ENCY] Efflorescent condition, an abundant display *fig* Also = prec. (sense 4)

1649 J. H *Motion Parl.* 14 Such persons, as shall discover the greatest luxury and efflorescency of Vertue 1701 BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* 4 Highest Efflorescency of glory 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ Jerus* 81 These Saline efflorescencies I found at some leagues distance from the Dead Sea.

Efflorescent (eflore sĕnt), *a.* [ad L *efflōrescent-em*, pr pple. of *efflōrescere*: see EFFLORESCE.]

1. *Bot* That is efflorescing or blooming

2 a Resembling an efflorescence. b. Forming an efflorescence; appearing on the surface in a powdery deposit; also *fig.*

1818 FARADAY *Res.* VII (1848) 18 A slight efflorescent appearance was seen on the broken edge 1876 HARLEY *Mat Med* 69 In combination . it is found efflorescent on the soil in some countries 1878 BATES *Centr. Amer* VI. 81 Gold is found mostly efflorescent or disseminated in the mines of La Luz and S Bernabé. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* I. X 117 Deadening his touch with the efflorescent crusts upon the dry bones of theology.

Efflore·scing, *ppl. a.* [f. EFFLORESCE + -ING] That effloresces; that resembles an efflorescence

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXXVI (1856) 331 A tideless river, margined by new ice and crusted with efflorescing snow *Ibid.* XXXVII 343 Great efflorescing knobs.

†**Efflow·er,** *v.*¹ *Obs. rare*—¹. In 5 efflour [f. EF- + FLOWER *v.*] *intr.* Of a plant: To go out of bloom.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* III 82 This meene [kynde] effloureth [L. *defloresci*t] sone

Efflower (eflaue ɪ), *v.*² *rare.* [ad F. *effleurer* in same sense (after FLOWER)] (See quot)

1875 URE *Dict Arts* III. 87 Chamois, or Shamoy leather The skins are first washed, limed, fleeced, and branned as above described They are next efflowered, that is deprived of their epidermis, by a blunt knife

Effluction, obs form of EFFLUXION.

Effluence (e flŭens). [as if ad. L **effluentia*, f. *effluent-em* flowing out (see EFFLUENT); cf. earlier AFFLUENCE, ad L *affluentia*]

1 A flowing out (*esp* of light, electricity, magnetism, etc); also *transf* a (tumultuous) streaming forth (of men).

1635 N CARPENTER *Geog Del.* I. III 54 Electricall bodies draw other bodies vnto them by reason of a moist effluence of vapours. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* II II 64 Where the greater continents are joyned, the action and effluence [of magnetism] is also greater. 1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI 386 The cohesion cannot be owing to an effluence and affluence of one and the same electrical fluid 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III I 1 6 That stormful effluence towards the Frontiers 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* III 233 Gladdened by that broad effluence of light.

b. *fig*

1628 T SPENCER *Logick* 196 Truth, not of constitution . But, of emanation, effluence, and consecution. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm* in *Daily Tel* (1883) 10 July 5/4 The fulness and effluence of man's enjoyments. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII 203 In this effluence of words. the genuine art of dramatic writing consists

2 *concr.* That which flows forth; an emanation

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1301 All water and moisture. they call the effluence of Osiris. 1718 PRIOR *Poems* 311 Heav'n's fuller Effluence mocks our dazl'd Sight 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst* 225 When the jar is seen, an effluence of the internal organ takes its form 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I 276 Colour is an effluence of form

b. *fig.*

1625 GILL *Sacr Philos* 1 30 We speake of goodnesse, of power, &c, as of the effluences thereof *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet Wks. 1721 II 371 And to support the Martyr, on his Head Consolatory Effluences shed 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl* (1868) I V 148 The effluence which came so naturally from the tranquil eyes of William the Silent 1865 MERIVALE *Rom Emp* VIII IXIV 70 They were persuaded that the empire itself . was an effluence from the divine regimen of the world

†**E·ffluenced,** *ppl a Obs. rare*—¹. [f. prec. + -ED] That is borne out in an effluence or outflow, outpoured.

1691 E. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 56 The effluenced spoken Matter of the third

†**E·ffluency.** *Obs rare.* [See EFFLUENCE and -ENCY] = EFFLUENCE.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* II. I 52 These scintillations are .. the inflamable effluencies discharged from the bodies collided.

Effluent (e flŭent), *a* and *sb* [ad L. *effluent-em* pr. pple of *effluĕre* to flow out, f *ex* out + *fluĕre* to flow]

A *adj.* That flows forth or outwards.

1726 MONRO *Anat Nerves* (1741) 21 Arterious or effluent 1738 KEILL *Anim Œcon* 90 The Motion of the effluent Water will be alike in both cases. 1828 *Blackw Mag* XXIII. 590 The pure, hot, effluent gravy of your steak. 1880 *Daily News* 9 Jan, An effluent drain into the Thames *fig* 1803 *Monthly Mag* XV. 151 The Acts of Peter form a narrative, so widely different in character from the Acts of Paul, that it is hardly possible to conceive them effluent from the same pen. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 60/1 Born Of effluent or influent Deity

B. *sb.* a. A stream flowing from a larger stream, lake, or reservoir b. The outflow from a sewage tank, or from land after irrigation or earth-filtration of sewage.

1859 R BURTON *Centr Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX Geographers will doubt that such a mass can maintain its level without an effluent 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S C* 344 This old hatch . is situate on the effluent 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 4/1 The clear effluent has been drawn off from each tank.

Hence **E·ffluentness.** *rare*—°.

1772 in SCOTT *Bailey's Dict.* (Ash).

†**E·ffluous,** *a Obs.*—° [f late L. *effluus* of same meaning + -OUS.] That runs or flows out.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr*

Effluve (eflɪ¹ūv). *Electr.* [a. F *effluve* in same sense, ad. L *effluvium*, f *ex* out + *fluĕre* to flow.

The Fr. word was first employed in this sense as a translation of EFFLUVIUM, used in English by Hauksbee 1767]

The diffusion of electricity from an electrified body by radiation or atmospheric conduction.

1881 in *Nature* XXV 168 Combination of hydrogen with oxygen under the influence of electric effluves

†**Effluviable,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹ [f EFFLUVIUM + -ABLE] That can pass off in effluvia.

a 1691 BOYLE *Electricity* Wks. 1772 IV 354 A great degree of heat . [in a diamond being ground] may force it to spend its effluviable matter.

†**Effluviate,** *v Obs.* [f EFFLUVI-UM + -ATE³] a *trans.* To throw off (in a stream) small particles or corpuscles, also *absol* b *intr.* Of the corpuscles themselves · To pass off in a stream. Hence **Effluviating** *ppl a.*

1664 POWER *Exp Philos* I 57 Camphire which spends itself by continually effluviating its own Component Particles *Ibid* II. 103 The Stars and Planets with their Luminous and Vaporous Sphæres continually effluviating from them. *Ibid* III. 159 Bodies that effluviate intrinsecally from themselves. 1685 BOYLE *Salub Air* 53 The various effluviating Bodies. 1693 SIR T. BLOUNT *Nat Hist.* 186.

Efflu·vient, *a nonce-wd* Extremely fluent.
1835 Blckford *Recoll* 169 To say truth, they were not only intolerably effluvient but inveterately prosy

Effluvious (eflˈūviəs), *a.* [f Effluvi-um + -ous] Of the nature of an effluvium, passing off like an effluvium
1668 Howl *Bless Righteous* (1825) 125 The soul should covet a re-union with every effluvious particle of its former body 1678 Cudworth *Intell Syst.* 851 They supposing Humane Volitions to be Mechanically Caused .from those Effluvious Images of Bodies.

Effluvium (eflˈūviŏm) *Pl.* **effluvia,** 7–8 **effluviums.** [a. late L. *effluvium*, f. *effluĕre*, f *ex* out + *fluĕre* to flow.]
†1. A flowing out, an issuing forth; a process or manner of issuing forth *Obs*
1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 156 The effluvium of bloud 1676 Marvell *Mr. Smirke* Wks 1875 IV. 8 [The bishops] cannot transmit it [wit] by breathing, touching, or any other natural effluvium 1704 Swift *T Tub* (1768) I. 123 Owing to certain subterraneous effluviums of wind.
2. Chiefly applied to the (real or supposed) outflow of material particles too subtle to be perceived by touch or sight; *concr* a stream of such outflowing particles. †a *gen* (*obs*)
1651 Biggs *New Disp* 114 A continual steame of most subtle effluviums 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh* 89 A spirituous, yet corporeal effluvium flowing from it 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac. Enthus.* (1749) I 33 Epicurus, thinks to solve 'em by his Effluvia, and aerial looking-glasses. 1732 Pope *Ess Man* I. 191 Quick effluvia darting through the brain
b A stream of minute particles, formerly supposed to be emitted by a magnet, electrified body, or other attracting or repelling agent, and to be the means by which it produces its effects. Chiefly *pl.* (Now only *Hist.*; but it probably survived the theory which it strictly implies.) Also *fig*
1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep* 86 So will a Diamond or Saphire emit an effluvium sufficient to move the needle or a straw without diminution of weight. 1658 J Robinson *Eudoxa* II. 121 The Load-stone doth . so freely send forth its effluviums 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* xvii. 120 The Effluvia of the Load-stone 1701 Blverley *Glory of Grace* 23 He as the Sovereign Magnet . Attracts every Living Stone by the Effluviums, the Flowings out of Life into, and upon, it. 1788 Cowper *Let* 9 Aug, Mr. Rose a valuable young man .. attracted by the effluvia of my genius. 1837 Brewster *Magnet.* 152 A plane or circle held east and west divides the north from the south magnetic effluvia. 1863 Draper *Intell. Devel Europe* xix (1865) 449 The doctrine .. that magnetism is an effluvium issuing forth from the root of the tail of the Little Bear.
c. An 'exhalation' affecting the sense of smell, or producing effects by being received into the lungs. In mod. popular use chiefly a noxious or disgusting exhalation or odour.
1656 tr *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 503 They that say, there goes something out of the odorous body, call it an effluvium 1663 Boyle *Usef Exp Philos* II 244 Infectious Diseases conveyed by insensible Effluvia. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No 538 ¶ 3 The miraculous Powers which the Effluviums of cheese have. 1821 Craig *Lect. Drawing* II. 132 The effluvium proceeding from the colours . is extremely injurious to health. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat* iii. (1852) 49 At the distance of half a mile I have perceived the whole air tainted with the effluvium 1867 J Martineau *Ess* II 260 [They] know nothing of the effluvia of the orange
¶3. The pl. *effluvia* has often been ignorantly or carelessly treated as a sing (in senses 2 a, b, c), with a new pl *effluvias* or *effluviæ*
1652 French *Yorksh. Spa* xvii 120 Subtile insensible spirits, or rather atomes and effluvia's 1692 Norris *Curs Rest.* 24 Tell me how these corporeal effluvias enter the eye 1796 C. Marshall *Garden* II (1813) 20 Pieces of a different flavour and effluvia in the bark, wood, leaves, etc. 1806 T Thomas *To W. Hanbury* 14 The fam'd Perfumes of Summer. Men to Rapture with Effluvias move. 1806 T Paine *Yellow Fev.* Misc Wks II 180 An impure effluvia, arising from .. the ground. 1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* II 64 The putrid effluviæ in prisons. 1834 Beckford *Italy* II. 85 A strong effluvia of the stable

Efflux (e flŭks), *sb.* [ad. L *efflux-us*, f *effluĕre* · see Effluent]
1. A flowing outwards of water or other liquid; a stream, river. Also, of air, gases, volatile particles, magnetic or electric currents, etc.; opposed to *afflux* or *influx*. Also *attrib.* Hence, a channel of outflow.
1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt Exemp* xiv. § 21 A pool was made from the frequent effluxes 1656 tr *Hobbes' Elem Philos.* (1839) 504 The cause of smelling must consist in the simple motion of the parts of odorous bodies without any efflux or diminution of their whole substance 1660 Boyle *New Exp.* II. (1682) 81 The Reciever did afford some efflux to the air 1747 Franklin *Wks* (1840) V. 184 We had even discovered .. its [electrical fire's] afflux to the electrical sphere, as well as its efflux. 1846 Grote *Greece* (1862) I xvi. 329 The narrow defile of Tempê, forming the efflux of all the waters from the Thessalian basin 1867 W W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 187 The efflux point of the water 1870 R. Ferguson *Electr.* 55 It seems unlikely that efflux of —E..should be immediately succeeded by an influx of +E.
b. *fig.*
1641 Sanderson *Serm.* II 186 His . providential acts . by reason of that their efflux and emanation are made better known to us 1651 Jer. Taylor *Course Serm* I ii 17, I have described the effluxes of the Holy Spirit upon us in his great chanels 1827 C. Bridges *Exp Ps.* cxix. (1830) 283 The acts of God are nothing else but the effluxes of his goodness 1882 Peabody *Eng. Journalism* xvii 129 Prestige with a newspaper is .. an invisible efflux of personal power
†2 *Pathol.* (See quot) *Obs*
1754-64 Smellie II. *Midwif* I 124 A miscarriage that happens before the tenth day was formerly called an efflux.
3 The lapse, passing away (of time, or of a particular period); hence, expiry, end
1647 N Bacon *Hist Disc* v 21 Austin left it to successors to work out by degrees in efflux of time *a* 1677 Manton *Serm. Ps* cxix 100 All that efflux of time which was between Christ's ascension and his second coming, is called 'the latter days' 1768-74 Tucker *Lt Nat* II 322 The workings of mechanical causes in the efflux of rolling years 1884 Sir J. Day in *Law Reports* 13 *Queen's B* 631 The efflux in 1877 of the time within which the turnpike trust was limited
4 *concr.* That which flows out; an emanation
1647 H More *Psychozoia* Pref, All our souls are free effluxes from his essence. 1677 Hall *Prim Orig Man* iv iii 310 The natural production of Insects out of the finest parts and effluxes of most Vegetable Natures *a* 1711 Ken *Christophil* Poet Wks 1721 I 500 Such Graces, O co-effluent Dove, Are the Effluxes of thy Love. 1880 Gladstone in *Scotsman* 23 Mar, The Established Church of Scotland was the efflux of the mind of the people.

†Efflu·x, *v Obs rare.* [f. prec sb]
a *trans.* To subject to efflux; to cause to flow forth b *intr* To flow forth; (of time) to elapse Hence **Efflu·xing** *ppl a.*, outflowing.
1660 Boyle *Seraph Love* xi (1700) 61 Some odd Centuries of years, (efflux'd since the Creation). 1669 — *Contn New Exp.* Wks 1772 III 222 As much mercury as will of itself flow out is effluxed 1674 R Godfrey *Inq. & Ab Physick* 147 From his own effluxing goodness of Charity, he always took care of me.

Efflu·xion (eflŭkʃən). Also 7–9 **effluction.** [f prec + -ion]
1. The action or process of flowing out; an outflow (of fluids or currents of any kind) Also *fig*
1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* 80 We might perhaps beleeve that by this effluxion bodies tended to the earth 1651 tr *Bacon's Life & Death* 53 An abundant and continual Effluxion of blood causeth suddain death 1670 G. H *Hist Cardinals* II. 111 209 Would he but endeavour to suppress certain passionate effluctions from his youth 1874 *Wiltsh Times* 3 Apr 5/2 Death occurred from a sudden effluxion of the blood to the brain
b *concr* An abortion. Cf. Efflux *sb* 2.
1643 R. O *Man's Mort* vi 48 The Soule of that Effluction must needs continue its immortallitie 1696 in Phillips 1721-1800 in Bailly.
2. The lapse or passing away (of time), the expiry or completion (of a certain period)
1621 Molle *Camrar Lex. Libr* v xii 362 Till friendship may be consolidated by effluxion of time 1633 Earl Manch *Al Mondo* (1636) 9 The glasse then runnes most faintly when it [the hour] draws nearest to effluxion. 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. Pref 6 The effluxion of a century 1868 *Times* 12 June 10 The partnership having expired by effluxion of time
3. *concr.* = Effluvium, Efflux 3
1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 941 There are some Light Effluxions from spirit to spirit. *c* 1630 Jackson *Creed* v xiii, Some . deny all effluxions from objects sensible. 1852 Sir W Hamilton *Discuss* 69 Dr. Brown confounds the matterless species of the Peripatetics with the corporeal effluxions of Democritus and Epicurus.

†Efflu·xive, *a Obs rare* [as if ad. L. **effluxīvus*, f. *efflux-*, ppl. stem of *effluĕre*: see prec. and -ive] Outflowing.
a 1657 R Lovelday *Lett* (1663) 24 The kindred of our . souls is called friendship, when their effluxive beams meet, embrace, and weave themselves into a constellation

†Effocate. *rare*—0 [ad. L. *effōcāt-* ppl stem of *effōcāre*, f *ex* out + *faux* throat. Cf Suffocate] To choke, strangle.
1656 in Blount.

†Effo·de, *v Obs rare.* [ad L. *effodĕre*, f *ex* out + *fodĕre* to dig] To dig out (of the ground), dig up
1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 41 Some may be effoded and gathered. 1657 *Phys. Dict*, *Effoded*, digged up

†Effo·diate, *v. Obs rare.* [irreg f. L *effodĕre*: see prec and -ate³.] = prec
1612 W Parkes *Curtaine-Dr* 73 Trenches that it [this little Spade] hath effodiated

†Effo·dicate, *v Obs rare*—1. [f Ef- + L. *fodicāt-*, ppl stem of *fodicāre* to dig.] = prec
1599 A M tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 34/1 Roote of Buglosse .effodicated in the end & last quarter of the Moone

Effo·dient, *a. rare*—0 [ad L *effodient-em*, pr pple of *effodĕre*: see Effode] Digging, accustomed to dig
1847 in Craig 1864 in Webster, and in mod Dicts

†Effo·liate, *v. Obs. rare.* [f Ef-+Foliate *v.*] To open into leaf. Hence **Effo·liated** *ppl. a*, that has opened into leaf Also (with different sense) **Effolia·tion,** removal of leaves (*Treas Bot*).
1671 Grew *Anat Plants* i § 44 That which here befalls the now effoliated Lobes.

†Effo·rce, *sb Obs. rare*—1 [a OF. *efforce*, *-se*, f. *efforcer*, see next] A violent means.
1549 Sir T Chaloner *Erasm Moriæ Enc* P j a, Woulde they so manfully defende and kepe it, both with swoorde, with poyson, and with all other efforce

Efforce (efōˑɪs). Also 6 **efforse** [ad. F. *efforcer* (OF. *esforcer*) = Pr. *esforsar*, *-zar*, It. *sforzare* —med L *exfortiāre*, f *ex* out + *fortis* strong]
†1 *refl* To force oneself, to make an effort (transl F. *s'efforcer*) *Obs*
1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom* III 31 Everiche of the company efforced them to doo honour 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg* III I xv 105 b, Manye efforce themselves to make argumentes to be contrarye.
2 *trans* In Spenser's use: To force open, to gain by force, to compel, also, *To efforce it.*
1596 Spenser *F Q* (J.) Iron chests and coffers Them to efforce by violence or wrong *Ibid* III ix 9 Affray with cruell threat, Ere that we to efforce it do begin *Ibid* xii 43 Th' enchaunter all that fraud did frame To have efforst the love of that faire lasse
3 To force out, tear out by force. *rare*
1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. 91 Standing corn, From lowest roots aloft efforced
Hence **Effo·rced** *ppl. a.*, uttered with effort.
1596 Spenser *F Q.* II viii 4 Againe he heard a more efforced voyce

Effo·re, *prep.* var of Afore *Obs*
1535 *St. Acts Jas V* (1814) 336 (Jam)

Efform (efōˑrm). Also 6 effourm. [f Ef- + Form *v*] *trans* To make into a certain form; to shape, fashion.
1578 Banister *Hist Man* I 16 Nature (as I haue sayd) effourmed in such sorte this bone Hyoides 1647 H More *Poems* 10 Of warlike instruments they plow shares shall And pruning hooks efform 1805 J Beresford *Song of Sun* 31 Stains on themselves they bring, tho' first efform'd Of purest mold, by God 1862 M Hopkins *Hawaii* 211 And efforming the government to some model

†Efforma·tion. *Obs* [f prec + -ation] Formation, framing, shaping
1578 Banister *Hist Man* IV 61 We haue noted the noble vse and effourmation of this member. 1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr* (1769) 16 As the prototypus was of wax for efformation 1691 Ray *Creation* (1714) 40 To give an account of the Production and Efformation of the Universe

†Effo·rmative, *a Obs.* [f as prec see -ive.] Formative, tending to form.
1647 H More *Song of Soul* Notes 163/2 Δύναμις πλαστική, is that efformative might in the seed that shapes the body in its growth. 1669 Gale *Crt Gentiles* I. iii ii 43 A plastic and efformative virtue

Effo·rmer. [f. Efform *v* + -er.] One who, or that which, forms, moulds, or fashions.
1662 H More *Immort. Soul* 195 If the Mother's Soul could be the Efformer of the Foetus, etc

Effort (e fŏrt), *sb.* [a F *effort*, noun of action, f *efforcer* see Efforce *v*, in OF and Pr. *esfort*, It *sforzo* In 17th and 18th c accented *effo rt*, see quots in 2]
†1 Power · also, *pl* powers, properties *Obs*
1490 Caxton *Eneydos* I 14 The yate passed alle other in cfforte and stiengthe. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem* (1759) II. 15 The same Efforts, she does confer Upon the same Productions here
2. A strenuous putting forth of power, physical or mental; a laborious attempt; a struggle
c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* 527 Thadmyrall sawe the grete efforte of armes that Reynawde made agenste his folke. *c* 1636 Denham *Passion of Dido* 248 Life's last efforts yet striving with her wound 1682 Shadwell *Medal* 121 In Cromwels Court, Where first your Muse did make her great effort 1735 Somerville *Chase* III 213 The panting Courser Makes many a faint Effort. 1769 Falconer *Dict Marine* (1789) H h iv, The rope-bands are sufficient to sustain the effort of the sail. 1809-10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 7 On whatever subject the mind feels a lively interest, attention, though always an effort, becomes a delightful effort 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I § 27 202 It required a considerable effort to escape
b. In the fine arts, oratory, etc.. A display of power, an achievement
1857 Buckle *Civiliz* I xiii 728 There is in some of his [Bossuet's] greatest efforts much majesty of genius.

†Effo·rt, *v Obs* [f Ef- + L *fortis* strong.] *trans* To strengthen, fortify.
1662 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) I 276 He efforted his spirits with the remembrance of what formerly he had been.

Effortless (e fŏrtles), *a* and quasi-*adv.* [f. Effort *sb.* + -less] Making no effort.
1 Abstaining from effort, passive, tame
1801 Southey *Thalaba* IV xix, Idly to remain Were yield ing effortless. 1880 H James *Madonna* 37 You have lost time in effortless contemplation
2 Acting without effort; unstrained, easy
1832 *Blackw Mag* XXIX 683 The effortless sublimity of Homer 1861 *Wheat & Tares* 37 He delighted in their [children's] easy, unconscious, effortless, condition
Hence **E ffortlessly** *adv*, without exertion
1865 *Pall Mall G.* 31 July 10/2 Effecting all our object painlessly and effortlessly

†Effo·ssion. *Obs rare* [ad L *effossiōn-em*, f. *effoss-us*, pa pple of *effodĕre* see Effode.] The action of digging out (of the ground).
1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 271 Its roots after their effossion are cut and dryed *c* 1714 Arbuthnot, etc *Mar Scriblerus* I i in *Pope's Wks* (1886) X 279 He set apart several annual sums for the effossion of coins. 1755 in Johnson, and in mod Dicts

†Effra·cted, *ppl. a Obs rare*—1 [f. L *effract-* ppl stem of *effringĕre*, f. *ex* out + *frang-ĕre* to break + -ed 1] Broken off
1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 259 Manna, is collected from its effracted boughs.

Effraction (efræ kʃən). [a Fr. *effraction*, as if ad. L **effractiōn-em*, f as prec] Breaking open (a house), burglary.

1840 *New Monthly Mag* LVIII 277 The dwelling-place where the effraction was perpetrated. 1868 Milman *St. Paul's* IV 80 A riot, with effraction and murder 1881 J Payne *Villon's Poems* Introd 54 Such efficient instruments of effraction that no bolts or locks could resist them

†**Effra·cture.** *Obs rare* [ad. L *effractūra*, f as prec] (See quot)

1634 T Johnson tr *Parey's Chirurg* x vi (1678) 232 An Effracture [of the Skull] is when the bone falls down, and is broken by a most violent blow

Effrajable, *a* Perhaps a misprint for Effroyable, which Harvey elsewhere uses The Dicts have *effraable* with this example

1665 G Harvey *Advice agst Plague* 5 Pestilential symptoms declare nothing a proportionate efficient of their effrajable and miscreant nature. 1755 Johnson, *Effraiable.* So 1775 in Ash 1782–1800 in Bailey, and in mod. Dicts

Effranchise (efrɑ ntʃəiz), *v.* [corresp formally to OF *effranchiss-*, *effranchir*, f *es-* (:—L. *ex-*) out + *franc* free, but perh the Eng word may be a recent formation from the same elements. Cf Affranchise, Enfranchise] To invest with franchises or privileges.

1864 in Webster; and in mod Dicts

Hence **Effra·nchisement,** the action of effranchising, the state of being effranchised

1795 tr. *Mercier's Fragm. Pol. & Hist* II 436 The subsidies they [the Romans] demanded from them [the provinces] were on the condition of effranchisement

Effray, obs var. Affray *sb*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* v 113 In sic effray thai baid that nycht 1483 Caxton *G de la Tour* B iij, For no gentil wymmen ought to make none effrayes in them 1553 (ed 1) Douglas *Æneis* xi xvii 67 Acca schawis to him and all his feris The huge effray [*ed Small* affray]

†**Effray·**, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *effraye-r·* see Affray.]

1. *trans* To frighten; to affect with fear; to alarm, startle.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* vii. 610 Thai effrayit war suddanly 1480 Caxton *Chron Eng* ccxiv 201 Moche other folke were sore effrayed. 1500–20 Dunbar *This & Rose* 68 And that no schouris nor blastis cawld Effray suld flouris nor fowles on the fold 1596 Spenser *F Q.* I i 16 Their dam upstart out of her den effraide

2. To keep off by frightening; to scare.

1588 A. King tr *Canisius' Catech* 58 Fra yⁱˢ profane nouelties effrayis vs yᵉ Apostolique . doctrine

3 To feel fear of; to fear

1485 Caxton *Trevisa's Higden* (1527) III xxx. 122, I lyue in grete drede and effray myne owne wardyens

Hence **Effrayed** *ppl. a.*, frightened, shaking with fear. **Effray·edly** *adv*, in an alarmed manner, as men do who are alarmed. **Effray·ing** *vbl. sb*, the state of being afraid, fright. All *Obs*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* v 110 The men full effraytly gat thair ger. *Ibid* ix 599 The Inglis war stonayit for effrayng 1533 Bellenden *Livy* II (1822) 150 The senate effrayetlie conveuit to this counsell, and wes mair effrayetlie consultit. 1553 Douglas *Æneis* ix iii (ed 1) 170 Wyth pikkis brekand doun Zone forteres, and now .. wyth me Assailzeant this effrayit strenth

†**Effre·nable,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹ [f L. *effrēn-us* unbridled (f *ex* out + *frēn-um* bridle) + -able] Incapable of restraint, violently rebellious

1621 Bolton *Stat. Irel* 313 (an 11 Eliz) The saide traytor having by this effrenable meanes growen to great power

†**E·ffrenate,** *a Obs* [ad L *effrēnāt-us*, f *effrēnāre*, f *ex* out + *frēn-um* bridle. Cf F. *effréné*] a Of passions· Unbridled, ungovernable. b Of drugs: Violent in action

1561 Abp Parker *Corr.* (1852) 157 Men of effrenate intemperancy. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 143 Nothing doth so much dehort from any medicament as its effrenate, prepotent and malign quality

Hence **E ffrenated** *ppl. a.*, unbridled, unruly.

1586 J Hooker *Girald. Irel* in *Holinshed* II. 144/1 Let vs returne to the historie of this effere and effrenated nation

†**Effrena·tion.** *Obs.*—° [ad L. *effrēnātiōn-em*, f. *effrēnāre* · see prec] (See quot)

1623 Cockeram, *Effrenation*, unruliness 1656 in Blount *Glossogr* 1818 in Todd; and in mod Dicts

†**Effre·nous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f L. *effrēn-us*, see Effrenable and -ous] = Effrenate b

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 164 Stibium also though it be immite and effrenous.

†**Effri·nge,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹ [ad L. *effringĕre*, f *ex* out + *frangĕre* to break] *trans.* To break or pound out; to make by pounding

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 195 Medicaments from which Powders can be efringed

†**Effro·nt,** *v Obs rare* [(1) back-formation from next; (2) ad. OF. *effronter* to break the forehead of, see next]

1 *trans* To free from bashfulness

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig Med* I § 40, I am naturally bashfull, nor hath age . been able to effront . me

2. To put to confusion.

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch, Rich II*, cclvi, Least Glocester's Credit and Relations might Effront his storye

†**Effro·nted,** *ppl. a Obs.* [f. F *effronté*, OF *esfronté* (= It. *sfrontato*) :—late L **ex-* (*ef-*) *frontātus*, f (**ex-*) *ef frons*, f *ex* out, without + *frons* forehead + -ed. (The L *frons* occurs in the sense of 'ability to blush', so that *effrons* prob. meant 'unblushing'; cf *browless, frontless.* Some, however, suppose the lit. sense to be 'putting forth the forehead')]

Shameless, barefaced, unblushingly insolent.

1598 E Gilpin *Skial* (1878) 41 Yet their effronted thoughts adulterate, Think the blind world holds them legitimate 1612 J Taylor (Water P) *Sculler* Wks III 17/2 He with his effrontit shamelesse face, Seemes to command the duell 1614 Sir W Alexander *Doomesday* II (R) Th' effronted whole prophetically showne By holy John in his mysterious scrouls 1641 *Relat. Answ Earl Strafford* 97 Others imputed this to his effronted boldnesse

Hence †**Effro·ntedly** *adv*, in a barefaced manner; shamelessly

1628 Le Grys tr *Barclay's Argenis* 216 Lest my Vncle . should the more effrontedly execute vpon mee the remainder [of his treachery] 1680 Hickes *Spir Popery* 40 To shew how effrontedly this Antiepiscoparian speaks

Effrontery (efrɒ ntĕri) Also 8 effronterie, -ary [ad F *effronterie*, f *effronté* · see Effronted] Shameless audacity, unblushing insolence. Also *concr*

1715 M Davies *Ath Brit.* I Pref 28 By Printing those Orthodox Letters he gain'd the Point of making his own Effrontaries to sell the better 1720 Welton *Suffer Son of God* I v 100, I express my Resentment by the superficial Effrontery of my Brows. 1751 Smollett *Per Pic* (1779) III. lxxx 65 The happy inheritance of impregnable effrontery 1814 D'Israeli *Quarrels Auth* (1867) 362 Both as modest in their youth as afterwards remarkable for their effrontery. 1858 Robertson *Lect* II. 58 With blasphemy and unscrupulous effrontery.

Hence †**Effro·nterist** [see -ist], *nonce-wd*, one who displays effrontery

1776 *Adv Corkscrew* II 18 He was now become a perfect effronterist

†**Effro·ntuous,** *a Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. Effronted, after words like *affectuous, fatuous*] Characterized by effrontery

a 1734 North *Exam* III vii 543 That a Government should appear so weak as to suffer such an effrontuous proceeding to run on to this height

Hence **Effro·ntuously,** *adv*

a 1734 North *Lives* II. 127 To hear his decrees most brutishly and effrontuously arraigned — *Exam* I i. 23

†**Effroy·able,** *a Obs rare.* [a F *effroyable*, f. *effroi* fright] Frightful.

1689 G Harvey *Curing Dis by Expect* iv. 23 The first upon the sight of such an effroyable symptom might mistake it for an Apoplexy

†**Effu·de,** *v Obs.* [incorr. ad L *effundĕre* (see Effund *v*), the perfect stem *effūd-* being taken instead of the pres stem.] *trans* To pour out

1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav* 7 This hideous cataract.. effudes it selfe altogether into the ocean 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 79 Whereby part of it will be effuded

Effulge (efʌ ldʒ), *v. poet* (but now mainly in humorously pedantic use) [ad L *effulg-ēre*, f *ex* out + *fulgēre* to shine]

1. *intr* To shine forth brilliantly

1735 Thomson *Liberty* v 361 As on pure winter's eve, Gradual the stars effulge 1744 Akenside *Pleas Imag* I 479 Like rays effulging from the parent sun 1865 Alex. Smith *Summ Skye* I 38 Each effulging like Phoebus

b *fig*

1828 J Wilson in *Blackw Mag* XXIV. 277 He effulges with the sun in velveteen jacket and breeches. 1852 D. Moir *Contadina* i, The eloquence of purest truth effulges in thy smile

2 *trans.* To flash forth. *lit.* and *fig.*

1729 Savage *Wanderer* v 20 The topaz charms the sight, Like these, effulging yellow streams of light. 1729 Thomson *Britannia*, His eyes effulging a peculiar fire

Effulgence (efʌ ldʒĕns). [f next · see -ence] The quality of being effulgent, splendid radiance. *lit.* and *fig.*

1667 Milton *P L* III 388 On thee Impresst the effulgence of his Glorie abides 1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist.* (1862) I xxi. 135 In the first half of its visible course, it emitted a prodigious effulgence 1821 Craig *Lect Drawing* ii 103 The splendour of rich colour is to be found only in the effulgence of light

Effulgent (efʌ ldʒĕnt), *a.* [ad. L *effulgēnt-em*, f as prec] Shining forth brilliantly; sending forth intense light, resplendent, radiant. Hence **Effu·lgently** *adv.*

1738 Glover *Leonidas* II 89 Whose spacious orb collects th' effulgent beams 1852 Mrs Jameson *Leg Madonna* (1857) 178 He is upborne by an effulgent cloud 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I § 27 218 The fiery light of the sinking sun . mottled the mountains with effulgent spaces

fig 1744 Akenside *Pleas Imag.* I 330 Venus . stood Effulgent on the pearly car 1831 Brewster *Newton* (1855) II xxiv 358 Others resist the effulgent evidence which sustains the strongholds of our faith 1868 J T Nettleship *Ess Browning* VI 219 Its beauty might be more effulgent by reason of the dulness of the rest

†**Effu lmina·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹ [f Ef- + Fulmination.] The launching of thunderbolts; *concr.* a thunderbolt launched *fig*

a 1670 Hacket *Abp Williams* I (1692) 32 The Popes . attempting to send out effulminations against Christian kings in all countries

†**Effu mabi·lity.** *nonce-wd Obs* [f L *effumāre* + *-bility* : see Effume and -ity] Capability of being converted into vapour.

1680 Boyle *Scept Chem.* IV 271 Paracelsus . seems to define Mercury by Volatility, or (if I may coyne such a Word) Effumability.

†**Effuma·tion.** *rare.* [a OF *effumation*, as if ad. L. **effūmātiōn-em*, f *effūmāre*: see next] The action of converting into 'fumes' or vapour; *concr* a vapour emitted.

1666 G. Harvey *Morb Angl* iv 47 Swelling ebullition, whence afterwards those hot effumations . arise 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit.* xiv. 494 Instruments fit for Effumation and Vaporation

†**Effu·me,** *v. Obs rare*⁻¹. [ad F. *effumer*, f L *effūmāre*, f *ex* out + *fūm-us* smoke.] *trans.* To puff out (smoke).

1599 B Jonson *Ev Man out Hum* III. 1, I can make this dog take as many whiffes as I list, and he shall retain, or effume them, at my pleasure

Effund (efʌ nd), *v* [ad. L. *effund-ĕre*, f. *ex* out + *fund-ĕ o* to pour]

trans. To pour out (*lit* and *fig*); to shed (blood), to pour out the contents of (a vessel)

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb.* IV 107 Oyldregges salt effunde uppon the roote [of olives] *a* 1500 *Cuckow & Night.* Lenvoye, Suspires which I effunde in silence! 1550 Balf *Image Both Ch.* II I 1j b (T.), After this went forth the seconde angel . effundinge his vial upon the sea. 1578 Banister *Hist Man* v. 70 The Arterie being from that deriued, which is effunded into the liuer 1647 H. More *Poems* 51 If he his life effund To utmost death 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) III 322 Much Blood they effund. 1776 tr. *Da Costa's Conchol* 60 Several [kinds of shells] . effund this purple juice 1866 J Rose tr *Ovid's Fasti* II 146 Now doth the Idæan boy appear Effunding. nectar rare

†**Effusca·tion.** *Obs rare*⁻¹. [as if ad L. **effuscātiōn-em*, f *ex* out + *fuscā-re* to darken] The action of making obscure; a beclouding

1624 Donne *Devotions* Wks. 1839 III 497 These eclipses, sudden Effuscations and darkening of his Senses.

†**Effu·se,** *sb Obs rare.* [f the vb.] A pouring out, effusion.

1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen VI*, II vi 28 Much effuse of blood doth make me faint 1631 Heywood *Maid of W.* II. II Wks 1874 II 369 Such a small effuse of blood

Effuse (efiū s), *a* [ad. L *effūs-us*, pa. pple of *effundĕre* to pour: see Effund]

1. Poured out freely, chiefly *transf* and *fig.* wide-spreading, overflowing, unrestrained, extravagant. *Obs* or *arch.*

c 1530 H Rhodes *Bk. Nurture in Babees Bk* (1868) 105 If lyke a chylde, it [laughing] is effuse and wanton 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet* VIII (1653) 141 A Nation whose Eares are dilated to so effuse a magnitude, that they cover the rest of their bodies with them 1655 Bp Richardson *On O Test* 321 (T) Wherever the body is, yet the heart of fools is in effuse mirth 1742 Young *Nt Th.* IX. 1086 No wanton waste amidst effuse expence

2. a. *Bot.* Of an inflorescence Spreading loosely, especially on one side b *Conch.* Having the lips separated by a groove.

1842 Johnston in *Proc. Berw Nat. Club.* II 31 *Bulla Pectinata*, aperture ampullaceous, effuse above 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 388 *Inuus glaucus* cymes effuse.

Effuse (efiū z), *v.* [f L *effūs-* ppl stem of *effundĕre* see Effund]

1 *trans* To pour forth or out (a liquid); †to shed (blood); in *pass* to be extravasated. Also *refl.*

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 253 That moost precyous blode effused & shedde 1591 Shaks 1 *Hen. VI*, V iv. 52 Maiden-blood thus rigorously effus'd Will cry for Vengeance 1682 *Disc Addr or Presentm. agst. Association* 7 The Cup out of which they were to effuse Wine in Honour of the Gods broke into pieces 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XIX 633 My pitying eye effus'd a plenteous stream. 1759 Da Costa in *Phil. Trans* LI 33 The marble finely powdered, and aqua fortis effused over it, the marble particles were nigh destroyed. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Observ* 174 A little blood was supposed to be effused upon the dura mater 1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat* I 229/1 Lymph is effused from the wound in the vessel. 1859 Hawthorne *Fr & It. Jrnls* II 287 The same gentle shower had been effusing itself all the morning

2. *transf.* a. To pour out, shed, send forth (air, heat, light, odours, etc).

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* VI. xx. (1495) 208 In somer kynde heete drawyth oute. and is effusyd and departed and is lesse in the body wythin. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No 3 P 4 The sun, by shining too long, will effuse all its light. 1821 *New Monthly Mag* I. 291 The scented pulvilio, which the untwisted hairs reproachfully effused. 1847 J. Wilson *Chr. North* (1857) I. 259 From his disc . is effused now a gentle crimson light.

b *poet. nonce-uses* of pa. pple. By Thomson, of the horse: Rushing unchecked (cf L *effusis habenis* and Effused *ppl. a*). By Cowper, of a crowd Poured forth.

1727 Thomson *Summer* 509 The horse . o'er the field effus'd Darts on the gloomy flood. 1791 Cowper *Odyss* VIII 632 From the horse effused the Greeks Left their capacious ambush.

3 *fig* Also *absol.*

1633 T. Adams *Exp 2 Peter* ii 1, God must infuse, before we effuse 1652 Benlowes *Theoph* I xcv, Good words effus'd Thou dost me give *c* 1750 Shenstone *Elegy* i. 22 'Twas his fond heart effus'd the melting theme. 1813 H & J. Smith *Rej Addr* 58 Professions lavishly effused and parsimoniously verified 1830 Galt *Laurie T.* III viii (1849) 210 A palpable tranquillity had been effused abroad.

†4 *Phys* To throw off (a branch).

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* VII. 96 After that these Arteries

haue effused forth these braunches to the palate they rise vp into the Scull

Effused (efiū zd), *ppl a.* [f EFFUSE *v.* + -ED]

1 Poured out, shed, also (of blood, etc. within the system) extravasated

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met* III (1626) 59 Thy Mother, and her sisters shall imbrue Their furious hands in thy effused bloud 1845 G DAY tr. *Simon's Anim Chem.* I. 315 Blood-corpuscles being found in the effused fluid

2. Stretched at full length, with limbs relaxed [cf L. *effusus*]

1870 SWINBURNE *Ess & Stud.* (1875) 323 The goddess languid and effused like a broad-blown flower.

Hence **Effu sedly** *adv rare*$^{-1}$, in an overflowing manner, unrestrainedly.

1594 *and Report Faustus* in Thoms' *Prose Rom* III 331 Therewith laughing effusedly vanished away.

Effusion (efiū ʒən). Also 4 effusioun, 5–6 effucion. [ad (directly or through Fr *effusion*, 14th c. in Littré) L. *effūsiōn-em*, n of action f *effund-ĕre* : see EFFUND]

1. A pouring out, a spilling (of liquid); † shedding (of tears) *Effusion of blood*. bloodshed, slaughter; also in general sense, the pouring out of blood by a wound, etc (and see 1 c).

c 14 . *Tundale's Vis*, *Circumcision* 8 Cryst in his manhode Sched his blode by effusyon *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* xl 164 (Harl MS) In holy writte Effucion of bloode is not elles but trespas in synnyng. 1526 TINDALE *Hebr* ix. 22 With out effusion of bloud is no remission. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii 49 This effusion of such manly drops . Startles mine eyes 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Morals* 1295 The effusions and funerall libaments. 1660 JER TAYLOR *Worthy Communi.* i § 4 76 By breaking bread and effusion of wine 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct Dubit* II iii 19 For the danger of effusion of the holy wine, they in some places chose that expedient. 1767 GOOCH *Treat Wounds* I 262 The effusion of blood . may bring the patient's life into danger. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom Emp* (1865) I. i. 9 Every new conquest required a fresh effusion from her veins 1867 SIR J HERSCHEL *Fam Lect Sc* 43 The effusion of lava.

concr 1603 SHAKS. *Meas for M* III. i 30 Thine owne bowels .the meere effusion of thy proper loines. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist* (1827) VII. xvii. iv. 149 Shed a constant effusion of wine

¶ Used for AFFUSION.

1687 G. TOWERSON *Baptism* 54 To baptize by a bare Effusion, or sprinkling of water 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 103 Baptism..may be performed by Effusion or Sprinkling.

† b *Effusion of spirits* (see ANIMAL SPIRITS) : supposed to be the cause of fainting. *Obs*

1651 SIR H WOTTON in Ellis *Orig Lett.* I 340 III. 255 *note*, On a sudden effusion of spirits, he sunk under the table 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 15 A wound of the brain, and from thence an effusion or troubling of the spirits

† c. A copious emission of smoke, 'effluvia' (see EFFLUVIUM), etc Also *concr. Obs*

? 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch* in Ashm vii (1652) 104 Magnetia is Fier of Effusion 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos* I. 58 Besides the Magnetical One of the Earth, several Effusions there may be from divers other Bodies. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 766 From about him fierce Effusion rowld Of smoak.

d. *Physics.* (See quot.)

1850 T. GRAHAM *Chem.* (ed. 2) I 78 Effusion of gases . by which I express their passage into a vacuum by a small aperture in a thin plate.

e. *Pathol.* The escape of any fluid out of its natural vessel, and its lodgment elsewhere; 'the separation of fluid from the vessels in a morbid state of the parts' (*Syd Soc. Lex.*)

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 364 The Effusions of any Blood upon the Ventricles of the Brain 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect Inflam.* 122 The effect of inflammation termed effusion. 1856 KANE *Arct Expl.* I xix. 232 The immovability of my limbs was due to dropsical effusion

2. *transf.* and *fig* † a Of persons Dispersion, rout Also *poet.* of things Confused downfall.

? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl* (Shaks. Soc) 92 Godes people were put to effuscion. 1725 POPE *Odyss* XXII 99 In mix'd effusion roll, Th' untasted viands

† b 'Bounteous donation' (J). *Obs*

1514 PACE in Fiddes *Wolsey* II 203 He doithe seke nothynge but favors, and procurithe the same bi effusion off mony 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV v § 3 Antigonus sped so well by large effusion of his treasure 1654 HAMMOND *Fundamentals* 68 The great force that the gospel had upon men's souls, melting them into that liberal effusion of all that they had

c. A 'pouring' forth of any influence or agency; often of the Holy Ghost

1550 CROWLEY *Inform. & Petit* 324 You shall not be forgotten in the effucion of thys plage. 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* § 4. 27 The Promise of Infusion and Effusion [*I will powr out my Spirit to you*] 1741 tr *Cicero's Nat Gods* I 28 The World, with an universal Effusion of its [Reason's] Spirit, is God. 1879 FARRAR *St Paul* (1883) 66 The fulfilment of Christ's promise in the effusion of His Spirit.

3 *fig* A pouring forth, unrestrained utterance (of words, sounds, etc.), frank and eager expression (of emotions).

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* Pref 4 It was a new hymne of Christ's effusion 1778 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer* I. II 108 The effusion of joy was general *c* 1812 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens*, An involuntary confidence, an irrepressible effusion to a soothing friend 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* II. 606 William talked to them [Dykvelt and Witsen] with . an effusion of heart, which seldom appeared in his conversations with Englishmen 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud* (1875) 266 The other's [song] warmer in effusion of sound.

b *abstr* Effusiveness, enthusiastic demeanour [So in Fr]

1878 H S WILSON *Alp Ascents* II 61 Talking cheerily, I dine with effusion

4. *concr* Applied to a literary composition, to a speech (formerly also to any work of art), considered as an 'outpouring' of the author's feelings, genius, etc Now often *contemptuous*

1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks IV 71 Queen Caroline had declared her intention to visit him [Pope]. This may have been only a careless effusion *c* 1811 FUSELI *Lect Art* v (1848) 462 The effusions of Lanfranco and Pietro da Cortona 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* i, Here ended this wild effusion. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* I 247 The extemporaneous effusions of a Phemius and a Demodocus 1873 H ROGERS *Orig Bible* VIII (1875) 346 That book. was the effusion of one master mind

Hence **Effu sionist**, a writer of 'effusions'.

1842 *Fraser's Mag* XXVI 449 All great novelists were men of genius and learning The popular monthly effusionists nowadays are neither.

Effusive (efiū'siv), *a* [f L *effūs-* (see EFFUSE *a*) + -IVE as if ad L. *effūsīvus*]

† 1 That proceeds from a pouring out *Obs*

1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXII 490 The floor Wash'd with th' effusive wave. 1791 E DARWIN *Bot Gard* I III 1781 With fine films Of oil effusive lull the waves to sleep

2. Of emotions, affections, etc Overflowing, irrepressible, in mod use, demonstratively expressed

1662 H. MORE *Enthus Tri*, Scholia (1712) 52 The innocence of his private Life, and his most effusive Charity and Humanity 1863 GLO ELIOT *Romola* in *Cornh Mag* VII. 304 Tito could only be saved from alienation by a recovery of her effusive tenderness

3. That expresses feeling demonstratively.

1863 MRS OLIPHANT *Salem Ch* xxi. 12 A very effusive hymn an utterance of unmitigated thanksgiving 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* I 358 Peel was not effusive, he did not pour out his emotions

4. That has the function of giving outlet to emotion. *rare*

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int* III. iv § 27 (1864) 622 The purely effusive arts, such as music or the dance

Hence **Effu'sively** *adv.*, in an effusive manner

Effu siveness, the quality of being effusive

1870 *Daily News* 22 July 3 You came upon damsels who giggled and talked effusively by the wayside. 1877 H PAGE *De Quincy* I III 46 The enthusiastic effusiveness of these lines. 1880 MRS FORRESTER *Roy & Viola* I 40 Netta embraced her effusively. 1879 FARRAR *St Paul* (1883) 529 None of the tender effusiveness and earnest praise which we have been hearing.

Effutia'tion. *nonce-wd* [f. L. *effutī-re* to prate + -ATION] Twaddle, balderdash

1823 J. LACY [G. Darley] in *Lond Mag* VIII 648 The plotlessness, still-life, puling effutiation .of modern plays

† **Efisc,** *v Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Corruptly ad. Fr *offusqu-er* = OBFUSCATE] *trans.* To obfuscate, dim

1656 *Sheph Kal.* VIII, Wrath efisceth and leeseth [Fr. *ofusque et perd*] the eye of reason

‖ **Efreet** (e'frēt) Another form of AFREET

1841 LANE *Arab Nts.* I 8 Come down, and fear not this Efreet 1862 FAIRHOLT *Up Nile* 133 The lady .. asserted that the father was an efreet or evil spirit

Eft (eft), *sb*^{1} Forms: 1 efeta, -e, 2–4 euete, 2–7 evete, 4 auete, 4–6 ewt(e, (5 eefte, 6 ewft, euit), 6–8 euet, (8 eff, 9 *dial* effet, evvet), 7– eft See also NEWT [OE. *efeta*, of unknown origin. The form NEWT (*a newt* corruptly for *an ewt*) is more frequent in literary use, and in some dialects has superseded the older form]

A small lizard or lizard-like animal Now (like NEWT) chiefly applied to the Greater Water-Newt (*Triton cristatus*) and to the Smooth Newt (*Lophinus punctatus*), of the order *Salamandridæ*.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wulcker 122 *Lacerta* uel *stiho*, efete. *a* 1100 *Voc* ibid 321 *Lacerta*, efeta *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 273 in *Cott Hom.* 177 þeor beð naddren and snaken, eueten and frude *c* 1300 *K Alis* 6126 Evetis, and snakes, and paddokes brode 1388 WYCLIF *Prov* XXX 28 An euete enforsith with hondis, and dwelleth in the housis of kingis 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* XII XXIX (Tollem MS), Venimouse bestes and auetes [1535 lisardes] *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. v 61 In that Abbeye ne entrethe not no Flye ne Todes ne Ewtes 1480 CAXTON *Descr Brit* 48 Eeftes that doon none harme 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 52 b, [The Cameleon] beyng like to ye Ewte in the bodye 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 315 All things that breede in the mudde are not Euets 1613 W BROWNE *Brit Past* I. ii, May never euet, nor the toade, Within thy banks make their abode. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh* (1686) 251 Animals somewhat like Evets or Newts 1750 W ELLIS *Mod Husbandman* III ii 79 (E D S) *Eff*, an eft. 1763 CHURCHILL *Proph. Fam* Poems I 112 In quest of food, Efts strove in vain to crawl 1800 HURDIS *Favorite Vill* 153 Wriggles the viper and the basking eft 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss*, *Effet*, a newt or eft 1876 A B BUCKLEY *Short Hist. Nat Sc.* XXIV. 201 Aquatic salamanders, which resemble our newts or efts. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arbour* I XIV. 195 We used to hunt as boys for .. the little evvet, the alligator of Great Britain

† **Eft,** *sb*^{2} *Obs rare.* [Of obscure origin , cf. OE. *æfest*, *æfst*, malice, which freq. occurs in connexion with *nið*] ? Malice

c 1325 *Metr Hom* 35 Jowes havis eft and nithe At me for the ferlikes that I kithe. *Ibid* 125 Eft and nythe and felonny

† **Eft,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 6 *superl.* eftest. [? A blunder ascribed to Dogberry; but it is not clear what word is alluded to] ? Ready, convenient

1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* IV II. 38 Yea, marry, that's the eftest way

† **Eft** (eft), *adv Obs* or *arch.* Also 3–5 efte, (3 heft, *Orm* efft) [OE *æft* = OS, OFris *eft*, ON *eptr*, *eftr*, *eft*·—OTeut **aftiz* adv compar deg , f stem *aft* . see AFT Cf. OE. *leng*, compar deg of *lang*, LONG *adv.*]

1 A second time, again ; back.

c 825 *Vesp Psalter* lxx[i]. 20 Of neolnisse eorðan eft ðu alædes mec *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen* VIII 10 Noe asende ut eft culfran *c* 1200 ORMIN 16638 Hu maȝȝ ald mann ben borenn efft *c* 1205 LAY 15081 Nu was Vortigerne æft [*c* 1275 heft] king *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24403 He cried ans and eft 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 105 Ontille Inglond eft he turned ouer þe se *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man Lawes T* 694 Eft were his lettres stolen everichon *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb* XII 267 Again the goode [chestnuts] under gravel be do, and tried efte and thries preve hem so 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* (Arb) 160 Many a word yfalne shall eft arise 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt Glass* 145 Hee . vanished eft away

b. *Eft and eft*: again and again *Eft ... eft*: first then

1393 LANGL *P Pl* C XVI 145 ȝif hym eft and eft euere at his neede *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb* I 416 And as it drieth, efte and efte it dight 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut* CIXXVIII. 1108 Eft at one side and eft a tother

2. Indicating sequence or transition in discourse· Again, moreover, likewise

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Matt XVIII 19 Eft [*c* 950 *Lindisf* eft sona] ic eow secge *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 107 Ne eft he ne mei on his welan . modegian 1340 *Ayenb.* 133 Yet eft þer is a stape huerinne is þe uolle of perfection of þise uirtue. 1432–50 tr *Higden* (1865) I 327 Meny nygtes in þe somer þe sonne goþ nouȝt doun and eft as many dayes in þe wynter the sonne ariseþ nouȝt 1533 *Act* 25 *Hen VIII*, c 13 § 12 It is efte declared by this presente acte, that, etc. 1651 GATAKER *Redley* in Fuller *Abel Rediv* 195 It pleasing God eft to imprint in the face . a living portraiture of those endowments

3 Afterwards

O E. Chron an 685 (Parker MS) þone [*sc* Mul] mon eft on Cent forbærnde *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 85 Sume men leden erest iuel liflode, and turnen eft to god. *c* 1325 *E E Allit P* A. 332 He hit schal efte with tenez tyne 1430 LYDG *Chron. Troy* I VII, First with right make our selfe strong, And efte our force manly for to shewe, Of knyghtes chose taken out a fewe. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* IV. Wks. 269/2 Dauid fell fyrst in aduoutrie & eft in manslaughter. *a* 1559 CAVILL in *Mir. Mag* (1563) B 2 b, Whom fortune brought to boote and efte to bale

b with *never*, *if ever*

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 49 He ualleð in to helle pine þer neuer eft ne cumeð of bote *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* 11 Beo ha eanes fulliche forcoruen ne sprutеð ha neauer eft. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2776 ȝif þou haue euer eft nede to me *c* 1325 *Seven Sag* (P.) 302 Hys hert scholde to-breke, Ne schold he never eft more speke 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. XII [XI] 99 Neuir syne with ene saw I hir eft

4 *Comb.* eft-sithe *v* (in 2 *eftsiðian*) to return; **eft-sith, -sithes** *adv*, another time, once more, also, from time to time, often (cf OFTESITHES). Also EFTSOON(S

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 119 þet ure saule moten eft-siðian to him *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 1901 Noe sent þe dose eftsith *a* 1547 EARL SURREY *Æneid* II 588 Which way eft-sithes Andromache alone Resorted to the parents of her make 1875 *Whitby Gloss.* (E D S), *Eftsith*, often

† **Eft-,** obs. Sc. form of AFT (see AFT 4) ; only in **eft castle, eft ship**, the after part of a ship, the poop : cf AFTER *a.*, and FORECASTLE

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III VIII. 26 Furth of his eft schip a bekyn gart he stent *Ibid* V. III 58 The patrouns in eft castellis, fresche and gay, Stude.

Eften, app spurious f EFT *adv*, after OFTEN.

1623 COCKERAM II. A P b, Againe, *eften*

Efter, efter-, obs Sc var AFTER, AFTER-.

† **Efter-char.** *Obs rare* [f. *efter*, var. of AFTER + CHAR :—OE *cerr*, *cyrr* a turn.] Return.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 21922 He sal find þan nan efter char

Efters, early misreading for ESTRES

1532 *Rom Rose* IV. 61 in *Chaucer's Wks* (ed Thynne), It was not left Till I had all the garden been In the efters [*ed Bell-Skeat*] 1448 estres] that men might seene 1715 KERSEY, *Efters*, Walks, Galleries, Entries, Hedges 1721–1800 in BAILEY

† **E·ftersoons,** *adv. Obs* Also 1 efter sóna, 3–4 eftir-, tur-, -son(e, -sons [f OE *æfter*, var. of *æfter*, AFTER + SOON, with advbl -*s* Cf EFTSOONS] a Again. b Soon after, presently

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Mark X. 1 Gesomnadon efter sona menigo to him and eftersona [he] lærde hia *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 4241 Vn-til egipte þai haue him [Joseph] broght, þar he was eftursons saald *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7424 Ector eftir sons ettlyt on Achilles

Efther, efther-, dial f AFTER, AFTER-.

† **Eftsoo'n, -soons,** *adv. Obs* or *arch.* Forms. 1 eftsóna, 3–5 eft-, efsone, 4–7 eft(e)-soone, (6 eft sonne), 3–6 eft(e)sons, -nes, -nis, (4 efsoins, 5 eftones, aftsounes, 6 eftsens, 7 eftsonce, 8 effesons), 4–7 eft(e)soones, (6 effsoones), 6– eftsoons, 7– eftsoon. In several of the forms sometimes written as two words [f. EFT *adv* + SOON , in the later forms with -*s* after the analogy of advbs from genitive cases]

1. A second time, again
c1000 *Ags. Gosp* Mark x 1 Þa comon eft menigu to him and he hi lærde eft sona c1300 *St Brandan* 231 Gret travayl 3ou is to come er 3e eftsone lond i-seo c1400 MAUNDEV. v 51 The Sarazines countrefeten it [Bawme] be potyltee of Craft the Apotecaries countrefeten it eftsones c1449 PECOCK *Repr* 540 It is no nede forto write the same proof of resoun eftsoone here 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 303 It therefore needeth not now eftsoones to be rehearsed 1637 R ASHLEY tr *Malvezzi's David Persecuted* 166 Those other are seldom delivered out of their dangers but they retu ne eftsoones to their misdoings.

b. quasi-*adj* with vbl sb
1571 [see 3] 1611 COTGR, *Iteration*. repetition .. eftsoones doing

2 Indicating sequence or transition in discourse: Again, moreover, likewise
950 [see ET1 *adv* 2] c1175 *Lamb Hom* 133 Eft sone godes word is icleped sed. c1200 *Trin Coll. Hom* 7 Eftsone ure helendes on tocume þinco dieliche and grisliche all manne. c1340 *Gawy & Gr Knt* 2417 So watz Adam in erde with one bygyled..& Samson eft sonez c1400 *Destr. Troy* 2478 Then Elinus, eftesones, he drest hym to say 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 217 Vnlesse the party do eat some garlick before, and eftsoones in the gathering [of the white Ellebore] sup off some wine it wil offend the head

3 Afterwards, soon afterwards (The notion of 'soon', though app implied in the etymology, is not distinctly evidenced in early examples, and down to 17th c. is sometimes absent, but in mod. archaistic use the sense is commonly 'forthwith, immediately'.)
1297 R GLOUC *Chron* (1724) 397 Anoþer gret mayster he slou, & efsone þe prydde. 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 81 Hacon .. praied him 3it eftsonne To com tille Inglond 14 *E. E. Misc.* (1855) 78 Eft sone set hit one the fyre to hit boyle 1530-1 *Act* 22 *Hen VIII*, c 12 If he do not accomplishe the order to be eftsones taken and whipped. 1571 *Act* 13 *Eliz* c. 12 If any Person Ecclesiastical shall not renoke his errour, or after such reuocation eftsoones affirms such untrue doctrine such eftsoones affirming shalbe iust cause to deprive such person, etc 1598 *Ord Prayer* in *Liturg Serv Q Eliz* (1847) 680 Those disloyal defections in Ireland . turned eftsoons into violent commotions 1608 SHAKS *Per* v 1 256 Toward Ephesus Turn our blown sails, eftsoons I'll tell thee why 1610 HOLLAND tr *Camden's Brit* 1 558 Henry the fourth Earle, efts-once honorably employed. 1748 THOMSON *Cast Indol* 1 XXIX, Not one eftsoons in view was to be found a1764 LLOYD *Progr. Envy* Wks. 1774 I. 136 She wav'd it round Eftsoons there did appear Spirits and witches a1856 LONGF *Elected Knight* vii, Sir Olaf questioned the knight eftsoon. 1871 *Sunday Mag.* 118 They eftsoons fell down, as men very nigh dead

4. From time to time, occasionally, repeatedly
1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R* XVII. cxliii (1495) 700 They [wylowes] mowe efte sones be shred and paryd without a ladder 1540 RAYNALD *Byrth Man* (1614) 153 Infirmities, which eft soones happen to Infants in their infancy. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem* (1636) 82 Maugre, a name eftsoones vsed in the worshipfull family of Vavasors, Malgerius, in old histories 1609 HOLLAND *Livy* IX XXXIII 338 He eftsoons [*identidem*] rehearsed and reiterated the law Æmylia 1632 SHERWOOD, Eftsoone, *sowent* 1720 *Stow's Surv* (ed Strype 1754) I 1 VI. 31/2 Both these do happen eftsoons

5. *Eftsoons as*, as soon as.
c1555 in *Ridley's Wks* (1841) 256 Dr Ridley eftsoons as he had heard the cardinal named put on his cap c1555 LATIMER *Serm & Rem.* (1845) 278 The other prisoner eftsoons as he was placed, said to the lords

†**Eft-white**, *v* *Obs.*—1 [? f EFT *adv* + *white*, var of *quite*, QUIT] *trans* (*absol.*) To repay.
c1469 *Towneley Myst* 106 A fatt shep I dar say A good flese dar I lay, Eft whyte when I may, Bot this wille I borow.

Efulcrate (ɪfʊ·lkrɛ̆t), *a. Bot* [f E- *pref.*3 + L *fulcr-um* + -ATE.] 'Said of buds from below which the customary leaf has fallen' (*Treas. Bot*). Cf FULCRATE.

Egad (ɪgæ·d), *int.* Also 7 igad, 8 egod. [prob. representing earlier *A God!* from *a* interjection: but in later times perhaps associated with asseverations, like *i'faith*, or possibly with *by God*. cf. AGAD, ADAD, ADOD, ECOD, etc] Used as a softened oath.
1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp Reh.* 4 Which is very civil I gad. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per Pic* (1779) III LXXXV 323 An exclamation of 'Humbugged egad!' 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann Horsem.* XVIII. (1809) 140 Egod, off we set, and never stopt till I got to the bottom 1823 BYRON *Island* II XXI, Egad! she seem'd a wicked-looking craft. 1868-9 MISS BRADDON *Charlotte's Inher.* IV II 93 Yes, egad, and such a fortune as few girls drop into now-a-days.

†**Ega·gropile.** *Obs* [a Fr. *égagropile* f Gr. αἰγαγρο-ς wild goat + πῖλος felted hair] See quot.
1811 W WALTON *Peruvian Sheep* 97 The egagropiles, or hairballs, taken from the inside of horned cattle *Ibid* 99 In the Llama they [concretions] rather become egagropiles.

Ega·lity. *Obs.* [ME *egalte*, a F. *égalité*. see EGALL *a.* and -ITY] = EQUALITY (in 14th c. with sense 'equanimity').
(Re-formed as a nonce-wd. by Tennyson, to convey the modern associations connected with the Fr. word)
c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* II IV 42 Al fortune is blisful to a man by þe agreablete or by þe egalite of hym þat suffreþ it. c1386 — *Pers T* ¶ 875 She is as thise martirs in egalitee 1628 COKE *On Litt* 170a, A rent may be granted for egality of partition. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 265 That cursed France with her egalities!

So **Egalita·rian** *a. nonce-wd.* [after F. *égalitaire*; see -ARY and -AN.], that asserts the equality of mankind.
1885 G. MURRAY *Under Lens* II. 103 Will not hear of the egalitarian doctrine.

†**E·gall**, *a* *Obs* Also 5-6 egalle, 6 eguall, 6 egal [a. OF *egal* (*esgal*, *igal*, mod.F. *égal*) ·— L. *æquālem* EQUAL] = EQUAL Also quasi-*sb.*
c1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 88 To have right as you list comfort, Under your yerde egall to mine offence c1450 *Crt of Love* 1041 Thy birth and hers they be nothing egall 1553 T WILSON *Rhetorique* 109 Eguall members [of a sentence] are such, when, etc 1555 *Instit. Gentleman* D, Makyng those their egalles whyche ought to be their inferiors 1588 SHAKS *Tit A.* IV IV 4 An Emperour..Confronted thus, and for the extent Of egall [*Ff* 2 3, 4 equal] iustice, vs'd in such contempt? 1594 WEST *Symbol* II *Chancerie* § 28 Ministers of Justice. frame their judgments after the square and rule of good and egall 1596 SHAKS *Merch V.* III IV 13 Companions Whose soules doe beare an egal [*Q* equal] yoke of loue.
Hence †**E·gally** *adv*, equally, evenly; with even judgement or temper; **E·galness**, equality
c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* II iv. 43 Wiþ hem þat every fortune receyuen agreablely or egaly c1450 *Crt of Love* 365 Egally to discerne Betwene the lady and thine ability. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* VIII 14 That ther be egalnes now at this tyme, that youre aboundaunce sucker their lacke. 1561 NORTON *Gorboduc* (1590) I. II And such an egalnes hath nature made Betweene the brethren of one fathers seede. 1594 SHAKS *Rich. III*, III VII 213 Your tendernes. to your Kindred And egally indeede to all Estates. 1621 BOLTON *Stat Irel* 157 (28 Hen VIII) The other part thereof egally to be deuided amongst them.

†**E·gall**, *v* *Obs rare* [f prec.; cf. Fr. *égaler*] *trans* To equal, be equal to.
1591 LODGE *Catharos* E1v b, The surplusage should not egall the principal.

†**Ega·r**, *v* *Obs. rare.* [ad F. *égarer* to mislead, and *refl.* to stray] *trans* To put aside, dispense with; *intr.* To stray, wander. Hence **Ega·rring** *vbl sb*
1544 *St. Papers Hen VIII*, I. 765 Item, to know the Kinges Majestes pleasur. for egarring of certeyn fotemen. 1584 SOUTHERNE *Pandora* 3 But if I will thus like Pindar, In many discourses Egar.

†**Egede**, *a* *Obs* [Of unknown etymology, but app related to *ægæde*, *ægede* (? folly), which occurs in the Ormulum] Foolish
a1225 *Ancr R* 282 Hwu egede þing is horel c1230 *Hali Meid* 39 Þah hit be egede sahe, hit ah meiden to eggi þe swiðre þer framward

†**Ege·lidate**, *v* *Obs. rare*—1 [f late L. *ēgelidāt-* ppl stem of *ēgelidāre* to thaw, f *ē* out + *gelid-us* frozen] *trans.* To render fluid (what is congealed).
1609 J DAVIES *Holy Roode* 20 Then should my teares egelidate his gore

E·gence. *rare* [as if ad. L. **egentia*, f *egent-em*, pr pple of *egēre* to be in need] Need, the existence of needs.
1865 J GROTE *Moral Ideas* II. (1876) 31 Egence is the life of the universe.

†**E·gency.** *Obs.* [f. as prec · see -ENCY.] Neediness, poverty.
1600 TOURNEUR *Transf Met* xviii, So plac'd, his ground might feed his egencie.

†**Ege·ne**, *a* *Obs. rare*—1 [ad. L. *egēnus*, f. *egēre* see prec] Needy, poor.
1631 R H. *Arraignm Whole Creature* XIII. § 3. 210 The perverse will of man . must needs it selfe alwayes be hungry and lancke, egene and leane

†**E·gepy.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad (? through mod.L) Gr. αἰγυπιός] A kind of vulture.
1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ Philos.* 42 Egepis and Eagles.

[**E·ger**, app. a misreading of EDGER in R. Holme: see EDGER 2.
1706 PHILLIPS, *Egers*, [country-word], the Spring or first blown tulips 1715 in KERSEY. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1864 in WEBSTER, and in mod Dicts.]

Eger, obs form of EAGER *a*, EAGRE.

Egerminate (ɪdʒē·rmɪnēt), *v.* [ad. L. *ēgermināt-* ppl. stem of *ēgermināre*, f *ē* out + *germināre* to sprout] *intr* Of a plant: To shoot forth.
1623 COCKERAM, *Egerminate*, to spring or bud out 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1846 in WORCESTER, and in mod Dicts.
Hence **Ege:rmina·tion.** 1736 in BAILEY

†**E·gerne**, *a.* *Obs.* [of obscure etymology; cf. ON. *ágrarn*]. Greedy
c1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 37 Dis oref is swiðe egerne, and fecheð his leswe hwile uppen trewes and hwil uppen clues and hwile in þe dales.

Egest (ɪdʒe·st), *v* [f. L. *ēgest-* ppl. stem of *ēgerĕre*, f. *ē* out + *gerĕre* carry.] *trans.* To pass off, expel; *esp.* from within the body, *e.g.* by evacuation of the bowels, perspiration, etc.
1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 65 When one is troubled with a desire of going often to the stool, and can egest nothing 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 899 The Beare, the Hedge-hog . all wax Fat when they Sleepe, and egest not. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies* To Rdr. 11 Ill drest meat to be egested long before it come to bee digested. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp 2 Peter* II 13 What [is] rich apparel, which man takes up in pride, but that the worm hath egested in scorn? 1685 MANTON *Christ's Transfig.* III. Wks 1870 I 362 The grave was like a woman ready to be delivered, it suffered throes till this blessed burden was egested. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 5 Alcohol. undergoes no change when taken into the stomach, but is egested from the lungs and skin

‖ **Egesta** (ɪdʒe·stä), *sb. pl.* [L. *ēgesta*, neut. pl. of *ēgestus*, pa. pple. of *ēgerĕre*: see prec.] Waste matters passed off from the body; excreta.
1787 E. FORD in *Med Commun.* II. 128 An exact attention to the ingesta and egesta would be conducive to recovery. 1833 J RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 36 It feeds . if we may judge from its egesta, upon..slime or moistened clay. 1862 SIR H. HOLLAND *Ess Mod Chem.* 448

Egestion (ɪdʒe·stʃən). [ad. L. *ēgestiōn-em*, noun of action f. *ēgerĕre*: see prec.]
†1. *gen.* The action of discharging or emptying out. In quot *concr.* *Obs*
c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI 449 Now thai condite her must egestion [L. *þramo amne musti spumantis egesto*] That wol with gipse her wynes medicyne.

2. *Phys.* The passing off of excreta from within the body, opposed to *ingestion*.
1670 RAY *Proverbs* (1768) 8 Why the naming of some Excrements of the body, or the egestion of them is condemned 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. I 32 These natural or involuntary exertions of Digestion, Egestion, Circulation. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl Anat* IV. 459/1 The functions of egestion are more necessary to the maintainance of life than those of ingestion. 1878 BELL tr *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat* 84 The form of which is very varied, and which at times contains the orifice of egestion also
†b *spec.* Evacuation of the bowels. *Obs.*
1547 BOORDE *Brev Health* XV 12 They do defyle them selfe other by uryn, or by egestion, or both at once. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* V 64 The Muscles are vnto egestion seruiceable 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 756 He which is stung by a scorpion .. is . affected with .. a continual desire to egestion. 1711 *Last Distemp Tom Whigg* I. 5 Sliced, a Term in Hawking to signifie Egestion.
†c. Occasionally used for 'vomiting'. *Obs.*
1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* I 20 The true history of Jonah, his swallowing and egestion by the whale. 1633 BP HALL *Hard Texts* 383 By luke-warme water..the stomack is made apt to egestion.
d. *concr.* Excrement, †vomit.
1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 482 The excrements of his [the ox's] belly and vnsauorie egestion of a filthy strong stomake 1620 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. XVI (1639) 25 For the most part their egestions be liquid. 1656 HOBBES *Sax Less* Wks 1845 VII 324 To take wing like beetles from my egestions. 1671 SALMON *Syn Med* II. XLVI. 309 The Egestion, soft, equal, yellow, is well digested.
†3. The expulsion of a product of digestion, secretion, etc., from the organ producing it. Also *concr.* *Obs.*
1643 DIGBY *Nat Bodies* XXXV. (1658) 367 The arteries which lie fittest to receive these sudden egestions of blood. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Egestion*, the Expulsion of Meat, digested through the Pylorus or gate of the Stomach, to the rest of the Intestines. 1715 in KERSEY 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

Egestive (ɪdʒe·stɪv), *a.* [f L. *ēgest-* (see EGEST *v.*) + -IVE.] Pertaining to, or connected with, the process of egestion.
1677 HALE *Prim. Orig Man.* III. vi. 276 They have the digestive, egestive, and other parts of the Nutritive Faculty. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat* I. 69/1 Less activity is indicated in the egestive than in the ingestive system. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv An* I 50 In the Porifera, the terminal aperture of the gastræa becomes the egestive opening of the adult.

†**Ege·stuose**, *a* *Obs.*—° [ad. late L *egestuōsus*, irreg. f *egestas* poverty.] = EGESTUOUS.
1775 ASH, *Egestuose*, poor, needy.

†**Ege·stuosity.** *Obs. rare.* [as if ad. L. **egestuōsitāt-em*, f. as prec] Meagreness, poverty.
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1709 *Brit Apollo* II No. 64 2/2 Clothing the Egestuosity of your Matter with pompous Epithets

†**Ege·stuous**, *a.* *Obs.*—° [see EGESTUOSE.] Very poor and needy.
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr* 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Egg (eg), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1 ǽg, (ǽiz), 2 aiz, 3-5 ey(e, 4-6 ay(e, 5 3ey; *pl.* 1 ǽg(e)ru, 4 eyer, 3-5 ay-, ei-, eyren(e, 5 eyron, -oun. *β.* 4-7 eg, egge, (5 eeg, ege, hegge), 6- egg. [Com. Teut. OE. *ǽg*, pl. *ǽgru* (whence the *a.* forms) = OS. *ei* (MDu., Du. *ei*), OHG. *ei*, pl. *eigir* (MHG. *ei*, mod G. *ei*, pl. *eier*), ON. *egg*, Goth. **addjis* (Crim-Goth. 16th c. *ada*) ·—OTeut. **aj̆jos-* neut. The *β.* forms are from the ON. *egg*. The connexion of the Teut word with its WAryan synonyms, Gr. ὠόν, L. *ōvum*, OSl *jaje*, Ir. *og*, is probable, but has not yet been demonstrated]
1. The (more or less) spheroidal body produced by the female of birds and other animal species, and containing the germ of a new individual, enclosed within a shell or firm membrane. *Addle*, *Wind egg*: see those words.
a 1000 *Boeth Metr* XX. 169 On æge biþ gioleca on middan. c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II 156 Wiþ þon þe hær ne weaxe æmettan ægru genim. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Kumeð þe coue . & reueð hire hire eiren c1300 *K. Alis.* 568 A faukon .. An ay he laide .. That feol the kyng Phelip nygh. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 343 Many other briddes Hudden .. her egges .. In mareys 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lix 5 The eiren of edderes thei to-breeken. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* XXVIII. 106 (Harl MS) Anoþere birde . laborithe .. to mfecte hir nest or hir eyren. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A ij a, To speke of hawkis fro an eeg to thei be habull to be takene. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* XXXIX. 13 The Estrich. when he hath layed his egges vpon the grounde, he bredeth them in the dust. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II 1 32 Thinke him as a Serpents egge. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol Flying-Ins.* 48 Improperly that is an egg out of the whole whereof a living creature is bred, as the eggs of Spiders, Ants, Flies. 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 32 A Queen . in a Box . will in a few Days deposit some Eggs, unless she had laid before you

took her 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist* (1776) II. 339 The numerous brood of [turtles'] eggs are. buried in the warm sands of the shore 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys* 95 The eggs of the Slug, when dried up by the sun or by artificial heat are found not to have lost their fertility

b. *spec.* An egg of a domestic fowl as an article of food.

805-31 *Chart. Oswulf* in Sweet *O. E. Texts* 444 ȝif hit ðonne festendæȝ sie, selle mon unege cæsu and fiscas and butran and æȝera. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd* II. 103 Smire mid æȝes ȝeolcan. *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Luke xi. 12 ȝif he bit æȝ [*c* 1160 *Hatton* aiȝ] seȝst þu ræcð he him scorpionem. 1297 R. GLOUC. *Chron* (Rolls) 8334 Vor aney tuene schillinges wel vawc þo hii boȝte. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 4719 Men to heom threowe drit and donge, With foule ayren *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. v. 49 Thidre bryngen Wommen here Eyren of Hennes, of Gees & of Dokes. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 222 The lawes of Cristyante ne are noghte worthe ane aye. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 582 Wol thou . eyron grete thai legge? 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* Prol., What sholde a man in thyse dayes now wryte, egges or eyren, certaynly it is harde to playse every man. 1530 *Proper Dyalogc* (1863) 9 So is it not worthe a rotten aye. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen IV*, II. 1. 64 They are vp already, and call for Egges and Butter. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 52 Goose-egges are loathing. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. 148 Constrain'd to . keep Lent with Bisket and hard Eggs only 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 255 Eggs are perhaps the.. most nourishing . of all animal Food. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xv. 137 Give them to this fellow; he'll put them down as if they were eggs, now 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 46 Was it.. worth discussion .whether an egg laid on a festival might or might not be eaten?

2. *fig.* That which contains the germ of anything; generally in a bad sense. Also in phrase, *To crush in the egg.*

1645 TOMBES *Anthropol.* 8 This was the egge out of which their contentions were hatched. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch. Hen. IV*, ccclxviii, Soe Power of Warre From the first Egge of Libertie, out-Creepes A fatall Serpent. 1689 *Apol. Fail. Walker's Acc.* 91 The Rebellion..had not been either prevented or crush'd in the Egg.

b. Applied contemptuously to a young person.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb* IV. ii. 83 What you Egge? Young fry of Treachery. 1835 E. ELLIOTT *Tamassdes* IV. iv, Wks. III. 272 Who would suspect a boy? Who hir'd thee? Egg!

3. Applied to anything that resembles an egg in shape or appearance. So † *To turn up the eggs* (*i. e.* the whites) *of one's eyes.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 105 The egge or figure ouall 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 89 The eggs of their eies are at their highest elevation. *a* 1637 B. JONSON (R.) A puritan poacht, That used to turn up the eggs of his eyes. *a* 1691 BOYLE (J.) There was taken a great glass-bubble with a long neck, such as chemists are wont to call a philosophical egg

4. Phrases: *A bad egg* (colloq.) · a person or a scheme that disappoints expectation. † *Egg and bird*. in youth and maturity, from beginning to end, first and last. *To break the egg in anybody's pocket*: to spoil his plan. † *To take eggs for money*: to be put off with something worthless. *To have eggs on the spit*: to have business in hand. *To tread upon eggs*: to walk warily, as on delicate ground, † (*To be*) *with egg*: (to be) ready to lay; also *fig.* † *To come in with five eggs*. to break in fussily with an idle story; more fully, *Five eggs a penny, and four of them addle.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 272 Persones comyng in with their fiue egges, how that Sylla had geuen ouer his office of Dictature. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 56 An other commeth in with his fiue egges 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. iii, I haue eggs on the spit; I cannot go yet, sir. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 161 Mine honest Friend Will you take Egges for Money? 1670 G. H. *Hist Cardinals* II. 130 Contented to take Eggs (as it were) for their money. 1711 *Vind. Sacheverell* A iij, I have been such a profligate Liver, Egg, and Bird 1733 P. DRAKE *Grotto* (*title-page*), Apollo's Grotto makes them [Witts] all with egg. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* 324 This very circumstance .. broke the egg in the Pockets of the Whigs. *a* 1734 — *Ld Guilford* (1808) I. 245 (D.) This gave him occasion .. to find if any slip had been made (for he all along trod upon eggs). 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 57 Very like that of a Female Bee, Wasp, or Queen Ant, when not with Egg. 1864 *Athenæum* 559/1 'A bad egg', .. a fellow who had not proved to be as good as his promise 1884 BLACK *Jud. Shaks.* xiii. in *Harper's Mag.* May 954/2, I have other eggs on the spit.

b. In many proverbial phrases of obvious meaning; also, *As sure as eggs is eggs*; hence, *As safe as eggs* (in same sense). *Teach your grandmother to suck eggs* · said to those who presume to offer advice to others who are more experienced. *To have all your eggs in one basket*: to risk all one's property on a single venture.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 26 Thy head is as full of quarrels, as an egge is full of meat 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 5 Critiques that spend their eyes to find a haire vpon an egge. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. vii, The Hen lays as well upon one Egg as many *a* 1620 BABINGTON *Wks.* (1622) 52 To be wonne with the egg and lost with the shell, is a great inconstancie. 1622 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 130 We are Almost as like as Egges 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 160 117 They are as like your own, as an egge to an egge. *a* 1632 G. HERBERT *Jacula Prud.* (1640) 291 He that steals an egg, will steal an ox. 1699 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, As sure as Eggs be Eggs. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 348 You would have me teach my Grandame to suck Eggs. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip. Scarb.* iii. iv, As full of good-nature as an egg's full of meat. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. vi, I shall come out bottom of the form as sure as eggs is eggs. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch* III. iv. 114 We've got the Derby and Leger this next year as safe as eggs

II. *Comb.*

5. In Plant-names: *Eggs and Bacon, Eggs and Butter, Eggs and Collops*, popular names for several plants, esp. *Linaria vulgaris*, the Field Snap-dragon or Toad-flax.

1878 BRITTEN & HOLL. *Plant-n.*, *Eggs and Bacon* From the two shades of yellow in the flower 1 *Linaria vulgaris*, Mill., 2 *Lotus corniculatus* Eggs and Butter, *Linaria vulgaris*, Mill Eggs and Collops, *Linaria vulgaris*, Mill.; 2 *Ranunculus acris*, L.

6. General comb. · a. attributive, as *egg-ball, -basket, -cup, -pie, -sauce, -spoon, -stall, -state, -tongs, -yelk* or *-yolk*

1869 *Beeton's Househ. Management* 201 *Egg-balls for Soups and Made Dishes 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 108 The font is of an *egg-cup form 1869 *Beeton's Househ. Management* 858 Silver or plated *egg-dishes are now very much used *a* 1592 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* (1861) 174 When *egg-pies grow on apple-trees, then will thy grey mare prove a bag-piper 1634 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Gt. Eater Kent* 12 It is welcome, whether it bee sawsedge or custard or egge-pye. *c* 1685 in *Dk. Buckhm's Wks* (1705) II. 48 She neatly dish'd it up with *Egg-sauce 1828 MACAULAY *Hallam, Ess.* (1865) I. 80/2 Judgments only to be averted by salt-fish and egg-sauce. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) I. 273 Those who kept *egg-stalls and fish-stalls cursed him and removed them 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 38 The Continuance of Ants in the *Egg State is somewhat precarious 1868 *Q. Rev.* 354 These 'colifichets' are made principally of the *egg-yelk.

b. objective, as *egg-eating* vbl. sb. and ppl. adj.; *-hunter, -laying* vbl. sb. and ppl. adj., *-monger*, also, *egg-beater, -boiler, -detector, -poacher, -tester, -timer*, appliances and implements used for or in beating, boiling, etc., eggs.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 110/2 Patent *Egg Beaters 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* I. iii. 85 *Egg-eating and prawn-picking are not delicate performances 1882 A. HEPBURN in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 505 The egg-eating birds kept the wood pigeon within very moderate bounds. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl* II. xxvi. 265 Our *egg-hunters found it difficult to keep their feet 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic* (1779) II. lxi. 186 Like a goose in the agonies of *egg-laying. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* III. All oviparous or egg-laying creatures. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 110/2 *Egg Poacheis. *Ibid.* 25/1 Microscopes, *Egg Testers, Lamps, etc. *Ibid.* 112/2 An assortment of *Egg-Timers, etc

c. similative, as *egg-bald, -like, -oblong, -shaped*, adjs., *egg-fashion* adv.

1877 TENNYSON *Harold* v. 1, But If thou [the monk] blurt thy curse among our folk I may give that *egg-bald head The tap that silences. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3819/8 Three Diamonds two of them pretty large cut *Egg-fashion 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 18 *Egg-like [marginal gloss or *oval*] 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 742/2 The bones of the cranium concur in the production of an egg-like cavity 1857 WOOD *Com. Objects Sea Shore* 50 Some of them have anything but an egg-like aspect 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 16 A small oval face with an egg-like line of cheek and chin 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) I. 155 Seed single, *egg oblong 1766 BAKER in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 186 The seeds *egg-shaped, one or two strongly adhering to the calyx 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 370 Ceylon is egg shaped.

7. Special comb.: **egg and anchor, egg and dart, egg and tongue** (mouldings), varieties of the ECHINUS, produced by the alternation of vertical with egg-shaped ornaments · see ECHINUS 3 and quots. there given; **egg-apple**, the fruit of the Egg-plant (*Solanum Melongena*); **egg-bag**, (*a.*) the ovary; (*b*) = *egg-case*; **egg-berry** (see quot.); **egg-bird**, a species of tern (*Hydrochelidon fuliginosum*) common in the West Indies, where its eggs are collected for use as food, **egg-binding**, the condition or disease of a fowl that is egg-bound; **egg-born** *a.*, produced from an egg; **egg-bound** *ppl. a.*, said of fowls suffering from weakness or disease, so that they are unable to expel their eggs; **egg-breaker** (see quot.); **egg-case** (see quot.); **egg-cell**, the cell or germ from which an egg or a living animal is subsequently developed; **egg-cheese** (see quot.); **egg-chinned** *ppl. a.*, ? double-chinned, or having an egg shaped chin; **egg-cluster** = *egg-case*; **egg-coal**, coal broken into pieces the size of an egg; **egg-covering**, the external membrane of an insect's egg; **egg-dance**, a dance blindfold among eggs; *fig.* an intricate and difficult task; **egg-flip** = EGG-NOG; **egg-form**, an ellipse; † **egg-fraise**, a pancake; † **egg-fry**, zoosperms, semen of the male; cf. FRY; **egg-full** *a*, as full as an egg is of meat; **egg-glass**, (*a*) a glass for holding an egg; (*b.*) a sand-glass in which the running of the sand indicates the time during which an egg should be boiled; **egg-hole** (see quot.); † **egg-hot**, 'a hot drink made of beer, eggs, sugar, and nutmeg' (Berks Gloss. E. D. S.); **egg-life** (see quot); **egg(s)-man**, a collector of (wild fowls') eggs; † **egg-nest** = *egg-case*; † **egg-pea**, an old variety of garden pea; **egg-peg**, the sloe; **egg-plum**, an egg-shaped plum, generally of a light yellow colour, **egg-pop** (*U.S.*), ?; **egg-posset** = *egg-flip*; **egg-pouch**, **egg-sac** = *egg-case*; **egg-Saturday**, the Saturday before Shrove Tuesday (Nares); **egg-slice**, a kitchen utensil for removing omelets or fried eggs from the pan; **egg-spoon**, (*a*) a spoon used in eating eggs; (*b*) (see quot.), † **egg-starch** *a*, ?; **egg-stone** = OOLITE; **egg-sucker** (see quot.), **egg-Sunday**, the Sunday before Shrove-Tuesday; **egg-trot** = *egg-wife's trot*, **egg-urchin**, the popular name of one or more species of ECHINUS; **egg-whisk**, an utensil for beating eggs to a froth; † **egg-wife**, a woman who offers eggs for sale; hence **egg-wife's trot**, the pace at which an egg-wife would ride to market

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The profile or contour of the echinus, is enriched with *eggs and anchors, alternately placed. 1871 MISS BRADDON *Lovels* XXXII. 257 A house glorified within by *egg-and dart mouldings 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VI. 253 From this ovary, or *eggbag, as it is vulgarly called, the fish's eggs drop one by one into the womb. 1822 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVII. 127 Thus also spiders carry out about their nest or egg-bag 1878 BRITTEN & HOLL. *Plant-n.*, *Egg-berry, *Prunus Padus* L. Cf. Heckberry 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 54 Small grey Fowls no bigger than a Black-bird, yet lay Eggs bigger than a Magpy's, and they are therefore by Privateers called *Egg-birds. 1772-84 COOK *Voy* (1790) IV. 1362 Upon the shore were some egg birds. 1882 *Bazaar* 15 Feb. 175 My queries as to *egg-binding. my hen bud gerigar died *egg-bound *a* 1632 DRAYTON *Elegies, Lady Aston's Departure*, Leda's brood, Jove's *egg-born issue Smile upon the flood! 1772 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 422 A sort of Gull, called *Egg-breakers, by the natives 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* 755 The females [Spiders] lay their eggs in these tubes, inclosing them in a silken cocoon, or *egg-case, which they carry about with them when they go to hunt 1880 LANKESTER *Degen.* 20 A structureless particle, thrown off from its parent known as the *egg-cell 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. vi. 121 The human egg-cell is not essentially different from those of other Mammals 1784-1815 A. YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XXXVIII. 504 (E. D. S.) Farmers make *egg cheeses by putting five yolks of eggs to every pound of curd. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* IV. i, My *egg-chin'd laureate here 1692 RAY *Phys.-Theol. Disc.* IV. (1732) 49 Ovary or *Egg-cluster 1857 WOOD *Com. Objects Sea Shore* 52 The egg cluster from which the sketch was taken 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* *Egg-Coal, Pennsylvania. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 270/1 The young swim about, the instant that they are liberated from the *egg-coverings 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. v. 172 The *egg-dance was common enough about thirty years back 1882 *Society* 18 Nov. 29/2 The slip is very excusable, for it is an egg dance. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* II. iii. 487 Some concentrated liquid nourishment, as a few spoonsful of *egg flip or beef-tea. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* 1 Def., It is lyke a circle that were brused whiche forme Geometricians dooe call an *egge forme 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 323 An *egg-fraise 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 124 An egg that sprang from the impetus of the tread, the Harvey-antang, or contagion and *egg-fry of Kercknng and de Graaf 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XXVII. (1848) 324, I am *egg-full of life 1867 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Culture* Wks. (Bohn) III. 227 No more a measure of time than an hour-glass or an *egg-glass. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Egg-hole (Derby), a notch cut in the wall of a lode to hold the end of a stempel 1796 LAMB in *Lett.* (1849) 25, I have been drinking *egg-hot and smoking Oronooko. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. i. 12 *Egg life or embryo-life within the egg-membranes 1886 E. C. DAWSON *Bp. Hannington* VIII. (1887) 107 The enthusiastic *eggsman. scrambled up again with the contents of three nests in his pockets 1704 A. VAN LEEUWENHOEK in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2620, I saw exceeding small ones still remaining in the Ovarium or *Egg-nest 1744 *Notes & Observ. Tusser's Husb.* 19 Runcival Pease. in their room are got the *Egg-pea, the Sugar-pea, etc. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLL. *Plant-n.*, *Egg-peg Bushes, *Prunus spinosa* L. 1859 *All Y. Round* No. 1. 17 The persiman is like a large *egg-plum 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* 1 (Paterson) 6 Water to make *egg-pop with. 1832 HONE *Year-bk.* 9 Jan. 61 *Egg-posset, alias Egg-flip, otherwise 'rum booze'. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 72 The only insects known to spin an *egg-pouch like the spiders are the hydrophili, a kind of water beetle 1857 WOOD *Com. Objects Sea Shore* 50 All the *egg-sacs would have been found empty 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. ii. 368 They [the Gregarinæ] have been described under a variety of titles, such as worm-nodules, egg-sacs, etc 1607 *Chr. Prince* in *Misc. Ant. Angl.* (1816) 68 On the sixt of februarv, beeing *egge satterday, it pleased some gentlemen schollers in the towne to make a dauncing night of it the next Tuesday following beeing shrovetuesday 1670 SIR R. BAKER *Theatr. Tri.* 37 One trick which he..seems to have learned . from Egge Saturday in Oxford, to make diversity of meats with diversity of dressing. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* XIV. 238 Fry them brown in fresh butter, then take them out with an *egg slice. 1886 E. C. DAWSON *Bp. Hannington* VIII. (1887) 107 The egg hunter arms himself with an instrument called an *egg-spoon, like a tiny landing-net, at the end of a long, light rod. 1630 TAYLOR *Workes* (N.) Whose calves *eg-starch may in some sort be taken As if they had been hang'd to smoake like bacon. 1822 G. YOUNG *Geol. Surv. Yorksh. Coast* (1828) 68 This rock is called oolite, or *egg-stone. *c* 1865 LD. BROUGHAM in *Circ. Sc.* I. *Introd. Disc.* 22 A bird called the Toucan, in *Circ. Sc.* I. *Introd. Disc.* 22 A bird called the Toucan, or *Egg-sucker, which chiefly feeds on the eggs found in nests. 1843 EMBLETON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 11. 51 E. Sphæra.—*Common *Egg Urchin* E. miliaris. —*Purple-tipped Egg Urchin* 1659 H. H. BURNEL *Plutus* —*Purple-tipped Egg Urchin* 1659 H. H. BURNEL *Plutus* Cup, b, A Bawd, a scolding *Eggwife.

Egg (eg), *v.*[1] [a. ON. *eggja* (Da. *egge*), = EDGE *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To incite, encourage, urge on; to provoke, tempt. Cf. EDGE *v.*[1] Const († *til*), *to, unto* (an action, enterprise, etc.) *Obs.* exc. as in 2

c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 195 Alse þe deuel him to eggede. *c* 1230 *Halt Meid* 3, & eggeð þe to brudlac 1330 R. Brunne *Chron* (1810) 278 Þe clergi of Scotland egged þer kyng Jon *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 1130 He sent enuiously to þemperour and egged him swiþe bi a certayne day bataile to a bide *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pers. T.* ¶ 894 Þei þat eggen or consenten to þe sinne bien partiners of þe sinne *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 136 Eggyn, or entycyn to doon well or yvele [*P* eggen, or styre to gode or yll], *incito, provoco* 1508 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* 141 b, He shall haue frendes and felawys at honde, To egge him forwarde vnto vnhappynes 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. viii. 17 That foyne at vthir, and eggis to bargane 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 299/1 Especiallie being egged . by his brethren taking it to stomach *a* 1593 H. Smith *Wks.* (1866–7) I 379 A man which sharpens his enemy with taunts, when he would egg him to fight 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* I xi. (1622) 21 The like occasion egged him to the like cruelty against Semp Gracchus. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low-C Warrs* 93 Their suspicions egged them to cruelty.

2. with *on*. Const. *to*, etc

1566 Drant *Horace' Sat.* v D b, Ile egge them on to speake some thyng, whiche spoken may repent them 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* iv (1596) 45 Sibils and Bacchants men think are egged on by some diuine inspiration. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* I iii. xxxii, That foregoing light That egs us on cording to what we have liven 1691 Wood *Ath Oxon.* II 328 Mathew Hazard [was] a main Incendiary in the Rebellion, violently egged on by his wife. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* II 257 Thus they egg Men on to old Age till they learn too late 1747 Carte *Hist. Eng* I 21 Everything conspired to . egg them on to the undertaking. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* II x. (1876) 207 Schemers and flatterers would egg him on.

Egg (eg), *v*.2 [f. the sb] *trans* a. In comb *To egg and crumb* · to cover with yolk of egg and crumbs. b. To pelt with (rotten) eggs. c. *intr* To collect (wild fowls') eggs.

1833 Marryat *P. Simple* I, 'They be all hegged and crumbed.' 1857 *Baltimore Sun* 1 Aug (Bartlett) The abolition editor of the Newport News, was egged out of Alexandria on Monday. 1864 Mrs H Wood *Trev Hold* III. ix 131 To see a sweetbread egged and crumbed 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct 806/1 An Iowa poet has been egged by the populace. 1887 E. C. Dawson *Bp Hannington* viii. 106 They .. fished, egged .. and explored to their heart's content.

Eggo, obs var. of Edge *sb* and *v*.1

Egged (egd), *ppl. a.* [f. Egg *sb*. + -ed] Mixed with egg.

1835 T Hook *G Gurney* (1850) I. v 107 Directions about egged-wine

† **E·gger,** *sb*.1 *Obs.* Also 6 eggar. [f Egg *v* 1 + -er.] One who urges on or incites, an instigator. Also *egger on*

1598 Barret *Theor Warres* iv i 120, I wish the ill yeare to his Eggars and setters on 1605 *Answ Supposed Discov Romish Doctr* 37 The eggers and instruments of all those slaughters. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol Gen* 524 An egger on, *impulsor*

Egger (e·gəɹ), *sb*.2 [f Egg *v*.2 + -er] One who collects (wild fowls') eggs.

1875 By Hannington in Dawson *Life* (1887) viii. 109 And to the eggers of this isle The emu's egg she shows.

Egger (e·gəɹ), *sb*.3 Also eggar [app. f. Egg *sb* + -er; see quot. 1720] A collector's name for various species of moths, *esp.* the Oak Egger-moth (*Bombyx quercus*)

?1705 B Wilkes Bowles *New Collection Engl Moths* Plate I, The Great Egger Moth. 1720 Albin *Nat. Hist Insects*, Descr Pl xviii, It spun itself. a brittle brown Case *b*, in form of an Egg, like Caterpillar *a* in the next plate, for which reason they are called by some the great and small Egger 1775 M Harris *Eng Lepid* 21 1859 W. Coleman *Woodlands* (1862) 89 The caterpillar of that fine large insect, the Oak Egger-moth, is said to feed on the leaves of the Heath 1869 E Newman *Nat Hist Brit Moths* 41 The Pale Oak Eggar (*Trichiura crataegi*), the Small Eggar (*Eriogaster lanestris*); the Oak Eggar (*Bombyx quercus*), the Grass Eggar (*Bombyx trifolii*) 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Aug. 3/2 An oak-egger has been seen in Hyde Park.

Egging (e·gɪŋ), *vbl sb*.1 [f. Egg *v* 1 + -ing 1] An urging forward, incitement, instigation. Also *egging forward* or *on*.

c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 197 Þat heued þat Iob helede wiþ þe deules eggunge was his rihte bileue *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7206 His [Samson's] wijf wald noght fin Thoru egging of his wiþerwin. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 688 Selle hem noght For no eggenges. 1521 *Old City Acc Bk Archæol* XLIII, A fyne lost by John Stone for eggyng of an other mannes apprentice from his maistre xxd 1564 Haward *Eutropius* VII 63 Antonius began a greate ciuill warre through the egging forward of his wife Cleopatra. 1598 R. Bernard tr *Terence's Hecyra* II. i, They have married by your egging on *a* 1659 Cleveland *Wks.* (1687) 370 How curst an egging do these unwily Dances bring. 1875 A R. Hope *Schoolboy Fr.* 90 He needed very little egging on, to talk nonsense.

E·gging, *vbl. sb*.2 [f Egg *v* 2 + -ing 1.] The action of collecting (wild fowls') eggs; also *attrib.*

1883 G C. Davies *Norfolk Broads* II 15 The unholy trade of egging and bird-destroying 1886 E C. Dawson *Bp. Hannington* viii. (1887) 107 They had arrived in the height of the egging season.

Eggler (e·gləɹ) *dial.* [f Egg *sb*, ? after *pedlar* or *higgler*] An egg-dealer and poulterer

1791 *Census* (*Mertoun*) in *Stat. Acc Sc.* (1795) XIV 589 Weavers 4, Clothier 1, Egglers 2. 1869 *Daily News* 6 Jan, But his chief profession is that of an 'eggler,' that is, he used to buy eggs and forward them in large quantities to England. 1880 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 6/6 They do not even eat the eggs, but sell them to an 'eggler'. 1881 *Supp., Oxford Gloss., Eggler*, a poulterer.

Egglet (e·glet). *nonce-wd.* [f. Egg *sb*. + -let] A small egg.

1883 *Cornh Mag*, *On being 'Pilled'*, The sight of those addled egglets [pills] lying in their cardboard nest

E·ggling, *vbl. sb. Sc.* [f. Egg *sb*. after Eggler] The business of an eggler.

1881 J. Younger *Autobiog.* ix. 90 Try the eggling or cadgering

† **E·ggment.** *Obs.* [f Egg *v* + -ment; an early example of the addition of -ment to an Eng. vb] Incitement, instigation.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 25733 (Fairf) We synne þorou egment of þer þre *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Lawes T.* 744 Thurgh wommannes eggement Mankynde was lorn *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 136 Egment, or sterynge, *incitamentum*

Egg-nog(g (e·g-nɒ·g) Also (*rarely*) egg-noggy. [f. Egg + Nog strong ale] A drink in which the white and yolk of eggs are stirred up with hot beer, cider, wine, or spirits.

1825 *Bro Jonathan* I. 256 The egg-nog had gone about rather freely 1844 Mrs Houston *Yacht Voy Texas* II 179 Followed by the production of a tumbler of egg-noggy 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xlvi (1856) 428 And made an egg nogg of eider eggs 1872 Cohen *Dis Throat* 91, I would rely chiefly on egg-nog, beef essence, and quinine.

E·gg-plant. A popular name for the *Solanum esculentum*, originally given to the white-fruited variety, but afterwards extended to that which bears the purple fruit or Aubergine.

1767 J Abercrombie *Ev. Man own Gard* (1803) 102 The choicest kinds [of tender annuals] are the double balsams ice-plant, egg-plant, etc 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi 202 When this [its fruit] is white it has the name of Egg-Plant. 1847 Mrs Sherwood *Life* xv. 273 Soup made of a glutinous vegetable, and the egg-plant roasted before the fire 1861 Delamer *Kitch. Gard* 125 There is the purple-fruited egg-plant, and the white-fruited egg-plant.

Eggritte, obs. form of Egret.

E·gg-shell. [f Egg *sb*. + Shell] The shell or external calcareous covering of an egg, often as a type of worthlessness or of fragility.

c 1300 *K Alis.* 577 He fondith to creope Ageyn into the ay-schelle 1471 Ripley *Compl Alch* viii in Ashm (1652) 171 Fro Eggshells calcynyd 1562 J Heywood *Prov & Epigr* (1867) 36, I gat not so muche. As a poore egshell. 1599 H Buttes *Diet's Dry Din* To Rdr., I haue put into a by-dish (like Eg-shelles in a Saucer) what worthily may breed offence *a* 1618 Ralegh *Prerog Parl* 57 Without the Kings acceptation, both the publicke and priuate aduices be but as emptie Egg-shels. 1799 Hatchett in *Phil. Trans* LXXXIX. 328 The carbonate of lime exceeds in quantity the phosphate in the egg shells of birds. 1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 63/1 The pores of the egg-shell may be easily stopped by any . oily matter. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 1213 He babbled How Enid never cared a broken egg-shell for her lord

b. *attrib.*, chiefly *similative*. *Egg-shell china*: a porcelain ware of extreme thinness and delicacy

1835 Willis *Pencillings* II xlv. 52 We stepping into an egg-shell caique, crossed the Golden Horn. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life* vii. Wks. (Bohn) II 424 We come out of our egg shell existence 1861 C P. Hodgson *Resid Japan* 31 Fragile and sweetly pretty little egg-shell porcelain cups. 1887 *Times* 12 Aug 13/2 The egg-shell sides of the Mercury.

Hence **Eggshell-ful,** as a measure of quantity.

1460–70 *Bk Quintessence* 29 An eye-schelle ful of good brennynge water 1579 Langham *Gard Health* (1633) 73 Drink an egshelfull of the iuice of Betony 1746 Berkeley *Sec Let Tar-water* § 14 An egg-shell full of tar. 1758 J S. *Le Dran's Observ Surg.* (1771) 247, I found about an Egg-Shell full of purulent Serosity.

Eggy (e·gi), *a* [f Egg + -y] a. Full of eggs, abounding in eggs. b Marked with stains of egg

1709 *Rambl Fuddle-Caps* 7 So Eggy withal, that a man would have Sworn, He had just in the Pill'ry been taking a Turn

Eghe, obs. form of Eye.

Egir, obs. form of Eager, *a.*

Egistment, var of Agistment.

1681 J W *Syst Agric* 325, *Egistments*, cattle taken in to graze or be fed by the week or month.

Eglandular (ɨglæ·ndiu̯lăɹ), *a. Bot.* [f. E- *pref*.3 + Glandular.] That has no glands.

1870 J D Hooker *Student's Flora* 21 Matthiola incana pod eglandular

Eglandulose (ɨglæ·ndiu̯lōus), *a. Bot.* [f E- *pref*.3 + Glandulose.] = prec.

1878 Hulme *Wild Flowers* I Summary 15 Leaves pinnate, eglandulose, slightly hairy.

Eglantine1 (e·glăntəin, -tin). Forms: 4–6 eglentine, (6 eggletyne), 7– eglantine. [a. F *églantine* (=Pr *aiglentina*), f OF. *aiglent* of same meaning, prob. repr. Lat. type **aculentus* prickly, f. *acu-s* needle + *-lentus* suffix, as in *viru-lentus, lucu-lentus*; cf. *aculeus* sting, prickle.]

1. The Sweet-briar, also *attrib.*

c 1400 Maundev. II. 14 There he was crouned with Eglantier [*v. r.* Eglentine] 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. N vj a, The eglentine is much like the common brere but the leues are swete and pleasant to smel to. 1590 Shaks *Mids. N* II. i. 152 Quite ouer-cannoped with..Eglantine. 1688 R Holme *Armoury* II 62/2 The Eglantine Rose is the Sweet brier Rose. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Odes* (1765) 122 Nor spare the sweet-leaft eglantine 1820 Keats *Isabella* xxiv, Ere the hot sun count His dewy rosary on the eglantine. 1882 Miss Braddon *Mount-Royal* II. iv. 82 Hedges filled with honeysuckle and eglantine.

¶ **2.** By Milton possibly taken for: The honeysuckle.

1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 48 Through the sweetbriar or the vine, Or the twisted eglantine.

E·glantine2**.** (See quot.)

1774 Goldsm *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. vi. 31 Eglantine, a stone of the hardness and grain of marble.

Eglatere (eglătī·ɹ). *Obs.* exc. *poet.* Forms: 5 eglantere, 4–5 eglenter, -ier. [a. OF. *esglantier, aiglantier* (mod.F. *églantier*), f. *aiglant* (see Eglantine1) + *-ier*, as in *ros-ier* rose-tree, etc] = Eglantine1.

a 1387 *Sinon Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 12 Bedegar est nodus rosæ albæ silvestris, vulgari nomine, eglenter. 1489 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II 226 I) gilt peces with ij coverkills with treiles of eglenters. *a* 1500 *Flower & Leaf* viii, The hegge With sicamour was set and eglatere *Ibid* xii, I.. Thought suddenly I felt so swete an air Of the Eglantère. 1830 Tennyson *Dirge* 23 The woodbine and eglatere Drip sweeter dews than traitor's tear.

Egle, obs form of Eagle.

† **Egle·che,** *a. Obs.* [app. repr. or f. OE. *aglæca, aglæcea*, sb, cruel person, fierce warrior, f. *aglāc* misery, sharp conflict; of uncertain origin.] ? Valiant.

a 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* in *O E Misc.* 102 Knyhtes egleche. *a* 1300 *Magdalena* in *Saints' Lives* (1887) 462 Sleiȝe men and egleche . Lustniez nouþe to mi speche. *c* 1300 in R. Glouc (Rolls) Append. XX. 125 Þe lefdi [the empress Matilda] was egleche

Eglenter, obs. form of Eglatere.

Eglogue, obs. form of Eclogue.

† **Eglomerate** (ɨglo̱ mĕrēit), *v. Obs.*—° [as if f. L **ēglomerāt-* ppl stem of **ēglomerā-re*, f. *ē* out + *glomerāre* to wind or gather into a ball; f. *glomus, -ĕr-is* clew, or ball] *trans.* and *intr.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Eglomerace* [sic], to unwinde. 1775 Ash, *Eglomerate*, to unwind itself. In mod. Dicts.

Eglotte, obs. var. of Aglet.

1570 Levins *Manip* 176 An Eglotte, *bracteolum*

E·gma. A 'stage rustic's' blunder for Enigma.

1588 Shaks *L L L.* III. i 73 No egma, no riddle, no lenuoy.

‖ **Ego** (e·go, ī·go). *Metaph* [L. *ego* I.]

That which is symbolized by the pronoun I; the conscious thinking subject, as opposed to the *non ego* or object. Also *humorously*, for 'self'.

The pronunciation (ī·go) is now seldom heard in England, though no other is recognized in the 1885 edition of Ogilvie, and in the 1886 edition of Webster. In the derivatives *egoism, egotism*, etc. the sound (ī), given in the same dictionaries without alternative, is in Eng use still more rare than in the case of the primary word.

[1789 Cowper *Letter* 6 June, To thee both Ego and all that Ego does is interesting] 1824 Galt *Rothelan* II 201 He plainly regarded Ego as one of the most captivating of the human race. 1829 *Edin. Rev* L. 200 In every act of consciousness we distinguish a self or ego. 1847 Lewes *Hist Philos.* (1867) II. 514 The Ego is essentially an Activity, consequently free 1870 Gladstone *Prim. Homer* (1878) 142 The harmonious laws of his mind are everywhere visibly at work—but the ego—the mere personality—is nowhere to be traced 1871 Tyndall *Fragm Sc* (ed 6) II. iv. 51 While the Non-ego shifts, the Ego remains the same.

b Comb *ego-altruistic* [the first element really stands for *egoistic*]. see quot.

1855 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol* II viii. vii. 595 The ego altruistic sentiments sentiments which while implying self-gratification, also imply gratification in others.

Hence **Ego-hood.** *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *ego* I + -hood] Individuality, personality

1873 *Brit. Q Rev* LVII. 79 We must face .. the reality of our own ego-hood.

Egoical (egō·u ikăl), *a.* [f. Ego + -ical.] Of or pertaining to egotism.

Egoism (e·g-, ī·go̱iz'm). [ad. F *egoïsme*, ad mod.L. *egoismus*, f. L. *ego* I: see -ism. Cf. Egomism]

1 *Metaph* The belief, on the part of an individual, that there is no proof that anything exists but his own mind; chiefly applied to philosophical systems supposed by their adversaries logically to imply this conclusion.

[1722 C. M. Pfaff (*title*), De Egoismo, nova philosophica hæresi] 1785 Reid *Int Powers* II. x. 285, I am left alone in that forlorn state of egoism. 1803 *Edin. Rev* I. 279 The egoism of Berkeley and Hume is largely incorporated in his system.

2. *Ethics.* The theory which regards self-interest as the foundation of morality. Also, in practical sense. Regard to one's own interest, as the supreme guiding principle of action; systematic selfishness. (In recent use opposed to *altruism*)

1800 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 234/1 Affection . was lost in selfishness or according to their new word Egoism. 1825 T. Jefferson *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I 103 A contrast of his egoism (for he was beneficed on them) with the generous abandonment of rights by the other members of the Assembly. 1840 Gladstone *Ch. Princ* 463 Egoism . is sure to prevail whenever the pressure of high Christian motives is removed. 1850 Carlyle *Latter-day Pamph.* i, 9 The mature man, hardened into sceptical egoism, knows no monition but that of his own frigid cautions. 1860 Mill *Repr Govt.* (1865) 29/2 Religion in this shape is quite consistent with the most selfish and contracted egoism. 1873 H. Spencer *Stud. Sociol* viii 198 The promptings of egoism are duly restrained by regard for others.

b. (See quot.)

1882 Haeckel in *Nature* XXVI. 540 The natural instinct of self-preservation, Egoism.

c. *pl.* Selfish aims or purposes; instances of selfishness.

1795 T JEFFERSON *Writ* Wks. 1859 IV. 115 It must be so extensive as that local egoisms may never reach its greater part 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 90 Hearsays, egoisms, purblind dilettantisms. 1870 J STIRLING *Mill on Trades Un.* in *Recess Stud.* VIII. 309 The internecine strife of anarchical egoisms

3. In matters of opinion: a. The habit of looking upon all questions chiefly in their relations to oneself. b. Excessive exaltation of one's own opinion; self-opinionatedness.

1840 GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ.* 134 He is deprived of every shadow of a plea to impute fanaticism or any form of egoism. 1852 ROBERTSON *Lect.* 169 That egoism of man . can .. read in the planets only prophecies of himself 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 177 Every narrow provincialism whether of egoism or tradition.

4. = EGOTISM 1.

1807 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 69 Pardon me these egoisms 1870 GLADSTONE *Prim. Hom* (1878) 148 Never once. does Odusseus indulge in the slightest egoism. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. XXXIV. 4 Note the egoism of this verse and of those preceding it.

5. *Hindu Philosophy.* Used as transl. of Skr. *ahhimâna*, by some rendered 'self-consciousness'.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos Syst.* 45 The organ of egoism. 1878 COWELL *Aphorisms of Sandila* 110 The Sân-khya considers 'intellect' 'egoism', and 'mind' as quite distinct from each other.

Egoist (e·g-, *ī* go|ist). [f. as prec. + -IST]

1. (See quot.)

1785 REID *Int. Powers* 640 A sect .called Egoists, who maintained that we have no evidence of the existence of anything but ourselves. 1860 MANSEL *Proleg Logica* App. 313 It would not add one tittle to the evidence of the fact.. in the eyes of anyone but an Egoist.

2. One who makes regard to his own interest the guiding principle of his conduct.

1879 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Nov., He is. thoroughly selfish, an 'egoist,' as Mr. Meredith, adopting current slang, writes the word which used to be 'egotist'.

3. One who talks much about himself; = EGOTIST. Also quasi-*adj.*

1794 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1862) III. 217 My next letter shall be less egoist. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* XIX. (1877) 102, I will turn egoist, and tell you *my* adventures.

Egoistic (eg-, *ī*go|i·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.]

1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, metaphysical or ethical egoism.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *On Faith* in *Lit Rem.* IV. (1839) 434 The thirst and pride of power, despotism, egoistic ambition. 1839 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss* (1853) 194 Of Absolute Idealism only two principal species are possible.. the Theistic and the Egoistic. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos Syst* 18 The egoistic conceit that the soul energizes, enjoys, and suffers, is the foundation of desire, aversion, virtue, etc. 1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* I. 9 Egoistic and Universalistic Hedonism.

2. Of feelings, desires, actions: Self-regarding, prompted by self-interest; in bad sense, selfish.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 255 His very pity will be cowardly, egoistic,—sentimentality, or little better.

3. Given to talk about oneself; = EGOTISTIC.

1852 ROBERTSON *Lect* 170 Among the egoistic class of first-rate poets, severe justice compels me .. to place Lord Byron.

Egoistical (eg-, *ī*go|i stikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec Hence **Egoi·stically** *adv*, from an egoistical point of view.

1842 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* II. 817/1 If the Idea be regarded as a mode of the human mind itself, we have a scheme of Egoistical Idealism 1856 SIR H TAYLOR *Statesman* XXXI. 235 There is a dignity in the desire to be right . which will not fail to supersede what is egoistical and frivolous in a man's personal feelings in society 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 57 He had learned to despise the splendours of rank and fortune, without being misanthropical or egoistical. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data Ethics* XII. 207 Each profits egoistically from the growth of an altruism.

E·goistry. *nonce-wd.* [f. EGOIST + -RY.] = EGOISM.

1842 LD. SHAFTESBURY in *Life* IX. (1887) 184 His love of expediency, his perpetual egoistry.

Egoity (eg*ŏ*u|iti). [f. EGO + -ITY.] a. Selfhood; that which forms the essence of personal identity. b. (See quot. 1867.)

1652 BIGGS *New Disp* P 290 Our individual singularity and egoity. 1667 H MORE *Div. Dial.* II XVII (1713) 139 Those mysterious depths of Satan which the Theosophers so diligently discover, such as are Ipseity, Egoity, or Selfishness. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat* IX 198 If you would permit me to use a school term, I would say the egoity remains. 1867 J. H. STIRLING tr. *Schwegler's Hist Philos* (ed. 8) 261 We are to understand . not the particular individual, but the universal ego, universal reason. Egoity and individuality, the pure and the empirical ego, are entirely different ideas.

Egoize (e·go|əiz). *rare.* [f. **egoize* v. (f. L. *ego* + -IZE) + -ER.] Used as trans. of Skr *ahamkâra* (*lit.* 'ego-maker') a term in Hindu philosophy. See quot. and cf. EGOISM 5.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos Syst.* 57 That internal organ which has egoism for its characteristic affection is the egoizer.

Egomania (egom*ē*·niă). *humorous.* [f. Gr. *ἐγώ* I + *μανία* madness; after *monomania, bibliomania*, etc.] Morbid egotism.

1825 W. S. WALKER *Poet Wks.* (1852) Introd 88 Would I could get rid of this egomania!

‖ **E·gomen.** *rare*—[1]. [ad. Gr. *ἡγούμενος*, pr. pple. of *ἡγέεσθαι* to lead.] A monastic functionary in the Greek Church.

1592 HORSEY *Trav* (1857) 174 The principall archemanders and egomens of the. religious houses of his kingdom.

† **E·gomism.** *Obs. rare* [a. Fr *égoïsme* see EGO and -ISM. The inserted *m* Littré conjectures to be derived from the pronoun *me*. More probably the word was a parody of some older term, such as *atomisme*.] The belief of one who considers himself the only being in existence.

[1727 RAMSAY *Disc. sur la Mythol.* 90 Une espèce de Pyrrhonisme nommé l'Egomisme, ou chacun se croit le seul être existent] *c* 1730 A. BAXTER *Enq Nat Soul* (1745) XI. 82 That kind of Scepticism called Egomism 1856 W H. THOMPSON in A Butler *Hist Anc. Philos.* I 80 *note*, It [egoism] is not more barbarous than its homonym 'egotism', and much less so than 'egomism', which occurs in 'Baxter On the Soul', where it is attributed to certain Cartesians.

Egophony, var of ÆGOPHONY

Egotheism (ego|*ī* 12'm). *rare.* [f. Gr *ἐγώ* + *θε-ός* God + -ISM] The (mystical) identification of oneself with the Deity.

1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II VII i 7 The arrogant egotheism of some passages they took in another sense. 1882 J NICHOL *Amer. Lit.* VIII 267 He approaches the Egotheism of the Sufis

Egotism (e·g-, *ī*·gŏtiz'm). [f. EGO + -ISM, with intrusive *t* as in AGIOTAGE.

If the statement of Addison (quot. 1714) can be trusted, the word seems to have been invented by some of the Port-Royalists to range with the terms of rhetoric denoting 'figures of speech' and the like. (In accordance with this, Lord Chesterfield speaks of '*the* egotism' as one might say 'the aposiopesis', 'the chiasmus') It seems probable that *egotisme* was formed on the pattern of some older word in *-otisme*; cf. for example Fr. *idiotisme*]

1. The obtrusive or too frequent use of the pronoun of the first person singular: hence the practice of talking about oneself or one's doings.

1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No 562 P 3 The Gentlemen of Port-Royal..branded this Form of Writing [in the First Person] with the Name of an Egotism. 1747 CHESTERF. *Lett* I. CXXIX. 344 Banish the egotism out of your conversation. 17 *Ibid.* II 238 Though I do not recommend the egotism to you with regard to any body else, I desire that you will use it with me. 1753 HANWAY *Trav* (1762) I Introd 16 The nature of journals renders egotisms unavoidable. 1775 MASON *Mem. Gray* Poems (1775) 173 The Reader will excuse this short piece of egotism. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. XXX 407 The egotism of personal narrative

2. The vice of thinking too much of oneself, self-conceit, boastfulness, also, selfishness.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 503 My readers will pardon any appearance of egotism since it is not easy to talk of oneself without giving offence. 1830 COLERIDGE *Lect Shaks* II 116 The intense selfishness, the alcohol of egotism, which would rather reign in hell than serve in heaven. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 381 His absorbing egotism was deadly to all other men. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm* Ser. III. VII. 101 Sin is the withdrawing into self and egotism out of the vivifying life of God. 1858 GREFNER *Gunnery* 232 Without egotism, I can safely offer to make a gun or guns against any maker in the world. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C* II. VII. 257 An intense class and national egotism then dominated all politics.

Egotist (e·g-, *ī*·gŏtist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who makes too frequent use of the pronoun I; one who thinks or talks too much of himself; a selfish person Also *attrib.*

1714 ADDISON *Spect* No 562 P 4 The most eminent Egotist was Montaigne, the author of the .Essays. 1806 R. JAMIESON *Pop Ball. & Songs* I Pref. 4 A man, that acknowledges favours may be allowed to be an egotist. 1830 MACINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks 1846 I. 175 As much an egotist as Montaigne; but not so agreeably so 1848 W H KELLY tr. *L Blanc's Hist. Ten Y* II. 452 Such is, in the egotist and vulgar meaning of the phrase, the genius of the ambitious. 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect* 240 The egotist is ever speaking and thinking of that which belongs to himself alone. 1860 READE *Cloister & H* LVII, The sailors were preparing to desert the sinking ship in the little boat then there was a rush of egotists, and thirty souls crowded into it.

Egotistic (eg-, *ī*·gŏti stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to, or characterized by, egotism.

c 1860 WRAXALL tr. *R. Houdin* iv. 36, I began to lose the egotistic indifference which a lengthened illness usually produces. 1865 *Reader* 8 July 30 His diction is entirely his own, avowedly egotistic. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ Serm* III. 70 The Christian hope of immortality cannot be an egotistic hope.

Egoti·stical, *a* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] = prec

1825 MACAULAY *Milton, Ess.* (1852) I. 14 The character of a writer from the passages directly egotistical 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit* (1867) 321 Patriotism has often covered the most egotistical motives. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* LXXXVI (1878) 697, I have a right to be garrulous and egotistical 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* XLIX. 268, I am talking in an..egotistical manner.

Hence **Egoti·stically** *adv.*, in an egotistical manner, as a result of egotism

1809-12 MAR EDGEWORTH *Vivian* III. (1832) 195 Egotistically secured from the pains of sympathy. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* (C. D. ed.) 66 An old black cat .. lay .. upon the centre foot of the fender purring egotistically 1880 H JAMES *Benvolio* I. 344 A man, who assumes, a trifle egotistically, that the rest of the world was equally at leisure

Egotize (e·g-, *ī*·gŏtaiz), *v.* [f EGOT-ISM, see IZE.] *intr.* To talk or write in an egotistic way.

Hence **E·gotizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1789 COWPER *Lett.* 6 June, I egotize in my letters to thee.

1791 *2nd Ep. of Priestley* in *Poet. Register* (1808) 406 E'en the first egotizing sentence flags 1811 L. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* 75, I am involving myself in the sins of preaching and egotising. 1865 R PAUL *Let.* in *Mem.* XIX. (1872) 328, I am not going to egotise.

Egranulose (*ī*græ·niŭlōus), *a. Bot.* [f. E- *pref.*[3] + GRANULOSE] Without granules

1884 in *Syd Soc Lex.*

Egre, obs. form of EAGER.

† **Egre·dient,** *a Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L *ēgredient-em*, pr pple. of *ēgredi* to go out, f. *ē* out + *gradi* to step] That goes out or issues forth.

1635 PERSON *Varieties* II. 74 The one is as ingredient, the other as egredient.

Egregious (*ī*grē·dʒiəs, -dʒiŏs), *a.* Also 6 æ-, egregius. [f L *ēgregu-us*, f. *ē* out + *grex, greg-is* flock + -OUS: hence *lit*, towering above the flock.]

† 1. Prominent, projecting.

1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* VII 92 All the poynt, and egregious portion of the right side of this muscle.

2 Remarkable in a good sense:

a. Of persons and personal qualities: Distinguished, eminent, excellent, renowned. *Obs.* (exc. in humorously pedantic use).

c 1534 TI *Fol. Verg Eng Hist* (1846) I 172 Peda, the sonne of Penda, an egregius yonge gentilmanne 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* I 1, Egregious viceroys of these eastern parts 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ex.* XXXVIII 23 Ooliab . was himself also an egregious artificer in wood. 1656 HOBBES *Six Less* Wks 1845 VII 283, I am not so egregious a mathematician as you are. 1738 BIRCH *Milton* in *Milton's Wks* (1738) I App 84 Egregious was their Loyalty and Veneration of Majesty. 1820 L HUNT *Indicator* No 53 There is a school book by the egregious John Amos Comenius 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I 122 When he wanted to draw some one splendid and egregious, it was Clive he took for a model

b. Of things. Remarkably good or great. Of events and utterances: Striking, significant. ? *Obs*

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor Philos* II (Palfr) Prol, Certain reserved sentences very egregious lively and excellent 1599 SHAKS *Hen. V*, IV. IV. 11 Except thou doe giue to me egregious Ransome. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach* (1851) 220 This is egregious doctrine, and for which one day charity will much thanke them. 1710 T FULLER *Pharm. Extemp* 147 It [emulsion] is especially of egregious use in Fevers

3. Remarkable in a bad sense, gross, flagrant, outrageous. [This sense does not belong to L *egregius* or to It. *egregio*; prob it arose from an ironical use of 2, though our earliest quotations afford no evidence of this]

a of persons and personal attributes.

1573 G HARVEY *Letter-bk* (1884) 33 Thai them selvs cannot dissemble it without egregius impudenci 1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut* 67 Egregious is neuer used in english but in the extreame ill part 16[2]1 SHAKS *Cymb* V v. 211 Italian Fiend Egregious murtherer 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* (1851) 576 Egregious Liars and Impostors. 1734 FILLDING *Univ. Gallant* v. 1, He would be an egregious ass who wou'd venture to lay out his money in them [jewels] 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, I. 50 The egregious superstition of the higher orders. 1864 *Morning Star* 13 Sept, Every tradesman .with egregious bonhomie tries to cheat you.

b. of things, actions, etc.

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng Gentl* (1641) 88 He toucheth severity towards servants, as a hainous and egregious offence 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 47 P 2 People that want Sense, do always in an egregious Manner want Modesty. 1761-2 HUME *Hist Eng* (1806) IV. h 48 An egregious exercise of tyranny. 1816 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* II (1828) I. 21 An egregious waste of time. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C* II. VII 426 No blunder could have been more egregious.

4. *nonce-use.* Wandering from the flock.

1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-C.* 1203 An egregious sheep Unearthed the image in good Mailleville's time,

Hence **Egre·giousness,** the quality of being egregious; the possession of uncommon qualities.

1632 SHERWOOD, Egregiousness, *excellence.* 1877 *Times* Feb 19 12/1 Professor Guthrie pointed out that water,, is unusual, and shows egregiousness in its properties.

Egre·giously, *adv.* [f prec. + -LY[2]] In an egregious manner, remarkably, in 17th c occasionally in a good sense, remarkably well, excellently, now exclusively in bad or ironical sense, grossly, monstrously, shamefully.

a 1555 LATIMER in FOXE *A. & M* (1684) III 368 Here have I blotted your Paper vainly, and played the fool egregiously. 1635 N. R tr *Camden's Hist Eliz* I. an 2 25 The French egregiously dissembled a desire of peace. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III XIX 156 Whom he had seen to act his part most egregiously upon the Stage. 1866 TROLLOPE *Belton Est* II XIV 267 Well aware. that he was trespassing egregiously.

Egremoigne, -moyn, obs. ff. AGRIMONY

Egress (*ī* gres), *sb.* [ad L. *ēgressus*, n. of action f *ēgredi*-, f *ē* out + *gradi* to step.]

1. A going out, or issuing forth, from an enclosed or confined place; the right or liberty of going out, *esp* in phrase originally legal, *Ingress, egress,* and *regress.* Also *attrib.*

1538 tr. *Lyttleton's Tenures* VIII. fol 15 b, Free entre, egresse, and regresse 1543-4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 To haue free ingresse egresse and regresse into all suche places. 1602 DEACON & WALKER *Answ. Darel* 84, I have, observed . in sundrie Demoniakes, a vomiting immediatly before the egresse of the Spirit. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 437 Gates of

burning Adamant .. prohibit all egress 1724 T Richers *Hist Royal Geneal Spain* 400 The French Fleet enter'd the Bay of Cadiz, to prevent all Egress and Regress of that Harbour 1870 E Peacock *Ralf Skirl* I 13 The other door which afforded egress into the small court 1886 *Pall Mall G* 22 Dec. 5/2 Another improvement is the egress chamber

b *Astron* The emergence of a heavenly body from an eclipse or occultation; also, the passing of a planet off the sun's disc in a transit, the end of an eclipse or transit Also *attrib*

1706 Hearne *Collect* 2 May (1885) I 239 They plainly perceiv'd the Ingress and Egress 1867–77 G Chambers *Astron* Voc 915 *Egress*, the passage of a satellite from the disc of its primary, at the end of the phenomenon known as a 'transit'. 1882 *Daily News* 30 Dec 5/4 The Transit of Venus the egress observations in the West Indies

2. *Anat.* Of nerves and vessels. An issuing forth, or branching out

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* VIII 110 After the egresse or goyng out therof [of the nerve] it cleaueth into two braunches 1668 Culpepper & Cole tr *Barthol Anat* I. XVII 46 That the Ingress and Egress of the Vessels might be discerned 1830 R Knox *Béclard's Anat* 359 The nervous fasciculi, are collected together at their egress from the ganglion.

3 A channel of exit, an outlet.

1677 Hale *Contempl* II 229 God as a wise Artist stops all other egresses but that which fits his design 1817 J Scott *Paris Revisit* 142 A lane an egress from which was shut up 1863 Whyte Melville *Gladiators* III 163 The door was a private egress opening on the wide terrace

4 *fig.*

1604 T. Wright *Passions* V § 4 264 Ingresse into this world Progresse of Life. Egresse or death 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks 1653 Pref 11 This present Work the Authour entreats may receive a charitable Construction upon the egresse thereof 1640 Bp. Reynolds *Passions* IX 74 Love then consists in a kind of expansion or egresse of the heat and spirits to the object loved 1874 Helps *Soc Press* III 43 What should prevent the ingress of noxious trades, or facilitate their egress

Egress (ī·gre·s), *v* [f. the sb.] *intr* To issue, to go forth. (Perfect tenses sometimes conjugated with *be*)

1578 Banister *Hist Man* VIII 111 b, Two other payre of sinewes which after they are egressed or gone forth, beget also, by together knittyng, one notable nerue 1765 W Law tr *Behmen's Myst Magnum* I (1772) 11 That which is egressed is called the Lubet of the Deity 1866 J Rose *Ovid's Fasti* II. 203 Forth from the camp egress'd their bands

Egression (ĭgre·ʃən) [ad L *ēgressiōn-em*, f. *ēgress-* ppl stem of *ēgredi* see Egress *sb*]

1 The action of issuing forth or going out from any enclosed place or specified limits

a 1529 Skelton *Image Hypocr* III 272 To send a man. To his egression. 1607 Topsell *Serpents* 753 Scorpions, which at their first egression do kill their Dam that hatched them 1650 H. Brooke *Conserv Health* 117 The Cold hinders the egression of Vapors 1660 Jer Taylor *Duct Dubit* IV 1, Mævius in the instant of its [the arrow's] egression repents of the intended evil 1767 Hrberden in *Phil Trans* LVII 462 The accession of strangers and the egression of the natives being so equally inconsiderable. 1862 R Patterson *Ess Hist & Art* 448 The Indian peninsula is a huge cul-de-sac, into which race after race has poured .without the possibility of any egression

†b *spec* The exodus of the Israelites from Egypt *Obs.* (freq. in 18th c).

1614 Raleigh *Hist World* II 352 The times from the egression to the building of Solomon's Temple 1738–41 Warburton *Div Legat.* II 256 The Egression of the Israelites.

†c *transf* The issuing as a branch, etc *Obs.*

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* IV 59 Sinewy and sharpe is the egression of this muscle at the first

†**2.** Emergence *from, out of* (obscurity, etc); a deviation from accustomed rules; an outburst of feeling, poetic fervour, etc. *Obs.*

1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* Argt A j, Leuynge the egressyons poetyques and fabulous obscurytees 1651 Jer Taylor *Course Serm* I IV 50 Extraordinary egressions and transvolations beyond the ordinary course of an even Piety *Ibid* (1678) 85 The Gospel requiring the heart of man did stop every egression of disorders 1654 Trapp *Comm Ps* lxiii. 1 Egressions of affection unto God 1738–41 Warburton *Div Legat* II 31 All Countries on their first Egression out of Barbarity. 1753 *Ess Celibacy* 80 Such egressions from her laws are degeneracies from the connate standard of human perfection.

Egre·ssive, *a.* [as if ad. L. **ēgressīv-us*; cf. prec and -ive] Tending to issue forth

1692 Ed. Taylor tr *Behmen's Theos Phil.* 356 The desire is egressive, and the Egress is the Spirit of the Will.

Egret (e·gret, ī·gret). Forms: 5 egrete, -ette, 6–7 eggret, 7 (egript), 8 eggritte, eigrette, 5– egret See also Aigrette. [var of Aigrette: a. Fr. *aigrette*, dim. of **aigr-*, a. OHG. *heigir* see Heron]

1. The Lesser White Heron: cf. Aigrette 1. Also *attrib*, as in *egret-heron.*

1411 Rogers *Agric & Prices* III. 129/2 Egrets 4 @ 1/2. *c* 1535 Dewes *Introd Fr* in *Palsgr.* 911 Theggret, *laigret.* 1600 Hakluyt *Voy* III 520 An egript is all white as the swanne, with legs like to an hearnshaw. 1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1768) II. 513 Egrets, a species of Heron now scarce known in this island. 1849 C. Bronte *Shirley* III VIII 178 As quiet poultry might look on an egret. 1859 Tennent *Ceylon* II IX. IV. 455 Snowy egrets .. station themselves lower down to watch the fish.

2. The feathery pappus of the seeds of the dandelion, thistle, and other plants; = Aigrette 3.

1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot* VI 70 Seeds in which the down or egret is sessile 1800 J Hurdis *Favourite Vill* 110 Egret from the head Of thistle ravished 1851 S. Judd *Margaret* VI (1871) 29 The egret of a thistle

3. *attrib*, as †**egret-monkey** [Fr *aigrette*; so called by Buffon from the tuft on the top of its head], an assumed species of ape called by Linnæus *Simia Aygula*, it is now supposed that the female of some species of *Macacus* was meant

1802 Bingley *Anim Biog* (1813) I 81 The egret monkey. 1829 *Tower Menagerie*, Contents

Egrimonie, -y, obs ff Agrimony.

†**E·grimony.** *rare*—° [ad L *ægrimonia*, f. *æger* sick] Deep sorrow

1626 in Cockeram 1656 Blount *Glossogr* 1818 in Todd. 1847 in Webster and mod Dicts

Egriot, var. of Agriot, *Obs*, a sort of cherry

Egritude, var. of Ægritude, *Obs*

Egromancy, egromantic, corrupt ff. Necromancy, -mantic

[Cf *negromancy* and Walloon *égromancien* = Fr *nécromancien* (Littré) Sir R Burton believes that he found the words in some Eng writer of 17th c, and many scholars inform us that they have certainly met with them in earlier literature, but we have failed to obtain references]

1885 R Burton *Arab Nights* I. 76 By virtue of my egromancy become thou half stone and half man. *Ibid* I 133 An hundred and seventy chapters of egromantic formulas.

†**Egro·te,** *v Obs*—° [ad L. *ægrōtāre*, f *ægrōtus* sick] *intr.* To be sick; to feign oneself sick

1721–61 in Bailey

Hence **Egro·ting** *vbl. sb*, a feigned sickness.

1732 in Cole 1775 in Ash

Egrymon, obs variant of Agrimony.

Egte, obs form of Eight

Eguall, var of Egall *a Obs* equal.

Egurgitate (ĭgʊ·ɹdʒĭtēt), *v rare* [ad L. *ēgurgitāt-* ppl stem of *ēgurgitāre*, f *ē* out + *gurgit-em* whirlpool, gulf] *trans* To vomit forth, *humorously*, to utter (phrases)

1656 Blount *Glossogr* 1709 *Brit Apollo* II No 64. 2/2 Horisonant Phrases which . with Facility you Egurgitate 1862 *Q Rev* July 192 The most purposeless crystallo-chalybeate bubbles which earth has yet egurgitated.

Egyl(le, obs ff Eagle.

†**Egy·ptiac,** *a. Obs. rare* [ad. late L. *Ægyptiācus*] = Egyptian

1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* I. II. (1636) 48 Groning under their Egyptiack bondage,

†**Egypti·acal,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec + -al.] = Egyptian.

1556 Abp Parker *Psalter* lxxx 14 Egiptiacall bondage. 1586 J Hooker *Girald Irel* in *Holinshed* II 134/1 Suffering no glibes nor the Egyptiacal rolles vpon womens heads.

Egyptian (ĭdʒɪ pʃən), *a.* and *sb.* Forms. 4 egi-, egypcian, -ien, -yan, 6 egiptian, egypcy-, (sy-)an, 7 æge-, 7– egyptian. [f Egypt + -ian]

A. *adj*

1. Belonging or relating to Egypt.

1646 Crashaw *Delights of the Muse* 129 Th' Egyptian Pyramids themselves must live 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 245 The Egyptian, Julian, and Gregorian [year] 1885 Rawlinson *Egypt & Bab* 223 No trace has been found of camels in the Egyptian monuments *Mod* The recent Egyptian campaign. He speculated in Egyptian bonds

b. *fig* In Biblical allusions, as *Egyptian bondage*: bondage like that of the Israelites in Egypt; *Egyptian darkness*. intense darkness (see *Exod.* x 22); also, †*Egyptian days*: the two days in each month which were believed to be unlucky.

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R* IX. XXI (1495) 358 For there ben xxiiij Egypcyans dayes it folowyth that god sente mo wreches vpon the Egypcyens than ten *c* 1400 *Apol. Lollt* 93 A waytiþ not þeis Egipcian daies, (þat we call dysmal). 1641 R. Brooke *Eng Episc.* II IV 76 A Glympse that might Enlighten them in the midst of Egyptian darknesse. 1659 Milton *Rupt Commew* Wks (1851) 402 A part of the Nation were desperately conspir'd to call back again thir Egyptian Bondage. 1854 J Abbott *Napoleon* II VIII. 133 It was a night of Egyptian darkness.

2. *Bot.* Egyptian Bean: perh the fruit of *Nelumbium speciosum*; Egyptian Lotus = *Nymphæa Lotus*; Egyptian Rose: a. *Scabiosa arvensis* L. b. *Scabiosa atropurpurea* L.; Egyptian Thorn: *Cratægus Pyracantha.*

3 *Min.* Egyptian Jasper, † Egyptian pebble: a brown mottled jasper from Egypt

1771 Hill *Fossils* 226 Egyptian Pebble 1804 Jameson *Mineralogy* I. 230 Egyptian Jasper. 1884 Dana *Mineralogy* 195 Egyptian Jasper.

4 = Gipsy. *humorous.*

1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XII. XIII. IV 295 Mr. Jones .. took leave of his Egyptian majesty.

5. In Printing. *Egyptian type* (*letters, figures*): a particular kind of type distinguished by the thickness of the stems; also as quasi-*sb.*

1855 J. Gordon *Interest Tables* Pref. 7 The introduction of Egyptian figures at the tens, will, give increased facility to the eye in running over the columns. 1859 H. Beadnell *Guide Typography* II. 35 Types are distinguished according to the information..of the letter. [as] Roman, Italic ..Egyptian.

B *sb*

1 A native of Egypt. Often *fig.* with allusion to the aspect in which the Egyptians appear in the Bible *To spoil the Egyptians*. cf. *Exod.* XII 36

1388 Wyclif *Isa* XIX 21 Egipcions schulen knowe the Lord 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P R* IX III (1495) 347 Amonge the Egypcyens the yere was tokenyd by a dragon paynted bytynge his owne tayll *c* 1400 *Apol Lolt* 73 Decretistis, as to þat part of wysdam þat þei haue of þe worldis wisdam, are Egipciens 1658 Cleveland *Rustic Ramp* Wks (1687) 422 All without the Fold of the Godly were Ægyptians 1828 *Blackw Mag* XXIV 323 The abhorrence of the Ægyptians for these barbarous Iconoclasts. *Mod* The manners of the ancient Egyptians

2 = Gipsy

1514 Fitzherb *Just Peas* 98 b, It is ordayned agaynste people callynge themselves Egypcyans, that no such persons be suffred to come within this realme 1609 Skene *Reg Maj* 179 For the better triall of maisterfull beggers, fenzeit foolis, counterfit Egyptians. 1697 *View of Penal Laws* 310 If any Transports into England or Wales, any lewd People, calling themselves Egyptians, they forfeit 40*l* 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XII, A company of Egyptians, or as they are vulgarly called, gipsies

3. *pl* In recent use = *Egyptian stocks*: securities issued by the Egyptian government.

Hence **Egy ptianize** *v* a *intr*, to act like an Egyptian; to adopt Egyptian practices, b. *trans*, to make like an Egyptian or the Egyptians. **Egy ptianized** *ppl. a* **Egy ptianism,** Egyptian characteristics, inclination to Egyptian customs

1664 H. More *Myst Iniq* VI. 17 It was . wickedness to Ægyptianize in the adoration of the God of Israel. 1827 G. S. Faber *Expiat Sacrif* 268 God's condescension to the Egyptianism of the Israelites 1847 Grote *Greece* II XX. III 442 This dynasty [Psammetichus's] had too little of pure Egyptianism in them to find favour with the priests 1851 H Torrens in *Jrnl Asiat Soc. Bengal* 9 The existence of an Egyptianised race.

E·gyptize, *v nonce-wd.* [f. Egypt + -ize] *intr.* To refer things to Egyptian sources.

1854 Keightley *Mythol. Anc Greece & It.* (ed 3) 408 Little given as we are to Egyptising

Egy·ptologue. *rare* [a Fr *Égyptologue*; cf next] = Egyptologist

1856 *Sat. Rev* II. 419/1 The famous Egyptologue, the Vicomte de Rougé 1859 *Ibid.* VIII 401/2 Many writers on Greek mythology, to say nothing of professed Egyptologues

Egyptology (ĭdʒɪptǫ lŏdʒɪ). [f. as if ad. Gr. **αἰγυπτολογία*, f. **Αἰγύπτος** Egypt + *-λογία* discoursing (see -logy)] The study of Egyptian antiquities, of the ancient Egyptian language and history. Hence **Egypto loger** = Egyptologist. **Egyptolo gical** *a*, pertaining to, concerned with, or devoted to Egyptology **Egypto·logist,** one versed in the study of Egyptian antiquities

1859 Gregory *Egypt* I 37 The name Sesortesen. recent Egyptologists are unanimous in maintaining. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb 162 Egyptology, he [Sir George Lewis] says, has an historical method of its own 1864 Piazzi Smyth *Our Inher Gt. Pyramid* V XXII (1874) 418 By the sadly Egyptological Baron Bunsen 1873 Geikie *Gt Ice Age* II 14 Hieroglyphics are to the Ægyptologist—the silent. records of an age long passed away 1876 Gladstone *Homeric Synchr.* 210 The key afforded by the researches of Egyptology 1876 *Trans Victoria Inst.* 22 The historical discoveries of the earlier Egyptologers were for a time arrayed against Revelation. 1882 *Academy* No. 513 150 Mr O. modestly disclaims all Egyptological pretensions.

Egyr, obs form of Eager.

Egyrmonye, obs. var of Agrimony.

Eȝathe, obs. form of Eath.

Eȝe, obs. f. of Awe, Eye.

Eh (ē, ē̆), *int.* [repr an exclamation of instinctive origin; ME. had Ey; the mod. spelling may be after Fr *eh*, though it might have suggested itself independently]

1. An ejaculation of sorrow. Cf Ah 1.

1567 *Triall Treas* in Hazl *Dodsley* III. 281 Eh, they have used me with too much villainy.

2 An interjectional interrogative particle; often inviting assent to the sentiment expressed

1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* II. 1, Wasn't it lucky, eh? 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* VI 132 What have I brought you here for—eh? 1859 Capern *Ball & Songs* 68 You are joking, Jesse, eh? 1867 E Waugh *Owd Blanket* III. 61 (*Lanc Gloss*) Eh, iv that blanket could talk, Ailse, it could oather make folk laugh or cry! 1870 B Brierley *Bundle o' Fents* I. 31 (*Lanc. Gloss*) 'Eh, whatever is ther' t' do?' hoo shrikt eawt.

Hence **Eh** *v. intr.*, to say 'Eh!'

1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* VII, The former ha'd, eh'd.

Ehe, ehelid, ehsiho, ehthurl, obs. forms of Eye, Eye-.

Ehlite (ē·ləit). *Min.* [f *Ehl*, local name (see quot.) + -ite] A variety of Pseudomalachite.

1868 Dana *Min.* s.v *Pseudomalachite*, Ehlite of Breithaupt Occurs in veins at Ehl near Lenz on the Rhine.

Ehrenbergite (ē·rĕnbe ɹgəit). *Min.* [f. the surname *Ehrenberg* + -ite.] A species of Cimolite.

1868 Dana *Min.* s v. *Cimolite*, Ehrenbergite occurs in clefts in trachyte at the quarries of Steinchen.

Ehte, obs. form of Aught, property.

Ehyt, obs. form of Eat *v.*

Ei, ME. contracted form of Any.

†Eica·stic, *a Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. *εἰκαστικός*, f. *εἰκάζ-ειν* to liken, portray.] Imitative.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I III 1 295 Eicastick Art or Skill in Imitation, whence also Eicastik Poesie receeved its origination, because its main use lies in framing Images, and pleasing representations of persons or Things.

Eich(e, obs. var. of EACH.

Eiconic, var. of ICONIC.

Eicosihedron, obs. form of ICOSAHEDRON.

Eident (əi·dĕnt), *a. Sc.* Also 6 ydant, 8 eydent. [Variant of earlier YTHAND, prob. an altered form of northern ME *ipen* (a. ON. *iðinn, íðinn* 'assiduous, diligent', Vigf.), perh. assimilated to pr. pples. in *-and*.] Diligent, industrious, busy; also attentive *to*. Cf. YTHAND.

1591 R. BRUCE *Serm* vi. O iij, The soules of the Sanctes departed ar mair ydant in this exercise [of praise] then when they wer alive. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Farmer's Ingle* Poems (1845) 36 Wad they [gentler gabs] to labouring lend an eident hand. 1807–10 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 12 The lad Was eident ay, and deftly hel' the plough 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort* iv, 'Be eident and civil to them baith.'

Eider (əi dəɹ), *sb.* Also 8–9 edder. [Ultimately a. Icel. *æðar* (pron. aiðăr), genit. of *æð-r* eider-duck, in the comb. *æðar-dún* eider-down. The continental forms, Sw. †*eider*, now *ejder* (*-gås*), Da. *eder*(*-fugl*), Ger *eider*(*-ente*), are similarly adopted from Icel. The present Eng. spelling is probably from the Sw. used by Von Troil.]

1. A species of duck, *Somateria mollissima*, abundant in the Arctic regions, that lines its nest with EIDER-DOWN; also, *King-eider* (*Somateria spectabilis*). Chiefly *attrib.*, as in *eider-bird, -duck*, EIDER-DOWN.

1743 in *Phil. Trans* XLII 612 Amongst the Sea-birds are the Edder, Ducks of Three Kinds 1780 VON TROIL *Iceland* 143 The eider-bird is yet more useful to the natives. 1852 D. MOIR *Fowler* viii, The eider ducks, With their wild eyes, and necks of changeful blue. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 269 Swans and brantgeese, harlequins and eiders 1863 *Spring Lapl.* 384 The king eider and Barrow's Iceland duck are only occasionally seen in the autumn.

2. The down itself.

1766 PENNANT *Zool* (1812) II 243 The down known by the name of Eider or Edder which these birds furnish.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.* Resembling eider-down.

1791 E DARWIN *Bot. Gard* II 18 Sleep protects him with his eider wings. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag* III. II 259 Beneath her eider robe the earth Watches for the sun

Ei·der-down. [ultimately a. Icel *æðar-dún*: see EIDER and DOWN *sb*[2]; the Icel word has been adopted as Sw. *eder-dun*, Da. *eder-dun*, Ger *ederdon*, Fr. *édredon*.]

1. The small soft feathers from the breast of the eider duck. Also *attrib.*

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat Hist.* (1776) VI 135 In this number we may reckon the Eider-down 1804 CT. RUMFORD in *Phil. Trans* XCIV. 85 Having its two ends well covered up with eider down. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. XVI 167 All who could work, even at picking over eider-down. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 17 You top up with a sweet little eider-down quilt, as light as roses.

2. =*eider-down quilt.*

Eidograph (əi dǒgraf). [f Gr. *εἶδο-s* form + *γράφειν* to sketch.] (See quot.)

1801 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1828) II. 81 Professor Wallace's eidograph may be advantageously employed. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec 288/1 The eidograph is a correct instrument for enlarging or reducing drawings

‖ **Eidolon** (əidōu·lŏn). *Pl* sometimes **-a.** [a. Gr. *εἴδωλον* (see IDOL, IDOLUM) image, spectre, phantom.] An unsubstantial image, spectre, phantom.

1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 137 Flying through the air, and living..with mere Eidolons 1830 SCOTT *Demonol* i. 36 Calling up his eidolon in the hall of his former greatness *a* 1849 POE *Dreamland*, An Eidolon named Night On a black throne reigns upright. 1850 MRS BROWNING *Poems* II. 155 How Ulysses left the sunlight For the pale eidola race 1875 B TAYLOR *Faust* I. XXI. 193 It is a magic shape, a lifeless eidolon 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks* Ser. II. (1873) 274 No real giant, but a pure eidolon of the mind.

b. *Optics.*

1888 G R. PIGGOTT in *Nature* No. 622 515 If [the objects are] transparent .strange eidola are generated difficult of interpretation and dispersion.

Hence **Eido·lic** *a.*, of the nature of an eidolon. **Eido·loclast** [f. Gr. *κλάστης* breaker; cf. *Iconoclast*], one who demolishes idols.

1881 G. R. PIGGOTT in *Nature* No 622 515 The earlier plates .. teem with eidolic varieties of form 1824 DE QUINCEY *Goethe* Wks. 1863 XII. 191 Let the object of the false worship..be made his own eidoloclast.

†Eidoura·nion. [f. Gr. *εἶδ-os* form + *οὐρανός* heaven.] The name given to a mechanical contrivance for representing the motions of the heavenly bodies; cf. ORRERY.

1825 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Frank* (Sequel) (ed. 2) II. 243 He saw in large letters Orrery and Eidouranion. 1829 PEACOCK *Misfort. Elphin* 82 Astronomy..elevating the mind, as the eidouranion lecturers have it, to sublime contemplations.

Eidyll, -ic, var. of IDYLL, -IC.

Eie, obs. form of ANY, AWE, EYE.

Eiffule, obs. form of AWFUL.

Eigh (*ēⁱ*), *int. dial.* [cf. EH, EY.] An exclamation expressing wonder or asseveration.

1750 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Wks.* (1819) 54 *Mary* Is Serots o' Rutchots so honsome? *Tim.* Eigh, hoos meeterly. 1755 JOHNSON, *Eigh*, an expression of sudden delight 1775 in ASH. 1812 W. TENNANT *Auster F* v 1, Eigh I I would kiss them. 1867 J P. MORRIS *Selby Beck Dobby* 5 (*Lanc. Gloss.*) Eigh, ther's many a million on 'em.

Eighe, obs. form of AWE.

Eight (*ēⁱt*), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1 ahta, eahta, æhte, 2 ehte, (*Orm.*) ehhte, 3 æhte, eahte, 3–5 eyȝt(e, eiȝ-, eih-, eyhte, (3 eȝte, eyth), 4–6 eyght(e, (4 eheıt, heyt, eyt, ȝit(t, 5 eght, eyȝthe), 6– eight. *β.* 3–5 acht, aght, aȝt(e, aht(e, *Sc.* auht(e, 5 *Sc.* awcht, 4– *Sc* auoht, 6–*Sc.* aught. [Com Teut and Aryan: OE. *ahta, eahta, æhte*, Northumb *ehto*, = OFris *achta, achte, acht*, OS. *ahto* (Du *acht*), OHG. *ahto* (MHG *ahte*, mod G. *acht*), ON. (**ahta*) *átta* (Sw. *åtta*, Da *otte*), Goth. *ahtau*; cf L. *octo*, Gr. *ὀκτώ*, OIr *ocht*, Lith. *aszt̃uni*, Skr *ashtáu*.]

The cardinal numeral next after seven, represented by the symbols 8 or VIII.

A. as *adj.*

1. In concord with sb. expressed.

Beowulf 2075 (Th.) Heht ða..eahta mearas on flet teon *a* 1000 *Menologium* 95 (Gr.) Þæs emb ahta and nigon Dogera rimes. 1070 *O. E Chron* (Laud MS.) Turold abbot and ahte sibe twenti Frenciscе men mid him. *c* 1200 ORMIN 4327 Rihht ehhte sibe an hunndredd. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* Pref 23 This an Boc is todealet in eahte lesse Boke. 1297 R GLOUC (1810) 385 As in þe ȝer of grace a þousend ȝer yt was And four score & eyȝte *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 188 He heled on al vnfeie þat seke was thritte and aht yeir 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI 523 Aucht hundreth in myt, I trow, thai wer *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VI VIII 104 Aucht hundyr wynter and seventy *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* 210, I shall make them to be accompanyed of eyghte erles. 1513–75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 10 In the year of God jm. vc twantie aucht yeiris 1541 ELYOT *Image Gov* (1549) 80 In eight the first yeeres of his empire. 1631 MILTON *Epit. Mchness Winchester* 7 Summers three times eight save one She had told. *a* 1758 RAMSAY *Poems* (1844) 83 Twa times aught bannocks in a heap. 1735 POPE *Prol Sat* 182 The Bard strains from hard-bound brains, eight lines a year. 1885 BALL *Story of the Heavens* 146 An interval of eight years.

b. (*An*) *eight days* = a week.

c 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* John XX. 26 Efter ehte [*c* 1000 eahta] dazen hys learning-cnihtes wæren inne. 1340 *Ayenb* 45 Nazt uor ane monþe ne to eȝte dayes: ac ine one zelue day 16XII BIBLE *Luke* IX 28 About an eight dayes after these sayings. 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort.* (1729) 194 Eight Days after, prick them forth at distances

2. With ellipsis of sb., which may usually be supplied from context.

c 1205 LAY 26502 Þer achte þer nizene. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 334 Al þene world, bute eihte i þen arche *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B 331 Þis meyny of aȝte I schal saue of monner saulez. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 84 Þe date was a þousand & fourscore & auhte. *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 1927 Þou ȝitt haue I forborn My brode benesoun I ȝou ȝyue. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. X. 521 For awcht or ten In comowne prys sawld wes þen. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* 13 We, acht, acht, and neyn, and ten is this 1588 A. KING tr *Canisius' Catech.* 161 b, Our Lords beatitudes ar rakened aught in number as followis. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 638 Eight that were left to make a purer world

b *esp* With omission of *hours*; as *eight o' clock*, etc

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 210 Let him be sent for tomorrow, eight a clocke to haue amends 1601 — *Twel. N* V. 1 205 His eyes were set at eight i'th' morning. 1710 STELLE *Tatler* No. 263 P 1, I went to see him . about Eight a Clock in the Evening. *Mod* We breakfast at eight.

c. Prosody *In eight and six* (*four*, etc) · in lines alternately consisting of those numbers of syllables See B. 2 d.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 25 It shall be written in eight and sixe.

†d *Piece of eight* (*reals*): the Spanish 'dollar' or 'piastre' (Sp *pieza de d ocho*). *Obs.* exc. *Hist*

1699 TEMPLE *Ess. Constit & Int. Empire* Wks 1731 I. 111 Crying up the Pieces of Eight 1727 A HAMILTON *New Acc E Ind* (1744) II 129 At Rambang I bought a cow. for two Pieces of Eight 1790 BEATSON *Nav & Mil. Mem* I. 163 The Salisbury took a Spanish ship, with one hundred and fifty thousand pieces of eight on board 1883 R L STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* 225 Pieces of eight.

3. Coupled with a higher cardinal or ordinal numeral following, so as to form a compound (cardinal or ordinal) numeral.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 485 The eight and fortieth Chapter abideth in the exposition of the same text 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 259 Every year, upon the eight and twenty day of August, they observe a solemn feast. 1832 MARRYAT *N Foster* xxii, D—n your eight-and-twenties!

B. as *sb.*

1. The abstract number eight.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. CXXI. (1495) 922 One doo to seuen makyth the nombre of eyghte 1808 WILFORD in *Asiat Res.* VIII. 289 Seven is a fortunate number among the Hindus: eight among the Baudd'hists.

2. A set of eight persons or things.

a. *Card-playing.* A card marked with eight pips.

1598 FLORIO, *Otto*, the number of eight, an eight vpon the cards 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* 342 Then he plays his eight of hearts

b. The crew of a rowing boat, consisting of eight oarsmen. *The Eights*: boat-races at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge between the boats of the different colleges, which take place in the Summer Term. Hence *Eights Week.*

1847 *Illust. Lond. News* 28 Aug 142/1, I rowed in a fairish 'eight' 1871 M COLLINS *Mrq & Merch* I. 6 He could not be persuaded to be one of the University eight.

c Bibliography. *In eights*: an expression indicating the number of leaves in a sheet of an early printed book.

1858 LOWNDES *Bibliogr.* s v *Caxton*, It [the Cronicles] terminates on the recto of V 6 in eights. 1883 GREGOR in *Rolland's Crt Venus* Introd 31 It is a quarto, and consists of A to I in eights *c* 1884 *Brit Mus Cat*, *Sarum Primer* (1538) Register: sigs A–T, in eights, except T which has four leaves.

d. Metre. *In eights*, in lines of eight syllables. So *In eights and sixes* (*fours*, etc): in alternate lines of those lengths. Chiefly said of hymns

3 The figure (8) representing this number; hence anything in the form of an 8, *esp* a figure made on the ice in skating. Also *figure* (*of*) *eight*; sometimes *attrib.*

1607 DEKKER *Knts. Conjur* (1842) 15 All our courses are but figures of eight 1842 TENNYSON *Epic* 10 Cutting eights that day upon the pond. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm & Engl* I 626 The thrice-repeated eight, the eight hundred and eighty and eight *c* 1860 H STUART *Seaman's Catech* 1 What is a figure of eight knot used for? 1876 A ARNOLD *Persia* in *Contemp. Rev* June 42 One is surprised to see a European cutting figures of eight upon frozen pools 1887 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar 255 They danced a figure 8 chain

C *Comb*, as *eight-angled, -celled, -sided, threaded* adjs.; combined with sbs. forming adjs of dimension, etc., as *eight-inch, -line, -penny*; *eight-day* adj, *-fold* adj. and adv.; eight-day clock, a clock that goes for eight days without winding up, eight-oar *a* (of a boat), manned by eight rowers, also as sb, eight-shaft, a kind of corded fabric; eightsman, one of the crew of an eight-oar (*Eight pence* is almost always written as one word, usu without hyphen)

1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl* 155 A Dye, four square though six-sided, and *eight angled 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot* 521 The neck appears to form an *eight celled rosette. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* II, He took to pieces the *eight day clock. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet Life* XVIII 278 Little eight-day-old Venetians 1850 MRS BROWNING *Poems* I. 293 An eight-day watch had watched she. 1557 RECORDE *Whetst* B ij, Octupla *eightfolde 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* I. 344 The customs had multiplied eightfold within sixteen years 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* Introd 42 The paths of the saints, or the eightfold path of purity 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 660 His patent loco motive engine, with two *eight-inch cylinders, weighs five tons. 1860 *All Y Round* No 73 548 The cost of an eight inch cast-iron gun. is about a hundred pounds 1864 HAZLITT *Early Pop. Poetry* IV 19 In four *eight-line stanzas. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech*, *Eight-line Pica A type whose face has eight times the length of pica. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* XII (1874) 105 An *eight-oar lay under the bank. 1862 *Sat. Rev* 15 Mar. 300 If Mr Urquhart could persuade the Universities to substitute Turkish baths for eight-oars 1596 SHAKS 1 *Hen IV*, III. III 119 A Trifle, some *eight-penny matter 1678 *Lond Gaz.* No. 1348/4 Eight pieces of Eight-peny taffaty Ribon *c* 1850 *Rudim Navig* (Weale) 135 Nails of sorts 8, 10, 24, 30, and 40 penny nails 1840 *L'pool Jrnl* 4 July 1/2 A great Stock of Fustians, in Beaverteens .*Eightshaft, Constitution, and other excellent Cords 1823 H J BROOKE *Introd Crystallogr.* 133 A series of double *eight-sided pyramids might result from class *h*, *i*, and *k* 1882 *Standard* 16 Mar 2, I am, Sir, your obedient servant, An *Eightsman 1696 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Ex* XXVIII (1697) 536 Some will have it that [*Maschzar*] . signifies *eightthredded Linen.

Eight, obs form of AIT.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 42 Some do also plant Oziers in their Eights like Quick-sets, thick, and near the water.

Eighte, eiȝte, obs. ff AUGHT, property.

Eighteen (*ēⁱtī n, ēⁱ tīn*), *a* (*sb*) Forms: 1 ehta-týne, 2 ehte-tyna, 3 æh-, ah-, ehte-, eyȝtetene, 4–5 eyȝ-, eyghtene, *Sc.* auh-, auchtene, 6 eightene, 6– eighteen [OE *e(a)htatýne, -tene*, corresponds to OFris *achtatíne*, OS. *ahtotan, ahtetehan* (Du. *achttien*), OHG. *ahtozehan* (MHG *ahtzehen*, mod G *achtzehn*), ON *áttján* (*átján*, Sw *aderton*, Da *atten*), Goth **ahtau-taihun*; f. OTeut **ahtau, ahtô*, EIGHT + **tehun* TEN; for the divergent Eng form of the second element, see -TEEN.]

1. The cardinal number next after seventeen; represented by the symbols 18 or XVIII.

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Luke XIII. 4 Swa þa ehta-tyne [1160 *Hatton* ehte-tyna] ofer þa feoll se stypel on siloa. 1205 LAY. 28014 Ohtere cnihten ahtene [*c* 1275 ehtetene] þusen. 1297 R GLOUC. (1810) 407 In þe ȝer of grace a þousand & four score & eyȝtetene *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 48 Þe date of Criste a þousand & mo bi auhtene. 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R* XIX CXXVI (1495) 928 Syxe and twelue makyth eyghtene *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* (Mätz), Hundyr byschapis and awchtene. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 137 Eyȝtene [*P* eyghtene], *octodecim* 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Dk Suffolk* XI. 3 For eightene monthes we dyd conclude a truce. *a* 1641 SUCKLING *Fragm Aurea* (1646) 35 For your eighteen pence you sit The Lord and Judge of all fresh wit. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer* (1783) II 356 He appointed Sandoval to command .. eight hundred and eighteen foot soldiers. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXVI, About eighteen years since..it chanced, etc.

2. quasi-*sb.* = **eighteen-pounder** (see 3).
1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XVII, We took a seat upon the long eighteen.

3. Comb *Eighteen-headed, -tailed* adjs.; **eighteen-knot** *a*, (a vessel) capable of going eighteen knots in an hour; **eighteen-penny** *a*, that is worth or costs eighteen-pence; also quasi-*sb*, **eighteen-pounder**, a gun throwing a shot that weighs eighteen pounds (*Eighteen pence* is often written as one word, with or without hyphen)
1766 SHARP in *Phil Trans* LVII 84 This has been used many years in St Bartholomew's hospital, instead of the old *eighteen-headed bandage. 1817 COBBETT *Pol. Reg* 8 Feb. 168 Having an *eighteen-penny-piece put into his hand 1859 SALA *Tw round Clock* (1861) 14 Simpson's .. eighteenpenny fish ordinary. 1883 H R HAWEIS in *Gentl Mag* July 47, I proceeded to elicit from the red eighteenpenny [fiddle] all it had to give. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S* V x 443 The vessel of war suffered severely from two *eighteen-pounders on the Jersey shore 1884 *Pall Mall G* 13 Nov. 4/2 Exposed to any hostile Power with an *18-knot cruiser 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand* XXVIII (1804) 191 We dressed the wound, and applied the *eighteen-tailed bandage.

Eighteener (*ēi·tīnəɹ*) [f. EIGHTEEN + -ER.] A cask holding 18 gallons.
1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl* II. 117 He finds..our Steven wi' two eighteeners.

Eighteenmo. [English reading of the symbol 18mo for OCTODECIMO; cf. *twelvemo, sixteenmo.*] Used colloq. in the book trades for OCTODECIMO.
1898 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*

Eighteenth (*ēi·tīnp*, *ēi tīnp*), *a.* Forms (see EIGHT) + 1 **-tuđa**, **-teđa**, **-téođa** (*fem next* -đe), 3 **-teþe**, **-tenthe**, 4 **-teoþe**, 6 **-tenth**, 6– **-teenth**; from 6- the *t* of *eight* has been dropped, though some dialects still retain it in pronunciation. [OE. *eahtatēođa*, f. *eahta*, EIGHT + *téođa* tenth; cf. ON. *áttjándi*; in the other OldTeut. langs. this numeral is not recorded. The mod. form is f. EIGHTEEN + -TH (after FOURTH) which has become the ordinal suffix for all numerals above 3.]
Next in order after the seventeenth. Hence **Eightee nthly** *adv*, in the eighteenth place
*c*893 K ÆLFRED *Oros* VI. II § 3 On þæm eahteteoþan geare his [Tiberius'] rices .. wearđ micel þeosternes ofer ealne middangeard. 1258 *Procl. Hen. III* (ed. Ellis 1868) Witnesse vs seluen æt Lundæn þane eȝtetenþe day on the Monþe of Octobr 1297 R GLOUC (1810) 436 Þo deyde Mold þys god quene, enlene hondred ȝer And eyȝtepe after þat God anerþe alyȝte her. *c*1305 *St Swithun* 5 in *E E P.* (1862) 43 Þe eiȝteteoþe king 1530 PALSGR 372 *Dixhuitiesme*, eyghteenth. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 192 The eighteenth Chapter beginneth the exposition 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* XV 1 In the eighteenth yeere of king Ieroboam. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 4 Voltairism may stand for the name of the Renaissance of the eighteenth century.
1642 SIR W MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 322/2 Eighteenthly, That One of the Three Officers do reside at Chatham. 1681 H MORE *Exp. Dan* App III 303 Eighteenthly, why should the name be said to be written?

Eighth (*ēitp*), *a.* and *sb* Forms: eahtođa, eah-, ehteđa- (late WS also eahteođa), 1–3 eah-, ehtuđa, -đe, 3 eihteođe, -tuđe, eg-, ehteđe, 3–4 eiȝteđe, -ipe, aȝtþe, 5 eghtid, eyted, 7– eighth: from 3– the forms are often identical with those of the cardinal, 3 eiȝt, 4 eȝte, heyt, aght, 5 eght, 5–6 eyght, 6 awght, ayghte, 5–9 eight, *Sc* aucht [OE *eahtođa* = OHG. *ahtodo* (MHG *ahtode, ahtede, ahte*, mod G. *achte*) repr OTeut type *ahto þon-*, f **ahtau, *ahtō* EIGHT (The OS *ahtodo*, Goth. *ahtuda* represent a type **ahtođon-*, the result of accent-shifting or of analogy; for the OFris. and ON. forms see EIGHTIN.]
A. *adj.*
1. That comes next in order to the seventh.
*a*1000 *Menologium* 3 (Gr) Crist wæs .. on þy eahteođan dæg Hælend ȝehaten. *c*1000 *Sax. Leechd* II. 298 Eahtoþe is þæs stanes mæȝen, þæt, etc *c*1175 *Lamb. Hom* 81 þet me sculde in þe ehtuþe dei þet knaue child embsniþen *a*1225 *Ancr R.* 144 Þe eihtuđe þinc is hu muchel is þe mede iđe blisse of heouene *a*1300 *Signs before Judgm* 113 in *E E. P* (1862) 20 Þe eiȝt dai so is dotus and þat fil wel þou salt se *a*1300 *Cursor M.* 29310 Þe aght case falles all þa in þat any witchecraft gers bigyn 1388 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II 267 Þe eiȝtiþe condicioun. *c*1400 *Destr Troy* 6222 The Eghtid Batell in the burgh [was] Vnder Serces. the souerain of Perce. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch* VI in Ashm (1652) 100 The vertue of the Eight sphere 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* VIII. 66 And on the eight daye he let the people go. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 11 The rycht keping of the aucht command. 1605 HEYWOOD *If you know not me* Wks. 1874 I. 207 If it be treason To be the daughter to th' eight Henry, I am a traitor. 1609 BP HALL *Disswas. Poperie* (1627) 635 Let him heare Origen, what he answers, in the eight volume of his Explanations of Esay. 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort* (1729) 194 The sixth, eighth or tenth day. 1788 GIBBON *Decl & F* III. (1838) V. 266 But the seventh and eighth centuries were a period of discord and darkness. 1887 *Gray's Anat* (ed. 11) 667 The eighth or auditory nerve.
b With ellipsis of *sb*, to be supplied from context. Also in dates, with ellipsis of *day* (of the month).
*a*1000 *Guthlac* 1010 (Gr) Min feorh heonan On þisse eahteđan [niht] ende ȝeseceđ 1297 R GLOUC (1810) 473 The eiȝtethe was, that .. citacion non nere Thoru bulle of the pope *c*1325 *E E. Allit P* A. 1010 Þe aȝtþe þe beryl cler & quyt. *a*1400 *Cov Myst.* (1841) 83 The eyted is contempt of veyn glory in us. *c*1400 *Apol Loll.* 77 Þe heyt Crist biddiþ in þe gospel to His vicar, turn þe swerd in to þe scheþ 1526 TINDALE *Rev.* XXI 20 The ayghte berall 1588 A KING tr. *Canisius' Catech* 183 The awght is meiknes quhilk assuages and mitigats al angrie motions of ire. 1642 CHAS I *Answ Petit Pres at York* 18 Apr. 1 Our Message of the eighth of April. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol* XLIV. 257 When the Lord of the Ascendant is .. in the Antiscion of the Lord of the eighth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX 67 The space of seven continu'd Nights he [Satan] rode With darkness On the eighth return'd 1861 RAMSAY *Remin* Ser II 181 She answered them. 'The tongue no man can tame .James Third and Aucht', and drank off her glass
2 *Eighth part* one of eight equal parts into which a quantity may be divided
1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I. CXXVII 154 He had nat the eyght part in nombre of men as the frenche kynge had 1571 DIGGES *Pantom* III. IX. R ij, An eight part of the great Pyramis HIK 1660 BLOOME *Archit* A. c, One eight part of the thicknesse.
B. *sb.* 1 = *eighth part* See A. 2.
1557 RECORDE *Whetst* B ij b, An eight more. 1747 J. LIND *Lett Navy* 1 (1757) 23 The commander in chief is to have one half of the eight 1842 PRICHARD *Nat Hist. Man* 391 The Muskhoyees form seven eighths of what is termed the Creek Confederacy
b. Mil *Eighth-wheel*, when a body of troops revolves upon its centre or one of its ends to the extent of one-eighth part of a circle
1796 *Instr & Reg Cavalry* (1813) 110 The eighth wheel is toward the flank which is to be the head of the column. Advantage will arise if the eighth wheel is made on the center of each body. *Ibid* 130 According to the degree ordered, whether half, quarter, or eighth wheel
†2 *Music* = OCTAVE. *Obs* a. An interval of seven notes of the diatonic scale
1597 MORLEY *Introd Mus* 70 A third, a Fift, a Sixt, and an eight 1652 *News fr Lowe-Countr* 8 He Knows Thirds, Fifths, Eights, Rests, Moods, and Time 1694 *Phil Trans* XVIII 73 He next Observes, that all Progressions by Concords, except by Eighths, produce Discord 1706 A BEDFORD *Temple Mus* III 54 They sang the. Part an Eighth, or Seven Notes higher than the Men.
b. The note separated from any given one above or below by an interval of an eighth.
1609 DOULAND *Ornith Microl* 15 In b fa ♮ mi, and his eight, you may not sing mi for fa 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus* I 1 3 Which will be the same, and only eights to those above 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* VII. 88, I made him raise his Voice to an Eighth.

Eighthly (*ēi tpli*), *adv.* Also 6–7 **eightly**: [f. EIGHTH + -LY2.] In the eighth place.
1579 FULKE *Refut Rastel* 770 Eightly, that images were not set vp to be worshiped. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 21 Eightly, a woman dissembling her pregnancy. 1648 D. JENKINS *Wks* 38 Eightly, We maintaine that the King is King by an inherent birth-right. 1681 H MORE *Exp Dan.* App. III 298 Eighthly, If any demand why it is said to, etc

Eightieth (*ēi tieþ*), *a.* (*sb*) Also 4 eiȝtithe, 6 eyghteth. [f. EIGHTY: see -TH] The ordinal numeral answering to the cardinal eighty.
1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* I. 10 In the hundred ȝeer and eiȝte and eiȝtithe 1530 PALSGR. 372 *Octantiesme*, eyghteth 1867 DENISON *Astron without Math.* 176 Our moon is nearly one eightieth of the earth

Ei·ghtsome, *a.* or *adv. Obs* exc. *Sc.* Also 4 aȝt-sum. [f on the analogy of OE phrases like *syxa sum* one of six, where the numeral is in genit. pl. See EIGHT and SOME, and cf Sc. *twasome, threesome.*]
Eight together **Eightsome-reel** (after *foursome*), a kind of dance in which eight persons take part.
*c*1325 *E E Allit P* B 411 Hym aȝt-sum in þat ark as apel god lyked 1843 *Blackw. Mag* LIII. 615 The eightsome-reel of the heptarchy became the pas-seul of the kingdom of England

Ei·ght-square. *Obs.* exc. *Naut.* [f. EIGHT + SQUARE, after the logically correct *four-square*; cf. *three-square.*] Having eight equal sides; in the form of a regular octagon, octagonal
1538 LELAND *Itin.* II 53 The work is 8-square. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II 1 104 It was eight square and very thicke. 1680 *Lond Gaz* No. 1499/4 A small eight-square Watch 1710 *Ibid* No 4748/4 Two Silver polished Candlesticks eight square *c*1860 H STUART *Seamen's Catech.* 75 All yards are made eight-square in the centre
quasi-*adv.* 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh* (1686) 369 The tower of the Church of Dilhorn is somewhat remarkable, it being built eight square 1682 WHELER *Journ Greece* V 395 He built a Tower eight square of Marble. *c*1850 *Rudim. Navig* (Weale) 114 A short beam trimmed eight-square.
Hence **Eight-square** *sb.*, an octagonal figure; **Eight-square** *v.*, to fashion into octagonal shape.
1794 *Rigging & Seamansh.* I 21 A straight line is then struck and the eight-square lined from it. *Ibid* 20 The ..side is then canted up and eight-squared.

†**Ei·ghtin,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 3 eȝten(e)de, ehtende, (*Orm*) ehhtennde, 4 eyh-. eytand, -end, aighteden, agt-, aghtand(e, -end, aghten, achtande, aughtene, 5 heghten, auchtand, 6 egh-, eyȝ-, eyhtyn(e, eighytyn, auchtane, -in. [The northern form of EIGHTH, perh. of Scandinavian origin; cf. ON. (**ahtundi*) *áttundi*; the intrusive *n*, due to the analogy of *seventh* (cf. ONorthumb. *seofunđa*), occurs also in OFris. *achtunda.*] = EIGHTH.

*c*1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 On þe ehtende dai after þe childes burde, þe frend shopen þe child name *c*1250 *Gen & Ex.* 2543 Đe eȝtenede king amonaphis, Agenes ðis folc hatel is *a*1300 *Cursor M* 9160 Þe eyhtand sibile bigan to rise. *Ibid* 10573 Of decembre þe aghten dai Was sco geten. *c*1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr* (1866) 11 The aughtene commandement es that 'thou sall noghte bere false wyttnes agaynes thi neghteboure' *c*1440 *Melayne* 828 All solde come By the heghten day at none 1522 *Test Ebor.* (Surtees) V 150, I will that my executrix .make an eghtyn day honestly for me. 1558 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 531 The sewint [is callit] Thronus, the auchtin, Cherubin
b. *Comb.* †**eightin-dele, -dole** [*lit.* eighth part]: an obsolete measure of capacity.
(Wey in *Promp Parv* says '½ of a coom' = 16 quarts; the *haughendo, aghendole* of Lancashire may be the same word, though identified with HALVENDEAL by the editors of *Lanc Gloss* (E. D S), who quote conflicting explanations of it as '7 quarts', '8 pounds')
1440 *Promp Parv* 137 Eyȝtyndele, mesure. 1887 ROGERS *Agric & Prices* V. 323 At Gawthorp. Shuttleworth pays 6*d* for an eightendole.

Eighty (*ēi ti*), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms. 1 **(hund)eahtatiȝ**, **-ehtatiȝ**, **-eahtiȝ**, 3–4 eiȝteti, 5 eyȝty, 6 eyghty, eighte, 6– eighty. [OE. *hundeahtatig*, f. *hund-* (prefix to the denary numerals · see HUNDRED) + *eahta* EIGHT + *-tig* :— OTeut **tigiwis* plur. of **tegu-z* decade (see -TY)]
1. The cardinal number equal to eight tens, represented by 80 or lxx Also with omission of *sb* and in comb. with numbers below ten (ordinal and cardinal), as *eighty-one, eighty-first*, etc.
*c*825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxxix. [xc] 10 In mæhtum hundæhtatiȝes ȝera. — *O E Chron* (Laud MS.) Introd, Gaius Julius Romana Kasero mid hund ehtatigum scipum ȝesohte Brytene. 1297 R. GLOUC (1810) 478 Endleue hundred ȝer of grace, & eiȝteti & thre 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII 349 Auchty thousand he wes and ma. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa* XXXVII. 36 The aungil of the Lord smot in the tentus of Assiries an hundrid and fyue and eiȝteti thousend *c*1440 *Promp Parv* 137 Eyȝty, *octoginta*. 1530 PALSGR 367 *Octante*, eyghty, lxxx 1594 SHAKS. *Rich III*, IV 1. 96 Eighte odde yeeres of sorrow hatte I seene 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* IX 187 Mr. Fox fore-told the ruine and destruction of the Invincible (so called) Armado in the eighty eight 1771 RAPER in *Phil Trans.* LXI 533 When the Romans began to coin gold, it did not exceed the eighty-fourth part of their Pound. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist Amer* (1783) II 217 In the year one thousand four hundred and eighty-five. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 47 Aspasia, now over eighty
2 quasi-*sb.* a. The age of eighty years. b. *The eighties* · the years between eighty and ninety in a particular century
1835 E ELLIOT *Poems* 221 He stoop'd no more, like toothless eighty 1883 SEELEY *Expansion of Eng* 260 Adam Smith, writing in the eighties.
3 *Comb*, as in *eighty-gun ship.*
1747 J. LIND *Lett. Navy* 1 (1757) 30, I have known some gentlemen captains of eighty gun ships, who .. were not old enough to be lieutenants 1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1789) Hh ij b, The 80-gun ships .. begin to grow out of repute.

Eigne (*ēn*), *a. Law.* [corrupt spelling of AYNE, ad. Fr. *aîné*] First-born, eldest; see AYNE.
1586 FERNE *Blaz Gentrie* 286 Hee hath issue a sonne naturall by a concubine and after marryeth the same concubine, him the lawyers of Englande, call a Bastarde eigne. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 253 Where there be many of one name, diuersitie of the names must be put by addition of eigne, puisne, etc 1677 WYCHERLEY *Pl Dealer* IV 1, Thou art not so much as Bastard eigne. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict*, *Eigne*, eldest or first-born; as bastard eigne
b *Eigne title* a prior, superior title. *Eigne estate* · one that is entailed.
1619 DALTON *Countr. Just* Ixxxiii. (1630) 213 By reason of the eigne title of the disseisee. *c*1640 J. SMYTH *Hundred of Berkeley* (1885) 264 Hee was remitted to his eigne estate taile, to him and to the heires males of his body.

Eigrette, obs var of AIGRETTE 2.
1765 FOOTE *Commissary* I. i, Take care of the eigrette, leave the watch upon the table.

Eik (*īk*). *Sc.*
1. 'The liniment used for greasing sheep' (Jam.).
2 'A sort of unctuous perspiration that oozes through the pores of the skin of sheep in warm weather (Roxb.); often called *sheep-eik*' (Jam.)
1641 *Parl Proc* 8 Sept in *Scotch Acts* (1870) V 598 Because the eik and filthines of the samene [woull] is a great prejudice to the workeris thairof

Eik, Sc. form of EKE *sb.* and *v.*

Eikon, var. of ICON.

Eil, obs. form of AIL *a.* and *v.*

Eild (*īld*), *a. Sc.* [? var. of YELD *a.*] Of a cow: Not giving milk, from being in calf, or from age.
1822 W J. NAPIER *Pract Store-farming* 252 The gimmers giving milk will consume more grass than when eild. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) VI. 21 No man could guess at how large a price Constable had estimated his eild kye.

Eild, var. ELD, *Obs.*, old age, ELD *v.* to grow old.

'Eild, var. of YIELD *v.*, to requite.

Eildin(g, var. ff. ELDING, fuel.

Eildritch, var of ELDRICH.

†**Eileber.** *Obs.* [App. a corrupt form of OE. *ealfer* (? f. *ea* river + LIVER), a plant used as a remedy for liver disease and lumbago; ? Water Liverwort (*Ranunculus aquatilis*).] Some plant; in Gerard's 'List of names gathered out of antient

written and printed copies' identified with *Alliaria* (*i.e.* Sauce-alone, *A officinalis*).

[*c* 1000 *Sax Leechd* II. 64 Ealiſer hatte wyrt.] 1597 GERARD *Herbal* App. to Table. 1847 in HALLIWELL. 1878 in BRITTEN & HOLL

Eilet, obs. form of EYELET

Eilich, *a. Obs.*, dreadful, terrible: see AWLY.

† **Eilla'nd.** *Obs rare.* Also eillond. [OE. *ęlland*, f. *ęl-* (:—OTeut. **alj-* other) + LAND; cf OS. *ehilendi* adj. foreign, OHG. *ali-, ellenti* foreign, of another country, hence wretched (mod. G *elend*). (The spelling is perh. due to confusion with *eiland* ISLAND.)] A foreign land.

Beowulf 3020 (Gr) Eorl sceal .el land tredan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 2189 Til eillandes þir þam drou.

Eilond, obs. form of ISLAND.

Eine, obs pl. of EYE.

Einsent, obs. form of ENCEINTE *a.*

Einsi3t, obs var. of EYESIGHT.

Eirack (ē rək, ī· rək). *Sc.* Also earack, ea-, ee-, erock. [a. Gael. *eireag*=Ir. *ireog*.] A hen of the first year.

1791 A. WILSON *Laurel Disput* Wks (1846) 123 Three fat eerocks fastened by the legs 1795 *Statist Acc* XX 8 (Jam.) *Erack*, a chicken 1831 J. WILSON in *Blackw Mag* XXIX. 306 A simultaneous charge of cocks, hens, and erocks!

Eird, obs. form of EARTH, var. ERD, *Obs.*, dwelling

Eirdly, Sc form of EARTHLY.

Eir(e, obs form of AIR, EYRE, HEIR.

Eirede, var. EREDE *a*, *Obs*, lacking counsel.

Eirenarch (əi rĭnāik) [ad. Gr. *εἰρηνάρχης*, f. *εἰρήνη* peace + *ἄρχειν* to rule (In English Latin *eirenarcha* is used for 'justice of the peace'.)] An officer charged with preserving the public peace. Hence **Eirena·rchical** *a.*, having the function of an eirenarch **Ei renarchy** (see quot.)

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang T* III 173 The Messias. is also Eirenarchicall, and atones. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Eirenarchy*, the office or Government of a Constable, or a Iustice of the Peace. 1721-1801 BAILEY, *Eirenarch*, a Justice of the Peace. 1775 in ASH. 1867 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* I. 48 Under these, probably, were eirenarchs, or village bailiffs

Eirenic, irenic (əiri·nik), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. *εἰρηνικός*, f. *εἰρήνη* peace.] Tending to or productive of peace.

1878 *N Amer Rev* 335 President Porter, in his admirable and irenic opening of this discussion, makes it very difficult, for one who follows him 1885 *Ch Q. Rev* Jan. 283 The 'eirenic' efforts or aspirations of such divines.

‖ **Eirenicon** (əiri· nikɒn) [ad Gr *εἰρηνικόν*, neut of *εἰρηνικός* see prec.] A proposal tending to make peace; an attempt to reconcile differences.

[1656 (*title*) *Εἰρηνικόν*, a Poeme, wherein is persuaded the composing of the differences of all the faithfull.] 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng Ch.* (title-page), The Church of England a Portion of Christ's One Holy Catholic Church, and a Means of restoring visible Unity. An Eirenicon 1886 *Pall Mall G* 19 June 1/2 We wait with interest to see Mr. Chamberlain's response to the new Eirenicon.

† **Ei·rant**, var. of ERRANT, *Obs*

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III 1370/2 A fesse indented sable charged with foure leuses heads eirant

† **Ei·res.** *Obs rare*—1, Some kind of hawk. (? Mistake for *eyas.*)

1655 WALTON *Angler* (ed. 2) 19 The Eires, the Brancher, the Ramish Hawk, the Haggard and the two sorts of Lentners

Ei·rmonger. *Obs.* [f *eir-en*, ME. pl of EGG + MONGER.] A dealer in eggs

c 1305 *St. Swithin* 69 in *E E P.* (1862) 45 Mi3te eirmongers nou fare so, þe baldelikere hi mi3te Huppe ouer diches.

Eirn, obs. form of YEARN.

Eiry, var. of AERY, EERIE, *a.*

Eise, ? obs var. of EASY.

† **Ei'sell.** *Obs.* Forms: 2-3 aisille, 2-4 eisil, 3-5 aysel(l, -il, -ylle, (4 aycel, -zell), 4-6 aisel, -il, -ylle, (4 aissil, 5 ascill, ass-, asell(e), 4-7 eisel(l, -ill, eysell(e, -seel, -sil, -syl, -zell, 5 esylle, -zyl, (4 heysyl, 6 esile). [a. OF. *aisil, aissil*:—late L. **acētillum*, dim. of *acētum* vinegar.] Vinegar.

c 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Mark xv 36 Fylde ane spunge mid eisile. *Ibid* John xix. 29 Þa stod an fet full aisiles *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 404 Þis eisil . þuruh fulleð mine pine *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 283 Nu beden ha mi leof .aisille *a* 1300 *E E Psalter* lxviii 22 [lxix. 21] In mi thriste with aysile dranke þai me 138. *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat Wyclif* 133 Crist tasted eysel, and þei nolden non but goode wynes *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* VIII 134 In this moone is made Aisel squillyne. *c* 1450 MYRC 1884 Loke thy wyn be not eysel. 1557 *Primer, XV Oos* F iv, I beseche thee for the bitternesse of the Aisell and Galle 1602 SHAKS *Ham* v. 1 299 Woo't drinke vp Esile, eate a Crocodile? 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* VI. 94 Eisell .is also a good sauce 1634 HARINGTON *Salerne Regim* 67 Summer-sauce should be verjuyce, eyzell or vinegar.

† **Ei'sful,** *a Obs* Forms: 1 ęgesfull, 3 æiȝesful, 2-3 eisful. [OE. *ęgesfull*, f *ęges-a* (= OS. *egiso*, OHG. *ekiso*:—OTeut. **agison-*, f. **agis-*: see AWE) + -FUL.] Fearful, terrible.

a 1000 *Judith* 21 Ðæs se rica ne wende, Ęgesfull eorla dryhten. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Ðe lauerd scal beon liðe þan godan and eisful þan dusian. *c* 1205 LAY 17972 Þæt is an mæȝes-ful sune: Þæt of þine licame scal cume *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 9 Azem þis eisful wiht. help me mi lauerd

† **Ei'sie,** *v. Obs.* In 2 eisian. [OE. *ęg(e)sian* =OS. *egisôn*, OHG. *ekisôn*:—OTeut **agisôjan*, f. **agis-* terror. see AWE *sb*] *trans.* To frighten

Beowulf 6 (Gr) Oft Scyld ęgsode eorl[as] *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 111 Swa mihtles . þet he his men eisian ne der

† **Ei'slich,** *a Obs.* Forms 1 ęgeslíc, 2 eislic, 3 eiselich, 4 aislicke. [OE *ęgeslíc*, f *ęges-a* terror (see EISFUL) + *-líc*, -LY1; cf. OS *egislíc, eislíc*, OHG *ekislîh*] Fearful, terrible

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth* XXXV § 6 Ða wæs ðær eac swiðe ęgeslic geatweard, ðæs nama sceolde bion Caron *c* 1000 WULFSTAN *Addr. Engl* in Sweet *Reader* 108 Eall ðæt sindon micle and ęgeslice dæda. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 87 Eislic swei and blawende beman *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 67 To beregen us .wið þe eiseliche shame

Hence **Ei slichе** *adv.* a. Fearfully, b. Timidly.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 41 Heȝe treon eislíche beorninde etforen helle ȝete. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 341 Þere y auntıede me in & ai[s]liche y seide

Eissel, Sc form of EASSEL.

Eist, var of ESTE *a. Obs* dainty.

‖ **Eisteddfod** (eiste ðvod). [Welsh; lit. 'session', f. *eisteedd* to sit.] A congress of (Welsh) bards

1822 *Ann. Reg* I. *Chron* 428 An Eisteddfodd, or Congress of Bards, was held last week 1847 *National Cycl* II 858 Since the time of Queen Elizabeth no royal commission has been issued for holding an eisteddfod.

Hence **Eiste ddfodism.**

1868 *Lond Q Rev* Oct 53 That eisteddfodism by which Mr M Arnold seems to have been bitten

Eister, obs. Sc. var of EASTER *a.*

Eisy, obs var. of EASY.

† **Eistri cion.** *Obs. rare*—1. ? Erroneous form of EXTRACTION (OFr *estracion*)

c 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L Poems* (1866) 2 Growinge be eistricion, that worthi and wis is, Concayued in wedlocke.

Eitch, obs. var. of EATCHE, *Sc*, adze.

Eith, Sc. form of EATH.

Either (ī ðər, əi·ðəɹ), *a.* (*pron*) and *adv* (*conj.*). Forms: 1 ǽȝ-, ǽȝ-, ǽȝhwæðer, 1-2 æȝðer, 2 eiȝðer, (3 *Orm.* eȝȝðer), 3 æiðer, aiеþer, 2-4 eiðer, eiþer, 3-5 aiþer, aither, aythyr, (ayder, 5 eyder), 3-6 ether, (? 4-6 aþer, ather, -ir, 4 euther, ewther), 3-7 eyther, -thir, (5 eithar), 6 eather, 4- either See also ER [OE. *ȝehwæðer* (contracted *ȝðer*) = OHG *eogihwedar* (MHG. *iegeweder*), f WGer **aiwo(n* (in OE. *á, ó*) AY, always + **gihwapa·r o-z* (in OE. *gehwæðer*: see Y- and WHETHER) each of two

In OE and early ME. the word appears only in its original sense 'each of two', or as adv = 'both', but about the beginning of 14th c it assumed the disjunctive sense 'one or the other of two' (and the corresponding adverbial use), which properly belonged to OE *ðhwæðer, ðæðer*, ME. *owþer, oþer* (see OUTHER) This disjunctive sense has so far prevailed that in mod. Eng such expressions as *on either side*='on both sides' are felt to be somewhat *arch*, and must often be avoided on account of their ambiguity The word OUTHER became obs in literary use in 16th c; its mod dial forms (pronounced ǒðəɹ, ŏðəɹ, etc) are popularly regarded as belonging to *either*. (It is not quite clear whether the forms *aþer athir* in Sc from 14th to 16th c. should not be referred to OUTHER; cf OE *ǽðer*)]

The pronunciation (əi ðəɹ), though not in accordance with the analogies of standard Eng, is in London somewhat more prevalent in educated speech than (ī ðəɹ). The orthoepists of 17th c seem to give (ē ðəɹ, ī·ðəɹ), Jones 1701 has (ē ðəɹ) and (əi ðəɹ), Buchanan (1766) has (əi ðəɹ) without alternative (see Ellis, *Early Eng. Pron.* IX, X) Walker (1791) says that (ī ðəɹ) and (əi ðəɹ) are both very common, but gives the preference to the former on the ground of analogy and the authority of Garrick Smart (1849) says that 'there is little in point of good usage to choose' between the two pronunciations, though in the body of his dictionary he, like earlier orthoepists, gives (ī ðəɹ) without alternative.

A. *adj* (*pron.*)

I. Each of the two.

1. As adj. used *attrib.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I xi. § 1 Hwa is þætte arman mæȝe hwæt þær moncynnes forweard on æȝðere hand. 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 1439 Muche folc in eiþer half to gronde me slou. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 12881 þe hoh strem of ilum iordane On aeiþer side stude still as stane 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc* 1274 Bot with þe world comes dam fortone, Þat ayther hand may chaung sone 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II 346 On athir syd thus war thai yhar *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth* XXXIX, Aythure freke appoune fold has fastned his spere 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek* XL 48 By the walles also were pilers, on either syde one. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 25 The standard being on either side lift up, they joind battle 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr* Proem 40 The fierce extremes of either zone 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* III, There was a huge fireplace at either end of the hall 1842 TENNYSON *E. Morris* 37 Either twilight and the day between.

† **b.** With plural sb: = 'both'. Also (rarely), *either both*, in same sense. *Obs.*

1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst* I Pref., They all endeuor ..to kepe still eyther bothe kingdome safe 1586 *Let Earle Leycester* 20 The Lords and Commons in either houses assembled 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 694 Upon either feet they [skinks] have five distinct fingers or claws

† **c** With possessive pron. interposed before the sb. *Obs. rare.*

c 1305 *St. Kenelm* 355 in *E E P* (1862) 57 Out berste aiþere hire [the queen's] eȝe & fulle adoun vpe hire sautere.

† **d.** *Either other* · each of the two. (In quot. with pl vb. as if='both') *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Lev* Prol., For which cause either other of them were ordained.

† **2.** *absol* as *pron*; used both of persons and things Often followed by *of* with pl sb or pron. (In ME with. genit pl in same sense, in the case of pronouns this survived until 17th c., *e.g. Your either*='either of you'.) *Obs.* or *arch*

c 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Matt IX 17 Hiȝ doð niwe win on niwe bytta, and æȝðer byð ȝehealden *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 15 Eour eyþer sunegað bi-foran drihten *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 141 Hur eiðer alumð þe se. *c* 1200 ORMIN 119 Forr ȝȝþer here ȝede swa Rihht affterr Godess lare. *c* 1205 LAY 15982 Æiðer [*c* 1275 aiþer] wende to his hole *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 8360 And did þair ether dun for to sitt. *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb* I 808 So shall her eitheres werke been overblowe With colde or hoote. 1479 *Bury Wills* (1850) 54, I beqwethe to eyther of myn executors xls 1535 COVERDALE *Ruth* I 9 Ye maie fynde reste either of you in hir husbandes house 1591 SPENSER *M Hubberd* 551 So parted they, as eitheis way them led 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss* IV 79 The portraiture of Jove-sustain'd and sceptre bearing kings Your either person in his presence brings 1676 in Picton *L'pool Munic Rec* (1883) I 268 The Serjeant and Water Baylive shall have either a cloak 1759 GOLDSM. *Misc Wks* (1837) III. 219 Fontenelle and Voltaire were men of unequal merit, yet how different has been the fate of either.

† **b** With plural concord *Obs*

1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph* 53 b, Either of them as naked as ever they wer born. 1647 W BROWNE tr *Polex* II 90 Either of them have treated me as the scandall of my Sex.

c. Sometimes = each (of more than two things)

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 76 The other thirteene prouinces that do remaine haue eyther of them a vizroy or governor 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ* 228 Just above the feet, at either of the three corners, is an exquisite female bust

† **d** *Either other* = 'each other'. cf. EACH. *Obs.* exc in form *either . . the other*

Usually the two words were in different grammatical relations, one of them (in most cases the former) being the subj, and the other governed in acc., genit., or dat by a vb, sb, or prep Sometimes, however, *either other* became a compound (cf *each other*), and might be governed by a prep

a 1000 *Andreas* 1053 (Gr.) Ægðer þara eorla oðrum trymede Heofonrices hyht *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 213 Þesse wise biwikeð her aiðer oðer *c* 1205 LAY 3932 Eiþer hateden oþer *a* 1300 *Florez & Bl* 509 Eiþer oþer sone ikneu *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 799 Quen ayder biheld oþer naked, For scham þay stode bath and quakid *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 1091 Ather askede of otheres stat 1393 LANGLAND *P Pl C* XXI 127 Ayþer axed of oþer of þis grete wonder 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R*, V. 1 (1495) 99 Membres helpen eyther other. 1439 *E E Wills* (1882) 124 Aither aftir othir in the taile 1471 *Hist Arrivall Edw IV* (1838) 19 There was a greate myste and letted the syght of eithar othar 15 *Kyng to Hermyt* 513 in Hazl. *E P P* I. 33 Ather betaust other gode dey. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 4023 Atheris deand in vtheris armis 1593 SHAKS *Lucr* 66 Beauties red and Vertues white, Of eithers colour was the other Queene. 1677 HALL *Prim Orig Man* 297 There seems to be a more connatural Transmutation of either into other 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 103 The rights of either to disturb the other

II. One or other of the two.

3 As adj. used *attrib.*

c 1300 *Beket* 2247 He mi3te wende up aither side. *c* 1320 *Sir Trystr* (1886) 356 Chese onaþer hand 1667 MILTON *P. L* I 424 Spirits when they please Can either Sex assume, or both 1740 CHESTERF *Lett* I lx 170 When the sun shines on either side of us (as it does mornings and evenings) the shadows are very long. 1788 GIBBON *Decl & F* (1846) VI, 190 The artificial thunder, in the hands of either nation, must have turned the fortune of the day.

¶ Incorrectly with plural vb

1874 RUSKIN *Val d'Arno* 119, I don't mean that either of the writers I name are absolutely thus narrow in their own views

† **b** *Either other*: one or the other of two *Obs*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks (1557) 707/2 Wythoute anye chaunge of beliefe on eyther other syde. 1567 JEWEL *Def Apol* (1611) 100 Let him take whether he liketh best, if either other of these words shall serue his turne

4. *absol.* as *pron.* (Formerly sometimes inflected in genit)

1548 COVERDALE *Erasm Par. 1 Cor* III. 15 If eythers worke be with fyre destroyed, the workeman shall lose his labour. 1593 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* I. X (1611) 25 If wee bee both or eyther of these 1802 *Med. Jrnl* VIII 188 It is by no means necessary to determine a preference between the two ..since either of them may be resorted to 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 164 Whatever was ridiculous or odious in either increased the scorn and aversion which the multitude felt for both 1866 CRUMP *Banking* VIII 167 Either causes a loss to the community.

¶ Incorrectly with plural vb.

1833 BP THIRLWALL *Philolog. Museum* II 656 Religious rites by which either Thebes or Eleusis were afterwards distinguished.

† **b.** *Either of both* · = 'either of the two'. *Obs*

a 1575 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* 396, I never heard of either of them both till your honour had sent me your last letters. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot Pentat* (1639) 86 Wives were taken in Israel by bils of Dowry, and solemne espousals; but concubines without either of both

c. Sometimes = any one (of more than two).

1616 HIERON *Wks.* (1624) II. 11 That doctrine which tends to the furtherance of all or either of these three 1796 *Encycl Brit* XVII 566 Rubens, Jordens, and Snyders, used to co-operate in each other's..pictures..and thus they

became more valuable than if finished by either of them singly 1845 Stephen *Laws Eng* II 31 If either of them [several methods] be found to fail

B as *adv* (*conj*)

I Adverbial uses of A I

†**1** In OE and early ME = Both In the oldest use followed by *ge* . *ge*, or *ge* *and*, afterwards *ge* was omitted, *and* being retained in the second place. *Obs*

c 893 K Ælfred *Oros* II v § 8 Æzþer ze of Sciþþium ze of Crecum *a* 1067 *Chart Eadweard* in *Cod Dipl* IV 227 Æzðer ze binnan burh and butan *a* 1175 *Cott Hom* 223 [3e] imugon 3ecnowen eiðer god and euyl *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 23 Bute þu heo alle for-lete eiðer 3e þa ane 3e þa oðer *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 32 in *E E P* (1862) 24 Ayber to lutel & to muchel *c* 1205 Lay 30887 Aiðer [*c* 1275 bope] bi worden and by writen.

†**2** Used to connect more than two terms *Obs*

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 115 Eiðer 3e on hergunge 3e on hungre 3e on cwalme 3e on uniwidere 3e on wilde deoran.

II. Adverbial uses of A II.

3 Introducing the mention of alternatives

a *Either* . *or*, †*either* . *o(u)ther*. (Formerly *either* might be preceded by an adj , see quot 1594)

1338 Wyclif *Sel Wks* III 297 Eþer to kyng oþer to deukis *c* 1385 Chaucer *L G W* Prol 5 Non that eythir hath in heuyn or in hell I-be *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb* I. 25 Eyther springyng there Or elles thider brought from elles where 1540 Cromwell in Ellis *Orig Lett* II 142 II 168, I never thought treason to your Highnes aythe in woorde or dede 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogation Wk* IV (1859) 498 They either quite ear them up or else, etc 1593 Hooker *Eccl Pol* I ii, How should either men or Angels be able perfectly to behold? 1594 Bp J King *Jonas*, *&c* (1618) 623 The mutable and transitory either pleasures or profits of this life 1713 Berkeley *Hylas & P* I Wks 1871 I 291 Either, Hylas, you are jesting, or have a very bad memory 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) III 266 A narration of events, either past, present, or to come

†**b** *Either* . *either* : = either or *Obs*

1551 Recorde *Pathw Knowl* Pref., Knowledge that maye appertaine either to good gouernance in time of peace, eyther wittye pollicies in time of warre 1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Ep* (1584) 20 In those golden times either philosophers did governe, either else governours did vse philosophie 1588 A King tr *Canisius' Catech* G viij b, Ather on yᵉ day self of yᵉ æquinoxe, ather ellis on yᵉ day nixt yairefter.

†**4.** = Or. Also, *either else* = or else *Obs*

138 Wyclif *Antecr.* in Todd 3 *Treat Wyclif* 118 Who ever clepiþ himself unyversal prest eiþer desireþ to be clepid 1395 Purvey *Remonstr* (1851) 8 The cruelte of all thevis eithir robberis 1483 Caxton *G de la Tour* K vij b, She was brente eyther stoned with stones 1546 Coverdale *Lord's Supper* Wks 1844 I 462 Perhaps men would have forgotten themselves, either else the mercy of God should not have been so much known as it ought to be 1583 Stubbes *Anat Abus* II. 10 Either else they would neuer be so desirous of reuenge 1611 Bible *Luke* vi 42 Either [1881 *Revised*, Or] how canst thou say to thy brother

5. a. As an alternative, 'which way you please'. b. In negative or interrogative sentences. Any more than the other.

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 1479 Or Alisaunder ewther was his other name 1601 Shaks *Twel N.* II v 206 *To* Wilt thou set thy foote o' my necke? *An* Or o' mine either? 1828 Scott *F M Perth* xxxii, Thy sex cannot help that either *Mod* If you do not go I will not go either If John had said so, or William either, I could believe it.

Eittin, obs Sc pa. pple of Eat

Ejaculate (ɪ́dʒæ kɪ̆ɪ̆le't), *v* [f. L *ējaculāt-* ppl stem of *ējaculārī*, f *ē* out + *jaculārī* to dart, f. *jaculum* javelin]

†**1** *trans* To dart or shoot forth ; to throw out suddenly and swiftly, eject *Obs* in general sense

1613 R C. *Table Alph* (ed 3) *Ejaculate*, cast out 1661 Lovell *Hist Anim & Min* 102 They [Porcupines] have prickles which they ejaculate 1762 tr *Busching's Syst Geog* III. 179 The stones thus ejaculated have been found to contain all kinds of minerals

b *spec* To eject fluids, etc from the body.

1578 Banister *Hist Man* VI 88 To eiaculate seede into the matrice 1638 T Whitaker *Blood of Grape* 35 So doth the heart eiaculate the influent spirit. 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xxxi, The cavernous nerve, whose office is to ejaculate the moisture 1807 *Ann Reg* 823 The spider . ejaculates several threads 1816 Kirby & Sp *Entomol* (1828) II. xvii 68 To ejaculate its venom into the wound 1836–9 Todd *Cycl Anat* II 422/1 A tube through which the seminal liquor is ejaculated 1878 tr *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med* VIII 905 A man who could never ejaculate

†**c** *transf.* and *fig* *Obs*

c 1630 Jackson *Creed* V xxv, The sun . can ejaculate his beams upon any body capable of heat and illumination 1679 Bp of Hereford *Let Popish Idol* 22 [They] groan and sigh, as if they would breath forth and ejaculate their very Hearts unto it. 1704 Swift *Mech Operat Spirit* (1711) 280 There are three general ways of ejaculating the Soul 1712 Blackmore *Creation* 13 The mighty magnet Its active rays ejaculated thence Irradiate all the wide circumference. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp* xli (1856) 374 A hissing sound, ejaculated by sudden impulse

2 To utter suddenly (a short prayer; now in wider sense, any brief expression of emotion). Also *absol*

1666 Pepys *Diary* 23 July (1879) IV 22, I could not but with hearty thanks to Almighty God ejaculate my thanks to him 1791 Mrs Inchbald *Simp Story* I iv 38 Miss Woodley ejaculated a short prayer to herself 1865 Carlyle *Fredk Gt* II vii. vi 314 But where can the Prince be? he kept ejaculating. 1872 Liddon *Elem Relig* vi 184 We may of course ejaculate to such a thing if we like

Hence **Eja culated** *ppl a*

1711 Ken *Christophil* Poet Wks 1721 I 524 Each Moment by ejaculated Pray'r We keep Possession of our Mansion there 1865 Farrar *Chapters on Lang* 100 We may condense into a single ejaculated monosyllable, all, and more than all, of a whole sentence

Ejaculation (ɪ̆dʒæ kɪ̆ɪ̆le'ɪ̆ ʃən) [as if a L. **ējaculātiōn-em*, f. as prec see -ation]

†**1.** The action of hurling (missiles); the spouting out (of water); the throwing up (stones, etc by subterranean forces) *Obs*

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* IV xiv (1660) 332 Man furnished himself to the full with Instruments of ejaculation 1625 K Long tr *Barclay's Argenis* II xxii 143 Ashes carried many miles with their own violent ejaculation 1633 Bp Hall *Hard Texts* 238 A sling should be altogether for ejaculations 1762 tr *Busching's Syst Geog* III 61 When the ejaculation is strong and brisk, the petroleous wells are observed to become very turbid 1818 *Ann. Reg*, *Chron* 495 [He] spouted out of his mouth several tuns of water . This ejaculation was received with the highest applause

2 The sudden ejection or emission (of seed, fluids, etc) from the animal or vegetable system

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor* 1301 The ejaculation or casting forth of naturall seed 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* III iv 113 The vessels of ejaculations 1677 Grew *Anat Fruits* v, § 19 That violent and surprising Ejaculation of the Seeds 1727 Bradley *Fam Dict* I s v *Bee*, The Bees are generated by the Ejaculation of a little Crystalline Water into the Bottom of the small Cells in the Combs 1807 *Ann Reg* 823 The ejaculation or darting of the [spider's] threads is doubted 1865 *Reader* No 151 576/3 Ejaculation of aqueous fluid from leaves

3 *transf* and *fig*. **a** The emission of rays (by a luminary), of occult or magical influence, etc **b.** The putting up of short earnest prayers in moments of emergency; the hasty utterance of words expressing emotion.

1625 Bacon *Envy*, *Ess* (Arb) 511 There seemeth to be acknowledged, in the Act of Enuy an Eiaculation . of the Eye *a* 1635 Naunton *Fragm Reg* (Arb) 20 In the ejaculation of her prayers on her people *a* 1657 Sir J Balfour *Ann Scotl* (1824–5) II. 73 The suns eiaculatione of his beames wpone the earthe, more then 6,900,000 myles. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann Q Neighb* VII (1878) 101 An ejaculation of love is not likely to offend Him

4. *concr* Also *fig* **a** *gen*

1708 Motteux *Rabelais* IV xviii. (1737) 77 Lightnings, fiery Vapours, and other aerial Ejaculations 1841–4 Emerson *Ess Poet* Wks. (Bohn) I 168 The religions of the world are the ejaculations of a few imaginative men

b *spec* A short prayer 'darted up to God' (Fuller) in an emergency. In wider sense A short hasty emotional utterance

1624 T Gokins *Hallowed be Thy Name* in Farr's *S P* (1847) 325 Thou takest recreation In one eiaculation 1656 Finett *For Ambass* 237, I found by his ejaculations that they repented of their punctilios 1684–5 in Ellis *Orig Lett* I 382 III 338 The other Bishops giving their assistance with very good ejaculations 1790 Burke *Fr Rev* 24 He makes the lords and commons fall to a pious, legislative ejaculation 1863 Fr Kemble *Resid Georgia* 133 The usual chorus of ejaculations of welcome.

Ejaculative (ɪ̆dʒæ kɪ̆ɪ̆lätɪv), *a* [f as Ejaculate + -ive] **a** Of the nature of an ejaculation

†**b** Pertaining to the emission of occult influence (*obs*).

1660 Z Crofton *Fasten St Peter's Fett* 58 [It] can be no warrant for such premeditated, ejaculative expressions, to be prescribed in set and publick prayer 1663 Florio *Montaigne* I xx. (1632) 44 The Tortoises and the Estriges hatch their egges with their looks only, a signe that they have some ejaculative vertue. 1841 Disraeli *Amen Lit* (1859) I 35 An Anglo-Saxon poem has the appearance of a collection of short hints. curt and ejaculative

‖ **Eja·culator.** *Phys* [mod.L f. *ējaculā-re* to Ejaculate] (See quot)

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl*, *Ejaculator* in anatomy, a name applied to two muscles of the genitals, from their office in the ejaculation of the seed

Ejaculatory (ɪ̆dʒæ kɪ̆ɪ̆lätərɪ), *a* [f. as prec. + -ory]

1. †**a** Adapted for ejecting (a missile, or the like) **b** *Phys* That is concerned in the ejection of semen, etc

1655 Evelyn *Mem* (1857) I 322 The bullet's falling on the ejaculatory spring 1666 J Smith *Old Age* (ed 2) 117 Seminary vessels both preparatory, and ejaculatory 1751 Chambers *Cycl*, *Ejaculatory* ducts, or canals, arising from the *vesiculæ seminales* 1860 Sir H Thompson *Dis. Prostate* (1868) 7 Two slight lines of depression indicate the tracks of the ejaculatory ducts 1861 Hulme tr *Moquin-Tandon* II I 47 The excretory canal of the gland, called Ejaculatory Duct.

†**2** Inclined to ejaculate, given to abrupt, impulsive expression *Obs.*

1644 Quarles *Barnabas & B.* To Rdr, This small Essay (the epitome of his ejaculatory soul).

3. Of the nature of or resembling an ejaculation or sudden utterance (Originally of prayers: see Ejaculation 4 b ; now in wider sense)

1644 Sir E. Dering *Prop Sacr* C11 b, In hymns and Psalms ejaculatory passages are warranted 1698 W Chilcot *Evil Thoughts* VI (1851) 65 Not only in ejaculatory, but in our set prayers 1748 Smollett *Rod Rand* lxv. (1804) 472 Strap venting ejaculatory petitions to Heaven for our safety 1851 Longf *Gold Leg Convent of Hirschau*, To breathe an ejaculatory prayer

4 quasi-*sb.* = Ejaculation 4 b. *rare.*

1883 *Harper's Mag* Mar. 575/1 'Indeed, I have reason to know it,' was the severe ejaculatory

Eject (ɪ̆ dʒekt), *sb* [ad L *ēject-um*, neut of *ējectus* thrown out ; see next The term was coined by Prof Clifford on analogy of *subject*, *object*.]

Something (*viz.* a sensation or mental state other than our own) which is neither an actual nor a conceivable object of *our* consciousness, but which is inferred to be a real existence analogous in kind to our own sensations or mental states

1878 Clifford *Things-in-themselves*, *Lect & Ess* (1886) 275, I propose to call these inferred existences *ejects*, things thrown out of my consciousness, to distinguish them from *objects*, things presented in my consciousness, phenomena. 1883 Romanes *Ment Evol Anim* I 22 The evidence derived from ejects is practically regarded as good in the case of mental organizations inferred to be closely analogous to our own 1884 — in *Nature* XXIX No 747 380 The eject of my contemplation is the mind of a dog 1885 C L Morgan *Springs of Cond* III ii. 267 My neighbour's mind, feelings, motions are ejects to me, they can never be objects

†**Eje·ct**, *pple Obs* [ad L *ēject-us*, f *ējcĕre*, f. *ē* out + *jacĕre* to throw] Used as pa pple of next.

1432–50 tr *Higden* (1865) I 123 The inhabitatores of whom somme tyme eiecte and put in captiuite 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 208 b, Now is the prynce of yᵉ worlde eiecte & casten out.

Eject (ɪ̆dʒe kt), *v* [ad L *ēject-āre*, freq of *ējcĕre* to throw out, f *ē* out + *jacĕre* to throw ; or directly f *ēject-* ppl. stem of *ējcĕre* As in many other Eng. vbs identical in form with L ppl. stems, the precise formation is somewhat doubtful; the senses are derived partly from *ējcĕre*, partly from *ējectāre*.]

1 *trans* To throw out from within

1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* 197 Seethe the same till all the scum or earthy substance thereof be ejected 1644 Evelyn *Mem* (1857) I 62 In the Queen's Garden is a Diana ejecting a fountain. 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* III xxii. 165 To reduce that indigestible substance [gold] into such a forme as may not be ejected by seidge 1807 *Med Jrnl.* XVII 221 He died while endeavouring to eject saliva 1830 Lyell *Princ Geol* (1875) II II xxxiii 217 If stones are thrown into the Crater they are instantly ejected

b *transf* and *fig* , esp To dart forth, emit (flames, light, etc).

1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* II iii, Every look or glance mine eyes ejects [1601 mine eye objects] 1630 Drayton *Muses Elyz Nym* 78 The Carbunckle a flaming light And radiency ejecteth 1640 Quarles *Jonah* (1638) 35 His home-bred stomack's curb'd or quite ejected 1738 Brooke *Jerusalem Deliv* III 10 His arms and eager eyes ejecting flame Tancred came 1742 Young *Nt Th* I. 258 How groaning hospitals eject their dead !

2. To expel, drive out (by force or with indignity) *from* any place or position.

1555 Eden *Decades W Ind* III VI (Arb) 162 Al the barbarous Kynges & Idolatours beinge ejected 1607 Shaks *Cor* III 1 287 To dispatch This Viporous Traitor, to eiect him hence Were but one danger 1671 Milton *P R* I. 414 Ejected, emptyed, gazed, unpityed, shun'd, A spectacle of ruin or of scorn. 1726 Swift *Dec's Birthday* Wks 1819 XIV 542 If the gout should seize the head, Doctors pronounce the patient dead, But if they can eject it to th' extremest parts, etc. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas I*, I. viii 270 Those inferior minds, who had ejected the master-spirit from their councils 1863 Fr Kemble *Resid Georgia* 57 They [two free black preachers] have lately been ejected from the place

†**b** In pass with omission of *from* *Obs* (Cf. *to be banished the country*)

1657 J Smith *Myst Rhet* 64 And for that they would be justified by the works of the law, were ejected the house of God 1660 T Watson in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps xvi 11 Austin saith 'Lord if I might see thy face one day, but alas ! were it only a day, then to be ejected heaven'

3 To expel from a dignity or office Also, To turn out, evict (a person) *from* property or possessions, *esp* in *Law*

1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb Kent* (1826) 229 The Abbat . ejected the Kings Clarke 1623 Bingham *Xenophon* 127 That I might be reuenged vpon them, that had ejected vs out of our patrimony 1653 Baxter *Chr Concord* 117 If they can prove their Ministers fit to be ejected, let them there prove it. 1794 S. Williams *Vermont* 217 When the executive officers came to eject the inhabitants from their houses and lands 1836 H Rogers *J Howe* II. (1863) 18 [The elder Howe] was not the man for Loughborough, and he was consequently ejected 1879 Froude *Cæsar* III 20 He had ejected disreputable senators from the Curia.

‖ **Ejectamenta** (ɪ̆dʒe ktăme ntă), *sb pl* [pl. of L *ējectāmentum*, f *ējectāre*. see prec] Substances ejected by eruptive forces.

1863 Lyell *Antiq Man* x (ed 3) 192 Yet the cone, an incoherent heap of scoriæ and spongy ejectamenta, stands unmolested 1879 Rutley *Stud Rocks* IV 32 These fragmentary ejectamenta are often thrown high into the air

†**Ejecta·tion.** *Obs.*⁻° [f as prec : see -ation]

1736 Bailey, *Ejectation*, a casting or throwing out 1775 Ash, *Ejectation* (not much used, from *eject*), the act of casting out

Ejected (ɪ̆dʒe kted), *ppl a* [f. Eject *v* + -ed]

1 Thrown out from the interior of anything

1756 C. Lucas *Ess Waters* II 165 If the water be upon the fire these ejected bubbles will be more apparent 1799 Kirwan *Geol Ess* 269 The low heat of the ejected lava. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp* xlviii (1856) 445 That singular ejected rock, the Devil's Thumb. 1856 — *Arct Expl*

I. xxiv 320 The young gulls were feeding on the ejected morsel

2 Expelled from a country, or from an office, evicted, turned out from a possession, tenancy, etc

1649 Milton *Eikon.* Wks 1738 I 408 That policy will teach them to find a safer interest in the common friendship of England, than in the ruins of one ejected Family 1665 Marvell *Corr* xlviii Wks 1872 II 183 Non conformist ejected Ministers 1836 H Rogers *J Howe* iv (1863) 116 But though Howe was an ejected minister, he could not consent to be a silenced one

Ejecting (ɪdʒe·ktɪŋ), *vbl sb.* [f Eject *v.* + -ing¹] Casting out, expulsion

1602 Fulbecke *1st Pt Parall* 100 Our law punisheth the immature electing of any of these out of the wombe 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect* 26 The miracles of our Lord were for the real benefit and advantage of men, by ejecting of devils

Ejection (ɪdʒe kʃən) [ad L *ējectiōn-em*, n of action f *ējicĕre* · see Eject *v*]

1. The action of casting out from within. Formerly applied *spec.* in *Physiology* (see quot 1751)

1613 R C *Table Alph* (ed 3) *Ejection*, a casting forth. 1636 Healey *Epictetus' Man*, *Cebes* 135 Her owne receipt which purgeth out all their ingulphed evils, as by vomit or ejection. 1652 Fr Nche *Yorksh Spa* viii. 74 There is no ejection of their excrements by stool for two or three dayes. 1751 Chambers *Cycl*, *Ejection*, the act of throwing out or discharging anything at some of the emunctories, as by stool, vomiting or the like 1813 Eustace *Tour Italy* i (R) The vast ejection of ashes must have left a large void in its [Vesuvius'] centre 1862 Darwin *Fertil Orchids* vi 260, I pricked deeply the column without causing the ejection of this pollinium 1881 Stokes in *Nature* No 625 597 The ejection of gas from the body of the sun.

b *concr* Something ejected, *spec* by a volcano

1654 Gayton *Fest Notes* 158 The Apothecary sware he smelt him [the mouse] comming by the scent of the ejection- 1794 Sullivan *View Nat* II 197 One unclassed volcanic ejection the *roche rouge* in Velay, in France. 1833 Lyell. *Princ. Geol.* III 197 The ejections in this place entirely conceal from view the stratified rocks of the country

† c *fig* An outgoing of emotion *Obs.*

1655 H. Vaughan *Silex Scint* 1 36 What thin Ejections, Cold affections.

2 A casting out or expulsion from a particular place or position, also from office or possessions

1566 Knox *Hist Ref* Wks 1846 I 349 He did entrent of the ejectioun of the tyrans and the sellaris furth of the Tempill of Jerusalem. 1627 Hakewill *Apol* 1 1 § 1 [Adam and Eve's] Creation and Ejection 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* iv xlv. 356 Exorcisme (that is to say, of ejection of Devills by Conjuration) 1704 Harnt *Duct Hist* (1714) I 417 To the Syracusians he gave Laws upon the ejection of their King 1765 Johnson *Pref Shaks* (R) Some of these alterations are only the ejection of a word for one that appeared to him more elegant. 1853 Marsden *Early Purit* 48 The ejection of many good men immediately followed

† b The state of being banished, exile. *rare*

1655-60 Stanley *Hist Philos* (1701) 49/1 The People with whom he [the son of Periander] lived in his ejection

c. In Scotch Law *Action of ejection*. = Ejectment 2 *Letters of ejection*: see quot.

1764 Erskine *Princ Sc Law* 427 Actions of spuilzie, ejection and intrusion are penal *Ibid* 464 If one be condemned to quit the possession of lands, and refuses, letters of ejection are granted .. ordaining the Sheriff to eject him.

† 3. = Ecbole 2. *Obs*

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor* 1257 Polymnestus . first made the drawing out of the note longer, and the ejection thereof much greater than before

† **Ejecti·tious**, *a Obs.*⁻⁰ [f L *ējectīci-us*, f ppl. stem of *ējicĕre*. see prec + -itious.] (See quot)

1736 Bailey, *Ejectitious*, cast out 1775 in Ash

Ejective (ɪdʒe ktɪv), *a.* [as if ad. L **ējectīvus* see Eject *v* and -ive.]

1. That has the function or the power of ejecting

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 45 The one a vomiting or ejective medicament. *c* 1720 W Gibson *Farriers Dispens* II i. (1734) 57 The Ancients thought there was some ejective Property in all purging Medicines 1858 Greener *Gunnery* 301 Each shot carries with it its own share of ejective force 1886 *Cornh Mag* Oct 428 The giant planets must have possessed corresponding ejective energies

2 Pertaining to an eject

1883 Romanes *Ment Evol. Anim* i 16 This necessarily ejective method of enquiry 1884 — in *Nature* XXIX No 747 380 Our ejective inferences can only be founded on the observable activities of organisms

Hence **Eje·ctively** *adv* a By means of ejection b With reference to ejects **Ejecti·vity**, the fact of being an eject

1883 Romanes *Ment Evol Anim* i 17 Ejectively some such criterion is required. 1886 — in *Contemp Rev.* July 48 Both subjectivity and ejectivity are only known under the condition of being isolated from objectivity

Ejectment (ɪdʒe kmĕnt) [f Eject *v.* + -ment; app first used in legal Anglo-French.]

1 a. *Law.* The act or process of ejecting a person from his holding b In wider sense, = Ejection 2 (but chiefly with allusion to a)

1567 Rastell *Termes of Law* 68 b, A writ of eiectement of warde lieth wher, etc [Fr *briefe deiectment de gard gist*, etc.] 1602 Warner *Alb Eng* Epit (1612) 359 This Eiectment of the Britons 1672 H Stubbe *Justif Dutch War* 60 Continued after their [the Danes'] ejectment, by our English Kings 1851 Ht Martineau *Hist Peace* (1877) III v xiii 468 Forcible ejectments of the negroes from their habitations 1869 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav* Ps xxiv. 1 [Man] is but a tenant at will. liable to instantaneous ejectment 1869 *Pall Mall G* 4 Aug, The Irish land question divides itself naturally into three great points — improvements, tenant right, and ejectment

2 (More fully, *action, writ of ejectment*) 'An action at law whereby a person ousted or removed from an estate for years may recover possession thereof' (Tomlins *Law Dict*), the writ (otherwise *de ejectione firmæ*) by which this action is commenced

An action of this kind, under which damages were claimed for a fictitious ejectment by an imaginary person, was formerly the recognized mode of trying the title to landed property

1697 Pridgaux *Lett* (1875) 188 An ejectment hath been left at Sr H Hobarts house for 8000l 1715 *Act Reg Pret. Geo I Lond Gaz* (1716) No 5455/2 He may [illegible] upon his own Demise 1755 Young *Centaur* vi. Wks 1757 IV 253 But will not be at the trouble of bringing a writ of ejectment 1768 Blackstone *Comm* III 199 A writ then of *ejectione firmæ*, or action of trespass in ejectment 1788 J Powell *Devises* (1827) II 45 He might bring his ejectment 1794 S Williams *Vermont* 276 Actions of ejectment were commenced in the courts at Albany 1886 Sheppin *Comm* (ed 10) III 415

† 3. *pl.* [after L *ejectamenta*] Things cast up or out *Obs rare*

1658 Sir T Browne *Gard. Cyrus* II. 514 Ejectments of the Sea

Ejector (ɪdʒe ktər) [f. as prec + -or, upon the analogy of L agent-nouns in -or]

1. *gen.* One who ejects *lit.* and *fig.* See Eject *v* 1, 2

1640 Bp Hall *Episc* 1 § 17 70 The ejectors should show better proofe than the ancient possessours 1645 J Bond *Occasus Occid* 25, I find that sin branded as an Ejector, as an Exiler, not only of Persons, but of whole Churches. 1657 J. Goodwin *Triers Tried* To Rdr 2 Two Apocryphall Orders of Commissioned Officers known by the names of Triers, and Ejectors 1831 Syd. Smith *Speeches* Wks 1859 II. 218/1 The merciless ejector will be restrained within the limits of decency and humanity 1834 *Tait's Mag* I 494 The venomous slaver must be carried back to the face of the foul-breathed ejector.

b. *Law* The person who ejects another from his holding *Casual ejector*. see Casual.

1651 W. G tr *Cowel's Inst* 191 If a third person eject him against Right, he shall recover damages against the Ejector. 1768 Blackstone *Comm* III 200 The lessee had no other remedy against the ejector but in damages 1817 W Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* II. 680 The parties, viz. the plaintiff, and the defendant, the ejector, usually termed the casual ejector, are fictitious persons 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* iv § 154 The result of violent, clandestine, or precarious taking from the ejector himself

2. Applied to various portions of machinery, etc serving the purpose of ejecting; *e g* an appliance for discharging empty cartridge cases from a breech-loader, a contrivance for ejecting the ashes from the stoke-hole of a marine engine; an apparatus for discharging the contents of sewers by means of compressed air, etc. Also *attrib*, as in *ejector-condenser*, *-sewer*

1874 Knight *Dict Mech*, *Ejector-condenser* (steam-engine), a form of condenser worked by the exhaust steam from the cylinder 1881 Greener *Gun* 128 The ejector is acted upon through its rear claw, that nearest its pivot 1884 *Health Exhib Catal* 57/2 Egg-shaped Isaac Shone's House Ejector Sewers 1887 *Daily News* 25 Oct 5/2 Of these ejectors there are eight, placed in pairs in different parts of the town

† **Ejula·tion.** *Obs.* [ad L *ējulātiōn-em*, noun of action f *ējulāre* to wail.] Wailing, lamentation

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom* 1 xv. § 2 (1622) 156 It should be lamented, with this pitifull ejulation 1659 *Gentl Call.* § 7 Pref 3 What ejulations can be bitter or loud enough 1708 J Philips *Cyder* II 85 With dismal groans and Ejulations in the pangs of death 1721-1800 in Bailey. 1755 in Johnson; and in mod Dicts

† **Ejurate,** *v Obs* [f L *ējūrāt-* ppl stem of *ējūrāre* to abjure.] *trans.* To abjure, renounce Hence **Ejura tion** (see quot)

1622-62 Heylin *Cosmogr* 1 (1682) 209 The Faith of Christ was defiled with Arianism; not ejurated till the year 588 1626 Cockeram, *Ejurate*, to forsweare, or resigne ones place. 1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Ejuration*, a renouncing or resignation. 1678-96 in Phillips. 1721-1800 in Bailey

† **Eju re,** *v Obs. rare* [ad. L. *ējūr-āre*: see prec] = prec

1642 Rogers *Naaman* 855 To be a close client of his for ever, ejuring all former false and idolatrous service

† **Eke** (ēk), *sb*¹ *Obs.* exc *dial.* Forms 1 éaca, 3, 6, 9 eke, *Sc.* (6 eik, 7 eeke). See also EchE *sb* [OE *éaca* = ON. *auke*:—OTeut. **aukon-*, f same root as Eche *v*]

1 An addition, increase, a piece added on; a supplement In OE, A reinforcement (of troops).

894 *O. E Chron* (Parker MS) Him com micel eaca to *a* 1000 *Sal & Sat.* 460 (Gr) Foþon is witena ǽehwam wopes eaca. 1786 Geddes *Prosp New Trans. Bible* 95 The words in Italics are generally ill-assorted and clumsy ekes *Mod Sc* It would be too short without an eke

2 *spec* a. A tag to a bell-rope, also *attrib*, as in *bell-eke*. Also Eche. b A short straw or wooden cylinder on which a beehive is placed to increase its capacity.

1549 in Miss T Smith *Rotherham Acc* (1878) 12 Paid to Robt Machon for a neke to our gret Bell 1566 Rogers *Agric & Prices* III 577/2, 6 ekes for bell ropes 1/4 1594 in Miss T. Smith *Rotherham Acc.* (1878) 12 Payd unto Robert Okes for 10 payre of bell ekes 10s 1857 C B Robinson *Glous Best's Farm Bks* 184 Underlay Now called ekes, additional bands of straw placed beneath the hive

3 *Sc* (16th and 17th c) A supplement, postscript, appendix to a formal document

1568 *Decis Murray, &c* in H Campbell *Love-lett Mary Q Scots* 11 The eik or additioun to our answer *a* 1651 Calderwood *Hist Kirk* (1843) II 452 The other partie had givin in an eeke or additioun to their former answere

4 In advb phrase, *to eken* (OE *tó éacan*) in addition, besides, contracted in ME into Teke(n, q v Also, in same sense, *on eke*

c 888 K Ælfred *Boeth* 1, Þæt wæs to eacan oþrum un arimedum yflum *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 51 To eken oþer þo gremeden hem sore *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 174 Þe nome of Hester ne seiþ nout one 'abscondita' auh deð þer teken 'eleuata in populis' *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* 34 Hire chyn ys chosen, ant eyther cheke Whit ynoh ant rode on eke

Eke, *sb*² *dial* A male salmon

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Aug 10/2 It [a salmon] was a male fish, or what is known in the north of England amongst fishermen as an 'eke'

Eke (ēk), *v* Forms · 1 (see Eche *v*), 2-3 eken, 4-6 ek, (4 ayke, 3eke(n), 5-8 eek(e, 6-7 eak(e, (7 eek, eyk), 4- eke, 5- *Sc* eik. [partly f. Eke *sb*¹, partly dial (northern) form of Eche *v*]

1. *trans* To increase, add to, lengthen. Also *absol* † *Neither to eke nor to pair* (*Sc*) neither to add to nor take from. Proverb, *Every little ekes. arch* or *dial.*

c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 57 Þe holie man fasteð forto eken his holinesse *a* 1300 *E E Psalter* civ [cv] 24 He ayked his folk swith mikel on an *c* 1400 *Apol Loll.* 13 Nowe, þe prices are ekid *Ibid* 26 þey ȝekun þer synnis. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (1840) 133 Theyr bounté for to eeke 1530 Palsgr 531/2, I eke my gowne is to shorte for me, but I wyll eke it 1566 Knox *Hist Ref* Wks (1846) I. 130 This miserie which the malice of man cane neyther eak nor paire 1599 Harsnet *Agst Darell* 193 As they say, Every thing Eiketh 1609 Skene *Reg Maj* 96 Quhen the partie hes named ane certaine number of witnes, he may not thereafter eike, nor pair the number of the witnes 1639 J Clarke *Paræmiol* 10 A litle eekes 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* 372 It not being princely to eek the same [the vail of the tabernacle] another was contrived. 1731 Popp *Ep Burlington* 32 Some patch'd dog hole ek'd with ends of wall 1755 Smollett *Quix* (1803) II 258 Without eking or curtailing God's precious truth. 1829 Carl *Ode Autumn*, *Anniversary* 76 The moaning brook, that ekes its weary speed

† b *intr.* To increase, grow *Obs*

1535 Stewart *Chron Scot* III. 162 His power eikit so and grew

† 2 To add Const. † *tel, to* Also *absol Obs*

c 1200 Ormin 16352 3iff þu takesst twiȝȝes an And ekesst itt till fowwre *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22194 Þar-til þai eked mar and mare *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* viii xxvi. 190 Sal I ek til Goddis wengeance? 1549 *Compl Scot* xv 123 Ther can na thing be eikkyt to my parsecutione bot cruel dede 1634-46 Row *Hist Kirk* (1842) 17 We conforme to the notes and additions thereto eiked 1733 Neal *Hist Purit* II 14 His Majesty eked others that I had omitted

3. *To eke out* a to supplement, supply the deficiencies of anything (const. *with*), *esp.* to make (resources, materials, articles of consumption, etc) last the required time by additions, by partial use of a substitute, or by economy

1596 Bp Barlow *Three Serm* 111 133 Not to bee so giuen to spending but eeke it out to the vtmost. 1600 Shaks. *A Y L* 11 209 *Ros.* The little strength that I haue, I would it vvere with you *Cel* And mine to eeke out hers 1623 Lisle *Ælifric on O & N I* To Rdr 6 Best is he that in uents, the next he that followes forth and eekes out a good inuention 1719 Df Foe *Crusoe* (1858) 140 My ink had been gone all but a very little, which I eked out with water. 1788 Burns *Extempore 2 Lawyers*, But what his common sense came short, He eked out wi' law, man. 1872 Baker *Nile Tribut* xx 353, I determined to start to eke out our scanty supply of water 1874 Sayce *Compar Philol* 1 25 The meaning of then [savage races'] words has to be eked out by gesture 1878 H S Wilson *Alp Ascents* II 57 After a glass apiece we eke out the remainder with snow

b To prolong (a speech or composition, an action) by expedients devised for that purpose; to contrive to fill up (a certain amount of space in writing, etc.)

1641 Milton *Animadv* (1851) 245 Your reverence to eek out your sermonings shall need repaire to Postills, or Polianthea's *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann* vi (1658) 551 As for his eeking out the Siege, it was done upon good grounds 1747 Johnson *Plan Eng Dict* Wks IX 186 To eke out any thing, signifies to lengthen it beyond its just dimensions, by some low artifice 1847 Barham *Ingol Leg* (1877) 289 Enough to have eked out a decent-sized volume 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* xi 236 He eked out the measure with a peculiar musical sound

c To contrive to make (a livelihood), or to support (existence) by various makeshifts

1825 T Jefferson *Autobiog* Wks 1859 I 89 To eke out the existence of the people, every person was called on for a weekly subscription 1845 Darwin *Voy Nat* II (1879) 19 Some runaway slaves contrived to eke out a subsistence. 1875 Farrar *Seekers* I 12 To eke out a scanty livelihood.

† 4 *To eke up* to supply, repair (a loss). *Obs*

1633 D Rogers *Treat. Sacr* II 53 What meanes are so like to eike up spiritual losses, as the Supper of the Lord?

Eke (ēk), *adv arch.* Forms 1-2 éac, (1 éc, éc), 3-4 ec, ek, 3 æac, ok, 4-6 eek(e, (4 heke, yke), 6-7 eake, *Sc* 6 eik(e, 8 eek, 3- eke. [Com. Teut ·—OE *éac* = OFris *âk*, OS. *ôk* (Du. *ook*), OHG. *ouh* (MHG *ouch*, mod G. *auch*),

ON *auk* 'also' (Da *og*, Sw *och* 'and'), Goth. *auk* for, but The ultimate origin is uncertain, some connect the word with the root of EKE *v*, while others consider it f Aryan **au* again + **ge* particle of emphasis; cf Gr *αὖ γε* The form *ok* in 13th c is app a ON] Also, too, moreover, in addition *Beowulf* 3131 (Gr) Dracan ec scufun Wyrm ofer weall clif *a* 1700 *Lyndl Gloss* 846 *Quunetiam*, æc þan æc don *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt xi 9 Ic eow secge, eac maran þonne witegan 1154 *O E Chron* an 1118 Eac on þison geare wæs ungemetliche mycel wind *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 3 Mid his apostles and ec mid oðere floc manna *c* 1175 *Cott Hom* 221 Swa mihte æac þe oðre *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 56 Vor þæt ec þæt he dude hire was iðe frumðe sore hire unðonckes *a* 1300 *Havelok* 200 Þe beste, fayreste, the strangest ok *c* 1325 *E E Allit P* A 210 Her here heke al hyr vmbe-gon. 1362 LANGL *P Pl* A I 88 And eke I liknet to vr lord *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 757 Eke therto he was right a mery man *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg Princ* 565 The ende is dethe of male and eke femele 1500–20 DUNBAR *How Dunbar cane Freir* 38 In it haif I in pulpet gon and preicht In Derntoun kirk, and eik in Canterberry. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II 219 These forrests eke, made wretched by our music 1616 R C *Times' Whis* v 1658 But eke doth comprehend That base vnmanly sinne of drunkennesse 1759 STERNE *Tr Shandy* II II 39 Supposing the wax good, and eke the thumble *a* 1856 LONGF *Childr Lord's Supper* 122 Answered the young men Yes' and Yes' with lips softly breathing answered the maidens eke

Ekebergite. *Min* [f. name of the Swedish traveller *Ekeberg* + -ITE] An important member of the scapolite family occurring in square prisms of a white, greyish, greenish, or reddish colour.

1822 CLEVELAND *Min* 359 [Ekebergite of Thomson] is probably a variety of scapolite 1884 DANA *Min* 325 It is probable that the mineral is an altered ekebergite

†**E·kement.** *Obs rare*$^{-1}$ [f. EKE *v* + -MENT] An increase, extension, enlargement

a 1603 T CARTWRIGHT *Confut Rhem N T.* (1618) 586 There is no ekement or inlargement in matter

†**E·ke-name.** *Obs* [f. EKE *sb.* + NAME, cf ON. *aukanafn*] An additional name, a nickname. Now superseded by the corrupt form NICKNAME. *a nekename* (*Promp Parv*) for *an ekename.*

1303 BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1530 As moche þan he ys to blame þat geueþ a man a vyle ekename 1483 *Cath Angl* 112 An Ekname, *agnomen.* 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr* I. VI 109 Nicknames (*i e* ekename or the added name)

†**E·ker**[1]. *Obs.*—[0] [f EKE *v* + -ER] One who increases.

1483 *Cath. Angl* 112 An eker, *auctor, augmentator.*

†**E·ker**[2]. *Obs. rare* Also 1ker [Origin and meaning unknown, possibly a corruption of *nker*, NICKER, water-sprite Cf also EAGRE.]

c 1300 *K Alis* 6175 They woneth in watẽr, y-wis, With eker [*v r* Iker] and fysch *Ibid* 6202 He say the ekeris wonynge And the fysches lotynge

Eking (ī·kiŋ), *vbl sb* [f EKE *v* + -ING[1]]

1 The action of adding or making an addition; the action of putting an 'eke' to (a bell-rope)

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VIII VIII 53 In ekyngals of Goddis serwyce Scho fowndyt twa chapellanyis *a* 1576 in Miss T. Smith *Rotherham Acc* (1878) 12 For ekeing of a bell-rope 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal* Sept 31 But such eeking hath made my hart sore.

2 An augmentation, increase

1393 GOWER *Conf* II 22 And make an ekynge of my peine 1483 *Cath Angl* 112 An Ekynge, *augmentum* 1611 COTGR s v *Accrue*, a growth, eeking, augmentation

3 (See quot)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Ekeing*, a piece of wood fitted, by scarphing or butting, to make good a deficiency in length, as the end of a knee and the like The ekeing is also the carved work under the lower part of the quarter-piece, at the aft part of the gallery.

Eking (ī·kiŋ), *ppl. a* [f as prec + -ING[2].] That serves to eke out.

1653 B[ARNABAS] O[LEY] *Account of Wks* in *Jackson's Wks*, His stile is more short than other Authours in Relatives, in Eeking and helping particles 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth* (1867) 346 Suppressed invectives and eking rhymes could but ill appease so fierce a mastiff

Ekmannite (e·kmænəit) *Min.* [so called by Igelstrom 1865, after G Ekmann, the proprietor of the mine where found; see -ITE] A hydrous silicate of iron and manganese, resembling chlorite in appearance

1868 DANA *Min* 490 Ekmannite on heating yields water.

El, obs form of AWL

-el, *suffix*[1], repr OE *-el, -ela, -ele* (OTeut. **-ilo-, -ilon-, -ilōn-*), has in mod Eng usually become -LE, q v, though the older form is retained after *v, th, ch, n*, as in *hovel, brothel, hatchel, kernel*

OE *-el* is added to vbl stems to form agent-nouns, instrumental sbs, and adjs, and to sbs to form diminutives, *-ela, -ele*, are chiefly used to form diminutives from sbs. and object nouns from vbl stems See further under -LE.

-el, *suffix*[2], a OF. *-el* (mod F usu. *-eau*), *-elle*, repr L *-ello-, -ella-* This suffix is in classical Latin used to form diminutives from sbs or adjs in *-er* and *-ra*, as *libellus, libella*, from *liber* book, *libra* balance, it is also substituted for *-ulo-, -ula-*, to form diminutives of nouns of that termination, where the latter had lost its original diminutive force, as in *porcellus* little pig, dim of *porculus*, f *porc-us* pig. In Romanic it was much more widely used in the formation of diminutives. Examples in Eng. (with the spelling *-el*) are (from the masc *-el*), *tunnel, bowel, carnel*; (from the fem. *-elle*) *chapel, novel, pimpernel*, etc

2 It should be noted that the ending *-el* in Eng words adapted from Fr. frequently represents other L suffixes than *-ello-, -ella-*, e g in *jewel, vowel*, it stands for Fr *-el* —L *-āle-* (see -AL), in *apparel* for Fr *-eil*:—L *-iculo-* (see -CLE), in *kennel* for Fr *-il*:—L *-ile*, as in *ovile* sheepfold

†**Ela** (ē lā) *Mus Obs* exc *Hist.* Also 7 eela [f E + LA, denoting the particular note E which occurred only in the seventh Hexachord, in which it was sung to the syllable *la* Cf ELAMI.]

The highest note in the Gamut, or the highest note of the 7th Hexachord of Guido, answering to the upper E in the treble Often *fig* as a type of something 'high-flown' Also *attrib*

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (1609) A ij, The Musitions, who being intreated, will scarse sing Sol Fa, but not desired, straine aboue Ela 1593 NASHE *Christ's T* 64 a, You must straine your wits an Ela oboue theyrs 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 168 Vntill our wit can reach an Ela straine 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot* II II III Although it [laughter] be at the highest pitch and scrued up to the very Eela of mirth, it vanisheth away 1675 J SMITH *Chr Relig Appeal* I 50 An Age elevated above the Ela of common Humanity 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* II IV 121 'Why God-a-mercy this is a note above E La.'

Elaat, obs form of ELATE *a.*

Elaate (e lāˌeit). *Chem* [f. ELA-IC + -ATE] A salt of elaic acid.

1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I 82 An elaate of glycerine

Ela·be, *v rare*$^{-1}$ [ad L. *ēlābi*, f *ē* out + *lābi* to glide] *intr* To slip away

1837 S B HARPER *Bertrand* I II 15 She to a convent hied Whence she will ne'er emerge till he's no more. With him elabes the anchor of her vow

Elaborate (ĭlæ bŏrĕt), *pple* and *a.* [ad L *ēlabōrāt-us*, pa pple of *ēlabōrāre* to ELABORATE]

†**A** as *pple* = ELABORATED see ELABORATE *v*

1581 NOWELL & DAY in *Confer* I (1584) G b, It was elaborate before, by the studie of all the best learned Iesuites.

B as *adj.*

1 Produced or accomplished by labour. Also, that has been subjected to processes of art; = ELABORATED *Obs* or *arch*

1592 NASHE *P Penilesse* (ed 2) 19 a, Some elaborate pollished Poems. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* 27 The Gray leaveth her elaborate house to the FOX 1725 POPE *Odyss* XIV. 360 The vast unnumber'd store Of steel elab'rate, and refulgent ore 1779 JOHNSON *L P*, *Cowley*, Wks II 65 He has no elegances either lucky or elaborate 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXV 152 Eyeing the elaborate steel

2. Worked out in much detail, highly finished.

1621 BURTON *Anat Mel.* II II IV (1676) 176/1 Those elaborate Maps of Ortelius 1687 *Penal Laws* 22 A veneration for his Learned and Elabourate Works 1704 DAVENANT in Ellis *Orig Lett* II 397 IV 244, I had prepared a very elaborate letter to Her Royal Highness 1862 DARWIN *Fertil Orchids* II 71 In the same flower we apparently have elaborate contrivances for directly opposed objects. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* X V 393 In scientific pursuits the preparations are usually elaborate 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 112 He then proceeds to give another and more elaborate explanation of the whole passage

b Of an investigation, a study, an operation, etc Conducted with great minuteness Hence *transf* applied to personal agents or their attributes Minutely careful, painstaking

1649 MILTON *Eikon* iv (1851) 362 The King was emphatical and elaborate on this Theam against Tumults 1669 GALE *Crt Gentiles* I. III II 28 Amongst the Ancients, none have spent more elaborate studies herein than Eusebius 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I III 37 He was a most curious and elaborate Collector of valuable Histories 1782 V KNOX *Ess* (1819) III CXXXVII 89 From the annals of the elaborate Maittaire. *a* 1836 W GODWIN *Essays* (1873) 193 The world is busy and elaborate to tear him from my recollection 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 86 He read Shakespeare, and made an elaborate study of his method

Elaborate (ĭlæ bŏrĕt), *v* [f L *ēlabōrāt-* ppl stem of *ēlabōrāre* to work out, produce by labour, f *ē* out + *labōrā-re* to LABOUR

Sense 2 may probably be the earliest in Eng from the use of the L word by writers on alchemy or medicine Cf Fr *élaborer*, 16th c (LITTRÉ)=sense 2]

1 To produce or develop by the application of labour, to fashion (a product of art or industry) from the raw material; to work out in detail, give finish or completeness to (an invention, a theory, literary or artistic work, etc)

1611 COTGR, *Elabourer*, to elaborate 1626 COCKERAM, *Elaborate*, to do a thing with great paines. 1726 YOUNG *Love Fame* Wks (1866) II 96 Attend, and you discern it [ambition] in the fair Conduct a finger, Or, in full joy, elaborate a sigh 1846 RUSKIN *Mod Paint* (1848) I II I VII § 12 85 The objects of landscape may be either elaborated or suggested according to their place and claim 1850 GLADSTONE *Glean* V. CX. 238 The constitutional system which was in course of being gradually elaborated and matured 1865 LECKY *Ration* (1878) II V 199 He elaborates his theory from his own reason 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III 390 Little things are elaborated with an infinity of pains

2 *transf* Of nature or natural agencies To produce (a chemical substance) from (its) elements or sources; to fashion or develop (an animal or vegetable tissue, etc), also, to transmute (crude materials) *into* a developed product

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt Glass* 54 Nothing elaborates our concoction more then sleepe 1665–9 BOYLE *Occas Refl.* (1675) 65 Honey is elaborated by the Bee 1671 J WEBSTER *Metallogr* IV 81 If the waters be saltish, pure and clear, then a pure Metal is generated, but in defect of purity an Impure Metal, in elaborating of which, Nature spreadeth a thousand years 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 87 The animal spirits are elaborated from the blood 1828 STEUART *Planter's G* 211 As well might it be imagined, that the roots elaborate it [the sap] in the leaves 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* LXXVI (1862) 161 The Sun, under whose influence one plant elaborates nutriment for man and another poison 1870 H MACMILLAN *Bible Teach* X 194 Year after year the leaf is elaborating from air and rain and sunshine those solid structures which are destined to outlive it

Elaborated (ĭlæ bŏrēited), *ppl a* [f prec + -ED[1]] That has been worked up, has undergone preparation or development, worked out in detail, finely wrought, etc (see the vb).

1602 WARNER *Alb Eng* XII LXX (1612) 295 One elaborated Pen compendiously doth floe *a* 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH *Fam Ep* Wks (1711) 162 He doth it so finely as if he found such purposes in his way, and went not astray with a search too curiously elaborated 1824 DIBDIN *Libr Comp* 740 It is the most perfect and highly elaborated of all the author's pieces 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 23 An instrument of a more elaborated character

Elaborately (ĭlæ bŏrĕtli), *adv* [f ELABORATE *a* + -LY[1]] In an elaborate manner

1633 EARLE *Microcosm* (Arb) 104 He is so elaborately excessive, that none will believe him 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett* Wks 1755 V II 48 It is elaborately shewn, that former patents have passed in the same manner 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* XLVIII, I see you are elaborately dressed

Elaborateness (ĭlæ bŏrĕtnes) [f as prec + -NESS] The quality of being elaborate

1694 ECHARD *Plautus* Pref, His [Terence's] extream Closeness and great Elaborateness 1779 JOHNSON *L P* Wks 1816 X 167 The 'Old Bachelor' is composed with great elaborateness of dialogue 1874 CARPENTER *Ment Phys* I II § 3 (1879) 99 For they are further remarkable for the elaborateness of their internal structure.

Elaboration (ĭlæ boɪrēi ʃən) [ad late L *ēlabōrātiōn-em*, noun of action f *ēlabōrāre*: see ELABORATE *v*]

1 The process of producing or developing from crude materials; †*spec* in Chemistry (see quot 1612) Also, the process of working out in detail, developing, perfecting (an invention, a theory, a literary work, etc)

1612 WOODALL *Surg Mate* (*Chemistry*) (1617) 304 Where distillations doe preuaile Distraction takes the head, Then by Elaboration Wise men may be misled 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III 532 The first thought of Virgil was his Emperor the second the elaboration of his verse

b The state of being elaborated; elaborateness

1824 DIBDIN *Libr Comp* 770 Intermediate editions of less elaboration 1861 W COLLINS *Dead Secr* 149 The housekeeper cleared her throat with extraordinary loudness and elaboration, and read on thus 1877 MRS OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* XIII 319 Various copies exist in various stages of elaboration.

2 The production by natural agencies of chemical substances from their elements or sources, *spec.* (in Physiology) the formation of animal or vegetable tissues, or the changes undergone by alimentary substances from their reception into the body to their complete assimilation.

1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* v, 81 b, Arteries by their heat helpyng to the exact elaboration of his bloud 1677 W HARRIS tr *Lemery's Course Chym* I XX (1686) 442 Milk is a chyle which has received but a light Elaboration 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict* II s v *Vegetables*, There happen different Fermentations and other Elaborations amongst the sensible parts 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys* § 220 In this process of Elaboration the most important change is the concentration of the fluid

3 *concr* in various senses

1765 *Univ. Mag* XXXVII 235/1 This spirit is a last elaboration 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr Faith* IV II § 1 177 Science is an elaboration 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ* I 200/1 Fig 138 is a further elaboration of the same design, the lines being doubled

Elaborative (ĭlæ bŏrĕtiv), *a* [f L. *ēlabōrāt-* ppl. stem of *ēlabōrāre* + -IVE] That has the property of elaborating.

1836–7 SIR W HAMILTON *Metaph* (1859) II XX. 14 The Elaborative or Discursive Faculty. 1845 *Florist Jrnl* 45 The elaborative organs of the plants 1876 A M FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp Rev* June 135 Ancient heresies were elaborative, modern disintegrative of dogma.

Ela·borator. [as if L **ēlabōrātor*: see ELABORATE *v* and -OR] One who or that which elaborates In mod Dicts

Elaboratory (ĭlæ bŏrətəri) [as if ad L. **ēlabōrātōrium*, f. *ēlabōrāre* to ELABORATE]

1 A place where chemical operations are performed, or where medicines are compounded, = LABORATORY *Obs* exc. *Hist.*

1652 EVELYN *St France* Misc (1805) 81 Every great person pretends to his elaboratory and library 1676 COLLS, *Elaboratory* a (chymist's) workhouse or shop 1759 B MARTIN *Nat Hist. Eng* I 258 Two Elaboratories, one for Chymical, and the other for Galenical Preparations 1801 *Med Jrnl* V 200 Dr Pearson's Lectures will recommence in the Elaboratory 1873 M COLLINS *Sq Sitchester's* I V. 71 Parlour, bedroom, elaboratory, kitchen.

2 A natural apparatus for elaborating any product of vital action (Formerly *transf* from 1)

1667 *Phil Trans* II 578 The Sanguification is performed in any one part of the Animal, as the peculiar Shop or Elaboratory of it 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* IV 325 Obstruction of the passages, by which the Aliment passes to its elaboratories 1708 *Brit Apollo* No 86 2/1 The Elaboratory of the Nervous Juice 1845 *Florist's Jrnl* 11 The functions of leaves are to act as elaboratories

† **Ela·bour,** *v Obs* [ad F *elabour-er* (Cotgr) or L *ēlabōrāre* to ELABORATE]

1 *trans* = ELABORATE *v* 2

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg*, *Straunge Wds*, More perfectly digested and elaboured 1606 BIRNIE *Kirkburiall* x (Jam Suppl) A sepulchrall Pyramide elabored by the panefull taske of God's people 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* Prol, The marrow is a nourishment most perfectly elaboured by nature

2 *intr* To struggle to make one's way.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng* cn. 403 Flesh so proudlie stout That but as in a Labyrinth elaboureth about

† **Ela·crymate,** *v Obs rare*—[f. L. **ēlacrimāt-* ppl. stem of **ēlacrimāre*, f. *ē* out + *lacrimāre* to shed tears, weep: cf. LACRYMAL, etc] *trans.* To shed in the form of tears

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 403 The trunk elacrymates a certain Gummeous Succe

† **Ela·ct,** *v Obs rare* [as if ad L. **ēlactāre*, f *ē* out + *lactāre* to suckle] *trans* To suckle

a 1521 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) 116 She found in her bed three fayre children The which she elacted and gave to souke of her owne milke.

Elæo-, comb form of Gr ἔλαιο-ν oil (properly olive-oil), used in technical, chiefly chemical, words, as **Elæocerate** (elɪ,ɒsɪəreɪt) [cf CERATE], same as CERATE. **Elæomargaric** (*acid*) (elɪ,ɒmaɪgæ·rɪk), *a.* [cf. MARGARIC], an acid found in the oil extracted from the seeds of some species of *Elæococca* **Elæometer** (elɪ,ɒ·mɪtəɹ); also elaio- [see METER], 'an instrument for determining the specific weight of oils, and so their purity' (*Syd Soc. Lex*). **Elæopten(e** (elɪ,ɒptēn); also ela- [Gr πτην-όs winged, volatile: cf Fr *éléoptène*], the liquid part of a volatile oil, as distinguished from the crystallizable portion called 'stearoptene' or 'camphor' **Elæostearic** (*acid*) (e lɪ,ɒ|stɪ,æ·rɪk), *a* [cf. STEARIC], a solid acid separated by the action of alcohol upon the solid fat obtained from the oil of *Elæococca*

Elæodic (elɪ,ōʊ·dɪk), *a Chem.* [f. Gr ἐλαιώδ-ης oily (f ἔλαι-ον oil) + -IC.] A synonym for RICINOLEIC (acid)

1882 WATTS *Dict Chem*

Elæolate (*ɪlī·ōlɪĕt*) *Med* [obscurely f. Gr ἔλαι-ον oil] 'A medicament which has a volatile oil for its base' (*Syd. Soc Lex*).

Elæolite (*ɪlī·ōlɪət*) *Min* Also elao-. [f. Gr ἔλαι-ον oil, olive oil + -LITE] A variety of nephelite occurring massive, or in large crystals, and having a greasy lustre.

1816 R. JAMESON *Char Min* II. 43 It is named Elaolite on account of its resinous lustre 1846 *Penny Cycl* 1st *Supp* II 305/1 Elæolite occurs in amorphous masses 1877 WATTS *Dict Chem* IV 30 Before the blow-pipe, nephelin melts with difficulty to a vesicular glass, clæolite easily 1879 RUTLEY *Stud Rocks* x 108 Elæolite is a greenish, brownish, sometimes reddish variety of nepheline

Elaic (*ɪlē·ɪk*), *a. Chem* [irreg. f Gr ἔλαι-ον oil + -IC: cf ELAIN] = OLEIC (acid)

1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys Anat.* I 82 The acids are, the stearic, margaric, and elaic

Elaidic (elɪ,ɪ·dɪk), *a Chem* [f as prec + *-idic*. cf. *cafferdic*, *glycidic*, etc] The designation of an acid $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$, a solid isomeric modification of elaic (oleic) acid, produced by the action of nitrous acid Also *Elaidic ethers*, a name for two oily liquids, *Elaidate of Ethyl* ($C_{18}H_{33}O_2 \cdot C_2H_5$) and *Elaidate of Methyl* ($C_{16}H_{18}O_2\ CH_3$), prepared from elaidic acid and alcohol So **Ela·idate** [see -ATE4], a salt of elaidic acid. **Ela·idin** [see -IN], a solid isomeric modification of olein, produced by the action of nitrous acid on olein.

c 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ Sc* I 97/1 The conversion of the liquid oleic acid into solid elaidic. 1838 T THOMSON *Chem Org Bodies* 345 Elaidic ether. *Ibid* 436 Elaidates of potash. Elaidate of magnesia is not sensibly soluble in water 1869 ROSCOE *Elem Chem.* 390 Oleic acid when acted upon by nitrous acid forms elaidic acid *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ Sc* I. 102/1 The oleine of the oil being converted into a semi-transparent jelly-like mass, named *elaidine* 1884 *Syd Soc Lex*, Elaidin

Elain (*ɪlē* ɪn) [irreg f Gr. ἔλαι-ον oil + -IN cf F. *élaine*] A synonym of OLEIN.

(As a trade term commonly pronounced *ɪlē·ɪn*)

1810 HENRY *Elem Chem* (1840) II 409 An oil which is called by Chevreul elain (from ἔλαιον, oil) 1829 CHILDREN *Chem Anal* 310 Elain . is the name given to the other substance contained in fat 1835-6 TODD *Cycl Anat & Phys* I. 59/1 Fat consists essentially of two proximate principles, stearine and elaine. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ Sc* I. 105/1 The elaine or oleine of palm oil 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 431 The particles consist of a strong membranous skin, enclosing stearine and elaine, or solid and liquid fat.

Elaiodic, -ometer see ELÆO-.

Elam. var of ILLIM, *dial*, handful of thatch

† **Ela·mbica·tion.** *Obs*—° [ad med.L. *ēlambicātiōn-em*. see ALIMBICATION] 'Old term for a mode of analysing mineral waters, for the purpose of investigating their qualities, either by the sand bath, or by heat in a glass vessel' (Mayne)

† **E-la-mi.** *Mus Obs* Also 6 **ellamy** The note E, sung to the syllable *la* or *mi* according as it occurred in one or the other of the Hexachords to which it belonged

c 1550 *Armonye of Byrdes* in Hall *E P P.* III 187 Then sang the mavys The treble in ellamy 1596 SHARS *Tam. Shr* III. i 78 E la mi 1721 CIBBER *Double Gall* i, One laughs in Gamut, another sneers in Elami Alt.

† **Ela·mp,** *v Obs. rare.* [? f. E- *pref.*[3] + LAMP *v*; perh. suggested by Gr ἐκλάμπ-ειν to shine forth] *intr* To shine forth

1620 G FLETCHER *Christ's Vict* in Farr's *S P Jas I*, 42 The cheerfull sunne, elamping wide Glads all the world with his uprising ray

‖ **Elan.** [Fr.; believed to be f *élancer* (see next)] **a.** An impetuous rush (*e.g.* of troops) **b** In Eng use chiefly *abstr.*. Ardour, impetuousness, vivacity.

1880 BURTON *Reign Q. Anne* III xiv 22 With the first charge—the clan as they like to call it, the French seemed to carry all before them 1880 *Fraser's Mag.* May 651 The unquenchable *élan* of boyhood

Elance (*ɪlŭns*), *v Obs* or *arch* [ad. F *élancer* = It *slanciare*, Pr *eslansar*, f. L *ex* out + late L. *lanciāre*, f *lancea* LANCE]

1 *trans.* To launch, to cast or throw (a lance or dart) Also *fig*

1718 PRIOR *2nd Hymn Callim to Apollo*, Thy unerring Hand elanc'd another Dart — *Poems* 436 The Word obscene, Or harsh, which once elanc'd must ever fly Intervocable 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 628 Elance thy thought, and think of more than man. *c* 1800 K WHITE *Time* 441 The Holy One . elanced The rolling world along its airy way. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 9/2 A thousand worlds were elanced Each minute into life.

2 *intr* for *refl* To shoot, dart, glance

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* III 85 We behold . 'Cross ether swift elance, the vivid fires!

Eland (*ī* lănd). [a Du *eland* elk.

The Du word is a Ger *elend* (*elentier*), believed to be ad Lith *élnis* elk. See ELTAN, ELLUND, which are earlier adoptions of the word from sources other than Du.]

The largest member (*Boselaphus Oreas*) of the Antelope tribe, belonging to S Africa, standing five feet high at the shoulders, of a heavy build, for the most part very fat, and much prized for its flesh Also *attrib*

1786 tr *Sparrman's Voy Cape G Hope* II 204 Eland is a name given by the colonists to a species of gazel 1834 *Penny Cycl* II 89/1 Elands are now rarely met with except in the most distant and retired parts of the colony [Cape Colony] 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav* II. 43 The eland would grace the parks of our nobility more than deer. 1866 — *Jrnl* IX (1873) I 227 A piece of eland meat

Eland, obs var of ISLAND.

Elanet (e·lănet). [app. f mod.L. *elān-us* (by some writers conjectured to be ad Fr. *élan* darting motion) + -ET] A species of kite, the *Elanus melanopterus* or Black-winged Swallow-hawk.

1880 *Libr Univ Knowl* VIII 538 Kite a genus of falconidæ, or a sub family including elanets, etc

Elaolite, etc.: see ELÆOLITE, etc.

Elaopten(e, var. of ELÆOPTEN(E: see ELÆO-

Elaphine (e lăfəɪn), *a* [f L *elaph-us*, a Gr ἔλαφ-os stag, deer + -INE.] Belonging to or resembling the stag.

1835 SWAINSON *Quadrupeds* 292 The elaphine group. 1857 *Fraser's Mag* LVI 209 The elaphine group is principally represented in India by the Axis or Ganges Stag.

† **Ela·pidate,** *v. Obs*—° [f L *ēlapidāt-* ppl stem of **ēlapidāre* to clear from stones, f. *ē* out, away + *lapid-em* stone] *trans.* To rid or clear (a place) of stones.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY

Hence † **Ela·pida·ted,** *ppl a* † **Ela·pida·tion** 1721-1800 in BAILEY; 1847 in CRAIG, and in mod Dicts

‖ **Elaps** (*ī* læps). [mod L. a Gr ἔλαψ corrupt var. of ἔλλοψ · see ELLOPS] A genus of venomous colubrine snakes, chiefly found in the tropical countries both of the Old and New World.

Elapse (*ɪlæ·ps*), *v* [f L *ēlaps-* ppl stem of *ēlābi* to slip or glide away: see LAPSE.]

1 *intr.* Of time, a period of time. To slip by, pass away, expire (Perfect tenses occas with *be*)

1644 [see ELAPSED *ppl. a* 1] 1657 BURTON *Diary* (1828) II 114 The Act was to commence at the 1st of February last, which time was elapsed. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No 10 ¶ 9 The time elapses without a revolution 1792 T JEFFERSON *Writ* (1859) III 390 Fourteen months were now elapsed 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* II 229 Twenty seven years had elapsed since the Restoration 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii § 10 (1882) 568 Three years were to elapse between the assembling of one Parliament and another

† **2** *trans.* To suffer (time) to pass by *Obs*

1654 CROMWELL *Sp* 22 Jan, You have wholly elapsed your time 1705 *Lond Gaz* 4105/1 Fulke Emes Gent. and others, who had Elapsed their times . for paying their Money 1709 *Tatler* No 109 ¶ 6 Dead Persons, who have elaps'd the proper Time of their Interment

† **3** *intr* **a.** To lapse, sink insensibly *into* (a condition) **b** To slip away (from memory).

1742 JOHNSON *Wks* IV. 484 Others have elapsed into idleness and security 1762-9 FALCONER *Shipwr* III 544 Swift from their minds elapsed all dangers past.

4 *nonce-use* To flow gently *from*

1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 66/1 One there was From whose sweet lips elapsed as from a well, Continuously truths which made my soul . fertile with rich thoughts

Hence **Ela·psing** *vbl sb* and *ppl a.*

1720 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II 514 To take the oaths before the elapsing of the day. 1830 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 59 The world is a channel into which God lets a partial and elapsing stream of the great deep of eternity.

† **Ela·pse,** *sb arch* [f. prec vb. cf. LAPSE *sb*]

1 A flowing out or away; *fig* an emanation, effluence (of divine grace, etc)

a 1677 BARROW *Serm* (1686) III 426 The sweet elapses of spiritual consolation in devotion *a* 1703 POMFRET *Rem* (1724) 9 Some nobler Bard, O Sacred Power, th' Elapses to receive. 1821 PINKERTON *Petral* II 370 The under current continues to flow, so that upon its complete elapse, the space remains void

2 Expiration, lapse, passing away (of time).

1793 ANNA SEWARD in *Parr's Wks* (1828) VIII 464 The distinctions of Whig and Tory. have lost their force during the elapse of many years 1800 *Essay on Ramsay* in *Ramsay's Wks* (1848) I 70 The elapse of a few months justified the poet's foresight *c* 1800 K WHITE *Time* 275 The past is an elapse Which hath no mensuration 1823 *Monthly Mag.* LV 517 They considered Daniel's seventy weeks of years on the brink of elapse 1883 F W POTTER *French Celeb* II 109 After an elapse of two decades

Elapsed (*ɪlæ* pst), *ppl a* [f. as prec + -ED]

1 Lapsed, past, gone by

1644 QUARLES *Sheph Orac* I, Such may have pardons for elapsed crimes. *a* 1774 GOLDSM *Grecian Hist* I 223 The first campaign being elapsed 1790 MARSDEN in *Phil Trans* LXXX 573 The Hindoos compute from the elapsed year. 1805 FOSTER *Ess* I 1 6 The elapsed periods of life. 1854 H MILLER *Sch & Schm* XVI. (1857) 366 The elapsed half of the present century

† **2.** Suffered to slip by, neglected *Obs*

1649 JER TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II VIII 86 Such great acts comprise the elapsed duty of many moneths

† **3** Of angels. Fallen *Obs.*

1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 27 The Prince of the Spirits elapsed began to Usurp a part of God's Kingdom.

† **Ela·psion.** *Obs rare* [as if ad L. **ēlapsiōn-em*, f. *ēlābi* see ELAPSE *v* and -ION] The action of elapsing or slipping away, the state of having elapsed, (in quot) subsidence.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1678-1706 in PHILLIPS 1721-1782 in BAILEY 1799 KIRWAN *Geol Ess* 37 The dissolution, elapsion, or different compression of some of these strata

† **Ela·psive,** *a Obs rare* [f. L *ēlaps-* (see ELAPSE *v*) + -IVE.] Apt to let slip

1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot* (ed. 3) 191 Our memories are so elapsive.

Ela·queate, *v rare*—° [f L *ēlaqueāt-* ppl stem of *ēlaqueāre*, f. *ē* out + *laque-us* noose, snare] *trans* To set free from a noose to disentangle.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr* 1721-61 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG, and in mod Dicts.

Hence **Ela·quea·tion.**

1730-6 in BAILEY 1775 in ASH 1847 in CRAIG.

† **Ela·rgement.** *Obs rare* [? mistake for *enlargement*; but cf Fr *élargar* to widen, enlarge.] = ENLARGEMENT

1680 H MORE *Apocal Apol* 152 That elargement which God intends for the Kingdom of his Son Christ.

† **Elargi·tion.** *Obs.*—° [f L. *ēlargīt-ri* to distribute, bestow cf L *largītio* LARGITION] Free or liberal impartation or bestowal

1730-6 in BAILEY

Elasmobranch (*ɪlæ* zmobræŋk) *Zool* [Shortened f mod L *elasmobranchus*, f Gr ἐλασμό-s metal beaten out, metal-plate + βράγχ-ια gills] An individual of the *Elasmobranchii* or *Chondropterygii*, a class of fishes marked by the cartilaginous nature of the bones, and the absence of sutures in the cranium, as the Shark, Sturgeon, Ray, etc Also *attrib* or *adj*

1872 MIVART *Elem Anat* 38 The neural arches may be made up of two separate pieces on each side, as in Elasmobranch fishes 1878 BELL tr *Gegenbauer's Comp Anat.* Introd. 11 Two pairs of fins such as we find in the Elasmobranchs 1881 *Nature* XXV 61 Mr F M Balfour's work on the development of the elasmobranch fishes 1887 *Sci American* 26 Feb 130 The true fishes form one class, the elasmobranchs, sharks and rays, another class.

Ela·smobra·nchiate, *a* and *sb.* [f as prec. + -ATE.] = prec

Ela·smose (*ɪlæ* zmōʊz). [f. Gr. ἐλασμ-ός plate of metal + -OSE.]

1 'An obsolete synonym of Altaite' (Dana)

2 Same as ELASMOSINE

1844 ALGER *Phillips' Min* 520 Black tellurium..Elasmose,

Elasmosine (*ɪlæ* zmosīn). [f prec + -INE.] A tellurid of lead and gold with an easy cleavage into thin metallic flexible laminæ; nagyagite

Elastic (*ɪlæ·stɪk*), *a.* and *sb* [ad mod.L. *elasticus*, a. Gr. ἐλαστικός that drives, propulsive, impulsive, f. ἐλα- stem of ἐλαύνειν to drive.

The L word, together with the related ELATER, occurs, app as a novelty, in Pecquet's *Dissertatio Anatomica* (1651), where *elastica virtus* denotes the 'impulsive force' of the atmosphere, which the Torricellian experiment (1643) had shown to be the cause of the phenomena previously ascribed to 'Nature's horror of a vacuum']

A *adj*

†1 Pertaining to or causing the 'spontaneous' expansion of air or gases, in phrase *elastic force* (*virtue, faculty, power*, etc) Now merged in 3

1653 tr *Pecquet's Anatomical Exper* 122 The Spontaneous dilatation [of the air] enerveth the power of the Elastick (impulsive) faculty [Orig 1651 *virtutis Elasticæ*]

But the other, which is extraneous to the Air, *viz*, from the accession of heat, will make it firm 1656 MORE *Antid Ath* II ii (1712) 45 There is an Elastick power in the Air 1669 W SIMPSON *Hydrol Chym* 129 The air of the convex part must of necessity have a strong pressure or elastick force to return into the concave thereof

†2 Of air or gas Possessing the property of spontaneous expansion. Now merged in 3

The ultimate particles of air were by some supposed to act like a coiled spring, hence the word came to express the characteristic property of a spring, as in the early instances of sense 3

1681 tr. *Willis's Rem Med Wks* Voc, *Elastick*, that goeth off with a force like gunpowder, or spreads forcibly forth with a jerk 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 279 Wind is elastick and rarify'd [? air] pent up in some vessel of the body

3 Of material substances, whether solid, liquid, or gaseous: That spontaneously resumes (after a longer or shorter interval) its normal bulk or shape after having been contracted, dilated, or distorted by external force (In this sense ELASTICAL appears to be somewhat older) Also of motions, forces, etc. Characteristic of an elastic body *Elastic limit* (see quot 1864.) *Elastic fluids* still often used specifically for gases (cf 2), though liquids are now known to be perfectly elastic according to the mod definition

'Elasticity of shape' belongs to solids only, 'elasticity of bulk' to bodies of all kinds In the case of gases the 'normal bulk' to which they tend is indefinitely great The strict modern use as applied to solids dates from James Bernoulli's memoir of 1694, respecting the earlier instances see note to sense 2

1674 PETTY *Dupl Proportion* 3 An Appendix, to what is said of Springs and other Elastique bodies 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect* VII 224 The Air is now certainly known to consist of elastic or springy Particles 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1776) II. 162 Every body that strikes against another produces a sound simple, and but one in bodies which are not elastic 1791 COWPER *Iliad* v 117 At once he bent Against Tydides his elastic bow 1794 SCHMEISSER *Min* I 290 Elastic Bitumen is of a brown color, has no lustre, and is very elastic 1800 VINCE *Hydrostat* (1806) Def 1 An elastic fluid is one, whose dimensions are diminished by increasing the pressure 1847 EMERSON *Repr Men, Montaigne* Wks (Bohn) I 340 We want some coat woven of elastic steel 1864 *Q Jrnl Sc* I 63 The elastic limit, that is the extent to which their particles may be relatively displaced without fracture or other permanent alteration. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm Sc* I i 11 The atoms recoil, in virtue of the elastic force 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* XI 197 The elastic boughs sprang back with dangerous force 1884 EVERETT tr *Deschanel's Nat Philos.* 138 The name of elastic fluids is often given to gases

b. *transf* Of motion. Resembling that of an elastic body, springy

1848 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* (1879) II. iii 116 Her light, elastic, continually lively motions

c *fig.* Of feelings, temperaments, etc., hence, also, of persons. Not permanently or easily depressed, buoyant

1778 HAN. MORE *Florio* II 193 Th' elastic spirits nimbly bound 1816 J SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed 5) 3 An elastic spirit, anxious to overleap distance 1822 CARLYLE *Misc* (1857) I 145 This elastic little urchin 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 429 Those elastic spirits had borne up against defeat 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III 116 The elastic temperament of Mr Skirlaugh.

4 In popular language, *esp* That can be stretched without permanent alteration of size or shape. †*Elastic gum* [= Fr. *gomme élastique*] India-rubber. *Elastic web*: cloth woven with india-rubber threads so as to stretch, *Elastic boots* boots with elastic web at the sides.

1781 CAVALLO in *Phil Trans* LXXI 519 Common vitriolic ether could not affect elastic gum 1793 SCHMEISSER *Ibid* LXXXIII 165, I have fixed the tube into the stopper by means of a thin piece of elastic gum 1802 HENRY *Ibid* XCIII 31 A transfer bottle of elastic gum 1856 R GARDINER *Handbk. Foot* 48 The introduction of elastic-web for the sides of boots, is a very important improvement 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* i 5 A pair of moderately strong French elastic boots

b. *fig* Of immaterial things That can be 'stretched' or expanded to suit circumstances; flexible, accommodating

1859 BRIGHT *Sp India* 1 Aug, The revenue of India is not elastic 1864 LD POLLOCK in *Morning Star* 12 Jan, A lax or elastic interpretation of a criminal statute 1866 CRUMP *Banking* VIII 164 Currency laws will never make capital so elastic any more than, etc 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 150 A certain elastic relativity of dogma 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* IX 212 The new ideas would want a much more elastic instrument than Latin *Mod.* He seems to have a very elastic conscience

c Anat. *Elastic tissue*: one of the varieties of areolar or connective tissue.

1861 HULME tr *Mogum-Tandon* II I 41 Elastic Tissue is composed of homogeneous fibres 1876 QUAIN *Anat* (ed 8) II 67 Yellow or Elastic Tissue

†5 In etymological sense Propulsive *Obs* (*nonce use*)

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* IV, By what elastic engines did she rear The starry roof, and roll the orbs in air?

B *sb* Elastic cord or string, usually woven with india-rubber

1863 E B *Drifting Clouds* 140 Adele had been enquiring for a piece of elastic for her hat 1886 W HOOPER *St Academic Life* 13 The thorough-going prim man will always place a circle of elastic round his hair previous to putting on his college cap

† **Ela stical,** *a Obs* = ELASTIC

1660 BOYLE *New Exp Phys Mech* I. 22 There is a Spring or Elastical power in the Air in which we live *Ibid* 26 Elastical bodies (if I may so call them) 1664 POWER *Exp Philos* II 141 The Elastical pressure of the external Ayr upon the surface of the Quicksilver in the vessel 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot* VIII 99 By the Elastical force of the bent Bow the string is brought into a violent state of Tension 1694 SLARE in *Phil Trans.* XVIII 213 Suffers no Elastical Air to lye concealed in any Liquors 1718 J CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig Philos* (1730) II xvii § 19 An inherent Elastical Power like the Steel Springs of Watches *fig.* 1662 STILLINGFL *Orig Sacr* III i § 2 364 There is an elastical power in conscience 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos* III 163 The Noble and Elastical Soul of Des Cartes

Elastically (*ɪlæ* stɪkălɪ) [f prec + -LY 2.] In an elastic manner

1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot* 234 The cells bursting elastically with 2 valves. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 804 The cell-walls which were previously in a state of tension evidently contract elastically.

b. *transf.* and *fig*

1826 J SCOTT *Vis Paris* 272 The visitor feels his existence sit as elastically as if he were just born in the full possession of the powers of manhood 1883 SYMONDS *Ital Byways* 224 Their bodies are elastically supple

Elastician (*ɪ-*, elæstɪ ʃĭăn). [f ELASTIC + -IAN] One who is conversant with the science of elasticity

1885 KARL PEARSON in *Nature* XXXI 457 It would be extremely valuable to have the opinion of some of our leading elasticians

Elasticin (*ɪlæ* stɪsɪn). [f ELASTIC + -IN] 'The substance composing the elastic fibres of connective tissue' (*Syd Soc. Lex*)

1878 KINGZETT *Anim Chem* 385 Elasticin is the special principle of yellow elastic tissues

Elasticity (*ɪ-*, elæstɪ sĭtɪ). [f as prec + -ITY · cf Fr *élasticité*] The quality of being elastic.

1 In literal sense Cf ELASTIC 2, 3

1664 POWER *Exp Philos* III 175 The External and Internal Ayr were come to the same Elasticity 1674 PETTY *Dis Royal Soc* 119 Elasticity is the power of recovering the Figure, upon removal of such Force 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot* III The Elasticity that Iron, Silver and Brass acquire by hammering 1721 in BAILEY 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol* III § 3 (1819) 32 By its own elasticity returning to its former position 1834 MRS SOMERVILLE *Connex Phys Sc.* XXV (1849) 262 The elasticity or tension of steam varies inversely as its volume. 1845 DARWIN *Voy Nat* II (1879) 32 Sufficient stress does not appear to have been laid on the elasticity of the spine 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* II § 16 312 The substance, after stretching, being devoid of that elasticity which would restore it to its original form

2 *fig* a. Energy, vigour, buoyancy of mind or character; capacity for resisting or overcoming depression Cf ELASTIC A 2 b.

1678 NORRIS *Coll Misc.* (1699) 232 This spring of my soul (my Appetitive Faculty) presses and endeavours with its whole Elasticity 1728 POPE *Dunc* I. 182 Me emptiness and dulness could inspire, And were my elasticity and fire. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M* XXI, Nature had given him that elasticity of mind which rises higher from the rebound 1829 I TAYLOR *Enthus* IV (1867) 72 To break the elasticity of the inventive faculty 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) V 41 Our old men have lost the elasticity of youth

b Capacity for being 'stretched', expansiveness, flexibility, accommodatingness Cf ELASTIC A. 3 b

1858 O. W HOLMES *Aut Breakf T.* III 21 There is no elasticity in a mathematical fact 1863 J MURPHY *Comm Gen.* III 23 Good, evil, life, and death are striking specimens of this elasticity of signification 1865 *Pall Mall G* 17 Oct 1 'Elasticity', that is to say, a discretionary issue of bank-notes 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 3 There are some common rules but their application is a matter of the widest elasticity

Elastin (*ɪlæ* stɪn). = ELASTICIN (*Syd Soc Lex*).

1875 GAMGEE tr *Hermann's Hum Physiol.* 35 Elastin. is insoluble in all agents which do not decompose it

‖ **Elatcha.** *Obs.* Also alleja(r, alajah, allajar (Yule), allıza, allacha [a. Turki *alchah, alāchah*, any kind of corded stuff] A silk fabric from Turkestan. 'a silk cloth 5 yards long, which has a sort of wavy line pattern running in the length on one side' (Baden-Powell, in Yule s v *Alleja*) Also *attrib.*

c 1613 DOWNTON in *Purchas* I. 504 (Y.) The Nabob bestowed on him 30 allizaes. 1696 J F *Merchant's Wareho* 14 Elatchis an Indian Silk strip'd with variety of colours is usually for Gowns 1712 *Lond Gaz* No. 5051/3 Damasks, Elatches, Guiney Stuffs 1712 *Advt* in *Spect* (Y) An Allejah petticoat 1757 *New Hist E Ind.* II 145, 400 pieces Elatchas 1813 MILBURN *Oriental Comm* II. 221 (Y) Allachas (pieces to the ton) 1200

Elate (*ɪlē*ı t), *a* Also 4 elaat, elat, elayt. [ad. L. *ēlāt-us*, pa. pple. of *efferre* to bring or carry out; to elevate, raise. Cf. OF. *elat* proud.]

†1 Lifted, raised. *Obs. rare.*

a 1730 FENTON *Let Knight Sable Shield* in Anderson *Poets* VII 663 With upper lip elate, he grins

2 *fig* Of condition, and of persons with regard to their condition Exalted, lofty Of feelings, etc: Lofty, proud.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T* 177 This kyng of kynges proud was and elaat [*v r* elat(e, elayt] 1430 LYDG *Chron Troy* I vi, Whom than he fonde With sceptre in hande ful pompous and elate 14.. *Epyph.* in *Twndale's Vis* 113 O pompe elate with thy cheres bold 1610 *Hastrom* IV 117 Thy high fate Shall not discerne a fortune more Elate 1626 T H tr *Caussin's Holy Crt* 58 This Courage is powerfully elate 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng* II XXXIII (1739) 148 Two Kings we have at once in view, both of them of an elate spirit 1755 T H. CROKER *Ariosto's Orl Fur* XLIII lxi II 339 Shall this little burgh grow up to make A city ample, pompous and elate? 1833 CHALMERS *Const Man* (1835) I ii 117 There is an elate independence of soul

b Of persons Inspired (as with joy or hope), in high spirits, exultant, flushed (as with success or victory)

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* II. I 116 An Army elate with victory 1725 POPE *Odyss* I 176 A brutal crowd, With insolence, and wine, elate and lowd 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist Eng* II 67 The Romish party in England were elate 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xlvi. 244 The ladies returned with elate and animated faces

Ela·te, *v.* [f. L. *ēlāt-* ppl stem of *efferre* see prec]

†1. *trans.* To lift on high, raise, elevate *Obs*

1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* I. 37 The superiour part [of the bone] is in the middest most elated, and vpwardes heaued *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXII 416 Placus doth elate His shady forehead. 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 25 The eighteenth of October, wee found by observation, the North pole elated seventeene degrees *Ibid* 168 Sometimes they elate a finger, smile and pray to Mahomet 1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 235 Two of his fingers elated, in the attitude of benediction

b *fig*

1635 NAUNTON *Fragm Reg* (Arb) 14 The House . was suddenly elated into the best Families of England and Ireland 1641 SIR E DERING *Sp on Relig.* IX 33 This Bishop . elates himself up into usurped titles

2 To raise the spirits of (a person), inspirit, encourage; to stimulate, excite; also, to puff up, make proud. Also *absol.* and (rarely) *refl*

a 1619 DONNE *Biathan* (1644) 186 But Sapritius elated with the glory of Martyredome, refused him 1636 R BRAITHWAIT *Lives Rom Emperors* 354 This Emperour .. elated himselfe with self conceite and pride 1725 POPE *Odyss* XVII 33 Schemes of revenge his pondering breast elate 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl* No 91 P 5 Ready to elate each other with reciprocal applause 1851 LONGF *Gold Leg, Village School*, The wine elateth me 1863 FR. KEMBLE *Resid Georgia* 108, I was elated with my own part of this performance

Elated (*ɪlē*ı ted), *ppl a.* [f. prec + -ED] Uplifted, raised, proud, exalted Cf senses of vb

1615 G SANDYS *Trav* 31 The Talismanni with elated voyces do congregate the people *a* 1658 OSBORNE *Characters, &c* (1673) 617 The Rabble, for want of a more elated Prudence, imagining their Governours to proceed from some Diviner Extraction than their Own 1757 DYER *Fleece* I. 674 Elated man, forgetful of his charge

¶ With a word-play on the musical term ELA

a 1653 G DANIEL *Idyll, Cerem* 10 Accents ela-ted to the Sharpe Clangor of Warre.

Elatedly (*ɪlē*ı tedlı), *adv* [f prec + -LY 2] With elation, haughtily, pompously

1661 FELTHAM *Disc Luke* XIV. 20 (R) Where do we find any so elatedly proud, or so unjustly rapacious as he [Nero]?

Ela·tedness. [f as prec + -NESS] Elated state or condition, elation.

1731–1800 in BAILEY 1791 tr. *Swedenborg's Apoc. Rev* XVIII (1875) 578 In proportion to their elatedness of heart from dominion they experience internal grief after Death 1805 KNOX & JEBB *Corr* I. 222 We may be in danger of presumptuous elatedness 1850 D KING *Geol & Relig* 152 A poor ground for elatedness.

† **Ela·tement.** *Obs.* [f as prec + -MENT] Elation, elatedness.

1746–7 HERVEY *Medit & Contempl* (1818) 272 We reflect upon some inconsiderable superiority over others, and a sudden elatement swells our minds 1799 CORN WINTER *Let* in W Jay *Mem* (1843) 67 Such an elatement of mind as imaginary painted prospects often occasion

Elater[1] (e lăter). [a (through mod L) Gr ἐλατήρ one who or that which drives

The adoption of the Gr. word into mod Lat (in sense 1) seems to be due to Pecquet (1651), whose English translator, however, usually rendered it by ELATERY]

†1 The expansive or 'elastic' property inherent in air or gases; hence, more widely, = 'spring', 'elasticity'. Also *fig.*

1653 tr *Pecquet's Anatomical Exper* 90 By its [the Atmosphere's] Spontaneous dilatation (which I call Elater) [orig *quem Elaterem nuncupo*] 1660 BOYLE *New Exp Phys-Mech* XXII 162 The swelling and the springing up were not the effects of any internal Elater of the Water 1682 SIR T BROWNE *Chr Mor.* (1756) 117 Persons. having the elater and spring of their own natures to facilitate their iniquities 1711 F FULLER *Med Gymn.* (1718) 30 Gives 'em a better Tone, or Elater 1730 STUART in *Phil Trans* XXXVI 349 The Elater of the Guts

2 *Zool* LINNÆUS' name for a genus of beetles (now the family *Elateridæ*) possessing the power of springing upward from a supine position for the purpose of falling upon their feet; also, a member of this family, a skip-jack.

1802 BINGLEY *Anim Biog.* (1813) 142 The Elater or Skipper Tribe The Elaters fly with great facility 1845 DARWIN *Voy Nat* II (1879) 31 At Bahia, an elater or beetle seemed the most common luminous insect 1873 BLACKMORE *Cradock Now.* LXX. (1883) 168 She didn't know an elater from a tipula

3 *Bot* An elastic spiral filament, or elongated cell, attached to the sporangium or sporecase in certain Liverworts (*Hepaticæ*), to the spore of Horse-tails (*Equisetaceæ*), etc, and serving to discharge and disperse the sporules when ripe.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst. Bot.* 324 Spiral fibres, called Elateres, within which the sporules are intermixed 1866 *Treas Bot* II 641/2 The elaters which accompany the spores are distinct spiral vessels 1870 HOOKER *Stud Flora* 472 Equisetaceæ spores of one kind, attached to 4 clubbed elastic threads (elaters)

Elater -, **elator** (ɪ́lɛ̄ tər) [f. ELATE *v* + -ER, -OR] He who or that which elates

1818 RICHARDSON, *Elater* [with example for ELATER¹] 1847 CRAIG, *Elator*. In mod Dicts

† **Elate·rical,** *a Obs rare*⁻¹ [f ELATER + -IC + -AL] Pertaining to the theory of elasticity

1674 *Phil Trans* IX 82 What his Reasons and Evidences are to evince the mistake of this Elaterical supposition

Elaterin (ɪ́læ tĕrɪn). *Chem* Also elatine. [f ELATER-IUM + -IN⁶ cf. F. *élatérine*] The active principle of elaterium ($C_{20}H_{28}O_5$).

1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot* 393 An extremely active poisonous principle, called Elatine, has been found in the placenta of this plant 1866 *Treas Bot* I. 437/2 The active principle of elaterium is a crystalline substance called elaterin. 1887 BRUNTON *Pharmacol.* 929 Elaterin is the most powerful hydragogue we possess

† **Ela·terist.** *Obs.* [f ELATER¹ + -IST] One who explains certain phenomena as due to the 'elatery' or elasticity of the air

1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* I ii (1682) 3 His Adversaries (whom for brevities sake we will venture to call Elaterists) 1674 [M HALL.] *Difficiles Nugæ* 237 The Gravitation and Elasticity of the Air, invented by the modern Elaterists. 1708 in KERSEY 1721-1800 in BAILEY

Elaterite (ɛ̆læ tĕrəɪt) *Min.* [f. ELATER¹ elasticity + -ITE] A brown hydrocarbon, usually soft and elastic like india-rubber, elastic bitumen.

1826 EMMONS *Min* 215 Elaterite, see Bitumen, elastic 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol* XIV. 244 Masses of elaterite, and slaggy mineral pitch

‖ **Elaterium** (ɛlăti·ə rɪəm) [a L *elatērium*, ad. Gr. ἐλατήριον an opening medicine, f ἐλα- stem of ἐλαύνειν to drive Senses 3 and 4 are due to ELATER¹.]

† **1.** A purgative medicine. *Obs.*—⁰

1721-1800 in BAILEY.

2. A sediment or precipitate from the juice of the Squirting Cucumber (*Ecballium agreste, Momordica Elaterium*), having a bitter acrid taste, and acting as a drastic purgative and emetic Also called *English Elaterium*, to distinguish it from *French Elaterium*, a much less active preparation, produced by evaporation of the juice

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III xl. 373 Elaterium driuth foorth by siege grosse fleme 1657 *Phys Dict*, *Elaterium* is good against the dropsie. 1684 tr. *Willis' Pharmaceutice Rat* 41 Other purging Medicins, as Jalap, Colocynthis, Elaterium consist of sharp particles 1790 BUCHAN *Dom. Med* 551 If two grains of white vitriol, and the same quantity of elaterium, be dissolved in half an ounce of marjoram-water, etc 1831 J DAVIES *Manual Mat Med* 22 The elaterium .. contains a principle *sui generis*, and a bitter substance almost inert by itself 1866 *Treas Bot* I 437/1 So powerful is pure elaterium, that one eighth part of a grain is sufficient to produce strong cathartic effects

† **3.** Elasticity, springiness (*spec.* of the air). = ELATER¹, ELATERY *Obs.*

1708 in KERSEY. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH

4. Used by Richard for the fruit of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, which opens elastically when ripe.

Elaterometer (ɪ́læ tĕrɒ mɪtəɹ) [ad F *élatéromètre*, cf ELATER¹ and METER.] An instrument for indicating the pressure of confined air or steam.

1874 KNIGHT *Amer Mech Dict*

† **E·late ry.** *Obs* [f. ELATER + -Y, cf ELATERIUM 3.] The elastic force, elasticity of the air; = ELATER¹

1653 tr *Pecquet's Anat Exper* 91 The superficie of the Earth-Watrish Orb is pressed of the same [the Atmosphere] not by its weight alone, but also by vertue of his Elatery [orig *non solo pondere, sed et Elaterii virtute*] 1664 POWER *Exp Philos* 103 The ayr hath a strong elatery of its own. 1676 *Phil Trans.* X 534 Corrosions of bodies may further bend the springy particles of the Air, giving it a greater Elatery. 1847 in CRAIG, and in mod Dicts

Elatine, obs. var. of ELATERIN.

Elation (ɪ́lā ʃən) Also 4-5 elacion, 5 elacyoun, 5-6 elacyon, 6 elatioun [In ME ad. OF. *elacion*, ad L. *ēlātiōn-em*, n of action f. ppl stem of *efferre*: see ELATE *a.*]

† **1.** (after Lat) **a.** Lifting, elevation. **b** Carrying out (e g of a dead body). *Obs rare.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* I 25 The brest bones yeeld to the elation and depression of the ribbes 1697 POTTER *Antiq Greece* IV. iv. (1715) 189 Its [the body's] Elation from the House wherein it was prepar'd for Burial

2. Elevation of mind arising from success or self-approbation, pride of prosperity; pride, vainglory

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers T* ¶ 326 Elacion is whan he ne may neither suffre to haue maistri ne felawe *c* 1410 N LOVE *Bonauent Mirr* XXV 56 (Gibbs MS.), We haue no mater of elacyoun or veyn ioye of oure selfe *c* 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 479 He is in such elacyon Of his exaltation 1678 OWEN *Mind of God* VIII 231 A noysome elation of mind. 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 464 ¶ 3 Riches exposes a Man to a foolish Elation of Heart

† **b** *concr* A proud or vain-glorious action

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* IV II 1 Wks 1844 III 202 Their next elation was to elect him for their King.

3 Elevation of spirits (in neutral or good sense), buoyancy, joyousness, pleasurable self-satisfaction (The usual current sense)

1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 184 ¶ 5 Their time is past between elation and despondency 1804-8 FOSTER in *Life & Corr* (1846) I 278 These praises give me but very little elation 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 619 In the elation of youth, he astounded the fellows of his college 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. II. XXVII (1880) 332 She saw her father sink from elation into new disappointment

b *concr.* An 'outburst' of high spirits *rare*

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks* Ser II (1873) 243 These are the natural jets and elations of a mind energized by the rapidity of its own motion

† **4** *concr.* Growth *Obs rare*

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* III. 859 That be apte unto putricion Of bowes drie or foule elacion [L *arida aut mala nata*]

Ela·tive, *a rare* [as if ad L **ēlātīvus* see ELATE *v* and -IVE] † **a.** That raises, elevates (*obs*) **b** That elates, causes elation

1595 LODGE *Fig for Momus* 1, By them attracted moyst humiditie, Drawne from a certain vertue elative Seeke more than their accustom'd nutriment Whence rayne his generation doth derive 1838 SIRUTHERS *Poetic Tales* 125 Thither shall gratitude's feelings elative wend

† **Elatrate,** *v Obs*⁻⁰ [f L *ēlātr-āt-* ppl stem of *ēlātrāre*, f *ē* out + *lātrāre* to bark see -ATE³] 'To bark out or speak aloud' (Bailey).

1623 in COCKERAM. 1721-61 in BAILEY 1820 in JODRELL. Hence † **Elatra·tion.**

1730-6 in BAILEY 1775 in ASH 1820 in JODRELL.

† **Elavate,** *v Obs rare*⁻¹ [f L. *ēlavāt-* ppl stem of *ēlavāre* to wash out, wash away. cf. OF. *eslaver, elaver.*] *trans* To wash clean

1599 A M tr *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 142/2 First clavate them with water wherin hath decoctede chickweede

† **Elaxate,** *v Obs*⁻⁰ [f E- *pref*³ + L *laxāt-* ppl stem of *laxāre* to unloose, relax. see LAX] To loosen; to widen

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr* 1721-1800 in BAILEY 1775 in ASH 1847 in CRAIG.

Hence † **Elaxa·tion.**

1731-6 in BAILEY 1775 in ASH 1847 in CRAIG

† **Elay**·, *v Obs rare*⁻¹. [? var of ALLAY *v.*1 or ², cf. Fr. *délayer* to dilute] *trans.* ? To mix, dilute.

1573 *Art of Limming* 5 Orpyment may be clayed with Chalke, and dimmed with Oker de Luke

† **Elayl** (ɛ·lɛɪl). *Chem Obs* [f. Gr. ἔλαι-ς an olive-tree (cf ἔλαιον olive-oil) + ὕλη substance, material] Same as ETHYLENE In quot in *comb.*

1865 MANSFIELD *Salts* 509 We see..why the base should differ so greatly in its behaviour from Elayl-Stannethyl

Elayt, obs var of ELATE *a.*

Elboic, var of ELBOWIC

Elbow (ɛ·lbou) Forms. 1 elnboga, eleboga, elboga, 2-6 elbowe, 3 elbou, 7 elboe, 7- elbow; also (*Sc.*) 6 elbok, 8 elbuck [A Com. Teut. compound OE. *elnboga* = Du. *elleboog*, OHG *elinbogo* (MHG. *ellenboge*, mod.G *ellen-, ellbogen*), ON. *olnbogi* (Icel *olnbogi, olbogi*, Da. *albue*): — OTeut **alino-bogon-*, f **alinā* arm (see ELL) + **bogon-* bending = BOW *sb*⁴]

1 The outer part of the joint between the fore and the upper arm.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 158 *Cubitum*, fædm betwux elnboga and handwyrste. *c* 1150 *Voc* ibid 536 *Ulna*, elbowe *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 8086 Þair armes hart wit hirpild lud War sette til elbous in þair side *a* 1300 *Fragm* 322 in *Popular Treat on Sc* 139 Thelbowes to the schare *c* 1340 *Gaw & Gr Knt* 184 A much berd Watz euesed al vmbe-torne, abof his elbowes *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 137 Elbowe, *cubitus* 1588 A KING tr *Canisius' Catech* 138 Wae be vnto thame. quha sewis soft kods to putt vnder euerie Elbok *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 101 Turnes from one Elbow to another. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* I. 1. (1684) 11 He was yesterday at the Play, with a pair of Gloves Up to his Elbows 1714 LADY M W. MONTAGUE *Lett* LXXV 140 In a great crowd people knock others with their elbows 1786 BURNS *The Ordination* VII, To see our elbucks wheep And a' like lamb-tails flyin. 1797 COLERIDGE *Christabel* I, She .. on her elbow did recline To look at the lady Geraldine 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 122 Irish bagpipes are inflated by the elbow, Scotch by the mouth

† **b.** The point resembling an elbow in the shoulder or hock of quadrupeds. *Obs*

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf Beasts* 317 The Curb is a long swelling beneath the elbow of the hough 1789 W MARSHALL *Gloucester* (E D S), *Elbows*, the shoulder-points of cattle.

2 *transf.* Anything resembling an elbow

a. A sharp bend in the course of a river, road, etc.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp Dict*, *Ahocinarse el rio* to run with turnings or elbows 1618 BP HALL *Serm* V 117 The current speeds forward from one elbow of earth unto another 1762-71 H WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd Paint.* (1786) IV 297 The elbows of serpentine rivers. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav France* 99 The road presents from an elbow the finest view of a town I have ever seen 1861 MISS BEAUFORT *Egypt Sepul* II XXIII 311 The ravine .. turns with a sudden elbow round the end of mount Silpius

b A forward or outward projection; a corner.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 472 Fruit-trees or Vines, set upon a Wall against the Sun, between Elbows and Buttresses of Stone, ripen more than upon a plain Wall 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc New Invent* p CVII, Some Elbows of Wharfs being taken away 1756 NUGENT *Gr Tour* III 206 Ancona The name of this city is said to be owing to its situation, because of the elbow (ἀγκών) which the shore makes in that place 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T More* (1831) I 120 You cross a wall and the elbow of a large tree that covers it. 1830 W PHILLIPS *Mt Sinai* IV. 504 Departing day Behind the mountain's elbow disappear'd 1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* II XIV 217 The elbow of a hedge jutted forth upon the common.

c *Mechanics* An angle in a tube, etc., a short piece of pipe bent at an angle to join two long straight pieces

1777 *Phil Trans* LXVII 643 As the elbow made a right angle, the tube itself was of course horizontal 1874 KNIGHT *Amer. Dict Mech*, *Elbow*, 1 The junction of two parts having a bent joint A knee or toggle joint 2 A bend, as of a stove-pipe. 1880 MACCORMAC *Antisept. Surg* 147 The tube should have no elbows

d *Arch* (see quot)

1823 P NICHOLSON *Pract Builder* 584 *Elbows of a Window*, the two flanks of panelled work, one under each shutter. 1875 PARKER *Gloss. Archit*, *Elbows*, the projections on the side of stalls 1876 GWILT *Archit* Gloss., *Elbow*, the upright side which flanks any panelled work, as in windows below the shutters, etc.

e. *Naut.* (see quot)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Cable tourné* .. a foul hawse, a cross or elbow in hawse. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk* s v, *Elbow in the hawse.* When a ship, being moored in a tideway, swings twice the wrong way, thereby causing the cables to take half a round turn on each other.

f *dial* (see quot, and cf. *elbow-health* in 5)

1877 E PEACOCK *N.-W Line Gloss.* (E D S), *Elbow*, the conical hollow in the bottom of a wine-bottle

† **3** *transf* An arm of a chair, made to support the elbow *Obs* exc in *comb* ELBOW-CHAIR

1611 COTGR. s v *Accoudoir*, *Vne chaire à accoudoirs*, a chaire with elbowes 1679 *Marriage of Charles II*, 3 A great Chair with elbows 1750 CARTE *Hist Eng* II 14 Elbows (as the sides of chairs are now called) 1784 COWPER *Task* I 60 But elbows still were wanting, these, some say, An alderman of Cripplegate contriv'd.

4 Phrases **a** *At the, one's elbow(s*: close by, very near, in close attendance, also *fig.*, so *From the, one's elbow* away from one's side. **b** *Up to the elbows*: *lit.*, also *fig* engrossed in work, excessively busy. **c** *To be out at elbow(s* to have a coat worn out at the elbows, to be ragged, poor, in bad condition; hence, in same sense, *Out-at-elbowed* adj (*nonce-wd.*) So, in contrary sense, *In at elbows* (rare) **d.** † *To scratch, rub the elbow*. to show oneself pleased, to chuckle **e.** *To shake the elbow* to play at dice (*arch*). † *Knight of the elbow* a gambler **f** † *To suck at* (*one's*) *elbow*. ? to play the parasite, sponge upon (one)

a 1548 LD SOMERSET *Epist. Scots* 243 Ye haue youre enemies at your elbowe 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* VI (1887) 47 In the elder yeares, reason at the elbow must serue the student *Iliad* XXXVII 143 You are not able to spare him from your elbow. 1698 VANBRUGH *Æsop* II 1 (1730) 230 Talk of the Devil and he's at your elbow 1840-1 DICKENS *Old C Shop* I, I found at my elbow a pretty little girl.

b 1601 SHAKS *Jul C* III 1 107 Let vs bathe our hands in Caesars blood Vp to the Elbowes 1883 A ROBSON *Dead Letter* II V, Up to our Elbows making Damson Jam.

c. 1623 SHAKS *Meas. for M* II. 1. 61 He cannot [speak] Sir, he's out at Elbow 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph Cl* (1815) 55 Sir Ulic Mackilligut .. is said to be much out at elbows 1841 THACKERAY *Sec. Fam Nap* I, Seedy out-at-elbowed coats *a* 1847 MRS SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* I VI 244 He was himself just now so terribly out at elbows, that he could not command a hundred pounds 1865 CARLYLE *Fred Gt* III VIII IV 17 Several things known to be out-at-elbows in that Country 1872 G. ELIOT *Middlemarch* XXXVIII. (D) Pay that hardly keeps him in at elbows 1885 *Times* 28 May, There is an out-at elbows look about some quarters of Dublin

d 1588 SHAKS *L L L* V II. 109 One rub'd his elboe thus, and fleer'd, and swore, A better speech was never heard before 1598 E GILPIN *Skeal* (1878) 25 He'le scratch the elbow too To see two butchers curres fight.

e. 1705 HEARNE *Collect* 26 Nov (1885-6) I 100 Money which he squander'd away in shaking his Elbow 1760 T BROWN Wks II 46 (D) Knight of the elbow. 1826 J WILSON *Noct. Ambr* Wks 1855 I 127 Many good and great men have shook the elbow that daily

f 1548 HALL *Chron* (1809) 312 He had many sucked at his Elbowe

5 *attrib* and *Comb*, as *elbow-cushion, -guard, -point*; also **elbow-bombard** [transl. It. *bombardo cubito*], a kind of cannon in which the breech was at right angles with the bore; **elbow-cloak**, ? a cloak reaching down to the elbows only; **elbow-deep** *a* (see quot, cf 2 f and *elbow-health*), **elbow-health**, *fig*, a bumper, **elbow-piece**, (*a*) in plate armour, a covering for the juncture of the plates meeting at the elbow, (*b.*)

a piece of tubing forming an elbow; **elbow-polish** = ELBOW-GREASE, **elbow-shaker** (see quot), **elbow-shaking** *vbl. sb* and *ppl a*, playing at dice, **elbow-wind**, a wind blowing sideways. Also ELBOW-CHAIR, GREASE, -JOINT, -ROOM

1881 GREENER *Gun* 20 It was called the *elbow bombard. *c* 1612 ROWLANDS *Spy Knaves*, An *elbow cloake, because wide hose and garters May be apparent in the lower quarters 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks (1851) 366 A pulpited Divine a lollard over his *elbow-cushion 1642 T TAYLOR *God's Judgem* II VII 102 No man was able to contend with him in his *Elbow-deep Healths 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm* 190 *Elbow-guards, or *coudières* were rarely adopted till after the year 1300. 1622 MIDDLETON, &c *Old Law* V 1, The nimble fencer that gave me Those *elbow healths 1777 *Phil. Trans* LXVII 643 This tube was connected to the receiver of the air-pump by means of an *elbow-piece of brass. 1859 G ELIOT *A Bede* I VI (D) Genuine *elbow-polish, as Mrs Poyser called it 1785 COWPER *Task* IV 44 Bored with *elbow-points through both his sides 1725 *New Cant Dict*, **Elbow-shaker*, a Gamester or Sharper 1700 *Prol to Farquhar's Const Couple* (D), Your *elbow-shaking fool that lives by's wits 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* (1875) 594 'It's been cut into by your master, with his helbow shakin' and his bill discountin'.' *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 113 A face or back-wind signifies little, nor the *elbow-wind neither to peas and vetches

Elbow (e·lbou), *v* [f. prec. sb]

1. *trans* To thrust with the elbow; to jostle, also *fig*

1605 SHAKS *Lear* IV III 44 (Globe ed) A sovereign shame so elbows him 1673 DRYDEN *Conq Granada* I i, Grown more strong, it Elbows all the Kingdoms round about 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract Disc* (1711) III 138 They have scarce room to pass in without elbowing one another 1710 STEELE & ADD *Tatler* No. 253 ¶ 8 Must our Sides be elbowed, our Shins broken? 1876 GREEN *St Ray Stud* 190 The trader elbowing the noble and the artisan the trader

2 To thrust aside with the elbow, also, *To elbow off, out of (anything)*. Chiefly *fig*

1712 STEELE *Spect* No 484 ¶ 5 It is ever want of breeding to be elbow'd out of his honest ambition 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1727) 74 He used to elbow his fellow-servants to get near his mistress 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* IV 485 They would elbow our own Aldermen off the Royal Exchange 1884 *Manch Exam* 13 Nov 5/2 The small farming class have been gradually elbowed out of their holdings

†3 *absol* and *intr* To push right and left with the elbows, also *fig* So also, †*To elbow it*

1636 HEYWOOD *Challenge* V 1 Wks 1874 V. 68 That Picke devant that elbowes next the Queene 1681 MANNINGHAM *Disc Truth* 50 (T) He grows hot and turbid elbows in all his philosophick disputes. 1767 *Babler* II 195 To be elbowing it among people of fashion 1885 L WINGFIELD *Barbara Philpot* III XII 291 Beaux elbowed for a place

4. a quasi-*refl* To force one's way by elbowing, const *into, through* b. quasi-*trans* To make (one's way) by elbowing

1833 T. MARTINEAU *Berkeley* I VII 132 A carrier had left the market early to elbow his way into the bank 1863 MRS C CLARKE *Shaks Char* VI 162 She elbows herself in wherever she sees business going on.

5 *intr.* To make an 'elbow' in one's path, go out of the direct way.

1804 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem W Taylor* I. 503, I would elbow out of my way to Norwich. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R* (1855) 149 Elbowing along, zig-zag

6 (See quot.)

1755 JOHNSON, *Elbow* To jut out in angles *Dict* 1775 in ASH 1832 in WEBSTER, and in mod Dicts

Elbow-chair. A chair with elbows. see ELBOW *sb* 3

a 1704 T BROWN *Praise Drunk* Wks. 1730 I 36 A drunkard seated in an elbow chair 1822 W IRVING *Braceb. Hall* II 9 Very eloquent in praise of an ancient elbow chair

Elbowed (e lboud), *ppl a.* [f. ELBOW *sb.* + -ED[2]]

a. Having elbows or bends *Elbowed Grass*, Sc. (see quot) b Of a seat Provided with elbow-rests c Formed into the shape of an elbow, bent, curved

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I 784 An elbowed seat had been introduced 1825-80 JAMIESON *Scot Dict*, *Elbowit Grass*, Flote Fox-tail Grass Alopecurus Geniculatus.

Elbow-grease. *humorous.* Vigorous rubbing, proverbially referred to as the best unguent for polishing furniture Hence *allusively*, energetic labour of any kind.

1672 MARVELL *Reh Transp.* I 5 Two or three brawny Fellows in a Corner, with meer Ink and Elbow-grease, do more Harm than an Hundred systematical Divines with their sweaty Preaching 1699 B E *Dict Canť Crew*, *Elbow-grease*, a derisory Term for Sweat. 1735 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict*, It had no elbow-grease bestowed on't *Nec demorsos saepit ungues* 1879 TROLLOPE *Thackeray* 122 Forethought is the elbow-grease which a novelist,—or poet, or dramatist,—requires.

†**Elbowish**, *a. humorous. Obs* In Dicts elboio(k. [f ELBOW + -IC] (See quot)

1654 GAYTON *Fest Notes* I. III, Verses, which being above Hexameters, full sometimes, and sometimes over-makes, that rather sounding verse, we call Elbowick 1727 BAILEY II, *Elbosch*, a sentence or verse of a rude or ruffling quality, as it were hunching or pushing with the elbow 1734 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, Elboick verse, *carmen hypermetrum* or *redundans* 1775 in ASH.

Elbowing (e lbouiŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. ELBOW *v.* + ING[1]] The action of thrusting with the elbow; *concr.* a thrust with the elbow

1820 T MITCHELL *Aristophanes* I 17 What crowding then and elbowing among them! 1846 W S. LANDOR *Imag Conv* I 17, I received on the stairs many shoves and elbowings 1863 GEO ELIOT *Romola* I I XIV (1880) 188 He pushed his way with a sort of pleasure in the elbowing

Elbowing (e lbouiŋ), *ppl a* [f ELBOW *v* + -ING[2]] That thrusts with the elbow, also *fig*

1767 GRAINGER *Solitude* (T), Purse proud, elbowing Insolence 1871 LOWELL *Study Wind* (1886) 23 The elbowing self-conceit of youth

Elbow-joint. [f ELBOW *sb* + JOINT]

a *Anat* 'The hinge-joint formed by the connexion of the lower end of the humerus with the upper ends of the radius and ulna by means of ligaments' (*Syd Soc Lex*) b *Mech* = ELBOW 2 c

1831 R KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 310 This muscle is deeply seated at the lower and fore part of the arm, before the elbow-joint. 1881 *Mechanic* § 1101 In fig 556 an illustration is given of an elbow-joint

Elbow-room. [f ELBOW *sb* + ROOM] Room to move one's elbows; hence, freedom from constraint, space sufficient to move or work in at one's ease Also *fig*

c 1540 BOORDE *The Boke for to Lerne* A 1j b, He whiche wyll dwell at pleasure must dwell at elbowe rome 1670 BROOKS *Wks* (1867) VI 331 Give faith scope, give it elbow-room to work 1758 CHESTERFIELD *Lett* No 348 (1792) IV 155 Which would give him more elbow-room to act against France. 1868 M PATTISON *Academ Org* § 5 375 The improvement in its [teaching] quality by the elbow-room which the teacher would obtain

Elbuck, Sc var of ELBOW

Elcampane, obs var ELECAMPANE.

Elc(h, obs form of EACH

‖ **Elchee** (e ltʃe) Also elchi, eltchi [Turk. ايلچى *īlchī*, 'from *īl* a (nomad) tribe, hence the representative of the *īl*' (Y)] An ambassador

1828 *Blackw Mag* XXIII 64 So well described by an English Elchee 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I VIII 113 The great Eltchi [Sir Stratford Canning]

†**Elchur**, *adv Obs* Forms: 1 elcor, -ur, 2 elchur [OE *ęlcor* = OS *elkor*, *-kur*, OFris *elker*, OHG *elchôr*, app the comparative deg of an adv related to OTeut **aljo-* othei.]

Elsewhere, otherwise, besides.

c 890 K ÆLFRED *Boeth* IV XXVIII (Bosw) Gif hit hwæt elcor bið *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 105 Þet þe mon beo iþuldi and lete elchur his iwit weldre þene his wreððe

†**Elcrook**. *Obs rare*[−1] [?f *el*, name of the letter L + CROOK; but cf ELLRAKE] ?An L-shaped hook.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Burial* (1833) 35 Lyke Hophnees with elcrookes to minche the offerings of God

†**Eld**, *sb*[1] *Obs rare*[−1] [app. repr OE *ęlęd* (genit. *ęldes*) fire; cf synonymous OS. *eld*, ON. *eld-r* (Sw. *eld*, Da *ild*)] Fire

c 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 258 Þu sscope eld & wind & water

Eld (eld), *sb.*[2] *arch* and *north.* Forms: 1 ǽld(u, eldo, eld, (WS ieldu, ild(u, yld(u), 2-6 elde, 2-3 ulde (*u*), 3 ælde, ealde, (4 *north.* held, held, ellde), 4-5 eelde, (helde), 5 *Sc.* eylde, 3 (6-9 *Sc*) eild, (elth), 4- eld. See also ALD, OLD, *sbs* [OE *ęldo* (abstr sb f *ald*, in WS. *eald*, OLD *a*), corresp to OS. *eldî*, OHG *altî*, *eltî*, ON *elli* (Da *ælde*).

Synonymous derivatives from the same root are ON *ęld* (—**aldâ*) and Goth *alþs* (—**alþi-s*).

1 The age, period of life, at which a person has arrived. *Obs* exc *dial*

a 1000 *Guthlac* (Gr) 80 Se halga wer In þa ærestan ældu gelufade Frecnessa fela *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* in Sweet (1879) 90 Eadig is heora [the innocents'] yld *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd* III. 162 He leng ne leofað þonn on miðre ilde *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 318 Ich was of swuche elde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 22814 Old and ying, At þat fortald vprising sal be of eild, als þai suld here, Haue deide of eild of thritti 3ere *c* 1300 *Beket* 159 This child was bot in elde of tuo and twenti 3er 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 742 Bot swa grete elde may nane now bere. *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 403 William & 3he were of on held *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 643 Gamelyn, that yong was of elde 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII IX 41 In sic strenthis and eyld 1559 *Mirr Mag*, *Edward IV*, VII 2 Ye wote well all I was of no great elde. 1600 TOURNEUR *Transf Metamorph* (1878) 200 Erinnis purveyor, young elth I meane 1691 RAY *N C Wds* s v *Eald*, He is tall of his Eald 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t Misc* (1733) I 63 His eild and my eild can never agree 1860 RAMSAY *Remin* Ser. I (ed. 7) 177, 'I am just ae eild wi' the auld king' [George III].

†2. Conventional or legal age, full age; majority *Of eld* = of age, *within eld* = under age, also (quot 1400) of military age *Obs*

a 1300 *Havelok* 128 Sho were comen intil helde *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 29444 (*Cott* Galba), Childer within elde, of cursed man may haue þaire belde 1357 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk* App II 118 Ilke man and woman that of eld is *c* 1400 *Rowland & O* 682 And alle that are with-in elde loke that thay to batayle helde 1450 MYRC 236 Alle that ben of warde and elde 1549 LYNDESAY *Complaynt* 115, I prayit, daylie My 3oung maister that I mycht see Off eild.

3 Old age, advanced period of life, usually with regard to its effects upon man. Also *personified arch. & poet.*

971 *Blickl Hom* 59 Se white eft gewiteþ & to ylde gecyrreþ. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 373 in *Cott Hom.* 181 Þer is þeoȝeðe bute ilde *c* 1205 LAY 11546 Vnhæle & ældе hæueð þene king vnbalded *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 1197 Sarra wurd wið child, on elde wac 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 801 Alle thu. That clerkes propertes of eld calles 1388 WYCLIF *Prov* XVI. 31 A coroun of dignyte is eelde *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III V 303 A staffe forto go by in his eelde for sijkenes 1549 *Compl Scot* I 20 Tha begyn to decresse ande declinis til eild ande to the dede 1599 MARSTON *Sco Villanie* I. IV (1764) 187 Cold, writhled Eld, his liues wet almost spent 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XVII XI (1726) 297 His eies (not yet made dim with eild) Sparkled his former worth and vigor braue 1637 B JONSON *Sad Sheph* II II, Who scorns at eld, peels off his own young hairs 1748 THOMSON *Cast Indol* II XXXI, The whitening snows Of venerable eld 1800-24 CAMPBELL *Pilgr Glencoe* 478 Hale and unburden'd by the woes of eild 1858 KINGSLEY *Weird Lady* 17 His beard was white with eld

†b. People of advanced age, old men, senate or aristocracy (In quot 1592 perhaps the adj. used *absol*) *Obs*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Thorpe) II 506 (Bosw), Seo yld hi ȝebæd and seo iuguþ wiat *a* 1075 *O E Chron* (Laud MS) an. 1004 Dær wæron East Engla folces seo yld ofslagen 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 147 That pleasant sweet content That diuers eld haue found within a wall.

c *poet* An old man (But perh an absol use of the adj.) Rarely in pl *elds*

1796 COLERIDGE *Dest Nations*, To the tottering eld Still as a daughter would she run 1830 W PHILLIPS *Mt Sinai* II 364 That eld august Came out from Israel *Ibid* III 165 To the expectant host In solemn order did these elds descend

†4. Antiquity, duration of existence; time considered as a destroying or wearing agency *Obs*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel & Arc* 12 That eeld which that all can frete and bite 1602 R T *Five Godlie Serm* 64 Eld eateth al things *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm* Suppl. (1678) 148 An old sore by its eld almost habituate 1740 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistress* 137 In elbow-chair By the sharp tooth of cankering Eld defaced

5 Antiquity, the olden time *Men, times*, etc *of eld* = men, etc of old *poet* and *arch*

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 11881 Hit is said oftsythes with sere men of elde, The last loy of ioly men Ioynys with sorow 1640 J. GOWER *Ovid's Fest* I 11 In times of eld men pleased the powers of heaven 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har* I XCIII, Lands that contain the monuments of Eld 1834 LD HOUGHTON *The Eld*, Blessed be the Eld, Its echoes and its shades 1847 LONGF *Ev* Prel 3 The murmuring pines and the hemlocks Stand like Druids of eld

b. People of the olden time, antiquity (personified). *poet* and *arch*

Chiefly in Shakspere's phrase 'superstitious eld'

1598 SHAKS *Merry W* IV IV 36 The superstitious Eld Receiu'd This tale of Herne the Hunter, for a truth 1820 SCOTT *Monast* Introd., Superstitious eld. has tenanted the deserted groves with aerial beings 1823 — *Peveril* II I 5 Tradition and superstitious eld. had filled up the long blank of accurate information

†6. An age of the world, a secular period. *Obs*

a 1000 *Guthlac* (Gr) 807 In þam leohtan ham þurh ælda tid ende ȝebidan *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* in Sweet (1879) 60 Seo þridde yld wæs ða wuniende oð David *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 705 Dis oðer werldes elde is so A þousent ȝer seuenti and two. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 9230 Blissed be sco þat us has spedd þat we þe elds four has redd. *Ibid* 21847 Sex eldes ha we broght in place *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* II. IX 77 Wyth in þe ferd Eylde Yrland Was to þe Scottis obeyssande 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII XII 99 Ceculus all eildis schawis ws Engenerit was by the God Vulcanus.

7 *Comb*, as *eld-time*

1839 BAILEY *Festus* X (1848) 110 In the eld-time.

†**Eld**, *sb*[3] ME *ane eld* = *a neld*, a NEEDLE

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1370 So nere, vnethes at ane eld mȝt narowly betwene

Eld (eld), *a. poet.* and *arch* [repr ME. *eld(e*, OE (WS) *eald* (see OLD); the mod. word may however be newly f ELD *sb*] Occas. used in poetry for OLD (q v. for earlier instances).

[*c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 137 Elde, or olde, for-weryde [1499 eeld, or worne], *vetustus, detritus, inveteratus*] 1619 H HUTTON *Follies Anat* (1842) 42 Steward To serue their commons as eld servants use 1854 DOBELL *Balder* XXV 185 Ye eld And sager Gods.

b quasi-*sb*

1592 [see ELD *sb*[2] 3 b]. 1796-1830 [see ELD *sb*[2] 3 c].

†**Eld**, *v*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 WSax eald-ian, 2 eald-ien, 3 ældеn, 3-5 eld-en, eld-e (4 *Kent* yeald-y), 4-5 eeld-en, eelde, 6 eld, *Sc.* eild See also OLD(E *v* [In southern dialects repr OE. (WS.) *ealdian* (·—type **aldôjan*, not represented in any other language), f *eald*, OLD; the equivalent Mercian from **aldrian* survived in ME as OLD(E *v*. The midland and northern instances of *eld(en*, *eeld(en*, *eild*, probably belong formally to ELD *v*[2] (type **aldjan*).

1. *intr.* To grow old

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* John XXI 18 Þonne þu ealdast [*c* 1160 *Hatton* ealdest] *c* 1200 ORMIN 18830, All iss itt whilwend. like þing þatt eldeþþ annd forrwurrþeþþ. *c* 1205 LAY 2937 Þa ældede [*c* 1275 holdede] þe king *a* 1300 *E E Psalter* CI 27 (M) As kleþinge elde sal alle þai 1340 *Ayenb* 97 Hi ne may nazt yealdy, ase dede þe yealde laȝe 1382 WYCLIF *Josh* XIII 1 Thou hast eeldid, and art of loong age. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 137 Eelden, agyn. 1496 *Dives & Paup* (W de W.) I VIII. 39 They be paynted lyke yong men in token that they elden not 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot* (1821) I. 200 This Valeriane eildit in miserabill servitude.

2 *trans* To make old

c 1400 *Rom Rose* 392 Tyme eldith our auncessours And eldith kynges and emperours.

† **Eld,** *v*[2] *Obs* Also 1 **eld-an,** (WS **ield-an, yld-an**), 2 **eld-en** [OE *ẹldan* (in WS. *ẹghlan, yldan*) = OHG *alten* to delay (also more literally to make or become old) —OTeut. **aldîjan,* f **aldô-* OLD] *trans* and *intr*. To put off to a later time, defer, delay.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxi 152 Se ðe ærcow ieldende secð ðone timan *a* 1121 *O. E. Chron* (Laud MS) ann. 1100 þeah þe ic hit lang ylde *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 21 þe wrecche sunfulle ne elde nawiht þet he ne ga to bote þe wile he mei

† **Eld,** *v*[3] *Obs.* exc *dial.* = AIL

1562 *Thersites* in Hazlitt *Dodsley* I 414 My son, what thing eldeth thee? 1880 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh Word bk.* s.v., Doctor didna seem to know whad elded 'im Molly's . bin eldin' a lung wilde

Elde, obs var. of YIELD *v.*

† **E·lded,** *ppl a. Obs.* [f. ELD *v*[1] + -ED] That has grown old, inveterate

a 1300 *Cursor M* (Cott MS) 26654 Of eilded [*F* eldid] thing better [*F* hard] it es to change þe state

Elder (e·ldəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: *a* ellærn, ellæn, **ellen,** 2-4 **ellarne,** 4 **ellerne, elrene,** (5 **elerne, elorne, ellern, elnerene** 5, 9 *dial.* **ellen**), 4-7 **eller,** 4-6 **eldre,** 5 **eldyr,** (6 **ellore**), 6-7 **eldren, eldern,** 5 **eller**; *β.* 5 **helren, hilder** (-tre), **hyldyr, hyllor, hillar, hillerne** (-tre), **hyl** (-tre) [With OE *ellærn* (of which *ellen* is app a reduced form, as *ísern*) cf. MLG *ellern, elderne, alhorn, elhorn* (Schiller & Lubben), Flem *elhoren, alhoren* (Kilian). Possibly an originally adjectival formation; cf. Ger. *ahorn* maple = L *acernus* adj (For the euphonic change of *elr-* to *eld-* cf. ALDER[1].) The forms with initial *h* seem to belong to a wholly different word, prob of ON. origin; cf Da *hyld, hyldetræ,* Sw *hyll,* app related to the synonymous OHG. *holuntar,* MHG *holander, holder,* mod G *holunder, holder,* in which a connexion of some kind with HOLE, HOLLOW, is plausible, as the tree might naturally have been named from its tubular stems]

1. A low tree or shrub, *Sambucus nigra* (N O *Caprifoliaceæ*), called, for distinction, the Common or Black-berried Elder; bearing umbel-like corymbs of white flowers; the young branches are remarkable for their abundance of pith

a 700 *Epinal Gloss* 893 *Sambucus,* ellaen *a* 800 *Corpus Gloss* 1175 *Sambucus,* ellaern *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd* II 68 Wiþ fotece genim ellenes leaf *c* 1150 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 556 *Sambucus,* suew, ellarne *c* 1325 *Gloss W de Bibleswo* in Wright *Voc* 163 *De sutbus* (hilder-tre, helren) *font les southeaus* 1362 LANGL. *P Pl* A 1 66 Iudas he Iapede with þe Iewes seluer And on an Ellerne treo [*v. r.* eldir, 1377 B 1 68 eller] hongede him after *c* 1425 in *Voc* Wr.-Wülcker 646 *Hec sambuca,* hyllor-tre. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv*, Eldyr or hyldyr, or hilleine tre [*v. r* hillar, hyltre, or elerne, elder, or hyltre, or elorne] *a* 1450 *Alphita* 161 *Sambucus* ellen 1471 RIPLEY *Compl Alch* v xlii in Ashm (1652) 158 Wene they to have of an Elder an Apple swete? 1523 FITZHERB *Husb* § 126 The stakes of the ellore be good 1598 SHAKS *Merry W* II iii 30 My heart of Elder 1608 PLAT *Gard Eden* (1653) 100 Every plant of an Elder will grow 1615 W LAWSON *Orch & Gard.* (1648) 3 Some thinke the eller [would have] a waterish marish. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 443 Then seek the bank where flowering elders crowd 1876 HARLEY *Mat Med.* 576 The Elder, indigenous in Europe, was known to the Greeks

2. Extended to other species of the genus *Sambucus*, in N America applied chiefly to *S canadensis* With distinguishing epithets. **Dwarf Elder, Ground Elder, Dog Elder** (*S. Ebulus*) = DANEWORT, **Wild Elder,** used by Lyte for *S racemosa.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xliv 379 The nature and vertues of the wilde Eldren are as yet unknowen

b In popular names of other plants bearing a superficial resemblance to the elder **Bishop's Elder, Dog Elder, Dwarf Elder, Ground Elder, Wild Elder** (cf 2), names for Goutweed (*Ægopodium Podagraria*); **Ground Elder,** *Angelica silvestris*, **Marsh or Marish Elder, Water Elder, White Elder** = GUELDER ROSE (*Viburnum Opulus*)

3 *Attrib*, as *elder-blossom, -branch, -bud, -bush, -flower, -pith, -stick, -tree, -vinegar, -wine, -wood, elder-leaved* adj, **elder-blow,** elder-blossom, **elder-gun,** a pop-gun made of a hollow shoot of elder; **elder-moth,** *Uropteryx Sambucata* Also ELDER-BERRY, etc.

1862 BARNES *Rhymes Dorset Dial* I 76 A vield Where *elder blossoms be a-spread 1875 EMERSON *Lett & Soc Aims, Poet. & Imag* Wks (Bohn) III 154 The scent of an *elder-blow is event enough for him 1579 SPENSER *Shep Cal* Nov 147 The Muses Now bringen bitter *Eldre braunches seare 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St* I v 12 In the beginning of the spring sallads are made of *eldern-buds 1815 SCOTT *Guy M* i, A hut, or farm-house .surrounded by large *elder-bushes 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 692 Of this kind are *Elder flowers, which therefore are proper for the Stone 1718 QUINCY *Compl Disp* 133 Elder-flowers Flowers from May to July 1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, IV i 210 That's a perilous shot out of an *Elder Gunne *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 201 As boyes doe Pellets in Elder-ne Guns 1882 *Garden* 23 Sept 273/1 The 'Elder-leaved or black Ash the leaves of which

[illegible] 1532 [illegible] 1738]

(1495) 700 The *Ellern tree hath vertue Diuretica 1566 WARDE tr *Alexis' Secr* III i 11 b, Foure vnces of the water of Eldern tree 1712 tr *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I 32 The Arabian Costus is the Root of a Shrub very like an Elder Tree 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 150 ¶ 6 They had dissented about the Preference of *Elder to Wine-Vinegar 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 151 Men of nice palates have been imposed on, by *elder wine for French claret 1760 T HUTCHINSON *Hist Col. Mass* v (1765) 464 A young stick of *Elder wood

¶ **4** Misused for ALDER[1]

c 1535 DEWES *Introd Ir* in *Palsgr* 914 Thelder, *aulne.* 1611 FLORIO *Albo negro,* the blacke Ilder tree.

E·lder, *sb.*[2] *dial* [cf MDu *elder* of same meaning, perh repr OTeut **alpro(n,* f. **alan* to nourish. (Not etymologically connected with UDDER)] The udder of a cow or mare.

1674 RAY *N C Wds* 17 The Elder the Udder 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh* (1686) 262 Which was a yard and an inch high at 2 days old, and had milk in its elder 1797 J DOWNING *Disord Horned Cattle* 87 The beast should be milked quite clean out of the elder 1875 *Lanc Gloss* s.v. (E D S.) Hur [the cow's] elder's a bit sore. 1880 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh Gloss* s.v. (E D S.) The mar' wuz glad to see the cowt for 'er elder wuz as hard as a stwun

Elder (e·ldəɹ), *a* and *sb*[3] Forms: 1 (*Mercian, Kent*) eldra, (*Northumbrian, Mercian*) ēldra, (*WSax*) ieldra, yldra, 2-3 eldere, eldre, ealdre, 3 eældre, ældre, elldre, eldore, ælder, 3-4 (**heldre**), **uldre, ildre,** 4 **eilder, eldir,** 5 **elther, yelder, eelder,** (*Sc* 6 **eldar,** 8 **ellar**), 3- **elder.** See also ALDER, OLDER, *adjs* [OE *ẹldra* (fem. and neut *ẹldre*) = OS *aldira,* OFris *alder, elder,* OHG *altiro, eltiro* (mod Ger *alter*), ON *eldre, ellre* (Da *ældre*), Goth. *alpiza.*—OTeut **a lpizon-,* regularly f **aldô-,* OE. *ald* (WS *eald*), OLD The late WS form *yldra* survived in the south as *uldre* (*ul, ildre* until the 13th c

A *adj* The comparative degree of OLD *a*, formerly equivalent to the mod. OLDER, but now restricted to certain special uses

1 That has lived or existed longer; senior, more advanced in age.

† **a.** Formerly used (both of persons and things) as a *predicate*; also as an *attribute* followed by *than* Now superseded by OLDER

c 1000 *Riddles* xli 42 (Gr) Ic eom mīdle yldra, þonne ymbhwyrft þes *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 23 A þet ic beo caldre *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* (Egerton MS) 1 Ic æm elder þænne ic wæs, a winter and a lore. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott Hom* 277 Swa þu eldere wex, swa þu pourere wes. 1541 ELYOT *Image Gov* 93 If she shall be as olde, or elder than I am 1593 BILSON *Govt Christ's Ch* 364 The lawes of forren countries are faire elder then ours 1596 SHAKS *Merch V* IV. i. 251 How much more elder art thou then thy looke? *a* 1639 W WHATELLY *Prototypes* II xxxiv. (1640) 161 Friendship is like wine, the elder the better 1673 CAVE *Prim. Chr* I vii. 203 A custom probably not much elder than his time.

b. as *attribute* without *than* Not now used of things, except with quasi-personification Now chiefly with sbs. denoting family relationship, or as denoting the senior of two indicated persons, otherwise somewhat *arch.* Often with omission of sb implied in the context.

Beowulf 469 (Gr) Wæs heregar dead min yldra mæg. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* viii, Ic ðe ġeongne ġelærde swelce snytro swylce manegum oþrum ieldran ġewittum oftoġen is. *c* 975 *Durh Gosp* Luke xv 25 Wæs ða sunu his aldra on lond. 1279 R GLOUC (1724) 367 Margarete þe eldore of þe two, in spoushod he nome *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 3861 þe elder sister he for-sok 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xv 25 Forsothe his eldere sone was in the feeld. *c* 1450 *Merlin* i 5 The elther suster vndurstode hym wele *c* 1478 *Plumpton Corr* 38 The said Wil Rycroft yelder 1727 LADY M. W MONTAGUE *Lett* II xliv 22 It is a great part of the work of the elder slaves to take care of these young girls 1745 WESLEY *Wks* (1872) VIII. 217 These are too young, send elder men. 1815 SCOTT *Ld of Isles* VI xvi, Elder brother's care And elder brother's love were there 1876 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) IV xvii 47 The Cathedral Church of the bishoprick whose throne is now hidden in the elder minster of Saint Fritheswyth

† **2** **a** Of an obligation, right, or title: Of longer standing, prior, that has superior validity **b** Of officials, etc: That ranks before others by virtue of longer service, senior. *Obs*

(*Elder Brethren* see BROTHER 4 b)

1642 tr *Perkins' Prof Bk* IV § 285 If the possession bee not devested out of them by an elder title. 1594 WEST *Symbol* II *Chancerie* § 139 It cannot be intended that he would have left the elder bond unsued for 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Elder Battalion,* that Battalion which was first raised, and has the post of honour according to its standing *Elder Officers,* such officers whose Commissions bear the eldest Date

† **3** *Elder man.* = *elder* sb, in senses B 2, 3. Sometimes written as one word *elderman. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 5784 (Cotton MS) Ga gedir samen þin eldir men 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 41 þe sena toures and elder men of Rome *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll* 2 Jerom, & Gregor take a wey þe name of þe bischop, or heldarman 1530 *Compend Treat* (1863) 51 The prophet Moses hadde chosen seuenty eldermen 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV xxv, So they call'd their eldest Elderman

4 In Card-playing *Elder hand.* the first player Cf ELDEST 5

1589 *Pappe w Hatchet* C iij, The poore Church should play at vnequal game, for it should loose al by the Elder hand 1746 HOYLE *Whist* (ed 6) 22 You are elder Hand 1873 CAVENDISH [H Jones] *Piquet* 29 The pack is then cut by the non-dealer, or *elder hand*

† **5** Of or pertaining to a more advanced period of life; later *Obs.*

(In this sense *elder days* are the opposite of the *elder days* of sense 6, just as an *older* portrait has a *younger* face)

1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, II iii 43, I tender you my service Iaw and young, Which elder dayes shall ripen 1611 — *Cymb* V i 14 To second illes with illes, each elder worse 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Ant* XVI xi 8 He also was guilty of a crime in his elder age

6 **a** That existed at a previous time, ancient, earlier, former. **b** Of or pertaining to ancient times or to an earlier period

c 1340 *Cursor M* App. i p 1636 23876 We in eldern men vr mirur se *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* II x 202 In eeldir daies, whanne processioun was mad 1587 *Mirr Mag, Induction* xii 7 What thinges were done, in elder times of olde 1668 HALL *Pref Rolle's Abridgm* 8 Many of the Elder Year-Books are Filled with Law, now not so much in use 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IX ix, Huge as the giant race of elder times 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser II i (1865) 242 Curiosity prevailing over elder devotion 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. Introd 2 The elder England has been so fully written of. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* II 35 Modern writers may produce compositions in the elder style

7 *Comb* as *elder-born* adj, **elder-brotherhood,** the state or dignity of an elder brother; **elder-brotherly, -sisterly** *a*, pertaining or proper to an elder brother or sister

1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II xv 81 *Elder-born am I 1884 in *Littell's Living Age* No 2077 66 Its *elder-brotherhood Writ on the face of its perfected plan 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 370 *note,* This assumed fatherly affection, under the name of *elder-brotherly what was it? 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R Lynne* II viii 163 'So I told them', said Fanny, with a demure, *elder-sisterly air.

B *sb.* An elder person, *lit* and *fig*

† **1.** A parent [cf mod.G *eltern* pl], an ancestor, forefather; hence, in wider sense, a predecessor, one who lived in former days Almost exclusively in *pl. Obs*

971 *Blickl Hom.* 195 Ure yldran swultan and swiþe oft us from wendan *a* 1000 *Elene* 462 (Gr) Þa me yldra min ageaf andsware *a* 1067 *Chart Eadweard* in *Cod Dipl.* IV 167 For mines fader and for allra minra yldrena sawlan *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 123 Helle we weren in bifolen þurh ure eldra gult *c* 1205 LAY 7290 þet me mine ældre [1275 eldre] dude scome *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* 27 Feire children gladien muchel þe ealdren 1297 R. GLOUC (1724) 11 Here elderne were y nome in ostage Fram the bataile of Troie. *c* 1325 *Metr Hom* 109 Underlout till thaim was he, Als god child au til elderes be 1393 LANGL *P Pl. C.* IV 419 þat agag of amalek and al hus lyge puple Sholde deye del fulliche for dedes of here eldren *c* 1440 *York Myst* XXVII. 14 That with oure elthers euer has bene 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII iv 44 And sett himselfe amyde his elderis trone 1535 COVERDALE *John* IX 18 They called the elders of him that had receaued his sight 1557 *N T* (Genev) 2 *Tim* i 3, I thanke God, whome I serue from myne elders with pure conscience

† **b.** *transf* (see quot) *Obs*

1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl Gard* VI 115 Some [branches] shoot directly out of the main Body and may be called Elders, or Mothers.

2 (A person's) superior in age, senior. Almost exclusively in *pl*

c 1200 ORMIN 13215 He þatt iss þin elldre *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 12092 To his eldre worshiþ drawe *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb*, I 125 That yonger men obeye unto thaire eldron 1552 ABP HAMILTON *Catech* (1884) 36 Ic haif had . understanding aboue my eldaris 1596 SHAKS *Tam Shr* II i 7 So well I know my duty to my eldeis 1737 POPE *Hor Epist* II i 117 If our elders break all reason's laws 1801 *Mod Pract.* V 411, I leave my elders to judge of them 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 47 The child undoubtingly listens to his elders 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Ard.* 375.

b A person advanced in life

1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, II iv 281 The wither'd Elder hath his Poll claw'd like a Parrot *a* 1643 G SANDYS (J) From their seats the reverend elders rose 1884 *Illust. Lond News* 20 Sept 268/12 The three elders, his companions in this terrible adventure, are now brought home

2 A member of a 'senate', governing body or class, consisting of men venerable for age, or conventionally supposed to be so Now chiefly *Hist*

Orig as transl. of the *seniores* of the Vulgate, rendering the Heb זְקֵנִים *z'gēnīm* (lit. 'old men') Cf the equivalent Gr. γέροντες.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut* xix 12 The aldren [*MS* C. elderes, 1388 eldere men] of that citee shulen seende 1535 COVERDALE *Susanna* 50 The elders (that is the principall heades) sayde. — 1 *Macc* xi 31 The lettre which we dyd wryte vnto oure elder Lasthenus 1607 SHAKS *Cor* I i 230 See our best Elders 1611 BIBLE *Ruth* IV 9 Boaz saide vnto the Elders, and vnto all the people 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XVIII 586 The reverend elders nodded o'er the case. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc Caubul* (1842) I 221 To which the chief and elders always lend their weight 1870 GLADSTONE *Prim Homer* (1878) 116 They bear the general appellation of *gerontes*, elders, as well as kings.

4 In ecclesiastical use A literal rendering of Gr. *πρεσβύτερος*, the title given to a certain order or class of office-bearers in the early Christian Church The Gr. word was adopted in ecclesiastical Latin as *presbyter*, and its historical representative in Eng is PRIEST In certain Protestant churches, chiefly those called Presbyterian, the Eng word *elder* (with *presbyter* as an occasional synonym) is used as the designation of a class of officers intended to correspond in function to the 'elders' of the apostolic church

In the Presbyterian churches the term *elders* includes the clergy (for distinction called '*teaching* elders'), but in ordinary language it is restricted to the *lay* or *ruling elders*, who are chosen in each parish or congregation to act with the minister in the management of church affairs

[1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xv. 6 And apostlis and eldre men camen to gidere] 1526 TINDALE *Titus* i 5 That thou shuldest ordeyne elders [WYCLIF, preestis] in every citie 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim* 237/2 Seing ye Church is compared to a flocke the word shepeherde signifieth an Elder, not by age, but by office 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* III. xlii 289 Timothy was an Elder 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) II 288 When their Bishops are pulled down, Our Elders shall be sainted. 1760 T HUTCHINSON *Hist Col Mass* iv (1765) 426 Most of the churches had one or more ruling elder 1794 BURNS, *Robin shure in harvt*, Robin Play'd me sic a trick, And me the eller's dochter 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc Brit Empire* (1854) II 285 The Kirk Session is composed of the minister of the parish and of lay-elders New elders are chosen by the Session 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* 31 The excellent Elder of Plymouth

5 *Comb*, as *elder-like* adv.

1640 *Witt's Recreat* in Southey *Comm.-Pl Bk* Ser II. 314 Now most Elder-like he can Behave himself 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III 542 Fathers of the church..what! elder-like Would ye this fairer than Susannah eye?

E·lder, *v nonce-wd* [f prec] *To elder it*. to play the elder (brother or sister)

1855 *Chamb Jrnl* III 243 She elders it with such tender protection over the little sister.

Elder, dial form of HELDER, rather.

1857 E WAUGH *Lanc Sk* 26 in *Lanc Gloss* (E D S) One could either manage we't at th' for-end o' their days 1874 *Manch Critic* 21 Feb *ibid*, I'd elder see 'em wortchin for th' next to nought nor see 'em doin nought

E·lder-berry. [f ELDER *sb*.1 + BERRY] The fruit of the elder. Also *attrib* in *elder berry-wine*

Hence **E·lderberriness** (*nonce-wd*), used as a mock title, after *highness*, etc

1589 *Pappe w Hatchet* (1844) 27 His Elderberines . is like an elderberrie. 1625 *Althorp MS* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Introd 62 Surrop of elderberries. 1766 PENNANT *Zool* (1777) IV 12 (Jod) The ova become almost as large as ripe elder berries 1840–1 S WARREN *Ten Thous a Year* 84/1 Cowslip, currant, ginger, or elderberry wine.

Elderhood (e·ldərhud). [f ELDER *sb*.3 + -HOOD] a. The position or estate of an elder, seniority. b The estate of the elders or rulers; the body of elders

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* VII lxxvi, No elderhood, Rufus and Henrie stayes The imperial Crowne t'undertake 1860 ELLICOTT *Life our Lord* VII 346 The Nazarene was . a blasphemer in the face of the elderhood of Israel

E·lderling. *rare* [f ELDER *sb*.3 + -LING]

†1 Contemptuously for ELDER *sb*.3 4 *Obs*

1606 BP W BARLOW *Serm* (1607) A 3 b, Euery Ceremonie which, in the Cockpit of Elderlings, is concluded to be Poperie, is not so

2. An elderly person

1863 MARK LEMON *Wait for End* XIX (1866) 237 The two elderlings began to lament their situation

Elderly (e·ldərli), *a* [f. ELDER *a* + -LY1]

1 Of persons or of things quasi-personified Somewhat old, verging towards old age. Also in comb, *elderly-looking* adj

1611 COTGR., *Vieillot*, elderlie, somewhat old 1660 R COKE *Power & Subj* 107 Let twelve elderly men of free condition, together with the Sheriff be sworne 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 301 ¶ 1 Elderly Fops, and superannuated Coquets 1773 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig* (1782) II 353 The more elderly members presided 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 341 The elderly inhabitants [of Leeds] could still remember the time when the first brick house was built. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq* (1876) I VI 529 An elderly man at the time of his marriage 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc* I. VI 198 The 'Urgent' is an elderly ship. 1876 GEO ELIOT *Dan Der* III XXXV 30 You had need hire men to chip it all over artistically, to give it an elderly-looking surface.

2 Of or pertaining to one in later life.

1674 N FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 152 In our own elderly doings we are set on work after higher scantlings of wisdom 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* (1880) I Introd 8 The Frate carried his doctrine rather too far for elderly ears. 1866 — *F Holt* (1868) 19 No elderly face can be handsome, looked at in that way

3. quasi-*sb*

1865 *N. & Q* Ser III VIII. 82 Fifty years ago a common exclamation among the elderlies was 'my eye Kitty Fisher'.

Hence **E·lderliness.** [see -NESS]

1876 MISS YONGE *Womankind* XXXV 322 The trials of elderliness have either been unfelt or safely weathered 1883 W. M BAKER *Roll of Waves* in *Chicago Advance* 27 Sept., A certain reserve and elderliness of manner.

Elderman, see ELDER *a* 3.

Eldern (e·ldəɹn), *a*. Also 3 (*Orm.*) elldern, eldrin, 7–8 *Sc* eldren, 8 elderin [f. ELDER *a* + -EN In quot 1839 prob a new formation]

†1 Elderly. *Obs* exc *Sc*.

c 1200 ORMIN 1213 3iff þu hafesst 3et tohh þu be 3ung, Elldernemanness late *Ibid* 1235 1611 HUDSON *Judith* 49 (Jam) The tree bends his eldren braunch That way where first the stroke hath made him launch 1739 A. NICOL *Poems* 73 (Jam) The eldern men sat down their lane, To wet their throats within. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 68 (Jam) Colin and Lindy The ane an eldern man, the niest a lad 1790 A. WILSON *To E Picken*, Aneath some spreading eldren thorn 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXXIV, His Excellency is a thought eldern

2 Old, belonging to earlier times *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* (Gott MS) 18016 Mine eldrin folk of iuen lede Haue i [Satan] done rise againes him *a* 1400 [implied in ELDERNLY *adv*] 1839 DARLEY *Introd Beaum & Fletch Wks* I. 26 Our eldern dramatist was a decided poet, which our modern was not

Hence † **E·ldernly,** *adv* [see -LY2], of old time

a 1400 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 352 þat þe chalouns þat eldernlyche hadde y-set, so halde here a syse

Eldern (e·ldəɹn), *a*2 [f ELDER *sb*.1 + -EN]

For apparent examples in 17th c. (probably to be referred to the attrib use of *eldern*=ELDER *sb*.1) see ELDER *sb*.1 3

Made of elder

1842 AKERMAN *Wiltsh. Gloss* (E D S) 1847 in HALLIW 1875 PARISH *Dict Sussex Dial* s v, An eldern stake and blackthorn ether Will make a hedge to last for ever

Eldership (e·ldəɹʃip) [f. ELDER *a*. and *sb*.3 + -SHIP]

1. The position of being elder or senior; seniority, precedence of birth, primogeniture

1549 R PARSONS *Confer. Succession* I VI 128 Primogenitura or eldership of birth was greatly respected by God 1667 DRYDEN *Ind Emperor* I ii, My claim to her by Eldership I prove 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I v 19 Her sister addressed her always by the word Child, with an air of eldership 1838 ARNOLD *Hist Rome* I. 274 [By Roman law] all children inherited their father's estate in equal portions, without distinction of sex or eldership

2. *nonce-use* As a mock title of honour (after *lordship*): The personality of an elderly person

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV 90 So irresistible to their elderships to be flattered

3 The office or position of elder in a church.

1577 HARRISON *England* II v (1877) I 109 The office of eldership is equallie distributed betweene the bishop and the minister. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. VI § 52 He was deposed from his Eldership

4 The collective body of (ecclesiastical) elders; a body or court of elders, a presbytery.

1557 *N. T* (Genev) 1 *Tim* IV 14 That gyft which was geuen thee by prophecie with the laying on of the handes, by the Eldership 1634-46 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1824) 66 They that tyrannize not over, but be subject to their particulare elderships 1721 WODROW *Corr* (1843) II 568 Do you not lay in one scale the minister against the whole eldership in the other? 1828 E IRVING *Last Days* 151 As office-bearers in the church we are an unholy and an unworthy eldership 1885 EDGAR *Old Ch Life Scott* 189 All the courts of the Church might be called either Presbyteries or Elderships.

Eldest (e·ldest), *a. superl.* Forms: 1 eldest(a, ældest(a, (WS 1eldest(a, yldest(a), yltst, 2 ylste, 2–3 ealdeste, eldeste, 3 eldast, -ost, -ust, (heldest, 5 eeldist), 3– eldest, *north* eildest, [OE. *eldest(a*, superl. of OE *ald* (WS *eald*) OLD; cf. OFris *eldest(a*, OHG *altist(o* (mod G *altest(e*), Goth. *alþist(a*:—OTeut. **aldasto-* (*-on-*). See ELDER *a*]

The original form of the superlative of OLD; now superseded by OLDEST exc. in special uses.

†1 Of persons or things: Most aged, farthest advanced in age. Also *absol* (quasi-*sb*.). *Obs* in general sense: replaced by OLDEST.

It is, however, still not unusual to speak of 'the (two or three) eldest members of a family,' 'the eldest of the company,' etc, but this is due either to some slight notion of precedence or superior rank conferred by seniority, or to the wish to avoid the implication that the persons are, absolutely, *old*

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt XXIII 11 Seðe eower yltst [*c* 1160 *Hatton G* yldest] sy beo se eower þen *c* 1205 LAY 2721 Gloigin hehte þa alre elduste [1250 heldeste]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 5847 Wid the eldest folk of israel 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I lii [li] 190 The eldest man that lyuyng neuer saw nor herde of the lyke 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym* 323 A sexta or xx unces of the eldest wine 1607–12 BACON *Parents & Childr., Ess* (Arb) 274/1 A man shall see where there is a howsefull of Children, one or two of the eldest respected 1611 BIBLE *John* VIII 9 They went out beginning at the eldest, euen vnto the last [so 1881 in *R. V*].

2 The first-born, or the oldest surviving (member of a family, son, daughter, etc). Also quasi-*sb*.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen* XLIV. 12 He sohte fram þam yldestan oþ þone 3ingestan *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom* 227 Se asprang of Noes ylste sune *c* 1205 LAY 2930 þa ældeste dohter haihte Gornoille [1275 eldeste] *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* 41 Heo of alle unþeawes is his ealdeste dohter. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 381 Normandye hys erytage he 3ef hys eldoste sone Roberd þe Courtese *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 4119 An was eildest o þe elleuen ruben. 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* VI xiv. 199 Lawe woll that the eldest sone haue the more parte of therytage 1536 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron* (1875) I. 50 The Erle of Ruttlandes eldyste daughter. 1595 SHAKS *John* I. 159 Good old sir Roberts wiues eldest sonne 1715 DE FOE *Fam Instruct* I IV. (1841) I 86 Why not with you as well as with your eldest sister. 1788 J POWELL *Devises* (1827) II 365 A testator desired that the first annuity might devolve upon the eldest child. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* VI. 320 The eldest son had but an estate for life 1887 R. GARNETT *Carlyle* 12 Carlyle was the eldest of nine children.

3. Earliest, first produced, first, most ancient *arch.* Also quasi-*sb*

c 897 K ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* XLIII 313 Dæt we 3emyndi3að ðære scylde þe ure ieldesta mæ3 us on forworhte 1340 *Ayenb* 104 He [God] is þe eldeste and þe meste yknawe *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* III XIX 406 In the eeldist tyme. 1593 HOOKER *Eccl Pol.* IV VII, Neither is the example of the eldest Churches a whit more auailable 1602 SHAKS *Ham* III III 37 My offence hath the primall eldest curse vpon't. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng* I XXXIX (1739) 59 Of Imprisonment there was little use in the eldest times 1681 DRYDEN *Abs & Achit.* 458 And Self-defence is Nature's Eldest Law 1773 MONBODDO *Language* (1774) I I. VII. 87 Matter must be the eldest of things 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XI XII, Thou the eldest, thou the wisest, Guide me. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* V IV 101 Plead with the swift frost That it should spare the eldest flower of spring.

†4. *Mil* Senior in rank or standing. *Obs*

1721 *Lond Gaz* No. 5930/1 The eldest Battallion of Foot-Guards

5 In Card-playing *Eldest hand*, the first player; the right of playing first

1599 MINSHEU *Dialogues Sp & Eng* (1623) 26/2, I did lift an ace I a fower I a sixe, whereby I am the eldest hand 1680 COTTON *Compl Gamester* in Singer *Hist Cards* (1816) 342 If there be three kings, &c turned up, the eldest hand wins it 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* I 99 The 'tothers eldest Hand Gave Hopes to make a Jest on't 1876 A CAMPBELL-WALKER *Correct Card* (1880) Gloss. 11 *Eldest hand*, the player on the dealer's left hand

†6. Law *Eldest part*. (see quot) *Obs*

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 137 The eldest part Enitia pars is that part that upon partition amongst coparceners falls unto the eldest sister or auncientest coparcener.

7 *Comb*, as *eldest-born, -hearted*

1605 SHAKS *Lear* I 1 55 Goneril Our eldest borne speak first 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* 1 7 Man the eldest born of a certain genealogy 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* 1 7 They had elected Pambo for their abbot eldest-hearted of them

† **E·ldfather.** *Obs* Forms: 1 ealdfæder, 3 aldevader, 4 aldfader, eldefader, eld(e-, eeldefadir, 5 eldfader, -fadyre, elfadyr, 6 elfader, eldefather. [OE (WS) *ealdfæder*, f *eald*, ELD *a*, OLD, + FATHER; cf OS., OFris *aldfader*, OHG *altfater*, mod G. *altvater* patriarch, ancestor The occurrence in northern dialects of the forms with *eld-* (as if from WS *eald*) has not been accounted for. Cf. ELDMOTHER

Sense 2 does not occur in the other Teut langs, the form *elfadyr* has given rise to a suggestion that it is a distinct word, f OE. *el-* other, but this is against the evidence of the older forms]

1 A grandfather, a forefather in general

Beowulf 373 (Gr) Wæs his ealdfæder Ecgþeo haten *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* XV. 15 Þu soþlice forþfærst to þinum ealdfæderum *c* 1205 LAY 31009 He wes Mærwales fader: Mildburge aldeuader *c* 1325 *Metr Hom* 122 His aldfader cal I Adam *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* II IV 40 þer shineþ þe lyknesse of þe witte of hir fadir and of hir eldefadir 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII 694 Eftir his gude eld-fadir [he] was Callit robert. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VII VIII 230 Oure Kyng of Scotland, Dawy. Wes eld-fadyre til oure kyng Willame 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 24 Sarugh, whech was eld-fader to Abraham.

2. A father-in-law

c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 165 Nis þe gist siker of þe husebonde ne þe aldefader of his oðem. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5730 Moyses was sett to kepe All his eildfader scepe *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 137 Elfadyr, *socer.* 1510 *Will of Bakeber* (Somerset Ho) To be bestowed at the mind of myn elfader. 1634 *Will* in *Acts Durham High Commiss. Crt.* (1857) 17 *note*, In the parish Church of St Nicholas as neare my eld-father, Charles Slingsbye as possible may be

E·ldin. *dial* Also elgins, eldin-docken [Of unknown etymology. identified with next by Jamieson, who alleges that the plant was used for fuel] The Butter-bur (*Petasites vulgaris*); by Jamieson erroneously said to be *Rumex aquaticus*.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II 83 a, Petasites is called in Northumbreland an Eldin, in Cambridgeshire a Butterbur. 1808 JAMIESON *Eldin-docken*, Roxb —*Elgins*, Loth.

Elding (e·ldiŋ)1. *Obs* exc *dial.* Also eilding, eyldynge, eldin, elden(e, eldinge. [a ON *elding*, f *eldr* fire Cf. Da. *ilding*] Fuel

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3164 Ysaac þe elding broght *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 136 Eyldynge, or fowayle, *focale.* 1580 *Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch Acc* in *Proc Soc. Antiq.* Ser II II. 387 Item for Eldene xiid. 1648 *Ibid.* in Peacock *N.-W. Lincs. Gloss.* (E D S.) To blind Sutton wife for elding 1705 *Inv.* ibid, Eldin and stocks and blocks 10s 1790 A WILSON *Elegy on Unfort Tailor*, He'd sit, And alka wee the eldin hit, And gab fu' trimly 1816 SCOTT *Antiq* XI, 'Wadna ye be glad to buy a dram wi't, to be eilding and claise?' 1857 E WAUGH *Lanc. Life* 140 Up blazed the inflammable eilding with a crackling sound

E·lding.2 *Sc Obs. rare* [f. ELD *v*. + -ING2] Old age.

a 1600 *Maitland Poems* 193 (Jam.) Elding is end of erthlie glie

† **E·ldmother.** *Obs* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 (WS.) ealdmódor, 3–6 eldmoder, 5–9 elmother, 6- eldmother [OE. (WS.) *ealdmódor*, f. *eald*, ELD *a*., OLD + MOTHER. Cf. OFris. *aldmóder*, *aldemóder*; and see ELDFATHER.]

1. A grandmother.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss* in Wr.-Wulcker 173 *Auia*, ealde modor *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 1189 Abel had his eldmoder maiden-hede. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 672 *Hec auia*, eldmoder.

2. a. A mother-in-law. b. A stepmother

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 137 Eld modyr [*K* elmoder], *socrus* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. ix. (viii.) 112 Eldmoder to ane hundreth thair saw I Hecuba 1519 *Will of R. Payne* (Somerset Ho.) To Margaret Shelle myne Elmother, a melche neete 1571 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) I. 352, I gyue vnto my eldmother his wyffe my wyffes fioke 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 16 An Elmother. Cumb. A Step Mother 1864 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Elmother*, step mother.

† **Eldness.** *Obs.* [repr. OE (WS.) *ealdnyss*, f. *eald*, ELD, OLD *a.* + -NESS: see OLDNESS.]

a. Oldness, old age. b. A former state of things, antiquity.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 194 (Bosw.) We awurþon ða dergendlican ealdnysse 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 7 Storie is messager of eldnesse 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxiii. 18 Thei be.. clothid to eldnesse. — *Ezek.* xvi. 55 Thi sistren Sodom and her doȝtris shulen turne aȝen to her eldnesse.

† **Eldnyng.** *Obs. rare.* [possibly repr. OE *ġelnung*, f. *ġelnian* to envy, be jealous: see EYNDILL.] ? Jealousy, suspicion.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Twa Maryit Wemen & Wedo* 119 That carll mangat, That full of eldnyng is, et anger, et all euill thewis. *Ibid.* 126, I dar nought keik to the knaip that the cop fillis For eldnyng of that ald schrew that euer on euill thynkis.

‖ **El Dorado** (e ldoɹā do). [Sp. *el* the, *dorado* gilded, pa. pple. of *dorar* to gild.] The name of a fictitious country (according to others a city) abounding in gold, believed by the Spaniards and by Sir W. Raleigh to exist upon the Amazon within the jurisdiction of the governor of Guiana.

1596 RALEIGH (*title*) Discoverie of Guiana, with a relation of the Great and Golden Citie of Manoa (which the Spaniards call El Dorado) 1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 142 Letting pass these dreams of an El Dorado, let us descend etc. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 411 Unspoil'd Guiana, whose great Citie Geryon's Sons Call El Dorado.

b. *fig.*

1827 F. COOPER *Prairie* I. i. 15 A band of emigrants seeking for the Eldorado of their desires. *c* 1860 WRAXALL tr. *R. Houdin* I. 2 How often, in my infantile dreams, did a benevolent fairy open before me the door of a mysterious El Dorado.

Eldress (e ldres). [f. ELDER *sb.*3 + -ESS.] A female elder, a woman ordained to rule or teach in a church.

1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* III. iv. 237, I suppose no man will think S. Paul meant to ordain Eldresses in the Church. 1753 WHITEFIELD *Let. to Zinzendorf* Wks. 1771 IV. 255 Over the head of the general Eldress, was placed her own picture. 1880 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* xii. 172 The office sisters consulted with the eldress.

† **Eldring.**[1] *Obs.* [f. ELDER *a.* + -ING[3].] In *pl.*, Elders, parents, ancestors.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4948 Her eldrynges beth elde. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 97 Ȝyf thou ȝewardest thyne eldrynges nauȝt A-lyve and eke a-dethe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 118 Þe.. yefþes, þet he broȝte mid him uor to yeue to his eldringes.

† **Eldring.**[2] *Obs. rare.* Also 4 elringe, 7 elldring, 8 eldriene. [app. = OHG. *erlinc*, 'escaurus', prob. cognate and synonymous with mod. Ger. *elritze* minnow, which Kluge connects with *eller* (OHG. *elira*, *erila*), ALDER, as if 'fish that lives under the shade of alders'.]

A fish, perh. properly the minnow (*Leuciscus phoxinus*), though this does not suit quot. 1618.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 136 Wit pouer men fares the king Riht als the quale fars wit the elringe. 1618 in *Nawerth Housek. Bks.* 83, 3 elldrings vd. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Eldriene* a name by which some call the minnow.

Eldritch (e ldritʃ, e lritʃ), *a. Sc.* Forms. 6 elrich(e, elritch(e, -risch(e, -rish, elrage, -rage, alriche, 8-9 eldrich, (9 eltrich), 8- eldritch. See also ELPHRISH. [Of obscure origin; connexion with ELF, conjectured by Jamieson, would be suitable for the sense, and is supported by the form ELPHRISH, app. the same word.]

Weird, ghostly, unnatural, frightful, hideous.

1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 125 There was Pluto the elrich incubus. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. 108 Ygsum to heir was hir wyld elriche screik. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 636 Thair clething quhilk wes of elritche hew. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* I. 227 Mony haly and religious men fled in desertis and elraige placis. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 68 The king of Fary. With many elrage Incubus rydant. 1598 J. MELVILL *Diary* 25 Feb. 320 The amazfull, ugly alriche darkness. 1789 BURNS *On Capt. Grose*, Ye'll find him snug in Some eldritch part. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* II. 144 Loud bursts of wild and eldrich laughter. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Let.* VII. (1879) 122 Pearl. gave an eldritch scream. 1860 LD. LYTTON *Lucile* I. iii. § 1. 87 Truth is appalling and eltrich, as seen By this world's artificial lamplights. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* III. 40 Joy that had something eldritch and unearthly in it.

† **Eldship.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. ELD *a.* + -SHIP.] Old age.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. xxxi, Like winter-morn bedight with snow so did his goodly Eldship shine.

† **Ele,** *sb. Obs.* Forms. 1 œle, 1-4 ele, 3 eli, ely, eoli. [OE *œle* = OHG. *oli* (mod.G. *öl*): — WGer. *oli*, ad. late L. *oli-um* (L. *oleum*). Afterwards replaced by the Fr. form of the same word, now represented by OIL, q.v. for the forms *oli*, *eoile*.] = OIL.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 4 Hogofæste uutetlice onfengon œle in fetelsum hiora miþ leht-fatum. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 230 Wiþ wambe cobe, seoþ rudan on ele. *c* 1200 ORMIN 13252 Forr þatt te33. Onnfon þurrh hallȝhedd ele att Crist Hiss Hallȝhe Gastess frofre. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 428 Me schal helden eoli and win beoðe ine wunden.

† **Ele,** *v*[1] *Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To anoint.

c 1205 LAY. 31941 He wes icruned and ieled [*c* 1275 iheled]. *c* 1325 SHOREHAM 41 He schel elye hym wyth ele. *Ibid.* 42 This children eleth me nauȝt.

Hence **Eling** *vbl. sb. Last eling*: extreme unction.

c 1325 SHOREHAM 42 For the sygne of thys sacrement the elyyngys boute. *c* 1450 MYRC 533 And the laste elynge wyth-owte fayle.

† **Ele,** *v*[2] *Obs.* [f. OF. *ele*, *eele* (mod. F. *aile*) wing.] To carve (certain birds).

c 1500 *For serve Lord* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 375 To tyre or to ele a partorich or a quayle y-whyngged rere uppe whynge and legge, as of an henne, cowche them aboute the carcas; no sawse save salte, or mustard and sugar.

Ele, obs. form of AISLE, AWL, EEL.

Eleatic (eli,æ tik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Eleātic-us*, from *Elea*, name of an ancient Greek city in S.W. Italy: cf. -ATIC.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to Elea or its inhabitants, *spec.* used of the philosophy of Xenophanes, Parmenides, and Zeno, who lived or were born there.

B. *sb.* An Eleatic philosopher.

1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* I. 5 Brought up in Eleatique & Academique Studies. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 342 Parmenides must be regarded as an Eleatic [dialogue]. 1849 GROTE *Greece* (1862) VI. lxvii. 44 The dialectical movement emanated from the Eleatic school. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* IX. 312 The famous argument, called the Achilles, proposed by Zeno the Eleatic.

Hence **Elea ticism,** the doctrine or system of the Eleatics.

1867 J. H. STIRLING tr. *Schwegler's Hist. Philos.* (ed. 8) 25 Eleaticism is consequently monism, so far as it endeavours to reduce the manifold of existence to a single ultimate principle.

Elebore, -bory, -bre, -bur, obs. forms of HELLEBORE.

Elecampane (e lɪ'kæmpē'n). Forms: 6 ely-, (alecampane, alacompane, heli-, hilicampana), 6-7 elicampane, 7 elecampana, elecompane, elecampany, elicumpany, helicampane, elcampane, 8 elecampain, (9 elicampane, alycompaine, alicampayne, allicampane), 6- elecampane. Also 7 enulacampane. [corruptly ad. med.L. *enula campāna*. The sb. *enula* is a late form of the classical *inula*. The pseudo-Apuleius (4th c.) and later writers identify the plant with the *helenium* described by Pliny; hence Linnæus adopted *helenium* as the specific name. In OE. *inula* was (corruptly) adopted as *colone* (—earlier **ilina*). The adj. *campana* may mean 'Campanian', or it may have the late sense 'of the fields'; the latter interpretation was current in 14th c., as Glanvil distinguishes two species, *hortulana* and *campana*.]

1. A perennial composite plant, Horse-heal (*Inula Helenium*), with very large yellow radiate flowers and bitter aromatic leaves and root, formerly used as a tonic and stimulant.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lviii. (1495) 636 Enula is an herbe and is oft callyd Enula campana. ? *c* 1540 *Treas. of Poore Men* 62 Elena campana.] 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 91 Drinke therof with the water of wilde carettes, or elycampane. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 15 (Britten & Holl.), *Enula campana*, which we common plain people call Alacompane. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 21 Innula is called in Englishe Elecampane or Alecampane. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsworth *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 47 The fume of hilicampana is very pleasing. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 91 Elecampane.. sprang first (as men say) from the teares of Ladie Helena. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 198 The Wine wherein the root of Elicampane hath steept is singular good against the colicke. 1657 RUMSEY *Org. Salutis* V. (1659) 29 Afterwards eat of the said Cordial made of Enulacampane, etc. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 141 Elecampain grows in many Places of England. 1794 W. F. MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXVI. 393 The true Elecampane is distinguished by its large wrinkled leaves, downy underneath. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 532 Elecampane has been prescribed since the time of Hippocrates.

2. A species of sweetmeat flavoured with a preparation from the root of this plant.

1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) Post Groans xxix, Some long-forgotten bonbon of your boyhood (treacle, elecampane, stick liquorice). 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 244, I don't know how he spent it except in hard-bake and alycompane. 1875 F. I. SCUDAMORE *Day Dreams* 128, I have admired Napoleon in marble, I have eaten him in elecampane.

b. *attrib.*

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. iii. 298 Powders of brimstone and elecampany roots. 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* II. s.v. *Wine*, Elecampane Wine, *vinum enulatum*, is an infusion of the root of that plant, with sugar and currans, in white port. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 498 Its [Helenin] taste and smell are similar to those of elecampane root.

Eleccion, -ioun, -youn, obs. ff. ELECTION.

† **Elect,** *sb*[1] *Obs.* [? f. the vb.; or ? ad. L. *ēlect-us*, f. *ēligĕre*; see next.] = ELECTION.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. xix. (1495) 44 By electes and choys [L. *electione*] of his owne free aduysement he wolde be rebell agaynst god. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. xxvii. 141 Schire Henry. Wald þis Elect had beene undone Sua þat his Son mycht be Promovit to þat Dignite.

Elect (ɪle kt), *a.* and *sb*[2] Also 4-5 elekte, eleckte, 5-6 electe. [ad. L. *ēlect-us*, pa. pple. of *ēligĕre* to pick out, choose.]

A. *adj.*

1. Picked out, chosen; also, chosen for excellence or by preference, select, choice. Also *absol.* a person or persons chosen.

? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* I. (1843) 212 Man, which is his owne eleckte. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) Introd. 3 A Booke of secrets given by God, To men Elect, a Beaten Trod. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* I. (1520) 8/1 Saul was a good man and elect of God. 1558 W. WARDE tr. *Alessio's Secrets* I. II. 48 b Take Iris electe, what quantitie you will. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. I. § 19 To be prestys such only schold be admyttyd as haue electe wyttys. 1609 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIV. xl. 537 Hee shipped a thousand elect and choise souldiours in gallies. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iv. 60 You haue heere Lady The elect o' th' Land, who are assembled To pleade your Cause. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 274 The Race elect.. advance Through the wilde Desert. 1863 H. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 10 This country.. the land elect of liberty. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. (1873) 310 He saw that small procession of the elder poets to which only elect centuries can add another laurelled head. 1876 G. BRADFORD in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 4 The executive, the elect of the whole state, has.. no medium of communication with his constituents.

2. *spec.* in *Theol.* Chosen by God, *esp.* for salvation or eternal life. Opposed to *reprobate*. Often *absol.* with plural sense, *The elect*.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 b, His owne electe and chosen children. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 42 The electe shal be there with their bodyes. 1582 *N. T.* (Rhem.) Rom. VIII. 33 Who shal accuse against the elect of God? 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. iv., The elect Angels are without possibilitie of falling. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Arminn* 122 It makes, the Elect and Reprobate, all alike. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 136 In the blessed Spirits elect Sense of new joy ineffable diffus'd. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) V. 105, I mean the Sect of those Elect, That loath to live by Merit. *a* 1763 BYROM *Pre destination, etc.* (R.), While others Are mercy's vessels, precious and elect. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 333/2 All the elect are effectually called at some point of time in life.

b. *allusively.* (Cf. *Matt.* XXIV. 24.)

1885 J. J. MANLEY *Brit. Almanac Comp.* 29 The street was a miracle in lath and plaster, which might almost deceive the very elect.

3. Chosen to an office or dignity. Now usually, Chosen, elected, but not installed in office (in this sense almost always following the sb.). Similarly, in mod. use, *bride*, *bridegroom elect*, said of betrothed persons.

1643 PRYNNE *Open. Gt. Seal* 21 And that the Warden of Yarmouth so elect and sworne, shall, etc. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 128 The Bishop elect takes the Oaths of Supremacy. 1742 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. v. 393 Sextius was one of the Tribunes elect. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* I. s.v., A lord mayor is elect, before his predecessor's mayoralty is expired. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. xi. 221 The elect bishop of Cambray was taken prisoner. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mild. may* xvi., My captain elect.

B. † 1. One 'chosen' by God, *esp.* one chosen for eternal salvation, one of 'the elect' (cf. A. 2).

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 525/2 Yet are there also in thys churche of electes, manye that neuer came to the fayth. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 42 b, A forewarnynge to hys electes. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witches* VII. ix. 113 Saule was an elect. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angels* 20 It is probable that every elect hath his proper and peculiar Angell.

† 2. One that has been chosen for an office or function; often *spec.* = *bishop elect* (see A. 3). *Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. xxvii. 121 Comfermyt he wes Elect of Legis Ðat Bischoprike in þe Impire is. 1490-1 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scott.* I. 197 Item for a compositioun maid with Master Johne Guthre, elect of Ross, for the anna of the temporalite. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 149 Afterward he [the Pope] refuseth both the elects, and preferreth Stephan Langton. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. vi. 98 Parker and the other four Elects. did offer to give unto her yearly a thousand marks.

† 3. = ELECTO. *Obs.*

1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1793) I. II. 139 Having chosen an elect or leader.

4. In the Royal College of Physicians. One of the eight officers (abolished in 1860) who had formerly the function of granting licences, and the right of electing the President of the College from their own number.

1523 *Act* 14-15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 § 3 That the sixe persons beforesaid.. chusing to them two moe.. be called and cleaped Elects. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 8 Apothecaries faulty Wares, to be destroyed by the President and Elects of the College of Physicians in London. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 133/2 The constituted officers then of this corporation are the eight elects.

Elect (ɪle kt), *v.* Also 6 electe. *Sc.* eleck. *Pa. t.* and *pple.* elected, 6 elect(e. [f. *ēlect-* ppl. stem of *ēligĕre* (see prec.).]

† 1. *trans.* To pick out, choose (usually, for a particular purpose or function). Also *absol.* *Obs.* in general sense.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* (1848) 164 A noble gentil man. Elected a spouses at his owne deuice. 1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth.* 28 b, He had elect and assembled such compani as him thought competent for an army. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxxiv. L, Hauing elected a loftie seate. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, IV. i. 4. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* I. i. 19 We haue with speciall soule Elected him our absence to supply. 1607 ROWLANDS *Dvog. Lanth.* 28 A heedeful[l] care wee ought to haue, When we doe frends

elect 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m* II § 1 (1689) 7 Elect your Hair not from lean, poor, or diseased jades 1802 PALEY *Nat Theol* XXV. (1819) 399 The magnetic needle elects its position

2 To make deliberate choice of (a course of action, an opinion, etc) in preference to an alternative In legal use often *absol.*

1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* VIII 1, Comyn wytte doothe full well electe What it shoulde take, and what it shall abjecte 1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man* I II. 59 It can suspend its own acting, either of electing or rejecting 1818 CRUISE *Digest* VI 26 He must therefore elect 1837 *Penny Cycl* IX. 334/1 They are seldom called to adjudicate upon it, except where the party has already elected 1847 EMERSON *Repr Men* III *Swedenborg* Wks (Bohn) I 334 He elected goodness as the clue to which the soul must cling in all this labyrinth of nature 1874 CARPENTER *Ment Phys* I I § 25 The Motives which we determinately elect as our guiding principles of action

b with infinitive as obj. (Now common, but formerly chiefly in legal use).

a 1626 BACON *Max Com Law* IX. 38 If there bee an overplus of goods then ought he to determine what goods hee doth elect to have in value 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script* 182, I would not have Christians elect to read God's word, rather in any book than his own 1788 J POWELL *Devises* (1827) II 65 The daughter was a lunatic, and therefore incompetent to elect to take the estate as land or money. 1817 W SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II 905 The assured may elect to abandon to the underwriter all right to such part of the property as may be saved 1868 HELPS *Realmah* XVI (1876) 447 She was secretly delighted that the jester had elected to live with her

3 To choose (a person) by vote for appointment to an office or position of any kind. Used in three different constructions *To elect* (a person) *to* (an office, etc), *to elect* (an officer, etc); and with complement, as 'they elected him their chief' Also *absol.*

1494 FABYAN VI CCII 212 Gerbres was electe pope of Rome 1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* 79 Sexburge was electe To be abbesse 1588 SHAKS *Tit A* I 1 228 If you will elect by my aduise, Crowne him, and say Long liue our Emperour 1743 TINDAL tr *Rapin's Hist. Eng* II. XVII 94 They resolved to elect an Inter-Rex 1785 BURNS *Twa Herds* IV, Ye wha were by the brutes themselves eleckit, To be their guide 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 159 They elected for their king Don Ferdinand de Valor. 1867 BUCKLE *Civ'lis* (1873) III 1 32 Few of the Scotch towns ventured to elect their chief magistrate from among their own people.

4 *Theol* Of God. To choose (certain of His creatures) in preference to others, as the recipients of temporal or spiritual blessings, *esp.* to choose as the objects of eternal salvation Also *absol.*

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 42 Antecedency of faith before the act of electing 1626 W SCLATER *Expos 2 Thess* (1629) 68 To induce the Lord to elect or predestinate 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 333/1 Particular persons, without any regard whatever to their merits or demerits, are elected, or rejected for ever.

Electable (ɪ'lɛktăb'l), *a.* [f prec + -ABLE] Able to be elected, qualified for election

1879 *Echo* 6 Mar 2/4 The electorate has been widened, but the electable class has been narrowed.

†**Ele'ctancy.** *Obs rare* [f as next, see -ANCY] The power of choosing.

1768 TUCKER (Todd, s v *Electant*)

†**Ele'ctant.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L *ēlectant-em*, pr. pple of *ēlectāre*, freq. of *ēlegĕre* to choose. cf ELECT *a*, and -ANT] One who has power of choosing

1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat* (1852) I 552 Man is a free agent, and a free volent but you cannot go on further to entitle him a free electant too 1847 in CRAIG

Electar, var. form of ELECTRE, *Obs.*

Electary, variant of ELECTUARY.

Elected (ɪ'lɛkted), *ppl a* [f. ELECT *v.* + -ED.]

1 Chosen, chosen for office, etc; see the vb

1559 *Form Consecr. Bishops* in *Liturg Serv. Q Eliz* (1847) 293 The elected Bishop shall be presented unto the Archbishop of that Province. 1611 SHAKS *Cymb* III IV 12 Why hast thou gone so farre To be vn-bent? when thou hast 'tane thy stand, Th' elected Deere before thee? 1673 PENN *Chr Quaker* VI. 538 Some Parents do frequently bestow their Favours upon an Elected Darling 1851 LONGF *Gold Leg*, *Farm in Odenw*, Thou art my elected bride.

†**b** *absol* with plural sense *Obs. rare*

1548 tr. *Erasm Paraph*, *Acts*, 23 a Iesus the defendour of his owne elected. 1550 CRANMER *Defence* Pref. *2a To geue pardon to al his elected

2 Chosen by vote as distinguished from other modes of selection.

Mod. The elected members of the council command more confidence than the nominated members

Electee (ɪlɛk'tī) [f. as prec + -EE.] One chosen or elected.

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch* 357 They could witnesse the behauiour of the electees to be sincere.

†**Ele ctic,** bad form of ECLECTIC, after ELECT *v*

1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst* XXXII. 448, I will rather be an Electicke than a Criticke

Electing (ɪ'lɛktɪŋ), *vbl sb* [f ELECT *v.* + -ING[1]] The action of the verb ELECT

1611 in Picton *L'pool Munic Rec* (1883) I 160 The electing of a Towne Clarke 1687 in *Magd Coll & Jas II* (Oxf Hist Soc) 88 The Electing of the Bishop of Oxford

Ele'cting, *ppl. a.* [f as prec. + -ING[2]] Choosing, etc.. cf. senses of vb

1674 HICKMAN *Hist Quinquart* (ed. 2) 181 They say, that Electing love makes men willing, and that Holiness is an effect of Election

Election (ɪlɛ'kʃən) Forms: 4 electcioun, -cioun, -cyoun(e, 4–6 -cion, 5–6 -cyon, (5 alexcion), 5 electyown, 6 -tyon, -tioune, -ttyon, 6– election [a OF. *election*, ad. L *ēlectiōn-em*, n of action f. *ēlegĕre*: see ELECT *v*]

The action of choosing in various specific applications.

1. The formal choosing of a person for an office, dignity, or position of any kind, usually by the votes of a constituent body.

c 1270 *St Edmund* in *Saints' Lives* (1887) 443 þe Electioun was i-maud in þe chapitle at Caunterburi *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 208 To mak electcion, To chese þe suld cheue aman of gode renoun. 1419 BP. CLIFFORD in Ellis *Orig Lett* II 29 I 91, I confermed the electcion of dame Jhone North abbesse *c* 1450 *Erle Tolous* 1202 Be alexcion of the lordys free The erle toke they thoo, They made hym ther emperoure. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* XIV 23 Whan they had ordeyned them Elders by electcion thorow all the congregacions 1583 STUBBES *Anat Abus* II 99 The churches haue no further power in the election of their pastor. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* II 365 Abimelech practised with the inhabitants of Sechem, to make election of himselfe 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & Fall* VII I 172 In a large society the election of a monarch can never devolve to the wisest 1845 S AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref* I 39 The empire had waived the right to interfere in the election of the pope. 1867 BRIGHT *Sp Amer.* 29 June (1876) 146 They found that the presidential election was adverse to the cause of slavery.

b *spec* The choice by popular vote of members of a representative body (in the United Kingdom, chiefly of members of the House of Commons), the whole proceedings accompanying such a choice *General election*. an election of representatives throughout an entire country, to fill vacancies simultaneously created, opposed to *by-election*.

1648 *Eikon Bas* 2, I was . sorry to heare with what partiality Elections were carried in many places 1705 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) V 612 A writt ordered for a new election at Castle Rising. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess* II xli 533 It is not infamous to be incapable of voting at a county election 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* II XXII 379 The election suddenly grew into vivid interest 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 20 At elections the national candidate has not often a chance against the local candidate.

†**c.** A vote. *Obs. rare.*

1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen VIII*, c 11 § 3 The burgesses .. shal come and giue their elections

†**d** *concr* An electoral body *Obs rare.*

1529 RASTELL *Pastyme*, *Hist Pap.* (1811) 55 But parte of the eleccyon did chose one Victor

2. The exercise of deliberate choice or preference, choice between alternatives, *esp* in matters of conduct †*At* or *in* (*one's*) *election*: at (one's) option or discretion.

1393 GOWER *Conf* III 86 Which stant in disposicion Of mannes fre election 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* 321/4 Where he now resteth by his election and by the purueaunce of god. *c* 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks 8/1 Which he wold chose, if he should of necessitie be driuen to that one, and at his election. 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W 1531) 94 b, Vsed to chose by electyon & full deliberacyon yᵉ thynge that is of lesse goodnes 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt Parall* 26 Where the tenant is outlawed of felony, it is in the Lords election to haue a Writ of Escheate 1670 CLARENDON *Ess* in *Tracts* (1727) 191 True virtue presupposeth an election 1685 PETTY *Last Will* 11 As for beggars by trade and election I give them nothing 1754 EDWARDS *Freed Will* I iv (1762) 26 A man has a Thing in his Power, if he has it in his Choice, or at his Election 1788 J POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 71 The enquiry, who are personally competent to make, and what amounts to such an election. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* III 312 Disseisins of incorporeal hereditaments are only at the election and choice of the party injured 1859 MILL *Liberty* V (1865) 59/1 So ordering matters that persons shall make their election. on their own prompting. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott Night-C* 120 On such a lady if election light If henceforth 'all the world' she constitute For any lover

†**b** Judicious selection; the faculty of choosing with taste or nice discrimination. *Obs*

1531 ELYOT *Gov* (1580) 76 Election is of an excellent power and authoritie .is part and as it were a member of Prudence. 1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Euill* Pref, The discouering of these coulers cleareth mans iudgement and election 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 63, I know not whether Ouid his inuention, or Sir Phillippes election be more to be commended

3 *Theol* The exercise of God's sovereign will in choosing some of His creatures in preference to others for blessings temporal or spiritual, *esp.* for eternal salvation *Doctrine of election*. the doctrine that God actually exercises this prerogative with regard to mankind, in popular language often identified with the (Calvinistic) doctrine of 'unconditional election', *i e* election not conditioned by the conduct or disposition of the individual

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* IX. 11 That the purpos of God schulde dwelle vp the electcioun [1526 TINDALE, election], not of workis, but of God clepinge 1554–9 in *Songs & Ball* (1860) 3 The redemptyon and ryghte to owr fyrst electtyon 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* I. VI § 7 The election of God went to the shepherd, and not to the tiller of the ground 1611 BIBLE *Rom* XI. 5 1630 DONNE *Serm* XIII. 136 Prove thine Election by thy Sanctification for that is the right method 1645 USSHER *Body Dw* 91 Election is the everlasting predestination, or foreappointing of certain Angels and Men unto everlasting life. 1702 tr *Le Clerc's Prim Fathers* 354 As to Election Pelagius believed Two sorts of it; the one to Grace and the other to Glory 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th* III § 11 41 This process was founded upon the election and peculiar training of a single people 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* II VII IX. 338 The doctrine of Election that a man's good or ill conduct is foredoomed upon him by decree of God. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 2 They realised life as a long wrestling with forces of grace, election, and fore-destiny

†**b** *concr* The body of the elect *Obs rare.*

1611 BIBLE *Rom* XI 7 The election hath obtained it

†**4.** *Astrol* The choice on astrological grounds of the fit time for undertaking any particular business; *concr.* a time so selected. *Obs* exc *Hist.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man Lawes T* 214 Of viage is ther noon electcioun 14 *Epiph* (*Tundale's Vis.* 103) Sowght and chosen owt by electcion 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* I II IV. VII, What is Astrology but vain elections, predictions? 1721 BAILEY, *Elections* (among Astrologers) are certain Times pitched upon as fittest for the undertaking a particular business 1831 LYTTON *Godolph* XXVII, In spite of . your ephemeris and your election of happy moments

†**5.** The choosing of things for special purposes; *spec.* in Pharmacy (see quot). Chiefly in 17th c.

1612 WOODALL *Surg Mate* Wks (1653) 270 Election is of simples according to time and season wherein they are gathered. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb* (1623) 137 Doe not in the election of your Egges chuse those which are monstrous great 1667 DRYDEN *Ess Dram Poesie* Dram Wks. 1725 I 72 An election of apt words, and a right disposition of them 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Builder* 51 Let the builder make election of bricks that are, etc. 1695 WESTMACOT *Script Herb* 49 In the Election of it [the herb Elaterium] the oldest is accounted the best. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Election* teaches how to chuse the medicinal simples, drugs, etc.

†**6.** *Arith* (See quot) *Obs*

1721 BAILEY, *Election* (in Numbers) is the several ways of taking any Number of Quantities given, without having respect to their places. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v

7. *Law.* In AFr. phr *Election de Clerk* (rarely in Eng. form *election of clerk*).

1607 COWEL *Interpr*, *Election de Clerke*. 1721 BAILEY, *Election de Clerk*, is a writ that lyeth for the choice of a Clerk, assigned to take and make Bonds, called Statute Merchant. 1835 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* (ed. 4) *Election of Clerk*.

8. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *election-address*, *-ale*, *-cry*, *-day*, *-monger*, *-vote*; *election-mad* adj; also **election-committee**, a committee formed to promote the election of a particular candidate; also (before the Election Petitions Act of 1868) a committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the validity of controverted elections; **election-dust**, the commotion of an election.

1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 124 Proper for the hustings, or expedient in an *election address 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat* (1852) II 571 By his elder brother's death he comes into possession of the fox hounds and the tubs of *election ale. 1864 *Times* 22 Mar 9/6 An *election committee must sit from day to day until they complete the inquiry 1862 DICKENS *Gt Expect.* XVIII, I doubt if the words ['Pip' and 'Property'] had more in them than an *election cry. 1651 *Narrative late Parlt* in *Select fr Harl Misc* (1793) 400 Meetings to agree and make choice beforehand. and then promote their choice against the *election-day. 1648 OLDHAM *Poems* 161 (Jod) That vile wretch Whose works must serve the next election day For making squibs 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XXXVI, 'There's been nae *election-dusts lately' 1768 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1852) I 493 Had I run opera-mad .or *election-mad, I might have found companions enow. 1881 *Daily News* 12 Feb 6/5 This disadvantage *election mongers would seek to remedy by running bogus candidates *a* 1743 SAVAGE *Wks* (1775) II 174 (Jod), I have no power *election votes to gain.

Electional (ɪlɛ'kʃənăl), *a. rare.* [f prec. + -AL] Relating to (astrological) election

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 239 If you would know on what electional hour to enter your suit

Electionary (ɪlɛ'kʃənărɪ), *a rare* [f ELECTION + -ARY] Pertaining to election, electoral

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI 291 The more publicly electionary suffrages are given, the less chance there is of bribery.

Electioneer (ɪlɛkʃənɪə'ɹ), *v.* [f. ELECTION + -EER, prob after *auctioneer-ing*] *intr.* To busy oneself in (political) elections.

1789 T JEFFERSON *Writ* (1859) II. 580 All the world here is occupied in electioneering, in choosing or being chosen 1802 MAR EDGEWORTH *Rosanna* III, Those underlings delight in galloping round the country to electioneer.

Electioneerer (ɪlɛkʃənɪə rəɹ). [f prec vb + -ER.] One who manages elections, who uses arts or influence to secure the return of a candidate, one skilled in such arts.

1809–12 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Vivian* VIII, Loud-tongued electioneerers 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI LXX, Lord Henry was a great electioneerer, Burrowing for boroughs like a rat or rabbit. 1865 *Sat Rev* 18 Feb. 186/2 The proverbially sanguine temperament of electioneerers.

Electioneering (ɪlɛkʃənɪə rɪŋ), *vbl. sb* [f as prec. + -ING[1]] The art or practice of managing elections, canvassing on behalf of candidates for membership in representative assemblies. Also *attrib*

1790 BURKE *Fr Rev.* 315 Officers are to manage their troops by electioneering arts 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I 472 That base business of electioneering *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Biog* (1867) 17 He busied himself in electioneering, especially at Westminster 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* XVI. 129 Deeply interested in this electioneering plot.

Electioneering, *ppl a* [f as prec. + -ING²] That takes an active part in elections.

a 1845 HOOD *Tale Trumpet* xliv, As yellow and blue, As any electioneering crew Wearing the colours of Whigs and Tories

† **Electi·tious**, *a Obs rare*⁻¹. [as if ad L. **electīcius*, regularly f. *elect-*. see ELECT *v.*] Arbitrarily chosen.

1631 J. BURGES *Answ Rejoined* 167 Will worship, even that electitius worship, which we fansie, out of our owne seeming and pleasure of our selues

Elective (*ĭlĕ·ktiv*), *a* and *sb*. Also 6–7 electif [a. Fr *électif* (cf. It *elettivo*, Sp *electivo*), on L type **ēlectīvus* · see ELECT *v* and -IVE

In English, as app in Romanic, the active sense (normally belonging to words similarly formed) is of later origin than the passive sense]

A. *adj.*

I Connected with election to office or dignity.

1. In passive sense Of the holder of an office, dignity, etc Appointed by election Of an office, etc . Filled up by election. Of authority. Derived from election

1530–1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c 12 Every . baylye electif and elected 1563 FOXE *A. & M* (1596) 3/2 Abbasies, priories conuentuall, and other benefices electiue 1614 RALLIGH *Hist World* II 325 It may be that those Kings were elective, as the Edumæans anciently were 1641 MILTON *Prel Episc* (1851) 82 A Temporary, and elective sway 1735–8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 167 The Gothick Kings were at first elective, and always limited 1772–84 COOK *Voy* (1790) I 78 A regent being necessary, that office, though elective, generally falls upon the father 1867 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) I III 81 The hereditary prince may be exchanged for an elective chief magistrate

† b. Subject to election (at specified intervals)

1659 J. HARRINGTON *Lawgiving* I. iv (1700) 394 Annually elective of the People, as in the Archons of Athens 1759 B MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 86 He is elective every three years

2. In active sense . Having the power of electing officers or representatives by vote.

1632 *Star Chamb Cases* (1886) 155 At the reading of the said letters he had the greater number of elective voices. 1844 LD BROUGHAM *Brit. Const* IV. (1862) 61 Elective body, a body whose functions are confined to the choice of representatives. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl* IV. xxiii. 527 The business of the Elective States [in Guernsey] is limited to the election of the jurats and the sheriff

3. Pertaining to the election of officers or representatives, (of a system of government, etc.) based upon the principle of election

1642 BRIDGE *Wound. Consc Cured* IV 27 When the government is elective and pactionall, are not the Princes the Ministers? 1791 MACKINTOSH *Vind Gallicæ* Wks. 1846 III 68 The elective constitution of the new clergy of France. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res* (1858) 152 He appears to make little even of the Elective Franchise. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom Emp* (1865) IV xxxix. 373 A preference of the elective to the hereditary principle in every department of government.

II. Pertaining to choice in general

† 4. Pertaining to the action of choosing. Of actions · Proceeding from free choice, optional, voluntary. *Obs.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* Wks 1738 I 208 God delights not to make a drudge of Virtue, whose Actions must be all elective and unconstrained 1656 HOBBES *Liberty, Necess & Ch* (1841) 409 All elective actions are free from absolute necessity 1668 HOWE *Bless Righteous* (1825) 4 To apply at last his intellectual and elective powers 1775 JOHNSON *Tax no Tyr* 14 A duty temporary, occasional, and elective.

† 5 Preferentially selected according to circumstances *Obs. rare.*

1643 T GOODWIN *Child of Light* 117 There are to be peculiar elective plaisters to heale these wounds, because these wounds are often differing.

† 6. Proper according to astrological election. *Obs. rare.*

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m* ix § 21 (1689) 96 Elective Times most propitious to Anglers.

† 7. = ECLECTIC *Obs rare.*

1681 H. MORE *Exp Dan* Pref. 20 Like a Philosopher of the Elective Sect, addicting my self to no persons

8 Of physical forces and agencies: Having a tendency to operate on certain objects in preference to others. *Elective affinity* (Chem) . the tendency of a substance to combine with certain particular substances in preference to others; formerly *elective attraction*, which is still used, but chiefly in a wider sense.

1766 *Phil. Trans* LVI 100 There seems .to have been a double elective attraction in the fourteenth Experiment 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos Light* 50 The elective affections of this irradiated influence 1800 HENRY *Epit Chem.* (1808) 18 Tables of elective affinity have been formed. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol* XXI (1819) 330 It is owing to this original elective power in the air that we can effect the separation which we wish. 1869 TYNDALL *Light* § 257 Light which has been sifted by elective absorption. 1876 tr *Schutzenberger's Ferment* 32 Dubrunfant has given this phenomenon the name of elective fermentation.

b. *fig*

1796 BURKE *Regic Peace* III. Wks. VIII 285 Sympathetick attraction discovers our elective affections 1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog Sk* Wks I. 203 The effect of the music is to place the mind in a state of elective attraction for everything in harmony with its own prevailing key. 1872 O W HOLMES *Poet Breakf. T.* v. 151 A chance for the elective affinities.

† B *sb.* An elected representative *Obs rare*

1701 *Answ to Black-List* 1, The Just and Prudent Proceedings of their Electives

Electively (*ĭlĕ·ktivli*), *adv.* [f prec + -LY²] In an elective manner , by choice or preference

1643 T. GOODWIN *Child of Light* 105 Humours in the body he can electively work upon 1677 GALE *Crt Gentiles* II iv. 137 Electively to espouse evil is the worst of evils 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc. Compit* XIV 489 Medicines that purge electively. 1802 PALEY *Nat Theol* XVIII (1819) 272 In the cabbage, not by chance, but studiously and electively, she lays her eggs

Elective·ness. *nonce-word* [f ELECTIVE *a* + -NESS.] The fact of (a government's) being elective.

1850 L HUNT *Autobiog* XI (1860) 209 French mutability, and American electiveness

Electivity (*ĭlektɪ·vĭti*) [f ELECTIVE + -ITY] 'The property by which some substances attach themselves to certain anatomical tissues and not to others, as when carmine stains growing tissue and avoids formed substance The act or property of selection' (*Syd. Soc. Lex*)

‖ **Elec·to.** *Obs* [Sp., pa pple of *elegir* to ELECT] A leader or commander chosen by mutineers (Also adapted as ELECT)

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Numb.* xiv. *comm* , Vene mutiners themselves do ever choose such a one, & cal him, the Electo. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* II v § 3 175 The Israelites consulted to choose them a captain (or as they call it nowadays an Electo) 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low-C Wars* VIII 5 The old souldiers, after the manner of seditions, created a Generall, whom they called the Electo

Elector (*ĭlĕ·ktər*). Also 5–6 electour [a. L. *elector* chooser, f *ēligĕre* to ELECT]

1 a *gen* One who has the right to vote in election to any office or dignity b *spec* In Great Britain and Ireland, one legally qualified to vote in the election of members of parliament, in U S , a member of the Electoral College chosen by the several States to elect the President and Vice-President

1467 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 409 þe electors to go to a new ellecciouu. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II ii B iij b, For often tymes the electours and chosers can not ne wylle not accorde 1660 R COKE *Power & Subj* 54 The Electors are the Instruments by which the Elected King or Monarch receives his power 1756–7 tr *Keysler's Trav* (1760) IV. 25 The nine who draw these golden balls chuse forty other electors, all of different families 1789 *Constit. U S* I ii, The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature 1827 SCOTT *Surg Dam* I, A score or two of quiet electors, who settle the business over a table. 1861 MAY *Const Hist* I 298 The representation of this capital city [Edinburgh] was returned by thirty-three electors 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr Time* xliii 374 An Elector is one who has been appointed to choose or elect the President of the United States.

† 2 *Knights Electors*: the four gentlemen appointed by the sheriff to serve as members of the jury, and to elect the remaining members, in the process of trial by 'Grand Assize'

1628 COKE *On Litt* 294 a, The foure Knights Electors of the grand Assise are not to be challenged

3. One of the Princes of Germany formerly entitled to take part in the election of the Emperor

1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* E iv b, [The Emperor] dyd associate with hym Maximilyan his son by the consent of the electours 1591 L LLOYD *Triplicitie* E iii b, For the seuen Electors hattes of Germany 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 73 Conradus, Archbishop of Mogunsia, another of the Electors 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* I. (1702) I 14 The Prince Electour, who had incurr'd the Ban of the Empire 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 216 The elector of Saxony 1872 FREEMAN *Gen Sketch* xvi § 4 (1874) 333 A new electorate of Hessen-Cassel was made, whose Elector, as it turned out, never had any one to elect.

Electoral (*ĭlĕ·ktŏrăl*), *a.* and *sb* [f. prec. + -AL.]

A. *adj* 1. Relating to or composed of electors . see ELECTOR 1.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev* Wks V 327, I only consider this constitution as electoral. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist* (1876) III. xv 148 Control of the electoral over the representative body. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist Ref* I. 413 Austria had . friends in the electoral college 1851 GALLENGA tr *Mariotti's Italy* 197 Bozzelli followed up his scheme by an electoral law 1852 GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. lxxviii. 120 Extension of the electoral franchise

2 Holding rank as, or belonging to, a German Elector.

1675 *Lond Gaz.* No 978/3 His Electoral Highness has convoked the States 1788 H WALPOLE *Remin* II 16 George the first, while electoral prince, had married his cousin 1834 MACAULAY *Chatham, Ess.* (1854) I 301 Frederick had set his heart on the Electoral dominions of his uncle

¶ 3 = ELECTIVE I *rare*

1849 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl Biog* (1850) I 88 He found the Papacy electoral by the Roman people and clergy. 1866 C. W. HOSKYNS *Essays* 223 Harold was the favourite of the people, and their electoral king.

† B *sb.* = ELECTOR (cf A 2) *Obs.*

1692 *Lond. Gaz* No 2816/3 The Electoral of Saxony 1693 *Ibid* 2893/2 The Electoral gave Orders to march immediately 1707 *Ibid* No 4358/3 His . Majesty having written to the Electoral of Hanover

† **Electora·lity.** *Obs rare*⁻¹. [f. ELECTOR + -ALITY.] = ELECTORATE.

1620 tr *Accord of Ulm* in *Relig Wotton* (1685) 534 The Electoralities, Principalities, and Estates within the Empire.

Electorally (*ĭlĕ·ktŏrăli*). [f. ELECTORAL + -LY²] With reference to electors or elections.

1881 *Daily News* 19 May 4 France would be in some danger of being electorally absorbed into Paris 1884 *Pall Mall G* 7 July 1/1 Nothing is electorally more certain

Electorate (*ĭlĕ·ktŏrĕt*) [f ELECTOR + -ATE¹]

1. a. The state or dignity of a German Elector. b The dominions of an Elector

1675 *Lond Gaz* No 983/3 Imperialists have now quite cleared the Electorate of Cologne 1721 SWIFT *Corr* Wks 1841 II 654 It was a Whiggish action to honour duke Schomberg, who was in the service of that electorate 1827 HALLAM *Const Hist* (1876) III xvi 241 The abdication of the electorate 1834 MACAULAY *Chatham, Ess* (1854) I 308 The whole electorate was in the hands of the French.

2 The whole body of electors

1879 O'CONNOR *Beaconsfield* 534 The entire urban electorate of England 1885 *Manch. Exam* 15 May 5/1 The arguments are such as will tell upon the new electorate

Electoress, obs form of ELECTRESS

Electoral (*ĭlĕktō·rĭăl*). [f ELECTOR + -IAL] = ELECTORAL in its various senses.

1790 BURKE *Fr Rev* Wks V 48 Erect themselves into an electoral college 1822 *New Monthly Mag* V 271 Disentangling themselves at once from their electoral perplexities 1829 K DIGBY *Broadst Hon* I 232 The first class of the nobility of Venice is of the electoral families

Electorship (*ĭlĕ·ktəɹʃip*) [f. ELECTOR + -SHIP]

1. The state or dignity, or the dominions, of a German Elector

1624 *Aphor State* in *Harl Misc* (Malh) III 501 Revoke the electorship from the Duke of Bavaria 1678 WANLEY *Wond Lit World* V I § 102 The King of Bohemia is proscribed and put out of his Electorship 1762 tr *Busching's Syst Geog* V. 632 Neumark remained still to the electorship

2 The state or condition a of a voter, b of a member of the (U S) Electoral College

1870 *Daily News* 16 Feb , If appearances are any test of electorship, there were not a score of voters amongst them 1871 FREEMAN *Hist Ess* Ser I XII 393 Candidate for the electorship of the President

‖ **Elec·tory,** *a Obs rare*⁻¹ [as if ad L **ēlectōrius*, f. *elector* see ELECTOR] Capable of being filled by election, elective , = ELECTIVE I

1660 R COKE *Power & Subj* 204 The free election of all Archbishops and all other dignities and benefices electory

‖ **Elec·tral,** *a. Obs* [as if a L. **ēlectrālis*, f *ēlectrum* amber] = ELECTRICAL, in various senses

1673 GREW *Anat Roots* II § 36 From the Electral nature of divers other Bodies. 1708 in *Phil Trans* XXVI 72 Amber directed me to that of a Diamond, from its being Electral

b *fig*

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Wks.* (1764) I 290 And what electral fire Shall solve the frosty gripe, and bid it flow?

† **Elec·tre.** *Obs* Also **electar** [ad L *ēlectr-um* (cf. Pr *electre*, OF. *eleutre*), ad Gr *ἤλεκτρον* amber, also = sense 1 : cf. ELECTRON, ELECTRUM. (In OE the L word was adapted as *elehtre*)]

1. An alloy of gold and silver, bright and precious; also *attrib.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek* I 4 Electre a metal of gold and siluer, cleerere than gold 1585 JAS I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb) 25 Pale Electre light *Ibid* 76 *Electre*, a metal, fowre parts gold and fift part siluer *a* 1626 BACON *Physiol Rem* (1679) 98 Change Silver Plate or Vessel into the Compound Stuff, being a kind of Silver Electre 1656 H MORE *Antid Ath.* III IX (1712) 168 The Bell made of Paracelsus's Electre.

2. Amber, also elixir, healing gum (cf AMBER 7) Also *attrib*

1595 B BARNES *Spir Sonn.* in Farr's *S P. Eliz* I 41 O blessed sweet wounds! fountains of electre! 1632 RANDOLPH *Jealous Lov.* III, Sweet gummes that from Electar trees Distill.

Electress (*ĭlĕ·ktres*) Also: 7–8 **electoress.** See also ELECTRICE, ELECTRIX. [f ELECTOR + -ESS]

1 The wife of a German Elector of the Empire

1618 *Barnevelt's Apol* D iv, The Electoresse, and Countesse Palatine 1703 *Ibid* No 3896/2 The Electress of Bavaria .. is removed to Ingolstad 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract Educ* (1822) I 375 The electoress came in with one of her daughters 1870 CURTIS *Hist Eng* 412 George I was the son of the electress Sophia, granddaughter of James I.

2 A female elector, a woman having a vote.

1869 *Spectator* 6 Nov 1295 The electresses evidently think, even more earnestly than the electors, that, etc.

Electric (*ĭlĕ·ktrik*), *a* and *sb* [ad mod.L. *ēlectric-us*, f L. *ēlectr-um*, Gr *ἤλεκτρον* amber. see ELECTR-UM and -IC. The mod L word seems to have been first used by W Gilbert in his treatise *De Magnete*, 1600] A. *adj.*

1 a Possessing the property (first observed in amber) of developing electricity when excited by friction or by other means

Originally the word had reference only to the property of attracting light bodies, even the phenomenon of electrical repulsion being a later discovery (Gilbert indeed mentions the non-existence of such a phenomenon as an evidence of a distinction between magnetism and electricity)

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* II IV 78 By Electrick bodies, I conceive such as conveniently placed unto their objects attract all bodies palpable

b. Charged with electricity, excited to electrical action *Positively* or *negatively electric*: charged with positive or negative electricity.

2 Of the nature of, or pertaining to, electricity; producing, caused by, or operating by means of, electricity.

Except in the phrases in b, ELECTRICAL is now more usual in this sense. In some cases the choice between the two adjs. is somewhat arbitrarily restricted by usage thus we usually say 'an *electrical* machine', but 'an *electric* battery'.

1675 NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr Sci Men* (1841) II 377 The electric virtue of the glass 1752 FRANKLIN *Lett* Wks. 1840 V 296 From electric fire spirits may be kindled 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX 286 The electric power has efficacy sufficient to cure diseases. 1839 G BIRD *Nat. Phil* Introd 28 The effects of chemical affinity and electric action being connected 1851 CARPENTER *Man Phys* 464 A lady who was for many months in an electric state so different from that of surrounding bodies, that, etc

b Forming phraseological comb with sbs, as in electric arc, the luminous electrified space between the points of two electrodes through which a powerful electric current is passing, **electric atmosphere**, the space round electrical bodies within which they manifest their special properties; **electric charge**, the accumulation or condensation of electricity in a Leyden jar or the like, **electric circuit**, the passage of electricity from a body in one electric state to one in another through a conductor, also the conductor; **electric conflict** (see quot); **electric current**, the flow of electricity through a conducting body from the positive to the negative pole, or from a high to a low potential, **electric density** or **thickness**, the quantity of electricity found at any moment on a given surface; **electric discharge**, the escape of electricity from a Leyden jar or similar apparatus; **electric eel** = GYMNOTUS; †**electric fire**, used by Franklin as = *electric fluid*, **electric fishes**, certain fishes that can give electric shocks; **electric fluid**, Franklin's term for a (supposed) subtle, imponderable, all-pervading fluid, the cause of electrical phenomena, **electric force**, the force with which electricity tends to move matter; **electric ray** = TORPEDO, **electric residue**, a second charge that tends to arise in a discharged Leyden jar; **electric resistance**, the opposition offered by a body to the passage of an electric current through it (the reverse of conductivity); **electric shock**, the effect on the animal body of a sudden discharge from a Leyden jar, etc; **electric spark**, the luminous discharge from the conductor of an electrical machine to a pointed body presented to it; **electric tension**, the strain or pressure exerted upon a dielectric in the neighbourhood of an electrified body.

Also in many names of instruments for developing, measuring, illustrating, or applying electricity, and of machines, etc in which electricity serves as the motive or controlling power, as in *electric alarm, annunciator, clock, escapement, furnace, fuse, governor, heater, lamp, pendulum, piano, railway, regulator, steam-gauge, telegraph, telegrapher* (see these sbs); **electric balance**, an instrument for measuring the attractive or repulsive force of electrified bodies, **electric battery** (see BATTERY 10); **electric bridge**, an arrangement of electrical circuits used for measuring the resistance of an element of the circuit, **electric candle**, a form of electric-light apparatus in which the carbon pencils are parallel and separated by a layer of plaster of Paris, **electric chimes**, three bells suspended on a metal rod, rung by electricity; **electric column**, a form of the voltaic pile, **electric egg**, an ellipsoidal glass egg, with metallic caps at either end, which, when exhausted of air, may by the action of an electrical machine be filled with faint violet light; **electric harpoon**, one in which a bursting charge is exploded by electricity; **electric helix**, a screw-shaped coil of copper wire, used in forming an electro-magnet; **electric indicator**, indicating electro-magnetic currents; **electric kite**, that devised by Franklin to attract electricity from the air; **electric log**, a ship's log registering by electricity, **electric machine**, usu *spec* a machine for developing frictional electricity, **electric regulator**, for stopping or starting a machine by electro-magnetic circuit; **electric signal**, a signal conveyed by electric influence, **electric switch**, a device for interrupting or dividing one circuit and transferring it or part of it to another circuit, a commutator; **electric timeball**, a large hollow globe dropped at a particular time by an electric circuit; **electric torch**, a gas-lighter worked by electric action; **electric wand**, a baton-shaped electrophorus; **electric wires**, those of the electric telegraph.

1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp Telephone* 104 A wire bearing an electric current seems to be for the time surrounded by an *electric atmosphere *Ibid* 5 The telephone is a device for transmitting over an *electric circuit various kinds of sound. 1884 F BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm* 100 *Electric clocks may be divided into three classes. 1823 J BADCOCK *Dom Amusem* 126 A zinc plate was immersed in the liquid, and a wire united the extremities of the pile the effect produced hereby, was termed the *electric conflict 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet* 307 The influence of *electric currents 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* 1. 19 The existence and direction of an electric current are shown by its action upon a freely suspended magnetic needle *c*1790 IMISON *Sch Arts* I, The *electric fluid with which the conductor is overloaded, repels the electric fluid from those parts of the threads, &c which are next to it 1854 LARDNER *Mus Sc. & Art* III 119 The electric fluid is deposited in a latent state in unlimited quantity in the earth, the waters, the atmosphere. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim Life* Introd 128 *Electric organs of Fishes 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol* XIX (1817) 166 Power of giving the *electric shock 1839 G. BIRD *Nat Phil* 230 Electricity will discharge itself through his arms, producing an electric shock 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem Philos* 105 When two in volume of this gas, and one in volume of oxygene, are acted upon by an *electric spark, over mercury, they inflame 1854 DICKENS *Hard T* II VI (C. D ed.) 115 The *electric wires ruled a colossal strip of music-paper out of the evening sky

3 *fig* Chiefly with reference to the swiftness of electricity, or to the thrilling effect of the electric shock; also in obvious metaphorical uses of the phrases in 2 b

1793 COLERIDGE *Songs of Pixies* v, The electric flash, that from the melting eye Darts the fond question or the soft reply 1819 L HUNT *Indicator* No. 6 We feel the electric virtue of his [Shakspere's] hand 1830 SIR J HERSCHEL *Stud Nat Phil* I II (1851) 29 The effect on all on board might well be conceived to have been electric 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res* (1858) 175 Wait a little, till the entire nation is in an electric state. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr Poems* 133 A thrill of electric pain Smote through each English breast

4 Electric blue: a trade name for a steely-blue colour used for textile fabrics.

5 *Comb*, as †*electric-magnetic* = ELECTRO-MAGNETIC

1823 J BADCOCK *Dom Amusem.* 71 Ascribing to the influence of electric magnetic causes the accuracy with which he succeeds in all his experiments.

B *sb*

1. A substance in which the electric force can be excited and accumulated by friction See A. 1.

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* 81 Our other discourse of Electricks concerneth a generall opinion touching Jet and Amber 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II 133 The effluviums of an Electrick upon its retreat, pluck up Straws 1748 FRANKLIN *Lett* Wks 1840 V 211 Air is an electric *per se*. 1832 *Nat Phil.* II. *Electric* III § 56 14 (Usef Knowl Soc.) The essential parts of an electrical machine are the electric, the rubber, etc 1870 R FERGUSON *Electr.* 51 The term electrics is applied to those substances which, when held in the hands and rubbed, become electric

2. *Positive* (*negative*) *electrics*: = electro-positive (-negative) substances.

1842 TURNER *Chem* (ed 7) 130 *Negative Electrics*—Oxygen, Sulphur, Nitrogen . *Positive Electrics*—Potassium-Sodium, Lithium, etc

Electrical (ĭlĕ'ktrikăl) [f. prec. + -AL]

†**1.** = ELECTRIC A 1 a. *Obs.*

1635 N CARPENTER *Geog Del* I. iii 54 Electricall bodies drawe and attract not without rubbing and stirring vp of the matter first 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* 86 Bodies electricall, whose emissions are lesse subtile 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 243 The phænomena of electrical bodies, the laws and variations of magnetism

b = ELECTRIC A 1 b.

1813 SIR H DAVY *Agric Chem* ii (1814) 39 When a piece of sealing wax gains the power of attracting light bodies it is said to be electrical. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd Geol* (1815) 313 The smoke and vapour of volcanoes are highly electrical. *c* 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* V 129 It is so electrical that it will scarcely leave my hand unless to go to the other

2. (The usual modern sense) Relating to or connected with electricity; also, of the nature of electricity. Sometimes used in the combinations mentioned under ELECTRIC A. 2 b, in most of which, however, *electric* is more usual; exceptions are *electrical machine, electrical eel.*

1747 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 73, I went to see the Electrical experiments 1747 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V 182 Draw off the electrical fire. 1748 *Ibid* 210 A turkey is to be killed for our dinner by the electrical shock. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L* Cont 14 No damage, except to a part of the Electrical Strap. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog* (1813) III 7 The electrical gymnotus or eel 1803 *Edin Rev* I 195 The electrical pile 1812 SIR H DAVY *Chem Philos* 104 Wires for passing the electrical spark. *Ibid.* 129 The electrical balance of Coulomb *Ibid.* 169 The electrical column, formed of zinc, Dutch leaf, and paper 1818 MRS SHELLEY *Frankenst.* I (1865) 42 He constructed a small electrical machine. 1822 IMISON *Sc & Art* I 463 When many of these jars are connected together, it is called an electrical battery 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr *Humboldt's Trav* XV 196 Electrical eels abound in the confluents of the Orinoco 1845 DARWIN *Voy Nat.* III (1879) 62 Is it not possible that the mixture of large bodies of fresh and salt water may disturb the electrical equilibrium? 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys* 462 In Electrical fishes, the electric organs are supplied with nerves of very great size. *Mod* Are there any electrical books in the library?

3. *fig* Cf. ELECTRIC 3.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, The atmosphere becomes electrical 1814 SCOTT *Wav* I IV 59 The electrical shock caused by the discovery. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks* Ser II. 315 The leaves seem to thrill our fingers with the flutter of his electrical nerves.

†**4.** Skilled in the science of electricity *Obs rare*

1757 E DARWIN in *Phil Trans* L 240 The author, having no electrical friend whose sagacity he could confide in

Electrically (ĭlĕ'ktrikălĭ), *adv.* [f prec. + -LY 2] In an electrical manner

1 In the manner of, by means of, or in relation to electricity.

1812 SIR H DAVY *Chem. Philos* 307 Points of platina are electrically ignited. 1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ Sc* Chem 212 Glass and flannel have been electrically excited 1861 SIR W. FAIRBAIRN *Addr Brit Assoc*, Electrically, india rubber possesses high advantages. 1873 B STEWART *Conserv Force* III. 67 Metallic coatings not electrically connected. 1883 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 3/7 The electrically-lighted marquee in Carlton-road.

2. *fig* With suddenness, rapidity, or force as of electricity.

1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* 25 The orchestra—electrically sensitive to the impression of the audience 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt.* V. XV III 284 This electrically sudden operation on Prag. 1869 MRS WHITNEY *Hitherto* XVIII 250 Why? she demanded electrically, like a thunder clap

†**Ele'ctricalness.** *Obs.*—° [f. as prec + -NESS.] The state or quality of being electrical

1736 BAILEY, *Electricalness*, attracting quality Hence in mod Dicts

†**Ele'ctrice.** *Obs* [a F. *électrice*, fem of *électeur* ELECTOR] = ELECTRESS 1.

1695 *Lond Gaz.* No. 3105/3 The Electrice of Bavaria has Miscarried. 1710 *Ibid* No 4742/2 He brought with him a Letter from the Electrice

Electrician (ĭlĕk-, elektrĭ'shăn). [f ELECTRIC + -IAN] One who studies, or is versed in, the science of electricity; one who works with electrical instruments.

1751 FRANKLIN in *Phil. Trans* XLVII xliv 291, I have not heard that any of your European electricians have been able to do it 1829 E. JESSE *Jrnl Nat* 368, I am no electrician. 1869 *Pall Mall G* 31 Aug 4 The electrician had gone to Brest to repair a fault in the French cable.

Electricity (ĭlĕk-, elektri'sĭtĭ). [f. ELECTRIC + -ITY]

1 In early use, the distinctive property of 'electric bodies', like amber, glass, etc, *i. e.*, their power when excited by friction to attract light bodies placed near them; also, the state of excitation produced in such bodies by friction. Subsequently the name was given to the cause of this phenomenon and of many others which were discovered to be of common origin with it, *e g.* the electric spark, lightning, the galvanic current, etc. Franklin considered electric phenomena to be due to a subtle fluid diffused through all bodies, the excess of which above its normal quantity constituted 'positive electricity', and its deficiency below the normal quantity 'negative electricity'; but he also used 'electricity' as a name for the fluid itself Others believed 'positive' and 'negative' electricity to be two distinct fluids, which when combined neutralized each other The now prevailing view is that electricity is 'a peculiar condition either of the molecules of the electrified body or of the ether which surrounds them' (*Syd Soc. Lex*), but the term 'electric fluid' survives in popular language, and the names 'positive' and 'negative' electricity (also an inheritance from Franklin's theory) are still retained in scientific use.

Electricity may be developed by any means that produces disturbance of the molecular condition of bodies by friction (*frictional electricity*), by chemical action (*galvanic electricity*), by heat (*thermal electricity*), by magnetism (*magnetic electricity*) Occasionally *electricity* and its related adjs. are used in a narrower sense with reference to the electricity produced by friction, as distinguished from galvanism or from magnetic or thermal electricity.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* II 1. 51 Crystal will calefy into electricity, that is, a power to attract strawes or light bodies, and convert the needle freely placed. *Ibid* 79 Salties if gently warmed . will better discover their Electricities 1668 *Phil. Trans* III. 850 Observations about the Electricity of Bodies 1736 BUTLER *Anal* II. ii, Such powers in nature as magnetism and electricity 1747 FRANKLIN *Lett* Wks 1840 V 195 Restoring the equilibrium in the bottle does not at all affect the electricity in the man. 1770 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans* LX. 209 The difference of the two electricities 1794 J HUTTON *Philos Light, &c.* 232 Electricity is distinctly different from both light and heat. 1803 *Med Jrnl.* IX 569, I began to use electricity, by small shocks 1834 MRS SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys Sc.* XXVIII (1849) 320 Electricity may be called into activity by mechanical power, by chemical action, by heat, and by magnetic influence 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet* 273 Feebler electricities will produce the sheets of summer lightning 1885 S P THOMPSON *Electr & Magn* 9 Electricity may either reside upon the surface of bodies as a charge, or flow through their substance as a current

b. Preceded by adjs. denoting (*a.*) the source or mode of production, as *frictional, galvanic, induced, magnetic, thermal, vital, voltaic*; (*b*) the

place of development, as *animal, atmospheric, organic*; (*c.*) the quality, as *active, constant, free, negative, positive. Vitreous, resinous electricity* older synonyms for positive and negative electricity, which were first observed as resulting from the friction of glass and of resinous bodies respectively

1755 FRANKLIN *Lett* 14 Mar Wks. 1882 V 341 Their negative electricity [is] increased. 1799 E DARWIN *Phytol* 310 (I.) Two electrick fluids diffused together, and strongly attracting each other; one vitreous, the other resinous, electricity 1832 *Nat Phil.* II *Galvan* IV § 30. 12 (Useful Knowl Soc.) The circulation of voltaic electricity produces an elevation of temperature. *Ibid. Electr* II. § 49. 13 The body is said to be negatively electrified, or to have negative electricity. *Ibid* Positively electrified, or to have positive electricity 1850 tr. *Humboldt's Cosmos* III. 189 Transitions of atmospheric electricity to an opposite condition.

2. *fig*

1791 BURKE *Regic Peace* I Wks VIII 110 They [ambassadors] will become true conductors of contagion to every country which has had the misfortune to send them to the source of that electricity 1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res* (1858) 175 Wait a little, till the entire nation is in an electric state, till your whole vital Electricity is cut into two isolated portions of Positive and Negative (of Money and of Hunger) 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It Jrnls* II 24 The electricity of human brotherhood 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 73 The natural electricity of youth

3. The branch of physical science which deals with the nature and phenomena of electrical action

1734 DESAGULIERS *Course Exper. Philos* 450 Gray has found out several new Phenomena in Electricity. 1796 HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud Nat.* (1799) I. 107 That new, wonderful art of electricity, which screens their hotels from the thunder 1885 S P THOMPSON (*title*) Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism.

4. *Comb*, as *electricity-laden* adj.

1884 *Century Mag.* XXVII 922 The electricity-laden raindrops

Electricize (*ɨ*lektrisəi²z). *rare* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] To charge with electricity, make electric. = ELECTRIFY *v* 1.

1872 FOX *Ozone* 16 Ozone has been considered to be produced only when Oxygen is positively electricized

Ele·ctric li·ght. a. *gen* Light produced by electrical action. b *spec.* The same as applied to purposes of illumination. It is ordinarily produced either by the incandescence of a filament of metal or carbon, or by the electric arc formed by the passing of electricity between two carbon points. Also *attrib.*, as in *electric-light apparatus*

1843 *Mech. Mag.* XXXIX 352 Electric light—Substitute for Gas [*heading of paragraph*] 1849 WALKER in *Circ Sc* (*c* 1865) I 138/2 We saw the electric light outshining all the other lights 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. xvi 430 The electric light was afterwards established at Cape Grisnez.

fig. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc Relig.* (1873) 3 The electric light of Comparative Philology

Hence **electric-lighted** *ppl a.*, lighted by electricity; **electric lighting** *vbl. sb*, illumination by the electric light; also *attrib*

1881 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 2/4 Beautiful electric-lighted clock 1887 *Whitaker's Almanack* 141 advt, Electric-lighting engineers

Electrico·logy. *rare* [See -LOGY.] (See quot.)

1746 R. TURNER (*title*) Electricology, or a Discourse upon Electricity.

Ele·ctrico-me.teorolo·gical, *a* Relating to electrical meteorology, or to electricity and meteorology.

1787 BENNET in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 289 An electrico-meteorological diary

† **Electri·ferous,** *a. Obs* [see ELECTRUM and -FEROUS] Bearing or producing amber

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

Electrification (*ɨ*le ktrifikē²ʃən). [f. ELECTRIFY *v.* after L nouns of action in *-ficātio*]

1. The action or process of electrifying, subjection to the electric current

1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV 194 An Electrification of five or six Hours 1750 *Ibid* XLVI 385 The Prelate was not cured; and since the Electrification had been as he was before. 1881 A. MACFARLANE in *Nature* XXIV 465 After a few electrifications, particles collect to form a chain

2. The state or condition of a body charged with electricity

1787 *Phil Trans* LXXVII. 29 The electrification of fogs and rain 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr* 114 The electrifications of the glass and the resin are of opposite kinds 1881 MAXWELL *Electr & Magn* I. 32 It is the practice to call the vitreous electrification positive, and the resinous electrification negative.

Electrified (*ɨ*le ktrifəid), *ppl a.* [f ELECTRIFY *v.* + -ED] Charged with electricity by the passage of an electric current

1751 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII 203 Stream of electrified effluvia 1834 MRS SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys Sc* XXVIII (1849) 314 Attraction between electrified and unelectrified substances 1881 MAXWELL *Electr & Magn* I. 32 No force, either of attraction or of repulsion, can be observed between an electrified body and a body not electrified

Electrifier (*ɨ*le ktrifəi ər) [f. next + -ER.] He who or that which electrifies or (*fig*) startles or shocks violently.

1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* I 210 There is nothing to rouse one like the sound of a cannonade it's a tremendous electrifier

Electrify (*ɨ*le ktrifəi) [f ELECTR-IC + -(I)FY] **1.** *trans* To charge a body with electricity, or pass the electric current through it; to subject (a person) to an electric shock or current.

1747 FRANKLIN *Lett* Wks. 1840 V. 188 We electrify a book that has a double line of gold round upon the covers 1765 WESLEY *Jrnl* 26 Dec. (1827) III 233 Being electrified morning and evening, my lameness mended *c* 1796 IMISON *Sch Arts* I 41 The body is said to be electrified, and is capable of exhibiting appearances which are ascribed to the power of electricity 1830 SIR J ILLERSCHLL *Stud. Nat Phil* II. VI (1851) 150 Quicksilver electrified under a conducting fluid 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math Th Electr & Magn* I 76 The inside will be resinously electrified

2 *fig.* To startle, rouse, excite, as though with the shock of electricity

1752 CHESTERF *Lett.* 285 III 308 You will not be so agreeably electrified as you were at Manheim *c* 1794 BURKE *Addr Brissot to Constit* (R.), Those heights of courage which electrify an army and ensure victory 1870 EMERSON *Soc & Solit*, *Eloq* Wks (Bohn) III. 37 An audience is electrified

Electrifying (*ɨ*le ktrifəi,iŋ), *vbl sb.* [f ELECTRIFY + -ING¹.] The action or process of charging with electricity, or of passing the electric current through a body Also *attrib*

1752 WATSON in *Phil Trans.* XLVII 373 The electrifying machine. 1764 WESLEY *Jrnl* 13 July, I advised electrifying

Ele·ctrifying, *ppl a.* [f as prec + -ING²] That electrifies

1820 J SCOTT in *Lond Mag.* Jan, Vivid, searching, electrifying language 1834 CAMPBELL *Mrs Siddons* II xiii 393 A manner so electrifying as to make the poor shopman start back

† **Electrine,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L *ēlectrīnus*, or Gr. *ἠλέκτρινος*. see ELECTRUM and -INE]

1. Resembling what exists in amber, electric.

a 1687 H. MORE in *Dev Dial* (1713) 560 They supposed it to contain an Electrine Principle in it

2. Made of the metal ELECTRUM

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 311 It was no matter in a Legacy of Electrine vessels, how much Silver or Electrum was in them

† **Ele·ctrix.** *Obs* [a. L. *ēlectrix*, fem. of *ēlector.*] = ELECTRESS 1

1665 *Lond Gaz.* No. 11/1 The Emperor and his Mother are going into Mourning for the Electrix of Bavaria

† **Electri·zable,** *a. Obs* [f. ELECTRIZE *v* + -ABLE] Capable of being electrized

1753 WATSON in *Phil Trans* XLVIII 205 Electrisable bodies were sometimes electrised under thick clouds, but without lightning, or even without rain

Electrization (*ɨ*le ktrizēi ʃən). [f ELECTRIZE *v* + -ATION, so Fr *électrisation*]

1. The process of subjecting (a person or thing) to the action of electricity, the state or condition of being subjected to electrical action.

1752 *Phil Trans* XLVII. 403 The washing of the boy's feet immediately preceded his electrisation 1812 SIR H DAVY *Chem. Philos* I. 355 Alumina cannot be decomposed by the electrization of mercury 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev & Cure Dis.* III. iii. 677 Persistent electrization has been known to cure obstinate cases 1880 HOWELLS *Undisc Country* III 49 Electrization of persons in the vicinity of a point struck by lightning.

b Decomposition by electro-chemical action

1807 SIR H DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII 38 The process of the electrization of ammonia

2 *fig.* The stirring of the soul mightily, as by electric shock. [after Fr]

1870 *Echo* 9 Nov., The *levée en masse*, that electrisation of all souls

Electrize (*ɨ*le ktrəiz). Also 8 **electerize** [f. ELECTR-IC + -IZE, cf Fr. *électriser.*]

trans. To charge with electricity; to subject to the action of electricity; = ELECTRIFY

1746 BROWNING in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV 373, I was desirous to electrise a Tree 1747 FRANKLIN *Lett* Wks 1840 V 187 We electrize a person twenty or more times running, with a touch of the finger on the wire 1748 *Lond. Mag* 255 All animal bodies being constantly electeriz'd by the earth 1808 J WEBSTER *Nat. Phil* 141 The prime conductor is electrized with the negative 1869 MRS SOMERVILLE *Molec Sc.* I. I II. 90 A spiral wire electrized by the great battery at the London Institution

Hence **Ele·ctrized** *ppl. a*

1753 WATSON in *Phil Trans* XLVIII 207 An electrised phial of water. 1757 E. DARWIN *ibid* L 252 Electrised down of the juncus bombycinus. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct Sc.* (1857) III 13 Decanting the water out of an electrized into another bottle

Electrizing (*ɨ*le·ktrəizin), *vbl sb* [f ELECTRIZE *v.* + -ING¹] The action or process of charging with electricity Also *attrib*

1763 WATSON in *Phil Trans* LIII 26 The electrising has been discontinued 1809 HENRY *ibid* XCIX 433 *note*, Transferring the gas into the electrizing tube

Electro (*ɨ*le ktro), *sb* and *v* Used colloq as an abbreviation for: a. ELECTRO-PLATE *v*, ELECTRO-PLATING *vbl. sb.*, b. ELECTROTYPE *sb.* and *v*

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel* 14 Dec, Intrinsically base metal might have passed current until the electro wore off *Mod* They allowed him to take electros of all their woodcuts. It would save expense to electro the illustrations. The spoons ought to be electro'd afresh.

Electro- (*ɨ*le ktro), formally repr Gr *ἠλεκτρο-* combining form of *ἤλεκτρον*, which, after the analogy of its derivative ELECTRIC, is treated as if meaning 'electricity', first occurring in quasi-Greek derivatives like ELECTROMETER, and now used without restriction to form combinations (chiefly written with hyphen) denoting processes carried on by electrical means, or the application of electricity to particular departments of art or industry, as in *electro-blasting, -cautery, -dentistry, -engraving, -etching, -horticulture, -lithotrity, -otiatrics.* Also in the following.

Ele·ctroballi·stic *a*, relating to the art of timing by electricity the flight of projectiles **Ele·ctro-bio·scopy** [+ *-bioscopy*, f BIO- + *-scopy*, after *microscopy*, etc], the examination of an animal body by means of a galvanic current, to discover muscular contractions as evidence of life **Ele·ctro-ca·pillary** *a*, having reference to the influence of electricity on capillary tubes under certain conditions **Ele·ctro-che·mic, -che·mical** *adjs*, pertaining to electricity and chemistry jointly **Ele·ctro-che·mistry,** the science of the application of electricity to chemistry **Ele·ctro-chro·nograph,** an instrument for electrically recording exact instants of time **Ele·ctro-coa·ting** *vbl sb*, the process of coating a body over with metal by the galvanic battery. **Ele·ctro-co·pper,** iron coated with copper by means of the galvanic battery **Ele·ctro-depo·sit** *v*, to deposit (a coating of metal, etc.) by means of electricity hence **Ele·ctro-depo·sit, -deposi·tion,** the process of depositing by electricity, **Ele·ctro-depo·sitor,** one who conducts this process **Ele·ctro-diagno·sis,** the application of electricity to purposes of medical diagnosis **Ele·ctro-ergo·meter,** an instrument for measuring the work done by an electric machine **Ele·ctro-fu·sion,** the fusion of metals by means of the electric current. **Ele·ctro-galva·nic** *a.*, pertaining to the galvanic form of electricity; also, pertaining to electricity as including galvanism. **Ele·ctro-ge·nesis** [see GENESIS], the state of tetanoid spasm that supervenes in the muscles highly stimulated by galvanism, when the current is withdrawn so **Ele·ctroge·nic** *a* [see -GENIC], pertaining to electrogenesis **Ele·ctro-gi·ld** *v*, to gild by means of an electric current: hence *ele·ctro-gi·lding* vbl. sb, *electro-gilt.* ppl adj. **Ele·ctro-kine·tic** *a.* [see KINETIC], having reference to electricity in motion **Ele·ctro-ma·ssage,** kneading the body or a limb with a combined roller and small galvanic machine. **Ele·ctro-me·dical** *a*, pertaining to the application of galvanism to medical purposes. **Ele·ctrometa·llurgy,** the application of electrolysis to the deposition of thin coatings from metallic solutions: hence *ele·ctro-metallu·rgic, -metallu·rgical* adjs **Ele·ctro-mu·scular** *a*, having reference to the mutual influence of the electric current and muscular contraction. **Ele·ctro-ne·gative** *a.*, pertaining to, or producing, negative electricity **Ele·ctro-nervous** *a*, relating to the affinity between electric and nervous action. **Ele·ctro-o·ptics** the science of the relations between electricity and optics **Ele·ctro-patho·logy,** the science of morbid conditions as they are revealed by electrical means. **Ele·ctro-physio·logy,** the science of the electrical conditions of the physiological processes; the testing by electricity of the bodily functions. hence *ele·ctro-phy·siolo·gical* adj **Ele·ctro-photo·meter,** an instrument for comparing the intensity of lights by referring them to the standard of the electric spark. **Ele·ctro-poi·on** [f. Gr *-ποιόν*, neut. of *-ποιός* that makes], a name for Bunsen's carbon battery. **Ele·ctro-po·lar** *a*, an epithet applied to the condition of a cylindrical conductor when, on being electrified by induction, the ends become polar. **Ele·ctro-po·sitive** *a*, pertaining to, or producing, positive electricity. **Ele·ctro-pro·cess** = *electrotyping process.* **Ele·ctropu·ncture** = GALVANOPUNCTURE **Ele·ctro-pyro·meter** = electric PYROMETER **Ele·ctro-si·lver** *v.* = ELECTROPLATE. **Ele·ctrosynthe·sis** *a*, causing chemical composition by means of the galvanic current: hence **Ele·ctrosynthe·tically** *adv.* **Ele·ctro-techno·logy,** the science of the application of electricity to the arts **Ele·ctro-te·legraphic** *a*, pertaining to **Ele·ctro-tele·graphy** = electric telegraphy **Ele·ctro-therapeu·tics,** the treatment of disease by electricity **Ele·ctrothe·rapy** [+ *-therapy*, ad Gr *θεραπεία* healing] = *electrotherapeutics.* **Ele·ctro-the·rmancy** [cf. DIATHER-

MANCY], and **Ele ctrothe rmy** [as if ad. Gr *-θερμία*, f *θερμός* hot], the science of the electricity developed by heat **Ele ctroti nt** [cf AQUATINT], a mode of engraving, the design being drawn on copper-plate and transferred by means of an electric bath. **Ele ctro-vi tal** *a*, having reference to the connexion of electricity and the vital actions: hence **Ele ctro-vi talism.**

1879 G PRESCOTT *Sp Telephone* 287 Lipmann's *electro-capillary electrometer 1807 DAVY in *Phil. Trans* XCVIII 2 Application of the powers of *electro-chemical analysis. *c*1865 J WYLDE in *Circ Sc* I 193/2 Laws of . electro-chemical decomposition 1881 MAXWELL *Electr & Magn* I. 330 The quantities of these ions being *electrochemically equivalent 1829 *Nat Philos* II *Electr.* 1. § 2. 1 (Usef Knowl Soc) *Electro-Chemistry one of the connecting branches between remote divisions of the Philosophy of Nature. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop Astron* II II 157 The *electro-chronograph on which his laps are recorded *c*1865 G GORE in *Circ Sc* I 239/2 *Electro-coating with zinc 1852 JOUBERT in *Jrnl Soc Arts* 26 Nov, One *electro-copper plate has yielded more than 12,000 impressions 1864 *Reader* 5 Oct 483/3 For *electro-deposit a large series of depositing cells is required 1881 *Nature* XXV 360 An *electro-deposited coating. *c*1865 G GORE in *Circ Sc* I 239/2 Coating metals by *electro-deposition *Ibid* 215/2 Some *electro-depositors use vats of wrought iron. 1881 C W SIEMENS in *Nature* XXIII 353 *Electro fusion of iron or platinum. 1858 O W HOLMES *Aut Breakf T* (1865) 14 Men of letters will not disturb the popular fallacy respecting this or that *electro-gilded celebrity 1871 tr *Scheffel's Spectr Anal* § 28, 98 Delicate steel parts have been *electro-gilt *c*1865 G GORE in *Circ Sc* I 227/2 Liquid . for .*electro-gilding 1880 in *Nature* XXI 457 The expense of *electro-horticulture depends mainly upon the cost of mechanical energy 1881 MAXWELL *Electr & Magn* II. 207 The *Electrokinetic Energy of the system 1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem 117 Covering it with a thin layer of gold by the *electrometallurgic process. *c*1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ Sc.* I 302/1 *Electro-metallurgical processes require certain temperatures. 1840 SMEE (*title*) Elements of *Electro-metallurgy. 1846 JOYCE *Sc Dialog* III. *Electr* 412 The whole art of electro-metallurgy consists in making a good selection of solutions 1879 DU MONCEL *Telephone* 11 The *electro-musical telephones. 1870 HOLMES *Surg.* (ed 2) IV. A peculiar pain, which is called *electro-muscular sensibility 1810 HENRY *Elem Chem.* (1826) I 202 Bodies attracted by positively electrified surfaces, and repelled by negative ones may be termed *electro-negative bodies. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr & Magn.* I 343 The Anion, or the electronegative component. 1843 GRAVES *Clinical Med* XXI 429 The *electro-nervous theory received a great accession of probability. 1881 W SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* XXV 118 The .. prospects of *electro-physiology 1870 F. POPE *Electr Tel* 1 (1872) 17 This modification of the Grove battery is sometimes called the *Electropoion battery 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* VII (ed 2) 205 Chlorine, an electro-negative body, takes the place of hydrogen, an *electro-positive one 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl* 1 Dec 765/1 Tin is . electro-positive to iron *c*1865 G GORE in *Circ Sc.* I 233/2 Taking copies . by the *electro-process. 1871 HOLMES *Surg* (ed 2) V 528 *Electro-puncture is nothing more than the application of a galvanic current to the tissues included between two acupuncture needles 1843 W. GROVE *Contrib Sc* in *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 273 *Electro synthetic absorption of nitrogen Capable of *electro synthetically combining 1885 *Pall Mall G* 18 June 11/2 The recent developments of practical electricity and *electro-technology. 1843 *Chamb. Jrnl* XII. 128 Communications may be transmitted with *electro-telegraphic speed *c*1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ Sc.* I 258/2 The voltaic battery in *electro-telegraphy 1887 J BUTLER (*title*) Text-book of *Electro-Therapeutics, etc. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 351 A new and effective method of treating disease—*electrotherapy 1842 J SAMPSON (*title*) *Electro-tint, or the Art of making paintings in such a manner that copper Plates and 'Blocks' can be taken from them by Voltaic Electricity. 1843 GRAVES *Clinical Med* XXI. 432 *Electro-vital or neuro-electric currents

Electro-biology (*ɪˌlektroʊbəɪɒlŏdʒi*) [f. prec. + BIOLOGY]

1 The branch of electricity which deals with the electrical phenomena of living beings, = *electro-physiology* (see ELECTRO-).

1849 SMEE (*title*) Elements of Electro-biology. 1881 in *Nature* XXIV 39 [The first number of *L'Electricien* contains] an interesting article on electrobiology.

2. The name given about 1845 to a form of 'animal magnetism' or hypnotism, in which unconsciousness was induced by causing the patient to gaze steadily at a small bright object

Originally the object used was a disc of zinc and copper, the galvanic action of which was supposed to be concerned in producing the result, hence perhaps the name, which however was employed by some writers as a synonym for 'animal magnetism' in general, with reference to its imagined relation to vital electricity

1850 W GREGORY *Anim. Magn* 74 All the phenomena of the conscious state in. electro biology can be produced by the older mesmeric or magnetic methods. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys* II XIV (1879) 550 Who styled themselves 'professors' of a new art which they termed Electro-Biology.

Hence **Ele ctrobiolo gical** *a* [see -ICAL], relating to electrobiology. **Ele ctrobio logist** [see -IST], a practiser of electrobiology.

1849 MACAULAY *Jrnl* 13 May, I fought a mesmeric and electro biological battle 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II 109 The real combat was one of spirit against spirit . what would now be called electro-biological. 1860 JEAFFRESON *Bk. about Doctors* II 38 Electro-biologists, spirit rappers, and table-turners. 1862 LYTTON *Str Story* II 220 This sage anticipated our modern electro-biologists

Electrode (*ɪˈlektrōud*) [f as prec + *-ode* (as in ANODE), ad. Gr *ὁδός* way.] One of the poles of a galvanic battery. See ANODE and CATHODE

1834 FARADAY *Res Electr* (1839) § 662 In place of the term pole I propose *Electrode*, and I mean thereby that surface which bounds the extent of the decomposing matter in the direction of the electric current 1850 DAUBENY *Atom The* VII (ed 2) 207 The same wire, if made the positive electrode of the galvanic battery, is not acted upon by the acid 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 102 This plate forms one of the electrodes or entrances by which the electricity reaches the liquid (otherwise called the poles)

Electrodynamic (*ɪˈlektrɒˌdəinæmɪk*), *a.* [f ELECTRO- + DYNAMIC, cf *hydrodynamic*] Pertaining to the force excited by one magnetic current upon another. Hence **Ele ctrodyna mical** *a*, in same sense. **Ele ctrodyna mics,** the dynamics of electricity; the science of the mutual influence of electric currents. **Ele ctrody namism** [see DYNAMISM] = *electrodynamics.* **Ele ctrodynamo meter** [see DYNAMOMETER], an instrument for measuring electrodynamic force

1832 *Nat Phil* II *Electro-Magnet* XII § 291 90 (Usef Knowl Soc) An electro dynamic ring 1881 SIR W. ARMSTRONG in *Nature* No 619 451 Electrodynamic machine. 1830 SIR J HERSCHEL *Stud Nat Phil* 324 Theory developed by M Ampere, under the name of Electrodynamics 1870 R FERGUSON *Electr* 171 Electrodynamics treats of the mutual attractions and repulsions of currents on currents, and currents on magnets 1876 *Catal Sci Appl S Kens* 200 Electrodynamometer, for measuring electric currents which are constantly being reversed in direction

Electrograph (*ɪˈlektrogɪɑf*) [f. ELECTRO- + Gr *-γράφος* that writes]

†1 (See quot) *Obs.*

1840 SPENCER *Multipl Wks of Art by Electr.* Pref 8 The instruments themselves [for producing electrotypes] should be called 'electrographs'.

2. An instrument for registering electrical conditions, the automatic record of an electrometer

1881 G M WHIPPLE in *Nature* XXIII 349 This want of accordance between the electrograph and magnetographs was, etc.

Hence **Electrogra phic** *a.*

1868 LOSSING *Hudson* 191 From his study he has electrographic communication with all parts of the United States

Electrography (*ɪˌlek-*, elektrɒ grăfi) [f. as prec + Gr. *-γραφία* writing] The process of copying an engraving on an electro-copper plate.

1840 SPENCER *Mutpl. Wks of Art by Electr.* Pref. 8 The whole art of applying electricity to the production of such works of art should be termed 'electrography'.

Electrolier (*ɪˈlektrŏlɪəɹ*). [f ELECTRO-, with ending arbitrarily adopted from *chandelier*; cf. *gaselier*] A cluster of electric lamps

1882 *Standard* 27 Mar. 5 Gigantic gilt-brass electrolier 1884 *Health Exhib Catal* p lxii/1 One large Metal Electrolier

Electrology (*ɪˌ-*, elektrɒlŏdʒi). [f ELECTRO- + -LOGY] The science of electricity Hence **Electrolo gic, -ical,** adjs

Electrolysis (*ɪˌlek-*, elektrɒ lĭsis). [f. ELECTRO- + Gr *λύσις* unbinding, after ANALYSIS]

1. Chemical decomposition by galvanic action.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl Anat* III 720/1 The organ generates electricity and can effect electrolysis. 1873 H SPENCER *Stud Sociol* IX 224 The great contributions of Faraday—magneto-electricity, the quantitative law of electrolysis.

b. as the name of a branch of science

1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr* 161 Electrolysis is generally understood to treat of the changes effected in a substance subjected to, but not giving rise to, the current

2 *Surgery.* The breaking up of tumours, also of calculi, by electric agency.

1867 ALTHAUS in *Brit Med. Journ* 11 May, Tumours treated by electrolysis 1871 SIR T WATSON *Princ Med* (ed 5) II. 634 Dr. Hilton Fagge [has] treated light cases of hydatid disease of the Liver by electrolysis

Electrolyte (*ɪˈlektrŏləit*). [f. ELECTRO- + Gr. *λυτός* loosed, f *λύειν* to loose.] 'A body which can be, or is being decomposed by ELECTROLYSIS' (*Syd Soc. Lex*).

1834 FARADAY *Res. Electr* (1839) § 664 Many bodies are decomposed directly by the electric current, . these I propose to call electrolytes. 1842 W GROVE *Corr Phys Forces* (1874) 143 All liquids capable of being decomposed by the voltaic electrical force, thence called Electrolytes 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th Electr & Magn* I 231 The same constituent which in one electrolyte becomes an anion, may in another electrolyte become a cation

Hence **Ele ctroly tic** *a.* [see -IC], pertaining to, or capable of, electrolysis **Ele ctroly tical** *a* = prec. **Ele ctroly tically** *adv.*, by means of electrolysis.

1834 FARADAY *Res Electr* (1839) § 664 The term electrolytical will be understood at once Muriatic acid is electrolytical, boracic acid is not. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys Forces* (1874) 153 Electrolytic power of water 1861 MILLER in *Circ. Sc* I 167/2 Decomposition . by electrolytic action 1872 COHEN *Dis Throat* 208 The improvement began with the institution of the electrolytic treatment. 1843 W GROVE *Contrib Sc* in *Corr. Phys Forces* (1874) 279 Completion of the circuit and the electrolytical action are synchronous. 1857. *Chamb Encycl.* s v. *Galvanism*, Gold..can be deposited electrolytically.

Electrolyze (*ɪˈlektrŏləɪz*), *v* [f. prec., after analogy of *analyze*, etc.] *trans.* a. To decompose by electrical means. b To break up (a tumour, calculus) by means of galvanism.

1834 FARADAY *Res. Electr* (1839) § 665 Chloride of lead when electrolyzed evolves the two ions, chlorine and lead. 1881 S. P THOMPSON in *Proc Soc Arts* 24 Dec. 454 Electrolysing water with small platinum points

Hence **Ele ctroly zable** *a* [see -ABLE], capable of being electrolyzed. **Ele ctrolyza tion** [see -ATION], the process of electrolyzing **Ele ctroly zed** *ppl. a.*, decomposed by galvanic action

1834 FARADAY *Res Electr.* § 664 For electro-chemically decomposed I shall often use the term electrolyzed 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 95 Electrolyzation is of value in the treatment of tumors. 1881 *Athenæum* 12 Nov. 635/1 The electrolyzed liquid is sulphuric acid

Electro-magnet (*ɪˈlektroˌmæ gnet*). [f ELECTRO- + MAGNET] A piece of soft iron surrounded by a coil of wire, through which a current of electricity may be passed, rendering the iron temporarily magnetic

1831 *Amer Jrnl Sci* XX 201 Account of a large Electro-magnet 1832 W STURGEON in *Phil. Mag* XI 194 On Electro-magnets. *c*1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ Sc* I 250/2 A horse-shoe electro-magnet. 1879 G PRESCOTT *Sp Telephone* Introd. 2 The first simple electro-magnet was made by Sturgeon [of Manchester].

Hence **Ele ctro-magne tic, -magne tical** *adjs.*, pertaining to electro-magnetism. **Ele ctro-magne tically** *adv*, by means of electro-magnetism **Ele ctro-magne tics,** the science of electro-magnetism **Ele ctro-ma gnetism,** the phenomena of the production of magnetism by the electric current; also, the influence of a magnet on the electric current.

1823 J BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem* 126 The electro-magnetic influence always increased with the number of the plates. 1879 G PRESCOTT *Sp Telephone* Introd 2 An electro-magnetic telegraph 1823 J BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem* 126 Electro-magnetical effects. 1881 SIR W THOMSON in *Nature* XXIV. 435 To transmit electro-magnetically the work of waterfalls. 1828 F. WATKINS (*title*) Popular Sketches of Electro-Magnetism. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud Nat Phil* 94 Oërsted's great discovery of electro-magnetism. 1879 G PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 5 Reproducing tones by electro-magnetism.

Electrometer (*ɪˌlek-*, elektrɒ mĭtəɹ). [f. ELECTRO- + METER.] An instrument for ascertaining the quality and quantity of electricity in an electrified body.

1749 *Gentl Mag.* 352 A true and exact electrometer 1766 LANE in *Phil. Trans.* LVII 451 An instrument which I have contrived for this purpose may not improperly be called an electrometer. 1787 A. YOUNG in *Glasg Weekly Her* (1883) 7 July 2/7 An electrometer—a small, fine pith ball. 1812 SIR H DAVY *Chem Philos* 128 The electrometer consists of two gold leaves attached to a metal plate 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 300

Hence **Ele ctrome tric, -ical,** *adjs*, pertaining to electrometry. **Electro metry,** the measurement of electricity by the electrometer.

Electromotion (*ɪˈlektroˌmōu ʃən*). [f. ELECTRO- + MOTION.] The motion of a galvanic current Also, in recent use, mechanical motion produced by electrical means.

1803 *Edin Rev.* III. 195 The ingenious hypothesis of Volta concerning electro-motion 1806 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 46 There is no exhibition of electromotion.

Electromotive (*ɪˈlektroˌmōu·tiv*), *a.* and *sb.* [f as prec. + MOTIVE *a.*]

A. *adj* Pertaining to electromotion *Electromotive force*, originally, the force exhibited in the voltaic battery; in mod. use, the difference of potential which is the cause of electric currents

1806 DAVY in *Phil Trans.* XCVII. 46 Permanent electromotive power 1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) I. 187 Zinc and copper plates . by their electromotive power. 1833 N ARNOTT *Physics* II. (1865) 624 The electrical excitement, called also the electromotive force, produced in voltaic arrangements. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* I. II. § 2. 49 The electromotive force of the sciatic nerve of a frog 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 220 The sum of the sudden changes of potential, A_1+A_2.. is called the Electromotive Force between *A* and *B*.

B *sb* [after *locomotive.*] A locomotive engine of which the motive power is electricity.

1887 *Engineer* 29 July 95 The electro-motive consists of an angle iron frame supporting three platforms.

Electromotor (*ɪˈlektroˌmōu təɹ*), *sb.* (*adj.*) [f. ELECTRO- + MOTOR]

A. *sb.* Originally, a metal serving as a voltaic element In mod. use, a machine for applying electricity as a motive power **B.** *attrib.* or *adj.* = ELECTROMOTIVE, as in *electromotor force.*

1827 FARADAY *Chem Manip* XXIII 570 Plate or sheet zinc is a powerful electromotor. 1879 G PRESCOTT *Sp Telephone* 260 During this year (1855) . Henry M. Paine was then trying to construct a successful electromotor 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 452 No current will flow through the electromotor

‖ **Electron** (*ɪˈlektrŏn*) [a. Gr *ἤλεκτρον*: see ELECTRUM] = ELECTRUM 2.

1856 GROTE *Greece* II XCVIII XII 659 Precious metals (gold, silver, and electron) 1877 W JONES *Finger-ring L* 459 Mediæval ring . formed of electron, or gold much alloyed with silver

Electronome (*ɪ*lɛ·ktrɒnōum) [f ELECTRO-; cf *metronome*.] = ELECTROMETER.

Electropathy (*ɪ*-, elektrǫ·păpi) [f ELECTRO-, in imitation of *homœopathy*; cf *hydropathy*] The treatment of disease by electrical remedies Hence **Electropathic** *a*, pertaining to electropathy.

1882 *Society* 11 Nov 24/1 Electropathic socks

Ele·ctrophore. Anglicized form of next, which is more freq used

1778 INGENHOUSZ in *Phil Trans* LXVIII. 1045, I will now explain the nature of an electrophore 1860 *All Y Round* No. 69. 451 The ball is repulsed according to the size of the electrophore or the lightness of the ball.

Electrophorus (*ɪ*lek-, elektrǫ·fŏrŭs) [mod Lat f. ELECTRO- + Gr *-φόρος* that bears or produces. Cf. It *elettroforo*, Fr. *électrophore*, and prec] A simple instrument, invented by Volta, for generating statical electricity by induction.

1778 INGENHOUSZ *On Electrophorus* in *Phil Trans* LXVIII 1027 To explain how far the *electrophorus perpetuus* may be accounted for on the theory of Dr Franklin 1782 tr Volta *ibid* LXII App VII, My electrophorus . is a machine well known to electricians 1880 *Gentl Mag* Dec 751 A cat's skin. is an admirable rubber for an electrophorus

Electro-plate (*ɪ*lɛktrǫplēt), *v* [f. ELECTRO- + PLATE] *trans.* To coat with silver by electrolysis. Hence, **Electro-plater**, one who electroplates **Electro-plating** *vbl sb.*

1870 *Eng Mech* 25 Feb. 590/1, I electro-plated many articles. *c* 1865 G GORE in *Circ. Sc* I. 215/1 The kind chiefly in use by electro-platers, is the German or Liége Zinc 1865 *Reader* 23 Sept 351/1 Elkington founded the first establishment in this country, for carrying out the processes of electro plating 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I 93 The electro-plating process began at Birmingham

Electro-plate (*ɪ*lɛktrǫplēt), *sb* [f. prec. vb.] The ware produced by electro-plating

1866 J MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 30 Our breakfast-table displays our electro-plate 1868 HOLME LEE *B Godfrey* XXVIII 149 This is an age of stucco and electroplate

Ele.ctro-psycho·logy. [f ELECTRO- + PSYCHOLOGY] A proposed name for 'animal magnetism' or 'electro-biology'.

1850 W. GREGORY *Anim Magn* 73 Electro-psychology and other similar names in which . the theory that electricity is identical with the vital force is kept in view.

Electroscope (*ɪ*lɛktrǫskōup). [f ELECTRO- + Gr *-σκόπος* looker] An instrument for ascertaining the presence of electricity, and its quality if present. Hence **Electroscopic** *a.* [see -IC], measured by the electroscope.

1824 *Mech Mag* No 66 150 The aerial electroscope is an instrument for determining the electric state of the atmosphere. 1870 R FERGUSON *Electr.* 53 A gold leaf electroscope 1881 MAXWELL *Electr & Magn.* I. 300 Instruments by means of which the existence of electric charges . may be indicated, but which are not capable of affording numerical measures, are called Electroscopes 1842 TURNER *Chem* (ed 7) 85 Several simple electroscopic methods 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp Telephone* 285 The electroscopic delicacy of the telephone

Electrostatic (*ɪ*lɛktrǫstæ·tik), *a* [f. ELECTRO- + STATIC; cf. *hydrostatic*] Pertaining to statical electricity. Hence **Electrostatical** *a.*, of same meaning. **Electrostatically** *adv* **Electrostatics**, the science dealing with statical electricity.

1867 SIR W. THOMSON in *Athenæum* No. 2084 428 Self-acting electro-static accumulator 1885 *Athenæum* 3 Jan. 21/2 The action of the air felt in front of an electrostatic machine in action 1881 MINCHIN *Unipl Kinemat* 248 An electrostatical distribution 1881 MAXWELL *Electr & Magn* I 453 The . electromotive force of an electromotor may be measured electrostatically by means of the electrometer. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math Th Electr & Magn* I 208 The two-fluid theory of electricity in its application to Electrostatics

‖ **Electrotonus** (*ɪ*lek-, elektrǫ·tŏnŭs) [mod Lat., f. ELECTRO- + Gr. *τόνος* tension · see TONE] The modified condition of a motor nerve under the influence of a constant galvanic current. Also in anglicized form **Ele·ctrotone.**

1860 *New Syd Soc. Yr Bk* 52, *Title*, Contributions to the Physiology of Electrotone 1878 FOSTER *Phys* I II 2 59 The nerve, both between and beyond the electrodes, is in a peculiar condition known as 'electrotonus'

So **Ele·ctroto·nic** *a* [see -IC], relating to or characterized by electrotonus; also (in Faraday's use), the epithet of the peculiar electrical state characteristic of a secondary circuit in the electromagnetic field. **Ele·ctroto·nicity** [see -ITY], the condition produced by electrotonizing. **Electro·tonize** *v* [see -IZE], to produce electrotonus. **Electro·tonizing** *vbl. sb.*

1832 FARADAY *Res. Electr.* § 60, I have ventured to designate it as the Electro-tonic state 1873 A FLINT *Nerv Syst.* III 116 The electrotonic condition. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr & Magn.* II 174 The Electrotonic State.

Electrotype (*ɪ*lɛktrǫtəip). [f. ELECTRO- + TYPE.]

1. A model or copy of a thing formed by the deposition of copper on a mould by galvanic action . also *attrib*

1840 *Athenæum* 11 Apr, 324 We have received from Mr Barclay what he calls an electrotype seal 1857 WHEWELL *Hist Induct Sc* (ed 3) III. 537 The Electrotype Process is now one of the great powers which manufacturing art employs 1880 *Print. Trades Jrnl* XXX 13 Stock of electrotype cuts

2 The process of electrotyping

1840 *Mech Mag* 15 Aug XXXIII 224 (*heading of paragraph*) The Electrotype in America 1842 *Proc Amer Phil Soc* II. 198 Treatise on the Electrotype 1859 SIR W HARRIS *Electr* 190 The useful arts . namely, electro-metallurgy, electrotype, etc

Ele·ctrotype, *v* [f prec sb] *trans.* To copy in electrotype. Also *fig*

1847 LADY G FULLERTON *Grantley M* I VIII 273 We are only electrotyped 1858 O W HOLMES *Aut Breakf T* XI 205 Electrotyped in the medallions that hang round the walls of your memory's chamber

Hence **Ele·ctroty per** [see -ER]. **Ele ctroty pist** [see -IST] **Ele ctroty ping** *vbl sb*

1870 *Pall Mall G* 2 Sept 4 Engravers and electrotypers 1884 *Ibid.* 7 May 8/2 The firm are . electrotypers, and electrotypers. 1845 H . . . XII Jan 42 Copying for the electrotypist. *c* 1865 in *Circ Sc* I 234/1 Advantages of electrotyping over stereotyping

Electrum (*ɪ*lɛktrŭm) [a L *ēlectrum*, ad Gr *ἤλεκτρον*, in same senses See also ELECTRE]

†1 Amber. *Obs*

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* XVII. CXXI (1495) 683 Of the pyne appyll tree cometh droppyng and woosynge whyche is made harde and soo tornyth in to a precyous stone that hyghte Electrum 1602 *Metamorph Tobacco* (Collier) 17 Eridanus his pearl'd Electrum gaue 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat* II 58 These fishes are unable to attract, or to repel the lightest substances, which even the electrum can affect

† b *fig.* of tears *Obs.*

1591 GREENE *Maidens Dreame* v 4 It was her masters death That drew electrum from her weeping eyes

2 a An alloy of silver and gold (of pale yellow colour) in use among the ancients; = ELECTRE 1 Also *attrib* b. *Min* Native argentiferous gold containing from 20 to 50 per cent of silver

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* XVI. XXXVII (1495) 565 Electrum is a metall it shyneth more clere than gold or syluer 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* I IV (Arb.) 83 *marg note*, Electrum is a metall naturally mixt of one portion of golde & an other of siluer. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 798 The Ancient Electrum had in it a fifth of Silver to the Gold 1674 EARL SANDWICH tr *Bayle's Art Metals* (1740) 72 Electrum . which is a natural mixture of Gold and Silver. 1868 DANA *Min* (1880) 5 A mass of electrum consisting of large crystals, containing 25 p.c. of silver 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin Coll Man* XVI 186 The coins of Lydia were frequently of electrum.

3 An alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II 252 A base metal in modern use has received the name of electrum It is an alloy of copper, zinc, and tin, with sometimes nickel

†**Electua·rious,** *a Obs rare.* In 6 electuarrus. [f ELECTUARY + -OUS] Of the nature of an electuary, wholesome, beneficial.

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Compounds* 17 b, This oile is electuarius to the teeth

Electuary (*ɪ*lɛktĭări) Forms 6 electuarye, -ie, (*Sc* electuar), 8 electary, 4– electuary See also LECTUARY [ad. late L *ēlectuārium, ēlectārium* (5th c.), perh. a corrupt derivative of the synonymous Gr. *ἐκλεικτόν*, f. *ἐκλείχειν* to lick out]

1. A medicinal conserve or paste, consisting of a powder or other ingredient mixed with honey, preserve, or syrup of some kind

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* VII XXXV. (1495) 250 The Etyk is holpe by an electuary that hight Electuarium patris. 1527 ANDREW tr *Brunswyke's Distyll Waters* A j, With waters dy[styl]lyd, all maner of . electuaryes be myxced. 1549 *Compl Scot* XVII (1872) 145 Spicis for to mak exquisit electuars 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* XII 148 Many simples goe to the making of a soveraigne Electuary 1758 BROOKES *Pract Physic* (ed 3) II 134 The antiscorbutic Electary is very efficacious in this Disease 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) II 372 Make them an electuary with honey and treacle 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* XXXVI. (1856) 326 Raw potato and saur-kraut, pounded with molasses into a damnable electuary.

b *fig.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W 1531) 85 Electuaryes to preserue them from spirytuall diseases 1641 MILTON *Ch Govt.* II (1851) 139 Some eye-brightning electuary of knowledge, and foresight 1878 EMERSON *Soc Ethics* Wks (Bohn) III. 385 Innocence is a wonderful electuary for purging the eyes

¶ 2 ? Confused with *electar*, ELECTRE 1 and 2

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot* (1821) I. Introd 52 Ane maner of electuar hewit like gold, and sa attractive of nature, that it drawis stra. 1638 PENKETHMAN *Artach.* D, This weight serveth to weigh Gold, Silver, Pearles, and other precious things, as Electuaries and Amber

‖ **Eledone** (elĭdō·nɪ). [mod L, a Gr. *ἐλεδώνη* a kind of polypus.] A cephalopod of the tribe *Octopoda*

1835-6 TODD *Cycl Anat.* I 528/2 In the Eledone the suckers are soft and unarmed 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 35 The *eledone* makes twenty respirations per minute, when resting quietly in a basin of water 1878 BELL tr *Gegenbauer's Comp Anat.* 327 The modified end of the arm in Eledone and Octopus

†**E leemo·synar.** *Sc. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 7 elymosinar [ad. med.L. *eleēmosynārius*: see next Cf OF *elemosinaire*, which may be the immediate source] = ALMONER

a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist Ch Scotl* I. (1677) 22 Alcuin, commonly held to be Charles the Great his Master, was made his Eleemosynar 1663 SPALDING *Troub Chas I* (1829) 16 The bishop of Murray was made lord Elymosinar 1884 C ROGERS *Soc Life Scotl* I II 53 Other officials were the carver, the cupbearer, the eleemosynar

Eleemosynary (e l*ɪ*ɪmǫ sinări), *a* and *sb.* Also 7–8 elemo-, eleemo-, -sin-, -sin-, -sunary [ad. med L. *eleēmosynārius*, f *eleēmosyna*. see ALMS]

A. *adj*

1 Of or pertaining to alms or almsgiving, charitable *Eleemosynary House, Corporation*, one established for the distribution of alms, etc

c 1630 RISDON *Surv Devon* § 293 (1810) 302 These her eleemosinary acts are almost vanished 1695 KENNETT *Paroch. Antiq* IX 659 The Elemosinary House or Hospital for the maintenance of two Capellanes 1702 in *Lond Gaz* No 3812/1 Divers Persons to whom Eleemosinary Protections were granted 1827 HALLAM *Const Hist* (1876) I II 80 The blind eleemosynary spirit inculcated by the Romish church is notoriously the cause of beggary. 1865 H STAUNTON *Gt Schools Eng, Dulwich* 502 Three [positions] are assigned to the Educational and one to the Eleemosynary branch

2 Dependent on or supported by alms

1654 G GODDARD in Burton *Diary* (1828) I Introd. 65 If we be a mere eleemosynary Parliament we are bound to do his drudgery 1667 H MORE *Div Dial* III XXXII. (1713) 264 Is not the whole World the Alms-house of God-Almighty [in] which he had a right to place us his eleemosynary Creatures? 1707 J STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com Wks* (1709) 353 There is a sort of Spunging, elemosinary Travellers 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb Faun* (1879) I VI 62 Threw forth. food, for the flock of eleemosynary doves

3. Of the nature of alms, given or done as an act of charity; gratuitous

a 1620 JER DYKE *Sel Serm* (1640) 348 God will not have the Ministery of the Word eleemosynary, to be matter of meere almes 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) 46 An eleemosynary supply of shoes. 1849 C BRONTE *Shirley* II V 121 Eleemosynary relief never yet tranquillized the working classes 1859 I TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 246 We have nothing to do with eleemosynary education

b. *Law* Given in 'free alms'. See ALMOIGNE.

1671 F. PHILIPPS *Reg Necess* 440 Baronies given in Frank Almoigne and as Elemosinary.

†**B** *sb. Obs.*

1 One who lives upon alms; a beggar Also *fig*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig Med* 141 Those professed Eleemosynaries direct their petitions on a few and selected persons 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps Sci.* XVIII 112 That the cause should be an Eleemosynary for its subsistence to its effect 1673 H STUBBE *Vind. Dutch War* To Rdr 3 The Parliamentarians were their Eleemosynaries.

2 = ALMONER *rare*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Eleemosynary*, an almoner, or one that gives alms 1678 in PHILLIPS 1809 BAWDWEN *Domesday Bk.* 458 Robert the Priest had one carucate of land of the King's Eleemosinary

3 = ALMONRY [ad med.L *eleēmosynārium*]

1688 R HOLME *Armoury* III 43/1 [In] the Almonry, or Eleemosinary [alse] 4 Yeomen. 1775 in ASH

Hence **Eleemo synarily** *adv*, in an eleemosynary manner; charitably, by way of charity

†**Eleemo·synate,** *v. Obs* –° [f L. *eleēmosyna*, Gr *ἐλεημοσύνη* + -ATE] *intr.* To give alms

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr* 1775 in ASH

†**Eleemo·synous,** *a. Obs rare*–1. In 6 elemosinus. [f. as prec + -OUS] Compassionate, merciful

c 1590 BUREL *2nd Pass Pilgrimer* Poems (1596) P 13 a, Ane pepill na ways Elimosinus

‖ **Eleeson** (elɪɪ·sǫn) *nonce-wd.* [A use of Gr. *ἐλέησον* 'have mercy!'] = KYRIE ELEISON

1822 W L. BOWLES in *Blackw Mag* XII. 72, I hear far off Faint eleesons swell

Ele·gal, bad form of ILLEGAL.

1647 16 *Queeres to Prælates* Ded. 2 These Queeres will proove fatall to your elegall Ecclesiasticall Iurisdictions

Elegance (e l*ɪ*găns) [a Fr *élégance*, ad. L. *ēlegāntia*, f. *ēlegānt-em*. see ELEGANT] The quality or state of being elegant

1. Refined grace of form and movement, tastefulness of adornment, refined luxury, etc. See ELEGANT 1, 2, 3

1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I Introd 7 The elegance discoverable in their outward appearance 1807 CRABBE *Par Reg* II 140 With untutored elegance she dressed. 1821 CRAIG *Lect Drawing* IV 224 Elegance, I take to signify that intricate combination and contrast of lines in the form of a figure which constitute an essential part of beauty 1880 MRS FORRESTER *Roy & Viola* I 1 Nowhere else in the world could you see such a display of luxury and elegance.

2 Of spoken or written compositions, literary style, etc Tasteful correctness, harmonious simplicity, in the choice and arrangement of words. See ELEGANT 4

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr Good Mann.* (1570) G VJ, In eligance of meter and speeche. 1589 NASHE *Pref Greene's Menaph* (Arb) 10 Sir Thomas Eliots elegance did seuer it selfe from all equales 1616 *Pasquil & Kath* IV 270, I..Detest thy purest elegance of speech 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 157 P 11 Nothing to say of elegance equal to my wishes. 1824 LANDOR *Imag Conv.* XXVII Wks 1846 I 165 Elegance, by which I always mean precision and correctness. 1882 HINSDALE *Garfield & Educ* II. 402 The elegance of her translations.

3. a. Of scientific processes, demonstrations, inventions, etc.: 'Neatness', ingenious simplicity, convenience, and effectiveness; so of a prescription, etc. See ELEGANT 5. b Roman Law: transl L. *elegantia juris* · see quot 1864

1756 P BROWNE *Jamaica* 285, I doubt not but they might be used, with as much elegance, in emulsions 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron* XI 84 This formula, undoubtedly of great elegance, probably was not derived by a direct mathematical process 1864 MAINE *Anc Law* IV. (1876) 79 To this sense of simplicity and harmony significantly termed 'elegance' the Roman jurisconsults surrendered themselves

4. †a Correctness of taste. cf ELEGANT 6 *Obs.*

1660 STANLEY *Hist Philos* (1701) 116/1 Ælian argued the Elegance of the Person, in choosing such things as were fair

b Of manners, etc · Refined propriety

1816 MISS AUSTEN *Emma* I. XVI 114 With all the gentleness of his address, true elegance was sometimes wanting.

5. *concr* Something which is elegant; a particular instance or kind of elegance

1676 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) II 417 A nice contriver of all elegances 1779 JOHNSON *L P*, *Pope* Wks IV 126 He has left in his Homer a treasure of poetical elegances to posterity 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag Conv* (1846) 88 What your father and grandfather used as an elegance in conversation is now abandoned to the populace 1837 J H NEWMAN *Par Serm.* (ed 3) I XXVI 396 The measure of this world's elegances 1863 EMERSON *Thoreau* Wks (Bohn) III. 337 He had many elegances of his own

Elegancy (e lĭ'gănsi) [ad L. *ēlegāntia*: see -ANCY.] = ELEGANCE in its various senses.

1 = ELEGANCE 1 *rare* in mod use.

1552 HULOET, Elegancye, *elegantia*. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl Gent* XII (1634) 107 Most of them venerable for their antiquitie and elegancy 1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* I § 15 31 Two general advantages to the Leaves, Elegancy and Security 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I 218 An elegancy ran through persons as well as furniture 1768 A CALCOTT *Deluge* 407 Neither do the fossil reliquiæ yield in elegancy to the medalic insignatures 1838 EMERSON *Milton* Wks (Bohn) III 301 He threw himself, the flower of elegancy, on the side of the reeking conventicle.

b *humorously*, in a form of address or title

1824 SOUTHEY *Lett* (1856) III 435 Your Elegancy will be looking for some news

†2. Of language and style, = ELEGANCE 2 *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov* (1834) 38 The elegancy of poets 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* I 1 b, Tullie cheefe of all latyne elegancy 1665 EVELYN *Mem* (1857) III 162 Some judgment might be made concerning the elegancy of the style. 1746 CHESTERF *Lett* I cv 288 The purity, and the elegancy of his language

3 *concr* Something which is elegant; an instance or a kind of elegance; = ELEGANCE 5

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXXIV 547 They count Greek phrases for an elegancie. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr à la Mode* IV II 305 Instruct your wife's woman in these elegancies 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit. & Contempl* (1818) 157 Art never attempts to equal their incomparable elegancies 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I XXII (1865) 170 Palates not uninstructed in dietetical elegancies 1874 PUSEY *Lent Serm* 41 We must .. have this or that elegancy according to our condition of life

Elegant (e lĭ'gănt) *a* Forms: 5 ileȝant, 6 eligant, -aunt, elygant, 6- elegant [a F *élégant*, ad. L *ēlegānt-em*, usually regarded as pr. pple of **ēlegāre* (f. **ēleg-us* adj.), related to *ēligĕre* to select

The etymological sense is thus 'choosing carefully or skilfully' In early Lat *elegans* was a term of reproach, 'dainty, fashidious, foppish', but in classical times it expressed the notions of refined luxury, graceful propriety, which are reproduced in the mod Eng. use]

1. Tastefully ornate in attire; sometimes in unfavourable sense: Dainty, foppish

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III 505, I woll, or even, be shavyn, for to seme ȝyng that makyt me Ileȝant and lusty in lykyng 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 113 It is not for man to be so elegant, To such toyes wanton women may encline 1552 HULOET, Elegant person, *philocalus* 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* I II III VII, A woman if she see her neighbour more neat or elegant is enraged 1801 MAR EDGEWORTH *Good Fr Gov* (1832) 124 She is the elegantest dresser about town. 1882 tr. *Challamel Hist Fashion in France* i, An elegant town lady would . adorn herself with a mantle that half covered her

2. Characterized by refined grace of form (usually as the result of art or culture); tastefully ornamental. Of physical movements. Graceful, free from awkwardness.

1658 W BURTON *Itin Anton* 117 The Sixth Legion left behind them here a remembrance yet to be seen, in large and elegant Characters 1684 RAY *Corr* (1848) 138 The *Polypodium plumosum* is an elegant plant. 1760 GOLDSM *Cit. W.* XIV. (1837) 53 Nothing is truly elegant but what unites use with beauty 1774 T WARTON *Hist Eng Poetry* (1840) II 272 A most splendid and elegant manuscript on vellum 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 137 The passing of the sword to the left side has..a more elegant appearance

†b Of stature · in 16th c with sense 'tall'

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII XIV 10 Turnus Enarmit walkis Wyth corps of statur eligant [*præstanti*] 1450-1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 7 That the sayd blessyd virgyne Katheryn because she was of an Eligant stature wold gather them of the sayd grapes.

3. Of modes of life, dwellings and their appointments, etc : Characterized by refined luxury

a 1687 PETTY *Pol Arith.* II. (1691) 38 Beautifying the Country ,by elegant Dyet, Apparel, Furniture. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl* 141 Dumfries-shire contains many elegant seats. 1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 137 What he considered a really elegant dinner. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N.-West Pass* V. 66 An elegant repast of venison 1859 W COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1873) 2 He felt languid pulses in elegant bedrooms

4. Of composition, literary style, etc ; also of words or phrases. Characterized by grace and refinement, 'pleasing by minuter beauties' (J)

Formerly used somewhat vaguely as a term of praise for literary style, from 18th c it has tended more and more to exclude any notion of intensity or grandeur, and, when applied to compositions in which these qualities might be looked for, has a depreciatory sense

1528 MORE *Heresyes* I Wks (1557) 174/2 The bokes neither lesse eligaunt nor lesse true 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist Brit.* (1811) 292 In a longe oracyon with elygant wordes 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt Exemp* III XIV 51 A most elegant and perswasive parable. 1672-5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 23 Arnobius, an African, writ his elegant books against the Gentiles 1756 J WARTON *Ess Pope* (1782) I. VI 302 Addison has inserted an elegant character of this poetess 1791 BURKE *Corr* (1844) III 207, I thank you, too, for the elegant poem 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess* XX. Wks. (Bohn) I. 250 Pope's Odyssey is correct and elegant 1876 FREEMAN *Norm Conq.* V XXV 545 The love of hard words, of words which are thought to sound learned or elegant, that is which are not thoroughly understood

b Of a speaker or author. Characterized by refinement and polish of style (Formerly in wider use see above)

1641 MILTON *Animadv* (1851) 189 They did no more then the elegantest Authors among the Greeks 1672-5 COMBER *Comp Temple* (1702) 44 The learned volumes of this Elegant Father [Chrysostom] 1887 *Spectator* 6 Aug 1057/2 Rogers belongs to the elegant order of poets.

5 Of scientific processes, contrivances, etc · 'Neat', pleasing by ingenious simplicity and effectiveness.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol Anat.* IV ix. 166 An elegant Workmanship of Nature 1803 *Med Jrnl* X 336 Profound discoveries and elegant improvements in every branch of medical science 1823 J BADCOCK *Dom Amusem* 198 An elegant cement may also be made from rice-flour 1844-57 G BIRD *Urin. Deposits* 146 An elegant mode of showing the composition of the deposit *Mod* An elegant chess problem? An elegant method of solving equations.

b. Of medicinal preparations see quot

1710 T FULLER *Pharm Extemp* 127 It [the Electuary] is an elegant Composition for a troublesome Cough. 1788 V KNOX *Winter Even* I VI 67 The physicians call a medicine which contains efficient ingredients in a small volume, and of a pleasant or tolerable taste, an elegant medicine 1868 ROYLE & HEADLAND *Mat Medica* (ed. 5) 172 This elegant chalybeate has been long in use

6. Of persons: Correct and delicate in taste Now only in the phrase *elegant scholar*, which is influenced in meaning by 7

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX 1018 Thou art exact of taste, And elegant. 1774 T WARTON *Hist Eng Poetry* (1840) I Diss I 19 A very elegant enquirer into the genius of the northern nations 1788 V KNOX *Winter Even* II II 118 An elegant spectator of the vegetable world 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits* XIV Wks (Bohn) II 109 Mr Hallam, a learned and elegant scholar

b Refined in manners and habits (formerly also, in feeling).

1712 STEELE *Spect* No 491 P 2 An utter Stranger to the Delicacies that attend the Passion. in elegant Minds 1797 MRS RADCLIFFE *Italian* I (1824) 533 Her features . expressed the tranquillity of an elegant mind 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess* XVI Wks. (Bohn) I 209 A sainted soul is always elegant 1866 GEO ELIOT *F Holt* (1868) 26 Such a stock of ideas may be made to tell in elegant society

7 Of pursuits, studies (formerly also, of sentiments): Graceful, polite, appropriate to persons of refinement and cultivated taste *Elegant arts*: those pertaining to the adornment of life, nearly = 'fine arts'.

1705 POPE *To Yng. Lady* 4 Trifles themselves are elegant in him 1712 STEELE *Spect* No. 466 P 7 Every thing in Nature that can pretend to give elegant Delight 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat* (1777) I 7 The ardours of a youthful appetite become an elegant passion 1779 JOHNSON *L. P*, *Shenstone* Wks IV 215 Eminent for English poetry, and elegant literature. 1821 CRAIG *Lect Drawing* I 1 A high state of the elegant arts is indicative of great advancement in civilization

¶ 8. Vulgarly used for 'excellent, first-rate'; in humorous literature sometimes as an 'Irishism' with spelling *iligant*.

1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer*, *Elegant* for *excellent* applied to articles of food and drink, is very common, as elegant water, elegant beef, elegant butter 1888 *Cornhill Mag.* Sep. 277 An' it looked an iligant counthry an' all in a glimmerin' green.

9. *Comb.*

1809 HANNAH MORE *Coelebs* I. 38 (Jod.) Sir John is a valuable elegant-minded man

Hence **E leganti ze** *v. trans.* [see -IZE], to make elegant. **E leganti sh** *a* [see -ISH], rather elegant.

1798 LAMB *Lett. to Southey* IV 35 You might elegantise this supersedeas 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I 568 What criticisms have been put forth .in that elegantish periodical!

†**Elegante**[1]. *Obs.* [Cf *alegant*, var of ALICANTE] Some kind of dried fruit, ? Alicante raisins.

1579 in Rogers *Agric & Pr* III 543 Elegantes ⅔ *c* 14/3.

‖ **Elegante**[2] (*elega·nt*). [Fr *élégante*, fem. of *élégant*, ELEGANT *a*] A fashionable lady

1806 MAR EDGEWORTH *Leonora* (1832) 32 Would you know the fashionable dress of a Parisian élégante? 1824 SCOTT *Wav.* 1, The elegantes of Queen Anne Street East.

Elegantly (e lĭ'găntli), *adv.* [f. ELEGANT + -LY[2]] In an elegant manner; see senses of the adj. Also in comb with adjs.

1552 HULOET, *Elegantlye*, eleganter, rotunde. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* lix. 17 228 Hee elegantly putteth the doubtfull speeche in a diverse meaning 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* VI (1757) 146 She's elegantly pain'd from morn till night. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. I X. 54 Many hollanders live elegantly 1783 LD HAILES *Antiq. Chr. Ch* VI 178 *note*, The latter part of the passage in Lampridius is elegantly paraphrased 1898 W ELLIS *Vis. Madagascar* VIII 212 A number of elegantly-bound volumes lay on the table. 1879 O. W. HOLMES *Motley* II 14 Elegantly brutal onslaughts

Elegiac (elĭdʒəi ăk), *a.* and *sb* Also 6 eligiack [ad. L *elegīac-us*, ad. Gr. ἐλεγειακός, f. ἐλεγεῖον ELEGY.]

A. *adj.*

1. *Prosody.* Appropriate to elegies. *spec.* Usually applied to the metre so called in Greek and Latin, which consists of a (dactylic) hexameter and pentameter, forming the *elegiac distich* Sometimes the term *elegiac verse* has been applied to the pentameter of the couplet separately.

1586 WEBBE *Eng Poetrie* (Arb) 86 The most vsuall kindes [of verse] are foure, the Heroic, Elegiac, Iambick, and Lyric. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 1246 A chronicler penning the historie of these affaires in elegiack verses. 1741 WATTS *Improv Mind* (1801) 62 He has turned the same psalms into elegiac verse. 1779 JOHNSON *L P*, *Hammond* Wks III 240 Why Hammond or other writers have thought the quatrain of ten syllables elegiac, it is difficult to tell. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) I XX 503 The iambic and elegiac metres do not reach up to the year 700 B C 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* I 15 The pathetic melody of the Elegiac metre.

2. Of the nature of an elegy; pertaining to elegies; hence, mournful, melancholy, plaintive, also (rarely) of a person, melancholy, pensive.

1644 BULWER *Chiron* 20 An ingenious friend in his Elegiack knell 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) II 18 He Might sweetly mourn in Elegiac verse. 1752 GRAY *Wks* (1825) II. 169 Mr Lyttleton is a gentle elegiac person. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Rem* (1837) 383 Its elegiac delicacy and querimonious plaintiveness. 1808 SCOTT *Marm* III Introd, Hast thou no elegiac verse For Brunswick's venerable hearse? 1856 MRS BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I 994 Elegiac griefs, and songs of love.

3 *Elegiac poet* · one who writes a. in elegiac metre; b. in a mournful or pensive strain

1581 SIDNEY *Def Poesie* (Arb) 28 The most notable [denominations of poets] bee the Heroicke, Tragicke Iambic, Elegiacke Some of these being termed by the sortes of verses they liked best to write in 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* I xi (Arb.) 40 1855 H REED *Lect Eng Lit* X (1878) 319 It is the theme of the elegiac poet, to show the virtues of sorrow 1888 *Spectator* 30 June 875/2 Matthew Arnold the greatest elegiac poet of our generation.

B *sb.* †a. An elegiac poet (*obs*). b *pl.* Elegiac verses (sense A. 1).

1581 SIDNEY *Def Poesie* (1622) 515 The lamenting Elegiacke who bewayleth the weakenesse of mankinde. 1774 T WARTON *Hist Eng. Poetry* (1840) II 508 His Latin elegiacs are pure 1886 F H DOYLE *Reminiscences* 30, I soon acquired ease in rattling over my elegiacs.

Hence as combining form **Elegi aco-**.

1832 CARLYLE in *Fraser's Mag* V 255 We named Rousseau's Confessions an elegiaco-didactic Poem.

Elegi·acal, *a* [f prec. + -AL.]

†1 Of metre · = ELEGIAC 1 *Obs.*

1546 LANGLEY *Pol Verg De Invent.* I. VIII. 17 a, Of Meters there bee that hath their name of the nomber of the fete, as Exameter and Pentameter which is also called Elegiacal. 1583 STANYHURST *Poems* (Arb) 125 The heroical and the elegiacal enterlaced one with the oother.

2. Of the nature of an elegy, pertaining to elegies *arch* Cf ELEGIAC 2

1631 WEEVER *Anc Fun Mon* 769 An Elegiacall or sorrowfull Epitaph 1640 T CAREW *Poems* Wks (1824) 92 An elegiacall letter upon the death of the king of Sweden. 1846 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks* Wks II. 294 Study this higher elegiacal strain

Elegiambic (e lĭdʒəiæ mbik), *a.* [f. L *elegīa* + IAMBIC.] Of a metre Consisting of half an elegiac pentameter, followed by an iambic dimeter

1721-1800 BAILEY *Elegiambick Verse*

Ele·giast. *rare*—[1]. [f ELEGY, after the analogy of *ecclesiast*, etc.] A writer of elegies

1766 GOLDSMITH *Vic W* XVII. 47 These Elegiasts are in despair for griefs that give the sensible part of mankind very little pain

†**Ele·gic,** *a. Obs.*—[0] [f ELEGY + -IC.] = ELEGIAC

In some modern Dicts.

Ele·gio·grapher *rare*—[0]. [f ELEGY, on the analogy of *biographer*] A writer of elegies.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-61 in BAILEY 1864 in WEBSTER, and in mod. Dicts.

†**Ele·gious,** *a Obs.* ? *rare.* [f ELEGY + -OUS.] Resembling an elegy, hence, lugubrious, melancholy, mournful.

1632 QUARLES *Div Fancies* IV x, Th'affrighted heav'ns sent down elegious Thunder 1635 — *Embl* V i (1818) 259 If your elegious breath should hap to rouse A happy tear

Elegist (e lĭ'dʒist). [f. ELEGY + -IST.] The writer of an elegy.

1774 WARTON *Eng. Poetry* (1840) I. 95 Our elegist, and the chroniclers, impute the crime .. to the advice of the king of France.

Elegit (ĭlĭ·dgĭt) *Law* [f. L. *ēlēgit* 'he has chosen', 3rd pers sing perfect tense of *ēligĕre* to choose; see quot 1809] A writ of execution, by which a creditor is put in possession of (formerly half) the goods and lands of a debtor, until his claim is satisfied

1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen VII*, c 36 § 1 To sue execucion .. by writ or wryttes of Elegit 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (1886) 124 He tooke forth an Elegit for the rest of the Judgment 1796 J. Anstey *Pleaders G* (1803) 70 Quare clausum fregit May breed a monster called Elegit 1809 Tomlins *Law Dict*, *Elegit* from the words in the writ, *elegit sibi liberari*, because the plaintiff hath chosen this writ of execution 1876 Digby *Real Prop.* v § 5 247 The writ has ever since the Statute of Westminster II been called the writ of elegit.

b. The right secured by this writ.

1715 M Davies *Ath Brit.* I 309 As for Tenancy of Elegit, Statute-merchant and Staple, etc. 1809 Tomlins *Law Dict.* s.v, The creditor .. during that term .. is tenant by *elegit*.

Elegize (e·lĭdʒəiz), *v.* [f Elegy + -ize]

1 *intr.* a. To write an elegy, also const. *upon*, b To write in a mournful strain.

1702 C Mather *Magn Chr.* III I III (1852) 313 His death gave the same gentleman occasion thus to elegize upon him 1754 H Walpole *Lett* I. 329 (D), I should have elegized on for a page or two farther. 1886 *Edin Rev.* July 155 Propertius and Tibullus elegised.

2 *trans.* To write an elegy upon.

1809 Byron *Eng. Bards* 266 The bard who soars to elegise an ass. *a* 1845 Hood *Poems* (1846) II 66 Whose late, last voice must elegise the whole 1858 Carlyle *Fredk Gt* II. x II 590 He elegises poor Adrienne Lecouvreur, the Actress.

Elegug, var. of Eligug.

Elegy (e·lĭdʒi). [ad. Fr. *élégie*, ad L. *elegīa*, ad. Gr. ἐλεγεία, f ἔλεγος a mournful poem.]

1 A song of lamentation, *esp.* a funeral song or lament for the dead.

1514 Barclay *Cyt & Uplondyshm* Introd 69, I tell mine elegy 1594 Drayton *Idea* 749 My Lives complaint in dolefull Elegies. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt Exemp* I ix. 140 The Church's song is most of it Elegy 1750 Gray *Elegy* xxi, Their name, their years The place of fame and elegy supply 1762 Goldsm. *Nash* 180 The public papers were filled with elegies. — (*title*) Elegy of a Mad Dog 1812 Scott *Rokeby* v xvii, Thy strings mine elegy shall thrill, My Harp alone. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxv. 12 Death's dark elegy.

2 Vaguely used in wider sense, app. originally including all the species of poetry for which Gr. and Lat poets adopted the elegiac metre. See also quots 1755 and 1833.

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L* III. ii 379 There is a man hangs .. Elegies on brambles .defying the name of Rosalinde. 1716-8 Lady M W Montague *Lett.* I. xxxiv. 120 A subject affording many poetical turns .. in an heroic elegy. 1755 Johnson, *Elegy*, a short poem without points or turns *a* 1763 Shenstone *Wks & Lett* (1768) I 17 They gave the name of elegy to their pleasantries as well as lamentations 1833 Coleridge *Table-T.* 23 Oct, Elegy, may treat of any subject, but of no subject for itself. always and exclusively with reference to the poet 1859 Kingsley *Burns* Misc. I. 379 The poet descends from the dramatic domain of song, into the subjective and reflective one of elegy

3. a. Poetry, or a poem, written in elegiac metre

† b. [after Gr. ἐλεγεῖον] An elegiac distich (*obs*)

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (Arb) 64 Long lamentation in Elegie 1794 T. Taylor *Pausanias' Greece* II 369 An elegy on one of these bases, signifies that the statue was that of Philopœmen. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* II 126 The elegy, which [Mimnermus] adopted as the organ of his voluptuous melancholy had been invented by another Ionian poet, Callinus. 1862 Merivale *Rom Emp* (1871) V. xli 124 Ovid was the successor in elegy of Propertius and Tibullus.

Elekte, obs. variant of Elect.

† **Elelendish**, *a Obs* Forms 1 elelendisc, 2 -is, helelendis, (helendis) [OE. *ęlęlendisc*, f *ęle-land* (see Eilland) + *-isc*, -ish.] Of another land, foreign.

a 1000 *Lamb Ps* xxxviii[ix]. 13 (Bosw) Elelendisc ic eom mid ðe *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 81 Nu kumeð þes helendisse Mon. elelendis he is icleped for he is of unkuþe þode

Eleme (e·lĭmi) *Comm* Also 9 elemi. [a Turk. ﻟﻌﻠﻤﻰ (transliterated *ilémé* by Redhouse) something sifted or selected] *attrib.* in *Eleme figs*, a kind of dried figs from Turkey.

1879 *Encycl. Brit* IX 154 The best kind, known as elemi, are shipped at Smyrna. 1888 *Grocer's Price List*, Fine Eleme Figs

Element (e·lĭmĕnt), *sb.* Forms 3-4, 7 elemens (*pl.*), 4 ela-, elementе, 5 elyments, 6 elyment, elemente, 4- element. [a OF. *element*, ad. L. *elementum*, a word of which the etymology and primary meaning are uncertain, but which was employed as transl. of Gr στοιχεῖον in the various senses:—a component unit of a series, a constituent part of a complex whole (hence the 'four elements'); a member of the planetary system; a letter of the alphabet; a fundamental principle of a science.]

I. A component part of a complex whole.

* *of material things.*

1. One of the simple substances of which all material bodies are compounded.

† a. In ancient and mediæval philosophy these were believed to be: Earth, water, air, and fire. See examples in 9. *Obs* exc *Hist*

† b. In pre-scientific chemistry the supposed 'elements' were variously enumerated, the usual number being about five or six. (See quots)

1724 Watts *Logic* I ii § 2 (1822) 17 The chemist makes spirit, salt, sulphur, water, and earth, to be their five elements 1765 *Dict Art & Sc* II. s.v. *Elements* [enumerate Water, Air, Oil, Salt, Earth].

c. In modern chemistry applied to those substances (of which more than seventy are now known) which have hitherto resisted analysis, and which are provisionally supposed to be simple bodies

1813 Sir H Davy *Agric Chem* i (1814) 8 Bodies not capable of being decompounded are considered as elements 1830 M. Donovan *Dom Econ* I 111 Sugar is composed of three elements, carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen 1841 Emerson *Ess. Hist.* Wks. (Bohn) I 17 Fifty or sixty chemical elements. 1854 Bushnan in *Circ Sc* (*c* 1865) II 6/1 The proximate elements are formed by the union of several ultimate elements 1881 Williamson in *Nature* No 618 414 The foundation of .. chemistry was laid by the discovery of chemical elements.

2 In wider sense One of the relatively simple substances of which a complex substance is composed; in *pl.* the 'raw material' of which a thing is made.

c 1386 Chaucer *Freres T* 206 Make ye yow newe bodies alway Of elementz. 1593 Hooker *Eccl Pol* I iii, If those principall & mother elements of the world, whereof all things in this lower world are made, should loose the qualities which now they haue. 1610 Shaks *Temp* III. iii 61 The Elements Of whom your swords are temper'd may as well Wound the loud windes. 1851 Carpenter *Man Phys* 319 The two elements [Fibrine and the Red Corpuscles] separating from each other laterally

3. The bread and wine used in the Sacrament of the Eucharist. Chiefly *pl*

[The word *elementa* is used in late L in the sense of 'articles of food and drink, the solid and liquid portions of a meal' (see Du Cange); but in the ecclesiastical use there is probably a reference to the philosophical sense of mere 'matter' as apart from 'form', the 'form', by virtue of which the 'elements' became Christ's body and blood, being believed to be imparted by the act of consecration]

1593 Hooker *Eccl Pol* IV. I (1611) 128 Vnto the element let the word bee added, and they two make a Sacrament *a* 1600 tr. *Calvin's Comm Prayer bk.* in *Phenix* (1708) II 245 As if these Elements were turn'd and chang'd into the Substance of his Flesh and Blood 1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 256 Such slender & vnlikely elemens of water, bread & wine 1633 D. Rogers *Sacraments* 132 They bring an whole unbroken Element, made of a fine white delicate wafer 1745 Wesley *Answ Ch* 35 He deliver'd the Elements with his own Hands 1866 *Direct Angl* (ed 3) 354 Elements, the materials used in the Sacraments

4. a. *Physiol* A definite small portion of an animal or vegetable structure

1841-71 T R Jones *Anim Kingd* 654 Two elements [of a vertebra] which embrace the spinal marrow 1884 Bowman & Scott *De Bary's Phaner & Cryps* 182 Small vascular bundles composed of narrow elements *Ibid.* 459 On the side of the wood, new elements are constantly added

b. One of the essential parts of any scientific apparatus; used *esp.* of simple instruments united to form a complex instrument of the same kind. *Voltaic element*: usually = Cell 10, but sometimes = *electrode*

1831 Brewster *Nat. Magic* vi (1833) 148 We can even reproduce them with the simplest elements of our optical apparatus. 1871 tr *Schellen's Spectr Anal.* ix 67 An electric battery of 50 Bunsen's or Grove's large elements.

** *of non-material things*

5 A constituent portion of an immaterial whole, as of a concept, character, state of things, community, etc.

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. i 357 There's little of the melancholy element in her, my lord 1678 Cudworth *Intell Syst.* 7 These simple Elements of Magnitude, Figure, Site and Motion are all clearly intelligible as different Modes of extended Substance 1833 Browning *Pauline* 21, I strip my mind bare—whose first elements I shall unveil 1841 Emerson *Eng Traits, Character* Wks (Bohn) II. 61 This [English] race has added new elements to humanity, and has a deeper root in the world 1845 Graves in *Encycl Metrop* 783/1 Mixed with bigotry and superstition, it [the canon law] will be found to contain many pure elements 1867 Freeman *Norm Conq.* (1876) I III 93 In our old constitution we find the elements of feudalism 1870 E Peacock *Ralf Skirl* III. 187 Size is certainly one main element of beauty. 1876 Green *Short Hist* vii § 5 (1882) 386 The woollen manufacture had become an important element in the national wealth *Mod.* The Celtic and Teutonic elements in the population

b Often followed by *of* = 'consisting of'.

1851 Helps *Friends in C.* I 11 These practices have elements of charity and prudence as well as fear and meanness in them. 1866 Kingsley *Herew* vii 129 It had its usual element of cant. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) I 241 The greatest strength is observed to have an element of limitation. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq* (1876) III. xii 162 Mingled with all this there is a certain element of grim merriment

6. One of the facts or conditions which 'enter into' or determine the result of a process, calculation, deliberation, or inquiry Also with *of* (cf 5 b)

1812 Woodhouse *Astron* ix 66 The length of a sidereal year (an element of little or no importance in Astronomy) 1823 Chalmers *Serm* I 129 His will was reduced to an element of utter insignificancy 1842 W Grove *Corr Phys Forces* 32 If the element of quantity be included, this objection will not apply 1866 Crump *Banking* III. 72 The periodical publication of accounts by the joint-stock banks furnishes a very important element in coming to a decision. 1876 Mozley *Unw Serm* IV 88 Everything depends upon one element in the case, which element they cannot get at

7. *spec.* (*pl.*) a *Astron.* The data necessary to determine the orbit of a heavenly body b. *Crystallography.* Those needed to determine the form of a crystal.

1788-9 Howard *Encycl*, *Elements*, in astronomy, are those fundamental numbers, which are employed in the construction of tables of the planetary motions. 1816 Playfair *Nat Phil* II 197 The elements of their [comets'] orbits agreed nearly with those of the Comet of 1682 1834 Mrs Somerville *Connex. Phys Sc* II (1849) 12 This depends upon seven quantities called the elements of the orbit 1878 Gurney *Crystallogr* 41 The three angles between the axes and two of the ratios between the parameters, are called the elements of the crystal

8 *Math* An infinitesimal part of a magnitude of any kind; a differential.

1727-51 Chambers *Cycl*, *Element* of an area, called also its differential, is the rectangle of the semi-ordinate into the differential of the abscise 1882 Minchin *Unipl Kinemat* 112 *P* any point in the lamina at which the element of mass is *dm* 1885 Watson & Burbury *Math Th. Electr. & Magn* I 250 The molecular distributions within the element of volume *dx dy dz*.

II The 'four elements'.

9. Used as a general name for earth, water, air, and fire; originally in sense 1, to which many of the earlier instances have explicit reference; now merely as a matter of traditional custom

a 1300 *Signs bef. Judgm* 177 in *E. E. P* (1862) 12 Þe xui dai þe fure elemens sul cri merci ihsu fiz mari. *c* 1300 *Fragm Pop Sc* (Wright) 120 Bynethe the loweste hevene Beoth the four elementz, of wham we beoth i-wroȝt. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* IX 34 Þe erth is þe end of thynges & þe last element. 1393 Gower *Conf* III. 97 It [air] is eke the thridde element. 1483 Caxton *Cato* 4 The foure elementes menace alle men that thanke not god. 1535 Coverdale *Wisd* XIX 18 The elementes turned in to them selues, like as whan one tune is chaunged vpon an instrument of musick 1645 Digby *Nat Bodies* IV (1658) 37 There are but four simple bodies: and these are rightly named Elements. 1656 H More *Antid Ath* (1712) Gen Pref 15 Regions of looser particles of the third Element 1711 Pope *Temp. Fame* 447 Thro' undulating air the sounds are sent, And spread o'er all the fluid element. 1723 *Briton* No III, Rich wines and high-season'd Ragouts supply the place of Vegetables and meer Element 1787 G. White *Selborne* I 3 Fine limpid water much commended by those who drink the pure element 1816 Byron *Ch Har* III lxxiv, When elements to elements conform, And dust is as it should be. 1886 T. K. Oliphant *New Eng.* II 219 If the great authors named were set up as models, we should never hear of fire as 'the devouring element'.

b *fig*

1813 Wellington *Lett* in Gurw *Disp* XI 12 A British minister cannot have too often under his view the element by which he is surrounded 1850 Kingsley *Alt Locke* I (1876) 2 Italy .. where natural beauty would have become the very element which I breathed.

† 10. The sky, ? also, the atmosphere *Obs*

[This sense is app. due to med L '*elementum ignis*' as a name of the starry sphere; but there may be a mixture of the sense 'air'.]

c 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) II 371 A meruelous lyȝt fro thelement dyd glyde. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas* 15, I, sawe a craggy rocke neare to the element 1534 More *Treat Passion* Wks 1307/1 The moone & the sterres appere in the element 1580. Sidney *Arcadia* V (1590) 458 Morning had taken full possession of the element. 1634 Milton *Comus* 299, I took them for a faery vision Of some gay creatures of the element 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* XIX 331 A thick Snow, Which Boreas bloweth through the Element 1714 Gay *Shepherd's Week* VI 3 *note*, Welkin..is frequently taken for the Element or Sky.

† b. ? One of the 'heavens' or celestial spheres of ancient astronomy (see Sphere); also (rarely) one of the heavenly bodies themselves *Obs.*

[Cf med L *elementa* 'planets' and 'signs of the zodiac'; but neither of these senses is clearly evidenced in our quots]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 395 Þe sterres gret and smale Þat we may se In þe ouermast element of alle. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H Fame* 975 Wyth fetheris of Philosophye To passen everyche element 1534 Ld Berners *Gold Bk M Aurel* (1546) B b, These were the fyrste that wold serche the trouthe of the elementes of the heuen 1593 Hooker *Eccl. Pol* I ix, The Sunne, the Moone, any one of the heauens or elements. 1604 Shaks *Oth.* III iii 464 Witnesse you euer-burning Lights aboue, You Elements, that clip vs round about.

11 *pl.* Atmospheric agencies or powers.

1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind* I. IV (Arb) 81 Owre nation hadde trowbled the elementes 1605 Shaks. *Lear* III ii. 16, I taxe not you, you Elements with vnkindnesse 1813 Bakewell *Introd. Geol* (1815) 239 Diminution of rocks,, by the incessant operation of the elements. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I IV (1857) 61 Too gallant a cavalier to be daunted by the elements 1866 Neale *Sequences & H*, 102 The war of elements above,

12 That one of the 'four elements' which is the natural abode of any particular class of living beings, said chiefly of air and water. Hence *transf.* and *fig* (a person's) ordinary range of activity, the surroundings in which one feels at home, the appropriate sphere of operation of any agency. Phrases, *in, out of (one's) element*

1598 Shaks *Merry W* IV ii 186 She workes by Charmes, beyond our element. 1599 *Broughton's Lett* viii. 26 You are in for all day .. it is your element. 1667 Milton *P L.* II 275 Our torments also may in length of time Become our Elements. 1673 Temple *Observ. United Prov.* Wks. 1731

I 69 It seems to be with Trade, as with the Sea (its Element) 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II iv 73 When they came to make boards . they were quite out of their element 1784 Johnson in *Boswell* III. 629 The town is my element; there are my friends, there are my books. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser I xii. (1865) 104 My proper element of prose 1848 Macaulay *Hist Eng* I 534 Ferguson was in his element 1874 Maurice *Friendship Bks.* III 69 Englishmen were to be taught that the sea was to be their element *Mod* Some fishes can live a long time after removal from their element

III. 13. Primordial principle, source of origin. *rare*

1655-60 Stanley *Hist Philos* (1701) 61/1 Infinity is the principle and Element of things 1850 Tennyson *In Mem* Concl , That God, which ever lives and loves, One God, one law, one element

IV. 14. *pl.* † The letters of the alphabet (*obs*) Hence, the rudiments of learning, the 'A, B, C'; also, the first principles of an art or science

1382 Wyclif *Gal.* IV 9 Hou ben 3e turned to syke, or freel, and nedy elementis 1552 Huloet *Elementes* or principles of grammer—*Elementes* letters wherof be made sillables 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* 1 (1627) 7 Beginning at the very first Elements, even at the A, B, C 1644 Milton *Educ* (1738) 137 At the same time might be taught the Elements of Geometry 1649 Jer Taylor *Gt. Exemp* II viii 60 Man knows first by elements & after long study learns a syllable, & in good time gets a word 1799 Mackintosh *Stud Law Nat, &c* Wks 1846 I 342 Public lectures have been used to teach the elements of almost every part of learning. 1833 Cruse *Eusebius* IV. xxiv 161 Books containing elements of the faith. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) III 425 Calculation and geometry and all the other elements of instruction

b. *Euclid's Elements* the title of a treatise on the rudiments of Geometry

1655-60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 8/2 Those [propositions] which Euclid hath reduced into his Elements 1793 T Beddoes *Math Evid* 47 As if the elements of Euclid were not already tedious enough 1828 Lardner *Euclid* Pref., Euclid's Elements were first used in the school of Alexandria.

†Elément, *v* *Obs.* Also 6 **ellement.** [f. prec. sb]

1. *trans.* To compound of elements.

1400 [see Elementyd *ppl a.*] 1477 Norton *Ord Alch* v in Ashm. 86 The third thinge elemented of them all *c*1535 [see Elementyd *ppl. a.*] 1582 Batman *On Bartholde* XI xvi. 165 Foure elements of the which all things ellemented are made *a* 1631 Donne *Poems* (1650) 194 As of this all, though many parts decay, The pure which elemented them shall stay 1647 Faringdon *Serm* (1672) I. 135 Man thus created, thus elemented and composed.

2. *fig.*

1628 Donne *Serm.* xlviii 487 Elemented and composed of Heresies 1640 Walton *Donne* 38 His very soul was elemented of nothing but sadness 1670— *Lives* I 33 Absence . doth remove Those things that Elemented it [sublunary love] 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 32 A world elemented with Sinne and Misery,

3 To instruct in the rudiments of learning; cf. Element *sb.* 14

1651 *Relig. Wotton* 489, I thought he had been better elemented at Eton. 1662 [see Elementyd *ppl a.* 2]

Elemental (elĭme ntăl), *a* [f prec + -al]

1. Of or pertaining to the 'four elements', earth, air, fire, and water, or to any one of them

1519 *Interl Four Elements* in Hazl *Dodsley* I 11 The lower region, called the elemental 1561 Eden *Art Navig.* I iv, The worlde is deuided into two regions Celestiall, and Elementall 1635 Swan *Spec M.* (1670) 465 The purifying both of the Elements and Heavens in their Elemental qualities 1732 Pope *Ess Man* I 169 All subsists by elemental strife 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser 1 (1863) 73 Mixing the deep note of love with the elemental music 1831 Carlyle *Sartor Res* II vi 98 With no prospect of breakfast beyond elemental liquor 1851 — *Sterling* III II (1872) 174 Elemental tumults, and blustering wars of sea and sky.

†2. Composed of, or produced by, the elements; material as opposed to spiritual; inorganic as opposed to vital; 'material' as opposed to 'formal'; also, in the condition of raw material *Obs.*

1574 Whitgift *Def Answ* II Wks 1851 I 255 An external thing and elemental, but not indifferent 1577 Dee *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 391 All Elemental Creatures 1602 Fulbecke *1st Pt. Parall* 80 The Law considereth not bare and elementall bodies, but bodies apparelled 1605 Timme *Quersit* Ded. 2 Without the which [the spirit] the elemental and material character profiteth not 1610 *Histrio-m.* VI 131 This elementall bodie (thus compact) Is but a scattred Chaos of revenge 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb) 35 A kind of massacre whereof the execution ends not in the slaying of an elementall life 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud. Ep* 121 Nor is onely an animall heate required hereto [for hatching eggs], but an elementall and artificiall warmth will suffice.

†b. *absol* (quasi-*sb.* in *pl*) The bread and wine of the Eucharist considered apart from their consecration *Obs.*

a 1655 Vines *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 298 The elementals of bread and wine.

†3 Applied to fire, in two different senses (cf. Elementary 3). a. Material, physical, literal, as opposed to 'spiritual' or figurative; also, such as exists in this lower world. b In its (hypothetical) pure condition, as opposed to the impure form in which it is actually known *Obs.*

1533 *Hylton's Scala Perf*, God is not fyre elementall [1494 elementare]. 1627 F. E. *Hist. Edw II*, (1680) 6 Majestick thoughts, like Elemental fire, should tend still upwards.

1751 Johnson *Rambl.* No 99 ¶ 4 Vanish like elemental fire 1755 Young *Centaur* i Wks 1757 IV 129 A fire elemental is diffused through all nature.

4. Pertaining to the powers or agencies of physical nature. *Elemental spirits, gods,* etc.. those which are personifications of natural phenomena, or are associated with particular departments of nature. So *elemental worship, religion.*

1821 Shelley *Prometh Unb* IV. 1, Elemental Genii From Heaven's star-fretted domes 1850 Merivale *Rom. Emp* (1865) I v 231 Elemental worship of the grossest kind 1865 Lecky *Ration* (1878) I 42 To rise to intercourse with these elemental spirits of nature was the highest aim of the philosopher 1875 Merivale *Gen Hist Rome* lxviii (1877) 554 He continued to serve his elemental fetiche, and introduced the rude black stone which represented the Sun 1876 Gladstone *Homeric Synchr* 109 Amphitrite appears in the Odyssey only as an elemental power

b *fig* Comparable to the great forces of nature.

1820 L Hunt *Indicator* No 42 (1822) I 336 A bold elemental imagination 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life* 1 21 All great force is real and elemental. There is no manufacturing a strong will 1873 Lowell *Among my Bks* Ser. II 287 With an elemental movement like the shifting of mighty winds. 1878 Morley *Carlyle* 175 The freedom and elemental grandeur of Byron

†5. Pertaining to the sky, also, governed by celestial influences (Cf Element *sb* 10) *Obs*

1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyl Waters* A j, Dystyllacyon is an elementall thyng 1583 Stubbes *Anat Abus* II 57 They observed the elemental signes and tokens in the firmament 1627 Feltham *Resolves* I xlvii, An elemental and ascentive soul

6 Of the nature of an ultimate constituent, whether of material or non-material things; *esp.* of physical substances, simple, uncompounded

1555 Eden *Decades W Ind* (Arb) 362 Elementall substances 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 113 Without the elementall, true entity 1773 Monboddo *Language* (1774) I. III v 482 The division of elemental sounds into Vowels and Consonants. 1821 Shelley *Epipsych.* 437 As clear as elemental diamond 1851 Brimley *Ess* 115 Elemental passions and affections 1859 Darwin *Orig Spec* xiv (1878) 364 Minerals and the elemental substances 1863 E. Neale *Anat Th. & Nat.* 207 The primitive elemental operations of thought.

7. That is an essential or integrant part of any unity, constituent

1639 Fuller *Holy War* I. xiii (1840) 21 The four elemental nations whereof this army was compounded 1805 *Ann Rev.* III 254 Mere seasonings in the cauldron of public opinion, not its elemental ingredients 1874 Motley *Barneveld* I. vii 311 The few simple but elemental fibers which make up the tissue of most human destinies

8. Relating to the beginnings or first principles of learning; rudimentary, = Elementary 6 *rare* in mod. use.

1577 Hanmer *Anc Eccl. Hist* 30 Them [Epistles] that haue need of an elemental introduction 1589 Greene *Menaph.* (Arb.) 68 Everie elementall worde of arte 1624 Wotton *Archit* in *Relq* (1672) 5 Some Method shortest and most Elemental 1790 Burke *Fr Rev* Wks V. 353 Elemental training to those higher and more large regards 1841 Hor. Smith *Moneyed Man* II x 328 An elemental work upon astronomy 1855 H Reed *Lect Eng. Lit.* x (1878) 334 Elemental truths, which have been assailed by some of the heresies of the day.

Hence **†Eleme·ntalish** *a.* (*Alchemy.*) Pure, uncompounded, lying at the base of other substances. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. **Eleme·ntalism,** *nonce-wd*, worship of the elementary powers of nature.

1671 J Webster *Metallogr.* viii 120 The Elementalish Gold lies hid in many Earths. 1863 Dutt in *Chr Work* July 273 Elementalism, if I may coin a word, the worship chiefly of the Fire, the Air, the Water and the Sun.

†Elementa·lity. *Obs.* [f prec + -ity] The fact of being an element

1654 Whitlock *Manx Eng.* 456 [Essay, 'The Fifth Element, or, Of Detraction] By this I hope the Elementality (that is the universality) of Detraction is out of Dispute.

†Eleme·ntally, *adv* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ly^2.] In an elemental manner or sense.

1643 Milton *Divorce* II. xv (1851) 101 Those words , elementally understood, are against nature.

Elementaloid (elĭme ntăloid), *a.* [f. Elemental + -oid] *Chem* Like an element, having the appearance of, or behaving like, an element.

1885 in Ogilvie *Suppl*

Elementarian (elĭmentēə riăn). *rare*$^{-1}$. [f Elementary + -ian] One who has not advanced beyond the rudiments of his studies.

1876 Grant *Burgh Sch Scotl* II xiii. 355 Elementarians who are not sufficiently qualified to be advanced.

Elementarily (elĭme ntărĭli), *adv.* [f Elementary + -ly^2] In a simple or rudimentary manner, also, †by purely physical causes (*obs.*)

1643 R O. *Man's Mort* v 21 The Rationall Faculties in Man may as well be producted elementarily by Man 1849 Ruskin *Sev Lamps* ii (1855) 52 Explaining elementarily.

Elementariness (elĭme ntărines) [f. as prec + -ness] The quality of being elementary.

1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol Chym* 250 The material elementaryness of concrets. 1862 C J. Vaughan *Bk. & Life* 64 Things almost puerile in their elementariness. 1881 *N. V. Nation* 386 The elementariness of 'the things of the mind',

†Eleme·ntarist. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f Elementary + -ist] One who treats of the 'four elements'.

1651 Biggs *New Disp* 159 Putrefaction, according to that great Elementarist, Aristotle, is, etc.

†Elementa·rity. *Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Elementary + -ty] = Elementariness

1650 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* (ed 2) 42 Creatures.. farre above the condition of elementarity

Elementary (elĭme ntări) Forms: 5-6 **elementar**(e, -air, -arie (7-8 elimentarie, -y). [ad L *elementārius,* f *elementum* · see Element and -ar, -ary. Cf F. *élémentaire*]

1. Of or pertaining to the four elements or any one of them; = Elemental 1. *rare* in mod. use.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* VI (1872) 47 The fyrst part [of the varld] is the regione elementair 1605 Timme *Quersit* I. v 21 The elementary qualities passiue *c*1645 Howell *Lett* (1650) III 19 A species of living Creatures in the Orb of the Moon, which may bear som analogie with those of this Elementary world 1669 Gale *Crt Gentiles* I III. iii. 46 If our Light be a Substance, its either Heavenly, or Elementarie *a* 1761 Law *Comf Weary Pilgr* (1809) 90 This elementary world. 1856 *Tait's Mag* XXIII 763 This year of peace has been distinguished by 'elementary' war—by deluges and earthquakes.

†2 Composed of, or produced by, the (four) elements; material, physical, opposed to *spiritual, celestial,* etc ; = Elemental 2. *Obs*

c 1440 [see 3] 1612 Woodall *Surg Mate* Wks. (1653) 239 A Mineral is an elementarie body that is of it self firm and fixed 1635 Swan *Spec M.* III § 2 (1643) 48 The uncreated Light (viz God) commanded this elementarie light to be *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Occas Med* (1851) 9 A false and elementary apparition 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I III (1840) 88 The Devil set his human and elementary instruments at work. 1750 tr *Leonardus' Mirr Stones* 48 Others say, there is only an elementary virtue in stones.

†b. That is in the condition of raw material.

1799 tr *Meister's Lett on Eng.* 145 There is more gross and elementary matter in the English diet.

†3 Applied to air, fire, water, earth (cf Elemental 3) · a. Physical, material, literal, as opposed to *figurative* or '*spiritual*', also, such as they exist in this lower world. b In their state of pure elements, as opposed to the impure state in which they are cognizable by the senses.

c 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf* (W de W. 1494) II xxxiii, God is not fyre elementare. 1610 Healey *St. Aug City of God* 438 Some held the Christalline heavens composed of waters of a farre other nature then the Elementary 1652 French *Yorksh Spa* II 7 The whole Elementary air being of its owne nature most subtile 1658 *Torments of Hell* in *Phenix* (1708) II 438 Corporal elementary Fire is light the Fire of Hell is not corporal Fire. 1782 Kirwan in *Phil Trans.* LXXII 230 Fixed air when stripped of phlogiston, and impregnated with elementary fire, becomes again dephlogisticated air. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat* I. 56 Glass appears to be the true elementary earth, and all mixed bodies are only glass in disguise.

4. Pertaining to the great forces of nature. *Elementary gods*, the gods of the elements. Cf. Elemental 4, which is now in more frequent use.

1739 H Walpole *Corr* (1820) I. 23 The elementary god of fire 1841 Elphinstone *Hist India* I. 173 The worship of the old elementary gods

b *fig.* Comparable to the great forces of nature.

1865 M. Arnold *Ess Crit* v 185 Byron the greatest elementary power in our literature since Shakespeare.

†5. Like one's 'native element'; congenial *Obs*

1760 H Brooke *Fool of Quality* (1792) v 5 He found their manners congenial and elementary to his own natural turn and disposition.

6 Of the nature of an (absolutely or relatively) ultimate constituent. Of chemical substances · Simple, not decomposable.

1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent* xv. 161 As if light were a quality resulting of an elementary composition, it being created before all mixed bodies 1736 Butler *Anal* I. i 18 The solid elimentary Particles of Matter 1751 Harris *Hermes* (1841) 210 To about twenty plain elementary sounds .. we owe that variety of articulate voices. 1813 Bakewell *Introd Geol* (1815) 33 The elementary substances of which [rocks] are composed are very few. 1876 Geo Eliot *Dan. Der* II xxxiii 339 What one may call the elementary expressions of the face

b *Math* Of the nature of an element or infinitesimal part (see Element 8)

1882 Minchin *Unipl Kinemat* 83 Elementary polar area of the curve *C* 1885 Watson & Burbury *Math Th Electr. & Magn.* I 98 An elementary area of that surface.

7 Of the nature of elements or rudiments, rudimentary, introductory. *Elementary book, writer,* one that deals with first principles. *Elementary school,* one in which primary instruction is given

1542 Recorde *Gr Artes* (1575) 429, I would not wishe you to cleaue still to these elementarie aydes. 1597 Morley *Introd Mus.* Annot , Musicke is diuided into two parts, the first may be called Elementarie or rudimental. 1793 T. Beddoes *Math. Evid.* 17 The same thing must .. be . true of every other elementary author. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem Philos.* 24 Elementary books on the science. 1841 Spalding *Italy & It. Isl* III. 341 In 1835, the elementary schools were 4422. 1860 Mill *Repr Govt* (1865) 22/2 Elementary maxims of prudence. 1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* 5 These innovations have been treated of in my. Manual of Elementary Geology.

†b. That has not advanced beyond the rudiments. *Obs.*

1599 B Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* (T) Your courtier elementary is one but newly entered, or as it were in the alphabet

†Eleme·ntate, *ppl a* *Obs. rare.* [ad. mod. L. *elementāt-us*, pass. pple. of *element-āre*: see next] = Elementated.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp Alch* IX in Ashm 177 Erth ys Gold, so ys the Sowle also, Not Comyn but Owers thus Elementate. 1561 EDEN *Art Navig* I IV, Elementate, is euerie body compounded of the foure elementes

†E·lementate, *v Obs. rare.* [f. mod L *elementāt-* ppl stem of *elementāre*, f *elementum* ELEMENT.

The vb *elementare* occurs in the Latin versions of Paracelsus, the original German has *elementieren*.]

trans. **a.** To impregnate with an element; to compound out of elements. **b** To be (one or more of) the elements of (a substance)

1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Coll* 113 Fermented Ferment, equally elementated with every Element is Gold 1660 tr *Paracelsus' Archid.* I II. 15 The substance is not from that element which. elementateth the substance

†E·lementated, *ppl a Obs.* [f prec + -ED] Compounded of the four elements; = ELEMENTED; hence, material, physical; impregnated with an element. *Elementated degrees*: the 'degrees' (of 'hot' or 'cold' quality) in medicinal substances, resulting from the proportions of their 'elements'. Hence **E lementatedness.**

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. XIII 67 Bodyes elementated, as wel of minerals as of vegetables *c* 1650 WHARTON *Soul of World* Wks. (1683) 657 Physicians should segregate the Medicinal vertues of things from the Body, and the Elementated Impurities thereof 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archid* II 101 The Sum or Number which respects the Elementated Degrees, is to be noted 1662 J CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat* 43 A Body above an Elementated one, and heavenly. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 26 Salt the first and last of Elementated Bodies. 1660 tr *Paracelsus' Archid* II. 109 The External Elementatedness .. corrupts and breaks the former Nature.

†Eleme·ntative, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f ELEMENTATE *ppl a.* + -IVE.] Of the nature of mere passive matter, inorganic

1477 NORTON *Ordin. Alch.* I. in Ashm. 20 Mettalls be only Elementative, Having noe seede, nether feeling of life.

†E·lemented, *ppl. a.* [f. ELEMENT *v* + -ED.]

1. Composed of or produced by (any or all of) the four elements

c 1400 *Test Love* II (1560) 288 b/2 Of hem all governments in this elemented world proceden *c* 1535 DEWES *Introd.* in Palsgr (1852) 1053 All thynges ben elemented [Fr ellementées] onely, as metals or be elemented and vegetables, as herbes 1605 TIMME *Quersit* III 142 Three distinct substances in euery natural elemented body. 1650 ASHMOLE *Chym Coll*, Mercury in all Elemented substances is one and the same 1680 BOYLE *Scept Chem* V 350 That all Elemented bodies be compounded of the same number of Elements. 1771 *Muse in Miri* 77 Now rushing cataracts descend To calm the elemented fray.

b. Impregnated with various elements, *fig.*

1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Coll* 24 Collecting into Books this Elemented Water falling from Heaven

2 Instructed, well-grounded in one's art

1662 FULLER *Worthies* I. 23 The Fishery did breed the natural and best elemented seamen.

†E·lementing, *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f as prec + -ING¹] Calling into existence, origination.

1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (1654) II. 20 The first elementing and foundation of love.

†Eleme·ntish, *a. Obs.* [f ELEMENT + -ISH.] Of the nature of (any of) the four elements; material, physical

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. Wks 264 Elementish and ethereal parts 1585–7 ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 177 Scornfully terming the water at baptism, elementish water. 1646 F[ISHER] *Mod. Divinity* 222 God at first gave man an elementish body

†E·lementally, *a. Obs rare*⁻¹ [f ELEMENT *sb.* + -LY¹.] Pertaining to the four elements

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* X II. (1495) 372 Elementally and heuenly fourme

Elemi (e·lɪmi). Forms: 6 (gumme) elimi, (gummi) elennij, 8 (gum) elimy, (elemni), 7– elemi. [In Fr. *élémi*, It., Sp. *elemi*, Pg *gumme leme*; of unknown (perhaps oriental) etymology, the Arab. name لمي *lāmī*, cited by some writers, appears, according to Devic, to be known only as a very modern word. The name (*gumi elimi*) occurs in Vigo's Latin *Practica* (Rome 1517).]

A stimulant resin obtained from various trees, as *Canarium commune* (Manilla), *Icica Icicariba* (Brazil), *Elaphrium elemiferum* (Mexico), used in plasters, ointments, and the manufacture of varnish. More fully GUM ELEMI Also *attrib* in *elemi oil* (= ELEMIN), *elemi resin, elemi tree.*

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* III XIV 104 b/1 Of mastike ℥. VI of gumme elimi, armoniake dissolued wᵗ wyne ℥ I. & ℥. 1699 *Descr Isthmus of Darien* 4 The Tree likewise that affords *Gummi Elemi* grows here in great Aboundance 1703 *Lond. Gaz* No. 3898/3 The Cargo of the Galeon . consisting of . Jollop, Gum Elemni, etc 1714 *Fr. Bk. Rates* 93 Gum Elimy per 100 weight 05 *li.* 00 *so.* 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Elemi* is usually called gum elemi, though very improperly, inasmuch as it takes fire readily enough. 1831 T P. JONES *Convers. Chem* XXVIII 287 The principal resins are common rosin, copal, lac and elemi. 1851–9 HOOKER in *Adm. Man. Sci. Enq.* 427 Elemi is also produced in Mexico, where it is known as Copal 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 664 Elemi tree is imported from Manilla.

Elemin (e·lɪmin). *Chem.* [f. prec + -IN.]

1868 ROYLE & HEAD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 5) 391 The Elemi analysed .. yielded .. a peculiar crystalline body, Elemine

1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* s. v., Oil of Elemi.—Elemin Elemi resin distilled with water yields a transparent colourless oil, having the composition of a camphene

†Elench (ɪ·lɛŋk). *Obs.* Also 6 elenke, -ake, 6–7 elenche. [ad. (either directly or through OF. *elenche*) L. *elench-us*, a. Gr. ἔλεγχος ELENCHUS.]

1. *Logic* A syllogism in refutation of a proposition that has been syllogistically defended (see quot 1860 in ELENCHUS 1), hence, in wider sense, a logical refutation. *Ignorance of the elenche*: = IGNORATIO ELENCHI (*rare*).

a 1529 SKELTON *Col Cloute* 820 Nor knoweth his elenkes Nor his predicamens 1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evill* 139 Their seuerall fallaxes and the elenches of them 1610 J DOVE *Advt Seminaries* 47 A fallacy called the ignorance of the Elenche 1614 JACKSON *Creed* III Pref, The second contains .an elench of those vulgar fallacies 1631 MASSINGER *Emp of East* II 1, She will have her elenchs To cut off any fallacy I can hope To put upon her

b. *Aristotle's Elenchs* his treatise περὶ σοφιστικῶν ἐλέγχων 'concerning sophistical elenchs' or sophisms (The title does not mean, as is implied in quot 1837, 'concerning the *refutation* of sophisms') Hence *elench* was often used for: A sophistical argument, a fallacy.

1565 JEWEL *Repl Harding* (1611) 5 Your Elenchs, your Fallacies, your silly Syllogismes 1571 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb) 132 Aristotle in his Elenches, should be fruitfull 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. vi. 36 A double Elench lurketh in this place, one of composition, an other of division 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn* II 54 This part concerning Elenches is excellently handled by Aristotle 1667 *Decay Chr Piety* IX § 20 308 Our common adversary, that old sophister . puts the most abusive elenchs on us 1689 SELDEN *Table T* 59 All your Elenchs in Logick come within the compass of Juggling [1837 HALLAM *Hist Lit* III. III § 55 A similar doubt might be suggested with respect to the elenchs, or refutations, of rhetorical sophisms]

2. An index, analytical table of contents [So Gr. ἔλεγχος, cf. It., Sp *elenco* in same sense.]

1563–87 FOXE *A & M.* (1596) 195/1 Certeine notes or elenchs upon this epistle. 1715 in KERSEY. 1721–1800 in BAILEY 1775 in ASH.

Elenchic (ɪle·ŋkik), *a.* [f. L. *elench-us* (see prec.) + -IC] = ELENCTIC

1850 GROTE *Greece* II lxviii. VIII 634 History presents to us only one man who ever devoted his life to prosecute this duty of an elenchic or cross examining missionary

Elenchical (ɪle·ŋkikăl), *a. rare.* [f prec + -AL] = prec

1641 J JACKSON *True Evang T* I 53 Elenchicall, or Confutative against Error 1721–1800 in BAILLY. 1832 in WEBSTER 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod DICTS.

Ele·nchically, *adv. rare* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an elenchical manner, by means of an elenchus.

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* Pref., Any Penne, that shall Elenchically refute us

†Ele·nchize, *v Obs. rare*⁻¹ [f. ELENCH + -IZE] *intr.* To make use of the elenchus, to argue.

1631 B JONSON *New Inn* II. vi, Hear him problematize.. Or syllogize, elenchize.

‖Elenchus (ɪle·ŋkŭs). *pl* **elenchi.** [L. *elench-us*, a. Gr ἔλεγχος cross-examination (Sense 3 appears to be only Lat., perh. another word]

1. a. *Logic.* = ELENCH 1. **b** *Socratic elenchus*: the method pursued by Socrates of eliciting truth by means of short question and answer

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I III. 1258, I shall bring you, with your pack Of fallacies, t' Elenchi back. 1721–1800 in BAILLY. 1850 MAURICE *Mor & Met Philos.* (ed 2) 116 My [Socrates'] elenchus is nothing better in itself than the logic of any other professor 1860 ABP THOMSON *Laws Th* § 127. 271 Admitting the apparent correctness of the opposing argument, we may prove the contradictory of its conclusion by an unassailable argument of our own, which is then called an Elenchus (ἔλεγχος). 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc Life Greece* XI 340 Such people cared little about even the Socratic elenchus 1878 GLO. ELIOT *Coll Breakf. P.* 713 No dull elenchus makes a yoke for her.

2. = ELENCH 2 *Obs.*

1721–1800 in BAILEY.

†3. *Antiq.* (See quot.)

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Elenchus* in antiquity, a kind of ear-ring set with pearls. In mod. Dicts.

Elenctic (ɪle·ŋktik), *a.* Also (incorrectly) elenchtic [ad. Gr ἐλεγκτικ-ός, f ἐλέγχ-ειν to refute; cf. prec] Of or pertaining to refutation; concerned with refutation; that occupies himself with cross-examination

1833 *Blackw. Mag* XXXIII 627 His duty is elenchtic. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II lxviii VIII 566 An elenchtic or cross-examining god. 1866 MILL in *Edin Rev* CXXIII. 335 The dogmatic Plato seems a different person from the elenctic Plato

†Ele·nctical, *a. Obs* Also 7 (incorrectly) **elenchtical** [f. prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to elenchus, concerned with logical refutation.

1615 *Curry-C for Coxe-C* 1 70 His next Chapter is wholy Elenchticall 1646 WILKINS *Ecclesiastes* § 2 (T.) Elenchtical which is usually called an use of confutation. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art* vi (1700) 87 In these Writings some parts are Elenchtical or Argumentative 1721–1800 in BAILEY 1847 in CRAIG, and in mod. Dicts.

†E·lende. *Obs rare*⁻¹. [a. Ger. *elend*, Du. *eland*: cf. ELAND.] An elk.

1697 *Phil. Trans* XIX. 502 That sort of Animal call'd the Alche, Elche, or Elende.

E·lenge, *a. Obs* exc. *dial* Forms: 1–3 ælenge, 3 elinge, (4 eling, elyng(e, helynge, eleynge, 7–8, 9 *dial* ellinge), 2–6, 9 *dial.* elenge Also ALANGE, q. v [OE *ælenge*, f. Æ *pref.* + **lenge* .—OTeut **lango-* f. **lango-* LONG *a.* The two etymological senses of 'very long, tedious' and 'remote, lonely', seem to blend in the later uses Chaucer abnormally accents *ele nge* (riming with *chalenge*)]

†1 Very long, tedious *Obs*

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past* V 40 Þæt hie bioð on ælengum ðingum geðyldige *c* 1430 *A B C Aristotle* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 11 E to elenge, ne to excellent, ne to eernesful

2 Remote, lonely, dreary, miserable. *Obs* exc *dial.*

c 1205 LAY. 15190 Þe stude wes Ælenge [1275 Elinge]: nu hatte hit Stanhenge [1275 Stonhenge] *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 3075 An elenge lijf þare þai ledd *c* 1300 *St Brandan* 637 Eling ich þeode her alone 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B x 94 Lilyng is þe halle þer þe lorde ne þe lady liketh nouȝte to sytte *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wyf Bathes T.* 343 Povert is this, although it seme elenge [*v r* alange, alenge, alinge] 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII 341 Lanfrank leet neuere a man goo from hym helynge and sory. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 967 Why do yee thus? this is an elyng fare *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg Princ* 1008 His labour to hym is the elengere 1481 *Reynard* (1844) 65 We goo not into another foreste, where we sholde be strange, and elenge 1674 RAY *S & E Country Wds* 65 Ellinge 1858 *Murray's Hand bk Kent* Introd. 32 The fairies may still be heard of in the more 'clenge' (lonely) places of the Downs 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss* s.v *Ellynge*, 'Tis a terrible ellynge, lonesome old house.

¶ **3** Explained in Dicts as 'strange, foreign'

1678–96 in PHILLIPS 1721 in BAILEY, and in mod. Dicts

†E·lengely, *a.* and *adv Obs* In 4 elenge-, elinge-, elyngelich(e, 8 elengelick. [f. ELENGE + -LY¹ and 2]

A. *adj.* Solitary, cheerless, miserable. **B.** *adv* Drearily, miserably

c 1305 *Land Cokayne* 15 Elinglich may hi go, Whar þer woniþ men no mo 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B. XII 45 Alisaundre, that al wan Elengeliche ended 1393 *Ibid* C XXIII 38 Philosofres wonede wel elyngeliche and wolden nat be riche 1721–61 BAILLY, *Elengeluh*, strangely or miserably *Old*

†E·lengenesse. *Obs* Also 4 elangenes, 6 ellingness [f ELENGE + NESS] Loneliness, dreariness, misery

c 1320 *Sevyn Sag* (W) 1735 His seriaunts of alangenes him undernome 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* XVI liv (Tollem MS) Jacinctus haþ virtu of comforte, and doþ awey elengenesse. *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 7408 She had a scrippe of faint distresse, That full was of elengenesse. *a* 1536 HEN VIII *Let* in *Select fr Harl Misc* (1793) 147 The great ellingness that I find here since your departing

Eleolite, -lith, var forms of ELÆOLITE.

Eleot. ? *Obs* A kind of apple

1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 208 Eleots are apples much in request in those Cider-countries for their excellent liquor 1731–1800 in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON 1775 in ASH, and in mod Dicts

†E·lephancy. *Obs* [ad L. *elephantia*, f *elephas, elephant-is*, ELEPHANT] = ELEPHANTIASIS

[1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* VII lxiv. (1495) 279 One manere Lepra comyth of pure Melancoly, and hyght Elephancia 1494 FABYAN VII 651 Peynfull sykenesse, which of myne auctoure is callyd in Latyne Morbus Elephancie] 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* CXIV 43 In Englysshe it is named the Elephancy, or the Olyphant sicknesse 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 318 For the leprosie, elephansie, and all gouts or diseases of the ioynts 1657 W COLES *Adam in Eden* clvi, Cancer, Elephancy and foul diseases of the Skin

Elephant (e·lɪfănt). Forms: *a.* 4–6 oli-, olyfaunte, (4 *pl* olifauns, -fauntz), 4 olyfont, -funt, 5–6 olifant(e, 4 olephaunte, 5–6 olyphaunt, 4–7 oli-, olyphant(e *β.* 4 elifans, 4–5 ele-, elyphaunt(e, 5 elefaunte, 6 eliphant, 5–6 elephante, 6– elephant. [ME. *olifaunt*, a. OF. *olifant*, repl. a popular L. **olifantu-m* (whence Pr. *olifan*, cf MDu. *olfant*, Bret *olifant*, Welsh *oliffant*, Corn *olyphans*, which may be all from ME. or OFr.), corrupt form of L. *elephantum*, *elephantem* (nom. *elephantus*, *-phas*, *-phans*), ad and a Gr. ἐλέφας (gen. ἐλέφαντος). The refashioning of the word after Lat seems to have taken place earlier in Eng than in Fr, the Fr forms with *el-* being cited only from 15th c

Of the ultimate etymology nothing is really known As the Gr word is found (though only in sense 'ivory') in Homer and Hesiod, it seems unlikely that it can be, as some have supposed, of Indian origin. The resemblance in sound to Heb. אלף *eleph* 'ox' has given rise to a suggestion of derivation from some Phœnician or Punic compound of that word, others have conjectured that the word may be African See Yule *Hobson-Jobson* Suppl, s v For the possible relation to this word of the Teut and Slavonic name for 'camel', see OLIFEND The origin of the corrupt Romanic forms with *ol-* is unknown, but they may be compared with L. *oleum*, *oliva*, ad. Gr ἔλαιον, ἐλαία.]

1 A huge quadruped of the Pachydermate order, having long curving ivory tusks, and a prehensile trunk or proboscis. Of several species once distributed over the world, including Britain, only two now exist, the Indian and African; the former (the largest of extant land animals) is often used as a beast of burden, and in war.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 854 Olifauns, and camelis, Weoren y-charged with vitailes 1340 *Ayenb* 84 Virtue makeþ man strang ase olyfont *Ibid* 224 Þe elifans nele na3t wonye mid his wyue, þerhuyle þet hi is mid childe *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III viii 80 Mayst þou sourmounten þise olifuntz in gretnesse 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxviii. (1495) 138 The elyphaunt hath a longe nose lyke a trompe. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xxii 238 Olifauntz, tame and othere 1430 LYDG *Chron. Troy* II xi, Elyphauntes and large Unicornes Forged of brasse. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II vi 75 An olyphaunt bereth wel a tour of woode vpon his backe 15 *Proph. on State of Eng.* in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MSS* I 316 ffor the Sklaunderyng of the Olyfaunte with the long nose 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 383 The elephante (which sum caule an oliphant) is the biggest of all foure footed beastes 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* II (1880) 24 b, Of Flyes they able are to make, great Eliphants in sight 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii 113 The Elephant hath ioynts, but none for curtesie 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV 345 Th' unwieldy Elephant To make them Mirth wreath'd His Lithe Proboscis 1727 THOMSON *Summer* 721 The huge Elephant, wisest of brutes 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xxviii 563 Full grown male elephants . ranged in height at the withers from 9 feet 9 inches to 9 feet 10 inches

b *fig.* of a man of huge stature

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II iii 2 Shall the Elephant Aiax carry it thus?

c. *Elephant's teeth* (i.e. tusks). = IVORY.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV xxxiii (1495) 480 Salomons seruauntes broughte elephauntes teeth. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 73/3 The nauye of the kynge brouht teeth of Olyphauntes and grete richesses 1562 *Lanc. Wills* I (1857) 183 A sett of chest men of oliphants teeth 1697 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 2 A Frigot her Lading Gold and Elephants teeth.

2 *White elephant.* a (see quot.). b *fig.* A burdensome or costly possession (from the story that the kings of Siam were accustomed to make a present of one of these animals to courtiers who had rendered themselves obnoxious, in order to ruin the recipient by the cost of its maintenance).

1663 H. C[OGAN] tr. *Pinto's Travels* xlviii 274 The white elephant whereon he [the King of Siam] was mounted 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI 451/2 White elephants are kept in the stables of the king [of Siam], and treated with a kind of veneration 1883 CROIT in *Elyot's Governor* I. Life 60 Elyot regarded this new dignity much as the gift of a white elephant.

3. As the sign of an inn; the modern 'Elephant and Castle'.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III iii 39 In the South Suburbes, at the Elephant, Is best to lodge 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.*, (C. D. ed.) xxvii 235 The far-famed Elephant who has lost his castle

†**4.** a. Ivory [after L. *elephantus*]. b. A horn or trumpet of ivory [after OFr. *olifant*] *Obs*

c 1300 *K. Alis* 1182 To mouth he set his olifaunt. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XIX 77 A chair The substance silver and rich elephant 1698 DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* III 595 Heavy Gold, and polished Elephant 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXI 10 The handle. With steel and polish'd elephant adorn'd.

5. A Danish Order of Knighthood

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3895/2 The King of Denmark conferred the Order of the Elephant upon the Duke of Mecklembourg 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Its badge is an elephant, with a castle on its back, set with diamonds, and hung on a watered sky coloured ribband, like the George in England In 1189 a gentleman among the Danish croisees killed an elephant; in memory of which the order was erected 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII 401/1 The orders of knighthood [in Denmark] are the order of the Elephant, etc

6 Sea elephant: a species of Seal (*Macrorhinus proboscideus*), the males of which have the snout somewhat prolonged.

1798 *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 254 The sea elephant . has been rather scarce 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI 165 *Macrorhinus proboscideus*. Sea-Elephant and Elephant-Seal of the English.

†**7.** A species of lizard mentioned by Pliny *Obs*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 451 Black Elephants which be the black kind of the Lizards 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 718 There be serpents called 'Elephants', because whomsoever they bite they infect with a kinde of leprosie

†**8.** [after Pg *elephante*: see ELEPHANTA.] 'A name given originally by the Portuguese to violent storms occurring at the termination, though some travellers describe it as at the setting in, of the Monsoon' (Yule). *Obs*

[1554 *Sds'Ali* 75 (Y.) The kind of storm is known under the name of the Elephant; it blows from the west.] 1616 SIR T. ROE in Purchas *Pilgr.* I 549 (Y.) The 20th day (August), the night past fell a storme of raine called the Oliphant, vsuall at going out of the raines 1703 *Art's Improv.* Introd. 26 Eightly, Of Winds, and storms at Sea; as Trades-Winds, Huricanes Elephants, Monsoons

9. *Bot.* A species of Scabious.

1847 in HALLIW. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLL *Plant-n.*

10. (more fully **elephant-paper**): A size of drawing and cartridge paper measuring 28 × 23 inches. *Double elephant*: a similar paper measuring 40 × 26½ inches.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3814/4 On two large sheets of Elephant Paper 1716 *Ibid.* No. 5493/4 The fine Imperial will not be sold under 7*l.* and the Elephant 3*l.* *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I 238 A sheet of the largest elephant paper. 1807 OPIE *Lect. Art* iv (1848) 323 Writing upon double elephant . paper 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* IV. 35 Elephant in a stationer's . . shop means a large kind of paper. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 3 Dec., 'Elephant folio' that is to say, of the fullest portfolio size.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *elephant-horn, -keeper, -killer, -shed*; *elephant-headed, -like* adjs. Also **elephant-bed** (see quot.); **elephant-beetle**, some South American beetle, prob. *Dynastes Neptunus*; the name has also been applied to the African species *Goliathus giganteus* and *G. cacicus*; **elephant's breath**, a shade of colour, light steel grey; **elephant-fish** (see quot.); **elephant-gravel**, gravel containing remains of elephants, **elephant hawk-moth** (see quot.); **elephant-leg** = ELEPHANTIASIS; **elephant-paper** (see 10), **elephant-seal** = *Sea-elephant* (see 6), **elephant-shrew** (see quot.); **elephant-trumpet** (see 4); **elephant's-tusks**, a genus of gasteropodous molluscs belonging to the family *Dentaliidæ* or tooth-shells

1887 WOODWARD *Geol. Eng. & Wales* 519 The *Elephant Bed [at Brighton] first described by Dr. Mantell is provincially termed Combe rock. It contains remains of *Elephas primigenius*, etc. 1774 GOLDSMITH *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 139 The *Elephant-beetle is found in . . Guiana and Surinam. 1777 HENLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII 123 Thigh of the elephant beetle. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Mar. 246/2 Dressed in grey, the shade known as *'elephant's breath'. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1283 Fish known to seamen by the name of *elephant fish. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Elephant-fish*, the *Chimæra callorhynchus* named from the proboscis-like process on its nose. 1852 E. FORBES *Let.* in *Life Forbes* XIV 505 The newer *elephant-gravel of these parts. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* II. 52 *Charocampa elpenor*, the elephant hawk-moth. 1854 F. HALL *Rája-nîti* Notes I. *Elephant-headed Ganeśa, fulfil my desires. 1884 *19th Cent.* Feb. 252 A dozen *elephant-horns heralded forth that the royal party were in motion. 1799 CORSE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 210 Besides these, the *elephant-keepers notice other varieties, which are less distinct. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 703 Neither have they any other name for those Dragons but *Elephant-killers. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 500 Your knees are ioyntlesse and *Elephant-like in your obedience unto his precepts. 1859 J. LANG *Wand. India* 261 Her tomb had been taken away bodily, to pave the *elephant shed. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* I. 15 The *Elephant Shrew of Southern Africa (*Macroscelides typicus*) a thick-furred, long-snouted, short eared burrower

b Also in the names of various plants, as **elephant-apple** (see quot.), **elephant-creeper**, (*Argyreia speciosa*); **elephant's ear**, the Begonia; **elephant's foot**, a species of Yam (*Testudinaria elephantipes*); **elephant's-grass**, a kind of reed-mace (*Typha elephantum*); **elephant's-trunk-plant, elephant's-vine** (see quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Feronia*. The Wood apple or Elephant-apple tree of India, *F. elephantum*, is the only species belonging to this genus of Aurantiaceæ. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Elephant's-ear. The genus begonia. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 271 *Testudinaria elephantipes*. From the appearance of the rhizome it is called 'Elephant's foot' at the Cape of Good Hope. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Elephant's-trunk-plant, *Martynia proboscidea*. *Ibid.* Elephant's Vine, *Cissus latifolia*.

Elepha·nta. Also (corruptly) **elephanter** [a. Pg. *elephante*: see quot. 1698.] = ELEPHANT 8.

[1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 48 (Yule) We are now winding about the South-West part of Ceilon, where we have the Tail of the Elephant full in our mouth; a constellation by the Portugals called Rabo del Elephanto, known for the breaking up of the Munsoons, which is the last Flory this season makes.] 1725 J. REYNOLDS *View Death* (1735) 24 Till Enters th' elephanta with thundring noise. 1772 GROSE *Voy. E. Indies* I. 33 (Y.) The setting in of the rains is commonly ushered in by a violent thunderstorm, generally called the Elephanta. 1852 *Life in Bombay* 194 A tremendous burst of thunder and lightning, termed the Elephanta. The heavy thunderclouds apparently form directly over the Island of Elephanta. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Elephanter*, a heavy periodical rain of Bombay

Elephantiac (elĭfæ ntiæk) [ad. L. *elephantiacus*, f. *elephantia*: see ELEPHANCY.] One who is affected with elephantiasis.

1868 KINGSLEY *Hermits* 103 Thou elephantiac . . wilt thou not stop shouting blasphemies?

‖ **Elephantiasis** (e lĭfăntəi ăsis). [L. *elephantiasis*, a. Gr. ἐλεφαντίασις, f. ἐλέφας, ELEPHANT.] The name given to various kinds of cutaneous disease, which produce in the part affected a resemblance to an elephant's hide. The best known are: a. *E. Græcorum*, a tubercular disease, often identified with Eastern leprosy; b. *E. Arabum*, called also Elephant Leg, and in the W. Indies Barbadoes Leg, which produces an induration and darkening of the skin, chiefly on the leg.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* x (1887) 57 Egyptian lepre, called Elephantiasis. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* III. Elephantiasis of the Arabians, is a swelling of the Foot, wan, and looks like an Elephants Foot. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) III. 275 Those [letters] which should be thin look as if they had the elephantiasis. 1869 W. M. ROSSETTI *Mem. Shelley* Introd. 45 Shelley had a fancy . . that he was about to be visited with elephantiasis.

Elephantic (elĭfæ ntik), *a.* and *sb* [ad. L. *elephanticus*, f. *elephas* ELEPHANT.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling an elephant; huge, ponderous; = ELEPHANTINE. Now *rare.*

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 31 And speaking painters excuse Titian, For his Ioues loves; and Elephanticke vaine. 1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* III. 194 Give those a sting, or elephantic snout. 1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 85 The fervent lightness of Lewis, the elephantic ponderosity of Cooke.

†**B.** *sb.* = ELEPHANTIASIS *Obs. rare.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) IV. 332 b/1 A man . . was seke of a maladye called elephantyke.

Elepha·nticide, *nonce-wd.* [See -CIDE.] The killing of an elephant.

1855 *Illust. Lond. News* 28 July 126/2 Elephanticide seems the order of the day

Elephantide, *rare.* [irreg. f. ELEPHANT.] A person affected with elephantiasis.

1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* XXVII 161 Lawsuits . . from elephantides having been buried with other dead.

Elephantine (elĭfæ ntəin, -tin), *a.* [ad. L. *elephantin-us*, a. Gr. ἐλεφάντινος, f. ἐλέφας ELEPHANT.]

1. Of or pertaining to an elephant, or elephants. *Elephantine epoch* (Geol.). the period marked by the abundance of large pachydermata.

1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 239 Find a word of truth you never will In those that come through th' elephantine tooth. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 26 Their Garment was an Elephantine Hide. 1767 HUNTER *Fossil Bones in Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 46 It was true elephantine ivory. *a* 1794 SIR W. JONES *Tales* (1807) 280 Chaste elephantine bone By min'rals ting'd. 1862 HUXLEY *Lect. Wrkg. Men* 145 An elephantine mammal. 1875 *Wonders Phys. World* II. iv. 300 Fossil elephantine remains

2 Elephant-like, resembling an elephant in action or manner, clumsy, unwieldy.

1845 HOOD *Remonst. Ode* 11, While poor elephantine I pick up a sixpence. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* IX. 146 Cattle frisked in ungraceful, elephantine play. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 478/2 The good-humour and somewhat elephantine spirits of the others were quite inexhaustible

3 Resembling an elephant in size or strength; (of a task) requiring the strength of an elephant

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 279 Wearing great sleeves, mishapen elephantine bodies, trains sweeping the earth. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 286 This elephantine birth [a book of seven volumes]. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VII. 24 Let there be no elephantine hats or bonnets. 1849 STOVEL *Canne's Necess.* Introd. 81 Elephantine as its strength appeared its back was broken. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Mar. 387 The task of reviewing a dictionary must needs be elephantine

4 *Elephantine Leprosy.* = ELEPHANTIASIS *rare*

1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* XXVII 161 Sad is leprosy in all its forms, but most so when elephantine.

5 *Rom. Antiq.* (see quot. 1751). Also *allusive.*

1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* III. 99 My Eye into each page shall look Of the Elephantine Book [*note*, the Book of Nature]. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Elephantine* applied to certain books of the ancient Romans, wherein were recorded the transactions of the emperors, and the proceedings, acts, etc. of the senate. They were called elephantine, because composed of ivory leaves, or tablets

Elephantoid (elĭfæ ntoid), *a.* [f. Gr. ἐλέφας, ἐλέφαντ-ος ELEPHANT + -ειδής like (cf. Gr. ἐλεφαντώδης): see -OID.] **a.** Elephant-like. **b** Of or belonging to elephant-like animals. So **Elephantoidal**, *a.*

1841 TRIMMER *Pract. Geol.* 407 No elephantoid remains. 1856 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* XIX. (1870) 371 True elephantoid genera, as the . mammoth. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* II. 89 The Mastodon, an elephantoid animal

Elephantry (e lĭfăntri) [f. ELEPHANT + -RY, after *cavalry*.] Troops mounted on elephants.

1747 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. No. 83. 258 Before we took the Field, we demolished our Elephantry. 1858 F. HALL in *Journ. Amer. Orient. Soc.* (1861) VII. 40 That is to say, elephantry, cavalry, and infantry

E·lephantship. *humorous.* [f. ELEPHANT + -SHIP.] The personality of an elephant

1882 *Daily News* 23 Mar. 5/5 Her elephantship [Alice] was not found in hysterics

† **E·lesæw.** *Obs.* [f. OE. *ele* oil + *sæw*, SEW *sb.*, juice.] Oil.

c 1200 ORMIN 924 Bræd. smeredd wel wiþþ elesæw. *Ibid.* 8667 Drihhtinn se3þ tatt te shall þin elesæw Lasstenn

† **Elescophe.** *Obs.* [Corruptly ad. Gr. ἡλιοσκόπιος, -ον.] Some medicinal plant, ? Sun Spurge (*Euphorbia Helioscopium*)

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. II. iii. (1676) 237/2 Rubarbe, Agaricke, Elescophe, &c. are not so proper to this humour

Elest, var. of *ee-lest*, EYE-LIST. see EYE

† **E·let.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [app. identical with OE. *ǽled*, also *alet* (Grein) fire · see ELD *sb.*[1]] Fuel

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 119 Fir haueð on him þre mihtes on to giuende hete, oðer to giuende liht, þridde to weldende elet to none þinge. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 3264 Wiþ oute þe toun hii piȝte a stake þar þe fur was i-make Þai fette wode and elet 1847–78 HALLIW. *Elet*, fuel; ollit. *Wilts.*

Eleusinian (eliusi niăn). [f. L. *eleusīnī-us* (Gr. ἐλευσίνιος) belonging to Eleusis + -AN.] Belonging to Eleusis in Attica. *Eleusinian mysteries*: the mysteries of Demeter there celebrated; also *fig.* Hence **Eleusi·nianism** (*nonce-wd.*)

1643 MILTON *Divorce* Wks. 1738 I. 190 Eleusinian Mysteries, that no man can utter what they mean. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess.* xx. Wks. (Bohn) I. 250 The Eleusinian mysteries show that there always were seeing and knowing men in the planet. 1857 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VII. 226 The eleusinianism of bonnetdom.

Eleu·therarch. *rare.* [f. Gr. ἐλεύθερος free + -αρχης ruler.] The chief of an (imaginary) secret society called 'the Eleutheri'.

1813 T. J. HOGG *Alexy Haimatoff* 178, The Eleutherarch . asked if they had any objection to my being initiated in the mysteries of the Eleutheri. 1813 SHELLEY *Let.* 26 Nov. in *Contemp. Rev.* (1884) 387 The Swans and the Eleutherarchs

are proofs that you were a little sleepy 1817 T Peacock *Nightmare Ab* 97 He slept .. and dreamed of venerable eleutherarchs

Eleuthe·rian, *a rare.* [f. Gr. ἐλευθέρι-ος of same meaning (f ἐλεύθερ-ος free) + -AN] The title of Zeus as protector of political freedom.

1623 Cockeram, *Eleutherian*, a deliverer 1801 Southey *Thalaba* I xii, Where the family of Greece Hymn'd Eleutherian Jove

Eleutherism (*ɪlɪū·þərɪz'm*) [f. Gr. ἐλεύθερ-ος free + -ISM] Zeal for freedom

1802 W Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* I 435 A Miltonic swell of diction and eleutherism of sentiment. 1803 *Ann Rev* I 360 Ever since the American war, eleutherism had been the fashion of Europe.

Eleuthero- (*ɪlɪū·þərə*), combining form of Gr. ἐλεύθερος free: **Eleu·theroma·nia** [see Mania], mad zeal for freedom. **Eleu·theroma·niac** *a.* [see Maniac], one possessed by a mad zeal for freedom. Also in botanical compounds, as **Eleu·thero·pe·talous** [Gr. πέταλον leaf], **Eleu·thero·phy·llous** [Gr. φύλλον leaf], **Eleu·thero·se·palous** [see Sepal] *adjs*, having the petals, leaves, sepals, free, *i. e* distinct, not cohering

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev* I III iv Nothing but insubordination, eleutheromania, confused, unlimited opposition in their heads. *Ibid* I. II. v, Eleutheromaniac philosophedom grows ever more clamorous. 1880 Gray *Struct Bot* VI. § 5 245 Eleutheropetalous has been used for polypetalous.

†**E·levable,** *a Obs rare*—1. [a Fr. *élévable*, f. *élever*, (see next)] That can be elevated.

1676 H. More *Remarks upon two Ingen Disc* 164 The Embolus being elevable near to the top of the Laton Syringe or pump 1691 Ed. Taylor *Behmen's Aurora* xxiii. 256 Not accensible nor elevable

Elevate (e lɪ·vḗt), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* Also 4–5 eleuat(e, (5 eluate), 6 elevat. [ad L. *ēlevāt-us*, pa. pple. of *ēlevā-re* to elevate.] Used as pa. pple. of Elevate; also = Elevated *ppl. a.*; in various senses From 18th c. only *poet*

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 23 This is to seyn, as many degrees as thy pool is eleuat, so michel is the latitude of the Regioun. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 227 If that ston be oon say . by what arte hit was elevate. 1509 Hawes *Example Vert* VII 134 He in rychesse shall be so eleuate 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* (1848) 125 The graue was opened, eleuat was the chest 1598 Stow *Surv* xxix (1603) 259 A Tombe eleuate and arched 1667 Milton *P. L* II 559 In thoughts more elevate 1673 R. Lligh *Transp Reh* 22 This is elevate, this is the new way of writing 1676 Hallev in Rigaud *Corr Sci Men* (1841) I. 228 St Helena, where the south pole is considerably elevate 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* II 350 Souls elevate, angelic, wing'd with fire 1814 Southey *Roderick* VI, Elevate Amid the thousands above their heads upraised 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Night-C.* 1638 There had been shaggy eyebrows elevate.

Elevate (e lɪ·vḗt), *v.* Also 6 ellevate, eleuate. [f L. *ēlevāt-* ppl. stem of *ēlevā-re*, f. *ē* out + *levā-re* (related to *levis* light) to render light, lighten, hence, to lift, raise]

†**I.** 1. *trans* To lighten, lessen the weight of; to depreciate, extenuate. *Obs.*

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helth* (1541) 35 a, Custome from chyldhode doth eleuate the power of meates and drynkes *c* 1570 Thynne *Pride & Lowl* (1841) 5 Cato dooth their credit ellevate, As thing whereof but small regard he tooke. 1609 Holland *Livy* xliv. xliv 1199 b, [The Consul] forgat not to elevate as much as he could, the fame of the foresaid unhappie field. 1624 Bp Mountagu *Gagg* 94 To avoide or elevate the censure of the church [they] procured letters deprecatory. 1788 V Knox *Winter Even.* II v xii 195 Instead of exalting our idea of the Deity they elevate or lower it.

II. To raise, lift up

2. To raise above the usual position, or above the level of surrounding objects Also *fig.*

1497 J. Alkok *Mons Perfectionis* C j o/a Obedyence openeth heuens it eleuatith a man fro the erth dweller with angels. 1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* 350 This first picture of the Ichneumon was taken by Bellonius, except the back be too much elevated 1797 M. Baillie *Morb. Anat* (1807) 61 Unless the head be more or less elevated from the horizontal posture 1830 J. G. Strutt *Sylva Brit* 4 The character of the Oak is rather to extend its arms, than elevate its head 1858 Lardner *Handbk. Nat Phil* 109 The rope by which the bucket is elevated. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr* 186 The land in the Bay of Concepcion had been elevated to the extent of four or five feet.

b. To hold up to view. Now only with reference to the Mass: To lift up (the Host) for the adoration of the people.

1637 Gillespie *Eng Pop. Cerem* III ii 32 When the hoste is elevated in the celebration of the Masse 1649 J. Kent in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II 295 III. 342 A rogue of a minister, after his head was severed from his sacred body, elevated it publicly to the people 1660 R Coke *Power & Subj* 243 She [the Queen] had forbidden the Archbishop. to elevate the Host for adoration.

†**c** To rear or raise (by building). *Obs*

1798 Ferriar *Eng Historians* 243 On the northern side of the choir, was elevated one of those lofty, conical towers

†**d.** Of the action of heat. To raise in the form of vapour; to evaporate or sublime. *Obs*

1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* 28 The damping fumes that the Sun elevates from bogges. 1665–9 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* IV. xii. (1675) 240 The Sun has by its Beams elevated this Water in the form of Vapours. 1667 — *Orig. Formes & Qual*, These volatile particles of Gold, with the Salts wherewith they were elevated. 1725 [see Elevated 2 b].

3 *transf.* To raise (the voice).

1618 Rowlands *Sacred Mem* 30 But they the more do eleuate their voyce. 1816 [See Ellvated *ppl a* 2.] *Mod.* It is unnecessary to elevate your voice.

4 To raise in direction, direct upwards

a To raise (one's eyes), direct (glances) upwards, *fig* to 'lift up' (one's hopes, thoughts) to a higher object

c 1621 Shaks *Wint T* v ii. 82 One Eye declin'd for the losse of her Husband, another eleuated, that the Oracle was fulfill'd 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II iv iv 143 The English now elevated their hopes to the recovery of the province

b. *Gunnery* To raise the axis of (a gun, etc) to an angle with the horizon.

1692 in *Capt Smith's Seaman's Gram* II xxi 134 Put in your Bullet with a Wad after it, if the Piece be not elevated 1769 Falconer *Dict Marine* (1789) Hh b, The mortar must be more elevated 1859 F Griffiths *Artil Man* (1862) 122 No. 2 searches, sponges, rams home, elevates

5 To raise, exalt in rank or status

1509 Hawes *Past Pleas* xviii vix, For riche mennes goodes I muste ofte translate, Unto the poore, them for to elevate 1606 Warner *Alb. Eng* xiv. lxxxv (1612) 351 Nathak, who, elevated, altered from vertuous to most vaine 1709 Steele *Tatler* No 56 ₱ 2 Footmen, Fiddlers, and Lacqueys, are elevated into Companions in this present Age. 1713 — *Englishman* No 2 10 We like nothing but what will elevate us above our Neighbours 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* I 1, See what liberty exists in Rome, when we, the patricians, thus elevate a plebeian

†**b** To extol or magnify (in praise). *Obs.*

1523 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* (1848) 48 With reverence hym elevate

6. To raise in a moral or intellectual sense

1624 Gataker *Transubst* 89 To elevate our minde by faith 1711 Steele *Spect* No 79 ₱ 9 Choose Books which elevate the Mind above the World 1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxiii. 229 You might as well set Mount Ætna on them flat, and tell them to stand up under it, as tell me to elevate my servants with all the superincumbent mass of society upon them *a* 1867 Buckle *Misc. Wks* (1872) I 63 There is hardly any virtue which so elevates our character, as moral courage 1883 H Drummond *Nat. Law in Spir W* iii. (1884) 98 The attempt to elevate the race has been mysteriously thwarted

7. To elate, exhilarate Somewhat *rare* in mod. use

1634 *Malory's Arthur* (1816) I. 173, I was so elevated in my heart 1709 Luttrell *Brief Rel* (1857) VI 483 Being elevated by the terror he had struck into the enemy [he] resolved to advance and fight them 1725 De Foe *Voy round W.* (1840) 34 He seemed extremely pleased at this, and even elevated 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit India* II. iv ii 77 The French, elevated by this advantage, reinforced their victorious party

b. *spec.* of the effects of liquor. Now *humorous* or *slang*.

a 1704 T Brown *Wks* (1760) II 194 (D) We were all elevated above the use of our legs as well as our reason. 1763 *Brit Mag* IV 372, I, being elevated with liquor. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* VIII 230 But with the jumping-powder heated, He got completely — elevated. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* ix (C. D. ed) 94 His depth of feeling is misunderstood. He is supposed to be a little elevated, and nobody heeds him

Elevated (e lɪ·vḗted), *ppl a* [f Elevate *v*]

1 Raised up; (of buildings, etc) reared aloft, (of the hands) uplifted; (*Geog.*) situated at a high level. *Elevated pole* (see quot). *Elevated railway*: a railway supported on pillars above the street-level

1553 Eden *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb) 32 The south pole is there elevated fortie & syxe degrees. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 434 The intelligible faculty of the Soule, as the Queene and Princesse of the rest should sit in an elevated Tribunall 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* III xlii 290 To elect . by plurality of elevated hands 1674 *Ch & Court of Rome* 7 The idolatrous Worship of the elevated Wafer 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist* (1776) I 200 Rivers have their source either in mountains, or elevated lakes 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 11 Um Shaumer, the most elevated summit of the whole range 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Elevated Pole*, that pole which is above the horizon.

†**b.** Of vapours · Raised by heat. *Obs.*

1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem* II viii. 322 Distillation . whereby elevated Fumes. are resolv'd into Waters, Oils.

c. *fig* Exalted in rank

1665–9 Boyle *Occas Reft* , So elevated a station is apt to make men giddy. 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* IV. 545 The most elevated position among English subjects

2. *transf.* Of the voice, of temperature.

1816 Scott *Antiq.* I, With an elevated voice. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 76 If the liquid metal be kept .at an elevated temperature.

3. *Math.* Of an equation: Involving high powers of the unknown quantity.

1841 J R. Young *Math. Dissert* III. 138 Whenever .the proposed equation is of an elevated order. 1854 Boole *Laws Thought* I. 17 When that equation is of an elevated degree

4. a. *Astrol.* **b.** *Her.* (see quots.).

1721–1800 Bailey, *Elevated*, a Planet is said to be elevated above another, when being stronger it weakens the Influence of the other 1731 *Ibid.* vol II, *Elevated* in Heraldry . signifies the points of them [wings] turned upwards, which is the true flying posture.

5 Exalted in character, style, and tone; lofty, sublime; dignified.

1604 T. Wright *Pass* IV i. 117 Among . eleuated spirits it will often chance that there will arise in conuersation, a certaine diuersitie of opinion. 1713 Berkeley *Ess* Wks III. 283 The most elevated notions of theology and morality. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* (1849) Introd. 1 Science .. must ever afford .. subject of elevated meditation. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) V 120 One of the most elevated passages in Plato

6. a Elated, exhilarated. **b.** Slightly intoxicated (*humorous* or *slang*).

1624 Massinglr *Parl of Love* II i, A little elevated With the assurance of my future fortune 1800 Bloomfield *Farmer's Boy, Winter* 384 Sunshine, Health, and Joy, cheer the elevated Boy! 1859 Jephson *Brittany* v 64 Some of the men were a little elevated 1863 Mrs Oliphant *Salem Ch* xi 189 This elevated frame of mind.

Hence **E·levatedly** *adv* , in an elevated manner; with exaltation. **E·levatedness,** the quality or condition of being elevated

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 27 So penetrating and eleuatedly haue I plaid for you 1731 Bailey, vol II, *Elevatedness*, exaltedness, a being lift up, etc. 1799 W Godwin *St Leon* (L), The elevatedness and generosity of my station

Elevating (e lɪ·vḗtɪŋ), *vbl sb* [f Elevate *v* + -ing 1] The action of the verb Elevate

1641 Wilkins *Math Magick* I. ix (1648) 58 It is likewise used for the elevating or lifting up of weights 1692 in *Capt Smith's Seaman's Gram* II xxiv 129 A Gunner's Ruler, for the Elevating of any Piece of Ordnance to any degree of Mounture 1870 Miss Bridgman *R Lynne* I. ix 138 Elevatings of the eyebrows

attrib 1859 F. Griffiths *Artil Man* (1862) 122 The elevating screw must be clamped 1881 *Times* 28 Jan 3/6 The elevating gear of this gun

Elevating (e lɪ·vḗtɪŋ), *ppl a* [f Elevate *v.* + -ing 2] That elevates, chiefly *fig*

1817 Coleridge *To a Lady*, The elevating thought of suffered pains 1853 Robertson *Serm* Ser iv xvii (1876) 229 The elevating power of faith 1875 Hamerton *Intell Life* I iv 24 Elevating influences of literature

Elevation (elɪvḗ·ʃən) [ad L *ēlevātiōn-em*, n of action f *ēlevāre* see Elevate *v.*]

I Process or result of elevating

1. The action or process of lifting up or raising aloft, also, the giving of an upward direction to anything. *Valley of elevation* (see quot. 1887)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (1531) 15 b, The eleuacyons or wawes of the see ben meruaylous. 1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* 8 A Bull can toss into the air very great beasts, which he receiveth again as they fall down, doubling their elevation with renewed strength and rage. 1663 W Charleton *Chor. Gigant* 32 At first elevation of their eyes 1676 Grew *Lect* II. i § 6 Elevation, when, like Paste in baking they [the bodies mixed] swell and huff up 1695 Woodward *Nat Hist Earth* (J) The disruption of the strata, the elevation of some, and depression of others 1863 A Ramsay *Phys Geog.* I. (1878) 11 Volcanic regions subject to earthquakes are often areas of elevation 1878 Huxley *Physiogr* 205 But the land is subject also to local elevations and depressions 1887 Woodward *Geol Engl. & Wales* (ed 2) 586 We sometimes find the higher tracts to be formed by what was a depression, while tracts originally elevated have been converted into 'Valleys of Elevation'.

†**b** *spec* = *erection. Obs.*

1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* I xi 10 b, The yarde .. is full of ventosite by which the eleuation of the same commeth

c *spec.* The lifting up of the Host for the adoration of the people

1563–87 Foxe *A & M.* (1684) III 666 Before the Elevation he turned him to the People in a great Rage. 1637 Gillespie *Eng Pop. Cerem* III ii 28 The elevation of the bread *materialiter*, is not Idolatrous. 1699 Burnet 39 *Art.* xxviii (1700) 342 The Elevation of the Sacrament began to be practised in the Sixth Century. 1884 F M. Crawford *Rom Singer* I. 9 And only takes it off when he sings the Gloria Patri, or at the Elevation.

†**d.** *fig* The lifting up of the soul (in adoration); a devout exaltation of feeling *Obs*

a 1600 Hooker (J) All which different elevations of spirit unto God, are contained in the name of prayer 1643 Sir T Browne *Relig Med.* I § 3, I could never heare the Ave Maria Bell without an elevation 1674 Owen *Holy Spirit* (1693) 185 The Elevation of Faith to apprehend Divine Power 1687 Burnet *Death prun Persecutors*, Let us then Celebrate Gods Triumph over his Enemies with all the Elevations of Joy 1711 Norris (J.) We are.. to love him with all possible elevation of spirit

2. *concr.* A rising or swelling (on the skin or surface of the ground), a rising ground, an eminence.

1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg* II x. 23a, Pruna hath not so great eleuation as ignis persicus 1599 A M *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 288/a If, the Patient hath no externalle disease, nor anye eleuatione. 1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess* 285 Secondary strata present elevations, from an original elevation in the fundamental stone. 1825 Macaulay *Milton, Ess.* (1854) I 14/1 Nooks and dells, beautiful as fairyland, are embosomed in its most rugged and gigantic elevations. 1848 W. Bartlett *Egypt to Pal* x (1879) 221 The remaining part of the elevation seemed like a small hill placed upon a terrace

†**3** Sublimation, vaporization by heat *Obs.*

1605 Timme *Quersit* II. 1 103 The elevations and sublimations of the spirits of the said salt 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks (1653) 270 Elevation is subtiliation, when spiritual parts from the corporal . by the force of fire are elevated 1641 French *Distill* I. (1651) 10 *Elevation*, is the rising of any matter in manner of fume, or vapour by vertue of heat. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig Man* IV. II. 301 An elevation or rectification of some parts of that Matter.

4 *transf.* **a.** A raising or increase (of temperature). **b** A quickening (of the pulse); a raising of the animal spirits Hence (*dial* or *vulgar*) that which raises the spirits, a 'pick-me-up'

1725 N. Robinson *The. Physick* 88 Elevation or Depression of the Pulse 1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* xii, What's elevation? Opium, bor' alive, opium. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 825 The slight elevation of temperature in the forenoon.

5 a The raising (of the voice) in loudness (? also in pitch). †b *concr* The stressed syllable of a metrical foot; = ARSIS (*rare*)

1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II 60 The consideration of the Accedents of Wordes, which are Measure, Sound, and Eleuation, or Accent 1668 WILKINS *Real Char* 45 Prolongation of Vowels, or Elevation of voice in the pronouncing of any syllable, Accent. *a* 1789 BURNEY *Hist Mus.* (ed 2) I. VI. 64 They [feet] were divided into two parts, the first of which was called elevation.

†6 *Music.* One of the 'graces' in old English music *Obs*

1659 CHR SIMPSON *Division Viol* 9 Sometimes a Note is graced by sliding it from the Third below, called an Elevation, now something obsolete.

†7 The raising or rearing (of plants). *Obs.*

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard* (1675) 38 The elevation and raising of trees.

8 The action of raising in rank or dignity; the state or fact of being elevated in rank

16 LOCKE (J.) Angels, in their several degrees of elevation above us 1701 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) V. 4 The duke of Berwick was gone to compliment the pope upon his elevation 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser II (1873) 541 A sudden elevation in life smells us out, and often perniciously. 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) II VIII 270 The many men of talent who owed their elevation to Wolsey

II The height to which anything is elevated.

9 Of angular magnitude. a *Astron* The altitude or angular height of the pole, or of any heavenly body, above the horizon †Of a place. The elevation of the pole at that place, the latitude (*obs.*). Also in *Dialling*, the angle made by the gnomon with the horizon (which is equal to the latitude of the place)

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* II § 23 Tak ther the elevacioun of thi pool 1549 *Compl Scot* VI (1872) 47 Cosmagraphie sal declair the eleuation. of the sone, mune, and of the sternis 1593 FALE *Dialling* 10 Before Sunne rising and after Sunne setting in our Elevation 1642 HOWELL *For Trav.* (Arb.) 87 The distance between places may be known by the elevation of the pole 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 471 Under the Elivation of oure Pole 1686 tr *Chardin's Trav* 247 The Elevation of Erivan is in 40 Deg. 15 Min 1706 PHILLIPS, *Elevation* of the Pole (in Dialling) is the Angle which the Style makes with the Substylar Line 1726 tr *Gregory's Astron* I II 373 The Elevation of the Pole in that place therefore is also given 1867–77 G CHAMBERS *Astron* Vocab Def 915 Elevation of the Pole

b The angle made with the horizontal by any line of direction; *spec.* the angle at which a gun is elevated.

1692 in *Capt Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. IV 93 If his Piece be mounted to any Elevation, he need not put a Wad after the shot 1769 FALCONER *Duet Marine* (1789) Hh b. The shell being fired at an elevation of 45° 1798 CAPT MILLAR in Nicolas *Disp Nelson* (1846) VII. Introd 155, I observed their shot and knowing that they would not have coolness enough to change their elevation, I closed them suddenly

10. A particular height or altitude above a given level; as the height of a locality above the level of the sea; of a building, etc, above the level of the ground.

1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr* III. § 9 The particular distance, position, elevation, or dimension of the fabric 1830 J G STRUTT *Sylva Brit* 4 In sheltered groups they will reach an elevation of eighty or a hundred feet 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal* II (1858) 129 Jerusalem is of nearly the same elevation as the highest ground in England 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I § 2. 19 What was snow at the highest elevations changed to rain lower down

b *fig*

1822 IMISON *Sc & Art* II. 391 He will perceive to what an elevation the excellence of the art can raise him

11 *concr* A drawing of a building or other object made in projection on a vertical plane, as distinguished from a ground plan

1731 BAILEY vol II, *Elevation* (in Architect.) a draught or description of the face or principal side of a building, called also the *Upright* 1762–71 H WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd Paint* (1786) IV 244 The plan and elevations of the late earl of Leicester's house 1833 BREWSTER *Nat Magn* XI. 281 An elevation of the automaton, as seen from behind 1847 S BROOKS (*title*) City, Town and Country Architecture, designs for Street Elevations, Shop Fronts, etc 1874 R TYRWHITT *Sk Club* 28 That's the front of your block which faces you,—the 'elevation' they call it

12. As an abstract quality. Height, loftiness a *lit.* Of a building, etc b. *fig* Of literary style. Grandeur, dignity, formerly also in *pl.*, instances of elevation c. *fig* Of character and sentiments: Nobleness, loftiness of tone

a *Mod* A building of imposing elevation

b *a* 1639 WOTTON (J.) His style wanted a little elevation 1716–8 LADY M W MONTAGUE *Lett* I XXXIV 126 The elevation of an expression in an ancient author 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl* No 1 P 6 Some [epic poets] that imagined themselves intitled to elevations not allowed in common life 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 134 A return to the classic form, its dignity, elevation, and severity

c *a* 1680 GLANVILL *Serm* III (R.) They pitied the poor and carnal world all that were not of their conceited pitch and elevation 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl* No 87 P 7 When nothing is necessary to elevation but detection of the follies of others. 1868 LECKY *Europ Mor* II 1 72 Elevation of character constituted the Roman ideal of perfection. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* III XLVI. 407 His character was somewhat wanting in the dignity of moral elevation

Elevator (e lɪ'veɪtəɹ). [a. L. *ēlevātor*, f. *ēlevā-re* to ELEVATE.] One who or that which elevates.

1 *Anat.* a A muscle which raises or moves a limb or an organ.

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* IV VII 196 Being destitute of any motion, they conferre no reliefe unto the Agents or Elevators 1746 PARSONS *Human Phys* 1 17 The Elevator arises tendinous and fleshy from the Edge of the Foramen lacerum. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ Man* I II. § 1 148 The Elevators of the lower Jaw 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim Life* 13 The main elevator of the humerus and the wing.

b In insects, one of the two flat joints of the maxillary or labial feelers

1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol* III 448 Thus in the hive bee and the humble bee the labials including the two flat joints or elevators have four joints

2 *Surg* 'An instrument for raising any depressed portions of bone, particularly of the skull. Also, an instrument used in Dentistry for the removal of stumps of teeth' (*Syd Soc Lex*).

3 a A machine used for raising corn or flour to an upper storey b *U S* A large building (containing one or more of these machines) used for the storage of grain. c A machine used for raising hay or straw to the top of the stack. Also, an appendage to a thrashing machine d. A lift, hoist, ascending chamber Also *attrib.*

1825 J NICHOLSON *Operat. Mech* 100 These elevators consist of a chain of buckets, or concave vessels fixed at proper distances upon a leathern band, which goes round two wheels. 1862 TROLLOPE *N Amer* I 248 An elevator is as ugly a monster as has been yet produced 1862 J WILSON *Farming* 161 A larger set of elevators is usually employed to carry up the roughs to the feeding board [in a thrashing machine] 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 114 The new-fangled elevator carries up the hay by machinery from the waggon to the top 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan 275/1 He did not trust the elevator, but almost flew down the stairs 1884 HOWELLS *ibid* Dec 118/1 The Elevator boy, pulling at the rope [says] 'We're not there yet'. 1884 *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Star* 10 Oct, A. H. Laughlin has bought the store building near the elevator 1887 *Contemp Rev* May 699 Extensive elevator Companies

Elevatory (e lɪ'veɪtərɪ), *a.* and *sb* [f. ELEVATOR see -ORY]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to elevation, that tends to elevate.

1. *Geol* Concerned in raising or tending to raise the crust of the earth.

1833 LYELL *Princ Geol* III 117 The disturbing and dislocating force of the elevatory movements 1847 H MILLER *First Impr* XI (1861) 140 Should the time ever arrive when the elevatory agencies motionless and chill shall sleep within their profound depths 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 205 Elevatory forces must have been at work.

2 In a non-material sense.

1851 RUSKIN *Mod Paint* II III I XIV § 5 The moral feelings are thus elevatory of the mental faculties

B *sb.* = ELEVATOR 2 [as if ad. L. **ēlevātōrium*, so Fr *élévatoire*, It *elevatorio*]

1612 WOODALL *Surg Mate* Wks (1653) 91 If a depression of the Cranium be, strive with the elevatorie to raise it 1758 J S tr *Le Dran's Observ Surg* (1771) D 111, *Vectis*, an Elevatory used to raise depress'd Bones. 1832 in WEBSTER, and in mod Dicts

†**Ele·ve.** *Obs* as Eng. [a Fr. *élève*, f *élever* to bring up] A pupil

The Fr word is occas used when Fr subjects are spoken of e. g 'He was an *élève* of the *Ecole Normale*'

1736 BAILEY, An *Eleve*, a pupil or scholar educated under any one. 1769 HOPE in *Phil Trans* LIX 241 *note*, Mr James Robertson is an eleve of mine 1807 J HALL *Trav Scotl* I. 146 Dr Hunter the eleve of Lord Monboddo 1829 *Gentl Mag* XCVII II 527 Their Eleves should have an excellent classical education

Eleven (ɪle·v'n), *a.* and *sb* Forms· 1 endleofan, -lufon, -lyfon, -an, ellefne (*Northumb* ællefne), 3–4 endlevene, -leve, -luve, 3–5 enleve(n(e, -levyn, (3 enlovene, 4 onlevene), elleve(n(e, -evin, -yven, (3 ællevene, eolleve), 5–7 elevyn, (5 eleivan), aleven, -eaven, -euyn, 5– eleven, (6 *Sc.* allevin, alewin, 9 *dial* ellebn, eleeben, lebn). [Common Teutonic OE *endleofon* corresponds to OFris *andlova*, *elleva*, OS *elleban* (MDu *elleven*, Du. *elf*), OHG *einlif* (MHG *einlf*, Ger. *elf*), ON *ellifu* (Sw *elfva*, Da *elleve*), Goth. *ainlif* —OTeut. **ainlif-* f. **ain-* (shortened from **aino-*) ONE + *-lif-* of uncertain origin Outside Teutonic the only analogous form is the Lith. *vėnó-lika*, where *-lika* (answering in function to Eng *-teen*) is the terminal element of all the numerals from 11 to 19

The OE, OFris, OS, and ON forms represent a type **ainlifun*, app assimilated to **tehun* TEN The theory that the ending is a variant of OTeut **tehun*, Aryan **dekm* TEN, is now abandoned; some would derive it from the Aryan root **leiq* or from **leip* (both meaning to leave, to remain) so that *eleven* would mean 'one left' (after counting ten.)]

The cardinal number next after ten, represented by the symbols 11 and xi.

A *adj*

1. In concord with a sb expressed

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* V XVIII (Bosw.) Osred ðæt rice hæfde endleofan wintra. *a* 1000 *Andreas* (Gr.) 664 Næs þær folces ma Nemne ellefne orettmæcgas *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen* XXXII 22 [Jacob] nam his wif mid hira endlufon sunum. *c* 1325 *Coer de L* 2725 Onlevene thousand of our meyné 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* 1. 26 Mathi. was noumbrid to gidere with enlevene apostlis 1393 LANGL. *P Pl*, C. IV 227 Thou hast hanged on myn hals elleuen tymes. *c* 1400 *Pol Rel & L. Poems* 216, I have had ther-to lechys eleven, and they gave me medysins all *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev* 342 More then enleve mele 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng* CII 82 And this mysaventure dured enleuen yere and moo. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 4509 The 3eir of oure Saluatioun Alewin hundreth and sax and fyftie 1591 HORSEY *Trav* (1857) 188 Aleaven of his servants 1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, III VI 6 Eleuen houres I haue spent to write it ouer 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort.* (1729) 229 Nor the Height above ten or eleven [Feet] at most 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* III. Wks. VIII 301 Eleven days they had the full use of Bantry Bay. 1887 RUSKIN in *Pall Mall G* 2 Sept 3/2 Humanity had reduced itself to see no more than eleven eyes in a peacock's tail.

2. With ellipsis of sb, which may usually be supplied from the context. *The Eleven* · *sc.* disciples; also, a body of executive officers at Athens

c 1205 LAY. 14531 Bi tene & bi ælleuene [*c* 1275 enlouene] *c* 1275 *O E Misc* 55 He seyde to his apostles. hi weren elleouene 1297 R. GLOUC (1724) 298 In þe þousend 3er of grace, and endleuene þerto. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4119 An was eildest o þe elleuen. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I 343 Sex score and enleuene 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 130 When they passe a leven or twelve they are not to be accompted an aray 1611 BIBLE *Luke* XXIV 33 And found the eleuen gathered together 1814 BYRON *Juan* I XLIX, At six a charming child, and at eleven With all the promise of as fine a face 1849 GROTE *Hist Greece* V II lxii 427 They were handed over to the magistrates called the Eleven.

b *esp* sc. *hours*, as *eleven o'clock*, etc

1548 UDALL, etc, *Erasm Par. Matt* XX 6 About a leuen of the clocke 1602 SHAKS. *Ham* I II 252 Vpon the Platforme twixt eleuen and twelue Ile visit you 1759 *Compl Letter-Writer* (ed 6) 227 The Ball continued its Briskness and vivacity 'till about Eleven. 1803 R ANDERSON *Cumbrld. Ball* 67 When the clock strack eleeben.

B. as *sb*

1. The abstract number eleven.

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R* IX IV. (1495) 349 Thryes enleuen makyth thre and thyrty 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl* 123 Nyne, ten, aleuyn, twelue.

2. A set of eleven persons; *esp* a set of eleven players forming 'a side' at cricket or football.

c 1800 in *Etoniana* V. 95 The eleven of football and the eleven of cricket. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 836/2 Such a county should produce a few bowlers to maintain the credit of its eleven

†3 In phrase, *By the elevens!* (of uncertain origin). *Obs*

1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq* II. i, By the Elevens, my place is gone quite out of my head

C *Comb.*, as *elevenfold* adj. and adv.; **eleven-pointer**, a stag whose horns show eleven points Also **eleven-o'-clock** (see A. 2 b) used *attrib* or as *adj* in **eleven-o'-clock lady**, **eleven-o'-clock wind** (see quots)

1557 RECORDE *Wheist.* B ij, Vndecupla 11 to 1: 22 to 2· 33 to 3, aleuenfolde. 1803 E L PEEL in *Longm Mag* Nov. 74 A grand eleven-pointer standing out alone 1879 PRIOR *Plant-n*, Eleven o'clock lady, Fr *dame d'onze heures*, from its waking up and opening its eyes so late in the day, the star of Bethlehem (*Ornithogalum umbellatum*, L.) 1888 *Pall Mall G* 9 July 8/2 A stiff breeze called 'eleven o'clock wind' that is to say, supposing the target to be marked like the dial of a clock, the wind would blow in the direction of the figure 11.

Hence **Ele·vener**, **Ele·vens** (*dial*), an eleven-o'-clock meal, a luncheon.

1865 W WHITE *E Eng* II 197, I commonly has a drop [of ale] for my elevens, but I can manage a pint o' a'ternoons besides.' 1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial, Elevener*, a luncheon

†**Ele·venteen.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f ELEVEN + -TEEN.] Twenty-one

16 WITHER *Wealness*, Many giglets I have married seen Ere they forsooth could reach eleventeen.

Eleventh (ɪle·v'nþ), *a* and *sb.* Forms: α 1 endlyfta, *Northumb.* ællefta, 3–4 enlefte, *north* elleft. β. 1 endleofeða, 4 ellevefþe, 4–5 enlevenþ, -the, ellevend, -ent, -enþe, -ynd, -ynt, (4 allevenþe, elned, 5 aleffant), 6 elleventh, (ellewint, elevynth, aleventh, eleven, leventh, *Sc.* levint, 7 elventh, 9 *dial.* elevent), 7– eleventh [OE *endlyfta*, *ællefta*, correspond to OFris *andlofta*, *ellefta*, OS *ellifto*, OHG. *einlifto* (MHG. *einlifte*, *eilfte*, mod.G. *elfte*), ON *ellifte* (not recorded in Goth.):—OTeut. **ainlifton-* f **ainlif-* ELEVEN + ordinal suffix f. OAryan *-to-*. As in the case of other numerals, the original word has been superseded (since 14th c.) by a new formation on the cardinal numeral + *-th* (after FOURTH), which is now the universal ordinal suffix. Certain forms in ME. and mod.Eng., following other analogies, have *-t* or *-d* instead of *-th*.]

A *adj.*

1 That comes next in order to the tenth. *Eleventh hour*: the latest possible time, in allusion to the parable of the labourers (*Matt* XX)

971 *Blickl Hom* 93 Eall eorþe bið mid þeostrum oforþeaht æt þa endlyftan tid þæs dæzes *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt XX 6 Ða embe þa endlyftan tide he uteode 1297 R GLOUC (1724) 414 Þe enlefte day of heruest. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 22627 Þe signe o þe dai elleft, It es na skil þat it be left. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 4798 Þe ellevend day men sal com out Of caves. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* IX. XIX (1495) 357 The enleuenth month is Nouembre 1489 *Plumpton Corr* 78 Aleffant day of moneth of March. 1513–75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 10 Wpoun the ellewint day of July, &c

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I xviii, According vnto the eleuen conclusion. 1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, I i 2 In th' eleuenth yere of y' last Kings reign. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess* (1669) 60 Come the eleventh Plague, rather than this should be 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* I xxiv, Though at the eleventh hour Thou hast come to serve our Prince of Power.

b. with ellipsis of sb.

*c*1325 *E. E. Allit. P* B 1013 Þe Iacyngh þe enleuenþe gent 1340 *Ayenb* 14 Þe enlefte is to leve þe lesnesse of zenne *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 2845 Basyn was þe elleuefþe þat ȝe han slawe there. *c* 1400 *Apoll. Loll* 78 Þe elleuynt 1552 ABP HAMILTON *Catech* (1884) 51 The leuint, quha presumis of thame self ony thing 1588 A KING ti *Canisius' Catech* 183 The ellewint is continence quharby we abstein nocht only from meats, bot also from al vickednes. 1632 SANDERSON 12 *Serm* 101 At the eleventh.

2 *Eleventh part*: one of eleven equal parts into which a quantity may be divided

1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. VIII 402 An increase .. from an eleventh to a twentieth part of the whole duty.

†**3.** quasi-*adv* in the eleventh place, ELEVENTHLY.

1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W de W.) 292 b, Elleuenth, they be mortifyed from all feares, scrupules, and euyll dedes.

†**4** *Music* The interval of an octave and a fourth; a compound fourth *Obs*

1597 MORLEY *Introd Mus.* 70 From Gam vt to D la sol re is a twelfe, although it seeme in common sence but an aleuenth

B *sb.* = *eleventh part*; see A. 2.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* B ij b, Sesquiundecima. 12 to 11: 24 to 22 . | $1\frac{1}{11}$ | a leuenth more.

Eleventhly (ĭle v'nþlı), *adv.* [f ELEVENTH *a.* + -LY 2] In the eleventh place Also quasi-*sb*

1609 R BARNERD *Faithf Sheph* 55 Eleventhly & lastly 1648 D JENKINS *Wks* 39 Eleventhly, wee maintaine, etc. 1711 *Vind. Sacheverell* 85 We are now come to *Eleventhly*, these *Eleventhly's* and *Twelfthly's*, these false Stories.

Eleviation, bad form of ALLEVIATION.

1543-4 *Act* 35 *Hen VIII*, c 12 To the eleuiation of parte of his great and inestimable charges.

Elf (elf), *sb.* Forms: 1 ælf, ylf (app. recorded only in pl ylfe), 3 alve, 5 alfe, 5–7 elfe, 4– elf. *Plural* elves. 1 ylfe, 3 alven, 6–7 elfes, *Sc.* elvis, 8 elfs, 6– elves. See also ELVEN, AUF, OAF. [OE. *ælf* str masc. = OHG. *alp* (MHG., mod.G *alp* nightmare, ON. *álfr* (Da *alf*) elf.—OTeut. **albo-z*; a parallel type **albi-z* (cf. Sw. *elf*, Da. *elv*) appears in late WSax **ylf* (found in pl. *ylfe* —**ielfe*) = Mercian, Kent **elf*, Northumb. **ælf*, one or other of which is represented in the mod. word. (The mod G. *elf* is believed to be adopted from Eng., MHG. had *elbe* a female elf.)

Some have compared the Teut word with the Skr. *ribhu*, the name given to the three genii of the seasons in Hindu mythology.]

1 *Mythol* The name of a class of supernatural beings, in early Teutonic belief supposed to possess formidable magical powers, exercised variously for the benefit or the injury of mankind.

They were believed to be of dwarfish form, to produce diseases of various kinds, to act as *incubi* and *succubi*, to cause nightmares, and to steal children, substituting changelings in their place The Teutonic belief in elves is probably the main source of the mediæval superstition respecting fairies, which, however, includes elements not of Teutonic origin; in general the Romanic word denotes a being of less terrible and more playful character than the 'elf' as originally conceived In mod. literature, *elf* is a mere synonym of FAIRY, which has to a great extent superseded it even in dialects Originally *elf* was masculine, ELVEN feminine; but in 13th and 14th c. the two seem to have been used indifferently of both sexes. In mod. use *elf* chiefly, though not always, denotes a male fairy.

Beowulf 112 (Gr.) Fram þanon untydras ealle onwocon eotenas and ylfe *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd* II 296 Wið ælfe and wiþ uncuþum fidsan gniđ myrran on win *c* 1205 LAY 19256 Sone swa he com an eorðe' aluen hine iuengen *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man Lawes T* 656 The moodei was an elf by aventure. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 77 (Maitz.) Alfe Rofyn be-gon to iug. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* (Matz.) He was takyn with an elfe 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII vi. 7 Wyth Nymphis and Favnis apoun euery syde, Quhilk fairfolkis, or than elvis, clepyng we. 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* June 25 *Gloss*, For Guelfes and Gibelines, we say Elfes & Goblins. 1610 SHAKS *Temp* V i. 33 Ye Elves of hils, brooks, standing lakes and groues 1635 HERRICK *Hesper* (1869) II App 477 Come follow, follow me You fairie elves that be 1700 DRYDEN *Wife Bath's T* 3 The King of elfs Gamboll'd on heaths. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* I 33 Airy elves by moonlight shadow seen 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew* xv. 193 You are an elf and a goddess, 1875 B TAYLOR *Faust* I 1, Then the craft of elves propitious Hastes to help where help it can.

†**b.** Sometimes distinguished from a 'fairy'. (*a*) as an inferior or subject species; (*b*) as a more malignant being, an 'imp', 'demon'; also *fig. Obs.*

1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 75 To exercise your selfe In feates of armes, thereby to shun of loytring loue the elfe *a* 1593 H SMITH *Wks.* 1867 II 483 Frenzies, furies (wayward elves) What need ye call for whip or scourge? 1623 J. ABBOTT *Force Contrition* in Farr's *S P Jas I* (1848) 353 The raine which this detested elfe must drowne Must from aboue .come downe. *a* 1628 F GREVILLE *Mustapha, 3rd Chorus*, What means This finite Elfe of mans vaine acts and errors? 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* (1839) 699 When the fairies are displeased with any body, they are said to send their elves, to pinch them *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J) That we may angels seem, we paint them elves.

2. *transf.* a. (See quot.)

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* (1839) 699 The fairies .. are said to take young children and to change them into natural fools, which common people do therefore call elves, and are apt to mischief.

b. A tricksy, mischievous, sometimes a spiteful and malicious creature. *To play the elf* to act elfishly, maliciously

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III iii (1869) 46 Women be all such madde pieuishe elues. 1613 *Vnmasing of Machiau* 25 For never it was Ape but plaide the Elfe 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* III (1749) 174 This other Elf, in ev'ry Art Of smiling Fraud, in ev'ry treach'rous Leer, The very Hob binol! 1800 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Summer* 243 Happy the man that foils an envious elf, Using the darts of spleen to serve himself. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* IV, Stray elf of a page

3. *transf.* A diminutive being a A dwarf, mannikin; hence as *adj.* (quots 1710, 1725).

1530 PALSGR 216/2 Lyfe or dwarf, *nain.* 1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict*, *Nar*, an elfe 1710 *Street Robberus Consid Elf*, little. 1725 *New Cant. Dict*, *Elf*, little *a* 1763 SHENSTONE (J.), He Wisheth, poor starving elf, his paper-kite may fly. 17 *Seven Wise Men* in R Bell *Hist Eng* (1840) X VII 143 *note*, The prince . Laughed at the merry elf, Rejoiced to see within his court One shorter than himself 1840-5 BARHAM *Ingol Leg* (1877) 102 As a muscular Giant would handle an elf

b. Applied to a child (chiefly with some notion of 2 b), to a small animal or insect

1573 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 59 Looke to thy cattle, Serue yoong poore elues alone by themselues 1660 J M[ILTON] in H. Morley *King and Commons* (1868) So the little wanton elf [a bee] Most gloriously enshrined itself [in amber] 1786 BURNS *Despondency* Ye tiny elves that guiltless sport 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Sci* 1 (1863) 15 His own pretty little boys, and two or three other four-year old elves 1886 G ALLIN *Kate's Shrine* XII 128 Herons intent on the quick pursuit of the elusive elves in the stream below

†**4** By Spenser applied to the knights of his allegorical 'faerie land'.

1596 SPENSER *F Q.* I. i 17 Which when the valiant Elfe perceiu'd *Ibid.* I v 11 Goe, caytive Elfe

5. In a vague depreciatory sense, 'a (poor) creature', 'a (poor, pious) soul', 'a (poor) devil'.

1573 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 208 Like worldly elfe, to moile and toile. 1703 DE FOE *Ref Mann* MISC 69 Magistrates, like Pious Elves, Let none be Drunk a Sundays but themselves *a* 1849 HOR SMITH *Addr Mummy* VIII, Still silent, uncommunicative elf.

6 *Comb* a. appositive, as *elf-child*, *-girl*, *-knight*, *-lady*, *-woman*; b attributive, as *elf-castle*, *-dance*, *-flame*, *-horn*, *-house*, *-land*, *-rod*; *elf-like* adj Also **elf-arrow**, **-bolt**, a flint arrow-head (see ELF-SHOT); also, a belemnite, **elf-bore**, a hole in a piece of wood, out of which a knot has dropped or been driven; †**elf-cake**, an enlargement of the spleen attributed to the agency of elves (cf AGUE-CAKE); **elf-cup**, a small stone perforated by friction at a waterfall; **elf-dart** = ELF-SHOT 1; **elf-dock**, a name of the Elecampane; **elf-fire**, *ignis fatuus*, Will o' the wisp; **elf-god**, Cupid; **elf-knot** = ELF-LOCK; **elf-queen**, queen of the fairies, †**elf-skin**, a man of shrivelled and shrunken form; **elf-stone** = ELF-SHOT 2; **elf-stricken**, **-struck** *ppl a*, bewitched; also **elf-striking** *vbl. sb*, **elf-taken** *ppl. a.* (in quot *elfe y-take*), bewitched by elves; **elf-twisted** *ppl a*, twisted or gnarled by elves; **elf-wort** = *elf-dock*. Also ELF-LOCK, -SHOOT, -SHOT.

1590 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 198 Thow directit George Cuik to twa wemen for ane *elf-arrow-heid 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh* (1686) 396 These they there [at Aberdeen] call Elf-Arrows. 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* II 151 The stones which the country people call elf-arrow heads. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc* 31 The triangular flints, Belemnites, so numerous in Scotland . are popularly termed Elf arrows 1773 JOHNSON *Journ West Isl* Wks. 1806 IX 208 The stone heads of arrows The people call them *elf-bolts. 1883 G ALLEN *Col. Clout's Gard* XXXIX 223 The neolithic arrows came to be regarded as elf-bolts 1814 *Northern Antiq* 404 (Jam.) If you were to look through an *elf-bore in wood 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 2 To heale the *elfe cake and hardnesse of the side 1586 LUPTON 1000 *Notable Th* (1675) 157 The hardness of the side called the Elfcake 1884 CHILD *Ballads* II § 37 327/2 After some description of the life at the *elf-castle 1856 R VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 74 When the *Elf-children scatter gold-dust on the ground 1820 CROMEK *Rem Nithsdale Song* 290 (Jam.) *Elf-cups were placed under stabledoors as a safeguard against witchcraft 1884 CHILD *Ballads* II. § 42. 375/1 Why are you so pale, as if you had been in an *elf-dance? 1879 PRIOR *Plant-n*, **Elf-Dock*, the elecampane, from its broad leaves called a dock 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc* 31 The 'Ignis fatuus' has been named *'Elf fire'. 1884 CHILD *Ballads* II § 42 375/2 Olaf has to make his way through the *elf-flame. 1871 ROSSETTI *Poems* 9 Poets' fancies all are there There the *Elf-girls flood with wings Valleys full of plaintive air. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 98, I saw the little *elf-god eyeless once In Arthur's arras hall at Camelot. 1884 CHILD *Ballads* II § 41. 360/1 Lady Isabel .. hears an *elf-horn. *Ibid* § 42 375/1 He rides to the hills and comes to an *elf-house *Ibid* I § 4 23/1 An *elf-knight, by blowing his horn, inspires Lady Isabel with love longing 1824 HEBER *Jrnl.* II. xxii 416 Ghastly Yogis, with their hair in *elf knots 1884 CHILD *Ballads* II § 37 320/1 The *elf-lady's costume and equipment. 1483 *Cath. Angl* 113 *Elfe lande 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III 357 O sweet and far from cliff and scar, The horns of elfland faintly blowing. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* III (Arb.) 80 Shee sowns, and after long pausing thus she sayd *elflyke 1841 LYTTON *Night & Morn* I VI. I 65 His hair hung elf-like and matted down his cheeks. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wyf Bathes T.* 860 The *elf-queen, with hir joly compaignye 1884 CHILD *Ballads* II. § 41 362/2 He strikes her with an *elf-rod 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen IV*, II. iv 270 Away you *Elfe-skin 1778 *Phil. Surv S. Ivel.* 281, I have seen one of those *elf-stones 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* (1860) 290 He looks as if he were *elf-stricken 1699 E. LHWYD in *Phil Trans* XXVIII 99 Some on May Day put them into a Tub of Water, and besprinkle all their Cattle with that Water, to prevent being *Elf struck, bewitch'd, &c *Ibid*, As to this *Elf-stricking, their Opinion is, that the Fairies do sometimes carry away Men in the Air. *a* 1500 *MS* in *Promp Parv* 138 *note*, A chylde that ys *elfe y-take may nat broke hys mete. 1885 *Chamb Jrnl* 371 Lo—instead of the Hunter in Green, there was only a brown withered twig, so *elf-twisted and dry. 1884 CHILD *Ballads* II. § 29 259/1 Three *elf-women had been not less than fifteen years in weaving it. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLL., *Elfwoit, *Inula Helenium*.

†**Elf,** *v Obs rare*—1. [f ELF *sb*] *trans.* To tangle or twist (hair) as an elf might do.

1605 SHAKS *Lear* II. iii 10 Ile *elfe all my haires in knots 1721–1800 BAILEY, To Elfe the Hair, to tie it up in Knots or Ringlets

†**Elfayde.** *Obs* Some kind of animal

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 2288 Elfaydes, and Arrabys, and olyfauntez noble

Elfhood (e lfhud) [f ELF + -HOOD] The state of being an elf.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev.* (1857) I i 11 vi 39 Little elf, or imp . with its withered air of completed elf-hood

E'lfic. *rare* [f ELF + -IC] Pertaining to an elf

1872 HARDWICK *Trad Lanc* 231 They find it impossible to leave their husbands and resume their elfic nature 1886 C. ROGERS *Soc Life in Scotl.* III. 263 Fire had a potent influence against all elfic arts

Elfin (e lfin), *a.* and *sb* Also 6–7 elphyne, -in, ?8 *Sc* elfan [Obscurely f. ELF *sb.*; app first used by Spenser, and perh suggested to him by the phrase *elvene land* 'land of elves' (see ELVEN); the proper name Elphin in the Arthurian romances may possibly have influenced the form.]

A *adj*

1. Pertaining to elves; of elfish nature or origin.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q* I. iv 42 Him litle answerd th' angry Elfin knight *Ibid* I x 65 A Faery her base Elfin brood there for thee left, Such, men do Chaungelings call 1673 *Elphin Knight* 1 in Child *Ballads* I. 15/1 The elphin knight sits on yon hill 1742 COLLINS *Ode* IV 4 His loveliest Elfin queen has blest 1792 S ROGERS *Pleas. Mem* I 117 Heroes Whose elfin prowess scaled the orchard-wall 1808 SCOTT *Marm* III. XXIV, The Elfin knight fell 1820 KEATS *St Agnes* XXIX, Hark! 'tis an elfin storm from faery land 1828 CARLYLE *Misc* (1857) I 145 Elfin bells, when the Queen of Faery rides by moonlight.

2. *transf* a. Diminutive, dwarfish. b Fairy-like, full of strange charm

1796–7 COLERIDGE *Poems* (1860) 28 The elfin tribe. Released from school. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* III XVI II 191 From childhood she had been a bright and elfin creature.

B *sb* **1.** = ELF; also *attrib*

1596 SPENSER *F Q* I x 60 And thou, faire ymp accompted Elfins sonne 1807 CRABBE *Birth Flattery* 128 A wicked elphin, roved this land around. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 69 Elfins swarm in their romantic mythology 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 307 Darling, join the elfin-dance 'Neath the stars' and moonlight's glance.

†**2** *Sc.* ? Elf-land

1567–83 *Simpill Ballades* 210 Ane carling of the Quene of Phareis The ewill win geir to elphyne careis *a* 1800 *Q of Elfan's Nourice* III. in Child *Ballads* II 359/1 Waken, Queen of Elfan, An hear your nource moan. *a* 1802 *Young Tamlane* VI *ibid.* 508/1 The Queen o Elfin will gie a cry

3 *transf* A child.

1741 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistress* (1794), In those elfins' ears [she] would oft deplore The times. 1804 J GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1839) 19/1 Then would he teach the elfins how to plait The rushy cap

Hence **E'lfindom,** *nonce-wd*, the estate of the elves

1886 *Harper's Mag* May 838 The traditional type of elfindom

Elfish (e lfiʃ), *a.* [f ELF + -ISH] Pertaining to elves, weird, spectral; of the nature of an elf, resembling an elf; tricksy, mischievous; formerly also of inanimate things, unmanageable, intractable. See ELVISH

The older form ELVISH is still the more usual; but in some connexions *elfish* might be preferred on account of its more obvious relation to the primitive sb

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph* 296 b, The Cypres tree is elfishe and frowarde to spryng vp 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II (Arb.) 68 The goast of verye Creusa mad her elfish aparance *a* 1791 *Yng. Tom Lyne* XV. in Child *Ballads* II 343/2 If my lord were an earthly knight, As he's an elfish grey 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc Mariner* IV XII, The elfish light Fell off in hoary flakes *a* 1802 *Yng Tamlane* XXXII. in Child *Ballads* II 354/2 Then would I never tire. In Elfish land to dwell 1856 KANE *Arct Expl* I. XXVIII 372 Three men, Ootunnak, our elfish rogue Myouk, and a stranger 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq* I. App. 770 The elfish names are mainly English.

Elf-lock (e lfl9k). In 6, 9 *pl* **elves-locks.** [f. ELF + LOCK (of hair)] A tangled mass of hair, superstitiously attributed to the agency of elves, *esp.* Queen Mab: 'which it was not fortunate to disentangle' (Nares).

1592 SHAKS. *Rom & Jul* I. iv 90 Elf-locks [1623 elk-locks]. 1596 LODGE *Wits Miserie* (Halliw.), Curl'd and locks]. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dialogues* XVII Wks. full of elves-locks. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dialogues* XVII Wks. 1874 VI 241 What though my thin and unkemb'd scattered

haire Fell in long Elfe-locks from my scalpe, now bare? **1810** *Gentl Mag* LXXXVI i 214 Their hair remains matted and wreathed in elves-locks **1848** KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag* II iv 84 The listless craftsmen through their elf-locks scowled

Hence **E·lf-locked** *ppl. a*, having elf-locks or tangled hair

1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* VII 83 The elfe-lockt fury all her snakes had shed,

Elfship (e·lfʃip). *nonce-wd* [f ELF + -SHIP, cf *his lordship*.] The personality of an elf

1812 W TENNANT *Anster F* VI. XXXIX, The gown in which her elf-ship was arrayed.

E·lf-shoot, *v north dial.* [f ELF + SHOOT (after ELF-SHOT *sb*)] *trans* 'To shoot, as the vulgar suppose, with an elf-arrow' (Jam)

*a***1758** RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) II 66 Nine braw nowt were smoor'd, Three elf-shot were **1778** *Phil Surv S Irel* 281 When these animals are seized with a certain disorder they say they are elf-shot. **1806** *Falls of Clyde* 120 (Jam) You'll a warlock turn Elfshoot our Ky. **1872** HARDWICK *Trad Lanc* 138 It secures their cattle. from being elfshot by fairies, etc

E·lf-shot. [f ELF *sb* + SHOT]

1. 'Disease, supposed to be produced by the immediate agency of evil spirits' (Jam)

[*c* 1000 *Ags. Leechd* III 54 Ylfa gescot] **1681** GLANVILL *Sadducismus* (1726) 398 The sickness of William Black was an Elf shot **1841** BORROW *Zincali* (1843) I i viii 148 Shepherds and cowherds are most exposed to the effects of the elf shot

2 *Sc.* A flint arrow-head, see quot.

1769 PENNANT *Tour Scotl* (1774) 101 Elf-shots are supposed to be weapons shot by fairies at cattle

†**E·lger.** *Obs* [? f. OE. *ál* eel + *gár* spear. Cf Flem. *aalgeer, elger*, an eel-spear, of which the Eng word may possibly be an adoption] An eel-spear: see ALGERE

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 138 Elyer, or elger, fyschares instrument, *anguillaris, fuscina, fragidica, dentata Ibid* 186 Garfangyl, or elger *anguillaria, anguillare.*

Eli, var of ELE oil. *Obs*

Eliad, obs var of ODILLADE, glance

Eliasite (ɪ·lɪəsəɪt) *Min* [f *Elias*, name of a mine at Joachimsthal] Hydrous oxide of uranium, of a brown colour and resin-like appearance

1852 SHEPARD *Min* 266 Eliasite occurs in flattened pieces half an inch thick **1880** DANA *Min.* § 209 Eliasite In amorphous masses more or less resinlike in aspect, or like gum

†**Eliba·tion.** *Obs*—° [as if ad. L **ēlibātiōnem* f *ē* out + *lībāre* to pour out a libation.] A tasting or offering sacrifices

1656 in BLOUNT **1721–1731** in BAILEY

†**Eli·ciate,** *v. Obs rare*—¹ [irreg f L *ēlic-ĕre* to ELICIT + -ATE, cf next] *trans* To draw out

1651 BIGGS *New Disp* 147 To elicitate all the purulent matter at once out of an Aposteme, is not good

†**Eli·cient,** *a Obs rare*—¹ [ad. L. *ēlicient-em*, pr pple of *ēlic-ĕre* to ELICIT] That performs an 'elicit act'. Cf. ELICIT *a*

1617 COLLINS *Def Bp Ely* II ix 359 It springs from the vertue of religion in the mind of him that yeilds it, as the original of his act, & yet imperant only, not elicient, diligent, not exequent, as your School-men loue to speak.

†**Elicit** (ɪ·lɪsɪt), *a Philos Obs.* [ad L *ēlicitus*, pa pple. of *ēlicĕre* to draw forth]

Of an act. Evolved immediately from an active power or quality; opposed to *imperate*

The 'elicit acts' of the will are its internal acts (i e. the volitions themselves), its 'imperate acts' are the external acts 'commanded' by it In *Ethics*, the 'elicit acts' of a particular virtue are those essentially implied in its definition, its 'imperate acts' are those which it may under peculiar circumstances require

1624 F WHITE *Repl Fisher* 544 Satisfaction sometimes importeth all the actions elicite or imperate, which a sinner must performe **1646** S BOLTON *Arraignm Err* 314 Not the elicite acts of conscience, but the imperate, commanded and externall acts **1660** JER TAYLOR *Duct Dubit.* II iii § 6 I 411 The imperate acts of the Vertue of one Commandment must not contradict the elicite acts of another **1665** GLANVILL *Sceps Sci* 26 Experience attests that our Wills determine our corporeal motions What else means the distinction of the Schools of actions imperate and elicit? **1693** G FIRMIN *Rev Mr Davis' Vind* 19 Can the Elicite Act of the Will be forced, and yet the Essence of the Will be preserved? **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl* s. v *Will*

Elicit (ɪ·lɪsɪt), *v* Also 7–8 elicite [f L *ēlicit-* ppl. stem of *ēlicĕre* see prec]

1 *trans.* To draw forth (what is latent or potential) into sensible existence Also *fig*

1641 J JACKSON *True Evang T* III 178 The former method, of shewing how to elicite the five-fold profit of Doctrine, Redargution, Correction, Instruction, and Consolation **1647** H MORE *Poems* 138 And when he hath that life elicited **1677** HALE *Prim Orig Man* I iii 76 Which seminal Principle is, derived and elicited from the Plant or Animal **1791** COWPER *Iliad* XIII 503 Elicited a tinkling sound. **1837** J H NEWMAN *Proph Office Ch* 157 They elicit the innate sense of right and wrong **1853** ROBERTSON *Serm* Ser III. x 127 A corrupt heart elicits in an hour all that is bad in us **1860** ADLER *Faurriel's Prov Poetry* XII 251 Having elicited sparks from two flints he lighted a large fire **1877** L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* II 92 Only suffering can elicit The perfumes of the soul

2. To bring out, educe (principles, truths, etc) *from* the data in which they are implied Also, to extract, draw out (information) *from* a person by interrogation; sometimes with object clause introduced by *that*

1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man* I i 25 Although the very same truths may be elicited **1795** BURKE *Scarcity* Wks VII 382 Legislative acts require the exactest detail in order to elicit principles **1845** J H NEWMAN *Ess Developm* 402 The pressure of the controversy elicited a truth **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) V 88 The matter in dispute should be clearly elicited from the contending parties *Mod* It was at length elicited that a bribe had been offered

3 To draw forth, evoke (a response, manifestation, etc) *from* a person

1822 *Q Rev* XXVII 92 He could not elicit a syllable from him on the subject **1847** DISRAELI *Tancred* I vi (1871) 33 The exploits elicited frequent bursts of laughter **1860** TYNDALL *Glac* I § 25 188 The edge of one [fissure] which elicited other sentiments than those of admiration

Elicit, obs pa pple of prec.

1671 *True Non-Conf* 493 A.. scant act of justice, elicit by a visible State-conveniency.

†**Eli·citate,** *v Obs* [f L. *ēlicit-* (see ELICIT *v.*) + -ATE] = ELICIT

1647 H. MORE *Poems* 239 Thus may a skilful man hid truth elicitate

Elicitation (ɪlɪsɪtē·ʃən) [f as prec + -ATION] The action of eliciting or drawing forth (See quots and cf ELICIT *a*)

1656 HOBBES *Liberty, Necess & Ch* (1841) 283 By elicitation, he understands a persuading or enticing with flattering words. That elicitation which the Schools intend, is a deducing of the power of the will into act **1874** O BROWNSON *Wks* V 573 That the elicitation of the act is not necessary to salvation

†**Elicitive** (ɪlɪ·sɪtɪv), *a Obs* [as if ad. L *ēlicitīvus*, f *ēlicĕre* see ELICIT and -IVE] Pertaining to, of the nature of, 'elicit acts', cf ELICIT *a.*

1624 F WHITE *Repl Fisher* 323 None of these actions are the formall or elicitiue actions of Religion **1660** STILLINGFL. *Iren.* I ii (1662) 41 The internal, formal, elicitive power of Order, concerning things in the Church

Elicitor (ɪlɪ·sɪtəɹ) [f ELICIT *v* + -OR] One who elicits or draws forth.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 137 The death dispeller, life elicitor **1860** TRISTRAM *Gt Sahara* XIX 320 The most skilful elicitor of statistics and traditions I ever met with.

Elleumpany, obs form of ELECAMPANE

Elide (ɪlə·ɪd), *v* Also 7 *Sc* elid [ad. L. *ēlīd-ĕre* to crush out, f *ē* out + *lædĕre* to dash]

†**1** *trans.* To destroy, annihilate (the force of evidence). *Obs*

1593 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* IV iv, The force and strength of their arguments is elided **1637** GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop Ceremn.* III vii 117 Which doth elude and elide all that which they alleadge **1688** *Ess Magistracy* in *Harl Misc* I 9 They transfer a necessity of eliding them by clearer evidences

b *Law*, esp. *Sc* To annul, do away with, quash, rebut. [So *eludere* in Roman Law]

1597 *Acts Jas VI* (1816) 126 They wald haue elidit and stayit the samyn to haue bene put to ony probatioun **1609** SKENE *Reg Maj* 115 He may take away, elid, and exclude his [the perseuer's] action, clame, and petition **1754** ERSKINE *Princ Sc Law* (1809) 109 The concurring testimony of the husband and wife is sufficient to elide this legal presumption **1828** SCOTT *Hrt Midl* XII, Whilk uncertainty is sufficient to elide the conclusions of the libel **1880** MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV § 124 He may elide the exception.

2 To strike out, suppress, pass over in silence

1847 GROTE *Greece* II XXX IV 153 Many of them made the still greater historical mistake of eliding these last four years altogether **1851** SIR F PALGRAVE *Norm & Eng* I 750 Gibbon and Sismondi have elided these monarchs. **1870** BOWEN *Logic* (ed 2) 133 The predesignations of quantity, belonging to the Predicate are usually elided in expression

3 *Gram* To omit (a vowel, or syllable) in pronunciation. Hence **Eli ded** *ppl a.*

1796 *Brit Crit* (T), The consonant belonging to the elided syllable **1851** SIR F PALGRAVE *Norm & Eng* I 47 Some sounds elided, others exaggerated. **1867** A. J ELLIS *E E. Pronunc* I iv 342 It must remain an undecided question whether Chaucer would or would not have elided the vowel

†**E·ligent.** *Obs* [ad L. *ēligent-em*, pr pple of *ēligĕre* to choose.] One who chooses; also, one who elects (to an office), = ELECTOR

a **1670** HACKET *Abp Williams* II. (1692) 201 In Polonia the eligents who make the King by their vote, are tyed fast by their oaths. **1688** NORRIS *Theory Love* (1694) 198 That which determines the Choice of the Eligent.

†**Elight,** *v Obs.* var (? misprint) of ALIGHT

1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph* 200 a He had brought the horse backe again and had elighted down

Eligibility (e lɪdʒɪbɪ·lɪtɪ) [f next; see -ITY]

1 Fitness to be chosen or preferred.

1650 JER TAYLOR *Holy Dying* VI III (T.) Sickness hath some degrees of eligibility, at least by an after-choice **1688** NORRIS *Theory Love* I v 57 Evill must in order to eligibility be considered under the formality of good

2 The condition of being eligible to an office

1715 *Lond Gaz* No 5387/1 The Imperial Ambassador solicited the Pope for a Brief of Eligibility to the Church of Munster **1771** BURKE *Sp Middx Election* Wks X 69 The eligibility of persons to serve in Parliament **1815** *Hist Univ Cambridge* I 130 The eligibility to which [fellowships] is not subject to any limitations **1844** LD BROUGHAM *Brit Const* VII (1862) 95 Without any restriction whatever upon eligibility, except the period of infancy.

3. *concr.* in *pl* Eligible courses of action; also, qualities that render (a man) eligible.

1660 JER TAYLOR *Duct Dubit* IV i. § 1 II. 440 [God] hath set before us eligibilities in order to several ends which must either be wholly to no purpose, or to evil purpose, or else to a very good purpose **1865** CARLYLE *Fredl. Gt* II VII i 237 These are his eligibilities, recommending him at Berlin

Eligible (e·lɪdʒɪb'l), *a.* Also 6 **elygyble,** 8 **elegible** [a Fr *éligible*, as if ad L. **ēligibilis* f. *ēligĕre* to choose]

1 Fit or proper to be chosen (for an office or position) Const *for*, †*of*, *to* (an office), *into* (a corporation)

1561 in W H TURNER *Select Rec Oxford* 283 The Mayre shold be elygyble **1604** EDMONDS *Observ Cæsar's Comm* 2 These foureteene were such as had serued fiue yeares in the warres, whereby they became eligible of that dignitie **1655** FULLER *Ch Hist* III 116 Four Essentials are requisite in the Persons Eligible into this Order **1712** PRIDEAUX *Direct Ch-Wardens* (ed 4) 44 All others are Elegible **1789** *Constit U S* II § 1 No person except a natural born citizen shall be eligible to the office of president. **1832** tr *Sismondi's Ital Rep* VI 135 They ordained that a general list of all the eligible citizens should be formed **1853** BRIGHT *Sp India* 3 June, The natives of India were declared to be eligible to any office **1863** H Cox *Instit* I VIII. 124 A member of Parliament cannot, without vacation of his seat, be eligible for any other place

2 † a Subject to appointment by election (*obs*) b (*nonce-use*). That can be elected (in a certain manner)

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj* 108 King Henry the First being requested by the Bishop of Rome to make them [the Bishops] eligible **1739** *Selden's Laws Eng* II iv 24 *note*, Both the Chancellor and other Great Officers of State were originally eligible by the Parliament **1843** CARLYLE *Past & Pr* (1858) 267 Elected and eligible by bribery

3 Fit or deserving to be chosen or adopted

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 1067 What greater contrariety can there be, as touching things eligible or refusable, than to say that, etc **1655–60** STANLEY *Hist Philos.* (1701) 192/1 That he conceiveth the Vertues to be eligible in theselves, is manifest **1748** ANSON *Voy* I IX (ed 4) 120 The most eligible manner of doubling Cape Horn **1851** CARLYLE *Sterling* I XI, It was fixed upon as the eligiblest course **1856** STANLEY *Sinai & Pal* II (1858) 133 In this equality of mountains, all were alike eligible

b That is a matter of choice or preference

1769 BURKE *Corr* (1844) I 181, I never looked upon this method of petition to the Crown as a thing eligible, but as a matter of urgent and disagreeable necessity **1856** FERRIER *Inst Metaph* Introd 71 Our selection of a new question, as our starting point, is not simply convenient, it is constraining: it is not eligible, but inevitable

4. (A weakening of sense 3) That one would choose or like: Desirable, acceptable, suitable.

1761 HUME *Hist Eng* II XXIII. 75 The condition of the commons was nowise eligible **1802** MAR EDGEWORTH *Mor T* (1816) I x 82 He resolved to seek some other more eligible situation **1854** THACKERAY *Newcomes* 222 Not a very eligible admirer for darling Rosey **1863** FAWCETT *Pol Econ* II x 282 It provides them with the most eligible investment for their savings **1871** NAPHEYS *Prev & Cure Dis* I v 164 Eligible property

5. quasi-*sb* in *pl* Eligible persons or things

1844 *Calcutta Rev* I. 10 There is no scarcity of brides; and merchants' clerks and Ensigns are eligibles **1850** MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C* XV 131 She had, of course, all the eligibles and non-eligibles of the other sex sighing at her feet **1881** *Athenæum* 23 July 107/3 A choice or preference of eligibles

Hence **E·ligibly** *adv*, in an eligible manner

1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* II II 138 Eligibly and happily settled

E·ligug. *dial.* Also 7 **elegug, helegug,** 9 **eligoog** [Derivation unknown Prof Rhys and the Rev Silvan Evans do not know it as Welsh] A local name (in South Pembrokeshire) applied to certain sea-birds, the Common Guillemot, the Puffin, and the Razor-bill

1662 RAY *Three Itin* III 176 This name, elegug, some attribute to the puffin, and some to the guillem **1676** WILLUGHBY *Ornithologiæ* 244 *Anas Artica* [i e the Puffin] Wallis meridionalibus circa Tenby oppidum Guldenhead, Bottle nose & helegug **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Elegugs* called also razor-bills **1883** *Harper's Mag* Feb 350/1 Gulls, razor-bills, and puffins—the birds called locally [in Pembroke] 'eligoogs'

†**Eli·ke,** *adj* and *adv Obs* Also 4–6 **elik, -yk, -yche** A variant form of ALIKE q v

A *adj.* Alike, equal

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI XIV 50 Schynand with elyk [*v r* elik] armes paregale **1555** *Scotch Acts, Mary* (1814) 507 That the elike lettre of naturalitie be grantit to all the said King of Frances subiectis in the realme of Scotland

b Comb. **elike-dele** *adv*, similarly; **elikwis** *adv* = ALIKEWISE

a **1400** *Alexander* 4157 Þe entring of þe equinox it euire elike-dele kyndils. **1488** *Act Audit* 113 (Jam) The said Laurence is elik wiss bundin **1495** *Acc Ld High Treas Scot* I 268 Item to the portaris, elikwis. x li

B *adv*

a **1300** *Cursor M* 9984 (Gött) Þat lasteþ euer elike [*v r* ilik, ilche, elyke] new. *Ibid* 25106 Þi will in erd be wroght elik *a* **1400** *Ibid* 18446 (Laud) There lyf is lastyng euyr elyche

†**E·limate,** *v. Obs*—° [f L *ēlīmāt-* ppl stem of *ēlīmāre*, f *ē* out + *lima* a file] *trans.* To file up; to polish

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* **1736** in BAILEY **1775** in ASH **1847** in CRAIG, and in mod Dicts

†**Elima·tion.** *Obs.*—° [ad L *ēlīmātiōn-em*, f *ēlīmāre*: see prec.] Filing up or polishing

1678 in PHILLIPS **1715** in KERSEY **1721–1800** in BAILEY.

Eliminable (ɪlɪ mɪnăb'l), *a.* [see ELIMINATE and -ABLE] Capable of being eliminated

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos Syst* 258 Its being eliminable by right apprehension, on the ground of its falseness, is thus established

Eliminant (ɪlɪ mɪnănt), *a* and *sb* [ad L. *ēlīmĭnānt-em*, pr. pple of *ēlīmĭnāre*: see next]

A. *adj* Expulsive; having power to throw off by the excretions (*Syd Soc Lex*).

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat Med.* (1879) 262 The curative power is .. due to its eliminant action on the mucous and cutaneous surfaces

B *sb* The result of eliminating *n* variables between *n* homogeneous equations of any degree.

1881 BURNSIDE & PANTON *Theor Equations* XIII 140 The quantity R is called their Resultant or Eliminant 1885 *Athenæum* 11 Apr. 477/3 Eliminants and Associated Roots

Eliminate (ɪlɪ mɪnēt), *v.* [f L. *ēlīmĭnāt-* ppl. stem of *ēlīmĭnāre* to thrust out of doors, expel, f *ē* out of + *līmen, līmĭn-is*, threshold.]

1. *trans.* To thrust out of doors, expel. Now somewhat *humorous*

1568 ABP PARKER *Lett* (1852) 314 To help eliminate out of his [God's] house this offendicle 1610 G FLETCHER *Christ's Vict* To Rdr, The second sorte therefore, that eliminate Poets out of their citie gates 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* XIV, From which [room], with the most engaging politeness, she eliminated poor Firkin

†b To carry out of doors, divulge (secrets). *Obs.* [Cf Hor *Ep* I v. 5.]

1608 TUVIL *Essayes* 115 *a*1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom* I. x. § 4 (1622) 100 He did eliminate, and divulge the mysteries of their gods 1618 HAIG *Gold Rem* (1673) II 64 Whatsoever . we do, is presently eliminated and carried to them

†c. To release, set at liberty *Obs* ? *rare*$^{-1}$

1742 YOUNG *Nt Th.* IX 588 Eliminate my spirit, give it range Through provinces of thought yet unexplor'd

†2 To pass the threshold of, come out of ? *rare*$^{-1}$.

*a*1658 LOVELACE *Snail* in *Poems* (1864) 209 Th'art hood all one, And ne'r eliminat'st thy dore.

3 a *Phys.* To expel from the body; *esp* to get rid of (waste matter, foreign substances, etc) from the tissues by excretion. b *Chem* To disengage, expel (a constituent) from a compound

1794-6 E DARWIN *Zoon* (1801) I 496 A week or two are required to eliminate the mercury from the constitution 1835-6 TODD *Cycl Anat* I 66/1 The infant just eliminated from the uterus 1859 DARWIN *Orig Spec* IV [illegible] for the sake [illegible] 1877 Ro- [illegible] which is, again eliminated and carried away by the blood.

4 *gen.* To expel, exclude, remove, get rid of Used both with reference to material and non-material objects.

1714 LOWTH *Comm Isa* Piel Diss. 62 To be able to discharge and eliminate the errors 1846 GROTE *Greece* I xvi. I 533 The tendency of Herodotus to eliminate from the myths the idea of special aid from the gods 1861 GOSCHEN *For Exch* 19 Eliminating middle men and intermediate profits 1871 R H HUTTON *Ess* II 306 Miss Bronte finds it needful to eliminate the supernatural 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 30 Which enables the potash to be eliminated from the apparatus. 1877 J E CARPENTER tr *Tiele's Hist Relig* 32 All mythological expressions have probably been eliminated.

b. *fig* To ignore, treat as non-existent, set aside as irrelevant (certain elements of a question or concept).

1850 KINGSLEY *All Loche* II (1879) 30, I forgot the Corsair's sinful trade I honestly eliminated the bad element. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin* VI (1878) 47 Eliminating him from the argument. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig Civiliz* I (1875) 3 We must eliminate these customs from our conception of that condition

5 *Algebra.* To get rid of (one or more quantities) from an equation or set of equations, *esp* to get rid of (one or more of the unknown quantities) in simultaneous equations by combining two or more of the equations, also, to get rid of (one or more of the variables) from an analytical equation

1845 *Penny Cycl* 1st *Suppl.* I 5 v, If by means of one of these we eliminate *p* from the rest, the process would allow of our eliminating both *x* and *y* by one equation only 1875 TODHUNTER *Algebra* 89 By this process we are said to eliminate the unknown quantity which does not appear in the single equation 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl Kinemat* 237 Eliminate *x* between the given relations

fig 1844 GLADSTONE *Glean* V. II 82 The Church might be eliminated like a constant quantity from among those fluent materials with which history is conversant.

¶6 Incorrectly used for To disengage, isolate, extract (particular elements) from a compound; to disentangle (a fact, a principle) from a mass of confused details; hence, to elicit, deduce

1843 *For & Col Q Rev* II 337 It being . impossible that such infinite ideas as God, eternity, etc. could ever be eliminated by either the will, the reason, or the finite evidence of the finite senses 1850 M'COSH *Div. Govt*, IV i § 2 455 We have sought to eliminate the truth by exhibiting nature in its full and living action 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int* III II § 33 (1864) 523 He would eliminate the main fact from all the confusing circumstantials 1872 H MACMILLAN *True Vine* III. 97 The roots, indeed, eliminate nourishment from the soil 1877 E CONDER *Bas Faith* IV 183 The corrupt use of 'eliminate' for 'educe'

Elimination (ɪlɪ mɪnēɪ ʃən) [n. of action f. L. *ēlīmĭnāre* see ELIMINATE and -ATION]

†1 a. The action of turning persons out of doors, or expelling them from their country; the fact of being thus expelled b. Divulgation of secrets (cf ELIMINATE *v* 1 b). c. (See quot 1809)

1601 BP W BARLOW *Defense* 175 Fabulous eliminations of hels secrets. 1624-47 BP HALL *Rem Wks* (1660) 501 The Jews after all their disgracefull eliminations 1809 *Edin Rev* XI [illegible] of the F [illegible]

2 *gen* [illegible] anything, whether material or immaterial.

1627 DONNE *Serm* 221 This difference gives no occasion to an Elimination to an extermination of those books which we call Apocryphall 1833 SIR W HAMILTON in *Edin Rev* Apr 205 An elimination of those less precise and appropriate significations, which, etc 1862 H SPENCER *First Princ* I. I § 1 (1875) 4 The elimination of individual errors of thought 1878 A GRIEN *Coal* 171 The gradual elimination of the oxygen and the concentration of the carbon still go forward. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat Law in Spir W* 1 (1884) 28 The elimination of mystery from the universe is the elimination of Religion

3 *Phys* The process of throwing off (effete and waste matter) from the tissues

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int* II I § 11 (1864) 94 The elimination of waste matter from the skin is promoted by exercise 1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* 87 In the death stiffening this elimination cannot occur.

b *transf.* and *fig.*

1859 DARWIN *Orig Spec* XV (1873) 405 This elimination of sterility apparently follows from the same cause 1871 — *Desc Man* I V 172 Some elimination of the worst dispositions is always in progress 1873 H SPENCER *Study Sociol* XIV 346 That natural process of elimination by which society continually purifies itself.

4. *Algebra* (See ELIMINATE *v.* 5.)

1845 *Penny Cycl* 1st *Suppl* I 5 v, As to equations which are not purely algebraical . we cannot say that there is any organized method of elimination existing, except that of solution 1881 BURNSIDE & PANTON *Theor Equations* XIII (1866) 140 We now proceed to show how the elimination may be performed so as to obtain the quantity *R*

¶5. *catachr.* The process of selecting and abstracting some special element, also, the process of disentangling an essential fact or principle from a mass of confused details. Cf. ELIMINATE 6

1869 G C. WALLICH in *Sci Opin* 10 Feb 271/2 The elimination from the surrounding waters of the elements entering into the composition of body-substance 1850 MAURICE *Mor & Met Philos* (ed 2) I 159 He [Plato] was not able to apply his dialectic to the elimination of this idea from the names or facts in which it was imbedded 1854 FARADAY in *Lect on Educ* 68 [Hypotheses] of the utmost value in the elimination of truth

Eliminative (ɪlɪ mɪnătɪv), *a* ? *arc.* [f L *ēlīmĭnāt-* ppl. stem of *ēlīmĭnā-re* (see ELIMINATE *v*) + -IVE] That eliminates or tends to eliminate, concerned or employed in eliminating Const *of* (See senses of the vb)

1861 WYNTER *Soc Bees* 278 There can be no congestion of the internal eliminative organs 1861 *Sat. Rev* 18 May 511 Baxter's habit of mind might be called essentially eliminative. 1883 T M. POST *Serm, Anniv. Laetr Jacksonville, Ill* 51 [Protestant principles] are naturally curative or eliminative of the poison of despotism or intolerance 1883 *Harper's Mag* June 123/2 Diarrhœa presents itself under two chief forms—*irritative* and *eliminative*

Eliminator (ɪlɪ mɪnēɪtəɹ) [as if a L. **ēlīmĭnātor*, agent-noun f *ēlīmĭnāre* to ELIMINATE] He who or that which eliminates.

1883 *Fortn Rev.* Feb 197 The sarcastic . get rid of it [malice] by its proper eliminator—the tongue

Eliminatory (ɪlɪ mɪnătə ɹɪ), *a rare* [f. L *ēlīmĭnāt-* (see prec) + -ORY] Of or pertaining to elimination, esp in *Phys*

1847-9 *Cycl. Anat.* IV 103/2 Deposits tend to produce eliminatory action 1883 G. H TAYLOR *Health by Exerc* 380 Fails sensibly to promote the eliminatory processes

Eling(e, var EYLING, *Obs.*, 'wing' of a building

Elinge, var form of ELENGE. *Obs*

†**Eli·nguate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f L *ēlinguāt-* ppl stem of *ēlinguā-re*, f. *ē* out + *lingua* tongue.] *trans* To deprive of the tongue.

1609 J DAVIES *Holy Roode* D 4 b, The Diu'll that Diu'll elinguate for his doome

Hence **Elingua·tion.** *Obs.*—[o] The cutting out of the tongue.

1731 and 1736 in BAILEY 1775 in ASH, and in mod Dicts

†**Eli·ngued,** *a Obs* ? *arc*$^{-1}$ [as if f a vb **elingue*, ad L *ēlinguā-re* (see prec) + -ED] Deprived of the tongue, hence *fig* tongue-tied, speechless, dumb

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II § 37 Wks (1677) 234 Fear often leaves him, quite elingued 1656 in BLOUNT *Gloss.* [1775 ASH has *Elinguid*, citing COLES, who has only *Elinged* So 1847 in CRAIG, and in mod Dicts]

†**Eli·quament.** *Obs.* [as if ad L **ēlīquāmentum*, f *ēlīquā-re* to clarify, strain] 'A fat juice squeezed out of flesh' (Phillips 1678).

1623 COCKERAM, *Eliquament*, fatnesse of fish, or flesh 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr* 1721-1800 in BAILEY 1775 in ASH, and mod. Dicts

Eliquate (e·lɪkwēlt), *v* Also 7 eliquat [f. L. *ēlīquāt-* ppl. stem of *ēlīquāre*, f *ē* out + *liquāre* to melt]

†1 *trans* a To melt (by heat), fuse b To liquefy. c. To cause to flow freely *Obs*

1621 VENNER *Tobacco* (1650) 416 It eliquateth the pinguie substance of the kidnies 1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* IV 28 Immoderat heat doth eliquat or melt the humours 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* XIV 742 Such [Diureticks] as only plentifully eliquate the Urine 1710 T FULLER *Pharm Extemp* 244 It eliquates the Blood, dilutes the Juices.

2 To separate by fusion, to smelt (an ore)

1879 G GLADSTONE *Antimony*, The ore to be eliquated

Eliquation (elɪkwē ʃən) [ad L. *ēliquātiōn-em*, n of action f as prec]

1 The action or process of converting into a liquid; liquefaction. *Obs*

1651 BIGGS *New Disp* 72 A meer putrefactive eliquation of the blood 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm Extemp* 180 The Eliquation of obstructing Phlegm 1757 *Phil Trans* L. 136 Its eliquation indeed could not be so remarkable as in pure alum.

2. (See quots) Cf ELIQUATE 2.

1753 [illegible] separat[illegible] ferent [illegible] required to melt them 1822 IMISON *Sc & Art* II 224 To separate a small quantity of silver from much copper the process called eliquation is resorted to 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss*, *Eliquation*, separating an alloy by heating it so as to melt the more fusible of its ingredients, but not the less fusible

†**Eli quidate,** *v Obs* ? *arc*$^{-1}$ [f E- *pref* 3 + LIQUIDATE] *trans.* To make clear, explain

1596 HARINGTON *Metam* [illegible] is plainly, [illegible] & eliquidated now unsauerie places may be made sweet

Elision (ɪlɪ ʒən). [ad. L *ēlīsiōn-em*, f *ēlīdĕre* see ELIDE]

1. The action of dropping out or suppressing a a letter or syllable in pronunciation, b a passage in a book or connecting links in discourse Also an instance of either of these

1581 SIDNEY *Apol Poetrie* (Arb) 70 The Italian is so full of Vowels, that it must euer be cumbred with *Elisions* 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* II xiii[i] (Arb) 129 If there were no cause of elision 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 230 P 6 The Elisions, by which Consonants of most obdurate Sound are joined together 1836 HOOK *Smith Thu Trump* I 2 Standard words are arbitrarily cut off by elision 1870 BOWEN *Logic* III. 57 The science claims, therefore, to fill up the gaps and elisions of ordinary discourse

†2 *Elision of the air* formerly assigned as the cause of sound (see quot) *Obs*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 124 The Cause given of Sound, that it should be an Elision of the Air (whereby, if they mean anything, they mean Cutting or Dividing, or else an Attenuating of the Air) is but a Terme of Ignorance 1660 BOYLE *New Exp Phys-Mech* Digress 346 The Production and Modulation of the Voice by the Elision of the Air.

3 A breaking (so as to make a gap) by mechanical force (Scarcely a recognised Eng use)

1760 tr *Juan & Ulloa, Voyage to S Amer* (1772) II 98 The sea formed these large cavities by its continual elisions 1881 *Times* 12 Mar, It [Casamicciola] is now half in ruins, and even those houses which have stood are crippled by elisions

Elisional (ɪlɪ ʒənăl), *a rare* [f prec + -AL[1]] Of or pertaining to elision

1866 *Reader* 2 June 536 *Prado* may be pronounced *Pra'o* but it need not be spelt with the elisional apostrophe

Elisor (ɛ lɪzəɹ), *sb.* Also 5 ellyser, 6 ely-, elizour, -zar, -zor, 6-8 eslisor, 6 eslior [a OF *elisour*, f *elis-* stem of *elire* to choose.] One who elects

†1. = ELECTOR 1-3. *Obs*

14. CAXTON tr *Higden* (Rolls) VII 524 [see ELITE *sb* 1] 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist Rom* (1811) 33 Made emperour by the vii elyzours of Almayne — *Pr Hist* 71 The markes Brandonburgh one of the elizours of the emperour.

2. *Law* One of two persons appointed in certain cases to select a jury

1628 COKE *On Litt* 158 a, The court shall appoint certain elisors or eslisors 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm* III 355 1863 H Cox *Instit* II III 352 Where the sheriff is not an indifferent person the precept may be directed to two elisors or electors, who shall indifferently name the jury

Elist, var of EYE-LIST, *Obs*, a defect

†**Eli·te,** *sb*[1] *Obs.* In 4 ellite, 5 elyte. [a OF *elit* (in same use), pa pple of *elire*, see ELITE *v*] A person chosen; *spec* a bishop elect, = ELECT B 2

1387 TREVISA tr *Higden* (Rolls) VII 155 Þe pope see of Rome was fer fro þe elites [Harl MS 2261 men electe; Harl MS 1900 ellites, CAXTON ellysers, Lat *ab ipsis electis*] *c*1425 WINTOUN *Cron* VII VII 300 Rychard Bys chape in his stede Chosyn he wes concorditer And elyte twa yhere bad eftyr

†**Eli·te,** *sb*[2] *Obs.* ? *rare*$^{-1}$ [a OFr *elite* = next] Election

*c*1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 209 Þe pape wild not consent, he quassed þer elite

‖ **Élite** (elɛ·t), *sb* 3 [F *élite* (in OFr *eslite, elite*, see prec) selection, choice, in mod use *concr* that which is chosen'—med L *electa* choice, f L *ēligĕre* see ELECT *v*] The choice part or flower (of society, or of any body or class of persons)

1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII lxxx, With other Countesses of Blank—but rank, At once the 'lite' and the 'élite' of crowds 1848 W H KELLY tr *L Blanc's Hist Ten Y* I 439 The élite of the Russian nobility 1880 GOLDW. SMITH in *Atl Monthly* No 268 If we take into consideration the élite of a comparatively civilized generation.

†**E·lite,** *v Obs* Also 5 elyte; *pa. t* elit [f OF (*eslit*) *elit*, obs pa pple. of the verb *elire* to ELECT.] *trans.* To choose, to elect to office

c1400 *Destr Troy* 1491 Of his Deghter One Creusa was cald þat Eneas afterward elit to wed 1461 T Dynyls in *Paston Letters*, No. 397 (1874) II 22 He may not of reson do so largely be cause he is elyted, as the Comons myght

†**Elitrope.** *Obs rare*—1 [var. of Heliotrope] Some kind of precious stone Cf Elutropia.

1609 *Will of Sir R Lee* (Som Ho) Cheyne of elitrope [1750 tr *Leonardus' Mirror of Stones* 97 Elitropia, or Elitropus, is a green gem sprinkled with bloody spots]

Elixate (ɪ̈lɪ·k-, ɛlɪksɛ̄·ɪt), *v* [f. L. *ēlixāt-* ppl stem of *ēlixāre* to boil, stew.]

1 *trans* To boil, seethe, to extract by boiling

1623 in Cockeram 1631 Brathwait *Whimzies* 62 Elixate your antimonie 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 162 Its enough to elixate a few simples in water on a slow fire 1884 in *Syd Soc Lex*

2 To steep (in water), to macerate

1657 G Starkey *Helmont's Vind* 310 The Caput mortuum being elixated by warm water will give an Alcali 1805 Gregor in *Phil Trans* XCV 345 The brownish-gray mass was elixated with distilled water, which dissolved nearly the whole of it

Hence **Elixated** ppl a

1823 P Nicholson *Pract Build.* 334 The elixated ashes of divers vegetables

Elixation (ɪ̈lɪk-, ɛlɪksē·ʃən) [as if ad. L **ēlixātiōnem*, f *ēlixāre* see Elixate *v* and -ation]

1. The action of boiling or stewing

1605 Timme *Quersit* III 190 Elixation is a concoction made by a moyst heate of a thing indifinitely existing in a humour 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 113 Finally they serue to moysten the guts, that their concoction may be celebrated by elixation or boyling 1757 Walker in *Phil Trans* L 122 After elixation the water became of a turbid yellow colour with ochre

2 Concoction in the stomach, digestion

1621 Burton *Anat Mel* I 1 II v, Elixation, is the boyling of meat in the stomacke, by the said naturall heat 1651 Biggs *New Disp* 96 The rest of the poudei, as it is not overcome by elixation, so it continues in a permanency of indigestion in the stomach

†**Elixed,** *ppl a Obs rare.* [f L. *ēlix-us* (cf Elixate) + -ed]

a Boiled; hence, refined by boiling, distilled; also *fig* b Macerated or steeped in water.

1602 Marston *Antonio & Mel* I Prol., The pur'st elixed juyce of rich conceipt 1665-6 *Phil Trans* I 46 Being laid in a heap, are covered with other elixed or drained Ashes

Elixir (ɪ̈lɪksəɹ), *sb* Forms. 4 elixir, 5–7 elixar, -er, (6 alixer) [a med L *elixir* (cf Fr *élixir*, It *elissire*, Sp *ellxir*, Pg *elexir*), ad. Arab. الاكسير, *al-iksīr* (=sense 1), prob. ad. late Gr. ξήριον 'desiccative powder for wounds'

1 *Alchemy* A preparation by the use of which it was sought to change metals into gold Sometimes identified with 'the philosopher's stone', but perh of wider meaning, including powders, liquids, or vapours used for the same purpose Also *elixir-stone*

c1386 Chaucer *Chan Yem Prol & T* 310 The philosophre stoon, Elixi clept, we seken fast echoon 1471 Ripley *Comp Alch* in Ashm 188 Thow must devyde thy Elixer whyte into partyes two 1584 R Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* XIV II 295 The philosophers stone, called Alixer 1614 Rowlands *Fooles Bolt* 9 Fiyer-Bacon could teach Kelley the Elixar stone 1667 Milton *P L* III 607 What wonder then if fields and regions here Breathe forth elixir pure, and Rivers run Potable Gold 1676 Hall *Contempl.* I 297 A Good Man is like the Elixir, it turns Iron into Gold 1855 Milman *Lat Chr* (1864) IX XIV III 159 Roger Bacon sought a transmuting Elixir with unlimited powers

b *transf* and *fig*

1635 Quarles *Embl.* IV IV (1718) 202 True fem's the Elixar, which in days of old Turn'd leaden crosses into crowns of gold 1663 Cowley *Verses & Lss* (1669) 130 She taught him Loves Elixar, by which Art, His Godhead into Gold he did convert 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 51, I shall bless the kindly wrench that left all grace Ashes in death's stern alembic, loosed elixir in its place

2 A supposed drug or essence with the property of indefinitely prolonging life; imagined by the alchemists to be either identical with, or closely related to, the 'elixir' of sense 1. More fully, *Elixir of life* (tr med L *elixir vitæ*).

[1266 Roger Bacon *Opus Maius* (Rolls Ser) 314 Medicinam quam philosophi vocant Elixir Si libra medicina projiciatur super mille plumbi fiet aurum Et hoc est quod corpora infirma reducet ad sanitatem et vitam ultra centenarios annorum prolongabit] 1605 Timme *Quersit* I XIII [Mercury, sulphur, and salt] brought into one bodie (which the Arabians call elixir) wil be .. a medicine, etc 1799 Godwin *St. Leon* IV 324 The secrets of alchemy and the elixir vitæ. 1815 Moore *Lalla R* (1824) 136, I know too where the Genii hid The jewell'd cup of their king Jamshid With Life's elixir sparkling high 1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser II (1863) 318 Honey was, in her mind the true elixir vitæ 1831 Brewster *Nat Magic* XII (1833) 299 Though the elixir of life has never been distilled. 1873 Dixon *Two Queens* I. II 1 75 Carillo had been glad to toy with magic, and pursue the elixir of life

b A sovereign remedy for disease. Hence adopted as a name for quack medicines, as *Daffy's Elixir*, etc.

1631 Massinger *Emp of East* IV. iv, A little cyath or quantity of my potable elixir. 1633 P Fletcher *Purple Isl* XII li, The best Elixar for souls drooping pain. 1681 Ashmole *Diary* 11 Apr., I took early in the morning a good dose of elixer 1681 *Lond Gaz* No 1679/4 Anthony Daffy, Author of the Famous Elixir Salutis 1713 *Guardian* No 11 (R) The grand elixir, to support the spirits of human nature 1724 Ramsay *Tea T Misc* (1733) I 79 Take your glass to clear your een, 'Tis the elixir heals the spleen 1753 Chambers *Cycl Suppl*, An universal medicine called by way of excellence, the grand elixir. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt Nat* (1852) II 234 A sip of Daffy's elixir has proved a powerful means of grace 1830 Scott *Demonol* v. 144 Before he established the reputation of his elixir, or pill

†**3.** A strong extract or tincture *Obs* exc *Hist*

1597 Bp Hall *Sat* II IV 43 And bring quintessence of elixir pale Out of sublimed spirits mineral 1673 Grew *Anat Roots* II § 60 The remainder, is an Oleous Elixyr, or extract, in the form of a Milk 1677 W Harris tr *Lemery's Chym* (ed 3) 630 The name Elixir has been given to many Infusions or Tinctures of spirituous bodies prepared in spirituous Menstruums 1820 Scott *Abbot* XXVII, That elixir being in truth a curious distillation of rectified acetum

b *fig* The quintessence or soul of a thing; its kernel or secret principle.

1638 Chillingw *Relig Prot* I, Pref. § 1 The Spirit and Elixir of all that can be said in defence of your Church and Doctrine 1641 Milton *Ch Govt* II (1851) 181 A distill'd quintessence, a pure elixar of mischief, pestilent alike to all 1675 Traherne *Chr Ethics* XXIV. 366 The chief elixir of its [love's] nature is founded in the excellency of a spirit that suffers for another's sake 1860 Emerson *Cond Life, Fate* Wks (Bohn) II 311 Sometimes the rank unmitigated elixir, the family vice, is drawn off in a separate individual.

4 *Pharmacy.* (see quot.) *Elixir of vitriol.* aromatic sulphuric acid. *Paregoric elixir*: see Paregoric.

1736 Bailly s v, An Elixir is a compound magistery, i e a composition of various bodies chang'd after the same manner as a single body 1783 F Michaelis in *Med. Commun* I 350 He ordered her a gargle of decoction of bark, with elixir of vitriol 1871 Napheys *Prev & Cure Dis* I VIII 203 Elixir of calisaya bark 1884 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Elixir*, a preparation similar to a compound tincture Also applied to a compound of many drugs with syrup and spirit

5 *Bot.* **Elixir of Love** an orchid (*Grammatophyllum speciosum*), a native of Java. Also a decoction made from the seeds of this plant

6 *Comb*, as *elixir-like* adj

a1631 Drayton *Poems* I (1753) 201 O tears! Elixir like turn all to tears you touch a1631 Donne *Poems* (1650) 165 Soft dispositions which ductill be, Elixar like, shee makes not cleane, but new

†**Elixir,** *v Obs rare* [f prec sb] *trans* To distil as an elixir; to work upon as by an elixir. Also *absol* Hence **Elixired** *ppl a*, concentrated, refined Also *fig*

a1638 Lovelace *To Y Hall* Wks (1864) 252 Thou hast so spirited, elixir'd, we Conceive there is a noble alchymie — *Toad & Spider* 200 Then in his self the lymbeck turns, And his elixir'd poyson urns 1660 Ognell *Elegy* in *Lovelace's Wks* (1864) 289 This elixir'd medecine, For greatest grief a soveraign anodyne 1687 *Elegy on Cleveland* in Wks 277 Rich in Elixar'd Measures, and in all That could breath Sense in Ans Emphatical

†**Elixirate,** *v Obs.* [f. Elixir + -ate3]

a *trans* To distil, to refine by distillation Also *absol* b To cleanse in general, to purify.

1605 Timme *Quersit* Pref 7 Every meane Apothecarie should wel understand how to elixerate 1694 Westmacott *Script. Herb* 27 Every chymical and rational brain can elixyrate such domestic wines *Ibid* 216 The volatile parts ascend to the brain and heart elixirating the animal spirits 1733 *Phil Trans* XXXVIII 64 By the Means of these Salts the Faces Alvina are the better elixated

Hence **Elixirated** *ppl a*

1657 Starkey *Helmont's Vind* 321 Imagining your self to be Master of these elixerated Oyls, and essencificated Salts. 1670 W Simpson *Hydrol Ess* 125 Graduated to so high an elixerated liquor

†**Elixiviate,** *v. Chem Obs. rare* [f E- *pref*3 + Lixiviate to clear of lye] *trans* To clear from lixivium or lye, to refine thoroughly Hence **Elixiviate, Elixiviated** *ppl. a*, that has lost its lye, that has lost its essential properties **Elixiviation,** steeping in water for the sake of extracting the lye

1674 *Phil Trans* IX 70 Several Minerals are to the taste altogether insipid and elixiviated 1675 Evelyn *Terra* (1729) 42 By the Air, the most effete and elixiviated Mould comes to be repair'd 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc. Compit* XIX. 852 Salt of Vitriol is prescribed to be made of an elixiviate Colcothar 1684-5 Boyle *Mun Waters* 23 Examining these substances by elixiviation. 1748 *Phil Trans* XLV 542 The Art of converting Wood-ashes into Pot-ash, without the Process of Elixiviation 1756 C. Lucas *Ess Waters* I 6 The artificial, are those that are extracted by elixiviation

†**Elizabeth.** *Obs* A coin of Queen Elizabeth

1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 245 P 2 An Elizabeth and Four Jacobus's

Elizabethan (ɪ̈lɪzăbē·păn), *a.* and *sb* Also 9 Elizabethian [f Elizabeth + -an]

A *adj* Belonging to the period of Queen Elizabeth.

1817 Coleridge *Biog Lit* II. XXII 166 Daniel, one of the golden writers of our golden Elizabethian age. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* (1858) 261 This glorious Elizabethan Era. 1887 J W Hales 3 *Elizab Comedies* in *Macm Mag.* May 61/2 He is never to flog him the [pupil] when he cannot say his lesson — a peculiar hardship to an Elizabethan teacher

2. Of dress, furniture, architecture: In the style in vogue during the period of Queen Elizabeth. Also of language, literary form, etc.

1840 Hood *Up Rhine* 307 A large Elizabethan ruff. 1869 *Daily News* 15 Mar, In the drama 'Lady Grace,' the contrast between modern manners and Elizabethan language is rather incongruous 1874 Parker *Goth Archit* I II 20 The Elizabethan style is a mixture of the old English and the ruder Italian of the Renaissance

B. *sb* A person (*esp* a poet or dramatist) of the period of Queen Elizabeth. Chiefly *pl.*

1881 *Athenæum* 12 Nov 623/3 The murders and adulteries that had pleased the Elizabethans 1882 Grosart *Spenser's Wks* III. Introd. 62 Our Elizabethans, Lodge and Greene especially 1884 *Athenæum* 22 Mar 386/2 The savage sublimity of the Elizabethans

Elizabethanize (ɪ̈lɪzăbē·pănəɪz). [f prec + -ize] *trans* To give an Elizabethan character to Hence **Elizabethanized** *ppl a*

1841 *Fraser's Mag* XXIII 335 A man who built himself a residence Elizabethanised upon a moderate scale.

Elk (elk)1 Forms 5–7 elke, (6 alke), 6 elcke, 7– elk See also Alce [Of obscure history the existing word is not the normal phonetic representative of OE. *elch*, *elh* (*eolh*), and is probably ad MHG *elch* (—OHG *elaho*). The relation of the ON *elg-r* (Sw. *elg*) —type **algz* to the OE and German words (—types **elho-*, **elhon-*) is uncertain. The Eng. form *alke* was influenced by L *alces*, Gr ἄλκη (cf. Alce), which appear only as the name of an animal living in northern Europe (app the elk), and are probably adopted from Teut or some other northern lang.]

1 The largest existing animal of the deer kind (*Alces malchis*), inhabiting large portions of Northern Europe and of North America. The American variety is also called the Moose. (In quot 1541 the name seems to be applied to some English species of deer)

[a700 *Epinal Gloss* 233 *Cer[v]us*, elch a800 *Corpus Gloss* 443 *Cer[v]us*, elh. *Ibid* 2054 *Tragelaphus*, elch a900 *Leiden Gloss*, *Damma*, elha] 1486 *Bk. St Albans* D iij b, The symplest of theis iij will slee an Hynde calfe, a Fawn, a Roo, an Elke 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen VIII*, c 6 It shall be lawfull to have, exercise, and vse their handgounes so that it be at no maner of deere or wild elke [1555 Eden *Decades W Ind.* (Arb) 305 Bisontes which in theyr toonge [Swedish] they caule Elg (that is) wild asses.] 1577 Harrison *Descr Eng.* III v. (1877) II 29 Plowing with vres and alkes a thing commonlie vsed in the east countries. 1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* 169 The Elk on the contrary is most impatient of all heat 1629 Capt Smith *Trav. & Adv.* XV 28 These Tartars possesse many plaines, wherein feed Elkes, Bisones, Horses and divers others 1682 Milton *Hist. Mosc.* II (1851) 482 Those Messengers made report of people riding on Elks 1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist* II 82 It is known in Europe by the name of the *elk*, and in America by that of the *Moose deer* 1836 W Irving *Astoria* (1849) 196 They saw frequent gangs of stately elks 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* XXII 281 Followed by elks from beyond the Danube.

2. Applied to certain species of deer: e g. to the 'Irish Elk', an extinct animal (*Cervus megaceros*), which inhabited Ireland in prehistoric times, and to the Canadian Deer or Wapiti (*Cervus canadensis*)

1884 Miss Hickson *Irel. in 17th C* I Introd 11 Celts and Saxons being as extinct in Ireland as the ancient elk

3. A species of antelope the Eland or Cape-elk

1731 Medley *Kolben's Cape G Hope* II 110 The haunts of the African Elks are generally on high mountains, on good pasture grounds, and near good springs 1786 tr. *Sparrman's Voy Cape G H* II 264 The Cape elk, or more properly the elk-antilope, is a name given by the colonists to a species of gazel

4 *Comb* as *elk-skin*, also **elk-bark,** *Magnolia glauca*; **elk('s)-horn,** a kind of fern, *Platycerium alcicorne*, **elk-horse,** a horse employed in hunting the elk; **elk-nut,** *Hamiltonia oleifera*; **elk-tree,** *Andromeda arborea*; **elk-wood** *Andromeda arborea* and *Magnolia macrophylla*; **elk-yard,** a kind of habitation made by the elk.

1865 Gosse *Land & Sea* (1874) 330 *note*, The *Elk-horn fern 1882 J Hardy in *Proc Brew Nat Club* IX 434 The Elk's-horn fern 1888 *Century Mag.* Jan 451/2 The *'elk' horses received three-quarters forage at night and a quarter forage in the morning 1759 Harte *Gust Adolphus* II 321 He wore an *elkskin buff-waistcoat 1868 Wood *Homes without H* XXVI 612 That curious temporary habitation popularly termed an *Elk yard

†**Elk**2. *Obs rare.* Also 6 elke (see quots).

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen VIII*, c 9 § 6 No bowyer shall sell .. any bowe of ewe of the taxe called elke, aboue the price of .iii *s.* iiii *d* 1607 Cowel *Interpr*, *Elk*, a kind of ewe to make bowes of

†**Elk** (elk)3. Forms 6–7 elke, 7 *pl* elkys, 7– elk. The Wild Swan or Hooper (*Cygnus ferus*). Also the Wild Goose (*Anas anser*)

1552 Huloet s v *Swanne*, Some take thys to be the elke, or wild swanne 1621 Markham *Fowling* (1655) 6 Such as hue of the water and on the water, are wild Swannes or Elkes. 1674 Ray *Water Fowl* 95 The Elk, Hooper, or wild Swan 1691 — *Local Wds* 129 *Elkys*, Wild Geese 1709 Derham in *Phil Trans* XXVI 466 *Cygnus ferus*, the Elk, or Hooper, or Wild Swan. 1839 *Proc Berw Nat Club.* I. 189 Both of these were of the common or elk species

†**Elken,** *v Obs rare*—1 [? var. of Olhne to flatter] ? To flatter, propitiate.

a1400-50 *Alexander* 263 þai Honourd him with offrynges & elkend him fayre.

Ell [1] (el) Forms: 1–7 eln, 2–7 elne, 3–6 ellen (3 a nellen for *an ellen*), (4 ellyn, 6 elne), 6 el, 5–7 elle, 6– ell [Com Teut : OE. *eln*, sti fem = MDu *elne, elle* (Du *el*), OHG *elina* (MHG *elne*, mod G *elle*), ON *oln, alin* (Sw *aln*, Da *alen*), Goth *aleina* (? scubal enlol for **alina*) cubit.—OTeut **alinō*, whence med L *alena*, It., OSp, OPg *alna*, F *aune* The OTeut. word (a compound of which is ELBOW) meant originally arm or fore-arm, and is cogn. with Gr ὠλένη, L *ulna*, of same meaning.

The diversity of meanings (see below) is common to all words denoting lineal measures derived from the length of the arm, cf. CUBIT and L *ulna* The word *ell* seems to have been variously taken to represent the distance from the elbow or from the shoulder to the wrist or to the finger-tips, while in some cases a 'double ell' has superseded the original measure, and has taken its name]

1 A measure of length varying in different countries. The English ell = 45 in ; the Scotch = 37·2 ; the Flemish = 27 in. Now only *Hist.* or with reference to foreign countries, the Eng measure being obsolete

In early use often in sing when preceded by numerals.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt vi. 27 Hwylc eower mæg ge þencan þ[illegible] elne an *vel* enne, 1160 [illegible] esse *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC [illegible] *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 586 So wunder like it wex and get Dat fiftene elne it ouer-flet. 1297 R GLOUC. (1724) 429 False elnen & mesures he brogte al elene adoun *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 1675 A schippe Seuen score ellen lang and ten *Ibid* 1838 þe flod ouer raght seuen eln and mare 1487 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII*, c 7 All merchandises used to be measured with Eln or Yard 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron* (1811) 204 Item a Fll ell conteyneth iii q't's of an Eng yarde, and v q't's of ye Fll ell makith an Eng ell. 1520 *Pest Ebor* (Surtees) V. 119 A ellen of yolow velvett 1542 RECORDE *Gr Artes* (1575) 207, 3 Foote and 9 Ynches make an Elle. 1597 SHAKS *Rom & Jul.* II iv 88 O, here's a wit of Cheuerel, that stretches from an inch narrow to an ell broad ! 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj* 57 King Davids common elne conteines threttie seven measured inches 1625-8 N R. ti *Camden's Hist Eliz.* II an 17 (1635) 180 A monstrous Whale whose length was twenty of our Elnes 1633 EARL MANCH *Al Mondo* (1636) 138 Ele long two ells of earth shall serve, whom scarce a world could satisfie 1753 HANWAY *Trav* (1762) I VII lxxxvii 408, 102 Ells dantzig make 50 ells english. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl* II 275 The ell by which their acres have been measured (called the barony ell) contains 42 inches, whereas the common ell made use of in the country is only 38 inches 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* II I ix. 58 Tearful women wetting whole ells of cambric in conceit.

b. *fig* Contrasted with *inch, span*, etc.; *esp* in proverbial phrase, *Give him an inch and he'll take an ell* meaning that undue advantage will be taken of a slight concession

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr* (1867) 78 Ye liked better an Ynche of youn Wyll, Than an ell of youn thrift. 1580 H. GIFFORD *Gallofloweres* (1875) 57 Whereas shee tooke an inche of liberty before, tooke an ell afterwardes 1633 G HERBERT *Temple, Ch-porch* ad fin, Lifes poore span Make not an ell by trifling in thy wo 1643 *Myst. Iniq* 40 That gave but a Yard, they took an Ell 1653 BOGAN *Mirth Chr. Life* 305 Have a care of taking an ell, when you have but an inch allowed you 1798 CANNING *Bally nahinch* v, in *Anti-Jacobin* 9 July, Tho' they still took an ell when we gave them an inch

c. As a fluid measure

[Several correspondents inform us that they remember seeing the announcement 'Beer sold by the yard', on the signboards of country taverns, the reference being to the long narrow glasses about a yard high]

1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 99 For Elles of Beare, Flutes of Canary Thankes freest, freshest, Faire Ellinda

†**2** A measuring rod ; = ELL-WAND Phrase, *To measure with the long ell, with the short ell*. to measure unfairly as buyer or seller respectively

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 119 In hys right hand an elle for to mesure wyth 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 62 The night measured by the short ell of sleepe 1637 R MONRO *Exped* II 46 Sometimes the Souldiers (the worst sort of them) measured the packes belonging to the Marchants with the long ell. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Soliloquies* 78 Thus spake a true Idol's Priest that knew no ell, whereby to measure religion, but profit 1768 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1852) I. 85 The mercer . upon seeing the ladies gown can cut off her quantity by guess, without taking his ell to measure it

†b *Sc. King's ell* 'Orion's belt'. = ELL-WAND 3 *Obs.*

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* Wks (1821) 118 Be the hornes, the handstaff and the King's ell

†**3.** *Long ell* a particular kind of cloth *Obs*

1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 198 Baize, long ells, druggets, broadcloth. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 520 Fine cloths in Somersetshire, long ells at Exeter.

†**4.** As a rendering of L. *ulna*. The larger bone of the fore arm. *Obs*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 903 The other externall branch at the middle of the Ell shooteth out a propagation from his outside 1634 T JOHNSON tr *Parey's Chirurg* VI XXVI 147 The Ell, or bone of the cubit hath two appendices

5 *Comb*, as *ell-broad, -long, -wide* adjs , †**ell-glass** (see I c.) , †**ell-ridge**, an old land-measure ; †**ell-yard**, an ell-measure Also ELL-WAND

1476 *Plumpton Corr* 37 The bredth of it is *elne broade. 1696 J. F. *Merchant's Wareho* 20 This being the last sort of Ellbroad Gentish that I shall treat of at present 1682 *Way to make Rum* in *Harl Misc* I 541 The Germans commonly drink whole tankards, and *ell-glasses, ata draught. 1832 *Tour German Prince* III. II 36, I ate a good dinner, and then added to this *ell-long letter 1756 *Extract fr MS Let*, Peter Guffin (aged 82 in 1756) was unacquainted with such an old measure of land as an *Ell Ridge, but had heard it contained 60 Luggs 1652 COTTINGES *Caveat for Prof* IV (1653) 25 Your *ell-wide opinion 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser II. (1863) 425 A pretty quaker did persuade me that ell-wide muslin would go as far as a yard and a half *c* 1340 *Gawe. & Gr Kut* 210 þe hede of an *elnȝerde þe large lenkþe hade *c* 1450 MYRC 713 False ellen yerdes, wetyngly other than the lawe of the lond

Ell [2] (el), *dial.* [? var. of *ele*, AISLE . see EYLING] A shed placed against a building ; = EYLING 2.

1888 *Pall Mall G* 6 June 6/1, I had occasion to rebuild the ell of a dwelling-house On removing the old ell a rat's nest was found when it was joined to the main structure

Ellagate (e lăgĕt) [f ELLAGIC . see -ATE 4.] A salt of ellagic acid.

1819 CHILDREN *Chem Anal* 276 Ellagate of potassa forms brilliant pearly scales like talc 1882 WATTS *Dict Chem* s. v *Ellagic*, The ellagates are little known, many of them appear to be basic salts

Ellagic (elæ dʒik) [ad. Fr. *ellagique*, f *ellag*, anagram of *galle* gall-nut : see -IC. The name GALLIC had been pre-occupied by another acid obtained from galls]

Ellagic acid: $C_{14}H_8O_9$ (Watts *Dict Chem* 3rd Suppl), originally obtained from oak-galls, found also in bezoar, whence the synonym *bezoartic acid*

1820 HENRY *Elem Chem* (1840) II 243 Ellagic acid is a tasteless white powder, with a shade of buff 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 277 Ellagic acid dissolves in concentrated sulphuric acid. 1882 WATTS *Dict Chem* s.v.

Ellamy, var of E-LA-MI, *Obs*

†**E'llan.** *Obs.* [a. Fr. *élan*, a. Ger. *elend*; the Ger. word has been adopted through Du in different sense as ELAND.] The Elk (*Alces malchis*)

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr* I. VIII IV 630 [Newfoundland and Nova Francia] The Ellan, Deare, Stagge, and Beare, are their game. *c* 1682 J COLLINS *Making Salt in Eng* 99 Deer called Ellans as big as Oxen

Ellar, dial form of ELDER *sb* [1], ALDER [1].

Ellarn(e, obs. form of ELDER *sb* [1]

Elle, obs. rare var. of ILL ; ? also of ELSE.

Ellebore, -bory, obs forms of HELLEBORE

Elleck (e lek) A kind of fish : the Red Gurnard, *Trigla cuculus*.

1862 COUCH *Brit Fishes* II 19 The Elleck is caught on the west coast of England and Ireland at all seasons 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Elleck*, the trivial name of the *Trigla cuculus*

Ellen, obs and dial form of ELDER *sb* [1]

†**E'llend.** *Obs* [a. Ger *elend*: cf ELAND, ELLAN] An elk.

1616 SURFLET *Country Farm* 150 The Ellend hath cares like unto an Asse.

Elle-maid, -maiden. A half-adoption, half-transl of Da. *elle-pige* elf-girl.

1850 KEIGHTLY *Fairy Mythol* 234 The Wild-women of Germany bear a very strong resemblance to the Elle-maids of Scandinavia *a* 1859 L HUNT *Sheve Fairi Seem* xxv, Like trunk of dread Elle maiden, haunting Germany

†**E'llenmas.** *Obs.* [f. *Ellen* = *Helena* + MASS ; cf *Christmas, Martinmas*, etc] St. Helena's day, but the date intended is uncertain

Two saints of the name were commemorated in England : 'St Helen the virgin,' perhaps the one whose day is May 22, and Helena the mother of Constantine. The latter is probably intended here, her festival is Aug 18, but the Sarum Martyrology assigns 'Saynt Elene' to May 18, the date of her translation

1597 *Vestry Bks* (Surtees) 41 About St Ellenmas Mr Deane keepinge Court here att Pittington 1621 in *Newcorth Housch. Bks* (Surtees) 141 [A payment made June 8] due at the last St. Ellenmas Court, 1621

Eller, obs or dial form of ELDER *sb* [1], ALDER [1].

Ellinge, var. of ELENGE *a* , *Obs.*

Ellipse (eli ps) [ad. Gr. ἔλλειψις, n of action f. ἐλλείπειν to come short. (In the case of the ellipse regarded as a conic section the inclination of the cutting plane to the base 'comes short of', as in the case of the hyperbola it exceeds, the inclination of the side of the cone.)]

Not in Johnson, Todd, or Richardson (1836); for early examples of the pl. *ellipses* see ELLIPSIS

1 A plane closed curve (in popular language a regular oval), which may be defined in various ways. a. Considered as a conic section, the figure produced when a cone is cut obliquely by a plane making a smaller angle with the base than the side of the cone makes with the base. b. A curve in which the sum of the distances of any point from the two foci is a constant quantity c A curve in which the focal distance of any point bears to its distance from the directrix a constant ratio smaller than unity.

The planetary orbits being (approximately) elliptical, *ellipse* is sometimes used for 'orbit' (of a planet)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp* s v *Ellipsis*, [The form *ellipse* is used throughout ; the *Cycl* 1751 has only *ellipsis*] 1815 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, Ellipse or Ellipsis 1842 TENNYSON *Gold. Year* 24 The dark Earth follows wheel'd in her ellipse 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed 3) 120 A circle seen obliquely or perspectively shows the form of an ellipse 1880 C & F DARWIN *Movem Pl* I Other irregular ellipses . are successively described

2. *transf* An object or figure bounded by an ellipse Also *fig*

1857 BULLOCK tr *Cazeaux's Midwif* 29 The abdominal strait has been compared to an ellipse 1869 DUNKIN *Midn. Sky* 163 An ellipse of small stars

3. *Gram* = ELLIPSIS 2 Somewhat *rare*

1843-83 LIDDELL & SCOTT *Gr Lex* s. v *Ἔλλειψις* 1886 ROBY *Lat Gram* II (ed 5) 511 (Index)

† **Elli'psed**, *ppl a nonce-wd.* [f. ELLIPS-IS + -ED] Characterized by ellipsis

1607 S. HIERON *Defence* I 148 M H cannot show us one place in all the Bible so ellipsed or ecclipsed as to need, etc

† **Elli'psical.** *Obs rare.* In 6 ellepseycal. [f ELLIPSE + -IC + -AL.] = ELLIPTICAL

1571 DIGGES *Pantom* IV. Pref , Ellepseycal circumscribed & inscribed bodies

Ellipsing (eli psiŋ), *ppl a. rare* [as if f vb **ellipse*, cf *circling*.] Revolving in ellipses

1878 T SINCLAIR *Mount* 173 The whole well-balanced ellipsing solar system

‖ **Ellipsis** (eli psis) Pl. **ellipses** (-siz) Also 7 elipsis, 8 elleipsis, *pl.* ellipsises [a L *ellipsis*, ad. Gr. ἔλλειψις . see ELLIPSE]

1 = ELLIPSE Now *rare.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XII XV 376 This section is a Conicall section, which is called Ellipsis 1656 HOBBES *Six Less* Wks 1845 VII 316 If the section be an ellipsis you may use the same method 1677 MOXON *Mech Exerc* (1703) 272 The Ellipsis or Oval ABCD 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect* 229 The planets could not possibly acquire such revolutions in ellipses very little eccentric. 1696 WHISTON *Th Earth* I (1722) 14 Comets' Ellipses come near to Parabola's 1705-30 S GALT in *Bibl Topogr Brit* III 47 A fine bowling-green cut into an ellipsis 1854 TOMLINSON tr *Arago's Astron.* 119 It had traversed..an ellipsis

†b *attrib Obs*

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc* (1703) 273 These Ellipsis, or Semi-Oval Arches are sometimes made over Gate-ways

2 *Gram.* The omission of one or more words in a sentence, which would be needed to complete the grammatical construction or fully to express the sense ; *concr* an instance of such omission.

1612 BRINSLEY *Pos Parts* (1669) 67 The first of the Substantives is oft understood by a figure called Ellipsis *a* 1667 COWLEY *Davideis* I Notes (1710) I 368 It is an Ellipsis, or leaving something to be understood by the Reader 1727 POPE, &c *Art Sinking* 115 The ellipsis, or speech by half-words (is the peculiar talent) of ministers and politicians 1789 BELSHAM *Ess* I II. 25 Violent ellipses and inversions of language. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ Legisl* XVIII § 27 *note* The ancient lawyers in the construction of their appellatives have indulged themselves in much harsher ellipsises without scruple 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II 476 The ellipsis was now filled up with words of high import 1874 H REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* II. 112 Grammatical roughnesses or ellipses

† **3** Formerly used as the name of the dash (—) employed in writing or printing to indicate the omission of letters in a word. *Obs*

1824 L MURRAY *Eng. Gram* I 413 An Ellipsis is used, when some letters in a word, or some words in a verse, are omitted as 'The k—g' for 'the king'

Ellipsist (eli psist) *nonce-wd.* [f ELLIPS-IS + -IST] One addicted to the use of the figure Ellipsis in argument or discourse

1859 I TAYLOR *Logic in Theol* 42 These . would hold in contempt the timidity of the ellipsists

Ellipsograph (eli psŏgrɑf) Cf. ELLIPTOGRAPH [f ELLIPSE + -GRAPH, f Gr γράφειν to write] An instrument for describing ellipses

Ellipsoid (eli psoid). [f ELLIPSE + -OID]

A *sb*

1. A solid of which all the plane sections through one of the axes are ellipses, and all other sections ellipses or circles Formerly in narrower sense : A solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse round one of its axes ; now called *ellipsoid of revolution.*

a 1721 KLILL tr *Maupertuis' Diss* (1734) 7 The Earth must be an Ellipsoid whose Equatorial Diameter is to its Axis as √289 to √288 1787 *Phil Trans.* LXXVII 202 Ellipsoids of different degrees of oblateness 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* VI. 55 A meniscus whose convex surface is part of an ellipsoid 1871 B STEWART *Heat* § 281 The isothermal surfaces are ellipsoids 1879 C NIVEN (*title*) On the Conduction of Heat in Ellipsoids of Revolution,

2 ? A figure approximately elliptical.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist Induc Sc* (1857) II 59 An eccentric ellipsoid , that is a figure resembling an ellipse

B *adj.* = next

1861 HULME tr *Moquin-Tandon* II VI. i 313 The eggs . are ellipsoid or oval 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 142 Styles erect or spreading, pollen ellipsoid

Ellipsoidal (elipsoi dăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL [1]] Having the nature or shape of an ellipsoid

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xii. § 201 344 A concave ellipsoidal reflector 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys Anat* I 213 Some vesicles are . ovoidal, or ellipsoidal 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* III (1867) 58 The Llandillo formation rises to the surface in the form of a rugged ellipsoidal mass. 1884 *Law Times* 9 Feb 267/1 The proper shape for a ceiling of a room used for public speaking [is] ellipsoidal or coved.

Ellipsone (eli psōun) *nonce-wd.* [f ELLIPSE, on the analogy of CYCLONE] A revolving storm following an elliptical instead of a circular path

1860 ADM FITZ ROY in *Merc Mar. Mag.* VII. 354 The smaller cyclonic motions (*ellipsones*?).

Elliptic (elɪ ptɪk). [ad Gr ἐλλειπτικός elliptic, defective, f. ἐλλείπειν to come short. cf ELLIPSE]

1 That has the form of an ellipse, pertaining to ellipses.

1726 tr *Gregory's Astron.* I 380 If the whole Area of the Elliptic Orbit be imagined to be divided into 360 equal Parts 1776 GIBBON *Decl & F* I xii 262 A building of an elliptic figure 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav Afr* III 36 All others [arches] which I had hitherto observed being elliptick. 1830 SIR J HERSCHEL *Stud Nat Phil.* 11 These are the steps by which we have risen to a knowledge of the elliptic motions of the planets 1877 B WILLIAMSON *Int Calculus* VII 190 The area of any elliptic sector 1888 W W ROUSE BALL *Hist Math* 292 The rectification of an elliptic arc.

¶ That has an elliptic (as opposed to a circular orbit); in quot = 'eccentric'.

1806 MOORE *Epist* II 1. 42 Every wild, elliptic star.

b *Elliptic chuck* a chuck for oval or elliptic turning, *elliptic compass(es,* an instrument for drawing ellipses; *elliptic spring* (for carriages), a spring formed by two sets of curved plates, forming two elliptic arcs united at the ends.

c. *Comb.* In definitions of form · (Bot) *elliptic-lanceolate, -oblong, -obovate, -ovate, -ovoid* adjs, having a form intermediate between elliptic and lanceolate, etc.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch Bot* vi. (1858) 88 Radical [leaves] *elliptic lanceolate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud Flora* 54 Lower leaves petioled *elliptic oblong *Ibid* 417 Rhombic or *elliptic-obovate *Ibid* 234 Leaves *elliptic-ovate. *Ibid.* 410 Pertygyna *elliptic-ovoid.

2. *Elliptic integrals*: a class of integrals discovered by Legendre in 1786, so named because their discovery was the result of the investigation of elliptic arcs. *Elliptic functions*: certain specific functions of these integrals (Formerly the term *elliptic functions* was applied to what are now called *elliptic integrals.*)

1845 *Penny Cycl. 1st Supp.* s v, A large class of integrals closely related to and containing among them the expression for the arc of an ellipse have received the name of Elliptic functions 1876 CAYLEY *Elliptic Functions* 8 sn *u* is a sort of sine function, and cn *u*, dn *u* are sorts of cosine-functions of *u*; these are called Elliptic Functions 1881 WILLIAMSON in *Encycl Brit* XIII 63 The epithet 'elliptic' applied to these integrals is purely conventional, arising from the connexion of one of them with the arc of an ellipse

3 *Gram.* Of sentences, phrases, or style. Characterized by ellipsis; = ELLIPTICAL 2.

4. quasi- *sb.* (*nonce-use*)

1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett* (1814) II 79 They were talking of parabolics and elliptics, and describing diagrams on the table with a wet finger

Hence as combining form **Ellɪptico-.**

1876 HARLEY *Mat Med* 389 Leaves elliptico-lanceolate 1883 *St James's Gaz* 3 Feb. 6 His style .. is of the elliptico interjectional sort.

Elliptical (elɪ ptɪkăl), *a.* [f. prec + -AL.]

1. That has the form of an ellipse, pertaining to ellipses

1656 HOBBES *Six Less* Wks. 1845 VII. 305 The cone described by the subtense of the elliptical line 1755 B MARTIN *Mag Arts & Sc* I v 23 They all move in Orbits, which are more or less oval, or (as the Astronomers call it) Elliptical. 1812-6 J PLAYFAIR *Nat Phil* II 185 The orbit of the fourth satellite is sensibly elliptical. 1831 BRLWSTLR *Optics* XXVII 225, I have been enabled to refer all the phenomena of the action of metals to a new species of polarisation, which I have called elliptical polarisation 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* xx 354 In the great elliptical path of the earth the sun occupies one of these foci

b. *Elliptical compasses*: = elliptic compasses. † *Elliptical dial*, a small pocket-dial (Kersey). Also in Bailey 1721–1790, Chambers 1751.

c. *Comb*

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* v. (1858) 53 Leaves *elliptical-lanceolate.

2. *Gram.* Of sentences and phrases. Defective, lacking a word or words which must be supplied to complete the sense. Of style, etc: Characterized by ellipsis.

1778 BP. LOWTH *Isaiah* (ed 12) 313 *note*, It was necessary to add a word or two in the version to supply the elliptical expression of the Hebrew. 1828 WHATELY *Rhetoric* in *Encycl. Metrop* 284/1 Aristotle's Style .. is frequently so elliptical as to be dry and obscure. 1848 MILL *Pol Econ* I iii, § 1 (1876) 29 Production and productive, are elliptical expressions, involving the idea of a something produced 1884 TRAILL in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 441/1 Carlyle's violently elliptical manner

3 Omitted by ellipsis ? *nonce-use.*

1829 W DUNCAN *Greek Test* Pref, He has given at the foot of the page many of the principal elliptical words

Elliptically (elɪ ptɪkălɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + LY 2.] In an elliptical manner.

1 *Gram.* With use of ellipsis.

1816 J GILCHRIST *Philos Etym* Introd. 21 Almost every word is put elliptically. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr Faith* I i. § 2 39 [Certain sciences] use elliptically, the Syllogism

2. In the form or after the manner of an ellipse,

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* XXVII. 229 Light polarised + 45° is elliptically polarised

Elli pticalness. *rare.* [f. ELLIPTICAL *a.* + -NESS] The quality of being elliptical

1681 H MORE *Exp Dan.* App in 300 According to the Ellipticalness of the Apocalyptick style.

Ellipticity (elɪpti sĭtɪ). [f. ELLIPTIC + -ITY.] Elliptic form, degree of deviation (of an orbit, etc.) from circularity, (of a spheroid) from sphericity.

1753 *Phil Trans* XLVIII 84 [In] the case of beds supposed of the same ellipticity I have taken greater care 1833 SIR J HERSCHEL *Astron* III 109 Its deviation from the circular form, arising from so very slight an ellipticity 1864 *Athenæum* No 1926. 402/2 The ellipticity of Mars 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Log.* XXXIII (1880) 291 An orbit of slight ellipticity

b. as a measurable quantity

The ellipticity of a spheroid (e g of the figure of a planet) is expressed by some mathematicians as the ratio of the difference of the axes to the major axis, and by others as the ratio of this difference to the minor axis. (With reference to orbits this mode of expressing ellipticity is not used, see ECCENTRICITY 3 b)

1753 *Phil Trans.* XLVIII 77 The diminution of the gravity having been found greater than $\frac{1}{230}$, the ellipticity or difference of diameters ought to be less than that fraction 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. XIII 361 The ellipticity of the earth has been found to be $\frac{1}{310}$ 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math* 7 Its ellipticity means the proportion between the difference of the two axes. of an ellipse, and the greater of them.

Elliptograph. = ELLIPSOGRAPH

1855 *Ency Brit.*(ed 8) s v [A description of the instrument]

† **Elliptoi·des.** *Obs* Also 8 elliptoide. [Badly f *ellipt-* (cf. ELLIPTIC) + mod L *-oides* · see -OID] An infinite ellipse.

1731 BAILEY, Elliptoides 1796 HUTTON *Math Dict*, Elliptoide, an infinite or indefinite Ellipsis, defined by the indefinite equation $ay^{m+n}=bx^m$. $a-x^n$ when *m* or *n* are greater than 1.

‖ **Ellops** (e lɒps). *Obs* in actual use [a Gr. ἔλλοψ or ἔλοψ, the name of a fish and of a serpent (The variants ELAPS and ELOPS are used in mod zoological Latin in different senses)]

1. A kind of serpent.

1667 MILTON *P L* x. 526 Cerastes horned, Hydrus, and Ellops dreare

2 A kind of fish mentioned by ancient writers

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 266 The Lamprey in Sicilie the Elops at Rhodes, and so forth of other sorts of fishes 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat Hist.* (1862) II I III 299 The Elops or Sea-serpent 1775 ASH, *Ellops*, a fish affording delicious food which some think to be the sturgeon of the moderns. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph Apol* 110 Spends all his substance on stewed ellops-fish.

Ellore, obs f ELDER *sb* 1 (the tree)

Ell-rake. *dial.* Also eld-, eller-rake [Derivation uncertain, cf. ELDROOK; the writers of the Chesh and Shropsh glossaries suggest *heel-rake.* Halliwell gives also '*Ellock-rake*, a small rake for breaking up ant-hills *Salop*'] A large rake with curved iron teeth, drawn behind the raker

1879 *Shropsh Word bk* (E D S) Ellrake, eldrake 1884 *Chesh. Gloss* (E D S) Ell-rake, eller-rake

Ell-wand (e lwɒnd). Chiefly *Sc* and *north dial* Also 5 elenwand, ellewande, elwonde, *Sc* elnewande, 7–9 elwand. [f. ELL + WAND.]

1 A measuring rod, an ell-measure: sometimes used for 'yard-measure'

[1403 *Nottingham Borough Rec* II 34 Ipse Johannes cepit quendam elenwand, et ipsam percussit super capud] ?*a* 1500 tr. *Leges Burgorum Scocie* XLVIII in *Sc. Acts* (1844) I. 342 Ilk burges may hafe in his hous ane elnewand. 1609 SKENE *Reg Maj.* 36 The heire of ane burges, is of perfite age, quhen he can measure clauth (with ane elwand) 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* III i, An elwand fills his hand, his habit mean 1834 H MILLER *Scenes & Leg* XXI (1857) 304 Beating time with his ellwand on the point of his shoe

† 2. The larger of the bones of the fore-arm; = ULNA *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 139 Elle wande [*P.* elwonde,] *ulna.*

3. *Sc* The group of stars called Orion's Belt.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 153 The son, the sevin sternis, and the Charll wane, The elwand, the elementis, and Arthuris hufe. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk* IV. 29 King's Elwand (now foolishly termed the Belt of Orion).

Elm (elm), *sb.* Forms: 1 elm, 5–7 elme, 9 *dial* elem, ellum, 4– elm Also 4 ulm, 6 ulme. [OE *elm* str masc. = OHG *elm* str masc (whence the derivatives MHG *elme, ulme, ilmene* wk fem.) .—WGer. **elmo-z*; the same word with difference of ablaut appears as ON *álmr* (Sw. *alm*, Da. *alm, ælm*) etymologically = L *ulmus.* The mod Ger *ulme*, Du *olm*, and the Eng form *ulm(e*, are due to the influence of the Lat word]

1 The name of well-known trees belonging to the genus *Ulmus*, esp., in England, the Common or Small-leaved Elm (*Ulmus campestris*), a tree having rough, doubly serrated leaves, flowers nearly sessile, the fruit oblong, deeply cloven and glabrous; in Scotland, the Witch or Wych Elm (*Ulmus montana*) or the Cork-barked Elm (*Ulmus suberosa*); in U S the White Elm (*Ulmus americana*).

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd* II 52 Eft genim elmes rinde, gebærn to ahsan 1382 WYCLIF *Isa* xli 19, I shal sette in desert fyrr tree and vlm and box togidere. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 138 Elm, tre, *ulmus.* 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen VIII* c 9 § 5 Two other bowes of ashe, elme, wyche, hasyll or other wood mete for the same 1567 DRANT *Horace Epist* I VII. D vj, Our cittizen is now a Corridon ‥He trimmes his ulmes 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* IV. § 6 The Elm delights in a sound, sweet and fertile Land. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* IV, Beneath those rugged elms, that yew tree's shade 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot* XVII. 224 Few persons know that the Elm has any flower 1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot* 94 The inner bark of the Elm is slightly bitter and astringent. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* XCIV 58 Rock'd the full foliaged elms. 1858 O W. HOLMES *One-hoss Shay*, Logs from the 'Settler's ellum'. 1877 E PEACOCK *N W. Line Gloss.* (E D S) *Elem*, the elm. 1881 *Isle Wight Gloss.* (E. D S) *Ellum*, an elm

2. With distinguishing epithets, denoting the above-named and other species of the genus *Ulmus*: **Broad-leaved Elm,** *Ulmus latifolia* or *montana*, **Chichester Elm,** also called **American Elm,** *Ulmus americana*; **Witch** or **Wych Elm,** *Ulmus montana.* Also **Yoke Elm,** the HORNBEAM (*Carpinus Betulus*).

1876 HARLEY *Mat Med* 423 The Broad-Leaved Elm. 60-80 feet high, with rugged bark 1882 *Garden* 11 Nov. 419/3 The Chichester Elm is variously known as the Huntingdon, Scampston, or unfortunately as the American Elm

3 *fig.* with reference to the practice of training vines on elms.

1590 SHAKS *Com Err* II. ii 179 Thou art an Elme my husband, I a Vine 1643 *Myst Iniq* 2 Subverting the Protestant Religion, together with the Subjects Liberty, (the Elme of that Vine)

4. The wood of these trees.

1823 P NICHOLSON *Pract Build* 261 Elm is another tough and strong species of wood

5 *Comb.*, chiefly *attrib*, as *elm-dresser, -plank, -shadow, -tree, -wood*; *elm-embosomed, -encircled* adjs; **elm-balm,** the fluid contained in elm-galls, **elm-gall,** the gall produced on the different species of elm by the puncture of *Aphis ulmi*; **elm-pipe,** the trunk of an elm hollowed for use as a drain or water-pipe,

1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl* V 42 Galls are also produced on the leaves by the puncture of a cymps, and each gall contains some drops of liquid, which has been called *Elm balm. 1596 in Rogers *Agric & Prices* III 578 *Elm dresser 20/ 1839 CLOUGH *Poems* II 11 Field and wood And *elm-embosomed spire 1777 T. WARTON *Poems* Ode VII, Or grange, or *elm-encircled farm 1731 S HALES *Stat Ess* II App, Where *elm-pipes lay underground. 1677 MOXON *Mech Exerc.* (1703) 173 An Oaken plank, or *Elm plank. 1835 MRS HEMANS *Haunted House*, Where the deep *elm shadows fall. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II 169 b, The leues, the boughes, and the barck of the *elm tre, haue a binding vertue 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* II. 52/1 The Elme Tree is of some called All-Heart. 1771 GOLDSM *Hist Engl.* II 387 Her body was thrown into a common chest of elm tree. 1832 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* 57 Enormous elmtree-boles did stoop and lean Upon the dusky brushwood underneath Their broad curved branches.

Elm, var. of HELM *sb* and *v dial.*

† **Elmawes.** *Obs rare*—1.

a 1500 *Voc* in Wr -Wulcker 591 *Lameres, anglice* elmawes

Elmen (e lmĕn), *a.* Now *dial* or *arch.* Forms. 5 elmyn, (6–7 elming), 5–9 elmin, 5– elmen. [f ELM + -EN]

1 Of or pertaining to an elm-tree.

1494 FABYAN VII 585 They were hanged vpon an elmyn tree 1599 T M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 56 Tender Elming bud May be giuen in steede of foode 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* 301 Let him feed upon. Elming boughs 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* VI. 402 Planted about it many Elmen-trees. 1807 CRABBE *Hall Justice*, We slept beneath the elmin tree 1823 SCOTT *Rokeby* II XXVII, Leaning against the elmin tree 1881 PALGRAVE *Visions Eng.* 21 The elmen leaf Thinn'd into gold, and fell

2. Made of the wood of the elm-tree

1466 *Manu. & Househ. Exp* 323 Item, for lx fete of elmen borde, xv *d* 1648 *Bury Wills* (1850) 209 A great chest of elming borde

3 Composed of elm-trees.

1876 *World* No. 106. 19 The elmen bowers are in their prime of foliage

Elmes, elmisse, elmys, obs ff. ALMS, q v.

Elmy (e lmi). [f. ELM *sb.* + -Y.] Consisting of, characterized by, or abounding in elms

1757 DYER *Fleece* I 206 The sandy soil Of elmy Ross 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* X. 5 The summer breeze Moves o'er the elmy vale 1799 COLERIDGE in *New Monthly Mag* (1835) XLV 225 We have elmy hedges. 1873 MISS THACKERAY *Old Kensington* I. 4 The old palace that stands blinking its sleepy windows across elmy vistas.

† **Elne, e·llen,** *sb Obs.* [Com Teut.: OE. *ellen* (gen- *elnes*) corresponds to OS. *ellen, ellien*, OHG. *ellan, ellen, ellin*, Goth. *aljan* str. neut ; ON. *elja*n, *elyn* str fem. (Icel *elja* wk. fem.) :— OTeut types **alj*ano(*m*, **alj*anō.] Strength, courage (also, in OE, zeal); in *Theol.* strength vouchsafed, comfort, grace.

Beowulf 602 Ac ic him ġeata sceal Eafoð and ellen uncyeara nu guþe ġebeodan 888 K ÆLFRED *Boeth* XXVII. § 2 (Bosw.) Feower cræftas, þara is an wæfterscipe, oðer metzung, þridde is ellen. *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 264 Wæs Guþlac on elne strong. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 106 Vor ȝe schulden wenen þet God, uor ouwer hoh hiue, sende ou his grace and his elne *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 27 Ah monnes elne is muche wurð. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott Hom* 185 We. buggeþ worldles froure, wiþ moni sori teone. and elne of monnes speche. *Ibid.* Hwa se euer haueð longe wone of gastliche elne.

Hence **E·llenlæs** *a* [see -LESS], powerless.

a 1000 *Juliana* 393 (Gr.) Ic ġeomor sceal secan oðerne ellenleasran campan *c* 1200 *Ormin* 10908 Illc meocnesse iss ellenlæs Wiþþutenn herrsummnesse

† **E·lne,** *v Obs.* [OE *ęlnian* = OHG. *ellinôn*, ON *elna*, Goth *aljanôn* .—OTeut. **alj*anôjan*, f.

**alyano-n* see prec] *trans.* To strengthen, hearten, comfort.

a 1225 *Ancr. R* 10 Gon & iseon swuch & elnen ham & helpen mid fode of holi lore. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath* 1374 As men droh ham to hare deað, þa elnede þe oðre *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom* 215 Ich wot þet þu wult senden me þene holi gost to elnen me

Eln(e, obs. var. of ELL.

† **E·lning.** *Obs.* [OE *ælnung*, f *ælnian*, ELNE *v.*· see -ING[1].] Comfort, grace

a 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom* 185 Min ihesu hues louerd þu beodest us þin elning [*printed* elming] *Ibid* 201 þu beodest þin elning

† **Eloca·tion.** *Obs. rare* [as if ad. L. **ēlocātiōn-em*, n. of action f *ēlocāre*, lit to place out, f *ē* out + *-locāre* to place]

1 Removal from a person's control

1649 BP HALL *Cases Conse* (1650) 294 When the child by .former elocation shall be out of the Parents disposing.

2. *fig* Alienation (of mind), ecstasy.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom* 1 v § 1 (1622) 30 In all Poesie .. there must be .an elocation, and emotion of the minde.

Elocular (*ēlŏ*·kĭŭlăr), *a. Bot.* [f. *ē* out + *locul-us* small cell + -AR] Without partitions or loculi

1864 in WEBSTER.

Elocution (elŏkiū ʃn) Forms· 6 elocucion, -sion, -syon, eloquution, 6– elocution [ad. L *ēlocūtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēloqui* to speak out. cf. ELOQUENCE

Sense 1 is identical with the meaning of *elocutio* as used by Roman rhetoricians Sense 4, which has been evolved from the etymology without regard to Latin usage, corresponds to what the Romans expressed by *pronuntiatio*]

† **1.** Oratorical or literary expression of thought; literary 'style' as distinguished from 'matter'; the power or art of appropriate and effective expression *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past Pleas.* XI i, Elocusion with the powre of Mercury, The matir enorneth right well facundyously 1553 T WILSON *Rhet.* 4 Elocucion is an applying of apte wordes and sentences to the matter founde out to confirme the cause 1586 WEBBE *Eng Poetrie* (Arb) 19 Why should we think so basely of this? rather then of her sister, I meane Rhetoricall Eloquution 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (Arb) 11 How unhappie soever I may be in the elocution, I am sure the Theame is worthy enough 1681 NEVILL *Plato Rediv* 167 A Person of good Learning and Elocution 1731 BAILEY vol II, *Elocution* (with Rhetoricians) consists in apt expressing, and a beautiful order of placing of words 1844 LINGARD *Hist Anglo-Sax Ch.* (1858) II XI 171 Your acquaintance with those forms of elocution in which it is expressed.

† b *concr.* A mode of expression *Obs.*

a 1679 HOBBES *Rhet.* (1840) 492 Elocutions are made decent 1. By speaking feelingly .. 2. By speaking as becomes the person of the speaker, etc.

† **2.** Eloquence, oratory; *concr.* in *pl.* harangues

1593 NASHE *Christ's T* 39 a, How shall I arme myne elocution 1631 MASSINGER *Emp. East* II 1, She'll tire me with Her tedious elocutions 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg* (Arb.) 49 She began to be taken with his elocution 1649 MILTON *Eikon* 242 To stirr the constancie of any wise man is above the genius of his cleric elocution 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* III. 283 When he speaks, what elocution flows! 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IX 549 Both elocution and address in arms.

3 Oral utterance; way or manner of speaking Now only with some notion of 4

1623 COCKERAM, *Elocution*, vtterance 1667 MILTON *P. L* IX 747 Whose taste .. Gave elocution to the mute 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II XXIX 274 He had a lively and easy elocution 1794 GODWIN *Cal Williams* 18 For this Mr Tyrrel was indebted to a boisterous and overbearing elocution. 1795 BURKE *Let* Wks. VII 371 You have a natural, fluent, and unforced elocution 1846 RUSKIN *Mod Paint* I. I II § 7 The clear and vigorous elocution of useless and senseless words.

4. The art of public speaking so far as it regards delivery, pronunciation, tones, and gestures, manner or style of oral delivery. Also *attrib*

1623 R C *Table Alph.* (ed 3), *Elocution*, good vtterance of speech. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Elocution*, proper Speech, handsome utterance 1739 CIBBER *Apol* (1756) I 87 True theatrical elocution 1815 SCOTT *Guy M* XXXVII, It served to give rest and peculiarity to the style of elocution 1864 *Sat. Rev* 13 Dec 819/1 The worst of the other system, that of boarding-schools and 'elocution-masters', is that, etc

Elocutionary (elŏkiū ʃənări), *a.* [f. prec. + -ARY] Of or pertaining to elocution.

1846 POE *Wks* (1864) III 40 The elocutionary . value of her programmes 1882 *Daily News* 7 Mar 5/4 Mr. Newdegate, with great elocutionary effect, read the letter. 1884 *Manch. Exam* 14 May 5/4 Dr Parker's elocutionary gifts added to the strong impression which it made.

Elocutionist (elŏkiū ʃənist) [f. ELOCUTION + -IST] One who practises the art of elocution; a proficient in the art of elocution.

1847 in CRAIG 1860 *Daily News* 17 Dec , Mr Bengough is a good elocutionist 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang* XIV 283 The variations of tone which the skilled elocutionist uses

Elocutionize (elŏkiū ʃənəiz), *v.* [f. ELOCUTION + -IZE] *intr.* a. To make use of florid or eloquent language b. To speak or read in public.

a 1849 POE *Wks* (1864) III 250 The author proceeds .to elocutionize 1883 *Homiletic Monthly* Aug 661 The two tasks [of a preacher] writing and elocutionizing.

Elocutive (*ēlǫ* kiūtĭv), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [as if ad. L **ēlocūtīv-us*, f. *ēloqui* : see ELOCUTION]

A. *adj.* That is concerned with utterance or eloquence. B. *sb* An utterance

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. XLVIII. (1677) 254 Though Preaching in it's elocutive part be but the conception of Man. 1821 *New Monthly Mag* II 41 Mr Manager .. went through the appeasing elocutives of dumb show

Elo·cutory, *a rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *ēlocūtōri-us* pertaining to oratorical expression] That pertains to elocution, elocutionary.

1827 *Monthly Mag* XLIV 448 Dr Carey has in forwardness, an elocutory edition of Thomson's Seasons

Elo·ge. [a. Fr. *éloge*, ad. L. *ēlogium* (see ELOGIUM). Now treated as Fr pronounced (*elǫ́ʒ*)]

† **1.** An expression of praise or commendation; an encomium *Obs*

c 1566 NUCE tr *Seneca's Octavia* I III, That woman wight shal have alwaye This eloge yet 1693 J BLAUNONT *On Burnet's Th Earth* I 55 The Author here gives us an Eloge on Mountains 1764 WILKES *Corr* (1805) III 128 The eloge which the noblest of poets gives me. *a* 1789 BURNLY *Hist Mus* III iv 287 Pere Mersenne has given us an .. eloge of him 1802 *Edin Rev* I 23 The latter member of this eloge would now be wholly unintelligible, if applied to a spirited coach-horse

2 A funeral oration; a discourse in honour of a deceased person, *e g* that pronounced by a newly-elected member of the French Academy upon his predecessor.

1724 [illegible] you, Sir, [illegible] Iberia [illegible] 1753 [illegible] *Cycl Supp.*, The secretary of the royal academy of sciences in Paris composes the eloges of such members as die 1861 G. WILSON & GITKIE *Forbes* xv. 553 Pronouncing the Eloge of his old master into whose place he now ascends.'

† **E·logist.** *Obs.* [f ELOGE + -IST.] 'One who pronounces a panegyric' (Todd)

a 1639 WOTTON *Rem* (1685) 366 She did not want a passionate Elogist, as well as an excellent Preacher [for her funeral sermon].

‖ **Elo·gium.** *Obs* [L. *ēlogium* a short saying, an inscription on a tombstone; this word and its mod forms seem to have been confused with EULOGIUM, EULOGY]

1 An explanatory inscription.

a 1699 STILLINGFL *Serm* I. VIII. (R.) The elogium of his cross, Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.

2. = ELOGY 2–4

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 251 Where he besteweth this honourable Elogium upon him 1683 D A *Art Converse* 54 Let your Elogium's be always within the circumference of common sense *a* 1764 DODSLEY *Ant Preach* 99 In elogiums, 'tis the art, With plain simplicity to win the heart *a* 1789 BURNLY *Hist Mus* (ed 2) I IX 166 Posterity .. will . meet with their names and elogiums

† **E·logy.** *Obs.* Also 7-8 elogie [Anglicized form of prec]

1. An explanatory inscription, *esp.* on a monument or a portrait. Cf ELOGIUM 1

1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II 13 Many personages deserue better than dispersed report, or barren Elogies 1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 209 The effigies of the several Dukes, with their Elogies 1658 J. BURBURY *Hist Christina Q Swedland* 422 In several pastboords hung their elogies 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 47 His Statue or Picture, with an Elogy under it, shall be placed in the Galery

2. A brief summary of a person's character; a characterization; usually in favourable sense, a eulogy, expression of praise.

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* IV *Notes* 70 But for Arthur you shall best know him in this elogie This is that Arthur, etc 1629 EARLL *Murocosm* 141 (Arb) 87 No man comes off more with the elogie of a kind Gentleman. 1638 EVELYN *Mem* (1857) I. 22 One Stokes did set forth a pretty book, which was published, with many witty elogies before it 1681 tr *Wellis' Rem Med Wks* Voc , Elogie, a report in praise or dispraise of a thing 1704 EARL CROMARTY *Sp* in *Lond Gaz* No 4037/5 An Elogie or Panegerick on Her Majesty. 1740 JOHNSON *Blake* Wks. IV. 369 We must then admit, amidst our elogies and applauses.

3. A biographical notice (usually of a deceased person).

1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* (1851) 291 Jacobus Verheiden . in his Elogies of famous Divines. 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* IV XII 217 As Paulus Jovius hath delivered in his Elogie of learned men 1652 C STAPYLTON *Herodian* 74 Of such before as writ his Acts or Elogie, Some Records doe unto this day remain.

4 A funeral oration

1677 *Govt Venice* 197 His Funerals are kept in the Church of St Mark; and his Elogy pronounced in presence of the Senat. 1689 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III 296 She . had her obsequies celebrated by a solemn procession, and elogy of all the witness of that renowned city.

‖ **Elohim** (elō·u hum, -hĭm). Also 7 elohym. [Heb. אלהים *ĕlōhīm*, pl of אלוה god, but often construed as sing with sense 'God' or 'a god'] One of the Hebrew names of God, or of the gods

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I II. 7 That Elohym Who moved upon the waters. 1715 KERSEY, *Elohim*, one of the names of God in the bible. 1862 STANLEY *Jew Ch* (1877) I. I. 19 Abraham saw that all the Elohim were meant for God

† b. *transf* in allusion to the supposed use of the word in certain passages of the Bible to denote earthly potentates. (This interpretation is now abandoned, exc. in the idomical passage *Ps.* lxxxii. 6.)

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr Mor* 19 He who . sways the scepter of himself, not envying the glory of .. elohims of the earth

Elohimic (elohi·mik), *a. rare* [f prec. + -IC] Of passages in the Hebrew scriptures: Characterized by the use of the word *Elohim* instead of the word *Yahveh* See next

1891 F BOLTON *Delitzsch on Ps* III 172 Two Elohimic fragments brought together 1882-3 SCHAFF *Relig Encycl* III 1954 The Elohimic psalms

Elohist (elō·u hist) [f ELOH(IM) + -IST] The name given by Hebraists to the author (or authors) of those parts of the Hexateuch which are marked by the use of *Elohim* as the name of God instead of *Yahveh* (popularly written *Jehovah*) See JEHOVIST, YAHVIST.

1862 H J ROSE *Bunsen* 77 Ilgen imagined two Elohists, and one Jehovist. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Relig Encycl* II 1043/1 Amended by a younger Elohist and a Jehovistic editor

Elohistic (elohi·stik), *a* [f prec + -IC] Of or pertaining to the ELOHIST, characterized by the use of ELOHIM instead of *Yahveh* . see prec

1841 RYLAND *Hengstenberg on Pentat.* (1847) 332 In some passages of the Elohistic part Elohim must stand under all circumstances. 1863 JOHANNES LAICUS *Anti Colenso* I, The Jehovistic passages taken by themselves require the Elohistic story to connect them 1881 W R SMITH *Old Test in Jew Ch* VII 197 The Elohistic collection [of psalms] was formed after the time of Ezra.

Eloin, eloign (*ēloi* n), *v* Forms. 6 eloine, eloygn, 6–7 esloyn(e, eloyn, 7 esloign, elloigne, 7–9 eloigne, 6– eloin, 8– eloign. [a AF, OF *esloignier* (Fr *éloigner*) to remove to a distance — late L. *exlongāre*, *ēlongāre* to remove to a distance (see ELONG *v*) In English law-Latin *ēlongāre* is used in the various senses defined below]

I *gen* (Sometimes *transf* from the legal use.)

† **1** To remove to a distance, *lit* and *fig Obs*

1535 *Goodly Primer*, O bone Jesu wipe clean away that eloineth me from thee 1575 *Brieff Disc Troub Franck fol* 158 They shall be eloigned from us that would gladly succor the poore 1624 FISHER in F. White *Repl Fisher* 448 Their spirit being eloyned from the contagion of the bodie 1636 ABP J WILLIAMS *Holy Table* (1637) 205 If the Table be so far esloigned from the people 1653 COGAN tr *Pinto's Voy* XXIX. (1663) 115 Leastwise labour to esloign thy minde from the vanities of the Earth 1692 *Christ Exalted* § 127. 98 Thou hast eloyned, or cast me far away

b. *refl* To take oneself off, abscond; to retire to a distance, seclude oneself (*from*). Now *rare*

1539 *Act* 31 *Hen VIII*, c 8 If any person eloine him selfe within any parte of this realme 1575 TURBERV *Bk Venerie* 35 The harte eloygning him self from the houndes 1596 SPENSER *F Q* I IV 20 From worldly cares himselfe he did esloyne 1662 FULLER *Worthies Linc* II 162 If you should elloigne your self by residence there from those employments 1818 COLLRIDGE *Rem* (1836) I 223 The artist must eloign himself from nature 1858 HOGG *Shelley* II 402 He eloigned himself, and evaded pursuit.

II. *spec.* in *Law.*

2. *trans* To convey or remove out of the jurisdiction of the court or of the sheriff

1558 *Act* 1 *Eliz* c 21 § 25 If his goods or chattels be so eloyned 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) I 234 His lord ship had eloigned the body of Henrietta. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm* III 129 The sheriff may return that he is eloigned. 1796 J ANSTEY *Pl'ader's Guide* (1803) 48 Content his person to eloign 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict* s v, If such as are within age be eloined

3 To remove, carry off, send away (property)

1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 151 If such beast beast should be esloyned 1714 SIR W SCROGGS *Courts Leet* (ed. 3) 78 If one eloign my Goods that are not distrainable by LAW 1823 *New Monthly Mag* VII 528 Many a tale of plundered flocks and eloigned cattle.

4 To divert (money) from its proper use

1640 *Perog Parl* in *Sel Harl Misc* (1793) 239 The rents, profits, and revenues of this realm are so much eloined

† **Eloi nate, eloi gnate.** *Obs rare.* [f Fr *éloign-er* (see prec) + -ATE] *trans* = prec

1642 HOWELL *For Trav* (Arb) 56 Nor is some vulgar Greek so farre adulterated, and eloignated from the true Greek, as Italian is from the Latin. 1847 CRAIG, *Eloinate*, to remove

Eloiner (*ēloi* nəi) *Law* [f ELOIN + -ER, after AF *esloignour*] One who eloins

1865 NICHOLS *Britton* I 67 Our Justices can convict the eloiners of malice

† **Eloi·nment, eloi·gnment.** *Obs.* Also 7 esloinment, 8 eloignement [a AF *esloignement*, Fr *éloignement* see ELOIN and -MENT]

1 Removal to a distance

1678-96 PHILLIPS, *Eloinment*, a removing a great way off 1847 in CRAIG, and in mod Dicts

2 a. The space or distance between one object and another **b** Distance, in the sense of the distant part or background of a scene or of a picture.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I (1692) 92 The sun . appears to us no bigger than a platter because of that esloinment between our eyes and the object 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* I. 291 In the eloignement we behold Jupiter in golden armour.

3. *fig* Remoteness in feeling or taste (*from*).

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess* 146 He discovers an eloignment from vulgar phrases

† **Elome.** *Obs. rare*—[0] (See quot.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Suppl*, *Elome*, a name given by some authors to orpiment.

† **Elo·ng.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 eslonge, 5–7 elonge, 6–7 elong. [ad. late L. *ēlongā-re* to remove to a distance, f. *ē* out + *longē* far away.

Sense 1 of this word, and the ordinary modern sense of ELONGATE, show that the L. word was sometimes taken as

f *ē-* + *longus* long The form *eslonge* is due to the influence of the equivalent Romanic form see ELOIN]

1 *trans* To make longer, lengthen

*c*1420 *Pallad. on Husb* II 79 Elonge eke as the liketh best thi lande

b To retard, delay; to retard the growth of.

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* IV 632 Premature yf that the hst elonge [*naturam ficum vis serotinam facere*] 1610 (J FLETCHER *Christ's Vict* in Farr's *S P Jas I* 57 Upon the roof the bird of sorrow sat, Elonging joyfull day with her sad note

2 To remove, separate, cause to wander away *from lit* and *fig* Also *fig* To set free (from trouble or grief)

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 135 b, I haue found and felte my self eslonged of all my sorowes *a* 1541 WYATT *Wks* (1861) 55 By seas, and hills elonged from thy sight 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III IX (1632) 539 Doth not too much elonge us from our . principles. 1609 SKENE *Reg Maj* 108 Ane beast that is elonged, and wavered away from his maister.

3 *intr* To go far away *rare*—0

1598 FLORIO, *Allontanare*, to elonge, to go farre off

Elongate (*ī* lǫngeĭt, *ĭlǫ*ngeĭt), *v* [f late L *ēlongāt-* ppl stem of *ēlongāre* see prec]

†1 *trans* To remove, set at a distance (*from*)

*c*1540 BOORDE *The boke for to Lerne* B j a, Let the common howse of esement be elongatyd from the howse 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr* , *Elongate*, to remove far off 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Elongate*, to remove or carry a great way off

2 *intr* †a *gen* To depart, move away or recede *from* (*obs*) b *spec* in *Astronomy* : To recede apparently from the sun or a fixed point in the celestial sphere, said, *e g*, of a star or a planet

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* II II 63 But elongating from the coast of Brasilia toward the shore of Africa it [the south point] varyeth Eastward 1775 ASH, *Elongate*, to go off to a distance

3 *trans* To lengthen, draw out, prolong

1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* VIII 107 It [spinal marrow] is a portion of the brayne elongated 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr* , *Elongate*, to prolong 1793 M BAILLIE *Morb Anat* (1807) 9 Time has been given for the adhesions to be elongated by the motion of the heart 1830 SCOTT *Demonol* VII 217 The mode of elongating a goat's back by means of a spit 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr* VII, Having thus elongated and emphasised the word

4. *Bot* (*intr*) To grow or increase in length; to be lengthy, to have a slender or tapering form

1801 KNIGHT in *Phil Trans* XCI 340 The wood between the bunch and the next leaf below, has ceased to elongate 1828 STUART *Planter's G* 128 The minutest Fibres both expand and elongate with facility 1870 HOOKER *Stud Flora* 263 Linaria repens Racemes elongating

Hence **Elongating** *ppl a* , that elongates

1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 422 The patent elongating socket.

Elongate (*ĭlǫ*ngeĭt), *a* [formed as prec] Lengthened, prolonged, extended , esp in *Bot* and *Zool* that is long in proportion to its breadth, that has a lengthened, slender, or tapering form

1828 STARK *Elem Nat Hist* II 196 Lip elongate narrowing towards the point 1847 HARDY in *Proc Berw Nat Club* II. No 5 235 The remaining five forming an elongate club 1860 GOSSE *Rom Nat Hist* 336 Immense unrecognised creatures of elongate form roam the ocean 1870 HOOKER *Stud Flora* 103 Peduncles elongate

Hence as combining form **E longato-**, in various zoological terms, as **elongato-conical**, **-ovate**, **-triangular** *adjs* , that has the form or outline of a lengthened cone, egg, triangle

1846 DANA *Zooph* (1848) 276 Ridges small, acute, sometimes elongato-conical 1852 — *Crust* II 932 Hand elongato ovate. *Ibid* I 483 Beak lamellu, elongato triangular

Elongated (*ī* lǫngeĭted, *ĭlǫ* ngeĭted), *ppl a.* [pa pple of ELONGATE *v*]

1. Made longer, drawn out or extended to an unusual or unnatural length

1751 R CAMBRIDGE *Scribleriad* III 83 O'er all her Limbs were seen Th' elongated papillæ of the skin 1859 HELPS *Friends in C* Ser II I VI 217 An elongated maxim of Rochefoucault's 1861 READE *Cloister & H* I 251 He stood transfixed sudden horror in his elongated countenance 1870 F HALL in Wilson tr *Vishnu-purana* V 68 [Bhishmaka is] the elongated form of Bhishma 1884 *Times* weekly ed) 26 Sept 6/3 The lover of elongated farces

2 That is excessively long in proportion to its breadth, as if drawn out or extended

1831 R KNOX *Cloquet's Anat* 51 Two of these edges present anteriorly an elongated surface 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr *Humboldt's Trav* XXI 305 One has an elongated snout 1863 BERKELEY *Brit Mosses* III 13 The stem consists more or less of elongated cells 1877 W THOMSON *Voy Challenger* I II 131 The heart, an elongated tube

Elongative (*ī* lǫngeĭtiv), *a nonce-wd* [f ELONGATE + -IVE] That tends to elongate or lengthen out see quot

1836 *Fraser's Mag* XIII 591 A hope, that the expedient adopted by the elongative class of commentators, ancient and modern may never more be resorted to

Elongation (*ī*lǫngeĭ ʃən). Also 4 elongacioun [ad late L. *ēlongātiōn-em*, n of action f *ēlongāre* see ELONGATE]

1 *Astr* The angular distance of a heavenly body from some relatively fixed point , in mod usage, the angular distance of a planet from the sun, or of a satellite from its primary

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* II § 25 Take the heiest altitude of any sterre fix , & tak his nethere elongacioun. ?1540 *Dyfference of Astron.* A ii b, Of sygnes, and of theyr elongations 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol* 31 ☿ is in his greatest elongation or distance from the ☉ 1662 FULLER *Worthies* II. 237 The star Venus was visible all day long, as sometime it falls out neer her greatest Elongation 1841 BREWSTER *Mast Sc* III (1856) 35 We saw her [Venus] in the form of a crescent, resembling exactly the moon at the same elongation 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed 3) 76 In the morning its maximum western elongation attains the same value.

†b The difference in motion between the swifter and the slower of two planets, or the quantity of space whereby the one has overgone the other

1727-51 in CHAMBERS

†c. The difference between the true place and the geocentric place of a planet. *Obs.*

1796 in HUTTON.

†2 Removal to a distance, departure, recession , hence, remoteness; also *fig.* *Obs*

1616 BULLOKAR, *Elongation*, a putting far off. 1639 J. SYMONDS in Spurgeon *Treas Dav* Ps XXXVIII 9 Ofttimes there is a frustration of our desires, or an elongation of the things 1654 tr *Scudery's Curia Politiæ*, Those who designed his elongation and further removal from Court 1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 5 That vulgar error, that it's [the Sun's] elongation [is] the reason of extreamity of cold 1672 *Phil Trans* VII 5126 The Dis-appearance of those Stars may be ascribed to their Elongation from our Eyes 1694 R BURTHOGGE *Essay on Reason* 140 In its utmost Elongation or Removal from him

†b *Astron* The removal of a planet to its furthest distance from the sun , aphelion.

1715 in KERSEY 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1787 SMEATON in *Phil Trans* LXXVII 319 The same disappointment with respect to the approaching elongation in September

3 The action or process of elongating, lengthening out, or extending

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* 42 This Motion of Elongation of the Fibres 1793 T. BEDDOES *Math Evid* 142 What overturns this whole system of analogical elongation is a discovery to which Lennep contributed an hint 1828 STUART *Planter's G* 277 This decided tendency to elongation of the boughs on the lee-side 1831 BREWSTER *Nat Magic* IV (1833) 80 The figure will undergo most curious elongations and contractions 1878 L. P MEREDITH *Teeth* 47 There is also an elongation of the anterior portion of the jaws

†4. *Surgery* a 'An imperfect luxation, when the ligaments are only relaxed and lengthened, but the bone is not out of place' (*Syd Soc Lex*).

1676 WISEMAN *Surg* 480 Those Elongations which are the effect of an Humour soaking upon a Ligament making it liable to be stretcht 1715 in KERSEY. 1847 in CRAIG

b. 'The extension of a limb for the purpose of reducing a dislocation or setting fractured bones' (*Syd Soc Lex*). 1847 in CRAIG.

5. The state of being elongated or lengthened. *concr* That which is elongated; an extended space, a continuation, a part produced

1751 R. CAMBRIDGE *Scribleriad* III 83 *note*, His skin was grown over with an horny excrescence called by the Naturalists the Elongation of the papillæ 1796 H HUNTER tr *St. Pierre's Stud Nat* (1799) III. 29 To prove the truth of my theory respecting their [the poles'] elongation 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb Anat* (1807) 299 If these elongations were to be situated at a distance from the neck of the bladder 1813 H & J SMITH *Rej Addr* 61 But when on this boarded elongation it falls to my lot to say a good thing 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct Sc* (1857) II 282 The elongation of the image 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II 76 His morality is a mere elongation of law

Elo·nge, var of ALLONGE *v.* and *sb* 1

1699 B E *Dict Cant Crew*, *Elonge*, to stretch forward the right Arm and Leg, and to keep a close Left-foot 1707 SIR W. HOPE *New Meth Fencing* (1796) 95 Other Masters maintain .. that he will Elonge or Stretch, as far this Way, as when his Foot is couched to one side. *Ibid.*, Which certainly shortens his Elonge

†Elo·nging, *vbl. sb* *Obs rare*—1 [f ELONG *v* + -ING 1] (See quot)

1611 FLORIO, *Allontananza*, an elonging or farre distance

Elope (*ĭlō*u p) Also 6 **ellope.** [In AF (14th c) *aloper*, perh f. ME **alope(n*, pa pple. of **aleapen* (f A- *pref* 4 + LEAP) = MDu *ontlōpen*, Ger. *entlaufen* to run away, of OE *ūthlēapan*, the technical word for the 'escaping' of a thief. The assumed ME **alope* however might stand for *elope*, pa. pple. of *leapen* in same sense, cf 'þe wicke giv [was] a wel i-lope' (*Childh Jes* 972)

The current hypothesis of derivation from MDu *ontlōpen* seems improbable on account of the early appearance of the word in AF

1 a. *Law* Of a wife To run away from her husband in the company of a paramour b In popular language also (and more frequently) said of a woman running away from home with a lover for the purpose of being married

[1338 in *Year-bks* 11-12 *Edw III* (Horw) 587 En bref de dower plede fut qil alopa de soun baroun 1538 *Nottingham Borough Rec* III 214 Ipsam Katherinam ad elopandum de viro suo tentavit] 1628 COKE *On Litt* 32 a, If the wife elope from her husband she shall lose her dower 1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) IV 323 He sets forth divers accusations against his lady, who is elop'd from him. 1768 GOLDSM *Good-n Man* IV, We must elope methodically, madam 1818 CRUISE *Digest* I 204 A man by deed granted his wife to another, with whom she eloped and lived in adultery 1837 W IRVING *Capt Bonneville* III 230 He endeavoured to prevail upon his quondam mistress to elope with him 1884 *Law Reports Chanc Div* XXV 483 On the following day Captain Sampson and Miss Wall eloped

2 *gen* To run away, escape, abscond

1596 SPENSER *F Q* V IV 9 She left me quight, And to my brother did elope streightway 1664 BUTLER *Hud* II. i 260 In close catasta shut, past hope Of wit or valour to elope 1727 A HAMILTON *New Acc E Ind* II XLVII 188 When the Term of Payment came, they eloped 1840 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* LXXXII, The valet eloped with all the cash and moveables he could lay his hands on.

3. *transf* and *fig* (Chiefly in *nonce-uses*)

1726 SWIFT *To a Lady*, But with raillery to nettle Never lets your mind elope. 1785 COWPER *Tiroc* 876 Since thy strength must with thy years elope 1817 KEATS *Ep C C. Clarke*, Spenserian vowels that elope with ease

Elopement (*ĭlō*u pmĕnt) [In AF (14th c) *alopement* . see prec and -MENT] The action of eloping, in various senses See the vb

[1338 in *Year-bks* 11-12 *Edw III* (Horw) 587 Lalopement fut alegge en autre counte qe le dower ne fut demande] 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 133 Elopement is when a married woman departeth from her husband with an adulterer 1698 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV 346 She had 3 children since her elopement 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1869) 5 Without any Purpose of making an Elopement that time *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess* 2 The accidental elopements of a composition 1819 BYRON *Juan* I CCIII, Myself, and several now in Seville, Saw Juan's last elopement with the devil. 1822 J FINT *Lett Amer* 115 The indolence and disorderly conduct of slaves, together with their frequent elopements 1853 DE QUINCEY *Wks* XIV 460 My elopement from school.

Eloper (*ĭlō*u pəɹ) [f ELOPE] One who elopes

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV 212 To be an eloper from my friends to him 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* II (D) By making you an eloper with a duellist 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* XVIII, Seizing what was left, and cursing the elopers 1856 KANE *Arct Expl* II XII 126 The report makes the lady a willing eloper 1879 ESCOTT *England* II 198 He is taken into a room where . he recognises the eloper

Elopine (e lǫ̆pəin), *a Zool* [f mod L *elop-s* + -INE] Resembling the genus *Elops* of fishes

1887 *Athenæum* 9 July 58/3 He considered it [the genus *Rhacolepis*] an elopine clupeoid

Eloping (*ĭlō*u pĭŋ), *vbl sb* [f ELOPE + -ING 1] The action of the verb ELOPE

1783 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II. VIII (ed 9), If a woman voluntarily leaves (which the law calls eloping from) her husband

Eloping (*ĭlō*u pĭŋ), *ppl a* [f ELOPE + -ING 2] That elopes, in various senses

1700 BLACKMORE *Job* 24 The eloping flood did from its channel stray. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penitent* Epil , There's dreadful dealing with Eloping Wives

‖ Elops (*ī*lǫps) *Zool* [mod L a Gr ἔλοψ· see ELLOPS.] A genus of fishes of the Herring family; 'spread over all tropical and sub-tropical seas' (Gunther)

Ellops, var of ELLOPS.

Eloquence (e lǒ́kwĕns) Forms: 5 eloquens, elloquence, 4– eloquence [a Fr *éloquence*, ad L *ēloquentia*, f *ēloquent-em* ELOQUENT]

1 The action, practice, or art of expressing thought with fluency, force, and appropriateness, so as to appeal to the reason or move the feelings Also *concr.* eloquent language.

Primarily of oral utterance, and hence applied to writing that has the characteristics of good oratory In mod. use the notion of *impassioned* utterance is more prominent than in the early examples.

1382 WYCLIF *Cor.* Prol , Summe [were overturned] of wordy eloquence of philosofie *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I XXI 71 (Harl MS.) Wise men by deceyuable eloquence and takyng of money deceyueth 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent* III 1 83 And naught esteemes my aged eloquence 1665-9 BOYLE *Occas. Refl* Ded , Those Celebrated Ladies by their Eloquence . taught their Children to sway those Rulers of the World 1709 *Tatler* No 70 P 2 Eloquence, set off with the proper Ornaments of Voice and Gesture 1840 H ROGERS *Ess* (1874) II v 224 To give a brief definition of this truest style of eloquence. it was 'practical reasoning,' animated by strong emotion 1847 GROTE *Greece* (1862) IV II. XLVI. 108 His eloquence was irresistibly impressive

b *fig.*

1593 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* I II, Our safest eloquence concerning him [God] is our silence 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* III 129 The dreadful eloquence of pain, Our only song 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XIV 252 Silence that spoke and eloquence of eyes 1814 S ROGERS *Jacquel* 56 Her tears her only eloquence. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t* II. III 37 That undisturbed silence of the heart which alone is perfect eloquence.

c in *pl arch*

1534 LD BERNERS *Gold. Bk M Aurel* (1546) B III, People came to Rome to see the eloquences of the bokes 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt* V XIX V 495 Suasive eloquences and advices

†2 Speech or verbal expression in general. *Obs*

c 1400 *Rom Rose* 7541 Your wikked thought That mooveth your foule eloquence. 1658-9 N ST NICHOLAS in Burton's *Diary* (1828) III 119, I wish we do not draw God's judgment by such light eloquence

3 The quality of being eloquent, as an attribute of speakers or writers, their utterances or style

c 1430 LYDG. *Min Poems* (1840) 5 Alle to declare I have noone eloquence *c* 1450 *Cri Love* 2 Of cunning naked, bare of eloquence. 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) I b, My insuffycyency and ignoraunce lacke bothe lernynge and eloquence 1662 STILLINGFL *Orig Sacr* III 1 § 15 This particular argument is managed with a great deal of eloquence 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* XI 129 This I have produced as a Scantling of Jacks great eloquence. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph* 6 Her father's eloquence had descended to her *Mod.* A passage of unsurpassed eloquence.

4 = RHETORIC.

1623 COCKERAM, *Eloquence*, the Art of Rhetoricke 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I 525 Professor of eloquence 1852 SIR W HAMILTON *Discuss* 6 Abraham Remi .. Professor Royal of Eloquence.

† 5. An alleged technical term denoting a company of lawyers. *Obs rare*—¹.

1486 *Bk St Albans* F viij a, An Eloquens of lawyeris

†**Elˈoquency.** *Obs. rare.* [f as prec.; see -ENCY] = ELOQUENCE 3.

1545 TH RAYNALD *Womans booke* B 8 Witty Mercury with his doulce & sugred eloquency 1546 LANGLEY *Pol Verg De Invent.* I IX. 19 a, The latin tong is not so fyt to receiue the ornamentes of Eloquencie as the Greke tong is. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* App. 27 The wisdom, clearness, and eloquency of his discourses

Eloquent (eˈlǒkwĕnt), *a* [a Fr *éloquent*, ad L *ēloquent-em*, pr pple, f *ēloqui* to speak out.]

1 Of persons: Possessing or exercising the power of fluent, forcible, and appropriate expression.

1393 GOWER *Conf* II. 288 In his speche Of wordes he was eloquent 1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng* CCXXXVII 261 A wyse knyst and a trewe and an eloquent man. 1586 T B *La Primaud. Fr. Acad* I (1589) 249 The eloquentest orator in the world 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* I XI 49 Eloquent speakers are enclined to Ambition. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I 172 The eloquentest man of that time 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 48 The school of which M. Renan is the most eloquent representative.

b. *transf.* and *fig*

1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, III VII 37 Turne the Sands into eloquent tongues. 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F* III lxx. 774 His pen was not less eloquent than his tongue 1814 S ROGERS *Jacquel* I 81 Her dark eyes—how eloquent! 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F* XXXIX, There is a silence which may be more eloquent than the sounds which it follows.

2 Of utterances or style: Characterized by forcible and appropriate expression

1393 GOWER *Conf* III. 85 Rhetorique, whose facounde Above all other is eloquent. 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* XVIII. XXI, Your payne and wordes eloquent. *a* 1593 H SMITH *Wks* (1866–7) I. 79 To the godly it seemeth the wisest, and eloquentest, and sweetest, and easiest book of all others 1627 DONNE *Serm* 49 As powerfull as the Eloquentest Sermon 1806 *Med. Jrnl* XV. 81 The author of this eloquent little pamphlet. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 105 Well-shaped, and of eloquent speech.

† **3.** *humorously.* That inspires eloquence.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom Abingd* (1841) 22 You have the most eloquenst ale in all the world

Eloquential (elǒkwe nʃăl), *a rare* [f L *ēloquentia-a* ELOQUENCE + -AL.] Pertaining to eloquence, rhetorical

a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet Wks. 1721 III 351 Orators, who with Eloquential Might, Black'ned bright Day, to guild infernal Night. 1839–48 BAILEY *Festus* (ed 3) 73/2, I Was waiting for an eloquential pause In this odd story 1867 LD STRANGFORD *Sel Writings* II 54 Eloquential gush *Ibid* 308 In his eloquential aspect.

Eloquently (e lǒkwĕntlĭ), *adv.* [f ELOQUENT + -LY 2] In an eloquent manner Also *fig*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp Alch* V. XXIV in Ashm (1652) 154 How eloquently they clape 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb) 140 Carolus Sigonius hath written of late, both learnedlie and eloquenthe 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. XXXIII. 204 Written by them eloquently in Greek 1850 W IRVING *Goldsm.* I 20 Pictures, rural and domestic, appeal so eloquently to the fancy

¶ b. *humorously*

1853 BRIMLEY *Ess.* 276 Eloquently drunk

Eloquentness (e lǒkwĕntnes) *rare*—⁰ [f. ELOQUENT + -NESS] = ELOQUENCE 3.

1727–31 in BAILEY II 1775 in ASH

†**Elo·quious,** *a Obs rare* [f. L *ēloqui-um* eloquence + -OUS] Eloquent

1599 NASHE *Lent Stuffe* Haul Misc VI. 162 Eloquious hoarie beard, father Nestor, you were one of them 1607 HEYWOOD *Fayre Mayde Exchange* Wks. 1874 II 54 Heer's a most eloquious aire for the memory.

†**Elo·zable,** *a Obs. rare*—¹. [as if a OF **eslosable*, f *esloser* to praise] Amenable to flattery.

1537 *Machiavel's Vind* in *Harl Misc.* I 61 The execution of the laws would reach them who in the time of Tarquin it seems found the prince more elozable.

†**Elp.** *Obs* Also 1 ylp, 3 alp. [shortened form of OE *elpend*, ad L *elephant-em.*] = ELEPHANT Hence **Alpes bon,** ivory

c 1000 *Ags Gloss* in Wr-Wulcker 320 *Elefans*, ylp *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 604 Elpes arn in Inde riche, on bodi bollic berges like *Ibid* 646 Þanne cumeð ðis elp unride *c* 1325 *St. Katherine* (Auchinl MS) 282 in Horstmann *Altng Leg* II 248 Hir body white as alpes bon

Elpasolite (elpæˈsǒlaɪt) *Min.* [f *El Paso Cocolo*, where first found] A fluoride of potassium, aluminium, and sodium, occurring in pachnolite, in small colourless nodules

1885 *U S Geol Surv* III 275 We wish to propose the name elpasolite for it

Elpi, var of ONELEPY *a Obs* sole, single

c 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 258 Ihesu crist, þin elpi sune. *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 324 Þu waschest þine honden in one elpi deie twies oðer þries

†**Elpiˈstic,** *a Obs. rare*—¹ [ad Gr ἐλπιστικός, f. ἐλπίζειν to hope] The distinctive epithet of a sect of Greek philosophers (see quot)

1586 T B *La Primaud. Fr Acad* I. (1589) 286 The Elpisticke Philosophers affirmed, that nothing better maintained and preserved the life of man, than Hope

Elrage, -aige, -ich, -ische, -itch, var ff. ELDRITCH

Elren, elren, obs ff ELDER *sb*¹

Elroquite (elrǫ kəɪt) *Min.* [f *El Roque*, name of an island in the Caribbean Sea: see -ITE] A silicate of aluminium and iron, coloured green by chromium

1882 DANA *Min* App III. 41 Elroquite an apple green to grey, massive subst ince.

-els, *suffix*, in OE *-els*, repr OTeut. *-islo-z*, *-zslo(m, -zsljo(m*, forming instrumental sbs or verbal abstracts, chiefly from vbs in (OTeut.) *-jan* The suffix was very common in OE, as in *gyrdels* (in Epinal Glossary *gyrdisl, -els*) girdle, *byrgels* (BURIELS) tomb, *grafels* quarry, *ræcels* (REKELS) incense, *rīdels* RIDDLE. The few words of this type that have survived into mod English have lost their final *s*, owing to the original forms having been mistaken for plurals: see -LE

Else (els), *adv.* Forms 1–6 elles, (2 helles, *Orm.* elless, 3–4 ? el(le, 4 eles), 4 elleȝ, 4–5 ellus, 4–6 ellis, -ys, (4 hellis), 4–7 ells, els, 6– else [OE. *elles* = OHG. *elles, alles*, OSw. *ælyes* (Sw. *elyest*), adverbial use of the genit case neuter (= Goth. *alyis* —OTeut **alyesō*) of OTeut. **alyo-* other (whence OE *el-* in compounds: see ELLENDISH) = L *alius*

Senses 1 and 2 appear to arise from phrases in which the word retained its original force as an adj used absol, senses 3–5 are prob. strictly adverbial genitives]

1. A synonym of *other*, used in connexion with indef, rel, or interrog. pronouns, or with words or phrases equivalent to any of these, such as *anything, nothing, everything, anybody, some one*; also with *all* (absol.), *much, little, a great deal.* (In mod. language *else* follows the pronominal word or phrase) In this use *else*, like its synonym *other*, admits contextually of two different interpretations: e g. *something else* may mean 'something in addition' to what is mentioned, or 'something as an alternative or a substitute'. In the former case *else* may be replaced by *besides, further, more*, in the latter case it may sometimes be rendered by *different, instead, with that exception*, etc. Often (like *other*) followed by *but* (see BUT 5 b) or *than*

In OE *elles*, as thus used, admits of being construed, in accordance with its etymology, as a neut adj in gen. case; e g *ænniht elles* (aught else) is lit 'aught of other', cf *ænniht gódes (Metr Boeth* XXV. 59) lit 'anything of good', also Lat *quid novi, aliqui quid*, Fr *quelquechose de bon* The extension of this construction seen in phrases like *anyone else, who else*, etc, and in the examples under 1 b, may be compared with Fr *il n'y a pas personne de blessé; voilà trois hommes de mort*, etc It is however probable that even in OE the consciousness of the genitival character of *elles* was already obscured, and from the standpoint of mod usage, it is hard to say whether the word should be regarded as an adj in concord with the words that from the point of view of historical grammar would be said to 'govern' it, or whether it should be classed as an adverb

a 1000 *Seafarer* (Gr) 46 Ne biþ him to hearpan hyge ne ymbe owiht elles nefne, etc. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9304 Nohht elless ne nohht mare þann batt tatt ȝuw iss sellt *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 4096 Alle elles he driuen in deades weph *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 13471 (Cott) Þis he said To fand him and nathing elles. *c* 1340 *Gaw & Gr Knt* 1550 For to haf wonnen hym to woȝe, what-so scho boȝt elles 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 1072 Þe world es noght elles, Bot þe maners of men þat þar-in dwelles 1532 HERVET tr *Xenophon's Housch* (1768) 55 Shall he nede any thynge elles 1535 COVERDALE *Zeph* II 15, I am, and there is els none 1662 STILLINGFL *Orig Sacr.* Ded 6 Were there nothing else to commend Religion to the minds of men *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm* Wks 1716 II 38 What do they else, but scrape and scramble for these things? 1705 ADDISON *Italy* Pref, Antiquities that no Body else has spoken of 1842 TENNYSON *Audley Court*, Emilia, fairer than all else but thou, For thou art fairer than all else that is 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 2 Singing is little else than a highly beautiful speaking

b In the same sense, referring to a sb, chiefly preceded by an adj correlative with one of the pronouns, etc mentioned in 1. Formerly common; now only *poet* or *arch*

Modern usage permits us to say 'Have you seen anybody else?' 'have you read anything else?' because *body* and *thing* have lost their substantival force, but not 'Have you seen any soldier else?' 'have you read any book else?'

971 *Blickl Hom* 39 Hwyle beren mænde he þonne elles buton heofona rice? 1340–70 *Alex & Dind* 1017 Þo bostful dedeus Schal ȝou procre to pryde & to no profit ellus 1538 BALE *God's Promises* in *Dodsley* (1780) I 25 The addeis ded stynge other wycked persones els In wonderfull numbe 1577 VAUTROULLIER *Luther on Ep Gal* 92 Sharpe chidings and bitter wordes are as necessary as any other vertue els 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr., Descr India* (1864) 19 Hee is Lord of all nor hath any else possession of any thing, but at the will of the King 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss* XVII 186 By force She kept his person from all else recourse. 1803 WORDSWORTH *Airey-Force Valley* Wks VI 33 Where all things else are still and motionless. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* X, This silence Was now forgot, and every silence else

† c *elliptically* Something, anything else; 'otherwise' *Obs.*

1525 *Tale of the Basyn* 2 in Hazl *E. P. P* III 44 Summe byn trew and sum byn ellis 1571 in W H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 339 Noe freman of the Cytie, beyng baker or els 1595 SHAKS. *John* II 1 276 Bastards, and else

d Forming a quasi-compound *sb* with inflected genitive *Somebody (anybody, everybody, some one, any one, every one) else's.* Very common *colloq*

1668 PEPYS *Diary* 9 Dec, My pleasure was just the same as yesterday, and no more, nor anybody else's about us 1860 *Sat Rev.* IX 12/1 A clergyman who is inclined to misconduct himself will prefer to do so in somebody else's parish *Mod* If it be not my business, it is nobody else's.

2 Subjoined to one of the advbs. or adverbial expressions correlative with the pronouns, etc mentioned in 1 = 'in (some, any, what, etc) other manner, place, or time'.

c 1200 ORMIN 8472 Seldenn owwhær elless *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* I VII 32 Gloundid sumwhere ellis 1512 *Act 4 Hen VIII*, c 19 § 11 Wher he then shalbe most conversaunte & no wher elles 1548 UDALL *Erasm Par* Pref 2 Are than and neuer els 1827 POLLOK *Course T* III, Sinks—where could he else?—to endless woe 1878 MORLEY *Crit Misc* Ser I. 199 Here more than anywhere else

†**3** a In a different manner, by other means *Obs*

Beowulf 2520 (Gr.) Gif ic wiste hu wið ðam aglæcean elles ic meahte ȝylpe wið gripan *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram* 38 *Alter*, elles. *c* 1200 ORMIN Ded 107 He ne mazz nohht elless Onn Ennglish wiittenn rihhtte word 1393 LANGL *P Pl* C. II 174 Þe same mesure þat ȝe meteþ amys oþer ellys 1471 RIPLEY *Comp Alch* V in Ashm 148 For Bodies ells may not be alterat naturally.

† b. In another direction; = *elsewhithes Obs*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr* 2139 Of lond ichil elles fare 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent* IV II 125 Since the substance of your perfect selfe is else devoted, I am but a shadow

† c At another time, or at other times Hence, Already, formerly *Obs* exc *dial.*

1393 LANGL *P Pl* C I. 89 In lentene, and elles *c* 1400 MAUNDV XI 125 On the Saturday, hyt renneth faste; and alle the Wooke elles, hyt stondeth stylle 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI VI 136 Contrar hys kene dartis ellis stand haue we. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1491 Did he not els, quod he, consent the cherrie for to pow? 1691 RAY *N C. Words* 24, I have done that else, *i e* already. *Mod Sc* Have you come back else?

4. In another case, under other circumstances; otherwise, on any other supposition; if not.

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt VI 1 Elles næbbe ȝe mede mid eowrum Fæder þe on heofenum ys *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 111 Elles ne biþ his rixlunge ne fest ne lonsum *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 3072 Beter ist laten hem vt-pharen, Al sal egipte elles for-farен 1297 R GLOUC. (1724) 451 El [*v r* elles] yt were amys *c* 1400 MAUNDV XXII 241 And elle he rytt in a Charett with 4 Wheles 1596 SPENSER *F Q* I 1 19 Strangle her, els she sure will strangle thee 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 89 The land certainly had vomited them out else 1765 H WALPOLE *Otranto* V (1798) 80 It comes to warn your highness, why should it appear to me else? 1837 J H NEWMAN *Par Serm* (ed 3) I V 115 Else how should any one be saved? 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott Night C* 115 Boughs above, Darken, deform the path, else sun would streak

b preceded by *or*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9715 Or ells agh dom be cald a gain *c* 1325 *E E Allit P* A 723 Bot he com þyder ryȝt as a chylde, Oþer elles neuer more com þer-inne *c* 1394 *P Pl Crede* 480 Oþers elles Satan him-self sente hem fro hell *c* 1440 *Gesta Romanorum* 2732 The helm was sure, or ellys he had hym slayn 1555 *Tract* in Strype *Eccl Mem* III App xliv 126 Make your hearts pure or els your prayers are sin 1592 SHAKS *Ven & Ad* 208 Speak fair words, or else be mute. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps* XLVIII 13 Annot 249 Or els it will be impossible to number them exactly 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* XII, Follow me, child, or else these stones will be thy bier 1872 RAYMOND *Statist Mines & Mining* 323 The tunnel should be owned by the mines or else it should be constructed upon some agreement

c *idiomatically* = 'If it is not believed'. Now *rare* or *dial*

1590 GRENE *Orl Fur* (1599) 28, I am Orgalio, Aske all these people else 1595 SHAKS *John* IV 1 108 The fire is dead with grefe, See else your selfe 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II 108 Shew her else, Madam 1809 PARKINS *Culpepper's Eng Physic Enl.* 245 St. Peter being the greater Apostle, ask the Pope else.

d qualifying an adj *rhetorical*

1800–24 CAMPBELL *Ode Burns* III, Love The choicest sweet of Paradise, In life's else bitter cup distill'd 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll Lakes* Wks II 222 Carrying the reader fluently along the else monotonous recurrences 1871 HAWTHORNE *Sept Felton* (1879) 191 To wander with her through places else so desolate

†**5.** quasi-*conj* If only, provided that, so long as *Obs* (Cf Ger. *anders* in same sense)

c 1325 *E E Allit P* B 466 Þe rauen reches ful lyttel How alle fodez þer faie, eller he fynde mete *c* 1340 *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 215 Eller þou wyl dryt me þe dom to dele hym an oþer *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints, St Paulus* 903 Ellis þat till our saweoure Þe will of þe mane knawyne be.

† **Elsehow,** *adv Obs* exc *dial.* [f ELSE + HOW

In this and the following compounds of *else* (exc. ELSEWISE) the stress is variable]

In some, or any, other way

1666 J SMITH *Old Age* (ed 2) 64 Immoderate sweatings in hot houses, or elsehow, do cause the same distemper *Ibid* (1752) 146 The sap stirs, though it be not elsehow perceived 1848 A B EVANS *Leicestersh Gloss.* s v, I can't do it else how

† **Elsewhat,** *pron Obs.* [f ELSE + WHAT] Something or anything else

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* IV III (Smith) 569 Gif he æt leornunge sæt, oþþe elles hwæt dyde *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott Hom* 215 Of þet ase of helles hwat iwurðe þi wille euer *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4556 Queþur þau here or els quat it hurtis ay þe saule 1586 SIDNEY *Sonn* (1622) 489 For why should I, whom free choise slaue doth make, Else-what in face, then in my fancie beare? 1602 WARNER *Alb Eng.* IXXIII 300 With jewels and else-what of great worth.

† **Elsewhen,** *adv Obs* [f ELSE + WHEN] At another time, at other times

1418 *E E Wills* (1882) 43 Or ellys whan quan hem lest to remeve þens 1563 FOXE *A & M* (1641) III. 795 Her hus band willed her to go to the church, which she both then

and elsewhen refused to do 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb) 86 More els when, if occasion so require

†**Elsewhence,** *adv. Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [f ELSE + WHENCE] From some other place or quarter.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I xxxv (1632) 112 All things being exactly furnished else whence

Elsewhere (elshwēər), *adv* [f ELSE + WHERE, q v. for forms]

1 At some other point; in some other place

Beowulf 138 Elles hwær *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 331 in *Trin Coll Hom* 230 Hwu litle hwile we bieð her hwu longe elles hware *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 12485 (Fairf) Lere him quare þou wil ellis quare. 1393 LANGL *P Pl* C XXII 189 To bynde and vnbynde · both here and elleswher 1495 *Act* 2 *Hen. VII*, c 37 Preamb., In the Countie of Lancaster or elliswhere in England 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII IX 93 The dyne was hard eik ellis quhair full far. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXIV. 408 God was not knowne and worshipped elswhere than among the people of Israell 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* I I III ii, The parties, which shall be more opportunely spoken of els-where 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No. 261 ¶ 8, As I have elsewhere observed 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul* Rom I 9 Inquire whether we can find these circumstances elsewhere 1828 SCOTT *F M Perth* XXXII, I can speak with you here as well as elsewhere 1872 FREEMAN *Gen. Sketch* XIII § 2 (1874) 238 In England and elsewhere many men had been burned as heretics

2 To some other point, = ELSEWHITHER.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI VII 68 Bot gif so be that thai lyst ellisquhair To othir costis or pepill for to wend. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic W* XXVI, If used ill in our dealings with one man we go elsewhere 1863 G MACDONALD *Ann. Q Neighb.* XXV (1878) 436 Many of them went elsewhere to church.

Elsewhither, *adv.* Somewhat *arch* [f ELSE + WHITHER] To some other place, in some other direction. Formerly also = 'whithersoever'.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* 38 Elleshwider, *aliorsum* 1297 R GLOUC (1724) 103 To Yrlond heo flowe aʒeyn, & elles wyder heo myʒte 1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng* liv 38 He sayd he must gone elles whyder. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* XXXI 23 That they bee not haried elsewhither 1616 SURFL & MARKH *Countr. Farm* 570 Send to the towne or elsewhither to buy bread 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* (1872) III I II The dusty fugitives must shrink elsewhither.

†**Elsewho,** *pron Obs* [f. ELSE + WHO] Anyone else

c 1542 UDALL in Ellis *Orig. Lett Lit* (1843) 4, I cannot persuad myself that your maistershipp hateth in me or elswhom any thyng excepte vices

Elsewise (e ls|wəiz), *adv.* [f. ELSE + -WISE.] In some other manner; in other circumstances, otherwise.

1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm Par.* 1 *Cor* III 3 This matter . would elswise haue caused much spyte 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm Par Rom* I 29 Whiche wer elswyse ful of al naughtynes. 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr* I 97 Elsewise the world got up at eight 1888 *N Amer. Rev.* Feb 214 The leaders elsewise have declared themselves as his enthusiastic supporters

†**Elsibeth players.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [app. f. the name *Elizabeth*] A kind of strolling actors

1672 MARVELL *Reh Transp* I 318 A set of Elsibeth Players, that in the Country having worn out all the Playes they brought with them from London, etc

Elsin (e·lsin) *Obs.* exc *north dial.* Forms: 5 elsyn(g, 6–9 elsen, 5– elson, 8– elshin, 9– elsin [app a. MDu *elssene* (later *elzen(e*, mod Du *els*) –**alasna*:–OTeut. **alasnâ* (whence by transposition OHG *alansa, alunsa*); f the same root as AWL + suffix as in OTeut **segasnâ* (-*isnâ*), Ger *sense* scythe. (The Teut word was adopted into Romanic: cf Sp *alesna, lesna*, It *lésina*, Fr. *alêne*, Pr *alena.*)] An awl.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 138 Elsyn [*v r* elsyng], *sibula* 1530 PALSGR. 216/2 Elson for cordwayners, *alesne* 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic* (1751) 107 There lyes his elson and his lingle *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Election*, Syne wi' a muckle elshin lang He brogit Maggie's hurdies 1830 GALT *Laurie T* III IX. (1849) 114, I never bored a hole with an elsin in my life 1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss, Elsin*, an awl 'As sharp as a cobler's elsin,' acute.

2 *Comb*: **elsin-blade,** the blade of an awl, or the awl itself; **elsin-box,** a box for holding awls; **elsin-haft,** the haft or handle of an awl; also, 'the old designation for a jargonelle pear from its resemblance to the haft of an awl' (Jam.).

1571 *Wills & Inv N C* (1835) I 261 Vj doss' elsen heftes . elsonblades VIIJs VIIJd 1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* 57 (Jam.) Ane ca's a thing like elsin-box, That drools like corn-pipes Fu' queer that day

Elt (elt), *sb. dial.* Also hilt [? var. of YELT.] (See quots)

1842 AKERMAN *Wilts. Gloss* (E D S) *Hilt*, a young sow kept for breeding. 1864 BARNES *Dorset Gloss* in *Philol. Soc Trans* 55 *Elt*, a young sow or pig.

†**Elt** (elt), *v. Obs* or *dial.* [ad ON. *elta* to knead, work] To knead

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2892 And ðo3 holden ðe tueles tale, And elten and eilden, grete and smale 1691 in Ray *N C. Wds* 24 1721–1800 in BAILEY 1875 *Lanc Gloss* s. v Hoos eltin t' doff an canno' come 1854 in A. E BAKER *Northamptonsh. Gloss.*

? Hence **Elting,** *vbl sb* ; used *attrib.* or as adj. in *elting-moulds*,' the soft ridges of fresh-ploughed land' (Clare)

1821 CLARE *Vill Minstr* I 74, I took my rounds O'er elting moulds of fallow grounds *Ibid* I 91 He scampers over the elting soil 1854 in A E BAKER *Northamptonsh. Gloss*

Eltchi, var of ELCHEE (*Turk*) ambassador

Eltrich, var. of ELDRITCH.

Eltrot (e ltrɒt) *dial* [Etymology doubtful ? f ELT *sb* + ROOT] a A name for the stalk of several plants; *esp* Wild Parsley (*Chærophyllum sylvestre*) b The plant itself Also *attrib*

1878 BRITTEN & HOLL *Plant-n.*, Eltrot 1 *Heracleum Sphondylium* 2 *Anthriscus sylvestris* 3 Stalk of wild barley 1880 *Gd Words* 150 I used to make trumpets of elder sticks, eltrot stems, and even stinging nettle stalks.

†**Elu·cid,** *a Obs. rare*$^{-1}$ [f. E- *pref*^{3} + LUCID] That gives out light

1660 BOYLE *New Exp Phys-Mech* XXXVII 309 Surfaces, which confusedly represent Images of the elucid Body.

†**Elu·cidary.** *Obs rare.* [ad. late L *ēlūcidārium* an introductory treatise explanatory of a book or subject · cf next] An explanatory treatise or commentary; an explanation

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 1253 Anticles and Hister in their Commentaries, and *Elucidaries*, of these things doe quote and alledge as much 1692 COLES, *Elucidaries*, expositions of obscure things 1775 in ASH

†**Elu·cidate,** *a Obs.* [f late L *ēlūcidāt-us*, pa. pple of *ēlūcidāre*. see next] Clear, plain, intelligible

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I (1692) 137 There was not a greater master of perspicuity and elucidate distinctions

Elucidate (ɪlī·ūsidēit), *v* [f. late L *ēlūcidāt-* ppl stem of *ēlūcidā-re*, f *ē* out + *lūcidus* bright] *trans* To render lucid; now only *fig* to throw light upon, clear up, explain. Also *absol*

a 1568 COVERDALE *Let* Wks II. 492 Such annotations . elucidate and clear [the text] 1675 BAXTER *Cath Theol* II v 88 Your own conceptions . . tend to elucidate 1676 BULLOKAR, *Elucidate*, to make bright or shining 1685 EVELYN *Mem* (1857) II 256 This was made out of human blood and urine, elucidating the vital flame, or heat, in animal bodies 1748 J MASON *Elocut* 33 The great End of Pronunciation is to elucidate and heighten the Sense. 1789 GIBBON *Autobiog* (1854) 85 Sir William Hamilton has elucidated a country of such inestimable value to the naturalist 1804 WELLINGTON *Let* in Gurw *Disp.* III 127, I mention these circumstances only because they tend to elucidate the foreign policy of this Prince 1825 MACAULAY *Milton, Ess* (1851) I 1 His notes have the rare merit of really elucidating the text. 1840 MILL *Diss & Disc* (1873) I 408 This language serves not to elucidate 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* Introd. 5 Elucidating the physiology of the muscles of the hand.

Elucidation (ɪlī·ūsidēi·ʃən). [f as prec : see -ATION.]

1 The action or process of elucidating, throwing light upon, making plain or intelligible.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v III 128 Somewhat will I now say for the elucidation of the first kinde 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 62 The person alluded to stands too manifest to need any farther elucidation 1818 JAS MILL *Brit. India* II v VIII. 688 Zeal for the elucidation of Indian delinquency 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr* (1858) 101 Shall disclose itself, to mutual elucidation. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng* III Pref 8 Documents and the notes . added for their elucidation.

2. That which serves to elucidate or clear up; an explanation, demonstration, or illustration.

1667 *Phil Trans* II 568 There being no further Elucidation of the said Theoreme since publisht. 1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl* (1774) 293 We may expect further elucidations from a skillful antiquary 1813 SIR H DAVY *Agric Chem.* VIII (1814) 344, I trust I shall be able to offer you satisfactory elucidations on the subject 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 265 The latest generations of men will find new meanings in Shakspeare, new elucidations of their own human being.

Elucidative (ɪlī·ūsidətiv), *a.* [f L *ēlūcidāt-* (see ELUCIDATE) + -IVE] That tends to elucidate, throw light upon, make plain or intelligible

1822 *Blackw Mag* XI. 207, I send you a few Notes, elucidative of the letter. 1878 BAYNE *Purit Rev.* II 54 Bold caricature sketches with elucidative comments

Elucidator (ɪlī·ūsidēitəɹ). [f. as prec + -OR.] One who elucidates

? *a* 1633 ABBOT (J) Obscurity is brought over them by their pedantical elucidators 1787–91 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad Horsem* (1809) 41 As my ingenious elucidator shews you. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* II. VIII (1864) 180 The works of his own elucidators were flung upon him

Elucidatory (ɪlī·ūsidətə ri), *a.* [f. prec. + -Y] That elucidates, or tends to elucidate. Const *of*.

1774 W HUTCHINSON (*title*) Freemasonry.—The Spirit of Masonry in Moral and Elucidatory Lectures 1814 *Q Rev.* XI. 74 These various letters are any thing but elucidatory 1861 CRAIK *Hist Eng Lit* I 588 His works are . not simply demonstrative or elucidatory of mere matters of fact.

†**Elu·ctate,** *v. Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [f L. *ēluctāt-*, ppl stem of *ēluctāri* to struggle out.] *intr.* To struggle forth

a 1670 HACKET *Abp Williams* I (1692) 36 They did eluctate out of their injuries with credit to themselves

†**Eluctation.** *Obs* [ad L *ēluctātiōn-em* a struggling, n of action f *ēluctāri* · see prec]

1. The action of bursting or struggling forth *fig*

1633 T ADAMS *Exp and Peter* II 3 (1865) 268 The breath being gathered into those straits, with a forcible eluctation opens the artery 1682 SIR T BROWNE *Chr. Mor* (1756) 62 There is nothing more acceptable unto the ingenious world, than this noble eluctation of truth

2 *fig.* Escape through struggle; release

1627 DONNE *Serm.* CLVII 257, I shall be with him in his Eluctations, in his Victory *a* 1656 BP HALL *Rem Wks* (1660) 268 At last we find our selves freed by a comfortable and joyful eluctation.

†**Elu·cubrate,** *v. Obs* [f L *ēlūcubrāt-* ppl stem of *ēlūcubrā-re* to compose by lamplight] *trans* To produce (a literary work) by the expenditure of 'midnight oil'

1623 COCKERAM, *Elucubrate*, to doe a thing by candlelight. 1651 *Erasm* in Fuller's *Abel Rediv* (1867) I 89 Many of his noblest works he elucubrated at Basil. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Elucubrate*, to watch and write by candle-light

Elucubration (ɪlī·ukiubrē·ʃən). [f as prec.: see -ATION]

†1. The action of studying or composing by candle-light, expenditure of 'midnight oil'. *Obs.*

1643 *Sober Sadness* 6 After so many monethes elucubrations 1697 EVELYN *Numism* IX 305 Macerating Studies and Elucubrations. 1775 in ASH

2 *concr* The product or result of studying or composing by candle-light hence *gen.* any literary composition Cf LUCUBRATION.

1664 H MORE *Synop Proph* To Rdr 185 Those worthily-magnified elucubrations of Mr Joseph Mede 1716 M DAVIES *Athen Brit* II 272 S Cyrillus whose most Erudite Elucubrations were printed at Paris. 1859 F. MAHONEY *Rel Father Prout.* 168 Such is the perfume that breathes from thy chest of posthumous elucubrations.

Hence **Elucubrationary** *a*

1716 MYLES DAVIES *Athen Brit* II 383 Those corrupt Elucubrationary mixtures of Orthodoxy and inoculated Heterodoxy.

†**Elu·cubrator.** *Obs. rare.* [agent-n. f as prec : see -OR.] One who elucubrates; an historian or investigator

1566 PAINTER *Pal Pleas* I 3 Histories, chronicles and monumentes, by the first authors and elucubrators

Elude (ɪlī·ūd), *v* [ad. L. *ēlūdĕ-re*, f. *ē* out + *lūdĕre* to play]

†1 a. To befool, delude. (Partly confused with ILLUDE) b To baffle, disappoint *Obs.*

1538 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron* (1875) I 75 The people had bene eluded and caused to doe great idolatrie. 1594 WEST *Symbol* II § 173 A witch or hagg is she which being eluded by a league made with the devil thinketh, etc 1656 MILTON *Lett State* Wks 1738 II. 196 If that hope fail 'em, eluded and frustrated. where at length to find a resting-place they know not.

†c To wile away (tedium). *Obs*

1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind* 22 Men seek company to divert themselves, so to elude the length of time.

2 To escape by dexterity or stratagem (a blow, attack, danger, or difficulty).

1634–46 ROW *Hist Kirk* (1842) 141 Murderers, adulterers, &c, labours to elude discipline by fleeing from place to place. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm* II XXXIII. (R) The stroke of humane law may often be eluded by slight, by gift, by favour 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* III 444 The wary Trojan, bending from the blow Eludes the death. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev* Wks V 302 Difficulties which they rather had eluded than escaped, meet them again in their course 1809 W IRVING *Knickerb* (1861) 161 A thousand devices prepared him to elude the wound 1828 SCOTT *F M. Perth* I. 250 It was agreed, that, to elude the bad omen, the new King should assume the name of Robert

b To evade the force of (an argument)

1612 T TAYLOR *Comm Titus* 1 6 (1619) 102 Others seeking to elude this text say, etc 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft* (1675) 342 Men elude what they cannot despise 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* (1722) 27 The Holy Books ought not to be tormented or eluded. 1710 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) VI 625 All which the Paris letters of the 1st seem to elude. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen Lit.* (1867) 415 He thus adroitly eludes an argument which, etc

3 To evade compliance with or fulfilment of (a law, order, demand, request, obligation, etc)

1651 HOBBES *Govt & Soc* XVIII § 13 360 He would elude that obedience which he hath contracted to yeeld. 1698 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt* III § 27 (1704) 344 He that dos by art obliquely elude, confesses he has not a right absolutely to refuse 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 6 ¶ 13 The Pope uses all imaginable shifts to elude the Treaty 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas V*, III x, 192 He wished to have eluded the obligation of his oath 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII 381 A cavil was now devised to elude this title 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 69 How comes law to beat eluding?

4. To slip away from, escape adroitly from (a person's grasp or pursuit, *lit* and *fig*), to evade (curiosity, vigilance, etc).

1667 MILTON *P L* IX 158 Of these . the vigilance I dread, and to elude, thus wrapt in mist glide obscure. 1766 GOLDSMITH *Vic. W* XXIX. (1857) 210 Providence has thought fit to elude our curiosity. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* IV 42 The glittering gem of the Arabian tale ever eludes the grasp 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* III 35 The something that evolves thought and reason—like an ignis fatuus, eludes the grasp of science

b. Hence, *To elude a person*: to escape his embrace, grasp, pursuit

1791 COWPER *Iliad* X 411 Lest he elude us, and escape to Troy 1813 H & J SMITH *Horace in Lond.* 156 The wit [wit] in spite Eludes the man of letters 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr* (1858) 297 He eludes thee like a Spirit 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* XVII. 286 Ambiorix had as yet eluded him

5. Of things *To elude enquiry, notice, observation*, etc.: to remain undiscovered or unexplained

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) II. 358 *note*, This celebrated Epitaph. has eluded a very diligent enquiry. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* II § 3 243 The total absorption being so small as to elude even Melloni's delicate tests. 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ* VI § 177 181 So infinitesimally small as to elude our observation

Hence **Elu ded** *ppl. a.*, **Elu ding** *vbl. sb.*

1703 POPE *Thebais* 303 Th' eluded rage of Jove 1725 — *Odyss* XVI 495 Th' eluded suitors stem the wat'ry way. 1737 JOHNSON in Boswell (1816) I 87 A feeble government, eluded laws 1872 GEO ELIOT *Middlem* V. 121 A triumphant eluding of his purpose

Elu·dent, *a nonce-wd* [ad L. *ēlūdent-em*, f *ēlūd-ĕre* · see prec] That eludes (the gaze)

1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* III 21 Unseen by turns, now here, now in ether eludent

Elu·der. [f ELUDE + -ER] One who eludes

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 529 Eluders and shifters with Gods Commands

Eludible (*ĭlū·dĭb'l*), *a* [f. ELUDE + -(I)BLE] That may be eluded, evaded, or set at nought

1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett* Wks 1755 V II 132 If this blessed part of our law be eludible at pleasure we shall have little reason to boast

Elumbated (*ĭlv* mbelted), *ppl a* Now only *humorous.* [f. L. *ēlumb-is* (f *ē* out + *lumb-us* loin) + -ATE³ + -ED¹] Weakened in the loins

1731-1800 BAILEY vol. II, *Elumbated,* made lame in his Loins. 1882 *Coufess of Medawn* XIII 133 Our elumbated tailor came forward

†**Elu·minate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [as iff L **ēlūmināt-* ppl stem of *ēlūmināre*; see next] = ILLUMINATE

1580 H GIFFORD *Gilloflowers* (1875) 77 Remember not my sinnes forepast, Eluminate my wayes

†**Elu·mine,** *v Obs rare*⁻¹ [ad. med L. *ēlūmināre* (implied in *ēlūmenātio* enlightenment), f. *ē* out + *lūmen, lūmin-is* light] = ILLUMINATE.

1532 MORE *Confut Tindale* Wks. 635/1 Thys lyghtsome elect of Tindall is elumined by Luther

†**Elu·scate,** *v Obs*⁻⁰ [f. L. *ēluscāt-* ppl. stem of *ēluscā-re*, f. *ē* out + *lusc-us* blind of one eye.] To make blind of one eye. Hence **Elusca·tion,** purblindness. 1623 in COCKERAM

Elusion (*ĭlū·ʒən*). [as if ad. L **ēlūsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēlūdĕ-re* to ELUDE]

†1. The action of deluding or befooling a person; *concr.* an illusion, deceptive appearance. Cf. ELUDE *v* 1

1550 CRANMER *Defence* 22 b, Than is the sensible sacrament nothyng else but an elusion of our senses 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* II. 294 Strengthens the Brain, takes away Elusions and Phantasms of the Mind 1695 WOODWARD *Nat Hist. Earth* IV (1723) 239 The Impostures and Elusions of those who have pretended to it [i e transmutation of metals]

2 The action of escaping dexterously from (danger, pursuit, etc.), of evading (an argument, a command, law, or obligation): cf. ELUDE 2, 3 *rare* in mod use Const *of*

1624-47 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks* (1660) 272 The place is so choakingly convictive, that there can be no probable elusion of it. 1633 T ADAMS *Comm 2 Peter* i 3 Yet shall there be no elusion of God's will 1681 H MORE *Exp Dan* Pref. 94 Interposals of humane invention are wicked elusions of the power of the Gospel. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil* App 278 The trouble of writing a book upon the elusion of one particular statute 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* II XVI. 197 The planting of flowers on Fanny's grave had been.. but a species of elusion of the primary grief.

†b. *absol.* An evasion, subterfuge; *abstr.* evasiveness *Obs*

1617 BP HALL *Recoll. Treat* 498 I heare your answer An elusion fit for children 1628 — *Old Relig.* (1686) 168 Cardinal Bellarmine's elusion is not a little prejudicial to his own cause. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm* I XXIII 296 Laws are not to be cosened and abused by phantastick elusions 1688 *Vox Cleri Pro R* 7 He hath writ with all the .Elusion, to which the Capacity of his Wit could extend

Elusive (*ĭlū* sɪv), *a* [f L. *ēlūs-* ppl. stem of *ēlūdĕre* to ELUDE]

1. That eludes or seeks to elude Const *of*

1725 POPE *Odyss* II. 99 Elusive of the bridal day she gives Fond hopes to all 1736 GRAY *Transl Statius* Then grasped its [the ball's] weight elusive of his hold 1737 SAVAGE *Publ Spirit* 56 The grot, elusive of the noontide ray

†b. Of an argument. Evasive, of the nature of a subterfuge. *Obs*

1719 WATERLAND *Vind Christ's Dw.* 121 An elusive, equivocating Answer to the Objection

2. a. That eludes the grasp or pursuit; chiefly *fig.* b That eludes distinct perception or precise definition; evanescent.

1751 *Student* II. 364 Pleasures . insubstantial, elusive, and transitory 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr* II. 731 They groaning, cling upon the elusive weed 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit Paint* II 142 It presents us with images so vivid and yet elusive. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Old Home* (1879) 138 A faint, elusive smell 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess Crit* III (1875) 111 Guérin's elusive, undulating, impalpable nature 1883 *Harper's Mag* July 177/2 Striving after the elusive spirit of the general landscape

Elusively (*ĭlū* sɪvlɪ), *adv* [f prec + -LY².] In an elusive manner

1885 CRADOCK *Prophet Gt S Mount.* vi, A tawny streak elusively appearing upon a hilltop or skirting a rocky spur

Elusiveness (*ĭlū* sɪvnes). [f ELUSIVE *a* + -NESS.] The quality of being ELUSIVE

1873 MASSON *Drummond of Hawth* VI 104 Shakespeare's elusiveness of publicity 1881 — *De Quincey* X 124 His [De Quincey's] elusiveness of all ordinary social gatherings had increased 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 14 May, 5/1 Von Hartmann is Protean in his elusiveness. 1884 ROE *Nat Ser. Story* VII, Her .reserve and elusiveness.

Elusory (*ĭlū* sərɪ), *a.* [ad late L *ēlūsōr-ius*, f *ēlūs-* ppl stem of *ēlūdĕre* to ELUDE]

1. Tending to elude (a danger, argument, law, etc); of the nature of an evasion or subterfuge

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* I x 42 They are elusory tergiversations 1676 TEMPL *Let* Wks 1731 II 401 They had delayed the Exchange and at length offered it with Conditions that I esteemed wholly elusory 1758 SIR J DALRYMPLE *Ess Feudal Prop* 37 People took directly an elusory duty, as a rose, a pair of spurs, etc 1849-50 ALISON *Hist Europe* III XIV § 63 199 Security which proved in the end almost elusory

b *nonce-use* Characterized by eluding.

1825 SCOTT *Talism* 1, The Christian knight, desirous to terminate this elusory warfare seized the mace

2 Of an object of thought That eludes the mental grasp, that one cannot 'get hold of'

1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph* Introd 68 This is a most elusory problem

Hence **Elu soriness** *rare*⁻⁰

1731 in BAILEY, 1775 in ASH, and in mod. Dicts.

†**Elu·te,** *v Obs rare* [f. L *ēlūt-* ppl stem of *ēluĕ-re* to wash out] *trans.* To wash out, cleanse

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* 116 The more oily any Spirit is, the more pernicious, because it is harder to be eluted by the Blood 1782-90 in BAILEY 1847 in CRAIG

Elution (*ĭlū* ʃən). *Chem* [f L. *ēlūtiōn-em* n of action f *ēluĕ-re* see prec] Washing from impurity; in early Chemistry (see quot)

1612 WOODALL *Surg Mate* Wks (1653) 270 Elution is the preparation of common Bole, Talcum, Crocus Martis, Terra Lemnia, etc , by pulverization, calcination, lotion, etc 1870 H. E GODFREY in *Eng Mech* 28 Jan 484/2 All these starches are prepared by elution

Elutriate (*ĭlū* trɪɪeɪt), *v* [f L *ēlutriāt-* ppl stem of *ēlutri-ā-re* to wash out] *trans* To decant, to strain out, to purify by straining, in *Chem.* to separate the lighter from the heavier particles of a pulverulent mixture by washing.

1731 BAILEY vol II, *Elutriated,* poured out of one vessel into another 1733 ARBUTHNOT *Air* The alteration must produce some difference in elutriating the blood as it passes through the lungs 1775 in ASH 1855 GARROD *Mat Med* (ed 6) 76 Chalk reduced to a very fine powder and elutriated.

Elutriation (*ĭlū* trɪɛɪ ʃən) [f L *ēlutriāt-*: see prec and -ATION] The action of elutriating.

1661 *Origen's Opin* in *Phœnix* (1721) I 44 Matter—which after all its Elutriations in the Body, is not purged from the coarse Tincture it had from its Earthly Original 1756 C LUCAS *Ess Waters* III 107, I repeted this elutriation or washing till I found the water was no longer affected 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg Ess.* (1803) I 231 Twenty grains gave, by elutriation, five grains of sand 1876 HARLEY *Mat Med* 17 The simple process of elutriation

†**Elutro·pia.** *Obs.* [bad form of med.L *elotropia*, f. Gr. ἡλιοτρόπιον: see HELIOTROPE]

a A gem supposed to possess optical virtues and properties. b. A herb supposed to have been used in witchcraft.

1567 MAPLET *Gr Forest* 7 Elutropia is a Gemme, in colour greene, or grassie, in part coloured and bespotted with Purple specks & bloud coloured vaines Also a certaine Hearbe which Enchaunters & Witches haue oftentimes vsed, and doe vse 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II 40/1 The Elutropia will cause things a farr off to be presented to your Eyes.

Eluvial (*ĭlū* vɪál), *a Geol.* [f. ELUVI-UM + -AL] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, eluvium.

1862 G P. SCROPE *Volcanos* 172 There is another not unfrequent cause of such 'eluvial' debacles. 1881 GEIKIE in *Nature* XXIII 225 The superficial weathering of rocks, and the formation of 'eluvial' accumulations

‖ **Eluvies** (*ĭlū·vɪ,ɪz*). [L *ēluvies* a washing away of impurities, f. *ēluĕ-re* to wash off]

a. 'Old term for the humour discharged in leucorrhœa; an inordinate discharge of any kind' (*Syd. Soc Lex.*) b 'The effluvium from a swampy place' (Hooper *Med Dict*)

1710 T FULLER *Pharm Extemp.* 316 This Medicament extirpates the Eluvies of depraved Humours out of the whole Body.

Eluvium (*ĭlū* vɪəm). *Geol* [mod Lat , f *ē* out + *luĕre* to wash, on the analogy of ALLUVIUM] A term proposed for accumulations of débris either produced *in situ* by atmospheric agencies, or carried by wind-drift.

1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk Geol* III. II. i § 1 322 For atmospheric accumulations of this nature Traufschold has proposed the name eluvium.

Eluxate (*ĭlv* kseɪt), *v.* [f E- *pref*³ + *luxāt-* ppl. stem of *luxā-re* to put out of joint] *trans.* 'To dislocate or put out of joint' (*Syd Soc Lex*)

1731-1800 BAILEY, *Eluxated,* wrenched, strained, sprained, put out of joint. 1775 in ASH.

Hence **Eluxa tion**

1847 CRAIG, *Eluxation* see Luxation In mod Dicts

Elvan (e lvăn) Also 8 elvin [In the West Cornwall Gloss. (E D S) referred to Corn *elven* spark, 'the rock being so hard as to strike fire']

1. The name given in Cornwall to intrusive rocks of igneous origin, so hard as to resist the pick, as quartz-porphyry, whinstone, etc Also *attrib*

1791 BEDDOES in *Phil. Trans* LXXXI. 65 Whether the basaltes proceeds southward by such interruptions till it join the Elvin or Whinstone. 1864 LYELL in *Reader* 17 Sept 358 One wall consisting of elvan or porphyritic granite 1865 J T TURNER *Slate Quarries* 22 Elvan (or slate whose cleavage was destroyed by internal heat) of unknown thickness. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud Rocks* IV 33 The quartz-porphyries or elvans

2. A broad vein or dike of this rock.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* XVII 417 Limestone pierced by elvans, or granite dykes

Hence **E lvanite.** *Min* = ELVAN. **Elvani tic** *a.*, containing or characterized by elvanite.

1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk Geol* II II § 6 136 Elvan or elvanite is a Cornish term for a crystalline-granular mixture of quartz and orthoclase 1883 *Standard* 28 July 1/6 Granulite is an elvanitic or fine grained granite

†**E·lvat.** Also 1 elefæt, 5 elevat [OE *elefæt*, f ELE, oil + *fæt* vessel see VAT.] An oil-vessel, an ampulla see AMPULLA 2

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc* in Wr-Wulcker 123 *Emicadium,* elefæt *c* 1050 *Ibid* 437 *Legithum,* ampellan, oööe elefæt *c* 1450 *Ibid* 593 *Lechitus,* an elevat *c* 1450 *Ibid* 592 *Lentecula,* a crismatorye or an Elvat *c* 1450 *Ibid* 621 *Krismatorium,* the Eluat

Elve, obs var of ELF.

†**E·lven.** *Obs* Forms· 1 ælfen, elfen, 3 *pl* alfene, alvene, elvene [OE. *ælfen, ĕlfen,* repr a WGer type **alβinnja* fem , f **alβi-z* ELF. Although the OE. word glosses plural sbs in the Latin, it is grammatically necessary to regard it as a fem. sing] Originally, a female elf, but in later use applied to both sexes

a 1100 *Ags Voc* in Wr Wulcker 189 *Oreades,* muntælfen *Dryades,* wuduelfen *Moides,* feldelfen *Hamadryades,* wylde elfen *Naiades,* sæelfen *Castalides,* dunelfen *c* 1205 LAY 21998 Alfene [1275 aluene] hine dulfen 1297 R GLOUC 130 Per bep in þe eir an hey wyȝtes þat men clepuþ eluene *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A) 3862 A brond þat was y made in Eluene lond

Elver (e lvəɪ) [var of EELFARE] A young eel, *esp* a young conger or sea-eel. Also *attrib.*, as in elver-cake, a cake made of elvers.

c 1640 J SMYTH *Hundred Berkeley* (1885) 319 Elvers, supposed by some to bee the younge eele 1679 LOCKE in Lord King *Life* (1858) 134 At Bristol . taste elvers 1748 DE FOE, etc *Tour Gt Brit* II 306 [Little eels] they make into small Cakes These Elver-cakes they dispose of at Bath and Bristol 1726 *Dict Rust, Elvers,* a sort of Griggs, or small Eels 1863 H C PENNELL *Angler-nat* 394 The Eelets, or Elvers, are at first very small and transparent

Hence **E·lverhood** *nonce-wd*

1886 *Fishing* 18 Sept 414 Eels of the size caught at the New Mills must have passed all their lives since elverhood above the mills.

Elves, pl. of ELF

Elvet (e lvet) [f ELF + -ET] A tiny elf

1885 T P BATTERSBY *Elf Land* 73 'He is an elf', Psyche answered, 'but he is one of those we call elvets'

Elvish (e lvɪʃ), *a* Also 4 alvisch, elvisch, -yssh, 6 -yshe See also ELFISH. [f ELF + -ISH]

1. Of or pertaining to elves, having the nature of an elf; supernatural, weird.

▲ 1340 *Gawayn & Gr Knt* 681 Wyth an aluisch mon *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Chan Yem Prol & T* 198 Whan we been there as we shul exercise Oure Elvysshe craft 1597 BP HALL *Sat, Defiance Envie* 49 Scour the rusted swords of elvish knights. 1814 SCOTT *Ld of Isles* I XXI, Wild sparkles the vessel's side With elvish lustre lave 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II 77 These oracular little elvish beings. 1840 LYTTON *Pilgr Rhine* XXX, Elvish spells

2 Like an elf in behaviour † a Spiteful, cross-grained, peevish; also *transf* of diseases, Irritating, troublesome (*obs*) b Now in a milder sense Tricksy, mischievous (cf. ELFISH)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* Prol 13 He semeth eluyssh by his contenance 1529 MORE *Comf agst Trib* II Wks 1182/2 Eye, what eyleth this gyrle? that eluish vrchin weneth I wer a duell I trow 1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit* (1641) 14 Where prating is judged wisdome, and the elvishest is most meet to rule 1566 STUDLEY *Seneca's Agam* (1581) A b, Thou malipert and witlesse wench, thyne elvishe prating stay 1601 DENT *Pathw Heaven* 389 Hee regardeth not our infirmities, though we be often times waiward and eluish 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 258 Sow-bread sodden in water, cureth the eluish & angry kibes vpon the heels 1697 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* 321 The crown-scab [in horses] is an elvish and painful disease. 1623 COCKERAM, II, Froward, *Elvish* 1678-96 PHILLIPS, *Elvish,* froward 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

3. *Comb*, as *elvish-marked*

1597 SHAKS *Rich* I III 228 Thou eluish mark'd, abortive rooting Hogge

E·ly, *v Sc*

1. *intr.* To disappear gradually from sight.

1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 174 Quhan the sun and the world haif elyit awaye 1828 — *Browne of Bodsb* II. 36 It elyed away o'er the brow, an' I saw nae mair o't

2. To drop off one by one, as a company does that disperses imperceptibly (Jam)

†**Ely·chnious,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f Gr. ἐλλύχνιον lamp-wick, f ἐν in + λύχνος lamp] Of the nature of a wick (Erroneously explained by Blount.)

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* III XIV 140 Men practise to make long Snasts or Elychnious parts for lampes, out of Alumen plumosum 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Elychnious,* that hath no match or light, without a wick. 1775 in ASH.

Elydoric (elidŏᵉ rik), *a* [ad F *élaïorique,* badly f Gr ἔλαιον oil + ὕδωρ water] The distinctive epithet of a mode of painting invented by Vincent, of Montpetit, in which both oil and water were used

1826 ELMES *Dict. Fine Arts, Elydoric Painting* [The process is fully described] 1847 in CRAIG , and in mod. Dicts.

† **Elyne**, *adv Obs*, var of ALINE *adv*, q.v
c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints, VII Sleperis* 417 þai enteryt al þat mycht elyne.

† **Elynel.** *Her Obs rare*—¹
1486 *Bk St Albans, Her* B iv b, Elynellis be calde in armys iij quadrantis truncholis

Elynge, var of ELENGE, *Obs.*

Elyot, obs form of HELOT

Elysian (ɨlī zĭăn, zĭăn), *a* Forms: 6–7 elis-, elizian, 6– elysian [f ELYSI-UM + -AN]

1. Of or pertaining to Elysium.
1622 MASSINGER, etc. *Virgin Mart* IV iii, The remembrance Of the Elysian joys thou might'st have tasted 1667 MILTON *P L* III 358 The river of Bliss Rowls o're Elysian Flours her amber stream 1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res* (1858) 42 Is that a real Elysian brightness? 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I 149 Vast grasslands covered in spring with the elysian asphodel

b. *Elysian fields* = ELYSIUM 1 and 2; also *fig*
1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal* Nov 179, I see thee blessed soule, I see, Walk in Elisian fieldes so free 1641 MASTERTON *Serm.* 23 Orchards of delight, surpassing the Elysian fields 1716 LADY M W MONTAGUE *Lett* xl I 162 This place . perfectly answers the description of the Elysian fields 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 102 The Elysian-Fields of Memory

2 *fig* Of the nature of, or resembling, what is in Elysium; beatific, glorious
1750 JOHNSON *Rambl* No 36 P 1 We suffer ourselves to be transported to elysian regions. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* I vi, Too transcendent vision, When heart meets heart again in dreams Elysian. 1850 MRS JAMESON *Leg Monast. Ord* (1863) 277 Nothing can be imagined more bright and elysian than these figures.

B as *sb* = ELYSIUM *Obs rare.*
1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt Tamburl* V ii, To get a passage to Elisian. *Ibid* Hell and Elisian swarme with Ghosts of men

Hence **Ely·sianize** *v. intr*, to speak in terms of rapturous or extravagant approbation
1868 BUSHNELL *Serm Living Subj* 413 They fall into a strain of elysianizing

Elysium (ɨlī zĭŭm, -ʒĭŭm) Forms 7–8 elizeum, -ium, elyzium, 8 elisium, 6– elysium. [a L *ēlysium*, ad. Gr. Ἠλύσιον (*πεδίον*) the abode of the blessed.]

1 The supposed state or abode of the blessed after death in Greek mythology.
1599 BROUGHTON *Lett.* xiii. 44 Two passages one leading into Elysium, the other into Tartarus 1646 J HALL *Horæ Vac.* 29 There is more in that Elizium of the Poets then a meere flowrish 1702 ROWE *Amb Step-Moth* IV ii 1845 That Lethe and Elisium Which Priests, and Poets tell 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1852) II 321 The enjoyments of Elysium and punishments of Tartarus

2 *transf* Any similarly-conceived abode or state of the departed
1603 H PETOWE in Farr's *S P. Jas I*, 105 Shee's hence, For sweet Eliza in Elizium lives 1667 MILTON *P L* III 472 Thee who to enjoy Plato's Elysium, leap'd into the Sea. 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I 511 The departed spirit is ten days in its passage to their happy elysium 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* (1853) 220 The son of the East [placed] his elysium by cooling streams.

3 *fig.* A place or state of ideal or perfect happiness
1599 SHAKS. *Hen V*, IV i. 291 The wretched Slaue all Night sleepes in Elizium 1640 T CARLW *Poems* Wks (1824) 60 Flye with me to love's Elizium 1702 ROWE *Tamerl* IV i 1831 Injur'd Lovers find Elizium there 1836 HOR SMITH *Tin Trump* (1876) 179 Holidays the Elysium of our boyhood, perhaps the only one of our life.

† **4.** *attrib. Obs*
1616 *Pasquil & Kath* III. 278 Why do'st thou forsake Elizeum pleasures. *c* 1685 *Robb Ball.* (1886) VI 223 To th' Elizium Shades I post *c* 1740 MRS PENDARVES *Autobiog* I 12, I. thought the poet's description of the Elysium fields nothing to the delights of those entertainments

Elyte, var. of ELITE, *Obs.*

Elytral (e·lĭträl), *a. Entom.* [f ELYTR-ON + -AL] Of or pertaining to the elytra of a beetle.
1880 *Athenæum* 18 Dec. 819/3 Mr Pascoe exhibited a large series of *Arescus hustrio* from Peru, to show the extreme variability of the elytral markings in this species.

Elytriform (elĭ trĭfɔm), *a.* [f. as next + -FORM] That has the form of elytra
1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst Anim* II xx 328 The Strepsiptera have two elytriform subspiral organs.

Elytrigerous (elĭtrĭ ʒĕrəs), *a* [f *elytri-*, comb. f. ELYTRUM + L *-ger-* bearing + -OUS] That has or bears elytra.
1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv An* V 234 The order of arrangement of the elytrigerous, somites is very curious

Elytrin (e·lĭtrĭn) [f ELYTR-ON + -IN] 'The form of chitin which composes the elytra of insects' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Elytroid (e·lĭtroid) *a.* [ad. Gr. ἐλυτροειδής, f ἔλυτρον sheath + εἶδος form] Resembling an elytron or sheath, sheath-like
1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod Dicts

Elytron (e·lĭtrɒn) *Pl.* **elytra**; also 8 **elitra** [a Gr. ἔλυτρον a sheath] A sheath or covering
† **1.** (See quot) *Obs* —⁰
1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl*, *Elytron* Hippocrates has appropriated the word to signify the membranes, which involve the spinal marrow 1882 in *Syd. Soc Lex*

2 The outer hard wing-case of a coleopterous insect, pl. *elytra*. Also *Comb*, as *elytra-like* adj
1774 GOLDSMITH *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II IV VI 548 The elytron, or case for the wings [of the beetle] 1777 HENLY in *Phil Trans* LXVII 123 Elitra of the stag-beetle 1802 BINGLEY *Anim Biog* (1813) III 151 The larvæ of the Earwigs have neither wings nor elytra 1852 DANA *Crust* II 1370 The two elytra-like prolongations of the shell 1871 DARWIN *Desc Man* I x 343 The females of some water beetles have their elytra deeply grooved

3 'A term applied to the shield-like plates or notopodial appendages on the back of some polychætous annelids' (*Syd Soc Lex.*)
1841–71 T R. JONES *Anim Kingd* 274 In *Aphrodite aculeata* the tale of the real uses of the elytra or scales is plainly told 1878 BELL tr *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 134 The elytra are special appendages of the parapodia

4. 'A term for the vagina' (*Syd Soc Lex.*)
Hence in various surgical terms, as † **Elytrocele**, vaginal hernia. **Elytropla sty**, the operation of closing a vesico-vaginal fistulous opening by borrowing a flap from the labia or nates hence **Elytropla stic** *a* **Elytro·rrhaphy**, the operation of closing the orifice of the vagina by suture in order to support the uterus when prolapsed, the suturing of a ruptured vagina.
1872 F THOMAS *Dis Women* 195 Elytroplasty is still employed sometimes where great destruction of tissue has taken place at the base of the bladder *Ibid* 169 The operation of elytrorrhaphy

Elytrous (e·lĭtəs), *a* [f. ELYTR-ON + -OUS] That resembles or has the nature of elytra.
1848 JOHNSTON in *Proc Berw. Nat Club* II vi. 302 The back partially covered with an elytrous ovate skin.

E·lytrum. [mod L.ad Gr. ἔλυτρον] = ELYTRON
1816 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* (1820) II xxiii. 347 In Blatta the left elytrum laps over the right

Elzevir (e·lzĭvəɹ). Also 8 **elzever**, 9 **elziver**
1. The name (properly *Elzevier*, latinized *Elzevirius*) of a family of printers at Amsterdam, The Hague, Leyden, and Utrecht (1592–1680), famous chiefly for their editions of the classics, many of which are still valued by collectors Used *attrib* or as *adj*, e.g. in *Elzevir edition*, an edition published by one of the Elzeviers, formerly applied also to editions printed in the small neat form and with the kind of type adopted by them. Also *absol.* a book printed by one of the Elzeviers
17 POPE *Let* Wks. VI 19, I gave the boy a small bagg, containing three shirts and an elzevir Virgil 1713 STEELE *Englishm* No 52 335 The Poem I speak of is just now published in a little Elzevir Edition. 1842 MRS GORE *Fascin.* 126 Placing his spectacles in one of his pockets, and one of his precious Elzevirs in the other 1860 J. KENNEDY *Swallow B* vi. 66 Some famous Elzevirs were picked up

2 Elzevir letter, type. a. The style of type used by the Elzeviers in their small editions of the classics.
1710 *Lond Gaz* No 4637/3 A neat Edition on an Elzever Letter

b Now used as the name of a special form of printing types—ELZEVIR TYPE.

Elzevirian (elzĭvĭə rĭăn), *a* [f prec + -IAN]
1 Of or pertaining to the Elzeviers, (of books) published by or in the style of the Elzeviers.
1802 DIBDIN *Introd Classics* II The Elzevirian Press

2 quasi-*sb* One who collects or fancies the editions of the Elzeviers
1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 18 He was not a black letter man or an Elzevirian

Em (em) The name of the letter M. In *Printing*, the square, formerly of the type m, used in typography as the unit for measuring and estimating the amount of printed matter in a line, page, etc The em of pica is the standard.
1864 *Daily Tel* 3 Oct. [The printers' union] advanced its demands from forty-five cents to sixty cents per thousand 'ems' 1888 *Encycl Brit* s v *Typography*, The width of pages is expressed according to the number of 'ems', that is of a pica 'm'—the square of the depth of pica A page of 24 ems wide is equal to one of 4 inches

'Em (əm), *pron* Originally the unstressed form of HEM, dat and accus 3rd pers pl The emphatic form of the pronoun was early superseded by THEM, but the unstressed form continued to be used, being regarded as an abbreviation of *them*. In literature it is now obs. or arch, but is still common in familiar speech.
In north midland dialects *'em* may have arisen from *them* of South Yorkshire *'at* for *that*. In strictly northern dialects it is never used
1380 *Sir Ferumb* 3098 Þer na ascapedem non 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV iii 124 These ioints As I will leave 'em them 1672 R WILD *Poet. Lucent* 35 Some men there be that carry all before 'em 1702 *Eng Theophrast.* 2 New-cast your poems, purge 'em of their dross 1750 W PELHAM *Let* in Lady Chatterton *Mem. Adm Gambier* (1861) I. iii 36 You know my thoughts, I will trouble you therefore no more about 'em 1832 TENNYSON *Death Old Year*, He gave me a friend, and a true true-love And the New-Year will take 'em away 1868 FURNIVALL *Temp Pref to Sax-Text Cant Tales* 41 *note*, We can't blame 'em, as we all used to do the same

Em, obs form of AM see BE *v*

Em, var of EME, *Obs*, uncle

Em-, *prefix*, the form assumed by the prefix EN- (q v) before *b*, *p*, and (frequently) *m* For the reasons stated under EN-, nearly all the Eng. words with this prefix, whether of Romanic or Eng formation, have (or formerly had) alternative forms with IM-. In this Dictionary the *em-* and the *im-* form, except where usage has introduced a distinction of sense between the two, will be treated as belonging to one and the same word, the article being placed under E or I in accordance with the principles explained under EN-

The various functions of the prefix, and its use as an Eng formative, are explained under EN-. Of the many compounds formed by prefixing *em-* to English words, those which have any special importance or require special remark, are inserted in their alphabetical place; the following are examples of those which are nonce-words or of rare occurrence

1 Transitive vbs. (often found only in vbl. sb., pa. pple, or ppl adj).

a. f *em-* + sb., 'to put (something) into or upon what is denoted by the sb.', also 'to put what is denoted by the sb into' (something)

Embag, to put into a bag, † **embalance**, to put in the balance (with), † **embare**, to make bare; † **embarrel**, to pack in barrels, † **embill**, to put food into (a bird's) bill, **embirch** (cf *embark*), to put on board a birch-bark canoe (in quot *intr for refl.*); † **embottle**, to put into a bottle; † **embrail**, to put (a sail) into a brail, to brail; † **embreech**, to put (a gun) upon a breech or stock, **embronze**, to represent in bronze; † **embusk**, to put on a busk, raise by means of a busk, † **embuskin**, to encase (the leg) in a buskin; † **empall**, to cover with a pall or cloak, **empanoply**, to array in complete armour, **empaper**, to put down on paper; **emparchment**, to put or write on parchment, † **empill** [after *empoison*], to dose as with a pill.
1812 W TENNANT *Anster F.* i, Mad t' *embag their limbs 1643 T GOODWIN *Aggrav. Sin* 4 The least dram of which, the whole world *emballanced with, would be found too light 1615 A. NICCHOLES *Marriage & Wiv* VII in *Harl Misc.* (1744) II 152 *Embared Breasts. 1599 NASHE *Lent Stuffe* in *Harl Misc.* VI 179 Our *embarreld white-herrings last in long voyages 1598 FLORIO, *Imbeccare*, to *embill or feede birds *Imbeccata*, an embilling, a billing or feeding 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav* 153 We were *embirching for our moose-chase *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III lii 422 I had *embottled them. 1708 J PHILIPS *Cyder* II 352 Firmest Fruit, Embottled long. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr* II 303 He who strives the tempest to disarm, Will never first *embrail the lee yardarm 1598 FLORIO, *Imbracare*, to *embreech, or put any artillerie vpon a stocke. 1743 FRANCIS *Horace's Satires* II iii That you in the Capitol *embronz'd may stand. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T* (1613) 145 Their breasts they *embuske vp on hie 1596 FITZ GEFFRAY *Sir F Drake* (1881) 26 Statelie shanks *embuskind by the Muses 1599 NASHE *Lent Stuffe* 22 The red herring. *empals our sage Senatours .. in princely scarlet 1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 360 The empalled and Mytred Byshoppes 1784 W SPENCER in *Poems* (1811) 60 *Empanoply'd in arms 1847 TENNYSON *Princ* v 472 Empanoplied and plumed We entered in 1861 READE *Cloister & H* III 233 I will *empaper it before your eyes 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 284, I take your Bull, as an *emparchmented Lie, and burn it 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 428 In the sugar (even) of sacred writ He may *empill us with som banefull bit.

b. f *em-* + sb or adj, with general sense 'to bring into a certain condition or state'; also (cf. 3) 'to furnish with something'.

Embeggar; † **embloody**; † **embrawn**, to make brawny, harden; † **embulk**, to make bulky, to extend; † **embullion** (cf. BULLION *sb* 3) to bestud, † **empeevish**, to make peevish; † **emprelate**, to make a prelate of.
1806 SOUTHEY in C Southey *Life* III 54 They have so . vulgarised, impoverished and *embeggared the language 16.. T ADAMS *Wks* 1861–2 II. 146 Oh the unmatchable cruelty that some men's religion (if I may so call it) hath *embloodied them to! 1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 38 It will *embrawne and iron crust his flesh. 1775 HARRIS *Philos Arrangem.* (1841) 273 *note* This (that is, the first matter) being *embulked with three extensions 1523 SKELTON *Garl Laurel* Wks 487 *Embullyoned with sapphires *a* 1687 H. MORE in Ward *Life* (1710) 207 Pain doth ordinarily *empeevish the Spirit of the Afflicted 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III x (1632) 571 Who *emprelate themselves even to the heart and entrailes.

2 Verbs f *em-* + verb, with additional sense of *in*, or simply with more or less intensive force.

† **Embias**; † **embribe**; † **embruise**; † **embubble**, † **emplight**; † **empromise.**
1682 MRS BEHN *Roundheads* II i, A mind *embyass'd in affairs of blood 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* IX. ix 27 Five thousand Markes, with which the Queene Dowager of France had (as he said) *embribed him *c* 1570 *Treas Amadis de Gaule* (Bynneman) 279 My *embruised brest 1652 BENLOWES *Theophila* V xc Like diamonds thaw'd to Air, *embubble forth in streams *c* 1860 S. BAMFORD in Harland *Lancs. Lyrics* 14 She *emplighteth her vow. *c* 1540 tr *Polyd. Vergil's Eng. Hist* (Camd.) I 140 The dowghter of Offa. was *empromised him to espouse.

3. Participial adjs f. *em-* + sb. + *-ed*, with the sense 'furnished with':

Embastioned, embeadled, empimpled.

1832 E ROBERTS *Oriental Sc* 49 Each tower-*embastion'd citadel 1859 SALA *Tw round Cloth* (1861) 194 Oxford Street, with its *embeadled colonnade 1839 *Blackw. Mag* XLV 354 [A toper's] *empimpled proboscis

(For words beginning with *em-* not found in their alphabetical place, or included in this article, see IM-.)

† Ema·cerate, *v. Obs rare.* [f L *ēmacerāt-* ppl stem of *ēmacerāre*, f *ē-* intensive + *macer-āre* to make lean] *trans.* = EMACIATE

1610 [see next] 1676 BULLOKAR, *Emacerate* or *Emaciate*, to make thin, lean, or poor in flesh 1669 *Loud Gaz.* No 400/4 The Dauphin is weak, and much emacerated by his long distemper 1731-6 BAILEY vol. II 1818 in TODD

† Ema·cerated, *ppl a Obs* [f prec + -ED.] Emaciated, also *transf* of soils, exhausted, impoverished

1610 W FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I x. 26 All Emacerated Soyles are much amended with fatte Ashes. 1704 *Collect Voy* (Churchill) III. 598/1 The poor emacerated Soldiers of the Garison

† Ema·cerating, *ppl. a. Obs* [f as prec + -ING 2] = EMACIATING

1681 *Moores Baffled* 5 After some emacerating disease has reduced it 1709 *Brit Apollo* II Extra No 6. 3/1 Emacerating Liquors will make them leaner

† Ema·ceration. *Obs.*—0 [f. as prec see -ATION.]

a. = EMACIATION. b = MACERATION (of drugs).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Emaceration*, a Pulling down or making lean. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Emaceration*, a soaking or wasting. 1715 in KERSEY 1721-1800 in BAILEY 1818 TODD, *Emaceration*, leanness or falling away in flesh

† Ema·ciant, *a Obs* [ad. L. *ēmaciānt-em*, pr. pple. of *ēmaciāre* see next] That emaciates

1651 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 64 Diet Emaciant, and Renewing

Emaciate (ĭmē·ʃiĭēt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *ēmaciātus*, pa. pple. of *ēmaciāre* to EMACIATE] = EMACIATED

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 23 Some are so emaciate and lean 1774 T. WARTON *Oxford Ale* 91 Emaciate steeds. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* II 313 Pale, hollow-eyed, emaciate, sleepless wretch 1818 MILMAN *Samor* 14 Ah generous King! That sets the emaciate wolf to dog the flock. 1818 TODD, *Emaciate*, sunk, wasted, deprived of flesh

Emaciate (ĭmē·ʃiĭēt), *v* [f. L *ēmaciāt-* ppl. stem of *ēmaciāre* + *ē* out + *maci-es* leanness.]

1. *trans* a To make lean, waste, deprive of flesh. b *transf* To impoverish (soil)

1650 H BROOKE *Conserv Health* 177 Dries and emaciates the Body 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 159 Consumption may emaciate the dimpled cheeks 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst* IV (1865) 23 His body was dreadfully emaciated by fatigue and suffering 1862 *Fraser's Mag* Nov 575, I was so emaciated by illness.

† 2. *intr.* To become lean, dwindle *Obs rare.*

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. XIII 366 That he emaciated and pined away

Ema·ciated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Made lean, atrophied. Also *fig*

1665 *Phil Trans* I 87 The whole Body was bloudless, thin and emaciated 1713 CHESELDEN *Anat.* I 1 (1726) 6 The emaciated bone weighed thirty grains less than half the weight of the other. 1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng* (1780) 5 Many who went in healthy, are in a few months changed to emaciated dejected objects 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III. 403 The emaciated corpse was laid next to the corpse of Monmouth. 1880 MAX MULLER *Ess* I 363 The prose of our traditional and emaciated speech

Ema·ciating, *vbl sb.* [f EMACIATE *v.* + -ING 1.] Making lean; *fig* enfeebling

1727 L HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed 3) 125 Without these all other Food tends to the emaciating and impairing our spiritual Strength

Ema·ciating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That emaciates

a 1626 BACON (J.) Men, after long emaciating diets, wax plump, fat, and almost new 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Emaciating* diseases, Consumptions or such like 1794 S WILLIAMS *Vermont* 331 Emaciating pains and maladies.

Emaciation (ĭmē·ʃiĭē·ʃən). [ad L. *ēmaciātiōn-em*, f *ēmaciāre* to EMACIATE.] The action of emaciating; the process or state of being emaciated, abnormal leanness. Also *fig*

1662 GRAUNT *Observ Bills Mortality* 24 Searchers cannot tell whether this emaciation or leanness were from a Phthisis or from an Hectick Fever. 1793 T BEDDOES *Calcul.* Cont. 13 Acids produce emaciation 1834 J FORBES *Laennec's Dis Chest* (ed. 4) 329 A girl died without any emaciation. 1872 SPURGEON *Treas Dav* Ps lxix 10 The emaciation which these exercises wrought.

Emacity (ĭmæ·sĭti). *rare.* [f L *ēmācitas*, f. *ēmāc-em* fond of buying, f. *ēmĕre* to buy.] Fondness for buying.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr* 1692 in COLES 1806 BLAGDON & PREVOST *Flowers of Lit.* 347 The disease of emacity, or itch for buying bargains.

† Ema·culate, *v. Obs.* [f. L *ēmaculāt-* ppl. stem of *ēmaculāre* to clear from blots, f. *macula* spot, blot.]

1 *trans.* To free from spots or blemishes, emend

1623 COCKERAM, *Emaculate*, to make cleane, to take out spots *a* 1656 HALES *Gold Rem* (1688) 348 Lipsius . and others have taken great pains with him in emaculating the text 1721-1800 in BAILEY and in mod Dicts.

2 To efface (a spot) *fig.*

1649 LD. HERBERT *Autobiog* (1886) 60 By a serious repentance, to expiate and emaculate those faults.

Emagery, obs var. IMAGERY.

† Emai·led, *ppl a. Obs.* In 5 **emaylled** [? f F *émaillé* enamelled, embossed; but cf OF. *emmailleure* network.] ? Embossed (with a raised pattern), or perh arranged in net or open work

1480 *Wardr Acc Edw IV*, (1830) 146 A longe gowne made of blue clothe of gold upon satyn grounde emaylled

Emanant (e mănănt), *ppl. a. arch* [ad. L *ēmānānt-em*, pr pple of *ēmānāre* see next] That emanates or issues from a source

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banq* 4 Filling eminent places, with emanant poisons 1676 HALE *Contempl* I 25 The Emanant and Communicative Goodness of God 1833 *Fraser's Mag* VIII 573 A brighter dawning emanant over the horizon 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 20/1 Like emanant dew on earth

Emanate (e mănĕit), *v* [f. L *ēmānāt-* ppl stem of *ēmānāre* f *ē-* out + *mānāre* to flow]

1. *intr* Of immaterial things, qualities, laws, principles, courses of action. To flow forth, issue, originate *from* a person or thing as a source.

1788 BURKE *Sp. W. Hastings* Wks XIII 50 A new dominion, emanated from a learned and enlightened part of the world 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser II xviii (1865) 396 His destruction emanating from himself 1868 MILL *England & Irel*, The feudal idea, which views all rights as emanating from a head landlord

2. In physical sense. To flow forth, issue, proceed, from a material source; chiefly of intangible things, as light, gases, effluvia, etc. Also, to issue, originate, as a branch from the stem

1818 BYRON *Ch. Harold* IV xxxviii, A glory round his furrow'd brow, Which emanated then 1830 LYELL *Princ Geol.* (1875) II II. xxx 146 Fissures from which mephitic vapours emanated 1854 J HOGG *Microsc* II 1 (1867) 270 These organs emanate from a reddish coloured point 1859 W COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 61 This vast vegetable curiosity all emanating from a single stem 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist Man* IX 229 The sparks emanating from the flint and steel

¶ 3. Of persons: To issue, proceed *from* a place, an educational institution, etc. *rare*

1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng* XIII (1880) 230 A centre of polite learning, from which emanated some of the most distinguished men in Ireland.

4. *trans.* To emit, send out. *lit.* and *fig. rare*

1797 *Monthly Rev* XXIII 584 A magnetism which a more sublime genius is often unable to emanate 1823 CHALMERS *Serm* I 195 He did not emanate the gift. 1832 — *Pol Econ* II 49 They emanate nothing but their own peculiar articles.

Emanated (e·mănēited), *ppl a* [f prec + -ED 1] Produced by emanation

1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult* 5 The essential unity of our divinely emanated human souls.

Emanation (emănē·ʃən) [ad L *ēmānātiōn-em*, f *ēmānāre*. see EMANATE *v*]

I. 1 The process of flowing forth, issuing, or proceeding from anything as a source *lit* and *fig* Often applied to the origination of created beings from God; chiefly with reference to the theories that regard either the universe as a whole, or the spiritual part of it, as deriving its existence from the essence of God, and not from an act of creation out of nothing. Also, in Theology, used to denote the 'generation' of the Son, and the 'procession' of the Holy Ghost, as distinguished from the origination of merely created beings

1570 DEE *Math Pref.* 19 It concerneth all Creatures by Emanation of beames perfourmed 1647 H MORE *Poems* 279 Man's soul's not by Creation Wherefore let 't be by emanation. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel Disc* IV 92 Those elicit motions which have their first emanation from nothing else but the soul itself 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 223 Jesus Christ by the right of emanation of all things from him. hath an absolute dominion over all things as God 1699 BURNET 39 *Art* II (1700) 43 Why the Emanation of the Son, and not that of the Holy Ghost likewise is called begetting 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Emanation* (with Divines) is used to express the Proceeding of the Holy Ghost from the Father and the Son 1880 *Macm Mag* No 246 497 Its pantheistic doctrine of emanation

b The action of emitting, evolving, producing. Cf. EMANATE *v.* 4.

1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* II. 203 The Dread Sire, on emanation bent .Call'd forth creation 1822 IMISON *Sc & Art* I. 431 The sun was long considered, from its constant emanation of heat .[a] globe of fire.

† c. Logical development from premises; inference. Cf. 3 b. *Obs.*

1628 T SPENCER *Logick* 199 This truth is necessary by emanation, and consecution

II *concr.* That which emanates, an efflux.

2. Something emitted or radiated by a material object; *esp* applied to impalpable things, as light, a magnetic or electric effluvium, an odour, etc.

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* 86 Amulets doe worke by Aporrhoias, or emanations from their bodies. 1692 NORRIS *Curs Refl.* 24 Corporeal Emanations from sensible Objects. 1763 *Nat. Hist* in *Ann. Reg.* 70/2 Emanations of Vesuvius, especially the Lava 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist* I 191 The powerful emanations of the loadstone 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr *Humboldt's Trav* V. 74 Gaseous emanations occasionally escape in places considerably remote from unextinguished volcanoes. 1871 B STEWART *Heat* § 174 This heating emanation .we term radiant heat.

b. *spec.* A beam, flash, ray of light.

1699 GARTH *Dispens* I. (1700) 3 Dart in emanations through the eyes 1726 DE FOE *Hist Devil* I IX. (1840) 106 Over him a bright emanation shone 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II II. § 11 (1864) 245 White emanations occurring on the retina together

3 *transf* and *fig.* Applied to immaterial things, moral and spiritual powers, virtues, qualities, emanating from or emitted by a source.

1577 DEE *Relat Spir* I (1659) 58 The Emanations from God, to, and into his Creatures are established 1656 H. MORE *Antid Ath* (1712) Pref 1 The easie Emanations of mine own Mind *a* 1698 TEMPLE *Ess Poetry* Wks. 1731 I 234 So is Prophecy the greatest Emanation of Divine Spirit in the World 1775 JOHNSON *Tax no Tyr* 25 From this all legal rights are emanations 1829 I TAYLOR *Enthus* III (1867) 56 Virtue and happiness are emanations of the divine blessedness and purity

b A necessary consequence or result

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 74 P 11 The Emanation or Consequence of good and evil Actions. 1861 MILL *Utilit* V 92 A direct emanation from the first principle of morals.

4. A person or thing produced by emanation from the Divine Essence

1650 R GELL *Serm* 12 She is the emanation of the power of God 1658 SIR T BROWNE *Gard Cyrus* 196 The whole Sephiroth, or divine emanations 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt & Spir* (1782) I VI 72 Christ was considered a peculiar emanation of the divine essence 1826 GOOD *Bk Nat* (1834) I 11 According to this hypothesis, the universe is an emanation of the essence of the Creator 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* II 51 The first teacher was a direct emanation from God

Emanational (emănē·ʃənăl), *a* [f prec + -AL.] Pertaining to the theory of the origin of existence by emanation as distinguished from creation

1843 *Lon. & Q. Col Rev.* II 346 Emanational ideas

Emanatism (e·mănătiz'm). [f. L *ēmānāt-* (see EMANATE *v*) + -ISM, cf *conservatism*] The philosophical doctrine of emanation.

1864 CORKRAN tr *Pressense's Reply Renan* 21 Nor does he tell us that his idea of the Word bore the impress of Emanatism

Emanatist. *rare* [f as prec + -IST] A believer in EMANATION, *Theol.* (see quot)

1838 J H. NEWMAN *Arians* I § 5 The Emanatist, if he may so be called, denied that He [Christ] was a *Person*, or more than an extraordinary manifestation of Divine Power

Emanatistic (e mănătistĭk). *a* [f prec + -IC] Relating or pertaining to EMANATISM

1852 BP FORBES *Nicene Cr* 46 Or, by another division, into emanatistic, idealistic, and realistic (Pantheism).

Emanative (e mănetiv), *a* [as if ad. L **ēmānātīvus*: see EMANATE and -IVE]

1 Tending to issue forth, of the nature of an emanation; due to emanation.

1661 tr *Origen's Opin* in *Phœnix* (1721) I. 13 All Effects and Productions whatever, whether voluntary or emanative 1685 H MORE *Para Proph* 471 The Holy Ghost proceedeth .by an Emanative procession 1842 G S. FABER *Prov Lett.* (1844) II 213 The Father is superior to the emanative or derivative Persons of the Son and the Holy Spirit

2. With transitive force. Tending to produce, emit, bring forth.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp* 220 Emit their vertues by an emanative and influential manner. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* 739 No Imperfect Being hath a sufficient Emanative Power to Create any other Substance 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus* IX 233 True wisdom is an emanative principle. 1855 MILMAN *Lat Chr* (1864) IX XIV II 55 A concentered and emanative power of imparting spiritual influences

3 Relating to or connected with the philosophical or the theological theory of emanation

1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit* I I VII § 21 399 That fundamental theorem of the emanative philosophy 1838 J H. NEWMAN *Arians* I § 5 They advocated the Emanative, as it may be called, or in-dwelling theory

Emanatively (e mănetivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2] In an emanative manner, by process of emanation.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst* 745 No. Created Being, can Create, or Emanatively Produce, a New Substance.

Emanatory (e mănătə ri), *a* [as if ad L. **ēmānātōrius*, *f. ēmānāre* to EMANATE] a. Of the nature of an emanation, derivative b. Pertaining or referable to the philosophical theory of emanation

1659 H MORE *Immort. of Soul* (1662) 28 Something which we may in some sense call Substance, though but Secondary or Emanatory 1882-3 SCHAFF *Relig Encycl* I. 162/1 The old emanatory views of God

Emancipate (ĭmæ nsipĕit), *ppl a.* Now chiefly *poet.* [ad. L *ēmancipāt-us*, pa pple. of *ēmancipāre*: see next] = EMANCIPATED

1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II. 36, I doe take the Consideration of Humane Nature to be fit to be emancipate, & made a knowledge by it self 1785 COWPER *Task* II 39 Slaves themselves once ferried o'er the wave are emancipate and loos'd. *c* 1800 COLERIDGE *Picture* 119 Emancipate From passion's dreams 1880 *Daily Tel* 19 Feb, He is . conspicuously emancipate from musical prejudices.

Emancipate (ĭmæ nsipĕit), *v.* [f. L *ēmancipāt-* ppl stem of *ēmancipāre* of same meaning

1 *trans* In Roman Law To release or set free (a child or wife) from the *patria potestas*, the power of the *pater familias*, thus making the person so set free *sui juris*.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II XXIV. 131 Requires no more of them, then Fathers require of the Children, whom they emancipate 1741 T ROBINSON *Gavelkind* II 11 In case a

Son was dead or emancipated 1875 MAINE *Hist Inst* VII 217 The Son discharged from Paternal Power is emancipated

2 *gen.* a. To set free from control, to release from legal, social, or political restraint.

In mod lang. the word suggests primarily the liberation of slaves, the other uses being often felt as *transf* from this

1625 DONNE *Serm* 27 To emancipate them from the Tyrant 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1852) II 123 As an apprentice is emancipated by running away *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Wks* 1843 II 502 Individuals who have been emancipated, or have emancipated themselves from governments 1832 HT MARTINEAU *Irel* 117 The law has emancipated us from our civil disabilities 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 652 That the convicts should be carried beyond sea as slaves, that they should not be emancipated for ten years 1851 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI lxviii 44 Suppose the Colonial Churches emancipated *a* 1876 J H NEWMAN *Hist Sk* I i ii 84 Workmen emancipating themselves from their employer.

b *absol*

1775 DE RICHMOND *Let* in *Burke's Corr* (1844) II. 29 If our [colonies] emancipate, it will be some good to humanity

c. *transf.* and *fig* To set free from intellectual or moral restraint. Also *refl.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* 25 We become emancipated from testimoniall engagements 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 152 From many troublesome and slavish Impertinencies he had Emancipated and freed himself. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ Hum Knowl.* § 14 To emancipate our thoughts from particular objects 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II. 558 Those evil passions were on a sudden emancipated from control 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt Locke* III (1876) 41, I was emancipated from modern Puritanism 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 126 Plato has not emancipated himself from the limitations of ancient politics

†**3** To deliver into servitude or subjection; to enslave; (because emancipation in Roman Law was effected by fictitious sale). *Obs.*

1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Beth* 71 Emancipate is, to captiuate ones selfe to another, as well as to free 1629 CHOLMLEY *ibid* 70 A wiues Emancipating herselfe to another husband. 1752 SMART *Hop Garden* I 195 To dalliance vile and sloth Emancipated.

Emancipated, *ppl. a.* [f prec + -ED]

1. Set free, released.

a from the *patria potestas* (Roman Law.)

1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg* 33 Emancipated children 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig Civiliz.* IV (1875) 152 An emancipated son ceased to be one of the family

b from a state of slavery or imprisonment

1776 ADAM SMITH *W N* I III III 402 A parcel of emancipated slaves. 1837 J LANG *New S Wales* II 38 The writer was an emancipated convict 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xli, Erect, Triumphant, an emancipated slave

2. *fig* Freed from prejudices, moral or customary restraints, conventional rules, etc

1887 *Pall Mall G* 25 Oct 4/2 These emancipated compositions fail to sound as they did beneath Liszt's own magic touch

Emancipating (ɪmæ nsɪpeɪtɪŋ), *ppl. a* [f. as prec + -ING².] Setting free, liberating. *fig.*

1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 8 Strong in their hold of great emancipating principles

Emancipation (ɪmæ nsɪpēɪ ʃən). [a F *émancipation*, f. L. *ēmancipātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēmancipāre* to EMANCIPATE]

1. *Roman Law.* The action or process of setting children free from the *patria potestas*

1651 W G. tr *Cowel's Inst* 29 Paternall Jurisdiction is dissolved also by Emancipation 1696 PHILLIPS, *Emancipation* hath the same reference to Children, as manumission to Servants 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius Dig* 486

2. a. The action or process of setting free or delivering from slavery, and hence, generally, from restraints imposed by superior physical force or legal obligation, liberation. Often used with reference to the freeing of Roman Catholics from the civil disabilities imposed on them by English law *Catholic Emancipation Act*: the popular designation of the Act 10 Geo IV c. 7 (1829), by which those disabilities were removed

1797 BURKE *Affairs Irel* Wks (1812) IX. 454 The Opposition connects the emancipation of the Catholicks with these schemes of reformation 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I VIII 312 Emancipation of Helots was not unfrequent 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl* (1868) I I 6 A harvest of civil and religious emancipation 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm* 254 The royal monopoly was for the age an emancipation rather than a restriction of labour.

b *transf* and *fig* Setting free, delivering from intellectual, moral, or spiritual fetters.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm* 27 Redeeming Emancipation, a delivering from the chaines of Satan 1774 T WARTON *Hist Eng Poetry* (1840) III 403 A certain freedom and activity of mind followed the national emancipation from superstition. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess. Poet* Wks (Bohn) I 166 The use of symbols has a certain power of emancipation and exhilaration for all men 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* IV 607 The day on which the emancipation of our literature was accomplished. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 105 The great spiritual emancipation of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries

Emancipationist (ɪmæ nsɪpēɪ ʃənɪst). [f. prec. + -IST.] An advocate for the setting free of slaves, and the abolition of slavery. Also, an advocate of the emancipation of any class from legal disabilities or the like. (First applied to the advocates of 'Catholic Emancipation'. see EMANCIPATION 2 a)

1822 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1850) V 112 The Emancipationists and the Dissenters will not be pleased 1828 *Q. Rev.* XXXVIII 557 To this point the emancipationists have brought their vessel 1859 GEN P THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II xcviii 87 Now is the time for the Emancipationists to be up and doing 1882 T MOZLEY *Reminn* I iv, The son of the great emancipationist [Wilberforce]

Emancipatist (ɪmæ nsɪpeɪtɪst) [f EMANCIPATE + -IST] = EMANCIPIST

1852 *Fraser's Mag* XLVI 135 The convict obtained his ticket of leave became an emancipatist. and found transportation no punishment.

Emancipative (ɪmæ nsɪpeɪtɪv), *a* [f L *ēmancipāt-* (see EMANCIPATE *v*) + -IVE.] That has the property of emancipating

1862 F HALL *Hindu Philos Syst* 195 In order to gaining emancipative knowledge, the practice of devotion likewise is prescribed

Emancipator (ɪmæ nsɪpeɪtəɹ). Also 8 emancipater [a L. *ēmancipātor*, f *ēmancipā-re* to EMANCIPATE] One who emancipates *lit* and *fig*

1782 SIR W JONES tr *Mahomedan Law Success* Wks 1799 III. 492 Those who inherit among males are The son, and the son's son and the husband, and the emancipator nearly connected 1828 *Blackw Mag* XXIV 5 Such is our classification of the heads of the Catholic Emancipators. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Ethical Philos* Wks 1846 I 38 The emancipators of Reason. 1878 STANFORD *Symb Christ* II 45 They waited for Him as their Emancipator from the Roman yoke

Emancipatory (ɪmæ nsɪpətə n), *a.* Also 7 -orie. [f EMANCIPATE *v.* + -ORY] That has the function or the effect of emancipating

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks (1834) 232 He [Crichtoun] did ..undergo that emancipatorie task to give a demonstration 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII 182 The emancipatory bill of twenty nine 1887 *Pall Mall G* 30 June 4/2 Describing the Crimes Bill as an emancipatory measure.

Emancipatress (ɪmæ nsɪpeɪtres) *nonce-wd* [f EMANCIPATOR + -ESS.] A female emancipator; one who advocates the 'emancipation' of her sex

1882 *Standard* 26 Dec 3/1 The masculine . coiffure of a London emancipatress.

Emancipist (ɪmæ nsɪpɪst) *Australian* [f EMANCIP-ATE + -IST.] An ex-convict, who has served his term of punishment Also *attrib*

1834 *Tait's Mag* I 405 Emancipists, as the felons who have suffered out their terms of imprisonment are named 1837 J. LANG *New S Wales* I. 141 Crosley, the emancipist attorney 1868 DILKE *Greater Brit* II. III, XIII. 129 Ticket-of-leave men and 'emancipists'.

Emandibulate (ɪmændɪ bɪɹlēt), *ppl. a. Entom* [f E- *pref*³ + L *mandibul-um* + -ATE². cf MANDIBULATE] Destitute of mandibles

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvii, Mouth emandibulate

†**Emane,** *v Obs* [ad F. *émane-r*, (or) ad L. *ēmānāre* to flow out. see EMANATE *v.*] = EMANATE in its various senses.

1. *intr.* To flow out, issue from a source or fountain head; *lit.* and *fig.*, *esp.* of the Second Person of the Trinity

1656 tr *White's Peripatetticall Institutions* 296 Nature actually emanes and flows out from Him 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 282 Out of which scarification emanes a crass juice 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm* Pref 20 Wherein the Son is affirmed to have emaned, or been emitted by Necessity of Nature 1795–8 T. MAURICE *Hindostan* (1820) I. I. I. 50 The Deity caused to emane from himself 'an immeasurable torrent of water' 1817 BENTHAM *Ch.-Engl* (1818) 129 The several authorities from which . acts . are spoken of as having emaned

2. *trans.* To give forth as an emanation. *rare.*

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V xx, Pythagoras, from whom the venerable Antiquity of my Progenitors was eman'd

1800 MOORE *Ode Anacreon* XVII, Her eyes..Emaning fire . e'en in anger sweet!

Hence **Emaning,** *ppl a.*

1658 J ROBINSON *Calm Vent* I. 118 All mens Souls are alwaies alike, though their emaning beams be either brighter or duller.

Emang(e, obs variant of AMONG, EMONG.

Emanuensis, erron. form of AMANUENSIS

1692 COLES, *Emanuensis* (for *Ama*), one that writes for another, a secretary, 1709 KENNETT tr *Erasm. Moriæ Enc* (ed 8) 129 (D.) Clerks, emanuenses, notaries. 1736 in BAILEY

Emarcid (ɪmāɹsɪd), *a* [as if ad. L. **ēmarcidus*, f *ē-* intensive + *marcidus* withered.]

†**1.** Drooping, limp *Obs rare* −¹

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min* Introd., The eares. in horses shew their spirits, being emarcid in those that are weary.

2 *Bot* Withered, flaccid, wilted.

In mod Dicts.

Emarginate (ɪmāɹɪdʒɪnēt), *a* [ad. L. *ēmarginātus*, pa. pple of *ēmarginārе* see next.]

1. Notched at the margin: said of portions of animal or vegetable organisms. In *Bot* chiefly of leaves or petals: Having a notch at the apex

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* V 52 The end is emarginate or slightly notched. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst Bot* 58 Stigma emarginate 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim* I VIII. 244 The valves of the shells are emarginate. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 510 The leaves are flat and broader. with a deeply emarginate apex.

2. *Crystallography.* Having the edges of the primitive form cut off

Emarginate (ɪmāɹɪdʒɪnēt), *v* [f. L. *ēmarginātе-* ppl. stem of *ēmarginā-re* to remove the edge]

†**1.** *trans* To remove the morbid matter from the edges of wounds, etc *Obs* −⁰

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Emarginate*, to take away the scurf about the brims of wounds or soars

2 *Crystallography.* (See quot 1817 under EMARGINATED)

3 *Optics* Of the effects of unequal refraction. To emphasize or double the contour lines of (an object embedded, e g, in a jelly)

1881 LANKESTER in *Jrnl Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 127 These groups are strongly emarginated by the difference of refractive index between their substance and that of the material in which they are deposited.

Emarginated (ɪmāɹdʒɪnēted), *ppl a* [f. prec + -ED] = EMARGINATE *a*

1731 BAILEY, *Emarginated* (with Botanists), cut in and indented 1770 ELLIS in *Phil Trans* LX 529 Antheræ oblong, and emarginated 1817 R JAMESON *Char Min* 198 A crystal is named emarginated, when every edge of the primitive form is intercepted by a plane 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim Life* 19 The neural arches are emarginated

Emargination (ɪmāɹdʒɪnēɪ ʃən). [as if ad L **ēmarginātiōn-em*, n. of action f *ēmarginārе* to EMARGINATE]

1. The process of cleansing wounds or sores by removing the morbid matter on the edges

1676 in BULLOKAR 1678–96 in PHILLIPS 1721 in BAILEY. 1882 in *Syd. Soc Lex*

2 Notching or indentation of the margin.

1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd* 251 They all have a widely opened shell, with neither operculum, emargination, nor syphon 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 21 The sternum has a wide lateral emargination

Emasculate (ɪmæ skɪɹlēt), *a* [ad. L *ēmasculāt-us*, pa. pple. of *ēmasculā-re* see next] = EMASCULATED. a Castrated, deprived of virility. In lit sense chiefly quasi-*sb*

1886 *Homilet Rev.* Nov 403 The *kadeshim* or emasculates

b *fig* Unmanly, deprived of vigour; weak, effeminate.

1622 H SYDENHAM *Serm Sol Occ* (1637) 250 Of Spirits emasculate and sick 1752 SMART *Hop Garden* With love Emasculate, and wine. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser I VI 90 Too emasculate to trudge through cold and rain 1867 *Contemp Rev* VI 169 German architecture is at once eclectic, scholarly, and emasculate.

Emasculate (ɪmæ skɪɹlēt), *v.* [f. L. *ēmasculāt-*, ppl stem of *ēmasculā-re* to castrate, f. *ē* out + *mascul-us*, dim. of *mas* male]

1 *trans* To deprive of virility, to castrate (a male person or animal).

1623 COCKERAM, *Emasculate*, to geld 1662 GRAUNT *Observ Bills Mortality* 48 If you emasculate fewer [lambs] 1744 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 104 Another invention was that of emasculating men. 1846 J BAXTER *Libr Pract Agric* II 221 Young cocks should be emasculated at three months old

2 *transf* and *fig* To deprive of strength and vigour, to weaken, make effeminate and cowardly, to enfeeble, impoverish (language)

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 79 Drones lacking their sting, and by that defect being as it were ema[s]culated 1652 BP. PATRICK *Serm.* in *J Smith's Sel Disc.* 555 Do not enervate your souls do not emasculate them 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 26 'Tis the want of Salt, which emasculates the Virtue of Seeds 1775 T. SHERIDAN *Art Reading* 88 The French have emasculated their tongue. 1848 DE QUINCEY *Protestantism* Wks VIII 125 Is the lightning dimmed or emasculated? 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 296 A religion without thought is emasculated

b *esp* To take the force out of (literary compositions) by removing what is supposed to be indecorous or offensive

1756–82 J WARTON *Ess Pope* I. V 274 Pieces that are not emasculated with this epidemical effeminacy 1825 SOUTHEY *Lett* (1856) II 395 How Gifford mutilates and emasculates my reviews. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt Locke* XVIII (1879) 200, I ..consented to emasculate my poems.

†**3** *intr.* (See quot) *Obs rare*−¹

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* III XVII. 147 Mutation of sexes. [is] observable in man .. though very few .. have emasculated or turned women

Emasculated, *ppl a.* [f. prec. + -ED]

1 Deprived of virility; castrated

1837 M DONOVAN *Dom Econ* II. 309 The flesh of the emasculated animal is universally preferred. 1871 DARWIN *Desc Man* II. XVIII 289 The emasculated bull reverts to the colour of the female.

2 *fig.* Unmanly, effeminate.

1701 COLLIER *M. Anton.* (1726) 97 The Legions .Vectilianus found perfectly emasculated 1850 MAURICE *Mor & Met. Philos.* (ed 2) 215 The impression of a wretched emasculated age. 1877 MORLEY *Crit Misc* Ser II 19 That emasculated caste, who shewed their quality by flying

Emasculating, *ppl a.* [f as prec. + -ING¹.] *fig* That deprives of vigour or manliness; weakening, enfeebling.

1741 BETTERTON in Oldys *Eng Stage* II 26 Opera. with its emasculating sounds 1803 WORDSW. *Sonn Lib, England! the time is come*, Wean Thy heart from its emasculating food. 1860 SMILES *Self-Help.* XI 284 The habit of intellectual dissipation..cannot fail..to produce a thoroughly emasculating effect.

Emasculation (ɪmæskɪɹlēɪ ʃən). [as if ad.

L. *ēmasculātiōn-em*, noun of action f *ēmasculā-re* to EMASCULATE.]

1. The action or process of depriving of virility; the state of impotence.

1623 COCKERAM II, A Gelding of a man, *emasculation*. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Emasculation*, a Gelding, Unmanning, or making Effeminate 1849 GROTE *Greece* (1862) V II. lxii 367 Tying down the patient while the process of emasculation was being consummated

2. *fig* The depriving of force, vigour, or manliness, making weak or effeminate, prudish expurgation of a literary work.

1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* 22 The emasculations were some Scotch mans 1815 SOUTHEY *Lett* (1856) II 393 As for his emasculations, they must be submitted to 1865 *Pall Mall G* 12 Oct 1 Centuries of emasculation and oppression under foreign and domestic tyranny 1886 J. ESSWORTH in *Roab Ball* (1886) VI. 198 This emasculation looks like the notorious Lady Wardlaw's handiwork

Emasculative (ĭmæ skiŭlĕtiv), *a.* [f EMASCULATE *v.* + -IVE.] That tends to emasculate

1876 *World* No 112 12 The emasculative tendency of the Papacy.

Emasculator (ĭmæ·skiŭlēitəɹ). [a. L *ēmasculātor*, agent-n f *ēmasculāre* to EMASCULATE] He who or that which emasculates

In mod Dicts.

Emasculatory (ĭmæ skiŭlătə rɪ), *a.* [f prec.; see -ORY.] That tends to or has the effect of emasculating

1885 E. P GOODWIN *Serm* in *Pulpit Treas* Dec. 469 Teachings emasculatory of the Gospel

† **Emastyce.** *Obs rare*—[1]. [? corruption of HEMATITE, bloodstone] Some precious stone

c 14.. *Tundale's Vis* 2109 Emastyce and charbokull

Emathites, ematite obs ff HEMATITE.

Ematte, obs form of EMMET

‖ **Emaun·ché,** *a Obs rare*—[1] *Her* [a. Fr *emmanché*] Of a shield: Divided into portions, having the form of a long narrow triangle.

1586 FERNE *Blaz Gentrie* 199 He beareth Emaunche, of arg and Gewles

Emaung, obs form of AMONG.

Emayle, var. of ESMAYLE *Obs*, enamel

† **Embabu·nized,** *ppl a nonce-wd* [f F *embabouiner* + -IZE + -ED [1].] Infatuated (with)

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I xxxix (1632) 126 Doting youth, embabuinized [Fr. *embabouiné*] with this fame.

Embace, -ing, var ff. EMBASE, -ING *Obs.*

† **Embado·metry.** *Obs rare* [f Gr ἐμβαδόν by land + -μετρία: see -METRY. Cf. Gr ἐμβαδομετρικός.] Land-measurement

1570 DEE *Math. Pref* 16 To be certified of the content of any plaine Superficies .. which measuring, is named Embadometrie

† **Embai·l,** *v Obs* [f EN- + BAIL *sb*[2] (? or *sb* 3)] *trans.* To enclose in a ring. Hence **Embai·ling** *vbl. sb*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T* 276 A blacke inckie hood embayling her [the Moones] bright head 1599 — *Lent Stuffe* (1871) 22 The procerous stature of it, so embailing and girdling in this mount 1623 COCKERAM *Eng Dict* II, A Compassing about, *circuition Embaylyng*

† **Embai·n,** *v Obs.* [ad. Fr. *embaign-er* (Godef.), f *en-* in + *baigner* to bathe. (See BAIN *v*)] *trans.* To bathe, steep

1593 NASHE *Christ's T* 13 b, I washed and embained thy filth 1623 COCKERAM, *Embayned*, soaked

† **Embai·t,** *v Obs* [f EN- + BAIT *v* 1]

a ? To attract by a bait; also *fig* **b** To feed, glut (one's malice).

1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist* I xiii. E iiij, Such geare, As will embaite our Cesars eye 1611 FLORIO, *Adescamento*, an embaiting. *Adescâre*, to embait *a* 1620 T ROBINSON *Mary Magd* 531 The Crocodile can sorrowe to ye sight, And vnder sighes embaite his venom'd spight

Embalance: *see* EM- *prefix*

Embale (embē·l), *v* [f. EN- + BALE *sb.*3 Cf F *emballer* to pack up] *trans* To do up (goods) into bales or packages, also *fig*

1727 A HAMILTON *New Acc E Ind* II xxxiii 17 Gunnies in use in Persia for embaling Goods 1739 in *Hanway's Trav* (1762) I 1 viii 39 There are conveniencies for the embaling a thousand cloths. 1827 CARLYLE *Richter* Misc. (1869) 10 Embaled in some fantastic wrappage

† **Emba·ll,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [a F. *emballe-r* to pack up.] *trans* To pack up, do up into packages.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy* II 1. 227 The marchandize .they emball it well with Oxe hides.

Emball (embǭ·l), *v.*[2] [f. EN- + BALL *sb*] **1.** *trans* To encompass with a sphere.

1580 *Sidney & Lady Pembroke* in Farr's *S P Eliz* (1845) I 84 Thou spheare, within whose bosom play The rest that earth emball. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol* 129 As lark emballed by its own crystal song.

2 (See EMBALLING *vbl sb.*)

‖ **Emba·llage.** *Obs. rare.* Also 8 **embalage** [a. F. *emballage*] **a** That in which anything is packed. **b** The action or process of packing up

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 62 Wrappers, or other Embalage. 1815 SIR W. GRANT in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) II 522 At the time of the general *emballage*.

† **Emba·lling,** *vbl. sb.* [f. EMBALL *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] (Prob used in indelicate sense; explained by commentators as 'investing with the ball as the emblem of royalty'.)

1613 SHAKS. *Hen VIII*, II iii. 47 For little England You'ld venture an emballing

† **Emba·lm,** *sb. Obs. rare* [f. next.] Spice for embalming.

1642 G HUGHES *Art of Embalming Dead Saints* 8 The proposition of the confection of Embalme it selfe, together with its force or vertue

Embalm (embā m), *v* Forms 4 enbaume, -bawme, 5 -bame, 6 en-, embaulme, -baum, -balme, 6- embalm. Also 6 imbau(l)me, 7 imbalm(e [ME *enbaume*, a F *embaume-r*, f. *en-* (see EN-) + *baume* BALM *sb*]

I. 1. To impregnate (a dead body) with spices, to preserve it from decay

c 1340 *Cursor M* 16873 They wyth oynementes the body enbawmyd *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L G W* 676 Let the corse enbaume. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3319 Pan was his body enbawmed &, as he bede, graven 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* 136/3 The body enbamed wythin the tombe 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 313 They had before his buriall embaulmed his body 1611 BIBLE *Gen* l 26 They imbalmed him and he was put in a coffin in Egypt 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV ii. 170, I was a chaste Wife to my Grave Embalme me, Then lay me forth 1685 JAS COOKE *Marrow of Chirurgery* (ed 4) VI. iii ii, The Heart, which may be embalm'd with the body 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 15 In Egypt they embalmed dead bodies with it [tar] 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 457 The body when shrunk and embalmed, as is the custom in Egypt

2 *transf.* To preserve (a corpse) from decay by other means, as by cold, etc *rare*

1856 KANE *Arct Expl* I. xix. 240 The frost has embalmed their remains

3 *fig.* **a** To preserve from oblivion; chiefly in good sense, to keep in sweet and honoured remembrance.

1675 TRAHERNE *Chr Eth* xxi 343 Being enbalmed as it were by eternity. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat* v 118 Some second Homer, in whose sheets his [Alexander's] name might be imbalmed for ages to come 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) I Introd 1 That . elegance of language in which he has embalmed so many 1820 HAZLITT *Lect Dram. Lit* 23 The lines ought to embalm his memory 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* Concl iv, To embalm In dying songs a dead regret 1864 KIRK *Chas Bold* I. iii 166 That universal dread of poison which had embalmed itself in one of the commonest ceremonies of the feudal household

b *nonce-use*

18 (H or J.?) SMITH *Address to a Mummy in Belzoni's Exhibition* (last verse), Oh! let us keep the soul, embalmed and pure in living virtue

II 4. † **a** To salve or anoint with aromatic spices, oil, etc (*obs*) **b** To endue with balmy fragrance

1393 LANGL *P Pl* C xiv 107 þe bisshop þat blessed 3ow and embaumede 3oure fyngeres *Ibid* xx. 86 With þe blod of that barn embaumed and baptized 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* 79 For wyth heuynly dew she enbalmyd was 1511 BARCLAY *Cyt & Uplondyshm* 36 With fragrant savour imbaumeth all the house 1563 *Homilies* II *Laxess Appar.* (1859) 315 In painting our faces in embalming our bodies 1667 MILTON *P L* II 842 The buxom air, imbalm'd With odours 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit & Contempl.* (1818) 139 They receive their richest exhalations to embalm his morning and evening walks 1877 BRYANT *May Even* vi, Among the opening buds thy breathings pass, And come embalmed away

† **5** To steep (e g. in poison) *Obs rare*—[1].

1623 FAVINE *Theat Hon* II v 90 Let flie their darts and arrowes embalmed in venemous hearbs

Embalmed (embā md), *ppl. a.* [f prec + -ED[1]] In senses of the verb, also, perfumed, fragrant

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf* 1574 Her mouthe embawmed, delectable & mery. 1744 *The Travels of the late Charles Thompson* III 286 Various small Instruments and Utensils denoting the Trade or Occupation of the embalmed person, when he was alive

† **Emba·lment.** *Obs.* [f EMBALL *v.*[1] + -MENT] A package, an envelope, wrappage.

1697 EVELYN *Numism.* v 186 Cipher our Merchants use to mark their Embalments

Embalmer (embā məɹ). Also 6-7 im-. [f. EMBALM *v* + -ER] He who or that which embalms

1 One whose occupation it is to embalm dead bodies

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* viii. 95 Imbalmers . of deade bodies 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 771 The Romans were not so good Embalmers as the Egyptians 1700 *Bickerst detected* in *Swift's Wks* (1755) II 1 165 Undertakers, imbalmers, etc. 1744 *The Travels of the late Charles Thompson* III 289 The Embalmers having done their part, the body was delivered to the relations 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* I iii, As embalmers serve mummies 1861 *All Y Round* V. 74 The embalmer's work from all decay Had kept his royal person 1877 A B EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxii 690 A straggling suburb inhabited by the embalmers

2 *fig* That which sweetly preserves from decay

1838 EMERSON *Wks* (Bohn) II 192 The religious sentiment is a mountain air. It is the embalmer of the world

Embalming (embā mɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f EMBALM + -ING[1]] The action of the verb EMBALM. Also *attrib.*

1530 *Calisto & Mel* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I 60 Their embalming and their unshamefacedness 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 771 The Embalming..no doubt was of the best. 1647 H MORE *Poems* Ded, The embalming of his name to Immortality 1685 JAS COOKE *Marrow of Chirurgery* (ed 4) VI. iii ii, For Embalming having all things in readiness, etc 1744 *Travels late Chas. Thompson* III 287 It seems natural before I leave this subject to say something of the Egyptian manner of embalming human bodies. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron Barset* I. xliii 381 The embalming of her dear remains 1883 *Harper's Mag* Mar 539/2 Oh, that embalming smell!

Embalmment (embā mɪmĕnt). Also 7-9 em-, imbalment, (7 **embaulment**). [f. EMBALM *v* + -MENT.]

1 Impregnation of a corpse with aromatic spices, to prevent putrefaction

1661 MORGAN *Sph Gentry* III viii 81 The Egyptians were doctors in imbalment 1819 SOUTHEY in *Q Rev* XXI 376 The Abazas have a strange way of procuring a natural embalment for their beys 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* IV 259 An odour of embalmment

2 A preparation used for embalming

1620 *Jrnl of Pilgrims* (1848) 38 The red powder was a kind of Embaulment 1658 SIR T BROWNE *Hydriot* I 3 The Egyptians by precious Embalments contrived the notablest wayes of integrall conservation 1832 *Blackw Mag* XXXII 966 The people have torn away the embalments of the Idol Mummy

fig 1834 *Fraser's Mag* X 40 The art of clear and strong language has, like an embalmment, preserved the memory of Denham

† **Embamma** (embæ mă) *Med Obs.* [a Gr. ἔμβαμμα, f ἐμβάπτειν to dip in] An appetizing sauce in which articles of food were dipped (before administration to an invalid)

1623 COCKERAM, *Embamma*, any sort of medicament or sauce good to create appetite 1715 in KERSEY 1731 in BAILLY 1775 in ASH 1884 in *Syd Soc Lex*

Emband, var IMBAND obs, to form into a band

† **Emba·ndown** *v Obs rare. Sc* [f. OF. phrase *en bandon* synon. with *a bandon* (see BANDON *sb*, ABANDON *v*)] = ABANDON.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I 244 All that he has enbandownyt [*v r* embandownyt] is Till hys lord.

† **Emba·ne,** *v Obs rare* In 6 enbane. [f EN- + BANE] *trans* To poison

1587 *Mirr Magistr* 20 b, Beauty is the bait enbaneth many a bower, A meate two sweete in taste, that sauced is two sower

Embank (embæ ŋk), *v* Also 7 imbank, *v* [f EN- + BANK *sb*[1]; cf Fr *embanquer*]

1 *trans.* To enclose, shut in, confine, or protect by banks, *esp* to confine the course of (a river) by a mound, dyke, or raised structure of stone or other material

1700 TYRRELL *Hist Eng* II 814 No River shall be imbanked 1770 *Monthly Rev* 490 Embank the north side of the Thames 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* II 526 A lofty mound .embanked one side of the river 1808 J BARLOW *Columb* I 517 York leads his wave, imbank'd in flowery pride 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* xl (1856) 363 This hole was critically circular symmetrically embanked.

b. *To embank out*: to exclude (the sea) by embankments

1822 in Picton *L'pool Munic Rec* (1886) II 353 To embank out the sea at that place

† **2** *intr* Of a ship: To run aground *Obs* [Cf F *embanquer* in this sense]

1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH *Hist. Jas IV* Wks (1711) 64 The English ships embanked, and stuck moor'd upon the shelves

3 To cover with embankments; to cut into embankments.

1872 J RUSKIN *Fors Clavig* II xix 13 The operation of embanking hill sides, so as to stay the rain-flow, is a work of enormous cost and difficulty

Emba·nked (embæ nkt), *ppl a* [f EMBANK *v* + -ED[1]] Shut in or confined by banks

1810 J. T in *Risdon's Surv Devon* Introd 32 An embanked navigation

Embanking (embæ·ŋkiŋ), *vbl sb* [f as prec + -ING[2].] The action or process of enclosing or protecting by banks

1662 DUGDALE (*title*), History of Imbanking and Draining of divers Fenns. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 467 This embanking has been going on 1864 H. SPENCER *Illust. Univ Progr* 54 Cuttings, embankings, tunnellings

Embankment[1] (embæ·ŋkmĕnt) [f EMBANK *v.* + -MENT.]

1 The action or process of embanking

1874 HELPS *Social Pressure* III 50 For instance the embankment of the Thames.

2 A mound, bank, or other structure for confining a river, etc. within fixed limits

1786 BURKE *Art W Hastings* Wks 1842 II. 159 To make new and additional embankments in aid of the old ones *a* 1806 S HORSLEY *Serm* xxix (1820) II 404 To him Babylon owed the embankments which confined the river 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett Cont. Countries* I 490 The islets are defended from the water by earthen embankments *Mod*, Cleopatra's Needle is on the Thames Embankment

fig 1875 HAMERTON *Intell Life* x 384 Some solid embankment of unshakable rule and resolution

3. A long earthen bank or mound, *esp* one raised for the purpose of carrying a road or a railway across a valley.

1810 J T in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* Introd 33 A vast embankment, over which the canal is carried 1846 J BAXTER *Libr. Pract Agric* II 194 Early crops may be protected by embankments of earth . at the north side. 1862 *Rep E Ind Railw Comp* 19 The embankments, nevertheless, have not suffered more than was expected 1872 J RUSKIN *Fors Clavig* II. xix 13 Spend annually one-tenth of the sum you now give to build embankments against imaginary enemies in building embankments for the help of people whom you may easily make your real friends

†**Emba·nkment**[2]. *rare* [f Em- + Bank *sb.*3 + ment.] A banking speculation, a bank account Also *attrib*

1813 Shelley in Hogg *Life* (1858) II 198 The embankment affairs in which I thoughtlessly engaged 18 Jeffrey *Let* in Cockburn *Life* II 365, I am sorry your embankment is no larger *Ibid* 429 And how does the embankment proceed?

Embannered (embæ nəd), *ppl a* Also 9 imbannered [f **embanner* (f. En- + Banner) + -ed[1]; cf It *imbandierare*] Arrayed under banners.

1827 Pollok *Course T* v (1860) 141 Armies of the Saints, embannered 1847 Craig, *Imbannered*, furnished with banners

‖**Embaphium** (embæ fiəm). *Med. Obs* [mod. L, ad Gr ἐμβάφιον, f ἐμβάπτειν to dip in] A small vessel in which food or medicine is put or measured, or in which it is dipped.

1715 in Kersey 1884 in *Syd Soc Lex*

Embar (embā r), *v* Also (6 imber) 6–7 imbar(re [ad F. *embarrer*, f *en-* (see En-) + *barre* bar, cf Pr. and Sp *embarrar*, It. *imbarrare*]

1. *trans* To enclose within bars, to enclose, imprison Also *fig arch*

1594 Nashe *Unfort Trav* 27 If there bee anie sparke of Adams Paradized perfection yet imbard vp in the breastes of mortall men. 1596 Spenser *F Q* I vii 44 Fast embar'd in mighty brazen wall 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* III lv, Three sides are sure imbard *Ibid* xii 1, Now in dark night was all the world embard 1603 Florio *Montaigne* II vii (1632) 314 There is great reason why the spirit of man should be so strictly embarred 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I 42 The ground began the ocean to embar.

2 To oppose a barrier to; to arrest, stop, to interrupt Also, to impede (commerce) by an embargo. *arch* or *Obs*

1577 Holinshed *Chron* II. 25/1 Not imbard from his posting pase, by reason the towne was not perclosed 1583 Stanyhurst *Aeneis* I. (Arb) 30 Venus embarring his tale sweetlye replyed 1603 Knolles *Hist Turks* (1621) 290 He lay readie to embarre the Turks passage out of Asia 1622 Bacon *Hen VII* Wks (1860) 398 The King embarred also all farther trade for the future. *a* 1662 Heylin *Laud* I 160 Embarred their trade

†b. *Law* To put a stop or end to, to forbid by legislative enactment, to bar (a claim, a title) = Bar *v* 5 b. *Obs*

1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen VIII*, c 20 (*title*) An act to embarre feined recoueries of landes, wherin the kinges maiestie is in reuercion 1599 Shaks *Hen V*, I ii 94 To imbarre their crooked Titles Vsurpt from you

†3 To exclude, prohibit, debar (a person) *from* an action Rare const *to* with *inf*. *Obs*

c 1506 *Plumpton Corr* 201 Ye be aboutward against all right to imbarr & exclud my Chapleyn 1562 *Apol Prow Masse* (1850) 9 Embarring none to communicate with him 1565 Jewel *Repl Harding* (1611) 11 To imbarre the people from reading and vnderstanding of the Scriptures 1582 *N T* (Rhem) Pref, The Church doth it not to embarre them from the true knowledge of Christ. 1583 Stanyhurst *Aeneis* IV (Arb) 107 What reason embars theym, soom forreyn countrye to ferret? 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 107 So embarring them from all government in the common wealth

†b To refuse, deny (something) *to* a person.

1611 Speed *Hist Gt Brit* IX xvi (1632) 837 The French made choise of the Burgundian to protect them, which could not be embarred to them

†4 To lay (persons or property) under embargo.

1647 May *Hist Parl.* I i 9 The English, whose goods were thereupon imbarr'd, and confiscate 1649 Milton *Eikon* 79 The imbarring of all our Merchants in that kingdom

†5 To break inwards the bars of (a helmet) *Obs.*

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met* XII x, But Achylles brake hys targe & his helme he embaried

†**Embarcadere.** *Obs* [a. Fr *embarcadère*, ad. Sp. see next] See quot

1731 Bailey vol. II, *Embarcadere*, a term used in America, signifying a place which serves as a port to some considerable place farther within land

‖**Embarcade·ro.** *rare* [Sp, f *embarcar* to Embark] A wharf, quay

1850 B Taylor *Eldorado* XXI 219 The forest of masts along the embarcadero

Embarcation, var of Embarkation.

Embare· see Em- *prefix.*

†**Emba·rge,** *sb Obs* Also 7 imbarge, em-, imbargue, corruptly -barque, -bark [ad Sp. *embargo* see Embargo.] = Embargo

1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Ep* 53, I cannot tel what imbarge or stay you had 1614 Raleigh *Hist W* II v iii 362 In the great Imbarge he tooke all our Ships and goods in his Ports 1651 *Reliq Wotton* 104 After an Embark [*ed* 1672 embarque, 1685 imbarque] of our ships in the river of Bourdeaux 1656 Bramhall *Replic* III 133 All Nations have their Imbargues, and prohibited goods

†**Emba·rge,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 imbarge, embargue, -barque [f prec sb] *trans* To lay an embargo upon (ships or goods); to sequestrate, confiscate, to arrest (persons). Hence **Emba·rging** *vbl sb*

1600 Hakluyt *Voy* III 555 (R) Our merchants with their goods were embarged or arrested 1617 Moryson *Itin* II. II ii 140 The twelue ships were embarged (or arested) to serue the King 1618–29 *Duke's Acc of Fleet* in Rushw. *Hist Coll.* (1659) I 187 Spain being the Enemy, our Merchant goods would be imbarged 1624 [Scott] *Vox Cæli* 35 The Duke embarg'd and confisk'd a world of Goods and Ships 1657 Relve *God's Plea for Nineveh* 165 To embarque our own Nation, to build Blockhouses against our selves

Hence **Emba·rging,** *vbl sb*

a 1618 Raleigh *Invention of Shipping* 37 The imbarging of their Ships in Spaine

Embarge, var of Imbarge, *obs*, to go on board a barge

†**Emba·rgement.** Also 6 imbargment, 7 embarquement *Obs* [f Embarge *v*[1] + -ment] A placing under embargo

1591 Horsey *Trav* (1857) 236 Had made a great imbargment and stay of the English merchants 1599 Hakluyt *Voy* II Index ad fin, The king of Spaines Commission for the generall imbaigment or arrest of the English, etc 1607 Shaks *Cor* I x 22 Embarquements all of fury

Embargo (embā rgo), *sb* Also 7 imbargo. See also Embarge [a Sp *embargo*, n. of action f *embargar* to arrest, impede, repr a late L type **imbarricāre*, f *in-* (see In-) + *barra* Bar. (Florio has *imbargo* as Italian)]

1 A prohibitory order, forbidding the ships of a foreign power to enter or leave the ports of a country, or native ships to proceed thither, generally issued in anticipation of war An embargo may also be laid on particular branches of commerce, for fiscal purposes.

1602 Carlw *Cornwall* 19 b Had not the Imbargo with Spaine foreclosed this trade 1758 J Blake *Plan Mar Syst* 33 An embargo is daily expected 1808 T Jefferson *Writ* (1830) IV 111 The embargo appears to be approved. 1860 Motley *Netherl.* (1868) II x 71 The embargo was intended to injure the obedient Provinces and their Sovereign

2 A suspension of commerce, either general or of some particular branch, imposed by municipal law Also in phrases *To be under, to lay (on), to take off an embargo.*

1658–9 in Burton *Diary* (1828) IV 235 And lay an embargo of all ships in the river of Thames 1722 Dl Foe *Plague* (Rtldg 1884) 276 Trade was under a general Embargo 1803 Willington in Gurw *Disp* I 308 In order that they may take off the embargo 1861 May *Const. Hist* (1863) II xvi 522 An embargo on the export of provisions. 1868 Rogers *Pol Econ* xxiii (1876) 25 Unless it place an embargo on the exportation of capital

3 *transf.* and *fig* A stoppage, prohibition, impediment.

1692 E Walker tr *Epictetus' Mor.* (1737) xiii, Thou on thy Feet may'st an Embargo lay 1692–8 Norris *Pract Disc* IV 8 As if Religion had a kind of Imbargo laid upon it 1824 Miss Ferrier *Inher* xxxvii, G complied with this embargo 1865 Trollope *Belton Est* xiii 143 An embargo on his prosperity

Embargo (embā rgo), *v* Also 7–8 imbargo See also Embarge [f Embargo *sb*]

1 To forbid (a vessel) to leave or enter a port, to lay (vessels, trade) under an embargo

1755 Magens *Insurances* II 31 They may be arrested or embargoed 1852 Carlyle *Sterling* I x (1872) 64 Ship seized and embargoed in the King's name 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 22 May 697/2 To have your ships embargoed

b *fig* To prohibit

1824 Byron *Juan* XV 310 When Rapp the Harmonists embargoed marriage

2 To seize, 'requisition' (ships or other means of transport, goods) for the service of the state

1755 Magens *Insurances* I 68 If a Ship be embargo'd for the Service of the Potentate in whose Port she is 1810 Wellington in Gurw *Disp* VI 529 They must embargo means of transport. 1879 Dowden *Southey* III 48 Every carriage being embargoed for the royal service

3 To seize, impound, confiscate.

1650 R Stapylton *Strada's Low C Warres* VI. 34 Merchants weere clapt up prisoners, and their Goods imbargoed 1798 Southey *Lett* (1856) I. 50, I embargoed the likeness for you.

†**Emba·rk,** *sb Obs rare* In 7 embarque [f next vb. · cf. Sp *embarco*] = Embarkation

1654 L'Estrange *Chas I*, 136 Being after his embarque, twice driven back by tempest

Embark (embā rk), *v.* Forms: 6–8 embarque, (6 enbarque), 6–7 imbarke, 7–8 imbark, -que, 6– embark [ad. F *embarquer*, a com. Romanic word = It. *imbarcare*, Pr, Sp, Pg. *embarcar*·—late L *imbarcāre*, f *in-* (see In-) + *barca* Bark *sb* 2]

I *trans.* 1. a To put on board ship, make to go on board b Of the ship. To receive on board †c *refl.* = 3 a

1550 Nicolls *Thucyd* 20 The Corinthians who had thair people embarqued *Ibid* 52 b, One part of them embarqued themself. 1599 Shaks *Hen V*, III Prol 5 You haue seene The well-appointed King at Douer Peer, Embarke his Royaltie 1603 Knolles *Hist Turks* (1638) 89 And therupon imbarking themselues with all things necessary. 1621 If any master doe permit, any person to imbarque any parcell 1705 Otway *Orphan* V vii. 2103 The Vessel, Where all the Treasure of my Soul's embarqu'd 1781 Gibbon *Decl & F* II xxxvi 320 They always embarked a sufficient number of horses 1843 Prescott *Mexico* (1850) I 235 Then embarking his troops, Cortés crossed the river 1885 *Manch Exam* 25 Mar. 4/7 The Osborne will embark the Prince

2 *transf.* and *fig*, *esp* To invest (money) in a commercial undertaking; to involve (a person) in an enterprise. † Also *refl.* = 3 b, 4.

1584 R Scot *Discov Witchcr.* x. vi 147 Such would be imbarked in the Ship of fooles 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 31 The soule imbarkes her selfe in this error, by the conceit of her wealth, health, youth 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb* III (1702) I, 206 He embark'd himself in Publick employments *a* 1674 — *Life* (1751) III 956 Such an Alliance as might embark them against France 1742 Middleton *Cicero* III IX 2 Age rendered him wholly unfit to embark himself in an affair so desperate 1832 Ht Martineau *Hill & Vall* II 20 A few thousand pounds, which he embarked in an ironwork

II *intr.* for *refl*

3. To go on board ship; to take ship

a *lit* Const *for* (the destination).

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* V 448 Forthwith imbarqued for Byzantium 1602 Warner *Alb Eng.* IX xlix 227 Our Gallants did imbarke each-wheare 1693 Temple *Mem* Wks 1731 I 456 Prince and Princess embarqu'd for Holland 1735 Pope *Donne's Sat* VIII 27 The ark Where all the Race of Reptiles might embark 1757 Burke *Abridgm Eng Hist* Wks X 173 Cæsar accordingly embarked with the infantry. 1816 Shelley *Alastor* 304 A restless impulse urged him to embark 1856 Kane *Arct Expl* II xxviii. 282 We joyously embarked again upon a free lead

b *transf* and *fig*

1635 Quarles *Embl*, Introd (1718) 3 Blest soul, that here embark'st thou sail'st apace *a* 1667 Cowley *Bk at Oxford* Wks 1710 II 548 The sacred Ark, Where all the World of Science does imbark 1745 *De Foe's Eng Tradesm.* (1841) I vii 55 The same Creditors will embark with you again

4 To engage *in* a business or undertaking, as in war, commerce, or the like.

1649 Selden *Laws Eng* I. lxiii (1739) 128 [He] imbarqued together with the Laity against the growing power of the Clergy 1787 Pitt in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) I 67 Prussia being completely embarked 1858 Carlyle *Fredk Gt* (1865) I III xviii 249 Friedrich Wilhelm had been forced to embark in that big game 1869 Rogers *Adam Smith's W N* I Pref 23 Had he not suffered himself. to embark in the most disastrous of wars

Embark, var Imbark, *Obs*, to enclose in bark

†**Emba·rkage.** *Obs rare*[−1] Also 6 imbarkage. [f Embark *v*.[1] + -age] = Embarkation.

1577 Hellowes *Gueuara's Chron* 54 Traiane was constrained to hasten his imbarkage

Embarkation (embarke[ɪ] ʃən) Also 6–9 -cation, 8 imbarkation, -cation [a F *embarcation*, f *embarquer* Embark *v* 1]

1 The action or process of embarking. *lit.* & *fig.*

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1655) I III. xviii 26, I can find no commodity of imbarcation at Saint Malos 1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb* I 23 Very sollicitous for the Embarcation of the Army. 1790 Beatson *Nav & Mil. Mem* I 172 To hasten the embarkation of the troops 1810 Wellington in Gurw *Disp* VI 6, I shall delay the embarkation 1869 Freeman *Norm Conq* (1876) III xii 222 The point of embarcation was close by the abode of Godwine

attrib 1884 *Pall Mall G* 16 Sept 8/2 The embarkation list will include twenty three officers.

†2. *concr* A body of troops embarked, gone or put on board ship. *Obs*

1720 *Lond Gaz* No 5877/1 The Transports were taking on Board the third Imbarkation 1757 Burke *Abridgm Eng Hist* Wks X. 252 Another and much greater embarkation followed

†3 A vessel, boat *Obs.* [cf F *embarcation*, Sp *embarcacion*]

1690 *Lond. Gaz* No 2525/1 They have . taken divers small Embarkations 1705 *Ibid* 4115/4 Sloops, and other Imbarcations 1781 Rennell in *Phil Trans* LXXI 106 Embarkations traverse the inundation 1804 H T Colebrooke *Husb of Bengal* (1806) 10 The peasants repairing to the market on embarkations. 1807 Southey *Espriella's Lett* (1814) II. 179 A rotten and crazy embarkation

Embarked (embā rkt, *poet* embā rked), *ppl a* Also 7 embarqued, imbarked, imbarqued [f. Embark *v*[1] + -ed[1].] That has gone or been put on board ship

1590 Shaks *Mids. N.* II. i. 127 Marking th' embarked traders on the flood 1592 — *Ven & Ad.* 818 Gazing upon a late-embarked friend

Embarking (embā rkiŋ), *vbl sb.* Also 6 imbarquing [f Embark *v*[1] + -ing[1]] The action of the verb Embark. Also *attrib.*

1591 Percivall *Sp Dict*, *Embarcadura*, embarking 1633 Stafford *Pac Hib* (1821) VIII 324 The want of wind hinders them in the imbarquing Ports. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* IV 154 The statute 8 Eliz c. 3 makes the transportation of live sheep, or embarking them on board any ship, for the first offence forfeiture of goods.

Embarking (embā·rkiŋ), *ppl a* [f. as prec + -ing[2]] That embarks

1856 Emerson *Eng Traits, Religion* Wks (Bohn) II 100 The noise of embarking emigrants

Emba·rkment. Now *rare.* Also 6 embarkement, 6–7 imbarkment, 7 embarquement [f. Embark *v*[1] + -ment.] = Embarkation 1.

1596 *Life of Scanderbeg* 407 His embarkement and departure 1598 Barret *Theor Warres* I II 12 Skilfull .. at imbarkments 1614 Selden *Titles Hon* 210 Speaking of Paris in his embarquement for Helen. 1672 Davenant *Play-house to be Let* (1673) 89 We may find this place For our imbarkment free 1750 Beawes *Lex Mercat* (1752) 6 Embarkments were made for the Holy Wars. 1813 Southey *Nelson* I 159 The embarkment and removal of British property. 1886 *Times* 6 Jan 12/3

†**Emba·rment.** *Obs.* In 7 imb-. [f Embar *v* + -ment.] The action of the verb Embar; an embargo, prohibition, hindrance.

1606 Warner *Albion's Engl*, xv. xcvii. 387 But many years twixt them and vs hath been Imbarment 1620 tr *Boccaccio's Dream* 33 No imbarment remained but remem-

brance of the Marquesse. 1623 WHITBOURN *Disc Newfoundl* 41 We little feare . the Imbarments of any Prince

Embarn, var. of IMBARN, *obs*, to garner.

Embarque, obs. var. EMBARK.

Embarque, -ment, var. ff. EMBARGE, -MENT, *obs*

Emba·rras, *sb.* Also 7–8 embarass, embarrass [a. F. *embarras* obstacle, embarrassment; cf It. *imbarrazzo*, Sp. *embarazo*, Pg *embaraço*, related to F. *embarrer*, f. *en-* (see EN-) + *barre* BAR]

1. = EMBARRASSMENT, in various senses *Obs.* exc. as Fr (anbara); now chiefly in phrase *embarras de richesse* 'embarrassment of riches', the state of having more wealth than one knows what to do with; usually *fig*

1664 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 13 The greatest embarras that I have ,how to behave myself to Sir H Bennet 1677 TEMPLE *Let Sir J. Williamson* Wks 1731 II 434 How great an Embarass Count Kinski is like to bring upon you there. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum Knowl* § 25 Clear the First Principles of Knowledge from the embarras and delusion of words 1756 FOOTE *Eng. fr Paris* II, Aid me to escape this embarras 1778 APTHORPE *Prevail Chr* 220, I think it impossible to clear up Cicero's embarras. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr* II ii. 157 He received us with some *embarras* 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl* (1873) I. Introd 8 He has an *embarras de richesses*.

2 *U. S* ? Pronounced (embæ răs) See quot.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Embarras*, an American term for places where the navigation of rivers..is rendered difficult by the accumulation of driftwood

Embarrass (embæ răs), *v.* Also 7–8 embarass, 8 imbarrass. [ad F. *embarrasser*, lit. 'to block, obstruct', f *embarras* . see prec.]

1. *trans* To encumber, hamper, impede (movements, actions, persons moving or acting)

1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 376 The Character of Ambassador, which would delay or embarass me with Preparations of Equipage. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc Hist.* (1827) II II § 2 2 Hannibal ran to the assistance of his troops, who were thus embarrassed 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw *Disp* II 53 *note*, The state of the rivers will embarrass the enemy in a considerable degree. 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) II IX 402 A general council would embarrass their movements

b. *pass.* Of persons: To be 'in difficulties' from want of money, to be encumbered with debts Cf. EMBARRASSED *ppl a.*, EMBARRASSMENT

2 To perplex, throw into doubt or difficulty

1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm) *Rehearsal* (1714) 41 The People being embarrast by their equal ties to both 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* v. 1, Pray do not Embarrass me Embarrass me! what a delicious French word do you make me lose upon you too! 1724 DE FOE *Mem Cavalier* (1840) 151 The king embarrassed with these difficulties calls a great council. 1773 MONBODDO *Language* (1774) I i ix. 123 Could not conceive and argue .. without imbarrassing his thoughts 1824 TRAVERS *Dis Eye* (ed 3) 332 Such a circumstance may embarrass an operator 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr* (1864) III vi. iii 418 Frederick . embarrassed them with the choice among five prelates

3. To render difficult or intricate; to complicate (a question, etc).

1736 BUTLER *Anal* I. iv. Wks. 1874 I 80 One irregularity after another embarrasses things to such a degree, that, etc 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist Eng* Pref ii, They have effectually embarrassed that road which they laboured to shorten. 1778 BP. LOWTH *Isaiah* Notes (ed 12) 206 The word seems to embarrass the sentence. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* VI 25, I do not apprehend that this case will be embarrassed by that decision. 1876 E MELLOR *Priests* IV 154 This designation by their ordinary names. must embarras every theory which involves a substantial change.

Embarrassed (embæ răst), *ppl. a.* [f. prec]

1 Of a road, a channel, etc : Made difficult by obstructions; full of obstructions Now only *fig.*

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E Ind* I. xxiv 295 Its [a river's] Passage inward is . embarassed with Rocks 1796-7 *Instr & Reg Cavalry* (1813) 183 If the ground is at all embarrassed, the line cannot incline 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I § 26. 193 A less embarrassed field of operations

2. Of persons, their movements or actions: Hampered by difficulties, impeded.

b Involved in money difficulties.

1888 *Spectator* 30 June 877/2 Sums of that kind are not spent by an embarrassed State without the gravest reason, etc.

3 a Perplexed (in thought) b Confused, constrained (in manner or behaviour).

1683 D. A *Art Converse* 107 Their utterance is embarass'd and uneasie. 1761 CHURCHILL *Roscad* (R) Awkward, embarrass'd, stiff, without the skill Of moving gracefully 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ* (1778) II 198 As much embarrassed as the lady could be herself. 1828 SCOTT *F. M Perth* xxiii, 'Tush, father Glover,' answered the embarrassed victor 1875 HAMERTON *Intell Life* VII ix 270, I was the embarrassed and unwilling witness.

4. Of expressions, narratives, etc.: Involved, confused

1760 JORTIN *Erasm* II. 623 That the periods are rather too long, and embarrassed 1824 L MURRAY *Eng Gram* 517 Embarrassed, obscure, and feeble sentences. 1868 J H. BLUNT *Ref Ch. Eng* I 391 Subjects have been set aside.. to prevent the narrative from becoming embarrassed

Embarrassedly (embæ răstli), *adv* [f prec. + -LY².] In an embarrassed manner

1883 BRET HARTE in *Longm Mag* July 320 She coughed embarrassedly.

Embarrassing (embæ răsiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f EMBARRASS + -ING².] That embarrasses.

1807 *Med Jrnl.* XVII 537 The general question of amputation is found in practice difficult and embarrassing 1849 PRESCOTT *Peru* (1850) II 46 This was an embarrassing situation for the Spaniards 1853 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxxvii XI 357 An attack amidst embarrassing woods and rocks.

Embarrassingly (embæ răsiŋli), *adv.* [f prec + -LY².] In an embarrassing manner or degree.

1881 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 5/5 Randolph Churchill . was embarrassingly cheered 1882 J HAWTHORNE *Fort Fool* I xxvii, It was embarrassingly conspicuous and oppressive

Embarrassment (embæ răsmĕnt) [f EMBARRASS + -MENT, cf. obs Fr *embarrassement*]

1. The process of embarrassing (*rare*); embarrassed state or condition:

a of (or with reference to) affairs, circumstances, etc ; often in pecuniary sense

1676 COLES, *Embarrasment*, a perplexing, intangling, hindering 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 62 Difficulty and embarrassment in .the agricultural districts *c* 1850 *Arab Nts* (Rtldg) 354 The embarrassment of Noureddin's affairs 1853 BRIGHT *Sp India* 3 June, A state of embarrassment and threatened bankruptcy 1872 YEARS *Growth Comm* 56 Political embarrassment and domestic want provoked attacks upon the dealers in corn 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* VI 139 He managed to run through a splendid fortune and die in embarrassment

b. Perplexity, sense of difficulty or hesitation with regard to judgement or action; constrained feeling or manner arising from bashfulness or timidity

1774 BURKE *Sp Electors of Bristol*, If my real, unaffected embarrassment prevents me from expressing my gratitude to you as I ought. 1796 C MARSHALL *Garden* VII (1813) 99 Bad weather occasions hurry and embarrassment 1828 SCOTT *F M Perth* VI, There was embarrassment on the maiden's part 1850 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom* v 26 Noticing a certain embarrassment in her husband's manner 1863 GLO ELIOT *Romola* (1880) I i. VIII 124 Ready speech that prevents a blush from looking like embarrassment 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 84 Any embarrassment in dealing with it is a weakness that hinders social progress

c. Confusion of thought or expression

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 169 P 13 He seldom suspects his thoughts of embarrassment.

2 Something which embarrasses; an impediment, obstruction, encumbrance In *pl.* often = 'pecuniary difficulties'

1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks 1874 II 33 Embarrassments hindering us from going the nearest way to our own good 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl* No 159 P 6 Diffidence compensates its embarrassments by more important advantages 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II 65 In the hope of extricating himself from his embarrassments 1862 TRENCH *Mir ac* I 103 She was evidently distressed at the embarrassments of that humble household 1876 M ARNOLD *Lit & Dogma* 157 To be felt by them as an embarrassment to the cause of Jesus

Embarrel. see EM- *prefix*

†**Emba·rren,** *v Obs* or *arch* [f. EN- + BARREN.] *trans* To make or render barren, unfertile, unproductive *lit.* and *fig*

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II ix, The Ashes from Vesuvius embarren all the fields about it *Ibid* I xviii, Like salt marshes that lye low [the poor] are embarrened with a fretting care. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I 546 The most generous and vigorous land will in time be embarrened 1807-8 W IRVING *Salmag* (1824) 364 Like to Java's drear waste they embarren the heart.

†**Em:barrica·do,** *v. Obs.* [f. Sp *embarricado* a barricade] = BARRICADE *v.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III vi (1632) 505 In haste. to embarricado any lodgement or quarter 1630 J TAYLOR (Water P) *Wks* II 243/2 Coaches served as a wall to embarricado and fortifie their campe

†**Emba·rring,** *vbl. sb. Obs* [f. EMBAR *v* + -ING¹] The action of the verb EMBAR: a the action of prohibiting, or withholding (*from* a person); b the action of laying an embargo upon (a person)

1563 MAN tr *Musculus' Common-pl* 28 b, Some doe define lawe to be the embarrying of that which is wrong. 1566 T STAPLETON *Ref Untr Jewell* I 9 The embarring of this holy sacrament from excommunicated persons. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* Wks 1738 I. 389 The imbarring of all our Merchants in that Kingdom.

†**Embase** (embē·s), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 6–7 embace (7-bass), imbace, -base, 7– embase. [f. EN- + Fr *bas*, BASE *a* (OF. had *embaissier* '— late L. type **imbassāre*, of equivalent formation]

1 a To lower (physically) b To give a lower direction to

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I iii. I 92 When God Embast the Valleys and embost the Hills 1595 SPENSER *Somn* xii, And to the ground her eie-lids low embaseth. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* (1670) 29 The Gunner must . imbase the mouth [of his gun].

c *fig*

a 1564 BECON *Art Chr Relig. proved* (1844) 433 At the Lord's table let us not embase ourselves to look upon the bread and cup that be there set forth 1693 SOUTH *Serm* 288 Embased the very standard of good and evil

2 To lower in rank, dignity, office, condition, or character; to humble, humiliate; often with the sense of *degrade, make base* Also *refl.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxiii 1 Disdeyneth not to embace himself .for our sake 1587 — *De Mornay* xxiv 365 To violate or imbace the thing that was helde to be so holy 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* IX 137 With the tearme of Welsh, the English now embase The nobler Britans name.

1642 *Life Dk Buckhm* in *Select fr Harl Misc* (1793) 278 No ignoble end which may embase the freedom of my poor judgment 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist Bible* II, (1740) 131 Continual servitude of body had imbased their Spirits 1820 L HUNT *Indicator* No 64 (1822) II 96 It is pure self-revolving selfishness that 'embases and embrutes'. 1844 [see EMBASING *ppl. a*]

3 To lower (coin or commodities) in price or value *transf.* and *fig.* To take away the value of, depreciate, discredit, undervalue.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron* III 1192/1 The teston coined for twelue pence, and in the reigne of king Edward embased by proclamation to six pence 1594 R PARSONS *Confer Succession* I v 120 That no man may think we meane to imbase that which we esteme in so high degree 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 41 This is to vilipend greatnesse, or to embase nobilnesse 1668 CHILD *Disc Trade* (ed 4) 243 As the high rate of Usury doth imbase lands 1698 SOUTH *Serm* IX (1843) II 134 A temper of mind which will certainly embase and discommend all our services

4. To debase (coin) by a mixture of alloy; *lit.* and *fig* Said also of the alloy

1551 [see EMBASING *vbl sb*] 1594 WEST *Symbol* II § 216 Embase, shave, file, clippe, wast or empaire the currant coin 1627 FLLTHAM *Resolves* I xviii Wks (1677) 32 It will imbase even the purest metal in man 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref* (1865) I 16 To raise money, not by embasing the coin, but by embasing the Christian religion 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist Rome* 314 He embased the current coin 1752 [see EMBASING *vbl. sb*]

b. *transf* and *fig* To take away the excellence of; to corrupt, impair, vitiate

1625 BACON *Ess Love* (Arb) 449 Wanton love Corrupteth, and Imbaseth it *a* 1626 — *Sylva* § 575 The Vertue of the Seed in a Tree is embased by the Ground, to which it is removed 1655 GURNALL *Chr in Arm* IX. (1669) 56/2 Sever'd from that soil and dross which embassed it *c* 1660 SOUTH *Serm* (1715) I 37 A Pleasure embased with no appendant Sting 1720 WELTON *Suffer Son of God* I. IX. 225 Those Vanitys Embase my Nature.

†**Emba·sed,** *ppl a Obs.* [f prec. + -ED] = ABASED, DEBASED, in various senses.

1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt Parall.* 54 The debtor may pay the det in the coin embased 1627 SPEED *England Abr.* vi. § 4 An earthen Pot hoarded with store of Roman Coines—stamped vpon imbased siluer 1647 N BACON *Hist Disc* XXII 63 This was a tiick of imbased times 1649 MILTON *Eikon* VI (Bohn) 367 An imbased flexibleness to the .. contrary dictates of any factions

†**Emba·sement.** *Obs.* [f. as prec + -MENT]

1. A lowering in place, dignity, power, etc , degradation , = ABASEMENT *lit.* and *fig.*

1575 FENTON *Golden Epistles* 95 This wonderfull embasement of estate whiche the sonne of God tooke vppon him 1582 N T (Rhem) *Rom* III 10 They esteemed it a great imbasement for such to be in Gods debt 1635 BARRITTE *Milit Discip* (1643) III 347 Suffering too much imbasement, as being often undervalued 1656 JEANES *Mist Schol Div* 60 Earthly mindedness . is a great depressure and embasement thereof 1692 SOUTH *Serm* VIII iv (R) The pleasures of sin receive a further embasement .from the super-addition of a curse

2. A debasement of precious metal by mixture of base metal; = ABASEMENT 3 Also *fig*

1677 HALE *Contempl* II 65 The very Soul of Man . receives a Tincture and an imbasement by them 1709 STANHOPE *Paraph* IV 65 Most of Us have Vices, for an Allay and Embasement to our Vertues

Embasiate, var of EMBASSIATE, *obs*

†**Emba·sing,** *vbl sb. Obs.* [f prec + -ING¹] The action of the verb EMBASE, in various senses

1551 ROBINSON tr *More's Utop* (Arb) 59 *marg*, Enhauncynge and imbasyng of coyne 1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 46 Peruse you ye Psalmes you finde in them humilitie, knowledge, and embacyng of a mans selfe 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* (Wks 1851) 381 The frequent imbasing of his [some Gentleman's] Sons with illiterate and narrow Principles 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng* III. 242 As to the embasing of the coin

Emba·sing (embē·siŋ), *ppl. a arch.* [f. as prec. + -ING²] In senses of the verb

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* II xxi 26 Your glorious Nature's by embasing sin brought low *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w the Spirit* (1867) 423 It is a matter of imbasing nature to the creature man. 1844 LD HOUGHTON *Mem Many Scenes* 130 And would my spirit from earth's embasing rule Were in this moment riven.

Embassade (embăsē·d) *Obs* or *arch* Also 5 enbassed, enbassade, 7 *Sc* embassaid [See AMBASSADE, of which this is a less frequent var]

1. The mission or function of an ambassador; = AMBASSADE 1.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen VI*, IV iii 32 When you disgrac'd me in my Embassade 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* 491 P Iunius, and T Coruncanus were put to death, notwithstanding they came in embassade to her

2 A body of persons (or a single person) sent on a mission, or as a deputation, to or from a sovereign; an ambassador and his suite, = AMBASSADE 2.

1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng* cclii. 325 Also this same yere cam a grete enbassade in to englond 1494 FABYAN IV lxvi 45 He sente to hym an enbassed *Ibid* IV. lxxv 53 An Embassade shuld be made vnto the Kynge of lytell Bry tayne 1551 in Strype *Eccl Mem* II I II IX. 320 Upon coming of great embassades or foreign princes.

3 The message sent or delivered by an ambassador; = AMBASSADE 3.

1508 FISHER *Seven Ps* Ps cxliii II. (1529) R 1 b They fered to shewe thyne enbassade. 1602 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw* (1603) 57 In this counsell . they consult of embassaids.

4 quasi-*adv.* On an embassy. *rare*
1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss* II cclxix [ccxv] 677 Howe the frenche kyng had sente a knyght of honour embassade to hym 1596 Spenser *Hymne Beautie* 252 But when her words embassade forth she sends

Embassador (embæ sădəɹ) Variant form of Ambassador, now *obs* in England, though in frequent use during the early part of the present century In the U S this form, which is recommended by the analogy of Embassy, is still preferred For examples see Ambassador *β*

Embassadorial, var of Ambassadorial
1852 *Blackw Mag* LXXI 557 He thought it becoming his embassadorial position

Embassadress, obs var of Ambassadress

Embassadry, var of Ambassadry, *Obs*

Embassage (e mbăsădʒ) *arch* Also 1mb- [A variant (in mod archaistic use more frequent) of Ambassage, q v In ordinary language superseded by Embassy]

1. The sending or despatch of ambassadors, or of an ambassador
1561 T N[orton] *Calvin's Inst* III II (1634) 272 That liberal Embassage by which God reconcileth the world to himselfe. 1839 Yeowell *Anc Brit Ch* v (1847) 48 The embassage to Rome may be accounted for 1881 *Contemp Rev* Apr 569 Thy torient coursers flee With thunderous embassage to the great Sea

2 The business confided to, or message conveyed by, an ambassador
1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 179 These wordes were gyuen to hym as the embassage of god. 1580 Sidnly *Arcadia* (1622) 440 Let it embassage beare your grieues to show 1621 Quarles *Esther* (1717) 34 Nor did they question whether false the Prophet were, that brought th' Embassage 1821 Scott *Kenilw* xvii, I had settled to send thee thither upon a secret embassage

3 The position of an ambassador; ambassadorship
1605 Bacon *Adv Learn* I II § 1 (1873) 11 Carneades the philosopher came in embassage to Rome 1677 *Govt Venice* 279 To lessen any thing of the Honours of his Embassage 1863 P S Worsley *Poems & Transl.* 6 So shall my vast renown of embassage Flash wide conviction

4 A body of persons sent on a mission, or as a deputation, to or from a sovereign, etc , the ambassador, his retinue, and surroundings
1621 G Sandys *Ovid's Met.* VII 139 The Attick ship Which Cephalus, and his embassage, bore 1663 Marvell *Corr* xliv Wks 1872–5 II 92 *note*, To make me goe along with him Secretary to those Embassages. 1829 Scott *Anne of G* viii, The members of the embassage

†**Embassato rial,** *a Obs* [f med L *embassator* Ambassador + -ial] = Ambassadorial
a 1734 North *Exam* III. vii 40 Embassatorial Letters

†**Emba·ssatrix,** var. of Ambassatrix *Obs*
A female ambassador, an ambassador's wife
a 1734 North *Exam.* 479 Here was an Embassatrix resident

Embassed, -et, var ff Embassade, -iate

†**Emba·ssiate.** *Obs* Also 5 1mbasset, 6 embasset, embasiate. [var. of Ambassiate, q v] = Embassy.
a 1400 *Cov Myst* 112 In thyn hey 1mbasset, Lord, I xal go 14 Lydg *Thebes* (E E T S) 1848 With hool thempris of the embassyat. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VI 134 An inbasset to bryng ane uncouth queyne 1513 More *Rich III* Wks 58/2 He sent ouer in embassiate, the Erle of warwike *Ibid.* 60 Embasiate 1530 Palsgr , Embasset, *embassade*

Embassy (e mbăsi). Also 6 *pl* 1mbasses [A variant (now almost the only current form) of Ambassy, q v]

1. The function or office of an ambassador, also, the sending of ambassadors
1579 J Jones *Preserv Bodie & Soule* I xxiii 43 To toyle in imbasses 1588 Shaks *L. L. L* I 1 35 Here comes in Embassie The French Kings daughter 1669 Temple *Let* Wks 1731 II. 196 Lord Falconbridge, who is going on an Embassy 1799 Wellington in Gurw *Disp* I 16 Various embassies and military preparations on the part of Tippoo Sultaun 1848 W H Kelly tr *L Blanc's Hist Ten Y.* II 564 They thought it liberal in them to reserve for their former chief some embassy or other

†2 The message committed to or delivered by an ambassador *Obs*
1595 Shaks *John* I. 1 6 Silence (good mother) heare the Embassie 1615 Heywood *Foure Prentises* I. 1 (1874) II 218 Didst thou deliver our strict Embassie.

3 The body of persons sent on a mission, or as a deputation, to a sovereign, etc ; the ambassador and his retinue, with their surroundings , also, the official residence of the ambassador
1671 Milton *P R* IV 67 Embassies from regions far remote 1764 Gray *Corr w Nicholls* (1843) 59 A half promise of being declared secretary to the embassy. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* (1851) I 269 The embassy, consisting of two Aztec nobles, was accompanied by the governor 1837 Lytton *E Maltrav* (1851) 49 It was a brilliant ball at the Palazzo of the Austrian embassy at Naples *Mod* The Englishman inquired at the Embassy They were married at the English Embassy

Embastardize, modernized spelling of Imbastardize, *Obs*

Embastrille, *v nonce-wd* [ad F *embastiller*, f. *en-* in + *bastille* fort] *trans* To surround (a city) with forts, or as with forts
1848 *Tait's Mag* XV 537 The embastilling Paris with camps, government by the sword

Embastioned: see Em- *prefix*

†**Emba·sure.** *Obs rare* Also 1mbasure. [f Embase *v* + -ure] = Embasement
1656 Jeanes *Fuln Christ* 145 This composition will be a great imbasure unto the word *Ibid* 165 We may be deborted from embasure of our natures by sin.

‖**Embat.** [Turk (a Pers) امباد *embād*] A northerly wind, that blows in Egypt
1763 Mackenzie in *Phil Trans* LIV 77 The plague at Cairo begins to cease when the Embats or Etesian winds begin to blow

| **Emba ter** *Obs rare*—0 (See quot)
1736 Bailey, *Embater*, the hole or look-through to aim a cross-bow 1775 in Ash

Embathe, imbathe (em-, imbē ð), *v. poet* Also 6 1mbathe, 6–7 imbath. [f. En-, In- + Bathe cf. OF *embaigner*, It *imbagnare*.]
trans To bathe, immerse, dip; to bedew, drench, suffuse
1593 *Tell-Trothe's N Y Gift* 42 Whosoever imbathe themselves therein 1596 Fitz-Geffray *Sir F Drake* (1881) 22 Imbath your lofty quill In amber-dropping Castaliæ 1606 Chapman *Cont Marlowe's Hero & L* III, [Her love] that with immortall wine Should be embath'd, and swim in more hearts ease Than there was water in the Sestian seas 1634 Milton *Comus* 835 Nereus gave her to his daughters to embathe In nectared lavers 1641 — *Reform* 2 The sweet odour of the returning gospel [must] imbathe his soul with the fragrancy of heaven 1776 Mickle tr *Camoen's Lusiad* 454 Embathe with gore Carpella's Cape 1855 Bailey *Mystic*, His limbs imbathed Amid immortal nymphs. 1879 Farrar *St Paul* I 425 The perfumes with which Mary of Bethany embathed his feet.

b. *intr* for *refl.*
1817 Coleridge, She dare embathe in heavenly light
Hence **Emba·thed,** *ppl a* , in quot elliptical for *embathed in perfume*, hence fragrant
1590 Spenser *Muiopotmos* 194 Embathed Balme.

Embattle (em-, imbæ t'l), *v* 1 Forms: α 4–6 em-, enbataile, 6 embattail(e, -ayl, (9 *arch.* embattail), 6 embatteil, 5–6 enbatel(l, -yl, 6–8 embattel(l, (6 enbattle, 7 embatle), 6– embattle *β* 5–6 imbatail, -ttail, 6–7 im-, imbattel, 7–8 imbattle [ME. *embataile*, a OF. *embataillier* to prepare for battle, f *en-* (see En-) + *bataille* Battle *sb* 1 (Cf Enbataile, *adv.*)]
1 *trans.* To set (an army) in battle array Also (Spenser), to arm, prepare for battle (an individual).
1393 Gower *Conf* II. 247 He fonde His enemy full embatailed *c* 1450 *Merlin* 152 Telleth how thei were imbatailed a-gein the xj kynges 1494 Fabyan VI. ccxvii 236 Than the Normans imbateled ye fotemen. 1513 More *Rich III* (1641) 429 When the Earle of Richmond knew the King was neere embattailed 1570–87 Holinshed *Scot Chron* (1806) I 329 Hereupon Malcolme imbattelling his people 1596 Spenser *F Q.* II v 2 One in bright armes embatteiled full strong *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm* (1683) II xi 155 As a General musteieth and embattaileth his troops 1755 Carte *Hist. Eng* IV 457 It was three before the King's army was embattled *c* 1840 De Quincey *Autobiog Sk* Wks I 240 But once embattled, what should hinder them from detecting a flaw in their commission?
fig 1593 Nashe *Christ's T* (1613) 133 Embattelling our selues against sin, we must vse the weapons & arts of al Nations 1636 B Jonson *Discov* (1692) 702 With ability to render the one lov'd, the other hated, by his proper embatteling them 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 214 Yet let us not embattle our feelings against our reason

2 *refl.* To form in order of battle ; to take up a position in the field
c 1450 Lonelich *Grail* XIII 458 Eualach enbatailled him in the feeld 1503–4 *Act.* 19 *Hen VII*, c 34 Preamb., Dyvers imbatelled theymself contrarie to the Dutie of their allegeaunce 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 212 He commanded the first Bands should embattel themselves 1844 *Blackw Mag* LVI 531 Another had now slowly reared and embattled itself against the Crescent

†b. *intr.* for *refl Obs.*
1597 Daniel *Civ Wares* VII lix, And near Northampton both Embattelling, Made now the very Heart of England bleed 1662 (?) Dk Ormonde *Laws & Ord Army in Irel*, Every Souldier shall keep silence when the Armie is marching or imbattailing. 1738 Glover *Leonidas* IX 14 An ample space Where myriads might imbattle.

3 To fortify (a building, town, etc) Cf. Embattle *v* 2 ; in many passages it is impossible to say which verb is intended Also *fig.*
c 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 1684 Oppon ech pere þar stent a tour ' enbataild wyþ queynte engynne 1598 Yong *Diana* 152 The wals loftie and strongly embattelled 1622 Heylin *Cosmogr* I (1682) 183 Embattelled according to the modern Art of Fortifications 1830 *Blackw Mag* XXVIII 126 Fear builds castles and embattles cities. 1830 Tennyson *Soun to Ỹ M K*, To embattail and to wall about thy cause With iron-worded proof

Embattle (embæ t'l), *v.*2 Forms· 5 enbatel, 6 enbatell, embatel, 7 embatle, 7- embattle. [f En- + Battle *v* 2, app not in OF] *trans* To furnish (a building, wall, etc) with battlements. Also *fig*
c 1400 [see Embattled *ppl a* 2]. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 37, I will that the Rysbygate be enbatelyd substancyally to endure 1530 Palsgr 532, I enbatell a wall, I make bastylmentes upon it 1538 Leland *Itin* III. 34 Treury embateling al the Waulles of the House in a maner made it a Castelle. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit* I. 753 To fortifie and Kernel his mansion house, that is, to embatle it. 1627 Speed *England Abr* xxvi § 5 To build about and embattle a wall. 1823 Rutter *Fonthill* 71 Another parapet, pierced and embattled 1851 Turner *Dom. Archit* II Introd 23 Licenses to embattle manor-houses

†**Emba·ttle,** *sb Obs rare*—1. In 6 embatel [f Embattle *v* 2] = Battlement
a 1547 Surrey *Aeneid* II 575 Gaped for hold thembatel of the wall

Embattled (embæ t'ld), *ppl. a.*1 [f Embattle *v* 1 + -ed]

1 Drawn up in battle array, marshalled for fight
1475 *Bk Noblesse* (1860) 32 He comaunded the oost embatailed not forto breke 1667 Milton *P L* XII 213 On their embattled ranks the waves return 1677 Hobbes *Homer's Iliad* 137 See your men i' th' morn imbattled 1790 Cowper *Iliad* II. 536 The chiefs may range Together, the imbattled multitude 1816 Wordsw *Soun to Liberty* xlii, Bondage threatened by the embattled East 1866 Felton *Anc & Mod Gr* I vii 108 The din of embattled squadrons
b *transf* and *fig*
1745 T Warton *Pleas Melanch* 294 At her presence mild the embattled clouds Disperse in air 1837–9 Hallam *Hist Lit* I I iv. § 53 297 The embattled legions of ignorance

2. Filled or covered with troops in battle array. Also *fig*
1593 Nashe *Christ's T* (1613) 56 The Element euery night was embattailed with Armed men 1725 Pope *Odyss* XI 369 Castor glorious on th' embattled plain 1842 Orderson *Creol* xviii. 217 He was anxious to be at the first brunt of the embattled field.

3. Fortified, made strong or secure against attack Cf Embattled *ppl a.*2
1765 Blackstone *Comm* I 263 That no subject can build a castle, or house of strength imbatteled . without the licence of the king 1834 Bowring *Minor Morals, Perseverance* 146 Every feudal chief was obliged to shut himself up in high and embattled towers. 1879 Dixon *Windsor* I iii 28 Each manor was embattled for defence.

Embattled (embæ t'ld), *ppl. a.*2 [f Embattle *v* 2 + -ed 1]

1. *Arch* Furnished with battlements, crenellated
c 1400 *Rom. Rose*, I saugh a gardyn walled welle, With high walles enbatailled 1525 Ld Berners *Froiss* II. clvii. [cliii.] 431 The whiche castell was enbatylled 1538 Leland *Itin* II. 40 An embatelid Waulle now sore yn ruine 1769 Gray in *Poems & Lett* (1775) 369 This seat is an ancient hall-house, with a very large tower embattled 1867 Lady Herbert *Cradle L* VII 195 The old embattled walls still standing

2. Having an edge or outline shaped like a battlement , crenellated ; *spec.* in *Heraldry.*
c 1386 Chaucer *Nonne Pr T.* 40 His comb was Enbateled [*other texts* And batayld] as it were a castel wall 1555 *Fardle Facions* II VII 160 A copintancke, embatled aboute like a turrette 1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II 29 b, Beareth Sables, & Gules, embatyled three Fer-de molyns d'Argente. 1753 Chambers *Cycl Suppl* , Embattled Line, in heraldry. 1803 Rees *Cycl*, *Bretessed* a charge embattled on both sides opposite to each other 1834 Planché *Brit. Costume* 222 Hats and caps with embattled or escalloped edges 1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist & Pop* III (ed 3) 18 A Fesse dancette or embattled 1884 *Harper's Mag* Mar 529/2 The embattled cliffs and the sea fill the view

Embattlement (embæ t'lmĕnt) Also 6 embatyl-. [f. Embattle *v* 2 + -ment] = Battlement.
1538 Leland *Itin* VIII 107 The Enbatylments of it wer full of Pinacles 1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II 77 b, A Crowne murall . was made like enbattlementes of a wall 1886 *Sat. Rev* 10 July 48 The mighty towers and embattlements yet rear themselves up proudly.

Embattling (embætlĭŋ), *vbl. sb*1 [f Embattle *v* 1 + -ing 1] The action of the verb Embattle 1, a. arraying (troops) in order of battle; b taking up a position for fighting
1531 Elyot *Gov* I viii (1557) 21 The embattaylynge of his enemies 1598 Barret *Theor Warres* III ii 47 These sundry sorts of imbattailing of men 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XVI 154 Th' embattelling of horse and foot 1697 Potter *Antiq Greece* III vi (1715) 58 The Macedonians were the most famous for this Way of Imbattling 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 502 ¶ 5 To enumerate the embattling of armies would be to transgress the bounds of this paper
pl 1677 Earl Orrery *Art of War* 8 The Velites both in Embattellings and Campings were mixt with the other three [bodies].

Embattling (embæ tlĭŋ), *vbl sb.*2 [f Embattle *v* 2 + -ing 1] *concr.* in *Her.*; see quot. and cf. Embattled *ppl a.*2 2.
1753 Chambers *Cycl Suppl* s v, The heralds express this embattled line by the term crenellé , and when it has the embattling on both sides they then call it bretessé.

Emba·ttling, *ppl a* [f Embattle *v.*1 + -ing 2] That forms in order of battle. *fig*
1794 Coleridge *Relig. Musings* vi, Embattling interests on each other rush.

Embay (embē), *v.*1 Also 6 imbay [f En- + Bay *sb* 2 and 3]

1. *trans* To lay (a vessel) within a bay. Also of the action of the wind or tide: To force (a vessel) into a bay , to detain within a bay.
1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* III 149 Being immediately embayed in the Grand bay 1628 Digby *Jrnl.* 21 When wee were come with our shippes as near the shore . as wee could, for feare of being embayed. 1702 C Mather *Magn Chr* I 1 (1852) 44 He found himself embayed within a mighty head of land. 1810 *Edin. Rev* XVII 150 Many small whales are yearly embayed and killed. 1870 *Illust. Lond.*

News 29 Oct. 438 The headland before her must be weathered, unless she would be embayed and stranded

b *transf* ? with a reference to BAY *sb.*3

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xviii. 192 Some of them might miss the real doors, and be driven into the intervals, and embayed there

2 *pass.* Of a town: To be enclosed within a bay.

1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* iv. ii. 313 The town Castries is quite embayed 1842 STERLING *Let.* in Carlyle *Life* III. iv. (1872) 199 The town is not at all embayed, though there is some little shelter for shipping within the mole.

3 *refl.* Of the sea To form a bay. *rare*

1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* III. 97 But finding the sea to embay it self on both sides the Land.

4 To enclose (as in a bay), to shut in; to envelop, surround; also *fig*

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneas* II. (1880) 50 Laocoon Is to sone embayed with wrapping girdle y coompast 1624 CAPT SMITH *Virginia* I. 16 We found our selues imbayed with a mightie headland 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1860 We were, in some degree, embayed by the ice 1792 *Fortn. Ramble* xi. 69 Bridder Water. looks as if embayed in mountains 1862 G. P. SCROPP *Volcanoes* 176 The waters were embayed in eddies or pools 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxii. 32 He found himself embayed in a labyrinth without end

†**Embay'**, *v.*2 *Obs. poet* [f. EN- *pref.* + BAY *v.*6]

1 *trans.* To plunge (in a liquid); to bathe, hence, to drench, wet, to imbrue, steep

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 27 Sad repentance used to embay His bodie in salt water 1594 ? GREENE *Selimus* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 223 Our mouthes in honie to embay 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XII. lxii. Their Swords both points and edges sharpe embay In purple bloud, where so they hit or light. 1762 CHURCHILL *Ghost*, His house, Whose sides, in their own blood embay'd, E'en to the bone were open laid

2. *fig.* a To bathe (oneself) in sleep, sunshine b Of sleep: To bedew, steep, suffuse, pervade.

1590 SPENSER *Muiopotmos* 200 In the warme sunne he doth himselfe embay 1590 — *F. Q.* I. ix. 13 Whiles every sense the humour sweet embay'd 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in Farr's *S. P.* (1847) 63 And all about, embayed in soft sleep, A herd of charmed beasts aground were spread.

Embayed (embē'd), *ppl. a.* [f. EMBAY *v.*1]

1. Enclosed in, or as in, a bay Also, of a shore: Formed into bays, hollowed out by the sea

1835 MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 125 A shore, embayed and torn by the sea. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxvii. 516 The embayed flats are good examples of the fertile soil 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. i. 17 Embayed fragments of the Roman wreck 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 15 The embayed waters of Mexico 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 151 Great West Bay bears the ugly name of 'Dead Man's Bay' from an embayed vessel caught in a South-west gale seldom escaping shipwreck.

2. Forming a bay or recess See BAY *sb.*3

1824–9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 241 The embayed window.

Embayment (embē'mĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

1. a. The action of forming into a bay. b. *concr.* A portion of water or coast forming a bay.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xl. The line of sea-coast, with all its varied curves, indentures, and embayments 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 10 Occasionally lingering in some embayment to collect their waters 1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 525 The Mississippi probably commenced to run into the Tertiary Embayment 1884 *St. Nicholas* II. 534 It is a larger embayment than that where the gig came to grief

2 A bay-like recess (of a window).

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 102 The deep embayment of her favourite window

†**E'mbe**, *prep. Obs* Also 1 emb A variant of OE. *ymbe*, ME. UMBE, q.v., about, around, etc.

a 1000 *Athelstan* 5 (Gr.) Embe Brunanburh *a* 1000 *Menolog.* (Gr.) 210 Emb eahta niht *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Þe bitacninge Þe ic habbe embe ispeken *Ibid.* 219 Ne meȝ nan iscefte .understonden embe god *c* 1205 LAY. 6563 Æure he þohte embe uuel *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 141 Ine thylke songe That ich was embe oure faye.

Hence in OE and early ME compounds. **embhuȝa** [OE. *hoga* care], anxiety; **embsnīðe** *v.* [OE *snīðan* to cut], to circumcise; **embeþonk** [OE. *panc* thought], anxiety or thought about; **embe-uten** *adv.* [OE *ūtan* without], round about.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. VI. 34 Æghwylc dæg hæfð ȝenoh on hys ȝeȝnum ymbhoȝan [*c* 1160 *Hatton* embhuȝan] *Ibid.* Mark XIV. 47 Soðlice an of þam þe ðar embe-uton [*c* 1160 *Hatton* embe-uten] stodon his swurde abræd *Ibid.* Luke II. 210 Þe ehta dagas ȝefyllede wæron þæt ðæt cild emsnyden [*c* 1160 *Hatton* embsnyðen] wære *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Þet me sculde in þe ehtuþe dei þet knaue child embsnipen *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 Þe bileffulle mannes heorte ben wasshen of þe embeþonke of fleshliche lustes

†**Embeam** (embī'm), *v. Obs* [f. EN- + BEAM *sb.*] *trans.* To cast beams (of light) upon, irradiate, to radiate (light)

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) 75 But now so lively colours did embeam His sparkling forehead 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* I. xcix. 13 Faith in Thee [may] embeam my Night 1652 JER. COLLIER in Benlowes *Theoph.* B 4 b, Loves self in her his Flame embeams

†**Embeau'ty**, *v. Obs rare*−1. In 6 enbewte. [f. EN- + BEAUTY.] *trans.* To put beauty on (a person or thing), to beautify

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 868 Whom dame nature .Hath freshly enbewted.

Embeazle, obs. f. EMBEZZLE.

Embed, imbed (em-, imbe'd) [f. EN-, IN- + BED *sb.* (*Embed* is now the more common form.)]

1 *trans.* To fix firmly in a surrounding mass of some solid material Also *refl.*

a 1794 SULIVAN *View Nat.* I. viii. 62 Calcareous substances are in general found where flints are embedded 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. iv. 147 Leeches embed themselves in the earth 1879 J. TIMBS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 6/2 Iron girders embedded in brickwork and cement 1882 *Standard* 5 Sept. 6/1 The workman takes one diamond and embeds it in heated cement

β 1798 WHITTHURST *Inquiry Earth* XII. 90 Marine exuviæ found imbedded near the tops of mountains 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 436 Masses of the same sort of substance, lying as it were embedded in the brain 1816 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (1817) 130 Crystals are said to be imbedded, when they are completely inclosed in another mineral 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl.* (1873) I. i. 29 Thus insects are imbedded in the gum-copal

b *fig.*

a 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. xii. The light embedded, as it were, in vast masses of shade 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. II. § 12 The sensation is embedded in a movement 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 79 The winged seeds of his thought embed themselves in the memory

β 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. II. § 13 The same optical impression may be imbedded in a great many different muscular impressions 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* I. 14 Parts of these writings are imbedded in the text of the Book

c *transf.* Also in wider senses suggested by the etymology

1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* III. 302 Nemi, imbedded in wood, Nemi nursed in the hill! 1849 GROTE *Greece* (1862) V. II. lx. 300 A more considerable stream, flowing deeply imbedded between lofty banks. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Poems, Emped. on Etna* II. Through whose [Typho's] heart Etna drives her roots of stone To imbed them in the sea

2 Said of the surrounding mass of material: To enclose firmly Also *fig.*

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvi. (1856) 210 Fields of new ice imbedded them in a single night 1855 I. TAYLOR *Restor. Belief* 215 Those Seven Epistles imbed our problem. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* May 955/1 A soft sweetish pulp, embeds the two beans

Hence **Embe'dded** *ppl. a.*, **Embe'dding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 85 Others ascribed the imbedded fossil bodies to some plastic power which resided in the earth in the early ages of the world. 1863 — *Antiq. Man* 8, I have spoken of the embedding of organic bodies and human remains in peat 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. II. 113 The elegant forms of the imbedded shells 1877 E. CONDER *Bas Faith* VII. 315 Smelting out the pure gold of revealed truth from the imbedding ore.

†**Embe'dlam**, *v. Obs.* [f. EN- + BEDLAM] *trans.* To put into Bedlam, hence to drive mad

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Alaham* II. II. (1633) 28 Furie! then spurne thyselfe, embedlam wit

Embedment (embe'dmĕnt) [f. EMBED *v.* + -MENT.] a The action of embedding, the state of being embedded b *concr.* Something which embeds, a 'bed' of stonework, etc

1828–40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 304 The large oak pillars rested in an embedment of strong masonwork

Embeggar: see EM- *prefix*

Embel, embelf, erron. forms of next

1692 COLLS, *Embel* 1775 ASH, *Embel, embelf*

†**E'mbelif**, *adv* and *a. Astron. Obs* [a OF. phrase *en belif*: see BELIEF]

A *adv* In an oblique direction, obliquely

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 28 These same signes ben cleped tortuos signes or kroked signes for they arisen embelif on oure Orisonte

B *adj* Oblique

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 28 *heading*, To knowe the ascencions of signes in the embelif cercle in euery regioun, I Mene, in circulo obliquo *Ibid.*, The embelif orisonte ouerkervyth the equinoxial in embelif angles 1413 LYDG *Pilgr. Sowle* V. 1 (1859) 70, I saw the spyeres torinen eueriche within other, by contrarious mouyng, and by embelif

Hence †**Embelif** *v. Obs. intr.*, to be oblique

1413 LYDG *Pilgr. Sowle* V. 1 (1859) 70 There was a Cercle embelyfyng somwhat

Embellish (embe'lĭʃ) *v.* Forms. 4–5 embelyssh, (4 enbelyse, embellis), 5 embellissh, -ysh, (embelese, -yse, -yce, enbelis, -issh, embelsh), 6– embellish Also 7–8 imbelish, imbellish. [a. OF. *embelliss-* lengthened stem of *embellir*, f. *en-* (see EN-) + *bel* beautiful.]

1. † a. To render beautiful (*obs.* in general sense) b. To beautify with adventitious adornments; to ornament

c 1340 *Gawy. & Gr. Knt.* 1033 & enbelyse his burȝ with his bele chere *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W., Lucrece*, Teeres ful of hevytee Embelysshed [*v. r.* embelesed, enbelised] hire wifly chastitee *c* 1440 *Partonope* 5981 Wyth beaute nature Wold so embelyce ony oo creature 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 9 The robes of purpure enbellissheth the body 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb., It was embellisht with blossomes fayre 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 185 The Elm [yields] a waterish humour, which is very proper to imbelish the skin 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* 49 For writing, flourishing, and embellishing, partly in gold, a letre sent to the Emperor of Morocco 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. IV. § 1. 215 His hair embellished with artificial locks 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. III. 36 Bridles embellished with bits of yellow gold 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 248 The objects thus embellished were jewel-cases

c *fig*; now often with sense to 'dress up', heighten (a narration) with fictitious additions.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Introd. 3 Hys newe poetrye Enbelshyd wyth colours of rethoryk 1482 CAXTON (*title*) Higden's Polychronicon emprynted and sette in forme by me William Caxton and a lytel embelysshed fro tholde makyng 1549 STUDLEY *Laws of Eng.* (1739) II. xvii. 90 To imbellish mens minds with Learning that may gain them preferment 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* VII. 154 False notions of glory imbellished indeed by servile wits 1726 SWIFT *To a Lady*, I shall with books my mind embellish 1772 SIR W. JONES *Ess.* II. 205 A simple and agreeable melody, which will embellish [the words] 1801 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 329 Events probably much exaggerated and embellished 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 53 A long life embellished by elegant pursuits *Mod.* The story is true in substance, but has been greatly embellished

†2 *fig.* To brighten (in feeling), cheer *Obs*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 17 But they were embelissshid moche of that they sawe the firmament thus torne and so nobly to holde his cours

Embellished (embe'lĭʃt), *ppl. a* [f. prec. + -ED.1] Beautified, adorned, illustrated

1598 FLORIO *Dict.* Ep. Ded. 2 Your embellisht grace 1845 J. PYE *Patron. Brit. Art* II. 55 Embellished books

Embellisher (embe'lĭʃəɹ) [f. as prec. + -ER] He who or that which beautifies or adorns

1479 CAXTON *Chaucer's Boeth.* Pref., The first founder and embelisher of ornate eloquence in our English Chaucer 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 521 ¶ 4 And may be call'd Embellishers 1813 BYRON *Giaour* xviii. *note*, Sultan Giamschid, the embellisher of Istakhar 1871 SMILES *Charac.* ix. (1876) 260 Grace is a sweetener and embellisher of life

Embellishing (embe'lĭʃĭŋ), *vbl. sb* [f. EMBELLISH *v.* + -ING1] The action or process of making beautiful; also *concr.* ornamentation

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. (1851) 103 The devices and imbellishings of mans imagination 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 33 For the Adorning and Embellishing of the Corporeal World to us

Embellishing (embe'lĭʃĭŋ), *ppl. a* [f. EMBELLISH *v.* + -ING2] That embellishes or beautifies

1545 T. RAYNOLD *Womans Book* Y 5 The embellissinge or bellifieing medicines whereof I entende to speke here 1673 *Lady's Call* I. II. 19 Meekness is so peculiarly embellishing to women

Embe'llishment. [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

1. The action or process of embellishing or beautifying, decoration, ornamentation

1623 COCKERAM *Eng. Dict.* II, *Beautifying*, Embellishment, Decoration 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 206 The thing that contributed most to the embellishment of that Festival, was the great abundance of Ladies 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 1 ¶ 8, I am sensible they might not tend to the Embellishment of my paper 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 340 A Turkish merchant devoted no less a sum than 10,000*l.* to the internal embellishment of St. Paul's.

2 That which embellishes or beautifies, *lit.* and *fig.*; an ornament, decoration, setting off, *esp.* a grace of diction or composition, a poetical image, episode, or hyperbole, also, in pejorative sense, an exaggeration (cf. EMBELLISH *v.* 1 c).

1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* IV. lxxx. (1660) 165 But now, has not the least Imbellishment Of Heav'nly knowledge 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 256 Abatement is made for poetical embellishments 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 223 A book that has some pleasing embellishments on the back 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xliv. 22 A relation, that has received many embellishments from my hand 1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 343 Nor are the lofty headlands a less embellishment 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. II. 18 Formed for peace, and the embellishments of life

†**Embe'nched**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*−1 [f. EN- + BENCH *sb.* + -ED.] Formed into 'benches'; cf. BENCH *sb.* 6, 7, and *v.* 2

1599 NASHE *Lent Stuffe* 9 Cerdicus was the first that on those embenched shelues stampt his footing.

Ember1 (e'mbəɹ) Forms: 1 æmerȝe, 4 aym-, em, eemer, 5 eymbre, -bery, (6 *pl.* embries, emmers, *Sc.* amer-, ammer-, aymrris,) 6–7 imber, 9 *dial.* yummer [OE. *æmerge* wk. fem., corresponds to OHG. *eimuria* (MHG. *eimere*), ON. *eimyrja* (Da. *emmer*, Sw. *morja*) —OTeut. **aimuzjōn-*, for the suffix of Goth. *jukuza* (stem *jukuzjā-*) yoke The ME. forms with *ay-, ey-* point to adoption from ON. rather than to descent from OE. The disappearance of the vowel of the original second syllable occasioned the insertion of the euphonic *b*, normal between *m* and *r*.]

1. A small piece of live coal or wood in a half-extinguished fire. Chiefly in *pl.*: The smouldering ashes of a fire

c 1000 *Ags. Leechdoms* III. 30 Nim ðu clatan moran & berec hy on hate æmergean ? *c* 1390 *Form of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* 15 Take chyches, and . lay hem in hoot aymers 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* X. IX. (Tollem. MS.), Also fyry emeris [1535 emers; 1582 embers] is rauischid and meuid upwarde by rauischynge of wynde *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 136 Eymbre, hote aschys [1499 eymery or synder, hote asshes], *pruna* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. III. 137 The reliquies and the dry ammeris syne That slokkin 1555 *Fardle Facions* I. V. 72 They feede them [children] with rootes, rosted in the embries 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 258 They heat it [flesh] a little upon imbers of coales 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 79 Glowing embers .Teach light to counterfeit a gloom 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* I. 1. (1757) 13 Sleeping embers which will rise in flames. 1838–42 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. xxxvii. 475 Only the expiring embers of a great fire. *a* 1849 POE *Raven*, Each separate dying ember Wrought its ghost upon the floor 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cii. 3 The last comforting ember is quenched.

2 *fig*
1513 More *Edw V* Ep. Ded 3 To revive that which hath for a long time been raked up in the embers of oblivion 1650 R Stapylton *Strada's Low C Warres* I 20 But the secret lay not long in the Embers 1787 Bentham *Def. Usury* 178 Success does not arise out of the embers of ill-success. 1874 Bancroft *Footpr Time* I 97 The embers of independence broke forth in war

3 *Comb* **ember-bread** (see quot, but the statement is app a fiction to explain Ember-days)
1681 Wharton *Fasts & Fest* Wks (1683) 30 A Cake baked under the Embers or Ashes, which was called .. Ember-bread 1796 Pegge *Anonym* (1809) 135

Ember[2] (embəɹ) Now only *attrib.* and in *Comb* Forms. α 1 **ymbren**, 6–8 **embring**, **-yng**, 6 **im-**, **ymbring**, 6–7 **imb-**, **embering** β in *Comb* 3 **umbri-(u)**, **ymbri-**, 4 **ymber-**, 5 **embyr-**, **ymbre-**, 6 **embre-**, (**amber-**), 7– **ember**. [The OE. *ymbren* (app neut.: pl *ymbren*), perh a corruption (due to attrib use) of OE. *ymbryne* masc, period, revolution of time, f *ymb* about, round + *ryne* course, running
It seems however not wholly impossible that the word may have been due to popular etymology working upon some Vulgar Lat corruption of *quatuor tempora*, cf Ger *quatember* Ember tide, for the possibility of OE *mb* for L *mp*, and for the suffix, cf OE *embren* from L *amp(h)ora*. The ON *umbrú-dagar*), OSw *ymber(-dagar)* appear to be ad Eng, OSw had also *tamper-dagar* from *tempora*]
The English name of the four periods of fasting and prayer (L. *quatuor tempora*) appointed by the Church to be observed respectively in the four seasons of the year. Each of these fasts occupies three days, viz. a Wednesday and the following Friday and Saturday, these are called *Ember days*, and the weeks in which they occur are called *Ember weeks*. Since the Council of Placentia A.D. 1095, the Ember days have been the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday next following (1) the first Sunday in Lent, (2) Whitsunday, (3) Holy Cross Day, 14 Sept, (4) St Lucia's Day, 13 Dec. In the Roman Church the Ember-Saturdays, and in the Church of England the Sundays immediately following, are the days on which ordinations usually take place
†**1.** As an independent *sb*; = *Ember-day* (only in α. forms) *Obs*
c 1010 *Laws of Æthelred* (Thorpe) VI xxiii, Ymbren & fæstena. *Ibid* xxv, Heah-freolsdagum & iiht-ymbrenum c 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Rubric to *Luke* viii 40 Dis sceal on frigedæg on þære pentecostenes wucan to þam ymbrene 1547 Salesbury *Welsh Dict*, *Katcor* [i e *cadgor*, a fast], Embryng. 1573 Tusser *Husb* (1878) 28 Keepe Embrings wel, and fasting daies

2 *attrib* and *Comb*, as *ember* (| *embring*)**-day**, **-fast**, **-Friday**, **-time**, **-tide**, **-week**, **ember-eve**, the vigil of an Ember day.
α a 1000 *Laws of Ælfred* xliii, On iiii ymbren-wican a 1036 *Laws of Cnut* (Eccl) xvi, Si hit Ymbren-fæsten si hit lengcten-fæsten *Ibid* xvii, We forbeodaþ ordal & aðas freolsdagum & ymbren-dagum. 1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W. de Worde) II xvi. (1506) 125 To faste foure tymes in the yere the ymbrynge tyme 1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI*, c. 19 Preamb, Abstinence, which hath been used upon the Embring Days, and other Days 1584 R Scot *Discov. Witchcr* xii xiv 200 He must come to church upon an emberng fridaie 1590 Tarleton *News Purgat* (1844) 64 [The pope] that made the imbering-weekes in honour of his faire and beautifull curtizan Imbra. 1563-87 Foxe *A & M* (1684) II 30/1 Counselling the said Roger Dods, upon an Embring day, to sup with Bread and Cheese 1752 Carte *Hist Eng* III 227 Abstinence from flesh in Lent, and on embring days
β a 1225 *Ancr R* 70 Holdeþ silence iðe Umbridawes [*v r* ymbri wikes] 138 Wyclif *Serm* Sel. Wks II 203 þe Wednesday Gospel in ymber weke in Septembre monepe c 1440 *Promp Parv* 139 Embyrday, *angarium vel quatuor temporum*. 1481 Caxton *Myrr* III x 155 By the kalender we knowe the ymbre dayes c 1550 Bale *K. Johan* 41 Bothe amber dayes & lentes 1550 *Wyll of Dewyll* (Collier) 4 I geue, the Embredays to pope Calixtus 1608 Shaks. *Per* I. Cho 6 A song of old sung at festivals, On ember-eves, and holy ales 1622 Middleton, etc *Old Law* III i, Are all fallen into fasting-days and Ember-weeks? 1634 Canne *Necess Separ* (1849) 117 And pope Calixtus in the year 206 ordained Ember fasts 1704 Nelson *Fest & Fasts* II iii (1739) 469 These Fasts may be said to be Ember Days 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg* 281 The four Seasons of the year called the Ember-Weeks 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch* (1858) I App 386 The Ember fasts, on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, four times in the year 1849-53 Rock *Ch of Fathers* IV xi. 64 On the ember-days, the deacon and subdeacon wore the chasuble 1849 Miss Mulock *Ogilvies* xii (1875) 90 How near it is to Ember weeks

Ember.[3] Also **imber**, **immer**, **emmer**, **ammer** [a. Norw. *emmer(-gaas)*, Icel has *himbrimi*, older *himbrin*; Faroic *imbrim* (Vigf)] A kind of sea-fowl (*Colymbus Immer* Linn Pennant) frequenting the seas about Orkney, a variety of the Northern Diver or Loon (*Colymbus glacialis*) to which the name is sometimes given Chiefly in Comb as *Ember-goose*, *-diver*.
1744 Preston *Zetland* in *Phil Trans* XLIII 61/2 The Ember Goose, which is said to hatch her Egg under her Wing. 1802 G Montagu *Ornith Dict.* (1833) 267 Imber-Diver—a name for the Loon. 1822 Scott *Pirate* xxi, Be mine the imber goose to play 1885 Swainson *Prov Names Brit Birds* (E.D.S.) 213 Immer or Ember (Orkney), Imber Diver (Ireland), Ammer or Emmer goose (Aberdeen, E. Lothian)

Embered (embəɹd), *ppl a* [f Ember[1] + -ed[2].] a Strewn with embers, b. Burnt to embers
1796 Southey *Joan of Arc* II 468 On the white-ember'd hearth Then heapt up fresh fuel 1863 W Lancaster *Preterita* 26 An old crone leaning at an ember'd fire

Embering, obs, var of Ember[2]

†**Emberlucock,** *v Obs rare* [ad. F *emburelucocquer*, a nonce-wd of fanciful formation] To bewilder, confuse
1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I vi, Never emberlucock your spirits with these vaine thoughts and idle conceits.

†**Embe·tter,** *v Obs.* Also 7 **imbetter** [f En- + Better, *a*] *trans* To make better
α c 1583 Plckham in Hakluyt *Voyages* (1600) III. 181 Then estates of such as now liue in want shall be embettered 1625 Long tr *Barclay's Argenis* (1636) Dedic A 2 Varietie to please the minde, and Learning to embetter the Iudgement 1839 Richardson, and in mod Dicts
β 1607 Danill *Philotas* v Chorus, Crueltie doth not imbetter men 1680 Sir W Wallfr *Divine Medit* (1839) 41 Those that are good are imbettered, even by the illness of those that are bad

Embezzle (embe·z'l), *v.* Forms· α 5 **enbesyl**, **enbesel**(l, 5–6 **embesell**, **-sill**, **-syle**, **-syll**, (6 **embecill**), 6-8 **embezel**(l, **-zil**(l, **-zle**, **-zzel**(l, 7 **embeasil**, **-zle**, **embes(s)el**(l, 6– **embezzle**. β. 5–8 **imbezel**(l, **-ill**, (6–7 **imbeazel**(l), 7–8 **imbezzel**(l, **-il**, **imbezle**, 6–8 **imbesel**(l, **-il**(l, (6–7 **imbeasell**, **-il**, **imbecile**, **-ill**, **imbesle**, **ymbessill**,) 7 **imbezzle** [ad AF. *enbesiler* (quots 1397, 1404), 'to make away with, cause to disappear, fraudulently destroy'; f *en-* + *beseler* (see Bezzle *v*), which occurs (with the same sense) in the Year-books of 32–33 Edw. III (1305), and appears to be identical with OF. *besillier* (Pr *besillar*) to maltreat, ravage, destroy; according to M Paul Meyer f. L *bis-*, in late L used as a pejorative prefix.
In 16th c the Eng word appears to have been referred to the L *imbecillare* to weaken (see Imbecill), and this notion has possibly in some degree influenced the subsequent development of the sense]
†**1** *trans.* To make away with (provisions, money, etc), *esp.* to carry off secretly (what belongs to another person) for one's own use *Obs*
α [1397 *Will of John of Gaunt* in Nichols *Royal Wills* 155 Drap enbroudes, et toutes autres pieces de la suit quels je achatay de la Duchesse de Northfolk aussi entierement sans riens ent enbeseiller com jes les avoy de ele] 1469 *Househ Ord.* 91 See that noe vitaills ne none other stuffe of the seide householde be enbeselled oute 1530 Palsgr 531/2 He that embesylleth a thyng intendeth to steale it 1552 *Inv Ch Surrey* 55 There was embeselyd one auter clothe and two towelles 1598 *Linschoten's Voy* in Arb *Garner* III 18 But little cometh to the owner's hands, being embezzled and privily made away 1655 Fuller *Ch Hist* VIII 42 The Utensells thereof had lately been Embezelled. 1750 Carte *Hist Eng* II 151 One of these [bibles] was to be placed in every parish church, chained so as not to be embezzeled
β 1474 *Househ Ord* 30 Noi that the porters suffree any stuffe to be imbezelled out of the sayde gates 1574 Hellowis *Gueuara's Ep* 166 Babling and foule mouthed boyes wil imbesill your apparrell 1598 Stow *Surv* xxxiii (1603) 297 Manie of the Kings Jewels were imbeseled 1624 Capt Smith *Virginia* IV 140 The Sailers .. are much to blame for imbesling the prouisions.
fig 1548 Gilt *Pr Masse* 76 Thee pryvee masse embecilleth and taketh out of our hartes Christ
†**b** To make away with, fraudulently destroy (a charter, title-deed, etc.) In later use also, To mutilate, tamper with (a document or writing of any kind) *Obs.*
α [1404 *Act* 5 *Hen. IV*, c 14 (Record ed), Police que pleuseurs pies de fins et les notes de tielx fyns demorantz en le comune Bank, aient este devant ces heures enbesilez, & autres pies & notes de fyns fauxement contreovez & mys en lour lieux.] 1494 Fabyan VII. 293 The sayd boke was enbesylyd, or loste 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c 51 Preamb, The evydences concernyng the same Maners ben embeselled by .. ill disposed persones 1509-10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c 8 The said commissioner or escheatour may nott change nor enbesyll the said offices or inquisiciones 1581 Lambarde *Eiren* IV xxi (1588) 625 If a Justice of the Peace will craftily embesill an Enditement 1660 H. More *Myst Godl* VII xi 326 The Writings of the Evangelists were never embeseled 1662 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III 296 The records belonging to this family have been embezzled. 1691 E. Taylor *Behmen's Life* 425 A Hieroglyphical Monument .. was razed and embezelled by the rude Hands
β 1504 *Plumpton Corr* Introd 64 How evydenc' hath bene imbeseled 1665 Stillingfl. *Rational Acc Prot Relig* 212 Is it then possible to suppose all those Copy's at once imbezeled 1671 F Phillips *Reg Necess* Ep Ded, It is Felony to imbezil or corrupt a Record. 1677-8 Marvell *Corr* 326 Wks 1872-5 II 586 Upon occasion of imbeziling the Bill sent from the Lords
†**c.** To entice away (a person) from service, etc *Obs*
1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* xiii. (1599) 615 He would be a conuenient instrument to imbeasell from the army of Francisco-maria the bands of Gascons 1594 Lyly *Moth Bombie* v iii 137, I had rather thou shouldst rob my chest, than imbeasell my sonne
†**2** To weaken, impair, diminish. *Obs*
1566 Drant *Horace' Sat* I v, And so imbecill all theyr strengthe, That they are naught to me 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Appetisser*, to diminish, to lessen, to imbesill. 1610 in Picton *L'pool Munic Rec* (1883) I 121 Whereby the Quene's Majesties custome maye be .. empayred or embesselled 1622 Malynes *Anc Law-Merch* 307 The Kings or Princes Valuation is effected by embeasiling the standard of money, by allay 1636 Featly *Clavis Myst* lxx 892 Our luxury hath imbezelled us 1670 Basil Valentine *Last Will & Test* xxxvii, Have a respect to the upper scaffolds, that they be not imbezled.
†**3** To impair or diminish by waste or extravagance, to squander, dissipate (property, etc).
α 1578 Banister *Hist Man* I 26 Nature would not for the insertion of Muscles embecill, and wast so much of the bones 1621 Burton *Anat Mel* III ii vi v (1651) 577 He hath embeazled his estate 1658 Sir T Browne *Hydriot* 24 Fearing to embezzle a great commodity of their Country. 1749 Chesterf *Lett* II ccxi 308 It is not the fashion .. at Paris, to embezzle at least half of it [the day] at table 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) II 90/1 His fortune, which had been so much embezzled
β. 1621 Burton *Anat Mel* I ii iii xv (1651) 137 When they have with riot and prodigality imbezelled their estates 1679 J Goodman *Penitent Pard* I iv (1713) 99 He wastes and imbezils the very talents and abilities God had endowed him with 1683 Crowne *City Politiques* II i 24, I have imbezell'd all the furniture of my soul and body in vice
4 (The only current sense) To divert to one's own use (money, etc.) in violation of trust or official duty [At first app a contextual use of 1 and 3; in early examples not distinguishable from one or the other of these]
α 1600 Holland *Livy* xxxviii 1 1016 The Tribunes proceeded to charge him for embezzeling and averting to his proper use certeine treasure gotten from King Antiochus. 1783 Burke *Rep Affairs Ind.* Wks XI 318 His fortune grossly mismanaged and embezzled 1833 Macaulay *War Succession, Ess* (1854) I 249/1 Bellasys, the English General, embezzled the stores 1855 — *Hist Eng* IV 363 The rapacious governor had daily opportunities of embezzling and extorting
β 1585 Fleetwood in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser I 216 II 301 To steale and imbesell any thinge in his charge this is felonye 1613 Sir H Finch *Law* (1636) 211 The seruant that hath any goods deliuered him to keepe by his Master and doth imbezle, or conuert the same to his own vse, the same, shall be judged a theefe 1653 H Cogan tr *Pinto's Trav* VIII 24 That Mahometan, who had imbezzled away a great part of the goods committed to his charge
¶ **5** Used by Shelton to render the like-sounding Sp *embelesar*, to bewilder, stupefy [cf Bezzle *v*]
1620 Shilton *Quix* II liii 357 Sancho was astonish't and embeseld with what he heard & saw

Embezzled (embe·z'ld), *ppl. a* [f prec + -ed.] In the senses of the verb
1603 Knolles *Hist Turks* (1621) 555 Those expences .. were supported with the embeseled spoile 1641 *Vind Smectymnuus* 24 An imbezel'd book c 1645 Howell *Lett.* II 8 An Italian who had the keeping of them embeazled mony 1833 Ht Martinlau *Berkely Banker* I viii 153 The nature of the embezzled property 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks* Ser II (1873) 281 An old gentleman used the contracted form of the participle in conversation, but gave it back its embezzled syllable in reading

Embezzlement (embe·z'lmĕnt) Also 6 **embecil-**, **embasel-**, 7 **embezzil-**, **imbezle-** [f Embezzle *v* + -ment, in AF (1404) *embesilement*] The action of embezzling †**a** In senses of Embezzle 1–3 (*obs*). **b** (The mod. sense) Fraudulent appropriation of entrusted property
1548 Gest *Pr Masse* 75 What is sacrilege, but an embeciliment and stelthe of an holy thing out of an holy place 1579 *Wills & Inv N C* (1860) II 234 *note*, To be restored, withoute anye kinde of embaselmente 1645 Milton *Colast* Wks (1851) 356 Those weak supposes of portions and joyntures likely to incurr imbezlement heer by 1762-71 H Walpole *Vertue's Anecd Paint* (1786) I 205 The lightness which is remarked in the coins of Edward VI was owing to the embezzlements of this person 1786 Burke *Articles agst W Hastings* Wks 1842 II 166 Fraud, peculation, and embezzlement 1813 Wellington in Gurw *Disp* X. 152 That punishment which is attached to embezzlement 1886 *Pall Mall G* 11 Dec 6/1 Embezzlement is the appropriation by a clerk or servant of money coming into his hands on his master's account

Embezzler (embe·zləɹ). [f. Embezzle *v* + -er.] One who embezzles
1667 Pepys *Diary* 25 July, Hogg is the most observable embezzler, that ever was known 1687 *Lond Gaz* No 2300/1 The Detainers, Imbezlers, or Concealers of the said Books 1702 R Crosfeild *Affection of People, etc* 4 The Embezelers of His Majesties Naval Stores 1821 *Tait's Mag* XXI 376 Embezzlers, burglars and pick-pockets 1887 *Pall Mall G* 11 Oct 7/2

Embezzling (embe·zlin), *vbl sb* [f Embezzle *v* + -ing[1]] The action of the verb Embezzle, in various senses
1540 *Act* 32 *Hen VIII*, c 48 Al wastes, imbesselinges and misusynge of the seyd artilleries, stores 1577 Harrison *England* II xi (1877) I 224 Embesilling of goods committed by the master to the seruant 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* II vii (1588) 233 The embezelling of any Record 1665 Marvell *Let. Mayor of Hull* Wks I. 51 Another Bill to prevent the imbezelling of prize goods 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xv § 26 124 By careless embezelling of them.

Embibe, obs form of Imbibe.
1558 Warde *Alexis' Secr* (1568) 2 b, When it is almost waxen drie, embibe or water it again as before

Embill, -ing: see Em- *prefix*

†**Embi·llow,** *v Obs. rare* In 7 **enbyllow**. [f En- + Billow] *trans* To raise in billows
1625 Lisle *Du Bartas, Noe* I (R), And then enbyllowed high doth in his pride disdaine With fome and roaring din all hugeness of the maine

Embind (embəɪnd), *v* Also 7 imbind [f EN- + BIND.] *trans* To confine, hold fast

a 1628 F GREVILLE *Alaham* III ii (1633) 44 This secret haste is sure all is imbound *c* 1838 WORDSW *Egyptian Maid*, The Damsel, in that trance embound

Embitter (embɪ tər), *v.* Also 7–9 imbitter [f EN- + BITTER *a*]

1 *trans.* To make bitter, impart a bitter taste to Now *rare* in *lit* sense.

a 1603 T CARTWRIGHT *Confut Rhem N T.* (1618) 726 When I had eaten it, my bellie was imbittered 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr Ethics* 369 It is like wormwood that imbitters the nipple 1775 ADAIR *Amer Ind* 122 Warm water, highly imbittered with the button-snake-root 1834 *New Monthly Mag* XL. 85 Brewers embitter their beer with hops

2 *fig* To infuse with bitterness, spoil the sweetness of (existence, pleasures, pursuits, etc).

a 1677 BARROW in Spurgeon *Treas David* Ps cxix 71 Impiety doth embitter all the conveniences and comforts of life 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No 18 P 2 It would imbitter all the sweets of life 1776 GIBBON *Decl & F* I 395 The last moments of Diocletian were embittered by some affronts, 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* I, Two circumstances only had imbittered their union 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II 38 His prosperity was embittered by one insupportable recollection 1868 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) II VII 89 An act which embittered the remainder of his days

3. *fig* To make more bitter or painful

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St* II XXII 142 He imbitters not a distastfull message to a forrein Prince by his indiscretion in delivering it 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F* (1869) II XII 516 His actual misery was embittered by the recollection of past greatness. 1790 BURKE *Fr Rev.* Wks. V 85 To aggravate and imbitter that real inequality 1876 GREEN *Short Hist* X § 4 802 His failure was embittered by heavier disasters elsewhere

4. *fig.* To render (persons or feelings) virulent, intensely hostile or discontented; to exacerbate, intensify (a quarrel, etc).

1634 SANDERSON *Serm* I 65 The like censurings and despisings have imbittered the spirits 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* II 31 Peoples minds were embittered one against another. 1748 ANSON *Voy* II III (ed. 4) 208 The Captain had much embittered the people against him 1777 WATSON *Philip II*, (1793) I VIII 317 Putting them to death would only serve to embitter the resentment of the people 1868 E EDWARDS *Ralegh* I VI 98 Personal ill-feeling of long standing further embittered the old quarrels

Embittered (embɪ tərd), *ppl. a* [f prec + -ED 1] Made bitter, or more bitter. (Chiefly *fig* ; cf. senses of the vb)

1655 MILTON *Lett State* (1851) 333 Their imbitter'd and most implacable Enemies *a* 1716 SOUTH 12 *Serm* (1717) V. 88 The Remorseless Malice of Imbitter'd Rebels 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I VIII 69 My temper becomes embittered. 1849 MILL *Ess.* (1859) II 364 The embittered denunciations against the circulars and proclamations

Hence † **Embi tteredness.** *Obs*

1643 TUCKNEY *Balme of G* 35 If imbitteredness of spirit against God can make it Englands present disease . is grown pestilentially malignant.

Embitterer (embɪ tĕrəɹ). [f EMBITTER + -ER] One who or that which embitters

1752 JOHNSON in John Taylor *Serm* (1789) 224 The fear of death has always been considered as the embitterer of the cup of joy. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk* II 12 Sitting to drink is the embitterer of their enjoyments 1884 ANNIE SWAN *Dor Kirke* XIV 127 That old man is an embitterer of the lives of others

Embittering (embɪ tĕrɪŋ), *vbl sb* [f as prec + -ING 1] The action of the verb EMBITTER

1617 HIERON *Wks* II 340 The vsing of euill speech hee [Saint James] likeneth to the imbittering of the Fountaine.

Embittering (embɪ tĕrɪŋ), *ppl a* [f as prec + -ING 2] That embitters or tends to embitter

1746 HERVEY *Medit* (1818) 209 This embittering circumstance would spoil their relish. 1872 GEO ELIOT *Middlem* III IV. 356 The suspicion was embittering *Ibid* IV v. 121 The imbittering discovery that, etc

Embitterment (embɪ təɹmĕnt) [f EMBITTER *v* + -MENT.] The action of embittering; the state of being embittered.

1645 W JENKYN *Serm* 37 Labour for a sanctified use of all embitterments or stoppages 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III 230 The usual embitterment of controversy 1864 PUSEY *Lect Daniel* 320 Two portions contending against each other with extremest embitterment.

† **Embla·dder,** *v Obs rare* [f EN- + BLADDER] *trans.* a To cause vesicles to rise on the surface of (anything), to blister. b. To confine in a bladder. Hence **Embla ddered** *ppl a*

1662 CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat* 170 It doth not embladder a dead carcasse, even as it doth a living body 1664 POWER *Exp Philos.* II 117 The Elater of the external Ayr . forces the embladder'd Ayr into its former extension.

† **Embla·nch,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 enblaunch [a. OF *emblanch-ir*, f. *en-* (see EN-) + *blanc* white; cf. BLANCH *v*] *trans* To whiten. *fig.*

1393 LANGL *P Pl* C XVII 269 Preestes, prechours and prelates, þat beþ enblaunched with bele paroles *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3688 A tabernacle grauen of gilden platis, flamband all in filour & fewlis en-blanchid *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* (1671) 260 It was impossible that a spot of so deep a dye should be emblanched

Emblature. ? Mistake for EMBLAZURE.

1606 G W[OODCOCKE] *Hist Iustine* G g 2 a, For whose honor there were Temples erected and infinite emblatures of his praises decreed.

Emblaze (emblē·z), *v* 1 Also imblaze. [f EN- + BLAZE *sb.*1]

1 *trans* To light up, illuminate, cause to glow

1634 MILTON *Comus* 733 Th' unsought Diamonds emblaze the forehead of the Deep 1718 POPE *Iliad* XIII 433 Polish'd arms emblazed the flaming fields 1746 HERVEY *Medit* (1818) 186 Topaz, emblazed with a golden gleam 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1839) 18/1 Till the sun Emblaze, with upward-slanting ray, the breast And wing unquivering of the wheeling lark 1854 BAILEY *Festus* (ed 5) 323 The golden pane the setting sun doth just Imblaze

2 To set in a blaze, kindle Also *fig*

1728 POPE *Dunc* I 235 Sulphur-tipt, emblaze an ale-house fire 1747 COLLINS *Ode to Liberty* II, Where nearer suns emblaze its veins 1815 *Month Mag* XXXVIII 534 Fires, lightning kindled, the tall oaks imblaze.

Emblaze (emblē·z), *v* 2 Also imblaze [f EN- + BLAZE *v* 2]

† **1. a** *trans* To describe heraldically **b.** To set forth by means of heraldic devices Cf BLAZE *v* 2

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen VI*, IV x 76 But thou shalt weare it as a Heralds coate, To emblaze the Honor that thy master got 1611 SPELD *Hist Gt Brit* VII II (1632) 199 As Some of our Heralds have imblazed 1630 J TAYLOR (Water P) *Wks.* II 157/2 Marke how I will emblaze thee Within a Quagmire field, two Toades in Chiefe 1781 *Westm Mag* IX 386 The Herald touches the bright fee, T' emblaze the brimstone of the *vis-a-vis* 1782–1800 in BAILEY.

2. To adorn with heraldic devices Hence (and influenced by EMBLAZE *v* 1), to adorn magnificently, make resplendent

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court*, With crowns of gold emblased They make him so amased 1667 MILTON *P L* I 533 Th' Imperial Ensign Which Gemms and Golden lustre rich imblaz'd Seraphic arms and Trophies 1727 POPE *Eloisa* 136 No weeping orphan saw his father's stores Our shrines irradiate, or emblaze the floors 1818 MILMAN *Samor* 289 An enwoven tapestry of flame emblaz'd Like hall of old barbaric Potentate

3 To inscribe or portray conspicuously

1590 GREENE *Orl Fur* Wks 1831 I 5 Where stout Hercules Emblaz'd his trophies on two posts of brass 1667 MILTON *P L* V 592 Or in thir glittering Tissues bear imblaz'd Holy Memorials 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* IX 1660 Divine Instructor! Thy first volume In moon, and stars Emblaz'd to seize the sight. 1808 J BARLOW *Columb.* VI 246 Here herald glory first emblazed her name

4 To inscribe (a person) on 'the roll of fame' (or of infamy); to celebrate, render famous or notorious

1596 FITZ GEFFRAY *Sir F Drake* (1881) 65 Drake hath no Homer to emblaze his glorie 1609 HEYWOOD *Troia Britannica* in Farr's *S P Jas.* (1848) 330 These harsh meeters but to emblaze you, had yet been vnborne 1630 J TAYLOR (Water P) *Wks* II. 144/1 A Scritch owle's quill shall emblaze thee basest slaue of men

Emblazer (emblē·zəɹ) [f EMBLAZE *v* 1, 2 + -ER] He who or that which emblazes or illuminates.

1776 MICKLE *Camoens' Lusiad* 446 Apollo here enthroned in light appears The eye of heaven, emblazer of the spheres

Emblazon (emblē·zən), *v* Also 7 emblazen, imblazon [f. EN- + BLAZON *v*]

1. *trans* To inscribe or portray conspicuously, as on a heraldic shield, to adorn or inscribe *with* heraldic devices, words, etc *lit* and *fig* Sometimes influenced by EMBLAZE *v* 1

1593 NASHE *Christ's T* (1613) 54 God emblazond the aire with the tokens of his terror 1596 SPENSER *F Q* IV x. 55 On which . Cupid with his killing bow And cruell shafts emblazond she beheld 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II 385 Th' Imperial Standard waves Emblazon'd rich with Gold. 1820 W IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I 205 A carriage emblazoned with arms. 1831 BLAKEY *Free-will* (1848) 155 The orbs which emblazon the canopy of heaven 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) He emblazoned it on a banner

2. To celebrate, extol, 'blaze abroad', to render illustrious

1592 NASHE *P Penilesse* (ed 2) 18 b, It is better for a Nobleman to haue his deedes emblazond by a Poet, than a Citizen 1629 GAULE *Pract The* 31 Requisite it was our King should have his Prophets as Heraulds to emblazen his Progresse 1720 WELTON *Suffer Son of God* I VII. 138 God emblazon'd His Servants, by joyning their Name to His own 1761 *New Comp Festiv. & Feasts* XXIV 213 Prejudice would have prompted to them to emblazon the least appearence of fraud 1819–30 LINGARD *Hist. Eng* VI 225 Their success was emblazoned to catch the eye of the public 1839 LONGF *Coplas de Manr*, Heroes emblazoned high to fame

† **Embla·zon,** *sb Obs* [f prec vb] The delineation or heraldic description of armorial bearings

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 90 b, Erle Mortimers of March his cote fully descrieth the same without any further emblason 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 27 Vsing the said French phrases in my emblazons 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* 34 This sort of Emblazon is proper for Ecclesiastical Persons

Emblazoned (emblē·zənd), *ppl a* [f EMBLAZON *v* + -ED 1] Decorated with armorial devices or bearings, gorgeously adorned

1667 MILTON *P L* IX 34 Emblazon'd Shields *a* 1791 BLACKLOCK *Elegy, Constantia* The herse Of wealthy guilt emblazoned boasts the pride Of painted heraldry 1813 BYRON *Br Abydos* II v, And many a bright emblazon'd rhyme By Persian scribes redeem'd from time

Emblazoner (emblē·zənəɹ). [f as prec. + -ER] One who emblazons

1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* A 11 b, Such a rare emblazoner of his magnanimitie, as the Meonian Poete. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smectymn* Wks. 1738 I 106 But I step again to this Emblazoner of his Title-page.

Emblazoning (emblē·zənɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec + -ING.1] The action of the vb. EMBLAZON; *concr* armorial or heraldic decoration

1775 in ASH 1820 KEATS *Eve St Agnes* XXIV, Twilight saints and dim emblazonings

Emblazonment (emblē·zənmĕnt). [f as prec + -MENT] The action of the vb. EMBLAZON; *concr* an armorial ensign or heraldic device

1799 COLERIDGE *Ode Duchess Devonsh* Emblazonments and old ancestrial crests 1818 SCOTT *Let* in *Lockhart* (1839) VI 12, I have my quarters and emblazonments free of all stain 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* XXV (1856) 203 A flagstaff, with armorial emblazonments at the top

Emblazonry (emblē·zənɹi). Also imblazonry [f. as prec + -RY]

1 a. The art of depicting or describing heraldic devices **b** *concr* Heraldic devices collectively, symbolic ornament

1667 MILTON *P L* II 512 With bright imblazonrie, and horrent Arms 1774 J BRYANT *Mythol* II 345 The poet is speaking of some emblazonry upon the cuirass of Agamemnon 1815 WORDSW *White Doe* III 91 The Banner in all its dread emblazonry 1842 H ROGERS *Introd Burke's Wks* I 3 Burke could dispense with pedigrees and heralds His works form his best emblazonry 1851 TRENCH *Poems* 112 Thine ancient standard's rich emblazonry

2. a Display of gorgeous colours, brilliant pictorial representation **b** Verbal amplification or embellishment

1805 WORDSW *Prelude* III (1850) 72 If these thoughts Are a gratuitous emblazonry. 1827 POLLOK *Course T* I, In horrible emblazonry, were limned All shapes of wretchedness 1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res.* (1858) 56 The Sun with his gold-purple emblazonry 1843 *Blackw Mag* LIV 273 It would be injurious to spend words in emblazonry

† **Embla·zure.** *Obs rare*−1. [f EMBLAZE *v* 2 + -URE] = EMBLAZONING

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 127 Vse themblazure thereof by heauens, fittest for the cote of so noble a prince 1606 [see EMBLATURE]

† **E·mble.** *Obs rare*−1 [Derivation unknown· Markham's reference is to OF *emblaié* (of a field) sown with wheat] (See quot)

1631 MARKHAM *Weald of Kent* II 1 (1668) 9 A Worm, called an Emble, which in French signifieth Corn in the ground

Emblem (e mblĕm), *sb.* Also 5–7 embleme [ad L *emblēma* inlaid work, a raised ornament on a vessel, a Gr ἔμβλημα an insertion, f. ἐμβλη- perfect etc. stem of ἐμβάλλειν to throw in]

† **1.** An ornament of inlaid work *Obs*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Emblem*, any fine work cunningly set in wood or other substance, as we see in chessboards and tables 1667 MILTON *P L* IV 703 The ground more colour'd then with stone Of costliest Emblem 1678 in PHILLIPS 1775 ASH, *Emblem*, an inlay, an enamel, that which is inserted into some other substance

† **2** A drawing or picture expressing a moral fable or allegory, a fable or allegory such as might be expressed pictorially *Obs*

c 1430 LYDG *Chorle & Byrde* (1818) 1 Emblemes of olde likenes and figures Whiche prouyd hen fructuous of sentence 1625 BACON *Ess Seditions & Troubles* (Arb) 407 Iupiter sent for Briareus, with his hundred Hands An Embleme, no doubt, to shew, etc 1635 QUARLES *Embl* Introd (1718) 2 An Emblem is but a silent parable 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St* IV 294, I like that Embleme of Charity a naked child, giving honey to a Bee without wings 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 52 Like the Asse . in the Embleme 1730–6 BAILEY, *Emblem*, a painted enigma or representation of some moral notion by way of device or picture

† **b** *abstr*

1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II 58 Embleme [one of the two parts of the 'art of memory'] reduceth conceits intellectuall to Images sensible

3 A picture of an object (or the object itself) serving as a symbolical representation of an abstract quality, an action, state of things, class of persons, etc.

1601 SHAKS *All's Well* II 1 44 One Captaine Spurio with his sicatrice an Embleme of warre heere on his sinister cheeke. 1613 — *Hen VIII*, IV 1 89 The rod, and bird of peace, and all such Emblemes Laid nobly on her 1641 J JACKSON *True Evang T* II 89 Such beasts are emblemes of Christian vertues 1789 MRS PIOZZI *Journ France* I 159 The short cut coat is the emblem of a military profession. 1837 NEWMAN *Par Serm* (ed 2) III V 76 The ox is thought to be the emblem of life or strength 1872 YEATS *Tech Hist Comm* 69 The spindle or the loom was the emblem of woman

b In wider sense A symbol, typical representation. Sometimes applied to a person The 'type', personification (of some virtue or quality)

a 1631 DONNE *Hymne to Christ*, What sea soever swallow mee, that flood Shall be to mee an embleme of thy blood 1683 TEMPLE *Mem* Wks. 1731 I 480 For my Lord Treasurer and Lord Chamberlain, I found them two most admirable Emblems of the Felicity of Ministers of State. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I 14 And my Father, an Embleme of our blessed Saviour's Parable, had even kill'd the fatted Calf for me. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No 43 P 5 The evening is an emblem of autumn 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl* (1868) I. II. 28 Mary Stuart the emblem and exponent of all that was most Roman in Europe 1875 HAMERTON *Intell Life* IX VI (1876) 333 Ocean, stars, and mountains, emblems and evidences of eternity

4 A figured object used with symbolic meaning, as the distinctive badge of a person, family, nation, etc. Chiefly of heraldic devices, and of the symbolic objects accompanying the images of saints.

1616 J Lane *Sqrs Tale* ix (1888) 479 So after his dead lord was pale and cold, takes off his ensigne, which his emblem bore *a* 1682 Sir T Browne *Tracts* 78 This tree in after times became the Emblem of that Country. 1828 Scott *F M Perth* xxviii, The Blue Falcon, the emblem of the Clan Quhele. 1841-4 Emerson *Ess*, *Poet* Wks (Bohn) I 160 See the power of national emblems a crescent, a lion, an eagle, or other figure, on an old rag of bunting 1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist & Pop.* ix 53 The weapon represents the emblem of St Paul

† **5.** In *pl.* The evidences of sex *Obs*

1621 Fletcher *Pilgrim* iv. ii, Where are his emblems?

6. *attrib* as in *emblem-writer*

Emblem (embl*ĕ*m), *v* Also 7 embleme. [f prec] *trans.* To be the emblem of (something), to express, symbolize, or suggest by means of an emblem Also, *To emblem forth*

1584 G Whetstone *Mirour for Magistr Epistle, etc*, ad fin. *c* 1605 Rowley *Birth Merl* iv v 344 Those by-form'd fires emblem two royal babes 1636 Hlnshaw *Horæ Sub* 28 Much knowledge, not much speech, emblem's a wise man 1652 Sparke *Prim Devot* (1663) 314 To emblem forth his variety of operations 1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 313 This mystery of Providence was emblemed in the prophetick vision of a wheel 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* iii (1858) 257 All Christianism, as Dante and the Middle Ages had it, is emblemed here 1845 Neall *Mirr Faith* 84 And Holy Church hath Her banners high To emblem her Saviour's Victory.

Emblematic (emblĕmæ·tik), *a.* [f Gr *ἐμβλημαr-* stem of *ἔμβλημα* (see Emblem *sb*) + -ic]

Pertaining to, or of the nature of, or serving as, an emblem, symbolical, typical Const. *of*

1645 Evelyn *Mem* (1857) I. 206 The emblematic tree at the other passage out of the church 1702 tr *Le Clerc's Prim Fathers* 54 Neither Christ nor his Apostles have proposed any doctrine after an Emblematick manner. 1763 Derrick *Lett* (1767) II 110 A monument .. enriched with inscriptions, and emblematic sculptures 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* 2nd Prol, View her primly portray'd on emblematic wood! 1808 Scott *Marm* iv viii 10 And on his finger given to shine The emblematic ring 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res* (1858) 43 Clothes are Emblematic of a manifold cunning Victory over Want 1876 Mozley *Univ Serm* vi. 130 A process in the mind of man makes material sights and objects first beautiful and then emblematic

Emblema·tical, *a* [f prec + -al] = prec.

1644 Bulwer *Chirol* 77 A spice of their authority more strong then their emblematicall Mace 1679 J Goodman *Penitent Pard* i ii (1713) 45 An emblematical representation of God's unspeakable mercy 1709 Steele & Addison *Tatler* No. 81 ₱6 Gorgons, Chimæra's, and Centaurs, with many other Emblematical Figures 1726 Addison *Dial Medals* i 31 Such reverses as are purely emblematical 1843 Prescott *Mexico* (1850) I 107 Dances and games were instituted, emblematical of the regeneration of the world. 1850 Mrs Jameson *Leg Monast Ord* (1863) 485 These large emblematical wings

Hence † **Emblema·ticalness.** *Obs*

1731 in Bailey. 1775 in Ash

Emblema·tically, *adv* [f. prec + -ly 2] In an emblematical manner, after the manner of, for the purpose of, or by means of an emblem.

1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* 8 Baboons some which abhor fishes which kind the Egyptians Emblematically use to paint 1796 Morse *Amer Geog* II 118 The destruction of the city is emblematically represented in bass relief. 1886 *Manch Exam* 16 Feb 5/3 Whether this work of art was intended to be taken literally or emblematically

Emblematicize (emblĕmæ·tisəiz), *v rare.* [f Emblematic + -ize.] *trans* To impart an emblematic or allegorical character to.

1762-71 H Walpole *Vertue's Anecd Paint* (1786) IV 231 His pictures, which he generally endeavoured to emblematicize by genii and Cupids

Emblematist (emble·mătist) [f Gr *ἐμβλημαr-* stem of *ἔμβλημα* (see Emblem) + -ist] **a.** One who invents or makes use of pictorial emblems **b** One who composes allegories, an emblem-writer.

1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* v iii 236 The pictures of Emblematists in the coats of several all families. 1679 Plot *Staffordsh* (1686) 262 The Emblematists usually exprest fecundity by that Animal [the Goat] 1861 *Sat Rev* 7 Dec 591 Hearts, and darts, and butterflies, and crosses, and crowns have always formed the stock in trade of Emblematists 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks* Ser i (1873) 138 Alciato, the famous lawyer and emblematist

Emblematize (emble·mătəiz), *v.* [f as prec. + -ize]

1. *trans* Of things To serve as an emblem of; to express or represent mystically, allusively, or allegorically

1615 W Hull *Marrour of Maiestie* 134 The vanity of these fading crownes was emblematized by that solemne ceremonie. *c* 1630 Jackson *Creed* v § 43 A worse error than can rightly be emblematized by Ixion's fabulous imaginations 1823 Lamb in *Life & Lett.* (1840) xii. 119 The goose and little goslings should emblematise a Quaker poet that has no children 1870 Goulburn *Cathedral Syst* iii 37 The tabernacle and temple worship was framed to emblematize the worship of heaven

2 Of persons To represent by means of an emblem, to figure

1830 Moir in *Fraser's Mag.* II 408 The American poet, who emblematizes departing man, as folding his mantle round him, and lying down to pleasant dreams. 1854 *Blackw. Mag* LXXVI 509, I emblematised civilisation, in the Chinese lady in japan-gilt frame

Hence **Emble·matizing** *ppl a.*

1751 Mrs. Montagu *Lett.* III 173 The good man .. to an emblematizing genius would have afforded an ample subject

Emblematology (e mblĕmătǫ lŏdʒi). [f as prec + -(o)logy] The science of the origin and meaning of emblems

1881 *Oracle* 5 Nov 294 The student of Christian emblematology

Emblement (e mblĕmĕnt) *Law* Forms 5 inblement, 6 emblemente, 7 embleament, 8– **emblement.** [a OF *emblacment*, f *emblaer*, (mod F. *emblaver*) to sow with corn·—med L. *imbladāre* (It *imbiadare*), f *in* in + *bladum* (= F *blé*) wheat]

'The profits of sown land: but the word is sometimes used more largely for any products that arise naturally from the ground as grass, fruit, etc' (Tomlins)

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c 6r. § 3 All fermours [shall] have suche Inblementis and Cornys as be sowyn theruppon 1590 H Swinburn *Treat Test* 218 Emblementes, or corne growing vpon the ground 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 133 b, Emblements are the profits of the land which have beene sowed 1741 T Robinson *Gavelkind* ii 167 The Lessee shall not have the Emblements 1855 H Broom *Comm Com Law* 15 The general rule of law concerning emblements.

Embleming (e mblĕmiŋ), *vbl sb* [f Emblem *v* + -ing 1] The action of the vb Emblem

1840 Carlyle *Heroes* (1858) 257 How unconscious of any emblemingl

† **Emble·mish,** *v Obs* Forms. 4 enblemisch, emblemysh, -ysch, 6 emblemmissh, -bleamish, 7 imblemish [f En- + Blemish, AFr. had *emblemir*] *trans* **a.** To damage, injure, maim, **b** to deface, disfigure

c 1384 Wyclif *Sel Wks* III. 362 And bi sich blyndenesse in cursing many curseris emblemyshen hemsilf *c* 1385 Chaucer *L G W., Lucrece* (Camb MS) And hire teris . Emblemyschid [*other texts* embellished] hire wifly chastite 1548 Hall *Chron* (1809) 137 I fele my name and fame greatly emblemmisshed 1575 Laneham *Lett* (1871) 36, I by my fond tempring afore hand emblemish the beauty 1671 F Phillips *Reg Nicess* 472 The said Richard Chedder was imblemished and maimed to the peril of death

Hence **Emble mishing** *vbl sb.*

1563-87 Foxe *A & M* (1596) 406/1 The great emblemishing of Christian faith

† **E·mblemist.** *Obs.* [f Emblem + -ist] A delineator or writer of emblems.

1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* ₱ 1 b, Other Emblemists haue limd forth a right student, euer to haue one eye shut, and an other open 1630 J Taylor (Water P) *Wks.* II 120/1 Answer a deprauing Emblemist.

Emblemize (e mblĕməiz), *v* [f as prec + -ize] **1.** *trans* To represent emblematically

1646 J Vicars (*title*) Sight of the Transactions of these Latter Yeares, Emblemized with Engraven Plates 1639 Barclay *Lost Lady* i 1, in Hazl *Dodsl* XII 548 'Twould emblemize, but not express his grief 1881 W. C Russell *Ocean Free-Lance* II 129 Nothing would better emblemise the happiness she had given me

2 To make into a sign or badge.

1753 Hanway *Trav* (1762) I C1 b, The arms of the russia company, emblemised

Emblic (e mblik) Forms 6 emblico, 7 emblick [ad. med L *emblica, -icus*, ad Ar *amlay* a Pers. *āmleh*, cf. Skr *āmalakā* of same meaning] The fruit of *Emblica officinalis*, a tree of the N O *Euphorbaceæ*, whose flowers are aperient, leaves and bark a remedy against dysentery Also *Emblic myrobalan*

1555 Eden *Decades W Ind* iii iv (Arb) 151 Mirobalanes which the phisitians caule Emblicos and Chebulos 1678 Salmon *Lond Disp* 136/2 The five sorts of Myrobolans the Emblick purge Flegm and Water. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* ii xiv, A Boxfull of conserves, of round Myrabolan plums, called Emblicks. 1811 Hooper *Med Dict*, The emblic Myrobalan is of a dark blackish grey colour.

† **Embli·nd,** *v Obs.* [f En- + Blind *a*] *trans.* = Blind

1630 I Cravin *Serm* 17 Man may . be emblinded through affection

† **Embli·ss,** *v Obs. rare.* Also 5 enblisse. [f En- + Bliss] *trans* To make happy, bless

c 1430 Lydg *Bochas* ii xxvi (1554) 61 b, Nombre of childre t' enblisse his linage *c* 1725 Fielding *Pleas of Town* Wks 1775 I 228 How I'll embliss thee 1797 T Townsend *Poems* [*Monthly Rev* 463 Emblissed is a word peculiar to this author]

† **Embloom** (emblū m), *v Obs* [f En- + Bloom *sb*] *trans.* To cover with bloom, to impart a fresh or ruddy appearance to

a 1528 Skelton *Ph Sparowe* 1038 Her lyppes soft and mery, Emblomed lyke the chery 1729 Savage *Wanderer* v, Emblooméd his aspect shines

Emblossom, imblossom (em-, imblǫ səm), *v* [f En- + Blossom *sb*] *trans* To load or cover with blossoms. Hence Emblo ssomed *ppl a*

1766 J Cunningham *Day* 33 The warbling throng, On the white emblossom'd spray! 1821 *Blackw Mag* X 651 The wreaths that would our brows emblossom 1855 Bailey *Mystic* 115 The whisperings of imblossomed trees

† **Emblu·stricate,** *v Obs* [Whimsically formed to render the equally fantastic Fr. *embure-lucoquer*] *trans.* To bewilder.

a 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* iii. xxii, The Romish church, when tottering and emblustricated with the Gibble Gabble Gibberish of this odious Error.

† **Emboa·st,** *v Obs* [cf Emboss *v*, Embosture] *trans* ? To carve (on a building)

1575 Fenton tr Guevara in *Golden Epistles* 72 Men beare more honor to the Sepulchres of the vertuous, then to the emboasted Palaices of the wicked 1579 — tr *Guicciardini's Hist Ital* 1070 Skootchions affixed and emboasted to the publike pallaices.

† **Emboa·t,** *v. Obs* In 6 enbote [f En- + Boat *sb*] *trans* To put on board a boat

1542 *Stat* 34 & 35 *Hen VIII*, cap 9 § 2 No person shall enbote or lade any Wheate in any picard bot or other vessell.

† **Embo·ck,** *v Obs. rare*—1 [ad. It *imboccāre*, f. *in* in + *bocca* mouth] *trans.* To stop up the mouth of (a cannon)

1598 Barret *Theor Warres*, v. ii 130 The Cannoneras may not bee embocked or stopped vp

Embodied, imbodied (embǫ did), *ppl a* [f Embody *v.* + -ed 1]

1 Of 'soul' or 'spirit': Having a body, invested with a body

a 1652 Benlowes *Theoph* viii. lxxxix 120 O, could embody'd Soules Sinnes bane view well 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II iii 58 Spirits embodied have converse with spirits unembodied 1783 Johnson *Lett* II 304 External locality has great effects, at least upon all embodied beings 1839 Bailey *Festus* ii (1848) 12 A spirit, or embodied blast of air 1870 Max Muller, *Sc Relig* (1873) 365 As men, we only know of embodied spirits 1880 E Kirkl *Garfield*, 27 The embodied spirit of treason and slavery

β 1691-8 Norris *Pract Disc* 243 Words that cannot be understood by an imbodyed Understanding 1776 Wesley *Serm* Wks 1811 IX 148 An imbodied spirit cannot form one thought, but by the mediation of its bodily organs

2. Of principles, ideas, etc. **a** Expressed or exhibited in material or concrete form, **b** incorporated into a system

1663 J Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 137 There is a great deal of imbodied Art in Nature. 1799 Mackintosh *Stud Law Nat* Wks 1846 I 364 The embodied experience of mankind 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) V 37 The individual follows reason, and the city law, which is embodied reason

3 Formed or combined into a militant body or company; arrayed, marshalled

1667 Milton *P L.* i 573 Such imbodied force, as, nam'd with these, Could merit more than that small infantry 1715 Pope *Iliad* ii 540 Not less their number than the embodied cranes 1798 Malthus *Popul.* (1817) II. ii The number of embodied troops. 1827 Hallam *Const Hist* (1876) I iv 179 The advocates of a simpler ritual had by no means assumed the shape of an embodied faction

Embodier (embǫ di,əɹ) [f Embody *v.* + -er] One who or that which embodies

1654 R Whitlock *Zootomia* Sig a Those Embodyers of Arts into the limits of their proper method 1854 *Blackw Mag* LXXV 752 Claude, the embodier of 'foolish pastoralism'. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks* Ser i (1873) 165 His native tongue as the embodier and perpetuator of it

Embodiment, imbodiment (em-, imbǫ·dimĕnt) [f. Embody *v* + -ment]

1. The action of embodying, the process or state of being embodied *lit.* and *fig*

1858 Hawthorne *Fr & It. Jrnl* II 19 As long as a beautiful thought shall require physical embodiment 1862 F Hall *Hindu Philos Syst* 125 Souls condemned, by reason of sin, to repeated embodiment 1881 *Athenæum* No 2811 348/2 No less admirable is Herr Reichmann's embodiment of Wolfram

2. *concr* That in which (something) is embodied.

a The corporeal 'vesture' or 'habitation' *of* (a soul). Also *fig*

1850 Whipple *Ess & Rev* (ed 3) I 311 This fiery spiritual essence was enclosed in a frame sensitive enough to be its fit embodiment 1862 H Spencer *First Princ* I 1 (1875) 13 The soul of truth contained in erroneous creeds is very unlike most of its several embodiments

b That in which (a principle, an abstract idea, etc.) is embodied, actualized, or concretely expressed. Also applied (with some reference to sense **a**) to persons The embodied type, 'incarnation' (of a quality, sentiment, etc).

1828 Carlyle *Misc* (1857) I 117 The most striking embodiment of a highly remarkable belief 1835 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III iii. 30 Jack and Stephen . are an embodiment of my notion of an English sailor, and of a tradesman 1855 H. Reed *Lect Eng Hist* iv. 133 He is the imbodiment of the most genuine national feeling. 1868 E Edwards *Ralegh* I i. 22 To Ralegh, the Spanish empire and polity became the very types and embodiments of evil 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) III 141 Works of art the visible embodiment of the divine

Embody, imbody (em-, imbǫ di), *v* [f En-, In- + Body *sb*. The form *embody* is the only one recognized in Bailey and Johnson (though the latter uses *embody* s v. *Incorporate*), but is now less usual]

1. *trans* To put into a body, to invest or clothe (a spirit) with a body.

a 1548 Gest *Pr Masse* 86 No more then the sayd holy ghost is adjudged embodied or enharted *a* 1699 Bonnell in W Hamilton *Life* (1703) ii 134 My Saviour Impregnated the Consecrated Elements, and in a manner Embody'd himself there 1727 De Foe *Hist Appar* iv (1840) 26 Whether are there any spirits inhabiting the visible world, which have never yet been embodied 1729 T. Cooke *Tales, Proposals, etc* 44 Would She embody'd to thy Arms return? 1858 Hawthorne *Fr & It Jrnls.* II 10 A pale, small person, scarcely embodied at all. 1869 J. Martineau

Ess II. 291 In him the old scholastic spirit seems embodied again

β 1600 Heywood 1 *Edw IV* (1874) I 27 Such haughtie stomacks Imbodied in the breasts of Citizens 1610 Healey *St Aug Cities of God* 561 Devills beeing imbodyed in ayre can moove it

2 To impart a material, corporeal, or sensual character to. *rare* † Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1634 Milton *Comus* 468 The sole Imbodies, and imbrutes, till she quite lose The divine property of her first being 1652 S Patrick *Fun. Serm* in *J Smith's Sel Disc* 555 Do not imbody and enervate your souls by idleness and base neglect. 1833 *Fraser's Mag* 575 Spirituality of mind enables them to conceive those mysteries with a pure devotion, without the danger of embodying and imbruting them

3. To give a concrete form to (what is abstract or ideal); to express (principles, thoughts, intentions) *in* an institution, work of art, action, definite form of words, etc.

α. 1750 Johnson *Rambl* No. 168 ₱ 5 Poetry, that force . which embodies sentiment 1815 Wellington Gurw *Disp* XII 455 I have not yet been able to embody in a treaty the principles of this arrangement 1847 Grote *Greece* II xlviii. (1862) IV 267 The custom having been embodied in law 1848 Dickens *Dombey* 1, The blue coat and stiff white cravat which embodied her idea of a father 1866 Rogers *Agric & Prices* I xxiv 615 A popular notion, embodied in a rhyming couplet

β 1742 Richardson *Pamela* IV 111 What Words shall be found to imbody Air? 1846 Hawthorne, *Mosses* I v 110 One century imbodied it in marble 1859 Holland *Gold F* v 74 When this conception is imbodied in an object of worship

b. Of institutions, works of art, actions, forms of words, etc.: To be an embodiment or expression of (an idea, principle, etc.)

1876 Miss Braddon *J Haggard's Dau* II 64 This house . was to embody her idea of home

4. To cause to become part of a body, to unite into one body; to incorporate (a thing) in a mass of material, (particular elements) in a system or complex unity.

1601 Shaks *All's Well* v. iii 173 For I by vow am so embodied yours. 1695 Woodward *Nat Hist Earth* iv (1723) 192 We shall meet with the same Metall or Mineral embody'd in Stone 1724 A Collins *Gr Chr. Relig* 190 The apostate Jews, among whom some of the Samaritans became embody'd 1799 Mackintosh *Stud Law Nat.* Wks 1846 I. 385 Yet so much of these treaties has been embodied into the general law of Europe

† **b** *intr* for *refl* *Obs*

1692 tr *Sallust* 8 Incredible it is to think how easily they [different tribes] embody'd

c *trans* Of a complex unity. To include, comprise (such or such elements)

1847 Medwin *Shelley* I 29 Blue books embodied stories of haunted castles, bandits, murderers 1869 *Daily News* 18 Dec, The measure embodies of course the six points of the League's educational charter. 1876 J. H Newman *Hist Sk.* I. i. iv. 198 Mahometanism certainly embodies in it some ancient and momentous truths.

† **5** *Chem.* and *Phys.* **a.** *trans* To form into one body. **b.** *intr.* for *refl* To coalesce, draw together, solidify. *Obs*

1660 Boyle *New Exp Phys Mech* xxxv 264 The Bubbles imbodyed themselves . into one 1662 H Stubbe *Ind Nectar* iii 26 These Corpuscles did never embody into greater quantities 1677 W Harris tr *Lemery's Course Chym.* i. xvi. (1686) 376 The spirit of wine being a sulphur does unite and imbody with those that remain *c* 1682 J Collins *Making of Salt* 54 It will naturally Embody in the Sun, and become a substance like Salt 1709 *Brit Apollo* II No 12 2/2 An Alimentary Liquor doth embody with the Blood 1710 T Fuller *Pharm Extemp* 27 Heating the Oils a little adding the oil of Vitriol and stirring 'till all are embodied together.

6 *trans* To form into a body or company for military or other purposes, to organize

1649 Selden *Laws Eng* II xl. (1739) 63 The Army is ever embodied within the Kingdom. *a* 1655 Vines *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 265 Holy persons might embody themselves into a Church 1779 T. Jefferson *Corr* Wks 1859 I. 218 The troops were never before so healthy since they were embodied 1838-42 Arnold *Hist Rome* III xliv 201 Livius embodied the population of the town 1873 Burton *Hist Scot* VI. lxx 174 The forces may now be considered as embodied against each other

b *intr* for *refl* To form or join a body or company for military or other purposes

1648 Cromwell *Let* 20 Aug (Carlyle), I have ordered Colonel Scroop with five troops of horse and two troops of dragoons, with two regiments of foot, to embody with them 1661 *Loud Allarum* 3 They had secretly entied into a Combination. to meet and imbody at their appointed Rendevouz. 1681 *Moores Baffled* 16 [He] commanded the Horse to Embody within the Lines 1770 Burke *Pres Discont* Wks 1842 I 133 Firmly to embody against this court party 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog* I 669 The tories embodied in armed parties,

7 *trans* To impart 'body' to (painting); to paint with a full body of colour.

1784 J Barry *Lect. Art*, vi (1848) 223 His [Vandyck's] lights are well embodied with colour

Hence **Embo·dying** *vbl sb* and *ppl. a*

1676 W Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog* xi (1848) 291 The embodying of Scotland into one commonwealth with England 1677 Earl Orrery *Art of War* 182 To prevent all considerable Imbodyings to resist him 1784 J Barry *Lect Art* vi. (1848) 223 All that embodying of colour may be given as you go on 1791 *Phil Trans.* LXXXI 179 Water is the embodying principle of all elastic fluids.

Embog (embɒ·g), *v.* Also 7 **embogge, imbog,** 9 **embogue.** [f En- + Bog *sb*] *trans.* To plunge into a bog; to hamper in a bog, *lit* and *fig*

1602 Brst in Farr *S P Eliz* (1845) II 472 Imbogg'd he shall be, where nought he shall see But horror and feare 1611 Speed *Hist Gt Brit* IX xii 64 He was constrained to Embogge himselfe in the Bankers and Vsurers bookes 1752 Wesley in *Wks* 1872 II 256 Attempting to ride over the common my mare was quickly imbogged 1867 *N Brit Daily Mail* 30 Sept, The valley was so soft that the big guns would have become embogged 1888 *Daily Tel* 1 June 5/2 Embogued in a morass

† **Embo·gue,** *v Obs* [? corruptly ad Sp. *embocar*, f *em-* + *boca* mouth.] = Disembogue

Hence † **Embo guing** *vbl sb.*, the place where a lake or river discharges itself *Obs*

1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1634) 113 The emboguing [Fr. *emboucheure*] of the Meotis fennes

† **Emboi·l.** Also 6 emboyl *Obs rare* [f En- + Boil] **a.** *trans* To cause to boil or to agitate with rage **b** *intr* To be in a boil or agitation

1590 Spenser *F Q* I xi 28 Emboyled, grieued, bient. *Ibid* II iv 9 The Knight emboyling in his haughtie hart

‖ **Emboîtement** (anbwatmaŋ) [Fr, f *emboîter* to enclose in a box, f *en-* in + *boîte* box

1. *Anat* The fitting of a bone into another

1854 Owen *Skel & Teeth* (1855) 32 This kind of 'emboitement' of the occipital in the parietal vertebra

2 *Biol* Used by Buffon to describe the hypothesis of the generation of living things, according to which successive generations are produced by the successive development of living germs which lie one within the other (*Syd. Soc Lex*).

3 The closing up of a number of men in order to secure the front rank from injury

In Mod Dicts

† **Embo·ld,** *v Obs.* Also 5-6 enbold, 7 imbold [f. En- + Bold] *trans* To make bold, embolden; to incite, encourage

c 1400 *Test Love* I (1560) 273 b/1 Mine heart began somdeale to be enbolded 1536 in Strype *Eccl Mem* I App lxxv. Bee she examined who did embold her therunto 1556 J Heywood *Spider & F* lx 180 The selfe sight of this force shall you so enbold 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* 891 Bind and imbold mee once more to present My humble briefs in form of Parliament

Embolden, imbolden (em-, imbō·ldən), *v.* Also 6 enbolden, -bowlden, 6-7 embolden, -bowlden. [f En-, In- + Bold + -en] *trans.* To render bold or more bold, to hearten, encourage

α 1571 Campion *Hist Irel* (1633) 2 Ep Ded, I am emboldned to present them to your Lordships patronage 1583 T Stocker *Tragicall Hist* I 109 b, We are enboldened to exhibite a certaine supplication 1597 J Payne *Royal Exch* 46 He enbowldeneth the erringe hart to suffer for error 1667 Milton *P L* viii 434 Thus I embold'nd spake 1709 Addison *Tatler* No 100 ₱ 4 Their Aspects were so emboldened with Resolution 1818 Jas Mill *Brit. India* II v iii 403 The Bombay Presidency were more emboldened in their importunity. 1860 Macaulay *Biog* (1867) 88 The affronts which his poverty emboldened low-minded men to offer to him

β 1586 T B *La Primaud Fr Acad* I (1589) 218 Ambition imboldeneth [the son] to seeke his destruction of whom he holdeth his life 1626 G Sandys *Ovid's Met* x 201 Their lookes imboldned, modestie now gone 1741 Richardson *Pamela* III 231 Whether my Look, my Dress, my Appearance imbolden such an affrontive Insolence 1854 J Abbot *Napoleon* (1855) I xxv 406 The inconvenience of imboldening the foes of the consular government

Hence **Embo ldener,** one who or that which emboldens. **Embo ldening** *vbl sb* and *ppl. a.*

1847 Craig, *Emboldener* 1882 Stevenson *Treasure Isl* iv, Argument is a great emboldener 1503 *Act.* 19 *Hen VII* c 10 Small fines have been set to the great emboldening of the said Offenders 1575 in W H Turner *Select Rec Oxford* 364 Another imboldeninge of evill persons 1628 Wither, *Brit Rememb* iii 248 But, rather, losse imboldning then before 1867 Freeman *Norm Conq* (ed 3) I v 297 There was nothing but emboldening of their foes

† **Embo·ldish,** *v. Obs rare* In 6 enboldish. [f En- + Bold, after words like *impoverish*] = Embolden

1502 Arnolde *Chron* (1811) 293 They that were disposid to do disobeysance were enboldishide [*printed* enboldrshide]

Hence † **Embo ldishment,** *Obs*, in 6 **imboldishment** [see -ment] = Emboldening *vbl. sb.*

1512 *Act 4 Hen VIII*, c 20 § 2 To the greate imboldisshment of mysgoverned persons disobeyeng your lawes

‖ **Embole** (embō·lɪ) *Med* [mod. L, a Gr ἐμβολή a throwing or putting in, f ἐμβάλλειν to throw in, f ἐν in + βάλλειν to throw]

† **1** The reducing of a dislocated limb *Obs*

1811 Hooper *Med Dict., Embole*, the reduction or setting of a dislocated bone 1860 Mayne *Exp Lex*, *Embole*, a term formerly used for the reduction of a dislocation.

2. 'A plug or wedge' (*Syd Soc. Lex*)

3 = Embolus (*Syd Soc. Lex.*)

Embolic (embɒ·lɪk), *a. Pathol* [f Embol-us + -ic] Relating to or caused by an embolus

1866 A Flint *Princ Med* (1880) 33 The multiple abscesses in pyæmia are, for the most part, of embolic origin 1874 Jones & Siev *Pathol Anat* 270 Embolic softening is the lesion most frequently discovered

† **Embolimæ·al,** *a. Obs rare*$^{-1}$ [f Gr. ἐμβολιμαῖ-os of same meaning (cf. Embolism) + -al] Intercalary So † **Embolimæ·an** [see -an], **Embolimæ ar** [see -ar]

1677 Cary *Chronol* I i. i. iv ii Differences of years, some ordinary and common, others Embolimæal 1726 tr *Gregory's Astron* I 244 To this purpose they us'd Intercalary or Embolimean Months 1796 Hutton *Math Dict*, *Embolimæan* is chiefly used in speaking of the additional months inserted by chronologists to form the lunar cycle of 19 years. 1677 Cary *Chronol* I i i xii 46 They must needs make Embolimæar Months or Days

† **Embo·limary,** *a Obs rare*$^{-1}$ [f Gr ἐμβολιμ-αῖος (see prec) + -ary] = prec

1696 Whiston *The Earth* II (1722) 178 Each year had in it 12 Lunar Months no Embolimary Month being taken in

Embolism (e mbŏliz'm) [ad L *embolismus*, a late Gr ἐμβολισμός intercalation, f ἐμβολή, ἔμβολος, cf Embole, Embolus]

1 *Chronol* The periodical intercalation of a day or days in the calendar to correct the error arising from the difference between the civil and the solar year *concr* A period of time so intercalated

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III 259 Not þe 3ere of þe sonne, nobut of embolisme 1596 Bell *Surv Popery* I iii iv 107 To make embolismes and intercalations *a* 1638 Mede Wks III iv 589 *marg*, Count the Embolism of 5 days 1679 Plot *Staffordsh* (1686) 426 An Embolisme of 30 days or a full Month must needs be made somewhere this year 1788 Marsden in *Phil Trans* LXXVIII 417 The year of the Mahometans consists of twelve lunar months no embolism being employed to adjust it to the solar period 1796 Hutton *Math Dict* s.v *Embolismus* 1847 in Craig

† **b** *attrib* (in quot quasi-*adj*) *Obs*

1588 A King tr *Canisius' Catech* H. vij, Ane moneth addit to yat 3ere makis yᵉ same to be callit embolisme

† **2** (*nonce-use* See quot)

1772 Nuglnt tr *Hist Friar Gerund* I. 435 All he has written is a mere embolism or insertion of foreign and absurd matter

3 *Pathol* [cf Embolus] (See quot)

1855 H Spencer *Princ. Psychol* (1872) I i. iv 73 Embolism a plugging up of an artery with coagulated blood 1878 T Bryant *Pract Surg* I 431 Embolism is a some what common affection and consists in the occlusion of a vessel

† **Embolismæ·an,** *a Obs rare*$^{-1}$. Incorrect form of Embolimæan, after Embolism

1704 Hearne *Duct Hist* (1714) I 11 The Embolismæan or Intercalated Years

† **Embolismal,** *a Obs Chronol* [f Embolism + -al] That pertains to embolism or intercalation. **a.** Of a year. That is lengthened by intercalation **b** Of a month: That is intercalated

1681 Wharton *Disc Years etc* Wks (1683) 72 This year is two-fold, viz Commune, containing 12 Synodical Lunations or Embolismal, which contained 13 1679 Plot *Staffordsh* (1686) 426 There must needs be 7 Embolismal months.

† **Embolisma·tical,** *a Obs*$^{-0}$ [f Gr ἐμβολισματ- stem of ἐμβόλισμα + -ical] = prec

1736 in Bailey 1775 in Ash

Embolismic (embolɪ zmɪk), *a Chronol* [f Embolism + -ic] = Embolismal

1736 Bailey, *Embolismic*, intercalary 1775 Ash, *Embolismic*, belonging to an embolism, intercalary 1871 J Fowler in *Archæol* XLIV 146 The signs and symbols of the thirteen months of the Anglo-Saxon embolismic year 1876 *Prayer-bk Interleaved* 51 All but one of the additional or embolismic lunations 1877 Bp S Butcher *Eccles Cal* 59,

Hence † **Embolismical,** *a. Obs.*$^{-0}$ = prec

1736 in Bailey 1775 in Ash

‖ **Embolismus** (embolɪ zmŭs). [L.; see Embolism]

† **1** *Chronol* **a.** The excess of the solar year above the lunar year of twelve synodical months. **b** Intercalation *Obs*

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* ix iv (1495) 348 Embolismus is encreasynge and excesse by the whyche the yere of the sunne passyth the yere of the mone. 1796 Hutton *Math Dict*, *Embolismus* signifies intercalation

2 In the Greek liturgy A prayer inserted after the concluding petitions of the Lord's Prayer

1872 O Shipley *Gloss Eccl Terms* 476 Said after the embolismus at Easter-tide

Embolite (e mbŏlɪt) *Min* [f. Gr ἔμβόλ-ιον an intermediate + -ite, 'because between the chlorid and bromid of silver' (Dana)] 'A chlorobromide of silver, $Ag^6 Br^2 Cl^3$. It is perfectly malleable, has a resinous and somewhat adamantine lustre, and varies in colour from asparagus-green to pistachio, olive, and greyish-green' (Watts *Dict Chem*) Also *attrib.*

1850 Dana *Min.* 545 Embolite crystals are implanted in crystallized calc spar 1868 *Ibid* (1880) 116 Varieties of embolite based on the proportion of bromid to chlorid

Embolite, error for Embelif

1560 ed *Chaucer, Astrolabe* 25/1

† **Emboliza·tion.** *Obs rare*$^{-1}$ *Chronol* [f **embolize* (deduced from Embolism) + -ation] Intercalation

1677 Cary *Chronol* I i i. xii 46 Which Embolisation must have some Analogy with the Greek Mode

† **Embo·lne,** *v Obs* Also 5-6 **enbolne** [f En- + Bolne] *trans* To cause to swell or rise; *fig* to puff up Hence **Embo lning** *vbl sb*

1430 Lydg *Chron Troy* I ix, With yrous herte enbolned all with pride *c* 1525 Skelton *Replyc.* Wks 1862 II. 232 Yong scolers nowe a dayes enbolned with the flyblowen blast of the moche vayne glorious pupplyng wynde 1598 Nashe *Christ's T* 14 b, Embolning the billowes vppe to the

ayre, with roring and howling [they] darte themselues on euery Rocke 1692 in Coles 1775 Ash, *Embolmed*, swelled.

‖ **Embolon** (e mbŏlŏn) *Pathol* [f Gr ἔμβολον a peg, stopper] = Embolus 2

1878 A Hamilton *Nerv Dis* 138 A large embolon plugs up some such artery as the middle cerebral

†**Embolster,** *v Obs rare* Also imbolster [f En- + Bolster.] *trans* To bolster out, to pad (see Bolster 2 d) Hence **Embolstering** *vbl sb*

1593 Nashe *Christ's T* (1613) 144 The women adding more Baumes vnto it [beauty] of lasciuious embolstrings 1630 Brathwait *Eng Gentlewom* (1641) 301 That em bolsters her decayed brests, to purchase a sweetheart 1632 W Lithgow *Totall Discourse* 466 Whereupon my hunger-clungd bellie waxing great, grew Drum-like imbolstered

‖ **Embolus** (e mbŏlŭs) [L. *embolus* piston of a pump, a Gr ἔμβολος peg, stopper]

†1 *Mech.* Something inserted or moving in another, such as the bar of a door, a wedge, *esp* the piston of a syringe *Obs.*

1669 Boyle *Contn New Exp* I. xxvii (1682) 106 The Embolus or Sucker of a Syringe 1708 Kersey, *Embolus*, a bar of a Door, a wedge 1739 J Ilsham *Exp. Physics* (1750) 182 Too great a Weight on the Embolus of a Syringe hinders its fair play 1847 in Craig

2 *Pathol* 'The body which causes Embolism' (*Syd Soc Lex*).

1866 A Flint *Princ Med* (1880) 30 An embolus is a plug of some material which is transported by the blood current from one situation to another 1876 tr *Wagner's Gen Pathol* 202 The embolus is usually arrested at a part where the vessels divide

3. *Anat* 'The osseous axis of the horns of the *Ruminantia cavicornia*' (*Syd Soc. Lex*).

Emboly (e mbŏli) [as if ad Gr †ἐμβολία, f stem of ἐμβάλλειν to throw in Fr has *embolie* (Littré) = Embolism 3] = Invagination a *Surg* The name of a particular operation for hernia b *Phys* The process of formation of the double-layered *gastrula* by involution of the wall of the single-layered segmented ovum

1877 Huxley *Anat Inv An.* xii 682 Modification of the blastosphere by the process of invagination or emboly *Ibid* 683 The various processes by which the gastrula or its equivalent are produced, are reducible to epiboly and emboly

†**Embo'ndage,** *v Obs.* Also 7 en-, imbondage. [f En- + Bondage] *trans* To bring into a state of bondage or slavery; *lit* and *fig*

1607 Hieron *Wks* I 331 Let vs not so enthrall & enbondage our selues vnder our own lusts 1673 Cave *Prim. Chr* III ii 237 Christians embondaging themselves to redeem others 1691 Howgil in *Quakers Unmasked* 12 He and his Assistants sought to inthral all, and imbondage all

‖ **Embonpoint** (anbonpwan), *a* and *sb* Also enbonpoint [F *embonpoint* f phrase *en bon point* 'in good condition'] Now chiefly with reference to women

A. *sb.* Plumpness, well-nourished appearance of body: in complimentary or euphemistic sense

1751 Warburton in Pope *Mor Ess* iv. 47 Wks 1751 III 272 To take care that the colours are proportioned to her complexion, the stuff to the embonpoint of her person 1807 Z Pike *Sources Mississ.* III App 35 They are all inclining a little to enbonpoint 1849 C Bronte *Shirley* xi 162 A form decidedly inclined to embonpoint 1876 Bartholow *Mat Med* (1879) 343 An increase in the body-weight and the embonpoint of those who take stimulants

B as predicative *adj* Plump, well-nourished-looking [In Fr only as phrase *en bon point.*]

[1662 Evelyn *Sculptura* I i. (1755) 18 Plump & (as the French has it) en bon point] *c* 1806 Sir R Wilson in *Life* (1862) I App 372 Before marriage they are generally light in figure, after they are mothers they become more *embonpoint.* 1818 Scott *Hrt Midl* xxxvii, Her form, though rather *embonpoint*, was nevertheless graceful

†**Embo'rder,** *v Obs.* Also 6 enborder, 7–8 imborder [f En- + Border] a To furnish with an edge or border, to edge Const. *with* b To place or set as a border

c 1530 Ld Berners *Arth Lyt Bryt* (1814) 139 The crampons [of the bed] were of fyne syluer enbordered wyth golde, 1667 Milton *P L* ix 436 Among thick-wov'n Arborets and Flours Imborder'd [*mod edd* embordered] on each Bank. 1736 Bailey, *Imbordered*, bordered, having borders 1847 Craig, *Emborder, Imborder*, to furnish or enclose with a border; to bound In mod Dicts [in both forms]

Embordured, -ing, var ff Imbordured, -ing

‖ **Emboscata** (*pseudo-arch*), incorrect spelling of (It) Imboscata, Ambuscade

1820 Scott *Monast* xxi, Have you purpose to set upon me here as in an emboscata?

Embosk, var of Imbosk, to shelter in a wood

Embosom, imbosom (em-, imbu zəm), *v* Also 7 enbosome [f En-, In- + Bosom]

1 *trans* To take or press to one's bosom; to cherish in one's bosom, to embrace †Also, to implant, plunge (a sting, weapon, etc) in (another's) bosom (*obs*) Chiefly *fig.* *rare* in mod. use.

a 1590 Spenser *F Q* II ii 25 The handmayd glad t' embosome his affection vile 1610 G Fletcher *Christ's Vict* in Farr *S P Jas* (1848) 67 Thus sought the dire enchantresse in his minde Her guilefull bait to have embosomed *c* 1630 Drumm of Hawth *Poems* Wks (1711) 36/2 Tithon's wife embosom'd by him lies 1645 Quarles *Sol Recant* vii 9 Anger rests Embosom'd in foolish brests. 1729 Savage *Wanderer* I 380 Why embosom me a viper's sting? *a* 1813 A Wilson *Tears of Britain* Poet. Wks. 158 Shall such a monster . By Britons be embosomed? 1874 Pusey *Lent Serm* 459 All the Father embosometh the Son.

β 1631 *Celestina* I 7 Suffering them [Muleteers] to imbosome them between their brests 1671 Fiavel *Fount Life* II 4 They lay as it were imbosomed in one another 1806 Moore *From High Priest of Apollo* II 40 Might he but pass the hours of shade Imbosomed by his Delphic maid

2 *transf* a To enclose, conceal, shelter, in the 'bosom'. Often *pass* to be enclosed, enveloped *in*, closely surrounded *with* (woods, foliage, mountains, etc); *poet*, to be 'wrapped' *in* (slumber, happiness, beauty, etc) †b *refl* Of a river. To pour itself *into* the bosom of a larger stream (*obs*)

a 1685 H More *Paus Proph* xiii, All sorts of people may safely embosom themselves in her *c* 1750 Shenstone *Elegies* vii 44 My distant home Which oaks embosom 1764 Goldsm. *Trav* 282 Embosom'd in the deep where Holland lies 1773 Wilkes *Corr* (1805) IV 158 The villages are happily embosomed with trees 1796 Morse *Amer Geog* I 501 This state [New York] embosoms vast quantities of iron ore 18 Campbell *On Visiting Scene in Argyleshire*, The wind-shaken weeds that embosom the bower 1829 Scott *Anne of G* III, One of those spots in which Nature often embosoms her sweetest charms 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I 279 Deep sleep embosometh their jaded limbs 1876 Green *Short Hist* x § 4 798 What sepulchre embosoms the remains of so much human excellence and glory? 1879 Cir Rossetti *Seek & F* 24 The sky overarching and embosoming not earth and sea only, but clouds and meteors, planets and stars

β 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low-C Warres* 837 The River Vecht imbosomes it self into the same [the Issell] 1667 Milton *P L* v 597 By whom in bliss imbosom'd sat the Son 1835 Willis *Pencillings* II lx 167 We walked to a large old villa, imbosomed in trees 1839 Bailey *Festus* (ed 5) 378 Thy heart imbosomed in all beauteousness

Hence **Embo somed,** *ppl. a*, **Embo soming** *vbl. sb* and *ppl a*

1622-62 Heylin *Cosmogr* III (1682) 205 Since then embosoming and reconcilement to the Church of Rome 1626 Sandys *Ovid's Metam* x 205 She Flusht with imbosomd flames 1839 Bailey *Festus* xviii (1848) 184 The long imbosomed braid. 1859 Farrar *J Home* (1874) 9 The hill with its tall spire and embosoming trees 1873 Browning *Red Cott Night-c* 660 Bosses of shrubs, embosomings of flowers

†**Embo'ss,** *sb Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [f Emboss *v* 1] A boss-like projection, a knob

1644 Evelyn *Mem* (1857) I 124 A round emboss of marble

Emboss (embŏs), *v* 1 Also 4–6 embos(s, 5 enbocce [prob a. OF. **emboce-r* (app not recorded before 1530) see En- and Boss *sb* 1]

1. *trans* To cause to bulge or swell out, make convex or protuberant, to cover with protuberances In modern use chiefly *transf* from 2 or 3

a. c 1460 *Stans Puer* 31 in *Babees Bk* (1868) 28 To enbocce thy lowis withe mete 1541 R Copland *Guydon's Quest Chirurg* Some [bones] are enbossed for to entre 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I iii (1641) 25/2 When God Embas't the Valleys and Embost the Hils 1683 Salmon *Doron Med* I 334 Embossed with fat. 17 Gay *Story of Arachne* 39 Her trembling hand, embossed with livid veins 1763 Churchill *Proph. Famine*, Poems I 117 With boils embossed and overgrown with scurf 1814 Southey *Roderick* xxi 18 Its fretted roots Embossed the bank. 1868 Kirk *Chas Bold* III v. iii 413 It is everywhere unequal, embossed with hill-tops

β. 1664 Power *Exp Philos* I 13 Her Body is imboss'd all over with black knobs 1667 Milton *P L.* xii 180 Botches and blaines must all his flesh imboss

†b. fig *To emboss (out)*: to inflate (style), render tumid; to give exaggerated prominence to

1564 *Brief Exam* * iij b, Ye embosse out your glorious stiles 1565 Jewel *Repl Harding* (1611) 36 It hath pleased M Harding thus to colour and to embosse out this ancient Father 1577, 1646 [see Embossed *ppl a* 1 3]

†c *intr* To bulge, be convex *Obs rare.*

c 1430 [see Embossing *vbl. sb*] 1576 Baker *Jewell of Health* 215 a, If the same be made hollowe imbossing towarde the myddle

2 *spec* To carve or mould in relief; to cause (figures, part of a wrought surface) to stand out, project, or protrude. Also *fig* The earliest and the prevailing mod. sense [So Fr. *imbocer* (Palsgr.)]

a c 1385 Chaucer *L G W*, *Dido*, Of gold the barris vp enbosede [*v r* enbossed] 1563 *Homilies* II *Idolatry* II (1859) 194 Images came into the Church, not now in painted cloths only, but embossed in stone 1644 Evelyn *Mem* (1857) I. 76 Fleu de-lis embossed out of the stone 1796 Burke *Regic Peace* Wks 1842 II 322 Such claims stood embossed, and forced themselves on the view of common, short-sighted benevolence. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr & It Jrnls* II 37 A gold sword-hilt being actually embossed on the picture. 1885 *Manch Exam* 5 June 5/6 Farmer's apparatus for chasing, glazing, and embossing cloth

β 1612 Drayton *Poly olb* v 75 Fish in Antique worke most curiously imbost. 1676 Boyle in *Phil Trans* XI 807 The figure of a Star imbost upon the upper superficies of the Regulus

b To adorn with figures or other ornamentation in relief; to represent (a subject) in relief (Sometimes with reference to embroidery) Also of the figures, etc To stand out as an ornament upon

1430 Lydg *Chron Troy* II xx, An epythaphe With letters ryche of golde aboue enboced 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* 60 The ten plages of Egypte were well embost 1601 Holland *Pliny* II 602 Siluer plate curiously enchased and imbossed 1659 Bp Walton *Consid Considered* 299 How come they [Samaritan letters] to adorn and emboss vessels and coins? 1725 Pope *Odyss* xix. 293 Regal robe with figured gold embost 1781 Gibbon *Decl & F* III lx 523 The sides were embossed with a variety of picturesque scenes 1832 Babbage *Econ Manuf.* xi. (ed 3) 89 Calicoes embossed all over with raised patterns 1846 Prescott *Ferd & Is* I viii 346 The rich bronze which embossed its gates 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng* IV 490 Men who had made a fair profit by embossing silver bowls and chargers

3 To ornament with or as with bosses or studs Hence, To adorn or decorate sumptuously

a 1579 Spenser *Sheph Cal* Feb, A girdle of gelt Embost with buegle 1594 J Dickenson *Arisbas* (1878) 38 His house he found not gorgeously embost, yet gaily trimmed. *c* 1630 Drumm of Hawth *Poems* Wks (1711) 29/1 Bright portals of the sky Embossd with sparkling stars 1697 Potter *Antiq Greece* III iii (1715) 14 The Chariots being richly embossd with Gold and other Metals 1710 *Lond Gaz.* No 4672/1 The Harness was embossed with Silver Plates 1784 Cowper *Task* v 426 The studs, that thick emboss his iron door 1812 H & J Smith *Rej Addr* xi (1873) 104 Whose tresses the pearl-drops emboss 1824–9 Landor *Imag Conv* (1846) I. 5 Did we not Emboss our bosoms with the daffodils.

β. 1578 T Proctor *Gorg Gallery*, With buyldings brave, imbost of variant hue 1784 Cowper *Task* I 121, I fed on berries that imboss the bramble

Emboss, *v* 2 *Obs* exc *arch.* in sense 4 Also 4 embose, enbose, 6–8 imboss [ME *embose*, perh. f En- + OF. *bos, bois* wood, the equivalent OFr *embuaser* occurs with sense of Ambush If so, the word is ultimately identical with Imbosk *v.* The development of senses as suggested below is strange, but appears to be in accordance with the existing evidence]

†1. *intr* Of a hunted animal: To take shelter in, plunge into, a wood or thicket. *Obs*

c 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 352 [The hunters recounted] how the hert had vpon lengthe So moche embosed [*v r* enbosid, enbosid] I not nowe what 1680 Butler *Rem* (1759) I 8 Look quickly, lest the Sight of us Should cause the startled Beast t' imboss

†b The *pa pple* is used by Milton for *imbosked*

1671 Milton *Samson* 1697 Like that self-begotten bird, In the Arabian woods imbost,

†2. To drive (a hunted animal) to extremity *Obs* (The sense 'drive to a thicket,' required by the etymology above suggested, is not clearly evidenced)

1590 Spenser *F Q* III i 21 Curres hauing The Saluage beast embost in weary chace. 1596 Drayton *Leg* II 379 Like a Deere, before the Hounds imbost 1602 Shaks. *All's Well* III vi 107 We have almost imbost him, you shall see his fall to night 1654 Gayton *Pleasant Notes on Don Quixot* 210 As Mules and Horses, who are imboss'd, foame and chafe the more 1680 Otway *Caius Marius* iv ii. (1735) 68 Was ever lion thus by dogs emboss'd? 1768 Buys *Dict Terms Art*, To Emboss (in Hunting), to inclose in a Thicket.

†3 In *pass.* of a hunted animal. To be exhausted by running; *hence*, to foam at the mouth (as a result of exhaustion in running) Also *transf* of persons: (*a*) To be exhausted, at the last extremity of fatigue, (*b.*) to foam at the mouth (from rage, etc.). *Obs*

[The sense 'to foam at the mouth' is prob. influenced by Emboss *v* 1, as if an 'embossed stag' were one 'studded' with bubbles of foam Cf Imbost *v*, to foam at the mouth (Cockaine 1591), Imbosi *sb*, foam (R. Bradley 1727)]

1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurell* 24 Where hartis belluyng, embosyd with distres Ran on the raunge. 1575 Turbery *Bk Venerie* 242 When he is foamy at the mouth, we saye that he is embost. 1595 Markham *Sir R Grinuill* cxxiii, With rage imbost 1611—*Countr Content* I iv (1668) 25 A stag imbost, that is, foaming about the mouth 1611 Cotgr, *Malmené*. imbossed, or almost spent, as a Deere by hard pursuit. 1625 Gill *Sacr Philos* II 191 As a stag embossed takes the soyle. 1651 Davenant *Gondibert* II. xlix, He [the stag] is imboss'd, and weary'd to a Bay

fig. 1592 Warner *Albion's Eng* VII xxxvi (1612) 175 My chased Heart imboste and almost spent 1624 Quarles *Job* Poems (1717) 227 My spirit's faint my soul's imbost

4. *trans* To cover with foam (the mouth, the body of an animal) *arch*

1531 Elyot *Gov* II. vi 120 By furie chaunged into an horrible figure, his mouthe foule and imbosed 1810 Scott *Lady of L* I. viii, Embossed with foam, and dark with soil, The labouring stag strained full in view 1829 Cunningham *Magic Bridle, Annuv* 148 He saw a wild steed White foam his flanks embossing

†**Embo'ss,** *v* 3 *Obs.* [app first in Spenser; perh. f En- + Boss *sb.*] 3 The Sp *embozarse* to envelop oneself in a cloak, has also been suggested Some of the quots might belong to Emboss *v.*1 in sense 'decorate']

trans To cover, encase (in armour); to plunge (a weapon) *in* an enemy's body Also *fig* in *pass* To be 'wrapped' (in ease)

1590-6 Spenser *F Q* I iii 24 A knight her mett in mighty armes embost *Ibid* I xi 20 The knight his thrillant speare again assayd In his bras-plated body to embosse *Ibid.* III i 64 None of them rashly durst .in so glorious spoyle themselves embosse. *Ibid* vi iv 40 Vowing, that never he would lig in ease embost. 1621 Burton *Anat Mel* I ii iii. xv. (1651) 133 A souldier embossed all in gold [transl L *præcinguitur auro*]

†**Embo'ss** *v* 4 *Obs.*—[ad Fr *embosser* to attach a 'spring' to a cable, f *en-* (see En-) + *bosse* knot at the end of a rope.] (See quot and etymology evidence of Eng use is wanting.)

1768 Buys *Dict Terms Art*, To Emboss a Cable (sea Term)

Embossed (embŏst), *ppl a* 1 [f Emboss *v* 1]

1 Carved or moulded in relief; ornamented with figures in relief, (of figures or ornament) raised,

standing out in relief *Embossed printing*: printing with raised letters, as for the use of the blind, or for ornament

1541 Elyot *Image Gov.* 67 Images wrought in imbossed worke 1563 *Homilies* II *Idolatry* II (1859) 295 Embossed images began to creepe into Churches 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Relievo*, embossed works, *Toreumata* 1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII 153 The wear which attends the friction of embossed surfaces 1849 Wilmott *Irnl. Summer in Country* 15 July 142 The embossed alphabet for the blind 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Lit* Wks (Bohn) II 103 The bill of fare engraved on embossed paper 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint* 205 With sufficient body to give an embossed effect to the touch

2 Covered with ornamental bosses or studs; richly or sumptuously decorated

1591 Lyly *Sappho* I. ii 161 Endeavour to be a courtier to live in emboste roofes. 1871 Whyte-Melville *Sarchedon* I. 21 His master drew the embossed bit carefully from his favourite's mouth

†**3.** In 15th c: Humpbacked *Obs.*

c 1430 tr *Deguileville's Pilg. Lyf Manh.* (1869) 130 Boystows she was and wrong shapen and enbosed [Fr *bossue*]

†**4** Bulging, convex, swollen, tumid, *fig.* of style

1577 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 163 Thinking by their embossed speech to tickle the eares and hearts of the yoong princes 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 645 The imbossed heades of the first and right Squilla. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witcher* xiii. xix. 258 In diverse kinds of glasses; as in the hollowe the plain, the embossed. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, iii. iii. 177 Why thou horson, impudent, imbost Rascall 1605 — *Lear* II. iv. 227 My Daughter, thou art a Byle, a plague sore, or imbossed Carbuncle 1646 J. Hall *Horæ Vac.* 39 Embossed Language tickles the eares

5 *Bot.* 'Projecting in the centre like the boss of a shield' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

†**Embo·ssed,** *ppl. a*[2] *Obs* [f. Emboss *v*[2] + -ed[1]] Of a hunted animal Driven to extremity, foaming at the mouth from exhaustion Also *transf.* of persons.

1641 Br. Hall in *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 91 The enbossed heart panteth for the rivers 1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* II. xxvi (1739) 117 Like an embossed Stag he must run and out-run all *a* 1658 Cleveland *Gen. Poems* (1677) 100 Once more to single out my emboss'd Committee-man

Embosser (embǫ·səɹ) Also 7 imbosser [f. Emboss *v*[1] + -er[1]] One who embosses

1625 in Rymer *Fœdera* XVIII. (1726) 74 Wee doe appointe and ordaine to be the Maister Imbosser and Maker of the medales of us our heires and successors 1819 *P. O. Lond. Direct.* 385 Yeatheard, George, Dyer and Embosser of Woollen-cloth, Deal street 1883 B. H. Becker in *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Nov. 89/2 The stamp and die had superseded the embosser

Embossing (embǫ·siŋ), *vbl. sb* [f. Emboss *v*[1] + -ing[1]] **a.** The action of the verb Emboss, also *attrib*, as in *embossing-iron, -machine, -press.* **b.** *concr.* Embossed ornamentation, formerly in wider sense, swelling, protuberance

c 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* I. xx. (1554) 36 If their brestes up to high them dresse, They can thenbosing doun represse 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest Chirurg.*, Of them [bones] that haue enbossyng 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, La Bosse* the embossing of a Jewell 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 878 All Engravings and Embossings (afar off) appear plain *c* 1865 J. Wylde in *Circ. Sc.* I. 272/1 The embossings on the paper are made by the method of reverse currents

Embo·ssment (embǫ·smĕnt) [f. Emboss *v*.[1] + -ment] †**1.** The action or process of embossing *Obs*

1801 *Ann. Reg.* 1799 Chron. 399 A method of ornamenting by embossment cloths or stuffs.

2 *concr.* A figure carved or moulded in relief, embossed ornament. Now *rare* Also *attrib*, as in *embossment-map*, a map of which the surface is moulded in elevations and depressions.

1620 Dekker *Dreame* iij § 1 There you see the golden embosments and curious enchasings 1731 Capt. Pownall in *Bibl. Topogr. Brit.* (1790) III. 166 An urn of clay without any inscription or embossement 1813 Hogg *Queen's Wake* 46 Beneath rose an embossment proud,—A rose beneath a thistle bowed 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 149 All the necessary data for making an embossment-map

3 *gen.* A bulging, protuberance

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* II. vi. 63 With a swelling embossment 1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Saillie*, The imbossement of an enchased pretious stone 1625 Bacon *Ess. Gardens* (Arb.) 560 Perfect circles without any Imbosments 1827 R. Jamieson *Char. Man* 89 These embossments are not formed by the crystallization of that portion of the salt which has been dissolved

Embo·sture. *arch. rare* Also 7 imbosture [? f. Emboss *v*[1], after *sculpture*. (But cf. Emboast *v*.)] = Embossment

1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Faithf. Fr.* iv. iii, There nor wants Imbosture nor embroidery, 1863 Sala *Capt. Dang.* I. ii. 33 This strange device raised in an embosture of gold

Embottle see Em- *prefix*

‖ **Embouchement** (anbuʃman, embūʃmĕnt) [Fr; f. *emboucher*, see next] **a.** The mouth (of a river) **b** *Phys.* The point at which one vessel enters or leads into another

1844 W. H. Maxwell *Sport & Adv. Scotl.* x. (1855) 99 A heavy sea is tumbling into the embouchment of the Dee 1878 Foster *Phys.* II. i. § 4. 248 The embouchement of the thoracic duct into the venous system.

‖ **Embouchure** (anbuʃuɹ) Also 9 embouchure, 8 ambusheer [Fr., f. *emboucher* to put in or to the mouth; also *refl.* of a river, to discharge itself by a mouth, f. *en-* in + *bouche* mouth]

1 The mouth of a river or creek Also *transf.* the opening out of a valley into a plain

1792 *Fortn. Ramble* xvi. 114 We reached the embouchure of the fall 1812 *Examiner* 14 Sept. 580/2 Near to the embouchier of Berezina 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 238 The city Foah so late as the beginning of the fifteenth century, was on this embouchure 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* II. i. 71 Huge cones of white clay and sand guarding the embouchure of the valleys 1868 G. Duff *Pol. Surv.* 100 It lies at the embouchure of several rivers

2 *Music* 'The part of a musical instrument applied to the mouth' (Grove).

1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. S.* xvii (1849) 169 The embouchure of a flute 1873 W. Lees *Acoustics* i. iii. 27 The air is made to play upon the thin edge of the pipe at the embouchure C

3. *Music* 'The disposition of the lips, tongue and other organs necessary for producing a musical tone' (Grove)

1760 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* xc, You see I have got the ambusheer already [on the German flute] 1879 Grove, *Dict. Mus.* I. 536 The second octave is produced by a stronger pressure of wind and an alteration of embouchure

Embound, imbound (em-, imbau nd), *v. poet. arch.* [f. En-, In- + Bound *sb*.] *trans.* To set bounds to, to confine, contain, hem in

Hence **Embou·nded** *ppl. a*

1595 Shaks. *John* IV. iii. 137 That sweete breath Which was embounded in this beauteous clay 1633 P. Fletcher *Woman's Lightness*, But never bonds a woman might embound 1812 W. Tennant *Anster F.* I. xvii, To sleep imbounded by his boisterous arms 1855-9 Singleton *Virgil* II. 16 The voice th' imbounded shores Volley along

†**Embow·,** *sb. Obs. rare*[−1] [f. next] The concave surface of an arch, vault, or dome

1548 Hall *Chron.* (1809) 723 The Embowes were of very strange worke with leaves, balles and other garnishinges

Embow (embǫu), *v*[1] *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Also 5 enbow, 6- imbow [f. En- + Bow *sb*.[1]]

1 *trans.* To bend or curve into a bow (see Bow *sb*.[1]).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* VII. 3034 Browes . Bright as the brent gold enbowet bai were

2 *Arch.* To arch, vault

1481 [see Embowed *ppl. a.*] 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 309 The rouffes are gylted and embowed 1587 Golding *De Mornay* VIII. (1617) 101 The heauen, being imbowed about these lower parts, like a vaut 1641 Hlyn in *Help to Hist.* (1671) 294 The West end embowed over head seemeth to be very antient 1838 Wordsw. *Sonn., Cave of Staffa*, The pillared vestibule the roof embowed

3 To enclose as within a sphere, to englobe, encircle

1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. ii. I. 70 Turn'd Vapour, it have round embow'd Heau'ns highest stage 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cxci, His Rayes Embow'd Wᵗʰin a vapor here, and there a Cloud.

†**Embow·,** *v*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 5 enbowe [f. En- + Bow *v*.[1]] *trans.* ? To bow down.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 204 The sonne of man hape not wer he may reclyne or enbowe his hede

†**Embow·dle,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1] [Cf. Bowdled *ppl. a.*] *trans.* To wrap round

1625 W. L'Isle tr. *Du Bartas' Noe* 10 A claggy night of myst embowdleth round [Fr *envelope*] his brains

Embowed (embǫu d), *ppl. a* [f. Embow *v*.[1]]

1. Bent or curved into the form of a bow, convex, bow-like

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 707 Long lyke a Peare, with certayne embowed or swelling diuisions 1591 Spenser *Vis. Worlds Vanitie* II. With gilden hornes embowed like the Moone 1639 Horn & Robotham *Gate Lang. Unl.* xciv (1643) § 759 A globe is round, being embowed on the out-side, and hollow on the in-side 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* III. vi. (1715) 62 The Wings are doubled, by bestowing the light-arm'd Men under them in an embow'd Form 1855-9 Singleton *Virgil* II. 473 Th' imbowèd points together met.

b. *Her.* (See quots.)

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xxii. (1660) 234 He beareth, Azure, a Dolphin Naisant, Imbowed Argent 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 532 Two arms counter, embowed, and vested, gules. 1830 Robson *Brit. Herald*, Glossary, *Embowed* (Fr *courbé*) bent, or bowed *Embowed contrary*, bowed in opposite directions *Embowed dejected*, bowed with the extremity turned downwards 1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* x. 56 An Arm . when bent at the elbow is embowed

2 *Arch.* **a** Arched, vaulted **b** Curved or projecting outward, so as to form a recess (cf. Bow *sb*.[1] 12, Bow-window)

1481 Caxton *Orat. P. C. Scipion* D. viii. in *Tulle on Friendsh.* The stone werkes enbowed called the Arches tryumphal 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 36 The fair embowed or vawted roofs 1617 Sir R. Boyle *Diary* (1886) I. 169, I agreed with the carpentere to putt a new compaste imbowed Roof on my Chapple 1632 Milton *Penseroso* 157 Love the high embowéd roof 1823 Ruttfr. *Fonthill* 50 In the embowed recess are three windows. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* I. The ancient embow'd arches of the old chantry 1864 D. Mitchell *Sev. Stor.* 205 An embowed window

Embowel (embau·el), *v.* Also 6-7 em-, enbowell, imbowel(l [In senses 1-2 ad. OF. *enboweler* (recorded in -pa pple *enbowelé* = OF *emboulé*, **emboelé*) an alteration (with substitution of the prefix *em-* for *es-*) of OFr *esboueler*, f. *es-* repr. L. *ex-* out + *bouel* Bowel. In senses 3-4 f. En- + Bowel.]

I. 1. *trans.* To remove the (abdominal) viscera from (a body), either for the purpose of embalming, or as part of a judicial penalty, = Disembowel

1521 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 141 Item I will that aftir my deth my body be embowelid 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. iv. 109 Imbowell'd will I see thee by and by 1640 Slingsby *Diary* (1836) 64 With made me send for a chirurgeon from York to embowel him 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) III. vi. § 3. 124 Having prepared their bodies for the purpose by embowelling them 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 488 He is the diviner who must embowel the beasts of sacrifice 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. vi. 490 Others he put in prison, others he embowelled

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1589 Nashe *Almond for Parrat* 20, I haue not halfe emboweld my register 1602 Shaks. *All's Well* I. iii. 247 The Schooles embowel'd of their doctrine 1667 Milton *P. L.* vi. 587 Whose roar Emboweld with outragious noise the air And all her entrails tore. 1678 *Lively Orac.* viii. § 26. 315 How curiously do men embowel a text to find a pretence for cavil and objection 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 166 In England we have not yet been completely embowelled of our natural entrails

II †**3** To put, convey into the bowels; in quots. *transf.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

1596 Fitz Geffray *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 44 On Ulysses Circe did bestow A blather, where the windes imboweld were 1629 Donne *Whitsunday Serm.* Wks. 1839 I. 578 All was embowelled and enwombed in the waters 1633 W. Struthler *True Happines* 8 When God and man inhere mutually in other, and are enbowelled by mutuall love 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 26 His bodie was imbowelled in a spacious coffin, the Ocean *Ibid.* 105 A streame arising from Mount Taurus here embowels it selfe into that sea.

†**b** To fill the bowels of (an animal) *Obs.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1679) 566 The young whelps of weasels being imbowelled with salt

†**4** *intr.* To convey food into the bowels. *Obs.*

1618 Latham *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 18 It will oftentimes very much molest her in her putting ouer and imbowelling.

Embowelled (embau eld), *ppl. a* [f. prec.]

1. = Disembowelled *lit.* and *fig.*

1594 Shaks. *Richard III*, v. ii. 10 The Boare makes his trough In your embowel'd bosomes 1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* I. 261 Exploded Thunder tears th' Embowel'd Sky 1789 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Subj. Painters* 10 Sweeter than hist'ry of embowell'd saint

2. *fig.* That lies hid in the bowels or heart of a thing; internal, intestine

1609 Bp. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Catholike* 236 Hauing such Embowelled enemies within his Realmes *c* 1750 Shenstone *Elegy* xx. 62 For them we drain the mine's embowell'd gold 1854 S. Dobell *Balder* xxiv. 169 Like an embowelled earthquake yet unbelched.

†**3** That has the bowels full. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A vij, If the bowell [be] any thyng stiffid ye shall say she is embowellid

Emboweller (embau ĕləɹ) [f. as prec. + -er.] One who performs the operation of disembowelling

1705 Greenhill *Art Embalm* 283 We shall next proceed to speak of the Emboweller

Embowelling (embau elin), *vbl. sb.* [f. Embowel *v* + -ing[1].] = Disembowelling.

1725 Swift *Draper's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. ii. 79 Sentence of death with hanging, beheading, quartering, embowelling. 1813 Sir S. Romilly in *Examiner* 22 Feb. 117/2 The infliction of embowelling was at present left to the discretion of the executioner

†**b** *nonce-use*

1654 Gayton *Pleasant Notes on Don Quixot* 91 These exenterations, embowellings, and disgorgings made Sancho's appetite like a swine

Embowelment (embau·elmĕnt) [f. Embowel + -ment] **a** The action of disembowelling.

b The inward parts or contents of a thing.

1823 Lamb *Elia* I. xviii (1865) 135 A clock with its ponderous embowelments of lead and brass.

Embower, imbower (em-, imbau·ɹ, -bau·əɹ), *v.* Also 7 imbowr(e. [f. En-, In- + Bower *sb*.[1]]

1. *trans.* To shelter, enclose, seclude as in a bower, also *absol.*

1580 Sidney in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 78 Him Whom Sion holds embowered *c* 1630 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 44 Ah destinies, & you whom skies embow'r 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 304 Vallombrosa, where th' Etrurian shades High overarch't imbouer 1738 Wesley *Ps.* cxlvii. Ye, whom highest Heaven imbow'rs, Praise the Lord. 1833 Tennyson *Lady Shalott* I. ii, And the silent isle imbowers The Lady of Shalott 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* x. 333 Elms and vines embower them with rustling leaves

†**2** *intr.* for *refl.* To take shelter, lodge as in a bower ? *Obs.*

1591 Spenser *Virg. Gnat* 225 Small Birds in their wide boughs embowring 1610 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* xxvii, Gaze but upon the house whear man embow'rs

Embowered (embau·ɹd), *ppl. a* [f. prec. + -ed[1]] **a** That is surrounded as with a bower, wreathed with foliage, **b** lodged in a bower

1757 Dyer *Fleece* I. 119 The little smiling cottage warm embow'r'd 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 317 Seated in the embowered porch of his small parsonage 1830 Tennyson *Recoll. Arab. Nights* IV, Imbower'd vaults of pillar'd palm 1870 Hawthorne *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 254 There are ranges of embowered windows

Embowering (embau·riŋ), *vbl. sb* [f. as prec. + -ing[1]] Enclosing, or sheltering in a bower. *concr.* A bower-like retreat, in quot. *fig.*

1882 Hall Caine *Recoll. D. G. Rossetti* 110 Whatever embowerings I had in my mind.

Embowering (embau° rɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That forms a bower, that surrounds as with a bower

a 1717 PARNELL *Poet Wks* (1833) 32 From Helicon's imbowering height repair. 1792 S ROGERS *Pleas Mem* II. 240 Imbowering shrubs with verdure veiled the sky 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* XXV, Above the embowering and richly shaded woods 1852 MRS JAMESON *Leg Madonna* (1857) 129 A landscape thick with imbowering trees

Embowerment (embau° ment) [f. as prec. + -MENT] The action of embowering

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* (C D ed) 63 Plants of a kind peculiarly adapted to the embowerment of Mrs Pipchin

† **Embow'ing,** *vbl sb Obs* [f EMBOW *v.* + ING¹] The action of the vb EMBOW¹; vaulting, arching in quot *concr* Also *attrib*

1430 LYDG *Chron Troy* II xi, The freshe enbowing wt verges right as lynes 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* LXXIV. 5 By the kervings or imbowings he meeneth the verge fashion 1576 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 261 To John Whyt 1j playnes . 1j chesells, and 1j embowing playnes

† **Embow'ing,** *ppl a. Obs.* [f as prec. + -ING².] Arching, convex, curved

1561 EDEN *Arte Navig* I v 6 b, Conuex or embowyng.

† **Embow'l,** *v Obs rare* [f EN- + BOWL *sb.* I] *a trans.* To form or mould into a globe b. *intr* To take or grow into the form of a globe.

1580 LADY PEMBROKE *Ps.* XC (1823) 171 Long ere the earth embowl'd by thee Bare the forme it now doth beare 1886 SIR R. BURTON *Arab Nts* (abr ed.) 332 The citrons shone with fruits embowled

† **Embow'ment.** *arch. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. EMBOW *v* + -MENT] Vaulting

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 249 The Roofe all open, not so much as any Embowment neere any of the walls left

Embox (embɒ ks), *v.* Also 7 imboxe [f EN- + BOX *sb.*²] *trans.* To set in or as in a box.

1611 COTGR., *Emboister*, to imboxe. 1732 FIELDING *Cov Gard. Trag* I iii, In Goodman's-fields the city dame Emboxed sits 1828 LAMB *Lett* in C. and M C Clarke (1878) 160 The Watchmen are emboxed in a niche of fame 1835 KIRBY *Bridgewater Tr.* (1852) II 211 More than thirty alternate layers of earth and web, emboxed, as it were, in each other

Embrace (embrē¹ s), *sb.* [f. EMBRACE *v* ²]

1. The action of folding in the arms, of pressing to the bosom. (Sometimes euphemistically for sexual intercourse)

1592 SHAKS *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 113 Armes, take your last embrace. 1633 P FLETCHER *Elisa* II v, Arms, whose sweet embraces Could quicken death 1667 MILTON *P L* II 793 In embraces forcible and foule Ingendring with me 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl* No 91 ¶ 7 Pride by whose embraces she had two daughters 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XVIII ix, She turn'd from him, to meet The Glendoveer's embrace 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* XXIII 273 The demonstrative affection of an embrace between the two women

2. *transf* and *fig*

a 1628 SIR J BEAUMONT *Mis. State Man*, The soule perswaded that no fading loue Can equall her imbraces. 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* 75 Their streames thus Rivers joyne, And lose themselves in the embrace. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps Sc*, Offering themselves to its [Truth's] embraces. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal* (1858) Introd 42 Rocks enclosing, in a still narrower and narrower embrace, a valley 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II ii § 12 The most perfect combination of perceiving organs is the embrace of the two hands

† **Embra'ce,** *v*¹ *Obs rare* Also 4 enbrase, -asse, -brace, 6 imbrace. [f. EN- + Fr. *bras* arm: see BRACE *sb*¹] *trans.* To put (a shield) on the arm

c 1300 *K. Alis* 6651 His scheld enbraceth Antiocus 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII 295 Enbrasit with that thar scheldis braid. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 5539 With scheldes enbraced ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 4111 Whene Bretones boldly enbraces there scheldes *Ibid.* 2459 With brode scheldes enbrassede. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 50 Did baisse his gleaue and well imbrace his shield.

Embrace (embrē¹ s), *v* ² Forms: 4–5 enbrace, 4–6 embrase, 4–embrace. Also 5–6 imbrase, 6–8 imbrace. [ad OF *embrace-r* (F *embrasser*) = Pr *embrassar*, It *imbracciare* –late L. **imbracchāre*, f. *in-* IN + *bracchium* (pl. *bracchia* see BRACE *sb.*²) arm]

1 *trans* To clasp in the arms, usually as a sign of fondness or friendship.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Somnr T.* 95 The frere her embracith in his armes narwe *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* App 81 This lady him enbraced al in hire slepe 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot* II 268 The lordis Imbrasit thame that tyme full tenderly 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* IV 16 Aboute this tyme yͤ yͤ frute can lyue, thou shalt enbrace a sonne 1678 BUTLER *Hud* III i 950 Lovers, when th' are fast In one another's Arms embrac'd 1845 FORD *Spain* § 1. 46 Many a Sancho is there fondling and embracing his ass

fig c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers T* ¶ 193 The riche folk that embraceden and oneden al hire herte to tresor of this world shul slepe in deeth. 1635 A STAFFORD *Fem Glory* (1869) 132 Worship their Messias, and imbrace Him in their hearts. 1698 NORRIS *Pract Disc* IV 216 Let us . Hug and Imbrace them [earthly things] never so dearly

b. Of sexual embraces.

1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* IV i 50 You will say, she did imbrace me as a husband 1660 R COKE *Power & Subj* 168 On other days they [certain penitents] may eat any meat but flesh, and imbrace their own wedlock.

† c. As the typical mode of salutation between friends; to salute as a friend *Obs*

1707 FREIND *Peterboro's Cond Sp* 174, I hope to embrace you in a few Days 1747 HOADLEY *Suspl Husb* I. III (1756) 12 Any Friend of my Frankly's I am proud of embracing.

d *absol* (Chiefly with reciprocal sense)

c 1400 *Rom Rose* 4820 Disordinat desiryng For to kissen & enbrace 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 407/3 Thenne eche kyssed other and enbraced straytelye 1596 WARNER *Alb Eng* II xvi 76 When they had imbraced Then Archigallo in Ebranks Towne was plac'd 1667 MILTON *P L* VIII 636 Easier then Air with Air, if Spirits embrace, Total they mix 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* IV 1, Two lovers in each other's arms, Embracing and embrac'd. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* IV (1868) 252 They loved each other, and embraced

2 In various figurative uses

† a. To compass, gain (an object of desire).

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 20 b, A lady to sone abandonned and given ouer embraceth not grete honour 14 *Legendary Poem* in *Retrosp Rev.* Nov (1853) 102 With . penaunce smerte They wene ther blys for to imbrase [*printed* unbrase]

† b. To worship (a deity). *Obs rare*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* VIII. 37 Temples and aultres in whiche she sholde be enbraced and honowred as a goddesse

† c. To accept (a person) as a friend; to welcome the services of (a person)

1607 SHAKS *Cor.* IV VII 10 He beares himselfe more proudlier then I thought he would When first I did embrace him *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH *Hist Jas V* Wks (1711) 83 He wrought himself to be imbraced as their friend 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev Trag* B 4 Wert thou as secret as thou'rt subtil I would embrace thee for a neere imployment. 1635 [cf. 1 a. *fig*].

d To accept gladly or eagerly; also, in weaker sense, to accept, now chiefly, to avail oneself of (an offer, opportunity, etc.)

c 1399 *Pol Poems* (1859) II. 12 Y hope of king Henries grace, That he it is which schal the pes embrace 1531 ELYOT *Gov* I. II (1883) 11 The communes imbracinge a licence, refuse to be brydled 1582 EARL ESSEX in Ellis *Orig Lett.* II 213 III 80, I can not but embrace with duty your Lordships good counsell 1591 SHAKS 1 *Hen. VI*, II i 13 Embrace we then this opportunitie. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* I viii. 32 The worke is ever to be embraced, as containing the first description of poysons and their Antidotes 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Redivi* II iv (1854) 119 The general sent the prince word that he would embrace a parley. 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 189 The captain embraced this offer 1818 JAS MILL *Brit India* II iv iii 107 One alternative, that of embracing the neutrality 1839 W CHAMBERS *Tour Holland* 62/1, I will embrace the opportunity of making a few general remarks

e To accept, submit to (death, adverse fortune) with resignation or fortitude.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent* V iv 126 Thurio give backe, or else embrace thy death 1598 — *Merry W* V. v 251 What cannot be eschew'd, must be embrac'd. 1672 CAVE *Prim Ch* I x xii They readily embrace death 1711 SHAFTESB *Charac.* (1737) II. 106 Even death it-self voluntarily imbrac'd 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L* VI 137 Embracing with joy all its sufferings and privations.

† f. To take to one's heart, cultivate (a virtue, disposition, etc) *Obs*

1393 GOWER *Conf* III. 143 He shulde of trouthe thilke grace With all his hole herte embrace 1576 in Farr *S P. Eliz* (1845) II 291 Of Christes flock let loue be so embraste 1623 SIR J STRADLING in Farr *S. P. Jas* (1848) 232 What good peace (if we it imbrace) will doe vs.

g To adopt (a course of action, profession or calling, mode of life). Formerly also, to take (a road or course in travelling)

1639 FULLER *Holy War* XV (1647) 22 They embraced severall courses through sundry countreys. 1655 — *Ch Hist* VIII 13 Captain Vaughan . embraced the right-hand way towards Westminster 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n Man* I 1, Being compelled to embrace a life you disliked. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* XV, What fiend possessed you to embrace the trade of a damsel adventurous 1871 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* IV XVII 89 The home of those who embraced the monastic life.

h To adopt (a doctrine, opinions, religion, etc); often with the notion 'to accept joyfully'. Also, to attach oneself to (a party, cause, etc.)

1545 BRINKLOW *Lament* (1874) 120 Repent and beleue the Gospell in embrasynge the same 1553 EDEN *Treat New Ind.* (Arb) 41 Foure of the greatest Ilandes embrased the Christian faith. 1646 E F[ISHER] *Mod. Divinity* 71 This opinion was generally imbraced amongst them 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III 269 By embracing Christ and his Doctrine, the believing Jews did not turn to a new Religion 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom Rep.* II. XIV 334 Cæsar gave him the choice either to embrace his Party, or to continue his March 1743 J MORRIS *Sermons* VIII 214 So may they . heartily imbrace the truth 1845 S AUSTIN tr *Ranke's Hist. Ref* I 75 The two princes embraced different parties 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* III. (1880) 38 Palissy was not the only man of genius in France who embraced the Reformed faith.

† i To take (a matter) in hand; to undertake.

1393 GOWER *Conf* Prol. 90 So wol I now this werke embrace 1552 HULOET Embrace anothers accion or title, *Litem propriam vel suam facere.* 1597 BACON *Ess Suites* (Arb.) 40 Some embrace Suites, which neuer meane to deale effectually in them. 1670–1 MARVELL *Corr.* 183 Wks (1872–5) II 374 The Duke had embraced this matter 1818 JAS MILL *Brit India* II v. VI 559 When the wisdom of parliament embraced the subject of the government of India

3. To entwine, encircle, surround; to clasp, enclose *lit* and *fig*.

c 1360 *Song of Mercy* in *E E P.* (1862) 122 Wormes blake wol vs embrace 14 . *Pury Mayne* (*Tundale's Vis* 130) The passyng joy that can hys hart embrace. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 44 b, Here that is of grace the welle Of hyr wombe sche [the mother of the Virgin Mary] dede embrace 1535 COVERDALE *Song Sol.* ii 6 His right hande embraceth me 1607 SHAKS *Cor* V ii. 7 You'l see your Rome embrac'd with fire. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 40 The whole Town redoubled Walls embrace 1796 WITHERING *Arrangem Brit. Pl* III 56 Leaves arrow-shaped at the base, embracing the stem 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr Hutton. The* 298 It is on both sides firmly embraced by the whinstone. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed) 29 Aug 14/1 The woods, embracing lawns and sloping corn fields

† b. Of an event ? To lay hold upon, touch (the heart) *Obs rare.*

c 1430 LYDGATE *Bochas' Falles of Princes* II XXVI (1554) 62 This auenture The heart of Cyrus gan somewhat embrace And caused him for to be piteous Ageine Cresus

† c *intr.* To wrap, circle *about. Obs*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 388 The blacke Ivie groweth upon trees and hedges, about the whiche it embraceth.

4 Of things To include, contain, comprise. So of persons. To include or comprise *in*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* II. 60 Not that my Song So large a Subject fully can embrace 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 408 Thus the two classes embrace all legitimate merchants. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd & Is* II. XIX 181 The other productions of this indefatigable scholar embrace a large circle of topics 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I § 4 33 The time occupied embraced about five whole days 1885 F TEMPLE *Relat Relig. & Sc.* VII 196 Some of these events . are substantive facts embraced in the message delivered. *Mod.* It is impossible to embrace all the cases in a single formula

5 To take in with the eye or the mind; also with these as subject

1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II xxiv 356 The distance which his eye can embrace on the surface of the earth. 1853 H ROGERS *Ecl Faith* 308 Religious truth . is embraced by the understanding 1877 E CONDER *Bas. Faith* II 69 The infinite the intellect can seize though not embrace 1884 *Times* (weekly ed) 19 Sept. 5/3 You embrace the whole broad panorama of wood and water

Embrace (embrē ¹s), *v.*³ *Law* [apparently a back-formation from the agent-noun EMBRACER²] *trans.* To attempt to influence (a juryman, etc) corruptly and illegally. Also *absol.*

1475 *Bk Noblesse* 77 Also there to embrace and rule among youre pore 1591 LAMBARDE *Arch* (1635) 202 That if any person shall (for his owne gaine) embrace any Jurie or Inquest 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm* IV 140 The punishment for the person embracing is by fine and imprisonment. 1809 in TOMLINS *Law Dict.*

† **Embra'ce,** *v.*⁴ *Obs.* Also 4 imbrace, 6 enbrace, -se [f EN- + BRACE *sb* ²] *trans.* To fix with a brace or buckle; to fasten, fit close.

[Perh suggested by a misapprehension of EMBRACE *v.*¹]

? *c* 1475 *Sqr lowe Degre* 227 in RITSON *Met Rom.* III. 154 Your plates unto your body shal be enbraste. 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas.* XXVII. lxv, And to his legge he my stede enbraced 1596 SPENSER *F Q.* II 1 26 Who .. His warlike armes about him gan embrace.

Embraceable (embrē¹ săb'l), *a* [f EMBRACE *v.*² + -ABLE.] Capable of being embraced; inviting an embrace

1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* II. ii 40 Fortune! instant, tangible, embraceable, Fortune! 1879 W COLLINS *My Lady's Money* IV, The men finding it [her figure] essentially embraceable, asked for nothing more.

Hence **Embra ceably** *adv.*, in a manner that invites an embrace.

1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* (1861) 31 A little too much inclined to be embraceably plump

Embra'ced, *ppl a*¹ [f EMBRACE *v.*² + -ED.] In various senses of the vb.

1596 SHAKS *Merch V.* II VIII 52 And quicken his embraced heauinesse 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* Ded, Of that most excellente and yet embraced Custome. 1654 R CODRINGTON tr *Hist Isistune* 331 With her own body she protected the embraced bodies of her children

Embra'ced, *ppl. a*² *Her.* [f. EMBRACE *v* ⁴ + -ED] Braced together, tied or bound together.

† **Embra'celet.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 6 enbracelett = BRACELET.

1533–9 T ST AUBYN in *Lisle Papers* XIII. 96 Thanks for your token mine enbracelett.

Embracement (embrē¹ smĕnt). Also 6–7 im-. [f EMBRACE *v* + -MENT, or a OF. *embracement*, F. *embrassement*. see EMBRACE *v* ²] The action of embracing

1. An enfolding in the arms = EMBRACE *sb.* 1.

1485 CAXTON *St Wenefr* 2, I desyred the to be ioyned to myn enbracementes. 1591 HARINGTON *Oyl Fur* XXIII vii, She . went to him With words and with embracements 1598 YONG *Diana* 138 If thou knewest from whom this imbracement came. 1680 HOWELL *Revolutions in Naples* 93 Masaniello, prostrating himself at the feet of the Viceroy, he kiss'd his knee, after which embracement, etc. 1670 MILTON *Hist Eng* I. Wks. (1851) 22 Conuenna after imbracements and teares, assails him with a motherly power. 1720 WELTON *Suffer Son of God* I VIII 176 Since I have shunn'd thy Dear Embracements, O Thou my Soul's Bridegroom. 1829 J. WILSON in *Blackw Mag* XXV 553 Embracements that blended spirit with spirit' *c* 1850 NEALE *Hymns East. Ch.* 52 Embrace me with the last embracement

b *fig*

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec* (1632) 192 To the end that . they might cast them selves into the armes and embracements of Spaine for safeguard. 1658 R FRANCK *North Mem* (1821) 21 Him that throws vertue into the embracements of vice, 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol* (1867) 96 They . consider not that they have received into their embracement another [temptation].

c *transf* in certain occasional uses.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* 70 [The bear] being ready to giue me a shrewd embracement 1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI 480 Take a wide embracement of the water towards you, one good armful will bring you round directly

†**2.** What one takes in hand, an undertaking Cf EMBRACE *v* 2 b.

1630 NAUNTON *Fragm Reg* (Arb) 37 [Sir Francis Walsingham] was one of the great allayes of the Austerian embracements *a*1662 HEYLIN *Laud* II 506 Some .. complained, that his Embracements were too large and general

3 A clasping, encircling, closely surrounding

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 58 The Parts in Mans body easily reparable, as Spirits, Bloud, and Flesh, die in the Embracement of the Parts hardly reparable, as Bones, Nerues and Membranes. 1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr* I (1682) 80 Ravenna, situate in the embracement of two Rivers 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I 95 Quick, each hand with sure embracement hold the dagger by the hilt!

b *fig* An embracing or taking in with the eye or the mind

1599 DAVIES *Immort Soul* 23 Nor can her wide Embracements filled bee 1837 HOWITT *Rur Life* V. III. (1862) 386 Their intellectual vision widened to the embracement of the universe

4 *fig* An approving acceptance (of a doctrine, religion, etc), a cheerful acceptance (of something offered)

1535 in Strype *Eccl Mem* I App lxiii. 157 Affection towards the favorable embrasement of God's word 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* VII ix. (1632) 842 The Conuersion of the Northumbrians to the imbracement of Christian Religion 1666 G ALSOP *Maryland* (1869) 89 What Destiny has ordered I am resolved to subscribe to, and with a contented imbracement enjoy it 1713 BEVERIDGE *Priv Th* II 106 Their Wills in the Embracement of the Chiefest Good

Embracement, var f EMBRASEMENT, *Obs*

Embracer[1] (embrē·sər) Also 6 imb-. [f EMBRACE *v* 2 + -ER.] One who embraces

1. One who clasps (a person) in his arms

*a*1794 SIR W JONES *Songs Jayadeva* (R), Bashful at first, she smiles at length on her embracer. 1839 DICKENS *Nich Nick.* xxx, Performed by the embracer's laying his or her chin on the shoulder of the object of affection 1885 NORRIS *Adrian Vidal* II. 302 Adrian was the embracer whom his wife had seen

2 One who adopts (a doctrine, religion, etc.), or takes up (a line of conduct, etc)

1547 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos* III iii, Embracers of their owne aduice 1598 YONG *Diana* 331 Imbracers of all kinde of vice. 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* VI. xviii 100 You persecute to the death all the Embracers of that Profession. 1674 *Consid Peace & Goodw Prot* 13 The afflicted Netherlanders, embracers of the same Religion She professed

Embracer[2] (embrē·sər) *Law.* Forms: 5 **ymbrasour,** 6 **embracer,** 6-9 **embraceor,** 6- **embracer** [a AF, OF *embracer, -ascor* instigator, 'bouteseu, ou qui par male signification duyt autre a mal faire' (Gloss cited by Godef), f. *embraser* lit. 'to set on fire', EMBRASE *v*; for the development of meaning cf ENTICE *v* The word was used in the statute 38 Edw. III st. II. cap. 12, which provides penalties for *les embraceours demesner ou procurer vielx enquestes,* i e those who instigate to bring about such (fraudulent) inquests as have been previously referred to in the act. The contextual meaning of the word in this passage seems to have become its technical sense, hence, by back-formation, EMBRACE *v* 3]

One who attempts to influence a jury corruptly

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c 24 Preamb, Unlawfull maynteynours, ymbrasours and Jurrours 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 90 Embracer of quests or other comon mysdoers. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren* III i. (1588) 313 The same Justices shall also certifie the names of the maintainours and embracers 1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 411 Embraceor is he which comes to the Bar with the party, and speaks in the matter, or is there to overlook the Jury, or to put them in fear. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.* s v *Decies tantum,* It lieth also against embracers that procure such an enquest (by suborning a jury). 1697 *View Penal Laws* 312 If the Juror or Embracer have not whereof to make gree, he shall suffer a years imprisonment 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s v, If the party himself instruct a juror, or promise any reward for his appearance, then the party is likewise an embraceor.

†**Embra·cer**[3]. *Obs* [f. EMBRACE *v* 4] He who or that which braces or fastens, a brace, bond

1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VI*, an. 2 (R) Affinitie is an embracer of amitie.

Embracery (embrē·sĕri) *Law* Forms: 5 **enbraciarie, ymbracery,** 6–7 **em-, imbracerie, -braserie,** 5- **embracery** [f AF. *embraceour* EMBRACER[2]; see -RY]

The offence of an embracer; the offence of influencing a jury illegally and corruptly.

1450 J PASTON *Lett* I 145 To enquere, here and determyn all embraceries 1487 *Act* 3 *Hen VII*, c 1 § 1 By endenture, promyses, othes, writyng or otherwise, enbraciaries of his subgettes. 1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 409 One skilled in the Law, may give the evidence for his Fee to the Jury, and it is no imbracery. 1617 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) XVII. 32 Imbraseries, oppressions 1670 VAUGHAN in *Phœnix* (1721) I 423 Unless Imbracery, Subornation, or the like were join'd 1808 BENTHAM *Sc Reform* 72 To the same Jury not so well, on account of the danger or suspicion of embracery, and so forth 1887 *Times* 31 Mar 3/5 The plaintiff. was charged with the offence of embracery

Embracing (embrē·sing), *vbl sb*[1] [f EMBRACE *v* 2 + -ING[1]] The action of the vb EMBRACE in its various senses.

*c*1386 CHAUCER *Pers T* ¶ 870 To ben a clene widewe, and to eschuewe the embrasynges of men. 14.. *Epyph* (*Tundale's Vis* 113) And all the enbrasyng of the goodly cheyne 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. ii, She shold sitte on the lift side of the kyng for the enbrasynges of her husbond 1555 *Fardle Facions* II i 112 Thei absteine fro the embrasinges neither of sister ne mother. 1563-87 FOXE *A & M* (1596) 130/1 His nobles he did allure to the imbrasing of good letters 1566 GASCOIGNE *Supposes* Wks (1587) II 241 Farewell the kind imbracings 1643 PRYNNE *Sov Power Parl* I (ed 2) 7 The embracing of the Protestant Religion 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I xiii 223 Eager embracings of the object 1827 POLLOK *Course T* v, The kind embracings of the heart.

Embracing (embrēi·sing), *vbl sb*.[2] *Law.* [f. EMBRACE *v* 3] = EMBRACERY

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c 25 Preamb, Mayntenaunce, embrasyng, champertie and corrupcion

Embra cing, *ppl a* [f EMBRACE *v* 2 + -ING[2]] That encircles, surrounds, or encloses

1590 SPENSER *F Q.* II xii 54 A pouch Archt over head with an embracing vine 1621 G SANDYS *Ovid's Met* II. (1626) 21 The Land imbracing Sea 1863 E NIAIE *Anal Th & Nat* 98 The all embracing Divine Being

Hence **Embra cingly** *adv*, in an embracing manner: a as one or as those who embrace, b with wide comprehension, comprehensively

Embra cingness, the quality of that which embraces or comprehends; comprehensiveness

1825 *Blackw Mag* XVIII 451 'Tween whose soft breasts he nestling fervent love And maiden modesty embracingly 1850 LYNCH *Theo Ironv* 78, I knelt before her half embracingly 1872 *Contemp Rev* XX 823 The absoluteness which means all-embracingness 1882 MABEL COLLINS *Cobwebs* III. 151 The wide embracingness of his stern cruelty

Embracive (embrē·siv), *a nonce-wd.* [irregularly f. EMBRACE *v* + -IVE] Given to or fond of embracing; embracing demonstratively

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* (1869) II xix, Not less kind though less expansive and embracive, was Madame de Montcontour to my wife

†**Embrai·d,** *v*[1] *Obs* Forms 5 **enbrayde,** 6 **en-, embraid, -brayde** Also 6 **imbraid, -braied, -brayd** [f. EN- + BRAID *v* 2; cf ABRAID *v*.2] *trans* To upbraid, taunt, mock; const *of,* with Also, to reproach one with, 'cast in one's teeth'.

1481 CAXTON *Orat G Flamineus* F vii, in *Tully of Old Age* My lytil feelde of the which I am enbrayded by Corneli shal suffise for our dayly lyuelode 1532 ELYOT *Gov* (1580) 16 He was of his enimies embrayded, and called a schoole master 1540 MORYSINE tr *Vives' Introd Wysd* Pref, Never imbraidinge benefites gyven and paste 1548 HALL *Chron* (1809) 265 To imbrayd him with the pleasure that he had done for him 1573 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 205 If ye be friends embraid me not 1582 BINNEY *Mon Matrones* II 13 With . words, which I knowe to be foolish .. I imbraided thee

†**Embrai·d,** *v*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 5 **enbrayd,** 6 **enbraid, -brade, embread** [f EN- + BRAID *v* 1] *trans* a To fasten or sew on like braid b To plait or braid; to interlace, intertwine

Hence **Embrai·ding** *vbl sb*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W de W) I xlix (1495) 95 b, [He] lyued by enbraydynge and weuynge of cordes of Jonkes 1523 SKELTON *Garl Laurel* 789 The saumpler to sow on, the lacis to enbraid. 1545 RAYNOLD *Womans Booke* 18 They [the vessels] begynne to entermyngle, enbrade, and enterlade each other. 1596 SPENSER *F Q* III. vi 18 Her golden lockes in tresses bright Embreaded were.

†**Embrai·d,** *v*[3] *Obs rare*—[1] In (?5) 6 **enbrayde.** [f EN- + BRAID *v* 1, see ABRAID] *trans* = ABRAID, to arouse

1430 LYDG *Troy* V xxxvii (1555) Pellæus gan Pirrhus to enbrayde [1513 abrayde] out of his deadly thoughte

Embrail see EM- *prefix*

†**Embrake,** *v Obs.* Also 6 **enbrake** [f EN- + BRAKE *sb*.] *trans* To lead into a brake or snare, entangle.

1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph* 286 Enbraked in the middes of those mortalle streights. 1599 NASHE *Lent Stuffe* 65 Hee would hamper and embrake her in those mortal straights for her disdain

†**Embra·nched,** *ppl a Obs rare* [f. EN- + BRANCH *sb* + -ED, OF. had *embranché* in same sense.] Furnished with branches.

*c*1595 J DICKENSON *Sheph Compl.* (1878) 9 Vnder an Arboret embranched wide, This swaine did lie

Embranchment (embra·nsmĕnt). [f as prec + -MENT: cf Fr. *embranchement.*] A branching off or out, as of an arm of a river, a spur of a mountain-range, *concr* a branch, ramification Also *fig*

1830 LYELL *Princ Geol* I. 194 The lateral embranchments of the main valley of the Rhone 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr Faith* VI § 6 405 Human life is divided into two embranchments 1862 G. P SCROPE *Volcanoes* 365 Several embranchments or strings of conoidal hills. 1876 QUAIN *Elem Anat* (ed 8) II 157 The sympathetic set of nerves is a mere.. embranchment of the cerebro-spinal system 1877 CLERY *Man. Tact* XIV 201 The point of embranchment [of the road] was screened by a ridge.

†**Embra·nd,** *v Obs* Also 7 **imbrand,** *pa pple* **embrant.** [f. EN- + BRAND *v*] *trans.* To brand, stigmatize; to impress (a stigma)

1604 DANIEL *Fun. Poem Earl Devonshire* Our own fame . Will be imbranded with the mark of blame. 1625 W LISLE *Du Bartas, Noe* 2 The Rogues passport embrant between his brows

Embrangle, imbrangle (em-, imbræ·ng'l), *v* [f. EN-, IN- + BRANGLE *v* 1] *trans* To entangle, confuse, perplex

1664 BUTLER *Hud* II. iii 19 In knotted Law, like Nets they are imbrangled 1689 *Trial, Pritchard v Papillon* 6 Nov 1684, 26 These things imbrangled by our Factions and Divisions 1710 BERKELEY *Princ Human Knowl* I § 98, I am embrangled in inexplicable difficulties 1811 COLERIDGE *Lett* in J P Collier's *Lectures* (1856) 57 The perplexities with which I have been thorned and embrangled 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* II (ed 2) 62 Physical explanations were imbrangled with metaphysics

Embranglement (embræ·ngl'mĕnt) [f prec. + -MENT] The action of the vb EMBRANGLE, or the result of such action, entanglement, complication, confusion

1806-7 J. BRESFORD *Miseries Hum Life* (1826) *Post Groans* No 9 The entanglements and embranglements of the latter [her feet], in her endless train 1839 T HOOK in *New Monthly Mag* LV 434 All these embranglements conduced very much to the pleasure which the Duke anticipated 1861 *Times* 22 Feb 9 Under the control of Parliament there would be no such embranglement

Embrant, pa pple of EMBRAND *v*, *Obs*

†**Embra·se,** *v Obs* Also 5 **enbrace,** embrass, 6 **enbrase,** 7 *Sc* **embrayis.** [a. F *embraser,* f *en* in + **brase, braise* hot charcoal]

1 *trans* To set on fire

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met* XIV 1, Ethna, the hye montayne Embrased wt fyre of helle 1579 FENTON *Guicciard* XIII. (1599) 607 The powder being embrased of the fire

2 *fig* To inflame with passion, etc

1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 88/1 Saynt Nicholas enbraced with the loue of god sette hym hardyly ayenst the rychter 1490 — *Eneydos* XIV 50 Her grete desire embrasid wyth the swete flamme of loue *a*1605 MONTGOMERIE *Bankis Heicon* 102 Hir burning beawtie dois embrayis My breist

Hence | **Embra·sing** *ppl. a*

1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W de Worde) IV xxi (1506) 242 For fere of theues or of the enbrasynge fyre

†**Embra·sement.** *Obs.* [a F *embrasement* · see EMBRASE *v* and -MENT] A burning, conflagration, *lit* and *fig*

1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 249/4 He ouercam thembracementes of the fyre of helle

Embrassa·de *rare*—[1] [a Fr *embrassade,* f *embrasser* to EMBRACE] A process of embracing

1830 MISS MITFORD *Our Village* Ser 4 (1863) 269 Miss Laura made a speech in her usual style at the conclusion of which Miss Barbara underwent an embrassade

†**Embra·sure,** *sb*[1] *Obs rare* [f. EMBRACE *v* 2 + -URE] = EMBRACE

1606 SHAKS *Tr. & Cr* IV. iv. 39 Preuents Our lock't embrasures

Embrasure (embrē·zhiŭr), *sb* 2 Also embrazure [a F *embrasure* (16th c), f *embraser* 'to skue or chamfret off the jaumbes of a door or window' (Cotgr), synon with *braser* (Cotgr) and the mod F *ébraser*]

1 A slanting or bevelling in the sides of an opening to a wall for a window or door, so that the inside profile of the window is larger than that of the outside.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Suppl*, *Embrasure,* in architecture, an enlargement of the gap, or aperture of a door, or window, within-side the wall 1832 in WEBSTER 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* (1865) II VII VII 329 They put me in a chair in the embrasure of a window 1879 SIR G SCOTT *Lect Archit* I. 181 The spreading or embrasure of the jambs increases the openings inwards

2 *Mil.* An opening widening from within made in an epaulement or parapet for the purpose of allowing a gun to be fired through it

1702 *Milit. Dict*, *Embrazures,* the Gaps or Loopholes, left open in a Parapet for the Cannon to fire through 1790 BEATSON *Nav & Mil Mem* I 47 Setting himself close to the wall under an embrasure 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* V xxxiv, The eye could count each embrazure 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III i 124 Riding straight at one of the embrasures [he] leapt his grey Arab into the breastwork.

b A port-hole for the same purpose in a ship.

1759 FALCONER 90 *Gun Ship* 43 Guns From dread embrazures formidably peep 1881 [see 3]

3. *attrib*

1809 *Naval Chron* XXII 514 An embrasure battery of four guns. 1881 *Daily News* 29 Aug. 3/4, I .. jumped down on the embrasure port

Embrasure (embrē·zhiŭr), *v. trans* To furnish with embrasures. Hence **Embra·sured** *ppl a.*

1805 *Naval Chron* XIII 500 The Fort being completely embrazured 1853 *Blackw Mag* LXXIV 73 He would have rushed to Paris, embrasured the walls 1877 MRS H KING *Disciples Ugo Bassi* IV (ed 3) 160 The mud embankments, the embrasured walls.

Embrave (embrē·v), *v* Also **enbrave.** [f. EN- + BRAVE *adj*] *trans* To make brave.

†**1.** To adorn splendidly; to embellish, beautify Cf BRAVE 2. *Obs*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal* Nov 109 The faded flowres her corse embraue 1610 G FLETCHER *Christ's Vict* III ii, And with their verdure his white head embraves 1736 W THOMPSON *Nat* XVI 9 Each with circling gold embraved had his head

2 To inspire with bravery, render courageous

1648 JOS BEAUMONT *Psyche* XVII Argt (R) Psyche, embrav'd by Charis's generous flame *c*1874 PUNSHON *Wil berforce* II Natures have been enbraved into the very heroism of sacrifice when the trial came.

Embrawd: see EMBROWD

Embrayis, Sc form of EMBRASE, *Obs.*

Embrazure: see EMBRASURE

†Embrea·ch, *v Mil Obs.* Also 6 imbrech [f. EN- + BREACH *sb*] a. *intr.* To enter a breach b *trans.* To make a breach in

1581 STYWARD *Martial Disc.pl* I 38 Imbrech he with his ensigne advancing with the foremost 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* I 379 New walles, which time doth force, and as it were embreach with his assault

†Embrea·d, *v nonce-wd* In 6 **enbread** [f EN- + BREAD] *trans.* To convert into, or incorporate in, bread.

1548 GESTE *Pr Masse* 86 Why then shuld it [the godhede] be adjudged enbreaded for hys presence in the breade

Embread, var of EMBRAID *v* 2

Embreastment (embre·stmĕnt). *? nonce-wd.* [f. EN- + BREAST + -MENT] A breast-like swelling of the ground

1799 COLERIDGE in *New Monthly Mag.* (1835) XLV 219 A green plain, which heaved up and down in hillocks and embreastments of earth.

Embreathe (embrī ð), *v* Also 5–6 enbreathe, -brethe. See also IMBREATHE, INBREATHE [f. EN- + BREATHE *v*]

1. *trans* To breathe (something) *into*; to inspire (a person) *with* Also, to give breath to

a 1529 SKELTON *Dethe Erle Northumberl* 157 Enbrethed with the blast of influence deuyne 1548 GEST *Pr Masse* 86 The holy ghost is accompted enbreathed for that he was presented in Christes breathe. 1599 T M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 1 What breth embreath'd these almost thinges things *a* 1612 BROUGHTON *Wks* III 728 To embreath into your My the speech condemned.

2 To breathe in, inhale. In quot *fig*

18 M ARNOLD *Poems, Heine's Grave,* May't thou the rapture of peace Deep have embreathed at its core.

Hence **Embrea·thing** *vbl. sb*

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 86 Wrytten by the enbrethinge of the holy ghost

Embrea·thement. *rare*⁻¹. [f. prec + -MENT] = INSPIRATION.

1854 W. LEE *Inspiration* I 19 The immediate suggestion, embreathment, and dictation of the Holy Ghost

Embreech see EM- *prefix.*

†Embre·ve, *v. Obs* In 3 en-, ambreve [ad. OF *embrever,* corresp to med.L *imbrevāre* IMBREVE *v*, f. *in-* IN- + *breve*. see BREVE, BRIEF *sb*] *trans* To make a formal entry of; to inscribe.

c 1225 *Ancren Riwle* 344 Nis non so lutel þing of þeos þet þe deouel nauep enbreued [*v r* ambreued] on his rolle *c* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott Hom.* 249 His boc þat is on euch sunne enbrev

Embrew, obs form of IMBRUE

†Embri·dle, *v. Obs rare.* In 6 **enbridle** [f EN- + BRIDLE *sb*] *trans* To restrain as with a bridle

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deuteron.* lxii 1003 Threatnings whereby God woulde holde vs enbridled.

Embrigade (embrigē·d), *v. rare* [ad Fr *embrigader,* f *en-* + *brigade*] To form into a brigade, *fig*, to form into an organized body

1884 *Times* 2 Feb 9 The entire nobility are embrigaded into an official hierarchy

†Embri·ght, *v Obs* [f EN- + BRIGHT *a*] *trans* To render bright. Hence **Embri·ghted** *ppl. a*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I iv (1641) 37 So doth the glorious lustre Of radiant Titan, with his beams embright Thy gloomy Front. 1766 J CUNNINGHAM *Death late May.* xxx, Mercy .Through the embrighted air ascendant flies

Embri·ghten, *v.* Also 7 **imbrighten.** [f. EN- + BRIGHT *a* + -EN] *trans.* = BRIGHTEN.

Hence **Embri·ghtening** *ppl a*

1610 G FLETCHER *Christ's Triumph* xvi, Whose garment imbrightned into heau'nly flame. 1652 E. BENLOWES *Theophila* 22 Embrightning our knowledge *Ibid* v xcvi, Like duskie atoms in the suns embrightning ray 1855 R C SINGLETON tr *Virgil* II. 315 Even Messapus's embrightening helm

†Embri·ng. *Obs rare* In 4 *pa t* **embrouȝte.** Cf IMBRING [f EN- + BRING *v*] *trans.* To bring in

c 1325 *Floriz & Bl* (Hauskn) 863 (Auchinl MS) And ȝaf him here malisoun þat so fele floures embrouȝte on honde

†Embroca·do. *Obs.* Also 7 **imbrocado** [corrupt form of IMBROCCATA, as if Spanish. see -ADO.] A pass or thrust in fencing.

? c 1600 *Distracted Emp* IV ii, in Bullen *Old Plays* III 233 Favorytts are not without their steccados, imbrocados, and pun[to]-reversos 1607 DEKKER *Knts Conjur* (1842) 16 Hee taught him [Cayn] that embrocado by which he kild his brother 1613 WITHERS *Abuses Stript & Whipt* I. v, They are for nothing but the Imbrocado.

†Embroca·do, *v. Obs rare* [f EN- + *brocado* = BROCADE, q.v] *trans.* ? To adorn with brocade work. Hence **Embroca·doing** *vbl. sb (fig).*

1677 FELTHAM *Resolves* II lxxiv (ed 10) 339 What are all the embellishings, the embrocadoings of Fortune to us

Embrocate (e·mbrŏkeĭt), *v Med* Also 7 **embrochate, imbrocate.** [f med L. *embrocāt-* ppl stem of *embrocāre,* f. *embrocha*. see EMBROCH.] *trans* To bathe or foment (a part of the body) with liquid, in order to remove or mitigate disease.

1612 WOODALL *Surg Mate* Wks (1653) 303 In Wounds of Gun-shot Embrocate often 1655 CULPEPPER *Reverius* v 1 125 The Tongue may be embrochated with Oxymel. 1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg* II. vi. 49 When you have imbrocated all about with Oyl of Roses, 1722 DOUGLAS in *Phil Trans* XXXII 85, I embrocated all the Abdomen with warm Ol Chamæmel 1815 BYRON *Lett to Moore* 12 June, He has been embrocated 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II xxv 252

Embrocation (embrokē·ı̆ən). *Med* Also 7 embrochation [n of action f med L *embrocāre* see prec and -ATION]

†1 The action of embrocating. *Obs.*

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg* (1586) 437 It is an embrocation when we drop down liquor from a hyer place upon some part of the bodie. 1634 T JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg* xxvi xxx. (1678) 650 An Embroche or Embrocation, is a watering

2 A liquid used for bathing or moistening any diseased part; now usually restricted to those applied by rubbing, a liniment

1610 BARROUGH *Meth Physick* I ii (1639) 4 Embrocations (that is, decoctions made of certaine things to powre upon any member). 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod Rand* xxviii, He bathed the doctor's face with an embrocation 1831 BREWSTER *Nat Magic* I 3 Drugs and soporific embrocations

†Embro·ch(e, *sb Obs* Also 6 embrocha [ad med.L. *embrocha,* ad. Gr ἐμβροχή lotion, related to ἐμβρέχειν to steep, foment, f. ἐν in + βρέχειν to wet (as with rain).] = EMBROCATION 2.

1585 LLOYD *Treas Health* 5 Embrocha is when the membre is washed gentilly wyth a sponge dypt in the decoction of diuerse herbes 1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia,* Strange Speech Of . Embroches, Lixives, Cataplasmes 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 192 An Embroche or Irrigation is compounded of Simples

†Embro·che, *v*[1] *Obs rare*⁻¹ [f. prec ; or ad OF. *embrochier* or med L *embroc(h)āre*] *trans* = EMBROCATE

1575 TURBERV. *Bk Venerie* 367 Washing and embroching the dogges throate with vinegar

†Embro·che, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **embroach.** [f. EN- + BROCHE *v*] *trans* To stitch on by way of ornament

1611 SPELD *Hist Gt Brit* VII vii (1632) 228 Precious Gemmes, embroched in the Celebrating Vestures 1697 *Observ Money & Coin* 5 Besides precious Gems Embroach'd upon the Celebrating Vestments

†Embro·che, *v*[3] *Obs* In 5 **enbroche** [ad F *embroche-r,* f *en-* (see EN-) + *broche* BROACH *sb* spit] *trans* To put on a skewer or spit

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 34 Kostyf of motone Enbrochyd shal be. *Ibid* 35 Fysshe thou schalle enbroche

Embroglio, bad form of IMBROGLIO

1826 SCOTT *Woodst* xx, Out of a cursed embroglio during the attack on Brentford. 1868 *Morn. Star* 2 Jan

†Embroi·d, *v. Obs rare* [f. EN- + BROID *v*] *trans.* To entwine, braid.

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* x Dd iij b, Gold embroyding bynds their locks

†Embroi·der, *sb Obs rare*⁻¹ [f prec. (in sense of next · cf BROID *v* and OF *embroder*) + -ER] = EMBROIDERER

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel* 12 Close vnto the front of the chariot marcheth all the sort of weavers and embroiders

Embroider (embroi dəı), *v* Forms · 5 **enbrowder, -brouder, (onbrouder), embrawdre,** 5–7 **embrother,** 6 **enbroder, enbrauder, embrouder,** 7 **embroder, embroader, embroyder,** 7–**embroider** Also 5–6 **imbrowder,** 6 **imbrother, imbrodur, imbroyder,** 6–7 **imbroder,** 7 **imbrayder,** 7–8 **imbroider** [f. EN- + BROIDER ; cf. OF. *embroder.*]

1. *trans* To ornament with needlework; to work in needlework upon cloth, etc Also *absol*

14 *Epiph* (*Trindale's Vis* 114) Yor quene Of no devyse enbrowdyrd hath hir wede. *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod* 572 Þis palle enbroudryd wt gold so rede 1475 *Inv Goods* in *Rep. Comm Hist MSS* I 555 A cloth of blac worstede with a whyte crosse imbrowderyd in v placis 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 331/2 A noble woman was desyred tembrawdre certayne garmentes 1494 *Househ. Ord* 125 Above the opening to bee embrothered the Kings and Queens armes 1521 *Mem Ripon* (1882) I 183 With S. George on horsbake uppon the brest of the said abbit imbrowderid 1552 *Inv Ch. Goods Norwich* in *Norfolk Archæol* (1865) VII 51 Twoo coopes of white damaske embroudered wt Lillypotts. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind* (Arb) 197 Buskynnes imbrothered with gold *c* 1595 J DICKENSON *Sheph. Compl* (1878) 21 A faire hearse curiouslie embrothered 1651 W G tr *Cowel's Inst.* 63 If any one imbrayder his Purple in my garment 1680 ANNE MONTAGUE in *Hatton Corr* (1878) 241 A cheery coulerd satten embroderyed with silver thick 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 111 The women embroider for the embellishment of their persons 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* II. 476 The motto, embroidered in letters three feet long

† b. *transf* To ornament or variegate as if with embroidery. Sometimes *ironically,* to besmear with dirt or blood. *Obs.*

1460 in *Pol Rel & L Poems* (1866) 152 Þese gloues Onbroudrid with blood. 1591 LYLY *Eudym* I iii 13 Their braines must as it were imbroder my bolts 1596 SPENSER *State Irel* 49 Guilded leather with which they use to imbroyder their Irish Jackets 1624 CAPT SMITH *Virginia* II 30 Breasts and face. imbrodered with. beasts, serpents *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH *Poems* Wks (1711) 38/1 Meadows Embroyd'ring all the banks *c* 1640 [SHIRLEY] *Capt Underwit* III iii in *Bullen's Old Pl* II 367 To Westminster In our torne gownes, embroiderd with Strand dirt 1685 R BURTON *Eng Emp Amer.* IV. 68 The Women imbroider their Legs, Hands and other parts with divers works 1762–71 H WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd Paint* (1786) III 155 A whole gallery embroidered in pannels by his hand

2 In various figurative uses

† a To make splendid, dignify *Obs*

1629 SYMMER *Spir Posie* II vi 39 So by his Humilitie he embroydered the basenesse of his birth *a* 1667 COWLEY *Obscurity* Wks (1710) II 704 Nor let my homely Death embroider'd be With Scutcheon, or with Elegy.

† b. To set forth in florid language. Cf *paint*

1636 HEALEY *Theophrast* 20 Embroidering and painting out his praise 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 3 Hee sang a song in which he passionatly embroyder's what he had done for his well beloved

c. To embellish with rhetorical ornament or with fictitious additions or exaggerations

1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* II 367 The Grecian Historians and Poets imbroder and intermixe the tales of ancient times, with a world of fictions. 1638 FEATLEY *Transub* 23 The Doctor made an eloquent speech, imbroidered with all variety of learning *a* 1797 WALPOLE *Mem. Geo II,* (1847) III. iv 97 He had embroidered his own story with some marvellous legends 1848 MRS JAMESON *Sacr & Leg Art* (1850) 326 The history of Vincent has been extravagantly embroidered 1884 *Weekly Register* 18 Oct 503/1 Whether the legend .was accurate or embroidered, Lord Malmesbury best knows

Embroidered (embroi dərd). *ppl. a.* [f. EMBROIDER *v.* + -ED[1]]

1. Of textile fabrics, leather, etc : Adorned or variegated with figures of needlework. Also of the needlework itself.

1591 FLORIO *and Frustes* 9 That [girdle] of blew veluet, embrothered 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen VI,* II v. 44 A rich Imbroider'd Canopie 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Lev* VIII comm , A girdle. of twisted silke and gold, embroidered worke. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. v (1675) 314 A Lac'd, or an Imbroider'd suit 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ Jerus* (1732) 29 His embroyder'd Sacerdotal Robe. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* VII 86 An embroidered shoe

2 *transf* and *fig*

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* A, Through delicate embrodered meadowes. 1657 W COLES *Adam in Eden* To Rdr, The pleasant Aspects of Nature and her severall imbroidered Beds 1672 EVELYN *French Gardiner* II § 1 (1675) 136 Melons white, wrought or Embroidered, Ribb'd, and others 1868 HELPS *Realmah* XV (1876) 394 In the embroidered language of the Sheviri.

Embroi·derer [f EMBROIDER *v* + -ER]

1. One who embroiders.

1413 LYDG *Pilgr Sowle* IV xxxvii (1483) 84 More necessary to the land is a deluer than a goldsmyth or a embrawderer 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1621) 1342 A Flemish imbroitherer had advertised him 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No 6171/9 Mary Bird Imbroiderer 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 39 She collected all the sempstresses and embroiderers of Samarah. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III 244 The arts of the embroiderer will have to be set in motion.

2 *fig* ; cf. EMBROIDER *v* 2 c.

16 NORTH *Life Qvonambec* (R.), This embroiderer has stuffed his writings with lies

Embroideress (embroi dəres). Also embroidress. [f. as prec. + -ESS] A female embroiderer, a woman who embroiders.

1723 *Lond. Gaz* No 6171/7 Emma Paine , Embroideress. 1782 LADY LLANOVER in *Mrs Delany's Corr* Ser II III 80 To apologize for his niece's being an embroidress by profession 1867 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (ed 3) I VI 440 The skilful needles of English embroideresses

Embroidering (embroi dəriŋ), *vbl sb* [f EMBROIDER *v* + -ING[1]] a. The action of the vb. EMBROIDER. Also *attrib*, as in *embroidering machine* b *concr* Embroidered ornamentation

1536 STRYPE *Eccl Mem.* I. I XXXV 255 He can use . embrotheryng carving, painting or graffing 1555 EDEN *Decades W Ind* (Arb) 301 Part of them exercise imbrotherynge 1548 UDALL, etc tr. *Erasm Paraphrase Matt* 106 b, They go with brode & gorgiouse imbrouderinges 1611 BIBLE *Ezek* XVII 3 Divers colours [*marg.* embroidering] *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom* II XIV (1622) 361 Hee teacheth the Arts, both of Weauing, and Imbroydering 1886 *Daily News* 6 Sept 2/4 The embroidering is principally done on the Continent

Embroidery (embroi dəri). Forms · 4 **enbrouderie,** 6–7 **embroyderie, -broiderie,** 7–**embroidery** Also 6 **imbroderie,** 7 **imbrodry, imbrauthery, imbroidery** [ME *embrouderie,* f OF *embroder* EMBROWD *v* see -RY, cf. EMBROIDER and BROIDERY.]

1 The art of ornamenting cloth and other fabrics with figures of needlework, also *attrib*

1393 GOWER *Conf* II 11 Of weving or of embrouderie. 17 ADDISON in *Spect*, Their more serious occupations are sewing and embroidery 1872 YEATS *Techn Hist Comm* 286 The ancient feminine occupation of embroidery. 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* I 80 She sat down to her embroidery frame

2 *concr.* Embroidered work or material

c 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 12 With silke, and golde, and with imbroderie 1598 SHAKS *Merry W* V. v 75 Saphire, pearle, and rich embroiderie 1633 G HERBERT *Temple, Vanitie,* To whom. solid work [shines not] as false embroideries 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* III 94 A waistcoat with Imbrauthery 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* Plan, Flowers . Embroideries, Carvings. 1716 LADY M W MONTAGUE *Lett* I vii. 22 Window-curtains almost covered with Embroidery. 1836 W IRVING *Astoria* I 7 They even sell their embroidery, their lace, and their clothes.

3 *fig* with notion of 'elaborate or showy ornament', 'adventitious adornment', etc

1640 YORKE *Union Hon* Pref Verses, Thats but imbrodry of Fame 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr Ethics* XXX 473 A liberal man puts embroideries on religion by the chearfulness of his spirit 1762 HUME *Hist Eng* (1806) IV liii 124 Their liturgy was a species of mass, though with some less shew

and embroidery 1781 COWPER *Expost* 234 All the embroidery of poetic dreams. 1848 H MILLER *First Impr* xvi. (1857) 277 An embroidery of playful humour 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It. Jrnls* II. 112 Rather more embroidery of courtesy than belongs to an Englishman

b. *Mus* Ornamentation either contrapuntal or through variation.

1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* ix. 49 Brilliant passages form an embroidery thereon

4. *transf.* Applied to other kinds of ornament or marking compared in appearance to needlework, *esp.* (in poetical or elevated language) to the natural adornment of the ground by flowers. †In 17th c. used *techn.* in landscape gardening.

1644 EVELYN *Mem* (1857) I 79 The parterres of excellent embroidery. 1672 — *French Gardiner* II § 1 (1675) 150 Those Melons which are full of Embroidery and Characters. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Poverty* Wks (1711) III 58 Daisies their Embroidery bring 1695 *Lond. Gaz* No 3118/4 All sorts of Gardens...in Embroidery work in Grass or Gravil 1820 SCOTT *Monast* ii, And it was garnished with an embroidery of daisies and wild flowers

¶ **5.** *nonce-use.* A place of embroidering; an embroidery manufactory.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks VIII 275 From the embroideries of Babylon or from the loom of the Gobelins

†**Embroi·l,** *sb Obs.* Also imbroil(e. [f. EMBROIL *v.*[2] Cf. Sp. *embrollo*, It. *imbroglio*. see IMBROGLIO.]

1. A state of entanglement or confusion; a disturbance, uproar.

1636 E DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* II 510 Before such imbroiles, few of the citizens of Venice could foresee the danger 1700 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* III 550 Impossible for any Embroils .for ever after to arise in the Lesser Asia. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam* I. II § 14 (1740) 37 Any Imbroil or Concussion of the Public 1788 *Antiquitus* in *Ann. Reg.* 120 During these embroils, the god stole off.

b. A quarrel.

1742 WALPOLE *Lett H Mann* I XXVIII (1833) 142 As to your embroil with Richcourt I condemn you excessively

2 Mental disturbance, 'worry'.

1799 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* IV 107 Never let such a thought come into your head, which was never more wanted to be clear from embroils than at this moment.

†**Embroi·l,** *v.*[1] *Obs rare.* [f EN- + BROIL *v* [1] *trans.* To set on fire, burn up Hence **Embroi·ling** *ppl. a.*

1664 H. MORE *Decay Chr Piety* (L.) That knowledge, for which we rifle God's cabinet, should, like the coal from the altar, serve only to embroil and consume the sacrilegious invaders 1726 THOMSON *Winter* 247 Wisely regardful of the embroiling sky

Embroil (embroi l), *v*[2] Also 7 enbroile, embroyle, 6–7 imbroyle, 6–8 imbroil [ad. F. *embrouiller* = Sp *embrollar*, It. *imbrogliare*, cf EN- and BROIL *sb* and *v*]

1. *trans.* To bring (affairs, etc.) into a state of confusion or disorder; to confuse, render unintelligible (a story).

1603 DANIEL *Defence of Rhime* (1717) 12 These pretended Proportions of Words .. embroil our Understanding 1609 — *Civ Wares* v st 47 One mans Cause shall all the rest imbroyle. 1656 COWLEY *Pindarique Odes* (1669) 16 *note* 2 The mention of his Brother Iphiclus would but embroil the story 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love*, Dedic Your Enemies had so embroyl'd the management of your Office, that etc 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 176 The former are so embroil'd with Fable and Legend. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* XXXVIII, Having embroiled everything in which you are concerned

2 To throw into uproar or tumult.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 67 The tyranny of the Decemvirs embroyled the City the second time 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 966 Tumult and Confusion all imbroild 1704 HEARNE *Duct Hist* (1714) I 56 The many Wars wherewith his [David's] Reign was embroiled 1725 POPE *Odyss* XII 242 Tumultuous waves embroil'd the bellowing flood 1726 THOMSON *Winter* 1019 More to embroil the deep.

3 To involve or entangle in dissension or hostility *with* (any one), to bring into a state of discord or disunion.

1610 G FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* (1632) 17 Or had his body been imbroyl'd alone In fierce assault 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III § 89 350 They with delight enbroile themselves therein [warre] 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* 7 The Emperour intending to imbroyle Theodatus and the Goths. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* 188 Warres have been wag'd, and Nations embroyl'd in blood one against another 1680 in Somers *Tracts* II 84 [They] embroiled him with the House of Commons 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 175 What, and imbroil myself with a Man of Mr B's Power and Fortune! 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) I 312 To be embroiled in controversy. 1865 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 240 If the Americans don't embroil us in a war

Embroiled (embroi ld), *ppl. a.* [f. EMBROIL *v.*[2] + -ED [1].] Confused, disturbed, agitated

1709 J REYNOLDS *Death's Vis* VII, Fate Hangs on the Turns of this Embroyled State! 1871 E BURR *Ad Fidem* XII. 239 Embroiled Nature sunk into complete hush 1872 GEO ELIOT *Middlem* XXX, Moving with kindred natures in the same embroiled medium.

Embroiler (embroi lər). [f EMBROIL *v.*[2] + -ER] One who or that which embroils.

1668 R L'ESTRANGE *Vis Quev* (1708) 8 The Embroylers of Affairs 1751 J. BROWN *Shaftesb. Charac* 70 [Ridicule] . is no less justly regarded .as an embroiler

Embroi·ling, *vbl sb* [f. EMBROIL *v.*[2] + -ING [1]] The action of the vb EMBROIL.

1644 *Jus Populi* 24 They propose. the people's imbroyling.

Embroilment (embroi lmĕnt) Also 7 im- [f EMBROIL *v* [2] + -MENT, cf Fr. *embrouillement*]

1. The action or process of embroiling.

1622–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr* I (1682) 136 To the great embroilment of the State. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* I III VII, Now .. does come discussion .. but only for new embroilment

2 An uproar, tumult.

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* VII. 110 [The Muse]. weary with these embroylements, fame would stay Her faithers course 1646 SIR J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebell* Pref 3 The true causes of the imbroilments in that Kingdome. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II 32 He was not apprehensive of a new embroilment. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* III, A cavalier of honour is free to take any part in this civil embroilment

b A state of variance or hostility, a quarrel.

1667 G DIGBY *Elvira* V in Hazl. *Dodsley* XV 90 Drawing those advantages From the embroilment *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Wks 1721 II 37 Embroilments ne'er would cease, Shou'd Rivals share the Realm of Peace 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* 314 The lively temperament of the Dandy would here probably have involved him in an inconvenient embroilment 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 216 A bitter embroilment with England followed this merciless act

3. *transf.* and *fig* A perplexed or confused state or condition; confused mixture

1856 FERRIER *Inst Metaph* Introd § 62 The whole embroilment of philosophy is due to the practice, etc. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Painting* 257 The careless embroilment of transparent and opaque tints. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit* 238 A tangle and embroilment of evil and good

4. Complication, entanglement (in a story, etc)

1884 *Sat Rev* 14 June 787 Such details and embroilments as the story contains form the only excuse for its length.

Embronze: see EM *prefix.*

Embrothelled. modernized spelling of IMBROTHELLED, *Obs.*

Embrother, obs form of EMBROIDER.

†**Embrow·d, embraw·d,** *v Obs* Also 4–5 em-, enbroude(n, -brode(n, -brawde(n. [f. EN- + BROWD *v.*; cf. OF. *embrodé* pple, the str. pa. pple. **embrawden, embroudin** belongs formally to EMBRAID *v.*[2], but in sense to this word] *trans* To embroider

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr Knt* 909 A lyȝth vrysoun. Enbrawden & bounden wyth þe best gemmez. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 553 A cote-armure. enbrouded with peiris schene *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W* Prol. 119 That was with floures swote embrouded [*v r* enbroudit, enbraudyd, enbrouded, enbrowdid, enbrawdid] *c* 1423 JAS I *Kingis Quair* clii, A lusty plane Enbroudin all with fresche flouris gay. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 1927 A cote Enbrowded wyth peerle 1555 *Fardle Facions* I IV. 46 Pauilions embrauded with silkes

Embrown (embrau n), *v* Also 7 imbroun, 7–9 imbrown [f. EN- + BROWN *a*, cf. Fr *embrunir*, It *imbrunire*, which are used in sense 1.]

1 *trans.* To darken, make dusky Chiefly *poet*

1667 MILTON *P L* IV 246 The unpierc't shade Imbround the noontide Bowrs 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* V 74 Thy dark pencil, midnight embrowns the whole. 1750 G HUGHES *Barbados* 23 Deep chasms are imbrowned with the thick foliage of lofty trees 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* III IX, No deepest clouds the grove embrown'd. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inferno* II 2 The air, Imbrown'd with shadows

fig 1738 WARBURTON *Div Legat* I 430 Greek Philosophy, imbrowned with the Fanaticism of Eastern Cant.

2. To make brown. Also (rarely) *intr* for *refl.*

1725 POPE *Odyss* XIV 93 The ready meal before Ulysses lay'd, With flour imbrown'd 1757 DYER *Fleece* I. 394 Departing Autumn all embrowns The frequent-bitten fields 1796 D'ISRAELI *Lit Recreation* 211 A painting, which is just embrowned and mellowed by the hand of time 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II 1, The suns of Italy had but little embrowned his clear and healthful complexion 1867 LONGI *Dante's Purg* IV v 21 What time the grape imbrowns

fig. *a* 1824 D'ISRAELI *Cur Lit* (1858) III 499 His own uncourtly style is embrowned with the tint of a century old

Embrowned (embrau nd), *ppl a* Also imbrowned. [f prec + -ED.[1]] That has been made brown, *esp* by the sun

1726 THOMSON *Winter* 1816 Sables of glossy black, and dark embrowned 1739 *Grobianus* 121 With skin imbrown'd, and fat, and full of Juice 1828 SCOTT *F M Perth* XXXIV, The Smith's hardy and embrowned countenance. 1875 HILPS *Ess, Convers Raikw C* 195 Looking over the imbrowned plain

Embrowning (embrau nin), *ppl a* In 9 imbrowning. [f. EMBROWN *v* + -ING [2]] That embrowns. In quot *fig.*

1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. i, Under the same imbrowning and heating circumstances

Embrownment (embrau nmĕnt) *nonce-wd.* [f as prec. + -MENT] Brown colouring.

1839–48 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 3) 12/2 Go, locks, which have The golden embrownment of a lion's eye

†**Embroy·n,** *v Obs rare*[−1]. [cf. Picard *embrugner* to cover (Littré s. v. *Embroncher*).] *trans.* To make dirty, befoul.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag* 34 And never are embroyned with anye filth or diertie slimishnes.

Embrue, variant of IMBRUE

Embruise· see EM- *prefix.*

Embru·talize (embrū·tălaiz), *v nonce-wd.* [f. EN- + BRUTALIZE *v*] *trans* To render brutal.

1876 W. CLARK RUSSELL *Is he the Man* II 190 Her temper may have been embrutalized by her husband's ruffianly treatment.

Embrute, variant of IMBRUTE

†**Embru·tish,** *v Obs. rare.* [f. EN- + BRUTE + *-ish*, after *impoverish*, etc, cf Fr *abrutiss-, abrutir*] *trans* = IMBRUTE

1639 W SCLATER (2nd) *Wor Comm Rew.* 6 A person that is embrutished, and sunke below his species in vile affections

†**Embry·ge,** *v. Obs rare.* Also 4 enbryge, 5 enbryke [f EN- + *bryge*, BRIGUE, cf. Fr. *embriguer*, It *imbrigare*] *trans* To entrap, entangle

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 431 Þe kyng maked enbryge [1485 CAXTON embryge] hem and snarle hem wiþ sotil sophyms. 1413 LYDG *Pylg Sowle* IV XXXIII (1483) 81 They have for to sene that he have no nede to [? be] enbryked by dette to ony of his subgettis

Embryo (e mbrio), *sb* and *a* Also 6–7 embrio [med.L corruption of EMBRYON, the transliterated Gr word was ignorantly regarded as of the third declension (genit *-ōnis*), and the nom. case was assimilated to the normal Latin type. Cf Ger *embryo*, It. *embrione*]

A *sb.*

1. The offspring of an animal before its birth (or its emergence from the egg).

a of man In mod. technical language restricted to 'the foetus in utero before the fourth month of pregnancy' (*Syd. Soc Lex.*).

[*c* 1350 GLANVIL *De Propr Rer* VI III, Hec materia est pellicula embryonis.] 1590 SWINBURN *Treat Test* 284 An vnperfect creature, or confused embrio *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I III XXIX, The ripening of the Embryo in the womb 1777 *Phil Trans* LXVII 23, I found this liquor absorbed into the embrio 1841 EMERSON *Meth Nature* Wks (Bohn) II. 225 The embryo does not more strive to be a man, than a nebula tends to be a ring

fig 1874 SAYCE *Compar Philol* VII 293 Lay undeveloped within the embryo of a single monosyllable

b of animals

1638 CHILLINGW *Relig Prot* I. II § 101 91 Some yet are Embrio's, yet hatching, and in the shell 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* II 18 The embryos have a triangular shell. 1870 EMERSON *Soc & Solit*, *Courage* Wks (Bohn) III 105 The little embryo [of the snapping-turtle]. bites fiercely

transf 1874 CARPENTER *Ment Phys* I II § 59 (1879) The larva may be regarded as a mere active embryo.

2 *Bot* 'The rudimentary plant contained in the seed' (*Syd. Soc Lex.*)

1728 THOMSON *Spring* 99 The promised fruit Lies yet a little Embryo. Within its crimson folds 1842 GRAY *Struct Bot* II (1880) 9 The Embryo is the initial plant, originated in the seed

†**3** *Chem* A metal or other chemical substance not disengaged from its native state of combination. Also *attrib Obs.*

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh Spa* vi 55 Metals and Minerals in their Embryoes 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Embryonatum Sulphur*, Sulphur united to metals in an embryo state

4. *fig.* A thing in its rudimentary stage or first beginning, a germ, that which is still in idea as opposed to what has become actual in fact.

1601 SIR J OGLE in Sir F. Vere *Comm* 146 The project itself was but an Embryo. *a* 1628 F GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 20 He bequeathed no other legacie but the fire, to this unpolished Embrio *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II 218 Embrio's of things, that were never like to have any effect 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI III. 37 There not being in all Great Britain any embryo of a Commissariat force 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 10 Pale unshapen embryos of social sympathy

b *In embryo.* in an undeveloped stage, 'that is to be'. [? orig. Lat, from EMBRYON]

1636–7 N HOBART in *Verney Papers* (1853) 188 There is a great preparation in embrio 1685 tr *Gracian's Courtier's Orac* 215 Let every skilfull Master have a care not to let his works be seen in embrio 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr* 24 There a chancellor in embryo 1792 *Anecd W Pitt* III xlii 144 The indecent attempt to stifle this measure in embrio 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser II (1863) 395 The honourable Frederic G was a diplomatist in embryo 1868 GLADSTONE *Inv Mundi* 1 (1870) 9 The Greek nation, as yet in embryo

5. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *embryo-chuck, -child, -germ, -life, -plant, -stage, -state*; also **embryo-bud,** 'an adventitious bud, when enclosed in the bark, as in the cedar of Lebanon' (*Syd Soc Lex*), **embryo-cell,** the first cell of the fecundated animal ovum; also in *Bot* the germ in the embryo-sac of ferns, mosses, etc., **embryo-sac,** *Bot*, a cavity in the ovule or the archegonium of a plant, within which the embryo is produced

1835 LINDLEY *Introd Bot* (1848) I 177 *Embryo-buds, certain nodules in the bark of the Beech 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat* V. 4/1 The *Embryo-cell 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xv. 308 An egg is eaten here though an *embryo-chick be inside 1882 *Med Temp Jrnl* I 184 The *embryo child is fed upon these intoxicants, before he is fairly in the world 1859 TODD *Cycl Anat* V. 134/2 The primitive yolk-substance is employed in the formation of *embryo-germ 1879 tr *Haeckel's Evol Man* I. 12 *Embryo life within the egg-membranes 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 220 Subject to chemical analysis, the 'embryo-plant yields certain complex bodies 1872 OLIVER *Elem Bot.* I. III. 24 This enlarged cell is called the *embryo-sac.

B *adj* [From the attrib use of the sb] That is still in germ, immature, unformed, undeveloped.

1684 T BURNET *The Earth* II 135 In that dark womb usually are the seeds and rudiments of an embryo-world 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th.* V 99 Thou in whose breast Embryo-creation dwelt 1798 *Loves of Triangles* 96 in *Anti-Jacobin* 23 Apr. (1852) 110 Flame embryo lavas, young volcanoes glow 1821 CRAIG *Lect Drawing* III 146 The embryo connoisseur. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv Grey* I. III, Scrib-

bling embryo prize-poems 1853 C BRONTE *Villette* xxvii The collegians he addressed as embryo patriots 1876 M ARNOLD *Lit & Dogma* 31 Philosophers dispute whether moral ideas were not once inchoate, embryo

Embryo (e mbrɪ₁o), *v nonce-wd* [f. prec sb] *trans* To represent in embryo

1837 *Blackw Mag* XLII 539 The fine reasonings they contain were embryoed . in symbols.

Embryoctony (embrɪ₁ɒ ktŏnɪ) [as if ad. Gr. **ἐμβρυοκτονία*, f. *ἐμβρυοκτόνος* that kills the fœtus] 'The destruction of the fœtus in the womb' (*Syd Soc Lex*).

Embryoferous (embrɪ₁ɒ fərəs), *a Biol* [f. EMBRYO *sb* + -FEROUS] That bears or contains an embryo.

1859 TODD *Cycl Anat* V 587/2 The embryoferous tumour.

Embryogenesis (e mbrɪ₁ɒdʒe nesɪs) *Biol.* [mod f. EMBRYO-N + Gr *γένεσις* birth, production] 'The origin and formation of the embryo; and the science thereof' (*Syd Soc Lex*)

1830 R KNOX *Béclard's Anat* 333 The laws of . embryogenesis 1879 *De Quatrefages' Human Species* 109 Haeckel goes back to embryogenesis

Embryogenetic (e mbrɪ₁ɒ dʒĭne tɪk), *a Biol.* [mod. f. EMBRYO-N + Gr **γενετικός* producing, f. root of *γένεσις* see prec] = next

1880 HUXLEY *Times* 25 Dec. 4/1 Their adult and embryogenetic characters

Embryogenic (e mbrɪ₁ɒdʒe nɪk), *a. Biol* [f. EMBRYO-N + Gr *γεν-* (cf EMBRYOGENESIS) + -IC] Of or pertaining to embryogenesis.

1852 DANA *Crust* I. 45 Regarded in their embryogenic relations. 1876 *Beneden's Anim Parasites* 46 He arrived . at the same result by his embryogenic observations

Embryogeny (embrɪ₁ɒ dʒĕnɪ) *Biol* [f. as prec. + -Y]. = EMBRYOGENESIS

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot* (1848) II 229 The theory of vegetable embryogeny. 1864 BALFOUR in *Edin Med Jrnl.* June, This is specially true of the functions of fertilisation and embryogeny.

Embryogony (embrɪ₁ɒ gŏnɪ) *Biol.* [f EMBRYO-N + Gr *-γονία* production.] The formation of an embryo In mod Dicts.

Embryography (embrɪ₁ɒ grăfɪ). [f EMBRYO-N + Gr *-γραφία* writing, description] 'The description of the fœtus or embryo' (*Syd Soc Lex*)

Embryoism (e mbrɪ₁ɒɪ zm). [f EMBRYO + -ISM] The state of being an embryo

1854 H MILLER *Footpr Creat* xii. (1874) 226 They may exist in their state of embryoism

Embryologic (e mbrɪ₁ɒlɒ dʒɪk), *a* [f EMBRYOLOGY + -IC.] Of or pertaining to embryology

1882 ROMANES in *Homiletic Monthly* Mar 366 Arguments from . embryologic progression

Embryological, *a* [f as prec + -AL] = prec

1859 LEWES *Sea-side Stud* 312 The results of embryological research 1859 TODD *Cycl Anat* V 1/2 Of embryological anatomy 1871 DARWIN *Desc Man* II xvi 183 Embryological structures

Hence **Embryolo gically** *adv.*, with reference to embryology.

1852 DANA *Crust* I 56 This form being of a lower grade embryologically 1867 KINGSLEY *Life & Lett* II 246 With what other birds are they embryologically connected.

Embryologist (embrɪ₁ɒ lŏdʒɪst) *Biol* [f. EMBRYOLOGY + -IST] One who is concerned with or versed in the science of EMBRYOLOGY.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl Anat* IV. 836/1 Embryologists find another method 1879 tr *Semper's Anim Life* 31 Forms known to embryologists as the germinal layers

Embryology (embrɪ₁ɒ lŏdʒɪ) *Biol* [f EMBRYO-N + -LOGY] The science relating to the embryo and its development. Also *transf*

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* VII (1873) 203 Against the belief in such abrupt changes, embryology enters a strong protest 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 20 An undiscovered set of facts in embryology

Embryon (e mbrɪ₁ɒn), *sb* (*a*) Also 5–8 embrion Pl **embrya, embryons.** [mod L, a. Gr *ἔμβρυον*, in Homer merely 'young animal', but in later writers 'the fruit of the womb before birth' Usually believed to be f *ἐν* in + *βρύ-ειν* to swell, grow] The original form of EMBRYO; now rare even in techn. use; in ordinary language obs.

1 = EMBRYO 1 † **a** of man *Obs*

[1477 NORTON *Ord Alch* v in Ashm. (1652) 90 Passing the Substance of Embrion] 1592 H CHETTLE in Greene *Groatsw Wit* Pref, Like an Embrion without shape 1653 A WILSON *Jas I* 77 This was but an Embrion, and became an Abortive 1721 SOUTHERNE *Loyal Brother* III. Wks. I. 44 Rip thus womb That form'd him yet an embrion 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg Observ* II The embryon . receives nourishment from the surrounding parts.

b of animals.

1658 ROWLAND tr *Mouffet's Theat Ins* 922 Certain imperfect things like Embryons or little worms 1672 *Phil Trans* VII. 4020 The Sceleton of an Embryon. in an Egg 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* 19 Which otherwise would incommode the Embrion [of bees]. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v 90 The animalcula and embrya 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 318 Cantor found in a female, nearly 11 feet long, 37 embryons

2 *Bot* = EMBRYO 2 In quot *fig*

1816 COLERIDGE *Statesm Man* (1817) 355 Looking forward to the green fruits and embryons. of the days to come.

† **3** *fig* = EMBRYO 4 *In (the) embryon* · = in embryo *Obs*

1596 DRAYTON *Leg* IV 167 To perfect that which in the Embryon was. 1607 BARKSTED *Mirrha* (1876) 37 To bring vices Embrion to a forme. 1639 G DANIEL *Ecclus* XXIV 27, I was, ere yet the world in Embrion lay. 1640 J LEY *Patt Pietie* 157 Shee had certaine fits or traunces like the embrions of death 1676 *Phil Trans* XI 614 The first Beings or Embrions of mineral salts are nothing but vapours. 1788 T JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II 432 It is yet, indeed, a mere embryon. 1812 SHELLEY *Let.* in Dowden *Shelley* (1886) I. 230, I perceive in you the embryon of a mighty intellect

† **4.** *attrib* or *adj* Immature, unformed, undeveloped; that is still in germ *Obs.*

1626 W BROWNE *Brit Past* I. IV, The Embrion Blossome of each spray 1667 MILTON *P L* II 900 Four Champions fierce to Battel bring thir embryon Atoms. 1728 VANBRUGH & CIBBER *Provoked Husb.* Prol. 26 If his Art can to those Embrion Scenes new Life impart 1813 SIR H DAVY *Agric Chem* (1814) 140 Nourishment .. for the use of the Embryon plant 1835 GRESWELL *Parables* V II 411 All nature's embryon store

Embryonal (e mbrɪ₁ɒnăl), *a* [f med.L. *embryōn-em* + -AL] Of or pertaining to an embryo

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh Spa* vi. 55 The embrional conservation of the Nut 1861 HULME tr *Moquin-Tandon* II VII. XIII 395 The Acephalocysts are without head . even in the embryonal condition 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot* 529 The so called 'embryonal tubes'.

Embryonary (e mbrɪ₁ɒnă rɪ), *a* [f. as prec. + -ARY] Relating to an embryo Also *fig.*

1835 LINDLEY *Introd Bot.* (1848) I 404 The embryonary sac. 1860 FARRAR *Orig Lang* x. 214 Languages in an ante-historical and embryonary state.

Embryonate (e mbrɪ₁ɒnēt), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ATE[2].]

† **1.** = EMBRYONATED. *Obs*

1669 W SIMPSON *Hydrol Chym* 56 Maturated into metals, by the embryonate sulphurs. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1776) 45 Salts embryonate or undigested and not specificate

† **2** = EMBRYONAL. *Obs.*

1693 J BLAUMONT *On Burnet's The Earth* I 52 Fishes in an embrionate imperfect state 1732 in BAILLY, vol II

3. 'Having an embryo or germ' (*Syd Soc Lex*). Hence in *Bot.* **Embryonate plants,** plants which possess seeds

† **E·mbryonate,** *v Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ATE[3]] *trans* **a** To give embryonic existence to, in quot *fig* **b** To load or fill as with an embryo or germ, to impregnate.

1671 GLANVILL *Disc. M Stubbe* 15 The Royal Society [was] as it were embryonated there. 1687 *Ess. Tunbridge Waters* in *Harl Misc.* I. 587 Divers seminary principles with which they [chalybeate waters] are embryonated

† **E·mbryonated,** *ppl a Obs* [f. prec. + -ED[1]] Of chemical and mineral bodies: Found in combination with or embedded (like embryos) in other bodies

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* vi 54 The embrionated Sulphur of Copper. 1662 J CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat* 67 Embryonated or imperfect shaped Sulphur 1667 BOYLE *Orig Formes & Qual*, Unripe Embrionated Minerals. 1676 *Phil Trans* XI 615 This embrionated salt in limestones is a stony juice

† **E mbryonately,** *adv Obs rare*[−1]. [f EMBRYONATE *a* + -LY[2]] In an embryonate manner, as an embryo.

1665 G HARVEY *Advice agst Plague* 6 That those Pestilential fumes be first embryonately or preparatively formed in a close thick or standing air.

† **E·mbryona·tive,** *a Obs rare*[−1]. [f as EMBRYONATE *v* + -IVE] = EMBRYONATED

1669 W SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 144 It had lost all its embryonative sulphur.

Embryonic (embrɪ₁ɒ nɪk), *a.* [f. med L *embryōn-em* + -IC.]

1 Pertaining to, or having the character of, an embryo

1849 MURCHISON *Siberia* xx 483 The first or embryonic idea of the archetype 1859 DARWIN *Orig Spec* XIV (1873) 396 Community in embryonic structure reveals community of descent 1863 BERKELEY *Brit Mosses* III. 21 The embryonic cell 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 220 Within the pea, there is inclosed a perfect, though embryonic plant.

2 *fig* Immature, undeveloped.

1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II 49 Every Englishman is an embryonic chancellor 1874 SAYCE *Compar Philol* I 46 The parts of speech lay undeveloped in a kind of embryonic common sound

Embryotic (embrɪ₁ɒ tɪk), *a* [f. EMBRYO, after *exotic, patriotic,* etc cf *chaotic*]

1 = EMBRYONIC 1.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I 786/1 The term of their embryotic development 1854 H MILLER *Sch & Schm* iv (1866) 31 The crab . is less embryotic than the more ancient lobster

2 *fig* = EMBRYONIC 2.

1761 STERNE *Tr Shandy* (1802) IV XIX. 90 The book of embryotic evils. 1785 BURNS *Vision* II. xi, To mark the embryotic trace Of rustic Bard 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* 40 Intellect and virtue remain . embryotic.

Embryotomy (embrɪ₁ɒ tŏmɪ). *Surg* [ad. Gr *ἐμβρυοτομία*, f *ἔμβρυο-ν* EMBRYON + *-τομία* cutting.] 'The cutting up of the *fœtus in utero* into pieces in order to effect its removal' (*Syd. Soc Lex*).

1721-1800 in BAILEY 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 57 A 6 months' fœtus had to be removed by embryotomy

† **E·mbryous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. EMBRY-ON *sb.* + -OUS] Of or pertaining to an embryo, in germ, undeveloped. In quot *fig.*

1677 FELTHAM *Resolves* I XIV (ed 10) 23 Without the last [action], the first [contemplation] is but abortive and embryous 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Embryous*, pertaining to an embryon 1692 in COLES 1847 in CRAIG, and in mod. Dicts

Embubble: see EM- *prefix*

† **Embu·d,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 enbud, 7 imbud. [f. EN- + BUD *sb*[1]]

1 *trans.* To cover as with buds.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1572 Enbudded with beautye.

2 *intr* To bud, sprout. In quot *fig*

1603 DANIEL *Panegyrick* (1717) 327 The Op'ning of the Spring make[s] our Spirits likewise imbud.

Hence **Embu dded** *ppl. a.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl Laurel* 883 The enbudded blossoms of rose, rede of hewe.

Embue, obs. variant of IMBUE.

† **Embue·ment.** *Obs. rare*[−1] [f *embue*, var. of IMBUE *v* + -MENT.] A tincture or infusion.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiii, With an embuement from its divine source

Embulk: see EM- *pref.*

† **Embu·ll,** *v Obs.* Forms: 5 enbull, 6–7 imbull, 6– embull [f EN- + BULL *sb.*[2]; in AFr *enbuller*] *trans* To insert or publish (a matter or a name) in a Papal bull; to issue a bull against, to affix an official (*esp.* the Papal) seal to (a document)

1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng* VII. (1520) 93/1 So he was by letter enbulled 1563-87 FOXE *A & M* (1596) 274/1 He also wrote his letters embulled with gold 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng* V. XXVI. (1612) 130 The Pope imbulled . England.

Emburse, obs variant of IMBURSE.

† **Embusca·do.** *Obs* [var. of AMBUSCADO, in Sp *embuscada*. see -ADO 2] An ambuscade

1686 tr *Chardin's Trav* 157 The king of Quiretta having laid considerable Embuscados

Embush, embusshe, etc, obs. ff. AMBUSH, etc.

Embusk, *v.*[1] see EM- *prefix*

† **Embu·sk,** *v.*[2] *Obs rare* [ad Fr. *embusquer*, mod form (orig *north dial*) of OF. *embuscher* AMBUSH *v*] *trans.* To place in ambush

1596 *Scanderbeg* 368 Other bands . lay close embusked in the mountaines

Embuskin: see EM- *prefix.*

† **Embu·sy,** *v. Obs.* Forms: *α* 5–6 enbesy, 6 embesy, enbusy, -ie, 6–7 embusie, -y *β.* 6–7 imbusy. [f. EN- + BUSY *a.*] *trans.* To render busy, occupy assiduously; to give care or anxiety to. Chiefly *refl*

1484 CAXTON *Ryall Bk* B v, To occupye and enbesy hym in thre thynges. 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (1531) 57 b, Enbusy not thy selfe 1543 *Necess Doct Chr Man* Introd in Strype *Eccl Mem*, The heads and senses of our people have been imbusied with the understanding of Free Will 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III ix (1632) 535 Nor hawking, nor gardens can much embusie me 1611 SPELD *Hist Gt. Brit* IX IX §28 The Earle of Pembroke wholly embusied in the enterprize of Britaine *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. XIII 104 Not imbusied with Soul-disturbing Perturbations.

Emcristen, variant of EVEN-CHRISTIAN, *Obs.*

† **Eme.** *Obs.* exc *dial.* Forms. 1–3 éam, (2 eom), 2–5 em, (3 æem, eem, heam, he(e)m), 4–5 eem(e, 4–6 eme, *Sc.* eym(e, (5 emme, yem), 4–7 eam(e, 8 *dial.* eem, 9 *Sc* eme, *north dial.* eam. [Com WGer OE *éam* = OFris *êm* (MDu *oem*, Du *oom*), OHG *ôheim* (MHG *ôheim, œheim, -heim*, mod Ger *oheim, ohm*); if the word existed in OTeut. the type would be **auhaimo-z*; presumed to be a compound or derivative of **auo-z* = L. *avus* grandfather (of which the L *avunculus*, uncle, is a diminutive). It is believed that the original sense of the WGer. word was 'mother's brother' (cf. L *avunculus*); but in later use it is applied to a father's brother as well.]

An uncle, also *dial* a friend, gossip.

. *Beowulf* 881 He swulces hwæt secgan wolde eam his nefan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* XXVIII 2 Nim þe wif of Labanes dohtrum þinis eames. 1154 *O E Chron* an. 1137 He sculde ben alsuic alse þe eom wes. *c* 1205 LAY. 8142 Androgeus wes his hem — 8832 Nu is min eam wel bi-ðoht — 11174 Hire æem [*c* 1275 heam] Leonin wes in Rome — 111464 His fader wes Ælenen æm *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 1758 Ðus meðelike spac ðis em. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4583 Gif min eme be king Arthour. *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 3789 (Trin.) Laban þin eeme 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X 305 To help hys eyme, *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* IX XVIII 7 His Eym þan Erle of Fyfe *c* 1465 *Eng. Chron* 73, I am thyne eme, thy faderes brother. *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (1728) 19 His eames, William, earl of Douglas and David his brother. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* XXII, Henry Hotspur and his eame The earl of Worcester 1674 RAY *N Country Wds* 16 Mine Eam My Unkle, also generally my Gossip, my Compere 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t Misc* (1733) II. 182 Rob my eem hecht me a stock 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl* XII, 'Didna his eeme die wi' the name of the Bluidy Mackenyie?' 1855 *Whitby Gloss*, *Eam* or *Eeam*, 'mine eam', my uncle, friend, gossip

Eme, variant of YEME, *Obs.*, heed.

† **Emea·de,** *v Obs. Her* [? f. E- *pref* + late L *medi-āre* to divide in the middle, f. L. *medius* middle] *trans.* To halve, divide in half

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 62 b, The chiefe may not bee emeaded, or halfed 1586 FERNE *Blaz Gentrie* 207 Entier (not emeaded) within the scutcheon.

Emecristen, var of EVEN-CHRISTIAN, *Obs*

† **Eme·dull,** *v Obs.*—° [ad late L *ēmedullāre* to take out the marrow, f. *ē* out + *medulla* marrow.] *trans* 'To declare, take out the marrow' (Cockeram 1623)

† **Eme·dullate,** *v. Obs*—° [f L *ēmedullāt-* ppl. stem of *ēmedullāre*. see prec] *trans.* To take out the marrow or pith.

1731 in BAILEY 1775 in ASH

Emeer(e, var ff EMIR, Saracen prince

Emel(l(e, var. forms of AMELLE, *Obs.*

† **Eme·mbrate,** *v. Obs*—° [f. L. *ēmembrāt-* ppl. stem of *ēmembrā-re* to cut the limbs off] *trans.* To castiate, geld.

1731 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH

Emend (ĭme·nd), *v* Also 5 **emende.** [ad L. *ēmendā-re*, f *ē* out + *menda* fault. (OFr had *esmender, emender.*) Cf. AMEND]

† **1.** *trans.* To free (a person) from faults, correct. Also *intr* for *refl Obs*

14 *MS. St John's Coll. Oxon.* No 117 123 b in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* III. 355 Loue him [God] that he emendith the *c* 1542 UDALL in *Orig Lett Eminent Men* (1843) 6 To hope that I maye ere now bee emended for the tyme to cum — *Ibid.* 7 As another besides me maye happen to dooe amys, so maye I as well as another emend.

2. To free (a thing) from faults, correct (what is faulty), rectify *rare* in mod use

c 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) 1 23 An other tyme to emende it if we can 1659 FLLTHAM *Low Countries* II (R.) The force of the sun hath a little emended them. 1867 DRAPER *Amer. Civ War* I. XVI 447 Universal suffrage has emended the law of the landlord and tenant

b. *esp.* To remove errors from (the text of a book or document), = EMENDATE *v.*

1768 SWINTON in *Phil Trans* LVIII 258 That writer therefore seems to be emended . by my conn. 1832 SIR G. LEWIS in *Philol Mus.* I 282 Tyrwhitt ingeniously emends some choliambics cited by Apollonius 1836 LYTTON *Athens* (1837) I. 274 Pisistratus . did collect, arrange, and emend poems. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 524 Passing whole nights .. not in emending Greek, but, etc

† **3.** To repair or make good (what is broken or damaged); = MEND *Obs.*

1411 [see EMENDING.] 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw IV* (1830) 121 A broken chayer emended with small gilt nailles

Eme·ndable, *a.* [f L *ēmendābilis* that may be amended] That is capable of being emended

1731–1800 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod Dicts

† **Eme·ndals,** *sb pl. Obs.* [? f med.L *ēmenda* (see EMENDS) + -AL.] ? Funds set apart for repairs. (See quot)

1692 COLES, *Emendal* 1708–15 in KERSEY 1721–1800 in BAILEY 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Emendals*, an old term still used in the accounts of the Inner Temple, where, so much in emendals at the foot of an account signifies so much in the bank, or stock of the house, for reparation of losses, and other occasions. In mod Dicts.

† **Emendate,** *a Obs.* [ad L *ēmendāt-us* pa. pple. of *ēmendā-re* to free from fault, correct, improve] Emended, corrected, restored

1654 HAMMOND *Answ Animadv Ignat* VI § 1 153 An emendate copie of these Epistles 1677 CARY *Chron.* I. II 1 VIII 66 The Form of the Emendate Julian Year

Emendate (*ī* mendēt), *v* [f L *ēmendāt-* (see prec and EMEND.] *trans.* To remove errors and corruptions from (a text)

1876 J. H NEWMAN *Hist. Sk* II. V. V. 477 He emendated .. the text of Scripture

† **Emendately,** *adv Obs rare* [f. EMENDATE *a* + -LY] In an emendated manner

1539 TAVERNER *Bible*, Dedic, The printers were desirous to have the bible com forth. as emendatly, etc

Emendation (*ī*mĕndā·ı̆ən) [ad L *ēmendātiōn-em*, noun of action f *ēmendāre* to EMEND (In OF. *esmendacion*).] The action of emending.

† **1** Correction, reformation, improvement (of life, conduct, etc.). *Obs.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot* (1821) II 166 The noblis of Scotland seand na emendation of his life 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 201 The emendation of the Church *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm* Wks 1716 II 110 Emendation of nature is produced by his grace

2 Improvement by alteration and correction; *esp.* of literary or artistic products, methods of procedure, scientific systems, etc.; a particular instance of such improvement

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb) 95 The emendations of Poemes be very necessary. 1641 MILTON *Ch Govt* V (1851) 116 All this interpolisht by some second hand with crooks and emendations 1665 WHARTON *Disc Observ. Easter* Wks (1683) 36 A better Emendation of the Calendar 1736 BUTLER *Anal* Introd Wks. 1874 I 7 What would be the amount of these emendations upon the system of nature. 1783 MASON *Fresnoy's Art Paint* Pref (R) I hardly left a single line in it without giving it an emendation 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit Paint* I 156 His friends suggested emendations 1854 H ROGERS *Ess* (1860) II 52 Leibnitz' emendation of the saying has passed into epigrammatic notoriety 1872 O W HOLMES *Poet Breakf-t* VI. 193 A man's biography with emendations by his ghost.

b. *esp.* The correction (usually by conjecture or inference) of the text of an author where it is presumed to have been corrupted in transmission; a textual alteration for this purpose.

1622–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* (1674) Introd 9/2 The emendation of Bochartus coming in to help 1778 BP LOWTH *Isaiah* Prelim Dissert (ed 12) 45 Whether the conjectural rendering, or the conjectural emendation, be the more agreeable to the context 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks Prim* III 30 The emendations being often more wrong than right

† **Emendative,** *a Obs rare*—¹. [as if ad L **ēmendātīv-us*. see EMENDATE *v.* and -IVE] That tends to emend.

1642 AMES *Marrow of Div.* 352 Emendative Iustice is either commutative, or corrective

Emendator (*ī* mĕndēı̆tər). [a. L *ēmendātor* corrector] One who emendates; a corrector.

1672 COSIN *Canon Script* 123 (T) The Roman emendators know not how to trust it 1837 EMERSON *Misc.* (1855) 77 The restorers of readings, the emendators

Emendatory (ĭme·ndātərı), *a* [ad L. *ēmendātōri-us* corrective. see EMENDATE *v* and -ORY] Of or pertaining to emending

† **1.** In moral sense. Corrective, disciplinary.

1660 JER TAYLOR *Duct Dubit* IV 1 IV § 10 Punishments emendatory

2 Of or pertaining to EMENDATION 2 and 2 b.

1795 R ANDERSON *Life of Dr Johnson* 142 The sagacity of his emendatory criticisms 1870 *Athenæum* 2 Apr. No 2212 457 Emendatory editions may be yet in store 1885 *Spectator* 18 July 952/1 Every page bristles with the emendatory asterisk

Emended (ĭme·ndĕd), *ppl a.* [f EMEND *v.* + -ED 1.] Freed from faults, improved, corrected

1882 *Nature* 199 An emended copy 1884 MAHAFFY in *Contemp. Rev.* June 902 Scholia in an emended form.

Emender (ĭme·ndər). [f EMEND *v* + -ER] One who emends

1885 *Spectator* 18 July 952/1 The wildest emenders almost invariably make. discoveries of permanent value.

† **Eme·ndicate,** *v Obs.* [f L *ēmendīcāt-* ppl. stem of *ēmendīcā-re* (f *ē* out + *mendīcus* beggar) to obtain by begging]

1 *trans* To obtain by begging

1621 SPELD *Hist Ct Brit* IX VIII § 38 Nor would [he] any longer emendicate their forraine Iustice. 1624 F WHITE *Repl Fisher* 554 It must emendicate Vertue to satisfie the Auarice of the Horse-leaches of Rome. 1681 [see below]

2 *absol* To beg

1623 COCKERAM, *Emendicate*, to beg, or craue almes. 1847 in CRAIG, and in mod Dicts

Hence **Eme·ndicated** *ppl a*

1681 BURNET *Hist Ref* II 56 Orders are . given, upon the credit of emendicated recommendations

Eme·nding, *vbl. sb* [f. EMEND *v* + -ING 1] The action of the vb EMEND.

1411 *E. L. Wills* (1882) 17 In emendynge of weys lyand about be manere of Bradfeld *c* 1542 UDALL in *Orig Lett Eminent Men* (1843) 4 After myn emendyng and reformation

† **Eme·ndment.** *Obs rare*—¹ In 6 emendement [f EMEND *v.* + -MENT] = AMENDMENT 1 a

1569 CROWLEY *Soph Dr Watson* II 92 Our emendement of life.

† **Eme·nds.** *Obs. rare*—¹ [ad. OF. *esmendes*, pl of *esmende* reparation (in med L. *ēmenda*, f. *ēmendā-re* to EMEND] = AMENDS 2

1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph* II § 2 The losse of one precious stone semed a sufficient emendes for his felicitie.

Emer, var of YEMER, *Obs*, guardian

14 *Tundale's Vis.* 224 That was the angell to beton is bale The whych was emer of Tundale

Emerald (e mərăld). Forms. 4–7 **emeraud**(e, -awd(e, **emraud,** (4 **emeraund, -rad(e, -royde, emmorant,** 5 **emerant,** 6 **amerand, emerode, emorade, emrade, -rode,**) 7 **hemerauld, emrald, -auld, -old,** (8 **emerant**), 6– **emerald.** [a. OF *emeraude, esmeraude, esmeralde* (Fr. *émeraude*), cf Pr *esmeraula*, Sp, Pg. *esmeralda*, It *smeraldo*:—Com Romanic types **smaralda, *smaraldo*, repr. L. *smaragdus*, a Gr. σμάραγδος see SMARAGDUS The change of *gd* into *ld* in Romanic occurs in other cases, as It *Baldacca* for *Bagdad* In Eng the form with *ld* does not appear in our quots. before 16th c, when it may be due to Sp influence]

1. A precious stone of bright green colour, in mod use exclusively applied to a variety of the Beryl species (see BERYL *sb* 2), found chiefly in S America, Siberia, and India

In early examples the word, like most other names of precious stones, is of vague meaning; the mediæval references to the stone are often based upon the descriptions given by classical writers of the *smaragdus*, the identity of which with our emerald is doubtful. In the AV (as previously by Tindale) *emerald* has been adopted as the rendering of Heb נֹפֶךְ *nōphek* (LXX ἄνθραξ, Vulg *carbunculus*), a gem as to the nature of which there is no evidence]

c 1300 *K Alis* 7030 Grete drakis, emeraundis in mouth bare *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* V 26 Ase emeraude a-morewen this may haveth myht 1481 CAXTON *Myrr* II VII 79 The Emerawde is playsaunt to the eye 1526 TINDALE *Rev* XXI 19 The fourth an emeralde 1527 *Test Ebor* (Surtees) V 244 Unum annulum cum lapide vocato an emorade 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy* II 243 [249] Fine emrauds set in golde 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 454 Our cups must be set out with hemeraulds 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ex* XXVIII 19 In the first rew shal be the emeraud 1634 MILTON *Comus* 894 My chariot thick set with emerald green 1691 WOOD *Ath Oxon* II 523 A ring having an emrold set therein between two diamonds 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v, The emerald is supposed to arrive at its greenness by slow degrees 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* 28 Valleys where the birds build their nests with emeralds to attract the moths 1861 C KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 29 The Bactrian and Scythian Emeralds were considered the best

2 *Her* The name given by English heralds to the green colour (ordinarily called *vert*) when it occurs in the arms of the nobility

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II 60 b, The fielde is of the Topaze, a Basiliske displayed, Emeraude, cristed, Saphire

3 *transf.* as name of its colour, = *emerald-green.*

1712 tr *Pomet's Hist Drugs* I 107 Scales of Brass thrice calcin'd will make a Sea-green, an Emerald with many other colours

4. *Printing* The name of the size of type larger than nonpareil and smaller than minion.

Emerald Type.

5. *attrib* and *Comb* **a** Simple *attrib*

1877 W JONES *Finger ring L.* 127 An emerald ring was thought to ensure purity.

b quasi-*adj* Brilliantly green like the emerald

1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* V v 74 Hony Soit Qui Mal-y-Pence, write In Emrold-tuffes 1722 ROGERS *Pleas Mem* I 145 The glow-worm loves her emerald-light to shed 1813 HOGG *Kilmeny*, The stillness that lay on the emerant lee 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* III. 158 That vast expanse of emerald meadow 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I 8 Thou mightest have reposed This night upon the emerald foliage.

c Similative in adjs, as *emerald-bright, -green, -like*

1614 EARL STIRLING *Doomes-Day, Twelfth Houre* (R.), Rivers emulate the emerauld-like grasse. 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* III XXV 177 A flame of a circular figure and Emerald green colour 1860 RUSKIN *Mod Paint* V VI IX 84 The glades between emerald-bright 1879 R H ELLIOT *Written on Forcheads* I 1 The fields were emerald green

d. Special combinations or phrases † **emerald copper** (*Min*) = DIOPTASE; **emerald green,** a durable pigment of a vivid light-green colour, prepared from the arseniate of copper, **Emerald Isle,** a name given to Ireland, on account of its prevailing verdure; **emerald moth** (*Entom*), a name applied to certain moths of the genera *Hipparchus, Hemithea,* and *Cleora*, distinguished by their bright green colour; **emerald nickel** (*Min*), a native hydrocarbonate of nickel

1815 AIKIN *Min* 91 Emerald Copper occurs crystallized in lengthened dodecahedrons 1879 ROOD *Mod. Chromatics* IX 121 The pigment known as *emerald-green 1795 DR. W DRINNAN *Erin* in *Notes & Q* Ser II IX 199 The men of the *Emerald Isle [Drennan afterwards claimed to have invented the name] 1842 ORDERSON *Creol* V 46 Our friend of the Emerald Isle 1845 WESTWOOD *Brit Moths* II 17 *Hipparchus papilionarius* (the large *emerald) *Hemithea vernaria* (the small emerald) *Hemithea smaragdaria* (the Essex emerald) *Cleora bajularia* (the blotched emerald) 1848 *Amer Jrnl Sc.* Ser. II VI 248 *Emerald Nickel from Texas

Emeraldine (e mərăldin, -əin), *a* and *sb* [f. EMERALD + -INE]

A *adj* Like an emerald in colour; emerald-green

1855 *Chamb Jrnl* III. 408 The moat bears on its emeraldine breast parterres crowded with lovely flowers. 1859 *All Y Round* No 19 448 Emeraldine sea 1863 THORNBURY *Turn as Steel* III 316 The larch puts forth its emeraldine tufts

B. *sb* A dye formed from aniline treated with hydrochloric acid and chlorate of potassium, or from a salt of aniline treated with sesquichloride of iron, aniline-green

1864 *Pop Sc Rev.* III 437 A green aniline dye called emeraldine

† **Emeras.** *Obs* (See quot)

1632 WLEVLR *Ann Fun Mon* 856 He lieth in complete Armour, on both his Emerases the Crosse of Saint George. 1847 *Gloss Brit. Heraldry, Emerasses* or *Ailettes*, small escutcheons affixed to the shoulders of an armed knight sometimes shield-shaped and sometimes circular

Emeraudes, obs f EMEROD

Eme·rge, *sb nonce-wd* [f next.] A surface that has emerged

1878 B TAYLOR *Deukalion* III 1 101 The slow ages on her bare emerge Gathered the dust for grass

Emerge (ĭmē·ıdʒ), *v.* [ad (directly or through Fr *émerger*) L. *ēmergĕre*, f *ē* out + *mergĕre* to dip]

† **1** *intr* To rise by virtue of buoyancy, *from* or *out of* a liquid *Obs* exc as a contextual use of 2

1667 BOYLE *Orig Formes & Qual*, Emerging to the top of a much heavier Liquor 1721 BAILEY, *Emerge*, when a Body lighter than Water, being thrust down into it, rises again it is said to immerge [*sic*] out of the Water.

2 To come up out of a liquid in which (the subject) has been immersed. Also *transf.* to rise *from* (under the surface of) the earth

1640 G WATTS *Bacon's Adv Learn.* II XIII (R) From whose [Medusa's] blood gushing out, instantly emerged Pegasus the flying horse 1684 T BURNET *The. Earth* (J), The mountains emerged, and became dry land again 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect* V 168 Great multitudes of Animals did fortuitously emerge out of the Soil 1700 DRYDEN *Homer* Wks 1821 XII 377 Thetis emerging from the deep. 1765 COWPER *Lett* 4 July, Just emerged from the Ouse, I sit down to thank you 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits, Result* Wks (Bohn) II. 137 The Ocean out of which [Great Britain] emerged

3 To come forth into view; to pass out, issue, *from* an enclosed space, area of obscuration, etc.

1700 DRYDEN *Fables* (J.), Darkness, we see, emerges into light 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl* No 144 ¶ 3 No sooner can any man emerge from the crowd. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* I 5 He emerged from his place of shelter 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* 1 § 22 157, I saw the party emerging from one of the hollows 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 141 By the time the stream emerges [from the lake]

¶ quasi-*trans* (cf *depart this life*, etc)

1675 R BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 238 Here was on a tumultuous Sea, men are Uncapable of discerning God but hereafter, when they have emerged it, they shall, etc

b *spec* in *Optics* of a ray of light after passing through a lens, prism, etc.; in *Astron* of a heavenly body after occultation or eclipse

1704 NEWTON *Optics* (T.) The rays emerge more obliquely out of the second refracting surface. 1833 SIR J HERSCHEL *Astron* x § 541 (1858) 361/2 The satellite will emerge after occultation. 1839 G BIRD *Elem Nat Phil* 379 If the glass parallelopiped be sufficiently long, the beam of light will emerge circularly polarized.

4 *fig* To rise into notice, come forth from obscurity; also, to issue *from* a state of subjection, suffering, embarrassment, etc.

1664 H MORE *Myst Iniq* 296 The Pope once emerged above the Emperor 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps Sci* 79 The Empire began to emerge from that black night of Ignorance. 1733 BENTLEY *Phil. Lapis* § 40 (T.) Children, who must needs have emerged in a secular life 1790 BURKE *Fr Rev* 91 How very soon France recovered and emerged from the dreadful civil war 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) II VI 13 He emerges into distinct notice ten years subsequent 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud* 185 Florence emerged into communal greatness

† **b.** Used (like L. *evadere*) for: To 'turn out', become *Obs*

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 146 An accomplish'd Sallet-Dresser . . to emerge an exact Critic

5 Of a fact, principle, etc: To come out as the result of an investigation or discussion Of a state of things, a question or problem. To 'crop up', arise, present itself for solution (*esp* suddenly or unexpectedly).

1563–87 FOXE *A & M* (1596) 86/2 All difficult questions in all prouinces whatsoeuer emerging 1680 H MORE *Apocal Apoc* 10 Hence emerges a difficulty 1702 EVELYN in Pepys *Diary* VI 254 Instructions naturally emerging from the subject 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig Tithes* II 52 So many reasons would continually emerge 1791 BURKE *Thoughts Fr. Affairs* Wks VII 51 The train of things as they successively emerge 1861 TULLOCH *Eng Puritt* I. 30 The political difficulty did not emerge in Elizabeth's reign 1868 M PATTISON *Academ Org* 249 Here emerges the question as to compulsory attendance

Emerge, bad spelling of IMMERGE *v*

1644 *Jus Populi* 34 The right of Fathers is now emerged or made subordinate. 1743 *Humours of Whist* 45, I have been emerged in calculation ever since 1824 *Mechanic's Mag* No 50. 351 Emerge it into a cistern of cold water

† **Emergement.** *Obs. rare* [f EMERGE *v.* + -MENT] = EMERGENCY 4

a 1734 NORTH *Exam* II v ¶ 138 It being usually observed that such Emergements disperse in Rumor unaccountably

Emergence (ɪmə·ɪdʒĕns). [ad. late L. *ēmergentia*, f. *ēmergĕre* to EMERGE]

1 The rising (of a submerged body) out of the water

1833 LYELL *Princ Geol* III 113 The waves continue their denuding action during the emergence of these islands 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* II 400 A well-wetted oar . . on its first emergence from the water 1875 CROLL *Climate & T* XXIII 368 The . . emergence of the land during the glacial epoch

2 The process of coming forth, issuing from concealment, obscurity, or confinement. *lit* and *fig*. (Cf EMERGE *v* 3, 4)

1755 BROOKE *Univ Beauty* I 10 From the deep thy [Venus'] bright emergence sprung 1779 JOHNSON *Milton, L. P* 96 Physiological learning is of rare emergence 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1817) 39 The emergence of an original poetic genius above the literary horizon. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl Anat* I 68/1 The infant is prepared for a more independent existence by the emergence of teeth 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* XVIII. (1856) 140 Its [a glacier's] emergence from the valley 1873 SYMONDS *Grk Poets* 1 1 The emergence from primitive barbarism of the great races 1884 *Sat Rev* 22 Nov. 657/2 That emergence of the adversary's point at the back might trouble a Neapolitan fencer

b *Astron.* and *Optics* (Cf EMERGE *v* 3 b)

1704 NEWTON *Optics* (J.) Refracted light, at its very first emergence. 1833 SIR J HERSCHEL *Astron* IX 294 The satellite's emergence 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* IV 108 As a thermic agent, the beam is far more powerful than after its emergence 1881 LD RAYLEIGH in *Nature* XXV 64 Giving the light a more . . grazing emergence.

3 An unforeseen occurrence; a state of things unexpectedly arising, and demanding immediate attention

Now replaced by EMERGENCY, which Ash in 1775 notes as 'less usual'

1649 BP GUTHRIE *Mem* (1702) 72 The Castle of Dunglass was blown up with Powder . This tragical Emergence, etc. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect Hist* v. III 406 To raise the nominal value of money may serve a particular emergence 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* VI, The best I can think of in this emergence is, etc. 1849 MRS CARLYLE *Lett* II 69 Nothing came out on the present emergence to alter our opinion

¶ Pressing need, urgent want: 'a sense not proper' (J.)

1781 COWPER *Charity* 188 Not he but his emergence forced the door. 1846 THACKERAY *Cornhill to Cairo* IX 106 They call in their emergence upon countless saints and virgins

4 *Bot.* A term applied by Sachs to those outgrowths on leaves or stems which arise from the sub-epidermic tissue and not merely from the epidermis

1882 tr *Sachs's Text-bk Botany* (ed 2) 161.

Emergency (ɪmɔ̄ ɪdʒĕnsi). [ad late L *ēmergentia*: see prec. and -ENCY]

1 The rising of a submerged body above the surface of water; = EMERGENCE 1 Now *rare*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* IV VI 194 A Tyrant to prevent the emergencie of murdered bodies did use to cut off their lungs 1693 *Phil Trans* XVII. 689 They [the Goodwin Sands] may be of late Emergency 1880 A R WALLACE *Isl Life* IX 169 Repeated submergencies and emergencies of the land

† **2** The process of issuing from concealment, confinement, etc, = EMERGENCE 2 *Obs*

c 1645 HOWELL *Fam Lett* (1650) II. 4 Congratulat his emergency from that course he was plunged in. 1656 H MORE *Antid Ath* Pref Gen. (1712) 14 The immediate emergency of Vitality from Spirit 1663 BOYLE *Colours* (J.), The emergency of colours, upon coalition of the particles of such bodies is very well worth our attentive observation.

† **b** *Astron.* = EMERGENCE 2 b *Obs* ? *rare*

1762 DUNN in *Phil Trans* LII 579, I had compared it with the fixed stars, and the Moon, after emergency from the aforementioned clouds

† **3** The arising, sudden or unexpected occurrence (of a state of things, an event, etc). *Obs.*

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps Sci* VIII, Most of our Rarities have been found out by casual emergency. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 2 The Emergency of an unexpected Case. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F* I. 383 The emergency of war very frequently required their presence on the frontiers.

4. *concr.* a (the ordinary mod use). A juncture that arises or 'turns up'; *esp.* a state of things unexpectedly arising, and urgently demanding immediate action

a 1631 DONNE *Select* (1840) 107 The Psalms minister instruction to every man, in every emergency 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 196 Relief on sudden emergencies 1821 BYRON *Mar Fal* V 1 183 On great emergencies The law must be remodell'd or amended 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) I. iv. 342 The bishop, beautifully equal to the emergency, arose. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng* II (1880) 22 On an emergency he would even undertake to measure land

¶ Hence sometimes used for: Urgency, pressing need 'A sense not proper' (J.)

1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* (J.), In any case of emergency, he would employ the whole wealth of his empire *Mod* It is a case of great emergency

† **b** *pl.* Casual or contingent profits *Obs*

a 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* I 151 Rents, Profits and Emergencies belonging to a Bishop of Bath and Wells

5. *attrib*, esp in *Emergency man* (in Ireland) an occasional bailiff's officer, recruited for special service, *esp* in evictions

1881 *Let* 14 Dec in Reid *Life of W E Forster* (1888) II VIII 377 The Emergency Committee was a purely Orange emanation 1883 *Ann Reg* I 1 Three Emergency men [were] attacked by an armed party

Emergent (ɪmə·ɪdʒĕnt), *a* and *sb* [a. L. *ēmergent-em*: see EMERGENCE.] **A** *adj.*

1 Rising out of a surrounding medium, *e g* water

1627 MAY *Lucan* IV. 141 Emergent hills t'appeare began 1682 *Weekly Mem Ingen.* 355 One part is emergent above the water *a* 1774 FERGUSON *Month of April*, Brittania Floating emergent on the frigid zone. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven* II. vi, The great plain, broken by an emergent rock or clump of trees

b *fig* with direct reference to lit. sense.

1636 B JONSON *Discov* (1692) 693 The man that is once hated, both his good and his evil deeds oppress him He is not easily emergent 1647 MAY *Hist Parl.* III. VI 102 Parliament was so sunke that nothing but an extraordinary providence could make it again emergent 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* V 27 Hope, still emergent, still contemns the wave *a* 1797 H WALPOLE *Mem. Geo II.* I 376 The emergent humour of his people.

2 That is in process of issuing forth.

1640 SHIRLEY *Opportunity* Ded, This poem emergent from the press 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 263 This emergent from the gloomy wood, The glaring lion saw. 1838 J STRUTHERS *Poetic Tales* 38 The sun emergent smiled

b. *spec* in *Astron* (see quot); in *Optics* said of a ray of light after passing through a refracting medium; so also of a ray of heat.

1676 NEWTON in *Phil Trans* XI 558 The incident refractions were equal to the emergent. 1721 BAILEY s.v, When a Star is getting out of the Sun Beams, and ready to become visible, it is said to be emergent. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I 246 The emergent rays will be collected to a focus. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* IX (1870) 287 Heat emergent from these respective plates

3 *fig* That is in process of rising into notice

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas I* (1655) 8 The self same spirit of contest was emergent long before that marriage 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* II VI. VI, Either emergent or else emerged and full-blown 1851 J H NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng* 189 There are emergent parties in this country

4 *fig* That arises from or out of something prior; consequent, derivative

c 1619 R JONES *Serm Resur* in *Phenix* II 488 Declining all emergent controversys 1650 VENNER *Via Recta Advt* 370 From whose [blood] losse or want so great hurts are emergent *a* 1716 SOUTH (J.), A necessity emergent from and inherent in the things themselves. 1833 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Astron.* XIII. § 689 (1858) The changes of excentricity emergent from the action of the normal force

5. Casually or unexpectedly arising, not specially provided for *arch.*

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch* 375 To amend all matters emergent 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 3 That the Admirall may giue directions vpon emergent occasions 1653 H COGAN *Dead Sea.* 238 It is their custome after meate to fall into some emergent discourse 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg* 282 Allowances of Money paid to Persons for emergent Services. 1845–6 TRENCH *Huls Lect* Ser 1 II. 33 Occasional documents called forth by emergent needs

¶ Used for 'urgent', 'pressing'.

1706 DE FOE *Jure Div* Pref 1 To perswade their Princes to burst them in their most emergent Occasions 1717 LADY M W MONTAGUE *Lett* II. XLVII 45 The most emergent necessity. 1878 *Macm Mag* Jan 254/1 Certain petty and emergent repairs 1881 *Spectator* 19 Feb 245 The provocation was of the most emergent kind. 1882 SIR R TEMPLE *Men & Events* VIII 182–3 If a matter was politically emergent he cast away his over-caution.

6 Required for emergencies.

1800 WELLINGTON *Let* in Gurw *Disp* I. 65 I have this day sent a supply of emergent ammunition.

† **7** *Emergent year*. transl. of med L. *annus emergens*. *Obs*

The term was used by Gervase of Tilbury, who says that the Jews have three modes of reckoning their years VIZ, *annum usualem*, which they employ in conformity with the practice of their Christian neighbours, beginning on 1 Jan; *annum legitimum*, which begins in April; and *annum emergentem*, which is reckoned from their departure from Egypt In this passage *emergens* has its usual med L sense 'arising out of a particular circumstance' (cf 4, 5), but after the publication of Gervase in Leibnitz *Script Rer. Brunsv* (1707–10) the phrase *annus emergens* was taken to mean 'the initial year of an era' (a misconception to which the sentence, apart from its context, easily lends itself) Hence the modern equivalents of the L phrase, with this incorrect explanation, found their way into 18th c dictionaries of Fr, Sp, and Eng; but we have failed to discover any evidence that they actually came into use in those langs. A passage from the same ultimate source as that in Gervase occurs in Higden (see quot 1450)

c 1450 tr *Higden's Polychron* (Harl. MS 2261) I 37 Also there is a yere emergente as anendes theyme begynnengs from May when thei wente from Egipte 1736 BAILEY, *Emergent year* [with erroneous explanation as above] Hence in mod Dicts.

B *sb* † **1** An outcome, incidental result *Obs.*

1528 *State Lett* in Burnet *Hist Ref* II. 89 In this cause of Matrimony with all the emergents and dependencies upon the same ? 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic* VI 235 The consideration of one or two circumstances or emergents.

† **2** An unforeseen occurrence, a contingency not specially provided for, = EMERGENCY 3 b *Obs*

1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist Counc Trent* 658 To be able to giue a rule for all emergents as the times doe require. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 47 Maters falling out, new incidents and emergents *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* II 74 By an unlooked for emergent, the session was broke 1720 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II 491 My behaviour in this emergent

3. *Science.* An effect produced by a combination of several causes, but not capable of being regarded as the sum of their individual effects. Opposed to *resultant*.

1874 LEWES *Problems Life & Mind* I. 98

Emergently (ɪmə·ɪdʒĕntli), *adv* [f prec. + -LY².] In an emergent manner, † by way of incidental consequence (*obs*).

1660 JER TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit* III iv ¶ 5 § 1 Not primely necessary, but emergently and contingently useful

† **Eme·rgentness.** *Obs. rare*—⁰. [f EMERGENT *a* + -NESS.] The state of being emergent; 'emergency, casualness' (Bailey).

1736 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Emerging (ɪmə·ɪdʒɪŋ), *vbl. sb* [f. EMERGE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb EMERGE

1813 *Examiner* 10 May 300/2 The most convenient grave for the emerging of the deceased 1831 HOWITT *Seasons* 262 Those sudden emergings from shadow and silence 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev* (1872) III. II. VI. 79 We have got to another emerging of the Trial

Eme·rging, *ppl. a* [f as prec. + -ING².] That emerges. *lit.* and *fig*.

1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 265 The power of redressing emerging enormities in a church 1703 POPE *Vertumnus* 115 Thro' clouds th' emerging sun appears 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* II 102 They lay down old Principles . when any emerging Juncture shall make it for their advantage 1822 BYRON *Heav & Earth* III. 40 To hiss and sting through some emerging world 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal* VI 263 The waves dash against the emerging rocks

Emerick, emeril(l, obs forms of EMERY

† **Eme·rit,** *a Obs. rare* [ad. L. *ēmerit-us*: see EMERITUS] Superannuated In quots. used contemptuously Also as quasi-*sb* Cf. EMERITUS.

1641 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* I v. (1652) 17 That old Emerit thing that rotten Antiquary *a* 1643 — *Birth P'cess Eliz* (R.), The ement ancient warbling priests. 1710 *Acc. Last Distemper of T. Whigg* II 43 He scorn'd to be thought an Emerite.

† **Eme·rit,** *v Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L *ēmerit-* ppl. stem of *ēmerĕ-re, -ri*, f. *ē* out + *merĕre, -ri* to deserve, earn] *trans* To obtain by service, deserve

1648 FAIRFAX, &c *Remonstrance* 51 The persons that . . shall have emerited their pardons

Emerited (ɪme·rited), *ppl. a. arch.* [f. L. *ēmerit-us* (see next) + -ED] Chiefly of soldiers and sailors: That has retired from active service, served out his time, *hence*, skilled through long practice or experience See EMERITUS.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 579 Emerited and well deserving Seamen and Mariners. 1681 — *Diary* (1827) III. 61 A

Royal Hospital for emerited souldiers. 1859 SALA *Tw round Clock* (1861) 294 The most emerited thieves *Ibid* 401 The abhorred 'Palmerston' whom papal gens d'arme imagine to be an emerited brigand.

‖ **Emeritus** (ĭme rĭtŭs), *a* and *sb* [L *ēmeritus* that has served his time (said of a soldier), pa pple of *ēmerĕri* (see EMERIT *v*) to earn (one's discharge) by service]

A. *adj* Honourably discharged from service; chiefly in mod L phrase *emeritus professor*, the title given to a university professor who has retired from the office

1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. on Educ* V (1860) 102 An emeritus Professor of Moral Philosophy 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind* (1886) 86 He would not claim to be *emeritus* 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 140 When Reason may possibly have no more to discover for us in the region of morals . and so will have become emeritus.

B. *sb.* One who has retired or been discharged from active service or occupation

In mod Dicts

† **E·merods,** *sb pl. Obs.* Forms: 5–7 emeraudes, -odes, (5 emerawntys, -owdys, emoroyades), 7 emrods, emeroids, emerods [ad L. *hæmorrhoides*, a Gr. *αἱμοῤῥοΐδες*. see HEMORRHOIDS] = HEMORRHOIDS Still sometimes used in allusions to 1 *Sam* v 6, 7, in A V)

a 1400 in *Rel Ant.* I 190 A man schal blede ther [in the arm] also, The emeraudis for to undo *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 139 Emerawntys, or emerowdys 1530 PALSGR. 182 A disease called the emerodes 1610 BARROUGH *Meth Physick* I XXVIII (1639) 47 If the disease [melancholy] be caused through the stopping of Emerods. 1625 HART *Anat Ur* II. VIII 106 Such dust .. is thought to signifie fluxe of the Emeraudes 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrowes* III 362 He died of . the Emeroids 1770 ANDREW MITCHELL in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser. II. IV 527 He was seized with a fit of the gout and the emerods at the same time 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc* 335 The mice and emerods of gold were essentially charms

Emersed (ĭmē ɪst), *ppl. a* [f. L. *ēmers-us*, pa. pple. of *ēmergĕre* to EMERGE + -ED] Standing out from a medium in which a thing has been plunged. *lit.* and *fig*

1686 GOAD *Celest Bodies* I. XVI 106 A perfect Trine emers'd above the Horizon 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* I. 105 My winding steps up a steep mountain strain' Emers'd a-top, I mark the hills subside 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 368 Leaves floating or emersed.

Emersed, bad spelling of IMMERSED.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nature* I. 91 Emersed under the waters of the ocean.

Emersion (ĭmē·ɪʃən). [as if ad L **ēmersiōn-em*, n of action f *ēmergĕ-re* to EMERGE]

1 The appearing (of what has been submerged) above the surface of the water (Formerly sometimes in a narrower sense: see quot. 1731)

1667 *Phil. Trans* II. 440 The Immersion and Emersion of the Globe. 1693 KNATCHBULL *Annot* 207 (T) Their immersion into the water, and their emersion out of the same 1731 BAILEY, vol II *Emersion*, the rising of any solid above the surface of a fluid specifically lighter than itself, into which it had been violently immersed. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol Ess* 26 The creation of fish was subsequent to the emersion of the tracts just mentioned 1875 *Wonders Phys World* America, the emersion of which is comparatively recent

fig 1760 FOOTE *Minor* II (1781) 58 Her emersion from the mercantile ruin. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1852) II 350 This emersion of human nature from the floods of corruption.

2 The action of coming out or issuing (from concealment or confinement). Somewhat *rare*

1763 C. JOHNSTONE *Reverie* II 42 My emersion from solitude in which I had buried myself 1835 KIRBY *Hab Anim* I II 63 The animal's emersion from its hiding place

b. *Astron.* The reappearance of the sun or moon from shadow after eclipse, or of a star or planet after occultation

1633 H. GELLIBRAND in T. James *Voy.* R b, The exact time of the Moones Emersion 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xl (1787) 116 We were. watching the emersion of a satellite of Jupiter 1833 SIR J HERSCHEL *Astron* IX. 294 An eclipse in which only the immersion, or only the emersion is seen

† 3. A coming into notice; an issuing into being *Obs*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* 145 This Hylozoick Atheism hath been very obscure ever since its first Emersion 1680 H MORE *Apocal Apoc.* 218 The emersion of the New Jerusalem into Being

Emery (e mərɪ), *sb.* Also 6 emerye, (ymree), 7–8 emeril(l, 7 emerick [a F. *émeri, émeril*, OF. *esmeril* = Sp. *esmeril*, It. *smeriglio*.—late L *smericulum*, f Gr. *σμῆρις* (*σμίρις, σμῦρις*) a powder used for polishing]

1 A coarse variety of corundum, used for polishing metals, stones, and glass.

1481–90 *Howard Housch. Bks* (1844) 379 My Lord toke to ..the armore to by with emery xxd 1505 *Ld Treas Acc Scotl.* in Pitcairn *Crim Trials* I. *123 Dichting of their steil sadilles with ymree. 1577 *Wills & Inv N C* (1835) I 415, VIIJ pounde emerye. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II 225 That most hard and sharpe stone Smyris (which we tearme Emerill) 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* I. 2 Jernsey whose .ground The hardned Emerill hath 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* II. III. 69 The Magnet attracteth the Smyris or Emery in powder 1677 MOXON *Mech Exerc* (1703) 15 Make it smoother with Emerick. 1759 WILSON in *Phil. Trans.* LI 336, I then, with a little emery, made that edge rough again 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt Brit* III 349 The sharp and hard Stone Smyris or Emeril 1816 J SMITH *Panorama Sc & Art* I 33 Emery is employed as the cutting powder 1858 GRELLET *Gunnery* 217 Polish the barrels with a little washed emery

2 (See quot)

1789 MILLS *Strata Irel* in *Phil Trans* LXXX 97 An irregular bed of iron ore, called emery by the inhabitants

3 *attrib* and *Comb*, as *emery-stone*, also emery-cloth, -paper, cloth or paper covered with emery-powder, to be used for polishing or cleaning metals, etc; emery-file (see quot), emery-grinder, an emery-wheel mounted on a stand, to be used as a grind-stone, emery-powder, ground emery, hence a *vb*, to rub with emery-powder; emery-roller, a roller coated with emery; emery-stick (see quot); emery-wheel, a wheel made of lead, or of wood covered with leather, coated with emery, and used for polishing.

1884 F BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm* 101 *Emery File .. a solid stick of Emery used as a file. 1772 *Phil Trans.* LXII 360 The stem made very smooth with *Emery paper 1812 *Examiner* 28 Dec 824/2 Blacking and emery-paper manufacturers 18 *Oxford Bible Helps* 126 The corundum which when ground is known to us as *emery powder 1885 MRS RIDDELL *Mitre Court* I IV 86 She had scrubbed, blackleaded and *emery-powdered for that gentleman. 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* IV 274/1 An *emery roller is geared upon the main cylinder 1884 F BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm* 101 *Emery stick a stick of wood round which Emery paper is glued 1610 W FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I III 5 *Emeril-stones. 1765 BOWLES in *Phil. Trans* LVI 231 Great blocks of emery-stone 1864 RAWLINSON *Anc Mon* II VII 187 The shamir, or emery-stone. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 58 Grind-stones, *emery wheels, buffing wheels

Emery (e·mərɪ), *v* [f. prec. sb] *trans.* To rub or polish with emery; to coat with emery.

Hence **E·mering** *ppl a*

1844 *N Brit. Rev.* II 192 An emeried wheel 1865 *Intell Observ.* No 38 123 An emeried glass plate

Emerylite (e·mərɪlɔɪt). *Min.* [f EMERY *sb* + -LITE.] A silicate of calcium and aluminium, occurring in trimetric hemihedral crystals, with a monoclinic aspect, = MARGARITE.

1849 J L SMITH in *Amer. Jrnl. Sc* Ser II VII. 285, I have decided to call it Emerylite

‖ **Emesis** (e mĭsis) *Path* [Gr *ἔμεσις*, f. *ἐμέ-ειν* to vomit] The action of vomiting

1875 H WOOD *Therap* (1879) 426 Emesis is the result of a very complicated series of actions

† **Emethen,** *adv. Obs rare* Also 4 emethend [a ON *á meðan* (*á* = ON; *meðan* 'whilst', related to MID)] In the mean time

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5118 He leues me beniamyn emeþen. *Ibid.* 26928 It es stikand euer emeþend

Emetia (ĭmī·ʃĭă). *Chem* [f. Gr. *ἔμετ-os* vomiting + -IA.] = EMETINE

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst Bot* 205 Emetia is found in Ipecacuanha 1875 H. WOOD *Therap* (1879) 432 There is no proof that emetia ever causes vaso motor spasm

Emetic (ĭme·tik), *a* and *sb.* Also 7–8 emetick, (7 hemettick) [ad Gr *ἐμετικ-ός* provoking vomiting, f *ἐμέ-ειν* to vomit] **A** *adj.*

1. Having power to produce vomiting Also *fig.* sickening, mawkish

1670 W SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess* 47 Why these should not be Emetick. 1770 R. BAKER *Remarks Eng. Lang* (1779) 8 Richardson. in his emetic history of Pamela 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I. 460 The waters when drank, operate as emetic 1838 T THOMSON *Chem Org Bodies* 74 It possesses emetic qualities.

2 In phraseological combinations: emetic cup, goblet (cf. ANTIMONIAL *a* 1); emetic root, *Euphorbia corollata*, emetic tartar, (now usually) tartar-emetic [mod.L *tartarus emeticus*], potassio-antimonious tartrate, $C_4H_4(NH_4)(SbO)O_6 \cdot \frac{1}{2}H_2O$, emetic weed, *Lobelia inflata*; emetic wine = *antimonial wine*

1679 tr *Apol Mdm Manchini* 14 The Hemettick Wine quickly brought her to her Grave. 1789 A CRAWFORD in *Med. Commun* II. 305 A quarter of a grain of emetic tartar 1720 *Lond Gaz* No. 5884/1 Emetick Wine 1823 J BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem* 108 Emetic Tartar ought to be employed pure. 1877 WATTS *Dict Chem* V. 685 A compound of tartar-emetic and cream of tartar.

B *sb* A medicine that excites vomiting.

1657 G STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 194 Vomitories they likewise call by a Greek name, Emeticks 1788 LD AUCKLAND *Diary* in *Corr* (1862) II 94 To take an emetic together 1819 BYRON *Juan* II XXI, The sea acted as a strong emetic 1875 H WOOD *Therap* (1879) 426 Emetics are employed for the purpose of producing vomiting

transf 1823 BYRON *Juan* VIII XII, Three hundred cannon threw up their emetic

Emetical (ĭme·tikăl), *a.* [f prec. + -AL] = EMETIC *a lit* and *fig*

1669 *Phil Trans* IV 1131 A greater proportion of Salt . would make it Emetical 1825 LD COCKBURN *Mem* I 39 The emetical nature of the stuff that was swallowed 1842 *Blackw Mag* LI 22 It is nauseous and emetical to be told that our fellow-countrymen starve outside our gates

Emetically (ĭme tikălɪ), *adv rare.* [f EMETICAL *a* + -LY] In the manner of an emetic.

1860 DICKENS *Uncomm Trav* XVII, Sneaking Calais, prone behind its bar, invites emetically to despair.

Emetine (e mĭtəin). *Chem* Also (*obs*) emetin, emetina [f Gr. *ἔμετ-os* vomiting + -INE] An alkaloid obtained from the root of *Cephaelis ipecacuanha*.

1819 CHILDREN *Chem Anal* 292 Emetin is obtained from ipecacuanha 1838 T THOMSON *Chem Org Bodies* 262 Emetina was detected, in 1817 in ipecacuanha. 1876 HARLEY *Mat Med* 721 It resembles emetine

Emeto-cathartic (e·mĭto|kăþā·ɪtik), *sb.* and *a Med* [f Gr *ἔμετο-s* vomiting + *καθαρτικός* purgative]

A. *adj* Having power to cause both purging and vomiting **B** *sb* A substance having this power

1879 *Syd Soc Lex* s v *Aplanthus*, These preparations act as emetocathartics, as well as tæniafuges

Emetology (emĭtɒ lŏdʒɪ) *Med* [f Gr. *ἔμετο-s* vomiting + -LOGY] 'The doctrine of, or a treatise of, vomiting and emetics' (*Syd Soc Lex*)

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod Dicts

Emeu, emu (ī·mɪu) Also 7 emia, eme, 8–9 emew [Alleged by early travellers (see quot. 1613) to be the name used by the natives of Banda and the neighbouring islands; now, however, believed to be a Pg. *ema*, orig denoting the crane, but afterwards applied to the ostrich and to various birds of ostrich-like appearance

The form *emu* is perh now more common in popular writing, and has latterly been adopted in the transactions of the Zoological Society Prof Newton, however, and some other eminent authorities, prefer the older form *emeu*]

† 1. = CASSOWARY 1 *Obs*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr* I v XII 430 The bird called Emia or Eme is admirable 1656 H MORE *Antid Ath* II XI. (1712) 74 The Cassoware or Emeu

† 2. ? The American Ostrich, *Rhea americana* [Perh. an error; the Pg *ema* is applied to this bird]

1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* III 37 The Emu which many call the American Ostrich 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I X. 245 The largest bird in Guiana is there called tuyew, and by others emu

3. A genus (*Dromæus*) of birds, constituting the family *Dromæidæ* of the order *Megistanes*, subclass *Ratitæ*. It is peculiar to the Australian continent The best known species (*D novæ-hollandiæ*), discovered soon after the colonization of New South Wales in 1788, was originally regarded as a species of Cassowary, the Emeu and Cassowary are closely allied, but the former is distinguished by the absence of the horny 'helmet' and of the caruncles on the neck, and by the presence of a singular opening in the front of the windpipe

1842 *Penny Cycl* XXIII 145/2 The Emeu can produce a hollow drumming sort of note 1871 DARWIN *Desc Man* (1888) II 224 The female of one of the emus (*Dromæus moratus*) is larger than the male 1875 A. R WALLACE *Geog Distrib Animals* II 368 The Emeus are found only on the main-land of Australia

4 *Comb* emeu-tree, a low tree or shrub, a native of Tasmania, emeu-wren, an Australian bird, *Stipiturus* (or *Malurus*) *malacurus*, of the family *Sylviidæ*.

1865 GOULD *Handbk Birds Australia* I. 339 The Emu Wren is. fond of low marshy districts 1875 LASLETT *Timber Trees* 206 Emu Tree

‖ **Emeute** (emot) [Fr. f *émouvoir* to agitate, set in motion] A popular rising or disturbance

1862 H W BELLEW *Mission Affghanistan* 430 These feuds and emeutes are of daily occurrence 1886 *Manch Exam* 7 Jan 5/1 That movement might be supported by an emeute in the town

Emfiteutic: see EMPHYTEUTIC

† **Emfo·rth,** *adv* and *prep. Obs* Also 4 evene forth. [f *em*, EVEN *adv.* + FORTH.]

A. *adv.* Equally

1377 LANGL *P Pl* B XIII. 142 Louye þine enemye . euene forth with þi-selue 1430 LYDG *Chron Troy* IV XXXV, Who shall emforth and more be suer.

B. *prep*

1. According to; in proportion to

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A) 6093 Amis emforþ his migt Confort him boþ day and nigt. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L G W* 2128 *Ariadne*, To save a gentyl man emforth hire mygt 1393 LANGL *P Pl.* C. XVII. 222 Beatus, seith seynt bernard qui scripturas legit .. emforth his power

2. Equally with.

c 1400 *Solomon's Bk. Wisdom* 33 þi trewe frende emforþ thyselfe þou migth telle þi þougth

† **E·micant,** *a Obs rare*—1. [ad L *ēmicānt-em*, pr pple of *ēmicā-re*: see next] That darts or flashes forth.

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* 354 Thou almighty vigour Which emicant did this and that way dart

† **E·micate,** *v Obs rare.* [f. L. *ēmicāt-* ppl stem of *ēmicā-re* to spring forth, flash out.] *intr.* To spring forth, appear. Also *fig*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 306 In whose summity little purpureous flowers emicate 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V XXII, The studious Cupidity, that so demonstratively emicates at your external Organs.

† **Emica·tion.** *Obs rare.* [ad L. *ēmicātiōn-em*, n of action f as prec]

1 'Sparkling; flying off in small particles, as sprightly liquors' (J.)

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* II v. 90 Iron in Aqua

fortis will fall into ebullition, with noise and emication 1775 in Ash 1847 in Craig, and in mod Dicts.

2 The action of shining forth In quot *fig*

1633 T. Adams *Exp 2 Pet* 1 19 Christ hath divers names of light given him, according to the different degrees of his emication 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1721–1800 in Bailey

Emicatious (emikēɪ ʃəs), *a. nonce-wd* [f Emicati-on + -ous] That shines or glitters

1819 H Busk *Vestriad* v. 473 Wood Smooth, emicatious, free from knot or joint

[† Emich, e-mych. A misspelling of Eunuch (occurring several times in the work cited)

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr* (W de Worde) I clviii (1495) 161 a/a Emyches men that lacke their membres of mankinde *Ibid* 163 a/1 Emiches]

Emiction (ɪmi kʃən) *Phys* [n of action f *ēmict-* ppl stem of late L. *ēmingĕre*, f. *ē* out + *mingĕre* to make water]

1. The action of voiding the urine

1847 in Craig, and in mod Dicts

2 *concr.* Urine, that which is voided by the urinary passages

1666 G Harvey *Morb Angl* (J.), Gravel and stone effuse the blood apparent in a sanguine emiction. 1775 in Ash 1847 in Craig, and in mod Dicts

Emictory (ɪmi ktəɪi), *a* and *sb Med* [f as prec. see -ory] **A.** *adj* That has diuretic properties **B** *sb* A diuretic, a medicine that promotes the discharge of urine.

In mod Dicts

Emid, obs. var of Amid [The *e-* may perh represent *in* rather than *on*]

a 1300 *Cursor M* 4252 (Cott.) In all drightin was him emid *Ibid* 6612 þai fand bot wormes creuland emid.

Emidward, var form of Amidward, *prep Obs*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 16404 Vp he ras and wess his hend emidward þat folk bliue

† Emigrane. *Obs* [ad med L. *ēmigrāneus*, L. *hēmicrānius* (*dolor*) see Migraine.] = Migraine

1483 *Cath Angl* 114 þe Emygrane, *emigraneus*

Emigrant (e migrănt), *sb* and *a* [ad. L. *ēmigrānt-em*, pr pple of *ēmigrā-re*. see Emigrate]

A *sb* One who removes from his own land to settle (permanently) in another Also *attrib*, as in *emigrant-ship.*

1754 (*title*), A Memorial of the Case of the German Emigrants settled in Pensilvania 1774 Warton *Hist Eng Poetry* I. Introd 27 In these expeditions the northern emigrants were attended by their poets 1818 Cobbett *Resid U S* (1822) 302, I greatly doubt of its being of any benefit to the emigrants themselves 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* II. xii 82 The emigrants were headed by chiefs who claimed descent from Agamemnon 1856 Emerson *Eng Traits*, Wks. (Bohn) II 100 The noise of embarking emigrants *attrib* 1855 *Times* 9 July 10/5 Wreck of the Emigrant ship Lochmaben Castle

b. *spec.* One of the French Royalists who fled at the time of the Revolution; = Emigré

1792 Gibbon *Misc Wks* (1814) I 368 The deplorable state of the French emigrants 1812 Amyot *Wyndham's Life* I 39 An expedition, composed of Emigrants, proceeded against Quiberon 1860 L Harcourt *Diaries & Rose* I 162 The Emperor had insisted that the Emigrants should make no attempt to disturb the public tranquillity

B *adj.* That emigrates or leaves his own land for another Also (of birds), migratory

1794 Mathias *Purs Lit* (1798) 195 Emigrant Catholick priests 1796 E Darwin *Zoon* I 233 The same birds are emigrant from some countries and not so from others.

† Emi·grate, *a* [ad. L *ēmigrātus*, pa pple of *ēmigrāre*: see next and -ate] That has migrated (from the body).

1654 Gayton *Pleas Notes* 226 Let our souls emigrate meet

Emigrate (e migrēɪt), *v.* [f. L *ēmigrāt-* ppl stem of *ēmigrā-re*, f. *ē* out + *migrā-re* to Migrate]

1 *intr* To remove out of a country for the purpose of settling in another

1778 *Conversation* in Boswell *Johnson* lxii (1848) 574 They don't emigrate, till they could earn their livelihood . at home. 1782 Pownall *Stud Antiq* 60 (T.) The surplus parts of this plethorick [*printed* phletorick] body must emigrate 1833 Wade *Middle & Working Classes* (1835) 342 It is only the redundant portion of the community that ought to emigrate 1881 W Bence Jones in *Macm Mag* XLIV. 137 In 1880, 96,000 persons emigrated from Ireland

b. In wider sense To remove from one place of abode to another *rare*

1841 W Spalding *Italy & It Isl.* III 352 The mountaineers emigrate during the summer to the Tuscan coast

2 *trans* To cause or assist to emigrate, to send out to settle in a foreign country.

1870 C. B Clarke in *Macm Mag* Nov 51/2 Pauper children . I would emigrate 1886 Miss Rye in *Pall Mall G.* 20 Apr 2 It is now twenty-five years since I first began to emigrate women.

Emigrated, *ppl a* [f. prec. + -ed 1] That has left his native land to settle in another

1794 *Hist* in *Ann Reg* 65 Their emigrated countrymen in the Spanish service 1809 Pinkney *Trav. France* 57 The emigrated proprietor is not without a chance of restitution 1863 Blyth *Hist Rec Fincham* 168 Our emigrated countrymen in the colonies.

Emigrating (e migrēɪtiŋ), *ppl a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2] That emigrates.

1812 *Examiner* 9 Nov 710/2 Many emigrating inhabitants. 1869 *Daily News* 12 June, What was best in your emigrating population

† b. = Migratory *Obs rare.*

1792 A Young *Trav France* 289 The mountains are covered with good grass, that feeds a million of emigrating sheep

Emigration (emigrēɪ ʃən) [ad. L *ēmigrātiōn-em*, n of action f. *ēmigrā-re* to Emigrate. (Of earlier occurrence than the vb.)]

1 *gen.* The action of migrating or departing out of a particular place or set of surroundings. In early examples often applied to the departure of the soul from the body, either *lit.* by death, or *fig* with reference to ecstatic rapture

1650 Bp. Hall *Balm Gil* (R.), A scorching triall (upon the emigration) in flames little inferiour to those of hell 1656 More *Antid Ath* III ix (1712) 171 The Emigration of humane Souls from the bodies by Ecstasy 1678 Jer Taylor *Fun Serm* 250 Frequent Aspirations and Emigrations of his Soul after God. 1755 *Phil Trans* XLIX. 175 There is an emigration of a great number from hence to sea. 1794 G. Adams *Nat & Exp Philos* IV li 414 Successive emigrations [of air-bubbles] towards the upper parts of the tube 1796 H Hunter tr *St Pierre's Stud Nat.* (1799) II Introd 57 A new confirmation of the vegetable harmonies of Nature founded on the emigration of plants

† b *transf Obs*

1649 Jer Taylor *Gt Exemp* Exhort § 12 Jesus had some acts of emigration beyond the lines of his even and ordinary conversation

2 *esp* The departure of persons from one country, usually their native land, to settle permanently in another Also *attrib.*, as in *emigration-agent*

1677 Hale *Prim Orig. Man* 240 (R.) Plethory hath many times occasioned emigrations 1768–71 A Young *Farmer's Lett to People* 198 It highly behoves us to stop immediately all further emigrations. 1791 Newte *Tour Eng & Scot* 125 Those melancholy emigrations from the Islands of Scotland 1833 Wade *Middle & Working Classes* (1835) 106 The practicability of emigration as a means of relief 1867 Buckle *Civilis* (1873) III 1 9 An overflow which in civilised times is an emigration, is in barbarous times an invasion.

3 The whole body of persons who emigrate.

1863 Bright *Sp Amer* 16 June, Of all the emigration from this country a mere trifle went south

Emigrational (emigrēɪ ʃonăl), *a rare.* [f. prec + -al] Of or pertaining to Emigration

1885 Ld Rosebery in *Pall Mall G.* 26 Mar 6/2 Twenty-five emigrational agencies in London

Emigrationist (emigrēɪ ʃonist). [f as prec + -ist] One who advocates emigration

Emigrator (e migrēɪtəɪ) *rare.* [a. L **ēmigrātor*, agent-n. f. *ēmigrā-re*: see Emigrate *v*] = Emigrant

1837 Lytton *Athens* I 242 In the average equality of the emigrators were the seeds of a new constitution

Emigratory (e migrēɪtəri), *a* [f. L. *ēmigrāt-* ppl stem of *ēmigrāre* + -ory: see Emigrate *v.* Cf. *Migratory.*]

1 Of animals: = Migratory *rare.*

1839 *Proc Berw Nat Club* I vii 189 The great body of this emigratory species . moved southwards

2 Occupied in emigrating, pertaining to emigration.

1854 H Miller *Footpr Creat* xii (1874) 222 Records of an emigratory process. 1865 W G. Palgrave *Arabia* I 288 A large emigratory detachment

‖ **Emi·gré.** [Fr. pa pple of *émigrer* to Emigrate] A Frenchman who has left his country for another, *esp* one of those Royalists who fled at the French Revolution

1792 Gibbon *Misc Wks* (1814) I 363 The Geneva emigrés . are hastening to their homes 18 T Archer *Sword & Shuttle* 1, Our emigrés . had settled in Spitalfields

† **Emi·ke,** *v Obs. rare*—1 [ad L. *ēmic-āre*. see Emicate *v*] *intr* To spring forth, appear.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 349 Two lesser nerves emike in its leafes.

Eminence (e·minĕns). [ad. L. *ēminēntia*, f. *ēminēnt-em* Eminent]

I. In physical senses.

1. † a. Height, altitude, degree of elevation (*obs.*) **b.** A lofty or elevated position

1658 Evelyn *Fr Gard* (1675) 278 Upon this water pour sweet butter melted, to the eminence of two fingers *c* 1800 K White *Poet. Wks* (1837) 136 Draw the fix'd stars from their eminence 1822 Imison *Sc & Art* I. 222 If a lighted candle be set on an eminence

† **2 a.** A prominence, protuberance Chiefly in *Anat.* **b.** *Bot* (See quot. 1688) *Obs.*

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 438 Wherein the eminence .. shooting from the vpper part of the forehead is wanting 1667 *Phil Trans* II. 493 The same Author hath discovered in it [the Tongue] many little Eminences 1688 R Holme *Armoury* II 215/1 Eminence, or Woolly Eminence, is the outward skin or husk that covers round roots, as in Onions, Tulipa's. 1743 tr *Heister's Surg* 168 There is a certain Eminence in this Edge of the Acetabulum

3. An elevation on the earth's surface; a rising ground, hill. Also *fig*

1670 Cotton *Espernon* III. xi. 567 He caus'd two good Forts to be trac'd out. upon two Eminences 1748 Anson *Voy* III. v. (ed 4) 452 There is a battery . on an eminence 1797 Bewick *Brit Birds* (1847) I 7 The other, perched on an eminence, watches the flight of the prey 1824 Wordsw *Excursion* IX 53 We speak of Age As of a final Eminence. 1833 Sir J Herschel *Astron* i. § 19 (1858) 17 If we ascend a high eminence on a plain 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax Ch* (1858) I 1. 5 He was beheaded on a small eminence without the walls

II In non-material senses.

4. Distinguished superiority, elevated rank as compared with others (Sometimes with *fig* notion of 1.) **a** in social or official position, wealth, or power.

1603 Shaks *Meas for M* I ii 168 Whether the Tirranny be in his Eminence that fills it vp 1613 — *Hen VIII*, II iii. 29 A Womans heart, which euer yet affected Eminence, Wealth, Soueraignty *a* 1652 Brome *Queene's Exchange* I 1 (1657) 458 Your self A Queen of so great eminence 1667 Milton *P L* II 6 Satan by merit rais'd to that bad eminence 1767 *Lett Junius* xxiii 105 The eminence of your station gave you a commanding prospect of your duty. 1848 Macaulay *Hist Eng* I 165 No man could hope to rise to eminence and command but by their favour

b. in reputation, intellectual or moral attainment, or the possession of any quality, good or (sometimes) bad

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb* I 1 36 His Son made a notable progress, by an early eminence in Practice and Learning 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No 157 ₱ 4 A young man that gave hopes of future eminence 1800 *Med Jrnl* IV 406 Several surgeons of eminence 1844 Emerson *Nature, Young American* Wks. (Bohn) II 307 No man of letters, be his eminence what it may, is received into the best society 1868 M Pattison *Academ Org.* 112 Eminence in science should be made the one statutable condition [for a headship] 1870 Hawthorne *Eng Note-bks* (1879) II 27 The poorer classes excel in the bad eminence of filth

† **c** Mastery, the 'upper hand'. Phrase *To have the eminence of* · to have the advantage of *Obs.*

1606 Shaks *Tr & Cr* II iii 266 You should not haue the eminence of him 1613 Heywood *Silver Age* III 1. Wks (1874) 231 Long did we tugge For eminence

† **d** *Spirit of eminence* pride, ambition *Obs rare.*

1597 Daniel *Civ Wares* VI xxxiii, Devotion abates the spirit of eminence

5. As a title of honour, now borne only by Cardinals. (See quot 1836)

1653 Cromwell *to Cdl Mazarin* (Carlyle) V App No 27 It's surprise to me that your Eminence should take notice of a person so inconsiderable as myself 1727 Berkeley *Tour in Italy* Wks 1871 IV 514 His eminence put on his cardinal's square cap 1836 *Penny Cycl* VI 291/1 Urban VIII, in 1630, gave to the cardinals the title of Eminence, which was shared with them by the grand master of the order of Malta, and the ecclesiastical electors of the German or Roman empire only 1884 *Weekly Reg* 11 Oct 451/2 One word, his Eminence said he would add, concerning the Rosary.

† **6.** Acknowledgement of superiority, homage

1605 Shaks. *Macb.* III. ii 31 Present him Eminence, both with Eye and Tongue.

† **7** An eminent quality, an excellence; a distinction, honour *Obs.*

1609 *Man in Moone* (1849) 16 You assume it an eminence, to be rarely arrayed. 1655 Fuller *Ch Hist* II 128 His Eminences were Painting and Graving *Ibid* IX 101 So severall eminences met in this worthy man. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 31 There must be therefore some great eminence in the object worshipped.

† **8.** Eminent degree or measure *Obs.*

1651 Hobbes *Leviath* I. x 41 Naturall Power, is the eminence of the Faculties of Body, or Mind 1710 Steele *Tatler* No 206 ₱ 2 Men of our Acquaintance, who had no one Quality in any Eminence.

b *Gram.* (See quot)

1824 L Murray *Eng Gram* i 91 [The superlative formed with *very*] is called . the superlative of eminence, to distinguish it from the other superlative

c Phrase, *By (way of) eminence* in an eminent or especial sense, *par excellence* (In early examples sometimes in sense 7 by way of distinction.) *rare* in mod use.

1621–31 Laud *Sev Serm* (1847) 66 Now Jerusalem is by way of singular eminence called here 'a city compacted together' 1765 Blackstone *Comm* I 229 The principal council is generally called, by way of eminence, the council 1829 I Taylor *Enthus* IX 253 This by eminence is the bright omen of the times 1883 F. A Walker *Pol Econ* 399 One kind of money may be called by eminence political money.

9. The highest development, the 'flower'.

1857 H Reed *Lect Eng Poets* I 14 The portion of literature which may be regarded as its eminence,—its Poetry

E·minency. Also 7 emminency. [ad L. *ēmināntia*: see prec. and -enoy]

I. In physical senses.

† **1** Height; prominence, elevation above surrounding objects. *Obs rare.*

1635 N. Carpenter *Geog Del* II vii 105 The ordinary Eminency of the hight of the Earth aboue the Waters 1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* II 137 Mighty hils and Mountaines in eminency 1663 Charleton *Chorea Gigant.* 48 One . stone exceeding the rest in eminency

† **2.** *concr* A projection or prominence, a protuberance. *Obs.*

1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat* III ix 148 Towards the Temples there grows a certain eminency 1677 Moxon *Mech Exerc* (1703) 25 You do off the Eminencies or Risings 1728 J Chamberlayne *Relig Philos.* (1730) I x § 9 The Muscle . runs about the Eminency, like a Rope in a Pulley

† **3** An elevation on the earth's surface; a rising ground, hill. Also an elevated object. *Obs*

1662 GREBIER *Princ* 10 A Church or Steeple, or some other Eminency 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ Jerus.* (1721) 68 Mount Calvary is a small Eminency or Hill. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus Wars* VII VIII. § 5 A certain eminency of the rock. 1748 ANSON *Voy* II XII (ed 4) 354 On the tops of some small eminencies there are several look out towers.

II. In non-material senses

† 4. Distinguished superiority, elevation above the common standard in social position, wealth, power, reputation, or attainment, or in the possession of any special quality; = EMINENCE 4. *Obs*

1628 EARLE *Macrocosm* lxi. 166 Men of parts and eminency. 1642 C H in Ellis *Orig Lett.* II 282 III. 302 We have lost .. few of eminency 1698 SIDNEY *Disc Govt.* III § 28 (1704) 351 Commoners, who in antiquity and eminency are no way inferior to the chief of the titular Nobility. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* v. 48 This woman was a witch of some eminency

† b. Of things, of places, towns, etc: Importance *Obs.*

1622 MISSELDEN *Free Trade* 6 To finde out a fit remedy is of high eminency. 1640 WILKINS *New Planet* VII (1707) 217 There are but two places of any eminency, the Circumference and the Centre. 1651 tr *Don Fernise* 296 We arrived at the doore of an house of eminency 1673 *Vann Insolency Rome* 6 The first greatness of Rome was founded in the eminency of the City

† 5. As a title of honour, borne esp. by cardinals; = EMINENCE 5. *Obs.*

1655 MILTON *Lett. State* (1851) 331, I intreat your Eminency to give him entire Credit. 1670 G H *Hist Cardinals* I. III 72 Their Eminencies were all astonished at the Election.

† 6. Acknowledgement of superiority, homage, deference; = EMINENCE 6 *Obs.*

1647 WARD *Simp Cobler* (1843) 50 Equity is a due to People, as Eminency to Princes

† 7. That in which a person (or thing) excels or is remarkable; *esp.* in good sense, an excellence, special talent, honourable distinction *Obs*

1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 62 He hath beene accompted ignoble, who hath not beene .noted for some eminency 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 595 Therefore it followeth unavoidably, that the eminency of their [serpents'] temperament is cold in the highest degree *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Eph* (1658) 51 This Adoption is called by the name of a dignity or eminency. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm* Wks 1716 I 298 Reason and discretion are the singular eminencies of men

† 8 Superiority in degree or measure, intensive magnitude. *By (way of) eminency*: see EMINENCE 8 c *Obs*

1608 S HIERON *Defence* III 159 Some eminency of greatnes, power, or goodnes. 1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr* III (1682) 51 Not only for distinctions sake, but in way of eminency 1643 BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* IX. (1652) 307 The Sabbath is called an everlasting Covenant by way of eminency 1651 *Abel Redev Luther* (1867) I 38 The eminency of his good parts did more and more show themselves 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus* (1721) 24 The People of the Country call it, the Plain by way of Eminency

9 Prominence, or relative importance, in mental view.

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess Art* Wks (Bohn) I. 147 This rhetoric, or power to fix the momentary eminency of an object 1873 M ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 367 Christian Churches do recommend the secret of Jesus, though not in the right eminency.

¶ 10 Confused with IMMINENCY. Cf EMINENT 6

1680 *Life Edw II* in *Select. fr Harl Misc* (1793) 37 The Spencers saw the eminency of their own dangers

Eminent (e·mĭnĕnt), *a* [f L. *ēmĭnĕnt-em*, pr. pple of *ēmĭnē-re* to project]

I. In physical (and obvious metaphorical) senses

1. High, towering above surrounding objects. Also *fig.* Now *poet* or *arch.*

1588 ALLEN *Admon* 22 Nero deuised an eminent pillar 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xvii 22 Upon an high mountain and eminent. 1667 MILTON *P L.* I 587 He above the rest In shape and gesture proudly eminent Stood like a Tower. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 363 Images seated on the Eminentest Places of the Church 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV 1446 The eminent part .. is the S. E. point 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XIV, Upon a stately war-horse eminent.

fig. 1830 TENNYSON *Love & Death*, In the light of great eternity Life eminent creates the shade of death 1851 MRS BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* 87 The patriot's oath .. stands Among the oaths of perjurers, eminent.

b In weaker sense. Projecting, prominent, protruding Also *fig*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest Chirurg*, A party of the orbytall, or emynent pomall 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1673) 155 Females [elephants] carry .. their Calves upon their snowts and long eminent teeth 1644 BULWER *Chiron* 67 The Fingers presented in an eminent posture 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas Imag* III 407 The fairer [parts], eminent in light, advance 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr* (1858) 124 A very eminent nose

fig 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks* Ser. II (1873) 289 Some eminent verse lifts its long ridge above its tamer peers.

II. In non-material senses. (Formerly often with some notion of I.)

2. Of persons: a Exalted, dignified in rank or station.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas for M* IV iv 25 A deflowred maid, And by an eminent body. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 141 We may not lawfully be angry with those in eminent Place. 1761 HUME *Hist Eng.* III. liv 175 The king was too eminent a magistrate to be trusted with discretionary power. 1786 BURKE *Art. W. Hastings* Wks 1842 II 140 A certain native person of distinction or eminent rajah

b Distinguished in character or attainments, or by success in any walk of life (The use in bad sense is now *ironical*)

1611 BIBLE *Job* XXII 8 The honourable man [*marg* eminent *or* accepted for countenance] 1643 PRYNNE *Sov Power Parl.* III. 66 These two eminentest Prophets resist the Captaines, Souldiers, and unjust Executioners of their Princes 1728 NEWTON *Chronol Amended* I. 60 Eminent Musicians and Poets flourished in Greece 1805 *Med Jrnl* XIV 407 An eminent practitioner entertains a different opinion 1837 HT MARTINEAU *Soc Amer* III 5 Eminent cooks are paid 1200*l* a-year 1847 GROTE *Greece* II XLVII. (1862) IV 157 Thucydides was eminent as a speaker

† 3 Of things or places: Chief, principal, important; especially valuable *Obs.*

1612 T TAYLOR *Comm Titus* I 15 Their cheife and eminent inward parts are defiled 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II V 128 An eminent country in Idumea 1676 AITON *Addr Nonconf* 176 Prayer is an eminent part of Gods worship 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc* (1703) 130 If your Shop stands in an eminent Street 1683 SALMON *Doron Med* III 644 It gives present ease, and is eminent against all pains 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I II 218 These Muscles, drawing the Eye out on eminent Occasions.

4 Of qualities. Remarkable in degree; † conspicuously displayed. Of actions, facts, phenomena: Signal, noteworthy (now chiefly in good sense).

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* I 90 The cok confesseth emynent cupide 1454 in Ellis *Orig Lett* II 38 I 120 The emynent mysscheve and ffynall destruccionne of the said Counte 1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* I. XI (1611) 34 After an eminent sort. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist Philos* (1701) 5/2 There is an eminent place in Eusebius to prove this 1657 G STARKEY *Helmont's Vind* 267 An eminent fright will take away .. Agues 1677 FULLTHAM *Resolves* I xlv Wks (ed 10) 72 His valor .. is .. eminent in his killing of the Bear and Lion 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 159 A peculiar sort of voice is, eminent in Quails *a* 1704 T BROWN *Praise Drunkenn* Poems (1730) I 31 The god of wine whose eminent perfection Drunkenness I intend to make the subject of discourse 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 34 P 1 Mountebanks .. do their most eminent Operations in Sight of the People 1826 DISRAELI *Vw Grey* III 1 89 His success was eminent. 1862 LD BROUGHAM *Brit. Const* App 453 The reputation justly acquired by his eminent services 1869 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* II 65 Their opponents .., were .. not Achaian in the same eminent sense

b *Crystallography.* (See quot)

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* XXIII 204 The plane of most eminent cleavage. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I § 1 3 One cleavage is much more perfect, or more eminent as it is sometimes called, than the rest.

5. Law. *Right of eminent domain*: see quots

1738 *Hist Cri Excheq* VI 111 The King who had the eminent Dominion. 1853 WHARTON *Pa Digest* 673 § 3 The right of eminent domain, or inherent sovereign power gives the Legislature the control of private property for public use. 1880 BROWN *Law Dict.* s v., Eminent domain is the ownership or *dominium* (domain) of an independent sovereign over the territories of his sovereignty, by virtue of which no other sovereign can exercise any jurisdiction therein 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 14 July 5/1 The State exercising its right of eminent domain

¶ 6 Confused with IMMINENT (so freq. *eminens* in med.L for *imminens*). *Obs*

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy* (1810) III 377 The eminent dangers which every houre we saw before our Eyes 1612 WOODALL *Surg Mate* Wks (1653) 156 Let your Patient be informed of the eminent danger of death. 1616 BRENT tr *Sarpi's Hist. Council of Trent* (1676) 269 The actual and eminent departure of many Fathers 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 94 The eminent Danger I had been in.

† **Eminential**, *a. Math Obs rare.* [f. EMINENT *a* + -IAL.] (See quot. 1796.)

1736 in BAILEY 1751 in CHAMBERS 1775 in ASH 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict., Eminential equation*, a term used by some algebraists, in the investigation of the areas of curvilineal figures, for a kind of assumed equation that contains another equation eminently, the latter being a particular case of the former 1847 in CRAIG, and in mod Dicts

Hence † **Eminentially**, *Obs. rare*, = EMINENTLY 4

1656 tr *Th White's Peripatetical Institutions* 328 This action, therefore, actuates the Creature with a certain indivisibility that eminentially contains divisibility

Eminently (e·mĭnĕntlı), *adv.* [f. EMINENT *a* + -LY²] In an eminent manner.

† 1 On high; in a lofty or elevated position

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* Introd 5 Those houses .. are somewhat eminently situated. 1675 OGILBY *Brit* 10 A Bush eminently situate

† 2 Conspicuously, so as to attract the eye. *Obs*

1620 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III XII (1660) 157 Their commander being so eminently clad 1667 E CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt Brit* I. III. VIII (1743) 191 In the middle of the Church is he or she eminently placed in the sight of all the people 1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man* I III 89 The great Rocks in the Sea are eminently visible to this day 1774 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) III. 147 The moon shone eminently bright

3 In an eminent or especial degree; signally, notably

1641 BP J HALL *Serm* in *Rem Wks* (1660) II. 59 That all Nations should agree upon an universall cessation of armes, it must needs be the Lords doing so much more eminently 1746 M TOMLINSON *Prot Birthr.* 3 Nothing .. more Eminently distinguishes Man from the Brute Creation. 1817 W BOSWELL in *Parl Deb* 805 Gentlemen who had eminently served their country. 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Three Ages* III 105 Nowhere does virtue more eminently fail of its earthly recompense than in the church. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II iv. (1872) 118 A painter's eye .. he .. eminently had

4. *Philos* and *Theol* See quot 1751

In scholastic theology God is said to possess the excellences of human character not *formally* (i e according to their definition, which implies creature limitation) but *eminently* (L *eminenter*), i e in a higher sense In wider use, the word is nearly equivalent to *virtually*

1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* (1867) 58 But, virtually and eminently all his bones were broken, that is, contrited and grinded with grief and sorrow *a* 1665 J GOODWIN *Filled w the Spirit* (1867) 211 The apostle may be said eminently, though not formally, to have declared him [the Holy Ghost] to be God 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract Disc* (1711) III. 15 Fire is Eminently and Potentially, though not Formally hot 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Eminently* in the schools, is used in contradistinction to *formally* to denote that a thing possesses, or contains any other in a more perfect or higher manner than is required to a formal possession thereof 1845 J H NEWMAN *Ess Developm* 323 A university of sciences, containing all sciences either 'formally' or 'eminently'

† b. *Math* One equation is said to contain another eminently, when the latter is a particular case of the former. *Obs.* 1798 [see EMINENTIAL]

¶ † 5 Of peril, danger Imminently, urgently

1646 H LAWRENCE *Comm Angells* Ep Ded 1 b, This warre .. to which my leisure more eminently exposed me 1670 G. H *Hist Cardinals* II I 114 Their ruine I see most eminently at hand

† **Eminentness.** *Obs* — [f EMINENT *a* + -NESS] The state of being eminent

1732-1800 in BAILEY

† **Eminously**, *adv Obs rare*⁻¹ [f L *ēmĭnus* at a distance + -OUS + -LY².] Remotely, distantly

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 303 Which [thistle down] eminously represents a running hare

Emir (emĭ·ə, ī·məɪ). Forms 7 emer, amir, 7-9 emeer, 7- emir. [a Arab. ﺃﻣﻴﺮ *amīr*, commander See AMEER, ADMIRAL]

1. A Saracen or Arab prince, or governor of a province, a military commander

1632 LITHGOW *Trav* (1682) pt v 195 An Emeer, or hereditary Prince 1632 — *Totall Discourse* 373 Having an Emeere of their owne, being subiect to none, but to his owne passions 1686 *Loud Gaz* No. 2177/1 An Emir or Prince of the Arabs has taken the Field with some Troops 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F* III lxiv 616 The humble title of emir was no longer suitable to the Ottoman greatness. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) I XXIV 185 Saladin sent an emir to the camp with presents. 1848 LANE *Arab Nts* I 87 The Emeers and Wezeers

2 A title of honour borne by the descendants of Mohammed

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrimes* II 1295 Mahomet's kinsmen in greene Shashes, who are called Emeirs 1688 *Lond Gaz* No. 2322/3, 56 Emirs with green Shashes 1708 KIRBY *Emir* (among the Turks) a Lord, especially any one descended from the false prophet Mahomet 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* XII, The foremost of the band is seen An Emir by his garb of green

Emirate (ĕmĭə·rĭt). [f EMIR + -ATE] The jurisdiction or government of an emir

1863 J C. MORISON *St Bernard* IV I 406 The Emirate of Mossul should be in the hands of a man of energy 1883 *American* VI 374 Whose adherence gave Abd-ur-Rahman Khan the emirate

† **Emi·ss,** *a Obs rare*⁻¹. In 7 emisse. [ad. L *ēmiss-us*, pa pple. of *ēmittĕ-re* to send forth, EMIT] Emitted

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III III XXX, Rayes emisse From centrall Night.

Emissary (e·mĭsări), *sb*¹ and *a* [ad L. *ēmissārĭ-us* adj, that is sent, also *absol* an emissary, spy, f *ēmiss-* ppl. stem of *ēmittĕre* to send out (see EMIT) + *-ārius*, -ARY¹]

A *sb* A person sent on a mission to gain information, or to gain adherents to, or promote the interests of a cause (Almost exclusively in bad sense, implying something odious in the object of the mission, or something underhand in its manner) Also *fig.*

In B Jonson's *Staple of News* (see quot 1625) the word is used app. as a novelty, and recurs constantly through the play as the official title of the agents employed by the imaginary 'office for the collection of news'

1625 B JONSON *Staple of N* I II (1631) 9 What are Emissaries? Men imploy'd outward, that are sent abroad To fetch in the commodity [news] 1637-50 ROW *Hist Kirk* (1842) 465 The Bishops pursevants, and others their emissaries. *c* 1650 DENHAM *Progr Learn* 126 Lucifer's faithful emissary, rose from hell To possess Peter's chair 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps Sci* IV § 3 The *meatus*, or passages, through which those subtill emissaries [the 'Spirits'] are conveyed to the respective members 1708 *Bickerstaff detected* in *Swift's Wks* II. 1 168 Culprit aforesaid is a popish emissary. 1756 BURKE *Subl & B* I § 7 (1808) 134 Pain .. is an emissary of this king of terrours 1820 WELLINGTON in *Gurw Disp* VII 2, I am endeavouring to get this information by emissaries 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen Lit* (1867) 379 Burghley .. had emissaries to inform him of the ballads sung in the streets 1876 GREEN *Short Hist* VII § 6 (1882) 400 She viewed the Douay priests simply as political emissaries of the Papacy

b. = SPY

1676 in BULLOKAR. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† c. *attrib* quasi-*adj* *Obs.*

a 1637 B JONSON *Lyrick Pieces* 8 (R.) Nor forth your window peepe, With your emissarie eye.

B *adj* That is sent forth.

† 1. a Emitted as an emanation b. Sent forth

on a mission (cf. A). c. In transl L *emissarius caper*, Levit. xvi. 8 = SCAPE-GOAT. *Obs rare.*

1659 H MORE *Immort Soul* (1662) 121 Emissary atoms 1688 — *Para. Proph* 399 Emissary Agents from the Roman See 1688 — *An Illustration* 311 The Rivers must be Emissary Powers of the said Kingdom 1833 ROCK *Hierurg* (1851) 55 The High-Priest offered the emissary goat

2 *Phys* Of small vessels. Sent forth, branching out from a main trunk

1831 R KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 741 The veins communicate by a multitude of emissary twigs.

Emissary (e misări), *sb*[2] [ad L *ēmissārium* an outlet, f *ēmiss-* (see prec.) + *-ārium*: see -ARY[1]] An outlet, channel, duct chiefly of a lake or reservoir. Also *fig* *Obs.* exc in *Rom Antiq*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 530 Without any emissaries, tunnels, or holes 1727 SWIFT *To a very young Lady* Wks 1755 II II. 44 To be the common emissary of scandal 1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 368 The famous Emissary of the Emperor Claudius remains nearly entire 1859 LD BROUGHTON *Italy* II xvii 121 The great emissaries of the Alban lake.

†b *Phys.* A canal by which any fluid passes out. *Obs.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 166 *The emissaryes of the palate from the brain. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 355 The Obstruction of the Emissaries of the Saliva.

Emissaryship. *rare*—[1]. [f EMISSARY *sb*[1] + -SHIP] The position or office of an emissary

1625 B JONSON *Staple of N* I 1, Give your worship joy, Of your new place, your emissaryship In the News office!

Emissile (ĭmi sil), *a* [f L *ēmiss-* ppl. stem of *ēmittĕre* to send forth. see -ILE, and cf *missile*] That is capable of being thrust out or protruded

1732 in BAILEY 1775 in ASH. 1848 J WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim Kingd* I 1 28 The emissile and retractile cornua in snails 1856 & W CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I 192 Tubule of mouth emissile

Emission (ĭmi ʃən). [ad. L. *ēmissiōn-em*, n. of action f *ēmittĕre* to EMIT.] The action of the vb EMIT

†1 The action of sending forth *Obs.* in gen sense.

1607 TOPSELL *Four f. Beasts* (1673) 181 Emission or sending away 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* (L.), Populosity requireth emission of colonies 1657 HOBBES *Absurd Geom* Wks 1845 VII 398 The authority of the Apostles in the emission of preachers to the infidels 1827 G S. FABER *Origin of Expiatory Sacrifice* 197, *note*, Noah seems to have twice selected that holyday for the emission of the dove

†2. The issuing, publication (of a book, a notice)

1751 JOHNSON *Rambl* No 169 P 11 The tardy emission of Pope's compositions 1779 JOHNSON *Life Pope* Wks. IV 40 The emission of the Proposals for the Iliad

3 The issuing or setting in circulation (bills, notes, shares, etc.) Also *concr.*

1773 *Gentl Mag* XLIII 295 All the emissions of their paper currency are forged 1790 BURKE *Fr Rev* Wks. V 415 Proposing the emission of assignats 1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer Paper Curr* II 36 A subsequent emission of bills of credit.

4. The action of giving off or sending out (chiefly what is subtle or imponderable, light, heat, gases, odours, sounds, etc.) †Formerly also the sending forth (of the soul) in death, the allowing 'the animal spirits' to escape, and *fig* the 'pouring out', 'breathing forth' (of affection, etc.)

a 1619 DONNE *Biathan* (1644) 190 This actuall emission of his soule, which is death. *a* 1626 BACON (L.), Tickling causeth laughter the cause may be the emission of the spirits 1660 JER TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit* I iv Wks IX 161 The voice was effective in the direct emission. 1693 SOUTH *Serm* (L.), Affection flamed up in collateral emissions of charity to its neighbour 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl* No 146 P 9 Growing fainter at a greater distance from the first emission. 1833 SIR J HERSCHEL *Astron.* x. 311 The tail of the comet occupied only two days in its emission from the comet's body 1853 — *Pop Lect. Sc* 1 § 35 (1873) 26 Puffs of smoke, at every moment of their emission from the crater 1859 G. WILSON *Gateways Knowl* (ed 3) 77 The emission of fragrance 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I 71 The emission of sparks of light.

b Optics. *Theory of emission, Emission theory*: the theory that light consists in the emission of streams of imponderable material particles from luminous bodies

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xv § 94 134 The Newtonian theory of light, or the theory of emission 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 62 An emission theory will not hold for the diffusion of light

5 *concr.* That which is emitted; an emanation, effluvium

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos* iii. 155 The Magnetical Emissions are Corporeal Atoms. 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort.* (1729) 218 Warm and benign Emissions of the Sun. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm Sc.* (ed. 6) I 11. 43 We obtain the value of the purely luminous emission.

6. *Phys* = L. *emissio seminis.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* 371 There is no generation without a joynt emission 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps Sci.* The other Instances of Emissions. 1885 *Law Reports* Appeal Cases X 176

†Emissitious, *a* *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f L. *ēmissīcius* sent out, f. *ēmiss-* ppl. stem of *ēmittĕre* + -OUS. see EMIT]

1. *fig.* Prying, inquisitive, narrowly examining.

1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* ft. viii, Cast backe those emissitious eyes. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

2 Cast out. 1731–36 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Emissive (ĭmi siv), *a* [f L. *ēmiss-* ppl. stem of *ēmittĕre* to send forth, EMIT + -IVE.]

1 Having power to emit, radiating.

1870 T L PHIPSON tr. *Guillemin's Sun* 236 A homogeneous gaseous mass having a radiating or emissive power 1881 PROF STOKES in *Nature* No 625 596 The body of the sun . is comparatively feebly emissive of light

b *Emissive theory*: = *Emission theory*

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct Sc* (1857) I. 63 The emissive, and the undulatory theory of light 1842 W GROVE *Corr Phys Forces* 64 The emissive or corpuscular theory.

†2. That is emitted, that is sent or flows forth *Obs rare*

16 R LOVEDAY *Letters* (1663) 201 Thus their emissive venome will fatally recoyl upon themselves 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit* (1818) 126 Freely she distributes the bounty of her emissive sweets 1737 H. BROOKE *Tasso* I (R.), Soon a beam, emissive from above, Shed mental day

Emissory (ĭmi sərı) [f as prec. + -ORY] = EMISSARY *sb.*[2]

1858 G P SCROPE *Geol & Extinct Volcanoes of Central France* (ed 2) 59 The emissory thus forcibly created.

Emit (ĭmi·t), *v* [ad L. *ēmittĕ-re* to send forth, f. *ē* out + *mittĕ-re* to send]

trans. To send forth. in certain special senses. (Not used with personal obj.)

1 To send forth as a stream or emanation.

a To send forth, discharge (as a liquid or plastic substance), to exude (juices, etc.)

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* III XIII 137 [The liquid secreted by toads] is emitted aversely or backward 1712 POPE *Spect* No 408 P 3 So pure a Fountain emits no troubled Waters 1813 SIR H DAVY *Agric Chem* (1814) 249 A tree which emits sap copiously from a wound 1835–6 TODD *Cycl Anat* I 209/1 The threads by which the spiders suspend themselves are emitted from the extremity of the abdomen 1879 SIR J. LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* III 71 The aphis emits a drop of sweet fluid

b To give off, throw out ('effluvia', light, heat, gases, flames, sparks, etc.).

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 259 Both of them do not appear to emit any Corporal substance. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect* 227 By effluvia and spirits that are emitted. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav* IV 452 The water emits an ill smell 1794 J HUTTON *Philos Light, etc* 206 Those bodies may be heated so as to emit light 1848 MRS JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 64 The earth emits flames 1869 E A PARKES *Pract Hygiene* (ed. 3) 89 An adult man emits..carbonic acid gas by the skin

fig. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. II. 27 Emitting sentiment at every pore.

¶ *intr.*

1886 *Daily News* 16 Sept 7/2 Summoned for permitting smells to emit from his stable.

c *transf.*

1754 HUME *Hist. Eng* I III 67 That multitude of nations which she had successively emitted

†2 To throw out as an offshoot. *Obs*

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 117 More fresh sprouts are emitted 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 57 Before its wound be healed, and new fibres emitted 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 105 This plant emits a few. stalks

3. To give forth (sound).

1826 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* III XXXII 339 They emit a grating noise 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* II § 1 224 A bell struck in a vacuum emits no sound 1876 SMILES *Sc Natur.* VII (ed 4) 107 It did not emit any cry, such as the hare does.

4. To utter, give expression to (a statement, opinions, etc.).

1753 *Stewart's Trial* App. 4 All these declarations were emitted by the persons mentioned 1805 FOSTER *Ess* III 1. 5 Emit plenty of antipathy in a few syllables 1818 MILL *Brit India* II IV VII. 261 Complaints were emitted of the scarcity of money. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res* (1858) 179 How could a man emit [thoughts] in a shape bordering so closely on the absurd?

†5 To issue, publish (books, documents, notices) *Obs*

1637–50 ROW *Hist Kirk* (1842) 361 Papers and books emitted for cleareing the wickednes of the Prelatt's apostasie 1723 *Wodrow Corr* (1843) III 6 The public papers emitted that and next year 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg* 180 A Citation ought to be .emitted by the Judges Authority. 1779 JOHNSON *Life Pope* Wks IV 23 Pope having now emitted his proposals 1847 SIR W. HAMILTON *Letter* 37 But this declaration, now emitted, is contradicted by that very declaration, emitted in February.

6. To issue formally and by authority (edicts, proclamations; also, and now chiefly, paper currency, bills, etc.).

1649 BP GUTHRIE *Mem* (1702) 103 A Declaration Emitted by the English Parliament 1672 CLARENDON *Ess.* in *Tracts* (1727) 265 Lewis condemned that excommunication and the pope that emitted it. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng* (1806) V. lxxi. 279 The edicts emitted still wanted much of the authority of laws 1792 T JEFFERSON *Writ* (1859) III. 268 A dollar of silver disappears for every dollar of paper emitted. 1863 DICEY *Federal St* I. 124 No State shall . emit bills of credit

†7. To send forth, let fly, discharge (a missile).

1704 SWIFT *Batt Bks.* (1711) 263 Having emitted his Launce against so great a Leader. *c* 1720 PRIOR *2nd Hymn of Callimachus to Apollo* Poems 244 Lest, the far-shooting God emit His fatal arrows.

†Emitrichie, emytrycke. *Obs. rare* [ad med L. (*h*)*ēmitricius* (*morbus*), (*h*)*emitricia* (*febris*), corruptly ad Gr. *ἡμιτριταῖος* semi-tertian (fever).] A kind of fever.

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* IV VIII (1495) 92 Feuers that hight Emitrichie [*Ibid.* VII VII. 227 Some sykenes whyche is callyd Emitricius] 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cxliv 53 In Englyshe it is named the Emytrycke fever

Emitted (ĭmi·ted), *ppl a.* [f. EMIT *v.* + -ED[1]] That is given off, thrown off.

a 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II 258 Guilding each Motion by emitted Rays 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct Sc* (L.), An emitted fluid.

†Emittent, *a.* *Obs.* [ad L *ēmittent-em*, pr. pple of *ēmittĕ-re* to send forth] That emits.

1665–6 *Phil Trans* I 357 The blood of the Emittent Animal, may mix with that of the Recipient 1692 RAY *Dissol World* IV (1732) 54 The emittent Body

Emitter (ĭmi·tər) [f. EMIT *v.* + -ER.] That which emits. Const. *of*

1883 TYNDALL *Radiation* in *Contemp Rev*, Grasses were powerful emitters of heat

Emitting (ĭmi·tiŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. EMIT *v* + -ING[1]] The action of the vb EMIT.

1693 SIR T. BLOUNT *Nat Hist* 298 An alternate and successive retracting and emitting of the Sting

Emitting, *ppl a* [see -ING[2]] That emits

1667 DR E KING in *Phil. Trans* II 450, I did often strike with my finger the upper part of the emitting Vein

Emmantle, var. of IMMANTLE

Emmarble (emā·rb'l), *v* Also enmarble [f. EN- + MARBLE *sb.*] *trans.* To convert into marble, *fig*, to sculpture in marble; to adorn or inlay with marble Hence **Emmarbled** *ppl. a*

1596 SPENSER *Hymn to Love* 140 Wks (1862) 487 Thou doest emmarble the proud hart of her. 1850 MRS BROWNING *Crowned & Buried* Poems II 223 Pictured or emmarbled dreams 1864 *Blackfriars* I 59 The richly emarbled altar

Emmarvel (emā·rvel). Also enmarvel, em-, enmarvaile [f EN- + MARVEL *sb.* or *v*] *trans.* To fill with wonder Hence **Emmarvelled** *ppl a*

1740 GRAY *Let* in Mason *Memoirs* (1807) I 257 We are all enraptured and enmarvailed. 1829 A H HALLAM *Remains* 22 On that child's emmarvailed view. 1834 LD. HOUGHTON *Dream of Sappho*, They heard emmarvelled

Emme, obs. form of AM see BE *v.*

Emme, var. of EME, *Obs*, uncle.

†Emmele. *Mus. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad Gr. ἐμμελής, f ἐν in + μέλος melody (Boethius divides musical progressions into ἐμμελεῖς, those which can form part of a melody, and ἐκμελεῖς those which cannot.)] A term applied in the old Theory of Harmony to the imperfect concords.

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 79 Emmeles are those which sound thirds, sixts, or other imperfect Concords

Emmenagogic (emī năgŏ·dʒik), *a* *Med* Also 7 **emenagogic.** [f EMMENAGOG-UE + -IC] Having the property of, or related to, an emmenagogue.

1678 SALMON *Lond Disp* 45/2 Ground Pine is Diuretick, and Emenagogick. 1757 *Phil Trans* L 79 Emmenagogic pills.

†b *absol* quasi-*sb.* = EMMENAGOGUE *sb* *Obs.*

1742–1800 in BAILEY.

Hence **Emmenagogical** *a*

1805 *Edin Rev.* VII 109 Sage is emmenagogical

Emmenagogology (emī năgŏgŏ·lŏdʒi) *Med* [f EMMENAGOG-UE + -(O)LOGY.] 'A treatise on emmenagogues' (*Syd Soc Lex.* 1884).

Emmenagogue (emī năgŏg), *a.* and *sb.* *Med* Also 8 **emenagogue.** [f. Gr ἔμμηνα the menses of women + ἀγωγός drawing forth]

†**A.** *adj.* Having power to excite the menstrual discharge, = EMMENAGOGIC. *Obs*

1702 SIR J FLOYER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII 1168 All are Emmenagogue 1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot* 135 Common Rue, and another species, are emmenagogue 1860 in MAYNE *Exp Lex*

B *sb* Agents which increase or renew the menstrual discharge.

1731–1800 in BAILEY. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 273 Emenagogues are such things as produce a Plethora or Fulness of the vessels 1875 H WOOD *Therap* (1879) 535 Emmenagogues are medicines employed to promote the menstrual flux

Emmene: see EMONY, *dial*, anemone.

Emmenological (emī nŏlŏ·dʒikăl), *a.* *Med.* [f EMMENOLOGY + -IC + -AL] 'Relating to menstruation' (*Syd Soc. Lex* 1881).

Emmenology (emĭnŏ lŏdʒi). *Med.* [f Gr. ἐμμηνο- stem of ἔμμηνα the menses + -LOGY.] A treatise on, or the doctrine of, menstruation.

1742 (*title*) Le Tellier's Critical Reflections upon the Emmenology of Dr Friend. 1847 in CRAIG, and in mod. Dicts.

Emmesh, variant of ENMESH *v*

Emmet (e·met) Forms: 1 *ǽmete*, -*mette*, -*mytte*, *ǽmete*, 3–4 **emete**, (5 **ematte**), 4–6 **emet**, (**emot**(e, 4 *Sc.* **a nemot**, *i e* an emot), 6 **emmette**, (**emmont**), 6–7 **emmot**(t(e, (9 *Sc* **emmock**), 6– **emmet** (For forms with initial *a*, see ANT.) [repr. OE. *ǽmete* wk fem. (see ANT). The OE *ǽ* in stressed initial syllables frequently underwent shortening in ME, and was in that case variously represented according to dialects by *ă* or *ĕ*. Hence the two forms *ămete* and *ĕmete*; the former of which became contracted into *amt*, ANT,

while the latter retained its middle vowel and survives as *emmet*]

1. A synonym of ANT Chiefly *dial*, but often used *poet* or *arch*. Horse-emmet, the Wood Ant (*Formica rufa*).

c 850 *Kentish Gloss* in Wr.-Wülcker 85 *Formicæ*, emetan. *c* 1300 *Beket* 2141 Faste hi schove and crope ek as emeten *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, St. Jacobus* 137 Nocht a nemot *c* 1450 *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 625 *Formica*, ematte 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1570) 138 Leaue man of the simple Emmet 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Prov.* VI 6 Goe to the emmote ô slug-gard 1659 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* 215 All creatures, from the emmet to the angel 1713 *Guardian* (1756) II No. 153 273 He is an emmet of quality 1779 JOHNSON *Life Pope* Wks. IV 99 Looking on mankind as on emmets of a hillock 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III 293 The horse emmet, or great hill-ant 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I 81 Emmet, apprehending helpless eld.

2. *attrib*, as *emmet-swarm* Also **emmet-batch**, **-but**, **-cast** (*dial*) = ANT-HILL, **emmet-hunter** (*dial*), the Wryneck (*Yunx torquilla*)

1847–78 HALLIWELL *Emmet-batch, an ant-hill, *Somerset* 1697 DAMPIER in *Phil. Trans.* XX 49 *Emett Butts *Mod. Kent Dial.* The field is so full of *emmet-casts 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* III 100 Wryneck, [Provincial name], *Emmet-hunter 1885 *Academy* 10 Oct. 235 The *emmet-swarm of popular scribblers

† **E·mmetris.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. A green-coloured gem, prob. a kind of emerald.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. IV. I. IV. (1651) 371 Which properties Cardan gives to that green coloured Emmetris.

Emmetrope (e mĕtrōup) *Phys.* [f. Gr. ἔμμετρ-ος + ὤπ-· see next] One whose sight is emmetropic

1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 345 Emmetropes complain of fatigue only in using the eye for near objects

‖ **Emmetropia** (emĕtrōu piă) *Phys.* [mod. L. (invented by F. C. Donders of Utrecht), f. Gr. ἔμμετρ-ος in measure + ὤπ- stem of ὄψ the eye + -IA] 'The normal or healthy condition of the refractive media of the eye, in which parallel rays are brought to a focus upon the retina when the eye is at rest and in a passive condition' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1864 MOORE in *Donders' Accomod. & Refr. Eye* 81 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I 299 The former condition is known as emmetropia

Emmetropic (emĕtrǫ'pik), *a. Phys.* [f. as prec. + -IC] Characterized by emmetropia.

1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. II. 402 The normal eye, the so called emmetropic eye. 1879 PRIESTLEY SMITH *Glaucoma* 13 The refraction in each eye was, emmetropic

Emmetropy (emetrǫ'pi). *Phys.* Anglicized form of EMMETROPIA.

1880 LL. CONTE *Sight* 46 This normal condition is called emmetropy

Emmew, var. of IMMEW, to put in a MEW, to enclose

† **Emmoi·sed,** *ppple. Obs. rare.* In 5 **enmoysed** [var. of *amesed*, from AMESE *v.*] Comforted

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 275/2 Desire some speaking to have, or els at the least to be enmoysed with sight 1692 in COLES. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Emmonite (e mǫnəit). *Min.* Also **emmonsite** [f. name of Ebenezer *Emmons* (1799–1863) an American geologist.] A variety of strontianite, so named by Thomson in 1836

1837 DANA *Min.* 200 Another variety he has named Emmonite

Emmove, var. of ENMOVE *v.*, *Obs.*

Emmunity, obs. var. of IMMUNITY.

Emne, obs. var. of EVEN *a.*

Emni, obs. var. of EVEN *v.*

Emodin (e mǫdin) *Chem.* [f. mod. L. (*Rheum*) *Emodi*, an obs. name for Turkey rhubarb (from Gr. Ἡμωδός the Himalaya) + -IN.] A constituent of rhubarb root, obtained by treating chrysophanic acid with benzol. Its formula is $C_{40}H_{90}O_{14}$ (Watts *Dict. Chem.*)

1858 DE LA RUE & MULLER in *Q. Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* X 305 This substance for which we propose the name of Emodin, is of a bright deep orange colour

† **Emodula·tion.** *Mus. Obs.*—[n. of action f. L. *ēmodulā-re* to sing, celebrate. see -ATION] The action of singing in measure and proportion; 'phrasing' 1732 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Emollescence (imple sĕns) *Chem.* and *Min.* [f. L. *ēmollesc-ĕre* to grow soft + -ENCE.] 'A state of softening; the softened condition of a melting body before it fuses' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1794 KIRWAN *Min.* I 43 The lowest degree is emollescence 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Emolliate (ĭmǫ'lĭĭeĭt), *v* [f. L. *ēmollī-re* to soften, f. *ē* intensive + *mollī-s* soft + -ATE.] *trans.* To soften, render effeminate

1802–17 PINKERTON *Geog.* (W.), Emolliated by four centuries of Roman domination. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts

† **Emo·lliative,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. as prec. + -ATIVE.] That tends to soften, assuage, relax.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 138 The meale..of the three-moneth corn is more moist and emolliative.

† **Emo·llid,** *a. Obs.*—[ad. L. *ēmollĭd-us*, (? erroneous reading) Livy XXXIV. XLVII.] Soft, tender, nice, effeminate.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1731 in BAILEY 1775 in ASH

Emollient (ĭmǫ lĭĭĕnt), *a.* and *sb. Med.* Also 7 emolent, 8–9 emolient [f. L. *ēmollient-em*, pr. pple. of *ēmollī-re* to soften, f. *ē* intensive + *mollī-s* soft]

A. *adj.* That has the power of softening or relaxing the living animal textures Also *fig.*

1643 J. STEER tr. *Exper. Chyrurg.* VII. 29, I use emolent Medicines 1655 CULPEPPER, COLL. & ROWLAND *Riverius* X. III. 289 A Decoction of Emollient Herbs 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. VIII. 135 All the emolient cataplasms of robbery and confiscation 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bd.* Poet. Wks. (1850) I. 161 Mixtures of emollient remedies 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 26 A large emollient poultice is applied to the vesicated surface

B *sb.* A softening application Chiefly in *pl.* Also *fig.*

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 13 Lay not on the scarified place emollients 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xiv. § 13 (1683) 368 This pacifick purpose, as a lenitive and emollient 1727 POPE, etc. *Art Sinking* 92 The emollients and opiats of poesy 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 582 True emollients are perfectly bland, fatty substances.

† **Emo·lliment.** *Obs.*—[as if ad. L. **ēmollī-ment-um*, f. *ēmollīre*: see prec.] 'An asswaging' (Cockeram 1623)

Emolli·tion. ?*Obs.* Also 7 **emolition.** [as if ad. L. **ēmollītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēmollī-re* to soften] The action of softening Also *fig.*

a 1629 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 3 Which [land] would have not needed this emollition by learning. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 730 Bathing or Anointing give a Relaxion or Emollition 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 53 Powerful menstruums are made for its emolition. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. 80 Let it lie on [the corn] till it have sufficiently done the designed Work of Emollition. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Emo·llitive,** *a* and *sb. Med. Obs.* [f. L. *ēmollīt-* ppl. stem of *ēmollī-re* to soften + -IVE]

A. = EMOLLIENT *a.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 137 This is generally observed, that all sorts of wax be emollitive. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 499 The herbaceous part is emollitive.

B = EMOLLIENT *sb.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 11 *Explan. of Wds. of Art*, Emollitiues, medicines that do soften any hard swelling

† **E·mologe,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1] [ad. med. L. *emolog-āre* corrupt var. of *homologāre* to confirm; used techn. for 'to register a decree in the records of a (French) parliament'] *trans.* To enter or register as in a diary or calendar.

1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 186 These things should be inrolled and emologed in their Parliaments

Emolument (ĭmǫ lĭŭmĕnt) [ad. L. *ēmŏlŭ-, ēmŏlŭmentum* profit, advantage, in most Lat. Dicts. said to be f. *ēmŏlī-rī* to bring out by effort

On this view, however, the quantity ought to be *ēmōlimentum*; the quantity evidenced in L. poetry points to derivation from *ēmŏlire* to grind out. Possibly two distinct L. words of the same spelling may have been confused]

1. Profit or gain arising from station, office, or employment; dues; reward, remuneration, salary.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 127 Certeyn offerynges . and emoluments unto the said benefice due 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 31 His former rents and emoluments 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* VIII. 216 Believers deny themselves all the emoluments they might have injoyed here 1803 F. JEFFREY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 423 The concern has now become to be of some emolument 1881 P. BROOKS *Candle of Lord* 69 Men who want to be scholars for the emoluments . scholarship will bring.

† **2.** Advantage, benefit, comfort *Obs.*

1633 MASSINGER *New Way, etc.* IV. II, Thou never hadst in thy house A piece of cheese For their [men's] emolument. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* (1768) I. 119 That wind still continues of great emolument in certain mysteries 1756 CHESTERFIELD *Lett.* IV. CCCXVI. 80, I brought it [an emetic] all up again to my great satisfaction and emolument.

† **Emolume·ntal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL] = next

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* Pref. Rdr., All that is laudable and truly emolumental. 1669 J. ROSE *Eng. Vineyard* Ep. Ded., All that is truely magnificent and emolumental in the culture of trees and fruits 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG, and in mod. Dicts.

Emolumentary (ĭmǫ lĭŭme ntări), *a* [f. EMOLUMENT + -ARY.] That tends to emolument, profitable, beneficial, advantageous

1775 WRAXALL in *Tour N. Europe* 87 Marriage is not encouraged by [any] emolumentary mark of favour 1888 *Daily News* 22 May 6/5 My office is honorary rather than emolumentary.

† **Emo·ng,** *prep* and *adv. Obs.* Forms· 4 **emang**, 5 **emaunge**, **-onge**, **-unge**, 5–7 **emong.** [variant of AMONG, IMONG] = AMONG.

A. *prep*

1375–1592 [see AMONG 1 β]. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4817 And gods glorious gleme glent þam emaunge *c* 1420 *Avowe. Arthur* XIV. 1 Emonge the grete and the smalle 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* Prol. (1817) 1 Moost to be remembred emonge vs englysshe men. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. B. ij b, Emong Right lined figures, suche as haue onely three sides are Triangles.

B *adv.*

1440–70 [see AMONG]. 1548 FORREST *Pleas. Poesye* 432a That whearesoeuie they shall come emonge, No fawte theare bee fownde

† **Emo·nges(t,** *prep* Forms . 5 **emanges**, **-es**, **emongis**, 6 **-es**, **-s**, **-est.** [f. prec. with advbl. genitive ending: see AMONGST] = AMONGST

1460–1569 [see AMONGST 6] 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 53 That the said Robert emongis other shuld stand and be convicted of High Treason 1571 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 37 Witte is a singuler gifte of God, and so most rare emonges men

Emony (e mǫni). Also 7 **emone**, **emmene** [aphet. f. ANEMONE (? taken as *an emony*)]

1644 *Vind. Dr. Featley* Pref. 6 Robbing him of Emmenes or Tulips. 1657 COLES *Adam in Eden* (Britten and Holl.), The common people call them Emones 1664 R. TURNER in Prior, Gardeners call them Emonies 1731 BAILLY, *Anemone*, the emony or wind-flower 1882 in *Devonshire Plant-n.*, Emony

Emoptoic, obs. form of HÆMOPTOIC.

Emorodial, obs. form of HEMORRHOIDAL.

Emorogie, obs. form of HEMORRHAGE.

Emoroydes, obs. f. EMERODS, HEMORRHOIDS

Emortise, obs. form of AMORTIZE

1598 STOW *Surv.* XVIII (1603) 168 The emortising and propriation of the Priorie

Emotion (ĭmō u ʃən) [ad. L. *ēmōtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ē-movē-re*, f. *ē* out + *movē-re* to move]

† **1** A moving out, migration, transference from one place to another *Obs.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 3 The divers emotions of that people [the Turks] 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 45 Some accidental Emotion of the Center of Gravity.

† **2.** A moving, stirring, agitation, perturbation (in physical sense) *Obs.*

1692 LOCKE *Educ.* 7 When exercise has left any Emotion in his Blood or Pulse. 1708 O. BRIDGMAN in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 138 Thunder caused so great an Emotion in the Air 1755 PORTER *ibid.* LXIX. 118 The horses rose from their litter with violent emotions 1758 *Ibid.* L. 647 The waters continuing in the caverns caused the emotion or earthquake 1772 MONRO *ibid.* LXII. 18 A diluted spirit of vitriol . occasioned no emotion *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Love's Philos.* 6 The winds of heaven mix forever With a sweet emotion

† **3** *transf.* A political or social agitation; a tumult, popular disturbance *Obs.*

1579 FLNION *Guicciard.* II, There were great stirres and emotions in Lombardye 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 24 ₱ 13 Accounts of Publick Emotions, occasion'd by the Want of Corn 1757 BURKE *Abridgem. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 432 Even in England some emotions were excited in favour of the Duke [Robert of Normandy, in 1103]

4 *fig.* Any agitation or disturbance of mind, feeling, passion; any vehement or excited mental state

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* (R.), The emotions of humanity the meltings of a worthy disposition 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 432 ₱ 9 I hope to see the Pope without violent Emotions 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* II. § 2 (1833) 37 The joy of gratification is properly called an emotion 1785 REID *Int. Powers* 725 The emotion raised by grand objects is awful 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth*, Desirous that his emotion should not be read upon his countenance

b *Psychology* A mental 'feeling' or 'affection' (*e. g.* of pleasure or pain, desire or aversion, surprise, hope or fear, etc.), as distinguished from cognitive or volitional states of consciousness. Also *abstr.* 'feeling' as distinguished from the other classes of mental phenomena.

1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 422 Sea-sickness is greatly under the dominion of emotion 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess. Friendship* Wks. (Bohn) I. 81 In poetry the emotions of benevolence and complacency are likened to the material effects of fire 1842 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 61 The intellect is stilled, and the Emotions alone perform their involuntary functions 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. XI. 231 He almost denounces me for referring Religion to the region of Emotion 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 249 The . emotions of pity, wonder, sternness, stamped upon their countenances

Emotional (ĭmō u ʃənăl), *a* [f. prec. + -AL]

1. Connected with, based upon, or appealing to, the feelings or passions

1847 GROTE *Greece* II. XVI. III. 285 Every musical mode had its own peculiar emotional influences 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 6 Uncoloured with the motional weaknesses of humanity 1862 SHIRLEY in *Nugæ Crit.* VI. 282 The use of emotional language 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* Pref. 7 Others . treat Music as only an emotional art.

2 Liable to emotion, easily affected by emotion Also in philosophical sense, characterized by the capacity for emotion. Also *absol.* quasi-*sb.*

1857 MRS. GASKELL *C. Brontë* (1860) 9 The natives of the West Riding are not emotional 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. 384 She [Mrs. Barrett Browning] speaks especially to the emotional in woman 1884 A. HIND in *Athenæum* 29 Apr. 497/2 Soul ceases to operate *qua* emotional and appetitive soul.

Emotionalism (ĭmō u ʃənălizˈm) [f. prec. + -ISM.] Emotional character. Usually in disparaging sense The habit of morbidly cultivating or of weakly yielding to emotion

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Nov. 112 Lively emotionalism is his special characteristic. 1869 *Spectator* 17 Apr. 475/1 Overstrained, and consciously indulged and petted bits of sentimentalism . passing the verge of maudlin emotionalism 1883 L. ABBOTT in *Home Mission* Oct. 232 The religion of emotionalism [is] represented by the Negro.

Emotionalist (ĭmō·u ʃənălɪst) [f as prec + -IST] **a.** One who bases his theories of conduct on the emotions **b.** In contemptuous use One who is unwisely emotional, or who appeals (unworthily) to the emotions instead of the reason.

*a*1866 J. GROTE *Exam Util Philos.* IV (1870) 62 Mill writes as if he were a mere emotionalist. 1882 J PARKER *Apost Life* (1884) III 66 Would he now be called fanatic, emotionalist, enthusiast? 1888 COSMO MONKHOUSE in *Academy* 23 June 425/1 He is no professional emotionalist, making capital out of pain

Emotionality (ĭmō·u ʃənæ·lĭtɪ). [f as prec. + -ITY] Emotional character or temperament

1865 *Englishm Mag* Mar 208 A high state of joyous emotionality 1885 JEAFFRESON *Real Shelley* I 392 Allowance must be made for Shelley's vehement emotionality

Emotionaliza·tion. *nonce-wd.* [f. next + -ATION.] The process of cultivating the feelings, or heightening the sensibility

1876 MAUDSLEY *Physiol. Mind* VI 366 To bring the low savage to the level of the cultivated European .. a process of emotionalization [would be needed].

Emotionalize (ĭmō·u ʃənălaɪz), *v. rare* [f EMOTIONAL + -IZE] *trans.* To render emotional; make a subject for emotional talk or display; to deal with emotionally.

1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* XXVI 456 An oath with him was not a thing to be emotionalised away 1882 — *Carlyle* I 66 A pious family, where religion was not emotionalised

Emotionally (ĭmō·u ʃənălɪ), *adv.* [f as prec. + -LY 2.] In an emotional manner; with reference to the emotions

1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr* I ii, Nodding emotionally. 1866 *Ch. Times* 20 Feb, The Rinderpest is emotionally described . as an affliction 1874 SPURGEON *Treas Dav* Ps XCII 1 IV 263 It is good emotionally for it is pleasant to the heart 1876 GEO ELIOT *Dan Der* IV lii 71 Passionate situations, which she never made emotionally her own

† **Emo·tionate,** *a. nonce-wd.* [f EMOTION + -ATE.] = EMOTIONAL 2.

1824 JAMES GILCHRIST *Etymologic Interpreter* 88 We are essentially sentimental and emotionate

Emotioned (ĭmō·u ʃənd) *ppl. a rare* [f EMOTION + -ED] Stirred by emotion

*a*1783 J SCOTT (of Amwell) *Ess Painting* Wks (1822) 276 How all his form the emotion'd soul betrays

Emotionize (ĭmō·u ʃənəɪz), *v rare* [f EMOTION + -IZE.] *trans.* To stir or affect with emotion

1859 R BURTON in *Jrnl R Geog Soc* XXIX. 341 Wild races seek .. something to emotionize them 1883 *Wilfred's Widow* II VI 255 Moved—touched—emotionized

Emotionless (ĭmō·u ʃənles), *a.* [f as prec. + -LESS] Without emotion, devoid of feeling or passion

1862 F HALL *Hindu Philos Syst* 177 Brahma is tranquil emotionless. 1875 FLOR MARRYAT *Open Sesame* I. X 144 Her face struck me as strangely emotionless.

Emotive (ĭmō·u tɪv), *a.* [f L. *ēmōt-* ppl. stem of *ēmovē-re* to move out + -IVE]

1. † **a.** Causing movement (*obs*) **b** Tending to excite or capable of exciting emotion

1735 BROOKE *Univ Beauty* IV 121 Eternal art, Emotive, pants within the alternate heart. 1883 H M KLNNEDY tr *Ten Brink's E E Lit.* 38 The emotive passionate quality of epic diction

2 Pertaining to the emotions, or to emotion.

1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos* Wks 1846 I 160 Distinction between the percipient and what, perhaps, we may venture to call the emotive or the pathematic part of human nature 1855 H SPENCER *Princ Psychol* (1870) I. 484 Actions at once, conscious, rational, and emotive 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan Der* VII. lii 492 It prepared her emotive nature for a deeper effect.

b Eminently capable of emotion, emotional.

1881 MRS. PRAED *Policy & P* II 30 One must feel with the emotive, see with the spiritual

Hence **Emo·tively** *adv.*, emotionally. **Emotiveness,** the quality of being emotional. **Emotivity,** the capacity for emotion

1884 *Athenæum* 5 Apr 438/1 Thoughts must be emotively expressed before they can become poetry 1876 GEO ELIOT *Dan. Der* xl, Sympathetic emotiveness ran along with his speculative tendency 1854 HICKOK *Ment Philos.* 176 Emotivity [is a] term for the capacity of feeling

Emove (ĭmū v), *v. rare.* Also 5 emoyve [In 15th c *emoyue* (if this is not misread for *emioyne*), ad. OF *emovoir*, in 18th c directly ad. L *ēmovēre*: see EMOTION.] *trans* † **a.** To move, incite (to an action) (*obs*). **b** To affect with emotion.

*a*1400 *Relig Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 2 He byddes þat all þat hase cure emoyue þaire parischenes, etc 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol* I x, Kindly raptures them emove 1835 *Fraser's Mag* XI. 425 He for whose loss all gentle breasts are now emoved.

Empacket (empæ ket), *v. rare.* [ad Fr. *empaqueter*: cf. EN- and PACKET] *trans* To pack up.

1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xii. (1832) 106 No other woman .. hath such skill in empacketing clothes

Empæstic (empē·stɪk), *a.* [ad Gr ἐμπαιστική (τέχνη) the art of embossing, f. ἐμπαίειν to beat in, emboss] In phrase *Empæstic art* · the art of embossing

1850 LEITCH tr *Müller's Anc. Art* § 173. 152 Embossed silver plates with ornaments of gold riveted on them (therefore works of the empæstic art).

Empair, -ment, etc., obs. ff IMPAIR *v.*, etc.

† **Empa·le,** *v. Obs.* [f. EN- + PALE *a*; OF. had *empalir* in same sense] *trans* To make pale

1604 A SCOLOKER *Daiphantus* in Arb *Garner* VII. 400 The heart's still perfect; though empaled the face 1610 G FLETCHER *Christ's Vict*, No bloudles maladie empales their face 1664 POWER *Exp Philos* I 75 This Artificial Claret you may empale as you please

Empale, empalement: see IMPALE, -MENT.

Empall: see EM- *prefix.*

Empalm, obs form of IMPALM.

† **Empa·nel,** *sb Obs* Also 6 en-, **inpanell,** impanall, **enpannell,** 7 **empannel.** [f. next] The list of jurors summoned by the sheriff. Also a jury so summoned

1501 *Plumpton Corr* 159 The Inpanell that shall passe agaynst you for your maner of Kenalton *Ibid* 161, I have sent you part the names of the enpannell 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 630 The Maior began to call the empanels 1667 *Decay Chr Piety* V § 9 228 May not Christ be permitted to make his challenge and exceptions against this so incompetent impanel? 1775 ASH, *Empannel*, the list of jurors summoned to appear in a Court of judicature

Empanel, impanel (empæ nĕl), *v.* Forms. *α.* 5 **empanelle,** 6–8 **enpanel,** 6–9 **empannell,** 6– **empanel** *β.* 6–8 **impannell,** 6–9 **impannel,** 6– **impanel** [a. AF. *empanelle-r*, f *en-* (see EN-) + *panel* (see PANEL)]

trans To enter (the names of a jury) on a panel or official list; to enrol or constitute (a body of jurors) Hence **Empa·nelled** *ppl. a.*

[1383 *Act 7 Rich II* c 7 Le meschief qavient as diverses gentz du roialme queux sont empanellez & retournez devant les Justices.]

α 1487 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 404 The seid seriaunt empanelle no man to be in griet inquest. 1548 CRANMER *Catech* 59 It is not nowe necessarie to empanel a quest 1611 SPELD *Hist Gt. Brit* IX XIII § 71 The King sent certaine Londoners to be there empanelled for Quests of Inquirie 1630 J TAYLOR (Water P) *Vertue of Tayle* Wks II. 128/1 A Jury here of Anagrams, you see empanneld 17 BURKE *Libel Bill* (R), Jurors duly empannelled and sworn 1876 GREEN *Short Hist* II 82 A jury empanelled in each hundred.

β 1514 FITZHERB *Just Peas* (1538) 89 b, Persons impanellyd by the justices *c*1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* XLVI, To side this title is impannelled A quest of thoughts, all tennants to the heart 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* Poems (1763) I 8 Twelve sage impannell'd Matrons. 1788 BURNS *Let. P Hill* 1 Oct, Were I impannelled one of the author's jury. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* VII. 137 A jury was impannelled to ascertain boundaries

Empanelling (empæ nĕlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING 1] The action of the vb EMPANEL.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 392 By crafte of enpanellynge. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef Edw VI* (Arb) 143 The Iudge at the enpanelynge of the queste, hadde hys graue lookes 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 11 May 8/1 They watched with great keenness the empanelling of the jury.

Empanelment (empæ·nĕlmĕnt) [f as prec. + -MENT] = prec.

1883 *Sat Rev* LV. 519 With every fresh empanelment the risk of this is renewed 1887 *Library Mag* (New York) Apr 531/1 After a definite period of empanelment.

† **Empa·nnel,** *v Obs rare* [f EN- + PANEL, pack-saddle] *trans* To put a pack-saddle upon.

1620 SHELTON *Quix* III II I 227 Good betide him that freed us from the pains of empannelling the grey Ass 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix* II. 326 Saddle Rozinante, and empannel thine ass

Empanoply, empaper: see EM- *prefix.*

Emparadise, var of IMPARADISE *v.*

Emparchment: see EM- *prefix.*

† **Empa·re,** *v Obs.* [ad. OF. *emparer* in same sense] *trans* To furnish, adorn

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XVI 63 My sone mercure take thy wynges empared with fedders

† **Empa·rel,** *sb. Obs. rare*–1 In 5 **enparel** [altered form of APPAREL; see EN-.] = APPAREL

*c*1420 *Anters of Arthur* XXIX, Hur enparel was a-praysut with princes of myȝte.

† **Empa·rel,** *v Obs.* Also 6 **empareile** [altered form of APPAREL *v*; see EN-] *trans.* To equip, array

1480 CAXTON *Chron* 243 Shippes that were ful wel arrayd and emparalled and enarmed 1557 T PAYNELL *Barclaye's Bat. of Jugurth* 21 He assembled & empareiled an army

Empark, var of IMPARK *v.*

Emparl(e, emparlance · see IMPARL, -ANCE

† **Empa·rley,** *v. Obs. rare*–1. [f. EN- + PARLEY; cf OF *emparler*, IMPARL.] *intr* To parley

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVIII XXXV 695 They met for to emparley and commune together.

Empart, obs form of IMPART.

Empash, -ment, obs. *Sc* forms of IMPEACH to hinder, IMPEACHMENT hindrance.

† **Empa·sm.** *Med Obs. rare* [as if ad Gr. *ἔμπασμα*, regularly f ἐμπάσσειν to sprinkle on]

1. 'A perfumed powder to be sprinkled on the body to restrain sweating or to destroy its smell' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 201 The less affinity falling in the denominations of Empasm and Diapasm. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

2. (See quot.)

1657 *Phys. Dict*, *Empasmus*, medicinal pouders used to allay inflamations, and to scarifie the extremity of the skin 1678 in PHILLIPS. 1721–1800 in BAILEY

‖ **Empa·sma.** *Med. Obs*–° [mod.L., f as prec] = EMPASM 1.

1708 in KERSEY 1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl* 1860 in MAYNE *Exp Lex*, and in mod Dicts.

Empassion, -ate, -ment · see IMPASSION, etc.

Empaste · see IMPASTE.

† **Empa·tron,** *v. Obs rare*–1. In 6 **enpatrone** [f EN- + PATRON] *trans.* To stand in the relation of patron to, to patronize

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl* 224, For these of force must your oblations be, Since I their Aulter, you enpatrone me

Empawn, obs var. of IMPAWN *v*

Empeach, obs var of IMPEACH *v.* to hinder, accuse, and *sb* hindrance, accusation.

Empearl, var. IMPEARL, to adorn as with pearls

† **Empei·ral,** *a Obs rare*–1. [f. Gr. ἐμπειρ-os (see EMPIRIC) + -AL] = EMPIRICAL

1587 HARMAR tr *Beza's Sermons* 421 (T) Empeirall practicks, who use the medicines which they call narcoticall

Empenitent, obs form of IMPENITENT *a.*

† **Empeo·ple,** *v Obs.* Also en-, **impeople.** [f EN- + PEOPLE]

1. *trans* To fill with people, populate.

1582 N LICHLFIELD tr *Lopes de Castaneheda's Hist Disc. E Indies* 140 b, He was desirous to encrease and enpeople his Citie 1583 STUBBES *Anat Abus* II. 31 Before the world was impeopled. 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* I VI 24 But we now know 'tis very well empeopled. 1631 *Celestina* XVIII 181 What does impeople Church-yards but it?

2 *nonce-use* To establish as the population.

1590 SPENSER *F Q* I X 56 And gan enquere . what unknowen nation there empeopled were 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG, and in mod Dicts

Hence **Empeo·pled** *ppl a*

1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I 164 Libya's shepherds And their empeopled kraals with scattered roofs.

† **Empe·rale.** *Obs.* *rare*–1. [Corrupt form of *emperial*, IMPERIAL see Du Cange s v. *imperiales*] A coin of an emperor

*a*1400 *Octovian* 1911 For emperales that were not smale I bought hym

† **Empera·lity.** *Obs. rare*–1 In 5 **emperalyte.** [var. of IMPERIALITY. cf. prec.] = EMPIRE

*c*1470 HARDING *Chron* lix 1, Able he was To haue ruled all the emperalyte

† **Empe·ratrice.** *Obs* *rare*–1 [A 16th c. form of **imperatrice*, a Fr. *impératrice*, ad L *imperātrīc-em*, fem. of *imperātor* see EMPEROR] = EMPRESS.

1542 HENRY VIII *Declar* 201 Dauid Kyng of Scottis did homage to Matilde the Emperatrice

Emperess(e, obs var of EMPRESS.

Emperial(l(e, obs form of IMPERIAL *a.*

† **Empe·rial,** *v. Obs* *rare*–1. In 5 **emperialle** [f *emperial*, IMPERIAL *a*] *trans.* To give a lordly or magnificent appearance to

*c*1460 J RUSSELL *Bk Nurture* in *Babees Bk* (1868) 133 Emperialle þy Cuppeborde with Siluer & gild fulle gay.

Emperic, -al, obs ff EMPIRIC, -AL.

Emperice, obs. form of EMPRESS.

Emperil, obs. form of IMPERIL

† **Empe·riment.** *Obs. rare*–1. [a OF *empirement* deterioration, f. *emparer* to make worse; cf EMPYRE *v* and -MENT] The action of getting worse, of 'breaking up' physically.

1674 *Collect. Poems, To Flatman*, The minds incurable disease, That (till the last Emperiment) expects no ease

Emperious, obs. var of IMPERIOUS *a.*

† **Empe·rish,** *v. Obs rare* Also 6 **emperysshe, emperyshe.** [app f. F. *empirer*, on the erroneous analogy of words like *embellish*; afterwards perh. associated with PERISH] *trans* To make worse, impair, enfeeble. Hence **Empe·rishing** *ppl a*

1530 PALSGR 531 It is not utterly marred, but it is sore emperysshed 1545 T RAYNOLD *Womans Book* Y 5 The weedes .. wyll defourme and emperysshe the good grace of them 1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal* Feb, I deeme thy braine emperished bee Through rustie elde 1593 NASHE *Christ's T* (1613) 68, Rather then inward emperishing famine should too vntimely inage thee

† **Empe·rishment.** *Obs* [f. prec. + -MENT] Impairment, injury.

1545 RAYNOLD *Womans Book* Y 6 Without any emperisshement of theyr helth

† **Empe·rize,** *v. Obs. rare* [f EMPERY + -IZE] **a.** *trans.* To rule as an emperor; to lord it over. **b.** *intr.* Const *over.* Hence **Empe·rizing** *ppl. a.*

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic Man* (1631) 167 He thought it greater .. 'ore Kings to emperize. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* Proem, The Apocalip Magog shall Emperise the world 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* CCI, True loue is Troths sweete emperizing Queene

† **Empe·rly,** *a. Obs. rare*–1. [f. EMPER-OR + -LY] = IMPERIAL.

1500–20 *Virgilius* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) II 23 He saw his unkell in his emperly stole.

Emperor (e mpərəɪ). Forms: 3 **emperere,** 3–8 **emperour**(e, (3 **amperur, aumperour,** 4 **emparour, -ur, empere, emperore, -ure, eemperour,** 5 **emperowre**), 5–6 **emproure, -ure,** (6

emporour, empowr, empoure, -pre-, -prioure), (4 imparour, -ur, imperur, -owr, 4-6 imperour), 4, 6– emperor. [The ME *emperere, emperoure*, are respectively ad OF. *emperere(s* (nom case) and *empereor* (oblique case) —L *imperātor, imperātōrem*, agent-noun f *imperāre* to command.

The L *imperator*, orig denoting in general the holder of a chief military command, became in the period of the Roman republic a title of honour, bestowed on a victorious general by the acclamation of the army on the field of battle. This title was afterwards conferred by the senate on Julius Cæsar and on Augustus, with reference to the military powers with which the chief of the state was invested, and in accordance with this precedent it was adopted by all the subsequent rulers of the empire except Tiberius and Claudius. In post-classical Latin it became the chief official designation of the sovereign, being interpreted in the sense of 'absolute ruler' (in Greek αὐτοκράτωρ). In this sense it continued to be applied to the rulers of the Western and Eastern Roman empires until they severally came to an end. In A D 800 when the Western empire was nominally revived, the Frankish king Charles the Great (Charlemagne) was crowned by the pope with the title of *imperator*, implying that he was invested with the same supremacy over European monarchs that the rulers of the earlier Roman empire had possessed. The title continued to be borne by his successors, the heads of the 'Holy Roman Empire' (popularly the 'Empire of Germany') down to its extinction in 1806. The Romanic (and hence the English) forms of the word were originally applied to the sovereigns of the Eastern empire, to those of the Romano-Germanic empire, and historically to those of the earlier Roman empire. For subsequent extensions of meaning (common to English with the Romanic langs.), see below in sense 3.]

1. The sovereign of the undivided Roman Empire, or of the Western or Eastern Empire.

a 1225 *Ancr R* 244 Þuruh Iulianes heste þe Amperur. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11277 (Cott.) In august time, þe Imparour, Was vs born vr sauueour. *c* 1300 *St Margarete* 23 Liber was þemperor Diocletian 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4089 He sal be last emparour þat þare sal be. 1388 Wyclif *Matt.* xxii. 21 3elde 3e to the emperoure tho thingis that ben the emperouris 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* iv (1520) 27 b/2 He was commaunded by the letter of themperoure to come to Rome. 1549 *Compl. Scot* 25 Marcus antonius vas venquest be the empriour agustus 1603 Knolles *Hist Turks* (1638) 36 Baldwin had before married Emanuel the Greek Emperors neece 1790 Burke *Fr Rev* Wks V 431 Rome, under her emperours, united the evils of both systems 1833 Crusl *Eusebius* iv. x 137 This emperor [Adrian] having finished his mortal career

2 The head of the Holy Roman Empire, also styled of Almaigne or Germany.

In German documents *Kaiser* (the Teutonic form of the imperial name Cæsar) was used in this sense, and is therefore regarded as the German equivalent of 'emperor'

1297 R Glouc (1724) 486 The aumperour Frederic, & the king Philip of France Alle hii wende to Ierusalem. *c* 1450 *Guy Warw* (C) 4205 Therfore y sey yow, syr emperere 1529 Rastell *Pastyme* (1811) 81 Philyppe Auguste wanne a great battell agaynst Otton the emperour. *c* 1552 Bale *K. Johan* 1 My grandfather was an empowr excelent 1615 Stow *Annales* 661/1 His lordship taking leaue of the Emperour, departed from Vienna. 1735 Oldmixon *Hist. Eng., Geo. I*, vi. 763 The Treaty of Vienna between the Emperor and King of Spain. 1804 [see 3] 1873 Bryce *Holy Rom. Empire* (ed. 4) xii 186 No act of sovereignty is recorded to have been done by any of the Emperors in England

3 In wider sense, as a title of sovereignty considered superior in dignity to that of 'king'.

In the Middle Ages, and subsequently, the title was often applied to extra European monarchs ruling over wide territories. We still speak of the Emperors of China, Japan, Morocco, and historically of the Mogul Emperors of India and the Emperor of the Aztecs. Since the early part of the 16th c. the title has been used as the equivalent of the Russian *Tzar* (see Czar). The Sultans of Turkey (who assumed the style of *Keisar-i-Rûm*, 'Cæsar of Rome', as successors of the Byzantine emperors) were occasionally spoken of as emperors. Until the present century 'the Emperor' always, unless otherwise interpreted by the context, denoted the 'emperor of Germany'. But in 1804 Napoleon I. assumed the title of 'Emperor of the French', and in the same year the emperor Francis II 'of Germany' added to his other titles that of 'Emperor of Austria', which he retained when in 1806 he put an end to the Holy Roman Empire by his abdication. Subsequently the style of emperor has been adopted in several other instances. At present (1889) the only sovereigns so called are (apart from Asiatic and African potentates) those of Russia, Austria, Germany (since 1870), and Brazil (since 1822), and in 1876 the title of Empress of India was assumed by Queen Victoria.

c 1400 Maundev. v 42 The grete Cham .. is the gretteste Emperour of alle the pairties beȝonde 1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen VIII*, c. 22 § 1 The laufull kinges and emperours of this realme 1560 Rolland *Crt Venus* Prol 122 As I have red of Kingis and Empreouris 1611 Shaks *Winter's T* iii ii. 120 The Emperor of Russia was my Father 1655 M Carter *Hon. Redw* (1660) 70 Yet our Kings have been styled Emperors, and this Realm of England called an Empire 1772 Sir W Jones *Ess* i (1777) 185 Being assisted by the emperours of India and China 1804 tr *Proclam Francis II*, 11 Aug in *Ann Reg.* 695 Immediately after our title of elected emperor of the Romans shall be inserted that of hereditary emperor of Austria. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 132 Napoleon, by the grace of God emperor of the French. *Ibid.* VII 77 The government of China depends on the will of the reigning emperor *a* 1859 De Quincey *Autobiog Sk* Wks 1858 I 162 *note*, An emperor is a prince uniting in his own person the thrones of several distinct kingdoms. 1872 Freeman *Gen. Sketch* xvi. § 3. (1874) 330 Since Buonaparte's time the title of Emperor, which once meant so much, has ceased to have any particular meaning.

b. *transf* and *fig*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18179 Þou ert .. sa hei wit-all, Bath als king and emparur. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl* C xxii. 429 Ich wolde þat . peers [were] Emperour of alle the worlde þat . peers 1400 *Rom Rose* 7217 Of all this world is empeiour Gyle my fadir. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W 1531) 7 b, In heuen, euery man shall be as an empeiour 1598 Shaks *Merry W* i iii 9 Thou'rt an Emperor (Cæsar, Keiser and Pheazar) 1602 — *Ham* iv iii 22 Your worm is your onely Emperor for diet 1667 Milton *P L* ii 510 Nor less Then Hells dread Emperour 1697 Potter *Antiq Greece* iii xx (1715) 149 Neptune the Great Emperor of the Sea.

4 In the popular names of certain butterflies **Purple Emperor**, †**Emperor of the Woods**, *Apatura Iris*; †**Emperor of Morocco**, a collector's name, perh. = *Purple Emperor*

1773 Wilkes *Eng Moths & Butterfl.* pl. 120 The Purple Highflier, or Emperor of the Woods 1775 Harris *Aurelian* pl 3 Purple Emperor 1788 P Pindar (J Wolcott) *title*, Sir Joseph Banks and the Emperor of Morocco 18 Lytton *Kenelm Chil.* v. v, A rare butterfly called the Emperor of Morocco

†**II 5.** *a* In the etymological sense = 'commander' *b Rom. Ant.* As the rendering of L. *imperator* in its republican sense (now replaced by the Lat word) *Obs*

c 1325 *K Alis* 1669 The messangers Buth y-come to heore emperis 1538 Wyclii *Sel Wks* III 290 Oure emperoure Crist comaundiþ *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3670 Þai ordant hym [Agamynon] Emperour by opyn assent 1533 Bellenden *Livy* v (1822) 439 [The] grete justice of thare emprioure Camillus 1598 W. Phillips *Leuchoten's Trav* in Arb *Garner* III 23 The ships of an ancient custom, do use to choose an Emperor among themselves. 1598 Grenlwity *Tacitus' Ann* i iii. (1622) 5 [Augustus] had beene honoured with the name of Emperour one and twenty times 1606 Shaks *Ant & Cl.* iv. xiv 90 My Captaine, and my Emperor 1741 Middleton *Cicero* II. vii. (1742) 193 Upon this success, Cicero was saluted Emperor

III. 6. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *emperor-king, -maker*; *emperor-less, -like* adjs. (and adv.); also †**emperor-clerk**, contemptuously for a lord-spiritual, **emperor-moth** (*Saturnia pavonia minor*).

138 Wyclif *Sel Wks* III 437 Alle degrees of *emperor clerkis. — *Wks.* (1880) 447 Of popis, ne of obere emperour clerkis 1841 W Spalding *Italy & It Isl* III 60 The *emperor-king passed through Piedmont in triumph 1882 *Athenæum* 30 Dec 879/2 The great-grand-nephew of the victor of Rossbach put an end to the *emperor-less period 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm Tim* 509/2 It is an *Emperour-like gouernance 1601 *Imp Consid. Sec Priests* (1675) 54 Thus these great Emperour-like Jesuits do speak to her Majesty. *c* 1630 Drumm of Hawth *Poems* Wks. (1711) 6 And emperourlike decore With diadem of pearl thy temples faur. 1582 Savill *Tacitus' Hist* i xxx. (1591) 18 Prouide that the raskallest sort be no *Emperour-makers. 1868 Wood *Homes without H.* xiv 279 The cocoon of the common *Emperor Moth.

E·mperor, *v. nonce-wd* [f. prec sb.] *trans.* To rule over as emperor or supreme head

1855 Bailey *Mystic* 109 Seeking Their own names, to the tribes each emperor'd, To magnify

E·mperorship. [f. Emperor *sb.* + -ship] The office or dignity of emperor; the reign of an emperor

1575 T Rogers *Sec Coming Christ* 23/1 Which ambitiously sought the Emperorship of al Italy 1805 *Month. Mag* XX. 147 Between the battle of Actium and the acceptance of the emperorship 1882 *Athenæum* 25 Feb 247 The last dozen years of his emperorship.

†**Empe·rson,** *v. nonce-wd* In 6 enperson. [f. En- + Person] *trans.* To unite with one's personality.

1548 Gilt *Pr. Masse* 86 Christes body is not enpersoned in us, notwithstanding it is enbodied to us

Empery (e·mpĕri), *sb.* Now only *poet* or *rhetorical*. Forms: 3–7 **emperie, -ye**, (6 **embery, empory**), 7–9 **empiry, -ie**, (7 **empyrie**), 6– **empery**. Cf. Impery. [a OF *emperie* (Littré s v. *empire*), ad. L. *imperium* Empire]

†**1.** The status, dignity, or dominion of an emperor. *Obs.*

1297 R Glouc (1724) 85 He þer forþ com And wende toward Rome to wynne þe emperie 1563-87 Foxe *A & M* (1596) 8/2 The excellencie of the Romane emperie did advance the popedom of the Romane bishop aboue other churches 1588 Shaks *Tit. A* i i 201 Thou shalt obtaine and aske the Emperie

b. In wider sense Absolute dominion

1548 Udall, etc *Erasm Par Matt* i. 21 Ryches, honoure and emperye 1591 Drayton in Farr *S P Eliz* (1845) I 132 The only God of emperie and of might 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, i ii 226 Ruling in large and ample Emperie, Ore France. *a* 1631 Donne *Paradoxes* (1652) 11 All Victories and Emperies gained by War 1655 Jer Taylor *Guide Devot* (1719) 138 Sets us free From the ungodly Empirie Of Sin. 1812 Scott *Triarm* iii xxv, Coin'd badge of empery it [the gold] bare 1831 J Wilson *Unmore* vi. 291 Every Passion in its empery Doth laugh Remorse to scorn 1882 G Macdonald in *Good Words* 154 A wider love of empery,

†**c** In the sense of L *imperium*: The authority with which an officer or magistrate has been lawfully invested; legitimate government. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth* 51 þilke dignitee þat men clepiþ þe emperie of consulers 1611 Speed *Hist Gt Brit* ix vi (1632) 504 To introduce that free Empery 1642 Bridge *Wounds Consc Cured* § x. 10 If a Prince should change the form of the Common-weale from Empery to Tyranny.

2 a. The territory ruled by an emperor. **b.** In wider sense: The territory of an absolute or powerful ruler, also *fig.*

1550 Coke *Eng & Fr Herald* (1877) § 50 Constantyne .. conquered the whole empery. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* 33 A larger Empery hath not be fallen any christian potentate 1611 Speed *Theat Gt Brit* xxix. (1614) 57/1 Alfred or before him Offa shared the open circuit of their emperie into Principalities 1820 Keats *Lamia* ii 36 A want Of something more, more than her empery Of joys 1833 H Coleridge *Poems* I 62 'Tis all thy own, 'tis all thy empery

†**E·mpery,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹ [f. prec sb.] *intr.* To exercise supreme power, to lord it. Const *upon*

1502 Arnolde *Chron* (1811) 160 Alsoo emp'ryng vpon ful many cristen lordis

Empesche, -sshe, obs ff Impeach to hinder

†**Empe·st,** *v. Obs* Also impest [ad Fr *empester*, cf En- and Pest] *trans.* To infect with pestilence.

1655 H Lestrange *K. Charles* 7 London being empested with a furious contagion *a* 1748 Chr. Pitt *Epistles, Imit Spenser* (1810), Ne bitter dole impest the passing gale

†**Empe·ster,** *v Obs rare* Also im- [ad OF *empestrer* (Fr *empêtrer*), also *empastrer* to hobble a horse while feeding, f. on late L type **impastōriāre*, f. *in-* in + *pastōrium* (It *pastoja*) tether for a horse, f. *pasci* (ppl stem *past-*) to feed (See the aphetic form Pester)]

trans. To entangle

1601 Bp W. Barlow *Defence* 200 To extricate our inclosure within any maze of empestered errors 1611 Cotgr., *Empestrer*, impestered, intangled

Empetrous (empi·trĭəs), *a Zool.* [f Gr ἐμπετρ-ος growing on rocks + -ous] 'A term applied to animals like the seal, which have such short members or limbs that they lie directly upon the ground' (*Syd Soc Lex*).

Empeyre, obs f. Impair *v*

†**E·mphanist.** *Obs rare*⁻¹. [ad Gr ἐμφανιστ-ής informer] An informer, professional spy

a 1631 Donne *Aristeas* (1833) 105 You meane the Emphanists, where the Margin says, false reporters or Spies.

‖**Emphase** (anfaz), *sb rare* The Fr. form of Emphasis. (Defined by Littré 'exaggeration in expression, tone, voice, or gesture')

1882 Symonds in *Macm Mag* 323 We long for less *emphase*. *Ibid* 327 The habitual *emphase* of his style

†**Empha·se,** *v Obs.* (? *nonce-wd*) [f. Emphasis] *trans* ? To lay emphasis upon

1631 B Jonson *New Inn* ii i (1692) 728, I bid you most welcome. *Lady P.* And I believe your *most*, my pretty Boy, Being so emphased by you

Emphasis (e·mfăsis). *Pl* **emphases.** [a L. *emphasis*, a Gr. ἔμφασις (in senses 1 and 7 below), f ἐμφα(ν-, ἐμφαίνειν, mid voice ἐμφαίνεσθαι, f. ἐν in + φαίν-ειν to show, φαίνεσθαι to appear.]

I The rhetorical sense, and senses derived from it

†**1.** (The Gr and Lat sense) The use of language in such a way as to imply more than is actually said, a meaning not inherent in the words used, but conveyed by implication *Obs*

[Quintilian illustrates the meaning of 'emphasis' by the manner in which Virgil indicates the vast size of the Cyclops by saying that he 'lay along the cavern']

1589 Puttenham *Eng Poesie* (Arb) 194 [*Side note*, Emphasis, or the Renforcer] To inforce the sence of anything by a word of more than ordinary efficacie [the meaning of which] is not apparant, but, as it were, secretly conveyed 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 215 The Lord of that Temple in the emphasis of an Hebrew article was Christ 1764 Harmer *Observ* iii 8 There might be an emphasis in those words of Moses, which has not of late been at all understood

b Special or important significance in a word or phrase (cf 4)

1612 Brinsley *Lud Lit* 213 Let them also be taught . in what word the Emphasis lyeth

2 Vigour or intensity of statement or expression Now felt as *transf* from 4

1573 G Harvly *Lett.-Bk* (1884) 32 The veri causis he knew fully as wel as mi self, with a good larg emphasis, I warrant you *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom* ii xii (1622) 335 To expresse, with a greater Emphasis, the incredible power of Musick 1685 Stillingfl *Orig Brit* ii 51 Tertullian doth add the greater Emphasis to his Argument 1839 De Quincey *Recoll Lakes* Wks II 9 She ceased to challenge notice by the emphasis of her solicitations 1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 122 He is the most trenchant writer in the world, yet there is not a sentence of strained emphasis or overwrought antithesis

†**b** *concr.* An emphatic expression *Obs rare*⁻¹.

1606 Shaks *Ant & Cl.* i. v 67 Be choak'd with such another Emphasis

3 Intensity or force of feeling, action, etc.

1602 Shaks *Ham* v i 278 What is he, whose griefes Beares such an Emphasis? *a* 1667 Cowley *Oliver Cromwell* (1710) II 655 It is only an Emphasis and Exaggeration of their Wickedness 1670 D Lloyd *State Worthies* 23 It's the emphasis of misery, to be too soon happy 1784 Cowper *Task* v 7 Are they not by an emphasis of int'rest his? 1876 Geo Eliot *Dan Der* I x 181 His figure was all the worse for its apparent emphasis of intention

4 Stress of voice laid on a word or phrase to indicate that it implies something more than, or different from, what it normally expresses, or simply to mark its importance. (Cf. quot. 1612 in 1 b)

1613 R C *Table Alph* (ed 3) *Emphasis*, a forcible expressing 1748 J Mason *Elocut* 26 When we distinguish any particular Word in a Sentence, it is called Emphasis

1775 T SHERIDAN *Lect Art Reading* i. § 3 Mark the pauses and emphases by the new signs 1849 DICKENS *Dav Copp* iii, Peggotty said, with greater emphasis than usual, that, etc 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) V 15 The emphasis is wrongly placed

b Manner of placing the 'emphasis' in speaking or reading.

1725 BP DERRY in Ellis *Orig Lett* II 450 IV. 338 Upon the Delivery of the enclosed speech from the Throne (which was done with as graceful an emphasis as I ever heard)

5 *transf.* 'Stress' laid upon, importance assigned to, a particular fact or idea

1687 R L'ESTRANGE *Answ Diss* 37 A Flower not to be pass'd over without an Emphasis 1805 *Med Jrnl* XIV 61 My laying emphasis on the previous effect of the vaccine inoculation 1847 EMERSON *Repr Men, Goethe* Wks (Bohn) I 384 The emphasis of conversation, and of public opinion, commends the practical man 1870 — *Soc & Solit* Wks (Bohn) III 49 Let not the emphasis of hospitality lie in these things 1863 GEO ELIOT *Romola* (1880) I I xvi 222 A slight matter, not worth dwelling on with any emphasis

6 Prominency, sharpness of contour.

1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl* Introd 22 You never saw a Ben rising bolt upright with a more distinct emphasis 1877 — *Lang & Lit Scot Highl* The bones which mark the features lose their emphasis 1885 *Harper's Mag* Mar 526/2 An oriel-window, the base of which is formed by a gradual emphasis of the brick wall

†**II 7** An optical illusion, mere appearance *Obs rare*$^{-1}$.

1653 WHARTON *Disc Comets* Wks (1683) 156 Some think Comets a meer Emphasis or Appariency

Emphasize (e·mfăsəiz), *v* Also -ise [f EMPHAS-IS + -IZE] *trans* To impart emphasis to (anything), to lay stress upon (a word or phrase in speaking), to add force to (speech, arguments, actions, etc), to lay stress upon, bring into special prominence (a fact, idea, feature in a representation, etc)

1828 in WEBSTER 1845 DICKENS *Cricket on Hearth* iii (Household ed) 106 This philanthropic wish Miss Slowboy emphasized with various new raps and kicks at the door 1895 W A NICHOLLS *Nat Draw Master* 8 Accustoming the hand to emphasize strokes in every possible variety of manner 186 THACKERAY *Fitz-Boodle's Prof* Misc Works IV 18 My conversion made some noise being emphasised as it were by this fact. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist Man* iii 44 Gesticulation goes along with speech to emphasize it 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp* xix 156 When the change to the tonic, or dominant is emphasized by a longer note than the rest 1871 BROWNING *Pr Hohenst.* 432 The Present with Its indistinctness emphasized 1882 HOWITT in *Longm. Mag* I 45 The spruces and firs emphasise the nakedness of all the other trees 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud* IV II iv 215 The emphasis of phrases may remain, but the point emphasised has been blunted

Hence **Emphasized** *ppl a.*

1885 W A NICHOLLS *Nat Drawing Master* 8 The production of emphasized strokes 1856 MRS BROWNING *Aur Leigh* II. 884 And talked with measured, emphasised reserve

†**Emphasy.** Also 7 emphasie [as if, a Gr **ἐμφασία*, f *ἐμφα-* see EMPHASIS.] = EMPHASIS

1612 BRINSLEY *Pos Parts* (1669) 55 Or else for more emphasie, that is, for speaking more significantly 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1692 in COLES

Emphatic (emfæ·tik), *a* [ad Gr *ἐμφατικ-ός* (var of *ἐμφαντικός*), f *ἐμφα(ν-* see EMPHASIS] Characterized by, or imparting, emphasis

1 Of language, modes of statement or representation; also of tones, gesture, etc.: Forcibly expressive

1708 KERSEY, *Emphatick*, utter'd with a grace, significant, forcible 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 363 P 4 The intercession of the Messiah is conceived in very Emphatic sentiments and Expressions 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc Hist* (1827) I iii 249 An emphatic emblem 1836 J GILBERT *Chr Atonem* viii (1852) 227 The emphatic representation of Scripture. 1845 S AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist Ref.* III 221 He declared in the most emphatic manner, that it was a duty to oppose the Turks. 1847 GROTE *Greece* (1862) III xxxix 405 An emphatic passage of Æschylus.

b Of a word or syllable. That bears the stress in pronunciation. †Also (rarely) as quasi-*sb* in *pl* = 'emphatic syllables'.

1815 J GRANT in *Month Mag* XXXIX 118 The same care the moderns devote to that of their emphatics and unemphatics 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist Lit.* (1847) I 29 The accented or emphatic syllables

c Gram. *Emphatic particle* one used to impart emphasis to the portion of the sentence in which it occurs *Emphatic state* an inflexion of the sb. in Aramaic, having a function somewhat resembling that of the definite article

2 Of persons That expresses himself with emphasis of voice, gesture, or language

1760 R LLOYD *Actor* Wks (1774) I 16 None emphatic can that actor call, Who lays an equal emphasis on all. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 269 The emphatic speaker dearly loves to oppose, In contact inconvenient, nose to nose 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* (1847) 272/1 The business was commenced by a little emphatic man 1866 GEO ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 29 Mr Lingon was equally emphatic

3 Of actions or their effects. Strongly marked, forcible, 'telling'.

1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd & Is* I xi 449 Still more emphatic honours were conferred on the Count de Cabra 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 2 One of the emphatic manifestations of some portion of the minds of men 1873 BURTON *Hist Scot* VI lxx 199 They threatened to show their opinion in emphatic shape

Emphatical (emfæ·tikăl), *a. rare* in mod. use. Also 7 emphaticall [f as prec + -AL.]

†**1** That implies more than is directly expressed; allusive, suggestive (Cf EMPHASIS 1) *Obs*

a 1555 LATIMER *Serm & Rem* (1845) 274 Chrysostom hath many figurative speeches and emphatical locutions *a* 1682 SIR T BROWNE *Tracts* 24 The expression of Scripture is more emphatical than is commonly apprehended 1702 *Eng Theophrast* 337 Great things must be delivered plainly; an emphatical tone would spoil all 1775 ADAIR *Amer Ind* 56 It is an emphatical and emblematical term to express evil, by the negative of good

2 Of speech or writing Strongly expressive, forcible, pointed Of a word That has special importance in the sentence; hence, that receives the stress in pronunciation.

1577 HARRISON *England* II xxv. 1 362 His owne image and emphaticall superscription 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng Gentl.* (1641) 221 This forced from that Father this emphaticall discourse 1713 *Guardian* No 79 The emphatical expression of praise and blame 1748 J MASON *Elocut* 26 And the emphatical Words in a Sentence are those which carry a Weight or Importance in themselves 1818 JAS MILL *Brit India* II iv ix 288 Used so many and such emphatical terms to impress a belief, that, etc 1824 L MURRAY *Eng Gram* I 185 Other words may begin with capitals, when they are remarkably emphatical

†b That is designated emphatically or '*par excellence*' *Obs.*

1644-52 J SMITH *Sel Disc* VII iv (1821) 348 The time of that emphatical revelation of the great mystery of God 1658 SIR T BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* II 500 The Emphaticall decussation or fundamental figure 1758 S HAYWARD *Serm* xvi 484 The day of Christ's appearance is the emphatical day

c Of or pertaining to emphasis *Obs*

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* VII x 357 They were mistaken in the Emphaticall apprehension

3 Of actions, sentiments, etc Forcible, strongly marked

1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 436 We apply improper and borrowed speeches to make the matter seem more emphaticall 1765 LAW tr *Behmen's Myst Magnum* xxxii (1772) 168 Here we have a very excellent and emphatical example *a* 1789 BURNEY *Hist Mus* (ed 2) II iv 273 Musicians who ornament their persons in the most emphatical manner 1805 FOSTER *Ess* I. vii. 108 Some brand of emphatical reprobation

4 Of a person That uses emphasis in speech or action, that speaks or acts in a pointed and forcible manner.

1606 *Sir G Goosecappe* I i, in Bullen *Old Pl* III. 10 My Captaine is the Emphaticall man. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* v. 375 In setting downe this he is also very emphaticall 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 31 On this Theam the King was emphatical and elaborate. 1678 T JORDAN *Tri Lond* in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 528 Pleased with the promptitude of the emphatical speaker 1831 CARLYLE *Misc* (1857) II 237 Dame Ute bids her not be too emphatical

†**II 5** [cf EMPHASIS 7] Of colours. Merely apparent, illusory *Obs*

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* VI ix 322 That there is an emphaticall or apparent redness in one 1663 BOYLE *Colours* (J), Emphatical colours are light itself modified by refractions 1708 KERSEY, Emphatical or apparent colours, those which are often seen in clouds, before the Rising, or after the setting of the Sun, etc 1721-1800 in BAILEY

Emphatically, *adv* [f prec + -LY 2]

1 In an emphatic or forcible manner or sense; with emphasis; decidedly, decisively

1584 FENNER *Def Ministers* (1587) 69 Saying emphetically, he determined. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm* lvi. 152 And then they emphatically rail, and are emphatically beaten 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess* (1669) 128 The Rich poor Man's Emphatically Poor 1711 STELLE *Spect* No 147 P 2, I heard the Service read so emphatically, and so fervently. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat Soc* Wks 1842 I 9 It is always so, but was here emphatically so 1824 W IRVING *T. Trav.* I 258 Striking his cane emphatically on the ground. 1830 FOSTER in *Life & Corr* (1846) II 184 The most emphatically evangelical piety 1871 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) IV. xvii 58 William the Tyrant, as the local historian emphatically calls him

†**2** In a pregnant manner, allusively, suggestively *Obs* Cf EMPHASIS 1.

1658-9 T WALL *Char Enemies Ch* 18 Which Samuel does here emphatically insinuate 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* 410 He often useth those words also emphatically, for 'One only supreme God'.

†**3** In appearance, as opposed to 'in reality' or 'in fact', cf EMPHASIS 7. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* V II 235 What is delivered of their incurvitie, must bee taken Emphatically, that is, not really but in appearance 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh* (1686) 127 Not emphatically, like the colours in a glass Prisme, but solidly and genuinly 1775 in ASH

†**Emphaticalness.** *Obs rare.* [f EMPHATICAL *a* + -NESS] The quality of being emphatical, = EMPHASIS 2

a 1665 J GOODWIN *Filled w the Spirit* (1867) 166 Now this could not be expressed in more emphaticalness of words. 1668 JER COLLIER *Several Discourses* (1725) 246 But then 'tis imply'd in the Emphaticalness of the Expression.

Emphisode · see EMPHYSODE.

Empholite (e·mfŏləit) *Min* [f. (by Igelstrom 1883) Gr *ἐμφωλεύειν* to lurk in + -ITE] Hydrous silicate of alumina, found in Sweden in minute radiated crystals.

1883 *Amer Jrnl Sc.* Ser III XXVI 156 Empholite occurs mixed with cyanite, and in cavities in schistose damornite

Emphractic (emfræ·ktik), *a* and *sb* *Med* [ad. Gr *ἐμφρακτικός*, f. *ἐμφράττειν* to obstruct.]

A *adj* Having power to obstruct

1727-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl* 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod Dicts

B *sb.* A medicine which shuts up the pores of the skin

1678 in PHILLIPS (Emphrastical in 1706). 1775 in ASH 1847 in CRAIG, and in mod Dicts.

†**Emphra·ctical,** *a. Med. Obs. rare.* [f prec + -AL] = prec. adj

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 124 All are not emphractical or such as fill the pores with their lentor

Emphrensy, obs var ENFRENZY

‖ **Emphysema** (emfisī mă) *Med.* Also ?9 emphysem. [mod L, a Gr *ἐμφύσημα* inflation, f *ἐμφυσά-ειν* to puff up] 'The swelling of a part caused by the presence of air in the interstices of the connective tissue' (*Syd Soc. Lex*)

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim & Min* 329 The emphysema or inflation thereof, which is a swelling, caused by external causes. 1764 WATSON in *Phil Trans* LIV 242 The disorder was made infinitely worse by the emphysema. 1828 WEBSTER, *Emphysema, emphysem* 1883-4 *Med Ann* 40/2 Asthma accompanied by emphysema

Emphysematose (emfisī mătōus), *a Med* [f Gr *ἐμφυσημα-τ-* stem of prec. + -OSE.] = next.

1776 *Phil Trans* LXVI 432 When I struck it with my finger, it returned an emphysematose sound

Emphysematous (emfisī mătəs), *a Med* [f as prec. + -OUS] Of the nature of or like emphysema; pertaining to emphysema

1764 WATSON in *Phil. Trans* LIV. 241 The whole substance of the lungs was in a state truly emphysematous 1870 A FLINT *Physiol Man* VIII (1873) 235 Some observers have found the corresponding lung emphysematous.

†**Emphysode,** *a Med Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [ad mod L *emphysōdes*, a. Gr **ἐμφῡσωδης* characterized by blisters, f *ἐμφυσά-ειν* to puff up]

In *Emphysode fever*. transl. of *Emphysodes febris* (see quot 1731)

1547 BOORDE *Brev Health* cxlii 53 In Englyshe it is named the Emphisode fever [1731 BAILEY, *Emphysodes febris* (with Physicians) a vehement heat in fevers, which causes pustules and inflammation in the mouth] 1775 in ASH

†**Emphyteu·ciary.** *Obs rare*$^{-1}$ [f. L *emphyteusi-s* + -ARY] = EMPHYTEUTICARY.

1676 R. DIXON *Two Testaments* 24 They have right. to become Emphyteuciaries, Vassals, or otherwise

Emphyteusis (emfitiū sis). *Law* Also 8 emphеuteusis [a. L *emphyteusis*, a Gr *ἐμφύτευσις* of same meaning; lit 'implanting', f *ἐμφυτεύ-ειν* to implant] 'A perpetual right in a piece of land that is the property of another' (Stubbs)

a 1618 RALEGH in Gutch *Coll Cur* I 72 Emphyteusis is a contract, whereby any moveable thing is granted, to be enjoyed under a certain rent, reserved to the grantor. 1828 HALLAM *Mid Ages* (1841) I i. 132 The usufruct or emphyteusis of the Roman code 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom Emp* VIII (ed 5) 131 The divided ownership of feudal law found its analogies in the Roman tenure of emphyteusis 1878 G MARRIOTT tr *Laveleye's Prim. Property* 51 An emphyteusis or hereditary lease.

‖ **Emphyteuta** (emfitiū tă) *Law* [a L *emphyteuta*, ad. Gr *ἐμφυτευτής* in same sense, f *ἐμφυτεύ-ειν*. see prec] 'A tenant of land which was subject to a fixed perpetual rent' (Maine).

1708 in KERSEY 1721-1800 in BAILEY 1775 in ASH. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II (ed 2) 167 The proprietor had a reversion on failure of the heirs of the emphyteuta

Emphyteutic (emfitiū tik), *a Law.* Also 7 emphyteutike, -tick, 8 emfiteutic. [ad L. *emphyteutic-us* in same sense, f. Gr. *ἐμφυτεύ-ειν*. see EMPHYTEUSIS] Of the nature of, or held by, EMPHYTEUSIS

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 148 Goods Ecclesiastic holden as Emphyteutike 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr* 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm* III 232 A tenant might be ejected from such emphyteutic lands 1787 J TOWNSEND *Journ Spain* (1792) III 328 By the emfiteutic contract the great proprietor has power to grant any given quantity [of land] for a term of years 1880 MUIRHEAD *Instit Gaius* 550 Emphyteutic grants of lands by a municipality

†**Emphyteu·tical,** *a. Law. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$ [f as prec + -AL] = prec

a 1618 RALEGH in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I 71 It shall be an emphiteutical contract.

†**Emphyteu·ticary.** *Law Obs rare.* [ad L. *emphyteuticāri-us* = *emphyteuta*] = EMPHYTEUTA.

a 1656 HALES *Serm at Eton* (1672) 11 We may be some emphyteuticaries, or farmers, or usufructuaries 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Emphyteuticary*, he that maketh a thing better than it was when he received it, that raiseth his rents or improves. 1677 in COLES, and in mod Dicts.

Empicture (empi·ktiŭr). Also 6 en-, 9 impicture [f. EN- + PICTURE] *trans.* To represent in a picture, portray.

1520-30 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 892 Zeuxes, that enpictured fare Elene 1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 223 Our impictured lineaments 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I 123 Behold. The wild beasts of the woods by thine own hand Empictured

†**Empiem.** *Med. Obs.* Anglicized f EMPYEMA

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 209 The spawling Empiem. With foule impostumes fills his hollow chest.

Empierce, impierce (em-, impi·ɪs), *v* Also 6 empierse, empeirce, enpearce, imperse. [f. En-, In- + Pierce *v*.] *trans* To pierce through keenly, to transfix *lit* and *fig*

1578 T Proctor *Gorg Gallery, Pyramus & Th*, Sweete pendant, now in wofull brest Impersid 1592 Shaks *Rom & Jul* I. IV 19 I am too sore enpearced with his shaft, To soare with his light feathers 1593 Nashe *Christ's T* (1613) 129 To arte-enamel your speech to empeirce soules. 1621 Quarles *Esther* § 10 Like painted swords They near impierc'd Queen Esthers tender heart 1642 H More *Song of Soul* I III v, The vast thumps of massie hammers noise, Empierc'd mine ears 1751 Gilb West *Educ* xxxvii, [His] tender Breast Empierced deep with sympathizing Teen. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI 89 The horrible thorns empierced the bone

b *intr*

1814 Cary *Dante* (Chandos ed.) 147 Through the orbs of all, A thread of wire, impiercing, knits them up

Hence **Empie·rced, Empie rcing** *ppl adjs*

1604 Drayton *Moyses* (L.), He feels those secret and impiercing flames 1612 — *Poly-olb.* xxii. (1748) 341 The brinish tears drop'd down on mine impierced breast 1652 Benlowes *Theoph* xiii. xlv, O, let our fleshly barks still ride At anchor in calm streams of His empierced side

† **Empi·ght,** *v Obs.* Also 4 enpight The pa t and pa pple of **empitch* [f. En- + Pitch *v*.].

1 *trans.* Fixed in, implanted

c 1400 *Test Love* I (1560) 273 b/a In you is so mokel werking vertues enpight 1596 Spenser *F Q* III v 20 Exceeding griefe that wound in him empight 1642 H More *Song of Soul* II iii, II xlv, Nothing is empight In it 1746 W. Thompson *Hymn to May* [an imitation of Spenser] xliii, Full suddenly the seeds of joy recure Elastic spring, and force within empight 1721-1800 in Bailey. 1847 in Craig, and in mod. Dicts.

2 *intr* for *refl*

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* II iv 46 He ere it empight In the meant marke, advaunst his shield atween

Empire (e mpəɪəɪ), *sb* Forms· 3 anpyre, empyere, 4 empir, (impire, imparre), 4–5 emper(e, 4–6 empyr(e, 4– empire [a F. *empire* :— L *imperium* in same sense; related to *imperāre* to command, whence *imperātor* Emperor

Owing partly to historical circumstances, and partly to the sense of the etymological connexion between the two words, *empire* has always had the specific sense 'rule or territory of an Emperor' as well as the wider meaning which it derives from its etymology.]

I. Imperial rule or dignity.

1. Supreme and extensive political dominion; *esp* that exercised by an 'emperor' (in the earlier senses: see Emperor 1, 2), or by a sovereign state over its dependencies

c 1325 *E. E Allit P* B 1332 For alle his empire so hize in erbe is he grauen. *a* 1400 *Know Thyself* in *E. E P* (1862) 132 þauȝ þou haue kyngdam and empyre *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 18 Octauianus in þe 3eer of his Empire XLII 1535 Coverdale 2 *Chron* xxxvi 20 They became his seruauntes tyll the Persians had the empyre. 1589 Puttenham *Eng Poesie* I xxiii (Arb.) 60 Your Maiestie haue shewed yourselfe vertuous and worthy of Empire. 1681 Nlvile *Plato Redivi* Pref., Many Treatises ..alledged That Empire was founded in Property 1711 Pope *Temp Fame* 347 And swam to empire thro' the purple flood. 1821 Byron *Sardan* I. i (1868) 350 Thirteen hundred years Of empire ending like a shepherd's tale 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit India* (1854) 7 From this hour (1757) the establishment of the British empire in India may be dated

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Paramount influence, absolute sway, supreme command or control

c 1325 *E. E Allit P* A 454 My lady haldez þe empyre ouer vus ful hyȝe. 1579 Fulke *Confut Sanders* 628 What Empyre hath Master Sander in Grammer 1601 Shaks *All's Well* I. i 72 Thy blood and vertue Contend for Empire in thee 1667 Milton *P. L* I 114 To deifie his power Who from the terrour of this Arm so late Doubted his Empire 1752 Hume *Ess & Treat* (1777) I 182 The empire of philosophy extends over a few 1838 Lytton *Alice* 129 You know the strange empire you have obtained over me 1886 Stevenson *Treasure Isl* III xiv 113 Silence had re-established its empire

3 The dignity or position of an emperor, also, † the reign of an emperor (*obs*.), = Emperorship.

1606 G Woodcocke tr *Hist Ivstine* K k 3 b, He died in the fiftene year of his empire 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch* (1858) I. i 6 Elevation of Constantine to the Empire

4. A government in which the sovereign has the title of emperor.

1834 [see Employé] 1850 Merivale (*title*) A History of the Romans under the Empire 1866 Crowe *Hist France* xliii (*title*) The Consulate and the Empire *Mod* The history of France under the Second Empire

II That which is subject to imperial rule.

5 An extensive territory (*esp* an aggregate of many separate states) under the sway of an emperor or supreme ruler; also, an aggregate of subject territories ruled over by a sovereign state

1297 R. Glouc (1724) 733 All thys were of hys anpyre *c* 1330 R Brunne *Chron* (1810) 6 Adelard of Westsex was kyng of þe Empire 1393 Gower *Conf.* III 282 God hath beraft him his large empire 1460 *Lybeaus Disc* 843 A sercle Of stones and of golde, The best yn that enpyre 1606 Shaks *Ant. & Cl* I. i 34 Let the wide Arch of the raing'd Empire fall 1735 Burke *Sp Conc Amer.* Wks III 69 An empire is the aggregate of many states under one common head. 1848 Macaulay *Hist Eng* I 348 The position of London, relatively to the other towns of the empire 1852 Tennyson *Ode on Death Wellington* I 2 Bury the Great Duke with an empire's lamentation 1887 *Whitaker's Almanack* 297 The approximate population of the British Empire is now 321,000,000

b *The Empire*: before 1804 (and subsequently in *Hist.* use) often *spec* the 'Holy Roman' or 'Romano-Germanic' empire

1678 Wanley *Wond Lit World* v i § 100 468/2 Rodolphus the second was forced to content himself with the Empire 1724 De For *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 35 The general diet of the empire.

6. *transf.* and *fig* (Cf. *realm*)

c 1440 *York Myst* xlvi 200 Farewele, nowe I passe to þe peeles empire 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 69 Called to be enherytours of the celestiall empyre 1608 Shaks *Per* II i 53 These fishers from their watery empire recollect All that may men approve or men detect! 1656 W Montagul *Accompl Wom.* 124 Love is an Empire only of two Persons 1709 Addison *Tatler* No 154 ₱ 2 Æneas is represented as descending into the Empire of Death 1772 Mackenzie *Man World* I. i (1823) 241 Liberal minds will delight in extending the empire of virtue 1821 Shelley *Prometh Unb* I. 15 Scorn and despair—these are mine empire.

7. A country of which the sovereign owes no allegiance to any foreign superior

1532-3 *Act* 24 *Hen VIII*, c 12 This realme of England is an Impire 1765 Blackstone *Comm* I 242 The legislature uses *empire* to assert that our king is sovereign and independent within these his dominions

III 8 *attrib* and *Comb*, as *empire-plan, -race*, etc.; (in matters of dress, of the first Napoleonic empire) *Empire City, State* in U S. a name for the City and the State of New York

1851 *Gentl Mag* CXXI II 54 God bless'd the empire-tree which thou didst plant 1864 Pusey *Lect Daniel* II 66 The great empire-plan of Alexander 1878 Morley *Condorcet* 52 Its desire to be an empire race 1887 *Academy* 28 June 440/1 She wore, of course, an Empire dress 1888 *Weldon's Illust Dressmaker* Dec., The Empire and Directoire styles are steadily increasing in popularity

† **E·mpire,** *v Obs* Also impire, em-, impyre [f. prec. sb.] *intr* To rule absolutely as an emperor Const *above, of, on.*

1556 *Calvin's Com Prayer Bk.* in *Phenix* (1708) II 217 Strangers again empire above us 1594 Carlw *Tasso* (1881) 75 At pleasure now on starres empyreth he *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Sonn* xxxi, Thy sprit. spurns thee abone the planetis to impyre 1599 Jas I Βασιλ. Δωρον (1682) 71 Your wrath empyring over your owne passion. 1637 Heywood *Dial* xiii Wks 1874 VI 225, I empir'd o're All Caria

Empire, var of Empyre *a*, empyrean.

† **E·mpiredom.** *Obs rare*—1. [f. Empire *sb* + -dom.] = Empire II

1591 Horsey *Trav.* (1857) 158 He assumed to himself two severall crowns and empirdoms

Empiric (empi rik), *a* and *sb* Forms· 6–7 emperic, -ike, -ique, -yke, empirike, -ique, -yke, empyrick, -yke, 7–8 emperick(e, empirick(e, empric(k(e, 6– empiric; also 6 impericke. [ad L. *empīricus*, Gr ἐμπειρικ-ός, f. ἐμπειρία experience, f ἔμπειρος skilled, f ἐν in + πεῖρα trial, experiment In 17th c. usually (empirik).]

A *adj.* = Empirical in various senses. (The use as *sb* occurs earlier in Eng., and the adjectival senses are chiefly derived from it.)

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I 8 It is accounted an errour, to commit a naturall bodie to Emperique Phisitions *a* 1649 Drumm of Hawth *Jas V* Wks (1711) 90 This empyrick balm could the French apply to cure the wounds of the Scottish common-wealth 1667 Milton *P. L* v. 440 By fire Of sooty coal the Empiric Alchimist Can turn . Metals of drossiest Ore to perfet Gold *a* 1700 Dryden (L.), Bold counsels . Like empirick remedies last are try'd. 1787 *Phil Trans* LXXVII. 43 They are only empiric, and not founded upon the theory and principles of gravitation 1815 *Scribbleomania* 76 Empiric pigmies may prate about straws 1877 E Caird *Philos. Kant* II v. 286 The combination of sensitive states by an empiric law of association

B *sb*

1 A member of the sect among ancient physicians called *Empirici* ('Εμπειρικοί), who (in opposition to the *Dogmatici* and *Methodici*) drew their rules of practice entirely from experience, to the exclusion of philosophical theory.

1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terap* 2 G ij, The whiche thynge the Emperykes vnderstande by onely experyence 1601 Holland *Pliny* II 344 Another faction and sect of Physitians, who called themselues Empiriques 1605 Timme *Quersit* Pref 5 Among Physitians there are Empericks, Dogmaticks, Methodici, or Abbreuiators, and Paracelsians 1738 J. Keill *Anim Œcon* Pref 30 The Doctrine of the Empiricks, which despises all Reasoning 1805 *Med Jrnl* XIV 446 The ancient empirics were peculiarly eminent for their talent of observation

b One who, either in medicine or in other branches of science, relies solely upon observation and experiment Also *fig*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* VI vi 665 Broomrape is counted of some empiriques (or practisioners) for an excellent medicine. 1613 R C *Table Alph.* (ed 3), *Empericke*, he that hath all his skill in phisicke by practise 1858 Robertson *Lect* I II A mere empiric in political legislation 1873 Hale *In His Name* VIII 65 The Florentine would be called only an empiric by the science of to day 1877 E Caird *Philos Kant* V 100 The animals are pure empirics.

2 An untrained practitioner in physic or surgery; a quack.

[1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* O j, Than came there an onlerned Empyricus.] 1562 Bulleyn *Bk. Simples* 68 b, One called Edwardes, a doltish impericke

1601 Shaks *All's Well* II i 125 We must not corrupt our hope, To prostitute our past-cure malladie To empericks. 1621 Burton *Anat Mel* II i IV 1, There be many mountebanks, quack-salvers, Empericks, in every street *a* 1764 Lloyd *Ep C Churchill* Poet Wks 1774 I. 85 Quack and Critic differ but in name Empirics frontless both, they mean the same 1806 *Med Jrnl* XV 369 Bone setters are another set of empirics 1835 Browning *Paracelsus* 164 They are hooting the empiric, The ignorant and incapable fool

b *transf* A pretender, impostor, charlatan

1640 Quarles *Enchirid* IV. lxxxix, Hee that beleeves with an implicite Faith, is a meere Empricke in Religion 1670 Eachard *Cont Clergy* 22 A disesteemed pettifogger, or empyrick in divinity 1777 W Dalrymple *Trav Sp & Port* 241, The Bishop, supreme empiric, heals the minds and cures the consciences by the same prescription. 1827 Coleridge *Lay Serm* 386 Such are the political empirics, mischievous in proportion to their effrontery, and ignorant in proportion to their presumption

3 Comb *empiric-like* adj and adv.

1620 Mellton *Astrolog* 9 He delivered this Emperike like Oration *a* 1700 Dryden (J.), The illiterate writer, empirick like applies To each disease chance remedies.

Empirical (empi rikăl), *a.* Forms 6–7 empericall, 7–8 empyrical, 7– empirical [f. prec + -al.]

1 *Med.* a Of a physician: That bases his methods of practice on the results of observation and experiment, not on scientific theory. b Of a remedy, a rule of treatment, etc. That is adopted because found (or believed) to have been successful in practice, the reason of its efficacy being unknown † Also as quasi-*sb* in *pl* = 'empirical remedies'.

1569 J. Sa[nford] *Agrippa's Van Artes* 140 b, Empericall, that is to saie, that consisteth in practise, of experimentes 1612 Woodall *Surg Mate* Wks. (1653), Medicine composed by a Chymicall, Methodicall, or Empericall Surgeon. 1696 Ridgley *Pract Physick* 26 Empiricalls are Earth-worms provided divers wayes 1685 Evelyn *Mem* (1857) II 216 He had a laboratory, and knew of many empirical medicines 1830 Mackintosh *Eth Philos* Wks 1846 I 136 Sextus, a physician of the empirical, *i.e* anti theoretical school 1869 E A. Parkes *Pract Hygiene* (ed 3) p 1, Empirical rules. observations of what seemed good or bad for health

2 That practises physic or surgery without scientific knowledge; that is guilty of quackery. Also of medicines That is of the nature of a quack nostrum Cf. Empiric B 2

a 1680 Butler *Rem* (1759) II 304 A Pedlar of Medicines . and Tinker empirical to the Body of Man 1839 James *Louis XIV*, IV. 45 Empirical drugs for the cure of various diseases 1840 H Ainsworth *Tower Lond* (1864) 66 When all the physicians of the royal household were dismissed, and the duke sent messengers for empirical aid.

3 In matters of art or practice That is guided by mere experience, without scientific knowledge; also of methods, expedients, etc Often in opprobrious sense *transf* from 2. Ignorantly presumptuous, resembling, or characteristic of, a charlatan.

1751 Johnson *Rambler* No 183 ₱ 13, I have avoided that empirical morality, which cures one vice by means of another 1793 Holcroft *Lavater's Physiog* xxix 136 We are all more or less empirical physiognomists 1825 McCulloch *Pol Econ* I. 42 Their arguments had somewhat of an empirical aspect. 1861 Goschen *For Exch* 84 The application of hasty and empirical measures. 1872 Yeats *Techn Hist Comm* 317 The great majority of accidents are the results of empirical management.

4 Pertaining to, or derived from, experience *Empirical law*: see quot. 1846. *Empirical formula* in *Mathematics*, a formula arrived at inductively, and not verified by deductive proof; in *Chemistry*, a formula which merely enumerates the ultimate constituents of a compound in any convenient order, without implying any theory of the mode in which they are grouped

1649 Jer Taylor *Gt. Exemp* Pref ₱ 46 The propositions of this philosophy being Empirical and best found out by observation. 1798 *Month Rev.* XXV 585 His empirical acquaintance with the works of taste is not comprehensive 1829 *Nat. Philos* I *Mechanics* III v 18 (Usef Know Ser.) By an empirical formula is meant one that is conceived or invented without any analysis or demonstration 1830 Sir J Herschel *Stud Nat. Phil* 71 If the knowledge be merely accumulated experience, the art is empirical 1834 Mrs Somerville *Connex. Phys Sc.* VIII (1849) 70 An empirical law observed by Baron Bode, in the mean distances of the planets 1836-7 Sir W Hamilton *Lect* (1877) II. xxi 26 Knowledge a posteriori is a synonym for knowledge empirical, or from experience 1846 Mill *Logic* III xvi § 1, An empirical law then, is an observed uniformity, presumed to be resolvable into simpler laws, but not yet resolved into them. 1850 Daubeny *Atom Th* IX. (ed 2) 297 SO^3+KO is the rational formula of the salt called sulphate of potass. S, O^4, K the empirical 1869 Buckle *Civiliz* III v 385 The empirical corroboration of his doctrine by direct experiment.

Empi·rically, *adv.* [f prec + -ly.²] In an empirical manner.

1 After the manner of an empiric or quack-doctor

1631 Brathwait *Whimzies, Almanack-maker*, He ha's some small scruple of physician and can most empyrically discourse of the state of your body. 1643 Sir T Browne *Relig Med* I. § 31 His scholars, who doe empirically practise without his advice 1872 F Thomas *Dis Women* (ed 3) 64 The advice is too often given empirically.

2. By means of observation and experiment.
1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* VI xii 334 For wee shall empirically and sensibly discourse hereof 1664 Power *Exp Philos* III 192 Philosophy will Empirically and Sensibly canvass the Phænomena of Nature 1809-10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 23 A schoolmaster is under the necessity of teaching a certain rule in simple arithmetic empirically 1879 tr *Du Moncel Telephone* 52, I sought . to discover empirically the exact effect of each element

†**Empi'ricalness.** *Obs.* [f as prec + -ness] The quality of being empirical
1654 W de Rand *Short Meth of Surg*, Not being offended at the appearance of Empiricalness in the discourse

Empiricism (empi risiz'm) [f Empiric + -ism] The method or practice of an empiric
1 *Med* Practice founded upon experiment and observation, ignorant and unscientific practice; quackery Also *transf.*
1657 G. Starkey *Helmont's Vind.* 245 The Chymistry of the Galenical Tribe is a ridiculous and dangerous Empericism 1756 C Lucas *Ess Waters* II 47 The art became debased with empiricism 1791 Mackintosh *Vind Gall.* Wks 1846 III 148 'The practical claim of impeachment' is the most sorry juggle of political empiricism 1880 Sir J Favrer in *Nature* XXI 231 The empiricism of to-day is more scientific than it was in former days.
2 a The use of empirical methods in any art or science b. *Philos.* The doctrine which regards experience as the only source of knowledge.
1803 *Edin Rev* I 257 Made acquainted with the division of empiricism and rationalism 1817 Jas Mill *Brit. India* I II. IX 399 Mere observation and empiricism, not even the commencement of science 1872 Minto *Eng Lit* II VIII 547 The empiricism popularly associated with the name of Locke. 1881 Huxley in *Nature* No 615. 343 All true science begins with empiricism
3 *concr* A conclusion arrived at on empirical grounds.
1846 Mill *Logic* III XIII § 5 The instances of new theories agreeing with old empiricisms, are innumerable

Empiricist (empi risist). [f as prec. + -ist.] a An upholder of philosophical empiricism b One who follows empirical methods
1857 T E Webb *Intell Locke* I 17 Kant regarded Aristotle as the head of the Empiricists 1875 *N Amer Rev* CXX 469 Berkeley a consistent empiricist 1876 tr *Wagner's Gen. Pathol* 5 Medical men have been designated as Empiricists and Rationalists in matters of pathology

Empiricu'tic, *a nonce-wd* In 7 emperickqutique [f Empiric: on analogy of *pharmaceutic*] Empirical
1607 Shaks *Cor* II 1 128 The most soueraigne Prescription in Galen, is but Emperick qutique, and to this Preseruatiue, of no better report then a Horse-drench

†**Empirie.** *Obs* In 7 empyrie. [ad Gr. ἐμπειρία Cf Empiric] = Empiricism 1
1652 Wittie tr *Primrose's Pop Err* I. vi 23 Even Physicians do not disdain Empyrie

Empirism (empiriz'm) [f Gr ἔμπειρ-ος (see Empiric) + -ism] = Empiricism 2 b.
1716 M Davies *Dissert Physick* 37 in *Ath Brit* III 1852 Sir W Hamilton *Discuss* 104 Empirism, Philosophy of Experience or of Observation 1852 Morell tr *Tennemann's Hist Phil* 67 Empirism would derive all our knowledge ultimately from experience.

Empiristic (empiri stik), *a* [f as prec. + -ist + -ic] Of or pertaining to empirism
1881 Le Conte *Light* 103 The one is called the nativistic, the other the empiristic theory

Empiry, var. Empyre, obs, empyrean.

Emplace (emplē'i s), *v. rare* [f En- + Place *sb*; (really back-formation from Emplacement)] *trans* To put into a place or position.
1865 Rawlinson *Anc Mon* III v 385 The shrine . was emplaced upon the topmost, or silver stage

Emplacement (emplē'i smĕnt) [a Fr. *emplacement* see prec and -ment]
1. The action of placing in a certain position, the condition of being so placed
1869 Rawlinson *Anc Hist.* 64 The emplacement of each pyramid so as exactly to face the cardinal points
2 a Of a building, etc : Situation, position b Site *rare*
1802 W Taylor in Robberds *Mem* I 415 Buildings admired for their architecture, and well displayed by their emplacement 1837 *Blackw Mag* XLI. 362 The French might have found a more appropriate emplacement for the obelisk. 1862 Rawlinson *Anc Mon* I v 95 The exact emplacement of the second [story] on the first is also doubtful 1880 *Blackw Mag* Jan 115 The large amphitheatre, the emplacement of which can still be traced on the hill side
3 *Mil.* A platform for guns, with epaulements for the defence of those serving them.
1811 Wellington in Gurw *Disp* VII 258 They ought to make an emplacement for their field pieces 1862 Ansted *Channel Isl* I III. (ed 2) 42 Two square emplacements, covering rocks, have been constructed 1881 *Daily News* 1 Sept 2/4 A model emplacement, constructed of concrete

Emplaistre, var of Emplaster, *Obs.*

Emplant, obs form of Implant

†**Empla'ster,** *sb Obs* Forms 4 enplaster, -tre, 5-7 emplastre, -aister, -ayster, -aystre, (6 *erron* emplasture), also 6-7 implaster, -aister [a OF *emplastre* (F *emplâtre*), L *emplastrum*, ad Gr ἔμπλαστρον plaster or salve, f ἐμπλάσσειν, f ἐν in + πλάσσειν to mould.]
1 *Med* or *Surg* = Plaster.
1382 Wyclif *Isa* xxxviii 21 Thei shulden taken an hep of fyges, and make an enplastre vpon the wounde 1430 Lydg *Chron Troy* I vii, Lectuary, emplaystre, or pocyon *a* 1500 *Med Receipts* in *Rel Ant* I 54 Tak everferne and tak mynt, and mak ane emplaster 1564 Brcon *Gov Virtue* (1566) 50 b, Neither hearbe nor emplasture hathe healed them 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I xcix 141 Oyntments, oyles, or emplaisters 1601 Holland *Pliny* XX ix, If the said implaister be made with bean-meale *c* 1720 W Gibson *Farrier's Dispens* xvi. (1734) 302 The whole is brought to the consistence of an Emplaster 1751 Chambers *Cycl*, *Emplaster*, popularly called Plaster 1809 Parkins *Culpepper's Eng Physic Enlarged* 361 The Greek emplaisters consisted of these ingredients
fig. 1538 Wyclif *Sel Wks* III 166 Enplaster of cursing for heele of monnis soule 1563-87 Foxe *A & M* (1596) 256/2 Minister some spirituall implaster *a* 1656 Bp Hall *Rem. Wks* (1660) 79 Lay on the soveraign emplaisters of the mercy of our Blessed Redeemer
2 Used to render L *emplastrum*. see Emplastration 1
1601 Holland *Pliny* II 518 The manner of graffing by way of emplaistre or scutcheon
Hence †**Empla sterwise,** *adv*, in the form of a plaster, as a plaster is applied
1551 Turner *Herbal* I C iij b, It [amomum] helpeth them that are bytten of scorpiones laid to emplaisterwise with basill 1562 *Ibid.* II 13 b, The sede [of sonne flower] layd to emplasterwise, dryeth away hanginge wartes

†**Empla'ster,** *v Obs* Forms · 4-6 emplastre, 6-7 emplaster, -aistre, -ayster; also 7 implaistre. [a OF *emplastre-r*, ad L *emplastrāre*, f *emplastr-um* see prec]
1 a To cover with a plaster, to plaster over; also *fig* b To spread on as a plaster
c 1386 Chaucer *Merch T* 1053 Als fair as ye his [Solomon's] name emplastre, He was a lecchour and an ydolastre. 1542 R Copland *Guydon's Formul* Y ij b, To emplayster the place with diaculum 1585 H Lloyd *Treas Health* D ij, Galbanum emplastered to the hed is of great efficacye 1601 Holland *Pliny* XX ix, Colewort is soveraigne good to be implaistred upon those tumors 1633 tr *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 50 Let the body be Emplaistred with Mastick
2 A rendering of L *emplastrare* to bud trees (misinterpreted in quot 1656), see Emplastration 1.
c 1420 *Pallad on Husb.* VI. 86 The pechys in this moone Emplastred are 1656 Dugard *Gate Lat Unl* § 324 91 He besmears them, being implanted (which is to emplaster)
Hence Empla stering *vbl sb*
c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* III 350 Oon in the stok, on graffeth under rynde, Emplastering an other dothe in kynde *Ibid* VII 92 Emplasturyng accordeth with the tree That hath a juce of fattenesse in the rynde 1577 B Googe *Heresbach's Husb* (1586) 72 Emplastring or inoculation. 1633 tr *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 50 Let this Bath with the Emplaistring be renewed every fifth day

Emplasteration, var. Emplastration, *Obs*
1692 in Coles 1775 in Ash.

†**Empla'stic,** *a* and *sb Obs* [ad. Gr ἐμπλαστικός, f ἐμπλάσσειν see Emplaster *sb*]
A *adj* Fit to be used as a plaster; *hence*, adhesive, glutinous, viscid Also [after late Gr use], that stops up the pores
1618 Latham *2nd Bk Falconry* (1633) 140 It is also of an emplastick or clammy quality 1634 T Johnson tr *Parey's Chirurg* VII XXVII (1678) 189 Medicins acrid, oily, and emplastick 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* IV 133 Wax through its emplastick faculty fastning it self like Glew. 1756 C Lucas *Ess Waters* I 53 Unctuous and emplastic bodies 1832 in Webster, and in mod. Dicts
B *sb* An adhesive or glutinous substance
1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 125 An Emplastick should be of a terrene substance 1721-1800 Bailey, *Emplasticks*, Medicines which constipate and shut up the Pores of the Body, that Sulphureous Vapours cannot pass 1751 Stack in *Phil Trans* XLVII 269 Burgundy-pitch, or any other powerful emplastic

†**Empla'stical,** *a Obs rare*$^{-1}$ [f prec + -al] = prec *adv*
1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 124 Their quality sounds not emplastrical but emplastical, or emphractical *Ibid* 125 An emplastical medicament should want all mordacity

†**Empla'sticate,** *v. Obs rare*$^{-1}$ [f Emplastic + -ate.] *trans* To make into a plaster.
1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 335 Emplasticated with honey, it takes away dimness from the eyes

†**Emplastra'tion.** *Obs* Also 5 emplastracioun, 6 emplaistration, 6 implastration [ad. L *emplastrātiōnem*, noun of action f *emplastrāre* see Emplaster *v*]
1 A mode of budding trees mentioned by Latin writers, so called from the piece of bark surrounding the bud, which was attached like a 'plaster' (L *emplastrum*) to the tree
c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* VII 91 In Juyl and nowe solempne insicion Hath treen, that men calle emplastracioun 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. Gloss, Emplastration in the Hortyard, is grafting by inocelation with a scutcheon 1745 tr *Columella's Husb* V XI, Emplastration, or Inoculation
2 The application of a plaster
1545 T Raynold *Womans Booke* 75 Ministred by fumes, or odours, or emplastration, etc 1601 Holland *Pliny* II 394 To returne againe to the former emplastration 1633 tr *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 63 Closure up of the body by Emplastration,

‖**Empla'strum.** The Latin form of Emplaster *sb*
1596 Fitz-Geffray *Sir F Drake* (1881) 19 Soules sweet Emplastrum, unguent of the eyes 1878 T Bryant *Pract Surg* I 171 If the carbuncle is small cover it with emplastrum plumbi spread on leather

Emplead, obs form of Implead

Emplection, bad form of Emplecton

Emplectite (emplektəit) *Min.* [f Gr ἔμπλεκτος inwoven (f. ἐμπλέκειν, f ἐν in + πλέκειν to weave) + -ite, the name being given from its appearance] A sulphide of bismuth and copper, occurring in bright tin-white needle-shaped crystals; found in Saxony and Chili.
1857 Shepard *Min.* 424 1884 Dana *Min* 86

‖**Emple'cton.** *Arch* [mod L, a Gr ἔμπλεκτον see prec] 'A kind of masonry, in which the outsides of the wall are ashlar, and the interval filled up with rubbish' (Liddell and Scott)
1708-15 Kersey, *Emplecton opus*, Masons work well knit and couched together 1731 in Bailey, vol II

Empledge, var of Impledge

†**Emple'sance.** *Sc Obs rare*$^{-1}$ [as if OF **emplaisance* f **emplaisir see* Empless Cf. Pleasance] Pleasure.
1469 *Sc Acts Jas III* (1814) 94 It salbe leful to the kingis hienes to tak þe dessisioun of ony actioune that cummis before him at his emplesance

†**Empleseur.** *Sc Obs rare*$^{-1}$ [f OF. **emplaisir* · see next Cf Pleasure] = prec
1560 *Letter* in M'Crie *Knox* I 437 And this ye faill not to do, as ye will do us singular empleseur

†**Emple'ss,** *v. Sc. Obs* [ad OF **emplaisir*, orig form of *emplaire* to please „ cf. En- and Please] *trans* To please
1478 *Act Audit* (1839) 61 þe said Schir William to folou vpon personis for þe said some as it empless him

Emplie, obs var of Imply

Emplore, obs form of Implore

Employ (emploi), *sb* Also 7-8 imploy [ad F *emploi*, n of action f *employer* to Employ, = Sp *empleo*, It *impiego.*]
†1 The action of employing a person or making use of a thing, = Employment 1 *Obs*
1666 Evelyn *Mem* (1807) III 284 Employ of chirurgeons. *a* 1694 A. Littleton in Spurgeon *Treas Dav* Ps. xv 5 The drone without a sting wanting a tool for employ 1829 Southey *Sir T More* II 76 The application of gunpowder was not brought into full employ, even after, etc
2 The state or fact of being employed, *esp* that of serving an employer for wages In phrases, *In, out of, employ, in the employ of* (the person employing).
1709 Strype *Ann Ref* I xliii 473 The first mention of Thomas Sampson in publick employ 1713 *Guardian* No 158 We are obliged by duty to keep ourselves in constant employ 1832 Ht. Martineau *Homes Abroad* IX 114 New comers of their craft, or in their employ 1841 Miall *Nonconf.* I 391 Operatives out of employ 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c 56 Preamb, To permit electors in his regular employ to absent themselves
3 Something on which a person or thing is employed, an employment, occupation Now *poet* or *arch.*
1680 Sir E King in *Academy* 15 May 502/2 A better employ to exercise his courage 1704 Swift *T Tub* IV 64 Peter put these bulls on several employs 1725 Bradley *Fam Dict* II s v *Tree*, Drunken Fellows uncapable of so judicious Imploy 1829 C Welch *Westl Polity* 89 An assiduity worthy of a better employ. 1877 M Arnold *Poems* II 89 The wind-borne, mirroring soul leaves its last employ
†b. A regular business or occupation; a trade or profession *Obs.*
1678 Bunyan *Pilgr* I (1862) 114 To have but a poor imploy in the world 1697 Potter *Antiq Greece* I XXVI (1715) 169 That Ferry-man shall be prohibited the exercise of his employ, who overturns his boat 1771 Wesley *Wks* 1872 V 297 Neglect of the worldly employ wherein God has placed us 1795 J Aikin *Manchester* 238 From this variety of employ, population has more than doubled since 1772
†c An official position in the public service
1691 Luttrell *Brief Rel* (1857) II. 210 Being putt out of an employ at the custome house at Newcastle 1691 Ray *Creation* II (1704) 241 Great Commands & Employs in the Dutch Colonies *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) I 76 Another employ fell to his Lordship's share 1821 Byron *Mar Fal* II 1. 113 The wariest of republics Has lavish'd all its chief employs upon him.

Employ (emploi), *v* Forms 5 en-, 5- employ, also 6-8 imploy. [a. F *employe-r* (var of OF *emplier* see Imply, and cf Ploy, Ply), a Com Romanic word = Pr. *implezar*, Cat. *implegar*, Sp *emplear*, Pg *empregar*, It. *impiegare* — L *implicāre*, f *in* + *plicāre* to fold. Cf Imply
The senses of this word (exc 5, 6) are derived from the late L sense of *implicare* 'to bend or direct upon something', the classical senses 'enfold, involve' are represented by Imply]
1. *trans* To apply (a thing) to some definite purpose, to use as a means or instrument, or as material Const *for, in, on,* † *to.*
a *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs & Lim Mon* (1714) 54 The Kyngs own Money he may employ to other Usys 1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* 433/4 Whan hir moder sawe the lynnen cloth thus employed she was moche wroth. 1553 Brende *Q Curtius* 109 (R) When he beheld the boorde employed

to so base a use. 1624 Ld Kensington in Ellis *Orig Lett* I 301 III 173 To employ her credit with the king her son 1671 tr *Joyful Voy. Mauritania* 5 To employ eight hundred Piastres for his expence *a* 1704 Locke (J.), The timber employed about the plough 1718 *Free-thinker* No 65 68 Employ the Prerogative only for their [the people's] Good 1759 B Martin *Nat Hist. Eng* I *Somerset* 53 The soil of this Country is employed in Grain and Pasturage 1839 Landor *Andrea* Wks 1846 II 526 All have more knowledge than they will employ 1856 Ruskin *Mod Paint* III iv iv § 11 Art was employed for the display of religious facts

β 1531 Starkey *Lett* 73 Imploing such giftys God hathe gyuen me. 1601 R Johnson *Kingd & Commonw* (1603) 85 The hils and river sides being onely imploied to vines 1667 Milton *P L* iv 763 Heere Love his golden shafts imploies 1689–92 Locke *Toleration* II Wks 1727 II 291 The best Design any one can imploy his Pen in 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 244 This Curse Juno imploy'd for Io's Punishment 1772 Priestley *Inst. Relig* (1782) I 413 The rest of the inclosure imployed in tillage

b To apply, devote (effort, thought, etc) to an object. (In later use merged in 4.)

1587 Harrison *England* II i (1877) I. 37 To imploy their studies unto physike and the lawes 1596 Shaks *Merch V* II viii 43 And imploy your chiefest thoughts To courtship, 1683 Burnet tr *More's Utopia* 128 All other Animals imploy their bodily Force one against another 1784 J Barry *Lect Art* III (1848) 151 Any man . who would generously employ his whole undivided attention to it.

c. To make use of (time, opportunities). Const *in*, †*to*. In mod use also (influenced by 4), 'to fill with business' (J.)

α 1481 Caxton *Myrr* I. v 20 He employed his tyme to studye 1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* I ccclxii 387 What was best for them to do to employ forthe their season 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort* (1729) 185 How usefully you employ this glorious Recess 1725 De For *Voy round W* (1840) 319 Those intervals were employed to hunt for food 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I § 27 195 Having ten days at my disposal . I was anxious to employ them

β. 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met* IV (1626) 77 Some in life-practis'd Arts imploy their times 1732 Lediard *Sethos* II. ix. 277 He imploy'd the whole time in raising enormous machines.

†**2.** To bestow (something) *on* a person. *Obs.* [So *employer* in OF.]

1548 Gest *Pr Masse* 104 Melchisedech employing upon Abraham bred and wyne 1598 Greene *Jas IV* (1861) 190 What reward May I employ on you for this your zeal?

3 To use the services of (a person) in a professional capacity, or in the transaction of some special business; to have or maintain (persons) in one's service

α 1584 Powel *Lloyd's Cambria* 98 Employed in affaires of the Commonwealth 1771 *Junius Lett* lix 304 Let us employ these men in whatever departments their various abilities are best suited to 1872 Raymond *Statist Mines & Mining* 206 Scott & Co , employing nine men six months 1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 162 Lessing . was employed by Voltaire in the Hirschel case.

β. 1590 Shaks *Mids N* I i 124, I must imploy you in some businesse Against our nuptiall 1621 *Frailty of Life* in Farr *S P Jas I* (1848) 201 To thinke, not one of those whome he imploy'd Should be alive within one hundred yeares. 1662 Stillingfl *Orig Sacr* III i § 2 Moses writ as a person imployed by God 1728 Newton *Chronol. Amended* II. 224 Cinyras .. imployed workmen in making armour.

†**b** To send (a person) with a commission *to*, *towards* (a person), *to*, *into* (a place); also, *To employ out* *Obs*

α 1611 Bible *Ezra* x 15 Were employed about this matter 1655 Fuller *Ch Hist* I iv § 19 He was principally employed farre off at Constantinople 1713 Steele *Englishm* No 11 73 Whoever is well employed is then at Players 1772 Johnson *Lett* (1788) I 1 60 By showing how much I am employed upon you 1850 McCosh *Div Govt* II ii (1874) 215 How can the whole soul be so nobly employed? *Mod.* I cannot fully employ you I found him employed in writing letters Glad to see you so well employed

β 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* III xxxiv 208 Men, that are otherwise imployed 1691–8 Norris *Pract Disc* IV 191 All imploy'd in the Contemplation of our Excellencies 1704 Swift *Batt Bks* (1711) 262 He was imploy'd in drinking 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr* II. 277 Imploying our Thoughts, upon the Occasions chosen by Our Lord.

b *refl* To apply (*obs*), busy, or occupy oneself.

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb) 113 Employe thyselfe to marcial feates 1764 Reid *Inquiry* I § 2 (1785) 12 Castle-builders employ themselves in romance 1856 R Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I 4 More of genius than common was required to teach a man how to employ himself

c Said of the object to which attention is given

1665 Boyle *Occas Reft* (1675) 25 Occasional Reflections need not employ our hands 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg* IV. 78 Then young Succession all their Cares employ 1704 Pope *Summer* 47 Then might my voice thy list'ning ears employ 1732 Berkeley *Alciph* VII § 17 Wks 1871 II 317 Speculations to employ our curiosity 1774 Goldsmith *Grecian Hist* II 170 Mithridates, who so long employed the Roman armies 1833 Hr Martineau *Manch Strike* I 13 A Pan's pipe employed his mouth 1854 Tennyson *Poems, To Rev F D Maurice* 1, Come, when no graver cares employ *Mod.* He needs something to employ his mind

†**5** = Imply in various senses. **a** To entwine, enclose, encircle **b.** To involve, include, contain. **c** To imply, signify *Obs*

1528 Fox in Pocock *Rec Ref.* I lii 143 The causes imployed so manifest justness 1529 More *Conf agst Trib* I. Wks (1557) 1146/2 We must expresse or imploy a condicion therin 1579 *Poore Knight's Palace* B b, Crabbed Care, imployd with streeke of red 1581 J Bell *Haddon's answ Osor* 31 Which wordes do employ nothyng els, but that, etc 1605 Chapman *All Fooles* Plays 1873 I 134 Fortune welcome, And in that welcome I imploy your wiues 1606 Holland *Sueton* 129 Passed a decree, that the day on which hee beganne his Empire should be called Palilia, imploying thereby . a second foundation of the Cittie *a* 1626 Bacon *Max & Uses Com Law* 31 Which interest of mariage went still imployed in every tenure called knight's service

¶ **6** To supply *Obs. rare*

1668 Child *Disc Trade* (1694) 172 It employs the Nation for its Consumption, with Pepper, Indigo, Callicoes

Employable (emploi·ăb'l), *a* [f prec. + -able] That can be employed.

1691 Boyle [I. The objections made seem employable 1768–74 Tucker *Lt Nat* (1852) II [morality, that is, the conceptions employable therein 1808 Bentham *Sc Reform* 69 Evidence alternately employable 1840 Mill *Diss & Disc* I 389 Means employable for important social ends

‖ **Employé** (anplwaye) [a. F *employé*, pa pple of *employer* to employ] One who is employed (In Fr use chiefly applied to clerks, in Eng use *gen* to the persons employed for wages or salary by a house of business, or by government.)

Hence also **Employée**, a female employé

1834 O P Q in *Spectator* 22 Nov 1112/2 An old bankrupt employé of the Empire 1848 Mill *Pol Econ* I ix § 2. (1876) 87 Connecting the interest of the employés with the success of the concern 1860 Gen P Thompson *Audi Alt* III cxi 4 No representations against a Government employé shall be entertained 1862 *Macm Mag* July 257 All these employées should be women of character 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* v 64 In Italy, all railroad employés are subjected to rigorous examination

Employed (emploi·d), *ppl a* [f Employ *v* + -ed] That is in (another's) employ. Also *absol* with pl sense, the wage-earning class.

1625 Bacon *Ess Travel* (Arb) 523 The Secretaries, and Employed Men of Ambassadours. 1670 R Coke *Disc Trade* 55 You must do it as the imployed English please 1818 Canning in *Parl Deb* 964 An employed informer, and consequently a spy 1860 Gen P Thompson *Audi Alt* III cxvii 76 Attachment to the class of the employed, rather than of the employers

Hence †**Employedness**, the condition of being seriously busy *Obs rare*$^{-1}$

a 1691 Boyle *Wks* VI 48 (R.) Rhetoric and care of language [are not] consistent with employedness

Employee (emploi·ī·). *rare* exc. *U S.* [f. Employ + -ee.]

a = Employé. **b.** (*nonce-use.*) Something that is employed

1854 Thoreau *Walden* IV (1886) 113 They take me for an employee 1879 Tourgee *Fool's Err.* xxxv 241 Their commands are obeyed by the employees 1886 A. Morgan in *Lit World* (Boston, U S) 15 May 172/1 The supines of Shakespeare outnumber the employees of most authors

Employer (emploi·əɹ). [f. Employ *v.* + -er] **a** One who employs. Const. *of* **b** *spec* One who employs servants, workmen, etc for wages

1599 Shaks *Much Ado* v ii 31 Troilous the first imployer of pandars 1668 Child *Disc Trade* (T.), Owner or employer of much shipping 1742 Richardson *Pamela* IV. 103 To present her Employer with Bills for 500*l* 1780 Burke *Econ Ref* Wks III. 286 Making it the interest of the contractor to exert skill for his employers 1856 Froude *Hist Eng* (1858) I i 21 Agricultural labourers lived . in the houses of their employers 1878 Jevons *Prim Pol Econ* 64 Employers are regarded as tyrants

Employing (emploi·ing), *vbl sb* [f Employ *v* + -ing 1.] **a** The action of the verb Employ

†**b** Employment, occupation (*obs*).

1607 Hieron *Wks* I 245 For the lawfull imploying himselfe in the same *a* 1665 J Goodwin *Filled w the Spirit* (1867) 261 Such an employing of the Spirit as that we have described 1707 J Stevens tr *Quevedo's Com Wks* (1709) *Dog* 222 Whose whole Employing is like the Frogs, drinking and prating

Employ·ing, *ppl a* [f. as prec. + -ing 2] That employs *rare*

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Nov 13/2 The main qualifications which the employing incumbents of England demand.

Employment (emploi·mĕnt) Also 7 em-, imploiement, -ploiment [f Employ *v.* + -ment] **1.** The action or process of employing, the state of being employed. Also in phrase, †(*Man*, etc) *of much, little*, etc *employment*

1598 Florio *Dict* Ep Ded 2 Your able employment of such servitours 1602 Shaks *Ham* v i. 77 The hand of little Employment hath the daintier sense. 1665 G Havers *P. della Valle's Trav E. India* 82 Bartolomeo Pontobuoni, a good Painter, and also a man of much Employment 1665 Boyle *Occas Reft* v i (1675) 299 So meritorious an Imploiment of her Greatness shew'd her to be worthy of it 1689 Howe *Ho Com Deb* 29 Nov in Cobbett *Parl Hist Eng* (1809) V 463 By the Employment of Mr Shales 1702 *Eng Theophrast* 136 It is good to compound employments of both [young and old] 1871 B Stewart *Heat* 26 The superior limit of its accurate employment

†**b** The service (of a person) Phrase, *At your employment* (*Obs*)

1595 Shaks *John* I i. 198 At your employment, at your seruice sir 1603 Breton *Poste w Packet, Love L & Answ*, I have devoted myself to your Imploiment

2 That on which (one) is employed, business; occupation, a special errand or commission.

1597 Shaks 2 *Hen IV*, I ii 85 Is there not wars? is there not imployment? 1598 — *Merry W* v v 135 How wit may be made a Iacke-a-Lent when 'tis vpon ill imployment 1607 in Ellis *Orig Lett* I 246 III 87 His employments, he saith, have been five times to Venice, once into Persia. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* II xxx 181 The excuse of not finding employment 1738–41 Warburton *Div Legat* IV vi (R.), Had Jesus made use of the great and learned for this employment 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III 345 Your Sunday Imployments charm us all 1760 Goldsm *Cit W* xxix, I went from town to town, working when I could get employment 1837 Sir F Palgrave *Merch & Friar* (1844) Dcd 2 The character acquired for me by my employments

†**b** The use or purpose to which a thing is devoted. *Obs*

1593 Shaks *Rich II*, I i 90 Lendings he hath detain'd for lewd employments 1658 *Whole Duty Man* VIII § 11. (1687) 71 Making it less fit for any imployment

c A person's regular occupation or business; a trade or profession

1648 Gage *West Ind* xv (1655) 102 In their imployments they are Grasiers 1674 Brevint *Saul at Endor* 72 They subdivide their Employments 1839 Alison *Hist Europe* (1849–50) I ii § 66 185 They proposed to let every man exercise any profession or carry on any employment

†**3** An official position in the public service, a 'place'. *Obs*

1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb* (1702) II vi 93 Restored to their Offices, and Employments 1708 Swift *Sacram Test* II i 128 The gentlemen of employments here make a very considerable number in the house of commons 1734 tr *Rollin's Anc Hist* (1827) II ii 59 He was made prætor which seems to have been a very considerable employment

¶ **4** = Implement *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1612 Chapman *Widdowes T* Wks 1873 III 76 My stay hath been prolonged With hunting obscure nooks for these emploiments [a crowbar and a halter]

Emplume (emplī·m), *v* Also 7 implume [a Fr *emplumer*, f. *en-* (see En-) + *plume* Plume, feather; cf Sp *empluмar*, It *impennare*]

†**1** *trans* ? To 'tar and feather' (or the like) [So Sp *emplumar*] *Obs*

1631 *Celestina* v 33 That gadding to and fro Bawd, who for her villanies hath been several times implumed

2 To furnish with a plume, adorn as with plumes Also in *ppl. a.* **Emplumed.**

1623 Mabbe tr *Guzman d'Alfarache* II 21 They might very well have put the implumed Hat vpon my head 1818 Mrs Browning *Song Ragged Sch*, Angelhoods, emplumed In such ringlets of pure glory

Emplunge, var. of Implunge, *Obs*

Emply, obs. var. of Imply *v.*

Empocket (empǫ·ket), *v arch* Also im-. [f En- + Pocket *sb*] *trans* To put into one's pocket

1728 [? De Foe] *Carleton's Memoirs* 5 Stood with their Hands impocketted 1884 *Punch* 1 Nov 210/2 I did empocket thy gratulation [cf Shaks *Twel N* II. iii 27]

Empoison (empoi·zən, z'n), *v* Forms: *α.* 4–6 enpoysen, -on, -oun, 5–6 empoisen, -on, -oun, 4–8 empoyson, (7 empoysn), 6– empoison. *β* 6–7 impoyson, 6– impoison [a. F *empoisonne-r*, f *en-* (see En-) + *poison* Poison]

†**1.** *trans* To administer poison to (a person), *esp.* to kill by poison Also *absol Obs*

α *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 4650 Þei him bi-hiȝt Þat þei priueli wold enpoysoun þe king *c* 1386 Chaucer *Monk's T* 582 Empoysoned of thyn owene folk thou weere. 1480 Caxton *Chron Eng* lviii 42 King vortimer was enpoisened and dyed at london 1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* I cccxvi 486 In mynde to haue enpoysoned the frenche kynge 1604 *Supplic Masse Priests* 11, To murder and empoyson our late Queene 1667 *Loud Gaz.* No 206/2 The Grand Visier was by practises on his person empoysoned

β 1580 *Apol Pr Orange* in *Phœnix* (1721) I 464 The Cardinal of Grandvelle impoison'd the last Maximilian 1599 *Warn Faire Wom* I 44 Some tyrant to obtain a crown Stabs, hangs, impoisons 1649 *Alcoran* 406 He permitted one of his dearest friends to die impoysoned 1670 Brooks *Wks.* (1867) VI 227 How many thousand children and servants are there impoisoned!

†**b** *transf* and *fig* To kill as if by poison; to affect as poison does Also *absol Obs*

1607 Shaks *Cor* v. vi 11 A man by his owne Almes impoyson'd 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 546 The Surfeit of them [mushromes] may suffocate and empoyson 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* III. vii. 119 This way a Basilisk may empoyson

2 a To put poison into (food or drink); to taint, render poisonous; to vitiate as with poison (the blood, animal tissues, etc), to envenom Also, to dip (an arrow) in poison Now somewhat *rhetorical*

α. 1634 T Johnson tr *Parey's Chirurg* II (1678) 274

Neither could it [gunpowder] empoyson the bodies of such as are wounded 1683 SALMON *Doron Med* I 155 When the Blood is empoysoned. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II 6 Bowmen with their arrows most villanously empoyson'd 1825 SCOTT *Talism* XXVIII, The simoon empoisons the atmosphere

β. 1602 WARNER *Alb Eng* X lvi (1612) 246 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III III 472 Our Two Superiours are more to be suspected in impoisoning the Fountains, and corrupting our Mass of Blood 1733 CHEYNE *Eng Malady* I VI. § 2 (1734) 50 All which must necessarily impoison . their natural Juices

†b *intr* for *refl*

1622 PEACHAM *Compl Gentl* XVIII (1634) 215 Yet much lyeth in our power to keepe that fount from empoysoning

3. *fig* a To taint with sin or error, to corrupt, vitiate, spoil

α. 1325 *E E Allit P* B 242 Þat en-poysened alle þeplez Þat parted fro hem boþe 1401 *Pol Poems* (1859) II 73 Prechen what 3ou list, and 3our privy pestilence enpoisoun the peple 1534 LD BERNERS *Gold Bk M Aurel* (1546) S VIIJ, Riches, youthe, solitarines, and libertee ben IIII pestilences, that enpoison the prynce 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 18 Proceed on to empoyson their country 1633 BP HALL *Hard Texts* 144 Thou art empoysoned with the most deadly venome of wickednesse 1738 WARBURTON *Dw Legat* I 292 The Deists empoison everything they touch 1882 T A POPE tr *Capecelatro's Philip Neri* I 48 An undisciplined will might destroy or empoison all vigour of thought

β 1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Pr* A Ded , Any newe thinge that mighte impoison with erroneous doctrine the consciences *c* 1612 BEAUM & FL *Thierry* II 454 She hath impoyson'd Your good opinion of me 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Eph.* V 3 Citizens' wives were impoisoned at stage-plays.

b To render virulent, envenom (feelings); to 'poison', embitter (a person's mind) *against*. Also, to embitter, destroy all pleasure in (a means of enjoyment).

α 1646 J HALL *Horæ Vac* 136 Jests empoysoned with bitternesse 1806 *Ann Rev* IV 774 Our social tables, which they conspire to empoison 1832 *Blackw Mag* XXXII 225 This distraction will empoison all your joys 1879 J HAWTHORNE *Laugh M* 75 His soul had been empoisoned against them and all the world.

β 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* III 1 86 One does not know How much an ill word may impoison liking

Empoisoned (empoi zənd, -z'nd), *ppl a* [f. prec. + -ED[1].]

†1 Killed by poison, poisoned *Obs.*

1615 G SANDYS *Trav* IV 307 The death of her impoisoned husband 1616 *Overbury's Vis* in *Harl Misc* (Malh.) III. 347 The pains of my impoison'd ghost

2. Steeped in, impregnated or tainted with, poison; poisonous, envenomed *lit* and *fig*

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VIII 365 Impoison'd strokes His wounding thunder shall imprint 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 144 These Arabians shooting their empoysoned arrowes, practise pyracie 1678 WANLEY *Wond Lit World* V 1 § 71 465/2 A pair of empoysoned Gloves procured his death *a* 1721 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet Wks. 1721 III 328 On Earth uncurs'd no Plants empoyson'd grew 1799 CORRY *Sat London* (1803) 162 Assassins, ready to lift their empoisoned stillettos against your hearts 1883 J PARKER *Tyne Ch* 145 The serpent shows its empoisoned fang

Empoisoner (empoi·zənəɹ) [f. as prec + -ER] One who empoisons *Obs* or *arch*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard T* 566 Thus ended the false empoysonere *a* 1577 SIR T SMITH *Commw Eng* (1609) 96 Impoysoners shall bee boyled to the death. 1600 O E. *Repl. Libel* I V 99 The father of all murderers, empoisoners, and enemies to this state 1622 BACON *Hen VII*, 2 The Impoisoner of his wife 1650 WELDON *Crt Jas I* (1651) 65 They preferred Empoysoners to be servants to Sir Gervase Elwayes 1829 LANDOR *Imag Conv.* (1846) II 234 We live among empoisoners

fig. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm Tim* 810/2 A wicked man that goeth about to sowe peruerse doctrine what is hee els, but an impoisoner? 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp* 412 The divels Empericks and empoisoners

†**Empoi·soness.** *Obs rare* [f EMPOISON-ER, cf *murderess* A female empoisoner

1628 tr *Matthieu's Powerfull Favorite*, Martina, that famous sorceresse and empoysonnesse

Empoi·soning, *vbl sb* [f as prec. + -ING[1]] The action of the vb EMPOISON

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. III 206 Þe empoysenyng of Socrates 1494 FABYAN VII. 322 He dyed at Swynyshede by the empoysonynge of a munke of the same house. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Destyll Waters* A IIJ b, Columbyne water is good for impoysyning *a* 1569 KINGESMYLL *Confl. Satan* (1578) 7 The deedes of the flesh are impoisonings 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit World* V. II § 80 472/2 He bribed the Bishop of Rome to the empoysoning of his brother Zemes 1681 *Roxb Bal* (1883) IV 655 From secret Impoysonings *Libera nos, Domine*

Empoi·soning, *ppl a* [f as prec + -ING[2]] That empoisons, kills by poison, or renders poisonous

1598 *Ord. for Prayer* in *Liturg Serv. Q Eliz* (1847) 682 The sacred oil . is a sovereign Antidote against empoisoning confections 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* (1650) III XXVIII 151 Nor are all Snakes of such empoisoning qualities 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II XV The smell . is so pestiferous and impoisoning 1706 WATTS *Horæ Lyr* III 258 The impoisoning taint O'erspreads the building.

Empoisonment (empoi zənmĕnt) Also 7-8 impoisonment. [f as prec + -MENT]

1 The administration of poison to a person; the fact of being poisoned *arch.* or *Obs*

1569 R. ANDROSE tr *Alexis' Secr* IV III 13 A more excellent remedie against empoysonments [*printed* empoysments], 1600 O. E. *Repl Libel* I V 104 The apostles .. neuer taught empoisonment of princes 1653 A WILSON *Jas I*, 84, I have found in the Book of God, examples of all other offences, but not any one of an Impoysonment 1727 SWIFT *Further Acc E Curll* III 1 154 The manner of Mr Curll's impoisonment 1815 *Month Mag* XXXIX 309 Sudden death, so like an empoisonment 1824 LANDOR *Imag Conv* Wks 1846 I XII 49 You rarely find an empoisonment committed in England for policy

2 The action of tainting or impregnating with poison Also *fig*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 915 And these Empoisonments of air are the more dangerous in meetings of people 1886 FARRAR *Westm Serm* in *Libr Mag* (N Y) 16 Oct 595 His bad example is a spiritual empoisonment

Emporetic (empore tik), *a Antiq* [ad L *emporēticus* (*emporetica charta* Pliny *H N.* XIII. XII), a. Gr *ἐμπορητικός*, f *ἐμπορᾶσθαι* to trade, f *ἔμπορος* merchant] Pertaining to trade *Emporetic paper*. a coarse kind of papyrus used for wrapping up parcels (Quincy *Lex. Phys.-Med* 1719 wrongly explains this as 'paper made soft and porous, such as is used to filter with')

[1662 FULLER *Worthies* I 144 Imperial, Royal, Cardinal, and so downwards to that course Paper called Emporetica] 1851 *Ancient Fishing* in *Fraser's Mag* XLIII 264 The Emporetic, or shop-paper serving for wrapping up groceries, fruit, etc

Hence †**Empore tical** *a Obs* —o

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Emporetical*, pertaining to Merchants or Markets 1678–1706 in PHILLIPS 1721–1800 in BAILLY, and in mod Dicts

†**Emporeu·tic,** *a* and *sb Obs* [ad Gr *ἐμπορευτικός*, f *ἐμπορεύεσθαι* to trade, f. *ἔμπορος* trader see EMPORIUM]

A. *adj* Of or pertaining to trade

B *sb.* a *sing* (See quot) b *pl* Articles manufactured for sale

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 37 Emporeuticks which they [Joyners, Smiths, etc] ordinarily make, as Presses Bellowes, Tongs *Ibid* 50 The Emporeuticke treateth of the worke of the art wares for use and sale

Hence †**Emporeu tical,** *a Obs* , = prec adj

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 50 The first [part] is called Organic, and the other Emporeutical or Polecall

†**Empo·rial,** *a Obs* [f EMPORI-UM + -AL] Of or pertaining to an emporium, having the character or function of an emporium

1604 T WRIGHT *Passions* Pref, Great cities (specially emporiall) afford all sorts of politique prudence 1802 *Month Mag* XIII. 12 Knives may have been brought by the Phœnicians, and sold at their emporial sea-towns in the Isle of Wight and in Cornwall

Emporie, var form of EMPORY, *Obs.*

Emporium (empō·riŭm). *Pl* 7-9 emporiums, 9 emporia (See also EMPORY) [a. L. *emporium*, a. Gr. *ἐμπόριον*, f *ἔμπορος* merchant, f. *ἐν* in + vbl. stem *πορ-*, *περ-* to journey]

1 A place in which merchandise is collected or traded in Often as applied to towns or countries. A principal centre of commerce, 'a mart'

1586 J HOOKER *Girald Irel* in *Holinsh* II 12/2 A Scotch Town is the cheefest emporium in a manner of all that land 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* II III III (1651) 326 Paris, London, small Cottages in Cæsars time, now most noble Emporiums 1692 RAY *Dissol World* II V (1732) 253 The best Emporium and Mart of this Part of the world 1776 ADAM SMITH *W N* IV II (1869) II 27 The emporium, or general market, for the goods of all the different countries whose trade it carries on 1805 LUCOCK *Nat Wool* 44 Perhaps they [the Italian cities] would have remained much longer the emporia of the world. 1869 BUCKLE *Civiliz* III V 340 Emporiums of commerce. 1878 BOSW SMITH *Carthage* 8 Egypt designed to open an emporium at Naucratis for the ships and commerce of the Greeks.

†b In the East Indies A 'factory' of European merchants *Obs*

1727 A HAMILTON *New Acc E Ind* II. XXXIV 20 Half a League farther up the Dutch Emporium stands

c Pompously applied to A shop, warehouse.

1839 DICKENS *Nich Nick* XXXII, Emporiums of splendid dresses. 1859 SALA *Tw round Clock* (1861) 163 But I find the shop now expanded into a magnificent emporium

2. *transf* and *fig.*

1839 MURCHISON *Silur Syst* I XXXV 475 The rich emporium of the Scotch coal measures 1852 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III XIII 241 Her house in London was a perfect emporium of escaped state criminals 1865 MERIVALE *Rom Emp* (1865) VIII IXVI 235 She [Alexandria] was an emporium for the interchange of ideas and speculations

†3. (See quot) *Obs*

1721–1800 BAILEY, *Emporium*, the common sensory of the brain 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp*

Emport(e, obs ff. IMPORT *v*

†**Empo·rtment.** *Obs rare* [a. F. *emportement* fit of passion, f *emporter* to carry away, *s'emporter* to be carried away by anger] A fit or 'transport' of passion, state of vehement anger

a 1734 NORTH *Examen* (1740) 653 (D) Lay aside emportments so justly provoked. — *Lives* II 423 At which the Ambassador and his friend were in a furious emportment

†**Empo·rture,** *v. Obs rare* —[1] In other editions im- (Meaning obscure, perh misprint for *importuned*)

c 1525 SKELTON *Ph Sparowe* (Dyce) 1154 She is playnly expresse, Egeria the goddesse, And like to her image Emportured with corage A louers pylgrimage

†**Empory.** *Obs.* Anglicized f of EMPORIUM

1607 BP J KING *Sermon* (Nov) 2 The renouned Emporie and Mart of the whole Kingdome 1680 MORDEN *Geog Rect* Scot (1685) 33 Dunfreis is a rich and well traded Empoire upon the River Nith 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* IV (1728) 69 This is the great Empory of lewdness 1774 T WEST *Antiq. Furness* Introd 15 Ulverston, the empory of Furness.

†**Emposse·ss,** *v Obs rare* Also 5 en-. [f EN- + POSSESS *v*] *trans* To invest with possession, endow *with*

c 1500 *Melusine* (E E T S) 99 He charged them to edyfye a Prioiye of eyghte monkes, them to reueste and empossesse with landes *Ibid* 100 And enpossessed them wel for theire sustenaunce

Empostem, -ume, obs ff IMPOSTHUME

Empound, obs form of IMPOUND.

†**Empo·ver,** *v Obs rare* Also 5-6 enpouere, 6 enpover [a OF *enpover-ir* to IMPOVERISH.] *trans* To impoverish

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III F IIJ, How enpouere they the comynte 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I CCCVII 462 The garysons had greatly enpouered the countre of Normandy 1528 ROY *Sat*, The charges to recover Lest they shulde theym selves enpover

Empoverish, obs form of IMPOVERISH

†**Empow·der,** *v. Obs rare* [f. EN- + POWDER *sb*] *trans* To insert sparsely or in small patches like grains of powder

1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm Par John* Pref, Clothe of golde empowdred emong patches of canuesse, or perles and diamondes emong peoblestones

Empower (empau·əɹ), *v* Also 7-9 impower, (6-7 impowre) [f EN- + POWER]

1 *trans.* To invest legally or formally with power or authority, to authorize, license

a 1654 H L'ESTRANGE *Chas I* (1655) 75 Letters from the Pope empowering them to erect this Colledge. 1786 T JEFFERSON *Writ* (1859) I 567 A clause is inserted empowering the King to discontinue it at any time 1827 HALLAM *Const Hist* (1876) II X 266 The Petition and Advice had empowered him to appoint a successor 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl* (1868) I 1 18 They were empowered to levy troops by land and sea

β 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* VIII 1 § 8 These visitors, not as yet impowred by law 1704 SWIFT *T Tub* VII 94, I do here impower him to remove it 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past* II 1 51 The commissioners were impowered to survey the lands adjoining to the city of London

2 To impart or bestow power to an end or for a purpose; to enable, permit

a. 1681–6 J SCOTT *Chr Life* (1747) III 619 Much less can he empower others to do Miracles 1727 DE FOE *Syst Magic* I IV (1840) 91 Some have doubted whether the Devil is empowered to take up any human shape 1869 *Contemp. Rev* XI 260 Air and exercise empower the man for any intellectual or moral work

β 1667 MILTON *P L* X 369 Thou us impow'rd to fortifie thus fair 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XIV 295 Impower'd the wrath of gods and men to tame

†b To bestow power upon, make powerful

1690 PENN *Rise & Progr Quakers* (1834) 17 Who empowered them as their work witnesseth

†3 *refl* To gain or assume power *over* *Obs*

1657 S W *Schism Dispack't* 167 When this strange Usurpation impower'd itself over the whole Church *Ibid* 179 That William the Conquerour should have impower'd himself over England

Hence **Empo·wering** *ppl a*

1674 N FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* 141 Some instance of Gods impowering ghost

Empowerment (empau·əɹmĕnt) [f prec + -MENT] The action of empowering; the state of being empowered

1849 *Life Rev. J Fisher* II 29 They followed up this remarkable empowerment by removing the sentences, etc. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl Rel Knowl* II 1369 An all-conquering conviction of divine vocation and empowerment

†**Emprent,** *v Obs rare* —[1] Used as transl. of L *impetrare* to obtain by request

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* (1868) 159 Men byseken it and emprenten it

Emprent, obs form of IMPRINT.

Empress (e mpres), *sb*[1] Forms: 2–4 emperice, 3–8 emperess(e, 4 (amperesse), emperis(e, -isse, emprice, 5 emprice, -ise, 5–7 empresse, 7– empress Also 4–5 imperes, -ice [ME *emperesse*, a OF. *emperesse*, fem. of *emperere* EMPEROR (late L type **imperatorissa*) OF. had also *empererz*, *-es*, = Pr *emperairitz*, Sp *emperatriz*.—L. *imperātrīcem*, and various mixed forms, as *emperice*, *amperice*, some of which occur in ME]

1. The consort of an emperor Also, a female sovereign having the rank equivalent to that of an emperor

1154 *O E Chron.* an. 1140 Þe hæfde ben Emperice 1297 R GLOUC (1725) 440 He louede hyr, vor heo was eyr & hey emperesse *Ibid* 474 The nexte 3er ther after the Amperesse Mold Wende out of this liue *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5343 And Melion was crouned emperice 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng* VII. (1520) 79 b/1 Wyllyam helde warre agaynst Maude the empresse 1559 BP SCOT in Strype *Ann Ref.* I. II App VII. 417 The emperesse Theodora that then was 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 236 Among the Emperesses *a* 1745 SWIFT *Wks* (1768) IV 301 The earl of Chester commanded there for the empress 1836 *Penny Cycl* V 132/2 Napoleon crowned his wife as empress 1888 *Times* No 32,573 7/4 The Queen and the

Empress Frederick were compelled to delay their departure from the Royal Osborough. *Mod* In 1876 Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India

2 A female potentate exercising supreme or absolute power Chiefly *transf* and *fig*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 20801 Of heuen and erth scho es quene, Bath imperice and hemd leuedi *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth* (1868) 209 For felonie is emperisse and flowieþ ful of ryccheesse *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* 171 Thi moder is of helle emprise 1588 Shaks *Tit A.* II iii 40 Harke Tamora, the Empresse of my Soule 1634 Habington *Castara* 30 The pale-faced Empresse of the night Lent in her chaste increase her borrowed light 1682 Dryden *Mac Fl* 87 Now Empress Fame had publisht the renown Of Shadwells coronation 1797 Mrs Radcliffe *Italian* xii, Who seemed the empress of the scene 1832 *Blackw Mag* Feb 353/1 The British capital has been called the empress of all cities 1844 Kinglake *Eothen* v (1878) 73 Yonder empress throned at the window of that humblest mud cottage

3. *Comb* **a.** *appositive*

a 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* 93 Before his bed she chose a mat that stunk, And wore a night-hood too, an empress punk! 1705 in *Lond Gaz* No 4156/1 The Earl of Sunderland had Audience of the Empress-Dowager 1711 *Ibid* 4875/2 His Excellency deliver'd her Majesty's Credentials to the Empress-Regent

b *Empress-cloth* a woollen fabric differing from merino chiefly in not being twilled (App not known as a trade term in England)

1884 in Knight *Amer Mech Dict*, and in later Dicts.

†**E·mpress,** *sb*[2] *Obs.* Forms 6 emprese, 7 empresse, empressa. See also Impress *sb*[2], Impresa [A var. of Impress *sb*[2], ad. It *impresa* of same meaning The form with *em-* may be ad. the equivalent Sp *empresa*, and is therefore treated separately]

A motto or significant device; see Impress *sb*[2] Also *attrib*

1593 Nashe *Christ's T* 19 b, Let this for an Emprese be engrauen 1603 Drayton *Baron's Wars* vi 43 Emblems, Empressas, Hieroglyphiques 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit* 1 287 A blew garter, carrying this Empresse *Hony soit qui Maly pense* 1688 R Holme *Armoury* III 146/2 Emblem or Empress work is drawing Faces from the Life.

†**Empre·ss,** *v Obs* Forms 4 enprece, -presse, 4–5 empresse See also Impress *v* [a OF *empresse-r*, *empreciez*, f *en-* (see En-) + *presser* to Press] *trans* and *absol* To subject to pressure, press, oppress Also *intr* to crowd, press eagerly *into*

c 1325 *E E Allit P* C 43 And þere as powert enpresses, þaȝ mon pyne þynk *Ibid* 528 Pouerte me enprece/ & payneȝ inno3e *c* 1386 Chaucer *Chan Yem Prol & T* 518 Such feendly thoughtes in his hert empresse *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 3691 No man ne may of the reisins have the wynne Til grapes Be sore empressid 1475 *Bk Noblesse* 4 Every man in hym silf let the passions of dolours be empressid into vyfnes

‖ **Empressement** (anprɛ̃sman) [Fr, f. *empresser* to urge, *s'empresser* to be eager] Animated display of cordiality.

1749 Chesterf *Lett* No 202 (1792) II 262 You must do it with alacrity and *empressement* 1823 Byron *Juan* xi xiii, Juan was received with much 'empressement' [*rimed with* chessman] 1866 Howells *Venet Life* v 73 She acknowledges the compliment with life-like empressement

†**Empri·de,** *v Obs rare* In 5 enpride, enpryde [f. En- + Pride] *refl* To pride oneself.

a 1440 *Relig Pieces fr Thornton MS* (1867) 23 Thre thynges ere whare-of a man enprides hym *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* (1879) 174 He Enpridid him not for the honours 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* III. iii (1506) 158 By this meane fell & hym enpryded the pharysee

†**Empri·me,** *v Obs* In 6 empryme. *trans.* To separate a deer from the rest of the herd

1575 Turbervile *Bk Venerie* 242 When he is hunted and doth first leave the heide we say that he is syngled or emprymed. 1656 in Blount. 1775 in Ash

Emprint, obs form of Imprint *sb* and *v.*

Emprise, emprize (emprəi·z), *sb. arch* Forms. α. 4–5 empryse, (4 emperise), 5 emprys, enprise, ymprise, enpriss, 7 emprises, 4– emprise, -ize β 4 enpress, em-, impress, 4–6 imprease. [a OF. *emprise*, *emprinse*, com. Romanic = Pr. *empresa*, Sp *empresa*, It. *impresa*:—late L **imprensa*, f ppl. stem of **imprendĕre* (in OF. *emprendre*) to take in hand, f *in-* in + *prehendĕre* to take

The 17th c. forms *em-*, *impresse* appear to be influenced by Sp or It, cf Empress *sb*, Impress *sb*[2] which are ultimately the same word, the earlier *empress* is difficult to explain. See also Aprise]

1 An undertaking, enterprise; *esp.* one of an adventurous or chivalrous nature

a 1300 *Cursor M* 9802 Man to dei, godd for to rise, Moght nan tak elles þis emprise 1375 Barbour *Bruce* III 276 To bryng All thar enpress to gud ending *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knight's T* 1682 The lord considered that it were destruccioun to gentil blood to fighten in this emprise. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Quair* II i, Nature first begyneth her enprise. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* II lxxvii, If you atchieue renowne by this empries. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxiii xviii. 486 Annibal for very shame was faine to give over his imprease. 1725–6 Pope *Odyss* IV 602 Ambushed we lie, and wait the bold emprise. 1823 Scott *Romance* (1874) 86 The most extravagant emprises of the heroes of romance 1871 Browning *Pr Hohenst* 773 Dare first The great emprise

†**b** A purpose, intent *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M* 6528 Þei dud aȝeynes goddes emprise. 1393 Gower *Conf* III 281 And eke I not for what emprise I shulde assote upon a nonne

2 *abstr* Chivalric enterprise, martial prowess

a 1300 *Cursor M* 8183 (Cott) Knight he was o gret empris *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1060 Ley on strokes with good empryse *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3455 The worschip of knychthed and empryss 1667 Milton *P L* XI 642 Giants of mightie Bone, and bould emprise 1782 Han More *David* I 27 Let not thy youth be dazzled With deeds of bold emprise 1812 Byron *Ch Har* II xxxviii, He whose foes Shrunk from his deeds of chivalrous emprize 1863 Longf *Wayside Inn* I. Interl 37 The deeds of high emprise, I sing!

†**b.** Difficulty, greatness of undertaking *Obs*

c 1386 Chaucer *Pers T* ℙ 617 Him thinkith it is so gret emprise for to undertake to doon werkes of goodnes 1393 Gower *Conf* III. 252 It is of none emprise To spoke a word.

†**c** Pre-occupation, absorption of thought *Obs*

c 1500 *Lancelot* 389 The vanytis of slep causith of sum maner influens, Empriss of thoght, ore superfleuytes.

†**3** Renown, glory, distinction. *Obs*

c 1430 *Syr Gener* (Roxb) 1937 This goode ladie of high emprise Did him kisse in herti wise *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 269 He hath the worschip and emprise

‖ **b** Value, estimation *Obs* [? Influenced by Price.]

1375 Barbour *Bruce* x 507 The Erll hye Empriss Set ay apon Souerane bounte 1393 Gower *Conf* III 147 But Manachaz saith other wise, That wine is of the more empriſe

†**4** ? Spoil, prey *Obs*

a 1400 *Octouian* 769 Florent tok of foweles gret empryse

†**Empri·se,** *v. Obs* Also 5 en-, empryse. [f prec sb] *trans* To undertake, take on oneself

c 1386 Chaucer *Pers T* ℙ 329 Presumpcioun is whan a man undertakith and empriseth that him oughte not to do 1485 Caxton *Chas Gt* Pref 3, I haue enprysed to reduce this sayd book in to our englysshe 1490 — *Eneydos* 3, I knowleche my selfe ignorant of connynge to enprise on me so hie and noble a werke 1590 *Three Lords & Ladies Lond* in Hazl *Dodsley* VI 376 Each in honour of his mistresse, Hath here empris'd the challenge of his right *a* 1608 Sackville *Dk Buckingham* lviii (D), Thereto trusting I emprised the same

Hence **Empri·sing** *ppl. a*, enterprising, adventurous

a 1844 Campbell *Lines Departure Emigrants*, Go forth and prosper then, emprising band

Emprison, obs form of Imprison

Emproper, var Improper *v. Obs* to appropriate

Empropriate, var of Impropriate

Emprosthotonic (emprɒ sθɒtɒ nik), *a Path rare* [ad Gr *ἐμπροσθοτονικ-ός* suffering from tetanic procurvation] Of or characterized by Emprosthotonos

1883 Lauder Brunton in *Nature* 15 Mar 468 The convulsions change their character and become emprosthotonic

‖ **Emprosthotonos** (emprɒsþɒ tŏnɒs) *Path* [mod L, a Gr *ἐμπροσθότονος* drawn forward and stiffened, f *ἔμπροσθεν* before + *τόνος* a stretching] 'A condition in tetanus in which the body is drawn forwards by excessive action of the anterior muscles of the trunk' (*Syd Soc. Lex*)

1687 *Phys Dict*, *Emprostotonos*, a kind of cramp 1685 T Cooke *Marrow of Chirurg* (ed 4) 498 When the Body, Head, and Neck is drawn forwards, called Emprosthotonos 1775 Mackenzie, in *Phil Trans* LXVII 7 A person in the emprosthotonos 1871 Sir T Watson *Lect Physic* (ed 5) I 559 The only example of emprosthotonos which I ever saw

Emprove, -ment, obs f Improve, -ment

†**Empse,** *a. Obs rare*—[1] ? Desert, uninhabited.

1642 H More *Song of Soul, Psychozoia*, xxxvi, The satyres That in empse Ilands maken their abode

Empt (empt), *v Obs* exc *dial* Forms· 1 ǣmetɡian, ǣmtiɡan, ǣmtian, 2 æmtien, 4 emte(n, empte, 9 *dial* emp, ent, 6– empt [OE *æmtian* (*ge-æmtian*), f. *æmt-a*, *æmetta* leisure; cf. Empty *a* and *v.*]

†**1** *intr* and *refl* To be at leisure Only in OE

c 825 *Vesp Psalter* xlv[1] 10 Æmetɡiaþ ant ɡesiaþ forðon ic eam dryhten *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gram* xxxiii 206 (Z) Æmtiɡaþ eow to rædinge

†**2** *intr* To become empty *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 30408 Feollen ǣrm kempes, æmteden sadeles

3. *trans* To make empty; to drain, exhaust *lit* and *fig.* Const *of* Also *refl* = Empty *v.* 2, 3

1340 *Ayenb* 58 Ase þo þet emteþ þe herte of hire guode *c* 1386 Chaucer *Chan Yem. Prol & T* 188 Ther-by shal he nat wynne But empte his purs 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* xiii xx (1495) 450 Abyssus maye neuer be stoppyd ne emptyd 1568 T Howell *Arb Amitie* (1879) 92 There I empt my laden hart. 1630 J Taylor (Water P) *Wks* 27/1 Though a man in study take great paines, And empt his veines 1640 Brome *Antipodes* III vii, Unlesse I empt My brest of mercy to appease her for you. 1678 Hobbes *Nat Philos* iii. 27 That the Cylinder may empt itself 1825 Britton *Beauties Wilts* Gloss, *Empt*, to pour out, to empty 1881 *I of Wight Gloss.* (E D S), *Empt*, to make empty

4 To pour forth, discharge, clear out (the contents of a vessel, etc).

1606 Warner *Alb Eng* xiv To Rdr., Muse, that . Emptedst poore wit poore winde to win. 1623 Cockeram, *Extercorate*, to empt, or carry out dung.

†**E·mptening,** *vbl sb Obs* = Emptying *vbl sb*

1561 Hollybush *Hom Apoth* 20 b, Great voyding and emptening of the body is, etc

E·mptied, *ppl a* [f Empty *v* + -ed] That has been exhausted of its contents

1632 W Lithgow *Totall Discourse* 226 Water to fill our emptied bottles 1667 Boyle in *Phil Trans* II 425 The emptied Receiver

Emptier (e·mptiəɹ) [f Empty *v* + -er[1]] He who or that which empties

1605 Timme *Quersit* II vi 129 In the nature of balsamick salt thou hast a purger, and an universal emptier 1611 Bible *Nahum* II 2 The emptiers have emptied them out, and marred their vine branches 1812 H Macneill *Poet Wks* II 77 Dear sober emptyers of the glass 1879 Baring-Gould *Germany* II 269 The cesspool emptiers are town officials

Emptily (e·mptili), *adv* [f Empty *a* + -ly[2]] In an empty manner

1591 Percivall *Sp Dict*, *Vazamente*, emptily 1611–84 Leighton in Spurgeon *Treas Dav* Ps xxxix 4 What we know emptily and barely, we may know spiritually and fruitfully 1653 Manton *Exp James* I 19 We do not vainly and emptily talk of the things of God 1871 R Ellis *Catullus* lviv 142 A light wind emptily fleeting

Emptiness (e·mptines) Also emptyness(e [f Empty *a* + -ness] The condition of being empty

1 *gen* The condition of being void of contents, of not being filled, furnished, or inhabited

1533 Elyot *Cast Helthe* II (1541) 45 The moderation of slepe must be measured by emptynesse or fulnesse of the body 1535 Coverdale 2 *Esdras* vii 25 Vnto the full, plenty and to the emptye, emptynesse 1597 Shaks 2 *Hen IV*, I iii 75 His Coffers sound With hollow Pouerty, and Emptinesse 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 300 Appetite consisteth in the Emptiness of the Mouth of the Stomack 1680–1 Penn *Wks Isaac Pennington* I A 1b, In that emptiness they waited to be filled of him that filleth all things 1719 Watts *Hymns* I cii, Blest are the humble souls that see Their emptiness and poverty 1728 Pope *Dunc* I 33 Keen hollow winds howl thro' the bleak recess, Emblem of music caus'd by emptiness 1747 Walpole *Lett H Mann* 178 (1834) II 203 No idea of the emptiness of London 1845–6 Trench *Huls Lect* II vii 261 This was the emptiness of which Christ's coming should be the answering fulness 1885 *Manch Exam* 15 Apr 3/1 Emptiness of subject and monotony of treatment

b *concr.* Void space, a vacuum

1570 Dee *Math Pref* 35 Water. by descending to leaue Emptiness at his backe 1625 Donne *Serm* III 22 a, A supplying of all Emptinesses in our Soules 1691–8 Norris *Pract Disc* IV 327 An Emptyness which they can never fill 1713 Warder *True Amazons* 35 The occasion of this vast Emptiness in the Hive 1877 Bryant *Last People Snow* 346 Where once they made their haunt, was emptiness

2. The state of being void of certain specified contents, or of a specified quality Const *of*

1593 Hooker *Eccl Pol* III 1, Emptines of Christian loue and charity 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof St* III iii. 157 Such boasting sounds proceed from emptinesse of desert 1707 Floyer *Physic Pulse-Watch* 362 The Pulsus profundus indicates emptiness of Humours 1875 Maskell *Ivories* v 45 To absence of composition were added neglect and emptiness of form

3. Want of solidity or substance, inability to satisfy desire; unsatisfactoriness, vacuity, hollowness

a 1695 Dryden *Dufresnoy* Pref xii, 'Tis this which causes the Graces to subsist in the emptiness of Light and Shadows 1710 Steele *Tatler* No 271 ℙ 4 To lay before my Readers the Emptiness of Ambition 1781 Cowper *Hope* 156 Hope has the wondrous virtue to educe From emptiness itself a real use 1860 W Collins *Wom White* 125 Objections that rose to my lips died away in their own emptiness 1871 Miss Braddon *Fenton's Quest* I ii 28 There was no more dulness or emptiness for Gilbert Fenton in his life at Lidford

b *pl* Trifles, trivialities, 'vanities'

1843 James *Forest Days* (1847) 14 The little emptinesses which occupy free hearts in the early morning. 1884 A. Maclaren in *Chr Commw* 11 Dec 111/2 Unsubstantial emptinesses and moonshiny illusions

4 Want of knowledge, lack of sense; inanity. Also, of an author or a composition: Lack of vigorous thought or expression; meagreness or poverty of matter.

1658 J Rowland *Monfet's Theat Ins* 1013, I wonder at Pennius's brevity and emptiness in this argument 1699 Garth *Dispens* IV (1730) 12 Burlesques deafens all the listning Press With Peals of most Seraphick Emptiness 1728 Pope *Dunc* I 185 Me emptiness and dulness could inspire, And were my elasticity, and fire 1844 Stanley *Arnold* (1858) I iv 168 The falsehood and emptiness of the Latin historians

†**E·mpting,** *vbl sb* [f Empt *v.* + -ing[1]] = Emptying; in U S. the *pl* in the sense 'yeast' is pronounced (e mptins) but often written *emptyings* see Emptying 2 b

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 139 Emtyng or a voydynge 1884 Lowell *Poet Wks.* (1871) 219 T'will take more emptins. than this new party's gut, To give such heavy cakes as them a start

Emption (e mpʃən) [ad L *emptiōn-em* buying, n of action f. *emĕ-re* to buy]

1. The action of buying: chiefly in phrases, *Right of (sole) emption*, etc, or with allusion to 2.

1461–83 *Ord R Househ* 73 The chief Butler taketh his resceytes of money of the Thesaurer. for all the emptiones of his office. 1736 Carte *Ormonde* I. 140 The proclamation for the sole emption was offered to be revoked. 1783

Burke *Rep. Aff India* Wks 1842 XI 143 By a limitation of the right of emption of foreign opium

2 *Roman Law* Purchase, in the contract of sale (L. *emptio*, as correlated with *venditio*).

c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen VIII*, (1878) 241 There is emption and vendition contracted as soon as the parties be condescended upon the price 1727 Arbuthnot *Coins* (T.) There is a dispute among the lawyers, Whether Glaucus exchanging his golden armour with the brasen one of Tydides was emption or commutation

Emptional (empʃənăl), *a* [f prec + -al] That may be purchased

†**Empti tious,** *a Obs rare*⁻¹ [f L *emptīci-us* f *empt-* ppl stem of *emĕre* to buy + -ous. cf. *adventitious*] Venal, capable of being bought

1650 A B *Mutat Polemo* 11 Emptitious as he was they knew well enough how to over value him

‖ **Emptor** (emptoɪ, -ɔɪ) *Rom Law* [a L *emptor*, agent-n f *emĕre* to buy] A purchaser

1875 Poste *Gaius* I (ed 2) 108 He had to utter the formula ie to invite the emptor to strike the scale with the ingot

†**Emptory.** *Obs* [ad late L *emptōrium* place of buying see prec] A mart, market-place

1641 Hevlin *Help to Hist* (1680) 474 The common Mart or Emptory 1665-76 Ray *Flora* 146 The flower-market, the common Emptory of trash and refuse

Empty (empti), *a* and *sb* Forms: 1 ǽmetiz, ǽmtiz, ǽmtiz, 3, 5 amti, -tie, 3-4 emti, empti, 4-7 emty, emptie, -ye, 4- empty [OE *ǽmetig*, f *ǽmetta* leisure + *-ig*, -y

The vowel of the middle syllable was dropped already in OE The initial *æ*, being shortened, yielded as usual in ME dialects the parallel forms *ă* and *ĕ*, hence the forms *amti* and *emti*, the former died out in 15th century, the latter (with the euphonic *p* normal between *m* and *t*) is represented by the mod form]

A *adj*

†1 Of persons: At leisure, not occupied or engaged. Also, unmarried Only in OE

c 897 K Ælfred *Gregory's Past* li 401 Pæt hie ne wenen ǽfter hie ȝemengan mæȝen wiþ ða ǽmteȝan wifmen *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* (Th.) II 441 Martha swanc, and Maria sæt ǽmtiȝ

2 Of a material receptacle: Containing nothing, opposed to *full* Also *fig.* of anything that may be said to be 'filled'

971 *Blickl Hom* 5 Heo [the Virgin Mary] was 'ful' cweden næs 'ǽmetuȝu'. *c* 1300 *Beket* 2178 The sculle al amti was and no brayn therinne bilevede *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's Prol* 40 Almost al empty is þe tonne 1514 Barclay *Cyt & Uplondyshm* (1847) 62 With empty belly and simple poore aray 1599 Shaks *Hen V*, IV iv 73 The empty vessel makes the greatest sound *a* 1628 Preston *New Covt* (1634) 62 Nothing is said to be empty, but when you look for a fullnesse in it 1673 O Walker *Educ* (1677) 103 They bring forth yellow and emty eares, before the harvest 1732 Pope *Ep Bathurst* 320 Which of these is worse, Want with a full or with an empty purse? 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 269 They might be taken in an empty Stomach 1845 Budd *Dis Liver* 374 The gall-bladder and ducts are found empty 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I. § II. 80, I now filled our empty wine-bottle with snow

b Void of certain specified contents, *fig* devoid of certain specified qualities, etc Const. †*from*, †*in*, *of*

1483 Caxton *Cato* Gj, Empty of alle goodes and fylled of alle euyll 1588 Shaks. *L L L* v ii. 878 And I shal find you emptie of that fault 1596 — *Merch. V* IV i 5 Empty From any dram of mercie 1600 — *A Y L* II vii 93 In cuility thou seem'st so emptie. 1633 Bp Hall *Hard Texts* 97 We are of ourselves emptie of all good *a* 1727 Newton (J.), The heavens are much emptier of air than any vacuum we can make below 1860 Trench *Mirac* xxxi (1862) 444 The Gentiles were empty of all fruits of righteousness 1865 Mill *Exam Hamilton's Philos* 87 Metaphysical doctrines which are empty of the smallest substance.

3. *transf* †a Having one's purse, etc empty; destitute of money. (Only contextual) *Obs*

1581 J Bell *Haddon's Answ Osor* 15 The Apostles should wander through the whole world emptie of all worldly furniture. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1756) 173 Those that had Money were able to subsist themselves, but those who were empty suffered great Hardships 1724 — *Mem Cavalier* (1840) 151 The king [was] quite empty of money.

b. Having an empty stomach; hungry Now only *colloq.*

1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, III i 248 Wer't not all one, an emptie Eagle were set, To guard the Chicken from a hungry Kyte 1620 Shelton *Don Quix* III. xxx. 209 And where there is plenty the Guests are not empty 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II viii 182 I found myself empty

†c Of the body. Wanting fullness, shrunken, emaciated. Also of the pulse Weak, 'slender'.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. i 4 þe slak[e] skyn trembleþ vpon myn emty body 1486 *Bk St. Alban's* C j a, Sum put hawkys in mew when they be Empty and lene 1533 Elyot *Castel Helthe* II (1541) 45 b, Where the body is long empty by longe sykenesse or abstinence, slepe comforteth nature 1707 Floyer *Physic Pulse-Watch* 412 An empty Pulse shews small Strength.

4 Of space, a person's place, etc.: Vacant, unoccupied. Of a house, etc Devoid of furniture or inmates. Also *fig*

971 *Blickl Hom* 37 Pæt on us ne sy ȝemeted næniȝu stow ǽmetiȝ gastlicra mæȝena *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen* 1 2 Seo eorþe wæs ydel ant ǽmtiȝ. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 87 He . cumeð þerto and fint hit emti and mid beseme clene swopen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 156 Non empti stude iðe heorte to underuongen flesliche leihtien 1297 R. Glouc. 17 Amty place he made a boute, & folc fleu hym faste *c* 1385 Chaucer *L G W*, 888 Tysbe saw hire wympil & hise emty schede 1514 Barclay *Cyt & Uplondyshm* (1847) 6 One maye clerely the emty nestes se 1593 Shaks 2 *Hen VI*, v ii 4 And dead mens cries do fill the emptie aire 1611 Bible 1 *Sam* xx 25 Dauids place was emptie. 1627 May *Lucan* XI 503 With empty Standards reft of Companies 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* IV 516 Two rising Heaps of liquid Crystal stand, And leave a Space betwixt, of empty Sand 1709 Steele *Tatler* No 182 ¶ 1 The Town grows so very empty 1864 Skeat *Uhland's Poems* 273 Every room seemed empty now

b quasi-*sb.* A void (space)

1535 Coverdale *Job* xxvi 7 He stretcheth out ye north ouer the emptie

5 Without anything to carry

a. Of a carriage, ship, etc (=sense 2) Hence *transf* of a beast of burden Without a load (*rare* in mod use)

c 1330 *King of Tars* 201 And sadeles mony emptye. 1502 Arnolde *Chron* (1811) 197 Item an emty horse only 1 d' 1586 Marlowe 1*st Pt Tamburl* I ii, Return our mules and empty camels back 1607 Topsell *Four f Beasts* (1673) 244 When you have used him [the horse] to leap empty, likewise accustome him loaded 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* III 271 Persuade 'em first to lead an empty wheel 1714 *Fr Bk of Rates* 412 Vessels empty, or loaded with Masts, Planks, and other Timber 1796 *Log* in Nicolas *Disp Nelson* VII p lxv, A Ship and a Brig from Finale proving empty 1884 Sir W M'Murdo in *Pall Mall G* 18 June 2/1 FitzGerald started with the empty camels in a bee-line across the desert

b. Of the hand Not bringing or carrying anything away Hence of persons = Empty-handed; chiefly as predicative complement, e g. *To go, come away empty*

c 1500 *New Notbr Mayd* in *Anc Poet Tracts* 45 The poure may stande, With empty hande 1535 Coverdale *Ruth* III 17 Thou shalt not come emptye vnto thy mother in lawe 1607 Shaks *Timon* III. vi 40, I return'd you an empty Messenger 1727 A Hamilton *New Acc E Ind* I xi 119 The Custom, not to appear before great Men with an empty Hand

fig 1752 Jortin *Serm* (1771) VI 198 The prayers of the Penitent return not empty 1850 Tennyson *In Mem* III iii, A hollow form with empty hands

c. As a Biblical Hebraism, of a sword, *To return empty*

1611 Bible 2 *Sam* i 22 1677 Hubbard *Narrative* 98 Whom [sixty of the enemy] they slew and took, so as their Sword returned not empty

6 a Of persons, their projects, etc. Lacking knowledge and sense; frivolous, foolish.

1611 Bible *Pref* 8 This was iudged to be but a very poore and emptie shift 1664 Power *Exp Philos* Pref 18 Our best Philosophers will but prove empty Conjecturalists *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist Reb* (1704) III xiii 307 A very empty and unprepared design 1696 Tate & Brady *Ps* cxliv 4 His Thoughts but empty are and vain 1707-8 *Let in Hearne's Coll* II 91 A silly, empty pretender to Greek 1711 Steele *Spect* No 75 ¶ 6 The empty Coxcomb has no Regard to any thing Sacred 1727 De Foe *Syst Magic* I iv. (1840) 98 The meanest, emptiest, and most inconsistent project

b. Of things. Wanting solidity and substance, unsatisfactory, vain, meaningless

1340 *Ayenb* 143 Zuo emti to þe ziþe of þo greate blisse 1603 Shaks *Meas. for M* II iv 2 Heauen hath my empty words 1667 Milton *P L* III 454 Find Fit retribution, emptie as thir deeds 1674 Brevint *Saul at Endor* 230 It is but an emty Phantome 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* IV 710 All his Hopes exhal'd in empty Smoke 1711 Steele *Spect.* No 79 ¶ 9 All these Acts are but empty Shows. 1718 *Freethinker* No 60. 34 It is not an empty Title but a Right. 1728 Pope *Dunc* I 54 Weighs solid pudding against empty praise *a* 1764 Lloyd *Whim* Poet Wks 1774 II 166 Wrangling wits quarrel for an empty name. 1813 Shelley *Q Mab* IV, Words Empty and vain as his own coreless heart 1837 Thirlwall *Greece* IV xxxii. 229 Nor were these mere empty professions 1884 *Sat Rev* 14 June 766/1 Frightened by the emptiest of bugbears

B. *sb Comm* An empty truck or wagon; an empty box, cask, etc which has contained goods

1865 *Morn Star* 1 Feb, I was ordered to send the empties off first. 1881 *Daily News* 22 Aug 3/2 George Whitehead, a dealer in empties at Mile-end New-town 1884 *Harper's Mag* May 874/2 They are made into a long train in exchange for 'empties'

C. *Comb* (parasynthetic adjs), as *empty-basketed, -bellied, -fisted, -headed, -hearted, -pannelled* (in Falconry), *-pated, -skulled, -stomached, -vaulted*, also Empty-handed.

1883 *Harper's Mag* Apr 702/2 Fisher people coming back *empty-basketed 1836-48 B D Walsh *Aristoph Knights* I iii, You've cut *Empty-bellied to the Town-hall 1664 H More *Myst. Inq* xv. 52 Fear of the Saints displeasure, if they approach *empty-fisted 1650 B *Discollium* 17 *Empty-headed, Fiddle-brain'd Men 1873 Symonds *Grk Poets* III 86 Trample on the empty-headed rabble 1605 Shaks. *Lear* I i 155 Nor are those *empty-hearted, whose low sounds Reuerbe no hollownesse 1842 Manning *Serm* viii (1848) I 109 Empty-hearted followers of this vain-glorious world. 1575 Turberv. *Falconrie* 313 Let hir stande *emptiepanneld upon the same untill night 1820 Scott *Abbot* xxxiii, There are *empty-pated coxcombs at each corner. 1863 Mrs. C Clarke *Shaks Char* vi 159 Quackery may, and does succeed for a season with the *empty-skulled 1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll Waters* A ij, Them that be *empty-stomaked thrughe overmoche hete of the stomake 1861 Du Chaillu *Equat Afr* vi. 58 The only empty-stomached individual of the company 1634 Milton *Comus* 249 They float . through the *empty-vaulted night.

Empty (empti), *v* Forms [1 ȝe-ǽmtiȝian], 6-7 emptie, 6- empty. [f Empty *a*, the form with prefix *ge-* appears in OE, subsequently the word does not appear in our quots before 16th c Cf Empt]

1. *trans* To make empty; to pour out, draw off, or remove the contents of (anything); to clear (a house, etc) of furniture or of inmates

[*c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom* (Th) I 290 [Arius] wæs swa ȝeǽmtoȝod on his innoðe swa swa he wæs ær on his ȝeleafan] 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind* II i (Arb) 110 They had emptied theyr quyuers 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 20 b, An ill. saued Harvest soon emptieth their old store 1623 Conway in Ellis *Orig Lett* I 292 III 157 Bleeding, [I will] emptie my vaynes 1667 Milton *P L* I 633 These puissant Legions, whose exile Hath emptied Heav'n 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* IV 493 Empty the woolly Rack, and fill the Reel. 1763 J Brown *Poetry & Mus* III 31 The Kettle is in Part empty'd in the Morning 1791 Cowper *Iliad* XVIII 356 All out houses Stand emptied of their hidden treasures 1798 Canning *New Morality* 40 in *Anti Jacobin* 9 July (1852) 202 Empty all thy quiver on the foe

b. To transfer the whole contents of (a vessel, etc) to another receptacle Const †*in*, *into*, *upon* Also *fig*

1598 Shaks *Merry W.* III iii 15 Empty it in the muddie ditch 1833 Ht Martineau *Cinnamon & Pearls* v 90 Markets into which we can empty our warehouses 1865 Dickens *Mut Fr.* I 122 Bob carried one of those iron models of sugar loaf hats into which he emptied the jug

c. To drain away, pour off, clear out (the contents of anything). Also *fig*

1578 T N tr *Conq W India* 31 That with two pumpes they might not emptie the water 1823 Lamb *Elia*, Ser II xxiii (1865) 396 To perceive all goodness emptied out of him

2 To unburden, discharge, clear *of* (*with* obs) certain specified contents Chiefly *transf* and *fig*

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1532) 103 Pryde fylleth a man or woman full of vayngiory but mekenes emptyeth them 1555 Eden *Decades W Ind* Pref (Arb) 55 Whether the sandes of the ryuers bee so emptied with golde 1593 Hooker *Eccl Pol* IV x. (1611) 147 Emptying the Church of euery such rite and ceremony *a* 1628 Preston *New Covt* (1634) 397 The spirit of bondage empties a man of all righteousness 1667 Milton *P L* III. 731 The neighbouring Moon With borrowd light her countenance triform Hence fills and empties 1850 Tennyson *In Mem* VIII ii, And all The chambers emptied of delight 1874 Morley *Compromise* (1886) 140 Formularies, which he has first to empty of all definite..significance.

3. *refl.* Of persons: Chiefly said of Christ, after Gr. ἐκένωσε ἑαυτόν (A V 'made himself of no reputation') *Phil.* II. 7. Formerly also, to exhaust all one's resources

1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl* 114 He emptied himselfe taking the shape of a seruant 1651 N Bacon *Hist Disc* lvii 170 But emptied themselves to the utmost for his delivery 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xvii § xi 142 Christ emptied himself of all glory and greatness 1741 Watts *Improv Mind* (1801) 355 Jesus the mediator emptied himself for our sakes. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr* I 380 He emptied Himself of His glory as the co-equal Son

4. *refl* Of a river, etc. To discharge itself *into* another river, the sea, etc; said also of a blood-vessel

1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind* (Arb) 284 A branche of Nilus which emptieth it selfe in owre sea 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* II. xxix 173 The Veins empty themselves into the Heart 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 306 A large river empties itself into this bay 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I. 34 The river empties itself into the lake

b *intr* for *refl* Now chiefly in *U S*

a 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* 165 The Rivers Arnon, Cedron, Zaeth, which empty into this valley. 1692 tr *Sallust* 50 All these together empty'd into Rome as into the common sewer of all disorder. 1796 Morse *Amer Geog* I 385 Sheepscot river empties into the ocean 1864 G P Marsh *Man & Nature* 402 Until the year 1714, the Kander emptied into the river Aar.

5 *intr* for *refl.* To become empty

1633 B Jonson *Epithalamion* Wks (1838) 718 The chapel empties, and thou may'st be gone Now, Sun. 1654 Gayton *Festivous Notes* 100 As his purse failed, or pockets emptied. 1850 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett* II 109 Now that the town is emptying 1885 *Manch Exam.* 5 May 5/5 The benches had almost emptied for the dinner hour.

Empty-handed, *a* [see Empty *a*] Having nothing in the hand. chiefly in phrases, *To go, come*, etc *empty-handed.*

a Bringing nothing, *esp* no gift. Also *fig*

1613 Purchas *Pilgr*, *Descr India* (1864) 40 None . may come before the King with any Petition emptie-handed. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* II ii, I guessed you weren't come empty-handed 1850 W Irving *Goldsmith* 31 His daughter entered her husband's family empty-handed 1871 Rossetti *Poems, Last Confess* 22, I passed a village-fair And thought, being empty-handed, I would take Some little present

fig 1855 Smedley *Occult Sc* 258 Proving that the prescient spirit comes empty-handed.

b. Carrying nothing away.

1635 Austin *Medit* 137 Departing as he [Christ] did emptie-handed from the world 1835 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* 119 He [the hunter] returned empty-handed 1868 Freeman *Norm Conq* (1876) II vii 102 At all events Swegen went away empty-handed.

Emptying, *vbl sb* [f Empty *v.* + -ing¹]

1. The action of making empty.

1605 Shaks. *Macb.* IV iii 68 Intemperance .hath beene Th' vntimely emptying of the happy Throne 1631 Wittie

tr. *Primrose's Pop Err* 297 Bloud letting is called the emptying of the vessels

2 *concr* **a.** What is emptied out of any vessel, also *fig* **b** *pl* Yeast (*obs* exc *U. S* as an artificial spelling for *emptins*, see EMPTING)

1650 B. *Discollam* 23 A few Brewers emptyings 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* II. 36 Galley slaves, the emptying of the jails, and banditti. 1860 EMERSON *Cond Life, Power* Wks. (Bohn) II 333 If we will make bread, we must have yeast, emptyings

Empurple (empɔ̄ ɹp'l), *v* Also 7 enpurple, 6 inpurple, 7–8 impurple [f EN- + PURPLE] *trans.* To make purple; to iedden

1590 SPENSER *F Q* III vii 17 Wildings whose sides empurpled were with smyling red 1623 DRUMM OF HAWTH *Cypress Grove* Wks (1711) 119 The violets impurple not the winter. *c* 1630 — *Poems* Wks. (1711) 50 sacred blush, enpurpling cheeks pure skies With crimson wings 1667 MILTON *P L* III 364 The bright Pavement impurpl'd with Celestial Roses smil'd 1755 JOHNSON, *Empurple* 1772 SIR W JONES *Lauda* 62 The rising flowers impurpled every dale 1804 J GRAHAME *Sabbath* 489 That setting sun Is now empurpling Scotland's mountain tops. 18 MRS BROWNING *Lam for Adonis* v, The blood ran away And empurpled the thigh 1884 HUNTER & WHYTE *My Ducats & Dan* I. (1885) 2 A dye-work daily empurpled the stream

b. To iobe or clothe in purple *rare.*

1598 FLORIO, *Porporare*, to impurple or inroabe with scarlet 1868 BEECHER *Serm Crowned Suffering*, The ribald soldiery empurple him [Christ]

Empurpled (empɔ̄ ɹp'ld), *ppl a* [f prec. + -ED 1] That is made or turned purple, reddened.

1708 J PHILIPS *Cyder* (1807) 60 Down rain th' impurpled balls, ambrosial fruit 1790–1813 A WILSON *Sheph Dream* Poet Wks II Bleaters, nibbling o'er th' empurpled plain 18 MACAULAY *Ivry*, We thought of Seine's empurpled flood

b Clad in or covered with purple Also *fig*

1860 T. MARTIN *Horace* 55 Barbaric monarchs' mothers, and empurpled tyrants fear 1878 *Masque Poets* 30 The empurpled ease Of her Greek couch.

Empurpling (empɔ̄ ɹplɪŋ), *ppl a.* [f as prec. + -ING 2] **a** That makes purple, reddens. **b** That grows purple

1793 COLERIDGE *Songs of Pixies* IX, The impurpling vale 1797 MRS RADCLIFFE *Italian* XXX (1824) 696 An empurpling and reposing hue

Empusa (empiū zǎ). Also 7–9 empuse. [a Gr ἔμπουσα.]

1. In classical sense: A hobgoblin or spectre supposed to be sent by Hecate.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 598 Little children, whom they use to scarre with the fantasticall illusion *Empusa* 1647 JER TAYLOR *Dissuas Popery* I i § 10 This was well tried of old against an Empuse that met Apollonius Tyaneus 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc* 72 A near kinsman of the classical Empusa

†**2.** A hobgoblin, spectre, phantom *Obs*

1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr* IV 264 This faire bride is an Empuse or Hag. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* I ii 62 An Empusa, Phantom, or Spectre 1708 in KERSEY 1775 in ASH 1847 in CRAIG, and in mod Dicts

†**3.** *Comb*, as in *empusa-land. Obs* (*nonce-wd.*)

1799 W TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem* I 305 When I return from empusaland to reality

4 A genus of the family *Entomophthoreæ*

†**Empu'zzle**, *v Obs* In 7 empuzzel. [f. EN- + PUZZLE *sb.* or *v*] *trans* To puzzle.

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* I i 1 It hath empuzzeled the enquiries of others to make out how, etc

Empyema (empiɪ̄·mă) *Path* [mod L, a Gr ἔμπύημα a gathering, suppuration, f ἐμπυέ-ειν to suppurate.]

1 'A collection of pus in the cavity of the pleura, the result of pleurisy. The term has also been used to denote any chronic inflammatory effusion in the chest' (*Syd Soc. Lex.*)

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 367 You shall open a mans side diseased of the Empyema. 1702 C MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII (1852) App. 606 All his skill in anatomy could not prevent its producing an empyema 1878 T BRYANT *Pract Surg* I 569 Suppuration in the antrum, or Empyema.

2. In wider sense Suppuration *rare*

1866 A FLINT *Princ Med* (1880) 149 The term empyema only expresses the existence of pus, without indicating its situation 1880 tr *Ziemssen's Cycl Med* IX. 545 This so-called Empyema of the Gall bladder

†**3** 'An operation to discharge all sorts of matter with which the midriff is loaded by making a perforation in the Breast' (Kersey) *Obs* —°

1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH

†**Empye'matous**, *a Med Obs rare*—1 [f Gr. ἐμπυηματ- stem of ἐμπύημα + -OUS] Belonging to or suffering from EMPYEMA. So †**Empyema'tic** [see -IC].

1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim & Min* 45 Eaten by those that have the peripneumony, or are empyematous and those that spit forth empyematous matter 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc. Compit* [Nettle] is good for empyematick persons

†**Empy'ic**, *a. Med Obs. rare* [ad Gr ἐμπυϊκός suppurating] That suffers from EMPYEMA.

[1657 *Phys. Dict*, *Empyici*, are such as have an imposthume or bladder broken in the side of the lungs] 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit.* V 141 This Sinus is especially considerable in tapping Empyick persons

†**Empy'ical**, *a Path Obs rare*—1 [f prec + -AL] = prec

1758 J. S *Le Dran's Observ Surg* 111 The weight of the Fluid in an empyecal [*sic*] Person

†**Empyre**, *v Obs rare*—1 [ad F *empirer*, variant of OF *empeirer* see IMPAIR] *trans* To impair, make worse.

1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat* II F v b, Let furious fortune frowne She cannot much empyre our cates

†**Empyre**, *a Obs* Also 4 empiry, 6 empire [ad med.L (*cælum*) *empyreum, empyreum* see EMPYREAL] = EMPYREAL, EMPYREAN

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 7761 Pis heven is cald heven empiry 1520 *Myrr our Ladye* 302 Heuen empyre 1549 *Compl Scot* 48 The hauyn empire 1594 DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 30 His heroique spirit hath ascended to the Empyre heaven

Empyreal (empiɪ·răl, empiɪ̄ ăl), *a* Forms: 5 imperyal, 7 empyreall, emperial, imperial(l, 7–8 empyrial(l, 6– empyreal [f Med L *empyreus, empyræus*, f Gr ἐμπύρ-ος fiery) + -AL]

1 Of or pertaining to the EMPYREAN or highest heaven. Also *fig*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr* III xxxii 184 And that is called the heuen Imperyal *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* vi 63 The seven planets, the firmament, and the empyreal heaven 1652 CARYL *Job* XIV 12 604 The imperial heaven, which is called the Seat of the blessed 1667 MILTON *P L* VII 14 Into the Heav'n of Heav'ns I have presum'd and drawn Empyreal aire 1732 POPE *Ess Man* II 23 Go soar with Plato to th' empyreal sphere 1850 W IRVING *Mahomet* VII (1853) 39 Seated securely in the empyreal heavens

b Of or pertaining to the sky or visible heaven, celestial

1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas Imag* I 202 Amaz'd she views The empyreal waste. 1882 WHITTIER tr *Omar Khayyam* 64 Yon palace whose roofs touch the empyreal blue

c quasi-*sb*

1827 KEBLE *Ch Y, Quinquages Sund*, Happy souls . Plunge in th' empyreal vast

2 *fig* Sublime, elevated, superior, rare

1641 MILTON *Ch Govt.* II (1851) 143 A mortall thing among many readers of no Empyreall conceit 1735–6 H BROOKE *Univ Beauty* I 194 Empyreal natures with empyreal names *a* 1797 W MASON *Ode to Truth* IV 39 Shall a form of mould'ring clay, Vie with these charms empyreal?

3 In etymological sense Fiery, composed of or resembling the pure element of fire Also *fig*

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* 93 They consist of empyriall or fierie bodies *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang Poet Wks* 1721 I. 6 A chariot Of brightest empyreal Substance built 1809 W IRVING *Knickerb* I i (1849) 32 Certain empyreal, luminous or phosphoric clouds

†**4** *Chem* Capable of supporting combustion. *Empyreal air*: Scheele's name for oxygen *Obs*

1780 tr *Scheele's Experiments* 35 Since this air is absolutely necessary for the generation of fire I shall henceforth call it empyreal air 1812 SIR H DAVY *Chem Philos* 226 Only two undecompounded empyreal substances have been as yet discovered

†**b** (See quot.) *Obs*

1801 HERSCHEL *Sun* in *Phil Trans* XCI 303 An elastic gas, which may be called empyreal, is constantly formed [in the sun]

Empyrean (empiɪ̄ ăn, empiɪ·rĭ·ăn), *a* and *sb* Also 6 empyrian, 7–8 empyræan [f as prec + -AN]

A *adj.* Of or pertaining to the sphere of fire or highest heaven Also *fig*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* I 3 It pleased God first of all to create the Empyrean Heaven 1682 SIR T BROWNE *Chr Mor* 93 The pearl we seek for is not to be found in the Indian, but in the empyrean ocean 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I. 27 Above the starry sphere finally the empyrean heaven, or heaven of heavens 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* IV (1850) 98 Drenched in empyrean light *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II 306 From the Counts of the Empyrean dome Came forth what seemed a fiery car

B. *sb.*

1 The highest heaven In ancient cosmology the sphere of the pure element of fire in Christian use, the abode of God and the angels. Also *fig*

1667 MILTON *P L.* VII 73 Divine Interpreter sent Down from the Empyrean 1755 in JOHNSON 1847 LD LINDSAY *Chr Art* I Introd. 32 The empyrean, the first work of creation and the residence and throne of God 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop Astron* IV 408 The empyrean, or kingdom of fire

2 *transf* **a** The visible heavens or firmament **b** The whole extent of cosmic space

1808 J BARLOW *Columb* IV 456 O'er great, o'er small extends his physic laws, Empalms the empyrean 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* V 262 The vast empyrean of the sky 1880 M PATTISON *Milton* XIII 179 The physical universe itself [becomes] a drop suspended in the infinite empyrean.

†**Empyre'um.** *Obs.* Also empyræum [a L *empyreum* (*cælum*) the fiery heaven or sphere of fire] = EMPYREAN B 1.

1647 CRASHAW *Music's Duel* 91 In th' empyræum of pure harmony *a* 1688 BUTLER *Rem* (1759) I 11 Prove, if they are other Suns Or Windows in the Empyreum *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet Wks 1721 III 200 Through Empyreum . Thousands of thousands then bright Beams display 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt & Spir* (1782) I VI 67 When the Christian . has ranged the regions of empyreum for some thousands of years

†**Empyreu'm(e.** *Obs. rare* Anglicized form of next

1665 G HARVEY *Advice agst Plague* 24 They impress an Empyreume upon the intrails for want of subtil dissipative parts 1727 BRADLEY *Fam Dict* s v *Angelica*, There may be Danger of an Empyreum from another Fire.

Empyreuma (empiɪ̄·mă). Also 7 empyruma, *pl* empyreumata. [a Gr ἐμπύρευμα a live coal covered with ashes, f ἐμπυρεύειν to set on fire]

†**1** (See quots.) *Obs*

1643 J STERR tr *Exp Chymick* VI 20 That outward heat doth draw unto it Empyruma, that is, heat left by the fire in the burned part 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract Physick* 66 The Empyreuma, or Atoms of the fire must first be called forth

2 The 'burnt' smell imparted by fire to organic substances

1641 FRENCH *Distill* I (1652) 13 A certain Empyreuma, or smatch of the fire 1736 BAILEY *Housh. Dict* 188 If the cassia be drawn low it is very subject to an empyreuma. 1794–6 E DARWIN *Zoon* (1801) I 195 Our victuals are adulterated with salt, spice, oil, and empyreuma. 1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* II 423 A disgusting taste gravely pronounced to be only an empyreuma

†**3** In *pl* 'Little feaverish remains, after a crisis Also that thick viscous matter which settles at the bottom of distilled Water' (Phillips) *Obs* —°

1721–1800 in BAILEY 1775 in ASH.

Empyreumatic (empiɪ·ŭmæ·tĭk), *a* [f Gr ἐμπυρευματ- stem of ἐμπύρευμα + -IC.] Pertaining to, or having the quality of, EMPYREUMA; tasting or smelling of burnt organic matter

1669 W SIMPSON *Hydrol Chym* 163 That fetid empyreumatic oyl which we see 1746 R JAMES *Introd Mouffet's Health's Improv.* 42 The Mass is of a disagreeable Smell, empyreumatic, bitter 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I i i v. 78 A dark coloured and empyreumatic phlegm 1862 *Cornh Mag* VI 607 One pipe represents a dose of nicotine and empyreumatic oil.

Empyreumatical (empiɪ·ŭmæ·tĭkăl), *a* [f as prec + -ICAL] = prec

1667 BOYLE *Orig Formes & Qual*, Other Empyreumaticall oyles 1669 — *Contin New Exp* II (1682) 196 The Flesh had contracted a taste and a smell very empyreumatical. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam Dict* s v *Nutmeg*, To avoid the Empyreumatical Impression it would otherwise take 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut* II 35 The Arabs prepare their tanned skins with an empyreumatical oil

†**Empyreu'matism.** *Obs rare*—1. [f as prec + -ISM] Infection with an EMPYREUMA

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym* 191 Accusing its medical preparations of empyreumatism

Empyreumatize (empiɪ̄·mătəiz), *v* [f as prec. + -IZE] *trans.* To infect or taint with an EMPYREUMA Hence **Empyreumatized** *ppl a*

1846 *Blackw Mag* LIX 113 The smell of empyreumatised grease. wafted to the nostrils

Empyric, etc, obs. (erron.) f of EMPIRIC, etc

Empyrical (empiɪ·rĭkăl), *a rare*—° [f Gr. ἔμπυρ-ος burnt + -IC + -AL] **a** Of or pertaining to burning or combustion. **b** 'Containing the combustible principle of coal' (Smart 1847)

†**Empyro'sis.** *Obs rare*—1 [a Gr ἐμπύρωσις n. of action f. ἐμπυρό-ειν = ἐμπυρεύειν to set on fire.] A general fire, conflagration

1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man* 217 The former Opinion that held these Cataclysms and Empyroses universal. 1775 in ASH 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod Dicts

Emrod(e, obs var of EMERALD, EMEROD

†**E'mrose.** *Obs* —° 'Probably a garden Anemone (*A coronaria* L.?)' (Britten and Holland)

1708 in KERSLY, *Emrose*, a flower 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH

†**'Emse'lves,** *pron Obs.* [See 'EM] = THEMSELVES

1699 T C tr *Tully's Offices* (1706) 31 They'd hardly ever trouble 'emselves so far

Emte, obs variant of EMMET.

Emtory, variant of EMPTORY, *Obs.*

Emty, obs. variant of EMPTY.

Emu, variant of EMEU

†**Emu'cid**, *a Obs* —° [f. E- *pref.*3 + L *mūcidus* mouldy] Mouldy

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr* 1721 in BAILEY 1847 in CRAIG

†**E'mulable,** *a Obs rare*—1 [f L *æmul-āre* to EMULATE + -ABLE.] Worthy of emulation

1693 LEIGHTON *Comm 1st Pet* III. 13 (R) None are so complete but they may espy some . emulable good in meaner Christians [In mod Dicts]

†**E'mulate,** *a Obs rare*—1. [ad. L *æmulātus* pa pple of *æmulā-ri* to rival.] Ambitious, emulous.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham* I i 82 Prick'd on by a most emulate Pride

Emulate (e miŭlĕ·ĭt), *v* Also 7 æmulate. [f. L. *æmulāt-* ppl stem of *æmulā-ri* to rival]

1 *trans* Of persons To strive to equal or rival (a person, his achievements or qualities), to copy or imitate with the object of equalling or excelling

1589 WARNER *Alb Eng* Prose Addit (1612) 347 So much doe I emulate, not enuie thy glorie 1665 BOYLE *Occas Refl.* V IX. (1675) 330 The disparity of Circumstances betwixt their own Condition, and that of those they Æmulate 1694 DRYDEN *To Sir G Kneller* 80 Contemn the bad, and Emulate the best 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat* (1777) I 224 The whole world emulates Athens and Rome 1883 F M. PEARD *Contrad* I 12 When will you emulate Sir Archibald in the art of saying pretty things?

2 Implying some degree of success To vie with, rival, attain or approach to equality with

1807 G CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. III. 341 He emulated

the Scottish kings in splendour 1828 Scott *F M Perth* xiii, My royal nephew will soon emulate his father's wisdom 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm* 52 Many of the Greek states emulated Tyre in commerce and opulence

b Of things. To vie with, rival, equal or closely approach in any quality

1598 Shaks *Merry W* III iii 58, I see how thine eye would emulate the Diamond 1660 Boyle *New Exp Phys Mech* xxxvii 307 They were wont to emulate the apparition of Light 1661 Boyle *Examen* iii (1682) 21 The Corpuscles tend to emulate a spring. 1725 Bradley *Fam Dict* s.v *Sycomore*, The Liquor emulates that of the Buch 1833 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* III i. 2 Lady Madalina Palmer is working one [a carpet] which emulates the paintings of Van Huysum

†**3.** *intr* To make it one's ambition, strive in a spirit of rivalry (to do or obtain something) Const *inf* Obs

1597 J Payne *Royal Exch* 40 Emulate to be nerer there good begynnings 1619 H Hutton *Follie's Anat* 49 Vulcan did not strive, Or emulate to be superlative 1649 G Daniel *Trnarch., Hen V*, ccxvi, He Emulated more to Dye

†**4.** *trans* To desire to rival (a person, his fortune, achievements, etc); *hence*, to be jealous of, envy, feel a grudge against Obs

1611 Tourneur *Ath Trag* v ii, I begin to emulate thy death 1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* 207 An opposite faction which emulated his goodnesse 1654 Trapp *Comm. Ps.* lxxiii 3, I æmulated, and stomached their prosperity

5 In occasional uses. †**a** ? To woo, contend emulously for (*obs*). ¶ **b** To excite the emulation of. *rare*$^{-1}$

1603 Drayton *Bar Wars* I xlvii, We see the early rising Sunne, With his bright Beames to emulate our sight 1804 Monson in Owen *Wellesley Disp* 529 Each emulated the other to deeds of glory

Emulating (e mi̯ŭlĕi̯tiŋ), *ppl a* [f Emulate *v.* + -ing^2] That emulates Also *fig*

1610 Healey *St Aug Citie of God* xiv iii (1620) 474 Who is more envious, contentious, emulating and wrathfull against them then he? *a* 1777 Fawkes tr *Smart's Wks* (1791) II 159 If e'er a lyre at unison there be, It swells with emulating harmony

Emulation (emi̯ŭlē·ʃən) Also 7 æm- [ad. L *æmulātiōn-em*, n of action f *æmulā-ri*]

1. The endeavour to equal or surpass others in any achievement or quality; also, the desire or ambition to equal or excel.

In early use the word is perh more freq applied to the mental emotion, in mod use the notion of active effort is always in some degree present

1552 Huloet, Emulation, *zelus* 1555 Eden *Decades W Ind* (Arb.) 59 To prouoke & encourage other forwarde natures to themulation of their vertues 1612 Brinsley *Lud Lit* v (1627) 48 Provoking emulation of the Schollers. 1622 B Jonson *Pref Verses* in Mabbe tr *Aleman's Guzman D'Alf*, This Faire æmulation, & no envy is 1674 Boyle *Theol. comp w. Nat Philos* 197 Imitation or Emulation oftentimes makes many others addict themselves to it [a branch of study] *c* 1790 Burke *Sp Short Parl* Wks X 85 The spirit of emulation has also been extremely increased 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, II xi 274 Their emulation terminated in personal antipathy 1882 Hinsdale *Garfield & Educ* 36 He was always generous in his emulations

†**2** Ambitious rivalry for power or honours; contention or ill-will between rivals *Obs.*

1588 in *Harl Misc.* (1809) II 97 The dissension and emulation that I have seen between private captains for vainglory. 1594 Shaks. *Rich III*, II iii 25 Emulation, who shall now be neerest, Will touch vs all too neere 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* 1 6 (1619) 105 What heart-greife was it to Iacob to see such daily emulation betweene Leah and Rahel? 1646 Buck *Rich III*, I 13 Iulius Cæsar, was a great Captaine, although his Emulation cost an infinite quantite of . humane blood 1651 *Reliq Wotton* (1685) 608 A great emulation fallen between the Queens Agent, and the Polish Orator there.

†**3** Grudge against the superiority of others; dislike, or tendency to disparagement, of those who are superior *Obs*

1561 Eden *Arte Navig* Pref, This enuy of emulation proceadeth of some singuler vertue of them that are so maliced 1596 Drayton *Leg* III 323 For Emulation ever did attend Upon the Great 1605 Bacon *Adv Learn.* I vii. § 6 Constantine the Great, in Emulation was woont to call him Parietaria, Wall Flower 1606 Shaks *Tr & Cr* I. iii 134 Pale and bloodlesse Emulation 1695 Bp Patrick *Comm Gen.* 492 Zilpah's Sons were thought to have less emulation to him, than the Sons of Leah 1771 Smollett *Humph Cl* (1815) 127, I am afraid we sometimes palliate this vice [envy], under the specious name of emulation

¶ **4.** As rendering of *æmulatio* (Vulg), 'jealousy' (ascribed to God). *rare*$^{-1}$

1609 Bible (Douay) *Ps* lxxvii 58 In their gravens they provoked him to emulation

Emulative (e·mi̯ŭlĕtiv), *a.* [f L. *æmulāt-* ppl stem of *æmulā-ri* (see Emulate *v.*) + -ive]

1 That results from or is characterized by emulation

1593 R. Harvey *Philad* 23 Memprise slewe his manly brother to be out of his emulative danger *a* 1659 Cleveland *Poems, On Fly* 21 She in an emulative Chafe. begg'd thy Shrine her Epitaph? 1763 Hoole *Jer Del.* v (R.), All, with emulative zeal, demand To fill the number of th' elected band 1828 D'Israeli *Chas I*, I iv 65 The people were invited to ruin their families in emulative costliness

2 That tends to emulation; disposed to rival, copy, or compete with Const. *of*. Also *fig*

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I xxxviii 283 Noble minds, emulative of perfection. 1791 Huddesford *Salmag.* 138 Dick's breast with emulative ardour glows 1829 Scott *Anne of G.* II, The sound was re-echoed from precipice to precipice, with emulative thunders 1871 Ruskin *Fors Clav* xi 11 The peasant's wife emulative of Queens Penelope, Bertha, and Maud

E·mulatively, *adv rare* [f prec. + -ly^2] In an emulative manner

1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1811) IV vii 56 Both hands were so emulatively passive

Emulator (e·mi̯ŭlĕtəɹ) Also 7 æmulator, emulatour [a L *æmulātor* zealous imitator]

1 One who emulates, in good or bad sense

†**a** A rival, competitor, also, one who enviously disparages *Obs*

1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb) 81 You are friendly emulators in honest fancie 1600 Shaks *A V L* I i 150 An enuious emulator of every mans good parts. 1628 tr *Camden's Hist Eliz* II (1688) 198 George Buchanan, his Emulatour set him forth as one more mutable than the Chameleon. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No 54 The emotions which the death of an emulator or competitor produces

b A zealous imitator, one who strives to equal the qualities or achievements of another Const *of*

1652 J Hall *Height Eloquence* p lxii, Hyperides is a great Emulatour of Demosthenes 1738 Warburton *Div Legat* App 30 A happy emulator of the eloquence of Cicero 1837–9 Hallam *Hist Lit.* I ciii § 128 A diligent emulator of Grocyn was Linacre. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) I 158 Emulators and disciples of the culture of the Lacedæmonians

¶ **2** (In the Douay-Rheims Bible) Used to render L *æmulator*. **a** One who is zealous for a cause, etc, const *of* **b.** Applied to God. A 'jealous' being, one who brooks no competitor.

1582 *N T* (Rhem.) *Gal* I 14, I being more aboundantly an emulator of the traditions of my fathers 1609 Bible (Douay) *Ex* xxxiv. 14 God is an emulatour — 2 *Macc* iv. 2 The emulatour of the law of God

†**E·mulatory,** *a Obs rare*$^{-1}$ [f prec, see -ory] Of the nature of emulation

1621 W Sclater *Tythes* (1623) 160 Too fond emulatory imitation of, etc. 1627 Bp Hall *Passion Serm Fam Pr. Henry* Wks 463 [At Court] you see emulatory officiousnesse

†**E·mulatress.** *Obs rare* [f Emulator + -ess] A female emulator Also *fig*

1620 Sheldon *Quix* I ii 1 65 History, the Emulatresse of Time 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. lxxvii 436, I was not willing my girl should give way to the noble emulatress 1832 in Webster, and in mod. Dicts.

†**Emula·trix.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$ [a. L *æmulātrix*, fem of *æmulātor* Emulator] = Emulatress.

1651 Howell *Venice* 198 Genoa, her Sister Republic and old Emulatrix

†**E·mule,** *v. Obs rare.* Also æmule [ad L. *æmul-ārī* to Emulate] = Emulate *v.*

1816 Southey *Poet's Pilgr* iii 20 The young Nassau, Emuling that day his ancestors' renown

Emulge (ĭmv̯ ldʒ), *v Phys.* [ad L *ēmulgē-re* to milk out] *trans* To drain (secretory organs) of their contents Hence Emu lging *vbl. sb* and *ppl a*

1681 tr *Willis's Rem Med Wks* Voc, Emulging vessels or arteries, or veins 1784 Cullen *First Lines* clxxii Wks 1827 I 625 Vomiting emulges the biliary and pancreatic ducts 1844 T Graham *Dom Med* 325 The pill No 104 does not assist so much in emulging the biliary ducts, and giving tone to the bowels.

Emulgence (ĭmv̯ ldʒĕns). *rare* [f as if ad. L. **ēmulgentia*, f *ēmulgent-em* see next and -ence] The action of milking out.

1674 Staveley *Rom Horseleach* (1769) 48 [Indulgences] for the purpose of drawing money from the people have not improperly been called Emulgences 1879 G Meredith *Egoist* I 254 As though it [a woman's worship] could be bandied to and fro without emulgence of the poetry

Emulgent (ĭmv̯ ldʒĕnt), *a* and *sb Phys* [ad L *ēmulgent-em*, pr. pple. of *ēmulgē-re* to milk out. see Emulge]

A. *adj.* That 'milks out'; *esp.* 'applied to the vessels of the kidneys, which are supposed to strain or milk the serum through the kidneys' (*Syd. Soc Lex*).

1578 Banister *Hist Man* v 82 The Emulgent veynes 1621 Burton *Anat Mel* I i. II ii, The branches of the Caua are inward seminall or emulgent 1670 *Phil Trans* V. 2081 Passages, by which the Chyle may come into the Emulgent Vessels 1675 Evelyn *Terra* (1776) 23 The Fibres are as it were the Emulgent veins 1783 W Keir in *Med Commun* I 130 The right emulgent vein was large 1835–6 Todd *Cycl Anat* I. 223/2 The case of the emulgent arteries

B *sb* = *Emulgent vessels*

1612 S. H *Euch Med* II 128 An immoderate heate drawing ouermuch bloud by the emulgents 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* IV. v. 188 The Azygos in its descent doth furnish the left Emulgent with one veyne 1788 Baillie in *Phil Trans* LXXVIII 357 The right spermatic vein was found to open into the right emulgent

†**Emulo·sity.** *Obs rare* [f Emulous (as if L **æmulōs-us*) + -ity] Rivalry, dispute

1716 M Davies *Ath Brit* II 147 Our Pamphlet decides the Emulosity with a short piece of Latin Prose and Verse — *Ibid* 175 Historiological Emulosities

Emulous (e·mi̯ŭlŏs), *a* Also 6 *Sc* ymulis, 7–8 æmulous [f. L *æmul-us* of same meaning + -ous]

1. a. Desirous of rivalling, imitating, obtaining. Const *of* †**b** Of things Closely resembling, imitative *of* (*obs rare*).

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R* vii lxiv (1495) 280 In theym that haue the Lepra that lyghte Elephancia the colour and hewe is emulous 1667 Milton *P L* vi 822 By strength They measure all, of other excellence not emulous. *a* 1721 Prior *Ep Mr Howard* 59 Good Howard, emulous of the Grecian art 1796 Burke *Regic Peace* Wks VIII 291 Emulous of the glory of the youthful hero 1850 Kingsley *Alt Locke* x (1876) 110 Emulous of Messrs Aaron Levi & Co 1856 Emerson *Eng Traits, Result* Wks (Bohn) II 135 Kingdoms emulous of free institutions

2 Filled with emulation, actuated by the spirit of rivalry †Formerly also in weaker sense = Rival *a*

1617 Bp J Hall *Contempl* I 147 The fire issuing from God upon their [Moses' and Aaron's] emulous opposites 1625 K Long tr *Barclay's Argenis* III v 164 The two æmulous suiters 1649 Bp Hall *Cases Consc* iv ii (1654) 300 The emulous Schools of Sammai and Hillel 1725–6 Pope *Odyss* vi 105 Æmulous the royal robes they lave 1851 Longf *Gold Leg, School Salerno*, Where every emulous scholar hears The rustling of another's laurels! 1876 Geo Eliot *Dan Der* vi xiv 421 The stream of emulous admirers.

†**3 a** Greedy of praise or power **b** Envious.

1606 Shaks *Tr & Cr* II iii 243 He is not emulous, as Achilles is 1633 Bp Hall *Hard Texts* 206, I am censured by some emulous accusers 1655–60 Stanley *Hist Philos* (1701) 111/1 What a Son thou hast, now may All my æmulous Neighbours say

4 Of actions, feelings, etc Proceeding from, or of the nature of, emulation or rivalry †Also, zealous, earnest (*obs*)

1535 Stewart *Cron Scot* III 431 Turne all your mad murning In ymulis prayer and [in] grit louing 1693 Smallridge *Jul. Cæsar* in Dryden *Plutarch* IV 466 This passion was a kind of æmulous struggle with himself 1782 V Knox *Ess* (1819) II. cxvi 288 The profusion of emulous extravagance 1848 Macaulay *Hist Eng* I 408 Poets sang with emulous fervour the approach of the golden age 1871 Rossetti *Poems, Sonn* iv *Kiss*, Till love's emulous ardours ran, Fire within fire, desire in deity

Emulously (e·mi̯ŭləsli), *adv.* [f Emulous *a* + -ly] In an emulous manner Also *fig*

1647–8 Cotterell *Davila's Hist Fr* (1678) 2 Emulously getting possession of 1677 *Life* in *Cleveland's Gen Poems*, Many intermediate Stages contended as emulously for his abode, as the seven Cities for Homer's Birth 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc Hist* (1827) II. ii 108 Men emulously strove, who should show the greatest gratitude towards the gods 1876 Bancroft *Hist U S* III xxiii. 566 Women emulously drive the spinning-wheel from sunrise until dark

Emulousness (e·mi̯ŭləsnes). *rare*$^{-0}$ [f Emulous *a* + -ness] The state of being emulous

1721–1800 in Bailey 1775 in Ash; and in mod Dicts

Emulsic (ĭmv̯ lsik), *a. Chem* [f Emuls-in + -ic] Related to Emulsin

Watts *Dict Chem* II. 486 *Emulsic acid*

Emulsification (ĭmv̯ lsĭfikē·ʃən) [f Emulsify *v.* See -fication]

a The action of the vb Emulsify. **b** *spec.* in Pathology. 'The last stage of fatty degeneration in which the structures become softened and semi-liquid, consisting of an albuminous fluid containing oil-globules' (*Syd Soc Lex*).

1876 Harley *Mat Med* 30 The process of emulsification.

Emulsify (ĭmv̯ lsĭfəi), *v.* [f L *ēmuls-* ppl. stem of *ēmulgē-re* to milk out + -(i)fy] *trans* To convert into an emulsion Also *absol.*

1859 Todd *Cycl Anat.* V 106/1 The fat had been minutely subdivided and emulsified. 1881 *Times* 4 Jan 3/5 Dr Maddox obtained sensitive photographic plates by emulsifying bromide of silver in liquid gelatine

Hence Emu lsifying *vbl sb* and *ppl a.*

1875 H Wood *Therap* (1879) 442 No emulsifying substance was contained in the intestine 1876 Foster *Phys* II i (1879) 231 Bile has by itself a slight emulsifying power 1883 Taylor *Hardwicke's Photogr Chem* 378 He prefers emulsifying with a very small quantity of it

Emulsin (ĭmv̯ lsin). *Chem.* [f. Emuls-ion + -in] A neutral substance contained in almonds, = Synaptase

1838 T Thomson *Chem Org Bodies* 682 The investigation of emulsin was taken up by Mr Richardson 1872 Thudichum *Chem Phys* 4 Emulsine or synaptase of almonds 1876 Harley *Mat Med* 627 The maceration allows of the solution and reaction of the emulsin

Emulsion (ĭmv̯ lʃən) Also 7 emulction [ad mod L. *ēmulsiōn-em*, n of action f L. *ēmulgēre* to milk out. In Fr *émulsion*]

†**1** The action of 'milking out' *fig.* Cf. Emulge *v*

1658 J Robinson *Eudoxa* Pref 4 My wished end is, by gentle concussion, the emulsion of truth

†**2** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1657 *Phys. Dict, Emulsions*, the steeping or dissolution by steeping of any seeds or kernels in liquor till it come to the thickness of a jelly.

3. a A milky liquid obtained by bruising almonds, etc. in water **b** *Pharmacy* 'A milky liquid, consisting of water holding in suspension minute particles of oil or resin by the aid of some albuminous or gummy material' (*Syd Soc Lex*) Also *attrib.*

1612 *Euch Med* II. 138 Also an emulction prepared of Almonds. 1664 Evelyn *Kal Hort* (1729) 208 Emulsions of the cooler seeds bruised 1712 tr *Pomet's Hist Drugs* I 22 Gourd Melons are chiefly us'd for Emulsions 1875 Darwin *Insectiv Pl* vi. 127 Leaves immersed in an emul-

sion of starch. 1880 *Nature* XXI 436 A special arrangement upon a gelatine emulsion plate

Emulsionize (ĭmʌ lʃənəiz), *v* [f EMULSION + -IZE] *trans* To make into an EMULSION Hence **Emulsionized** *ppl a*

1872 HUXLEY *Phys* VI 154 Fats are emulsionized by the bile 1881 G L CARRICK *Commiss* 46 An emulsionised fluid, in which casein is suspended

Emulsive (ĭmʌ lsiv), *a* [f L *ēmuls-* ppl stem of *ēmulgē-re* (see prec) + -IVE] That has the nature of an EMULSION

1861 HULME tr *Moquin-Tandon* II III 189 Milk is an emulsive fluid

† **Emu'nct,** *a Obs rare* [ad L. *ēmunct-us*, pa pple of *ēmungĕre* to wipe the nose The L phrase, *emunctæ naris homo* a man of 'keen scent' (*fig.*) gave rise to the use of the pple. in sense 'acute'] Of the judgement: Keen, acute.

1679 FRANCE *Addit Narr Pop Plot* 5 Your Highness, being of so deep and emunct a Judgment 1697 EVELYN *Numism* IX 297 The Nose as the Emunct Judicious

† **Emu'nction.** *Obs rare* [ad. L *ēmunctiōn-em* a wiping of the nose, n of action f *ēmungĕre* to wipe the nose.]

1 The action of wiping the nose; hence *trans f* of clearing any of the passages of the body

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 538 We haue often seen that Medicines applied to the eyes haue through these holes past into the nose, and so haue beene cast out either by emunction or by the mouth. 1684 I MATHER *Remark. Providences* (1846) 212 After the use of unctions and emunctions

† 2 Excretion *Obs.* Cf EMUNCTORY

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* II (1653) 71 The curious emunctions of the pores

Emunctory (ĭmʌ ŋktəri), *a* and *sb Phys* [ad mod L *ēmunctōri-us* excretory, *ēmunctōr-ium* a means of cleansing by excretion (in classical L used for 'a pair of snuffers'), f *ēmungĕre* see prec]

A *adj* a. Of or pertaining to the blowing of the nose. b. That has the function of conveying waste matters from the body

1547 BOORDE *Brev Health* ccxliv 83 The nosethrylles be the emunctorye places of the brayne 1725 BRADLEY *Fam Dict* s v *Musk*, It apparently filtrates thro' the emunctory Glands 1858 POLSON *Law & L* 160 He found a sufficient substitute in his emunctory powers 1864 EASTWICKE *Resid Persia* I xx There was nothing but coughing, sternutation and emunctory movements for the next half hour

B *sb* 'A cleansing organ or canal; a term applied to the excretory ducts and organs of the body' (*Syd Soc Lex*) Also *fig*

[1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg* Gloss, *Emunctoria* ben the clensyng places, as the flanckes, the armeholes, etc] 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* Gloss, *Emunctories* be those kernelly places in the body, by which the principall and noble parts doe void their superfluities. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp* 172 P 234 God hath ordained sufficient Emunctories for any filth whatsoever 1767 STERNE *Tr Shandy* IX xx, Blow your noses,—cleanse your emunctories,—sneeze, my good people 1821 *New Monthly Mag* I 440 The nose is the emunctory of the brain 1854 BUSHNAN in *Cyc Sc* II 21/2 A third great emunctory has to be added, namely, the kidney

† **Emu'nctuary.** *Obs*, bad form of prec

1572 J JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 15 a, By the proper emunctuaries, as out of the head, by the nose, mouth, eares, eyes, palate, etc 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot* II. II 106 The extreme part of the Face is the emunctuary of the senses

† **Emu'ncture.** *Obs rare* [f L *ēmunct-* ppl. stem of *ēmungĕ-re* to wipe out + -URE]

a The action of wiping *fig* b = EMUNCTORY

1541 R COPLAND *Guydon's Quest Chirurg*, The sayd parietalles are the holes of the eares, and the instrumentes mamylares of ye emunctures 1674 TURNOR *Case of Bankers & Creditors* § 7 31 This neat Emuncture or wipe.

† **Emunda'tion.** *Obs* [ad L *ēmundātiōn-em*, n of action f *ēmundā-re* to cleanse, f *ē* out + *mund-us* clean] The action of ceremonial cleansing or purification

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps* LXXXVIII 45 Thou hast destroied him from emundation. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 39 This they apply to the ceremoniall emundations or purifactions 1731-1800 in BAILEY 1775 in ASH

† **Emu'nge,** *v Obs* [ad. L *ēmungĕ-re* to wipe or blow the nose] *trans* To wipe out, cleanse, also *fig.* (as in Lat), to cheat.

Hence **Emu'nging** *vbl sb*

1664 H. MORE *Myst Iniq* 127 The emunging of the people of their mony 1846 LANDOR *Exam Shaks* Wks 1846 II 265, I did indeed spit it forth, and emunge my lips, as who should not?

Emure, a var of IMMURE *v* and *sb*, in the Shaks. folio 1623

1588 SHAKS *L L L* III 1 12 Thou wert emured, restrained 1606 — *Tr & Cr.* Prol 9 (1623) To ransacke Troy, within whose strong emures The raush'd Helen sleepes

† **Emusca'tion.** *Obs* [as if ad. *L. ēmuscatiōn-em*, n of action f *ēmuscā-re* to cleanse from moss, f *ē* out + *muscus* moss] The action of cleansing (the trunk of a tree) from moss Also *fig*

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) Advt., Let them read for emuscation, cleansing it of the moss 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh* (1686) 385 They cure it by emuscation 1731-1800 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG, and in mod Dicts

Emydian (ĭmi diăn). *Zool* [f Gr *ἐμυδ-* stem of *ἐμύς* the fresh-water tortoise + -IAN.] A tortoise of the genus EMYS.

1854 OWEN in *Cyc Sc* (c 1865) II 69/1 Side-walls are added in the fresh-water species (*emydians*)

Emydin (e midin) *Chem* [f as prec + -IN] 'A substance obtained from the eggs of the tortoise, having probably a similar constitution to vitellin' (*Syd Soc Lex*)

1882 WATTS *Dict Chem* II. 487 Emydin forms white, hard, transparent grains, very soluble in dilute potash

Emydosaurian (e midɔ|sɔ̃e riăn) *Zool.* [f. *emydo-*, combining form of EMYS, + SAURIAN] A crocodile.

1837 *Penny Cycl* VIII 162/1 They [Crocodilidæ] form the Loricata of Merrem and Fitzinger, and the Emydosaurians of De Blainville

Emyr, obs form of AIMIRE

‖ **Emys** (e mis) In *pl* **emydes** *Zool* [mod L, n. Gr *ἐμύς* the fresh-water tortoise] The ordinary fresh-water tortoise

1843 *Penny Cycl* XXV 57/2 Certain Emydes tend to the Sea-tortoises or Turtles and yet exhibit characters peculiar to themselves 1873 GEIKIE *Gt Ice Age* 492 App, Remains of the elephant the beaver, the emys and goats.

Emyspery, obs form of HEMISPHERE

En, early ME variant of IN

En-, *prefix*[1], the form assumed in Fr (as also in Pr, Sp, Pg) by the L prepositional prefix *in-* (see IN-). The Eng words in which it appears are partly adaptations of Fr (occasionally Sp) words, either of L. descent or formed in Romanic, and partly original formations upon Eng words

A Forms

1 In modern orthography and pronunciation *en-* becomes *em-* before *b* and *p*, and occasionally before *m* This rule was not fully established in spelling before the 17th c, in ME, as in OF and OSp, *emb-*, *emp-* are more frequent than *emb-*, *emp-*, though the latter may perhaps represent what was the actual pronunciation.

2 In ME (as in OF.) *en-*, *em-*, freq became *an-*, *am-* (a form which survives in AMBUSH) This *an-*, *am-*, like the native prefix AN- 1, was often reduced to *a-* see APPAIR, APRISE Conversely, the prefix *a-* of various origin was often changed into *en-*, as in *embraid*

3 From 14th c onwards the prefix IN- (IM-) has been frequently substituted for *en-* (*em-*), and, conversely, *en-* (*em-*) has been substituted for the prefix IN- (IM-) of words of L or It. origin, and for the native Eng IN- Nearly every word, of long standing in the language, which is formed with *en-* has at some period been written also with *in-* Hence it is often impossible to determine whether in a particular word of Eng formation the prefix *en-* or *in-* is due to the analogy of words of Fr, Lat, or purely Eng origin, in many instances it must have been applied merely as a recognized Eng formative, without reference to the analogy of any individual word In 17th c the form *in-* (*im-*) was generally preferred, the now prevailing tendency is to use *en-* (*em-*) in Eng. formations, and where the prefix represents Fr *en-*; and in mod. reprints of 17th c books, and in Dicts., the *in-* (*im-*) of the original texts is often replaced by *en-* (*em-*) In some words, however, as *em-*, *imbed*, *en-*, *inclose*, the form with *in-* still occurs, but in most cases less frequently than the *en-* forms, in a few instances *in-* has entirely superseded *en-*, even where the latter is etymologically more correct, as in *imbrue*, *impair*, *inquest*. In a few words (*e g* ENSURE, INSURE) the alternative forms have (in very modern times) been appropriated to express different senses As a general rule the *en-* and *in-* forms are in this Dict. treated as belonging to one and the same word A word still surviving in use is treated in the alphabetical place of its now more frequent form In the case of obs. words, where there is no decided preponderance in usage, the choice of the typical form has been determined by etymological considerations thus the adapted words from Fr. or Sp. with *en-*, and new formations app on the analogy of these, are by preference placed under E, while words app formed on Latin analogies, or prob originating as compounds of the Eng prep IN, will appear under I

The substitution of *in-* for *en-* has in part been due to notions of etymological fitness, the Romanic *en-* having been regarded as a corrupt and improper form of the L *in-*, while the Eng formations in *en-* were either referred to L analogies or treated as compounds of the native preposition The phenomenon seems, however, to be partly of phonetic origin The sound of (e) initial and unstressed has in careless speech a tendency to pass into (e) or (ɪ), cf the colloq pronunciation of *effect*, *ellipse*, *essential* Hence such forms as *embed*, *imbed*, *enclose*, *inclose* are in familiar pronunciation really homophones, many persons use the *en-* forms in writing, and (unconsciously) the *in-* forms in speech From the occurrence of spellings like *imbassed* for *embassade* in the fourteenth century, it may be surmised that the tendency to 'raise' the initial (e) has existed from an early period

B Signification and uses

The applications of the prefix in Fr (Pr, Sp, Pg), and hence in Eng, are substantially identical with those of the L *in-*, which was used to form vbs (1) from sbs, with sense 'to put (something) into or on what is denoted by the sb', or 'to put' what is denoted by the sb 'into or on (something)'; (2) from sbs or adjs., with sense 'to bring or to come into a certain condition or state, to invest with a certain quality'; (3) from other vbs, with added notion of 'within', 'into', 'upon', or 'against', or with merely intensive force Many L or late L words of this formation came down into Romanic, and have thence been adapted in Eng In Romanic the prefix was extensively applied in the formation of new words, in strict accordance with L analogies, exc. that in formations upon vbs the notion of 'against' rarely or never occurs In Eng the analogy of the many words with *en-* adapted from Romanic gave rise to the extensive application of the prefix in the formation of Eng. words, its functions being the same as in Fr

The compounds of EN- which have been in general use, or which require special comment, are given in their alphabetical place The following are examples of those which are merely nonce-words, or of very rare occurrence (See also EM-)

1 Verbs formed by prefixing *en-* to a sb

a. With general sense 'to put (something) into or on what the latter member indicates'.

† **Enambush,** to place in ambush; † **enangle,** to put into an angle or corner, **encell;** **encentre,** to place in the centre of something; **enchair;** † **enchariot,** **encist,** to shut up in or as in a cist or chest, † **encoach,** to seat in a coach; **encoil,** to wrap in or as in a coil; † **encouch,** to lay upon a couch, *fig*, **encraal,** *intr.* for *refl*, to lodge in a kraal, **encrochet,** to enclose in brackets, **encup,** to place in or as in a cup, **encushion,** to seat on a cushion; **enfeature,** to exhibit on the features, † **engammon,** to put or (*intr* for *refl*) get into the haunch (of a pig); † **engaol** (in quots *fig*), **engarb,** to put into a garb, clothe, **engarment,** to case as in a garment, **englamour,** to surround with illusion, † **engown,** to dress in a gown; † **engyve,** to put in gyves or fetters; **enhusk;** † **enjourney,** (*refl*) to start on a journey; † **enkennel;** **enkerchief;** † **enkernel;** † **enlabyrinth,** to entangle as in a labyrinth; † **enlead, enmagazine,** *fig*, † **ennet,** to entangle, † **enniche,** to set up in a niche, as a statue, *fig*, **enrib,** to put within the ribs; † **enseat,** to install; **enshadow; enshawl,** to wrap in or cover with a shawl, **enshell,** † **enshelter,** † **enslumber,** to lull to sleep, *lit* and *fig.*, † **ensoap** (see quot), † **enstage,** to put upon the stage (of a theatre); † **enstock,** to set in the stocks, † **entower,** to imprison in the Tower; † **envapour,** to shroud in vapour; **enwall,** to enclose within walls; **enzone,** to engirdle

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVIII. 475 Within a vale they *enambush'd them *Ibid.* X. 257 Enambush'd enemies. 17 CAWTHORN *Elegy Capt Hughes* 28 Th' enambushed phalanx ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 3782 His enmye * en angylles abowte oure excellente knyghttez 1652 SPARKE *Prim Devot* (1673) 623 App, What a deal of sulphur was *encelled against that day [Nov 5] 1856 R VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II XIII III 272 Here dwells chaste coolness, safe encelled 1843 E JONES *Sens & Ev* III If when the day was fine *Encentred in this meadow, one revolved In quiring gaze 1859 TENNYSON *Last Tourn* 104 Sir Lancelot, sitting in my place *Enchair'd 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.*, Postill for Author, Speculations high, *Enchariot Thee Elijah-like to th' Skie! *Ibid.* X LXXV 188 Elijah-like To be encharioted in fire 1888 RHYS *Hibbert Lect* 173 The dragons continued, *encisted in the subterranean lake *a* 1618 J DAVIES *Wittes' Pilgr* Wks. (1876) 22 (D) Tamburlaine *encoacht in burnisht gold 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 32/1 This world, within whose heartstrings I feel myself *encoiled. 1596 *Edward III*, II 1 14 *Encouch the wold with such sweet laments 1832 *Blackw Mag* May 729/1 The lane where gipsy gang had *encraal'd 1806 SOUTHEY *Lett* (1856) I 397 He will *encrochet [] thus what Hyems has to copy 1881 MRS H HUNT *Chaldr Jerus* 144 The convent lay *encupped in hills. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* IV 725 Or in gilt equipage *encushion'd sit 1843 E. JONES *Poems, Sens & Event* 43 The joy in his face and eye *enfeatured 1673 R LEIGH *Transpr Reh* 23 Ratts *engammon'd in the fat Hanches of the Arcadian Sow 1593 SHAKS. *Rich II*, I III. 166 Within my mouth you haue *engaol'd my tongue 1844 LD HOUGHTON *Mem Many Sc, Valentia* 200 Engaoled in this unhealthy time 1831 *Fraser's Mag* IV. 139 The canting philanthropist, *engarbed as a quaker 1859 MISS MULOCK *Romant. T* 101 The form which *engarmented that pure soul. 1864 DICEY in *Daily Tel* 15 July, The memory of a great past still *englamours them [the Danes] 1613 G FLETCHER *Christ's Bloody Sweat* in Farr *S P Jas I* (1848) 336 Here saw he lawyers soberly *engoun'd 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II VIII (1632) 224 We are *engrived and shackled

in them [arms] 1788 BURNS *Ep. H Parker* 12 A fiery kernel *Enhusked by a fog infernal 1596 R L[INCHE] *Diella* (1877) 82 The next day, They would *enjourney them. 1603 J DAVIES *Microcosmos* 220 That alwaies in a Tub *enkenell'd lies *c* 1800 KIRKE WHITE *Poems* (1837) 47 Sleep, baby mine, *enkerchief on my bosom 18 M ARNOLD *Switzerland* I II. 3 In Sel Poems (1882) 123, I know that soft enkerchief'd hair *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Nondescr* VI (D) A happy metamorphosis To be *enkernell'd thus 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph* I lii, My soul, *enlabyrinth'd in grief 1598 FLORIO, *Improbare*, to *enlead or fasten or couer with lead *Inprombatura*, an enleading or fastning with lead 1887 *Harper's Mag* July 268 The incendiary material *enmagazined in their pages. 1598 FLORIO, *Irretare*, to ensnare or take in a net or ginne, to entramell, to *ennet. 1761 STERNE *Tr Shandy* III XXXVIII, He deserves to be *en-nich'd as a prototype for all writers. 1854 S DOBELL *Balder* III 20 The strong *enribbed heart 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 65 Whether base artificers are to be *enseated in places of worth 1636 W DENNY in *Ann Dubrensca* (1877) 13 Pendant leaves his head *enshadow'd round. 1882 M ARNOLD in *Macm. Mag* XLVI. 143 The soft mantle of enshadowing hills 1822 *Blackw Mag* XII 69 With what an air of tenderness he *enshawls each ivory shoulder 1877 BLACKIE *Wisc Men* 302 None In mortal frame *enshelled. 1604 SHAKS *Oth.* II. 1 78 If that the Turkish Fleete Be not *enshelter'd they are drown'd *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIV 399 The guards he *enslumber'd *a* 1619 DONNE *Biathan* (1644) 155 Content to enslumber themselves in an opinion 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict* in Farr *S. P. Jas I* (1848) When the senses half enslumbered lie 1598 FLORIO, *Insaponare*, to *ensope, to sope clothes to lay in suds 1613 CHAPMAN *Rev Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II 114 The splenative Philosopher were worthy the *enstaging 16 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (N), I intend to tye th' Eternal's hands, and his free feet *enstock. *a* 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Answ Object.* Wks (1711) 214 The *entowering of Hemy the VI 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II III. *Vocation* 555 (D) A black fume, that all *envapoureth 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict* IVI, His Court with glitterant pearle was all *enwall'd 1864 *Blackfriars* I 32 The extent of ground thus enwalled 1832 J WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI 859 The groves that *enzone Greenbank 1838 *Tait's Mag* V. 218 Queens in luxury enzoned.

b. With general sense 'to put what the latter member indicates into or upon' (a person or thing)

Enamber, to scent or flavour with ambergris (see AMBER 1); **encap**, to put a cap on; **encolumn**, to ornament (a wall) with columns, **encoronall**, **encoronet**; †**encowl**, to put on (a person) the cowl of a monk; **endiadem**, to crown, in quots. *fig*; **enfigure**, to adorn with figures; †**enfrieze**, to ornament as with a frieze; †**enfringe**, to sew fringes upon; †**engall**; †**engold**, †**engrape**, to cover with grapes; †**enhoney**, *fig*; †**enlaurel**, to crown with laurels, **enleaf**, to adorn with leaves, to wrap in leaves; †**enmitre**; **enmoss**; **enrut**, **ensaffron**, to tinge with yellow; **ensand**, **ensandal**, *fig*, †**enscreen**, †**ensilver**; †**ensearf**; †**enspangle**, †**ensparkle**; **enspell**, to cast a spell upon; †**enspice**, †**enstomach**, to encourage; **ensulphur**; †**entackle**, to furnish (a ship) with tackle; †**entask**, **entincture**, †**entinsel**, to cause to glitter; †**enturf**; **enverdure**, **enwood**, to cover with trees

1681 in *Phil Collect* XII 105 Buying Amber and other requisites, and *Enambering therewith Sugar 1847 *Illust. Lond News* 16 Oct 256/1 His brow *encapt With the gloomy crown of Care 1808 R PORTER *Trav Sk Russ & Swed* (1813) I IV 27 The regal pride of *encolumned walls. 1858 E CASWALL *Poems* 170 With golden pillars *encoronall'd 1881 PALGRAVE *Vis England* 47 If an alien King *Encoronet thy brow? 1612 DRAYTON *Poly olb* XXIV, King Alfred Left his Northumbrian crown, and soon became *encoul'd 1818 SHELLEY *Misery* 439 Lady whose imperial brow Is *endiademed with woe 1819 *Blackw Mag.* V 322 Endiadem'd with fleecy-silver'd cloud. 1774 *Poetry* in *Ann. Reg.* 211 Behold The tissued vestment of *enfigur'd gold. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper* I. 233 The Roome is hung with the blew skin Of shifted snake; *enfreez'd throughout With eyes of peacocks trains 1714 *Orig Canto Spencer* XXXIX. 2 White Robes, *enfring'd with Crimson Red 1611 FLORIO, *Affielire* to *engall or enbitter 1382 WYCLIF *Bar* VI 7 Trees *engoldid and ensiluered. — *Rev* XVII 4 And the womman was engoldid with gold, and with precious stoon 1523 SKELTON *Garl Laurel* (Dyce) 656 Vinis *engrapid 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II XII (1632) 289 To *enhonny and allure us to these opinions 1620 DAVIES *Past to W Browne*, Foe-men to faire skils *enlawreld Queene 1789 P. SMYTH tr *Aldrich's Archit* (1818) 99 The bell of the capital is *enleaved 1837 L HUNT *Blue-stocking Revels* III 39 Fruit Enleaf'd on the bough. 1598 FLORIO, *Inmetriare*, to *enmitre, to crowne with a mitre 1818 KEATS *Endymn* I 231 Meadows that outskirt the side Of thine *enmossed realms 1882 H MERIVALE *Faucit of B.* III II XIX 153 Over which distance these *enrutted tracks made their uneasy way *c* 1630 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 6 Phœbus in his chair, *Ensaffroning sea and air 1879 T HARDY *Return Native* II II, A stratum of ensaffroned light 1523 SKELTON *Garl Laurel* (Dyce) 654 With alys *ensandid about in compas. 1853 B TAYLOR in *Blackw Mag* LXXIII 744 Belted with beech and *ensandal'd with palm. 1641 M FRANK *Serm.* II (1672) 530 Heaven might now *enskarfe itself in a scarlet cloud 1665 R B *Comment* 2 *Tales* 42 Let night's sable Curtain *enskreen these dark actions 1382 WYCLIF *Bar.* VI, 7 The trees of hem also engoldid, and *ensiluered 1648 HERRICK *Hesper*, *Mistress M Willand*, Sent To *enspangle this expansive firmament 1593 NASHE *Christ's T* (1613) 144 Why *ensparkle they their eyes with spirituals'd distillations? 1884 J PAYNE 1001 *Nights* VII 285 Her glances *enspelled all who looked on her 1598 FLORIO, *Inspeciare*, to *enspice 1545 T. RAYNOLD *Womans booke* 59 The midwife *enstomakyng her to pacience. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* X. 7 Or opes the gulfy mouth of war with his *ensulphur'd hand 1819 *Blackw Mag* IV 565 From the surge of hell's ensulphered sea. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Garl Laurel* (Dyce) 545 Your storme driven shyppe I repared new So well *entakeled 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I IV (1641) 32/1 The Heav'ns have *entaskt my layes 1768 S BENTLEY *Rwer Dove* 6 Windows so Story-bedight ' 'Entinctur'd, Devotion to aid 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph* XII li, Spangles *Entinseling like Stars the dew 1523 SKELTON *Garl Laurel* (Dyce) 655 The bankis *enturfid with singular solas *Ibid* 666 *Enverdured with laurel leves continually grene. 1850 MRS BROWNING *Poems* I 121 Enverduring the green Of every heavenly palm 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* IV 81 The shade Of some *enwooded field

2. Verbs formed by prefixing *en-* to a sb. or adj, with general sense 'to bring into a certain condition or state'

†**Enanger**, to make angry; **enapt**, to make fit, qualify, **enarbour**, to convert into an arbour; †**enazure**, to render azure, †**encalm** = BECALM, †**encanker**; **encannibal**, **encharnel** (see CHARNEL *sb*[1]), to bury; †**encinder**, to burn to ashes; †**encluster**, **encommon**, †**endoubt** (*refl*), to feel doubt, apprehend, †**endrudge** (*refl*), to enslave oneself; †**endry**, †**enearnest**; **enfamous**; †**enfavour**, to take into favour, to get (oneself) into favour, ingratiate; †**enfear**; †**enfertile**; †**enfierce**, †**enfort**, to convert into a fort, fortify; **enfree**; **enfoul**; **enfreedom**; **enfroward**; †**engallant**; †**engarboil**, to throw into commotion; **englad**; **engloom**, to render gloomy, change into gloom; **engod**, **engolden**, to make golden, also *intr* to become golden; †**engrand**; **engreen**; †**enlength**; **enlife**; †**enlusty**, to delight; **enmass**, †**enripe**; †**enruby**, **enruin**; †**ensad**, †**ensafe**, whence **ensafer**; **ensaint**; **enscroll**; **enseraph**; **enserf**, †**ensober**; †**ensound**, to make sound, †**enstable**, **ensucket** (cf SUCKET, sweetmeat), to sweeten; **entempest**, †**enthirst**, **entrough**, to hollow out like a trough, **envineyard**; **enwaiter**, to turn into a waiter; †**enwaste**, †**enwine**, to convert into wine, †**enwoman**, †**enworthy**, to make worthy; †**enwrack**, to bring to wrack, ruin

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr* I XXXVIII (1495) 53 a/1 The lorde strongly *enangred came to the sayd pytte 1631 JACKSON *Creed* XI XVII in Wks X 346 A diligent servant to a cruel master is thereby well *enapted to be diligent 1883 *Harper's Mag* Nov 946/1 Stairs *enarboured by vines. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng Gentlewom* 301 That [woman] *enazures her seered veines 1562 J SHUTE *Cambine's Turk. Wars* 34 b, Seeinge the ship *encaulmed. 1489 SKELTON *Elegy Earl Northumb* (Dyce) 142 With my rude pen *enkankerd all with rust 1854 *Blackw Mag.* LXXV 131 If Mr Parkyns had not *encannibaled himself. 1875 MYERS *Poems, Renew Youth*, The rulers came, *Encharnelled in their fatness 1593 NASHE *Christ's T* 31 b, Many goodly streets they *encindred *c* 1630 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Poems* 130 What Bands (*enclustred) neare to these abide 1607 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II IV II, Good becomes more Good, the more It is *en-common'd. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II LXXXII 366 Their Mysteries might not be encommon'd *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1664 If I ne hadde *endoutet me To have ben hatid *a* 1636 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks* (1660) 29 Such is every one that *endrudgeth himself to any known sin *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev* 418 My perkes ar stroyed And reveres *endreyde 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 550 Vicissitude doth *en-earnest my minde 1613 BROWNE *Brit Past* II 1 (1772) II. 39 Padus silver stream *Enfamoused by rekeles Phaëton *a* 1650 SIR S D'EWES *Autobiog* (1845) I 377 Some wit, to enfamous the rare confidence of Mr Felton [made an anagram on his name] 1639 SALTMARSHE *Policy* 275 How to *enfavour yourself with those you discourse with 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II 1 62 For to *enfavour themselves with the Emperor *Ibid.* V II. 144 If any shall enfavor me so far 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith*, A woman's look his hart *enfeares 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II 46 The rivers Dee and Done *enfertile the fields. 1680 MORDEN *Geog Rect, Africa* (1685) 445 Enfertiles all the Countries through which it passes 1596 SPENSER *F Q* IV IV 8 More *enfierced through his currish play 1580 SIDNEY, etc. *Psalm* CXXV, With her hilly bullwarkes Roundly *enforted 1885 D C MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* I II II. 201 So is the stream of every human passion *enfouled or filtered by the heart it flows through 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec* (1632) 170 The Free Cityes have .*enfreed themselves from the Pope. 1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr* IV I 38 To render him, For the enfreed Anthenor, the faire Cressid. 1874 PUSEY *Lent Serm* 181 Enfreed by God. 1588 SHAKS *L. L. L.* III I 125 *Enfreedoming thy person. 1874 PUSEY *Lent Serm* 248 God's enfreedoming, ennobling grace 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 195 The only prickles that so *enfroward mens affections 1599 B JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* IV 1, If you could but endear yourself to her affection, you were eternally *engallanted *a* 1641 BP MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon* (1642) 67 To *engarboyle the Church upon high termes of Heresie *Ibid* 242 To engarboile disputes with needlesse assertions 1583 SKELTON *Garl Laurel* (Dyce) 530 The larke Of the soneshyne *engladid with the lyght 1604 *Supplic Masse-priests* § 1 [These things] doe exceedingly possesse and englad our hearts 1610 G FLETCHER *Christ's Tri over Death* II Th' engladded Spring 1795–9 SOUTHEY & R LOVELL *Poems* 89 Night's *engrooming sway Steals on the fiercer glories of the day 1874 PUSEY *Lent Serm* 108 We might have been as God, yea *engodded 1825 L HUNT *Redi's Bacchus* in *Tuscany* Poet Wks (1860) 386 That Vaiano Which *engoldens and empurples in the grounds there of my Redi. 1849 *Tait's Mag* XVI 348 Yon wreath'd bower Engoldened with the westering sun 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph* 521 The whole world was *engoldened with evangelical preachings 1655 FULLER *Hist Camb* (1840) 186 This duke by all means endeavoured to *engrand his posterity. 15 F DAVISON in Farr *S P, Eliz.* II 327 *Engreening those pleasant mountagnets 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men Greece* 74 Engreen the hills *c* 1530 MORE *Answ. Frith* Wks 1037/1 He hath somewhat *enlengthed it of late 1603 DANIEL *Panegyr King* XVII, A new season Begins to enlength the days 1599 T M[OUFET] *Silkewormes* Ded, A little flame to *enlife for aye the same 18. LOWELL *Poet Wks* (1879) 403 With wise lips enlife it 1483 CAXTON *G de la Tour* A j, This swete songe *enlustyed me. 1878 H M STANLEY *Dark Cont* I XV. 392 The heroes of the great raid are *enmassed in view 1503 *Sheph Kalender* 11, For I *enripe Fruits of the earth *a* 1520 SKELTON *Bowge of Courte* 2 The sonne enryped hath our corne 16 1 FLORIO, *Arrobnare*, to *enruby, to make ruddy 1876 J ELLIS *Cæsar in Egypt* 344 That dread shock Left here *enruin'd. A city 1634 SIR S D'EWES *Jrnl* (1783) 55 A particular newes which much *ensadded my heart 1652 SPARKE *Prim Devot* (1663) 564 To rescue and *ensafe us. *Ibid* 111 *Ensafers of God's onely begotten Son. 1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 58 Saint Gildarde the Pope so *ensainted 1864 *Spectator* 538 Like Charlemagne a high ensainted king 1880 *Argosy* XXIX 469 The aspect of some ensainted phantom. 1842 *Gentl Mag* May XVII 479 *note*, Three ostrich feathers *enscrolled 1858 E CASWALL *Poems* 144 The Seraphs. Amidst their songs *enseraph'd me 1882 W B WEEDEN *Soc. Law Labor* 86 The *enserfed freeholders bought their freedom 1651 JER TAYLOR *Course Serm* I. XIII. 170 God sent him sharpnesses to *ensober his spirits 1562 BULLEYN *Dial Sorenes & Chir* 23 a, This decoction doeth *ensounde the member 1534 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offices* II (1540) 89 Whan iustyce *enstableth and encreaseth the ryches of theues 1594 *Zepheria* XXIII, So did that sug'ry touch my lips *ensucket 1800 COLERIDGE *Poet Wks* II 155 Zeal unresisted *entempests your breast 1640 BP HALL *Chr Moder* (Repr) 14/1 Wine, whereby he is inflamed and *enthirsted the more. 1876 R BURTON *Gorilla L* II. 129 The breadth of the *entroughed bed varies 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy* III 293 Farewell ye *envineyarded ruins 1865 *Athenæum* No 1959 650/1 The *enwaitered greengrocer 1494 FABYAN VI. CIXXVI 172 But durynge this siege, the Danys eft *-enwasted ye lande of Fraunce 1548 GESTE *Pr Masse* 86 Christes bloud [is] *enwyned 1595 DANIEL *Sonn* 42 That grace doth more than *enwoman thee 1626 T H *Caussin's Holy Crt* 64 You desire to *enworthy, and distinguish your nobility 1686 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum Prud.* XIX 84 You must study to enworthy your self 1625 LISLE *Du Bartas, Noe* 4 O world *enwrackt and over flown

b Verbs formed (with sense as above) on adjs or sbs with the prefix *en-* and the suffix -EN[5], as ENLIVEN, ENLIGHTEN Most of these verbs were formed by prefixing *en-* to an already existing verb in *-en*; but a considerable number seem to be directly f. the adj. or sb on the analogy of those of the former class. For examples see 3.

3. Verbs, mostly transitive, formed by prefixing *en-* to a verb, with additional sense of *in*, or simply intensive (in poetry often merely to give an additional syllable); also vbs. f. *en-* + adj or sb. + *en-* (see 2 b)

†**Enaid**, to aid, assist, †**encarve**; †**encheck**, to represent in mingled hues; †**enchequer**, to arrange in a chequered pattern; †**enclaim**, †**encleanse**, †**enclog**, †**encolden**; †**encurb**, †**encurse**; †**endamnify**, to damnify, cause loss to, †**endart**; †**endazzle**, **endiaper**, to dapple, variegate; †**enditch**; **endizen**, to set forth; †**endrench**; †**endye**, †**eneich** (see ECHE *v.*), to improve; **enfasten**; †**enfester**; **enfoil**; †**enforge**, to invent; †**enfreeze**, **enfuddle**; **engarble**, to mutilate, **engaze**, to comprehend in one's gaze; **engerminate**; **engladden**, †**englaze**, to represent on glass; **enguard**; **enhamper**; †**enhang**, †**enhedge**; †**enjangle**, *intr*; †**enjudge**, †**enlanguish**, to render languid, †**enlap**, to wrap in (something); †**enlengthen**; †**enlessen**; †**enmilden**; †**enmingle**, †**enmix**, †**enorder**; †**enquicken**, †**enrive**, †**enscale**, to climb; †**enscore**, to count; **enseem**, *intr.* = SEEM, †**ensoak**, †**enstuff**, **ensweep**; †**entame**; **enthunder**, *intr*, †**entoast**, *intr.* to drink a health, †**entwist**, also *fig.*; †**enwallow**, *intr*; †**enweaken**; †**enwed**; †**enwiden**, **enwisen**, to make wise; **enwrite**, †**enwrong**, to deprive wrongfully *of*; †**enyoke**

1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W de W) IV. VI (1506) 178 Yf we haue poorenes of entencyon hym it shal *enayde 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F Drake* (1881) 22 *Encarving characters of memorie 1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II IV *Schisme* (1642) 228/1 Th' artful shuttle did *encheck the cangeant colour of a mallard's neck. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper*, *Oberon's Pal* 56 Squirrels' and children's teeth late shed Are neatly here *enchequered 1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen VIII*, C 1 The ordinaries *enclaiminge such offenders by the liberties of the churche 1493 *Festivall* (W de W 1515) 88 She was *enclensed with the clensynge of the holy ghoost 1604 SHAKS *Oth.* II 1 70 Traitors ensteep'd, to *enclogge [*Qq* clog] the guiltlesse Keele 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I XLVII (1631) 174 The hands and feet are by degrees *encoldned to a fashionable clay 1555 *Fardle Facions* Pref. 10 The golden graueled springes, thei *encurbed with Marble *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* 12, Y durst never telle it for drede of *encursinge. 1615 SANDYS *Travels* 276 Those who hired the fishing were *endamnified much by the violent breaking in of the seas. 1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul.* I III 98 More

deepe will I *endart mine eye. 1644 MILTON *Areop*, An eagle kindling her *endazzled eyes 1607 *Tragedie Cl Tiberius* G 2 (N) The troubled bosome of the maine *Endiapred with cole-black porpesses 1598 FLORIO, *Affossare*, to ditch about, to *endich 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng* v XXVIII, What so else Occurrants may interrupt Our Penne shall not *endizen 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 44 My soule will *endrench mee in, dolour *c* 1500 *Elegy Hen. V* in Percy *Reliq* 117 Grounde Whiche wert *endyed with rede blode 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr* App 21 A thing used to 'eneich their health. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy* v 66 To *enfasten the roots of my floating existence In the rich earth 1686 CHARDIN *Travels* 370 Rivulets, that *enfertilized the neighbouring parts on every side. 1609 J DAVIES *Holy Roode* (1876) 16 (D) Whiche His *enfestered sores exulcerates 1773 J ROSS *Fratricide* IV. 347 Resolved In this next cope to foil or be *enfoiled. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 2512 Such vntrouth wolde not he *Enforged haue 1596 SPENSER *Hymn to Love* XXI, Thou hast *enfrosen her disdainefull brest 1822 J WILSON in *Blackw Mag* XII 113 Punch our powers insidiously *enfuddles 1609 BP BARLOW *Answ Nameless Cath* 73 The 'engarbled Anatomie of a damned wretch. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 222 If a man could, soaring sun-ward *Engaze the radiant round 1874 PUSEY *Lent Serm* 305 Unless grace *engenminate in what is spoken *Ibid* 246 Thee Who didst *engladden me 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in Farr *S. P. Jas I* (1848) 75 In those windows doth his arms *englaze. 1605 SHAKS *Lear* I IV 349 He may *enguard his dotage with their powres, And hold our lives in mercy 1855-9 SINGLETON *Virgil* II 163 Throughout many a year with awe Enguarded 1881 PALGRAVE *Vis. England* 279 The sword-hilt in the wound *enhamper'd caught *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monks T* 677 How schalt *enhangid ben, fader, certayn 1632 VICARS *Virgil* (N), Matrons In heaps *enheedg'd it 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 44 And touch the Harp without *enjangling jar *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 1959 Wharfor to 3ow y make my mone, *enmugleþ 3e my foos 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III XIII (1632) 613 It is pitty a man should bee so *enlangurished 1654 COKAINE *Dianea* IV 329 Her eyes, enlanguished by griefe 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXVII VII 617 By reason of the clay wherein they [rubies] be *enlapped 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* 80 A smaller thred and more *enlengthened filament. 1548 GESTE *Pr Masse* 127 To *enlessen theyr paynes in [purgatory]. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. XII (1632) 599 That *enmuldens mee. 1781 BURGOYNE *Lord of Manor* I. 1 (D), Sweets bloom *enmingled around 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf* 2540 Fallyble flatery *enmyxed with bytternesse 1669 EVELYN *Three late Impostors* 70 It seemeth right to these your just debts to *enorder you to make satisfaction. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 145/2 He hath not yet *enquickened Men with this Deiform life *Ibid* 162/2 The lower man is our enquickned body 1596 SPENSER *Dolef. Lay Clorinda* i, That my *enriven heart may find relief 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit Past* II 1, Then with soft steps *enscaled the meeknid vallies. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* I. 640 Other(s) *enscore her place into 1818 LAMB *Vis Repent* Poems 596 *Enseem'd it now, he stood on holy ground. 1523 SKELTON *Garl Laurel* 23 *Ensokyt with sylt of the myry mose *a* 1547 EARL SURREY *Aeneid* II 27 Did *enstuff The hollow womb with armed soldiers 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 1109 *Ensweeping first The lower skies 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I 157 The seas Ensweeping in its flight 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III V 48 'Tis not your cheeke of creame That can *entame my spirits 1855-9 SINGLETON *Virgil* II 524 Æneas terribly *enthunders in his arms 1724 RAMSAY *Tea t Misc* (1733) II 138 Shall I not to her health *entoast 1590 SHAKS *Mids. N* IV. 1. 48 So doth the woodbine, the sweet Honisuckle Gently *entwist 1800 T. JEFFERSON *Writ* (1859) IV. 320 He will entwist himself with the Envoys 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V XI 14 One senceless lumpe *Enwallow'd in his own blacke bloudy gore 1672 W. DE BRITAINE *Dutch Usurp* 23 They are sufficiently *enweakened 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XVI 62 Parys *enwedded the fayr heleyne 1593 NASHE *Christ's T* (1613) 18, I have *enwidened Hell mouth to swallow thee 1623 COCKERAM, *Expatiate*, to enwiden, to enlarge 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm Err* 355 We had need rather seek to lessen than to enwiden our differences 1860 PUSEY *Min Proph* 427 *Enwisening, rejoicing, enlightening the soul *a* 1849 POE *To Helen* Poems (1859) 64 Heart-histories seemed to lie *enwritten Upon those crystalline, celestial spheres. *c* 1485 *Plumpton Corr.* 65 Ye *enwrong her of certayne lands. 1879 FARRAR *St Paul* II 154 Be not again *enyoked with the yoke of slavery

En-, *prefix* 2. The form taken by the Gr. ἐν, etymologically cogn with the prec. Chiefly in combinations already formed in Greek, as *enallage*, *endemic*, *energy*, *enthusiasm*, occas in mod formations as *enderon* (Before *b*, *m*, *p*, *ph*, it takes the form *em-*; and before *l*, *r* it becomes *el*, *er-* respectively)

-en, *suffix* 1.—OTeut. *-ino(n*, formally the neut of *-ino-*, -EN 4, is used to form diminutives from sbs (esp. names of animals), as in CHICKEN, KITTEN, MAIDEN, ME *ticchen* kid; also in ME *stucchen* small piece

-en, *suffix* 2:—WGer *-inn̄ja*, repr. OTeut. *-inī*, occurs in several OE fem sbs, a few of which have survived into mod Eng

1. It is used to form feminines from sbs denoting male persons or animals, as in OE *gyden* goddess (f *god*), *mynecen* nun (f *munuc* monk), *wylfen* she-wolf (f *wulf* wolf) The only surviving instance of this use is VIXEN female fox. 2. It is added in a few instances to the stem of a vb or to that of a verbal-abstract sb, as in BURDEN, BURIAN, OE. *rēeden* condition

-en, *suffix* 3, the form assumed in ME by the OE. *-an*, the termination of the nom, accus, and dat plural of sbs. of the weak declension, as in *oxa* masc., ox, pl *oxan*; *tunge* fem, tongue, pl *tungan*; *ēare* neut, ear, pl. *ēaran* In origin the suffix belonged to the stem; but as in OE the nom sing of these sbs ended in *-a*, *-e* (levelled in ME. to *-e*), while the OE *-an* of the oblique cases sing became *-e* in ME, the termination *-en* came to be regarded as a formative of the plural, and its use was extended in southern ME to many other words of OE. and Fr origin It was also added to the remains of other old plurals, as *brether*, *childer* (OE *cildru*), *ky* (OE. *cȳ*), whence the modern *brethren*, *children*, *kine* Apart from these the sole surviving representative (in standard Eng) of this inflexion is *ox-en*; but *hos-en* (OE. *hosan*) continued in use until 17th c In southern and south midland dialects the plurals in *-en* are still of frequent occurrence

-en, *suffix* 4 (reduced to *-n* after *r* in unstressed syllables), corresponds to OS *-in*, OHG *-īn* (Ger *-en*), ON. *-inn*, Goth. *-eina-* —OTeut *-īno-*, = Gr *-ῑνο-*, L *-īno-* (see -INE), added to noun-stems to form adjs with sense 'pertaining to, of the nature of' In Teut the adjs so formed chiefly indicate the material of which a thing is composed Of the many words of this formation which existed in OE scarcely any survive in mod use; but the suffix was extensively applied in ME to form new derivatives Some of these took the place of OE words, from which they formally differ only by the absence of umlaut, compare OE *gylden* with mod Eng *golden*, OE *stēnen* (early ME *stenen*) with ME and dial *stonen*, made of stone From 16th c onwards there has been in literary English a growing tendency to discard these adjs. for the attrib. use of the sb, as in 'a gold watch'; hence many of them have become wholly obs., and others (as *golden*, *silvern*) are seldom used except metaphorically, or with rhetorical emphasis It is only in a few cases (e. g *wooden*, *woollen*, *earthen*, *wheaten*) that these words are still familiarly used in their lit sense In s w dialects, however, the suffix is of common occurrence, being added without restriction to all sbs denoting the material of which anything is composed, as in *glassen*, *steelen*, *tinnen*, *papern*, etc

-en, *suffix* 5, forming verbs

1. from adjs., as *darken*, *deepen*, *hasten*, *madden*, *moisten*, *widen*. Most of the words of this type seem to have been formed in late ME or early mod Eng, on the analogy of a few verbs which came down from OE. or were adopted from ON, e g *fasten* —OE. *fæstnian*; ? *brighten*:—ONorthumb *berhtnia*, *harden* .—ON *harðna* In Teut there are two classes of vbs formed upon the 'weak' or lengthened stems of adjs (suffix *-on-*) (*a*) the intransitive (or in sense pass) vbs which in Goth make the inf. in *-nan*, and the pa. t. in *-ðda*, e g *fullnan* to be filled, f *fullan-* full, *gabignan* to be rich, f *gabigan-* rich; *managnan* to abound, f. *managan-* many, (*b*) the originally trans vbs in OTeut (*z*)*nþjan*, e. g OHG *festinôn* to fasten, f *feston-* (·—*fastjon-*) fast In Eng these two classes of vbs can scarcely be discriminated with precision, but in most cases the intr sense (as in *deepen* = 'become deeper') appears to be derived from the trans sense (as in *deepen* = 'make deeper')

2 from sbs In OTeut sbs both of the weak and the strong declension gave rise to intr verbs in *-(z)nþjan*, and this formation is represented by a few examples in OE, such as *hlystnan* to LISTEN. In 14th c some additional vbs occur, formed app on the analogy of these, as *happen*, *threaten* The majority of Eng words f sb + *-en*, however, such as *heighten*, *lengthen*, *strengthen*, *hearten*, *harken*, appear first in mod Eng, and seem to be due to the analogy of the verbs f adjs

3 In one or two cases (e g. *waken*) the suffix *-en* represents OTeut *-na-*, the formative of the present stem in certain strong verbs.

Enabit, obs var INHABIT

Enable (enē·i b'l), *v* Forms 5-6 **enhable**, -bel, 6 **enhabile**, **inhable**, -bile, 6-8 **inable**, 5- **enable** [f. EN-1 + ABLE *a*. cf ABLE *v*]

†1. To invest with legal status; to habilitate.

1491 *Act 7 Hen VII*, c 20 Preamb, It was ordeyned that Lord Roos and his heires shuld be restored, enhabled and have all suche name, dignite, estate, preeminence 1558 in Strype *Ann Ref* I II. App v 7 Your highness shall be from henceforth enabled in blood 1570-87 HOLINSHED *Scot Chron.* (1806) I. 299 Constantine was .inabled as heire apparent to the crowne. 1615 WADSWORTH in Bedell *Lett.* (1624) 11 The passions which moued King Henrie .to disinherite Queene Mary, and enable Queene Elizabeth 1622 CALLIS *Stat Sewers* (1647) 193 Neither do the goods of the Church inable the Parson 1721 STRYPE *Eccl Mem.* II I XVI 130 She was restored and enabled in blood

2 To authorize, sanction, empower, to give legal power or license to Const. *to* with *inf.*

1526 *Housh Ord* 217 If the purveyor shall enable the Beer or Ale to be sent to the Court 1535 *Act 27 Hen VIII*, c 10 § 6 She shall be inhabeled to pursue haue and demaunde her dower. 1642 MILTON *Argt Militia* 11 The Law will inable the two Houses of Parliament to put the Kingdome into a posture of warre 1745 in *Col Rec Penn* V 32 An 'act to enable Jeremiah Langhorn to build a Court House in the County of Bucks' 1824 MARSHALL *Constit Opin* (1839) 303 Congress cannot enable a state to legislate 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III 224 An act was passed enabling beneficed clergymen to hold preferment in England

†3 To give power to (a person), to strengthen, make adequate or proficient *Obs.* or *arch.*

1530 PALSGR 532/1, I enable, I make good 1534 LD BERNERS *Gold Bk M Aurel* (1546) E vj, Now ye can enable his fleshe in good customes 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli (1887) 232 Exercise to enable the body 1596 SPENSER *Irel* Wks (1862) 523 The English Lords greatly encouraged and inabled the Irish 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 496 Her Father enabled her in Philosophy, Rhetorique, Poesy, and the other Artes 1638 O. SEDGWICKE *Serm* 97 By diligent practise so inable your selves, that, etc 1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 208 The devils have a faculty and sagacity (both much enabled by long experience in things) above us men 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Dec 6 Irish stew, which is said to be very enabling as well as extremely 'filling'.

b. To impart to (a person or agent) power necessary or adequate for a given object; to make competent or capable Const *for*, *to*, *unto* *rare* in mod use

c 1460 *Stans Puer* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 26 First thuself enable With all thin herte to vertuous disciplyne. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud Fr Acad* II 19 Euery thing. being inhabled therunto through a quickening vertue infused into it 1613 *Life Will I* in *Select Harl Misc* (1793) 10 The people were well enabled both with courage and skill, for all military atchievements 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm Angells* 154 It was all that Alexander had to inable him to the conquest of the world 1705 STANHOPE *Paraph.* III 2 The great things, our Blessed Saviour hath done, are not intended to excuse his Followers from Action, but to enable them for it 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven* III II. § 26. 50 How much of it will enable us best for our work

c To supply with the requisite means or opportunities to an end or for an object Const *to* with *inf.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov* I III, Vertue and lernynge do inhabile a man to be thought worthy 1597 I. T. *Serm Paules C* 33 God hath inhabled them to doe that great and weighty worke 1611 BIBLE *Pref* 1 We are enabled to informe others 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R* I VII (1662) 74 They freely send the Spirit to inable us to perform these conditions 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III 218 A new Recruit of Spirits inabled me to resume my Pen 1770 WESLEY *Serm* IVI Wks. 1811 IX. 2 God enabled him to awaken several young persons 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* V 281 A victory which he obtained over the Thebans enabled him to reduce Coronea 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 51 A solitude which enabled him to work better there

†4 To regard as qualified or competent; to ascribe qualifications to. *Obs* (Cf *disable* in Shaks *A. Y. L.* V IV 80)

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet* 72 Euery one enableth his owne goodes to deserve like dignitie with the beste. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* I vj, That you may be resolv'd what those good parts are you enable the Doctor for

†5. To make possible or easy; also to give effectiveness to (an action) *Obs*

1620 O. SEDGWICKE *Christ's Counsell* 198 Things which will much availe to helpe and inable the remembrance of truths heard and received 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* (1703) II VII 332 Needful habiliments of War to enable our Defence 1675 SIR M. HALE *Contempl* I (1689) 110 What are these divine truths which really and soundly believed doth inable the victory over the world

†6 *intr* for *refl* To become able, gain strength or power *Obs rare*—1

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* IV 834 With stamped squylle embawme And that wol soone enable in that jointe.

Enabled (enē·i b'ld), *ppl a.* [f ENABLE *v.* + -ED 1] a Endowed with power, strong, mighty.

b Legally sanctioned or authorized.

1592 A. DAY *Engl Secret* (1625) II 114 The matter wherein his inabled discretion may with greatest singularity be performed. 1608 R. JOHNSON *Seven Champions Chr* F iij b, This enabled and famoused Knight at armes 1789 SAVAGE *Wanderer* III 260 To justice soon th' enabled heir appeals

†**Enablement** (enē·i b'lmĕnt) *Obs* [f. ENABLE *v.* + -MENT] The action or means of enabling

1. Habilitation, removal of legal disabilities

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c 40 § 4 This acte of enhablement and restitucion of Thomas Erle of Surrey 1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen VII*, c 28 § 1 The restitucions and enhablementes of the seid persones

2 The process of rendering able, competent, or powerful, the state of being so; *concr.* something by which one is enabled, a qualification

1617 BACON *Adv Learn* I 36 Learning hath efficacie in inablement towards military virtue 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm Err* 219 Some truths may be said to be for strength and enablement 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Redux* I v 35 Watson, whose continued [illegible] a little to the enablement of the [illegible] 1656 R. [illegible] *Christ all* 351 We have spiritual enablement from Christ. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Matt XVII 2 Those whom God

singles out for the greatest trials, he will fit beforehand with the best enablements

b Support, sustenance, maintenance *rare.*

1626 T H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 368 Others distributed their reuenew in equall portions to Churches, needy persons, and their owne enablement *Ibid* 500 So much of my Fathers goods, which was meane inough, yet for my enablement sufficient

3. An equipment, implement. Cf ENABLE *v.* 3

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c. 64 Aimours Defensives, as.. Crosbowes and other enhabilmentis of Werres

Enabler (enē blǝɪ). [f. ENABLE *v.* + -ER.] One who enables.

1615 HIFRON *Wks* I 606 It was wholly by a certaine secret enabler 1619 W SCLATER *Expos* 1 *Thess* (1630) 108 God, the onely enabler to so great performances 1825 *Ann Reg* 210 The word Habilitador might, if there were such a word, be translated Enabler

Enabling (enē blɪŋ), *vbl. sb* [ENABLE *v.* + -ING[1]] The action of the vb ENABLE

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb) 29 This enabling of iudgment. 1617 HILRON *Wks* II 348 To depend vpon God's inabling 1658 *Whole Duty Man* VII § 14 By doing those things, for the enabling of us whereunto it was given us 1860 PUSEY *Min Proph* 413 The prophets espying, by God's enabling, things beyond human ken 1888 MYERS *Chr. Living* VII. 103 All God's commands are enablings

Enabling (enē blɪŋ), *ppl a* [f. ENABLE *v* + -ING[2]] That enables chiefly of legislative enactments. *Enabling statute.* sometimes applied *spec* to the act 32 Hen VIII c 28, by which tenants-in-fee and certain other persons were 'enabled' to make leases

1677 FELTHAM *Resolves* I VIII 11 (ed 10) It wounds him, to the loss of inabling Blood. 1851 HELPS *Comp Solit* XII (1874) 221 Enabling powers 1881 *Times* 17 Jan 13/4 Mr Crump urged that the statute was 'enabling' 1884 *Pall Mall G* 7 Nov 1/1 The enabling bill is only a draft measure

†**Ena·ct,** *sb Obs.* [f next vb] That which is enacted, an enactment, also *fig* a purpose, resolution.

1467 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 390 By the enacte of this present yelde. *Ibid* 404 This enacte so to endure by force of this present yelde 1588 SHAKS *Tit. A* IV II 118 The close enacts and counsels of the hart

Enact (enæ kt), *v.* Also 5–7 inact. [f EN-[1] + ACT *sb.* and *v.* Cf. Anglo-Latin *inactitāre* (1432) = sense 1 (Du Cange).]

I (from ACT *sb*)

†1 *trans.* To enter among the *acta* or public records (see ACT *sb.* 6), also, to enter in a record or chronicle. *Obs.*

1467 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 379 The actes of the yelde . shullen be enacted and engrossed on a quayer of parchemyn 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 24 It is enacted in divers cronicles that William the duke of Guien died bethout heire masle 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 647 When these agreements were doneand enacted, the King dissolved his Parliament 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr War-Comm. Min Bk.* (1855) 69 We have enacted this letter and will requyer and expect ane exact accompt thairof

2. Of a legislative authority To make into an act (see ACT *sb.* 5); hence, to ordain, decree Also with obj-clause introduced by *that* (In early examples scarcely separable from 1.)

1464 EDW IV in *Paston Lett* 493 II 165 He shall haue the said fundacon inacted and auctorised in the parlement next holden 1566 PAINTER *Pal Pleas* I 21 The tribunes were verie instant that at length lawes might be enacted 1596 SHAKS. *Merch V* IV i. 348 It is enacted in the Lawes of Venice 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Size* III, Wouldst thou His laws of fasting disanull? Enact good cheer? 1709 STRYPE *Ann Ref* I xlix 529 It was now declared and inacted, that the said act and statute. should stand 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig Tythes* I 22 The Law of the Sabbath was enacted from the beginning 1776 ADAM SMITH *W N* I. i. xi 190 In 1463 it was enacted that no wheat should be imported if, etc 1844 H H WILSON *Brit. India* III 557 To amend the laws enacted by the Local Legislature *absol* 1580 LADY PEMBROKE *Ps* XCIX (1823) God did daigne to talk with men, He enacting, they observing, From his will there was no swerving 1642 BRIDGE *Wound Consc Cured* § 5. 38 There is an excellent temper of the three Estates in Parliament, there being no power of enacting in one or two of them, without the third

b. Said of the legislative measure (See ENACTING *ppl. a*, cf. *ordain, provide*, etc)

1765–74 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II. 82 Magna carta enacts that, etc. *Mod.* The statute enacted no new provisions

†c. *nonce-use* To secure (rights) *to* a person by enactment

1628 BP J. HALL in *Rem Wks* (1660) II 21 God's book is the true Magna Charta that enacts both king and people their own.

†3. To declare officially or with authority; to appoint. *To enact into*: to constitute *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit* IX XIX (1632) 944 Enacting them enemies to their naturall Country *c* 1677 *Act Securing Prot Relig* in Marvell *Growth Popery* 31 The person so consecrated, shall be, and is hereby Enacted to be complete Bishop of the said vacant See 1715 BENTLEY *Serm.* X 362 By slow degrees Transubstantiation was enacted into an Article of Faith.

II. (from ACT *v*)

†4. To work in or upon; to actuate, influence. Also, to implant, inspire (a feeling, etc.) *into* a person. *Obs.* Cf. ACT *v.* 1.

1616 W. FORDE *Serm* 43 Nature itselfe..seemeth to have ..inacted this desire into every one. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 304 The wind of the Spirit doth not always enact the Soul to believe 1647 H MORE *Song of Soul* I. II xlv, To enact his corps and impart might Unto his languide tongue *Ibid* II III. II 1, Her phantasie Strongly inacted guides her easie pen

5. To represent (a dramatic work, a 'scene') on or as on the stage, to personate (a character) dramatically, play (a part), also *fig* with reference to real life, = ACT *v* 4–7

1430 LYDG *Chron Troy* Prol, For they enacted and gilt with theyr sayes Theyr high renowne 1602 SHAKS *Ham* III II 108 I did enact Julius Cæsar 1828 CARLYLE *Misc* (1857) I 199 Through life he enacted a tragedy, and one of the deepest 1825 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks 1859 X 155 Marcus Antoninus is a scholar, he enacts the philosopher 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl* (1868) I 1 9 Its main scenes were long enacted there

b. To perform (a ceremony)

1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc* (1873) 114 She sees him Dimly enact some awful rite

†6 To bring into act, accomplish, perform *Obs*

1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, V IV 2 The king enacts more wonders then a man 1616 R C[ROWLEY] *Times' Whis* III 1155 If ther be handes that dare enact a murder

†7 *intr* To act. Cf ACT *v* 9 *Obs*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T* (1613) 68, I may be the better able to enact with my hands 1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib God* (1834) II 559 They punctually enact according to their commission

†**Ena·ct,** *pple* = *enacted*, pa pple of ENACT *v* a Enacted, decreed b Actuated, influenced

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl* II 61 That if anything should be enact done by Counsell 1843 E JONES *Seus & Event* 189 Deception sometimes is by virtue enact.

Enactable (enæ ktăb'l), *a* [f ENACT *v* + -ABLE] That may be enacted

1882 *Advance* (Chicago), In the State of Illinois, constitutional prohibition is neither enactable nor enforcible

Enacted (enæ kted), *ppl a* [f as prec + -ED[1]]

1 Ordained by legislative authority

1579 FULKE *Heshus' Parl* 68 It cannot be an enacted trueth, without the consent of the higher house 1863 FR KEMBLE *Resid Georgia* 253 Enacted statutes on which this detestable system is built. 1869 J MARTINEAU *Ess* II 64 We judge by the datum of enacted law

2 Performed (as on the stage), also, carried out in action, performed, perpetrated

1647 H MORE *Song of Soul* To Rdr 7/1, I can seem no better to them then a piece of highly inacted folly 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I 11, Conscience, anticipating time, Already rues the enacted crime

Ena·cting, *vbl. sb* [f. as prec + -ING[1]] The action of the verb ENACT in various senses

1631 WEEVER *Anc Fun Mon* 83 The murmuring of his Subiects, vpon the enacting of this Statute 1782 BURKE *Penal L. agst Irish Catholics* Wks VI 279 In the enacting of which [laws] they do not directly or indirectly vote

Ena·cting, *ppl a* [f as prec. + -ING[2]] That enacts. *Enacting clauses* (of a statute), those in which new provisions are enacted, as distinguished from those which merely contain statements of fact or declarations of the existing law

1644 HUNTON *Vind Treat. Monarchy* V 39 They have an enacting Authority. 1670–1 MARVELL *Corr* Wks 1872–5 II 376 A long debate for bringing in an inacting clause 1771 *Junius Lett* lvii 323 It stands in no need of a bill either enacting or declaratory 1867 *Times* 27 Nov 11/6 The enacting part warranted a dismissal

Enaction (enæ kʃən) [f. as prec. cf ACTION]

a The action of enacting (a law), = ENACTMENT 1.

b. *concr* = ENACTMENT 2

1630 J CRAVEN *Sermon* (1632) 14 Laudable enactions; but the misery is lamentable executions 1645 J GOODWIN *Innocency Triumph* 78 Without penall enactions against those that cannot obey 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog.* I 316 *note*, His endeavours to prevent the enaction of the stamp act 1825 WATERTON *Wand S Amer.* IV II 328 Many a vexatious enaction might be put in force 1888 A GUSTAFSON in *Voice* (N Y.) 15 Mar, For the enaction of good laws we must have good law-makers

Enactive (enæ ktɪv), *a* [f as prec + -IVE] Relating to or concerned with the enactment of law; = ENACTING *ppl a*

1658 BRAMHALL *Schism Guarded* 271 (L) An enactive statute regardeth only what shall be 1881 *Daily News* 28 May 3/1 They had disposed of the enactive part of the Bill

†**Ena·ctize,** *v Obs.*[-1] Used for ENACT *v*

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1621) 1207 Lawes of vertue to enactize [*rimmg with* practize (*sb*)]

Enactment (enæ·ktmĕnt). [f. ENACT *v* + -MENT]

1 The action of enacting (a law)

1817 EARL LIVERPOOL *Sp* in Evans Parl Deb I 586 The enactment of the present bill. 1818 COBBETT *Pol Reg.* XXXIII 604 The enactment of them only confirmed men in their opinion 1825 T JEFFERSON *Autobiog* Wks 1859 I. App. 113 The laws of the State, as well of British as of Colonial enactment 1868 MILMAN *St Paul's* VII 169 The enactment of the Six Articles

b The state or fact of being enacted

1885 *Law Times* 137/1 The draft Criminal Code appears to be no nearer to enactment than it was three years ago.

2. That which is enacted, an ordinance of a legislative authority, a statute

1821 SYD. SMITH *Edin Rev.* Wks. 1859 I 334/2 A prison is a place where men . should be made unhappy by public lawful enactments 1827 HALLAM *Const Hist* (1876) I 1 34 Many general enactments of this reign bear the same character of servility. 1862 *Fraser's Mag.* Nov 635 Glass manufactories were crippled by harassing enactments 1876 GREEN *Short Hist* V, § 2 (1882) 225 A crowd of enactments for the regulation of trade

b *pl* The particular provisions of a law

1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 83 We know neither the occasion which gave rise to it, nor the precise nature and extent of its enactments 1845 M[C]CULLOCH *Taxation* II X (1852) 353 The enactments were such as might be expected to follow a preamble of this sort

3. The acting of a part or character in a play *rare*—[0]. In mod Dicts

Enactor (enæ·ktəɪ) Also 7 enacter, ennactor [f as prec + -OR, cf ACTOR]

1 One who enacts (a law, etc)

1609 *Man in Moone* (1849) 27 The lawes of the Highest Enacter of all decrees 1695 BP PATRICK *Comm Gen* I 1 The enacter of their laws 1861 WILSON & GEIKIE *Mem E Forbes* 13 The enactors of this law

2 One who enacts (a part, scene, ceremony, incident, or transaction)

1829 LANDOR *Imag Conv* (1846) II 45 The enactors and applauders of the first and greatest crime 1858 J MARTINEAU *Stud Chr* 37 Skilful enactor of rites

Enactory (enæ ktərɪ), *a* [f as prec + -ORY] Concerned with or relating to the enactment of law.

1844 *Blackw Mag* LV 226 Whether Lord Aberdeen's bill were enactory or declaratory 1884 A A. PUTNAM in *Yrs Police Judge* XII 83 'Laws and Resolves', enactory and re-enactory

†**Ena·cture.** *Obs.* [f as prec. + -URE] ? Carrying into act, fulfilment

1604 SHAKS *Ham* III II 207 (*Qq*) The violence of either grief or joy Their own enactures [*Ff* ennactors], with themselves destroy.

†**Ena·ge,** *v. Obs* Also 6–7 inage [f. EN-[1] + AGE, cf OF *enaagier* to declare (one) to be of full age] *trans* To make old, to give the appearance of age to.

Hence **Ena·ged** *ppl a*, grown old, inveterate.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 68 Famine should inage thee 1594 *Zepheria* XVI, Disdain should thus enage thy brow! 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. II 1 (1605–7) I 276 Neuer frost, nor snow, nor slipp'rie ice The Fields enag'd. 1631 *Celestina* I 20 O inaged vertue!

Enaid: see EN- *pref*[1] 3.

†**Enai·r,** *v Obs rare*—[1] [f EN-[1] + AIR *sb* or *v*] *trans* To 'air'.

1602 DAVIES *Wittes Pilgr* N 13, Who, when she lists (with Balme-breath's Ambrosie) Shee it [her tongue] enaires in Prose or Poesy

Enaliosaur (enæ lɪ̯ǝsɔ̄ɹ) [f Gr ἐνάλιο-ς of the sea + σαῦρος lizard] A 'marine lizard': a designation applied to the gigantic fossil reptiles (allied to the crocodiles) forming the orders *Sauropterygia* and *Ichthyopterygia*

1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* XX 403 Remains of an enaliosaur .. in the coal of Nova Scotia

Enaliosaurian (enæ lɪ̯ǝsɔ̄ rĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -IAN]

A. *adj* Pertaining to or resembling the Enaliosaurs

1860 GOSSE *Rom Nat Hist* 361 The possibility of the present existence of the Enaliosaurian type 1860 *Athenæum* 22 Dec 875 The Enaliosaurian hypothesis 1871 HARTWIG *Subterr W.* II 20 Enaliosaurian reptiles.

B *sb.* = ENALIOSAUR

1837 *Penny Cycl*, *Enaliosaurians* fossil marine animals 1881 GRANT ALLEN *Vignettes fr Nat* VIII 72 The sea swarmed with gigantic enaliosaurians

Enallage (enæ lădʒɪ) Also 7–8 enallagy, enalagy [a. L *enallagē*, a Gr. ἐναλλαγή change, related to ἐναλλάσσειν to change]

1. *Gram* The substitution of one grammatical form for another, *e g* of sing for pl, of present for past tense, etc.

1583 FULKE *Defence* 126 In the participle is a manifest enallage or change of the gender 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon* 115 Their Grammarians make it [Elohim] an Enallage of Number to express excellencie 1656 OWEN *Wks* 1851 VIII 403 There may be an enallagy of number, the nation for the nations 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* (ed 2) 373 Enallage of tenses, which is frequent in Scripture 1832 in WEBSTER, and in mod Dicts

†2. *Rhet* (See quot) *Obs*—[0]

1736 BAILEY, *Enallage*, a figure whereby we change or invert the order of the terms in a discourse.

†**Ena·luron.** *Her Obs* Also 8 enalyron [perh. a AFr phrase **en aileron* (*en* in, by way of; *aileron* pinion, also bordering, braiding of a doublet). If the traditional explanation be correct, cf. ALERION] A bordure charged with birds. (According to Sir G Mackenzie and Porny the word is an adv, = '*orlé*', or in manner of a bordure', the use by English heralds from Leigh onwards being erroneous.)

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 111 The fifth [Bordure] is called Enaluron, when it is occupied with any foule or bird. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I V (1660) 29 A bordure, Azure charged with Enaluron of Martlets 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* (1787), English armorists call a Bordure Enaluron if charged with eight birds [And in mod Dicts]

‖ **Enam** (ɪ̯nā m). *Indic.* Also enaum, inām, inaám [Pers (Arab.) انعام *in'ām*, lit. 'favour', f. نعم *na'ama* to be happy, in 4th conj انعم

anɛama to favour, bless] A grant of land free of the land-tax due to the State as supreme landlord, also, the land so held

1803 DR WILLINGTON in Gurwood *Desp* V. 361 The Rajah gave him a village in enaum 1850 W. H MORLEY *Anal Digest* I 302/1 An Inaámdár is not competent to alienate any part of his Inaám 1858 J B NORTON *Topics* 240 Short sighted sovereigns . granted away an enormous quantity of land in enam

Enamber: see EN- *prefix*[1] 1 b

Enambush: see EN- *prefix*[1] 1.

‖ Ena·mda·r. *Indic* [a. Pers انعامدار *inɛāmdār*, f *inɛām* ENAM + دار *dār*, stem of داشتن *dāshtan* to hold] One who holds an ENAM, an assignee of land free of land-tax

1850 [see ENAM] 1858 J B NORTON *Topics* 52 The dispossessed enamdar . nurse[s] a sullen vengeance against us. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 8 Feb 4/4 What can his views be upon .. ryotwarree, Enamdars, Indian taxation?

Enamel (enæ·mel), *sb.* Forms. 5 innamyl, 6 inamel(l, enamell, 7 enammel, 7– enamel. [f ENAMEL *v.*; the etymological senses are 'means of enamelling', 'process or result of enamelling'; the former includes the sense of AMEL *sb*, which became obs in 18th c]

1. A semi-transparent or opaque composition of the nature of glass, applied by fusion to metallic surfaces, either to ornament them in various colours, or to form a surface for encaustic painting, also (in 19th c) used as a lining for culinary vessels, etc.

1463 in *Bury Wills* (1850) 35 A ruby with iij labellys of white innamyl 1586 T B *La Primaud Fr Acad* I (1594) 208 All works of gold, silver, and inammell. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 44 Silver, to fill with a certain encaustic or black enamel 1712 tr *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I 193 Being finely ground, it is used by the Goldsmiths for Enamel 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I ii. (1872) 5 Wild hyacinths . spread like patches of blue enamel 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I 277 The enamel of these saucepans is quite free from lead

b. *fig*, formerly with notion of an additional or perfecting adornment, now chiefly with reference to the hardness and polish of enamel

a 1680 S CHARNOCK in Spurgeon *Treas Dav*, Ps CXXXV 13 Unchangeableness is the thread that runs through the whole web, it is the enamel of all the rest 1678 JER TAYLOR *Serm.* Ded, Those Truths are the enamel and beauty of our Churches 1825 MACAULAY *Milton, Ess* (1851) I 14 None of the hard and brilliant enamel of Petrarch in the style 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It Jrnls.* II. 35 A genuine love of painting and sculpture .. formed a fine and hard enamel over their character

c. A glassy 'bead' formed by the blowpipe.

d In recent use applied to any composition employed to form a smooth hard coating on any surface (*e.g* on pottery, wood, leather, paper, etc) Cf ENAMEL *v.* 2.

2. *Phys.* [after Fr. *émail*] The substance which forms the hard glossy coating of teeth, the similar substance forming the coating of the bony scales of ganoid fishes.

1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig Philos.* (1730) I iii. § 2 The Teeth are surrounded with a hard Substance the Enamel. 1782 A MONRO *Anatomy* 114 Each tooth is composed of its *cortex*, or *enamel*, and an internal bony substance 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 586 Fishes of this order [Ganoidians] are covered by angular scales, composed internally of bone, and coated with enamel. 1863 *Lond Rev.* 10 Jan 35/2 To nations good manners are what modesty is to chastity, or enamel to the teeth. 1873 MIVART *Elem Anat* VII 250 The enamel is the hardest structure in the human body and almost entirely a mineral, containing but two per cent of animal substance

3. An artistic work executed in enamel; an enamel-painting.

1861 *Sat Rev* 7 Sept. 253 The leather drinking-cup, helmet, and enamels, bespeak a thegn of high rank 1863 SIR G SCOTT *Glean Westm Ab* 61 The execution of these enamels is truly exquisite. 1865 *Reader* Mar 278/2 Henry Bone for a single enamel is said to have received 2,200 guineas

4. *transf.* (*poet* and *rhetorical*) Applied to any smooth and lustrous surface-colouring (sometimes with added notion of varied colours); *esp.* to verdure or flowers on the ground

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* (J), Down from her eyes welled the pearles round Upon the bright enamel of her face. 1665 BOYLE *Occas Reflec* IV. i. (1675) 169 The various and curious Enammel of the Meadows 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf* IV. 113 On the green enamel of the plain Were shown me the great spirits 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Each & All* Wks. (Bohn) I. 399 The bubbles of the latest wave Fresh pearls to their enamel gave 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 51 Leaf's enamel, blossom's beauty

5. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *enamel-colour, -lining, -manufactory, -painting, -plate, -powder, -work*; also **enamel-kiln**, a kiln for firing porcelain that has been printed on the glaze; **enamel-painting**, the production of a picture by fusing vitrifiable colours laid on a metal surface; **enamel-paper**, paper covered with a glazed metallic coating Also (in dental anatomy), **enamel-cell**, one of the cells of the *enamel-organ*, sometimes called collectively 'enamel-membrane', **enamel-cuticle**, that which covers the outer surface of the enamel; **enamel-germ**, a portion of thickened epithelium, which afterwards develops into the **enamel-organ**

1799 G SMITH *Laboratory* I 114 To prepare the flux for *enamel-colours 1881 *Porcelain Wks. Worcester* 30 Its true character is revealed after it has passed through the *enamel kiln 1884 *Daily News* 24 July 6/3 The *enamel linings of cooking utensils used in the Royal Navy 1754 BP. POCOCKE *Travels* (1889) II. 69 The china and *enamel manufactory at Battersea 1878 T BRYANT *Pract Surg* I. 558 Enamel developed from the *enamel organ 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr Art* I Introd 209 Miniature and *enamel painting 1875 URE *Dict Arts* II 272 All enamel paintings are in fact, done on either copper or gold 1855 OWEN *Skel & Teeth* 267 The *enamel plates in the elephant's grinder 1875 URE *Dict Arts* II 273 The *enamel powder is spread with a spatula. 1756-7 tr *Keysler's Trav* (1760) II. 6 An *enamel work of the ancient arms of Florence 1879 SIR G SCOTT *Lect Archit* I 312 Of enamel-work you have splendid relics in the monument of William de Valence

Enamel (enæ·mĕl), *v* Forms 4 enaumayl, (4–5 anamal, -el, -yl, 5 annamal), 4–6 enamyl, (5 ennamel), 6–8 enammell, 7 en-, inammel(l, (enamol, inamil, 8 enamle), 4– enamel [ad AFr. *enamayller, enameler* (1313 in Godef), f *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *amayl*, AMEL *sb*]

1 *trans* To inlay or encrust (metal) with a vitreous composition (see ENAMEL *sb*) applied to the surface by fusion. Also *absol*

In early use chiefly denoting the inlaying or partial covering of a metallic surface in order to ornament it by the contrast between the colour of the enamel and that of the metal, afterwards applied to the process of entirely covering metals with enamel, to form a ground for painting in vitrifiable colours, or for any ornamental or economic purpose.

c 1325 *E E Allit P* B 1457 Brende golde enaumayde with aver *c* 1400 MAUNDV. (1839) 219 Foules, alle of gold, & richely wrought & enameled 1420 in *E E Wills* 41 & þe cnap of þe couercle ys an-amylyd with blewe *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev* 634 Anamelede with azoure 1458 *Test Ebor* (1855) II. 226 Silver that is anameled ?*c* 1475 *Sqr lowe Degre* 746 Your chaynes enameled many a folde 1503 *Privy Purse Exp of York* (1830) 96 A payre of smalle knyves inamyled for the Quenes owne use. 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 38 Jewels of gold inammeld and set with stones of worth *a* 1691 BOYLE (J), It were foolish to colour or enamel upon the glasses of telescopes 1716-8 LADY M W MONTAGUE *Lett* I. XXVII 112 A large bouquet of jewels made like natural flowers well set and enamelled 1799 G SMITH *Laboratory* I 122 It will become fit to enamel with on gold or other metals. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr* 40 A piece of dial plate enamelled black 1872 YEATS *Tech. Hist Comm* 211 Kitchen utensils of tin and iron are enamelled

b To inlay or cover metal surfaces with (figures or ornaments of enamel), to portray with enamel

1494 FABYAN VII 538 And therin imagery grauen & enamelyd moste curyously e 1558 *Lanc Wills* I 88 A ring of gold with letters one yn outside enamyled 1756-7 tr *Keysler's Trav* (1760) IV 260 A golden triangle on which is enamelled the image of the virgin Mary.

c. *transf* To variegate like enamelled work; to adorn or beautify (any surface) with rich and varied colours

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II vi 143 The countrey thereof was enamelled with pleasant rivers 1653 H COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav.* XXXIX (1663) 156 The Lord enamels the Firmament with stars *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* XXVI 4 Spring ne'er enamell'd fairer meads than thine 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* IX 298 Millions of flowers of the most brilliant hues enamel the earth 1875 J BENNET *Winter Medit* II XI 387 In Corsica the roadside in the valleys is enamelled with the purple Cyclamen

† d *fig.* To adorn magnificently; to impart an additional splendour to what is already beautiful; to embellish superficially

1593 NASHE *Christ's Teares* 63 You [preachers] count it prophane to arte-enamel your speech 1597 INGMETHORPE *Serm* 2 *John* Ep Ded, You have enameld, as it were, and embroiderd that graund benefite with infinite other kindnesses. 1599 NASHE *Lent Stuffe* (1871) 35, I might enamel and hatch ouer this device more artificially *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm* x 97 And being enameled with that beautiful Doctrine of good Workes too 1670 EVELYN in *Phil Trans* V 1057 How do such Persons enamel their Characters, and adorne their Titles with lasting and permanent honors!

2 In various extended uses (see ENAMELLED).

a. To apply a vitreous glaze by fusion to (surfaces of any kind, *e g.* pottery).

b. To cover (any material, *e.g.* wood, paper, cardboard, leather) with a smooth polished coating resembling enamel

† c. Used by Holland as transl. of L *inurere*: To 'burn in' the colours (applied with wax crayons) in encaustic painting. *Obs*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 546 As touching the feat of setting colours with wax, and enamelling with fire. *Ibid*, And to inamel by the means of fire

d. As a cosmetic process: To apply certain préparations to (the face) in order to impart an appearance of smoothness to the skin

1868 *N & Q* 68 Enamelling the face. This practice is partly described in a fragment of Ovid

Enamellar, enamelar (enæ·melăr), *a.* [f. ENAMEL *sb.* + -AR] Consisting of enamel; resembling enamel; smooth, glossy.

1828 in WEBSTER 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Enamelled, enameled (enæ·meld), *ppl a* [f. ENAMEL *v* + -ED[1]]

1 Ornamented or covered with enamel, or with a glossy coating resembling enamel *Enamelled board* cardboard with a glazed surface *Enamelled leather*, a glazed leather used for boots, for parts of carriages etc *Enamelled photograph* a photograph on metal or pottery, covered with a thin layer of enamel; also (in recent use) a photograph on paper, overlaid with a film of gelatine

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* III ii iii. iii (1651) 474 Inamelled jewels on their necks 1740 SWIFT *Will* Wks. 1745 VIII 384 The enamelled silver plates to distinguish bottles of wine by 1864 S BURTON *Dict Univ Inform* 712 Enamelled culinary utensils are now both cheap and common 1879 J J YOUNG *Ceram Art* 39 Walls entirely cased with enamelled tiles of deep blue

b *Phys* Of teeth, etc.. Having a coating of enamel See ENAMEL *sb* 3

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim Life* Introd 68 The enamelled scales of Ganoidei 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont* 423 There are always two sets of enamelled teeth

2 Having naturally a hard polished surface, resembling enamel

1590 SHAKS *Mid N* II i. 255 And there the snake throwes her enammel'd skinne 1591 — *Two Gent* II vii 28 He makes sweet musicke with th' enameld stones 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 101 Those [shells] acquire a glazed or enamelled surface, like the couries

3 Beautified with various colours

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr* I i v 20 Delighting themselves in the enamelled walkes. 1633 MILTON *Arcades* 84 O'er the smooth enamelled green Follow me 1760 J SCOTT *Elegy* Poet. Wks (1786) 29 Blows not a flow'ret in th' enamel'd vale. 1860 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Holmby House* 337 The enamelled meadows of that fairyland

† b *fig* Ornate *Obs*

1604 T WRIGHT *Passions* IV i 112 Inameld speakers condemned others as barbarous and ignorant 1656 S WINTER *Serm.* Ep Ded, I have not affected enamel'd phrases

Enameller, enameler (enæ·melər). [f. ENAMEL *v* + -ER] One who enamels, or executes enamelled work.

1623 COCKERAM, An Enammeller, *Encasticke* 1761 (*title*) The Life of Theodore Gardelle, Limner and Enameller 1800 tr *Lagrange's Chem* I 64 You may employ funnels formed at an enameller's lamp. 1861 A B HOPE *Eng Cathedr 19th C* VII 251 Enamellers of tiles are rising in general estimation

Enamelling, enameling (enæ·melin), *vbl sb* Also 6 Sc enamelyne [f. ENAMEL *v* + -ING[1].]

1. a The action or process of covering or adorning with enamel b *concr.* A covering or ornamentation of enamel Also *attrib*

Enamelling-furnace, a furnace for fusing the coating of enamel on earthenware, glass, etc *Enamelling-lamp*, a lamp with blowpipe attached for ornamenting glass with enamel

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr* 127 Thei schulden leie rather blew enameling than reed or whijt 1550 LYNDESAY *Sqr Mel dram* 123 Wks 1879 I 163 Of gold [was] ane garland of her heid Decorit with enamelyne. 1652 EVELYN *Mem* (1857) I 286, I went to one Mark Antonio, an incomparable artist in enamelling 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III 382/1 An Enamelling point is for the ordering and setling Ammell .. in its place. 1729 SIR J CLERK in *Bibl Topogr Brit* III 258 A sort of enamelling on the gold socket *c* 1760 IBBOTS in *Times* (1884) 18 Apr 4/3 Many curiosities of bronzes, enamellings, miniatures, etc 1822 BEWICK *Mem* 56 The latter taught his brother enamelling and painting 1868 *Times* 22 Sep. 9/4 Cosmetics, bath preparations and enamelling

2 *fig*

15 LD. BURLEIGH *Advice to Q. Eliz* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 277 A fair enamelling of a terrible danger *attrib* 1823 MOORE *Rhymes on Road* Ext VII 49 The small, enamelling touch Of smooth Carlino.

Enamellist (enæ·melist) [f. ENAMEL *sb.* + -IST] An artist in enamel

1885 *Mag Art* Sept 479/2 The pale fawn-colour employed by the great enamellists of the age.

† **Ena·melure** *Obs rare*–1. [f ENAMEL *v.* + -URE] An enamelling, covering of enamel.

c 1430 *Pilg Lyf Manhode* I XCV (1869) 51 Eche of them was enameled, and in each enamelure ther was propre scripture

‖ Enamora·do. *Obs.* [Sp., f *enamorar* to ENAMOUR] = INAMORATO.

1677 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 74 (T) An enamorado neglects all other things to accomplish his delight.

† **Ena·morate,** *v Obs. rare.* [f. It *innamorat-* ppl stem of *innamorare* 'to enamour, to fall in love' (Florio)] *trans* To inspire with love.

Hence **Ena·morating** *ppl. a* Also **Ena·mora·tion**, ecstasy of love.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp Dict., Enamorar*, to enamorate 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik* VI 297 The place and object which made him first grow enamorated *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks 1721 III 112 Still upon my Spirit stream, In sweet enamouratng Beam *Ibid Damoret* Wks. 1721 IV. 529, I felt enamourations sweet

† **Ena·morate,** *a* and *sb. Obs.* Also 7 **enamoret, -ourite** [ad. It *innamorato*, see prec.]

A *adj* Enamoured. **B.** *sb* A lover

Hence **Ena·morately,** *adv.*

1607 HEYWOOD *Fair Maid Exch* i Wks 1874 I 21, I am a poor enamorate 1614 COOKE *Caty Gallant* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II 289 A kind enamoret I did strive to prove 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* III II III, Is thus no small seivitude for an enamourite to be every hour combing his head? 1599 NASHE *Lent Stuffe* (1871) 38 A third writes passing enamorately, of the nature of white-meats

Enamorato, enamorata, obs forms of INAMORATO, INAMORATA.

1756 *Connoisseur* CXXIV 21, I have lately taken a survey of the numerous tribe of Enamoratos *c* 1763 *Babler* (1767) I 164 No. 39 Various were the tricks related of this unhappy enamorato 1772-84 COOK *Voy* (1790) IV 1317 Thinking it would be a bad precedent, and an encouragement to other enamouratoes 1812 R H in *Exam* 25 May 327/2 The kissing of a girl by two enamoratoes. 1841 CATLIN *N Amer. Ind* (1844) II lv. 198 One of his little fair enamoratas, or 'catch crumbs' such as live in the halo of all great men

Enamour (enæ mər), *v* Forms. 4–5 anamo(u)r, -er, 4–9 enamor (6 ennamor), 5 enamur, 7 enamore, inamor, -our, 4– enamour [a OF *enamour-er*, f *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *amour* love (see AMOUR), equivalent formations are Pr, Sp, Pg *enamorar*, It. *innamorare*]

1. *trans.* To inspire or inflame with love Chiefly pass *To be enamoured* to be in love Const. *of*, † *on*, † *upon*, *with*. Also *fig*.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8170 A grete mayster and a syre Was anamourde so on hyre. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L G W* 1606 She wex enamoured vpon this man 1494 FABYAN VI clxxvi. 174 Of this Lowys, it is testifyed that he shulde enamoure hymselfe vpon a menchon [*i e* nun] 1530 PALSGR 532/1 She hath as many craftes to enamour a foole upon her as any queene in this towne 1549 COVERDALL *Erasm Par 2 Cor.* III 8 So is oure soule euerye daye more and more secreatelye enamoured 1590 SHAKS *Mids N* IV 1 82 Me-thought I was enamoured of an Asse *a* 1626 W. SCLATER *Sermons Experimentall* (1638) 210 Methinks, therefore, that I might enamore you of love towards this mercy of God in Christ Jesus 1629 DONNE *Whitsund Serm*, *Gen* 1 2 Wks 1839 I 58 Lord, thou hast enamoured me, made me in love. 1671 MILTON *P R* II 211 Should she Descend with all her winning charms begirt To enamour *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Solicitude* 5 With her mien she enamours the brave 1801 WELLINGTON in Gurw *Disp* I. 336 It appears that he was much enamored of one of the Koorg Rajah's sisters 1858 LONGF *Epimeth* x, Him whom thou dost once enamour 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 32 Where that lady lives of whom enamoured was my soul

2 In weaker sense To charm, delight, fascinate Chiefly *pass*. Const *of*, † *on*, † *with*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N* III 1 141 Mine eare is much enamored of thy note. 1647 SALTMARSH *Sparkl Glory* (1847) 107 Those only graces that the world can be enamoured on in God's people 1692 SOUTH *Serm* (1697) I 11 Whether Anger Revenge Wantonness could have at all affected or enamour'd the mind of the same Socrates 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III 55 Lord Davers himself is become inamour'd of your Letters 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 83 They are so much enamoured of your fair and equal representation 1866 DICKENS *Lett* (1880) II 262, I am not so much enamoured of the first and third subjects

¶ 3. To desire passionately, fall in love with

1854 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 5) 445 The pining spirit Which doth enamour immortality

Enamoured (enæ məɹd), *ppl a* [f. prec vb. + -ED[1]] Full of the passion of love, in love. Also, in weaker sense, charmed, fascinated

a 1632 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 38 Th' inamour'd fish will stay 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps Scr* XIV 83 The enamour'd Intellect. 1669 WOODHEAD *St Teresa* I XXXVI 268 This Glass was . set in our Lord himself, with such an enamoured communication of himself 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 27 ₱ 6 Love .. had that Effect on this enamour'd Man 1814 WORDSW *White Doe* I. 85 Where the enamoured sunny light Brightens her that was so bright. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V VIII VII 23 The enamoured princess could not endure life without him 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks Prim* VI 82 The enamoured Venus

Hence **Ena·mouredness.** *rare*

a 1678 WOODHEAD *Holy Living* (1688) 56 Sensual loves, or enamour'dness of any earthly person or thing 18 MRS C CLARKE *On Coriolanus* II 1 164 Among the most intense utterances of spousal enamouredness

Enamouring (enæ mərɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ENAMOUR *v* + -ING[2]] That enamours; lovely.

1667 *Decay Chr Piety* VIII § 3 265 The enamouring invitations he makes to us. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm* (1729) II 460 They enjoy . infinite and enamouring perfections *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm* (1717) III 392 He grasped at the most enamouring Proposals of Sin.

Enamourite see ENAMORATE *sb*.

Enamourment (enæ məɹmĕnt). [f. ENAMOUR *v* + -MENT; cf. OF *enamourement*.] The state of being enamoured

a 1721 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet Wks 1721 I 25 Pure like the Saints Enamouraments above 1886 J PAYNE tr *Boccaccio's Decameron* II 23 The countess, beginning with her first enamourment

[**Enanation**. given in some mod Dicts with a reference to R Brown *Botany* (1874) where it is a misprint for ENATION.]

Enanger, Enangle: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2, 1.

Enantiopathic (enæ·ntɪ,ōpæ pĭk), *a. Med.* [f. as next + -IC] Of or pertaining to ENANTIOPATHY; that acts by causing effects contrary to those of the disease.

1830 *Edin. Rev* L. 513 The .. enantiopathic .. opposes contrary to contrary 1884 in *Syd. Soc Lex*

Enantiopathy (enæ·ntɪ,ŏ păpi) *Med.* [as if ad Gr **ἐναντιοπάθεια*, f. *ἐναντιοπαθής* of contrary properties, f *ἐναντίος* opposite + *πάθος* 'feeling'] An occasional synonym of ALLOPATHY; the treatment of disease by contraries

1852 SIR W HAMILTON *Discussions* App III C 682 Enantiopathy, and not homœopathy, is the true medicine of minds 1884 in *Syd Soc Lex*

Enantiosis (enæ ntɪ,ō·u sɪs) *Rhet* [mod L, a Gr *ἐναντίωσις*, f *ἐναντιό-εσθαι* to oppose, f *ἐναντίος* contrary] A figure of speech in which the opposite is meant to what is said; irony

1657 J SMITH *Myst Rhet* 118 *Enantiosis*, a figure when we speak by a contrary 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Enantiosis*, contrariety, a Rhetorical Figure In mod Dicts.

Enantyr: see ENAUNTER

Enapt, enarbour. see EN- *prefix*[1] 2.

† **Enarch** (enā ɹtʃ), *v*[rare] *Obs* Cf. INARCH [f EN-[1] + ARCH *sb*, cf OF *enarchier*] **a.** *trans* To build or set in the form of an arch **b.** To arch in or over, draw an arch over **c** *Her* In *pass* of a chevron: To have an arch within its inner angle Hence **Ena·rched** *ppl a*

c 1430 LYDG *Stor Thebes* (E E T S) 1253 A porche bilt of square stonys ful myghtely enarched 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 105 b, The fielde Argent, a Cheueron enarched Sable 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* IX XII (1632) 705 Enarching the ayre with a spatious Rainebow 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II VI (1611) 57 Sometimes enarched sometimes reuersed 1631 WEEVER *Anc Fun. Mon* 842 This enarched Monument

Ena·rching *vbl. sb*, variant of INARCHING

1727 BRADLEY *Fam Dict* s v *Grafting*, Grafting by . Enarching 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* III. 117 Grafting by enarching

Enargite (enā ɹdʒəɪt) [f. Gr *ἐναργ-ής* clear (from its cleavage being apparent) + -ITE.] A black sulph-arsenide of copper, of metallic lustre

1852 SHEPARD *Min* 350 Enargite .. massive, granular or columnar

† **Ena·rm,** *v Obs* [a OF. *enarme-r* to arm, f *en-* in + *armer* to arm, cf ANARMED] = ARM *v*

1 *trans* To put into arms, to fit or equip with armour or weapons. Also *refl*.

c 1320 *Cast Love* 1351 He was en-armed ful stronge 1430 LYDG *Chron Troy* I. VII, The nauye Well enarmed and rychely vitayled 1500-20 DUNBAR *Lament Malaris* VI Anarmit vnder [Maitland MS. enarmit baith with] helme and scheild *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (1728) 60 We exhort your Majesty to enarm yourself. 1584 HUDSON tr *Du Bartas' Judith* I. 371 (1613) (D.) While shepherds they enarme vnus'd to danger 1830 J MAYNE *Siller Gun* 128 Dumfries, in mony a chosen band, Enarm'd appears

b *fig*

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* I 623 Thei wol his courage enarme 1541 BECON *News out of Heaven* Wks (1843) 46 And the better enarm himself with courageous valiance to fight against the crafty and subtile assaults of his enemy [the Devil] 1581 ANDRESON *Serm. Paules Crosse* 61 Our wicked nature enarmeth hautie contempt against them

2 *transf.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 910 The vesare, þe aventaile, enarmede so faire *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb* I 502 And hete eke wol thi hous enarme 1496 *Bk St Alban's, Fishing* 27 The carpe is stronge enarmyd in the mouthe

3 *Cookery* To lard, garnish with bacon

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 29 The crane is enarmed ful wele With larde of porke 1494 FABYAN VII 599 Bore hedes in castellys of golde and enarmed

4 *Her* To depict in various colours the arms (beak, hoofs, tusks, etc) of a bird or beast Also *transf* (*nonce-use*), to describe as if heraldically the 'arms' of (a hawk)

14 *Praise of Vere* 74 in Todd *Illust Gower & Chauc.* 306 [His auncestry] Beryth hym [the boar] azure enarmyd with gold 1486 *Bk St Albans* A vij b, To begynne at his fete and goo vpwarde as knyghttis been harnesside and armeed, & so we shall enarme her [the hawk] 1818 in TODD

Hence **Ena·rmed** *ppl a*, furnished with armour, equipped for battle

c 1400 *Destr Troy* XXX. 12262 In company with knightes enarmit. 1572 KNOX *Hist Ref* Wks 1846 I 222 With the hole bandis of French men enarmed 1582-8 *Hist Jas. VI* (1804) 93 Requyring support of enarmit men for defence of the King's caus.

Enarm, var. of INARM, to embrace

Enarme (enā ɹm). [a OF. *enarme* buckler-strap] The strap by which a shield or buckler was held on the arm.

1885 H DILLON ed *Fairholt's Costume* Gloss s.v

† **Ena·rme(e.** *Obs* [f OF *enarmer* to arm (see ENARM *v.*); Godef. cites *masse enarmee* armed body] = ARMY

c 1430 LYDGATE *Bochas* (1558) I VIII 112 She bad Barach that he shoulde a great enarme take But he for drede thys iourney gan forsake *Ibid* III X 36 Thenarme of Xerxses to sustene, This woman faught lyke a fell woluesse *Ibid* III. XXI. 3 With him he had a full great enarmee, Chose out of Cartage in stele armed bryght

† **Ena·rmoure.** *Sc Obs rare*[−1] [f ENARM *v.*, after *armour*] Armour; a suit of armour

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. IX. 57 Of als mony enarmouris spulzeit clene.

† **Ena·rrable,** *a. Obs. rare* Also 5 enarrabulle [ad. L. *ēnārrābilis*, f. *ēnārrāre*. see next.] That may be related or told

1623 COCKERAM II, Which may bee Declared, *Narrable*, *Enarrable*

¶ Used by mistake for *innarrable* [ad. L *innārrābilis*], that cannot be described

1482 *Monk. of Evesham* (Arb) 47 This gold smyth wyth an enarrabulle gestur joyde to my leder 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W de W 1495) I XLIV 76 a/2 This day haue I seen thynges enarrable

† **Enarrate,** *v Obs.* [f L *ēnārrāt-* ppl stem of *ēnārrā-re*, f. *ē-* out + *nārrāre* to relate] *trans.* To tell out clearly

1750 tr *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 41 The causes . it would be useless here to enarrate.

† **Enarration.** *Obs* Also 6 ennaration [ad L *ēnārrātiōn-em*, n. of action f *ē-nārrā-re*. see prec]

1 An exposition, a commentary.

1563-87 FOXE *A & M* (1596) 48/2 Herachtus first began to write ennarations upon the new testament. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I XXVI 37 As witnesseth Eudemus in his booke of Geometricall enarrations 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps* cl *comm*, S Augustin in the conclusion of his Enarrations or Sermons upon the Psalmes, explicateth a mysterie 1647 TORSHEL *A Designe* 8 The Ancients framed their Commentaries, Enarrations, Scholies, etc

2 A description, detailed story or narrative.

1592 tr *Junius on Rev* XVII 7 There is [in the Apocalypse] an enarration of the beast 1666 J SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 68 An Anatomical Enarration of the compounding parts of these limbs 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* I V 802 In that enarration which is written, concerning the Rich man and Lazarus 1717 DAVID WILKINS in Monk *Life of Bentley* (1833) II 21 The whole discourse contained nothing but an enarration of his performances. 1826 G S FABER *Difficulties of Romanism* (1853) 301 Augustine's Enarrations on the Psalms

† **Ena·rrative.** *Obs rare.* [f. L *ēnārrāt-* ppl stem of *ēnārrāre* see ENARRATE and -IVE, cf *narrative*] **a** A story, tale **b** An argument, reasoning

1560 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* I. 256 Me to perswade with wrang enarratiue Lufe to abstene *Ibid* 757 Thay all hard Venus enarratiue

† **Enarra·tor.** *Obs.* [a L *ēnārrātor*, agent-n f *ēnārrā-re*: see ENARRATE] He who proclaims or tells forth clearly.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III XXIV (1660) 241 Not . only a Spectator, but also a Zealous Enarrator of his Wisdome

Enarthrodial (enaɪþrō·u dĭăl), *a. Anat* [f mod L *enarthrōdia* (f. Gr. *ἐν* in + *ἀρθρωδία* ARTHRODIA) = ENARTHROSIS + -AL] Of the nature of, or belonging to, the ball-and-socket joint

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II 884/1 A true enarthrodial or cotyloid articulation is developed 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys Anat* I 71 An enarthrodial or ball-and-socket joint

Enarthrosis (enaɪþrō·u sɪs). *Anat* [a Gr *ἐνάρθρωσις* jointing in, f *ἔναρθρος* jointed. Cf *arthrosis*] The jointing of the ball-like head of a bone into a socket; the ball-and-socket joint

1634 T JOHNSON tr *Parey's Chirurg.* VI XLII (1678) 166 Enarthrosis, when the head of a bone is wholly received in the cavity of another 1741 MONRO *Anat* (ed 3) 249 The superior round Head of this Bone of the Arm is articulated by Enarthrosis, with the Glenoid Cavity of the Scapula 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* (1828) III XXXIV 412 M Latreille calls the articulation of the head in this genus Apoderus Enarthrosis 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim Life* 33 The needs of these limbless animals [Ophidia] are met by the 'ball and socket' articulation or enarthrosis of the procœlian bodies of their vertebrae

Enascent (ĭnæ sĕnt), *a. rare.* [ad L *ēnāscent-em*, pr. pple of *ēnāsci*, f *ē-* out + *nāsci* to be born] That is just coming into being Also *fig*

1745 WARBURTON *Occas Refl* II. Wks (1811) 385 An enascent equivocation 1791 E DARWIN *Bot Gard* I. 61 The new annals of enascent time *Ibid.* I IV 489 Enascent leaves expand

† **Enatant,** *a Obs rare*[−1] [ad L *ēnatant-em*, pr pple of *ēnatā-re* to float up, f *ē-* out + *natāre* to swim.] Floating up, coming to the surface.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 552 Then should . the enatant bran [be] received into a sieve.

† **Enata·tion.** *Obs rare*[−0] [ad. L *ēnatātiōn-em*, n of action f *ēnatāre* to swim out] A swimming out, an escape by swimming.

1731-1800 in BAILEY 1775 in ASH; and in mod Dicts

Enate (*ī* nē·ĭt), *a Phys* [ad L. *ēnāt-us*, pa pple of *ēnāsci*, f *ē-* out + *nāsci* to be born] That has grown out: said of the apophysis of a bone

1666 J SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 176 The Enate parts or the Apophyses of the bones 1884 in *Syd Soc. Lex.*

Enation (ĭnā ʃən) *Bot.* [ad. L *ēnātiōn-em* outgrowth, f *ēnāsci* see prec] (See quot.)

1842 GRAY *Struct Bot* VI § 3 (1880) 179 Outgrowths, mostly from the anterior or sometimes posterior face of organs = Enation

† **Enaunter,** *conj. Obs rare* Also 4 enantyr. [A variant of *an*, *in*, *on aunter*, Fr. *en aventure*. see ADVENTURE *sb* I c] In case that; lest by chance.

c 1307 *Coer de Lion* 484 Enantyr hym tydde swylk a chaunce. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal.* Feb 200 Anger nould let him speake to the tree, Enaunter his rage mought cooled bee. 1589 *Mar Martine* 5 For men of litrature t'endite so fast, them doth not sitte, Enaunter in them, as in thee, thair pen outrun thair witt

†Ena·vigate, *v Obs*−° [ad. L. *ēnāvigāt-* ppl stem of *ēnāvigā-re* to sail over, f. *ē-* out + *nāvigāre* to sail] *trans* To sail out or over
1623 in COCKERAM. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.
Hence **Enaviga·tion.**
1731-6 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Enazure: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2

Enb-, obs. spelling of EMB-.

†Enbai·ssing, *vbl. sb. Obs* In 4 enbaissynge, enbasshinge. [corrupt var. of *abaissing*, ABASHING] Abashment, dismay.
*c*1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* IV. i 109 A grete meruayle and an enbaissynge [*v.r* enbasshinge] wiþouten ende [L *infinite stuporis*].

†Enba·ned, *pple Obs.* [Etymology and meaning obscure. Matzner compares Pr. *embanamen* a kind of defensive work, f *en-* (see EN-) + *bana* horn] ? Fortified
*c*1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B 1458 Couered cowpes .as casteles arayed, Enbaned vnder batelment *c*1340 *Gaw. & Gr Kni* 790 Enbaned vnder þe abataylment

†Enba·sted, *pple Obs. rare*−[1]. Of uncertain formation and meaning; the Parker Soc editor explains '*basted*' or steeped
*a*1555 PHILPOT tr *Curio's Def* in *Wks* (1842) 375 The Holy Ghost, which may not permit the same [Scriptures] notwithstanding to be oppressed with superstition, and to be enbasted [L *imbuit*] with vain opinions.

†Enbe·ne, *v. Cookery Obs* Also enbane. [? var. of EMBAIN to bathe, steep] *trans.* ? To baste, to steep.
*c*1420 *Lib Cure Coc.* 26 Enbene hit [a capon on the spit] wele withe þy ryȝt honde *Ibid* 27 With ȝolkes of eyren enbene hit [þo ox tonge] ay whille þat hit rostes *c*1450 *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier) 107 Take whit bred and lay it in a dysshe, and enbane it with wine *Ibid.* 118 Enbane it with yolks of eggs

Enbewte see EMBEAUTY

Enbibe, enbibing, obs. ff. IMBIBE, -ING

†Enblow', *v. Obs. rare.* In 4 *pa pple.* enblowid, enblawen. [var. of INBLOW *v.*]
a. To inflate, puff up b. To inspire
1382 WYCLIF *Prof Ep. Jerome* ix, But peraventure Tullyus is to be wenyd enblowid with the spirit of retorik *c*1400 *Apol. Loll* 30 Bischopis, enblawen wiþ enuy of þe feendis temptacoun

†Enbo'rd, *v Her Obs.* [? f. Fr phrase *en bord.*] = BORDURE *v*
Hence **Enbo rding** *vbl sb* = BORDURE *sb*
1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her* B j b, A differens calde enbordyng. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 154 The thirde brother had his coate Enborded *Ibid.* 155 The fifth brother had his enbordinge checquie of two tracts

Enbrade, -braid(e, var ff EMBRAID *Obs.*

[Enbreame, a misprint for *extreame*, EXTREME; in some Dicts with definition 'sharp, powerful']
1577 NORTHBROOKE *Ducng* (1843) 4 To .. indure the operation of enbreame purges.]

†Enbreston. *Obs rare*−[1].
*c*1450 *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier) 87 Sethe it till it be on enbreston.

Enbusche, -busshe, obs. ff. of AMBUSH.

‖ Enca·dré. *Crystallog.* [a F *encadré*, pa. pple. of *encadrer* to frame, f *en-* in + *cadre* a frame.] (See quot.)
1817 R. JAMESON *Char. Min* 212 A crystal is named encadré, when it has facets which form kinds of squares around the planes of a more simple form already existing in the same species.

Encænia (ensī niă) Also 4 encenia, encennia, 5 encenye. [a L. *encænia*, a. Gr. (τά) ἐγκαίνια dedication festival, f. ἐν in + καινός new]
†1 A renewal; a dedicatory festival.
1382 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel Wks II 105 Encennia is as myche as newinge in our speche. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 119 Þat halowynge [of the temple] is i clepede Encenia.
2 The anniversary festival of the dedication of a temple or church: *esp.* (among the Jews) of the Temple at Jerusalem.
1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. xxxiv (1495) 370 Encennia is the dedicacion and halowynge of a newe temple 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 285/1 The fest of Encenye was the dedycacion of the Temple 1673 CAVE *Prim Chr* I. vi. 124 The Encænia of the ancient Church are annual festivals in memory of the dedication of their particular Churches 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Encænia*, among Christians signifies the Consecration or Wake-days of Churches
3 The annual Commemoration of founders and benefactors at Oxford University, held in June.
1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 474 Jeremias Wells spoke in verse in the first Encænia at the dedication of Sheldons Theater 1870 W. COLLINS *Man & Wife* (1871) 466 App, The Vice Chancellor announced that if the proceedings were interrupted any more the Encænia would be abruptly closed.

Encage, incage (en-, inkē dg), *v.* [f EN-[1], IN- + CAGE *sb*; cf. Fr. *encager*] *trans.* To confine in, or as in, a cage. Hence **Enca·ged,** *ppl. a.*
1593 SHAKS 3 *Hen VI*, IV. vi. 12 Such a pleasure as incaged Birds Conceiue, When, etc. 1595 SPENSER *Sonn.* lxxiii, Doe you him . in your bosome bright encage *a*1631 DONNE *Poems* (1635) 152 Bajazet encag'd, the shepheards scoffe. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl* II. xliii, A cave the winds encaging 1633 EARL MANCH *Al Mondo* (1636) 191 Like as a Bird that hath beene long encaged. 1791 BENTHAM *Panopt.* 37 Noise, the only offence by which a man thus encaged could render himself troublesome 1812 BYRON *Ch Har.* I. lxxxi, The generous soul Which the stern dotard deemed he could encage 1843 *Blackw Mag* LIII 675 The Æolus [is there] to recall and encage the tempestuous elements of strife 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I 114 The two little canary birds encaged in her window.

†Enca·gement. *Obs rare*−[1]. In 7 in- [f prec. + -MENT.] The state of being encaged
1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xvi 540 Your incagement, and as you imagine, inchantment, in that coop

Encalendar: modernized spelling of INCALENDAR *v., Obs.*

†Enca·lf, *a Obs rare*−[1] [f. phrase *in calf* see EN- *pref.*[1]] Of a cow That is in calf
1556 *Richmond Wills* (1853) 90 To everye of the sonnes of Evan Haddocke my sonne in lawe one encalf qwye

Encalm. see EN- *pref.*[1] 2

Encamp (enkæ mp), *v* Also 6-8 incamp. [f EN-[1] + CAMP *sb*[4]]
1 *trans* In military sense To form into a camp; to settle or lodge in a camp
1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 618 He encamped his armye very stronglye, both with trenches and artillery 1588 SHAKS *Tit A* v. ii 126 Bid him encampe his Souldiers where they are 1640 E. DARIS tr *Machiavelli's Prince etc* 83 It is almost impossible that an army can lye incampt before a towne for the space of a whole yeere 1727 POPE, etc *Art Sinking* 110 The almighty encamping his regiments 1748 ANSON *Voy* II xiii (ed 4) 369 There were large parties of them incamped in the woods 1863 GEO ELIOT *Romola* (1880) I II xxvi 325 The terrible soldiery were encamped in the Prato
†**b** *refl Obs*
1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit* (1641) 15 Yee have encamped your selfe in field 1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* II. iii 27 Two such opposed Kings encampe them still
c *intr* for *refl*
1579 FLNTON *Guicciard* (1618) 111 The French men went to incampe in the wood of Incoronato 1596 SHAKS 1 *Hen IV*, IV. iv 82 What, is the King encamp'd? 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 171 The yong Emperor incamped in the same place where he before lay 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist Scot.* I VII 500 The nobles encamped at St Ninian's. 1898 KNIGHT *Pop. Hist. Eng* IV 394 The Earl of Feversham encamped on this morass [Sedgmoor]
2. *transf* (*intr* and *pass.*) To lodge in the open in tents or other portable or improvised habitations
1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 261 We followed up the stream encamping each night 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat* II 191 De la Condamine. was encamped months on the volcanos of Peru 1815 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 170 The place where they encamped was the first delightful spot they had come to 1855 EMERSON *Misc*, *Tantalus* Wks (Bohn) III 321 We are encamped in nature, not domesticated

†Enca·mper. *Obs. rare* [f. ENCAMP *v* + -ER] One who encamps (soldiers), a tactician
1598 BARRET *Theor Warres* v iii 152 The best Italian and Spanish encampers.

Encamping (enkæ mpiŋ), *vbl sb* Also incamping. [f. ENCAMP *v* + -ING[1]]
1. The action of the vb. ENCAMP; an encampment Also *attrib.*
1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. conc. Weapons* 48 Many encampings of armies .. dislodgings, marchings 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm* 85 The Romaines reckened their iourneys with their army by their incampings. 1622 BACON *Hen VII*, 99 (R.) The French knew well enough how to make warre with the English by strong encampings 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc) I 214 A Camp, or place of Encamping. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 310 Our incamping ground
†**2** Transl of Gr. σταθμός: The distance between one encampment and another *Obs rare*
1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 7 The River Euphrates was about 12 encampings from thence 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist Philos* (1701) 116/2 The distance of the place being one hundred twenty two Encampings

Encampment (enkæ mpmĕnt) Also 8 incampment. [f ENCAMP *v.* + -MENT]
1 The action of encamping, the state of being encamped
1686 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) I 381 The encampment of his majesties forces on Hounslow Heath 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 60 ₱ 9 The whole Art of Encampment. 1750 *Phil Trans* XLVII iii 5 During our incampment in Dutch Brabant 1774 GOLDSMITH *Grecian Hist* I 222 They were once more obliged to foisake culture for encampment 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I (R.), A square of about seven hundred yards was sufficient for the encampment of twenty thousand Romans 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II 245 Two or three days after the encampment in the valley
2 The place where a body of troops is lodged in tents or other temporary means of shelter, with or without intrenchments; = CAMP *sb*[2] 1. Also *attrib* and *fig*
1598 BARRET *Theor Warres* v. ii. 150 Strong encampments, if commodities be cut off, not much available 1713 POPE in *Guardian* No 173 ₱ 8 A green encampment yonder meets the eye, And loaded citrons bearing shields and speares. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II VIII. 169 An incampment which was forming in haste 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I i, The immense and murmuring encampment of the Spanish foe
b *transf.* The temporary quarters, formed by tents, vehicles, etc, occupied by a body of nomads or men on the march, travellers, etc.; = CAMP *sb*[2] 4. Also *fig.*
1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 64 The creek . where they had formed their encampment. 1825 *Bro. Jonathan* III 418 Signs of a small Indian encampment 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 127 A lobster . So old that barnacles had spread Their white encampments o'er its head. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 339/1 Encampments are common along the Thames
†**3** A Masonic meeting *Obs.*
1787 in *Burns' Wks* (1856) II 83 *note*, At a general encampment held this day, the following brethren were made Royal Arch Masons, viz.—Robert Burns, etc 1878 WOODFORD *Kenning's Masonic Cyclop*, *Encampment*, the name formerly given to the assemblies of Masonic Knights Templar

Encanker, Encannibal · see EN- *pref.*[1] 2

Encanthis (enkæ nþis). *Med.* Also 7 enchanthis, encanthe [a. Gr ἐγκανθίς tumour in the inner corner of the eye, f ἐν in + κανθός the corner of the eye] 'A small red excrescence in the inner canthus of the eye, growing from the caruncula lacrymalis and semilunar fold of the conjunctiva' (*Syd Soc Lex*)
1586 WALTER BAILEY *Preserv. Eye-sight* (1633) 16 Encanthis is an excrescence of the same flesh which is in the greater Canthe 1657 *Phys Dict*, *Enchanthis.* 1685 COOKE *Marrow Chirurg* (ed 4) IV § 2 193 Encanthe is an increase of the Glandule in the great corner of the Eye 1708 in KERSEY 1721-1800 in BAILEY 1840 LISTON *Surgery* (ed 2) II 312 Encanthis is a tumour situated in the corner of the eye 1847 in CRAIG, and in mod Dicts

Encap · see EN- *pref.*[1] 2 b

Encapsulate, encapsulation, var forms of INCAPSULATE, -ATION

Encapsule (enkæ psiul), *v Phys* [f EN-[1] + CAPSULE] *trans* To enclose in a capsule, cf CAPSULE 2. Hence **Enca psuled** *ppl a*
1877 F. ROBERTS *Handbk Med* (ed 3) I 64 It may become encapsuled by some dense tissue 1885 W. K. PARKER *Mam Descent* (Hunt. Lect) II 52 *note*, The bones and cartilages that encapsule it

Encaptivate see INCAPTIVATE, *Obs*

†Enceptive (enkæ ptiv) *Obs.* Also 6-7 incaptive. [f EN-[1] + CAPTIVE *a*] To make into a captive, to captivate, enthral.
1592 NASHE *P Penilesse* B ij b, These two Earth wormes [Greediness and Niggardize] encaptiued this beautifull substaunce [gold] 1599 — *Lenten Stuffe* 59 To encaptiue him to her trenchour 1605 DANIEL *Trag Philotas* I ii, More Than my incaptiv'd Fortune doth allow

†Enca·rdion. *Bot Obs*−° [a Gr ἐγκάρδιον the heart or core of wood] 'Old name for the pith of vegetables' (*Syd Soc Lex*).
1727-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl*, and in mod. Dicts.

Encarn, var of INCARN, *Obs*

Encarnadine, var. of INCARNADINE

Encarnalize (enkā rnălәiz) *v* Also 9 incarnalize. [f. EN- + CARNALIZE] *trans* To clothe in flesh and blood; *fig* to make (an idea) palpable, to embody Also to make carnal, fleshly, gross, or sensual Hence **Enca rnalized,** *ppl. a*
1847 TENNYSON *Princ* III 298 Those monstrous males . Encarnalize their spirits 1850 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* II 157 So incarnalise The strong idea. 1860 ELLICOTT *Life Our Lord* II 42 The pagan of the East may have fabled of his encarnalized divinities 1876 FARRAR *Marlb Serm* 225 The poor, vain intellect is encarnalised and depraved

Encarnate, obs. form of INCARNATE.

‖ Enca·rpa, *sb pl. Arch Obs rare*−[1]. [L *encarpa*, a. Gr. ἔγκαρπα, neut pl of ἔγκαρπος; cf ENCARPUS] Festoons of fruit (as an architectural ornament)
1662 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 387 The Berry adorning the Intercolumniations with scarlet festoons and Encarpa. 1709 in KERSEY 1721-1800 in BAILEY 1775 in ASH

†Enca·rpous, *a. Phys Obs*−° [f. Gr ἔγκαρπ-ος (see next) + OUS] 'Pregnant' (*Syd. Soc. Lex*).

Encarpus (enkā rpŭs) *Arch* [ad Gr ἔγκαρπος containing fruit, taken as = ἔγκαρπα; see ENCARPA.] 'The festoons on a frieze, consisting of fruit, flowers, leaves, etc' (Gwilt)

Encarve · see EN- *pref.*[1] 3

Encase, incase (en-, inkē s), *v* [f. EN-[1], IN- + CASE *sb.*[2] Cf Fr. *encaisser.*]
1. *trans* To put into or enclose within a case or receptacle Also *fig*
1727 DE FOE *Hist Appar* V (1840) 45 Souls which have been encased in flesh 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav France* 243 Are not individuals to. incase the dead bodies, in whatever manner they please? 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xlviii, The creature was incased [in a violoncello] and mounted on a man's shoulders! 1856 KANE *Arct Expl* I. xix 240 The body was encased in a decent pine coffin. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 671 A little soul is encased in a large body
2 To overlay, surround, hem in as with a case
1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl* V xxxiv, The glassie wall (that round encasing The moat of glasse is named from that enlacing) 1791 COWPER *Iliad* X. 348 Whose horns I will encase with gold 1795-7 SOUTHEY *Poet Wks* II 149 Green moss shines there with ice incased 1827 M'MURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim Kingd* 170 The sternum is divided by a moveable articulation into two lids, which completely encase the animal in its shell. 1862 STANLEY *Jew Ch* (1877) 321 The sanctuary was encased with buildings
b. To clothe, cover, invest Chiefly *humorous.*
1725 POPE *Odyss* I. 333 In radiant Panoply his limbs incas'd 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxi, His legs were encased in silk stockings. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 13 Well encased in warm sheepskin jackets and felt shoes.

Encasement (enkē smĕnt). Also incasement. [f ENCASE *v* + -MENT] That which encases; receptacle, covering, sheath

1741 MONRO *Anatomy* (ed 3) 152, I have described the incasement of the teeth 1849 *Fraser's Mag* XXXIX 664 Gorgons and dragons look grim from out of their stony encasement 1856 KANE *Arct Expl* I. VI 56 His horn, from the tip to its bony encasement, four feet 1863 SALA *Capt. Dang* III v 176 Wedge after wedge [was] driven in between his Legs and the Iron Incasement

b *Biol* = EMBOÎTEMENT. (See quot)

1879 tr *Haeckel's Evol Man* I II 36 Encasement the false idea that the germs of innumerable generations previously formed and encased one in another, existed in every organism

Encash (enkæ ʃ), *v* [f EN-[1] + CASH *sb.*1 · cf. Fr. *encaisser*]

1 *trans.* To convert (drafts, bills, notes, etc) into cash; to CASH.

1861 GOSCHEN *For Exch* 103 The seller of such a bill would send his bill to be encashed 1880 *Daily News* 17 Dec 7/4 Messrs. Morton, Rose and Co are prepared to Encash the Coupon, falling due 1st January next

2 To receive or obtain in the form of cash payments; to realize

1861 GOSCHEN *For Exch* 77 The silver thus encashed is to be actually shipped to England. 1879 R H LANG in *Macm Mag* Sept, The communication of the revenue encashed 1888 *Pall Mall G* 5 Apr 12/1 A sum which it will take many nights to encash

Encashment (enkæ ʃmĕnt). [f prec vb + -MENT.] The action of encashing; *concr* the amount of cash receipts

1861 GOSCHEN *For Exch* 26 Encashment of dividends or other sources of revenue 1882 *Standard* 23 Aug 5/4 The *Moniteur* publishes the encashment to the 31st of July.

Encastellate, var of INCASTELLATE, *Obs.*, to make into a fortress

[Enca·stic. *Obs*—° ? Misprint for ENCAUSTIC

1623 COCKERAM, *Encastick*, one that can enamell]

†**Encau·ma.** *Obs*—° [a Gr ἔγκαυμα result of burning in.]

1. 'The scoria of silver' (*Syd Soc Lex*).

2. A deep, foul ulceration of the cornea, followed by destruction of the eye

1708 in KERSEY 1847 in CRAIG, and in mod Dicts.

3. Formerly used for the mark left by a burn, or the vesicle produced by it' (*Syd Soc Lex*)

1708 in KERSEY 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG

†**Encau·se,** *v Obs* Also 6 incawse. [f EN-[1] + CAUSE *v*] *trans* To cause

14. CAXTON *Chron* 226 The which disguysynges encaused many myshappes. 1527 ANDREW tr *Brunswykes Distyllacions* F IV, Thre or foure droppes of the same water put in defe eares incawseth heryng againe

‖ **Encaustes** (enkǭ stīz) [a. Gr ἐγκαυστής in same sense, f ἐγκαίειν to paint in encaustic] A painter in encaustic

1775 in ASH 1856 LEITCH *Müller's Anc Art* § 310 354 Nicias the great encaustes

Encaustic (enkǭ stik), *a* and *sb* Also 7–8 in Gr or L. form encaustice, 8 encaustica. [ad. Gr. ἐγκαυστικός, f ἐγκαίειν to burn in]

A *adj.*

1. Pertaining to, or produced by, the process of 'burning in' a with reference to the ancient method of painting with wax colours, and fixing them by means of fire; also to modern processes of similar nature.

1756 *Phil Trans* XLIX 654 The new encaustic painting, or painting in burnt wax 1762–71 H WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd Paint* (1786) V 2 The revival of encaustic painting 1841 W SPALDING *Italy & It Isl* I 193 The processes of the ancient art, now lost particularly the Encaustic method 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C Barry* VI 184 The great fresco and encaustic pictures

b. in wider sense, with reference to any process by which pigments are 'burnt in', *e g* enamelling, painting on pottery, etc *Encaustic brick, tile*: one decorated with patterns formed with different coloured clays, inlaid in the brick or tile, and burnt with it

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Encaustick* (encausticus), enameled, wrought with fire, varnished 1781 HAYLEY *Tri Temper* VI 174 The artist, whose nice toils aspire To fame eternal by encaustic fire 1860 SMILES *Self-Help* II 45 The manufacture of encaustic tiles 1879 SIR G SCOTT *Lect Archit* I. 177 The splendid encaustic floor is still perfect.

2 *transf.* and *fig*

1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess* Wks V 232 Those encaustic records which in the mighty furnaces of London life had been burned into the undying memory 1872 H MACMILLAN *True Vine* VI. 260 The encaustic lichen on the rock

B. *sb.*

1. [ad Gr ἐγκαυστικὴ τέχνη] The art or process of encaustic painting. Chiefly applied to the ancient method of painting so called, or its mod. imitations (see A 1 a), occasionally to enamelling, painting on pottery, etc

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 546 The art of painting with fire (called Encaustice) 1708 KERSEY, *Encaustice* or *Encaustica*, the Art of Enamelling with fire 1838 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* (1879) I XI 481 The method of painting in encaustic, practised by the ancients. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. IV, 106 The walls entirely painted in encaustic by the first artists of Germany. 1848 WORNUM *Lect. Paint. by R. A's* 221 *note*, Encaustic .. practised by the later Greeks appears to have been nothing more than burning-in with a heated (cauterium) the ordinary wax colours

†2 A pigment or glaze applied by 'burning in'.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr* IV *Misc Writ* (1805) 277 A certain encaustic or black enamel

Encaustically (enkǭ stikăli), *adv.* [f EN-CAUSTIC + -AL + -LY[2].] In encaustic

1857 DE QUINCEY in Page *Life* (1877) II XVIII 139 Burnt in, encaustically painted.

†**Encave,** *v Obs rare*—[1] [a OF *encave-r* f *en* in + *cave* cellar] To put into a cellar, to hide.

1604 SHAKS *Oth.* IV 1 82 Do but encave your selfe

-ence, *suffix* [a Fr. *-ence*, ad L *-entia*, forming abstr. sbs, usually of quality, rarely of action, on ppl stems in *-ent-*, e g *sapient-em* knowing, *sapient-ia* knowingness, sapience; *audient-em* hearing, *audient-ia* the process of hearing, audience As the ppl. stem had *-ent-*, *-ant-*, the derivative sbs. had *-entia* (*prūdentia*), *-antia* (*infantia*), but all these were levelled in OFr to *-ance*, in words that survived in popular use, or were formed analogically on the pr. pple in *-ant*; as *ardance, assistance, complaisance, contenance, nuisance, parlance, stance.* These were sbs of action or process, the value with which the suffix was retained in Fr. as a living formative But subsequently other L. words in *-ntia*, which had not survived in the living language, were re-adopted on the analogy of these, but with *-ence* or *-ance* according to the L. vowel, e.g *absence, clémence, diligence, élégance, présence, providence, prudence, tempérance, violence* These were sbs of quality or state, all Fr words in *-ence* are of this class Both classes were adopted in ME in their actual Fr forms and senses, which they generally still retain; but since 1500, some of those in *-ance* have been altered back to *-ence* after L. All words since adopted from or formed on L, follow L precedent as to *-ence* or *-ance* The result is that the modern spelling of individual words, and still more of groups of cogn words, is uncertain and discordant, cf *assistance*, *consistence*, *existence*, *resistance*, *subsistence*, *attendance*, *superintendence*; *ascendant*, *-ent*, *-ancy*, *-ency*, *condescendence*; *dependant*, *-ent*, *-ance*, *-ence*, *independence*; *appearance*, *apparent*; *pertinence*, *appurtenance* In sense, words in *-nce* are partly nouns of action, as in OFr, partly of state or quality, as in L The latter idea is more distinctly expressed by the variant *-ncy* (see *-Y* = *-ie* —*-ia*) which has been formed in Eng as a direct adaptation of L *-ntia*, see *-ENCY*, *-ANCY*]

‖ **Enceinte** (ansænt), *sb* [Fr ; f on late L. type **incuncta*, f. ppl stem of *incingĕre* to gird, surround closely] An enclosure; chiefly in *Fortification* (see quots)

1708 KERSEY, *Enceinte*, Compass, Inclosure. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp*, *Enceinte*, in fortification, the wall, or rampart, which surrounds a place, sometimes composed of bastions and curtains, either faced or lined with brick, or stone, or only made of earth 1866 KINGSLEY *Hereward* I 1, It did not seemingly form part of the enceinte of the mediaeval castle of the Wake. 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* IV 136/2 The 'enceinte' or 'body of the place' is the main enclosure of the fortress

‖ **Enceinte** (ansænt), *a* Forms 6 [insented] 6–8 enseint, 7 einsent, inseint, 8– enceinte [Fr , = Pr. *encinta*, Sp (written as two words) *en cinta*, It *incinta*.—late L *in-cincta*, explained by Isidore (6th c.) as 'ungirt', f. *in-* negative prefix + *cincta*, pa pple of *cingĕre* to gird.

Others explain the word as the pa. pple. of *incingĕre* to put a girdle on, gird (the It and Pr forms of this verb being used for 'to render pregnant'), or as phrase (late L **in cinctā* = *in cinctū*) in a girdle See Diez and Scheler]

Of women: Pregnant †*Privement enseint* (legal AF): see quot 1613

[1599 *Will of G Taylard* (Somerset Ho.), Yf my wife be pryvyment insented w^t a manchilde] 1602 in J P Rylands *Chesh & Lanc Fun Certif* (Record Soc 1882), Agnes was priviement enseint wth a sonne. 1613 SIR H FINCH *Law* (1636) 117 His wife priuement inseint (that is, so with childe as it is not discerned) 1723 SHEFFIELD (Dk Buckhm.) *Wks* (1753) II 114 During a possibility of being left enceinte 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II XI 61 Leaving his wife enseint or big with child 1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* 1 26 Those Parisian ladies who were fortunately enceinte

Enceinteship (ansæ ntʃip) *nonce-wd.* [f. ENCEINTE *a.* + -SHIP] The state of being ENCEINTE

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV 14 Another anecdote of her in her enceinteship, if such a word may be allowed.

Enceladite (ense·lădəit). *Min* [f L *Enceladus*, the name of one of the giants + -ITE] 'A borotitanate of magnesia and iron, with 15 to 20 p c of boric acid' (Dana), = WARWICKITE

1846 HUNT in *Amer Jrnl Sc* Ser. II. II. 30, I. would propose for it the name Enceladite

Encell see EN- *pref*[1] 1

Encendiary, obs. form of INCENDIARY.

Encennia: see ENCÆNIA.

Encens(e, obs forms of INCENSE

Encense, variant of ENSENSE *v. Obs.*

†**Ence·nser.** *Obs.* Also 4 enscenser, 5 encensor [a. OF *encensier*:—late L. type **incensārium*, f. *incens-um* INCENSE Hence aphetically CENSER] A censer

1382 WYCLIF *Ex* XXXVII. 16 And enscensers of most clene gold 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met* XIII XII, Eneas . gaf to the Kynge of his jewels . a moche ryche encensor.

†**Ence·nt,** *v Obs.*—° [? Back-formation from INCENTIVE] ? *trans* ? To excite. Only in **Ence·nting** *vbl sb* (*rare*—[1])

c 1400 *Lay Folks' Mass-bk* App III 125 Deuoute sterynge þorouȝ goostely encentynge of herte.

Encent(i, var ENSENT, *obs.*, to consent.

Encentive, obs var. of INCENTIVE..

Encentre: see EN- *pref*[1] 1

‖ **Encephala** (ense fălă), *sb. pl Zool.* [mod L, f. Gr ἐν in + κεφαλή head] A division of Mollusca, including those which have a distinct head

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 24 In the Encephala, the tongue is armed with spines

‖ **Ence·phali,** *sb. pl Obs*—° [mod.L, f. as prec] Worms generated in the head.

1736 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH

Encephalic (ensĭfæ lik), *a.* [f Gr ἐγκέφαλ-ος the brain + -IC] Pertaining to the brain or ENCEPHALON

1831 R KNOX *Cloquet's Anat* 447 Every encephalic nerve is enveloped by an external membrane 1865 GROTE *Plato* II XXIII 159 The (encephalic) soul, located in the head 1870 *Daily News* 2 Nov., Typhoid fever of the encephalic type

Encephalitic (ensefălı tik), *a. Path.* [f. next; see -IC] Pertaining to encephalitis.

1866 A FLINT *Princ Med* (1880) 717 This encephalitic softening is generally red in color

Encephalitis (ensefăləi tis) *Path* [f. Gr ἐγκέφαλ-os the brain + -ITIS] Inflammation of the brain and its membranes Now chiefly in sense 'Inflammation of the substance of the brain as distinct from its membranes' (*Syd Soc. Lex*)

1843 SIR T. WATSON *Lect Physic* (1871) I 348 The disorder I am about to consider has been called encephalitis. 1866 A FLINT *Princ Med* (1880) 717 The terms encephalitis and cerebritis denote inflammation of the substance of the brain 1880 H M JONES in *Med Temp Jrnl* July 185 One was complicated with encephalitis

Encephalocele (ense fălosī l). *Med* [f Gr. ἐγκέφαλο-s the brain + κήλη tumour] 'Protrusion of a portion of the brain through a preternatural opening in the skull' (*Syd Soc Lex.*).

1835–6 TODD *Cycl Anat* I 744/1 That malformation termed encephalocele. 1878 T BRYANT *Pract Surg* I 239 In the true encephalocele, the brain itself is pressed out of the skull into the external tumour

Encephaloid (ense·făloid), *a Path.* [a Fr. *encéphaloïde* (Laennec) f. Gr ἐγκέφαλ-os the brain + -OID] That resembles the brain or brain-structure, the distinctive epithet of soft cancer (sarcoma).

1846 W. H. WALSHE *Cancer* 8 1872 PEASLEE *Ovar Tumours* 20 The encephaloid variety is more common than the scirrhous

Encephalon (ense·fălŏn). *Anat* [a Gr (τὸ) ἐγκέφαλον what is within the head] What is within the skull, the brain.

1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 14 The Cortex of the *Encephalon* 1802 *Med Jrnl* VIII. 98 The meninges of the encephalon, as well as the brain itself, were in a state of high inflammation 1881 MIVART *Cat* 259 The Encephalon, is that enlarged part of the nervous centres which is contained within the cranium

Encephalopathy (ensefăl ŏ păpi) *Path* [f Gr ἐγκέφαλο-s brain + -πάθεια, f πάθος suffering] Disease of the brain in general Hence **Encephalopa·thic** *a*, pertaining to encephalopathy

1866 A. FLINT *Princ Med* (1880) 767 Saturnine Encephalopathy 1876 tr *Wagner's Gen Pathol* 585 Polyuria had occurred in consequence of violent encephalopathies 1866 A FLINT *Princ Med.* (1880) 767 Other manifestations of lead-poisoning may precede the encephalopathic attack

‖ **Encephalos** (ense fălŏs) *rare* [a Gr. ἐγκέφαλος the brain.] = ENCEPHALON

1708 KERSEY, *Encephalos*, whatever is contained within the Scull 1836–7 SIR W HAMILTON *Metaph* I App 411 The female encephalos is considerably smaller than that of the male.

Encephalous (ense·făləs), *a Zool.* [f ENCEPHAL -A + -OUS] Of molluscs. Possessing a distinct head, belonging to the ENCEPHALA.

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* VIII. 229 The encephalous orders possess organs of sense 1875 BLAKE *Zool* 243 Encephalous molluscs, with locomotive and prehensile organs

Encerche, var. of ENSEARCH, *v Obs*

†**Ence·rtain,** *v. Obs rare* [f EN-[1] + CERTAIN *a*] *trans* To certify, inform

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arthur* (1814) 515 At laste she was encertayned that, etc

Encertin, *Sc.* var of INCERTAIN *a.* (*adv.*) *Obs.* uncertain, without purpose

†**Enceur.** *Obs.* [a. obs. Fr *encueur*, *encœur* (? f. phrase *en cœur* in the heart).] A disease of the chest affecting horses and oxen.

1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Countr. Farme* 139 The Enceur doth bring present death to horses.

Ench, obs var. of Inch

Enchace, obs. form of Enchase.

Enchafe (enɪtʃē·f), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 4 enchaufye, 4–7 enchauf(e, 4– enchafe, also 7 inchafe. [ME. *enchaufe*, an alteration of *eschaufe*, Achafe.]

1 *trans* To make hot or warm. Also *fig* to excite, irritate

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth* III. iv. 73 As fire ne stinteþ nat to enchaufen [*Camb MS.* eschaufen] and to ben hote 1375 Barbour *Bruce* II 395 The gude, at enchaufyt war Off ire 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* xviii xv, Syr Lauayne was ryden to playe hym to enchauffe his hors. *c* 1534 tr *Pol Verg Eng Hist* (1846) I. 43 The legates of Rome being enchafed with such woords 1602 Holland *Pliny* I. 225 Hee alone after this maner inchafeth himselfe, and giues an edge vnto his anger *Ibid* xviii. xxx, The Frument soone catcheth a heat, and is quickly enchaufed. 1611 Shaks *Cymb.* iv ii 174 They are as rough (Their Royall blood enchaf'd) as the rud'st winde 1812 H. & J Smith *Rej Addr* 86 Thy embryo form The dark enlightens, and enchafes the cold.

2. *intr* To grow hot. Also *fig.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2256 He louaþ þat fyr; let hym enchaufye ynne. 1382 Wyclif *Job* vi. 17 As thei enchaufe, thei shul be losid fro ther place

Encha·fed, *ppl a* [f. Enchafe *v.* + -ed 1] Furious, excited, irritated. Also *fig.*

1604 Shaks *Oth.* II i. 16, I neuer did like mollestation view On the enchafed flood 1801 Joanna Baillie *Met. Leg W Wallace* lxxx, Like th' enchafed lion bound.

Enchain (enɪtʃē·n), *v* Forms· 4 encheinen, 5–7 enchayn, 7 encheine, 6–8 inchain, 7 inchayn, 6– enchain. [a. OF. *enchaine-r*, f. *en-* (see En- 1) + *chaine* Chain *sb*]

1. *trans.* To put in or bind with chains; to chain up, fetter

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xxx 26 b/2 Some men broughte to hym a chylde enchayned 1603 Knolles *Hist Turks* (1621) 1331 Putting into their [Christian slaves] places the Turkes which had inchained them. 1756 Nugent *Gr. Tour* France IV. 73 The statue of Lewis XIV .. with four slaves enchained, denotes his victories.

† b. To surround or hem in as with a chain.

1581 Styward *Mart. Discip* II 129 The Turke..doth inchaine and fortifie the Campe

2. *fig.* a. To 'fetter', restrain; to impede the free or natural action of.

1751 Johnson *Rambl* No. 159 ¶ 5 Bashfulness .may flush the cheek .and enchain the tongue. 1838-9 Hallam *Hist. Lit* IV iv vii § 57 He was never enchained by rules 1880 Mazzini *Royalty & Repub.* 187 Do not enchain one of its [the intellect's] faculties.

b. To hold fast, rivet (the attention); to bind, attach (the emotions) closely to an object. Hence with personal obj. See Enchaining *ppl a.*

1658 T. Wall *God's Rev Enemies Ch* 17 Great affection believes a possibility of that to the liking of which it is enchained 1844 A. Welby *Poems* (1867) 46 Thy song enchained a thousand hearts. 1851 C. Bronte in Mrs Gaskell *Life* (1857) II 236 Rachel's acting .. enchained me with interest, and thrilled me with horror 1863 Burton *Bk. Hunter* 48 In a noble library the visitor is enchained to reverence and courtesy by the genius of the place

† c. *intr. for refl.* To become closely united *Obs.*

c 1400 *Test. Love* II (1560) 285/2 Dignitie with honour, and reverence, causen harts to encheinen.

† 3 To link together as in a chain *Obs.*

1642 Howell *For Trav* (1869) 33 One contracts and enchaines his words. 1768 Bp. Warburton *Lett. Eminent Divine* (1809) 422 The parts of the argument are so enchained with one another that, etc.

Hence **Enchai·ned** *ppl. a*

1654 R. Codrington tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 297 He .filled not, as his Father, the prisons with enchained Citizens

Enchaining (enɪtʃē·nɪŋ), *ppl a* [f. Enchain *v* + -ing 2] That enchains.

† 1. Forming a chain or linked series *fig. Obs*

1658 R White tr *Digby's Powd Symp.* (1660) 143 These .causes are so enchaining one within the other

2. That holds or rivets the attention.

1823 *Sismondi's Lit Europe* (1846) I II 55 Scarcely a volume .contains passages breathing a more enchaining eloquence. 1866 J Martineau *Ess* I. 64 The most enchaining and irresistible is James Mill

Enchainment (enɪtʃē·nmĕnt). [f Enchain *v.* + -ment.] The action of enchaining; the state of being enchained.

1750 Warburton *Julian* II iii Wks. (1811) VIII. 132 A connection and enchainment of one fact to another. 1849 Miss Mulock *Ogilvies* xxxix. (1875) 298 Passing enchainments of sense or fancy. 1855 *Ess. Intuit. Morals* 101 The doctrine of the necessary enchainment of action with action

† **Enchai·p**, *v. Sc. Obs rare*⁻¹ [=*encheap*, f. En- 1 + Cheap *sb* or *vb.*] *intr* or *absol* To 'do a trade'.

c 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 318 Quhair ony Coilȝear may enchaip I trow till encheir.

Enchair: see En- *pref.*¹ 1.

† **Encha·nce**, *sb Obs rare*⁻¹. In 5 enchaunce. [as if OF **encheance* f *encheoir* to happen· see En- 1 and Chance] = Chance

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 151 Enchaunce movenge [L. *agitante sorte*]

† **Encha·nce**, *v. Obs. rare* In 5 enchaunse. [? f. En- 1 + Chance *sb.*] *trans.* ? To adventure. (But prob. a mere mistake for *enhaunsest*: see Enhance)

1483 Caxton *Cato* C v, Thou takest on the and enchaunsest thyself for to doo hygh and excellent promesses

† **Encha·nt**, *sb Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. next vb.] Magic, enchantment

1634 *Malory's Arthur* (1816) I 120 By the damsel's enchant [1470-85 enchauntement], the sword Excalibur fell out of sir Accolon's hand.

Enchant (enɪtʃɑ·nt), *v.* Forms: 4 enchaunten, 4-6 enchaunt, 6-8 incha(u)nt, 4– enchant [a. F. *enchante-r*:—L *incantāre*, f. *in-* upon, against + *cantāre* to sing, cf Chant *v*, Incantation]

1. *trans* To exert magical influence upon, to bewitch, lay under a spell Also, to endow with magical powers or properties. Also *fig*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xx 376 The frere with his phisik this folke hath enchaunted. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III 137 With word the serpent is enchaunted *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii 288 He enchaunted & charmed oure knyghtis 1578 T N tr. *Conq W. Indies* 122 The Indians thought that the Spaniardes were inchaunted. *a* 1619 Daniel in Farr *S. P Eliz* (1845) II. 399 T' inchant your fame to last so long a while. 1635 Pagitt *Christianography* (1646) I 235 Thus had the Popes by this time learnt to inchant these words of holy scripture, to make them serve for a cloake of disobedience. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof St* v xiv 411 Cockering mothers inchant their sonnes to make them rod-free 1741 Richardson *Pamela* I 55 This little Slut has the Power of Witchcraft she inchants all that come near her 1772 Pennant *Tours Scotl* (1774) 232 Both these amulets have been enchanted. 1818 Jas Mill *Brit India* I II vii 321 The murdered individual had enchanted them

absol 1610 Shaks. *Temp* Epil. 13 Now I want Spirits to enforce· Art to inchant.

† 2 *fig* To influence irresistibly or powerfully, as if by a charm; to hold spellbound; in bad sense, to delude, befool *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 1395, I shal hym so enchaunten with my sawes *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 4187 þan was Charl[is] enchanted so With þees traytour, and othre mo 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss* I xlvi. 63 To forsake the kyng of Englande, who had enchaunted them 1591 Shaks 1 *Hen VI*, III. iii 40 Speake *Pucell*, and enchaunt him with thy words. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst* I ii 69 Philosophers, and Theologers enchanting mens Understandings

† b. To attract, win over, compel or induce, as if by magic (to do something). *Obs* (cf Incentive)

1393 Langl. *P Pl.* C xviii 288 Eueriche busshope sholde fere hem [his people] fro synne And enchaunte hem to charite 1577 Holinshed *Chron.* III 1206/1 Vnlearned men may be inchanted to thinke and iudge those that be things indifferent to be great treasons 1597 Shaks *Lover's Compl* 128 He.. sexes both enchanted To dwell with him in thought

3. To charm, delight, enrapture.

Originally with conscious metaphor as in 2, now employed more freely, after the mod. Fr. use of *enchanter.*

1592 Shaks. *Ven & Ad* 145 Bid me discourse, I will enchant thine ear 1672 Dryden *Assignation* II. iii, This time I will absolutely inchant 'em. 1713 Steele *Guardian* No 22 ¶ 1 Our eyes inchanted with flowery meadows 1831 Lytton *Godolph* 13 Godolphin was enchanted at this proposal. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 68 Voltaire is enchanted to hear that his niece reads Locke

Encha·nted, *ppl a.* [f. Enchant *v* + -ed 1]

1. Invested with magical powers or properties Also *fig.*

1596 Spenser *F Q* iv vi 26 The same which .in that enchaunted glasse she saw. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* v i 112 Where thou bee'st he or no, Or some inchanted trifle to abuse me 1671 Milton *Samson* 932, I know . thy fair enchanted cup. 1815 Moore *Lalla R* (1824) 330 So powerfully on every soul That new, enchanted measure stole 1877 W Jones *Finger-ring L.* 113 The enchanted rings of the Greeks.

2. Bewitched, laid under a spell.

1710 Steele & Addison *Tatler* No. 254 ¶ 1 All is Enchanted Ground, and Fairy Land 1769 *Junius Lett.* xx 96 The enchanted castles of ministerial magic. 1810 Scott *Lady of L* I xxvi, On Heaven and on thy lady call, And enter the enchanted hall!

† b Deluded, captivated as by magic. *Obs*

1617 Hieron *Wks* (1619-20) II 220 His owne inchaunted and beguiled heart

3. Delighted, charmed, enraptured.

1593 Shaks. *Lucr* 83 Therefore that praise which Collatine doth owe Enchanted Tarquin answers with surmise In silent wonder of still-gazing eyes. 1846 Keble *Lyra Innoc* (1873) 208 Drink the loved cadence with enchanted ear

Enchanter (enɪtʃɑ·ntəɪ) Forms: 4 enchantour, -eor, enchauntur, -or, (enchauntonour), 4-5 enchauntour, 4-6 -ter, 5 -eure, 6 inchaunter, 6-7 inchanter, 3- enchanter [f Enchant *v.* + -er, but the ME. forms in *-ur, -or, -our*, etc., are formally a. OF *enchanteor*·—L. *incantātōrem*]

1 One who enchants, uses magic (see Enchant *v* 1); formerly also, a 'conjuror', one who practices sleight of hand.

1297 R Glouc (1724) 28 þe kyng Baþulf gret enchanter was *c* 1305 *St Lucy* in *E E P* (1862) 104 Myne enchantours bynyme schulle þi wicchinge. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pers. T.* ¶ 615 Fflatereres been the deueles Enchauntours. 1398 Trevisa *Barth D P.R* xvi xl. (1495) 566 This stone Eliotrop dyscerneth the foly of enchauntours *c* 1430 *Pilg Lyfe Manhode* II cxxii. (1869) 121 If evere thou seye an enchantour pleye with an hat, how he maketh the folk to wene there be somewhat under. *c* 1450 *Merlin* VII 113 Now hath the enchauntor well spoken. 1541 Elyot *Image Gov.* 7 Using the counsayle of witches and inchaunters, he made his sacrifice with young children. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy* I 56 He must pay a great summe of money to the inchanter to be purified 1634 Milton *Comus* 645 By this means I knew the foul enchanter. 1727 De Foe *Syst Magic* I II (1840) 58 Whether we consider the Magicians to be philosophers, or enchanters and conjurers 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) I 215 The art of the enchanter is a mode of charming snakes and spiders

b *transf.* A 'charmer', bewitching woman

a 1704 T Brown *Beauties* (1730) I 42 With sure success each fair enchanter set Toyles for my heart

2 Enchanter's nightshade, *Circæa lutetiana.*

1597 Gerard *Herbal* II lix 280 Inchaunters Nightshade hath leaues like vnto Petimorell 1775 Ash, *Enchanters-nightshade* The name of a plant, the circæa. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl* II 290 Order *Onagrariæ*. *Circæa Lutetiana* (common Enchanter's Night-shade)

† **Encha·ntery**. *Obs rare.* Also 3 enchauntery, 6 inchauntry. [a OF *enchanterie*, f. *enchanteor*. see prec] Magic, enchantment

1297 R Glouc. (1724) 148 Ac þer was som enchantery þer to, ich vnderstonde 1591 Sparry tr *Cattani's Geomancie* 37 The Arte of diuination and inchauntry

† **Encha·nting**, *vbl sb Obs* [f. Enchant *v* + -ing 1] The action of the vb. Enchant

1553 T Wilson *Rhet* (1567) 95 a, I maie call it rather an enchaunting then a murther 1571 Campion *Hist. Irel.* II v (1633) 85 Whom the Bishop ascited to purge the same of inchaunting and Witch-craft

Enchanting (enɪtʃɑ·ntɪŋ), *ppl a.* [f. Enchant *v.* + -ing 2]

1 That enchants or lays under a spell.

1555 Eden *Decades W Ind* (Arb.) 53 Stoppe thyne eares from the inchauntynge mermaydes. 1590 Greene *Fr Bacon* (1861) 172 The enchanting forces of the devil 1626 G Sandys *Ovid's Met* vii 135 On Pelias .. she hung a deathlike sleepe with her inchanting tongue

2 Charming, delightful, enrapturing

1606 Shaks *Ant. & Cl.* I ii 132, I must from this enchanting Queene breake off 1667 Milton *P L* x 355 Sin, his faire inchanting Daughter, thus the silence broke 1718 Lady M. W Montague *Lett* II xlvii 50 It has an enchanting effect. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 120 No spectrum analysis can decompose for us that enchanting ray.

Enchantingly (enɪtʃɑ·ntɪŋlɪ), *adv* [f prec. + -ly 2] In an enchanting manner.

1600 Shaks *A Y L* I i 174 Hee's of all sorts enchantingly beloued 1748 Smollett *Rod Rand* lvi (1804) 403 Why are you so enchantingly good? 1766 C Anstey *Bath Guide* xiii 110 This Place is enchantingly pretty. 1804 Moore *Poet Wks* I 369 Blessed and bright are thy rays O'er the brow of creation enchantingly thrown

Enchantingness (enɪtʃɑ·ntɪŋnĕs). *nonce-wd* [f Enchanting + -ness] The quality of being enchanting.

1879 G Meredith *Egoist* II iv. 82 Clara's enchantingness . assured him she was worth winning

Enchantment (enɪtʃɑ·ntmĕnt) Forms. 4–7 enchaunt(e)ment, 5–8 inchaunt(e)ment, 3- enchantment [a OF *enchantement*, f. *enchanter* to Enchant: see -ment]

1. The action or process of enchanting, or of employing magic or sorcery.

1297 R Glouc. (1724) 10 A clerk þoru enchantement hym bi gan to telle *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knts. T.* 1943 Thenchauntementz of Medea and Circes. *c* 1400 Maundev. iv. (1839) 25 It is made be Enchauntement. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* iv. x, By the damoysels enchauntement the swerd felle oute of Accolons hande. 1526 Tindale *Rev.* xviii. 23 With thyne inchantment were deceaued all nacions 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* III xxxvii 236 There is no place of Scripture, that telleth us what an Enchantment is. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No 9 ¶ 2, I saw his great Coach by a strange Inchantment turned into many different Vehicles 1828 Scott *F M Perth* xxxiv, That he was under the influence of enchantment, was a solution which superstition had suggested 1841 W Spalding *Italy & It Isl.* II. 79 Poetical fables have placed Charlemagne in a world of heroism and enchantment

2. *fig* Alluring or overpowering charm; enraptured condition, (delusive) appearance of beauty

1678 Butler *Hud* III i 1179 Th' inchantment of her Riches *a* 1704 T Brown *Praise Drunk* Poet Wks 1730 I 32 The soft enchantment of the vine. 1799 Campbell *Pleas Hope* I 7 'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view. 1823 Lamb *Elia* I xviii. (1865) 137 Is there not some of the child's heart left, to respond to its earliest enchantments. 1870 Emerson *Soc & Solit*, *Farming* Wks (Bohn) III 60 There is a great deal of enchantment in a chestnut rail 1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 3 The delight of enchantment among ideas of grace and beauty

Enchantress (enɪtʃɑ·ntrĕs). Forms, 4–6 enchanteresse, 6 enchanteresse, 6–8 inchantresse, 8– enchantress [a OF. *enchanteresse*, fem. of *enchantere*, *-eor* Enchanter.] A female enchanter

1. A female who employs magic; a witch, sorceress Also *fig*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth* IV iv 123 O feble and lyȝt is þe hand of Circes þe enchaunteresse 1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met* XII xii, Broteon and Orion wer sones of Mycale the enchauntaresse 1568 Grafton *Chron* II 538 A develish enchauntaresse 1614 Ralegh Witch, and a fanaticall Enchauntaresse 1614 Ralegh *Hist World* II 299 Endor, famous by reason of the Inchantresse. 1641 Milton *Ch Govt* II. iii (1851) 157 The fucus which these inchantresses have laid upon the fea tures of Truth 1725 Pope *Odyss.* x 162 The soft Enchantress of dreadful chantress dame to whom the powers belong Of dreadful magic 1794 G Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos* II xxi. 389 Philosophy becomes a vain babbler, and Religion a superstitious enchantress 1815 Moore *Lalla R.* (1824) 414 The Enchantress now begins her spell.

2. *fig* A charming or bewitching woman
1713 C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc Poems* 194 There shalt thou meet Of soft Enchantresses th' Enchantments sweet
1866-8 MISS BRADDON *Lady's Mile* I 3 The girl he loved was the most capricious little enchantress

†**Encha·rge,** *sb. Obs* [a OF. *encharge*, f *encharger*: see next] An injunction
1595 COPLEY *Wits* (Nares), His trumpetter . refus'd this encharge and push'd the nobleman himselfe forward

Encharge (enɪtʃɑ̄ɹdʒ), *v* Also in- [a OF. *encharger*, f *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *charge* CHARGE *sb.*]
†**1** *trans.* To impose as a charge or duty, to command, enjoin (an action), to give (a thing) in charge Const. *to*, or dat of the person. *Obs*
c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* v vi 178 Grete necessite of prowesse and vertue is encharged and comaunded to 3ow yif 3e nil nat dissimulen 1598 BARRET *Theor Warres* II i 17 So shall he accomplish what is enchaiged and commanded him. *Ibid* 20 The Ensigne the Captaine. deliuereth vnto his Ensigne bearer, encharging him the custodie and defence thereof 1656 FINETT *Fin Ambass* 54 It was beforehand incharged to me to put them from that hope 1828 LAMB *Lett* in C & Mrs C Clarke *Recoll Writers* (1878) 160 Mrs Hazlitt to whom I encharged it
†**2** To enjoin or commission (a person) *to* do something. *Obs.*
c 1535 DEWES *Introd Fr* in *Palsgr* 897 The whiche hath me commanded and encharged to reduce and to put by writtyng the maner 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann* I xiv. (1622) 26 He encharged the Germanes to breake in 1670 G H. *Hist Cardinals* II 1. 130, I have encharged Monsignor Burlemont to wait upon you 1681 P RYCAUT *Cristick* 199 It had [been] better he had encharged us not to suffer, etc.
3 To burden, entrust, commission *with.*
1640 BP HALL *Epist* III i 220 Encharging them with the flocke over which Christ hath made them Bishops 1671 *True Non conf* 161 It is a necessary thing, that the more gifted, be peculiarly incharged with the inspection of the Clergie 1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat* (1752) 6 The magistracy is encharged with their execution 1868 R. QUICK *Ess Educ Ref* IV 68 A man who found himself enchaiged with the bringing up of a young nobleman

Encharıot. see EN- *pref*[1] 1

†**Encha·rm,** *v Obs* Also 7 incharm [a. OF *encharme-r*, f *en* IN- + *charme* CHARM *sb*] *trans* To throw a charm or spell over; to enchant
1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met* XIV i, She encharmed them [the herbes] with sorowful and hevy charmes 1497 BP ALCOCK *Mons Perfect* B iij, This wylde beste must be encharmed w^t ye scripture of god 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* VIII IV 206 Rowena saluted the King with a cup of gold full of sweet Wine, incharming it with these words

Encharnel· see EN- *pref*[1] 2

†**Encha·rter,** *v Obs rare*[−1] [ad OF *encharter*, f. *en* IN- + *charte* –L *carcer-em* prison] *trans* To incarcerate.
1483 CAXTON *G de la Tour* H ij b, Whiche comforted and vysyted the poure enchartered and emprysoned

†**Encha·se,** *sb Obs rare*[−1]. In 5 **enchace.** [f ENCHASE *v* 1] Chase; hunting
1486 *Bk. St Albans* e. j I shall yow tell which be beestys of enchace

†**Encha·se,** *v*[1] *Obs* Also 4–5 enchace, 5 enchasse [a. OF *enchacier*, f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *chacier* (see CHASE, CATCH): cf It. *incacciare* to drive.]
trans To drive away, banish; to hunt, pursue.
c 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 2906 To the Galwis-warde þay enchacede þan baroun *a* 1400 *Pistel of Swete Susan* 128 And then all fylth from hur to enchase. 1430 LYDG *Chron Troy* I. vi, Aurora Is wonte t' enchase the blacke skyes doune. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng* V (1520) 43/2 The folke of Saxon . you have dryven and enchased 1491 Act 7 *Hen. VII.* c 20 § 6 The distres so take to lead dryve enchace and bere awey, etc 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I (Arb) 30, Swans twelue in coompany flushing enchast with a murtherus eagle 1741 T ROBINSON *Gavelkind* II viii. 263 He may lawfully enchase and drive them out

Enchase (enɪtʃē̄ɪs), *v*[2] Forms: 6–8 **enchace,** 6–9 **inchase,** 7 **inchace,** 5– **enchase.** [In senses 1–3, 6 clearly a. F. *enchâsser* to enshrine (sacred relics), enclose, set (gems), encase; f *en* IN- + *châsse* shrine, casket, case, setting:–L *capsa* CASE *sb*[2] Whether senses 4–5 belong to the same word appears doubtful, they may naturally have been developed from 3, but in our quotations 4 appears as the earliest recorded sense, both of this word and of CHASE *v.*[2] which is supposed to be an aphetic form of it]
I With the idea of ornamentation.
1. To 'set' as a jewel *in* (gold or other setting); also, of the enchasing material (quots *fig.* only), to serve as a setting for
1534 LD BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M Aurel.* (1546) Q[1] A man being a diamond enchaced among men, yet quicke and mery amonge women 1660 JER TAYLOR *Worthy Communic.* I. v. 98 Because the Sacrament is not without the word, they are a jewel enchas'd in gold when they are together 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* VII 159 A speaking head of the sage Minos, which he had enchased in gold 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring L* 246 A gold ring with a ruby enchased. *fig* 1590 SPENSER *F Q.* I. XII. 23 My ragged rimes are all too rude and bace Her heavenly lineaments for to enchace.
1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II 9 Thou hast Glosse enough T'enchase in all shew, thy long smothered spirit. 1761 H WALPOLE in *Four C. Eng. Lett* 268 Gray has translated two noble incantations. They are to be enchased in a history of English bards 1765 GRAY *Lett* in *Poems* (1775) 314 Four small lakes whose deep blue waters contrasted with the black desert in which they were inchased 1867 SWINBURNE in *Fortn Rev* Oct 420 Interludes known . to many ignorant of their original setting, in which they are now again enchased
2 To set (gold, etc) *with* gems.
1615 G SANDYS *Rel Journ* I 75 The ornament of her head of beaten gold, and inchaced with gems 1690 *Songs Costume* (1849) 196 In box of beaten gold Inchas'd with diamonds *a* 1882 LONGF *Morit. Salutamus* 199 Golden cups enchased with rubies
b *transf* and *fig*
1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb) 77 Like to the purest molde, Enchac'de with daintie daysies soft and white 1593 DRAYTON *Eclog* I 38 Whose floore with Stars is gloriously inchased *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* (1857) Pref 71 Plato with his [Homer's] verses, as with precious gems, everywhere enchaceth his writings
c Said of the gems.
1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* II 725 To drink in Bowls which glitt'ring Gems enchase
3. To inlay or variegate (metal, etc) *with* gold or silver
1640 G SANDYS *Christ's Passion* 18 See those Roofs the Beams With burnisht gold inchac'd, and blazing Gems 1726-8 LADY M W MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. x 36 There was a set of fine china for the tea-table enchased in gold. 1725 POPE *Odyss* XV 129 This silver bowl, whose costly margins shine Enchas'd with gold 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F* II xlii. 603 His armour was enchased with gold
4 To adorn with figures in relief, *esp* of repoussé-work Hence in wider sense, to engrave, ornament with engraved figures or patterns.
1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 23, I wille she haue my flat pece enchased to make with a saltsaler of sylver [*in this document freq* chased *in same sense*] 1682 WHELER *Journ Greece* II 181 Figures of Inchased Work 1717 BERKELEY in Fraser *Life* (1871) 515 The house being enchased with beautiful relievos of antiquity 1828 MACAULAY *Misc Writ* (1860) I 259 They are not enchased and relieved with the same skill
b To engrave (figures) *on, in* a surface; to portray by engraved figures.
1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal* Aug 27 Wherein is enchased many a fayre sight 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 566 Within the hollow part and concauitie he inchased the conflict betweene the gods and the gyants 1766 *Chron.* III *Ann Reg* 112/2 He [a type-founder] has found means to enchase the points or vowels, without which that character would be unintelligible 1868 SILI *Poet's Apol* I. v, Truth enchased upon a jewel rare, A man would keep
5 *transf* and *fig* To adorn or variegate with figures resembling engraving.
1590 SPENSER *F Q.* II IX 24 A wandring vine, Enchaced with a wanton yvie twine 1610 G FLETCHER *Christ's Vict* in Farr *S P Jas I* (1848) 47 A thousand colours did the bow enchace 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* VIII 117 His manly breast inchaste With sundry shapes of Beasts 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm* 346 The vegetable creation inchases the volume of the earth with the hieroglyphics of her history.
II With the idea of inclusion
6 To enshrine (as a relic) *in.* [The original sense in Fr.]
1643 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I 46 Enchased in a crystal covered with gold 1688 H WHARTON *Enthus. Ch Rome* 24 [He] might .have his Bones enchased in Gold. 1823 SCOTT *Romance* (1874) 68 The highly ornamented Church with which superstition has surrounded and enchased it [the famous hut of Loretto]
b. *fig* (often passing into 7)
1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss* II. 415 And if, like him, there be in thee enchac'd Virtue to give words works. 1626 T H *Caussin's Holy Crt* 37 God seemeth to haue enchased all Christian perfection, in Charity 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I VII 32 Thy holy Humanity inchased in the adorable Divinity *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang* Poet. Wks. 1721 I 100 Thy bright Idea in my Heart Enchase
†**7** To close in, shut in, enclose. *Obs.*
1591 SPENSER *M Hubberd* 626 The Lyon Enchaste with chaine and circulet of golde. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 626 They [magicians] giue direction to inchase or inclose it [Chlorites] with a piece of yron *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XII. 56 They charge him close, and stand (as in a tow'r They had inchas'd him) pouring on of darts an iron show'r *Ibid* XIX 346 Herself the skies again enchased 1715 tr *Pancirollus' Hist Mem. Th.* I IV XVI 219 Samothrace where was first invented the Art of encircling, or enchasing Iron with Gold [*cf* 3]
8 To 'let in' to a 'chase' or mortice. Also *transf.* and *fig*
1611 COTGR., *Jabler*, to make the Croes of a Caske viz a furrow or hollow wherein to the head-peeces may be enchased 1616 J B. *Sermon* 18 The Soule and the Body are olde friends, so enchased, one into another, that, etc *a* 1774 GOLDSMITH tr. *Scarron's Comic Romance* (1775) I. 81 His whole head was enchased into his hat.

Enchased (enɪtʃē̄ɪst; *poet.* enɪtʃē̄ɪsed), *ppl. a.* [f prec. + -ED[1].] In senses of the verb.
1616 LANE *Squire's T* VI 53 Bold Camballo came armd in bright enchaced steele 1818 KEATS *Endym* Vain as swords Against the enchased crocodile

†**Encha·sement.** *Obs.* [f as prec. + -MENT; cf. OF *enchacement* of same meaning.] That in which anything is enchased; a setting, frame.
1651 tr *Coveras' Hist. Don Fernse* 27 He prepared the jewell of his soule for a more pretious inchasement. 1686 tr *Chardin's Trav* 100 The Mingrelians have a greater Esteem for the Enchasements, then for the Reliques themselves 1772 J R FORSTER *Kalm's Trav* II 222 The enchasement of the doors and windows.

Enchaser (enɪtʃē̄ɪsəɹ) [f. ENCHASE *v.*[2] + -ER] One who enchases or engraves metal
1859 C BARKER *Assoc. Princ* II 49 The piety and liberality of our early enchasers 1873 *Echo* 18 Aug. 4/4 A very skilful enchaser 1887 *Pall Mall G* 20 Aug 5/1 Mr Stevenson is not a patient enchaser of far-fetched, costly jewel-words

Enchasing (enɪtʃē̄ɪsiŋ), *vbl sb* [f ENCHASE *v* 2 + -ING] The action of the verb ENCHASE; the putting of a jewel into its setting; in quot *fig*
1831 E IRVING *Expos Rev* I 49 Without such a setting and enchasing in the conditions of time and place

‖ **Enchâssure.** *rare*[−1]. [Fr, f. *enchâsser* see ENCHASE *v* 2] The casing of a relic
1726 LADY M W MONTAGUE *Lett* I 14 The rich images of the saints, and the enchassures of the relics

Enchasten (enɪtʃē̄ɪsən), *v rare*[−1]. [f EN-[1] + CHASTEN] *trans* To make chaste, purify
c 1800 K WHITE *Time* 357 Castaly enchasten'd with its dews

Enchauf(e, -ffe, -fye, obs ff ENCHAFE

Enchaunt, obs. form of ENCHANT

Enche, obs form of INCH

†**Encheа·son.** *Obs.* Forms· 3–5 enchesun, -oun(e -own(e, 4–7 encheson(e, (4 encheison, -eyson, 5 enchesen, ? enchoson, inchessoun, 6 enchesson,) 6–7 **encheason.** Also ANCHESOUN [a OF *encheson, encheison*, f. *encheoir*, lit to fall in, hence to be in fault (whence *encheement* 'instigation, cause', Godef) The OF word was influenced in meaning, if indeed its formation was not actually suggested, by the earlier *acheson* (see ACHESOUN) :–L *occāsiōn-em* occasion, the two words seem to have been entirely synonymous, *acheson* being more usual in continental OF, and *encheson* in AF. and in Eng]
1 Occasion, cause, reason, motive
1297 R GLOUC (1724) 111 He ascode hem . for wat encheson heo come *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* 120 More encheyson hadde oure levedy blythe for to be *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 2237 (Fairf) Quen we se enchesoun we may clymbe vp and doun 1393 LANGL *P Pl* C VII 40 Couetyse contreuede how ich myghte Be holde for holy . by þat encheison *c* 1430 HENRYSON *Mor Fab* 83 For what enchesson this Dogs skin haue ye borne? *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth* 56 He made inchessoun for to abyde *c* 1450 LONDLICH *Grail* xxxix 466 Thanne knew he wel be his owne enchesowne that he was a synnere ful grette. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal* May 147 Thou blamest hem much, for small encheason 1597 *Gunstard & Sismond* B ij, Ease, rest, and delicates, what great encheason, They give to starre a man to corage *a* 1618 J DAVIES *Eglog* (1772) 110 Who whilom no encheson could fore-haile 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 135 b, *Encheson* . signifies .. the occasion, cause, or reason for which any thing is done. 1642 BIRD *Magazine of Honour* 86 Upon divers encheasons and occasions
2. *By, for encheason of*: by reason of, because of
c 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* P 627 The ydel man excuseth him in somer by enchesoun of the grete heat 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld* 86 They trowen that by encheson of suche manere temptacyon they ben forgoten of her god 1494 FABYAN VI clxxxvi 187 For encheson that ye sayd William ayded a noble man of Pycardy 1609 SKENE *Reg Maj* 112 The King be encheson [*margin*, Be reason, or because], that the overlord is within his waird, afterward gaues that land to any man as escheit.

†**Encheа·t,** *sb Obs* [a OF *enchecite*, f *encheoir* to fall in, cf ESCHEAT] Revenue derived from escheats or confiscations.
1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII 259 He 3af hym eche day a litel what of enchetes [*parum de fisco*] to lyve by *Ibid* 323 Odo wastede and destroyede the kynges rentes and enchetes [*fiscos regios*] 1494 FABYAN VII 306 By theyr meanys, ye Kyng loste many forfaytes and encheatis.

†**Encheа·t,** *v Obs. rare*[−1]. In 5 **enchete** [f prec.; cf. ESCHEAT *v.*] *trans.* To confiscate for the royal treasury
1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron* 288 Ye have stered the Kyng to enchete alle the temporaltes that longyng to the Frensch munkis 1483 *Cath Angl* 114 To Enchete, *fiscare*

†**Encheа·ter.** *Obs* In 4 **enchetour,** 5 **encheter** [f prec. + -ER.] = ESCHEATOR.
1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 43 Enchetour [*fisci advocatus*] 1483 *Cath Angl* 114 An Encheter, *fiscator.*

Encheck: see EN- *pref*[1] 3

Encheer (enɪtʃi͡ə ɪ), *v.* Also 7 **enchear,** **inchear** [f. EN-[1] + CHEER *v*] *trans* To cheer, render cheerful. Hence **Enchee ring** *ppl a.*
1605 DANIEL *Philotas* (1717) 311 Ded, That in better place And better comfort they may be inchear'd Who shall deserve, etc. *c* 1630 DRUMM OF HAWTH *Poems* Wks (1711) 38 The flower of princes Encheering all our dales. Is come. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph* VIII lxxv, I' th' Orient Sols encheering rays. *c* 1800 K WHITE *Christiad* IX, No sweet remain of life encheers the sight

Enchein, obs. form of ENCHAIN.

‖ **Encheiria.** *Obs. rare.* [Gr. ἐγχειρία.] Method of manipulation.
1672 NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr Sci. Men* (1841) II. 346 The want of a good encheiria.

Enchequer· see EN *pref*[1] 3.

†**Enche·rish,** *v* [a. OF *encheriss-*, lengthened stem of *encherir*: see EN-[1] and CHERISH] *trans.* ? = CHERISH Implied in †**Enche rishing,** *vbl sb*, in quot. app used in sense 'benefit, advantage'.
c 1480 in *Pol Poems* (1859) II 286 Yt were . expedyent for oure Kyngs And a gret enscherychyng to all the Comynalte.

†Enche·st, *v Obs* Also 7 in- [f EN-[1] + CHEST *sb*] *trans.* To shut up in, or as in, a chest.
1632 VICARS *Æneid* (N), Can thy breast enchest such anger still? 1632 SHERWOOD, To inchest, *encaisser*

†Enche·sted, *ppl a Obs* [f. EN-[1] + CHEST *sb* + -ED] Furnished with coffers or sunken panels
1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith* 285 The Roof is enchested and waved

†Enche·ve, *v Obs rare* Also 5 *Sc.* encheif [altered form of *acheve*, ACHIEVE] *trans* To win, gain possession of. Also *intr.* To succeed. Hence **Enche·ving** *vbl sb*
c 1475 [see ENCHAIR] 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I iii, He is not here .that shall enchene the swerd *Ibid.* II. iv, The encheuynge of the swerd

Enchiridion (enkəiri·dĭən). [a. Gr. ἐγχειρίδιον, f ἐν in + χείρ hand + dim. suff -ιδιον.] A handbook or manual; a concise treatise serving as a guide or for reference.
1541 COVERDALE *Old Faith* Wks 1844 I. 49 He [Moses] made an enchiridion and sum of all the acts of his time 1658 BP. REYNOLDS *Medit Lord's Supper* Ded, I have been emboldened to present this small enchiridion unto the hands and patronage of so judicious a person *a* 1789 BURNEY *Hist Mus* (ed 2) II ii 122 The Enchiridion of Hubald appears first in the volume 1829 I TAYLOR *Enthus.* (1850) 224 The Bible is the heavenly enchiridion of those who are beset with the cares, etc of the world 1885 *Blackw Mag* June 775/1 This enchiridion or little handbook was published in 1575.

Enchisel: see EN- *pref*[1] 2

‖ **Enchondroma** (enkɒndrō·mə) *Path. Pl* enchondromata Also (formerly) in adapted form enchondrom [mod L, as if a Gr *ἐγχόνδρωμα, f. ἐν in + χόνδρος cartilage] A tumour having a structure resembling cartilage
1847 SOUTH tr *Chelius's Surgery* II 674 John Müller has described it most minutely as Enchondrom such conglomeration is peculiar to the Enchondrom 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat* IV 133/1 Enchondroma exhibits itself as a tumour of moderate size 1878 T BRYANT *Pract Surg* I 112 Enchondromata, are most commonly met with in connection with bone.

Enchondromatous (enkɒndrō·u mătəs), *a. Path* [f mod L. *enchondromāt-* stem of prec. + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to ENCHONDROMA
1847 TODD *Cycl Anat* IV. 121/2 Growths of all kinds enchondromatous, erectile, etc 1872 COHEN *Dis Throat* 140 A case of large enchondromatous tumor on the under surface of the hard palate.

Enchorial (enkō rĭăl), *a.* [f Gr. ἐγχώρι-ος in or of the country (f ἐν in + χωρά country) + -AL.] That belongs to, or is used in, a particular country. a. Used (after Gr ἐγχώρια γράμματα, occurring on the Rosetta stone) as the distinctive epithet of the popular (as distinguished from the hieroglyphic and the hieratic) form of the ancient Egyptian written character; in technical use now commonly superseded by DEMOTIC. b In general sense (somewhat *rare*)
1822 *Q. Rev* XXVIII 189 A close comparison of the enchorial or demotic character with the corresponding Greek on the Rosetta stone. 1864 SIR F PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng* III 98 The name transmitted by the enchorial tradition is clearly Teutonic 1882 *Pall Mall G* 8 June 4/2 That indescribable enchorial something which is British and not Netherlandish.

†Enchro·nicle, *v Obs.* Also 6 encronicle, incronicle. [f. EN-[1] + CHRONICLE.] *trans* To enter in a chronicle; to register, put on record
1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburgh* (1848) 137 Encronicled foloweth A briefe compilacion of Kynge Edward seniour 1587 R. LONG (MS Brit. Mus), Yt hath bene th' order of all antiant orators, to incronicle all such worthye persons 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 115 Let it be enchronicled for one of the miracles of this age, that, etc.

†Enchu·rch, *v Obs rare.* Also 8 inchurch [f EN-[1] + CHURCH] *trans* To form into, or organize as, a church. Hence **Enchu·rched** *ppl a.*
1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 64 If Two or three agree, and are enchurch'd in my Name, I will be in the midst of them 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* V II (1852) 283 Its communication to the inchurched Gentiles is clearly held forth

Enciclopaidion, bad form of ENCYCLOPÆDIA.
1693 W FREKE *Sel Ess* i. 7 Let us state any one of the Arts and Sciences in the whole Enciclopaidion

Encincture (ensi·ŋktiŭr), *v.* [f EN-[1] + CINCTURE *sb*] *trans.* To surround with, or as with, a belt or girdle; to girdle
1821 SHELLEY *Prometh Unb.* II iii, [The lake] Encinctured by the dark and blooming forests 1839 *Fraser's Mag* XX. 44 Clusters of fire-flies, encinctured the green foliage

Enci·ncture, *sb rare* [f. EN-[1] + CINCTURE] The process of surrounding as with a girdle; the fact of being so surrounded; *concr.* an enclosure
1814 WORDSW *Excursion* V (1850) 143 The chancel only showed, marks of earthly state with the Encincture's special sanctity But ill according 1881 H G HEWLETT in *19th Cent* Aug. 296 The encincture of Kent on two or even three sides with water

Encinder: see EN- *pref*[1] 2.

Encipher (ensəi fəɪ), *v.* Also 6 incipher [f. EN-[1] + CIPHER *sb.*] *trans* a. To write (a letter) in cipher; to record in cipher. b. To combine in a cipher or monogram *with.*
1577 HOLINSHED *Chron* III. 1229/2, I saw two letters, the one inciphered and the other disciphered 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* 141 That under the Quadragesimale, there were three persons enciphred 1826 E IRVING *Babylon* II. v 22 [Napoleon] Permitting his name to be enciphered with the name of Jehovah

Encircle (ensō·ɪk'l), *v* Also 4 ?ensercle, 7-8 incircle, (7 incircule). [f EN- + CIRCLE] 1 *trans* To enclose in a circle a. Of things, bodies of people, etc. To form a circle round, surround. b. To surround, gird, encompass *with.*
?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 3943 The kynge Ses theme alle in a soppe in sowte by theme one, With þe Sarazenes unsownde enserchede [*corrected* (?*conjecturally*) *in Gloss to* enserclede] abowte. 1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, IV II 6 Your Flocke Encircled you, to hear with reverence Your exposition 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* VI. x civ 116 Incurcling their heads with this word, *æternitas imperi* 1642 HOWELL *For Trav* (1869) 46 Great Britaine being encircled by the Sea need not feare any one Earthly power 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 106, I found myself incircled in the Arms of my Father 1775 R CHANDLER *Trav Asia M* I. 106 The people were encircling the trunks with tar 1775 JOHNSON *Jan no Tyr* 42 Encircle with a diadem the brows of Mr Cushing 1844 *Mem Babylonian Princ* II 20 Some of the nuns encircle their naked waists with a girdle of thorns 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II 295 The close which encircles the venerable cathedral c *transf* and *fig*
1774 GOLDSM *Retal* 83 Satire and censure encircled his throne 1791 COWPER *Iliad* I 46 God of the silver bow, who with thy power Encirclest Chrysa 1833 BROWNING *Pauline* 24 Sense supplies a love Encircling me *a* 1876 J H NEWMAN *Hist Sk* I I IV 171 The divinity which..encircled the hideous form of Attila
2. To make a circling movement about (a person or thing)
1598 SHAKS *Merry W* IV iv 57 Then let them all encircle him about 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III II 48 Till they had twice incirculed the fire 1638 WILKINS *New World* I (1684) 137 Jupiter hath four [Moons] that Incircle him with their Motion. *a* 1717 PARNELL *Hesiod, Rise of Woman* (R.), Hermes Her brows encircled with his serpent-rod

Enci·rcled, *ppl. a. rare* Also 7 incircled [f. prec + -ED[1].] In senses of the verb
1632 LITHGOW *Totall Discourse* 416 On the incircled plaine there groweth nothing but Wheate, Rye, Barley, Pease, and Beanes 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr Arth* VI 566 Incircled Wrestlers now their Manhood try 1789 T. WHATELY in *Med Commun* II 388, I. attempted to separate the encircled piece

Enci·rcler (ensō·ɪklər) *rare* Also 7 incircler [f as prec. + -ER.] He who or that which encircles, girds, or surrounds
1632 *Celestina* VI 75 O girdle, incircler of so incomparable a creature. 1831 E IRVING *Expos Rev* I 58 The supporters and encirclers of the throne of God.

Encircling (ensō·ɪklɪŋ), *vbl sb* [f. ENCIRCLE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb ENCIRCLE
1632 LITHGOW *Totall Discourse* 265 About it [this chapel], I meane without the vtter sides of it, and the inward incirclings of the compassing Quiere, there are alwayes burning about fifty Lampes. 1836 ARNOLD *Lett* (1844) II VIII. 48 An image .of the encircling of the everlasting arms

Encircling (ensō·ɪklɪŋ), *ppl a* Also incircling [f as prec. + -ING[2].] That encircles
1632 LITHGOW *Totall Disc.* 265 Within incircling bandes of pure Gold 1633 P FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* V. (R.), The third is like a grape Which all entwines with his encircling side 1725 POPE *Odyss* I. 526 A realm defended with incircling seas 1832 J. H NEWMAN *Hymn, 'Lead, kindly Light,'* Amidst the encircling gloom Lead thou me on. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV XVIII 236 The minster looks down on the encircling stream of the Wear 1873 W BLACK *Pr Thule* IX. 138 The blinding white of the incircling hills

Encircular (ensō·ɪkɪ·rĭlăr), *a rare*[−1] [f EN-[1] + CIRCULAR.] Circular
1804 J GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1839) 20/2 The host of heaven .adored nor changed their form Encircular

†Enci·rculize, *v. Obs rare*[−1] [see -IZE] *trans* To surround as with a circle; to hem in
1624 [SCOTT] *Vox Coeli* Ded 4 To make his territories and Dominions encirculize great Brittaine and France.

Encist: see EN- *pref*[1] I

†Encla. *Obs* [obscure: prob some error] The throat or gullet
1541 R COPLAND *Quest Chirurg* F ij a, Wherof serueth the encla & the amygdales, and faulses they serue to prepare the breth *Ibid* F ij b, The throte called gulle or encla

Enclad (enklæ d), *pple. rare* [f EN-[1] + CLAD] Equivalent to *enclothed,* pa pple. of ENCLOTHE
1863 *Sat. Rev* 386 Enclad in the spoils of wolf and of wild cat

Enclaim · see EN *pref*[1] 3.

†Encla·ret, *v Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. EN-[1] + CLARET] *trans.* To tinge with claret; to overlay with a claret-like hue.
1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* I 192 Cheeks like creame enclarited

Enclasp (enkla sp), *v* Also 7 inclasp (inclaps) [f EN-[1] + CLASP *sb* and *v*] *trans.* To hold in or as in a clasp or embrace; to clasp tightly; also *fig.* Hence **Encla sping** *ppl a.*
1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F Drake* (1881) 14 Enclaspeth with her winged eminence The worlds orbicular circumference 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* 106 You are inclasped in inextricable nets. *a* 1618 J DAVIES *Bien Venu* Wks (1876) 5 (D.) O Union, that enclaspest in thyne armes All that in Heau'n and Earth is great or good. 1647 CUDWORTH *Serm* I *John* II 3-4 (1676) 65 He .inclaspeth the whole world within his outstretched arms 1783 LEMON *Eng Lang* Pref I (Jod.) Why do the ivy and eglantine enclasp so eagerly their oak? 1834 DISRAELI *Rev. Epick* I xlix 5 Thy fond hand still I enclasp 1848 H MILLER *First Impr.* V (1857) 81 Grey lichened rocks, enclasped by sprigs of ivy 1877 M. ARNOLD *Poems* II. 17 The islands feel the enclasping flow

‖ **Enclave** (enklē·v, ankla·v), *sb* [Fr. *enclave*, f. *enclaver* to enclose, shut in, ad late L. *inclāvāre*, f *in* in + *clāv-is* key (Scheler), or *clāv-us* nail (Littré)] A portion of territory entirely surrounded by foreign dominions Also *fig*
1868 G DUFF *Pol Surv* 38 Russia looks upon them [the Roumans] as destined to be a mere enclave in a Slavonic empire 1870 *Contemp Rev* XV 89 Enclaves in the territory of the greatest-happiness idea. 1884 *Spectator* 2 Feb 150 Purely human enclaves in an inspired book 1885 *Pall Mall G* 16 Feb 9/2 Portugal possesses an enclave extending from Massabe to Red Point.

Encla·ve, *a. Her* Also inclave [a. Fr *enclavé*, pa. pple. of *enclaver* to dovetail · see prec] Of the border of an ordinary. Having a contour like that of a dovetail joint So **Encla·ved** *ppl a*
1661 S MORGAN *Sph Gentry* I i 8 This chiefe issuing into the sable field of darkness may properly called Inclave, breaking forth into a label of one point. 1731 in BAILEY vol II Enclave 1828 BURRY *Encycl Heraldica, Inclave,* the same as pattée, or dovetailed

‖ **Enclavure,** *rare*[−1] [Fr] = ENCLAVE *sb.*
1851 SIR F PALGRAVE *Norm & Eng.* I 637 In such enclavures as we have named Vermandois did not possess direct authority.

†Enclaw·ed, *pa. pple Obs rare*[−1] Of uncertain origin and meaning Robson suggests the sense 'riveted', in which case the word might be for *enclowet,* f OF *encloué* nailed
c 1420 *Anturs of Arth* XXX, His mayles were mylke quyte, enclawet ful clene.

Encleanse · see EN- *pref*[1] 3

†Encle·ar, *v Obs* Also 6 inclear, inclere [f. EN-[1] + CLEAR *a*] 1 *trans* To make bright or clear, to give clearness to (sight)
1526 SKELTON *Magnyf* 2548 A myrrour incleryd is this interlude 1556 ABP PARKER *Psalter* CXIX, Encleare my sight and me reuiue.
2 To light up, illumine *lit* and *fig*
1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I 290 Blynde man in clere thy wylfull ignoraunce *c* 1510 — *Mirr Good Mann* (1570) D ij, Christ hath inclered his minde with inwarde light 1580 SIDNEY *Ps* LXXVII, Light of lightnings flash Did pitchy cloudes encleare

‖ **En cle·re,** *adv Obs.* [? OF. phrase *en cler*, cf. CLEAR *a*] Brightly.
a 1440 *Sir Degrev* 1067 The sonne schonne en clere

†Enclin, *a Obs* [a F. *enclin* –late L *inclīnis* of same meaning, related to *inclīnāre* to INCLINE.] Bowed down
c 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manh* II XXIV. (1869) 85 If it ne were, alle rude wittes woldin ben enclyn and humble hem.

†Enclinant, *a Obs* In 4 enclinaunt, enclynaunt. [a. OF *enclinant*, pr pple. of *encliner* to INCLINE.] a. ? Doing homage, submissive b. Inclined, prone (*to*)
1330 R BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5320 Of pritty reomes euery kynge Were enclinaunt til his coronyng 1388 WYCLIF *Exod* XXXII 22 This puple is enclynaunt to yuel — *Prov* XXII 9 Enclinaunt [*v r* redi] to merci

Encline, obs var INCLINE *sb* and *v*

Enclipse, incorrect form of ECLIPSE *v.*
1606 G W[OODCOCKE] tr *Hist Iustine* 110 b, The Moone was Enclipsed

Enclitic (enkli·tik), *a* and *sb Gram.* Also 8 enclytick [ad L *enclitic-us*, a Gr. ἐγκλιτικ-ός, f ἐν on + κλίνειν to lean]
A. *adj.* That 'leans its accent on the preceding word' (Liddell and Scott) in Greek grammar the distinctive epithet of those words which have no accent, and which (when phonetic laws permit) cause a secondary accent to be laid on the last syllable of the word which they follow. Hence applied to the analogous Latin particles *-que, -ve, -ne,* etc, and in mod use (with extension of sense) to those unemphatic words in other langs. that are treated in pronunciation as if forming part of the preceding word
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr, Enclitick,* that inclines or gives back 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* I v (1786) 85 *note,* The Diversity between the Contradistinctive Pronouns, and the Enclitic, is not unknown even to the English Tongue. 1855 BROWNING *Grammarian's Fun*, Gave us the doctrine of the enclitic De 1867 RAWLINSON *Anc Mon* IV IV. 227 The pronouns had in certain cases an enclitic form.
B. *sb* An enclitic word.
1663 in BULLOKAR 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 18 ₱ 1 They are busy in making Emendations upon some Encliticks in a Greek Author. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* I. v. (T.), When we say, 'Give me content', the *me* in this case is a perfect enclitick. 1878 PARRY *Grk Gram.* 175 If several Enclitics come together, each throws its accent on the preceding

†Enclitical (enkli·tikăl), *a Obs* Also 7 (*erron.*) enclytical. [f. as prec. + -AL.]
1. = ENCLITIC *a.*
1612 BRINSLEY *Lud Lit* 110 The Enclyticall Coniunction *que* 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Enclitical* conjunctions cast back the accent to the syllable going before.

2 *nonce-use* That leans against something
1773 Graves *Spir. Quix* II VII (D), A little shed or enclitical penthouse.

Hence **Enclitically** *adv* , in an enclitic manner, as an enclitic.
1845 Stoddart in *Encycl Metrop* (1847) I 84/1 The Latin *que*, used only enclitically indeed in modern Latin 1871 Earle *Philol. Eng Tong* § 598 (1880), The second and third words lean enclitically upon the first

Encliticism (enklɪ tɪsɪz'm). [f as prec + -ISM.] (See quot.)
1887 Earle *Philol Eng Tong* § 254 Accentual leaning on some other word is Encliticism [*printed* Enclyt-]

Enclog . see EN- *pref.*1 2

†**Encloi·ster,** *v* Also 7 encloystre, -ter, incloyster, incloister. [f EN-1 + Cloister: cf F *enclotirer*, and OF *encloistre* sb , cloister.]
1. *trans* To shut up in a cloister or monastery
1612 Drayton *Poly-olb* XXIV, Maids and widow'd queens Incloister'd that became *a* 1670 Hacklt *Cent Serm.* (1675) 221 Is . to be incloystered in an unmarried estate for ever
2 *transf.* and *fig.* To shut in; to immure or imprison; to confine
1596 R L. *Diella*, 1596 When day incloistred is In dustie pryson of infernall night 1627 Drayton *Agincourt* 208 Poems In priuate chambers, that incloistered are *a* 1638 Mede *Ch. for Chr Worship* Wks II 336 This notion of enclosteering a Deity by an Idol 1654 Sir R Baker tr *Balzac's Lett to Card Richelieu* God hath not conferred such extraordinary endowments upon you, to be for ever encloistered within your self 1670 Penn *Truth Rescued* 49 They were not there encloyster'd for not agreeing in their Verdict 1710 *Brit Apollo* III No. 91. 2/1 Such Damps could be Encloistered and Pent in
3. To furnish with cloisters. See Encloistered 2
†**Encloi·stered,** *ppl a Obs* Also 6 incloistered [f prec + -ED1]
1. Shut up in cloisters or monasteries
1550 Lever *Serm* (Arb) 73 Settyng abrode incloystred papistes
2 Surrounded by or furnished with cloisters.
1622-62 Heylin *Cosmogr* I (1682) 232 Several Quadrangles, every one encloystered 1632 Lithgow *Totall Disc.* 268 Having incloystered lodgings ioyned to the walls thereof *Ibid* 444 The eleven incloystered petty Courts

†**Enclo·se,** *sb Obs rare* [f. next; in Caxton perh a OF *enclos* or *enclose*.] = Enclosure.
1 The space enclosed by a boundary; the precincts.
1484 Caxton *Curial* (1888) 16 Wythin thenclose of thy pryue hous
2 A letter or document enclosed within another.
1648 Evelyn *Mem* (1857) III 32 Since my last, I received .. an enclose from Mr Warcupp

Enclose, inclose (en-, inklōu z), *v* Forms . α, (? 4 encless), 6 encloyse, 4- enclose. β. 5- inclose. [f EN-1 + Close *v.*, after OF. *enclore* (pa. pple. *enclos*) of same meaning (Cf Incluse) The majority of recent Dicts. give *inclose* as the typical form; but the preponderance of usage (in England at least), as well as etymological propriety, is in favour of *enclose*]
1 *trans.* To surround (with walls, fences, or other barriers) so as to prevent free ingress or egress.
α ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 2396 Here es a knyghte in theis klevys, enclesside [?*read* enclosside] with hilles *c* 1430 Lydg. *Compl Bl Knt* VI, A parke, enclosed with a wal 1481 Caxton *Myrr* II III 67 The paradies terrestre .is enclosed with fyre brennyng
β. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 848 In an yle .. This clene flese was inclosede all with clere water. 1523 Fitzherb *Surv* 2 And the felde be inclosed about. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 91 There is a gulfe of 516 miles, inclosed within the promontory or cape of the mountain Barce 1611 Bible 2 *Macc* 1 34 Then the king inclosing the place, made it holy 1716-8 Lady M W Montague *Lett* I. XXXVI. 137 The gardens are inclosed with very high walls. 1743 J. Davidson *Æneid* VII 185 And incloses it with a Parapet
b. To fence in (waste or common land) with the intention of taking it into cultivation, or of appropriating it to individual owners. Also *fig.*
1593-4 *Act* 19 *Hen VII*, c 29 § 2 Landes .. whiche . be encloysed of newe with a Pale. 1523 Fitzherb *Surv* 2 It is at the lordes pleasure to enclose them and kepe them in tyllage or pasture 1593 Shaks 2 *Hen. VI*, I III 24 Against the Duke of Suffolke, for enclosing the Commons of Melforde 1725 De Foe *Voy round W.* (1840) 305 It was not enclosed after the English manner. 1777 W Dalrymple *Trav. Sp & Port.* XVI, The late bishop improved this spot of ground by planting and inclosing it 1833 Ht. Martineau *Brooke Farm* I 12 An Act of Parliament is to be obtained for enclosing Brook common
fig. 1562 *Apol Private Masse* (1850) 8 To enclose that to some one sort of private profit, that ought to remain in common. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Maxims St* (1651) 43 Charles the fifth purposed to enclose their [the Netherlanders' priviledges. 1667 Milton *P L.* III 420 This round World, whose first convex divides The luminous inferior Orbs, enclos'd From Chaos. 1668 Howe in H Rogers *Life* IV (1863) 126 It is an enclosed pleasure; a joy which the stranger cannot intermeddle with
2. To shut up in a room or building, to seclude, imprison *Obs.* exc. with reference to monastic seclusion.
α. *c* 1325 *E E Allit P* B 334 Of vche clene comly kynde enclose seuen makez. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV. 219 The quhethir, men said, enclosit he had Ane spirit. 1393 Gower *Conf* III 200 Many a day he lay Withinne walles fast enclosed 1577 Hanmer *Anc Eccl Hist* (1619) 147 Infinite multitudes were everywhere enclosed *c* 1590 Marlowe *Faust* (and version) 120 In the strongest tower Enclose him fast 1872 O Shipley *Gloss Eccl. Terms* 169 The nuns live in community, but are not enclosed
β 1585 Abp Sandys *Serm* (1841) 74 Manasses was never reclaimed until he was inclosed in prison 1632 Lithgow *Totall Disc.* 451 He caused inclose mee in a little Cabinet within the Parlour.
† b To put (a jury) in the 'box'. *Sc. Obs*
1759 Hume *Hist Eng* (1806) III XXXIX 271 The jury was enclosed, of which the earl of Caithness was chancellor. 1795 *Scots Mag* LVII 610/2 Eleven o'clock at which time the jury was inclosed.
3 To insert in a frame or setting, or in a surrounding mass of material, to shut up in a case, envelope, or receptacle Also *fig*
α *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pers T* 965 In the orisoun of the Paternoster hath oure Lord Jhesu Crist enclosed most thinges ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 506 And lettres hym bedes Of credence enclosyde 1611 Bible *Ex.* XXXIX 6 They wrought Onix stones enclosed in ouches of gold 1611 Shaks *Wint T* I II 435 That lyes enclosed in this Trunke, which you Shall beare along impawnd 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 318 The Apple, Enclosed in Wax was . Green and Flesh 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort* (1729) 218 About the middle of this Month quite enclose your tender Plants
β. 1611 Bible *Song Sol* VIII 9 If she bee a dore, we will inclose her with boards of Cedar. 1713 *Guardian* No. 1 P 1 A robe or mantle inclosed in a circle of foliages 1750 tr *Leonardus' Mirr Stones* 147 Whatever extraneous matter it finds is inclosed in the gum.
b. In mod. use *esp* . To place (a letter or document) for transmission within the cover of another. Also said of the containing letter
1768 Bp Warburton *Lett Eminent Divine* (1809) 422, I looked over my papers to see if I could explain the matter in another sheet, which I would have inclosed *Mod. (Comm*) I beg to enclose my price list I have received his letter enclosing a cheque
4. In various occasional uses·
† a To blindfold (the eyes) *Obs.*
1475 Caxton *Jason* 102 b, [Jason] made them to ere foure mesures of lond, enclosing their eyen
† b To harness, put in the shafts. *Obs* ? *rare*−1.
1615 Chapman *Odyss* III 658 They went to coach, and did their horse inclose [Gr. ζευγνυντο]
† d To fasten (a door). *Obs* ? *rare.*
1563 Bl.con *Articles Chr Relig* XIX, We celebrate the mysteryes, the dores beyng shut and enclosed
5. Of things . To surround, bound on all sides, to envelop, contain.
1340 Hampole *Pr Consc* 6610 Þe sese encloses alle þe erthe aboute 1382 Wyclif *Jonah* II 6 Depnesse encloside me 1734 tr *Rollin's Anc Hist* IV IX 294 A province enclosed between Cilicia and Cappadocia 1834 M'Murtrie *Cuvier's Anim Kingd* 409 The semi-nymph only differs from the larva in the presence of the cases which enclose the wings 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner & Ferns* 585 A normal cambium encloses a large pith 1887 Stevenson *Underwoods* I 1 A house with lawns enclosing it
b *Math* Of lines or surfaces . To bound on all sides (a portion of space); also (loosely) to intercept (an angle).
1762 Simson *Euclid's Elem* Axiom, Two straight lines cannot enclose a space. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I § 2 15 The number of degrees in the angle enclosed by the two mirrors 1885 Watson & Burbury *Math. The Electr. & Magn.* I 63 The space within any closed surface *S* enclosing *S*
6 Of an army, a number of persons, etc.: To surround, hem in on all sides.
1601 Shaks *Jul C.* V III 27 Titinius is enclosed round about With Horsemen 1611 Bible *Judg* XX 43 They inclosed the Benjamites round about 1667 Milton *P L* I. 617 They half enclose him round With all his Peers 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* I (1879) I 125/1 The rest of the forces enclosed the enemy's rear 1865-6 H Phillips *Amer. Paper Curr* II 91 Endeavor to enclose the British army and navy in the Delaware bay.

†**Enclo·se,** *pple Obs.* In 5 inclose [a Fr. *enclos*, pa pple. of *enclore*. see prec. Cf. Enclusе.] Used as pa. pple. of Enclose *v.*
? *c* 1475 *Sqr lowe Degre* 986 It was my stewarde, Syr Maradose, That ye so longe have kept inclose.

Enclosed, inclosed (en-, inklōu zd), *ppl a.* [f Enclose *v* + -ED1] In the senses of the verb
1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* (1673) 361 To shew the food of tame and enclosed Lions 1648 Gage *West Ind* XVIII. (1655) 122 Which I shall observe with inclosed Parentheses as I goe along 1797 Bewick *Brit Birds* (1847) I 355 They prefer woody and heathy wastes to inclosed ground 1848 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* I 312 A region which contained only three houses and scarcely any enclosed fields
† b. quasi-*sb* ? A sealed letter *Obs rare*−1.
c 1645 Howell *Lett* (1650) II 23 Yours of the third of August came to safe hand in an inclos'd from my brother.

†**Enclo·sement.** *Obs. rare*−1 [f Enclose *v.* + -ment] = Enclosure.
1580 Hollyband *Treas Fr. Tong, Toute closture*, an enclosement. 1694 Child *Disc. Trade* (ed 4) 76 Regular and just inclosements of our forests.

Encloser (enklōu·zəɹ). [f. Enclose *v.* + -er]
1. One who encloses; *esp* one who appropriates common land (see Enclose *v.* 1 b) Also *fig*
1597 J Knewstub *Confutation* 596 The number of his perfect ones are become inclosers, and haue taken in this heauen. *a* 1616 Beaum & Fl *Scornful Lady* II III, Thanks to my dear incloser, Master Morecraft. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Ch Porch* IV, If God had laid all common, certainly Man would have been th' incloser 1633 Massinger *New Way, &c* IV 1, They call me grand encloser Of what was common 1857 Toulm Smith *Parish* 468 The encloser would appropriate a permanent personal advantage 1885 *Spectator* 18 July 950/2 The rescue of Epping Forest from the enclosers
† 2 transl. L *clusor* (Vulg), a literal rendering of Heb. מסגר *masgēr* 'one who closes', a smith. *Obs rare*−1.
1382 Wyclif 2 *Kings* XXIV 16 He ladde in to caytifte fro Jerusalem craftise men, and enclosers, a thousand.

Enclos·ing, *vbl sb.* [f Enclose *v* + -ing1]
1 The action of the vb. Enclose in various senses.
1543-4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 The recoueringe, inclosinge and inninge of Wappinge marshe 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I x 173, I began my enclosing of this piece of ground. 1832 in Picton *L'pool Munic Rec* (1886) II 355 The necessity of the gradual inclosing of the strand.
† b The state of being enclosed *Obs rare*−1
c 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf* (W de W 1494) I XVI, Þou sholdest be mispaid with thy enclosyng
† 2 *concr.* The setting of a gem *Obs.*
1611 Bible *Ex* XXVIII. 20 They shalbe set in gold in their inclosings

Enclosing (enklōu·zing), *ppl a* [f Enclose *v.* + -ing2] That encloses
1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal* VII (1858) 282 Within these two enclosing walls 1873 Tristram *Moab* XVI 311 Within the enclosing colonnade we could find no traces of building

Enclosure (enklōu ʒɪ̈ɹ, -əɹ) Also in- [a OF *enclosure* in same sense · see Enclose *v* and -ure]
1 The action of enclosing a. *spec* The action of surrounding or marking off (land) with a fence or boundary; the action of thus converting pieces of common land into private property Also *attrib.* in *Enclosure Act, Commissioner* Also *fig.*
An Enclosure Act is a private Act of Parliament authorizing the 'enclosure' of common land in some particular locality In many cases, however, the land dealt with by these Acts was not 'common' land in an absolute sense, but was private property encumbered with the right of commoning during a few weeks in autumn; and the usual procedure was to give each of the commoners a piece of land in absolute ownership as compensation for his surrender of this right
1538 Starkey *England* 98 To have so grete inclosurys of pasturys 1574 tr *Littleton's Tenures* 49 a, Three causes of disseisin of rente service rescous, replevine, and enclosure 1577 B Googe *Heresbach's Husb* II (1586) 50 The first needefull thing for a Garden is water The nexte to that is enclosure 1611 Sclater *Key* (1629) 303 There is, then, no enclosure of this blessing of righteousnesse to any nation, person, sexe, or condition of men 1631-2 *Star Chamb Cases* (1886) 180 Suffer noe inclosures tending to depopulation. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II IX 86 The gifts and graces of Christians lay in common, till base envy made the first enclosure 1776 Adam Smith *W N* I I XI 160 The advantage of enclosure is greater for pasture than for corn 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past* II I. 50 [Stow] attributes the decay of archery among the Londoners to the enclosures made near the metropolis 1863 Fawcett *Pol Econ* II VIII. (1876) 238 In the case of almost all these enclosures the interests of the poor have been systematically neglected. 1872 E Peacock *Mabel Heron* VI 89 The enclosure commissioner had set out a wide road 1883 Seebohm *Eng Village Community* 13 Nearly 4000 Enclosure Acts were passed between 1760 and 1844.
b. *gen.* The action of closing in, surrounding, etc. Somewhat ? *rare.*
1605 Timme *Quersitanus* III. C c, Another most excellent lute for the like incloser is made of glasse and vermilion 1658 Sir T Browne *Hydriot.* i. 35 The Ægyptians by handsome Inclosure in glasses, contrived the notablest wayes of integral conservation. 1878 Foster *Phys* III. VII § 1 531 The complete enclosure of the glottis is . a part of the act of coughing.
2 The state of being enclosed (in a monastery)
1816 Mary Schimmelpenninck *Biogr. Jansenius* II 52 She resolved, therefore, to re-establish that enclosure which the rule of St Bennet so strictly enjoins 1872 O Shipley *Gloss Eccl Terms* 179 The nuns keep strict enclosure, and lead the contemplative life.
3 That wherewith something enclosed: a An encompassing fence or barrier, buildings round a court. Also *fig.*
1556 *Chron. Gr Friars* (1852) 59 There was a boke made and send up to the commyns of Cornwalle and Devynshere be cause of their rysynge and pullynge downe of inCloseres 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* III *Chem Concl* 33 Pales and other enclosures. 1725 Pope *Odyss* VII 145 Th' allotted space of ground, Fenc'd with a green enclosure all around. 1742 Young *Nt Th.* IV 93, I see the circling hunt, of noisy men, Burst law's inclosure. 1754 Pococke *Trav.* (1889) II 72 A court of large buildings the enclosure of the court seems very old. 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* III, The second enclosure rising higher than the first.
b An outer covering or case; an envelope.
1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* III *Chem Concl*, 2 All the outwarde couers and enclosures whatsoeuer 1595 Markham *Ser R. Grenvile* CXXII, O why should such . ennie dwell, In the inclosures of eternall mould? 1601 Cornwallyes *Disc Seneca* (1631) 39 He that aspireth to this flight to the starres, must make apt his grosse inclosure of earth 1633 P. Fletcher *Purc Eccl.* I v, The raw blossome of my youth was yet In my first child-hood's green enclosure bound
4 That which is enclosed: a. A space included within or marked off by boundaries
1580 Hollyband *Treas Fr Tong* s v. *Pourprendre*, The roote of that tree did occupy in compasse a great inclosure 1636 Healey *Epictetus' Man* 106 In the greatest enclosure of all, there was a gate. 1772 Priestley *Inst. Relig* (1782) I 413 The whole inclosure was converted into a chace. 1836-9 Dickens *Sk. Boz* (1850) 131/1 We were seated in the enclosure of St. James's Park 1864 Skeat *Uhland's Poems*

361, I Sell fortress, town, and hill, With servants, rents, inclosures, woods.

b A document or letter enclosed within the cover of another.

Mod I have received your letter with its enclosures

Enclothe (enklōu ð), *v* [f EN-[1] + CLOTHE *v*] *trans.* To clothe, cover, invest

1832 *Fraser's Mag* VI. 602 It enclothes the banks with a show of light and glory 1833 MRS BROWNING *Prometh Bound* Poems 1850 I 176 Enclothed with wings 1885 W K PARKER *Mammal. Desc.* III. 60 The three membranes that enclothe the embryo

Encloud (enklau d), *v* Also 6–7 enclowd, 7 incloude, -owd. [f EN-[1] + CLOUD *sb*] *trans* To surround with or envelop in a cloud; to overshadow, darken. Also *fig.* Hence **Enclou ded** *ppl a*

1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 571 The heauens on euerie side enclowded bee 1602 DAVISON *Rhapsody* (1611) 25 Darknesse oft that light incloudes 1606 SHAKS *Ant & Cl.* v ii 212 In their thicke breathes shall we be enclowded 1610 HEALEY *St Aug Citie of God* I xxi (1620) 31 Mortall men . are most commonly inclowded in a mist of ignorance and errour. *a* 1641 BP MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon* (1642) 117 Stars are enclowded oftentimes *Ibid* 126 Now for the secret and enclouded sense 1844 A WELBY *Poems* (1867) 11 When death's shadows my bosom encloud 1856 R VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. IV III 141 Mark the advantage of this enclouded state

†**Enclow'**, *v Obs. rare*[−1] (see ENCLAWED) [ad. OF. *enclo-er*, f *en* in + *clou* nail] *trans* To nail up

c 1430 *Pilgr Lyf. Manhode* I CXVII (1869) 61 With the nailes with which was nayled the sone of the smith the nailes weren enclowed

†**Encloy'**, *v Obs* [a. OF *encloye-r*, *encloer* (mod *enclouer*), to drive in a nail Cf prec and ACCLOY] *trans* To lame or maim by driving in a nail Also *fig*

1393 GOWER *Conf* II 47 And halted, as he were encloied *c* 1430 LYDG *Bochas* (1558) VIII XXI 18 False ambicion and froward duplicite Hath many a realme & many a land encloied.

Enclude, obs. form of INCLUDE.

†**Enclu'se**, *pple.* and *ppl a Obs* Also incluse. [a OF *enclus*, ad L *inclūs-us*, pa pple of *inclūdĕre*: see INCLUDE.] Enclosed. chiefly said of monks or nuns.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 42 3a and þou sall be safe as ane ankir incluse. *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb* IV 261 The caules that of seede enclose uppe wynde Wol bygger be *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf* (W. de W 1494) I lx, As done pryncypally ancles encluse and true religyous

Encluster: see EN- *pref*[1] 2

Encoach see EN- *pref*[1] 1 a

Enco'ffin, *v* Now *rare* Also 7 encoffen [f. EN-[1] + COFFIN] *trans* To put into a coffin, hence, to shut up, hide away Also *fig*

Hence **Enco'ffining** *vbl sb*

1598 E GILPIN *Skial* (1878) 54, I had rather be encoffin'd in this chest. 1631 WEEVER *Anc Fun Mon* 868 His bones were solemnly encoffined in the Chancell 1670 PLNN *Case Liberty Consc* 15 They condemn the Papists for encoffening the Scriptures in an unknown tongue 1856 *Chamb. Jrnl* V. 214 The encoffining of the dead was regarded as of greater consequence.

Encoffinment (enkǫ finmĕnt) [f prec + -MENT] The action of encoffining

1882 R K. DOUGLAS *China* XVI. 294 The encoffinment takes place on the third day after death

Encoil, Encolden. see EN- *pref*[1] 1, 3 **Encollar, Encolumn** see EN- *pref*[1] 2

Encolour (enkʌ ləɹ), *v* [f EN-[1] + COLOUR *sb*. Cf. OF *encolour-er*] *trans* To put colour upon, tinge. Hence **Enco louring** *vbl sb.*, *concr.* a tinge or colouring overlaid.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* I 181 Wings, With thousand rare encolourings 1850 MRS BROWNING *Poems* II 309 Oval cheeks, encoloured faintly

Encolure (enkolīū ɹ). *nonce wd* [a Fr. *encolure* the neck of an animal.] Used by Browning for · The mane (of a horse)

1855 BROWNING *Statue & Bust* in *Men & Wom* I 157 Hair . Crisped like a waisteed's encolure

Encomber, -ment, obs ff. ENCUMBER, etc

Encomiac (enkōu·mi¡ĕk), *a nonce-wd* [f. Gr. *ἐγκώμ-ιον* (*ἔπος*) ENCOMIUM + -AC.] Of or pertaining to eulogy; panegyrical.

1869 *Contemp Rev* XII. 230 The study of the Greek of Theocritus, especially in his encomiac and more heroic idylls.

†**Enco'miasm.** *Obs rare*[−1] [as if ad. Gr **ἐγκωμίασμ-α*, f. *ἐγκωμιάζειν*. see next.] A laudatory discourse, panegyric

1634 JACKSON *Creed* VII. XXVII, This author's encomiasm of wisdom

Encomiast (enkōu·mi¡ĕst) [ad Gr *ἐγκωμιαστ-ής*, f *ἐγκωμιάζειν* to praise, laud, f *ἐγκώμιον* ENCOMIUM.] One who composes or pronounces an encomium, a praiser, eulogizer, flatterer

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict* XLIX, Of faire Eclecta . the smooth Encomiast *a* 1626 BACON *Q Eliz* Mor & Hist Wks (Bohn) 492 The only proper encomiast of this lady is time. 1772 *Let* in Pettigrew *Lettsom* (1817) III 394 Having undertaken the office of the biographer, not that of the encomiast. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III 132 We hear the encomiasts of Homer affirming that he is the educator of Hellas

†**Encomia'ster.** *Obs rare*[−1]. [as if ad. Gr **ἐγκωμιαστήρ* = *ἐγκωμιαστής*. see prec] = prec.

1676 GROVE *Vind Conform Clergy* (1680) 21 You may see by this how far you may trust this eloquent Encomiaster

Encomiastic (enkōu mi¡æ stik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad Gr *ἐγκωμιαστικ-ός*, f *ἐγκωμιάζειν*: see ENCOMIAST]

A. *adj.* That conveys or confers an encomium; laudatory, commendatory, eulogistic

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* I IV 75 To frame some encomiasticke speech upon this our Metropolis 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentl* (1641) 306 Doting on nothing more than these encomiasticke bladders of their desertlesse praises 1795 R ANDERSON *Brit Poets* 448 An Ode, which, though less elevated, has some fine encomiastic strains 1841 HOR SMITH *Moneyed Man* I v 154, I made a slight encomiastic allusion to Fanny Hartopp

†**B** *sb.* A eulogistic discourse or composition; a formal encomium *Obs.*

1632 B JONSON *Magn Lady* I i, I thank you, master Compass, for your short Encomiastic 1644 JOHN CARTER *Nail hit on the head* (1647) [illegible] Sepulchre and upon it [illegible] praises of his vertue 1707 [illegible] II 25 Sends an 'Encomiastic' to be prefixed to Hudson's edition of Dionysius 18 . MOORE *Devil among Schol* 584 Wise Encomiastics Upon the Doctors and Scholastics

Encomiastical (enkōu mi¡æ stikăl), *a* [f prec + -AL.] = ENCOMIASTIC *a*

1592 G HARVEY *Pierce's Super* 59 This deserveth a more famous encomiasticall oration 1692 WOOD *Ath Oxon* II 112 A white marble table, and thereon an Epitaph with encomiastical Verses 1721-1800 in BAILEY 1825 *Scribbleomania* 25 Plaudits encomiastical, That stride on stilts, bombastical.

Enco mia'stically, *adv rare* [f prec + -LY[2]] In an encomiastical manner

a 1631 DONNE *Lett* (1651) 32 If I have not spoken of your Majesty encomiastically 1871 *Athenæum* 9 Sept 339 A short notice written in good taste, if a little too encomiastically.

†**Enco'miate**, *v Obs rare*[−1] [f ENCOMI-UM + -ATE] *trans* To pronounce an encomium upon, to extol, commend.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 146 They encomiate Phlebotomy chiefly for that end

†**Enco'mion.** *Obs* The Gr form of ENCOMIUM; occas used in 16th and 17th c

1598 B JONSON *Ev Man in Hum.* IV II 69 You have a simple servant here, that crownes your beauty with such encomions *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI XLVI, Mellifluous encomions of divine love 1646 G DANIEL *Poems* Wks 1878 I 88 How deckt In her Encomions ffollie doth appeare

†**Enco'mionize**, *v Obs rare* [f prec + -IZE.] *trans* To pronounce an encomium upon, to eulogize

1599 NASHE *Lent Stuffe* 23 Tart and galingale Chaucer preheminentest encomionizeth aboue all confectionaries 1647 R BARON *Cyprian Acad* 70 Hark how I anatomize My Julietta, and her encomionize

Encomium (enkōu miŏm) *Pl* encomiums; also (now *rarely*) encomia Also ENCOMION [a. L *encōmium*, ad. Gr. *ἐγκώμιον* (*ἔπος*) eulogy] A formal or high-flown expression of praise, a eulogy, panegyric

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* I XX (Arb) 58 The immortall gods were praised by hymnes, the great Princes and heroicke personages by ballades of praise called Encomia. 1613 BEAUM & FL *Honest Man's Fort* III 1, You Should sing encomiums on't [marriage] 1711 STELLE *Spect* No 139 ¶3 If we consider this wonderful Person, it is Perplexity to know where to begin his Encomium 1846 DICKENS *Old C Shop* XXX, He brought in the bread, cheese and beer, with many high encomiums upon their excellence. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I. 139 Many tales, and praises, and encomia of ancient famous men

†**b** *abstr. Obs. rare*[−1]

1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 715 Encomium in old times was poets' work

Encommon· see EN- *pref*[1] 2.

†**Encomme'nd**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a Sp. *encomendar* in same sense, f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *comendar* to COMMEND.] *trans* To entrust (a military function).

1598 BARRET *Theor Warres* V. I 121 Encommended and bestowed vpon personages of great graunte.

†**Enco'mpany**, *v Obs* [ad OF. *encompaignier*, f *en-* (see EN-1) + *compaygnie* COMPANY] 1 *trans.* To accompany

1494 FABYAN VII 515 The sayd prouost beynge encompanyed with VIII. score or CC men 1533 MORE *Answ Poysoned Bk* Wks 1088/1 Theyr glose was of faythe not alone, but encompanied with two good felowes perdye

2 To bring into company, associate Const *to*.

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth Lyt Bryt* (1814) 345 Encompanyed by maryage to ony persone ayenst her herte

Encompass (enkʌ mpăs), *v* Also 6–8 incompass [f. EN-[1] + COMPASS *sb*; cf. obs. Sp. *encompasar* of equivalent formation]

1 To encircle as a ring or girdle; to surround, bound on all sides

a 1555 EDEN *Decades W Ind* III VI. (Arb.) 161 The northe landes which the frosen sea encompaseth vnder the northe pole. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* IV. 688 Baleful Styx encompasses around th' unhappy Ground 1725 DE FOE *Voy round W* (1840) 130 A kind of a city, encompassed all round, the river making a kind of double horse-shoe 1776 WITHERING *Bot Arrangem* (1796) II 423 Some encompassed with a membranaceous border, deeper than half the breadth of the seed 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng Lakes* 251 Behind are the mountains encompassing Borrowdale

β 1596 SPENSER *State Irel* Wks (1862) 527/2 You have very well declared the originall of their mounts and great stones incompassed 1652 NEDHAM tr *Selden's Mare Cl* 79 This Dominion incompassed their Empire round like a girdle 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps* IX 304 Part of Syria which is incompast with Tigris and Euphrates 1723 SHEFFIELD (Dk Buckhm) *Wks* (1753) II 221 My iron pallisade that incompasses a square court

2 Of persons. To surround, form a circle about, whether for protection, in attendance, or with hostile intent Also *fig* Also *absol*

α 1555 EDEN *Decades W Ind* II I (Arb) 107 Encompasinge the vyllage where they laye 1667 MILTON *P L* III 149 Th' innumerable sound of Hymns wherewith thy Throne Encompass'd shall resound thee ever blest 1704 SWIFT *T Tub* Wks. 1760 I 36 Encompassed with a ring of disciples 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F* II XXX 258 His throne was encompassed with domestic enemies 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* CXXVI 11, I sleep Encompass'd by his faithful guard

β 1590 WILBEE *Trav* (Arb) 24 The Turkes power did incompasse Prester Iohns sonne 1591 SHAKS *1 Hen VI*, III II 53 Hag of all despight, Incompass'd with thy lustfull Paramours *a* 1699 LADY HALKETT *Autobiog* (1875) 72, I was now Incompassed with misfortunes

†**b** Of right lines To contain, include (an angle) *Obs rare*[−1]

1660 BARROW *Euclid* I XLVII Probl 3 The sides *A B*, *A C*, encompassing the right angle

†**3** To make a circuit about, go all round (anything) *Obs*

1640 WILKINS *New Planet* VII (1707) 216 The Planets do by their Motion encompass the Body of the Sun 1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* IV IV 192 Drake encompass'd the world with a ship 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III I 179, I encompassed it almost round before I could find a convenient place to land in 1772-84 COOK *Voy* (1790) IV 1275 Mr Gore encompassed the hill, and joined them

4 To surround entirely, overlay as with an envelope or shell; to contain

1553 EDEN *Treat New Ind* (Arb) 35 A thinne skinne encompassing the shell of the nutte 1571 DIGGES *Pantom* IV XXV, This figure may be incompassed of a sphere. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 587 A Stalk of Wheat encompassed with a case of Wood. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* I VII (1662) 102 Had onely Faith to live upon, and were incompassed with flesh. 1678 HOBBES *Nat Philos* IX 115, I thought nothing had encompassed the Earth but Air 1794 G ADAMS *Nat. & Exp Phil* I 56 They are kept together by the air that incompasses them in the receiver 1875 H E MANNING *Mission If Ghost* VII 192 Walk in the light with which He encompasses you

†**5** *nonce-use* To outwit, take advantage of, 'get round' (a person) *Obs*

1598 SHAKS *Merry W* II II 158 Ah ha, Mistresse Ford and Mistresse Page, haue I encompass'd you?

Enco'mpasser. *rare* [f ENCOMPASS *v* + -ER] One who or that which encompasses

1666 J SMITH *Old Age* (ed 2) 241 Vessels which bring home the noble Travellour, the encompassour of the little World

Enco'mpassing, *vbl sb* [f ENCOMPASS *v* + -ING[1]] The action of the vb ENCOMPASS

1628 EARLE *Microcosm* LXI 166 They meet in some foreign region, where the encompassing of strangers unites them closer.

Encompassing (enkʌ mpăsiŋ), *ppl a* [f ENCOMPASS *v* + -ING[2]] That encompasses.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom* IV. XXIII, His encompassing Icosaedrons side is an Apotome 1724 WATTS *Logic* (1736) 121 The encompassing Parts are the Walls and Gates 1888 *Pall Mall G* 13 Sept 4/2 The Emperor of Morocco has fought his way out of his encompassing enemies

Encompassment (enkʌ mpăsmĕnt) *rare*, [f ENCOMPASS *v* + -MENT]

1 The action of encompassing, †'talking round' a subject (*obs rare*[−1])

1602 SHAKS *Ham* II I 10 Finding By this encompasse ment and drift of question, That they doe know my sonne

2 The state of being encompassed

1882 *Century Mag* Oct 945 A sense of absolute encompassment by perfect good

†**Enco'mpassure.** *Obs rare*[−1]. [f ENCOMPASS *v* + -URE] That which encompasses, environment.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf Met* LXXVII 536 Fogs, damps, trees, stones, their sole encompassure

†**Enco'my.** *Obs. rare* Anglicized form of ENCOMIUM

1533 CRANMER in Ellis *Orig. Lett* I. 214 II 38 Diverse other encomyes spoken of chyldren 1542 BECON *David's Harp* Wks (1843) 285 He will lift it up with perpetual encomies, lauds, and praises. 1544 BALE in *Sel Wks* (1849) 7 Many popish parasites have written large commendations and encomies of those

Encorbellment (enkǫ rbĕlmĕnt) [f. EN- + CORBEL + -MENT; after Fr. *encorbellement.*]

1886 BALDW BROWN *Schola to Cathedral* IV 136 *note*, A pseudo arch or vault formed by encorbellment (i e the continuous projection of each horizontal course over the one immediately below it)

Encore (ankǫ r, often ǫŋkōə ɹ), *int* and *sb.* Also 8 encora [a Fr. *encore* still, yet (in some contexts translated by 'again'); cf the synonymous Pr *encara, enquera*, OSp *encara*, It *ancora* (Usually these words have been regarded as:—L

(*in*) *hanc hōram* until this hour, but the phonology is not wholly clear, and other explanations have been proposed, e g by Havet in *Romania*, VIII. 94) The use of It. ANCORA occurs in Eng. equally early, the form *encora* in 18th c is due to confusion between the Fr and the It word.

There appears to be no evidence that either the Fr or the It word was ever similarly used in its native country The corresponding word both in Fr. and It. is *bis*, in It *da capo* was formerly used]

A *int.* Again, once more: used by spectators or auditors to demand the repetition of a song, piece of music, or other performance, that has pleased them.

1712 STEELE *Spect* No 314 ₱ 9 Whenever any Gentlemen are particularly pleased with a Song, at their crying out Encore the Performer is so obliging as to sing it over again. 1766 ANSTEY *Bath Guide* (1767) 114 Pray speak to Sir Toby to cry out encore 1781 J MOORE *View Soc. It* (1795) I 189 A Duo drew an universal encora from the spectators 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk* I 1464 Loud shouts of 'encore' roused him

B *sb* A call for the repetition of a song, etc ; the repetition itself. Also *attrib*

1763 J BROWN *Poetry & Mus* XII 206 If the Audience were warmed by the Subject of an Opera the Encore, instead of being desireable, would generally disgust 1811 BYRON *Hints from Hor* 310 His anguish doubling by his own 'encore'. 1839 DICKENS *Nich Nick* XXII That'll be a double encore if you take care, boys. 1883 *Athenæum* 2 June 697/3 There is nothing in the twenty pages to warrant an encore 1884 G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 192, I know all the words except the encore verse Mod, No encores allowed

Encore, *v* [f prec] *trans.* To call applaudingly for the repetition of (a song, etc), to demand a repetition from (a performer)

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III 341 They encored it 1754 — *Grandison* (1781) VI XXXI. 204 The wretches . encored him [Sir Charles] without mercy 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II (1863) 268, I got a part of the audience to encore my swoon 1863 MRS C CLARKE *Shaks Char* iv 98 The idea of a man pluming himself on the possibility of being encored in a roar 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* XIII 182 Lines . reflecting on Pompey . were encored a thousand times

b. *transf.* To go over again (*nonce-use*).

1806 BERESFORD *Miseries* (ed 5) I 24 Till you are necessitated to turn back, and encore all your sufferings

Encoronall, Encoronet: see EN- *pref*[1] 1 b.

Encorownment, var of ENCROWNMENT, *Obs*

Encorporate, obs form of INCORPORATE.

†**Encorpore,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 encorpere [a. OF. *encorpore-r*, ad. L. *incorporāre* to INCORPORATE.]

1 *intr.* in *Alchemy*: To form one body with; to amalgamate

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan Yem*, *Prol & T* 262 Oure matires enbibyng And eek of oure matires encorporyng. *c* 1460-70 *Bk Quintessence* 13 Putte þe element of watir . vpon j ℔ of mater and putte by vij daies to encorpere wel

2 *trans.* To insert in a body of documents; to enrol or enter in the records of a court

1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I CCXII 260 We woll . that the sayd letters before encorpored, be of none effecte

†**Encorsive,** *a Obs. rare* [f OF *encorser* to make flesh, grow fat, f *en* in + OF *cors* (F. *corps* body + *-if*, -IVE] Fat, fleshy

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Cant., Psalter* 516 Encorsyfe is þe lufyd & he kest vp.

[**Encortif,** erroneous f of *encorsif*, ENCORSIVE. *Wyclif's Sel Wks* (1869) III 36 (from Hampole . see ENCORSIVE)]

Encortin, obs. f. ENCURTAIN

Encouch . see EN- *pref*[1] 1 a

Encounter (enkaʊntəɹ), *sb* Forms : 3 encontre, 5 encountre, 6– encounter Also 6–8 incounter [a OF *encontre* masc. and fem (cf Pr *encontre*, Sp *encuentro*, It *incontro*), f. late L. *incontrāre*. see next] A meeting face to face

1 A meeting face to face ; a meeting (of adversaries or opposing forces) in conflict , *hence*, a battle, skirmish, duel, etc

1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 8051 He vond hard encontre in norþumberlande *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb) 5083 But than cam encountre strong Folk of higher Inde among 1575 *Chr Prayers* in *Priv Prayers* (1851) 542 How unseemly an encounter is this, wherein the flesh being matched against the spirit striveth with him for victory 1586 T B. *La Primaud. Fr Acad* I (1589) 104 An incounter of their armies, wherein Cæsar, being at that time the weaker, had the woorst. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich III*, I II 115 To leaue this keene encounter of our wittes 1667 MILTON *P L* II 718 Winds the signal blow To joyn thir dark Encounter in mid air 1672 MARVELL *Reh Transp* I 229, I have no heart to this incounter 1828 SCOTT *F M Perth* I, In these vales the Saxons and the Gael . had many a desperate and bloody encounter 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm* Ser III XVII 221 We *must* shrink from the encounter with death

†b *attrib. Obs rare*

1598 STOW *Surv.* XXXIX. (1603) 386 [A champion in the lists says] Though my horse fayle me I will not fayle an incounter companion.

2. The fact of meeting with (a person or thing), *esp* undesignedly or casually. Const *of, with*

1656 FINETT *For Ambass* 22 In case he should be put to it upon any incounter of negotiation or otherwise 1665 EVELYN *Mem* (1857) III 161 We are infinitely defective as to excuses upon sudden and unpremeditated encounters *a* 1699 LADY HALKETT *Autobiog* (1875) 9, I must here relate a little odd Incounter 1794 GODWIN *Cal Williams* 230 The state of calamity to which my persecutor had reduced me, had made the encounter even of a den of robbers, a fortunate adventure *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* V 93 There was constant risk of an encounter which might have produced several duels 1870 EMERSON *Soc & Solit* Wks (Bohn) III 5 The encounter with superior persons on terms allowing the happiest intercourse

†b An amatory interview. *Obs. rare.*

1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* III III. 161 The Prince saw a far off in the Orchard this amiable incounter *Ibid* IV I 94 Who hath indeed most like a liberall villaine, Confest the vile encounters they haue had A thousand times in secret

†c An accosting, address. *Obs.* Cf. ENCOUNTER *v* 7.

1591 SHAKS *Two Gent* II. VII 41 For I would preuent The loose encounters of lasciuious men

†3 Manner of meeting another , style of address, behaviour *Obs*

1596 SHAKS. *Tam Shr* IV V 54 That with your strange encounter much amazed me 1602 — *Ham* V II. 197 The tune of the time, and outward habite of encounter 1611 — *Wint. T* III II 50 With what encounter so uncurrent I have strained to appear thus.

†4 An idea that suddenly presents itself, as it were by accident , a happy thought *Obs rare.*

1651 HOBBES *Leviath* I VIII 34 Many times with encounters of extraordinary Fancy 1678 — *Nat Philos* I II Wonder I never thought upon't before, for it is a very happy encounter

5 The fact of being met with , occurrence *rare.*

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks* Ser I (1873) 203 Things of daily encounter

†6 Proposed as a name for the rhetorical figure ANTITHESIS *Obs. rare*[−1]

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* III XIX. (Arb) 219 Ye haue another figure very pleasant and fit for amplification, which to answer the Greeke terme, we may call the encounter

Encounter (enkaʊntəɹ), *v* Also 4 encountre, 6–8 incounter [a OFr *encontre-r*, a Com Romanic word, = Pr., Sp , Pg *encontrar*, It *incontrare* —late L *incontrāre*, f. *in* in + *contra* against.]

1. *trans.* To meet as an adversary ; to confront in battle, assail Sometimes *absol* with reciprocal sense. Also *fig*

c 1300 *St Brandan* 411 And encountrede this lithere fisch and smot to him faste 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 6 They that encountrid hercules *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3261 And ywons king Encounterit hyme in myddis of the gren 1577 VAUTROUILLIER *Luther on Ep Gal.* 146 But let us suffer the law and the promise to encounter together 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 544 Astonied at the sight of a monstrous bull let loose and ready to incounter him. 1624 CAPT SMITH *Virginia* I 2 He was provided with a Navy able to incounter a Kings power 1626 MEAD in Ellis *Orig Lett* I. 336 III 250 The Duke was hotly encountered by the Sailors about this day sennight 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* IV 125 They challenge, and encounter Breast to Breast 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F* II XXXVIII 394 The two kings encountered each other in single combat 1792 BURKE *Pres. St Affairs* Wks VII 90 Enemies very different from those she has hitherto had to encounter 1851 CREASY *Decis Battles* (1864) 187 To encounter Varus's army in a pitched battle

†b *intr.* Const *against*, usually *with. Obs*

1530 WOLSEY in Cavendish *Life* (1825) I. 324 Against whom the King was constrained to encounter in his royal person 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind* II I. (Arb) 107 Encounteryng with them, he was repulsed with shame and damage 1684 *Contempl State of Man* I (1699) 109 That dreadful day wherein the Army of Vengeance are to encounter with the Army of Sin. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc Archit* 18 The single Enemies I have to encounter with.

†2. *trans.* To go counter to, oppose, thwart; to contest, dispute Also *absol Obs*

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Rom* 17 But some one will againe encounter and saye 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut* VI. 32 When they withstand God and incounter his Word 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* III XXIII. (Arb) 276 Nothing is so vnpleasant to a man, as to be encountred in his chiefe affection. 1638 *Penit. Conf* VI (1657) 99 Saint Augustine incountring that opinion reasoneth thus 1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man* 79 From the intrinsecal nature of the things that encounter the possibility of an eternal successive duration in them 1786 BURKE *Art agst W Hastings* Wks. XII. 144 The evidence of this man, not having been encountered at the time.

†b *intr* Const *with. Obs*

1677-8 MARVELL *Corr* No 340 Wks. 1872-5 II 604 Lest I should happen to incounter with our proceedings

†3 *trans.* To be placed opposite, or in opposite directions, to (each other) *Obs*

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI V (1660) 405 She beareth three Swords barwayes proper, the middlemost encountring the other two

†b *intr* Const. *with. Obs*

1659 LEAK *Water-wks.* 34 There are Pins AE, incountring with Pins which are in PH.

4. To meet, fall in with (a person or thing), *esp* casually. Sometimes *absol* Also *fig*

1393 LANGL. *P Pl* C XIX 240 'Treys encountre treys,' quaþ he 'in godhede and in manhede'. 1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng* III. (1520) 26/1 Pompei and he encountred togyder. 1528 FOX in Pocock *Rec Ref* I 141 Encountering Mr. Silvester Darius in the same place. 1614 RALFIGH *Hist. World* II 395 Two men should incounter him by Rahel's Sepulchre. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 56 Some rare things in stampi to be encountred amongst the collections of the curious. 1776 JOHNSON in Boswell (1816) III. § 49 The most extraordinary young man that has encountered my knowledge 1822 BYRON *Werner* I. I 322 We never met before, and never . may again encounter. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I § 8 57, I encountered a considerable stream rushing across it [the glacier] 1875 HAMERTON *Intell Life* III. III 91 He knew the dictionary meaning of every word he encountered

†b *intr* Const *with. Obs*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav* V 190 A Christian Amaronite, who accidently encountred with vs 1672 MARVELL *Reh Transp* I 142 It would be difficult to quote twenty lines in Mr Bayes but we should encounter with the Roman Empire 1767 *Babler* I 67 XV Some how or other my eye encountered with Miss Maria's at the end of this speech

5. To meet with, experience (difficulties, opposition, etc.) Also with notion of 1 . To face resolutely

1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth* (1867) 336 The Royal Society encountered fierce hostilities 1844 H H WILSON *Brit India* III 68 Disease was not, however, the only enemy which the British had to encounter 1876 GREEN *Short Hist* III § 5 (1882) 141 From the Church he [Henry III] encountered as resolute an opposition.

†b. *intr.* Const. *with. Obs.*

1581 *Apol Pr Orange* in *Phenix* (1721) I 450 If I had not incounter'd with the Hatred of the Spanish Nation 1776 G SEMPLE *Building in Water* 14 They had not any Difficulties of Water to encounter with

†6. To go to meet. Also *fig Obs.*

1603 SHAKS *Meas for M* III I 84, I will encounter darknesse as a bride And hugge it in mine armes 1611 — *Cymb* I III 32 At the sixt houre of Morne, at Noone, at Midnight, T[a] encounter me with Orisons

¶ Bombastically used for: To go to, approach (*nonce-use*).

1601 SHAKS *Twel N.* III I 82 Will you incounter the house

†7. To accost, address. *Obs*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 36 With .. smiling face encountered him on this manner 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 25 Isabel incountred him thus Gentle sir, etc

†**Encou·nter,** *adv Obs rare*[−1] [ad OF *encontre* against] Opposite, contrary; = COUNTER *adv*

1660 *Hist Indep* 82 The rogue of all the Kingdom ran directly encounter to their designs

†**Encou·nterable,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f ENCOUNTER *sb* + -ABLE . cf *profitable.*] ? Ready for encounters

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep* 346 Whiche time, I woulde I had spent, .in the extolling of your encounterable valiauntnesse

†**Encou·nterer.** *Obs.* Also 6 enconterer [f. ENCOUNTER *v* + -ER] One who or that which encounters; an adversary, opponent

1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I clxix 206 They . rode close togyder in good aray but they founde no encounterers 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* III. XXV (Arb) 310 In another respect arte is as it were an encountrer and contrary to nature *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XX 151 The earth did groan With feet of proud encounterers 1656 H MORE *Antid. Ath* II X (1712) 70 The Lion will strike such a stroke with his tail, that he will break the back of his Encounterer with it.

b One who meets (another) half-way ; a 'forward' person, coquette *rare*[−1]

1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr* IV. V 58 Oh these encounterers so glib of tongue

Encou·ntering, *vbl sb.* [f ENCOUNTER *v* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb ENCOUNTER

1485 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* III VI 162 a In the enencountrynge & fightynge Brutus and Aruns slowgh eyther other 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I XLVII 69 And dyuers encountrynges was bytwene them 1581 *Apol Pr Orange* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 450 That the Race of [a man's] life be prosperous without any wicked incountring 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II V 50 By reason of the opposition and encountering of some other current 1623 DRUMM OF HAWTH *Cypress Grove* Wks (1711) 126 So many shadows cast out and caused by the encountring of these superiour celestial bodies 1704 SWIFT *T Tub* Author's Apol., The accidental encountering of a single thought

Encountering (enkaʊntərɪŋ), *ppl a* [f ENCOUNTER *v.* + -ING[2]] That encounters.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt Tamburl* II VI 19 Let us put on our meet encountering minds 1626 G SANDYS *Ovid's Met* XI. 219 Keepe the bankes that lead Along th' incountring Current to his head 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI 220 Millions of fierce encountring Angels fought 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* V 350 Betwixt th' encountring chiefs. 1856 BRYANT *Poems, Winter Piece* 119 The encountering winds shall oft Muster their wrath again

†**Encou·ntery.** *Obs. rare*[−1] In 6 incountrie. [ad OF *encontree* a meeting, f *encontrer* ENCOUNTER *v*] The shock of attack or encounter.

1566 PAINTER *Pal Pleas* Ded , To him whose frequent vse of mightye incountrie and terrible shocke of shield and launce, is familier in court

†**Encou·ntrance.** *Obs rare*[−1] In 6 incountreance. [f ENCOUNTER *v* + -ANCE] = ENCOUNTERING *vbl. sb.*

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 94 Great semblaunce And shew of loue made at incountreance.

†**Encou·rage,** *sb. Obs rare*[−1] [f next] = ENCOURAGEMENT.

1535 *Act* 27 *Hen VIII*, c. 23 § 2 To the great animacion and encourage of thoffendours

Encourage (enkʌ·redʒ), *v.* Forms . α 5 encorage, 6– encourage. β 7 incorage (incurrage), 7–8 incourage. [ad OF. *encoragier*, Fr *encourager*, f. *en* (see EN-[1]) + *corage* . see COURAGE]

1. *trans* To inspire with courage, animate, inspirit
α 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* (1889) 31 They were gretly encoraged wyth goode hope *a* 1593 H SMITH *Serm* (1637) 404 God would have Joshua encouraged with all the encouragement that may be *a* 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH *Shamachia* Wks (1711) 203 By encouraging those, who for their own interest pretend religion 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 6 That which encourag'd them was, that the City was healthy 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks (Bohn) I 376 Whatever appeals to the imagination wonderfully encourages and liberates us.
β 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop* (Arb) 116 This verely is yᵉ chiefe cause, yᵗ hath incouraged me. 1647 WARD *Simp Cobler* 71 Prayers .. that the God of power and goodness, would incourage your hearts. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No 24 ₱2 Jack was incouraged at this success.
2. Const *to* with sb. as obj or with *inf*
a. To inspire with courage sufficient for any undertaking; to embolden, make confident
α. 1556 EDEN *Treat Newe Ind* (Arb) 5 Yat they mighte .. bee encouraged to do the like 1652 HOBBES *Leviath.* II xxvii. 158 Presumeth on his force. which encourages him to commit the same again 1785 COWPER *Lett.* 9 Nov., John Gilpin. first encouraged you to write. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xxxv, I feel encouraged to the liberty I am going to take, by the kindness you showed me 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 31 Encourage yourself to say these things now you are in Paris.
β. 1538 STARKEY *England* 153 The wych thyng undowtydly wold incorage basse stomakys to endevin themselfys dylygently 1641 PRYNNE *Antip* 3 Ded, To the which I have beene the more incouraged by a Divine Providence 1743 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng* II. XVII 53 Incouraged the Protestants to stand upon their defence
b. To incite, induce, instigate; in weaker sense, to recommend, advise
1483 CAXTON *Cato* G3 b, They encoi age somme persone to do euyl. 1612 SIR R DUDLEY in *Fortesc. Papers* 7 *note*, To incurrage his Highnes to undertake a matter of that consequence 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III 201 Water him, and .Encourage him to thirst again, with Bran 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 44 We are not encouraging individuals to make right or wrong for themselves
†c *ellipt* To encourage to come, to invite *Obs. rare*
1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* vi. (1739) 86 Ennius.. [was] encouraged to Rome by Cato the Quæstor.
3. To stimulate (persons or personal efforts) by assistance, reward, or expressions of favour or approval, to countenance, patronize, also, in bad sense, to abet.
1668 HALE *Pref Rolle's Abridgment* 9 A Book published . not to abate their [Students'] Industry, but to incourage it. 1716 LADY M W MONTAGUE *Lett.* XI I 38 No woman dares encourage two lovers at a time 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* IV 1, Paying them [tradesmen] is only encouraging them. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz* I. xi 629 Why should we call upon government to encourage those who write our books? 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Pr.* I. XXVI 642 The bailiffs were allowed to encourage venturous boys in bringing young birds for purposes of training 1876 GREEN *Short Hist* vi § 3 (1882) 293 Among the group who encouraged the press of Caxton [was] . Richard, Duke of Gloucester
b To allow or promote the continuance or development of (a natural growth, an industry, a sentiment, etc); to cherish, foster
1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 63 If the Iron Manufacture be not incouraged. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* I. v, Hum! I have encouraged a pimple here too 1788 V KNOX *Winter Even.* I III 32 Books of controversy are less encouraged. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl* II. XVIII 184 Sunshine .. encouraged a perceptible growth of flowering plants 1863 GEO ELIOT *Romola* II. XXIII, [He] grasped at a thought more actively cruel than any he had ever encouraged before.
4 *nonce-use.* a. Humorously To put spirit into (liquor). b To make up for, compensate for
1628 HOBBES *Thucyd* (1822) 71 Encouraging their want of knowledge with store of men 1655 FULLER *Hist Camb* v. § 48, 87 Erasmus . sometimes incouraged his faint Ale with the mixture.

Encouragement (enkʌ·redʒmĕnt). Also 6–8 incouragement. [a. F. *encouragement*: see prec. and -MENT.] The action or process of encouraging, the fact of being encouraged (see senses of the vb), *concr* a fact or circumstance which serves to encourage.
1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 257 King Edward purposyng a lyke encouragement of noble and worthie knightes 1598 J DICKENSON *Greene in Conc* (1878) 143 For his more incouragement viewing in his mistris countenance, no cloudes of discontent. 1638 LD GORING in *Hamilton Papers* (1880) 65 What encouragement whatever those ill affected with you may gather. 1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv* 62 To the Incouragement of the Iron, and Iron Manufactures. 1700 WALLIS in *Collect* (Oxf. Hist. Soc) I. 319 This riding-master went hence, finding little or no encouragement, of any desirous to learn 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II 124 Inward deformity growing greater, by the incouragement of unnatural affection. 1748 ANSON *Voy* (ed 4) Introd., Such employments could not long be wanting, if due incouragement were given to them. 1828 SCOTT *F M Perth* vi, The wooer had begun to hold the refusal of the damsel as somewhat capricious after the degree of encouragement which, in his opinion, she had afforded 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) V. 186 [Plato] gives no encouragement to individual enthusiasm. 1883 *Law Rep Queen' B.* XI 569 The object of the society being the encouragement of saving

Encourager (enkʌ·redʒəɹ). [f. ENCOURAGE *v.* + -ER] He who or that which encourages.
1562 BP HOOPER (*title*), An Apologye againste the Report that he should be a Maintainer and Encorager of suche as cursed the Quenes Highnes. 1563 FOXE *A & M.* (1596) 72/2 To which notable thing and great force of faith, Mauritius himselfe was a great incourager 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 592 My worshipful good friend, and dayly encourager unto all good labours 1738 *Daily Post* 17 Aug *Mary-le-Bonne Gardens*, Mr. Gough begs leave . to return the encouragers of his Musical Entertainment thanks 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 125 They were considered as fomenters of the tumults, and encouragers of heresy. 1844 H H. WILSON *Brit India* III 209 He was an encourager of letters and the arts.

Encou·raging, *vbl sb.* [f. ENCOURAGE *v* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb ENCOURAGE.
1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Prvv Prayers* (1851) 539 That I may have a longing to [the true good things] through thine encouraging 1637 *Decree Star Chamb* § 11 in Milton *Areop*, For the incouraging of Printers in their honest .endeauours. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* 1 § 22 (1687) 4 To the incouraging of us in sins

Encouraging (enkʌ·redʒiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f ENCOURAGE *v* + -ING².] That encourages or tends to encourage.
1663 EARL LAUDLRD in *L Papers* (1884) I 176 The Bishop .hath written a brave incouraging Epistle to our Chancellor 1783 BURKE *Rep Affairs India* Wks. XI. 29 The choice of Mr. John Stables was by no means an encouraging example to either Service 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III 661 He sate down to write a kind and encouraging letter to the unfortunate general
Hence **Encou·ragingly** *adv*, in an encouraging manner
1646 P. BULKLLEY *Gospel Covt* IV 332 Those about him speak encouragingly to him 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II 170 How encouragingly kind was all this! 1856 KANE *Arct Expl* I xxv 164 We talked encouragingly of spring hopes.

Encover, incover (en-, inkʌ·vəɹ), *v. rare.* [f EN-¹, IN- + COVER *v*] *trans* To cover completely, to enclose and cover Hence **Enco·vered, Enco·vering** *ppl. adjs*
1520–30 SKELTON *Garl Laur.* 1164 Shiny snails Encloverde over with gold of tissew fine 1596 R I. *Duella*, The gold encovered booke. 1851 D. WILSON *Prehist Ann Scotl* (1863) I 117 The incovering mound is about forty-four feet in diameter

Encowl, Encraal: see EN- *pref*[1]

Encradle (enkrē¹·d'l), *v.* Also 7 incradle. [f. EN-¹ + CRADLE.] *trans.* To lay in a cradle
1596 SPENSER *Hymne Heavenly Love* 225 Where he encradled was In simple clatch, wrapt in a wad of hay 1655 FULLER *Church Hist.* I IV. 213 Three Child-Constantines encradled. 1662 — *Worthies, Linc.* II. 165 Though there incradled

†**Encrain.** *Obs.*—⁰
1731–36 BAILLY vol II, *Lucrum* [with Horsemen], a horse that is wither wrung or one that is spoilt in the withers

†**Encra·mpish, -ise,** *v. Obs rare* [f. EN-¹ + CRAMP *a.* + *-ish*, after words like *impoverish*] *trans.* To cramp, hamper. Hence **Encra·mpised** *ppl. a*, cramped, distorted.
c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II (1869) 108 I hatte Peresce, be goutous, be encrampised, be boistous, be maymed 1523 SKELTON *Garl Laurel* 15 Encrampysshed so sore was my conceyte

†**Encra·ss,** *v. Obs rare*—¹. [ad F *encrasse-r*, f. *en-* (see EN-¹) + *crasse* thick, CRASS, cf. late L. *incrassāre*] *intr.* To thicken; to become thick.
1575 TURBLRV *Falconrie* 241 The . moysture of the head distilling from aboue, vpon those breathing partes, and there encrassed breede difficultie of breathing

Encratism (enkrătiz'm) [f Gr. ἐγκρατ-ής + -ISM] The doctrinal system and practice of the Encratites.
1885 G SALMON *Hist Introd N T* XI 240 Several of the Gnostic sects had in common this feature of Encratism the rejection of marriage, of flesh meat, and of wine

Encratite (enkrătəit) Chiefly in *pl* [ad late L. *encratīta*, late Gr. ἐγκρατῖται (Hippolytus), f. ἐγκρατ-ής continent + -ῖται. see -ITE] One of those early Christian heretics (chiefly Gnostic) that abstained from flesh, from wine, and from marriage Also *attrib*
1587 T ROGERS 39 *Art* (1621) 295 The Encratites use no wine at all 1702 ECHARD *Eccl Hist.* (1710) 500 Justin's scholar, Tatian formed a new sect called by the name of Encratites, or Continents 1883 *Ch Q Rev* XV 394 By Encratites and Marcionites intoxicating liquors would have been denounced with as much fervour as by Dr. Kerr. 1885 G. SALMON *Hist Introd. N T* 241 The principal apocryphal Acts of the Apostles proceeded from men of Encratite views

†**Encre·,** *v Obs rare*—¹. [app. a corrupt form of *encrese*, INCREASE.] ? To grow, thrive
c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* XII 66 Wel wot this tree Encre in litel moiste and places hie.

Encrease, -crece, -crees(e, -cresce, -cres(e, -cress(e, obs forms of INCREASE

†**Encre·dit,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹ [f EN- + CREDIT.] To gain credit for (a person). In quot *refl*
1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 436 Thinking to encredit and ingratiate themselves into their affections

Encrely, var. of ENKERLY *a*, *Obs Sc.*

Encrimson (enkri mzən), *v* Also 9 in-. [f EN- + CRIMSON.] *trans* To make or dye crimson
1773 J ROSS *Fratricide* 1 528 Lips encrimson'd o'er With vestal modesty! 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II 215 Steps encrimsoned by the uncleansed pools of gore

Encrimsoned (enkri mzend), *ppl. a* [f prec + -ED¹.] Dyed crimson, red like crimson. Also *fig*
1597 SHAKS *Lover's Compl* XXIX, In bloodlesse white, and the encrimson'd mood 1824 *Month Mag*, LVIII 144 Grasping this incrimsoned steel 1839 POE *House of Usher* Wks 1864 I 294 Feeble gleams of encrimsoned light made their way through the trellissed panes 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr* I. 10 Bands of gladiators .hacked each other to pieces on the encrimsoned sand

Encrinal (e nkrinăl), *a. Geol.* [f ENCRIN-US + -AL] = ENCRINITAL
1845 in *Proc Berw Nat Club* II XII. 159 The blue encrinal limestone so abundant at Holy Island. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist Boulder* XI. 205 The rock with its included encrinal stems and shells.

Encrinic (enkri nik), *a. Geol.* [f. ENCRIN-US + -IC] = ENCRINITAL
1847 in CRAIG, and in mod Dicts

Encrinital (enkrinəi tăl), *a. Geol.* [f ENCRINITE + -AL]
1 Of or pertaining to, or having the character of, Encrinites
1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* VIII 177 Living chiefly on the crabs, lobsters, and shell-fish, or on the encrinital animals 1875 CROLL *Climate & T* XVIII 298 Encrinital fragments in the greatest abundance
2 Containing Encrinites.
1876 PAGE *Adv Text-Bk. Geol* XIV. 245 The frequent synonym of 'encrinal' or 'encrinital limestone'.

Encrinite (e nkrinəit) *Zool* and *Geol* [f. ENCRIN-US + -ITE]. A fossil crinoid; formerly sometimes extended to crinoids generally
1808 PARKINSON *Organ Rem* II 153 (in Rees) 1819 RLLS *Cycl*, *Encrinites*, a kind of columnar extraneous or organized fossil 1835 KIRBY *Hab & Inst. Anim* II XIII 10 A tribe of plant-like animals which, from a supposed resemblance to the blossom of a liliaceous plant have been denominated Encrinites 1854 F BAKEWELL *Geol* 30 The prevailing characteristic fossils being encrinites and madrepores 1880 GEIKIE *Phys Geog* IV § 21 191 A piece of limestone is made up of the crowded joints of the encrinite or stone-lily– a marine animal
attrib 1822 G. YOUNG *Geol Surv Yorksh. Coast* (1828) 21 Masses of the encrinite limestone. 1847 E. FORBES in Wilson & Geikie *Mem.* XII (1861) 413, I went to seek out the localities for the encrinite heads.

Encrinitic (enkrini tik), *a. Geol.* [f ENCRINITE + -IC] Containing fossil Encrinites
1863 *Cambrian Trnl.* Sept 154 The carbonate shell marble of South Wales, and the encrinitic of North Wales 1864 in *Proc Amer Phil Soc.* IX 482 The metamorphosis of encrinitic limestone.

Encrinoid (e nkrinoid), *a. Geol* [f. ENCRIN-US + -OID.] Resembling an Encrinite
1841–71 T R JONES *Anim Kingd* (ed 4) 179 An Encrinoid Echinoderm in its perfect condition

‖ **Encrinus** (e'nkrinŭs). *Zool* Also 8 encrinos. [mod.L, f. Gr ἐν in + κρίνον lily The word was invented by Harenberg (1729) as a name for a fossil which two years before he had proposed to call a 'stone lily']
1 †A name formerly applied generally to fossil crinoids; = ENCRINITE (*obs*) b Now the name of a particular (extinct) genus of crinoids, the type of the family *Encrinidæ*.
1762 [see 2] 1841–71 T R JONES *Anim Kingd* (ed 4) 181 To convert an Encrinus into an animal capable of locomotion 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol* VIII 228 In encrinus, it is composed of different-sized circular plates
†2 Applied to certain extant animals which were supposed to resemble the fossil encrinus: a. The *Pennatula Encrinus* of Linnæus = the mod. genus *Umbellula* (class *Anthozoa*, sub-kingdom *Calenterata*). b A crinoid described by Ellis as found on the coast of Barbadoes *Obs*
1762 ELLIS in *Phil Trans* LII 358 As it comes nearest to the fossils called encrini I shall keep to that name, and call it encrinus 1788 *Chambers' Cycl* (Rees), *Encrinus* 1819 REES *Cycl*, *Encrinus*

†**Encri·sp,** *v Obs rare.* [f EN- + CRISP; cf late L *incrispāre*.] *trans* To curl (hair or wool) tightly or crisply. Hence **Encri·sped** *ppl a*
c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* III 139 Thai shall have softe encrisped wolle 1523 SKELTON *Garl Laurel* 289 With heris encrisped, yalowe as the golde.

†**Encroa·ch,** *sb.* *Obs rare* Also 7 incroch. [f. ENCROACH *v.*] Encroachment; gradual approach.
1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* IX. XXI (1632) 1000 The further incroch of the French. 1666 J SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 99 The insensible encroach of age is no where so soon discovered *a* 1716 SOUTH 12 *Serm* (1717) IV. 393 Grew into it by insensible Encroaches

Encroach (enkrōu ʧ), *v.* Forms· α. 4–7 encroch(e, (6 engroche), 6– encroach. β 5–7 incroch(e, 6 incroatch, (ingroche), 6–8 incroach [a. OF *encrochier* to seize, also *refl* and *intr.* to perch, fasten upon, f. *en-* (see EN-) + *croc* hook]
†1. *trans.* To seize, acquire wrongfully (property or privilege). Also *absol. Obs*
α ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 2036 The renkez Encrochede alle Cristyndome be craftes of armes 1494 FABYAN, VII CCXXX. 262 He wolde haue encroched thynges appertaynynge to yᵉ Crowne of Fraunce 1523 FITZHERB *Surv* Prol, I make this boke to thentent that the lordes shuld nat haue their

landes lost nor imbeselde nor encroched by one from another *a* 1593 H Smith *Wks* (1866–7) I 364 Base born honours which they have encroached from men. 1605 Verstegan *Dec Intell* (1634) 115 The Scottish men did lastly encroach unto themselves a Kingdome 1606 G. W[oodcock?] tr. *Hist Iustinus* H h 6 a The tribute which Iustinus had couetously enchroched.

β. *a* 1528 Skelton *Death Edw IV*, 51 And more euer to incroche redy was I bent *c* 1534 tr *Pol Verg Eng. Hist* I 65 Ingroching bootie echewhere plentifullie 1587 *Myrr for Mag*, *Brennus* IV, Hee warned me I should not seeke t'incroatch That was not mine

†b *Law.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 135 b, A Rent is said to be encroched, when the Lord by distresse or otherwise compells the tenant to pay more rent than he ought

†c In good or neutral sense. To obtain, gain. *Obs. rare.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1116 Delyt þat his come encroched *Ibid* C 18 For þay schal comfort encroche in kybes ful mony

2 *intr.* To trench or intrude usurpingly (*esp.* by insidious or gradual advances) on the territory, rights, or accustomed sphere of action of others Also *transf.* and *fig.* of things. To make gradual inroads on, extend (its) boundaries at the expense of, something else. Const *on*, *upon* (the territory, rights, etc invaded, or the person whose rights are infringed); also *simply*

a. *c* 1534 tr *Pol Verg Eng Hist* (1846) I 137 Bie littell and littell engroched on the sowthe partes of the Ile 1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III 423 See you that you suffer him not to encroch vpon you. 1713 Steele *Englishm* No 29 185, I shall not encroach upon your Time 1791 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 357 The sea encroached upon these cliffs 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* III 260 Restraining both churches from encroaching on the functions of the civil magistrate. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) V 116 He who encroaches shall pay twofold the price of the injury

β 1541 Elyot *Image Gov* 155 b, He woulde not suffer his libertines to incroche vpon his possessions 1660 R Coke *Power & Subj* 136 Laws made by the Kings of this realm did never incroach upon the ghostly power which our Saviour by divine positive institution left only to his Church 1794 G Adams *Nat & Exp. Philos.* IV xliv 202 The nucleus of a spot often changes its figure, by umbra incroaching irregularly upon it

†b *trans.* To impose (an unfair burden or condition) *upon* *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. (Doubtful: perh. *what* is used adverbially)

1548 Ld Somerset *Epist Scots* 244 What wil they not encroche vpon you?

3 *intr.* To advance, intrude beyond natural or conventional limits. †b. *refl.* in same sense (*obs rare*).

1555 *Fardle Facions* App 323 When the couetous manne will encroche beyonde his boundes 1599 T M[ourt] *Silkwormes* 48 Lest heate by stealth encroch it selfe too soone 1618 Bolton *Florus* III. v 181 Lucius Sulla shoved the Enemie backe from encroaching any farther 1680 Butler *Rem* (1759) I 214 Those that falsly venture to encroach, Where Nature has deny'd them all Approach 1830 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* I. 3 A state which encroaches beyond the boundaries of sleep. [See also Encroaching *ppl. a*]

c *trans.* To encroach upon

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 660 This [Bramble] taketh roote easily, incroching grounde with the toppes of his branches *Ibid* 648 It incroacheth and winneth more ground

†**4** *intr.* To get oneself connected *with*. *Obs rare.*

1579 Gosson *Apol Sch. Abuse* (Arb) 73 Penelopes suters were glad to encroche with some of her maides

Encroacher (enkrō^{u} tʃəɹ) [f. Encroach *v.* + -er.] One who encroaches (*on*).

1581 J Bell *Haddon's Answ Osor.* 491 Why is Haddon accused as an encrocher upon other mens possessions? 1689 R Wright *Benefice* 16, I am a bold Incroacher on the Gods, And steal their Free-hold 1720 Swift *Run upon Bankers* Wks 1755 IV. I 22 The bold encroachers on the deep 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 11, I would not for the World be thought an Incroacher 1861 *Sat Rev* 22 June, Those irregular encroachers who border and trespass on the domain of history

†**Encroa·ching,** *vbl sb Obs* [f. Encroach *v.* + -ing^{1}.] The action of the vb Encroach.

1539 Taverner *Gard Wysed* I. 40 a, By thy incrochyng of other mens realms *a* 1639 W Whately *Prototypes* II xxix. (1640) 144 Murder is a sinne. wronging God extreamely in presumptuous incroching upon his prerogative. 1643 Prynne *Sov Power Parl.* III 36 The encroaching of the said royall power to them.

Encroaching (enkrō^{u} tʃiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f Encroach *v.* + -ing^{2}] That encroaches

1593 Shaks 2 *Hen. VI*, IV i. 96 The House of Yorke thrust from the Crowne, By lofty proud incroaching tyranny. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* xi. (1851) 426 It concern'd them first to sue out their Livery from the unjust wardship of his encroaching Prerogative. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* IV. 50 Ladies in your Way, are often like incroaching Subjects 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp* xxix. (1856) 250 Our nobly-strengthened little craft rose up upon the encroaching floes bodily. 1873 Symonds *Grk Poets* 1. 26 The cold encroaching policy of Sparta.

Encroachingly (enkrō^{u}tʃiŋli), *adv* [f. prec. + -ly^{2}] In an encroaching manner.

1822 *Month. Mag.* LIV. 592 Whether Bodmer availed himself of Wieland's pen too encroachingly.

Encroachment (enkrō^{u}tʃmĕnt). Also 7–8 in-. [f. Encroach *v.* + -ment: in AF. (1437) *encrochement*] The action of encroaching, in various senses; *spec.* in *Law* (see quot. 1613)

1523 Fitzherb *Surv* 15 But and there shalbe made any new incrochementes or intackis inclosed or taken in out of the commens 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F* xxi. 49 Ye thus Usurpe on vs by meane of encriochement. 1613 R C *Table Alph* (ed 3), *Encrochment*, when the Lord hath gotten and seised of more rent or services of his tenant then of right is due 1646 Sir T Brownr *Pseud. Ep.* I iii. 8 The people being ready with open armes to receive the encroachments of Error 1667 Milton *P L* xii. 72 But this Usurper his encroachment proud Stayes not on Man 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. iii Encroachment of jurisdiction, or calling one *coram non judice*, to answer in a court that has no legal cognizance of the cause 1794 G Adams *Nat & Exp. Philos* IV. xliv 201 By these incroachments the nucleus of a spot is divided into two or more nuclei. 1830 H. Rogers *Ess* (1850) II. iv 199 We find the Latin element making undue encroachments 1878 Bosw Smith *Carthage* 433 The intervening strip of land, narrower now than then owing to the encroachment of the waves.

Encrochet: see En- *pref.*^{1} 1 a.

Encrown (enkraun), *v.* Also 6 encroun. [f. En-^{1} + Crown *sb*]

1 *trans* To put a crown on (any one); to crown

1486 *Bk St. Albans, Her.* A j a, Aungelis encrowned full hye with precious stones 1841 T. J. Ousseley *Eng Melodies* 49 Whilst Flowers en-crown thy Fairy head. 1854 Bailey *Festus* (ed. 5) 530 Encrowned with peaks of quivering fire 1884 *Sword & Trowel* Feb 63 Our fathers were wont to encrown themselves with a tasselled triangle

†**2** ? To mark or stamp with the figure of a crown *Obs*

1538 Leland *Itin* V 110 And one Quene Elenor was buried under a flat Stone of Marble with an Image of plaine Plate of Brasse encrounid

†Encrow·nment. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$ In 4 encorownment. [f. Encrown *v.* + -ment] The action or ceremony of encrowning; coronation

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 4198 Encorownmentes of kynges enoynttede

†Encru·elize, *v Obs rare*$^{-1}$ [f En-^{1} + Cruel + -ize] *trans* To make cruel or savage

1654 Cokaine *Dianea* IV 344 Those minds, which, encruelized, had not distinction to know their madnesse

Encrust, incrust (en-, inkrʌst), *v* [Prob. of twofold formation: (1) ad. Fr *incrust-er* or It. *incrustare* (used in sense 1), ad L. *incrustāre*, f *in* upon + *crusta* Crust. (2) f En-^{1}, In- + Crust, or ad Fr. *encroûter* (in 16th c. *encrouster*) of equivalent formation The *en-* and *in-* forms are both in common use, without any differentiation of sense; the Dictionaries mostly favour *incrust*, but *encrust* appears to be the more frequent in actual use]

1 *trans.* To ornament (a surface) by overlaying it with a crust of precious material. Also *To encrust into*

α 1776 Gibbon *Decl & F* I xii. 262 The outside of the edifice was encrusted with marble. 1823 *Bro. Jonathan* I 142 As if the whole tree were encrusted with molten jewellery *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist Eng* V 196 A staircase encrusted with jasper 1875 Fortnum *Maiolica* xi. 201 The painted and incised bacini, which are encrusted into her church towers

β 1641 Evelyn *Mem* (1857) I 35 The church of the Jesuits is..a glorious fabric without and within, wholly incrusted with marble 1781 Gibbon *Decl & F* III lii. 295 The walls were incrusted with marbles of various colours 1885 Stone *Chr. bef Christ* 44 Vases incrusted with diamonds and *lapis lazuli*

2. To cover with a crust or thin coating (*e g.* of rust, sedimentary deposits, etc.) Also of scales, shellfish, etc: To form a crust or hard coating on (a surface).

α 1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist* (1776) I 313 In those dreary countries, the instruments that are kept in the pocket are quickly encrusted 1806 *Med Jrnl.* XV 535 He now was encrusted with one scab over every part of his face and body 1828 Stark *Elem Nat. Hist* I. 482 Scales encrusting the soft part of the dorsal and anal fins 1854 F Bakewell *Geol.* 87 Sulphur is found encrusting the sides in considerable quantities. 1878 Bosw Smith *Carthage* 433 The blocks of masonry, are now encrusted by shell fish and sea weeds

β 1733 Pope *Hor Sat* II i. 73 Let Jove incrust Swords, pikes, and guns, with everlasting rust. 1756 C Lucas *Ess Waters* II 23 Such waters incrust vessels in which they are contained. 1863 Fr Kemble *Resid Georgia* 23 Their bare feet being literally incrusted with dirt.

b. *fig.*

α. 1806 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I 359 Some rejected Christ as unfit nucleus to encrust with their fables 1861 Mill *Utilit*, III. 42 The simple fact is..encrusted over with collateral associations.

β. 1742 Young *Nt Th* I 157 How was my heart incrusted by the world! 1837 J H Newman *Par Serm* III xvii 265 Satan may incrust it with his own evil creations 1858 Holland *Titcomb's Lett* VIII 80 You get habits of thought and life that incrust you. 1873 H. Rogers *Orig Bible* VIII (1875) 326 Many languages..were still so incrusted with barbarism.

3 To form into a crust, deposit as a crust.

1726 Thomson *Winter* 756 The winter snow Incrusted hard. 1837 W Irving *Capt Bonneville* (1849) 151 It was sufficiently incrusted to bear a pedestrian

4 a. *intr.* for *refl* To form itself into a crust. b *intr* To form or deposit a crust *upon*.

1725 Huxham in *Phil. Trans* XXXIII. 381 The Pustules did not incrust yellow 1754 *Ibid* XLIX. 26 This chanel of fire is covered by the lava, which cools and incrusts on its surface. 1865 Pusey *Truth Eng. Ch* 30 A mass of unauthorized traditional glosses, had encrusted over the Thirty-nine Articles

5. To shut up, imprison as within a crust *rare.*

a 1721 Ken *Poet Wks* (1721) IV 528 Tho' I should In Alps of Ice encrusted, freeze. 1830 Sir J Herschel *Stud Nat Phil* 79 The statue might be conceived encrusted in its marble envelope

Encrusted, incrusted (en-, inkrʌsted), *ppl. a.* [f Encrust *v.* + -ed^{1}] In senses of the vb

1816 J Scott *Vis. Paris* (ed 5) 59 The olive branch in one hand, and the encrusted pike in the other. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp* xxviii. (1856) 351 Trailing his hind quarters over the incrusted snow. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint* 121 The first kind, or 'incrusted enamels' is subdivided into two classes. 1866 Tate *Brit. Mollusks* IV. 292 Solid concretions of an organized skeleton and incrusted salts

Encrusting, incrusting (en-, inkrʌstiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Encrust *v.* + -ing^{2}] That encrusts

1766 Pennant *Zool* (1768) I Pref 3 The excellence and number of our springs, whether medicinal or incrusting 1856–8 W Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 79 Polypary incrusting, formed of stolons 1861 Dickens in *All Y. Round* IV. 461, I was content to take a foggy view of the Inn through the window's encrusting dirt 1878 G Macdonald *Phantastes* v 81 A kiss cannot reach her through the incrusting alabaster.

Encrustment (enkrʌstmĕnt). [f. Encrust *v* + -ment] *concr.* That which is deposited by the action of encrusting; an outer encrusted layer or shell. Also *fig.*

1861 Craik *Hist Eng Lit* I. 561 That rich spirit of drollery penetrating through all enfoldings and rigorous encrustments into the kernel of the ludicrous 1876 Blackmore *Cripps* II. xiv 211 The trees, glistened rather with soft moisture than with stiff encrustment.

Encrystal: see Incrystal.

†Encul·je. *Sc Obs. rare*$^{-1}$ [Cf Accoil, which in Sc. form would be **acul·je.*] ? Coaxing.

1375 *Sc Leg Saints, St Tecla* 34 Quhene he saw he sped nathinge For his enculje or entysing.

†Encu·mber, *sb. Obs* Forms: 4 encumbre, encumbir, 6 encombre, 7 encomber, encumber Also 6 incomber, incumber. [a OF *encombre* = Pr *encombre*, It *ingombro*:—late L *incumbrum*, f. *incumbrāre* see Encumber *v.*] The state of being encumbered; *concr.* an encumbrance, embarrassment, trouble, annoyance

c 1330 R Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 327 With many grete encumbre of in hard stoure 1546 Gardiner *Decl. Artic. Joye* 43 Saynt Austen auoydinge thencombre of these subtyll heretiques. 1557 North tr. *Guevara's Diall of Princes* (1582) 422 b Why they should suffer so many incombers, broiles, and troubles as they do *a* 1618 Raleigh *To P Henry* in *Rem.* (1661) 252 The greater [ship] is slow; unmanable, and ever full of encumber. *c* 1630 Drumm of Hawth *Poems* 10 Sleep.. follow'd with a troope of golden Slumbers Thrust from my quiet Braine all base encumbers. 1642 Howell *For. Trav.* v (Arb) 28 Too great a number of such Friends, is an encomber and may betray him

Encumber (enkʌmbəɹ), *v.* Forms: α 4–7 encomber, -bre, (5 encounbre, emcombre), 5–8 encumbre, 6– encumber β. 6–8 incomber, incumbre, 7 incombre, incumber See also Acoumber. [a. OF *encombre-r* to block up, obstruct, a Com. Rom word (Pr *encombrar*, It. *ingombrare*):—late L. *incombrāre*, f *in* in, upon + *combrus* barricade, obstacle, prob. repr L. *cumulus* heap (In Eng the fig. uses appear much earlier than the literal.)]

1. *trans* To hamper, embarrass (persons, their movements, actions, etc) *with* a clog or burden. Also of things: To act as a clog or restraint upon. Also *fig.*

α *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pers T* ¶ 613 Of accidie cometh first, that a man is annoyed and encombrid for to do eny goodnes 1600 Holland *Livy* xliii xxiii 1169 They marched heavily armed and encombered. 1660 Blount *Boscobel* II (1680) 31 He travers'd, near three hundred (miles) encombered with a portmanteau. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F* III lii 261 The royal camp was encumbered by the luxury of the palace 1842 Bischoff *Woollen Manuf* II 44 There were various branches of our trade which it had been thought necessary to encumber with high duties. 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng* IV 408 He could not be persuaded to encumber his feeble frame with a cuirass. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) IV. 407 The study of philosophy may encumber him

β. ? 1612 Brinsley *Lud Lit.* iii. (1627) 13 Schoolemasters who are incumbred with this inconvenience 1620 Healey *Epictetus' Man.* (1636) xiii 17 Lamenesse incombers the legges, but not the resolution 1688 in Somers *Tracts* I 306 Such Statutes..seem to incumber what Papists think his Majesty's Prerogative. 1726 Addison *Dial. Medals* II, She draws back her garment, that it may not incumber her in her march 1738 [G Smith] *Cur. Relat.* II 314 They sold their Commodities, in order to be less incombert when they should go about to conquer.

†**2.** To engage, involve, entangle *in*. *Obs.*

1338 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 70 Procuratours of þe fend to encombre [mennus soulis] in synne. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 508 And lefte his scheep encombred in the myre *a* 1662 Heylin *Laud* I 128 To deliver him out of that War in which they had incumbred him. *c* 1720 Prior *Poems* (J) Encumbered in the silken string.

†**3.** To cause suffering or inconvenience to. *Obs*

c 1330 R Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 254 Sit salle Edward be encombred þorgh dame Blanche schene. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. xii 37 In mannes body whan ony maladye or sekenes encombreth hit. 1514 Barclay *Cyt & Uplondyshm* (1847) 51 Sometime these Courtiers them more to incumber Slepe all in one chamber 1563–87 Foxe *A & M* (1596) 191/2 Greefes wherwith your mind is dailie incombred. 1605

BACON *Adv Learn* I vii § 7 (1873) 56 His mind being no ways changed or incumbered, either with fears, remorses, or scruples.

† b. Of enemies, etc To press hardly upon, harass, give trouble to *Obs*

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr Sowle* I 1. (1859) 2 To what purpoos had god formed me for to ben encombred with soo moche meschyef *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* I. XXXI 104 The fleshe, the worlde, and the Devil encomberithe a man. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt* 120 Ye shal be here encombred and assaylled. 1633 P FLETCHER in Farr *S. P Jas I* (1848) 297 Much were the knights encumbered with these foes

† c To overcome, master; said *esp* of temptations, passions, etc *Obs.*

1377 LANGL *P Pl* B XIX. 223 That ydelnesse encombre hym nouȝt 1393 GOWER *Conf* III 267 The King Incombred of his lustes blinde The lawe tornith out of kinde. *c* 1430 LYDG *Bochas* II v (1554) 46 b, The auoutour Thee encumbred of very force.

4. To burden with duties, obligations, or responsibilities.

a 1593 H SMITH *Wks* (1867) II. 355 Martha is sore encumbered with much serving 1607 HIERON *Wks* I 336 It is a burthen to them to bee so employed; they cannot abide to be so encombred 1781 BURKE *Sp Repeal Marriage Act* X. 137 A man that breeds a family without competent means of maintenance, encumbers other men with his children. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* XI 119 Aurelia had objected to be encumbered with a stepson.

5 To burden (a person or an estate) with debts, *esp* to charge (an estate) with a mortgage. [Cf. OF *encombrer* to mortgage]

a 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I ii, Such lands As are not encumbered 1729 BERKELEY *Serm* Wks 1871 IV 639 If you were encumbered with debt 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* VII. (1878) 46 His large estates, loaded with debt and encumbered by mortgage 1858 LD ST LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop Law* XIV 95 If he make a mortgage after having otherwise encumbered the estate

β. 1677 YARRANTON *Engl Improv.* 8 There being so many ways to incumber the Land privately 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II 313 The new occasions and necessities required means to be devised of charging and incumbering estates.

6 To load or fill (places, things) *with* what is obstructive or useless; to block up; *fig* to complicate, render difficult.

c 1400 *Rom Rose* 3007 Thorough the breres anoon wente I, Wherof encombred was the hay 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind* (Arb) 320 All iorneys incumbered with continuall waters 1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst* I 98 Seruetto and other like haue encombred al things with new deceites. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt & Spir.* (1782) I 34, I have not encumbered my doctrine with . difficulties 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I 129 Copper Mine River is encumbered with shoals and falls. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* II, The ground about the pillar was strewed, or rather encumbered, with many large fragments of stone. 1868 MILMAN *St Paul's* 472 Newton's monument .. adorns or incumbers the Church of St Mary-le-Bow 1876 GREEN *Short Hist* VI § 2 (1882) 276 The Statutes of Apparel .. begin at this time to encumber the Statute Book.

† **7.** In pa. pple : Constipated *Obs. rare*—1.

1486 *Bk St Albans* C iiij b, When yowre hawke is encombred in the bowillis.

† **8** ? To fold (the arms) *Obs. rare*—1

1602 SHAKS *Ham.* I v 174 With Armes encombred thus, or thus, head shake.

Encumbered (enkʌ·mbəɪd), *ppl a* [f ENCUMBER *v.* + -ED1] In the senses of the verb · Hampered, burdened, etc. Of an estate. Charged with a mortgage.

1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 498 Society grown weary of the load, Shakes her incumber'd lap, and casts them out 1847 BRIGHT *Sp. Irel.* 13 Dec, The encumbered condition of landed property in Ireland 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* II 9 Those who travelled in more dignified and encumbered style 1884 MACKESON & SMITH ed *Coote's Law of Mortg* 473 The Incumbered Estates Court [West Indies]

Encu·mberer. [f as prec. + -ER] One who encumbers

Encumbering (enkʌ·mbərɪŋ), *ppl. a* [f ENCUMBER *v.* + -ING2] That encumbers

1641 MILTON *Animadv* (1851) 188 Whosoever labours to keep such an incumbring surcharge of earthly things 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I 404 From his belt he took The encumbering sword. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist Lit* IV IV VII 319 *note*, The feeble encumbering pronoun 'which' 1872 H MACMILLAN *True Vine* VII 300 These barren, encumbering branches

Hence **Encumberingly** *adv*

Encumberment (enkʌ·mbəɪmĕnt). Now *rare*. Also incumberment [a. OF *encombrement*. see ENCUMBER *v.* and -MENT.]

1. The action of encumbering; the state or fact of being encumbered

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 148 God Saued þam alle þo tymes fro þer encumberment. *a* 1619 DANIEL *Coll. Hist Eng* (1626) 98 Their numbers growing so great, as bred many incomberments 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst* 151 Subjecting him [the Deity] to Sollicitous Encumberment 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 454 Escaping from the rich encumberment of the metropolitan port. 1877 *Daily News* 3 Dec 6 Droves of cattle add to the incumberment of the way.

† b. Contextually used for . Satanic temptation. *Obs.* Cf. ENCUMBER *v.* 3 c

c 1330 *Arth & Merl.* 706 It was .. The deuels foule encumbrement. 15 *Merlin* 645 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 442 Thorrow the ffeendes incomberment

† c Molestation, disturbance. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past Pleas.* 14 Without Saturnus blacke encombrement 1596 SPENSER *F Q.* VI VIII 38 To let her Sleepe out her fill without encomberment

† d Misfortune, mishap *Obs*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom* 129, I have thorowe Encomberment slayne a man, and he is here with me

† **2** *concr.* Something that encumbers, = ENCUMBRANCE *Obs.*

1600 ABP ABBOT *Exp Jonah* 634 Let us shake off all incumberments 1660 H. MORE *Myst Godl* To Rdr 29 Devested of those many encumberments of humane inventions both false and useless 1664 — *Myst Iniq* III 8 A troublesome and useless incumberment upon Christianity

Encumbrance (enkʌ·mbrăns). Forms α 4–5 encombraunce, (-beraunce), 4-6 encumbraunce, 4–7 encombrance, 7– encumbrance; β. 6 incomb(e)rance, 6–7 incombrance, (7 incumberance), 7–9 incumbrance [a OF *encombrance*, f *encombrer* to ENCUMBER, see -ANCE]

† **1** Encumbered state or condition; trouble, molestation, perplexity *Obs.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw* (A) 5509 The douke Otous . His gret encumbraunce him telde 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B XVIII 265 (Wright's text) Care & encombraunce is comen to vs alle *c* 1430 *Syr Gener* (Roxb) 2657 So I me drede To haue som grete encomberaunce. 1509 FISHER *Fun Serm Ctess Richm.* (1708) 28 A lyfe voyde of all sorrow and encombrance 1559 *Homilies* I *Fear of Death* III (1859) 103 The great encombrance which our spirit hath by this sinful flesh

† b. Satanic temptation : = ENCUMBERMENT 1 b

c 1450 *Merlin*, Wyte ye well that this is the encombraunce of the deuell.

2. *concr* That which encumbers, a burden, impediment, 'dead weight', a useless addition, in stronger sense, an annoyance, trouble

1535 *Stat.* 27 *Hen VIII*, c 3 Which shall be a great incumberance to all such the Kinges subiectes 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut* II 8 The incomberances are so great as it would bee vnpossible for vs to ouercome them if God assisted vs not 1653 MILTON *Humiliation* (1659) 95 To hire incumbents or rather incumbrances for life-time 1748 ANSON *Voy* I I. (ed 4) 16 This incumbrance of a convoy gave us some uneasiness 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 172 Housekeepers will be freed from the intolerable incumbrance of beggars at their doors 1833 I TAYLOR *Fanat* II 35 Malign dispositions and vindictive habits are miserable encumbrances of the mind. 1851 MARIOTTI *Italy in* 1848 IV 234 The great mass of volunteers, especially Lombards, were looked upon as a mere encumbrance. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I § 27. 196 Divesting my limbs of every encumbrance

3 A person dependent on another for support; *esp.* in phrase *Without encumbrance* = 'having no children'.

1742 FIELDING *Jos Andrews* IV II, I will have no more incumbrances brought on us. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 165 § 4. 148 Left the younger sons encumbrances on the eldest 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Three Ages* III 109 The widow .. may advertise herself as 'without incumbrance', to undertake any situation 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Nov 10 Coachmen. rarely have children, or, as they say incumbrances

4. *Law* A burden on property 'A claim, lien, liability attached to property, as a mortgage, a registered judgment, etc' (Wharton)

a 1626 BACON *Max & Uses Com Law* 27 These acts are collaterall encombrances 1642 PERKINS *Prof Bk* IV § 269 120 He hath this Land without encombrance of Action 1658 STINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 200 That my ancient and lineally descended estate, might without incumbrance fall upon you my elder son 1770 *Junius Lett* XI 204 You accepted the succession with all its encumbrances 1836 KENT *Comm. Amer Law* (1873) II XXXIX. 483 If a vendor, knowing of an encumbrance upon an estate, etc.

Encumbrancer (enkʌ·mbrănsəɪ). *Law.* Also in-. [f. ENCUMBRANCE + -ER] One who has an encumbrance or legal claim on an estate.

1858 LD ST LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* VIII 50 A preferable title to any former purchaser or encumbrancer 1863 GLADSTONE *Financ Statem* 22 A large body of mortgageors, incumbrancers, and life-renters

† **Encu·mbrancy.** *Obs rare*—1 In 6 in- [f as prec · see -ANCY] = ENCUMBRANCE 4

1554 in *Archæol* XXXIX 188 The Quenes Matie to discharge the purchaser of all incumbrauncy

† **Encu·mbrous,** *a Obs.* Forms: α. 4 encoumberous, 4-5 encomb(e)rous(e, 6– encumbrous Also β. 4 incombrous. [a OF. *encombros*, f *encombre*: see ENCUMBER *sb.* and -OUS] Cumbersome, distressing, troublesome.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H Fame* 862 Harde langage ys encombrouse for to here *c* 1392 — *Compl. Venus* 42 But ful encoumberous [*v.r.* encombrous] is þe vsing. 1413 LYDG *Pilgr. Sowle* II. xliv (1859) 50 The mooste encomberous melodye that euer I herde byfore. 1694 STRYPE *Cranmer* II iii. *note* (D), To avoid many encumbrous arguments.

† **Encu·mbry.** *Obs rare*—1 In 6 incombrye. [f ENCUMBER *v.* + -Y] = ENCUMBRANCE

1546 GARDINER *Decl. Artic Joye* 82 b, To make the husband amendes for that encombrye, ye teach men . that they may haue as lawfully two wyues at ones, as one

Encup : see EN- *pref*1 1 a

Encur, obs form of INCUR

Encurb, Encurse : see EN- *pref*1 3

Encurl (enkɜ̄ ɹl), *v.* Also incurl [f EN-1 + CURL.] *trans.* To twist, twine, interlace.

1647-8 HERRICK *Poems* (1869) *App Epithal* VIII, Like streames which flow Encurl'd together. — *Hesper* Wks (1876) II 253 Be she bald or do's she weare Locks incurl'd of other haire

Encursion, obs var INCURSION

Encurtain (enkɜ̄ ɹtĕn, -t'n), *v* Forms 4 encortin, 6 encurtine, incorteyn, incurtain, -toyn, 7 en-, incourtaine, 7– encurtain [a OF *encortine-r, encourtine-r*, f. *en-* IN- + *cortine, courtine* CURTAIN.]

1 *trans* To surround, or envelop with curtains

1393 GOWER *Conf* I 71 A softe bedde of large space They hadde made and encortined *c* 1530 LD BERNERS *Arth. Lyt Bryt* (1814) 6 To lye in the bed incorteyned wyth sylke. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX 1, They began at Rome to encourtaine their Theatre with such vailes dyed in colours

2 *trans.* and *fig* To surround as with a curtain; to shroud, veil.

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F Drake* (1881) 97 Since first these clouds his [the sunne's] face incurtained *c* 1800 K WHITE *Poet Wks* (1837) 71 Encurtain'd in the main 1869 SPURGEON *Ideas Dav* Ps XVIII. 11 Blessed is the darkness which encurtains my God

† **3** *Fortification* (See quot) *Obs rare*—1 [So *encortiner* in OF, cf CURTAIN *sb*]

1598 FLORIO, *Cortinare*, to encurtine, to flank or fortifie about with a wall

Hence **Encurtained** *ppl a*

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R Grenvile* LXXXVIII, Bright day is darkned by incurtained light 1606 CHAPMAN *M D'Olive Plays* 1873 I 190 Through the encurtaind windowes I see light Tapers. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Gamester* 40 At the end of every act, the encurtain'd musique sounds.

Encushion see EN- *pref*1 1 a.

-ency, ad L *-entia*, the termination of abstract sbs formed upon pr. pples (ppl adjs or sbs) in *-ent-* by means of the suffix *-ia* (whence Eng *-y* in *modesty, fallacy*, etc · see -Y, -OY) The L sbs in *-entia* (like those in *-ia* generally) denoted primarily qualities or states, but some of them came by development of sense to be nouns of action or process, and in late L and in Romanic the formation of nouns of action became the normal function of the suffix. Consequently the Eng sbs in -ENCE (which are adaptations of L types in *-entia* either through Fr or according to Fr analogies) have very frequently the sense of action or process, either in addition to, or to the exclusion of, that of quality or state The sbs. in *-ency*, on the other hand, being purely English adaptations of the Latin types, have properly only the sense of quality or state, and concrete senses thence developed As exemplifying this difference of use between the two suffixes, cf *recurrence* and *currency, confluence* and *fluency, residence* and *presidency*. When the same word exists in both the *-ence* and the *-ency* forms, the tendency is (where the sense of the verbal etymon permits) to restrict the former to action or process (*i e* to connect its meaning rather with that of the vb than with that of the adj), while the latter is used to express quality; cf *coherence* and *coherency, persistence* and *persistency* In a few instances both forms of a word have equally the sense of quality or condition; in most of these cases the one or the other of the forms has become obsolete or archaic; where they are both in current use, the distinction usually is that *-ency* has a more distinct reference to the sense of the related adj or sb in *-ent*, considered as the predicate of some particular subject; cf. for example, 'sentience is an attribute of animals' with 'some maintain the sentiency of plants'. See -ANCY.

Encyclic (ensəɪ klik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad late L *encyclicus*, an altered form (with substitution of suffix) of *encyclius*, a Gr ἐγκύκλιος of same meaning, f ἐν IN- + κύκλ-ος circle]

A *adj*

1 = ENCYCLICAL A. 1, 2.

1824 *Hist Europe* in *Ann Reg* 195/2 His recovery was followed by the promulgation of an Encyclic letter 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod Gr.* I. IX 438 The encyclic, or liberal education at this period, embraced seven departments

2 *nonce-use.* Encircling.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Vis. Poets* I. 202 Dropping from Heaven's encyclic rim

B *sb* = ENCYCLICAL B.

1851 MARIOTTI *Italy in* 1848 IV. 251 The Papal encyclic of the 19th April, entered into no man's views 1864 *Q Rev.* July 127 The terms of the Encyclic imply a separation between liberty and Roman Catholicism

‖ **Ency·clica.** *rare.* [mod Lat. fem. of *encyclicus* : see prec] = ENCYCLICAL B

1888 *Catholic Househ* 18 Aug, 5/3 To the Encyclica of September 1883, the Catholics fully responded To the Pontifical Encyclicas follow, etc.

Encyclical (ensəɪ klikăl), *a*, and *sb* [f. late L. *encyclicus* (see ENCYCLIC) + -AL]

A. *adj.*

1 *Antiq.* Used as transl of Gr ἐγκύκλιος (παιδεία), *i e* general (education); cf ENCYCLOPÆDIA I.

1626-61 HOLYDAY *Persius* 301 The learning, which they call encyclical

2 Of an ecclesiastical epistle Circular, intended

for extensive circulation Now chiefly of letters issued by the pope

1647 Jer Taylor *Dissuas Popery* II II §2 Wks (1822) XI. 85 Their [the Greeks'] prime and most learned prelate did publish an encyclical epistle against the definition of the council. 1805 Bp Horsley *Sp Petit Rom Cath Speeches* (1813) II. 242, The apostolical vicars put forth an encyclical letter forbidding the people to take the oath 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* II 35 The encyclical letter from the Church of Jerusalem, of which St. James was the main author.

B. *sb.* An encyclical letter, see A 2

1837 J H Newman in *British Critic* XXII. 282 When a new Encyclical issues from Rome, etc 1864 *Sat Rev* 3 Dec. 791 No one can read the Pope's new Encyclical without feeling, etc 1871 Macduff *Mem Patmos* v 56 This most deeply spiritual encyclical. 1875 Manning *Mission H Ghost* xiii 376 Pius IX in the Encyclical condemned the separation of Philosophy and Science from revelation

Encyclopædia, encyclopedia (ensəi klo-pī·diă) Also 7 in adapted forms encyclopædie-, -y, -pedie, -pedy, -ped(e [a late L *encyclopædia*, a. pseudo-Gr. *ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία*, an erroneous form (said to be a false reading) occurring in MSS. of Quintilian, Pliny, and Galen, for *ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία* 'encyclical education', the circle of arts and sciences considered by the Greeks as essential to a liberal education (cf Encyclical A 1)

The spelling with *æ* has been preserved from becoming obs by the fact that many of the works so called have Latin titles, as *Encyclopædia Britannica, Londinensis*, etc]

1. The circle of learning, a general course of instruction

1531 Elyot *Gov* I xiii, The circle of doctrine . is in one worde of greke Encyclopedia. 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud. Ep* a 3 a, To Rdr, In this Encyclopædie and round of knowledge. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 187 Borrowed from the Bank of the Encyclopædia, or generall Learning 1662 Phillips *Duct* Advt, A Dictionary for the English Tongue, would require an Encyclopedy of knowledge 1681 T. Mannyngham *Disc* 54 They make the whole Encyclopede of Arts and Sciences but a brisker Circulation of the blood. 1686 Goad *Celest Bodies* III iii 459 The Student . who shall think fit to take so useful a Theory in his Encyclopaedy 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xx, In you are lodg'd a Cornucopia, an Encyclopedia, an unmeasurable Profundity of Knowledge 1868 M Pattison *Academ Org* 277 An education which aimed at a little encyclopædia of elementary knowledge

2. A literary work containing extensive information on all branches of knowledge, usually arranged in alphabetical order.

The word in this sense appears first as the title of certain works published in the 17th cent. *esp* that of Alstedius (see quot 1819)

1644 T Diconson in Bulwer *Chirologia* a 2 Thy Enchiridion .. became th' Encycloped 1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr* (1769) 123 A kind of encyclopedia of all and memorable things 1716 M Davies *Ath Brit* II 342 Mr Record had scarce any Precedents or Patterns in his *Encyclopædy of Learning* to copy after 1768 (*title*) Encyclopædia Britannica. 1819 *Pantologia* s. v *Encyclopædia*, The first work we have seen under the title of Encyclopædia, is J H Alstedii Encyclopædia, which was published in 1632, in two vols folio 1841 Myers *Cath. Th* III ii. 4 The Bible is by no means indeed an Encyclopædia 1859 Darwin *Orig Spec* i (1873) 24 An ancient Chinese encyclopædia *humorously* 1837 Dickens *Pickw* xxiv, Mr Pickwick looked encyclopædias at Mr Peter Magnus. 1885 *Illust. Lond. News* 19 Dec 648 Maida [a girl] was an encyclopædia of knowledge

b Sometimes applied *spec* to the French work 'Encyclopédie ou Dictionnaire raisonné des Sciences, des Arts, et des Métiers' (1751–1765), by Diderot, D'Alembert, and other eminent scholars and men of science.

1773 (*title*) Select Essays from the Encyclopedy. 1790 Burke *Fr Rev.* Wks V. 207 The vast undertaking of the Encyclopædia. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 161 Diderot was busy (1750) with the first volume of the Encyclopædia

3. An elaborate and exhaustive repertory of information on all the branches of some particular art or department of knowledge; *esp* one arranged in alphabetical order

1801 (*title*) The Encyclopædia of Wit 1807 (*title*) The Vocal Encyclopædia comprising a variety of popular songs, etc 1859 Smiles *Self-help* 61 Introduced in the historical part of his [Loudon's] laborious Encyclopædia of Gardening The result of which appeared in his Encyclopædias. 1881 (*title*), Hamersly's Naval Encyclopædia

Hence **Encyclopæ diac** *a* [see -ac], = Encyclopædic; **Encyclopædi acal** *a.* [see -acal], = prec.; **Encyclopæ·dial** *a* [see -al], of or pertaining to an encyclopædia (see Encyclopædia 2).

1886 *Athenæum* 27 Feb 298/3 His encyclopædiac knowledge renders it probable he will make an excellent librarian. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL 589 It is the object of many to render instruction encyclopædiacal 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVII 216 The tendency of the Alexandrian school was encyclopædiacal throughout. 1818 *Blackw Mag* III. 658 Our Encyclopaedial lion is fangless and toothless

Encyclopædian (ensəi klopī diăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec +-an]

A. *adj.* a Embracing the whole circle of learning; comprising a wide range of subjects. b Of the nature of or resembling an encyclopædia.

1837 *New Monthly Mag* XLIX. 439 A work of this order is in its nature encyclopædian

B. *sb*

†1. = Encyclopædist 1 b. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1834 Beckford *Italy* II 249 Voltaireists and encyclopedians have poisoned all sound doctrine.

¶2 app = Encyclopædia 1. [? Meant for a Gr accusative.]

1621 Burton *Anat Mel* I ii iii xv (1651) 132 Let them have that Encyclopædian, all the learning in the world

Encyclopæ·diast. *rare*$^{-1}$ [f Encyclopædia, on the analogy of *Ecclesiast*] = Encyclopædist 1 b

1818 *Blackw Mag* III 26 Had he been less munificent in his patronage of French encyclopædiasts

Encyclopædic, encyclopedic (ensəi klopī·dik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ic] Of, pertaining to, or resembling an encyclopædia (see Encyclopædia 1), that aims at embracing all branches of learning, universal in knowledge, very full of information, comprehensive

1824 *Blackw Mag* XVI 26 Attempts at bringing knowledge into encyclopedic forms. 1838–9 Hallam *Hist Lit* II ii. viii 335 So comprehensive a notion of zoology displays a mind accustomed to encyclopedic systems. 1862 Merivale *Rom Emp* (1865) VI liv 470 Another feature of Lucan's Pharsalia is its affectation of encyclopædic knowledge 1872 Minto *Eng Lit.* I ii 92 That encyclopædic statistician [Macaulay's father]. 1876 Green *Short Hist* i §4 (1882) 37 The encyclopædic character of his researches left him in heart a simple Englishman.

Encyclopædical, encyclopedical (ensəi klopī dikăl), *a* [f as prec + -al] = prec

1651 Fuller *Abel Rediv* 104 Enciuclopedicall wisdome he esteemed rather a learned sort of madnesse, then etc 1837 Whewell *Hist Induct Sc* (1857) I 192 An encyclopedical view of human knowledge 1858 Carlyle *Fredk Gt* (1865) X xxi viii 156 The King's encyclopedical conversation enchanted me completely

Encyclopædism, encyclopedism (ensəi klopī dizm) [f Encyclopædia + -ism]

1 Encyclopædic learning; the possession of the whole range of knowledge

1833 Carlyle, *Diderot*, Misc. V 45 This exaggerated laudation of Encyclopedism 1856 R. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I i 1. 6 Not that he [Gower] sets up for Encyclopædism, on the contrary, he laments the scantiness of his knowledge.

2. The doctrines of the Encyclopædists (see Encyclopædist 1 b).

1835 *Fraser's Mag* XI 102 A time of Tithe Controversy, Encyclopedism, Catholic Rent, Philanthropism, and the Revolution of Three Days! 1840 Mill *Diss & Disc* (1859) II, French philosophy, with us, is still synonymous with Encyclopedism

Encyclopædist, encyclopedist (ensəi klopī dist). [f as prec + -ist.]

1. A compiler of or writer in an encyclopædia.

1631 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I 278 Curtius had been scholar to Alstedius, the Encyclopedist 1845 Ford *Handbk Spain* § i. 31 *note*, St Isidore was the Pliny, the Bede, the Encyclopedist of his age

b. *esp* one of the writers of the French *Encyclopédie* (see Encyclopædia 2 b); often with a disparaging allusion to the tenets they promulgated

1796 Hutton *Math & Philos Dict* Pref 5 To have recourse to the still more stupendous performance of the French Encyclopædists. 1800 *Month Mag* VIII 597 The encyclopedists undertook to new model the old-fashioned religious opinions of that country [France] 1829 Carlyle *Misc* (1857) II 53 What Steam-engine did these Encyclopedists invent for mankind?

3. One who attempts to deal with every branch of knowledge, or whose studies have a very extensive range.

1871 Blackie *Four Phases* i 132 Aristotle, like a true encyclopædist, was content to register the gods whom he had not the heart to worship

Encyclopædize, encyclopedize (ensəiklo pædəiz), *v* [f. as prec. + -ize.] *trans.* a To arrange as an encyclopædia (see Encyclopædia 1); to exhibit (knowledge) in a systematic form. b. To describe in an encyclopædia (see Encyclopædia 2).

1824 Byron *Juan* xv lxviii, Dictionaries Which encyclopedise both flesh and fish 1824 *Blackw. Mag* XVI 32 The attempt to exhibit all Science in one body, the attempt to exhibit all Science to one mind, which are the two forms of the attempt to encyclopedize knowledge

‖ **Encyliglotte.** *Obs* [Fr. *encyliglotte* (Rabelais), app a corruption of Gr *ἀγκυλόγλωσσον* (*-γλωττον), the condition of being tongue-tied; cf. mod Fr *ancyloglosse*] The string of the tongue.

a 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III xxxiv, The Encyliglotte, which she had under her tongue being cut, she spoke

Encyse, obs. form of Incise *v.*

Encyst (ensist), *v.* [f. En-^{1} + Cyst.] *trans* To enclose in a cyst, capsule, or bag; only in *pa. pple.* and *refl.*

1845 Budd *Dis Liver* 272 Gall-stones in the substance of the liver are often encysted 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* (1856) 67 Shell represented by two short styles, encysted in the substance of the mantle 1882 *Nature* XXVI, The cercaria soon came to rest, showing a tendency to encyst itself on surrounding objects

fig 1873 Symonds *Gk Poets* xii 418 Even in Pindar, moral mysticism is, as it were, encysted, like an alien deposit, in the more vital substance of aesthetic conceptions

Encystation (ensistē^{1} ʃən). *Biol.* [f prec. + -ation] The process (observed in some Protozoa) of becoming surrounded with a cyst, bag, or capsule; = Encystment.

1869 Nicholson *Zool* 61 Reproduction in Vorticella by a process of encystation and endogenous division 1877 Huxley *Anat Inv An* xii 660 The Heliozoa propagate by simple division with or without previous encystation.

Encysted (ensi·sted), *ppl a* [f. as prec + -ed 1.] That is contained in a cyst or sac. *Encysted tumour*. a tumour consisting of a fluid or other substance enclosed in a cyst. Also *fig*

1705 T. Greenhill in *Phil. Trans* XXV 2010, I found it to be of that sort of Wens or encisted Tumors called Atheroma 1782 S F Simmons in *Med Commun* I 102 The dropsy was supposed to be of the encysted kind 1824 Coleridge *Aids Refl* (1848) I 256 The encysted venom, or poison-bag, beneath the adder's fang 1861 O W Holmes *Elsie V* 222 Encysted griefs, if we may borrow the chirurgeon's term

Encysting (ensi·stiŋ), *vbl sb* [f Encyst *v* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Encyst

1875 H. Walton *Dis Eye* 501 An eye may be destroyed while the encysting is going on

Encystment (ensi·stmĕnt). [f as prec. + -ment] a. 'The condition of an encysted tumour' (*Syd Soc. Lex.*). b *Biol.* The process of becoming surrounded by a cyst.

1865 *Pall Mall G* No 354. 10/2 The encystment of the parasites 1877 Huxley *Anat Inv An* II. 96 These Flagellata present various modes of agamic multiplication by fission, preceded or not by encystment

Encyte, obs form of Incite.

End (end), *sb* Forms · 1–7 ende, (2 aend, -e, 4 eende, hende, 4, 6 eande, 4 aend, eond, 5 heynd, 7 *dial.* eend), 3– end Also 3–5 ȝende, 4 ȝend, 5 ȝynde, 6 ynde. [Common Teut OE. *ende* str masc., corresponds to OS *endi* (Du *einde*), OHG *enti* masc (also neut; MHG *ende* masc, neut, mod G. *ende* neut), ON. *endir* (also *ende* wk. masc; Sw. *ände* masc, *ända* fem, Da. *ende*), Goth. *andeis*.—OTeut **andjo-z*:—pre-Teutonic **antjo -s*, cogn. with Skr. *ánta* masc, neut., end, boundary, with And *prep*, and with OHG. *andi, endi*, ON. *enni* neut. (:—OTeut. **anpjo(m·—*a·ntjo(m)* forehead

In some dialects of ME the *e* became long The forms *ȝendle, ȝyndle, yende* may be merely phonetic developments of *ȇnd*, or they may possibly be due to the influence of the vb Y-end (OE. *ȝeendaan*)]

I. With reference to space.

1. The extremity or outermost part (in any direction) of a portion of space, or of anything extended in space, utmost limit. *Obs.* in general sense, retained in phrase, *the end(s of the earth*

c 825 *Vesp Psalter* Ps xviii [xix] 4 In alle eorðan uteo de swoeȝ heara and in endas ymbhwyrftes eorðan word heara *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* xviii. [xix] 4 Ofer ealle eorðan endas [færð] heora word *c* 1305 *St. Kenelm* 150 in *E E P* (1862) 51 Forto pleyen him bi þe wodes ende 1389 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 7 Wt oute þe cite townes ende *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 173 All þe erth of Egipt fra end vnto othere Bees conquirid. 1599 ? Greene *George a Greene* (1861) 265 But darest thou walk to the towns end with me? 1657 J Smith *Myst Rhet.* 66 Christ shall reign from the River to the end of the land. 1713 Pope *Windsor For* 399 Earth's distant ends our glory shall behold *Mod* I would go with him to the world's end

b. A limit of magnitude or multitude.

c 825 *Vesp Psalter* Ps. cxliv. [cxlv] 3 Micel dryhten and hergendlic swiðe and micelnisse his nis ende 1600 Shaks *A Y.L* III. iii 53 Many a man knowes no end of his goods 1865 Mill in *Evening Star* 10 July, There was no end to the advantages.

†c. A boundary In *pl* territorial boundaries [? after L. *fines*]. *Obs*

1388 Wyclif. *Isa.* x. 13 Y haue take awei the endis of peplis 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg* 72/2 The Ryuer of the endes of the phylisteis 1526 Tindale *Acts* xvii. 26 And the endes of their in habitacion 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* i def 5 2 A line is the ende and terme of a superficies

†2. A 'quarter', division, region (of the world, of a country or town). *Obs* (but cf. East-end, West-end, where this sense blends with 3).

c 893 K Ælfred *Oros* II. 1, Þas feower heafodricu sindon on feower endum þyses middangeardes. *a* 1225 *St Marher.* (1862) 16 Ant al þe ende þæt tu ant heo habbeð in ierðet. 1297 R Glouc. (1724) 377 Al þat ayt was in Engelond he let somony in ech ende To Salesbury. *c* 1330 R Brunne *Chron* (1810) 32 Alle þe north ende was in his kepyng *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* lii 540 ȝoure fadir sendeth Into every ende aftyr his knyhtes.

3. One of the two extremities of a line, or of the 'length' or greatest dimension of any object, that part of anything that includes the extremity of its length *From end to end*: from one extremity to the other; throughout the length

a 1225 *Ancr R* 430 He þe well bloweð went þe neruwe ende of þe horne to his owune muðe. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 23201 (Edinb) Þe pitte of helle pin, it es sa dep þat end ne bes þar neuir apon *c* 1394 J. Malverne *Contn. Higden* (Rolls) IX App. 3 Perrexitque ad locum qui Anglice vocatur 'Mile ende' *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8795 Euer folowand the fell to þe fyngur endys *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xxv 75 Oberon satte at the tables ende 1551 Recorde *Pathw Knowl* I. xiv, In the eande of the other line 1602 *Return fr. Parnass* II. vi (Arb) 32 Your Hobby will meete you at the lanes end 1632 Lithgow *Totall Discourse* 22, I haue trod foure seuerall times from end to end of it [Italy] 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) The Air Ground-pipe, laid the

whole length of the Green house. and reaching from end to end. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 79/1 The Billberry, or Windberry, is round at the end 1721–1800 Bailey, *Cann-Hook*, an iron hook made fast to the end of a rope 1758 Johnson *Idler* No 33 ¶ 25 Mutton-chops off the worst end 1760 Wesley *Jrnl* 30 June (1827) III 9, I was quickly wet to my toe's end 1863 Kingsley *Water Bab* 39 The end of his own nose. 1867 W W Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 166 On the floor of the cage or at the ends of a rod passing through its upper bar.

† b. The point of a spear. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9432 He bare hym þurgh the brest with a bright end.

c (see Land's end)

d. ? *transf.* In the game of Bowls: The portion of a game which is played from one 'end' of the green to the other (see quot. 1876). Formerly also a definite portion of a game in Billiards and some other sports.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III 263/1 Five Ends make a Game by Day light, and three by Candle light 1747 *Scheme Equip Men of War* 37 Playing an End or two at that innocent Game, called Push Pin 1876 H F Wilkinson *Bowls* in *Encycl. Brit* IV 181 The bowling generally takes place alternately from the two 'ends' of the green A 'void end' is when neither side can score a cast.

4. The surface which bounds an object at either of its two extremities, the 'head' of a cask.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W 1531) 274 b, The hopes kepeth fast the bordes of the vessell & holdeth in yᵉ endes that they start not 1816 J Smith *Panorama Sc & Art* I 224 Draw lines across each end of the stone *Mod* The ends of the cask were stove in, The ends of the box are of hard wood.

5. A piece broken, cut off, or left, a fragment, remnant. Cf. Candle-end Of cloth: A half-length, or half-piece Also in *Odds and ends* (see Odds).

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1841) 141 My lord sent to Stoke be the carter iij.c. xxiiij lb. yren, conteyning xj. endes 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II 39 Scraps or shreds or short ends of lace. 1605 Bacon *Adv Learn.* II. 66 A brokers shop that hath ends of everything. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 23 Give him leave to sell all his rags, and odde-ends. 1704 in *Lond Gaz.* No 3986/4 Lost . 5 yards and a half of superfine .Black, 12 yards and a half of refine Black being both Last Ends 1712 E Hatton *Merch. Mag* 22 An End or Half Cloth, or a Long or Whole Cloth 1713 Swift *Frenzy of J. Dennis* Wks 1755 III I. 140 On his table were some ends of verse and of candles 1887 Rider Haggard *Jess* xxxii, The bit of candle..was.., burnt out, so he produced a box full of 'ends'

b. *fig. Obs* exc in *Odds and ends* (q v.).

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* I i 290 Ere you flout old ends any further, examine your conscience 1605 B Jonson *Volpone* Prol. Nor hales he in a gull, old ends reciting, To stop gaps in his loose writing 1607 R Wilkinson *Merch Royall* 26 Euerie Ladie if her husband haue bribed out but an end of an office, yet she reuels and playes Rex 1634 Bp Hall *Occas Medit* Wks (1808) 104 To improve these short ends of time, which are stolen from his more important avocations 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 251 They call.. language of a finer Dresse, Ends of Playes.

c. A part, proportion, only with adjs of quantity, as in † *micel ende* (OE) a great part; † *most end*, also *most an end* [? corruption of **mosten ende*, OE *mǽstan ende*], used adverbially = 'for the most part', 'almost entirely', 'especially'; † *none end*, no portion; *a good* (*great*) *end* (*deal*), a large proportion (*of*).

O. E Chron an. 1052, Harold ofsloh mycelne ende þes folces *c* 1340 *Cursor M* (Trin) 14478 [The Jews] soughten him to slone And moost ende for þat resoun þat he vp reised lazaroun ? *c* 1400–40 *How a Merchande, etc* 106 in *E P P* (Hazl) I 201 To speke wyth none ende of my kynne 1623 Lisle *Ælfric on O. & N T* Jeremias was oft in bands and cast into prison and bore most an end the peoples sinnes 1676 Hale *Contempl* I. 58 The credit of the Relator, which most an end depends upon another's credit 1739 *Grobianus* 122 Tipplers most an end are roaring Boys 1869 R B. Peacock *Lonsdale Gloss.* s. v., It cost me a gurt end of a pound *Ibid*, *Most on End* used adverbially; continually, unremittingly *Mod Derbysh.*, It cost me a good end of ten pounds. I have been waiting a good end of an hour.

6 In various technical uses **a.** *Coal-mining.* The furthest part of a gallery or working *End of coal* (see quot 1881)

1865 *Morning Star* 7 Jan. The men are of course usually at work in the 'ends' 1878 Huxley *Physiogr* 238 This direction is sometimes called the end of the coal 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss*, *End of coal*, the direction or section at right-angles to the face, sometimes called the butt.

b Naut. *Cable's end*, or simply *end*: the last length of a cable. *Rope's end*: a short length of rope bound at the ends with thread, used as an instrument of punishment. *Bitter end* (see Bitter)

1663 Pepys *Diary* 23 June, I beat him, and then went up in to fetch my rope's end. 1801 Sir H Parker *Let* 6 Apr. in Duncan *Nelson* (1806) 140 They [ships] were riding with two cables end 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Rope's end*, the termination of a fall, and should be pointed or whipped Formerly much used for illegal punishment 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed 6) 145 Have plenty of end in the bows ready to make fast.

c *A shoemaker's end*: a length of thread armed or pointed with a bristle, = Wax-end *To pack up one's ends and awls* (*Sc.*): i.e. all one's effects

1598 Florio, *Lesena*, a shooe-makers ende or awle 1636 More *Antid Ath* II xi (1712) 74 Two strings like two shoe makers ends come from the hinder parts of the male.

1713 Swift *Elegy on Partridge* Wks 1755 III. II. 82 Ariadne kindly lends Her braided hair to make thee ends *a* 1745 Meston *Poems* (1767) 98 Laden with tackle of his stall, Last, ends, and hammer, strap, and awl 1798 Wolcott (P Pindar) *Tales Hoy* Wks 1812 IV. 389 Crispin too forgets his End and Awl 1823 Galt *R. Gilhaize* I 271 They arrived at Edinburgh, and constrained the Queen Regent to pack up her ends and awls

d. Spinning and Weaving. (*a*) *Card-end*: a sliver or carding (*b.*) A worsted yarn in a Brussels carpet.

1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 978 For spinning coarse numbers . six card-ends are usually converted into one riband

II. With reference to time or serial order

7 The limit of duration, or close, of a period of time, the termination, conclusion, of an action, process, continuous state, or course of events; the terminal point of a series; the conclusion of a discourse, book, chapter, etc

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt x 22 Soðlice se þurhwunað oð ende, se byð hal. *c* 1200 Ormin 4356 Forr seffne daȝhess biginnenn a33 þe wuke till hiss ende. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* 27 Blisse þat cumeð withuten ani ende *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 4236 Es noght his murning mai amend I wen bifor his liues ende *Ibid* 26595 If þou þis bok will se till end 1340 *Ayenb.* 262 Þis boc is ycome to þe ende *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 880 Philip lofes hire [Olympias] lely to his lyfes ende. 1535 Coverdale *Cor.* xv 24 Then the ende, when he shal delyuer vp the kyngdome vnto God the father. 1568 Grafton *Chron* II 22 Robert had heard this message unto the ende 1709 Addison *Tatler*, No 24 ¶ 3 This Felicity attending him to his Life's End. 1803 R Anderson *Cumbld. Bak., Caleb Crosby*, Frae week en to week en 1862 Stanley *Jew Ch* (1877) I x. 198 The passage of the Jordan was not the end, but the beginning of a long conflict 1876 Trevelyan *Macaulay* I 1. 13 He worked unceasingly from year's end to year's end.

b. The latter or concluding part (of a period, action, etc)

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R* II. xx (1495) 47 In the ende of the worlde the deuyll shall be moche the more feruent to woodnesse *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* in *E. E. P* 26 Ac ȝif þe ende is euel, al it is uuel. 1596 Shaks *Merch V* I iii 82 The Ewes In end of Autumne turned to the Rammes *a* 1744 Broome *Epic Poetry* (J), The designs of an action are the beginning, the difficulties that are met with are the middle; and the unravelling and resolution of these difficulties are the end 1847 Mrs. A. Kerr *Hist Servia* 170 Kara George towards the end of the summer of 1806, approached the eastern frontier.

8 Termination of existence; destruction, abolition (The early examples of *end of the world* should perhaps be referred to 7, as *world* may have been taken in its older temporal sense; cf however Fr *fin du monde.*)

832 *Charter* in Sweet *O E T* 447 ðet he ðas god forðleste oð wiaralde ende *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 22390 (Edinb.) His dome þate him sale driue til ende. 1662 Stillingfl *Orig Sacr* III. I. § 8 The world may have an end before he proves his Atoms could give it a beginning. *a* 1704 Locke (J), There would be an end of all civil government, if the assignment of civil power were by such institution

b. The death (of a person), a mode or manner of death.

c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 590 in *South-Eng. Leg* (1887) 448 þe more is bodi spined was. þe ner he was þen ende *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 3905 (Trin) Rachel bare. beniamyn þat was þe cause of his ende *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P* C 426 Bed me bilyue my bale stoun, & bryng me on ende *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1438 Ffele folke forfaren with a ffeble ende *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 756 The dragon hath tan hys ȝynde 1568 Grafton *Chron* II. 650 This ende had the valiant Lorde, Richard Plantagenet Duke of Yorke 1596 Shaks *Merch V* III II 44 Then if he loose he makes a Swan-like end, Fading in musique 1667 Pepys *Diary* (1879) IV 338 Great talk of the good end that my Lord Treasurer made 1732 Pope *Epit. Gay*, Unblam'd through life, lamented in thy end 1807 Crabbe *Par Reg.* III. 38 Call then a priest and fit him for his end 1879 Froude *Cæsar* VI 52 To be murdered was the usual end of exceptionally distinguished Romans

† c In phrase *to be the end of* (cf. *to be the death of*).

1594 Shaks *Rich III*, II i 15 Lest. the..King of Kings award Either of you to be the others end 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, IV iv 130 This Apoplexie will (certaine) be his end

9 Ultimate state or condition. Chiefly in Bible phrases, in which, however, *end* is often misinterpreted in sense 8 b

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxviii. [xxxix] 5 Cuð me doa dryhten ende minne. 1611 Bible *Ps* xxxvii 37 Marke the perfect man, and behold the vpright: for the end of that man is peace.

10 *Latter* († *last*) *end*. variously used in senses 7 b, 8 b, 9 Also Sc. *hinder end*

1382 Wyclif *Eccles* i 13 Wel shal be in the laste endys. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 158 The latter ende of this moneth of July the Legate tooke his leave of the king. 1601 Shaks *All's Well* II v 30 A good Trauailer is something at the latter end of a dinner 1664 Evelyn *Kal Hort.* (1729) 193 The middle or latter end of this month 1670 Cotton *Espernon* I II. 57 Towards the Dukes latter end, I read this History to him

† **11.** A termination of doubt or debate; a resolution, device, expedient; an agreement, settlement. *Obs*

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 169 To London vorte wende, To nyme þer ys conseyl, wuch were best ȝende *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T* 168 Wel sche saugh ther nas non other ende. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim Mon* (1714) 66 Unto the time his said Kyng had made such End, with him, his Adherents, and Fautours, as he desired. 1489 *Plumpton Corr*, 82 The dayes men cannot agre us, so Mr Mydleton to make the end 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 § 100 Parties, to whome any such offence shall hap to be committed, shall in nowise take any ende or agreement with the offenders

† **12** The completion of an action; the accomplishment of a purpose. chiefly in phrases, *To have, make, take, bring to, be at* (*an*) *end.* Also, the acme, utmost reach *Obs*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 10127 Prophecies com al to end *Ibid.* 25862 Þat þou mai noght do to end *Ibid* 27783 For drede þat he may noght mak end. *c* 1340 *Ibid* 8580 Al þat his fader be-gynne must salamon til hende hit broȝt 1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV 660 Feill anoyis thoill ȝhe sall, Or that ȝour purposs ende haf tane *c* 1440 *Boetius, Laud MS* 559, 10 Withouten hym may hit nought To an eande our purpose be brought *c* 1590 Marlowe *Massac Paris* I II. 142 To bring the will of our desires to end. 1632 Massinger. *Maid of Hon* I 1, To eat and sleep supinely is the end Of human blessings 1679 Burnet *Hist. Ref* Ep. Ded. 3 To have been at the end of their designs.

13 Event, issue, result.

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W* 1774 *Lucrece*, What ende that I make, it shal be so! *c* 1400 *Apol Loll.* 28 Onli in name, & as to ȝend & effect is nowȝt 1483 *Cath Angl* 114 An Ende, *exitus* 1559 *Myrr Mag*, *Dk Suffolk* xix, But note the ende. 1581 Savile *Tacitus' Hist* III xix (1591) 125 The ende went on his side 1633 Heywood *Eng Trav* IV Wks 1874 IV 73 The end still crownes the deede. 1642 J. Jackson *True Lvang T* II 160 It is the end that crownes the worke. 1878 B Taylor *Deukalion* I. vi. 50 The end shall crown us: The Gods are just

† b *To have its end*(*s*) *upon* · to have influence upon *Obs.*

1638 Chillingw. *Relig Prot.* I II. § 49 71 The Authority of one holy man, which has apparently no ends upon me 1736 Butler *Anal* VII 396 Religion considered as a probation has had its end upon all persons, to whom, etc.

14. An intended result of an action; an aim, purpose. (Cf L. *finis.*) *To accomplish, answer, fulfil, gain,* † *make, serve one's end*(*s*. see those verbs

c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* in *E E. P* (1862) 72 Hit schal ȝut likie wel bi þan ȝe wite þan ende 1582 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb) 30 The Sadlers next end is to make a good saddle *a* 1628 Preston *New Covt* (1634) 232 A right end never hath a crooked rule leading to it 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 184 They study not to make their ends on any mans weaknesse 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. x. 174 This answered my end 1735 Berkeley *Free-think in Math* § 6 Wks 1871 III 304, I have no end to serve but truth 1759 Robertson *Hist Scot* I III 260 She had fully gained her end. 1832 Ht Martineau *Life in Wilds* VII 88 I am rather afraid of our people mistaking the means for the end. 1857 D Jerrold *St Giles* x 102 [He] was delighted that the ends of justice would be satisfied. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 323 They may fairly use a little violence in order to accomplish their end

b In phrases, *For* or *to this* (*that, what, which*) *end, to no end.* Also in conjunctional phrase, *To the end* (*that*); formerly also, † *To the end to* (with *inf*).

Now somewhat archaic or rhetorical; the ordinary phrase is *in order* (*that* or *to*)

138. Wyclif *Sel Wks* III 354 Han power of him to þise ende. *c* 1400 Maundev V 51 ȝee schulle knowe and preve, to the ende that ȝee schulle not ben disceyved 1474 Caxton *Chesse* IV. II (1860) K III b, The faders had dyuerse wyues to thende whan one was [with] childe, they myght take another 1558 Warde tr. *Alexis Secr* (1568) 64 a, To thende they may al equally receive of the honnye 1605 Bacon *Adv Learn* I. II. § 9 (1873) 17 To the end to peruse the Greek authors 1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav* 28 To which end, King Abbas, sends his Ambassadour to Constantinople. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr* II 70, I am come forth to withstand them, and to that end will back the Lions 1692 Bp Ely *Answ Touchstone* 187 It is to no end to look what St Austin saith 1712 Addison *Spect.* No 305 ¶ 12 To the End that they may be perfect also in this Practice 1728 Sheridan *Persius* III. (1739) 47 Study. for what end ye were created. 1769 Robertson *Chas V*, V. II 244 For this end he summoned Luther to appear at Rome. 1848 Macaulay *Hist Eng* I 170 For these ends, and for these ends alone, he wished to obtain arbitrary power

c. Sc *End's errand* the special design.

1821 Galt *Sir A Wylie* II 158 Did they say nothing of the end's errand they had come upon?

15. A final cause, the object for which a thing exists; the purpose for which it is designed or instituted

1534 Whittinton *Tullyes Offices* I (1540) 4 Suche offyces pertayne to the ende of felycitie 1587 Golding *De Mornay* XVI 261 And as man is the end of the World, so is God the end of Man 1648 *Shorter Catech*, Man's chief end is to glorify God and to enjoy him for ever. 1722 Wollaston *Relig Nat* VII. 147 The end of Society is the common welfare and good of the people associated 1776 Gibbon *Decl & F.* I XXIV 702 I have considered the happiness of the people as the end of government 1869 Ruskin *Q. of Air* § 60 The flower is the end or proper object of the seed *a* 1876 J H Newman *Hist Sk.* I IV II 375 The highest end of Church union is quiet and unanimity

III Idiomatic phrases

16 With various prepositions forming advb. phrases.

a. *At the end* (ME *at pen, atten ende*), † *at end*: at last † b. *For* (*an*) *end*: in conclusion, finally, 'to cut the matter short'. c *In the end*, † *in end*: ultimately, in the long run. † d *To an end*· consecutively, through the whole period specified

a *c* 1300 *Beket* 81 Attan ende bi cas; Tho heo com aȝe thulke hous ther this Gilbert was. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.*

14879 (Gott) þai at end him did on rod 1340 *Ayenb* 128 Atenende þe zenezere is ase þe ilke þet slepþ amide þe ze. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 407 Of þyng þat is him dere Ich man preise at ende *Ibid* 3287 Þai hadde wounides ille At þe nende 1632 LITHGOW *Totall Disc.* 127 In end the slaves runne the Galley a shoare 1872 BROWNING *Hervé Riel*, My friend, I must speak out at the end, Though I find the speaking hard.

b. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 221 For an end therefore I tel you, etc 1576 FLEMMING *Panoplie Ep* 10 For ende, he counselleth Curio to take charge of the common wealth. 1607 SHAKS *Cor* II 1 260 For an end, we must etc.

9 *c* 825 *Vesp Psalter* IX. 19 Nales in ende oferȝeotulnis bið ðearfena 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 165 But in the end the losse fell to the Englishmen 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist Scot* (1864) I 25 His [Edward I's] power and influence would in the end induce the different parties to appeal to him. 1885 *Manch Exam* 13 July 5/5 The match in the end was very narrowly won by Hairow

d. 1583 STUBBES *Anat Abuses* (1877) 50 Never content with one colour or fashion two dayes to an ende. 1657 SERJEANT *Schism Dispach't* 478 Would any government remain on foot three years to an end, if, etc 1727 J FOX *Wanderer* 160 Octavius . told him he should not live another Hour to an End

17 *On end* (see also AN-END) †a at last; b. consecutively, without intermission, †c on (one's) way, forward, along, (whence *To come on end*, to come forward; (ME) *To set spell* or *tale on end*, to begin a discourse), d in an upright position, resting on (its) end.

a. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 25 Al swa he doð swa þe swiða þe bi swiked hine seolfe on-ende. *c* 1320 *Cast Love* 1064 þat foreward on ende wel was i holde *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit P* A 186, I drede on ende quat schulde byfalle

b 1634 RUTHERFORD *Lett* No 32 (1862) I 111 And was brought, thrice on end, in remembrance of you in my prayer to God 1836 in *Byron's Wks* (1846) 552/1 The ministerial prints raved for two months on end 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* VII, Working sixteen hours on end at twopence an hour

c *c* 1340 *Cursor M* (Trin) 1295 Seeth set tale on ende [*Cott.* spell o-nend] And tolde whi he was sende 1621 SANDERSON *Serm* I. 188 These would be soundly spurred up, and whipped on end. 1630 *Ibid* II 266 Others will not come on end chearfully

d *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 25049 þe cros .quen it es sett on end vp euen, It takens pes tuix erth and heuen 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Descr. Germany* VI (1622) 269 The Sueuians haue their hair standing on end 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 86 Katerfelto, with his hair on end At his own wonders. 1836 *Random Recoll Ho Lords* XVI 383 His dark hair. stands on end on the fore part of his head 1839 W IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 143 A great hotel in Paris is a street set on end

18 *Without end* (ME *buten ende*) endlessly, for ever, also in adjectival sense, endless *World without end* used as transl. late L. *in secula seculorum*, 'for ever and ever'; also *attrib*

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr* XXI. 44 Þæt micle leoht is Ece butan ende *c* 1200 ORMIN 409 Rihhtwise menn, shulenn habbenn A butenn ende blisse inoh *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr* 2417 He ȝaf to blauncheflour Wales wiþ outen end Bidene. 1338 . WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 24 Helle wiþ-outen hende 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 326 The vyrgyn mary rayneth with cryste without enden 1549 *Bk Com Prayer, Gloria Patri*, As it was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be world without end 1577 *St Aug Manual* 23 Pleasaunt tunes..are song to thy glory without all end 1588 SHAKS *L L L* V. II 799 A time me thinkes too short, To make a world-without-end bargaine in 1667 MILTON *P L.* I 67 Torture without end Still urges.

19. †a *End for end*: (*Naut.*, of a cable) paid out to the full length (*obs*). b. *To shift, turn end for end*: to put each end of (a thing) where the other was, chiefly *Naut*, to reverse (a rope), to upset (a boat). *To go end for end* (of a boat) to be upset Also in same sense, *End over end*. c *End to end*: with the ends in contact, lengthwise

a 1627 CAPT SMITH *Seaman's Gram* VII 30 End for end is when the Cable runneth cleere out of the Hawse, or any Rope out of his shiuer 1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1789) *Filer le cable bout pour bout*, to veer away the cable to the end, to veer out the cable end-for-end.

b. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam* II V. § 2 (1740) 316 We must turn our Style End for End 1758 in *Phil Trans* LVIII. 284 The axis of the telescope was turned end for end, that is, the telescope was turned upside down 1804 A DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron* I 224 A heavy sea striking the afterpart, it [the boat] went end for end over 1805 W HUNTER in *Naval Chron* XIII 23 It would turn the Cutter end over-end 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, To shift a rope end for end, as in a tackle, the fall is made the standing part, and the standing part becomes the fall 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind* 201 He turns commonplaces end for end. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* § 6 (ed 2) 219 The boat will be thrown end over end

c 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II § 1. 228, 39000 waves of red light placed end to end would make up an inch

20. a. *End on* placed so as to present the end directly towards the eye, or towards any object; opposed to *broadside on*. Also *attrib*. Chiefly *Naut*

1832 MARRYAT *N Forster* XLVII, She .. being then nearly end on 1834 MRS SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys Sc.* XXXIV. (1849) 373 A single pole end-on is sufficient. 1836 E HOWARD *R. Reefer* XLI, From the end-on view we had of her, we could not count her ports 1866 BALLANTYNE *Shifting Winds* IV (1881) 31 The lifeboat met the next breaker end on 1880 MAC CORMAC *Antisept Surg.* 229 The accident was caused by a scaffold plank of wood..falling end-on upon the man's head.

b. *End up*: with the end uppermost

21. *No end*: (*colloq*) a vast quantity or number (*of*) Also (*mod. slang*) as adv, = 'immensely', 'to any extent'; and (with *of*) qualifying a predicate. Cf I b

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 143 You made no end of promises 1856 READE *Never too late* X, Box at the opera costs no end 1859 FARRAR *Eric* 55 You are no end cleverer and stronger 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est* XXVII 321 What comfort have I in a big house, and no end of gardens? 1872 E PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I 1 9 You will have no end of trouble 18 BESANT *All in Garden Fair* VIII, Keats was no end of a fellow *Mod* I consider him no end of a humbug

22 With verbs. (See also 12–14) a. *To be at an end*: (of resources, etc) to be exhausted, (of periods of time) to be completed, (of an action or state) to terminate. In corresponding senses, *To bring, come to an end*. b. *To be at the end of* (one's resources, etc) to have no more to spend; *To be at one's wits' end*: to be utterly at a loss, to be quite perplexed. c *To put an end to*, †*to set end of* to terminate, put a stop to, abolish d. *To have, take an end* to be terminated, concluded. e *To make an end*. to conclude, finish (*absol*); also const *of*, *with*

a. *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 22263 (Edinb) His rigning es brote til ende 14 in *Tundale's Vis* (1843) 155 Then schulde oure tiobul be at a nende *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Dido* V 1 1409 Our travels are at end 1588 SHAKS *L L. L.* V II 430 Speake for your selues, my wit is at an end 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort* (1729) 186 A Gard'ner's work is never at an end. 1711 STEELE *Spect* No 284 P 2 Their affairs will be at an end. 1850 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C* XXXVII. 325 Will these years and years of misery come to an end?—shall we be free? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 49 This part of the festival was nearly at an end 1877 MORLEY *Carlyle, Crit. Misc* Ser I (1878) 198 Imposture must come to an end

b. 1555 EDEN *Decades W Ind* III. I. (Arb) 140 They were at theyr wyttes endes whither to turne them 1655 W. F *Meteors* III. 68 It would make men . to be at their Wits End if they were not accustomed to such Tumultuous Tempests. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 33 He is at an end of all his cash 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I 280, I am..at my wits' end

c *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 25870 þar has þi schrift sett end o pyne. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* I. § 22 Put a quick end to this treaty 1681-6 J SCOTT *Chr Life* (1747) III 471 The Day of Judgment. shall put an End to all their Mischiefs for ever 1792 *Anecd W Pitt* III xlii 150 If an end is not put to this war there is an end to this country

d *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, II IV, 1137 My sorrows will have end. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec Intell* I (1628) 5 This so great a worke now ceased and tooke an end

e. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros* II II § 1 Biddende þæt he . þæs gewinnes sumne ende ȝedyden 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 241 To make an end, heere was sometime a religious College 1611 BIBLE *Ezra* X 17 And they made an ende, with all the men that had taken strange wiues *Mod* The government has resolved to make an end of the insurgents

23 Elliptically. *And there* (*so*) *an end*. = 'this is, shall be, an end.' *Obs* or *arch*

[1382 WYCLIF I *Cor* XV 24 Afterward an ende, whanne, etc.] 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent* I III 65 What I will, I will, and there an end 1608 S COLLINS *Serm* 51 Which I will speak a word or twain unto, and so an end 1615 JN DAY *Festivals* 340 As for his Carkasse, a Coffin shall cover it, and there an ende of our great Purchaser

24 Proverbial phrases *To begin at the wrong end*. †*Not to care which end goes forward* to be negligent. †*To get by the end*: to get command of, so as to have ready for use *To get the better end of* to get the advantage of. *To have the better*, or *worse, end of the staff*, 'to get the best, *or* worst, of it'. *To have at one's fingers'* or *tongue's end*. to know by heart, be able to quote with readiness †*At the hinder end of the bargain*. when accounts are settled, *fig. To be at an idle end*, to be unoccupied; (to live) *at a loose end*, with no fixed occupation †*To leve at stave's end*, ? to be unsociable, keep every one at a distance. *To make both, two ends, the two ends of the year, meet*: to live within one's income [cf Fr. *joindre les deux bouts, les deux bouts de l'an*]. *To come to the end of one's tether*. to do all that one has ability, or liberty to do

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II 29 Men of þat side schal haue the worse ende. 1562 J HEYWOOD *Prov & Epigr.* (1867) 34, I hue here at staues end 1573 G HARVEY *Letter-bk* (1884) 3 Thai that have the wors end of the staf shal be sure to be wrung to the wors. 1588 SHAKS *L L. L* V. I 81 Thou hast it at the fingers ends, as they say. 1608 WITHALS *Dict.* 86 Negligently, as caring not what ende goes forward 1638 SANDERSON *Serm* II. 97 We have rather cheated the devil, than he us, and have gotten the better end of him. 1662 FULLER *Worthies, Cumberl* (D), Worldly wealth he cared not for, desiring onely to make both ends meet. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm* (1729) I 55 Getting a scripture-word by the end 1690 B E *Dict Cant Crew* s v *Ends* Tis good to make both ends meet. 1722 DE FOE *Col Jack* (1840) 124 The devil will have you at the hinder end of the bargain 1736 BAILEY, To have the better end of the Staff 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III 178 Your Lordship has got a Word by the End, that you seem mighty fond of 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod Rand.* x, He made shift to make the two ends of the year meet. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Apr. 1/1 And living completely at a loose end. 1876 MISS BROUGHTON *Joan* II, iv, By five and-thirty the best of us has pretty well come to the end of her tether *Ibid*, Anthony struggling to make two ends meet' 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* Pref 6 Most of the elementary works I have seen begin at the wrong end 1882 T MOZLEY *Reminr. Oriel College* (ed 2) 183 He might sometimes seem to be at an idle end 1884 *Illust Lond. News* 11 Oct 338/3 She had Shakespeare and Milton at her tongue's end. 1884 *Graphic* 23 Aug 198/2 Her mother has to contrive to make both ends meet

IV 25. *Comb*, chiefly *attrib* with sense 'placed at the end' or 'last used', as *end-brush, -bud, -handkerchief, -loop, -man, -parlour, -shoot, -wall, -wheel*, also end-board (see quot), end-bulb (see quot), end-game (at chess), (see quot), **end-fast** *a*, fixed on end, standing upright; **end-gatherer**, a collector of refuse wool, **end-grain** (*attrib.*) (of wood) placed with the end of the grain turned outwards, †end-hand, the hand nearest to the end of anything, **end-hooping**, the hoop that binds the end of a vessel, **end-iron**, a movable plate in a kitchen range which serves to enlarge or contract the grate; †end-land, ? a frontier region, **end-making**, conclusion, settlement; **end-organ** (see quot.); **end-piece** (see quot); **end-plate**, the extreme fibres of a muscle or nerve, **end-rib** (see quot.), **end-shake**, a freedom of motion in a spindle at its end; †end-saith [OE, *síð* fate], death-fate, **end-speech**, a speech tacked on at the end, an epilogue; **end-stone**, one of the plates of a watch-jewel supporting a pivot; **end-stopping**, (of blank verse) a division of the lines, such that they end with a pause or stop; so **end-stopped** *ppl a*; **end-wool**, refuse wool.

c 1860 H STUART *Seaman's Catech* 70 What are the *'end boards'? They are boards which cover and form the ends of the meetings 1710 LONDON & WISE *Compl Gardener* (1719) 152 The same course of pinching off *End-Buds is very profitable in Summer also 1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Br* III 42 This terminal expansion [of a nerve] is known as an *end-bulb, or touch organ 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* (1858) I 282 Neir by the boundis of Brigantia thair stude Ane *end fast stane 1884 HORWITZ in *Academy* 12 Apr 256/1 The real *end game consists of a position where the method can be analytically demonstrated by which the slightly superior force can win. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 53 All *end-gatherers offending against an act of the 13 Geo c 23 shall be deemed incorrigible rogues 1882 *Worc Exhib Cat.* III 41 The flooring is laid in *end-grain sections of pine 1884 *Health Exhib Catal* 88/2 End-grain wood pavements, etc 1677 MOXON *Mech Exerc* (1703) 17 You must dip your Handle-hand, and mount your *end hand a little 1753 *Scots Mag* Feb. 100/2 The *end-handkerchiefs would sell as well as the other ten 1712 J JAMES *Gardening* 90 Fixing the two *End Loops upon the Stakes A and C *a* 1796 BURNS (Jam), She sprung an *end-hooping *c* 1200 ORMIN 17916 Nohht ferr þær inn an *endeland þatt wass Ennon ȝehatenn *c* 1490 *Plumpton Corr* 82 Beseching your sayd mastership to be at the *end-making 1884 *Sat Rev* 7 June 740/1 At the ends are Bones and Tambo, the *'end-men'. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp Anat* 42 Sensory organs are the *end-organs of the sensitive nerves 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser I (1863) 228 There is one little *end-parlour, an after-thought of the original builder 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss*, *Wall-plates*, the two-side pieces of a timber frame in a shaft The other two pieces are the *end-pieces 1878 FOSTER *Phys* III 1. 393 Between the lingual fibres and the *end-plates of the glossal muscular fibres 1884 *Syd Soc Lex*, *End-plate, motorial*, the branched, expanded, termination of a nerve fibre on one of its branches on a muscular fibre 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 37 Between the upper and under-board there are six boards, viz two called *end-ribs 1881 HASLUCK *Lathe Work* 169 The face of the pulley forms the bearing to prevent the *endshake 1898 GLENNY *Gard Every-day Bk* 89/1 Nearly all the *end-shoots may be safely taken away, for they take up the strength of the plant *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 3777 Alle he [Korah, etc] sunken ðe erðe wiðin Swilc *endesiðð vn-biwen hauen 1884 F BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 101 In most English watches all the escapement pivots run on *end stones. 1881 *Athenæum* 23 Apr. 557/2 Mr Rhoades's blank verse is distinguished by a frequent tendency to *end-stopping 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks Prim* iv. 39 At first the verse is *end-stopt 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort* (1729) 229 The Flue, Shaft, Fire, and Ash-hole to be without, though joining close to the *End-wall 1848 *App to Report Dep Keeper Public Records* IX 111 The cleft wool to be kept by itself and the *endwool by itself.

†**End**, var. of AND(E, *Obs*, breath.

1597-1605 POLWART *Flyting* 568 His stinking end corrupted as men knawes. *a* 1600 *Poems 16th Cent* 29 (Jam) The silhe saul is quyte foryet, Quhill hastelie gais out his end 1609 SKENE *Reg Maj Act K William* 7 Gif blude be drawen (in ane part of the bodie) vnder the end (or mouth) [*L subtus anhelitum*]

End (end), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 endian, 2–4 endien, enden, endenn (*Orm*), 3–5 e(ende, (4 endy, hende, eendi, *pa. pple.* 4 ent), 4– end. See also Y-END. [OE *endian*, corresp. to OFris *endia*, OS *endôn, endiân*, (Du. *einden*), OHG. *entôn, entrôn*, (MHG, mod G *enden*), ON. *enda* (Sw. *anda*, Da. *ende*):—OTeut. **andjôjan*, f. **andjo-* END *sb*]

I. Transitive and absolute senses.

†1. *trans* To carry through to the end; to finish, complete Also (in ME.), to perform (religious duties). *Obs.*

c 975 *Rushw Gosp* John IV 34 Þætte ic endige werc his. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 43 Men þe on þisse liue her hare scrift

enden nalden. *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 44 Goð biuoren ower weouede & endeð ðer þe graces *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8310 Þis wark mai noght thoru þi-self be don, Þin sun sal end it, salamon *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4 Graunt me þi helpe Þis werke for to ende 1483 *Cath Angl* 114 to Ende, *conficere* 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr* 1843 He kiss'd the fatal knife, to end his vow 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus* Annot, When I had ended my booke. I was requested to explaine some thing 1602 SHAKS *Jul. C* v i 114 This same day Must end that worke, the Ides of March began. 1738 POPE *Epit Sat* II. 254 Pray end what you began.

b. To be the end or result of

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9699 Pes endes al þat wel es wroght

2 To bring to an end, conclude, come to a termination of (an action, a speech, a period of time, one's life, etc.; formerly sometimes with inf. as obj.) Often with adv. of manner or advb. phrase; also const *with.*

c 1305 *Passion* 259 in *E. E. P* (1862), Þus pilatus endede his lyf. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 47 Eilred at London endid his life 1340 *Ayenb.* 110 Huet may þe zone betere acsy to his vader: þanne bread wyþoute more uor þane day to endy? *c* 1340 *Cursor M* (Trin) 10487 Whenne she had endede hir preyere She pleyned efte on þis manere. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 115 It is Endit, *explicit* 1557 NORTH *Diall of Princes* 229 b/2 We neuer cease to behold them, nor yet end to bewayle them 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Esdras* VII 1 When I had ended to speake these wordes 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* II. 560 Not then the drudging Hind his Labour ends 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* VIII Wks III 170 He has ended his discourse with a Prayer 1717 — *Tour Italy* Wks. IV 530 We ended the day with music at St Agnes 1830 TENNYSON *Amphion* 50 Ere his song was ended 1860 RUSKIN *Mod Paint.* V. IX. XII § 1, I find that I have only now the power of ending this work, not of concluding it 1862 GRANT *Capt. of Guard* XXXIX. He ended his life in misery.

b. *absol.*; esp. with reference to speech: To finish, conclude.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XXVI[1]. 15 End as þou has bygunen *c* 1340 *Cursor M* (Trin) 5459 Whenne he endide of his sawe His sones he blessed on a rawe 1585 ABP SANDYS *Serm* (1841) 329, I will therefore add somewhat concerning the disgrace which cometh unto marriage and so end 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent.* II IV 31, I know it wel, sir, you alwaies end ere you begin. 1667 MILTON *P L* II 106 He ended frowning, and his look denounc'd Desperate revenge *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat agst Woman* Wks 1730 I. 57 Quite tired of the nauseous theme, I end 1879 FURNIVALL *Rep. E Eng. T S.* 24 To end, the Society wants more money *Mod* I shall end with a motion

†**3** To rid (a person) *of. Obs.*

1598 GRENE *Jas IV* (1861) 211 What may I do to end me of these doubts?

4. To put an end to, cause to cease, abrogate, destroy, formerly also to dissolve (a parliament)

c 1000 *Ags. Ps* lx. 6 Da hi hit endian sceoldan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 19797 Þe33 unnderstodenn wel, Þatt. te33re lahe all endedd ben Þurrh Cristess newe lare. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 214 At þis parlement was it ent, aliens to auance. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* VIII 36 The swerde ended in that houi hir lyf. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 647 The king dissolved his Parliament, which was the laste parliament that ever he ended. 1598 SHAKS *Merry W* I 1 41 If I were yong againe, the sword should end it 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 53 End all dispute · and fix the year precise. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IV XXVI, That merciful deed For ever ends thy suffering 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb* I 79 The desperate crew Resolve at once to end the audacious strife 1877 MORLEY *Crit Misc* Ser I (1878) 200 To talk of France seeing good to end Protestantism in a night

†**b** To make an end of (a person); to kill. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Cant. Psalter* 497 Ffra morne til eueyn þou sall end me 1340–70 *Alex & Dind.* 1064 Hit is riht þat þe rink be reufully ended *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 453 All his enmys in þat erd he endid in a stounde. 1596 SHAKS 1 *Hen. IV*, v. iii 9 This Sword hath ended him 1609 BP. BARLOW *Answ Nameless Cath* 300 The Pope mingled powder with Gemens Sugar, which should not End him presently, but Waste him by little and little 1623 FLETCHER *Bloody Brother* IV iii, Power enough .. To end the murtherer.

II. Intransitive senses

5 Of a period of time, action, continuous state, series, book, chapter, etc.: To come to an end. Also colloq *To end up.*

a 1000 *Guthlac* 21 (Gr) Ær þou endien ealle ġesceafte *c* 1200 ORMIN 6514 Her endebþ nu þiss Goddspell þuss. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 166 Forð endede ðat fifte niȝt *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 7840 Þat eild bigan at abraham It endes her in godds nam 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc* 1770 When his lif sal here ende, He what never whider he sal wende. *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 540 Þis bitter bale botlesse wol hende! 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R.* IX. II (1495) 346 Whan meuynge faylyth thenne tyme endyth 1486 *Bk St. Albans* D iij a, Here endyth the proceis of hawkyng 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W 1531) 2 Here endeth the prologue, and here after foloweth the fyrst boke 1602 SHAKS *All's Well* V i 25 All's well that ends well, yet. 1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* IV. iv, All extremities must mend or end 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I 289 Thus in disorder the Assembly ends. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past* IV 9 The base degenerate Iron off spring ends 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II 245 But that this well-disputed game may end, Sound forth, my brayers 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* IV. 654 To-day our woes can never end 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* I. I 305 For thinking how all stories end with this 1874 SPURGEON *Treas Dav* Ps CII Introd., It ends up right gloriously with calm confidence for the future 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom Emp.* VIII (ed. 5) 124 The line of Charles the Great ended in A.D 911 *Mod.* The quarter ending June 24.

b. To issue or result *in.*

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 102 Þe worldes urakele urouren .schulen enden ine sor & ine seoruwe. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 1294 Couetous þere come knightes full ofte, And endit in auerys to ay lastand sorowe 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* I. VII 30 No Discourse whatsoever, can End in absolute Knowledge of Fact 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort* (1706) 24 Sobbing the Leaves of the Plant. ends in scorching 1709 STEELL *Tatler* No. 10 ¶ 11 There is a contagious Sickness, which, it is feared, will end in a Pestilence. 1808 *Med Jrnl* XIX. 380 The controversy. ended in both parties admitting, etc 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach* X 204 A life of godliness ends in a saintly death 1885 *Manch Exam* 6 July 4/7 The cricket match ended in a draw

c. Of persons, Const. *in*, or *by*, with gerund: To come ultimately to (do something).

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids to Refl* 101 He, who begins by loving Christianity better than Truth, will. end in loving himself better than all

6. To die. *rare* in mod. use. Also *To end up* (slang).

c 1200 ORMIN 8347 Affterr þatt tatt Herode king Wass ended inn hiss sinne 1297 R. GLOUC (1724) 370 Steuene suþþe was kyng of Engelond, & endede myd ssame. *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 6724 Þe beest shal wiþ stonyng ende. *c* 1435 *Torr Portugal* 1389, I yeve To thy doughter alle my lond, Yf that I end there 1590 SHAKS *Mids. N* V 1. 353 Farwell friends, thus Thisbie ends 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* (1865) VI XV. X 63 A cannon-ball smites the life out of him, and he ended here 1886 RIDER HAGGARD *K Solomon's Mines* II 32 We should only end up like my poor friend Silvestre.

7. Of a portion of space, material object, treatise, etc. To terminate, have its end or extremity

1611 COTGR., *Aboutir en poinste*, to end sharpe, or pointed 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk Geol.* VI V (1885) 890 It [the glacier] ended off upon the land. 1877 *Encycl Brit* VI. 424 The promontory which ends in the Lizard *Mod.* His property ends at the fifth milestone. An iron rod ending in a sharp point The plateau ends abruptly in a precipice

End, *v*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial* [perh a dial variant or corruption of INN *v*, influenced by END *v.*[1]

It has been suggested that the word is a corruption of **in-do*, corresponding to Ger *einthun* used in the same sense; but this seems impossible]

trans To put (corn, hay, etc) into (a barn, stack, etc), to 'get in'. Also *fig.* Hence **Ended** *ppl. a*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* V VI 37, I holpe to reape the Fame Which he did end all his 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 109 His shadowy flail hath threshed the corn That ten day-laboureis could not end 1858 *Hereford Times* 23 Jan in Dyce *Shaks. Cor.* v. vi 37 Three well-ended hay-ricks. .a rick of well-ended hay

†**End,** *v*, var ANDE *v Obs.*, to breathe, blow

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21075 Als a slepand nends oft 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* (1885) 29 Thair mouthis had blawne vpon or endet as we speik

†**Endable,** *a Obs* [f END *v.*[1] + -ABLE] That admits of being ended; terminable

1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol Gen* 530 Endable, *terminabilis* 1775 in ASH 1864 in WEBSTER, and in mod Dicts

End-all (e nd-ōl). [f. END *v*[1] + ALL] That which 'ends all' (see quot. 1876) Now only *dial.* exc in Shaksperian phrase, *The be-all and the end-all* (See BE-ALL).

1605 SHAKS. *Macb* I VII 5 That but this blow Might be the be all, and the end all. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh Gloss* (E D S), *End-all*, more freely used than customarily, and with a wider interpretation in the sense of an act of completion. Also a finishing stroke 1883 G. HOWELL in *Contemp Rev* Sept 345 The latter aim was the be-all and end-all almost of those industrial combinations.

Endamage (endæ medʒ), *v.* Forms α. 6–7 endammage, (-dge), 5–7 -domage, -domage, (7 -damnage), 4–5 endamage(n, 4– endamage β. 5–7 indamage, 6 -domage, 6–7 -dammage [In 14th c f. EN-[1] + DAMAGE *sb*, or a OF **endamagier* (cf the parallel formation *adamagier* in 13th c). In 15th c. refashioned as *endommage, -domage*, after the contemporary Fr *endommager* of equivalent formation; but this form died out early in 17th c.]

trans. To inflict damage or injury upon.

1. To affect (persons, a community, etc) detrimentally with regard to property, health, reputation, or general well-being. Also *absol.*

α. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* I. IV 15 It [coempcioun] schulde greetly tourmentyn and endamagen al þe prouince of compaigne. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 107 The kyng shal contynuelly be endommaged, seke of body and of the soule *a* 1521 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom* (1828) III 12 If I thought to haue endomaged you of one seile [? *read* selle] ferdynge 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. I 1 a, To euery man wer allotted two angels · wherof thone went about to endamage vs 1596 SPLNSTR *F Q* VI XII 38 That never more he mote endammadge wight With his vile tongue, which many had defamed 1635 QUARLES *Embl* I XI (1718) 47 The Devil smileth that he may endamage 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St* II XIII 101 Inclosure with depopulation endamnageth the parties themselves. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint* I. (1858) Pref 8 No loss is so doleful as that gain, that will endamage the soul. 1694 CHILD *Disc Trade* (ed. 4) 211 The Dutch. will in all probability never endamage this Kingdom by the growth of their Plantations 1768 TUCKER *Lt Nat.* I. 346 That justice is better than iniquity, springs from the powers of men to benefit or endamage one another. 1828–40 TYTLER *Hist Scot* (1864) II 161 That neither the proprietor nor the cultivator [be] endamaged by the sudden desertion of the ground.

β 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c 22 Pream., Many subgettis ben lette and indamaged in their bilding and husbondry. 1641 MILTON *Ch Govt* II (1851) 37 The man could not much indammage the Roman Empire 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* V. § 16, I am indammag'd in my goods.

b. To damage, injure (reputation, health, welfare); to injure, prejudice, discredit (a cause, etc).

α 1579 FENTON *Guicciard* (1618) 98 They might in many sorts endomage the common safetie of Italy 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 287 b, That the majestie of Freewill may not by any meanes bee endamaged 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I VIII (1660) 46 A guilt of endamaging the lives of millions 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 13 The South winde endamageth our healths 1674 BURNET *Royal Martyr* (1710) 43 Nor was Christianity endamaged by all that fury. 1691 LOCKE *Money* Wks 1727 II 14 There is so much want of Money, and Trade is still endamag'd by it 1828 *Blackw Mag* XXIV 624 These proceedings were endamaging their reputation 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr* I. 177 Theologians seriously endamage a sacred cause.

β 1698 *Christ Exalted* § 10 9 These Sermons could not indamage the good Correspondence between the Brethren

†**2.** To damage physically, inflict material injury upon (a person or thing); to spoil (a thing) so as to make it less fit for its purpose *Obs*

α 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 30 Tronchonyng their speris upon his shelde, withoute endomagyng his shelde 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 62 Those partes endammaged or grieved with the Goute 1578 BANISTR *Hist Man* II 39 Their substance was light, and Cartilaginous, to be lesse endamaged by outward force 1583 MASCALL *Plant & Graff* (1592) 47 Take heede of those graffes, the which many wormes and Flyes doe endomage 1667 H. STUBBE in *Phil. Trans.* II 495 The Guns were not much endammaged by Rust 1690 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) II 28 A great storm. had endamaged several of the ships 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St Gt Brit.* I. III X. (1743) 205 The Thames swells. over its banks, and Westminster is a little endamaged in its Cellars. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq* III [Calthrops] to endamage the sitting part of a learned professor of Utrecht

β 1583 MASCALL *Plant & Graff.* (1592) Exhort, Cattell, indomaging your plants or Trees 1686 *Voy. Emp China to E Tartary* in *Misc. Cur* (1708) III 190 The Bark was indammaged by the agitation of the Waves

†**3.** In military sense. To do harm to (the enemy, a hostile country) *Obs.*

1555 *Fardle Facions* II IX 191 There neuer medled any power with them, that was able to conquer them: or muche to endamage them 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* VIII VII. 404 Then coasting the shore, shrewdly endammaged Kent 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac Hib* XXVI (1821) 471 To endammage the Enemy that hee may not hinder you 1697 POTTLE *Antiq Greece* I XXVI (1715) 251 The Cause of weakening or endamaging my Country

¶ **4** Used for ENDANGER *v* 4.

a 1648 LD HERBERT *Hen VIII* (1783) 341 He will endamage the loss of one half of his Realm.

†**Endamageable,** *a. Obs* — [f prec + -ABLE] Capable of receiving damage, susceptible to injury; perishable.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod Dicts

†**Endamageance.** *Obs rare*—[1] In 6 endammageance. [f. as prec. + -ANCE.] Harm, injury

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam Wits* V (1596) 55 If the other two [ventricles] remained not sound, and without endammageance, a man should thereby become witles, and void of reason

Endamagement (endæ medʒmĕnt) [f ENDAMAGE *v.* + -MENT] The action of endamaging, the state of being endamaged, injury, harm, loss

1593 NASHE *Four Lett Conf* 60 That vnadui sed indammagement I haue done you 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* 167 The inhabitants of Middleborough eat thereof [flax-seed] to the great endammagement of their healths *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* (1704) III XVI 583 To the least indamagement of them. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 60 Who in their Youth refused to be taught, To numerous Endammagements are brought 1789 BENTHAM *Princ Legisl* XVIII 35 The offence may be termed wrongful endamagement 1836 *Fraser's Mag* XIII. 301 The endamagement of their credit.

Endamaging, *vbl sb* [f. as prec. + -ING[1]] The action of the vb ENDAMAGE

1567 MAPLET *Gr Forest* 7 Efestides keepeth a man safe from all perill and endamaging 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie, Lacye's Nobil* 31 From the endomaging of his country 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II III (1851) 64 That which was the endammaging onely of their estates was narrowly forbid.

†**Endamask,** *v. Obs* [f EN-[1] + DAMASK] *trans* a. To tinge with an interspersed shade of paler colour b. To paint in various colours Cf. DAMASK *sb* and *v*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 298 A prety feare came vp, to endamaske her rosie cheekes 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt Brit* V VII 42 Carrying these rasures on their pictured limbes, as badges of their Noblenesse, thus endamasked

Endamnify · see EN- *prefix*[1] 3

Endanger (endē[1] ndʒəi), *v.* Forms 6 en-, indaunger, 7–8 indanger, 6– endanger. [f. EN-[1] + DANGER *sb*]

†**1.** *trans* To subject (a person) to the absolute control of another; to render (an official) liable to dismissal or punishment at the will of a superior. Const *to. Obs rare.*

1551 ROBINSON tr *More's Utop* (Arb) 60 Another giueth the kynge counsel to endaunger unto his grace the iudges of the Realme 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim* 489/1 A slaue of Satan, one indangered to the wicked.

†**2** *pass.* To incur the liability to punishment by another person; to be liable to arrest or seizure of goods on the part of a creditor. Const. *to* (a judge, creditor, etc). *Obs.*

1477 J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 790 III. 179 He .. is

fere endangeryd to dyvers in thys contrey 1548 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par Rom* XIII 3 Nowe yf thou be lothe to be endaungered to magistrates or lawes 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm Tim* 172/a For while we are indaungered to God, we can in no wise stand before him 1596 SPENSER *State Irel* Wks. 1805 VIII 367 Being close hooded from knowledge of any to whom he is indangered

†b To be liable *to* (punishment, evil of any kind.) Also const *to* with *inf* *Obs*

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Jude* II 23 That he should be endaungered to diseases *a* 1569 KINGESMYLL *Man's Est* XIII. (1580) 98 We were fashioned of earth, but not endaungered to turne againe into yearth 1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 571 God accuseth vs and pleadeth vs guiltie of sinne, and indangered to punishment

†3. To put (a person) in peril (of something untoward) Const *of*, oftener *to* with *inf* *Obs*

1548 UDALL, etc, *Erasm Paraph John* 15 The confessing what he was himself endaungered him to lose his owne estimacion. 1603 W WATSON in Dodd *Ch Hist Eng* (1841) IV xlix, To live in this miserable estate would indanger me of losing quite my senses 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 977 It indangereth the Child to become Lunaticke 1658 *Whole Duty Man* VI § 13 Where-ever this sin hath possession, it endangers men to fall into any other 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq* IX IV § 5 That they might not endanger one another to perish, by treading on one another

†4. To cause the danger of (something untoward happening), to render imminent or probable. Sometimes with gerund or inf (with *to*) as obj.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud Lat* 117 Grammaticall translations can neuer indanger any waie to make truants. 1644 BULWER *Chirol & Chiron* 102 To fling the Hand up and downe to endanger the offending of those that are nigh 1663 BP PATRICK *Parab Pilgr* XXXVII (1668) 493 The very puff of a confident mans breath doth indanger to make me reel *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks* (1723) I 227 Such ill Courses as will endanger his Ruin 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* (1793) § 313 They would have endangered the breaking the glass 1796 SOUTHEY *Lett Spain & Port* (1808) I 15 So as to endanger setting it on fire

†5 To incur the danger of; to chance, risk *Obs*

15 *Quest. Prof & Pleas Conc* 30 a I alwaies endanger your displeasure with my troublesome speeches *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VIII 16 Endanger it the whiles and see 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 370 But would endanger to be quite destroyed. 1726 ADDISON *Dial Medals* 1 34 Unless they turned back quickly they would endanger being benighted 1771 *Muse in Min.* 31 Who dares blaspheme my name, endangers death.

6 To expose to danger, cause danger to. (The only modern sense)

α. 1509 FISHER *Fun Serm C'tess Richmond* (1708) 31 Wrapped and endaungered with the myseres of this wretched Worlde 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent* V IV 133, I hold him but a foole that will endanger His Body, for a Girle that loues him not. 1647 in *Nicholas Papers* (1886) I 81 The City is ridden by every party and wilbe so rather then endanger Trade 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1009 Wedlock-treachery endangering life 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 212 Not so great a wind as to endanger us 1770 *Junius Lett* XXXVII 181 It is not an act that can ever endanger the liberties of this country 1866 CRUMP *Banking* IX 211 The convertibility of the note would be endangered

β 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 136 Lest one day or other the riuer with his violent streame should indanger the city of Babylon 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract Disc* (1707) IV 322 They would avoid a World that indangers their Innocency

Hence **Endangered** *ppl a*

1597 DANIEL *Civ Wares* IV xlix (1609) 99, Had he not speedy succour lent To his indangered father. 1692 SOUTH *Serm* (1697) I 85 Ded , The drift [of these discourses] is to carry the most Endangered, and Endangering Truth, above the Safest, when sinfull, Interest 1846 GROTE *Greece* I I. VIII. 235 Protectors of the endangered mariner

Endangerer (endē·ɪ ndʒərəɹ), *vbl. sb* [f. prec. + -ER] One who endangers

1672 BAXTER *Bagshaw's Scand* III 32 Rash spirits will be continual endangerers of your liberties 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I 89 Scolds and endangerers of the public peace.

Endangering (endē·ɪ ndʒərɪŋ), *vbl sb* [f. as prec + -ING 1.] The action of the vb ENDANGER

1585 *Act 27 Eliz* c 2 § 1 (Ruffhead), The great Endangering of the Safety of her most Royal Person 1605 *Narr. Murthers Sr T Fitz* (1860) 13 Also an indangering to Sir John his own life *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH *Skiamachia* Wks (1711) 203 Your petition is for the indangering of our peace and liberties 1858 BRIGHT *Sp* 27 Oct *Reform*, The endangering of the Constitution

Endangering, *ppl a* [f as prec + ING 2] That endangers, dangerous

1597 DANIEL *Civ Wares* VII xv, Peace with more indangering wounds offends Then Warre can doe. 1656 S H *Gold Law* 44 Endangering to the Publike 1692 [see ENDANGERED *ppl a*]

Endangerment (endē·ɪ ndʒəɹmĕnt). [f as prec + -MENT] The action of putting in danger; the condition of being in danger

1645 MILTON *Tetrach* (1851) 160 The endangerment of our souls. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 171 An unmitigated war of insult, alarm, and endangerment 1871 NICHOLS *Fireside Sc* 98 Serious endangerment to health.

†**Endark,** *v Obs rare.* Also 4 endirke-n. [f. EN- 1 + DARK *a.*] *trans* To render dark, cast into the shade; to dim (the sight). Hence **Endarked** *ppl a.*, made dark, obscure (*fig*)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV III. 120 Ne no wickednesse shal endirken it 1523 SKELTON *Garl Laurel*, XVI Of such an endarked chapter 1556 ABP PARKER *Psalter* CXXXIX., For sure the dark so dark: cannot endarke thy louely sight. 1631 *Celestina* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 62 Her skin of whiteness endarketh the snow.

†**Endarken,** *v. Obs* [f. EN- 1 + DARKEN *v.*] *trans.* To obscure, make dark. *lit* and *fig.*

1595 DANIEL *Sonn* XXI, My lifes light wholly endarkened is 1651 BP. HALL *Soliloquies* (ed 2) XII 38 Light endarkened causeth the greatest darknesse. 1755 T. H. CROKER tr *Ariosto's Orl Fur* XXXI 1, But soon as Sol from th' earth endarken'd went

Endart: see EN- *pref* 1 3

†**Endaunt,** *v* 1 *Obs.* [f EN- 1 + DAUNT *v.* to tame] *trans.* To tame.

1393 LANGL *P Pl* C XVIII. 171 He endauntede a douue.

†**Endaunt,** *v* 2 *Obs* [f EN- 1 + DAUNT *v.* to fondle] *trans* To caress; to make much of, hold in high esteem.

1399 LANGL *Rich Redeles* III 127 Ffor her dignesse endauntid of dullisshe nollis. *Ibid.* 351 Þe while þe Degonys domes weren so endauntid

†**Endaunture.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f EN- 1 + OF. *danture* taming, suggested by the phrase *en sa danture* in the original text] ? Taming, breaking in. (But the passage is nonsense, the translator not having understood his original)

1340 *Ayenb* 220 Huo þet tekþ colte endaunture, hyalde hit wyle þerhuyle hit ilest [Fr *quaprent poulain en sa danture, il le tiendra tant comme il dure*]

End-away, *adv. dial.* One after another, successively

1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* (E D S) He won six games end-away.

Endazzle: see EN- *pref* 3 3.

†**End-day.** *Obs* See END *sb* and DAY. Also 5 enday [OE *ende-dæg*, f *ende* END *sb.* + *dæg* DAY Cf OHG *enti-dago* (MHG. *ende-tac*)] The last day, the day of one's death.

Beowulf (Gr) 638 Ic sceal oþðe ende-dæg .. minne gebidan *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 17 Þet he icherre from þan uuelnesse ear his ende dei. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5674 He shall att his endedaȝȝ þurh Drihhtin wurrþenn frofredd *c* 1305 *Edmund Conf* 580 in *South-Eng Leg* (1887) 448 And þou treweliche at min ende-day, art i-come me to *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 21063 (Fairf.), Quen þat [John] seye his ende-day comande neye he did his graue to delue. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI IV 80 And led hys lyf till hys enday

†**E'nde.** *Obs* Forms 1 ænid, ænit, enid, ened, 3 hende, 4–5 enede, 5 heynde, ende. [OE. *ænet* str fem. = MDu *aned, anet*, Du *eend*, OHG *anat, -et, -at, -ot* (Ger *ente*), ON *önd* (Sw , Da. *and*) Cf Lat *anat-em*] A duck.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 17 *Aneta*, ænid [*a* 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* ænit, *Corpus Gloss.* enid]. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1241 Ne was ther spared goȝ ne henne, Ne the hende, ne the drake *c* 1325 *Gloss W. de Bibblesw* in Wr-Wulcker 143 En maareis ane iaroille [enede queketh] *c* 1430 *Bk Hawkyng* in *Rel Ant* I 302 For to make hawke high of astate take the weng of an enede *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 139 Ende, dooke byrde, *anas.* *c* 1475 *Voc* in Wr-Wulcker 760 *Hec anata*, a heynd

Ende, erron var. HENDE *a Obs.* gracious.

Endear (endī·ə *r*), *v* Also *a* 7 endeere, -deare, *β.* 7 indear, indeere. [f. EN- 1 + DEAR *a.*]

†1 *trans* To render costly or more costly, to enhance the price of. *Obs*

α 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* 523 Enhancing the price of the place we raise the price and endeare the desire 1618 *K James's Procl conc Buildings* in Rymer (1717) XVII 107 All Victualls and other Provision endeared 1803 *Ann Rev* I 390 Bread would be cheapened by the competition, not endeared by the combination of bakers

β 1729 *Seasonable Remarks Trade* 11 There are several Accidents which indear a Commodity to the Merchant

†2 To enhance the value of; to render precious or attractive. *Obs*

α 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II 125 He would endeare his own service 1594 SOUTHWELL *M Magd Fun Teares* 92 Love . endeareth the meanest things, and doubleth the estimate of things that are precious 1657 J SMITH *Myst. Rhet* 185 Her wit endeared by youth, her affection by birth, and her sadnesse by her beauty *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* I 209 All those several motives which might not only serve to justifie, but endear the work

β 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 103 Making a body of forces of themselves, the more to indear their merit 1672 DRYDEN *Marr a-la-Mode* I IV 1 Dram Wks 1725 III 267 'Tis as Physicians show the desperate Ill T' indear their Art, by mitigating Pains They cannot wholly cure.

†b. To represent as valuable or important, to lay stress upon; also, to exaggerate *Obs.*

1620 SHELTON *Quix* III. XVII 113, I must leave them here abruptly, since I want words to endear them 1622 MABBE tr *Aleman's Guzman d' Alf* II 97 May without indearing be truly said to be a princely and royall seat 1656 COWLEY *Davideis* IV (1710) II 443 Not that I'd clear Their Guilt, or mine own Innocence indear 1661 HOWELL *Twelve Sev Treat* 215 In all his declarations ther was nothing that he endear'd and inculcated more often

3. To render (a person) dear *to* another; to inspire or create affection for (a person or thing). (The modern sense.) Also const † *with.*

α 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* (1702) I II 121 His Majesty exceedingly desired to endear her to the People 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II XXXIII 218 She endeared herself to me ten times more by her soothing concern for me 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F* II XXVII. 56 His gentle and amiable disposition endeared him to his private friends 1821 BYRON *Juan* IV. XVI, That which destroys Most love, possession, unto them appear'd A thing which each endearment more endear'd 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits, Relig* Wks (Bohn) II. 98 It [the Church] endears itself thus to men of more taste than activity. 1879 C GEIKIE *Christ* LXIV. 809 One endeared by long companionship.

β 1611 BARREY *Ram Alley* in Dodsley *Old Pl.* (1780) V. 444 Stand thou propitious, indear me to my love 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* (1702) I. II 113 To indear himself with that Nation

†4 To hold dear, to love. *Obs.*

1622 WITHER *Lanes* in Farr's *S P Jas. I* (1848) 221 But to my heart they sit this day as neare As when I most endear'd them 1639 SALTMARSHE *Policy* 20 Something he endears *a* 1711 KEN *Sion* Wks 1721 IV 375 God most amiable appear'd, Endearing most, and most to be endear'd

†5 To treat affectionately or fondly, to caress *Obs* Cf ENDEARING *ppl a.*

1683 LORRAIN *Muret's Rites Fun* 161 Embraced, hug'd, caressed, endeared and applauded by all the spectators

†6. To win the affection of; to conciliate, attract Also, to deepen (affection). *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 247 Leauing no office vnperformed, which might either witnesse, or endeare her sonnes affection 1628 EARLE *Microcosm*, *Weak Man* (Arb) 58 You cannot endeare him more then by coozening him *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems, etc* (1633) 354 Not that God is endeared by that, or wearied by this 1671 MILTON *Samson* 793, I sought by all means, therefore, How to endear . thee to me firmest *a* 1704 T BROWN *Sat agst Woman* Wks. 1730 I 57 No law can bind them, and no love endear 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 390 This generous Act endeared the People to him

† b. To bind by obligations of gratitude. Sometimes Const *to* with inf. *Obs.*

α. 1607 SHAKS *Timon* III. II 35, I am so much endeered to that Lord , hee's euer sending 1626 T H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt* 81 He must frugally endeare Auditors .. dissemble with his enemyes 1652 J WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civil Wars of Spain* 21 To endeer the Elector of Brandenburg the more to vote in his behalf *Ibid* 280 They gave them ten daies paie more to endear them to go before Tordesillas 1654 tr Scudery's *Curia Politiae* 107 Whereby the House of Lancaster . hath for ever indeared and obliged the House of York

β 1623 R. C. *Table Alph* (ed 3), *Indeere*, make bound to one 1633 G HERBERT *Temple, Ch Militant* 12 Early didst thou arise to plant this vine, Which might the more indeare it to be thine

Endearance (endī·ərăns) *rare* [f ENDEAR *v* + -ANCE] The action of endearing, or the state of being endeared.

1766 ANSLEY *New Bath Guide* (ed 2) 77, Show it young Lady Betty, by way of Endearance. 1871 BREWER *Eng Studies* (1881) Introd. 45 His language is so much governed by this feeling of Divine endearance.

Endeared (endī·ərd), *ppl. a.* [f. ENDEAR *v.* + -ED 1]

1. Of friendship, etc.: Affectionate, cordial. *arch.*

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl* 140 Jonathan's endeared love to David 1692 BEVERLEY *Disc Dr Crisp* 14 The Warmest and Indearedst Love *a* 1714 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 376 Unto you is the Salutation of my endeared Love 1812 GEN BROCK *Proclam* 22 *July* in *Exam.* 5 Oct 629/1 The endeared relations of its first settlers. 1842 H ROGERS *Introd Burke's Wks* I 3 With the son of the master. Edmund formed a most endeared friendship.

2. Regarded with affection, beloved.

1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen Lit* (1867) 698 All solicitations of the author to retrieve his endeared volume proved fruitless

†**Endearedly,** *adv Obs rare* [f. ENDEARED *ppl a* + -LY 2] In an endeared manner

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik* III 119 Both endeeredly affected their husbands 1663 BAXTER *Divine Life* 306 A Jonathan . will endearedly love that man . who is appointed to deprive him of a Kingdome

†**Endearedness.** *Obs* [f ENDEARED *ppl a.* + -NESS] The state of being endeared; feeling of affection, fondness.

1654 GAYTON *Pleasant Notes* III v. 98 The other to shew his Indeearednesse, prest often to know the Murderer of his friend 1679 *Popish Conformist* 3 That vertue or rather grace of Moderation has graven the most deep and indelible characters of endearedness upon me *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N T* Matt III 17 The endearedness of his person: This is my beloved Son. *a* 1714 M HENRY *Wks.* (1835) I 278 Embrace each other with a cordial endearedness

Endearing, *vbl. sb* [f ENDEAR *v* + -ING 1] The action of the vb. ENDEAR, † *concr.* a caress, mode of showing affection

1622 E MISSELDEN *Free Trade* 106 The . losse that thereby will fall vpon all men in the endearing of all things 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 324 Endearings, minted current, according to the lawfullnesse or unlawfullnesse of the Love they would procure 1678 *Yng. Man's Call.* Introd 3 Intended for the endearing of God.

Endearing, *ppl a* [f. ENDEAR *v* + -ING 2.] That endears. a That wins or inspires affection. b Manifesting affection, caressing

1667 MILTON *P L* IV 337 Nor gentle purpose, nor endearing smiles Wanted 1680 H. MORE *Apocal Apoc.* 50 This is but a just reward of Thy endearing sufferings upon the Cross. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV 266, I have a better and more indearing Husband than ever 1878 Q VICTORIA *Let* in *Lond. Gas.* 27 Dec, The noble and endearing qualities of her whom all now mourn

Endearingly (endī·ərɪŋlɪ), *adv* [f ENDEARING *ppl a* + -LY 2] In an endearing manner

a 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet Wks. 1721 II 202 Each he endearingly salutes. 1836 E HOWARD *R. Reefer* lxi, We patted them endearingly with our hands 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U S* I IX 286 Who called him endearingly his son

Endearingness. *rare*—1. [f as prec + -NESS] The state of being ENDEARING, exhibition of affection.

1701 COLLIER *M Aurel.* (1726) 316 They make up to them with great endearingness.

Endearment (endĭə·mĕnt). Also 7–8 indearment. [f ENDEAR *v* + -MENT]

1. The action of endearing or the fact of being endeared, *concr* something that endears, that excites or increases affection.

1663 *Aron-himn.* 3 The Object of all this Care, this Indeerment and joy, is the Ark of God 1673 *Lady's Call* II. 82 One of the greatest endearments of Abraham to God 1688 H. WHARTON *Enthus Ch Rome* 78 The belief of his endearment to God, made him often presume upon the Favour of Heaven 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I 202 The Heathen, to whom the Unity and Agreement of the First Christians was a great indearment. 1881 P BROOKS *Candle of Lord* 164 The enlargement of the faith brings the endearment of the faith

†b. An obligation of gratitude, a bond of attachment. Cf. ENDEAR *v.* 6 b *Obs*

1628 EARLE *Microcosm*, *World's wise man* (Arb) 61 His deepest indearment is a communication of mischiefe 1677 HALE *Contempl* II 72 That Lust which the Saviour, upon the Indearment of his own Blood, begs us to Crucifie

2. An action or utterance expressive of love or fondness; a caress. Also *abstr*

1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I 1 341 Are War and Slavery the soft Endearments With which they court the Beauties they admire? 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV 141 His Indearments and Tenderness to his Lady was alone worthy of all her Risque 1853 C BRONTË *Villette* XXVI. (1876) 401 M Paul petted and patted her, the endearments she received were not to be wondered at 1867 FRLLMAN *Norm Conq* I. IV 180 A mere name of endearment

†3. Affection, fondness *Obs*

1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref* I xlii. 477 Between these two there was a long and great endearment 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 19 If you really love the offspring of your own bodies; if your bowels yearn over those amiable pledges of conjugal endearment. 1821 CLARE *Vill Minstr* I 60 Travellers returned from foreign ground Feel more endearments for their native earth

4 The making (a commodity) dearer. *rare.*

1864 *Guardian* 21 Dec. 1218 People bought in provisions against the endearments of Sella's new tariffs

†5. The action of enhancing the value of anything; also, praise, exaggeration *Obs*

1632 SHELTON *Quix.* I III. xiii 249 It is rather a poetical Endearment, than an approv'd Truth 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* (1702) I. II 113 If his condition were so good that it needed no indearment.

Endeavour (ende·vəɹ), *sb.* Forms: see the verb [app f next verb, which however appears later in our quots.]

1. The action of endeavouring; effort, or pains, directed to attain an object; a strenuous attempt or enterprise

α. 1417 LD FURNYVAL in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser II I 56 The great laboures, travels, and endevoures made by your said Lifetenaunte. 1440 [See ENDEAVOUR *v.*]. 1549 CROWLEY *Last Trumpe* 496 Se thou apply the to learnynge Wyth all thy busy endevoure 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* I v. § 10 (1873) 42 The scope that men propound to themselves, whereunto they bend their endeavours 1618 SIR R BOYLE *Diary* (1886) I 204, I gave Mr. Richard Archdeacon a young gelding for his endevors about my purchaze of dongarvan 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist Philos.* (1701) 79/2 We should employ therein our utmost study and endeavour. 1745 in *Col Rec. Penn* V 19 We will use our Endeavours to that End. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 25 ¶ 5 To walk with circumspection . ought to be the constant endeavour of every reasonable being 1814 WORDSW *White Doe* v. 52 On him and on his high endeavour The light of praise shall shine for ever 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint* III IV VI § 4 The life of Angelico was almost entirely spent in the endeavour to imagine the beings belonging to another world

β 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* A iij b, The firste frutes of my poor attemptes and indeuors. 1611 BIBLE *Pref* 10 That hath bene our indeauour, that our marke 1663 MARVELL *Corr.* xli. Wks 1872–5 II. 89 You have that fruit of our former indevors 1663 *Flagellum or O Cromwell* (1672) 12 Both which he studied with the same indifference and infide and falsious indeavour. 1743 J MORRIS *Serm* II 45 Kind indeavours to promote their happiness

b. *To do one's endeavour(s*: to exert oneself to the uttermost; to do all one can (in a cause or to an end). *arch*

α 1480 *Robt Devyll* 42 The Emperoure charged every man to do his endever 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop* I. (Arb.) 56 Doynge my endeuoure to plucke out of hys mynde the .. causes of vice. 1596 SHAKS *Merch. V* II ii 182 My best endeuors shall be done herein. 1688 EVELYN *Mem* (1857) II 281, I did my endeavour with the Lords of the Treasury to be favourable to him 1716–8 LADY M W MONTAGUE *Lett* I XIV 48, I have done my best endeavour to find out something worth writing to you. 1745 BUTLER *Serm* Wks 1874 II. 287 We are to do our endeavours to promote virtue and religion amongst men 1827 F COOPER *Prairie* II XVI. 255 Yes, lad, yes, you would do your endeavours 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-c.* 271 Do your endeavour like a man

β *c* 1530 H RHODES *Bk Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 74 There doe your true indeuour. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud Lit.* III (1627) 13 Every one is to doe his best indeavour to know how to make it most easie

†2 *Philos.* Used by Hobbes: (see quot.; in Latin *conatus*). *Obs.*

1651 HOBBES *Leviath* I. vi. 23 These small beginnings of Motion, within the body of Man . are commonly called Endeavour 1656 — *Elem Philos* (1839) 206, I define endeavour to be motion made in less space and time than can be given. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 3 Local Motion, or an Endeavour at it, is not included in the nature of Matter

Endeavour (ende·vəɹ), *v.* Forms: α. 5 endevoyre, endover, (endower, -re), 5–6 endevour, endever, 5–7 endevor(e, 6 endevyr, endevur, endevre, 6–7 endevour(e, 6– endeavour. β. 5–7 indevor, 6 indevur, 6–7 indever, indevour, 7–9 indeavour [f EN-[1] + DEVOIR *sb.*; cf the Fr phrase *se mettre en devoir de faire quelquechose* to make it one's duty to do something; hence, to set about, to endeavour Cf. also the following quot.:

1504 *Nottingham Borough Rec* III 325 And þat euery Mair for þe tyme beyng put in devoire to calle .. his said Chaumberleyns to performe the same]

†1. *refl* To exert oneself, use effort. Const. *to* with *inf.*; (rarely) *for*, *to*, with *sb.*; also *simply*

α. *c* 1400 *Vork Myst.* IV 30 So that ye may endower To susteyn beast and man . Dwell here if that ye canne, This shall be your endowre. 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 422/3 He moche endeuoyred hym to make hym to lerne the deuyne Scripture 1485 *Procl agst. Henry Tudor* in *Paston Lett.* No. 883. III 319 Like gode and true Englishmen to endover themselfs for the defence of them 1491 *Act 7 Hen VII*, c 22 Preamb , Endevoir youre self and put to your hand and spare no cost 1521–2 *Compt North* in Furniv *Ballads fr MSS.* I 338 Wherfor I moste, & wyll do evyr, to pray for hys grace my selfe endevyr 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov* (1549) Pref 2, I endeuoured my selfe whiles I had leysour, to translate it into Englishe 1642 J JACKSON *Bk. of Conscience* 86, I endeavour my selfe constantly both to refuse the evill and choose the good

β 1495–6 *Plumpton Corr* 115, I shall indevor me for you as farre as I can 1535 FISHER *Wks* I 412 If thou wilt indeuer thee vpon thy parte 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* I VIII (Arb) 36 They are as it were inforced to indeuour them selues to armes 1614 LODGE *Seneca* Ep 166 Indevour thyselfe as much as in thee lieth to the end, etc 1655 *Francion* VII 25 In the morning he did indeavour himself to make us friends.

†b *trans* To exert (one's power), thoughts, etc *Obs. rare.*

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep* (1577) 397 Marcus Aurelius . endeuoured his power to persecute the Christians. 1606 G W[OODCOCKE] tr *Hist Iustin.* 124 b, Euery man endeuored his thoughts how to make his duty, love, [etc] encrese to him *Ibid* LI 5 b, Maximilian endeuored al his power against the Turke 1642 *Lanc Tracts Civil War* (1844) 18 Our high Sheriff . will readily endeavour the power of the County against our proceedings

†2 *intr* for *refl.* To strive, try, exert oneself; to direct one's efforts. *Obs* exc as in 3

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I (1568) 142 A gourde hath long runnyng braunches, whiche naturally indevour upwarde 1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 55 The pardon of his Holines, giuen to all . that . indeuor in this quarrell 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr *Hist Iustine* 100 b, All the realme endeuored after his steps 1624 BARGRAVE *Serm agst Self-Policy* 24 Let us indeuour with words and workes

3. *intr.* (The only mod use.) To try, make an effort for a specified object, to attempt strenuously

a. Const *to* with *inf* Also (rarely) used impersonally in *passive.*

α 1594 SHAKS. *Rich III*, I. IV, Every man that means to live well, endeauours to trust to himself 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 591 He endevoureth to disperse and distribute the knowledge of his Majesty. 1649 EARL MONMOUTH tr *Senault's Use of Passions* (1671) 306 'Tis endeavoured to part them from themselves 1651 in *Nicholas Papers* (1886) 269, I will endeavour to save something of my estate 1759 HUME *Hist Eng* III lii 133 It was even endeavoured to revive the first institution of the college of justice. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud* IV I. IV 44 He [the pope] sent the Archbishop of Rouen to England to endeavour to compromise matters

β 1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* V XV (1611) 207 The teares of their grieued eyes the Prophets indeuoured to wipe away *c* 1620 in *Hatton Corr* (1878) 3 To know God's will and to indever to doe it. 1743 J MORRIS *Serm.* II 47 He indeavours to preserve peace

b. With clause introduced by *that.*

16 . FATHER WALSH in *Scotsman* (1883) 17 Sept. 2/6 It were more charitable to endeavour that the errors might be taken away.

c. Const *after*, †*at*, †*for.*

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* VI (1651) 194 All the Chymicall discoveries are found out by endeavouring after this 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt Exemp* I VIII 113 A bloody king endeavoured for his destruction 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Author's Apol , Which the world never . gave them any thanks for endeavouring at 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 106 ¶ 8, I could heartily wish that more of our Country-Clergy would endeavour after a handsome Elocution 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 9 ¶ 9 Every man ought to endeavour at eminence. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist Peace* (1877) III. V IX 386 He was endeavouring after that enjoyment of domestic life. 1860 MILL *Repr Govt* II. (1865) 10 If we are endeavouring after more riches

†4. *trans* To use effort or pains for; to attempt. *Obs.* exc *arch.*

α. 1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 468 The Lutherans have never endevoured anything more carefully 1620 *Horæ Subsecivæ* 109 Hate Couetousnesse, but endeuour thrift. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* (1703) II VII 288 We shall endeavour the extirpation of Popery 1656 MORE *Antid Ath* (1712) Pref Gen., He is to endeavour the adorning of himself with such accomplishments 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 87 ¶ 6 He who endeavours the cure of our intellectual maladies, mistakes their cause 1818 JAS MILL *Brit. India* I III. iii. 530 He was stimulated to endeavour the restoration. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav* VIII 17 Had it never been endeavoured until now.

β. 1586 T B *La Primaud Fr Acad.* (1589) 405 To indevor the spoile of all that is therein 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) A b, I could indevor a draught of your most Honourable praises. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp* I 146, I have here indeavoured the utmost ingenuity toward Mr. Bayes.

†b To try to fulfil (a law) *Obs*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II xx (1851) 116 Every act of true faith . as that whereby we endeavour the law

†5. To make a (hostile) attempt upon; to attack *Obs rare*

1589 NASHE *Almond for P* 17 a, It is nought but a learned ministry which their champion Martin endeuors 1606 R TURNBULL in Spurgeon *Treas Dav* Ps xv 5 It [teredo] hath such teeth as endeavoureth and consumeth the hard timber [But perh. a nonce-wd f. EN-[1] + DEVOUR.]

Endeavoured, *ppl. a. rare* [f. ENDEAVOUR *v.* + -ED [1]] That has been tried or attempted.

1595 H OLNEY in *Sidney's Apol. Poetrie* (Arb) 16 Mine endeuored hardiment

†**Endeavourer.** *Obs.* [f ENDEAVOUR *v.* + -ER] One who endeavours; an aspirant

1586 W WEBBE *Disc Eng Poetrie* (Arb) 15 Your worshyppe cannot chuse, but continue your wonted fauourable benignitie towardes all the indeuourers to learning. 1645 J LILBURNE in Prynne *Fresh Disc Blazing Stars* 34 An endeavourer to set the Princes of the earth together by the ears 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess* (1669) 83 'Tis crowded with the most burdensome sort of Guests, the Endeavourers to be witty 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 167 ¶ 1 Labour and Industry will but push the unhappy Endeavourer the further off his Wishes.

Endeavouring (ende vərĭŋ), *vbl sb* [f as prec + -ING [1].] The action of the vb ENDEAVOUR.

1548 R HUTTEN *Sum of Diuinitie* L 2 a, Good intencions or endeuorynges of reason 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* VI 35 An indeuoring to renounce the worlde and all his owne affections 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C Warres* 2 The unhappy endeavouring of Forraign Aid 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 261 No dining at Freemason's Tavern and infinite other jangling and true or false endeavouring 1877 *Mem Bp of Argyll* III. 32 In addition to his other endeavourings

Endeavouring *ppl. a.* [f ENDEAVOUR *v* + -ING [2]] That endeavours Also *transf.* and *fig*

1628 MILTON *Poems, Vacat Exerc* 2 Hail, native language! that Didst move my first endeavouring tongue to speak 1656 tr *Hobbes Elem Philos* (1839) 334 The parts, which are pressed by both the endeavouring bodies 1850 LAUGH *Theop. Trin* II 20 His net of endeavouring thought 1876 GEO ELIOT *Dan Der* II xxiii. 107 The hard, climbing path of an endeavouring artist

†**Endeavourment.** *Obs. rare.* [f ENDEAVOUR *v* + -MENT] The action of endeavouring, = ENDEAVOUR *sb*

1523 SKELTON *Garl Laurel* 400 Your endeuorment So have ye done 1591 SPENSER *M Hubberd* 298 The good man was meanly well content, Triall to make of his endeuourment

†**Endeavourous,** *a Obs rare*[−1]. [f ENDEAVOUR *sb* + -OUS.] Full of endeavour, zealous, forward. Hence †**Endeavourously,** *adv*

1597 BEARD *Theatre Gods Iudgements* 48 Whilst hee thus strongly and endeauourously employed himself about these affaires *a* 1631 DONNE *Ess Divinity* (1651) 28 For no man was euer more endeavourous than he.

Endebt, -ed: see IND-.

Endeca, an incorrect form of HENDECA-, a. Gr ἕνδεκα eleven, occurring in **Endecagon,** a plane figure of eleven sides; **Endeca gynous** *a Bot*, having eleven pistils; **Endecaphyllous** *a.*, having eleven leaflets, **Endecasylla bic** *a*, having eleven syllables, **Endecasyllable,** a verse of eleven syllables: see HENDECAGON, -GYNOUS, -PHYLLOUS, -SYLLABIC, -SYLLABLE.

Ended (e·nded), *ppl. a.* [f. END *v.* and *sb* + -ED]

1. That has come to an end.

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II 479 Every ended year th' Athenian youths please him with offerings 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I 1 299 When you went onward in this ended action 1677 SEDLEY *Ant & Cl* V 1. (1766) 191 Let not his blood now stain the ended war. 1882 ELLEN M TAYLOR *Madeira* 59 In bidding the ended day farewell

2 [From the *sb.*] With prefixed adj. or numeral. Having its end (of a certain kind); having (a certain number of) ends.

Endeictic (endəi·ktik), *a* [ad. Gr ἐνδεικτικός f. ἐνδεικνύναι, f ἐν in + δεικνύναι to show] Serving to show or exhibit; probative.

(A name of one of the classes into which the Platonic Dialogues were divided by ancient grammarians or commentators Cf. Diog Laert III. 49)

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist Philos.* (1701) 175/1 Agonistick [discourse is] Endeictick [or] Anatreptick 1791 ENFIELD *Hist Philos* I 215 The Agonistic dialogues, supposed to resemble the combat, were either Endeictic, as exhibiting a specimen of skill, or Anatreptic presenting the spectacle of a perfect defeat 1855 BUTLER *Lect Anc. Philos.* (1874) 383 Another classification [of Platonic Dialogues] of great antiquity is based upon the style and purpose of the dialogue, —as maieutick, anatreptick, endeictick, and so forth. 1876 tr. *Zeller's Plato* 97 *note.*

†**Endeign,** *v* [1] *Obs rare* In 4 **endeyne,** **endyne.** [ad OF. (*s'*)*endaign(i)er*:—L. *indignārī*: see INDIGNANT.] *intr.* To be indignant. Const. *in*, *upon.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xxi 4 Thanne Achab cam into his hows, endeynynge, and grutchynge upon the word that Naboth Jezraelite hadde spoken to hym — *Wisd* XII 27 In the whiche suffring thei endeyneden — *Isa.* LVII. 6 Whether vp on these thingus I shal not endyne.

†**Endei·gn,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f EN-[1] + DEIGN *v.*] *refl.* = DEIGN.

a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr Thornton MS* (1867) 87 [He] þat for dule endeynede hym to dye

†**Endei·gnous,** *a Obs rare*—[1]. [f ENDEIGN *v*[1] + -OUS.] Disdainful Cf DEIGNOUS.

c 1400 *Test. Love* 1. (1560) 274/2 If any would [be] endeynous, or prowd, or be envious

†**Endement.** *Obs. rare*—[1]

a 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* (1889) 16 Entendynge to gyue comforte . and counseyl, to thendementes [*? read* thentendementes] and engynes of the werkmen

†**Endemete.** *Obs* Also 4 enedmete, 5 edmette, enmotte [f ENDE- + *-mete* MEAT] Duckweed, *Lemna minor*

a 1387 *Synon Bartl* 27 *Lenticago* super aquam crescit, aneo enedmete. *c* 1440 *Pr. Parv* 140 Ende mete [*v r.* endmete, endmette, enmotte], *lenticula.*

Endemial (endī· miăl), *a* [f Gr. ἐνδήμι-ος of or belonging to a state or people + -AL.] = ENDEMIC *a.*

1672 SIR T BROWNE *Let Friend* § 14 (1881) 137 Endemial and local infirmities proper unto certain regions 1683 W. HARRIS *Pharmacologia* XIV 255 The Dutch have a Natural, and Endemial aversion to all Emeticks 1756 C LUCAS *Ess Waters* III 245 We find them subject to no particular endemial disorder 1808 BENTHAM *Sc Reform* 8 Another vice endemial among lawyers 1830 GODWIN *Cloudesley* III. XII 237 Not one company of these endemial brigands was any longer to be heard of

Endemic (ende mik), *a.* and *sb.* [f Gr. ἐν in + δῆμ-ος people + -IC]

A *adj* Constantly or regularly found among a (specified) people, or in a (specified) country: *esp*

a Of plants or animals: Having their ordinary habitat in a certain country; opposed to *exotic.*

b Of diseases: Habitually prevalent in a certain country, and due to permanent local causes.

1759 GOLDSM *Bee* No 1 A deformity which, as it was endemic it had been the custom to look upon as the greatest beauty 1776 ADAM SMITH *W N* I 1 VIII 77 *note*, Famines are periodical or endemic in Hindostan 1802 *Med Jrnl* VIII. 450 The author proceeds to show in what sense the plague may be termed endemic. 1830–2 LYELL *Princ. Geol* (1875) II III XII. 413 The endemic, and other species of animals and plants in the Atlantic Islands 1852 BLACKIE *Stud Lang* 1 An unreflecting habit of routine that seems endemic among official men in our country 1876 DARWIN *Cross-Fertil* XI 415 Bees visit many exotic flowers as readily as the endemic kinds

B. *sb* An endemic disease Also *fig.*

1662 J CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat* 191 It is not manifest, that Endemicks or things proper to people in the Countrey where they live, are drawn by the Arteries. 1809 W IRVING *Knickerb* VII. VIII. (1849) 417 That talking endemic, so prevalent in this country 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis* I 118 European diseases, some of which, such as smallpox, have passed from epidemics into endemics 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 261/2 Snobbishness is an insidious endemic

Endemical (ende mikăl), *a.* [f prec. + -AL] = ENDEMIC *a.*

1657 G STARKEY *Helmont's Vind* 92 Those endemical malignant vapours, which infect the air 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* VI 208 With the Ægyptians the Plague is commonly endemical 1788 BURKE *Sp agst W. Hastings* Wks XIII 424 Bribery was the ancient, radical, endemical, and ruinous distemper of the Company's affairs 1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res* (1858) 94, I mean the epidemic, now endemical, of View-hunting 1870 J CAMERON *Phases Thought* 149 The endemical disorder passing rapidly into epidemical

Ende·mically, *adv* [f ENDEMICAL *a* + -LY[2]] In an endemical manner; as an endemic

1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 100 There is no Countrey Disease endemically raging throughout the Isle 1824–9 LANDOR *Imag Conv* (1846) I 21 It prevents the expansion of principles endemically noxious through incalculable ages. 1855 *Househ Wds.* XII. 71 Goître prevails endemically

Endemicity (endĕmi·sĭti). [f ENDEMIC *a.* + -ITY] The quality or fact of being endemic.

1886 MYERS *Phant Living* 298 The sporadic endemicity of certain traditions of folk-lore 1887 *Q. Rev.* Jan 206 The limits of the area of endemicity.

†**Ende·mious,** *a Obs rare*—[1]. [f Gr. ἐνδήμι-ος (see ENDEMIAL) + -OUS] = ENDEMIC.

1684 tr *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* 1 37 The Japanois in their endemious Cod-rupture

Endemnify, -ity: see IND-.

†**Endemo·niasm.** *Obs rare*—[1]. [f Gr. ἐν in + δαίμων, δαίμον-ος DEMON, on analogy of *enthusiasm*] Inspiration by a demon.

1751 BYROM *Enthus* Poet Wks. 1773 II 24 The variety of delusion with which a different spirit may then possess its votaries will centre in endemoniasm

Enden, var HENDEN, *Obs.*, hence

Endeniza·tion. *Obs rare* Also indenization. [f. ENDENIZE *v* + -ATION] The process of making (a person) a denizen or citizen

1579 J STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* C j, They are accompted members with us of thys body by endenization or enfraunchisement 1643 PRYNNE *Open Gt Seale* 17 Secondly, of Indenization or Enfranchisment 1685 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 258 There were also another pardon, and two indenizations. 1709 L MILBOURNE *Melius Inq.* 8 Our law-books give us an account of endenization.

†**Ende·nize,** *v Obs.* Also indenize. [altered form of ENDENIZEN, assimilated to verbs in *-ize*]

1 *trans.* To make a denizen or citizen of; to naturalize, enfranchise. Also *transf* and *fig.*

1598 FLORIO, *Patriare*, to endenize, or enfranchise into a countrie 1603 DANIEL *Def Rhime* (1717) 7 Every language hath her proper Number or Measure which Custom doth indenize and make natural 1614 BARGRAVE (1615) *Serm.* B iij b, Dauid made hast to be indenized, and possessed of the Kingdome of Heauen. 1687 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) I 404 Several French are lately gott out of France and the King hath indenized several of them.

2 To remove into another order of being; to change into a superhuman or supersensuous form, and so to 'spirit away,' to 'translate'. Hence, to metamorphose

1610 HEALEY *St Aug. Citie of God* 498 Æneas was not to bee found; some said he was indenized 1633 J. FISHER *True Trojans* II III, in Hazl *Dodsley* XII 172 The perverse and peevish Are next indeniz'd into wrinkled apes

Hence **Ende nized** *ppl a.*, **Ende nizing** *vbl. sb*

1610 W FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I VII 14 What choice, selected, and endenized Hearbes, Plants, Fruits and Physicall Simples be implanted and bestowed 1643 W BURTON tr. *Aristeus' Beloved City* To Rdr 2 The generall welcome and long entertainment, which the other learned workes of this same Authour have had in our Schooles seemed to me not to deny this piece an endenizing, or freedome.

Endenizen (ende nizən), *v.* Forms: 6 endenison, 7 en-, indenizon, indenizen, 6– endenizen [f. EN-[1] + DENIZEN.]

1. *trans.* To make a denizen or citizen of; to naturalize, enfranchise. Also *transf* and *fig.*

1592 G HARVEY *New Letter* 6 Oh that the worthy Du Bartas were so endenisoned *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram* Words indenizened, i e derived from the Greek, and commonly used as English as azure, zeal, zephyre, etc 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks (1834) 195 Liberty to endenizon new citizens in the commonwealth of languages 1708 PENN in *Pa Hist Soc Mem* X 292, I shall get them either naturalized or endenizened by the Queen 1823 LAMB *Elia, Detached Th Bks* 420 The books have not endenizened themselves in the national heart 1830 GODWIN *Cloudesley* III. II 33, I would have endenisened myself in a country where I could make myself respected.

†**2** *intr* To become a denizen or citizen. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Inurbare*, to endenizen, to become a citizen or a ciuill man

Endent, endenture: see INDENT, INDENTURE

†**Ende ntly,** *a* or *adv. Her. Obs rare* Also in 6 endentallye. [f. F. *endenté* indented + -LY] = INDENTED

1486 *Bk St Albans, Her* B iij b, The fifthe quadrate is calde endently of ij diuerse weis 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 207 The last of the quadrates finall was called endentallye

Endentus.

1567 *Trial Treasure* in Hazl *Dodsley* III. 263 For of mans living here there is no point endentus, Therefore a little mirth is worth much sorrow, some say.

Ender (e ndəɹ), *sb* [f. END *v.* + -ER] He who or that which ends.

a. He who or that which puts an end or termination to anything. Formerly also, He who brings a person to his end

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knight's T* 1918 Myn hertes lady, ender of my lyf I 1587 TURBERV *Trag T* (1837) 193 The day thou sawste me last, Was ender of my life 1612 ROWLANDS *More Knaues Yet* 27 When the ender of all mortals comes, Pale death. 1675 BAXTER *Cath Theol* II 131 The maker but not the ender of Controversies 1879 R K DOUGLAS *Confucianism* III. 76 Destiny is called the giver and ender of life.

b He that brings anything to completion.

1382 WYCLIF *Hebr* XII 2 Biholdinge into the maker of feith and ender [Vulg *consummator*], Ihesu 1413 LYDG *Pilgr Sowle* V XIV (1483) 108 The hooly ghoost that is the ender and the fulfiller

†**E·nder,** *a Obs.* Forms: 3–4 endir, -ur, 5 endyr, 3–5 ender Also 5 endurs, endris, enderes, endyrs, *Sc.* andyrs. [app a. or f ON. *endr* adv, 'formerly, else, again', corresp to Goth *andiz-(uh)* 'either' (conj), and perh. to dial. Ger. *ender, ehnder* 'before, sooner'; the OTeut type **andiz* is an adv in the compar deg related to AND. It seems probable that *ender-day, ender-night,* were originally compounds of the adv, though a trace of adjectival flexion occurs in the ON compound *endra-nær* 'at some other time'. The forms with final *s* are of obscure origin]

Only in phrase, *This ender day, night, year,* indicating a day, etc. recently past

a 1300 *Cursor M* 4561 Me thoght in drem, þis ender night, þat i com in a medu slight *Ibid* 5672 Wil þou sla me als þou has slain þis endir dai þe egypcian? *c* 1330 *Arth & Merl* 917 So Y slepe this ender-night Bi me lay a selcouthe wight. 1393 GOWER *Conf* II 381 This ender day as I gan fare *c* 1400 *Thomas of Erceldoune* 25 (*Cambr. MS. c* 1450) As I me went þis Andyrs day [*Thornton* Endres daye, *Lansd* this thender day], ffast on my way makyng my mone. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 830 I am. the strange squyère, That servyd my lady this endris yere *c* 1450 *Guy Warw* (C) 2828 He slewe my lordys sone þe emperowre This endurs day in a stowre *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1017 Thinke ye not on this endris day

Hence **Andersith** *adv* [OE *sīð* time, occasion], previously, beforetime.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 2110 Affrik That andesith [*Fairf* sum tide] was cald Libi *Ibid.* 24268 (Gött) Mi schepe er funden þat tint war andersith [*Edinb.* andersiþe]

†**E·nder,** *v. Obs rare*—[1]. [? var. of ENTER; but cf. **ender* implied in next] *intr.* To enter.

c 1325 *Sir Tristr.* 323 Ysett he haþ þe long asise And endred beþ þer inne,

†**E·nderest,** *a Obs rare*—[1]. [superlative of **ender*, INDER, inner.] Inmost.

1450–1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 80 Prayse hym..in the enderest of youre harte for the benefytes.

Endermatic (endəɹmæ tik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἐν + δερματ- stem of δέρμα skin + -IC] = next.

In mod Dicts

Endermic (endə·ɹmik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἐν + δέρμ-α skin + -IC.] That acts on the skin, or by penetrating beneath the skin. *Endermic method* (see quot 1831).

1831 J DAVIES *Man. Mat Med* 263 He administers it by the endermic method, that is, applied in the form of a salve on a part deprived of the epidermis 1875 H WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 21 The endermic method is very rarely employed

Endermical (endə ɹmikăl), *a* [f. ENDERMIC *a* + -AL.] = prec. Hence **Ende rmically** *adv.*, by the endermic method

1849–52 TODD *Cycl Anat* IV. 1260/1 Certain medicines, applied endermically, may induce a similar condition 1875 H WOOD *Therap* (1879) 164 Veratria is exceedingly irritating producing when given hypodermically or endermically severe pain

†**E·ndermost,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [Irregularly f. END *sb*, after the analogy of HINDERMOST, etc.] Nearest to the end; furthest.

1803 S PEGGE *Anecd. Eng Lang* 102 Our Cockney has analogy to warrant him in his compounds when he talks of the endermost house in a street

Enderon (e ndĕrŏn) *Phys.* [Irregularly f. Gr. ἐν in + δέρ-ος, δέρ-μα skin] A term introduced by Prof Huxley to denote the inner derm or true skin, or any homologous structure. Opposed to ECTODERON. Hence **Endero·nic** *a.*

1859 HUXLEY in Todd *Cycl Anat* V. 476/1 The entire internal (deep) area of metamorphosis [I call] the Enderon 1872 MIVART *Elem Anat* 237 The name Enderon is applied to the deeper or dermal layer wherever situate.

Endesith: see END *sb.* 25.

Endetted, obs form of INDEBTED.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan Yem Prol. & T* 181 And yet I am endetted so therby Of gold 1561 tr *Calvin's Foure Godlye Serm* II sig. Dv, If we be so endetted and bounde to god.

Endeure, obs form of ENDURE.

†**Endew·,** *v Obs.* In 6 endue [f EN-[1] + DEW *sb.*] *trans.* To moisten as with dew; to bedew.

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Manns.* (1570) A iij, Swete showres descending with droppes Christaline Endueth the dry ground

Endew, Endeyne, obs. f. ENDUE, ENDEIGN.

†**E·ndfull,** *a Obs rare*—[1] [f. END *sb.* + FULL.] Full of ends or aims; ambitious, busy

Hence ? **E·ndfully** *adv. rare*—[1]. (But perhaps should be read as two words, *end fully*)

1645 QUARLES *Sol Recant* v 58 Bend Thy endfull heart to make heav'ns glory th' end *c* 1400 *Apol Loll* 61 He is þe midyl, end, ordeyning, & gouerning, He is endfully consuming & keping

†**Endiablee,** *v Obs rare*—[1] [ad F *endiabler*, f *en* in + *diable* devil] *trans.* To put a devil into, possess as with a devil.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam* (1740) 571 Such an one as might best endiablee the Rabble, and set them a bawling against Popery.

†**Endia·blement.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [as if a Fr. **endiablement*, f. *endiabler*: see prec.] Diabolical possession.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam* III. VIII ¶ 35 (1740) 608 There was a terrible Rage of Faces made at him [Sir John Moor], as if an Endiablement had possessed them all

Endiadem, Endiaper: see EN- *prefix* [1].

Endict, Endight, etc, obs. ff. INDICT, INDITE.

Ending (e·ndiŋ), *vbl sb.* [f END *v* [1] + -ING[1]]

1. The action of the verb END[1]; termination, conclusion, completion; † death, etc.

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt XIII 39 Soðlice þæt rip is worulde endung *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 71 God ȝefe us riht scrift et ure endunge *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 10 Whan þe Kyng Kynwolf had don his endyng 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc* 34 Swa sal he [God] mak endyng Of alle thing. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III 276 To bryng All thair empress to gud endyng *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod.* 1 And ȝeve me grace to breng to godde heyndynge *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) 1. 324, I pray god bryng hym to an ille endyng. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c 15 § 1 (Ruffhead), The Expiration and Ending of the Statute. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* 1. x (1611) 33 For the ending of strifes touching matters of Christian beleefe 1629 MILTON *Natvvity* 239 Time is our tedious song should here have ending 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb* (1840) 139 Her death did not finally obstruct the ending of St. John's College 1766 ENTICK *London* IV 34 The terms, or times for pleading and ending of causes in the civil courts 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) IV 72 Every lease must contain a sufficient degree of certainty, as to its beginning, continuance, and ending 1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* 1 The sports were now at the ending 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par* (1870) II. III 400 A fair ending crowned a troublous day

2 The concluding part of a piece of work, a book, etc.; formerly also, of a space of time.

c 1400 *Rom Rose* 2163 The book is good at the eendyng. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* III (1636) 88 Although we live in the latter ending of the world. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 214 The Dialogue fails in unity, and has not a proper beginning, middle, and ending

3 The last part or termination of an organic structure; an extremity.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner & Ferns* 232

With blind endings only in the growing-points and at the ends of peripheral branches.

4. The concluding part of a word, of a metrical line, piece of music, etc , also, an inflexional or formative suffix.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v ii 40, I can find out no rhyme to lady but baby . for scorn, horn for school, fool verie ominous endings 1824 L HUNT *Feast Poets* (1815) 7 But volumes of endings, lugg'd in as you need 'em, Of *hearts* and *imparts* 1857 HILLMORL *Psalter Noted* Pref. viii, Each of the Tones. has a variety of endings 1864 *Reader*, 24 Sept 375 Replacing all the endings of its oblique cases by their prepositional value 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I Introd. 13 The want of case endings

5. *attrib* ; *esp* **† ending-day**, the day of death ; **† ending-post**, the winning-post ; **ending-stone**, (*U. S*), a particular kind of millstone (see quots)

Chart. Thurkytel in *Cod. Dipl* IV 294 Bute he it ðe deppere bete er his ending day *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr* 1672 Her loue mi3t no man twin Til her endingday 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I ccxxxii. 520 At last came his endyng day 1760 R. HEBER *Horse Matches* IX 29 As she or they come in by the ending-post each heat 1791 'G GAMBADO' *Acad Horsem* xv (1809) 126 One was seen to arrive at the ending Post without his bridle 1883 E INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag* June 76/1 Now the ending-stones are encountered, which break the germinal point off each grain

Ending (e ndiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f END *v* 1 + -ING².]

1. That ends, finishes, or puts an end to , final

a 1300 *Cursor M* 25863 (Cott.) To ending fir sal þou be send 1582 SIDNEY *Apol Poetrie* (Arb) 30 The ending end of all earthly learning, being vertuous action 1826 E IRVING, *Babylon* II vii 228 This ending act of judgment and desolation may begin.

† 2. In *intr.* sense Dying, near one's end *Obs*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen IV*, IV v 80 This bitter taste Yeeld his engrossements To the ending Father

Hence **† E·ndingly**, *adv Obs*

1611 COTGR , *Perviquement*, endingly, concludingly, or towards the conclusion

Endip, obs. var INDIP

Endirke(n, obs form of ENDARK.

Enditch : see EN- *pref*.¹ 3

Endite, etc., obs f of INDICT, INDITE, etc.

Endive (e ndiv). Forms 5–6 endyve, (5 endywe), 6–7 endiue, 6– endive [a. Fr *endive* = Pr, Sp and It *endivia* :–late L **intybea* adj fem. f *intibus* (*intubus, intybus, -um*) A late Gr. ἔντυβον (10th c) is prob ad L.)] The name of two species of Chicory (*Cichorium*, N O *Compositæ*)

a *C Intybus*, now called Wild Endive, Succory, or Chicory, indigenous in Europe, and common in a wild state in many parts of England b. In mod use chiefly applied to *C. Endivia*, alleged by some writers to have been imported into Europe from China in the 16th c Of this there are two varieties, the Batavian or broad-leaved, formerly called also Scariole, and that with a curled or frizzled leaf, which is commonly blanched for use as salad, etc.

Both species have pale blue flowers ; the 'blue endive' of the poets is *C Intybus*.

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 140 Endyve, herbe, *endivia* 1533 ELYOT *Cast Helthe* (1541) 28 b, Endyve and Scariole be moche like in their operation to Cykorie 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II xxvii. § 4 Curled Endive hath leaues not vnlike to those of the curled or Cabbage Lettuce 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* I. x 21 But in Summer we can allow a moderate use of Herbs as Endive, Succory, Sorrel 1720 PHILIPS *Pastorals* iv 8 Daisies white and Endive blue 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I 113 Upon her grave the rosemary they threw The daisy, butter-flower and endive blue 1832 *Veg Subst Food* 302 Endive cultivated, if not found wild, in China and Japan 1882 *Garden* 28 Jan 62/3 Endive, both curled and Batavian, must be got into cold frames and blanched as required for use.

Endizen : see EN- *pref*.¹ 3

Endleofan, -leofeða, -lyfta, -leofte, -left, obs. forms of ELEVEN, ELEVENTH.

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 117 Endleofte unþeau is folc beo butan steore. *c* 1300 *K. Alis* 57 Genner was the endleft [*misprinted* endlest] Feverel the tweolthe

Endless (e ndles), *a* and *adv*. [OE. *endelēas*, f *ende*, END *sb* : see -LESS] Having no end.

1. Having no end or limit of duration , unending, eternal.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth* xxxviii § 3 Þa earmþa beoþ endelease þe ece bioþ. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 77 Hit scal king bon on þet endelese kineriche *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 146 þi mede þet were endeleas 3if þi god dede were iholen 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 152 ' Alas !' he seyde, 'þe deolful harm, þat ys endeles !' *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxv 4 Lightyn-and þou wondirfully fra hilles endles [Vulg. *a montibus æternis*] 1393 GOWER *Conf* II 70 Whos name shall be endeles For the merveiles which he wrought 1450–1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 321 And I byleue endelesse lyfe 1593 SHAKS *Rich. II*, I iii 222 My. time-bewasted light Shall be extinct with age, and endlesse night 1652 HOBBES *Leviath* iv. xlvi 374 Eternity an Endlesse Succession of Time 1711 STEELE *Spect* No 75 ¶ 8 Death is a short Night followed by an endless Day 1827 POLLOK *Course T* v, Heard the burning of the endless flames. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xlvii iii, And we shall sit at endless feast.

b. *hyperbolically* for: Interminable ; perpetual, incessant, constant.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxvi § 1 Þat . is endeleas wundor 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* II (1586) 52 b, To speake of all sortes of hearbes and flowers, were an endlesse labor. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* I. x (1611) 26 Strife and troubles would be endlesse 1633 P FLETCHER *Psalm* 63 There we laid, asteeping Our eyes in endless weeping. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist Philos* (1701) 103/1 How long a night is this, how endless ! 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 141 ¶ 10 It were endless to recount the shifts to which I have been reduced 1796 BURKE *Regic Peace* Wks 1842 II 325 All the multiplied, endless, nameless iniquities 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxi, The lover's endless minutes slowly pass'd 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos* (1867) I 213 Hence the endless repetitions, divisions, and illustrations of positions almost self-evident 1872 E PLACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. i 4 Pouring out endless platitudes

2. Of things extended in space · Boundless, infinite ; now chiefly with reference to length. Formerly also of depth : Bottomless. Often *hyperbolical.*

1413 LYDG *Pilgr Sowle* v 1 (1859) 72 The gyrte heuen is nought endeles, ne infynyte 1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I 331 In þe west side he haþ þe endeles occean 1594 R SOUTHWELL in *Shaks C Praise* 14 How endlesse is your labyrinth of blisse 1633 P FLETCHER *Elisa* I. xxiv, Els had the endlesse pit too quickly caught me. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress* iv (1669) 42 By Thee the one does changing Nature through Her endless Labyrinths pursue 1856 KANE *Arct Expl* II xv. 199 Weary of the endless waste of ice to seaward 1864 MRS CARLYLE *Lett* III 238 An old manor house, [illegible] 1873 BLACK *Pr Thule* VIII 129 [illegible]

3. Of immaterial things, quality, number, etc Unbounded, limitless, infinite.

1388 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III 509 þe reule 3oven of Crist of his endeles wisdom and his endeles charitee to mankinde 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 4 Of the blessyd endeles Trinite 1595 SHAKS *John* V vi 12 Thou, and endles night, Haue done me shame *a* 1658 R [illegible] *Treas Dav Ps* cxxxvi 1 Merc [illegible] because unboundable for being [illegible] I. i. xi. 175 For the amusement of those desires which cannot be gratified, but which seem altogether endless. 1863 E NEALE *Anal Th & Nat.* 53 A phase in itself endless, as Kant calls it, since no limit can be put to the possible modifications of quality 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III 161 The individual man has an endless value in the sight of God

† b. quasi-*sb* (Arithmetical) infinity. *Obs*

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* xix cxxvi (1495) 926 The nombre lineall begynnyth fro one and is wryte a lowe and lyne vnto endlesse

4. Having no definite extremity or terminal point of length **† a.** *Endless gut* the colon (perhaps including the rectum) *Obs.*

c 1450 *Voc* in Wr -Wülcker 574 *Colon*, the endelez gutte *Ibid* 603 *Podex*, the endeles gut.

b. *Mech. Endless band, -cable, -chain, -strap* one whose ends are joined for the purpose of continuous action over wheels, etc *Endless knife, saw* a continuous band of steel with either a sharp, or a toothed edge for a similar purpose *Endless screw* a short length of screw revolving on an axis, by which continuous motion is imparted to a toothed wheel.

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc & Art* I 98 A rapid motion is communicated by means of an endless strap from a large fly wheel 1822 IMISON *Sc & Art* (ed Webster) I 58 Screws with sharp threads, have more friction than those with square threads, and endless screws have more than either 1833 HOLLAND *Manuf Metal* II 144 (Cabinet Cycl) Projecting points acting in the links of an endless chain 1854 J. HOGG *Microsc* I ii (1867) 142 By a slight variation in their positions produced by an endless-screw motion 1884 *Health Exhib Catal* 113/1 One Brazing Machine for endless knives 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 101/1 The cloth being caught in an endless leathern band running over a pulley on the shaft 1887 *Daily News* 8 Feb 6/3 The cars will be worked on the successful endless-cable principle.

† 5. ? Fruitless, profitless. *Obs rare*—¹.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Lover's Pilgr.* II iii, All loves are endlesse.

† B *adv.* **a** Infinitely, in an infinite degree **b** For an infinite period, for ever *Obs*

c 1325 *E E Allit. P.* A 737 Hit [the pearl] is endelez rounde & blybe of mode. *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 23326 (Trin) Þei haue lost hit endeles 1388 WYCLIF *Eng Wks* (1880) 71 Endeles mercyful & goode lord, helpe þi pore wrecchide prestis 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R.* VIII i (1495) 294 Men saye that a geaunt is endlesse moche. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8502 Exiled for euermore endles to sorow

Hence **† E ndlesshede** [see -HEAD], the quality or condition of being endless ; eternal existence.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Cant Psalter* 509 Fra þe wayes of his endleshede

Endlessly (e·ndlesli), *adv.* [f prec + -LY².] In an endless manner, everlastingly, for ever, perpetually, unceasingly.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll* 55 To be quicknid 3endlesly *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlix 64 For they ben Goddis endelesly. 1450–1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 4 Endelesly presente in the syghte of hys Godly forknowynge 1509 FISHER *Fun Serm. C'tess Richmond* (1708) 36 To whome be laude and honoure endlessly 1616 LANE *Sqr Tale* xi 208 Curious galleries endlesselie roundinge 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng Ch* 41 Lest they should endlessly lose Him. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* Pref , The multiform and endlessly shifting phenomena of nature

Endlessness (e ndlesnes). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being endless

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc* 8129 Ffor if endlesnes any end moght hald, þan war it endlesnes unproperly cald. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas Fr Tong*, *Infinité*, endlesnesse 1602 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* 47 There would be a progresse in endlesnesse. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem* (1688) 382 This dispute for its endlessness was like the mathematical line 1858 ROBERTSON *Lect* II. 181 Bewildering the eye with the feeling of endlessness

2 *concr.* Something that has no end

a. An infinite or everlasting existence **b.** Something indefinitely extended or lengthened, an infinite space, an interminable length

a 1631 DONNE *Serm* cliii VI 258 God hath provided us an Endlessness in the world to come 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No 26 (1822) I. 205 Any thing in the starry endlessness of existence 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav* 6 Fancy decorates him with an endlessness of airy pigtail

Endlong (e ndlɒŋ), *prep* , *adv* , and *a* Forms 3 **andelong**, 3–4 endelong, (4 endelyng), 4–endlong, 4– *north dial* **endlang** [The early southern ME *endelong*, f *ende* END *sb* + LONG, seems to have been substituted by popular etymology for the preposition *andlang* (see ALONG *prep*), the first element of this having ceased to be intelligible, while the new compound yielded an identical sense (cf. *on end, end on*, ENDAWAY) In purely southern English *endelong* did not long survive, its place being taken by ALONG, the reduced form of the earlier *andlang* But from 14th c onwards *endlang, endlong* appear (as *prep* and *adv*) in northern and midland dialects, where they may be f ON. *endelangr, endlangr* adj (f *ende-r* END + *langr* LONG), synonymous with OE. *andlang* adj 'the whole length of' In our quots the adjectival use of *endlong* first occurs in a passage of Caxton's ed of Trevisa's Higden, where it is substituted for *evelong* (= AVELONGE, oblong), used by Trevisa himself. Subsequently (in 17th c) the adv assumed the sense 'on end', 'end foremost or downwards', in accordance with the analogy of words like *headlong, sidelong*, where *-long* is a perversion of the OE suffix *-lunga* This use still occasionally appears in standard Eng , the other uses are now peculiar to *Sc* and northern dialects, except as deliberate archaisms

Prof Sievers (*Festgaben für Bohtlingk* 1888) considers that the second element in OE *andlang* is not identical with LONG *a* , but is directly from the OTeut. vb **lung-an, lang, lung-ano-* to reach, extend The ON *endlanger*, Eng *endlong*, he regards as altered from *andlangr*, OE *andlang* by popular etymology]

A *prep* From end to end of; through or over the length of (as opposed to across), following the line of, onwards by the side of; along. Chiefly of *place*, rarely of *time*

a 1225 *Juliana* 30 Ant healden on hire heauet þat hit urne endelong hire leofliche bodi *a* 1225 *St Marher* 10 Ant droh þa endelong hire ant þwertouer þrefter þe derewurðe taken 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III 414 Endlang the louchbis syd besyly thai socht *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr's T* 408 The rede blood Ran endelong [*v r* endelyng] the tree. *c* 1450 *Cookery Bk* 97 Bynde the threde with the frute A-bought a rownde spete, endelonge þe spete 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x lxiv, Sir Helyus drofe sir Palomydes ouer thwart and endlong alle the feld 1508– DUNBAR *Gold Targe* xv, Ladyes to dance full soburly assayit Endlang the lusty rywir *a* 1547 EARL SURREY *Aeneid* iv 328 Like to the foule, that endlong costes and strondes flies sweping by the sea. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 921 (R) The singular discipline and order of that nation in old time, was going downward and endlong many yeeres and ages alredie *a* 1758 RAMSAY *Poet Wks.* (1844) 86 Lay them [thir tangs] en'lang his pow or shin

B *adv*

† 1. Extended at full length; at one's whole length ; horizontally *Obs* exc *north dial*

1393 GOWER *Conf* II 233 And everything in his degre endelong upon a bourde he laide *c* 1430 LYDG *Bochas* VII ix (1554) 175 a, Beaten he was Whipped, scourged, endlong and vpright 1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss* , I tummell'd end lang

2 From end to end, lengthwise, longitudinally, as distinguished from *crosswise* or *athwart. arch* exc *north. dial*

c 1300 *Havelok* 2822 Him to binden faste Vpon an asse Andelong, nouht ouerthwert *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kn's T* 1133 Dores I-clenched overthward and endelong With iren tough 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x lxxxvi (1816) 153 Thurgh oute alle this reame, endlonge and ouerthwart. 1574 HYLL *Planting* 78 Of eyther [vine] pare away halfe endlong upon the pith 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc* III ii vi (ed 7) 382 Foure barley kernels couched close together side by side, and not endlong, are said to make a finger breadth 1845 SCOTT *Talism* vii, Galloping in full career about and around, crossways and endlong 1886 BURTON *Arab Nts* (abr. ed) I 162 The street had been pulled down endlong

† 3 Of motion in a longitudinal direction . Right along, straight on, straight through *Obs.* exc *north. dial*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI 548 Endlang furth held thai thar vay 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x lxviii These four knyghtes came into the feld endlonge and thurgh 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr* (1884) 47 An howge Serpent .. ranne endlong vpon the ryght Syde of the Churche wall 1700 DRYDEN *Pal & Arc* III 691 Spurring at full speed, ran endlong on 1854 H. MILLER *Sch & Schm.* IX (1857) 186 He was driven endlong against the wall of the kiln

b Of speech Continuously.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M* xi, He never could preach five words of a sermon endlang

4 On end, perpendicularly, vertically

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III XXVIII. 107 They . set two of them [speares] pitched in the ground endlong, and the third overthwart 1656 HEYLIN *Surv France* 148 They stood not up endlong but lay one upon the other 1725 POPE *Odyss* x 667 Full endlong from the roof the sleeper fell, And snap'd the spinal joint.

C. *adj*

†1. Extended lengthwise, oblong *Obs*

1480 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) II 55 Britayne is endlong [1387 TREVISA eve longe] and larger in the myddel than in thendes 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg*, Of what shape is the stomacke? It is rounde endlong

2 (Adjectival use of B 4; cf *headlong* adj) Set on end, perpendicular *rare*

1716 M DAVIES *Ath. Brit* II 203 His Grace's Wife being in that end long Posture [viz, head downwards in a chest] was in jeopardy to break her neck 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* III 347 Giant rushes grew Like demons' endlong tresses.

†**E·ndlonges, -gs,** *adv.* and *prep* *Obs* or *dial* [f. ENDLONG with adverbial genitive ending, as in *alway(s, betime(s,* etc] = ENDLONG, q v.

A *adv*

1473 WARKW *Chron* 22 It flammed Endlonges fro the Est to the Weste 1593 NASHE *Christ's T* (1613) 63 Many goodly streets end longs to the very earth they encindred

B *prep.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 498 Endelonges is side pat blod him ran 1515 in Pitcairn *Crim Trials* I 262* To pass endlangis the Cost

†**E·ndly,** *a* and *adv* *Obs* Also 5 eendli, endely(e, **endlyche** [f END *sb* + -LY[1, 2]]

A *adj* **a** Conclusive, final **b.** Extreme, excessive

1436 *Pol Poems* (1859) II. 201 Ane endely processe of pease by auctorite *c* 1475 *Partenay* 4011 It goth vnto decline, Rather or later to an endly fine 1494 FABYAN VII 558 Toke therwith such an endelye fere, that he fell therwith dystraught

B *adv* **a.** At last, finally **b** Extremely, very

c 1410 LOVE *Bonavent Mirr* III (Gibbs MS) Sche was endlyche þorgh plente of charyte knytte to hire blessed sone *c* 1440 *Generydes* 4844 The whiche was endly fayre *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* IV VII 462 And so fynali and eendli y mai conclude

Endmete, var of ENDEMETE. *Obs.*

E·ndmost, *a rare* [f. END *sb* on analogy of *hindmost*; Bosw.-Toller cites OE *endemest* from Dicts] Nearest to the end, furthest, most distant

1775 in ASH 1819 in *Pantologia* 1879 BROWNING *Ivan Ivanov* 196 And see, a rose-light dyes The endmost snow

Endo- (e·ndo, before two unstressed syllables endǝ), *prefix* (before a vowel sometimes reduced to *end-*), employed as comb. form of Gr. *ἔνδον* within, in many compounds of mod. formation, as **E·ndarteri·tis, E·ndo-arteri·tis** [see ARTERITIS], *Pathol*, inflammation of the inner coat of an artery **E·ndocho·rion,** *Anat* [see CHORION], the inner layer of the chorion or membrane that encloses the fœtus **E·ndochrome** (see quot.) **E·ndocrane** [Gr. *κρᾶνιον* skull, also in Lat. form *endocranium*], the inner surface of the skull **E·ndocyst** (see quots., also CYST and ECTOCYST) **Endogna·thal** *a*, *Zool* [Gr *γνάθ-os* jaw + -AL], that is placed within the jaw, *endognathal palp*, a palpiform appendage in certain Crustacea **E·ndolary·ngeal** *a* [cf LARYNGEAL], pertaining to the interior of the larynx, hence **E·ndolary·ngeally** *adv* **E·ndolith** [Gr *λίθος* stone], one of a number of coloured designs on slabs of marble or ivory, sawn from a block on the surface of which chemically prepared colour has been laid, that permeates the material, hence **Endoli·thic** *a* **E·ndolymph,** *Anat* [see LYMPH], the fluid contained in the membranous labyrinth of the ear **Endome·trial** *a*, pertaining to **E·ndometri·tis,** *Pathol* [Gr *μήτρα* womb + -ITIS (= Gr -*ῖτις*)], inflammation of the lining membrane of the womb **Endo·metry,** *Med* [Gr -*μετρια*, see -METRY], the measurement of an internal part **E·ndomorph,** *Min.* [Gr *μορφή* form] (see quot.) **Endopa·rasite,** *Zool*, an animal that lives and finds nourishment in the internal organs of another; hence **E·ndoparasi·tic** *a* **E·ndophlebi·tis,** *Pathol* [Gr *φλέψ, φλεβός* vein + -ITIS (a. Gr -*ῖτις*)], inflammation of the lining membrane of a vein. **E·ndophragm** [Gr. *φράγμα* partition], **a** *Bot* a transverse diaphragm or septum; **b.** *Zool.* the chitinous covering of the neural canal in the thorax of some Crustacea, hence **Endophra·gmal** *a.* **Endophy·llous** *a. Bot* [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf + -OUS] (see quot.) **E·ndophyte,** *Bot.* [Gr *φυτόν* plant], †**a** (see quot 1835); **b**' a plant growing inside another, an internal fungus **E·ndoplasm** [Gr *πλάσμα* something moulded or formed] (see quot.; cf ECTOPLASM s.v ECTO-) **E·ndoplast** [Gr *πλαστός* formed], 'a large protoplasmic corpuscle in the external parenchyma of the body of the Infusoria' (*Syd Soc Lex*); hence **Endopla·stic** *a*; **Endoplas·tule** [see -ULE], 'a bright rod-like mass lying in the interior or on the outside of the endoplast of Protozoa, supposed to be a male sexual organ' (*Syd Soc Lex*) **Endopleu·ra,** *Bot* [Gr *πλευρά* side], the internal covering of a seed. Hence **Endopleu·rite,** *Zool.* [see prec.], the portion of the apodeme of the thorax in Crustacea, which arises from the interepimeral membrane connecting each pair of somites **Endo·podite** [Gr. *ποῦς ποδ-ός* foot + -ITE], 'the innermost of the two processes appended to the basal process of the hinder limbs of some of the Crustacea' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*) **Endo·ptile** *a Bot.* [Gr. *πτίλον* feather], 'said of an embryo, whose plumule is rolled up by the cotyledon, as in endogens' (*Treas Bot*) **E·ndo(r-)rhiz,** *Bot.* [Gr. *ῥίζα* root], 'the sheath-enclosed radicle of an endorrhizous plant, which does not lengthen, but gives origin from its termination or from its sides to short rootlets' (*Syd Soc Lex*). Hence **Endor(r)hi·zal, -ous,** *adjs* **E·ndosarc,** *Zool.* [Gr *σάρξ σαρκ-ός* flesh], the inner sarcode-layer of certain rhizopods, such as the Amœba **E·ndoscope,** *Med.* [Gr. *-σκοπος* watching], 'an instrument so arranged as to give a view of some internal part of the body through a natural canal' (*Syd Soc. Lex*). Hence **Endosco·pic** *a* **Endo·scopy,** the examination of internal parts by means of the endoscope **E·ndoske·letal,** of or pertaining to the **E·ndoske·leton,** *Anat* [see SKELETON], the internal framework of the *Vertebrata*, consisting of bone and cartilage, as distinguished from the bony and leathery integuments of some animals **E·ndosperm,** *Bot* [Gr *σπέρμα* seed], the nutritive element, also called albumen, enclosed with the embryo in many seeds, hence **Endospe·rmic** *a* **E·ndospore,** *Bot* [Gr *σπορά* sowing], **a** the inner coat of a spore in lichens; **b** a spore formed in the interior of a theca, hence **E·ndospo·rous** *a*, a term applied to fungi whose spores are contained in a case **Endo·steal** *a*, *Anat* [see -AL], pertaining to the *endosteum* (q v below), hence **Endo·stea·lly** *adv* **Endoste·rnite,** *Zool.* [Gr. *στέρνον* breast + -ITE], the portion of the apodeme of the thorax in Crustacea which arises from the intersternal membrane **Endo·steum,** *Anat* [mod. L, f. Gr *ὀστέον* bone], the internal periosteum. **Endo·stoma,** *Zool* [Gr. *στόμα* mouth] (see quot) **E·ndostome,** *Bot.* [see prec], the aperture in the inner integument of an ovule **Endosto·sis** [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone, on the analogy of *ἐξόστωσις*], an internal growth of bone **E·ndostyle,** *Zool* [Gr. *στῦλος* column], 'a rigid, hollow, whitish, rod-like structure on the floor of the ventral groove of *Tunicata*' (*Syd Soc. Lex*) Hence **Endosty·lic** *a* **Endothe·ca** [Gr *θήκη* case], **a,** *Zool*, the inner layer of the wall of the sac of the gonosome of the *Hydrozoa*; **b.** *Bot*, the inner membrane of the wall of the cells of the anther Hence **Endothe·cal** *a*, (dissepiments) horizontal plates growing inwards from the septa of a corallite (*Syd Soc. Lex*). **Endothe·lial** *a*, relating to endothelium **Endothe·loid** *a*, resembling endothelium **Endothe·lium,** *Phys* [Gr. *θηλή* nipple], the layer of cells lining a blood-vessel or serous cavity, in structure similar to EPITHELIUM. Also pl **Endothe·lia,** vessel-cells

1866 A. FLINT *Princ Med* (1880) 196 *Endarteritis 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen Pathol* 161 An habitual use of alcohol causes chronic endarteritis **1857** BULLOCK *Cazeaux Midwif* 195 The internal or allantoid is essentially vascular, and has been denominated the *endochorion 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot* (1848) II 121 *Endochrome, the granular contents of spores and sporidia. **1884** *Syd. Soc Lex*, *Endochrome* specially applied to the colouring matter of vegetable cells when any other colour than green **1878** BARTLEY tr *Topinard's Anthrop* II 111 294 How much more [importance] should we [attach] to its interior or *endocrane? **1877** HUXLEY *Anat Inv An* VII 403 In addition to these externally visible sclerites, there is a sort of internal skeleton (*endocranium or tentorium) **1872** NICHOLSON *Palæont* 191 The *endocyst is invariably flexible and membranous **1880** *Athenæum* 23 Oct 536/1 Within the cell [in Polyzoa] comes the body-wall known as the endocyst **1877** HUXLEY *Anat Inv An* VI 345 The *endognathal palp **1888** SIR M MACKENZIE *Frederick the Noble* 191, I had twice done an *endolaryngeal operation on this patient. *Ibid* 230 By previously removing a portion *endolaryngeally **1884** *Globe* 29 Apr, Dr Hand-Smith's *Endoliths at Piccadilly Hall **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 12 Dec 8/2 Dr Hand-Smith lent a splendid endolith of Lord Beaconsfield and various *endolithic marbles **1836-9** TODD *Cycl Anat.* II. 539/1 The *endolymph is in birds as limpid as in the Mammifera **1878** FOSTER *Phys* III III § 1 449 Waves of sound can and do reach the endolymph of the labyrinth by direct conduction through the skull. **1859** TODD *Cycl Anat* V 702/2 *Endometrial inflammations have been distinguished . as croupy . catarrhal, and the like **1872** F THOMAS *Dis Wom* 117 Senile *endometritis **1876** tr *Wagner's Gen Pathol* 592 Puerperal endometritis **1878** BARTLEY tr *Topinard's Anthrop* II III 244 We shall only mention two of them *endometry and endoscopy **1882** GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II II. § 2 61 A mineral which encloses another has been called a Perimorph, one enclosed within another an *Endomorph **1884** P. GEDDES in *Ency Brit* XVIII. 261 *Endoparasites he [Leuckart] divides according to, etc **1883** *Athenæum* 24 Mar 381/3 Simondsia is a genus of *endoparasitic nematodes **1874** JONES & SIEV *Pathol Anat.* 400 *Endophlebitis is hardly seen in an acute form **1877** HUXLEY *Anat Inv An* VI 333 A complex mass of fibres, which is attached in part to the *endophragms of the thorax in front *Ibid* 361 A strong apodeme passing inwards and forwards meets with its fellow, to form an *endophragmal arch, which supports the œsophagus and stomach. **1835** LINDLEY *Introd Bot* (1848) II 65 Dumortier adds to these names *endophyllous because the young leaves of monocotyledons are evolved from within a sheath *Ibid* I 21 A division separates, in trees, the bark from the internal part, or *endophyte as he [Count de Tristan] terms it. **1854** J HOGG *Microscope* II 1 (1867)293 Endophytes originate from germs which penetrate healthy plants and develop a mycelium **1883** J E ADY in *Knowledge* 15 June 355/2 Its [Amœba's] jelly-like body becomes faintly parcelled out into an outer firm (ectoplasm) and an inner soft (*endoplasm) layer **1859** TODD *Cycl Anat* V, 475/1 On the outer side of the line lie the close-set *endoplasts of the deepest layer of the epidermis **1877** HUXLEY *Anat Inv An* I 47 The endoplast may take on more and more definitely the characters of a reproductive organ *Ibid* II 95 Magosphæra is thus very nearly an *endoplastic repetition of the moneran Protomonas *Ibid* 96 Nor do any of them exhibit a structure analogous to the *endoplastule of the Ciliata **1842** GRAY *Struct Bot* VIII (1880) 306 The inner coat, called *Endopleura is always conformed to the nucleus **1870** BENTLEY *Bot* 332 The endopleura is generally of a soft and delicate nature **1877** HUXLEY *Anat Inv An* VI 310 The *endopleurite, likewise, divides into three apophyses **1870** ROLLESTON *Anim Life* 94 Two multiarticulate filaments representing an 'exopodite' and an *'endopodite' **1877** HUXLEY *Anat Inv An* VI 282 To this end the joints of the endopodite are greatly expanded, and converted into a hemispherical bowl **1869** NICHOLSON *Zoology* 43 The *endosarc contains the only organs possessed by the animal **1877** HUXLEY *Anat Inv. An* XII 659 The line of separation between the endosarc and the ectosarc **1861** BUMSTEAD *Ven Dis* (1879) 87 In learning the use of the *Endoscope commence with the simplest instruments. **1872** THOMAS *Dis Wom* 93 If the cervix be dilated, the endoscope may be at once introduced **1861** BUMSTEAD *Ven Dis* (1879) 90 An *endoscopic examination is attempted. *Ibid*, 87 Writers on *endoscopy **1883** HOLMES *Surgery* (ed 3) III 214 Endoscopy is of very little value in stricture **1883** *Athenæum* 30 June 833/1 The muscular and *endoskeletal systems of *Limulus* and *Scorpio*. **1839-47** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III 846/2 The skeleton and *endoskeleton become appendages one of the other **1872** NICHOLSON *Palæont* 30 Some of the fishes, possess no 'endoskeleton'. **1877** HUXLEY *Anat Inv. An.* I 53 Old Echinoderms have a calcareous endoskeleton *c* **1850** *Nat Encycl* I 388 It is also named **endosperm* **1875** DARWIN *Insectiv Pl* XV 302 The endosperm is not actually united with the embryo **1882** VINES *Sachs' Bot* 227 A special mass of tissue, the so-called Endosperm **1875** COOKE *Fungi* 23 The covering of the spore is double consisting of an exospore and an *endospore **1882** VINES *Sachs' Bot* 277 An external rough dark-brown exospore and an inner endospore **1878** T BRYANT *Pract Surg* I 537 The *endosteal membrane lines the bone **1870** ROLLESTON *Anim Life* 39 This merely *endosteally ossified bone **1877** HUXLEY *Anat Inv An.* VI 309 Each *endosternite is distinguishable into three apophyses **18** CARPENTER *Physiol* (1881) 48 [The shaft of a bone] is lined by a delicate layer of the same tissue, to which the term '*endosteum' is applied **1877** HUXLEY *Anat Inv An* VI 341 And the plate [in Astacus] which stretches backwards and supports the labrum, within its posterior forked boundary, is the *endostoma. **1835** LINDLEY *Introd Bot* (1848) I 21 In the language of Mirbel, exostome in the outer integument, and *endostome in the inner integument **1842** GRAY *Struct Bot.* VI § 8 (1880) 277 When the ovule has two coats, the foramen of the outer one is called Exostome, of the inner Endostome, literally the outer and the inner orifice. **1870** ROLLESTON *Anim Life* 38 Ossified both by ectostosis and *Endostosis **1854** WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 345 In Salpa the dorsal sinus contains the long tubular filament called the *endostyle **1877** HUXLEY *Anat Inv An* X 597 On each side of the endostyle the posterior part of the hæmal wall of the pharynx presents two oval apertures *Ibid* 612 The *endostylic cone elongates **1833** *Athenæum* 10 Feb 188/3 Edwards and Haime described the absence of *endothecal dissepiments **1876** tr *Wagner's Gen Pathol* 150 The lymphatic capillaries have an *endothelial covering **1866** A. FLINT *Princ Med* (1880) 225 The tubercles present the typical *endothelioid and giant-celled structure. **1872** PEASLEE *Ovar Tumours* 5 The *endothelium of blood-vessels **1876** tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol* 227 Their endothelia are more easily separated **1881** MIVART *Cat* 189 The layer of epithelium thus lining a serous cavity is called endothelium

Endocardial (endokā·diăl), *a Phys.* [f. Gr. *ἔνδο-ν* (see ENDO-) + *καρδία* heart + -AL.]

a. That is within the heart **b** Relating to the endocardium

1847-9 TODD *Cycl Anat* IV 139/1 Induration-matter appears on the endocardial and valvular surfaces **1861** T GRAHAM *Pract Med* 329 Endocardial inflammation **1877** ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed 3) II 7 Abnormal sounds originating within the heart, named endocardial murmurs

Endocarditis (e·ndo,kaidəi·tis) *Med* [f. ENDOCARDI-UM + -ITIS] Inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart. Hence **Endocardi·tic** (-di·tik) *a.*, of or pertaining to endocarditis

1836-9 TODD *Cycl Anat* II 646/2 Chronic endocarditis affects the valves of the heart **1866** A. FLINT *Princ Med* (1880) 335 Simultaneous involvement of the mitral valve in the endocarditic process **1882** *Pop. Sc Monthly* XX 722 Trivial injuries to the mitral valve curtains by endocarditis.

‖ **Endocardium** (endǫkā·rdiŭm) *Phys.* [mod L, f. Gr *ἔνδο-ν* (see ENDO-) + *καρδί-α* heart] The smooth membrane lining the cavities of the heart

1872 HUXLEY *Phys* II 36 There is an internal lining called the endocardium. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed 3) II 36 It rarely happens that the endocardium is seen in the early period of inflammation

Endocarp (e·ndǫkāɹp) *Bot* [f as prec + Gr *καρπ-ός* fruit] The inner layer of a pericarp, which lines the cavity containing the seeds It is fleshy, as in the orange; membranous, as in the apple; or hard, as in the peach.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst Bot.* 132 Fruit consisting of several capsules the endocarp separating entirely from the sarcocarp 1835—*Introd. Bot* (1848) II. 3 In the peach the stone [is] the endocarp or putamen 1883 *Evang. Mag* Oct. 460 The stone in the centre is not the seed but the 'endocarp' become stony by thickening and hardening of its cells

Endoce, variant of ENDOSS *v*, *Obs*

Endochorion, -chrome, -crane · see ENDO-

†**Endo·ctrine,** *v Obs rare* [ad OF. *endoctriner*: see EN-[1] and DOCTRINE *sb*] *trans* To train, instruct, = INDOCTRINATE.

*c*1500 MELUSINE (1889) 258 This lady had a sone whiche was fayre and wel endoctryned *Ibid* 186 To en doctrine them, & shew to tham the way of good governance 1633 DONNE *Hist Sept* 2 (T.) Ptolomeus Philadelphus was endoctrined, in the science of good letters, by Strabo.

Endocyst · see ENDO-

Endoderm (e·ndǫdɜ̄m) [f Gr. *ἔνδο-ν* (see ENDO-) + *δέρμ-α* skin]

1. *Bot.* **a** A layer of large cambium cells lying beneath the liber **b.** The inner layer of the wall of a vegetable cell

1835 LINDLEY *Introd Bot* (1848) I 193 The cellular face of the liber A Richard distinguishes by the name of sub-liberian layer, or Endoderm

2. *Biol.* **a** The inner layer of the blastoderm. **b** The lining of the internal cavity of the *Calenterata*

1861 J. R. GREENE *Man Anim. Kingd, Coelent.* 21 The endoderm, whose free surface forms the lining of the large internal cavity 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ* II XIX § 152 (1875) 417 The blastoderm divides into two layers the ectoderm and the endoderm 1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv An* III 113 The endoderm is composed of a layer of very distinct cells

Hence **Endode·rmal, Endode·rmic,** *adjs.*, pertaining to or of the nature of an endoderm; **Endode·rmis** [on the analogy of *epidermis*], *Bot*

1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv An* I 57 The endodermal lining of the enterocœle *Ibid* III 114 The flagella of the endodermic cells. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner & Ferns* 121 The endodermis is a sheath consisting in all cases of one single layer of cells

Endogamous (endǫ gămәs), *a* [f Gr. *ἔνδο-ν* (see ENDO-) + *γάμ-ος* marriage + -OUS] Characterized by, of the nature of, or pertaining to, endogamy

1865 Mc LENNAN *Prim Marriage* III 48 Tribes which we shall call endogamous tribes 1875 LUBBOCK *Orig Civiliz* III. 115 Tribes which have marriage by capture and yet are endogamous 1880 *Academy* 10 July 26 The opinion of the ancient Arabs—that the children of endogamous marriages are weakly and lean

Endogamy (endǫ gămi) [f as prec. on the analogy of *polygamy*] The custom of marrying only within the limits of a clan or tribe. Hence **Endogamic** *a.* [see IC], pertaining to endogamy

1865 Mc LENNAN *Prim Marriage* 48 *note*, The words endogamy and exogamy are new 1875 LUBBOCK *Orig Civiliz* III 95 Some tribes branched off into endogamy, others into exogamy 1873 *Contemp Rev* XXII 423 The transition from the exogamic to the endogamic system

Endogen (e·ndǫdʒen) *Bot* [Fr *endogène* (De Candolle 1813) f Gr *ἔνδο-ν* (see ENDO-) + *-γενής* born, produced. (A Gr *ἐνδογενής* is found with sense 'born in the house')] A plant in which new wood is developed in the interior of the stem, which is not differentiated into wood and bark, opposed to EXOGEN. Also *fig*

Hence **Endogene·ity** [badly formed after *homogeneity*], the fact of being ENDOGENOUS

1842 GRAY *Struct Bot* III § 3 (1880) 70 Endogenous, or inside growing, and for such plants the name of Endogenous Plants, or Endogens 1867 J. MARTINEAU *Ess* II 167 Man is still definable as a mere intellectual endogen 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* III 76 The peculiarity of the endogen is to be simple and unbranched in all its parts 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I 234 What is called Endogeneity

Endogenous (endǫ dʒi·nәs), *a* [f prec + -OUS] **a** Growing from within. **b** *Path.* (see quot 1883) **c.** Of or pertaining to an ENDOGEN.

Hence **Endo genously** *adv*, in an endogenous manner

1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot*, Introd 20 Palms, which are endogenous in the strictest sense of the word 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Relig* Wks (Bohn) II 100 No chemist has prospered in the attempt to crystallize a religion It is endogenous, like the skin 1874 LUBBOCK *Wild Flowers* III. 48 Endogenous plants are those in which the bud is developed from a sheath-like cavity on one side of the cotyledon 1876 tr *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 250 Oser also holds to the endogenous formation of cells *Ibid* The endogenously formed pus corpuscle is born in the conjunctiva of the rabbit like a young trout 1883 *Fortn Rev* 1 Aug 177 An endogenous contagion is one that passes direct from the sick body to the sound

Endognathal, -lith · see ENDO-.

Endolour (endǫ lɔɹ), *v rare* [a. Fr *endolorir* see EN-[1] and DOLOUR] *trans.* To plunge in grief

1884 J. PAYN *Talks fr Arabia* II 101 A heart endolored

Endolymph, endometrial, etc : see ENDO-

†**Endo·re,** *v Obs* Also 4 endorre, 5-6 endour. [a. OF *endore-r* to gild] To cover with a yellow glaze of yolk of egg, saffron, etc

Hence **Endo red** *ppl a.*, **Endo ring** *vbl. sb*, *concr* a glaze of yolk of egg, etc

?*c* 1390 *Form of Cury* (1780) 106 Put yt on a broche and rost yt and endorre yt wyth 3olkys of eyryn. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 199 Ffesaunte3 enflueschit in flammande silver With darielles endoridde, and dayntee3 ynewe *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth* XXVI, Ryche dayntes en dorest, in dysshes bi-dene *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 37 Endore hit wit 3olkes of egges then *c* 1450 15*th C Cookery Bks.* 98 Endore the coffyn withoute with saffron & almond mylke *c* 1450 *Noble Bk Cookry* (Napier 1882) 66 When the endorynge is stiff let them rost no more *c* 1460 *Townley Myst* 90 Here is to recorde the leg of a goys, With chekyns endorde, pork, partryk, toroys 1513 *Bk Kervynge* in *Babees Bk* 278 Chekyns or endowred pygyons

Endored, obs var of ADORED, *ppl a.*

Endor(r)hiz, -al, -ous · see ENDO-

Endorsable (endǫ·ɹsǎb'l), *a* Also 8-9 indorsable, en-, indorsible. [f ENDORSE *v.* + -ABLE] That may or can be endorsed

1704 *Act* 3 & 4 *Anne* c 8 § 1 Every such note . shall be assignable or indorsible. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II 467 These also are made assignable and indorsable in like manner 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd Trade* 12 A Promissory Note is endorsible from one person to another *Ibid* 20 The latter act renders them indorsable.

Endorsation, var INDORSATION, endorsement

Endo·rse, (endǫ·ɹs), *sb.* Also 6 endorce, 7 endors [app f ENDORSE *v*; but the reason for the name in sense 1 is obscure]

1. *Her* A vertical division of a shield, one-eighth (others say one fourth) of the breadth of a PALE According to some of the early writers, so called only when a pale is between two of them; but others deny this

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II 12 An Endorce is the fourth parte of the Pallet 1661 MORGAN *Sph Gentry* II III 33 The Pale is divided again into the pallet, which is half the pale, and the Endors which is half the pallet 1725 BRADLEY *Fam Dict*, *Endorse*, the eighth Part of a Pale 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry, Hist & Pop* V. 23 A Pale between two Endorses is said to be endorsed

†**2** ? The reverse of a coin. *Obs rare*—[1]

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III 32/1 A Dollar of Saxony [had] on the Endorse two Mans Heads

Endorse, indorse (en-, indɔ·ɹs), *v.* Forms *α* 6 endorce, 7- endorse *β.* 7 indorce, 6- indorse [Altered form of ME *endosse* (see ENDOSS), assimilated to the equivalent med L *indorsāre* f *in* upon + *dorsum* back, which was used in law-books in sense 1; cf the OF gloss 'indorso, *endosseir*' cited by Godef.

The form *endorse* is more frequent in commercial and general literary use, but *indorse* is more usual in law-books]

I To write on the back of something.

1. *trans* To write on the back of (a document), to inscribe (words) *on* (the back of) a document **a** In general sense. *e g* to inscribe (a document) on the back *with* words indicating the nature of its contents, one's opinion of its value, some extension or limitation of its provisions, etc **b** *Comm.* To sign one's name on the back of (a bill, promissory note, or cheque). **c** *To endorse* (a sum of money) *off* to write on the back of a bill, etc. a receipt for a portion of its amount.

A bill, cheque, etc payable 'to order' must be 'endorsed' by the payee before it can be paid If *endorsed in blank* (i e. without the addition of words making it payable to a particular person), it becomes payable 'to bearer' Such documents may also be 'endorsed' by a subsequent holder, who thereby becomes responsible for them being paid (hence the *fig* sense 2) Similarly, a bank note is often 'endorsed' to show that it has passed through the endorser's hands

α. [1581–1613 See ENDOSS] 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren* IV VII (1588) 518 He should endorce his name upon the backside of it 1601–2 FULBECKE *2nd Pt Parall* 60 An obligation endorsed with this condition 1686 *Lond Gaz* No 2144/4 A Note for 400*l* with 250*l* Endorsed off 1706 *Ibid* No 4207/4 A Bill drawn by Mr Henry Jones endorsed by John Spurstow and Robert Sparke 1788 H. WALPOLE *Memm* IX 72 Sir Robert always carried them to George II, who endorsed and returned them 1838 *Murray's Handbk N Germ* Introd 17 The traveller will naturally not endorse them till he receives the money 1865 *Morning Star* 28 Jan., He would not now give the defendant the option of paying a fine, but would commit him for a month, and endorse that upon his licence 1868 ROGERS *Pol Econ* II. (1876) 21 The bill may be subsequently endorsed by a firm of high character

β 1547 *Act* 1 *Edw VI*, c 5 § 5 The said Wardens shall cause the Number of the said Horses to be indorsed on the Back-side of the said Licence 1592 WEST *Symbol* A iij, With & vpon condition thereupon indorsed for the true performance of the couenants 1685 *Loud Gaz* No 2051/4 Those Gentlemen are desired to Indorse their Names and Places of abode, on the backside of their Tickets 1709 *Tatler* No 113 ₱ 18 A bundle of letters indorsed 'Letters from the Old Gentleman' 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand* III, II, My friend Brush has indorsed it, and I thought, 'twas the same as cash 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* X, Pointing out the royal warrant indorsed thereon

d To make (a bill, note, cheque) payable *to* another person by endorsement Also, *To endorse over*: to make over one's rights in (a bill, etc.) *to* another person; also *fig*

1866 CRUMP *Banking* 122 On endorsing a bill or note to another person, care should be taken, etc. 1873 BURTON *Hist Scot* VI lxix 162 They would not have the king indorse over to his bishops or anybody else the reverence which they submitted to be due to himself

2. *fig* **a** To confirm, sanction, countenance, or vouch for (statements, opinions, acts, etc; occasionally, persons), as by an endorsement Chiefly mod, but perhaps implied in the punning quot *a* 1637, and in quot 1633 in ENDORSEMENT 2

a [*a* 1637 B. JONSON *To Earl Newcastle*, Nay, so your seate his beauties did endorse As I began to wish myself a horse] 1847 EMERSON *Repr Men, Montaigne* Wks.(Bohn) I 344 This book of Montaigne the world has endorsed, by translating it into all tongues 1861 STANHOPE *Pitt* II. XXII 404 Such were the statements of Mr Fox, but is there at the present day even one man willing to endorse them? 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 67 Superstition does a little good by accidentally endorsing rational conclusions in one or two matters

β 1862 BRIGHT *Sp America* 18 Dec, The majority were supposed to indorse the policy 1880 CARPENTER in *19th Cent* No 38 599 This conclusion I unhesitatingly indorsed

†**b** To characterize, describe, entitle (Cf *ticket, label*) *Obs rare*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 161 He endorseth him the pulling Preacher of *Pax vobis* & humilitie *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* IV 1 (R) This perchance may be your policy, to endorse me your brother

II. To put something on the back. (Merely literary, and chiefly humorous or pedantic)

3 a To load the back of (an animal) *with* **b** To take (something) upon one's back. **c** To pile (something) *upon.*

1671 MILTON *P R* III 329 Elephants indorsed with towers 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb* VI 304 The freemen Endorse their knapsacks 1837 *Blackw Mag* XLII 111 The heads of camels 'endorsed' with human beings 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll Lakes* Wks 1862 II 98 Nightcaps, surmounted by handkerchiefs indorsed upon handkerchiefs.

4. To sit or ride on the back of (a horse) *nonce-use* (with pun on 2)

a 1637 [see 2] *a* 1845 HOOD *To Bad Rider* i, Why, Mr Rider, why You nag so ill indorse, man? — *Desert-Born*, I cannot ride—there's something in a horse That I can always honour, but I never could endorse

†**b** To mount upon *Obs rare*—[1]

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 63 The Painim troupe this while seekes to endorce, Defeated, flying, chac'd, the Citie wall

III. 5 *Her.* In pale *endorsed.*

a = ADDORSED, 'borne or set back to back' (Porny) **b** Of a pale Placed between two endorses **c** Of wings. Thrown backwards.

a *c* 1500 *Sc Poems Heraldry* 131 *ibid* 98 The IX regardand is, The X endorsit 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II 42 Dors an Dors i e Backe to Backe or Endorsed 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* V III 14 His armes to be Gules, charged with two lyons rampant endorsed Ore 1727 BRADLEY *Fam Dict* s v *Endorsed*, When two Lions are born rampant, and turning their Backs to each other, the Heralds say they are endorsed 1850 W. D. COOPER *Winchelsea* 161 A griffin passant, wings endorsed 1864 [see ENDORSE *sb*]

β 1611 COTGR., *Addorsé*, indorced, or, set backe to backe, a tearme of Blason 1761 *Brit Mag* II. 581 Crest On a wreath, a gryphon's head couped wings indorsed

Endorsee, indorsee (e n-, indɔ·ɹsī·) [f ENDORSE *v.* + -EE] One in whose favour a note or bill is endorsed, or to whom it is assigned by endorsement.

1767 [see ENDORSER] 1785 ARNOT *Trials* (1812) 318 The point in dispute was, whether this forgery was contrived by the drawer and indorser, or the indorsee 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd Trade* 22 They become answerable to their indorsee

Endorsement, indorsement (en-, indɔ·ɹs-mĕnt) [f ENDORSE *v* + -MENT] The action of endorsing

1 The action of endorsing (a document), *concr.* a signature, memorandum, or remark endorsed upon a document. See ENDORSE *v* I

1547 *Act* 1 *Edw VI*, c 5 § 5 The same Endorsement to be signed with the Hand of the said Warden. 1586 SIR A. PAULET in Ellis *Orig Lett.* 1 220 III 7 By reason as did appeare by an indorsement, that they had bene mistaken and were sent to Wyndsor. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 34 By his Endorsement he made it his own Bill 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II 468 The payee may by indorsement, or writing his name *in dorso* or on the back of it, assign over his whole property to the bearer 1783 BURKE *Reb Committee on India* Wks XI 289 When he made the endorsement, or whether in fact he has made it at all, are matters known only to himself 1848 MILL *Pol Econ* II 46 Many bills are at last presented for payment quite covered with indorsements 1866 CRUMP *Banking* 121 An indorsement is a conditional contract on the part of the indorser to pay the immediate or any succeeding indorsee, in case of the acceptor's or maker's default

2 *fig* Confirmation, ratification, approving testimony
1633 G Herbert *Temple, Sunday* 1, Th' indorsement of supreme delight Writ by a friend 1863 Draper *Intell Devel Europe* (1865) 552 It received a most emphatic endorsement from the organic world 1879 H George *Prog & Pov.* I 1 (1881) 18 This doctrine . bears the indorsement of the very highest names

Endorser, indorser (en-, ind$\bar{o}$ɹsəɹ). [f Endorse *v.* + -er (In law-books sometimes indorsor. see -or)] One who endorses *lit* and *fig*.
1682 Scarlett *Exchanges* 57 If an Endorser commit any Error in the endorsing then the said Endorser is obliged to make good the Loss. 1743 Fielding *J. Wild* II vii, The drawer was not to be found and consequently the money was now demanded of the indorser 1767 Blackstone *Comm* II 469 The indorsee may call upon either the drawer or the indorsor. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* II ii, In all cases of slander currency, whenever the drawer of the lie was not to be found, the injured parties should have a right to come on any of the indorsers 1849 Freesl *Comm Class-bk* 35 An indorser of a bill is liable in all respects 1883 J G Butler *Bible Work, Comm Acts* VI 22 We remember him first as Joses, and next as the endorser of Saul to Peter and James

Endosarc, -scope, etc : see Endo-.

†**Endo·sel.** *Obs rare*$^{-1}$.
*c*1400 *Ywaine & Gaw* 1461 When that he [a knight newly married] has grete endose, Than war tyme to win his lose.

Endosmic (endɒ̄zmik), *a* [f Gr ἔνδο-ν + ὠσμό-ς (see Endosmosis) + -ic] Of or pertaining to endosmosis.
*c*1865 J Wylde in *Circ. Sc* I 62/2 Gases have an astonishing tendency to mix together, by what is called endosmic action

Endosmodic (endɒ̄zmɒ̄dik), *a. rare.* [f as prec, after *spasmodic*] = Endosmic.
1839-47 Todd *Cycl Anat* III 484/1 The original appearance was speedily reinduced, owing to the endosmodic action of the sirop.

Endosmometer (endɒ̄zmɒ̄mĭtəɹ) [f Gr. ἔνδο-ν + ὠσμό-ς (see Endosmosis) + -meter] An instrument for exhibiting and measuring the phenomena of endosmosis.
1836-9 Todd *Cycl Anat* II. 98/2 An apparatus to which I gave the name of endosmometer 1858 Lardner *Hand-bk Nat Phil, Hydrost.* 77 Endosmometer —Dutrochet contrived an instrument to which he gave this name.

Endosmose (endɒ̄zmōus). *Phys.* [a. Fr *endosmose*, formed by Dutrochet as if ad. mod L *endōsmōsis*. see next Cf Exosmose, Osmose] = next Hence **Endosmo·sic** *a*, of or pertaining to endosmose.
1829 *Edin. Rev.* L 159 Endosmose, or impulsion inward. 1855 H. Spencer *Princ Psychol.* (1872) II. VI XI 139 Solubility in the saliva, without which its particles cannot be carried by endosmose through the mucous membrane of the tongue 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot* 423 The vesicle swells up strongly in water by endosmose, as is shown in Fig 293. 1835 Todd *Cycl. Anat* I 41/2 These filamentary organs were endowed with an endosmosic power.

Endosmosis (endɒ̄zmō^{u}sis). *Physics* and *Phys.* [mod L. (quasi-Gr), f Gr ἔνδο-ν (see Endo-) + ὠσμός pushing, thrusting = Endosmose (The two forms appear to be equally frequent in use; *endosmosis* is more in accordance with Eng analogies)] The passage of a fluid 'inwards' through a porous septum, to mix with another fluid on the inside of it.
1836-9 Todd *Cycl Anat* II 99 All alkalies and soluble salts produce endosmosis 1844-57 G Bird *Urin Deposits* (ed 5) 428 The well-known phenomena described by Dutrochet, under the terms of endosmosis and exosmosis, 1880 J W Legg *Bile* 55 The appearance of sugar in the bile is due to endosmosis from the liver itself

Endosmotic (endɒ̄zmɒ̄tik) [f as prec on Gr. analogies, cf *anastomosis, anastomotic*] Of or pertaining to endosmosis
1836-9 Todd *Cycl Anat* II 108/1 Two opposite endosmotic currents. 1876 tr *Wagner's Gen Pathol* 537 Albumen possesses endosmotic properties. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 673 The endosmotic force of grape-sugar

Endosperm, -spore, etc see Endo-.

†**Endo·ss,** *v. Obs* Forms: 4-7 endosse (*pa pple.* 4 endost, 5 endoost, indoost, indost), 5 endos, 6 endece, 9 (*rare*) endoss. [ME *endosse*, a. OF *endosse-r* corresp to med L. *indorsāre* Endorse, f *in* upon + *dorsum* (Fr *dos*) back].
1 *trans* To write on the back of (a document); to inscribe (words) *on* (the back of) a document, = Endorse, *v* 1.
1382 *Pol Poems* (1859) I 225 Charters were endost 1460-70 Lydg *Ord Fools* 8 in *Q Eliz Academy* 79 Endosyd theyre patente that they shall neuer the. 1502 Arnolde *Chron* (1811) 119 Wee award yt ether of theym by his obligacion be bounde to other x li stg wyth condycion, endoced 1613 R C. *Table Alph.* (ed 3) *Endosse*, put on the back, or write on ye back
2 In extended sense: To inscribe or portray (something) upon any surface. *Obs.*
1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* 145 Mynerve Wyth al hir wyt ne coude provide More goodly aray Thow she dede endos Wyth yune oo web al methamophosyos. 1595 Spenser *Col Clout* 634 Her name in euery tree I will endosse 1596 — *F Q* V xi 53 A shield in which he did endosse His deare Redeemers badge vpon the bosse.

3 a. To put (clothing) on one's back b ? To clothe with armour
c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 166 Both ye and I Agains the fynde are welle endoost 1805 W Taylor *Monthly Mag* XIX 574 He endosses the black robe

4 To load the back, in quot *transf*
c 1460 *Towneley Myst* 201 For his great boost With knoks he is indoost *Ibid.* 254 With tormentes keyn bese he indost For ever more

Endosteal, etc · see Endo-.

†**Endo·te,** *v Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [f En-^{1} + F *doter*, ad L *dōtāre*, f *dōt-em* dowry.] = Endow *v* 2
1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr Man* Wks I 249 Their own heirs do men disinherit, to endote them [the friars]

Endothecal, -thelial, etc · see Endo-.

Endoubt see En-^{1} *pref*^{1} 2.

Endow (endau), *v* Also 7-8 indow [f En-^{1} *pref*^{1} + F. *douer* :—L *dōtāre*, f *dōt-em* dowry. In legal AF (15th c) *endouer*]
1. *trans* †a To give a dowry to (a woman) (*obs*). b To provide dower for (a widow). Formerly Const *of*.
1535 *Act* 27 *Hen VIII*, c 10 § 7 Suche woman shalbe endowed of as muche of the residue of her husbandes tenementes 1574 tr *Littleton's Tenures* 8 b, The wife shall bee endowed of the thirde parte of such landes 1607 Shaks *Timon* I 1 139 How shall she be endowed, If she be mated with an equall Husband? 1635 Austin *Medit* 106 Lest hee should be thought unable to endowe his Spouse 1767 Blackstone *Comm* II 131 An alien also cannot be endowed, unless she be queen consort 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) I. 180 If the wife be past the age of nine years, at the time of her husband's death, she shall be endowed
†c To give as a dowry *fig Obs rare*$^{-1}$.
1475 Caxton *Jason* 4 [Death] the dowaire that nature hath endowed to me.

2. To enrich with property; to provide (by bequest or gift) a permanent income for (a person, society, or institution).
c 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim Mon* (1714) 69 How that the Crown may be best endowed 1480 Caxton *Chron Eng* VII (1520) 150 b/2 Whiche preest is sufficyently endowed for hym and a servaunt 1569 *Bk Com Prayer, Matrimony*, With al my worldly Goodes I thee endowe 1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz* c 10 § 1 Ecclesiastical Persons being endowed and possessed of ancient Palaces, and other Edifices. 1580 Stow *Annales* 559 He indowed them with rents and reuenues taken from the priories which hee suppressed 1638 *Penit Conf.* VII (1657) 136 Let an Hospital be once erected, and endowed 1772 Burke *Sp Ch Claims Bill* 17 Feb Wks X 146 Not that the Church of England is incompetently endowed 1856 Emerson *Eng Traits, Cockayne* Wks (Bohn) II 64 A testator endows a dog or a rookery, and Europe cannot interfere with his absurdity 1857 Toulm Smith *Parish* 15 The piety of the wealthy led them to build and endow these [churches]
3. *fig* a To invest *with* (privileges, etc).
1601 Holland *Pliny* I 75 All Achæa generally throughout, Domitius Nero endowed with freedom 1661 Bramhall *Just Vind* VI 126 Justinian did new-found the Patriarchate and indow it with ample priviledges
b To enrich or furnish *with* (†*in*, †*of*) any 'gift', quality, or power of mind or body.
a 1420 Occleve *De Reg Prunc* 143 Hym ought endowed be in sapience 1425 *Paston Lett* 5 I. 21 Ye ate of worishepe and cunnyng worthyly endowed 1475 Caxton *Jason* 34 b, Thinking on the vertues wher in he was endowed they complayned him moche 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 169 b, He hath endowed vs christians with the spiryte of adopcyon. 1661 Bramhall *Just Vind* v, Our Saviour endowed them with all the fulness of power that mortal men were capable of 1743 J Morris *Serm.* II 34 They who were indowed with any extraordinary gifts 1856 Emerson *Eng Traits, Lit* Wks (Bohn) II 114 Tennyson is endowed precisely in points where Wordsworth wanted 1872 Yeats *Techn. Hist Comm* 212 Inorganic matter becomes first endowed with life and organisation during the growth of plants 1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 142 Considered as statuesque figures endowed with speech, Brutus, Cæsar, and the rest are noble and impressive.
c To invest (imaginatively) *with* a quality.
1888 Miss Yonge *Hannah More* 62 The ladies not only believed in her wonderful genius, but endowed her with all imaginable virtues
†d. Said of the qualities with which one is 'endowed'. Cf. Endue *v* 9 b. *Obs.*
1611 Shaks *Cymb.* I. i 24 I do not thinke So faire an Outward, and such stuffe within Endowes a man, but hee
†4. ? Confused with Endue. To put on (garments).
1483 Caxton *G de la Tour* C ij, The deuylle . dyde her endowe her gownes

†**Endow·age.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 6 endowege. [f. Endow *v* + -age.] = Endowment.
1530 *Proper Dialogue* (1863) 34 Yᵉ people to swere for to maynteyne this endowege of yᵉ clerkes and religious folke.

Endowed (endaud), *ppl a.* [f. Endow *v*] In senses of the vb Chiefly of societies or institutions: Possessing a secured income from property bequeathed or given
1700 Dr Wallis in *Collect* (Oxf Hist. Soc) I. 324 They are schools endowed; with exhibitions for the education of youth 1846 Mc Culloch *Acc Brit. Empire* (1854) II 315 The names, free school, endowed school, grammar school, etc, are often used with some degree of confusion 1870 *Echo* 9 Nov, There are the endowed charities which derive a steady annual income from invested property.
¶b Used *transf* of the secured income. *rare*
1845 R. Hamilton *Pop Educ* VIII. 191 The endowed stipend would not yield the master the most meagre support

Endower (endau əɹ), *sb* [f Endow *v* + -er] One who endows
1624 Darcie *Birth of Heresies* XVIII 75 Authors, Restorers, Endowers, and augmenters of the Missall Sacrifice. 1765-9 Blackstone *Comm* (1793) 604 The right of visitation of the former results to the king, and of the latter to the patron or endower 1885 *Ch. Q Rev* XXI. 139 If the State regarded itself as the endower of the Church

†**Endow·er,** *v Obs* [ad. OF *endouairer*, f. *en-* (see En-^{1}) + *douaire* Dower.] *trans.* To dower (a woman); also *fig*
1606 G W[oodcocke] *Hist. Iustine* Ff 4 a, He maried to a most honorable man the daughter of his enemy Vitellius, being most largely endowred 1653 Waterhouse *Apol. Learning* 142 (T) This once renowned church was gloriously deckt with the jewels of her espousals and frankly endowered 1654 R Codrington *Hist Iustine* 15 The wife being endowred with the blood of her husband, delivered herself to her adulterer.

Endowing (endau iŋ) *vbl sb.* [f. Endow *v.* + -ing^{1}] The action of the vb Endow.
c 1460 Fortescue *Abs & Lim Mon* VIX (1714) 139 How grete Goode wyll growe of the forme endowyng of the Crowne 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun Mon.* 199 In building and endowing of an Hospitall 1740 J Clarke *Educ Youth* (ed 3) 189 The Building and endowing of Colleges 1867 Pearson *Early & Mid Ages Eng* I 167 This endowing of the first adventurers

Endowment (endau mĕnt). Also 6-8 indow(e)ment [f Endow *v* + -ment.]
1. The action of endowing, in various senses.
c 1460 Fortescue *Abs & Lim Mon* (1714) 78 We have found undoubtydly what maner of Revenuz, is beste for the Endowment of the Crowne 1494 Fabyan, IV Ixix 47 Of this firste Indowement of the Churche 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 135 Indowment signifies properly the giving or assuring of dower to a woman 1642 Perkins *Prof Bk* V § 315 139 Possession of the freehold by the endowment is vested in, etc 1852 Lever *Daltons* II 259 You are anxious about the endowment of the Ursulines, and so am I
2 *concr* The property or fund with which a society, institution, etc is endowed.
1597 Hooker *Eccl Pol* V lxxix (1611) 429 The goods of the Church are the sacred indowments of God 1649 Bp Rlynolds *Hosea* I. 39 O therefore that every Parish had an endowment fit for a learned, laborious, and worthy Pastor 1757 Burke *Abridgm Eng. Hist* Wks X 411 Alms, and endowments, the usual fruits of a late penitence 1845 S Austin *Ranke's Hist Ref.* II 501 The estates of benefices were applied to increasing the endowments of parish churches and schools. 1870 *Daily News* 16 Feb, The sacrifice of the endowments of the Irish Church
†3. a Commercial advantage, profit. b. Property, possessions *Obs rare*
1615 G Sandys *Trav* 12 The Lentiske tree, which is wel-nigh onely proper to Sio doth giue it the greatest renowne and endowment 1816 Scott *Old Mort* xxxiii, Basil Olifant, who had agreed to take the field if he were ensured possession of these women's worldly endowments.
4 A 'gift', power, capacity, or other advantage with which a person is endowed by nature or fortune.
c 1610 Sir J Melvil *Mem.* (1735) 12 The King's rare natural Endowments 1611 Shaks *Cymb* I iv 6 Though the Catalogue of his endowments had bin tabled by his side 1672 Dryden *Assignation* I 1 Dram Wks 1725 III. 296 A man of my extraordinary Indowments 1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* II. 69 No Endowments of the Mind were at all necessary 1847 Emerson *Repr Men, Shaks* Wks. (Bohn) I 362 With this wisdom of life is the equal endowment of imagination and of lyric power. 1859 Darwin *Orig Spec* XV (1873) 428 All corporeal and mental endowments will tend to progress towards perfection.

†**Endow·ry.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Endow *v*, after Dowry] = Dowry
1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* I cxvi 139 Johane, eldest daughter to the duke of Brabant went to the lande of Buyche, the which was her endowrie *c* 1530—*Arth. Lyt Bryt* (1814) 26 Ye shall gyue to Perron your wyf this nyght yᵉ charter of her endowry

†**Endra·per,** *v Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [app. irregularly a OF. *endraper*, f. *en-* (see En-^{1}) + *drap* cloth] *trans.* To weave into cloth.
Hence **Endra·pering** *vbl sb*
1461-83 *Pol Poems* (1859) II 287 By the endraperyng thereoff [of wool] they haue theyre sustynaunce

Endrench: see En- *pref*^{1} 3.

†**Endroi·t.** *Obs rare* Also **endrayghte, -eyte.** [a OF. *endroit, -ait*, in same sense] Quality, species
c 1400 *Beryn* 404 The statis that were above had of the feyrest endreyte 1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met* XII xii, A yonge Centaure, the moste fayre creatur of his endroit *c* 1488 *Liber Niger in Househ Ord* (1790) 36 The clerk of kychyn shall go see the kings servyse and deyntes of flesshe and fish, that it be alwey chosen of the best endrayght

Endrudge, endry · see En *pref*^{1} 2.

†**E·ndship.** *Obs.* [f Ead *sb* + -ship Cf *township*] A small suburb, a hamlet
1589 R. Harvey *Pl Perc.* 8 All the picked yoouths straind out of an whole Endship *a* 1688 Bunyan *Barren Fig-tree*, They shake the whole family, the endship, the whole town. 1701 De Foe *Freeh Plea agst Stocky Elect* 18 They are not to be Nam'd among the List of the most despicable Endships, or Village[s] in the County

Enduce, obs. variant of Induce.

Endue, indue (en-, indiū), *v.* Forms: α 5-7 endew, 5- endue; β 5-7, indew, (6 yndue), 5- indue. [ad. OF *enduire* (also in semi-learned form *induire*), corresp to Pr *endurre*, Cat. *induir*,

It *induire* (cf the 'learned' forms Sp *induzir*, Pg *induzer*, It. *induc(e)re*).—L *indūcĕre* (see INDUCE), f *in* into, on + *dūcĕre* to lead, draw The etymological senses 'lead into', 'draw into', 'lead on', 'draw on', account for the Eng senses 1–6, which approximately follow the senses of OF. *enduire*, *induire*. In senses 5–6, however, the word was associated with the nearly synonymous L. *induĕre* to put on (a garment), which it often renders in early translations from Latin (Perhaps it would not be incorrect to say that the L *induĕre* was adapted in a form coinciding with that of the verb ad OF *enduire*.) Senses 7–9 are of mixed origin: they are partly derived from the fig use of sense 6 'to clothe' (cf *invest*); but the forms *endew*, *indew* in 15th c (sense 8) are etymologically equivalent to ENDOW (cf. OF *deu* 1 pers pres indic of *doer* to endow). Hence in 16th and 17th c the verb *endue* had all the senses of ENDOW in addition to those which it derived from OF. *enduire* and L *induĕre* In sense 9 the meanings proceeding from the three sources have so completely coalesced that it is often impossible to say which of them is the most prominent in a particular use of the word

The form *indue* is now the more common in all the living senses, though some writers employ it and *indue* indiscriminately, while others appropriate the latter to those uses (*esp* senses 5, 6) which suggest an etymological connexion with L *induere* The obs sense 2, when referred to by mod writers, has commonly the spelling *endew*

I To bring in, introduce.

†1. To induct (a spiritual person) into a living, or (a secular person) into a lordship. In ME const. *in* (=into) *Obs*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll* 50 For bischoppis, abbots, or oþer persons, to be putt in þer segis, or prestis to be induyd, or inled in Kirks 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron* 256 Othir dukes he schal endewe in the lordchippis of Italie

II. [after Fr *enduire*]

†2 Of a hawk. In early use, app = 'to put over', *i.e* to pass (the food contained in the 'gorge') into the stomach; in later use, to digest (In 15th c only *absol*, from 16th c also, *To endue her gorge, her meat*) Hence *transf.* of other animals or of persons: To digest *Obs*

α *c* 1430 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel Ant* I 296 And ye shall say this hawke is ful y-gouged, and hath endewedd, or i-put over. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A vij a, An hawke enduth neuer as long as hir bowellis bene full at her fedyng *a* 1528 SKELTON *Col Clout* 216 Your gorge not endewed Without a capon stewed 1530 PALSGR. 643/1, I mute, as a hauke dothe whan she hath endued her gorge 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* IV (1586) 161 b, Give them [fowls] no newe, till you perceive that the olde bee endewed 1615–33 LATHAM *Falconry* Gloss, *Endew*, is when a Hawke digesteth her meat, not onely putting it ouer from her gorge, but also cleansing her pannell 1622 FLETCHER *Sp Curate* V ii, A good stomach will endue it easilie 1626 DONNE *Serm* lxviii 684 Meat .such as they are able to digest and endue 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V ii, They eat and drank like men endued or digested like men 1721 in BAILEY.

β. 1575 TURBERV *Bk. Falconrie* 327 Shee will have indewed it out of hande 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 85 If the stomacke do not digest and indue well 1618 — *and Bk. Falconry* (1633) 114 Small birds are meetest for that purpose, and easiest to be indued

†b *fig.* To take in, 'inwardly digest' *Obs*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q* III x 9 None but she it vewd, Who well perceived all, and all indewd.

†3. *intr.* To be digested. *Obs rare.*

c 1575 *Perfect Bk for lepinge Spar hawkes* (1886) 7 Meates wch endew sonest and maketh the hardest panell

†III. 4. To lead on, to bring up, educate, instruct. *Obs.* [See examples of *enduire* in Godef.]

1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 16 The purpose of God was so to endewe man that he sholde neuer thynke this worlde his fynall habitacyon 1541 PAYNEL *Catiline* III 4 He was indued and brought up in conditions like Catiline 1580 BARET *Alv* I 135 To indue, instruct, or teach, *imbuo* 1582 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 323 Paule .endued you at the first with a farre other manner of doctrine

†b To bring *to* a certain state or condition. *Obs rare*—1

1604 SHAKS. *Oth* III iv. 146 For let our finger ake, and it endues Our other healthfull members, euen to a sense Of paine

IV To put on as a garment; to clothe or cover. [Influenced by L *induere*]

5 To assume, take upon oneself (a different form) [cf. L *induere personam*, etc]; in later use, to put on (garments, etc). Also *fig*

1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I 369 A man and a woman be constreynede to indue an other forme 1596 SPENSER *F Q.* III vi 35 Infinite shapes of creatures there are bred. Some fitt for reasonable sowles t' indew. 1626 G SANDYS *Ovid's Met* XI 232 Next, Phantasus indues a tree, Earth, water, stone. 1814 SCOTT *Wav* XII, The Baron had indued a pair of jack-boots of large dimensions 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 122 Could I indue i' the spring Hues of fresh youth. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* XII vii, Who had not yet endued his heavy mail. 1859 J H. STIRLING *Crit Ess Tennyson* (1868) 71 How perfectly Tennyson can endue what state of mind he pleases 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec Th* II III v 209 Regarding .the perfectly new Tweed suit which .he has endued

6 To clothe (a person) *with*.

1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I 239 The victor was induede with the coote of Iupiter *a* 1700 DRYDEN tr. *Ovid's Met* Wks 1821 XII 147 Endu'd with robes of various hue 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L* VIII. (1879) 123 A loose gown such as elderly gentlemen loved to endue themselves with 1866 R CHAMBERS *Ess* Ser I. 182 His feet are raised upon the fender .he is endued with slippers and gown

b *transf*

a 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Fam Ep* Wks (1711) 136 The spring the woods with new [leaves] indews 1857–8 SEARS *Athan* IV 27 Every particle of the poor dust that has ever indued us 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D* II (ed 12) 7 John Fry's hat was indued with a plume of marsh-weed 1875 *Wonders Phys World* II IV. 305 This species indued in a thick shaggy fur.

†c. To overlay, cover [The current sense of Fr *enduire*] *Obs rare*

1644 EVELYN *Mem* (1857) I 128 The miraculous Sudarium indued with the picture of our Saviour's face 1794 BLUMENBACH *Mummies* in *Phil Trans* LXXXIV 187 The hard compact ones, wholly indued with rosin

V. To 'invest' or endow with dignities, possessions, qualities, etc

†7. To invest with honours, dignity, etc *Obs*

1565 T RANDOLPH in Ellis *Orig Lett* I 184 II 201 All dignities that she cane indue hym with, are all reddie given and graunted 1513–75 *Diurn Occurr* (1833) 70 The quenis grace maid thir personis following knychtis, and indewit thame with the honour thairof

†8 To invest (a person or body of persons) *with* property; = ENDOW *v* 2 Const *of Obs*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv*, Induyn, *doto* *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* 347 Founders and Endewers of eny persounes or comountees, if thei endewiden so richeli weren not to be blamed 1494 FABYAN VII 370 He sette therin monkes of Cisteaux ordre, whyte monkes, and endewed them with ryche possessyons. 1496–7 *Plumpton Corr* 124 That it wyll please your sayd maistership to indue this woman in some lordship of yours of xx mrkis [illegible] lyfe 1529 *Act 21 Hen VIII*, c 13 No Parte [illegible] with a Vicar indued, nor any Benefice perpetually appropriate 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II. 258 The same Jaques had promised the king to endue his sonne the Prince of Wales therewith [Flaundyrs]. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 231 To indue his brother with Ecclesiastical reuenues 1590 GREENE *Never too Late* Cij, What substance hath Francesco to endue thee with? 1611 BIBLE *Gen* XXX. 20 And Leah said, God hath endued me with a good dowry 1647 LILLY *Chr Astrol.* XVIII 102 A man modestly indued with the Goods and Fortune of this world

†b To endow (an institution) *Obs*

α. 1539 *Act* 31 *Hen VIII*, c 5 The king hath of late erected a goodly sumptuous house and the same endewed with parkes, orchardes, gardein 1565 CALFHILL *Answ Treat Crosse* (1846) 207 Constantinus liberally did endue the church 1601 F GODWIN *Bps of Eng* 232 [He] very largely endued the Abbey of Eynsham 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 838 How to endue the same with lands and revenues sufficient

β 1462 J PASTON in *Lett.* 461 II. 113 Sir John Fastolf had his will in especiall that a college of vij monks shuld be stabilisshed, founded, and indewed 1538 ELLAND *Itin* I 10 St Thomas Hospitale is induid with sum Landes, al by the Citisens of Northampton.

†c To supply *with* anything *Obs*

1595 SHAKS *John* IV. ii 43 More strong [reasons] I shall indue you with. 1607—*Cor* II iii 147 The Tribunes endue you with the Peoples Voyce

†d. To bestow, grant Const. *dat.* of pron; cf. ENDOW *v.* I c. *Obs rare.*

1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp* (1878) 55 Let Clio muse to paint the gifts, which Ioue doth her endue

9. To invest *with* a power or quality, a spiritual gift, etc Often in pass *To be endued with* = to be possessed of (a certain quality)

Nearly synonymous with ENDOW; the two verbs may often be used interchangeably, but in mod use *endow* suggests that the power or quality is of the nature of a permanent advantage

α 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 13 With vertuhs ful excellently In hyr soule inward endewyd was she 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm C'tess Richmond* (1708) 8 She being endued with so grete towardness of Nature 1605 BACON *Adv Learn.* I iii. § 6 Learning endueth mens mindes with a true sence of the frailtie of their persons. 1616 HILTON *Wks.* II. 37 Was it with what religion is the woman endewed, or with what portion is shee endowed? 1669 BOYLE *Contn New Exp* II (1682) 27 The Apples seemed endued with a most pleasant Taste. 1709 BERKELEY *Ess Vision* § 86 Our sight would be endued with a far greater sharpness 1736 BUTLER *Anat* I i Wks 1874 I 14 We know we are endued with capacities of action, of happiness and misery. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVII 898 Two mules with strength for toil endued. 1874 HOLLAND *Mistr Manse* XXI. 92 Contented with the hue which endues its wings with beauty.

β. 1536 R BEERLEY in *Four C Eng Lett* 34 Most reuerent lord yn God ynduyd with all grace and goodnes 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* I i. § 17 An oake in New Forest .. is indued with the same quality, putting forth leaves about the same time 1692 WASHINGTON tr *Milton's Def Pop* II. (1851) 63 Kings, tho indued with the Supream Power are not Lords over the People 1727 POPE, etc *Art Sinking* 118 The less a man is indued with any virtue, the more need he has to have it plentifully bestowed 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* III. III 156 Let us suppose a Scale of a Balance indued with a self-moving Power 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* XVII 305 A heart indued and informed with love for God and man

†b. Of a quality, etc: To be inherent in. *Obs.*

1632 MILTON *Sonn* II. 8 And inward ripeness doth much less appear, That some more timely-happy spirits endu'th. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist Philos.* (1701) 27/2 Whose Souls deceit and vanity endue.

Hence **†Endu able** *a.*, capable of being invested with, or put in possession of Const *of*

†Endu er, one who invests a person or body of persons (with lands, etc)

1558 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 124 Of the whyc my sayd wyfe schal be endewebl accordyng to comone lawys *c* 1449 [See ENDUE *v* 8].

†Endue ment. *Obs* Also 7 indument. [f ENDUE *v.* + -MENT] The action of enduing, *concr* that with which one is endued

a. That which is put on or worn, a covering (*rare*). **b** *fig* A qualification, accomplishment, adornment.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm Marcel* XV VIII 45 They had perused the old bookes, the reading whereof declareth by bodily signes the physiognomie or inward indements of the mind 1641 MILTON *Ch Discip* I (1851) 23 They prostitute every indument of grace, every holy thing to sale 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* XXI 229 Shoes or any other endue ments of the Feet are besides Nature *c* 1674 *Scotl Grievances under Lauderdale* 1 Our great perswasions of his singular endements were the only measures of our concessions

| Endugine. *Obs rare*—1 ? = DUDGEON

1638 *Gratiæ Ludentes* 118 (N) Which shee often perceiving, and taking in great endugine, roundly told him, etc.

Endu ing (endiū iŋ), *vbl sb.* [f ENDUE *v* + -ING¹] The action of the verb ENDUE (sense 2).

1575 TURBERV *Bk Falconrie* 327 The heate [in the liver] is the cause of all kindly digestion and indewing

Endu ing, *ppl a* [f. as prec + -ING²] That endues

1644 BULWER *Chirol* 143 The enduing ensigne by evidence ensures the priviledges of investiture

†Endu lce, *v Obs* [ad OF *endoulcir*, f *en* (see EN-¹) + *doulx*, *doulce*.—L *dulcem* sweet] *trans* To sweeten, perfume

1611 SPELD *Hist Gt Brit.* VII xlii 352 Her body shee enduled with the sweetest balmes

Endulge, obs form of INDULGE *v*

| Endu ll, *v Obs* [f EN-¹ + DULL *a*] *trans* To render dull, to blunt, weaken, to deprive of sanity.

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr* (1851) 28 Endullynge the regalie and power of seculer lordis 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXVI 96 She [Dido] is endulled and fallen in dysperacyon 1520 BARCLAY *Jugurth* 51 b His mynde was a lytell endulled and priuate of reason and memoire

Endungeon (endʌ ndʒən), *v* Also 9 indungeon [f EN-¹ + DUNGEON] *trans* To put into or shut up in a dungeon. Hence, to enclose in any receptacle Hence **Endu ngeoned** *ppl. a*

α 1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 56 Endungeond in his pocket a twelvemonth 1623 DRUMM OF HAWTH *Flowers Sion* (1630) 31 That Prince of Sin shall endungeoned dwell *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet Wks 1721 III. 153 By Faith they mock'd, scourg'd, chain'd, endungeon'd lay 1820 COLERIDGE in *Lit Rem* (1836) IV 114 To endungeon through the magistrate the honest and peaceable Quaker. 1827 MONTGOMERY *Pelican Isl* IX 163 'Twas a spectacle for angels. To see a dark endungeon'd spirit roused

β 1808 J BARLOW *Columb* I 41 Who now beneath his towers indungeon'd lies. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* IV II 156 Could you keep her Indungeon'd from one whisper of the wind

Endurability (endiū răbı lĭti) *rare.* [f ENDURABLE *a* + -ITY] The quality of being endurable

1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* I III. VI, It begins questioning Lettres-de-Cachet generally, their legality, endurability

Endurable (endiū ə răb'l), *a* Also 7 indurable [f ENDURE *v* + -ABLE]

1 That can be endured, suffered, put up with.

1800 WORDSW *Michael* 454 'Here is a comfort in the strength of love, 'Twill make a thing endurable, which else, etc. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 208 His Iago was the only endurable one which I remember to have seen 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) II xi. 458 Life had become at least endurable to her

2 Able or likely to endure, durable. *rare*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1673) 434 The mule ought to be brought up in hard places, that so the hoofs may grow hard and indurable 1616 *Withals' Dict* 549 Good manners are endurable, but beauty is lost by age 1826 *Blackw Mag* XX 328 Rock-rooted castles, that seem endurable till the solid globe shall dissolve 1885 *Manch. Wkly Times* Supp 20 June 4/3 This sheepskin is not nearly so strong and endurable as the material it is made to simulate 1886 *Northern N & Q* I 52 The author has done a solid and endurable piece of work

Hence **Endu rableness** *rare* The state or character of being endurable

1795 COLERIDGE *Plot Discov* 18 If its only excellence, if its whole endurableness consist in motion

Endurance (endiū ə răns). Also 6–8 indurance [f. ENDURE *v* + -ANCE; in OF *endurance*]

1. The fact of enduring (pain, hardship, annoyance); the habit or the power of enduring; often *absol* as denoting a quality, longsuffering, patience

α 1667 MILTON *P L* II 262 We can create, and work ease out of pain Through labour and endurance 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, IV 449 He was forgiving, and of long endurance. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl* II XXVI 267 The disciplined endurance of the men 1861 GEO ELIOT *Silas M* 59 Their aged wisdom was constantly in a state of endurance mitigated by sarcasm 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* VIII 76 The endurance of the inequalities of life by the poor is the marvel of human society 1888 *Amer Humorist* 5 May 3/2 Prolonging his visit beyond all endurance.

β 1599 Shaks *Much Ado* II 1 246 O she misuse me past the indurance of a block. 1744 Harris *Three Treat* III 1 (1765) 137 Not a grain more of Magnanimity, of Candour and Calm Indurance.

†b Durance, captivity, imprisonment. *Obs*

1603 Knolles *Hist Turks* (1621) 1256 Which composition made in the absence and indurance of their Generall, was by the Turkes faithfully kept

2. Duration or continued existence in time Also, power of lasting, capacity of continued existence

1494 Fabyan V cxxix 111 Some accompt yᵗ endurance therof to the laste yere of Burdredus 1692 Lady Russell *Lett.* II cxxxvii 112 The joys of eternal endurance 1799 J Robertson *Agric Perth* 74 The leases now commonly granted are of endurance nineteen years 1811 L Hawkins *C'tess & Gertr.* I 27 Sermons of four hours' endurance 1855 Bain *Senses & Int* 1 II § 23 (1864) 63 The undying endurance of an electric wire 1865 M Arnold *Ess Crit* i (1875) 7 This is why Byron's poetry had so little endurance in it, and Goethe's so much

β 1596 Spenser *State Irel* 2 Others more late and of lesse indurance 1614 Raleigh *Hist World* II 381 The long indurance of the Siege [of Troy]

†b. ? Protraction of an existing condition *Obs rare*—¹.

1613 Shaks *Hen VIII*, V 1 122, I should haue tane some paines to haue heard you Without indurance further

3. *concr* That which is endured, a hardship

α 1608 Shaks *Per* V 1 13 If thine consider'd prove the thousandth part Of my endurance, thou art a man 1622 Bacon *Hen VII*, 158 Wee shall also unyoke our People from all heauie Burthens and Endurances. 1812 J Ilnry *Camp. agst Quebec* 134 The endurances we underwent in conjunction. 1865 Dickens *Mut Fr* I 286 Is my present endurance none?

β a 1555 Ridley *Wks* 428 I never had of him which sufferèd indurance at my entrance to the see of London, one penny of his moveable goods 1622 J Rawlins *Recor Ship Bristol* in Arb *Garner* IV 591 Which he must procure, or incure sorer indurances

Endurant (endiū·rănt), *a* [f Endure *v* + -ant; in F. *endurant*] Ready to endure; that endures or is capable of enduring Const *of*

1866 Neale *Sequences & Hymns* 137 Doing good, and endurant of evil 1874 Pusey *Lent Serm* 314 We should be endurant of evil and subservient to all 1881 Palgrave *Visions Eng* 240 Calm adamantine endurant chief

Endurate, obs form of Indurate.

Endure (endiū·ə), *v* Forms: α 4 endeure, 5 enduer, 4– endure; β (5 indyur), 5–8 indure [a OF. *endurer* to make hard, to endure, = Pr. *endurar*, It. *indurare*:—L *indūrāre*, f *in* (see In-) + *dūrāre* to harden, to endure, f *dūr-us* hard]

†**I. 1.** To indurate, harden. Hence *fig* to make callous or indifferent Also, in good sense, to make sturdy or robust, to strengthen *Obs*

α 1382 Wyclif *Acts* XIX 9 Summe weren endurid, or maad hard 1407 *Exam W Thorpe* in Arb *Garner* VI 580 Thine heart is full hard, endured as was the heart of Pharoah 1483 Caxton *Gold Leg.* 128/3 And she endured and enformed all the other in prayer 15 *New Not-browne Mayd, Passion Cryste* 388 in Hazl *E P P* III 16 So endured With synne and vyce is he 1596 Spenslr *F Q* IV viii 27 And manly limbs endur'd with little care Against all hard mishaps and fortunelesse misfare

β 1578–1600 *Sc. Poems 16th C.* II 183 Priests, curse no more, And not your heartes indure 1588 A King tr *Canisius' Catech* 146 That suithlie, quhilk maks the mynde of man stubbornlie indured againis gud admonition.

II To last; to suffer continuously

2 *intr* To last, continue in existence. Also, to persist, 'hold out' in any action, etc. †Formerly also, to continue in a certain state or condition, remain in a certain place (with complement expressing the state or place)

α *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man Lawe's T* 655 In the castel noon so hardy was That eny while dorste therin endure *c* 1400 Maundev. v (1839) 47 Who so stopped that watre from hem, thei myghte not endure there *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab* 1220 Thou maiste not longe endure *c* 1430 Lydg *Chorle & Byrde* (1818) 14 A wrecche never lyke to thryve But for tendure in poverte all my live 1477 Earl Rivlrs (Caxton) *Dictes* 10 b, His lordship and power in this worlde may not long endure. *a* 1555 Latimer *Serm. & Rem* (1845) 33 So this great king endured a leper all the days of his life. 1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1653) 613 Snakes and Adders will not endure neer those places where they hear their voice 1664 Evelyn *Kal Hort* (1729) 218 Myrtles will endure abroad near a month longer 1721 *Col Rec Penn* II. 558 A free and open trade with us whilst the Sun endures 1814 Southey in *Q Rev* XII 65 Such corruptions endure only for a season. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist Ref* II. 407 Such a relation was too wide a departure from the ordinary nature and course of human affairs to endure long 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 35 Take the hope therein away, All we have to do is surely not endure another day

β *c* 1450 *Merlin* II 24 Thus it indured longe tyme *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst*, *Processus Noe* 24 It shalle begyn fulle sone to rayn uncessantle and induyr dayes fourty. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* XXVIII (1870) 291 As long as the Agew doth indure. 1596 Bell *Surv Popery* I I II 5 The floud indured one whole yeare. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Countr Farme* 407 If you wash them in salt brine, you shall make them white, and to indure long 1676–7 Marvell *Corr.* Wks 1872–5 II 524 The debate upon the Nine-pences indured the whole day 1743 *Lond & Country Brew* II (ed 2) 147 Neither Fermentation, nor Age, can ever disunite or separate such its ill Properties, while the Drink indures

†b To keep up *with*. *Obs rare.*

1588 R Parke tr *Mendoza's Hist China* 180 Men did trauaile with the same [burdens] with so great ease and swiftnes, that the horse could not indure with them.

†c To be continued through space; to extend from one point to another *Obs rare*

1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* I cccxxxvii (1812) 527 Highe wodes and forestes, that endured to the cyte of Constances. *c* 1530 — *Arth Lyt Bryt* (1814) 303 Thei [woundes] began at his shouldres and endured downe to his thyghes 1588 R Parke tr *Mendoza's Hist China* 229 These Ilands endured vntill they came vnto a little gulfe *Ibid* 328 Many townes of Indians of this nation, the which indured twelue dayes iourney

†d. quasi-*trans* with *out*: To last out, persist during the continuance of (an event or action)

1636 E Dacres tr *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* I 133 They would sooner accept of the Kings, than endure out the warre

3 *trans.* To undergo, bear, sustain (continuous pain, opposition, hardship, or annoyance), *properly*, to undergo without succumbing or giving way Also *absol.*

α *c* 1325 *E. E Allit P* A 475 What more-hond moste he a-cheue þat hade endured in worlde stronge. 1340 Hampoll *Pr Consc* 6865 For-why na whitt of man may endure To se a devel in his propre figure 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb Kent* (1826) 145 One sort founde him more than a Pope, the other felt him more than a King, and they both endured him an intollerable tyrant 1667 Milton *P. L* II. 206 To endure Exile, or ignominy, or bonds, or pain 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* V 380 He can brave his cruelty, And triumph by enduring 1876 Green *Short Hist* II § 8 (1882) 101 Such anarchy as England had endured under Stephen

β 1594 H Willobie in *Shaks C. Praise* 7 To indure the burning heate 1671 *True Nonconf* 169 Your N C must indeed be very simple, that he could indure such imposing 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac* (1737) II 383 See how you can indure the prospect 1782 Priestly *Corrupt Chr* I II 238 These writers had to indure the punishment.

b. Of things: To support (a strain, pressure, wear and tear, etc) without receiving injury; formerly also *absol.* Also in weaker sense, to undergo, suffer, be subjected to.

1413 Lydg *Pylg Sowle* IV xxx, Gold wylle well enduren under the hamoure enlargyng hymself withouten crasure 1611 Bible *Pref* 1 The same endured many a storm of game saying 1658 Evelyn *Fr Gard* (1675) 70 Old trees, whose rind being very tough, can endure the wedge without splitting 1860 Tyndall *Glac* II § 3 247 The loss [of heat] endured through radiation into space

†c To withstand as an adversary, support, sustain. *Obs*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* II 429 His men war sa few that thai na mycht Endur the forss mar off the fycht. *c* 1450 *Merlin* IX 134 That noon myght his strokes endure 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* X 1, Yet shalle I ryght wel endure you 1724 De Foe *Mem Cavalier* (1840) 64 We were obliged to endure the whole weight of the imperial army.

4. To suffer without resistance, submit to, tolerate; to contemplate with toleration

α 1475 Caxton *Jason* 78 Notwithstanding he endured the malice of Zethephius a certayn space 1602 Shaks *Jul C.* IV III 29 Brutus, baite not me, Ile not indure it 1609 B Jonson *Sil Wom* I 1 (1616) 533 He cannot endure a Costard-monger 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* II XXIV 129 Commonwealths can endure no Diet 1716–8 Lady M W Montague *Lett* I XVI 54 Men endure everything while they are in love 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* II § 24 The tendency of your opinions is so bad that no good man can endure them 1845 E Holmes *Mozart* 136 The French gentlemen have only so far improved their taste as to be able to endure good things.

β 1617 Markham *Caval* II 86 Your horse will not indure their companie 1617 Hiron *Wks* (1619–20) II 342 God can indure none but cheerefull Seruitors 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I 135, I could never indure him.

¶ Used for: To entertain the possibility of.

1677 Feltham *Resolves* I XXVII (ed 10) 47 St. Augustine would by no means indure the Antipodes we are now of nothing more certain

b With object inf (with *to*), subord. cl, or accus and inf

α 15 *New Not browne Mayd* (1842) 51 When your pleasure Was to endure To lye my sydes betwene 1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1653) 815 The people of Europe in no place can endure them to be set on their Tables 1611 Bible *Esther* VIII 6 For how can I endure to see the evil that shall come unto my people? *a* 1627 Hayward *Four Y. Eliz* (1840) 44 He had openlie reproched the French soldiers, for enduringe their master's enimies to lyve. *a* 1718 Penn *Maxims* Wks. 1726 I 836 Those that have employments should not be endured to leave them humourously. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr* 1 § 5 We. cannot endure that truth should suffer through complaisance 1792 G. Wakefield *Answer to Priestley* 14 But my friends must, and will, endure me both to speak and write of them and their opinions, etc. 1798 — *Reply to the Bp of Landaff's Address* 5 The public ear must endure to vibrate with an incessant application of wholesome doctrine 1871 Browning *Pr. Hohenstiel* 1314 The man endured to help, not save outright the multitude

β 1597 Hooker *Eccl Pol* V VII (1611) 195 The world will not indure to heare that we are, etc 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd & Commw* (1603) 205 They will not indure any of the common people to come neare them 1654 Trapp *Comm Ps* IV. 3 Wee cannot indure to hear sweet words from a stinking breath. 1660 *Trial Regic* 106 They ought not to indure to have their Jurisdiction so much as questioned

†**5.** Of things: To permit of, be compatible with *arch*

1593 Bilson *Govt Christ's Ch* 166 The wordes doe well endure it 1823 Scott *Peveril* XIII, I have that to say to this youth which will not endure your presence

†**Endured,** *ppl a Obs rare.* In 6 indured. [f Endure *v.* + -ed¹] Hardened, callous; = Indurated.

1540 Surrey *Poems* 103 In blind indured hearts light of thy lively name Cannot appear 1578–1600 *Sc. Poems* 16th C II 171 Their false indured heart

†**Endurement.** *Obs.* [f. Endure *v.* + -ment.] The action of enduring; *concr.* that which is endured; hardship, suffering.

1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* (1621) 626 Or too-much idle feare of sufferings and endurements *a* 1716 South *Serm* (1744) VIII IX 254 These examples should make us couragious in the endurement of all worldly misery.

Endurer (endiū·rəɹ). *rare.* [f Endure *v* + -er] One who endures

1596 Spenser *State Irel* (J.), They are great endurers of cold, labour, hunger, and all hardiness *a* 1625 Beaum. & Fl. *Nice Valour* IV 1, I'll fit you with my scholars, new practitioners, Endurers of the time 1832 tr *Tour Germ Prince* II IX 155 What a man was this sublime endurer!

Endu·ring, *vbl sb.* Also 7 induring [f Endure *v.* + -ing¹] The action of the vb Endure.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth* III XI 98 Acordynge to hyr nature in conservacioun of hyr beynge and endurynge 1413 Lydg. *Pilgr Sowle* V. 1. (1859) 73 Seculum is taken for the endurynge of the world. 1603 Knolles *Hist Turks* (1638) 103 The induring of a long siege 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 329 The descent into hell is not the enduring the torments of hell 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr* II 114 His Faith, his Courage, his Enduring, and his Sincerity under all, has made his Name Famous

Enduring (endiū·riŋ), *ppl. a* Also 7 in- [f Endure *v* + -ing².] That endures, lasting.

1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen VIII*, c. 1 Fewe of them haue any good or strong horse-harneis of lether, ne any endewringe saddelles. 1816–7 Byron *Manfred* I 1 4 My slumbers—if I slumber—are not sleep, But a continuance of enduring thought 1883 Froude *Short Stud* IV 1 X 125 The most enduring incidents of English history

†**Endu·ring,** *prep Obs* Also 6–8 induring [Orig. the pr. pple of Endure *v*, in concord with the sb (e.g *enduring his life* = 'while his life endures'), afterwards taken as prep] = During.

α 1494 Fabyan VI clxxv 172 Endurynge whiche trowbles, the Danys entred the lande. 1513 Bradshaw *St Werburge* 1 987, I wyll obserue, endurynge this lyfe mortall. 1548 Udall *Erasm Par* Pref 12 a All my lyfe enduryng to employe, etc *a* 1615 *Bruce Cron. Erlis Ross* (1850) 16 Iohne Ila was Erll of Ross enduiing his lyftyme.

β 1524 *Durn. Occurr Scot* (1833) 9 All the kirkis of thar dyocies wer interdyted indiring their wairding. 1588 A King tr. *Canisius' Catech. Confess* 9 Gif being pairted for adulterie lauchfullie proven, any marie indiring the vyers [other's] lyf quhilk is adulterie. 1637–50 Row *Hist Kirk* (1842) 179 And I promise, indureing the conference, not to countenance any enemies to that religion

Enduringly (endiū·riŋli), *adv.* [f. Enduring *ppl a* + -ly²] In an enduring manner

1831 *New Monthly Mag* LIII 545 How assiduously and enduringly they toiled 1862 R Patterson *Ess Hist & Art* 378 The great empires which have enduringly impressed themselves upon the world's memory. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 215 The work was done cheaply and flimsily, not massively and enduringly

Enduringness (endiū·riŋnes). [f Enduring *ppl a.* + -ness] The quality of being enduring.

a 1867 Jas Hamilton in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav* Ps XC 16 In so far as it was to have any success or enduringness, it must be God's work 1878 Dowden *Stud Lit* 155 The enduringness of nerve needed for sane and continuous action.

Enduyce, obs form of Induce.

†**Endware.** *Obs rare*—¹. [? perh some error; OE. **ende-waru* (collect sing.) would mean 'the inhabitants of an end' (cf. End *sb* and -ware) Halliwell gives '*Endware*, a hamlet, *Linc*'; but it is not in the Linc. glossaries] ? = Endship.

1577 Harrison *England* II XIII (1877) 261 The moonkes were authors of manie goodlie borowes and endwares neere unto their dwellings But alas they wrought oft great wickedness and made those endwares little better than brodelhouses

End-way(s, -wise (endwē¹, -wē¹z, -wəiz), *adv.* [f End *sb.* + -way(s, -wise]

1. Of position. With the end (as distinguished from the side) uppermost, foremost, or turned towards the spectator Also *Endways on.*

1657 R Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 87 To dig small holes.. and put in the Plants endwise 1679 Plot *Staffordsh* (1686) 193 Set obliquely like a pack of Cards, endways or edgways. 1709 Berkeley *Ess. Vision* § 2 Distance being a line directed endwise to the eye 1722 De Foe *Col Jack* (1840) 47 The book lay end-way 1855 Longf. *Hiaw* VIII 68 The birch canoe stood endwise. 1857 Mrs Gaskell *C. Brontë* (1860) 3 The flag-stones with which it is paved are placed endways 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D* XIII (ed 12) 78 A stone was set up endwise 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Wordbk* s. v, The house standing endways-on to the street 1884 *Times* (weekly ed) 3 Oct 13/1 A little town looking endways on to the river from a terraced slope

b. In the direction of the ends; also, end to end

a 1608 Sir F. Vere *Comm* 125 The Poulder broad-wayes lay due West, and end-ways North and South 1862 *Jrnl Soc Arts* X 327/1 Strips of vulcanised india rubber cemented endways

2. Of motion: †a. End on, in a direct line, continuously (*Obs* exc. *dial*) b. End foremost. c. In the direction of the ends, lengthwise; also quasi-*adj*

a. 1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 86 Hartes which have bene hunted, do most commonly runne endwayes as farre as they have force 1641 Hobbes *Lett* Wks 1845 VII 456 As if a footman should run with double swiftnesse endwayes 1855 *Whitby Gloss., Endways*, forward.

b 1765 Griffith *Storm* in *Phil Trans* LV 277 More than one [splinter] flew end ways like an arrow. 1796 Morse *Amer Geog* I 480 A large pine has been seen to pitch over endwise 1870 Barnum in R Anderson *Missions Amer Bd* IV xlii. 421 Taking the gun in both hands and striking with it endwise

c *c* 1790 Imison *Sch Arts* I 138 Take the tube and shaking it endways, the mercury will run into the tube 1791 Smeaton *Edystone L* (1793) 196 The stress upon the legs is always endways 1819 Playfair *Nat. Phil* (ed 3) I 165 The strength of the beam to resist a force applied to it endwise 1850 *Chubb's Locks & Keys* 13 A compound of both endway pushing and revolving motion 1882 *Nature* XXVI 599 The endwise action of so large a force.

† **Endwe·ll**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f En-[1] + Dwell. Cf. In-dwell.] *trans.* To dwell in, stay in.

Hence **Endwe·ller**, an inhabitant

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* I 437 Heidde it [the cistern] weel Tyl water wol endwelle it and abyde *c* 1630 Drumm. of Hawth *Poems* 136 Rich Pallace, and Endweller ever blest

Endye: see En- *pref*[1] 3

Endy·miony. *nonce-wd* [f *Endymion* proper name + -y.] Sleepiness like that of Endymion

1600 Tourneur *Transf Met* vi, Long Endimione Hath pierc'd the clearenes of thy sight.

† **Ene**, *a. Obs. rare.* Also 4 eene, ȝene, ȝeeene, yeene, yn. [related to OE *ēanian*, Ean *v*.] Of sheep: With young, in lamb

1388 Wyclif *Ps* cxlvii 13 The scheep of hem ben with lambre [*v r* eene, yn, ene, ȝeeene, ȝene; 1382 ful of frut; Vulg. *fœtosæ*.] — *Isa.* xl. 11 He schal bere scheep with lomb [*v.r* ene, *other* with lomb, yeene, *other* with lomb, 1382 ful of frut; Vulg *fœtas*.]

† **E·ne**, *adv* Forms: 1 ēne, 2–4 ene, (3 eene) [OE *ēne*, instr case of *án* one Cf MHG. *eine*.]

1 Once, on one occasion; opposed to *often*.

Beowulf (Gr.) 3020 Ac sceal. Oft nalles æne elland tredan *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xviii 31 Nu ic æne begann to sprecanne to minum Drihtne. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 15 Ne beo þu nefre ene wrað þer fore. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 1105 Vor hit bitidde ene swo, Ich am the blithur ever mo *c* 1325 *Chron Eng* in Ritson *Met Rom* II 304 Ene heo [the Danes] him [Edmund] overcome.

2 In phrases. *For ene*: once for all. *At ene*: (*a.*) at one stroke, = At once 1, (*b*) in one group or set, = At once 2. *To make at ene*: to arrange, settle; cf. At one 2 See also Bedene.

c 1275 Lay 20462 For ene and for euere 1297 R Glouc 47 Thou nart one y payed oure treson to nyme at ene *c* 1325 *E. E Allit. P.* A 291 Þre wordes hatz þou spoken at ene *Ibid.* 952 In þat on oure pes watr mad at ene

Ene, obs form of Even *sb.*, also obs pl of Eye

-ene, *suffix*, in *Organic Chemistry* the termination of many names of hydrocarbons, e g *benzene, camphene, napthalene, toluene*, etc. In systematic nomenclature, proper to compounds of the olefine group, with formula C_nH_{2n}, but also more widely used.

† **Enea·ger**, *v. Obs* Also 6 eneigre. [f En-[1] + Eager] *trans* To make eager or fierce; to irritate; to whet (an appetite)

1594 R. Carew *Tasso* (1881) 26 The thought of this his natiue sauage mood Angring eneigres 1649 Ambrose *Medea* xiii. (1652) 350 If it be .. eneagred with a longing desire

Enearnest. see En- *pref*[1] 2.

† **Ene·brie**, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L *inebriāre* Inebriate.] *trans.* = Inebriate

c 1430 *Speculum* (1888) 35 This wyne, the king of heven enebried fulle swetely

† **E·necate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ēnecāt-* ppl stem of *ēnecāre*, f. *ē* out + *necāre* to kill] *trans* To kill outright In quot. *absol*

1657 *Phys. Dict*, *Enecated*, killed 1665 G Harvey *Advice agst Plague* 10 Some enecate in two or three hours, suddenly corrupting or extinguishing the vital spirits 1721–1800 Bailey, *Enecated*, killed.

Hence **Eneca·tion**, *Obs.* [see -ation], the action of killing outright, destruction.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 182 The enecation of small wormes. 1661 Lovell *Hist Anim & Min* 430 Vlcers .are cured if verminose, by extraction, and enecation

En échelon: see Echelon

Ened, enedmete, var. of Ende, etc, *Obs.*

Eneich: see En- *pref*[1] 3

Eneid, variant of Æneid

Eneigre, variant of Eneager *v Obs*

Enelpi, variant of Onelepy *a Obs* only

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 29 On enelpi luttele hwile mon mei underfon ane wunde on his licome

Enema (e·nĭma, enī mă). *Med* Pl **enemas**; in techn use often **enemata**. [a Gr ἔνεμα, f. ἐνιέναι, f ἐν in + ἑ- stem of ἵέναι to send

The normal pronunciation is (e nĭmă), but the incorrect form is in very general use]

1 A liquid or gaseous substance (either medicinal or alimentary) introduced mechanically into the rectum, a clyster, an injection. Also *attrib*, as in *enema-apparatus, -instrument, -pump, -syringe*.

1681 tr *Willis' Rem Med. Wks* Voc, *Enema*, a cluster 1751 Chambers *Cycl*, *Enema* in medicine denotes a clyster. 1794–6 E Darwin *Zoon.* (1801) I. 32 A dram of it [laudanum] was used as an enema 1800 *Med Jrnl* III 230, I then exhibited a laxative and antispasmodic Enema 1847 E Seymour *Severe Dis* I 9, I recommended him. the use of enemata 1872 Cohen *Dis. Throat* 87 We can resort to nutritive enemas 1879 T Bryant *Pract Surg* II 3 The india-rubber enema apparatus may be employed 1886 C H Faggi *Princ & Pract. Med* II 208 Enemata may be continued somewhat longer still

2. Short for 'enema-apparatus'.

Mod One of ——'s patent enemas

† **Enemiable**, *a. Obs rare*—[1]. [ad. OFr *anemiable, ennemiable* see Enemy and -able, and cf *amiable*] Having the disposition of an enemy; hostile.

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus* xlvi 7 A bute he made ayen the enemyable [*v r* enmyable] folc

Enemicitious, var of Inimicitious, assimilated to Enemy

1691 Ed Taylor *Behmen's Theos Philos* xviii 27 Mortal, and the Properties of it became Enemicitious.

† **E·nemious**, *a Obs* In 6 enmious. [a. OF *enemieux*, f *enemi*. see Enemy and -ous] Hostile, unfriendly.

1529 S Fish *Suppl* 9 An enmious and an envious laughing 1547 Record *Judic Uryne* 42 b These [colors] ar the most enmious to nature

Hence **E·nemiously** *adv*, in a hostile manner; spitefully

1529 More *Heresyes* IV ix. 107 b Neuer eny secte . . wolde . . so enemyously blaspheme & oppugne yᵉ church of Cryste

Enemity, obs form of Enmity.

Enemony, obs form of Anemone.

Enemy (e·nĕmi), *sb* and *a* Forms: 4–7 enemi(e, -mye, enmie, -y(e, 4–6 enne-, ennymy(e, 5–7 enimie, -ye, (4 ennymei, en(e)me, 5 annemy, elmy, enmei, 6 ennimie), 4– onemy [a OF. *enemi* (Fr. *ennemi*), *anemi*, *-y*, corresp. to Pr *enemic*, Cat *enemig*, Sp. *enemigo*, It. *nemico* :—L *inimīcus*, f. *in-* negative prefix + *amīcus* friendly, friend.]

A *sb.*

I. An unfriendly or hostile person.

1. One that cherishes hatred, that wishes or seeks to do ill to another; also in weaker sense, an adversary, antagonist, opponent Const *of* (or *genitive case*), *to*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 14827 Quar es he þat godds enemy? *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 25350 (Fairf) Forgiue þine eneme 1362 Langl. *P Pl* A xi 148 He biddeþ [vs] Blessen vr enemys. 1398 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 5 Enpresoned falshich by enme *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xvii 329 Herowde is oure enmye 1538 Starkey *England* ii 49 The handys defend the rest of the body from the iniury of ennymys vtward 1592 Shaks *Rom & Jul* I v. 143 Prodigious birth of Loue it is to me, That I must loue a loathed Enemie 1600 — *A Y L* II iii 18 Within this roofe the enemie of all your graces liues 1653 *Trial Major Faulconer* in Howell *St Trials* (1816) V. 359 He was an enemy to himself in spending his estate 1664 Marvell *Corr* Wks 1872–5 II 98 A worke of their enimyes and not of their neighbours and friends 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II xi 242, I had been nobody's enemy but my own 1792 *Anecd W. Pitt* I ii 44 An enemy to his fellow-subjects. 1845 S Austin *Ranke's Hist Ref* II 215 A stake was driven into the ground before his door, as a token that he was a public enemy 1859 Tennyson *Geraint & Enid* 282 Where can I get me arms to fight my enemy? 1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 12 The man of the world, that worst enemy of the world.

b. spec *The Enemy*. the Devil (cf *fiend*). Also (*our*) *ghostly* or *great enemy*; *the old enemy*, † *the enemy of hell*, *the enemy of mankind*, *of souls*, etc.

1382 Wyclif *Luke* x 19, I haue ȝouun to ȝou power of defoulinge, other tredinge . on al the vertu of the enemy 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V 131 The olde enemy cryde openliche in þe ayer 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (1835) 9 That tentacyoun Betoknyth Of oure goostly enmye *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 125 She had vij husbondes, the whiche were mischeued and slayne bi the Annemy of helle. 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W. de W 1531) 4 The prynce of derknes . our goostly ennemy the deuyll 1535 Stewart *Cron Scot* II 221 Be illusion of the ennimie 1549 *Bk Com Prayer, Visit. Sick*, Defend him from the danger of the enemy 1712 Addison *Spect* No 273 ₱ 8 Another Principal Actor in this Poem is the great Enemy of Mankind. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xvi, I defy the Old Enemy to unmask me when I choose to keep my vizard on.

c. *The great* or *last enemy* death (cf 1 *Cor.* xv 26).

1885 *Border Lances* 166 Looking to see the great Enemy arise from the waters, and come up to enter within the house where the knight lay.

d *transf.* and *fig* (*a*) One who hates or opposes (a cause, custom, state of things) (*b*) Something that operates prejudicially upon, counteracts the action of

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R* viii xx (1495) 237 Eyen ben enmyes and theues 1595 Shaks *John* III 1 263 So mak'st thou faith an enemy to faith 1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* II § 3 (1675) 173 To destroy these Enemies [Palmer worms], you should, etc. 1679 Penn *Addr Prot* I. viii (1692) 31 Vice, the Enemy of Religion, is at the same time, the Enemy of Humane Society 1782 *Let* in Amyot *Windham* (1812) I 18 One was an enemy to thinking,—the other to drinking. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) V. 229 The true judge ought to be the enemy of all pandering to the pleasure of the spectators.

2. One belonging to a hostile army or nation; an armed foe.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6592, I ledd ȝou thoru þe strand, Vte of all ȝour enmys hand *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit P* B. 1204 And harde hurles hurȝ þe oste, er enmies hit wyste 1393 Gower *Conf* III 15 The higher hond he [Bacchus] hadde And victorie of his enemies *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs & Lim Mon* (1714) 121 His Highness schal be of Power to subdue his Ennymyes 1461 J Paston *Let.* 23 Aug in *Paston Lett* No 410 II 42 God send yowe vyttorye of yowr elmyes 1602 Shaks. *Jul. C.* v. iv 22 No Enemy Shall euer take aliue the Noble Brutus *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb* IX (1843) 582/2 To take charge of those horse whom only their friends feared, and their enemies laughed at 1712 Steele *Spect* No 350 ₱ 1 The Relief which a Man of Honour would bestow upon an Enemy barbarously treated. 1769 Blackstone *Comm* IV 83 A rebel is not an enemy. 1874 Bancroft *Footpr Time* I 46 All outside the family, tribe, or nation were usually held as enemies

3 The hostile force. Originally only as quasi-personified, with concord in *sing.*; now also as *collect* with concord in *pl*. Also, a hostile ship

1602 Shaks *Jul C* IV iii 199 'Tis better that the Enemie seeke vs 1793 Burke *Corr* (1844) IV 159 They strike at the enemy in his weakest and most vulnerable part 1813 Willington in Gurw *Disp* XI 35 To draw the attention of the enemy to this quarter 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep* vi 1 (1866) 771 He sprang on board the enemy alone 1867 Pearson *Early & Mid. Ages Eng* I 471 A storm of arrows completed the rout of the first line of the enemy, and their men-at-arms were, etc.

b *fig.*

1879 Proctor *Pleas Ways Sc* viii 174 Cold is the real enemy which bars the way towards the Pole

c. colloq or slang *How goes the enemy*: = 'what is the time?'

1839 Dickens *Nich. Nick* xix. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xiv. (1848) 154

† **II 4.** [app. a subst. use of B. 1] = Enmity. *Obs. rare*

1398 Trevisa *Barth de P. R* viii xiii (1495) 320 Vnder the planete Mars is conteyned weire and batayle, prison and enmye *c* 1400 *Apol Lollt* 15 þat cursing be rigtwisnes in þe kirk . vnrigt wishes in þe man cursid, & enmey of þe obstinat *Ibid.* 87 On sleþ an oþer bi enemy *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod* 212 For to him he hadde a prevyȝe enmyȝe

B *adj* (In many examples the word admits of being regarded as the *sb* used *attrib*)

† **1.** Adverse, hostile, ill-disposed, unfriendly Const *to, with* Obs

c 1340 *Cursor M* 12930 (Trin) þe enemy fend þo him [Jesus] sought. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Cor* xv 26 Forsoth at the laste, the enemy deeth schal be distroyed 1514 Barclay *Cyt & Uplondyshm.* (1847) 63 Enemie to muses is wretched povertie 1553 N Grimald tr *Cicero's Duties* (*c* 1600) 131 b To mans nature cruelty is most enmy. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V* iv i 447 Your wife would not hold out enemy for euer 1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* (1673) 100 The enemy beasts to harts —Harts are opposed by wolves 1643 Sir T Browne *Relig Med* 137, I have beene shipwrackt, yet am not enemy with the sea or winds 1654 Earl of Orrery *Parthenissa* (1676) 125 He has nothing that's enemy to us but his name 1726 Swift *Gulliver* II vii Some evil genius, enemy to mankind, must have been the first contriver

2 Of or pertaining to a hostile army or nation; standing in the relation of an enemy, hostile. *rare* in mod use.

1388 Wyclif *Ecclus.* xlvi 7 He made assault ayens the folk enemy [1382 enmyable folc] 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann* xi. viii (1622) 149 Being captaines of the enemy nations 1623 Bingham *Xenophon* 82 The Countrey is enemy, and we in danger to lose many Souldiers 1653 Holcroft *Procopius* iv 149 Narses medled not with Arminium nor with any other Enemy-towne. 1655–60 Stanley *Hist Philos* (1701) 116/2 The Carduchi, a People Enemy to the Persians 1768–74 Tucker *Lt Nat* II. 429 There is a party of enemy Indians coming that way 1793 T Jefferson *Writ* IV. 25 (1859) Enemy goods are lawful prize. 1881 J. Westlake in *Academy* 15 Jan 14/3 Distinguishing between the enemy character of individuals and of their State

† **E·nemy**, *v. Obs rare*—[1] [f. prec.] *intr.* To be hostile *to* Hence † **E nemying** *vbl sb*

1382 Wyclif *Ps* xxxiv 19 Ouer ioye not to me that enemyen [1388 ben aduersaries] to me wickedli 1529 S Fish *Suppl* 9 So then here was enmying, enuying, laughing, etc

Enemy, dial corruption of Anemone

1878 Tennyson *N Farmer* ix, They fun 'um theer a laaid of 'is faace Doon i' the world 'enemies

† **E·nemyful**, *a. Obs rare*—[1] [f Enemy + -ful] Resulting from the action of an enemy, hostile Hence **E nemyfully** *adv.*, after the manner of an enemy

1382 Wyclif *Isa* i 7 Ȝoure regioun shal be desolat as in enemyful wastete 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 260 That had enmefully enuye to the glory of them that were made

† **E·nemylike**, *a* and *adv. Obs* Also 4 enemylich. [f. Enemy + Like *a* and *adv*]

A *adj.* Resembling an enemy, having the bearing or disposition of an enemy

1561 T Norton *Calvin's Inst* iv 166 To be carried with an enemylike mynd against his aduersarie 1623 Bingham *Xenophon* 7 As for Cyrus, where he is an enemie, no man more sowre, nor more enemie-like

B. *adv* After the manner of an enemy; as an enemy does.

1382 Wyclif *Num* xxv 18 The Madianytees enemylich han doo aȝeyns ȝow 1561 T Norton *Calvin's Inst.* iv xx (1634) 739 To defend with warre the dominions committed to their charge, if at any time they be enemy like assailed 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* III. ii. 183 They were the first that enemie like set upon Israel 1651 Howell *Venice* 178 But whether he is to be acknowledg'd as a Father, who enemy-like robs his children, judge you.

†Enemyly, *a* and *adv* *Obs* *rare*. Also 4 enmyly. [f ENEMY *a* + -LY[1] and 2]

A *adj.* Hostile. B. *adv* In a hostile manner

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc* XIV 11 Other frendis hatynge hem enmyly, enflawmiden Demetrie ayeinus Judee 1561 DAUS tr *Bullinger on Apoc* (1573) 139 b, The Lord is describyng the enemylie warre agaynst Antichrist

Enemyship, *nonce-wd.* [f ENEMY + -SHIP] The position or relation of an enemy.

1776 PAINE *Com Sense* (1791) 30 Is the nearest and only true way of proving enemyship, if I may so call it

†Enent, and with advb gen suffix *-es* **enentes,** *prep.* *Obs.* Forms *α* 4 enent. *β.* 4 enentes, -is, 6 enens [var. ff. ANENT] In various senses of ANENT: *e g* in the eyes or opinion of = ANENT 6; opposite = ANENT 7; towards; in favour of = ANENT 9; as regards = ANENT 10

a 1300 *Cursor M* 6880 (Gött) Als enent þis moyses. *Ibid* 10858 (Cott) Þou has enent vr lauerd spedd *Ibid* 14459 Enentis þe Iuus al was for noght *Ibid.* 14878 All for noght enent him stode *Ibid* 25312 Þou hald wreth enents þi broiþer. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3245 Suld neuir na gome be to glade Of his neȝbour noy enentis him-selfe 1516 *Will Rd. Peke of Whd.* 4 June, Even enens my stall

†Enentise, -ish, *v* *Obs* In 4 ene(y)ntis, -ysch [var. ff. of ANIENTISE] *trans* To bring to nothing, exhaust (the contents of a vessel).

Hence **Enentising** *vbl sb.*, exhaustion, fainting.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxiv 8 The grounds that is the pyne of hell is noght enentist [*ibid* enentyscht] that it ne last withouten ende 1388 WYCLIF *Judith* XIII 29 Achior . felde doun on his face and his soule suffride eneyntisyng

Enepidermic (enepidē·mik), *a* [f EN-[2] *pref* + EPIDERM-IS skin + -IC] Of or pertaining to (medical) applications to the skin.

†Enerd, *v* *Obs* In *pr pple* **enerdand,** -ond [Prob. f. EN-[1] + ERD to dwell; but cf ENHERD] *intr* To dwell *in*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4117 A londe þere ledis in dwelt . byg men with all, Enerdond by hor one. *Ibid* 12587 Enmys enerdand in yhis aboute

†Energate, *v* *Obs* *rare* [f ENERG-Y + -ATE] *trans* To energize; to give energy to.

1647 M HUDSON *Div Right Govt* II x 152 Religion must be the foundation of all Policy cementing all societies, and energating all lawes

Energetic (enəɹdʒe·tik), *a.* [ad Gr. *ἐνεργητικός* active, f *ἐνεργέ-ειν* to operate, effect. Now treated as if derived from ENERGY]

†1. Operative, engaged in action *Obs* *rare*.

1701 GREW *Cosm Sacr* I 1 (R) If then we will conceive of God truly we must look upon him as a being eternally energetick

2 Powerfully operative.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp* 204 An energetick remedy 1839 G. BIRD *Nat Philos* Introd. 33 A most energetic force presiding over the internal constitution of bodies 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I § 20 141, I found an energetic polarity in a mass at some distance below the summit 1876 TAIT *Rec Adv Phys Sc* VI 152 The most energetic chemicals

3 Characterized by energy. Of persons. Strenuously active. Of movements, actions, expressions. Forcible, vigorous, emphatic.

1796 BURKE *Regic Peace* Wks VIII 240 The active and energetick part of the French nation, itself the most active and energetick of all nations 1845 WHATELY *Rhet* (1850) 213 Many others, who are allowed to be elegant, are yet by no means vigorous and energetic 1842 A COMBE *Physiol Digestion* 126 The active and energetic respiration attendant on cheerfulness and buoyance of spirits 1876 EMERSON *Lett & Soc Aims, Resources* Wks (Bohn) III 203 The world belongs to the energetic, belongs to the wise 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd* I 99 All men are energetic when they are making a beginning

Hence **Energetics** *sb. pl* [on the analogy of *mathematics*, etc], the doctrine or science of ENERGY

1855 W RANKINE in *Edin Philos Jrnl.*, The basis of the science of energetics 1881 ARMSTRONG in *Nature* No 619 452 That branch of science which I may provisionally term 'Animal Energetics'

Energetical, *a* [f as ENERGETIC *a* + -AL] 1. *Philos* Operative, that produces effects; active as opposed to passive *arch*

1603 SIR C HEYDON *Jud Astrol* XXIII 506 Their inward formes, and energeticall faculties 1644-52 J SMITH *Sel Disc* IV 219 Resembling the passive powers of the intellect to colours, the active or energetical to light 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst* 161 Fate ought to be looked upon as an energetical and effectual principle 1850 MAURICE *Mor & Met Philos* (ed 2) 88 All things are efficient and energetical only in their harmony

†2 Powerfully operative *Obs*.

1631 R H. *Arraignm Whole Creature* I 8 When it worketh it is energeticall indeed, and powerfull in operation. 1644-52 J SMITH *Sel. Disc* V 160 As this is more strong and active, so is happiness itself more energetical within us. 1661 *Origen's Opin* in *Phœnix* (1721) I 73 That most excellent and most energetical part in us which The Scripture calls Spirit

3 Full of energy; strenuously active; forcible, emphatic. *rare* in mod use.

1631 *Star Chamb Cases* (1886) 46 A very energeticall phrase, grynding the faces of the poore 1773 J ALLEN *Serm St Mary's Oxf* 23 The energetical fervent prayers of this church's champions 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, III. 409 This rapid, and energetical method of continuing the war

Energetically (enəɹdʒe·tikăli), *adv* [f ENERGETICAL *a* + -LY[2].] In an energetical manner.

1775 DE LOLME *Eng. Const* (1784) Pref 1 Which he so energetically applauds 1836 *Random Recoll Ho Lords* XIV 339 His longest and most energetically delivered speeches 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* IV 86 He did not approve of the plan but he executed it zealously and energetically 1883 H SPENCER in *Contemp Rev* XLIII 8 The primitive man can exert himself energetically for a time.

‖ **Energia.** *rare* The Lat form of ENERGY, used in the sense of ENERGY 6.

1861 GRAHAM in *Phil Trans* 184 The colloid possesses Energia

†Energial, *a* *Obs.* *rare* [f ENERGY + -AL] Of or pertaining to energy; operative, efficacious.

c 1525 SKELTON *Replye* 368 A mysticall, Effecte energiall As Greekes do it call

Energiatype (enō ɹdʒiătəip). *Obs.* [f *energia* (see ENERGY) + TYPE] An earlier name for the photographic process called FERROTYPE.

1845 *Athenæum* 22 Feb 203 The Energiatype, or, as the discoverer now names the process, the Ferrotype 1859 *Encycl Brit* XVII 550/2 Under the name of the energiatype, Mr Hunt published an account of a process in which the salts of iron were used.

Energic (enō ɹdʒik), *a.* [f ENERG-Y + -IC; cf F *énergique*, It. *energico*]

†1. Powerfully operative; = ENERGETIC 2. *Obs*

1665 G HARVEY *Advice agst Plague* 7 Not so Energick as to venenate the intire mass of blood in an instant 1689 — *Cure my Dis by Expect* XVI 124 The most Energick Simples 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 13/2 A juice much more energick than the milk of goat, wolf, or woman

2 Characterized by energy; strenuous, forcible, vigorous, = ENERGETIC 3. Now *rare*

1702 tr *Le Clerc's Prim Fathers* 45 Expressions not . energick enough to express such Thoughts 1792 A YOUNG *Trav France* 65 The energic exertions of ardent minds 1818 J H FRERE *Whistlecraft's Nat Poem* III xli, The strong Fryingpan's energic jangle 1876 J ELLIS *Caesar in Egypt* 32 Caesar, astute, energic, press'd the war

3 *nonce-uses* (see quots)

1796-7 COLERIDGE *Poems, Lines on Friend*, To me hath Heaven with bounteous hand assigned Energic reason 1834 — *Let* 1 Mar, My mind is always energic—I don't mean energetic I require in everything what, for lack of another word, I may call propriety,—that is, a reason, why the thing *is* at all, and why it is *there* or *then* rather than elsewhere or at another time 1859 *Blackw Mag* LXXXVI 242/2 The energic faculty that we call Will

†Energical, *a* *Obs.* *rare* [f. as ENERGIC *a* + -AL] = prec

1565 JEWEL *Def Apol* (1611) 241 Your Figuratiue, Tropicall, & Energicall Doctrine touching this blessed Sacrament 1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol Learn* 85 (T) The learned and moderate confess our polity to be productive of more energical preachers than any church in Europe. 1720 WELTON *Suffer Son of God* I XII 300 Whose Works of Penitence become Powerful and Energical to procure those Great and Extraordinary Graces

‖ **Energico** (enē ɹdʒi·ko), *adv* *Music.* [It] With energy In mod Dicts

†Energing, *ppl a* *Obs.* *rare*[−1] [?f **energe* vb (back-formation from ENERGY) + -ING[2]] ?Powerfully acting (But perh. misprint for EMERGING)

1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* I VI (1777) 15 To stifle and repress Th' energing dictates of my native right

Energist (e nəɹdʒist) ? *nonce-wd* [f ENERGY + -IST] A writer who aims at 'energy' of style

1804 *Edin Rev* III 349 Want of dignity in the mode of chastising the absurdities of the Energists

Energize (e nəɹdʒəiz), *v* [f ENERG-Y + -IZE: cf Fr †*énergiser* (Boiste)]

1 *trans* **a** To rouse into energy or activity, call into active operation. **b.** To infuse energy into, supply with energy

1753 MISS COLLIER *Art Torment* 136 From a desire of energizing this his [Jonathan's] favourite affection 1812 G CHALMERS *Dom Econ Gt Brit* Pref 9 The office of Inspector-General was greatly improved, and energized, during the first administration of Mr Pitt 1875 MCLAREN *Serm* Sel II VIII 147 Faith will energize us for any sort of work

2 *intr* To be in active operation, to put forth energy, exercise one's powers

1752 FIELDING *Amelia* XI V Wks 1784 IX 278 The same passion cannot much energize on two different objects at one and the same time. 1818-60 WHATELY *Comm-pl Bk* (1864) 23 In attending to an interesting play we can energise without much fatigue 1852 SIR W HAMILTON *Discuss* 39 We exist only as we energise. 1871 FROUDE in *Devon Assoc. Trans* IV 20 We have no reason to believe that in the past condition of the earth there were functions energizing of which we have no modern counterparts.

Hence **Energized** *ppl a*

1885 MRS LINTON *Chris Kirkland* II 54 A huge cosmic joke and energized satire

Energizer (e nəɹdʒəizəɹ). [f prec. + -ER] He who or that which energizes. (Used by Harris for: The agent of an action)

1750 HARRIS *Hermes* I IX (1786) 174 Every Energy is necessarily situate between two Substantives, an Energizer which is active, and a Subject which is passive *Ibid*, 175 Brutus loved Portia Here Brutus is the energizer, loved, the energy, and Portia, the subject 1882 W B WEEDEN *Social Law Labor* 28 He may be his own energizer.

Energizing (e·nəɹdʒəiziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f as prec. + -ING[1]] The action of the verb ENERGIZE.

a. The action or process of awakening to energy or activity. **b.** The action of displaying energy; energetic action

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII 323 The curbing of our mischievous propensities, and the energizing of our good ones. 1854 HICKOK *Sc Mind* 241 A *nisus*, or energizing towards a presented object. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers Relig* III (1873) 22 The fruits of the spirit are not the result of the energizing of our own will.

Energizing, *ppl a* [f. as prec. + -ING[2]] **a.** That supplies energy, or rouses into energy; exciting, stimulating. **b** That is in active operation, that puts forth energy.

1750 HARRIS *Hermes* I ix (T), As all energies are attributes, they have reference of course to certain energizing substances 1786 BP. HORSLEY *Serm Sons of the Clergy* (T.), To taste these nobler exercises of energising love. 1811 BUSBY in *Byron's Waltz* II *note*, When energising objects men pursue 1849 STOVEL *Introd Canne's Necess.* 21 A practical and energizing spirit breathes through them all 1862 DANA *Man Geol* 743 The energizing light of the sun shining on the earth

Energumen (enəɹgiū·mĕn) Also 9 (? Fr.) **energumene** [ad late L. *energūmenus*, a. Gr. *ἐνεργούμεν-os*, pass pple of *ἐνεργέειν* to work in or upon, f. *ἐν* in + *ἔργ-ον* work · cf Fr *energumène*. The Lat. pl *energumeni* sometimes occurs]

1 One that is wrought upon or possessed by a devil; a demoniac

[1685 tr *Bergerac's Satyr. Char* XIII 59 If then this Energumenus, hath a thousand lengths and breadthes that are so many Crosses about her] 1706 tr *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C* I V 98 From Catechumens he passes to the Energumens 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XXXII, If there was ever an *Energumen*, or possessed demoniac there is a devil speaking with that woman's tongue! 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 173 Such catechumens as were not at the same time energumens 1863 GEO ELIOT *Romola* (1880) I. I. V 69 Of an energumen whose dwelling is among tombs

2. A 'possessed' person, an enthusiast, a fanatical devotee Also *attrib*

1702 C MATHER *Magn. Chr* I III (1852) 63 Quakers and Seekers, and other such Energumens *Ibid* III II XXVI. 493 The man of an energumen countenance 1818 T JEFFERSON *Writ* IV. 451 When General Washington was withdrawn, the energumeni of royalism mounted on the car of State 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Auds Alt* III CIV. 12 Suppose some 'energumene' were to make the declaration, etc 1885 MORLEY in *Macm. Mag* Feb 255/2 The seeming peril to which priceless moral elements of human character were exposed by the energumens of progress

Hence **†Energumenical** *a* *Obs.*, having the characteristics of a demoniac or 'possessed' person. **Energumenist** = ENERGUMEN 1.

1684 I MATHER *Remark Provid* (1856) 121 Certain arguments of an energumenical person 1646 GAULE *Cases Consc* 37 The meerly Passive be simply deemoniacks, but not Energumenists.

Energy (e·nəɹdʒi). [ad. late L *energīa*, Gr *ἐνέργεια*, f *ἐνεργής*, f *ἐν* + *ἔργον* work Cf Fr. *énergie*. Senses 1 and 2 belong to *ἐνέργεια* as used by Aristotle, whereas sense 5 answers to that of Gr. *δύναμις*]

1. With reference to speech or writing: Force or vigour of expression

[This sense (found in late L and in Romanic) is originally derived from an imperfect understanding of Aristotle's use of *ἐνέργεια* (*Rhet.* III XI § 2) for the species of metaphor which calls up a mental picture of something 'acting' or moving In mod. use it blends with 3]

[1582 SIDNEY *Def Poesie* (Arb) 67 That same forciblenes, or Energia, (as the Greekes cal it) of the writer.] 1599 THYNNE *Animadv* 42 The frenche Hollybande, not vnderstandinge the true energye of our tongue *a* 1696 HOLDER (J), When animated by elocution [Speech] acquires a greater life and energy. 1729 STACKHOUSE *Body Divin* IV i. § 2 These are all of them terms of a peculiar energy 1845 WHATELY *Rhet* (1850) 203 The transposition of words which the ancient languages admit of, conduces, not merely to variety, but to Energy 1847 EMERSON *Repr Men, Shaks* Wks (Bohn) I 357 The Liturgy, admired for its energy and pathos

†**b** *transf* Impressiveness (of an event). *Obs.*

1764 HARMER *Observ* II. 7 This thunder . added considerably to the energy of this event [Saul's inauguration]

2 Exercise of power, actual working, operation, activity, freq. in philosophical language. †Formerly also *concr*: The product of activity, an effect

a 1626 BACON (J), They are not effective of any thing, nor leave no work behind them, but are energies merely 1642 H MORE *Song of Soul* Gloss., *Energie* is the operation, efflux or activity of any being . as the light of the Sunne is the energie of the Sunne, and every phantasm of the soul is the energie of the soul 1644-52 J. SMITH *Sel Disc* VIII. V (1821) 399 Their life is nothing else but a strong energy of fancy and opinion. 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* II v. 87 The conceited remedy carryeth often the honour of the capitall energie, which had no finger in it. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* (1841) 18 Call every production, the parts of which exist successively . a motion or an energy: thus a tune and a dance are energies 1798 BAY *Amer. Law Rep* (1809) I 23 Naturalization had a retrospective energy 1833 I TAYLOR *Fanat* II 42 The transition of the passions from momentary energies to settled dispositions. 1859 SIR W HAMILTON *Lect* (1877) II XXI. 25 The faculty of which this act of revocation is the energy, I call the Reproductive

†**b** Effectual operation; efficacy *Obs.*

a 1719 SMALRIDGE (J.), Beg the blessed Jesus to give an energy to your imperfect prayers. 1725 POPE *Odyss* XX. 226 Blows have more energy than any words.

3 Vigour or intensity of action, utterance, etc. Hence as a personal quality The capacity and habit of strenuous exertion

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 37 To lose the general and lasting consequences of rare and virtuous energy 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* V 110 The prudence and energy displayed at this critical juncture by Agesilaus. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Prudence* Wks (Bohn) I. 93 The poet admires the man of energy and tactics 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III. 726 He took his measures with his usual energy and dexterity 1856 KANE *Arct Expl* I. xi 121 When the hatches were opened, the flame burst out with energy 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng* I. i 71 Henry, with the full energy of his fiery nature, was flinging himself into a quarrel

4. Power actively and efficiently displayed or exerted. Sometimes in *pl* in same sense

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps Sci* xii. 66 If this motive Energie . must be called Heat I contend not 1813 SIR H DAVY *Agric Chem.* (1814) 185 Soils which act with the greatest chemical energy in preserving Manures 1849 MRS SOMERVILLE *Connex Phys Sc* Introd. 2 Impress the mind with some notion of the energy that maintains them [the heavenly bodies] in their motions *Ibid* III 15 The disturbing energy of the planets 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I § 7 51 Struggle with the slow energy of a behemoth 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr* II 24 The united energies of two horses, two men, four wheels, and a plum-pudding carriage dog 1870 E PLAYDELL *Ralf Skirl* II. 1 Throwing all their energies into worldly concerns

b. *pl.* Individual powers in exercise; activities.

a 1742 BENTLEY (J.), How can concussion of atoms beget . powers and energies that we feel in our minds? 1783 in *Phil Trans.* LXXIII 160 Nature unquestionably abounds with numberless unthought of energies, and modes of working 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* III xvi, There might his soul develope best Its strengthening energies 1849 RUSKIN *Sev Lamps* VII 184 A measure of license is necessary to exhibit the individual energies of things. 1861 MAY *Const Hist.* (1863) I i. 6 The troublesome energies of Parliament

5 Power not necessarily manifested in action; ability or capacity to produce an effect

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man* I.i 26 We find in so small a particle of a created Being this admirable energy 1691 T H[ALE] *Acc New Invent.* p. xviii, Some vain Authors have essayed in print to give reasons for such energy of that Fish *a* 1732 ATTERBURY *Serm* IV. ix (T.), Discoursing of the energy and power of church music *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz* (1869) III. v. 420 An occult principle, which he termed the Animal Power or Energy of the brain. 1887 LOWELL *Democr* 36 Institutions which could bear and breed such men as Lincoln and Emerson had surely some energy for good.

6 *Physics* The power of 'doing work' possessed at any instant by a body or system of bodies First used by Young (with reference to sense 4) to denote what is now called *actual, kinetic,* or *motive energy,* i e. the power of doing work possessed by a moving body by virtue of its motion. (Young expressed the quantity of 'energy' in a particle as the product of the mass into the square of the velocity, it is now found more convenient to express it as the *half* of this product.) Now extended (first by Rankine) to include *potential, statical,* or *latent energy,* or *energy of position,* i e. the power of doing work possessed by a body in virtue of the stresses which result from its position relatively to other bodies Also with adjs , *mechanical, molecular, chemical, electrical energy,* etc

Conservation of energy the doctrine that the quantity of energy in any system of bodies cannot be increased or diminished by any mutual action of those bodies, and that the total energy in the universe is a constant quantity.

1807 T YOUNG *Nat Philos* VIII. (1845) I 59 The term energy may be applied, with great propriety, to the product of the mass or weight of a body, into the square of the number expressing its velocity 1852 THOMSON in *Philos Mag.* 304 (*title*), Dissipation of Mechanical Energy. 1853 W RANKINE *Transform Energy* in *Scient Papers* (1881) 203 [Defines 'actual or sensible energy', 'potential or latent energy', 'conservation of energy'] 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* I § 9 Asserting that mechanical energy may be converted into heat 1876 M. FOSTER *Physiol.* II. v (1879) 420 The animal body is a machine for converting potential into actual energy 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 199 But whether this is the sole source of volcanic energy or not is uncertain 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat Phil* I i § 278 In every case in which energy is lost by resistance, heat is generated

† **b.** Suggested as a name for MOMENTUM.

1808 *Edin Rev* XII 130 This modification of power [that of a moving body, 'proportional to the quantity of matter multiplied into the velocity'] might be called Energy.

c. Veget Phys *Energy of growth* . see quot

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot* 821 If the power of any particular zone to attain a definite length is called its Energy of Growth

Enerthand, pr. pple of ENHERD, *Obs*

Enervate (ĕnə·ɪvĕt), *a.* Also 8 **ennervate.** [ad. L *ēnervāt-us,* pa pple of *ēnervāre* see next]

1. Wanting in strength of character; spiritless, unmanly, effeminate

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 11 They waxe carelesse, dissolute, and enervate 1675 DRYDEN *Aurungz.* II i, The Dregs and Droppings of enervate Love. 1749 J WARTON *Ode West's Pindar* (T.), Away, enervate bards, away 1774 GOLDSMITH *Grec History* I 176 We are to behold an ennervate and factious populace 1822 WORDSW. *Eccl Sonn* I ix, Poet. Wks IV. 201 The Pictish cloud darkens the enervate land By Rome abandoned 1830 *Fraser's Mag* I 515 The enervate candidates for place and patronage.

b. of artistic style, etc

a 1704 T. BROWN *Prof to 1st Sat. Persius* (1730) I 51 Nor Virgil's great majestick lines Melted into enervate Rhimes. 1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus* XII (1763) 209 Certain Greeks . brought a refined and enervate Species of Music to Rome. 1884 *Blackw. Mag* Apr. 432/2 Let it not be supposed that this art . was enervate, monotonous, or slow

2 Wanting in bodily strength or physical power.

1703 ROWE *Ulyss* I i 335 My cold enervate hand 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist* II i 153 On each enervate string they taught the note, To pant 1741 BRITTON in Oldys *Fug. Stage* VI. 110 Such a languid and ennervate Hoarseness 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr* I 672 When eastern breezes, yet enervate, rise 1849 LAYTON *Cartoons* II lvi, The enervate slightness of his frail form

3 *Bot* Having no rib or nerve; ribless.

Enervate (ĕnə·ɪvĕt), *v* [f L *ēnervāt-* ppl stem of *ēnervāre* to extract the sinews of, weaken, f *ē* out + *nervus* sinew (see NERVE *sb*) The later use is influenced by the mod sense of *nerve* Cf ENERVE *v*

(In 17-18th c the accentuation was usually *enervate*)

| **1.** *trans.* To cut the tendons of; chiefly *spec.* to hamstring, hough (a horse) Also (see quot. 1751). *Obs*

1638 FLATLY *Transubst Exploded* 183 You cut your selfe in the hammes, and enervate your maine argument 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Enervate* to cut off sinews 1702 BP PATRICK *Comm. Josh* XI 9 They were wont thus to enervate all the horses they found in the king's stables after his death 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v, Cutting two tendons on the side of a horse's head they thus enervate horses, to make their heads small and lean.

† **2.** To emasculate *Obs rare*—1.

1610 J. H[ALL?] tr. *Augustine's City of God* VII XXIV 285 If earth were held no goddesse, men would . not [by

3 To weaken physically, etc. (or mental), now only of agencies that impair nervous 'tone', as luxury, indolence, hot or malarious climates

a 1668 DENHAM *Of Old Age* II (R.), I feel no weakness, nor hath length Of winters quite enervated my strength 1757 DYER *Fleece* I (R.), No myrtle bowers, The vigorous frame of man Enervate. 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F* (1869) II xlii 559 The conquerors were enervated by luxury 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* II 303, I, therefore, the King of Poland, enervated by age. 1805 NELSON *Let* 1 Oct in A Duncan *Life* (1806) 243, I have had . one of my spasms, which has almost enervated me. 1855-60 MAURY *Phys Geog Sea* III § 184 Their crews enervated in tropical climates

† **b** To impair the strength of (inanimate things) *Obs*

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond* 69 Chapels, Churches, Monuments . it flaked and enervated

4 To weaken mentally or morally; to destroy the capacity of (a person, a community, etc) for vigorous effort of intellect or will Said *esp* of the effects of luxury or sloth Also, to destroy or impair the vigour of (sentiments, expressions, etc).

1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* III. 64 Luxury, wherewith most Empires that ever were, have beene enervated 1625 DONNE *Serm* LXVI 665 God shall enfeeble and enervate that Constancy 1652 BP PATRICK *Fun Serm* in *J Smith's Sel Disc* 555 Do not enervate your souls by idleness 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* IV 290 No Lust enervates their Heroick Mind 1753 HANWAY *Trav* (1762) I III XXVIII 118 By imputing vice to nature . we enervate that detestation which arises upon the mention of those things which we denominate unnatural 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ Org* § 5 149 The tendency of abstract thought . to enervate the will is one of the real dangers of the highest education.

† **5.** To destroy the force of (arguments, testimony, etc); to destroy the grounds of (a doctrine, an opinion); to render ineffectual (a law, an authority, an opponent's efforts, etc). *Obs* Sometimes expanded into *To enervate the force of*

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Martyr* 271 Because the Glosse is now by some thought to be of equal Authoritie with the Text it is not an inconvenient way to enervate both 1634 *Acts Durham High Com Crt* (1857) 99 To enervate the testimony of the wittnesses. 1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 271, I..have enervated most of those Arguments, which I have found brought against either 1672 NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr Sci. Men* (1841) II 318 So acute an objector hath said nothing that can enervate any part of it [my discourse] *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv Leviath* (1676) 108 A Prince, who hath not enervated those Machinations. 1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist* (1710) 538 He might enervate the force and vigour of all divine injunctions *a* 1718 PENN *Wks* (1726) I 452 Something that can resolve its Doubts, answer its Objections, enervate its Propositions 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I 417 In the next year this wise provision was enervated, by only, etc. 1836 J GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* III. (1852) 82 Enervate the force of legislative sanctions.

† **b.** To disparage the power or value of (something) *Obs.*

a 1619 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 207 To enervate and maime that repentance which is admitted for sufficient in the Romane Church 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist Philos* (1701) 216/1 Not that. he [Zeno] did enervate Vertue

Enervated (ĕnə·ɪvĕ'ted), *ppl. a.* [f ENERVATE *v* + -ED[1].] That is deprived of nerve and strength, *lit* and *fig* ; effeminate, weakly.

1660 JER TAYLOR *Duct Dubit.* I IV Wks IX. 162 The gods which they worshipped, those poor enervated demons. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT & POPE (J.), Their enervated lords are softly lolling in their chariots. 1841 EMERSON *Addr, Man the Ref* Wks (Bohn) II. 241 The enervated and sickly habits of the literary class

Enervating, *vbl sb* [f. as prec + -ING[1]] The action of the verb ENERVATE *lit* and *fig*

a 1674 CLARENDON *Surv Leviath* (1676) 277 The method that must be taken towards the enervating those high pretences 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Enervating,* the act of destroying the force, use, or office, of the nerves

Enervating (ĕnə·ɪvĕ'tɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ENERVATE *v* + -ING[2]] That enervates, in the various senses of the verb

1821 BYRON *Cain* II i 57 A most enervating and filthy cheat 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 12 The enervating influence of a tropical climate 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks* Ser I (1873) 362 The enervating incense that women are only too ready to burn

Enervation (ĕnəɪvē·ʃən) [ad late L *ēnervātiōn-em,* f *ēnervāre* (see ENERVATE *v.*).]

† **1.** = L *enervatio,* used as transl of Gr ἀπονεύρωσις in transl Galen *De Loc. Aff.* I 6 (see quot. 1751) *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* IV 47 A broad Membraneous enervation. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v, The fibres of the recti of the abdomen are intersected by several nervous places, called by the antients, enervations, though they be real tendons

2 The action of enervating; the state of being enervated: see ENERVATE *v*

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen VIII* (1878) 219 The enervation and evasion of her adversaries intention 1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evill* I (Arb) 140 This couler of meliorite and prehemmence is oft a signe of enervation and weaknesse 1639 CADL *Serm Necess for these Times* App 36 An enervation or dissolution of good laws 1660 R COKL *Power & Subj* 207 To the final destruction and enervation of the Estates of the same Incumbents *a* 1718 PENN *Treats* Wks 1726 I 485 An Enervation of the Romanist's Faith 1849 GROTE *Greece* VI II xlvii 25 A love for knowledge without enervation of character 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt Locke* XIV (1879) 177 The luscious softness of the Italian airs overcame me with a delicious enervation

Enervative, *a rare*—0. [f ENERVATE *v* + -IVE] Tending to enervate

1864 in WEBSTER, and in mod Dicts

Enervator (ĕnəɪvēɪtəɹ). [as if a L **ēnervātor,* agent-n. f. *ēnervāre* to ENERVATE] He who or that which enervates

1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk Bk* Wks 1879 XVI 84 Calling out darling romances foolish enervators of intellect

† **Enerve,** *a Obs. rare*—1. [? ad. L. *ēnervis* nerveless; but the sense is obscure]

a 1521 *Prol. to Helyas* in Thoms *E E Prose Romances* III 16 Wythout hygh style and enerve industry, I have al onely folowed mine auctour as nyghe as I coulde

† **Enerve,** *v Obs* [ad Fr *énerver,* ad L. *ēnervāre* see ENERVATE *v*] = ENERVATE *v* in various senses. Hence **Enerved, Enerving** *ppl adjs.*

1613 ZOUCH *Dove* 28 Like feeble Miloes armes enerv'd, and dead 1644 HAMMOND *Loyal Convert* 19 [Their] effeminacies have enerv'd the strength of their declining Kingdoms *a* 1648 DIGBY *Lett conc Relig* II (1651) 18 A forelaid designe to enerve their authority 1649 G DANIEL *Tymarch, Hen IV,* CCVI, Unsteddy doctrines, which attend Ennerved minds *c* 1680 EARL DORSET *Antiq Coquet* (R.), Age has enerv'd her charms. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* Ded , Riot Enerv'd those Arms, that snatch'd the Spoil before 1795-9 R LOVELL & SOUTHEY *Poems* 109 Beware Luxury's enerving snare 1828 in WEBSTER 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod Dicts

† **Enervity.** *Obs rare*—0 [as if ad L. **ēnervitas,* f *ēnervis* nerveless, f *ē* out + *nervus* nerve] The condition of being nerveless.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr*

† **Enervous,** *a Obs rare* [f L *ēnerv-is* (see prec) + -OUS] Bereft of nerve and strength; powerless, futile, spiritless (Used several times by R. North.)

1677 I. L & S D *Ded to Cleveland's Poems* A iij b, We have only an enervous effeminate froth offered *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam* I III § 93 (1740) 188 After the Plot became enervous, and all farther Use of it was despaired of

† **Enes,** *adv. Obs* Forms: 2-3 ænes, enes, *Orm* æness, (3-5 ens, 3 eanes,) 4-5 enis, -us, -ys) [Early ME *ænes, enes,* var of OE *ánes* once, assimilated to *ǽne,* ENE]

1 Once, on one occasion

1154 *O E Chron.* an. 1120 Þises ȝeares com þet leoht to Sepulchrum Domini innan Jerusalem twiges, ænes to Eastron and oðre siðe to Assumptio sancte Marie *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 37 Uwile mon scal beon twiȝen awesscen of his sunne, enes et þam fulhtbeda oðer siðe et soð scrifte *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 93 in *E E P* 28 Enes drihte helle brac. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1078 Þatt wass 233 æness o þe ȝer 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* (1844) 43 At the lest enus a ȝere. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* 187, I pray the that thou wold kys me enys

2 At any one time, either past, present, or future; *esp.* to mark the completion of an action; at some time or other, formerly; once upon a time.

c 1205 LAY 29325 Ænes an ane tide an cniht þer com ride. *c* 1230 *Halt Meid* 11 Meidenhad is tresor þat beo hit eanes forloren ne beð hit neauer ifunden *a* 1300 *Cursor M* (Cott.) 10699 Vou þat es ens mad rightwis to brek aght naman þat es wis *c* 1308 *Pol Songs* (Camden Soc) 203 Be the soule enis ute, A vilir caraing nis ther non *c* 1340 *Cursor M* (Fairf) 3631 For ware he þar-of enys fedde his benysoun walde he him ȝife *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 873 Þat I may see thee come sounde to þis sale enys 1483 CAXTON *G de la Tour* Prol. 2 The woman that enis he hathe truli loued.

1542 BOORDE *Introd Knowl* xxxiii. 2, I was borne in Bton, ens English I was

3 *At enes*, at one and the same time; = AT ONCE 3

a 1225 *Ancr R* 420 Ne ne nime, et enes, to ueole discepliines

[**Enest**, misleading in Cursor Mundi for EVEST, malice, q v]

Enetide, obs. form of EVENTIDE

Eneuch, eneugh, Sc form of ENOUGH.

†**Enew'**, *v. Obs.* Forms. 5 ennewe, 7 ineaw, 6–7 enew. [ad OF. *enewer, eneauer*, f. *en* in (see EN-[1]) + *eau* water]

trans Of a hawk: To drive (a fowl) into the water *refl* Of a fowl· To plunge in the water (In Shaks. spelt *emmew*, either by confusion with *emmew* ENMEW, or merely by a misprint)

1486 *Bk St Albans* D ij a, Yowre hawke hath ennewed the fowle in to the ryuer 1575 TURBERV *Bk Falconrie* 150 If your falcon do stoupe them and enewe them once or twice 1603 SHAKS *Meas for M.* III 1 91 This outward-sainted Deputie Whose deliberate word follies doth emmew, As Falcon doth the Fowle 1611 MARKHAM *Countr Content* I v (1668) 32 Let her enew the fowl so long till she bring it to the plunge. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly olb* XX, Themselves for very fear they instantly ineaw

Enew, obs. and dial form of ENOW

Enew, var of ENNEW *v* [1] and [2], *Obs*

Enewre, obs var. of INURE

Enexorable, obs. form of INEXORABLE

Eneye, var of INEYE *v Obs* to inoculate

Enface (enfēi·s), *v* [f. EN-[1] + FACE *sb* , on the analogy of ENDORSE] *trans* To write, print, or stamp a form of words upon the face of (a bill, etc) Also, *To enface* (words) *upon* Hence Enfa ced *ppl a.* Also **Enfa·cement**, what is written or printed upon the face of a bill or note

1861 *Times* 20 Mar 6/4 With a memorandum enfaced, as the term was, upon them to the following effect 'Interest payable in London by draught on Calcutta' 1869 *Daily News* 14 Dec., 'Enfaced' rupee paper, 92½ 1886 *Blackw. Mag* Sept 342/1 Identified by a parcel area and reference number both enfaced on the map itself. 1861 *Times* 20 Mar 6/4, 6,000,000*l* [of these notes] bore the simple enfacement 'Interest payable in London by draught in Calcutta'

†**Enfa·mle**, *v Obs. rare*[−1]. [obscurely f. EN-[1] + OF *faim* hunger, or some derivative of that word] *intr* To suffer from famine (or possibly *trans*, to starve)

c 1475 *Partenay* 1300 A myghty towne W[illegible] [Fr *affamee*], Almoste gan purchace [illegible] town beseging

Enfain see EN- *pref*[1] 2

†**Enfa·me.** *Obs rare* [a OF. *infame, enfame*, ad L *infāmia* INFAMY] = INFAMY

c 1400 *Test Love* I. in *Chaucer's Wks* (1561) 291 The people wol lye & bringe aboute soche enfame *Ibid* 292 Some men there been that then owne enfame can none otherwise voide, or els excuse, but be hindering of other mennes fame

Enfame, obs form of INFAME

†**Enfa·mine**, *sb Obs.* [f. next vb] Famine, starvation

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XII 352 [The castle] myhte neuere i wonne be But only thorwgh enfamyne

†**Enfa·mine**, *v Obs.* Also 4–5 enfamyne. [f. EN-[1] + FAMINE]

1. *intr.* To perish by famine.

c 1325 *E E Allit P* B. 1194 Faste fayled hem þe fode, enfamined monie.

2 *trans* To cause to suffer famine; to starve Also *fig*

138 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 150 þes ben euele fadris þat þus cruely enfamynen here sugetis soulis *c* 1430 LYDG *Bochas* II xxiv (1554) 60 b, When men enfamined haue nether grein ne bred 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng* clxxi, Within the first yere he had enfamyned the londe

†**Enfa·mish**, *v Obs* Forms: 5 enfamych, -yssh [Altered form of AFFAMISH: see EN-*pref*[1]] *trans* To famish, starve

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab* 2141 Thay shalle enfamyched be *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2153 (Dubl MS) Thare negh was fey for defaute enfamyshyd [*Ashmole*, enfamyschist] hys oste 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr* (W de W 1495) III. XXXV 327 b/1, They sawe that they were enfamysshed 1766–1800 in BAILEY. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod Dicts

†**Enfa·mishment.** *Obs. rare.* [f ENFAMISH *v* + -MENT.] The action of starving to death

1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* IX XIV § 19 So exquisite a barbarisme, as Richards enfamishment.

Enfamous: see EN- *prefix*[1] 2

†**Enfa·ntement.** *Obs rare*[−1] [a. Fr *enfantement* child-bearing, f *enfanter* to beat a child] Offspring.

1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 260/3 Where thou arte thenfantemente or fruyte of my wombe

†**Enfa·rce**, *v Obs* Also 5 enfarse, 6–7 infarce, -se [a F. *enfarc-ir*, ad L. *infarcīre*]

1. To stuff a (a sucking pig, etc.) with forcemeat, b (the belly, oneself) with food

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 36 Put alle in body of þo pygge, Rost hit on broche of irne bygge Enfarsed 1543 BECON *New Year's Gift* Wks (1843) 322 How doth the glutton enfarce it [his belly] with all kind of dainties!

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag* 12 If the patiẽt have not longe afore enfarced himselfe with plentie of meate

2. *transf* and *fig*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I iii. (1883) I 27 Redynge this warke, infarced throughly with suche histories and sentences *Ibid* II vi II 55 A man by furie chaunged in to an horrible figure, his face infarced with rancour 1533 — *Cast Helthe* III 1 (1541) 53 b, The body is infarced eyther with choler, yelowe or blacke, or with fleume 1542 BECON *Potat Lent* Wks 1564 I 35 b, Souls, replenished and enfarsed with celestiall meate. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 528 Letters enfarced and replenysshed with all humanytee

3. To stuff (something) *into* Also *fig.* (contemptuously) to interpolate.

1564 *Brief Exam* *iii b, Ye woulde not be so busie to infarce in your bookes the reproche of these men 1566 DRANT *Horace* A IV. b, Thauthors must be full Of fostred arte, infarst in ballasde breste 1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* I. 13 This neither iawe hath on eche side proppet cauities with marey infarced 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXV. XIV, The earth thus infarced [between planks] continueth a world of yeres 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O & N T* Pref 5 The Latin Copy-clarke hath enfarced these words, Quamvis ipse, etc 1624 F WHITE *Repl Fisher* Pref 8 He infarceth here a rapsodie

Hence **Enfa·rcing** *vbl sb*

1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N T* Pref , By the infarcing afterward of these Epistles into their bookes of Canons

Enfasten: see EN- *pref*[1] 3

†**Enfa·t,** *v Obs.* Also 4 infat. [f EN-[1], IN- + FAT *a*] *trans* To fatten; *fig* to make gross.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt* XIII 15 The herte of this peple is enfattid — *Acts* XXVIII. 27 The herte of this puple is infattid [Vulg *incrassatus*]

Enfatuate, obs. form of INFATUATE *a* and *v.*

†**Enfau·nce.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF *enfaunce*, Fr. *enfance*] Childhood.

c 1400 *Rom Rose* 4288 The which devel in hir enfaunce Hadde lerned of Loves arte

†**Enfau·nt,** *sb Obs* [rare[−1]. [a OF. *enfaunt* (Fr *enfant*). Cf INFANT] A child, a young person

c 1450 *Bl Curtasye* 644 in *Babees Bk* 141 Yf that þou be a 3ong enfaunt, And thenke þo scoles for to haunt

†**Enfau·nt,** *v Obs. rare*[−1] [ad OF *enfaunter* (Fr. *enfant-er*), in same sense Cf. INFANT *v*] *trans* To bear (a child)

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* 128/2 The place in whych the vyrgyne marye enfaunted and childed Jhesu cryst

Enfavour. see EN-[1] *pref*[1] 2

Enfear, Enfeature see EN- *pref*[1] 2 and 1 a.

Enfect, obs form of INFECT *a.* and *v.*

Enfeeble (enfī b'l), *v.* Forms· *α* 4 enfebil, 4–5 enfeble, 6 enfeable, -febel, 7– enfeeble *β.* 6–7 infeeble [a. OF *enfebl-ir*, f *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *feble* FEEBLE. Cf. AFFEEBLE.] *trans* To make feeble, weaken

α a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XXVI 4 þei þat angirs me vnskylwysly are sekyd that is enfebild. 1485 CAXTON *St Wenefr* 12 She was enfeblyd with ouermoche payne 1533 MORE *Apology* XXVII Wks 892/1 They both enfeable and also dishonour the realme 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy* (1810) III 203 He was enfeebled of abilitie 1764 GOLDSM *Trav* 270 Praise Enfeebles all internal strength of thought 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I § 20 142 The [magnetic] action was greatly enfeebled. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm* 293 England was enfeebled by the Wars of the Roses.

β 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep* 79 Your owne health is much infeebled 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* II 441 With intent to infeeble them for want of water 1667 MILTON *P L* IX 488 So much hath paine Infeebled me

Enfeebled (enfī b'ld), *ppl a* [f. ENFEEBLE *v.* + -ED[1].] Made feeble, weakened

1649 G DANIEL *Trinarch, Hen V*, clxxiv, Let his enfeebled Temples, for one Night Beat orderlie. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit* (1818) 150 To invigorate the enfeebled knees *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* V 287 Emotions too violent to be borne by an enfeebled body and mind

Enfeeblement (enfī b'lmĕnt). [f. ENFEEBLE *v.* + -MENT.] The action or process of enfeebling, the state of being enfeebled.

1667 H MORE *Div Dial* II XXIII (1713) 163 The great . Enfeeblements of Mind and Body 1805 *Month Mag.* XIX 327 The enfeeblement, or smothering of his argument 1861 MILL *Utilit* II 33 The enfeeblement of the feeling of veracity is one of the most hurtful things to which our conduct can be instrumental 1869 SEELEY *Lect. & Ess* II 54 The enfeeblement produced by the . introduction of civilisation

Enfee·bler. *rare.* [f as prec + -ER] One who or something which enfeebles.

1609 *Man in Moone* (1849) 12 He is his own strengths enfeebler. 1612 W PARKES *Curtaine Dr* (1876) 16 Lust the azure infeebler of the braine. 1724 A PHILIPS *Ode Signora Cuzzino* 6 Sweet enfeebler of the heart!

Enfee·bling, *vbl sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1]] The action of the vb. ENFEEBLE.

1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen VII*, c 4 Preamb , The great hurte and enfebelyng of this Realme 1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen VIII*, c 16 A great enfeblyng of the kinges saide subiectes. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr* III. 567 Those Parts which Nature hath left liable to great enfeeblings.

Enfeebling (enfī blĭŋ), *ppl. a* [f. ENFEEBLE *v.* + -ING[2].] That enfeebles.

1599 MARSTON *Sco Villanie* II vii 206 Infeebling ryot. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 216 Passion does in a trice By th' ear and eie admit infeebling vice 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist Lit.* II II v § 85 236 The enfeebling expletives 'do' and 'did' 1887 *Spectator* 1 Oct 1300 England survives all things, even her own enfeebling tolerances,

†**Enfee·blish,** *v. Obs.* Forms· 4 enfeblesch, -esh, 5 -yssh, 6–7 enfeeblish. [a OF. *enfebliss-*, lengthened stem of *enfeblir*· see ENFEEBLE] *a. intr* To become or grow feeble. *b trans* To make feeble, enfeeble

1382 WYCLIF *Ex* XXII 14 Who of his neighbore eny thing of thes askith to borwe, and it were enfeblished or deed . he shal be compellid to 3eeld. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2484 The Fraunche-mene enfeblesches, ne farly me thynkkys! 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr* (W. de W 1495) III xliii. 329 b/1, He was thus enfeblyssed in his membres 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex* (1633) 131 Manly strength, by immoderate heat, is resolved and enfeeblished.

Hence †**Enfee·blishing** *vbl sb*

1626 W. SCLATER *Expos 2 Thess* (1629) 91 Vndergoing so many, so continuall mutations, and . enfeeblishings

†**Enfe·llowship,** *v Obs.* [f. EN-[1] + FELLOWSHIP] **a.** *trans.* To join in fellowship **b** *intr* To enter into fellowship.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. XXVII 315, I wille see sir launcelot and enfelaushippe me with hym. *Ibid* IX XIX. 367 And they enfelaushypped to gyder 1553 GRIMALDI *Cicero's Offices* I (1558) 25 When good men alike in condicions be enfelowshipt in familiaritie together

†**Enfe·lon,** *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [ad OF *enfelonner*, f *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *felon* FELONIOUS.] *trans.* To make furious, infuriate. Hence **Enfe·loned** *ppl. a*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 101 b, Anon as the monstre had apperceyued Jason he enfelonned him self 1596 SPENSER *F Q.* V VIII 48 Like one enfelon'd or distraught 1864 SIR K JAMES *Tasso* X lii, With a less wicked and enfeloned brow.

Enfence, obs form of INFENCE.

Enfeoff (enfe f), *v.* Forms: *α.* 5 enfeffe, enfefe, 6 enfeoffe, 5– enfeoff Also 5 enfeffee. *β.* 5–7 infeof(f, 6 infeffe, 7 infeft Also 6 infeoffee. See also ENFIEF [a. OF *enfeffer, enfieffer* (AF. *enfeoffer*), f *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *fief* FIEF In Anglo-Lat *infeoffāre*]

1 *trans.* To invest with a fief; to put (a person) in possession of the fee-simple or fee-tail of lands, tenements, etc. Also *absol.* Const. *in, of,* †*on*, later *with*; also *simply*

α. 1400–50 *Alexander* 2793 [Alexander] enfeffid þaim belyue, In palais, in prouince, in principall regnes 1421 SIR T LANGTOFT *in E E Wills* (1882) 18 V pray alle 3ow þat bene enfeffeed in my londes þat 3e fulfylle my forseyd wylle 1426 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 72 þay wolde enfeffe Philippe Dene on vj marces of rente 1467 *Mann & Househ Exp* 172 Karowe and I withe oder waren enfeffed in a howese and land. 1531 *Dial Laws Eng* II XVI (1638) 86 The grantor enfeoffeth the grantee of one of the said acres. 1590 GREENE *Fr Bacon* X. 14, I will enfeoff fair Margaret in all 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit* IX IX. (1632) 614 The Scottish King claimed that Country from King John, who by his deed enfeoffed him thereof. 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* III VI § 13 We shall take such tenements into our hand, and shall enfeoffe others therein 1785 BURKE *Sp Nabob Arcot's Debts* Wks IV. 308 A criminal is enfeoffed with an estate 1818 CRUISE *Digest* I 43 If the lord enfeoffs another of the tenancy, this makes the land frank fee. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol Leg.* (1877) 337 The veteran was enfeoffed in the lands and Manor. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist U. S.* I XIII. 433 Charles II enfeoffed his brother, the Duke of York, with the counties between Pemaquid and the St Croix

β 1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c 12. § 5 Tenementes whereof they by this Acte be infeoffed 1590 H SWINBURNE *Treat. Test* 93 If a man seased of lande in fee doe infeoffee a straunger 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed 2) 33 b, The sonne seeks the death of the father, that he may be infeoffed in his wealth 1628 COKE *On Litt* 42 b, Whosoeuer is disabled by the Common Law to take, is disabled to infeoffe 1640 *Canterburians Self-Conviction* 99 They set up a rubricke, feasing and infeffing the officiating Priest in the halfe of all the oblations 1662 FULLER *Worthies Westmorl* III 141 Richard Gilpin was infeoffed in the Lordship of Kentmire-hall by the Baron of Kendal 1752 CARTE *Hist Eng.* III. 566 He should infeofe her in a jointure of 40,000 crowns a year out of the dutchy of Berry

b. *transf* and *fig*

α. 1407 *Will Thorpe's Exam.* in Arb *Garner* VI 57 This office that ye would now enfeoff me with 1460 *Pol. Rel & L Poems* (1866) 64 For strengthe, ner force, may nat atteyne certayne a wille þat stant enfeffyd in Fraunchise. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 179 The Fathers of our earthly bodies cannot . enfeoffe vs in glory perpetuall 1638 *Penit Conf* VIII (1657) 247 The commodity is yours, for whose good we are enfeoffed with this power. 1834 H MILLER *Scenes & Leg* XVII (1857) 251 The fish in which they had enfeoffed themselves at the expense of Nannie Fizzle

β a 1626 BP ANDREWES *Serm* (1886) I 43 To set before us this flesh; and to infeoffe us in it. 1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib God* (1834) II 431 Infeoffing them in a land flowing with milk and honey.

2 To hand over as a fief; to surrender, give up entirely. *fig*

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen IV*, III. II 69 The skipping King Enfeoff'd himselfe to Popularitie 1610 *Histrio-m* V 251 Hee that is most infeoft to Tyrannie 1833 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* I 46 The choicest terms are now enfeoff'd to folly 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* I II. 12 The weak lot which is enfeoffed to popularity.

†**Enfeoffee'.** *Obs* In 5 enfeffe. [a. pa. pple of AF *enfeoffer*: see -EE] One who is enfeoffed.

1424 R. FLORE in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 61, I wul þat my said enfeffez make astate þerof to my said son Thomas.

Enfeoffment (enfe·fmĕnt). Also 5 enfeft-, 6 infeoff-, 8 enfeofment. [f ENFEOFF + -MENT] **a** The action of enfeoffing **b.** The deed or instrument by which a person is enfeoffed. **c** The fief or estate, in quot *fig.* **d.** The possession of a fief.

1460 *Pol. Rel & L. Poems* (1866) 112 For the in paradyse I ordeynnyd A plase : fulle Ryche was thyn enfeftment. 1597 DANIEL *Civ Wares* VII. lxxxii, The King, as husband to the crown, doth by The wifes infeoffment hold 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon* 190 By their Charters, Enfeoffments, and Testaments recorded in old stories. 1762 tr *Busching's Syst Geog.* VI. 166 Otho invested the houses of Stolberg and Schwarzburg with the joint enfeoffment of it 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. VII. 54 The Spanish ambassador would not be present at the solemnity of his enfeoffment 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng* I 238 That an enfeoffment to that effect might be executed.

Enfer, Enferre, obs. forms of INFER

†Enfe'rme, *v Obs. rare*$^{-1}$ [ad F. *enferme-r* to shut up] *trans.* To shut up, enclose

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II xviii 104 That whiche is enfermed and closed in the erthe is helle

†Enfe'rmer. *Obs* [a. OF. *enfermier* '—late L. *infirmārius*] The superintendent of a (monastic) infirmary. see INFIRMARER.

c 1325 *Metr Hom.* 29 A blak munk of an abbaye was enfermer of all

Enfermerere, var of INFIRMARER, *Obs.*

Enfermi: see ENFIRM.

Enfertile, Enfertilize · see EN- *pref*^{1} 2, 3

†Enfe'sted, *ppl. a Obs. rare*$^{-1}$ [? for **infested*, f. INFEST *a* bitterly hostile + -ED^{1}; or error for *enfested ed*] Embittered.

1591 SPENSER *Muiopotmos* 354 That olde Enfested grudge.

Enfester · see EN- *pref*^{1} 3.

Enfetter (enfe·təɪ), *v.* Also 7 infetter [f EN-^{1} + FETTER *sb*] *trans* To put into fetters, *lit.* and *fig.*; also, to enslave *to*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth* II iii 351 His Soule is so enfetter'd to her Loue. 1611 SPELD *Hist. Gt Brit* IX viii. (1632) 581 Those seruitudes wherewith they were supposed to be enfettered. 1626 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met* IV. 75 Like a Serpent by an Eagle truss't; Which to his head and feet, infettered, clings 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* 1 4 They haue the keys .. of all the prisons .. to infetter any at their beck. 1860 C LANGSTER *Hesperus*, etc. 186 Love should be enfettered, hand and foot, For the long æon of a human year.

Enfeud, obs. form of INFEUD.

Enfever (enfī vəɪ), *v.* [f. EN-^{1} + FEVER *sb*] *trans.* To throw into a fever; *fig.* to exasperate, incense Hence **Enfe·vering** *ppl a*

1799 SEWARD *Horace's Odes* I 1., To blend the enfevering draught with its pellucid waves 1647 EVELYN *Mem* (1857) III 6 To enfever the people against him [the King]

Enfief (enfī f), *v. rare.* [f EN-^{1} + FIEF] = ENFEOFF.

1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng Cathedr 19th C.* 153 Enfiefed with spacious places of worship by Constantine 1882 W. B WEEDON *Soc. Laws L* 169 The privileges were all enfiefed

Enfield (e nfild) The name of a village in Middlesex, near which the Government has a manufactory of small arms Used *attrib* with various military terms, as in *Enfield rifle*, etc

1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 377 The length of the Enfield bullet is ¼ inch 1858 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* III IX iv. 633 One hundred Enfield riflemen of the 64th *Ibid.* Covered at discretion by Enfield skirmishers *Ibid* 634 The power of the Enfield rifle in British hands

Enfierce, Enfigure · see EN- *pref*^{1} 2 and 1 b.

Enfilade (enfilē·d), *sb* [a. Fr *enfilade*, f *enfiler* to thread on a string, hence to pierce or traverse from end to end, f. *en-* (see EN- *pref.*^{1}) + *fil* thread]

†1 A suite of apartments, whose doorways are placed opposite to each other. Hence in phrase, *In enfilade* Also applied to a long 'vista', as between rows of trees, etc. *Obs.*

1705–30 S GALE in Nichols *Bibl. Topogr Brit.* III 41 Rooms which. are placed in enfilade 1727 BRADLEY *Fam Dict.* s v. *Garden*, Groves form'd of Rows of Fruit-trees and Forest-trees..make .very agreeable Enfilades 1762–71 H WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint* (1786) IV 265 An enfilade of correspondent gates 1779 SWINBURNE *Trav Spain* XXVIII, The trees have swelled out beyond the line traced for them, and destroyed the enfilade, by advancing into the walks, or retiring from them. 1805 REPTON *Landsc Garden.* (ed 2) 105 A magnificent enfilade through a long line of principal apartments.

2. *Mil* † a. (See quot.) *Obs*

1706 PHILLIPS, *Enfilade* [in Military Affairs] is the Situation of a Post, so that it can discover and scour all the length of a straight line. 1715 in KERSEY. 1721–1800 in BAILEY

b A 'fire' from artillery or musketry which sweeps a line of works or men from one end to the other. Also *attrib* in *enfilade fire.*

1796–7 *Instr & Reg Cavalry* (1813) 175 Its [the echelon's] prolongation shall not be exposed to an enfilade 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw *Disp* II 286 You would have iron guns instead of brass for your enfilade 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) IV. xii. 255 Threatening .his batteries with an enfilade fire. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist U S* VI liv 425 The space within the works was exposed to enfilade.

Enfilade (enfilē· d), *v.* [f prec. sb]

†1. *trans.* To set (trees) so as to form an enfilade. *Obs* (*nonce-use*)

1725 BRADLEY *Fam Dict* s v *Quincunx*, Take care that the trees be well squar'd or laid out by a line, and, as it were, enfiladed one with another

2 *Mil.* To subject to an enfilade; to 'rake' or to be in a position to 'rake' (a line of fortification, a line of troops, a road, etc) from end to end with a fire in the direction of its length.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Enfilade*, or *Enfile* the Courtin, Rampart, etc, is to scour or sweep the whole length of such a Work with the Shot *a* 1755 *Expedition to Carthagena* (J), The avenues, being cut through the wood in right lines, were enfiladed by the Spanish cannon 1772 SIMES *Mil Guide*, A work is said to be enfiladed when a gun can be fired into it, so that the shot may go all along the inside of the parapet. 1828 *Blackw Mag* XXIV. 357 This success made it an operation of no difficulty to enfilade the enemy's position on the left bank. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd & Is.* I v. 237 The bridge was enfiladed by the enemy's cannon 1879 Low *Frnl Gen Abbott* IV 333 Our course. was completely enfiladed by a stone breastwork.

b. *transf.*

a 1845 BARHAM *Ingol Leg* (1877) 413 The level beams of the rising or setting sun as they happened to enfilade the gorge 1848 THACKERAY *Bl Snobs* (1872) 119 The bow-window of the Club enfilades Pall Mall.

Hence **Enfila ded** *ppl. a.*, **Enfila ding** *ppl. a.*

1812 *Examiner* 14 Sept. 581/1 Two enfiladed batteries 1828 SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* 33 The continued fire of the first or enfilading batteries 1866 *Harvard Mem Biog. N. L Abbott* II 101 The Twentieth .. advanced .under an enfilading fire of artillery.

†Enfi'le, *v. Obs* Also 7 infile [a Fr. *enfile-r*: see ENFILADE.]

1 *trans* To put on a string or thread. Also, *To enfile up*: to hang up on a string, etc.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III 237 They taughten him [Sardanapallus] to lace a braide .and to enfile A perle 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 124 To cut the root .into thin roundles, and to keep them enfiled vp. *Ibid* II 133 The swine mushroomes are hanged vp to dry infiled vpon a rush running through them. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 216 When they had slain my men, they them enfil'd. like fishes hung in ranks.

2 *Her.* In pa. pple (See quot.)

1830 ROBSON *Brit Herald* Gloss. s v, When the head of a man or beast, or any other charge, is placed on the blade of a sword, the sword is said to be enfiled with whatever is borne upon it

†Enfi're, *v. Obs.* Also 6 enfyre [f EN-^{1} + FIRE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To set on fire.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. Prol 13 The son enfyrit haill, as to my sycht 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I vii (1605-7) I 234 Th' Orbe of Flame .doth not enfire the frame

b. To inflame

1545 T. RAYNOLD *Womans booke* 79 By the which the bloude is enfyred and chawfed.

2 *fig* a To kindle (a passion, zeal, etc). b. To fire, inflame (a person) with anger, passion.

1596 SPENSER *Hymn to Love* xxv, So hard those heavenly beauties he enfyred 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I xxxviii (1632) 119 Great cases of sharpe desire Doe carefull man distract, torment, enfire 1620 BP HALL *Hon Mar Clergy* I § 12 (Wks. 1628) 752 The touch of whom hath so much enfired his ghostly zeale 1652 BULWER *Anthrop* VI xiv, Fruition Love enfires 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I 260 Cupid . with the presents should the raging queen Enfire

†Enfi'rm, *v Obs rare* Also 3 enfermi [ME *enfermi*, a OF *enfermer, f en-* (see EN-^{1}) + *ferme* '—L *firm-us* FIRM, the later *enfirm* prob a new formation on EN-^{1} + FIRM *a*]

trans To strengthen, fortify.

1297 R GLOUC (1724) 552 To Gloucetre hii wende, to enfermi hen toun 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch, Hen IV*, lii, The Gascoynes thus enfirm'd, and noe great feare Of French Invasion.

Enfix, rare var of INFIX.

Enflame, -flaumbe, obs ff INFLAME

Enflesh (enfle ʃ), *v.* Also 6–7 inflesh [f. EN-^{1}, IN- + FLESH *sb*]

trans a. To make into flesh b To cause a growth of flesh upon (the limbs). c To plant or establish in the flesh, to ingrain. d. To give a fleshly form to Hence **Enfle·shing** *vbl sb*

1548 GEST *Pr Masse* 86 No more then the deytie is accompted enfleshed for that it is substancially in us *Ibid*, The incarnation or enfleshing of Christes Godhead 1598 FLORIO, *Incarnare*, to incarnate, to inflesh *Ibid.*, *Incarnamento*, an enfleshing, an incarnating, incarnation. 1603 — *Montaigne* I lvi (1632) 173 Those vices, which are habituated, inbred, settled, and enfleshed in him 1633 P FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VI (R), Who th' Deity inflesht, and man's flesh deified 1648 HERRICK *Hesper*, *To his Mistresses*, Bring your magicks, spels, and charmes, To enflesh my thighs and armes 1883 J PARKER *Apost Life* II. 212 Our love must incarnate, enflesh, and embody itself

†Enflou'rish, *v. Obs rare*$^{-1}$ [f EN-^{1} + ME **flureschen, flurisen,* FLOURISH] *trans* To display flourishingly, to trick out with ornaments

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 198 Ffesauntez enflureschit in flammande silver.

Enflower (enflauə·ɪ), *v.* Also 6 enflore. [f EN-^{1} + FLOWER *sb*] *trans* To adorn or deck with flowers. Hence **Enflow·ered** *ppl. a.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1164 The margent Enflorid with flowris *c* 1598 B. JONSON *Case Altered* v i, Milan, these odorous and enflowe'rd fields Are none of thine. *c* 1602 DAVISON in Farr *S P Eliz* (1845) II 327 All engreening and enflowering Those pleasant mountagnets *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VIII 2 The cheerful Lady of the light Dispersed her beams through every part of this enflow'red globe. 1888 A J BUTLER *Dante, Paradise* X 132 Thou wouldst know from what plants this garland is enflowered

Enfluence, obs. form of INFLUENCE.

Enfoil: see EN- *prefix* 1 3

†Enfo'ld, *sb. Obs* [f. next.] A convolution (of the brain or intestines).

1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* v. 72 The intrels are circunduced into duers, and many enfolds, and turnynges *Ibid* VIII 100 The brayne. seemeth to shew many infoldes and turnynges

Enfold, infold (en-, infōu ld), *v*[1] Also 7 infould. *Pa. pple* occas 7 infold, 9 enfolden. [f EN-^{1}, IN- + FOLD *sb.* and *v*] To put into a fold, or within folds

1 *trans* To wrap up, envelope *in* or *with* a garment, or a surrounding medium of any kind Also with the garment, etc as subject.

a. 1776 WITHERING *Bot Arrangem* (1796) I 192 Seed single enfolded in the cup 1860 TRENCH *Mirac* XVI (1862) 272 The oak is enfolded in the acorn 1869 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* III 34 The royal robes in which the body had been enfolded were borne away

β 1647 H MORE *Song of Soul* IV xxxvi, She in the body was infold, Of this low life 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol Anat* I. xx 52 Two Membranes infolding the whole bladder 1713 POPE *Windsor For* 393 The pearly shell [shall] its lucid globe infold 1725 — *Odyss* III. 540 Artist divine, whose skilful hands infold The victim's horn with circumfusile gold 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* V (1757) 137 Gay rambow silks her mellow charms infold 1875 B TAYLOR *Faust* II II. 101 Cast o'er The knight your magic mantle and infold him

b *fig*

a. 1674 FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* Ep Ded, The kindness is wont to be enfolded mainly within the rank or stock of the same *a* 1721 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet Wks 1721 III 319 All Plants. A confluential Loveliness enfold *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Witch Atl* II, She lay enfolden In the warm shadow of her loveliness 1850 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C* XXIV 233 His love enfolded her childish heart with more than mortal tenderness

β 1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* III iii 73 Vnlesse the breath of Hartsicke groanes Mist-like infold me from the search of eyes 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt* (1851) Pref 95 That book within whose sacred context all wisdome is infolded 1867 G MACDONALD *Poems* 58 Night infolds the day.

2. To encompass, encircle, to clasp, embrace Also *fig*

1596 SPENSER *F Q* (T), For all the crest a dragon did infold With greedy paws 1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* II 236 She never knew how to enfold The force of Venus swimming all in gold 1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisæ* II v *Poet Misc* 119 Her snow-white arms their now dead lord infold 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX 555 His neck with fond embrace infolding fast 1850 MRS BROWNING *Poems* II 414 While the Muses hang enfolding Knee and foot with faint wild hands 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I 132 [Vines] with lusty stems Their elms infolding *Ibid* I 277 Each snake, inclipping them, infolds 1876 BANCROFT *Hist U. S* III xx 302 Its people, infolding at one extreme the offspring of colonists from Greece, and at the other the hardy children of the Northmen.

†3 = INVOLVE. a To imply or necessarily include b To involve or plunge *in* (disaster). Also *refl* c. To involve in obligation, to oblige

1579 LOMSON *Calvin's Serm Tim* 250/1 God should infolde vs in one selfe same destruction 1586 T B *La Primaud Fr Acad* I (1589) 145 We infold our selves in that fault, which we reproove in others *Ibid* 430 All covetous men infold themselves in many griefs 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos* I 24 That any thing be, infolds necessarily the will and power of God thereto. 1646 N LOCKYER *Sermon* II There be many difficulties about the creature, but may be all infolded in one, to wit, sinne

4. To put into the shape of a fold or succession of folds, formerly often *fig* to render involved or intricate Also *refl.* and *intr* for *refl*

1605 BACON *Adv Learn* I vii § 4 Fitter for a Declamation than agreeable to a Treatise infolded as this is 1611 BIBLE *Ezek* I. 4 A great cloude, and a fire infoulding it selfe 1612 *Drayton's Poly-olb* Introd A ij, The verse oft so infolds that suddaine conceipt cannot abstract a forme of the clothed truth 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv Pl.* XIV 324 As the rim is infolded 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot* 950 The cambium layer becomes deeply infolded where it extends inwards

Hence **Enfo lded** *ppl. a*, **Enfo ldedly** *adv*

c 1633 MILTON *Arcades* 64 The celestial Sirens That sit upon the nine infolded spheres 1879 FARRAR *St Paul* I 92 A semblance as of infolded flame 1624 F WHITE *Repl Fisher* 280 [It] is neither expresly nor infoldedly taught in holy Scripture

Enfold (enfōu ld), *v.*[2] *rare* [f EN- *pref*^{1} + FOLD *sb.*[1]] To shut up (sheep, etc) in a fold

1683 CHAMBERLAYNE *Thealma & Cl* 94 She left the Lovers to enfold her Sheep 1882 J. PARKER *Apost Life* I. 13 Until the last little lamb had been safely enfolded

Enfolder, infolder (en-, infōu ldəɪ) [f ENFOLD *v*[1] + -ER] One who or something which enfolds, † in quot *spec* an enveloping membrane

1545 RAYNALD *Womans booke* (1564) 45 Bryngyng from thence the veine of the chylde, betweene his seconde and the innermost infolder *Ibid.* I (1634) 79 The third or the inmost infolder of the child is so thinne that one may easily see through it 18 MRS BROWNING *Wine of Cyprus* Poet. Wks (1883) 30 That shadow, the enfolder of your quiet eyelids

Enfolding, infolding (en-, infōu ldiŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. as prec + -ING^{1}.] The action of the verb ENFOLD. Also *concr* in various applications: (*a*) a wrappage, envelope, † in *pl.* garments; (*b*) a fold, convolution

1586 W WEBBE *Disc Eng Poetrie* (Arb.) 65 The turning of verses; the infolding of wordes 1611 SHAKS *Wint T.* IV iv 755 Seest thou not the ayre of the Court, in these enfoldings? 1873 MIVART *Elem Anat* IX 372 Infoldings of the surface of the organ 1880 A. WILSON in *Gentl Mag* CCXLVI 45 The infolding of this blastoderm 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 533 The cells which contain chlorophyll exhibit

the infoldings of the cell-wall 1885 W K Parker *Mammal Descent* III 88 The embryo and its inner enfoldings

Enfolding, infolding (en-, infō·ldiŋ), *ppl a* [f as prec + -ing²] That enfolds

1669 Bunyan *Holy Citie* 169 An infolding Mystery wrapped up, and inclosed 1735 H Brooke *Univ Beauty* I (R.), In balm imbosom'd every region lies, Of ambient ether and infolding skies 1827 Kebll *Chr. Y., St Michael* IX, Waft us heaven-ward with enfolding wing 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 144 An infolding fire and a supernatural sound arrested their progress

Enfoldment (enfōu·ldmĕnt) *arch.* [f as prec + -ment] The action of enfolding, †*concr* that which enfolds

1593 Nashe *Christ's T* (1613) 45 That in mine amorous enfoldment, I might whyrle her [Ierusalem] to Heauen with me. 1624 Gataker *Transubst* 94 O most divine and holy Mysterie, symbolically discovering those enigmaticall Enfoldments 1825 Scott *Talism* IX, His long slender dark fingers were almost buried in the large enfoldment of King Richard's hand

†Enfo·llow, *v Obs rare* In 4–5 infolewe, en-, infolowe. [f En *pref*¹ + Follow *v*] a. *trans* To follow after, *fig* to imitate b *intr.* To follow on, to ensue, result.

Hence **Enfo·llowing** *vbl sb*

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus* xxxii 23 In his infolewingis he shal ben vndernome [Vulg *insectationibus arguetur*] *c*1449 Pecock *Repr* III vi 313 In-folewing Crist in the seid pouerte 1485 Caxton *St. Wenefr* 4 Moche good shold therof enfolowe

Enfonce (enfǫ·ns), *v rare* [ad Fr *enfoncer*, f. *en-* (see En-¹) + *foncer* to sink] *trans* To sink in, to place in a low or retired position.

1834 R Mudie *Brit Birds* (1841) I 147 The eyes of this one [the screech owl] not being so deeply enfonced as those of most of the others

Enfondre, var. of Enfounder *v*, *Obs*

†Enfo·rce, *sb Obs.* [f. next vb.. cf Afforce.] Effort, exertion.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvii 448 That that var With gret enforss assaiȝeand that 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patrum* (W. de W 1495) I xlii 68 b/2, All hel enforce auaylled her not. 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (1531) 13 b, We desyre with all the enforce and myght of our hertes to be with hym 1671 Milton *Samson* 1220 A petty enterprise of small enforce.

Enforce (enfōˑ·ɪs), *v* Forms: α 4–7 enforse, (4 ? enforth, 6 enfoarce), 4– enforce. β 4–7 inforse, (6 infors), 5– inforce. [ad. OF *enforcier, enforcer*:—late L. *infortiāre, infortīre*, f. *in-* (see In-) + *fortis* strong, see also En- *prefix*¹ and Force *sb*]

I. To put force or strength into.

†1. *trans* To strengthen (a fortress) by extra works, (an army, navy, town, etc.) by extra ships, troops, etc., to occupy in force; to reinforce. *Obs.*

α 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 908 Enforced were þe entres with egre men fele *c*1425 Wyntoun *Cron* VIII xxxvii 177 Morys of Murrawe Dat syne enforsyt it [þat Castelle] grettumly 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss* I. xlvi. 63 The frenche kynge enforced his great nauy that he had on the see 1557 Paynel *Barclay's Jugurth* 52 He oideyned as it were a forward enforced with a threfold subsidie, or socour. 1668 Temple *Lett Ld Arlington* Wks 1731 II 61 To enforce the Towns of Flanders by our Troops 1755 Edwards *Wks* (1834) I Introd 209/2 The French were in constant expectation of being greatly enforced by a large body

β 1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV 65 [Thai] inforsit the castell sua 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl* 376 Provided and inforced with men of war in divers forein Parts 1697 Dryden *Virg* (1806) IV. 153 The brave Messapus shall thy troops inforce With those of Tibur

†2. To strengthen in a moral sense; to impart resolution or fortitude to (a person); to encourage (Const *to* with *inf*), to strengthen (a resolve, a purpose). *Obs.*

*c*1386 Chaucer *Pers T* ¶ 656 This vertu enhaunsith and enforceth the soule 1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* 178/3 Yet was saynt barnabe a man enforced to suffre paynes 1534 Ld. Berners *Gold Bk M Aurel* (1546) O vj, By suche examples the good people shoulde enforce them selues 1626 Bacon *Sylva* (1677) § 314 To enforce the Spirits by some Mixture, that may excite and quicken them 1685 R Berkeley in *Mem* (1857) III 275 Su, if the entreaties of a friend can enforce the resolves of so great a philosopher

†3 To add force to, intensify, strengthen (a feeling, desire, influence); to impart fresh vigour or energy to (an action, movement, attack, etc) *Obs.*

α 1375 Barbour *Bruce* v 355 Douglass enforsit on thame the cry *c*1400 *Rom Rose* 4499 Now mote my sorwe enforced be. *c*1450 *Merlin* IX 136 And so began the turnement newe to enforse for the rescewe of theire felowes 1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* I. lxxvi 97 The next day to enforce the assaut 1563 Man *Musculus' Commonpl* 34 a, Enforcing up his noyse littel and littel 1727 Pope, etc, *Art Sinking* 76 Hang on lead to enforce our descent 1741 Middleton *Cicero* (1742) III xii 287 He [Cicero] used to enforce the severity of his abstinence 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No 63 ¶ 12 The temptations to do ill are multiplied and enforced 1775 T Sheridan *Art Reading* 102 Their [the consonants'] sound should be enforced

β 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. II 31 Infors thi wyndis 1534 Ld. Berners *Gold Bk M Aurel* (1546) N iv, He inforceth his appetite, to know more 1691-8 Norris *Pract Disc* IV. 374 Conviction of the Worlds Vanity as an inner spring actuates and inforces all our outward motions *a*1716 South *Serm* I vi (R), The same authority, and evidence, that inforced the former

†b To give legal force to, to ratify *Obs. rare*—¹

1756 P Browne *Jamaica* 5 His majesty always inforces or makes void all the acts passed by them.

4 To press home (an argument, etc.), to urge (a demand, etc.), formerly, also, to lay stress upon, emphasize (a fact, circumstance).

α *c*1449 [see Enforcing *vbl sb*] 1593 Shaks *Rich II*, IV 1 90 Against Aumerle we will enforce his Tryall 1600 Holland *Livy* V IV 181 Much against my stomacke, O Quirites, enforce I this point 1635 Naunton *Fragm Reg* (Arb) 43 The Warrant for his execution [being] tendered, and somewhat enforced, she [the Queen] refused to sign it. *a*1674 Clarendon *Hist Reb.* (J.), Enforcing the ill consequence of his refusal to take the office 1711 Shaftesb *Charac.* II 68 Where infinite rewards are thus inforc'd natural motives to goodness are apt to be neglected 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No 87 ¶ 14 The preacher enforcing a precept of religion 1832 Ht Martineau *Ireland* II 33 In order to enforce what he had said 1870 Anderson *Missions Amer Bd* II IX 74 Hoapile enforced his claim by an argument from a reciprocity of rights and duties 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 76 Failed ye to enforce the maxim

β. 1586 A Day *Eng Secretary* II (1625) 92 How much every degree is still inforced one above another. 1605 B Jonson *Volpone* I IV, To inforce Your cares, your watchings, and your many prayers 1628 T Spencer *Loguk* 308 The presence of that doth inforce the absence of the rest 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No 24 ¶ 5 This monition might very properly be inforced. 1775 Adair *Amer. Ind* 61 To inforce their musical speech

†b With obj clause, or accus. and inf. To assert, argue forcibly *Obs*

1579 J. Knewstub *Confut* 5 Upon order taken for procuring things to be done, H N will necessarily enforce that the same are done 1613 *Life Will Conq.* in *Select. fr Hart Misc.* (1793) 8 He inforced it to be a good title.

†5 To exert (one's strength) *Obs.*

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* (1889) 18 By grete myghte and bodyly strengthe enforced his puyssaunce for to arache and plucke vp the same tree.

†b. *refl* To exert oneself, strive. Const. *to* with *inf.* Also *to* with *sb*: To strive after, rush into. *Obs.*

α *c*1340 *Cursor M* 18089 Enforseþ 3ou wiþ myȝte & meyn Stalworþely to stonde aȝeyn *c*1386 Chaucer *Melibeus* ¶ 209 Suche as enforcen hem rathere to playse youre persone by flaterie. *a*1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 61 Eve enforced her to excuse her of her misdede and synne. 1526 Tindall *Rom.* XV 20 So have I enforsed my selfe to preache the gospell 1533 Bellenden *Livy* III. (1822) 213 He enforcit himself to batall 1535 Fisher *Wks* 381 Such soules also as enforce them selues to a great loue 1557 North *Gueuara's Diall Pr* Prol A 1 *a*, We may enforce our selfes to woorke amendes 1693 W Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 535 To enforce, or strain himself earnestly, *conari.*

β. *c*1460 Fortescue *Abs & Lim Mon* (1714) 60 [Man] inforsith hymself to be alway gretter and gretter. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* X VII 177 Pallas Inforcis hym to greif hys fays that tyde 1541 Elyot *Image Gov* 43 He inforceth him selfe to brenne the houses 1633 Bp Hall *Hard Texts, N T.* 85 Inforce yourselves to use all diligent .. indeavours

†6. *intr* for *refl* To strive, attempt, physically or mentally Of a ship · To make way. *Obs*

α *c*1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 2 It enforthis for to halde besyly in it the swetteste name of Ihesu *c*1374 Chaucer *Boeth* II 1 30 She vseþ ful flatryng familarite wiþ hem þat she enforceþ to bygyle 1382 Wyclif 1 *Kings* XIX 10 Saul enforside to fitche to gidre with a spere Dauid in the wal — *Acts* XXV 15 The schipp was rauyschid, and myȝte not enforse into the wynd 1490 Caxton *How to Die* 4 The deuylle enforseth to brynge to him sorowe vpon sorow 1557 *N T* (Genev) 1 *Thess* II 17 We enforsed the more to se your face. 1595 Spenser *Col Clout* 482 Thrise happie Mayd, Whom thou doest so enforce to deifie

β 1513 Douglas *Æneis* V 1 37 Nor we may nocht strife, nor enforce [*ed* 1557 inforce] sa fast Agane the storme 1581 Marbeck *Bk of Notes* 377 False Prophets .. inforce to quench the true vnderstanding of the lawe.

II To bring force to bear upon.

†7. *trans.* To drive by force. a. by physical force, as a stone *from* a sling, a person *from* a place Also, *To enforce open*, and *simply.*

*c*1325 *E. E. Allit P* B 938 And enforsed alle fawre forth at þe 3atez. 1555 *Fardle Facions* I VI. 94 There come into that coaste, infinite swarmes of Gnattes, without any drifte of winde to enforce them 1596 Harington *Metam Ajax* (1814) 109 The very nature of fire helpeth to enforce [air] upward 1599 Shaks *Hen V*, IV VII 65 As swift as stones Enforced from the old Assyrian slings 1600 Hakluyt *Voy* (1810) III 189 If we be inforced by contrary windes. 1627 Speed *England* XXI § 8 Yet hath she [Lincoln] not escaped the calamitie of sword, as in the time of the Saxons, whence Arthur enforced their Host 1644 Quarles *Barnabas & B* (1851) 194 Nor can my stronger groans enforce the portals open 1649 Selden *Laws Eng* II XII (1739) 67 Those that would reduce him, he enforces into foreign Countries.

b. by mental or moral force: To drive a person *to* or *from* a belief, sentiment, or course of action

1542 Henry VIII *Declar Scots* 192 Beying nowe prevented to the warre 1592 Drayton *Noah* in Farr *S P Jas I* (1848) 119 From remorce In his own nature you doe him inforce 1635 Austin *Medit.* 101 To this observance [fasting] Nature should inforce us. 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* I I 1 It hath enforced them unto strange conceptions 1664 Dryden *Rival Ladies* II i (1725) 209, I am inforc'd to trust you with my most near Concerns

†8 To use force upon; to press hard upon. Also *fig* to press hard upon, urge, with arguments, taunts, entreaties, etc. *Obs*

138 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 378 [Naaman] enforsid hym þat he schuld haue take þo giftis *c*1400 *Rom Rose* 6409 Thou shalt not stinte me a dele, Ne enforce me. 1494 Fabyan VII ccxlv 288 Eyther prynce enforsed so straytly that other, that eyther of theym were vnhorsed 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II 176 If you thinke not this truth, I will not enforce you 1601 Shaks *Jul C* IV III 112 The Flint much inforced, shewes a hastie Sparke 1605 Camden *Rem* 212 He besieged Orleans, and had so enforced it, that the Inhabitants were willing to yeelde themselves *a*1618 Raleigh *Rem* (1644) 36 It is not the part of a just Civil Prince to enforce such a Countrey. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III 279 He enforced him no further.

b. *intr* in same sense. *To enforce upon. Obs.*

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst* I To Rdr, How much more the sickenesse enforced vpon me, so much lesse I spared myselfe 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II 98 The French men so enforced upon them, that they tooke the sayde Arthur prisoner 1586 J Hooker *Gerald Irel* in *Holinshed* II 16/1 They still pressing & inforcing vpon him

†9. To overcome by violence; to take (a town) by storm, to force, ravish (a woman); also *fig.*

α *c*1386 Chaucer *Pers T* ¶ 900 If the womman maugré hir heed hath ben enforced or noon 1483 Caxton *G de la Tour* E vj b, He enforced their wyues 1579 Fenton *Guicciard* 165 They enforced it in two dayes, and likewise the Castle, making slaughter of all the footmen that were withdrawne thither. 1594 T B. *La Primaud Fr Acad* II. 423 Howsoeuer they labour to enforce (as it were) their conscience 1631 Chapman *Cæsar & Pompey* Plays 1873 III 172 The great authority of Rome Would faine enforce me by their mere suspitions

β 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 250 A, Inforce theyr wyues and their children. 1577 *Test* 12 *Patriarchs* 52 Ye shall inforce maidens in Jerusalem

10. To compel, constrain, oblige. Said of both persons and circumstances. Const. *to* with *inf. arch.*

α. 1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* I xii 12 They were xi days in the shyppe, and enforced it to saile as moche as they myghte 1553 Eden *Treat Newe Ind* (Arb) 13 [They] were at the length, enforsed to departe 1573 Tusser *Husb* (1878) 5 My seruing you Enforced this to come to pas 1632 Lithgow *Trav* III. (1682) 107 Accompanied with two Goddesses, the one was (Eloquence) to perswade them, and the other was (Violence) to enforce them 1649 Selden *Laws Eng* II II (1739) 15 The Parliament was sometimes enforced to adjourn it self for want of number sufficient. 1733 Neal *Hist Purit* II 387 [He] had been . enforced to enter into a bond of a thousand pounds 1801 Southey *Thalaba* V XXXV, Only by strong and torturing spells enforced. 1837 Sir F Palgrave *Merch & Friar* I (1844) 17 You would have been enforced to compress your missive within..scanty bounds.

β 1509-10 *Act* 1 *Hen VIII*, c. 12 Pream, The Parties ..were inforced and constrayned to sue ther Lyverey oute of the Handes of the seid late Kyng 1581 W Stafford *Exam Compl.* III. (1876) 82 The husbandman was necessarily inforced . to sel his Victayles dearer 1691 Locke *Money* Wks 1727 II 33 The Bargain being made, the Law will inforce the Borrower to pay it

III. To produce, impose, effect, by force.

†11. To produce by force, material or immaterial; to extort (tears, concessions, etc) *from* a person; to force (a passage); to bring on (a quarrel, etc.) by force; to force on. *Obs.*

α 1586 Marlowe 1*st Pt. Tamburl* III. ii, With shivering spears enforcing thunder-claps. 1586 A. Day *Eng Secretary* I. (1625) 42 My paper burthened with this long discourse. enforceth an end 1594 Greene & Lodge *Looking Glasse* (1861) 131 Dare you enforce the furrows of revenge Within the brows of royal Radagon? 1598 B. Jonson *Ev Man in Hum* IV. III (1616) 48 Why, how now, brother, who enforst this brawle? 1633 T Stafford *Pac. Hib* XI. (1821) 234 The White Knight . condemned both his Sonne and people for their folly, to enforce a fight 1812 J Henry *Camp agst Quebec* 134 The endurances we underwent .enforced many a tear.

β. 1531-46 Elyot *Governour* (1883) II 215 Iniurie apparaunt and with powar inforced. may be with lyke powar resisted 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut* Pref Ep 1 The long interceassing of so great a benefite, inforced through the tyrannie of Antichrist. 1611 Lanyer *Salve Deus* in Farr *S. P Jas I* (1848) 230 Your cries inforced mercie, grace, and loue, From Him whom greatest princes would not moue 1621 Burton *Anat Mel* I III III (1651) 212 By the striking of a flint fire is inforced 1636 G Sandys *Paraphr. Div Poems* Ex XV. (1648) 2 Pharaohs Chariots . Twixt walls of Seas their way inforce 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* I 54 To feign them, or at the least to inforce Notes

†12. To force, obtrude (something) *on* a person.

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. i. 129, I will no more enforce mine office on you.

13. To compel by physical or moral force (the performance of an action, conformity to a rule, etc); to impose (a course of conduct) *on* a person.

1649 Selden *Laws Eng* I. XIII (1739) 23 This course was inforced upon them by a Roman Constitution. 1712 Berkeley *Pass Obed* § 3 A supreme power of making laws, and enforcing the observation of them 1828 Scott *F M. Perth* XIV, To enforce upon his fiery temper compliance with the rules of civil life 1844 H H. Wilson *Brit India* I I. II. 143 He declared his determination to enforce obedience to the order 1859 Kingsley *Misc.* (1860) II 63 The bloated tyrant enforced payment by scourge and thumbscrew 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 123 They are to enforce the education of their children upon unwilling parents

14. To compel the observance of (a law); to support by force (a claim, demand, obligation)

α 1603 Shaks *Meas for M.* IV. IV 25 A deflowred maid, And by an eminent body, that enforc'd The Law against it! 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr* III. § 13 There was neither jail nor executioner in his kingdom to enforce the laws. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat Hist.* (1776) II. 131 It should be the business of the legislature . to enforce this Divine precept 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* V 265 Sparta paid no regard to the sentence, which, after the battle of Mantinea, there was none to enforce. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist Ind* I 503 They sent a body of 1000 infantry and 300 horse to enforce their demand.

8 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 652 This law was in forced .with a rigour at once cruel and ludicrous

b *absol* *rare*

1876 GROTE *Eth. Fragm* II 39 If as an individual he is obliged to obey, as one of the public he is entitled to enforce upon other individuals

Enforceable (enfōˑɹsăb'l), *a.* Also 6 inforcible, 9 enforcible [f ENFORCE *v* + -ABLE] Capable of being enforced. | Also = FORCIBLE

1589 *Marpr el Epit* C ij b, See what may be brought to reproche the credit of such inforcible proofes. *a* 1677 BARROW Sermon VI *Wks* I 71 (L) Grounded upon plain testimonies of Scripture, and enforcible by good reason. 1863 H COX *Institt* II viii 495 An obligation enforceable in equity 1870 *Contemp Rev* XV 555 Either party . may get damages, enforceable by distress 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom Emp.* xv (ed. 5) 245 Feudal rights no longer enforcible

Enfo'rced (enfōˑɹst), *ppl a* [f. as prec + -ED¹] **1.** That is subjected to force or constraint *rare.*

1654 R. CODRINGTON tr *Hist. Instinc* 74 This concurse . of the water doth take down with it into the bottom of the deeps the enforced spirit, and there suffocates and keeps it down, etc 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt* III. calvi 134 They pleaded themselves enforced agents

2 That is forced upon or exacted from a person; that is produced by force; forced, constrained.

1576 FILMING *Pan* [illegible] to yeelde to inforced [illegible] 1591 [illegible] *Rich. III*, III v 9 [illegible] enforced Smiles 1625 K LONG tr *Barclay's Argenis* V x 364 The slavery of an inforced marriage 1837 HT MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer* II 128 A country where a degraded class is held to enforced labour 1868 HELPS *Realmah* v. 68 How Sir John could have endured the enforced silence.

Enforcedly (enfōˑɹsedli), *adv.* Also 6–7 inforcedly. [f. prec. + -LY².] In an enforced manner.

†a By force, forcibly (*obs.*). b. Under compulsion c. With constrained utterance

1579 TWYNE *Physick agst Fortune* II lxvii 244 a, I am enforcedly driuen into banishment 1594 SOUTHWELL *M Magd Fun Teares* 18 She for whom he died [was] inforcedly left alive. 1635 R H. *Arraignm Whole Creature* XIV, § 1 226 They should doe it of necessity, inforcedly, and compulsorily 1656 S H *Gold Law* 15 Suppose that Perkin Warbeck had inforcedly and so usurpingly gained the Government. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav* 180 Whose Geography we studied enforcedly at school 1882 H MIVART *Faucit of B* III. II x 7 The oracle spoke—enforcedly—slowly—cruelly.

†**Enfo'rcely,** *adv* *Obs.* In 4 inforcely, enforsaly [irregularly f. ENFORCE *v.* + -LY².] In a forcible manner, violently, furiously.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II 314 Saw thaim cum swa inforcely *Ibid* V 324 Than suld thai, full enforsaly assale The ynglis men.

Enforcement (enfōˑɹsmĕnt). Also 6–8 in- [a. OF. *enforcement* . see ENFORCE *v.* and -MENT] The action or process of enforcing.

†**1.** The action or process of increasing the strength of anything (*esp.* an armed force, etc), *concr.* a reinforcement *Obs.*

1643 PRYNNE *Sov Power Parl* IV. 35 Such a force of Irish Rebels now ready to be shipped..for their assistance and enforcement. 1682 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I 406 The Prince of Conde was sent in haste out of Flanders, with a great Enforcement 1762 *Acc of Bks* in *Ann. Reg* 250/1 Something equivalent to those enforcements and lowering of sounds which gives such a pleasant variety

†**2** Energetic activity, an effort. *Obs rare.*

1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfi) To Rdr, Their busie inforcement hath kindled in others the like hatred and contempt 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Know* To Rdr, To accomplishe so haulte an enforcement.

3. The urging a demand, pressing home an argument, representation, or statement

1586 A. DAY *Engr Secretary* I. (1625) 33 Forcible reasons, enforcements, rebukes, and perswasions. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxiii. 537 What inforcements. to perswade men? 1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 165 These preach (as St John, after, did,) using the same manner of Enforcement 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 162 § 10 Persuaded the tenants . to entreat his enforcement of their representations 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II 160 It cost him many years of arguing, illustration, and enforcement 1880 E WHITE *Curt. Relig* 54 How large a space is occupied with the enforcement of this claim

†**4.** The action of bringing force to bear upon, doing violence to, or overcoming by force (a person or thing) Also *fig* a strained interpretation (of words) *Obs.*

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III 1061/1 Where he did so much by batterie & other kinds of inforcement. 1583 FULKE *Defence* Answ Pref § 10 28, I marvel at your bold assertions, and abhor your impudent enforcements 1597 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. VII 8 And his enforcement of the Citie Wiues 1597 — 2 *Hen IV*, I. I 120 As the Thing, that's heauy in it selfe, Vpon enforcement, flyes with greatest speede.

5. Constraint, compulsion; a constraining or compelling influence *rare* in mod use.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 19 b, He dremed of his lady for thenforcement of loue 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm Par Mark* 41 The soule .throughe thenforcement of disease had forsaken the bodye 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet* 57 b, Often tymes the soldiour saieth, his capitaines biddyng was his enforcement 1670 MILTON *Hist Eng* III. Wks. (1852) 125 For any enforcement that Artur with all his Chivalry could make 1820 KEATS *Ode to Psyche* 2 O Goddess! hear these tuneless numbers, wrung By sweet enforcement *a* 1845 HOOD *Lamia* VII 60 By thy own enforcement [I] come to force thee, Being passion-mad

6. The forcible exaction of a payment, an action, etc, the enforcing or compelling the fulfilment of (a law, demand, obligation), | *concr* a means of enforcing, a 'sanction'

1597 DANIEL *Civ Wares* IV lxiv, Though hee had then inforcements of expence Both for offence, retaynements, and defence 1642 MILTON *Apol Smect* (1851) 266 To see the ruine of our Protestation, and the inforcement of a Slavish life 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und* II. xxi (1695) 150 The Rewards and Punishments . which the Almighty has established as the Enforcements of his Law 1756 BURKE *Vind Nat Soc* Wks I 78 Is it consistent with the divine wisdom to prescribe rules to us, and leave the enforcement of them to the folly of human institutions? 1828 SCOTT *F M Perth* XXV, The occasion seemed to require an enforcement of domestic discipline 1876 GREEN *Short Hist* III § 7 (1882) 150 [The] weakness [of the Charter] in providing no means for the enforcement of it. [illegible]

Enforcer [illegible] [f ENFORCE *v* + -ER] One who enforces

1580 HOLYBAND *Treas Fr Tong, Forceur*, a conqueror, an enforcer 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng* II 1 (1739) 6 The Contrivers, Advisers and Enforcers 1844 H H WILSON *Brit India* I 234 A rigorous advocate and unrelenting enforcer of measures of public economy and retrenchment 1855 GROTE *Greece* II xci XII 20 A paramount obligation of which he was the enforcer 1885 J RAE in *Contemp Rev* June 902 Besides its function as enforcer of morality the State has another office

Enforcible · see ENFORCEABLE.

Enforcing (enfōˑɹsing), *vbl sb* [f ENFORCE *v* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb ENFORCE in its various senses †*concr* That which enforces

138 . WYCLIF *Sel Wks* I 245 Of such enforsinge mote nedis come mede. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II IV (1495) [illegible] *c* 1440 [illegible] *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* IV IV 446 This hool argument with alle hise enforcingis. 1531 ELYOT *Gov* I V (1883) I. 35 Without any violence or inforsinge *c* 1610–5 *Female Saints* (1866) 80 After long enforcing she must needes yield nature her due 1641 H AINSWORTH *Orth. Iounelat Relig* 12 Love is the inforcing, or motive of the Will, to the thing loved

Enfo'rcing, *ppl a* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That enforces or presses upon.

1649 G DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen V*, clxiv, The thin-skin'd Bladder breakes Prest with the burthen of enforceing Ayre 1662 H STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* II 12 A drink invented by an enforcing necessity

Hence **Enfo'rcingly** *adv*, in a forcible manner; earnestly, impressively

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* xliv. 5 Onlesse it bee put enforcingly for assurance sake 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI 9, I am wished to write more enforcingly to you

†**Enfo'rcive,** *a* *Obs.* [f ENFORCE *v* + -IVE] **1** a. Tending to enforce. b Urgent, forcible.

1606 G. W[OODCOCK] tr *Hist Iustine* 83 b With these and such like inforcible arguments the harts of his souldiors were greatly incouraged *c* 1612 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VIII 212 [An eagle] who seasde in her repayre A sucking hind calfe, which she trust in her enforcible seeres *Ibid.* X. 128 Why stir ye thus so late? Sustain we such enforcive cause? 1693 BURKITT *True St Gospel Truth* 6 Those Attributes of God, that are most enforcive of a gracious Answer.

2. As quasi-*sb.* (nonce-use), after the analogy of *motive*. A means of compelling

1686 A HORNECK *Crucified Jesus* (1695) 373 If these Motives cannot prevail, God hath Enforcives which shall

Hence †**Enfo rcively** *adv*, by compulsion.

1880 WEBSTER cites MARSTON

†**Enforest** (enfɒ rest), *v.* *Obs* Also 7 en-, inforrest [f EN-¹ + FOREST Cf AFFOREST] *trans* To convert (arable or pasture land) into forest or hunting-ground Cf AFFOREST

a 1619 DANIEL *Coll Hist. Eng* (1626) 128 All such as were found to haue beene inforrested since the first Coronation of Henry the Second to bee disafforested 1627 SPEED *England* VI § 7 Thirtie miles of circuit inforrested for his game of Hunting 1662 FULLER *Worthies* II 174 Henry the Eight enforrested the grounds hereabouts [Hampton Court]

Enforge. see EN- *pref*¹ 3.

Enform, etc. : see INFORM, etc.

†**Enforsothe,** *v.* *Obs* ¹ *rare*—¹.

1460 in *Pol Rel & Love Poems* (1866) 153 Whanne y enforsothe me oper whiles, and pinke y wolde lyue o trewe lyf

Enfort: see EN- *pref*¹ 2.

Enforth, variant of EMFORTH, *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G W* 2128 *Ariadne*, To save a gentilmanne enforthe [*v r* emforth] hir might.

Enforth, obs, ? var of ENFORCE *v*

†**Enfortu'ne,** *v.* *Obs* [f EN-¹ + FORTUNE] *trans* To invest with a property or quality

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 105 But he that wroght hit enfortuned hit so, That every wight that had hit shulde have wo

†**Enfou'ble,** *v.* *Obs rare*—¹. [a OF *enfubler* —L *ĭnfibulā-re* to buckle in, f *in* in + *fibula* buckle; cf. F *affubler*, repr med.L. *affibulāre* of same meaning] *trans* To wrap up, veil closely

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr Knt* 959 Hir frounte folden in sylk, enfoubled ay quere

Enfoul · see EN- *pref*¹ 2

†**Enfou'lder,** *v* *Obs. rare*—¹. [app f EN-¹ + OF *fouldre* (mod Fr *foudre*) thunderbolt] Implied in Enfouldred *ppl a.*, ? charged with thunder-bolts, black as a thunder-cloud.

1590 SPENSER *F Q* I VI 40 With fowle enfouldred smoake and flashing fire.

| **Enfou'nder,** *v* *Obs rare* Also 5 enfonder [ad F *enfondrer*, f *en-* in + *fondrer* in same senses] a *trans* To drive in, batter in b *intr* Of a horse. To stumble, drop down.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 25 b, At the thirde stroke he enfondrid his helme *c* 1530 LD BERNERS *Arth Lyt Bryt* (1814) 87 His hors enfoundred vnder hym

Enfourm, obs form of INFORM

†**Enfrai'n,** *v* *Obs rare* *Pa. pple* enfraint. [ad OF *enfraindre* (F *enfreindre*) —L *infringĕre*, f. *in* (see IN-) + *frangĕre* to break] *trans.* To violate (a promise, an obligation)

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 63 b, Ofte times they [promises] ben enfrainte and broken 1483 — *G de la Tour* XCVIII 129 She hadde enfraynt her mariage, for the whiche she shulde be bete with stones *Ibid* CXIII 203 This commaundement I have enfrayned and broken

Enframe (enfrē m), *v* Also 9 inframe [f EN-¹ + FRAME *sb*] *trans* a To set (a picture, etc) in or as in a frame. b. Of surrounding objects · To serve as a frame to. Also *fig*

Hence **Enfra med** *ppl a*

1848 *Fraser's Mag* XXXVIII 514 The boats and rafts; the floating bodies all enframed by the gaping ruin of the fallen dwellings 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* I 1, But all the powers of the house of Godwin Are not enframed in thee 1878 *Linsley's Mag* XXIII 40 Masses of golden brown hair inflaming the exquisite face 1886 G B. BROWN *Schola to Cathedr* IV 171 Mosaics, and gold-enframed enamels

†**Enfra'nch,** *v* *Obs.* Also 6 enfraunch, 7 infranch [a AF *enfraunch-er*, f *en-* in + *franc* free] = ENFRANCHISE

Hence **Enfra'nched** *ppl a*

1582 MARBLER *Bk of Notes* 193 By him we be enfraunched from the captivitie and thraldome of the Divell 1606 SHAKS *Ant & Cl* III XIII 149 He has Hiparchus, my enfranched Bondman, whom He may at pleasure whip 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P* (1678) 55 The sovereignitie of thy worth infranches Thy captive beautie 1633 P FLETCHER *Purple Isl* IX xlii, Little caps and shaved head infranched bondmens guise

Enfranchisable (enfrantʃɪzăb'l, -tʃəɪzăb'l), *a* [f next + -ABLE] That admits of being enfranchised, capable of being enfranchised.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* 1 § 25 It being competent to enfranchise the twenty-five enfranchisable within the lower numbers

Enfranchise (enfɪa ntʃɪz, -tʃəɪz), *v.* Forms 6 enfraunches(e, -ize, 7 -ise, enfranchiz, 6– enfranchize, also 6–7 infranchese, -ise, infraunchise. [ad OF *enfranchiss-*, lengthened stem of *enfrancher*, f. *en* (see EN- *pref*¹) + *franc* free · see FRANK *a* Cf AFFRANCHISE

By Johnson regarded as f EN-¹ + FRANCHISE, a view of the derivation which has influenced the later use. The pronunciation of *enfranchise, affranchise*, has from 18th c followed the same course as that of *franchise*. Buchanan (1766), an orthoepist of no great authority, has (-tʃəɪz) in all three words. Perry (1793) has (-tʃɪz), Sheridan, Walker (1790) and the majority of later orthoepists, have (-tʃɪz), but (-tʃəɪz) reappears in Knowles (1835) and in Ogilvie (1850), and is given as an alternative in many recent Dicts]

I. To admit to personal freedom

1. To admit to freedom, set free (a slave or serf).

1531 ELYOT *Gov* II vii. (1883) II 77 Thou in a priuate iugement were ouercommen of a poore man but late infraunchised 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I 123/1 He did not onelie baptise them, but also infranchised them of all bodilie seruitude and bondage 1636 G SANDYS *Paraph Div Poems* 1 Sam II 1, Those who served, infranchised 1776 ADAM SMITH *W N* I. III II 393 A villain enfranchised could cultivate it only by means of what the landlord advanced to him 1876 OUIDA *Moths* (1880) III 119 The Tsar has not enfranchised me.

fig 1548 GEST *Pr Masse* 127 He is both blessed and enfranchised from al travayl. 1695 TRYON *Dreams & Vis* III 37 [The] beginning of each Christians Regeneration whereby he Infrancheses himself from the world *a* 1754 W. HAMILTON *Youngest Grace* (R.), Psyche, infranchis'd from all mortal pain 1888 *British Weekly* 24 Aug 273/1 The soul should become mellow and enfranchised.

†b To set free from political subjection *Obs.*

c 1600 NORDEN *Spec Brit, Cornw* (1728) 7 Vntill the Britons enfranchized themselves by a generall reuolte 1606 SHAKS *Ant & Cl* I 1 23 Take in that Kingdome, and Infranchise that 1648 MILTON *Observ Art Peace* (1851) 556 To be infranchis'd with full liberty equall to thir Conquerours

2. To release from confinement, chiefly *transf* or *fig.* (Freq in Shaks)

1568 GRAFTON *Chron* 93 If you finally refuse to deliuer him, I thinke verily the counsayle will enfraunches hym 1588 SHAKS. *Tit A.* IV II 125 From that wombe where you imprisoned were He is infranchised and come to light. 1598 [see ENFRANCHISED] 1626 T H. tr *Caussin's Holy Crt* 160 Break your fetters, enfranchize your selfe 1878 S Cox *Salv Mundi* IX. (ed 3) 201 Liberate and enfranchise that which is good

†b *humorously* To get (a thing) free

1682a D'URFEY *Butler's Ghost* 16 This Fierce Blade from peaceful sheath he lugs; For, putting chape betwixt his Feet, He, with much ease, Enfranchis'd it

3. To release from obligatory payments, legal liabilities, etc *To enfranchise a copyhold* or *leasehold estate*: to convert it into freehold

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam Wits* XIII (1596) 220 His house shalbe enfranchised in Israel from all maner tribute 1818 CRUISE *Digest* III 107 The lord of a manor enfranchised a copyhold . and then disputed the right of common with the copyholder he had enfranchised

II To admit to municipal or political privileges.

†4 To make 'free' of a municipality or corporation Const *into* Also *fig Obs.*

1514 *Act* 5 *Hen VIII*, c 6 The crafte and mistelye of Surgeons enfraunchesid in the Citie of London 1602 Fuldecke *Pandects* 56 If they were enfraunchised of a hundred cities *a* 1628 F Greville *Sidney* (1652) 53 This was the first prize which did enfranchise this Master Spirit into the mysteries and affairs of State *a* 1655 Vines *Lord's Supp* (1677) 170 He must submit to the laws and rules of that Corporation he is free of, whether to be enfranchized or disfranchized

5 To make (a city or town) 'free' by charter, to invest (it) with municipal rights. Now *chiefly*, to invest with the right of being represented in parliament

1564 Haward *Entropius* VI 53 When he cam into Siria he enfranchised Seleucia. 1655 Fuller *Ch Hist* I IV. § 2 Verolam cestre was at this time enfranchised with many Immunities 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit Const* XIV (1862) 212 She added no less than sixty-two burgh members, chiefly by enfranchising petty burghs.

6 To admit to membership in a body politic or state, to admit to political privileges, † to naturalize (an alien) Now *chiefly*, to admit to the electoral 'franchise' or right of voting for members of parliament

1683 *Brit Spec.* 196 He hath by his [illegible] enfranchise an Alien 1711 Strype [illegible] He [Dr Baro] being an alien, ought [illegible] quietly and peaceably in a country where he was so humanely harboured and infranchised 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* II 74 He is said to have enfranchised not only aliens but slaves 1884 *Times* (weekly ed) 26 Sept 2/1 We want to enfranchise those great masses of the people

b *fig* To naturalize (foreign words, rarely, foreign plants) ? *Obs*

1601 Holland *Pliny* I 359 Cherry trees, Peach trees, are held for aliens in Italy Howbeit, some of them now are infranchised and taken for free denizons among vs 1668 Wilkins *Real Char* I II § 2, 8 By enfranchising strange forein words *a* 1748 Watts (J), These words have been enfranchised amongst us

Enfranchised (enfra·ntʃizd, -tʃoizd), *ppl a* [f Enfranchise *v* + -ed¹] In senses of the verb

1579–80 North *Plutarch* 531 (R) Fabius Rullus put from the senate certain bondmen infranchised 1598 Chapman *Iliad* I 94 Till her enfranchis'd feet Tread Chrysa under 1643 Milton *Divorce* XIII (1851) 54 The enfranchis'd life and soul of man. *a* 1720 Sheffield (Dk Buckhm) *Wks* (1753) I 49 Where the enfranchis'd soul at ease can play *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol Leg* (1877) 15 Many a mischievous enfranchised Sprite Had long since burst his bonds of stone or lead 1884 Gladstone in *Standard* 29 Feb 2/5 Enfranchised occupiers of buildings of 10*l* clear annual value

Enfranchisement (enfra·ntʃizmĕnt) Also 6–7 in- [f as prec. + -ment] The action of enfranchising; the state or fact of being enfranchised

1 Liberation from imprisonment, servitude, or political subjection. Also *fig*

1595 Shaks *John* IV II 52 My selfe and them heartily request Th'infranchisement of Arthur 1601 — *Jul C* III I 81 Cry out Liberty, Freedome, and Enfranchisement *a* 1626 Bacon *Max & Uses Com Law* VI 30 An instrument of manumission, which is an evidence of my enfranchisement 1630 Prynne *Anti-Arminn* 147 He hath procured an absolute enfranchisement from hell. 1693 Dryden *Persius* Sat III (R), False enfranchisement with ease is found 1848 tr *Marviti's Italy* II 17 The enfranchisement of Italy formed the text of all their proclamations 1850 Mrs Stowe *Uncle Tom's C* XXVIII, He had commenced the legal formalities for his enfranchisement. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 4 The enfranchisement of the individual from bondage to a collective religious tradition that had lost its virtue.

2. a. Admission to the 'freedom' of a city, borough, or corporation, or to the citizenship of a state, admission to political rights, now *esp.* to the electoral franchise b The conferring of privileges (now chiefly the right of parliamentary representation) upon a town

1628 Coke *On Litt* I 137 b, Enfranchisement the incorporating of a man to bee free of a Company or Body Politique 1630 Wadsworth *Sp Pilgr* VIII 83 His Maiestie would confirme vnto me my Patent of Infranchisement 1654 W Mountague *Devout Ess* II 1 § 3 (R), The amplitude and infranchisement of humane reason cannot be said properly to be impair'd by these limits. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N T* Acts XVI. 37 Paul was a Roman by enfranchisment 1753 Melmoth *Cicero* III XXIV (R), Certain cities of which he is desirous to procure the enfranchisement 1794 S Williams *Vermont* 232 The same privileges, immunities, and enfranchisements 1869 Seeley *Lect. & Ess* I 13 It was not enfranchisement that they wanted, it was simply military protection

3 The action of making lands freehold.

1876 Digby *Real Prop* x. 396 Enfranchisement consists in the conveyance of the freehold by the lord to his copyhold tenant.

Enfra·nchiser. [f as prec. + -er] One who or that which enfranchises, in senses of the vb

1632 Sherwood, Enfranchiser, *affranchisseur* 1650 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low C Warres* VII 80 Boasting himselfe to be the sole Infranchiser of Holland 1673 *Lady's Call* I V 36 He will tell us that the disbelief of God and another life, is the great enfranchiser of mankind 1796 *Month Mag* II 778 Timoleon, the enfranchizer of Sicily. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* II § 56 The estates of [deceased] latins belong to their enfranchisers

Enfra·nchising, *vbl sb.* [f Enfranchise *v* + -ing¹] The action of the verb Enfranchise, in its various senses

1574 tr *Littleton's Tenures* 42 b, The Lorde maye make manumission and infraunchissinge to his villaine 1600 Holland *Livy* 870 (R) The multitude, so augmented by the enfranchising of slaves 1688 *Addr fr Totness* in *Lond Gaz* No 2347/1 Your most Gracious Declaration of Indulgence, for the enfranchizing of Conscience. 1787 T Jefferson *Writ* (1859) II 92 The enfranchising the port of Honfleur at the mouth of the Seine

Enfraught (enfɔ·t), *a* [*pa pple*]. [f. En-¹ + Fraught] Laden, charged, filled Const *with*.

1866 J Rose tr. *Ovid's Fasti* II 818 The regal youth, Enfraught with envy Burnt with a lover's fires

Enfray, obs form of Affray.

Enfree, -freedom, -freeze see En- *pref*¹

Enfrenzy (enfre·nzi), *v* Also 7 (after Gr. analogies) **emphrensy.** [f En-¹ + Frenzy] *trans.* To throw into a frenzy. In quot. *absol*

Hence **Enfre·nzied** *ppl a.*

a 1636 Bp Hall *St Paul's Combat* (R.), His tooth like a mad dog's envenomes and emphrensies 1823 *Blackw Mag.* XIII 327 Blanch enfrenzied shrieks *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol Leg*, *Jarvis's Wig*, With an enfrenzied grasp

Enfrieze, enfringe, enfroward, enfuddle: see En- *pref*¹ I b, 2, 3

†**Enfu·me,** *v Obs* Also 7 **infume** [ad. F *enfume-r* —L *infūmāre*, f *in* + *fūm-us* smoke] *trans* To expose to the action of smoke a To give a smoky taste to (wine) b To dry in smoke c To make dingy, obscure with smoke d To blind as with smoke. Hence **Enfu·med** *ppl a*

1601 Holland *Pliny* I 406 Other [grapes] they suffer to be dried in the smoke of smiths forges, wherby they get the very tast of infumed wine. 1603 Davies *Microcosmos* (1876) 38 (D) Perturbations so enfume them that they cannot see 1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* (1673) 21 The brain of an Asse steeped in sweet water and infumed in leaves easeth the falling evill. 1658 Hlwyt *Serm* 177 (T), Let them no more produce their enfumed titles

†**Enfu·ndying,** *vbl sb Sc Obs* In 4 enfundeyng [app f **enfundy*, a. OF *enfondi-r* to be benumbed with cold + -ing¹.] Benumbed with cold.

a 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XX 75 (Edin MS) This malice of [illegible] ane fundyng] Begouth, for throw [illegible] that hard perplexity

Engage (engē·dʒ), *sb.* [f next vb.; cf. It *ingaggio*]

†1 a Engagement, bargain. b. The state of being engaged or entangled, embarrassment, peril (cf Engage *v* 13). *Obs*

1589 Puttenham *Eng Poesie* III XIX. (Arb) 241 Nor that it came by purchase or engage. 1626 G Sandys *Ovid's Met*, XIII 76 Nestor implor'd to his ingage Ulysses helpe

2 In Sword-exercise (the vb. in the imperative used *subst* see Engage *v* 17)

1833 *Regul Instr. Cavalry* I 142 Come to the 'Engage'. 1871 *Daily News* 14 Jan, Men sat down cheerfully in their saddles, and brought their swords to the 'engage'

Engage (engē·dʒ), *v* Forms. *α.* (6 enguage, 7 engadge), 6– engage. *β* 6–8 ingage [a. F. *engage-r*, f. *en* (see En-¹) + *gage* pledge (see Gage, Wage): cf the equivalents Pr. *engatgar*, *enguatjar*, *engatjar*, It *ingaggiare.*

The *trans* and *refl* senses (exc 19) approximately follow the senses of Fr *engager*, the *intr* senses and the *trans* sense 19 are of English development]

I To deposit or make over as a pledge.

†1 *trans* To pledge or pawn (movable property); to mortgage (lands, houses, etc) *Obs*

1525 Ld Berners *Froiss* II CXIII. [CIX] 322 His brother had before that enguaged the thre forsaid castels for florens 1577 Holinshed *Chron* II 28 Duke Robert engaged a portion of his duchie of Normandie to his youngest brother Henrie for a great sum of gold 1582 Lambarde *Eiren.* II VII (1588) 280 The Ciuilians doe adiudge it theft, if one (that laieth his goods to pledge) do embesell them from the partie to whom they were engaged 1624 Capt Smith *Virginia* I 3 For an armour he would haue ingaged vs a bagge of pearle. 1669 Penn *No Cross* XVIII § 9 Persons, who by their Excess have deeply engaged their Estates

2 *fig* To pledge, offer as a guarantee (one's life, honour, etc); also, to expose to risk, compromise *rare* in mod. use

1568 North tr *Guevara's Diall of Princes* (1619) 709, I admonish the .. Officers of Princes not to sell, chaunge, nor engage their liberties as they doe, etc 1599 Daniel *Civ Wares* V The Queene perceiuing in what case she stoode, To lose her Minion, or ingage her State. 1600 Shaks *A Y L* V. IV 172 This to be true, I do engage my life. 1631 Heywood *Maid West* II. III Wks 1874 II 378 My honour, faith and country are ingag'd 1655–60 Stanley *Hist Philos* (1701) 477/1 All this we say without engaging our Opinion 1677 *Govt Venice* 63 By a ridiculous Custom this Admiral engages his Life there shall be no Tempest that day 1776 Gibbon *Decl & F* I. XVIII 493 Others had engaged their doubtful fidelity to the emperor 1855 Cdl. Wiseman *Fabiola* 238 But my honour is engaged

II. To bind or secure by a pledge

†3. To make (a person) security for a payment, the fulfilment of an undertaking, etc.; 'to render liable for a debt *to* a creditor' (J). *Obs*

1596 Shaks *Merch V.* III II 264, I haue ingag'd my selfe to a deere friend, Ingag'd my friend to his meere enemie To feede my meanes 1639 Massinger *Unnat Combat* III III, Yet detain from us The debt We have made you stand engaged for 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* II XXII 117 He that lendeth it understandeth those onely for his debtors, that are engaged.

4 To bind by a contract or formal promise

1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1634) 493 Hazarding rather to consume, then engage themselves to feminine embracements 1617 Hieron *Wks* II 332 These vowes were the solemne promises, by which he ingaged himselfe to God. 1702 Rowe *Amb Step-Moth* IV. I 1644 My Father's Fate dissolves that Truce to which I stood ingag'd 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep* V I (1866) 659 He declined engaging himself not to recall his foreign soldiery

b *spec* To bind by a promise of marriage, to betroth Chiefly *pass* and *refl.* (See also 6 c)

1727 Fielding *Love in Sev Masq* Wks. 1775 I 31 Since nothing else will do, I am engaged by all the strength of vows and honour 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* I 648 He was engaged to a young lady of gentle blood. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* I XXX 257 What would you think of a girl who could engage herself to any man under such circumstances?

c. In mod use often in *pass* with weaker sense: To have promised one's presence, made an appointment, etc, for any purpose of business or pleasure

1885 L B. Walford *Nan*, &c. I 79 He has asked Nan [to dance] before, but she was engaged *Mod* I am engaged for to-morrow, but could dine with you on Monday

5 [With etymological sense of securing by payment of earnest-money. see Gage, Wage]

a. To hire, secure the services of (a servant, workman, agent, etc). Also *refl* of a servant, etc. To enter into an agreement for service

1753 Hanway *Travels* (1762) I Introd 13 A british subject who engaged himself as a factor to the russia company 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I § 24 169 Balmat was engaged at this time as the guide of Mr, etc 1862 Trollope *Orley F* XIII 100 We have engaged the services of Mr Aram 1876 Green *Short Hist* VI § 6 (1882) 325 Thomas Cromwell was certainly engaged as the commercial agent to one of the Venetian merchants *Mod* He has engaged himself to an engineer

b To bespeak or secure (something) for one's own or another's use or possession.

1795 Southey *Lett fr. Spain* (1799) 10 The boxes [in the theatre] are engaged by the season 1820 Moorcroft *Trav* (1841) I 199, I laid in a considerable quantity of wheat flour at Tandi, and engaged carriers and ponies for its transport *Mod* I have engaged rooms at the hotel This seat is engaged Engage places for us in the coach.

6 *intr* for *refl.* (in senses 4, 5) a *gen* To pledge oneself; to enter into a covenant or undertaking. Const. *to* with *inf.*, or subordinate clause; † rarely *into*, *unto*, with sb. as obj Also, to 'warrant', pledge one's credit, assert on one's own responsibility *that*

1613 R C *Table Alph* (ed 3), *Ingage*, lay to pledge, binde himselfe 1647 Fuller *Good Th in Worse T* (1841) 127 How proper the remedy for the malady I engage not 1649 Bp Reynolds *Hosea* IV. 57 A manifestation of that love in some promise or other, ingageing unto assistance 1650 *Nicholas Papers* (1886) I 184 His Lordship was to engadge it should be repaid in that time [3 yeares] 1661 *Papers on Alter Prayer Bk* 100 Renouncing the flesh, etc And ingageing into the Christian belief. 1672 Cave *Prim Chr* III IV. (1673) 335 When Christ promises so much to them who engage with him 1720 *Col. Rec Penns* III 100 Our Indians have repeatedly engaged to me that they would go no more out to War 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 118 P 9 The man has no other care than to collect interest, to estimate securities, and to engage for mortgages 1787 T Jefferson *Writ* (1859) II. 303 The court of London engaged not to abandon Prussia 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq* III XII 242 Harold further engaged to give his sister in marriage to an unnamed Norman noble 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* XVIII, Croisic, I'll engage, With Rome yields sort for sort, in age for age.

b *To engage for*: to be answerable for, guarantee; *later*, to undertake to perform, to promise Rarely in *indirect passive.*

1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II 70 Some near Friend engaged for his Honesty and good Behaviour 1708 Swift *Sacram Test*, How chearfully they engaged for the safety of the nation 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E Ind* II. XXXVIII. 68 He could not engage for their [Fakires'] Safety among his Countrymen. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) IV 348 Her wishes were gently intimated, and as readily engaged for 1813 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej* I. 2 It is more than I engage for, I assure you 1866 Carlyle *Inaug Addr.* 171 That is pretty much all I can engage for.

†c. To betroth oneself (see 4 b.) *Obs. rare*

1722 De Foe *Relig Courtsh* I. 1 (1840) 9 She will know how it is as to that, before she engages.

d To agree *with* a servant, workman, or employé for hired service Occas with *indirect pass.* (Mostly superseded by 5 a)

1791 Smeaton *Edystone L.* (1793) § 309 Till proper persons could be engaged with and sent off. 1825 T Cosnett *Footman's Directory* 217 Many ladies and gentlemen will not engage with any one who does not know town well

e. Of a servant, etc To take service (*with* a master or employer). Cf. 5 a

Mod Before I engage with another master, I will, etc

7 *trans.* In wider sense. To bind by moral or legal obligation. Const *to* with *sb* or *inf*

1614 Chas I *Answ Earles of Bristol & Dorset* 5 The municipall and fundamentall Lawes of that Nation ingage the Subject to strictnesse of obedience. 1659 Hammond *On Ps* XVIII. 1 Paraphr 94, I stand ingaged, most passionately

to love, and bless, and magnifie thee 1672 GREW *Anat. Plants, Idea Philos Hist Pl* § 8 The present Design will ingage us, to an accurate and multifarious Observation of Plants

† b To lay under obligations of gratitude, to oblige. Const. *to* (a person), or *simply*. *Obs*

1626 D'EWES in Ellis *Orig Lett* I 322 III 214 By which I assure my selfe further ingaged, then by your most kind acknowledgement anye way discharged 1631 HEYWOOD *Maid West* II. III Wks 1874 II. 376 Good gentlemen Ingage me so far to you 1648 CROMWELL *Lett* 8 Mar (Carlyle), I am engaged to you for all your civilities 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos* (1701) 101/1 If thou protect him, thou wilt preserve our friend and infinitely engage us

† c. In *pass*: To be 'committed' *to* (certain opinions). *Obs*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig Man* IV vi. 339 They are destitute of any satisfactory Evidence, to any person that is not strangely and impotently engaged to them

8. To urge, exhort, persuade, induce; said both of persons and of motives, etc. In 18th c. often approaching the sense of Fr. *engager* 'to invite'. Now *rare*

1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Redux* IV vii (1854) 280 That all may be rather convinced and engaged by argument and truth. 1667 MILTON *P L* IX 963 O example high! Ingaging me to emulate 1716-8 LADY M W MONTAGU *Lett* I. XXII 66 Her highness when I left her, engaged me to write to her. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng* I. VIII 166 He engaged the grand master of the templars by large presents to put him in possession of Gisors. 1791 SMEATON *Eddystone L* (1793) § 313 The high wages did not engage them to secure themselves with a sufficient stock of provisions 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng* I 105 He engaged them to declare in his favour 1862 KINGTON *Frederick II*, II. XIII 171 Enzio had engaged the Castle to surrender

† b. with sb. of action as obj *Obs*

1742 JOHNSON *L P., Sydenham*, The author which gave him most pleasure, and most engaged his imitation

9 To gain, win over, as an adherent or helper. Cf 5 a *arch.*

1697 POTTER *Antiq Greece* III VII. (1715) 65 Whom Paris had engagd to his Party by a large sum of Money. 1741 WATTS *Improv Mind* XV (1801) 14 Engage the God of truth on our side 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 95 P 19 Such is the hazard of..engaging reason against its own determinations. 1779 — *L. P., Blackmore* Wks III 174 To engage poetry in the cause of virtue. 1818 JAS MILL *Brit India* II. V. II 372 For the sake of the bribes with which the Duan took care to engage him

† b. To secure for oneself (help, sympathy, approval) *Obs*

1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIII 345 Alcinous to persuade, To raise his wonder, and engage his aid 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I II 8 Those whose approbation we wish to engage.

10 To attach by pleasing qualities, to attract, charm, fascinate. Cf 14 Also *absol* Now *rare*; cf ENGAGING *ppl. a.*

1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 106 P 3 This Humanity and Good nature engages every Body to him *a* 1721 PRIOR (J), When beauty ceases to engage 1751 CHESTERF *Lett.* III. CCXLV 126 If you engage his heart, you have a fair chance for imposing upon his understanding. 1773 JOHNSON *Lett.* 6 Sept (1788) I. 126. She engaged me so much that I made her a present of Cocker's arithmetick 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 147 If books that could engage Their childhood, pleased them at a riper age 1814 CHALMERS *Evang Chr Revel* I 22 Their heart is engaged by the amiable morality [of the gospel] *a* 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist Sk* I II IV 257 Cicero engages our affections by the integrity of his public conduct

III To cause to be held fast; to involve, entangle

[The physical sense 11 (adopted from Fr.) appears to be a development from the sense 'to put in pledge' = 1. Senses 12–16 are chiefly fig applications of 11, but often influenced by the notion of branch II.]

11. In physical senses

a To entangle, *e g* in a snare or net, in a bog. *Obs* or *arch.*

1602 SHAKS *Ham.* III. III 69 Oh limed soule, that strugling to be free, Art more ingag'd. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 266 The Barble fishes, if one of them chance to be engaged 1652 J WORDSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civil Wars of Spain* 362 The Foot stuck fast, engaged in the mire to the very knees. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* III. 625 Thou mayst beamy Stags in Toils engage.

fig 1631 HEYWOOD *London's Jus Hon* Wks 1874 IV 271 Upon them stand Two dangerous rocks, your safety to ingage. 1638 FORD *Fancies* V 1, Those ties of nature. How much they do engage. 1671 MILTON *P R.* III. 347 That thou may'st know I seek not to engage Thy virtue

b. *Arch* To fasten, attach. In *pass.* of a pillar: To be let into (a wall), so as to be partly enclosed. See ENGAGED 2

1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 94 Twelve columns engaged in the wall 1776 G SEMPLE *Building in Water* 4, I did not engage them to the Brace Beams 1849 RUSKIN *Sev Lamps* III § 10 73 The lowest with its pillars engaged. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1947 230/3 The columns are 'engaged' to the square outer piers 1877 A B EDWARDS *Nile* XVIII. 495 Engaged in the brickwork on either side of the principal entrance to this hall are two stone door-jambs

c *Mech.* (*intr.* for *refl*) of a portion of machinery, as a cog-wheel, etc.: To interlock *with*, fit into a corresponding part.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 5/2 Engages with the cylinder and locks it for firing

12 † a *trans* To cause (esp an armed force) to penetrate *into* the interior of a country, into a defile, mountain pass, etc. (so as render withdrawal difficult); also *refl* (*obs*) b *intr* † To enter *into* a country, etc. (*obs*); to involve oneself *in* (an intricate path, etc)

1645 CROMWELL *Lett* 9 Apr (Carlyle), Lest we should engage our Body of Horse too far into that enclosed country 1686–7 BURNET *Trav* III. (1750) 166 We engage into that Range of Hills that carry the Name of Apennines 1693 *Mem Ct Pooley* IV 55 The hardness of the Season, hindered him from engaging himself further into Transylvania 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I 127 Mr Bayham made an abrupt tack larboard, engaging in a labyrinth of stables

† 13. To entangle, involve, commit, mix up (in an undertaking, quarrel, etc.). Const *in*, less often *into, to, with* *Obs*

a 1586 SIDNEY (J), So far had we engaged ourselves that we listed not to complain 1625 BACON *Ess Travel* (Arb) 523 They will engage him into their owne Quarels 1635 EVELYN *Mem* (1857) I 8 When she perceived the peril whereto its excess had engaged her 1662–3 SIR C LATTELTON in *Hatton Corr* (1878) 29 For I was deeply engaged with him upon a planting interest 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I 217 These Follies had such Influence on the Rabble, As to engage them in perpetual Squabble *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I 440 Into this the King of Sweden, then a child, was engaged so it was called the triple alliance 1727 SWIFT *To Very Young Lady*, To engage you, by his insinuatio[n] with your best friends 1734 tr. *Rollin's Ancient Hist.* VII XVII 272 He had engaged his city in the Achæan league

† b *intr* for *refl* To entangle, involve, or mix oneself up Const *in*, less often *among, into*. *Obs*

1657 S W *Schism Dispach't* 567 Yet hee will needs have mee engage into such questions *a* 1667 COWLEY *Obscurity*, If we engage into a large Acquaintance we set open our gates to the Invaders of most of our time. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 36 P 3 Much earlier than we engage among the actions and passions of mankind 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 208 The nation again engaged in debt

14 *trans* To attract and hold fast (attention, interest); formerly also with personal obj, 'to hold by the attention' (J.). Cf 10

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St.* IV X. 286 Their Auditours, generally as engaged as the Disputants, will succour their Champion with partiall relations 1691–8 NORRIS *Pract Disc* IV 221 Nothing fit to stay or ingage a Soul that is Capable of Enjoying God 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac* I (1737) III 351 He admires, he contemplates, but is not yet ingag'd or interested 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No 503 P 2 Her form..engaged the eyes of the whole congregation in an instant 1773 MRS CHAPONE *Improv Mind* (1774) I 2, I will hope that your attention may be engaged, by Truths of the highest importance. 1832 HT MARTINEAU *Life Wilds* Pref 12 Will impress the memory and engage the interest

15. *trans.* To provide occupation for, employ (a person, his powers, thoughts, efforts, etc). Now nearly always *passive* Formerly also, † to make use of (an instrument)

1648 GAGE *West Ind* XX. (1655) 157 Beginning now to repent me of what I was now ingaged in 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 89 It would be necessary to engage a volume of praises 1677 MOXON *Mech Exerc* (1703) 219 The Iron Pin in the Hole of the Beam kept it to its due distance from the Center, so that neither hand was ingaged to guide it 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr* I Author's Apol, Behold how he ingageth all his Wits 1680 BUTLER *Rem* (1759) X. 5 Both Armies Are in a bloody Fight engag'd 1756 C LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II 31 It [is] a question which has engaged better heads and pens than mine 1815 *Scribbleomania* 242 Mr Dibdin is engaged in writing a list of the classical library of the Earl of Spencer *a* 1847 MRS SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* IV. XXVI 246, I contrived to seem engaged with my guitar 1864 J H NEWMAN *Apol* App. II Many of them are engaged on one subject 1872 RAYMOND *Statist Mines & Mining* 306 Producing excellent milling ore at a handsome profit to the men engaged in it

16. *intr* for *refl.* 'To embark in any business' (J), to enter upon or employ oneself in an action. Const *in*, formerly *on, upon*, and *simply* Cf. 13 b

1646 CRAS I *Church Govt* (1849) 43, I will not engage upon new questions not necessary for my purpose 1671 GUMBLE *Life Monck*, In whatsoever condition he had engaged, he had found or made a great Fortune 1672 PETTY *Pol Anat.* (1691) 47 The restored Irish will be careful how they engage any more upon a frivolous, impious Undertaking 1732 BERKELEY *Serm* Wks III 247 Those who at this day engage in the propagation of the gospel 1749 CHESTERF *Lett.* II CCVII. 292 He engaged young and distinguished himself in business 1825 SOUTHEY *Paraguay* IV. VI, Not desiring to engage Upon the busy world's contentious stage. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat* Introd 18 He had..engaged deeply in the study of languages 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 191 The government engaged in war with the United Provinces. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I. 364 If I had engaged in politics, I should have perished long ago

IV. With reference to combat. [Specialized uses of III]

17. *trans* Of combatants. To interlock (weapons). Cf. Fr. *engager le fer*, to cross swords Also *absol*, as *To engage in tierce, in quart*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* III 341 The stooping Warriors..Engage their clashing Horns 1833 [See ENGAGING *vbl sb*] 1881 WAITE *Sabre, Singlestick*, etc 101 A man thus armed engages in quarte or tierce.

18 a *trans.* To bring (troops) into conflict *with* the enemy b *To engage a combat* (*rare*, after Fr *engager le combat*) c. *intr.* for *refl* To enter into combat (*with*); also *fig*

a. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. II. 30 [They] could scarcely have reached the camp before they found themselves engaged with the enemy *Mod* He had taken care not to engage the whole of his troops

b 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep* V V (1866) 748 The mortal combat between the Inquisition and the Reformation was already fully engaged *Ibid* VI I. 770 The fierce combat had already been engaged in the darkness

c 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* II 48 The earl of Holland was sent with a body of three thousand horse to meet it [a party of the Scots army] and engage with it 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* I. 509 East and West ingage, And at their Frontiers meet. *Ibid.* III 418 Ev'n the fearful Stag dares for his Hind engage 1762–71 H WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd Paint.* (1786) II 239 On the outside is Fairfax himself on his chestnut horse, men engaging at a distance. 1783 CRABBE *Village* I Wks 1834 II 81 That hoary swain, whose age Can with no cares except its own engage 1823 SOUTHEY *Hist Penins War* I. 102 The mob did not venture to engage against musketry and cannon with their knives 1837 HT MARTINEAU *Soc Amer* III 59 One day he met a man muffled in a cloak, who engaged with him and stabbed him

19 *trans.* (= 'to engage with' see 18) To attack, enter into a combat with (an army, a ship); also (now *rarely*) *fig.*

1698–9 LUDLOW *Mem* I 47 We lost a favourable opportunity of engaging the enemy 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist* (1714) I. 365 Tarquin..engaged the Romans, and was defeated 1709 POPE *Ess Crit* 556 These monsters, Critics! with your darts engage 1709 *Loud Gaz.* No. 4547/2 He was obliged to engage her to Leeward 1748 ANSON *Voy* II XI 252 We had not been inattentive to the means of engaging her to advantage 1786 T JEFFERSON *Writ* (1859) I 549, I have engaged the abuses of the tobacco trade on a more general scale 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist Eng* I 68 On the right bank of the river they were engaged by the Earls Edwin and Morcar

‖ **Engageants,** *sb pl Obs* Also 7 en-, engageant(e)s. [Fr] (See quot 1694)

1690 *Songs Costume* (1849) 188 About her sleeves are engageants 1694 *Lady's Dict*, *Engageants* are double ruffles that fall over the wrists 1695 MOTTEUX *St Olon's Morocco* 94 Sleeves of these Vests would be much like our Womens Engageantes 1748 *Earthq Peru* III 257 They are sometimes open like long engageants, worn also in the days of King Henry V

Engaged (engēˈdʒd), *ppl. a* [f ENGAGE *v* + -ED¹.]

1. In various senses of the verb a † Entangled b † Obliged, attached by gratitude c. Locked in fight. d. That is under a promise to marry; betrothed.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav* 137 The sands with a lingring cruelty swallowed the ingaged. 1665 WALTON *Life Hooker* I 99 Not as an engaged person, but indifferently 1673 *Vain Insol Rome* 12 Your engaged well wishing Friend and Servant 1692 LOCKE *Toleration* III 111, This is like an engaged Enemy, to vent one's Spleen upon a Party 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1858) 219 Never man had a more faithful, loving, sincere servant than Friday was to me: perfectly obliged and engaged 18 DICKENS *Edwin Drood* III, It is so absurd to be an engaged orphan. *Mod.* At a certain party last week, there were six engaged couples.

2 a *Arch. Engaged column*, one partly let into a wall in the rear. *Engaged tower* (see quot). b. *Mech Engaged wheels*, wheels in gear with each other The driver is the engaging wheel, and the follower is the wheel engaged

1847 *Lngel Ecclesiology* 154 Of the quadrangular tower there are two varieties. the one where it is engaged, i e has the aisles flush with its western face 1867 A BARRY *Sir C Barry* II 51 Engaged columns—colonnades walled up 1880 C T NEWTON *Ess Archæol* III 83 A Doric peristyle with engaged columns. 1882 *Athenæum* No 2859 272 The later pillars of the nave..are accompanied by eight engaged shafts. 1886 *Ibid* 21 Aug 248/1 The church at Acton possesses what is called an engaged tower

Hence † **Engagedly** *adv Obs*, in an engaged or interested manner; with the feeling of a partisan

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 233 (T) Engagedly biassed to one side or the other

† **Engagedness.** *Obs* [f prec + -NESS] The quality or state of being engaged, occupied, or interested, devotion to a purpose

1668–83 OWEN *Expos Hebrews* III 36 Intenseness and engagedness of heart and soul 1742 MRS EDWARDS in *Jon Edwards' Wks.* (1834) I Introd 105/2, I felt a great earnestness of soul and engagedness in seeking God for the town 1763 WILLCOCK *Serm.* 30 June (1767) 5 The engagedness of their hearts for the good of others

† **Engagee** (engēˈdʒēˈ), *sb Obs* [ad Fr. *engagé*: see ENGAGE *v.* and -EE.] One who is engaged or hired for service

1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ* II 123 A Canoe manned with three engagees of Mr —— 1817 *Ann. Reg*, *Chron* 551 One of our engagees informed us that he had seen them

Engagement (engēˈdʒmĕnt) Also 7–8 in-. [f. as prec + -MENT]

I The action of engaging; the state, condition, or fact of being engaged.

† 1. The pledging or mortgaging (of property), a mortgage, 'encumbrance' *Obs*

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng Gentlew* (1641) 351 And preserved his patrimony from ingagement 1656 H PHILIPPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 58 An House or Land free from all ingagements.

2 A formal promise, agreement, undertaking, covenant.

In 17th c applied *spec* to various political compacts, *esp* to the secret treaty negotiated at Carisbrooke in 1647

between Charles I and commissioners representing the Scottish government See ENGAGER 2

1624–47 BP. HALL *Rem Wks* (1660) 24 He had my ingagement to preach the Sunday following 1646 E F[isher] *Mod Devinity* 22 The parties that were bound, are freed and released from their ingagements. 1651 *N Riding Rec.* V 96 The engagement was in theis words.—'I doe declare,' etc. 1662 D DICKSON in Spurgeon *Treas Dav* Ps cxvi, This Psalm is a threefold engagement of the Psalmist unto thanksgiving unto God 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 209 Such is your Will, and such seem to be your Ingagements. 1790 BURKE *Fr Rev* Wks V. 57 The engagement and pact of society, which generally goes by the name of the constitution 1856 KANE *Arct Expl* II xvii 178 An engagement was drawn up and brought to me with the signatures of all the company

b An 'appointment' made with another person for any purpose of business, festivity, etc

1806–7 J BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VI. iii, Starting for a long ride on a dinner engagement. 1831 DISRAELI *Yng Duke* II iii (L), We damsels shall soon be obliged to carry a book to enrol our engagements . if this system of reversionary dancing be any longer encouraged 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I § 24 170, I would have spent the night there were it not for my engagement with the Guide Chef 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 122 If you have no engagement, suppose that you sit down and tell me what passed. 1886 *Sat. Rev* 6 Mar 328/1 On the following morning he [a racehorse] was found to be incapable of fulfilling an engagement

c. *Comm* in *pl* Promises to pay, pecuniary liabilities In phrase, *To meet one's engagements*

1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 215 They were consequently unable to meet their own engagements. *Mod.* We regret to inform you that Mr. A. B. is unable to meet his engagements.

d. The fact of being engaged to be married; betrothal. Also *attrib*

[1742 FIELDING *Jos Andrews* (L), She knew her engagements to Horatio] 1859 DICKENS *Lett* (1880) II 86 Much excited and pleased by your account of your daughter's engagement 1861 GEO ELIOT *Silas M* 10 She [Sarah] held her engagement to him at an end. 1884 Q VICTORIA *More Leaves* 103 Our blessed Engagement Day! A dear and sacred day.

3. The fact of being engaged by an employer; an 'appointment', salaried post

1884 MRS. KENDAL in *Daily News* 24 Sept 6/1 He had decided to go on the stage, and all that he wanted was an engagement *Mod* Immediately after his engagement as secretary He has obtained a lucrative engagement

†4. Moral or legal obligation, a tie of duty or gratitude *Obs*

1627 MASSINGER *Gt Dk Florence* V ii, Since my engagements are so great that all My best endeavours to appear your creature Can but proclaim my wants 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks 1867 V 416 There is no engagement from God upon any of his people, to run themselves into sufferings wilfully. 1726 *Col Rec Pennsylv* III 257 He is known to lie under deep Engagements to that Party 1794 GODWIN *Cal Williams* 294 Engagement and inclination equally led me to pass a considerable part of every day in this agreeable society

†b Attachment, prepossession, bias. Cf ENGAGE *v* 7 c, 10 *Obs rare*

1689 BURNET *Tracts* I 77 The ingagement that People have to their native Homes appears signally here 1708 SWIFT *Sentiment Ch Eng Man*, Impartially and without engagement to examine their actions

†5. The fact of being entangled, involved or entangled condition. *Obs.*

1642 MILTON *Apol Smect* (1851) 325 From which mortall ingagement wee shall never be free. 1648 GAGE *West Ind* xx (1655) 158 Who had been the cause of their ingagement in that great danger 1648 SYMMONS *Vind Chas I* 335, I thought it to be a matter of so great ingagement.

6 The fact of being engaged *in* any occupation; a piece of business requiring attention.

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps Sci* xiv 80 By the most close meditation and engagement of your minds *a* 1700 ROGERS (J), Play, either by our too constant or too long engagement in it becomes like an employment or profession 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 513 From all his wearisome engagements freed

7. *Swordsmanship* The action of crossing swords. See ENGAGE 17.

1881 WAITE *Sabre, Singlestick*, etc 19 On crossing swords, which should be about nine inches apart, when it is called an equal engagement, press your blade, etc

8 The state of being engaged in fight, a battle, conflict, encounter; also formerly, a single combat

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl* II xv (1675) 144 He will never despair of victory in an ingagement, where he may justly hope to have God for his Second 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Ded, Your supposed death in that engagement was so generally lamented through the nation 1710 *Lond Gaz* No. 4685/2 We daily expect to hear of an Engagement between the Swedish and Danish Fleets in the Baltick 1862 STANLEY *Jew Ch.* (1877) I ix. 280 It was the first engagement in which they were confronted with the future enemies of their nation

†II 9. *concr* in active sense That which engages or induces to a course of action; an inducement, motive Cf ENGAGE *v* 8. *Obs*

1642 MILTON *Arg conc Militia* 12 What stronger ingagement can there be to encourage men in any desperate designe? 1680 BURNET *Rochester* (1692) 95 The great expressions of his Love in Dying for us are mighty Engagements to Obey and imitate him. 1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc* IV 173 The great Motives and Ingagements to Obedience.

Engager (engē·dʒəɹ). [f. ENGAGE *v* + -ER.]

1. a One who enters into an engagement or agreement; †a surety, guarantor. b. One who engages in an enterprise or occupation. c One who engages the service of another, an employer.

1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol Learn* 125 (L) Rash motions have lost noble enterprises and their engagers 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon*, II 293 That [the Italian Opera] might be performed with all decency several sufficient Citizens were engagers 1865 *Reader* No 143 342/2 Such pastimes .. the engager in them

†2 *spec* One of those who signed or approved of the 'Engagement' of 1647. see ENGAGEMENT 2 *Obs.* exc *Hist*

1650 DONNE JUNR in *Donne's Lett* (1651) Ded, What of them that were the Covenanters and Engagers too 1650 LD CASSILIS in *Nicholas Papers* (1886) 188 The confluence of Malignants and Engagers about him [CHAS II] in the Army 1761–2 HUME *Hist Eng* (1806) IV lx 521 An army which admitted any engagers or malignants among them

Engaging (engē·ɪ·dʒɪŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. as prec + -ING¹.] The action of the vb ENGAGE, in various senses. Also *attrib.*, as in *engaging guard* (Mil)

1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* I (1843) 101 The engaging the Parliament in the war. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* 111 The ingaging into much Passion. 1803 CAPT BISSELL in *Naval Chron* XI. 241 This kind of engaging lasted more than an hour. 1833 *Regul. Instr Cavalry* I 138 Forming quickly his 'Engaging Guard' to any point required *Ibid* I 147 Engaging the action of joining the sword of an opponent, either previous to his, or your own attack.

Engaging (engē·ɪ·dʒɪŋ), *ppl. a* [f ENGAGE *v* + -ING².] That engages, in various senses

1. †a. Obliging (*obs*) †b. Absorbing, interesting (*obs*). c Winning, attractive.

1673 *Vann Insol Rome* 11, I have not forgot your engaging Charity 1692 E WALKER *Epictetus' Mor* lxi, These ingaging Virtues are the Tyes, That more oblige, than Arts, or Amorous Eyes 1713 BERKELEY *Ess in Guardian* VI. Wks III 163 Virtue has in herself the most engaging charms 1817 J SCOTT *Paris Revisit* 104 The walk on the old ramparts presents several most engaging views 1833 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* (1879) I ix 405 She has always the same engaging manner. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* I 250 His countenance was eminently handsome and engaging

2. That makes an engagement or gives a pledge

1883 *Glasgow Week Her* 8 Sept 3/2 The father of the infant baptised used to be addressed [in the Scotch baptismal service] as 'the engaging parent'

3 Mech *Engaging and disengaging machinery* that in which one part is alternately united to, or separated from, another part, as occasion may require. (Nicholson)

Engagingly (engē·ɪ·dʒɪŋli), *adv.* [f prec + -LY] In an engaging manner.

1 So as to involve a pledge; cf prec 2.

1651 BAXTER *Inf Bapt* 124 Were it [baptism] performed more solemnly, particularly, and engagingly

2 Attractively, charmingly, winningly

1694 *Pindaric Ode to Sancroft*, How his Rays Engagingly Surprize! 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III 104 One more learned could not write as you do so very ingagingly 1805 S & HT. LEE *Canterb T* V 345 Too engagingly peremptory, to admit of any denial from him 1812 L HUNT in *Exam* 4 May 275/1 [He] is engagingly tolerant.

†**Enga·gingness.** *Obs* [f. as prec + -NESS] The quality of being engaging or fascinating, attractiveness, seductiveness.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1852) II. 313 The engagingness of mischief

†**Engai·gne.** *Obs.* [a OF. *engaigne* deception (cf. It. *ingannare* to deceive), also indignation, resentment] Resentment.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII 508 (Edinb MS) He had at hym rycht gret engaigne [ed *Skeat* disdeyne]

†**Enga·lared,** *pple. Obs. rare*⁻¹ Also ? engolerid. [perh. f EN-¹ + *galare* GALLERY] ? Furnished with galleries.

1523 SKELTON *Garl Laurel* (Dyce) 460 A palace Engoleiid [ed 1568 Engalared] goodly with hallis and bowis

Engall, -gallant, -gammon, -gaol, -garb, -garble, -garboil: see EN- *pref*¹ 1 a, 1 b, 3.

Engarland (engā·ɹlănd), *v* Also 7 engyrland, ingarland [f EN- *pref.*¹ + GARLAND; cf. Fr *enguirlander*]

1. *trans.* To put a garland upon; to wreathe *with* Also with flowers, etc as subj. Also *fig.*

1581 SIDNEY *Apol Poetrie* (Arb) 60 Laurels .. to engarland our Poets heads 1613–6 W BROWNE *Brit Past.* II. i, Powers Whose milde aspect engyrland Poesie *a* 1631 DRAYTON *Leg Piers Gaveston* (1748) 205 With funeral wreaths ingarlanding his brows 1830 TENNYSON *Arab Nts* xiv, [A cloth of gold] Engarlanded and diaper'd With inwrought flowers 1853 F. W NEWMAN tr *Odes Horace* 110 To tempt the little gods, whom myrtle Frail and rosemary engarlands

2. To surround, as with a garland

1598 E GILPIN *Skial* v, You rotten-throated slaves Engarlanded with coney-catching Knaves. 1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 147 That part of the cornice, where no rim Engarlands its steep fall 1879 CHR ROSSETTI *Seek & F*, 91 Snowy heights form a water-shed for the low-lying fertility which engarlands their base

Hence **Enga·rlanded** *ppl. a.*

1858 W JOHNSON *Ionica* 82 A sister's engarlanded brows.

Engarment· see EN- *pref.* 1 a

†**Enga·rrison,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 ingarrison. [f. EN-¹ + GARRISON] a *trans.* To serve as a garrison in. b. To protect by a garrison. c. To station as a garrison; *pass.* only d. *refl* To establish (oneself) *in*, as in a garrison or fortification, to entrench (oneself).

1612–15 BP HALL *Contempl N T* IV xxxii, They that would hold fast correspondence with the citizens, where they were engarrisoned 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr* 9 Neptune with a flying gard of brave winged Coursers doth engarrison her 1641 HEVLIN *Help to Hist* (1671) 270 There lay engarrison'd the Captain of the Crispinian Horsemen 1668 W. CHARLTON *Ephes & Cimm Matrons* 46 Think it below their Courage to engarrison that Fort 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 27 The giant had ingarrisoned himself in the town of Mansoul. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* 397, I will not engarrison myself within crowds of People. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm* IX. v (R), He has engarrison'd himself in a strong hold 1775 ADAIR *Amer Indians* 314 In the various nations where they ingarrisoned themselves 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl*, *Engarrison*, to protect any place by a garrison

Engastration (engæstrē·ɪ·ʃən) *rare.* [f. Gr. ἐν in + γαστ(ε)ρ- stem of γαστήρ belly + -ATION.] The action of stuffing one fowl inside another

1814 *Sch Gd Living* 87 Engastration of stuffed pies, one bird within another The passion for engastration seems to have had its admirers in all ages

†**Enga·striloque** *Obs rare*⁻¹. [f as next + L *-loquus* speaking.] = next

1720 HUTCHINSEN *Witchcr* 1 11 Such People are call'd Engastriloques, or Ventriloquists.

†**Enga·strimyth.** *Obs* Also 6 engastromith, 7 (*erron* in *Dicts* -mich, -imuch). [ad Fr *engastrimythe*, ad Gr ἐγγαστρίμυθος, f. ἐν in + γαστρί, dat. of γαστήρ belly + μῦθος speech.] One who appears to speak in the belly, a ventriloquist

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II *Decayt* (1605–7) I 309 All incenst, the pale Engastromith Speakes in his wombe 1623 COCKERAM, *Engastromich*, one possessed, which seemes to speak in his belly. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Engastrimuches* (engastrimuchi), were those, that being possessed, seemed to speak out of their belly 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lvii (1737) 238 The first, were call'd *Engastrimythes*

Hence †**Engastrimy·thian** *a.*, that practises ventriloquism, **Engastrimy·thic** *a*, pertaining to, of the nature of ventriloquism

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III xxv, The Engastrimythian Prophetess 1849 S R MAITLAND *Illustr. & Enquiries Relating to Mesmerism* I. 58, I cannot help saying that there seems to me to be something engastrimythic in this case. 1851 G S FABER *Many Mansions* (1862) 125 Upon this, she abandoned her engastrimythic whisperings, and uttered a loud cry of alarm and distress

Engaze: see EN- *pref*¹ 3.

Enge, obs f. ING(E meadow

†**Engea·l,** *v. Obs rare*⁻¹ In 5 **engeyle.** [ad OF. *engeel-er, engel-er*, f. *en-* (see EN-¹) + *geler* to freeze: cf CONGEAL.] *trans.* To freeze.

14 *MS Cantab* Ff 1 6, f 11 (Halliw.) Stones engeyled falleth doune arow, Whenne that hit hayleth.

Engel, obs form of ANGEL.

Engem (endʒe m), *v. rare.* Also 9 ingem. [f. EN-¹ + GEM] *trans.* To set with, or as with, gems, to bejewel.

c 1630 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks (1711) 6/2 When clouds engemm'd shew azure, green, and red 1803–49 J. C MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 98 A ring, ingemmed with a chrysolite 1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 262, I pray thee, living topaz! that ingemm'st This precious jewel, let me hear thy name

†**Enge·nder,** *sb Obs* Also 6 ingender [a. OF *engendre*, n of action f *engendrer*. see next] The action of engendering or begetting; *concr.* that which is engendered; offspring, produce

a 1528 SKELTON *Vox Populi* 365 Withe comons and comon ingenders 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F* xxix 17 To know his grandam butterflise estate, With all vncles and auntes, of their engender. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 129 From th' rising son, obtaining by just suit, A spring's ingender, and an autumn's fruit

Engender (endʒe ndəɹ) Also 4–5 **engendre,** 5–7 **ingender** [a F *engendrer*, corresp. to Pr *engenrar*, It *ingenerare*·—L. *ingenerāre*, f *in-* + *generāre* to beget, GENERATE, f. *genus, gener-is*, breed, race.]

1. *trans.* Of the male parent· To beget. Const. *on, of* Now only *rhetorical* or *fig*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit P.* B 272 En-gendered on hem Ieauntez with her Iapez ille. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch T* 28 Than schuld he take a yong wif and a fair, On which he might engendre him an hair *c* 1400 MAUNDEV xxi 223 Of his Sone Chuse, was engendred Nembrother the Geaunt 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 77 The one espoused that other and engendryd on her a daughter 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X Prol 42 The Fader His only Son engendris eviirmon 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 625 The sayde Richarde was espoused to Lady Alice of which woman he engendered Richard, John and George 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* III xxxvii. 233 When a man engenders his like, it is no Miracle. 1796 JEFFREY in Ld. Cockburn *Life J.* (1853) II. xiii, I haue to seek out some angelic partner, and engender a dozen or two of children 1836–7 SIR W HAMILTON *Metaph* xxxix (1870) II. 394 The offspring of experience engendered upon custom.

†2. Of the female parent. To conceive, bear.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind* 587 Ze were alle bred of þat modur þat storms engendreþ ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 612 Sexty geauntes be-fore engenderide with fendez. 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas.* IV xx, Seven doughters she had well engendred 1601 SHAKS *Jul C* V iii. 71 O Error soone conceyu'd, Thou .kil'st the Mother that engendred thee. 1683

Brit Spec 57 The Father and Mother, and simply those that beget and ingender do rule over all their Children

3 Of both parents, also vaguely of ancestors, and *transf* of countries, situations, conditions, etc : To produce, give existence to (living beings). In *passive*, to be produced, begotten (Const. *between, of*) ; to be descended

1393 LANGL *P Pl* C XI 215 A rybaud þei engendiede · and a gome vnryghtful 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Irel* (1520) 2/2 Men of relygyon ete barnacles upon fastynge dayes bycause they ben not engendred with flesshe 1549 *Compl Scot* Ep Q Mary 2 Illustir princes, engendrit of magnanime genologie 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* III (1586) 125 b, Of the shee Asse and the Horse, is engendred the shee moile. 1651 C CARTWRIGHT *Cert Relig.* I 232 For what hath man deserved, why his parents should ingender him such, or such? 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist Amer.* (1778) I III 202 Elevated at some distance from the odious reptiles ingendered in the putrid waters. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf* III 97 The human kind, the place, the time, and seed, That did engender them and give them birth 1830 LYELL *Princ Geol* (1875) I I II. 16 [Anaximander has been alleged to have taught that] the first imperfect and short lived creatures had been engendered in slime

† 4 *absol* To copulate, have sexual intercourse Said of both sexes Const *with* Also *fig* *Obs*

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 7959 Luff ingendreth with ioye, as in a iust sawle *a* 1547 J HARRISON *Exhort Scottes* 213 They ingendered with spirites, & brought furth Giauntes 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* III (1586) 127 Camel engendreth backward, as the Elephantes 1599 MASSINGER, etc *Old Law* III ii, His goodness has gone backward, and engendered With his old sins again 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 794 And in embraces forcible and foule Ingendring with me 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1776) III. 174 With the wild boar . they are never known to engender 1826 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* (1828) III. XXVIII 25 That Insects engender only once in the course of their lives

¶ *trans* Misused for . To couple.

1791 PAINE *Rights M.* (ed. 4) 80 By engendering the church with the state

5. *trans.* † a. To produce by natural processes, develop, generate (plants, minerals, material substances) (*obs*). b. To give rise to, produce (a state of things, a disease, force, quality, feeling, etc) † c. To contract (a disorder) *Obs.*

a. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 4 Of which vertue engendred is the flour *c* 1430 LYDG *Chorle & Byrde* (1818) 12 Then is a stone, which callid is a Jagounce Of olde engendrid within myn entraylle. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind* (Arb) 6 Golde is engendred almost in al regions neare vnto the *Æquinoctial* line. 1563 T GALE *Antid.* II 51 It doeth ingender fleshe on the bones that are bare 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 261 Those brookes . . doe ingendre the rivel Stowre. 1653 CULPEPPER *Eng Physic.* 144 To clense the Kidnies from Gravel or Stones ingendered in them 1671 J WEBSTER *Metallogr.* XIII. 202 The ground and soil of this Mountain neither ingenders, nor brings forth any fruit, grass, nor grain 1775 ADAIR *Amer Ind.* 237 Others resemble the onyx, being engendered of black and thick humours.

b 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 1141 Lust and lykyng, that es flesshely Engendres the syn of lychery 1477 NORTON *Ord Alch* in Ashm (1652) 64 Darknes with haidnes ingendred shall be. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W. 1531) 47 To plucke out all the olde euyll customes that by synne be engendred in vs 1628 T SPENCER *Logick* 124 These similitudes ingender truth 1646 RECORDE, etc. *Gr Artes* 167 The quotient will shew you the number that engendreth the Progression 1692 DRYDEN *St Evremont's Ess.* 296 Immoderate Study engenders a grossness in the Mind 1752 HUME *Pol Disc* VII 118 Taxes when carried too far, destroy industry, by engendring despair. 1841 CATLIN *N Amer Ind* (1844) II XLVIII. 111 This stupid and useless fashion has most unfortunately been engendered on these ignorant people. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* i. § 10 The heat engendered by the friction

c. 1525 LD BERNERS *Froiss* II. CLXXVIII 575 They answered howe the kyng of longe tyme had engendred the same malady 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V 192 When Italians eate any quantity thereof, they presently fall into the bloudy fluxe, or else ingender some other pestilentious fever

† 6. *intr* a. Of living things To breed, multiply. b. Of inorganic substances : To form, originate, be produced. c Of maladies, etc : To originate, develop Also *fig.* *Obs*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 421 He knew the cause of every maladye And where they engendrid *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* I 308 For causes pestilent Engendring there, and wormes violent. 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I CCCCVII. 710 Thus ther engendred hatred dayly bytwene Fraunce and Flaunders 1567 MAPLET *Gr Forest* 5 b, The Cristall engendreth not so much of the waters coldenesse 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I LXX 104 Fleas will not come nor ingender where it [Fleabane] is layed *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Instruct Sonne* IX (1651) 24 As the worm that engendereth in the Kernel of the Nut 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 195 An illfavourd black cloud began to engender against her in the Levant 1653 CULPEPPER *Eng Physic.* 62 To cause the stone not to ingender *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Thick clouds are spread, and storms engender there 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I 44 a, Damp that may happen to engender or gather under ground 1786 tr *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 53 Bats will engender in thy belly 1865 DRAPER *Intell Devel Europe* XV 471 In Italy a dismal disbelief was silently engendering

Engendered (endʒe ndərd), *ppl a* [f as prec + -ED.] Begotten or produced; (of a disease) arising within the body, non-contagious

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Providence* XIV, Nothing ingendred doth prevent his meat. 1841 LANE *Arab Nts* I 60 Diseases engendered are leprosy, hectic, epilepsy, etc

Engenderer (endʒe ndərəɹ) Also 6-7 engendrer, ingenderer [f. ENGENDER *v* + -ER] One who or that which engenders.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst* II 152 The mothers are called *genitrices*, that is engenderers 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* V 59 One is an ingenderer and another is ingendred, among men, a father and a sonne 1596 BP ANDREWS *Serm* II 94 These [the prophets] also he stroue to forget, and as ingenderers of melancholy to remoue them far away. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur* I V 45 Base and idlenesse, the engenders of all manner of crudities 1636 DAVENANT *Wits* in *Dodsley* (1780) VIII 481 Thou dull ingenderer, Male rather in the back than in the brain. 1852 *Taits Mag* XIX 53 Still more disgusting engenderers of filth

Enge·ndering, *vbl sb.* [f as prec + -ING 1.] The action of the vb ENGENDER, in various senses

c 1450 *Merlin* V 87 The recorde of the engenderinge of the childe 1580 TWYNE (*title*) Shorte and pithie Discourse concerning the engendering of all Earthquakes 1711 SHAFTESB *Charac* (1737) III 412 Not only the mere engendring of the young, but the methods of providing for them, are all forcknown

Engendering (endʒe ndəriŋ), *ppl a* [f as prec + -ING 2] That engenders

1607 TOPSELL *Fours f Beasts* (1673) 267 The excesse, or lack of ... (1650) 175 Though ... be strong enough 1646 ... 3 Anatomizing the engendring wombe of his sinfulnesse against God 1826 SCOTT *Woodst* II, A bunch of engendering adders

Enge·nderment. [f. as prec + -MENT.] The action of engendering, procreation

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I 129/1 The engenderment of new individuals

Engendrure (endʒe ndiuɹ) *arch* Also 5 engenderure. [a OF *engendreure* (= Pr *engeneadura*), f. *engendrer* · see ENGENDER *v*]

† 1. The action of engendering a Generation, procreation b Copulation. *Obs.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 139 Folye hyt hys to meche to thynche Of the engendrure Of Fader and Sone *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* 302 Whan he useth his wyf without soverayn desir of engendrure 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 51 Be kyndly engenderure To joyen in the lykenesse of ther natur 1555 *Bradfords Writings* I II 31 Those [beasts] encreased by mutuall engendrure, the varietie, and nombre

2 Parentage, descent, origin.

1362 LANGL *P Pl* A VII 219 Go to Genesis þe Ieaunt engendrure [1377 engendrome] of vs alle. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 5750 Off Tristram is line was hys engendrure 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 380/4 Fortune onely of engendrure and happe doth al 1884 SALA in *Illust Lond. News* 16 Feb 147 It is singular that so many prominent members of the *Times* staff should have been of West Indian engendrure

Engendure (endʒe ndiuɹ). *arch.* Also 5 inngendure. [Bad form of prec.] = prec *lit.* and *fig.*

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 3744 Of suche a engendure fulle littylle joye happyns *c* 1450 *Merlin* I 18 My moder myght knoweth of that thow pittest on hir in thy Inngendure *a* 1454 OCCLEVE *MS. Soc Antiq* 134 f. 259 (Halliwell) Leefulle luste is necessarie, Withouten that may be non engendure 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 135 Crown-office Row (place of my kindly engendure) 1864 LOWELL *Biglow P* Poet. Wks (1879) 247 Knowledge of the engendure and affinities of our noble language.

Engeny, var of INGENY, *Obs*

Enge·minate see EN- *pref.* 1 3

Enghle . see INGLE *sb.* and *v*

Engild (engɹild), *v.* [f EN-1 + GILD *v*] *trans.* To gild, also *fig* to brighten with golden light.

c 1400 *Apol Lollt* 85 Trees pohst of forgars, & engilt, & silverid. 1590 SHAKS *Mids N* III ii. 187 Faire Helena; who more engilds the night 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I 206 His [Eridanus'] twain horns Engilt on bull like face.

Engine (e ndʒin), *sb.* Forms α. 4-7 engin, 4-8 engyn(e, 4-6 engynne, (5 *pl.* engenys, 7 enging), 4- engine. β. 5-8 ingin(e, 6-7 ingyn(n)e, (5-6 yngyne, 6 inyne, ingen, 7 ingene). See also INGENY [a. OF *engin*, corresp to Pr. *engen, engenn, engienh*, Sp. *ingenio*, Pg. *engenho*, It. *ingegno* ·—L. *ingenium* (whence INGENIOUS), f *in* in + *gen-* root of *gignĕre* to beget

The β forms, some of which are directly influenced by the Lat. *ingenium*, appear to occur after 16th c only in senses 1-3.]

† 1. Native talent, mother wit, genius. *Obs*

From the middle of 17th c app only Sc. in β forms, retaining the older accentuation *ingine*, and prob regarded as a distinct word from *engine*

α *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Second Nun's T.* 339 A man hath sapiences thre, Memorie, engin, and intellect also *c* 1391 — *Astrol* Prol 2, I ne usurpe nat to haue fownde this werk of my labour or of myn engin 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 276/1 Saynt Augustyn concluded all the other by engyn and by scyence 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II viii [ix] (Arb) 95 Such . made most of their workes by translation few or none of their owne engine 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* IX (1682) 379 High press thy [Etna's] Flames . But highei moves the scope of my Engine.

β 1477 NORTON *Ord Alch* Proem, in Ashm (1652) 7 It is no small ingine To know all secreats pertaining to the Myne. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II 100 It will transcend the strenth of my ingyne, To tell 30w all thair godlines diuyne *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist Ref* Wks (1846) I 64 Kennedy one of excellent inyyne in Scotish poesye 1598 B JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum* V iii, If thy master . be angrie with thee, I shall suspect his ingine, while I know him for't 1599 JAMES I *Βασιλικον Δωρον* To Rdr, Which I wrote for exercise of my own ingene 1651 FULLER *Abel Redev* , *Colet* (1867) I 117 Great respect had wont to be had both to the ingine and ingenuity of the intrants 1785 BURNS *1st Ep Lapraik* V, A' that ken't him round declar'd He had ingine 18 SCOTT *Monastery* 531/2 A man of quick ingine and deep wisdom,

† b Natural disposition, temper. Chiefly *Sc*

c 1565 LINDSAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* 55 (Jam.), Wikitness, to which he was given allenarly, through the impiety of his own ingyne 1572 *Lament Lady Scot* in *Scot Poems 16th C* II 239 To quhom can I this throuch propyne Bot unto one of excellent ingyne. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* I LXXXIII, His fell ingine His grauei age did somewhat mitigate

† 2 Skill in contriving, ingenuity; also, in bad sense, artfulness, cunning, trickery *Obs*

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 2003 Ac now icham from him ifare Prouȝ godes grace & min engyn *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag* (W) VIII 1959 Gold and siluer to wille he wan Bi losengerie an bi engin. 1393 GOWER *Conf* II. 83 The women were of great engine *c* 1450 *Merlin* 20, I am the sone of the enmy that begiled my moder with engyn 15 tr *Sir T More's Edw V* (1641) 2 By what crafty engin he first attempted his ungracious purpose 1549 *Compl Scot* Ep Q Mary 4 Be ane diuyne miracle, rather nor be the ingyne of men *a* 1628 B JONSON in Sir J Beaumont *Bosworth F* 13 All Monuments of Praise, That Art, or Engine, or the Strength can raise

† b In OF phrase *mal engin* evil machination. see MALENGIN Also in similar sense, *false, malicious engin* *Obs.*

c 1440 *Partonope* 1440 Thought his counsell was fals engyne 1545 T RAYNOLD *Womens booke* B 4 This knowledge also ministreth yet a farther ingyn and polycye to inuent infynitely the better how, etc 1557 *K. Arthur* (Copland) IV XII, Brought to the purpose by fals engyn and treason and by false enchauntement. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 156 Then malicious ingyns in conspyreing agains Kirk, King, and countrey.

† 3. An instance or a product of ingenuity, an artifice, contrivance, device, plot; and in bad sense, a snare, wile (cf. 5 c and GIN *sb* 1); also, in weaker sense, an appliance, means.

The later instances are partly *fig* from 4, 5 c, or 7

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 759 He het him telle his engin Hu he to blaunchefluir com in *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 4549 The develles engynnes wolde me take *c* 1430 LYDG *MS. Cott Aug* IV. 28 b, By what engyne the fylthes fer nor nere Were borne awaye 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch* 1 in Ashm (1652) 20 To make trew Gold is noe ingin, Except the Philosopheis medicine 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I CCCCXIV 724 To fynde way and engin howe to passe the bridge 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I (Arb) 18 Shee [Juno] soght al possibil engins In surging billows too touze thee coompanie Troian 1625 BACON *Ess Superst* (Arb) 345 Astronomers did fugne Eccentricks, and Epicycles, and such Engines of Orbs 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III 9 (D) The hidden engines, and the snares that lie So undiscovered 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I 750 Nor did he scape By all his engins. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem* Wks 1731 I 376 The Dutch and the Spaniards set on Foot all the Engines they could 1719 *Cordial Low Spirits* I 129 Falshood is the only Engine they have left to defend the Reputation of the Crape. 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F* II XXVIII 252 The warrior could dexterously employ the dark engines of policy

4. A mechanical contrivance, machine, implement, tool; in 15th c also *collect.* apparatus, machinery. *arch* in gen sense. (For *fig* uses see 10)

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 8816 Geauntz . sette þem [the stones at Stonehenge] on an hil ful hey With engyns fulle queyntely *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 5292 þis selere was be sorsry seiculthely foundid, Made for a mervall to meeue with engine *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 140 Engynne, or ingyne, *machina.* *c* 1550 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 38 He or sche sall be put and haldin in the stokkis or sic uther ingine 1571 *Mem Repon* (1882) I 309 Ropes and other yngynes 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr* III (1636) 48 The Image with all his engines was openly showed at Pauls crosse 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III 58 Some thieves (with what engines unknown) forced it [a chest] open 1664 POWER *Exp Philos* Pref 7 Our modern Engine the Microscope 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 132 He . extends The little engine [a pair of scissors] on his fingers' ends. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* I VIII 87 With ropes and engines, I made a shift to turn it 1747 CARTE *Hist Eng* I. 535 Being drawn from his horse by an engine with an iron hook at the end 1866 BRYANT *Death Slavery* VII, At thy feet Scourges and engines of restraint and pain

5 *spec* a A machine or instrument used in warfare Formerly sometimes applied to all offensive weapons, but chiefly and now exclusively to those of large size and having mechanism, *e.g.* a battering-ram, catapult, piece of ordnance, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 9889 (Cott), Na maner engine o were Mai cast bat-til it for to dere 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 429 Vespacianus destourbed þe wal wiþ þe stroke of an engyne [Higden *arietis*] *c* 1440 *Bone Flor* 859 And they wythowte, yngynes bende, And stones to the walles they sende. 1549 COVERDALE, etc *Erasm. Par Hebr* XI. 30 Sodaynely to fall without any violence of Engynes 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy* I 21 They haue expelled Lions, Beares, & such like vntamed beasts, with their bowes, and other engines. 1667 MILTON *P L* VI 518 Whereof to found their Engins and their Balls 1696 D'URFEY *Mad Fickle* V ii, And I shall make a private Room in your guts for this Engine here [a rapier] 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1858) 409 Bows and arrows, great clubs and such like engines of war 1737 FRANKLIN *Ess* Wks 1840 II 292 The stage and the press became battering engines against religion 1777 WATSON *Philip II*, (1839) 405 Farnese got possession of more than thirty of the enemy's ships, with all the artillery and engines that were on board 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I 365 They had no weapons to cope with these terrible engines

† b An 'engine of torture'; *esp.* the rack. *Obs*

c 1430 *Life St Kath* (1884) 55 Graunt þat þis peynfull engyn be destruyed by be strook of heuenly thonder & leuen. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 152, [He] was commanded to be put in engyne and tormented 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl* 386 The words by no engin can be wrested 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. IV 290 Which like an Engine, wrencht

my frame of Nature From the fixt place. 1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* I. 1, What an engine is this fop

† c A contrivance for catching game; a snare, net, trap, decoy, or the like Cf GIN *Obs*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr* II vi 77 The hunters by their engyns that they haue propire for the same take hym 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen VIII*, c 13 Dueis weres & ingins for fisshynge. 1686 N COX *Gentl. Recr* III 141 Partridges are most easily to be deceived or beguiled with any Train, Bait, Engine, or other Device *Ibid* III 145 Make an Engine in the form and fashion of a Horse, cut out of Canvas, and stuff it with Straw, or such light matter

¶ d App confused with *henge*, HINGE, or with the synonymous HENGILL *Obs* —o

1552 HULOET, Engin of a dore, *vertebra* 1580 in BARET *Alv* E 237

† 6. Taken as the equivalent of L *machina* (see MACHINE) in certain specific uses a *Engine of the world*, after L. *machina mundi* (LUCRETIUS). the 'universal frame' b The mechanism by which in a Greek theatre gods, etc were made to appear in the air cf L *deus ex machina* *Obs.*

a 1450-1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 220 The cloyster of mary beryth hym that gouernyth the thre engynes. heuen, erthe, and helle. 1529 MORE *Heresyes* I Wks 129/1 There was a god, eyther maker or gouernour or both, of al this hole engine of the world 1539 BP HILSEY *Primer* in *Myrr our Ladye* 349 The governor of the triple engine, The Son of God of mightes most 1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst* I xiv. (1634) 73 In governing of the so swift whirling about of the engine of heaven

b. 1633 T JAMES *Voy* 107 As if they had beene brought home in a dreame or engine 1654 TRAPP *Comm Ps* lxviii 20 He appeareth as out of an Engin, and pulleth us out of Death's jaws

7 A machine, more or less complicated, consisting of several parts, working together to produce a given physical effect.

As in recent use the word has come to be applied *esp* to the STEAM ENGINE (q v) and analogous machines (see 8, 9), the wider sense expressed in the above definition has become almost obsolete, surviving chiefly in the compounds *beer-engine*, *calculating-engine*, *fire-engine*, *garden-engine*, *water engine* (q v under their initial elements)

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog Del* I i 12 An artificiall Clock, Mill, or such like great Engine. 1651 HOBBES *Govt & Soc.* Author's Pref, As in a watch, or some such small engine 1667 in *Phil Trans.* II 425 A Glass-Receiver of the above mentioned Engine [an air-pump] 1708 J. C. *Compl Collier* (1845) 28 If the Pit be sunk more than thirty Fathom, then we use the Horse Engin 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 15 I'll rather wheel about the street an engine to grind knives and scissars *c* 1730 E BURT *Lett N Scotl.* (1818) I. 106 An engine to chop straw withal 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) II IV viii. 243 The exportation of frames or engines for knitting gloves or stockings is prohibited. 1816 WORDSW *Thanksg Ode* (1850) II 215 The tubed engine feels the inspiring blast.

b *transf* and *fig*

1633 *Costlie Whore* II i in Bullen *O Pl* IV, I feele within my breast a searching fire Which doth ascend the engine of my braine 1667 BOYLE *Orig Formes & Qual.* 4 Those curious and elaborate Engines, the bodies of living Creatures. 1697-8 WATTS *Relig Phil.* (1789) 180 Our Sovereign Creator formed our souls, and sent them to inhabit these two engines of flesh 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 347 No life is found only to one engine bound

c *spec* (*a*) Short for *beer-engine*, *fire-engine*, *garden-engine*, etc † (*b*) = *engine-loom* sec 11 † (*c*.) See quot 1696

In 18th c. and still later the word *engine*, when used *spec.* without defining word or contextual indication, usually meant 'fire-engine'.

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr* (1647) B 11 b, Your Engines to cast water upon the houses 1670 TRIGG in Bedloe *Popish Plot* (1679) 23 This Fire was most mischievously designed, as being in a place where no Engine could come. 1696 *Phil Trans* XIX 345 Some [Mills] go with Sails, and serve also to Dreyn the Fens, and are called Engines 1725 *Loud Gaz.* No 6364/3 By Trade a Silk-Weaver on the Engine 1779 JOHNSON in *Boswell* III 234 The engines will soon extinguish the fire 1796 C MARSHALL *Garden* IV (1813) 54 An engine to water the leaves of vines and all other wall trees 1798 CAPT MILLER in Nicolas *Disp Nelson* (1846) VII Introd 156 A boat that was taking in a hawser I filled with fire buckets and was putting the engine in another 1844 W H MAXWELL *Sports & Adv Scotl* viii. (1855) 87 'Him wot was drawin' at the engine, as you passed the bar.'

8. = STEAM-ENGINE (This is now the prevailing sense, and often influences the later use of the word in other senses) Often with defining word, as *locomotive-*, *marine*, *pumping*, *railway engine*

1816 *Encycl Perthensis* XXI. 384 In consequence of the great superiority of Mr Watt's engines they have become of most extensive use. 1838 F W SIMMS *Public Wks Gt Brit* 69 The adhesion of the wheels of an engine upon the rails was sufficient to effect its progression 1852 CLOUGH *Songs in Absence* I 2 His iron might the potent engine plies. 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits*, *Manners* Wks (Bohn) II. 46 Little is left for the men but to mind the engines, and feed the furnaces 1869 *Eng Mech* 26 Mar 5/2 The goods engines were moderate in weight 1878 F WILLIAMS *Mdl Railw* 654 A good engine-man takes a pride now in his engine

9 Applied to various other machines analogous to the steam-engine; *i.e* to machines including in themselves the means of generating power. Chiefly with prefixed word denoting the source of power, as *caloric-*, *electro-magnetic-*, *gas-engine*.

10 *fig* (Chiefly after sense 4.) † a Of a person An agent, instrument, tool. *Obs*,

1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 610 He was the very organ, engine, and deviser of the destruction of Humfrey the good Duke of Gloucester 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp* I 92 That Politick Engine who was employed as a Missionary amongst the Nonconformists 1713 STEELE *Englishm* No 54 344 Sir Francis Walsingham was one of the great Engines of State 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II 69 Empson and Dudley, the wicked engines of Henry VII.

b Of a thing An instrument, means, organ.

1590 GREENE *Fr Bacon* (1630) 56 Now farewell world, the engin of all woe 1650 MAJOR-GEN HARRISON in Ellis *Orig Lett.* II 297 III 354, I thinke Faith and Praier must bee the cheife engines 1664 POWER *Exp Philos* I 68 The Animal Spirits are the chief Engine of Sight 1762 J BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* VII (1763) 147 The Exhibition of Plays and Shews was one of the very Engines of Corruption 1789 BENTHAM *Princ Legisl* XVIII § 18 The State has two great engines, punishment and reward 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I II ix 244 Never had the press been turned into an engine of such political importance 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I 73 Logical analysis, the characteristic engine of Socrates

11 *attrib* and *Comb.* a. attrib (chiefly in sense 8), as *engine-box*, *-funnel*, *-furnace*, *-house*, *-pump*, *-room*, *-shaft*, *-wheel*, *-work*; b. objective with vbl sb. or agent-noun, as *engine-†artificer*, *-construction*, *-driver*, *-maker*, *-tender*, *-tenter*, *-wright*; *engine-less*, *-like*, adjs; **engine-bearer** (see quot), **engine-lathe**, a lathe worked by machinery; † **engine-loom**, one in which the shuttle was driven by a mechanical contrivance, instead of being thrown by hand, **engine-sized** (paper), sized by a machine, not by hand in separate sheets, **engine-turned**, ornamented with engine-turning; also *fig*; **engine-turner**, one who performs engine-turning; **engine-turning**, the engraving of symmetrical patterns upon metals by machinery

1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev* 21 *Engine Artificer Fee *per diem* 4*d* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, **Engine-bearers*, sleepers, or pieces of timber placed between the keelson, in a steamer, and the boilers of the steam-engine, to form a proper seat for the boilers and machinery 1880 *Contemp. Rev* Feb 250 As if tired pedestrians should mount the *engine-box of headlong trains. 1887 *Athenæum* 8 Oct 463/3 The gradual improvement in *engine construction 1878 JEVONS *Prim Pol Econ* 66 *Enginedrivers and guards in America sometimes strike when a train is halfway on its journey 1849 F B HEAD *Stokers & Pokers* III (1851) 43 The leeking *engine funnel of an up-train is seen darting out of the tunnel 1825 HONE *Every-Day Bk* I 1217 An *engine-house, belonging to the Hope Fire Assurance Company 1832 G PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 49 A milled edge is given to earthenware in what is called an *engine lathe 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 13 May 11/2 By me swept the trim, *engineless, and almost silent railway carriage, driven by an invisible electro motor 1674 FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* 136 A sort of mechanical or *engine-like twitchings 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* v 1, He that invented the *Engine-Loom. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp Dict*, *Enginero*, an *engine maker, *machinarius* 1839 R S ROBINSON *Naut Steam Eng* 150 The power of an engine is estimated differently by different engine makers 1838 DICKENS *O Twist* xlviii, The clanking of the *engine-pumps. 1839 R S ROBINSON *Naut Steam Eng* Introd 8 We go into *engine rooms 1807 CARNE *Relation Tin Mine* in *Phil Trans* XCVII 293 The *engine shaft is situated 8 fathoms north of the widest part of the lode 1825 J NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 671 Valves, placed out of the reach of the operative engineer, or *engine tender 1870 *Daily News* 22 Apr, Intimation was given to the *engine-tenter that they wished to be lowered down 1844 DICKENS *Mart Chuz* xiii, A gold hunting-watch *engine-turned 1858 O W HOLMES *Aut Breakf T*, *Self-made Men*, Your self-made man deserves more credit than the engine-turned article *1879 *Print Trades Jrnl* XXVIII 12 Pencil-cases elaborately engine-turned 1884 F BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm* 102 *Engine turning the wavy circular curves cut into the outside of watch cases for decoration. 1873 *St. Paul's Mag* Mar 266 The *engine-wheels could not bite 1609 HOLLAND *Amm Marcel* 127 (R.) They would not lend their helping hand to any man in *engine-worke. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 55 George Stephenson was, in 1812, appointed *engine-wright of the colliery

Engine (e ndʒin), *v* [orig a. OF *engin-ier*, *engyner*, corresp. to Pr *engenhar*, OSp. *engeñar*, Pg *engenhar*, It. *ingegnare* —med L *ingeniāre*, f *ingenium* see prec; in later use f ENGINE *sb*]

† 1. *trans* To contrive, plan, either in a material or an immaterial sense Also *absol.* with inf of purpose. *To engine together* to frame or fit together by art *Obs*

1377 LANGL *P. Pl* B xviii 250 For gygas þe geaunt with a gynne engyned To breke & to bete doune þat ben agemes thesus 1393 GOWER *Conf* I. 79 With fair beheste and yeftes grete Of gold, that they hem have engined To-gider 1413 LYDG *Pilgr Sowle* II li (1859) 54 The synne that thou hast done was not by very malyce engyned of withynne *c* 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowl* (1841) 10 With golden lace ful craftely engined 1609 BP BARLOW *Answ Nameless Catholic* 198 The most horrible designe that euer was engined. 1611 FLORIO, *Aggegnare*, to frame to engine together

† 2 To take by craft; to ensnare, deceive *Obs*

c 1325 *Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* 249 (M.) Ho may more trayson do, or is loverd betere engine Than he that al is trist is to. 1340 *Ayenb* 122 Alle þo þet habbeþ þe herten engined ine þe dyevles nette 1393 GOWER *Conf* I 71 A softe bedde Where she was afterward engined *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1501 His tung he gan to whet Sotilly to engyne hym

3. † a. To put on the rack; to torture. † b. To assault with engines c *nonce use* To find engines or instruments for

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Priest's T* 240 The mynistres of that toun, the hostiller sone engyned 1613 T. ADAMS *Pract Wks* (1861) I 29 (D.) We fear not professed enemies to engine and batter our walls 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 161 Tell me How we can war, how engine our great wrath!

4 To fit up (a vessel) with steam engines

1868 *Express* 20 May, The Victoria, iron clad frigate engined by Messrs John Penn and Son 1872 *Daily News* 5 Sept., Build the largest ironclad ships, engine them 1882 *W Hedley* 36 On December 3rd [1881] the first vessel built, engined, and masted above Newcastle, passed down the river.

Engineer (endʒinī·ɹ), *sb* Forms: *α*. 4 **engyn(e)our**, 6 **yngynore**, **ingenor**. *β* 6-7 **en-**, **inginer**, **-are**, **engyner**, **ingener** *γ*. 7 **en-**, **ingenier(e**, **-ir**, **ingeneer(e**, **en-**, **inginier**, **ingineer**, 7- **engineer** [ME. *engyneour*, a. OF *engigneor* (for which mod.F has the semi-learned form *ingénieur*, perh influenced by It), corresp to Pr *enginhador* —late L *ingeniātōrem*, f. *ingeniāre*: see prec In 16th c the word assumed the form *en-*, *inginer*, as if f ENGINE *v* + -ER (a derivation which yields the same sense as the Romanic word) Early in 17th c appear the forms in *-eer(e*, *-eer* The precise origin of these is uncertain, they may be ad. Fr. *ingénieur*, or perh. ad It *ingegnere*, which is a distinct word = Sp *engeñero* (Minsheu), Pg *engenheiro*, OF. *engignier* (Cotgr. *engineer*) —L type **ingeniārius*, f *ingenium* (see ENGINE *sb*), on the other hand they may be f. ENGINE *sb.* + *-ier*, *-eer*, this suffix having in 16th c already become familiar in military words of Romanic origin]

† 1. One who contrives, designs, or invents, an author, designer (Const *of*), also *absol* an inventor, a plotter, a layer of snares. *Obs.* In the later quots perh. a *fig* use of 2

α *c* 1420 *Metr. Life St Kath* (Halliw.) 14 In hys court was a false traytoure, That was a grete Yngynore.

β 1592 G HARVEY *Pierce's Super* 8 The dreadfull engiuer of phrases insteede of thunderbolts. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 99 a, The Inginer of this practise was a Portugall 1605 B JONSON *Sejanus* I 1, No, Silius, we are no good ingiuers 1611 RICH *Honest Age* (1844) 36 Yet you cannot deny them to be the deuil's engiuers

γ *a* 1635 R SIBBES in Spurgeon *Treas Dav* Ps IX 15 That great engineer, Satan *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem* (1759) I 300 Certainly these are the most prime Engineers of Oaths, that ever the World knew 1702 SWIFT *Wks* (1841) II 478 The engineers of this bill [a bill before the House of Commons] thought they had obtained a great advantage against me

2 † a. A constructor of military engines (*obs*) [So L *ingeniator* in Pipe Rolls 12th c] b One who designs and constructs military works for attack or defence; also *fig*. Also in *comb*, as † *engineer-general*

α *c* 1325 *Coer de L* 1387 A tour ful strong, That queyntyly engynours made. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3223 Þe Amyral made his engyneour, þe engyns to sette & bende. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 189 M William Englebert, an excellent Ingenor.

β 1579 DIGGES *Stratiot* 144 Expert Engineers and menne of excellente knouledge in the art of Fortification 1583 T STOCKER *Hist Cwide Warres Low Countries* I. 50 b, The buylder and Engyner whereof [of the Castle of Antwerpe] was one Pachiotto 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIV xxxiv 532 But a more wonderful engiuer for deuising and framing of artillerie, ordinance, fabrickes, and instruments of warre. 1602 SHAKS *Ham* III. iv 206 (Globe), For 'tis the sport to have the engiuer Hoist with his own petar. 1631 WEEVER *Anc Fun Mon* 591 Sir William Heydon a valiant Souldier, and an expert Engiuer

γ 1552 EDW VI *Jrnl* (1858) II 369 Baron de la Garde had seene it [Portesmouth castell] having an ingenir with him, and, as it was thought, had the platte of it 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 8 The Engineer prouiding the Petar To breake the strong Percullice 1637 BLOUNT *Voy into Levant* 31 The Gran Master and a chiefe Engeniere. 1638 SUCKLING *'Tis now, since, etc* (R.), My tongue was engineer, I thought to undermine the heart By wispering in the ear 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 49 By the advise of Theodorus, a famous Ingineer. 1686 *Lond. Gaz* No. 2023/4 Major Martin Beckman, His Majesties chief Ingenier 1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat* v ii, Rise thou prostrate Ingineer, not all thy undermining Skill shall reach my Heart 1710 *Lond Gaz.* No 4706/2 Mr Secretary Addison and the Engineer-General informed the Committee 1759 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II 150 Captain More one of His Majesty's Engineers. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw *Disp.* XI 29, I hope that he will be able to send an engineer to undertake [the works]. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xviii. 231 She began praising his skill as an engineer.

c A soldier belonging to the division of the army called *Engineers*, composed of men trained to engineering work. Also *attrib.*, as in *engineer-officer*, *-regiment*, *-warrant*

1787 *Lond Gaz* 24-28 Apr No. 12850 p. 197 The Corps of Engineers shall in future take the name of the Corps of Royal Engineers. 1794 BURKE *Sp. agst W. Hastings* Wks. XV 63 Colonels of artillery and engineers 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp* VI 81 An army composed of divisions artillery, engineers, etc, complete. 1889 GEN. PORTER *Hist. Royal Engineers* 143 This day [26 May 1716] may therefore be taken as that on which the Engineer branch of the British army blossomed into a distinct Corps

3. One whose profession is the designing and constructing of works of public utility, such as bridges,

roads, canals, railways, harbours, drainage works, gas and water works, etc. From 18th c also *Civil Engineer*, for distinction from 2 b.

Not in Johnson 1755 or Todd 1818, the former has only the military senses, to which the latter adds 'a maker of engines', citing Bullokar In the early quots the persons referred to were probably by profession military engineers, though the works mentioned were of a 'civil' character. Since 2 b has ceased to be a prominent sense of *engineer*, the term 'civil engineer' has lost its original antithetic force; but it continues to be the ordinary designation of the profession to which it was first applied, distinguishing it from that of 'mechanical engineer' (sense 4) Other phraseological combinations, as *electric, gas, mining, railway, telegraph engineer*, are used to designate those who devote themselves to special departments of engineering

1606 Holland *Sueton* 249 An Enginer also promised to bring into the Capitoll huge Columnes with small charges 1680 *Lond. Gaz* No 1547/1 A new Port at Nizza A famous French Ingenier. has been consulted about it *a* 1792 Smeaton *Reports* (1797) I Pref 7 The first meeting of this new institution, the Society of civil engineers, was held on the 15th of April 1793 1793 — *Edystone L.* Introd 8 My profession of a civil Engineer. *Ibid* § 101 The engineer and his deputy 1836 *Hull & Selby Railw Act* 102 A civil engineer of eminence 1861 *Sat Rev* 14 Dec 615 Sir Hugh Myddleton, the enterprising goldsmith, has been called the first English engineer 1880 Haughton *Phys Geog* v. 228 Without much assistance from engineers, they will make a network of natural navigable channels

4. A contriver or maker of 'engines' The precise sense has varied from time to time in accordance with the development of meaning in Engine *sb.*; in present use the *engineer* in this sense (specifically *mechanical engineer*) is a maker of steam-engines or of heavy machinery generally.

In this sense (but not in 3) the term is applied to the working artisan as well as to the employer of labour

β 1575 Laneham *Lett.* (1871) 45 Painterz, Karuerz, Players, Engyneis. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I viii (Arb) 34 There could be no politique Captaine, nor any witty engiuer or cunning artificer. 1598 Florio, *Macanopoetico*, an inginer, an engine-maker

γ *a* 1628 F. Greville *Sidney* (1652) 40 A skilful Engenier, an excellent Musician, or any other Artificer of extraordinary fame 1654 Bate *Myst. Nat & Art* 72 According to the fancy and invention of the artist or Engineer 1691 T H[ale] *Acc New Invent* p liv, This Engine was invented by an excellent Engineer 1734 Desaguliers *Course Nat Philos* I. 69 The skill of a good engineer may be advantageously applied in changing the form or altering the parts and motions of a machine 1747 R Campbell *Lond Tradesman* 248 By engineer I mean the tradesman who is employed in making engines for raising of water, etc 1832 Sir J Sinclair *Corr* II 62 This celebrated engineer [Robert Fulton] does great credit to the talents of America. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov 11/1 The payment of 'tips' ranging from ten to twenty shillings to working engineers and others.

5. One who manages an 'engine' or engines

†**a** One who manages engines of war; an artilleryman *Obs*

1600 Heywood *Edw IV*, II Wks 1874 I 101 It was not you, At whom the fatall engines did aime. 1633 G Herbert *Temple, Ch.-Porch* xli, Wit's an unruly engine, wildly striking Sometimes a friend, sometimes the engineer *a* 1659 Cleveland *Lond Lady* 46 Like the Death-darting Cockatrice (that slye Close Engineer) that murders through the Eye *a* 1719 Addison (J.), An author, who points his satire at a great man, is like the engineer who signalized himself by this ungenerous practice. 1800 *Naval Chron* III 287 In which are included sailors, marines, and the engineers

b *Mod* One who has charge of a steam-engine; in England only with reference to marine engines, in U. S. often applied to the driver of a locomotive engine.

1839 R S. Robinson *Naut Steam Eng* 174, I am not able to speak of the engineers in Her Majesty's ships 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks (Bohn) II 75 Steam, from the first, was dreadful with its explosion . engineers and firemen have been sacrificed in learning to tame and guide the monster. 1860 Bartlett *Dict Amer., Engineer*, the engine-driver on our railroads is thus magniloquently designated

Engineer (endʒinī·ər), *v* [f. prec sb.]

1 *intr* To act as an engineer.

1681 [see Engineering *ppl. a.*] 1769 J Watt *Lett Dr. Small*, Our present magistracy have employed me in engineering for them 1870 Emerson *Soc & Solit* VII 131 What of the grand tools with which we engineer, like kobolds and enchanters

2 *trans.* To employ the art of the engineer upon; to construct or manage as an engineer.

1843 Vignoles *Life C. B. Vignoles* (1889) 294 The road magnificently engineered through the pass. 1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV 428 The drainage had been engineered to admiration 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* IX 546 The roads are admirably engineered and constructed 1888 *Pall Mall G* 19 Sept 5/1 Mr Baker with Sir John Fowler, engineers the undertaking [the Forth Bridge].

b. *fig* To arrange, contrive, plan, superintend. Also (U. S.), to guide or carry through a measure or enterprise.

1873 W S Mayo *Never Again* VII 99 With good looks, a good voice, and Mr Boggs to engineer matters for her 1882 Jay Gould in *Standard* 28 Dec 6/5 The corner in grain engineered by parties in Chicago 1883 *American* VII. 24 An exhibition engineered by a native prince.

3 *fig. nonce-use.* To assail laboriously (*humorous*).

1781 Cowper *Let.* in Wks (1837) XV. 64 Unless we engineered him with question after question we could get nothing out of him

Hence **Engineered** *ppl a.*, **Engineering** *ppl a*, that engineers, contriving, scheming

1872 *Daily News* 3 Sept, From the safe ledge of a cleverly engineered road 1881 N N *Rome's Follies* 26 Since I have begun to set my engineering brains to work

Engineering (endʒinī·rin), *vbl. sb.* [f prec + -ing¹]

1. a The action of the verb Engineer; the work done by, or the profession of, an engineer **b** The art and science of the engineer's profession

Often used with defining words, as in *civil, mechanical, military engineering; agricultural, electric, gas, hydraulic, railway, sanitary, telegraph engineering*, see Engineer *sb.* 2-4.

1720 De Foe *Capt Singleton* xv (1840) 262 This [a contrivance in defensive warfare] is the cunningest piece of Indian engineering 1829 C Wyvill *West Polity* 172 A Sunday School Teacher's labour is not much unlike civil engineering 1840 *Civil Eng & Archit Journ* III 59 There is room for a school of Engineering on sound principles 1858 Greiner *Gunnery* 267 That portion of engineering which would define what power of engine would work a thousand cotton spindles 1866 *Engineering* 5 Jan 1 The title of this [illegible] the business, and [illegible] Thistram *Monk* xiv. [illegible] engineering could [illegible] 1879 [illegible] *Line.* I 29 Civil Engineering is the term applied to that science which treats of the construction of canals, railroads, roads, bridges, aqueducts and such like. 1887 *Daily News* 24 Oct 2/5 Shipbuilding and marine engineering have lately been doing better

c *fig* Contriving, manœuvring

1780 Cowper *Progr Err* 321 With some cold moral think to quench the fire, Though all your engineering proves in vain 1884 *St James's Gaz* 21 Mar. 3/2 Party engineering and the trickery of elections

2. *attrib.*

1739 Labelye *Westm Bridge*, Very great masters in the Building or Engineering Way 1758 Warburton *Div Legat.* Pref (R.), The Roman Conclave succeeded to the Roman Senate in this engineering work 1792 Burke *Consid Pres St. Affairs* Wks VII 93 One arm is extremely good, the engineering and artillery branch 1822 Byron *Juan* VII xi, Excuse this engineering slang. 1884 *Athenæum* 27 Sept 397/3 The military and engineering policy of the rulers of the kingdom

Engineership (endʒinī·əʃip). [f Engineer *sb* + -ship] **a.** The business, or occupation, of an engineer. **b** The office, or position, of an engineer.

1649 Bulteel *Eng. Improv Impr* (1653) To Rdr, Their pretences of great abilities in Engineership 1661 Earl Orrery *State Letters* (1743) I 62, I pretend some thing to engineership. 1883 Nasmyth *Autobiog* xvi 288 The railway had been constructed under the engineership of Major Whistler 1889 *Illust Lond. News* 23 Feb. 242/3 Mr. Hawksley retired from the joint engineership.

†**Engineery.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Engineer *sb.*+-y.] Used by Smeaton for 'the science of engineering'. Cf. Enginery.

1793 Smeaton *Edystone L* § 39 Mr Rudyerd's method of keying and securing, must be considered as a material accession to the practical part of Engineery *Ibid.* § 40 The great principle of Engineery, that weight is the most naturally and effectually resisted by weight

†**Engineful,** *a Obs rare*⁻¹ [f Engine *sb.* + -ful] Full of ingenuity, ingenious

c 1300 *K. Alis* 4869 Hy ben gode, and engyneful to fighth.

Engineman (endʒinmăn) [f Engine *sb* + Man.] **a.** One who works, or helps to work, a fire-engine **b.** One who attends to a stationary steam-engine. **c.** The driver of a locomotive.

1835 Parsons *Tourist's Comp* 243 No gratuity is allowed to be taken by any guard, engineman, porter, etc. 1852 Hawthorne *Blithedale Rom* xxii (1885) 171 A fire brought out the engine-men. 1859 Smiles *Self-Help* IV 81 Stephenson taught himself arithmetic and mensuration while working as an engineman 1871 M Collins *Mrg & Merch.* viii. 261 He saw only the guards and enginemen.

Enginery (endʒinəri,-nri). Forms. 7 en-, inginarie, 7-8 enginry, 7- enginery. [f Engine *sb* + -(e)ry, cf It *ingegneria* (which may be the source), OF. *engignerie*]

†**1.** The art of constructing 'engines' (cf. senses of Engine *sb*); also, the art of the (military) engineer. Also *attrib Obs.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn* II. viii § 2 Astronomie, Cosmographie, Architecture, Inginarie and diuers others [The corresponding passage *De Augm* III vi has *machinatio*] 1610 W Folkingham *Art of Survey* I ix. 20 Some Enginarie aide must bee assistant to mount the water by Screwes, Pullies, Poizes. 1644 Howell *Engl. Teares* in *Harl Misc.* (Malh) V 444 Nor can all thy elaborate circumvallations, and trenches, or any art of enginery, keep him [famine] out of thy line of communication 1672 Petty *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 25 The Irish had [no] Architecture, Enginery, Painting, Carving, nor any kind of Manufacture

2. Engines collectively; apparatus, machinery. Frequent in *fig* use.

1742 Young *Ni Th* VI 261 A feeble Aid! Dedalian Engin'ry 1774 Johnson *Diary* 20 Sept in *Boswell* XLVI, Boulton .. led us through his shops—I could not distinctly see his enginery *c* 1840 Thirlwall in *Rem* (1878) III 1 The enginery of war is often brought out 1851 Tennyson *Ode Internat Exhib.* in 6 Harvest-tool and husbandry, Loom and wheel and enginery 1862 Dana *Man. Geol.* 747 An animal is a self-propagating piece of enginery *fig a* 1763 Shenstone *Economy* Wks. (1764) I 320 The fraudful engin'ry of Rome 1844 R Chambers *Vest Creat, Early Hist Man*, A complete social enginery for the securing of life and property

b *esp.* Engines of war, artillery. Chiefly *poet.* or *rhetorical* Also *fig*

1641 Milton *Ch Discip* II (1851) 54 The impregnable situation of our Liberty and Safety, that laught such weake enginry to scorn 1667 — *P. L.* VI 553 In hollow Cube Training his devilish Enginrie 1708 J Philips *Cyder* (1807) 57 The loud disploded load Of brazen enginry 1764 Grainger *Sugar Cane* II 322 Not all the brazen engineries of man, At once exploded, the wild burst surpass 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* VI xlix 162 His enginery soon made a breach in the wall

3 The work of an engine, the application of engine-power Also *fig*

1804 *Ann Rev* II 370 The article incurs a smaller charge for the wages of enginery

fig 1838 Sterling in Carlyle *Life* II vii (1872) 146 A few drawings,—all with the stamp of his [Michael Angelo's] enginery upon them.

†**Enginist.** *Obs.* [f Engine + -ist] = Engineer *sb*

1579 Fenton *Guicciard* (1618) 35 The great fame of Archimedes and other notable enginists. *Ibid* 185 The Pisans had certain enginists to dresse their fortifications

†**Enginous,** *a Obs.* Also 4 engynous [a OF *engineus, engignous, engignos*, corresp. to Pr. *enginhos*, OSp *engeñoso*, It *ingegnoso*—L *ingeniōsus*, f *ingenium*. see Engine *sb*]

1. Clever, crafty, cunning; deceitful

c 1325 *Coer de L* 3945 Thomas, a knyghte engynous, Wunte with hys host to Orlyons 1393 Gower *Conf* III 99 It [color] maketh a man ben enginous 1599 B Jonson *Cynthia's Rev* III ii, For that's the mark of all their engynous drifts, To wound my patience 1615 Chapman *Odyss* I 452 open force, or projects enginous

2 Of or belonging to an engine; partaking of the nature of an engine. *lit* and *fig*

1606 Dekker *Sev Sunnes* IV (Arb) 30 For all the Enginous Wheeles of the Soule are continually going 1630 B Jonson *New Inn* II ii, *Lady F.* Sure, petards To blow us up. *Lord L.* Some enginous strong words

Engird (engə·id), *v.* Also 7 ingird Pa. pple. engirt [f En-¹ + Gird *v*] *trans* To surround with, or as with, a girdle, to encircle, as a girdle does Also, *To engird in.*

1566 Gascoigne *Iocasta* II, in Child *Four Old P* (1848) 190 Let cruell discorde beare thee companie, Engirt with snakes. 1623 Favine *Theat Hon* I i 7 Round about engirt with a fringe of Gold 1628 Hobbes *Thucyd* (1822) 139 Paches arrived at Mitylene and ingirt it with a single wall 1745 [illegible] (R.), She saw him smile along the [illegible] cherub wings *a* 1785 Glover *Athenaid* XXVII (R.), A sash of tinctuie bright Engirds his loins 1813 Wordsw *View fr Top of Black Comb*, Main ocean visibly engirding Mona's Isle. 1820 Mor in *Blackw Mag* VI 385 The hoary mountain tops that engird the horizon in 1851 Nichol *Archit Heav* 22 He would manifestly be engirt by heavens having the general aspect of ours

b. *fig*

1586 Marlowe *1st Pt. Tamburl* V ii, Ugly Darkness . Engirt with tempests, wrapt in pitchy clouds 1593 Shaks *2 Hen VI*, III. i 200 My Body round engyrt with miserie 1798 W Taylor in Robberds' *Mem.* I 219 Engird their brows With glittering crowns of praise.

Hence **Engirding** *ppl a*

1852 D Moir *Defect Winter* VIII, Love, with an engird ing belt, Hath beautified the solitude

Engirdle (engə·id'l), *v* Also 7 ingirdle [f En-¹ + Girdle] *trans* To surround with, or as with, a girdle; to serve as a girdle or enclosure to; to encompass Also *fig*

1602 Davison in Farr *S P. Eliz* (1845) II 325 As moun taines great on euery side Engirdle faire Jerusalem, 1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 225 He was ingirdled with his enemies 1785 Glover *On Sir Isaac Newton*, Comets with hideous grasp the skies engirdle round 1830 J Wilson in *Blackw Mag* XXVII 665 A metropolitan city . engirdled with groves 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1877) II ix 111 To die engirdled by the cord of St Francis was the sure means of safety

Engirdling, *vbl sb* [f. prec + -ing¹.] The action of prec. vb; *concr* that which engirdles

1598 Florio, *Cingolo*, a girdle or a garter, an engirdling

Engirdling (engə·idlin), *ppl. a* [f as prec + -ing²] That engirdles, surrounds, encloses.

1855 Maury *Phys Geog Sea* xi § 512 Vapour rising up from the engirdling ocean 1859 De Quincey *Ceylon* Wks XII. 14 The people of the engirdling zone are called the Cinghalese 1883 *Knowledge* 15 June 357/1 The protecting embrace of his [Saturn's] engirdling rings

†**Engirt,** *v Obs.* Also 7–8 ingirt. [f. En-¹ + Girt *v*]

1 *trans* To gird, encircle *with.* Also *simply*

1590 Marlowe *Edw II*, v. i, Engirt the temples of his hateful head! 1613 Purchas *Pilgr* VI. xiv § 1 (R) The insulting waters engirting meane while all the townes with a strait siege 1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav* 146 The coat ingirted with a towell of silke and gold

2 To surround as a girdle does, to encircle. Also *fig.*

15 in Farr *S P Eliz* (1845) II 423 So feruent griefe engirts the King of Glory 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 33 This flinty ring that ingirts it 1623-6 W Browne *Brit Past.* II. i (R.), She prepar'd to cut the watry zone Ingirting Albion 1742 Collins *Ode* IV. 28 And [God] pour'd the main engirting all.

b To enclose partially or wholly, to hem in; to envelope

1627 May *Lucan* III 591 They make their hornes t'engirt the adverse fleet 1634 T Johnson tr *Parey's Chirurg* III IV.(1678) 57 The skin is double ingirting the whole body.

Hence **Engirting** *vbl sb.*, the action of the vb ENGIRT; *concr* that which engirts, the rim

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 17 In the ninth yeare of the ingirting his anointed browes with the refulgent Ophir circle 1623 Favine *Theat Hon* VI IX 159 Another Circle, which made the engirting of the Seale

Engiscope · see ENGYSCOPE

†**Engislet.** *Her Obs* [Obscure possibly a mistake in *Bk St Alban's*, which the rest follow]

1486 *Bk St Alban's, Her* B iij a. Fesy targett is whan a scogion or an engislet is made in the myddull of the cootarmure 1586 Ferne *Blaz Gentrie* 178 A scutcheon of pretence or Engislet borne ouer the foure coates 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* II VI (1611) 61

†**Engi'st,** *v Obs* In 4 **engyste** [f En-1 + Giste a resting-place] *trans.* To appoint the resting-places or lodgings in (a journey).

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 445, I salle thi journaye engyste, enjoyne theme my selvene

Englad, -gladden, -glamour see En- *pref*1

England (i ŋglănd) Forms 1 Engla land, 2 Engle land, 3 Englene, Engle lond, 3–4 Engelond(e, 3 Enkelonde, 4 Engelande, Ingland, Yng(e)lond, 5 En-, Inglonde, 4–England [OE. *Engla land*, lit 'the land of the Angles'· see ENGLISH, ANGLE[2]

This word and its cognates, *English*, etc are the only instances in which in mod standard English the letter *e* stands in an accented syllable for (i) The change of an earlier (ej) into (ij) is strictly normal, and in all other examples the spelling has followed the pronunciation Cf *wing*, ME *wenge*, *string*, OE *strenge*, *lunk*, OE *hlence*]

†1 The territory of the Angles, as distinguished from that of the Saxons Only in OE. (*rare*)

c 890 K Ælfred *Bæda* IV xxvi. § Dæt mynster Æbbercurnig ðæt is geseted on Engla lande [L *in regione Anglorum*]

2 The southern part of the island of Great Britain; usually, with the exception of Wales Sometimes loosely used for Great Britain Often. The English (or British) nation or state

In the writings of Ælfred and the earlier parts of the OE Chronicle, the name *Angel-cynn* race of the Angles (= Bæda's *gens Anglorum*) is used to denote collectively the Teutonic peoples in Britain, and also the territories which they occupied This seems to have been the only general name for the country until the Danish conquest, when it was superseded by *Engla land*

[*c* 897 K Ælfred *Gregory's Past* 5 Hu ða circean giond eall Angelcynn stodon maðma gefyldæ *OE Chron* an 1002 Se cyng het ofslean ealle ða Deniscan men þe on Angel cynne waron] *OE Chron* an 1014 And ælfre ælcne Denisene cyng utlah of Engla lande gecwædon 1154 *O E Chron* an 1131 Swa hit næfre æi ne wæs on manne gemynd ofer eall Engle land *c* 1205 Lay 17 Wonene heo comen þa Englene londe ærest ahten *Ibid* 6317 Engelondes deorling *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 82 Ereste, God beo idoncked, ne rixleð nout in Engelond *a* 1250 *Prov Ælfred* in *O E Misc* 12 On Englene londe [*a* 1275 in Enkelonde] he wes kyng ?*a* 1300 *O E Misc* XVIII 1 Engle lond is eyhte hundred Myle long *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 8 þe first conquerour of Ingland *Ibid* 24893 Quen þou cums in-til england *c* 1340 *Ibid* 24774 (Fairf), þen bare William þe seigniorie of Ingelonde & of normandie 1538 Starkey *England* I II 67 Hyt be almost impossybul to set such a commyn wele among vs here in Englond 1605 Shaks *Mach.* III 1 31 Our bloody Cozens are bestow'd In England, and in Ireland 1702 *Addr fr Lancaster* in *Lond Gaz.* No 3804/5 A Princess born in Old England

3 *transf* A country or district peopled by men of English origin, or of a kindred race. *rare*

1834 Gen P Thompson *Exerc* (1842) III 40 [Belgium], an older England than our own 1883 W. Sikes in *Harper's Mag* Feb 342/2 The part of Pembrokeshire which for centuries has been dubbed 'Little England beyond Wales' 1886 *Pall Mall G* 7 Dec. 1/1 A Conference of all the Englands over sea

4. Short for *The King of England*, also for the inhabitants of England, or a portion of them, as in 'Young England', for which see YOUNG.

1595 Shaks *John* II. 1 482 Speake England first, that hath bin forward first To speake vnto this Cittie

Englander (i ŋglăndəɹ) *rare* [f. prec + -ER (in quots 1836, 1855, after Ger *Engländer*)] A native of England, an Englishman

1820 Scott *Abbot* IV, I marvel what blood thou art—neither Englander nor Scot 1836 Carlyon *Early Years* 67 Coleridge, being a noticeable Englander, and a poet withal 1855 Thackeray in Lewes *Life Goethe* VII VII, The admission of these young Englanders

‖**Englanté,** *a. Her.* [Fr *englanté*, f *en-* (see En-1) + *gland* — L *gland-em* acorn.] Bearing acorns 1731 in Bailey, vol II

†**Engla'ss,** *v. Obs* [f En-1 + Glass] *trans* a To fit (a window) with glass; to glaze b To figure in coloured glass

1530 Palsgr 535/1, I englasse a window with glasse 1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II 25 b, The cote Armors .. to bee paynted graued, englassed

Englaze · see En- *pref*.[1] 3

Engle, obs f Angel, also of Ingle, *Obs.*

Englechery, -schire, obs. ff. Englishry.

†**Englei'm,** *v Obs* Also 4–5 **englayme,** (4 glym), 5 **yngleym** [f En-1 + Gleim slime]

1. *trans* To make slimy, clammy, or sticky, to set fast with slime Also, to clog, choke, surfeit (the stomach)

1377 Langl. *P Pl* B XV 56 The man that moche hony eteth his mawe it engleymeth 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V 253 Wiþ aer infecte and engleymed [Lat *aere corrupto*] 1398 —*Barth de P R* VII xlix. (1495) 261 Ache and tourment that comyth of humours engleymed in the guttes ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 1131 þe guttez and the gorre þat alle englaymez þe gresse, one grounde per he standez ' *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 198 Gleymyn, or yngleymyn, *visco, invisco*

2 *fig* To set fast, as in slime, or as a bird with birdlime, to entangle, ensnare Const. *in, with*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xlii 27 Clemyd [*S* englymede] is in erthe oure wambe 1340–70 *Alex & Dind* 676 Englaymed was in glotenye & glad to be drounke *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks* III 150 þese prestis and þese clerkis ben most engleymed [wiþ coveteise] *c* 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W de W 1494) I xliii, Yf thy herte be taken & engleymed with a veyne luste *c* 1470 Harding *Chron* liv II, The Barons were so with gold englaymed

3 *intr* To settle, to stick

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* I 692 That noon offes white Englayme uppon the rootes of her tonnge

Hence **Engleimed,** *ppl. a.* Of the tongue. Furred.

1493 *Festivall* (W de W. 1515) 16 b, His tongue engleymed and his nose blacke, etc

†**Englei mous,** *a Obs* In 4 **englaymous.** [f prec. + -ous] Slimy, venomous.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 3685 Som gomes though gyrde with gaddys of yryn Comys gayliche clede englaymous wapene '

Englifier (i ŋglifəi,əɹ). *Sc.* [f next + -er] One who renders (a work) into English, a translator

1824 *Blackw Mag* XV 565, I only wonder how either Foscolo or his Englifier had the wit to pick them out

Englify (i ŋglifəi), *v Sc* [f Engl-ish + -(i)fy] *trans* To make English, to cause to resemble English persons or manners

1829 Wilson in *Blackw Mag* XXVI 394 Our magnates have been Englified in all their notions

English (i ŋgliʃ), *a* and *sb* Forms: 1 Ænglisc, Englisc, 2–4 Englisch(e, 3–6 Englis(s, -ys, (3 Ænglis, Engleis, -is(s)ce, 4–6 Englissh(e, -issch, -yss(h(e, -yssche, Inglis(s, -ish(e, -isshe, (4 Englizsch, -ijs, Engelis(sh, -ysch, Ingelis, Ynglisse, 6 Englush, Ynglyche), 4– **English** [OE *englisc, ænglisc*:—OTeut. **anglisko-*, f **Angli-* (OE *Engle*) pl, the Angles, one of the Teutonic peoples who settled in Britain in 5th c, see Angle[2]]

A *adj*

1 In early uses now only *Hist* Often with ellipsis of pl sb as in 2 d.

When the adj first occurs in OE, it had already lost its etymological sense 'of or belonging to the Angles' (as distinguished from Saxons) The earliest recorded sense is Of or belonging to the group of Teutonic peoples collectively known as the *Angelcynn* ('Angle-kin'=Bæda's *gens Anglorum*), comprising the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes, who settled in Britain during the 5th c. With the incorporation of the Celtic and Scandinavian elements of the population into the 'English' people, the adj came in the 11th c to be applied to all natives of 'England', whatever their ancestry But for a generation or two after the Norman Conquest, the descendants of the invaders, though born in England, continued to be regarded as 'French', so that the word *English*, as applied to persons, was for a time restricted to those whose ancestors were settled in England before the Conquest. In formal state documents the distinction between the 'French' and 'English' inhabitants of England survived after it had ceased practically to exist, cf. Englishry

c 880 *Ælfred & Guthrum's Treaty* (Thorpe) II, Gif man of slagen weorðe, ealle we læteð efen dyne, Englisene & Denisene. *a* 1000 *Ordinance respecting Dunsæte* (Thorpe) VI, Nah naðer to farenne ne Wylisc man on Ænglisc lond ne Ænglisc on Wylisc, butan, etc *a* 1016 *Laws of Æthelred* (Thorpe), Gif Ænglisc man Denisene ofslea *a* 1087 *Charter Will. I* in Stubbs *Sel. Chart.* 83 Will'm kyng gret ealle þa burhwaru binnan Londone Frencisce and Englisce. *c* 1205 Lay 29404 þat folc þæt was Ænglis *Ibid.* 29457 Of Englisce leoden *Ibid* 31673 Penda king is Englisc 1809 Bawdwen *Domesday Bk* 345 The English have four ploughs in the demesne. 1860 Hook *Lives Abps* (1869) I. IV 174 Since the English came into Britain 1872 E Robertson *Hist Ess* 215 The gradual extension of the English name in the course of the 10th century is very perceptible

2 Of or belonging to England or its inhabitants

c 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 73 þe englische barones 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I 193 Schyrreffys and bailzheys maid he [Edward I] of Inglis nation 15 Earl Surrey *Death Sir T Wyat* Poems (Aldine ed) 60 A worthy guide to bring Our English youth by travail into fame 1613 Shaks *Hen. VIII*, III 1 143 Would I had neuer trod this English Earth 1645 Fuller *Gd Th in Bad T* (1841) 37 The English ambassador 1796 H Hunter tr *St Pierre's Stud Nat.* (1799) III. 707, I embarked on board an English ship which had sailed round the world. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* IV XVII, Now every English eye, intent, On Branksome's armed towers was bent 1842 Bischoff *Woollen Manuf* (1862) II 125 English wools rose in price 1852 Earp *Gold Col. Australia* 102 To give the English reader an idea of its present condition

b. In the names of various trees and plants; as **English Elm,** *Ulmus campestris* (see Elm), **English Galingale,** *Cyperus longus*; **English Maidenhair,** *Asplenium Trichomanes*, **English Myrtle,** *Ligustrum vulgare*, **English Treacle,** *Teucrium Scordium*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III xxiii 346 The roote of Cy[p]erus or English Galangal, is hoate and dry in the third degree 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower Pl* VI 12 Order *Cyperaceæ* Sweet or English Galingale 1562 Turner *Herbal* II 157 b, Trichomanes (that is our *English Maydens heare) is supposed, etc 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III lvii (Heading), Of English or Common Maydenheare 1879 in Prior *Plant-n* 1846 Sowerby *Brit Bot*, *English Myrtle, the Common privet, *Ligustrum vulgare* 1551 Turner *Herbal* I iiij a, Germander, whyche is also called in Cambrige shyre *Englyshe triacle, is called in Greke Chamedrys 1670 Ray *Catal Plant Angliæ* 67 (Britten & Holl) In agro Cantabrigiensi English Treacle dicitur. 1886 In Britten & Holland

c In the names of certain diseases *English Cholera*, †*English Sweat* see the sbs †*English Disease* (*Malady*), *English Melancholy* · the 'spleen'

[1733 Cheyne *Eng Malady* (1734) Pref 1 By Foreigners Nervous Distempers, Spleen, Vapours, and Lowness of Spirits, are, in Derision, call'd the English Malady 1834 M Good *Study of Med* (ed 4) III 113 English Melancholy

d *ellipt* = 'English people, soldiers', etc (A 17th c Sc writer has the pl *Englishes*)

1599 Shaks *Hen V*, I II. 111 O Noble English, that could entertaine With halfe their Forces, the full pride of France 1671 *True Nonconf* 221 The violences, wherewith the Englishes, during their Domination among us, can be charged 1711 Swift *Lett* (1767) III 181 Pray observe the inhabitants about Wexford, they are old English 1765 T Hutchinson *Hist Col Mass* I 146 Freedom might be granted to all truly English 1889 Knight *Pop Hist Eng* V 165 That terrible battle-field, which the French call Neerwinden and the English call Landen

3 *transf.* Marked by the characteristics of an Englishman Often in laudatory sense Possessed of the virtues claimed as peculiarly 'English'.

1539 Tonstall *Serm Palm Sund* (1823) 71 Only take an englyshe hart vnto the 1695 *Enq Anc Const Eng* Pref 6 He will find the design to be truly English, that is, sincere and honest 1883 Phelps *Eng Style* 40 A mind compact with sturdy and solid English elements

quasi-*adv* 1784 Cowper *Tiroc* 671 His address Not English stiff, but frank and formed to please

4. As the designation of a language (see B 1). Hence of words, idioms, grammar, etc. Belonging to the English language. Of literary compositions, speeches, etc.. Written or spoken in the English language.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom* (Thorpe) II 358 (Bosw) Ic [Ælfric Abbod] gesett hæbbe wel feowertig larspella on Engliscum gereorde *c* 1000 — in Sweet *Ags Reader* 57 Ðu bæde me for oft Englisera gewrita *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* 5 And seið syon ase muchel on englische leodene ase heh sihðe *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott Hom* 199 Ich habbe i sungen þe ðesne englissce lai *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 14 Ut of latin ðis song is drajen On Engleis speche *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 24 (Cott) Sanges Inglis, frankys, and latine. *Ibid* 233 (Gött) þis ilke boke es translate vnto engliss tung to rede *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 140 Englyssche speche, *Anglicum*. 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1532) I b, It was put into my mynde to drawe it in the englysshe tonge 1580 Bullokar *Orthogr*, There be eight vowels of differing sounds in English speech 1611 Bible Dedic, There should be one more exact translation of the Holy Scripture into the English Tongue. 1840 Macaulay *Ranke* (1854) II 542/2 We now see this book take its place among the English Classics 1847 Emerson *Repr Men, Shaks* Wks (Bohn) I. 357 Our English Bible is a wonderful specimen of the strength and music of the English language.

b with limiting words as in B 1 b

1579 Fulke *Refut Rastel* 763 Prayers remaine still in the Saxon or old English tongue *Mod* An Old-English grammar Middle-English literature. It is not a modern English word

B *sb*

1. The English language First in the adverbial phrase, †*on* (now *in*) *English* Also in phrase, *the king's, the queen's English*, app suggested by phrases like 'to deface the king's coin' Also *attrib* as *English scholar*

In 9th c, and prob much earlier, *Englisc* was the name applied to all the Angle and Saxon dialects spoken in Britain The name *English* for the language is thus older than the name *England* for the country In its most comprehensive use, it includes all the dialects descended from the language of the early Teutonic conquerors of Britain; but it is sometimes popularly restricted to the language since the close of the 'Anglo-Saxon' or fully inflected stage; sometimes to the language and dialects of England proper, as distinguished from those of Scotland, Ireland, U S, etc.; and sometimes to the literary or standard form of the language as distinct from illiterate or ungrammatical speech, etc

[The use as sb seems to have originated, not in the ellipsis of any particular word (e g *gereord*) meaning 'language', but in a vague absol use of the neuter adj A similar use is found in the other Teut langs and in Romanic, cf Ger. *auf deutsch*, Fr *en français*, Sp *en castellano*]

c 890 K. Ælfred *Bæda* III xix, On sumre ceastre þe is nemned on Englisc Cneoferisburh *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt. xxvii. 46 Heli, Heli, lema zabdani? þæt ys on Englisc, Min God, min God, to hwi forlete þu me? *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 103 On [sin] is icweden, *Gula*, þet is zifernesse on englisc *c* 1205 Lay. 6317 Wrat þa lazen on Englis *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* p 988 *Resurrection* 240 (Cott) Raboni (þat is on englis maister). *c* 1340 *Ibid*, 26545 (Fairf) þat now in Ingelis [v r. *Cott.* englis] wil I rede *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 429 þe same sentense in englizsch 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* Introd 4 Wych I purpose now to declare On ynglysh 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W. 1532) I b, The mater is spirytuall, and requyreth moche declaracion in englysshe *c* 1530 Ld. Berners (*title*) The hystory of the moost noble and

valyaunt knyght Arthur of lytell brytayne, translated out of frenesshe in to englishe 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iv. 6 Abusing of Gods patience, and the Kings English 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4046/4 Maurice Roberts a Shropshire Man, speaking very bad English 1782 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) IV. 267 Why has he then bad English on every page? 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Rickb.* xxxv. They put the king's English to death so charmingly 1869 ALFORD (*title*), Plea for the Queen's English.

b. The 'English' of a special period or district, or that which appears in the writings of an individual author. *Old English*: in popular use applied vaguely to all obsolete forms of the language. According to the nomenclature now generally adopted in this country, the *Old English* period ends about 1100–1150, the *Middle English* period about 1500, when the period of *Modern English* begins. The name *Early English* is often used vaguely for Early Middle English, or for Middle and Early Modern English.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 23, I þe moneþ þat on ure leden is old englisch efterlið inempnet, inlius o latin. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7672 Yn a prouerbe of olde englys. 1340 *Ayenb.*, Englys of Kent. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 257 To these books of Euphues, 'tis said, that our Nation is indebted for a nice [illegible] 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. x. Hooker's [illegible] existing model.

†**2.** The 'English' at an author's command; means of expression in English. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 66 *Prol.*, Allas, that I ne had Englysch, ryme, or prose, Suffisant this flour to preyse aryght! *c* 1386 — *Sqr's T.* 29 Myn Englissh eek is insufficient. 1632 WITHER *Anc. Info. Mon.* 553, I will set downe in such English as I haue in the said Legend, of Agon.

3. †**a.** An English sentence to be rendered into a foreign language. †**b.** An English equivalent for a foreign word. **c.** (*School slang*) An English translation; a 'crib'.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* (Z.) 259 Ealle ðas habbað an Englisc, þeah hi for þægernysse fela synd on Ledenspræce. 1552 HULOET, *Englyshe* or vulgare geuen by a master to scholers to be made in latine. 1632 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 49 The Englishes of our [Latin] Prepositions. *Ibid.* 53 When an English is given to be made Latine, what must you do first? 1679 W. WALKER *Dict. Eng. Particles* Pref., The first column contains some Englishes. 1862 H. C. ADAMS *First June* 66, I sometimes have half suspected him of learning his lessons with Englishes.

4. *elliptical.* For 'The sense expressed in plain English', the plain sense, also, *Plain, true English*; †*English out*; and in phrase, *In plain English*, to speak plainly.

1645 *Liberty of Consc.* Pref. A iij, The plain english of the question is this: whether the Christian Magistrate be keeper of both Tables. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 12 The true English of all their false Latine, is nothing but a generall Toleration of all Opinions. 1659 SCOTT in Burton *Diary* (1828) IV. 377 That is English out. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. § 5 (1692) 184 This is the English of their Doctrine. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraph.* III. 376 The plain English of what he thanks God for is in effect but Thus much. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. v. (1840) 86 The English of all which is ..that I am in the wrong. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* VII. 121 When they unmask cant, they say, 'The English of this is', etc.

†**5.** A Flemish coin (see quot.). *Obs.*

?*a* 1500 in *Athenæum* (1867) 7 Dec. 767 Vnj mytis ys an englishe, that is the iij^de^ parte of jd. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 A piece of flemmishe mony called an Englyshe.

6. *Printing.* **a.** The name of a size of type smaller than Great Primer and larger than Pica.

English Type.

1598 *Ord. Stationers' Co.* in *Hist. O. E. Lett. Foundries* (1887) 129 Those in pica Roman and Italic and in English. 1676 MOXON *Print. Lett.* 8 The Stem of English Capitals is 6 parts. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 78 English is called Mittel by the Germans.

b. *Old English.* a form of 'Black Letter' resembling that used by early English printers, now occasionally employed for ornamental purposes.

C. *Comb.* **a.** Prefixed to ppl. adjs., as *English-born, -bred, -built, -managed, -manned, -rigged, -speaking.* **b.** Forming parasynthetic derivatives, as *English-hearted, -minded.* **c.** Prefixed to other adjs., as †*English-Indian*, †*-Irish*, †*-Popish*, †**English-Saxon**, = ANGLO-SAXON, also *English-French, -German, -Latin*, etc., said of dictionaries in which English words are followed by their renderings into other languages.

18. LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* (1851) 6 But I am *English-born. 1880 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* § 155 A large body of French words in our language pronounced as English-born words. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 80 Such ingenuity is not wanting to *English bred technicalism. *c* 1677 *Last Ships* in Marvell *Growth Popery* 61 The John and Sarah, of 120 Tun, *English Built. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* II. i, Many of Godwin's noblest foes sighed for the *English-hearted Earl. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr., Descr. India* (1864) 127 Our *English-Indian Societie. 1700 TYRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 888 All the *English-Irish Knights ran away. 1825 SCOTT *Guy M.* xiii, Three English-Irish peers. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 37 Such sort of *English Latin Dictionaries. 1888 *Daily News* 26 Nov. 2/5 This estate has always been what has been called an *English-managed estate. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 162 Thoroughly *English-minded men such as Gardiner. 1799 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 97 An *English-manned Frigate. 1641 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 8 This clamouring against *English-Popish ceremonies. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xxxvi, She is English built and *English rigged. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. Pref., The most ancient British and *English-Saxon tongues. 1695 *Lond. Am. Const. Eng.* 33 As all his English-Saxon predecessors. 1777 NICOLSON & BURN *Westmoreland* I. 309 Our English Saxon word *end* seems to spring from the same source. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. English* 146 The *English-speaking people. 1883 LOWELL in *Daily News* 5 July 6/2 We continually hear nowadays of the 'English speaking race,' of the 'English-speaking population'. 1887 *Spectator* 26 Feb. 300/1 Of this happy gift Mr. Lowell has among English speaking men almost a monopoly.

Hence **English-hood** (*rare*).

1883 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Ione* II. xxiii. 260 The English-hood of long walks in the lanes and fields.

English (ˈɪŋglɪʃ), *v.* Forms: 4 **Englysch**, 4–6 **-isshe, -ys(s)he**, 4– **English**. [f. prec. adj.]

1. *trans.* To translate into English (a book, passage, etc.); to give the English equivalent for (a word or phrase).

1388 WYCLIF *Bible* Prol. xv, To Englysshe it after the word wolde be derk and douteful. *Ibid.*, I Englishe it thus. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Chron. & Byrth.* (1818) 18 Out of frenssh how that hit englisshid be. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* (1889) 4 For hym, I knowe for suffycyent to expowne and englysshe euery dyffyculte that is therin. 1533 MORE *Apol.* V. Wks. 854/2 Howe be it the preacher englisheth it thus. 1660 BOWLES *Serpent Tempter* vi. (1676) 106 Purchas'd for a Ransom, to Christ's Redemption. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. Pref. 19 It fully excuses my not Englishing them from the Greek my own self. 1807 *Ann. Rev.* V. 510 All German verses can be Englished in fewer syllables. 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxii. 2 If we Englished the word, by our word 'verily'.

b. To render in English orthography. *rare.*

1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. vi. 284 The common word is *ruadh*, or as it is englished *roy*.

†**2.** To render into plain English; to describe in plain terms. *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 51 The hardest voice of her behauiour (to be english'd rightly) is, I am Sir John Falstafs. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* v. 44 Those gracious Acts may be english'd more properly Acts of feare. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* VIII. 22, I am ashamed that my pen should English what mine eyes have seen.

3. To make English, to anglicize. **a.** To adopt (a word) into the English language; to give it an English character or form. **b.** *nonce-use.* To subject to English influence.

1824 9 [illegible] *Conv.* (1846) I. 157 *Liqueur* is not [illegible] 1879 WALFORD *Londoniana* II. 99 The [illegible], Norman and afterwards englished. 1880 GRANT WHITE *Every-Day Eng.* 21 When a foreign word has been transplanted into our speech and has taken firm root there, it should be thoroughly Englished. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idyls.* II. *Clive*, 9 The men in Clive—he fought Plassy. Conquered and annexed and Englished!

English, a. *Obs.*—[f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being translated into, or expressed in, English. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Englished (ˈɪŋglɪʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. ENGLISH *v.* + -ED¹.] That is translated into English.

1659 BAXTER *Key Cath.* II. i. 389 Is not his Doctrine here given you in his Englished words? 1879 FURNIVALL *E. E. T. S. Rep.* 20 Trevisa's englisht Higden's Polychronicon. 1881 *Academy* 16 Apr. 277 Which the testator got in exchange for a copy of an englished version.

Englisher (ˈɪŋglɪʃəɹ). [f. ENGLISH *a.* and *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. [f. the adj.] An English subject; a native or inhabitant of England. Chiefly *Sc.*

1683 G. MARTINE *Reliq. Divæ Andreæ* ii. § 1 (1797) 10 Within twentie two years as some Englishers grant. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxix, That the young Englisher should pay dearly for the contempt with which he seemed to regard him. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. xii, William the Bastard could scarce have found the hardy Englishers so easy a conquest as, etc. 1861 RAMSAY *Scot. Life & Char.* VI. (ed. 18) 187 Not in very good humour with the Englishers.

2. [f. the vb.] One who translates into English.

1800 *Month. Mag.* X. 319 The most fortunate englisher of Klopstock. 1879 FURNIVALL *E. E. T. S. Rep.* 8 The englisher of the French Romance, probably a clergyman of Exeter. 1881 *Academy* 12 Mar. 187 Few Englishers have been so successful in giving the flavour of French verse.

Englishing (ˈɪŋglɪʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENGLISH *v.* + -ING¹.] **a.** The action of the vb. ENGLISH. **b.** *concr.* An English rendering or version.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Metr. Pref. 42 This holy man in all his englysching ryȝt aftu the latyn taketh cours. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 34 The englishing of Æneidos of Virgill. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) To Rdr., The second exception taken against the former Treatise, was the not Englishing or translating of the Latine Verses. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 199 Which [word] they have stuck so closely to in their Englishings, of Latine. 1886 *Athenæum* 9 Jan. 65/1 Some of Mr. Stevenking's 'Englishings' seem to have stopped rather short of English.

Englishism (ˈɪŋglɪʃɪˈzm). *rare.* [f. ENGLISH + -ISM.] In various occasional senses: The characteristics peculiar to the English; English modes of procedure, a manifestation or product of English character; attachment to what is English.

1855 *Tait's Mag.* XXII. 177 He certificated his patriotism when only an excess of English-ism was imputed. 1865 J. W. KAYE *Sepoy War* (heading of chapter) The Progress of Englishism [i.e. the remodelling of land tenure in India according to English notions]. 1868 MAYNE REID *Child Wife* xix. (1888) 101 In his own features there was an unmistakable expression of 'Englishism'. 1879 *Indian Daily N.* 2 Oct., An Englishism which foreigners note.

Englishly (ˈɪŋglɪʃlɪ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In an English manner. †**a.** By means of an English word, in English (*obs.*). **b.** After the manner of the English people, like an Englishman or Englishmen (*rare* in mod. use).

1529 MORE *Dial. Heresyes* I. Wks. 221/1 If he wold call the priestes englishly. 1565 J. HALLE *Hist. Expost.* 113 Sanctificatio, uel cultis Sculptura, englishly Scarification. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxvii. (1612) 300 Arm'd be euery hand and heart hence, Englishly, to beat Spaine. 1641 SIR B. RUDYARD in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 315 It behoves us to be Englishly sensible of the Injustice. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Let. H. Mann* (F. Hall) 1818 JAS. MILL *Let.* 30 Apr. in *Mauvey Napier's Corr.* (1879) 19 Englishly-educated people are all hostile to him. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* xv. 168 Voices anything but (Englishly) human.

Englishman (ˈɪŋglɪʃmæn). [f. ENGLISH + MAN.] A man who is English by descent, birth, or naturalization. The historical senses of course follow those of ENGLISH *a.*, in mod. use, unless otherwise determined by context (as in *Englishman by descent, naturalized Englishman*), the word means one born in England or of English parents.

c 950 *Laws of Æthelstan* I. prm. (Thorpe), Ic wille ðæt ge fedaþ ealle waga an earm Englisc*m*on. *c* 1205 LAY. 1973 Ah Englisc*e*men [*c* 1275 Englissemen] hit habbed awend. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 242 (Gott.) Of ingland þe nacione Er englis men in comune. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* 33 To calle the men of the londe englisshmen. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxli. 267 Thurugh helpe and comfort of our englysshmen. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cvii. 129 There was no Englysshman of armes, but that had xl. or iii. prisoners. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 309 Though banish'd, yet a true-borne Englishman. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* IV. 80 Many Englishmen, conuertentur ad Dominum Deum. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* I. 320 Englishman's the common Name for all. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* II. That Englishman that used to come with his master to our house. 1863 *Lond. Rev.* 10 Jan. 35/2 A thoroughly vulgar Englishman is as offensive an animal as the human mind can well imagine.

b. *Englishman's Foot* (American). see quot.

1687 CLAYTON *Virginia* in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 145 Our Plantain they call the Englishman's-foot. 1861 MRS. LANKESTER *Wild Flowers* 109 Plantain has been named, by the natives in some of our settlements, 'the English man's Foot'.

Englishness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being English, or of displaying English characteristics.

1804 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 512 The Englishness of several fairy tales supposed to be French. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 118 The Englishness of everything about man, woman, and child born in the island. 1884 *Athenæum* 19 Jan. 93/3 The attraction of the face of the Hon. G. Seymour Conway lies in its Englishness.

Englishry (ˈɪŋglɪʃɹɪ). Forms: 5 **Englisherie, 7 englechery, -esherie, Englichiré, -ishiré, -ishrye**, 8 **Englecerie, -eschiré, -escyre, -icherie**, 7– **Englishry**. [ad. AFr. *englecherie*, f. *englesche*, ad. ME. *englisch*, ENGLISH; see -RY.]

1. The fact of being an Englishman. Chiefly in legal phrase *Presentment of Englishry*: the offering of proof that a slain person was an Englishman, in order to escape the fine levied (under the Norman kings) upon the hundred or township for the murder of a 'Frenchman' or Norman.

Bracton, followed by the legal antiquaries of the 17th c., represents this as the continuation of a similar practice under the Danish kings; but no evidence to that effect seems to be known.

[*c* 1292 BRITTON I. vii. (1865) 38 Et volums qe nul murdre soit ajugie par la ou acun parent al mort peuse estre tiové, qi peuse monstrer qe il fust Engleys, et issi prosenter de ly Englescherie]. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Treat. Coroners & Sheriffs* 8 By a statute made 14 E. 3 c. 4 the presentment of Englechery was wholly abrogated and annulled. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. xl. (1739) 62 This custom lasted long after the Normans time, the Dane being only changed into the Norman, and was called Englishire. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* II. ix. 275 Before the Presentment of Engleschire was taken. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 280 Unless proof of 'Englishry' were made by the four nearest relatives of the deceased. 1883 FREEMAN *Impress. U. S.* iv. 16 All accepted the statement of what I may call their Englishry.

2. That part of the population, esp. in Ireland, that is of English descent. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CCXXXI. iv, Loue of all the land He [the duke of York] had amonge the Englisherie alwaye. 1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 6 Such good lawes as tende to the preservation of the Englishrye. 1792 BURKE *Let. Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. 1842 I. 552 The popery laws as applied between Englishry and Irishry. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* VII. § 8 (1882) 434 The English law made treasonable any marriage of the Englishry with persons of Irish blood.

b. An English population; English people generally. In a town. An English quarter. *rare.*

1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 165 There was, beside numerous Englishry in detached bodies, a troop of Germans. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) I. v. 310 There was an English and a Welsh town, an Englishry and a Welshry.

Englishwoman. [f. ENGLISH + WOMAN.] A woman who is English by descent, birth, or naturalization: see ENGLISHMAN.

1530 PALSGR. 217/1 Englysshewoman, *anglesche.* 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 23 Never was any people under the

Sun so sick of new fashion . . . 1817 Byron *Beppo* lxxxix, Where . . . letimes faints, Italian females don't do so outright 1860 Froude *Hist. Eng* VI 42 Above all things let her remember to be a good English-woman

Englishy, *a nonce-wd* [f. as prec- + -y] Characteristic of what is English (as opposed to American, etc)

1880 *Scribn Mag* Feb 633 'A fogger going to fodder his cattle' 'before the summer ricks are all carted' how Englishy such sentences sound'

Englobe (englōʊ b), *v* Also 7 in-. [f En-1 + Globe Cf Fr *englober*] *trans* a To form into a globe, make globular; to round, in quot *refl* and *fig* b To enclose in, or as in, a globe; in quots *fig*

1611 Florio, *Agglobare*, to en globe or make round 1641 Milton *Ch Govt* Wks 1738 I 53 Prelaty must be forc'd to dissolve and unmake her own pyramidal figure inglobe or incube her self among the Presbyters *a* 1843 Foster in *Life & Corr* (1846) I 184 If it [youthful energy] could be englobed within the bosom of the young adventurer 1858 Sears *Athan* II x 235 The degree in which the heavens are englobed within us

Engloom · see En- *pref* 1 2.

†**Englo·se,** *v Obs trans* ? To paint, polish

1430 Lydg *Chron Troy* I v, In his chambre englosed bryht and cleare That shone full shene with gold & with asure

†**Englue·,** *v Obs* Also 4 engleue [a. Fr. *englue-r*, f. *en-* (see En-1) + *glu* birdlime.]

1. *trans* To fasten down or close with, or as with, glue *lit* and *fig*

1393 Gower *Conf* III 312 He sighe and redy fonde This coffre made and well englued *c* 1430 Lydg *Bochas* II xxviii (1554) 65 a, And that they⁊ yen by none yllusions Be not englued 1475 Caxton *Jason* 81 But whan their mosels ben englued

b To attach, connect closely *fig*

c 1430 Lydg *Bochas* VI xii (1554) 159 a, Euery suiset englued es to other And one mistule bringeth in an other

2 To fix to the spot, as (a bird) with birdlime; hence, to ensnare, fascinate

1393 Gower *Conf* I 331 He hath my lady so engleued She woll nought that he be remeued *c* 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* II xxx (1554) 66 b, Deceit, that . Folkes englueth

Englut (englv t), *v. arch* Forms *α* 5 englot, 6 engloutte, 6– englut. *β* 6 inglutte, 7, 9 inglut. [Really two words · (1) ad. OF *engloutir* (Fr *engloutir*) ·—L *ingluttīre*, f *in-* (see In-) + *gluttīre* to gulp, swallow, (2) f En-1 + Glut *v.*]

1. *trans* To swallow, swallow up; to gulp down.

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr* (W de W 1495) I li 108 a/1, Bounden with the boundes of the deuyll, and englotted in his bely 1534 Ld Berners *Gold Bk M Aurel* (1546) R viij, Wyll ye . entre agayne into the swalowe of the see, for to engloutte you? 1581 J Bell *Haddon's Answ Osor* 320 b Themselves engluttyng Partriches, Peacockes, Woodcockes 1607 Shaks *Timon* II ii 175 How many prodigall bits haue Slaues and Pezants This night englutted 1814 Cary *Dante* (Chandos) 169 Inveterate wolf! whose gorge ingluts more prey, Than any beast beside 1832 L Hunt *Translt* Wks 262 Night hath got thee, To clutch and to englut thee.

2 To glut, satiate *lit.* and *fig* Also *refl.*

1571 Ascham *Scholem* I (Arb) 50 Being once inglutted with vanitie, he will streight way loth all learning 1593 Nashe *Christ's T* (1613) 157 Whosoeuer englutteth himselfe, is guilty of his owne death 1610 *Histrio-mastix* v 183 To englut Their bestiall and more brutish appetites 1619 *North's Guevara's Diall Pr* 701/2 Hee hadde inglutted himselfe with the variety of meates hee did eat at the feast *c* 1800 Downeman *Ragnar Lodbrach*, There the wild beast inglutted stood. 1872 Blackie *Lays Highl* 53 Hungry war Engluts his tiger-maw.

Hence **Englu·tted,** *ppl a*

1814 Cary *Dante* (Chandos) 86 Wretched ventricle, That turns th' englutted aliment to dross

†**Englu·te,** *v. Alch Obs.* [app. ad med L **ingluitāre*, corresp. to F *engluer*: see Englue Cf Pr *englutir*] *trans* To close with slime or glue; to seal up (a vessel), make air-tight; implied in **Englu·ting,** *vbl sb.* (See Enlute)

c 1386 Chaucer *Chan. Yem. Prol & T* 213 What sholde I tellen Of the pot and glasses englutyng [*v.r* enlutyng] That of the Eyr myghte passe out no thyng 1584 R Scot *Disc Witchcr* xiv i. 294 Mysticall termes of art, as their sublming, amalgaming, engluting [*marginal note*, enlutting] 1692 Coles, *Englutting*, gluing or glued, stopped.

‖ **Englyn.** Sometimes in Welsh pl. englynion [Welsh] In Welsh poetry, a stanza (now always a quatrain) of a certain metrical structure.

1612 Drayton *Polyolbion* IV 59 In Englins some there were that on their subiect straine. *Ibid note* p 67 Englins are couplets interchanged of 16 and 14 feet called Paladiries and Pensels 1866 *Cornh Mag* Mar 28 About 2000 englynion or epigrammatic stanzas 1875 *Anderida* I. xii. 236 Bards, your choicest englyns sing

‖ **Engobe** (engōʊ b). [Fr] (See quot)

1857 Birch *Anc Pottery* (1858) II 326 An engobe or white coating of pipe-clay, with which the potter has covered the vase. 1875 Fortnum *Maiolica* 1 9 The translucent coat through which the white 'slip' or 'engobe' became apparent.

Engod, -gold, -golden: see En- *pref* 1 1 b, 2.

Engore (engōe r), *v* 1 Also 6 engoar, ingore, 7 ingoar. [f. En-1 + Gore *sb*] *trans* To steep in gore; to make gory, stain with blood

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 39 He shall . Oxen, Sheepe, Cammels, idely engore 1597 Daniel *Civ Wares* VIII. ii This new chosen Lord with the sword . Ingor'd his new-worne clowne *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XII 212 A high-flown eagle sustain'd a dragon all engor'd In her strong seres. *Ibid.* XVI 22 (D) The flood blush'd to be so much engor'd With such base souls 1615 W Hull *Mirr of Maestie* 86 This bloud, wherewith I am ingoared *c* 1800 Downman *Ragnar Lodbrach* in Evans *O Ball* III IV 113 With hunger keen the trenchant sword Wide the Scarfian rocks engor'd

Hence **Engo·red,** *ppl a Obs*

1602 *Return fr Parnass* II v. IV (Arb) 69 There shall engoared venom be my inke.

†**Engo·re,** *v*2 *Obs rare* [f En-1 + Gore *v*] *trans.* To gore, wound deeply, *fig.* to 'goad', insnare Hence **Engo·red,** *ppl. a*

1590 Spenser *F Q* II viii. 42 As salvage Bull When iancour doth with rage him once engore *Ibid* III v 28 By the great persue which she there perceav'd; Well hoped shee the beast engor'd had beene 1596 *Ibid* IV. ix 31 As when an eager mastiffe once doth prove The tast of bloud of some engored beast

Engorge (engō idg), *v* Also 6 ingurge, 6-8 ingorge. [a F *engorge-r*, f *en* in + *gorge* Gorge, throat]

1. *trans.* To fill the gorge of, to gorge, feed or fill to excess, chiefly *refl.* Also (rarely) *intr* for *refl.*

Prob first used (in Eng.) with ref to hawks, see Gorge

1515 Barclay *Eglogues* II (1570) A vj/1 A birde well ingoiged kepes well her nest 1549 Coverdale *Erasm Par.* 1 *Cor* viii. 4 Engorge and pampei vppe themselues with flesh offered to idolles 1557 North *Diall of Princes* 62 a, To ingurge themselves with wyne 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor* 1213 You sit downe to meat but touch not one dish, leauing them afterwards for your servants to engorge themselues therewith 1667 Milton *P L* IX 791 Greedily she ingorg'd without restraint

fig *a* 1559 Dolman in *Mirrour for Magistr.* (1568) N 8 b, With pleasures cloyed, engorged with the fyll 1689 T Plunket *Char Gd Commander* 16 A Cur engorged with asperity

b *transf.* in *passive*: To be filled to excess, crammed Chiefly *Path* of animal tissues or organs To be congested with blood

1599 *Broughton's Lett* 1 6 Virulent letters ingorged with impudent lies 1632 Lithgow *Trav* x 499 The Riuers are ingorged with Salmond. 1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis Chest* (ed 4) 213 The surrounding pulmonary substance . was red and engorged 1869 H. Ussher in *Eng Mech* 3 Dec 272/2 These vessels are congested, or engorged with blood

2. To put (food) into the gorge; to devour greedily Also *transf* and *fig* to swallow up (as a vortex).

1541 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1556) 72 b, Also ingorgeyng meate upon meate 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcel* XXIII vi 237 Neither doth any man, after he hath once satisfied his hunger, engorge superfluous meats 1798 *Mouth Mag* VI 366 Prepare not to ingorge The eternal pyramids. 1880 Neale *Med Hymns* 48 Engorg'd in former years, their prey Must Death and Hell restore today.

absol 1739 *Grobianus* 142 Ingorge once more *Ibid* 179 Largely ingorge, and labour thro' the Treat

Hence **Engo·rged** *ppl a*, **Engo·rger** *sb*, **Engo·rging** *vbl sb.*

1562 Bullein *Def agst Sickness, Sicke men, &c* 65 a, This will not helpe to digest your ingorged full stomack 1598 Florio, *Divoratore*, a deuourer, a glutton, an engorger 1611 Cotgr, *Ingorger*, A rauener, glutton, gulch, ingorger *Engorgement*, a glutting, rauening, deouring, ingorging.

Engorgement (engō idgmĕnt) [f. Engorge *v* + -ment] a The action of engorging. b. The state of being engorged, in various senses, esp *Path* the congestion (of a tissue or organ) with blood, secretions, etc.

1611 Speed *Hist Gt Brit* IX. xvi (1632) 844 The warre eates on still in the body of France, but not with so sharpe teeth, nor so full engorgement as before 1866 A Flint *Princ Med* (1880) 163 The period during which the affected lobe is in the state of active congestion or engorgement 1872 Darwin *Emotions* xiii 325 The engorgement of the face, ears, and eyes with blood. 1873 Holland *A. Bonnic.* vii 118 His aim was . never to press to engorgement the receptive faculties 1878 Napheys *Phys. Life Woman* II 233 Averting the violent rush of the milk and the consequent engorgement of the breast. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss*, *Engorgement*, the clogging of a furnace

†**Engo·tish,** *v nonce-wd.* [f En-1 + Got(h) + -ish] *trans* To class or designate as 'Gothic'.

1664 Evelyn tr *Freart's Archit.* Pref 5 To Engotish after their own capricious humour an infinite many which do all pass under this appellation

‖ **Engouement** (angūmañ) Also 9 engoument [Fr.: lit. obstruction in the throat] Unreasoning fondness

1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* XXXIV (1865) 280 She repaid Miss Crawley's *engouement* by artless sweetness and friendship 1851 Sir F Palgrave *Norm & Eng.* I Introd 44 Swayed by the *engouement* for classical literature

Engouled (engū ld), *a. Her.* [ad Fr *engoulée*, fem. pa. pple of *engouler*, f. *en* in + OF. *goule* (F. *gueule*) mouth (of a beast). The mod. Dicts. give the Fr form **engoulée**]

An epithet applied to bends, crosses, saltiers, etc., the extremities of which enter the mouths of animals 1830 Robson *Brit Her.* Gloss.

†**Engou·ted,** *ppl. a. Obs* Also 5 engowted [? f En-1 + Gout drop] ? Marked with spots like drops of blood.

c 1450 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 296 This hawke is engowted into braell ende. 1677 N Cox *Gentl Recreation* II. (1706) 58 Her Brail feathers are engouted betwixt red and black

Engown: see En- *pref* 1 1 a

†**Engow·schede,** *ppl a Obs rare*—1 [Etymology and meaning uncertain cf OF. *engoussé* stout, fleshy]

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 2053 A dragone engowschede

Engrace (engrē s), *v* Also 7 in-. [f En-1 + Grace *sb*] †**a.** To introduce into favour (cf *ingratiate*) *obs* b To put grace into.

Hence **Engra·ced,** *ppl a.* **Engra·cer,** one who or that which engraces

1610 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict* in Farr *S. P Jas I* (1848) 74 Ingrac't into so high a favour *a* 1641 Bp R Mountagu *Acts & Monum* (1642) 235 His intent was to ingrace his service with King Herod 1874 Pusey *Lent Serm.* 109 He made it a violence to their engraced nature, not to choose Him 1866 — *Mirac Prayer* 5 God is its Engracer, its Indweller

†**Engra·ded,** *ppl. a Her. Obs rare*—1 Also in- [f. En-1 + Grade + -ed] (See quot)

1486 *Bk St Alban's, Her* D ij b, Off a cros engraylid or engradid *Ibid* Thei ar calde armys engradit for they ar made of ij colouris the wich graditly ai broght to gedir oon coloure into another coloure *Ibid* D ij b, Ther is also a partyng of armys of ij colours ingradyt.

†**Engra·ff, ingra·ff,** *v. Obs* or *arch* [f En-1, In- + Graff *v*]

1 = Engraft *v* 1

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* IV. 33 He nygh the roote ingraffeth his sarment 1590 Marlowe *2nd Pt Tamburl* II iii, That Zoacum, that fruit of bitterness, That in the midst of fire is ingraff'd *a* 1617 Bayne *On Eph* (1658) 140 Before wee engraffe a Science, wee cut it, and set it for incision. *a* 1667 Cowley *Shortness Life* Wks (1688) 138 Who does a slight and annual Plant engraff Upon a lasting stock

2. *fig* = Engraft *v* 2

c 1449 Pecock *Repr* 563 He is ouer greet to be ingraffid here 1542 Becon *Christm Banq* Wks (1843) 74 He is 'the vine,' in whom we being ingraffed must needs bring forth much fruit 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst* II 145 He did after a certain maner engraffe them into yᵉ household of Abraham 1605 *Answ Supposed Discov Rom Doctr &c* 46 They be matriculated and ingraffed to the University 1641 Milton *Ch Discip* I (1851) 20 How many surreptitious works are ingraff'd into the legitimate writings of the Fathers 1660 R Coke *Power & Subj* 83 That there is a God is naturally ingraffed into the minds of all men 1695 E Welchman *Husbandm. Manual* (1707) 43 There are too many, who, tho' engraffed into the Church, live no better than many Heathens. 1739 *Grobianus* 224 The better to ingraff In Mem'ry ev'ry useful Paragraph.

b To beget. *rare.*

1864 Swinburne *Atalanta* 963 [Children] All holy born, engraffed of Tantalus

†c In *passive* To be closely attached *to Obs*

1597 Shaks 2 *Hen IV*, II ii. 67 You haue beene so lewde, and so much ingraffed to Falstaffe.

Hence **Engra·ffed,** *ppl a* **Engra·ffer, Engra·ffing,** *vbl. sb.* **Engra·ffment** = Engraftment.

1586 T. Rogers 39 *Art.* (1621) 125 Before men be regenerate, they are not engraffed, but wild olives 1604 Shaks *Oth* II iii. 145 With one of an ingraft Infirmitie *a* 1619 Donne *Biathanatos* (1644) 81 This first ingraffed and inborne desire 1643 T Goodwin *Trial Chr Growth* 8 He is the ingraffer, and implanter of all the branches into this Vine *a* 1655 Vines *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 285 The one seals our engraffing and implanting into Christ. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr* III 52 Engraffing . incorporates one sort of Plant with a Tree of another *a* 1638 Mede *Wks* I xliii. 236 By their spiritual engraffment into him

Engraft, ingraft (en-, ingra·ft), *v* In 7 *pa. pple* **engrafted.** [f En-1, In- + Graft]

1. *trans.* To graft in; to insert (a scion of one tree) as a graft *into* or *upon* (another) Also *absol.*

a 1677 Barrow *Serm* III xxiii (R), Upon the wildest stock divine husbandry can engraft most excellent fruit 1701 Cunningham in *Phil. Trans* XXIII 1206 When they ingraft, they do not slit the Stock as we do, but cut a small slice off the outside of the Stock 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr* I § 14 If upon a plum-tree peaches and apricots are engrafted. 1797 Holcroft tr *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed 2) II lx 367 Trees which, by engrafting, bear two kinds of fruit. 1826 J. Smith *Panorama Sc & Art* II. 640 Pear-trees are propagated by engrafting upon free stocks

b. *transf.* To set firmly *in.*

1793 Smeaton *Edystone L* § 83 The foundation stones of every course were engrafted into, or rather rooted in the rock *Ibid* § 245 A socket, whereby the courses would have been mutually engrafted.

2 *fig.* (Often with express reference to a metaphorical 'tree', 'stock', etc) a To implant (virtues, dispositions, sentiments) *in* the mind; to incorporate (a thing) *into* a previously existing system or unity, (an alien) *into* a race or community; and the like. b. Const *on, upon* To superadd (something adventitious) to something already existing which serves as a basis. †c. *Comm.* To add to the stock of a trading company (cf. Engraftment 3)

a. 1585 Abp Sandys *Serm.* (1841) 114 This word . would root out vice and ingraft virtue. 1633 Earl Manch *Al Mondo* (1636) 203 This ardent Love engrafting me into God by her uniting vertue 1634 T Johnson tr *Parey's Chirurg* xxiv II (1678) 538 Lest that their sad and pensive cogitations, should be engrafted in the issue 1635 Swan *Spec M* v. § 2. (1643) 161 Finding that some false tenets were engrafted amongst the ignorant. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* Ep Ded. 3 Yet God hath ingrafted your Honour into another stocke. 1643 Milton *Dvorce* II. iii. (1851) 70 This cannot be lesse then

to ingraft sm into the substance of the law. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq* XVII XII § 1 A certain young man in grafted himself into the kindred of Herod by the resemblance of his countenance *a* 1754 FIDDING *Remedy Afflict.* Wks 1775 IX 247 Acquiring solid lasting habits of virtue, and ingrafting them into our character.

b 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI 35 All his works on mee Good or not good ingraft, my Merit those Shall perfet, and for these my Death shall pay 1736 BERKELEY *App Querist* II § 106 It may be fatal to engraft trade on a national bank. 1790 BURKE *Fr Rev* Wks V 232 You can ingraft any description of republick on a monarchy 1800 DUNDAS in *J Owen Wellesley's Disp.* 563 The addition made to your European infantry being engrafted on old disciplined well seasoned regiments 1827 J POWELL *Devises* (ed. 3) II 245 An executory limitation [is] engrafted on an alternate contingent remainder in fee on another 1839 ALISON *Hist Europe* (1849–50) I Introd § 18 On the decayed stock of urban liberty they ingrafted the vigorous shoots of pastoral freedom 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III 524 A bill of pains and penalties should be engrafted on the Bill of Indemnity 1881 GRANT *Cameronians* I 1. 14 It had been added to, or engrafted on, the tall, old, square baronial tower

c. 1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) IV 164 Whether they would admit talleys and their own notes to be engrafted upon them stock

3. To graft (a tree), to furnish with a graft

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* VII 73 Fruit-trees are somewhat in the same case, by being ingrafted.

†b. To introduce small-pox virus into (a person's system); = INOCULATE. *Obs*

1717 LADY M W MONTAGUE *Lett* (1887) I. 228 The boy was engrafted last Tuesday I cannot engraft the girl

Engraftation (engrɑftēi·ʃən) *rare* [f prec + -ATION] The action of engrafting

1816 G S FABER *Origin Pag Idol.* II 432 Engraftation. 1817 — *Eight Dissert* (1845) III 372 Ingraftation *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm* Ser IV XXVIII. 213 The result of that engraftation was, that the fruit, savored partly of the new graft, and partly of the old stock.

Engrafted (engrɑ·fted), *ppl a* [f ENGRAFT *v.* + -ED[1]] In the senses of the vb. *lit* and *fig*

† *Engrafted holding*: = EMPHYTEUSIS

c 1600 SHAKS *Sonn.* XXXVII, I make my love engrafted to this store. 1611 BIBLE *Jas* I 21 Receive with meekness the engrafted word. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* II. 21 The Tree is certainly good, an ingrafted Tree 1721 *Lond Gaz* No 5934/2 The Proprietors of the ingrafted stock are required to make the Payment of 3*l* per cent 1762 J BROWN *Poetry & Mus* II. (1763) 186 On their first Entrance into Rome, these dramatic Shews were no longer in their natural, but in an ingrafted State. *c* 1766 BURKE *Tracts Popery Laws* Wks IX 391 The Romans therefore invented this species of engrafted holding. 1807 J E SMITH *Phys Bot* 35 He found a layer of new wood under the engrafted bark

†Engra·fter. *Obs.* [f as prec + -ER] One who engrafts.

1721 R KEITH tr *T. à Kempis' Soliloq Soul* XVI 235 He is the Lover and the Ingrafter of Cleanness

Engrafting (engrɑ·ftiŋ), *vbl. sb* [f ENGRAFT *v* + -ING[1]] The action of the verb ENGRAFT in various senses.

1667 *Phil. Trans* II. 553 The curious engrafting of oranges 1717 LADY M W MONTAGUE *Lett* I XXXV 130 The small-pox is here entirely harmless by the invention of ingrafting, which is the term they give it

Engraftment (engrɑ·ftmĕnt). Also in- [f. as prec + -MENT]

1 The action of engrafting. *lit* and *fig* Also *concr* the shoot engrafted, a graft.

1647 M. HUDSON *Div Right Govt* II X 165 The engraftment and plantation of Christian principles in the heart of an Infidel *a* 1743 SAVAGE *Ep Dyer* 46 Those trees Which from our own engraftment fruitful rise 1745 tr *Columella's Husb.* IV XXIX, I engaged to give directions about ingrafting of vines, and preserving the ingraftments 1774 BP. HALIFAX *Anal Rom. Law* (1795) Pref 21 The laws of England have received great improvements by ingraftments from the Roman 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk Trades* (1842) 370 The consequent ingraftment of Norman French upon the previous Saxonish dialects 1858 *Sat Rev* 14 Aug 166/1 On that fatal day [Bosworth Field] the White Rose withered for ever, and he cannot stomach its engraftment on the rival stalk

†**2.** = INOCULATION *Obs.* Cf ENGRAFT *v* 3 b

1722 NETTLETON *Inoculation* in *Phil Trans* XXXII. 210 This Distemper is raised by an Ingraftment from the Small Pox

†**3.** The issuing of additional stock in a trading company *Obs.* Cf ENGRAFT *v* 2 c.

1721 *Lond Gaz.* No 5934/3 The 7*l* per cent which was due pursuant to the Terms of the Ingraftment 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N* I II. II 319 The Bank was allowed to enlarge its capital by an engraftment of 1,000,171*l.* 10*s*

†Engra·fture. *Obs* In 7 **ingrafture.** [f as prec + -URE] The action of engrafting; the state of being engrafted

1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 104 It is compared to an ingrafture of a branch in a tree 1658 BP. REYNOLDS *Lord's Supp* XI, We often read of his more peculiar presence with and in his people, and of our spiritual ingrafture into him by faith

Engrail (engrēi·l), *v* Forms: *α.* 4–5 **engrele**, 5 **engreyl**, **-grale**, 6–7 **engraile**, **-ayl**, 6– **engrail**. *β.* 5 **ingrayl**, 6–7 **ingrail**, **-ale**, **-eyl**, (6 **ingrele**). [ME *engrele*, a OF *engresle-r* (mod.F. *engrêler*), commonly believed to be f *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *gresle*, *grêle* hail

The original sense would thus be 'to pit or indent as by a shower of hail.' The writer of the Book of St Albans (see quot. 1486 s. v ENGRAILED) supposed that the word was derived from *grece* (L *gradus*) step, and hence he gives *ingradatus* as the Lat equivalent of 'engrailed' Cf ENGRADLD]

1 a. *Her* To indent the edge of (an ordinary) with a series of contiguous curvilinear notches

b. Hence *gen.* to ornament the edge of (anything) with an indented pattern of this kind

Almost exclusively in pa. pple see ENGRAILED *ppl. a*

c 1420 *Antrs of Arth.* xl, With his grissuns of gold engrelet fulle gay. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev* 1030 He beres in cheef of azour Engrelyd with a saltir [*r e* saltire] *c* 1500 *Sc Poem Hen* 136 in *Q. Eliz Acad* 99 The first, hole croce, the tother, engrelit be 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II 27 The quarters in the division of the Escocheon be engrayled 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 214 They bare for their Armes Argent a Bend ingreyled Gules 1695 *Lond. Gaz* No 3087/4 A Lyon Rampant with Ermine in a border ingrail'd 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* Gloss, *Engrailed*, This word signifies a thing the hail has fallen upon, and broken off the edges, like the leaves of a tree notched by hail stones. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol Leg* Pref 4 The Ingoldsby escutcheon, a saltire engrailed Gules 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist & Pop.* XV (ed 3) 186 They also engrail the bend itself 1877 W JONES *Finger-ring L* 248 A curious ring was exhibited. It is engrailed

2 *transf* To give a serrated appearance to; formerly sometimes, to roughen, render prickly

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* 286 Their bodyes engryled with lothsome blisters 1594 NASH *Unfort Trav* 53 The eighth had all his armour throughout engrayled like a crabbed brierie hawthorne bush 1632 DRAYTON *Poly olb* XXIX (1748) 380, I [the river Wear] indent the earth, and then I it engraile With in my a turn and trace 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. II 23 Ingraling the earth by the waved lines of water. 1832 TENNYSON *Palace Art* XXIX, Or over hills with peaky tops engrail'd

†**3.** To indent, sculpture in intaglio *Obs*

1548 HALL *Chron Hen VIII*, 73 A fountayne of enbowed woorke, gylte with fine gold, and bice, ingrayled with antieke woorkes 1566 DRANT *Horace Sat* III Fvjb, The executours of Staberie engraylde on his grave, What were his ample legacies 1567 *Ibid*, *Arte Poet* B v, Lawes to ingrale in during brasse 1577 STANYHURST *Descr Irel* in Holinshed *Chron* VI 26 The famous conquest of so woorthie a potentate should be ingrailed in perpetuall memorie 1602 FULBECKE *Pandects* 63 Their countenances were resembled and engraled in their Armorie.

†**4.** ?To variegate, adorn with mixture of colours

In the first two quots. possibly To surround with an indented border.

1483 in *Antiq Reposit.* (1807) I. 50 Rede cloth engreyled with vj yerdes of white woolen cloth 1548 HALL *Chron* (1809) 516 Cloth of golde set with redde roses ingreyled with gold of broudeye *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVIII 761 Arcadies then shows a caldron new, engrail'd with twenty hues

5 In mod. poetry sometimes used for: To ornament *with* (metal).

It is not clear whether any more definite sense is intended in the examples here quoted

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* I, White turbans, glittering armour, shields engrail'd With gold 1823 BOWLES *Grave Last Saxon* IV 552 The lion ramps Upon his mailed breast, engrailed with gold 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. X 318 The car Engrailed with brass

Engrailed (engrēi·ld), *ppl a* [f ENGRAIL *v*]

1 (See ENGRAIL *v* 1) **a** *Her* Of an ordinary: Having a series of curvilinear indentations in the edge **b.** *gen.* Of the edge of any object, of a line, a circle, etc: Ornamented with a series of curvilinear indentations **c** Of a coin: Having a margin formed by an engrailed circle, or with a ring of dots **d** *Entom* **Engrailed moth**, *Tephrosia bundularia*; **Small engrailed moth**, *T. crepuscularia* (Newman *Brit Moths* 66).

? a 1400 *Morte Arth* 4183 He had sothely for-sakene be sawtyrourie engrelede. 1486 *Bk St Albans*, *Her* E vj b, Sych a bordure is calde a bordure ingraylit for the colowre of hym is put *gre* by *gre* into the felde of tharmys 1830 E HAWKINS *Anglo-Fr Coin* 128 Legend within two concentric engrailed circles 1848 RICKMAN *Goth. Archit* XX, The nail-head, and engrailed ornaments 1856 SMYTH *Rom Fam Coins* 97 A well struck engrailed coin of excellent workmanship 1871 W. H TURNER *Publ. Hard Soc* V 86 A cross engrailed between four water bougets

†**2** (See ENGRAIL *v.* 3) Incised, carved in intaglio. *Obs*

1784 J BARRY *Lect Art* 1 (1848) 69 The intaglio or engrailed figures on our Gothic tombs.

†Engrai·ling, *vbl sb. Obs.* [f as prec + -ING[1]] The action of the verb ENGRAIL. Also *concr* an engrailed edge.

1486 *Bk St Albans*, *Her.* Cvj a, This engraylyng is no propur langage aftir the sight of thys cros, bot rather an endentyng. 1611 COTGR, *Engresleure*, an ingrayling, or inuecking, a kind of small indenting in a coat of Armes. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal Beauty* X 61 Those regular engralings (as the heralds express it) which displeased the eye before 1784 J BARRY *Lect. Art* III. (1848) 150 This ridiculous carved work and engrailing.

Engrai·lment. [f as prec + -MENT] **a.** *Her* The state of being engrailed or indented in curved lines **b** The engrailed circle round the margin of a coin, etc

1856 SMYTH *Rom Fam. Coins* 31 The laureated and ringletted profile of Apollo within an engrailment.

Engrain, ingrain (en-, ingrēi·n), *v.* Also 4 **engreyne**, 6 **engrene**. [f EN-[1], IN- + GRAIN.

Palsgr 1530 gives a Fr *engrainer* to dye The word, whether first formed in Fr. or Eng, was suggested by the Fr phrase *en graine* (adapted in Eng as *in grain*) where *graine* means the cochineal dye. Hence *to engrain* and *to dye in grain* meant originally to dye with cochineal, and subsequently to dye in any fast colour But afterwards they came to be associated with the word *grain*, a Fr *grain*, the 'fibre' or minute structure of a thing, so that in mod use 'to dye in (the) grain' means to impregnate the very substance of the material with the dye, to dye the wool before it is woven, and the present senses of the vb *engrain* have distinct reference to *grain* 'minute structure' On the whole the form *engrain* is now preferred to *ingrain*, see however the note on ENGRAINED *ppl a*]

†**1** *trans.* To dye scarlet or crimson with cochineal, hence, to dye in fast colours, dye in grain Also *transf* and *fig* *Obs* or *arch*

Already regarded as an archaism in Spenser's time, as the glossary to *Shep. Cal* explains *engrained* by 'dyed in grain.'

α 1377 LANGL *P Pl.* B II 15 Hire robe was ful riche of red scarlet engreyned 1465 *Mann & Househ Exp.* 162 Fyne crymysyne engreyned 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron* (1811) 264, I delyuered my clothes engrened to Mayster Foster 1532–3 *Act 24 Hen VIII*, c 13 Clothe of the colours of scarlet, crimosen, or violet engrayned 1579 SPENSER *Shph Cal* Feb 131 With Leaues engrained in lusty greene 1591 — *Virgils Gnat* 666 The Rose engrained in pure scarlet die 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 35 His worth in honours purest dye engraine

β 1561 DAUS tr *Bullinger on Apoc* (1573) 144 b They shall not be clothed in soft or precious apparell, as velluet, sattin, or damaske, or crimosine ingrayned but in sacke cloth 1597 DANIEL *Civ Wares* II CXVII, Our fields in grayn'd with blood. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 695 A colour ingrained with the dung of a Crocodile 1674 N [illegible] 171 It being true blew Gotham or [illegible] 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 163 Milesian [illegible] Tyrian crimsons

2 To cause (a dye) to sink into the texture of a fabric, to work (a foreign substance) into the 'fibre', the intimate structure of anything Chiefly *fig* to implant ineradicably (habits, convictions, prejudices, tastes) *in* a person

α *a* 1641 BP R MOUNTAGU *Acts & Monum* (1642) 129 When the spots are engrained, and will not out by scouring, etc. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXXV, The stain hath become engrained by time and consuetude *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz* (1873) III. 1 43 With such force had the circumstance just narrated engrained superstition in the Scotch character. 1862 MAX MULLER *Chips* (1880) I IX 184 The feeling is so deeply engrained in human nature.

β 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit* (1818) 42 Evil habits thoroughly ingrained in the disposition 1878 *N Amer Rev* CXXVII 20 This republicanism the Talmudists have ingrained in him

3 In *passive*. To be indelibly marked *with*

1863 BARING GOULD *Iceland* 160 A post very old, and ingrained with filth

4 †**a.** To give a certain kind of texture to (*obs rare*[−1]) **b** *nonce-use.* To form a granular surface on (the skin).

1593 NASHE *Christ's T* (1613) 147 She was wont in Asses milke to bathe her, to engraine her skin more gentle, plyant, delicate and supple 1862 BURTON *Bk Hunter* 32 The countless little wrinkles which engrained his skin

†Engrai·n, *v.*[2] *Obs rare*[−1] [ad F *engrener*, f *en* (see EN- *pref* [1]) + *grain* lit 'grain']

intr Of a toothed wheel, etc: To fit into a corresponding toothed piece of machinery.

a 1774 GOLDSMITH *Lazar Philos* (1776) II 52 By means of the toothed wheel F engraining in the toothed rack Dd

Engrained, ingrained (en-, ingrēi·nd), *ppl a* [f ENGRAIN *v.*[1] + -ED[1] In the ppl adj used attrib., though not in the vb., the form with *in-* is more common than that with *en-*. In sense 2 the word is often heard with secondary (sometimes even with primary) stress on the prefix *in-*]

†**1.** Dyed in grain see ENGRAIN *v*[1]

1599 MARSTON *Sco Villanie* I IV 189 Ingrain'd Habits, died with often dips, Are not so soone discoloured

b *fig* with sbs. characterizing persons: Thoroughly permeated with the characteristic qualities; thoroughgoing, incorrigible Cf. 'a rogue in grain'.

1630 RUTHERFORD *Lett* XII (1862) I 62 The bloody tongues, crafty foxes, double ingrained hypocrites shall appear as they are 1715 *Wodrow Corr* (1843) II 53 Multitudes of engrained enemies of the succession, under the cloak of the Abjuration, served the interests of the Pretender 1857 MAYHEW *Lond Labour* I 329 Many ingrained beggars certainly use the street trade as a cloak for alms-seeking 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser I. (1873) 277 He is an ingrained sceptic

2. Of a dye, or foreign matter of any sort: Wrought into the inmost texture of something Chiefly *fig.* of habits, sentiments, prejudices Deeply rooted, inveterate.

1843 GLADSTONE in *For & Col Q Rev* II 567 Deeply engrained mischiefs and corruptions 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int* II 1. § 22 (1864) 109 A receiver of posted letters acquires an engrained sensibility to half an ounce 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng* VIII (1880) 140 The engrained absolutism and egotism of Louis XIV were at their acme from his earliest years 1875 SINGLETON *Virgil* II 142 From others, underneath the wasteful gulf, Their ingrained wickedness is washed away, Or is burnt out by fire. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew* VII 129 It had its usual ingrained element of cant 1869 *Echo* 20 Mar, His sinewy hands have got an odd, grimy appearance, as of ingrained coal-dust.

Hence **Engrai·nedly** *adv*

1869 *Athenæum* 16 Oct 495 She is a liar by instinct and by principle—designedly and undesignedly a liar, an utterly, ingrainedly untrue creature

†Engrai·ner, ingrai·ner. [f as prec. + -ER] One who engrains.

1805 *Ann Rev* III 17 Chemistry may hope one day to publish the scarlet dyer's vade-mecum, or every man his own engrainer.

†**Engra·lee,** *a. Her Obs.* [a OF. *engrallé* (mod *engrêlé*) see ENGRAIL *v*] = ENGRAILED

1572 BOSSEWELL *Wks Armorie* II 27 b, To beare the same [colours] plaine, and neither engralee, rasie, enueckie or dentellie

Engrand see EN- *pref*[1] 2

†**Engra·ndize, -ise,** *v Obs* Also 7 ingrandize [a. Fr *engrandiss-* extended stem of *engrandi-r*, ad It *ingrandire* —late L *ingrandire*, f *in-* (see IN-) + *grand-s* great (see GRAND) Cf. AGGRANDIZE] *trans* To make great, increase in estimation, importance, power, rank, or wealth

1625 in Rushw. *Hist Coll* (1659) I 159 Curing the Kings Evil a device to ingrandize the vertue of Kings when Miracles were in fashion. 1653 A WILSON *Jas I*, 55 To ingrandize all, the King created him Viscount Rochester 1670 G H. *Hist Cardinals* I III 95 He engrandiz d his own Nephews amongst them *Ibid* III I 225 Alexander endeavoured what he could to ingrandize the Title of Cardinal 1883 tr. *Allocution Pope Leo XIII* in *Daily News* 1 Sept 2/2 Many who are led away by the idea of constituting and engrandising the nation

Hence **Engra·ndizing,** *vbl sb* and *ppl a*

1670 G H *Hist Cardinals* II III 192 He began to bend his mind to the ingrandizing this Kinsman 1653 A WILSON *Jas I*, 52 With this Ingrandizing Title the King added a great Revenue 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 83 Elate imagination, engrandising, preheminencies

†**Engra·nge,** *v Obs rare*—[1] [a F *engrange-r*, f. *en* in + *grange* barn] *trans.* To put (crops) into a barn ; to store, fill (a treasure-house)

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met* XI xii, Them I shall enrych, and shall engrange theire tresoure with fruyt delytable

Engrape · see EN- *pref*[1] 1 b

Engrapple, variant of INGRAPPLE *v Obs*

Engrasp (engra·sp), *v* [f EN-[1] + GRASP] *trans.* To take, or try to take, in one's grasp, to embrace, grasp, seize Also *fig*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T* (1613) 123 Who shall engraspe and bound the heauens body? 1667 H MORE *Div Dial* v xviii (1713) 469 Without any design of engrasping great Mysteries. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I 274 Ulysses, too engrasped The holy image

Engrate, var of INGRATE *v Obs* to regrate.

Engratiate, obs form of INGRATIATE

Engrave (engrē·v), *v Pa pple* engraved, engraven. Also 6–8 ingrave; *pa pple* 6–8 ingraved, 6–9 ingraven [f EN-[1] + GRAVE *v* , after the equivalent Fr *engraver* (13–17th c) (The strong pa pple *engraven* is now somewhat archaic or formal.)]

†1 *trans* To sculpture; to portray or represent by sculpture. *Obs*

1542 UDALL *Apophth* 305 b, For his surname, Cicero, he engraved the figure and proporcion of a cicer 1545 JOYE *Exp Dan* III (R), For he shall make ye no image (saithe the Lorde) nor engrave non (nor set vp non) 1583 LYLY *Ep T Watson* in *Poems* (Arb) 30 Lysippus engraued Vulcan with a streight legge 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron* III. 904/2 The kings my predecessors and ancestors, whose pictures are ingrauen and set heere in order within this hall 1591 SHAKS 1 *Hen VI*, II II 15 Vpon the which Shall be engrau'd the Sacke of Orleance 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* II 312 His Sepulchre remained in S. Hierome's time, and over it the Sunne engraven

†2. a To cut into (a hard material) (*obs rare*) b To mark by incisions, to inscribe with incised characters; to ornament with incised marks

1590 SPENSER *F. Q* III VIII 37 That seemes rough masons hand with engines keene Had long while laboured it to engrave 1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim & Min* Introd , Others that yeeld to iron may be Ingraven 1859 SMILES *Self-help* v 104 To engrave spoons and forks with crests and ciphers 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 72 Behold this fruit, whose gleaming rind ingrav'n 'For the most fair'

3. a. To carve (an inscription, figures, etc.) upon a surface, hence, to record by engraved or incised letters; also *fig.* †b. To make (wounds, cavities) by incision

α. 1542 UDALL *Apophth* 42 A golden aple with this poysee written or engraved about it *Ibid* We have perfecte knowelage of no more then is engraven in our memorie 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I 24 The first & extremest ribbes haue likewise lesser cauities or gutters, to their substaunce engraued 1594 GREENE *Selimus* Wks 1881–3 XIV 285 But we shall soone with our fine tempered swords, Engrave our prowesse on their burganets 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 127 (R) The decemvirall lawes, they set up openly to be seene, engraven in brasse 1766 GOLDSM *Vic W* II (1857) 6 As he had engraven upon his wife's tomb 1802 MAR EDGWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I XII 94 His coat of arms engraven upon the seal 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng Note-bks.* (1879) II 43 A cross engraven along its whole length

β. 1557 *N T* (Genev) *Epist* Iij, In all partes of the worlde, he has it were ingraued the glorie of his might 1626 G SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XII 251 The fatall steele he waues Deepe in his guts, and wounds on wounds ingraues 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 41 The old Carver had ingraven his own Name and Portraiture in the Shield of Pallas. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr* II. 63 If their Crimes had been ingraven in some Plate of Iron or Brass 1738 WESLEY *Short Hymns* (1762) I 355 Ingraven with an iron pen My name upon Thy hands is seen

c *fig.* To impress deeply; to fix indelibly

α. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* XXX XII, In my mynde . I had engraued Her goodly countenaunce 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Nature* III, O smooth my rugged heart, and there Engrave thy rev'rend law 1790 BURKE *Fr Rev* Wks V. 56 Whose penetrating style has engraved in our hearts the words and spirit of that immortal law 1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* III 30 To engrave them on his memory

β. 1513 MORE *Rich III* (1641) 240 By love or by grudge ingraved and imprinted in your heart 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb* 1 2 And in your dreadfull verse ingrau'd the prophecies *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I VII § 2 (1622) 52 It is naturally ingrauen into the mindes of all men, to beleeue There is a God *a* 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH *Jas V*, Wks (1711) 115 A prince's name is surer preserved, and more ingraven in paper than in rusting medals

4 To represent (a figure, landscape, etc.) by lines incised upon metal plates (in mod use, also by lines carved in relief on wood blocks) with the view of reproducing it by printing. Also *absol.*

1667 EVELYN *Mem* (1857) III 199 Cause the best of your statues to be engraven in copper 1672 PETTY *Pol Anat* (1691) 59 He hath caused distinct Maps to be made of every Barony engraven in Copper 1683 RAY *Corr* (1848) 132 Whether he designs to engrave and publish any of those icons 1710 HEARNE *Collect* (Oxf Hist Soc) 20 Dr Sacheverell's Picture has been ingrav'd several Times 1728 R MORRIS *Ess Anc Archit* Advt , Prospects of the Church and Monuments curiously engraven 1821 R TURNER *Arts & Sc* (ed 18) 73 How do people engrave on wood? 1827–32 J M W TURNER (*title*) Picturesque Views in England and Wales, engraved by the best artists

Engrave, var. INGRAVE *obs* , to entomb

Engra·ved, *ppl. a* [f. ENGRAVE *v.* + -ED[1]] In the senses of the verb

1557 N. T (Genev) *Heb* I 3 Which Sonne beyng the bryghtnes of the glorie, and the ingraued forme of his persone 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst* I 29 b, Should very vnproprely yea fondly be called the engraued form of him 1837 *Penny Cycl* IX 439/1 One of the first books illustrated with designs on engraved plates was the production of Italian artists.

†**Engra·vement.** *Obs.* Also 7 ingravement [f ENGRAVE *v.* + -MENT] The action of engraving ; that which is engraved, an incised figure or inscription , also *fig* an imprint, record, trace

1604 BROUGHTON *Corrupt Handl Relig* 99 The Patriarks engrauement in the twelv stones 1617 *Fanua Lmg* 118 Ingrauements in cleere plates endure long 1637 J RUTTER tr *Corneille's Cid* I 1, The furrowes in his forehead seem to be Th' ingravements of his noble actions. 1727 DE FOE *Syst Magic* I VI 141 If such writing or engravement were made by Cham

†**Engra·ven,** *ppl a Obs.* Also 6–7 in- [str pa pple. of ENGRAVE *v*] = ENGRAVED

1583 HARSNET *Serm Exek* (1658) 130 God had his Son, the Ingraven Image of his Father 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawyers Log* I. 1 2 That ingraven gift and faculties of wit and reason 1593 *Tell-trothes N Y Gift* (1876) 34 But engrauen thoughtes will not be rubbed forth. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 535 Was not the Temple full of Lyons and Cherubims, and ingraven forms? 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* III 325/2 I have procured some since my former engraven ones

†**Engra·ven,** *v Obs.* Also 7 in- [perh f prec ; perh an alteration of ENGRAVE, due to analogy of vbs with prefix EN-[1] and suffix -EN[5]] = ENGRAVE *lit.* and *fig*

1605 CAMDEN *Rem* 27 A name which was ingravened in the revestiarie of the Temple. 1650 T BAYLY *Herba Parietis* 59 To engraven a similitude 1704 *Gentleman Instructed* 250 (D) Our Maker has also engraven'd the knowledge of Himself in our souls 1713 *Lond Gaz* 5165/4 Lost Two silver Trenchet Plates of Her Majesty's Engraven'd A R

†**Engra·vening,** *vbl sb Obs.* [f ENGRAVEN *v* + -ING[1]] The action of the verb ENGRAVEN, the characters in which anything is engraved

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri Faith* (1845) 12 The engravening of free grace 1655 GURNALL *Chr in Arm* I 129 These places whose engravening is too curious to be long pored on by a weak eye

Engraver (engrē·vəɹ) Also 6–8 ingraver [f. ENGRAVE *v.* + -ER]

1 One who engraves ; one whose business it is to cut devices, figures, or letters in wood, metal, stone, etc Now often *spec.* one who engraves pictures on metal or wood from which prints are to be taken

1586 T. B *La Primaud Fr Acad* II (1594) 47 From what paterns doe Painters and Ingrauers take the fashion and forme of those Images and pictures 1611 BIBLE *Exod* XXXVIII 23 Aholiab, son of Ahisamach, of the tribe of Dan, an engraver 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 26 Mar To see the famous engraver, to get him to grave a seal for the office 1690 TEMPLE *Ess Heroic Virtue* Wks 1731 I 215 This Odin was the first Engraver of the Runick Letters or Characters 1705 HEARNE *Collect* 18 Aug. (Oxf Hist Soc) I 30 Cole the Ingraver *a* 1779 WARBURTON *Lett Literary Property* (R), Could we easily think that a printseller or engraver should be able to obtain that for his baubles? 1815 *Scribbleomania* 192 (*note*), His engraver undertook to procure a similar stone 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr* I VII, His eyes are like the over-tried eyes of an engraver.

2. An engraving tool, a graver *rare.*

1821 CRAIG *Lect Drawing* VII 371 The implements for this species of art are five or six engravers of various lengths and thicknesses.

†**Engra·very.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 ingravery, -ie [f as prec. see -ERY.] The art or work of the engraver; *concr.* the productions of the engraver's art; also (*rarely*) an individual work of the kind, a piece of engraving.

1566 PAINTER *Pal Pleas.* (18) II. 533 1611 COTGR, *Manequinage*, anticke ingrauerie, or caruing, in Wainscot, or Stone-worke. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett* (1654) IV. 44 He hath in charge to present you with my small Ingravery 1676 *Phil Trans* XI 554 The Cabinets, copper Cuts and Engravery of Monsieur de Maiolles *a* 1682 SIR T BROWNE *Tracts* 4 They wonder to find the art of ingravery so ancient upon pretious stones and signets *Ibid* (1684) 210 Some handsome Engraveries and Medals.

Engraving (engrē·vɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f ENGRAVE *v* + -ING[1]]

1 The action of the verb ENGRAVE; the art of the engraver.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 569 There is in marble of his portraying and ingraving, an old woman drunken 1696 BP PATRICK *Comm Ex* XXXII (1697) 632 Interpreters take it [a Heb word] here for an Instrument of Engraving 1776 GIBBON *Decl & F* I 397 The elegance of his designs and engraving 1837 *Penny Cycl* IX 439/2 In Germany engraving made more rapid strides towards excellence

2 *concr* That which is engraved , an engraved figure or inscription *rare.* †Also *fig* a deep impression (*e g* on the mind)

1611 BIBLE *Ex* XXVIII 11 The worke of an engrauer in stone, like the engrauings of a signet 1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man.* IV VII 355 The Fall of Man did [not] wholly raze out the Engravings of those common Notions 1738–41 WARBURTON *Div Legat* IV V (R), It appears from the engravings on Aaron's breast-plate, that letters were in common use 1884 *Cyclist* 13 Feb 243/1 Beautiful specimens of Doulton's ware, salad bowls and servers, with silver mounts and a suitable engraving

3 An impression from an engraved plate

1803 *Med Jrnl* X 187 Two painted Engravings of Cow-Pock and other Eruptions 1826 SINGER *Hist Cards* 224 It was not until the latter part of the sixteenth century that engravings on copper were used as embellishments for books in England 1860 SALA *Hogarth* 117 A handsome cabinet of paintings, drawings, and engravings

†**Engra·vure.** *Obs rare*—[1]. [f ENGRAVE *v.* + -URE] An engraving

1716 MYLES DAVIES *Athen Brit* III 90

†**Engrea·se,** *v. Obs rare*—[1] [f EN-[1] + GREASE, after Fr *engraisser.*] *trans* To fill with grease, to fatten

1563–87 FOXE *A & M* (1843) V 615 They are fatted and engreased like swine

†**Engrea·ten,** *v Obs* [f. EN-[1] + GREAT *a* + -EN[5]] *trans* To make great, to increase, aggrandize, also *fig* to aggravate (an offence) Hence **Engrea·tening** *vbl sb*

c 1614 CORNWALLYES in Gutch *Coll. Cur* I 156 The late working of these conjunctions between them, to the engreatning of them, and peril of us 1641 *Relation Answ Earl Strafford* 4 He had engreatned and advanced the Kings Revenues. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv* 186 To engreaten the King against the Interest and Liberty of their own Country 1684 *Contempl State Man* II X (1699) 238 Sin is much engreatned by the circumstances which attend it

†**En-gree,** *adv Obs* Also en gre. [F *en gré*] In good part

14 *Pol Rel. & L Poems* (1866) 38 Beseching you, Dere heret, as Enterly as y cane, to take en gre this poure gifte *c* 1475 *Partenay* 3819 Off aduersite en gree take the porte

Engreen · see EN- *pref*[1] 2

†**Engre·ge,** *v Obs* Also 4 engredge, -gge [ad OF *engregier*, f late L **ingravāre* (cf L *ingravāre* ENGRIEVE), f *in-* + *gravi-s* heavy. See AGGREGE] *trans.* a. To make heavy or dull; hence, to harden (the conscience, heart). b. To increase the importance of, to aggravate

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* VII. 14 Engregid is the herte of Pharao *Ibid* VIII 15 Pharao forsothe seynge that there was 3eue rest, his herte engredgide *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers T* ¶ 905 Alle thise thynges after þat they been grete or smale engreggen [v r engregen] the conscience of man. — *Melibeus* ¶ 321 Everych of hem encreseth and engreggith other *a* 1600 *Dial betw Clerk & Courtier* 4 (Jam.) Ye wald lufe it, And not engrege the case sa hie

Engreif(f, Sc var of ENGRIEVE *v Obs*

Engrele, -greyl, var of ENGRAIL *v Obs.*

Engrene, -greyn, obs forms of ENGRAIN *v*

†**Engrie·ve,** *v Obs.* Forms . α 4 engreve, (*Sc.* engrief(f), 4–5 engreive (*Sc.* engrew), 6 engreue, -eeue, 6–7 engreve, 6–engrieve β 4 ingreve, 6 ingreeue, -ieue [ad OF. *engrever* — L *ingravāre*, f *in-* (see IN-) + *grav-is* heavy ; cf. EN-[1] and GRIEVE]

1. *trans.* To cause grief or pain to; to annoy, hurt, vex. Also *absol.* To do harm, be troublesome

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI 504 Myscheif that suld swa engreiff, That na hys vorschip suld thame releif *Ibid* XIII 210 The scottis archeris Ingrevand [v r engrewand] thame so gretumly That thai vayndist a litell we *Ibid* XX 200 For it, he said, mycht nocht releif, And mycht [thaim-self] gretly engreif *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 3444 Yit no thyng engreveth mee *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VIII. XXXV 190 He þat mast engrewyt þere Suld have þe grettast Prys, wyth þi Ðat he engrewyt honestly 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X XIII 19 Bot pryncipally Mezentyus all engrevit 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1652) § 828 Aches, and Hurts, and Cornes, do Engrieve, either towards Raine, or towards Frost

2 To make grievous , to represent as grievous; to aggravate

1535 CROMWELL *Let. Gardiner* in Burnet *Collect* 460 In which part ye shall somewhat engrieve the matter *a* 1555 BP GARDINER in Foxe *A & M* (1563) 734 b, To engreue it to be an importable burden. 1592 *Conspir Pretended Ref* 40 Seeking also to engreeue their faultes.

3. To make a grievance of; to take as a ground of accusation or reproach

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron* III 1111/2 Mine owne confession is ingreeued against me *Ibid* III 1114/1, I am sorie to ingreeue anie other mans doings.

Hence **Engrie ved**, *ppl a*

1591 SPENSER *Vis Worlds Van* 159, I gan in my engrieued brest To scorne all difference of great and small.

†**Engri·n**, *v Obs rare*—[1] [f. EN-[1] + GRIN snare] *trans* To ensnare

1340 *Ayenb.* 154 Alle þo þet habbeþ zuo þe herten engrined me þe dyeules nette

Engroce, obs. form of ENGROSS

Engroche, obs. form of ENCROACH

Engroove, ingroove (en-, ingrūv), *v.* [f EN-[1], IN- + GROOVE *sb.* or *v*] *trans* a To work (something) into a groove b To form a groove in

a 1842 TENNYSON *Love thou thy land* xii, Let the change which comes be free To ingroove itself with that which flies

1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* II iii. 39 A narrow glen, engrooved with sliding water

Engross (engrōu·s), *v* Forms *α* 4 engrosy, 5–7 engrose, 6–7 engrosse, 5 engroce, 5- engross. *β* 5–8 ingrosse, 5–7 ingrose, (5 ingroos), 5–6 ingroce [Three distinct formations, from elements ultimately identical (1) In senses 1–2 a AF *engrosse-r* (med L *ingrossā-re*) to write in large letters, f. *grosse* = med L *grossa* large writing, a transcript in large letters (fem. of *grossus* large, thick · see GROSS *a.*). (2) In senses 3–7 f. phrase *in gross*, Fr. *en gros* = 'in the lump, by wholesale' AF. *engrosser* and Anglo-Lat *ingrossare* in sense 3 are found in the Statutes. (3) In senses 8–11 a Fr *engrosser* to make big, thick, or gross, corresp. to Pr *engrossar*, Sp *engrosar*, It *ingrossare* :—late L. *ingrossāre*, f. *in-* (see IN-) + *gross-us* stout, thick, GROSS.]

I To write in large

1. *trans* To write in large letters; chiefly, and now almost exclusively, to write in a peculiar character appropriate to legal documents, *hence*, to write out or express in legal form. Also *absol*

α [1304 *Year-bks* 32–33 *Edw I*, 315 Quant une fin est engrosse cum ne resortira james a bref ne a note chalanger.] *c* 1430 LYDG *Story Thebes* 2098 Engrosed vp And enrolled only for witnesse In ioure registres 1467 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 379 The actes of the yelde shullen be enacted and engrossed in a quayer of parchemyn 1557 *Ord Hospitalls* F vij, The whole accompt yow shall engrosse and write faire into a Booke 1591 *Wills & Inv N. C.* (1860) II 299 For engrossing his will, twice unto paupar, after unto parchment 1595 SPENSER *Col Clout* 636 Her name I will . in the ground engrosse, And fill with stones 1632 *Star Chamb Cases* (1886) 164 Bampton and his wife brought their answere readie drawen to him and desired him to engrosse it 1664-5 PEPYS *Diary* II 337 The story of the several Archbishops of Canterbury, engrossed in vellum 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat* 18 A clerc.. Who pens a Stanza when he should engross 1818 CRUISE *Digest* v 79 The fine being engrossed and completed as a fine of Michaelmas term 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl* xxiv, The Clerk of Court, proceeded to engross in the record the yet unknown verdict. 1860 FORSTER *Gr Remonstr* 213 That the Declaration should be duly engrossed, and again brought in the next day

β 1564 BULLEYN *Dial agst Feuer Pest* (1888) 21 Wee haue drawen and ingrossed his bookes 1587 HARRISON *England* II viii. (1877) I 176 They will haue the bille ingrossed, that is to saie, put in parchment 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IV 147 This was openly ingrossed in publicke Tables. 1640-4 in Rushw *Hist Coll.* III (1692) I 350 The Charge ingrossed against Inigo Jones upon the Complaint of the Parishioners of St Gregories 1660 MARVELL *Corr* Wks. 1872-5 II vi 25 The Bill, upon reading the amendments, was ordered to be ingrossed 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 314 Instructions . fairly ingrossed.

†b Hence, to put into regular shape, to arrange (a matter). *Obs.*

1430 LYDG *Chron Troy* IV xxxiv, To call his lordes And his lyeges to assemble yfere Fynally to engroce this matteie 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2467 Yet, let us se thys matter thoiowly ingrosed

†c To name in a formal document, to write the name of, hence, to include in a list. *Obs*

1589 NASHE in Greene *Menaphon* (Arb) Introd 6 Mongst this kinde of men I can but ingrosse some deepe read Grammarians 1605 *Answ Supposed Discov Romish Doctr.* 2 Engrossing him in the Catalogue of censured, excommunicate and denounced Heiericks. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P* (1678) 36 T'ingross their names within his Register 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 2 They stand aloof from the knowledge of most of the particulars therein to be ingrost.

†2 *transf* To portray in large *Obs rare*—[1]

1538 LELAND *Itin* VI. 3 An High Tumbe of Marble, but no Image engrossid on it.

II To deal with 'in the gross'

†3. To buy up wholesale, *esp* to buy up the whole stock, or as much as possible, of (a commodity) for the purpose of 'regrating' or retailing it at a monopoly price *Obs* exc *Hist.*

α 1400 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 353 No regratour ne go owt of town for to engrosy þe chaffare 1591 G FLETCHER *Russe Commw* (1857) 9 Their nobilitie use to engrosse it 1622 MISSELDEN *Free Trade* 71 Some one or few doe ioine together to engrosse and buy in a Commodity *a* 1640 DAY *Parl Bees* (1881) 73 Fucus, you That engrost our Hony deaw, Bought wax and honey up by th' great. 1647 MAY *Hist Parl.* I ii 17 Disarming the people by engrossing of Gunpowder and setting so high a rate upon it 1827 HALLAM *Const Hist.* (1876) II. viii 35 One man was fined and set in the pillory for engrossing corn 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm* 379 [illegible] arket

β 1548 [illegible] regratyng ingrossing of marchaundise 1622 MALYNES *Anc Lawe-Merch* 123 Salt they by authoritie did ingrosse for the king. 1672 MARVELL *Reh Transp.* I 262 You have so ingrossed and bought up all the ammunition of Railing

† b. with reference to land. *Obs*

1719 W. WOOD *Surv Trade* 172 The false notion induces them to Engross great Tracts of Land 1728 SWIFT *Answ Memorial*, Grasiers were ready to ingross great quantities of land 1767 A YOUNG *Farm Lett to People* 53 Complaints are every where made of engrossing farms

4 *transf* and *fig* †a To get together, collect from all quarters, also *to engross up* (*obs.*) b To gain or keep exclusive possession of; to concentrate (property, trade, privileges, functions) in one's own possession (often with the notion of unfairness or injury to others); to 'monopolize'.

α 1596 SHAKS *1 Hen IV*, III ii 148 Percy is but my Factor To engrosse vp glorious Deedes on my behalfe 1599 B JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* IV ii 16 An' you engrosse them all for your owne use 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel* II i, You, Aretus, and I engross The affaires of government 1643 SIR T BROWNE *Relig. Med* II § 5 (1656) With my friend I desire not to share or participate, but to engrosse his sorrowes 1694 DR SLARE in *Phil Trans* XVIII 218 He. engrossed all the Pyrites or Copperas-stone to himself. *a* 1740 TICKELL *To Addison on Cato* (R), Too long hath love engross'd Britannia's stage 1781 J MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I iii 34 The men being allowed to engross as many women as they can maintain. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr* (1879) I vi 243 In most actual societies the sovereign powers are engrossed by a single member of the whole *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz* (1869) III. iv 212 Seeing a single person engross the conversation

β 1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* II ii 203, I haue ingross'd opportunities to meete her. 1606 — *Ant & Cl* III vii 37 Your Mariners are Militers, Reapers, people Ingrost by swift Impresse 1642 WILKINS *Math Magick* I. xi (1648) 75 Abundance of wealth was then ingrossed in the possession of some few particular persons 1645 MILTON *Tetrach* (1851) 153 Som would ingrosse to themselves the whole trade of interpreting 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract Disc* IV 310 Alms-giving . is so eminent a part of Charity that it has in a Manner ingross'd the Name of it 1775 ADAIR *Amer Ind* 457 Our rulers ought not to allow the Mushohge to ingross this vast forest 1790 BRAYSON *Nav & Mil Mem* 309 Grasping at an opportunity to ingross this trade to themselves

† c *nonce-use* To attribute exclusively *to*

1641 *Vind Smectymnuus* § 7 95 A power of remitting sinnes, which we hope he will not ingrosse to Bishops excluding Presbyters

5 Of things To require the entire use of, take altogether to itself, to occupy entirely, absorb.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Engl* XII lxxiii (1612) 304 Skarlet Hats, Stoles, and Coules too much ingrost the sport. 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* VII. i § 21 Norfolke Rebellion, as nearer London, engrossed all warlike provisions 1768 BLATTY *Minstr* II. (R) Pondering on former days by guilt engross'd 1804 COLEBROOKE *Husb & Comm Bengal* (1806) 154 From this country [India] Europe was antiently supplied with it [indigo] until the produce of America engrossed the market 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc Brit Empire* (1854) I 527 Potatoes engross the whole manure of the little farmers. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas Dav* Ps. lxxx 8 The old trees, which long had engrossed the soil

b. Of an object of thought or feeling To draw entirely to itself, occupy exclusively, absorb (the affections, attention, mind, time, etc.)

α. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps Sci* VIII 46 Philosophy would not have engrossed our pen 1732 POPE *Ess Man* I 119 If man alone engross not Heaven's high care 1746-7 COLLINS *Poems* (1796) 112 They, whose sight such dreary dreams engross 1769 *Junius Lett* xi 44 A measure so singularly daring that it . engrosses all our resentment 1781 COWPER *Let* 2 Apr, My morning is engrossed by the garden 1820 HAZLITT *Lect Dram Lit* 4 Letting the generation we live in engross nearly all our admiration 1868 E EDWARDS *Raleigh* I iii 45 The captain obtained his audience, and engrossed the watchfulness of the retainers.

β 1665 BOYLE *Occas Reff* III i. (1675) 147 Without leaving behind them any thing that can . entertain our Sight in the very place, where before they Ingross'd it 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 148 This will so ingross the dear Lady's Pen 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) I IX. ii 368 The attention of the French king was ingrossed

6 To absorb or engage the whole attention or all the faculties of.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 50. P 1 Orlando believed himself not to be engross'd by any particular Affection 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks (1874) II. 135 The degree in which self-love engrosses us 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Lady Susan* xx (1879) 247 The folly of the young man and the confusion of Frederica entirely engrossed him. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl* II xxii 219 Marsumah and Meteh had been engrossed with their bird catching. 1872 BLACK *Adv Phaeton* VIII 118 He was entirely engrossed in attending to her wants

¶ 7 In certain strained fig uses, app. derived from 3: †a. To include altogether (*obs rare*—[1]; suggested by the rime) †b In 17th c To get hold of (an idea); to conceive (a sentiment) (*obs*)

c 1460 *Towneley Myst* 170 Almyghty God in persons thre, Alle in oone substance ay ingroost 1632 HEYWOOD *Iron Age* II v Wks 1874 III 429 Projects for which I haue ingrost a mortall enuy here 1633 FORD *Broken H* III iii, Thou hast there engross'd Some rarity of wit to grace the nuptials Of thy fair sister *a* 1643 W CARTWRIGHT *To King on Return fr. Scott* (R), Your prolong'd delay . made our jealousy engross New feares

III. To render gross, dense, or bulky.

† 8 To render (fluids) gross or dense; to condense (vapours) Also *intr* for *refl Obs.*

1561 EDEN *Art Navig* II xix 51 Rayne is made or engendred of moyste vapours which are ingroced. 1582 HESHUSIUS *Decor Pharaw* I xl 49 The liuer not beyng able to disgest them [crude humours] they ingrose and become maligne. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* cxli (1636) 271 Vapours and fumes being ingrossed by coldnesse of the braine, distil to the lower parts 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* II vi. 46 The waves thereof were Engrost with mud

9 †a To make (the body) gross or fat; to fatten (*obs*). b To make (the mind) gross or dull (*arch*), formerly also *intr* for *refl*

1587 HARRISON *England* II vi (1877) I. 142 They [the Scotch] so ingrosse their bodies 1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, III vii 76 1626 T H *Caussin's Holy Crt* 120 It happeneth to soules, which are great louers of sensuall pleasures, to engrosse, thicken themselues *a* 1628 F GREVILLE *Humane Learn* liii, Poems (1633) 33 Engrosse the minde 1826 L IRVING *Babylon* II. VI 89 They were in the last stage of the heart's ossification, their faculties engrossed and imbruted

†10 *trans.* To make thick or bulky; to increase in size *Obs.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVIII 640 Fire, invading city roofs, is suddenly engrost And made a wondrous mighty flame.

1624 WOTTON *Archit* (1672) 27 Though Pillars by chanelling, be seemingly ingrossed to our Sight. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 47 Materials of weight, as Sauder, wherewith an unconscionable Plummer can ingrosse his Bill

‖ 11. *Mil.* [Cf. It. *ingrossare* in same senses] To increase the numerical strength of (an army), also, to draw up (a battalion) in a compact body

1526 *St Papers, Hen VIII*, VI 376 Our armye was in grocyd by the newe comyng of thies lanceknightes 1581 SIDWARD *Mast Discip* I 26 The companies being thus doubled & the battailes ingrosed euerie ensigne maie seeke out his owne band *Ibid* I 27 Then doubling ye ranks of these hargubusers they must bee ingrossed 1650 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev Naples* 53 They went on in ingrossing the militia 1654 EARL MONM. tr *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 202 His Camp was not then very great, but he hoped to have it speedily ingrost by some Germans.

Engrossed (engrōu·st), *ppl. a* [f ENGROSS *v* + -ED[1].] In various senses of the vb. *e.g.* a Written out large, written in a legal hand; expressed or incorporated in a legal document †b. Collected from various quarters, amassed in large quantity (*obs.*) †c Thickened, swollen (*obs*).

a 1640-4 in Rushw *Hist Coll* III (1692) I 59 The Ingrossed Articles were again presently read in the House 1748 J MASON *Elocut* 14 Such a Monotony as Attorney's Clerks read in when they examine an engrossed Deed

b 1599 MARSTON *Sco Villaine* III 227 Neie his tongue shall lie Till his ingrossed iests are all drawne dry

c 1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* I 20 Where the body of the Veritebre should be, that is to say, the engrossed part *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIII. 613 When the engrossed waves Boil into foam.

Hence **Engro ssedly** *adv*, in an engrossed manner; with absorbed attention

1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr* III. v, Bella's eyes dropped more engrossedly over her book

Engrosser (engrōu·sər), *vbl sb.* [f. ENGROSS *v* + -ER.] One who engrosses

†1. One who buys in large quantities, esp. with the view of being able to secure a monopoly. Also, one who buys up large quantities of land, or obtains possession of many tenements, to the detriment of his neighbours *Obs* exc *Hist*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs & Lim Mon* (1875) 135 The said ingrers and engrossers of offices 1549 LATIMER *1st Serm bef Edw VI* (Arb) 33 Ingrossers of tenamentes and landes, throughe whose couetousnes, villages decaye and fall downe. 1636 HEALEY *Life Epictetus'*, That is, to the unlearned engrosser of books 1692 TRYON *Good Housew* xix. 171 The first Ingrossers and Buyers thereof [Canary] were Apothecaries 1778 R H LEE in Sparks *Corr Amer Rev* (1853) II 216 An artificial scarcity, created in the midst of plenty, by an infamous set of engrossers 1783 BURKE *Report Affairs India* Wks XI 144 The engrossers of opium

b. One who 'monopolizes' or obtains exclusive possession of (anything)

1630 NAUNTON *Fragm Reg* (Arb.) 52 My Lord of Essex was noted for too bold an ingrosser both of fame and favour. 1729 GAY *Polly* III Wks (1772) 198, I am too no engrosser of power. 1782 V KNOX *Ess* 119 (R) The engrossers of that part of the creation which God and nature have constituted free 1816 SCOTT *Bl Dwarf* v, You should, in compassion, cease to be such an engrosser

2. One who copies (a document) in large fair character, or in legal style; † an engrossing clerk

1607 DEKKER *Knts Conjur* (1842) 20 Every market day you may take him in Cheap side, poorely attyde like an ingrosser.

Engrossing (engrōu·sing), *vbl sb* [f. ENGROSS *v* + -ING.[1]] The action of the verb ENGROSS

1. The action of buying (any article) in large quantities with the view of obtaining a monopoly; the action of buying up (land)

1542 BRINKLOW *Compl* ii 10 The latyng and engrossing of leassys 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb.* (1702) I iv. 250 The ingrossing Gunpowder, and suffering none to buy it without Licence 1683 BURNET tr *More's Utopia* 25 Restraint those engrossings of the Rich, that are as bad almost as Monopolies 1776 ADAM SMITH *W N.* I iii. ii. 386 This original engrossing of uncultivated lands.

b *fig.* (See ENGROSS *v* 4, 5)

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* v. lxxii, Griev'd at such ill

grossing of Command 1625 BACON *Ess Envy* (Arb) 514 An vnnecessary, and Ambitious Ingrossing of Businesse, 1694 CHILD *Disc. Trade* 39 The abatement of interest tends to the engrossing of trade into a few rich mens hands.

2. The action of writing out a document in a fair or legal character. Also *attrib.*

1483 *Act 1 Rich. III*, c 7, § 1 After the engrossing of every Fine the same Fine shall be openly and solemnly read 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut* Pref 5 The gathering of these sermons and the ingrosing of them faire againe afterwarde 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I 183 It passes through the same forms as in the other house (except engrossing, which is already done) 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) 196 A sort of flourish . adopted in engrossing as a safeguard against the intrusion of a forged line 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist* III xviii 262 The enrolment and engrossing of the acts of parliament

attrib 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 26. ₱ 4 All Ingrossing Work .is risen 3s in the Pound for want of Hands. *Mod* It was written in a sort of engrossing hand

Engrossing (engrō·sɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2] That engrosses

1. † a. That claims a large share; presumptuous, pretentious (*obs. rare*).

a 1797 H WALPOLE *Mem Geo III* (1845) I. vi 84 A term so engrossing gave offence and handle to ridicule

b. That fully occupies or absorbs the attention, faculties, etc.

1820 SCOTT *Abbot* i, The engrossing nature of his occupation 1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 20, I had one deep, engrossing, yearning desire. 1875 HELPS *Ess*, *Aids Contentm* 12 An alternation of the engrossing pursuit

† 2. That makes gross or brutish. *Obs rare.*

a 1626 BP ANDREWES *Serm* vi *Repentance & Fast* 147 The Devil's only way, to rid Hypocrisie, by engrossing Epicurisme

Hence **Engro·ssingly** *adv.*, in an engrossing manner. **Engro·ssingness**, the quality of being engrossing

1835 *New Monthly Mag* XLIV 6, I intend to surprise the world whenever politics draw less engrossingly on its attention. 1857 *Fraser's Mag* LVI 672 India has of late engrossingly occupied the English mind 1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV 682 They temper in his mind the engrossingness of present things.

Engrossment (engrō·usmĕnt). [f. ENGROSS *v.* + -MENT] The action of engrossing; the state of being engrossed.

1. The action of buying up in large quantities, of collecting greedily from all quarters. *concr.* that which is so bought up or collected.

1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*. IV. v. 80 This bitter taste yeelds his engrossements, To the ending Father 1598 FLORIO, *Monopolo*, an engrossement of any merchandize into one mans handes 1648 *Regall Apol* 31 Ingrossement of all Places and Offices of profit into Members hands 1818 JAS MILL *Brit India* II v v. 530 *note*, He kept the grain on board the ships, to make his profit out of its engrossment 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 4 Feb. 4/7 The gradual engrossment of the ancient common lands

2 The state or fact of being engrossed or absorbed in occupations, thoughts, etc.

1837 HOWITT *Rur Life* IV ii (1862) 332 Graceful and happy in the engrossment of her simple duties 1851 CAIRNS *Mem. J. Clark* 29 Amidst the engrossment of other studies. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment Phys* II xv (1879) 608 The entire engrossment of the mind with whatever may be for a time the object of its attention.

3. The action of writing out in a fair or legal character. Also *concr.* what is thus written; a record, *fig* in quot.

1526 *Ord R Househ Hen VIII*, 140 The Clerkes of the Green cloath or one of them, be dayly attendant in the compting house for the engrossement of daily bookes of the expences of the day before 1638 JACKSON *Creed* IX. xii. Wks. VIII 259 The true belief or persuasion of our interest in this promise is but the ingrossment of our former apprehension in our hearts. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Life* II 495 (T) Which clause being afterwards added to the engrossment it [the bill] was again thus reformed. 1710 H. BEDFORD *Vind Ch. Eng* 123 Was not this Ingrossment subsequent to that Paper? 1837 SIR F PALGRAVE *Merch & Fr* i (1844) 17 The shred or remnant .. of the membrane previously used for the engrossment of some charter.

Enguard: see EN- *pref*[1] 3.

Engulf, ingulf (engv·lf), *v* Also 6–9 en-, ingulph. [f. EN-[1] + GULF; cf. Fr. *engouffrer*, earlier *engoulfer* (which may be the source)]

1. *trans* To swallow up in a gulf, abyss, or whirlpool, to plunge into a gulf; to plunge deeply and inextricably into a surrounding medium. Also *refl* and *intr.* for *refl.*

a. 1555 EDEN *Decades W Ind* (Arb) 261 They were engulfed by chance in the great sea 1580 SIDNEY *Ps* clxii (R.) In destruction's river Engulph and swallow those Whose hate, etc. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XV xxiv. 271 Now deepe engulphed in the mightie flood They saw not Gades. 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* II. 425 A city having formerly been engulphed by an earthquake 1831 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* I. (1882) II 151 Not upon the quicksand, where resting will but engulph you deeper 1869 FREEMAN *Norm Conq.* (1876) III xii. 235 In that dangerous passage the careless traveller might easily be engulfed.

β *c* 1630 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks 34/1 Her [Earth's] surface shakes Towns them ingulf Now nought remaineth but a Waste of Sand. *a* 1711 KEN *Poet Wks* (1721) IV. 29 They expire, Ingulfing in infernal Fire. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III 135 Another in the treach'rous Bog Lies flound'ring, half ingulph'd 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 365 A cavern there Ingulphed the rushing sea. 1855 H. REED *Lect Eng. Lit.* x. 323 Shelley was overtaken by a Mediterranean thunder-storm, and ingulfed in the deep waters.

b *refl.* and *pass* Of a river: To discharge itself into, be lost in, the sea; also, to disappear underground.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 43 Made by the River Indus which their ingulfes herselfe into the Indian Seas 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 225 A River .. through the shaggie hill Pass'd underneath ingulft 1772 MASON *Eng. Garden* II (R.) That hallow'd spring; thence, in the porous earth Long while ingulph'd. 1821 BRYDGES *Lett. Continent* 12 [The Rhone] makes itself a passage among the rocks at the extremity of Mount Jura, ingulphs itself for some time, etc

2. *transf* (chiefly *humorous*) To swallow up like an abyss; to bury completely.

1829 GEN P. THOMPSON *Exerc* (1842) I. 124 The autumnal glutton who engulphs their [oysters'] gentle substances within his own. 1863 FR KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 58 Shirt gills which absolutely ingulfed his black visage 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* I. 182/2 To procure these insignificant morsels, he engulfs a whole shoal of them at once in his capacious jaws.

3. *fig*

α 1603 HAYWARD *Answ. Doleman* viii (T) Upon every giddy and brainless warrant to engulph ourselves. 1669 WOODHEAD *St Teresa* II 264 That holy Soul went wholly immersed and engulfed in God. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm* III 62 The power which mere sensual pleasure has of engulphing us in the vulgar sensation of life

β 1597 MORLEY *Introd Mus* Pref, To leaue that unbrought to an end, in the which I was so farre ingulfed. 1647 WARD *Simp Cobler* 57 Into what importable headtearings and heart-searchings you will be ingulfed. 1784 COWPER *Task* III 816 London ingulphs them all The shark is there And the shark's prey 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav* 126 O Death, thou ever roaming shark, Ingulf me in eternal dark!

† II 4. To cut into gulfs or bays. *Obs rare*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav* x 496 Because of the Sea ingulfing the Land, and cutting it in so many Angles.

Engulfed (engv lft), *ppl. a.* [f. ENGULF *v.* + -ED[1]] In senses of the verb.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q* III ii 32 Like an huge Aetn' of deepe engulfed gryefe, Sorrow is heaped in thy hollow chest 1636 HEALEY *Cebes* 135 Her owne receipt puigeth out all then ingulphed evils, as by vomit. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 22 The bittern knows his time, with bill ingulpht To shake the sounding marsh 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II § 8 267 We should find the engulfed rocks in the body of the glacier

Engulfing (engv lfiŋ), *vbl sb* [f. ENGULF *v.* + -ING[1]] The action of the verb ENGULF.

1658 *Whole Duty Man* II. § 4 (1684) 87 It is the ingulfing him in that most tormenting passion of jealousie *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 27 Love Strove her ingulfing to prolong 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x 195 The engulfing or burying of extant species

Engu·lfing, *ppl a* [f. as prec. + -ING 2]

a 1777 FAWKES *Eulogy I Newton* (R.), Waves . bare the dangers of th' engulphing sand 1852 D MOIR *Thomson's Birth-pl* IV Wks I 213 The rapturous lark less and less visible. 'mid heaven's engulfing blue 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult* I 304 The list of myths of engulphing monsters.

Engulfment (engv lfmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT] The action of engulfing; the process of being engulfed Also *fig.*

1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess* Wks V 69 And the most frightful abysses, up to the very last menace of engulfment. 1833 LYELL *Princ Geol* (1875) II II. xxvi 3 The cone [of Etna] has more than once been destroyed either by explosion or engulphment 1832 CARLYLE in *Fraser's Mag.* V. 399 What shape soever, bloody or bloodless, the descent and engulfment assume 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* II § 26 367 The successive engulfments and disgorgings of the blocks . have broken up the moraines.

Engyre: see INGYRE.

Engyscope (e·ndʒɪskōup). Also 9 (incorrectly) engiscope. [f. Gr ἐγγύς near at hand + -σκοπος looker · see -SCOPE]

† a. In 17th and 18th c.: = MICROSCOPE (*obs.*).

b Subsequently variously employed in narrower sense. Goring (1830) applied it to denote a compound microscope of any kind; but as the term was most frequently used by him in his description of the Amician and similar reflecting microscopes, it is now commonly understood as a distinctive name of that class of instruments.

1684–5 BOYLE *Min Waters* 73 With differing Engyscopes, and in differing Lights 1692 COLES, *Engyscope*, an Instrument to discern the proportion of the smallest things 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* iv. 167 Engyscops, Microscops, and other Optick Glasses 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Engyscope* the same as a microscope 1832 *Optic Instr.* (Usef. Knowl Soc) XIV § 92. 48 The section of this Engiscope. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 70 The ocular end of the engiscope

Engyve: see EN- *pref*[1] I a.

Enhabil. -bile, -ble, etc, obs ff. ENABLE, etc.

Enhabill, obs form of INHABILE, unqualified.

† **Enha·bit,** *v Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. EN-[1] + HABIT dress] *trans* To clothe; in quot. *refl.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 683, I wol en-abyte me with humelyte

† **Enha·bit,** *v Obs rare*[−1]. In 6 *pa. pple.* enhabyte. [bad form of INHIBIT.] To forbid.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men.* II. xv. 122 All rauayne & couetousness is enhabyte

Enhabit, -ant, obs. forms of INHABIT, -ANT

† **Enha·ch,** *v Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. Fr. *enhacher* to fit into, be attached.] *trans* To fit, inlay, adorn.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 40, I saw a pavylyon En hachyde with perle and stones preciously.

Enhale, obs form of INHALE.

Enhalo (enhē·lo), *v* [f EN-[1] + HALO] *trans* To surround with, or as with, a halo; to throw a halo round. Also *fig*

1842 LOWELL *Forlorn* Poet Wks. (1879) 16/1 Enhaloed by a mild, warm glow 1860 LD LYTTON *Lucile* II IV. § 10 That dim circlet of light Which enhaloes the moon. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav* 41 Such admiring interest as that with which we enhaloed some larger boy.

† **Enha·lse,** *v Obs* [f EN-[1] + HALSE *v* in same sense] *trans.* To salute, greet.

1559 BALDWIN in *Myrr Mag* (1563) M iij a, The other me enhalse With welcum coosyn.

Enhamper: see EN- *pref*[1] 3.

Enhance (enhɑ·ns), *v* Forms: *α.* 4–7 enhaunce, 4–8 enhaunse, enhanse, (4 enhawse, enhawnse, 5 henhawnes, 7 enhaunch), 5– enhance. *β.* 5–6 inhaunse, 6–8 inhaunce, inhanse, inhance. [a. AF *enhaunce-r*, prob a mere corruption of OF *enhaucer* = It *innalzare* '— late L. **inaltiāre*, f. *in-* (see IN-) + *alt-us* high. Cf ENHAULSE

Formally, the AF *enhaucer* might correspond to Pr *enansar* to advance, enhance, repr late L type **inantiāre*, f. phrase *in ante* before (cf ADVANCE *v*), but this word is not known to have existed in OF]

† 1 *trans.* To lift, raise, set up; also, to raise the level of (ground). *Obs*

By lawyers of 17th c. used *spec* in the sense 'to raise (a weir in a river) to an (excessive) height', after AF *enhauncer* in certain statutes. See ENHANCER, ENHANCING *vbl sb*

1388 WYCLIF *Ps* lxxiv 5 Nyle ȝe enhaunce the horn *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* II § 26 Wher as the pol is enhawsed vp on the orisonte *c* 1400 MAUNDEV VIII (1839) 95 Thei [the Walles] han ben so filled agen, & the ground enhaunced *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5068, I, Alexander þe athill þine pilars en-haunsid *c* 1430 LYDG *Bochas* I xv 31 Cruelly he gan enhaunce his honde With his sweorde to yeue hei a wounde. 1485 CAXTON *Chas Gt* 206 It was a stone the whyche was enhaunced vpryght 1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm Par John* XVI 100 b, The cause why was to enhaunce you to heauen 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb) 78 But father Anchises his palms from strond plat inhauncing 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* I i 17 Who, nought agast, his mightie hand enhaunst 16 tr *Act 1 Hen IV*, xii, Them [Weares] that they finde too much enhanced or straited [orig *trop enhances ou estretues*] to correct, pull downe, and amend

b. *Her.* To put (a bend, etc) in a higher position in the field

1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* XXI. 359 Three bend lets enhanced arg.

† c. *transf.* To 'lift up' (the voice, a prayer)

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* 33/2 Thirdly it [the church] is halowed by cause that the orysons be enhaunsed there *Ibid* 441/2 The preest enhauncyng hys voys sayth, etc.

¶ d ? Misused for: To surpass in height

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V 191 Their circle spied tops, do kisse or enhance the lower clouds

† 2 In various *fig* or immaterial senses, with personal obj: a To exalt in dignity, rank, estimation, or wealth b. To elevate spiritually or morally. c. To lift up with pride; *refl.* to exalt oneself, assume superiority d. To praise, extol

a. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* IV iii, Oonly bounte and prowesse may enhawnse euery man ouer oþer men 1393 LANGL *P. Pl* C XII 58 So is pruyde en-hansed In religion and al þe reame, among ryche and poure 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 212 To wurshyp I wyl enhaunsen the 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A* IV xv. 276 Fortune enhanceth men att her owne plaisire. 1595 SPENSER *Col Clout* 359 The Shepheard of the Ocean Unto that Goddesse grace me first enhanced 1643 PRYNNE *Sov Power Parl.* 29 He enhaunsed men of low birth to great honours. *a* 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Wks.* 40 To inhaunce with favours this thy reign.

b *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 42 Þis haþ maad ȝou pore in þingis & enhaunsed ȝou in vertues. *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 7 Praiers to God makithe man and woman to be enhaunsed 1526 *Pilgr Perf* 12 This gyfte enhanceth or lyfteth vp the mynde of man to goostlynes and heuenly meditacyons

c *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III. 396 Freris falsely enhansen homself abofe Crist and his apostils. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers T* ₱ 540 Flaterie makith a man to enhaunsen his hert and his countenaunce *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I xii 63 That noon of ȝou enhaunce ȝou silf aboue alle othere Cristen. 1590 SPENSER *F Q* I v. 47 There also was king Croesus, that enhaunst His hart too high. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 170 So content to enlarge Grace, that therewith she will enhaunse her selfe

d. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2498 þe mare I spek him dispite þe hiȝere I here him enhansed 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V* 71 That the name of our lord Ihesu cryst were more sayntefyed and enhanced. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 289 Erthe mote blesse the lorde and enhaunce hym on wythouten ende 1627 DRAYTON *Nymphidia*, Those [poets] more ancient do mhance Alcides in his fury.

3. To raise in degree, heighten, intensify (qualities, states, powers, etc)

1559 *Mirr Mag*, *Dk Suffolk* V 7 My lucky spede mine honor did enhaunce 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut* XXXV. 209 Such a shameful thanklesnesse as inhaunceth their rebelliousnesse a hundredfold 1692 RAY *Creation* II 450 That which enhanses this Injury, is that it is irreparable 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F.* II. XXXI 201 These delights were enhanced by the memory of past hardships 1853 C BRONTE *Villette* XXI. (1876) 223 This dusky wrapper enhancing by contrast the fairness of her skin. 1872 YEATS *Hist Comm* 94 Strawberries, bilberries, and currants, enhance their flavour in this zone to an excellence unknown in England.

1873 BURTON *Hist Scot* VI. lxxi 245 They had what greatly enhanced their effective force—four brass field pieces.

b. To magnify subjectively, make to appear greater, to heighten, exaggerate.

c 1400 *Rom Rose* 7248 And where is more wode folye Than to enhaunce chyvalrie 1529 MORE *Suppl Soulys* 315/1 Enhauncyng the merite and goodnes of Christes passion 1669 GAIL *Crt. Gentiles* I Introd 5 How much wil their Divine Majestie, be enhanced thereby? 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* II 275 Beyond the reach of fiction to inhance 1788 BURKE *Sp. agst W Hastings* Wks 1842 II 211 He did, in the libel aforesaid, enhance his services 1832 G DOWNES *Lett Cont Countries* I. 438 The satirist wished to enhance the infirmity of Philip

4 To raise (prices, value), to increase (charges, etc).

1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c 7 To mittigate, and enhaunce the price of wynes as.. occasion shall require. 1587 HARRISON *England* II v. (1877) I. 135 Their freends are brought unto pouertie by their rents inhanced 1616 R. C *Times' Whis* I 694 Enhaunce The faire sevennewes of the English crowne 1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* I lviii 25 Why could not hungery Esau strive t' enhaunce His price a little? *a* 1649 DRUMM or HAWTH. *Prose* Wks 173 Taxes and customs daily enhansed 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* i. 6 The Value of the Denarius was inhanced from ten Asses to that of Sixteen 1712 HEARNE *Coll* III. 430 The Price should be rather inhanc'd than lessen'd. 1866 ROGERS *Agric & Pr* I xx 511 The price was considerably enhanced by the charge of conveyance.

†b *intr* Of prices To rise. *Obs*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 463 Corne the yere folowynge was scant, whereof the pryce thus yere began to enhaunce. 1671 F PHILIPPS *Reg. Necess.* 235 Upon complaint of enhancing.

5 a. To raise or increase *in* price, value, importance, attractiveness, etc. †b. Formerly used *simply*, = 'to increase in price or value'; *esp.* to raise the intrinsic value of (coin). Also (*rarely*) = 'to increase in attractiveness,' to beautify, improve.

1526 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (ed 1875) I. 15 This yeare, in November, the Kinge enhaunsed his coyne 1542 BRINKLOW *Compl.* II. A vij, They neuer inhaunsed theyr landes, nor toke so cruell fynes. 1598 STOW *Surv.* VII. (1603) 57 The Angell was enhaunced to VIIs VId 1647 WARD *Simp Cobler* 76, I honour them more, that study wisely and soberly to inhance their native language 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II xxiv 130 Base Mony, may easily be enhansed, or abased 1699 WAFER *Voyage* (1729) 263 Thereby . to enhaunce a part of the mines 1718 POPE *Iliad* XII 376 Our feasts enhanced with music's sprightly sound 1836 HOR SMITH *Tin Trumpet* (1876) 250 The Poet enhances By beautiful fancies The strain 1862 BURTON *Bk Hunter* 44 The book has been greatly enhanced in value by the profuse edging of manuscript notes.

Enhanced (enhɑ·nst), *ppl a* [f. ENHANCE *v.* + -ED 1.] In various senses of the verb.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot* (1821) II. 10 Nothir the fer of deith, nor present calamite, micht draw thaim fra thair inhansit sinne. 1594 GRELNL *Selimus* Wks 1881–3 XIV 232 To..save himselfe from his enhanced hand. 1796 BURKE *Wks* VIII 566 Giving the enhanced price to that war 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm* 379 Buying up the stock of any commodity to sell it again at an enhanced price

Enhancement (enhɑ·nsmĕnt). [f. ENHANCE *v.* + -MENT] The action or process of enhancing; the fact of being enhanced. (See senses of the vb)

1577 in W H Turner *Select Rec Oxford* 388 Without any further inhansemt or raysing of rents. 1610 HEALY *St. Aug Citie of God* 261 If Venus deserved her enhansement why then is Minerva famous? 1622 MALYNES *Anc Law-Merch* 323 The said Lyon Doller (albeit decreed after the former enhancement) is still valued at forte stuers 1674 *Govt Tongue* (T.), Jocular slanders have, from the slightness of the temptation, an enhancement of guilt 1710 *Loud. Gaz.* No 4686/3 To. enquire of the Reason of the Deafness and Inhauncement of the Price of such Book 1787 BENTHAM *Def. Usury*, A few per cent enhancement upon the price of goods is a matter that may easily enough pass unheeded 1875 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* VI xxxvi 128 Augmentation of ritual, without any corresponding enhancement of devotion. *attrib* 1883 *19th Cent* Sept. 430 After having obtained an enhancement decree.

Enhancer (enhɑ·nsəɹ). [f. ENHANCE *v.* + -ER.1] **1** *gen* One who, or that which, enhances.

1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* XXII 15 And Moises bildide an auter and clepide the name thereof The Lord myn enhaunsere 1568 *Like Will to Like* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III 316 Thou art the enhancer of my renown 1612 RICH *Honest Age* (1844) 65 Pride is the inhaunser of all our miseries 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* IV. 96 Errors of life as well as foibles of characters are often the real enhancers of celebrity

2. *spec.* a One who sets up or raises a weir to an excessive height (Cf. quot. 1622 s. v. ENHANCING *vbl sb*)

1622 CALLIS *Stat Sewers* (1647) 205 It gives the like penalty against him which shall relevy the annoyance, as against the inhauncer

b. One who raises or seeks to raise prices. †Formerly also *absol* (cf *engrosser, forestaller*).

1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef Edw. VI* (Arb) 111 Money makers, inhauncers, and promoters of them selues 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* (1586) 47 In no wise to be a raiser or enhaunser of rentes 1631 *Star Chamb Cases* (1886) 46 Yet he was adjudged an inhauncer for but advising the same *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem* (1759) I. 151 The Jew, Forestaller and Enhancer To him for all their Crimes did answer

Enhancing (enhɑ·nsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENHANCE *v.* + -ING1.] The action of the verb ENHANCE

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXVIII 109 Dydo hath defyled vylaynsly the good name and the enhaunsynge of the cytee. 1495 *Will Spitman* (Somerset Ho.), The byldyng & the henhawnesyng of the Rooffe 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1292/2 Reseruynge theyr actuall enhaunsynge into heauen vntyll the great mistery of Christes passyon shoulde bee perfourmed 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron* III 963/2 For the inhancing of gold to eight & fortie shillings, & siluer foure shillings the ounce 1622 CALLIS *Stat Sewers* (1824) 304 For the enhancing of such weirs, mills, stanks, stakes, and kiddels. 1637 SANDERSON *Serm* II. 71 Enhaunsing of fees, trucking for expedition

†**Enha·ncing,** *ppl a Obs* [f. as prec. + -ING2] That enhances.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov* XXI 24 The proud man and the enhaunsende hymself [Vulg *arrogans*] is cleped vntast 1590 GREENE *Orl Fur* (1861) 90 Saba, whose enhancing streams Cut 'twixt the Tartars and the Russians 1606 HIERON *Wks.* I. 44 The engrossing merchant, the enhaunsing husbandman 1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I 10 A gradual and more enhauncing Augmentation of the Expression.

Enhang · see EN- *pref.*1 3

†**Enha·ppy,** *v Obs* [f EN-1 + HAPPY] *trans.* To make (a person) happy; to make (an enterprise) prosperous.

1626 SIR S D'EWES *Journal* (1783) 34 Do but enhappie him that sent it [a carcanet] in the ordinarie vse of it 1641 SYMONDS *Serm bef Ho Comm* P 3 What better then to see our Kingdom enhappied? 1645 *City Alarum* 12 The pretious Elixar, which we must seeke out to enhappie this war 1742 OWEN *Nat Hist. Serpents* 83 That Tree, so enhappy'd flourishes all Winter

†**Enha·rbour,** *v Obs.* Also 6 **inharbour.** [f. EN-1 + HARBOUR *sb* or *v*] *trans* a. To harbour within itself b To dwell in, as in a harbour

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F Drake* (1881) 21 Spenser, whose hart inharbours Homers soule. 1613–6 W BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I iii, O true delight, enharbouring the breasts Of those sweet creatures with the plumy crests

†**Enha·rd,** *v Obs* [f EN-1 + HARD; in early use possibly ad. Fr *enhardir*, f. *en-* + *hardi* bold, HARDY] *trans.* a. To make bold or hardy, = ENHARDY. b. To make hard, harden.

Hence **Enha·rded** *ppl. a*, hardened

a 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 56 That worde enharded hym [the develle] to speke to her 1475 *Bk Noblesse* 27 Accustumyng hem ayene to were, were by experience lerned and enharded 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr* IV 333 b/2, I haue an herte so enharded that, etc 1523 SKELTON *Garl Laurel* 305 Enharded adyment the cement of your wall

Enharden (enhɑ·ɹd'n), *v Obs* or *arch* Also 6 **inharden.** [f. EN-1 + HARDEN *v.*] *trans* To make hard, harden *fig.*

1502 *Ord Crysten Men* V 1 (1506) 155 The dampned may by length of eternyte be enharadened 1583 GOLDING *Calvin's Serm Dent* LXVII 407 Wee may well inharden our selues in our wicked customes 1643 SIR T BROWNE *Relig Med* I § 40 Nor hath conversation, age or travell, been able to effront, or enharden me. 1875 MYERS *Poems* 26 She Whom very stripes enharden.

¶ Used in sense of ENHARDY

1779 T A MANN in *Bills Orig Lett* (1843) 417 Your friendship for me enhardens me to try your advice on this head

†**Enha·rdy,** *v Obs* [f EN-1 + HARDY *a*, cf F *enhardir*.] *trans* To make hardy, embolden.

1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 233/4 Alle the other bysshoppes that Eusebe had enhardyed 1502 *Ord Crysten Men* III iii. (1506) 156 To comforte and to enhardy those to do well the whiche ben weyke in spe3te 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* II ccIV [cc] 630 Than this kynge enhardyed hymselfe to the warre with these barones

†**Enharmo·niac,** *a. Obs*–0 [f as next + -AC] = ENHARMONIC

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Enharmoniack.*

†**Enharmo·nian,** *a. Obs. rare*–1. [f. Gr ἐν- ἁρμόνι-ος + -AN] = next.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1252 Olympus is reputed the inventor of the Musicke called Enharmonian

Enharmonic (enhaɹmɒ·nik), *a* and *sb Music.* Also 7 **enarmonic, enharmonique,** 8 **-ick** [ad. L *enharmonic-us*, Gr ἐναρμονικός, f ἐν in + ἁρμονία: see HARMONY. Cf. Fr. *enharmonique*]

A. *adj*

1 Pertaining to that genus, style, or scale of music current among the Greeks, in which an interval of two and a half tones was divided into two quarter tones and a major third.

[1597 MORLEY *Introd Mus* Annot, *Enharmonicum* is that which riseth by *diesis, diesis* and *ditonus*] 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 1252 These were the beginnings of the enharmonique Musicke 1726 SWIFT *London stareward with Rarities* Wks. 1841 I. 827 He sings with equal facility in the chromatic, enharmonic, and diatonic style 1774 STEELE in *Phil Trans* LXV 71 The enharmonic genus requires intervals of the *diesis*, or quarter tone 1852 *Fraser's Mag* XLVI 656 Greek music in its most approved form, the enharmonic, proceeded by quartertones.

2 Pertaining to, or concerned with, intervals smaller than a semitone, *esp* with reference to the interval between those notes (belonging to different keys), which in instruments of equal temperament are rendered by the same tone e g between G♯ and A♭ *Enharmonic change* or *modulation*. see quots. 1879

a 1794 SIR W JONES *Mus Modes Hindus* in *Asiat Res* III (1799) 75 Those, it seems, were the first enharmonick melodies. 1865 DE MORGAN in *Athenæum* No 1975 312/2 An enharmonic organ 1879 PARRY in *Grove Dict Mus.* s v *Change*, Changes are of three kinds 1 The Diatonic 2 The Chromatic 3 The Enharmonic, where advantage is taken of the fact that the same notes can be called by different names, which lead different ways, and . into unexpected keys

fig 1876 J C MORISON in *Macm Mag* XXXIV 93 The modulation and enharmonic change with which writers of a totally different cast of genius surprise the ear

3 quasi-*sb*

1883 DAVENPORT *Elem. Music* (1887) 30 Each of the three sounds [C, ♯B, ♭♭D] is called the Enharmonic of the one next above or below it alphabetically

B *sb. pl* Enharmonic music.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 1252 Thus you see what were the first rudiments and beginnings of Enharmoniques. 1865 *Pall Mall G* 24 Nov 10 Others seem sanguine that congregations can be got to sing anything—close enharmonics, perhaps

Hence **Enharmo·nically** *adv.*

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Diesis*, Enharmonical Diesis is the difference between a greater and lesser semi-tone 1879 *Sat Mus Rev* 6 Sept 506 It roves through seven keys in fifteen bars, and such keys as G major, F minor, E flat, A flat minor, G flat major, F sharp major (enharmonically)

†**Enha·rness,** *v Obs rare* In 5 **enharnash, -ysh** [ad F. *enharnacher*, f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *harnaschier, harneschier* to harness: see HARNESS] *trans* To harness (a horse)

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXXVIII 128 A honderd fayre horses welle rychely enharnyshed *c* 1500 *Melusine* 9 Oon of her seruaunts ledd a palfroy richely enharnashed

†**Enha·rped,** *ppl. a Obs rare*–1 [? f EN-1 + med L. *harpa*, Gr ἅρπη sickle + -ED 1] ? Shaped like a sickle or scimitar, hooked

a 1529 SKELTON *Dethe Erle Northumberland* 125 With thy sword, enharpit of mortall drede

Enhart(e, variant of ENHEART *v. Obs*

†**Enha·ste,** *v. Obs* [ad. OF *enhaster*, f *en-* (see EN-1) + *haster* (mod *hâter*) to hasten] *trans* To hasten, hurry; also *refl*

1430 LYDG *Chron Troy* I II Many worthy in knighthode .. Enhasted were unto their deth *c* 1430 — *Stor. Thebes* III (R), They enhasted hem, making none abode.

†**Enhau·lse,** *v Obs rare*–1 [ad OF. *enhalcer, enhauser*] *trans* = ENHANCE, q v

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXII lviii. 468 The horsemens raunsome was somewhat enhaulsed above that summe

Enhaunce, -ch, -se, obs. ff ENHANCE

†**Enhau·nt,** *v Obs* Also 6–7 **inhaunt** [ad Fr. *enhanter*, f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *hanter* to haunt.]

1. *trans.* To practise, exercise.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron* XIX 6 3e [iugis] enhaunten [Vulg *exercetis*] not dome of man, bot of the Lord — *Esther* IX 12 Hou myche slaȝter wenest thou them to enhaunten in alle prouyncis?

2 a. *trans* To frequent, haunt b. *refl* To betake oneself to a haunt, accustom oneself c. *intr* To keep company *with*

1530 PALSGR 535/2, *I enhaunte*, I haunt ones companye. 1547–64 BALDWIN *Mor Philos* (Palfi) XII 185/2 Better it is to liue solitary, Then to enhaunt much company 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H *Ps* XCIV 20 Wilt thou inhaunt thy selfe and draw, With wicked men to sit 1562 TURNER *Baths* 4 b, I neuer sawe in anye place more inhaunted then they [the baths near Baden] be 1568 MANTON *Exp Jude* 16 It argueth they do inhaunt with traitors.

Hence †**Enhau·nting** *vbl sb*

1382 WYCLIF *Ps* liv 3, I am maad al sory in myn enhaunt ing [1388 exercising, Vulg *exercitatio*]

†**Enha·voc,** *v Obs rare*–1 In 6 **enhavac.** [f EN-1 + HAVOC *v.*] To make havoc, devastate Hence **Enha·vocking** *vbl sb*, devastation.

1613 T ADAMS *Pract Wks* I 87 Our concealings have been close, our enhavacings ravenous, our transportations lavish

Enhawnse, -hawse, obs ff ENHANCE

†**Enha·zard,** *v Obs* [f. EN-1 + HAZARD *sb*] *trans* To expose to hazard, to risk

Hence **Enha·zarding,** *vbl sb*

1562 SHUTE *Cambine's Turk. Wars* 8 They were willing to avoide the danger of anye more enhazarding their force. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec* (1632) 154 How often his State hath beene afflicted by him [the Turke], and sometimes enhazarded *Ibid* 201 With the utter enhazarding of both Christendome and Christianity 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* IX II § 17 The Citizens, and souldiers to secure their liues from the fire, did enhazard them on the fury of the sword.

Enhearse, inhearse (en-, inhɔ̄·ɪs), *v* Also 7 **inhearce.** [f. EN-1 + HEARSE] *trans* To put into a hearse Also *transf* and *fig*

1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* LXXXVI, You . did my ripe thoughts in my braine inhearce 1633 FORD *Love's Sacrifice* V IV. 444 The shrine Of fairest purity which hovers yet About these blessed bones inhearsed within 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad Pr* II. 20 Enhearse thy sable soule in lasting feares. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II 6 We My godlike sire's remains and bones inhearsed In earth

†**Enhea·rt,** *v Obs.* Also 6 **enhart(e,** 7 **inhart** [f. EN-1 + HEART] *trans.* a *fig* To put heart into, make hearty; to encourage, inspirit b. To enclose within the substance of the heart

1545 RAYNOLD *Womans Booke* 71 She must be strengthened with good comfortable meates & drinkes, which may enhearte her 1548 GEST *Pr Masse* 86 No more then the sayd holy ghost is adjudged embodied or enharted, for yt he is wholly in us and in our hartes 1603 H CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 113 Others may be inharted to rush carelessly forward into vnbrideled libertie

Enhearten (enhā·ɹt'n), *v.* Now *rare* Also 7 **inhearten** [f. EN-1 + HEARTEN *v.*] *trans.* To make hearty or courageous, to strengthen, cheer.

1611 SPEED *Hist Gt. Brit.* IX VIII § 33 Their Commaunder's

inunceable constancy against yeelding, which enheartened the better sort, dismayed the base1 1656 Earl Monm. *Advt fr Parnass* 120 The Venetian poet incouraged and inheartned Juvinal 1859 I Taylor *Logic in Theol* 131, I seek to enhearten myself for a labour so arduous 1881 Palgrave *Vis Eng* 241 O names that enhearten the soul, Blenheim and Waterloo

transf 1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. x 25 Sommer eating doth greatly enhearten weake Medowes.

Hence **Enhea rtening** *ppl. a*

1836 J Gilbert *Chr Atonem* IX (1852) 270 This enheartening visitant 1861 I Taylor *Spirit Hebr Poetry* (1873) 248 That modesty, that calm philosophic balance of the mind enheartening especially to those who bear testimony for wisdom and goodness

Enheaven, inheaven (en-, inhe v'n), *v* [f En-[1] + Heaven] *trans.* To place in or raise to heaven, *lit* and *fig*; to entrance

1652 Benlowes *Theoph* I lxxii, Their perfume Enheav'ns the sense 1839-48 Bailey *Festus* 60/1 He Himself Conceiving, bearing, suffering, ending all, Affiliating and inheavening 1851 S Judd *Margaret* III (1871) 358 The one circumflows and inheavens us

Enhedge. see En- *pref*.[1] 3

[**Enhendee**, *a Her.* A spurious word found in some heraldic and other Dicts in the phrase *cross enhendee* (given as synonym of *cross potenee*) where the adj. appears to be a corruption of OF. *enheudée* having a handle]

†**Enhe·rd**, *v Sc Obs.* Forms: 4 **aneherd**, (*pr pple* **enerthand**), 4-5 **anerd**, (6 **annerd**.), 5-6 **enherde**. [a OF. *enherdre* –late L. *inhærēre*, altered form of L *inhærēre* (see Inhere), f. *in-* in, upon + *hærēre* to stick. The OF, and hence the Eng, word correspond in sense with L. *adhærēre* (late L *-ĕre*) to Adhere, whence the synon OF *aherdre*, prob, as in other instances, the OF words with prefixes *en-* and *a-* have been confounded in use]

intr To adhere, assent. Const *to*, also *simply*

c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints, Paulus* 1090 Vthir womene aneherdit to Petir and Paule *Ibid, Andreas* 207 Myne barne, þat þis has me done, To þis aldmane enerthand is [L. *adhæsit*] *c* 1375 Barbour *Troy-bk* II 1404 Kynges sere That to hys will anerdande were *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* VIII. xxix. 164 Hys wil wes til enherde To þe Scottis mennys Party *c* 1440 *Gaw & Gol* in Pinkerton *Scot Poems Reþr* II 8 (Jam.), Thare anerdis to our nobill to note Tuelf crounit kingis in fer. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* II xi 164 Plat he refusis, enherding to his entent *Ibid* VII xiii. 118 Juno anerdit [*v r* annerdit], and gaif consent thairto

Hence **Anhe rdand** [the pr pple used subst], an adherent

1478 *Acta Dom. Audit* 71 (Jam.), That James of Lawthress..salbe harmless & scathless of thaime, thair freindis, party and anherdandis 1480 *Acta Dom Conciliī* 54 (Jam.) That Johne M'Gille sall be harmeles of the said Williame and his anherdens bot as law will.

†**Enhe·re**, *v Obs rare*—[1]. [Of uncertain formation: perh f En-[1] + Heir] *trans.* ? To possess as an inheritance.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1132 Sir, anec. That þe erth of egipt enhered some tyme

Enherit, etc see Inherit, etc.

†**Enhi·gh**, *v Obs* In 5 **enhie**. [f En-[1] + High] *trans* To make high, exalt

c 1440 *Gesta Rom* XXII 123 That I and al my kin myght be enhied & honovrid

Enhoney see En- *pref*.[1] 1 b

†**Enho·nour**, *v Obs.* Also 6 **in-**. [f En-[1] + Honour] *trans.* To put honour upon, to honour

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* XVIII 2 Tytles to enhonour God withall 1583 —*Calvin's Serm Deut.* IV 22 Euerie of them ought to considir howe greatly God hath inhonored him 1578 *Privy. Prayers* 547 Thou hast inhonoured me with the co-partnership of the everlasting inheritance.

Enhoril see Enourle.

†**Enho·rt**, *v. Obs.* Also 4 **enhurte**, 4-5 **enort**. [a OF *enhort-er, enort-er*:—L. *inhortāri*, f *in-* (see In-) + *hortāri* to exhort] *trans* To exhort, encourage, incite Const *to* with *inf*, and *simply* Also with sb as obj: To recommend, suggest, insist upon.

1382 Wyclif 2 *Sam* xi 25 Coumfort thi fiȝters aȝens the cytee, and enhurte hem 1388 — *Ep Jerome* III, To Tymothe he [Paul] wryteth, and enorteth the studie of lessoun. 1483 Caxton *G de la Tour* G iij, Euery good woman ought to enhorte her husbond to serue God.

Hence **Enho rting**, *vbl sb.*; **Enho rtment**, the action of exhorting, an exhortation.

1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* 150/2 Eue by thenhortyng of the deuyl gaf her consente to doo the synne of Inobedyence. 1485 — *Jason* 124 Peleus sente you into colchos by his enhortement.

†**Enhou·se**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 **in-**. [f. En-[1] + House] *trans.* To settle or establish in a house

1596 Fitz-Geffray *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 99 O Death inhous'd in hells profundities 1597 Middleton in Farr *S P. Eliz* II. 535 These raigne enhoused with their mother night.

†**Enhui·le**, *v. Obs rare.* [ad OF. *enhuilier*, f. *en-* (see En-[1]) = *huile* oil: see Enoil.] *trans.* To put oil upon, anoint with oil; to oil

1601 Holland *Pliny* II 409 With a barbars brasen bason well enhuiled. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor* 1138 He approched nere unto her house all enhuiled and anointed as he was

Enhunger (enhʊ·ngəɹ), *v.* Also 5 **enhongre**, **inhungre** [f En-[1] + Hunger.] *trans* To put into a state of hunger, make hungry Only in *pa. pple*

1480 *Robt Devyll* (1828) 34 He gate the bone alone, and laye and gnewe it, for he was sore enhongred 1632 Lithgow *Trav* 38 We, being inhungred and also ouerioyed 1845 J Martineau *Relig Eng* 7 Those animal passions which vice had enhungered to feed on innocence and life 1871 *Daily News* 13 Feb, What a terribly big maw Paris has, especially when she is enhungered

Enhusk see En- *pref*.[1] 1 a

Enhydrite (enhəi drəit). [f as next + -ite] A mineral containing water occluded in its cavities

Hence **Enhydri tic** *a* [+-ic], of the nature of an enhydrite

1812 Pinkerton *Petralogy* I 60 Enhydritic agates found near Vicenza

Enhydrous (enhəi drəs), *a.* [f Gr. *ἔνυδρ-ος* (f *ἐν* in + *ὕδωρ* water) + -ous] Having water within, containing water or some other fluid

1812 Pinkerton *Petralogy* I 90 Chalcedonies are sometimes enhydrous, or contain a drop of water

Enhypo·statize, *v rare*—[1] [f En-[2] + Hypostatize] *trans.* To unite in one 'hypostasis' or 'person'

1882-3 Schaff in *Herzog's Encycl Rel Knowl* I 458 His humanity was enhypostatized through union with the Logos, or incorporated into his personality

Enigma (ĭnɪ·gmă) Forms 6-9 **ænigma**, 7 **æ-**, **enigm(e, (anigma, inigma)**, 6- **enigma** *Pl* **enigmas**, also 6-7 **æ-**, **enigmata** [a L *ænigma*, Gr *αἴνιγμα* (pl *αἰνίγματα*), f *αἰνίσσεσθαι* to speak allusively or obscurely, f *αἶνος* apologue, fable The adapted forms *æ-*, *enigm(e* in 17th c may be due to the Fr *énigme*]

1. **a.** A short composition in prose or verse, in which something is described by intentionally obscure metaphors, in order to afford an exercise for the ingenuity of the reader or hearer in guessing what is meant, a riddle †**b** In wider sense. An obscure or allusive speech; a parable (*obs* exc as *transf* from I a)

1539 Taverner *Erasm Prov* 69 He pronounced also many Enigmata or Symboles 1588 Shaks *L L L* III 1 128 Some enigma, some riddle, come, thy Lenuoy begin 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor* 1354 Hidden under darke ænigmes and coveit speeches. 1644-52 J Smith *Sel Disc* VI iii (1821) 201 Those ænigmata of Joseph's sun, moon, stars, and sheaves 1681 H. More *Exp Dan* VI 159 Delivering the matter without any Prophetick Ænigm or Parable 1684 — *An Answer* 249 Symbols, Parables, or Enigmes 1715 Pope *Let Sir W Trumbull* 16 Dec., It was one of the Enigma's of Pythagoras, 'When the winds rise, worship the Eccho' when popular tumults begin, retire to solitudes 1781 Harris *Philol Enq* (1841) 441 Nor ought a metaphor to be farfetched, for then it becomes an enigma. 1797 Mrs Radcliffe *Italian* XXIV, You speak in enigmas, father 1809-10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 158 In a complex enigma the greatest ingenuity is not always shown by him who first gives the complete solution 1849 W Fitzgerald tr *Whitaker's Disput.* 186 Ænigmas which Œdipus himself could never solve

2 *fig* Something as puzzling as an enigma; an unsolved problem

c 1605 Rowley *Birth Merl* V i 349, I will erect a monument A dark enigma to the memory 1609 *Ev Woman in Hum* II. 1 in Bullen *O. Pl* IV, All which to me are problematique mines, Obsurde inigmaes *a* 1667 Jer Taylor *Serm.* (1678) 340 A person both God and Man, an ænigma to all Nations, and to all Sciences. 1795 Burke *Let Dr Hussey* (1844) IV 325 As to Spain, it certainly has been, and long will be, an enigma 1836 Thirlwall *Greece* II xiv 200 If the fleet could be supposed to solve this enigma 1875 Farrar *Silence & V.* II. 33 Separated from the thought of God, the conscience becomes an idle enigma.

Enigmatic (ĭnigmæ·tik), *a* [ad late L. *ænigmatic-us*, f *ænigmat-* stem of *ænigma* (see Enigma). Cf Fr. *énigmatique*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an enigma, containing or resembling an enigma; ambiguous, obscure, perplexing. Of persons: Mysterious; baffling conjecture as to character, sentiments, identity, or history.

1628-1677 Feltham *Resolves* I xxvii (1677) 47 These fruitless and ænigmatic questions, are bones the Devil hath cast among us 1648 Jos. Beaumont *Psyche* IX 59 (R) That ænigmatick foe, whose aminunition Is nothing else but want of all provision. 1669 Gale *Crt Gentiles* I i. ii Plato's usual way [was] to wrap up those Jewish Traditions in enigmatic Parables 1828 Carlyle *Misc* I (1857) 137 Being excessively reserved withal, he becomes not a little enigmatic 1876 G. Eliot *Dan. Der.* IV. xxxiv. 297 He saw the figure of the enigmatic Jew.

Enigma·tical, *a.* [f. prec + -al] = prec.

1576 Fleming *Panoplie Ep.* 399 Sydonius is so enigmaticall, that a man can scarse tell where to finde out his meaning. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II 44 The mud of Nile that enigmaticall vast river. 1723 S. Mather *Vind. Bible* 218 They did use ænigmatical discourses. 1823 Lingard *Hist Eng* VI 75 The meaning of this enigmatical remark was not disclosed till eighteen months afterwards 1850 W Irving *Mahomet* VI. (1853) 34 The enigmatical career of this extraordinary man

Enigmatically (ĭnigmæ·tikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly.[2]] In an enigmatical manner; after the manner of, or by means of, an enigma; ambiguously, obscurely

1590 Greene *Never too late* (1600) 106 For young men 'tis too soone, for olde men too late to marry; concluding so enigmatically, it were not good to marry at all 1641 French *Distill* I (1651) 15 Philosophers when they wrote any thing too excellent for the vulgar to know, expressed it enigmatically 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 365 He writes enigmatically and briefly in the following terms. 1831 Carlyle *Sart Res* II III (1871) 82 So ends abruptly as is usual and enigmatically this little incipient romance

†**Enigma·ticalness.** *Obs. rare.* [f as prec. + -ness] The quality of being enigmatical

1684 H More *An Answer* 257 Plainness, in opposition to ænigmaticalness

†**Eni·gmatist.** *Obs.* [ad L *ænigmatista*, ad Gr *αἰνιγματιστ-ής*, f *αἴνιγμα* Enigma] **a** A writer of enigmas. **b** One who speaks enigmatically

1621 Ainsworth *Annot Pentat Num* xxi 27 In Greeke, Ænigmatists, they that speake riddles. 1710 Addison *Whig-Exam.* 1 ¶ 3, I shall deal more ingenuously with my Readers than the above-mentioned Enigmatist has done

Enigmatize (ĭnɪ·gmătəiz), *v* [ad Gr **αἰνιγματίζ-ειν* (implied in *αἰνιγματιστής*, see prec.), f. *αἰνίγματ-* Enigma]

1 *trans* †**a.** To symbolize **b** To render enigmatical or puzzling

a 1631 Donne *Polydoron* 71 Acteon pursued by his houndes may ænigmatize a lover chased and Devoured by his Thoughts. 1800 *Monthly Mag* X 437 Manuscripts so ænigmatised with insertions and repetitions and alterations. *a* 1834 Coleridge *Lit Rem* (1836) I 213 A poetic tissue of visual symbols, by which the Apocalypt enigmatized the Neronian persecutions 1841 *Blackw Mag* XLIX. 151 It is precisely the disregard of details that enigmatizes humanity to Michelet

2. *intr* To utter or talk in enigmas, to deal in riddles In mod Dicts.

Enigmato-, combining form of Enigma, as in **Enigmato grapher** [Gr *-γράφ-ος* writer + -er], a maker or explainer of enigmas **Enigmato graphy** [Gr *-γραφία* writing], the making or collecting of enigmas. **Enigmato logy** [see -logy], the study of enigmas

1753 in Chambers *Cycl Supp.*

Enimicitious, etc, var of Inimicitious, etc

Enimity, obs. form of Enmity.

Enisle, inisle (en-, inəi l), *v* [f En-[1], In- + Isle] **a** To make into an isle. **b** To place or settle on an isle Also *fig* To isolate, sever, cut off

α *c* 1630 Drumm of Hawth *Sextain*, Mine eyes enisle themselves with floods 1848 M Arnold *Poems* (1877) II 17 In the sea of life enisled We mortal millions live alone 1887 Browning *Parleyings, F. Furini* X, My self-consciousness 'Twixt ignorance and ignorance enisled.

β 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* VIII 357 Into what sundry gyres her wondered self she [a river] throws, And oft inisles the shore 1614 Selden *Titles Hon* 91 This Chazaria or Gazaria almost insled by the Seas Delle Zabache and Maggiore 1812 Coleridge *Lit Rem* (1836) I 366 Knots of curds insled by interjacent whey at irregular distances 1878 Seelly *Stein* II 156 Let the wild sea insle thee.

Inisled, *ppl a*

1809-10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 38 The base of the insled Ararat 1880 Betham-Edwards *Forestalled* I II 19 Far away lay many an insled kingdom of fisherfolk

†**Eni·xed**, *pple Obs rare*—[1] [f late L. *ēnixus* brought forth, born, pass pple of *ēnītī* to bring forth (orig to strive: see Enixly)] Brought forth, born

1607 Topsell *Four f Beasts* (1658) 69 A Calf, is a young or late enixed Bull or Cow

†**Eni·xibility.** *nonce-wd* (*bombastic*) [f *ēnix-* ppl stem of *ēnītī*: see prec; after *visibility*, etc] ? Possibility of being brought forth.

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks (1834) 210 With parturiencie for greater births, if a malevolent time disobstetricate not their enixibility

†**Eni·xly**, *adv Obs rare*—[1]. [f L *ēnixē* with strong effort (f. *ēnixus*, pass. pple of *ēnītī* to exert one's strength) + -ly[2]] Forcibly, stringently

1671 *True Nonconf* 92 They are .. enixely commanded the lowliest humility.

Enjail, injail (en-, indʒē·il), *v.* See also **engaol** (En- *pref*.[1] 1) [f En-, In- + Jail Cf. OFr *enjaioler*] *trans* To shut up in, or as in, a jail, to imprison

a 1631 Donne *Progr. Soul* 18 (R.) Her firm destiny .. enjail'd her. Into a small blew shell. 1855-9 Singleton *Virgil* II. 245 One of the kine returned The sound. And, [though] injailed, the hope of Cacus balked

†**Enja·mb**, *v Obs. rare*—[1]. In 7 **iniamb.** [ad Fr. *enjamber* to stride, encroach, f *en-* in (see En- *pref*.[1]) + *jambe* leg.] *intr.* To encroach.

1600 O E *Repl Libel* I. i. 33 In Juliers and Italy the Spaniard hath iniambed vpon others right.

Enjambment (endʒæ·mbmĕnt). *Pros* Also **enjambement**. [ad. Fr. *enjambement*, f *enjamber*: see prec.] The continuation of a sentence beyond the second line of a couplet.

1837-9 Hallam *Hist Lit* II. V II § 54. 216 Du Bartas almost affects the enjambement or continuation of the sense beyond the couplet. 1880 E Gosse *Eng. Poets* II 271 Waller was the first English poet to adopt the French fashion of writing in couplets, instead of enjambments 1881 Saintsbury *Dryden* 17 It [the couplet] was turned by enjambements into something very like rhythmic prose.

Enjangle: see En- *pref*.[1] 3

†**Enjea·lous,** *v. Obs* Also 7 injealous [f. EN-[1] + JEALOUS *a*.] *trans* To make jealous

1619 SIR H WOTTON in *Lng & Germ* (1865) 49 The King will thereby be soe injealoused, as maie .keepe him from molesting thease nearer seas. 1689 *Irreg. Actions Papists* in *7th Collect Papers Pres Affairs* 13 Two or three gentlemen of Estate may enjealous a whole County.

†**Enjea·lousy,** *v. Obs.* [f. EN-[1] + JEALOUSY.] *trans* To plunge into or provoke to jealousy.

1665 *Surv Aff Netherl.* 140 They .. enjealousied them one against the other.

†**Enjeo·pard,** *v. Obs.* In 6 enjubarde, 7 enieopard [f. EN-[1] + JEOPARD *v*.] *trans* To put in jeopardy, jeopardize, endanger

1523 *St. Papers Hen VIII*, I 130 Ere His Grace wold enjubarde his people in thenfection thereof. 1638-48 G DANIEL *Eclog* v 317 May it not Be his too much Affection to the Scott Enieopards him?

Enjewel (endʒi·ūĕl), *v* Also 7 injewel. [f. EN-[1] + JEWEL.] *trans.* a To set jewels upon, adorn with jewels b. To rest upon or adorn as a jewel does. In quots. *transf.*

Hence **Enjew·elled,** *ppl. a*

1648 HERRICK *Hesper Nupt Song Clipseby Crew*, Faire injewel'd May Blowne out of April *a* 1849 POE *Al Aaraaf* Wks (1859) 198 The many star-isles That enjewel its breast.

Enjoin (endʒoi·n), *v* Forms. *α.* 3 enjunje, (anjoyni, ? angeonni), 3-4 enyoyn, 4-8 enjoyn(e, 4 (enjon), enioign, (6 enjun), 7 enjoine, 7- enjoin. *β.* 6-7 inioyn(e, injoyn(e, (7 inoyne), 6-9 injoin (See also ADJOIN ¶.) [a. Fr. *enjoign-* stem of *enjoindre*, corresp to Pr. *enjunher*, It *ingiugnere* —L *injungĕre* to join on, to impose (a penalty or duty), f *in-* + *jungĕre* to join.]

†1 *trans.* To join together. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* XIX 6 Therfore a man departe nat that thing that God enioynyde, or knytte to gidre 1393 LANGLAND *P. Pl.* C XI 130 With wynd and water wiltyliche enioyned. 1502 *Ord Crysten Men* V II (1506) 366 To enioyne hete and colde in one selfe torment 1559 *Homilies* I *Adultery* II, Through whoredome to be enjoyned [1547 joined] and made all one with a whore. *c* 1600 NORDEN *Cornwall* in Johns *Week. Lizard* (1848) 224 The forces of manie strong men enjoyned can doe no more in moving it 1684 CHARNOCK *Wks* (1864) I 115 A reflection upon what God hath done should be enjoined with our desires of what we would have God to do for us.

†b. To take part in; also, to attach oneself to, join (a company). *Obs*

1546 GARDINER *Decl Articles Joye* 59 His ministers enioyning his glory and his honour 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* Pref, Enjoyning the company of Euclide, Archimedes, etc

†c. *intr.* for *refl.* To join, make common cause *with*. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist* II. VII 382 Theron enjoined [1739 (ed. 2) joined] with his father-in law

2 In early use. To impose (a penalty, task, duty, or obligation); said *esp.* of a spiritual director (*to enjoin penance*, etc) Hence in mod use: To prescribe authoritatively and with emphasis (an action, a course of conduct, state of feeling, etc) Const *on, upon* (a person), formerly *to*, or *dative* (or *acc.*: see 2 b); also *simply*.

'It is more authoritative than *direct*, and less imperious than *command*' (J.).

a 1225 *Ancr R* 346 Al þet vuel þet tu euer þolest uor þe luue of Ieſu Criſt, wiðinnen þine ancre wowes,—al ich on iunne [*better readings* enjunze, angeonni] þe 1340 *Ayenb* 172 Þet he habbe power him penonce to amoyny þe zenne *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 43 Þo mynyſtris ſchullen wiþ mercy enyonye hen penaunce. 1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B XIII 412 Penaunce þat þe preſt enioigneth. *c* 1400 *Apol Loll* 32 It semiþ þat God enionip to doctors & dekunis þe miniſtri of presthed & of dekunhed *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* lxv. 223 That was enioyned hym on payne of deth. 1577 HANMER *Anc Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 503 And enioyned him no other punishment. 1616 HIERON *Wks.* II. 31, I perſwade not a neglect of reading, nay, I intend and inioyne these. 1669-70 MARVELL *Corr.* CXXXVI Wks 1872-5 II 302 The Lords have enjoyned their clerks secrecy. 1667 POOLE *Dial. betw. Protest & Papist* (1735) 30 [The Romish Church] enjoyns these Practices to all her Members *a* 1778 CHATHAM *Lett Nephew* IV 22 Pythagoras enjoined his ſcholars an abſolute ſilence for a long noviciate 1841 MYERS *Cath Th* III § 5 17 A law enjoining all that ought to be done by man 1863 BRIGHT *Sp. America* 26 Mar., In ſpite of all that morality may enjoin upon them.

b. The construction with dat. of person and acc. of thing is formally identical in mod. Eng with the construction with double acc. Hence ſometimes in *paſſive* with acc. of the thing.

1644 MILTON *Areop* 54 But to be enjoyn'd the reading of that at all times.

†c. *To enjoin* (a person) *to* a penalty, obſervance, etc *Obs*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 149 þei enioynen hem to bi·ede & watur & to go barefote. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 291 Not much greater puniſhment than the Nunne was enjoyned to 1678 C. HATTON in *Hatton Corr* (1878) 163 He wiſpers it about as a great ſecret, injoyning all perſons to privacy 1693 *Col Rec Penn* I 372 He wold Enjoine the Senecas to peace and friendſhip with them

†d To impoſe rules on (oneſelf). *Obs. rare*—.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 292 Monkes and Philoſophers, and ſuch as do continually enjoyne themſelves.

e. with perſonal obj (orig. indirect, in dative or preceded by *on, to*, afterwards direct) and inf or ſubord. clauſe

1297 R. GLOUC. 234 He hem enyoynede boſomnesse do To þe herchebyſſop of Kanterbury. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng* CXLVII 126 Atte laſt the pope enioyned to the biſshops of englond that they ſholde done general enterdyting thurgh oute al Englond 1526 TINDALL *Acts* XV 5 To inioyne them to keepe the lawe of Moſes 1611 SHAKS *Wint. T.* II III 173 We enioyne thee .that thou carry This female Baſtard hence. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm* (1729) I. 8 There are ſeveral canons enjoyning biſhops to viſit 1712 STEELE *Spect* No. 268 P 7 They injoined me to bring them ſomething from London 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog* Wks 1859 I. 28 They were enjoined to do nothing which ſhould impede that object. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud* IV. I III 42 The pope .. adviſed and even enjoined him to return to his duties.

f without perſonal obj. and with inf or ſubord. clauſe. Hence impersonally in paſſive.

1547 *Homilies* I Prof 5 A Sermon according as it is injoined in the book of her Highneſs Injunctions *a* 1694 TILLOTSON (T.), Enjoining that truth and fidelity be inviolably preſerved 1868 STANLEY *Weſtm Ab* II 74 In his will he enjoined that his image on his tomb, etc. *Mod.* Chriſtianity enjoins that we love our enemies.

3. To prohibit, forbid (a thing); to prohibit (a perſon) *from* (a perſon or thing). Now only in *Law*: To prohibit or reſtrain by an INJUNCTION

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poeſie* (1869) 30 Sore agreeued for that he had enioyned them from their wiues 1814 LD ELDON in Vesey & Beame *Reports* II 412 The Court would injoin that action for ever. 1884 SIR C BOWEN in *Law Rep* Chanc Div XXVI 709 We are now aſked to enjoin him for ever from infringing a right which does not exiſt.

Hence †**Enjoi·nance,** an injunction, command. **Enjoi·ned,** *ppl. a* **Enjoi·ner,** one who enjoins **Enjoi·ning,** *vbl sb* **Enjoi·nment,** the action of enjoining, injunction.

1782 ELPHINSTON *Martial* III. II 132 That is thy father's own enjoinance 1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* II VIII (1611) 78 That which the bond of enioyned duty tied him vnto 1601 SHAKS *All's Well* III V. 97 Of inioyn'd penitents I here's foure or fiue, to great S Iaques bound 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXVIII. 532 The founder or Inioyner thereof by Lawe 1662 FULLER *Worthies Sussex* III 101 He was a great punisher of Pluraliſts, and injoyner of Reſidence *a* 1570 BICON *New Catech* Wks (1844) 217 The enjoining of this outward baptiſm doth not ſave 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* (J.), Critical trial ſhould be made by publick enjoinment 1826 SCOTT *Anne* XXXIX, Letters of more ſtrict enjoinment and more hard compulſion. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk* II IV 777 Her putative parents had impreſſed On their departure, their enjoinment

†**Enjoi·nt.** *Obs* [a OF *enjoincte*, f *enjoindre*. see prec.] That which is enjoined; a charge, duty

1413 LYDG *Pilgr. Sowle* I XXV. (1859) 30 He has done his enioynte withouten ony peyn

†**Enjou·rn,** corruption of ADJOURN: see EN- *pref*[1] A. 2; = ADJOURN 3.

1494 FABYAN *Chron* VII 593 And yᵉ foreſayd parlyament was eniourned vnto yᵉ XX. day of Criſtemas.

Enjourney: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 a.

†**Enjoy·,** *sb Obs.* [f next vb.] = ENJOYMENT

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poeſie* (1869) 249 As true loue is content with his enioy.

Enjoy (endʒoi·), *v* Forms: *α.* 4-7 enjoye, (4 enyoie, 5-6 enyoy), 5 enjoye, 7 enjoie, 6- enjoy. *β* 5-8 injoy, 6-7 injoye, injoie. [a either OF. *enjoie-r* (cf It *ingiojare*) to give joy to, *refl* to enjoy, f. *en-* in + *joie* JOY; or OF *enjoir* to *enjoy, rejoice*, f. *en-* + *joir* (Pr. *jauzi*).—L *gaudēre*; cf. *rejoice*.]

1. *intr.* To be in joy, or in a joyous ſtate; to manifeſt joy, exult, rejoice

c 1380 WYCLIF *Tracts* Wks (1880) 243 Enyoie ȝe to him wiþ quakynge 1382 — *Luke* I 14 And manye ſchulen enioye in his natyuite *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1878) 122 (Hail MS.) He enioyed and was glad in al his herte 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 250/3 That was ſcchyng the kyngdome of heuen enioyeth as a vayncqueur. 1549 LANEHAM *Let* Pref 41 Yet he neuer enioied after, but in conclusyon pitifully wasted his painful lyfe.

†b *To enjoy of* = sense 3 or 4 [Fr *jouir de*]

1525 BARCLAY *Eclogues* (1570) C IV/3 Likewiſe mayſt thou inioy of our ſcience. 1557 NORTH *Dauil of Princes* 238 a/1 Of all that I haue had, poſſeſſed, attained, and whereof I haue enioyed, I haue onely two thinges, etc.

†2. *trans.* To put into a joyous condition, to make happy, give pleaſure to. *Obs*

1484 CAXTON *Royall Bk* C j, For to gladde and enjoye the people. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 150 Whos taryeng enjoyed her moche 1502 *Ord Crysten Men* IV XXVII. (1506) 324 That it hym may enioye & recomforte in his ſpyryte 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. I 107 No meat will enioy or do good vnto him

b *refl* To experience pleaſure, be happy; now chiefly, to find pleaſure in an occaſion of feſtivity or ſocial intercourſe, in a period of recreation, etc

1656 H MORE *Antid Ath* (J.), Creatures are made to enjoy themſelves, as well as to ſerve us 1711 SHAFTESB *Charac* III § 2 (1737) I 310 When I employ my Affection in friendly and ſocial Actions I can ſincerely enjoy myſelf 1712 STEELE *Spect* No 422 P 2 The agreeable Man makes his Friends enjoy themſelves. *Mod* Did you enjoy yourſelf at the party? He is enjoying himſelf at the ſeaſide They have nothing to do but enjoy themſelves

3. *trans* To poſſeſs, uſe, or experience with delight Alſo with reference to the feeling only: To take delight in, relish. Alſo *absol.*

1462 *Paston Lett.* No 457 II 109 Iche off us all ſchuld injoy the wylleffai off odyr 1538 STARKEY *England* II 67 No one can long Enyoy pleſure 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen IV*, IV. IV 108 Such are the Rich, That haue aboun dance, and enioy it not. *a* 1639 *Relq Wotton.* 12 Both well enough injoying the preſent 1667 MILTON *P L* IX 829 Adam wedded to another Eve, Shall live with her enjoying, I extinct 1713 ADDISON *Cato* (T.), I could enjoy the pangs of death And ſmile in agony 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III 137 How he injoys the Relations of his own rakiſh Actions 1870 E PEACOCK *Ralf Sherl* II II 10 William enjoyed the novelty very much 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N* § 85 It is appointed for all men to enjoy, but for few to achieve.

b with inf as obj *colloq* or *vulgar*

1864 *Realm* 22 June 3 She would greatly enjoy to dance at a ball once more.

4 In weaker sense: To have the use or benefit of, have for one's lot (ſomething which affords pleaſure, or is of the nature of an advantage).

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim Mon* (1714) 144 We ſchal now enjoye our own Goods [in peace under Edward IV] 1535 COVERDALE *Job* XXXIII. 28 Latteth him enioye the light of yᵉ lyuinge 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron* III 812/2 He had of ſo long continuance inioied the name of iuſt and vpright. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* I XIV 67 Mony is thrown amongſt many, to be enjoyed by them that catch it 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I 88 As long as I enjoy my life 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I IV (1840) 3/2 It [Allworthy's houſe] ſtood high enough to enjoy a moſt charming proſpect. 1818 CRUISE *Digeſt* VI 300 Anne ſhall hold and enjoy the ſame as a place of inheritance. 1830 DISRAELI *Chas I*, III IV 52 Wentworth had not enjoyed the royal favour. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment Phys* (1879) I VII 324 Animals enjoying a much lower degree of intelligence.

¶ Sometimes uſed *catachr* with obj denoting ſomething *not* pleaſurable or advantageous

Chiefly in expreſſions like 'to enjoy poor health,' 'to enjoy an indifferent reputation', where the sb has properly a favourable ſenſe, qualified adverſely by the adj (Cf. the ſimilar uſe of *jouir de*, cenſured by Fr grammarians). Uſes like thoſe in quots 1577, *a* 1633, to which this explanation does not apply, could not now occur

1577 HANMER *Anc Eccl. Hist* 469 What ſhall I ſpeake of Pertinax and what of Iulian? Enioyed not both they one kinde of death? *a* 1633 MUNDAY *Palmerin* (1639) I. IV His Father, Mother and all his friends were not a little ſorrowfull to enjoy his abſence. 1834 VENN *Life & Lett* (1835) 407 At beſt ſhe enjoys poor health 1871 MACDUFF *Mem Patmos* II 148 The reigns of Alexander Severus and Caracalla. enjoyed an unhappy diſtinction for their grinding taxation

†b To have one's will of (a woman). *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS *Merry W* II II 265 You ſhall, if you will, enioy Fords wife. 1667 MILTON *P L* IX 1032 Never did thy Beautie ſo enflame my ſenſe With ardor to enjoy thee

Enjoyable (endʒoi·ăb'l), *a.* [f ENJOY *v.* + -ABLE.]

1 Capable of being enjoyed

1645 MILTON *Colaſt* (R.), Unfitneſs and contrariety leaves nothing between them enjoyable. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit* (1818) 269 A portion enjoyable only through ſuch a fortuitous term. 1825 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* 309 Enjoyable only by the young and active 1839 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 24 The laſt gratification is enjoyable all our lives.

2 Affording pleaſure, delightful

a 1744 POPE *Lett* (T.), The evening of our days is generally the calmeſt and the moſt enjoyable of them. 1867 DICKENS *Lett* (1880) II 304 This paſſage in winter time cannot be ſaid to be an enjoyable excurſion 1882 BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III VI. 95 Plymouth ſeemed a very enjoyable place

Enjoy·ableness, [f. prec. + -NESS] The quality of being enjoyable.

1868 *Lessons Mid Age* 10 Would that things would keep their firſt freſh feeling and racy enjoyableness! 1885 *Advance* (Chicago) 9 July 445 A cold rain detracted ſomewhat from the enjoyableness of the occaſion

Enjoyably (endʒoi·ăbli), *adv* [f as prec + -LY[2]; see -ABLY] In an enjoyable manner.

1877 BIGG-WITHER *Pion S Brazil* I. II IV. 288, I paſſed my firſt night uneventfully, but yet ſupremely enjoyably 1887 *Charity Org Rev* III Aug 324 The meeting, which was throughout enjoyably informal, diſſolved.

†**Enjoy·ance.** *Obs.* [f. ENJOY *v.* + -ANCE.] = ENJOYMENT.

1627 SANDERSON *Serm* I 267 They had but a very ſmall enjoyance of the light of God's word

Enjoyer (endʒoi·ər) [f ENJOY *v.* + -ER.[1]] One who enjoys Const. *of*

c 1600 SHAKS *Sonnets* LXV, A miſer proud as an enjoyer. 1607 HIERON *Wks* I 101 Many enioyers of Gods bleſſing 17 DE LA PRYME *Diary* (1869) 315 Enjoyers of yᵉ drained lands in their pariſhes 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits* V. 79 We. use the names [Saxon and Norman] one to repreſent the worker, and the other the enjoyer 1884 *Sat Rev.* 7 June 734/2 A nation cannot be a mere placid enjoyer of the dividends on the ſavings and gains of its forefathers.

Enjoy·ing, *vbl sb* [f ENJOY *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb ENJOY; enjoyment

1536 ANNE BOLEYN *Let Hen VIII* in *Select Harl Misc.* (1793) 149 Muſt bring you the enjoying of your deſired happineſs 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 495 All enjoyings are not alike 1651 HOBBES, *Leviath* III XII. 264 The enjoying of Immortality, in the Kingdome of the Son of Man *pl* 1621 LADY M WROATH *Urania* 148 Thoſe looſe and wicked enjoyings which we coveted. *Ibid* 229, 297, 371

Enjoying (endʒoi·iŋ), *ppl. a* [f. ENJOY *v* + -ING[2].] That enjoys; cheerful, happy

1655 EARL ORRERY *Parthen* (1676) 5 An enjoying Lover. 1857 DE QUINCEY *Bentley* Wks VII. 97 In the ſame cheerful and enjoying frame of mind did Bentley ſit by his happy fireſide in Trinity Lodge 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* XXXIV. He was leſs bright and enjoying than uſual.

Enjoyingly (endʒoi iŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2]] In an enjoying manner; with enjoyment.

1835 *Fraser's Mag* XI 568 To recognise most enjoyingly 'original' reflections and 'novel' remarks 1877 FURNIVALL *Leopold Shaks.* Introd 114 Shakspere..took enjoyingly the pleasures .that the fates provided

Enjoyment (endʒoi mĕnt) Also 7–8 injoyment [f. ENJOY *v* + -MENT]

1. The action or state of deriving gratification from an object. Also, in weaker sense, the possession and use of something which affords pleasure or advantage Const. *of.*

1553 BRENDE *Q Curtius* 119 (R) Why do you doubt for the enioyment of those thinges to breake out of this imprisonment? 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Lou-C Warres* 378 Injoyment of many Lands 1718 LADY M W. MONTAGUE *Lett* II. lvi. 86 The honest English squire believes that there is no perfect enjoyment of this life out of Old England 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II 212 He would protect the Established Church in the enjoyment of her legal rights 1877 SPARROW *Serm* XXIII 312 The depth of the peace which flows from the enjoyment of his love

2 Gratification, pleasure, *concr.* something which gives pleasure

1665 BOYLE *Occas Reft* v III (1675) 305 He cuts them off, in the height of their Injoyments 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr* I § 9 Food, drink, sleep, and the like animal enjoyments being what all men like and love 1842 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III IX 154 Such a life might have had its enjoyments even in London. 1874 LADY BARKER *Stat. Life in N Z.* IV 25 We were only fit for the lowest phase of human enjoyment—warmth, food, and sleep

†**Enjoy'se,** *v. Obs* [ad OF. *enjoyss-* extended stem of *enjoir*, f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *joir* (mod F. *jouir*) to enjoy.] *refl.* and *intr.* To make oneself joyful; to be delighted, rejoice. Const *of.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XVI vi, Of euill gotten good the third should not enioyse 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 430 Of whiche good lyf and chyldehode his debonayr moder enioysyng hirself sayd ofte tymes, etc.

Enjubard, var of ENJEOPARD *v. Obs.*

Enjudge. see EN- *pref*[1] 3.

†**Enjury,** obs form of INJURE *v.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr* (W de W 1495) I. lxvi 115 a/1 He was euyll content wyth hym, estemyng to be enjuryed bi the wordes aforesayd

Enk, obs form of INK

†**Enke'nnel,** *v Obs* Also 6 inkennel [f. EN-[1] + KENNEL] *trans* To lodge as in a kennel.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron* III 1029/2 Comming to S. Leonards hill they [Ket's followers] inkennelled themselues there on the same hill. 1603 DAVIES *Microcosmos* 84 (D) [Diogenes] that alwaies in a tub enkennell'd lies

†**E'nker,** *adv Obs rare* [a. OF *encré* lit 'inked,' in phrase *vert encré* dark green] In ME phrase *enkergrene*, dark green.

c 1340 *Gaw & Gr Knt* 150 Ouer-al enker grene. *Ibid* 2477 Þe knyȝt in þe enker grene.

Enkerchief: see EN- *pref*[1] I a.

†**E'nkerly,** *adv Obs* In 4 encrely, enkerly, enkrely, ynkirly, -urly, 5–6 inkirly [Origin uncertain; possibly a ON **cinkar liga* (cf mid Da *enkorlig* adj especial) f *einkar-* prefix, specially, very (= *einkan-* whence *einkanliga* especially) But this is not quite satisfactory with regard to the sense. Cf Sc *inkirt* 'anxious' (Jam)] Earnestly, heartily, fervently

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I 301 For he thocht ay encrely To do his deid awysly *Ibid* VII 283 The kyng slepit nocht full ynkurly *Ibid* X 534 He has seyn The Erll sa ynkirly hym set Sum sutelte or [wile] to get *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints, Andreas* 678 For þat I has luffit þe lange enkrely? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 507 Thene the emperour was egree, and enkerly fraynes þe answere of Arthure 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI I. 8 The kyng . inkirly from his hart Maid this orisone.

Enkernel: see EN- *pref*[1] I a.

Enkindle (enki nd'l), *v* Also 6 enkendle, 6–8 inkindle. [f. EN-[1] + KINDLE *v*]

1. *trans* To cause (a flame, etc.) to blaze up. Chiefly *fig* to excite (passions, war, etc).

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II (Arb) 63 Whose sight thy passion angrye Enkendleth 1593 NASHE *Christ's T* (1613) 38 A short blazd straw-fire, to tinde or inkindle Hell-fire. 1652 BP. PATRICK *Fun Serm* in *J. Smith's Sel Disc* 533 He who inflames our souls with love to God, will certainly enkindle a subordinate love within us to himself *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks* VI. 531 (R) The apprehension ran . of its [the Fire of London] being inkindled with design by the French and Dutch 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 185 ₱ 7 Fresh remembrance of vexation must still enkindle rage. 1794 S WILLIAMS *Vermont* 307 All parties had cautiously avoided enkindling a civil war 1819 *Month Mag.* XLVIII 307 This poetic fury appears to have been first enkindled in Bodmer by the appearance of the five first books of Klopstock's Messiah. 1858 KINGSLEY *Andromeda* 329 In her heart new life was enkindled

2 To set (a combustible) on fire. In lit. sense *Obs.* or *arch.*

1548 UDALL etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom* XIII. (R) Nor let us extinguish the smoldering flaxe, but enkendle it. 1638 WILKINS *New World* III (1707) 29 Such solid Orbs, that by their swift Motion might heat and enkindle the adjoining Air 1747 HALES in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 582 (2) Some Means to inkindle the sulphureous Vapours 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias' Descr Greece* I 43 But then the pieces of wood .were enkindled without fire

b. *fig.* To inflame with passion, desire, etc. †Former const *to* (an action, object of pursuit)

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. XVI. (1634) 662 They shall hereby be the more inkindled to the endevor of renuing. 1605 SHAKS *Macb.* I III. 120 That trusted home, Might yet enkindle you unto the Crowne *a* 1619 DANIEL *Coll Hist. Eng* (1626) 25 The King inkindled with this affront, spared not his Person, to auenge his wrath 1628 BP HALL *Old Relig* 34 He is inwardly inkindled to an indeauour of good 1834 DISRAELI *Rev Epick* III XIII. 10 That voice that like a trump Their blood enkindled.

c *transf.* To light up, illuminate

1870 LOWELL *Study Wind* 114 That literary heaven . artificially enkindled from behind 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechth.* 1372 And the light of their eyeballs enkindled so bright with the lightnings of death

†3. *intr* To take fire; to burst forth in flame

1553 GRIMALD tr *Cicero's Duties* (*c* 1600) 87 a, Those things wherunto most men inkindled with greedinesse bee haled 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med* I. XXXVII 84 Wet Hay laid together soon inkindles 1747 HALES in *Phil Trans* XLIV 584 Those who have been on high Hills have observed Lightening to inkindle among the Clouds

Enkindled (enki nd'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] In the senses of the verb

1549–62 STERNHOLD & H *Ps* CVI 29 And in his so inkindled wiath the plague upon them broke 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV II 163 Eyes as red as new enkindled fire 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol* I III. 21 Lightening, and other enkindled Vapours 1877 MORLEY *Crit Misc.* Ser II. 257 The enkindled summits of the soul

Enkindler (enki ndlə(r). [f ENKINDLE *v* + -ER.] One who or that which enkindles

1853 BOWRING in *Fraser's Mag* XLVIII 350 A lamp . when enkindled, is Th' enkindler of a thousand 1868 *Contemp Rev* IX 563 The Irish Government has been not the enkindler, not the leader, not the abetter of aggressive Protestantism in Ireland.

Enkindling (enki ndliŋ), *ppl a.* [f. as prec. + -ING] That enkindles

1626 T. H tr. *Caussin's Holy Crt* 93 The enkindling tinder of his lust 1674 N FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* 121 Until this loses its enkindling leavening strength 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog Lit* 297 For this is really a species of animal magnetism, in which the enkindling reciter lends his own will and apprehensive faculty to his auditors.

Enlabyrinth: see EN- *pref*[1] I a.

Enlace (enlē·s), *v.* Also 4–6 enlase, 6, 9 inlace [a. F *enlacer* = Pr *enlassar*, Sp. *enlazar*, Pg *enlaçar*, It. *inlacciare*.—late L **inlaciāre*, f *in-* (see IN-) + **lacc-us* (OF. *las* LACE, snare = It. *laccio*, Sp *lazo*).—L. *laqueus* noose. Cf. L. *illaqueāre* In later use taken as f EN-[1] + LACE.]

1 *trans.* To lace about, encircle tightly with many folds or coils. Also *fig.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* I IV 13 þat man enlaceþ hym in þe cheyne wiþ whiche he may be drawen. 1430 LYDG *Chron Troy* IV. XXX. To perce nerfe and vayne And them enlace in his [Cupid's] fyry chayne 1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W de W 1506) I III 17 To breke the bondes of the deuyll, of yᵉ whiche he hym helde enlasyd. 1587 TURBERV *Trag T* (1837) 163 And felt himselfe enlaste in love 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II IX VI 520 The figs, and particularly the banyan speedily seize upon the palmyra, enlacing it with their nimble shoots 1877 *Daily News* 26 Dec. 3/1 They will enlace him in the coils of their red tape

b *transf* To surround closely, enfold, embrace.

1633 P FLETCHER *Purple Isl* V XI, The second all the city round enlaces — *Elisa* II 49 While he again her in his arms enlac'd 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* IX XX V 78 The old Town . is enlaced by a set of lakes and quagmires.

2 To interlace, entwine, entangle Also *fig.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* V I 149 þe questioun of þe deuyne purueiance is enlaced wiþ many oþer questiouns 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 241 The violet in bosome by me alway I beare, The same oft time inlased with my heare 1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer Note-bks* (1879) I 65 The leafy boughs and twigs of the underbrush enlace themselves. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III IV. 200 His fingers lovingly enlaced By other fingers.

3 To cover as with a network.

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt Locke* XXXVI (1879) 375 The vast plains of Hindostan, enlaced with myriad silver rivers and canals.

†4 [See UNLACE, LACE *vbs*] To take off (the wings of a bird) in carving *Obs*

c 1460 J RUSSELL *Bk Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 142 Take capoun or hen so enlased, & devide.

Hence **Enla·ced** *ppl a*

1851 MRS BROWNING *Casa Guidi W.* 56 Doth he Keep house with inlaced Bare brawny arms about his favourite child

Enlacement (enlē·smĕnt). [f ENLACE *v.* + -MENT] The action of enlacing; the condition of being enlaced

1830 SOUTHEY *Ymg Dragon* I 87 His tail about the imp he roll'd, In fond and close enlacement. 1888 *Blackw Mag* Feb 174 Joyce detached herself suddenly from that close enlacement

Enla·cing, *vbl sb* [f as prec. + -ING] = prec.

1633 P FLETCHER *Purple Isl* 55 The moat of glasse is named from that enlacing

Enlaik: see INLAKE.

†**Enla·ngoured,** *ppl a. Obs.* [ad. OF *enlangouré*, f *en-* (see EN- *pref*[1]) + *langour* (mod. F. *langueur*):—L *languōr-em* languor] Languid, pale.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7401 Of such a colour enlangoured, Was Abstinence.

Enlanguish, Enlap: see EN- *pref*[1] 3

†**Enla·rd,** *v Obs.* Also 6–7 inlard. [f. EN-[1] + LARD] *trans.* a. To lard, fill with lard or fat; in quots. *fig.* b. = INTERLARD.

1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* CXIX. 351 Inlarded is their hart with pride. 1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr.* II. III 205 That were to enlard his fat already pride 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* III IV. I. 1, A fifth part of the world so inlarded and interlaced with several superstitions.

Enlarge (enlā·ɹdʒ), *v.* Also 4 enlargen, 7 enlardge, 6–8 inlarge. [a. OF. *enlarge-r*, *enlargir*, f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *large* (see LARGE). Some of the mod.Eng uses are influenced by those of Fr *élargir*, OF. *eslargir*, *alarger* (see ALARGE).]

I. To make larger.

1 *trans.* To render more spacious or extensive; to extend the limits of (a territory, enclosure, etc.), to widen (boundaries).

In later use this merges in the more generalized sense 2; the fig applications in 3 however remain distinct

c 1400 MAUNDEV v. 45 Thei may not enlargen it [Egypt] toward the desert, for defaute of watre. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* I. 316 The fundament enlarge it half a foote Outwith the wough 1535 COVERDALE *Jer* XXXI 38 The cite of yᵉ Lorde shalbe enlarged from the towre of Hananeel, vnto yᵉ gate of the corner wall *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* 72 Any Prince willing to inlarge his Territories, will give, etc 1748 HARTLEY *Observ Man* I. II § 1 123 Grinding inlarges the sphere of their attractions 1856 KANE *Arct Expl* II. XV. 164 He will rear himself upon his hind-legs to enlarge his circle of vision.

2 To increase the size of (a material object), to add to, augment (a literary work, a person's wealth, the number or amount of anything). Formerly also (cf. uses of *large*) with reference to intensive magnitude: to increase (a person's renown, the force of anything, etc.). †Sometimes with *out* (*obs.rare*). Also, to increase in apparent size, magnify Also *absol.*

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat Wyclif* 120 Þe deuyl shal enlarge his taile more wickudly in þe eende of þe worlde 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep* 117 That the dignitie of Plancus might be augmented, & his honour inlarged 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 745 T'enlarge his breath, (large breath in armes most needfull) 1594 CAREW tr Huarte *Exam Wits* (1616) 280 By means whereof it extendeth and enlargeth out the naturall heat 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* II IV. VII § 1. 246 He enlarged the Centurions of Horsemen 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 57 The Athenians much enlarged their own particular wealth 1683 SALMON *Doron Med* I 155 It inlarges its Narcotick Force. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol Arith.* X 116 Selling of Lands to Foreigners for Gold and Silver, would inlarge the Stock of the Kingdom 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit* I 1. 202 Enthusiastick Passion Enlarg'd her Voice. 1732 POPE *Ep Cobham* I 35 Fancy's beam enlarges, multiplies, Contracts 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th.* IV 462 O how is man inlarg'd, Seen thro' this medium 1774 MONBODDO *Language* (ed 2) I Pref 10 In this second edition, so much inlarged 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L* I XXXIV, Slowly enlarged to giant size. 1845 BUDD *Dis Liver* 126 The spleen is found enormously enlarged. 1866 WALCOTT *Cathedr. Reform in Ch & World* 15 At the very time when the numbers and learning of parish clergy were rapidly being enlarged. 1883 *Manch. Exam* 24 Oct 5/1 Their salaries will be enlarged out of the episcopal and capitular incomes.

†b. To magnify, exaggerate in statement. Also, to set forth at length *Obs.*

1586 A DAY *Eng Secretary* (1625) A ij b, To enlarge my paines taken in publishing the other 1646 H LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 23, I shall not enlarge this now particularly 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus* (1732) 15 The Asiatick way of enlarging 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. III 52 Report generally inlarges matters.

†c. intr. *To enlarge on*: to make an addition to (a plan); to amplify (a hint). *Obs.* (Cf. 5 b)

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 58 ₱ 13 It is so very easy to enlarge upon a good Hint. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul* I 8, I have so far enlarged upon this plan, as to take into it, etc 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 233 Those gentlemen . will enlarge on the plan I have hinted thus lightly.

3. Figurative applications of 1.

a. To extend the range or scope of. †Also, to spread, promote the diffusion of (a belief) (*obs*).

1553 EDEN *Treat Newe Ind* Title (Arb) 3 God is glorified and the Christian fayth enlarged 1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol.* I III, We somewhat more enlarging the sence thereof. 1656 H. PHILIPPS *Purch Patt.* (1676) 139 To enlarge this Table, that so it may shew not only half inches, but the quarters, or tenth parts of Inches 1668 in *Phil. Trans.* II 3 The endeavours of the Authour for the improving and enlarging his Philosophical Commerce 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 102 Till I have catch'd her a little inlarging her innocent Freedoms, as she calls them 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corr of Christianity* II x 244 Justinian greatly enlarged this kind of authority 1884 EARL SELBORNE in *Law Times Rep* New Ser L. 3 He cannot enlarge in his own favour the legal .operation of the instrument.

b. To widen, render more comprehensive (a person's thoughts, sympathies, affections), to expand, increase the capacity of (the mind)

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps Sci* 74 Science indeed inlargeth: But there's a knowledge that only puffeth up *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Dk. Ormond's Recov.* Wks. 1730 I. 51 His mind enlarg'd, and boundless as the sky 1736 BUTLER *Anal* I. I, Persons' notions of what is natural, will be enlarged. 1850 MCCOSH *Div Govt.* II I (1874) 152 Geologists would enlarge our conceptions of Time. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) II. VII. 42 His own mind was enlarged and enriched by foreign travel.

c. *To enlarge the heart*: to 'expand', 'swell' the heart with gratitude or affection (in this sense sometimes with personal obj, after 2 *Cor.* VI. 13); now usually, to increase the capacity of the heart for affection, widen the range of the affections

1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor* VI 11 O yee Corinthians, our mouth is open vnto you, our heart is enlarged *Ibid.* 13 Be ye also

inlarged. 1638 Rous *Heav Univ* v 2 (1702) 151 Be thou enlarged in thy return of Thanks and Glory to Him. 1667 Milton *P L* VIII 590 Love refines The thoughts, and heart enlarges 1741 Richardson *Pamela* II 156 My Heart is more inlarg'd with his Goodness and Condescension 1848 Macaulay *Hist Eng* I 162 All hearts were enlarged and softened 1852 Robertson *Lect* 177 Enlarge your tastes, that you may enlarge your hearts as well as your pleasures

d. *To enlarge the hand*: to open the hand wide, be liberal *Obs* or *arch* Cf *large-handed*.

1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 63 It was thought necessary for him to enlarge his hand to those that managed Bread and wine.

† **e.** To extend (the time allowed for an action); to grant or obtain an extension of time for (a lease, bankruptcy, etc). *Obs*

1656 H. Phillips *Purch Patt* (1676) B vij b, Leases lately inlarged to 60 years 1677 Marvell *Corr.* cccv. Wks 1872-5 II 548 We shall perceive whether his Majesty thinke fit to inlarge the adjournment 1725 *Lond Gaz* No. 6435/3 The . Time was . enlarged for Joseph Lacy . for surrendring himself. 1812 *Exam* 24 Aug 537/1 *Bankruptcy Enlarged*, J Chatterton flour-merchant, from June 27 to September 9 1863 H Cox *Instit* I vi 36 An Act for enlarging the time of continuance of Parliaments

f. Law. *To enlarge an estate*. said of the effect of a release which, e.g. converts a life-interest, or a tenancy for a term of years, into a fee-simple or fee-tail. (The sense may perh. belong to branch II)

1574 tr *Littleton's Tenures* 97 b, Releases sometime have theire effects by force to enlarge the estate. [AF. *enlarger lestate*] of them, to whome the release is made 1597 Daniel *Civ. Wares* VIII lx, To confer First, how he might have her estate inlarg'd 1818 Cruise *Digest* VI. 321 If Popham..should not enlarge his estate to an estate tail

4 *refl.* (in senses 1–3.) To increase or widen in extent, bulk, or scope.

1413 Lydg *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxx (1483) 77 Gold wylle well enduren under the hamoure enlargyng hymself without crasure. 1591 Shaks 1 *Hen VI*, I ii 134 Glory is like a Circle in the Water, Which neuer ceaseth to enlarge it selfe. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser II (1865), Enlarging themselves, if I may say so, upon familiarity. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III 28 Our ideas will have to enlarge themselves

b. *intr* for *refl.*

1481 Caxton *Myrr.* III. i. 132 Yf therthe were gretter than the sone, thenne the shadowe of þe sone shold goo enlargyng 1541 R Copland *Guydon's Quest Chirurg*, Fro whiche cometh a corde that thre fyngre brede fro the elbow enlargeth and compriseth all the elbow 1756-82 J Warton *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. VII 406 The figure of Fame enlarging and growing every moment 1776 Withering *Bot Arrangem* (1796) IV 265 The hollow very fine, but soon enlarging by the shrinking of the spongy flesh 1845 Budd *Dis Liver* 352 His belly began to enlarge. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) IV 281 As our knowledge increases, our perception of the mind enlarges also. 1879 Carpenter *Ment Phys.* I. II § 61 62 A sort of core . which enlarges in the parts of the Cord that give off the nerve-trunks.

† **c.** Of the wind, thunder: To increase in force. *Obs.*

1628 Digby *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 15 If the wind had not suddainely enlarged 1762-9 Falconer *Shipwr.* III. 436 Loud, and more loud, the rolling peals enlarge.

† **5.** *refl.* To expand (oneself) in words, give free vent to one's thoughts in speech. Also, in similar sense, *To enlarge one's heart* *Obs.*

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II v III § 15 441 It will appeare more commendable in wise men, to enlarge themselues, and to publish, etc 1651 Fuller *Abel Rediv*, *Bradford* (1867) I. 221 He enlarged himself in a moss-sweet meditation, of the wedding garment 1660 *Trial Regic* 154, I found he began to inlarge his heart to me. 1678 Cudworth *Intell Syst* I. I § 39. 48 The Platonists frequently take occasion from hence to enlarge themselves much in the disparagement of Corporeal things.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To speak at large, expatiate. Const. *on*, *upon*; formerly also *simply*.

1659 Hammond *On Ps.* 3, I shall not here inlarge to insert 1664 Butler *Hud* II. II 68, I shall enlarge upon the Point 1771 *Junius Lett* liv. 283 [He] enlarges with rapture upon the importance of his services. 1818 Jas Mill *Brit India* II. v. v 500 He was somewhat disposed to enlarge in praise of himself 1830 Lyell *Princ Geol* I 323 Respecting Southern Italy, Sicily, and the Lipari Isles, we need not enlarge here 1833 Ht Martineau *Vanderput & S* VI 99 He enlarged once more on the avarice and cowardice of the banks

II. 6. To set at large, to release from confinement or bondage. Somewhat *arch*. Cf. Fr. *élargir*

1494 Fabyan VI clxix. 136 In this passe tyme, Gryffon, the yonger brother, was enlargyd frome pryson 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 453 b, The captiue Cardinalles at the length putting in suerties are inlarged 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 329 Like a Lionesse lately enlarged 1605 Camden *Rem* 22 Edward the third enlarged them first from that bondage 1616 J Lane *Sqr's Tale* IX 277 Algarsifes soldiers . demaundes theire General enlardgd. 1761-2 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxvii 108 No man, after being enlarged by order of court, can be recommitted for the same offence 1878 Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* I. 39 He was enlarged upon suretties.

b. *spec.* in Hunting

1880 *Daily Tel.* 20 Oct., We are close to the spot where the stag is to be enlarged.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1593 B. Barnes in Farr *S. P. Eliz* (1845) I. 43 Deare Davids Sonne [who should from hell] . poore sinners both inlarge and save 1597 Sir W Slingsby in Slingsby *Diary* (1836) 252 If we [wind-bound sailors] be not inlarged within these 20 dayes. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* III. viii (1840) 130 King Richard would not enlarge him from the strictness of what was concluded. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IV. 796 The friendly Gods a springing gale inlarg'd 1796 Morse *Amer Geog* I 683 A round ball in the heat of summer, opens and enlarges a number of male insects.

† **III 7.** To bestow liberally; to endow with bountiful gifts. [So OF. *enlargir*, cf L. *largīrī*]

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr* (W de W 1495) I xliv 73 b/1, He enlarged to the poore grete quantite of his goodes temporall 1513 Bradshaw *St Werburge* I 1669 Clothes of Dyaper, Rychely enlarged with syluer and with golde. 1607 H Arthington *Goodl God* in Fam *S. P Jas I* (1848) 263 How much are we, Lord, bound to thee, for all thy favours every way, Inlarged so aboundantly 1657 S. Purchas *Pol Flying Ins* I 1, 2 The great Artifex of Nature hath enlarged the smaller creatures with wisdome, and invention

IV 8. *To enlarge a horse* (see quot) [after OF. *elargir*].

1753 Chambers *Cycl Suppl*, *Enlarge*, in the manege, is used for making a horse go large, that is, making him embrace more ground than he before covered

Hence **Enlarge** *sb*, the action of setting free **Enlargeable** *a*, capable of being enlarged **Enlargeableness**, the quality of being enlargeable

1608 T. Middleton *Ram of Love* (1889) II 127 My absence may procure thy more enlarge 1653 Sheriff *Cut Secret* II III, I may entreat her grace's mediation To the King for his enlarge. 1881 Palgrave *Visions Eng* Pref II The more large or enlargeable are their technical powers 1878 Lockyer *Stargazing* 457 If the negative is well defined—that is, if it possesses the qual[ity] of [per]fect ex[pan]sion

Enlarged *ppl. a.* [f Enlarge *v* + -ed[1]]

1. Increased, widened, dilated, extended, also *fig* free from narrowness, liberal

1599 Thynne *Animadv* Ded 3 The enlarged continuance of Youre honorable fauour 1674 N Mather in Owen *Holy Spirit* (1693) Pref. 2 Abundant Cause of Enlarged Thankfulness. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) V xxxi 206 His enlarged heart can rejoice in the happiness of his friends. 1790 Burke *Fr Rev.* Wks V 95 More sober minds and more enlarged understandings 1868 Freeman *Norm Conq.* (1876) II vii 109 A sinner for whom the most enlarged charity could hardly plead

2. Liberated, set free

1645 Milton *Tetrach* (1851) 155 Som delightfull intermissions, wherein the enlarg'd soul may leav off a while her severe schooling 1886 Blsant *Childr. Gibeon* II. xxxii, The enlarged captive.

Hence † **Enlargedly** *adv* in an enlarged manner; **a.** with extended meaning; **b** with free utterance † **Enlargedness**, the state or condition of being enlarged in heart, speech, etc

1625 Bp Mountagu *App Cæsar* 172 Justification is taken enlargedly for that Act of God, etc 1655 Gurnall *Chr in Arm* IX § 2 (1669) 105/1 Thou hearest how enlargedly they pray 1642 G Hughes *Serm* To Rdr, If, of truth and enlargednesse of heart to Christ, etc 1646 Lilburne & Overton *Out-cryes Oppr Commons* (ed 2) 9 So say we in the inlargednesse of our soules *a* 1688 Bunyan *Solomon's Temple* xviii, God's true Gospel Church should have its enlargedness of heart still upward.

Enlargement (enlā·ɹdʒmĕnt) Also 6–8 inlargement. [f Enlarge *v* + -ment] The action of enlarging; the state of being enlarged.

1. Increase in extent, capacity, magnitude, or amount, an instance of such increase.

1564 Haward *Lutropius* VI 53 He gave the Daphnenses a parcell of lande for the enlargemente of theyr groves or copyes 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* III xi, The enlargment or abridgement of functions ministeriall 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1679) 4 The repetition of graffing, for the inlargement and melioration of fruit. 1736 Butler *Anal* I 18 The vast enlargement of their locomotive powers. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F Holt* (1868) 46 An enlargement of the chapel absorbed all extra funds and left none for the enlargement of the minister's income 1875 H Wood *Therap.* (1879) 330 Malarial enlargements of the spleen

b. *concr.* Something added so as to enlarge.

a 1691 Boyle *Wks* I. 587 (R) Divers notes to be inserted here and there, as inlargements in the next edition

† **2.** Diffusion, propagation. *Obs.* Cf. Enlarge 3a.

1607 Hieron *Wks* I 247 We haue not laboured the inlargement of Gods truth. 1644 Milton *Educ.* (1738) 135 A great furtherance to the enlargement of a truth

3 The widening or expanding of the mind, of a person's thoughts, sympathies, or affections, the quality of being 'enlarged' in mind, thought, etc.

1806 A. Knox *Rem* (1844) I 96 His own enlargement of mind may raise him above Judaism 1847 Emerson *Repr Men*, *Swedenborg* Wks (Bohn) I 331 His judgments are those of a Swedish polemic, and his vast enlargements purchased by adamantine limitations. *a* 1862 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1873) III iii. 182 It prepared them for a certain enlargement of mind, which is the natural consequence of seeing affairs under various aspects.

4 Copious discourse or expatiation on a subject, also, verbal amplification *arch*

1659 O Walker *Instr Art Oratory* 95 Doubled Sentences and enlargements by Synonymal Words are but necessary 1669 Bunyan *Holy Cittie* 5 You must not from me look for much inlargement 1683 Burnet tr. *Move's Utopia* (1684) 97 The old Men take occasion to entertain those about them, with some useful and pleasant Enlargements 1741 Warburton *Div. Legat* II. 162 The Subject little needs Enlargement 1747 Gould *Eng Ants* Ded., I shall therefore forbear those usual Enlargements *a* 1765 Mallet *To Dr. Mavlb* (R.), I restrain my pen from all enlargement

5 Release from confinement or bondage.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c 2 § 9 After his enlargement and commyng out of pryson. 1611 Bible *Esther* IV 14 Then shall there enlargement and deliuerance arise to the Jewes from another place. 1709 Stanhope *Paraphr* IV. 250 That Enlargement from the Slavery of Lusts and vicious Habits.

1774 Goldsm *Nat. Hist* (1862) I II. 157 The enclosed animal by repeated efforts, at last procures its enlargement 1875 'Stoni henge' *Brit Sports* I II § 1 153 The enlargement of the deer. 1883 Trevelyan in *Daily News* 24 Feb 2/7 The enlargement from prison of Mr Parnell

† **b** Freedom of action, *concr.* a right of free action, a privilege *Obs*

1611 Shaks *Cymb* II III 125 Yet you are curb'd from that enlargement, by The consequence o' th' Crown, 1646 J Whitaker *Uzziah* 3 The enlargements bestowed upon this person 1648 Milton *Observ Art Peace* (1851) 556 Such freedoms and enlargements, as none of their Ancestors could ever merit.

c. In religious use: Conscious 'liberty', absence of constraint, in prayer, etc. *arch*

1648 Tr Hill *The Strength of the Saints* 19 Ministers find they have preached such a Sermon in such a place with very much enlargement *a* 1733 D Wilcox in Spurgeon *Treas Dav* Ps XXVII 4 What entertainments I have had! what enlargements in prayer, and answers thereto! 1739 J Trapp *Serm Righteousn over-m* (1758) 62 They talk much of their enlargements in devotion. 1766 Wesley *Jrnl* 31 July, I preached with great enlargement of heart 1870 Anderson *Missions Amer Bd* II. xviii 147 Church members had wonderful enlargement and assistance in prayer

Enlarger (enlā·ɹdʒəɹ). Also 7 inlarger [f Enlarge *v.* + -er] He who or that which enlarges.

1 In senses of Enlarge 1–5.

1545 Udall, etc *Erasm Par* (1548) *Luke* 191 a, See ye what maner ministers and enlargers of his dominion he chose out for the nons. 1612 Brerewood *Lang & Relig* xxi 185 Jacobus was in his time a mighty inlarger of Eutyches sect, and maintainer of his opinion 1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct Dubit* III iii § 4 If religion be the enlarger of kingdoms 1774 T Wilst *Antiq Furness* (1805) 424 The right reverend and very learned enlarger of Camden's Britannia 1846 Grote *Greece* I xxi II 269 The author of the Odyssey is not identical either with the author of the Achilleis or his enlargers

† **2.** One who sets (a person) at large. *Obs*

1611 Speed *Hist Gt Brit* IX xvi § 8 Whereby the maine drift of his enlargers was not much aduanced

Enlarging, *vbl sb* [f Enlarge *v* + -ing[1].]

1. The action of Enlarge *v* in its various senses

1494 Fabyan V cxv 89 He releuyd greatly the poore people, by enlargyng of his liberall almes *Ibid* VI clxxxvii 189 For the enlargynge of the Kyng 1553 Eden *Treat Newe Ind* (Arb.) 37 They fyght not for the enlargeing of theyr dominion 1656 Mori *Antid Ath* II II (1712) 41 The inlarging of our Understanding by so ample Experience *a* 1717 Parnell *To Ld Bolingbroke* Wks (1810) 413 Where mean acrostics control The great enlargings of the boundless soul 1843 Browning *Blot 'Scutcheon* I III, Thorold's enlargings, Austin's brevities

attrib 1875 Ure *Dict Arts* II 729 The hammer used for beating the first packet [of gold-leaf] is called the flat, or the enlarging hammer

2 *concr.* An expansion, swelling

1562 Turner *Herbal* II III b, The herbe . healeth the enlargynges of wind or puls veynes

Enlarging (enlā·ɹdʒiŋ), *ppl. a* [f Enlarge *v* + -ing[2]] That enlarges, in various senses

Hence **Enlargingly**, *adv.*

1694 Van Limenhoek in *Phil. Trans* XVIII 196 A much more enlarging Microscope 1746-7 Hervey *Medit* (1818) 177 Your deep, prolonged, enlarging, aggravated roar 1762-9 Falconer *Shipwr.* III 65 While round before the enlarging wind it falls. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I 87 So that this was an enlarging statute 1856 Emerson *Eng Traits*, *Lit* Wks (Bohn) II 109 With patriotic and still enlarging generosity 1882 J Parker *Apost. Life* I. 19 The power was to be used enlargingly

† **Enlargisse**, *v Obs.* Also 5 **enlargise**. [ad. OFr. *enlargiss-* lengthened stem of *enlargir*: see Enlarge *v*] *trans* **a.** To make larger, enlarge. **b** To bestow bountifully; to vouchsafe.

c 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* I li (1869) 31 He wolde yiue almesse and enlargise it to poore erraunt pilgrimes 1440 J. Shirley *Dethe K James* (1818) Advt, The Kyng of Scottes hadde leve enla[r]gissid, and had saufecondit of his maister the kyng of England, (for so the Kyng of Scottes clepid hym,) to retuin safe and sownde ayene ynto his region of Scottelond *c* 1448 in *R Glouc* (1724) II. 483 His fader in his tymes enlargissed his marches.

Enlaurel: see En- *pref.*[1] 1 b.

Enlay see Inlay

Enlead, Enleaf: see En- *pref.*[1] 1 a, b.

Enleague (enlī·g), *v.* Also 7 inleague [f En-[1] + League *sb.* or *v*] *trans.* To unite in or as in a league.

1602 Warner *Alb Eng* x lv (1612) 244 Not for Maries Title, or her any virtuous Giftes, Think that they her in leagued. 1628-1677 Feltham *Resolves* I xxxi (1677) 54 To inleague ourselves with an undividable love 1633 Ford *Broken Hrt* III iv, I Could with a willingness inleague our blood With his. 1759 W Wilkie *Epigon* I (1769) 14 Greece enleagued a full assembly held. 1821 Joanna Baillie *Poems*, Now it doth appear That he, enleagued with robbers, was the spoiler

Enlegeance, corruption of Allegeance[1], *Obs.*

Enlength, -en: see En- *pref.*[1] 2, 3

Enlepi, variant of Onelepy *a Obs* only.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 75 Ich ileue on þe helende crist 'filium eius unicum' his enlepi sune

Enlessen: see En- *pref.*[1] 3.

† **Enleve**, *v. Obs rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *enleve-r*, f. *en-* (see En-[1]) + *lever* to raise] *trans.* To raise (a figure) in relief; to represent in relief.

c1400 MAUNDEV xvii 188 In the Plates ben Stories & Batayles of Knyghtes enleved [orig *enleuee*].

‖ **Enlevé** (anlɛ̈ve), *a Her.* [Fr *enlevé*, pa pple. of *enlever* (see prec.)] Raised or elevated, = *enhanced*. see ENHANCE 1 b.

In mod. Dicts

Enlevement (enlē·vmĕnt, anlɛvman). *Sc. Law* [Fr *enlèvement*, f *enlever* to carry off, f *en* ·—L. *inde* away + *lever* to lift] A carrying off (of a woman or child), an abduction.

Sometimes employed by mod Eng writers merely as Fr, without reference to its earlier adoption

1769 LD PRESIDENT in *Scots Mag* Sept 687/1 As to the enlevement of Mignon's child such enlevement happened in July 1748 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl* i, The development, *enlevement*, the desperate wound etc become a mere matter of course 1852 THACKERAY *B Lyndon* xvi, All the town being up about the *enlèvement*

Enle(v)en, -enth, obs. ff ELEVEN, -TH.

† **Enli·berty,** *v Obs rare*—[1] In 6 enlyberte. [f EN-[1] + LIBERTY] *trans* To put within the 'liberty' or absolute control of; to give up entirely

c1500 *Melusine* (1889) 99, I enlyberte & habaundonne it to them [the monkes] for theire vse

Enlife see EN- *pref*[1] 2.

† **Enlight** (enlɔi t), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 1 inlíhtan, -léhtan, -lýhtan, 4 ynlixte-n, 7 inlight, 6- enlight [OE *inlíhtan*, f *in-* + *líhtan* (see LIGHT *v*) to shine But the word in 17–18th c is prob independently f. EN-[1] + LIGHT *v*. Cf ALIGHT *v*.[3]]

1 *trans.* To shed light upon, illuminate. Also *fig* and *absol*

c975 *Rushw Gosp* Luke xi 36 Swa leht legedes in lihtedŏ ðec *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 70 (Gr.), Siððan hine inlyhte, se þe lifes weg gæstum gearwaŏ 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor* iv 6 God hath ynlixtid in oure hertis 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iv (1605–7) I 143 Seeing the Lampe which doth enlight the Whole 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 137 The Cymmerians, whom no ray Doth ere enlight 1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 84 Some who have been in a good measure inlighted. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 24 How dark's the Lesser Worlds sad Winters Night, When Reasons radiant Rays do not enlight 1709 POPE *Ess Crit* ii 403 That sun Enlights the present, and shall warm the last

2. trans. *To enlight up.* to light up, kindle, cause to shine

1818 LAMB *Sonn* iii Wks 603 What rare witchery Enlighted up the semblance of a smile In those fine eyes.

Enlighten (enlɔi tən), *v.* Forms: α 6- enlighten β 4 inlixten, 6–8 inlighten, (7 illighten) [f EN-[1] + LIGHT *sb.* + -EN[5]. see EN- *pref*[1] 2 b.

(As in many vbs with the same prefix and suffix, the precise mode of formation is doubtful. Possibly *inlighten* (14th c see sense 4) was a secondary form of *inlight* (see prec), formation on IN-, EN-[1] + LIGHTEN *v* is also possible Cf ALIGHTEN)]

† **1.** *trans* To put light into, make luminous

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* i. 1 Which should take vpon them to enlighten the Sunne wt a Candle 1602 WARNER *Alb Eng* xiii. lxxviii (1612) 323 One Sunne inlighteneth euery Light 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* 350 Thou rollest round the Heavens, enlightnest the Sun *a* 1763 BYROM *Thanksg. Hymn* Wks (1810) 254 And the Moon is enlighten'd to govern the night

† **b** To light, set light to (a lamp, a combustible) *Obs*

1613–26 W BROWNE *Brit Past* i iii, Now had all the lamps of heav'n inlightned bin *a* 1634 CHAPMAN *Revenge Hon* Wks 1873 III 322, I ere long enlightened by my anger Shall be my own pile and consume to ashes

2 To shed light upon, illuminate (an object, scene, etc); to give light to (persons) Also *absol.* Now chiefly *poet* or *rhetorical.*

1611 BIBLE *Ps* xcvii 4 His lightnings inlightned the world 1635 SWAN *Spec M* iii § 2 (1643) 48 The element of fire whose act and qualitie is to enlighten 1711 SHAFTESB *Charac* (1737) II 372 Vital treasures which inlighten and invigorate the surrounding worlds 1761 SMOLLETT *Humph Cl* (1815) 109 Ranelagh enlightened with a thousand golden lamps 1784 COWPER *Task* i 348 Shadow and sunshine darkning and enlightning ev'ry spot 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I iv 80 The sun enlightened some such clouds near him 1842 LONGF *Sp Stud.* ii x, Thou moon all night long enlighten my sweet lady-love! 1871 B TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II ii iii. 162 What fiery marvel the billows enlightens

† **b** *fig* To throw light upon, elucidate (a subject). *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxi 505 Which end of the Law is greatly inlightened vnto vs by the comming of our Lord 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1673) 464 The difference of Regions do very much enlighten the discription or history of Sheep 1694 R BURTHOGGE *Reason* 150 This Discourse will seem a little Mysterious, and, therefore, to Inlighten it, etc 1738 J. KEILL *Anim Œcon.* 54 By whose bright Genius we see the Theory of Medicine enlightened and illustrated

† **3. a** To light, give light to (a room or building) by lamps, etc, or by windows. **b** To light (a district, town, etc), to furnish with lighting apparatus *Obs*

1645 EVELYN *Mem* (1857) I 179 Enlightened with 44 apertures or windows, artificially disposed 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4292/3 Letters Patents for Enlightening the Suburbs of London by new invented Lights 1737 in Picton *L'pool. Munic. Rec.* (1886) II 142 An Act . for enlightening round the Dock 1768 *Chron* in *Ann. Reg* 73/1 The bill for enlightening the parish of St Mary le bone in the county of Middlesex 1773 NOORTHOUCK *Hist Lond.* 599 The body is enlightened by a single series of large gothic windows 1817 HUGHAM *Walks through London* 292 A plain brick building, well enlightened.

† **4** In Biblical phrase. To remove dimness or blindness from (the eyes, and *fig* the heart) *Obs*

1382 WYCLIF *Ephes* i 18 The yȝen of ȝoure herte inlyȝtened *c* 1535 FISHER *Wks* (1883) 439 He must beseche our sauiour Christ to enlighten his harte by clere faith 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam* xiv. 29 See how mine eyes haue beene enlightened, because I tasted a little of this honie *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T* Mark x 52 He stood still, he called him, and enlightened his eyes

5 *fig* To supply with intellectual light; to impart knowledge or wisdom to, to instruct. In mod use often humorously in trivial sense. To inform, remove (one's) ignorance of something

1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi 115 Reveale To Adam what shall come As I shall thee enlighten 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No 419 ₱ 5 Before the World was enlightened by Learning and Philosophy 1763 JOHNSON *Ascham* Wks IV. 621 To inlighten their minds, and to form their manners 1832 HT MARTINEAU *Demerara* ii 28 As much as you please in enlightening those who are unaware of them 1863 FR. KEMBLE *Resid Georgia* 9 The moment they [slaves] are in any degree enlightened, they become unhappy 1884 *Manch Exam* 2 May 4/7 The letter which follows his own will enlighten him on this point

b In religious use. To supply with spiritual light.

1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 517 Blaspheme against the Sonne of man is committed of the ignorant, which are not yet inlightned 1611 BIBLE *Pref* 5 (The Seuentie) were enlightened with prophetical grace 1644 *Jus Pop* 4 When Ciuilitie began to be illightned by Christianitie 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R* iv iv (1662) 677 That heavenly Light, wherewith your own souls were never illightened 1877 MOZLEY *Univ Serm* vi 141 Outward nature cannot of itself enlighten man's conscience

† **6** Contextually To revive, exhilarate. (Cf. *lighten, brighten*, in similar connexion) *Obs*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi 497 He [Satan] ended, and his words thir drooping cheire Enlightn'd.

Enlightened (enlɔi t'nd), *ppl. a* [f. ENLIGHTEN *v* + -ED[1]]

† **1.** That has been made luminous; blazing, light-giving *Obs*

1611 COTGR., *Fouldroyer*, to blast with lightning, or (inlightened) thunderbolts 1803 PIGOTT in *Phil Trans* XCV 152 The enlightened stars are those that have already attained the highest degree of perfection

2. That receives light from a luminous object; illuminated.

1638 WILKINS *New World* v (1707) 39 The nearer any enlightened Body comes to the Light 1789 HERSCHEL *Saturn* in *Phil Trans* LXXX. 8 We must, see the rounding part of the enlightened edge 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* iv 236 Part of the enlightened surface of the flesh.

3 Possessed of mental light; instructed, well-informed; free from prejudices or superstition.

1663 BUTLER *Hud* i. i. 498 Prolongers to enlightned stuff [1689 snuff] 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr* i § 9 The select spirits of this enlightened age 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth* (1867) 448 Many enlightened bishops sided with the philosopher [Hobbes] 1868 PEARD *Water-farm* vii 80 The most enlightened culture was bestowed on the bed of the Galway rivers.

Hence **Enli·ghtenedness.**

1847 SOUTHEY *Doctor* VI 373 Where your enlightenedness (if there be such a word) consists it would puzzle the Devil to tell.

Enlightener (enlɔi t'nəɹ). Also 8 inlightener [f ENLIGHTEN *v* + -ER.[1]] One who, or that which, enlightens; one who imparts intellectual light, informs or instructs Rare in physical sense

1582 BENTLEY *Mon Matrones* iii. 225 O mine Inlightener, it is thou that hast taught and instructed me 1667 MILTON *P L* xii. 271 O sent from Heav'n, Enlightner of my darkness 1750 WARBURTON *Doctr Grace*, Is it possible, then, to suppose them [the Apostles] to be deserted by their divine Inlightener? 1840 MILL *Diss & Disc*, *Civilis* (1859) I 187 Literature has almost entirely abandoned its mission as an enlightener and improver of them [the current sentiments] 1851 G S FABER *Many Mansions* (1862) The great Enlightener of Life and Immortality

† **b.** In pl. The party of enlightenment, the 'illuminatists'. *Obs* (*? nonce-use*)

1800 *Month Mag* VIII 597 The first practical victory won by the Enlighteners over their antagonists, was the suppression of the Order of Jesuits by Clement XIV.

Enlightening (enlɔi t'niŋ), *vbl sb* [f. ENLIGHTEN *v* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb ENLIGHTEN, in various senses

1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst* ii 82 To whome the Holy ghost by his enlightening shall make a new minde 1613–26 W BROWNE *Brit Past* ii v, Whose new inlightning will be quench'd with teares 1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 67 My Rush-candle may perhaps occasion the enlightning of many Torches hereafter 1727 DE FOE *Syst Magic* i i (1840) 16 To shine for the further enlightening the world.

Enli·ghtening, *ppl a* [f as prec + -ING[2]] That enlightens, in various senses of the verb

1641 MILTON *Ch Govt* Pref (1851) 96 The supreme inlightning assistance 1678 NORRIS *Coll Misc* (1699) 101 'Twas a Crime to taste th' inlightning Tree. 1791 COWPER *Odyss* x 236 Where sets The all enlight'ning sun 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I 5 This seeing light, this enlightening eye, is reflection

Enlightenment (enlɔi·t'nmĕnt) [f. as prec. + -MENT]

1. The action of enlightening; the state of being enlightened. Only in fig. sense (see ENLIGHTEN *v.* 5). The imparting or receiving mental or spiritual light

1669 LE BLANC in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps lxxxiv. 13 His lightnings, that is his divine enlightenments, are best seen 1798 *Month Mag* VI. 554 A truth the power of comprehending which implies a high degree of enlightenment 1846 W H MILL *Five Sermons* (1848) 5 The highest spiritual enlightenment 1855 DICKENS *Lett* (1880) 398, I should be ready to receive enlightenment from any source 1860 FROUDE *Hist Eng* V. 3 He imagined that an age of enlightenment was at hand. 1881 W COLLINS *Bl Robe* I ii 16, I needed no further enlightenment

2 Sometimes used [after Ger *Aufklarung*, *Aufklarerei*] to designate the spirit and aims of the French philosophers of the 18th c, or of others whom it is intended to associate with them in the implied charge of shallow and pretentious intellectualism, unreasonable contempt for tradition and authority, etc

1865 J. H STIRLING *Secret of Hegel* p xxvii, Deism, Atheism, Pantheism, and all manner of *isms* due to Enlightenment *Ibid* p. xxviii, Shallow Enlightenment, supported on such semi-information, on such weak personal vanity, etc 1889 CAIRD *Philos Kant* I 69 The individualistic tendencies of the age of Enlightenment.

† **Enli·mn,** *v. Obs* In 5–6 en-, inlymn [f. EN-[1] + LIMN· see ENLUMINE.] *trans* a. To illuminate (a book); = ENLUMINE 4. b. To paint in bright colours.

1453 *Test Ebor.* (1855) II 190, j par of tables enlymned with Seyntes 1530 PALSGR 536/1, I enlymnye, as one enlymneth a boke, *Je enluminne* This boke is well written and richely enlymned, *Ce laure est bien escript et richement enluminé.* 1603 SIR C HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* ii 71 Origen called heauen a booke, in which God hath as it were inlymned all that his pleasure is should come to passe in this world.

Enlink (enli ŋk), *v.* Also 6 enlinoke, -lynok, inlin(c)k. [f. EN-[1] + LINK.] *trans.* To fasten as with links; link together as in a chain; to join in company *with*; to connect closely; *lit.* and *fig.* Const *in, to, with.*

1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 193 a, Cities of the Empire inlincked with the Protestantes. 1567 DRANT *Horace' Epist* To Rdr *iij, Maruaile that I wil now any longer enlincke my selfe in things so small. 1596 SPENSER *F Q* v iv 3 That lovely payre, Enlincked fast in wedlockes loyall bond 1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, iii iii. 18 Fell feats, Enlynckt to wast and desolation 1823 SCOTT *Trierm.* iii xxx, Maids enlinked in sister-fold 1846 DE QUINCEY *Christianity* Wks XII 264 The one idea is enlinked with the other 1883 T. WATTS in *19th Cent* Mar 415 Coleridge was enlinked to modern life and thought

Hence **Enli·nked** *ppl. a*; **Enli·nkment** (*rare*), a linking on.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 50 The inlinked consanguinity betwixt him and Lady Lucar 1881 *Athenæum* 17 Sept 370/2 The enlinkment of Condate with the camp at Kinderton near Middlewich

Enlist (enli st), *v.* Also 8 inlist. [f EN-[1] + LIST *sb* or *v.*

If from the sb, possibly suggested by Du. *inlysten* to inscribe on a list or register So far as our quots show, the vb. *list* (now usually written '*list* as if aphetic) occurs considerably earlier than *enlist*, and may possibly be its source. The form *inlist*, now wholly disused, was in 18th c. much the more frequent]

1 *trans* To enrol on the 'list' of a military body; to engage as a soldier.

1698–9 E LUDLOW *Mem.* III 99 That the like number was enlisted [ed 1751 inlisted] under my command in the western parts of England 1755 JOHNSON, *Last*, to enlist [the word is not under *En-* or *In-*] 1762 *Gentl Mag* 1 The Dutch were very busy inlisting men 1776 GIBBON *Decl & F.* I xiii 272 The bravest of their youth he enlisted among his land or sea forces 1858 FONBLANQUE *How We are Governed* 99 The number of soldiers to be employed, and the terms upon which they shall be enlisted.

2 *transf* and *fig* To engage (a person) for domestic service (*humorous*); to secure (a person or his services) as an aid in any enterprise; to range (persons) in a particular class, or (feelings, etc) in support of a cause; to make (natural forces, science, etc) available for a special purpose.

1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 90/1 He likewise inlisted another footman and valet de chambre into his service. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 205 A graver fact, enlisted on your side, May furnish illustration well applied. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an 1738 He was inlisted by Mr Cave as a regular coadjutor in his magazine 1826 *Q Rev.* XXXIV. 117 It was clever to inlist on his side those venerable prejudices 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* iv. ix (1871) 259 So he resolved to enlist the aunt as his friend. 1843 W MORGAN in Abdy *Water-cure* (1843) 218 The continued use of such liquors enlists the moderate man into the ranks of the drunkard 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng* ii (1880) 31 The Reformers early enlisted music in their service. 1884 *Manch Exam* 4 June 5/1 To enlist public interest in the wretched lot of the Dorsetshire labourer

3 *refl* Chiefly in sense 1. Now *rare*. superseded by 4

1750 JOHNSON *Rambl* No 19 ₱ 4 That class in which he should inlist himself 1774 CHESTERF *Lett* I 72 The people refused to enlist themselves in military service 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 57 [He] persuaded many of his countrymen to enlist themselves under his banners

4 *intr* for *refl* To have one's name inscribed in a list of recruits; to engage for military service Also *transf.* and *fig*

1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I vii 137 His victory was rewarded by a permission to inlist in the troops. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil Mem* I 274 Part of them inlisted with the Corsicans. 1793 BURKE *Conduct of Minority* Wks VII 265 The former class .. would be ready to enlist in the faction of the enemy 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* XXVI, A carter in a smock-frock seemed wavering and disposed to enlist 1865 H PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr* II. 100 Specie was also proposed as a bounty to induce men to enlist

Hence **Enli'sted** *ppl. a.*, enrolled for military service. **Enli'ster**, one who enlists men for military service; a recruiting officer. **Enli'sting** *vbl. sb*, the action of the vb. ENLIST; also *attrib*

1724 *Briton* 118 The enlisted Men were, for the most part, Irish Papists 1882 HINSDALE *Garfield & Educ* 431 The majority of the twenty-five thousand enlisted men in the army are native born citizens. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VIII XIX IX. 272 The whole German Reich was deluged with secret Prussian Enlisters 1807 J MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* IV. (1839) 50 The mere enlisting of men without assembling them is not levying war. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 443 The enlisting money and other expenses.

Enlistment (enli'stmĕnt). [f. ENLIST *v.* + -MENT.]

1. The action or process of enlisting men for military service; the action of engaging oneself for military service. Also *fig.* and *attrib*

1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist Col Mass* I. 139 Lest there should not be a voluntary inlistment. 1810 WILLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp* VI. 78 The enlistment of persons of this description in the corps of this army 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 27 July, By enlistment huts and rendezvous tents for the army and navy. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem Patmos* VIII 108 Different subjects for the enlistment of their immortal energies 1879 *Soldiering* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 139 The smooth sounding title of 'lowering the standard of enlistment'.

2. 'The document by which a soldier is bound' (Webster). ? *U. S.* only

†**Enli've**, *v. Obs* Also 7 inlyve, -live. See ENLIFE (EN-1 2). [f. EN-1 + LIFE; cf. the pl. *lives*]

1. *trans.* To impart natural or spiritual life to, animate (a body, an individual). Also *fig.*

1593 NASHE *Christs' T.* (1613) 158 The duel, who .. goes and enlueth such licentious shapes 1616 R. CARPENTER *Past. Charge* 45 Seruants of the Lord, quickned and enlived with the spirit of grace and power of godlinesse 1633 BP HALL *Hard Texts, N. T* 233 The body of the first man . was informed and enlived by a living and reasonable soule 1642 J. BALL *Answ Can* II. 71 The true church of God, all whose members were not spiritually enlived.

transf. 1642 SIR E DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 110 There wanteth .. the formall power that should actuate and enlive the worke *a* 1659 OSBORN *Queries* Wks. (1673) 606 The Spring by which a small Watch is Inlived.

2. To impart freshness and vivacity to; to make lively; to cheer Also to revive (beauty).

1617 [see ENLIVING] 1628 C. POTTER *Consecr. Serm* (1629) 71 His speech should be quickned and enlived with action 1647 J COTTON *Sing Ps.* 1 5 The sound of the Harpe .quickned and enlived as it were by a spirituall song. 1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 19 Loysa's pencills With which she now enliveth more Beauties, then they destroy'd before.

Hence **Enli'ving**, *vbl sb.*

1602 HERON *Answ. Popish Rime* To Rdr, The well neere breathlesse body of poperie beginneth to entertaine some hope of a new enliuing 1617 — II 60 The singing of a psalme, is a notable meanes for the enliuing and stirring vp of our dull spirits. 1631 R H *Arraignm Whole Creature* XX 334 Wanting that vivification, inlightning and inliving, which is from that Sonne of Righteousnesse.

Enliven (enlai'v'n), *v.* [f. EN-1 + LIFE + -EN5; see ENLIVE]

†1. *trans.* To give life to; to bring or restore to life; to animate (as the soul the body) *Obs.*

1633 EARL MANCH *Al Mondo* (1636) 14 Death .. is but a departed breath from dead earth, inlivened at first by breath cast upon it. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 28 That ghostly being which enlivens the body of man. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m* XXXVIII § 12. (1689) 248 Leaving it [i e spawn] to be enlivened by the sun's heat. 1732 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VII 478 When God hath raised this body, he can enliven it with the same soul that inhabited it before

2. To give fuller life to; to animate, inspirit, invigorate physically or spiritually; to quicken (feelings), stimulate (trade, etc).

1644-52 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc* VII IV (1821) 333 The Divinity derives itself into the souls of men, enlivening and transforming them into its own likeness. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* CXIX 29 Paraphr 598 To inliven me to a pious virtuous life 1677 YARRANTON *Eng Improv* 127 There is no way to inliven Trade but this way 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 384 For enlivening old trees. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr* II. 51 They came out of that Bath .. much enlivened and strengthened in their Joynts. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J), A small quantity of fresh coals very much enlivens it [the fire] 1799 DUNDAS in J. Owen *Wellesley's Disp.* 640 The bullion which has been sent from this country . has tended to enliven your circulation. 1827 C BRIDGES *Expos Ps.* CXIX. (1830) 15 What is the motive that enlivens the believer in the pursuit of more extended spiritual knowledge?

3. To make 'lively' or cheerful, cheer, exhilarate; to impart liveliness to, relieve the monotony of, diversify agreeably (circumstances, conditions); to brighten, render cheerful in appearance.

1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 179 Their eminent Ends and Uses in illuminating and enlivening the Planets. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 10 P 1, I shall endeavour to enliven Morality with Wit 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 27 A serener blue With golden light enlivened. 1760 J SCOTT *Elegy* i. Poet Wks (1786) 25 The Voice of Song [shall] enliven ev'ry Shade. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1784) II 1. 3 Our house has been enlivened to day by the arrival of a London visitor 1824 DIBDIN *Lib Comp* 516 He is a sage to consult, rather than a companion to enliven 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 61 The Jews themselves employed jesters to enliven their own wedding feasts 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 504 A picture, which is well drawn in outline, but is not yet enlivened by colour

Hence **Enli'vened**, *ppl. a.*; **Enli'vener**, he who or that which enlivens.

1640 W. BRIDGE *True Souldiers Conway* 9 Enmity being nothing els but enlivened contrariety. 1665 COWLEY *Pindar Odes, Destiny* i, Lo, of themselves th'enlivened chesmen move. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* 703 This Enlivened Terrestrial Body, or Mortal man 1663 BOYLE *Consid Excellency & Nat Philos* I II 43 He calls Him the Preserver, or . the enlivener of them all. 1774 MRS DELANY *Corr* Ser II. II 34 The deer are beautiful enliveners of every scene 1821 *Blackw. Mag* X 332 He was the enlivener and inspirer of conversation 1874 HARTWIG *Aerial W.* IV. 38 Echo, the charming enlivener of the silent glen

Enlivening, (enlai v'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING1.] a The action of the vb. ENLIVEN b. *concr.* Something that enlivens

1628-1677 FILTHAM *Resolves* I. LVI XIV (R.), The good man is full of joyful enlivenings. 1674 N FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* 141 Without insouling or inlivening of it [the body] 1772 *Ann. Reg* 48/1 One of the greatest objects of his [Sully's] policy .was the enlivening the provinces by agriculture, the true source of riches 1859 R BURTON *Centr Afr* in *Trnl Geog Soc* XXIX. 21 Central Africa appeared upon the maps a blank of white paper, with enlivenings of ostriches and elephants

Enli'vening, *ppl. a* [f ENLIVEN *v.* + -ING2] That enlivens; in the senses of the verb

1664 H. MORE *Myst Iniq* IV 9 The sincere doctrine and enlivening spirit of the Gospel of Christ 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit* (1818) 107 Does the grape refresh you with its enlivening juices? *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I 105 This enlivening quality in air is also destroyed by the air's passing through fire. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* I 34 The enlivening talk has made a guest forget 'I he lang Scots miles'.

Hence **Enli'veningly**, *adv*

1867 *Morning Star* 19 July, The people . became more numerous, and at times enliveningly demonstrative.

Enlivenment (enlai v'nmĕnt). [f ENLIVEN *v* + -MENT] The action of enlivening; the state or fact of being enlivened; *concr* something that enlivens

1883 *Harper's Mag* Apr 688/1 Not to mention an occasional kermesse and other enlivenments

Enlock (enlɒk), *v* Also 7-9 inlock [f EN-1 + LOCK *v.*] *trans* To lock up, shut in, enclose, hold fast Also *fig.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q* IV Prol. 4 My soveraigne Queene, In whose chast breast all bountie natuall And treasures of true love enlocked beene 1812 CRABBE *Tales* XXI Wks 1834 V 248 He observed His friend enlock'd within a lady's arm 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res* (1858) 123 Inlock both Editor and Hofrath, in the labyrinthic tortuosities and covered ways of said citadel. 1870 MYERS *Poems* (1875) 75 Lamps enlock the tomb in golden glamour.

† b (See quot.)

1632 SHERWOOD, To Inlocke (mortaise in), *enclaver*

Enlo'dge, *v rare.* In 7 inlodge. [f. EN-1, IN- + LODGE *v*] *trans.* To locate or lodge in a place or within a given space. Hence **Enlo'dged** *ppl. a*; **Enlo'dgement**, the action of locating in a place.

1678 NORRIS *Coll Misc* (1699) 69 Some more inlodg'd excellence 1884 *Punch* 26 Feb. 75 The history of a writ from the original lawyer's letter to enlodgement in Holloway.

†**Enlo'ng**, *v Obs. rare.* [f EN-1 + LONG *a*] Implied in Enlonging *vbl. sb.*, app. meaning 'prolongation, extension'.

1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* (1554) Cc j b, God graunt the mercy, but no tyme enlongyng —*Conv Swearers* 27, I do graunte mercy but no tyme enlongynge

†**Enlo'ngate**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. ? Mistake for ELONGATE *v* 2 b.

1686 GOAD *Celest Bodies* I XVII. 113 The Quadrates of ♀ are consider'd under another Name, viz when she is enlongated from the Sun.

†**Enlu'mine**, *v. Obs* Also 4-5 enlumyne, enlomyne. [a. OF. *enlumine-r*, ad. late L. *inlūmināre* (in classical Lat *illūmināre*), f. *in-* (see IN-) + *lūmen, lūmin-is* light. Cf. ILLUMINE, ILLUMINATE, ALLUMINE In sense 4 the word assumed the aphetic forms LUMINE, LIMN, the latter of which survives with modified sense]

1. *trans.* To light up, illuminate; also *transf*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 228 Thair speris, than pennownys, & thar scheldis Of licht Illumynit [*v r.* enlumymyt] all the feldis 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III XIX. 176 The Sonne . enlumineth alle the other by his beaulte 1582 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 488 So were yᵉ powers of her soule enlumined with the orient beames of his divine inspiration. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q* V Prol 7 That same great glorious lampe of light, That doth enlumine all these lesser fyres.

b To give sight to.

1495 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) III VIII 320 a, How fyue lyt̄ll lyons beyng blynde were enlumyned by an holyman

2 *fig.* To enlighten (ignorance, etc.); to throw light upon (a subject)

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III 86 Theorike principalle .. is enlumined Of wisdome *c* 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 272 b/2 Worldes and cloud atweene us twey woll not suffer my thoughts of hem to be enlumined. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Lyfe & Pass St Albon* (1534) A ij, In hope his influence shall shyne My tremblyng penne by grace to enlumyne 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I 121 Strengthynge the body, the herte enlumynynge. 1582 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 56 This kinde of people, enlumined by the Prince of darknes did rayse out of hell, this newfangled monster of Transubstantiation.

3. To light, kindle (a fire).

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 19 Whiche enlumyned in him so terryble a fyre.

4 [Cf. med.L *lumina* (lit 'lights') the paintings in a MS.] To illuminate, adorn (MSS.) with coloured designs or miniatures Also *fig.*

c 1366 CHAUCER *A. B C* 73 Kalendeeres enlumyned ben hei. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1695 For it so welle was enlomyned 1430 LYDG *Chron Troy* Prol, For he enlumineth by craft and cadence, This noble storye with many freshe coloure Of Rethorik. 1525 LD BERNERS *Froiss* II cc (CXCIV.) 609, I had engrosed in a fayre boke well enlumyned

5 *fig* To shed lustre upon, render illustrious or brilliant

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerke's T* Prol 33 Fraunces Petrark Enlumyned al Ytaille of poetrie *c* 1450 *Merlin* XX 326, Xij sones, where-of the londe of Bretaigne was after enlumyned 1579 E K. in *Spenser's Sheph Cal* Ep Ded, Those rough and harsh tearmes enlumine the brightnesse of brave and glorious wordes

†**Enlu're**, *v Obs* Also 7 inlure [f EN-1 + LURE *sb.*: cf. ALLURE] *trans* To entice (a hawk) by a lure; hence *fig.* to draw on, entice; also *absol.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D iij b, And thyse ben not enlured ne reclaymed bycause yᵗ they ben so ponderous to the perche portatyf. 1582 J BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor* 297 b, The other enlured Henry the 5 unto lyke outrage agaynst his own Father. 1607 *Barley-Breake* (1877) 20 Whereby he might the better her inlure 1607 *Schol Disc. agst Antichr* I. 1 13 Euery pleasant fountaine that may enlure to returne.

Hence **Enlu'ring** *vbl sb.*

1613 T. ADAMS *Pract Wks* (1861-2) I. 311 (D.) Provocations, heats, enlurings of lusts

Enlusty: see EN- *pref*1 2.

†**Enlu'te**, *v. Alch Obs.* [f EN-1 + L. *lūt-āre* to plaster with clay, f *lūt-um* clay] *trans.* To stop or cement with clay. (See ENGLUTE)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan Yem Prol. & T* 213 The pot and glas enlutyng, That of the ner mighte passe no thing 1584 R SCOT *Discov Witchr.* XIV 1 294 Enluting [*marginal note to* engluting]

Enlyance, by-form of ALLIANCE

†**Enly'me**, *v Obs.* [? f EN-1 + **lyme*, LEME; cf ME *alime*, ALEME But perh var. of ENLIMN.] *trans.* To illuminate, brighten.

c 1440 *Partonope* 1920 Alle the feelde Was enlymed wyth the bryghtnesse

Enmagazine: see EN- *pref*1 1 a

†**Enmaⁿché, emmaⁿché.** *Her Obs* Also 6 emaunche. [a Fr *enmanché*, f *en-* (see EN-1) + *manche*, masc, handle

In Fr. heraldry the word is used (1) of an axe or other weapon, having the handle of a certain tincture different from that of the blade, (2) of the field, denoting what Eng heralds call *barry-pily* Neither of these senses is recognised in England, though the former appears in some recent Eng Dicts The Eng senses given below are of doubtful authenticity; sense 2 is perh founded on the erroneous derivation from *manche*, fem, sleeve]

1. Of the field: (Sir J Ferne's engraving represents 'per fesse dancetté of two points')

1586 FERNE *Blaz Gentrie* I 199 He beareth Emaunche [*printed* Emanuche] Arg. and Gewles

2. Of a chief: (see quot)

1736 BAILEY, *Enmanché* [in Heraldry] is derived from *manche*, F. a sleeve, and is when the chief has lines drawn from the upper edge of the chief on the sides, to about half the breadth of the chief, signifying as if it had sleeves on it 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod Dicts

Enmantle, var. of IMMANTLE.

Enmarble, Enmarvel, -vail: see EMM-.

Enmass: see EN- *pref*1 2.

‖ **En masse** (anmas). Also 9 en mass. [Fr.] In a mass or body; bodily, all at once.

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr Hutton. The* 334 The transition from gneiss to granite *en mass*, is not uncommon. 1815 *Scribble omania* 53 The public *en masse*, Hath affirmed that these Lays other efforts surpass 1848 MRS GASKELL *M Barton* V, The things were lifted *en masse* to the drawer.

Enmesh, emmesh, immesh (enmeʃ, emeʃ, imeʃ), *v.* Also 7 enmash. [f. EN-1 + MESH]

1. *trans.* To surround with meshes; to catch or entangle in, or as in, a net Also of the net, and *fig.*

a. 1604 SHAKS *Oth* II III 367 The Net that shall en-mash them all *a* 1669 LE BLANC in Spurgeon *Treas Dav.* Ps CXIX 61 A gladiator with net and sword endeavouring to enmesh any one who comes near him 1831 CAPT TRELAWNY *Adv Younger Son* I 202 They have here a ring-fence of posts, in which the King of Candy is enmeshed 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. XI III 132 Declining to haul up the net when the fish were already enmeshed 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept 499/1 Vines enmeshing every stone in their tenacious threads

β. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* I II 606 A past song .. Emmeshed for ever in the memory's net

γ. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat Hist* VII 236 Spider .. careful to observe when the fly is completely immeshed 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* XVI (1855) 160, I got immeshed in a network of turns unknown.

2. *fig.* To entrap, entangle; to make (thought) complicated.

α. 1822 SHELLEY *Let Hunt*, Debts, responsibilities, and expenses will enmesh you round about 1863 MRS C. CLARKE *Shaks Char* XVIII 469 Buckingham's career with Richard contains an impressive lesson on weakness enmeshed by unscrupulous strength

β. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* II III 242 Such things enmeshed his dying troubled thought

γ. 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr* I XV, The undesigning Boffin had become so far immeshed

Hence **Enme shment**, the state or condition of being enmeshed, entanglement

1885 'C.E CRADDOCK' (Miss Murfree) in *Atlantic Monthly* Apr 434/2 In that enchanted enmeshment were tangled all the fancies of the night 1885 *Punch* 30 May 258 As concerns Egyptian darkness, and the Muscovite enmeshment.

Enmew. see IMMEW.

Enmie, -y(e, obs. forms of ENEMY

Enmilden, enmingle · see EN- *pref*[1] 3.

† **Enmi·nd**, *v. Obs rare*—[1]. [App. f EN-[1] + MIND *sb*] *trans* To put in mind, remind

1644 J. FARY *Gods Severity on Mans Sterility* (1645) 1 Upon the hearing of this newes, our Saviour enmindes them of what happned even in their owne City.

† **Enmi·ne**, *v Obs rare*—[1]. [App. f EN-[1] + MINE *sb.* or *v*] *trans* To fix in a hole in the ground

*c*1420 *Pallad on Husb* I 768 Yf the lacke a welle, a winche enmyne

Enmious · see ENEMIOUS

Enmitre · see EN- *pref*[1] 1 b.

Enmity (e·nmĭti) Forms 4–6 **enem-**, enmyte(e, ennemite, -yte, 4 enmit(y)e, 5 enymyte, 6 enem-, enimitie, ennimitie, enim-, inimity, 6– enmity [ad OF. *enemistié, ennemistié* (Fr *inimitié*), = Pr. *enemistat*, Sp *enemistad* :–late L. **inimīcitāt-em*, f. *inimīcus*. see ENEMY]

1. The disposition or the feelings characteristic of an enemy; ill-will, hatred.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 4078 (Göttt) Ne wald þai neuer apon him se, Fra þat day bot wid enmite [*Trin* enemyte] *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III 301 For enemyte þat þei han to a man 1483 CAXTON *Cato* I viii b, For enymyte and hate are contrary to frendship and concorde 1535 COVERDALE *Isa* XI 13 The hatred of Ephraim, and yᵉ enmyte of Iuda shalbe clene rooted out 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* (1885) 92 The . inimity borne toward thair parents to instil in the hartes of thair baines. 1667 MILTON *P L* I 431 Can works of love or enmity fulfill 1768 STERNE *Sent Journ*, *Riddle* (1778) II 115 A man who values a good night's rest will not lie down with enmity in his heart, if he can help it 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 353 He hated me, and his enmity was shared by several who were present

2 The condition of being an enemy, a state of mutual hostility; *esp.* in phrase *at* or *in enmity*.

?*a* 1400 *Chester Pl* (1843–7) 31 And enmitye betwene you towe . I shall make 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 379/3 By cause there shold noo debate ne enemyte falle betwene the brethren 1579 NORTH *Plutarch* 541 So civill and temperate were mens enmities at that time 1593 SHAKS *Rich. II*, II. II 68, I will dispaire, and be at enmitie With couzening hope 1602 SEGAR *Hon Mil & Civ* I. III. 4 When the Romanes were divided, one faction labouring to oppresse another such enimitie was called Sedition 1611 BIBLE *Jam* IV 4 Know yee not that the friendship of the world is enmity with God? 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV 479 It will prevent much trouble by having of him out of their enmity *a* 1704 LOCKE (J), In an age at enmity with all restraint 1837 HT MARTINEAU *Soc Amer* III 188 The growing enmity of opinion to the punishment of death 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Eng* II 407 Provided their parents were not at the time in enmity with our sovereign 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng*. IV 581 The adventures, the attachments, the enmities of the lords and ladies who, etc

b *transf*

†1818 JAS MILL *Brit India* II. IV IX 300 That system of patronage . is at irreconcilable enmity with the very principle of good government

† c *To be of* (*a person's*) *enmity*: to be at enmity with (him) *Obs.*

1641 W. HAKEWIL *Lib of Subject* 123 All Merchants Denizens and Forreins (except those which be of our enmitie) may, etc

†3 Something that is prejudicial; a baneful influence *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV 99 It is grete enemyte [*inimicissimum*] to werriours forto norsche sleuþe and leccherie. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* II § 4 A fortunat assendent clepen they whan no wikkid planete haue non aspecte of enemyte up-on the assendent. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron* lii 1, The water myght not the enemytee Kepe of [warre] from his trewe Britayn lande 1605 SHAKS *Lear* II IV 212, I abiure all roofes, and chuse To wage against the enmity oth' ayre

Enmix: see EN- *pref*[1] 3.

Enmoised · see EMMOISED, *Obs*

† **Enmo·ntery.** *Obs rare*—[1]. [ad. F *émonctoire*, f. mod L. *ēmunctōrius* · see EMUNCTORY] = EMUNCTORY *sb*; in quot. *spec* the armpit.

1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* X V § 12 He was shot through the Enmontery of the left Arm

† **Enmo·rtise**, *v Obs rare*—[1]. In 5 **enmortese**. [ad OFr *enmortiss-* lengthened stem of *enmortir*, var. of *amortir* see EN- *pref*[1] A 2 and AMORTIZE] *trans*. To convey (property) to a corporation, = AMORTIZE 3.

1439 in *E E Wills* (1882) 119, I woll that myn executours enmortese vnto the howse of Tewkesbery C mark.

Enmoss: see EN- *pref*[1] 1 b.

Enmove, var. of INMOVE *v. Obs*.

† **Enmu·ffle**, *v Obs* [f. EN-[1] + MUFFLE *v*] *trans* To muffle up Hence **Enmu ffling** *vbl sb*

1611 FLORIO, *Imbauagliamento*, an enmuffling

† **Enmu·se**, *v Obs. rare*—[1]. [var of AMUSE see EN- *pref*[1] A 2] *trans* To bewilder, confound, = AMUSE 2

1502 *Ord Crysten Men* III III (W de W 1506) 159 The deuyll dysceyueth, enmuseth, and entyseth the pore creature humayne

Enmyable, var. of ENEMIABLE *a. Obs.*

Enmye, -myze, obs forms of ENEMY.

Enmyly, var. of ENEMYLY *a Obs*

Ennated, var. of INNATED, innate

[Ennation, enneation, 'the ninth segment in insects', for which mod. Dicts. cite 'Maunder', is a blunder for *ennaton* (a ἔννατον late spelling of Gr ἔνατον ninth) which appears in Maunder's *Treas Nat Hist* 1848–54, but not in later editions. We have no evidence that the word was ever in Eng use]

Enneacontahe·dral, *a rare* [f Gr. ἐννεά-κοντα (erron for ἐνενήκοντα, see Dindorf in *Stephani Thes*) ninety + ἕδρα base + -AL] Of a crystal Having ninety faces

1817 R JAMESON *Char Min*. 202

Ennead (e·nzĕd). [ad Gr ἐννεάς, ἐννεάδ-ος, f. ἐννέα nine]

†1 The number nine *Obs*

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos* (1701) 384/1 The Ennead is the first square of an odd number

2 A set of nine persons or things (discourses, points, etc); *spec.* one of the six divisions in Porphyry's collection of Plotinus' works, each of which contains nine books.

1653 H. MORE *Conject Cabbal* (1713) 186 In his fifth Ennead he makes the Universe a necessary Emanation of God 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* 213 Though Tertullian be yet more Liberal, and encrease the Number to an Ennead 1854 MAURICE *Mor. & Met Philos* (ed 2) 58, I disposed them, he [Porphyry] says, into 6 Enneads, gladly availing myself of the perfect numbers (6 and 9) 1870 PROF CAYLEY in *Nature* 29 Dec 178/1 The name 'ennead' is given to any nine points in plano which are the intersections of 2 cubic curves or to any nine lines through a point which are the intersections of two cubic curves 1881 *Ch Q Rev* 272 The exquisite language of the prophecy of Isaiah, especially in its last three enneads 1884 E W BUDGE *Babylon Life & Hist* IX 128 The most important ennead [of Gods] among the Babylonians was as follows

Hence **Ennea·dic** *a* pertaining to an ennead.

Enneaeteric (e·nĭă,ĭ·tĕrĭk), *a rare*. [f as if on Gr. **ἐννεαετηρίς* a cycle of nine years (f ἐννέα nine + ἔτος year, after the analogy of τριετηρίς, etc) + -IC] Consisting of nine years

1846 GROTE *Greece* II II 353 *note*, The fact does not establish a knowledge of the properties of the octaeteric or enneaeteric period

Enneagon (e·nzĭăgŏn). Also 7 **-one** [f Gr. ἐννέα nine + γωνία angle.] A plane figure with nine angles Hence **Ennea·gonal**, *a*, having nine angles.

1660 BARROW *Euclid* IV xi, Then is *AB* the side of Enneagone 1721–1800 in BAILEY 1817 H T COLEBROOKE *Algebra* 92 The regular pentagon, heptagon, and enneagon

Enneagynous (enĭ·æ gĭnəs), *a Bot.* [f Gr ἐννέα nine + γυν-ή woman + -OUS] Having nine pistils In mod Dicts

Enneahedral (e·nĭăhī·drăl), *a* Also 9 **enneaedral**. [f Gr ἐννέα nine + ἕδρα base + -AL.] Having nine faces.

1802 BOURNON in *Phil Trans* XCII 253 Which. render the pyramids enneaedral

† **E·nnealogue.** *nonce-wd* [f Gr ἐννέα + λόγ-ος word, after the analogy of DECALOGUE]

1655 FULLER *Ch Hist*. II IV § 42 When this [commandment] was wanting, the Decalogue was but an ennealogue

† **E·nnean**, *a Obs* —[o] [f Gr ἐννέα + -AN.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Ennean number*, the number of nine

Ennea·ndrian, *a Bot.* [f mod. L *enneandria* one of the Linnean classes (f as next) + -AN.] = next.

Enneandrous (enĭæ·ndrəs), *a. Bot.* [f Gr *ἐννέα* nine + ἀνδρ-male + -OUS] Having nine stamens.

1870 BENTLEY *Bot* 246 A flower having 9 stamens is Enneandrous

Enneapetalous (e·nĭăpe·tăləs), *a. Bot.* [f Gr. ἐννέα nine + πέταλ-ον leaf + -OUS] Having nine petals So **Enneaphy llous** *a* [Gr φύλλον leaf], having nine leaves or leaflets **Ennease·palous** [SEPAL], having nine sepals. **Ennease·rmous** [Gr σπέρμα seed], having nine seeds.

1847 in CRAIG, and in mod Dicts.

Enneatic (enĭæ·tik), *a rare*. [f Gr ἐννέ-α + -ATIC.] Occurring once in nine times, days, or years, etc; ninth.

Ennea·tical, *a* [f as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

† *Enneatical day* · every ninth day of a disease.

† *Enneatical year* · every ninth year of life

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl* 1847 in CRAIG, and in mod. Dicts.

Ennet · see EN- *pref*[1] 1 a.

† **Ennew**, *v.*[1] *Obs*. Also 7 **ennue**. [f. EN-[1] + NEW] *trans*. a. To make new, to restore b To make anew, to repeat

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus*. XXXVI 6 Ennewe thou signes, and chaunge meruelles. 1523 SKELTON *Garl Laurel* 389 Maister Chaucer . nobly enterprised How that Englishe myght freshely be ennewed 1623 COCKERAM, Made New, *Ennued*

† **Ennew**, *v*[2] *Painting Obs*. Also 5–6 **ennue, enewe**. [perh f. EN-[1] + F *nuer* to shade, tint (see quots s v. *nuer* in Godef)] *trans*. To tint, shade, to graduate (colours) Also *fig*

1430 LYDG *Chron Troy* I. V, The medlynge in conclusion So was ennewed by proportion That fynally excesse was there none *Ibid*. II X, I must procede with sable and with blacke And in ennuyng where ye fynde a lacke. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* III IX. (1889) 110 The one shylde was enewed with whyte and the other shelde was reed. 1507 in Hazl *E P.P* II 123 Roses ennued moost swetely By dame nature 1530 PALSGR. 536/2, I ennewe, I set the laste and freshest colour upon a thing, as paynters do whan their worke shall remayne to declare their connynge, *Je renouuelle* 1573 *Art of Lunning* 5 This colour shalbe enewed (that is to say) darked or sadded with blacke ynke.

Enniche · see EN- *pref*[1] 1 a

Ennoble (enō·u b'l), *v* Also 7–8 **enoble**, 6–8 **innoble**, 7 **inoble** [ad F. *ennoblir*, f. *en-* (see EN- *pref*.[1]) + *noble*, NOBLE *a*] *trans*.

1. To give the rank of nobleman to (a person)

1594 SHAKS *Rich. III*, I III. 81 To ennoble those That scarse, some two dayes since were worth a Noble *a* 1638 MEDE *On Deut*. XXXIII 8 Wks I 179 Levi was enobled specially as being of kin to Moses the Prince of the Congregation. 1792 *Gent Mag* LXI. 1105 His [Columbus'] family was ennobled 1812 H & J. SMITH *Horace in Lond* 122 Virtue builds herself a throne, Ennobling whom she touches 1845 LD CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) II XXXVIII 146 Most of the Executors ennobled themselves, or took a step in the Peerage

2. To impart nobility to (a person or thing) Formerly also, to attribute nobility to

1502 *Ord Crysten Men* I IV (W de W 1506) 43 Enryched and ennobled with holy mysteryes 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus* II 103 The more to innoble and set foorth the excellencie of this honorable calling of a bishop 1601 SHAKS *All's Well* II III 179 She so ennobled, Is as 'twere borne so. 1647 R STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 149 Cicero innobled the meannesse of his birth 1838 EMERSON *Addr Cambr. Mass* Wks (Bohn) II 191 He who does a good deed, is instantly ennobled. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist* VIII. § 1 (1882) 451 The meanest peasant felt himself ennobled as a child of God

3 To impart a higher character to (a person or thing); to dignify, elevate, refine

1636 E DACRES tr *Machiavel's Disc Livy* II. 511 Mens hands and tongues two of their worthiest instruments to ennoble them. 1667 MILTON *P L*. IX. 992 Much won that he his Love Had so enobl'd 1713 BERKELEY *Ess* IX in *Guardian* No 70 Wks III. 174 The Christian Religion ennobleth and enlargeth the mind 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 603 The loss of all That can enoble man 1825 in Hone *Every-day Bk* I 441 These palaces [are] now ennobled into a refuge 1846 TRENCH *Mirac* I (1862) 118 The Son of God ennobling all that He touches

†4 To render famous or illustrious. *Obs.*

1565 GOLDING *Caesar* 266 b Surus, a Heduan, a man both for manhood and birth greatlye ennobled *a* 1626 BACON (J), The Spaniards ennobled some of the coasts thereof with shipwrecks. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh* (1686) 407 Tho' the place were enobled with the martyrdoms of a 1000 Christians 1725 POPE *Odyss*. XXII 313 Bear Thy death, ennobl'd by Ulysses' spear. 1775 ADAIR *Amer Ind* 378 They have enobled themselves by war actions

5 Of light · To render conspicuous *Obs rare*

1665 BOYLE *Occas Refl*. V. IV. (1675) 310 The light that ennobles him, tempts Inquisitive men to keep him . from sleeping. 1667 — *Orig Formes & Qual*, Stirae, that enoble the darker Body

Ennobled (enō·u b'ld), *ppl. a* [f. prec + -ED[1]]

1 Made noble in rank, nature, or character

1586 A. DAY *Eng Secretary* (1625) A 1, Your L. may please of your owne ennobled condition to wel-doing to vouchsafe your liking to this latter 1607 ROWLANDS *Hist Guy Warw*. 3 Right worthily Enobled and truly Honourable Lord. 1793 SOUTHEY *Tri. Wom* 393 Raised supreme the ennobled race among 1858 ROBERTSON *Lect*. i 25 The newly ennobled looks down upon the newly rich

†2. Celebrated, famous, noted *Obs*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* XXII. 14 The hill of Basan was ennobled for battling and rank pastures 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 136 Other cities there are . in Mesopotamia . innobled for their learning.

Ennoblement (enō·u b'lmĕnt). [f as prec. + -MENT] The action of ennobling; the state or fact of being ennobled. †*concr*. Something that ennobles

1622 BACON *Hen VII*, 15 He added to his former creations, the Innoblement or aduancement in Nobilitie of a few others 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps Sci* I. 2 Æternal Wisdome . inrich't us with all those enoblements 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr* XXX, They look to ennoblement in the Academy 1852 *Fraser's Mag* XLVI 243 They never heard of the man's name before they heard of his ennoblement 1871 H. B FORMAN *Living Poets* 266 The . faculties . necessary for the flawless ennoblement of so serious a subject.

Ennobler (enō·u blər) [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who or that which ennobles

1782 *Poetry* in *Ann. Reg* 188 The prime ennobler of th' aspiring mind 1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 318 Ennobler of thy nature 1875 LOWELL in *N Amer. Rev* CXX 357 But the sweetener and ennobler of the street and the fireside.

Enno·bling, *vbl. sb* [f. ENNOBLE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb ENNOBLE.

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) For the enobling of this rare invention. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon* Pref, Particular ennobling, by the Princes autoritie, came in vse.

Ennobling (enō^{u} b'lɪŋ), *ppl a* [f as prec + -ING^{2}] That ennobles; elevating, refining

1790 BURKE *Fr Rev.* Wks V. 255 He feels no ennobling principle in his own heart 1818 BYRON *Ch Har* IV clxxvii, Ye Elements!—in whose ennobling stir I feel myself exalted 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ Org* § 5 167 The ennobling influences of the pursuit of knowledge.

Hence **Enno·blingly** *adv*

1823 MOORE *Rhymes Road* v. 14 All that in man most ennoblingly towers.

† **Enno·blish,** *v Obs.* Also 5 **ennoblessh,** 7 **enoblish.** [ad. F. *ennobliss-* lengthened stem of *ennoblir*: see ENNOBLE] *trans* = ENNOBLE in various senses, also, to distinguish by favours or gifts.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* 219/2 He ennoblesshed seynt John to fore al other with the swetnes of his famyliarite. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 16 b, Because they ennoblish their owne Houses, whereof they descended 1582 BINTLIFF *Mon Matrones* II 16 That I so vile a creature, am so ennoblished by thee to so honourable an husband 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 75 These streames and barges do ennoblish very much the City, and make it seeme another Venice. 1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 37 His other acts haue enoblished him for a most worthy soldior 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I II (1660) 14 To persons ennoblished by the Soveraign, by precious Stones 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* Irel II 94 To augment his honour by more enoblishing him with honourable Armes. 1630 R JOHNSON *Kingd & Commw* 402 Ennoblished it [Saros Patak] is besides with the greatest College belonging to the reformed religion in all these parts

Hence † **Enno·blishment,** *Obs* = ENNOBLEMENT.

1592 (*title*), A Reuocation of all such Letters for Ennoblishment, as haue not been verified in the Chamber of accountes of Normandy 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* (1637) 175 He that hath obtained such letters of ennoblishment is enabled to be dubbed knight.

† **Enno·blize,** *v Obs.* Also 7 **enoblize.** [ad. Fr. *ennobliss-* lengthened stem of *ennoblir*, assimilated to vbs in -IZE See ENNOBLISH] *trans.* To confer nobility upon, make noble; *lit.* and *fig.*

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic Man* III. (1603) 263 Let him endeuour to ennoblize himselfe by his owne vertue. 1601 W. PARRY *Trav Sir A. Sherley* (1863) 32 If the king purpose to make any man great by enoblizing him 1635 BARRITT *Mil Discip* (1643) Ep Ded 2 Many Heroicall Ancestours have ennoblized your potent Family. 1654 COKAINE *Dianea* II III He was the most celebrated King that enoblized the Glories of his bloud, by the wonders of his Vertue

[Ennoisies, misreading for ENVOISIES]

† **Ennoy',** *sb Obs* Also 5-6 **ennoye** [Variant of ANNOY *sb* (q. v.)] A troubled state of mind, grief, vexation; also *concr.* a cause of trouble

1492 CAXTON *Vitas Patr* (W. de W 1495) II 272 a/1 That other heuynesse that corrupteth the soule tholde faders called it ennoye or greuaunce 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* Contents Bk. 3 The secund buik schawis the finale ennoy The great mischef, and subversioun of Troye *Ibid* XI. IV 54, I mycht haue ȝald this saule full of ennoy.

† **Ennoy',** *v. Obs.* Also 5 **enoye, ennuye.** [Variant of ANNOY *v*, after OF. *ennoyer*.]

1. *trans* in *pass* To be ruffled in mind, troubled, vexed; = ANNOY 3. Const *of*; also const. *to* with *inf* To find (a thing) irksome.

1485 CAXTON *Paris & V* 36 Whereof he was sore ennoyed in hymself 1491 — *Vitas Patr* (W. de W. 1495) I 1 6a/2 He was ennoyed to contynue his prayers *c* 1500 *Melusine* 192 Many one were wery and ennuyed [*misprinted* enimyed] of theire harneys

2. *absol.* a. To do harm; = ANNOY 4 b. b. To be irksome, produce tedium.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II 163 Yf Est or Southeryn wyndes nought enoye. *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* I clvii (1869) 76 With oute ȝntervalle alle thing enoyeth, both the faire weder, and thicke of reyn.

Hence **Ennoying,** *vbl. sb.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II lxvi. (1869) 101, I am bilke þat shortliche maketh the time passe with oute enoyinge.

Ennoynt, obs. variant of ANOINT

† **Ennoy'ous,** *a. Obs rare.* Also 5 **ennoyes** [ad. OF. *ennoyeus, enneus* (mod F. *ennuyeux*) see ANNOYOUS] Annoying, troublesome; harmful

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* IV 612 Yf amites unto thayme ennoyes be. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. XXVII 120 The tempeste .. is greuous & ennoyous to many thynges.

† **Ennoy'sance.** *Obs rare*$^{-1}$ [Var of ANNOYSANCE] A state of ennui; weariness

1502 *Ord Crysten Men* IV XXX (W de W 1506) 350 By heuynes in all thynges falleth in languour & in ennoysaunce of his lyfe.

‖ **Ennui** (ɑ̃nɥi), *sb* [a. Fr *ennui*, OF. *enui* :—L *in odio*: see ANNOY, ENNOY, which are older adoptions of the same Fr. word.

So far as frequency of use is concerned, the word might be regarded as fully naturalized; but the pronunciation has not been anglicized, there being in fact no Eng analogy which could serve as a guide]

The feeling of mental weariness and dissatisfaction produced by want of occupation, or by lack of interest in present surroundings or employments.

[1667 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III 161 We have hardly any words that do fully express the French naivete, ennui, bizarre, etc. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr* II § 17 They should prefer doing anything to the *ennui* of their own conversation] 1758 CHESTERF *Lett.* IV. 117 In less than a month the man, used to business, found that living like a gentleman was dying of ennui. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 388 Muse! prepare some sprightly sallies To divert ennui at Calais 1801 MAR EDGWORTH *Angelina* I 10 She felt insupportable ennui from the want of books and conversation suited to her taste 1871 DARWIN *Desc Man* I II 42 Animals manifestly enjoy excitement and suffer from ennui

b. Personified c *concr* A cause of ennui

1790 CATH. GRAHAM *Lett. Educ.* 290 It would entirely subdue the dæmon Ennui 1812 H & J SMITH *Rej Addr, Cui Bono* 1, The fiend Ennui awhile consents to pine 1847 W E FORSTER in T W Reid *Life* (1888) I VII 208 We drove to a first-class hotel a stylish, comfortless temple of ennui 1849 C BRONTË *Shirley* VII 87 Every stitch she put in was an ennui

Ennui, *v.* [f. prec sb; only in pa pple, which is occas spelt with *y*, after Fr. *ennuyer*] *trans* To affect with ennui; to bore, weary

1805 SYD SMITH *Moral Philos.* XVIII. (1850) 266 They [animals] rejoice, play, are ennuied as we are 1808 *Edin Rev* XI 360 If the common people are ennui'd with the fine acting of Mrs Siddons. 1865 *Cornh. Mag* July 58 The Shoddy lady .. ennuied with the superb house and uncongenial surroundings 1888 *Pall Mall G* 20 Aug. 1/1 The Roman public, jaded and ennuyed, found life not worth living without the stimulus of the sight of death.

Hence **Ennuying,** *ppl a* (*rare*)

1858 MRS CARLYLE *Lett* II 388 Evenings .. sacred to reading on his part, and mortally ennuying to myself

† **Ennu·mber,** *v Obs rare* [f EN-^{1} + NUMBER; cf. ANNUMBER] *trans* To number

1535 *Goodly Primer* Expos Ps. li, That I may be ennumbered among them

‖ **Ennuyé** (ɑ̃nɥije), *a.* [Fr pa pple of *ennuyer* to bore] Affected with ennui

1757 GRAY *Let Hurd*, 25 Aug, I am alone, and *ennuyé* to the last degree yet do nothing 1822 T MITCHELL *Aristoph* II 18 A sort of ennuyé, triste, pitiable busy-idler 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* V. VII (1871) 394 He must be terribly ennuyé here

b. quasi-*sb* (also *fem.* ennuyée), one who is troubled with ennui.

1826 MRS. JAMIESON (*title*), Diary of an Ennuyée

Enoculate, obs. f. INOCULATE.

† **Eno·dable,** *a Obs.*—^{0} [ad. L. *ēnōdabilis*, f. *ēnōdāre*: see next.] Capable of being made clear, or of being freed from knots

1623 COCKERAM II, To be Loosed, *Enodable*

† **Eno·date,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ēnōdāt-* ppl stem of *ēnōdā-re*, f *ē* out + *nōd-us* knot.] *trans* To free from knots, also *fig* to unravel, clear of difficulties

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Enodate*, to unknit, to cut away the knot, to declare or make manifest, to untie 1681 *Relig Clerici* 51 When they cannot enodate your argument, they serve you the same trick that Alexander did with the Gordian knot.

Hence † **Enoda·tion,** the action of loosing or unravelling.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 1024 Thus much for the enodation of this knot 1623 COCKERAM, *Enodation*, a declaration. 1653 W SCLATER *2nd Fun Serm.* (1654) 28 Scarcely any thing, that way, proved too hard for him, for his enodation or descision 1736 in BAILEY

Enode (ɪnōu·d.) *a. Bot.* [ad L *ēnōdis* free from knots (f *ē* out + *nōd-us* knot)] Free from knots. In mod. Dicts

† **Eno·de,** *v. Obs. rare* [ad L. *ēnōdāre*: see ENODATE] *trans* To loose, untie (a knot); also *fig.* to solve (a riddle).

1623 COCKERAM, *Enode*, to declare 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Pref, Enode the knot, and throw open the gates 1684 WILLARD *Mercy magn* 4 Riddles which require great study to enode them

† **Eno·dous,** *a. Obs.* [f L *ēnōd-is* (see ENODE *a.*) + -OUS] Free from knots

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 373 Others [oienges] are enodous and sterile.

† **Enoi'l,** *v. Obs.* Also 5-7 **enoyle** [f EN-^{1} + OIL *sb.* Cf. ANOIL, ENHUILE]

1 *trans* To put oil upon a To anoint, *esp* a king, etc. b. To mix with oil Cf ENHUILE.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I 687 Half a strike Of barly mele enoyled. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol Verg De Invent* V III 100 b, Priestes and also Kynges oughte to be enoyled 1575 TURBERV *Falconrie* 279 She may enoyle hir feathers with hir beake. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl* II 93 Other kings persons who are not annointed, are as sacred .. as those who are enoyled.

2. *transf* and *fig*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W. 1531) 115 Thou shalt enoyle & mollifye his herte that enuyeth the. 1647 SANDERSON *Serm* (1681) II 216 To enoil a rotten post with a glistering varnish

† **Enoi'ling,** *vbl sb.* [f ENOIL *v* + ING.] The action of the vb ENOIL a The action of anointing, *esp* a king. b The sacrament of extreme unction. Also *concr.* The oil used for anointing.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W 1531) 222 He ordeyned also the sacrament of extreme vnccyon or enoylynge. 1555 *Fardle Facions* II XII 279 The godfathers, to the ende the enoilyng [in confirmacion] should not droppe awaie .clappe on a faire filette on the foreheade 1643 PRYNNE *Sov Power Parl* III 93 This enoyling derives no personall Prerogatives or Immunities at all to kings.

† **Enoi·ne,** *v Obs rare.* [a. OF *enoign-* present stem of *enoindre, enuindre* :—L *inung(u)-ĕre*, f. *in* on + *ung(u)-ĕre* to anoint Displaced by the form *enoint*, ANOINT, from the pa. pple] *trans* = ANOINT.

1340-70 *Alex & Dind* 410 Fonde wiþ fals craft hure face to enoine

Enoint, obs form of ANOINT

† **Enoi·sel,** *v Obs* —^{0} [a OF *enoisel-er*, f *en-* (see EN-1) + *oiseler* 'to flye out at birds, like a giddie Hawke' (Colgr.), f. *oisel* (mod *oiseau*) bird.] *intr.* Of a hawk: To fly at a bird

c 1535 DEWES *Introd Fr* in Palsgr. 952 To enoisel as a hauke

Enology · see ŒNOLOGY.

Enomotarch (enǫ·mǫtaɪk) *Gr Antiq.* [ad Gr ἐνωμοτάρχ-ης, f ἐνωμοτ-ία + ἄρχειν to command] The commander of an ENOMOTY

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 54 The Coronels appointed Captaines ouer them Penteconters, and Enomotarches 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. LVI VII 109 The [Spartan] soldier thus received no immediate orders except from the enomotarch

Enomoty (enǫ·mǫti) *Gr Antiq* [ad. Gr, ἐνωμοτία a band of sworn soldiers, f ἐν in + ὀμόνναι to swear] A division in the Spartan army

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 54 They filled the middest if very wide by Enomoties 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V XXXVIII 75 The *enomoty*, of thirty-six men, stood in three files

Enoptromancy (enǫ·ptrɒmænsi). In Dicts. erron **enopto-**. [ad F *énoptromancie*, f Gr ἔν-οπτρο-ν mirror + μαντεία see -MANCY] Divination by means of a mirror.

1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 321 Enoptromancy, is a species of divination by the mirror

Enorder · see EN- *pref*^{1} 3

Enorganic (enɔɪgæ·nɪk), *a rare.* [f. EN-^{2} + ORGANIC.] Inherent in the organism.

1846 SIR W HAMILTON *Dissert* in Reid *Wks.* 864 The mental effort to move I would call the Enorganic volition

Enorm (ɪnɔ̄·ɹm). Forms: 5-7 **enorme,** 6- **enorm** [a Fr *énorme*·—L *ēnormis*, f *ē* out + *norma* mason's square, pattern]

† 1 Deviating from the ordinary rule or type; unusual, extraordinary, extravagant. *Obs*

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr Good Manns* (1570) D iiij, A pure minde and simple With none enorme maners, nor grieuous spot of crime 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* III. 53 Seand the se so furius and enorme 1638 READ *Chirurg* XXIV. 180 If any enorme wound fall out whereby there is a solution of unity in the jaw bones 1647 H MORE *Song of Soul* II I II XXII, Nought scorching, nought glowing, nothing enorm *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II V § 163 (1740) 420 The Author.. should have said not a Word of the Matter, much less given in the enorm Depositions in the very Words

† 2 Of sins and crimes (rarely of persons) Abnormally wicked, monstrous, outrageous *Obs*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr* II VIII 82 The grete and enorme synnes that they [Sodom and Gomorrha] commysed 1563-87 FOXE *A & M* (1596) 17/2 Heere commeth the enorme and horrible abuse of excommunication 1570-87 HOLINSHED *Scot Chron* (1806) II 447 The said desperate & enorme persons 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* VIII LXXI, The neast of treason false and guile enorme. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot* VI (1677) 318 The enorm crimes whereof he was guilty.

3. Abnormally large, vast, monstrous; = ENORMOUS 3 *arch*

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Agric* (1622) 188 But there is beside a huge and enorme tract of ground 1609 HOLLAND *Amm Marcel* XXXI. II 402 The Alani wander in enorme and huge cantons [*pagos immensos*] *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 286 Expecting to see an enorm spectre. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl Leaves* II 281 Condensed blackness and abysmal stor m..Arms the Grasp enorm 1871 G MACDONALD *Wks Fancy & Imag.* II. 169 Mocking the enorm Strength on its forehead

b. Sc Law. *Enorm hurt, lesion* (in Roman Civil Law *laesio ultra dimidium vel enormis*) An injury (sustained by one of the parties to a contract) which amounts to more than one-half the value of the subject-matter

c 1550 SIR J BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 179 (Jam.) All contractes,—made by minoris in thair les age, to thair enorm hurt and skaith, ar of nane avail 1888 LD HALSBURY in *Law Times Rep.* (N S) LIX. 2/2 Validity, subject to reduction on the ground of enorm lesion, of the contract in question.

4 quasi-*sb.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot* II. 356 It sould proceid As neidfull war with outhoutin ony enorme

† **Eno·rm,** *v Obs* In 7 also **inorm.** [f prec.] *trans.* To make monstrous Frequent in Davies.

1602 J DAVIES *Mirum in Mod* C III Then lets hee Fiends the fantacie enorme With strong delusions and with passions dire 1612 — *Muse's Sacrifice* (Grosart) 15 To help my hatefull hands that sinne inorm'd.

† **Eno·rmance,** *Obs rare*$^{-1}$? = ENORMITY.

1682 D'URFEY *Butler's Ghost* 142 Tho he each Sabbath bangs his Desk, In laying the Enormance home, And preaching Torments are to come.

† **Eno·rmand,** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$? = ENORMITY.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) I 200 When Lawn Sleeves, and Plays Were cry'd down, an equal enormand

† **Enorma·ntic,** *a Obs* Also 7 **enormontick.** [app. f as if Gr. *ἐνορμαντικ-ός f. ἐν (see EN- *pref* 2) + ὀρμαίνειν to set in violent motion.] That sets in motion; impulsive.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp* 114 Awakened by enormantick power of an exotick motor. 1693 J BEAUMONT *On Burnet's The Earth* 29 Typhoeus being that Enormontick Spirit . or that protrusive Impetus, still reigning in the Chaos.

† **Eno·rment.** *Obs rare.* = ENORNMENT

1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* II 549 The people Gaue diuers enormentes vnto this place *Ibid.* II. 1226 Endowed it with riches and enormentes many on.

Enormification (ɪnɔ̄ ɪmɪfɪkē·ɪ ʃən) *rare*—[1] [f. L *ēnorme-s* ENORM + -FICATION.] The action or process of making enormous.

1881 GRANT WHITE *Eng Without & Within* VII 205, I mused wondering upon that sad gradual enormification by which she passed from a tall blooming beauty into her present tremendous proportions

†**Eno·rmious,** *a Obs* Also 6 -iouse, -eous, inormious [f. L *ēnormi-s* (see ENORM) + -OUS.]

1. Deviating from ordinary rule or type, irregular, extraordinary; = ENORMOUS 1 and 3.

1613 R. C *Table Alph* (ed 3) *Enormious*, out of square, vnorderly. 1622 CALLIS *Stat Sewers* (1647) 151 And I have beheld much enormious proceedings both in the Commissioners and in their Officers 1656 *Artif Handsom.* 60 (T.) The enormious additions of their artificial heights

2. Of persons or their actions: Extraordinarily wicked, outrageous, monstrous; = ENORMOUS 2

1545 UDALL tr *Erasm Par.* Luke 67 a, Enormeous . sins 1552 BALE *Apol* 99 That detestable professyon of a lyfe so enormiouse 1583 STUBBS *Anat Abus* (1877) 47 To give the King to vnderstand the inormious abuse thereof 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Jer* 1 comm, God is severe when he punisheth enormious sinners 1649 BP HALL *Cases Consc* (1650) 420 To prevent some enormious act 1656 EARL OF MONMOUTH *Advert. from Parnassus* 24 Those inormious and hatefull loathsomenesses 1665 J SERGEANT *Sure-footing* 91 If the motions he had to keep him good were very strong and efficacious, he is still more enormious

Hence †**Eno rmiously,** *adv*

*a*1641 BP R MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon* (1642) 59 Those many errors and mistakings, whereinto they so often and enormiously fell *Ibid* 68 Thousands of bad Christians, who have profaned enormiously that sacred name of Unction

†**Eno·rmitan.** *Obs rare*—[1] [f. ENORMIT-Y + -AN] One who exceeds ordinary bounds, one who behaves extravagantly

1654 H L'ESTRANGE *Chas I* (1655) A 13, What St. Augustine said of some enormitans of his time

Enormity (ɪnɔ̄ ɪmɪtɪ). Forms *α* 5–6 enormyte(e, -ie, -ye, 6–7 -itie, 6– enormity *β.* 7 enormitie, -y, innormity [ad. Fr *énormité*, ad L *ēnormitātem*, f *ēnormis* (see ENORM).]

†1. Divergence from a normal standard or type; abnormality, irregularity *Obs* or *arch*

1538 STARKEY *England* I iii. 84 The partys in proportyon not agreyng leue much enormyte in thys polytyke body 1647 H MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii iii lxx, The strange absurd enormity Of staggering motions in the azure skie 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac* v 95 Pure, boundless enormity, then is itself incredible

† b. *concr.* Something that is abnormal, an irregularity, extravagance, eccentricity *Obs*

1494 FABYAN VI. clxix 135 For his dulnesse and his other enormytes in hym exercysyd *Ibid* VII ccxxiv 251 That tyme clerkes rode with gylte spurres, with vsynge of dyuerse other enormytees. 1577 VAUTROUILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal* 26 And yet we can not remedie this enormitie 1687 *Death's Vis.* IX (1713) 41 *note* 4 The Irregularities and Enormities that appear in the Mundane System 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No 250 P 1 Enormities in Dress and Behaviour 1781 J MOORE *View Soc. It* (1790) I xxxiv. 432 Keep the citizens from reflecting on the enormities of the new form of government

2 Deviation from moral or legal rectitude In later use influenced by ENORMOUS 3. Extreme or monstrous wickedness.

1563 *Homilies* II *Repentance* II (1859) 537 Our natural uncleanliness and the enormity of our sinful life 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist Amer* (1778) II v 138 Stained an illustrious name by deeds of peculiar enormity and rigour 1863 BRIGHT *Sp Amer* 30 June, The protest against the enormity of the odious system 1872 BLACK *Adv Phaeton* XXVI 358 Lecture her two boys on the enormity of telling a fib

b. *concr.* A breach of law or morality, a transgression, crime; in later use, a gross and monstrous offence.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 134 b, Certes Madame sayd yet Jason for these enormytes know that I have left and repudied her 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm Par Hebr* 16 Beware that we fal not agayne into our olde enormyties 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq* 10 Provided there be but found a colour for these gross enormities 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No 116 P 1 There are many little enormities in the world which our preachers would fain see removed 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng Wom* (1767) II XIV 267 A single look is construed into I know not what enormity 1842 H ROGERS *Introd Burke's Wks* (1842) I 28 The enormities of Debi Sing, one of the worst agents of Indian tyranny 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* XI 119 Other enormities Catiline had been guilty of.

†3. Excess in magnitude, hugeness, vastness *Obs*; recent examples might perh be found, but the use is now regarded as incorrect

1792 *Munchhausen's Trav.* XXII 93 A worm of proportionable enormity had bored a hole in the shell 1802 HOWARD in *Phil Trans.* XCII. 204 Notwithstanding the enormity of its bulk 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I 752 Of the properties of the Peak of Teneriffe accounts are extant which describe its enormity 1846 DE QUINCEY *Syst. Heavens* Wks III 183 The whitish gleam was the mask conferred by the enormity of their remotion. [*Mod* ‘“You have no idea of the enormity of my business transactions”, said an eminent Stock Exchange speculator to a friend. He was perhaps nearer the truth than he intended’.]

b *concr.* Something enormous. (*humorous.*)

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk* I 436 This waxen enormity [an enormous taper] was lighted.

†**Enormly** (ɪnɔ̄·ɪmlɪ), *adv Obs rare.* [f. ENORM *a* + -LY 2] Enormously, monstrously. Also in *Sc. Law* (cf. *enorm lesion*)

1538 *Prymer Salisb* in Maskell *Mon Rit* II 273 How enormely thou hast synned 1540 *Acts Jas V* (1597) § 70 And therethrow we ar greatumlie and enormelie hurte.

Enormous (ɪnɔ̄ ɪməs), *a.* Also 6 innormous. [f. L. *ēnorm-is* (see ENORM) + -OUS]

†1. Deviating from ordinary rule or type; abnormal, unusual, extraordinary, unfettered by rules, hence, mostly in bad sense, strikingly irregular, monstrous, shocking *Obs.*

1531 FRITH *Judgm on Tracy* (1829) Pref 246 So shall this enormous fact be looked upon with worthy correction 1590 BARROW & GREENWOOD in *Confer* 43 Innumberable enormous Canons & Constitucions of Antichrist 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* VIII 168 Whether the appetite be enormous, or too irregular 1667 MILTON *P L* v. 297 Nature here plaid at will Her Virgin Fancies, pouring forth more sweet, Wilde above rule or Art, enormous bliss 1733 POPE *Ess Man* III 242 The enormous faith of many made for one. 1774 T WARTON *Hist Eng Poetry* XVI II 370 Entered the choir in a military habit, and other enormous disguises 1818 HALLAM *Mid Ages* (1872) II. 149 The absurd and enormous provisions of the spurious constitution

b. Extending beyond definite limits, redundant. *Obs*

1704 NEWTON *Opticks* (1721) 88 The enormous part of the Light in the circumference of every lucid Point ought to be less discernible in shorter Telescopes than in longer

†2 Of persons and their actions: Departing from the rule of right, disorderly. Of a state of things Disordered, irregular Hence, excessively wicked, flagitious, outrageous *Obs*

Expressions like ‘enormous wickedness’ are now felt as belonging to sense 3, perh with some slight mixture of the older sense

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch* 146 Avoyd the companie of such enormous persons 1612 SHAKS & FL *Two Noble K* v. 1, Oh great corrector of enormous times 1631 WELVER *Anc Fun. Mon* 363 The Popes rapines and enormous proceedings in those dayes *a*1677 BARROW *Serm* (1810) I 168 Constantine chose Christianity as the only religion, that promised impunity and paidon for his enormous practices 1737 HERVEY *Mem* II 241 Speaking of the enormous behaviour of the City of Edinburgh in this transaction 1744 JOHNSON *L. P., Savage* Wks III. 321 The enormous wickedness of making war upon barbarous nations because they cannot resist. 1827 POLLOK *Course T* VI, Some last, enormous, monstrous deed of guilt 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist Penins War* II 65 The enormous wickedness with which they abused their victory *Ibid* II 112 The enormous guilt of destroying the city and its inhabitants

3 Excessive or extraordinary in size, magnitude, or intensity; huge, vast, immense

This is the only current sense, and appears to have influenced the later use of senses 1 and 2

1544 PHAER *Regim Lyfe* (1560) I 13, Paine of the stone is one of ye moste enormous paynes that the body of man is vexed with 1667 MILTON *P.L* I. 511 Titan Heav'ns first born With his enormous brood 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat Hist* (1776) III 31 The urus .. of the large enormous kind of Lithuania 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* I, Worn and wasted with enormous woe 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr *Humboldt's Trav* XXVII. 421 The line of enormous cracks and fissures. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 190 The fortress of Tangier was repaired and kept up at an enormous charge 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I § 2. 11 These avalanches . consist of enormous blocks of ice.

† b. Overgrown in power or importance. *Obs*

1641 MILTON *Ch Discip* I (1851) 11 Doe wee suffer misshapen and enormous Prelatisme thus to blanch and varnish her deformities 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot* II 97 This great princess and her enormous subject.

4 quasi-*adv.*

1566 DRANT *Waal Hierim.* K VIII, My peoples crymes .. were more innormous vyle Then Sodom sinne

Enormously (ɪnɔ̄ rməslɪ), *adv* [f ENORMOUS + -LY 2] In an enormous manner

†1. a. Abnormally, eccentrically, irregularly. b. Lawlessly, criminally, immorally *Obs.*

1617 HIERON *Wks* II 289 He, that preacheth most enormously, professeth the cleane contrarie *a*1619 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 94 There Bull baytings, to which they are so enormously addicted 1686 BOYLE *Eng Notion Nat* 260 From which the monster does enormously deviate 1689 *Myst Iniq* 20 Popery provides for their living as enormously as they please 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* (1786) I 408 Had man's body been made too enormously gigantic, it would, etc

2 To a vast extent, vastly, hugely, prodigiously

*a*1728 WOODWARD (J.), A notion so enormously absurd and senseless 1741–2 WALPOLE *Lett. H Mann* (1834) I. XVIII 66 It will be enormously long, but I have prepared you for it 1797 BURKE *Regic Peace* III. Wks VIII 382 The rise in the last year is enormously out of all proportion. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II § 20 338 The alleged temperature was so enormously below the freezing point. 1867 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II 306 The city has increased enormously.

Enormousness. [f as prec. + -NESS]

†1 Divergence from a right moral standard; also in stronger sense, gross wickedness, heinousness; = ENORMITY 2. *Obs*

*a*1631 DONNE *Serm* XVI 159 Such is the infinitenesse and Enormousnesse of our rebellious Sin 1667 *Decay Chr Piety* II. § 5 210 Those who have not opportunity to examine our faith, see the enormousness of our works.

2. The quality of being excessive in size; vastness, hugeness.

1885 W C. RUSSELL *Strange Voy.* II. vii. 110 The enormousness of the ocean.

†**Eno·rn,** *v. Obs.* Also 4–6 enn-, enourne(n, (4 enhorne, en(n)urn(e, ennowrn), enorn(e, 5 enoorne, 6 -ourne. [Altered form of ANORN, q v]

1. *trans.* To adorn, deck, trim; to set out (a table); = ANORN; also *fig*

*c*1325 *E E Allit. P* A. 1026 Þe wonez with-inne enurned ware Wyth alle kynnez perre þat mo3t repayre *c*1340 *Gaw & Gr Knt.* 2027 His cote Ennurned vpon veluet vertuuus stonez *c*1375 *Sc Leg Saints, Margarete* 15 Til enhorne vchis & cronis 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* XXIX 33 Go, gest, and enourne the bord. *c*1400 *Destr Troy* 1675 An auter enournet in nome of a god. *a*1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III li. (1869) 162, I was oones arayed and enoorned with you riht queyntliche. 1513 BRADSHAW. *St Werberge* I 343 This sacrat relique. Enowrned with riches sumptuous.

2. To adore, worship (See ANORN ¶)

*c*1375 *Sc. Leg Saints, Theodora* 666 Al þai knychtis a-pone kne Ennornyt hyme

Hence †**Eno rning** *vbl sb Obs.*, the action of the vb. ENORN; in quot *concr* ornamentation.

†**Eno rnment,** *Obs*, adornment, ornamentation.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus* XXII 23 As grauely enournynge [*v r* Enuyrownynge] in a briȝt wal — *Jer.* II. 32 Whether forȝete shal the maiden of hir enournement? *c*1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) XXXII 145 We hald swilk enournement grete foly *c*1483–4 *Will Taylour* (Somerset Ho), Item, I bequeth to my Cosyn Robert Sturmyn all the enournamente belonging vnto my Chapell [1513 see ENORMENT]

Eno·rthotrope (enɔ̄ rþɔtrop) [f. Gr ἐν in + ὀρθό-ς upright + -τροπ-os turning] A toy consisting of a card on which confused objects are transformed into various figures or pictures, by causing it to revolve rapidly In mod Dicts

†**Eno·se,** *v. Obs. rare* Also 5 enoyse. [? a OF. *enosse-r, enosse-r*, lit. to choke with a bone, f *en-* (see EN- *pref* 1) + *os* bone] *trans* ? To choke Only in Lydgate, in somewhat obscure fig senses; ? to baffle, perplex, hamper.

1430 LYDG *Chron. Troy* Prol, Falshed with trouthe that makethe men enosed To which parte that they shall theym holde *c*1430 — *Bochas* II XXVII (1554) 65 With suche falso craft neuer to be enoysed *Ibid* III XXI 93 b, His indigent hert so stretily is enosed To Erebus *a*1460 — *MS Soc. Antiq* 134, f 4 (Halliw.), For ayther muste y playnely hire accuse Or my gilte with this gilt ennose 1530 PALSGR 536/1 I ennose, I abuse (the monk of Berye Lydgate) *Ie abuse*

Enostosis (enɒstō·sɪs) [f. Gr. ἐν in + ὀστέον bone, on the analogy of ἐξόστωσις] (See quot)

1874 JONES & SIEV *Anat* 145 If, as occasionally happens, a bony tumour grows inward into the medullary canal of a bone, it is termed an Enostosis

Enough (ɪnʊ f), *a, sb*, and *adv.* Forms: 1 ȝenóȝ, ȝenóh, 2–3 ȝenoh, (2 onoh), 2–5 inoch, 3 anoȝ, inouh, inoo3, 3–5 in-, ynogh, -o3(h, -oh(g, -ou3 -ow3, -ug(h, 4 enogh(t, -o3, -oh, enohw, ynowh, 5 inowhe, 6 in-, ynowghe, enohut, (4 anough, -ou3, inoht, inogh, 5 enoghe, ynought), 4–7 an-, in-, ynough(e, (4 ynowþ3, 5 inowge, ynoughf, 6–8 enoff, inoffe, 6 yenough, 7 eno', -ouch, -out, 8 enought,) 7–8 enufe, -uff, 6–enough. Also *north.* 4–6 in-, yneuch, -ewch(t, (6 aneuch(e, -gh, en(n)ewche, 7 æneuche), 8–9 *Sc* eneuch, -gh. See also ENOW[1] [OE *genóg*, later *genóh* adj (used in acc neut as adv), corresp to OFris. *enôch*, OS. *ginôg* (Du *genoeg*), OHG. *ginuog* (MHG *genuog, genuoc*, mod G *genug*), ON. *gnógr* (Sw *nog*, Da *nok*), Goth *ganôh-s*.—OTeut **ganôgo-z*, related to the impers. vb. (pret-pres.) OE *geneah*, OHG. *ginah*, Goth. *ganah* ‘it suffices’, f. OTeut **ga-* (see Y-) + **nah*, occurring also with different prefix in OE *beneah* he enjoys, requires, Goth. *binah* it is right or needful. The OTeut. root **nah*:—Aryan **nak* appears also in L. *nancisci* (pa. pple. *nac-tus*) to obtain, Skr *naç* to reach

The earlier OE form *ȝenóȝ*, and the forms with inflexional termination, have their normal phonetic representative in ENOW In later OE. the ȝ when final after a long vowel became in most dialects *h* (= χ), but when medial remained unchanged, thus in this adj the nom sing and the acc. sing masc and neut became *ȝenóh*, whence the mod. *enough*, while the nom. and acc pl were *ȝenóȝe*, yielding ENOW as their regular mod form Hence in many dialects, though not in all, the word *enough* (or its local equivalent), is employed in the sing and in the advb uses, while ENOW serves for the plural In 18th c. this distinction was recognized (e. g. by Johnson) as standard English, now, however, *enow* is in literary use entirely superseded, exc. as an intentional archaism, by *enough*.

The frequent ME forms with final *t* may possibly be due to influence of the ON neut. *gnógt*; cf however forms like *boght* for BOUGH, *borcht* for *borch*, BOROUGH, etc., where the *t* is merely excrescent.]

A. *adj.* Sufficient in quantity or number.

1. in concord with sb expressed or implied: a with sb in sing, which it usually follows Also with ellipsis of sb. in sing Also, with intensive force, † *enough and enough.* (For advbl. phrase † *time enough*, see TIME)

*a*1000 *Andreas* 1536 (Gr) Þær wæs ælcum ȝenoȝ fram dæȝes orde drync sona ȝearu! *a*1200 *Moral Ode* 235 Hi hem deð wa inoch. *c*1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3365 Ano3 adden he ðanne drinc. *a*1300 *Cursor M* 4799 (Gött.) Treuur enohut wid 3u 3e take. *c*1330 *Roland & V* 102 Thow byrd to haue nurtour aneuch. *c*1400 *Destr Troy* 13119 Past of his pouer to pouert ynugh 1475 SIR J PASTON in *Paston Lett* No. 754 III 130, I have pytte yow to cost, charge, and losse inowge. 1518 *Dispatch* in Ld. Berners *Froiss.* Pref I 12 With payne and trauayle anough, we made toward the

Cowrte. 1535 Stiwart *Cron. Scott* (1858) I 40 It stude rycht stark quhair it had strenth aneuche 1610 Shaks *Temp* I ii 314 There's wood enough within 1766 Goldsm *Vic W* iii, He had not resolution enough to give any man pain by a denial 1780 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 23 Feb The play has wit enough and enough, but incidents don't appear to me interesting 1816 J Wilson *City of Plague* ii ii 36 That thought is happiness Enough for me. 1860 Tyndall *Glac* i § ii 74, I thought that we had light enough, and ought to make use of it

b. with sb in plural Also with ellipsis of pl sb. (The OE. and ME forms with pl. inflexion will be found under Enow; the early examples below should perh. be regarded as belonging to the absol. use with gen. pl)

c 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 35 Mið oðre wowe inohg *a* 1330 *Rom Alexander* in *Roland & V.* (1836) Introd 23 Albout him com barouns anough *c* 1500 *God Speed Plough* 78 Then commeth the tipped-staves for the Marshalse, And saye they haue prisoners mo than Inough 1665 Boyle *Occas Reft.* II. viii. (1675) 124 'Tis not many, or few, that are requir'd, but enough 1818 Cobbett *Pol Reg* XXXIII 108 Now, there are candidates enough, who will pretend that they are for Reform. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 12 Two, enough and none to spare

2. predicatively.

c 1040 *Rule St Benet* (Logeman) 92 Genoh bið munece twa tunican *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 389 in *Trin. Coll Hom* 232 Crist sal one ben inogh alle his derlinges *c* 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T* 995 This is y-nough, Griselde myn 1535 Coverdale 2 *Sam* xxiv 16 It is ynough, holde now thy hande 1579 Spenser *Sheph Cal* June 79 Enough is me to paint out my vnrest 1600 Shaks *Sonn* cxxxiii, Is't not ynough to torture me alone. 1649 Milton *Eikon* Pref. B., It is anough to remember them the truth of what they know 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. ii 93 Is't not enough w'are bruised and kicked With sinfull members of the wicked? 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng* III. 213 It was enough for him that those bills seemed, etc.

3. *absol* in *sing* That which is sufficient; as much as is requisite or desired. Often const. *of* (in OE. partitive genitive). Also const. *to* (†*at*) with inf., or *for* with sb., indicating the purpose *To have had enough* (*of* anything). to have become tired of (it), desire no more.

c 888 K Ælfred *Boeth* xxiv. § 4 He hæfþ on his agenum genoh *a* 1000 *Genesis* 619 (Gr) Þonne gife ic him þæs leohtes genoz. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 387 Inoh he haued þe hine haued. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 13501 (Gott) All þat had enoght at ett 1340 Hampole *Pr Consc.* 1466 Now haf we ynogh, now haf we noght 1377 Langl *P. Pl.* B vii. 86 He hath ynough þat hath bred ynough 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R* xii. vii (1495) 417 They arere not vp theyr heedes whanne they drynke or they haue dronke inough. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* i. 446 Quhen thou wantts gud, cum fech ynewch fra me 1526 Tindale *Matt* xxv. 9 Not so, lest there be not ynought for vs and you. 1562 J Heywood *Prov & Epigr* (1867) 159 As good ynough as a feast. 1568 Grafton *Chron* II. 300, I have and shall haue inough to maintene my poore estate, as long as I live *c* 1645 *Roxb Ballads* (1886) VI. 321 And Captain Puff will have enuff To make him brag and vapor 1697 South *Serm.* (1737) VI. 126 Carrying enough and enough about him to assure his final doom 1704 *London Gaz.* No 3989/3 The French Man having enough of it, sheared off. 1705 Tate *Warrior's Welcome* ii, Enoff is Dar'd; Secure the Lawrels won. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 241, . I had had enough of fighting 1767 A Young *Farmer's Lett. People* 294 The plea of growing enough for family use of wheat, oats, &c is a mistaken one. 1814 Jane Austen *Mansf Park* (1851) 65, I have had enough of the family for one morning 1850 Mrs Stowe *Uncle Tom's C* xix 189 Augustine! Augustine! I'm sure you've said enough. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 369, I am in want, and he has enough.

b *To have enough to do* (†*ado*) *to* (accomplish something): to have great difficulty, have to exert all one's powers (In ME. the explanatory *to do* was not expressed)

a 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an 1137 Thre men hadden onoh to bæron onne *a* 1340 *Cursor M.* 16906 (Cott.) A mikel stan to turn i-nogh had tuent. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II 265 They thought they should have ynough to do to defende the towne. 1622 Bacon *Henry VII.* 246 He had enough to do to saue and helpe 1746 Sir J. Cope *Rep. Cond.* 126 She would have enough ado to get home.

c *elliptical*. = 'Enough has been done, said, etc.'; quasi-*interj* , also followed by *of* in interjectional phrases

c 1340 *Sir Gaw. & Gr Knt* 1948 Inoȝ I þonk yow, bi þe rode 1605 Shaks. *Mach* v. viii 34 And damn'd be him that first cries hold, enough. 1645 Chas I *Let Wife* in *Rel. Comm. Hist MSS.* App 6 But anuf of this, I know thy affection. 1712 E Cooke *Voy. S. Sea* 354 But enought of this, since it was not our Fortune to take her 1728 Pope *Dunc.* III. 357 Enough! enough! the raptur'd monarch cries 1808 Scott *Marm.* I xvi, Enough of him.

d Idiomatically, † *His enough*. = 'enough for him' (*obs.*). Also (nonce-uses) as sb. with article.

1651 N Bacon *Hist. Disc.* lix 176 It's his enough 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* iv. iii. § 3 If some Courtiers were to stint the enough of Clergy-men 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It Jrnls.* II. 149 There is no enough short of a little too much.

B. *adv.* (In mod Eng *enough* normally follows an adj. or adv which it qualifies; in OE and ME. it often preceded it, and occasional instances of this order occur in writings of the present century)

1. Sufficiently; in a quantity or degree that satisfies a desire, meets a want, or fulfils a purpose.

c 888 K Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxvi § 3 Genog sweotole me is þæt gesæd. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 217 Þis chirche is riche inoh. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 600 It adde lested long a-noȝ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 8103 Bi-halden vs inogh has þou 1513-75 *Diurn Occurr* (1833) 59 To assy gif thair ladderis wer convenient and lang aneuch 1535 Coverdale 1 *Chron* xxiii 1 He [David] himselfe was olde, and had lyued ynough 1597 J Payne *Royal Exch* 3 Soone ynoughe yf well ynoughe 1664 Evelyn *Kal Hort* (1729), Your choice Tulips will be more secure, and forward enough 1667 Milton *P. L* iv. 124 Yet not anough had practised to deceive Uriel once warnd 1716-8 Lady M W. Montagu *Lett* I xiv. 59, I hope you know me enough to take my word. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III 231 They have vex'd me more than enough 1804 W Mil ford *Harmony* 238 Enough aware that, etc. 1809 Roland *Fencing* 61 You are not always quick enough to parry as has been recommended 18 Coleridge *Ch. & State* (1839) 206 Enough thankful. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) I 161 He who is moderately good, and does no evil, is good enough for me.

b quasi-*adj* qualifying a sb used as predicate

1711 Addison *Spect* No. 130 ¶ 1 The Butler has been Fool enough to be seduced by them. *Mod* He was not man enough to confess the truth

c *elliptical*, with omission of *done*, i.e. *boiled, cooked, roasted*, etc. *Obs.* exc *dial.*

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 432 When thai arne ynoughf, take hem up, and let hem kele 1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard* III. iv (16) [Peas] boyled, by putting [them] into [water] yet enough. 1725 Bradley *Fam Dict* s v *Tart*, Bake it in the oven, and when enough, strew Sugar again over it 1796 Mrs Grassl *Cookery* III 29 As soon as you find the greens are shrunk and fallen to the bottom they are enough. 1863 Atkinson *Preston Dainty, Enough*, adv, sufficiently cooked, enough done (of any article of food)

2. In vaguer sense (qualifying an adj or adv).

a. With intensive force. Fully, quite, abundantly, as much as well could be Now only in certain customary (chiefly *colloq*) phrases, as *sure enough, you know well enough*, etc Also in weaker sense, implying 'a slight augmentation of the sense of the positive' (J), as in *aptly enough, oddly enough*

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth* xxxvi § 3 Da cwæþ ic, Genoȝ open hit is. *a* 1275 *Cott Hom* 223 God wot ȝenoh ȝare gif ȝe of þan treowe aeteð *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 420 Sum wummon mouh reaðe wereð þe breech of heare ful wel i knotted *a* 1300 *Fall & Passion* 101 in *E. E. P* (1862) 15 Ihsu was sikir inoȝ 1375 Barbour *Bruce* i. 286 Hys landis that war fayr Inewch Than to the lord off clyffurd gave *c* 1450 *Merlin* iv. 68 And these othir tymes I parceyved it wele I-nough 1529 More *Comf. agst Trib* II. Wks 1204/1 This poynte is..metely playn inough *a* 1568 *Sempill Ballates* 237 The Quhyt is twiche and fresche ennewche 1594 *Battell Balrinness* in *Scot. Poems 16th C* II 351 For weill aneugh they understood. 1630 Lanl *Syl's T* p 151 *note*, This heard, Leyfurco with his mates thus prate, theare wheare weare safe enuff topp of the gate *a* 1774 Goldsm *Double Transf* 28 Though she felt his usage rough, Yet in a man 'twas well enough 1783 Hailes *Antiq Chr Ch.* ii. 15 Which, aptly enough, might be denominated the journals of the senate 1871 Browning *Hervé Riel*, You shall look long enough ere you come to Hervé Riel

b. Implying disparagement of the importance or relevance of a conceded proposition.

1606 Shaks *Tr & Cr* v i. 57 An honest fellow enough . but he has not so much Braine as eare wax 1719 Dl Fol *Crusoe* (1840) II xvi 327 Good bread enough, but baked as biscuits 1822 *Blackw Mag.* XII 69 Calashes are good things enough, when the weather's wet and muggy 1831 Macaulay *Essays, Johnson*, Wks. (1866) V 509 The concert is wretched enough, but, etc 1856 Mrs Carlyle *Lett.* II. 286 A good enough man in his way—sober and laborious, and all that

† **Enough-bote.** *Obs.* [f. Enough + Bote, Boot *sb*1] Satisfaction for an injury.

1340 *Ayenb.* 180 After þe scrifte comþ ynoȝbote, þet is þe amendinge þet me scel do. bi þe rede of þe scrivere

† **Enough-ly,** *adv. Obs.* rare—1 In 4 ynoȝliche. [f. as prec + -ly2] Sufficiently.

1340 *Ayenb* 55 An hondred poure misten libbe and ynoȝliche by ueld

Enoumbre: see Enumber.

Enounce (ɨnaʊ·ns), *v.* [ad. F. *énoncer*, ad L *ēnuntiā-re* (see Enunciate), after the analogy of Announce.]

1. *trans.* To state (a proposition, principle, opinion) in definite terms, = Enunciate.

1805 Foster *Ess.* iv. iii 152 Whatever sentences will justly enounce them 1837-8 Sir W Hamilton *Logic* xv (1866) I. 281 The Antecedent comprises the two propositions, the one of which enounces the general rule 1851 Sir F Palgrave *Norm & Eng.* I 199 The proposition is incontestable yet incompletely enounced. 1878 Dowden *Stud. Lit.* 144 Wordsworth's theory..was perhaps not enounced with perfect clearness.

2 To state publicly; to proclaim.

1807 T. Thomson *Chem* II. 222 Landriani enounced the alteration of lime-water by it [carbonic acid gas] as a proof of his opinion 1829 Southey *Sir T More* II. 233 [To] enounce without disguise the most revolutionary sentiments. 1834 *Fraser's Mag* X. 722 Plunkett enounced .. the following to be his deliberate sentiments

3. To utter, pronounce (words, etc); cf. Enunciation.

1829 Southey *All for Love* ix, At his command the Chorister Enounced the Prophet's song. 1852 A. M Bell *Elocut Man* (1859) 58 The student should be able to enounce these [sounds] independently 1857 C. Brontë *Professor* I xiv 235 Language enounced with such steam-engine haste.

Enouncement (ɨnaʊnsmĕnt). [f prec + -ment] The action of enouncing; a definite statement, proclamation, utterance

1836-7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph* xxxviii (1870) II 353 The enouncement of this criterion was..a great discovery in the science of mind. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr Faith* III ii. 139 An enouncement of the laws of thought

† **Enourle,** *v. Obs. rare* Also 5 enhorl [as if a Fr **enourler*, f *en* (see En- *pref.*1) + *ourler* to edge] *trans* To border ; ? to surround

c 1325 *E. E Allit P* B 19 þe kyng þat al weldez With angeles enourled in alle þat is clene. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3244 Enhorilde with arboi ye and alkyns trees.

Enourn. see Enorn.

Enow (ɨnaʊ·), *a* and *adv*1 Now only *arch.* and *dial.* Forms. *α.* (with apparent traces of pl inflexion) 1 ȝenóȝe, 2 inóȝe, 3-5 in-, ynoghe, -oghȝe, -oȝe, -oȝhe, -ohe, -ouȝe, in-, ynowe, -owȝe, 4-5 anowe, (5 enoghe, enughe, inowhe), 3-6 ynowe, 6 enowe. *β* (without traces of inflexion) 3-5 in-, ynou, 3-7 in-, ynow, (4-6 inew, ynew, 4 aney, 6-9 *Sc* anew, 8-9 *dial* enew, enoo), 4- enow. [See Enough. The forms of Enough and *enow* cannot always be discriminated with certainty, as the phonetic value of the ME. and early mod ȝ, *gh*, was not uniform The same graphic form, indeed, may sometimes represent two different pronunciations, one belonging to each series]

A. *adj.*

1 'The plural of Enough' (J.) (The recent literary use is almost peculiar to Sc. writers.)

Beowulf 3103 (Gr), þat ȝe ȝenoȝe ne on sceawiað beagas and head gold. *c* 1033 *Charter Cnut* in *Cod Dipl* VI 183 I cofne eoil, and Oȝod Clape, and Ðored, and oðre ȝenoȝe. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 13 Ic eou wille ȝeuen wela and westme inoȝe. *c* 1200 Ormin 7932 Þatt witenn menn inoȝhe *a* 1225 *Leg Kath* 514 Ah wordes þu hauest inohe *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 4563 (Gott) In a medow sliht, floures and gress i-now i fand. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag* (W) 921 He kest the bor doun hawes anowe 1375 Barbour *Bruce* i. 558 His Systir Son him slew, And gud men als, ma then Inew *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3931 Þise þat þe deth with dintis enoghe *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg* (1867) 76 God haþ mercies y now in stoore For a þousand worldis 1486 *Bk. St Albans* C b, Yeue hir birdis inow both morow and euyn 1513 Douglas *Æneis* II vii (vi) 23, I than, by cleir takynnis anew, Mant fosthe all the Greikis falsheid knew 1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* xxxix 10 They shall haue weapens ynew to burne 1582 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb) 67 He would be sure to name windes enovve. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xx 24 His mere looks threw darts enow t' impress Their pow'rs with trembling. 1656 Sanderson *Serm.* (1689) 266 The Devil will be sure to suggest enow of these pretensions. 1702 Addison *Dial Medals* i 24, I think there are at Rome enow modern works of Architecture to employ any reasonable man 1752 Hume *Ess & Treat* (1777) I 23 There are enow of zealots on both sides 1820 Scott *Ivanhoe* xxxii, Take with you enow of men. 1824 L Murray *Eng. Gram* I 254 Enow was formerly used as the plural of enough, but it is now obsolete 1828 Stewart *Planter's G* 253 Accidents enow will happen, without aggravating them by careless news. 1868 G Macdonald *Eng Antiphon* 210 Without yet having generated thoughts enow concerning the subject itself

b. predicatively

1647 May *Hist Parl* Pref 5 Any English man, whose yeares have been enow to make him know the Actions that were done. 1760 Sterne *Serm. Yorick* (1773) IV 31 As if the causes of anguish in the heart were not enow 1796 C Marshall *Garden* xii. (1813) 154 Three or four [fruits] on a long and strong branch are quite enow to bring against him in his absence.

c. *absol.* = 'persons enough'.

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus* II. 25 There are inow, and more than a good meanie 1646 Crashaw *Steps Temple* 74 There are enow, whose draughts, as deep as hell, Drink up all Spain in sack. 1669 Shadwell *Royal Shepherdess* i i, Thou wilt surely have Enow to court thee. 1805 Wordsw *Prelude* v. (1851) 91 Enow there are on earth to take in charge Their wives, their children, and their virgin loves.

2. As *adj. sing* = Enough *a* 1 a

1297 R. Glouc (1724) 388 þe kyng and Roberd wyþ gret ost and strenghe ynou to Engelond come. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2190 (Gott.) Of þat nacion sprang foli enou 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C xv 139 Ich haue mete more þan ynowe *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod* 130 Plenteythe of fysshe þey hadden ynowe. 1471 Sir J Paston in *Lett* 670 III 7, I have hey i new of myn owne. 1672-5 Comber *Comp Temple* (1702) 90 And hence we see we have Reason enow to confess our Sins

b. predicatively; = Enough *a* 2.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 385 in *Lamb. Hom* 183 Crist seal one beon inou alle his duilinges. 1607 Tourneur *Rev. Trag* v 1, That's enow a' conscience! 1814 Byron *Lara* i. xxviii, It was enow To seal his lip, but agonise his brow

c. *absol* = Enough *a* 3.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27601 (Cott) Inow no mai man find o þaa. 1413 Lydg. *Pilgr Sowle* II. lvii. (1859) 56 Ynowe to doo for many a day herafter. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev* 1024 Whedur he wol tornay or fyȝthe, He shal have i-now! 1597 Daniel *Trag Philotas* in Farr *S P Jas I* (1848) 275, I know t'have said too much, but not ynow

B. *adv* = Enough *adv* in various senses

1297 R Glouc. (1724) 83 þat folk was þo of þis lond y payed wel ynow. *c* 1300 *Beket* 2213 Honuredc tl at ho't bodi . and custe hit ynoȝe *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 1404 (Farf) Lorde I-noghe [*Trin* Inouȝe] now liued haue I *c* 1385 Chaucer *L G W.* 893 *Tisbe*, To make myn wounde large I-now I gesse *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr* 295 It may weel ynowȝ accorde with resoun *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D* i ii (Arb) 14 Bee of good cheere, anon ye shall doe well ynow. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* xiii 271 Or if you had been hurt 'tis sure enow, Nor in your back nor neck had been the wound 1814 Southey *Paraguay* i 19 A few firm stakes Circling a narrow space, yet large enow 1850 Mrs Browning *Rom Ganges* xxiii, None are frail enow For mortal joys to

borrow! 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* III. IV 235 Bright enow With gold and gems

b. *ellipt.* = ENOUGH *adv.* I c

*c*1440 *Anc Cookery* in *Housek Ord* (1790) 451 When hit is innowe take hit up.

Enow (ɨnau), *adv* 2 *dial.* [? Short for *e'en* (=*even*) *now*. (But cf Ger. *im nu*, Sw. *i detta nu*.)] Just now (*Sc*); by and by, presently

1816 SCOTT *Antiq* XXIV, 'We canna howk for't enow' 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, I will come enow

Enoy, -ing, var. of ENNOY, -ING, *Obs*

Enoynt, obs. var. ANOINT *ppl a.* (*obs.*) and *v*

Enoyse, var of ENOSE *v. Obs.*

Enp-. see EMP-.

Enpair, obs form of IMPAIR.

†**Enpa·relling,** *vbl sb Obs*, var. of APPARELLING *vbl. sb*

1496 *Will Snaw* (Somerset Ho.), Towards the garnesshing & enparellyng of the Image of saynte Mary Magdalene in the chapell of Yelde Hall of London

‖**En passant** (an pasan), *adv.* [Fr]

1 In passing; by the way, in the course of a narrative, etc.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft, Disc. Medit* (1675) 57 Having given you this Advertisement, *en passant*, we may now proceed 1720 WELTON *Suffer Son of God* I. VIII 162 We ought not to receive them but *en Passant*, and by the way 1838 S LOVER *Handy Andy* III, His pursuer gave a back-handed slap at the window-bottles, *en passant* 1860 ADLER *Fauriel's Prov Poetry* VIII 161 It is sufficient to indicate *en passant* the existence of the histories in question

2. Chess *To take* (a pawn) *en passant*: to take with one of your own pawns an adversary's pawn that has been moved forward two squares, passing over the square on which it would by the general rule have been liable to capture by your pawn.

†**Enpay·n,** *v Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. OF *enpaun-er*, f *en* (see EN- *pref.*^{1}) + OF. *paune* (mod. *peine*) trouble.] *refl* To put oneself to pains; to exert oneself.

*c*1380 *Sir Ferumb* 633 Eyþer enpaynede him other to slo

†**Enpe·r,** *v. Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [? corruptly ad. OF *aperir*, ad. L. *aperīre* to open] *trans.* ? To open, make plain.

*c*1420 *Anturs of Arth.* XIX, Prophetes haue told, And enperit to the pepulle in hor prechinge

†**Enpi·te,** *v Obs* [? f EN-^{1} + *pite*, PITY] *trans.* ? To affect with compassion, touch the heart of.

*c*1400 *Test Love* II (1560) 284/2 Yet I am glad and greatly enpited, how continually thou haddest me in mind.

Enplant, enpowder, etc : see IMP-.

†**Enpray·nt.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *empreinte* (see IMPRINT), f. *empreindre* :—Lat. *imprimĕre*, f. *in* upon + *primĕre* to press.] A shock, encounter.

*c*1489 CAXTON *Sonnes Aymon* XX 453 Eche of them overthrew VII knightes at that enpraynt

Enprent, obs var. IMPRINT.

†**Enpresoné.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* Also enpresowné; pl. -eis, -eys. [a. F. *emprisonné* put in prison] A prisoner.

*c*1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. XVII 14 Na man durst say þat he Wes yholden before Enpresowné *Ibid.* VIII XXVII. 141 Þe Kyng gert cry All þe enpresowneys slayne to be

†**Enpre·ss,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 4 enprece. [a. OF. *enpresse-r*, f. *en-* (see EN-^{1}) + *presser* to PRESS. See IMPRESS] *trans.* To press hard upon; to oppress. Also *absol.*

*c*1325 *E. E Allit P.* C. 43 As pouert enpresses. *Ibid.* 528 When pouerte me enprecez

Enpress, obs var of EMPRISE.

*c*1325 *E E Allit P* A 1096 Þis noble cite of ryche enpresse Watz sodanly ful with-outen sommoun Of such vergynez.

Enprint, enprison, enproper: see IMPR-.

Enprowe, obs form of IMPROVE.

Enpugne, obs. var. IMPUGN.

†**Enqua·rter,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 inquarter. [f. EN-^{1} + QUARTER *sb.* Cf. Ger. *einquartieren*, = sense 1.]

1 *trans.* To put (troops) into quarters; to billet. Also *absol.*

1642 CHARLES I *Declar. about Brentford* 10 Part of it [the army] was inquartered at Brainford 1673 H. STUBBE *Further Vind Dutch War* To Rdr 9 Neither could the Captain General enquarter in any City, without the Consent of the Province.

2. *Her.* To place (armorial bearings) in a quarter of the shield, to quarter.

1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr* I. (1682) 204 Varying the Coat of France, which they enquartered with their own 1635 BRERETON *Trav* (1844) 135 The arms of this see and Bishop Hampton's own coat arms enquartered together.

Hence **Enqua·rtering** *vbl. sb*, the action of placing (troops) in quarters, or of going into quarters.

1639 *Lawes & Ord Warre* 14 Their marching, retreating, or enquartering in or thorow any townes or countryes.

Enquere, obs. var. ENQUIRE, INQUIRE

†**Enquerouresse.** *nonce-wd.* [f OF *enquereour* one who holds a judicial inquiry + -ESS.] A female inquisitor.

*c*1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. VIII. (1869) 78 Art thou meyresse? or a newe enquerouresse? Shewe thi commission.

Enquest, obs form of INQUEST.

†**Enque·stion.** *Obs rare*$^{-1}$ [a. OF. *enquestion*] Question, inquiry.

*a*1641 BP R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon* (1642) 55 Three Divines of Spaine haue of purpose defended and explained that Doctrine without taxe, enquestion, or imputation

†**Enquey·ntance.** *Obs.* = ACQUAINTANCE 1.

1297 R. GLOUC (1724) 330 Þat ne wylnede enqueyntance of hym

Enquicken · see EN- *pref*^{1} 3

Enquiet, -ation, etc : see INQUIET, etc

†**Enqui·le,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$ [a. OF. *encueillir* (written also *anqellir*) to take. See AQUILE] *trans* To obtain

*c*1325 *E E Allit. P* C. 39 And by quest of her quoyntyse enquylen on mede.

Enquire (enkwəi ɔi), *v.* An alternative form of INQUIRE. The mod. Dicts give *inquire* as the standard form, but *enquire* is still very frequently used, esp. in the sense 'to ask a question'. For the relation in history and use between the two forms, see INQUIRE. Hence **Enquirer, Enquiry,** etc., for which see the forms with IN-.

†**Enra·ce,** *v Obs rare* [f. EN-^{1} + RACE *sb*] *trans* To introduce into a race of living beings, to implant Hence **Enra·ced** *ppl a*, that is implanted in the race, inborn, inbred

*a*1577 SIR T SMITH *Commw Eng* (1633) 56 The enraced love of tenants to such Noblemen. 1590 SPENSER *F Q* III v. 52 He it fetcht out of her native place, And did in stocke of earthly flesh enrace 1596 — *Hymn Beauty* 114 When she in fleshly seede is eft enraced

†**Enra·ch,** *v. Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [ad OF *enrach-ier*, corrupt var of *esrachier*. see ARACHE] *trans* To tear out, ravish

1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* 137 Myne only lady and maystres also, Whose goodly beaute hath my harte enrached

†**Enra·cined,** *ppl. a Obs. rare*$^{-1}$ [ad Fr *enraciné*, f. *en-* (see EN- *pref*^{1}) + *racine* root] That has taken root, rooted.

1656 SIR R GORDON *Hist. Earls Sutherl* 295 (Jam.), A quarrell deiplie grounded, and enracined for many other preceiding debates.

†**Enra·ge,** *sb. Obs.* [f. next] Rage, fury.

1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W de W. 1506) V III 377 Is multyplyed the enrage of enuy of those the whiche ben dampned.

Enrage (enrēi dʒ), *v.* Also 6-8 in- [ad OF. *enrage-r*, f *en-* (see EN- *pref*^{1}) + *rage* rabies, RAGE. The Fr. word is used only intr, the trans. use in Eng appears to have arisen (*c* 1600) from the pa. pple *enraged* (= Fr *enragé*) taken as passive]

†**1.** *intr.* To be distracted, 'driven wild' (by hunger, thirst) Const *for* [after Fr *enrager de faim, soif*]. *Obs.*

1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) V II 364 Nor never shall cease to. enrage for thyrste 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I CXLVI. 174 So sore strayned that we haue nat to lyue withall, but muste all dye, or els enrage for famyn 1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 95 Serpentes whiche were so muche more violent and fiers for lacke of meat as al other wilde beastes be wont to inrage for honger.

†**2.** To get into a rage, become very angry. *Obs.*

*a*1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* CIV. 345 He enraged & was nere out of his wyt 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* X 466 Whereat the Alcalde, inraging, set my teeth asunder with a payre of iron cadges 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX X V. 192 My father will only enrage at the temerity of offering to confute him.

†**3.** Of famine, persecution, etc. : To rage. *Obs*

1560 BIBLE (Genev) *Ex* Arg, The more that the tyranny of the wicked enraged against his Church 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV XCII (1612) 372 Such famine had inrag'd within the walles so sore.

†**4.** *Pa. pple.* Maddened (with anger, love, pain, etc.); inspired with poetic frenzy. Also, affected with rabies.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII V 20 And sine, half deill enragit in ruschis he Amyd the rowt. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven & Ad* 317 His love, perceiving how he is enraged, Grew kinder *a*1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom* I XIV § 3 (1622) 151 Yea one that is inraged, not with frenzie, but with furie 1635 SWAN *Spec. M* VI § 4 (1643) 252 Such as are enraged by the biting of a mad dog 1650 EARL MONMOUTH tr *Senault's Man become Guilty* 65 Poets droop, when not inraged. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* III. 388 To battel Tygers move; Enrag'd with Hunger, more enrag'd with Love 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II XIV 293 The poor beast, enraged with the wounds, was no more to be governed.

5. *trans.* To throw into a rage, to make furious, exasperate; also with *on*, and *absol.*

1589 WARNER *Alb Eng* VI XXX (1612) 149 Successlesse therefore, and inrag'd 1590 SPENSER *F Q* I i. 17 Therewith enrag'd she loudly gan to bray 1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, IV. i. 211 Like an offensive wife, That hath enrag'd him on, to offer strokes. 1605 — *Macb* III IV 118 Question enrages him. 1624 BEDELL *Lett* IV 77 The Protestants making the Pope Antichrist .is a point that inrageth much at Rome. 1667 MILTON *P L.* II 698, I reing King, and to enrage thee more, Thy King and Lord. 1709 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 531 Shall we be inraged and impatient for Affronts and Disgrace 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1776) IV. 103 He [the dog] stands enraged and barking 1864 *Blackfriars* II 224 Little the worse for his fall, but madly enraged at the galling mischance 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* X. 240 A man may intensely hate another, but until his bodily frame is affected, he cannot be said to be enraged

†**6.** *transf.* **a.** To add fury or violence to; to make violent or virulent, to exacerbate **b** To cause heat or fever in (the blood, a wound) *Obs*

a. *c*1500 *Melusine* 164 The see was enraged through the stormes and horryble tempeste 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* IV I § 1. 457 Great rivers are at once swollen, fast running inraged 1639 FULLER *Holy War* V. XV (1840) 269 Unwholesome diet enraging the climate against us 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract Physick* 49 A double poyson, one putrifying which is enraged by suppurating remedies. 1692 E WALKER *Epictetus' Mor* XXI, To tell him he's mistaken will inrage His grief 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* II 248 Angels drive on the wind's impetuous course, T'enrage the flame 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat Hist Eng*, *Somerset* I 84 Enrages the Gout or strikes it in.

b 1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen. IV*, I I 144 My Limbes (Weak'ned with greefe) being now inrag'd with greefe, Are thrice themselues 1626 G SANDYS *Ovid's Met* VI 119 In-bred lust Inrag'd his blood. 1635 R. BOLTON *Comf Afft Consc* V 215 They will rather enrage the wound, then weaken the rage. 1693 R LYDE *Recov Friend's Adventure* in Arb. *Garner* VII 449 My left thumb was very much swelled and enraged

Enraged (enrēi dʒd), *ppl. a* [f. prec. + -ED^{1}]

†**1.** In various senses Of matter. Enfevered, vitiated. Of creatures: Made furious, maddened. Of men: Savage. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* V lvii (1495) 173 Bones often tymes ben greuyd of fretynge and gnawynge of wode and enragyd matere 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* V. (1822) 449 Bot the place and hichtis quhare thay dwell has maid thame sa enragit and wilde 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 226 All the horses become inraged. 1652 HOWELL *Masaniello, 2nd Part* 47 Like so many enraged lions

†**2** Of desires, passions, etc : Inflamed, ardent, furious *Obs.* or *arch*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 166 With the sword of leuerent dutie gaine-stand the force of so many enraged desires. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II III 103 But she loues him with an inraged affection, it is past the infinite of thought 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 50 Such an inraged hatred

3 Of persons : Thrown into a rage, infuriate.

1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr* III § 16 Would you help an enraged man to his sword? 1757 BURKE *Abridgm Eng Hist* Wks X 466 He was unwilling to keep pace with the violence of that enraged bishop. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* IV 526 The prosecutors had with difficulty escaped from the hands of an enraged multitude

Hence **Enra·gedly** *adv*, in an enraged manner, furiously. **Enra·gedness,** the state or condition of being enraged.

*a*1572 KNOX *Hist Ref.* Wks (1846) I 178 Then more enraigedlye, thei cry, 'We shall never depaite till that we see him'. 1639 CHARLES I *Declar Tumults Scot* 37 The barbarous multitude run most inragedly upon them. 1611 COTGR, *Furie*, enragednesse, frenzie, madnesse.

Enragement (enrēi dʒmĕnt). [f ENRAGE *v* + -MENT] The action of enraging; the state or condition of being enraged. †Also in good sense. Rapture.

1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heav. Love* 286 With sweete enragement of celestiall love 1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* 8 They were now under a great additionall enragement 1669 W SIMPSON *Hydrol Chym* 78 By symptomatical enragements of that furibund animal. 1881 D C MURRAY *Joseph's Coat* I VIII 169 Examining the drawing there to John's satisfaction and George's enragement.

Enraging (enrēi dʒiŋ), *ppl a rare* [f ENRAGE *v* + -ING^{2}] That enrages, provoking, exasperating (So Fr. *enrageant*)

1880 DISRAELI *Endymn* XII. 47 Myra was always unmoved and enraging from her total want of sensibility.

†**Enrai·l,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 inrayl, 7 inrail. [f. EN-^{1} + RAIL *sb.* and *v*] *trans.* To enclose with, or as with, a railing Also *fig*

1523 SKELTON *Garl Laurel* 656 The bankes Enrailid with rosers 1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* IV. XIII (1604) 200 The same if any part doe wilfully violate, it may be reformed and inrayled againe 1607 F MASON *Authoritie of Ch* 9 God hath inrailed their authoritie with certaine bounds and limits which they may not passe.

Hence **Enrai·led** *ppl. a.*

1714 GAY *Trivia* II (R), Where fam'd St. Giles's ancient limits spread, An enrail'd column rears its lofty head.

†**Enra·nge,** *v. Obs* Also 6 enraunge. ? In Spenser only. [f EN-^{1} + RANGE *sb.* and *v*]

1. *trans* To place in a range or rank; to arrange.

1590 SPENSER *F Q* III XII 5 After whom marcht a jolly company, In manner of a maske, enranged orderly 1596 — *Hymn Heav Beauty* 83 More faire is that, where those Idees on hie Enraunged be, which Plato so admyred.

2 To range or ramble in (a forest).

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI II 9 In all this forrest and wyld wooddie raine Where, as this day I was enraunging it

Enrank (enræ ŋk), *v* Also 7 enranck. [f. EN-^{1} + RANK *sb*] *trans* To set in a rank or row; *esp.* to draw up (soldiers) in order of battle.

1591 SHAKS 1 *Hen VI*, I. i 115 No leysure had he to enranke his men. 1610 HEALEY *St Aug Citie of God* 585 Hee begat the sonne who is enranked in this genealogicall rolle. 1613-6 W BROWNE *Brit. Past* II 1, His rusty teeth Did through his pallid cheekes Bewray what number were enranckt within 1834 *Fraser's Mag* IX. 119 Her sons, thus side to side Enranked.

‖**En rapport** (ãnrapɔr). In relation (*with*); in mesmeric 'rapport' : see RAPPORT.

Enrapt (enræ pt), *pple.* [f EN-^{1} + RAPT] 'Carried away' by prophetic ecstasy; hence, absorbed in contemplation, enraptured

1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr.* V III 65, I myself Am like a Prophet suddenly enrapt. 1790 A. WILSON *Invocation* Poet.

Wks. (1846) 53 Enrapt with the prospect, the bard gazed around 1805 Wordsw *Prelude* x (1850) 289 On the fulgent spectacle. I gazed Enrapt

¶ This sense is in some applications undistinguishable from the fig sense of *enwrapt* (see Enwrap *v*, and cf Shaks. *Twel. N.* IV iii. 3). Hence a frequent confusion between the two words. In the following passage Johnson regards *enrapt* as erroneously written for *enwrapt*:

c 1730 Pope, etc. *Mart Scriblerus* (1742) 130 Nor hath he been so enrapt in these Studies as to neglect, etc

Enrapture (enræ ptiŭr), *v.* Also 8 **inrapture.** [f En-[1] + Rapture.]

1. *trans* To throw into a rapture, inspire with overmastering poetic fervour. Only in *passive*

1742 P Francis tr *Horace' Odes* IV ii (1807) New words he rolls enraptur'd down Impetuous through the dithyrambic strains 1827 [see Enraptured 1]

2. To delight intensely.

1740 Dyer *Ruins Rome* 134 The brow We gain enraptur'd 1821 Moore *Irish Mel.* Poet Wks (1850) 200 Such eyes, As before me enraptured I see 1866 Geo Eliot *F Holt* (1868) 12 She had not been enraptured when her son had written. that, etc *Mod* He quite enraptured his audience.

Enraptured (enræ ptiŭrd), *ppl. a* [f. prec. *v.* + -ed[1].]

1. Full of poetic rapture.

1751 J. Brown *Shaftsb Charac* 389 The inraptured strains of Philocles 1827 Kebble *Chr Y., Circumcision* xii 4 One high enraptured strain.

2. Rapturously delighted; entranced, ravished

1757 Hurd *Poet Imitation* Wks (1811) II. 146 Hardly considered by the inraptured thought as fiction. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Poems* Chalm XIII 308 Oft gazing on her shade, th'enraptured fair Decreed the substance well deserv'd her care. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem* iv (1852) 62 They broke forth in strains of enraptured admiration 1853 Robertson *Serm* Ser. III. ii. (1872) 26 Its glories pour in melody upon the enraptured ear

Enrapturer (enræ ptiŭrəɹ) [f. Enrapture + -er] One who or that which enraptures.

1850 L. Hunt *Autobiog.* I. viii. 300 Evil is, the crown of patience, the enrapturer of the embraces of joy

Enrapturing (enræ ptiŭrin), *ppl. a.* [f. Enrapture + -ing[2]] That enraptures, or transports with delight; entrancing, ravishing

1801 Moore *Catalogue* II 13 This lesson of dear and enrapturing love I have never forgot. 1883 J Parker *Apost Life* II. 299 An unutterable and enrapturing expectation.

† **Enra·se,** *v. Obs rare*[−1]. [var. of Arase: see En-[1] A. 2.] *trans* To erase, obliterate

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W 1495) 159 b/1 For the loue of Johan my sertaunte thy synne is enraced oute.

† **Enra·vel,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 **inravel.** [f. En-[1] + Ravel, *Sc.*, rail] *trans.* To enclose within railings. Hence **Enra·velled** *ppl. a.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IX 410 A gaudy beede inraueled betweene fiue small fast made irons *Ibid* x 441 Two milk white Hennes, enraueled in an Iron Cage. *Ibid.* I 32 The inravled images with sparrets of iron.

Enravish (enræ·viʃ). *rare* in mod. use. Also 6–7 **inravish** [f. En-[1] + Ravish] *trans* To transport with intense delight; to enrapture.

1596 Spenser *Hymn Love* 119 What wonder then if with such rage extreme, Fraile men so much enrauisht bee? 1596 Fitz-Geffray *Sir F Drake* (1881) 25 Whose Musc is so inravish'd with the lookes Which from your Mistresse ivorie browes do fall. 1677 Hallywell *Saving Souls* 88 (T) Which cannot but enravish every generous breast *a* 1714 Abp. Sharp *Serm.* (1829) II 458 We shall..spend the whole eternity .in loving God. in being enravished with all his wise contrivances.

Hence **Enra·vished** *ppl. a.*

1662 H. More *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 45 The divine Love and Beauty descending into their enravished Souls [Not in ed 1656]

† **Enra·vishing,** *ppl. a.* [f. prec + -ing[2]] That enravishes; enrapturing, delightful.

1681–6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* V 30 The most sublime and enravishing objects. 1685 H. More *Illustration* 376 Such enravishing news *a* 1714 Abp. Sharp *Serm.* Wks. (1829) I 55 These [the pleasures of religion] are of so excellent a kind, so delicious, so enravishing that, etc.

Hence **Enra·vishingly** *adv.*

1687 H More *App. Antid* (1712) 221 The subtilty of the Matter [spiritual matter] will more enravishingly move the Nerves, than any terrestrial Body can possibly.

Enravishment (enræ·viʃmĕnt). *rare.* [f Enravish *v* + -ment]

1. The state of being enravished.

1656 H More *Antid. Ath.* (1712) Ep Ded 2 Plato, if he were alive again .. to the enravishment of his amazed Soul might behold Vertue become visible.

2. An emotion that forms part of such a state; an ecstatic or rapturous feeling

1665 Glanvill *Sceps. Sci.* xxiv. (R.), The enravishments of her [Nature's] transported admirers.

† **Enrea·son,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1] In 3 enreson. [a. OF. *enresoner, enraisonner* to address, talk to, f. *en-* (see En- *pref.*[1]) + *raison* Reason.] *trans.* To address in words.

1297 R. Glouc (1724) 34 [Canute] enresonede hys men, as hit byuore hym stode.

Enregiment (enre·dʒ'mĕnt), *v.* [ad. Fr *enrégimenter*, f. *en-* (see En- *pref.*[1]) + *régiment* Regiment.] *trans.* To form into a regiment or organized body, hence, to bring under rule and discipline

1831 Carlyle in Froude *Life* (1882) II 206 Enregiment and organise them [knaves] as cunningly as you will 1835 *Fraser's Mag* XI 560 The writers . enregimented in the service of diffusion 1874 T. G. Bowles *Flotsam & Jetsam* 118 An atom in a mass of other men to be enregimented

Enregister (enre dʒistəɹ), *v. rare* in mod use Also 6 **enregester,** 6–7 **inregister,** 8 **enrigistor** [ad Fr. *enregistrer*, f *en-* (see En- *pref.*[1]) + *registre* Register *sb*]

1. *trans* To enter in a register or official record.

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm Tim.* 525/2 Our sinnes he [God] hath not forgotten . they are all inregistred before him. 1591 Horsey *Trav* (1857) App 350 Enregistred by the agent in writing 1612 W Parkes *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 9 Fixed a copious Scedule ore his head, Where all his mischiefes are inregistred. 1795 tr. *Barruel's Hist Clergy Fr Rev* 240 Enregister their names. 1850 W Irving *Mahomet* xiii (1853) 60 The Syrian Greeks came in . to have their names enregistered in the book of tributaries.

b *transf* and *fig*

1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* I i 1 That the honorable and noble aventures of feates of armes shulde notably be inregistred 1596 Spenser *Hymn Heav Love* 130 As in a brasen booke, To read enregistred in every nooke His goodnesse *a* 1631 Donne *Hist Septuagint* (1633) 217 He hath himself written and inregistred his own proper faults. 1831 *Fraser's Mag* III 323 We now have the wild follies of those Alchemists enregistered as a warning

2. To put on record as law; to ratify and put on record

1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 88 The Court do their uttermost endeavour to enregister and authenticate the exclusion of Princes 1702 *Angus in Herbert* 31 He obliged himself to enregister the Renunciation in the Council of State. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* II i 147 Executioners Of his decree enregistered in heaven. 1838 9 Hallam *Hist Lit* III iii vii 364 Letters patent . which the Parliament of Paris enregistered with great reluctance

Hence **Enregistering** *vbl. sb.*

1604 E G *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* iv. vi 222 The first discovery and inregistring of the Mines of Potozi 1792 Paine *Rights M.* (ed. 4) 100 The Parliament . ordered the enregistering to be struck out

Enre·gistrate, *a. nonce-wd* [f. prec + -ate.] Placed on permanent record

1599 James I Βασιλ. Δωρον (1603) 117 Your writing which is nothing else but a forme of en registrate speech

† **Enre·gistry.** *Obs. rare* [f Enregister *v*; cf. *registry*.] The action of enregistering (a law)

1825 T Jefferson *Autobiog* Wks 1859 I 70 The determined opposition of the Parliament to their ['the taxes'] enregistry

† **Enrheu·m,** *v Obs* [ad OF *enrheum-er* (mod. *enrhumer*), f *en-* (see En- *pref.*[1]) + *rheume*, ad. Gr *ῥεῦμ-α* Rheum.] *trans* To affect with rheum or catarrh; to give a cold to

1666 G Harvey *Morb Angl* xiv. 170 The party hath taken could, and is enrheumed.

Enrib see En- *pref.*[1] 1 a.

Enrich (enri tʃ), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4–6 enrych, 6 enriche, (enritch, *Sc* enreache), 5– enrich *β.* 6 inrych, 6–8 inrich(e [a. Fr. *enrich-ir*, f. *en-* (see En- *pref.*[1]) + *riche* rich]

1. *trans* To make rich, wealthy, or opulent. Also *absol.*

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xxx 20 The Lord hath enrychide me with a good dower. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim Mon* (1714) 142 He hath than enryched his Corowne with such Riches and Possessions, as never Kyng schal may take from yt 1530 *Act* 22 *Hen VIII*, c 8 § 1 Denizens after they be so inriched . convey themselves, with their said Goods, to their own Country *a* 1572 Knox *Hist Ref* Wks 1846 I 398 Nor yitt to enreache the Crowne with your substance. 1677 Yarranton *Engl Improv* 61 Set all the poor in England at work, and much inrich the Country 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr* II § 2 Many men are enriched by all the forementioned ways of trade. 1838 Emerson *Addr Camb Mass.* Wks (Bohn) II 191 Thefts never enrich; alms never impoverish 1856 Kane *Arct Expl* I xvii. 209 Enriching them in return with needles and beads

b. *refl.* and (rarely) *intr.* for *refl.*

1525 Ld Berners *Froiss* II xcii [lxxviii] 273 Their desyre is euer to enryche and to haue all themselfe 1549 Cheke *Hurt Sedit* B 1 b, But and we beyng wery of pouertye woulde seke to enryche ourselues we shold go, etc 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* I 654 That they were able to enrich themselves by so odious a trade. 1880 B Price in *Fraser's Mag* May 677 Enabling industry to expand and enrich

2. *fig.* To make rich, endow, with mental or spiritual wealth

1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W de W 1506) I iv. 43 Sacerdotales the whiche is as moche for to saye as enryched and ennobled with holy mysteryes 1597 Hooker *Eccl Pol* v lxxviii, Men specially enriched with the gifts of the Holy Ghost 1604 *Bk Com. Prayer, For R. Family*, Enrich them with thy heauenly grace 1730 Thomson *Autumn* 1353 Enrich me with the knowledge of thy works 1838 Wordsw. *Sonn to Planet Venus*, Are we aught enriched in love and meekness?

3. To fill or store with wealth; to add to the valuable contents of.

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb) 112 Enrich thy cofers 1593 Shaks *Rich II*, I. iii. 141 Till twice fiue Summers haue enrich'd our fields 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 632 Italy inriched with captaines, souldiers, and slaues 1634 Milton *Comus* 505 All the fleecy wealth That doth enrich these downs 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst Udolpho* I, Was enriched by a collection of the best books 1831 Sir J Sinclair *Corr* II 347 Who is travelling to enrich the Zoological Museum.

b *fig* To increase the wealth or copiousness of (a language); to add to, improve (a science, etc)

1598 F Meres in *Shaks C Praise* 21 The English tongue is mightily enriched 1601 Holland *Pliny* II 537 Hee alone did illustrate and inrich it [sculpture] as much, if not more, than all his predecessors 1664 Power *Exp Philos* Pref 18 Without inriching his discourse with any real Experiment or Observation 1841 D'Israeli *Amen Lit.* (1867) 136 Chaucer has been accused of having enriched the language with the spoils of France 1848 Macaulay *Hist Eng* I 256 In that year [1679] our tongue was enriched with two words, Mob and Sham 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Lit* Wks (Bohn) II 113 Richard Owen has..enriched science with contributions of his own

4 To make (the soil, etc) rich in productive power; to fertilize

1601 Holland *Pliny* xvii vi. I 505 They have a great opinion of the same [Marle] that it mightily enricheth it [the ground] and maketh it more plentifull 1622 Wither *Sonn* in Farr *S. P. Jas I* (1848) 216 The hony, milky plaine, That is inricht by Jordan's watering 1813 Sir H Davy *Agric Chem.* (1814) 359 Substances, which in their use and decomposition must enrich the land

5 To make 'rich' or splendid with decoration; often with added notion of costliness. Also *fig*

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 456 The Gaules were wont to goe to the wars brauely set out and inriched with gold 1727 Swift *Gulliver* I ii 34 The hilt and scabbard were gold enriched with diamonds 1742 Collins *Eclog* III 3 While ev'ning dews enrich the glitt'ring glade *a* 1876 J H Newman *Hist Sk* I i ii 67 A lofty dome, the sides of which are enriched with agate

6 To make 'richer' in quality, flavour, colour, etc; to heighten, enhance (excellences)

1620 Quarles *Div Poems, Jonah*, When heaven's bright favours shone upon my face, And prosper'd my affairs, in rich'd my joyes. 1756 P Browne *Jamaica* 11 The sugar cane requires abundance of vegetable mould to inrich its sap. 1849 Kingsley *Lett* (1878) I 207 The green fern and purple heather have enriched the colouring since the spring 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* 46 You take a wild flower And plant it in a garden to enrich Its life and beauty

Hence **Enri·ched** *ppl a*

1664 Levlyn *Kal Hort.* (1729) 204 Temperately enrich'd Water, such as is impregnated with Neat and Sheeps dung 1816 J Smith *Panorama Sc & Art* I 158 The Tudor flower..forms a most beautiful enriched battlement

Enricher (enri tʃəɹ) [f prec + -er] One who or that which enriches

c 1620 *Women Saints* 30 [Helena] the builder and enricher of churches throughe the worlde 1626 Surfl & Markh *Country Farme* 493 Because Turneps, Nauets, and Fetches are enrichers, and (as it were) manurings of the ground, 1738 Wesley *Hymns, Come Holy Spirit, send down those Beams* 1, Come, Thou enricher of the Poor. 1776 T Bowden *Farm Disc.* 20 Juicy plants, that much shade and cover the ground, are found to be enrichers of land

† **Enrichesse,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. En-[1] + *richesse* Riches] *trans* = Enrich 1.

c 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* I (1869) 47 But I haue nht priuely hid it, for to enrichesse with the poore folk

Enriching (enri tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb* [f Enrich *v.* + -ing[1]] The action of the verb Enrich

1494 Fabyan VI cxci 194 Lothayr spoyled the kynges paleys and other places, to the great enrychynge of hym and his hoost 1581 Sidney *Apol Poetrie* (Arb) 29 Thus enritching of memory which we call learning. 1677 Yarranton *Engl. Improv* 144 Made here of our own growth, to the Nations great enriching 1812 Cobbett in *Parl. Debates* 19 Oct 671/2 The enriching and pampering of those who render no public service 1856 Emerson *Eng Traits, Relig* Wks (Bohn) II 102 The wise legislator will shun the enriching of priests.

Enriching (enri tʃiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f as prec + -ing[2]] That enriches; in the senses of the vb.

1674 J B[rian] *Harv Home* IV 25 Rain down from heav'n enriching floods 1674 Collins in Rigaud *Corr Sci Men* (1841) II 587 Your advice and assistance will be obliging and enriching to the commonwealth of learning 1799 J Robertson *Agric Perth* 268 Or lay enriching manure on the most barren ground. 1864 Pusey *Lect Daniel* v. 250 The enriching neighbourhood of the sea of Galilee to Naphtali.

Hence **Enri·chingly** *adv*

1817 J Gilchrist *Intellect. Patrimony* 111 The operation is at first toilsome; but it is enrichingly profitable 1865 R Paul *Let.* in *Mem.* xix (1872) 322 Let the word of Christ dwell in you enrichingly

Enrichment (enri tʃmĕnt) [f. as prec. + -ment]

1. The action or process of enriching, in various senses; the condition of being enriched.

a 1626 Bacon *Holy War* Wks VII (1859) 14 Not without great and ample additions, and enrichment thereof. 1631 Markham (*title*), The Inrichment of the Weald of Kent 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 247 To behave themselves valiantly would not onely be for their everlasting Honour, but Enrichment. 1724 Watts *Logic* I. vi. § 1 A vast hindrance to the enrichment of our understandings. 1748 Anson *Voy* II. 8 It was not principally intended for the enrichment of the Agents 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* VII 120 Material which furnishes notable enrichment to speech 1876 Green *Short Hist* VII. § 1. 342 The smaller gentry shared in the general enrichment of the landed proprietors

b. *concr.* A means of enriching; an addition of wealth.

1649 Blithe *Eng Improv Impr.* (1653) 45 He [the merchant] fetches it from farre, and tis a gallant Inrichment to this Nation.

2 *spec.* The imparting of 'richness' of effect by decorative additions Also *concr* in sing. and in pl, the ornament used for enriching a building, etc.

1664 Evelyn tr *Freart's Architt* (R.), Neither did they often fill the pedestals with relievo and rarely ever allow the corona any enrichment 1708 *New View Lond.* I 101/2 A large Column having Enrichments of Fruit, Leaves, 1837 Whittock *Bk. Trades* (1842) 231 Filigree working is a kind of enrichment on gold or silver. 1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist & Pop* xix 316 The Effigy of Edward II still retains its sculptured enrichments

†**Enridged,** *ppl a rare*$^{-1}$. Thrown into ridges, ridged: see quot

1605 Shaks *Lear* IV vi 71 *Qo* 1 & 2 He had a thousand Noses, Hornes weakl'd, and waued like the enridged [1 *Fol.* enraged] sea.

†**Enright,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 **inright** [f En-^{1} + Right *sb*] *trans* To put (a person) into (his) right; to invest *with* a right or title

1587 Turberv *Trag T* (1837) 58, I my selfe enright thee with the conquest of the fielde 1654 J Spittlehouse *Vind Fifth Monarchy Men* 7 Our principle doth not lead us forth to entitle our selves to such Offices; it being the Word of God that inrights us thereunto 1656 S. H *Gold Law* 2 All the people must perish, to inright one unrighteous man.

Enring (enrɪŋ), *v poet* Also 7 **inring** [f En-^{1} + Ring *sb*] *trans* To put within a ring

1. To form a ring round, to surround, encircle. *lit* and *fig* Also, to form into a ring

1589 Warner *Alb Eng* VI xxxiii (1612) 162 Inringed by his complices, their chearefull Leader said 1594 Carew *Tasso* (1881) 63 For Tancred and Reynold brake through the traine, That thicke of men and armes enringde tofore 1613-6 W Browne *Brit Past* I. iii, She rais'd the youth, then with her armes inrings him *Ibid.* II i, Sweet rest inrings The tyred body of the swarty clowne 1833 Mrs Browning *Prometh Bd* Poems 1850 I 188 The deep glooms enringing Tartarus! 1839-48 Bailey *Festus* xxi 267 Like the pure pearl-wreath which enrings thy brow

2. To put a ring or rings on, to adorn with a ring. In quots *transf.*

1590 Shaks *Mids N* IV i 49 The female Iuy so Enrings the barky fingers of the Elme 1825 *Blackw Mag* XVIII. 434, I will leave the enringing with eternal shackles One's right-hand fingers,—to whoever likes

Enripe: see En- *pref*^{1} 2

Enripen (enrəi·p'n), *v rare* Also 7 **inripen** [f En-^{1} + Ripen.] *trans* To make ripe, to mature *lit* and *fig* Hence **Enri·pened** *ppl a*

a 1631 Donne *Poems* (1650) 92 The summer how it inripened the yeare 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I 66 Vintager of your enripened bough.

Enrive: see En- *pref*^{1} 3

Enrobe (enrō^{u} b), *v* Also 7 **inrobe** [f. En-^{1} + Robe *sb* Cf. OF *enrober*] *trans.* To put a robe upon, dress in a robe Also *transf* and *fig*

1593 Nashe *Christ's T* (1613) 41 The Sun shall enrobe himselfe in scarlet 1598 Shaks *Merry W* IV vi 41 Quaint in greene, she shall be loose en-roab'd 1614 Sir W Leighton in Farr *S P Jas I* (1848) 265 This leprous corps of sinne with rags enrobe 1738 Wesley *Ps* civ 2 With Light Thou dost Thyself enrobe 1850 *Chamb Jrnl* XIV 30 The Nepaulese envoy, all sumptuously enrobed and glittering with jewels 1862 Neale *Hymns East. Ch.* 138 Enrob'd in earthly frame

Hence **Enro·ber,** one who enrobes

1598 Florio, *Investitore*, an inuestor, a installer, an enrober, an endower, a presentor

Enro·ckment. [f En-^{1} + Rock + -ment] A mass of large stones thrown into water at random to form the bases of piers, breakwaters, etc

1846 Worcester cites Francis 1864 in Webster.

†**Enro·ll** *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f next vb] That in which anything is enrolled, a register.

1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen VIII*, c 21 § 9 One sufficient clerke shall intitle in his bokes and enroll of record such other writinges.

Enrol, enroll (enrō^{u} l), *v.* Forms: 4 **enrolly,** 6-7 **enroule,** (7 **enrowle**), 5- **enrol**(l; also 5-8 **inrol**(l, (7 **inrowle**) [ME *enrolly*, ad. OF *enroll-er*, (mod F *enrôler*), f *en* (see En-^{1}) + OF. *rolle, roolle* (mod *rôle*) Roll]

I To write upon a roll

1. *trans* To write (a name), inscribe the name of (a person) on a roll, list, or register; to make a list of Also † *To enrol up.*

c 1350 *Usages Winchester* in *Eng Gilds* 359 Euerych soutere .. shal be clerke a peny for to enrolly hys name. 1543 Skelton *Garl Laurel* 938, I, iwus, Endeuoure me Yowr name to se It be enrolde Writtin with golde 1572 T Cartwright in Whitgift *Answ. Cartwright* 91 Their Names written and enrouled vp 1691 T Hale *Acc New Invent.* p xc, Our Sea-men and their numbers were carefully enroll'd *a* 1763 Shenstone *Elegies* xiii 19 Myriads, in time's perennial list inroll'd 1777 Watson *Philip III* (1839) 93 The soldiers were emulous to have their names enrolled for that dangerous service 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit Empire* (1854) I. 595 Many also of the menial servants are enrolled in the official returns in other classes

2. To place upon a list, to incorporate as a registered or acknowledged member (*in* a society, corporate body, etc.) Also *fig.*

1613 Shaks *Hen VIII*, I ii 119 This man was enrold 'mongst wonders *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks 1830 I 351 To be deemed considerable in this faculty, and enrolled among the witties. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I 27/1 When more were enroled in their body, [they were called] Conscript Fathers 1824 W Irving *T Trav.* I 233, I now determined to enrol myself in the fraternity of authorship 1877 Mrs Oliphant *Makers Flor* II (1887) 33 They were permitted to enrol themselves in any guild or art

3. *esp.* To place on the list of an army; to enlist, incorporate in the ranks of an army; to levy (an army) Also *refl.* to enlist, take service.

1576 Fleming *Panoplie Ep* 77 If he had not .enrolled, and mustered an armie of tried souldiours 1611 Bible 1 *Macc* x 36 There be enrolled amongst the kings forces about thirtie thousand men of the Iewes 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* II xxi 112 He that inrowleth himselfe a Souldier 1716-8 Lady M. W Montague *Lett* I xxxi. 109 In Asia any man that is rich is forced to enrol himself a janisary. 1798 Malthus *Popul* (1878) 173 Those who are tempted to enrol themselves as soldiers 1876 J H Newman *Hist. Sk* I. i ii. 77 They were enrolled as guards to the Caliph

†4 To write (an agreement, deed, obligation, etc.) upon a roll or parchment, to engross, give legal form to *Obs*

Most of the instances may possibly belong to sense 5

c 1430 Lydg *Story Thebes* 1141 Thaccord enrolled in the toune 1458 *Lease* in Ld Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) I xxii 322, My dede enrolled and subscribed with myne owne hande 1531-2 *Act* 23 *Hen VIII*, c 6 § 5 The saide person so to be assigned to write make and enroll suche obligacions 1588 Shaks. *L L L.* I. i 38 Which I hope well is not enrolled there 1628 Coke *On Litt* 309 b, By Deed indented and inrolled according to the Statute.

5. To enter among the rolls, *i e* upon the records of a court of justice

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c 38 Pream., Indentures inrolled in your Courte of the Chauncery of recorde 1592 in *Vicary's Anat* (1888) App xv 278 Euerie Maister shall enrolle the Indentures of his aprentice in the comon chartres office 1660 Mrq. Worc in Dircks *Life* xiv (1865) 229 Having this Commission inrolled or assented unto by his Council 1818 Cruise *Digest* IV 230 Where the deed was directed to be enrolled in a particular court, it must be enrolled in that court 1875 Stubbs *Const Hist* III xviii 263 By which time the really important petitions were enrolled

6 To record, *lit.* and *fig.*; also, to record with honour, celebrate

1530 Palsgr. 357/1, I enrolle, I fyxe a thynge in my mynde 1597 Daniel *Civ Wares* III xxi, Be it enrold how firm thy courage stood 1633 G Herbert *Templ., Praise* vii, Small it is, in this poore sort To enroll thee 1641 Milton *Ch Govt* II iii. (1851) 157 It had bin long agoe enroul'd to be nothing els but a pure tyrannical forgery 1737 Pope *Hor. Epist* II. i. 373 Dubb'd historians by express command To enrol your triumphs o'er the seas and land 1742 Young *Nt Th* VIII 48 He in heav'n's registei inrolls, The rise, and progress, of each option there 1850 Tennyson *In Mem* xliii, So that still garden of the souls In many a figured leaf enrolls The total world

II To form into a roll.

7. a To form into rolls or coils b To wrap up or enfold *in* or *with*; also *transf* and *fig.*

1530 Palsgr 537/1, I enrolle, I rolle up a writyng, or any other thing rounde 1586 Marlowe *1st Pt Tamburl.* II iii, Bullets Enroll'd in flames and fiery smouldering mists 1591 Spenser *Virgil's Gnat* 257 [A snake] Now more and more hauing himselfe enrolde. 1596 — *F Q* IV iii 41 Great heapes of them, like sheepe in narrow fold For hast did over runne, in dust enrould. *c* 1630 Drumm of Hawth *Poems* Wks 5/2 Nor snow of cheeks with Tyrian grain enrol'd 1659 C Noble *Moderate Answ Immod Queries* 2 Wherein their own welfares and concerns were inrolled and bound up 1694 Addison *Ovid's Met* Wks 1726 I. 196 Now in a maze of rings he lies enrowl'd 1762 Falconer *Shipwr* II 158 The folding reefs in plaits inroll'd they lay 1836 G S Faber *Answ Husenbeth* 17 Folds in which the small limbs of the Refutation itself have been enrolled

Hence **Enro lled** *ppl. a* (sense 2).

1840 G S Faber *Regeneration* 234 Her acknowledged, and enrolled, and accredited members 1853 Stocqueler *Mil Encycl*, *Enrolled Pensioners*, the out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, who are formed into companies for garrison and colonial duty. *Mod* The society has a thousand enrolled members.

Enro·ller. [f. Enroll *v.* + -er] One who enrols or registers

1631 May tr *Barclay's Mirr Mandes* II 30 Enrollers of the ancient vertue 1755 in Johnson 1828 in Webster

Enrolling (enrō^{u} lɪŋ), *vbl sb* [f Enrol *v.* + -ing^{1}] The action of the verb Enrol

1467 *Mann & Househ Exp* (1841) 402 Item, for inrollynge of the forseid wrytt uppon the patent of lyvelode, ijs iiijd 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* 15 Fees for enrollings, exemplifications, bails, vouchers, returns, caveats, etc

attrib. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xxxvi, How do our numbers stand since last enrolling-night?

Enrolment (enrō^{u} lmĕnt) [f Enrol *v.* + -ment] The action of enrolling.

1. The action of enrolling soldiers, citizens, etc; the process of being enrolled

1552 Huloet, Enrolemente or engrosement, *conscriptio, Perscripto* 1581 Savile *Tacitus' Hist.* Annot (1591) 51 The number of souldiers in a Legion at the first enrolment 1619 Sclater *Exp.* 1 *Thess* (1630) 442 Enrolement in the number of the predestinate 1640-4 *Parl Orders* in Rushw *Hist Coll* III (1692) I. 744 Their first Inrollment of any such Horse and Horse-men 1810 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* V 480 The enrolment, organization and equipment of this large force. 1845 R Hamilton *Pop. Educ.* iv (ed. 2) 83 Many may need that education who are not of that religious enrolment 1885 *Act* 48 *Vict.* c. 15 Sched III. Precept § 8 Premises .. which would qualify him for enrolment as a burgess

2 The action of recording in official archives, *esp* the registering a deed, judgement, recognizance, acknowledgement, etc in a court of record.

1535 *Act* 27 *Hen VIII*, c 27 Which regester of enrollementes, shall remaine and be safelie kepte in the said courte *a* 1626 Bacon *Max & Uses Com Law* 55 This needeth no inrollment as a bargaine and sale doth. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 190 Inrolment is the registring, recording, or entring of any act or deed in the Chancery or else-where. 1818 Cruise *Digest* IV 131 All conveyances or incumbrances prior to the enrolment, are void. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III xviii 262 To view the enrolment and engrossing of the acts of parliament.

b *concr.* The entry or official record of a deed, etc; a record in general.

1603 *Eng Mourn. Garment* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 506 In no inrollment such a king is found 1607-23 Davies *Hist Tracts Irel* (J.), The king delivered the enrolments, with his own hands, to the bishop of Salisbury. 16 *Dryden's Patent* in *Prose Wks* I. App (R.), These presents, or the inrolment thereof, shall be. a sufficient warrant

3 Honourable celebration.

1602 *Metamorphosis Tabacco* (Collier) viii, [It] merits enrouleament with Mæonian quill.

Enrood, var. of Inroad *v. Obs.*

Enroot (enrūt), *v.* Only in pa. pple. Also 5 **enrot,** 9 **inroot.** [f. En-^{1} + Root] *trans.*

1 To fix by the root.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* (1889) 17 Smalle busshes or lytyll trees, by humydite and hete, depely enroted in the erthe 1590 Spenser *F. Q* III iii. 22 And eke enrooted deepe must be that Tree, Whose big embodied braunches shall not lin Till they to hevens hight forth stretched bee. 1836-9 Todd *Cycl Anat.* II 553/1 In old persons close to the entrance [of the ear] hairs. are enrooted

b *fig* To implant deeply in the mind; to fix firmly in custom or habit.

1596 Spenser *Hymn Heav Love* 24 The guilt of that infected cryme Which was enrooted in all fleshly slyme 1688 Jas II *Let Feversham* in *4th Coll Papers Pres Juncture Affairs* 28 Your former Principles are so enrooted in you 1805 *Ann Rev* III 255 It has not the courage of the antient parliaments, because it is less inrooted

2 To entangle root with root

1597 Shaks 2 *Hen IV*, IV i 207 His foes are so enrooted with his friends, That plucking to vnfixe an Enemie, Hee doth vnfasten so, and shake a friend

Enrough (enrv f), *v.* Also 7 **inrough** [f En-^{1} + Rough *a*] *trans* or *refl* To make (the sea) rough Also *fig*

1601 Donne *Poems* (1650) 295 In vaine this sea shall enrough It selfe 1635 Valentine *Foure Sea Serm.* 39 Our life inroughed with some tempests 1840 Browning *Sordello* 257 He snuffs The aroused hurrican, ere it enroughs The sea

†**Enround,** *v Obs* [f. En-^{1} + Round *sb*]

1 *trans.* To surround, encircle.

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* I 590 And other while an hen wol have the pippe, A white pellet that wol the tonge enrounde 1580 Sidney etc *Ps* xlvi Kings with siege her walls enround. 1599 Shaks *Hen V*, IV Prol 36 How dread an Army hath enrounded him. 1600 Tourneur *Transf Met* lxii, And spies the multitude that him enround

2 To 'compass,' try to bring about *Obs rare*$^{-1}$.

1606 Earl Northampton in *True & Perfect Relation* Bbb j a, A crafty pate, enrounding violently the ruine of our Soueraigne

‖ **En route** (anrut) [Fr.] On the way, in the course of the journey · see Route

Enruby, Enruin · see En- *pref*^{1} 2

Enrut · see En- *pref*^{1} 1 b

‖ **Ens** (enz), *sb. Pl* **entia** (e nʃiă) [LateL *ēns*, a neuter pr pple. formed from L. *esse* to be, on the supposed analogy of the compds *absēns, potēns*, etc]

1. *Philos* a Something which has existence, a 'being', entity, as opposed to an attribute, quality, etc

1614 T Adams in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps ciii 19 Eternity is properly the duration of an uncreated Ens 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet* 71 An ens is such naturally, that it should act or suffer something 1677 Hale *Prim Orig Mankind* 323 Men have needlessly multiplied *Entia*. 1678 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III 123 For it's necessary that every ens or being be derived from the first Being.

b. An entity regarded apart from any predicate but that of mere existence Also, the predicable 'ens' regarded as an abstract notion.

1582 Sidney *Apol Poet* (Arb.) 55 The quiddity of Ens [1628 Milton *Vacation Exerc*, Ens is represented as father of the Predicaments.] 1791 E Darwin *Bot Gard* I 41 Ens without weight, and substance without shade 1870 Bowen *Logic* IV. 90, I cannot see why ens is not thinkable

†2. = Essence. *Obs*

1649 J E tr *Behmen's Ep* 9 The dark fiery soule conceiveth the Ens and Essence of the Divine light in her selfe 1730 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 288 It is the very Ens, or Being most pure of Flame

†b. *Alch* (See quots) *Obs.*

1662 R Mathew *Unl. Alch.* § 109. 178 Weigh its weight of fresh Ens well ground together 1683 Salmon *Doron Med* I 327 Reduce the Mercury of the Vulgar into its first liquid Ens 1715 Kersey, *Ens Primum*, the most efficacious Part of any natural Mixt Body *Ens Veneris*, sublimation of equal Parts of the calcin'd Powder or Cyprus Vitriol, and of Sal Armoniack 1721-1800 in Bailey; and in mod Dicts

Ens, var. of Enes *adv. Obs* once.

†**Ensa·cre,** *v Obs.* [f En-^{1} + Sacre] *trans.* To consecrate to an ecclesiastical office

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr* (W. de W 1495) I. cliii 158 a/2, I was promoted to the dignytee of Archebysshopp ensacred & receyued in the holy chyrche of Alexandrye.

Ensad, Ensafe, -er, Ensaffron · see En- *pref*^{1} 2 and 1 b.

Ensaigne, obs variant of Ensign

Ensaim, var. of Enseam *v.*^{1} *Obs.*

Ensai·ned, *ppl. a.* [ad. OF *enseignié, ensagnié,* marked, blazoned, instructed, skilled, adept.] Skilled, trained, learned

1484 Caxton *Curiall* (1888) 10 And alleway emong us courtyours ensayned [*printed* enfayned] we folowe more the names of thoffyces than the droytes and ryghtes.

Ensaint · see En- *pref.*[1] 2.

†**Ensa·lve,** *v Obs rare*—[1]. [f. En [1] + Salve *sb.* or *v.*] *trans* To put salve upon, to anoint

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV 916, I haue bought here oyntmentes To ensalue his body

†**Ensa·mpial, ensau·mplal,** *a. Obs rare.* [f Ensample + -al. It is uncertain which of the two forms was written by Pecock.] Only in phrase *historial ensampial* (*ensaumplal*) · of the nature of a historical example.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 293 Or it is historial ensampial of the now bifore seid Moral Conversacioun *Ibid* III VI 309 No parti .being historial ensaumplal, lettith the seid endewing.

Ensample (ensa·mp'l), *sb. arch.* Forms: 4 ensamp-, ensaumpel, -ul(le, -il(l)e, (ensampil, -saumpill, 5 emsampelle), 4–5 ensaumple, -nple, ensawmp(i)l(e, -yl, 3– ensample [Altered form of Asaumple, a OF *essample*: see Example *sb* (An AF. *ensample* occurs in some editions of Britton, but Nichols reads *essaumplarie*)] = Exampie in various senses

The mod. archaistic use is almost wholly due to reminiscence of the passages in which the word occurs in the New Testament In four of these passages it is used in sense 2, and is retained unaltered in the R. V., in the remaining two it has the sense 3, and has in the R. V. been replaced by *example.*

1 An illustrative instance.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10595 (Gött), Be þis ensampil may men sy, Godd wald scho grew and clamb on hy. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III 138 Wherof ensample if thou wilt seche, Take hede. 14 . *Pol. Rel & L Poems* 98 A gode Ensampille y wille telle 1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II 174 An emsampelle of deseytte. 1485 Caxton *Pref Malory's Arthur,* Also certeyn bookes of ensamples and doctryne 1548 W. Patten *Exp Scot* in Arb *Garner* III. 80 That if, for ensample like to this, I should rehearse to you out of the Old Testament, how the seven plentiful years, etc 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus* 20 Here is an ensample, peruse it *a* 1850 Rossetti tr. *Dante's Vita Nuova* I (1874) 81 By which ensamples this thing shall be made manifest

†**b.** quasi-*adv.* = 'for example'. *Obs.*

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol* II. § 45 Ensampulle as thus · the gere of ovre lord 1400, etc

2. A precedent which may be followed or imitated; a pattern or model of conduct.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 446 And, vor ensample of hem, opere ensentede þerto. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxliv 22 Bi myn ensaumpill all fleyss loue him wiþouten end. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 520 To drawen folk to heuen By good ensample. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvii 86 Here schall I sette 3ou for to see þis 3onge childe for insaumplls seere *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xii. 295 A worthy capytayn is the myrroun & ensaumple to thother for to doo well. 1531 *Dial on Lawes Eng.* I. xxvi. (1638) 42 It seemeth that he doth against the ensample of God. 1556 *Chron. Gr Friars* (1852) 90 He askyd them mercy and foryefnes for his evylle insampulle 1611 Bible *Phil.* III 17 Marke them which walke so, as ye haue vs for an ensample — 1 *Thess* i 7 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang T.* I 85, I have Esay for an ensample. 1847 Emerson *Poems, To Rhea* Wks (Bohn) I 403, I make this maiden an ensample To Nature

b. Phrases: † *In* († *to*) *ensample*; *to give, set* (*an*) *ensample*; *to take ensample* († *at, by, of*).

c 1250 *Old Kent Serm* in *O. E Misc.* 27 Per-of us yeft ensample þo þrie kinges of hebenesse. *c* 1305 *Edmund Conf* 498 in *E E P.* (1862) 84 þis holi man euere nam his ensample bi seint Thomas *Ibid.* 522 Nym ensample of me *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 17288 175 (Cott) Ensaumple at him he toke. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxvii 1 Crist. settand him ensaumpile til rightwismen. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xvii. 324 What sorwes he suffrede in ensample of ous alle *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb) xxiv 111 To gifle his men ensample and will to feight *c* 1410 Love *Bonavent Mirr.* xxvii (1510) H iij, He prayeth to ensaumple of us that we shulde oftsyth pray *c* 1440 *Lay Folks Mass bk* (MS C), Grete ensaumple he settes þereto 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* C iij b, I pray yow that ye take ensample here at me 1568 Grafton *Chron. Edw III,* III 284 Ye shall geve by this an evill ensample. 1865 Pusey *Truth Eng Ch.* 160 The ensample which He gave us in His Holy Childhood.

†**c** *In ensample* after the model (*of*); in imitation of the fact (*that*) *Obs*

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol* I. § 21 In ensample that the zodiak in hevene is ymagened to ben a superfice contienyng a latitude of 12 degrees. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 1610 In Ensample of this Cite [*sc.* Troy] Rome on a Riuer rially was set

3. A deterrent instance of punishment, or of the evil consequences of any course of conduct, a practical warning. Const *to, of* (the person to be warned), also with possessive pronoun Phrases, *For,* † *in ensample*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 47 (Trin) Ensaumpel herby to hem I sey, þat range in her riot al wey 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I 119 Walys ensample micht have bene To 3ow, had 3e It forow sene. 1480 Caxton *Chron Eng* cclvii 336 They were sore punysshed in ensample of other 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss* I ccci. 561 They shulde neuer haue peace with him, in ensample to all other townes. 1547 J. Harrison *Exhort. Scottes* 232 May not the ruine of yᵉ Grekes suffyce for your ensample? 1611 Bible 2 *Peter* ii. 6 Making them [Sodom and Gomorrha] an ensample vnto those that after should liue vngodly 1858 Gen P Thompson *Audi Alt* I xlviii 189 Now these things happened for our ensamples.

†**Ensa·mple,** *v. Obs* [f prec. sb]

1. *trans* **a.** To authorize by example, also, to set forth as an example.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm* Sel Wks I. 10 Dedis ben nouʒtis þat ben not ensaumplid and wrouʒt by þis fadir 1393 Gower *Conf* I 1 Some materc Ensampled of the old wise

b. To give an example or instance of.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks* III 512 3if þes newe reules weren [etc] [he] shulde have taught hem bope and ensaumpled, bope in his lif and spekinge 1393 Gower *Conf* II 148 In what manei it is grevous, Right fain I wolde ensample here *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr* III vi 311 Crist ensamplid thilk greet pouerte 1589 Spenser *F Q* Pref, Homere hath ensampled a good governour and a vertuous man. *a* 1599 — in Farr *S P Eliz* (1845) I 16 He Ensampled it by this most righteous deede

2 To give an example to; to instruct by example Also, to model (something, oneself) *by, upon.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks* III 360 For Cristis lyf was þe beste, þat shulde ensaumple alle oþir. 1393 Gower *Conf* III 241 Wherof all other Ensampled hem upon the dede 1654 Gayton *Pleas Notes* II IV 47 Of him that had the view of the Temple (for I cannot ensample you in all) take this small account *Ibid* III IV 86 But if ever he had a true one [*sc* sword], it must be made and ensampled by that of Chinons of England

b *intr* To give an example (*to*)

c 1449 Pecock *Repr* II V 168 Forto ensaumple to othere men. *Ibid* 314 For ʒe mowen · of hem ensaumple .. the circumstaunces for wh[illegible]

Ensampler (ensa·mplər) Forms · 4 ensamplaire, 4–5 ensaumpler [ad. OFr *essamplaire* ,—L. *exemplārium,* f. *exemplum* Example. Cf Exemplar *sb*]

a. A copy, pattern. **b.** A 'copy' of a book.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth* III IX. 87 þou drawest alle þinges of þi soucreyne ensampler 1388 Wyclif *Joshua* Prol, Men of my language, the whiche oure ensamplcers deliten *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr* III XIX. 412 Thei ouʒten be ensamplers of moral vertues

†**Ensa·mpling,** *vbl. sb Obs.* [f. Ensample *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the vb Ensample.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr* III vi 309 If eny ensampling schulde lette the seid endewing, it schulde [illegible] of Crist. 1598 Florio, *Rasemplatura,* [illegible]

Ensand, Ensandal: see In- *pref* [1]

Ensanguine (ensæ·ŋgwin), *v.* [f. En-[1] + L *sanguin-em* blood. Cf. It. *insanguinare*] *trans.* To stain with blood.

1667 [see next]. 1797 *Monthly Rev* XXIII 509 In tyrannizing over, desolating, ensanguining, and dishonouring France 1878 Sprgeon *Treas. Dav* Ps. cv 29 The beloved Nile and other streams were all equally tainted and ensanguined.

Ensanguined (ensæ·ŋgwind), *ppl a* [f. Ensanguine *v.* + -ed [1].]

1. Blood-stained, bloody.

1667 Milton *P. L* xi. 654 Now scatterd lies With Carcasses and Arms th' ensanguind Field 1726 Thomson *Winter* 828 He lays them [the deer] quivering on the ensanguined snows 1803 *Ann. Reg* 706 The ferocity of an ensanguined rabble. 1816 Byron *Parisina* xvii, The dust, which each deep vein Slaked with its ensanguined rain. 1852 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt* xxix 216 His eye was caught by the ensanguined object upon the rock

b *fig*

1806 *Naval Mag.* XV 243 The ensanguined fury with which it was fought 1829 K Digby *Broadst Hon* I. *Godefridus* 128 The most ensanguined pages of profane history 1886 *Pall Mall G* 18 June 10/2 The turbulent and ensanguined history of Ireland.

2 *transf.* Dyed or stained blood-colour; crimson

1784 Cowper *Task* IV 217 Ensangum'd hearts, clubs typical of strife. 1812 H. & J Smith *Rej Addr, Drury's Dirge* IX, Jealousy's ensanguin'd chalice, Mantling pours the orient wave. *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol Leg, Metempsychosis* 132 Liquid of the same ensanguined hue.

Ensate (e nseit), *a. Bot* [ad. mod L. *ensātus,* f. L. *ensis* sword · see -ate] Sword-shaped

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst Bot* 277 The ensate or grassy ones [leaves] of Asphodeleæ.

Ensaumpel, -ul(le, etc., var. of Ensample

†**Ensay·,** *v Obs rare*—[1]. [prob. ad. Sp. *ensayar*; cf. OF. *ensayer*] = Assay *v* 4.

1740 tr *Barbas' Metals, Mines, & Min* 103 The people · brought me some of the Oar to ensay it

Ensayme, var. of Enseam *v* [1] *Obs*

†**Ensca·le,** *v Obs. rare*—[1] [? f En- *pref* [1] + Scale (in music).] *trans* ? To attune

1638–48 G. Daniel *Eclog* v. 115 When the flood Of devine fury, might enscale our Ears T' astonishment

Enscance, obs var. Ensconce.

Enscarf: see En- *pref* [1] 1 b

†**Enschedule,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. En-[1] + Schedule *sb*] *trans* To insert in a schedule; to write down on a list; to schedule.

1599 Shaks *Hen V,* v ii 73 Whose Tenures and particular effects You haue enschedul'd briefely in your hands.

Enscherycching: see Encherish.

†**Ensclaundre,** *v Obs rare*—[1] [Corrupt var of Esclandre.] *trans.* To bring scandal upon

1389 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 4 Eny riotour, oþer contekour, oþer such by whom þe fraternite myght be ensclaundred

Ensconce (enskɒ·ns), *v* Forms. 6 enscance, 7 ensconse, 6–7 inskonce, -se, 6–8 insconce, -se, 6– ensconce [f En-[1] + Sconce *sb*, small fortification, earthwork, prob ad OF. *esconse* hiding-place, place of shelter, whence *esconser* to hide, shelter, which may be the source of some of the uses of this verb Cf Sconce *v*

The form *enscance* in Barret suggests derivation from Du. *skans* = Sconce.]

†**1.** *trans* To furnish with 'sconces' or earthworks; to fortify Also *absol Obs.*

1590 Sir J Smythe *Disc. Weapons* 12 b, A vaine opinion of insconsing of Sconces in the drie grounds of England 1611 Florio, *Bastionare,* to ensconce, to blocke. 1752 Carte *Hist Eng* III 674 To insconce the bridges, to stop the fords 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word bk, Ensconce,* to intrench; to protect by a slight fortification

absol 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* II i 16 He is to ensconce and fortifie as commodity and the place will permit.

†**2.** To shelter within or behind a fortification, also *transf* and *fig Obs*

1590 Shaks *Com Err* II ii 38, I must get a sconce for my head, and Insconce it too. 1593 — *Lucr* 1515 He entertain'd a show, so seeming iust, And therein so ensconc't his secret euill, that, etc *a* 1628 Dpnison *Heav Bang* (1631) 80 The Israelites were insconsed with strong bulwarkes 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. iii 1349 A Fort of Error, to ensconce Absurdity and Ignorance 1686 W. Dr Britaine *Hum Prud Convers.* 21 'Tis my Complacency that Vest to have, T' insconce my Person from Frigidity *a* 1734 North *Exam* III viii § 79 (1740) 644 His Person .. is insconsed

| **b** *refl.* Also *fig Obs.*

1590 Sir J Smyth *Disc Weapons* 13 Wet grounds where they may ensconce themselves with small cost within little Ilands 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* I 6 Inskonsing my selfe euery two dayes, where I would leaue Garrisons for my retreat. 1678 Butler *Hud* III. i 1115 He Insconc'd himself as formidable As could be underneath a Table

fig *c* 1600 Shaks *Sonn* xlix, Against that time do I insconce me here Within the knowledge of mine owne desart 1627 Speed *England, etc, Wales* xiv. § 3 The Country hath not naturall prouision to ensconce her selfe against the extremitie of winds and weather.

† **c.** *intr* for *refl.*

1600 Capt Smith in Hakluyt *Voy* III. 257, I would haue holden this course of insconsing euery two dayes march 1663 Butler *Hud* I iii 416 The Foit where he ensconc'd 1721 D'Urfey *New Operas* 250 E'er I could Ensconce, comes up this Devil agen

3. *trans* To establish in a place or position for the purpose **a** of concealment; **b** of security, comfort, 'snugness', etc Chiefly *refl*

a 1598 Shaks *Merry W* III iii 97, I will ensconce mee behinde the Arras 1826 Scott *Woodst* VIII, He must dis cover where this Stewart hath ensconced himself 1841 Catlin *N Amer. Ind.* (1844) I xxi 155, I have been closely ensconced in an earth-covered wig-wam. 1849 Miss Mulock *J. Halifax* (ed 17) 329, [I] ensconced myself behind the sheltering bank blinds 1877 Clery *Min Tact* xii 147 Bodies of French skirmishers ensconced themselves in the undulations of the ground

b. 1820 W Irving *Sketch Bk* II 126 The parson, who was deeply ensconced in a high-backed oaken chair. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xviii, Ensconcing themselves, in the warm chimney-corner 1847 Ld Lindsay *Chr Art* I 121 A vine, emblematical of the church the four doctors of the Latin church ensconced among its branches 1862 Lytton *Str Story* II 73 His guest had ensconced himself in Forman's old study

Hence **Ensco·ncing** *vbl. sb.*

1590 Sir J Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 13 Their ensconcings in the drie grounds upon the Havens of England, are to small purpose *a* 1652 Brome *Mad Couple* II i. Wks 1873 I 31, I need no more insconsing now in Ram alley.

Enscore, Enscreen, Enscroll: see En- *pref* [1] 3, 1 b, 2.

Ensculpture: see Insculpture

Enseal (ensī·l), *v arch* Forms: 4–5 ensele, (5 enceyl), 6–7 enseal(l)e, 5– enseal Also 5–7 inseal [a OFr. *enseel er, enceel-er, enseal-er,* f *en-* (see En-[1]) + *seel* (mod. *sceau*) Seal]

1. *trans.* To affix a seal to (a document); to attest or confirm by sealing

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron* (1810) 258 Bope to hold couenanz with scrite enseled þe dede 1377 Langl. *P. Pl* B II 112 In þe date of þe deuel þis dede I assele [*v r* ensele] 1443 *Test. Ebor* (1855) II. 134 A speciall wille enceylyd with the seale of myn armes 1466 in *Paston Lett* No. 554 II. 284 Divers old deeds, some without date, insealed under autenticke seales 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 107 b, The heire of the disseysour that ensealeth the deede *a* 1709 Atkyns *Parl. & Pol Tracts* (1734) 175 The Statutes require Indentures ensealed by the Electors to be tack'd to the Writ

fig. *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 1016 For every thing he said there, Seemed as it insealed were. 1582 J Bell *Haddon's Answ Osor* 444 That one onely Sacrifice, which Christ .. did enseale, and Ratify with his owne precious body.

b. To put a seal or stamp upon (a measure or weight) in token of its being up to the standard.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 383 That it be made after the wyght ensealed accordynge to the kynges standard *c* 1610 in Gutch *Coll. Cur* II. 15 That every Vintner have their pots and their measures sized and insealed after the standard of the University

2 To close with a seal, seal up.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* Prol, þis boke is cald garthen closed wel enseled. 1465 *Paston Lett* No 502 II 287 A box enselyd with hys owyn seall 1623 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 22 A boxe insealed with charters 1714 Scrogge *Courts-leet* (ed. 3) 110 A Box ensealed with writings 1886 Burton *Arab. Nts* (abridged) I 78 A well-shut house With keyless locks and doors ensealed

fig *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* V 151 But this enseled [*v.r.* enscaled] til an other day.

Ensea·ling, *vbl. sb* [f ENSEAL *v* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb ENSEAL *lit* and *fig*

1531-2 *Act* 23 *Hen VIII*, c 6 § 8 At the tyme of ensealynge of the proces for execucion 1561 DAUS tr *Bullinger on Apoc* (1573) 100 He himselfe geeveth them faith and his spirite, which is the ensealyng of their mynds 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II 386 At the Ensealing and Delivery hereof

† **Ensea·ling,** *ppl. a Obs* [f ENSEAL *v.* + -ING².] That enseals or confirms.

1563 MAN *Musculus' Commonpl* 278 b, They [Sacraments] doe confirme us, not as the very ensealing spirite himselfe doth, but as ensealing signes

† **Ensea·lment.** *Obs.* [f ENSEAL *v* + -MENT] The action of ensealing; that which enseals or confirms, a confirmation

1581 MARBECK *Bk of Notes* 92 Our Baptime is a certaine ensealement and Sacrament of our attonement with God.

† **Ensea·m,** *sb Obs* In 5 ensayme. [? f next vb] That which is enseamed or cleansed away; superfluous fat, scourings.

1486 *Bk St. Albans* B j a, Ensayme of an hawke is the grece.

† **Ensea·m,** *v*¹ *Obs* Forms 5 enceym, 5-7 ensayme, -seame, (7 ensaim, -sayn), 6- enseam; also 7-8 inseame. [ad OF **ensaume-r* (cf *ensemer* in Cotgr), altered form of *essaumer* (mod *esseimer, essimer*), f. *es-*, L *ex-* + OF (**saum*), *saun* grease (mod *saun doux* lard) ·—med. L *sagīmen* stuffing Cf SEAM *sb* grease, lard]

1 *trans* To cleanse (a hawk, later also a horse) of superfluous fat.

c 1450 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel Ant* I 308 Withdrawe his mete in the mewe sevennyghe and wasch it eche tyme, and sumtyme with vinegre til he be enceymyd 1486 *Bk St Albans* B j a, It is tyme for to fede hir with wash mete and to begynne to ensayme hire *a* 1528 SKELTON *Ware Hawke* 78 She was not clene ensaymed 1575 TURBERV *Falconrie* in *Edn Rev* (1872) Oct 356 How you shall enseame a hawke, or give her castings and scourings 1598 FLORIO, *Alenare*, to enseame a horse 1611 COTGR., *Ensemer*, to inseam, unfatten 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb* (1623) 55 Till you have enseamed him [your hunting horse], hardned his flesh, taken away his inward grease 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl Horsem* 340 If you bee in the way of ensaynng your horse. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat Hist.* III 69 Twenty days before we enseam a falcon

¶ b (See quot. perh. only a misapprehension) 1611 COTGR., *Affener*, to feed or inseame with hay, to stall-feed

2. *intr* for *refl.* of the hawk To become clear of superfluous fat, etc.

1486 *Bk St Albans* B ij a, As she ensaymeth hir fete will wax yolow and smothe. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 62 Reasonable time that she may inseame inwardly, and outwardly together

Hence **Ensea·ming** *vbl sb*

c 1575 *Perfect Bk Sparhawkes* (1886) 15 Ensayming is to take her gresynes and foulnes awaye. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 45 No one of the other sort of hawks is in a quarter of that danger in their inseaming that she is in.

† **Ensea·m,** *v*² *Obs* [ad Fr *enseimer* (now *ensimer*); OFr *ensaimer*, f *en-* (see EN-¹) + OF. **saim, sain* · see ENSEAM *v*¹] *trans* To load with grease Hence **Ensea·med** *ppl a. fig*

The Fr word is now used only in sense 'to grease (cloth)', whence perh the fig use in Shaks

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 57 Hee is not enseamed with much fatnesse, but is all of muscles and senues 1602 SHAKS. *Ham* III iv. 92 In the ranke sweat of an enseamed bed

Enseam (ensī·m), *v*³ Also 7-8 inseam. [f. EN-¹ + SEAM *sb* and *v*]

† 1 *trans* To sew or stitch up in *Obs.*

1605 CAMDEN *Rem* (1636) 35 A jewel which one stale away and enseamed it in his thigh *Ibid.* (1657) 66 Jupiter halted when Bacchus was enseamed in his thigh.

2. To mark as with a seam. Cf. SEAM *v.*

1611 BEAUM & FL. *Plays in One, Triumph of Death* vi, Take him dead drunk now, without repentance, His lechery inseam'd upon him 1725 POPE *Odyss* XIX 544 Deep o'er his knee inseam'd, remain'd the scar. 1856 T. AIRD *Poet. Wks* 79 Gray men enseamed with many a scar

† **Ensea·m.** *v*⁴ *Obs rare* [Of obscure etymology cf. ME. *in same, inseme* together; also ON. *semja* to put together] *trans.* ? To bring together. a. To include or contain together b. To introduce to company.

1596 SPENSER *F Q* IV xi 35 And bounteous Tient, that in him selfe enseames Both thirty sorts of fish, and thirty sundry streames 1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II 16 Beaupres, come I'le enseame thee: Ladies I haue heere a friend that I would gladlie enter in your Graces

† **Ensea·r,** *v Obs* [f. EN-¹ + *sear*, SERE *a.*] *trans.* To dry up

1607 SHAKS *Timon* IV iii 187 Enseare thy Fertile and Conceptious wombe

† **Ensea·rch,** *sb. Obs* [ad. OF. *encercle*, f *encercher* · see next vb] The action of the vb. ENSEARCH; search

a 1509 *Instr Hen. VII to Ambass* in *Brit Mag* II 403 The kings. servants shall make inquisician, and enserche 1529 MORE *Heresyes* II Wks 191/2 The churche by dilygent enserche, fyndeth the life of a man holy 1530 PALSGR Introd. 3 After enquery and ensertche made for them, dyvers came unto my handes 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec Intell* i (1628) 11 Such insearch and enquirie as he most diligently made

Ensearch (ensē·ɹtʃ), *v Obs* exc. *arch.* Forms 4-5 encerche, 4-6 enserch(e, -searche, (6 ensertche), 6- ensearch Also 6 inserch(e, -search(e. [ME *encerche(n, enserche(n*, ad. OF *encercher, enserchier*, f *en* (see EN-¹) + *cerchier* (Fr. *chercher*) to SEARCH]

1. *trans.* To look carefully through (a country, place, book or document); to examine, pry into, scrutinize, search. Also *fig*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen* XXXI 37 Thou hast enserchid alle my necessaryes of hows *c* 1400 MAUNDEV XXXI (1839) 314 For to encerche tho Contrees *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* I XIII 71 It is no nede me forto encerche the writingis of Doctouris 1531 ELYOT *Gov* II ix, (1883) II 110 He folowing with his swerde redy drawen wolde therwith enserche the bedde, cofers, and all other places of his chambre 1563-87 FOXE *A & M* (1596) 965/2 Studiously to ensearch and peruse the places of holy Scripture 1577 STANYHURST *Descr Irel* in *Holinshed* VI Ep Ded, If it shall stand with your honor his pleasure at vacant houres to insearch it, you shall find therein etc 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I 124 But to ensearch the cursed cold [soil] is hard.

fig *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg* (1867) 117 Graunte þat we may oure silf to enserche & se 1537 *Instr Chr Man* M vj b, But if he diligently enserche his own harte 1549 CHALONER tr *Erasm Moriæ Enc* F ij b, An ungodly curiositee to ensearche the secrets of Nature 1566 DRANT *Wasl Heerim* K vj b, Let us insearche and trye our selves, and turne to God againe 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I xvii 29 If we giue repulses, we are presently insearched for the cause

2. To seek for (a person or thing); to inquire after. Also with *out*

1382 WYCLIF *Zeph* I 6 Whiche soughten not the Lord nether enserchiden hym 1436 *Pol Poems* (1859) II 203 Pease men shulde enserche with besinesse 1530 PALSGR Introd. 3, I dyd my effectuall devoire to ensertche out suche bokes 1538 STARKEY *England* I II 39 We must now seke out and enserch the veray true commyn wele

3 To search into (facts, errors, etc); to inquire into, investigate. Also with obj sentence. To inquire.

c 1400 *Prymer in Eng* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* II 130 That thou enquere my wickidnesse and enserche my synne 1530 TINDALE *Answ More* IV iii Wks III 171 Then we will ensearch whether it may be a sacrament or no 1541 ELYOT *Image Gou* 61 Than wolde he diligently ensearche, of what perfection their workes were 1577 STANYHURST *Descr Irel.* in *Holinshed* VI 35 Cambrensis insearcheth diverse philosophicall reasons in finding out the cause 1581 W STAFFORD *Exam Compl* 1. (1876) 30 Would ensearch the default, and then certifie the good man of the house thereof

4. *intr.* To make search; to inquire

1382 WYCLIF *Deut* XIX 18 Whanne moost busily enserchynge thei fynden, etc *c* 1450 *Bk Curtasye* 232 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 306 Enserche no fyr þen falles to the. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr* III x 152 Tholomeus was he that most enserched of the sterres 1494 FABYAN VI clxxxv 184 Enserchynge thorugh his landes for suche a knyght 1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen VIII*, c. 9 § 6 To enserch or make any inquerie thereof 1587 M GROVE *Pelops & Hipp* (1878) x5, I wil that ye ensearch foorthwith, and it reueale to me.

† **Ensea·rcher.** *Obs.* Forms 4 enserchere, 5-6 enserchour, 6 ensercher, inserchar [f ENSEARCH *v* + -ER · in ME. a. OF *encerchere, -eor*] One who searches, pries, or inquires into

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus* XIV 22 Who thenketh out the weies of hym in his herte goende aftir it as enserchere *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* XVI 55 (Add MS) The first of you is a stronge warriour, The second best counseiloure, and the thirde the sotelest enserchour *a* 1535 MORE *Wks* 3 A desirous enserchour of the secretes of nature. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I 9/1 Cambrensis was a curious insearcher therof

† **Ensea·rching,** *vbl sb. Obs* [f ENSEARCH *v.* + -ING¹] The action of the verb ENSEARCH; the action of looking for, or inquiring into

c 1430 tr *T à Kempis' Imit* I iii, What auailiþ grete enserching of hidde & derke þinges? 1531-2 *Act* 23 *Hen VIII*, c 8 § 1 The inserchinge, finding and wasshinge of the saide tinne 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec Intell* I (1628) 11 Tacitus a man curious in the insearching for the originall of the Germans

Enseat: see EN- *pref*¹ 1 a.

† **Enseel** (ensī·l), *v. Obs rare*⁻¹ In 5 ensile. [f EN-¹ + SEEL *v.*] *trans* To stitch up the eyelids of (a hawk).

1486 *Bk. St Albans* A ij b, He most take with hym needell and threde to ensile the hawkes that ben taken. 1678-1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721-80 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Enseem see EN- *pref*¹ 3.

† **Ense·er,** *sb Obs* Also 5 inseer [f. EN-¹ + SEER] One who sees or looks into (anything)

c 1400 *Test Love* III (1560) 293/1 This leude book by a good inseer may be understande 1535 JOYE *Apol Tyndale* 20 God is onely the enseer and sercher of herte and mynde.

Ensege, -segge, var. of ENSIEGE

Enseigne, -eyne, -eygne, obs ff ENSIGN

Enseignment, var of ENSIGNMENT

† **Ensei·se,** *v Obs rare*⁻¹ [ad OF. *enseisir, ensaisir*, f. *en-* (see EN-¹) + *saisir* to SEISE] *trans.* To put (a person) in possession.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* XXIII, That segge schalle ensese hym atte a session.

Ensemble (ansāmb'l), *adv* and *sb* Also 5 insamble. [a. Fr. *ensemble* ·—late L *insimul*, f. *in* in + *simul* at the same time]

† **A.** *adv.* Together, at the same time. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Anc Cookery* in *Housek Ord* (1790) 457 And when hit is boylet ensemble in the settynge doune, put therto a lytel vynegur 1494 FABYAN VII 482 The ii cardynallys ensemble sped theim vnto Parys. *Ibid* VII 574 Vpon the vii. daye in lyke wyse played insamble an Henauder, and one Iohn Standysshe, esquyer *a* 1528 SKELTON *Sp Parrot* 417 For ffrantiknes and wylfulnes and braynles ensembyll, The nebbis of a lyon they make to trete and trembyll

‖ **B** *sb.* (Only as Fr)

1 All the parts of anything taken together so that each part is considered only in relation to the whole, the general effect (of a person's appearance, a whole work of art, etc.). Also **Tout ensemble** (tutansānb'l) [Fr *tout* all] in same sense

1703 TAIT *Portrait-Ray H. M Picture* Notes 22 There must be, what Painters call, an agreement of the Tout Ensemble. 1750 CHESTERF *Lett.* (1792) III 70 All these trifling things collectively form that pleasing *je ne sçais quoi*, that *ensemble* which they are utter strangers to 1782 POWNALL *Antiq* 81 The *ensemble* of the piece will be hid from us and unintelligible 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIV xl, The 'tout ensemble' of his movements wore a Grace 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Briery Cr* V 108 One might almost call his ensemble slovenly to-day 1855 H SPENCER *Princ. Psychol* (1872) II. VI IX 126 The proportions of its body and limbs in their ensemble and details, are nearly the same 1879 BEERBOHM *Patagonia* iii 37 A shaggy beard and moustache completed the toutensemble of his really striking face.

2 *Mil*

1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl*, *Ensemble*, together, the exact execution of the same movements, performed in the same manner, and by the same motions

† **Ense·mble,** *v Obs* [a OF *ensemble-r* in same sense. Cf. ASSEMBLE] *trans* To bring together, assemble, also *refl* and *intr.* for *refl*

a 1300 *Leg St Gregory* 982 Þe cardinals al togider come, Ensembled þai were alle þo *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 5467 Þay ensemblede þanne to-gadre anon 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr* (1495) 11 By very charite were they [the hermits] ensembled, alied and unyed 1533 MORE *Apol* xlvii Wks 920/2 Openly by day they ensembled themselfe together to the nounber of an hundred.

† **Ense·mbly.** *Obs rare*⁻¹. In 5 ensemble [a OF *ensemblee*, f *ensembler*. see prec] = ASSEMBLY

c 1480 *Kyng & Hermit* 21 in Hazl *E P P.* (1864) 13 With ryall fests and feyr ensemblè, With all yᵉ lordys of that contrè With hym ther gan thei dwell

† **Ense·mplary.** *Obs* Also 4 ensamplarie. [app a doublet of ENSAMPLER; Gower's use suggests that he regarded it as f ENSAMPLE + -ERY] Examples collectively, example in the abstract

1393 GOWER *Conf* II. 292 A tale Which is of olde ensamplarie *Ibid* III 48 [History] is of great ensemplary Agein the vice of sorcery

Ensence, -ense, obs forms of INCENSE

Ensense, obs form of INSENSE *v*, to instruct.

† **Ensent,** *sb Obs rare*⁻¹. [f next] Assent.

1297 R. GLOUC (1724) 317 Þoru ensent of hyr tueye sones.

† **Ense·nt,** *v. Obs* In 3-4 encent, -senti. [var of ASSENT.] *intr* To assent or consent *to.*

c 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 280 Þe pope makede him dauncherous: and nolde ensenti þer-to 1297 R GLOUC (1724) 171 Þe kyng þoru ys conseyl encented wel her to *c* 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 81 in *E E P* (1862) 73 He ne dude neuere lecheiie: ne neuere ensentede þerto.

Ensenze, -ȝhe, -ye, -yhe, obs. ff ENSIGN.

Ensepulchre (ense pŏlkəɹ), *v* [f. EN-¹ + SEPULCHRE] *trans* To put into a sepulchre, to entomb Also *transf*

1820 MILMAN *Fall Jerusalem* (1821) 160 The vast common doom ensepulchres the world 1827 POLLOK *Course T* VII, Cities ensepulchred beneath the flood 1841 MOIR in *Blackw Mag.* L 390 The oblivious gulf, whose mazy gloom Ensepulchres so many things 1885 TENNYSON *Balin Poems* 146 Let the wolves' black maws ensepulchre Their brother beast

Enseraph: see EN- *pref*¹ 2.

Enserch, obs form of ENSEARCH.

† **Ense·rchise.** *Obs.* [as if a OF **encerchise*, f. *encerchier* to ENSEARCH] A search, inquiry

1436 *Pol Poems* (1859) II 195 Thus was he wonte. One suche enserchise busily to abyde.

† **Ense·red,** *ppl. a Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. EN-¹ + SERE + -ED¹] Furnished with 'seres' (defined in *Bk. St Albans* as 'the skin on the legs')

1486 *Bk St Albans* A vij a, This hawke has. a faire enseryd legge.

Enserf: see EN- *pref*¹ 2.

Ensew(e, obs forms of ENSUE

Enshade (enʃē·d), *v.* [f. EN-¹ + SHADE *sb.*] *trans.* To envelop in shade.

18 HALL CAINE *After Sunset* in Sharp *Sonnets this Cent.* (1886) 38 While we lie Enshaded, lulled, beneath heaven's breezeless sky

Enshadow, Enshawl · see EN- *pref*¹ 1 a

Ensheath(e (enʃī þ, -ð), *v* Also 7 insheath [f EN-¹ + SHEATH *sb.*, SHEATHE *v*] *trans.* To enclose in, or as in, a sheath

1593 NASHE *Christ's T* (1613) 50 My throat hath quite swallow'd vp and ensheath'd my tongue 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* III xxxiii III. 39 The velvet scabbard that insheatheth it. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl Anat* I 8/2 By the triple partition of its tendon, it ensheaths the lumbar muscles 1860 LD LYTTON *Lucile* II vi § 9 In the young heart. A love large as life, deep and changeless as death, Lay ensheathed

Hence **Enshea thing** *ppl. a*

1877 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. vi. 317 The ensheathing columns were roughly handled

Enshell, Enshelter see EN- *pref*¹ 1 a

Enshield, *a Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [Usually taken as = *enshielded*, pa pple of next, which suits the apparent sense, but the accent is peculiar Perh f. EN-^{1} + SHIELD *sb*] ? Shielded, concealed

1603 SHAKS *Meas for M* II iv 80 These blacke Masques Proclaime an enshield beauty

Enshield (enʃī·ld), *v rare* [f. EN-^{1} + SHIELD *v*] *trans* To guard or screen as with a shield

1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I 293 This altar will Enshield us all 1859 MISS MULOCK *Romant. P* 301 The frail, trembling child stood still enshielded by Olof's arms

Enshore, obs. form of INSHORE.

Enshrine (enʃrəi·n), *v.* Also 6–8 inshrine, (6 enshryne, 7 inscrine). [f EN-^{1} + SHRINE]

1. *trans.* To enclose (a sacred relic, the image of a deity or saint) in a shrine, to place (a revered or precious object) in an appropriate receptacle

1586 WARNER *Alb Eng.* II. xiii (1612) 60 Philoctes His ashes did conuay To Italy, inshrined in his Temple there to stay 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* II. 1, Though but a ducat, We will enshrine't as a holy relic 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 719 To inshrine Belus or Serapis their Gods *a* 1744 POPE *Ilad of Bath* 249 [The tomb] where enshrin'd the great Darius lay. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch-bk.* I 267 The remains of those saints and monarchs which lie enshrined in the adjoining chapels 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* xlvii (1828) IV. 413 The snake-devouring ibis these inshrine

fig 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen VI*, III. ii. 119 Burgonie Inshrines thee in his heart 1661 MORGAN *Sph Gentlyt* VII 98 Next to his bosom in whom she [Eve] was inscrined 1671 MILTON *P. R* IV 598 The image of the Father, enshrined In fleshly tabernacle *a* 1743 SAVAGE [illegible] In whose transcendent mind Are [illegible] enshrined. 1841 W. SPALDING *Hist* [illegible] orthodoxy sat enshrined in the Escurial

humorously 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* IX 89 He was, ere the church-bell ceased, enshrined in the family pew.

†**b** To conceal as within a shrine *Obs*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III (Arb.) 89 Thee stars imparted no light. And the moon enshryned with closet cloudye remayned 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Beauty* 188 What booteth that celestiall ray, If it in darkness be enshrined ever.

2 To contain as a shrine does; to serve as a shrine for (something sacred or precious) Also *fig*

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met* VII 128 The greatest God of all My brest inshrines 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm* Ser. I. III (1866) 41 A poetical shape enshrining an inner and a deeper truth 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl* I xxi 266 The first warm snows, enshrine the flowery growths.

Hence **Enshri·ned** *ppl a* **Enshri·nement,** the action of enshrining, in quot *fig*, also *concr* that which enshrines or envelopes, in *pl* the surroundings **Enshri·ning** *vbl sb*

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IV 135 [illegible] on the arms inshrined 1849 *Brit* [illegible] 717 This mystery, in all its enshrine[illegible] Egypt striven to express 1872 HOLLAND *Mark Proph* 8 The enshrinement of the Christian faith In sign and symbol. 1868 BUSHNELL *Serm Living Subj.* 271 The enshrining of his glorious divinity in them

Enshroud (enʃrau·d), *v* Also 7 inshrowd. [f. EN-^{1} + SHROUD.] *trans.* To cover as with a shroud; to envelope completely; to hide from view Also *fig*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I (Arb.) 31 Venus enshrowds theym with a thick fog. 1613-6 W. BROWNE *Brit Past.* I. IV, In gloomy vaile of night, Inshrowd the pale beams of thy borrowed light. 1761 CHURCHILL *Apol* 4 They lurk enshrouded in the vale of night 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig & Life* 200 Trails of thick blue mist enshroud The green far-gleaming glens 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II xxiii 243 The crimes were enshrouded in the deepest mystery

Hence **Enshrou·ded** *ppl a*

1830 TENNYSON *Dirge* II, Nothing but the small, cold worm Fretteth thine enshrouded form

†**Ensie·ge,** *sb Obs rare*$^{-1}$. In 5 ensegge. [f next vb] Siege; in phrase *to lay ensiege*

? *a* 1500 *MS Lincoln* A. i. 17 f 4 (Halliw) He went unto the citee of Tyre, and layde ensegge aboute it.

†**Ensie·ge,** *v Obs* In 4 ensege, -segge. [a. OF *enseger, -segger* (mod F *assiéger*) Cf ASSIEGE] *trans.* To besiege Also *fig*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel. Wks I. 25 Titus and Waspasian . ensegiden Jerusalem *Ibid* II. 155 Þei ensegen þe soulis of men ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 1337 Ensegge all þa cetese be the salte strandez. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiii 58 When twa rewmes er at weire and owþer party enseges citee, toune or castell.

Ensient (ensi·ent), *a Law.* Later spelling of *enseint* = ENCEINTE.

1827 J. POWELL *Devises* (ed 3) II 359 A natural child of which a particular woman is ensient 1818 CRUISE *Digest* VI 181 If his said wife should be ensient with one or more children.

Hence **Ensie·nture,** the state of being with child, pregnancy. 1775 in ASH.

Ensiew, obs form of ENSUE

†**Ensi·ferous,** *a. Obs*$^{-0}$ [f L *ēnsi-s* sword + *-fer* bearing + -OUS] That bears a sword

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG, and in mod Dicts.

Ensiform (ensifɔ·m), *a. Biol* [f. L. *ensi-s* sword; see -FORM] Sword-shaped (Often said of leaves) *Ensiform cartilage,* a cartilage appended to the sternum or breast-bone.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest Chirurg*, Belowe in the furcula is an addycyon cartylagynous called Encyforme 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot* xiv. 155 Linnæus calls them Ensiform or sword shaped. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* (1828) II xxiii 324 Ensiform antennæ 1845 LINDLEY *Sch Bot* viii. (1858) 151 Leaves ensiform, with parallel veins. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat* 300 The diaphragm is attached to the ensiform cartilage and several ribs

Ensight, obs. form of INSIGHT.

Ensign (ensoin) Forms 4, 6 an-, as-, ensonze, -zhe, -ye, -yhe, 4 ensaigne, 5–7 ensigne, 5 ensygne, 6 enseigne, essenze, (6 insigne, 8 insign), 6– ensign. See also ANCILNT *sb* 2, INSIGNE. [a. OF *enseigne, enseine, ensaigne, ansigne,* corresp to Pr *enseigna, ensegna, essenha,* Cat *insígnia,* It *insegna*—L. *insignia,* pl of *insigne,* neut of *insignis* adj, f *in-* + *signum* sign

The INSIGNI used in sense 4 by some writers Late in 18th c and in 19th is prob intended as Lat, and is therefore treated as a distinct word]

†**1** A signal, a rallying or battle-cry, watch-word. Chiefly *Sc Obs*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II 378 Hys assenzhe gan he cry *Ibid* V 327 His ensenzhe myght hen him cry *c* 1450 *Merlin* x 161 The Duke cride his ensigne *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3347 That essenzeis lowd thai gon to cry. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII ix 86 The hyrdis ensenze loud wp trumpis sche

2 A sign, token, characteristic mark *arch*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 85 Entyse them to lawghe and jape by ony [illegible] tokenes 1491 — *Vitas Patr* (W. de W. 1495) I In exposynge to hym very ensygnes of his ygnoraunce and clothynge 1609 B. JONSON *Sil Wom* III vi, We see no Ensigns of a Wedding here. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* I, Are these the ensigns of so coarse a fellow? 1644 *Jus Pop.* 48 The prime ensignes of Majestie, which consists in making Laws 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* xii 132 The Beard is the ensigne of manhood 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I 84 From these three strong marks and ensigns of superiority. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc* (1842) I 206 A well dressed man, with all the ensigns of respectability and good-fellowship about him

¶ *humorously* Cf 5 and Fr. *enseigne* signboard.

1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 90 There was never a card in her window, whilst those ensigns in her neighbours' houses would remain exposed for months together

3 A conventional sign, an emblem, badge.

1579 E. K. *Gloss Spenser's Sheph Cal.* Apr 123 The Olive was wont to be the ensigne of peace. 1665 G. HAVERS *P della Valle's Trav. E India* 46 Whether this fillet was a badge of Religion, or only an Ensign of piety. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 55 P 4 My mother appeared again without the ensigns of sorrow 1825 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* II x 209 She left those ensigns of authority, the keys, in his possession. 1860 ARP. THOMSON *Laws Ch* § 22. 37 The Sculptor raises a tomb, and covers it with the ensigns of piety and death

4 *esp.* A badge or symbol of dignity or office; chiefly *pl.* = L *insignia*; also, heraldic arms or bearings

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII iv 53 Sceptour and croun, And of justice wthir ensenzeis seyr 1536 *Act* 28 *Hen VIII*, c 16 § 3 Thoffice . of an archebyshop with all tokens, insignes and ceremonies thereunto lawfully belongyng 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I. 15 Having in his hands the Ensigne meet . A Golden Scepter and a Crown of Bays 1691 *Lond Gaz* No 2653/3 Then the King put on the Blue Ribon with the George, Garter King at Arms reading the usual Admonitions upon the putting on each of the said Ensigns 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 359 The ornaments and insigns of a family. 1750 C. LUCAS *Ess Waters* II. 125 There is nothing but a black marble table, ornamented with ensigns armorial 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 77/2 A new order was instituted by her Danish Majesty the ensign of which is a cypher of her Majesty's name 1776 GIBBON *Decl & F.* I xvi 428 A white robe was the ensign of their dignity 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xii 226 Two fine Saker falcons his pets, the ensign and crest of his tribe.

5. A military or naval standard; a banner, flag.

In British nautical use applied *spec* to a flag with a white, blue or red field, and the union in the corner. Since 1864 the ensign of the Royal Navy and the Royal Yacht Squadron has been white, that of the naval reserve, of ships in the service of public offices, and of certain yacht clubs, blue, and the 'merchant ensign' red (See *Encycl Brit* ed 9 s.v *Flag*)

c 1400 *Rom Rose* 1200 And that was he that bare the ensaigne Of worship 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI ix 45 Charge thame thar ensenzeis for to rais on hycht 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 65 The valiant Alfierus with his ensigne in one hand and his sword in another *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Occas Medit* 79 We are wont to fight cheerfully under this ensign abroad 1707 *Royal Proclam* 28 July in *Lond Gaz* No 4356/1 We have thought fit to Order and Appoint the Ensign Described on the . Margent hereof, to be Worn on Board all Ships 1838 *Hist Record 3rd Regt. Foot* 27 And each Company had a colour which was designated an ensign. 1848 M. ARNOLD *Poems* (1877) I 85, I still bear on The conquering Tartar ensigns through the world

b *transf*

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VI. 175 Lycia, where Xanthus doth display The silver ensigns of his waves *a* 1678 MARVELL *Poems* 26 Then flowers their drowsy eyelids raise, Their silken ensigns each displays.

†**6** A body of men serving under one banner; a company, troop. Sometimes used to render the L *cohors* or *ordo* *Obs*

The number of men in an 'ensign' seems to have varied from 100 to 500

1552 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II II x 328 The Bishops of Colen and Treves did send unto the Emperor 1500 horse, and six ensigns of foot 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist* (1591) Annot. 51 The Hastati were diuided againe into ten Ensegnes, or *ordines* 1584 BALNAVIS *Lett* in Keith *Hist Ch & State Scotl* (1734) App 44 (Jam.) The payment of our futemen extendis monethlie everie Ansenye (whiche are now sex in number) to 290*l* sterl 1590 J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 8 b, Our English Militia of footmen monie yeares past, did consist of bands but of 100 to an Ensigne *Ibid* 9 b, At which time their bands did consist of five hundred to everie Ensigne 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II xi 51 Valerius set forth from mount Coelius certaine ensignes [*cohortes*] of his best and choice souldiors 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* VI 17 She commanded Count Mansfeldt to goe before with 16 ensignes, of her best Foote

7. The soldier who carries the ensign, a standard-bearer See ANCIENT *sb* 2 Formerly commissioned officers of the lowest grade in the infantry bore this title, which has been replaced by that of sub-lieutenant

1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr* (1833) 225 Alexander Bog ansenyie to Capitane Daniel Mcluile with the said enseynie, and lxx suddartis. 1579 DIGGES *Stratiot* 89 Let the Ensigne be a man of good accompte 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 19 Ensign Savage, that young Martial Spark 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 51 His Ensign was Mr. Thunder 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav* (1760) I 309 The sons of many of the noblest and wealthiest families are ensigns and lieutenants 1846 M. CULLOCH *Acc Brit Empire* (1854) II 559 The mortality of captains from battle is double that of ensigns

8 † a. transl. Fr *enseigne de vaisseau*, midshipman (*obs*). b. In the U.S. navy, the designation of the lowest rank of commissioned officers

1708 *Lond Gaz* No 4420/7 Mr. de Villeville, Ensign of the Ship 1886 *Encycl Amer* III 819 Officers of the Navy . Ensign, ranking with Second Lieutenant in the Army

9 *Comb*, as *ensign-staff* (in sense 5)

1707 *Lond Gaz.* No 4380/2 His Boltsprit carried away our Ensign Staff 1799 *Naval Chron* I 269 Nailed the Flag to the ensign staff

Ensign (ensəi·n), *v. Obs* exc. *Her.* Forms 5–6 ensigne, -sygne, 5 enseigne, -seygne, enseyne, (6 ensine, -syne, 7– ensign). Also 5 inseygne, 6 insygne, 6–8 insigne [a. OF *ensigner, enseigner,* corresp to Pr. *enseignar,* Cat. *ensenyar,* Sp. *enseñar,* Pg *ensinar,* It. *insegnare*—med.L *insignare,* f *in* (see IN-) + *signum* sign]

†**1.** *trans.* To indicate, point out, show Also *absol* to give indications *Obs*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 37 b, As to the waye that he had holden he enseigned to the lady 1483 — *Gold Leg* 288/3 Why callest thou them traitours whiche ben Doctours and enseygne the lyf perdurable 1542 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 C iij, But I can nat conuert what may shewe and ensygne the tyme 1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm Par John* 67 a, He did ensigne them in time to come a terrible iudgemente. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 29 a, The matter ought afore to be put into the vessels, as this letter X insigneth to us

†**2** To direct (a person) *to* an object, to instruct, inform. Also with double acc. To teach (a person, a thing). *Obs*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 16 He is taught, enseygned and norisshed in his yougth 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 74 b, Wylle ye that I enseygne and teche you howe ye shal mowe escape from alle euyll 1508 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 236 A folysshe Father full hardly shall ensyne His sone to good lyfe 1598 BARRET *Theor Warres* II i 16 [The Caporall] himselfe ensigning and teaching the Bigonios. *Ibid* III i. 33 Ensigning them the vse of their weapon

3 †**a** To mark with a distinctive sign or badge; also, to serve as a badge of (*obs*) **b** *Her.* To distinguish (a charge) by a significant mark or ornament placed upon it, as a crown, coronet, or mitre

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II 71 The Cocke aboue other birdes is ensigned with a peculiare Creste 1586 FERNE *Blaz Gentrie* 138 Princes which do insigne their chapeau and helme with a crowne of flowers and crosses 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I i (1660) 5 Osyris bare a Scepter royall, insigned on the top with an Eye. 1610 JONSON *Prince Henry's Barriers,* Henry but join'd the roses, that ensign'd Particular families 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* (1787) 150 The sixteenth is Argent, a man's Heart Gules, ensigned with a Crown Or. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb* VI 272 A warrior ensign'd with a various crown 1842 M. LOWER *Eng. Surnames* (1875) II App 148 A cross ensigned by XP 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist & Pop* xiii 96 Archbishops and Bishops ensign their Shields with their Mitres

†**Ensign-bearer.** *Obs* One who carried a company's ensign, = ENSIGN 7

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot* 89 The ensigne bearer ought, when the warre is ended, to deliuer up to hys captayne agayne hys Ensigne 1582-8 *Hist James VI* (1804) 134 Alexander Bog ansenzie bearer to Capitane Meluill 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist Siege Ostend* 72 An Ensigne-bearer was slaine. 1672 VENNE *Mil Observations, Exercise Foot* 177

Ensignсy (e·nsainsi) [f ENSIGN *sb* + -CY (cf *captaincy*)] The rank or position of an ensign in the army

1767 HUGH KELLY, etc *Babler* II 166 A paltry little ensignсy 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph Cl* (1815) 227, I purchased an ensignсy 1800 WELLINGTON in Gurw *Disp* I 239 Recommended for the first vacant ensignсy in the 33rd regiment 1860 J. KENNEDY *Quodlibet* xvii. 227 Accepting an ensignсy from the hands of Washington

Ensignhood (e·nsainhud). *nonce-wd* [f ENSIGN *sb* + -HOOD] The state of being an ensign

1842 MRS. GORE in *Tait's Mag* IX 569 The first fortnight of escape from cubhood to ensignhood

†**Ensi·gnment.** *Obs* [a OF. *ensegnement,* f *enseignier* to teach, cf. ENSIGN *v* and -MENT]

1 a The action or process of showing or teaching, instruction, **b** *concr.* that which is taught, a lesson, also, a means of instruction

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* v. iii. (1495) 107 He that hath the brayne nesshe, thynne and clere is swifte and good of enseynement and techynge 1483 CAXTON *G de la Tour*

Liij, I shalle telle yow what Salamon therof seyth in the book of thenseygnement 1493 *Festwall* (W de W. 1515) 154 And whan all yᵉ people come soo togyder at this ensygnement 1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W de W 1506) IV vi 177 A ryght profytable insygnement of the practyse that the confessour ought to holde 1575 in *Laneham's Let* (1871) 93 He ensued not the ensygnementes nor the doctryne of the dyuyne sapyence 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* v li 212 We are made an example and ensignement [*documento*] to the whole world

2 A badge or symbol of office ; = ENSIGN 4

1567 R. MULCASTER *Fortescue's De Laud. Leg* 121 A white quoife of silke whiche is the principal and chief insignement of habite wherewith serjeantes at lawe in their creation are decked 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* IX xii (1632) 703 King Edward also deuised distinctive habites and ensignements, whereof the principall was the azure Garter

†**E·nsignship.** *Obs rare*⁻¹ [f ENSIGN *sb* + -SHIP] = ENSIGNCY.

1745 *Observ Conc Navy* 44 Sales of Ensignships, Adjutancies, Quarter-Master-ships, etc

Ensilage (e nsiledʒ), *sb* [a. F. *ensilage*, f. *ensiler* see ENSILE *v*]

1 The process of preserving green fodder in a silo or pit, without having previously dried it.

1881 *Salem* (Mass) *Gaz* 10 June 1/2 On ensilage of Green Forage Crops in Silos 1882 *Macm Mag* No 278 114 Ensilage is the packing of green forage in air- and water-tight structures 1882 *Times* 30 Nov 11 The object of ensilage is to maintain the sap as nearly as possible in its original state 1884 *Boston* (Mass) *Jrnl* 20 Nov 2/4 Norfolk is the county where the ensilage of fodder is most practised

2 The material resulting from the process

1881 *Echo* 11 June 1/6 Ensilage is produced by cutting green fodder of different kinds when well matured and pressing it down in water-tight pits, subsequently also made air-tight 1882 *Times* 30 Nov 11 About 31in of the ensilage was found to be mouldy

3 *attrib*

1883 *Edin Rev* Jan 150 Five separate manufacturers advertised ensilage cutters 1888 *Times* 24 July 13/1 Those who were prepared to make ensilage stacks

Ensilage (e nsilədʒ), *v* [f. prec sb.] *trans* To subject to the ensilage process; to convert into ensilage Hence **E·nsilaged** *ppl a*

1883 *West Chester Pa Republican* VI No 37 4 An ensilaged crop 1883 *Chamb Jrnl* 274 Peaᵴe, oats, maize, and vetches might be ensilaged together 1883 *Edin Rev.* Jan 149 Preserving green fodder by ensilaging it

Ensilate (e nsile·t), *v.* [f. Fr *ensil-er* + -ATE] = ENSILAGE *v*

1883 *Chamb Jrnl* 5 May, Green forage should be ensilated without mixture of any dry substances

Ensile (ensəɪ l), *v* [ad. F *ensile-r*, ad Sp *ensilar*, f *en-* (see EN-¹) + *silo* (see SILO) pit for preserving green fodder, repr L *sīrus* a Gr. *σῖρός*, *σειρός* underground granary] *trans.* To put (forage) into a silo for preservation , to convert into ensilage. Hence **Ensi led** *ppl a.*, **Ensi·ling** *vbl sb*

1883 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Nov. 5/3 Of the 24 tons of grass ensiled in June it was calculated that there was at least 21 tons available for winter use 1885 *Spectator* 21 Feb 249 Lucern, red clover, and spurrey have all been successfully ensiled 1885 *Pall Mall G* 29 Apr 5/1 Alcoholic silage is produced by the action of the cells of the ensiled plants *Ibid*, The ensiling of immature fodder.

Ensile · see ENSEEL

E·nsilist. [f. ENSILE + -IST] One who preserves his crops by ensilage.

1883 *Hibernia* July 103/2 Concrete has been adopted by many ensilists

Ensilver see EN- *pref*¹ 1 b.

†**Ensi·ndon,** *v Obs rare*⁻¹ [f EN-¹ + SINDON] *trans* To wrap in a sindon or linen cloth

1609 DAVIES *Holy Rood* I vi, Now doth this .Synaxie Ensindon Him with choicest Draperie

Ensine, obs form of ENSIGN.

†**Ensi·se.** *Obs*⁻⁰ [var of ASSIZE]

1721-1800 BAILEY, *Ensisse*, quality, stem *O[ld word]*

Ensisternal (ensistə̄ nāl), *a* [f L *ensi-s* sword + mod L *stern-um*, Gr *στέρν-ον* breast-bone + -AL.] 'Relating to the ensiform cartilage' (*Syd Soc. Lex*)

Ensky (enskəɪ'), *v* [f EN-¹ + SKY] *trans* To place in the sky or in heaven ; *pass* only

1603 SHAKS. *Meas for M* I iv 34, I hold you as a thing en-skied, and sainted *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Odes* Wks 1765 I 255 Thou seem'st chang'd, all sainted, all ensky'd 1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 226 Of seraphim he who is most ensky'd 1858 PATMORE *Angel in Ho* 136 This truth 's a star, Too deep-enskied for all to see

Hence **Enskie d** *ppl a*

1852 MRS JAMESON *Leg Madonna* (1857) 109 The most majestic of the enthroned and enskied Madonnas.

Enslave (enslē·v), *v.* Also 7-8 inslave. [f EN-¹ + SLAVE]

1 *trans.* To reduce to slavery ; to make a slave of Also *absol.*

1656 COWLEY *Davideis* II (1710) I 348 Enslav'd, and sold to Ashur by his Sins 1793 BLACKSTONE *Comm* (ed 12) 539 Much less can it give a right to kill, torture, abuse, plunder, or even to enslave, an enemy, when the war is over 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I 277 Prevent them from . enslaving their brethren, of whatever complexion 1867 PEARSON *Hist Eng.* I 50 The ungrateful freedman might be enslaved again. 1878 BOSW SMITH *Carthage* 348 Scipio had moved forward from his head quarters at Tunis, plundering and enslaving as he went.

2 *transf* and *fig* a. To reduce to political 'slavery', deprive of political freedom

α 1643 PRYNNE *Treachery & Disloy Papists* II 43 (R) Corrupt publicke officers and judges of late times have endeavoured to enslave both us and our posterities 1660 R COKE *Just Vind* 18 A nation may enslave it self by its too much wit 1775 JOHNSON *Tax no Tyr* 64 May with the same army enslave us 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 297 Such an army was not very likely to enslave five millions of Englishmen 1877 MRS OLIPHANT *Makers Flor* x 241 She [Florence] was enslaved, she, once the freest of the free.

β 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Cock & Fox* 384 Joseph Who by a dream inslav'd th' Egyptian land 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist Prov Mass* IV. 425 Confederating to inslave the Dutch

b. In moral or intellectual sense · To render (a person) a 'slave' to passion, habit, superstition, etc

α. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* III xxi, Who doth enslave himself too strictly to words 1651 BAXTER *Inf Bapt* 28 Those whose consciences are not wholly enslaved to their fancies 1738 WESLEY *Hymns, From whence these dire Portents around* VI, Let Sin no more my Soul enslave ! 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh Unb* II IV 110 All spirits are enslaved which serve things evil 1825 LYTTON *Zicci* 24, I am enslaved by her beauty 1876 GREEN *Short Hist* vi. § 5 (1882) 315 Luther declared man to be utterly enslaved by original sin 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* IX 223 His Latin, without enslaving itself to Ciceronian types is singularly forcible and expressive

β 1665 BOYLE *Occas Refl* IV. VIII (1675) 218 To which unbridl'd Passions hurry the criminally unhappy Persons they have Inslav'd 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr* II 301 Pleasure inslaves us by often indulging 1746 HURD *Remarks Weston's Enquiry* (R), Inslaved to the tenets of a conceited philosophy

Enslaved (enslē·d vd), *ppl a.* [f ENSLAVE *v.* + -ED¹] Reduced to slavery Also *fig*

1667 MILTON *P L* XI 797 The conquerd also, and enslav'd by Warr 1756 C LUCAS *Ess Waters* II 34 France and other inslaved countries 1790 BURKE *Fr Rev* Wks. V 139 The enslaved minister of that captive king 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl Leaves*, Not yet enslaved, not wholly vile, O Albion ! 1859 LD BROUGHTON *Italy* II 224 The enslaved subjects of the Cæsars

Hence **Ensla vedness.**

1847 in CRAIG , and in mod. Dicts

Enslavement (enslē·i vmĕnt) [f ENSLAVE *v* + -MENT] The action of enslaving , the state of being enslaved

1692 SOUTH *Serm* (1697) I 474 Returning to a fresh Enslavement to their Enemies 1821 *New Monthly Mag* II 136 The unjust enslavement of Italy 1839 J BRENAN (*title*), Old and New Logic, shewing how Lord Bacon delivered the Mind from its 2000 years' Enslavement under Aristotle 1844 LORD BROUGHAM *Brit Const* (1862) Introd 21 No alternations of enslavement and emancipation 1849 GROTE *Greece* II lxvii (1862) VI 67 How lamentably they [Greek philosophers] were hampered by enslavement to the popular phraseology

Enslaver (enslē· vəɪ) [f ENSLAVE *v* + -ER.] One who enslaves; *esp.* the woman by whose charms a man is 'enslaved'

1727 SWIFT *To Stella*, Enslavers of mankind ! Base kings, and ministers of state 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod Rand.* lxv (1804) 474 The delicate nerves of my fair Enslaver 1816 BYRON *Ch Har* III lxvii, The earth Forgets The enslavers and the enslaved 1818 PRAED *Poems* (1865) II 243 Hail, fair Enslaver ! at thy changing glance Boldness recedes 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* 15 A name borne by the enslaver of Athens 1856 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Kate Cov* III, Young fledglings pining madly for their enslavers

Enslumber see EN- *pref*¹ 1 a.

Ensmall (ensmō l), *v rare* [f. EN-¹ + SMALL] *trans.* To make smaller Hence **Ensma·lled** *ppl a*

1857 THOMSON *Land & Book* IV xl. 612 To reconcile my previous anticipations with the vastly ensmalled reality

Ensnare (ensnēə ɪ), *v* Also 6-9 insnare [f. EN-¹ + SNARE] *trans* To catch (animals, etc) in a snare ; to SNARE Chiefly *transf* and *fig* to entangle (persons) in difficulties ; to entrap, beguile, lure Also *absol.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I iii 243 That Bottel'd Spider, Whose deadly Web ensnareth thee about 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* II xxviii, Spiders ensnare, snakes poison, tigers prowl 1782 V. KNOX *Ess* (1819) I liv. 288 Would rather shoot a pheasant or insnare a trout 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I 133 These people . ensnare the waterfowl of the ponds and rivers

transf and *fig* 1593 SHAKS *Lucr* 485 Thy beauty hath ensnar'd thee to this night 1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* V IX. (1611) 199 That which hath insnared the iudgements of sundry good men 1667 MILTON *P L* IV. 717 She ensnar'd Mankind with her faire looks 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr N T* Matt. XXII. 16 They sought to insnare Christ 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 1292 Let these Ensnare the wretched in the toils of law. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* IV III, Curse on these faithless drops Which fall but to ensnare ! 1866 FREER *Regency Anne Austria* II. 18 Ensnared by her beauty and so egregiously duped 1876 BANCROFT *Hist U S* II xxxix. 466 A troop of horse, insnared by a false guide in an ambush among large trees

Hence **Ensna red** *ppl a.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. XIV (1851) 56 Committing two ensnared souls to kindle one another . with a hatred inconcileable 1658 J ROWLAND *Monfet's Theat. Ins.* 1068 The ensnared little creatures do lie still.

Ensnarement (ensnēə ɪmĕnt) [f. as prec. + -MENT] The action of ensnaring , the state or fact of being ensnared, *concr.* that which ensnares ; an allurement, enticement, bait.

1617 HIERON *Wks* (1619-20) II 259 And to beware of insnarement with the desire and loue of earthly things. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl* 367 The only Antidotes against worldly ensnarements 1678 GALE *Crt Gentiles* III 97 God leaves men to the Blandishments, Allurements, and Ensnarements of an heart-bewitching world

Ensnarer (ensnēə rəɪ) [f as prec. + -ER] One who ensnares

1631 T MAY tr *Barclay's Mirrour Mindes* I 63 They account all strangers as ennemyes & ensnarers of their liberty 1651 J F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ Philos* 399 The Tempters and Ensnarers have the last place 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 155 ᵽ 13 These ensnarers of the mind

Ensnaring (ensnēə rɪŋ), *vbl. sb* [f as prec. + -ING¹] The action of the vb ENSNARE

1660 R COKE *Power & Subj* 97 All the Acts made before for the ensnaring of the Subjects

Ensna·ring, *ppl a.* [f as prec. + -ING²] That ensnares, entraps.

1630 R JOHNSON *Kingd & Commw* 174 Th' ensnaring Lawes let Crowes goe free, While simple Doves entangled bee 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II XIV (1851) 98 The debtor flattered with insufficient and insnaring discharges *a* 1704 T BROWNE *Satire Woman* Wks 1730 I 56 Gay laughter now, then sighs, with an ensnaring tear 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser II (1863) 328 The insnaring seductions of the tap-room at the King's Head

Hence **Ensna ringly** *adv* , in an ensnaring manner

1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv* VI 151 Till wisdom free us, we are insnaringly and slavishly dependent

†**Ensna·rl,** *v.*¹ *Obs* Forms · 6-7 ensnarle, 7 insnarl [f EN-¹ + SNARL *sb.*¹] *trans.* To catch or entangle in, or as in, a 'snarl' or ravelled knot Also *fig.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T* (1613) 148 As an Angler ensnarleth his hooke amongst weedes 1596 SPENSER *F. Q* V IX 9ᵃ They would closely him ensnarle, Ere to his den he backward could recoyle. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 782 Untill they [Spiders] have throughly insnarled him within their clammy and viscous gins 1655 GURNALL *Chr in Arm.* II 657 The ensnarling our own thoughts, by thinking to fathom the bottomlesse depths of God's justice, with the short cordage of our reason 1675 J SMITH *Chr Relig Appeal* I 66 The Roman Empire is ensnarl'd in some or other War

†**Ensna·rl,** *v* ² *Obs* —⁰ [f. EN-¹ + SNARL *v*] *intr* 'To gnash the teeth' (Cockeram 1623)

Ensoak · see EN- *pref*.¹ 3.

Ensoap, Ensober : see EN- *pref*.¹ 1 a, 2

†**Ensoi·gne,** *sb. Obs.* Forms . 4 ensoyne, -soygne, -soyngne, 5 ensoigne. [a. OF *ensoigne*, var of *essoigne* : see ESSOIN]

1 Excuse, delay : only in phr *without ensoygne*

c 1325 *Coer de L* 1467 Forth they wente, withouten ensoyne *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 945 So þat euerech with-oute ensoygne hab a-slawe his *Ibid.* 2827 And Gy Answerede wib oute ensoyngne as he him stod affom

2. Embarrassment, inconvenience.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 42 Certes the sekeness is of grete ensoigne and payne.

†**Ensoi·gne,** *v Obs rare* In 4 ensoyne. [ad OF *ensoign-ier*, f. *ensoigne* : see ESSOIN] *trans* To excuse.

a 1400 *Leg Rood* (1871) 132 Mi sone from þe schulde beon ensoynet *a* 1400 *Sir Degrev* 275 There myght no sege be ensoynd That faught in the ffeld.

†**Enso·phic,** *a Obs Cabbala* [f late Heb אין סוף *ēn sōph* 'no end, infinity' + -IC] (See quot)

1693 *Phil Trans* XVII 801 The Ensophick, or Infinite World, from which all the other do spring

Ensorcell (ensō· rsĕl), *v* [a OF. *ensorceler*, f *en-* (see EN-¹) + *sorceler*, f *sorcier* SORCERER] *trans* To enchant, bewitch, fascinate

a 1541 WYATT in Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III xix (Arb) 232 Your Princely happes ensorcell all the hearts Of Christen kings 1855 G MEREDITH *Shav Shagpat* (1872) 93 A sorceress ensorcelled 1886 BURTON *Arab Nts.* (Abridged) I 24 The damsel whom this gazelle had ensorcelled

Hence **Enso rcelling** *ppl a.*

1883 PAYNE 1001 *Nts* III 104 His eyes were more ensorcelling than Haront and Maront

†**Enso·rde,** *v Obs rare*⁻¹.

a 1528 SKELTON *Col Clouts* 2585 Ensordyd with the wavys savage wode, Without our shyppe be rare, it is lykely brast

†**Enso·rdid,** *a Obs. rare*⁻¹ = SORDID

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I IV 5 Vice in her bared skin, or her own ensordid rags !

†**Enso·rrow,** *v Obs* Also 4 insorwe-n [ME *insorwen*, f. IN- + *sorwen* SORROW *v* ; in 16th c independently f EN-¹ + SORROW *sb*] a. *intr* To be in pain or sorrow ; to sorrow. b. *trans* To render sorrowful ; to annoy, distress

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* VIII 22 Ech creature insorwith, and childith, or worchith with angwis, til 3it 1593 NASHE *Christ's T* (1613) 78 To the ensorrowing the frontiers of sinne 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. III (1632) 46 The body is wasted, and ensorrowed

†**Enso·rte,** *v. Obs.* [f EN-¹ + Fr. *sort* spell · — L *sort-em* lot] *trans.* To enchant, bewitch.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 135 Ymagined lyghtly that Medea hadde ensorted or bewicched him [Jason]

Ensoul, insoul (en-, insō u l), *v.* [f. EN-¹ + SOUL.]

1 *trans* To put or take into the soul , to unite with the soul ; †*refl.* to be absorbed into, become part of, the (Divine soul).

1633 EARL MANCH *Al Mondo* (1636) 201 They laboured . to insoule themselves in God. 1652 BP PATRICK *Fun.*

Serm in *J Smith's Sel Disc* 544 He had incorporated, shall I say, or insouled all principles of justice and right cousness 1799 Southey *Lay Relig, etc* Poet. Wks III 175 Only in some few faithful memories Insoul'd 1881 Palgrave *Visions Eng* 333 Insoul us to the nobler part, The chivalrous loyalty of thy life and word!

2 To infuse a soul into; to fill with 'soul' Also, to dwell in, animate, as a soul.

1652 W. Dennil *Glance at Theoph* in Benlowes *Theoph*, The hallowed air Seems all ensould with sweet Perfume 1832 *Blackw Mag* XXXI 653 He ensouls all dead inanimate things 1841-4 Emerson *Ess Love* Wks (Bohn) I 78 The soul is wholly embodied, and the body is wholly ensouled 1879 G. Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* I xii 177 The one visible symbol informed and insouled of the eternal 1888 C Gore *Ministry Chr. Ch.* 24 *note*, An organism ensouled by the indwelling word.

Hence **Ensou'led** *ppl a*; **Ensou'ling** *ppl a*

18 . *Nat. Encycl.* I 901 Christ was ἔνσαρκος, 'incarnate', but not ἔμψυχος 'insouled'. 1865 Draper *Intell Devel Europe* iv 71 He [Thales] taught that the world is an insouled thing. 1826 *Blackw Mag* XX 490 Infinitely penetrating—ensouling 1868 Bushnell *Serm Living Subj* 459 The Word itself became the ensouling principle

Ensong, obs variant of Evensong.

Ensound: see En- *pref*[1] 2

Ensourge: variant of Insurge *Obs*

Ensoyne, obs form of Ensign

Ensoyne, -soygne, variants of Ensoigne.

Enspangle, Ensparkle see En- *pref*[1] 1 b

† **Enspe'cial**, *adv* and *a Obs* [Phrase *in special*, Ofr *en especial*]

A *adv* Especially **B** *adj* Especial.

c 1530 Ld Bernlrs *Arth Lyt Bryt* (1814) 24 She that fro hensforth wyl be your enspecyall louer and frende 1534 Whittinton *Tullyes Offices* I (1540) 26 Ayde of this lyfe is due to them enspecyall.

† **Enspee'r**, *v Obs.* *rare*[−1] In 5 enspore [f. En-[1] + Speer] *intr* To enquire. Const *of*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxix. 317 (Harl MS.) The Emperour enspered of the prioress.

Enspell · see En- *pref*[1] 1 b.

Ensphere (ensfī ɹ), *v.* Also 7 **en-, insphear(e,** 7–9 **insphere** [f. En-[1] + Sphere]

† 1 *trans* To place in a (celestial) 'sphere'.

1625 *Vat Welshm* (1663) B iij a, Eternal peace Insphear thy soul, and mount it to the stars 1634 Milton *Comus* 3 Where those immortal shapes Of bright aereal spirits live inspheard.

2. To enclose in, or as in, a sphere; to encircle, enclose Also *fig.*

1616 Chapman *Homer's Hymns, To Hermes* 304 His ample shoulders in a cloud enspher'd Of fierie chrimsine. *c* 1630 Drumm of Hawth *Poems* Wks. 13 As that high circle, which the rest enspheres *a* 1634 Chapman *Sonn.* iii, None like Homer hath the world enspher'd, Earth, seas and heaven fix'd in his verse 1648 Herrick *Hesper*, *To King on Taking Leicester*, Victory do's rest, Enspher'd with palm on your triumphant crest 1850 Mrs. Browning *Poems* I 345 The clear strong stars insphere Our habitation 1876 T Hardy *Hand Ethelberta* II. 98 Being completely enspheared by the fog

b To contain as a sphere does

1612 Donne *Elegy Mrs. Drury, 2nd Anniv* 78 Wks 1872 I. 133 Shee whose eyes ensphear'd Star light inough, t' have made the south controll the star-full northern pole

3 To make into a sphere, give spherical form to Also *fig.*

1640 T Carew *Poems, Obseq Lady A Hay*, Virgins Shall draw thy picture One shall enspheare thine eyes 1852 H Rogers *Eel Faith* (1853) 24 His true emblem is the hedgehog enspheard in his prickles 1856 Mrs Browning *Aur. Leigh* I. 1007 Who . turning grandly on his central self Ensphered himself in twenty perfect years

Hence **Ensphe rement, Ensphe'ring** *vbl sb* and *ppl. a*

1841 *Blackw Mag* L. 153 Man's belief received by historic tradition and customary enspherement 1868 Bushnell *Serm. Living Subj* 13 A visible insphering in flesh 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* iv. xxii, Twining Embraces with's ensphearing arm of love. 1856 Masson *Ess* 3 *Devils* 73 The ensphering atmosphere and the storms that rage in it.

Enspice . see En- *pref*[1] 1 b

Enspire, Enspirit, obs. ff. Inspire, Inspirit

Enspiritualize (enspi ritiuălaiz), *v. rare* [f. En-[1] + Spiritualize *v*] *trans.* To give a spiritual character to

1886 Shorthouse *Sir Percival* III 85 [A building] Enspiritualised, it seemed to me, by the fleeting clouds that swept over the sky.

Enspisse see Inspisse

Enstable · see En- *pref*[1] 2.

† **Ensta'ff**, *v Obs.*[−o] [f En-[1] + Staff] *trans.* To put (a flag) on a staff; to hoist.

1611 Florio, *Alberare* .also to enstaffe as a banner

Enstage: see En- *pref*[1] 1 a

Enstall, enstalment: see Instal, -ment.

Enstamp (enstæ mp), *v.* Also 7–8 **instamp.** [f. En-[1] + Stamp *v.*] To stamp, imprint (marks, figures, etc) *on* anything Also *fig.*

1611 Speed *Hist Gt Brit* v vi 31 Cunobeline (for so upon his coines his name is instamped) *Ibid* v. vi (1632) 32 Many coynes instamped of him *c* 1630 Jackson *Creed* iv. viii. Wks III. 135 There must be such a correspondence as is between the character and the letter enstamped 1653 Gataker *Vind Annot Jer.* 106 A natural power enstamped on them by God their Creator 1702 C Mather *Magn Chr* II. (1852) App 221 On the other side were enstamped the towers of Zion 1753 *Ess Celibacy* 79 Nature is a system instamped with the goodness of the Deity 1827 *Gentl Mag* XCVII. ii 33 Our Gray had likewise enstamped upon his imagination the forms and shadows of things which are presented to us in this visible creation 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I 86 The ploughman on his cattle hath enstamped the brand

Hence **Enstamped** *ppl a*

1597 Daniel *Civ Wars* vi xxxvii, Make, that instamped Characters may send Abroad to Thousands, Thousand Men's Intent

Enstar, enstate: see Instar, Instate

Enstatite (enstătəit) *Min* [f Gr ἐνστάτ-ης adversary (from its refractory nature) + -ite] A variety of diallage, tinted variously from greyish- or greenish-white to olive-green and brown

1857 C. Shepard *Min* 425 Enstatite in prisms, resembling pyroxene or scapolite 1879 Rutley *Stud Rocks* x 120 Enstatite also affords two other directions of less perfect cleavage

Hence **Enstati tic** *a* [+ -ic]

1885 *Geol Mag* Feb (*Isle of Arran*), The Enstatitic Lavas of Eycott Hill

‖ **Enstee'p**, *v. Obs.* *rare*[−1] [f En-[1] + Steep *v*] *trans* To immerse, station under water

1604 Shaks *Oth* II i 70 Congregated Sands, Traitors ensteep'd, to enclogge the guiltless Keele

Enstock, enstomach see En- *pref*[1] a and b

† **Enstoʻre**, *v. Obs.* Also 4 **enstoore**, 4–7 **instore** [Probably two formations (1) var. of Astore *v*, influenced by L *instaurāre* to fit up, repair, restore; (2) f En-[1] + Store *sb* or *v*, but the two cannot be accurately distinguished in the examples.]

1. *trans* To renew, repair (transl L *instaurare*)

1382 Wyclif 2 *Kings* xii. 5 And enstoore thei the coueryngis of the hows — *Ezek* xxvi 10 Ruynouse thingis shuln be instorid, or maad ayen — *Ephes.* i 10 For to instore [1388 enstore] alle thingis in Crist — *Rom* xiii 9 If' there be ony othir maundement, it is instorid or enclosid [Vulg *instauratur*] in this word.

2 To fit up, provide, store *with*. Also const *of*

c 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xxxv 585 And for his Maner Enstored ful wel it was 1494 in Blyth *Hist Notices* 6 *Rec Fineham* (1863) 155 Enstored with all my catail of shepe 1502 Arnoldi *Chron* (1811) 215 He [the Kepci] shal yelde to the eyer whan so he come to ful age all his lande instored of husbondry 1557 Payne *Barclay's Jugurth* 98 Thys castle was instored with men, wepyn, vitayles, and with all other ordinaunce 1597 Daniel *Civ Wars* III xxxii, He that is with life and will instor'd, Hath for revenge inough *a* 1633 Mundy *View Sundry Examples* 79 Of mony and riches sufficiently instored.

† **Enstrai't**, *v Obs* Forms· 5 **enstreit**, 6 **enstreighte** [f En-[1] + Strait *a*] *trans* = Straiten **a** To make narrow **b** To bring into straits or difficulties

c 1475 tr. *T à Kempis' Imit.* I. xxiv, Coueitouse men shul be enstreited wip most wreccheil nede 1582 in W H Turner *Select Rec Oxf.* 413 To enstreighte or make narrowe the way

† **Enstrai'ten**, *v Obs.* *rare.* [f. En-[1] + Straiten] *trans.* a To make strait or narrow, to curtail (properly). b To bring into straits; to put under constraint.

1590 R Payne *Disc Irel.* (1841) 11 He hath already to pleasure his countrie instraightned his demeanes 1618 Bolton *Florus* II. xvii (1636) 14 · But the Romans had enstraitned her before she was aware thereof

† **Enstra'nge**, *v Obs.* Also 5 **enstraunge.** [f En-[1] + Strange.] *trans.* a. To remove far *from* b. To make strange or a stranger *to*

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg* 253/2 She was as far enstraunged fro the payne of the flesshe as she was fro corrupcion of her body. *a* 1763 Shenstone, *Elegus* xix 55, I smile, but from a soul enstrang'd to peace

† **Enstra'ngle**, *v Obs* *rare*[−1]. [var of Estrangle, *Obs*] *trans* To strangle.

c 1400 Maundev xviii (1839) 194 Whan thei ben thus enstrangled, thei eten hure Flesche

† **Enstre'ngth**, *v Obs* [f En-[1] + Strength] *trans* To endow with strength, strengthen.

1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* 122/2 Thys vyncent was tormented for to dwelle wyth God he was beten to be enstrengthed

† **Enstre'ngthen**, *v Obs.* [f. En-[1] + Strengthen] *trans* To strengthen, make strong

1538 Leland *Itin* II 75 A famose Toun or Castelle apon a very Torre or Hille, wunderfully enstrengthenid of nature 1539 *Proclam. Hen VIII* in Froude *Hist Eng* III. 366 Until such time as they, enstrengthened, may be able to go in like pace with them. 1654 Cokaine *Dianea* II 162 Enstrengthening himselfe to receive that soule which by the right of Love he supposed belonged to him

Enstruct, obs. form of Instruct.

Enstuff· see En- *pref*[1] 3

† **Ensty'le**, *v Obs.* Also 7 **enstile** [f En-[1] + Style *sb* or *v*] *trans* To style, denominate.

1599 B Jonson *Cynthia's Rev* v. viii. 30 Our eye doth reade thee (now enstil'd) our Crites 1623 *Vox Graculi* in Brand *Pop Antiq* (1870) I. 38 Vulgarly enstiled Shrove Tuesday 1638 Sanderson *Serm.* (1681) II 122 Why the Apostle should chuse to enstile Almighty God from these two [attributes] of Patience and of Consolation 1648 Herrick *Hesper*, *Oberon's Pal* 92 By some enstyl'd The luckie omen of the child

† **Ensu'able**, *v. Obs* [f Ensue *v* + -able; for the sense cf *conformable, suitable.*] That logically ensues, likely to result.

1548 Gest *Pr Masse* 93 An issue resonable an[d] ensuable It is nothing ensuable, because the apostles sacrificed Christes bodye and bloud 1635 J Hayward *Banish'd Virg* 183 Which they would not have done, if they had but considered of foreseene their ensueable inconveniences

† **Ensu'ance.** *Obs* [f as prec + -ance] The fact of ensuing.

1652 Earl Monm th *Bentivoglio's Hist Relat* 114 Upon the insuance of peace, and due observation of all things on this side the line.

† **Ensu'ant**, *a Obs* *rare*[−1]. [f Ensue *v* + -ant Cf OFr *ensewant*] Appropriately following, sequent *to*

1589 Puttenham *Eng Poesie* II x [xi] (Arb) 104 If the maker do make his dittie sensible and ensuant to the first verse in good reason.

Ensucket see En- *pref*[1] 2

Ensue (ensiū), *v.* Forms 5–7 **ensew(e,** 5 **ensiewe, -yew,** 5–6 **insue,** 6 **insew(e,** 6–7 **inshow,** 5– **ensue** [ad OF *ensiw-, ensu-*, stem of *ensivre, ensuivre* (mod F *ensuivre*), corresp to Pr *ensegui*, It *inseguire* —late L. *insequĕre*, L. *insequi* to pursue, follow close upon, f *in* (see In-) + *sequi* to follow]

† 1 *trans* To follow in (a person's steps); to follow (a leader, etc) *Obs*

? *a* 1500 *Flower Womanhode* in *Pol Rel. & L Poems* 43 Whos stepes glade to ensue Ys euer woman in their degre. 1509 Hawis *Pastime Pleas* xiii 255 And xv ladyes her dyd ensue 1596 Spenser *F Q* iv ix 5 Whom straight the Prince ensuing in together fan'd *a* 1626 Bp Andrewes *Serm* 147 All that have ensued the steppes of their faith

b. *absol.* and *intr*

c 1500 *New Not-br Mayd* 235, I must ensue Where fortune doth me lede 1513 Douglas *Æneis* II xii [xi] 77 Neir at our bak Crewse, my spous ensewis *a* 1577 Sir T. Smith *Commw Eng* (1633) 56 Which pricketh forward to ensue in their fathers steps

† 2 *fig* To follow the guidance of (a person, etc); to imitate (an example); to follow (inclination, passion, etc), conform to (advice, orders)

1430 Lydg *Chron Troy* II x, I am so dull certayne that I ne can Guido ensewe 1481 Caxton *Myrr* I xiv 47 Tho philosophres ensieweth better Plato than Aristotle *c* 1500 *Doctr. Gd Servaunts in Poet Tracts* (1842) 7 Seruauntes ought not to ensue Theyr owne wyll 1530 *Proper Dyalogi* (1863) 23 In this they ensued Christes lawyng and his doctrine 1541 Elyot *Image Gov* 13 All honourable women ensued the Empresses exaumple 1599 Davies *Immort. Soul* (1876) I 99 While these receiv'd opinions I ensue.

† b. Of things. To take after, correspond to

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R* I Prol (1495) 3 The proprietes of thynges folowe and ensewe their substaunces 1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen VIII*, c 21 § 19 An ordenance insewing muche the olde auncient customes of this realme in that behalfe 1628 Cokl *On Litt* 13 a, The recompense shall ensue the loss.

† 3 To follow with the intention of overtaking; to pursue *Obs.*

1513 Bradshaw *St Werburge* I 1079 This venerable prynce ensuynge this great harte approched to his cell 1569 J Sanford tr *Agrippa's Van Artes* 125 b, To ensue them that flee.

b *fig.* To follow or seek after, strive to obtain, aim at *arch.* Also † *intr* with *after.*

1483 Caxton *Cato* a b, Eschewe alle vyces and ensiewe vertue 1535 Coverdale *Ps* xxxiii 14 Let him seke peace and ensue it 1642 Rogers *Naaman* To Rdr § 2 To affect and ensue the meanes of it owne safety 1759 Robertson *Hist Scot* II 119 For him I desire to ensue courage 1874 Morley *Compromise* (1886) 113 They have sought truth and ensued it

† 4 To follow out (a plan, course of life, profession, etc); to follow up (a train of thought), 'pursue' (a subject). Also *catachr* to spend (a period of life) *Obs*

1509 Hawis *Past Pleas* xxxi xii, But that in joye you may your youth ensue 1531 Elyot *Gov* I iv (1883) I. 28 Semblable ordre will I ensue in the fourmynge the gentill wittes of noble mennes children 1581 Lambarde *Eiren* II iv (1602) 136, I will ensue that also 1590 Spenser *Ep Sir John Norris*, And Precedent of all that armes ensue *a* 1613 Overbury *A Wife* (1638) 172 They are not pauled with insuing idle cogitations

† 5. *trans.* Of an event, state of things, portion of time, portion of a book or discourse To follow, succeed, be subsequent to Also of persons · To succeed (some one) in an office, or in the performance of an action Chiefly implying *immediate* sequence: To come next to. *Obs*

1491 *Act* 7 *Hen VII*, c 20 § 5 By the space of ij monethes next ensuyng any of the seid festis 1542 in W H Turner *Sel Rec Oxford* 168 The feast next insuying the date herof 1578 Timme *Calume on Gen* 159 How long it was ere that the flood insued the creation of the world 1591 Spenser *Teares Muses* 54 And let the rest in order thee ensew 1609 Bp Barlow *Answ Nameless Catholic* 16 What are these Aggreeuances that ensued that desperate Plot? 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xxiv (1748) 360 Him Erkenwald ensues th' East-English Offa's son 1649 Seldfn *Laws Eng* (1739) Pref. 8 For three hundred years next ensuing the Normans

b *intr.* Of a portion of time, part of a book or discourse · To be subsequent. Of an event, a state of things To occur or arise subsequently. Chiefly implying immediate succession. Cf. Ensuing *ppl. a*

The phrase *next ensuing*, now somewhat pleonastic, is still in formal use with reference to dates

1485 Caxton *Chas Gt* 5 The partyes by chapytres ensyewyng declared 1494 Fabyan 5 The Cronycle shall ensewe, In his dewe ordre 1528 *Test Ebor* (Surtees) V 265 To be disposed in maner and forme that ensuyeth 1559 in *Vicary's Anat* (1888) App. III 139 Gouernors of the sayd hospytalles for the yere now next insuynge 1584 Powel *Lloyd's Cambria* 91 The yeare insuing 1591 in Picton *L'pool Munic Rec* (1883) I. 96 The copie of wch said Letter ensueth. 1667 Milton *P L* IV 991 Now dreadful deeds Might have ensu'd 1669 Bunyan *Holy Citie* 195 These and the words ensuing 1709 Steele & Swift *Tatler* No 74 P 11 On Saturday the 15th of October next ensuing 1729 T Cooke *Tales, Proposals, etc* 36 Bleak Winds and Storms ensue, they [the Flowrs] droop, they dy 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I 204/1 Several skirmishes ensued in the difficult passes 1866 Kingsley *Herew* xvii 216 Conversations ensued thereon between Baldwin and his courtiers

†c In *pr pple*, In succession, 'running' *Obs. rare*

1583 Stocker *Hist Cw Warres Lowe C* I. 107 b, Then they should giue two nights ensuing at midnight a signe with fire, etc

6 †a *trans* To follow as a result or consequence, to result from *Obs*

1514 Barclay *Cyt & Uplondyshm* (1847) p xlvi, Surfet ensuing gluttony 1566 Drant *Horace' Sat* II A viij, Such lyke blame That doth ensue outragiouse spence 1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1653) 701 The accidents that follow, are like to those which ensue the bitings of Vipers *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm* (Wks 1716) I 1 By peace [may be meant] the content ensuing such a course of actions *a* 1754 Fielding *Conversation* Wks 1784 IX 364 Nor would any inconvenience ensue the admittance of such exceptions

b. *intr.* To follow as a result, to result Const. †*by, from,* †*of, on, upon*

1483 Caxton *Cato* B iij, The grete multitude of synnes whyche ensueth and cometh therof 1525 E Lee in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser III II. 71, I need not advertise your Grace what infection & danger may ensue hereby 1598 Barkeley *Felic Man* (1631), The service of God, whereof ensueth the enjoying of his heavenly kingdome *a* 1700 Dryden *Ovid's Met* XII Wks 1821 XII 167 From the wound ensued no purple flood 1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist* (1776) II. 318 What devastation might not ensue were the elephant as fierce as the tiger 1837 G Bird *Nat Philos* 238 Decomposition of water will, of course, ensue, and hydrogen will be evolved 1850 Tennyson *In Mem* cxvii, That out of distance might ensue Desire of nearness doubly sweet

¶ To proceed, issue *from*

1599 Marston *Sco Villaine* II vii 208 Soules of men, from that great soule ensue

7. *intr* To follow as a logical conclusion Usually *impers* with virtual subject-clause *rare* in mod. use.

1581 Lambarde *Eiren* IV iv 399 It doeth of necessitie ensue, that he, etc 1600 Shaks *A Y L* I iii 31 Doth it therefore ensue that you should loue his Sonne deerelie ?

Ensuer (ensiū·ər) *rare.* [f. Ensue *v* + -er.] One who ensues, a follower.

1550 Paynel *Notable Sayings Script* Ded Ep., Diligent ensuers of his will and steps 1885 *Blackw Mag* 736/2 The poor ensuer of the peace

Ensu·ing, *vbl sb* [f as prec + -ing¹] The action of the vb Ensue, in various senses.

1561 Norton & Sackv *Gorbodue* I 1, In right ensuynge of your life 1581 J Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor* 103 b, The ensuyng of whose studious industry we do not neglect 1605 Verstegan *Dec Intell* VIII (1628) 242 A iust insuing of the vse of reason.

Ensuing (ensiū·iŋ), *ppl a* etc [f. Ensue *v* + -ing²] A *ppl adj*

1 In various applications of the sense of Ensue *v* 5 a Coming afterwards, subsequent, posterior in time or order (? *obs*) b. Immediately subsequent, coming next, also *next ensuing.* c That is shortly to happen, approaching, imminent

a 1604 Dekker *King's Entertainm* 270 To a more royall and serious ensuing entertainment 1610 Beaum & Fl *Maid's Trag* IV 1, A great example of their justice To all ensuing eyes 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I xxiv 43 Men, rather than they will want insuing memory, will be spoken by the branded Statue 1680 *Life Edw II* in *Select. Hart Misc* (1793) 49 A perfect mirror, wherein ensuing kings may see, etc

b. 1611 Rich *Honest Age* (1844) 20 What conceipt I have I will partly make manifest by this insuing circumstance 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg.* I 112 Th' ensuing Season, in return, may bear The bearded product of the Golden Year 1747 Wesley *Prim Physic* (1762) Introd 27, I have had many Opportunities of trying the Virtues of the ensuing Remedies 1766 Goldsm *Vic W* xxviii, For the three ensuing days I was in a state of anxiety 1875 Scrivener *Lect Grk Test* II In the two next ensuing Lectures

c 1603 Knolles *Hist Turks* (1638) 306 By the small number of their army diuining their ensuing ouerthrow 1678 *Trans. Crt Spain* II 158 There is appearance of an ensueing rupture 1734 *Grub St Jrnl.* 2 May 4/3 The ensuing Elections of Members to serve in parliament 1828 Scott *F M Perth* xxxiii, To make some arrangements for the ensuing combat

2. In sense of Ensue *v.* 6 Resulting.

1604 Dekker *Honest Wh.* Wks 1873 III 75 To guard you safe from all ensuing danger. 1642 Milton *Apol Smect* (1851) 290 Their manifest crimes serve to bring forth an ensuing good 1665 Earl Rothes in *Lauderd. Papers* (1884) I 216 To prevent ffurdier inshowieng danger

†B *pple* (quasi-*prep.*). With respect to *Obs.*

1645–62 Pagitt *Heresiogr* (ed 6) 201 Ensuing this voice, we see that St Peter calls it, etc.

†**Ensu·ingly,** *adv. Obs.* [f Ensuing *ppl a* + -ly²] In an ensuing manner a Congruously, fittingly b. In due order or sequence

c 1510 Barclay *Myr Good Manns* (1570) A ij, After mine estate My stile and my writing ensuingly to sounde *a* 1535 More *On the Passion* Wks 1321/1 Linked and cheined ensewinglye together 1556 J Heywood *Spider & F* xxxi 112 What waie was had? ensueth ensuingly

‖ **En suite** (an swī·t, ɹr an sui·t), *adv* So as to form a 'suite' or set see Suite

Ensulphur see En-¹ *pref* 1 b.

†**Ensu·rance.** *Obs* exc in form Insurance [a OF. *enseurance* · see Ensure *v.* and -ance]

1 The action of ensuring or making certain; *concr* a means of ensuring.

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 143 Weie some mens Petitions to men, as non-sensicall as their Prayers to God, they would need no other ensurance of their denial 1688 *Objection agst Repeal Penal Laws & Tests* 16, I will never seek or value an Ensurance by Oaths and Tests

2 Betrothal Cf Ensure *v* 4.

1469 Marg Paston in *Paston Lett* No 601 II. 340, I have non very knowleche of your ensuraunce

3. *Comm* The securing against loss in return for a fixed payment, = Insurance.

1661 T. Mun *Eng Treas* (1664) 6 To be well acquainted with the laws of the Ensurance office *a* 1695 Mrq Halifax (T), There will be no ensurance here to make you amends, as there is in the case of fire 1755 in Johnson

†**Ensu·rancer.** *Obs* Also 7–8 insurancer. [f Ensurance + -er] He who or that which gives assurance or confidence

1665 Stillingfl. *Grounds Prot Relig* 162 Our Ensurancer in the main Principle of Faith concerning the Scriptures being the Word of God, is Apostolical Tradition

†**Ensu·re,** *a Obs rare*⁻¹ [a. AF *ensur*, f *en-* (see En-¹) + *sur* Sure, but perh to be taken as phrase *en sur* in a state of security] Sure, confident

c 1430 *Hymns Virg* (1867) 18 In þis world is hard auenture Who-so perof is moost ensure, Sunnest schal he be schamed and schent

Ensure (enʃuə·ɹ), *v* Forms 5 ensuer, -sewer, 4- ensure See also Insure [ad AF. *enseurer*, f *en-* (see En-¹) + OF *seur* (mod F *sûr*) sure · the AF vb may be regarded as an alteration of OF. *asseurer* to Assure.

The word freq occurs in individual MSS of Chaucer, but the better attested reading in these passages is app *assure*

The form Insure is properly a mere variant of *ensure*, and still occasionally appears in all the surviving senses In general usage, however, it is now limited to the financial sense (with reference to 'insurance' of life or property), in which the form *ensure* is wholly obsolete.]

†1 *trans* To make (a person) mentally sure; to convince, render confident Followed by *subord. clause* Chiefly *pass.* and *refl* Obs

c 1500 *Melusine* 68 They were ensured that they wold & sought but good 1568 Grafton *Chron Hen V*, II 495 The French enemies ensured themselves to gaine whatsoever before they had lost 1674 N Fairfax *Bulk & Selv* 147 That the body do not lock up [souls] there for the sake of its hardfastness or closeness, we are ensured,

†2. To give security to, pledge one's faith to (a person) for the execution of a promise. *Obs*

1413 Lydg *Pilgr Sowle* IV. xxxviii (1859) 63, I ensure you feythfully, I shall brynge you to a place where ye shalle sene hym 1557 *K Arthur* (Copland) II. xiii, Here I ensure you by the faithe of my body neuer to departe

†3. To pledge one's credit to (a person); to tell (a person) confidently *that* (something is true).

c 1385 Chauler *L G. W* 2115 *Ariadne*, I swere & yow ensure This seventh yer I have youre servaunt be *c* 1450 *Why I can't be a Nun* 364 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 147 So God me spede, I yow ensewer, Ellys yowre habyte ys no trew token 1483 Caxton *Cato* C iij, I ensure you that it is trouthe 1534 Ld. Berners *Gold Bk M Aurel* (1546) Z viij, I ensure the, the worme in the tymbre doth not so muche domage 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof St* IV xv. 314 She advised him rather to marry, ensuring him that no Lady in the land would refuse him.

†4 To guarantee (a thing) to a person, to warrant (a fact) Const *to* or *dat Obs*

1460 in *Pol Rel. & L Poems* (1866) 62 Nay, that I you ensure 1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* 424/1 Testefyeng and ensuryng that the holy man fiacre was ful of wicked & euyl arte 1528 Roy *Sat*, I durst ensure the one thynge 1733 Neal *Hist Purit.* II 574 All which he ensured upon his royal word

†b. To guarantee (an expense) *Obs*

1738 Johnson *Let. Cave* in *Boswell* (1887) I. 122 And since the expense will be no more, I shall contentedly insure it.

†5 To engage (a person) by a pledge or contract

c 1400 *Rowland & O* 160 He es ensurede to myn eme & mee. 1440 J. Shirley *Dethe K James* (1818) 9 Yn the same wise bene ye sworne and ensurid to kepe youre peple

†b. *esp* To engage by a promise of marriage, or (rarely) by marriage itself; to betroth, espouse Cf Assure 4 *Obs*

c 1450 Lonelich *Grail* lii 1019 So that ensured thanne bothe they were, And for the Mariages they ordeyned there. 1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* I cxl *heading*, Howe the yonge erle of Flaunders ensured the kynges doughter of Englande *c* 1530 — *Arth Lyt Bryt* (1814) 237 Let vs sende for the archbysshop, to thentent to ensure you togyther *c* 1550 Cheke *Matt* i. 18 After his mother Mari was ensured to Joseph. 1558 Bp. Watson *Sev Sacram* xxviii. 177 When the two parties haue sayde these woordes, then bee they ensured and lustly married together

1606 G W[oodcocke] tr *Hist Ivstine* 79 b, No other maide should be contracted and ensured to any husband, etc

6 To secure, make safe (*against, from* risks)

a 1704 L'Estrange (J), A mendicant contracted with a country fellow to ensure his sheep for that year 1776 Sir J Reynolds *Disc* VII (1876) 424 Sufficient to ensure us from all error and mistake 1847 Mrs A Kerr *Hist. Servia* 426 To ensure her friends against any sort of reaction 1883 *Manch Exam.* 26 Nov 5/3 The Swiss lake steamers are too toylike to ensure their passengers against reasonably probable risks

†7 *Comm.* To Insure (a person's life, property, etc) *Obs.*

1693 E Halley in *Phil Trans* XVII 602 The price of ensuring the Life of a Man of 20 1747 *Scheme Equip Men of War* 40 'Tis natural for us to ensure our Effects

8 To make certain the occurrence or arrival of (an event), or the attainment of (a result), = Assure 5

1742 Young *Nt Th* VII 633 All promise, some ensure, a second scene 1796 Burke *Regic Peace* Wks 1842 II. 380 Whether the authority can ensure their execution 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* II 339 Having taken no precautions to ensure regular supplies 1879 W H White in *Cassell's Techn Educ* IV 80/1 By this arrangement it is ensured that there shall be no leak.

9 To make (a thing) sure *to* or *for* a person, to secure

1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I 518/2 Ensuring them the victory 1799 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp* I 48 The only rule, which can ensure for the officers the conveniences which they have a right to expect 1847 L Hunt *Jar Honey* x (1848) 138 It ensures us an intercourse with a nation we esteem 1861 May *Const Hist* (1863) I. 112 A constitutional government ensures to the King a wide authority

Ensu·rer. *rare* [f prec + -er] He who or that which ensures. †a One who vouches for, guarantees †b. One who guarantees another against loss; an underwriter; = Insurer. c One who or that which renders (anything) certain

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 35 Wouldest thou have a Policy on Heaven? make the Poore thy Ensurers *a* 1660 Hammond *Wks* (1684) IV 481, I will once set up the Ensurer's Office, that whatever goes out on that Voyage, shall never miss to come home with gain. 1693 Luttrell *Brief Rel* (1857) III 29, 9 merchants on the Exchange, great ensurers, are all withdrawn for considerable summs 1694 S Johnson *Notes Past Let Bp Burnet* 1 5 The Pulpits were the Ensurers of the King's Word. *a* 1734 North *Exam* III vi § 91 (1740) 490 Just as if the Ensurers brought in a Catalogue of Ships lost, taking no Notice of Ships arrived.

Ensurge, var of Insurge *v. Obs*

†**Ensu·ring,** *vbl. sb Obs* [f Ensure *v* + -ing¹.] The action of the verb Ensure; *attrib* in *ensuring-office* = *insurance-office.*

1709 E W *Life Donna Rosina* 12 The Ensuring Office in the Spanish West Indies.

†**Enswa·mp,** *v Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f En-¹ + Swamp *sb*] *trans* To plunge into or entangle in a swamp. Implied in **Enswa·mped** *ppl a*

1702 C. Mather *Magn Chr.* II (1852) App 183 They were like to make no weapons reach their enswamped adversaries

Enswathe, inswathe (enswē¹ ð), *v* [f En-¹ + Swathe *sb.* or *v*] *trans.* To bind or wrap in a swathe or bandage Also *refl.*

1597 Shaks *Lover's Compl* 49 Letters sadly pend in blood, Enswath'd and seald to curious secrecy 1827 De Quincey *Last Days Kant* Wks III 116 Nesting and enswathing himself in the bedclothes 1830 H N Coleridge *Grk Poets* (1834) 340 Then did they bathe thee in a fresh pure stream and enswathed thy limbs In a white robe

b *transf.* and *fig*

1830 Aird in *Blackw. Mag* XXVIII 821 A lucid air enswathed her head 1842 Tennyson *St. Simeon Stylites* 74 Inswathed sometimes in wandering mist 1857 J Pulsford *Quiet Hours* 174 Dense vapours were enswathing the soul 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Night-c.* 235 Your smile enswathes me in beatitude

Enswathement (enswē¹ ðmĕnt) [f prec. + -ment] The action of enswathing, or the condition of being enswathed, *concr* that in which anything is enswathed or enfolded Also *fig*

1877 Blackie *Wise Men* 65 All vital power in moist enswathement glows 1883 H. Drummond *Nat Law in Spir W* VII (1884) 225 We define the soul as an invisible enswathement of the body 1887 E C Dawson *Life Bp Hannington* 27 The cramping enswathements of the Roman system

Ensweep. see En- *pref*¹ 3.

†**Enswee·ten,** *v Obs.* Also 7 **insweeten.** [f. En-¹ + Sweeten *v*] *trans* To infuse sweetness into; to sweeten Also *fig*

1607 Walkington *Opt Glass* 58 Which more ensweeteneth the breath 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I viii 11 The bitterness of Reprehension is insweetned *a* 1640 Jackson *Creed* XI. xxv Wks. X 477 The very name of peace would ensweeten our thoughts

Ensynopticity (ensɪnɒpti·sĭti). *rare*⁻¹ [f En-² + Synoptic + -(i)ty] A capacity for taking a general view of a subject

1855 Whately *Select Writings* 38 There is, perhaps, no faculty so much the gift of nature as Totality (or ensynopticity).

Ent¹. *Obs.*⁻⁰ [a Fr *ente*:—late L. **impota*. cf. Imp] A scion or graft.

1648 Hexham *Dutch Dict*, *Eester*, an Ent, a Scion, a Sprig, or a Graft.

Ent[2] (ent) *a* (quasi-*sb*) *Metaph. rare* [ad late L. *ens, ent-is*. see ENS] See quot (rendering of Gr τὸ ὄν)

1888 H JACKSON in *Encycl Brit* XVIII 315 Starting from the formula 'the Ent (or existent) is, the Nonent is not', Parmenides attempted, etc *Ibid*, The Ent, *i e* the existent unity which reason discovers beneath the variety and mutability of things.

-ent, *suffix*, a Fr. *-ent*, ad L *-ent-em*, the ending of pr pples of vbs. of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th conjugation, as *trident-em, current-em, audientem* (In the pples. of the 3rd and 4th conjugation this ending represents OAryan *-nt-*, or perh *-ent-*, of the ablaut-series *-ent-, -ont-, -nt-*; cf Skr *-ant-, -at-*, Gr. *-ovτ-*, Goth *-and-*, OE. *-end-*, in those of the 2nd conjugation it represents this suffix combined with the thematic *-e-* of the vb.; similarly the *-ant-* of the 1st conjugation includes a thematic *-a-*.) In OFr this suffix and the corresponding *-ant-em* of the 1st conjugation were levelled under *-ant*, the sole ending of the Fr. pr. pple, as *riant, courant, mourant, levant* (—L *levantem*) At a later time many L. forms in *-ent-*, which had acquired an adj sense, were adopted in Fr as adjs with the *-ent-* unchanged, as *diligent, evident*; some of these were duplicates of living ppl forms in *-ant*, as *convenient* = *convenant, provident* — *pourvoyant, confident* — *confiant*. The Fr words in *-ant, -ent*, which were adopted into Eng., have generally retained the form of the suffix which they had in Fr., but since 1500 there has been a tendency to refashion them after Lat., and hence several words in *-ant* have changed that ending for *-ent*, either entirely or in certain senses. In mod. Eng also many Lat words in *-entem* have been directly adopted, always in the form *-ent* The conflict between Eng. and Fr. analogies occasions frequent inconsistency and uncertainty in the present spelling of words with this suffix; cf. e g *assistant, persistent*; *attendant, superintendent*; *dependant, -ent, independent*.

2 In sense the words in *-ent, -ant* are primarily adjs, sometimes distinctly ppl., as *convergent, obsolescent, errant, peccant*; some, however, are, like many words of the same type in Lat and Fr., used as sbs (either in addition to the adj use or exclusively), meaning (*a*) a personal agent, as *agent, claimant, president, regent*, (*b*) a material agent, as *coefficient, current, ingredient, serant, tangent, torrent*; *esp* in *Medicine*, as *aperient, astringent, emollient, expectorant*

Entablature (entæ blătiŭ) Also 7–8 in-. [ad. (? through Fr.; see quot. 1611) It. *intavolatura*, f *intavolare*, f *in* in + *tavola* table]

1. *Arch* That part of an order which is above the column; including the architrave, the frieze, and the cornice

1611 COTGR *Entablature*, an intablature 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* xiv. 38 The Entablature [orig Fr *entablement*] (that is to say, Architrave, Freeze, and Cornice) 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit* I 13b, Columns, Architraves, Intablatures, and Coverings 1760 GRAY *Corr.* (1843) 203 Large Corinthian columns of fine alabaster bear up an entablature, and form a sort of canopy over it. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II 223 In the classical orders, the entablature overpowered the columns 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist Rome* lxxviii (1877) 665 He was allowed to engrave his own name upon the entablature of the temple

2. *Mech* a. In the marine steam-engine: A strong iron frame supporting the paddle-shaft. b. The platform which supports the capstan

1867 *Times* 23 Jan 10 Among other repairs has been that of the engine entablature, which was split across 1886 J M C[illegible] 3 Parts of the Capstan . Three [illegible]

Entablatured (entæ blătiŭd), *ppl. a.* [f prec + -ED[2].] Furnished with an entablature

1849 FRELMAN *Archit.* 22 An entablatured mask cloking an arched body 1859 SALA *Tav round Clock* (1861) 199 No entablatured colonnade, with nothing to support

Entable (entē'b'l), *v rare*—[1]. [f EN-[1] + TABLE] *trans.* To set up or inscribe on a table

1865 E BURRITT *Walk Land's End* 277 A letter of thanks which he requested should be entabled and hung up

Entablement (entē'b'lmĕnt) [a F. *entablement*, f. *entabler*, f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *table* TABLE] a. = ENTABLATURE b. The horizontal platform or graduated series of platforms supporting a statue and placed above the dado and the base

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit* (R.), They differ nothing either in height, substance, or entablement from the feminine Ionic, and masculine Doric 1708 *New View Lond.* II. 492/1 Columns and Entablement of the Corinthian Order 1800 *Month Mag* XIII. 18 Dado means (1) the cubic part of the pedestal of a column, or of a statue, included between the base and the entablement 1865 *Reader* 9 Dec. 662 The figure standing upon a series of entablements.

† **Enta·ch, ente·ch,** *v Obs* Forms: 4–5 entech, -teech, -tetch, 5 entatch, (entachch), 5–6 entach. [a OF. *entachier, entechier*, to imbue with any quality, infect (cf. mod F. *entacher* to infect), f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *tache, teche*, spot, mark, contagion, 'taint' of character, etc.; perh ultimately identical with *tache*, [4]*tac* TACK. see ATTACH]

1. *trans.* To stain, defile, to infect.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* IV m. 1 20 Who so þat euer is entecched and defouled wiþ yuel. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* I 259 Non Of hem Entachched was with non Maner Synne 1481 CAXTON *Myrr* III v. 156 Alle we abyde entetched and soylled therby [by Adam's sin]. 1483 — *G de la Tour* D iij, And of this manere the moost parte of the world is entatched and ouercome 1509 HAWES *Past Plas* (1845) 137 With fervent love and fyry lemes entached.

2. To imbue with any quality, good or evil See ENTECHED *ppl a*

3 ? To link together [? var ATTACH] *rare*—[1]

c 1450 *Merlin* xviii 288 Thei were so thikke and so entacched ech amonge other, that no than a thousand fill in to the river

Hence **Ente·ched** *ppl a*, imbued with certain qualities or dispositions, only with qualifying advbs [So OFr *bien, mal entaché*.]

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v 832 On of the best entecched creature, That is or shal, while that the world may dure *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Prim.* 150 A croked hors never the better is entechede, Althoughe his bridelle glistre of golde and shyne.

Entackle · see EN- *pref*[1] 1 b

† **Entai·l,** *sb.*[1] *Obs* Forms: 4 entaille, 4–7 entaile, -yle, (4 *Sc* eyntayll, 5 entaylle, -eyle) [a. OF *entaille* fem., n. of action f *entailler* ENTAIL *v*[1]; cf Pr. *entalh*, OSp *entalle*, Pg *entalho*, It *intaglio* masc., of similar meaning]

I Cutting, carving; pattern or shape

1 Ornamental carving; sculpture. Also *concr*

c 1300 *K Alis* 4671 A schryne, Of entaile riche and fyne *c* 1400 *Rowland & O* 412 Ane helme of riche entayle, Of precyouse stanes the appayrayle *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 1650 Cauuen in Cristall by crafte of Entaile. 1430 LYDG. *Chron Troy* I vi, A ryche ymage of sylver of meruaylous entaylle *c* 1530 LD BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Brytt* (1814) 139 Foure condytes meruaylously wrought by subtyll entayle *concr c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xv (1554) 54 b, Nothing seyn of all the whole entaile.

2. *transf.* 'Cut', fashion of a garment, shape, pattern, outline, figure, stature Also, guise, semblance

c 1320 *Sevyn Sag* (W.) 2671 Honge we him in his entaile *c* 1325 *Poems temp Edw II* (Percy) lvi, A new entaile have thei i-fend .The raye is turned ouerthwart *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 1081 Aboute hir nekke of gentyl entayle Was shete the riche chevesaile *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II xxvii (1554) 63 a, Among which halles Been craggy roches most hideous of entaile. *c* 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.*, Another was there, much of his entaile

3. The phrase *of good (such) entail* (sense 1, 2) was app. taken as = 'of good quality'. Hence (Persons) *of entaile*: of 'quality' or rank.

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron Wace*. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 730 A smot him on þe helm an hei3 þat was of god entaille. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3608 With ix hundreth knightes of good entaile. *c* 1430 LYDG *Min Poems* (1840) 188 Cytryne of colour, lyke garnettes of entaylle *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth* 3273 And yiffe we may wyth spechys spede Wyth trew trowthes of entayle

II. The keeping accounts by tallies

c 1488 *Liber Niger* in *Househ Ord* 70 He [Chief Pantler] receivythe the brede of the Sergeaunt of the bake-house by entayle *Ibid* 77 Ale or beer pourveyede by ent tayle

Entail (entē'l), *sb.*[2] *Law* Forms. see ENTAIL *v* 2 [f. ENTAIL *v*.[2]] The action of entailing, the state of being entailed

1. The settlement of the succession of a landed estate, so that it cannot be bequeathed at pleasure by any one possessor; the rule of descent settled for any estate, the fixed or prescribed line of devolution. Also in phrases *To break, cut (off) the entail, Statute of entails, Entail male.*

c 1380 [see transferred use 2 a] 1467 *Bury Wills* (1850) 47, I wylle that myn executors and myn feffees see the best mene that they can in restorying ageyn to the olde intaile of the seid place. *Ibid.* 50 Not conteynyd in myne dede of entayle. 1580 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 138 To his heires male by an especial Entaile aforesaid. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 313 For a Cardecue he will . cut th' intaile from all remainders 1660 BURNEY Κέρδ Δώρον (1661) 51 In passing of Fines and cutting of the Entails 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 49 His sister Peg's name being in the entail, he could not make a thorough settlement without her consent 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 405 My father too might have cut off the Intail 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist Scot.* (1802) I 1 223 By introducing entails to render their possessions unalienable and everlasting 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* (1833) 268 This son was to join in cutting off the entail 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist Eng* I 252 The statute of entails . is also to be referred to this reign 1876 BANCROFT *Hist U S* III iii 341 Entails were not perpetual; land was always in the market.

2 *transf.* and *fig* in various senses· a The securing (an office, dignity, privilege) to a predetermined line of successors; a predetermined order of succession b The transmission, as an inalienable inheritance, of qualities, conditions, obligations, etc. c. Necessary sequence d *concr* That which is entailed, a secured inheritance

a *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 391 Men supposen þis entaile [of tithes] was not expresly confermyd bi criste. 1555 BRADFORD in Strype *Eccl Mem* III App xlv 131 Thoughe the Quene disheryt the right heyres apparent, or breake her fatheis intayle 1622 BACON *Hen VII* Wks (Bohn) 315 So as the entail might seem rather a personal favour to him and his children, than a total disinherison to the house of York *a* 1699 STILLINGFL. *Serm* II 1 (R), How comes the entail to be made to all his [St Peter's] successors? 1827 HALLAM *Const Hist* (1876) III xv 282 Harley zealously supported the entail of the crown on the princess Sophia.

b 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div* VIII 188 They're Traytors else to the Intails of Sense 1780 BURKE *Econ Ref* Wks 1842 I 246 An intail of dependence is a bad reward of merit 1866 J MARTINEAU *Ess* I 218 The natural entail of disease and character 1879 GLO ELIOT *Theo Such* II 36 That entail of social ignorance

c 1662 STILLINGFL *Orig Sacr* II vi § 20 If God by his immediate hand of providence did not cut off the entail of effects upon their natural causes *a* 1847 R HAMILTON *Rem & Punishm* II (1853) 82 The entail of vice upon the circumstances of the present life

d. 1822 BYRON *Werner* II 305 Ignorance And dull superstition are a part of his Entail will last him longer than his lands

| 3 *pl* (See quot; app humorous use of phrase belonging to 1)

1790 W. MARSHALL *Midl Counties* (E D S) II v, When the reapers come near to the finish, they cut off each other's entails, or ends of the lands the whole finish together.

| **Entai·l,** *v*[1] *Obs* Forms: 4–5 entaille, entaylle, *Sc* entailze, (6 entally), 4–7 entaile Also 6 intaile, -yle [a OF *entaille-r*, corresp to Pr. *entalhar, entaillar*, Sp *entallar*, It *intagliare* —late L *intaleāre*, f *in* into + *taleāre* (Fr *tailler*) to cut]

1 *trans.* To carve, sculpture; to make carvings upon, ornament with carvings, to portray or represent by carving.

c 1394 *P Pl. Crede* 167 A curious cros craftly entayled *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 140 Wel entailled With many riche por traitures 1482 CAXTON *Myrr.* III xi 158 In thyse grete colompnes or pylers were entaylled & grauen the vii sciences 1483 — *Gold Leg* 355/3 They wold not entaylle ne kerue hit [an ydolle] 1555 *Fardle Facions* II i. 117 Plate curiously wrought and entailled 1590 SPENSER *F Q* II iii 27 Golden bendes, which were entayld With curious antickes 1637 J ANCHORAN *Porta Linguarum* 183 A Carver or an image maker, graves, carves, and entailes a statue.

absol a 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 12 Couth well entayle in imagery

b *transf* with reference to embroidery

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr Kni* 612 Tortors and trulofez entayled so fyk

c In *passive* (cf *mould, carve*, etc) of a living body.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal Hon.* I xxxix, His bodie weill entailzeit euerie steid

2 To engrave in intaglio *rare* as distinct sense.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 57 [Cornelines] and other Stonys wel entayld for Seales 1577–87 HARRISON *England* in *Holinshed* xxiii 128 Costlie stones alreadie intailed for seales

3 To cut into, make an incision in.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II 259 Leafed after the maner of passe-flowres but that they be intailed or indented deeper

b *absol.*

1590 SPENSER *F Q* II vi 29 The mortall steele despiteously entayld Deepe in their flesh

4 To cut notches in a 'tally', to keep an account by tally

c 1488 *Liber Niger* in *Househ Ord.* 78 The yomen of the pycher house intayle with both buttlers of wyne & ale.

Entail (entē'l), *v*[2] Forms *α* 4–6 entaile, 5 entayle, 7– entail *β* 5–6 intaile, -yle, 7–8 intail [f EN-[1] + AF *tailler* TAIL *a* or *taile* sb, entail. In legal Anglo-Lat (16th c) *intallāre* See further under TAIL *a*]

1 Law *trans* To convert (an estate) into a 'fee tail' (*feudum talliatum*); to settle (land, an estate, etc) on a number of persons in succession, so that it cannot be bequeathed at pleasure by any one possessor Const *on, to, upon*

1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 390 Lande entayld by mannys lawe 1466 *Mann & Househ Exp* (1841) 342 The said Herry schalle bye and entayle v markes worthe of londe to hym and his eyres 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c. 60 Pream., Londes and tenementis whiche were intailed to him and to his Auncestres 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 55 What Lands to sel, how they were either tied by Statute, or Intaild? 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St* I xiv 45 The old man being onely Tenant for life, and the lands entaild on one young Gentleman 1670 MILTON *Hist Eng.* VI Wks (1851) 241 An old craft of the Clergy to secure thir Church Lands, by entailing them on some Saint. 1765 *Act* 5 *Geo III*, c 26 Pream, [They] should convey, settle, and intail the lands so to be purchased 1824 Miss MITFORD *Village* Ser I (1863) 87 The house and park . were entailed on a distant cousin 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits, Aristocr* Wks (Bohn) II 86 They cannot sell them [houses], because they are entailed.

2. *transf.* and *fig* To bestow or confer as if by entail, to cause to descend to a designated series of possessors, to bestow as an inalienable possession

1509 HAWES *Examp. Virt* xii. 240 The other gardyn is

celestyall And is entayled to vs in generall 1513 More *Edw V*, 3 The Crowne of the Realme [was] entayled to the Duke of Yorke and his Heires 1589 *Pappe w Hatchet* B, Neuer entaile thy wit to the eldest 1593 Shaks 3 *Hen. VI*, I. 1 194, I here entayle The Crowne to thee and to thine Heires for euer 1630 Prynne *God no Impostor* 2 The benefits of the Gospell are intayled vpon them alone 1649 Selden *Laws Eng* I. xii (1739) 22 Nor then had the Pope the whole power herein intailed to his Triple Crown 1682 Burnet *Rights Princes* II 57 Bishops might have entailed their Sees to their Kinred or Friends 1703 Pope *Thebais* III Thou Fury, then, some lasting curse entail. 1752 Fielding *Amelia* II. iii, Can I beat to think of entailing beggary on the posterity of my Amelia? 1800 Colquhoun *Comm Thames* Pref 7 Intails distress and obloquy on an innocent offspring 1870 Lowell *Study Wind* 214 Luther entailed upon us the responsibility of private judgement

†**b.** In occasional uses: To make (a person) 'heir' *to* a possession, condition, etc; to cause a person to become permanently (something) *Obs*

1627-77 Feltham *Resolves* I xxxvi 61 Either of these intail a mans mind to misery *a* 1659 Osborn *Characters*, &c (1673) 639 For he did undo By writing them, what Wit entayl'd thee to 1683 *Penn Archives* I 79 Amount to soe vast a sume as will entail me yor Perpetuall Debtor

†**3** To attach as an inseparable appendage *to, upon*, an estate or inheritance; hence *gen* to 'tack on', attach *Obs*

1593 Nashe 4 *Lett Confut* 63 It hath pleased M Printer to intaile a vaine title to my name 1607 Heywood *Woman Kilde* Wks 1874 II 94 All his mad trickes were to his land intailed, And you are heyre to all *c* 1645 Howell *Lett* (1650) II 17 Upon the latter of which the Musulman empire is entayld 1669 Bunyan *Holy Citie* 89 His Name was always so entailed to that Doctrine 1713 Derham *Phys Theol* IV 188 The allotment of Food is entailed to the very Constitution and Nature of Animals

4 To impose (inconvenience, expense, labour) *upon* a person. Chiefly said of circumstances or actions; hence occas of personal agents

1665 Boyle *Occas Reft* IV. xix (1675) 281 Yet Custom has so Entail'd some ways of Expence upon some Stations in the World 1771 *Junius Lett* xlii 223 What an enormous expense is entailed upon this unhappy country 1826 Scott *Provinc Antiq* Which shall, so long as the building stands, entail disgrace on all who have had to do with it 1846 Prescott *Ferd & Is* I 95 The long wars which a disputed succession entailed on the country 1851 Gladstone *Glean* IV. lxi 42, I shall not entail upon your Lordship the charge of handing to and fro replications and rejoinders 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I § 16 104 The great amount of labour which this [assistance] might entail upon him

5 *Simply.* To bring on by way of necessary consequence Of premises. To involve logically, necessitate (a particular conclusion)

1829 Southey *Sir T More* I 267 A conquest which brought with it no evil and entailed no regret. 1839 E D Clarke *Trav* 134/1 The scheme was found to entail greater evils than those he was labouring to put down 1854 Thackeray *Newcomes* I 32 The weight of business which this present affliction entails 1856 Dovr *Logic Chr Faith* Introd 4 That failure would not entail the conclusion that, etc.

Entailable (entē'l lăb'l), *a* [f Entail *v* 2 + -able] Capable of being bequeathed or transmitted by entail

1689 *Consid Succession & Alleg* 16 The Crown has been declared entailable 1796 Morse *Amer Geog* I. 627 [In Virginia] Slaves as well as lands were entailable during the monarchy. 1807 *Ann Rev* V 176 The entailable amount might be proportioned to the rank of peerage

Entailed (entē'l ld). *ppl a.* [f as prec + -ed1] Of land, an inheritance, etc. Transmitted by entail. Also *fig.*

1532 *Dial on Laws Eng* I xxix (1638) 52 The recovery must be taken in this case as in recoveries of other lands intailed bee 1767 Mrs S Pennington *Lett* IV 38 To restore to his destitute family an entailed estate 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev* Wks V. 78 To claim and assert our liberties, as an entailed inheritance derived to us from our forefathers 1818 Cruise *Digest* VI 21 If B claimed a share of the entailed lands 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* I iv. (1852) 125 Owners of entailed estates 1860 Pusey *Min Proph* 14 Until the entailed curse be cut off by repentance.

†**Entai·ler**1. *Obs.* [f Entail *v* 1 + -er] A carver, engraver

1570 Dee *Math Pref*, More then the common Sculptor, Entayler, Kerver. 1611 Cotgr., *Burineur*, intayler

Entailer2 (entē'l·lər) [f Entail *v.*2 + -er] One who entails an estate; one who executes an entail

1779 Arnot *Hist Edin* iv. (1816) 128 The will of the entailer 1815 Scott *Guy M* I, We must serve him heir to his grandfather Lewis, the entailer. *a* 1868 Brougham, The entailer cannot disappoint those children who have rights to a portion of his property.

Entailing (entē'l lĭŋ), *vbl sb* [f as prec. + -ing1] The action of the vb Entail.

1538 Starkey *England* I iv 113 For thys intaylyng makyth many richles heyrys *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist Reb* XII 707/2 The entailing upon Them and their Posterities, a lasting War. 1818 Cruise *Digest* I. 305 A custom of entailing

Entai·lment1 *rare*—1. [f Entail *v* 1 + -ment.] The action of 'cutting' or excising

1822 *Monthly Mag*, LIII. 127 He seems to approve of Mr Bowdler's entailments

Entailment2 (entē'l lmĕnt) [f. Entail *v* 2 + -ment] The action of entailing (property)

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 19 By which new way of entaylement God was made his by peculiar Appropriation 1832 Marryat *N Forster* xxv, Entailment of property upon the male heir 1875 T. Hill *True Order Stud* 128 Laws of primogeniture, entailment of estates

†**Entain,** *v Obs* In 4 enteyn. [alteration of Attain, q v] *trans* To overtake, affect = Attain 5

c 1380 *Sir Ferumbr* 2590 Sche is so mat sche may not go' so hunger hur haueþ enteynte

†**Enta lent,** *v Obs rare*—1 [a OF *entalenter*, f *en-* (see En-1) + *talent* (ad L *talent-um* a weight, that which makes the balance incline, hence) inclination, desire.] *trans* To inspire with desire or passion, to excite Hence **Enta**lented *ppl a.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth* v v 168 Al be it so þat þe qualites of bodies entalenten þe instrumentes of þe wittes 1402 Hoccleve *Let Cupide* in *Chaucer's Wks* (1532) 373 Feruent wyl, and entalented corage 1616 Bullokar, *Entalented*

Entally, obs. form of Entail *v* 1

†**E·ntally,** *adv. Obs* [f med.L *ent-* stem of *ens* (see Ens) + -al + -ly2; after *really*, etc]

1691 Ed Taylor *Behmen's Theos Philos* 337 Yet are truely, and entally or really, but not essentially

†**Enta·me,** *v* 1 *Obs* Also 4 entamy, 5 enteme [a Fr *entame-r* = *atamer*; see Attame.]

1 *trans* To make a cut into, wound. Also *fig*

c 1330 R Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 12387 He entamed bope his bryn. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 3699 Þe helm was so hard y-wroȝt, þat he miȝt entamy him noȝt, Wyþ no dynt of swerde 1393 Gower *Conf* I 66 If thou thy conscience Entamed hast in such a wise ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 1160 They fande no flesche entamede 1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met* XII xii, Loves of bred hole & entamed 1490 — *Eneydos* IV 18 The whiche trees soo cutte and entamed

2 To make the first cut in Hence *fig* To open (a discussion, conversation, etc.) Cf F *entamer*

1475 Caxton *Jason* 90 She entemed and began to opene her mater in this wyse 1483 — *Gold Leg* 110/3 Whyche of them bothe shold entame or bygynne to take of the breed *c* 1500 *Melusine* 299 He had not entamed nor shewed the matere to no man

Entame (entē'l m), *v* 2 [f En-1 + Tame] a *trans* To tame; to subdue. †**b.** *intr* To grow or become tame *Obs*

1600 Shaks *A Y L* III v 48 'Tis not your cheek of cream, That can entame my spirits to your worship 1768 J Ross *Ode on Loss of Friend*, MS Wks 223 My trembling frame With some felt impulse shrinks, and all my pow'rs entame 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I III All are at much cost entamed

Entangle (entæ ŋg'l), *v.* Also 6 entangel, 6–8 intangle [f En-1 + Tangle *sb* and *v*]

(The primary reference may have been to boats or oars caught in 'tangle' or sea-weed (this being the original sense of the sb), but the wider sense appears in our earliest quots)

I To catch or impede with a tangle

1 *trans.* To involve, impede, cause to stick fast in coils, network, or anything 'tangled' or interlaced. Hence in wider sense. To involve in surroundings that impede movement, or from which extrication is difficult

a 1555 Eden *Decades W Ind* I III (Arb) 77 Attemptinge to goo throwgh the grasse & herbes they were soo entangled & bewrapte therin *Ibid* (Arb) 193 In them [the sandes] many shyppes are entangled 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low-C Warres* 213 One of the greatest Ships entangled with another Ships Cables 1710 J Clarke *Rohault's Nat Phil* (1729) I 115 All these Particles of Matter must be broken where-ever they are intangled with those that join to them 1711 Addison *Spect* No. 42 ¶ 1 Lest she should entangle her Feet in her Petticoat 1722 Sewel *Hist Quakers* (1759) I III 205 Being entangled in the ropes in leaping down. 1726 Thomson *Winter* 926 Entangled in the gathering ice 1777 Watson *Philip II* (1839) 203 If any of them should be entangled in the mud 1824 W Irving *T Trav* II 236 A vessell entangled in the whirlpools 1835-6 Todd *Cycl Anat* I 229/1 Agaric and sponge entangled the blood and retained a coagulum on the spot

β. 1570 Levins *Manip* 128 Intangil, *illaqueare* 1616 Surfl & Markh *Countr. Farme* 317 Sheepe loosing some of their lockes of Wooll vpon the hedges. poore Bees now and then become intangled therein

b *esp.* To catch or hold fast in a snare or net; to ensnare. Also *fig.*

α 1568 Grafton *Chron* II 741 The Devill is wont with such witchcrafts, to wrap and entangle the myndes of men 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* I 23 He will find himself entangled in words, as a bird in lime twigs 1711 Steele *Spect* No. 139 ¶ 1 The Snares in which France has entangled all her Neighbours 1773 Burke *Sp Relief Prot Dissenters* Wks X. 33 Nets that entangle the poor fluttering silken wings of a tender conscience 1841 D'Israeli *Amen Lit.* (1867) 592 Entangled in the meshes of political parties. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I. II 40 Saturnian Jove hath in an evil net Entangled me most cruelly

β 1576 Fleming *Panoplie Ep* 287 They intangle themselves in the same webbes of woe 1611 Bible *Matt* XXII. 15 1692 E Walker tr *Epictetus' Mor* XXV, Be not here intangled by The too great Lustre that beguiles your eye.

c. *transf.* To involve in intricate paths or among obstacles; also *fig.* with reference to a metaphorical 'maze' or 'labyrinth'

1611 Bible *Ex* XIV 3 They are intangled in the land, the wildernesse hath shut them in *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth *Irene* Wks. 173 That labyrinth wherein they are like to intangle and lose themselves 1725 De Foe *Voy round World* (1840) 90 Our Madagascar ship was entangled among rocks and currents 1790 Burke *Fr Rev* Wks. V 58 Entangled in the mazes of metaphysic sophistry 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. x. (1865) 83 You get entangled in another man's mind, even as you lose yourself in another man's grounds 1850 Prescott *Peru* II 245 The Spanish commander became entangled in the defiles of the mountains

†**d.** *intr* To become entangled *Obs rare*

1628 Cowley *Piramus & Thisbe* IV, A Bird By struggling more entangles in the Gin *a* 1673 Horton in Spurgeon *Treas Dav* Ps XCIV 19 Boughs usually catch, and intangle one in another

2 *fig* To involve in difficulties, to engage (a person) in undertakings, quarrels, etc, from which it is difficult to withdraw, to embarrass, hamper, to involve in mental difficulties, perplex, bewilder Formerly also *absol* † to cause entanglements.

a. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen VIII*, c 38 § 1 The vsurped power of the Byshoppe of Rome hath always entangled and troubled to the mere iniusdiction and regall power of this realme 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind* II IX (Arb) 132, I fynde my wytte more entangeled in the description hereof 1606 Shaks *Ant & Cl* IV XIV 48 Yea, very force entangles It selfe with strength 1683 Temple *Mem* Wks 1731 I 410 The others were entangled still in some Difficulty or other 1798 Nelson 25 Oct in Nicolas *Disp* (1845) III 159 You will not entangle yourself by undertaking to embark the troops for France 1833 Ht Martineau *Manch Strike* VIII 87 Getting entangled in a complimentary speech 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* IV XVIII 52 The Pope had endeavoured to entangle his nephew in the conspiracy 1871 Tyndall *Fragm Sc* I. XVIII 462 He was long entangled in Electro-chemistry

β. 1563-87 Foxe *A & M.* III 357 He might intangle himself, but should do his Brother no good 1597 Daniel *Civ Wares* I lxxi, Intestine strife, of force, The apt-divided State intangle would 1699 Burnet 39 *Art* 1 (1700) 20 This is rather a flight of Metaphisicks that intangles one, than a plain and full conviction 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No 22 ¶ 5 Intangled in consequences which she could not foresee

†**b** To bind by embarrassing engagements *to* another person. *Obs*

1620 *Horæ Subsec* 106 A Prodigall is so entangled to other men, that hee is neuer master of himselfe 1632 Lithgow *Trav* VII 331 Not being intangled to wife and children, etc

c To involve (a person) in compromising relations *with* another Cf 3.

1888 F Hume *Mad Midas* I 1, He became entangled with a lady whose looks were much better than her morals 1888 A K. Green *Behind Closed Doors* III, She could never have become entangled with him.

†**d** To encumber (land, an estate). *Obs.*

1601–2 Fulbecke *2nd Pt Parall* 63 The paine morgaging, incumbring, entangling, or aliening the land. 1616 Sir R Dudley in *Fortesc Papers* 16 My Estate in England is entangled, partly by a suite in the Chauncery.

II. 3. To make tangled; to twist, interlace, or mix up in such a manner that a separation cannot easily be made.

1555 Eden *Decades W Ind* I III (Arb) 77 The sea was euery where entangeled with Ilandes. *Ibid* 196 The formes of their letters are muche more crooked and entangeled 1601 Holland *Pliny* I 199 They have not so soone clasped and intangled it [the trunke] with their taile, but they set their venomous teeth in the Elephants eare 1671 Milton *Samson* 763 Entangl'd with a poisonous bosom snake 1713 *Lond & Country Brew* I (1742) 50 The spirituous Parts are more entangled, and kept from making their Escape. 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I § 27 212 The flakes were composed of these exquisite [snow] blossoms entangled together

b *fig* To render (a subject, etc.) complicated or intricate; to complicate *with*.

1672 A Marvell *Reh Transp* I 104 He had intangled the matter of Conscience with the Magistrates Power. 1677 *Govt Venice* 269 Your Scholars rather intangle and perplex Councils than clear them 1695 Ld Preston *Boeth.* V 212 The Question was intangled with many others. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ. Mystery*, Two other circumstances which entangled this mystery 1879 Froude *Cæsar* XXVIII 481 The story is entangled with legends.

Entangled (entæ ŋg'ld), *ppl a* [f. prec. + -ed1] In the senses of the vb.. **a.** Caught or held fast in anything tangled, ensnared **b** Involved in difficulties, embarrassed, perplexed. †**c** Of an estate: Encumbered (*obs*). **d.** Interlaced, complicated, intricate

1561 T Norton *Calvin's Inst* I. 30 Such as in Scripture are to our capacitie doubtfull and entangled 1598 J Dickenson *Greene in Conc* (1878) 134 Now wrought she on his intangled wits as on an anuill 1653 Milton *Hirelings* Wks (1851) 384 The obscure and intangl'd Wood of Antiquity 1662 Stillingfl *Orig Sacr* III I § 7 Nothing can bee a greater evidence of an intangled mind 1670 Marvell *Let Mayor of Hull* Wks I 160 The discourses growing long and intangled, one of the members rose up 1680 Burnet *Rochester* 167 To recover an intangled Estate. 1735 Somerville *Chase* I 160 Seek'st thou for Hounds to brush th' Entangled Covert? 1762 Falconer *Shipwr* II (1819) 47 All the entangled cords in order placed. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III 329 Heaps of entangled conveyances or wills of a various obscurity 1856 Stanley *Stnai & Pal* II 121 A somewhat entangled and delicate question 1862 H Spencer *First Princ* II XX (1875) 440 Each deposit must be differently distributed by the entangled currents

Hence †**Enta·ngledly** *adv*, in an entangled manner †**Enta·ngledness,** the state of being entangled.

1611 Cotgr., *Perplexement*, perplexedly, intricately, intangledly, troublesomely 1687 H More *Contr Remark Stor.* 428 It was usual with these Goblins. to wind all this Yarn on these old pieces of Lumber, so perplexedly and entangledly. 1611 Cotgr, *Perplexité*, intangledness 1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* I 241 Much of that intangledness which we find now in astronomy, would be taken away.

Entanglement (entæ·ng'lmĕnt) Also 7-8 in- [f ENTANGLE *v* + -MENT]

1 The action of entangling; the fact or condition of being entangled, confused medley

1687 H MORE *App Antid* (1712) 194 The intanglement of multifarious Contradictions in the Conception 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III 80 The different webs that offer to [illegible] 1835-6 [illegible] blood in the [illegible] 1845 [illegible] *Nat.* viii. (1879) 160 Produced by the entanglement of the single threads. 1856 KANE *Arct Expl* I iv 42 Serious risks of entanglement among the broken ice-fields. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I. § 2 21 Great was the entanglement of fissures. 1861 TULLOCH *Lang. Purit.* 109 In all that concerns Cromwell the entanglement is extreme 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i 122 He kept himself out of all political entanglement 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist* I. xiii. 638 Without entanglement of machinery or waste of power

b. An instance of entanglement

a 1690 E HOPKINS in Spurgeon *Treas Dav.* Ps xl 6 All the involucra and entanglements of Providence shall be fully unfolded. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr Atonem* viii (1852) 239 Thus entanglements arise not easy to be unravelled 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq* (1876) II viii 378 The first entanglements between Normandy and Anjou

2. A means of entangling, that by which a person or thing is entangled; an embarrassment, a snare; a circumstance which complicates or confuses a matter.

1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 475 These civile honors and employments are verie great entanglements to Christ's ministers 1644 MILTON *Judgm Bucer* Wks 1738 I. 281 The Roman Antichrists have knit many a pernitious entanglement to distressed Consciences 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract Discr* (1711) III 17 A very great let and intanglement to him in his enquiry after Truth 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v *Corn*, Those salts cut and remove the entanglements of the different buds which are contained in each seed 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1852) II 552 Pleasure is a sly enchantress, we have need of all our eyes to keep clear of her entanglements 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 267 These are a few of the entanglements which impede the natural course of human thought 1878 STUBBS *Stem* III. 357 Here was a new entanglement, the plot of a quite new historical drama.

b. *Naut* 'A cable stretched athwart the mouth of a river or harbour, with stout spars of wood lashed to it, to prevent the entrance of an enemy' (Adm. Smyth).

1888 *Daily News* 20 July 6/1 The booms, or rather entanglements, which are to protect each of the entrances to our anchorage

Entangler (entæ·ngglər) [f as prec. + -ER 1.] He who, or that which, entangles or ensnares.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp Dict*, *Marañador*, an intangler 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* III 126 Upon the Exchange 'twixt Twelve and One, Meets many a neat entangler *a* 1821 KEATS *Sleep & Poetry* Poems 256 Silent entangler of a beauty's tresses.

Enta·ngling, *vbl. sb.* [f. ENTANGLE *v.* + -ING 1] The action of the verb ENTANGLE

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp Dict.*, *Embaraço*, let, stop, entangling *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks 170 Anxious entangling and perplexing of consciences 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison*, This entangling with all its painful consequences

Entangling (entæ·ngling), *ppl. a* [f as prec + -ING 2] That entangles

a 1628 SIR J BEAUMONT *Poems, Deal betw World, Pilgr, & Vertue*, My paces with intangling briers are bound. 1636 *Destr Troy* 210 [illegible] with intangling folds imbrac'd [illegible] *Chase* III 42 Thick with entang[illegible] 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit* (1818) 4[illegible] gling wilderness 1884 *Chr. World* 12 June 433/1 Entangling alliances with foreign nations are to be avoided

Hence **Entanglingly,** *adv*, in an entangling manner.

1878 *Scribn. Mag.* XVI 38/1 The rest of the road presented deeper bogs, and more entanglingly strewn rocks.

† **Enta·ppesse.** *Obs rare*—1. [f. OF *entapisslengthened* stem of *entapir*, f *en-* (see EN-1) + *tapir* to hide.] The action of seeking covert: said of a fox

(If the reading of the original ed. be correct the word must app have been confused with UNTAPPYE to break covert)

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* II 269 The Fox has broke Covert, let none lag behind, We've had an [*ed.* 1872 no] Entappesse, she runs up the Wind

† **Enta·pisse,** *v. Obs rare*—1 [a OF. *entapisser*, f *en-* (see EN- *pref.*1) + *tapisser*, f. *tapis* carpet] *trans* To carpet.

1595 LODGE *Fig for Momus* Sat. v, An humble cote entapissed with mosse.

‖ **Entasis** (entăsis). [mod.L., a. Gr ἔντασις, f. ἐντα-, ἐντείνειν to strain]

1. *Arch* 'A delicate and almost imperceptible swelling of the shaft of a column' (Gwilt)

1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II 605 The very idea of an entasis in the columns 28 *Nat Encycl* I 202 They diminish, with an imperceptible entasis 1866 FELTON *Anc & Mod. Gr* II viii. 144 The external lines of the columns are carved also, forming a hyperbolic entasis.

† 2 *Pathol.* 'Old term for tonic spasm' (*Syd Soc Lex.*) 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp*

Entask: see EN- *pref.*1 1 b

Entassment (entæ·smĕnt). [ad. F. *entassement*, f *en-* (see EN-1) + *tas* heap] A heap, accumulation. 1864 in WEBSTER, and in mod. Dicts.

Entachch, entatch: see ENTACH

† **Entatic** (entæ·tik), *a. Med Obs* Also erron entastic [a Gr ἐντατικ-ός, f ἐντα-, ἐντείνειν: see ENTASIS 2] Of or pertaining to entasis Of medicines Aphrodisiac

1822 J M GOOD *Study of Med* I 265 The spasms were sometimes clonic or agitatory, instead of being entatic or rigid 1847 CRAIG, *Entartic.* So 1864 in WEBSTER, and in later Dicts 1882 *Syd. Soc Lex*, *Entatic*

† **Ente·nté,** *a Her. Obs.*—o [a Fr *enté* pa pple of *enter* to graft.] Said of an emblazonment in which one coat of arms is engrafted or impaled in another 1736 in BAILEY and in mod. Dicts.

† **Entech, -teech,** variants of ENTACH, *Obs*

† **Ente·chment.** *Obs rare*—1. [? f *enteche*, ENTACH *v* + -MENT; in Douglas perh f EN-1 + TEACH + -MENT] The action of teaching; a lesson

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI iv. 41 And rycht hard bene the first entechment [L *rudimenta*] Of hardy batall to thame bene nocht acquent

Enteer(e, obs form of ENTIRE.

Entelechy (entelĕki). *Philos.* Also 7 entelechie, entelech; 6 in Gr. form entelecheia; 7-9 in Lat entelechia. [ad Gr. ἐντελέχεια, f ἐν + τέλει, dat of τέλ-os perfection + ἔχ-ειν to have]

1 In Aristotle's use. The realization or complete expression of some function; the condition in which a potentiality has become an actuality

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II xii. (1632) 304 Aristotle calleth [the soul] Entelechy, or perfection moving of itselfe 1652 J SMITH *Sel. Disc* x. 500 Wickedness is the form and entelech of all the wicked spirits 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist Philos* (1701) 256/1 The Soul is the first Entelechy of a natural organical body, having life potentially 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct Sc* (1857) I. 43 The Entelechy, or Act, of a moveable body. 1842 SIR W HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks* I. 202/2 *note*, Aristotle defines the soul, the Form or Entelechy of an organized body 1850 MAURICE *Mor & Met Philos* (ed 2) 194 Motion is the entelechy (the perfecting power or principle) of the potential as potential

2. In various applied senses (apparently due to misconceptions of Aristotle's meaning) a. That which gives perfection to anything, the informing spirit b. The soul itself, as opposed to the body.

1603 HARSNET *Pop Impost* 5 When his Holiness the King of Spaine and Parsons theyre Entelechie were plotting beyond the seas *a* 1652 J SMITH *Sel Disc* iv 124 He seems to make it [the soul] nothing else, but an entelechia or informative thing 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks (1834) 231 The purest parts of the separated entelechises [*sic*] of blessed Saints 1659 SHIRLEY *Honoria & Mam* I 1, Soul that bright entelechea Which separates them from beasts

3. The name given by Leibnitz to the monads of his system

1877 E CAIRD *Philos. Kant* v 92 It is better to give the general name of monads or entelechies to those simple substances that have only perception.

‖ **Entellus** (entelĕs). [mod L app. from the proper name Entellus see Virg *Æn.* v 437-472. The name was first proposed by Dufresne, *Bulletin Soc Philomath*, 1797; but he does not explain the reason for his choice of it Cf. other (past or present) specific names of Indian monkeys, *Anchises*, *Priamus*, *Rhesus*, *Ivus*]

An East Indian species of monkey of the genus Semnopithecus (*S entellus*)

1843 *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc Bengal* XII 169 It [the Semnopithecus Johnii] is more suspicious and wary than the Entellus. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool* § 151 The Entellus abounds over almost every part of India

Enteme, var of ENTAME *v.*2 *Obs.*

† **Ente·mper,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 **entempre, -i.** [var. of ATTEMPER; in AF *entemprer* (Bozon)]

1 *trans.* a. To temper, qualify by admixture; to modify or moderate by blending with something of different or opposite quality. b. To modify the temperature of (*e.g* water)

c 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 319 Euerech of þeos foure elemenz entempriez ojur. *Ibid.* Ake zif þov nimest rizt puyr hot watur and dost cold þai-to þov mizt it makien euene wlach and entempri it so *c* 1400 tr *Lanfranc's Cirurgie* 29 The neschenesse is entempered & ystrengthyde

2. To moderate, to restrain, = ATTEMPER 4.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 164 Entempre þou beter þy tonge.

Entempest: see EN- *pref*1 2

Entemple (entem'pl), *v.* [f. EN-1 + TEMPLE] *trans.* To enclose as in a temple; to enshrine Also *fig* Hence **Ente mpling** *vbl. sb.*

1603 DEKKER *Grissil* (1841) 14 What virtues were entempled in her breast 1685 H MORE *Parn. Prophet* 246 There to be entempled in more illustrious Temples *Ibid* 247 Theodosius allows the entempling of them with all Magnificence 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt Sinai* I. 282 Natural effluence of spirit within Mystic entempled 1858 BUSHNELL *Serm New Life* 13 In that manner to receive and entemple the Infinite Spirit

Entempre, var ATTEMPRE *a. Obs*, temperate

1297 R GLOUC (1724) 429 Entempre he was of mete, and drynke, and of slep also

Entencion, -sion, -tion, -tional: see INT-.

Entend, -ance, -ible, -ment: see INTEND.

† **Ente·ndant,** *a Obs* Also 4-5 entendaunt. [a Fr. *entendant*, pr. pple. of *entendre* to hear, attend to] a Attentive (*to*). b In attendance = ATTENDANT *a.* 1 and 2

a [1292 BRITTON I ii § 18 Et voloms qe nos viscountes et nos bailifs soint entendauntz a eux et a lour maundement.] *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 2542 Bad alle til him entendaunt be. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III 425 And but þou be entendaunt to myn commaundements I schal sende men þat schal scourge þe. 1389 *Eng Gilds* 93 And if y' deen be comaundeed for to be entendaunt hem for to helpen 1393 GOWER *Conf* III. 365 Jewes eke and Sarazines, To him I sigh all entendaunt 1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng* II (1520) 15 b/1 The Kynge of Fraunce commaunded that al men sholde be as entendant to Kynge Leyr as it were unto hymselfe

† **Ente·nder,** *v Obs* Also 7-8 intender [f EN-1 + TENDER *a*] *trans.* To make tender; to melt (the heart), to enervate, to weaken

1594 SOUTHWELL *M Magd Fun Teares* 126 And my innocent blood [would] entender his adamant heart 1628 BOLTON *Florus* III iii 171 The daintinesse of the ayre and soyle entendred their spirits. 1669 WOODHEAD *St Teresa* I Pref 14 All which do much serve for intendring the heart 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* II 525 Virtue alone entenders us for Life I wrong her much—entenders us for ever 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct Fathom* (1813) I 34 Her heart was too much intendered to hold out against all the forms of assault 1765 GOLDSM *Ess* 13 A social heart entendered by the practice of virtue

Entent, etc.: see INTENT, etc

† **Ente·nter,** *sb Obs* [f the verb

(The form *entre* may in some instances belong to this word, but the examples cannot be distinguished from those in which it belongs to ENTRY)]

1. The action of entering, the power or right of entering; a legal entry, *concr* a means or way of entrance; a passage.

c 1430 LYDG *Bochas* VIII xiii (1554) 185 a, Gaue hym enter and possession 1563 BP GARDINER in FOXE *A & M* 732 b, My brother of S Dauids, maie like a champion with his sword in his hand make enter for the rest. 1588 SHAKS *L. L. L* v 1 141 His enter and exit shall bee strangling a Snake

2 [Confused with Fr *enter* to graft]

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint Compl Gard* II 105 Graffing and Enterring, or Ingraffing, are Synonimous Terms.

Enter (e·ntər), *v* Forms 3-8 entre, (3 entri, 4 entere, entur), 4-5 entree, entyr(e, 4- enter [a Fr. *entrer* = Pr *entrar*, *intrar*, Sp, Pg *entrar*, It. *entrare*, *intrare* —L. *intrāre*, related to *inter* between, *intrō* inwards, *intrā* within.

The L vb was used both as trans, and as intr with *in*= into, in Fr. the intr use was alone adopted, and passed into Eng. The trans senses 9-15 are derived from the similar senses of *enter into* (1-8), perh with some influence from Lat]

I. To go or come in

* *intr* (Often conjugated with *be*)

1 To go or come into a place, building, room, etc, to pass within the boundaries of a country, region, portion of space, medium, etc Also *fig*

a. Const *into*, † *in* (= 'into'), rarely † *unto* Now largely superseded by the trans use 10, but retained where the notion of penetration into the interior of a place is sought to be emphasized.

c 1300 *K Alis* 4488 In a castel he entred thare *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit P.* A 38, I entred in þat erber grene *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T* 399 That ilke nyght, That we ben entred into schippes boord *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 3007 Honerable Elan was entrid in þe tempull. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV v. (1839) 37 In his tyme, entred the gode Kyng Edward of Englond in Syrye *Ibid* 56 At that Cytee entrethe the Ryvere of Nyle into the See 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 263 Syr for Gods sake enter againe into your Ship 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus* (1732) 5 We entred into a Woody Mountain 1796 H HUNTER tr *St Pierre's Stud Nat.* (1799) III 339 Enter into it [harbour] then at this time, while day-light remains. 1843 MARRYAT *M Violet* xxxv 290 We entered into a noble forest

fig *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H Fame* III. 19 Now [O Apollo] entieth in my brest anoon 1547 *Homilies* I. *Good Works* (1859) 58 What man doth not see and lament to have entered into Christs religion such false doctrine. 1712 STEELE *Spect* No 284 P 1 When this Humour enters into the Head of a Female 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III 450 A spirit of reverence enters into the young man's soul

b. *simply.* To come into the place indicated by the context Of an actor. To come upon the stage, in the stage-directions of plays used constantly in 3rd pers imper. sing and pl. Also *fig*

As to the grammatical character of 'enter' as a stage direction, cf the Lat directions in *Calisto & Melibœa* 1520, which has frequently *intret*, *exeat*, and those in Udall's *Roister Doister* 1553, where *exeat*, *exeant*, *cautent*, etc appear throughout; also Bales' *Kynge Johan* 'Here the Kyng delevyr the crowne to the Cardynall', 'Her go owt Sedwsion', 'Here the Pope go out', 'Here cum Dyssimulacyon syngyng of the letany', etc

a 1300 *Cursor M* 8341 (Cott) For-þi hir enterd bersabe *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* II § 12 The howr of Mercurie entryng vnder my west orisonte at eue 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* XVII xx (1495) The stocke of boxe hath noo poores where ayre myghte entree *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9107 Pan vnarmyt he entrid, euyn to þe citie. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxxv 75 Ramsay til hym coym in hy And gert hym entre. 1557 tr *More's Edw V* (1641) 16 When he is once entred, he creepeth forth so farre. 1590 SHAKS *Mids N.* v. 1 186 She [Thisbie] is to enter, and I am to spy Her through the vvall. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* IV ix. § 3 A way made for Paganism or for extreme barbarity to enter, 1635 AUSTIN *Medit* 194 John did before Christ entred, play the Mediator 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort* (1729) 231 The Air entring by the Furnace-pipes. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Prov Mass.* II. 138 The minister discovered near 20 entring 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. liv 41 The king and his troops entered first through a postern,

c. with pleonastic *in* (adv). Somewhat *arch.* or *rhetorical.*

1297 R Glouc. (1724) 47 Þei entrede in at Temse mouþ *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 75 And there we may, without dent, Enter in now, verament. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* II viii 114 And entryde in wyth hys menyhe *a* 1535 More *De quat Noviss* Wks 81/2 While he wer entring in at yᵉ gate 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* v. 472 Empanoplied and plumed We entered in

2 *Law.* To make entry (into lands) as a formal assertion of ownership, to take possession. Const † *in, into,* and *simply.* (For *to enter upon* see 9 a.)

1523 Fitzherb *Surv* 12 b, For and he do, the lorde may entre as in landes forfayte to hym *a* 1619 Dalton *Country Just.* lxxxiii. (1630) 213 If after the death of the father a stranger entereth into his land by force 1721 *St Germain's Doctor & Stud* 32 Though his successor have right to the lands, yet he may not enter 1809 Tomlins *Law Dict* s. v. *Entry,* This entry into lands is where a man enters into or takes possession of any lands, etc, in his proper person 1818 Cruise *Digest* II 375 Upon the death of the testator his sister entered and married.

3 To penetrate into the substance of anything; to be plunged deeply Const. *into*, also *simply*

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr* (W de W 1495) I xxxiii. 28 a/1 The grounde was soo softe and morysshe that they entred up to the raynes. 1539 Bible (Great) *Ps* cv 18 The iron entered into his soul 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI 326 The sword Of Michael deep entring, shar'd All his right side

† b *fig.* (*a*) To be absorbed (*in* thought). (*b*) In phrase, *to enter far within* (a person), i. e to have great influence over (him) *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 3844 Euermore ymaginand & entrond in thoghtes 1601 Holland *Pliny* xx xiv, Vindex so far entred within him, as he obtained whatsoever he would at his hands

4 To become a member in a society, etc. Cf 23 c.

1389 *Eng Gilds* (1870) 3 Who þt entryth in þe same ffraternite. 1674 Brevint *Saul at Endor* 266 By entring into a Confraternity. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an 1730 He fairly told Taylor that he could not suffer him to enter where he knew he could not have an able tutor. *Mod.* He entered at St. John's College.

† **5** To come or be brought into any state or condition (sometimes with additional notion of place); to fall into a disorder, etc. Const *into,* occas *to, unto* *Obs*

c 1340 *Cursor M* 23368 (Fairf.) Þa ioys sere þat ihesus crist has dight til his qua-sim mai entre in-to þat blis 1382 Wyclif *Matt* xxv 21 Entre thou into the ioye of thi lord 1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* 238/1 Alle they that so consented entred in to frenesye and myght not be hool 1535 Coverdale *Matt.* xviii 9 To entre in vnto life 1568 Grafton *Chron* II 675 Determined to take part with king Edwarde, with whome he in small space entred into great grace and high favour 1657 W Coles *Adam in Eden* 155 Those that be entred into a Ptisick 1710 Steele *Tatler* No 251 P 6 He that has entred into Guilt has bid Adieu to Rest

6. To make a beginning, engage (in any action, course of conduct, discourse, etc) **a.** Const *in* (arch), *into,* occas † *to.*

a 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 8 To the entent that thei might praie and entre in orisones 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 28 Afoir we enter to the special declaratioun of the x commandis 1597 Morley *Introd Mus* Pref, There be many who will enter into the reading of my booke for their instruction 1611 Bible *Ps* cxliii 2 Enter not into iudgement with thy seruant 1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb.* I. (1843) 11/1 Though the War was entred in, all hope of obtaining money to carry it on was even desperate. 1712 Steele *Spect* No 426 P 1 He entered into the following Relation. 1841 Brewster *Mart Sc* vi. (1856) 89 The commissioners entered into an active correspondence with Galileo 1855 Mrs Carlyle *Lett* II 264 We entered into conversation without having been introduced 1863 H Cox *Instit* I viii 113 The returning officer has not any power of entering into a scrutiny of votes 1879 McCarthy *Own Times* II 24 Ireland would be entered in rebellion

† b *simply.* Also of a period of time or state of things. To begin. *Obs.*

1548 Udall, etc *Erasm Par Matt* in 13 Began and entred with the matter that he came for 1563 Shute *Archit.* D iij a, To beginne with the Pedestal of Corinthia, ye shal enter thus 1586 J Hooker *Gerald. Irel* in *Holinshed* II 149 There entred a verie fervent affection and good will between them 1669 Evelyn *Mem* (1857) II 41 Imploring His blessing for the year entering 1688 *Penn Archives* I 107 The winter . is now entred with some severity

7. *intr.* for *refl.* of branch II (See 20 c, 23 c.)

8 To enter into († **in**): in various senses, in which the intrans. vb. does not occur simply

† a. To look at a particular place in (a mathematical table) *Obs.* So Fr *entrer dans.* Cf 16.

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol* II § 44 With so many entere into thy tabelis in þe furst lyne.

b. To take on oneself (an engagement, a relation, the duties of an office, etc). Sometimes in *indirect passive* † *To enter into religion*: to embrace a monastic life. Cf. 14.

c 1250 *Kent Serm* in *O E Misc.* 35 We bieþ i-entred in-to cristes seruise. *c* 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 125 For-to entri into Answere · þare he ne ouȝte nouȝt to do *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 349 Who is beterid by entryng into þes ordris. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Merch T.* 312 Auyseth yow How that ye entren in to mariage 1597 Hooker *Eccl Pol* v lxi § 2 Such kind of baptism barred men afterwards from entering into holy orders *a* 1631 Donne *Paradoxes* (1652) 28 The Allegoricall death of entring into Religion 1647 May *Hist Parl* II. v 92 That they all entered into Pay. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No 79 P 3, I have a mind to put off entering into Matrimony till another Winter is over my Head. 1796

Pegge *Anonym.* (1809) 388 Our great man was entered in Religion, as they called it 1876 J. H Newman *Hist Sk.* I i iii. 140 Trade . does not care for the religious tenets of those who offer to enter into relations with it

c. To become a party to; to bind oneself by (a league, treaty, etc); to append one's name to (a bond) See also Recognizance, Security.

1535 Coverdale 2 *Kings* xxiii 3 And all the people entred in to [Wyclif assentyde to] the couenaunt 1590 Shaks *Com Err* IV iv 128 Master, I am heere entred in bond for you 1593 — *Rich II*, v ii 65 'Tis nothing but some bond, that he is enter'd into 1637 *Decree Star Chamb* § 16 in Milton *Areop* (Arb) 16 The like Bond shall be entred into by all 1711 Addison *Spect* No 69 P 1 A Subject of the Great Mogul entering into a League with one of the Czar of Moscovy 1767 T. Hutchinson *Hist Prov Mass* II. 201 They entred anew into articles of submission 1802 Mar Edgeworth *Mor T* (1816) I 220 The agreement, into which he had entered 1886 *Manch Exam* 2 Jan 5/3 He refused to enter into a treaty with the Indian Government.

d To engage in the consideration of (a subject)

1553 Eden *Treat Newe Ind* (Arb) 9 To entre into another matter 1586 A Day *Eng Secretary* I (1625) 112 The second of these must by insinuation be entred into 1662 Stillingfl *Orig Sacr* I vi § 9 If we should enter into their Theology, and the History of that 1711 Steele *Spect* No 95 P 3. I should be obliged to you if you would enter into the Matter more deeply 1839 G Bird *Nat. Philos* Introd 34 To enter into these speculations would however be useless and unprofitable 1869 J Martineau *Ess* II. 45 Into its physiology we do not propose to enter

† e To take part in, intermeddle with *Obs.*

1710 Steele *Tatler* No 176 P 2 Our Affections must never enter into our Business *a* 1714 Burnet *Own Time* II 207 Other princes would not enter into the laws and establishment settled among us

f. To take an interest in; to take an intelligent interest in, understand, sympathize with

1797 Godwin *Enquirer* I vi 43 It is by comparison only that we can enter into the philosophy of language 1833 B'ness Bunsen in Hare *Life* I ix 404 Entering into everything and enjoying everything like a child 1851 Helps *Friends in C.* II xi, I should enter into his feelings rather than into those of the ordinary spectator 1885 Sir J Hannen in *Law Rep* Prob Div X 89 She entered into all the arrangements in a methodical and rational manner

g To form part of; to be a constituent element in. So also with adv, *To enter in*

1715 Desaguliers *Fires Impr.* 152 Lapis Calaminaris, which enters into the Composition of the Brass 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L* § 193 The quantity and species of sabulous matter that entered into the texture of the limestone. 1796 H Hunter tr *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat* (1799) I 567 These universal correspondencies . enter into all the plans of Nature 1811 Pinkerton *Petral* I 231 Where no secondary stone enters in its composition, I do not see why, etc 1879 Huxley *Hume* 74 Those compound states of consciousness, which so largely enter into our ordinary trains of thought. 1888 *Spectator* 30 June 884/1 Other considerations, some of them trifling enough, enter in.

h In Bible phrase, *To enter into* (another's) *labours* (lit from the Gr and the Vulg.) to reap the benefits of what has been done by another.

1382 Wyclif *John* iv. 38 Othere men trauelideu, and ȝe entriden in to her trauelis 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 11 They laboured the vynyarde . & we haue entred into theyr labours, takynge the fruyte of the same.

9. To enter on, upon:

a *Law* (Cf. 2) To make an entry into (land) as an assertion of ownership; to assume possession of (property); † to dispossess (a holder of property)

1467 *Bury Wills* (1850) 47, I will that myn feffeis and myn executo's entre vppon hym and put hym owth 1655-60 Stanley *Hist Philos* (1701) 23/2 It shall not be lawful for any Woman to enter upon the goods of the dead 1712 Steele *Spect* No 263 P 6, I shall immediately enter upon your Estate for the Arrear due to me. 1809 Bawdwen *Domesday Bk* 599 Ausfrid, the Priest, entered forcibly upon this land of Ralph's 1818 Cruise *Digest* III 319 He will not distrain or enter on the premises conveyed for the recovery of his rent charge

b. To make an entrance on; to take the first steps upon (a path, a tract travelled over).

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 59 And forþward faste on hure way þey wente, and entrede on þe brigge 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* cl. 8 The season wherein David, as a Judge, entring on the Tribunal, etc 1826 Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II 96 He is saved from entering on a scene of infinite corruptions 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I. § 12. 88 My guide and myself entered upon this portion of the glacier.

c. *fig* To take the first steps in; to do the first part of, to begin, take in hand, engage in (a process, enterprise). Cf. Fr † *entrer sur* (Littré). Also, to begin (a period of time)

1618 Bolton *Florus* I 1 3 Which of them should first enter upon the government and Rule 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist* Ded, I after was entred on a Resolution to dedicate it to his Memory. 1672-5 Comber, *Comp Temple* (1702) 89 By his offering and entring on a treaty. 1704 Addison *Italy* Pref, For before I enter'd on my Voyage I took care, etc. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I xvi 274, I was now entered on the seven-and-twentieth year of my captivity. 1844 Stanley *Arnold* II x 288 He entered on his Professorial duties 1883 Gilmour *Mongols* xvii 206 To enter upon a contest with evil.

† d. To begin an attack upon *Obs.*

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xlii (*heading*), How Nysus and Eryalus made theym redy to entre vpon the hoost of Turnus. 1607 Topsell *Fourf Beasts* (1673) 540 The Beare dareth not to enter upon the wilde Boar, except behinde him

e. To begin to deal with (a subject).

1632 *Star Chamb Cases* (1886) 124 Then the Kinges Councell entred upon their proofes. 1649 Selden *Laws Eng* I. vi (1739) 14 Thus entred the Prelates upon affairs of Kings and Kingdoms. 1712 Addison *Spect* No 339 P 5 The Day is not too far spent for him to enter upon such a Subject 1727 *Wodrow Corr* (1843) III 295 This day the Committee entered on the Church's grievances 1796 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* v 191 Her fear, if she once entered on the subject

* * *trans.* (formerly sometimes conjugated with *be*)

10 To go or come into (a closed space, *e g* a house); to go within the bounds of (a country, etc); to go within (a gate); to step upon (a path, a bridge); to go on board (a ship). Cf 1 a.

1340 Hampole *Pr Consc* 402 Yhe sal noght entre, be na way Hevenryke that sal last ay *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 13880 No buerne was so bold þe brigge for to entre *c* 1400 Maundev xiii (1839) 144 He most entre the See, at Gene 1509 Fisher *Fun Serm C'tess Richmond* Wks 302 He hathe entred the heuen, to appere before the vysage of his fader for vs 1576 Fleming *Panoplie Ep* 171 Who being discomfited with the storms and tempestes thereof, never enter shippe 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II 165 The which with great courage entered Wales 1592 Shaks *Rom & Jul* III. i 7 One that when he enters the confines of a Tauerne, claps me his Sword vpon the Table 1711 Steele *Spect* No. 178 P 2 He returns as if he were entring a Gaol 1737 Whiston *Josephus' Hist* IV iv § 7 They soon came to know who they were that were entered the city 1756-7 tr *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III 165 The gate which thou enterest 1801 Southey *Thalaba* III 1, Some traveller, who shall enter Our tent, may read it 1840 Dickens *Barn Rudge* 1, Who was the young lady that I saw entering a carriage? 1876 Green *Short Hist* I 18 The band of monks entered Canterbury bearing before them a silver cross

fig. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Last Age Church* (1840) p xxv, Þis was þe firste tribulacioun þat ontrede þe Chirche of God 1644 Milton *Areop* (Arb) 71 Entring the glorious wales of Truth 1843 Mrs Carlyle *Lett* I 201 It never enters his head to lie under the walnut-tree here 1862 Trollop *Orley F* xv 121 The idea that Lady Mason was guilty had never entered her head

† b. To take possession of (the throne the crown) Cf 9 a. *Obs.*

1563 Foxe *Life* in *Latimer's Serm & Rem* (1845) Introd 20 Till the time that blessed King Edward entered his crown 1649 Selden *Laws Eng* II xvii (1739) 102 Henry the Fourth entred the Throne by his Sword

c To take up one's abode in Chiefly with mixed notion of 12, as *to enter a monastery, the cloister* (= to become a monk or nun), *to enter a college,* etc.

1603 Shaks *Meas for M* I ii. 182 This day my sister should the Cloyster enter

d. To force an entrance into, to break into (a house, etc); † to board (a ship)

1586 J. Hooker *Gerald Irel* in *Holinshed* II 49/1 His lodging was entred with fire 1627 Capt Smith *Seaman's Gram* xii 57 There is more men lost in entering, if the chase stand to her defence 1726 Shelvocke *Voy round World* vi (1757) 202 And seeing them forecastle full of men, I concluded they had come to a resolution of entering us 1817 W Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* II 777 Judgment was arrested in trespass for breaking and entering a free fishery

11 To make a way into or pass between the parts of anything, to pierce; to penetrate. Cf 3

1613 Shaks. *Hen VIII*, II iv. 182 This respite . enter'd me; Yea, with a spitting power.

† b Of the agent. To pierce, make a hole into Also *fig.* to 'get an idea into' (a person) *Obs*

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc* 154 Entring the Post first with an Augure. *a* 1718 Penn *Tracts* Wks 1726 I 526, I almost despair of entering some of our Adversaries

† c. Of male animals To copulate with *Obs.*

1607 Topsell *Fourf Beasts* (1673) 18 A Mare which a Horse hath formerly entred *Ibid.*, A female asse which hath been entered by a male asse

12 To become a member of (a society or organized body). So *to enter the army, the church, a university,* etc. Cf. 4

Mod He entered the army at nineteen. A lad of seventeen is too young to enter a university

† **13** To take the first steps in (an action or work); to begin Often with *obj. inf* *Obs.* Cf 6

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 12 Some to howse the tope sayle dyde entre 1548 Udall, etc *Erasm Par Matt* IV 17 To begynne and enter his prechyng 1563-87 Foxe *A & M* (1596) 771/1 Constantinus .. entred his journie, comming towards Italie 1576 Fleming *Panoplie Ep* 49 The souldiers .having no stomache to enter conflict and skyrmishe, betooke them to flight 1594 Nashe *Terrors Night* G b, Which before I enter to describe, thus much I will informe ye 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 256 A worke well entred, is truly said to be halfe done 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc* 29 Made, or, at least, entred at the Forge yet sometimes Smiths do it on cold Iron.

b. To begin (a period of time)

a 1617 Bayne *On Eph.* (1658) 75 Kings in entring their reigns 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past* I i 13 *note,* Her majesty had just entered the seventy seventh year of her age

† **14.** To come, or be brought, into a certain state, to take upon oneself (a condition, office, or relation of any kind); to embrace (a profession) *Obs* exc in phrase *To enter religion* (cf 8 b).

1563 *Homilies* II. *Reserr Christ* (1859) 430 Then are they in very evill case that be entred their sleepe in Christ 1576 Fleming *Panoplie Ep.* 282 Over hastie bee they to enter wedlocke *Ibid.* 342 If you doe enter acquaintance and familiaritie with him. 1590 Greene *Orl Fur.* (1861) 91 Would these princes .enter arms as did the Greeks

against Troy 1596 *Edw III*, I ii, We with England will not enter parley. 1611 Speed *Theat Gt Brit* xvii (1614) 33/2 Sigebert entered the profession of a monke *Ibid* xviii 55/1 P O Scapula entred his Lieutenantship in Britaine 1651 W G tr *Cowel's Inst* 23 Make Oath not to enter marriage again without the Kings consent. 1888 Bernard *World to Cloister* 9 If he enter religion.

†15 *To enter bond* = 'to enter into a bond' (see 8 c). *Obs.*

1650 *Bury Wills* (1850) 224 Soe that within a moneth after my death she enter bond to my trustees of my estate *Ibid*, If she shall refuse to enter such bond

16 To turn to a particular place in (a mathematical table). Still in nautical use Cf. 8 a.

1593 Fale *Dialling* 11/2 With this quocient Sine I enter the Table 1644 Nye *Gunnery* (1670) 60, I enter the Table under the Title inches 1840 Rapier *Navigation* 80 Enter Table 5 with the first number of points at the top, and the second number of points at the side

II. To cause to enter.

17. *trans.* To put or bring (a person) into something: *esp.* to take or put (men) on board a vessel. *arch.*

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss* I cxx 143 They decked their shyppes, and entred into theym a certayne. 1588 R Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 387 Whereby to enter the lawe of the Gospel into the mightie kingdome of China 1607 Dekker *Northw Hoe* III i. Wks 1873 III 36 But come enter him [*i e*, 'show in' a visitor] 1611 Chapman *Iliad* III Comm. (1857) 82 And thus to the last twelve books with those five feet that entered me, I haste 1674 *Lond Gaz* No 870/4 Laying him on board on the Bow [he] entered his Men, and made him surrender. 1720 De Foe *Capt Singleton* xi (1840) 193 The boat was to enter her men in the waste 1845 Hamilton *Pop Educ* vii (ed 2) 146 Each citizen has a legal right to enter his children [in the primary schools] 1847–8 H. Miller *First Impr.* viii (1857) 124 He would, he said, fairly enter me on the grounds, and introduce me.

†b. *fig.* To admit into a society, etc; to introduce into a condition or state. Const. *into*, rarely *in* *Obs*

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* III. i (1611) 83 Entered wee are not into the visible Church, before our admittance by the doore of baptisme. 1606 Shaks *Ant. & Cl.* iv xiv 113 This sword but shewne to Cæsar with this tydings, Shall enter me with him *a* 1617 Bayne *On Eph* (1658) 8 This blessing entreth them into assured possession 1658 *Whole Duty Man* i § 31 (1684) 23 Baptism .enters us into covenant with God. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I i 4 He would .endeavour to enter me fairly into the station of life which, etc. 1723 Blackall *Wks.* I. 184 By which [Baptism] we are entred and initiated into the Christian Church.

†c. with complement *Obs*

1607 Shaks *Cor.* II. ii. 103 His Pupill age Man-entred thus, he waxed like a Sea 1631 Massinger *Believe as You List* i. i, With this charitie I enter thee a begger.

†18. To introduce (to the knowledge of anything) by instruction; to give (a person) initiatory information or instruction *in*; to instruct initially, to initiate. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1540 Hyrde tr *Vives' Instr Chr. Wom* (1592) C iij, The precepts of wive men, which she had been entred in 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref 13 b, Sounde meate for such as are wel entred 1607 Shaks. *Cor* I ii 2 They of Rome are entred in our Counsailes 1674 Playford *Skill Mus* I ii 41 So that he be already entred upon the Theorie of Musick. *a* 1714 Ellwood *Autobiog* 202 He asked me If I would enter his Children in the Rudiments of the Latin Tongue. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* II. § 4 Cleophon entered him [his son] betimes in the principles of his sect. 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* I. iv. 229 You are entered in all the secrets of his workshop.

b To exercise initially; to train; to fly (a hawk) for the first time; to break in (a horse). Also, *to enter a dog at* or *to* · to put him (while yet untrained) on the scent of.

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks* (1844) 508 A kest of hakys, when he went to enter them to the rever *c* 1575 *Perfect Bk Sparhawkes* (ed Hasting 1886) 17 Enter her in this order folowinge 1598 Florio, *Accasnare*, to flesh, to enter a dog 1668 Pepys *Diary*, 21 Dec, Not daring yet to use the others [horses] too much, but only to enter them *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp Williams* II 143 (D.) Like boys ready to be entred 1727 Bradley *Fam Dict* s. v. *Entering of Hounds*, The Hare is esteemed the best Game to enter your Hounds at 1875 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* 124 The young hounds should be entered to fox. 1881 Michell *Hawking* in *Macm Mag* XLV 39 It remains only to break him to the lure, and to 'enter' him, each of which processes is soon completed.

19. To put (something) *into* (another thing); to put in, insert, introduce. Now chiefly *techn* [So Fr *entrer* (Littré), though the use is not recognized by the Academy]

1375 Barbour *Bruce* I 623 This lettir sall I entyr heyr 1647 H More *Song of Soul* II ii. III. i, He much perplexed is Where to make choice to enter his rugg'd saw. 1691 Ray *N C Words* 31 *Gavelock* an Iron Bar to enter stakes into the ground 1703 Moxon *Mech Exerc* 122 Enter the edge of the Draw-knife into the Work 1787 Best *Angling* (ed 2) 29 You must enter the hook at the tail of the worm 1806–7 J Berisford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) x xcv, Entering your watch at the wrong opening, when it instantly dives to your knee 1830 Gen P Thompson *Exerc* (1842) I 244 It is therefore politic to enter the wedge by this end 1859 F. Griffiths *Artil Man* (1862) 208, 5 enters shot or shell, and rams home. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seamen's Catech* 11 The ball will be entered the largest end downward 1865 Bushnell *Vicar Sacr* I (1866) 4 A special care is needed lest we enter something into the meaning from ourselves.

†b. *To enter foot*: to begin. Also *refl.* in same sense *Obs*

1618 Chapman *Hesiod* I 141 When first thou enter'st foot to plow thy land 1742 Fielding *J Andrews* I x, He entered himself into an ejaculation on the numberless calamities which attended beauty

c In backgammon. To place a man again on the board after it has been taken up, and unable to come in again because the point indicated by the throw is already full

1870 Hardy & Wari *Mod Hoyle, Backgammon* 143

20. To put (a name) into a list in writing, (a fact or particular) into a description or record, to write down (on paper, a tablet, etc) Const *in, into, on*, and simply *To enter* (money, goods, etc) *to, against*: to put down to a person's account

1362 Langl *P Pl A.* xi 253, I was markid, withoute mercy and myn name entrid In þe legende of hir longe er I were *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol* II. § 44 Consider thy rote first & entere hit in-to thy slate for the laste merydye of December *c* 1400 Maundev xxii (1839) 238 Thei [alle the Mynstrelle] ben entred in his Bokes, as for his owne men. 1523 Fitzherb *Surv* 20 To entre their copyes truely in the lordes courte roll 1576 Fleming *Panoplie Ep* 196 Such discourses, as you have already with painefull pen entered into paper 1668 Hale in *Rolle's Abridgm* Pref 8 Let him enter the Abstract into his Common-place Book 1727 A Hamilton *New Acc E Ind* I Cviij, The Publisher has duly entred this Book in the Register of Stationers-hall, London 1783 Burke *Report Affairs India* Wks. XI. 136 He did not think it proper to enter his answer on the records 1802 Mar Edgeworth *Moral T* (1816) I xix, 154 If you received the note from us it must be entered in our books. 1812 *Examiner* 28 Sept 624/1 They determined to enter goods to people who never had any dealings 1828 Scott *F M Perth* ix, And not entered against him at the long and dire day of accounting. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax Ch.* (1858) I App 361 Parish Churches are entered in the ancient record of Domesday.

b To hand in at the Custom House a statement of the amount and value of (goods exported or imported). Also, to register (a vessel) as arriving in or leaving a port.

1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav.* A 13 b, Such as . like Merchants with their goods, enter them, before they ship them 1840 R. Dana *Bef Mast* xiii 28 The cargo having been entered in due form, we began trading 1845 M'Culloch *Taxation* II. x (1852) 342 The teas entered for consumption *Mod. Newspaper* (Heading of paragraphs), Vessels entered inwards. Vessels entered outwards

c To insert by name on the list of competitors (in a race, athletic contest, etc) Also *into* for *refl.*

1684 *Lond Gaz.* No 1938/4 The first Horses to be shown and entred there a week before for this year 1702 *Ibid* No. 3832/4 The Horses to be enter'd. 14 days before *Mod* Please enter me for the Sack Race and Hurdles. Have you entered for the Quarter mile?

21. *To enter up*: a To enter in regular form (a series of items); to complete the series of entries in (a book) to a certain date.

Mod. (*Comm*) Have you entered up your payments? The cash-book had not been properly entered up

b *Law* To cause (a verdict, judgement, etc.) to be written down in the records of a court

a 1734 North *Exam* I ii § 48 (1740) 54 Corruptions by the Way, use not to be entered up upon Record 1875 Posti *Gaius* III (ed 2) 414 A judge's order authorizing the plaintiff to enter up judgment and issue execution

22. a *Law. To enter an action, caveat, writ*, etc.; to bring it before the court in due form, usually in writing b. *To enter a protest*: primarily of the minority in a deliberative body, *esp* the House of Lords, to record a protest on the journals or minutes; hence *gen.* to protest. So also, *to enter a caution, protestation*, etc

a. 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 129 Chrysostome may enter action against him of slaunder and defamation 1597 Shaks *2 Hen. IV*, II i 2 Mr Fang, haue you entred the Action? 1884 *Law Rep* Prob Div. IX. 23 The defendant entered a caveat

b. 1679 Dryden *Tr. & Cress* Ep Ded, Whatever Protestation you might enter to the contrary 1699 Bentley *Phal* 139, I enter'd no caution about it to the Reader 1728 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec* (1886) II. 86 A motion made for entring a protest against the above order 1821 Q Caroline *Remonstr Geo IV*, 17 July, The Queen feels it to be her bounden duty to enter her most deliberate and solemn protest against the said determination. 1884 Pinnington *Wiclif* ix 290 He entered his decided protest against the system of the Schoolmen.

23 From sense 20, with mixed notion of 17 b; a To admit as a pupil, or member of a society; to engage (a servant, workman, etc) b To procure admission for (a person) as such c. *refl* and *intr.* for *refl.* Const *among, in, into, of*

a. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 23 They that are entered under him as their Master. 1662 Stillingfl *Orig Sacr.* II. ii. § 5 And if the King were chosen out of the Souldiers, he was presently entred among the Priests. 1691 Wood *Ath Oxon.* III 358 In the year 1655 making a return to the University, he was entred into Ch Ch 1748 Anson *Voy* III viii. 370 He had entered twenty three men during his stay at Macao 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L* § 129, I immediately entered another able seaman, which made the number six *Ibid* § 130, I likewise entered three masons and nine tinners, to take the first turn or week

b 1670 Walton *Lives* IV 266 Having entred Edward into Queens Colledge. 1675 *Art Contentm* IX. § 11. 227 He was never enter'd in those academies of luxury. 1712 Budgell *Spect* No 307 P 12 He was entered in a College of Jesuits 1722 De Foe *Col Jack* (1840) 224 Some officers .entered me into the army. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an 1730 Taylor was entered of that college

c 1689–92 Locke *Toleration* Wks 1727 II iii 324 They are free from it who enter themselves of the Company 1702 *Lond. Gaz* No 3839/4 All others that enter to pay Five Guineas 1725 De Foe *Voy round World* (1840) 77 The people who were willing to take service with us, and enter themselves on board 1870 E Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* I 6 He therefore entered himself as a clerk to a solicitor

† **E·nter,** *prep Obs rare*—[1]. [ad. Fr. *entre*.—L. *inter*] Between.

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb.* III. 455 Northwarde of fervent grounde, southwarde of colde, And enter both of hilly lande thai wolde

Enter, obs var. Entire, and Inter, to bury

Enter-, entre-, *prefix*, a Fr. *entre-*:—L *inter* (see Inter-), with senses 'between', 'among', 'mutually' Occurring first in words a. Fr., as Enterfeat, Entermise, Enterprise, Entertain, also as an early variant of *inter-* in words ad. Lat In 14–17th c. it was often prefixed to Eng. words, many of the compounds so formed being imitations of synonymous compounds in Fr. Since the middle of 17th c this prefix has ceased to be employed in the formation of new words; the compounds (of Eng origin) in which it occurs are either obs or have been refashioned with *inter-* The more important compounds of *enter-* will be found in their alphabetical place; the following are nonce-words or of rare occurrence

Enter-a·dvertise *v* (Fr *s'entre-avertir*), *refl*, to inform each other; **enterba·the** *v* [cf Fr *s'entr'ebaigner*], *refl*, to bathe each other; **enterbea·r** *v* [tr. Fr. *s'entreporter*], ? to carry mutually, **enterbra·ce** *v.*, to embrace mutually, **enterbra·d** *v*, to interwine, **enterbre·ak** *v.* [cf. OF *entr'esrompre*], *trans*, to break between, make a break in; **enterbre·ath,** breathing between; time for taking breath; **enterca·ll** *v trans*, to call mutually, **enterca·pering** *vbl. sb*, intermingled capering, intricate movement, **enterca·rriage,** carriage to and fro between two places; **enterenge·nder** *v trans*, to produce (each other) reciprocally, **entergla·ncing** *vbl. sb*, interchange of glances; **entergra·ve** *v trans*, to engrave between, hence **entergra·ving** *vbl sb*; **enterhi·nder** *v trans*, to hinder mutually, **enterho·ld** *v trans*, to observe (a treaty) reciprocally; **enterki·ssing** *ppl. a*, mutually kissing; **enterle·nd** *v* [cf Fr. *s'entr'eprêter*] *trans*, to lend to one another; **enterlo·ve** *v* [cf Fr *s'entr'aimer*] *trans*, to love mutually; **enterma·rch** *v intr*, to tread on each other's toes; **enterme·ne** *sb*, an intervening mine; **enterme·ne** *v. intr.*, to drive mines between or in an interval; hence **entermining** *vbl sb.*, **entero·we** *v* [cf Fr *s'entredevoir*] *trans*, to owe one another; **enterpi·llar** [tr. L *intercolumnium*], the space between two pillars, **entersee·k** *v* [cf Fr *s'entrechercher*], *trans*, to seek mutually; **entershew** *v* [cf OF. *s'entremostrer*], *trans*, to show one to another; **entershi·ne** *v* [cf. Fr *entreluire*], *intr*, to shine or show up between; to appear partially; to glance, glimmer; **entershou·lder** *v trans.*, to shoulder mutually, to jostle; hence **entershou·ldering** *vbl sb*, **enterspli·t** *v* [cf Fr. *entrefendre*], *refl*, to split one another; **enterspo·il** *v.* [tr Fr. *s'entrespiller*], *trans*, to pillage mutually, **entersu·ck** *v. trans*, to suck mutually; **enterta·ke** *v* [cf Fr *entreprendre* and Enterprise *v* 3], *trans*, to receive, entertain, **entertea·r** *v* [cf Fr *s'entredéchirer*], *trans*, to tear mutually; **enterwa·rn** *v.* [cf. Fr *s'entr'avertir*], *trans*, to warn mutually

1603 Florio *Montaigne* III. viii (1632) 528 We profitably *enter-advertize our selves of our defects 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II i. *Handie-crafts* 21 [They] cast away their spears, And rapt with joy, them *enterbathe with teares. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. xxvii (1632) 90 Children killed their parents to avoid the hindrance of *enterbearing one another 1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* 110/3 Atte last he opened hys dore and sith *entrebraced eche other 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II i *Handie-crafts* 209 Their shady boughs first bow they tenderly, Then *enterbraid. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest Chirurg*, The syxth vtylyte that Galyen putteth is to *entrebreake [1579 enterbrake], and intercyde the matter 1632 Brathwait *Whimzies, Gamester* 40 At the end of every act the encurtain'd musique sounds, to give *enterbreath to the actors. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* I xxx (1632) 104 Those that are much about one age, doe generally *entercall one another brethren *Ibid* I. xxii. 47 By the changes and *entercaprings of which, the revolutions of the planets are caused 1598 Norden *Spec Brit*, *M'sex* II 6 For the more easie *entercarriage of thinges between London and it [Hartford]. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* III xiii (1632) 617 Paine and pleasure *enter-engender and succeed one another 1575 Gascoigne *Flowers* (R), Their chiefe repast was by *entercglancing of lookes 1609 Bible (Douay) I *Kings* vii. 28 The verie worke it selfe of the feete, was *entergraven' and *entergravinges betwen the joyntures 1603 Florio *Montaigne* II ii (1632) 190 They are two occupations that *enterhinder one another, in their vigor 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W de W. 1495) I lxiii 114 a/1 The whyche

paccyon they made and *entrehelden, For after ofte times they vysited eche other 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. II 1050 Water, 'noynting with cold-moist the brims Of th' *enterkissing turning Globes extreams Tempers the heat. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III III (1632) 463 They are things which *enterlend and *enterowe one another their essence *Ibid* I. XXVII 94 They *enterlove one another, and love me as much 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 105 They [Medea and Jason] *entremarched with their feet under the tables *c* 1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. IV *Decay* 949 Just in the mouth of th' *entermine he [fir'd]. 1541 ELYOT *Image Gov* (1556) 135 b, Craftie *enterminynge 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Kings* VII 31 The middle *enterpillers [were] square not round. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I XXXIV (1632) 111 There are ever conditions that *enterseeke one another. *Ibid* II XII 265 It was a singular pleasure to observe the love each endevored to *entershew one another 1562 PHAER *Æneid* IX B b iij b, Soldiours round ryng not so thicke, Where wal most *entershines 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II XII (1632) 301 An overshadowed and darke picture, *entershining with an infinit varietie of false lights *a* 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Jas V* Wks 113 At his very sight a tumult, confused clamour, and *enter-shouldering of male-contents arose 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II III *Vocation* 301 If that any [stones] fall their foes to hit In full, in flight themselves they *entersplit. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III VII (1632) 517 Superiority and inferiority must perpetually *enterspoile one another. *Ibid* II XXVI. 387 They. mutually *enter-suck't each one the others [thumb] 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V IX. 35 So did this mightie Ladie with more myld aspect those two to *entertake 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II XL. (1632) 240 All are pleased to see them [beasts] *enterteare one another *Ibid* I XXXIV 111 This means of *enterwarning one another would bring no small commoditie into common commerce and societie.

Enterable (e·ntəɹăb'l), *a* [f ENTER *v* + -ABLE.] That may be entered, in various senses of the vb, †*spec.* of an article of commerce, that is allowed to be imported.

1714 *Fr Bk of Rates* 57 Merchandizes, which are Enterable in the former Account of Goods 1787 NELSON 12 Aug in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I 252 Tamarinds and noyeau I must get smuggled The latter is not enterable 1793 A BELL in Southey *Life* (1844) I 461 Walked all round Pondicherry Enterable by the sea face from the south 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It Jrnls* I 245 The hotel is enterable through an arch. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* I. IX 123 On neither could he be required to live and act—as now in this waste of enterable and pervious extent

Enteradenography, -ology: see ENTERO-.

Enterance: see ENTRANCE.

Enterate (e·ntĕrēt), *a. Zool* [ad. mod L. *enterāt-us*, f Gr ἔντερα bowels · see -ATE] Having an intestine distinctly separated from the outer body-wall.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv An* XI 652 The possibility that anenterous parasites are not necessarily modifications of free, enterate ancestors

Enterbathe, -bear, -break, -breath, -call, -caper, -carriage: see ENTER- *pref.*

Entercept, Enterchaine, etc see INTER-

†**Enterclose, i·nterclose.** *Obs* [a OF. *entreclos*, f *entre* between + *clos*: see CLOSE *sb*]

1. A partition, 'septum'.

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R* XVII lxxxi. (1495) 653 In the fruyte of Mirtus ben thre celles and in euery celle thre greynes or foure joyned wythout interclose [*sine pariete*] *Ibid*, Some greyne is dowble wythoute interclose [Lat *absque pariete*] as in Celidoyne, and some is double wyth interclose as the greyne of Narstucium.

2. *Arch* ? A screen, partition Also *attrib.*

c 1450 *Voc* in Wr -Wulcker 590 Interclausum, an enterclos. 1479 *Will Wulwerth* (Somerset Ho), Lego ad facturam le enterclose beate Marie ecclesie 1485 in *Finchale Priory Acc* (1837) 370 Lez enterclose walles tenementorum in Ballio. 1601 F GODWIN *Bps of Eng* 308 Ouer against which place, vpon the enterclose of the Quier I find written, etc. 1851-3 TURNER *Dom Archit* II v. 216 [tr *Liberate Roll* of 1248] An interclose with door and locks at the entrance of the queen's new chamber

b. ? A space partitioned off

The architectural dicts give the definition 'a passage between two rooms', referring to the following example ·

1478 WYRCESTRE *Itin.* (1778) 288 Le enterclose per quam vadit a porta ad aulam [in Wookey cavern] est longitudinis dimidium furlong, et archuata, etc.

Entercommon, -commune, etc : see IN-.

Enterdeal, obs. form of INTERDEAL.

Enterdese, variant of INTERDICE, *Obs.*

‖**Enter-deux.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. Fr *entre-deux* 'between two'.] A 'go-between'; in quot a privy bridegroom.

1602 FULBECKE *Paudectes* 25 James King of Scots .was married to Anne .. by a substitute or *enter-deux.*

Enterdice, var. of INTERDICE, *Obs.*

Enterdict obs form of INTERDICT.

Enterdit(e . var. of INTERDITE, *Obs.*

Enterduce: var. of INTERDICE, *Obs.*

Entere, obs. form of ENTIRE.

Entered (e·ntəɹd), *ppl a* [f. ENTER *v.* + -ED[1]] In various senses of the verb, *e.g* : That has gone or advanced within; that a person, etc. has gone into, that has been placed on a register.

1534 LD BERNERS *Gold. Bk M. Aurel* (1546) M iij, A lorde of noble blonde, and somewhat entred in age 1796 COLERIDGE *Ode Departing Year* 1, Ere yet the entered cloud foreclosed my sight 1887 *Pall Mall G* 4 Aug. 2/1 The entered vassal supposed by a legal fiction still to be the holder of the estate.

Enterengender: see ENTER- *pref.*

Enterer (e·ntəɹəɹ) [f. ENTER *v* + -ER]

1 One who goes or comes into.

1590 SPENSER *F Q.* III XII 42 Those dreadfull flames That erst all entrers wont [*v. r* won] so cruelly to scoich *a* 1617 HIERON *Wks* (1619) I 11 The entrers into this gate of life 1760 J. SCOTT *Elegy* IV (1786) 45 The hope-flushed ent'rer on the stage of life 1858 R S SURTEES *Ash. Mamma* V 16 On went the vehicle, leaving the enterer to settle into a seat by its shaking

†**2.** One who is being initiated. *Obs*

1565 JEWEL *Def Apol* (1611) 147 Beginners, or Enterers of the Faith, called Catechumeni 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud Lit.* III 18 If any require any other little booke meet to enter children, the Schoole of Vertue is one of the principall, and easiest for the first enterers

3. One who 'enters' for a race, etc

1746 *Brit Mag.* 48 A constant Enterer at New-market Races

Enteres, var. of ENTRESSE, entrance.

Enterfa(1)re, -feir, -fire, obs ff. INTERFERE *v*

†**Enterfea·t.** *Obs* Also 7 interfeat [ad. F1 *entrefaite*, f *entrefaire* to do (something) between or mutually, f *entre* (see ENTER- *pref*) + *faire* to do] *pl.* Deeds (of arms) on both sides

1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* III 139 The varietie of which enter-feates was such that the Thebans themselves were drawne by the losse of the haven of Corinth to sue for peace *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* II 465 During which Interfeats of Arms, and Exchange of Pens

Enterflow, obs form of INTERFLOW.

Enterglance, -grave, etc.: see ENTER- *pref.*

Enteric (ente·rik), *a Anat* and *Path.* [ad Gr ἐντερικ-ός, f ἔντερον an intestine] Of or pertaining to the intestines. *Enteric fever*: typhoid fever

1869 E A PARKES *Pract Hygiene* (ed 3) 541 The fatal cases of 'continued fever' are from enteric (typhoid) fever 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp Anat* 112 The enteric cavity *Ibid* 523 These plexuses are distributed on the enteric tube

Entering (e·ntəɹiŋ), *vbl sb* [f. ENTER *v* + -ING[1]]

1 The action of the vb ENTER in various senses.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L G W* 2139 *Ariadne*, His dwellynge Right faste by the dore at his entrynge 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* VI. 4 The eldere men of the citee camen to hym and seiden, Whether thin entryng is pesible? 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W de W 153x) 274 In the entrynge of the vij dayes iourney of this pilgrimage of perfeccyon 1553 LATIMER *Serm. Lord's Pr* II 3 'Our Father'. These words pertain not to the petitions, they be but an entering 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I IV, In the entering of the spring 1702 *Loud Gaz* No. 3839/4 The Horses to be kept in that Parish from the Entring to the Running 1714 STRINGER (*title*), The Experienc'd Huntsman with directions concerning the Breeding and Entring of Hounds. 1842 H E MANNING *Serm* (1848) I 1. 3 The entering in of sin proves the presence of an Evil Being 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* III 334 From the entering of Moscow to the arrival at St Helena

†b *To give entering to* to admit *Obs.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr* (W. de W 1495) II. 192 a/2, In the mornyng gyuyng to hym entrynge he sayd to hym

†**2.** The place where one enters, an entrance; a door, etc. Of a bodily organ An opening. *Obs*

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek* VIII 5 The ydol of envye in that entrynge *c* 1540 BOORDE *The boke for to Lerne* B iij a, The gate howse in the mydse of the fronte entrynge into the place. 1541 R COPLAND *Guydon's Quest Chirurg*, It [testis fellis] hath two entrynges or neckes betwene whiche is a dystaunce

3 *Attrib*, as *entering-breach, -clerk, -door, -landmark, -room, -stone*; also *Naut* with reference to the means of entrance into a vessel, as *entering-hatchway, -ladder, -port, -rope*; and *Mech* in the names of certain tools, as *entering-chisel, -file*

1562 PHAER *Æneid* IX B b iij b, Some seeke their *entryng breach on skalyng ladders clambring quicke 1701 *Lond Gaz.* No 3723/4 Whereby *Entring-clerks and others may be furnished with proper Words 1723 *Ibid* No 6191/2 Each Horse paying Half a Crown to the entring Clerk. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Apr 2/1 Chained to the desk of an entering clerk 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* VIII (1682) 353 The chiefest Mosque in it, having thirty four *entring Doors 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid Yng. Seamen* 13 An *entring ladder. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* XXXI. (1856) 272 This cape is the great *entering landmark of the northern shores of Lancaster Sound 1758 J BLAKE *Plan Mar Syst* 2 The *entring ports 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* VII, Out of the larboard entering-port. 1886 *Daily News* 20 Oct 6/2 The huge press that stood in the *entering room went for a beggarly six shillings. 1627 CAPT SMITH *Seaman's Gram* VI 27 The *Entering rope is tied by the ships side, to hold by as you goe vp the Entering ladder, cleats, or wailes 1596-7 S FINCHE in Ducarel *Hist Croydon* (1783) 153 b, There is space for a *enteringe stone of eache side

Entering, *ppl. a.* [f. ENTER *v* + -ING[2]] That enters, coming or going in; †beginning.

1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 99/2 The next moneth of august the thirde day entryng. 1594 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd Fun Teares* 198 To her now entring and never-ending pleasures 1633 P FLETCHER *Purple Isl* V XLVI, Receives the ent'ring sounds 1666 DRYDEN *Ann Mirab* CXXIX, Grim death urges entering billows as they flow. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IX 260 Nor heard the coming courser's sounding hoof, Nor entering footstep 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III 57 Streams of entering and departing courtiers

Enteritis (entĕrəi·tis) *Path* [f. Gr ἔντερον + -ITIS] Inflammation of the bowels; *esp* of the small intestines, usually understood of the acute rather than the chronic form

1808 *Med Jrnl* XIX 276 Those patients were very liable to them [febrile affections] in the form of Enteritis. 1878 HABERSHON *Dis Abdomen* 4 Pain of a very intense form in enteritis

Enterkiss· see ENTER- *pref*

†**Enterknow', interknow',** *v. Obs.* [f ENTER-, INTER- + KNOW *v*; after Fr *s'entreconnaître*] *trans* To know (one another) mutually, to know and be known by (a person). Hence **Enterknow·ing** *vbl sb.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II XVIII (1632) 376 If that [our word] faile us we enterknow one another no longer 1652 BP. HALL *Invis World* Pref., I have desired . to enterknow my good God, and his blessed Angels and Saints. *Ibid* II. IV, Why should we abridge our souls more than them of the comfort of our interknowing?

†**Enterknow·ledge.** *Obs* In mod. editions and Dicts. inter- [f ENTER- + KNOWLEDGE; cf. prec] Mutual knowledge.

a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 11 All Nations have Enterknowledge one of another, either by Voyage into Forraine Parts, or by Strangers that come to them

Enterlace, obs. form of INTERLACE.

†**Enterla·de,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? misprint for *enterlace*, as in later editions; or var of *enterlard*]

1545 RAYNOLD *Womans Booke* 18 They [the vessels] begin to intermingle, enbrade, and enterlade each other

Enterlard, -league: see INTER-

Enterlend, -love: see ENTER- *pref*

†**Enterle·sse,** *v Obs. rare*⁻¹ [a. OF. *entrelesse-r, -laisser* to omit, f. *entre-* (see ENTER- *pref*) + *laisser* to leave] *trans.* To omit

1548 HALL *Chron* (1809) 184 Abstinence of War was concluded betwene the Kyng of Englande & the Duchesse of Burgoyne (Enterlessyng the Duke and his name)

Enterline, obs form of INTERLINE.

Enterlude, obs form of INTERLUDE.

Enterly, var of ENTIRELY.

†**Ente·rm,** *v. Obs rare*⁻¹. In 7 **entearm.** [f EN-[1] + TERM *v*] To apply a term to; to name.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 108 The receptacle of choler entearmed the gall.

Entermarriage, -meddle, etc.: see IN-.

Entermell, var. of INTERMELL, *Obs*

†**Entermee·ne,** *v Obs. rare* [Of uncertain formation, perh. f. ENTER- + MEAN *sb* community, participation, but cf. OF. *entremener* to lead between] *intr.* ? To meddle, interfere.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr* 50 Sporiorie and Cutellerie entermeeneden and enterfereden with goldsmyth craft

Entermes: see ENTREMESS. *Obs*

†**Enterme·te,** *v. Obs* Forms: 3-5 enter-, entreme(t)te(n, 3 entermitti, 4-5 entremet, 5 entre-, entromytte Also 5 intremet, 6 intermete, and see INTERMIT, INTROMIT. [a OF. *entremet-re* (mod *entremettre*), repr. two distinct Lat. formations, *intermittĕre* (cf. Sp *entermeter*, It. *intermettere*) to interrupt, discontinue, in late L also to put (something) between, and *intrōmittĕre* (cf. Sp. *entrometer*, It. *intromettere*) to send or admit within, introduce; f. *inter* between, *intrō* within + *mittĕre* to send In ME. the word was adopted as refl and intr. with sense 'to introduce oneself, meddle'; in early mod Eng. the sense 'interpose (something, or oneself)' was taken up from Fr, but rarely occurs The verbs INTERMIT, INTROMIT, adapted from the original Lat. forms, were formerly often used in the senses of *entremete*, of which they may therefore to some extent be regarded as refashioned forms, now, however, they are used only in senses directly due to their Latin etymology.]

1. *refl* To concern or occupy oneself, intermeddle, take part; to have dealings or intercourse Const. *in, of, with.* Also, to set oneself, undertake *to* (do something)

a 1225 *Ancr. R* 172 Heo entermeteð hire of þinges wiðuten *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 7403 (Cott) O þe kingrike al gouerning He [Dauid] entir mett him in na dede [*Trin MS* he entermeted him of no þing in dede] *Ibid.* 8759 He [Salomon] can him entermet þe temple mak *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 5949 She is neither so fool ne nyce, To entremete hir of sich vice 1406 HOCCLEVE *Misrule* 440 Right wole eek, that I me entremete. *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* III. XXIX (1869) 151 The hand . entermeteth hire to taste and to visite so ofte the tunge. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W de W 1494) III. IX, To .intermette the with worldly besynes 1485 MALORY *Arthur* XVI XV, Yf ye entermete [1634 intermit] yow in this I shall slee you 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXIII 87 All thartes and scyences magicque wherof this lady and prestresse entromytreteth [*read* entromytteth] herself. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 69 That none of us shall entremete hym to doo that ye spek of 1517 in Turner *Sel. Rec. Oxf.* 17 All those that entremetyde them of merchantyse should be taxed

b. *intr.* for *refl*

a 1300 *Floris & Bl* 204 Ne þer nis non so riche king þat dorste entermeten of eni such þing *c* 1300 *Beket* 1253 Lete him iworthe so Than entermitti of holi churche *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Princ.* 1089 Our Lorde God wolde entermete Of no richesse *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. 145 To be forbode from entermeting with the Bible. 1467 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 404 That non seriaunt name nor entremet of the seid eleccion. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 215 He . loue of al shal

haue whet he entermet 1485 MALORY *Arthur* X. xxvi, The kyng badde hym entermete [1634 intermeet] with hym self and with his wyf and of his knyghtes 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* 3 Yf ony man wyll entermete in redyng of hit 1491 — *Vitas Patr* (W. de W 1495) I To entremete to recyte suche hystoryes 1494 FABYAN VI clxiv 158 That nother y one nor the other shulde intremet with the forsayd londes 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 88 It longeth not to clerkes to intermete of them

c *trans* To meddle with, be occupied upon *rare*

1393 GOWER *Conf* I 161 My thought will entermete hem sone. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 38 Of hem that entyrmeten the thynges aboue sayd.

2 To mix, alternate

c1530 in *Pol. Rel & Love Poems* (1866) 43 Entirmet this with woo And gladnes

3 To put (oneself) *between*.

a1541 WYATT *Poems* in *Tottell's Misc* (Arb.) 74 The hylles that doth them entermete Twene me, and those shene lightes

Hence **Enterme·ting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c1375 *Sc Lives Saints, Petrus* 311 Four concubynes he .. gerte refuse pe entremetynge For thir till have with Agrippine. 1377 LANGL *P. Pl.* B. XI. 406 Ac for thine entermetyng here artow forsake c1400 *Test Love* III (1560) 296 b/a Thyne entremeting maners into stedfastnesse shullen be chaunged c1449 PECOCK *Repr* II XII 220 We muste haue manye othere entermetingis with him than the entermeting of remembring oonli 1583 T. STOCKER *Trag Hist Cen. warres* II 15 By the entermeetyng and intercession of the Lordes here vnder named, etc

† **Enterme·ter.** *Obs* [ad. Fr. *entremetteur*, f *entremettre*. see prec.] A broker, mercantile intermediary

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr* (W. de W. 1495) II. 260 a/1, He was a grete marchaunt and entermeter.

Entermine: see ENTER- *pref.*

Entermingle, obs. form of INTERMINGLE.

† **Entermi·se.** *Obs.* [a Fr. *entremise*, f. *entremettre* to place in the midst, interfere, f. *entre* (see ENTER-) + *mettre* to put.] a Occupation, business. b Interposition, intervention, mediation.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* 55 Withstandynge the grete entermyse and besy occupacion that they had In hande 1624 *Bruf Inform. Affairs Palatinate* 36 Hee was offered a Treatie of Peace, by the entermise of the Elector 1638 tr *Balzac's Lett.* III. (1654) 112 By the entermise of words

Entermix, obs form of INTERMIX.

Entero- (e ntĕro, before two unstressed syllables entĕrǫ), (before a vowel sometimes reduced to *enter-*), combining form of Gr ἔντερο-ν intestine, in many compounds of mod formation, occurring in Biology, Pathology, etc. The most important only are here given; as **Enteradeno graphy,** *Anat* [see ADENOGRAPHY], 'a description of the intestinal glands' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Enteradeno·logy,** *Anat.* and *Phys* [see ADENOLOGY], 'an account of the intestinal glands' (*Syd Soc. Lex.*). **Enteroce le,** *Surg* [Gr. κήλη tumour], a hernial tumour whose contents are intestine Hence **Enteroce·lic** *a* **Enteroepiplocele,** *Surg* [see EPIPLOCELE], a hernia in which portions of intestine and omentum are both protruded. **Enteroga strocele,** *Surg.*, a term for an abdominal hernia containing intestine. **Entero·graphy,** 'a description of the intestines' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Enterohy·drocele,** *Surg.* [see HYDROCELE], 'intestinal hernia conjoined with hydrocele' (*Syd Soc. Lex.*). **Enteroli te,** altered form of **Enterolith,** *Path.* [Gr. λίθος a stone], a stony concretion in the stomach or intestinal canal of animals, and occasionally of man. **Entero logy,** *Anat.* [+-LOGY], 'a treatise on, or the consideration of the history of, the intestines' (*Syd Soc Lex.*). **Entero·pathy,** *Path.* [Gr -παθεια, f πάθος suffering], 'intestinal disorder or disease' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Enteroplasty,** *Surg* [+Gr. πλαστ-ής fashioner +-Y], the restoration by plastic operation of a solution of continuity of the intestine. **Entero·tomy,** *Surg* [Gr. -τομια cutting], the opening of the intestine to release its contents, as sometimes in hernia, or to remove a foreign body

1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim. & Min* 62 Pounded with honey it [the ashes of a Hare] helps the *enterocele 1878 T BRYANT *Pract. Surg* I 646 1736 BAILEY, *Enterocelick. *Ibid*, *Enteroepiplocele. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg* I 646 When both intestine and omentum occupy the sac [they form an] entero-epiplocele 1884 *Syd Soc Lex.*, *Enterolith. 1721 BAILEY, *Enterology 1878 T BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I 627 Of these [means] "enterotomy" is most applicable.

Enterodelous (e nterodī ləs), *a. Biol* [f. mod. L. *enterodēla* sb pl, f. ENTERO- + Gr. δῆλ-ος manifest + -OUS] Having an intestine plainly visible; applied to those Polygastria that have a perfect intestinal tube, terminated by a mouth and anus.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl Anat* IV. 3/2 The Enterodelous Polygastria

Enteroid (entĕroi·d), *a Biol.* [f. Gr. ἔντερ-ον + -OID] Resembling a bowel

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 171/1 An enteroid vessel.

Enteropneustal (e ntĕro|pniū stăl), *a.* [f. Gr ἔντερο-ν intestine + πνευστ-, f. πνέειν to breathe + -AL] Of or pertaining to the *Enteropneusta*, worm-like animals having the breathing apparatus borne on the intestinal canal.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv An* VII 674 *note*, Either Vertebrate, Enteropneustal or Tunicate branchiæ.

Enterowe: see ENTER- *pref.*

† **Enterpa·rlance.** Also 7 in-. [ad. AF *entreparlaunce*, f. *entreparler* see next.] A conference.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1621) 954 The first enterparlance of peace betwixt the Persians and the Turks 1625 *Model Wit* 61 b, In which time of so serious interparlance. 1643 *Three Letters* 41 They would apply themselves unto him for an enterparlance.

† **Enterpa·rle,** *v Obs.* Also 7 interparle. [ad F *entreparler*, f. *entre* between + *parler* to speak.] *intr.* To talk mutually, confer.

1536 *St Papers Hen VIII*, II 343 Enterparlinge togithers by a mediatour 1567 TURBERV in Chalmers *Eng Poets* II 642/1 And hope To enterpaile with thee my Friend

Hence **Enterparle** *sb*, the action of the verb, a conference, parley. **Enterpa·rling** *vbl. sb.*, a taking part in a conversation; b. intercession.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* II. XVIII, From Lancaster Arrived Northumberland, as to confer And therefore doth an enterparle exhort. 1599 MORE *Comf agst. Trib* II. Wks 1170/1 With often enterparlyng vpon your parte 1656 TRAPP *Comm. 1 Pet* II 1 Interparlings with God, either for ourselves .or for others

† **Enterpa·rley.** *Obs.* Also 6 inter-. [f ENTER- + PARLEY.] A mutual talk; a conference, conversation, also *Mil.* a parley.

1590 LODGE *Euphues Gold Leg* in Halliw. *Shaks.* VI. 38 Leaving off these interparleys, you shall heare my last sonnetto 1594 — *Wounds Civ War* V in Hazl *Dodsley* VII 186 The younger Marius Vouchsaf'd an inter parley at the last. 1603 FLORIO *Montayne* I VI (1632) 12 During their enter-parlie and businesse about taking hostages. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xxx. 237 With that they gave over their Enterparly.

† **Enterpa·rt,** *v Obs rare*$^{-1}$. In 4 entrepart-yn [a. OF *entreparter*: see ENTER- and PART *v.*] *trans* To share, participate in.

c1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I 592 To entrepartyn wo, as gladly as disport.

† **Enterpa·rten,** *v. Obs.* [? Secondary form of prec.; perh. influenced by *partner.*] *trans* To share or divide with a partner, or between partners.

Hence **Enterpa·rtening** *vbl. sb.*

1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst* I 34 He enterpartenith the gouernment of the world with his Father *Ibid* II 163 By enterpartening of himself with vs. 1553 GRIMALDI *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 8 The enterpartening of mannes life

† **Enterpe·n,** *v. Hawking. Obs.* [a. OF *entrepenner*, f. *entre* between + *penne* wing feather] (See quots.)

1486 *Bk St Albans* A vij a, This hawke is enterpenned, that is to say when the feders of the wyngis bene bitwen the body and the thighis 1736 BAILEY s.v., A Hawk enterpenneth, that is, she hath her Feathers wrapt up, snarled or intangled.

Enterpendant: see INTERPENDANT.

Enterpillar. see ENTER- *pref*

Enterpleader, -polish: see INTER-

Enterpone, var. of INTERPONE, *Obs.*

Enterpose, -produce: see INTER-.

† **Enterpre·nant,** *a. Obs.* In 6 enterprenaunt. [a. OF. *entreprenant*, pr. pple of *entreprendre* to take in hand ENTERPRISE.] Enterprising.

c1500 *Melusine* 122 The sawdan is hardy and enterprenaunt.

Enterpret, form of INTERPRET.

Enterprise (e·ntəɹpɹəiz), *sb* Forms: 5-6 enter-, entreprys(e, (5 enterprinse), entrepris(e, 6 enterprice, -yce, 6-9 enterprize, 5- enterprise Also 6-7 interprise, -yse, *Sc.* -yss, 7 -yze. [a. OFr *entreprise*, *-prinse*, f. *entreprendre* to take in hand, undertake, f *entre* between + *prendre* to take.]

1. A design of which the execution is attempted, a piece of work taken in hand, an undertaking; *chiefly*, and now exclusively, a bold, arduous, or momentous undertaking.

c1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4310 Whan the Soudon wist of this That thei lost such an entreprise 1475 *Bk Noblesse* (1860) 6 Entreprinses and werris taken and founded vppon a just cause 1530 PALSGR 868 The great difficulte of myne entreprise. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 185 Met in the middis with mony interpryiss 1557 PAYNELL *Barclay's Jugurth* 95 b, He proceded in his interprise and purpose 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1308 They resolved to make an enterprise upon some townes of Albania 1618 E ELTON *Expos. Romans* VII (1622) 398 We must not be ignorant of Satan's Enterprizes. 1704 SWIFT *Batt Bks* (1711) 261 He had wander'd long in search of some Enterprize 1748 *Anson's Voy* Introd., A Voyage round the World is still considered as an enterprize of a very singular nature. 1824 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revel* VIII 215 We must restrain the enterprizes of fancy 1875 HELPS *Ess Organiz. Daily Life* 132 In those enterprises which we call joint-stock undertakings

b. *abstr.* Engagement in such undertakings.

1769 *Junius Lett.* III 17 You ought to have pointed out some instances of well concerted enterprise 1783 WATSON *Philip III*, II. VI. 151 Times of national enterprize. 1806 BERESFORD in *Lond Gaz* 13 Sept 1213/2 Some of the existing Duties bear too hard on the Enterprize of Commerce. 1829 I TAYLOR *Enthus* IV (1867) 71 Theology offers no field to men fond of intellectual enterprise. 1844 H H WILSON *Brit India* III 310 That portion of the trade, which the Company relinquished to private enterprise

2. Disposition or readiness to engage in undertakings of difficulty, risk, or danger, daring spirit

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 20 Was never so worshipfulle an act of entreprise done in suche a case 1540-54 CROKE *Ps* (1844) 22 Thyne entreprise dyd neuer quayle. 1792 BURKE *Heads Consid. Pr. Aff* Wks VII 93 In such [piratical] expeditions enterprize supplies the want of discipline 1869 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) III XIV 332 With an expression of contempt for his lack of enterprise.

† **3** The action of taking in hand; management, superintendence *Obs*

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold Bk M Aurel* (1546) D vij b, Some abode there charged with the enterprise of the sonne 1803 in Nicolas *Disp Nelson* (1845) V 370 The enterprise and conduct of the Fleet devolved on Lord Nelson

Enterprise (e ntəɹpɹəiz), *v. arch* Forms as in sb. [partly f prec, partly f. Fr. *entrepris*, pa. pple. of *entreprendre* (see prec), from which vb. the senses are chiefly taken]

1 *trans.* To take in hand (a work), take upon oneself (a condition), attempt or undertake (a war, an expedition, etc), run the risk of or venture upon (danger). *arch*

1485 MALORY *Arthur* Contents VII v, How Trystram enterprysed the Bataylle to fyght for the trewage of Cornwayl. 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 51 It boldeth hym to enterpryse without feare suche ieoperdy 1548-9 (Mar) *Bk Com Prayer, Offices* 13 Matrimonie is not to bee enterprised vnadui sedlye 1602 PATERICKE tr *Gentillet agst. Machiavel* 314 Appius could not obtaine the tyrannie which hee had enterprised 1691 LOCKE *Money* Wks 1727 II 89 This was enterprized by a Prince, who could stretch his Prerogative very far upon his People. 1728 WOOLSTON *Disc Miracles* IV 55 That the Bearers of the poor man should enterprise a trouble and a difficulty 1788 COWPER *Corr.* (1824) II. 174 Impossible for Mrs Unwin to enterprize a cake. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II 57 Roman ambition first enterprized the conquest of the common parent of the British nations 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav* V 12 What the *Times* calls 'Railway Enterprise'. You Enterprised a Railroad through the valley

† b. with *inf.* (rarely with *clause*) as obj *Obs*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. XXIV 193 Them that haue late enterprysed agayn right and reson to make warre 1523 SKELTON *Garl Laurel* 388 Maister Chaucer nobly enterprysed How that our Englysshe myght freshly be ennewed 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 497 Ananias, thou hast enterprised to lye vnto the Holie ghost 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn* II. II. § 13 To circle the Earth was not done nor enterprised till these later times 1627 HALES *Gold. Rem* (1688) 7 He therefore enterpris'd to handle this Argument

† **2.** With personal obj. a To take in hand, attack b. In *pa pple* [after Fr *entrepris*]. Embarrassed, non-plussed, rendered helpless.

c1450 *Merlin* XX 315 Whan the kynge Arthur saugh hem so enterprised 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met* XII XVIII, I am so moche enterprised of dystresse and anger c1510 MORE *Pleas* Wks 26 He lieth at hande, and shall vs enterprise 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 335 Danes and Norwaies enterprised this lande.

† **3.** *intr.* To make an attempt, undertake an operation, form a design Of military commanders To direct operations, make an attack (*upon*). Cf. Fr *entreprendre sur. Obs*

a1527 tr *Machiavelli's Prince* III (1883) 25 France, with its own forces alone, had been able to have enterprised upon Naples. 1588 J UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb) 28 Be sure of the court, before you enterprise any other where. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon* 37 One Robert Huldern with 15,000 strong enterprized for Yorke 1651 tr. DE LAS COVERAS *Hist Don Fenise* 207 He had a design to enterprise upon the honour of his owne Sister 1701 COLLIER *M Aurel.* (1726) 296 We should enterprize with a reserve for disappointment 1732 NEAL *Hist Purit* I. XII It behoved the learned, grave, and godly ministers of Christ to enterprize farther. 1813 SIR R WILSON *Diary* II 248 Buonaparte. might, perhaps, enterprize towards Prague.

Hence † **E nterprised** *ppl a.*, that has been undertaken, ventured upon.

1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 193 b, The Duke and the Lantzgraue made aunswere recyting the causes of this enterprised defence 1572 R. H. tr *Lauaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 33 He woulde persist in his enterprised purpose.

Enterpriser (entəɹpɹəi zəɹ) [f. ENTERPRISE *v* + -ER^1] One who attempts an undertaking. Const *of, in.* †Also in bad sense, an adventurer

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCIXXXIV 424 A great enterpriser of dedes of armes 1545 RAYNOLD *Womans Booke* D 2 The gud courages of al honest enterpreyers [*sic*] in those matters & al other 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron* III 802/2 The enterprisers of these iusts, was Thomas lord Howard, etc. 1594-5 in Chambers *Dom Ann Scot* I 259 He was ane simple gentleman, and not ane enterpriser. 1681 *Ess Peace & Truth Ch*, 17 The Enterprizers of that new Babel. 1711 SHAFTESB *Charac* II § 2 (1737) I. 233 The Boast of almost every Enterprizer in the Muses Art 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. XIX 138 The attempts of enterprisers and fortune-seekers. 1830 R CHAMBERS *Life Jas I*, III. 93 An enterpriser in the great and hazardous schemes 1882 W B WELDEN *Social Law Labor* 32 These are not simply undertakers, inter-takers, or enterprisers.

Enterprising, *vbl. sb rare.* [f. ENTERPRISE *v.* + -ING^1.] The action of the vb ENTERPRISE; the action of undertaking or attempting.

1572 H MIDDELMORE in Ellis *Orig Lett.* II 190 III. 5 In the entreprisinge of which matter I doe wishe, etc. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 24 As to the enterprizing or atchieving of naturall, politicall, and religious actions, etc. 1675 MARVELL *Corr* Wks. 1872-5 II 442 His late entrprising to subvert in all manners the libertyes of this city, etc.

Enterprising (e·ntəɪprəizɪŋ), *ppl. a.* Also 7 in- [f. as prec + -ING².] a. That undertakes. b Forward and prompt to undertake. In early use chiefly in bad sense, foolhardy, also ambitious, scheming· now chiefly in favourable sense, full of the spirit of enterprise

1611 COTGR s v *Fol.*, An enterprizing foole needs little wit 1672 MARVELL *Reh Transp* I 139 Mr Bayes is so interprising you know 1720 DE WILCOCKS in Ellis *Orig Lett.* II 440 IV 321 The King of Prussia has a brisk enterprising look. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I 364 Diocletian , justly dreaded the enterprising spirit of Carausius 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III 605 The sagacious Caermarthen and the enterprising Monmouth agreed in blaming these cautious tactics 1876 J H NEWMAN *Hist Sk.* I i i. 36 Marco Polo was one of a company of enterprising Venetian merchants.

Hence **Entərprɪsingly** *adv*

1822 *New Monthly Mag* V. 298 The claims which he had so enterprisingly advanced 1887 *Times* 19 Oct 7/4 Some couple of thousand of the roughest enterprisingly made their way to Trafalgar-square yesterday

Enterre, Enterrupt, obs. var. INTER, INTERRUPT.

Enterseek, -shew, -shine: see ENTER- *pref.*

Entershock: see INTERSHOCK.

Entershoulder, -split, -spoil, -suck: see ENTER- *pref.*

Entersole: var. of ENTRESOL.

Enterspace, -sperse, obs. var. of INTERSPACE, -SPERSE.

† **Entertai·n,** *sb. Obs.* Also 6–7 entertaine, 6 -ayne, 7 intertaine. [f. next . cf. Fr. *entretien*] = ENTERTAINMENT.

1 a Pleasure, delight. b. An amusement, a merry-making.

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart* E iiij b, On whose [a river's] prowde banke such entertaine I had 1638–48 G DANIEL *Eclog.* III 30 Rurall entertains Had noe ill meanings 1669 *Addr. Hopeful Yng. Gentry Eng* Ep Ded A viij, Our masquerades and longer festivous entertains 1678 SIR T. BROWNE *Let.* Wks 1852 III 448 Intending to live in Surrey House, and there to make his entertaines , so that he contrives what pictures to lend, etc.

2 Conversation, social behaviour.

1602 MARSTON *Ant & Mel.* I Wks 1856 I 11 With most obsequious sleek-browed intertain They all embrace it as most gratious. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xlii. 12 To restraine A wife Immodest in her entertaine

3 The reception of a guest, also, the treatment of a person as a guest

1591 SPENSER *M Hubberd* 1085 Who Receyued them with chearefull entertayne 1605 HEYWOOD *If you know not me* Wks 1874 I 202 Those plausive shouts, which giue you entertaine 1608 SHAKS. *Per* I i 119 Your entertain shall be As doth befit our honour and your worth 1640 T CARLW *Poems, My Mastr Commanding me to Return Lett* 15 Tell your Soveraigne I gave you courteous entertaine 1651 tr DE LAS COVERAS *Hist Don Fenise* 50, I thought to enjoy the deare entertaine of Hipolite

b A meal, *esp.* a formal or elegant meal; a feast, banquet. Cf ENTERTAINMENT 11 c

1632 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Iron Age* III 1. Wks 1874 III 302 All welcome to this peacefull intertaine 1639 G DANIEL *Ecclus* xlii. 40 Abstaine To meet with Woemen at an Entertaine. *a* 1682 SIR T BROWNE *Misc Tracts* (1684) 203 The dismal Supper and strange Entertain of the Senatours 1686 OLDHAM *Art Poetry* 30 Ill Music . is what the entertain might spare

4. Reception into the mind; acceptance

1616 R NICCOLS *Overbury's Vis* in *Harl Misc.* (Malh) III 357 My counsel might find entertain With those, whose souls, etc 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* v iv 237 Sathan appeared with a Virgins head, that thereby his temptation might finde the easier entertaine

Entertain (entəɪte·n), *v.* Forms: 5–7 enterteyn(e, 5 entreteyne, (entertien, entretene, -iene), 6–7 entertaine, -ein(e, 6 -ayne, (-ene, 7 -eən, -eign), 6–8 intertain(e, 6–7 -ayn(e, -ein, -eyn(e, (6 interteny, intertynie), 6– entertain. [late ME. *entertene*, ad F, *entretenir* = Pr *entretenir*, Sp *entretener*, It *intrattenere* :—late L, *intertenēre*, f L *inter* among + *tenēre* to hold]

† I 1 *trans* To hold mutually; to hold intertwined Also *absol.* with reciprocal sense *Obs*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II x 88 They [bananas] entretiene and cleue to gydre wel an hondred in a clustre. 1578 BANISTER *Hist Man.* VIII 111 An other lesser [nerve] trunke is intertained among the fore partes of the legge

II. To maintain, keep up

† 2. *trans.* To keep (a person, country, etc) in a certain state or condition, to keep (a person) in a certain frame of mind. *Obs*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiii 49 His swete wordes and drawynge atysen and enterteyne her in a contynualle thoughte towarde hym. 1538 STARKEY *England* II ii 191 Hys owne clyent was interteynyd in long sute 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Agric* (1622) 191 By a kind of courteous and mild regiment intertained the countrey in quiet. 1664 MARVELL *Corr* Wks. 1872–5 II 170 The Fidelity and prudence of their Ministers seems rather to entertain them in mutual cautele and suspicion *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I 425 Cromwell was certainly fond of her, and she took care to entertain him in it.

3. To keep up, maintain (a state of things, a process), to retain in use (a custom, law, etc.); to maintain, persist in (a course of action, 'attitude', state of feeling). *Obs* in gen sense; retained (but somewhat *arch.*) in a few special uses, as *to entertain a correspondence, discourse.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* VII 31 To enterteyn hir pudyque chastyte in perpetuall wydowhed 1587 FLEMING *Contn Holinshed* III 1375/1, I intertained intelligence with the Scottish queane 1593 DRAYTON *Idea* Introd Sonn , My Muse cannot long one Fashion intertaine. *c* 1630 DRUMM OF HAWTH *Irene* Wks 164 b, So careful hath he been to intertain peace amongst his subjects *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist Ch Scotl* v (1677) 253 Morton entertained a long fight with them. 1672 CAVE *Prim Chr* I ii (1673) 21 To entertain the discipline of our Forefathers 1794 J HUTTON *Philos Light, &c* 182 This heat, in the burning body, is entertained by the extrication of light 1825 SOUTHEY *Paraguay* III 18 The Empress Queen . did not disdain .. to entertain Discourse with him. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr* (1864) II. III VII. 137 Entertaining a friendly correspondence with the orthodox Queen Theodelinda. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl* (1868) I IV III Philip might direct all his energies towards entertaining civil war in France

† 4. To maintain (something) in existence; to keep in repair or efficiency. *Obs*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 72 b, And for to entretiene his astate were ordeyned certayn nombre of peple 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch* II 5 These varieties of humours are entertained by nourishments. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy Italy* I 42 It's [a bridge] entertain'd at the cost of the king of Spain.

† 5. To keep, retain (a person) in one's service, to be at the charges of (a person) in return for services rendered by him. *Obs.*

1559 *Mirr Mag, Dk Gloucester* VII, With princely wages dyd me enterteyne *a* 1593 H SMITH *Wks.* (1866–7) I 15, I was entertained with a stipend raised by voluntary contribution 1685 in *Vicary's Anat* (1888) App III 167 Two Physitions to bee interteyned and ymployed by this Cittie 1636 tr *Florus' Hist* 130 They were entertained in pay by King Perses 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III II 361 Notwithstanding so many labourers entertained in the work, seven years was this Temple in building 1762–71 H WALPOLL *Vertue's Anecd. Paint* (1786) I 195 No wonder when so many Italians were entertained in the king's service.

† b. To take (a person) *into* one's service; to hire (a servant, etc); to retain as an advocate.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard* (1618) 147 They entertained into their pay Charles Vrsin and Bartlemew Aluiano with two hundred men at armes 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent* II IV 110 Sweet Lady, entertaine him for your Seruant 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr* I v. III 392 Gaue order to entertaine halfe of them for the warres 1676 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 III 498, I have enterteind Mr Hall likewise, an able Exchequer atturny 1721 PERRY *Daggenh Breach* 71, I .. directly entertain'd all the Hands I could get.

† 6. To maintain, to support, to provide sustenance for (a person) *Obs.*

1640 *Bk War Committee Covenanters* 67 Sex musqueteires and ane sergand to be enterteanit upon the publict 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 99/1 Hermogenes, falling into Poverty, Socrates perswaded Diodorus his Friend to entertain *a* 1657 BALFOUR *Ann Scotl* (1824–5) II 145 That also they take order for intertaining the poore in ilk parochin 1703 DK QUEENSBERRY in Ellis *Orig Lett* II. 396 IV 240, I thought it necessary to entertain him with some money 1771 *Antiq Sarisb , Lives Bps* 169 Ten widows of Clergymen are here entertained, with a very comfortable provision

III To maintain relations with

† 7. To deal with, have communication with (a person) *Obs*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 720 He is a deepe dissimuler entertayning all men for his owne profite 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist Philos* (1701) 141/2 A Friend is not be entertained out of useful or necessary Ends, nor when such fail, is to be cast off

† 8. To treat in a (specified) manner *Obs*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XXVI 549 He entreteyneth vs above all other honourably for the love of you 1591 SHAKS 1 *Hen VI*, II III 72, I am sorry, that with reuerence I did not entertaine thee as thou art 1608–11 BP HALL *Medit* (1851) 76 And entertained with all variety of persecution. 1630 M GODWYN tr *Bp. Hereford's Ann Eng* 28 He was very disgracefully entertained by Sir Amias Powlet, who clapt him in the stocks 1662 GUNNING *Lent Fast* 44 Art thou rich? do not contumeliously entertain the [Lent] fast

IV. To hold engaged, provide occupation for

9. To engage, keep occupied the attention, thoughts, or time of (a person) also with *attention*, etc. as obj. Hence, to discourse to (a person) *of* something. *Obs* exc *arch*

1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* II i 68, I thinke the best way were, to entertaine him with hope 1605 DANIEL *Philotas* in Farr *S. P. Jas I* (1848) 274 With what strange formes and shadowes ominous Did my last sleepe my griev'd soul intertaine ! 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* IV. i. § 4 The Phocians hoped so to entertain the Thessalians at home, as, etc. 1665 BOYLE *Occas Reft* (1675) 60 Noble enough, and worthy to entertain the Eyes of God 1684 *Contempl State Man* II. VIII (1699) 218 Entertaining thy self in Pleasures, thou hast for Toys and Fooleries lost Heaven ! 1686 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum Prud* § 2 5 Nor is the World any longer to be entertained with Dark Lanthorns 1692 BP. ELY *Answ Touchstone* A v, I hope I shall neither tire the Reader, nor entertain him unprofitably 1748 CHESTERF *Lett.* II clxxiii 142, I have so often entertained you upon these important subjects. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ* I. (1874) 186 Of thee she entertains the blessed throngs,

† b To occupy, fill up, wile away (time) *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III XXV (Arb) 306 To entertaine time and ease at home. 1593 SHAKS *Lucr* 1361 The weary time she cannot entertain 1667 MILTON *P L* II 526 Where he may likeliest find Truce to his restless thoughts, and entertain The irksome hours, till his great Chief return 1673 RAY *Journ Low C* 287 We entertained our time pleasantly enough in searching out and describing of plants

† c. To give occupation to (an enemy's forces); to engage. *Obs.*

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 12 They presentlie sending certen troupes . to skirmish and entertaine the Mosquettiers 1599 SHAKS *Hen. V*, I ii 111 O Noble English, that could entertaine With half their Forces, the full pride of France. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Redvv.* II. 1 (1854) 70 They [colonel Butler's regiment] entertained sir Charles Lucas 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Ivstine's History* 192 Porus. had prepared an Army to entertain him [Alexander].

10 To engage agreeably the attention of (a person), to amuse In recent use often also *ironical* = 'to try to entertain' (with something stupid or uninteresting). Also *refl.* and *absol.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 953 All this to entertain the Imagination that it waver less 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos* (1701) 92/2 We entertained our selves with discourse till the Prison was opened. 1662 STILLINGFL *Orig Sacr.* I IV § 10 Such relations, which though not true, might yet please and entertain his readers. 1716–8 LADY M W. MONTAGUE *Lett* I XXVII. 89, I am very much entertained with him 1738 *Common Sense* (1739) II 127 Thus was poor Lucinda entertain'd out of her Innocence, and diverted into Infamy and Contempt 1775 JOHNSON *Let Mrs. Thrale* 11 June, You never told me how you were entertained by Boswell's Journal 1806–7 J BERESFORD *Miseries Hum Life* (1826) V XV, A lady whom you consider it as your duty to entertain 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser II XXIII (1865) 399 My favourite occupations now cease to entertain 1863 FR KEMBLE *Resid Georgia* 55 He entertained me with an account of the Darien Society

V. To find room for; to give reception to.

† 11 To admit and contain; to 'accommodate'.

1622–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I (1682) 277 The most safe and capacious Haven . capable of entertaining the greatest Navy. 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort* (1729) 200 Hot-beds to entertain exoctick Plants 1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc* 42 Cut out so much Iron in the Fore and Backsides, as would entertain the main Spindle 1721 PERRY *Daggenh Breach* Title-p , Rendering the Ports of Dover and Dublin Commodious for Entertaining large Ships

† 12 To give reception to; to receive (a person) Also *fig* Sometimes const. *into* Obs.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 659 Divers other .. came humbly and submitted themselves, whome he gently entertained & lovingly receyved 1590 SHAKS. *Com Err* III. 1 120 Since mine owne doores refuse to entertaine me 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik* I. 37 Ino with her sonne Melicerta, were entertained into the number of the Sea gods 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* I v (1654) 51 If the King of Israel riding on an Ass, be entertained into Jerusalem with Hosanna's 1667 MILTON *P L* IV. 382 Hell shall unfould, To entertain you two, her widest Gates

13. To receive as a guest; to show hospitality to Also *absol*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XX 74, I haue them not onely receyued but entreteyned, furnyshed and susteyned, etc 1513–75 *Diurn Occurr* (1833) 102 Dirrectit be our soverane lady to intertyme the said ambassatour vntill hir cummyng 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 2 In receiuyng and interteinyng of geastes and straungers. 1641 J JACKSON *True Evang T.* II 93 Thou never gavest me a Kid, to entertaine my friends 1677 HALE *Contempl* II. 131 This World is little other than our Inn to entertain us in our Journey to another Life 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F* III 16 Gregory was entertained in the house of a pious and charitable kinsman 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* XVI 267 The Emperor was entertained at dinner 1880 MRS E EDWARDS *Peasant* in *Macm Mag* No 253 74 We were in such confusion that we could not entertain

† 14. To give reception (to something); to allow (something) to enter; to accept (pay, etc); to receive (news, events, etc.) in a certain manner

1586 A DAY *Eng Secretary* I (1625) 119 And being also informed with what great extreamitie you have entertained the newes of his losse 1590 SPENSER *F Q.* II IX 6 But were your will her sold to entertaine 1595 MARKHAM *Sir R Grinvile* (Arb) 77 Abr'ams faire bosome lyes to entertaine it [thy soule] 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* IV III § 15 The Athenians with immoderate joy entertained this happy seeming proclamation 1620 QUARLES *Pentelogia* in Farr *S P Jas I* (1848) 138 Did thy cheekes entertaine a traytor's lips? 1696 STANHOPE *Chr Pattern* (1711) 74 We are to entertain the most calamitous accidents without murmuring or discontent *c* 1710 C MATHER in Blaikie *Ministr Word* (1883) 295 To have the truths well entertained with the auditory.

b To admit to consideration (an opinion, argument, request, proposal, etc.), to receive (an idea) into the mind.

1614 BP HALL *Recoll Treat* 45 But I will suspect a novell opinion, of untrueth; and not entertaine it, unlesse, etc 1665 BOYLE *Occas Reft* II XI (1675) 130 Who thinks it not time to entertain thoughts of Death 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 128 P 7, I have entertained the Addresses of a Man who I thought lov'd me more than Life. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 409 That is a question which he refuses to entertain. 1885 *Act* 48 *Vict.* C 17 § 8 The case shall be stated and the appeal entertained and heard.

c To keep, hold, or maintain in the mind with favour; to harbour; to cherish; in weaker sense, to experience (a sentiment).

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep* 4 Nothing (blame and offence excepted) Can chaunce in the life of any man wherein horror is harboured, or feare intertained. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr, Despair* II, When thoughts of Love I entertain 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 123 P 5 Leonilla entertained . a secret Passion for Florio 1730 BERKELEY *Let* 7 May, I entertained some thoughts of applying to his Majesty. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I 144/1 The King entertained a deep resentment against him. 1827 SCOTT *Highl Widow* V, [She] perhaps for the moment actually entertained the purpose which she expressed. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist Sk* I I IV 200 To learn from others, you must entertain a respect for them

†15. To encounter, meet with *Obs rare*

1591 SPENSER *Virgil's Gnat* 563 Th' Argolicke Power returning home againe Did happie winde and weather entertaine 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 29 That he chose rather to be his owne Executioner, then to entertaine the cruell aspect of his Master

†16 To take upon oneself (an obligation, a relation), to engage in, enter upon (a task) *Obs*

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 75 Knowing themselves unmeet to entertain wedlock 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1621) 277 That the King should . entertaine that honourable warre. 1624 CAPT SMITH *Virginia* VI. 221, I was imploied by many my friends of London to entertaine this plantation 1667-8 MARVELL *Corr* Wks 1872-5 II 232 We onely made one order, that the House would entertein no new businesse till it be called over. 1719 W WOOD *Surv. Trade* 10 Trade was first entertain'd . by little States

Entertainable (entəɪtē̱·năb'l), *a.* [f. ENTERTAIN *v* + -ABLE] Capable of being entertained, of being received into the mind.

1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib God* (1834) I. 113 Whatsoever favours the ambition . of men, is easily entertainable

Entertained (entəɪtē̱·nd), *ppl. a.* [f ENTERTAIN *v* + -ED[1].] In senses of the verb.

†1. Taken into service; enlisted. *Obs.*

1589 GRELNE *Menaphon* (Arb) 34 Love that smiled at his newe intertained champion

2. a. That is receiving hospitality; b that is the object of efforts to amuse or gratify Chiefly *absol.*

1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* I xv (1879) 206 It was perfect delight to entertainers and entertained 1860 O W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf t* 32 We are the entertainer and the entertained

Entertainer (entəɪtē̱·nəɹ). Also 6-7 interteiner, (6 enterteiner, interteinour). [f. ENTERTAIN *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who receives a guest; one who shows hospitality; a host Also *fig*

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Epi.* 116 Democritus Sicyonius is . my friendly interteiner. 1670 WALTON *Life Wotton* 21 He was a great lover of his neighbours, and a bountiful entertainer of them. 1772-84 COOK *Voy* (1790) VI 2220 Their entertainer was very corpulent 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* II Having thanked his entertainers for their hospitality. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* IV 728 A graceful diner-out And entertainer more than hospitable

fig. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem* 89 (T) We become the receptacles and entertainers of his [God's] good Spirit.

b. One who admits to consideration (requests or proposals), one who harbours or cherishes (sentiment, etc.).

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II i 17 When euery greefe is entertaind, That's offer'd comes to th'entertainer 1612-15 BP HALL *Contempl. N. T.* IV xxx, Good purposes, when they are not held, . turn enemies to the entertainer of them.

2 One who or that which furnishes amusement; one who gives a public 'entertainment'.

a 1535 MORE *On the Passion* Wks 1273/2 She was content to be talkatiue with a straunger, & wax a proper entertainer. 1793 (*title*), Wonderful Magazine and Marvellous Chronicle, or new weekly entertainer 1870 H SMART *Race for Wife* I, Conjurors, lecturers, monologue entertainers

†3 That which keeps up or promotes. *Obs.*

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* (1646) 187 Equality in government is the entertainer of confusion

†**Entertai·ness.** *Obs rare*[−1]. [f as prec : see -ESS.] A female entertainer; a hostess

1709 E. W. *Life Donna Rosina* 41 She told her Entertainess that she was extreamly troubled

Entertaining (entəɪtē̱·nɪŋ), *vbl. sb* [f ENTERTAIN *v* + -ING[1]] The action of the vb ENTERTAIN, in various senses.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 663 What profite this gentle entertaynyng of his people brought him to . all men may easely conjecture. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 27 Both the message of Elisha and Naaman's entertaining thereof *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* i. (1692) 30 By this entertaining of Strangers for Soldiers, their Country becomes more and more peopled 1883 *Athenæum* 27 Oct 534/2 The club expect also to have the entertaining of distinguished guests.

attrib. 1791 in Picton *L'pool Munic Rec.* (1886) II 268 The present Assembly room was to be appropriated for an entertaining room.

Entertaining (entəɪtē̱·nɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f as prec. + -ING[2].] That entertains.

†1. Affording sustenance, supporting life. *rare*

1691-8 NORRIS *Pract Disc.* 202 The Air Temperate and Healthy, the Earth Fruitful and Entertaining

2 Agreeable; interesting; now chiefly, amusing

1697 COLLIER *Ess Mor. Subj* I. (1709) 12 For the Presence of any desirable Object, we know is more Acceptable and Entertaining, than either the Notion or Prospect of it 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* III. Wks 1871 I. 339 A part of knowledge both useful and entertaining 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 44 The secondary use of speech is to please and be entertaining to each other in conversation. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* i. (1813) 6 Of all the employments in life, none is more entertaining, than the cultivation of plants 1860 RAMSAY *Remin* Ser. I (ed. 7) 105 Enterteening has in olden Scottish usage the sense not of amusing but of interesting.

†3. That exercises hospitality; hospitable. *rare.*

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 498 This is the heavenly fellowship represented unto entertaining Abraham.

Hence **Entertai·ningly** *adv.*, in an entertaining manner; †in the manner of one who receives guests (*obs.*); in an interesting or amusing way.

Entertai·ningness, the quality of being entertaining

1621 LADY M WROTH *Urania* 455 He bark't not but look'd soberly and entertainingly, like a steward, on the strangers 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc* 36 (R) He can talk entertainingly upon common subjects 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 3 The entertainingness of moral writings 1882 DR J BROWN *John Leech, etc* 320 The question is ably and entertainingly handled 1884 HALL *Christm in Narragansett* V 117 No method known by which you can inspissate entertainingness into a dull article

Entertainment (entəɪtē̱·nmĕnt) Forms. see ENTERTAIN *v.* [f ENTERTAIN *v* + -MENT.]

†1 The action of upholding or maintaining *Obs*

1610 *Death Rauil* in *Harl Misc* (Malh) III 114 Letters patent for the intertainement of the edict made in Nantes

†2. The action of maintaining persons in one's service, or of taking persons into service. Also, the state or fact of being maintained in or taken into service; service, employment *Obs*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron* I 76/1 The Saxons desirous of intertainment to serue in warres 1601 SHAKS *All's Well* IV 1. 17 He must thinke vs some band of strangers, i'th aduersaries entertainment 1604 — *Oth* III iii 250 Note if your Lady strainе his [Cassio's] entertainment With any strong, or [illegible] impediment 1647 SPRIGG *Anglia Rediv* IV vii. (2) All [illegible] and soldiers that shall desire to take entertainment from any foreign kingdom *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* II 259 To undertake some Stipendary Lecture, wheresoever they could find entertainment.

†b. Provision for the support of persons in service (*esp* soldiers); *concr* pay, wages *Obs*

1535 *Act* 27 *Hen VIII*, c. 11 § 1 The kings clerkes haue for their entertenements and their clerkes, no fees nor wages certaine for those offices. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel* 89 The which eighteene thousand pounds will defray the entertainment of 1500 Souldiers 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc* (1787) 24 The Earl of Stafford's entertainment was, for himself six shillings and eight pence per diem 1682 EVELYN *Mem* (1857) II 172 And other officers, with their several salaries and entertainments 1709 STRYPE *Ann Ref* Introd. II 16 Granting him 20s a day towards the entertainment of an hundred horsemen serving there under him

†3 Maintenance; support, sustenance *Obs*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1391 Lands for the intertainement of them and their horses 1692 RAY *Dissol World* III. (1732) 36 Most convenient for the Entertainment of the various Sorts of Animals 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr* III 468 Creatures . designed for the Service and Entertainment of Mankind 1754 ERSKINE *Princ St. Law* (1809) 89 The expence laid out upon the minor's entertainment 1761 HUME *Hist Eng* III. 71 James erected a college at Chelsea for the entertainment of twenty persons

†4 Manner of social behaviour. *Obs*

1531 ELYOT *Gov* II xii, With hir good maners and swete enteretenements. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* Pref 3 The maners that to Physicions belonged, are that they be of gentle entertaynment 1598 BARRET *Theor Warres* IV. i. 118 Governe them with conuenient speeches, and good entertainment and curtesie.

†5 Treatment (of persons) *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 669 He was of the Nobilitie receyved, and with all honorable entertainement conveyed to the Kinges presence 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr* (1662) 45 This [viz. burning] was the entertainment that these sectaries had in times past. 1660 BOYLE *Seraphic Love* 74 The savage entertainment He met with in it [the World]

†6 Discussion of a subject. *Obs*

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 329 To conclude this tedious Entertainment of the Gentile Divinity, I will add, etc.

7. Occupation; spending (of time). Now *rare.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. 111 b, What familiar occupieng and entertaynement there is amonge ye people. 1588 SHAKS *L. L. L.* V. i 126 Sir Holofernes, as concerning some entertainment of time. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl* (1868) I III 91 A dallying entertainment of the time.

8. The action of occupying (a person's) attention agreeably; interesting employment, amusement.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud Lit.* XXVIII (1627) 282 An Oration by the highest, to giue the visitours intertainment. 1756-7 tr *Kayssler's Trav* (1760) III 123 A person who is fond of seeing natural curiosities cannot but meet here with the highest entertainment 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl* (1850) Introd 47 He who seeks to find instruction in the following pages, will not fail to find entertainment likewise. 1857 WILLMOTT *Pleas Lit* XXII. 123 Biography furnishes entertainments to the reader.

b That which affords interest or amusement

1659 *Gentl. Call* (1696) 83 Other Men's [Affairs] . . are the usual entertainment of those that neglect their own. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* 80 It [history] has always been the most delightful entertainment of my life 1713 STELLE *Spect* No 423 P 1 Gloriana shall be the name of the Heroine in to Day's Entertainment. 1756 BURKE *Subl & B* III IV, These fine descriptive pieces have been the entertainment of ages 1788 REID *Aristotle's Logic* IV § 3 81 His appetite for this kind of entertainment

c *esp.* A public performance or exhibition intended to interest or amuse.

JOHNSON (1755) assigns to the word a specific application to 'the lower comedy', in recent use it often denotes an assemblage of performances of varied character, as when music is intermixed with recitations, feats of skill, etc.

1727 J THURMOND (*title*), The Miser, or Wagner and Abericock. A Grotesque Entertainment. 1806-7 J BERESFORD *Miseries Hum Life* (1826) V. XIII, The entertainments at Astley's or the Circus. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shaks* Wks. (Bohn) I. 353 Importunate for dramatic entertainments. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* 18 Davenant succeeded in procuring permission from the Protector . . to give what would now be called entertainments.

9. The accommodation of anything in a receptacle. *Obs.*

1697 POTTER *Antiq Greece* III xx (1715) 152 Harbours were Places render'd commodious for the Entertainment of Ships 1721 PERRY *Daggenh Breach* 122 Sufficient room for the Entertainment of Ships in this Harbour

†10 Reception (of persons), manner of reception.

1589 GRLNE *Menaphon* (Arb) 66 Hath your hot intertainment cooled your courage? 1606 SHAKS *Ant & Cl.* III XIII. 140 Get thee backe to Cæsar, Tell him thy entertainment 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und* II IX. (1695) 67 According to the divers circumstances of Children's first entertainment in the World 1692 BP ELY *Answ Touchstone* A IV, In the very Prisons, where the Romish-Priests could meet with any entertainment

11 The action of receiving a guest Also, the action of treating as a guest, of providing for the wants of a guest.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* I x (1611) 32 The courteous entertainment of forreiners and strangers. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 421 Hezekiah's entertainment of them with gladnesse 1698-9 LUDLOW *Mem* I 19 (R) Where [at White hall] a constant table was provided for their entertainment 1702 J LOGAN in *Pa Hist Soc Mem.* IX 110 The entertainment has been some charge, his retinue and company being great 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 245 Not the custom of the Spaniards to let their wives appear in any public entertainment of friends 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 385 The improvement of our houses of public entertainment 1883 E T PAYNE in *Law Times* 27 Oct. 432/2 The proprietor of [an inn] undertakes to provide for the entertainment of all comers.

b *concr* Hospitable provision for the wants of a guest; *esp.* provision for the table Somewhat *arch*

1540 in Ellis *Orig Lett* I. 146 II 126 The most bountiful gifts, the chere and most gratiouse entertegnment 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* I x 37 His office was to giue entertainement And lodging unto all that came 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 22 Aug, To my uncle Fenner's, where there was great deal of company, but poor entertainment 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II IV. 260 Provided of all requisite Entertainment for at least a Twelvemonth 1849 JAMES *Woodman* XII, Take order that lodging and entertainment be prepared at York

c. A meal; *esp* a formal or elegant meal, a banquet Somewhat rare in recent use

1607 SHAKS *Timon* I. II. 153 You have done our pleasures Much grace (faire Ladies) Set a faire fashion on our entertainment. 1669 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks 1872-5 II 285 A Bill against giving of intereteinments of meat or drink 1681 R KNOX *Hist Ceylon* 89 The Entertainment is, green Leaves . . which they eat raw, with Lime and Betel nut. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W* XXXII, A very genteel entertainment dressed by Mr Thornhill's cook *c* 1775 BURKE *Sp Durat Parl* Wks. X 81 Entertainments, drinkings, open houses 1841 LANE *Arab Nts.* I 90 When the man returned from an entertainment.

12. †a. The action of accepting (a present or proposal); the receiving in a certain manner (news, events, etc); the 'reception' (*esp* favourable reception, welcome), *e g* of a newly published book, of a new idea or doctrine, etc *Obs*

1586 A. DAY *Eng Secretary* I (1625) 124 By patient sufferance, and entertainment of our harmes. 1612 ROWLANDS *More Knaues Yet* 31 If a bribe doe entertainement finde. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos Parts* (1669) Introd 4 By the welcome and kind entertainment of my first labours, etc 1648 BP. HALL *Select Th* XXIV, Evils, which we look for, fall so much the less heavily, by how much we are forepreparèd for their entertainment 1672 TILLOTSON in Wilkins *Nat Relig.* Pref, The ensuing treatise needs nothing else to make way for its entertainment 1699 BENTLEY *Phal* 343 His Forgery met with good Entertainment 1727 S SWITZER *Pract Gardener* XXXVII 196 The Scorzonera has of late met with great entertainment at the tables of the curious

b The taking into consideration, entering upon the discussion (of a question).

1841 MYLNE *Cath. Th* IV § 13 253 Men will grow more and more averse to the entertainment of questions which, etc

c. The cherishing (an idea) in the mind.

1841 MIALL *Nonconf.* I 17 The deliberate entertainment of this selfish design

Entertake, -tangle, -tear: see ENTER- *pref.* and INTER-.

Entertise, var. of INTERDICE, *Obs*

Entertissue. see INTER-.

Enterval, -view, obs forms of INTERVAL, INTERVIEW.

Enterwarn: see ENTER- *pref*

Enterwoven, enterwrought see INTER-.

†**Ente·st,** *a. Obs rare*[−1]. ? Variant of INTEXT, interwoven

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 627 His sheild an hundred Snakes, his Fathers crest, An Hydra in their compass is entest

†**E·ntheal,** *a Obs* [f. as next + -AL] = next

1736 in BAILLY, 1847 in CRAIG, and in mod. Dicts

†**E·nthean,** *a Obs.* [f Gr. *ἐνθεος* (see ENTHEOS) + -AN] Inspired by an indwelling god

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch* I 25 Some of their prophets in an Enthean fury, Predicted that a King should come from Iury, To Monarchise the World 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XII. CIII, Canzons, tun'd with Enthean fire

†**E·ntheasm.** *Obs rare*[−1]. [as if ad. Gr. **ἐνθεασμός*, f. *ἐνθεάζειν* (see next)] = ENTHUSIASM.

1751 BYROM *Enthus* Poet Wks (1810) 251 Altho' in one absurdity they chime To make religious entheasm a crime.

†**Enthea·stic,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad Gr. *ἐνθεαστικ-ός*, f. *ἐνθεάζειν* to be the subject of 'possession' by a god, f *ἔνθεος* ENTHEOS] (See quot)

Hence **Enthea·stical** *a*, **Enthea·stically** *adv.*

1794 T. TAYLOR tr. *Plotinus* Introd 23 The entheastic (or such as are agitated by a divine fury) — tr. *Pausanias'*

Greece III 266 Wisdom delivered entheastically, or according to a deific energy

†**Entheate,** *a Obs.* Also 7 entheat [ad. L *entheāt-us*, pa pple of **entheāre*, f *entheus*: see next.] Possessed or inspired by a god

c 1630 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks 29/2 Stars entheate from above, Their sovereign Prince laud, glorify, adore. 1640 W HODGSON *Commend Verses* in *B Jonson's Wks.*, His Genius justly in an Entheat Rage, Oft lash't the dull—sworn Factors for the Stage

‖ **Entheos, -us.** *Obs rare* [a. L *entheos, -us*, Gr. *ἔνθεος* divinely inspired, f. *ἐν* in + *θεός* god

The use by Eng authors appears to be suggested by some such L. phrase as *entheus ardor*]

An indwelling divine power; inspiration

1594 J DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 78 The diuine Entheos should be affoorded to other nations *c* 1595 — *Sheph Compl.* (1878) 23 Matchlesse perfections, wrought in them by vertue of a diuine Entheos 1782 J SCOTT *Painting* Wks (Anderson) 770 Without the Entheus Nature's self bestows, The world no painter nor no poet knows.

Hence †**Entheous** *a.* [+-OUS] divinely inspired.

1682 H MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 33 Men of a more Æthereal and Entheous temper.

Enthetic (enþe tik), *a Med* [ad Gr. *ἐνθετικ-ός*, f. *ἐνθε-* aor. stem of *ἐντιθέναι*, f *ἐν* in + *τιθέναι* to place] Put in, introduced from without Said of 'diseases produced by inoculation or implantation, and especially syphilitic diseases' (*Syd. Soc. Lex*)

1867 *Abyss Exped* in *Standard* 23 Nov, Most danger is to be apprehended from the outbreak of epidemics—of smallpox, cholera, and enthetic disease 1888 SIR M MACKENZIE *Frederick the Noble* 226 The man urged that the disease might be of an enthetic character

Enthirst · see EN- *pref*[1] 2

Enthraldom (enþrɔ̄ ldəm). *rare* [f ENTHRALL *v.* + -DOM.] The state or condition of being enthralled *lit* and *fig.*

1641 JER BURROUGHS *Serm* 19 Tending to the enthraldome of the estates, liberties, consciences of their posteritie 1725 M DAVIES *Ath. Brit* I. 223 Full of marks of their Popish Enthraldom. 1843 *Tait's Mag* X 559 It is not yours to weep The land's enthraldom 1884 *Public Opinion* 5 Sept 289/1 The emancipation of multitudes of men and women from their enthraldom to a vitiated appetite

Enthral(l (enþrɔ̄ l), *v* Also in-. [f. EN-[1] + THRALL *sb*

The sb. *thrall* may here be taken in either of its two senses, 'slave' and 'slavery']

1. *trans.* To reduce to the condition of a thrall; to hold in thrall; to enslave, bring into bondage. Now *rare* in lit sense.

α 1636 COWLEY *Pindar Odes, Brutus* iii, Ingrateful Cæsar who could Rome enthrall 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 512 A ransom is that which is detained, or given for the releasing of that which is enthralled 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 321 The danger of being again enthralled by the Spaniards 1871 B TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. XXV, I am free! No one shall enthrall me

β 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* I 39 Those people, which he [the Turk] hath subjected and inthralled. 1636 E DACRES tr *Machiavel's Disc Livy* II 495 It is as hard and dangerous to inthrall a people, that would live free

2. *fig.* To 'enslave' mentally or morally Now *chiefly*, to captivate, hold spellbound, by pleasing qualities.

α 1576 NEWTON tr *Lemnie's Complexe* (1633) 170 A man should not give over or enthrall his credit and honour to Harlots 1590 SHAKS *Mids N* III 1 142 So is mine eye enthralled to thy shape, 1695 LD PRESTON *Boeth.* IV 177 Vice doth enthral Men's strongest Powers 1797 MRS RADCLIFFE *Italian* XVII, He was inclined to believe that a stratagem had enthralled him *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II 123 And M—, in that simple dress, Enthralls us more by studying less 1878 E JENKINS *Haverholme* I 36 He was enthralled by the wizard spell of the orator

β 1603 DANIEL *Def Rhime* (1717) 12 Seeking to please our Ear, we inthral our Judgment 1636 HEALEY *Theophrast, Impert Diligence* 53 This fellow perswades him not so much to inthrall himselfe to his Physicians directions *c* 1720 PRIOR *Poems* (1866) 12 She soothes, but never can inthral my mind *a* 1803 BEATTIE *Hermit* (R), Spring shall return, and a lover bestow And sorrow no longer thy bosom enthrall 1859 KINGSLEY *Raleigh* Misc I 30 The sense of beauty inthralls him at every step. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U S.* I. XVIII. 516 To inthrall his mind by the influences of religion.

Hence **Enthra·lled** *ppl. a* **Enthra·ller,** one who enthralls. **Enthra·lling** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a.*

1591 SHAKS *Two Gent* II IV 134 Loue hath chas'd sleepe from my enthralled eyes 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II XXIV. 59 The enthralled debtors . were immediatlie by name enrolled 1644 MILTON *Areop* (Arb) 75 Through our backwardnes to recover any enthrall'd peece of truth out of the gripe of custom 1640-4 in Rushw *Hist Coll* III (1692) I. 93 The subjecting and inthralling all Ministers under them 1669 COKAINE *Poems* 149 Her sweetest mouth [is] All hearts enthraller 1797 BURKE *Regic Peace* III Wks. VIII 311 With an enthralled world to labour for them 1820 SCOTT *Monast* XIII, Those of the *Sucken*, or enthralled ground, were liable in penalties 1871 MACDUFF *Mem Patmos* XIV 195 To break loose from the enthralling chains of earth

Enthralment (enþrɔ̄ lmĕnt) [f. ENTHRALL *v.* + -MENT] The action of enthralling; the state of being enthralled; slavery; sometimes in *pl* Chiefly *fig*

1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit.* IX XVI § 21 The King of France might seeme to haue sustained a grieuous losse by the enthralment of this Duke. 1636 tr. *Florus* 258 Cataline was thrust into a treason for inthralment of his native Countrey 1645 MILTON *Tetrach* (1851) 187 Ther can be neither peace, nor joy, nor love, but an enthrallment. 1794 G WAKEFIELD *Dk of York* 33 To weep over the enthralment of our species. 1805 WORDSW *Prel.* (1850) 87 Life, In its late course of even days with all Their smooth enthralment 1818 KEATS *Endym* I 798 There are enthralments far More self-destroying 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas I*, I IV 77 This tenderness in all probability was but the temporary enthralment of the eyes 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U S.* V. Index 545 [Religious freedom] rises from inthralments of the hand of violence

†**Enthri·ll,** *v Obs.* [f. EN-[1] + THRILL *v.*] *trans* To pierce.

1559 SACKVILLE *Mirr. Mag., Induct* R i lm, Pale Death Enthryllinge it [her brest] to reue her of her breath 1593 NASHE *Christ's T* (1613) 182 The yron fist, that holds out nought but a knife to enthrill vs

Enthrone (enþrōu n), *v* Also 7-8 inthrone. [f EN-[1] + THRONE cf. F. *enthroner* (Cotgr)]

1 *trans* To seat on a throne; *esp.* to set (a king, bishop, etc) on a throne as a formal induction to office; to invest with regal or episcopal authority.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant & Cl.* III VI 5 Cleopatra and himselfe in Chaires of Gold Were publikely enthron'd 1651 BAXTER *Inf Bapt*, A King is King . incompleatly till he be solemnly Crowned and Inthioned. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg* 63 This Pope was no sooner elected and enthron'd in France but that he, etc 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* I. 135 He was not crowned and anointed in Westminster Abbey, but was solemnly enthroned 1876 GREEN *Short Hist* III 119 [The] Bishop of Norwich was elected by the monks of Canterbury at his bidding and enthroned as Primate

fig. *a* 1628 SIR J BEAUMONT *Epiph* in Farr *S P. Jas I* (1848) 143 There pride, enthroned in misty errours, dwels. 1727 THOMSON *Summer* 400 One [maid], chief, in gracious dignity inthron'd Shines o'er the rest *a* 1790 WARTON *Enthusiast* (R), Where happiness and quiet sit enthron'd. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) II 148 To enthrone the very mystery of falsehood and iniquity 1868 MISS BRADDON *Dead-Sea F* II IX 211 If she seem an angel to you, enthrone her in your heart of hearts.

2 To set as on a throne; to place in a high position, exalt

1699 ADDISON *Imit Milton* 42 By every God that sits enthroned on high. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal* III (1858) 171 Enthroned, on a mountain fastness. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* V 300 In every parish from Mile End to Saint James's was to be seen enthroned on the shoulders of stout Protestant porters a pope

Hence †**Enthrona·tion,** *Obs*, in 7 **inthronation,** the action of enthroning **Enthro·ned** *ppl. a*, in 8 **inthroned.**

1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* X. 1 § 10 The antique Regall Chaire of Inthronation *a* 1721 KEN *Div Love* Wks (1838) 247 Glory be to thee, O Love inthroned!

Enthronement (enþrōu nmĕnt). Also 7 in- [f as prec + -MENT.] a The action of enthroning; *esp.* the ceremony of enthroning a king or bishop. b. The fact of being enthroned

1685 *Addr Virginia* in *Lond Gaz* No 2051/2 Your Majesties peaceable and safe Inthronement in your Rightful and Lawful Imperial Seat 1878 SPURGEON *Treas Dav* Ps CXVIII 24 The day of David's enthronement was the beginning of better times. 1885 *Manch Exam* 9 Apr 5/3 It was at Bishop Temple's own request that his enthronement took place so early in the morning.

†**Enthro·ng, inthro·ng,** *v Obs. rare* [f. EN-[1], IN- + THRONG *sb.* and *v*] a. *intr.* To crowd in b *trans* To encircle in a throng, beset

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XV xli, The seas betwixt those Isles inthrong *Ibid* XIX XXXVII, His people like a flowing streame inthrong 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. XIII (1632) 627 Alcibiades enthronged by his enemies

Enthroning (enþrōu nin), *vbl sb.* [f. ENTHRONE *v* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb ENTHRONE; the action of formally inducting a king or bishop to office, = ENTHRONEMENT Also *fig*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char* 295 Coronation, inthroning, is solemnity of King-making, or King-declaring 1697 tr *Dupin's Eccl Hist* II 32 These two letters were written a little while after the Enthroning of George 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr* III 94 Of that Enthroning the Holy Ghost shed abroad was a convincing Demonstration 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* II 652 The enthroning of Henry the Fourth.

Enthronization (enþrōu nəizē ʃən) Forms: 6 inthronyzacion, -izacion, 6-8 inthronization, 7- enthronisation, -ization [f ENTHRONIZE + -ATION] = ENTHRONEMENT. Also *fig.* and *attrib*

1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr* (1884) 11 A Riche Cappe which every Duk ys Crowned with at hys fiirst Intrononyzacions 1552 BALE *Apol* 96 The feast of Sathans intronyzacion 1574 *Life 70th Abp Canterb.* A viij, The installinge off Archbisshopps his predecessors (which they commonly call inthronization) 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon* 147 The Great Sophi hath at his inauguration a kind of miter horn'd put on by his Chalph, at his inthronization. 1656 TRAPP *Comm Acts* XIII 9 Popes change their names at their enthronization 1663 *Aron-bmm* 3 All Israel shall be invited to wait upon the Solemnity of its [the sacred Ark's] Inthronization 1750 HODGES *Elihu* (1755) Prel Disc 77 In this vision we have a representation of the inthronization of the Lamb. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 628 Unanimous enthronisation of his genius above surrounding and inferior men 1860 FREER *Henry IV*, II III. III 318 Opposite, was a chair for the occupation of the king beforehis enthronization 1879 W BENHAM *Mem Tait* 454 Immediately after the enthronisation the Archbishop and his family went to Lambeth

attrib 1751 MILLES in *Phil Trans* XLVII. 116 *note*, The enthronization-feast of archbishop Neville.

†**Enthro·nize,** *v. Obs.* exc *arch* Forms: α. 4 entronize, 6-7 enthronize, (-oanize, -onishe), 6-8 **enthronize.** β. 4-6 **intronise, -ze,** 6-7 inthronise, -yse. [ad. OF. *intronis-er* (13th c in Littré) ad. late L. *int(h)ronizāre*, ad Gr *ἐνθρονίζειν*, f. *ἐν* in + *θρόνος* THRONE.

In the poetical examples the accent is variously *enthronize, enthronize*; the former accords best with mod analogies]

1. *trans* = ENTHRONE *v.* 1. Also *fig* and *refl.*

α 1393 GOWER *Conf* III 167 What emperour was entronized The firste day of his corone 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M* (1684) II. 437 He in his whole pomp mitred sat there enthronized 1594 J DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 41 Chastitie sate enthronized as gardian of her lookes. 1609 BP. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Catholic* 304 Kings are enthroanized by Diuine ordinance 1646 J HALL *Poems* 78 With what grace Doth mercy sit enthroniz'd on thy face! 1651 GATAKER *Parker* in Fuller *Abel Rediv* (1867) II 16 The first [archbishop] that was enthronized in that seat.

β 1393 GOWER *Conf* I 254 Thus was he pope canonised with great honour and intronised. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 252 And after him [Urban] was intronized Bonifacius the IX. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl* 296 The reuerend M Doctor Heskins. inthronized in his Doctours chayer. 1637 POCKLINGTON *Altare Chr* 28 Ambition to step up into the highest roomes and seats, and there to inclose and inthronize themselves 1685 *Acc Coron.* in *Lond Gaz* No. 2028/2 Te Deum being Sung, He Ascended the Throne, and being Inthronized, the Arch-Bishops, etc 1838 *Rubric Coron Q Vict* in Maskell *Mon. Rit* III. 123 The Queen will ascend the Theatre, and be lifted up into her Throne being Inthronized, or placed therein.

2 To set as on a throne; to place in a high position, exalt; to raise in dignity

α 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut* CLXXI 1063 Enthronished with the Angels of Paradise 1614 R TAILOR *Hog hath lost Pearle* in Hazl *Dodsley* XI 485 Here sits enthroms'd The sparkling diamond 1623 DRUMM OF HAWTH *Cypress Grove* Wks 125 The sun enthronized in the midst of the planets *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv* Poet Wks. 1721 I 259 An heav'nly Mind can never miss, To sit like Jesus enthron-iz'd in Bliss

β. 1557 *Primer, Laudes* B ij, O Glorious floure of womanhed Above the sterres inthronised 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* II 378 Now inthronized he sits on high, In golden Palace of the starry Skie

Hence **Enthronized** *ppl. a.*, **Enthronizing** *vbl sb*

1572 N. ROSCARROCK in Bossewell *Armorie* Prel Verses, Thenthronizing of Ioue 1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 305 b, After the enthronizyng of Hildebrand Kynges were called Kynges onely in name 1602 BP BARLOW *Serm. Paules Crosse* 25 The inthronising and deposing of Princes, is Gods onely prerogative royall. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Grove* 58 The newly enthroniz'd Oke. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam* II V. § 27 (1740) 332 The heroic Carriage of some of the enthronised Clergy. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* XXXIV 6 Latonia, thou that art Throned daughter of enthronis'd Jove.

Enthunder: see EN- *pref*[1] 3.

Enthuse (enþiū z), *v. U S.* (*colloq* or *humorous*) [An ignorant back-formation from ENTHUSIASM.] a *trans.* To kindle with enthusiasm. b *intr.* To grow enthusiastic; to go into ecstasies

1869 *Ohio newspaper* in *N & Q* Ser IV IV 512 The only democrat whose nomination could enthuse the democracy of Ohio 1872 LYTTON *Parisians* II VIII, The American whispered 'I am not without a kinkle that you will be enthused' 1880 GRANT *Confess Frivolous Girl* IV. 180, I admit he began to enthuse a little. 1887 H. P KIMBALL in *Pall Mall G* 22 June 5/1, I don't get enthused at all, sir, over all this Greek business.

†**Enthu·siac,** *a. Obs.* In 7 -aque [f Gr *ἐνθουσία* (correctly inferred from its derivatives: see ENTHUSIASM) + -AC] Causing prophetic ecstasy.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 1321 These Enthusiaque and divining spirits

†**Enthu·sian.** *Obs.* [f as prec + -AN.] = ENTHUSIAST 1.

1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* III IV 1. III (1676) 406/1 Of Prophets, Enthusians and Impostors, our Ecclesiastical stories afford many examples. 1692 in COLES. 1707 E WARD *Hudibras Rediv* (1715) II. VIII, Those confusions, Occasioned by such vile Enthusions [*sic*] Who had already robb'd the Throne

Enthusiasm (enþiz ziæz'm). Also 7 enthusiasme, (entousiasm, 8 enthysiasm). [ad. late L. *enthūsiasm-us*, Gr. *ἐνθουσιασμός*, f *ἐνθουσιάζειν*, f. *ἐνθουσία* (Zonaras *Lex.*) the fact of being *ἔνθεος* possessed by a god. Cf Fr *enthousiasme.*

The word *ἐνθουσία* has been explained by Leo Meyer as for **ἐνθεουσία*, abstr. sb f. **ἐνθεουῦντ-* stem of pr. pple. of **ἐνθεεῖν* to be *ἔνθεος*]

†1 Possession by a god, supernatural inspiration, prophetic or poetic frenzy; an occasion or manifestation of these *Obs.*

[1579 E K *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph Cal.* Oct *Argt*, A certaine *ἐνθουσιασμός* and celestiall inspiration 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 210, I feel the vertue of my spirit decayed, The Enthousiasmos of my Muse allaid] 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 1342 The Dæmons use to make their prophets and prophetesses to be ravished with an Enthusiasme or divine fury 1620] PYPER tr *Hist Astrea* I V 146 The Bacchanals runne thorow the streets raging and storming, full of the Enthusiasme of their god 1651 BAXTER *Inf Bapt.* 87 Doth he think they knew it by Enthusiasm or Revelation from Heaven? 1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart* (ed. 2) 8 Nothing made the Anabaptists so infamous as their pretended enthusiasms or revelations 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III Prol, It is my sole Entousiasm. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* III XII 253 The second sort of *θεομάντεις* were such as pretended to enthusiasm

† b. (cf. 3.) Poetical fervour, impassioned mood or tone *Obs*

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Pref (J.), Poetry, by a kind of enthusiasm, or extraordinary emotion of soul, makes it seem to us that we behold, etc 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Cowley* Wks II. 70 He [Cowley] was the first who imparted to English numbers the enthusiasm of the greater ode, and the gaiety of the less.

2. Fancied inspiration; 'a vain confidence of divine favour or communication' (J.). In 18th c. often in vaguer sense: Ill-regulated or misdirected religious emotion, extravagance of religious speculation *arch.*

1660 H MORE *Myst. Godl.* To Rdr., If ever Christianity be exterminated, it will be by Enthusiasme. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* § 7 (1737) I 53 Inspiration is a real feeling of the Divine Presence; and Enthusiasm a false one 1747 DODDRIDGE *Life Col Gardiner* § 137. 163 There is really such a Thing as Enthusiasm, against which it becomes the true Friends of the Revelation to be diligently on their Guard. 1766 WALPOLE *Let* 10 Oct., Towards the end he [Wesley] exalted his voice and acted very ugly enthusiasm 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig* (1782) I 121 Enthusiasm [makes us] imagine that we are the peculiar favorites of the divine being 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus* ii (1867) 20 The most formal and lifeless devotions are mere enthusiasm unless, etc 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess Over-Soul* Wks (Bohn) I 218 Everywhere the history of religion betrays a tendency to enthusiasm.

3. The current sense. Rapturous intensity of feeling in favour of a person, principle, cause, etc; passionate eagerness in any pursuit, proceeding from an intense conviction of the worthiness of the object

1716 KENNETT in Ellis *Orig Lett* II. 429 IV. 306 The King of Sweden must have much more enthusiasm in him to put it in execution. 1766-7 MRS. S PENNINGTON *Lett* III 167 Different religions have introduced prejudices, Enthusiasms, and Scepticisms 1792 *Anecd W Pitt* I xviii. 282 A passion for glory which was nothing short of enthusiasm 1808 SIR JOHN MOORE in Jas. Moore *Camp. Spain* 76 The armies you see are also without enthusiasm, or even common obstinacy. 1817 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* II. x. 11 Enthusiasm is very catching, especially when it is very eloquent 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *F. Bremer's Greece* I ii 56 Enthusiasm for the ideals of his country and of humanity.

Enthusiast (enþi·ŭzi,æst). [ad. Gr *ἐνθουσιαστής*, f. *ἐνθουσιάζειν* (see prec.). Cf. Fr. *enthousiaste.*]

†1. One who is (really or seemingly) possessed by a god; one who is under the influence of prophetic frenzy. Also *fig. Obs.*

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon* (1642) 162 So did those Enthusiasts amongst the Pagans deliver that..wherof they had no apprehension. 1660 STILLINGFL. *Iren.* I. v. (1662) 96 Their proper Enthusiasts as the Sybils, and the Pythian Prophetess 1677 W HUBBARD *Narrative* II 48 The Indians will not as yet return any of our Captive Friends, till God speak to the foresaid Enthusiasts [two sagamores claiming divine inspiration]

fig. 1647 CRASHAW *Music's Duel* Poems 90 She is placed Above herself—Music's enthusiast! *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Alexander's Feast* 163 The sweet enthusiast from her sacred store Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds.

2. †a. transl Lat. *Enthusiasta*: In *Eccl Hist.* the designation of a sect of heretics of the fourth century, who pretended to special revelations. *Obs.* (the Lat. form is now used *Hist*)

1637 HEYRON *Wks.* I 82 There were in the elder times certaine heretiques called Enthusiasts, which .contemned the written word 1639 F ROBARTS *God's Holy H* x. 75 The haeresie of the Messalini otherwise called Euchites and Enthusiastes

b. *gen.* One who erroneously believes himself to be the recipient of special divine communications; in wider sense, one who holds extravagant and visionary religious opinions, or is characterized by ill-regulated fervour of religious emotion.

(Pagitt and other 17th c. writers give *enthusiasts* as the actual name of a contemporary sect of Anabaptists; but this is probably a misapprehension.)

1609 DOWNAM *Chr. Liberty* 27 If there be no freedom in our walls before we be called, then belike we must look with the Enthusiasts for violent raptures 1624 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 328 Sottish Enthusiastes condemne all learning, all premeditation 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci* xiii 73 Hence we may derive the Visions, Voyces, Revelations of the Enthusiast. 1746 WESLEY *Prime Methodist* 54 It is the believing those to be Miracles which are not, that constitutes an Enthusiast. 1806 EARL WESTMORLD. in Cobbett *Parl. Deb.* VII. 230 Atheists, enthusiasts, jacobins, and such descriptions of persons 1856 R VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 164 This very Church of Rome incarcerated Molinos and Madame Guyon as dangerous enthusiasts

3 One who is full of 'enthusiasm' (see ENTHUSIASM 3) for a cause or principle, or who enters with enthusiasm into a pursuit Const *for, in, of,* †*to*. Sometimes with unfavourable notion (*transf.* from 2 b). A visionary, self-deluded person.

In present use the disparaging sense is more frequent than in the case of the related words ENTHUSIASM and ENTHUSIASTIC.

1764 GOLDSMITH *Hist. Eng* in *Lett.* (1772) II. 224 An enthusiast to the discipline of the field. 1769 *Junius Lett* xxxv 158 Hardly serious at first, he is now an enthusiast. 1790 BURKE *Fr Rev* Wks V. 197 We shall believe those reformers to be then honest enthusiasts. 1791 — *Th. Fr. Affairs* VII. 74 At present the king can send none but the enthusiasts of the system. 1793 HOLCROFT tr. *Lavater's Physiogn.* viii. 52 Paracelsus .. an astrological enthusiast. 1856 SIR B BRODIE *Psychol. Inq* I. i 26 The energy and sincerity of enthusiasts is powerful in all ages. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* in *Crit. Misc.* 196 The arbitrary enthusiast for external order.

¶ Sometimes defined by the context in its etymological sense, in order to give a different complexion to its use in sense 2 or 3.

c 1771 FLETCHER *4th Check* Wks. 1795 III 59 The true Enthusiasts, those who are really inspired by the grace and love of God 1879 R H SMITH in *Sunday Mag* 507 He was an enthusiast in the best and truest sense of the word, for he was filled with the fulness of God

4 *attrib* or *adj* That is an enthusiast; pertaining to an enthusiast, enthusiastic.

1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I 88 The enthusiast maid of Hatfield predicted the royall blood should be poysoned 1742 COLLINS *Ode Pity* 29 Shall raise a wild enthusiast heart 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* II. 325 In a room that resembled the miserable Barry's, he lived his enthusiast life

Enthusiastic (enþiŭ ziæ·stik), *a.* and *sb* [ad. Gr. *ἐνθουσιαστικ-ός*, f *ἐνθουσιάζειν*. see prec.]

A *adj* Of or pertaining to enthusiasm, full of or characterized by enthusiasm.

†1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, possession by a deity. Also *fig. Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 1348 For an instrument to set it [divination] aworke, we allow a spirit or winde, and an exhalation enthusiasticke. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 112 Enthusiastic flames, such as can give Marlow to my plump genius 1669 GALE *Crt Gentil* 5 I. iii 1 1· The Forme wherein the first Divine Poesie was delivered, was Enthusiastic 1849 FITZGERALD tr *Whitaker's Disp.* 295 We do not speak of any enthusiastic influence of the Spirit

† 2 Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of mystical delusions in religion *Obs*

1690 TEMPLE *Ess Heroic Virtue* Wks 1731 I 220 Being built upon Foundations wholly Enthusiastick, and thereby very unaccountable to common Reason 1727 SWIFT *Lett. Eng Tongue*, During the usurpation, an infusion of enthusiastic jargon prevailed 1748 HARTLEY *Observ Man* II ii 194 The several Enthusiastic Sects that arise from time to time among Christians

† b *transf.* Irrational, 'quixotic' *Obs*

1692 DRYDEN *St Evremont's Ess* 34 The Deeds who sacrificed themselves for the good of a Society whom they went to forsake, seem to me truly enthusiastick. 1775 JOHNSON *Pax no Typ* 10 An absurd and enthusiastick contempt of interest.

3. Of feelings, convictions, etc · That is of the nature of, that amounts to, ENTHUSIASM 3, intensely ardent, rapturous. Of persons, their temperaments, actions, language, etc.: Characterized by or manifesting ENTHUSIASM 3.

1786 BURKE *IV Hastings* Wks 1813 XII 402 Their military and enthusiastick spirit 1791 — *Lett Member Nat. Assemb* Wks VI 30 A style, glowing, animated, enthusiastick 1793 GOUV MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ* (1832) II. 276 The English will be wound up to a pitch of enthusiastic horror against France 1808 SIR JOHN MOORE in Jas Moore *Camp Spain* (1809) 294 In aid of an enthusiastic brave people 1841 LANI *Arab Nts* I. 72 Enthusiastic admirers of literature 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* VII 361 A burst of enthusiastic joy hailed the accession of Elizabeth.

† B *sb* = ENTHUSIAST 1, 2 b. *Obs*

1610 HEALY *St Aug Citie of God* 56 There we saw Enthusiastikes, persons rapt with fury. 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 326 (T.), The deevis and other santoons, or enthusiasticks. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) II 547 Some troopes were ordered to suppresse and seize upon the ringleaders of these enthusiasticks 1707 E WARD *Hud Rediv.* (1715) II. iv, Enthusiasticks flock'd in Shoales, To fight, not for their Lives, but Souls

Enthusia·stical, *a* [f prec. + -AL]

†1. Of the nature of possession by a deity; = ENTHUSIASTIC 1. *Obs. rare.*

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* VI 183 This way of communicating truth to the souls of men is originally nothing else but prophetical or enthusiastical

† 2 = ENTHUSIASTIC 2 *Obs*

1656 H MORE *Enthus. Tri* (1712) 25 We are speaking now of Enthusiastical Sanguine 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II 61 Squando that Enthusiastical, or rather Diabolical Miscreant 1679 PULTER *Modest Ch Eng* (1843) 299 This one enthusiastical conceit of the 'Light within' 1696 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (1697) 92 The . Enthusiastical Murthers, Rapines, and Outrage of the Zealots. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II 174 The subject is a real one: there is nothing in it enthusiastical or unreasonable 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng* III 82 The enthusiastical and seditious opinions of Muncer and the Anabaptists *a* 1847 MRS SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* I. ix. 401 A set of enthusiastical Methodists.

†b. *transf.* Moved by irrational impulses; visionary; fanatically devoted to an idea or belief.

1624 T ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 331 Some will minister nothing, but what comes next into their heads and hands. these are Enthusiasticall Phisitians. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* 82 They are neither hot nor enthusiastical but under the power of calm and clear Principles. 1711 SHAFTESB *Charac.* (1737) III. 64 There have been in reality Enthusiastical Atheists. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 63 P 4 That all are equally happy . none is sufficiently enthusiastical to maintain.

3 = ENTHUSIASTIC 3. *arch.*

1782 V. KNOX *Ess* (1819) III. cxviii 1 The enthusiastical admirers of a favourite author 1802 MAR EDGEWORTH *Mor. T.* (1816) I. x 82 The old man, whose temper was not quite so enthusiastical 1837 W WARE *Zenobia* (1844) I. 4 A birth transcending human expectation could not create a more enthusiastical sensation.

Enthu·sia·stically, *adv* [f prec. + -LY 2.]

† a. In the manner of one under mystical religious delusion. *Obs.* b. In the manner of one full of enthusiasm, with a display of ardent or rapturous feeling.

a 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon* (R.), He [John Oxenbridge] preached very enthusiastically in several places 1696 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (1697) 90 If they shou'd Enthusiastically Believe, or Hypocritically Pretend 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 26 Some were so Enthusiastically bold as to run about the Streets, with their Oral Predictions.

b. 1786 W GILPIN in *Mrs Delany's Corr* Ser II III 346 Plants, of which she is enthusiastically fond 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 362 His scheme was enthusiastically applauded. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch Scott* Pref 5 Mr. Innes always entered enthusiastically into any proposal calculated to elucidate the past history of his native country

Enthu·siastly, *adv. rare* [f ENTHUSIAST + -LY 2] In the manner of an enthusiast

1884 W. J LINTON *Poor Woman* in *Transl Eng Verse*, 155 The young .. Of her great beauty raved enthusiastly

Enthwite, var of ENTWITE *v*, *Obs.*

Enthymematic (e·nþimĭmæ·tik), *a.* [ad Gr *ἐνθυμηματικός*, f *ἐνθύμημα* (see next)] Of, or pertaining to, or of the nature of an enthymeme; containing an enthymeme; consisting of enthymemes. Also **E.nthymema tical** *a.* in same sense

1588 FRAUNCI *Lawiers Log* II ix 98 b, An argument called Sorites by this enthymematicall progression 1681 HOBBES *Rhet.* II xxii 84 Enthymematical; that is, have in themselves the force of an Enthymeme. 1827-53 WHATELY *Logic* II. iv § 7 Here the Minor Premiss is what is called an Enthymematic sentence. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th* § 110 206

Enthymeme (e·nþimīm). Also 7-9 **enthymem**; in Lat. form **enthymema** [ad. L *enthȳmēma*, a Gr. *ἐνθύμημα*, f *ἐνθῡμέεσθαι* to think, consider, infer, f *ἐν* in + *θῡμός* mind]

†1. *Rhet* After Aristotle's use An argument based on merely probable grounds; a rhetorical argument as distinguished from a demonstrative one. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIII XII 481 These strange Enthymemes and conclusions 1642 MILTON *Apol Smect* (1851) 256 To wreath an Enthymema with maistrous dexterity *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm* (1686) III II 18 Orators back their Enthymemes (or rational Argumentations) with Inductions (or singular Examples) 1841 DE QUINCEY *Rhetoric* Wks X. (1862) 27 [Explains Aristotle's use, as distinguished from that of later logicians]

† 2 Cicero (*Top.* XIII) uses *enthymema* for a striking antithesis closing a rhetorical period. Hence the following definitions:

1657 J SMITH *Myst Rhet*, An Enthymem is, as Cicero saith, when the sentence concluded consisteth of contraries 1731 BAILEY, *Enthymem* (with Rhetoricians) is when the concluding sentence consists of contraries

3. *Logic* A syllogism in which one premiss is suppressed

[This sense is due to a misapprehension (already in Boethius *a* 524), the description of the enthymeme (sense 1) as 'an imperfect syllogism' (*ἀτελὴς συλλογισμός*) having been interpreted as referring to its form instead of its matter]

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log* II ix 98 b, An Enthymeme is nothing but a contracted syllogisme. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar Ode* 50 *note*, In Enthymemes half is left out to be supplyed by the Hearer 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 95, I desire to know whether you will have it by way of Syllogism, Enthymem, Dilemma, or Sorites 1764 REID *Inquiry*, Perhaps Des Cartes meant not to assume his own existence in this enthymeme, but the existence of thought 1795 WYTHES *Decis. Virginia* 15 The argument included in this opinion is an enthymema. 1827-36 WHATELY *Logic* 265 In an Enthymeme the suppressed Premiss should be always the one of whose truth least doubt can exist 1870 BOWEN *Logic* III. 57 The Common form of argumentation is Enthymeme, which consists of but two propositions

Entice (entəi·s), *v.* Forms. *α.* 3-6 entyce, -tyse, 4-7 entise, (4 entythe, 7 entize,) 4- entice. *β.* 4 intisce, 5-6 intyce, 6-7 intise, 5-8 intice. [a OF. *enticer* (in ONF. *enticher*) = sense 1; the etymological sense was prob 'to set on fire, add fuel to (a fire)'; app repr. Lat type **intitiāre*, f. *in-* (see IN-) + **titi-us* (class L *titio*) firebrand. Cf ATTICE (of which this is a parallel form) and TICE, for the development of sense cf EMBRACE *v* 3]

†1. *trans.* To stir up, incite, instigate (*to* a course of action); also to provoke (*to* anger) *Obs*

1297 R. GLOUC (1724) 235 Edelfred . He entyced and oþer lynges. Þat hu wende to Walys *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 114 Glotonye entythyth [? *read* entychyth, entyssyth, *runne* noryssyth] To lecherye her *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B 1136 Þou dry3tyn dyspleses with dedes ful sore, & entyses hym to tene moɼe trayþly þen euer. ? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (1843-7) 207 When he intisced hym through his read ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 307 To entyce the Emperour to take overe the mounttes 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1998 Therein to do as ye shall me entyce. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 720 Your maister, is . entised and provoked by the Duke of Burgoyn 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd* (1822) 62 Not suffering the Athenians to give them the least way but enticing them to the war.

2. To allure, attract by the offer of pleasure or advantage; *esp* to allure insidiously or adroitly Often const. *from, to* (a course of conduct, a place) Also with *away, in.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 1503 3yf þou entycedest any fro relygyoun, Gostly þou mayst hym slo 1401 *Pol Poems* (1859) II 33 What charity is this to intice him to be buried among you from his parish church. 1550 *Act* 3 & 4

Edw VI, c. 16 § 13 If the father steale, or intise away any such child 1577 B Googe *Heresbach's Husb* IV. (1586) 187 [Bees] entised with these newe flowres feed greedilie 1607 Dekker *Westw. Hoe* Wks. 1873 II 306 Intist from mine owne Paradice, To steale fruit in a barren wildernes 1648 Gage *West Ind* XIX (1655) 144 Those that keep the Bodegones will commonly intice in the Indians, and make them drunk 1664 Evelyn *Kal Hort* (1729) 209 Beer mingled with Honey, to entice the Wasps 1706 Addison *Rosamond* III iii, That no foul minister of vice Again my sinking soul intice 1748 *Anson's Voy* III vi 348 We could not entice them on board 1786 H Tooke *Purley* Introd 6, I shall not be at all intriced by them to take upon my shoulders a burthen. 1807 Crabbe *Par Reg* III (1810) 31 No curious shell, rare plant Inticed our traveller, from his home, so far. 1872 Black *Adv Phaeton* XXV 343 My Lady strove to entice him into the general talk 1880 T. Spalding *Elix. Demonol.* 22 The most successful method of enticing stragglers into its folds

†c. *transf* To attract physically *nonce-use.*

1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* II iii 76 It would not intice it [the Needle] from A to B, but repell it from A to Z

†3 [? A distinct word, a OF *entechier*, see Entechie] ? To catch (an infection or stain). *Obs*

c 1340 *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 3436 How tender hit is to entyse teches of fylpe

Hence †**Enti·ceable** *a*, *Obs*, in 7 intiseable, fitted to entice, seductive †**Enti·ceful** *a*, *Obs rare*, enticing, full of enticement

1607 *Exam Geo Blakwel* 156 Intiseable perswasions of mens alluring reasons 1556 T Hoby tr *Castiglione's Courtyer* II (1561) L b, Women enticefull past shame

Enticement (entəi smĕnt) Also 4-8 **intic-ement** [a. OF *enticement*. see prec and -ment]

†1 Incitement, instigation Also *concr* something that incites *Obs*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl Synne* 2146 Al ys entycement of þe deuyl *c* 1380 Wyclif *Apocalypse* VIII in *Bible* Pref 8 *note*, Fals prelates that don by the conseil and the entycement of hem that sechen erthelich thinges *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* VIII XXIV 199 Dis wes þe fyrst entycement Dat amovyd on þis were 1494 Fabyan v cxv 89 Chylperiche hadde by intycement of Fredegunde wrongfullye turmentyd tharchebyshop of Roan 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind* (Arb) 331 They lacke breade, salte, and other intysements of glutteny 1587 Fllming *Contn Holinshed* III 1367/2 By intisements of certeine seditious and traitorous persons

2 The action of alluring or attracting, attractive quality, fascination; *concr* a means or method of enticing, something which entices, an allurement

1549 L Coxe *Erasm Par Titus* II. 14 A newe peculyar people, which should contemne yᵉ euyls of this world, & treade downe yᵉ entysementes & giftes of it vnder their fete. 1607 Fletcher *Woman Hater* I iii, Banquets, Masques, Shews, all intirements That Wit and Lust together can devise 1634 Milton *Comus* 524 Here to every thirsty wanderer, [Comus] By sly entisement gives his baneful cup 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect* I 31 What intisement is there in common profane Swearing? 1727 Bradley *Fam Dict* s v *Horse-Feeder*, The Horse-Feeder must win him [the Horse] by gentle Entisements 1738 Birch *Life Milton* Wks I 75 No Entisements of any kind were wanting Great sums of Money were proffer'd 1844 Emerson *Tantalus* Wks (Bohn) III 322 There is in woods and waters a certain entisement and flattery

Enticer (entəi səi) [f as prec. + -er¹] One who, or that which, entices, †an instigator (*obs*), a seducer, tempter

c 1386 Chaucer *Pers T* 943 If that another man be occasioun or ellis enticer of his synne *c* 1500 *Hye Way to Spytal H* 833 in Hazl *E P P* IV 60 Applesquyers, entycers, and ravysshers 1583 Babington *Commandm* VII Wks (1637) 58 The eye is a vehement inticer unto lust 1640 Bp Reynolds *Passions* XVI 173 Rarity is a marvellous Lenocinium, and inticer of Desire *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N T* Matt XXVI 75 Either the first enticers, or the accidental occasions were women 1858 *Plain Serm Var Subj* 227 How many a wretched being might but for some lustful enticer, have followed the Lamb of God in eternal glory!

Enticing (entəi sɪŋ), *vbl sb* [f as prec + -ing¹.] The action of the vb. Entice

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* XVIII 13 Synnes þat comes of ill eggyngis [*S* euel entysynge] 1450-1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 194 They felle through the entysynge of the wycked spyryte 1538 Coverdale *Ecclus* IX 4 Heare hir not, lest thou perish thorow hir entysinge. 1823 Scott *Peveril* VIII, Pardon my enticing away from your service the young woman

Enticing (entəi sɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f as prec + -ing²] That entices or instigates, insidiously attractive, alluring, beguiling, seductive.

1553 T Wilson *Rhet* 40 A brothell house where entisinge harlottes lived 1593 Shaks 2 *Hen VI*, I iii 92 My selfe haue plac't a Quier of such enticing Birds 1611 Bible *Col* II. 4 Lest any man should beguile you with entising words 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* III 337 The soft Seducer, with enticing Looks, The bellowing Rivals to the Fight provokes 1788 Burke *Sp agst W Hastings* Wks XIII 305 Ladies recommended by sweet and enticing names. *Mod* I do not find the prospect enticing

Enticingly (entəi·sɪŋlɪ), *adv* [f. prec + -ly²] In an enticing manner

1720 Welton *Suffer Son of God* I IV 71 An Enemy, so much the more formidable, as it, the more Enticingly, sooths our Natural Inclinations 1831 Lytton *Godolph* 9 The idea more enticingly put than it was at first 1877 Lady Brassey *Voy Sunbeam* XIV. (1878) 240 We found the table most enticingly laid out

Entier, Entierty, obs. ff Entire, etc

Entifical (entɪ·fikăl), *a rare* [f assumed L **entific-us* (f *ent-* stem of Ens + *-ficus*: see -fic) + -al] That bestows essential existence.

1743 J Ellis *Knowledge Div Things* IV 367 Nothing being contingent but God foreknew it, and he. could not know it without an eternal entifical Idea of it

Entify (e ntɪfəi), *v rare* [ad assumed L **entificāre*, f as prec. see -fy] *trans* To make into an entity, attribute objective existence to

Hence **Entifica tion.**

1882 tr *T. Vignoli's Myth & Sc* (Internat Sci Series) 154 The primitive and constant act of all animals is that of entifying the object of sensation Such entification is the result of spontaneous necessity

†**Enti·ltment.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹ [f En-¹ + Tilt *sb.* + -ment] A temporary covering; an awning

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 80 The best houses and walls there were of mud, or canvas or poldavies entiltments

Entincture, Entinsel: see En- *pref.*¹ 1 b

†**Enti·ne,** *v. Obs.* [f En-¹ + Tine (Spenser), Tind to kindle] *trans* To kindle, light up

1612 Lane *Sqrs Tale* E E T. S 318 This aunswer taught Viderin this new brond t'entine. *Ibid.* 326 Whose dauncinge plumes seemd at the sonns beames many sonns t'entyne.

Entir, var of Inter

Entirchawnge, Entirdite: see Interchange, Interdict

Entire (entəi·ə), *a*, *adv* and *sb* Forms · *α* 4-6 **enter**(e, 5-6 **entier**(e, -tyer(e, (4 **entre**, 4-7 **enteer**(e), 7 **entyre**, 6- **entire**. *β* 4 **intier**, 5-6 **intere**, 5-7 **intyre**, 6 *Sc* **inteir**, 6-9 **intire** [a OF *entier, entir* = Pr *enter, enteyr*, Cat. *enter*, Sp. *entero*, It. *intero*, Pg *inteiro* ·—L *integr-um*, f. *in* not + **tag-* root of *tangĕre* to touch.

The L. *integer* was used in the lit senses 'whole, unbroken, sound', and in the fig of 'untainted, upright', these senses remained in early French and consequently in Middle English, but with very few exceptions only the lit. senses have survived to the present time]

A *adj.*

1 Whole, with no part excepted.

a 1400 *Symbols Passion* 229 in *Leg Rood* 196 To sen it a twelf-moneth ich day enter. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1261 To tell þair torfer in tere it wald tary me to lang 1494 Fabyan 5 Of bothe landes the Cronycles entyere *a* 1535 More *On the Passion* Wks 1337 2 The very real thinges that is conteyned vnder both those fourmes, is one entiere bodye 1618 Sir H Carey in *Fortesc Papers* 56, I have yourself to be my noble wittness for my intyre proceedeing 1667 Milton *P L* XII 264 The Sun shall in mid Heav'n stand still A day entire 1747 Wesley *Prim Physic* (1762) XIX The entire Creation was at Peace with Man 1816 Kirby & Sp *Entomol* (1828) II XVIII 107 Destroys an intire colony, of which she would be the founder 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I § 7 48 Sufficiently strong to bear the entire weight of the body

2 Complete; constituting a whole; including all the essential parts †In early use also, perfect, containing all that is desirable

c 1430 Lydg *Bochas* I. 1 (1544) 1 b, Paradyse, a place most entiere 1571 Digges *Pantom* I XXXV L j b, You shall make one entier table of all, conteyning the number of myles, furlongs, etc 1688 R Holme *Armoury* III 322/1 The Drill, the Drill Bow, and the Drill Plate, go all together as one entire Instrument 1697 Dryden *Virg Past* Pref (1721) I 93, I do not design an intire Treatise in this Preface 1804 *Ann Rev* II 77/1 The occupier of what is called an entire farm 1873 Symonds *Grk Poets* III 81 Phocylides says In justice the whole of virtue exists entire

†b Applied about 1722 to a kind of malt liquor (similar to what is now called 'porter'). (See quot. 1802) *Obs*; but see C 4

1742 *Lond & Country Brew* I (ed 4) 25 For intire small Beer, five or six Barrels off a Quarter 1754 *Connoisseur* XV, A publican ventured an hogshead of entire butt on the candidate who serves him with beer 1771 Smollett *Humph Cl* (1815) 148 Calvert's entire butt beer 1802 [J Feltham] *Picture of London* 249 Porter obtained its name about the year 1730 [it had previously been] the practice to call for a pint of *three threads*, meaning a third of ale, beer, and twopenny A brewer of the name of Harwood conceived the idea of making a liquor which should partake of the united flavours of [all three] calling it *entire* or *entire* butt 1839 Bailey *Festus* XVIII (1848) 181 And porter and stout, entire and brown

3 Of a quality, state of feeling, condition, fact, or action Realized in its full extent, thorough, complete, total (*Entire affection, friendship*, etc, may sometimes occur in this sense, but chiefly belong to the obs sense 10)

c 1400 *Pol Rel. & L. Poems* 256 Than schalt þou sacrifice accepte Of rigtwisnesse & treuþe entere. 1413 Lydg. *Pilgr Sowle* IV xx. (1483) 64, I had ioye entier and eke gladnesse. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 587 Gods cures are like himselfe, perfect, intire, and absolute 1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb* I (1843) 5/2 That he, might present to his majesty the entire peace and restitution of his family 1692 South *Serm* (1697) I 475 The Intire overthrow of this mighty. Host of the Midianites 1712 W Rogers *Voy* p. VI, I wish you intire Health and Happiness 1755 Young *Centaur* II. Wks 1757 IV 141 Hell is nothing but an intire absence from Him 1793 Burke *Corr.* (1844) IV 186 If you did not give entire credit to my declarations. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr Atonem* VI (1852) 161 The statements of Scripture are in entire harmony with this representation. 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng* III. 220 Granting entire liberty of conscience 1879 R K. Douglas *Confucianism* III 80 Entire sincerity is required of them who approach the altar.

b With agent-noun or sb. descriptive of a person: That is thoroughly of the character described †Also formerly as predicate · Thoroughly established in (an opinion, a resolve, knowledge, etc); cf Fr *entier* 'qui maintient entières ses idées, ses volontés' (Littré).

1534 Ld Berners *Gold. Bk. M Aurel.* (1546) G g, All these mortall men ar so entier in their owne wylles 1641 Hinde *J Bruen* lvii 190 All such as were most sound and entire in the Knowledge of the Truth. 1655 *Francion* XI 23 They did not know her to be entire in her resolutions, and that she would not forsake them for any Remonstrances 1657 Earl Monmouth tr *Parata's Pol Disc* 85 The Romans never laid down Arms but when they were entire Victors *Mod.* He is an entire believer in Christianity

†c Of persons. Wholly devoted to another, perfectly beloved. In later use, of friends and friendly intercourse. Unreserved, familiar, intimate *Obs.* [cf Fr *ami entier*, and equivalent in It and Sp]

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* I 279 Hym nil I undertake That is thi dere entere 1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. v, Thy doughter deare That was to the so passingly entere 1608-11 Bp Hall *Medit & Vows* II § 38 It is best to be courteous to all, entire with few 1611 Coryat *Crudities* Ep Ded, My most sincere and entire friend M Lionel Cranfield 1641 Bp Hall *Rem Wks* II (1660) 89 It troubled him an hundred times more to be cast out from this (more entire) presence 1643 Horn & Robotham *Gate Lang Unl* VIII § 909 Waiwardnesse estrangeth the entirest friends *a* 1718 Penn *Life* Wks. 1726 I 232 An entire and constant Friend.

4 Whole, unbroken, intact, not mutilated or decayed, undiminished in quantity or extent

a 1631 Donne *Paradoxes* (1652) 86 [A miser's treasure profits no one.] Yet it remains intire 1656 More *Antid Ath* III VIII (1712) 113 His body was found entire 1666 Evelyn *Diary* 7 Sept, Nothing remaining intire but the inscription in the architrave 1697 Potter *Antiq Greece* I XXV (1715) 132 Their Estates, which were all that time preserv'd entire to them. 1727 A Hamilton *New Acc. E Ind* I X 102 The Portugueze capitulated to leave Ormuze, with all the Fortifications intire 1805 Wordsw *Prel* IV (1850) 101 In military garb, Though faded yet entire 1826 Kirby & Sp *Entomol.* (1828) IV XXXVII 19 The headless animal made the same movements as when intire

b *spec* Of male animals. Not castrated. [So in all Romanic langs]

1834-43 Southey *Doctor* (1849) 339 What the Spaniards call a Caballo Padre, or what some of our own writers appellate an entire horse 1876 Whyte Melville *Katerfelto* VII 78 The animal, though an entire horse, responded lovingly and gently to his caress.

c Of immaterial things Unimpaired, undiminished

1601 Holland *Pliny* I 136 But there continue still in their entire and as flourishing state as euer the city Hebata and Ororos 1635 A. Stafford *Fem Glory* (1869) 107 The first Principles of my Religion. I will preserve entyre 1667 Milton *P L* I 146 If he our Conqueror Have left us this our spirit and strength intire 1736 Butler *Anal* I 1 25 Apprehension, Memory, Reason, all entire 1853 Robertson *Serm* Ser. III. XVI 219 When Christian principles were left entire

†d Of a question Intact, that has not been entered upon Of an offence In no degree atoned for or 'purged' *Obs*

1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* III XVI (1622) 71 Yet that the offence committed against his father, was entire. 1698 Sidney *Disc Govt* I. § 3 (1704) 8 So that the Question remains intire, as if he had never mention'd it

e Of persons· With unimpaired strength, not fatigued or worn, fresh. [So L. *integer*] *arch.*

1590 Spenser *F Q* I VI. 44 Backe to fight againe, new breathed and entire 1628 Hobbes *Thucyd* (1822) 104 Won to the war when you were entire but repenting it upon the damage 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low-C Warres* 291 Six hundred intire, beside two hundred sick and wounded 1853 Robertson *Serm.* Ser III i (1872) 8 He is entire, powerful because he has not spent his strength

5. Wholly of one piece; continuous throughout; one and undivided Now only in scientific use

1590 Spenser *F Q* I VII 33 But all of Diamond perfect pure and cleene It framed was, One massie entire mould 1604 Shaks *Oth* V II 144 Of one entyre and perfect Chrysolite 1679 Penn *Addr Prot* I IX (1692) 46 Being but one Entire Interest throughout the World 1699 Dampier *Voy* II I 1 14 A turn on the East side of the River, which is here entire for a little before we met the main stream where it parts into the 2 channels. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus., Euphrates, &c.* (1732) 4 Intire blocks of wood 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit* I 42 a, All Stone should be entire you may know whether it is entire or crack'd 1786 tr *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 28 The chasm closed, and the ground became as entire as the rest of the plain 1817 W Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* II. 860 If a man be imprisoned .. on the 1st day of January, and kept in prison till the 1st day of February. the whole is one entire trespass 1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim Kingd* 200 The first dorsal entire, while on the contrary the last rays of the second, as well as those of the anal which correspond to them, are detached. 1880 Gray *Struct Bot* VI. § 5. 245 The calyx or corolla when gamophyllous is said to be. entire, when the union is complete to the summit or border

b Of troops. Forming an unbroken body. Now only in techn phrase *Rank entire*

1568 Grafton *Chron* II 505 The Duke of Bedford. made likewise an entier battayle. 1691 *Proc. agst. French* in *Select. Harl Misc.* (1793) 476 They marched intire through the body of the country 1833 *Regul Instr Cavalry* I 126 The Squads should be formed rank entire 1879 A Forbes in *Daily News* 13 June 5/6 That the true tactic is to work in rank entire.

c. In scientific use: Having an unbroken outline, without notches or indentations. Said, *e g.* of leaves, shells, certain parts of animal bodies

1757 Miller in *Phil. Trans.* L. 435 The leaves are intire, and come to a point at their base 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit*

(1847) II 209 The gable ends towards the street, some in the ordinary triangular form and entire as the botanists say 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat Hist* II 280 Last segment of the abdomen entire or notched. 1835 Lindley *Introd Bot* (1848) I 261 The entire blade of the Box tree 1866 Tate *Brit. Mollusks* III 45 The aperture is entire that is not notched or produced into a canal

†6. Wholly of one kind, homogeneous; free from alien admixture *Obs.*

1622-62 Heylin *Cosmogr* III (1673) 413 And yet those Maronites though intire without intermixture are held, etc. 1640 Quarles *Enchirid* IV. xcvii, It is a plaine suit of one entyre cloth 1648 *Petit Eastern Assoc.* 14 We are both the Houses .so intire from Opinionists as we could wish. 1683 *Brit Spec* 39 The old Language of the Britains who have been . curious to preserve it entire without any mixture 1683 Salmon *Doron Med.* III 671 It preserves it safe and intire from filth 1699 Dampier *Voy* II. I. viii 157 It was brackish for [illegible] born up by the Salt, and it might [illegible] ver, etc.

b. Of qualities, feelings, etc.: Pure, unmixed Cf. 3.

1597 Shaks 2 *Hen. IV*, II iv 352 See now whether pure Feare, and entire Cowardise, doth not make thee wrong this vertuous Gentlewoman, to close with vs? 1667 Milton *P. L.* III 265 Wrauth shall be no more Thenceforth, but in thy presence Joy entire

7. Wholly reserved; unshared. *Entire tenancy* (Law): see quot.

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 137 Entire Tenancie is that which is contrary to severall Tenancie, and signifieth a sole possession in one man. 1707 If [illegible] I 339 Mr Foulkes keeping [illegible] has the entire control of [illegible] the entire responsibility of this step

b. *Entire to itself.* secluded, kept apart, private.

a 1618 Ralegh *Rem* (1644) 10 That Aristocracy be not too magnificent nor intire to it self, but communicate with the people some commodities of State or Government 1649 Milton *Eikon* xxviii, Those few mortifying hours that should have been entirest to themselves.

II In ethical sense.

†8. Of reputations or persons. Free from reproach, unblemished, blameless *Obs.*

1577 Holinshed *Chron* II. 193 Richard Grafton was a right reverend man whiles he lived and of entier name also being dead 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX 292 Daughter of God and Man, immortal Eve, For such thou art, from sin and blame entire. 1678 R Barclay *Apol Quakers* v. § 16 304 The Bishops and Apostles should be men of most intire manners and Life 1779 J Moore *View Soc Fr* (1789) I i 5 He who has the vigour to disentangle himself from the snares of deep play with his character entire may be esteemed a fortunate man

†9 Of persons and their actions: Characterized by integrity; incorruptible, honest, upright. *Obs.*

c 1430 Lydg *Bochas* III v (1554) 77 b There was a prince, full notable and entere Called Otanes *c* 1500 *Doctr Gd Servaunts* in *Poet Tracts* (Percy) 3 Be of thy mynde pensyble and entere 1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb* (1702) I v. 516 Some very honest and intire Men stayed still there *Ibid* II vi. 54 From whom he could expect no entire, and upright dealing 1707 Hearne *Collect* 30 May (Oxf Hist. Soc.) II. 17 John Urry of Xt Church, an intire Man.

†10 Of feelings, the heart, etc: Unfeigned, sincere, genuine, earnest. *Obs*

The examples of this sense are often not easily to be distinguished from those of the still current sense 3, to which expressions like *entire affection*, etc, if used at all, would now belong

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 106 Treuly assoiled of god for his entre sorwe of synne *c* 1430 *Syr Gener* (Roxb.) 7365 He hem met with hert entier 1509 Fisher *Fun. Serm C'tess Richmond* Wks. 302 But we shall with moost entyer myndes beseche hym 1535 — *Wks* 382 Draw nygh vnto hym with entiere deuotion 1556 Lauder *Tractate* 528 With hert Interr I wald beseik your Maiesteis 1596 Shaks. *Tam Shr.* IV II 23 Your entire affection to Bianca. 1650 Hubbert *Pill Formality* 193 That love, and intire affection that you bear to their poor souls *a* 1716 Blackall *Wks* (1723) I 112 The strictest Friendships, the most intire Love, and the firmest Peace

†11 The notion 'intimate' developed in sense 3 b seems to have suggested an association of *entire* with *interior*. Hence perh Spenser's *parts entire* = 'inward parts'.

[1483 *Cath. Angl*, *Entyrly*, intime 15 . Cooper *Lat Dict*, *Intime*, entirely] 1590 Spenser *F Q.* IV. viii 48 Casting flakes of lustful fire into their hearts and parts entire.

†B *adv* a Wholly, completely. b. Heartily, sincerely, unfeignedly. *Obs*

a. ?*a* 1400 *Chester Pl* (1843) I 193 Seith fourtie daies are gone intier. Cf 1707 in A 7

b. *c* 1430 *Syr. Gener* (Roxb.) 7609 He that me loued most entier *c* 1430 Lydg. *Smyth & his Dame* 467 in Hazl *E. P. P* III 218 She. thanked God intere

C *sb.*

1. The whole; the assemblage of all the parts; the full extent (of anything). In recent use somewhat *rare.*

1597 Bacon *Coulers Good & Evill* v (Arb) 145 It is not safe to deuide, but to extoll the entire still in generall. 1609 Tourneur *Fun Poem* 375 The parts: the entire; and every circumstance That was contingent. 1804 Castlereagh in S J Owen *Wellesley's Disp* 250 We have by two wars bound up the entire of Mysore in our dominions 1832 G Downes *Lett. Cont. Countries* I 234 A range of seven graves, enclosed each by lofty railings—so that the entire resembles, etc 1842 S Lover *Handy Andy* VIII, The death of her husband, who left her the entire of his property 1876 Gladstone *Synchr Homer* 193 In the entire of the Poems we never hear of a merchant ship of the Greeks

2 Entirety; completeness.

1622 Bacon *Hen VII*, 158 Maintaining the Liberties of Holy Church in their Intire 1859 Thackeray *Virgin* Ixiii (D.) Too long to print in entire

3. An entire horse, a stallion

1881 J. F. Kiaer *Journ Mudnah* 160 He bought two young bay entires for one hundred dollars each 1886 *Daily News* 14 Dec 3/1 Four heavy-looking grey entires

4 Short for *entire beer*: see A 2 b

Not now in current use exc on tavern sign boards and the like, where 'A B C & Co's entire' is still advertised.

1825 Hone *Every-day Bk* I 691 Hagger's entire [humorously for 'ginger beer'], two pence a bottle 1854 Wynter *Curiosities Civilis* 239 On countless sign boards of the metropolis this [porter] is advertised by the title of entire.

†**Entire**, *v Obs.* [f prec. adj]

1 *trans* To make a whole of; to unite.

1678 Sir J. Spelman *Alfred* Gl (1709) 28 The West Saxon Kingdom and the Kingdom of Kent became again entired in one in his hand

2 To attach exclusively, also in weaker sense, to attach closely or intimately.

1624 Heywood *Gunaik* 305 Iami was entyred to Demetrius *Ibid*, VII 323 She had a bedfellow, unto whom above all others shee was entired 1655 — *Fortune by Land & S* Wks 1874 VI 432, I take my Sisters husband, unto me Therefore one most intir'd

Hence **Entired** *ppl. a.* = Entirl 3 c.

1635 Heywood *Hierarch* I 37 Theseus in Search of his deare and Entired friend Perithous

Entirely (entəi·əli, *adj* and *adv* Forms see Entire and -ly 1 and 2. [f Entire *a* + -ly.]

†A. *adj* (ME only) a Full, complete b Sincere, having integrity *Obs.*

14 *Pol Rel & L Poems* 41 Beseching you euer with myn entirely hert. 1488 Caxton *Chast Goddes Chyld* 10 Yeuing up thanksynges with entirely deuocyon 1497 Br. Alcock *Mons Perfect* Bvj, Y verey entirely folowers of Cryste Ihesu.

B *adv.*

†1 In an entire state, without diminution or division, as a whole *Obs.*

(As in the case of the synonyms *whole* etc., the adj would now be used instead of the adv)

1491 *Act 7 Hen VII*, c 12 Pream., To preserve the possessions of the Crown hoolly and entierly without any severaunce or decreasing therof 1512 *Act 4 Hen VIII*, c 19 § 10 The hole summes . delyvred fully & entierly 1659 Annesley in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV 464 The which was read first intirely, and afterwards, in parts

2 Wholly, completely, perfectly; without exception or reservation.

c 1400 Maundev xii (1839) 139 Thei kepen entierly the Comaundement *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 241 3ef that the mayster a prentes have, Entierlyche thenne that he hym teche 1481 Caxton *Myrr* III x 155 Adam knewe all the seuen scyences lyberall entyerly without fayllyng of a worde 1667 Milton *P. L* VII 519 And behold all was entirely good 1706 Hearne *Collect* (Oxf Hist Soc) I 171 He was intirely an Enemy to the Gross Errors of Popery 1761 Hume *Hist Eng* II. xxxi 201 His resolution of breaking intirely with the court of Rome. 1769 Goldsmith *Rom Hist* (1786) I 121 He was the son of a man entirely respected by both parties 1797 Bewick *Brit Birds* (1847) I 66 Another circle of dark rusty brown entirely surrounds the face. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) I 20, I entirely agree and accept the definition

¶ In humorous representations of the speech of Irishmen, often placed at the end of a sentence

Mod 'He's a fine gentleman entirely'

3. Wholly and exclusively, solely

1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb* I (1843) 42 He [Villiers] entirely disposed of all the graces of the king 1672 Cavi *Prim Chr* III iv. (1673) 331, I shall set down the story intirely out of the Author himself 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 400 If a Gouty Person can bring h[illegible] to a Milk Diet 1833 H C [illegible] I 16 Middleton composed his life of Cicero, Jortin his life of Erasmus, almost entirely from the epistles of their respective subjects 1850 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* III xii 223 He [Charles Kingsley] did win his own sweet wife entirely by this charm of character

†4 a. Heartily, sincerely. b Earnestly *Obs.*

In the later instances these uses seem to approach or coincide with the still current sense 2

a *a* 1340 Hampol *Psalter* vi 4 Fulhaid it is to be turnyd enterly til be brynghthed and be pees of godis lyght 1393 Langl. *P. Pl* C xviii 142 Loue þyn enemy entyerly · godes heste to ful-fille 1467 *Mann & Household Exp.* (1841) 172 Ryte worschepeful and my entirely welbeloved frend. 1586 A Day *Eng Secretary* I. (1625) 27 The griefe that by my selfe among many others, for his losse, is entirely conceived 1596 Shaks *Merch V.* III ii 228 They are intirely welcome 1647 Ward *Simp Cobler* 22, I intirely wish more wisdom to that Plantation 1711 Addison *Spect* No 170 P2 The Apprehension that he is not equally beloved by the Person whom he entirely loves 1722 *Journ through Eng.* (ed. 2) I 131, I that love the Country entirely have fixt my Residence here [Epsom]

b *a* 1400 *Isumbras* 431 To Ihesu Criste than prayes he, And enterely hym bysoghte *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod* 1183 Þat þey wolden preyȝe for Alfynes soule enterly. *Ibid* 311 He loked þo more entierlocure towarde þat tombe 1455 *Paston Lett* No 230 I 319 Praying you interlych to be with me at dyner on Seynt Benett day 1548-9 (Mar) *Bk Com Prayer* 128 Entierly desiryng thy fatherly goodnes. 1590 Spenser *F Q.* I, vi 32 Gan to highest God entirely pray 1606 G W[oodcocke] tr. *Hist Iustine* 91 a, They intirely besought them . they would now be bould in the ouerthrow

Entireness (entəi·əlnes) [f. as prec + -ness] The quality, state, or condition of being entire.

1 Wholeness, completeness; undiminished, unbroken, or undivided condition *In its entireness* as a whole. Of qualities, states, actions, etc: Thoroughness, fullness, perfectness

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec* (1637) 132 To reprint them in their first entirenesse 1605 Bacon *Adv Learn* II v § 2 A steme [of a tree] hath a dimension and quantitie of entyrenes and continuance before it come to discontinue and break itself into Armes 1614 Bp Hall *Heaven upon Earth* § 18 One is sicke of his neighbour's field, whose misshapen angles hinder his Lordship of entirenesse 1680 S Mather *Iren* II A Church in an Island must not be denyed intireness of Jurisdiction within itself 1703 Moxon *Mech Exerc* 75 The evenness and entireness of the Edge 1796 Burke *Regic Peace* Wks 1842 II 325 They come to attack your king . together with the entireness of the empire 1817 Coleridge *Biog Lit.* 159 That satisfying entireness, that complete adequateness of the manner to the matter which so charms us in Anacreon 1861 Mill *Utilit* III 49 That entireness of sympathy with all others 1870 Bowen *Logic* 7 We can more easily grasp it in thought, and contemplate it at once in its entireness

†2. Wholeness or oneness of feeling with another; close friendship, familiarity, intimacy

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec* (1632) 171 Their alliance or rather meere entirenesse with Spaine 1612-5 Bp Hall *Contempl. O T* VI i, Whither shall wee impute it, but to his more intyrenesse with God 1620 *Horæ Sub* 43 Their entirenesse and inwardnesse with the men of the greatest name 1673 *Lady's Call* II § 2 69 That entireness and affection which is the soul of marriage.

†3 Wholeness of feeling or thought; integrity, honesty, sincerity *Obs.*

1549 Coverdale *Erasm Par Coloss* II 5 If I espye your entirenes and godly condicions either to be in leoperdie or to be mconst int & wauei. — 2 *Cor* VIII. 18 Whose faythe and entyrenesse in preachynge the gospell is well tryed 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* I § 56 98 An especiall point of sincerity consisteth in the fore-said intirenesse

Entirety (entəi·əti). Forms 6 entiertee, 7, 9 entierty, 8 entierity, 9– entirety. Also 7 intierty. [ad AF. *entiertee*, OF *entiereté*.–L. *integritāt-em*, f *integer*. see Entire]

Johnson 1755 has only the form *entierty*, which continued in legal use into the present century

1 The state or condition of being entire; completeness, fullness, integrity, perfection, *esp* in phrase *In its entirety*: in its complete form, as a whole

1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* 89 Deragotorye to the entiertee and fulnes of Christes ones sacrifice. 1630 Prynne *Anti-Arnm* 163 They haue an intirety, a fulnesse in themselues 1765-9 Blackstone *Comm.* (R.), This is the natural and regular consequence of the union and entirety of their interest 1847 J Wilson *Chr. North* (1857) I 259 Its entirety—its unity, which is so perfect 1853 Robertson *Serm* Ser III xv 181 The Christian Church taken in its entirety 1878 Boyd Smith *Carthage* 183 All chance of fulfilling it [his religious mission] in its entirety had passed away for ever

b *Law* The entire or undivided possession of an estate, *esp* in phrase *By entireties*, when two parties are jointly seised of a whole estate, and neither is exclusive possessor of a part. Cf Moiety

1613 Sir H Finch *Law* (1636) 10 They shall not haue the land by entierties, but by moities ioyntly *a* 1626 Bacon *Office of Alnutations* (R.), Sometimes the attorney setteth down an entierty, where but a moiety, a third, or fourth part only was to be passed 1809 Bawdwen *Domesday Bk* 615 Rayner claims the Entierty of the Church. 1818 Cruise *Digest* V 356 A husband seised jointly with his wife, whether by moieties or entireties 1858 Ld St Leonards *Handy Bk. Property Law* II 7 A purchaser cannot be compelled, even in equity, to take an undivided part of an estate if he contracted for the entirety

2 The whole, the sum total

1856 Kant *Arct Expl* II i 21 You have the entirety of our outfit. 1870 Rolleston *Anim Life* Introd 24 Those other characters must relate to the entirety of the organism as such 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 10 July 20/3 The entirety containing about 26 acres.

Entitative (e ntitətiv), *a Metaph.* [ad med L *entitātīvus*, f. *entitāt-em* see Entity.]

1 Pertaining to the mere existence of anything *Entitative act*: transl L *actus entitātīvus*, a term used by the Scotists to denote 'material' as opposed to 'formal' or 'quiditative' actuality.

The word *act* in this phrase has its scholastic sense, 'that which differentiates an "actual" from a "potential" existence' Duns Scotus, differing from Aquinas, recognized two kinds of 'act', i e two senses or degrees in which a thing might be said to have 'actual' existence in one sense it is 'actual' if it simply possesses the 'matter' by virtue of which it has *any* existence other than merely potential, in the other sense, it is actual only when it possesses the 'form' which gives it *specific* existence Hence in the language of his disciples the *entitative act* is the 'matter' of an actually existing thing, while the *formal act* is its 'form', or, more accurately, they denote the possession of 'matter' and 'form' respectively

[*a* 1308 Duns Scotus *Sent* XI iii § 11 Uno modo *actus* est differentia entis opposita potentiæ Alio modo *actus* dicit habitudinem illam quam dicit forma ad informabile et ad totum cujus est 1520 Lychetus *Comm. on Duns Scotus' Sent* II xii § 19 Sicut forma est actus formalis quia potest informare per receptionem ipsius, ita etiam materia est actus entitativus] *c* 1600 *Timon* IV iii (1842) 66 Whether there be a man in the moone which may have there really and intrinsecally an entitative acte and essence, besides a formall existence 1628 Bp Hall *Old Relig* 49 The bold Schooles dare say that the naturall and entitative value of the Workes of Christ was finite, though the morall value was infinite *c* 1630 Jackson *Creed* VI xi Wks VI 116 There is more entitative goodness in being a man than in being a lion.

1743 J Ellis *Knowl Div Th* IV 289 Whether the entitative material act of sin be physically or morally good?

2 Of the nature of an entity; having real existence

1862 F Hall *Hindu Philos Syst* 272 When a man mistakes a rope for a snake the man's misconception, which is entitative, is the cause of his fear.

Hence **Entitatively** *adv.*, in an entitative manner; as a mere existence

1677 Galf *Crt Gentiles* III 55 The whole act considered entitatively and naturally. 1696 Lorimer *Goodwin's Disc* VII. 135 There cannot be a Conditional Will in God, that is subjectively, or entitatively Conditional 1751 Chambers *Cycl* s v, Peter, entitatively taken, is Peter, as a thing, a substance, a man, etc without any regard to his being a lord, a husband, learned, etc 1818 in Todd, and in mod Dicts

Entitle (entəi t'l), *v* Forms. 5–7 entytle, (entytel, -titele), 5– entitle. Also 5–7 intytle, (intitele), 5–9 intitle See also Intitule [a AF *entitle-r*, OF *entiteler*, *entituler*, mod.Fr *intituler*, corresp to Pr. *entitolar*, *intitular*, It *intitolare*, late L. *intitulāre*, f *in* in + *titulus* Title]

I From Title = 'superscription, designation'.

1. *trans* To furnish (a literary work, a chapter, etc) with a heading or superscription; in early use *gen* (cf. Title *sb.*) Subsequently only in narrower sense To give to (a book, etc) a designation by which it is to be cited, or which indicates the nature of its contents Chiefly with complementary obj., also const † *by*, † *with*

α *c* 1381 Chaucer *Parl Foules* 30 This booke Entitled was right thus Tullius of the dreame of Scipion 1388 Wyclif *Jerome's Prol Rom*, The epistil that to Ebrues ys writen is not entitlid with his [Paul's] name 1483 Caxton *Cato* A ij b, This book ought to be entytled the reule and gouernement of the body and of the sowle 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* Ep Ded (1887) 5, I haue entitled the booke Positions. 1605 Bacon *Adv Learn* I iii § 9 To dedicate them [books] to private and equal friends, or to entitle the books with their names 1792 *London Rev* Nov 363 This section Mr S entitles, 'Of the Use and Abuse of general Principles in Politics'. 1888 H Morley *Eng Writers* III 179 A book entitled 'De Nugis Curialum'.

β 1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I 25 In his Policratico, whom he intitlede de Nugis Curialium 1534 Ld Berners *Gold Bk M Aurel* (1546) B iij b, I will intitle this boke the Golden boke 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen VIII*, c 1 Bookes intituled the psalter, primers, praiers, statutes and lawes of this realme 1738 Birch *Life Milton* Wks 1738 I 76 The Icon was at first intitled by the King Suspiria Regalia. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L* Contents 7 Extracts from a Book intitled the Storm

†b To inscribe, dedicate (a book) *to* a person

1460 Capgrave *Chron* 152 Doctour Gylis entitelid it [the bok of Governauns of Princes] to Philip, dauphin of Frauns 1607 Hieron *Wks* Ded before p 429 I Pp iij, I haue thought good to commend some of my poore labours vnto you, by a more particular entitling them to your name

†c. To ascribe (a literary work) *to* an author With mixed notion of 5 c

1550 Cranmer *Defence* 50 b, In an other booke, entitled to sainct Augustine, is written thus, etc 1575 Fulke *Confut Doctr. Purg.* (1577) 216 Ecclesiasticus and the booke of Wisdome, falsely intitled to Salomon 1671 Stubbe *Reply* 17 My Adversaries will here allow no other Book to be Entitled unto the R S but what is licensed by their President. 1699 Bentley *Phal* Introd. 14 Dionysius made a Tragedy called Parthenopæus, and intitled it to Sophocles 1724 Swift *Let.* 28 Apr The other [tract] is entitled to a Weaver but thought to be the work of a better hand

†d. ? To prefix the name of (an alleged author) *to Obs* (Perh belongs to 5)

a 1745 Swift (T), We have been entitled, and have had our names prefixed at length to whole volumes of mean productions

2 To bestow on (a person) a certain title or designation expressing his rank, office, or character; to speak of (a person) by a certain title. Formerly also, to give a certain designation to (a thing). Const. as in 1

α. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (1835) Introd 3 Galfryd of Ynglond in his newe werk Entytlyd thus as I can aspye Galfridus Anglicus 1589 R Harvey *Pl Perc* 7 It were enough to entitle those Browne Sectaries of the Blacke Prince, with the name of traytors. 1602 Fulbecke *Pandectes* 21 The kings and Queenes of England entitling themselues kings and Queenes of Fraunce 1667 Milton *P L* XI 171 Next favourable thou, Who highly thus to entitle me voutsaf'st 1683 Ray *Corr* (1848) 135 He entitles it *Conyza aci is annua alba* 1711 Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf Hist Soc) III 147 Please entitle S only Bart 1860 Pusey *Min Proph* Joel III 16 Here entitled by the incommunicable name of God

β 1593 Shaks *Rich II*, I ii 33 That which in meane men we intitle patience, Is pale cold cowardice. 1596 — *Tam Shr* IV v 61 And now by Law, as well as reuerent age, I may intitle thee my louing Father 1605 Camden *Rem.* 35 Mawd who intitled herselfe Empresse 1728 Morgan *Algiers* II ii 232 They intitled him Sultan.

†3. To write down under proper titles or headings. *Obs*

α. *c* 1430 Lydg in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (1879) 394 Somme entytlenn hem in smale bookes of Report 1463 *Paston Lett.* No 477 II 138 And more thinges which I entytelyd in a scrowe. 1533 Frith *Answ. More's Lett.* Pref A ij b, He desired me to entitle the somme of my wordes & wryte them for hym

β 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen VIII*, c 21 § 9 One sufficient clerke shall intitle in his bokes and enroll of recorde such other writinges 1582 Bentley *Mon Matrones*, After the good example of the learned fathers of our time, to intitle, reduce, & applie those other godlie meditations & praiers.

II From Title = 'right to possession'.

4 To furnish (a person) with a 'title' *to* an estate. Hence *gen.* to give (a person or thing) a rightful claim *to* a possession, privilege, designation, mode of treatment, etc Const. *to* with *sb* or *inf*; also *simply* Now said almost exclusively of circumstances, qualities, or actions; formerly often of personal agents.

α 1468 W Worcester in *Paston Lett* No 582 II 314, I entitled no crettur to na place 1530 Palsgr 538/1 By what meanes is he entyteled unto these landes. 1649 Selden *Laws Eng* I xlvii (1739) 77 The Emperor could entitle the Pope to no power here, because none he had 1652 T Whitfield *Doctr Armin* 8 His dying for the elect is a sufficient ground to entitle him 1711 Addison *Spect* No 257 P 8 [God] will hereafter entitle many to the Reward of Actions which they had never the Opportunity of Performing 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 289 Such a quantity as might entitle that water to the name of the Golden Lake 1798 Ferriar *Certain Varieties Man* 223 Every man thinks himself entitled to observe and to publish 1818 Cruise *Digest* I 138 The first tenant in tail who is born becomes entitled to any timber felled by the tenant for life 1826 Henry *Elem Chem* I 635 The remaining salts of alumina have no properties sufficiently important to entitle them to a separate description 1832 Ht Martineau *Demerara* II 15 Better entitled than most of his brethren to complain of neglect 1838 De Morgan *Ess Probab* 188 If each had been entitled to his fraction of the sum which would have become due had he lived to the end of the year 1875 Postl *Gaius* III comm (ed 2) 396 The obligation by which the co-creditors are entitled

β 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c 2 § 4 It shalbe laufull to every man intitled to have the seid penaltie to distreyne for it 1571 Campion *Hist Irel* (1633) 70 Intytled to thirty thousand marks yearely 1695 tr. *Colbatch's New Light Chirurg Put out* p iii, With how much Justice it's intitled to such a Name. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* I 46 Who thinks himself intitled to call me Bold-face 1769 Robertson *Chas V*, III. ix 133 A higher rank in the temple of fame than either his talents or performances intitle him to hold.

b. *spec* To furnish with a Title to orders

1720 Bp Kennett *Mount Clergy Peterbor* 1 16, I must expect and insist upon it, that you Intitle no Curate, without, etc

†c To invest *with* an office, etc *Obs.*

1584 Fenner *Def. Ministers* (1587) 38 Seeing you must intitle the Magistrate with the Pastors office 1662 Fuller *Worthies* (1840), Bring the last who was entitled with that dignity

†d To qualify, render apt. Const. *to Obs*

1627–77 Fltham *Resolves* I xix 33 There is a nobleness in the mind of man, which of it self, intitles it to the hatred of what is ill 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* 402 The Temple visibly intitled itself to fortification

†e To assign the possession of (something) *to*, to settle (an estate) *on* a person *Obs*

1608 Hieron *Defence* II 25 The attributte 'your Prince', giuen to Michael, entitleth the name Michael to Christ only 1674 R Godfrey *Inj & Ab. Physic* 145 He intitled his Inheritance on his Sister.

†f Phrase, *To entitle and engage*

1641 Milton *Ch Discip* I 4 To entitle and engage a glorious name to gross corruption 1649 *Nicholas Papers* (1886) 149 To intitle and engage the Queen to espouse as her owne quarrell whatever reflects upon Lord Jermyn.

†**5** To regard or treat (a person) as having a title *to* something Hence, to represent (a person or thing) as the agent, cause, or subject of a particular action, effect, condition, or quality Const *in*, *to*, with *sb.*, rarely with *inf Obs.*

α 1646 Jasper Maine *Serm. agst False Proph* 2 Never plot was hatcht to disturb the Commonwealth, but the writings of some Sybill or other were entitled to that plot 1662 Stillingfl *Orig Sacr.* III iii § 7 Supposing Gods giving man this freedom of will, doth not entitle him to be the author of evill 1672 Sir T. Browne *Lett Friend* VII (1881) 131, I was not so curious to entitle the stars unto any concern of his death 1690 Locke *Govt* I xi § 154 How ready Zeal for Interest and Party is to entitle Christianity to their Designs

β. 1607–12 Bacon *Ess Praise* (Arb.) 352 Wherein a man is most defective that will the flatterer intitle him to perforce 1649 Jer Taylor *Gt Exemp* II 100 Nor intitle God in our impotent fansyes 1663 J Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 359 An event to which I incline to intitle the especial agency of the Devil

†b *refl.* To lay claim *to Obs.*

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist* I i § 4 Churches are generally ambitious to entitle themselves to Apostles, for their Founders 1672 Bp Lloyd *Fun Serm Bp Wilkins*, To entitle themselves to dying men, even those, whose whole life was a testimony against them *a* 1718 Penn *Life* Wks 1726 I 155 Such as intitle themselves to Christianity, whilst Strangers to the Terrors of the Lord for Sin

†c To impute (something) *to Obs.* Cf 1 c

1630 Prynne *Anti-Armin* 267 What Testimonies their opposite Arminian Errors can rake vp together, to intitle them vnto our Church. 1647 H. More *Poems* Pref, If we can but once entitle our opinions to Religion *a* 1662 [see Entitling *vbl sb*] 1665 Glanvill *Sceps Sci* 37 Intitling the Opinion of Intentional Species to Aristotle

Hence **Enti·tled** *ppl a*, that has a title or qualification; qualified. **Enti·tling** *vbl sb.* **Enti·tlement**, a means of entitling; a designation, name. **Enti·tler**, one who entitles, or gives a title or name to

1869 *Daily News* 9 Dec, The objections of entitled opposers. *a* 1662 Heylyn *Life Abp. Laud* (1668) 127 The entitling of these Doctrines to the name of Arminius 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II 670 Objections were raised against so unlucky an entitlement. 1653 Ashwell *Fides Apost* 225 And this may be therefore judged the most likely to be intended by the first entitlers

Entitule, obs. var Intitule *v* and *sb* = Entitle

Entity (e·ntĭti). Forms. 7 entitie, -ye, (entite), 7– entity [ad late L *entitāt-em*, f *ēns*, *enti-s* see Ens. Cf Fr *entité*, It *entità*, Sp *entidad*

The orig sense was *abstr*, but, in accordance with the usual tendency of such words, it early acquired a *concr.* sense (= Ens), which predominates in mod. use]

1 Being, existence, as opposed to non-existence, the existence, as distinguished from the qualities or relations, of anything

1596 Bell *Surv Popery* III ix 372 God is the principall agent of the real and positive entities thereof 1647 H More *Song of Soul, Antipsychopannychia* III xxix, Both Night and Coldnesse have reall entitie 1656 Hobbes *Liberty, Necess & C* (1841) 135 Entity is better than nonentity 1710 Berkeley *Princ Hum Knowl* § 81 The positive abstract idea of quiddity, entity, or existence 1830 Herschell *Stud Nat Phil* 108 In the τὸ ὄν and the τὸ μὴ ὄν, that is to say, in entity and nonentity 1837 9 Hallam *Hist Lit* (1847) III iii § 9 305 Entity or real being

2 That which constitutes the being of a thing; essence, essential nature

1643 R O *Man's Mort* VII 54 He, that is, his Entire, person, even all that went to make him man 1648 Crashaw *Steps to Temple* 81 Dear hope! The entity of things that are not yet *a* 1688 Cudworth *Immut Morality* (1731) 16 It is impossible any Thing should Be without a Nature or Entity 1785 Reid *Int Powers* 399 For the entity of all theoretical truth is nothing else but clear intelligibility

3 *concr* Something that has a real existence, an Ens, as distinguished from a mere function, attribute, relation, etc. † *Rational entity* = L *ens rationis*, a thing which has an existence only as an object of reason

1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 209 The specificall difference is a rationall entitie and no more 1685 Boyle *Enq Notion Nat* 22 This Death is neither a Substance, nor a Positive Entity but a meer Privation 1735–8 Bolingbroke *On Parties* 139 'Till it becomes an ideal Entity, like the Utopia. 1855 H Spencer *Princ Psychol* (1872) I v x 626 No effort of imagination enables us to think of a shock, however minute, except as undergone by an entity 1871 Darwin *Descent Man* I. vii. 228 Those must look at species either as separate creations or distinct entities

†b An actual quantity (however small) *Obs.*

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 123 Eruptions of Aire, though small and slight, give an Entitie of Sound.

c (See quot)

1881 Spottiswoode in *Nature* No 624 572 In some tubes, the exhaustion of which is very moderate the blocks of light termed entities by Mr De La Rue are formed

4. *indefinitely* What exists, 'being' generally

1604 Edmonds *Observ. Cæsar's Comm* 39 Our knowledge were equall to vniuersall entitie 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 56 We be but mites of entity, and crumbs of something 1699 Garth *Dispens.* 3 How the dim Speck of Entity began To extend its recent Form, and stretch to Man 1829 I. Taylor *Enthus* II (1867) 31 He has become infinitely less than an atom an incalculable fraction of positive entity!

Ento- (e·nto), *prefix* (before a vowel commonly reduced to *ent-*), repr Gr ἐντός within, inside, in many compounds of mod. formation relating to anatomy and biology, as **E·ntoblast** [Gr βλαστός sprout], the nucleolus of a cell. **E·ntocalca·neal** *a* (see quot and Calcaneal). **Entoco·ndyloid** *a.* [Gr κόνδυλ-ος, knuckle + -oid] (see quot) **Entocu·neiform** *a* (see quot and Cuneiform) **E·ntocyst** (see quot and Cyst). **E·ntoderm** [Gr. δέρμα skin], the outer layer of the blastoderm, also called *hypoblast.* **Entoga·stric** *a* [see Gastric], pertaining to the interior of the stomach or of the gastric cavity **Entoglo·ssal** *a* [Gr γλῶσσ-α the tongue + -al], a term applied to one of the bones of the hyoidean arch in some fishes, which supports the tongue. **Entome·tatarse** [mod L *metatarsus*], the bones between the tarsus and the toes: see quot for *Entocalcaneal* **Entopa·rasite** (see quot 1861), hence **E·ntoparasi·tic** *a.* **E·ntoperi·pheral** *a* (see quot and Peripheral). **E·ntophyte** [Gr φυτόν plant], a plant growing within the substance of other plants or animals; hence **Entophy·tic** *a* **Entopro·ctous** *a* [Gr πρωκτός anus, rump], belonging to the *Entoprocta*, a class of Polyzoa, in which the anus lies within the circle of tentacles **Entopte·rygoid** *a* [see Pterygoid] (see quot). **Ento·ptic** *a* [see Optic], relating to the appearance of the different internal structures of the eye; hence **Ento·ptics** *sb* (see quot.). **Entoste·rnal** *a* [see Sternal], pertaining to the *entosternum* or median piece of the sternum or breastbone, very largely developed in birds **Ento·tic** *a.* [see Otic], pertaining to or occurring in the inner ear. **E·ntotympa·nic** *a.* [see Tympanic], situated within the *tympanum* or drum of the ear.

1864 WEBSTER, **Entoblast*, the nucleolus of a cell 1854 OWEN in *Circ Sc* (c. 1865) II 74/1 One [process], called the **entocalcaneal*', projects from below the entocondyloid cavity, and from the back part of the upper end of the *entometatarse *Ibid* The inner of the two cavities for the condyles is the **entocondyloid* cavity 1855 — *Skel & Teeth* 254 The brachial artery pierces the entocondyloid ridge. 1854 — in *Circ Sc* (c. 1865) II 81/2 The **entocuneiform* bone 1872 MIVART *Elem Anat* 186 Of the three cuneiform bones, the innermost, the ento-cuneiform is the largest 1884 *Syd Soc Lex.* **Entocyst*, the inner layer of the cuticular envelope of the Polyzoa 1879 tr *Haeckel's Evol Man* I iii 67 The lower, which forms the organs of digestion and reproduction, Huxley called the *Entoderm, or Inner-layer 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv An* iii 150 The details of this process of *entogastric gemination have been traced by Haeckel in *Carmarina hastata* 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat* 472 The rudimentary first arch fuses to form the so-called **entoglossal* bone. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin Tandon* II vii 324 Some writers have proposed to call them [Entozoa] *Ento parasites. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp* App 653 All the animals should be examined for ecto- and ento-parasites. 1861 H MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat* 167 Animals of feeble vitality are rarely, if ever, free from these *ento parasitic plants 1855 H SPENCER *Princ. Psychol* (1870) I. 250 Those [feelings] internally initiated, which we may conveniently call *ento peripheral 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn Page Nat* 167 Upwards of ten species of *entophytes have already been discovered parasitic upon man 1847 9 TODD *Cycl Anat* IV 118/1 This substance [White Thrush] is in part *entophytic 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn Page Nat* 227 Entophytic fungi spring from beneath the cuticle of living plants. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv. An* xii 680 The lowest known term of the Malacozoic Series is an *entoproctous Polyzoon 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc* (c 1865) II 79/1 The *entopterygoids 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 55 The entopterygoid, an oblong and thin bone attached to the inner border of the palatine and pterygoid 1876 BERNSTEIN *Five Senses* 80 All such phenomena are called *entoptic, because they deal with the perceptions of the internal portions of the eye 1876 *Catal Sci. App S Kens.* 551 Apparatus to determine the position of entoptic objects,—in the humours of the eye. 1864 *Reader* 2 July 11 The light that enters the eye may, under certain conditions, cause one to see objects that exist within the eye-ball; and an investigation of these conditions is called *Entoptics. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl Anat.* I. 284/1 A middle one [*i. e.* centre] which supports the keel, termed the *entosternal. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II 69/2 The median piece of the plastron, called 'entosternal', answers to the sternum of the crocodile 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III iii 457 Corresponding to entoptic phenomena there are various *entotic phenomena. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 65 An internal, much wider part, the *ento tympanic.

Entoast: see EN- *pref.*[1] 3.

Entoil (entoi l), *v arch.* Also 6-7 entoyle, 7 intoyl [f. EN-[1] + TOIL *sb*[2]] *trans.* To bring into toils or snares, to entrap, ensnare Chiefly *fig.*

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met* v 104 None more The chace affected, or t'intoyle the Bore 1875 BROWNING *Inn Album* 11 You entoil my legs, And welcome, for I like it *fig* 1581 W. CLARKE in *Confer* iv (1584) Ff iij b, Thus you are entoyled. 1590 BARROW & GREENWOOD in *Confer* 46 The furder and more you striue against the truth, the furder and faster you entoyle your self. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 13 Entoyled both their Navy, and their Campe, with a greater Power than theirs, both by Sea and Land 1652a BENLOWES *Theoph.* xi lxxiv, Nere in the net of Slothfulnesse entoyl'd 1820 KEATS *St Agnes* xxxii, So mused awhile, entoyled in woofed fantasies. 1879 BROWNING *Nad Bratts* 43 Mounting until its mesh Entoiled all heads in a fluster

Hence **Entoi lment** *rare.* The action of entoiling, the state of being entoiled.

1855 BROWNING *Men & Wom.* II. *Before*, In torture and entoilment.

†**Entoi're,** *a* (quasi-*sb.* and quasi-*adv*) *Her. Obs.* Also 6-8 entoyre [perh a misspelling of Fr. *entouré* pa pple. of *entourer* to surround. See ENTOUR *v.*] (See quots)

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 19, The third [sort of bordure] is called Entoyre, the which is, when dead things do occupy the same bordure, as mollets, Roundels, and such like. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* II vi 61 Or, a Bordure Sable charged with Entoyre of 8 Besants 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Entoyre* is when a Border is charged with any sort of Things which have not Life, except Leaves, Flowers, and Fruits [And in mod. Dicts.]

Entomb (entū m), *v* Also 6 entoumbe, 6-8 intomb(e, (6 intumb). [a OF. *entoumbe-r, entumbe-r*, Fr *entombe-r*, f. *en* in (see EN-) + *tombe* TOMB]

1 *trans.* To place in a tomb, to bury, inter

α 1578 HUNNIS *Hyvefull Honye* 130 Entoumbe thou me in Canaan 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 133 Therein is richly entombed Fatima, daughter and heire of their greatest Prophet Mahomet. 1756-7 tr *Keysler's Trav* (1760) I 202 Here is entombed the heart of an unconquered hero. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat Hist. Man* 189 The remains of the dead found entombed in various parts of Europe.

β 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep* 115 The exhibiting of deserved honor unto him after he was intumbed. 1611 SPED *Theat Gt Brit* VI (1614) 11/1 K Henry VI was intombed at Windsor. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 187 [The dead husband] is intombed in the house under her bed

2. *transf.* and *fig* To enclose as in a tomb, to overwhelm; to bury Also *absol*

1593 SHAKS *Lucr* 679 Entombs her outcry in her lips sweet fold 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 5 b, Thou art entombed in Ashes like Gomorra. 1599 — *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) They intomb and balist with sudden destruction. 1665 J MALL *Offer of F. Help* 118 Seas of wrath are threatning to entomb you 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* IX 2429 When Time . In Nature's ample ruins lies intomb'd.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol* (1875) II iii xlv 526 During the great Earthquake of 1693 in Sicily, several thousand people were at once entombed in the ruins of caverns in limestone 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 37 The spirit of the Church is eternally entombed within the four corners of acts of parliament

3 To serve as a tomb for, to receive as in a tomb *lit* and *fig*

a 1632 DONNE *Lett* (1651) 113 To seem to entomb those affections of mine to your service 1633 G HERBERT *Temple, Ch Porch* viii, Let not a common ruine thee intombe 1638 COWLEY *Love's Riddle* v Wks (1684) 117 Some steepy mountain bury me alive, Or Rock intomb me in its stony entrails! 1812 H & J SMITH *Rej Addr., Hampsh Farmer*, None of your Ægyptian pyramids, to entomb subscribers' capitals 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 8 If Hell should entomb thee

Entombed (entū md), *ppl. a* [f ENTOMB *v* + -ED [1].] Laid in a tomb; buried *lit* and *fig*

a 1632 DONNE *Lett* (1651) 113 To seem to entomb those affections of mine to your service 1633 G HERBERT *Temple, Ch Porch* viii, Let not a common ruine thee intombe 1638 COWLEY *Love's Riddle* v Wks (1684) 117 Some steepy mountain bury me alive, Or Rock intomb me in its stony entrails! 1812 H & J SMITH *Rej Addr., Hampsh Farmer*, None of your Ægyptian pyramids, to entomb subscribers' capitals 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 8 If Hell should entomb thee

Entombing (entū miŋ), *vbl sb* [f. as prec + -ING [1]] The action of the vb. ENTOMB; the state of being entombed.

1564-78 BULLYN *Dial agst Pest* (1888) 17 The worthy entombing of his bones 1644 BP HALL *Rem Wks* II (1660) 130 Lazarus was called (after three dayes entombing) out of his grave 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 287 Entombing, Tomb, Sepulchre, Monument, Epitaph

†**Ento mbless,** *a. Obs rare*[−1] [f as prec + -LESS] Exempt from entombing, undying

1602 WEEVER *Mirr Mart.* F ij, Set forth Immortall verse for my entombelesse worth

Entombment (entū mmĕnt) [f as prec + -MENT.] The action of entombing; *lit* and *fig*

1666 ALSOP *Maryland* (1869) 78 They give him no other intombment than, etc. *a* 1677 BARROW *Wks* (1686) III 218 It [idleness] is the very entombment of a man 1842 *Blackw. Mag* LII. 420 The double entombment of Napoleon 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iii. 61 What an entombment of mind should we have!

Entometatarse: see ENTO-*pref*

Entomic (entǫ mik), *a* [f. Gr. *ἔντομ-α* insects (see ENTOMO-) + -IC] Of or pertaining to insects

1862 MRS SPEIR *Last Years Ind.* 28 Farewell to Egypt, its dust and its entomic activities 1880 M COLLINS *In an Garden* II. 102 A society which should take accurate record of all ornithic, entomic, and botanic facts

Entomical (entǫ mikăl), *a.* [f as prec + -AL] = prec. In mod Dicts

Entomo- (before two unaccented syllables entŏmǫ -; before one unacc syll. entǫ mŏ-; before an acc syll entŏmo-), combining form of Gr *ἔντομος* adj. 'cut up', in neut. pl used in sense 'insects', with reference to the division of their bodies into segments: cf L. *insecta*. see INSECT Occurring with sense 'insect' in many scientific compounds of modern formation, as **Entomo'genous** *a Bot.* [Gr *-γενής* born, produced + -OUS], having its growth in the body of insects **Ento'molite,** *Geol* [Gr. *λίθος* stone], a fossil insect. **Entomo'meter** [Gr. *μέτρον* measure], an instrument for measuring the parts of insects **Entomo'phagan,** *Zool.* [Gr *φαγ-εῖν* to eat + -AN], one of the *Entomophaga* or insect-eaters—in mammals, a division of the *Marsupialia*, in insects of the *Hymenoptera*. **Entomo'phagous** *a.* [Gr *φαγ-εῖν* to eat + -OUS], insect-eating **Entomo'philous** *a. Bot* [Gr *φίλ-ος* friend + -OUS], applied to plants in which fertilization is effected through the agency of insects **Entomo'stracan** *a. Zool.* and *Geol* [Gr *ὄστρακ-ον* shell + -AN], of or belonging to the *Entomostraca*, one of the orders of the *Crustacea* (see quot); also as *sb* **Entomo'stracous** *a.* [Gr *ὄστρακ-ον* + -OUS] = prec **Entomo'tomist,** *Zool.* [f next + -IST], one who dissects insects. **Entomo'tomy,** *Zool* [Gr *-τομία* cutting], the science of the dissection of insects to ascertain their structure, insect anatomy.

1865 *Reader* No 119. 406/1 Curious *entomogenous fungi 1840 3 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol & Min*, **Entomolite*, a fossil insect, a petrified insect 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III 259/2 But in most of the *Entomophagous genera the canines present a marked inferiority of development 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* VI § 4. 217 Delpino has classified flowers into Anemophilous and *Entomophilous 1882 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 17 Aug 373 Plantago must be descended from an entomophilous ancestor 1835 KIRBY *Hab & Inst Anim* II. xiii. 7 To place the Cirripedes immediately before the *Entomostracan Crustaceans 1847 *Proc. Berw Nat Club* II. 199 He had added two Entomostracans 1835-6 TODD *Cycl Anat* I. 43 Small animals, such as *entomostracous crustacea

Entomoid (e·ntŏmoid), *a.* [f as prec. + -OID] Having the form or appearance of an insect, insect-like Also quasi-*sb.*

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat* I. 112/1 These entomoid aquatic animals are generally carnivorous

Entomological (e·ntŏmolǫ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f ENTOMOLOG-Y + -IC + -AL] Of, or pertaining to, entomology or insects

1816 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* (1843) I 202 The utility of Entomological knowledge 1826 SYD SMITH *Wks* (1859) II 81 All nature is alive, and seems to be gathering all her entomological hosts to eat you up 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc Brit Empire* (1854) I 117 Three years of entomological research in Brazil 1870 YEATS *Nat Hist. Comm* 222 Sandal-wood is much used for entomological cabinets

Entomologist (entŏmǫ lŏdʒist). [f. as prec + -IST] One who studies entomology

1771 *Phil Trans* LXI 240 The entomologists have ranked the bivalve insects under the genus of the monoculi 1816 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* (1843) I 30 The remark of an author who himself is no entomologist 1875 HAMERTON *Intell Life* I vii 39 We have heard even of a blind entomologist

Entomologize (entŏmǫ lŏdʒəiz), *v.* [f. as prec + -IZE.] *intr* To study entomology, to collect specimens, or observe the habits, of insects

1815 TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem* II 455 The engineer is not to lose his time in zoologizing, entomologizing, etc 1828 J M HERBERT in *Darwin's Life & Lett* (1887) I 168 On these occasions Darwin entomologised most industriously 1849 KINGSLEY in *Life* (1877) I 211 It is too. wet for entomologising

Entomology (entŏmǫ lŏdʒi). [ad Fr. *entomologie* (1764 in Littré), mod L *entomologia* f ENTOMO- + λογία (see -LOGY).] That branch of natural history which deals with the physiology, distribution, and classification of insects

1766 tr. *Bonnet's Contemp Nat* IX ix I have given the name *insectology* to that part of natural history which has insects for its object that of *entomology* would undoubtedly have been more suitable but its barbarous sound terrify'd me 1771 G WHITE *Selborne* XXXIV 91 Nothing would recommend entomology more than, etc 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat Hist* II 213 The branch of science named Entomology 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits, 1st Visit Eng* Wks (Bohn) II 3 Landor despised entomology

Entone (entō n), *v* [a Fr *entonne-r*. see INTONE.] *trans* = INTONE, occas. used *arch* and *techn* with reference to church music

c 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) IV 1498 Now may thou entone a mery songe *Ibid* 1620 Entone sum ermonye! 1833 MRS BROWNING *Prometh Bd* Poet Wks 1850 I. 158 All the mortal nations Are a dulge entoning

Hence **Ento nement,** the action of intoning

1849-53 ROCK *Ch of Fathers* IV xii 137 Each took his own side of the choir for the entonement of the antiphons

Entonic (entǫ nik), *a Med* [f Gr. *ἔντον-ος* strained (f *ἐν* in + *τόνος* a straining) + -IC] 'Intense, having exaggerated action, or great tension or tone' (*Syd Soc Lex*) In mod Dicts

Entoparasite, -parasitic, -peripheral, -phyte, -phytic, -proctous, -pterygoid, -optic(s see ENTO- *pref*

†**Ento·rtill,** *v. Obs* Also 7 entortle, intortle, -tell [ad. F *entortiller*, f *en* (see EN-) + *tortiller* to twist, ad. late L. *tortillāre*, f *tort-us*, pa. pple. of *torquēre* to twist.] *trans* To entwine, coil

1642 J. JACKSON *True Evang T* II 143 The red scarlet lace of Christs blood, must be entortled and interwoven into a bracelet 1652 SCLATER *2nd Cor Auth.*, Ep Ded, All which, so intortelled as they are within each other, etc. 1653 H COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav* XXVIII (1663) 110 His tail might be some twenty fathoms long, and was entortilled about such another Monster

Hence †**Ento·rtilled,** *ppl a*, †**Entortilla·tion,** *Obs*, the action of twisting or entwining

1629 J. MAXWELL tr *Herodian* (1635) 236 By which darke and intortled Speeches he meant they should rather ghesse at what was done, than directly understand him *a* 1632 DONNE tr *Aristeas' Septuagint* (1633) 47 Borders, Raysings, Flowries, Wrappings, Entortilations and such like.

Entosternal: see ENTO- *pref*

Entosthoblast (entǫ·spŏblast). [f. *entostho-* taken as combining form of Gr *ἔντοσθε* from within + -BLAST.] (See quot.)

1884 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Entosthoblast*, a term for a granule within the nucleolus of a nucleated cell

Entotic, Entotympanic. see ENTO- *pref*

†**Entou·ch,** *v. Obs rare*[−1]. [f EN-[1] + TOUCH *v*] *trans* To touch upon, touch

1426 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II 136 After hem The boke also entouchid with his hond, Was Herry sworne.

Entoumbe, obs form of ENTOMB

†**Entour,** *v. Obs* Also 7 entower. [ad. F *entourer*: see prec]

1. To surround (with a halo or the like).

1623 FAVINE *Theat Hon* II xiii 235 Entoured with beames 1653 A. ROSS *View all Relig* (1658) 349 The Image of the Virgin Mary entowered with a Golden Sun.

2 *Her.* In *pa pple.* (See quot)

1847 PARKER *Gloss. Brit. Her.* s v, A shield decorated with branches, an ornament not strictly heraldic, is said by some to be *entoured* with them In mod Dicts.

‖ **Entourage** (ānturā ʒ) [Fr.; f. *entourer* to surround, f *entour* that which surrounds, f *en* in + *tour* circuit] Surroundings, environment, *esp* the assemblage of persons who surround, or are in attendance on, a superior

1832-4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks X 231 The simplicity of its republican origin had affected the *entourage* of the imperial office 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lix (1885) 578 The house and its entourage. 1860 FROUDE *Hist Eng* VI 52 Renard had been nervously struck by the entourage which surrounded Elizabeth. 1886 *Magd College & Jas, II* (Oxf Hist. Soc.) VI Introd 32 The appearance and *entourage* of the original paper.

Entower · see EN- *pref*[1] 1 a

Entoyre, variant of ENTOIRE

Entozoon (entozō·u ɒn) *Zool* [mod f ENTO- + ζῷον animal] A parasitic animal that lives within another. Also *attrib* In *pl.* **entozoa,** a class of animals taking their name from their mode of existence, though, as regards structure, they belong to various classes

1836-9 TODD *Cycl Anat* II 114 This singular Entozoon [*i e* Trichina] I discovered in a portion of the muscles of a male subject. 1875 H WALTON *Dis Eye* 25 The entozoon was about the size of a garden-pea. 1876 *Lancet* 12 Jan, Entozoon worms inhabiting the living body 1882 O'DONOVAN *Merv* II 105 The stagnant rain-pools almost invariably contain the eggs of entozoon animals

pl 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim Kingd* 475 The second order of the Entozoa comprises, etc 1851-9 OWEN in *Todd Man. Sci. Eng* 383 They should be examined for the presence of entozoa 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen Pathol* 109 The fate of entozoa depends more upon chance than that of any other animals

Also **Entozoal** *a*, **a.** of or pertaining to the *Entozoa*, **b.** of disease: Caused by the presence of *Entozoa* **Entozoic** *a* [+-IC] = prec. **Entozoologically** *adv*, with reference to entozoology, from the point of view of an entozoologist. **Entozoologist,** one who studies entozoology; one who makes the *Entozoa* an especial study. **Entozoology,** that branch of zoology which treats of the *Entozoa*

1864 *Reader* IV 669/2 For preventing the ravages of this, as of all other forms of entozoal disease 1866 *Ibid* No 159 36/3 The entozoal portions. 1881 HULME tr *Moquin-Tandon* II. VII. 324 Crustaceous Entozoa *Entozoic Worms 1869 E A PARKES *Pract Hygiene* (ed 3) 490 Some entozoic influence may be at work 1879 G. ALLEN *Col. Sense* III 24 The lower vermiform Articulata are mostly entozoic, and those are quite blind. 1865 *Reader* 4 Feb 143/2 Still, *entozoologically speaking, no harm follows.

Entrable, obs. var of ENTERABLE

†**Entra·ct,** *v Obs* [var of ENTREAT, after L. *tractāre*] *trans.* To treat

a 1572 KNOX *Hist Ref* Wks 1846 I 107 Some had better deserved then so to have bene entracted

‖**Entr'acte** (ātrakt) [Fr *entr'acte*, f *entre* between + *acte* act] **a.** The interval between two acts of a play in a theatrical performance **b** A performance of music, dancing, etc, taking place between the acts.

[1750 CHESTERF *Lett* (1774) I clxxxvii. 563 Play is only the 'inter-acts' of other amusements] 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* (1870) 52 That old man there, who droops his head, takes snuff during the entr'actes 1884 STEVENSON *New Arab Nts* 310 It was more like an entr'acte in a farce of Molière's

‖**Entra·da, entra·do.** *Obs.* [Sp *entrada* entry, revenue. For the form *entrado* cf. -ADO[2]]

1. A ceremonial entry into a place.

1671 CROWNE *Juliana* IV. 40 As souls make their Entradoes in the skies.

2 Income, revenue.

1628-29 in Rushw *Hist Coll* (1659) I. 15 It would be a profitable course to increase your Entrada 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Honour* I. 1, And talked of nothing But your rents and your entradas. 1654 H L'ESTRANGE *Chas I* (1655) 111 Upon this account was brought into the Exchequer, an entrado of at least One hundred thousand pounds

†**Entra·de.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Anglicized form of prec: see -ADE] = ENTRADA 1.

1670 G H. *Hist. Cardinals* II 150 All was pacify'd and set right before the Entrade

Entrail (e ntrēil), *sb.*[1] Chiefly in pl. Forms: α. 4-7 **entraile,** 4-5 **entraille,** 5-7 **entrayle,** 5 **-trayle,** (5 **entrell(e, -treyll),** 6-7 **entral(l(e;** β. 6-8 **intrail(e,** 6-7 **intral(l(e,** (6 **intrayle,** 7 **interal).** [a. OF. *entraille* (now only in pl. *entrailles*) = Pr *intralia*·—late L *intrālia* inward parts, intestines, neut. pl of **intrālis* adj. 'inward', f. *inter* between, among: see INTERIOR Cf L. *interānea* entrails, whence OF *entr'aigne,* Sp *entrañas.* As the word, like others with same termination, represents a Lat. neut pl taken as a fem. sing., it had primarily a collective sense, the sing and pl being in early use equivalent]

I In *sing.*

†**1** *collect.* The intestines or internal parts generally; the 'inside'. *Obs.*

α 1300 *Cursor M* 26756 Þis entrail in fire þat brennes bitakens þin vn-scriuen sinnes *c* 1300 *K. Alis* 3628 He smot that duk, on the breost, Thorugh livre, and his entraile *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 11800 The bestis were britnet & bioght to þe auter, With the entrell euermore euyn vppo lofte 1652 ASHMOLE *Theat Chem Brit.* lui, 224 Yet have y mor poyse closyd in mine entrayle.

†**b.** *Cookery* A stuffed paunch *Obs.*

c 1430 *Cookery Bk* 38 *An Entrayle*—Take a chepis wombe; take Polettys y-rostyd and do in the wombe.

2 [With sense inferred from the pl.: see 3 a.] An internal organ of the body; = L. *viscus.* Now *rare.*

1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III 135 The heart, that material part and principal entrail of our Body, is the chief seat of the soul. 1807 G GREGORY *Dict. Arts & Sc* II 444/1 s.v *Plants,* Linnæus defines them [stamina] to be an entrail of the plant. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl* II III 41 To taste an occasional entrail of our last half dozen rabbits.

b *esp* A bowel, intestine

1483 *Cath Angl* 116 An Entrelle, *vbr* A tharme.

II In *pl.*

3 a *gen* The organs and parts enclosed in the trunk of man or other animals. *rare* in mod use

α *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26752 Alle your entrailles ilkon in well- and pottes sal be don 1481 CAXTON *Myrr* II XV 100 The spyther spynneth and weueth of his entraylles the thredes of whiche he maketh his nettes 1555 EDEN *Decads W Ind* III II (Arb) 42 Whether perles bee the byrthe or spaune of there entrals. 1610 HEALEY *St Aug Citie of God* 526 The lungs, the softest of all the entraules but for the marrow 1734 tr *Rollin's Anc. Hist* (1827) I 56 The divine vapour had diffused itself through the entrails of the priestess 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst Relig* (1782) I 200 The priests used to devour the entrails of goats. 1838-43 ARNOLD *Hist Rome* II XXIX 143 The signs given by the entrails of the sacrifice

β 1557 NORTH tr *Gueuara's Diall Princes* 43 b/1 The wormes shall eate hys intrayle sin the graue 1588 SHAKS *Tit A.* I II 144 And intrals feede the sacrifising fire 1629 DAVENANT *Albovine* (1673) 431 All m'interals are shrunk up 1728 T SHERIDAN *Persius* Sat II. (1739) 31 Is it by the fat Intrails of Beasts?

b *spec* The contents of the abdominal cavity; the bowels; the intestines

α 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* I 18 Alle his [Judas'] entrailis ben sched abrood 1486 *Bk St Albans* C v b, For sekenes that haukis haue i their entrellis *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* IX 251 The wounde of Rycharde was soo greefull to see For all the entraylles appyered oute of his body. 1594 T. B *La Primaud Fr Acad* II. Ep Rdr, The lower story of this frame, where the guttes and entrailes of the body haue their abiding 1667 MILTON *P. L* II 783 Thine own begotten, breaking violent way Tore through my entrails 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1852) II. 142 The flattering bait of pride to get her swallowed down into the entrails

β 1467 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 372 That intrailles of bestes and blode putt3 be clansed . by night. 1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, IV IV. 23 Wilt thou, O God, flye from such gentle Lambs, And throw them in the intrailes of the Wolfe? 1617 MARKHAM *Caval* III 41 It also purgeth the stomacke and intrals of all molten grease. 1704 SWIFT *Batt Bks* (1711) 240 If the Materials be nothing but Dirt, spun out of your own Intrails (the Guts of Modern Brains). 1726 SLOANE *Jamaica* II 304 The intrails were the same as those of other pigeons

†**4.** The inward parts regarded as the seat of the emotions, thoughts, etc.; = 'heart', 'soul'; also in phrase † *Entrails of mercy.* Cf. BOWEL 3.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* III XII 107 Þe most[e] ardaunt loue of hys wyf brende þe entrailes of his brest *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel Wks II 255 Ofte holy writt clepiþ mercy þe entrailis of mercy 1382 — *Ecclus.* XIX 23 The entrailes of hym ben ful of treccherie. *c* 1430 LYDG *Bochas* IV XIV (1554) 114 a, In her entrayles all malice was enclosed 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 264 That I shoulde bee of malicious entrailes, either double in wordes 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I IV 87 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* I 1 Wks 1874 III 11 Her Intrails were all in a mutiny 1790 BURKE *Fr Rev* 128 In England we have not yet been completely embowelled of our natural entrails.

5 *transf.* The inner parts of anything; the interior, internal contents (of the earth, etc, often with personification). Now somewhat *rare.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XIX 73 The rotes haue hidde hemself wythin the entraylles of therthe their moder. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 282 Such a one searcheth the very heart and entrayles of the ground, for gold and silver. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes Law Nations* 73 The other entrailes of the earth · as Pitch, Chalke, lyme. 1610 SHAKS *Temp* I II 295, I will rend an Oake And peg thee in his knotty entrailes. 1624 CAPT SMITH *Virginia* VI 215 The Riuer doth pierce many daies iourney the entrailes of that Country *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II 263 The entrails of such utensils [pillow, or bolster] amongst the Romans were made but of dust. *a* 1682 SIR T BROWNE *Chr Mor* 92 Even the sun May have dark and smoaky entrails 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. 12 The Monochord whose Entrails are curiously composed of Metals 1772-82 MASON *Eng. Garden* II (R), Nor thou, fell tube! Whose iron entrails hide the sulphurous blast 1866 HARTWIG *Harmonies Nat.* in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps XCV 4 Filtering through the entrails of the earth the thermal springs gush forth.

†**b.** of immaterial things *Obs*

1584 FENNER *Def Ministers* (1587) 74 He must rippe vp the verie intrayles of our wordes, ere hee can fetche out this meaning 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 867 Sinne . hath seated it selfe deeply in the entrals of thy soule. *a* 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp* (1677) 324 To look into the entrals of this Sacrament.

†**Entrail,** *sb*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f next vb.; cf. AF. *entrail* 'reticulum'.] The action of the verb ENTRAIL; a coil.

1590 SPENSER *F Q.* I. i. 16 Folds .. stretcht now forth at length without entraile

†**Entrail,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **entrayl, intrail.** [ad. OF. *entreillier,* f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *treille* trellis-work] *trans.* To entwine; interlace.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron* III. 856/2 A wreath of gold curiouslie wrought and intrailed. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal* Aug 30 And over them spred a goodly wilde vine Entrailed with a wanton yvy twine. 1595 — *Prothalamion* 25 A little wicker basket, Made of fine twigs, entrayled curiously. 1736 W. THOMPSON *Epithalamium* [Imitation of Spenser], Myrtle-girland green, Entrail'd with flowrets.

†**Entrailed,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED[1]]

1. Entwined, interwoven.

1599 MIDDLETON *Micro-cynicon* Wks V 492 Her high-prie'd necklace of entrailed pearls.

2 Her. *Entrailed cross*: one drawn in outline, with looped flourishes at the corners (see figures in Leigh *loc. cit.* and Elvin *Dict. Her*). SIR J. Ferne refers disapprovingly to a use of the word as = UMBRATED

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 36 He beareth argent a crosse entrailed it is alwaies sable, and is no bigger then touched with a pensell, or tricked with a pen. 1586 FERNE *Blaz Gentrie* 175 You haue been taught to call this crosse entrailled

Entrain (entrē·n), *v*[1] [ad Fr. *entraîn-er,* f *en-* (L *inde*) away + *traîner* to drag] *trans.* To draw away with or after oneself; in early use *fig* to bring on as a consequence; in mod use *lit* but *rare.*

1568 T HOWELL *Arb Amitie* (1879) 40 Faith true obtaine Friend deere entraine 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III v. (1632) 471 Yeares entraine me if they please, but backward 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* Ded., You entrain Humility and Integrity for your Retainers 1698 VANBRUGH *Æsop* II 1, The Stomach with its destiny entrain'd their fate 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* IV II. 198 Thou wert entrained to the slaughter 1858 MAYNE REID in *Chamb Jrnl* IX 172 Entrained in the crowd 1881 J HILL in *Metal World* 8 Oct 342 Independent of the water entrained.

Entrain (entrē·n), *v*[2] [f EN-[1] + TRAIN *sb*] *trans.* To put into a railway-train.

Hence **Entraining** *vbl sb*

1881 *Standard* 11 July 6 The Volunteers were en-trained and despatched to their destinations without either undue hurry or delay 1881 *Volunteer Rev.* in *Scotsman* 29 Nov, The entraining and detraining of the men was carried on satisfactorily. 1882 ALISON in *Standard* 7 Aug 5/7 The guns and troops were quietly entrained at the Junction

†**Entral.** *Obs rare*[−1]. In 7 **entrall** [f. ENTER *v.* + -AL. (OFr. had *entraille* in same sense)] Entrance; entry.

1647 H MORE *Song of Soul* II III II vi, None would vouchsafe the entrall [*rime* tricentrall] Into this life.

Entrammel (entræ měl), *v* Also 7 **entramel** [f EN-[1] + TRAMMEL] *trans* **a** To put into trammels or nets. Only *fig* To entangle, fetter, hamper. †**b** ? To bind, plait (the hair) (*obs.*).

Hence †**Entrammelled** *ppl. a.* †**Entrammelling** *vbl sb.*

1598 FLORIO, *Lucignoli* entramelings or curlings of haires wrought and enterlaced togither with ribands 1603 — *Montaigne* III v (1632) 492 They ensnared, glewed, entrameled, haltred and shackled themselves. 1611 COTGR, *Passe fillons* any frizled lockes, or entrammelled tufts of haire. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 104 Entramell'd with fictions and ignorance. 1841 *Fraser's Mag* XXIII 278 To thee alone can I entrust the duty of entrammelling and fettering this bold spirit. 1880 F HUEFFER in *Macm. Mag* Nov. 45 Twanging his guitar with no .. rule to entrammel his passionate effusion.

Entrance (e ntrăns), *sb.* Forms: 6-8 **enterance,** 6-7 **enter-, entraunce,** 6- **entrance**; also 6 **intraunce.** [a OF. *entrance,* f. *entrer* to ENTER: see -ANCE]

1. The action of coming or going in.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel N* III. I 93, I will answer you with gate and entrance, but we are preuented 1612 *Enchir. Med.* 154 The dose is to bee taken at the entrance into bed 1628 PRYNNE *Cens. Cozens* 38 He hath prescribed vs a short Eiaculation . at our entrance into the Church. 1720 DE FOE *Capt Singleton* VI. (1840) 100 In the . first entrance of the waste, we were discouraged 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom Forest* I, La Motte was interrupted by the entrance of the ruffian 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, II. 286 To witness the entrance of the Royal party.

b *spec* The coming of an actor upon the stage.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II VII 141 They haue their Exits and their Entrances. 1679 DRYDEN *Tr. & Cr* Pref. A IIIJ b, After an Entrance or two he lets 'em [Pandarus and Thersites] fall. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. VII 193 Appearing and acting upon the Stage without either Entrance or Exit 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 126 Progress would mean something more than mere entrances and exits on the theatre of office.

c *Eccl.* [transl Gr εἴσοδος] *Great* and *Little Entrance*: in the Eastern Church, the bringing in respectively of the elements and of the gospels, in the eucharistic service.

1855 P. FREEMAN *Princ. Divine Service* I 147 1859 NEALE *Liturg* Introd XV. 1876 *Dict Christ Antiq.* s v.

†**d** Words spoken, or ceremonies observed, on entering *Obs.*

1693 TEMPLE *Mem* Wks. 1731 I. 396, I wou'd leave him there after the first Entrances were past.

2. *fig*

1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W de W. 1531) 1 b, After my entraunce to religyon, consyderynge to what I had bounde myselfe. 1535 COVERDALE *Wisdom* VII 6 All men then haue one intraunce vnto life, & one goinge out in like maner 1614 RALFIGH *Hist. World* II 399 This gaue occasion to young David to make a famous entrance into publique notice of the people. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 1 P 2 Wishing that ceremonial modes of entrance [before the publick] had been anciently established 1888 *Spectator* 28 Apr 562/2 A measure for facilitating the entrance of Life-Peers into the House of Lords

b. *esp.* The entering *into* or *upon* (office, duties, etc). †Formerly also *absol.* accession (of a sovereign, etc).

1559 HETHE in Strype *Ann. Ref* I App. VI 8 Paul the IVth of that name . ever since his first entraunce into Peters chayre 1612 WOODALL *Surg Mate* Ep. Salut 3 In the year of the great Plague at the first entrance of King James of blessed memorie. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* I (1843) 8/2 Before they made an entrance upon more solemn debates. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. XVI. (1739) 30 Kings furthermore bound themselves (at their entrance

into the Throne) hereunto by an Oath 1709 Stevel *Ann Ref* I xiii 175 Not long from the beginning of the Queen's entrance upon her government *Mod* The oath required to be taken by magistrates at entrance into office.

† c. 'Intellectual ingress' (J.), initiation *Obs*

1612 Brinsley *Lud Lit* viii 107 To attaine to make a more easie entrance, to that purity of the Latine tongue

1625 Bacon *Ess Trav* (Arb.) 521 He that trauaileth into a Country, before he hath some Entrance into the Language, goeth to Schoole, and not to Trauaile.

d. Short for *entrance fee, money*

1681 W Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 539 An entrance into a school or entrance money. 1702 *Lond Gaz.* No 3807/4 To pay a Guinea and a half Entrance 4 Days before they Run 1713 *Ibid* No 5131/4 Subscribers to pay One Guinea Entrance.

3. Power, right, or opportunity of entering; admission. *lit* and *fig.*

1576 Fleming *Panoplie Ep.* F 3 It was my happie chance to have entrance into a goodly Gardene plotte. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. iv. 6 A Porter . Cald Malvenu, who entrance none denide 1695 Woodward *Nat Hist. Earth* III. § 1 (1723) 132 The Fissures whereinto it can get Admission or Enterance. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc* 124 The Nail (unless it have good entrance) will start aside. *Ibid* 224 To find how great a Dy should have Entrance at a small Hole. 1798 Southey *St. Patrick's Purgatory* 29 The gates of Paradise unclose, Free entrance there is given 1838 Lytton *Leila* II i. 17, I have your royal word, sire, for free entrance and safe egress. 1849 James *Woodman* vii, He retired a step or two to give him entrance.

fig 1576 Fleming *Panoplie Ep* 281 Upon these premisses, I see entrauance to this plaine conclusion 1602 Davison in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II 323 That my cries may entrauance gayne. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II iii iv. xviii, Gods lovely life hath there no entrance. 1722 Sewel *Hist Quakers* (1795) I. 35 All these reasons found little entrance with priests, magistrates and others.

†4. a. The beginning or commencement (of a course or period of time). **b.** The first part, the opening words (of a chapter or book). *Obs.*

a 1549 Coverdall *Erasm Par. Philip.* i. 5 Euer synce the fyrst entrauunce of your profession, euen vnto this daye. 1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 545 This is scarce the enterance: what will be the successe? 1639 Saltmarsh *Policy* 70, I know no better Policy in the Preface or entrance upon a designe than, etc. 1658 Ussher *Ann.* I i Upon the entrance of the night 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard* I 32 At the Entrance of the Spring.

b. 1552 Latimer *Serm Lord's Prayer* II 2 The entrance is this; Cum oratis, dicite, Paternoster, qui es in coelis 1638 Chillingw *Relig Prot* I iv § 43. 213 Adde to this place, the entrance to his History 1697 Potter *Antiq Greece* III xi (1715) 100 As we learn from the very Entrance of the first Iliad, where he speaks of Achilles' Anger. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 219 This was observed in the entrance of the last chapter

5. *concr.* That by which anything is entered, whether open or closed; a door, gate, avenue, passage; the mouth (of a river) Also, the point at which anything enters or is entered.

1535 Coverdall *Ezek.* xl 38 A chamble also, whose intrauunce was at the dore pilers 1553 Eden *Trea New Ind* (Arb.) 26 At the entrauunce at the great desert 1606 Shaks *Tr. & Cr* III iii 38 Achilles stands i' th' entrance of his Tent. 1652 Nedham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl* 33 The more Northerly enterance of Nilus served instead of Bounds to the South part of the Land of Israel 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* 69, I made up the Entrance, which till now I had left open *a* 1849 Sir R. Wilson *Life* (1869) I iii 140 We were beating off the harbour's entrance 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 8 60 The glacier is forced through the entrance of the trunk valley 1879 Harian *Eyesight* iii 38 This blind spot is at the entrance of the optic nerve.

fig 1535 Coverdall *Ecclus* I 5 The euerlastinge commaundementes, are the intrauunce of her [wysedome]. 1592 Marlowe *Jew Malta* V ii, And now, as entrance to our safety, To prison with the Governor. 1605 Camden *Rem* 17 That these were the fowle entrauunces into the church 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 270 The very entrance into eternal horror

6. *Naut.* The part of a ship that comes first (in the water); 'the bow of a vessel, or form of the fore-body under the load-water line' (Adm Smyth).

1781 Nelson 24 Aug in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I 43 She [the Albemarle] has a bold entrance, and clean run 1869 Sir E. Reed *Shipbuild.* v 85 In ships which have a very fine entrance the breasthook plates are not run right forward to the stem.

†7. The action of entering (something) in a record; *concr.* an entry. *Obs.* (cf Entry).

1588 Mellis *Briefe Instr.* Diij, The enterance of these parcels 1620 J. Wilkinson *Of Courts Baron* 190 The bailife . . delivers to the Sherife a copie of the entrance of the court when the cause was removed thus

8. *attrib.*, as *entrance-fee, -hall, -lodge, -money, -road, -way*

1844 *Mem Babylonian P'cess* II 4, I paid her *entrance fee. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I i 52 The children of those who could afford the small entrance fees were apprenticed to trades 1841 Orderson *Creol* xi, iii He found his master seated in the *entrance-hall. 1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* viii. 501 Thereon follows eternal life, to which death is the entrance-hall 1881 Miss Braddon *Asph.* I. 290 Nobody ever saw a man at an *entrance lodge. 1681 W Robertson *Phraseol Gen* (1693) 539 *Entrance money, which Schollars paid to the Master at their first coming to school. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* v, And, as for entrance money, why I think I must not charge you more than a couple of guineas 1833 Brewster *Nat. Magic* iii. 45 Driving up the *entrance-road to the house. 1881 H H. Kane in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 945/1 The *entranceway looked dirty.

Entrance (entrɑ·ns), *v* Also 7 entraunch, intranse, 6–8 intrance [f. En-[1] + Trance]

1 *trans* To throw into a trance

a 1608 Shaks *Per* III. ii 91 She hath not been entranced Above five hours. 1722 Addison *Spect* No 303 ¶ 4 The Nine Days' Astonishment, in which the Angels lay entranced is a noble circumstance

β 1667 Milton *P. L.* I 301 He stood and call'd His Legions, Angel Forms, who lay intrans't *Ibid* XI 420 Adam Sunk down, and all his Spirits became intranst

†b. *trans.* *Obs.*

1686 N Cox *Gentl. Recreat* III 133 If you would restore any of these entranced [with drugged bait] Fowl to their former health

2. To throw into a state of mind resembling a trance; to put 'out of oneself', to overpower with strong feeling, as delight, fear, etc

a. *a* 1599 Spenser (J.), With delight I was entranced and carried so far from myself 1621 Quarles *Div Poems, Esther* (1717) 16 So stand the Sea men Entraunch'd with what this man of God recited 1634 Milton *Comus* 1005 Celestial Cupid Holds his dear Psyche, sweet entranced *a* 1765 Mallet *Lo Dk Marlborough* (R.), Entranc'd in wonder at th' unfolding scene 1820 Keats *St Agnes* xxvii, So entranced, Porphyro gazed upon her empty dress 1868 Helps *Realmah* vii (1876) 158 Throughout that night, Realmah sat entranced in thought.

β 1598 Marston *Pygmal* Sat iv 254 Fond Bryart Intrance thy selfe in thy sweet extasie 1743 J Davidson *Æneas* 25 Intranced in fear and wonder 1771 Mackenzie *Man Feel* xxxv (1803) 69 He was too much intranced in thought, to observe her at all.

b. To carry away in or as in a trance (*from, to*)

1593 Nashe *Christ's T* (1613) 118 When a man is so entranced from himselfe, with Wealth, Ambition, and Vaine glory, that, etc *Ibid.* 176 That reuerend Pastor, (entranced to hell in his thoughts for the distresse of his people). 1877 Mrs Oliphant *Makers Flor* I 17 The Vita Nuova that entrances the young poet into its charmed circle

Hence **Entra·nced** *ppl a* **Entra·ncedly** *adv*, in the manner of one entranced.

1686 [see 1b]. 1768 Blamire *Minstr.* I xxviii, Steep A vision brought to his entranced sight. 1837 Lytton *I Maltravers* 25 Her entranced and silent lover 1871 Macduff *Mem Patmos* I 12 The Evangelist awaking from his entranced dream. 1873 Browning *Red Cott Nt Cap* 1610 So wrote entrancedly to confidant Monsieur L. M

Entrancement (entrɑ·nsmĕnt) [f Entrance *v.* + -ment] The action of entrancing; the condition of being entranced.

1652 Cokaine tr. *Cassandra* 85 His spirits a little recovered from that entrancement 1680 Otway *Poet's Compl. Muse* v, As we did in our Entrancements lie. 1772 Mackenzie *Man World* I xxii. (1824) 448 She received it with an intrancement of sorrow 1817 Coleridge *Sibyl Leaves, Keepsake*, The entrancement of that maiden kiss. 1837 Howitt *Rur. Life* VI xviii (1862) 610 The feelings of delicious entrancement with which I approached the outskirts of Dartmoor.

Entrancing (entrɑ·nsiŋ), *ppl a.* [f. Entrance *v.* + -ing[2].] That entrances; transporting

1842 Lytton *Zanoni* 26 The Siren's voice poured forth its entrancing music 1846 Kibble *Lyra Innoc* (1873) 5 In that entrancing dream. 1881 *Athenæum* No. 2825. 807 The entrancing tale of the Tegethoff

Hence **Entra·ncingly** *adv*, in an entrancing manner or degree.

1854 *Tait's Mag* XXI. 273 It steals entrancingly over the ear 1856 Ruskin *Mod Paint.* III iv vi § 6 Never sublime, never perfectly nor entrancingly beautiful.

Entrant (e·ntrănt), *sb.* and *a.* See also Intrant. [a Fr. *entrant*, pr. pple of *entrer* to Enter.]

A *sb.* One who or that which enters. Also *fig*

1 One who comes or goes into (a room, etc); a person entering; an incomer; a visitor

a 1856 H. Miller *Rambles Geol* (1858) 252 Remarking that the entrant was 'only the green lady' 1866 R Chambers *Ess* Ser. II 23 Mr. Sydenham was there to welcome the entrants, manage introductions. 1884 *Times* 15 Oct 9/1 The abuse of public meeting involved in a selection of the entrants

fig 1857 G Wilson *Gatherings Knowl* (1859) 15 As the privileged entrant counsels, the great arms and limbs of the body are set in motion 1889 *County Govt Rev* 2 Jan 417 The latest entrant to the controversy is our contemporary the Law Times

b. One who makes legal entry; one who enters into the possession of land, etc

1635 Pagitt *Christianogr* III (1636) 36 Because one entred upon the Priory of Barnewell by the Popes Bull, the said Entrant was committed to the Tower.

2 One who enters into or becomes a member of an institution or profession. Const. *into*

1800 A. Carlyle *Aut.* 249 The sudden call for young men to fill up vacancies . obliged the Church to take their entrants from the lower ranks 1839-57 Alison *Hist Europe* IX. xxii 8 The influences of these new entrants appeared in the secrecy and ability with which the measures were taken 1845 M'Culloch *Taxation* I. iv (1852) 122 There would be a greater influx of entrants into professional businesses 1875 *Modern Circular*, Mutual Entrants in 1876 participate in the Eighth Division of Profits. 1880 *Fraser's Mag* No 701 The entrant to the Scotch National Church is only legally required to subscribe the Confession of Faith

b One who 'enters' as a competitor. Also *fig*

1838 *Fraser's Mag* XVIII. 725 We have in the victors the names and material of the successful entrants 1883 H Drummond *Nat. Law in Spir W.* xii (1884) 421 Of the millions of possible entrants for advancement . the number ultimately selected for preferment is small. *Mod.* The prizes will depend on the number of entrants.

B *adj* That enters, in senses of the verb

1640-1 *Kirkcudbr War-Comm Min Bk* (1855) 12 The entrant tenants, at Whitsounday last shall be lyable for mantainance of the foote sogers 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 18 The Father could not be satisfied how the humour of Gold could be made entrant

Entrap (entrɑ·p), *v*[1] Forms 6–7 entrappe, 6–8 intrap(pe, 6– entrap. [ad OF. *entraper, entrapper*, f. *en-* (see En-[1]) + *trappe* Trap]

1 *trans* To catch in or as in a trap. Also *transf.* and *fig* to bring unawares into a position of difficulty or danger; to bring (a person) into one's power by artifice

a 1590-6 Spenser *F. Q* (J.), That guileful net In which eyes entrapped are 1598 Barret *Theor Warres* I II. 9 Being first entrapped and foundred with the like vice of drunkennesse 1713 Wardle *True Amazons* 55 Many [Wasps in Pots] will be entrap'd. 1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist* (1776) IV 272 The wild elephant, upon seeing himself entrapped in this manner, instantly attempts to use violence 1835 Kirby *Hab & Inst Anim* xix, Spiders were divided according to the mode in which they entrap or seize their prey 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* X v 419 He had entrapped the confidence of another 1860 Tyndall *Glac* II § 27 376 The residue of the air originally entrapped in the interstices of the snow 1868 J H Blunt *Ref Ch Eng* I. 137 The king was trying to entrap the Pope

β 1534 Barnes *Supplic Hen VIII* (R.), Neither to intrappe them, nor betray them 1561 Daus tr *Bullinger on Apoc* (1573) Pref 7 The seconde [persecution] which intrapped also the Authour of this worke *a* 1649 Drummond Hawth *Jas. V*, Wks 109 This interview was to intrap his person 1678 Wanley *Wond Lit World* v. II § 59 471/1 Manuel . was . intrapped in the straights of Cilicia, and his Army miserably cut off

b To beguile, bring by artifice *to* or *into*.

1851 Hussey *Papal Power* I 38 Having been at first persuaded or entrapped, into an approval of Pelagius' doctrines 1868 Freeman *Norm Conq* (1876) II viii 261 Entrapping men to destruction by the literal fulfilment of an oath 1884 *Manch Exam* 14 June 4/8 Entrapping the Legislature into conclusions which are not openly declared

2 With reference to speech: To involve in contradiction, draw into an erroneous statement or compromising admission

a 1611 Bible *Ecclus* viii 11 Rise not vp (in anger) at the presence of an inurious person, least he lie in waite to entrap thee in thy words *a* 1714 Sharp *Serm* (1754) IV viii 139 The Pharisees and Herodians had taken counsel together how they might entrap our Saviour in his talk 1870 Bowen *Logic* ix 291 Then the respondent is entrapped whether he answer in the Affirmative or the Negative

†Entra·p, *v*[2] *Obs rare* [f En-[1] + Trap *v*] *trans.* To furnish with trappings

1654 R Codrington tr *Hist Postme* 534 He did ride . in a Chariot drawn with two horses richly entrapped.

Entrapment (entræ·pmĕnt) [f. as prec. + -ment] The action of entrapping; the condition of being entrapped or caught by artifice

1597 Daniel *Civ Wares* IV lxxv, Northumberland given to understand Of some entrapment by conspiracy, Gets into Wales 1613 Shirley *Trav Persia* 38 His first victory, would rather haue proued a snare to his intrapment. 1812 *Examiner* 28 Sept 618/2 For whose entrapment are you thus affecting no intention of entrapping? 1865 Dickens *Mut Fr.* IV. xv, Appealing from the irregular entrapment of this mode of examination 1875 Darwin *Insectiv Pl* xvii. 408 The entrapment of various minute crustaceans

Entrapper (entræ·pəɹ). [f as prec. + -er] One who entraps.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T* (1613) 182 The Pyt-fal that sathan (our old entrapper) layes for vs 1798 Edgeworth *Pract. Educ* (1822) I 176 'Oh, ho!' exclaims the entrapper, 'I have you now!' 1863 Maguire *Father Mathew* 219 The practised entrapper of unsuspecting youth

Entra·pping, *vbl sb.* [f as prec + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Entrap, †also the means of entrapping, a device, stratagem, wile.

1561 T Norton *Calvin's Inst* Pref, When he nothyng preuailed, he turned to suttle entrappynges 1584 Powel *Lloyd's Cambria* 19 They durst not persue the Welsh to the Mountaines for feare of Intrapping 1594 Carew *Tasso* (1881) 45 Sweete things to heare, entrappings very sweet 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 316 *marg*, A notable stratagem of Scanderbeg for the intrapping of his enemies

Entra·pping, *ppl a* [f. as prec. + -ing[2]] That entraps. Of questions, etc. Adapted to entrap Hence **Entra·ppingly** *adv*, so as to entrap

1625 B Jonson *Staple of N.* v ii, I have an entrapping question or two more, To put unto them 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect* Wks 1738 I 103 The hurt that might be done among the weaker by the intrapping Authority of great Names titled to false opinions 1856 R. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II 282 *note*, Wrong terms and entrapping questions 1857 W Collins *Dead Secret* (1861) 31 Innovating young recruits in the Church army might entrappingly open the Thirty-nine Articles under his very nose

‖ Entrata (entiā·tă) *Obs rare.* [It] = Entry

1656 Earl Monm *Advt fr Parnass.* 378 Never was there seen a more signal pleasing spectacle in Pernassus then the entrata made by these Gentlemen.

†Entrate. *Obs rare*[−1]. [ad. It. *entrata*, f *entrare* to enter] That which comes in, a revenue.

a 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I (1692) 83 The Lord Treasurer Cranfeild, a good husband for the Entrates of the Exchequer.

Entrauce, -che, obs forms of Entrance.

†Entraverse, *adv Her. Obs rare* [ad. OF *entravers*, f *en-* (see En-[1]) + *travers* across.] Athwart, crosswise.

c 1450 *Merlin* x 163 Crownes of goolde and asure bendes entrauerse lysted as grene as a mede.

Entrayle, -ylle, obs forms of ENTRAIL.

Entre, etc , obs. form of ENTIRE, etc

Entreague: obs form of INTRIGUE

Entreasure (entre ʒiūr), *v* [f EN-[1] + TREASURE *v.*]

1. *trans* To store up in or as in a treasury.

1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen. IV*, III 1 85 Which in their Seedes, And weake beginnings lye entreasured 1610 G FLETCHER *Christ's Vict* I IV, The memories of heav'n entreasur'd lie 1613 ALEXANDER *Sidney's Arcadia* III Supp (1629) 338 They would securely entreasure it in a more precious Place 1828 LAMB in *Blackw Mag* XXIV 772 She should entreasure up a secret In the peculiar closet of her breast.

†2 To stock with treasure. *Obs*

a 1634 CHAPMAN *On B Jonson's Sejanus*, He [the jeweller] entreasures princes' cabinets

†**Entreat,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5 entrete, 6 entreate, 6–7 intreat(e [f. next vb ; OF. had *entraite*, f *entraiter* vb] The action of the vb. ENTREAT †a Negotiation, intervention (*obs.*) b Entreaty, supplication

1485 MALORY *Arthur* I 11, By the entrete at the last the kyng & she met to gyder 1568 T HOWELL *Arb Amitie* (1879) 68 By great entreate and humble sute *a* 1592 GREENE *Poems* 99 Use no entreats, I will relentless rest 1621 LADY M WROTH *Urania* 14, I with all the intreates that I could frame, perswaded him to entertaine that seruant of mine 1639 G DANIEL *Ecclus* xlv 4 At his entreat The wonders ceas'd 1650 *Don Bellianis* 142 Which .you will not do at my intreats

Entreat (entrī t), *v.* Forms · *α.* 4–6 entrete, 5–6 -ede, 6–7 -eate, (6 -ait(e), 4– entreat, *β.* 6–7 intreate, 6 intrait, -ete, (-eit), 6–9 intreat. [ad OF *entraiter, entraitier*, f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *traiter* to TREAT. In the archaistic use 1 the spelling *intreat* still sometimes occurs]

†1 To treat ; to handle. *Obs* or *arch*

1. *trans.* To treat, deal with, act towards (a person, etc.) in a (specified) manner. *Obs* exc *arch*

α. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg* 22 So betyn, so woundyd, Entretyd so fuly 1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng* ccxlviii 317 The other Capytayns were entreated as men of warre ben acustomed. 1551 WOTTON in Froude *Hist Eng.* (1881) V 6 My aunt, her mother, was evil entreated by the king that dead is 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* III (1586) 139 The olde Ewes be easlyer to be entreated. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III XXXI (1840) 173 The pope ill entreated and imprisoned his [Frederick's] messengers *c* 1720 PRIOR *Poems* (J), Well I entreated her, who well deserv'd 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr* II 1 62 Their authors spitefully entreated as monomaniacs

β 1509 FISHER *Fun Serm C'tess Richmond* Wks 296 To intrete euery persone accordynge to theyr degre and hauour 1604 E GRIMSTONE *Hist Siege Ostend* 153 Intreating whole troopes of Prince Maurices as friendes. 1622 R HAWKINS *Voy S Sea* 271 Shee [the ship] fell ouer upon that side suddenly, intreating many of them which were in her, very badly. 1657 S PURCHAS *Pol Flying-Ins* 147 How bee might best order, and intreat them [Bees] according to their kind 1718 *Col Rec Penn* III. 52 They ought to be well used and Civilly Intreated 1800 Addison *Amer Law Rep.* 277 To wound, beat, and evilly intreat. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 135 They evil intreated one another

†2 To take (a thing) in hand; *esp* to treat, handle (a subject or question). *Obs*

α. 1509 FISHER *Fun Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks 290 As say the doctours entreatynge this gospell, & her lyfe 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W 1531) 1 The seconde boke entreateth what is the iourney of religion 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 98 In this third booke shalbe entreated what is to be done to the Infant borne 1581 MARBECK *Bk of Notes* 555 That yeares actes were sufficientlye entreated of all three 1688 W ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen* (1693) 540 To entreat or handle, *tractare.*

β 1536 LATIMER *2nd Serm Convoc* I 43 It should be too long to intreat, how the children of light are ingendered. 1538 STARKEY *England* I III 86 Yf they juge be hys frend whose cause ys intretyd 1563 *Homilies* II *Repairing Churches* (1859) 276 That house of God wherein be intreated the Sacraments and mysteries of our redemption 1597 MORLEY *Introd Mus* 184 Musick cannot be intreated or taught without the knowledge of all other sciences.

†b. To occupy oneself in *Obs*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q* II VII 53 A thick Arber In which she often usd from open heat Her selfe to shroud, and pleasures to entreat

†c To beguile, pass (time) *Obs*

1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul.* IV 1 40 My Lord you must intreat the time alone

†3 *intr* Of a speaker or writer, a book, etc To treat *of* or *upon* a subject *Obs*

1513 MORE *Rich III*, Wks 37/1 Richarde the third sonne, of whom we nowe entreate 1534 LD BERNERS *Gold Bk M Aurel.* (1546) B III h, Marc Aurele the emperour, of whome this present boke entreateth *c* 1540 *Life Fisher* Wks. II. Introd. 58 This excellent man of whom we intreate, John Fysher, Bishopp of Rochester 1594 PLAT *Jewell ho* I *Diuers Newe Exper* 4 Wherevpon Valerius entreateth in this maner 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp* II lxxxiii. 364 Of which wee shall speake when wee intreate of paring and shooing 1611 *Coryat's Crudities, Panegyr Verses*, Of steeples, townes and towers entreats his goose's quill 1632 SANDERSON 12 *Serm* 4 To intreate at this time of Saint Paul's advice. 1681 W ROBERTSON *Phraseol Gen* (1693) 540 Atticus in one book did entreat of .. the Records of things done in 700 years.

b in *indirect passive*

1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst* vi. (1634) 19 This matter indeed is worthy to bee largely entreated of 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* I xv (Arb) 50 Except Eglogue whereof shalbe entreated hereafter 1638 CHILLINGW *Relig Prot.* I III § 74 175 The subject here entreated of.

c *simply* (with ellipsis of prep and obj).·

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard T* 302 A word or two, as other bookes entiete *c* 1534 tr *Pol Verg Eng Hist* (1846) I 5 As towchinge the situation thereof hereafter .. I meane to entreate in places convenient 1571 DIGGES *Pantom* III x R iij, Although it would seeme I had entreated sufficiently

†4 *intr* To enter into negotiations ; to treat *with* a person ; *of* (occasionally *about, for*) a thing ; also *simply. Obs*

c 1340 *Cursor M* 24795 (Fairf) To entrete of þe pais betwix him & þa danais 14 *Epph* in *Tundale's Vis* (1843) 106 Herode of thys mater entredes pryvylly 1482 WARKW *Chron.* 27 That will speke and entrete with ther enemyes 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I clxxxv 219 Bytwene these parties entreated for a peace, the archbysshoppe of Senns the lorde of Saynt Venant 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 44 b, In the assemblie at Norinberge the Princes entreated of peace 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann* I VI (1622) 10 Being sent vnto you from the Germane campe, to entreat of the common profit and good

β 1534 LD BERNERS *Gold Bk M Aurel* (1546) Dd iiij, She was intreatynge to mary an nother husbande 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 664 And this marriage agreed upon (which semeth more likely to be intreated of then concluded) 1586 T. B *La Primaud Fr Acad* I (1594) 395 Attilius Regulus being sent to Rome upon his faith to intreat about a peace 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen VI*, IV IV 9 Ile send some holy Bishop to intreat 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1621) 119 To intreat with him of peace.

†5 *trans* To parley with (a person). *Obs.*

1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I CCXXIX 307 So they entreated the sayd Companyons, and offred them golde

II With additional sense of asking, asking *of* somebody or *for* something

†6. *intr* To intercede, plead *for* (a person) *Obs*

α. *c* 1430 *Compl Criste* 127 in *Pol Rel & L Poems* 169 Lete merci for us entrete 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 84 He wyll make other persones to perswade & entreate for hym, 1605 SHAKS *Lear* III. III 4 They charg'd me neither to speake of him, entreat for him, or any way sustaine him 1611 BIBLE *Ex* VIII 9 When shall I entreat for thee?

β 1600 SHAKS *A Y L* IV III 73, I will neuer haue her, vnlesse thou intreat for her

†7 *intr* To sue, plead *for* (a concession or favour) *Obs*

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* XI (R), Then lets intreat for peace. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit India* II v. VIII 645 The prisoners entreated for their release

8 *trans* To ask earnestly for (a thing) ; chiefly with *clause* as obj Occas const *of* (a person)

α 1610 SHAKS *Temp* V 1. 118, I doe entreat Thou pardon me my wrongs 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng* IV 200 He entreated that they would elect such, in particular, as had, etc 1780 BURKE *Execution Rioters* Wks IX 266 For God's sake entreat of Lord North to take a view of the sum total 1797 MRS RADCLIFFE *Italian* x, I entreat you will speak explicitly 1878 JOAQUIN MILLER *Songs Italy* 94 To entreat of the gods what they will not give.

β *a* 1600 *Creation in Evergreen* (1761) I 166 The serpent persuadit me Intreiting, be eiting, That we suld be perfyte 1602 MARSTON *Ant & Mel* II Wks 1856 I 28 Our tyred limbes intreat soft rest 1611 BIBLE *Ps* xlv 12 The rich among the people shall intreate thy fauour 1653 WALTON *Angler* Ep Ded , To intreat that they [former favours] may be enlarged to the patronage of this Book 1712 HEARNE *Collect* (Oxf Hist Soc) III 496, I intreat therefore yt you would insert it in ye Post-Boy

9. To make an earnest prayer or request to , to beseech, implore Chiefly with *subord clause* or const *to* with *inf.* Formerly also const. *of*, or with sb as second obj.

α. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron* (1811) 134 Wherfore he entredyd the sayde brydge-maysters of respyte in the mater 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* XXXII (1845) 158 Dame Correccion Did me entreat a while to abyde 1534 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offices* III (1540) 132 To entreat the iudge what thynges he may do sauyng his conscience. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 94 They promised to Intreate the King for him 1611 BIBLE *Gen* XXV 21 Isaac intreated the Lord for his wife, because she was barren 1735 BERKELEY *Freethinking in Math* § 48 Wks 1871 III 330, I entreat my reader to think 1840 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* VI, Ask me no questions, I entreat you 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 760 Entreat her by my love That she ride with me in her faded silk 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 384 Let me entreat you once more to take my advice and escape

β. 1611 BIBLE *Ex* VIII 8 Intreat the Lord, that hee may take away the frogges from me 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I (1686) 170 I'le not intreat you for my sake to stay 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 153 P 19 All whom I intreat to sing are troubled with colds 1792 *Munchhausen's Trav.* XXIII 97 Intreating me to assist in the war against Russia

†10. To prevail on by supplication or solicitation ; to persuade by pleading. Also, of circumstances, considerations, etc To induce. *Obs*

α. 1551 BIBLE 2 *Chron* XXXIII 13 And he was entreated of hym & heid his praier 1563 *Homilies* II *Idolatry* III (1859) 264 A dog that would be entreated and hired with part of the prey to suffer the wolves to werry the sheep 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt Tamburl* I 1, This should entreat your highness to rejoice. 1593 *Prodigal Son* I. 91 Ah my beloved son, be entreated, and go not hence

β 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 768 Howbeit she could in no wise be intreated with her good wyll to delyver him 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep* 241 For he is a man full of affabilitie and easie to be intreated 1638 *Penit Conf.* I. (1657) 4 God was intreated and Moses prevailed

†**Entreatable, intreatable,** *a. Obs.* [f. ENTREAT *v* + -ABLE]

1. *a.* Of a thing. That admits of being taken in hand, treated of, or discussed. b. Of a person: That admits of being dealt with, manageable.

1548 GEST *Pr Masse* D VIIJ, The next entretable matter is yᵗ yᵉ sayd sacrifice is, etc 1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor* 499 That you should not have hadd a more entreatable aunswerer.

2 That can be prevailed on by entreaty, compliant, placable.

1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* XC, Most pityfull intreatable in hart. 1576 NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex* (1633) 210 Quicke, testy, not entreatable 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* VI VII 70 A man of a softer, and more intreatable condition *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks 1726 I 900 Be Intreatable

Hence **Entreatableness,** the quality of being 'easy to be entreated'.

1534 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offices* I (1540) 39 There is nothynge more laudable nor comly in a great and noble man, than facylite and easynesse, and entretablenesse

†**Entreatance, intreatance.** *Obs* [f. ENTREAT *v.* + -ANCE.]

1. Treatment; dealing with, or behaviour towards, a person.

1577 A. M *Captiv. & Fo.* in Arb. *Garner* I 205 Having been thirteen or fourteen years under their gentle entreatance 1616 SURFL & MARKH. *Country Farme* 21 Gentle and courteous intreatance of their Master towards them.

2 Intercession ; entreaty

1548 HALL *Chron* (1809) 837 There was no feare but that a little Intreataunce should purchase favour enough for hym 1569 GOLDING *Hemynges Post* Ded. 21 The entreatance of certain godly shepheards, compelled me to publishe 1578 *Chr Pr* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 488 Save them at our entreatance for them. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* I XIX, Entreatance faire with counsell he vnites 1606 G W[OODCOCKE] tr *Hist Iustine* 102 a, At length by much intreatance they grannted him a truce for two monthes

Entreated, *ppl a rare* [f ENTREAT *v* + -ED[1].] In senses of the verb. a. That is the object of entreaty; besought. b. (*nonce-use*) 'Begged' or assumed without proof

1631 *Celestina* II 33 There is a great distance betweene the intreater and the intreated 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 224, I will lead you through no more extravagancies, lest your entreated patience turne into exoticke passion. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* 296 Which we shall labour to induce not from postulates and entreated Maximes.

†**Entreater.** *Obs* [f. ENTREAT *v* + -ER]

1. A negotiator ; an agent ; a mediator.

1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I CCCXIV. 483 Then these Entreatours went and made report to their lordes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II. 477 This mocion succeded worse than the entreators devised

2 One who makes a petition ; a suitor.

1588 J UDALL *Demonstr Discip* (Arb) 9 [They] haue reiected a request so holy yea, and handled the intreaters . so cruelly 1624 F WHITE *Repl Fisher* 564 It seemed . to be vnlawfull that the Martyrs should be Intreatours 1673 O. WALKER *Education* 270 (F Hall)

†**Entreatful,** *a Obs. rare* In 6 in- [f. ENTREAT + -FUL] Full of entreaty; supplicating

1596 SPENSER *F Q* V x 6 To seeke for succour With humble prayers and intreatfull teares

Entreating (entrī tiŋ), *vbl sb* [f. ENTREAT *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb ENTREAT in various senses.

1. a Treatment (of) ; dealing (with a person).

1529 MORE *Heresyes* II, Wks 190/2 Thanke me for yᵉ good intreting of them both 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam Wits* (1616) 193 Subiections, bondages, and ill intreatings 1614 J DAY *Festivals* (1615), What St Austin tels us to put us in minde of the good intreating of our Servants

b Discussion (of) ; dealing (with a subject)

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 234 In the entreatynge of these matters. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I K j a, One of them is spoken of in the intreatyng of Camomyll 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas Fr Tong, Manement*, a handling, a vsing, an intreating.

c Negotiation

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy* II 89 A towne that will heare intreatings is halfe lost

2. Beseeching

1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1638) 52 Yet had he with great intreating so preuailed

Entreating (entrī tiŋ), *ppl a.* [f ENTREAT *v* + -ING[2]] That entreats, in senses of the verb

1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* I 629 When for Redress intreating Armies call 1863 GEO ELIOT *Romola* I VI, Her eyes made a timid entreating appeal

Hence **Entreatingly** *adv.*

1850 J A ST JOHN in *Tait's Mag.* XVII 25 Looking entreatingly into the face of the baker 1866 GEO ELIOT *F Holt* II XXVII 179 'No', said Felix, entreatingly Don't move yet'

†**Entreatise.** *Obs.* In 5 entreatyse, -ze [f. ENTREAT *v*, after the analogy of *treatise*] = ENTREATY a Treatment b. Negotiation.

1494 FABYAN V CXXVII 108 They by fayre entreatyze contentyd the fader *Ibid* VI CIVI 144 Alcinnus was not sent for any entreatyse of pence

†**Entreative,** *a. Obs.* Also in-. [f. ENTREAT + -IVE.] Of the nature of an entreaty; characterized by entreaty.

1607 A. BREWER *Lingua* I 1, in Hazl *Dodsley* IX 341 And oft embellish'd my entreative phrase. 1650 *Don Bellianis* 139 The Soldan would not free the Knight of the golden Image, and the Duke, by intreative means 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. VIII 100 All gentle, all intreative, my accent

.Entreatment (entrīt mĕnt) *Obs.* exc *arch.* Also in-. [f. ENTREAT *v.* + -MENT.]

1. The action of entreating: †a. Discussion, investigation. †b Negotiation, settlement. c. Treatment (of persons)

1557 PAYNTL *Barclay's Jugurth* 118 b, The night before that day, which was assigned to intreatment of the peace 1560 ROLLAND *Cr. Venus* II 89 Quhair all science hes day he Entreitment 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 215 Evil entreatment he repaid with evil. 1862 *Lect. Ladysmede* II. 161, I will only thank you for his gentle entreatment in the cloister of St. Mary.

† 2. Conversation, interview. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii 122 Set your entreatments at a higher rate Then a command to parley.

†Entrea·ture. *Obs.* In 7 in- [f. ENTREAT *v.* + -URE: cf OF. *entraiture*] ? = ENTREATY 4.

1577 *Test.* 12 *Patriarchs* 64 [He] made us a feast, & with much intreature gave me his daughter Bethoue to wife.

Entreaty (entrī ti) *sb* Forms: α. 6-7 entreatie, 7- entreaty. β. 6 intreati(e, (-tye, -die, intrety), 7-9 intreaty. [f. ENTREAT *v* + -Y.]

†1. Treatment (of persons); handling. Also management (of cattle) *Obs*

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc* 16 You have founde worse entreatie att my handes. 1579 J STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* C vj, For if the Spaniard .. did beare away harde intreadie for hys vnwonted pryde towards vs. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 561, I have also recited before in another place of the intreaty of Oxen 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* 224 He would give us our lives with good entreatie *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 22 The Lord Privy Seal gave civil entreaty when the Esquire Beadles .. came to him.

†b Reception (of guests), entertainment *Obs*

1609 B JONSON *Sil. Wom.* Prol., They shall find guests entreaty, and good roome. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XV. 679 None that could bestow Your fit entreaty.

†2. Treatment, discussion, investigation (of a question, subject, etc). *Obs*

c 1534 tr *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I 26 Before I entered into the entreatie of battailes 1538 STARKEY *Eng. lond.* I. i. 24 The intrety of materys of the commyn wele 1570 BILLINGSLY *Euclid* IV. Introd 110 The maner of entreatie in this booke is diuers from the entreaty of the former bookes. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm* (1661) 172 Which out aniseth naturally the entreaty of these four points.

†3 Negotiation (of a peace) *Obs.*

1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCXXIX 305 Then it was ordayned .to treat with the erle Mountfort .. on ye state of peace. And at the first entreaty therle Mountfort answered, etc. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 627 By truce and entreaties of Peace

4. Earnest request, solicitation, supplication.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 9, I will not do any thing for intreati 1621 BIBLE *Prov* XVIII 23 The poore vseth intreaties, but the rich answereth roughly 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 7/1 The Prince by his humble and importunate entreaty in the end prevailed. 1726 ADDISON *Dial Medals* (1727) 40 To move his haughty soul they try Intreaties, and perswasion soft apply. 1821 BYRON *Two Foscari* I. i, Alas! my life Has been one long entreaty 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 339 The judges .. shall be inaccessible to entreaties

†Entrea·ty, *v Obs* [a. OFr *entraiter*: see ENTREAT *v*] *intr* = ENTREAT 4.

1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I CCCCXXVI 746 They of Gaunt had a saue conduct to entreatie for a peace

‖ Entrechat (ānˈtrʃa) [Fr *entrechat*, ad It (*capriola*) *intrecciata* a complicated caper, f *intrecciare*, f *in* in + *treccia* tress, plait] A figure or feat in dancing, in which the performer, during a leap from the ground, strikes the heels together a number of times.

1775 JLANS in *Lett* 1st *Earl Malmesbury* (1870) I 309 He found that he was incapable of himself to rival his brother performer in his entrechats 1821 EDGEWORTH *Mem* II. 120 He could actually complete an entrechat of ten distinct beats 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser II (1863) 282 Such pirouettes and entrechats as none but French heels could achieve *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., House Warming*, Gracious me what an entrechat! Oh, what a bound!

Entrecomune, obs form of INTERCOMMUNE

†Entrecou·nte, *v Obs* In 5 entercounte. [Bad form of next] *intr.* To run one against another; to meet in opposition

1413 LYDG *Pilgr Sowle* V 1 (1859) 70 The spyeres tornynge so swetely .. entercounted to gederis in their circute about the erth. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr* II. XXIX 122 The wyndes entrecounte and mete in som place

†Entrecou·nter, *v Obs rare* [a OF. *entrecontrer*: cf. ENTER- *pref.* and COUNTER *v*] *intr.* To set oneself in opposition, cavil

1553 T. BROKIS *Serm* in *Foxe's A. & M* (1849) VIII 782 Sir Cooke (saith he) it is your office to see to pottage making and not to controule Goddes doctrine, neither to entrecounter against holy writte.

Entrecourse, obs form of INTERCOURSE

.Entrede, obs form of ENTREAT.

‖ Entrée (ānˈtre). Also 9 entré. [Fr.: for the earlier adoption of the word see ENTRY]

1. a. The action or manner of entering b. The privilege or right of entrance, admission.

a 1782 COWPER *Let* 5 Jan., My public entrée therefore is not far distant. 1803 MAR EDGEWORTH *Tales & Nov* IV. (1832) 326 Nothing could be more awkward than our entrée. 1888 W R. CARLES *Life Corea* III 28 Women have the right of entrée everywhere

b 1786 *Lounger* (1787) II. 243, I was the only person to whom she gave the constant entrée into her boudoir 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* XXIII, My Mother's introductions had procured me the entrée of the best French houses.

2. *Cookery* A 'made dish', served between the fish and the joint. (Littré explains *entrées* as 'mets qui se servent au commencement du repas')

1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XXIII, Two little entrées of sweetbread and chicken 1880 SIR H THOMPSON *Food & Feeding* 84 A family dinner may consist of soup, fish, entrée, roast and sweet

3. *Music.* †a 'A small piece of music in slow 4-4 time, with the rhythm of a march, and usually containing two bars, each repeated' (*obs.*). b. 'The opening piece (after the overture) of an opera or ballet' (Grove *Dict. Mus* s. v.).

†Entregent. *Obs rare* [a Fr. *entregent*, f. *entre* among + *gent* people] Social intercourse

1651 J. DONNI JR in *Mathews' Eng. Lett* To Rdr, [Letter-writing] is the Entregent of absent Persons. 1750 CHESTERFIELD *Lett.* (1774) I 549 Your chit-chat or *entregent* with them.

Entremedle, obs form of INTERMEDDLE

† Entreme·dly, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. OFr. *entremesle* intermixed: cf *meddle*] Intermixed.

c 1430 LYDG *MS Soc Antiq* 134 14 (Halliw) So entremedly by succession Of bothe was the generacioun

† Entremess. *Obs* Forms: 4 entremass, -mes, -mes(se, entermews, entyrmes, 5 entermes, -mis, 7-8 entremess. [a OFr *entremés* (mod.F. *entremets*: see next), f *entre* between + *més* (mod.F. *mets*) course of viands.—L. *missum* something sent or placed] Something served between the courses at a banquet; also *fig*

1340 *Ayenb* 56 And huanne þe mes byeþ y come on efter þe oþer: þanne byeþ þe burdes and þe trufles uor entremes 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI 457 That had ane fulloune entremass *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. XXXI (1839) 309 In stede of entre messe, or a sukkarke *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* V XXV. (1554) 138 a, Thus can this lady, Ilei entermis forth serue *c* 1450 *Bp. Grosseteste's House. Stat* in *Babees Bk* 329 Commaunded ye þat youre dysshe be welle fyllyd and hepid, and namely of entermes *c* 1460 ROS *La Belle Dame* 156 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 57 For to juge his ruful semblance, god wote it was a pitous entemes [? *read* entermes] 1672 MARVELL *Reh Transp.* I 130 The Entremesses shall be of a Fanaticks Giblets 1708 MORTIMER *Husb* (ed. 2) I. 444 The true Chaud used in pottages and Entre-messes

Entremet, var. of ENTREMETE, *Obs*

‖ Entremets (ānˈtrĕmē) *pl* Also 5 entremetes. [mod Fr., see ENTREMESS]

1 Side dishes

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 119 Of the metes and entremetes I will make no mencion 1756 *Connoisseur* No 147 (1774) IV 246 The duly adjusting the entremets. 1820 T MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 207 Soup piquant and entremets 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XXXII, First and second course entremets

| b. Used as *sing* *Obs rare*

1739 *Common Sense* II 13 It is easy to distinguish the puny Son of a compound Entremets from the lusty Offspring of Beef and Pudding

2. *Antiq.* A spectacular entertainment between the courses of a banquet

1863 KIRK *Chas Bold* I. 88 To these exhibitions—entremets as they were called.

Entrench, intrench (en-, intrenʃ) Also 7 entrensh [f EN-[1], IN- + TRENCH *sb* and *v*

The form *intrench* is that favoured by mod Dicts, but in recent use *entrench* seems to be more frequent]

1. *trans* (*Mil*) To place within a trench; to surround or fortify (a post, army, town, etc) with trenches Also *refl*

a. 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* 205 They shoulde be as good as entrenched 1629 *Sherlogarbosh* 47 The Gouernour propounding that the Vuchteren wall should be entrenched 1643 CROMWELL *Lett.* 11 Sept, The Enemy hath entrenched himself over against Hull 1693 *Mem Cut. Peckaley* IV 34 One side covered by a Hill, which was not entrenched 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 23 Giving them instructions to entrench themselves at the village of Hervorden. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw *Disp* XI 177 A camp which they had strongly entrenched 1845 S AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist Ref.* II 353 They might entrench themselves opposite to the enemy 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I i i 3 They lay entrenched along the Ebro

β 1555 EDEN *Decades W Ind* I III (Arb) 78 Open gardens, not intrenched with dykes 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 303 Mustapha intrenched his army vpon the rising of a hill 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng Hist* Wks. 1808 X 409 Here he found the enemy strongly intrenched 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw *Disp* VI 39 It might be advantageous to intrench one or more positions 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel* 21 Sept, They retire, and intrench themselves somewhere else.

b *absol*

1583 T STOCKER *Civ. Worres Leave Countr* II. 59 This night, likewise, the Enemie beganne to entrenche in Isseene waie. 1590 MARLOWE *and Pt Tamburl* III iii, Raise mounts, batter, intrench, and undermine. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 31 Hee is intrenching or raising a wall somewhere to blocke vp our way. 1769 GOLDSM *Rom. Hist.* (1786) I. 461 Cæsar began to entrench also behind him.

2. *transf* and *fig*

a *a* 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* I i, Finding Æolus entrench'd with storms 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel* XXIV. II 242 The same [stronghold] entrenched, as it were about with the course of the river 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng* II i, (1739) 7 Against this danger he entrenches himself in an Act of Parliament 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr* IV § 3 Entrenched within tradition, custom, authority, and law 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* XXVII. (1878) 553 Still keeping himself entrenched in the affectation of a supercilious indifference.

β. 1607 *Schol. Disc agst. Antichr.* I II. 78 Within which [bound] God hath intrenchit all humane power. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 61 ₱ 7 He intrenches himself in general terms 1796 BURKE *Regic Peace* Wks 1842 II. 338 One of the parties to a treaty intrenches himself up to the chin in these ceremonies

†3. To make (a wound) by cutting *Obs. rare.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q* III XII 20 A wide wound therein. Entrenched deep with knyfe accursed keene. 1602 SHAKS *All's Well* II i. 45 One Captaine Spurio his cicatrice, with an Embleme of warre . this very sword entrench'd it.

4. *intr* = TRENCH. *To entrench upon*: to take, use, or occupy a portion of (something) reserved; to encroach or trespass upon; to infringe (rights, † laws); to come within the definition of. Now *rare*

α 1640 *Canterb. Self-convic* Postscr. 4 Exceeding the Sphere of man, and entrenching upon Gods proper glorie 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* II 119 This would be to entrench upon his own Grant 1769 WESLEY *Wks* (1872) XIII 18 Let not the gentlewoman entrench upon the Christian 1831 *Q Rev* XLIV. 269 Far from entrenching upon the privileges of parliament 1837 J H NEWMAN *Prophl Office Church* 15 Without seeming to entrench upon political principles.

β 1633 FORD *Broken H* III i, Intrenching on just laws Whose sovereignty is best preserved by justice. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St* III XIII 183 Intrench not on the Lord's day to use unlawfull sports 1649 JER TAYLOR *Gt Exempl* I § 1 (R.) It intrenches very much upon impiety. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig Nat* I 17, I might intrench upon truth by doing this 1761 HUME *Hist Eng* I. VIII. 180 Concessions which intrenched so deeply on the honour and dignity of the crown

† b. *simply* To make encroachments *Obs rare.*

1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 86 The kings prime House is within the Mydan, yet no way entrenching further than the other Houses. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm Regalia* (Arb) 46 Where it did not intrench, neither invade her interest

Entrenched, intrenched (en-, intrenʃt), *ppl. a* [f ENTRENCH *v* + -ED[1]] In senses of the verb. a Surrounded with a trench; fortified. Also *fig.* b. Dug out like a trench, excavated

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 247 An entrenched ground with three ditches *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* 44 Environ'd round with airy mountain-tops, With walls of flint, and deep entrenched lakes *a* 1667 COWLEY *To his Majesty*, Wk II. 571 No deeply entrench'd Islands 1785 BURKE *Sp. Fox's E. Ind Bill* Wks X 229 Their Stativa, or stations were strong intrenched camps 1811 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp* VII 164 An intrenched camp should be marked out 1861 *Times* 23 July, Attacking the entrenched position of the rebels

Entrenching, intrenching (en-, intrenʃiŋ), *vbl. sb* [f as prec + -ING[1]] The action of the vb ENTRENCH, in various senses. Also *attrib*

1598 BARRET *Theor Warres* I II 13 The ground where the Campe shall then be, with the manner of the intrenching, etc *c* 1629 LAYTON *Syon's Plea* (ed 2) 24 An intrenching upon the King's Prerogative 1633 G HERBERT *Temple, Search* x, Thy will such an intrenching is As passeth thought! 1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw *Disp* IV. 474 In trenching tools and other baggage belonging to the 31st regiment 1877 *Field Exerc Inf* 312 Axes and intrenching tools, to enable it [rear guard] to block up bridges.

Entrenchment, intrenchment (en-, intrenʃmĕnt) [f. ENTRENCH *v* + -MENT.]

1. The action of enclosing within trenches

In mod. Dicts

b *concr* That which is formed by entrenching, a line of trenches, a post fortified by trenches, *loosely*, a fortification

a. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* II XI 6 Seven of the same against the Castle gate In strong entrenchments he did closely place 1649 CROMWELL *Lett* 17 Sept, They got ground of the enemy, and by the Goodness of God, forced him to quit his entrenchments 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I IV 166 A great Ditch, which the torrent of Land floods had worn, and hollow'd into the form of a regular entrenchment 1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl* (1774) 74 A strong entrenchment on a steep and lofty clay cliff 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw *Disp* XI 177 The 52nd regiment carried the entrenchment with the bayonet 1847 EMERSON *Repr Men, Napoleon* Wks (Bohn) I 372 A thunderbolt in the attack, he was found invulnerable in his entrenchments

β. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* V. IV. 175 Intrenchments, fortifications, places of approach. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* (1702) II. VII. 357 He Besieged them in their own Intrenchment. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. X 371 To surprize him in the middle of his intrenchments 1796 BURKE *Corr.* IV 353 Had you miserable slanderers been there, to make an intrenchment of their worthless carcasses

fig *c* 1630 B JONSON *To Inigo Marquis Would-be*, When thou .. canst of truth the least entrenchment pitch 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I II 147 Had forced the entrenchments of the Nobility. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr* II 27 This sally on a weak point of Mrs. Wilfer's entrenchments 1876 E MELLOR *Priesth.* VIII 385 The sacerdotalists have here an intrenchment from which they can never be dislodged

†2. The action of trenching *upon* something, encroachment, intrusion. *Obs.*

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng* I. (1739) 202 Kings looking upon this as an intrenchment upon their Prerogative 1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib God* (1834) I. 760 All the speeches of men are intrenchments upon God's wise disposal of affairs 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract Disc* IV. 182 An intrenchment upon Publick Decency. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* XI (1742) III. 159 A high entrenchment upon the office of, etc.

Entrepone, var. of INTERPONE *v. Obs.*

‖ Entrepôt (ānˈtrĕpō). Also 8 erron. entreport [Fr.—Lat. type *interpositum*, neut. pa.

pple of *interpōnĭre*, f *inter* between + *pōnĕre* to place]

1 Temporary deposit of goods, provisions, etc.; chiefly *concr* a storehouse or assemblage of storehouses for temporary deposit Also *fig*

1721 C KING *Brit Merch* I Pref 25 A place of Entre-Port for the Depository of their Goods 1782 POWNALL *Antiq* 68 The people settled . many entrepôts, and out-distant factories. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr Hutton Th.* 363 It may have served for an entrepot, as it were, where those debris were deposited 1811 WELLINGTON in *Gurw Disp* VIII 410 Their [the troops'] surplus means of transport might be applied to form an entrepôt at a convenient distance. 1871 MAINE *Vill Commun* VI 197 The merchant carries his goods from the place of production, stores them in local entrepôts

2. A commercial centre; a place to which goods are brought for distribution to various parts of the world Also *attrib*, as in *entrepôt-trade*

1758 CHESTER *Lett.* (1792) IV 118 The place where you are now is the great entrepôt of business. 1812 *Examiner* 19 Oct. 658/2 Moscow is the *entrepot* of Asia and Europe 1866 ROGERS *Agric & Prices* I xxiv 607 The most important entrepot of the herring fishery was Yarmouth in Norfolk 1883 *Pall Mall G* 5 Apr 2/1 A diversion from our entrepôt trade

3 A mart or place where goods are received and deposited, free of duty, for exportation to another port or country

† Entreprei·gnant, *a. Obs rare* [a F *entrepreignant*, obs form of pr pple of *entreprendre* to undertake] Enterprising.

c 1475 *Partenay* 2504 A ful good knight wurthy, Entreprengnant, coragious, and hardy *Ibid* 5073, 5355.

‖ Entrepreneur (ântr'prənɔ̃r) [Fr.: see next] **a** The director or manager of a public musical institution **b** One who 'gets up' entertainments, *esp* musical performances

1878 GROVE *Dict Mus* I 104 Concerts were started by a well known entrepreneur of the day 1882 *Musical Times* 1 Feb 108/1 Mr begs to inform Projectors of Concerts, Secretaries of Institutions, and Entrepreneurs generally

† Entreprenour. *Obs* In 5 enterprennour, entreprennoure [ad F. *entreprenour*, agent-n f. *entreprendre* to undertake] One who undertakes, a manager, controller; champion

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 64 That most noble centoure Publius Decius, so hardie an entreprennoure in the bataile 1485 CAXTON *Chas Gt* 166 Rychard went to fore as chyef enterprenour

† Entre-pressed, *ppl a Obs rare*⁻¹. (The original has *fraposta*, interposed, placed between.)

1641 EARL MONMOUTH tr. *Biondi's Hist. Civ Warres Engl* IV v 134 Those of Rhoan, having made themselves masters of two towres [*misprinted* townes] by whose entrepressed curtain they might give him entry

† Entrepro·che, *v Obs rare*⁻¹ [as if a F **entreproche-r*, f. *entre* between + *proche* near. Cf Fr. *approcher* APPROACH] *intr* To approach one another.

c 1475 *Partenay* 2225 When entreproched thys huge hostes to

‖ Entresalle (ântr'sal) [Fr. *entresalle*, f. *entre* between + *salle* room] An anteroom

1884 *Health Exhib Catal* 48/2 The above [furniture] arranged to show a salon and entresalle, completely furnished

† Entresalue·, *v Obs* Also 5 entresalew(e [a OF *entresaluer*, f *entre* (see ENTER-) + *saluer* to salute.] *trans.* To greet or salute mutually.

1482 CAXTON *Myrr* II VI 76 Olyfauntes bowe their heedes that one to that other lyke as they entresalewed eche other 1491 — *Vitas Patr* (W. de W 1495) II 269 a/2 After that they were entresalued

† Entresign. *Obs rare* Also 5 entresygn(e. [a OF *entresegne* sign, mark, f *entre* (see ENTER-) + *segne* (mod F. *signe*) :—L. *signum*] A sign or token, *esp* a badge on a knight's armour

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met* XI. XXI, To gyue her [Alcyone] entresignes, by whyche she may see apertly the nawfrage and peryll of her husbonde. 1489 — *Faytes of A* IV XV 274 The lordes in a bataylle myght be knowen by his armes and entresygnes

‖ Entresol (e·ntəɹsɒl, Fr. ântr'sɒl). Also 8 entresole, entersole, 9 intersole] [Fr.; f. *entre* between + *sol* the ground] A low story placed between the 'ground floor' and the 'first floor' of a building, sometimes so contrived as to appear externally part of the former; a mezzanine story. Also *attrib*

1711 R NEVL *Builder's Dict* (ed 2) *Entresole*, sometimes call'd Mezanine, is a kind of little Story, contrived occasionally at the top of the first Story, for the conveniency of a Ward-robe, etc 1789 P SMYTH tr *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 140 The lesser rooms have entersoles with winding staircases leading to them 1823 NICHOLSON *Pract Builder* 438 In this case, the upper story is termed a mezzanine or intersole 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XXXVI (1853) 305 They could take the premier now, instead of the little entresol of the Hotel which they occupied 1864 *Leeds Mercury* 15 Nov., The inhabitants on the borders of the Arno hastened to remove their valuables from the ground floors and even entresols 1887 *Times* (weekly ed) 17 June 4/1 A small back room on the entresol floor of Palace chambers

† Entress(e. Chiefly *Sc Obs.* Also 6–7 entres, 6 enteres, intres [app irregularly f. ENTER *v* + -ESS, after *duress*, *largess*.] = ENTRANCE, ENTRY, in certain senses **a.** The opportunity, right, or permission to enter **b** A means or place of entering **c** Entrance, initiation into a subject

c 1430 HENRYSON *Mor Fab* 9 Of which the entresse was not hie nor brade 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* (1845) 16 Into the toure for to have an intres *Ibid* XXIV 109 The eres are but an intres To commyn wytte — *Joyful Medit* 4 As in this arte having small intres, But for to lerne is all myn appetite 1519 HORMAN *Vulg* 255 Yf ye stande to thynne ye geue entresse to your ennemies 1560–78 *Bk Discip Ch Scot* (1621) 41 And to have some entres in the first rudiments of Grammer. *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (1728) 3 The Chancellor gave her Entress to visit her young Son *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist Ref* Wks. 1846 I 17 Yet is it the entress unto eternall lyif 1600 *Gowrie's Conspir* in *Harl Misc.* (Malh) II 345 The double dore did byde them halfe an houre before they coulde get it broken and have entresse *a* 1657 SIR J BALFOUR *Ann Scotl.* (1824–5) II. 187 Nobilitey and caualleros striuing to gett entresse to see the ceremoney

Entresse, var. of INTERESS, *Obs*, interest

† Entre·te. *Obs. rare*⁻¹ [a OF. *entrait* adhesive plaster] A plaster

c 1440 *MS Lmc Med* f. 302 (Halliw) It sal hele it withowttene any entrete, bot new it evene and morne

† Entri·ke, *v Obs.* Also 5–6 entryke, (6 entriek), 5 intrike [a OF *entriquer*, *intriquer* = Pr. *entricar*, *intricar*, ad It *intricare*, var of *intrigare* (see INTRIGUE) —L *intrīcāre*, f. *in* in + *trīcæ* quirks, tricks Cf INTRICATE, INTRIGUE.

In Ital *intrigare* (see INTRIGUE) is the form of the inf required by phonetic law; but in other parts of the vb the forms *intrico*, *intrica*, etc are normal, and the *c* was introduced into the inf by analogy]

1 *trans* To entangle (a person), ensnare, beguile

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks.* II 421 To dispence and assoile men of synnes, þat ben entrikid wiþ sich ritis *c* 1381 CHAUCER *Parl Foules* 403 But which of 3ow, that loue most entriketh. 1430 LYDG *Chron Troy* Prol , His musty speche intriketh readers that it see 1496 *Dives & Paup* (W de W) II 91/1 Moche of my nacyon is entryked and blente with such fantasyes 1530 PALSGR 538/2 He that his entryked with wordly busynesse is nat mete to be a studyent 1545 UDALL *Erasm Par* (1548) *Luke* XI 34 In case the iye of thy bodye be corrupted then shall all the whole bodye be entrieked

2 To make (a sentence) entangled; to complicate, involve

1393 GOWER *Conf* I 358 That he the worde entriketh, That many a man of him compleigneth *c* 1430 LYDG *Stor Thebes* 2892 His Cleer conceyte Nat entryked with no doublenesse 1545 UDALL *Erasm Par* (1548) *Luke* VIII 99a, Entrieked or wrapped in derke parables 1549 COVERDALE *ibid Rom* Argt , The same [sentences] are oftetymes, as a man maye saye, entriked or entangled

Entrochal (e·ntrŏkăl), *a* [f ENTROCH-US + -AL] Pertaining to, or largely composed of, entrochi.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont* 126 Crinoidal limestone or entrochal marble.

Entrochite (e·ntrŏkəit) [f as prec + -ITE] = ENTROCHUS. In mod Dicts

‖ Entrochus (e·ntrŏkŭs) *Palæont* Pl entrochi [mod L , f. Gr ἐν in + τροχός wheel] A name sometimes given to the wheel-like plates of which certain crinoids are composed

1676 BEAUMONT in *Phil. Trans* XI 727 Most of the oval Entrochi grow crooked and twisting 1755 AMORY *Mem* (1769), The vault and walls are decorated with entrochi and shells. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat* I. 488 The entrochi and the relics of other fishes

† Entroo·p, *v Obs. rare* In 7 entroup [ad. Fr *entrouper* (Cotgr), f *en* (see EN-1) + *troupe* troop] *trans.* To form into a troop, assemble

1609 HOLLAND *Amm Marcel* XVI XI 73 The horsemen strongly entrouped themselves

‖ Entropion, entropium (entrō·pi|ɒn, -ŏm) *Path.* [mod L., f. Gr. ἐντροπή, related to ἐντρέπειν to turn inwards, f. ἐν in + τρέπειν to turn] Inversion of the eyelids.

1875 H WALTON *Dis. Eye* 685 Idiopathic entropium is met with in three states. 1878 T BRYANT *Pract. Surg* I 344 Entropion signifies a rolling inwards of the whole lid, the whole row of lashes being completely turned towards the eyeball

Entropy (e·ntrŏpi) *Physics* [f Gr. τροπή transformation (lit. 'turning'), after the analogy of ENERGY. First proposed by Clausius (1865) in Ger. form *entropie*.

Clausius (*Pogg Ann* CXXV 390), assuming (unhistorically) the etymological sense of *energy* to be 'work-contents' (*werk-inhalt*), devised the term *entropy* as a corresponding designation for the 'transformation-contents' (*verwandlungsinhalt*) of a system.]

The name given to one of the quantitative elements which determine the thermodynamic condition of a portion of matter.

In Clausius' sense, the entropy of a system is the measure of the unavailability of its thermal energy for conversion into mechanical work A portion of matter at uniform temperature retains its entropy unchanged so long as no heat passes to or from it, but if it receives a quantity of heat without change of temperature, the entropy is increased by an amount equal to the ratio of the mechanical equivalent of the quantity of heat to the absolute measure of the temperature on the thermodynamic scale. The entropy of a system = the sum of the entropies of its parts, and is always increased by any transport of heat within the system: hence 'the entropy of the universe tends to a maximum' (Clausius) The term was first used in Eng by Prof Tait (see quot 1868), who however proposed to use it in a sense exactly opposite to that of Clausius In this he was followed (with an additional misunderstanding: see quot 1875) by Maxwell and others, but subsequently Tait and Maxwell reverted to the original definition, which is now generally accepted

1868 TAIT *Sketch Thermodynamics* 29 We shall use the excellent term Entropy in the opposite sense to that in which Clausius has employed it—viz , so that the Entropy of the Universe tends to zero 1875 MAXWELL *Th Heat* (ed 4) 189 *note*, In former editions of this book the meaning of the term Entropy as introduced by Clausius was erroneously stated to be that part of the energy which cannot be converted into work The book then proceeded to use the term as equivalent to the available energy . In this edition I have endeavoured to use Entropy according to its original definition by Clausius 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math Th. Electr & Magn* I 245 As in the working of a heat engine, the entropy of the system must be diminished by the process, that is, there must be equalisation of temperature

Entror (e·ntrɔɹ, -ŏɹ) *Law rare.* [ad AF. *entrour*, f. *entrer* to enter. see -OR] One who makes legal entry.

1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II 303 The voucher shall be from person to person of the persons named in order up to the first disseisor, or other entror

† Entrou·ble, *v. Obs rare* In 5 entrowble [a OF *entrouble-r*, f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *trouble* trouble] *trans* To render troubled

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 86 b, Medea entrowbled at that time hir mayntene.

Entrusion, obs form of INTRUSION

Entrust, intrust (en-, intrʌ·st), *v* [f EN-1 + TRUST *sb*

The form *intrust*, though preferred in many recent Dicts , is now rare in actual use]

1. *trans* To invest with a trust, to confide a task, an object of care to (a person, etc), to commission or employ in a manner implying confidence

a Const. *to* with *inf*, † *for* (a purpose), *in* (a business); also *simply Obs* or *arch* exc in *Law*

α. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 82 b, They were wont to be entrusted, for the Subsidiary Cohort, or band of supply 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* III XI 130 The Griffin . doth well make out the properties of a Guardian, or any person entrusted 1665 G. HAVERS *P della Valle's Trav E. India* 31 The last Advertisements argue that the King still entrusts him 1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV 108 The report we received from those entrusted in the fleete to inform us 1691 in W Perry *Hist Coll Amer Col Ch* (1860) I 94. 4 The Archbishop of Canterbury was wholly entrusted by the King and Court for all Ecclesiastical affairs 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist Scot* I. II 112 The clergy were entrusted because they alone were properly qualified for the trust 1836 J GRANT *Random Recoll Ho Lords* XIII 290 Earl Grey entrusted his son-in-law in the execution of so important a task 1885 *Law Rep* Q Bench Div XIV 202 The Attorney General only was entrusted by the constitution to sue for the King.

β. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Wks 1738 I. 387 The Governor besought humbly to be excus'd, till he could send notice to the Parlament who had intrusted him *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* (1704) III. XII 254 Sr Benjamin Wright, who was intrusted by them to sollicite at Madrid for their Pass

b. Const. *with* (the charge or duty confided).

α. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* II XX 105 Monarchs, or Assemblies, entrusted with power 1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* v. Wks (1720) 103 Who are the ladies you have entrusted me with, Ned? 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I III 26 A carpenter, whom he entrusted with a large sum of money 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II 203 The other was entrusted with all the mysteries of Tory diplomacy. 1879 M ARNOLD *Porro unum, &c.* in *Mixed Ess* 160 New universities ought not to be entrusted with power to confer degrees

β. 1672 WILKINS *Nat Relig* II VIII (R), They are careful to improve the talents they are intrusted withall 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 541 He was so little disposed to intrust them with political power that he thought them unfit even to enjoy personal freedom.

2 To confide the care or disposal of (a thing or person), the execution of (a task) *to*, † *with* a person Also, to trust, commit the safety of (oneself, one's property, etc) *to* a thing

1618 BOLTON *Florus* II VI. 106 Entrusting a part of their Army to Appius Consull 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist Philos* (1701) 75/2 His Father dying, left him fourscore Minæ, which being entrusted with a Friend for Improvement, they miscarried 1715 *Addr.* in *Loud Gaz* No 5332/1 The Business of the Commission intrusted with us 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 31 An errand of too much consequence to be entrusted to a boy 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I XVII 281 The Defence of the island was entrusted to a constitutional and well-disciplined militia. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har* IV CLXX, How we did entrust Futurity to her! 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* III. 72 The temporalities of the see were entrusted to the Dean and Chapter *Mod* I should not like to entrust my safety to such a boat as that

Hence **Entru·sted** *ppl. a* **Entru·sting** *vbl sb.*

1642 *Declar. Lords & Com , Ordinance Lond.* 13 Apr 3 Such entrusted persons as they shall appoint 1660 MILTON *Free Commw* 451 Having , many Commonwealths under one united and entrusted Sov'ranty. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Charac Good Parson* Wks. 1821 XI 397 Intrusted riches to relieve the poor. 1818 KEATS *Endym* I 758 Then wherefore sully the entrusted gem Of high and noble life with thoughts so sick? 1851 G S FABER *Many Mansions* 309 The seat of the Fallen Hierarch's Entrusted Dominion 1884 RUSKIN in *Pall Mall G* 20 Sept 4/2 After twelve hundred years' entrusting of the Gospel to them [the clergy].

Entrustment (entrʌ stmĕnt). [f ENTRUST *v* + -MENT] The action of entrusting; the fact of being entrusted Formerly also, a position of trust; a duty with which one is entrusted.

1643 ILLRI *Answ Irenæ* 29 'Tis but a power of ordinary entrustment. 1657 J. GOODWIN *Triers Tried* 18 God hath called or advanced them to their respective entrustments 1657 PLTIUS in *Loveday's Lett* (1663) A 3 b, I wish I had leisure to peruse the whole Packet. but I cannot spare so much time from my Intrustment 1877 *Act* 40 & 41 *Vict.* c 39 § 2 Where any person has been entrusted with, etc., . any revocation of his entrustment. shall not affect the title, etc

Entry (e ntri) Forms: 4–7 entre, 4–6 -ee, 6–7 entrey, -ie, -ye, 6 entery (-ie), 5– entry. [ME *entre(e*, a Fr. *entrée*, corresp. to Pr. *intrada*, Sp., Pg *entrada*, It. *intrata*.—late L. *intrāta*, f. *intrāre* (Fr. *entrer*) to ENTER.]

1. The action of coming or going in; the coming (of an actor) upon a stage; the entering into or invading (a country), etc In phrases, *To make* (†*have*) *entry*. Also *fig*.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 179 Now has R entre, and ALRES taken es *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2961 Als Sir Ywaine made entrie 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 96 [He] thought of what purpoos he might make to her his entree 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II. 723 The king of Englandes entrie and invasions 1594 T. B. *La Primaud Fr. Acad.* II. 507 Their opinion touching the birth of soules, their entrie into the bodie 1746 J. HERVEY *Medit* (1818) 129 No actor on a stage can make a more regular entry, or a more punctual exit! 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* VIII. 258 The entry and egress of the planet's center [across the sun's disc] 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xiii. (1856) 99 Since our entry into the ice 1866 CRUMP *Banking* v. 226 The first entry of gold into the mint for coinage purposes

fig 1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 1550/2 Then began such an entrie of acquaintance, knowledge, love, betwixt them 1604 JAMES I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 99 The first entry thereof [*i. e.* of Tobacco taking] among vs 1690 TEMPLE *Ess. Learn.* Wks. 1731 I. 167 Very soon after the Entry of Learning upon the Scene of Christendom 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. III. 155 Finds entry into the mind.

b The ceremonial entrance (of a king, etc.).

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) O vj, Thus this emperour addressed his entre with his capitaynes. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 27 His entry and coronation were managed with such magnificence that the country suffered much for it 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 261 Their solemn entry into the imperial city

† **c.** The action of boarding (a ship). *Obs*

1591 RALEIGH *Last Fight Rev.* (Arb.) 21 To make any more assaults or entries

†**d.** ? The paying of formal visits, 'making calls' *Obs. rare.*

1755 T. AMORY *Mem.* (1769) I. 219 She can even pass the Sunday evenings away at cards and in visiting, and waste at play and entry the hours of the sacred day. *Ibid* II. 81 They renounced custom and false notions, the propensities and entries, the noise and splendor of the world.

2 *Law.* **a.** The actual taking possession of lands or tenements, by entering or setting foot on the same.

1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 16 § 1 Thentre, season and possession of your said Subgiet into all the premisses 1540 — 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 2 § 2 No person shall maintein any .. writ of[.] entry vpon disseasen done to any of his auncestors *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Usus Com. Law* 23 Where a man findeth a piece of land that no other possesseth and he that so findeth it doth enter, this entry gaineth a property 1742 FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* I. vii, He'd warrant he soon suffered a recovery by writ of entry 1817–8 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 271 Mr. Birkbeck informs me he has made entry of a large tract of land. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I. xvi. 298, I advise you as a friend not to make entry on those lands.

b One of the acts essential to complete the offence of burglary

1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 227 As for the [burglarious] entry, any the least degree of it, with any part of the body, or with an instrument held in the hand, is sufficient; as, to step over the threshold

†**3 a.** A dance introduced between the parts of an entertainment; an interlude. Cf Fr. *entrée* or *entrée de ballet* (Littré) **b** *Music* = ENTRÉE 3.

1651 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 276 A masque at Court, where the French King in person danced five entries 1675 SHADWELL *Psyche* I. Wks. 1720 II. 16 Then an Entry dance'd by four Sylvans. 1728 R. NORTH *Memoirs Musick* (1846) 102 The Entrys of Baptist ever were and will be valued as most stately and compleat harmony

†**4** *transf* **a.** The entering upon an office, the accession of a sovereign. **b** The becoming a member of an institution *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 310 For symonye don in here entre. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 107 To make ye paiement of his couenauns for his entre *c* 1500 *Blowbol's Test.* 45 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 94 Of so grete reuerens werre the universities, That men toke entrie knelyng on their knees 1576 *Thanksgiv.* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 548 The day of the Queens Majestys entry to her reign

†**5.** The right or opportunity of entering; admission, ENTRANCE *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13079 Pe king þam lete haf fre entre *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 1884 The galyes had nigh won entrie. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 272 Now has þe Baliol a stounde lorn issu & entre 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 118 Panne may alle Cristene come and cleyme þeie entre 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 195 b/2, The entre of the cyte of Athenes forsayd was graunted unto hym. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 15 a, Yet shall hee have free entree, egresse, and regresse in the same house. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* I. 191 In this discourse, he first saw Pallas standing, Unbidden entry

†**6** The coming in (of a period of time), the entrance upon (a journey, work, etc.). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13259 To nazareth he went agam Tua dais in aueril entre *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2248 What profict any prowes with a prowde entre, To begyn, any goode, on a ground febill *c* 1450 *Merlin* xiii. 191 A-boute the entre of may 1535 GARDINER in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. xxx. 212, I required your advice in mine entry and beginning thereof 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 618 When the Duke of Yorke had thus framed the entry into hys long intended journey. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 166 Some making their entrie [at supper] with egs 1655 60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 555/2 Not to stay longer in the entry.

† **b.** The preface or opening words (of a book, etc.). *Obs*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse* 369 Alle þat byfore es wryten Es bot als an entre of þis buk 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 52 The Poet . for his entry, calleth the Muses to inspire into him a good inuention 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 205 And thus even in the entry of the Article we meet with the incarnation.

7. *concr* That by which any place open or closed is entered, a door; a gate; an approach or passage to a country, etc.; the mouth of a river. In a dwelling, an entrance-hall, lobby. Also *fig*.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 158 Bute entre on þer nys, And þat ys vp on hurle roches 1340 70 *Alexander* 908 Enforced were þe entres with egre men fele *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1059 Hei [the hive's] entre tourne it fane upon the southe 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* XII. 13 She opened not the entrye for gladnes 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1670) 669 It was a passage and entrey into the Country of Laconia 1598–1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.*, At the entrie of which riuer he stayed his course 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* II. II. 66, I heare a knocking at the South entry *a* 1652 BROME *Eng. Moor* II. ii, Here's a letter thrown into the entry 1727 SWIFT *Drap. Journ.* I opened to scrub the entry and the stairs 1824 J. WILSON in *Pic. Hist. Sea Mem.* I. 156 How to tell truly who signed that paper in the entry or porch

fig 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 1763 Pat es entrie and way Til lyf or ded *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* P 73 Wenestow by bygynnyng hath so greet an entre and so large, that every wight may entre *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 14 Humilite is the furst entre and wey of frenship 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. Introd. 312 The first booke was a grounde, and a necessarye entrye to all the rest following 1855 O. W. HOLMES *Poems* 191 Gone, like tenants that quit without warning, Down the back entry of time.

¶ A sense 'innermost part, sanctuary' has been erroneously inferred from the following passage, in which Chaucer confuses L. *adytum* with *aditus*.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. i. 30 Sentences drawen oute of myne entre, þat is to seyne out of myn informacioun

b. *transf* A passage between houses, whether or not leading to an open space beyond; an alley. Now only *dial.* †Also, an avenue, approach to a house (*obs.*).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1600 All maister men þat on molde dwellis, Onestly enabit in entris aboute. 1632 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Iron Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 391 Through many a corner and blind entries mouth *a* 1639 W. WHATELY *Prototypes* I. xxi. (1640) 260 A dark entrie leading to the glorious palace of glory. 1694 PHILLIPS *Life Milton* xx., A pretty Garden House at the end of an Entry 1792 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Odes Kien Long* Wks. 1812 III. 153 The souls of many Kings are vulgar Entries. A long, dark, dangerous, dreary Wy, . t fu. ; 1866 R. CRAWFURD *Scr.* I. 129 A dirty wet . . . one of the murky entries. *Mod.* The entrance to these houses [in Birmingham] is not in the front which faces the street, but in the 'entry' [*i. e.* passage common to two adjoining houses]

c. *Hunting* (See quots.)

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 93/1 For what Necromanticke spells are, Rut, Vault, Slot, Porcs, and Entryes 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hart*, Let him draw into Covert as he passes observing the size of entries 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. II. v. 325 When a deer has passed into a thicket, leaving marks whereby his bulk may be guessed, it is called an entry.

d *Mining.* (See quot.)

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Entry*, an adit Applied to the main gangway in some coal mines

†**8.** A room or house into which one enters to lodge; a lodging, hostel. *Obs.* exc *Hist.*

1544 *Late Exp. Scott.* in Arb. *Garner* I. 125 Upon the approachment of the men to their entries 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 412 All scholars should be members of some College, Hall or Entry 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. v. 258 Officers of the collegiate institutions—colleges, halls, inns, and entries.

9 The action of entering or registering something in a list, record, account-book, etc. Also *concr* a statement, etc entered upon a record, an 'item' in a list or an account book.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* III. (1558) 163 The enteries and ponnishments of the censors declare as much 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 12 § 6 The said Clerk shall register a brief Declaration or Entry of the said Licence *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (J.), A notary made an entry of this act 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* 15 Fees for examinations, filings of writs, entries, etc. 1802 MARIA EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 154 The sailor appealed .to the entry in the books. 1849 STOVIN *Canne's Necess.* Introd. 11 The following entries, copied from the Lords' Journal determine the date 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *F. Bremer's Greece* I. viii. 259 Making an entry in my diary, of the daily occurrences

b *Double Entry*: the method of bookkeeping in which every item entered to the credit of one account in the ledger is entered to the debit of another, and *vice versa*. *Single Entry* the method in which each transaction (as a general rule) is entered only in *one* account.

1741 MAIR *Book-keeping Methodiz'd* (ed. 2) 14 Italian Book-keeping is said to be a Method of Keeping Accompts by double Entry because, etc 1883 CARISS *Book-keeping* 3 Book-keeping by Double Entry was devised centuries ago, and has since become generally adopted

c The list of names of the competitors (for a race, etc.).

1885 *Truth* 28 May 854/1 The entry for the Royal Hunt Cup is smaller than usual

d The entering at the custom-house of the nature and quantity of goods in a ship's cargo *Bill of entry*: see quot. 1809 *Port of entry* the port at which imported goods are entered

1692 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 300 If y' entrey be right. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5311/3 Keeper of the Books of Entry of all Ships coming into the Port of London 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. VIII. 385 The increase on the face of our entries is immense during the four years of war 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 130 Bill of entry, a note specifying goods entered at the custom house.

10 *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *entry-book, -clerk, -door, -end, -mat, -money, -mouth, -pegs, -winning* 1678 *Trial Ireland, etc.* 47 As appears by their *Entry Books 1880 *Quart. Rev.*, No. 297 12 *Lord Bolingbroke*, There is no trace of his residence to be found in the entry books of the Dean 1751 *Pilk. Trans.* XLVII. xlii. 280 An entry clerk in the court of Chancery 1526 TINDALE *Acts* XII. 13 Peter knocked at the *entry dore *a* 1804 J. MATHER *Songs* (Sheffield 1862) 88 Who tell their fond tales at an entry end. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, 'The *entry mat', the street door mat 1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 210 Each member to pay the usual *entry-money 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, **Entry mouth*, sb., the end of an entry or lane, where it opens upon a street 1865 *Gaywortleys* II. 169 The two women lifted thin gingham bonnets from the entry-pegs 1471 *Hist. Arms. Edw. IV* (Camd. Soc.) 6 At the first *Entire-winning of his right to the Royme and Crowne of England

Entuite, var. of ENTWIT(E

† **Entu·ne,** *sb. Obs. rare*—1. [f. next verb] Tune; song; melody, music

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 309 So mery a sowne, so swete entunes

† **Entu·ne,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 en-, intewne [var. of ENTONE, INTONE, a OF. *entone-r, -onne* = It. and Sp. *entonar*—late L. *intonāre*, f. *in-* (see IN-) + *ton-us* TONE. see TUNE]

1. *trans.* To sing, chant, intone. Also *absol*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. Proem 4 And can to folis so her song entune *a* 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 300 Cristen peple intewne prayseynges to the vyrgyn marye 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 253/2 Alle they that were comen with Jhesu Cryste entewned swetely 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* IV. x. § 2 (1630) 429 Hymnes and sonnets . entuned in a solemne and mournfull note

2 To bring (a voice or instrument) into tune

a 1500 *Flower & Leaf* xxvi, The company answered all, With voices swet entuned, & so small 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 276 Whose heuenly armony was so passing sure, So duly entunyd with every measure 1530 PALSGR. 538/2, I entune, I set an instrument in tune or a companye of syngars Have you entuned these organes?

Enturf: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 b.

Enturret (entʌ ret), *v. rare* [f. EN-[1] + TURRET] *trans.* To surround with towers

1866 J. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* IV. 246 Did she [the goddess] enturret first a Phrygian town?

Entwine, intwine (en-, intwəi n), *v.* [f. EN-[1], IN- + TWINE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To twine or twist together; to plait, interlace, interweave.

1616 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii. Intwine the flesh like Columbine With Pinckes 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 174 But further way found none, so thick entwin'd, As one continu'd brake 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 425 ¶ 3 The Graces with their Arms intwined within one another 1772 SIR W. JONES *Poems, Solima*, Where bloom intwin'd the lily, pink, and rose 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* III. xviii, Patiently the Old Man Entwines the strong palm fibres 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 281 Entwine their withered arms 'gainst wind and weather.

b. *intr.* for *refl*

1663 BP. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xiii (1668) 92 There they entwine in the dearest embraces *a* 1771 *Stanzas* in *P. Fletcher's Misc. Eccl.* (1771) III. st. 15 *note*, Fly and entwine amid those locks of gold 1849 S. R. MAITLAND *Illustr. and Inquiries* I. 76 Two serpents, who rear up and entwine in the light of a candle stick

c. To form by twining; to weave

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), The vest and veil divine, Which wand'ring foliage and rich flow'rs intwine *a* 1743 SAVAGE *Valentine's Day* Wks. 1777 II. 218 For him may Love the myrtle wreath entwine.

d *fig*

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. i, This opinion, though false, yet entwined with a true 1613 DONNE *Epith. Ct. Palatine & Lady Eliz.*, You two have one way left yourselves t'entwine Besides this bishop's knot 1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 10 It [the belief of a God] is so entwined with reason 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. (1867) 287 The [Christian] doctrine is entwined with the [English] language 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Ab.* Pref. 11 The murder of Becket was inseparably entwined with the whole structure of the building.

2 To wreathe or encircle (an object) *with* (another), to wreathe (the one) *about, round* (the other). Also *intr.* for *refl*

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 625 They entwine their bodies with the entrails of cattle. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.*

(1861) 182 No more entwines with flowers his shining sword. 1845 DARWIN *Voy Nat* VII (1879) 137 Trees intwined with creepers *Ibid* XX. (1873) 454 The pepper-vine intwining round its trunk 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* IV. 61 A vine branch entwined about a rod or staff

b *fig.*

1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* 132 Tangle and entwine mankind with error 1843 NEALE *Hymns for Sick* 31 In earthly joys entwined, I had forgot The things above. 1848 tr *Marioth's Italy* II III 75 Schiller entwined himself round the heart 1874 SAYCE *Compar Philol.* VIII. 317 Similarity of name or local celebrity may cause a myth to entwine itself about some personage or event of actual history.

3. To clasp as a twining plant; to enfold, embrace Also *fig.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl* II XXXV, Divided flames, the iron sides entwining 1633 G HERBERT *Temple, Affliction* II, Thy glorious houshold-stuffe did me entwine. 1667 MILTON *P L* X 512 His Armes clung to his Ribs, his Legges entwining Each other *a* 1803 BEATTIE *Poems, Hares* 94 The flowering thorn The hazle's stubborn stem entwin'd 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau* XXIX, True wife, Round my true heart thine arms entwine 1878 *Masque Poets* 36 Let my arm your waist entwine

Hence **Entwi·nement,** the action of entwining; the state of being entwined; also *concr* **Entwi·ning** *vbl sb.*, the action of the verb ENTWINE **Entwi·ning** *ppl a.*, that entwines.

a 1670 HACKETT *Abp. Williams* I (1692) 81 That it might be like a mixture of roses and wood-binds in a sweet entwinement. 1834 SIR F B HEAD *Bubbles Brunnen* 307 No foot tore asunder the entwinement 1674 N FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* 193 The unthinkable care and forecast in all its [the world's] evennesses and entwinings 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* III 222 Among the intwining branches of the groves 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I 148, I feel Faint like one mingled in entwining love

Entwist, intwist (en-, inˌtwi·st), *v* [f EN-1 + TWIST *v.*] *trans.* a. To clasp with a twist. b. To form into a twist c To twist in *with*

a. 1590 SHAKS *Mids N* IV. 1 48 So doth the woodbine, the sweet Honisuckle, Gently entwist 1683 A SNAPE *Anat Horse* I x. (1686) 20 They [the guts] are gathered up and entwisted in the folds of the Mesentery 1705 PHILIPS *Blenheim* 249 (Jod) Th' unweeting prey Entwisted roars 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 68 P 5 Very few have their thread of life entwisted with the chain of causes on which armies or nations are suspended. 1769 MRS MONTAGU *Lett* II 114 Though the single thread will not bear handling, yet twisted, and entwisted it is hard to be broken 1837 *New Monthly Mag* XLIX 399 Some had a maze of horsehair entwisted round their polls

β. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl* III 63 Intwisted or woven together like a curious silken web 1711 J GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram* 282 When a twister a-twisting, will twist him a twist For the twisting of his twist, he three twines doth intwist 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* II XII, His untrimm'd hair, a long and loathsome mass, With cotton cords intwisted 1864 NEALE *Seaton. Poems* 111 The endless lines Intwisted, and enlinked

Hence **Entwi·sted** *ppl a*

a 1800 COWPER & HAYLEY tr *Andreini's Adam* IV. 1 The fatal sound of these entwisted pipes. *a* 1823 A WILSON *Ep C Orr* Poet Wks (1846) 170 His noontide walks, his vine entwisted bowers 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II 38 A pliant collar of entwisted gold

†**Entwi·t(e,** *v Obs.* Also 6 entwyte, (entuite, intwight) 7 enthwite. [Altered form of ATWITE, cf TWIT.] *trans* a To twit, rebuke, reproach (a person). Const. *of, with.* b To make (a thing) a subject of reproach.

1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph* 146 Thou doest naught to entwite me thus. *a* 1553 — *Royster D* II. III (Arb) 36 No good turnes entwite, Nor olde sores recite 1560 *School House for Women* 828 in Hazl *E P P.* IV. 137 In case they doo you but one benefit They wil you ever with that one entwit. 1582 N T (Rhem) *Matt* XXIII. 29 *note*, Christ entwyteth them of their malice 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* Ded (Arb) 8, I may bee perhaps entwighted of more haste then good speede 1588 BP ANDREWES *Serm* 10 April (1629) 8 By that word he meanes to enthwite them *a* 1603 T CARTWRIGHT *Confut Rhem N T* (1618) 68 He doth somewhat bitingly taxe and entuite the Corinthians. 1608 [HIERON] *Defence* II 42 He entwitteth the suspended and deprived ministers with want of learninge.

Entyer, -e, obs. ff of ENTIRE

Entyr, obs form of INTER *v.*

Entyr-: see INTER-

Entyre, obs. form of ENTIRE.

Entyrement, obs form of INTERMENT.

Entyrmes, obs form of ENTREMESS

†**Enu·bilate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f L. *enūbilāt-* ppl. stem of *ēnūbilāre*, f. *ē* out + *nūbil-us* cloudy, f *nūbes* a cloud.] *trans* To make clear

1736 in BAILEY 1847 in CRAIG, and in mod Dicts

†**Enu·bilous,** *a Obs.*—° [f. L *ē* + *nūbil-us* + -OUS.] Fair, without clouds

1736 in BAILEY 1847 in CRAIG, and in mod Dicts.

Enucleate (*ɨnɪū* klɪˌɪēɪt), *v* Also 6 enucleat. [f L. *ēnucleāt-* ppl stem of *ēnucleāre* to remove the kernel of, f. *ē* out + *nucleus* kernel. The fig. sense, till modern times the exclusive one in Eng., was fully developed in Lat.]

1 *fig.* To extract the 'kernel' from; to bring out from disguise; to lay open, clear, explain

1548 HALL *Chron* (1809) 407 Thinkyng that he would enucleate and open to her all these thinges 1560 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* III. 896 All obscure problemes..ȝe can Enucleat. 1622 AILLESBURY *Serm.* (1623) 19 We sweat to enucleate the mystery. 1774 T. WEST *Antig. Furness* (1805) 37 No inscription that can serve to enucleate its original name. 1787 SCHWARTZ in *Phil Trans* LXXVII 359 To enucleate the family relation of this hitherto unknown vegetable. 1846 LANDOR *Exam Shaks.* Wks. II 272 To enucleate and bring into light their abstruse wisdom 1859 *Sat Rev* 3 Sept 284/1 Enucleating the sense which underlies a difficult construction

2 *Surg* To extract (a tumour, etc) from its shell or capsule. Also *absol*

1878 A HAMILTON *Nerv Dis* 196 They are easily enucleated 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract Surg* I. 115 To remove them it is only necessary to divide their capsule and the soft parts covering them in and to enucleate 1887 *Brit Med. Jrnl* 17 Dec 1359/1 Dr Keith's success in enucleating uterine tumours

Hence **Enu·cleating** *ppl a.*

1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* 92 Runick inscriptions .. offer peculiar temptations to enucleating sagacity.

Enucleation (*ɨnɪū* klɪˌɪēɪ ʃən). [as if ad. L. **ēnucleātiōn-em*, f. *ēnucleāre*. see prec Cf. Fr *énucleation*]

1 The action of enucleating, or getting out the 'kernel' of a matter; unfolding, explanation

1650 S CLARKE *Eccl Hist.* I (1654) 326 To which they added an enucleation of hard texts 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I IX 27, I say therefore, toward the Enucleation of the Question, etc 1796 PEGGE *Anonym* VIII LXXXIII (1809) 382 Another enucleation of this difficult ecclesiastical term 1840 *Blackw Mag* XLVIII. 274 The enucleation of separate parts of that which his ambitious intellect yearned towards the production of as a whole 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Canons of Dramaturgy* (1865) 9 Its writer rarely propounds for scholastic enucleation such an enigma as, etc.

2. *Surg.* 'The shelling out of a tumour, or a structure, or a part, from its capsule or enclosing substance' (*Syd. Soc. Lex*).

1874 ROOSA *Dis Ear* 107 Sebaceous tumours should be removed by enucleation. 1876 J S BRISTOWE *Theory & Pract Med.* (ed. 2) 53 They are .. capable of pretty easy enucleation from the tissues in which they are imbedded.

Enuff, enuȝhe, obs. ff. ENOUGH.

Enula campana see ELECAMPANE.

1542 BORDE *Dyetary* XIX. (1870) 278 The rootes of Enula-campana, soden tender 1634 H R. *Salerne's Regim* 141 1712 tr *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I 52

†**Enu·mber,** *v. Obs rare.* Also 5 enoumbre. [a. OF. *enombre-r, enumbrer* = Pr *enombrar*, It *inombrare*.—L *inumbrāre*, f *in* in + *umbra* shadow. Cf INUMBRATE] *trans.* To put in the shade, to overshadow, shroud. Also *refl.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) Prol, He wolde of his blessednesse enoumbre him in the seyd blessed & glorious Virgin Marie *Ibid.* XII 136 God sente his Wysdom in to Erthe and enumbred him in the Virgyne Marie

Enumerable, Enumerate, erroneous forms (freq in 17th c) of INNUMERABLE, INNUMERATE

†**Enu·merate,** *pa pple Obs* [ad. L. *ēnumerāt-us*, pa pple. of *ēnumerāre*. see next.] Equivalent to the later ENUMERATED.

1646 G GILLESPIE *Male Audus* 3 So many scandals as are enumerate in the Ordinance 1671 *True Nonconf* 226 All these vain Popish Inventions, and Superstitions, enumerate in this Covenant 1711 C M *Lett to Curat* 35, I proceed now Particularly to consider our Reformers enumerate by your author.

Enumerate (*ɨnɪū*·mēreɪt), *v.* [f L *ēnumerāt-* ppl. stem of *ēnumerāre*, f *ē* out + *numerāre* to count, f. *numerus* NUMBER.]

1. *trans* To count, ascertain the number of; more usually, to mention (a number of things or persons) separately, as if for the purpose of counting, to specify as in a list or catalogue

For the primary sense 'ascertain the number of', see esp ENUMERATED *ppl a*, and cf ENUMERATION, ENUMERATOR

1647 JER TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* II 1 § 11 (R) If the priest pardons no sins but those which are enumerated 1671 J WEBSTER *Metallogr* VII 113 Again, he enumerateth eight sorts of Cachimies that were known unto him 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 244 There would be no end of enumerating the like cases 1803 G S FABER *Cabiri* II. 34 Atalanta is enumerated, by Apollodorus, among the Argonauts 1816 J SMITH *Panorama Sc & Art* I 561 The satellites of Jupiter are enumerated and distinguished in a regular manner 1836 J H. NEWMAN *Par Serm.* (1837) III XVII 261 St. Paul .. enumerates many of the Ancient Saints *a* 1856 H. MILLER *Test Rocks* XI (1857) 469 Adolphe Brogniart had enumerated only seventy species of plants.

†b with clause as obj *Obs rare*

1653 CROMWELL *Lett & Sp.* 4 July, Enumerating how businesses have been transacted from that time

2 *Gram.* To 'qualify' numerically *rare.*

1876 A DAVIDSON *Hebr Gram* § 48 The other numerals are nouns and disagree in gender with the words which they enumerate

†3. [? Cf. L *enumerare* to pay in full] ? To bestow abundantly *Obs. rare.*

1717 L HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 76 Prayers that he would enumerate his spiritual Gifts to this holy Society

Hence **Enu merated** *ppl. a.*, **Enu merating** *vbl. sb* (in quot. *attrib.*)

1721 *Roy. Proclam.* 5 Feb in *Loud Gaz* No 5928/4 Such enumerated Goods 1767 T HUTCHINSON *Hist Prov Mass* I 4 Contraband and enumerated commodities. 1837 *Census Eng. & Wales, Prelim Report* 6 The enumerated population of London. was 3,251,804 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr* I V 253 That enumerating function of the Roman officer

Enumeration (*ɨnɪū* mēreɪ ʃən) [a. F. *énumération*, ad L. *ēnumerātiōn-em*, n. of action f *ēnumerāre*: see prec.]

1 The action of ascertaining the number of something; *esp.* the taking a census of population; a census.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 629 That holy man did rightly know the enumeration of the sacred Trinitie. 1810 in *Risdon's Surv Devon* 394 According to the enumeration in 1801, the population amounted to 1600 persons 1819 *Gentl. Mag* 529 He produced an enumeration of the inhabitants of the island 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 340 *note*, In 1740, the population of Nottingham was found, by enumeration, to be just 10,000

2. The action of specifying seriatim, as in a list or catalogue.

1551 GARDINER *Of The Presence in Sacrament* 21 To multiply language by enumeracion of partes 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren* IV XVI (1588) 576, I shall not need to make long enumeration of the sortes of executions, which, etc 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* VI 1. 279 The enumeration of Genealogies, and particular accounts of time 1793 T BEDDOES *Math Evid.* 34 The definition of a complex term consists merely in the enumeration of the simple ideas, for which it stands 1858 LD ST LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Property Law* XVIII. 136 The enumeration of these circumstances is not to restrict the generality of the enactment

b. *concr* A catalogue, list

1724 WATTS *Logic* I ii § 2 Though they are not all agreed in this enumeration of elements 1772 *Junius Lett* LXVIII 351 The enumeration includes the several acts cited in this paper 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud Nat Phil* 135 We should possess an enumeration of her materials and combinations 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 184 In this enumeration the greatest good of all is omitted.

3. *Rhet.* transl. L *enumeratio* · A recapitulation, in the peroration, of the heads of an argument.

1862 in MAUNDER *Sci & Lit Treas*, and in mod Dicts.

Enumerative (*ɨnɪū* mēreɪtɪv), *a.* [f ENUMERATE *v.* + -IVE] That has the function of enumerating; concerned with enumeration Const *of*

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* V § 3 Being particular and enumerative of the variety of evils which have disordered his life. 1848 H MILLER *First Impr* VI (1857) 102 He [Thomson] rather enumerates than describes Now the prospect from the hill at Hagley furnished me with the true explanation of this enumerative style. 1880 MUIRHEAD tr *Gaius Instit* Comm IV § 47 *note*, Whether his *uelut* is to be taken as enumerative or as merely indicative

Enumerator (*ɨnɪū* mēreɪtəɹ) [as if a. L **ēnumerātor*, agent-n f *ēnumerāre* to ENUMERATE] One who enumerates; *spec.* one of the subordinate officers employed in taking a census.

1856 GROTE *Greece* II. XCVI XII 492 *note*, The enumerators take account of the slave women and children 1881 *Daily News* 5 Apr 6/1 The enumerator has to leave from a hundred to two hundred schedules and after a few days to call for them again

Enunciable (*ɨnʌ* nʃɪăb'l), *a* [as if ad. L. **ēnuntiābilis*, f *ēnuntiāre*, see next] That admits of being enunciated

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 198 All the words enunciable are in it contained 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl* (1848) I 261 John enunciates the fact itself, to the full extent in which it is enunciable for the human mind

Enunciate (*ɨnʌ* nʃɪēɪt), *v.* [f L *ēnuntiāt-* ppl stem of *ēnuntiāre* (incorrectly *enunciare*), f *ē* out + *nuntiāre* to announce, f *nuntius* messenger]

1. *trans.* To give definite expression to (a proposition, principle, theory, etc); = ENOUNCE 1

1623 COCKERAM, *Enunciate*, to declare. 1656 tr *Hobbes' Elem Philos.* (1839) 204 Which also may more briefly be enunciated thus, velocity is the quantity of motion determined by time and line *a* 1691 T. BARLOW *Rem* 553 The truths that may be enuntiated concerning him [Plato] 1842 GROVE *Corr Phys Forces* 2 The theory consequent upon new facts, is generally enunciated by the discoverers themselves 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit* 220 The dogmas enunciated in the Lambeth articles 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 95 The same principle may be enunciated in another form

b Of words: To form, or serve as a statement of

1859 MILL *Liberty* (1865) 20/2 The words which enunciate a truth

2. To state publicly; to proclaim

1864 PUSEY *Lect Daniel* Pref 24 Moses enunciated as simple, undemonstrated truth, 'In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.' 1875 MANNING *Mission H Ghost* I 3 It can therefore never err in enunciating or declaring the revealed knowledge which it possesses

3. To utter, pronounce (articulate sounds). Also *absol.* = ENOUNCE 3.

1759 HART *Vision of Death* (R.), Each enunciates with a human tone 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an 1744 *note*, Not marked by any peculiar emphasis, but only distinctly enunciated 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott Nt Cap* 223 How distinct enunciating, how Plain dealing!

Hence **Enu nciated** *ppl. a.*

1664 H MORE *Myst Iniq* 534 That Incongruity betwixt enunciated Falsity and the Minde and Things has no moral evil in it 1817 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Algebra* 266 Putting the enunciated divisor sixteen 1835 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acc. of Whewell's Writings* (1876) II 213 A distinction or resemblance in enunciated principle

Enunciation (*ɨnʌnʃɪēɪ* ʃən). [ad. L. *ēnuntiātiōn-em*, n. of action f *ēnuntiāre* · see prec Cf. Fr *énonciation.*] The action of enuntiating

1. The action of giving definite expression to (a law, principle, etc).

1808 *Med. Jrnl* XIX 482 Enunciation of the Principle, and Observations respecting it 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud Nat Phil.* 95 The most extensive and general enunciation of the laws of nature 1873 J COOKE *New Chem* 13 This word ..selected by Avogadro in the enunciation of his law.

† b *concr* A proposition, statement *Obs*
1628 T Spencer *Logick* 222 A compound axiome, is but one proposition, or enuntiation, as Aristotle calls it 1637 Gillespie *Eng Pop Ceremon* iv vii 32 Christ used no prayer in the distribution, but that demonstrative enunciation, *This is my body* 1717 S. Clarke *Mr Lambert's 5th Paper* (R.), Every intelligible enunciation must be either true or false. 1765 Warburton *Div Legat* (ed 4) VI § 4 V. 194 *note* And verifies the enunciation of the gospel.

c *Math.* The form of words in which a proposition is stated
1793 T Beddoes *Math. Evid.* 50 The enunciation of proposition the 29th 1885 Ludlow *Ceremonial's Prof Geom* 99 These are precisely the two directly equal pencils mentioned in the enunciation

2 †a. ? Verbal expression (quot. 1551). b The action of declaring or asserting (a fact, doctrine, etc), formal declaration or assertion.
1551 Gardiner *Of The Presence in Sacrament* 41 a, The callyng of bread by enunciation, for a name is not material 1651 Jer. Taylor *Clerus Dom* (R), By way of interpretation and enunciation, as an ambassador 1827 Bentham *Ration Jud* Wks 1843 VII 81 The proposition in question is not, properly speaking, the enunciation of a matter of fact. 1844 Lever *T Burke* xvii, He never missed an opportunity for the enunciation of such doctrines.

3. The uttering or pronouncing of articulate sounds, manner of utterance
1750 Chesterf *Lett* 9 July (1870) 179 Remember of what importance Demosthenes and one of the Gracchi, thought Enunciation 1812 *J Ramsay* 9 Nov 716/1 His enunciation is perfectly articulate 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xi 129 He mocked at his bad enunciation and bad grammar.

Enunciative (ɪnʌ nsɪətɪv) [ad L. *ēnuntiātīv-us*, f. *ēnuntiāre* see Enunciate.]
1 That serves to enunciate; predicative; declaratory. Const. *of*
1531 Elyot *Gov* III xxv, Yet be their warkes compacte in fourme of narrations whiche by oratours be called enunciative. *c* 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 219 These enunciative words do not prove them man and wife 1628 T Spencer *Logick* 160 An enuntiative speech is either simple, or compounded of those that be simple 1654 Jer. Taylor *Real Pres* 74 And if these words be exegetical, and enunciative of the change that is made by prayers and other mystical words 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg* 306 In respect of the dispositive Words of an Instrument, and not in regard of the Enunciative Terms thereof 1816 Bentham *Chrestom* 41 The simply enuntiative parts of the propositions will serve by themselves. 1862 F Hall *Hindu Philos Syst* 284 The words are more directly enunciative of the doctrine

† b *Gram.* (See quot.) *Obs.*
c 1620 A. Hume *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 33 The conjunction enunciative copies the partes of a period. The ratiocinative couples the parts of a ratiocination

† c. Of a command: Explicit, express *Obs*
1664 H. More *Synopsis Proph* 534 His absolute and enunciative command

| 2. Of the nature of outward expression *Obs*
1655-60 Stanley *Hist Philos* (1701) 480/1 As to Enunciative discourse there are some Dogmatists who condemn it whence they kept silence 1656 Jeanes *Mist Schol Div* 63 Here by the word is understood, not the word [illegible] *prof[illegible]*d, the word written or preach't, [illegible] And the word was God

3 Pertaining to vocal utterance or elocution
1831 *Fraser's Mag* III. 485 Time had palsied your strength and weakened your enunciative powers 1850 *Ibid.* XLI 449 He gave scope to the extraordinary enunciative powers of Bannister

Hence **Enun'nciatively** *adv.*, in an enunciative manner, declaratively.
1637 G[illegible] *Pop Cerem.* iv. vii 32 It is not a [illegible] but the repetition of those words, *This is my body*, enunciatively and demonstratively.

Enunciator (ɪnʌ nsɪeɪtəɹ) [a L. *ēnuntiātor*, f. *ēnuntiāre*: see Enunciate.] One who or that which enunciates.
1809-12 Mar Edgeworth *Emmel* xv, The news, of which she was the first, and not very intelligible enunciator 1863 Huxley *Man's Place Nat* II 85 As for the second [proposition], one can only admire the surpassing courage of its enunciator. 1870 *Psalms Chronologically Arranged* 113 The Prophets, were acknowledged as the enunciators of God's present purpose

b A self-acting telegraphic signal.
1889 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Jan 6/3 An electric enunciator in the box-office which will register the numbers, etc

† **Enun'ciatory,** *a Obs rare* [f L. *ēnuntiāt-* (see Enunciate) + -ory] = Enunciative.
a 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xxxviii. 317 Predicable and enunciatory fool.

Enunction, var. of Inunction, *Obs*

Enundation, obs form of Inundation.

† **Enu'ny,** *v Obs.* [ad late L. *inūnī-re*, f. *in* in + *ūnī-re* to unite, f. *ūnus* one.] *trans.* To unite.
1542 Becon *Christmas Banquet* Works 1560 I xxvii. b. Repentance without faith availeth nothing, but enumed and ioined with faith is a singuler and high treasure. *Ibid.* Except by fayth they be enumied and joined together.

Enure (enūə·ɹ), *v.* [f En-[1] + Ure, a. OF. *oeuvre* operation; cf. *pourre*, Poor, a OF. *povre*.]
An earlier form of Inure, by which it is now superseded exc. in the legal sense 3 below.
†1. *trans.* To put into operation or exercise; to carry into act; to commit (a crime). *Obs.*
1580 Spenser *Let G. Harvey* Wks. (Globe) App II 709/1 I also enure my penne sometime in that kinde 1596 — *F. Q.* IV ii 29 Ne certes can that friendship long endure That doth ill cause or evill end enure. *Ibid.* V. ix 39 Many haynous crymes by her enured. *a* 1599 — *Epigr.* Wks. (Globe) 587/2 But he, soone after, fresh againe enured His former cruelty *a* 1612 Harrington *Epigr* II (1633) 101 T' enure on vertuous wives such wrong suspitions

2 Of persons To bring by use, habit, or continual exercise to a certain condition or state of mind, to the endurance of a certain condition, to the following of a certain kind of life, etc. Const *to* with *sb.* or *inf.*, in early use also *with* Now only in form Inure, q v.
1489 Caxton *Faytes of A* I xiv 38 To enure hem self so to peyne and trauayll. 1509 Fisher *Penit. Ps* Wks. 16 They shall be enured with contynuall hatred 1561 T Norton *Calvin's Inst* I 31 That by litle and litle they may be enured with that profitable maner of speach. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 206 Wee must enure our selues to chastise them [children], if they delight to lie. 1645 Ussher *Body Prov.* (1647) 334 Yet, as a Master of defence, [illegible] Yet, by contending with us 1675 [illegible] 67, 35 Henceforth his people let no king enure To gentle government 1713 Addison *Cato* II i, Troops enured to toil 1818 Jas Mill *Brit India* I II vi. 202 He enured these sentient creatures to pleasure and pain, cold and heat 1837 Whittock *Bk. Trades* (1842) 350 To enure youths to habits of industry.

3. *intr.* Chiefly *Law* To come into operation; to take place, have effect; to be available, to be applied (to the use or benefit of a person, Const. *to* or *simply*.
1607 Cowell *Interpr*, *Enure* signifieth to take place or effect, to be available 1642 Perkins *Prof Bk.* I. § 69 32 This grant shall not enure to such intent to determine the seignorie but shall enure by way of covenant 1677 Yarranton *Eng Improv* 183 That all the Benefit of the said River Sharwell shall be and enure to the several Companies named in this Act. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I 401 Else the dignity enures only to the grantee for life 1875 Posti *Gains* II. § 88 It enures exclusively to the bonitary proprietor 1888 Bryce *Amer Commw.* I 84 The suspension enures to the benefit of the President, who becomes a sort of dictator

b *trans* To make available; to hand over
1736 Carte *Ormonde* II. 205 To enure to any person or persons...any estate sold or disposed of

Hence †**Enu rement,** *Obs*, use; practice. | **Enurer,** *Obs*, one who practises or puts into operation **Enu'ring** *vbl. sb.*
1611 Cotgr., *Pratique*, exercise; enurement, use, practise, action, execution 1556 J Heywood *Spider & Fl* xxvii 243 As lawles enurers, Of verdites false or foolish 1606 G Woodcock tr. *Hist Justine* 55 a, So did the customary enuring to the discipline of warre giue him bouldnes to put them to death

Enurn, obs. variant of Inurn

Enurny (enū·ɹni), *a Her.* Also **onurney** [a. AF. *enorné*, *enournè*, altered form of OF. *aourné* adorned. see Anorn, Enorn] Of a bordure. Charged with beasts. By some writers improperly used as sb for a charge of this kind upon a bordure.
1562 Leigh *Armorie* (1597) 111 The fourth [bordure] is called Enurny, when it is occupied with any beast 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* I v (1660) 29 This term Enurny is [illegible] charged with any beasts. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict*, *Enurny*, the Heralds Term for a Bordure of a Coat of Arms, being charged with any kind of Beasts. 1847 *Gloss. Brit Her* s. v. *Bordure of England* 63 Some would say enurney of lions, or charged with an enurney of lions

Enus, -ys, var. forms of Enes *adv Obs.* once.

Envade: see Invade.

† **Enva·hisshe,** *v Obs.* Also 5 envayssshe, envahysshe. [ad. Fr. *envahiss-* lengthened stem of *envahir*, see Envaye *v*] *trans.* To attack Also *absol.* Hence **Enva·hisshing** *ppl. a*
1489 Caxton *Faytes of A* I. II 30 To enuahisshe leping vpon his enemyes *Ibid* II xxxv. 148 Thus is the fortresse enuaysshed. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 147 We dide yesue yesterday, and enuahysshed our enmyes.

Envapour: see En- *pref.*[1] I a.

† **Enva·ssal,** *v. Obs* Also 7 envassaile, -all, invassal, -el [f En-[1] + Vassal] *trans* To reduce to the condition of a vassal, to reduce to servitude or subjection; to make subservient *to* Also *fig.*
1605 Daniel *Queen's Arcadia* Wks. (1717) 165 That intolerable Misery, Whereto Affection now invassels me. 1609 Dr. Barlow *Answ Nameless Cath* 60 Awing our Princes, enuassalling our Prelates. 1647 Cudworth *Serm* I *John* ii. 3-4 (1676) 57 Many of us have our minds envassalled to Riches, Gain, Profit. 1660 Fuller *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 194 They would have seized on our persons too, and have envassalled us for ever unto them

Hence **Enva·ssalled** *ppl. a.*, **Enva·ssaling** *vbl. sb.*
1609 Dr Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 25 Yeelded vnto by timorous Princes, ambitious and tumultuous Prelates, enuassalled Parasites. 1642 *Vind Pasl* in *Harl Misc.* (Malh.) V 275 For the strength and safety, and not inflaming or invassaling of his subjects and people.

† **Enva·ssalage.** *Obs. rare.* Also 8 in-. [f prec. + -age] a. The state of being reduced to vassalage. b. The action of reducing to vassalage.
1646 Sir J Temple *Irish Rebell* Pref. 6 They speak as if their oppressions might be paralelled with the Israelitish envassalage in the Land of Egypt. 1652 Peyton *Catastr. Ho Stuarts* 90 By that derivation they .. augmented the power of invassalage.

† **Enva·ult,** *v Obs* Also 6 envawte [f En-[1] + Vault *sb*]
1 *trans.* To arch over, cover the arched roof of
1523 Skelton *Garl Laurel* (Dyce) 477 Enuawtyd with rubies the vawte was of this place
2 To entomb
a 1745 Swift *Conclusion*, I wonder [illegible] are not envaulted, Pithee, go and [illegible] exalted.

| **Enva·y(e,** *sb Obs* Also 5 envahye [a OF *envahie*, *envaye*, f *envahir*, see next.] An attack
c 1450 *Merlin* xx 318 We shull chastice hem at this envay *c* 1500 *Melusine* 201 His peuple . made a fyers enuahye vpon the poyteuyns

† **Enva·ye,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 envahye, envayho. [ad. Fr *envahi-r* = Pr *envair*, Sp *envadir*:—late L. **invadīre*, L. *invādĕre*: see Invade, Envahisshe] *trans* To attack
1475 Caxton *Jason* 28 For to go with him for to enuahye and fighte with them enemyes. 1483 — *Gold Leg* 74/4 The chaldeys haue enuayhed thy camels and taken them

Envaysshe see Envahisshe

Envecked, -ee, obs ff Invecked, -ee *Her*

Enveigh, etc, **Enveigle:** see In-

Enveil (envēi l), *v.* Also 6 envele, envele [f En-[1] + Veil *sb* Cf OF *envoiler*] *trans* To cover with a veil, place a veil upon (*e g* a woman when received into a religious order) Also *transf.* and *fig* to shroud as with a veil.
1555 *Pardle Factions* Pref 16 Hauyng thus with his subtilties enueiled our mindes *Ibid.* II. xii 268 The Bisshoppe was giuen authoritie to enueile virgines, and to hallow them 1837 *Foreign Q Rev.* XIX 305 Kerner again has taken up the whole black mantle of Novalis, and enveiled himself with it 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* II 170 When dark night enveils the welkin

† **Enve·leny,** *v. Obs rare*[−1]. [ad It *invelenire*, f. *in* in + *veleno*:—L. *venēnum* poison] *trans.* To envenom, to poison
c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg Eng Hist.* (1844) I 249 A man envelenyed [? envelenyed] with the delicius poyson of ease.

Envelop (enve lɔp), *v* Forms. *a* 4-5 envolupe(n, -ipe(n, 7-8 envellop, 6- envelop(e *β* 6 involup, 7-8 invellop(e, 6-8 invelop(e [a. OF *envolupe-r*, *enveloper* (mod *envelopper*) = Pr *envolupar*, *envelopar*, f *en-* (see En-[1]) + **volup-*, **velop-*, cogn. with It *viluppo* bundle, whence *inviluppare* to envelope Cf Develop, Volupere
The Romanic base *volup-*, *vilup-* is of obscure origin, some regard it as Teut, comparing ME *wlappen* to Lap, wrap, which, however, is not known outside Eng, and is by Prof Skeat regarded as an altered form of *wrap*. Diez suggested that a late L **volutuāre* (f *volūt-us* to roll) became **roluppāre*, but the analogies offered for this phonetic process are unsatisfactory]

1 *trans* To wrap up in, or as in, a garment or outer covering Also *fig*
1386 Chaucer *Pard. T* 614 For he is most envoluped in synne 1406 Hoccleve *Misrule* 245 If that yee been envolupid in clymne 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII III 67 With ane grene branche of tre He did involup and aray his heid 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet* 93 Eares so large, that they invelope their whole bodies with them 1809 Pinkney *Trav France* 216 In digging a vault a body was discovered enveloped in a long robe. 1875 Lyell *Princ Geol.* (ed 12) II III xl 377 They had been packed up in a box, and enveloped in cotton.

b. To serve as a wrapping or case for. Also *fig*
1595 Shaks *Hen V*, I i 31 Leaving his body as a Paradise T'inuolop and containe Celestiall Spirits. 1738 Glover *Leonidas* x. (R.), The silken plumes Of sleep envelop his extended limbs 1797 M. Baillie *Morb Anat* (1807) 357 The cellular membrane, which envelopes the vessels of the spermatic chord. 1830 R. Knox tr *Béclard's Anat* 116 These membranes were long confounded with the organs which they envelope. 1834 M'Murtrie *Cuvier's Anim Kingd* 235 Their mantle unites under the body, forming a muscular sac which envelopes all the viscera. 1870 H Mac Millan *Bible Teach* VIII 152 His body must be enveloped by the earth, as his soul is enveloped by the body.

2. To wrap, cover closely on all sides with a surrounding medium (*e.g* clouds, darkness, flames, an atmosphere, etc.). Const *in*, *with*. Also with the surrounding medium as subject
1590 Spenser *F. Q* II xii 34 Suddenly a grosse fog ouerspred And heauens chearefull face enveloped 1603 Shaks *Meas. for M* IV. II. 77 The best, and wholsomst spirits of the night, Inuellop you, good Prouost 1664 H. More *Myst Inq.* 503 Raies of light and glory envelop His Body 1675 Cocker *Morals* 41 Our chearin Sun, our Glory and Delight, Aie soon inveloped in shades of Night 1700 Dryden *Fables, Pal & Arc* 1863 A cloud of smoke envellops either host 1762 Dunn in *Phil Trans* LII. 471 They are so invelloped in vapours, as to be undiscernible 1791 Cowper *Iliad* XVII 716 Jove with storms Enveloped Ida. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem* I 58 The azote which is disengaged, envelops the carbon 1847 *Illust. Lond News* 10 July 19/3 Mr. Huntley's property was enveloped in one broad sheet of flame 1847 L. Hunt *Jar Honey* II. (1848) 15 One of these cliffs towers to such a height, that its summit is for ever enveloped in clouds.

fig 1474 Caxton *Chesse* 109 The thought is enuoluped in obscurete. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* II 64 The extreme danger they saw themselves envellop'd in. 1670 *Moral State Eng* 137 When we cloud our Reason, and envelope it in mists 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* II I. (1871) 105 What mystery was this that enveloped that great tie? 1846 Sir W.

Hamilton *Dissert.* in *Reid's Wks* 752 The peasant employs all the principles of abstract philosophy, only inveloped, latent, engaged

†3 *catachr.* a. 'To line; to cover on the inside' (J). b. Of a body of men: To surround.

1590 Spenser *F Q* II vii 4 His yron cote, all overgrowne with rust, Was underneath enveloped with gold 1683 Temple *Mem* Wks. 1731 I 388 The Prince of Orange.. was at first envelop'd by his own flying Men.

Hence **Enve·loped** *ppl. a* (in senses of the vb.; in quot *fig*), enshrouded, darkened. **Enve·loper,** one who envelops or wraps up. **Enve·loping** *vbl sb.*, the action of the vb. Envelop; also *concr.* a wrapping; an enclosing membrane.

1607 Walkington *Opt Glasse* 11 The inveloped and deformed night of ignorance 1883 Clodd in *Knowl* 15 June 353/1 The rain-clouds are imprisoned in dungeons or caverns by Vritra the 'Enveloper' 1693 J Beaumont *on Burnet's Th Earth* 1 52 The envelopings also with which the Infant is encompast, being very thin 1831 R Knox tr *Cloquet's Anat* 239 The Enveloping Aponeuroses vary much in their thickness 1879 G Prescott *Sp Telephone* 133 Magnetization impressed upon a soft iron rod by the action of an enveloping helix. 1882a Vinls *Sachs' Bot.* 702 Salts present in solution in the enveloping strata of water

Envelope (e nvĕlōup, ānv'lop), *sb* Also 8–9 envelop [ad Fr *enveloppe*, f *envelopper*: see Envelop *v.*

Walker 1791 records the custom then prevailing of pronouncing this word like the Fr. *enveloppe* (ānv'lop) In sense 2 this pronunciation, or rather some awkward attempt at it (an vĕlo"p, ǫ nvĕlo"p) is still very frequently heard, though there is no good reason for giving a foreign sound to a word which no one regards as alien, and which has been anglicized in spelling for nearly 200 years]

1. That in which anything is enveloped; 'a wrapper, integument, covering' (J)

1715 Kersey, *Envelope*, a cover for anything 1796 C Burney *Mem of Metastasio* III 142 He has consigned to my messenger . six volumes not only without a box, but without any kind of envelope, or direction 1811 *Edin Rev.* XVIII 226 The earth which serves as the envelope of the bones [in certain caverns] 1830 Hlrschll *Stud Nat Phil* 79 The statue might be conceived encrusted in its marble envelope. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 346 The better class of females .. are covered with an immense piece of cloth these envelopes are of white cloth 1854 Brewster *More Worlds* II 21 The Earth is surrounded with an aerial envelope or atmosphere 1865 *Sat Rev* 28 Oct. 555 The spirits leave behind them the crass and heavy envelope of their earthly tenement. 1873 H Rogers *Orig Bible* II (ed. 3) 90 The envelope which protects the chrysalis.

b. *fig.*

1741 Warburton *Div Legat* II. 629 Their obvious sense that serves only for the envelope. 1797 Godwin *Enquirer* II xii 370 Style should be the transparent envelop of our thoughts. 1829 I Taylor *Enthus* IV (1867) 78 The leading intention of both [Antinomianism and Stoicism] is to enclose the human mind in a perfect envelop of abstractions. 1865 Lecky *Ration* (1878) I 300 Every dogmatic system should be regarded as the vehicle or envelope of pure religion.

2. *spec* The cover of a letter, now a small sheet of paper folded and gummed to serve as a cover for a letter.

a 1714 Burnet *Own Time* I (1724) 302 A letter from the King of Spain was given to his daughter by the Spanish Ambassador, and she tore the envelope, and let it fall 1726 Swift *To Grub St Poets*, Wks. 1735 II 368 Lend these to Paper sparing Pope No letter with an Envelope Could give him more Delight 1826 J Neal *Bro Jonathan* III 351 Our hero was tearing off the envelope. 1839 Sir R Hill in G B Hill *Life* (1880) I. 346 The little bags called envelopes 1874 Burnand *My Time* xxvii 250 He quickly opened the envelope to see if the enclosed fee was in notes or a cheque.

3. In physical science often used in general sense, also *spec* in *Bot* the calyx or the corolla, or both taken together; in *Astron* the nebulous covering of the head of a comet, the coma.

1830 R Knox *Béclard's Anat* 234 The envelopes of the muscles, or the enveloping aponeuroses furnish insertions to muscular fibres 1830 Lindley *Nat Syst Bot* 99 Stamens single, without any floral envelope 1834 Mrs Somerville *Connex Phys Sc* xxxvi (1849) 404 The luminous envelope was of a decided yellow. 1851 Carpenter *Man Phys.* 519 A general contraction of the mantle or muscular envelope 1870 Hooker *Stud Flora* 14 Papaveraceæ . envelopes and stamens very caducous.

4 *Fortification* (See quot)

1707 in *Glossogr Angl Nova* 1715 Kersey, *Envelope*, In Fortification, a Work of Earth rais'd either in the Ditch of a Place, or beyond it 1853 Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl.*, *Envelope*, in fortification, a work of earth, sometimes in form of a single parapet, and at others like a small rampart.

5. *Math.* The locus of the ultimate intersections of consecutive curves (or surfaces) in a 'family' or system of curves (or surfaces).

1871 Todhunter *Diff Calc* xxv. (1875) 359 The locus of the ultimate intersections of a series of curves is called the envelop of the series of curves 1873 Williamson *Diff Calc.* xv 250 The envelope of the system . is touched by every curve of the system

Hence **E·nvelope,** *v. colloq.* to put (a letter) in an envelope

1857 De Morgan in Graves *Life Sir W R. Hamilton* III (1889) 519 You write letters Lady Hamilton finds them, envelopes them, puts them before you, etc.

Envelopment (enve lepmĕnt). [f. Envelop *v.* + -ment; cf. Fr. *enveloppement*] The action of enveloping, the state of being enveloped *concr.* That which envelops; a wrapping, covering Also *fig*

1763 Tuckle *Free Will* Pref. (R.), It is become difficult to see any sense at all, through their envelopements 1831 Carlyle *Sart Res* II. ii, Reverence . springs forth undying from its mean envelopment of Fear 1842 J H Newman *Ch of Fathers* 34 Various diseases were cured by the touch of the holy bodies or their envelopments 1879 Rutley *Stud. Rocks* x. 160 Microscopic envelopments of quartz have been met with in chabasite

†**Enve·nom,** *sb. Obs.* In 4 envenyme. [f next vb.] That which envenoms; a poison

1377 Langland *P. Pl.* B II. 14 Orientales and ewages enuenymes to destroye

Envenom (enve nəm), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4–6 envenim, -ym(e, 4–5 envenem(e, -om, 4 envinim, 5 envemyn, (envemon), 7 envenome, 6– envenom. *β.* 6 inveneme, (invennom), 7 invenim, -ome, 7–8 invenom. See also Anvenom [ME *envenime-n*, ad OFr *envenimer*, f *en* (see En-1) + OFr *venim* (mod *venin*) Venom –L *venēn-um* poison]

†1 *trans.* To venom (a person, an animal); to poison by contact, bite, inoculation, etc Also *absol.*

c 1300 *K Alis* 5611 Addres, guimres [*printed* quimres], and dragouns Wolden this folk mychel and lyte, Envenymen and abite 1340 *Ayenb* 26 Þe eddre þet al enuenymeþ *c* 1400 Maundev v (1839) 54 The serpentes byten hem & envenyme hem *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* lii 240 Thanne sawh he wel that envemyned he was 1535 More *On the Passion* Wks 1274/1 Being so sore envenomed with so many poison spottes 1665-6 *Phil Trans* I 391 A Toad may envenome outwardly 1665 *Flagellum, or O Cromwell* (1672) Pref, That poyson of Asps under his lips which will envenome even those of the Species that come near it. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict* s v *Vives*, Do not touch them with your Fingers, for it will invenom them.

fig *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks* III 272 Weiward disciplis, þat envenymyn and distroien holy Chirche *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol* 474 But age, allas! that al wol envenyme 1612 W Parkes *Curtaine Dr* (1876) 6 He in-venomes all the eares that heare him

2. To put venom or poison on (a weapon, etc); to taint (the air, ground, etc) with poison; to render noxious or poisonous. Cf. Envenomed *ppl a.*

c 1325 *Coer de L* 4349 Envenymyd ther takyl was 1393 Gower *Conf* I 234 An arwe Whiche he to-fore had envenimed *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* l 603 A knyf the wheche envemyned was. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 161 The king was wounded with a dart enuenymed by the sawdans hand 1555 Eden *Decades W Ind* III ix (Arb) 177 The women vse to inueneme their arrowes. 1602 Shaks. *Ham* v. II 332 The point envenom'd too, Then venome to thy worke. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farm* 292 The Caper-tree inueniming the whole ground, and making of it barren. 1675 Traherne *Chr Ethics* xxvi 405 Because the colours are envenomed wherewith he painteth his face 1871 Naphtys *Prev & Cure Dis.* I II. 73 Plants which thus envenom the sweet

b. To infuse venom or bitterness into (actions, relations, etc.); to impart bitterness to (the feelings or words of a person); to embitter, make virulent

1533 Bellenden *Livy* v (1822) 395 Knaw ye nocht how thir wageis war invennomit be poisoun of inemyis 1568 Grafton *Chron* II 634 Their wordes were swete as sugar, and their thoughtes were all envenomed 1658 *Lady's Call* II § 3 87 It rather envenoms the crime and adds unnaturalness to deceit 1859 Mill *Liberty* iv. 152 Nothing in the practice of Christians does more to envenom the hatred of Mahommedans 1866 Felton *Anc. & Mod Gr.* II viii. 424 The complicated passions that envenomed the strife.

3 *fig.* To impregnate with moral 'venom'; to corrupt, vitiate.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth* IV. iii 120 Þe vtteriste wikkednesse . infectiþ and enuenemyþ hem gretely *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7474 For men may finde alway sopheme The consequence to enveneme. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. 7 Þe devill had envenemyd all mankynd 1641 Milton *Church Discip* I (1851) 19 A universall tetter of impurity had invenom'd every part 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr* III 433 We will hope that no Minds so invenom'd can be found 1883 I Taylor *Fanat* IV 71 The imagination envenomed by hatred

Enve nomed, *ppl a* [f prec + -ed1]

1. †a Of a reptile, insect, etc · Charged with venom (*obs.*) b Of a weapon, etc . Smeared with venom. Of air, food, etc.: Poisoned, tainted. c. Of a wound: Infected with venom, poisoned

c 1300 *K Alis* 5436 Her bytt envenymed was *c* 1330 R Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 228 Envenomed knyfe he bare also priuely 1393 Gower *Conf* III 281 As a morcel envenimed. 1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 48 The envenomed bytinges of the Serpents *c* 1590 Marlowe *Faust* vi. 22 Halters and envenom'd steel Are laid before me. 1621 G Sandys *Ovid's Met* III. 47 Th' invenom'd gore, which from his palate bled. 1667 Milton *P L* II 543 As when Alcides felt th'envenom'd robe 1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* VI 832 Some only breath th' envenom'd Air, and die. 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* II. 63 Happy Iërne, whose most wholsome Air Poisons envenom'd spiders. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* II xxxiii, Thy dart Plunged deepest its envenomed smart

2 *fig* Chiefly of temper, feelings, etc: Virulent, malignant, embittered.

c 1375 Wyclif *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat.* (1851) 141 Takyng of temporaltees envenymed. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I v 425 The reiterated complaints, and invenom'd repetitions. 1649 Selden *Laws Eng* I. lxix (1739) 180 The invenomed spirits of the Judges of those days. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 159 Of temper as envenomed as an asp 1821 Shelley *Prometh Unb.* I 1 289 Till thine Infinity shall be A robe of envenomed agony. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xix. 331 They at least had no sympathy with such envenomed animosities.

†**Enve·nomer.** *Obs rare.* In 6 invenomer. One who envenoms.

1598 Florio, *Intossicatore*, a poisoner, an inuenomer

Enve·noming, *vbl. sb.* [f. Envenom *v.*] The action of the verb Envenom. Also *concr.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 816 Thy tayl is deth, thurgh thin envenymynge. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* l. 607 The ton was for the envemynenge, þe toþer for scharpnesse 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I xxi 38 The ways he strewes with serpents and invenomings

†**Enve·nomize,** *v. Obs. rare*−1 [f. En-1 + Venom *sb.* + -ize] *trans* To infect with poison In quot. *absol*

1598 Tofte *Alba* (1880) 85 Fierce Serpents (not milde Doues) enuenomise.

†**Enve·nomous,** *a Obs* In 5 envenymous, 7 invenomous. [ad OF. *envenimeus*, f *envenimer* to Envenom.] Full of venom; poisonous *lit.* and *fig*

a 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Prince* (1860) 4918 Her rede and counceile is envenymous 1475 Caxton *Jason* 137 Alway machining a right envenymous will 1597 R Johnson *Seven Champions* II (N), [The dragon] stroake with her invenomous wings 1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* I. 41 She cast an in venomous confection into the fountaine

Enverdure: see En- *pref*1 I b.

†**Enve·rmeil,** *v. Obs* Also 4 envermail. [ad. OF *envermeiller*, f. *en* (see En-1) + *vermeil, vermeille* vermilion-coloured. see Vermeil] *trans.* To tinge as with vermilion; to give a ruddy colour to. Hence **Envermeiled** *ppl a*, roseate, ruddy

14 [? Lydg] *Ball our Ladie* in *Chaucer's Wks* (1561) cccxxix b, Vnarie enuermailed, refresher of our blood 1625-6 Milton *Death Fair Infant* 1 That lovely dye That did thy cheek envermeil. 1822 Beddoes *Bride's Tragedy* IV iii, How blushes open their envermeiled leaves On her fair features

Enveron, enverroun, obs ff. Environ

†**Enve·rsed,** *ppl a. Obs rare*−1. [ad. OF *enversé*, pa pple. of *enverser* to overturn.] Inverted

a 1648 Ld Herbert *Poems* (1881) 5 Her Waist's an envers'd Pyramis

†**E·nvesure.** *Obs rare*−1 [a. OF *enveisure*, f. *enveisser* to divert Cf Envoisies.] Game, play

c 1300 *K Alis* 5543 Hy lowghen and maden enuesure [*printed* ennesure]

Envest, obs. form of Invest.

Envey, obs form of Inveigh.

Enviable (e nviăb'l), *a* [f Envy *v* + -able] That is to be envied.

1602 Carew *Cornwall* (J.), An enviable mediocrity of fortune 1779 Burke *Corr* (1844) II 278 My situation is anything rather than enviable 1812 G Chalmers *Dom Econ Gt Brit.* 293 The foe never sets his foot on this enviable island 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng* III 3 William was, at this time one of the most enviable of human beings 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 27 196 Unlike the enviable ostrich, I cannot shut my eyes to danger when it is near

Hence **E nviableness,** *rare*, the quality or condition of being enviable. **E nviably** *adv*, in an enviable manner or degree.

1833 Ht Martineau *Charmed Sea* iii 36 The enviableness of her calm state of feeling 1823 J Badcock *Dom Amusem* 140 That enviably brilliant covering 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng* IV 380 There was scarcely in all Europe a residence more enviably situated

Envidious, obs form of Invidious.

Envied (e·nvid), *ppl. a.* [f Envy *v* + -ed1.] That is the object of envy.

1631 T May tr Barclay *Mirrour of Mindes* I 187 Hee himselfe was glad to haue himselfe saluted by noe high or envied names, but sometimes plaine William 1667 Milton *P L.* II 244 Our envied Sovran 1750 Gray *Elegy* 24 No children climb his knees the envied kiss to share. 1825 *Scribbleomania* 59 The envied honours of Parnassus. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist Eng* V. 199 Grandees who had the envied privilege of going in coaches and four through the streets *absol* 1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac* 151 Enviers die as often as they hear the praises of the Envied revive *c* 1800 K White *Lett* (1837) 263 Yet it often happens that the condition of the envier is happier than that of the envied. 1886 Burton *Arab Nts* I 107 It would besit thee to pardon me even as the Envied pardoned the Envier

Envier (e·nviəɹ) Also 6 enviour, 6–7 envyer. [f. Envy *v.* + -er1 (earlier -our.)] One who envies.

1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I 8 Gluttons, wasters, enuiours, enchantours 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind* III ix (Arb) 175 These malycious enuyers of other mens trauayles 1606 Bacon in *Four C Eng. Lett.* 40 You are great, and therefore have the more enviers 1630-88 tr *Camden's Hist Elis* IV 603 He was presently censured as an envier of the Earl's honour *a* 1762 Lady M W. Montague *Let Mrs Hewet* xcii. 152 Never bride had fewer enviers, the . man is so detestable 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 316 Its opulence was an object it could not conceal from its enviers 1874 Motley *Barneveld* II xv 180 The enviers of our peace and tranquillity

Envigor, var. Invigour *v Obs* to invigorate

†**Envi·ned,** *ppl. a. Obs rare*−1 In 4 envyned. [ad. Fr *enviné*, f *en* (see En-1) + *vin* wine] Stored with wine

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol* 342 A bettre envyned man was nowher noon.

Envineyard · see En- *pref*1 2.

Enviour, obs. form of Envier.

Envious (e·nvios), *a* Forms . 4–6 envyous(e, 5 -ose, (4 envyose, -vios, -vius, -vyus, -wius, 5 envyus, -vyows, *pl.* envyeusis), 4- envious Also 5 invyowse. [a. AF. *envious*, OF. *envieus*, *-vius* (mod.F. *envieux*) = Pr. *envejos*, *envios*, Cat *envejos*, Pg. *invejoso*, Sp. *envidioso*, It. *invidioso* :— L. *invidiōsus*, f. *invidia* ENVY]

1. Full of envy, affected or actuated by envy; vexed or discontented at the good fortune or qualities of another. Const. † *against*, † *at*, *of*, † *to* with *sb* or *inf.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27658 (Cott) þe enuius man ai lufes he leste þam þat he wate er moste honeste. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Lawes T* 267 O Sathan envyous. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 53 There be other that be envious to see other in gretter degre thanne they 1526 *Pilgr. Prof* (W de W. 1531) 78 And .. the enuyous man, for to do a displeasure to his ennemy, wyll suffre rebuke and blame 1621 BIBLE *Prov.* XXIV. 19 Neither be thou envious at the wicked. 1636 *Ariana* 328 They thought it envious against their repose, to have shed so much as a teare for them 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VII. 37 If he blast my Muse with envious Praise. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* 78 Our good Lordedano is envious of my diamond 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 108 Envious scribes in his life-time taunted him with avarice.

absol. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 27706 (Cott) Foþi sais Senec on þe envius, Quine, etc. 1340 *Ayenb* 28 Vor þe more þet þe guodes byeþ grete, þe more zorzeþ þe enuious. 1816 BYRON *Monody Death Sheridan*, The envious who but breathe in others' pain 1846 RUSKIN *Mod Paint.* I Pref (ed 2) 14 The envious, because they like not the sound of a living man's praise.

† 2. Full of ill-will; malicious, spiteful *Obs.*

'Still current *dial.* in Suffolk.' (F. Hall).

c 1330 R BRUNNE (1810) 180 Grete scathe Com tille Kyng R. for þat envios sawe. *c* 1430 LYDG *Chorle & Byrde* (1818) 12 Hit maketh accorde betwene folk envyous. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 40 Who more envious than Tymon denouncing all humaine societie. 1673 PENN *Chr Quaker* IV. 531 Envious Displeasure against an Harmless Suffering People. *a* 1713 ELWOOD *Autobiog* (1765) 384 Printed by one of his Party with very envious Reflections upon it.

† 3. Full of emulation; emulous. Const *of.*

a 1300 *Florix & Bl.* 356 For he is supe couetus And at þescheker enuius. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 150 Thei be envyeusis whiche shalle goo furst up on the offerande 1594 T. B *La Primaud Fr Acad* II 318 Be enuious of the best gifts. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* 217 Lycius Charioting foremost in the envious race.

† 4. Grudging, parsimonious, sparing, excessively careful. *Obs.*

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 368 Beautie was no niggard of hir slippes in this gardein, and very enuious to other grounds. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR (W.), No men are so envious of their health

† 5. Calculated to excite ill-will; invidious; odious *Obs.*

1635 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* (ed. 3) I. 90 Which sect began presently to be knowne by the envious name of Puritans 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* Ep. Ded 5 Hath put my pen upon this envious, but necessarie taske.

† 6. That is or may be an object of envy; enviable.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 39 He to him lept, and that same envious gage Of victors glory from him snatcht away 1652 *Relig. Wotton.* 69 A glorious harvest ,which could not but have made an envious addition 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Dec. (ed. Bright) III. 327 So envious a place.

7 *Comb* , as *envious-hearted.*

1873 L. WALLACE *Fair God* II vii 128 Time was when no envious-hearted knave could have made him believe, etc

Enviously (e·nviəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an envious manner.

† a. In a spirit of emulation or rivalry. *Obs*

b Maliciously, spitefully, grudgingly

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1129 Burnes he sent Enuiously to pemperour & egged him swiþe Bi a certayne day batayle to a-bide. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Story Thebes* in *Chaucer's Wks* (1561) cccIxxv b, They on Greekes enuiously gan to shout 1509 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* XXXVIII. II Wks 86 All they ,enuyously haue conspyred the deth of a symple persone 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* IV v. 6 She..beats her heart, Spurnes enuiously at Strawes 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. viii. (1840) 130 The cross enviously concealed by the Turks 1664 H MORE *Myst Iniq* III. 7 Those Doctrines of Devils, which they enviously and insultingly entangled poor mankind withall

Enviousness (e·nviəsnes). [f. as prec + -NESS.] The quality of being envious.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst* III 227 Nor will with enuiousnesse against god complayne of his Fortune 1562 TURNER *Baths* I b, For enuiusnes [the Physicians] wold not send the sik folk unto these bathes 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* III. 941 A spightfull enviousnesse 1632 SIR A COCKAYNE tr *Cassandra* I 62 Courtiers, who, forcing the enviousnesse of their nature, lookt upon his fortune with joy and applause.

† **E'nviousty.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -TY.] = ENVIOUSNESS.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xxvi. 6 The dyuyseoun [*v r* envyouste] of the cite, and the gederyng togidere of the puple

† **Envi're**, *v. Obs.* Also ?4 envere, 6 envoyre. [a. OF. *envire-r* (occuring in sense 'to turn round') f *en* (see EN-¹) + *virer* to VEER.] = ENVIRON *v* (It is doubtful whether the first quot. belongs here.)

[*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1694 Myne armez aie of ancestrye enueryde with lordez] 14 . LYDG. *MS Soc. Antiq.* 134 (Halliw.) Of the Holy Goost rounde aboute enviriid 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* (1848) 137 The sayd abbay Enuired with walles myghty to assay *c* 1530 LD BERNERS *Arth. Lyt Bryt.* (1814) 252 Enuoyred with greate and depe dyches ful of water.

Environ, *sb. Obs* in *sing.* In 4 envyroun, -own [a OF. sing. *environ* (subsequently a mod F. pl. *environs*), f the adv : see ENVIRON *adv*]

† 1. In ME. *sing* Compass, circuit. Only in phrases *By, in environ, by environ of* ; = F. *à l'environ (de)*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXIII 17 The feeld as wel it as the spelunk and alle the trees of it, in alle the termes of it bi enuyroun — *Ex.* VII 24 Alle the Egipcians deluyden bi enuyroun of the floode — *Mark* VI 6 And he wente aboute castels in enuyrown, techinge.

2. In mod. Eng. *pl.* **Environs** (envoi·ənz, e·nvirənz). The outskirts, surrounding districts, of a town.

1665 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I 419 The pestilence still increasing in London and its Environs 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* III CCXXIX. 43 When you go to Genoa, pray observe carefully all the *environs* of it 1772 84 COOK *Voy* (1790) V. 1808 The environs of Hudson's Bay 1831 SIR J SINCLAIR *Corr.* II 184 The neighbourhood of Brock is quite enchanting .. with its painted houses . and delightful environs 1847 8 H. MILLER *First Imp* XIV. (1857) 331 Without having once seen the sun shine on the city or its environs

b. *transf* in *sing rare*⁻¹. Surrounding

1823 BYRON *Let Ld. Blessington* 14 Apr, The peccant part and its immediate environ are black.

Environ (envoi·rən), *v.* Forms · *α* 4-5 environn, -vyroun, (4–5 envorom, -on), 4–7 envyron, (4 envyrown, -weron, 5 enverroun, -wyroun, 5–6 environne), 4- environ *β* 6 invyroun, -veron, (6–7 invi(e)orn), 6–8 inviron [a. F. *environ-ner* (in AF. *c* 1300), f. *environ* round about : see ENVIRON *adv*]

1. *trans.* Of things: To form a ring round, surround, encircle. Also *fig* of circumstances or conditions, *esp.* (with notion of 2 b) of dangers, troubles, etc.

c 1400 MAUNDEV V (1839) 45 This Ryvere envyronnethe all Ethiop. *c* 1430 LYDG *Compl Bl Knt.* XII, The bankys rounde, the welle environyng 15.. in *Athenæum* (1870) 6 Aug. 181 All inviconned on the South parte with a fresshe water ryver. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. XII. 208 Hand, environed by the sea, with good shippings. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II 21 The circle of white marble pavement which environeth the altar of St Peter 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 24 A cowl lin'd with iron, Which did his temples so inviron 1720 WELTON *Suff. Son of God* I VI 117 Quickening Flames. Environ and surround me 1816 W HOLCAR *Holbein's Dance of Death* 69 A great cloister, environing a plot of ground 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Lng Lakes* (1879) 24 A quiet and fertile spot, environed by green meadows.

fig. 1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* li. 5 Manye tribulacions that enuyrouneden me *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4632 Mekill variance of vertus enverons oure saules. 1563 FOXE *A & M.* III 297 Hypocrisie, arrogancy, and obstinate security environ me. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Pass.* V § 4 191 A number of sound and substantiall reasons .. environ the question proposed on every side. 1663 BUTLER *Hud* I III 1 What Perils do inviron The Man that meddles with cold Iron! 1686 *Voy. Emp. China into W Tartary* in *Misc Cur* (1708) III. 199 All the Marks of Grandure, with which he was inviorned at the Court at Pekin 1851 D MITCHELL *Fresh Gleanings* 106 Whatever pleasant or painful circumstances may environ me

† b To include, take in (a certain space). *Obs*

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 166 The ruines of which building do environne almost ten acres of grounde. 1623 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* (1864) 28 The whole Monarchie environeth nine hundred leagues

c. To surround, encircle, encompass *with* anything. Also *fig.* Chiefly *pass.*

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* XIX 43 Thin enemyes schulen enuyroune thee with pale. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. XXVII. (1839) 278 And alle envyround with ston of Jaspre. 1536 *Act* 26 *Henry VIII*, c. 12 A Parke, walled and enuyronned with brycke and stone. 1590 SIR J SMYTH *Disc Weapons* 13 Where they may environ themselves with water on everie side 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* II 67 Peloponnesus .. is all inuironed with the sea, saue only at a narrow strait 1658 EVELYN *Fr Gard* II § 2 (1675) 161 Inviron them with dung to blanch them. 1701 LAW *Counc Trade* (1789) 105 Our coasts were .invironed and surrounded with fish 1748 ANSON *Voy* II. XII. 261 The harbour is invironed on all sides , with high mountains 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* XXIV. (ed 3) 407 The Royal Shield of England environed with the fleurs de lys of France

fig 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 384 The holy soul of a quiet man is .. invironed with its own repose 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* VI, Were environed with delights both from nature and art 1847 J WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 422 Our boyhood was environed with the beautiful. 1855 MILMAN *Lat Chr* (1864) II III. 81 That enthusiasm in himself which would environ him with wonder

2. Of persons : To form a ring round, stand round, throng; to be in attendance upon, to be stationed round, as guards. Also, To surround † *of*, *with* (persons).

1382 WYCLIF *Zech.* IX. 8 And y shal enuyroune myn hous of these that holden knyȝthode to me. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III 253 There founden they Lucrece all environed With women. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* IIX. 158 We enuyronne hym rounde aboute wyth goode men of armes. 1552 LYNDLSAY *Monarche* 5569 The Angellis of the Ordoris Nyne Inueron sall that throne Diuyne 1598 YONG *Diana* 94 Enuironed rounde about with a troupe of Nymphes 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II VIII 350 He dy'd environ'd by three of his Children, several Divines, and all his Domestick Servants 1855 MILMAN *Lat Chr* (1864) II. III. VII. 151 Every Christian was environed with a world of invisible beings

b. To surround with hostile intention, to beset; to beleaguer (a city, fortress, etc). Also, To beset *with*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 640 All enveronyt with fayis is he *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3617 To enverom alle þe ward of all þe vile yndes 1475 CAXTON *Jason* (1477) 17 Jason was enuironned and assayled on alle sides 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 748 The Capitaynes planted a strong siege, and environed it [the Castell] round about 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 92 They having long before so streitly inuironed the city 1761–2 HUME *Hist Eng* (1806) IV. lix. 459 Colonel Pride had environed the house with two regiments.

3. To surround on all sides, envelop, enclose. Now chiefly of the atmosphere, light, etc † Formerly also, to wrap up, clothe; to screen or conceal *from.*

1423 LYDG *Pilgr Sowle* I iii (1483) 4 The Centre of the erthe was wonder derck in itself and was aboute enuyronned by lesse derke mater and lesse 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 65 Al the thynges that the ayer goth about and enuyronneth 1483 — *Gold Leg* 237/1 He sawe an auncient man enuyronned in a whyte mantel 1571 DIGGES *Pantom* IV XXV Hhj, One comprehending sphere inuroneth all his angles 1607 DEKKER *Hist Sir T Wyatt* Wks (1873) III 88 Thus like a Nun Liue I inuironed in a house of stone. 1659 ILAN *Waterworks* 3 The Pestle well invironed with leather 1699 POMFRET *Reason* 155 'Tis now environ'd from our eyes 1846 LANDOR *Hellenics* Wks (1868) II 482 Gravely-gladsome light environed them 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I § II 73 We were environed by an atmosphere of perfect purity.

† 4. To describe a circle or make a circuit round; to go round in a circle. *Obs*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 7608 And þe heven þat þe erth environes. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) XVII 182 Men may envirowne all the Erthe of alle the World, as well undre as aboven and turnen agen to his Contree 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 34/2 By envyronyng or goyng aboute the aultre. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 321, I will begin at the North east corner and from thence environ the whole Bishopricke 1647 LILLY *Chr Astrol* cxlm 617 The Luminaries [being] in angles not environed of the Planets

† b. To travel about (a country, etc). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *1 Tim.* V 13 Thei ydel lernen for to envy rowne housis *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) Pref 1 It lyked him to enuirun þat land with his blissed fete. *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 7019 We environe bothe londe and se

† **Environ,** *adv.* and *prep Obs* Forms *α.* 4–6 environ(e, 4–5 envyron, 6 enveron, 5–onviron. *β* 4 in viroun, 6 invirone, 7 inviron. [a. Fr *environ*, f *en* in + OF. **viron* circuit, related to *virer* to VEER. Cf. Pr. *en viro* of same meaning]

A. *adv.* Round about; in the neighbourhood

c 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel Wks II 311 In viroun and wibinne þei weren ful of iȝen *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L G.W* Prol 300 And with that word, a compas environ They sitten hem ful softely adoun 1436 *Pol Poems* II. (1859) 157 Exhortynge alle Englande to kepe the see environ 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII V 4 And with large clamour fillis inveroun Thair mynds all 1519 *Four Elements* Interlude in Hazl *Dodsley* I 6 Which doth illumine the world environ 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* II. LXXX 35 Lord Godfreyes eic three times enuiron goes

B. *prep.* Round, about

1393 GOWER *Conf* III 76 The Serpent Went environ the shelle aboute *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 3618 He ladde me Alle enviroun the vergere *c* 1450 *Merlin* VII 113 Somme seide that thei wolde ley siege environ the baile

Environage (envoi·rənedʒ) *rare* [f. ENVIRON + -AGE.] The assemblage of surrounding objects or circumstances; surroundings

1836 *New Monthly Mag* XLVIII 320 The slightest changes in the environage of the party 1838 *Ibid* LIII 122 That which is rendered indecent by the circumstances of its environage.

Environal (envoi·rənăl), *a rare* [f ENVIRON + -AL.] (See quot.)

1888 GULICK in *Linn Soc Jrnl* XX 222 Environal Segregation is Segregation arising from the relations in which the organism stands to the environment

Environed, *ppl. a. Her* [f. ENVIRON *v* + -ED¹] Of a charge: Set round with other objects, as a head with a wreath, a lion with bezants, etc.

Perh. never in actual Eng use In Chambers only as transl. Fr *environné* as a term of French heraldry

1727–51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl* 1847 in CRAIG [1864 See ENVIRON *v.* 1 c] In mod Dicts

† **Environee**, *adv.* and *prep Obs. rare* [app. the writer's blunder for ENVIRON, after Fr. *environné* pa. pple.; see ENVIRON *v.*] Round about.

c 1475 *Partenay* 5480 Figured knightis were enuironee. *Ibid.* 3874 Thre tymes the castell enuironee [she] went. *Ibid* 2717.

† **Envi'roner.** *Obs.* [f. ENVIRON *v.* + -ER¹] One who, or that which, environs or surrounds.

1562 BULLYN *Bk. Simples* 12 a, The Ocian .. seperature of landes, enviroiner of Ilandes

Environing (envoi·rənin), *vbl. sb* [f ENVIRON *v* + -ING¹] The action of the verb ENVIRON. Also *concr.* That which environs or surrounds; the circumference.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* II VII 56 Al þe envyronynge of þe erþe aboute ne halt but þe resoun of a prykke at regard of þe gretnesse of heuene *Ibid* V IV 165 But þe eye of intellit gence is heyger for it soutmounteþ þe environynge of þe vniuersite, etc 1656 HEYLIN *Surv France* 34, The principal environings are made by the Seine and the Maine.

Environing (envəi rənɪŋ), *ppl a* [f. ENVIRON *v* + -ING²] That environs, surrounds, envelops.

1641-1706 EVELYN *Mem* (1819) I 136 Full of sweet shrubbs in the invironing hedges 1832 DOWNES *Lett Cont Countries* I 72 Blocks of granite, detached from the environing heights 1860 RUSKIN *Mod Paint* V VII II § 4 113 London loses at least two out of three sunrises, owing to the environing smoke.

Environment (envəi rənmĕnt). [f ENVIRON *v* + -MENT Cf OF *environnement*]

1. The action of environing, the state of being environed (With quot. cf ENVIRON *v.* 4)

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 1009, I wot not what circumplexions and environments [*orig* περιελεύσεις]

2 *concr* That which environs; the objects or the region surrounding anything.

1830 CARLYLE in *For Rev & Cont Miscell.* V. 34 Baireuth, with its kind picturesque environment 1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res* II I (1871) 56 The whole habitation and environment looked ever trim and gay 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl* Introd 37 The environment of this loch put me in mind of Grasmere 1887 FROUDE *Short Stud* (1883) IV § 2 I 166 The flame burnt hot in my own immediate environment *fig* 1862 SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit* 278 What is poetic in the story is disengaged from its casual environment 1870 M CONWAY *Earthw Pilgr* XXV 300 Every belief has an environment of related beliefs

b *esp* The conditions under which any person or thing lives or is developed, the sum-total of influences which modify and determine the development of life or character

1827 CARLYLE *Misc*, *Goethe* (1869) 192 In such an element with such an environment of circumstances. 1855 H SPENCER *Princ. Psychol* (1872) I III III. 301 The division of the environment into two halves, soil and air 1874 SIDGWICK *Meth Ethics* V 167 The organism is continually adapted to its environment 1881 ROMANES in *Fortn Rev* Dec. 740 Environment – or the sum total of the external conditions of life

Hence **Envi·ronmental** *a*, of or pertaining to environments

1887 *Athenæum* 7 May 611/3 The external or environmental explanation of evolution

†**Envi·ronry.** *Obs* [f ENVIRON + -RY] = ENVIRONMENT.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf Met* (1878) Prol 28 The azure-colour'd skie, Is now transform'd to hell's environrie *Ibid* XXI 142 Did make her temples' rich environrie

Environs see ENVIRON *sb*

†**Envi·rtue,** *v Obs* Also 6 **envertue** [a OF. (*s'*)*envertue-r*, *s'envirtue-r*, f *en* (see EN-¹) + *vertu* virtue; cf *s'esvertuer*, mod *s'évertuer.*]

1. *refl* To exert one's strength, to strive

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 31 He envertued hym selfe defendinge 1480 — *Ovid's Met* X VIII, Ypomenes envirtued & enforced hym So moche in th' end that he passed her *c* 1500 *Melusine* 200 The kyng of Anssay envertued hym self strong, and made with his handes grete vasselage

2 *trans* To endue with virtue.

1692 O WALKER *Hist Illustr* 67 A little cake which they put into the Serpents mouth, to sanctifie and envirtue it for the recovery of the sick

Envisage (envɪ zedʒ), *v.* [a Fr *envisage-r*, f *en-* (see EN-¹) + *visage* VISAGE, face]

1 *trans* To look in the face of; *fig* to face (danger, etc), to look straight at.

1820 KEATS *Hyperion* II 204 To envisage circumstance, all calm, That is the top of sovereignty 1823 *New Monthly Mag* VII 328 Envisaging his fate With regal valour. 1879 G MEREDITH *Egoist* II V 98 Must I recognize the bitter truth? I have envisaged it

2 To obtain a mental view of, set before the mind's eye; to contemplate, *chiefly*, to view or regard under a particular aspect

1837 HERSCHEL in Babbage *Bridgew Treat* App i 246 Envisaging the case algebraically 1837 JERROLD in *New Monthly Mag.* LI 317 We could not perfectly envisage the atrocity 1845-6 TRENCH *Hulsean Lect* Ser. II VI 238 Men continually envisaged the highest benefits which their souls could attain 1853 DE MORGAN in Graves *Life Sir W R Hamilton* III (1889) 443 If he [Argand] really envisaged the logarithmic property of the angles, he made a most decisive step 1855 *Ess. Introit Morals* 16 In whatever way we envisaged the moral attributes of God

b *Philos.* To perceive by intuition

1860 MANSEL *Prolegom Log* IV 116 *note*, I have availed myself of the term *envisage*, as the best English equivalent that has yet been proposed to the German *anschauen* 18 MCCOSH (Ogilv), From the very dawn of existence the infant must envisage self, and body acting on self

3 Of an object To present itself under a particular aspect. *rare*

1884 *Pall Mall G* 10 Oct. 5/1 The New England summer as it envisaged itself to the eyes of Thoreau

Hence **Envi·sagement,** the action of presenting (an object) to one's own consciousness **Envi·saging** *vbl sb*, the action of the vb ENVISAGE

1877 E CAIRD *Philos Kant* II VIII 365 This imaginative envisagement of the categories 1883 W SMART *Disciple Plato* 37 It is the envisaging of the one idea

†**Envi·ve,** *v Obs* [f. EN-¹ + FI. *vif, vive-* .– L *vīv-us* alive] *trans* To enliven, quicken

1523 SKELTON *Garl Laurel* 892 To envyve Pandarus' appetyte *a* 1528 — *Magnyf* 1569 A fayre maystresse that quyckly is envyved with rudyes of the rose

Enviyus, obs form of ENVIOUS

†**Envoisies,** *a Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a OF *envoisié* (nom sing and pl *-ez, -es*), f *envoisier, enveissier* to divert see ENVESURE] Gay, lively

c 1450 *Merlin* VI 106 To hem that we[re] Ioly and en noisies [*printed* ennoisies] he yaf the Iuwellis.

Envoke, obs form of INVOKE.

†**Envo·lde,** *v. Obs rare* [a. OF *envoldre* :– L *involvĕre* to INVOLVE] = INVOLVE

1452 *Paston Lett.* No 140 I. 185, I dar not envolde me in the same

†**Envolume** (envǫ·lum), *v. Obs.* In 7 **involum** [f EN-¹ + VOLUME] **a** To form into a volume; to write at length. **b.** To incorporate with a volume

1632 LITHGOW *Trav* I 8, I could inuolume, as large a discourse, vpon this heart-grieuing proiect, as, etc. 1864 in WEBSTER, and in mod Dicts.

Envolupe(n, obs. form of ENVELOPE *v*

Envolve · see INVOLVE.

†**Envo·mish,** *v Obs.* In 5 **envomyssh** [Corruptly a. Fr. *esvomiss-* lengthened stem of *esvomir*, f. *es-* (–L *ex*) out + *vomir* to vomit.] *intr* To vomit.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XI VIII, Cylenus .. so moche dranke of the wyn, that he went casting & envomysshynge

Envoy (e nvoɪ), *sb*¹ In sense 1 also 4–7 **envoye**, 9 **envoi**, and (with prefixed Fr article) 6–7 **l'envoy(e**, 9 *arch* **l'envoi**, **-voy** [a. OF *envoy(e* (mod *envoi*), n of action f OF *envoyer* (mod. *envoyer*) to send, f. phrase *en voie* on the way; cf. Sp *enviar*, It *inviare*] Sending forth.

1. The action of sending forth a poem; hence, the concluding part of a poetical or prose composition; the author's parting words, a dedication, postscript Now chiefly the short stanza which concludes a poem written in certain archaic metrical forms *arch.*

c 1398 CHAUCER (*title*), Th' enuoye of Fortune 1485 CAXTON *Chas Gt* 250 Thenuoye of thauctour 1508 BARCLAY *Skyp of Folys* (1874) II 230 Thenuoy 1576 TURBERV (*title*), Tragical Tales with the Argument and L'Envoye to each Tale 1611 COTGR., *Envoy* th' Enuoy, or conclusion of a Ballet, or Sonnet. 1640 B JONSON *Underwoods, Misc Poems* lx, Another answers, 'las! those silks are none, In smiling l'envoy. 1823 *Sismondi's Lit Eur.* (1846) I. VI 173 The songs are usually in seven stanzas, followed by an envoy, which he calls a tornada. 1823 *New Monthly Mag* VII 194 The last chapter the moral and envoy of the whole 1880 HUETTER *Macm Mag* No. 253 49 There are six lines to a stanza and six stanzas to a poem, not counting the tornada or envoi of three lines.

†b *transf* The conclusion of a play; also, a catastrophe, dénouement. *Obs*

1609 B. JONSON *Sil Wom* v. 1, I have given the bride her instructions to breake in upon him in the l'envoy 1636 MASSINGER *Bashful Lover* v. 1, Long since I look'd for this l'envoy

2. The action of dispatching a messenger or parcel, hence, a mission, errand (*arch*). *Letter of envoy* (rare), transl Fr. *lettre d'envoi*, a letter advising dispatch of goods

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* V 496 Nor did I feel so pressing the hard hand Of want in Orleans, ere he parted thence On perilous envoy 1872 in *Proc. Amer. Phil Soc* XII 322 A letter of envoi was received.

Envoy (e nvoɪ), *sb*² Forms. (7 **envoyé**, **-ée**), **envoy(e**, 7– **envoy.** [app an alteration (in the latter part of 17th c) of Fr *envoyé* (pa. pple of *envoyer* to send), which had previously been adopted unchanged]

1 A public minister sent by one sovereign or government to another for the transaction of diplomatic business Now applied *esp* to diplomatic ministers of the second rank ('ministers plenipotentiary') as distinguished from those of the highest rank ('ambassadors'), and those of the third rank ('chargés d'affaires').

The term *envoy extraordinary*, formerly denoting a minister charged with a special or temporary mission, is now merely the fuller designation of the 'envoy' in the narrower sense = minister plenipotentiary

[1660 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I 359 The Envoyée of the king of Poland. 1664 MARVELL *Corr* Wks 1872-5 II 172 He hathe taken care to supply it in the meantime by his Extraordinary Envoyè 1691 RYCAUT in *Gentl Mag* May (1786) 396/1 To treat the Turkish envoyées so ill, as, etc] 1666 PEPYS *Diary* II July, A galliott that is going to carry the Savoy Envoye [*? meant for* envoyé] over. 1667 EVELYN *Mem* (1857) II 31 To the audience of a Russian Envoy in the Queen's presence-chamber. 1710 in *Lond Gaz* No. 4688/1 The Earl of Stair, her Britannick Majesty's Envoy-Extraordinary to King Augustus 1716 LADY M W. MONTAGUE *Lett* I VI 18 Madame the wife of our king's envoy from Hanover. 1779 J MOORE *View Soc Fr* II 175, I have been introduced to all of them by Mr Harris, his Majesty's envoy extraordinary. 1803 *Med Jrnl* IX 453 A correspondence which I have begun, by means of the British Envoy. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl* (1868) I. I 3 SIR Edward Stafford, English envoy in Paris. 1875 H REEVE in *Encycl. Brit* (ed 9) I 657 Diplomatic envoys are of three ranks 1 Ambassadors 2 Envoys extraordinary or ministers plenipotentiary, accredited to sovereigns . 3 Chargés d'affaires

2 In wider sense · An agent, commissioner, deputy, messenger, representative.

[1643 DENHAM *Dido* Poems (1668) 134 Jove's Envoyé through the Air Brings dismal tydings] 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps* CVI 16 God's Envoy Moses they oppose 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* VI. 678 Where [.a in the brain] their Report the Vital Envoys make 1820 IRVING *Sketch Bk* I. 99 Men .. have been envoys from England to ransack the poles 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin* VI 48 The intrepid young envoy made his way from Williamsburg almost to the shores of Lake Erie

3 *attrib.*

a 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet Wks 1721 I 487 An Envoy-Star, whose Ray Shou'd shew the world where Jesus lay

†**E·nvoy,** *v Obs.* [ad. Fr. *envoy-er* to send] **a.** To send. **b.** To write as an 'envoy' or concluding stanza.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr* I V 24 A new lignage was enioyed [*? read* enuoyed] from heuen on hygh 1508 BARCLAY *Skyp Folys* (1874) II 230 Alas what may I vnto you nowe enuoy

Envoyship (e nvoɪ,ʃip) [f. ENVOY *sb* + -SHIP.] The office, position, or function of an envoy.

1736 H COVENTRY *Philemon to Hydaspes* III. (T.), Cain paid all due reverence to this lunar envoyship. 1817-8 COBBETT *Resid U. S* (1822) 217 The Boroughmongers may easily add a legation of mendicity to their Envoyships and Consulships 1843 *Blackw. Mag* LIV 812 You remember Marston at Brunswick, in his envoyship.

Envy (e nvi), *sb* Forms: 3–7 **envie**, **envye**, (4 **envi**, **eneui**, **envyze**, **enwie**, 5 **inwy(e**, 4–6 **invy**), 3– **envy.** [a F. *envie*, corresp. to Pr. *enveia*, Cat. *enveja*, Pg *inveja*, Sp *envidia*, It *invidia* :–L *invidia*, f. *invid-us* envious, related to *invidēre* to look maliciously upon, to envy, f. *in* upon + *vidēre* to see.]

†**1** Malignant or hostile feeling; ill-will, malice, enmity *Obs*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15389 Of all venime and eneui ful kindeld vp he ras. *c* 1300 *Seyn Julian* 88 Ich [Belial] made boru a lutel enuye þat on sle þat oðer *c* 1400 *Vwaine* & *Gaw* 3522 So grete envy. bitwix tham twa was than. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener* 5266 To him he had so grete envie 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1989 Full fewe but they have envy at me 1596 SHAKS *Merch V.* IV. 1 10 No lawful meanes can carrie me Out of enuies reach 1611 BIBLE *Mark* XV. 10 For hee knew that the chiefe Priests had deliuered him for enuie. 1640 *Queen of Arragon* II 1 in Hazl *Dodsley* XIII 355 Misfortune brings Sorrow enough, 'tis envy to ourselves T'augment it by prediction. 1707 E WARD *Hud Rediv* (1715) II IX, In Naseby-Fields both Armies met, Their Envy, like their Numbers, great

†b Unwillingness, reluctance. *Obs. rare*

1557 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall of Princes* 185 b/1 For speaking the truth the man which hath enuy to seme olde doth delite to liue in the lightnes of youth

†c. Odium, unpopularity, opprobrium; used to translate L. *invidia* *Obs.*

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann* I. x. (1622) 19 As well the fact, as the enuie of it, should light vpon their owne necks 1622 BACON *Henry VII*, 100 This Taxe (called Benevolence) was deuised by Edward the Fourth, for which hee sustained much Enuie 1652 *Fuller's Abel Rediv*, *Calvin* (1867) I 327 This accident procured great envy unto Calvin from all places 1679 BURNET *Hist Ref.* I II. 62 He had the Legates between him and the Envy or Odium of it

†**2.** Active evil, harm, mischief. *Obs*

ME *envy(e* may perh sometimes represent ENNOY, ANNOY

a 1400 *Chester Pl* (Shaks Soc) 199 Envye doe by no woman, To doe her shame by nighte nor daie. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll* 26 Discese & oþer enuyes *c* 1460 *Battle Otterbourne* in Percy *Relig* 46 Yf thou hast haryed all Bamborowe shyre, Thou hast done me grete envye

3. The feeling of mortification and ill-will occasioned by the contemplation of superior advantages possessed by another Const †*at, of,* †*to,* †*upon* (persons), *at, of* (things). Phrases, *to feel* (†*have*) *envy.*

c 1280 *Fall & Passion* in *E. E P* (1862) 13 To him þe deuil had envie, þat he in his stid schold be broȝte *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 27694 (Cott) He þat by caus of enuy werrayes anoþer wrangwisly *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* II 10 Enuye couaitis, iolifte & oþer vices. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 49 Have ye so gret envye Of myn honour? 1393 LANGL *P. Pl* C. XXIII 246 Haueþ non enuye To lerede ne to lewide. *a* 1440 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 23 Envy es ioye of oþer mens harme and sorowe of oþer mens welefare 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 77 Zethephius began to haue enuy vpon the king appollo 1540 HYRDE tr *Vives' Instr Chr Wom* (1592) X j, It is much more shame to have envy at other for mony, clothings, or possessions 1588 A KING tr *Canisius' Catech.* 143 Invy at our brothers charitie 1601 SHAKS *Jul C* V v. 70 All the Conspirators saue only hee, Did that they did, in enuy of great Cæsar 1611 BIBLE *Transl Pref.* 2 Enuie striketh most spitefully at the fairest 1684 WINSTANLEY in *Shaks C Praise* 400 Honour is always attended on by Envy 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq* I XVIII. § 2 He was hindered by his envy at him 1836 H. SMITH *Tin Trumpet* (1876) 145 Envy—punishing ourselves for being inferior to our neighbours 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V 75 Let every man contend in the race without envy

†b In the phrase *to envy*, i e. to such a point as to excite envy, to the heart's content; to admiration, to perfection *Obs* Cf 5

Perh suggested by Fr. *à l'envi*, emulously, which is of different etymology Cf ENVY *v*², to which the first quot may belong

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 173 They had good leyser for to route To envye, who might slepe beste 1650-3 tr *Hales' Dissert de Pace* in *Phenix* (1708) II 370 That Contemplation, happy even to Envy, awaits us in the Heavens 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Mar, Captain Cocke told me that the Solicitor General do commend me, even to envy

c *pl.* Instances of envy; envious feelings, jealousies, rivalries

1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 239 Little Enuies or Emulations upon Forraine Princes 1668 DRYDEN *Ess Dram Poesy* (J), The little envies of them [women] to one another 1888

Poor Nellie 26 Whilst..our statesmen inflame the mean envies of classes

d. *concr* The object of envy

1836 Ld Lytton *Duchess* III ii, Duchess la Valliere..The envy of the beauty and the birth Of Europe's court.

4 Without notion of malevolence: † a Desire to equal another in achievement or excellence; emulation. *Obs.*, *rare*.

1541 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1549) 129 His aduancement shall ingender in noble men an honest enuie 1606-35 Ford (Webster), Such as cleanliness and decency Prompt to a virtuous envy

b. A longing for the advantages enjoyed by another person.

1723 Pope *Lett* (1737) VI 99 My innocent envies and wishes of your state *Mod* Your success excites my envy

| **5** Wish, desire, longing; enthusiasm *Obs.* Cf Fr. *envie*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2240 (Trin.) Pese foles wip greet envye þis werk bigon *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam* 341 They rode forthe with grete envy To seke after the quene. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I v. 19 And had enuye at none other thinge, but only for to leme suche science 1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* (1673) 261 Uncivilized men do participate, in their conditions, the labours and envie of brute beasts

6. *Comb*

1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* 26 He must be envy-mad 1871 Palgrave *Lyr. Poems* 135 Judges with envy-dim eye

¶ In the following quots *envy* is prob. a mere misprint for *enemy*. Cf. Envyte

c 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* I ix (1544) 16 b, Ye great sodein fall Of [illegible] Who hunte Jewes was envy [illegible] 1494 [illegible] 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* [illegible] 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 189 [illegible] wrong, then thy envyes in committing injury.

Envy (e·nvi), *v.* Forms: 4–7 envie(n, envye, (5 invye), 4– envy. [ad. Fr *envier*, corresp. to Pr *enveiar*, Cat *envejar*, Pg *invejar*, Sp. *envidiar*, It *invidiare*:—med.L. *invidiāre*, f. L *invidia* Envy *sb.* The older accentuation (envie) survived into the 17th c. and is still common dialectally, esp. in Sc.]

1. *trans.* To feel displeasure and ill-will at the superiority of (another person) in happiness, success, reputation, or the possession of anything desirable, to regard with discontent another's possession of (some superior advantage which one would like to have for oneself). Also in less unfavourable sense. To wish oneself on a level with (another) in happiness or in the possession of something desirable, to wish oneself possessed of (something which another has).

a. with obj. a thing; † (rarely) with obj clause.

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol* 142, I nyl nat envye no virginitee. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I 254 Every worship is envied. 1595 W. C[larke] in *Shaks. C. Praise* 15 Let other countries (sweet Cambridge) envie..thy petrarch, divine Spenser. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 78, I..owe no man hate, envie no mans happinesse. *c* 1632 *Poem* in *Athenæum* No 2883. 121/3 Eolus such monstrous wracks envyes 1696 Whiston *Th. Earth* iv. (1722) 368 We have but too much reason to envy the Ancient Happiness of our Forefathers 1728 T. Sheridan *Persius* III (1739) 49 Do not envy that the wealthy Lawyer increases his Stores beyond you by Knavery and Oppression. 1857 Ruskin *Pol. Econ Art* 4 A power not indeed to be envied, because it seldom makes us happy.

b with obj a person.

1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W de W. 1531) 115 Thou shalt mollifye his herte that enuyeth the. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr* (1867) 26 Better be enuied than pitied, folke sey 1613 Shaks. *Hen VIII*, II ii 125 They will not sticke to say, you enuide him 1741 Middleton *Cicero* II. x 458, I envy him for walking, and joking with you 1841-4 Emerson *Ess.* VIII *Heroism* Wks. (Bohn) I 110 Who does not envy those who have seen safely to an end their manful endeavour? 1872 Ruskin *Eagle's N* § 34 We may be envied, but shall not be praised, for having been allowed, etc.

c. with double obj., person and thing.

1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* III, I envy your friend those tears. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* I. 554 Ah! much I envy thee thy boys.

† **2.** To feel a grudge against (a person); to regard (a person or an action) with dislike or disapproval. *Obs.*

1557 North tr *Guevara's Diall Pr* 105 b/2, I knowe well, Faustine, that for that I haue sayed thou and others suche lyke, shall greatlye enuye me 1577 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 163 Because you are aged, and nowe are not able to doe as other yong men and women do, and this maketh you to enuy it so much 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.*, Epit 389 Much was this distraction of Regalitie from Richard the second, enued by those of his Line and Affinitie. 1630 R. Johnson *Kingd & Commw.* 553 The Grand Seignior doth much envie him [Emir of Sidon] for suffering the Florentines to harbour and water within his Port of Tyrus

† **b.** ? To injure; cf Envy *sb.* 2. *Obs rare*

1621 Fletcher *Pilgrim* II. i, If I make a lie To gain your love, and envy my best mistress, Pin me against a wall.

† **3.** *trans.* To grudge, give reluctantly, refuse to give (a thing) *to* (a person), to begrudge (a thing), to treat (a person) grudgingly Also *absol.*

1575-85 Abp Sandys *Serm* (1841) 217 God hath not envied us he oweth us nothing, but he giveth us much. 1590 Spenser *F. Q* III. v 50 But that sweet Cordiall She did to him envy. 1616 Surfl. & Markh *Country Farm* 83 The dung of Peacockes is verie soueraigne against the diseases of the eyes..but the Peacock so much enuieth the good of man, that he eateth his owne dung 1667 Milton *P. L* VIII 494 Thou has fulfill'd Thy words, Creator bounteous nor enviest *Ibid.* IV. 517 Why should thir Lord envie them that? 1693 Dryden *Ess. Satire* Wks 1821 XIII. 5 Jonson, who by studying Horace, had been acquainted with the rules, yet seemed to envy to posterity that knowledge 1707 *Curios in Husb. & Gard* 75 We ought to make our own Advantage of that Knowledge, and not to envy it to others 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) II. 785/2 Thou enviedst me the glory of giving thee thy life

† **b.** With clause as obj. To grudge *that* (something should take place). *Obs*

c 1430 Lydg. *Story Thebes* III, For euery man of high and lowe degree Enuieth now, that other should thriue. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 40 b, Enuying that God shoulde haue his owne prayse and glory 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn* I 23 Antiquity enuieth there should be new additions. 1663 Pepys *Diary* 2 Sept. [illegible] 1682 [illegible] That two should w[illegible] 1682 [illegible] *Butler's Ghost* 176 Envying that he should ground his fame on Deeds so Essential to his Honour.

† **4** *intr.* To have envious, grudging, or malevolent feelings. Sometimes with the occasion of the feeling expressed by inf. *To envy at* = senses 1–3 *Obs*

1477 Earl Rivers *Dictes* 52 To be envied at of mightier men then he is 1549 Coverdale *Erasm. Par. Gal* IV 30 Whereby [illegible] 1595 Shaks. *John* III iv. 73 [illegible] 1649 Milton *Eikon* 30 The king envying to see the Peoples love devolv'd on another object 1656 Cowley *Pindaric Odes, Life & Fame* (1687) 11, Oh Life! that enemies envy to lead 1658 J. Cotta *Cleopatra* VII 271 Those to whom this fortune is denied have so much cause to envie at it, etc *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm* (1810) II 217 Envying at those who have more worldly advantages. *a* 1700 Dryden *Pal & Arc* III, Envy'd to behold The Names of others, not their own insciib'd.

† **b** To be jealous *for* another *Obs rare*—1.

1382 Wyclif *Numb* xi 29 What, he seith, envyest thow for me [Vulg. *zemularis pro me*]

† **Envy** *v*.2 [a. OF. *envier*—L. *invitāre* to challenge, Invite. Cf. the aphetic form Vie

The identity in form and close resemblance in sense between this and prec. render it prob. that the two words were confused even in the earliest use; the examples in 16-17th c. may perh. belong to Envy *v*.1]

a. *intr.* To vie, contend for mastery **b.** *trans* To vie with, seek to rival.

c 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 406 As thogh the erthe enuye wolde To be gayer than the heuen. 1384 — *H. Fame* III 141 For that she wolde envien, lo, To ppen bet than Apollo 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas* xiv xvi (1845) 56 My mayster Lydgate I wyll not envy. 1590 Spenser *F. Q* I. iii. 17 Each others equall puissaunt enuies. 1621 Fletcher *Island Prince* I. ii, Each tree As if it envied the old Paradise

Envy, obs var. of Inveigh *v.*

1621 Sclater *Key* 367 With what earnestness of affection envies hee [St Paul] against those that, etc

† **Enˈvyful,** *a.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* [f Envy *sb.* + -ful] Full of envy, malice, or spite. Const *of*

1450–1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 183 The enuyful sturre and suggestoure. 1549 *Compl Scot.* VII (1872) 71 Aduersite, fortoune hes bene inuyful contrar my veil fayr 1594 J. Melvill *Diary* 194 Close the mouthes of invyfull sclanderers. *a* 1651 Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II 353 Their latent adversaries, invyfull of their place and vocatioun.

Envying (e·nviiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f Envy *v.*1 + -ing1.] The action of the verb Envy; *concr.* in *pl.* jealousies, etc.

1586 J. Hooker *Ireland* Ep. Ded. in Holinshed *Chron.*, You..haue though so much enuiengs, perseuered in [illegible] 1611 Bible 2 *Cor.* xii. 20 Debates, enuyings, [illegible] — *Rom* xiii. 13 Let us walke not [illegible] 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xiii § 25 103 This envying at God's goodness to others, is in effect a murmuring against God 1864 Mrs Gatty *Parab. Nature* Ser iv 23 What could put comparisons, and envyings into their heads?

Envying (e·nviiŋ), *ppl. a* [f Envy *v.* + -ing2] That envies

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xxvi 11 The enuyende puples.

Hence **Enˈvyingly** *adv*

1861 *Romance Dull Life* xli 300 She noticed envyingly the force of mild and intelligent silence.

† **Enˈvyless,** *a Obs. rare*—1 [f. Envy *sb.* + -less] Without envy, not exposed or liable to envy. In quot. quasi-*adv*

a 1628 R Brooke *Fame & Honour* lxiv, In Honour they should envylesse excell

[Envyte, app. a misprint for *enmyte*, Enmity Cf. Envy *sb* ¶

c 1430 Lydg. *Story Thebes* III K inj, They on Grekes, enuyously gan shoute And of despyte, and grete enuyte Bad hem foles, gone home to her contre. 1480 Caxton *Chron Eng* III (1520) 25/2 Antigonus broder unto the kynge was slayne thrugh the envyte of the quene *a* 1569 *Sqr. Low Degree* 392 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II 38 For yf it may be founde in thee, that thou them (de)fame for envyte]

Envyous, -ows, -us, obs. ff. Envious.

Envyron, var. of Environ *adv. Obs*

Enwall, inwall (en-, inwɔ̄l), *v* [f En-, In- + Wall] *trans* **a** To enclose within a wall, also *transf.* and *fig* **b** To serve as a wall to.

1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* (Dyce) 569 A felde..Enwallyd aboute with the stony flint 1580 C'tess Pembroke *Ps* lxxviii, Heaped waves an uncouth way enwall 1596 Spenser *State Irel* Wks. (1862) 543/2 They would bee able with little to in-wall themselves strongly 1601 Daniel *Epistles* Wks. (1717) 356 In-wall'd within a living Tomb. 1627 Speed *England* xxxiv § 8 The close [was] inwalled by Bishop Langton. 1864 [see En- *pref.*1 12a] 1879 *Cornh. Mag* Jan. 43 London was inwalled in the year 306 A. D.

Hence **Enwalling** *ppl. a*

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* I III xxxi, And strong Pantheotheus inwalling might

Enwallow: see En- *pref.*1 3.

Enwarp see Inwarp

Enwaste: see En- *pref.*1 2.

† **Enwaˈve,** *v Obs* Also 7 in- [f En-1 + Wave *v*] *trans* a. To form into waves **b.** To plunge into the waves.

1610 G Fletcher *Christ's Vict* in Farr *S. P Jas I* (1848) 46 Those [waters (depicted in embroidery)] that neare the margin pearl did play, Hoarcely enwaved were with hastie sway 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I xxvii. 91 Learning is like a river it inwaves itself in the unfathom'd Ocean

Enweaken · see En- *pref.*1 3

† **Enweaˈlthy,** *v. Obs* Also in-. [f En-1 + Wealthy] *trans* To make wealthy; = Enrich

1593 Drayton *Eclog.* v, Where of herself she 'aacts such usury, That she's else needy by inwealthying this. 1594 *Zepheria* VI in Arb. *Garner* V. 68, I then enwealthy thy exchequer

Enweave, enwoven see In-

Enwed see En- *pref.*1 3.

† **Enwheeˈl,** *v Obs.*, *rare* Also 7 in- [f En-1 + Wheel *sb.*] *trans.* To encircle, surround

1604 Shaks. *Oth* II. i 87 The grace of Heauen Enwheele thee round 1621 Fletcher *Pilgrim* I ii, Heaven's grace in wheele ye 1766–1800 in Bailey, and in mod Dicts

Enwiden: see En- *pref.*1 3.

Enwind, inwind (en-, inwai nd), *v* [f. En-1 + Wind *v*] *trans* To wind itself around (something); to surround as with windings or coils Also, to make into a coil. *lit* and *fig.*

1850 Mrs. Browning *Poems* II. 245 A sound, a sense of music Softly, finely, it inwound me 1850 Tennyson *In Mem* xcviii, Let her great Danube rolling fair Enwind her [illegible] of..e 1859 — *Guinevere* 598 The moony [illegible] the king Enwound him fold by fold 1876 Swinburne *Erechth* 806 With what blossomless flower age of sea foam and blood-coloured foliage inwound 1877 M Arnold *Deiragn. Antigone* Poems II. 40 The bond Original, deep-inwound, Of blood.

Hence **Enwinding** *vbl sb*

1598 Florio, *Balde* a folding, an inwinding or a plaiting of a garment 1697 *View Penal Laws* 257 Neither he or any other shall make any Inwinding within the Fleece

Enwine: see En- *pref.*1 2.

Enwisen, Enwoman. see En- *pref.*1 3 and 2

Enwomb (enwū m), *v.* Also 7–8 inwomb(e [f. En-1 + Womb]

1 *trans* To cause to bear in the womb; to make pregnant Also *fig.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q* II i 50 Me then he left enwombed of this childe 1633 J. Fletcher *Purple Isl* x xxxvii, Her daintie breasts may seem to sight To be enwombed both of pleasure and delight

2 To hold or to place in the womb ? *Obs.*

1602 Shaks. *All's Well* I. iii. 150, I am your mother, And put you in the Catalogue of those That were enwombed mine *a* 1625 Boys *Wks* (1630) 144 Mary did inwombe the Father of Mercies. 1647 H More *Song of Soul* III App li, Him whose chaste soul enwombd in Virgin chast, etc *a* 1711 Ken *Hymns Evang* Wks. 1721 I 205 God inwomb'd

3 *transf.* **a.** To contain as in the womb; in quots *fig.* **b.** To plunge *into*, bury *in*, the womb or bowels of (something); to enclose, shut up as in the womb

a 1592 Spenser *Ruins of Rome* 67 Her great spirite rejoyned to the spirite Of thir great masse, is in the same enwombed *a* 1625 Boys *Wks* (1630) 70 The heaven of heavens cannot contain him [God], much lesse any barren brune inwombe him. *a* 1631 Donne *Funeral Elegies* (R.), The Affrique Niger streame enwombs Itselfe into the earth 1633 P Fletcher *Elisa* xxx, Why is he living, then, in earth enwombed? 1840 Browning *Sordello* v. 418, I en womb Some wretched Friedrich with his red-hot tomb 1855 Singleton *Virgil* II 442 If thou Enwombest such high courage in thy breast 1859 Miss Mulock *Romani. T* 40 The dull dead metals that lie enwombed there

Hence **Enwoˈmbed** *ppl. a*, pregnant

1820 Shelley *Witch Atl* x, Wondering how the enwombed rocks Could have brought forth so beautiful a birth.

Enwood, -worthy, -wrack · see En- 1 b, 2

Enwrap, inwrap (en-, inræ p), *v.* [f En-1, In- + Wrap *v.*]

1 *trans.* To wrap, envelop, enfold *in* or *with* (a garment, case, or covering, coils or folds of anything), also, with the thing enveloping as subject *lit* and *fig* † In early use also To fold up (a garment)

α 1382 Wyclif *Jer.* x 8 A tree with siluer enwrappid 1548 Gest *Pr Masse* 72 To enwrap 1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II 95 b, Twoo Cypres trees..enwrapped with Ivy pioper 1578 Banister *Hist Man* IV. 51 Membranes enwrappyng round the ioyntes *Ibid* VIII 105 They are enwrapped both with the thinne, and also the hard Membrans 1601 Holland *Pliny* II 280 It ought to be applied enwrapped well in wooll 1683 A Snape *Anat Horse* IV. xxi (1686) 188 For it enwrappeth almost all the Muscles of the Thigh 1725-6 Pope *Odyss* VIII 339 Down rushed the toils, enwrapping as they lay The careless lovers 1775 R Chandler *Trav Asia M* (1825) I 82 The women of the Turks when they go out, are enwrapped in white linen 1830 Lindley *Nat Syst Bot* 144 Petals..enwrapping the stamens. 1845 *P Parley's Ann* VI 80 The body of a man enwrapping as they lay

β 1382 Wyclif 2 *Kings* II. 8 Helyas tooke his mantyll, and inwrappyde it —*Prov.* xxix. 6 The sinnende wicke inan a grene shal inwrappe. 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.*

II IX (Arb) 132 When shee seeth her younge chekyn inwrapped in towe or flaxe 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II XXII § 6 How they [the affections] are enwrapped one within another *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Wiltshire* III 165 His Armes three Children-heads Inwrapped about their necks, with as many Snakes Proper 1750 G HUGHES *Barbados* 253 Inwrapped in sometimes ten or eleven green husky leaves

b *transf* To wrap, enfold closely in a surrounding medium, *e g* clouds, darkness, vapour Of the medium To envelop Also *fig*

a 1545 UDALL *Erasm Par Luke* (1548) XXIII 806 Enwrapping his minde and sentence in the mistical darknesse of parables 1563 SACKVILLE *Mirr. Mag* Induct. 5 The mantels rent, wherein enwrapped been The gladsome groves 1640 BP HALL *Rem Wks* II (1660) 38 Neither can it ever see more then half the World at once, darkness the while enwraps the other 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1852) II 415 The fiery meteor, enwrapt in clouds and darkness. 1848 MILLER *First Impr* XI (1857) 172 It stands half enwrapped in tall wood *a* 1849 POE *L B Browning* Wks 1864 III. 403 A mystical something or nothing enwrapped in a fog of rhapsody

β 1590-6 SPENSER *F Q* (J), Arachne Spread her subtil net, Inwrapped in foul smoak 1668 HOWE *Bless Righteous* (1825) 53 And inwraps it in the blackness of darkness for ever 1878 G MACDONALD *Phantastes* III XXII 161 Inwrapt me like an odorous vapour

c Const *from.*

a 1849 POE *Valentine* Poems (1859) 57 Her own sweet name that nestling lies upon the page, enwrapped from every reader 1883 T. HARDY in *Longm Mag* July 254 The inevitable glooms of a straitened hard working life occasionally enwrap him from such pleasures as he has

2 *fig* a To contain implicitly, involve

1642 *Observ on his Majesty's Answ to Decl Parl* 13 Whether this or that Doctrine enwraps the greatest Danger. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl* 619 The benefits enwrapped in this salvation for the Church 1882 *Pop Science Monthly* XXII 148 An act which inwraps so much of irreparable loss.

b To 'wrap' in slumber, trance, etc , to absorb or engross in contemplation, thought, etc

In some applications of this sense the participle is liable to be confused with ENRAPT, q v

a 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XIV XVII, Enwrapt in fond desire 1601 SHAKS *Twel N* IV III 3 Though 'tis wonder that enwraps me thus, Yet 'tis not madnesse 1629 MILTON *Naturity* 134 If such holy song Enwrap our fancy long

β 1589 GREENE *Arcadia* (1616) 41 His trance, wherein the present wonder had inwrapt him 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip* II (1851) 68, I doe now feele my selfe inwrapt on the sodaine into those mazes and Labyrinths of dreadfull and hideous thoughts 1836–9 DICKENS *Sk Boz* 176/2 Too much inwrapped in the contemplation of his happiness

†c To involve, implicate, entangle (in danger, guilt, suffering), to involve in a common fate *with* another *Obs*

α 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam* XV 6 Departith fro Amalech, lest peraventure I enwrappe thee with hem 1617 COLLINS *Def Bp Ely* I 74 We should feare to be enwrapped in his danger 1636 SANDERSON *Serm* II 47 And from enwrapping himself within the guilt of their transgressions 1826 E IRVING *Babylon* II VI 133 That day of wrath fearfully enwrappeth them all in the horrors of its last hour

β 1563–87 FOXE *A & M* (1596) 97/1 They inwrapped themselues in miserie and desolation 1635 N R tr *Camden's Hist. Eliz* IV 178 His confession inwrapped many 1675 BROOKS *Gold Key* Wks 1867 V 147 The first Adam plunged himself into all unrighteousness, and so inwrapped himself in the curse

Hence **Enwrapped, -wrapt** *ppl a*

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I 313 To heaven the thick fumes bore Enwrapped savours 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II XXIII § 33 Somewhat viscous and inwrapped, and not easy to turn *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks* I XLIV 250 When the inwrapped Promises were unfolded and revealed 1868 *Selden's Table-t.* (Arb) Introd. 9 Their inwrapped principles may be understood in their nature

Enwrapping, inwrapping (en-, inræ piŋ), *vbl. sb* [f. prec + -ING[1]] The action of the verb ENWRAP Also *concr* a fold. *lit* and *fig*

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg* I X 10 The third and laste of the smal guttes hathe many involutions and inwrappynges 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst* IV 62 Darke by reason of many doutefull enwrappynges 1567 MAPLET *Gr Forest* 34 It [Bindweede] troubleth them with the inwrapping and circumplication about ye other their stem or stalk 1619 W SCLATER *Expos* 1 *Thess* (1630) 22 In respect of their promiscuous enwrapping in common calamities 1840 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life & Corr* (1844) II App 420 Their [the Apennines'] infinite beauty of outline, and the endless enwrappings of their combes

Enwrapping, inwrapping (en-, inræ piŋ), *ppl a* [f ENWRAP *v* + -ING[2]] That enwraps; enclosing, enveloping

1850 BROWNING *Christm Eve & Easter Day* 243 See the enwrapping rocky niche 1862 H SPENCER *First Princ* II x § 84 (1875) 258 Radiation from the enwrapping cloud

†Enwrapment, inwrapment. *Obs rare.* [f ENWRAP *v* + -MENT] The action of enwrapping; the state of being enwrapped. Also *concr.* a wrapping, covering

1753 SHUCKFORD *Creation* 203 They wreathed together a foliature of the fig-tree, and made themselves enwrapments 1798 *Month Mag* VI 552 The inwrapment in surplices of linen

Enwreathe, inwreathe (en-, inrī ð). Also 7 inwreath. [f EN-[1] + WREATHE *v*] *trans* †a To wrap or envelop *in* (*obs*) b To wreathe, intertwine *with* c To surround as with a wreath, to encircle as a wreath does *lit.* and *fig*

1620 SHELTON *Quix* II XIV (R.), Enwreathed in a sail and thrown into the sea. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng Gentl* 87 Such plants as they [the endive or misselto] inwreath 1667 MILTON *P. L* III 361 With these that never fade the Spirits Elect Bind thir resplendent locks inwreath'd with beams 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 937 Nor less the palm of peace enwreathes thy brow 1791 MRS RADCLIFFE *Rom Forest* II, The lofty battlements, thickly enwreathed with ivy 1850 MRS BROWNING *Poems* II 47, I gaze upon her beauty Through the tresses that enwreathe it 1853 G JOHNSTON *Nat Hist E Bord* I 75 Groups of thorn, hazel and sloe, enwreathed with honeysuckle 1859 GEO ELIOT *A Bede* 70 It was not at all a distressed blush, for it was inwreathed with smiles and dimples 1879 BROWNING *Pheidippides* 49 Oak and olive and bay,—I bid you cease to enwreathe Brows made bold by your leaf!

Hence **Enwreathed** *ppl. a.*

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Gamester* 42 Walking with an enwreathed arm like a dispassionate lover 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I 219 Bowers of fragrant and enwreathed light.

Enwrite, Enwrong: see EN- *pref.*[1] 3.

Enwrought see INWROUGHT

Eny, obs variant of ANY

Enykynnes, variant of ANYKYNS, *Obs.*

1377 LANGL *P Pl.* B II 200 Fettereth fast falsenesse for enykynnes giftes.

Enymy, obs form of ENEMY.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII 80 Magre all his enymyss, etc

Enyoke · see EN- *pref.*[1] 3

Enys, variant of ENES *adv Obs* once.

Enyyn-, enyntysch, var ff ANIENTISH *v Obs.*

Enzone · see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 a

Enzootic (enzoi|o tik), *a* and *sb* [f. Gr *ἐν* in + *ζῷον* animal + -IC, on the analogy of *chaotic, hypnotic,* etc Cf Fr *enzootique*]

A *adj* 'Applied to diseases of cattle peculiar to a district, climate, or season, in the same manner as *Endemic* is employed to indicate those of human beings' (*Syd Soc Lex*)

B *sb* An enzootic disease.

1880 *Times* 15 Sept 7/6 Fortified by a knowledge of endemics and enzootics in other regions. 1882 G FLEMING *Vivisection* in *19th Cent* No 61 472 The disease [anthrax] is enzootic in the half-submerged valleys of Catalonia.

E O. A game of chance, in which the appropriation of the stakes is determined by the falling of a ball into one of several niches marked E or O respectively Also *attrib*

1750 COVENTRY *Pompey Lit* I. XV. (1785) 36/2 For the sake of playing at E O 1827 HONE *Every-Day Bk* II 112 The profits gained by E O Tables, Rouge et Noir, etc.

Eo-, *prefix,* employed as combining form of Gr *ἠώς* dawn, in scientific terms of recent origin, chiefly *Geol* and *Palæont.* First used in EOCENE, with the sense 'characterized by the "dawn" or faintly recognizable beginnings of' (the recent fauna and flora); subsequently, with similar notion, in **Eohytic** (ī|ohi tik), *a.* [+ Gr *φυτόν* plant + -IC], characterized by the earliest appearance of plant-life. **Eozoic** (ī|ozō u ik), *a.* [+ Gr. *ζῷον* animal], characterized by the earliest appearance of animal life, said of the Laurentian strata and the period represented by them Also in mod L names of fossil genera, believed to be the earliest representatives of types still existing, as **Eohippus** (ī|ohi pŭs) [+ Gr. *ἵππος* horse], the oldest known genus of the horse family **Eopteris** (ī|o ptĕris) [+ Gr *πτερίς* fern], a genus including the oldest known fern. **Eosaurus** (ī|osō rŭs), the oldest known genus of saurians **Eozoon** (ī|ozō u·ŏn) [+ Gr *ζῷον* animal], a supposed genus of foraminifers or rhizopods, at one time regarded as the earliest known animal; its alleged remains are now believed to be of inorganic origin; hence **Eozoonal** *a*, pertaining to the eozoon

1879 LE CONTE *Elem Geol* 504 *Eohippus a small animal no bigger than a fox, having three toes on the hind foot and four perfect ones on the fore foot 1880 HUXLEY in *Times* 25 Dec. 4/1, I do not see any reason to doubt that the eocene equidæ were preceded by mesozoic forms, which differed from eohippus in the same way as eohippus differs from equus 1880 DAWSON *Earth & Man* II 32 An *Eophytic period preceding the Eozoic 1879 LE CONTE *Elem Geol* 404 Unless we except the *Eosaurus, these are the first true reptiles found 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* II 18 *Eozoic or those [rocks] that afford the traces of the earliest known living beings 1871 HUNT in *Proc Amer Assoc Sci.* 53 Subsequently to the eozoic times, silicated rocks are comparatively rare 1872 DARWIN *Orig Spec* X 287 The existence of the *Eozoon in the Laurentian formation of Canada is generally admitted 1879 LE CONTE *Elem Geol.* 275 A section of an *Eozoonal mass 1881 R ETHERIDGE in *Trans Geol Soc* XXXVIII 54 The prevalent limestones, Eozoonal or otherwise

Eoan (ī|ō u ăn), *a.* [f. L *ēō-us,* a. Gr. *ἠῷος,* f *ἠώ-ς* dawn + -AN] Of or pertaining to the dawn; eastern.

a 1822 SHELLEY *Liberty* XV, The morning-star Beckons the Sun from the Eoan wave 1827 SIR H TAYLOR *Commens* III 5 (D) The Mithra of the middle world, That sheds Eoan radiance on the West.

Eocene (ī ŏsēn), *a. Geol.* [f Gr. *ἠώ-ς* dawn (see Eo-) + *καινός* new, recent]

1 The epithet applied to the lowest division of the Tertiary strata, and to the geological period which they represent.

1833 LYELL *Princ Geol* (ed 2) III 54 The period next antecedent we shall call Eocene. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol* VII 174 The eocene group is characterised by a total absence of cycadeæ 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogy* 214 The Eocene rocks once spread over the whole surface of this chalk

fig. 1856 DARWIN *Let* 17 June (1887) II 73 His Geology also is rather eocene as I told him 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav* 103 These eocene periods of the day are not fitted for sustaining the human forms of life. 1870 *Daily Tel* 22 Sept , Its deep roots shot back into the eocene strata of civilisation

2 quasi-*sb.*

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol* XI 370, I Upper Eocene 2 Middle Eocene 3 Lower Eocene.

fig 1877 BLACKMORE *Erema* II XXXVI 221 The calm deep eocene of British rural mind

Eode, ME and OE pa t of Go

Eofen, obs. form of HEAVEN.

Eoile, obs form of OIL

Eoli, variant of ELE, oil, *Obs*

Eolian, Eolic, Eolipyle, var. ff ÆOLIAN, etc.

Eom, obs. form of *am* see BE *v.*

Eom, variant of EME, *Obs* uncle

Eon, variant form of ÆON

†Eo·nt. [OE *ent*] A giant

a 1000 *Runn* (Gr) 2 Brosnað enta geweorc *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 93 Eontas wolden areran anne stepel

Eorl, obs and Hist. form of EARL

Eorne, var. of EARN *adv Obs* earnestly.

Eornen, variant of RINNEN · see RUN

Eornest, obs form of EARNEST

Eorre, var f IRRE *sb* and *a Obs.*, anger, angry.

Eosin (ī ŏsin) *Chem.* [f. Gr. *ἠώς* the morning red, the dawn + -IN] A red dye-stuff produced by the addition of bromine to a solution of fluorescin in glacial acetic acid Its potassium salt, known in commerce as 'soluble eosin' or 'eosin', is used as a rose-coloured dye Also *attrib*

1866 A FLINT *Princ Med* (1880) 866 The addition of some coloring agent, such as iodine or eosine, is of assistance in searching for them. 1879 WATTS *Dict Chem* , EOSIN 1885 *Athenæum* 27 June 827/3 Coal-tar colours, especially eosine reds, have been employed in the artificial flower manufacture

Eotand, -end, var. of ETEN, *Obs* giant

-eous, *suffix,* occurring in adjs, is chiefly f. L. *-e-us* + -OUS. The Eng. words with this suffix are for the most part practically mere adaptations of L. adjs in *-eus,* the senses of which they generally retain. While, however, the L adjs in *-eus* f. sbs. denoting material substances have usually the sense 'composed of', as well as the sense 'of the nature of, resembling', their Eng derivatives in *-eous* express the latter meaning only compare, e g. *argenteous, igneous, vitreous,* with the corresponding words in Latin In a very few cases (e g *aqueous*) Eng adjs in *-eous* have been formed directly on L. sbs. The L. ending *-eus* also occurs as part of a complex suffix, as in the words in *-āceus* (see -ACEOUS) and *-āneus* (cf. *consentaneous, instantaneous*)

2 In *beauteous, bounteous, duteous, plenteous,* the ending *-eous* arises from the addition of the suffix *-ous* to *-te,* earlier form of -TY , but in the older words of this formation *-teous* replaces an earlier *-tivous,* f Fr *-if* + -OUS ; e g *bounteous* was originally *bountivous,* f. Fr. *bontif,* f *bonté* . see BOUNTY.

3 In a few instances *-eous* is an analogical deformation of other suffixes, as in *righteous* (for *rightwise*), *courteous,* for ME. *curteis* a OFr *curteis* (*-eis* :—L. *-ensem*).

Eovese, obs form of EAVES.

Eow, obs form of YEW

Eow, -er, etc , obs forms of YOU, YOUR, etc

Eowberge, obs form of YEWBERRY

†Eowde. *Obs* [OE *éowde* : — OTeut type **awdjo(m,* f. **awi-s,* OE. *éowu* EWE Cf. OHG *ewit,* Goth. *awêþi* of same meaning, but different formation] A flock of sheep.

a 1000 *Andreas* 1669 Ne scealt þu þæt eowde anforlætan. *c* 1000 *Ags Ps* lxxviii 14 We þin folc wærun and fæle sceap eowdes þines *a* 1175 *Cott Hom* 245 Sif he hit þan gemet, he hit berð an his eaxlun to þara eowde oder falde

Eozoic, Eozoon, etc : see Eo- *pref.*

Ep-, *prefix,* in words a or ad Gr , or f. Gr elements, represents *ἐπ-,* shortened form of *ἐπί* before a vowel · see EPI-.

Epacrid (epæ krid). *Bot* [ad. mod.L *epacridem,* f. Gr *ἐπί* + *ἄκρις* summit ; so called by Forster (1776) because 'the plants of this genus are generally found on mountain tops' (Forster, *Characteres Generum Plant.* 10) In sense b. f. mod.L *Epacrid-eæ.*]

a A plant of the genus *Epacris* b. A plant of the N.O *Epacrideæ,* of which this is the typical genus; the order consists of corolliflorai dicotyledons, growing in Australia and the Indian Archipelago, which resemble the heaths of other countries

1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* I, Choice geraniums lived here, and roses, heaths and epacrids

Epact (*ī* pakt, e pakt). [ad. Fr *epacte*, L. *epacta*, Gr. *ἐπακτή*, f. *ἐπακτός*, vbl adj of *ἐπάγειν* to intercalate, f *ἐπί* on + *ἄγειν* to bring.]

1 a. (Also pl. *epacts*.) The number of days that constitutes the excess of the solar over the lunar year, or 12 months. b. The number of days in the age of the moon on the first day of the year (now Jan. 1st, but formerly March 1st or 22nd).

a. 1588 A. King *Canisius' Catech.* N vj b, Vᵉ Epact, quhilk is vᵉ nombre of y dayes quharby y' 3eir of y' sone do exceid y 3ere of vᵉ moone. 1603 Sir C. Heydon *Jud Astrol.* xviii. 383 The Epact, or xi. daies ouerplus. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Years* These eleven Days are call'd Epacts. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 421. 1787 Bonnycastle *Astron.* xiv. 237.

b. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Almanack, *heading* of col. 3. The Epacte. 1561 Eden *Art. Navig.* ii. vi. 31 This nombre of Epact or concurrent is founde. 1594 Blundeville *Exerc.* vii. 1 (ed. 7) 654 The Epact [of 1594] is 6. of March. 1594 J. Davis *Seaman's Secr.* [illegible] two numbers especially required, namely the Prime and the Epact. 1696 Whiston *Th. Earth* ii. (1722) 214 The Eccentricity of the Sun is exactly coincident with the Epact of the Moon. 1704 Harris *Dict. Hist.*, (1714) I. 5/1 The Epact is the number of Days of the Moon's age on the last day of December. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* s. v., Divide by 3, for each one left add Ten; 30 reject. The Prime makes Epact then. 1816 Playfair *Nat. Phil.* II. 137 The Epacts, the ages of the moon at the beginning of every year. 1867 Denison *Astron. without Math.* 95 The moon's age at that time is called the epact of the year.

2 Any intercalated day or days. *rare*.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* Gloss., *Epact*, the day put to, or set in, to make the leape yeere. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 585 The five days which the Egyptians added by way of epact to the twelve months of thirty days each.

3 *attrib.*

1876 *Prayer-bk. Interleaved* 55 By means of the Epact Almanach, Easter-day for any year may be readily found.

Epactal (*ī*pæktăl, epæktăl), *a. Anat.* [f. Gr. *ἐπακτός* (see prec.) + -al.] 'Imported; foreign' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Epactal bone*: the Wormian bone at the superior angle of the occipital bone.

1878 Bartlett tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. i. 207 The exceptionally large ossa Wormiana an epactal, for example.

† **Epæne·tic**, *a. Obs.* Also 7 epæmetic, 8 epainetic. [ad. Gr. *ἐπαινετικός*, f. *ἐπαινέειν* to praise.] Laudatory, panegyrical.

1675 Phillips *Theatr. Poet.* Pref. * 5 b, In whatever kind of Poetry, whether the Epic, the Dramatic, the Epænetic, the Bucolic, [illegible] 1687 Wesley *Ess. Hug. Poets* Pref., [illegible] Epick other to [illegible] the Epigram. 1736 Bailey, *Epainetick Poem* comprehends the Hymn, the Epithalamium, the Genethliacon, or what else tends to the praise or congratulation of the Divine persons and persons eminent upon earth.

‖ **Epagoge** (epăgōu ge). [Gr. *ἐπαγωγή*, f. *ἐπάγειν* to bring in, f. *ἐπί* to + *ἄγειν* to bring.] The method of bringing forward a number of particular instances to lead to a general conclusion; argument by induction. **Epago·gic** *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἐπαγωγικός*], of an inductive nature.

In mod. Dicts.

Epagomenic (e păgome nik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἐπαγομένη* (*ἡμέρα*) intercalated (day), pass. pple of *ἐπάγειν* (see prec.) + -ic.] Intercalary (days); (gods) worshipped on intercalary days.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 211 The epagomenaic [*sic*], i. e. as the gods of the five days which formed no part of the month, or of the old solar year. 1880 *Athenæum* 23 Oct. 535/3 Rites to be performed or omitted on the epagomenic days.

Epalea·ceous, *a. Bot.* [f. E- *pref.*³ + L. *palea* chaff + -aceous.] Having no chaffy scales.

In mod. Dicts.

Epalpate (ɪpæ lpĕt), *a. Ent.* [f. E- *pref.* 3 + L. *palpus* the soft palm of the hand, in mod. L. a feeler.] Having no palpi or feelers.

1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Epalpebrate (ɪpæ lpɪbrĕt), *a.* [f. E- *pref.*³ + L. *palpebra* eyelid + -ate².] Having no eyebrows.

1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Epana-, before stems beginning with a vowel *epan-*, a combination of two Greek prepositions *ἐπ(ί)* upon, in addition + *ἀνά* up, again, occurring in some rhetorical terms, adopted from Greek. **Epa nadiplo·sis** [Gr. *διπλωσις* a doubling, cf. Anadiplosis], (see quots.). **E panale psis** [Gr. *λῆψις* a taking, f. *ληβ-*, cf. Analepsis], a figure by which the same word or clause is repeated after intervening matter. **Epana·phora** [Gr. *φορά* a carrying] = Anaphora. **Epana strophe** [Gr. *στροφή* turning; cf. Anastrophe], a figure by which the end-word of one sentence becomes the first word of the next. **Epa nodos**, also *error* 6 **epanodus**, 7, 9 **epanados** [Gr. *ὁδός* way; cf. Anode], a the repetition of a sentence in an inverse order; b a return to the regular thread of discourse after a digression. **E panortho sis** [Gr. *ὀρθωσις* a setting straight, f. *ὀρθόειν*, f. *ὀρθός* straight], a figure in which a word is recalled, in order to substitute a more correct or stronger term. Hence **E panortho tic** *a.*

1678 Phillips, **Epanadiplosis* a Rhetorical figure wherein a sentence begins and ends with the same word; as Severe to his servants, to his children severe. 1736 Bailey, *Epanadiplosis* In Latin this figure is called *Inclusio*. 1847 Craig, *Epanadiplosis*. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 210 **Epanalepsis*, or the Eccho sound. Much must he be beloued, that loueth much. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* (1622) Pref. 10 A Poeticall Epanalepsis or reduplication. 1736 Bailey, *Epanalepsis*, a repetition. 1847 Craig, *Epanalepsis*. 1678 Phillips, **Epanaphora*, a figure in which the same word begins several sentences. 1864 Webster, *Epanaphora*. 1864 Webster, **Epanastrophe*. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 229 Epanodos, or the figure of Retire. *a* 1679 Hobbes *Rhet.* (1840) 523 Epanados signifies the turning to the same tune. 1812 Knox & Jebb *Corr.* II. 79 The epanodos, or, speaking first, to the latter of two propositions, afterwards, to the former. 1847 Craig, *Epanodos* a rhetorical figure, when a sentence or member is inverted, or repeated backward. 1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Shep. Cal.* Jan. 61 A pretty *Epanorthosis in these two verses. 1672 H. More *Brief Reply* 172 By a seasonable Epanorthosis he straightway adds, etc. 1736 Bailey, *Epanorthosis*. 1847 Craig, *Epanorthosis*.

Epanthous (epæ nθəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἐπ(ί)* + *ἀνθ-os* flower + -ous.] Growing upon flowers, as certain fungi.

In mod. Dicts.

Eparch (e park). Also 7 **eparck**. [a. Gr. *ἔπαρχ-os*, f. *ἐπ(ί)* over + *ἀρχός* ruler.]

1. a. *Hist.* Used as equivalent to the L. *præfectus* prefect. b. In mod. usage. The governor of an eparchy or administrative division in the kingdom of Greece.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.* *Eparch*, the President of a Province. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* (1846) V. 111. 245 The eparch or præfect of the city. 1827 Sir H. Taylor *Commerce* II. iii., The eparchs will resort To the Bucolion. 1884 J. T. Bent in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 431/2 These eparchs again look after the demarchs or mayors of the various towns.

2. *Eccl.* a. *Hist.* The metropolitan (bishop) of a province. b. In the Greek (Russian) Church. The metropolitan (bishop) of an eparchy.

1691 Grascomi *Reply to Lond. Disc. Unreasonableness New Separ.* 21 The African Fathers were such Enemies to the Titles of Eparck or Patriarck. 1882-3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1947 Under him [the patriarch] the eparchs in the provinces.

Hence **E·parchate** [see -ate¹], = next.

1882-3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1763 The three eparchates of Palestine.

Epa·rchial, *a.* [f. next + -al.] Pertaining to an eparchy.

1882-3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 2082 Under these chief academies are the eparchial seminaries, with many circuit and parish schools.

Eparchy (e·pärki). [ad. Gr. *ἐπαρχία*, f. *ἔπαρχος*: see prec.] A district or province under the government of an eparch.

1. One of the subdivisions of the modern kingdom of Greece; a division of a nomarchy.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 432/2 Deputies from the communes assemble at the chief town of the eparchy. *c* 1850 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 839 It forms part of the eparchy of Naxos. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 85 (art. *Greece*) The [13] nomarchies are sub-divided into 59 eparchies.

2. In the Russian (Greek) Church: A diocese.

1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 87 Bishops preside over dioceses called Eparchies. 1798 Malthus *Popul.* (1878) 153 It [a statistical work on Russia] contains all the eparchies except Bruzlaw. 1862 Neale *Ess. Liturg.* (1867) 302 All the sees are divided into eparchies.

† **Epassy·tero·tically**, *adv. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *ἐπασσύτερον* one upon another; cf. *chaotically*.]

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 249 He killed seven of them epassyterotically, that is, one after another.

Epatic, -ke, obs. ff. Hepatic, etc.

‖ **Epaule** (epōl). *Fortif.* Also 8 **espaule**. [a. Fr. *épaule* (earlier *espaule*) shoulder.] The 'shoulder' of a bastion, *i. e.* the place where the face and flank meet.

1702 *Mil. Dict.*, *Epaule*. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.*, *Epaul*, *espaul*. 1727 Chambers, *Epaule*, or *Espaule*. 1748 *Earthquake of Peru* I. 48 Which makes the Angle of the Epaule 130 Degrees. 1853 Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl.* s. v.

Epaulement (epōlmĕnt) *Fortif.* Also 7 **espaulment**, 9 **epaulment** [a. Fr. *épaulement* (earlier *esp-*), f. *épaules* to protect (troops) by an epaulement, f. *épaule* shoulder.] 'A covering mass raised to protect from the fire of the enemy, but differing from a parapet in having no arrangement made for the convenient firing over it by defenders' (Adm. Smyth).

1687 J. Richards *Jrnl. Siege Buda* 8 To beat the Enemy from an Espaulment they had made to flank the Breach. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* xlv. (1804) 306, I never saw an epaulement but once—and that was at the siege of Namur. 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* I. 43 Fasces of prisms, projecting from the wall, like epaulements. 1859 F. Griffiths *Artil. Man* (1862) 251 On the balls striking the epaulment, they ricochéd.

Epaulet, epaulette (e·pŏlet) [a. Fr. *épaulette*, f. *épaule* shoulder.]

The anglicized spelling *epaulet* is preferable, on the ground that the word is fully naturalized in use; but the form in *-ette* is at present more common.]

1. A shoulder-piece, an ornament worn on the shoulder as part of a military, naval, or sometimes of a civil uniform. *To win one's epaulets*: (of a private soldier) to earn promotion to the rank of officer.

1783 Nelson 26 Nov. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 89 Here are two Navy Captains with epaulettes. 1800 *Naval Chron.* III. 495 The Post Captain under three years standing wears one epaulet upon the right shoulder. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* viii. 220 Go get, epaulets, and sash, Lion and crown—a perfect dash. 1838 *Hist. Rec. 4th Dragoon Guards* 63 The Officers were ordered to wear two Silver Epaulettes and an Aiguillette. 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 220 Obliged to borrow from Roths child, the [illegible] he wore as Austrian consul. 1875 Ham [illegible] xi. 101 A soldier wins his epaulettes before the enemy.

b. As equivalent to 'officer', 'commission'.

1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* xvi., My captain elect headed not with his brother epaulettes. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* ix., When epaulets are not sold.

2. *Entom.* The plate that covers the base of the anterior wings in hymenopterous insects.

1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 435 At the base of each of the superior wings is a kind of epaulette, prolonged posteriorly, that corresponds to the piece called *tegula* in the Hymenoptera. 1874 Lubbock *Orig. & Met. Ins.* iii. 56 The ciliated lobes or epaulets.

3. Used by antiquarian writers as a name for the smaller forms of the shoulder-piece or 'pauldron' in a suit of armour.

1824 Meyrick *Anc. Arm.* III. 87 A suit of armour resembling the halecrets of Henry the Eighth's time in having epaulettes for the shoulder.

4. A piece of trimming forming an ornament for the shoulder of a lady's dress.

1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* i. ii., A shoulder—with a powdered epaulette on it—of the mature young lady.

5. *Comb.*, as *epaulet-like* adj.

1841-71 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 221 Four epaulet-like wreaths of long cilia. 1889 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 3/1 Oversleeves of the velvet are heaped up in epaulet like folds upon the shoulders.

Hence **E·paulet·ted** *ppl. a.*, furnished or ornamented with epaulets, wearing epaulets.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIII. 351 His epauletted coat. 1836 F. Howard *R. Reefer* xxviii., Heavily epauletted shoulders. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXV. 30 How were the Kabyles to distinguish between the acts of the private soldier and of the epaulette chief. 1860 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi. Alt.* III. cxxiv. 77 To don the dress of epauletted hangmen.

Epaxial (epæksiăl), *a. Anat.* [f. Ep- + L. *axis* + -al.] Situated on or above the axis (of the body); said of muscles, cartilages, etc. that lie upon or above the vertebral column looked at in a horizontal position.

1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 219 Such arches, as they extend above the axis, have been called epaxial arches.

Hence **Epa·xially** *adv.*, in an epaxial position or direction.

‖ **Epe**, *v. Obs. rare* [a. ON. *æpa*.—OTeut. **aupjan*: see Weep.] *intr.* To cry aloud.

c 1200 Ormin 9198 Þe rowwste iss herrd off ænne mann patt epeþþ buss i wesste.

Epe, var. of Yepe *a.*, *Obs.*, active, bold.

Epecedean, obs. form of Epicedian.

Epencephalic (epe nsfæ lik), *a. Anat.* [f. Epencephal-on + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the epencephalon, covering the epencephalon.

1854 Owen in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) II. 53/2 Epencephalic arch. 1880 Gunther in *Fishes* 85 Epencephalic arch, composed of the occipitals.

Epencephalon (epense fălŏn). *Anat.* [f. Ep- + Encephalon.] The anterior of the two enlargements into which the posterior primary vesicle of the brain divides. Also called *hind-brain*.

1854 Owen in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) II. 59/2 The epencephalon derives a further bony covering from the basisphenoid and the parietals. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 358 The anterior part of this third vesicle is sometimes called the Epencephalon.

Ependyma (epe·ndimă) [a. Gr. *ἐπένδυμα*, f. *ἐπενδύειν*, f. *ἐπί* over + *ἐν* on + *δύειν* to put. Cf. Fr. *épendyme*.] 'Virchow's name for the lining membrane of the cerebral ventricles and of the central spinal canal' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 366 Another very delicate epithelial layer called the ependyma. 1887 Ellis *Anat.* (ed. 10) 213 Four of them [ventricles] are lined throughout by a thin membrane named ependyma.

Epenthesis (epe nθĭsis). *Gram.* [late L. *epenthesis*, a. Gr. *ἐπένθεσις*, f. *ἐπί* in addition + *ἐν* in + *θέσις* placing, f. *τι-θέ-ναι* to place. Cf. Fr. *epenthèse*.] (See quot.)

In mod. philology applied *spec.* to the phonetic change which consists in the transference of a semi-vowel to the syllable preceding that in which it originally occurred, as in Gr. *χαίρω* from an earlier **χαρ-ιω*.

1657 J. Smith *Myst. Rhet.* 171 *Epenthesis* is the interposition of a letter or syllable in the midst of a word. 1888 King & Cookson *Sound & Inflex. Gr. & Lat.* 197 In such presents as *φθείρω*, the *ει* is not to be regarded as the result of Epenthesis.

† **Epe·nthesy**, obs. var. of prec. In mod. Dicts.

Epenthetic (epenθe tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἐπενθετικός* see prec. and -ic.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, epenthesis. Of a letter or sound: Inserted in the middle of a word.

1831 M. Stuart *Heb. Gr.* (ed. 4) § 308 Future with epenthetic Nun. 1859 *Lit. Churchm.* V. 87/2 The א is considered epenthetic, as the true word would be ברן. 1883 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 442 An epenthetic *t* to fill up the sound.

Epergne (ɪpɔ̄ ɪn) Also 8 epergn, epargne [perh a corruption of Fr *épargne* saving, economy, cf quot. 1779, but there is no evidence to show how the word acquired its present meaning] A centre dish, or centre ornament for the dinner-table, now often in a branched form, each branch supporting a small dish for desert or the like, or a vase for flowers (From our quots. it appears that the earlier use was chiefly to hold pickles)

1761 *Bill of Fare* in Pennant *London* (1813) 562, 2 Grand Epergnes filled with fine Pickles. 1775 in Picton *L'pool Munic Rec* 199 That Mr Mayor be desir'd to order a handsome silver Epergn 1779 Mackenzie in *Mirror* No 34 § 6 In the centre stood a sumptuous *épargne*, filled [with sweetmeats] 1804 *Verses to Dr. Warton* in *Ann Reg* 928 [His pupils present him with an epergne on his resigning the head-mastership of Winchester, hoping that it may remind him 'of "Pickles" left behind'] 1819 *Banquet* 60 Waiter, epergne, and tankard, beaker, vase 1861 Dickens *Gt Expect* xi, An epergne or centre-piece of some kind was in the middle of the cloth

Epetite, obs var of Hɛlpatite

Epexegesis (epe kssĭdʒī sɪs) [a Gr ἐπεξήγησις, f ἐπεξηγεῖσθαι, f ἐπί in addition + ἐξηγεῖσθαι to explain: see Exegesis] The addition of a word or words to convey more clearly the meaning implied, or the specific sense intended, in a preceding word or sentence; a word or words added for this purpose

1621 Bp Mountagu *Diatribæ* 163 The latter part of the Apostles assertion is an epexegesis, or explication, of the former. *a* 1641 — *Acts & Mon* 130 Primarily and literally, not Princes, but Prophets, which is an epexegesis of Anointed 1888 *Pall Mall G* 4 Oct 3/1 The above may be very sound epexegesis 1889 M B Edwards *A Young* Introd 33 These jottings of old age, interesting as they are, err on the side of redundancy and epexegesis

Epexegetic (epe kssĭdʒe tɪk) [ad Gr ἐπεξηγητικ-ός, f ἐπεξηγεῖσθαι see prec] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an epexegesis; given as an additional explanation Const *of*

1888 *Athenæum* 3 Nov 590/1 Ep I, vv 18–20 . are epexegetic of the preceding verse

Epexegetical (epe kssĭdʒe tɪkăl), *a* [f prec + -al] = prec. Hence **Epexegetically** *adv*, in an epexegetical manner, by way of epexegesis

1864 F Hall in Wilson tr *Vishnú-purána* I 104 According to the commentator, 'fierce' and 'mild' are epexegetical of 'agreeable' and 'hideous'. 1865 *Athenæum* No 1986 692/1 This superfœtation of epexegetical help 1871 tr *Lange's Comm Jeremiah* 160 'Hunters' is therefore epexegetical 1882 J Robertson tr *Müller's Heb Synt* 52 To attach epexegetically some additional specification. 'The great river, the river Euphrates'

Ephah (ī fā). *Heb. Antiq* Forms 4 (ephi), 7–8 epha, 7– ephah [a Heb אֵיפָה *ēphāh*, believed to be of Egyptian origin

Cf Egyptian *apt*, a dry measure containing 40 *hin*, or according to Hultsch 18 18 litres=4 gallons The form *ephi* is a L *ephi* (Vulg)=Gr οἶφι (LXX) The form and Lat forms cannot be adoptions of the Heb word, but appear to be taken directly from Egyptian, the Gr is stated by Hesychius to be the name of an Egyptian measure]

A Hebrew dry measure, identical in capacity with the bath, see Bath *sb*3, it is variously said to have contained from 4½ to 9 gallons Also *fig*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P R.* xix cxxviii (1495) 932 Batus is in fletynge thynges Ephi in drye thynges 1611 Bible *Ezek* xlv 10 Ye shall haue iust ballances, and a iust Ephah, and a iust Bath 1622 A. Cooke *Pope Joan* in *Harl Misc* (Malh) IV 10 By your Grace's means, the epha, wherein popish wickedness sitteth, may be lifted up between the earth and the heaven 1660 Fuller *Mist Contempl* (1841) 177 Some have had a hin, others an ephah of afflictions 1721 Bailey, *Epha.*

Ephebe (efī·b) *Gr Antiq* [ad L. *ephēb-us*, a Gr. ἔφηβος, f ἐπί upon + ἥβη early manhood] Among the Greeks, a young citizen from eighteen to twenty years of age, during which he was occupied chiefly with garrison duty Also in L form **Ephebus** (efī bŏs) Hence **Ephe·bic** *a*, of or pertaining to an ephebus, or to early manhood.

[1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* I ix (1715) 48 They who were enroll'd amongst the Ephebi 1807 Robinson *Archæol Græca* II xviii 175 The ephebi, were youths that had arrived at the age of eighteen years] 1880 Waldstein *Pythag Hregion* 5 So soon as they became ephebes their hair was cut off to the length, etc 1865 Grote *Plato* I iii 116 *note*, His [Æschines'] two ephebic years 1884 L Morris *Songs Unsung* in *Times* 9 June 5, I marked my youngest born . doffing his ephebic robe.

Ephectic (efe ktɪk), *a* [ad Gr ἐφεκτικός, f ἐπέχειν to check, hold back, hence to suspend (one's judgement), f ἐπί upon + ἔχειν to hold] Characterized by suspense of judgement. In ancient use, a distinctive epithet of the Sceptic school of philosophers

a 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III xxxvi 303 The Schools of the Pyrronian Sceptick, and Ephectick Sects 1883 Saintsbury in *Daily News* 20 Dec. 6/2 Montaigne's attitude was ephectic.

†**Ephe·mera,** *a.* and *sb.*1 *Path. Obs.* Forms: 4–7 **effimera,** 6 **ephimera,** 7–9 **ephemera,** *pl* 7 **ephemeraes,** 8–9 **-æ,** **-as.** Also in adapted forms 6–7 **effimere,** 6 **ephimer.** [a. med.L. *ephēmera* (sc *febris*), fem of *ephēmerus*, a Gr ἐφήμερος lasting only for a day, f. ἐπί (see Epi-) + ἡμέρα day. The adapted forms are perh through OF *effimere*]

A *adj* Of a fever: Lasting only for a day, 'ephemeral'. **B** *sb* An ephemeral fever

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P R* vii xxxiv (1495) 248 Effimera, one dayes feuer is as it were the heete of one daye 1528 Paynll *Salerne Regim* C, A feuer effimere is engendred of vapours and smudge fumes 1547 Boorde *Brev Health* cxxxvi 50 In Englyshe it is named the Ephimer fever The fever doth dye that daye in the which he doth infest any man 1585 Lloyd *Treas Health* R iij, Of the Agew callyd ephimera which endureth but one daye 1625 Hart *Anat Ur.* II ix 112 That Feauer which we call Ephemera, not exceeding foure and twentie houres. 1707 Floyer *Physic Pulse-Watch* 115 Ephemeras oft end in Hectics, or Intermittents, because the Pulse is a-like frequent in all of them. 1813 J Thomson *Lect Inflam* 105 The ephemera from cold may be regarded as an idiopathic fever

Ephemera (ɪfe·mĕră), *sb*2 Pl **ephemeræ,** **-as** [a mod L. *ephēmera* (? sc *musca*): see prec

In med L. *ephemera* was neut pl, a Gr ἐφήμερα used in this sense by Aristotle (see Ephemeron). The earlier Eng instances are possibly due to the common practice of treating plurals in *-a* as sing Linnæus however used the word as fem, making it the name of a genus (of much wider extent than the genus now so called.)]

1. An insect that (in its imago or winged form) lives only for a day. In mod entomology the name of a genus of pseudo-neuropterous insects belonging to the group *Ephemeridæ* (Day-flies, May-flies).

1677 Hale *Prim Orig Man* II. vi 170 But Ephemeraes in duration, and little other than Insects in extent. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No 82 ₱ 7, I have discovered a new ephemera. 1813 Bingley *Anim Biog* (ed 4) III 235 The Common Ephemera, or Day-fly 1873 Dawson *Earth & Man* vi 136 Shad-flies or ephemeras, which spend their earlier days under water

2. *transf* and *fig* One who or something which has a transitory existence.

1751 Johnson *Rambler* No 145 ₱ 11 These papers of a day, the Ephemeræ of learning 1785 Crabbe *Newspaper* Wks 1834 II 119 These base ephemeras, so born To die before the next revolving morn. 1815 *Scribbleomania* 58 When the new-fangled ephemeræ of fashion shall be no more 1886 H F Lester *Under 2 Fig Trees* 33 [A charwoman is] a kind of domestic ephemera which flutters briefly in the scullery and then is seen no more

Ephemeral (ɪfe·mĕrăl), *a* (*sb*) [f Gr ἐφήμερ-ος (see prec) + -al]

A *adj.*

1. **a** Of diseases: Beginning and ending in a day. **b.** Of insects, flowers, etc. Existing for one day only, or for a very few days.

a 1576 Newton tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 164 The corruption of the Ayre is the cause of this grievous maladie or Ephemerall Ague 1866 A. Flint *Princ Med* (1880) 945 If very short, lasting only a single day, it is an ephemeral fever

b 1826 Kirby & Sp *Entomol* (1828) IV xliii 523 Some insects are so ephemeral that they are to be found only for a few days 1864 *Intell. Observ* No 33 149 The perfect Ephemeral imago 1875 Helps *Ess., Exerc Benevolence* 36 The insects poor ephemeral things 1880 Gray *Struct Bot* vi. § 5 243 Ephemeral or Fugacious, lasting for only a day, as the petals of Poppy

2 In more extended application. That is in existence, power, favour, popularity, etc for a short time only, short-lived, transitory.

a 1639 Sir H Wotton *Relig Wotton* (1685) 220 An ephemeral fit of applause *a* 1659 Bp Morton *Episc Justified* (1670) 142 A Deambulatory, Hebdomatical (or perad venture Ephemeral) Office 1810 T Jefferson *Writ* (1830) IV 137 His ministers, however weak and profligate in morals, are ephemeral 1821 Knox *On Grammar Schools* 157 The gale of ephemeral popularity 1825 Syd Smith *Sp.* Wks 1859 II 204/2 Their ephemeral liberty 1867 Freeman *Norm Conq* (1876) I vi 481 Empires like those of Alexander, Charles, and Cnut are in their own nature ephemeral

b *absol*

1875 Browning *Aristoph Apol* 127 May I, the ephemeral, ne'er scrutinize Who made the heaven and earth 1878 Bosw Smith *Carthage* 381 When the due distinction had been drawn between the ephemeral and the lasting

B *sb.* in *pl* Insects which live only for a day Also *transf* of books, persons, etc.

1817 Coleridge *Biog Lit.* II xx 121 Gnats, beetles, etc the whole tribe of ephemerals may flit in and out. 1831 *Blackw Mag* XXX 965 Let the breezy sunshine but bring out the winged ephemerals 1870 Swinburne *Ess & Stud* (1875) 106 Assemblies of important ephemerals who met to dispute the respective claims, etc 1878 W. E A Axon *Bk. Rarities Washington Museum* 11 Some of these books are pure ephemerals

Ephemerality (ɪfe·mĕræ lĭtɪ). [f prec + -(ɪ)ty] The quality of being ephemeral, *concr* in *pl* ephemeral matters

1822 Carlyle *Early Lett* (1886) II 67 Speculation on ephemeralities 1861 Reade *Cloister & H* III 222 This lively companion often looked in on him, and chattered ephemeralities 1878 *Fraser's Mag* XVII 530 Ephemeralty? Is not the glory of even the Prime Minister, in most cases, but a passing brilliancy?

†**Ephe·meran,** *a.* and *sb Obs.* [f. Ephemera + -an] **A.** *adj* = Ephemeral 1 a **B** *sb* = Ephemeral B.

1643 *True Informer* 13 It was rather an Embryo of a Parliament, an Ephemeran of 20 dayes *c* 1645 Howell *Lett* (1650) I. 363 Methought, it was a strange opinion of our Aristotle to hold, that the least of those small insected ephemerans should be more noble than the sun, because it had a sensitive soul in it 1727 Bradley *Fam Dict* s v *Fever*, The Ephemeran Fever is so call'd, because it lasts but one Day

†**Epheme·rean,** *a Obs. rare.* = Ephemeral

1804 *Minature* No. 4 (1806) I 57 Celestial Peacock Whose conscious plumes diffuse a hoard Of ephemerean dyes!

†**Epheme·rian,** *a Obs* [f. Ephemeri-s + -an] 'Belonging to a journal, register or day-book' (Bailey 1736).

Ephe·meric, *a* [f Ephemer-a + -ic] = Ephemeral

1755 in Johnson. 1847 in Craig, and in mod Dicts.

Ephemerid (ɪfe mĕrĭd) [ad. mod.L *Ephēmeridæ*, f *ephēmera*] An insect belonging to the group *Ephemeridæ*: see Ephemera 2. Also *fig*

1872 Nicholson *Palæont* 186 The *Haplophlebium Barnesii* must have attained a size much larger than that of any recent Ephemerids 1874 Farrar *Christ* 65 The ephemerid that buzzes out its little hour in the summer noon 1879 *Daily Tel.* 17 Oct, This gossamer nothing, this aerial ephemerid, paralyses the intellect

†**Ephe·merid,** *a rare.* [f. L *ephēmerid-*, stem of *ephēmeris* see Ephemeris] = Ephemeral.

1804 Mitford *Harmony* 91 The ephemerid fashion of orthography.

So †**Ephemeridal.**

1795 tr Mercier *Fragm of Politics & Hist* II 444 These sons of fortune, these ephemeridal giants who threatened to swallow up every thing

†**Ephemeri·dian,** *a. Obs* [f. L *ephēmerid-*, stem of *ephēmeris* + -ian] Of or pertaining to an ephemeris

1656–81 in Blount *Glossogr* 1721–1800 in Bailey

‖**Ephemeris** (ɪfe mĕrɪs) · *pl.* **ephemerides** (efĭmerɪdīz), formerly often used as a *sing.* [mod L *ephēmeris*, a Gr ἐφημερίς diary, calendar, f ἐφήμερος daily, see Ephemera]

†1 A record of daily occurrences, a diary, journal *Obs.*

1591 Lambarde *Arch* (1635) 168 The Bookes of Entries kept there, which is a true Ephemeris or Iournall of the Acts of the Court 1629 Donne *Serm* xxiv 240 God sees their sins and in his Ephemerides—his Journals, he writes them downe *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr Mor* 22 Register not only strange, but merciful occurrences, let ephemerides, not olympiads, give thee account of His mercies.

†**b.** *pl.* for *sing*

1613 Jackson *Creed* I xvii Wks I 119 His written oracles an absolute ephemerides of all things that had been since the first moment of time. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof St* v iv 371 Having kept an exact Ephemerides of all actions for more then five thousand years together. 1650 R Stapylton *Strada's Low C Warres* x 16 Set downe in a Diary (or Ephemerides).

2 A table showing the predicted (rarely the observed) positions of a heavenly body for every day during a given period †Also, in *pl* the tabulated positions (of a heavenly body) for a series of successive days

1551 Recorde *Cast Knowl* (1556) 283 Many eclipses of the sonne and moone also are not noted in the common Ephemerides and Almanachs 1601 Holland *Pliny* I 188 Among the Babylonians there were found Ephemerides containing the observation of the stars, for 720 yeares 1664 *Phil Trans* I 3 The Ephemerides of the Comet 1668 *Ibid* III 688 Tables of the Motion of the Satellits of Jupiter, with an Ephemeris of the same for this present Year 1874 Moseley *Astron* lxxxviii. (ed 4) 232 The Nautical Almanac for 1835 contained ephemerides of two of them 1880 *Academy* No 440 262 The following ephemeris will be serviceable in searching for the comet.

†**b** *pl* As the title of a collection of such tables Often used as sing = 3 *Obs*

1559 Cuninghame *Cosm Glas* 95, I find in an Ephemerides the sonne to be in the firste Digree of Aries 1594 Blundevil *Exerc* I xxviii (ed 7) 77 An example used by Stadius in the 115 Page of his Ephemerides 1618 Wither *Juvenil Motto* (1633) 543 Be slaves unto an Ephemerides 1635 N Carpenter *Geog Del* I xi 241 You may [know] by an Ephemerides at what houre an Eclipse shall happen *fig* 1686 W de Britaine *Hum Prud* § 21 99 You must be careful to keep an Ephemerides, to know how the great Orbs of the Court move

3 A book in which the places of the heavenly bodies and other astronomical matters are tabulated in advance for each day of a certain period, an astronomical almanac

1647 *Almanak for* 1386, Astron App (1812) 61 An ephemeris is a book giving the true places of the planets 1796 Hutton *Math Dict* s v, The Nautical Almanac, or Astronomical Ephemeris, published in England by the Board of Longitude which commenced with the year 1767. 1833 Herschel *Astron.* v 204 The equation of time is calculated and inserted in ephemerides for every day of the year 1874 Moseley *Astron.* xlv (ed 4) 147 These quantities are stated in the tables of the Nautical Almanac, and other ephemerides

†**4** In wider sense · An almanac or calendar of any kind, in early use *esp.* one containing astrological or meteorological predictions for each day of the period embraced; also, a calendar of saints' days. Also *pl* in same sense, sometimes used as sing *Obs.*

In bibliographical works (e g in the *Brit Mus. Cat*), 'Ephemerides' is still used as a general heading for Almanacs, Calendars, etc.

1597 BP HALL *Sat* II vii 6 Why can his tell troth Ephemerides Teach him the weathers state so long beforne 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* I i § 3 That Kalendar or Ephemerides which he maketh of the diversities of times and seasons for all actions and purposes 1620 B JONSON *Alch* IV iv, Cures Plagues, piles, and pox, by the ephemerides *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Huntshire* iv 39 He wrote an Ephemeris of the Irish Saints. 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I 45 Several Ephemerides or Almanacks are annually published.

fig 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen IV*, cccli, Hee who had read the Ephemerides Of Fate, and could repeat his owne, by roat. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks (1812) IX. 105, I think this can hardly have escaped the writers of political ephemerides for any month or year

† **b** *pl* The appointed daily order of religious services. *Obs*

1650 ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 117 How their ephemerides for divine services should be performed.

¶ **5** *catachr.* = EPHEMERA 2 1 and 2.

1820 SHELLEY *Sens. Pl.* 49 The beamlike ephemeris Whose path is the lightning's 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Self-reliance* Wks (Bohn) I 25 Honour is venerable to us because it is no ephemeris

† **Ephe·merist.** *Obs* [f. EPHEMER-IS + -IST] One who uses or makes an ephemeris

1656 *81* BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ephemerist*, one that registreth daily actions, or Nativities, with the help of an Ephemerides; a maker of an Ephemerides *a* 1666 HOWELL (J.), He was discoursing of the art of foolish astrologers and genethliacal ephemerists 1706 PHILLIPS, *Ephemerist*, a maker of Ephemerides, Almanacks, etc 1736 in BAILEY

Ephemeromorph (*i*fe mĕrŏ,mȯf). *Biol rare.* [f. Gr. ἐφήμερο-ς (see EPHEMERA) + μορφ-ή form] Used by Bastian as a general name for the lowest forms of life, which cannot be assigned definitely to either the animal or vegetable kingdom. Hence **Ephe meromo·rphic** *a.*

1874 BASTIAN in *Contemp Rev.* XXIII 708 The song of the Ephemeromorphs might be, in the words of Ovid, 'Corpora vertantur, nec quod fumusve, sumusve, Cras erimus' 1876 — *ibid* Jan. 243 These creatures of circumstances, which become metamorphosed in a most striking and apparently irregular manner, I have proposed to include under the general designation of 'Ephemeromorphs'. 1880 — *Brain* I. 6 The ephemeromorphic assemblage of vital forms.

Ephemeron (*i*fe mĕrȯn). *Pl.* 7-9 **ephemera,** 9 **ephemerons** [a. Gr (ζῷον) ἐφήμερον (Aristotle *H. A.* I v.), neut of ἐφήμερος: see EPHEMERA 2.]

1 An insect, which, in its winged state, lives but for a day. Cf EPHEMERA 2

1626 BACON *Sylva* 1677 § 697 There are certain Flies that are called Ephemera that live but a day. 1710 HEARNE *Collect* (Oxf Hist Soc.) III. 30 The Ephemeron, a Fly that lives but five Hours 1845 R CHAMBERS *Vest. Creat., Hypoth Devel.*, An ephemeron, hovering over a pool for its one April day of life. 1884 G F BRAITHWAITE *Salmonidæ Westmorld.* vi 26 The most beautiful species of our ephemera, the green and grey drakes, must not be forgotten

2 *fig* A short-lived person, institution, or production.

1771 *Bachelor* (1773) I No 38 254 Unnotic'd, dull invective lyes, A mere Ephemeron it dyes, Or but provokes a jest. 1787 BECKFORD *Italy* (1834) II 78 All the human ephemera of Lisbon 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* II 371 This political ephemeron [constitution formed by the National Assembly in 1791]. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc Amer.* III 208 Every ephemeron of a tale-writer, a dramatist, etc 1859 FAIRHOLT *Tobacco* (1876) 61 Samuel Rowlands, a prolific writer of ephemera. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* 173 A cloud of sedulous ephemera still suck a little spiritual moisture

‖ **3.** A plant described by ancient writers. *Obs*

Some ancient authors distinguish two plants called *ephemeron*: one so named because springing up and dying in one day, the other as being a poison that causes death within a day

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II xlv. 204 If it be Ephemeron as it seemeth to be, then it is good for the teeth 1616 HAYWARD *Sanct. Troub Soul* II (1620) To Rdr. ¶ 9 Many writings are like the plant Ephemeron; which springeth, flourisheth, and fadeth in one day 1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim & Min.* 35 It [goat's milk] helps against the ephemeron or cantharides [mistranslates *contra cantharidas et contra ephemeri potum* Plin *N. H.* XXVIII xlv]

4 *attrib.*

a 1735 DERHAM (J.), Swammerdam observes of the ephemeron worms, that their food is clay 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl* Travellers into Arabia tell us of several ephemeron-trees *a* 1791 WESLEY *Serm* Wks 1811 IX 115 An Ephemeron Fly lives six hours 1796 D'ISRAELI *Lit. Recreat* 115 Several singular coincidencies alone gave the ephemeron critic his temporary existence. 1802 PALEY *Nat Theol* XXIII (1826) 345 An ephemeron fly [produces] a cod-bait maggot

Ephemerous (*i*fe·mĕrŏs), *a* [f EPHEMER-ON + -OUS] Having the nature of, or resembling, an ephemeron; transitory

a 1660 HAMMOND 19 *Serm.* VI Wks 1684 IV, Our ephemerous wishes, that no man can distinguish from true piety, but by their sudden death. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 282 The ephemerous tale that does its business and dies in a day 1872 DARWIN *Orig Spec* XIV 386 A certain ephemerous insect during its development, moults above twenty times

Ephesian (*i*fī·zăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *ephesi-us* (ad Gr. ἐφέσιος, f Ἔφεσος) + -AN]

A *adj* Of or pertaining to Ephesus.

B *sb*

1. An inhabitant of Ephesus.

1388 WYCLIF *Ephes* Prol., Effesians [1382 Ephecyes] ben of Asie 1876 HUMPHREYS *Com Coll Man* VI 53 The money of the Ephesians bore a stag

† **2** A boon companion. *Obs.* Cf. the use of *Corinthian* in Shakspere, etc

1597 SHAKS *2 Hen IV*, II ii 164 *Prin* Where suppes he? What Company? *Page* Ephesians, my Lord, of the old Church 1598 — *Merry W* IV. v. 19 It is thine Host, thine Ephesian calls.

Ephesine (e fī·sin), *a* [ad L. *Ephesīnus*, f *Ephesus*] Of or pertaining to Ephesus, chiefly *Eccl.* with reference to the Third General Council, held there A.D. 431, or to certain liturgical uses supposed to have emanated from Ephesus

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl* 188 The Epistle of the Ephesine Counsell vnto Nestorius. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 339 The Ephesine temple. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit.* (*h* xi (1847) 109 The Ephesine fathers had determined the Cyprian church to be independent of the bishop of Antioch 1850 C WORDSWORTH *Theoph Angl* 166 What is the tenor of the Ephesine Canon? 1882-3 A F MITCHELL in Schaff *Encycl. Relig Knowl.* II. 1236 The Scottish fragment in the Book of Deer, the Irish fragments of distinctly Ephesine character

Ephesite (e fīsait) *Min* [f EPHES-US, near which it was found + -ITE.] A pearly-white lamellar mineral, closely related to margarite

1851 *Amer. Jrnl Sc* Ser II XI. 59 Ephesite [a new species] 1873 *Proc. Amer Phil. Soc* XIII. 387 Ephesite, a mineral of lamellar structure, resembles white cyanite

† **Ephe·stian,** *a Obs rare*$^{-1}$ [f. Gr ἐφέστι-ος of the house or family (f ἐπί upon + ἑστία hearth) + -AN] Domestic, as opposed to *foreign*

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks (1834) 275 That the state [government] of this Isle, without regard to Ephestian or exotick country should consider of men according to the fruits, whether good or bad.

Ephete (e fīt) *rare.* [ad. Gr. ἔφετης, agent-n f. ἐφιέναι to impose, command, etc., f. ἐπί (see EPI-) + ἱέναι to send.] In *pl* The members of a body of magistrates at Athens. More commonly in L. form *ephetæ*

1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II 19 He [Draco] introduced some changes in the administration of criminal justice, by transferring causes of murder, or of accidental homicide, from the cognizance of the archons to the magistrates called ephetes; though it is not clear whether he instituted, or only modified or enlarged, their jurisdiction

So **Ephe tic** *a.* [see -IC] (See quot)

1849 GROTE *Greece* II x (ed 2) III. 107 *note*, Plato copies to a great degree the arrangements of the ephetic tribunals, in his provisions for homicide

Ephialtes (efi,æ·ltīz) [a. Gr. ἐφιάλτης.

Usually believed to be agent-n f. *ἐφιάλλεσθαι, var of ἐφαλλεσθαι to leap upon, f ἐπί on + ἅλλεσθαι to leap But the phonological difficulties are considerable (cf., however, ἐφίορκος = ἐπίορκος, f. ἐπί + ὅρκος); and the synonymous ἡμιαλής, ἐφελής, etc suggest that the word may have been affected by popular etymology]

A demon supposed to cause nightmare; nightmare itself.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 214 The diseases called Ephialtes or Incubus, i e. the night-Mare 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* V xxi § 21. 272 To prevent the Ephialtes or night-Mare we hang up an hallow stone in our stables 1656 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 296 Such as in their sleep are troubled with the Disease called Ephialtes or Incubus 1777 BRAND *Pop Antiq.* 324 Ephialtes, or Night Mare is called by Common People Witch riding

Ephippial (efi·piăl), *a Anat & Zool* [f. EPHIPPI-UM + -AL] Of or pertaining to the ephippium.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 738/1 Its corners are bounded by the ephippial processes 1841 *71* R JONES *Anim. Kingd* (ed 4) 455 The development of the ephippial eggs takes place at the posterior part of the ovaries

† **Ephi·ppiate,** *v Obs*$^{-0}$ [f. L *ephippi-um* saddle + -ATE.] To harness or saddle

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1704 in COCKER

‖ **Ephippium** (efi·piŭm) [L *ephippium* horse-cloth, saddle, ad. Gr ἐφίππιος adj. 'that is for putting on a horse', f ἐπί upon + ἵππος horse.]

1. *Anat.* A saddle-shaped depression of the sphenoid bone 1842 DUNGLISON *Medical Lex* s v.

2 *Zool* The envelope enclosing the winter ova of the Daphniidæ (a genus of the Crustaceans), which is situated between the back of the animal and the carapace, and probably is a development from the latter. It is shed with the carapace

1841-*71* T. R JONES *Anim Kingd.* (ed. 4) 455 As winter approaches, however, the Daphnia may be seen with a dark opaque substance within the back of the shell, which has been called the ephippium, from its resemblance to a saddle The ephippium is really only an altered part of the carapace 1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv An.* VI 287 The ephippium sinks to the bottom, and, sooner or later, its contents give rise to young *Daphniæ*

Ephod (e fȯd) Also 4 **ephoth.** [Heb אפוד *ĕphōd*, f אחד *ăphad* to put on]

1. A Jewish priestly vestment, without sleeves, slit at the sides below the armpits, fastened with buckles at the shoulders, and by a girdle at the waist The high-priest's ephod was of 'gold, purple, scarlet, and fine-twined linen (byssus)', that worn by others was of linen.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex* XXV. 7 Gemmes to anowrn ephoth, that is, a preestis ouermest clothing, that we cleepen a coope 1611 BIBLE *2 Sam.* VI. 14 David was girded with a linnen Ephod. 1770 CHATTERTON *Happiness*, The bloody son of Jesse made himself an ephod to his mind 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal* IV (1858) 205 *note*, 'Bring hither the Ephod,' the priestly cape, dressed in which the High-priest delivered the oracle

2. *transf* A typical priestly garment; † hence used symbolically for 'the priestly office', 'clerical influence'

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* IV (R.) The holy ephod made a cloak for gain. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng* I v. (1739) 13 What the Ephod could not, the Sword wrapt up therein should 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I 44 Many a good dinner did Charles Honeyman lose by assuming that unlucky ephod [i e wearing the surplice in the pulpit]

Ephor (e fŏr). [ad Gr ἔφορος (= Epic ἐπίουρος) overseer, overlooker, f ἐπί upon + root *ϝορ, as in ὁράειν to see Also used in L. pl form ephori, whence app. the form *ephories* in 16-17th c.]

1 The title given to certain magistrates in various Dorian states, *esp* at Sparta, where the five ephors, appointed annually by popular election, exercised a controlling power over the kings

1586 T B *La Primaud Fr Acad.* I (1589) 547 To content the people, they appointed five Ephories who were chosen out of the people, as Tribunes to keep away tyranny. 1594 *Mirr Policy* (1599) B, Those which are good, would curbe and bridle him As the Ephori did the Kings of Lacedemonia 1602 L LLOYD *Confer. Lawes* 43 The Areopagites in Athens the Ephories in Sparta the Amphictions at Trozaena 1642 *Coll Rights & Priv Parl* 10 At Lacedemonia, the Ephors, at Athens, the Demarches 1689 *Def Liberty agst Tyrants* 76 The Ephores or Controllers of the Kings 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 321 Before the ephors made an exception, every one rose at his [the king's] approach

† **b** *transf. Obs rare*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* (1703) II vi 5 Mr Hollis, Sr Walter Earl, and other ephori 1732 WOGAN *Let* in *Swift's Wks* (1824) XVII 485 Their [kings' of England] inherent rights were but mere feathers, the sport of every wind that blew from the ephori of the people

2 In modern Greece: An overseer, superintendent of public works

1890 *Athenæum* 15 Mar 252/1 The excavations at Lycosoura will now be resumed, under the direction of the Ephor, B A Leonardos.

Hence **E phoral** *a*, of or pertaining to the ephors. **E·phoralty,** the office of ephor, also, the body of ephors. **E·phorate** see quot **Epho·ric** *a* = *ephoral.* † **E phorism,** *nonce-wd.*, a tribunal resembling that of the ephors. † **E phorize** *v Obs*, to exercise a controlling influence over; to over-rule as the ephors did **E phorship,** the term of office as ephor † **E phory** [cf. Gr ἐφορεία], the body of ephors.

1836 LYTTON *Athens* (1837) I 209 Aristotle paints the evil of the *ephoral magistrature, but acknowledges that it gave strength and durability to the state 1844 LD BROUGHAM *Brit. Const* I (1862) 18 It was not till above a century after his decease that the Ephoral power became any protection to the people 1853 LEWIS in *Philol Museum* II 49 Dr Arnold then proceeds to describe the *Ephoralty as a magistracy contrived for the purpose of, etc 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc Hist* 267 At the same time he abolished the Ephoralty 1841 W SPALDING *Italy & It Isl* III 42 An *ephorate or court of supreme revision for laws and magistracies 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) II VI 144 The annual *ephoric oath of office. 1633 JAMES in Hearne *Collect* (Oxf Hist Soc) I 9 Thrice I have bin hal'd before Our *Ephorismes of state. 1647 WARD *Simp Cobler* 50 These Essentially, must not be 'Ephorized or Tribuned by one or a few Mens discretion 1850 GROTE *Greece* II lxii VIII 31 In this 13th year of the reign of Darius, and in the *ephorship of Alexippidas at Lacedæmon 1689 tr *Buchanan's De Jure Regni* 42 Upbraiding him that by adding the *Ephory he [Theopompus] had diminished the Power of his Authority.

Ephydriad (efi drı,æd). *rare* [ad. Gr ἐφυδριάς, -άδος, f ἐπί upon + ὕδωρ water] A water-nymph.

1832 L. HUNT *Poems* 201 'Tis there the Ephydriads haunt

Epi-, *prefix*, repr Gr ἐπι- (before an unaspirated vowel usually ἐπ-, before an aspirated vowel ἐφ-, represented in Eng by EP-, EPH-), used in prepositional and advb. senses, 'upon, at, or close upon (a point of space or time), on the ground or occasion of, in addition'

1 In words derived from compounds which either were, or might legitimately have been, formed already in Greek Also in mod. scientific terms after the analogy of words derived from Gr., chiefly with sense 'placed or resting upon', as in *epicalyx, epicorolline.*

2 In mod Chemistry employed in the names **epibromhydrin, epichlorhydrin, epicyanhydrin, epinodohydrin,** denoting substances of analogous composition belonging respectively to the bromhydrin, chlorhydrin, etc. series. They contain one equivalent of a salt-radical with 3 of carbon, 5 of hydrogen, and 1 of oxygen.

3. In Mineralogy prefixed to the names of certain minerals to form names of other minerals closely resembling them in composition, as in **Epibou·la·ngerite,** a sulph-antimonide of lead resulting from the decomposition of boulangerite. **Epichlo·rite,** a hydrous silicate of aluminium, iron, and magnesium. **Epidi·orite,** a mineral differing from diorite in that the hornblende it contains is fibrous **Episti·lbite,** a zeolitic mineral, a hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium.

1872 DANA *Man*, 1st *App* 5 *Epiboulangerite* 1850 DANA *Min* 263 Epichlorite fuses only in thin fibres and with difficulty. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* XIII 245 The viridite (chlorite, epichlorite, or chloritic matter) 1887 DANA *Manual Min* 482 Epidioryte consists of plagioclase with hornblende, some quartz, a little orthoclase, and some pyroxen 1826 *Edin Jrnl Sc* IV 286 The cleavage of epistilbite is quite perfect.

Epibasal (epibē·săl), *a Bot* [f EPI- + BASAL *a*] The distinctive epithet of the upper of the two cells in the oösphere of certain crypto gams (See quot)

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot* 375 The oospore is first of all clothed with a cell-wall, continues to grow considerably, and is then divided by a horizontal or slightly oblique wall (basal wall) The lower (hypobasal) of these two cells contributes but little to the formation of the embryo The upper (epibasal) cell gives rise to the capsule and the seta.

Epiblast (e·piblast) [f EPI- + -BLAST]

1 *Bot.* (See quot)

1866 *Treas Bot*, *Epiblast*, a small transverse plate (a second cotyledon), found on the embryo of some grasses

2. *Biol.* The outermost of the three layers constituting the wall of the blastoderm when fully formed

1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv An* 1 50 The inner wall of the sac is the hypoblast (endoderm of the adult), the outer the epiblast (ectoderm). 1881 MIVART *Cat* 319 The epiblast investing the whole ovum within the vitelline membrane.

‖ **Epiblema** (epiblī·mă). *Bot* [mod L, a Gr *ἐπίβλημα* that which is thrown over, f. *ἐπί* upon + *βάλλειν* to throw] (See quot.)

1870 BENTLEY *Bot* 48 The roots of plants are invested by a modified epidermal tissue to which the term Epiblema has been given by Schleiden

Epic (e·pik), *a* and *sb* Also 6–9 **epick**, 7 **epique**, (**epik**) [ad L *epicus*, a Gr *ἐπικός*, f *ἔπος* word, narrative, song Cf Fr *épique*]

A *adj*

1 Pertaining to that species of poetical composition (see EPOS), represented typically by the Iliad and Odyssey, which celebrates in the form of a continuous narrative the achievements of one or more heroic personages of history or tradition.

Epic dialect. that form of the Greek language in which the epic poems were written

1589 PUTTENHAM *Arte Eng Poet* (Arb) 176 Harding a Poet Epick or Historicall 1644 MILTON *Educ* (1738) 139 Teaches what the Laws are of a true Epic Poem 1666 DRYDEN *Ann Mirab*, *Let Sir R Howard*, The same images serve equally for the Epique Poesie, and for the Historique and Panegyrique 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 106 P 1 Three and twenty Descriptions of the Sun-rising that might be of great Use to an Epick Poet 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 202 P 6 To be poor, in the epick language, is only not to command the wealth of nations 1819 BYRON *Juan* I cc, My poem's Epic, and is meant to be Divided in twelve books 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess Poet* Wks (Bohn) I 165 The epic poet must drink water out of a wooden bowl 1879 B TAYLOR *Stud Germ Lit* 73 Tennyson has endeavored to imitate the old epic simplicity

absol *a* 1637 B JONSON *Discoveries* (1641) 132 The best masters of the Epick, Homer and Virgil

2 Such as is described in epic poetry

1847 TENNYSON *Princ* Prol 219 Some great Princess, six feet high, Grand, epic, homicidal

B *sb*

†1 An epic poet *Obs.*

a 1637 B JONSON *Horace's Art Poet* (1640) 5 Now to like of this, lay that aside, the Epic's office is

2 An epic poem

1706 A BEDFORD *Temple Mus* II 33 One of them was the Goddess of Elegies and another of Epicks 1789 J CAMPBELL *Eccl & Lit Hist Irel* 170 (T) He [Mr M'Pherson] brought forward his counterfeit epicks (the alleged poems of Ossian) 1833 COLERIDGE *Table-t* 23 Oct, The Homeric epic, in which all is purely external and objective, and the poet is a mere voice 1876 GREEN *Short Hist* VIII 583 The most popular of all English poems has been the Puritan epic of the 'Paradise Lost'

b *transf.* A composition comparable to an epic poem.

The typical epics, the Homeric poems, the Nibelungenlied, etc, have often been regarded as embodying a nation's conception of its own past history, or of the events in that history which it finds most worthy of remembrance. Hence by some writers the phrase *national epic* has been applied to any imaginative work (whatever its form) which is considered to fulfil this function

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 267 Schlegel has a remark on his Historical Plays, *Henry Fifth* and the others, which is worth remembering He calls them a kind of National Epic 1869 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) III XIV 328 To turn from the glowing strains of the Norwegian prose epic

3 *fig* A story, or series of events, worthy to form the subject of an epic

1831 LYTTON *Godolph* LXIII, This starry and weird incident in the epic of life's common career 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep* VI VII 898 That life was a noble Christian epic.

Epical (e·pikăl), *a.* [f. prec + -AL]

1. Characteristic of an epic; resembling the style or the subjects proper to epic poetry.

1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser 1 (1873) 224 The simple epical accumulation of sentences. 1838 EMERSON *Addr Camb Mass*, Wks (Bohn) II 204 The Hebrew and Greek Scriptures contain immortal sentences But they have no epical integrity 1853 F W NEWMAN *Odes of Horace* 27 The rhythm is vigorous and simple, in some sense epical 1877 MRS OLIPHANT *Makers Flor* Introd 14 The great figure of the Poet and the equally remarkable Preacher. give a certain historical and epical form to the narrative

2 Of the nature of an epic, or of epic poetry: cf EPIC *a* 1

1845 MAURICE *Mor & Met Philos* in *Encycl Metrop* II 565/1 The Epical poetry of the Hebrews. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I Pref 32 A high-toned epical narrative 1882 A W WARD in *Macm Mag* XLVI 425 A form of poetry more elastic than either the epical or the dramatic

Hence **Epically** *adv*, in an epical manner; in the style of an epic poem.

1863 *Athenæum* 8 Aug 176/3 We have seen Milton's vision of Eden treated in fond fancy epically by a small versifier 1882 STEVENSON in *Longm Mag* I 73 Typical incidents, epically conceived, fitly embodying a crisis

Epicalyx (epikæ·liks). *Bot* [f EPI- + CALYX] A whorl of leaf-like organs surrounding the true calyx in some plants.

1870 BENTLEY *Bot* 221 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot* 540 In *Malope trifida* the three parts of the epicalyx represent a sub-floral bract with its two stipules

Epicarp (e·pikārp) *Bot* [f Gr *ἐπί* (see EPI-) + *καρπ-ός* fruit] In fruits The outermost layer of the pericarp; the peel, rind, or skin. Cf. ENDOCARP

1835 LINDLEY *Introd Bot* (1848) II 3 In the apple and pear the epicarp is formed by the cuticle of the calyx, in the peach the separable skin is the epicarp.

Epicay, var. of EPIKY, *Obs*

Epicede (e·pisīd) *arch* Also 7 **epiced** Anglicized form of EPICEDIUM

1549 BALE *Ded of Leland's Itin* (T), His worthy works with hys epigrams and epicedes 1613–6 W. BROWNE *Brit Past* I v (1772) 141 To heare the swan sing her oune epiced 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess* VI 99 Ausonius made many Epiceds 1848 *Blackw Mag* LXIV 228 He had hastily flattered Richard Cromwell's brief authority by an epicede on Oliver

Epice·dial, *a arch* [f EPICEDI-UM + -AL] Of or pertaining to an epicedium; elegiac.

1654 VILVAIN *Epit Ess* VI 50, 2 Epicedial Distichs 1824 CARLYLE *Richter* Misc (1869) 4 Some of them far exceed anything we English can exhibit in the epicedial style 1828 — in *For Rev.* II 461 In epicedial language, it may be said that his country mourned for him

Epicedian (episī·dĭăn), *a* and *sb* Also 7 **epecedean** [f as prec. + -AN]

A *adj* Elegiac, funereal

1623 COCKERAM II s v *Song*, A Song sung ere the corse bee buried, Epicedian-Songe [*printed* Epiodian] 1881 LD LYTTON in *19th Cent* Nov 783 Epicedian strains

†**B** *sb Obs* = EPICEDIUM.

1606 MARLOW & CHAPMAN *Hero & Leander* IV, The.. black ey'd swans Did sing woful epicedians 1662 TATHAM *Aqua Trz* 3 Swans are said to sing a little before they die an Epecedean, or Funerall Song.

†**Epicedion.** *Obs* = next

1612 J TAYLOR (Water P) *Gt Brit in Black* (1872) 13 May thy Age never see An Epicedion in sculp't for thee

‖ **Epicedium** (episī·dĭŏm, -szdəi·ŏm) *Pl* **epicedia**, **-ums** [L. *epicēdium*, a Gr. *ἐπικήδειον*, neut of *ἐπικήδειος* pertaining to funeral rites, f *ἐπί* upon + *κῆδος* care, *esp* funeral observance] A funeral ode

1587 FLEMING *Contin Holinshed* III 1375/2 In memorie of whom (but not as an epicedium, nor yet as an epitaph) these verses may well be vsed 1690 TEMPLE *Ess Heroic Virtue* Wks 1731 I 214 That Song or Epicedium of Regnor Ladbrog 1706 in PHILLIPS, *Epicedium*, a Funeral Song, or Copy of Verses in praise of the Dead. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc* (1857) I 163 Epithalamiums, epicediums, by which the dream of existence may be embellished 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist Lit* III III v 276 The epicedia or funeral lamentations 1882 CHILD *Eng & Sc Pop Ballads* I 33/1 He whips off his 'brother in-law's' head, with this epicedium 'Lie there, thou head, and bleed'

Epicene (e·pisēn), *a* and *sb* Also 6 **epysyn**, 7 **epicen**, 7–9 **epicœne** [ad L *epicœnus*, a Gr *ἐπίκοινος*, f *ἐπί* (see EPI-) + *κοινός* common]

A *adj.*

1 *Gram* In Lat and Gr. grammar, said of nouns which, without changing their grammatical gender, may denote either sex Hence (improperly) *epicene gender*. In Eng grammar the term has no proper application, but is loosely used as a synonym of *common*

c 1528 *Impeachm Wolsey* in Furniv *Ballads fr MSS* I 356 Wherefor all gendyrs dysconte[nt] be The dubyum & the epysyn Also. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos Parts* (1669) 8 *Q* Is the Epicene Gender a Gender properly? *A* No 1865 *Sat Rev* 25 Mar 348 'Boy' of course is to be understood as an epicene term 1880 I PITMAN *Argt agst Spelling Reform* 4, I use this word [persons] not invidiously, but as of the epicene gender

quasi *sb* 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos Parts* (1669) 89 But how shall the gender be known in Epicenes?

2. *transf* and *fig.* (often with humorous allusion to 1) a In humorous uses of the phrase *epicene gender*; also of persons, their employments, characters, etc: Partaking of the characteristics of both sexes

1601 BP BARLOW *Eagle & Body* (1609) B ij a, A Prey to the Eagles of the Epicene gender, both Hees and Shees *a* 1637 B JONSON *Masques* (T), Of the epicene gender, hees, and shees, Amphibion Archy is the chief 1644–58 CLEVELAND *Gen Poems* (1677) 87 Her Head is Epicene. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 27 P 4 All Inamaratoes, or Persons of the Epicene Gender 1823 *Monthly Rev* CII 541 The fables concerning this epicene Pope [Pope Joan] 1830 COLERIDGE *Let* 26 July, The mysterious epicene relation in which poor Miss Johnston stood to him 1876 T. HARDY *Hand Ethelb* I 43 What had at first appeared as an epicene shape, the decreasing space resolved into a cloaked female.

b. Adapted to both sexes; worn or inhabited by both sexes.

1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* I 1, 'Stead of an alb, An epicene casible *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Lincolnsh* II. 154 The Founder of those Epicœne, and Hermaphrodite Convents, wherein Monks and Nuns lived together 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 25 With tatters of epicene linen.

c *fig*, often in the sense of 'effeminate'.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp 2 Peter* 1 4 Epicene and bastard phrases. *a* 1637 B JONSON *Underwoods* Wks (1692) 566 And in an Epicœne fury can write news 1863 MRS C CLARKE *Shaks Char* VII 170 In his code of morality we have no epicene or doubtful virtues 1881 BLACK *Sunrise* 28 An epicene creature, a bundle of languid affectations.

B *sb.* One who partakes of the characteristics of both sexes.

1609 B JONSON (*title*), Epicene, or The Silent Woman 1831 H NELL *Romance Hist.* I 227 He has gone to take leave of his Epicene 1873 E H CLARKE *Sex in Educ* 44 [Arrest of development] substitutes a wiry masculineness making her an epicene.

Hence **Epi·ceneity** *nonce-wd*

1850 *Fraser's Mag* XLI. 331 Even Shakspere sometimes slides into the temptation which this epicenism [the performance of female parts by male actors] presents to unlicensed wit.

Epicentral (epise·ntrăl), *a.* [f. Gr *ἐπίκεντρ-ος* (see EPICENTRUM, which in sense 2 is the immediate source) + -AL]

1 Situated upon a (vertebral) 'centrum' Also quasi-*sb* (see quot)

1866 OWEN *Anat* I 43 These 'scleral' spines [of fishes] are termed, according to the vertebral element they may adhere to, 'epineurals', 'epicentrals', and 'epipleurals'.. In Esox the epicentral spines are present.

2. Of or pertaining to an epicentrum.

1887 *Science* (U S A) 20 May 495/1 The determination of the epicentral tract

Epicentre (e·pisentəi) Anglicized f next.

1887 *Science* (U S A) 20 May 495/1 The distance from the epicentre to the point where the rate of decline of the intensity is greatest

‖ **Epicentrum** (epise·ntrŭm) [mod Lat, a Gr. *ἐπίκεντρον*, neut. of *ἐπίκεντρος adj*, 'situate upon a centre', f. *ἐπί* upon + *κέντρον* CENTRE] The point over the centre. applied in *Seismology* to the outbreaking point of earthquake shocks.

1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol* 100 The point of first emergence (epicentrum) 1887 *Science* (U. S A) 20 May 495/2 Along this line there are three points, each of which has all the characters of an epicentrum, determined by as many distinct shocks, each having a focus of its own.

†**Epicera·stic,** *a. Obs* rare [ad Gr *ἐπικερασ-τικός*, f *ἐπικεραννύναι* to temper, f *ἐπί* + *κεραννύναι* to mix] Tempering the acrimony of the humours; emollient. Also as *sb* in *pl.*

1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* VI. 232 An epicerastick Vomit may be made of Chicken-broth, etc *Ibid* IX 317 The Vomits must be very gentle and epicerastick, as Warm-water. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Epicerasticks* 1847 in CRAIG, and in mod Dicts

Epicerebral (epise·rĭbrăl), *a Anat.* [f. EPI- + CEREBRAL] Situated upon the brain

Epicerebral space 'A space said by His to exist between the pia mater and the surface of the brain' (*Syd Soc Lex*).

‖ **Epicheirema** (e pikəirī·mă) Also 8 **epichirema** [mod L., a Gr *ἐπιχείρημα* lit 'an attempt', f. *ἐπιχειρέειν* to undertake, f *ἐπί* upon + *χείρ* hand] (See quots)

Aristotle used the word to denote 'an attempted proof, such as is used in Dialectic, being something short of a demonstrated conclusion' (Liddell & Scott), the use defined below is due to a misunderstanding of his meaning

1721 in BAILEY 1724 WATTS *Logic* III. II § 6 Epichirema is a Syllogism which contains the Proof of the major or minor, or both, before it draws the Conclusion. 1837–8 SIR W HAMILTON *Logic* XIX (1866) I 365 A syllogism is now vulgarly called an Epicheirema, when to either of the two premises, or to both, there is annexed a reason for its support 1870 JEVONS *Elem Logic* XVIII 155 The peculiar name Epicheirema is given to a syllogism when either premise is proved or supported by a reason implying the existence of an imperfectly expressed prosyllogism

Epichile (e pikəil) *Bot* [ad mod.L *epichīlium*, f Gr. *ἐπί* upon + *χείλος* lip, rim] 'The upper half of the lid of an orchid, when that organ is once jointed or strangulated' (*Treas Bot*)

Epichlorhydrin, -chlorite: see EPI- *pref*

Epichordal (epikō·rdăl), *a. Anat* [f EPI- + CHORD + -AL] Situated upon or about the intercranial part of the notochord: applied to certain segments of the brain.

Epichorial (epikō·rĭăl), *a* [f. Gr *ἐπιχώρι-ος* in or of the country (f. *ἐπί* + *χώρα* country) + -AL] Proper or peculiar to a particular country or district.

1840 DE QUINCEY *Mod. Superstition* Wks III 334 The local or epichorial superstitions from every district of Europe. 1842 *Blackw. Mag* LII 159 This adornment is quite epichorial, we never saw it out of the Veronese.

Epichristian (epikri·styăn), *a. rare.* [f. EPI- + CHRISTIAN *a*] Pertaining to the age not long after Christ. (App. invented by De Quincey, who

explains that he uses it 'of all agencies that belonged to the primary movements of Christianity')
1840 De Quincey *Essenes* Wks IX 268 During the whole of this noviciate for Christianity, and, in fact, throughout the whole Epichristian era, etc 1860 *Guardian* 20 June, The loss of the epichristian Hindu literature, no less than that of still greater antiquity, has been very considerable.

Epicism (e pisiz'm). *rare* [f Epic + -ism] The mental habit characteristic of the epic poet
1878 T. Sinclair *Mount* 166 But the lyricism and the balance of epicism in his nature saved him.

Epicist (e pisist). [f Epic + -ist] A writer of epic poetry.
1853 Kingsley *A Smith & A Pope* Misc. I. 272 As the Greek epicists and Virgil copied Homer; as all succeeding Latin epicists copied Virgil 1878 T Sinclair *Mount* 60 His placing of Cervantes as the greatest epicist.

Epiclinal (epiklə·năl), *a. Bot* [f. Gr *ἐπί* (see Epi-) + *κλίν-η* couch + -al] 'Placed upon the disk or receptacle of a flower' (*Treas Bot.*)

Epicly (e pikli), *adv. rare.* [f. Epic *a.* + -ly 2.] In an epic manner or style; Epically
1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 480 Poems in which are pictured and narrated, epicly, national characters and events. 1839 *Ibid.* XLVI 121 It had been sung, lyrically, narratively, dramatically, and epicly

Epicœle (e pisīl) [f Epi- + Gr *κοιλ-ία* the cavity of the belly] (See quot and Atrium.)
Hence **Epicœlous** *a.*, having an epicœle
1877 Huxley *Anat Inv An* xi. 646 In the Tunicata, the atrium is a kind of 'perivisceral cavity', which is formed by an invagination of the ectoderm, in which case it may be termed an epicœle.

Epicolic (epikǫ lik), *a Anat.* [f. Epi- + Gr. *κόλον* Colon Cf F *épicolique*] Of or pertaining to the region of the body which is over, or in the course of, the colon

Epicondyle (epikǫ ndəil). *Anat.* [a Fr *épicondyle* (mod L. *epicondylus*), formed by Chaussier *c* 1820: see Epi- and Condyle.
As Chaussier applied the name condyle to what is now called the 'radial head' of the humerus, *épicondyle* meant 'the process situated above the condyle'.]
The external condyle of the humerus
1836-9 Todd *Cyl. Anat* II 161 It [*i e* the process] should be designated epicondyle 1840 G Ellis *Anat.* 304 Semiflex the elbow joint, and the prominences of the external or epicondyle on the outer side, and of the internal condyle or epitrochlea on the inner, will be rendered evident

Epicoracoid (epikǫ răkoid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Epi- + Coracoid.]
A. *adj.* The designation of a bone, or pair of bones, found in reptiles, etc., and forming a continuation of the coracoid. B *sb* The epicoracoid bone.
1839 47 Todd *Cyl. Anat* III 377/1 The epicoracoids are wanting in the bird 1873 Minart *Elem Anat* iv 158 An additional flat bone placed in front of the inner end of the coracoid called the epicoracoid 1875 Blaki *Zool* 78 The clavicle is single, and, unlike that in the Monotremata, is not associated with an epicoracoid bone.

Epicoracoidal (epikǫ răkoi dăl), *a* [f. prec + -al.] = prec.
1871 Huxley *Anat Vert* 256 [In Crocodilia] the pectoral arch has no clavicle, and the coracoid has no distinct epicoracoidal element.

Epicorolline (epikǫ rəlin, -oin), *a Bot.* [f Epi- + Corolla + -ine] Inserted in or upon the corolla.

Epicotyl (epikǫ til) *Bot* [f. Epi- + Gr. *κοτύλ-η*, see Cotyledon] (See quot)
1880 C & F. Darwin *Movem Pl.* 5 The stem immediately above the cotyledons will be called the epicotyl or plumule.

Epicotyle·donary, *a Bot.* [f Epi- + Cotyledon + -ary.] Situated immediately above the cotyledons
1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner & Ferns* 246 The bundles of the trace of [illegible] themselves on the [illegible] the cotyledonary node.

Epicranial (epikrē·nĭăl), *a Anat* [f. Epicrani-um + -al] Pertaining to the epicranium.
Epicranial suture: in insects (see quot 1888).
1831 R Knox *Cloquet's Anat* 774 Epicranial Lymphatics They are distributed on all sides beneath the skin of the cranium 1856 Todd & Bowman *Phys Anat* II. 67 Three muscles, arising from the epicranial aponeurosis 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim Life* 140 Its dorsal surface or Epicranium is convex, and is marked by a Y-shaped epicranial suture

†**E·picra·nidal,** *a. Obs rare* [f. Gr *ἐπι-κρανίς, ἐπικρανίδ-os* the membrane of the cerebellum (see Epicranium)] Belonging to or situated in the cerebellum
1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van Artes* lii. 135 Eratistratus [places the Soul] in the Epicranidal Membrane

‖ **Epicranium** (epikrē· niŭm) *Anat* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ἐπί* (see Epi-) + *κρανίον* Cranium] All that overlies the cranium or skull; the scalp
b. In insects. The upper surface of the head
1888 [see Epicranial]

‖ **Epicra·sis.** *Obs. Med* [mod.L *epicrāsis*, a. Gr *ἐπίκρασις*, f. *ἐπικρα-*, *ἐπικερανννύναι* see Epicrastic.]
The process of 'tempering acrid humours', the use of epicrastics.
1621 G Harvey *King David's Vow* 290 In such a case a skilfull Physician will use Epicrasis, as they call it, labouring to bring the body to a better temperature.

Epicure (e pikiuə), *sb* Also 6 epecur [perh. an appellative use of *Epicure* (cf Fr *Épicure*, It *Epicuro*), ad L. *Epicūrus* (as pr name now used in Lat. form), a Gr. *Ἐπίκουρος*, the name of an Athenian philosopher *c* 300 B C It may, however, be ad late L. *epicūrus* (= L *epicūrius*) Epicurean, f *Epicūrus*; cf *Vergyle, Ovyde*, ad L *Vergilius, Ovidius*. See Epicurean, Epicury.
It does not appear that *epicure* as a common noun was ever current in Fr, a single instance (pl *epicures*, in sense 2) is cited by Godef from the *Tresor* of Brunetto Latino (13th c.), who in an identical passage in one of his Italian works uses *epicuri* The Italian lexicographers, however, suggest that the form *epicuro*, both in this case and in the two or three instances of 14-15th c. in which it is used for 'Epicureans', is a scribal error for the more usual *epicurei* or *epicuri*]
†1 A disciple or follower of Epicurus; = Epicurean B. 1 a A philosopher of the school of Epicurus *Obs.*
The distinctive doctrines of Epicurus were, 1. That the highest good is pleasure, which he identified with the practice of virtue. 2 That the gods do not concern themselves at all with men's affairs 3 That the external world resulted from a fortuitous concourse of atoms.
[1548 R Hutten *Sum of Diom* R v b, To confyrme oure myndes against Epicures opinions. 1589 Cooper *Admon* 118 The schoole of *Epicure*, and the Atheists, is mightily increased in these dayes] 1547 Boorde *Introd Philos* 204 Scholers of every secte beame Epicures, but none of the Epicures became of other sectes 1599 Davies *Immort Soul* (1876) I 26 Epicures make them swarmes of atomies 1627-77 Feltham *Resolves* I. lxii 96, I care not for the planed Stoic, there is a Sect between him and the Epicure 1772 Fitzherb *Husb* (1795) I. 70 Unrenewed Man has imagined with the Epicure, a careless God.
†b *loosely* One who disbelieves in the divine government of the world, and in a future life; one who recognizes no religious motives for conduct
1545 Joyl. *Exp Dan* vii [xi.] 222 He describeth the furye of the Epicures euen to contempne the very god 1549 Latimer *Serm. bef Edw. VI* (Arb) 54 Or els beleue (as ye Epecurs do) that after this life ther is neither hel nor heauen 1633 G Herbert *Temple, Ch Porch* x, Were I an Epicure, I could bate swearing. 1691 Wood *Ath Oxon* I 819 A professed unpreaching Epicure and Arminian
†2. One who gives himself up to sensual pleasure, *esp* to eating, a glutton, sybarite
1565 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xlv 498 He marvelled why Beckenham should call him epicure [because he did not fast]. 1575 T Rogers *See Coming Christ* 12/2 Least happely by possessing much they fal into ryotousnesse, and so become Epicures 1605 Shaks *Macb* v iii 8 Then fly, false Thanes, And mingle with the English Epicures 1675 Traherne *Chr. Ethics* App 573 An epicure is for his wine or women or feasts continually 1768-74 Tucker *Lt Nat* (1852) I 270 Nobody was less of an epicure than Epicurus himself 1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist* (1776) V 154 The poultry kind may be considered as sensual epicures, solely governed by their appetites
3 (The current sense.) One who cultivates a refined taste for the pleasures of the table, one who is choice and dainty in eating and drinking
1586 T B. tr. *La Primaud Fr Acad* (1589) I 210 Let us forsake the discipline and life of Epicures, and beware that our pallate be not moore sensible than our hart *a* 1639 W Whately *Prototypes* II xxxiv (1646) 165 Such an epicure was Potiphar, to please his tooth and pamper his flesh with delicacies 1662 Stillingfl *Orig Sacr* III i § 18 More sweetness in knowledge, than the little Epicure, the Bee, tasts in his choicest flowers 1756 82 J Warton *Ess. Pope* II x 130 Our author himself was a great Epicure. 1814 Scott *Wav* xxiv, As an epicure protracts, by sipping slowly, the enjoyment of a delicious beverage. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm* 61 Lucullus, a more refined epicure
b. *transf*
1670 G. H *Hist Cardinals* I II 49 The Cardinals play the Epicures with Musick as well as Meat 1798 Fleriar *Illustr. Sterne* II 47 This is excellently calculated to excite the appetite of literary epicures 1823 Chalmers *Serm.* I. 382 Your epicures of feeling who riot in all the luxury of theatrical emotion. 1872 O W Holmes *Poet Breakf-t.* II 54, I am afraid I am becoming an epicure in words
4 *attrib* and *Comb.*
1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb) 70 Demodes spent his time Epicure like in all kinde of pleasures. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T* 89 b, Like one of Rome's Epicure Emperors 1661 Pepys *Diary* 3 May, The exceeding unmannerly and epicure-like palate of Mr Creed 1852 Dickens *Bleak H.* vi, I have the epicure like feeling

†**E·picure,** *v Obs rare* [f prec sb] *trans.* To indulge as an epicure, in quot *refl.*, also, *To epicure it* = to play the epicure
1627-47 Feltham *Resolves* I xli 132 It [the body] would complain of loathing and satiety, and so would the soul if it did ever epicure itself in joy. 1655 Fuller *Hist. Camb* II § 48 They did Epicure it in daily exceedings.

†**E·picure·al, epicu·rial,** *a Obs* [f L *epicūrē-us, epicūri-us* (see next), + -al]
a. Characteristic of the Epicurean philosophy.
b. Characteristic of a votary of sensual pleasure
a 1555 Bradford *Wks* 228 Take from us our hypocritical, and epicureal hearts. 1591 Harington *Orl Fur.* 30 *note*, Epicurisall and idle life 1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* (1673) 103 Baked in Pasties, for his liquorous Epicureal appetite. 1621 Burton *Anat Mel* II v. I v, But these are Epicureall tenents, tending to loosenesse of life. 1630 Brathwait *Lng Gentl* (1641) 88 Whose Epicureall mindes are only set upon prodigall expence 1681 P Rycaut *Critick* 174 In making an epicurial pleasure the ultimate term 1727 *Philip Quarll* 10 These provisions being some thing too Epicurial for an Hermit.

Epicurean (e pikiurē ăn), *a* and *sb.* Also in 6 epicureane, 7 epicurian. [f. L *epicūrē-us*, late L. *epicūri-us* (ad. Gr *ἐπικούρειος*, f. *Ἐπίκουρος* Epicurus) + -an Cf Fr *Épicurien*]
A *adj.*
1. Of or pertaining to Epicurus, or to the ethical and physical system of philosophy taught by him
1586 T B *La Primaud. Fr Acad* I (1584) 442 Fortune being an Epicurian worde, rather than an Heathenish 1621 Burton *Anat Mel* II iii. III (1676) 205/2 It was no Epicurean speech of an Epicure 1662 Stillingfl *Orig Sacr* III. ii § 11 The Atomical or Epicurean Hypothesis 1741 Middleton *Cicero* III xii (1742) 378 That chief good of an Epicurean life, his private ease and safety 1861 Mill *Utilit.* II 11 There is no known Epicurean theory of life which does not assign to the pleasures of the intellect a much higher value as pleasures than to those of mere sensation.
2 Devoted to the pursuit of pleasure; hence, luxurious, sensual, gluttonous. Now chiefly Devoted to refined and tasteful sensuous enjoyment.
1641 Milton *Ch Discipl.* II (1851) 66 Warming their Palace Kitchins, and from thence their unctuous, and epicurean paunches 1656 Cowley *Poems, Grasshopper*, Voluptuous, and Wise withal, Epicurean Animal! 1850 Carlyle *Latter d Pamph* VI (1872) 192 No longer an earnest Nation, but a light epicurean one 1868 Tennyson *Lucretius* 215 Nothing to mar the sober majesties Of settled, sweet, Epicurean life.
b. Suited to the taste of an epicure.
1606 Shaks *Ant & Cl* II i 24 Epicurean Cookes, Sharpen with cloylesse sawce his Appetite
B *sb.* 1 A disciple of Epicurus, one who holds views similar to his.
1605 Bacon *Adv Learn* II xiv § 9 Velleius the Epicurian needed not to have asked, why God should have adorned the heavens with stars 1698 Norris *Pract Disc* (1707) IV 101 He may think with the Epicurean, that God is an idle, unactive Being 1732 Berkeley *Alciph* IV § 16 The very Epicureans allowed the being of gods 1855 R. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I 60 The Epicureans and the Stoics came forward to supply that moral want
2 One who makes pleasure the chief object of his life
a 1572 Knox *Hist Ref* Wks (1846) I 236 Symon Preastoun a right Epicureane *a* 1652 J Smith *Sel Disc* 1 25 Those poor brutish Epicureans have nothing but the mere husks of fleshly pleasure to feed themselves with 1825 Scott *Talism* x, He was a voluptuary and an epicurean. 1866 Motley *Dutch Rep* II i 131 A horde of lazy epicureans, telling beads and indulging themselves in luxurious vice

Epicureanism (e pikiurē ănizm). [f. Epicurean + -ism.]
1 The philosophical system of Epicurus
a 1751 Bolingbroke *Less Hum Reason* (R), He that should take all his notions of Epicureanism from Balbus 1829 I Taylor *Enthus* IV (1867) 78 The modern Stoic (or Antinomian) borrows the practical part of Epicureanism
2 Adherence to the principles of Epicurus, or to what are commonly understood as such; hence, devotion to a life of ease, pleasure, and luxury Also *transf.*
1847 Lewes *Hist Philos* (1867) I 376 That pensive epicureanism which gives so peculiar a character to his poems 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* IV 250 His dislike of the Puritans sprang, not from bigotry, but from Epicureanism 1872 Minto *Eng Lit* II x 611 This literary epicureanism (or rather gluttony).

Epicure·anize, *v. nonce-wd* [f Epicurean + -ize] *trans.* To render epicurean or pleasure-loving
1827 Hare *Guesses* (1859) 314 These naturally tend to enervate and epicureanize men's minds

†**E·picuree.** *Obs* In 4, 6 *pl.* epicurei8, -oe8. See also Epicury. [ad L *epicūrē-us* (see Epicurean); cf *Pharisee*] = Epicurean B 1
(In the first quot *epicurees* appears to be the Lat. pl *epicurei* with an Eng pl ending, cf *ephorues* and similar formations common in 16-17th c)
1382 Wyclif *Acts* xvii 18 Forsothe summe Epicurees and Stoycis disputiden with him 1535 Coverdale *ibid*, Certayne Philosophers of y^e Epicurees & Stokes

†**E·picurely,** *adv Obs rare*—1 [f Epicure + -ly 2.] After the manner of an epicure; luxuriously.
1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 109 His horses are prouended epicurely

†**Epicu·reous, -ious,** *a Obs* [f. L *epicūrē-us*, late L *epicūri-us* + -ous] = Epicurean *a*
1553 Ball *Gardiner's Obed.* Pref A ij, The double faced epicureous biteshepe of Couentrye and Lichefelde 1606 *Choice, Chance, & C.* (1881) 56 Another out of his epicurious humor, made a kind of oration in the praise of a goose pie 1615 Hieron *Wks.* I. 661 That epicureous and desperat speech 'Let vs eate and drinke, for to morrow we shall die'.

Epicurial, -an. see Epicureal, -an

†**Epicu·rical,** *a Obs. rare.* [f Epicur-us + -ic + -al.] = Epicurean *a*
1591 R Turnbull *S James* 144 S. James [had to do] with Epicuricall professours.

E·picurish, *a rare* [f Epicure + -ish.] Of the nature of an epicure, sensual, voluptuous.
1553 Bale *Vocacyon* in *Harl. Misc* (Malh) I. 340 Many abhominable ydolatryes maintened by the epicurysh prestes 1601 Bp Barlow *Def Prot. Rel* 152 This is an

Epicurish securitie *a* 1623 W. Pemble *Salomon's Recant* (1628) 14 Brutish, sensual and epicurish.

Hence **Epicu rishly** *adv*

1834 Wilson in *Blackw Mag* XXXV 1004 Gluttonously or epicurishly inclined.

Epicurism (e pikiuri z'm). Also 6–7 epicurisme, 7–8 epicureism [Two formations: (1) f *Epicūrus*, after mod L type *Epicūr ismus*; cf Fr. *Épicurisme* (perh the immediate source), It, Sp. *Epicurismo*. (2) f Epicure + -ism

As the sb *epicure* long continued to be used with distinct consciousness of its connexion with the name of the philosopher, the two formations cannot be accurately distinguished exc in recent examples The accentuation shown above belongs properly to the second formation (sense 3), in the now rare sense 1 most persons would probably *epicu rism* (as in Johnson) Bailey (1736) places the accent on and syllable, as app in Shaks *Lear* I. iv 165; cf the verse quots s v Epicurize The 17–18th c *epicurism* is perh strictly f L *epicūrē-us* cf Ger *epikuraismus*.]

1 The philosophical system of Epicurus, doctrines regarded as analogous to that system, attachment to such opinions. Now *rare*, more commonly Epicureanism

1575 Fulke *Confut Doct. Purgatory* (1577) 344 Epicurisme and Saducisme is more common at Rome then Christianitye *a* 1593 H Smith *Arrow agst Atheists* (1622) 49 There seemeth small difference betweene Epicurisme, Atheisme, and Mahometisme 1862 Merivale *Rom Emp* (1865) VI liii 327 They had resigned themselves to Epicurism or had cultvated Stoicism

†2 Practical conformity to the (supposed) principles of Epicurus; the pursuit of pleasure; sensuality *Obs.*

1586 Ferne *Blaz Gentrie* 20 Not the notes of Nobilitie, but the marks of Epicurisme, and companions to effeminacie 1605 Shaks *Lear* I iv 265 Epicurisme and Lust Make it [our Court] more like a Tauerne, or a Brothell Than a grac'd Pallace 1691–8 Norris *Pract Disc* 138 Nothing but meer Sensuality and Epicurism 1775 Burke *Corr* (1844) II 18 This general affection to religion will make a common cause against Epicurism

†b Excess in eating, gluttony *Obs*

1586 Cogan *Haven Health* ccxii (1612) 190 That Epicurisme, which is too much vsed in England, and especially of Merchants to sit eating for the space of three or four hours 1613 Middleton *Triumphs of Truth*, First then I banish from this Feast of Joy, All Excesse, Epicurisme, both which destroy The Healths of Soule and Body 1614 T Adams *Devil's Banquet* 291 Poysoning to Italie, Drunkennesse to Germanie, Epicurisme to England.

3. The disposition and habits of an epicure; cultivated taste in the pleasures of the table

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom* I (1622) 116 Yea, and euen Salomon obserueth the same kind of Epicurisme 1665 Pepys *Diary* (1879) III 226 Captain Cocke, for whose Epicurisme a dish of partridges was sent for 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No 206 ₱ 13 He is venerated by the professors of epicurism, as the only man who understands the niceties of cookery 1823 Lamb *Elia* (1860) 130 The heats of epicurism put out the gentle flame of devotion 1830 M Donovan *Dom. Econ.* I. 197 The epicurism of consumers of malt liquors

b *transf.* (Cf. Epicure 3 b)

1655 Fuller *Ch Hist* II ii § 18 But such is the epicurism of modern times to addulce all words to the ear that, etc 1661 Pepys *Diary* 23 Sept, I never did pass a night with more epicurism of sleep 1675 Traherne *Chr Ethics* App 573 A vertuous man is more prone to celestial epicurisme, if I may so speak, than all the world besides 1860 Smiles *Self-Help* x 272 Much of our reading is but the indulgence of a sort of literary epicurism

†**Epicurist.** *Obs.* [f *Epicur-us* + -ist] = Epicurean *sb*

1610 Healey *St Aug Citie of God* 729 Were not the Epicurists in great accoumpt at Athens

†**Epicu rity.** *Obs rare* [f. Epicure + -ity] Luxurious living; sensual indulgence

1575 Fenton *Gold Epist* (1577) 26 The houses of good knights ought to bee as schooles of instruction to youth, and not Tauerns to professe epicuritie. *Ibid* 41.

†**Epi curize,** *v Obs* [f *Epicur-us* (or Epicure) + -ize; cf late L. *epicūrizāre* (5th c)]

1. *intr.* To profess or practise the doctrine of Epicurus; *esp* to live luxuriously

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel* Democr (1676) 35/2 Let them tyrannize, epicurize, oppress, luxuriate, consume themselves with factions, etc *a* 1688 [see Epicurizing *ppl a*]

2. To play the epicure; to feast daintily or luxuriously. Const. *on* Also *fig.*

1634 Brereton *Trav* (1844) 18 The English burgomaister was also epicurizing at this time, as the day before at Scedam 1672 Marvell *Reh Transp* 84 That Fellow epicurizes upon burning Coals 1678 Cudworth *Intell Syst* I v 8 These evil Demons therefore did as it were delicate and epicurize in them

fig 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof St* v xvii 426 Spending them [men's lives] by degrees and epicurizing on their pain *a* 1688 T. Flatman tr *Ovid's Ep. Laod. to Prot* 19 My greedy Eyes epicuriz'd on thine. *a* 1711 Ken *Edmund* Poet Wks 1721 II 269 He and th' infernal Powers epicuris'd, That Tobroc murder'd was while unbaptis'd

Hence **E picuri zing** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a*

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 4 Let it be interpreted of their epicurizing, or their sacrificing to the stars *a* 1688 Cudworth *Serm* 87 (T) Epicurizing philosophy, Antinomian liberty

†**E picury,** *a Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [ad late L *epicūri-us* (= *epicūrēus*), f *Epicūr-us*] = Epicurean *a.*

[*c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Man* III xl (1869) 156 Who ben, quod I, Epicurie? It ben, quod she, a folk that of here persede sak maken a god] 1545 Joye *Exp Dan* xii [xi] 222 Seinge this epicury godles furye be so horrible a sinne agayenst gods highe maiesty *Ibid* 222 b, These epicurye opinions

Epicycle (e pisəik'l), *sb* Forms: (4 episicle, 5 epicikle, epycikle), 6–7 epicicle, (7 epycycle), 7– epicycle [ad L *epicyclus*, a Gr ἐπίκυκλος, f ἐπί upon + κύκλος circle]

1 A small circle, having its centre on the circumference of a greater circle. Chiefly *Astron*

In the Ptolemaic system of astronomy each of the 'seven planets' was supposed to revolve in an epicycle, the centre of which moved along a greater circle called a deferent This conception, though superseded as a physical explanation, describes with approximate correctness the relative motion of a planet when the earth is assumed as fixed, and it is therefore still occasionally used for this purpose by modern astronomers

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol* II § 35 The Moone Moeuyth the contrarie from othere planetes as in hire Epistle 1423 Lydg *Pilgr. Sowle* v 1 (1859) 70 In the circumference of eueriche of these cercles, was sette a lytel Cercle which Cercle is cleped of Astronomyens the Epicikle. 1561 Eden *Arte of Navig* I xx. 22 1571 Campion *Hist Irel* II vii (1633) 97 The sun standing still in his epicycle the space of three hours 1613 M Ridley *Magn Bodies* 41 The needle doth turne himselfe twise about, and make two whole circles, or epicicles in this voyage 1670 Wallis in *Phil Trans* V 2070 The Earth describes a small Epicycle about the Common Center of Gravity of the Earth and Moon 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron* I 194 Such as still maintained, that the Earth was Immovable, made Mercury and Venus move in Epicycles round the Sun. 1860 Gen. P Thompson *Audi Alt* III cxxii 68 Copernicus or whoever scattered the cycles and epicycles which had gone before.

fig 1643 Sir T Browne *Relig Med* I § 6, I love to follow the great wheele of the Church, by which I move, not reserving any proper poles or motion from the epicycle of my owne brain 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res* (1858) 157 What infinitely larger Cycle (of causes) our little Epicycle revolves on.

2 In mod *Astron* sometimes used for: The curve described by a planet moving in an epicycle, *i e* its geocentric path

1854 Moseley *Astron* liv (ed 4) 170 The path of the planet will be a curve, called an Epicycle accurately

†**E picycle,** *v. Obs rare*$^{-1}$ [f prec sb] *trans* To cause to move in an epicycle

1652 Benlowes *Theoph* viii xli, Thy Law Does epicycle their obliquely gliding Cars

Epicyclic (episi klik), *a* [f prec + -ic] Of or pertaining to epicycles *Epicyclic train* one in which the axes of the wheels revolve around a common centre

1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc* III iv § 2 I 197 The supposition of uniform circular motions, on which the epicyclic hypothesis proceeds 1878 Newcomb *Pop Astron.* Introd 5 The theory of the epicyclic motions of the planets. 1881 Proctor *Poetry Astron* viii 277 Those points of its [the moon's] epicyclic orbit about the earth where it is at its nearest to us

Hence **Epicy clical** *a* = Epicyclic.

1837 Whewell *Hist Induct Sc* III iv § 6 I. 217 The epicyclical theory 1854 Moseley *Astron* liv 170 With respect to Venus, an analogous Epicyclical path will be found

Epicycloid (episəi kloid) [f Epicycle + -oid] A curve generated by a point in the circumference of a moveable circle, which revolves on that of a fixed circle, in accurate phraseology the term is now limited to the case in which the moveable circle rolls on the exterior of the other (formerly *exterior epicycloid*); the name *hypocycloid* being employed for what was formerly called the *interior epicycloid*

c 1790 Imison *Sch Art* I 36 1816 J Smith *Panorama Sc & Art* I 356 The acting faces of the leaves of the pinion should be parts of an interior epicycloid and the acting surfaces of the teeth of the wheel should be portions of an exterior epicycloid 1884 F Britten *Watch & Clockm* 289 The action should be confined as nearly as possible to the epicycloid on the wheel

Epicycloidal (e pisəikloi dăl), *a* [f prec + -al] Of the form or nature of an epicycloid.

1812 Woodhouse *Astron* xvi 172 The true pole will describe an epicycloidal curve 1837 Whewell *Hist Induct. Sc* III iv § 3 I 205 The epicycloidal form of her orbit 1884 F Britten *Watch & Clockm* 292 The pinion must have the epicycloidal addendum to secure proper action.

Epideictic, -ktic (epidəi ktik), *a* Also 8 epidictic. [ad Gr ἐπιδεικτικ-ός, f ἐπί + δείκνῦναι to show.] Adapted for display or show-off; chiefly of set orations. Hence **Epidei ctical** *a*

1790 V Knox *Winter Even* (ed 2) II 197 Eloquence of that kind, which the ancient rhetoricians denominated the epidictic 1795 *Charac* in *Ann Reg* 20/1 Philosophic dialogues and epideiktic orations 1874 Farrar *Christ* (ed 2) II xxxv, He would not work any epideictic miracle at their bidding

†**Epide mial,** *a Obs.* [a OF *epidemial*, f *épidémie* (see Epidemy)] = Epidemic *a* A 1.

1607 Dekker *Knts Conjur* (1842) 76 Barbarisme was now growne to be an epidemiall disease 1627 Bp Wrfn *Serm.* 15 The Epidemiall prophanation of our times. *a* 1641 Bp Mountagu *Acts & Mon* (1642) 184 To cure diseases epidemiall 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm Extemp* 94. 1809 Pearson in *Phil Trans* XCIX 317 That very common and extensively epidemial disease of our climate, the *winter cough*

†**Epide mian,** *a Obs. rare.* [f Epidemy + -an] = prec

1599 T M[oufet] *Silkewormes* 56 That strange and Epidemian sweate.

Epidemic (epide mik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Fr. *épidémique*, f. *épidémie* (see Epidemy)]

A. *adj*

1 Of a disease: 'Prevalent among a people or a community at a special time, and produced by some special causes not generally present in the affected locality' (*Syd Soc Lex*)

1603 Lodge *Treat Plague* B ij b, Epidemick, common vnto all people, or to the moste part of them 1622 Bacon *Hen VII* 6 It was conceived not to be an epidemick disease, but to proceed from a malignity in the constitution of the air 1783 Cowper *Lett.* 29 Sept, The epidemic fever has prevailed much in this part of the kingdom 1798 Malthus *Popul* (1817) II 123 The endemic and epidemic diseases in Scotland fall chiefly, as is usual, on the poor. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm Sc.* (ed 6) II xii 280 Reproductive parasitic life is at the root of epidemic disease

fig. 1642 *Vind King* p iii, The Epidemicke trouble of our age 1703 Rowe *Fair Penit* v. i. 1921 Contagious Fury And Epidemick Madness. 1823 Scott *Peveril* xxxv, Influenced with the epidemic terror of an imaginary danger 1868 M Pattison *Academ Org* § 5 133 The mania for prize scholarships, then epidemic, infected the curators.

¶ *nonce-use.* Affected with an epidemic

1781 Cowper *Conversation* 391 We next enquire. Of epidemic throats.

†2 In more extended sense: Wide-spread, widely prevalent, universal *Obs*

1643 Milton *Divorce* II xiv (1851) 97 A toleration of epidemick whordom 1667 Waterhouse *Fire Loud* 110 That Epidemique mercy that he hath obliged all by *a* 1745 Swift *Wks* (1841) II 222 The trade of universal stealing is not so epidemic there as with us

¶ 3. ? That is a product of a particular region; cf Epichorial *Obs.*

1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav* 150 They have Arack or Usquebagh, distilled from Dates or Rice, both which are Epidemick, in their mirth and Festivals.

B *sb* An epidemic disease

1799 *Med. Jrnl* II 468 He observed the variolous epidemic among a flock of sheep. 1861 Flor Nightingale *Nursing* ii 11 There are schools .. where 'children's epidemics' are unknown

fig 1787 Burke *Abridgm Eng Hist* II ii Wks (1812) 267 An epidemick of despair 1856 Sir B Brodie *Psychol Inq* I i 26 There are epidemics of opinion as well as of disease

Epidemical (epide mikăl), *a.* Also 7 epidimicall. [f prec + -al]

1 Of diseases. of an epidemic character

1621 Burton *Anat Mel.* Democr. (1676) 35/1 Cure us of our Epidemical diseases. 1669 Worlidge *Syst Agric.* (1681) 297 Still and quiet Summers being the most subject to Pestilential and Epidemical Diseases 1728 Morgan *Algiers* I iv 98 Their [camels'] epidemical Distemper is the Mange 1751 *Phil Trans* XLVII lviii 385 The plague has been mostly sporadic, seldom epidemical 1816 F H Naylor *Hist. Germany* II xxii. 316 An epidemical malady had raged among the cattle 1881 *Sat. Rev* 5 Feb 172 Colds were epidemical, there were choruses of coughing

fig a 1640 Jackson *Wks* II 380 This hypocrisie epidemical to this nation *c* 1680 in Somers *Tracts* II 321 Let such a Prince beware of epidemical Discontents 1720 Welton *Suff Son of God* I. vi 107 Those Vices, which are most prevalent and epidemical in the World 1780 Cowper *Lett* 5 Oct, That bashful and awkward restraint, so epidemical among the youth of our country 1818 Hallam *Mid Ages* (1872) I. 35 Every means was used to excite an epidemical frenzy

b. Pertaining to, characterized by an epidemic or epidemics

1798 Malthus *Popul* (1817) II 186 The common epidemical years which are interspersed throughout these tables

†2 General, prevalent, universal; that is to be found everywhere, = Epidemic A 2 *arch* or *Obs.*

1628 Pym *Sp* in Rushw *Hist Coll* (1659) I 600 Wedded to the love of epidemical and popular errors *a* 1658 Cleveland *Rebel Scot* iii, Scotland's a Nation Epidemical 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* I 131 He had great knowledge; yet could not help giving way to this epidemical weakness 1836 Sparks *Biog., Mather* VI. vii 329 Contrary to the epidemical expectation of the country

†b *nonce-use* ? Belonging to the whole people

1642 Howell *For Trav.* (Arb) 76 That great Epidemicall Counsell [Parliament] wherein every one from the Peere to the Plebeian hath an inclusive Vote.

3 quasi-*sb pl rare*$^{-1}$. Epidemical diseases.

1802 *Med Jrnl* VIII 281 What candour and ability in his History of Epidemicals!

Hence **Epide mically** *adv*, in an epidemic manner a like an epidemic disease, b. in a wide-spread manner, generally, universally. **Epide micalness,** the state of being epidemic.

1641 *Frogs of Egypt* 2 They were heretofore so Epidemically strict. 1657 G Starkey *Helmont's Vind*, 29 The disease was epidemically malignant *a* 1691 Boyle *Wks* VI 372 An ingredient should be generally friendly, before it be entertained epidemically in our daily diet 1845 Stocquiler *Handbk. Brit India* (1854) 380 Cholera and small-pox generally make their appearance epidemically once or twice a year. 1646 W. Price *Mans Delinquencie* 4 The Epidemicalnesse and spreading universality [of iniquities and trespasses]

Epidemicity (e pidĭmi sĭti). [f Epidemic + -ity] The quality of being epidemic

1880 Sir J. Fayrer in *Nature* XXI 229/1 Not that our enquiries should be restricted to mere epidemicity alone

Epidemiographist (e·pidī mi|ŏ grăfist) [f next + -ist] A writer on epidemiography

1885 C Creighton tr. *Hirsch's Handbk Geog & Hist. Pathol* I 140 Its everyday occurrence weakened the interest of the epidemiographists towards it

Epidemiography (epidēmiǫ·grăfi) [f Gr *ἐπιδημιο-s* + *-γραφία* writing] A treatise upon, or history of, epidemic diseases.

In mod Dicts

Epidemiological (epidēmiolǫ·dzĭkăl), *a* [f. as next + -IC + -AL] Of or pertaining to epidemiology. Hence **Epidemiolo·gically** *adv.*, in an epidemiological manner or way.

1881 M. KNAPP *Disasters* 23 This is a new etiological fact for epidemiological societies to consider 1883 *Lancet Rep* 1 Aug. 183 The pathological, and epidemiological ideas that were current. 1882 CORNISH in *Linn Soc Jrnl* XVI. 187 Epidemiologically speaking.

Epidemiologist (epidēmiǫ·lŏdzĭst) [f. next + -IST] One who studies epidemic diseases

1880 J FAYRER in *Nature* XXI 230 The most important information to the epidemiologist 1883 *Lancet Rep* 1 Aug 181 An outbreak which epidemiologists have always been unable to explain.

Epidemiology (epidēmiǫ·lŏdzĭ) [f Gr. *ἐπιδήμιο-s* epidemic + *-λογία* discoursing (see -LOGY) Cf. Fr. *épidémiologie*] That branch of medical science which treats of epidemics

1873 J P PARKIN (*title*), Epidemiology, or the Remoter Causes of Epidemic Diseases 1883 *Lancet Rep* 1 Aug 176 It is just here the student of epidemiology comes in with his 'Distinguo'

† **Epidemy.** *Obs* Forms: 5 epi-, epydemye, impe-, ipydymye, ipedemye, 8–9 epidemy. [a. OF. *ypidime, impidemie*, Fr *épidemie*, ad. late L *epidemia, epidimia*, Gr. *ἐπιδημία* prevalence of an epidemic, f. *ἐπιδήμι-os*, f *ἐπί* + *δῆμος* people.] An epidemic disease, *esp* the plague Also *attrib.*

1472 SIR J PASTON in *Paston Lett* No. 703 III 59 Many off the sowders that went to hym into Bretayne been dede off the flyxe, and other ipedemye 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 22/1 A grete pestelence whiche was called the botch of impedymye. 1494 FABYAN v. CCXXV. 121 In the yere folowyng dyed of the epedemye sikenesse, the holy abbesse of Ely. *Ibid.* VII. 612 And there also they dyed sore of ye sykenesse of ipydymye. 1809 *State Papers* in *Ann Reg* 853/2 However this destructive epidemy originated 1809 PEARSON in *Phil Trans* XCIX. 321 That constant epidemy of the British islands, the winter chronical pneumonia

fig 1813 *Examiner* 15 Feb. 103/1 We discover this withering epidemy.

Epidendral (epidendrăl), *a Bot.* [f EPI- + Gr. *δένδρ-ον* tree + -AL] That grows upon trees.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 838 Aerial roots of epidendral Orchids

Epidendric (epidendrik), *a. Bot* [f. as prec + -IC] = prec.

1880 A R WALLACE *Isl Life* 307 Epidendric orchids 1885 H O FORBES *Nat. Wand.* VI iii. 463 The epidermis of an epidendric orchid

Epiderm (e·pidĕrm). [ad. F. *épiderme*, ad mod.L. *epidermis, epidermа*] = EPIDERMIS in its various senses

1835–6 TODD *Cycl Anat.* I. 349/1 An intermediate layer of unhardened epiderm. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch Bot* x (1858) 163 Leaves are expansions of bark enclosed in a skin or epiderm 1887 BLACKMORE *Springhaven* (ed 4) II xvi 226 He would not have imperilled the gloss of his epiderm

‖ **Epide·rma.** *Obs* [mod.L. *epiderma*, see prec] = EPIDERMIS.

1582 HESTER *Secr Phisorav* III XXXVIII 54 Many tymes moste of them doe chaunge that subtill skinne called of the Doctours Epiderma.

Epidermal (epidē·măl), *a* [f EPIDERM + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the epidermis, whether in animals or plants

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* (1843) II. 385 Its usual plan is to insinuate itself between the epidermal membranes of the leaf 1835 LINDLEY *Introd Bot* (1848) I 146 The last cytoblasts which the epidermal tissue forms 1854 OWEN in *Cyc Se* (c 1865) II. 69/2 The thick epidermal scutes called 'tortoise shell'. 1873 MIVART *Elem Anat* VII 238 Snakes cast off the entire epidermal investment at once.

Epidermatoid (epidē·mătoid), *a* [f. as next + -OID] Resembling an epidermis.

In mod Dicts

Epidermatous (epidē·mătəs), *a.* [f EPI- + Gr. *δέρμα*, stem of *δέρμα* skin + -OUS.] Pertaining to the epidermis

1854 MOSELEY *Astron* IV (ed 4) 24 That train of epidermatous calamities

Epidermeous (epidē·mĭəs), *a* [f EPIDERM + -(E)OUS.] = EPIDERMIC.

In mod Dicts

Epidermic (e·pidē·mik), *a* [f EPIDERM + -IC; cf F. *épidermique.*] Of or pertaining to the epidermis; of the nature of an epidermis

1830 R KNOX *Béclard's Anat* 54 Some physiologists still place the horny or epidermic substance among the primitive fibres. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl Anat* II 127/1 In the Trematode worms epidermic spines are seldom developed 1872 HUXLEY *Phys* I 9 The razor ought only to cut epidermic structures.

† **Epidermical** (epidē·mikăl), *a Obs.* [f as prec + -AL] = prec. Hence **Epide·rmically** *adv*, by the epidermic method; by means of the epidermis; upon the outer skin

1693 J BEAUMONT *On Burnet's Th Earth* II 79 Any Dissolution of such a pituful Epidermical covering 1852 *Fraser's Mag* XLVI 93 To fasten on a fillet of the raw fish epidermically. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut* 459 By applying it epidermically

Epidermidal (epidē·midăl), *a* [f. Gr *ἐπιδερμιδ-*, stem of *ἐπιδερμίς* + -AL.] = EPIDERMAL

In mod Dicts

Epidermis (epidē·mis). [a mod.L. *epidermis*, a. Gr. *ἐπιδερμίς*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *δέρμα* skin]

1 *Anat* The outer (non-vascular) layer of the skin of animals, the cuticle or scarf-skin.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 207 They never infect, but by such a Touch as cometh within the Epidermis 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 156 They remain like pearl'd Eyes, until their Faces have recovered a new Epidermis 1774 GOLDSMITH *Nat Hist* (1862) I xi 215 The blackness lay in the epidermis, or scarf-skin. 1813 SIR H DAVY *Agric Chem* (1814) 57 The epidermis is not vascular, and it merely defends the interior parts from injury. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol Leg*, *St Medard*, It fail'd to raise on the tough epidermis a lump or bump! 1860 EMERSON *Cond Life* Wks (Bohn) II 411 A squint, a pug nose, moles of hair, the pigment of the epidermis, betray character

transf 1850 LINDLEY *Muller's Inv Int* § 310 354 The epidermis of the ancient statues is formed of the same stuff with wax. 1819 SYD SMITH *Wks* (1850) I 160/2 The epidermis of the country has hardly as yet been scratched

b = ECTODERM or EPIBLAST

1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv An* I 55 From the epidermis all cuticular and cellular exoskeletal parts, and all the integumentary glands are developed

2 *Conch* The outer animal integument of a shell

1755 *Gentl Mag* XXV 31 Epidermis, the marine covering, or incrustation, which is taken off to shew the native beauty of the shell 1828 STARK *Elem Nat Hist* I 110 Shell with a wrinkled brown or chestnut epidermis, and glossy white within 1858 GILLIES *Hist Boulder* v 91 The perfect shell displayed its russet epidermis

3 *Bot* 'The true skin of a plant below the cuticle' (*Veas. Bot.*).

1813 SIR H DAVY *Agric Chem* (1814) 178 Wheat, oats, and many of the hollow grasses, have an epidermis principally of siliceous earth. 1880 GRAY *Struct Bot* III § iv 89 1870 BENTLEY *Bot* 37 Tabular parenchyma is found in the epidermis.

Epidermoid (epidē·moid), *a.* [f EPIDERM + -OID] Of the nature of epidermis

1835 & TODD *Cycl. Anat* I 385/1 A cuticular or epidermoid covering cannot be detected in health 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* xxx (1856) 263 A clean screen between my epidermoid and seal-skin integuments 1876 GROSS *Dis Bladder* 48 Epithelial hyperplasm, with epidermoid transformation

Hence **Epidermoi·dal** *a* = prec.

1830 [illegible] 1875 [illegible] layer extends and divides, becoming, as it were, fan shaped

Epidermose (epidĕrmō·s) *Chem* [f. EPIDERM + -OSE] (See quot.)

1847–9 TODD *Cycl Anat.* IV 166/2 A small quantity of insoluble matter [in the epidermis] which he [Bouchardat] calls epidermose.

† **Epidiate·ssaron.** *Music Obs.* [f Gr *ἐπί* upon + *διατεσσάρων* the interval of a fourth.] (See quot.)

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus* 98 This waye, some terme a Fuge in epidiatessaron, that is in the fourth above.

Epidictic, obs. form of EPIDEICTIC.

Epididymal (epidi·dimăl), *a* [f next + -AL] Pertaining to the epididymis

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III XXXII 271 The Epididymal Store house of Man.

Epididymis (epidi·dĭmis). *Anat.* Also 7 epididimis, -damies. [a Gr. *ἐπιδιδυμίς*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *δίδυμοι* testicles] 'A long, narrow structure attached to the posterior border of the adjoining outer surface of the testicle, and consisting chiefly of coils of the efferent duct, which emerge from it as the vas deferens' (*Syd. Soc Lex*).

1620 B JONSON *Alch* III iii, Shee must milke his Epididimis, Where is the Doxie? *a* 1652 BROME *Court Beggar* IV iii, To save his Epididamies 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat* I 480 Animalcules being never found, unless in the cellules producing them, in the epididymis, the vas deferens and the vesicles 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim Life* 134 A convoluted epididymis-like mass of a yellowish colour

Hence **Epididymi·tis,** *Path* [see -ITIS], inflammation of the epididymis

1849–52 TODD *Cycl Anat* IV 991/1 A lad affected with epididymitis 1874 BURTON *Dis Genit. Org* 63 In this way epididymitis may sometimes be averted

Epidiorite · see EPI- *prefix*

Epidote (e·pidōut). *Min* [a Fr *épidote*, f as if on Gr **ἐπιδοτός*, f *ἐπιδιδόναι* to superadd, f *ἐπί* upon + *διδόναι* to give

First used in Fr by HAUY, who explains it as meaning lit 'qui a reçu un accroissement' (*Minéralogie* 1801 III 172), and as denoting a great additional length in the base of the crystal as compared with that of certain allied minerals with which it was previously confused]

A mineral common in many crystalline rocks, consisting largely of the silicate of iron and lime It usually takes the form of flattened needles, and has a peculiar yellowish-green colour

1808 T ALLAN *Minerals* 2 Akanticone or Thallite, Epidote. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x 127 Epidote seldom gives direct evidence of its derivation from pyroxenic minerals.

Hence **Epido·tic** *a*, pertaining to or resembling epidote, containing epidote. **Epidoti·ferous** *a.*, bearing or containing epidote

1849 DANA *Geol* (1850) 565 The granitic and epidotic veins 1862 — *Man. Geol* 76 An epidotic gneiss 1884 *Harper's Mag* 159/2 Veins of epidotiferous quartz.

Epigæous, variant of EPIGEOUS

† **Epiga·ster.** *Obs* [ad Fr *épigastre*] = EPIGASTRIUM

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. XXVII, A smart souse on the Epigaster

Epigastrial (epigæ·strĭăl), *a* [f EPIGASTRIUM + -AL] = next

1767 A CAMPBELL *Lexiph* (ed 4) 130 Get me a feather, that I may resuscitate the convulsive motion of his epigastrial regions

Epigastric (epigæ·strik), *a* [f. EPIGASTRIUM + -IC]

Of or pertaining to the epigastrium *Epigastric speech* (nonce-use): ventriloquism

1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr* s v *Vein*, Epigastrick veins 1678 in PHILLIPS 1798 in *Phil Trans* LXXXVIII 349 The heart appeared to be situated in the epigastric region of the abdomen 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg Observ.* 214 To avoid the epigastric artery 1852 JAMES *Pequinillo* III. 93 A gentle glow was comforting the epigastric region 1860 MUNRO in *Edin Rev* Jan 191 Sidney Rigdon, a man subject to the strange phenomena of spiritual epilepsy and epigastric speech 1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv An* VI 343 The latter is again subdivided into two epigastric lobes.

‖ **Epiga·strical,** *a Obs.* [f as prec + -AL] = prec

1623 HART *Arraignm Ur* II 4 The eight epigastricall muscles 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 182 The congress of the Mamillaries descendent, with the Epigastrical as cendent

Epigastriocele (epigæstrio·sēl) *Path.* [f Gr. *ἐπιγάστριο-s* + *κήλη* tumour] An abdominal hernia near the epigastrium

‖ **Epigastrium** (epigæ·strĭŭm). *Anat.* [mod. L., ad Gr *ἐπιγάστριον*, neut. of *ἐπιγάστριος*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *γαστήρ* stomach Cf F *épigastre*] 'That part of the abdomen which is immediately over the stomach' (*Syd Soc Lex*)

1681 tr *Willis' Rem Med Wks* Voc, *Epigastrium*, the same with abdomen, or the outward part of the belly 1767 GOOCH *Treat Wounds* I 375 The upper part of the Abdomen is called Epigastrium 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med* (ed 3) I. 41 Ice may be usefully applied to the chest or epigastrium

Epigeal (epidzī·ăl) [f Gr *ἐπίγειο-s*. see next + -AL] = EPIGEOUS In mod. Dicts

Epigee (e·pidzī) [ad Gr. *ἐπίγειον* (Ptolemy), neut. of *ἐπίγειος* adj f. *ἐπί* upon, near to + *γῆ* earth] = PERIGEE In mod Dicts

Epigene (e·pidzīn), *a* [a Fr *épigène*, ad Gr *ἐπιγενής*, f *ἐπί* upon, after + *-γενής* born, originating.

The Gr word occurs with sense 'arising subsequently (to birth)', said of a disease, in opposition to 'congenital' This use seems to be the source of sense 1, in sense 2 the prefix is taken as = 'upon', 'above']

1 *Crystallogr* See quot 1823 By some writers used for *pseudomorphous*

1823 H J. BROOKE *Introd Crystallogr* 93 To one class of these [crystals] the Abbé Haüy has applied the name of Epigene, where a chemical alteration has taken place in the substance of the crystal subsequently to its formation 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven* (1874) I 2nd Pref p. xiii, The epigene crystal, formed by materials of one substance modelled on the perished crystals of another

2 *Geol* Produced on the surface of the earth: opposed to *hypogene*

1880 GEIKIE in *Nature* XXIII No 575 4 The whole epigene army of destructive agencies, air, rain, frost, etc 1882 — *Text-bk Geol* III I 196 Epigene or Surface Action—the changes produced on the superficial parts of the earth *Ibid* III II 316 The word epigene may be suggested as antithetical to hypogene

Epigenesis (epidze·nĭsis). *Biol* [† Gr *ἐπί* upon + *γένεσις* generation See GENESIS.] The formation of an organic germ as a new product *Theory of epigenesis*. the theory that the germ is brought into existence (by successive accretions), and not merely developed, in the process of reproduction

The opposite theory was formerly known as the 'theory of evolution', to avoid the ambiguity of this name, it is now spoken of chiefly as the 'theory of preformation', sometimes as that of 'encasement' or 'emboîtement']

1807 *Edin Rev* XI 81 The Epigenesis is what most physiologists now assume as the only true theory of generation 1831 *Blackw Mag* XXIX 68 The two styles of conversation corresponded to the two theories of generation —one (Johnson's) to the theory of Preformation (or Evolution—the other (Burke's) to the theory of Epigenesis. 1847 LEWES *Hist Philos.* (1867) Proleg § 3 With Mind, as with Body, there is not preformation or pre-existence, but evolution and epigenesis 1879 tr *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I II 40 Caspar Friedrich Wolff with his new Theory of Epigenesis gave the death blow to the entire Theory of Preformation

Hence **Epige·nesist,** one who holds the theory of epigenesis

1816 KEITH *Phys Bot* II 364 This is the theory of the epigenesists

Epigenetic (e·pidzĭne·tik), *a* [f EPIGENESIS, on the analogy of GENETIC.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, epigenesis.

1883 W ARTHUR *Fernley Lect* 160 Epigenetic progress from germ to organ 1887 *Mind* Oct. 629 He contends for an 'epigenetic' as distinguished from an evolutionary view of the origins of civilisation

Hence **Epigene·tically** *adv*

Epigenic (epidʒe nɪk), *a* [f Gr *ἐπιγεν-ής* (see EPIGENE) + -IC] Originating above the surface of the earth

1882 *Athenæum* 28 Oct 566/3 Great changes which are being wrought upon the surface of the earth partly by epigenic forces working from above

Epigenist (*ɨ*pɪ dʒɨnɪst) [f. Gr. *ἐπί* + *γεν-* (see EPIGENESIS) + -IST] = EPIGENESIST.

1875 tr *Schmidt's Desc & Darw* 45 The vehement dispute between Evolutionists and Epigenists

Epigenous (*ɨ*pɪ dʒɨnəs), *a Bot* [f. as prec + -OUS] 'Growing upon the surface of a part, as many fungals on the surface of leaves' (*Treas. Bot* 1866).

Epigeous (epidʒī əs), *a. Bot* [f Gr. *ἐπίγει-ος* (f *ἐπί* upon + *γῆ* earth) + -OUS] Of plants: Growing close upon the earth

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot* (1848) II. 380. 1866 *Treas. Bot*

†**Epiglot.** *Obs.* [cf. OF. *epiglote*] Anglicized form of EPIGLOTTIS.

1547 BOORDE *Brev Health* ccxxvi. 77 The longes, the midryffe, the aiter trache, the Epiglote 1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* II 39 The Epiglot ought of right to be Gristely, that it might without hurt admitte continuall mouying. 1594 T B tr *La Primaud Fr Acad* II 107 Another little instrument, called epiglot like to a little tongue.

Epiglottic (epiglɒ tɪk), *a.* [f EPIGLOTT-IS + -IC] Of or pertaining to the epiglottis

1887 *Pall Mall G* 11 Nov 7/1 Œdematous swelling of the arytæno epiglottic folds 1888 SIR M MACKENZIE *Fredk the Noble* 23, I found the left aryf[teno] epiglottic fold . a good deal congested

Epiglottidean (e pɪglɒtɪ dɨ̈ən), *a* [f. mod L *epiglŏttide-us* (f. Gr *ἐπιγλωττιδ-*, stem of *ἐπιγλωττίς* EPIGLOTTIS) + -AN] = EPIGLOTTIC

1840 G. ELLIS *Anat* 268 A mass of yellowish fat, named the epiglottidean gland 1844 J WILKINSON tr *Swedenborg's Anim Kingd* II 11 39 There are also glands termed arytænoid and epiglottidean

Epiglottis (epiglɒ tɪs) [a Gr *ἐπιγλωττίς*, f *ἐπί* upon + *γλῶττα* (*γλῶσσα*) tongue ; cf GLOTTIS] 'The erect, leaf-like cartilage at the root of the tongue, which during the act of swallowing is depressed, and forms a lid, or cover for the glottis' (*Syd. Soc. Lex*)

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 971 The cauity giues way to the Epiglottis to open and lift it selfe vp 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* (ed 2) 169 Birds have no Epiglottis 1746 R JAMES *Introd Mouffet's Health Impr* 4 The Aliment to be swallowed presses upon the Epiglottis 1847 YOUATT *Horse* IX. 217 The Epiglottis is a heart-shaped cartilage 1884 BRISTOWE *Med.* 389 Such swelling may affect mainly the epiglottis.

Epigone [1] (e pigoun). *rare* [In pl a. Fr *épigones*, ad. L. *epigonī*, a Gr *ἐπίγονοι*, pl. of *ἐπί-γονος* born afterwards, f. *ἐπί* upon, after + *-γονος*, f root of *γίγνεσθαι* to be born

The designation οἱ *ἐπίγονοι* (L *Epigoni*) was applied esp to the sons of the seven heroes who led the war against Thebes; the mod use is in allusion to this]

One of a succeeding generation Chiefly in *pl.* the less distinguished successors of an illustrious generation Also in L. form (chiefly with initial capital) **Epi·goni.**

1865 *Athenæum* No 1989 799/1 Epigones in the land of Erasmus 1884 R T ELY *Pol Econ* 9 That economic system which the epigones in political economy contemplate with awe

Epigone [2] (e·pigoun) *Bot* [ad mod L. *epigonium*, f Gr *ἐπί* upon + *γονή*, *γόνος* seed] The membranous bag or flask which encloses the spore-case of a liverwort or scale-moss when young Also the nucule of a *Chara.*

1866 in *Treas Bot.* 1870 BENTLEY *Bot* 367 The case of the archegonium is called the epigone.

Epigram (e pigræm) Also 6–7 **epigramme,** (6 **epigrame,** 7 **epigramm**) [ad. F. *épigramme*, ad. L *epigramma*, Gr *ἐπίγραμμα*, f. *ἐπιγράφειν*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *γράφειν* to write]

†1 An inscription, usually in verse ; = EPIGRAPH 1.

1552 HULOET, *Epigrame* or superscription 1567 DRANT *Horace' Epist* I VII. D iij, Led by pompe wyth Sergeaunts sad the Epigrammes to graue 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton* Introd 4 The Epigramme of the former is extant among the Antiquities of Rome citie 1699 BENTLEY *Phal* XVIII 528 The Epigram, that was written upon the public Sepulchre at Athens 1782 V KNOX *Ess* I 264 Inscriptions, for such are epigrams according to the original meaning *a* 1876 M COLLINS in *Pen Sketches* I 246 What the Greeks meant by an epigram was simply an inscription, and its primary use was funereal

2 A short poem ending in a witty or ingenious turn of thought, to which the rest of the composition is intended to lead up

1538 LELAND *Itin* VI 59 If it be so I must amend my Epigramme of it 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 756 Some learned Writers have compared a Scorpion to an Epigram because as the sting of the Scorpion lyeth in the tayl, so the force and vertue of an Epigram is in the conclusion 1876 GREEN *Short Hist* IX. § 3 617 Even Rochester in his merciless epigram was forced to own that Charles 'never said a foolish thing'

b loosely used for a laudatory poem.

1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch* IX 493 This epigrame [of date 1558], as it is called, consists of sixty-four lines in English verse in praise of the said Robert Palmer and his sons, and other friends, skilled in ringing changes.

3 A pointed or antithetical saying

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* IV Wks IX 51 A short, affected, pedantick, insolent, theatrick laconism a sort of epigram of contempt 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* III 60 He liked to generalise in shrewd and sometimes cynical epigrams

b. Epigrammatic expression.

18 LD. BROUGHAM *Dk. Bedford* Wks 1872 I. 393 The morbid taste for slander steeped in epigram 1877 E. CONDER *Bas. Faith* 1 35 Epigram is one thing, definition is another.

†**E·pigram,** *v. Obs rare* −[1]. [f prec. sb] *intr* To write an epigram.

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I lxxi 110 For this, does Martial Epigram upon it

†**E:pigrammata·rian,** *Obs.* [f late L. *epigrammatārius* (f *epigrammat-* . see next) + -AN] A writer of epigrams

1597 BP HALL *Sat* I. IX, Our epigrammatarians, old and late, Were wont be blamed for too licentiate. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1673) 485 In the words of an Epigrammatarian in our age.

Epigrammatic (e pigrămæ tɪk), *a* [f L. *epigrammat-*, Gr *ἐπιγραμματ-*, stem of *ἐπίγραμμα* (see EPIGRAM) + -IC] Of or pertaining to epigrams; of the nature, or in the style, of an epigram; concise, pointed

a 1704 T BROWN *Praise of Poverty* Wks 1730 I 94 An epigrammatick poem is more charming than Homer or Virgil 1750 H WALPOLE *Lett. H Mann* (1834) II No 213 335 The sting is very epigrammatic 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog.* II 674 Martial, of Spain, the epigrammatic poet 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog Lit.* I 1 18 The logic of wit, conveyed in smooth and strong epigrammatic couplets 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess* XVI *Manners* Wks (Bohn) I 217 Scott's . lords brave each other in smart epigrammatic speeches 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U S.* V. xli 4 He wrote with vivacity and sometimes with epigrammatic terseness.

Epigrammatical, *a* [f as prec. + -AL] = prec

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 327 If you will reade carping Epigrammaticall verses of a Durham Poet against Ralfe the Prior *a* 1623 — (J), Our good epigrammatical poet, old Godfrey of Winchester 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 74 P 2 Epigrammatical Turns and Points of Wit.

Epigrammatically (e pigrămæ tɪkălɪ), *adv.* [f prec + -LY [2].] In an epigrammatic manner; with the terseness and 'point' befitting an epigram

1823 *Edin Rev* XXXVIII 59 Who makes it almost a rule to say every thing epigrammatically. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* XV, 'Person's a waitin',' said Sam, epigrammatically 1882 J HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I XX, To put it epigrammatically — if you were to leave me a thousand pounds as a legacy, I would chuck it into the fire.

Epigrammatism (epigræ mătɪz'm) [f L *epigrammat-* (see EPIGRAMMATIC) + -ISM] Epigrammatic style

1813 JANE AUSTEN *Let* 4 Feb (1870) The playfulness and epigrammatism of the general style *a* 1849 POE *F. S Osgood* Wks 1865 III 95 A rich tint of that epigrammatism for which the poetess is noted

Epigrammatist (epigræ mătist). [ad. late L *epigrammatist-a*, ad Gr *ἐπιγραμματιστής*, f *ἐπιγραμματίζειν* (see next)] A maker of epigrams.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I XI (Arb) 41 Others in short poemes vttered prettie merry conceits, and these men were called Epigrammatistes 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal* 136 Now by the whyps of Epigramatists, Ile not be lasht for my dissembling shifts 1622 PEACHAM *Compl Gentl* X. (1634) 89 In Martiall you shall see a true Epigrammatist 1756–82 J WARTON *Ess Pope* (1782) II XII. 355 [Donne's] grandfather on the mother's side was Heywood the epigrammatist. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth* (1867) 385 This familiar comparison of a MS with a squeezed orange provoked the epigrammatists 1873 BLACK *Pr Thule* II 17, I shouldn't advise a young man to marry an epigrammatist.

Epigrammatize (epigræ mătəɪz), *v* [ad Gr. *ἐπιγραμματίζειν*, f *ἐπίγραμμα* (see EPIGRAM)]

1 *intr.* To compose epigrams, to speak or write in the epigrammatic style

1811 *Ann Reg* 40 They may pun and epigrammatise. 1872 LIDDON *Elem Relig* VI 210 Men do not .. epigrammatize with the bitterness of Voltaire

2. *trans* To express in the form of an epigram, or with epigrammatic brevity and point

1691 WOOD *Ath Oxon* I. 125 These answers are Epigrammatiz'd by an admired Muse of our Nation 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav* 318 Voltaire . epigrammatized the same thought when he said, *Le superflu, chose très-nécessaire*

3. To make the subject of an epigram

1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I 9 Voltaire was epigrammatized by Young

Hence **Epigra·mmatizer,** one who epigrammatizes ; **Epigra·mmatizing** *vbl sb.*

1870 LOWELL *Study Wind* (1886) 363 He was . the condenser and epigrammatiser of Bolingbroke 1872 HINDLEY in *Y Taylor's (Water Poet) Wks* p. VII, His poetizing, epigrammatizing, and anagrammatizing on passing events

‖ **Epigramme** (epigram) *Cookery* [Fr ; app a fanciful use of *épigramme* = EPIGRAM] A name given to small cutlets of mutton, veal, etc. dressed in a particular manner

1736 BAILEY, *Epigramme* 1825 T LISTER *Granby* VII (1836) 40 The very elder-down of eatables! Oh, it was quite like eating air! And then, his epigrammes!

†**Epigra·mmical,** *a Obs rare.* [f. EPIGRAM + -IC + -AL] = EPIGRAMMATICAL

1606 *Choice, Chance, &c* (1881) 66, I wrote a kind of epigrammicall sonnet in this manner.

†**E·pigrammist.** *Obs. rare* [f EPIGRAM + -IST Cf It *epigrammista*] = EPIGRAMMATIST

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm Reg* (1870) 35 There is an Epigrammist that saith, that Art and Nature had spent their excellencies in his fashioning.

Epigraph (e pigraf) Also 7 epigraphe [ad Gr. *ἐπιγραφή* inscription, f *ἐπιγράφειν* to write upon, f. *ἐπί* upon + *γράφειν* to write. In Fr *épigraphe*]

1. An inscription ; *esp* one placed upon a building, tomb, statue, etc , to indicate its name or destination ; a legend on a coin.

1624 FISHER in *White's Repl Fisher* Pref v, These words which should serue as an Epigraph vpon all their houses 1662 EVELYN *Diary* (1818) 3 Oct , Dr Meret shew'd me the statue and epigraph under it of that renowned physitian Dr Harvey 1697 — *Numism* III 99 And this Epigraph, *Quid me Persequeris* 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat* V 90 The epigraph on the face, instead of the exergue, is the precise Oriental custom of this day. 1832 THIRLWALL in *Philol Mus* I 495 The epigraph of the thousand citizens who fell at Chæronea. 1866 *Reader* 28 July 684 The oldest Samaritan epigraph now existing, which had been found immured in the wall of a mosque

†**2.** The superscription of a letter, book, etc ; also, the imprint on a title-page. *Obs*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp* 2 *Peter* I 1 Our apostle puts in two words into the epigraph of this epistle, which he left out in the former 1642 SIR E DERING *Sp on Relig* 14 Dec V 20 You shall find it in the Epigraphe of the Canons and Decrees *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam* III VI § 116 503 As he fronts it in the brazen Epigraph of his new Work 1812 *Monthly Rev* LXVII. 145 Geneva was adopted for the epigraph of the title page. 1826 SOUTHEY *Lett to Butler* 217 He was of opinion that a diviner impulse had led him to chuse that epigraph [the title of a book]

3. A short quotation or pithy sentence placed at the commencement of a work, a chapter, etc to indicate the leading idea or sentiment, a motto

1844 MRS BROWNING *Sonnets from Portuguese* XLII Wks (1869) III 229 And write me new my future's epigraph 1860 S LOVER *Leg & Stor* (ed 10) 1, The beautiful ballad whence the epigraph of this story is quoted 1874 LEWES *Probl Life & Mind* I 123 That phrase which is placed as an epigraph to this chapter

transf 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* I III V 171 The Epigraph and Life-motto which John the Steadfast had adopted

Epigraph (e pigraf), *v.* [f. prec sb] *trans* To furnish with an epigraph

1860 MOTLEY *Netherl* (1867) I. 526 *note*, Also a paper epigraphed: 'Lo que dijo J B. Piata a Don Juan de Iniaquez,' 24 June, 1586

Epigrapher (*ɨ*pɪ grăfəɹ). [f. EPIGRAPH-Y + -ER [1]] = EPIGRAPHIST

1887 *Contemp Rev* LI 562 It is a new doctrine that the most meritorious field-work will make a man a linguist, an epigrapher, and an historian

Epigraphic (epigræ fik), *a* and *sb.* [f. EPIGRAPH + -IC]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to inscriptions, or to epigraphy

1858 M PATTISON *Ess* (1889) II 341 To bring up a loose analogy of this sort against epigraphic evidence is simply childish 1881 R LANCIANI in *Athenæum* 9 Apr 498/3 Being mostly formed of a single letter, they escape an epigraphic reconstruction 1883 I TAYLOR *Alphabet* I. 266 Unsuitable for an epigraphic alphabet.

B *sb* In *pl* The science of inscriptions.

In mod. Dicts

Hence **Epigra·phical** *a* = EPIGRAPHIC *a.* **Epigra·phically** *adv* , in an epigraphic manner; from the point of view of epigraphic science.

1881 SAYCE in *Athenæum* 13 Aug 208/3 Skill in reading Talmudic literature does not necessarily imply epigraphical skill as well. 1884 *Athenæum* 13 Sept 344/1 The author summed up the existing records annalistic, literary, and epigraphical 1884 *Christian Treas* Feb 118/1 This epigraphical silence of the Holy Land 1883 I TAYLOR *Alphabet* I 133 Epigraphically of the same age

Epigraphist (*ɨ*pɪ grăfɪst) [f EPIGRAPH-Y + -IST] A student of, or authority on, inscriptions

1865 MERIVALE *Rom Emp* VIII lxvii 300 Borghesi, the great epigraphist 1869 J BALDWIN *Prehist Nations* IV 170 Epigraphists use a method that is much too convenient

Epigraphy (*ɨ*pɪ grăfɪ), [f. EPIGRAPH , see -GRAPHY.]

1 Inscriptions collectively.

1851 D WILSON *Preh Ann* (1863) II IV II. 215 Its philological features appear to be foreign to Irish epigraphy 1877 J NORTHCOTE *Catacombs* I VI 113 The language of Christian epigraphy was not created in a day 1882 *Contemp Rev* Dec 921 *note*, The records of epigraphy constitute a fair test of the progress of Christianity as far as the upper classes are concerned

2 The science concerned with the interpretation, classification, etc of inscriptions Often in narrower sense · The palæography of inscriptions

1863 *Sat Rev* 18 July 95 The science of epigraphy seems still, as far as Britain is concerned, to be quite in its infancy 1885 *Athenæum* No 2985 45 Aramaic epigraphy has made startling progress in the course of the year

Epigynous (*ɨ*pɪ dʒɪnəs), *a Bot* [f EPI- + *gyn-* (in *Bot.* used for 'female organ, pistil'; a Gr *γυν-ή*) + -OUS] That is placed upon the ovary; growing upon the summit of the ovary Said of the stamens or corolla; hence of plants in which these are so placed

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot* Introd XXVII, [The Stamens] appear to proceed from the apex of an inferior ovarium, in

which case they are named epigynous 1882a Vines *Sachs' Bot* 559 The flower finally is epigynous when it possesses an actually inferior ovary

So **Epi·gyny**, the character or quality of being epigynous

1887 *Athenæum* 10 Dec. 787/3 The shortening of the axis within the flower itself, giving the transition from hypogyny through perigyny to epigyny

Epihyal (epihoi·ăl), *a. Anat* [f Epi- + Hy-(oid) + -al] That is placed upon the hyoid bone. Applied to the upper part of the hyoid arch; also, to a bone found in certain fishes

1854 Owen *Skel & Teeth* (1855) 17 The hæmapophysis is a broader, slightly arched bone; the upper division is called epihyal 1880 Gunther *Fishes* 58 It consists of three segments, the epihyal, ceratohyal, which is the longest and strongest piece, etc 1881 Mivart *Cat* 78 To the end of this is again annexed another long bone, called the epihyal.

† **Epi·ky.** *Obs.* Also 6 epicay, -cheia [ad Gr. ἐπιείκεια, f. ἐπιεικής reasonable, f ἐπί according to + εἰκός likely, reasonable. Cf. OF *epyeykie* (14th c.).] Reasonableness, equity, as opposed to rigid law.

1508 Fisher *7 Penit Ps* in Wks 1 261 Epicheia whiche is properly the mynde of the lawe. 1532 *Dial Laws Eng* 1 xvi (1638) 28 His equity or Epicay 1549 Latimer *Serm* v O iij, For auoydyng disturbaunce in the commune-wealth, such an epiky and moderacion maye be vsed in it [this law]

Epilate (e·pile't), *v* [f Fr. *épil-er* (f. é- for *es-* L. *ex* out + *pil-us* hair) + -ate³] *trans.* To pull out or eradicate (hair).

1886 Fraser in *N. & Q* 7th Ser. II 298/2, I have by epilating such [white] hairs and stimulating the part succeeded in, etc

Epilation (epilē·ʃən). [a Fr. *épilation*, f. *épiler* (see prec.).] The action of pulling out or eradicating hair.

1878 Duhring *Dis. Skin* 281 Epilation is recommended strongly by Hebra and others

† **Epilency.** *Obs* Also 4 epilence, -cye. [ad. late L. *epilencia*, *-lensia*, *-lempsia*, a Gr. *ἐπιλημψία*, var. of ἐπιληψία: see Epilepsy.] = Epilepsy.

[1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* vii x. (1495) 229 Epylencia lettyth but the prynceypal chambres of the brayne.] *Ibid.* 230 They that haue Epylencye ther fete not toforhonde whan they shal falle. *Ibid.*, Pyany born and dronken helpith moche ayenst Epylence. [1540 Boorde *The Boke for to Lerne* C iij b, The fallyng syckues called Epilencia.]

† **Epile·ntic,** *a Obs* In 4 epulentyk, epylentyk, 6 epilentyoke. [a. Ol. *epilentic*, ad. late L *epilenticus*, *epilemticus*, Gr. *ἐπιλημπτικός*, var of ἐπιληπτικός: see Epileptic.] = Epileptic

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R.* v iii (1495) 106 Lunatyk and epulentyk men 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xxxii (1870) 294 Venson, hare-flesshe be not good for Epilentycke men quasi-*sb.* 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R.* vii x 230 The Epylentyk, that is hym that hathe the fallynge euyll

Hence † **Epile·ntical,** *a.* = Epileptical.

1483 Caxton *Gold Leg.* 409/3 After this machomete fyl ofte be thepylentycal passyon

† **Epi·lency.** *Obs rare*⁻¹. [ad Gr. ἐπιλήνιον (*μέλος*) (song) of the vintage, f. ἐπί + ληνός wine-vat] A song in praise of wine, a drinking song.

1708 Motteux *Rabelais* v xlv, Then she made him sing an Epilony, inserted in the Figure of the Bottle

† **Epilepse.** *Obs rare*⁻¹. [ad Gr ἐπιληψία.] = Epilepsy.

1804 J. Whitehouse *To Febris* in *Poet. Register* 92 That hideous choir, Marasmus, Epilepse, and Frenzy dire!

† **Epile·psian,** *a Obs rare*⁻¹. [f. Epilepsy + -an] = Epileptic

1627 H Burton *Baiting Pope's Bull* 43 So his epilepsian or comitial fit, but a trance, wherein he talked with his Angel Gabriel.

Epilepsy (e·pilepsi) *Path* Also 6-8 epilepsie See also Epilency. [a OF. *epilepsie*, ad. L. *epilēpsia*, a Gr. *ἐπιληψία*, f *ἐπιλαμβάνειν* to take hold of, f *ἐπί* upon + *λαμβάνειν* to take] A disease of the nervous system, characterized (in its severer forms) by violent paroxysms, in which the patient falls to the ground in a state of unconsciousness, with general spasm of the muscles, and foaming at the mouth The Eng. name is *falling sickness* (now little used)

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 35 The same is good for the Epilepsie, or falling sickenesse 1604 Shaks *Oth* IV i 51 My Lord is falne into an Epilepsie, This is his second Fit 1658 J R tr. *Mouffet's Theat Ins* 1098 By their smell the Epilepsie that ariseth from the strangling of the Mother, is discussed. 1757 Burke *Abridgm. Eng Hist* Wks. (1812) X 196 The epilepsy was by the Romans called Morbus Sacer 1843 Lever *J. Hinton* xxxiv (1878) 232 His features worked like one in a fit of epilepsy 1850 W Irving *Mahomed* vi (1853) 32 Some of his adversaries attributed them to epilepsy

Epileptic (epile·ptik), *a.* and *sb* Also 7 epileptique, -tioke See also Epilentic. [a F. *épileptique*, ad L *epilēpticus*, a Gr. *ἐπιληπτικός*, f. *ἐπιλαμβάνειν* (see prec.)]

A. *adj* 1. Of or pertaining to epilepsy; of the nature of epilepsy

1608 L Machin *Dumbe Knight* III, But He forestall thine Epileptique fits, And by my plots breed thy destruction 1652 Biggs *New Disp.* 190 P 592 The epileptick fumes shall come that way out of the brain. 1794-6 E. Darwin *Zoon* I 325 It appears that reverie is a disease of the Epileptic or Cataleptic kind 1840 Barham *Ingol Leg., Pass. in Life H Harris* A formidable epileptic attack 1878 A Hamilton *Nerv Dis* 10, Epileptic coma can hardly be mistaken for that of cerebral hemorrhage. 1889 F. Clark *Pæan on Surg*, He had two epileptic fits

2 Affected with epilepsy

1605 Shaks. *Lear* II ii. 87 A plague vpon your Epileptike visage 1655 Jer Taylor *Of Repentance* vi § 7 An epileptick son doth often come from an epileptick father 1682 Colvil *Whigs Supplic* (1751) 81 Till through his epileptic mouth Those following speeches fierce and loud Burst out 1806 *Med Jrnl* XV 335 In Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, millions of children become epileptic from the breast 1875 B Richardson *Dis Mod. Life* 44 In the olden times, to be epileptic or insane was, to be possessed of an evil spirit

B *sb.* 1. An epileptic person Cf A 2

1651 Hobbes *Leviath* III xxxiv 211 Epileptiques they esteemed Dæmoniaques 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* (Ed) Epileptick ought to breathe a pure air 1864 *Reader* No 94. 485/1 Epileptics and idiots

2 In *pl.* Medicines given to cure or mitigate epilepsy 1721 in Bailey, and in mod Dicts.

Epileptical (epile·ptikăl), *a* [f as prec + -al¹] 1. = Epileptic A 1.

1621 Burton *Anat Mel* I. iii. ii i, Headache followes; and as Salust Salvianus found, epileptical, with a multitude of humours in the head. 1656 H More *Enthus Tri* 21 That he was Melancholy his Epileptical fits are one argument. 1727 Laroche *Wits* (1838) I. 487 It was a sad epileptical disease 1819 Byron *Juan* II 1, A kind of wild and horrid glee, Half epileptical, and half hysterical

2 *fig* Spasmodic, inconstant. also, hard to hold or retain

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud Ep.* II vi § 3 99 Did they answer their promise which are so commended, in Epileptical intentions, wee would abate these qualities 1646 Evance *Noble Ord.* 9 It is this that makes the state of honour so epileptical, so slippery

Epileptiform (epile·ptifɔm), *a.* [f Epileptic + -form] Resembling epilepsy.

1861 Wanklyn *Soc Bees* 179 These fits were of an epileptiform character 1876 Bartholow *Mat Med* (1879) 514 Epileptiform convulsions is a constant phenomenon in animals bled to death.

Epileptoid (epile·ptoid), *a.* [f Epileptic + -oid.] Resembling epilepsy; of the nature of epilepsy

1866 A Flint *Princ Med* [illegible] Having an evident relationship [illegible] called epileptoid attacks 1876 [illegible] 392 Epileptoid seizures, due to tumor or other coarse organic lesion of the brain

Epilobe (e·pilōub) *Bot* [ad mod L. *epilobium*, f Gr *ἐπί* upon + *λοβ-ός* lobe of the ear, in plants the capsule or pod, the name referring to the position of the corolla] A plant of the genus *Epilobium* (N O *Onagraceæ*): e. g. the *Epilobium angustifolium* or Willow-herb. Also in mod L. form **epilo·bium.**

1861 Barnes in *Macm Mag.* June 133 The bush, or ditch-guarded epilobium 1864 Thoreau *Maine Wds* III 167 A spike as big as an epilobium 1883 G Allen in *Knowledge* 6 July 1/1 The epilobes and the St John's worts are coming out in blossom again

† **Epi·logate,** *v Obs rare*⁻¹ [f. Fr. *épilog-uer* + -ate³.] *trans.* To speak the epilogue of (a play)

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks (1834) 232/1 Did present himself to epilogate this his almost extemporaneall comedie.

† **Epilogation.** *Obs* In 4-5 epilogacyon, -ion [a OF *epilogacion*, f. *epiloguer* (see prec.)] A summing up by way of conclusion.

1474 Caxton *Chesse* IV viii, The epylogacion and recapytulacion of this book 1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W de W 1506) II. xv. 121 Here foloweth the epylogacyon or shorte repetycyon of this seconde partye *a* 1529 Skelton *Col Clout* 521 Some make epylogacyon Of hyghe predestynacyon *a* 1547 T Kyd *Erasm. Par., Mark* (1548) 21 a, By waye of epilogacion and gathering of the whole matter into a brief summe

Epilogic (epilo·dʒik), *a.* [f Epilog-ue + -ic.] Pertaining to, or resembling, an epilogue

So **Epilo·gical** *a* In mod Dicts.

† **Epilogism.** *Obs* [ad Gr. *ἐπιλογισμός* f *ἐπιλογίζεσθαι* of twofold sense and formation (1) to reckon over or in addition, f. *ἐπί* over + *λογίζεσθαι* to reckon, (2) see Epilogize]

1. a Calculation, computation; *concr* number reckoned b Excess in reckoning

1646 J. Gregory *Notes & Observ.* (1850) Pref 2 But the Hellenists or Græcists added what is supernumerary to these Epilogismes — *Posthuma De Astris* (1650) 156 But where to begin or end this Epilogism, is the Vexata Quæstio. *Ibid* 171 It cannot bee but that this Epilogism must bee detracted from the Hebrew

2. Something said by way of epilogue

1671 H Stubbe *Reply* 47 Had he been such a Proficient he would never have concluded a Discourse of this Nature, with this Epilogism

Epilogist (*ɔpi* lŏdʒist). [f Epilog-ue + -ist] The writer or speaker of an epilogue.

1716 M. Davies *Ath. Brit.* III *Dissert. Drama* 5 The Prologist and Epilogist [in a certain drama]. 1885 *Times* 17 Dec 9 The epilogist [to a play] is sometimes our political remembrancer 1887 Cheyne *Job & Solomon* 234 A warning is given to the disciple of the Epilogist 'to cast away the thirst for books'

Epilogistic (e·pilodʒi·stik), *a.* [f prec + -ic.] Of the nature of an epilogue

a 1790 Warton *Milton's Sm Poems* (T.), These lines are an epilogistic palinode to the last elegy

Epilogize (*ɔpi* lŏdʒəiz), *v* [ad Gr *ἐπιλογίζεσθαι*, f *ἐπίλογος* Epilogue] *intr* a To serve as an epilogue b To write or speak an epilogue. c *trans* To put an epilogue to Hence **Epi·logizing** *ppl a*

1623 Cockeram, *Epilogize*, to make a conclusion, or end *c* 1665 R. Carpenter *Pragm Jesuit* 65/2 Summe up the lies that will Epilogize to the Epilogue of this Comedy. 1834 43 Southey *Doctor* (1849) xl 196 [Prayers] with which the so called Evangelical Clergymen think proper some times to prologize and epilogize their grievous discourses. 1882 Hales in *Athenæum* 24 Dec 851/2 He [Gower] epilogizes in these Latin lines

transf 1682 Colvil *Whigs Supplic* (1751) 120 When thumb or hammer of a clock Gives the epilogizing stroak

‖ **Epi·logo.** *Obs rare*⁻¹ Sp form of next

1588 R Parke tr *Mendoza's Hist China* 363 It shall seeme rather an Epilogo, then a new relation

Epilogue (e·pilɔg), *sb.* Also 6 epiloge [a F. *épilogue*, ad. L *epilogus*, a Gr *ἐπίλογος* the peroration of a speech, f *ἐπί* in addition + *λόγος* speech]

† 1 *Rhet* The concluding part or peroration of a speech *Obs*

1644 Bulwer *Chiron* 48 Commended the use and signification of this gesture, but in Epilogue onely

† b A summary *Obs*

1646 F Hawkins *Youth's Behav* (1663) 24 If any one come on a suddain whil'st thou talk'st it is seemly to make a little Epilogue, and brief collection of what thou deliverest.

2. The concluding part of a literary work, an appendix

1564 *Brief Exam* * * * * * iij, Now at length are you come to the Epiloge (as it were) or full conclusion of your worke 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* III xxxiii 202 A Preface in the beginning, and an Epilogue in the end 1704 in *Phil Trans* XXV 1610 To this Book he subjoyns an Epilogue, containing some general Corollaries 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) I 191 The epilogue or conclusion of the Dialogue has been criticised

transf 1657 G Starkey *Helmont's Vind* 230 For an epilogue of his Feaver, contracts a Chronick disease. 1882-3 Schaff *Encycl Relig. Knowl* 560 The fifth œcumenical council, is generally considered as a mere epilogue to the Council of Chalcedon.

3 A speech or short poem addressed to the spectators by one of the actors after the conclusion of the play.

1590 Shaks *Mids N* v. i 362 No Epilogue, I pray you; for your play needs no excuse 1616 Beaum & Fl *Cust Country* Epil, Why there should be an epilogue to a play, I know no cause 1719 Young *Busiris* Epil, The race of critics, dull, judicious rogues, To mournful plays deny brisk Epilogues. 1756 J Warton *Ess Pope* (1782) II viii. 50 His epilogue to the Tartuffe *Mod* The Epilogue to the Westminster Play appears in the *Times* of to day

transf and *fig* 1645 Quarles *Sol Recant* x xiii, Folly brings in the Prologue with his tongue, Whose Epilogue is Rage and open wrong *c* 1788 Burke *W Hastings* Wks XIV 204 You have heard as much of the drama as I could go through Mr Larkins's letter will be the epilogue to it

4. *attrib*

1654 Gayton *Pleas Notes* IV viii 220 The Hostesse ran after the Epilogue speaker

Epilogue (e·pilɔg), *v* [f. prec sb] *trans* To put an epilogue to

1602 Warner *Alb Eng* x lix 261 To epilogue our Tragedie, now Adonah acts 1758 *Monthly Rev* 622 The whole being epilogued with a most delectable poem. *a* 1834 Lamb *Final Mem* VIII 277 Knowles' play epilogued by me. 1889 *Sat. Rev* 21 Dec 705/1 Mr Dobson prologues and epilogues the selection with charming verses of his own

† **Epiloguize** (*ɔpi* lŏgəiz), *v Obs* [f Epilogue *sb* + -ize] a *intr* To deliver an epilogue, to speak as one who is delivering an epilogue

b. *trans* To put an epilogue to Cf Epilogize

1634 Milton *Comus* 976 The dances ended, the Spirit epiloguizes 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 115 P 158 Doth epiloguize and confesse, that, etc *a* 1652 Brome *City Wit* Epil, Now let me Scholastikewise For us all Epiloguize 1656 S Holland *Zara* 164 Nothing appears but a thick Stage and a thin-jaw'd Poet, who thus Epiloguizes.

transf 1750 *Student* I 143 (T.), The laugh of applause, with which the charming companion of my new acquaintance was epiloguising his witty raillery

Hence † **Epiloguizer,** one who speaks or writes an epilogue.

1748 J Hoadley *Epil to Shaks 1 Hen IV*, Go to, old lad, 'tis time that thou art wiser, Thou art not fram'd for an epiloguizer

† **Epiloi·mic,** *a Obs*—o [f. Epi- + Gr *λοιμ-ός* pestilence + -ic] 'Good against the Plague or Pestilence' (Phillips 1678)

† **Epimace.** *Obs rare*⁻¹ (See quot)

1541 R Copland *Guydon's Quest Chirurg*, The dysease of epimace, or apostumes of the rybbes

Epimacus. *Her* An alleged synonym of Opinicus, an imaginary beast resembling a griffin

1830 in Robson *Brit Her* Gloss 1889 in Elvin

Epimeral (epimī·răl), *a Anat* [f Epimer-on + -al¹.] Of or pertaining to the epimeron

1835-6 Todd *Cycl Anat* I 781/2 A hole pierced in the epimeral piece near to its inferior edge 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv An* VI 317 The line at which the epimeral is reflected into the pleural membrane

quasi-*sb* 1852 [See Episternal 2]

‖ **Epimeron** (epimī·ŏn) *Anat* Pl epimera [f. Gr *ἐπί* upon + *μηρός* thigh] That part of the lateral wall of a somite of a crustacean which is situated between the articulation of the appendage and the pleuron.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont* 146 The superior arc is completed by two lateral pieces which are termed the 'epimera' 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* IV 143

Epimyth (e·pimiþ) [ad Gr *ἐπιμύθ-ιον* the moral, neut of *ἐπιμύθιος*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *μῦθος* fable] The moral of a fable or story.

[1721–1800 BAILLY, *Epimythium*, the Moral of a Fable] 1866 *Sat. Rev* 24 Mar 364 They [certain fables] go upon almost 'total abstinence' principles as regards moral and epimyth 1869 *Ibid* 13 Feb 223 The way of putting it is so neat as to require no epimyth

Epinastic (epinæ·stik), *a Bot* [f EPINAST-Y + -IC] Of the nature of, or influenced by, epinasty.

1880 C & F DARWIN *Movem Pl* 262, So young that their epinastic growth overpowered every other kind of movement 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot* 857 As long as the organ grows most rapidly on the dorsal side, it may be termed, after de Vries, hyponastic, afterwards, when it grows most rapidly on the inner or upper side, epinastic

Epinasty (e·pinæsti) *Bot* [f EPI- + Gr *ναστ-ός* (f *νάσσειν* to squeeze close) + -Y³.] (See quot)

1880 C & F DARWIN *Movem Pl* 5 The term epinasty is now often used in Germany, and implies that the upper surface of an organ grows more quickly than the lower surface, and thus causes it to bend downwards 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot* 859 Geotropism will act in the former in opposition to epinasty

Epineural (epinīū·răl), *a Anat* [f EPI- + NEURAL] Situated upon a neural arch, as a spine of a fish's backbone Also quasi-*sb*.

1866 [see EPICENTRAL]

‖ **Epinglette.** [F *épinglette*, dim of *épingle* pin] 'An iron needle with which the cartridge of any large piece of ordnance is pierced before it is primed' (Stocqueler)

† **Epini·cial,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. as next + -AL¹] = EPINICIAN

1774 WARTON *Hist Eng Poetry* Diss I (1840) I p xlii *note*, These [spoils won in battle] were carried in triumph, while an epinicial song was chanted

Epinician (epini·siăn), *a* Also 9 epinikian. [f. EPINICI-ON + -AN.] Celebrating victory

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph* VI xlviii, The Laureate King Warbles This Epinician Canzon to his Lyre 1850 GROTE *Greece* II lv VII 75 *note*, Alkibiadês obtained from Euripidês the honour of an epinikian ode, or song of triumph, to celebrate this event. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* v 120 The Epinikian Ode was the most costly and splendid flower in the victor's wreath.

Epinicion (epini·siŏn). Also 7, 9 epinikion, 7 (in Lat. form) epinicium [a. Gr. *ἐπινίκιον* song of victory, neut of *ἐπινίκιος* adj, f *ἐπί* upon + *νίκη* victory.] In Greece, an ode sung in honour of a victor in the games; a song of triumph generally.

1613 DAY *Day's Dyall* (1614) 106 That Creed is called Epinicium by Erasmus, that is, a song of Triumph *a*1667 JER TAYLOR *Serm* (1678) 243 An Epinicion, and Song of eternal Triumph 1698 [R FERGUSON] *View Eccles.* Pref, He Sung an Epinikion too soon over his fancied Achievements. 1782 WARTON *Enq Rowley's Poems* 69 (T) A triumphal epinicion on Hengist's massacre 1816 G S FABER *Orig Pagan Idol* I 349 The sublime epinicion of Isaiah

† **Epiny·ctal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f Gr. *ἐπινύκτ-ιος* by night, nightly, f. *ἐπί* upon + *νύξ, νυκτός* night + -AL¹.] Nightly

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* Ded, To thee this Epinyctall register.

‖ **Epinyctis** (epini·ktis). *Med Obs.* [mod L., a Gr *ἐπινυκτίς*, f *ἐπί* + *νύξ* night] A pustule, or an eruption, which appears only at night

1676 R WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat* I VIII 44 Epinyctis and Terminthus, a couple of angry Pustules affecting the Skin in the Arms, Hands, and Thighs

Epiotic (epiɒ·tik), *a. Anat* [f Gr *ἐπί* upon + *οὖς, ὠτ-ός* ear + -IC] Situated above the ear; the distinctive epithet of one of the three bones which together form the periotic bone Also quasi-*sb*.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim Life* 44 The uppermost of these, a forked bone, [in the perch] suspends the arch to the squamosal and epiotic bones. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp Anat* 452 The epiotic forms a second piece.

Epipastic (epipæ·stik), *a* and *sb Med.* [f Gr. *ἐπίπαστ-ος* sprinkled over (f *ἐπιπάσσειν*, f *ἐπί* upon + *πάσσειν* to sprinkle) + -IC. Cf. F *épispastique*]

A *adj*

1860 MAYNE *Exp Lex*, *Epipastic Silk*, a term for vesicatory silk.

B *sb.* A blister or vesicatory.

1710 T FULLER *Pharm Extemp.* 44 By plentiful . Epipasticks appease the angry rage of the Spirits.

† **Epipedo metry.** *Obs*—° [f Gr *ἐπίπεδ-ος* (f *ἐπί* upon + *πέδον* the ground), in *Geom* = plane, superficial + *-μετρία* measurement] Explained in Dicts as 'The measurement of figures that stand on the same base'.

Etymologically the word can only mean 'measurement of plane surfaces', though some Fr. dicts. explain *épipédométrie* as 'measurement of solids'.

1706 in PHILLIPS 1721–1800 in BAILEY 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod Dicts

Epiperipheral (e pipĕri fĕrăl), *a.* [f. EPI- + PERIPHER-Y + -AL¹] (See quot.)

1870 H SPENCER *Princ Psychol.* (ed 2) I II VII 250 Sensations externally initiated or epi-peripheral

Epipetalous (epipe·tălәs), *a. Bot* [f EPI- + PETAL + -OUS] (See quots)

1845 LINDLEY *Sch Bot* 1. (1858) 15 If [the filaments grow] upon the sides of the corolla, they are *epipetalous* 1870 BENTLEY *Bot* 351 The stamens may be united separately to the corolla, when they are said to be epipetalous

Epiphanous (ĭpi·fănәs), *a. nonce-wd* [f. Gr. *ἐπιφαν-ής* resplendent + -OUS: formed with allusion to next] Resplendent.

1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser II XX (1865) 373 Twelfth Day came all royal, glittering and epiphanous

Epiphany[1] (ĭpi·făni) *Eccl.* Also 4–7 epyphany(e, epiphanie, (4 the pyffanie = th' epyffanie) [a OF. *epiphanie* = Pr., It *epifania*, ad. late L. *epiphania* neut pl (but often used as fem. sing), a. late Gr. *ἐπιφάνια* (neut pl of adj **ἐπιφάνιος*), f *ἐπιφαίνειν* to manifest, f *ἐπί* to + *φαίνειν* to show]

The festival commemorating the manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles in the persons of the Magi, observed on Jan 6th, the 12th day after Christmas.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 96 The thridde joie of that levedy, That men clepeth the Epyphany 1389 *Eng Gild* 45 Þe thred shal bene þᵉ soneday aftir þᵉ fest of Epiphanie. 13 *Ibid.* 103 Yᵉ sunday nest aftere the pyffanye *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonaventt Mirr* VIII (ed Pynson) C VJ, Of the Epyphanye to saye the open shewynge of oure lorde Jhesus 1549 *Bk Com. Pr* XIX b, The firste Sonday after the Epiphanye. 1661 USSHER *Power Princes* II (1683) 225 The sixth day of January, which we call the Epiphany 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt Chr.* II VIII 133 The Epiphany. is observed in the East

attrib. *c* 1450 *Life St. Cuthb* (Castle Howard MS) 1747 Þan come þe Epiphany day 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch Scotl.* II V 183 The morning after Epiphany day 1884 A J BUTLER *Coptic Churches Egypt* I 122 The large Epiphany tank forms a regular part of a Coptic church

b *transf*

1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 166 May the great time in you still greater be, While all the year is your Epiphany.

Epiphany[2] (ĭpi·făni). [ad. Gr *ἐπιφάνεια* manifestation, striking appearance, *esp.* an appearance of a divinity (in N T applied to the advent or 'appearing' of Christ), f *ἐπιφανής* manifest, conspicuous, related to *ἐπιφαίνειν*. see prec]

1. A manifestation or appearance of some divine or superhuman being.

a 1667 JER TAYLOR *Serm* III IX (R), Him they beheld transfigured, and in a glorious epiphany on the mount 1677 GALE *Crt Gentiles* II III 193 The Grecians in commemoration of these epiphanies or apparitions of their gods instituted certain Festival-dayes 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. VI 121 The second coming of Christ, the glorious Epiphany of God our Saviour. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II XXX (1849) IV. 141 Probably all . sincerely believed in the epiphany of the goddess 1870 F HALL in Wilson's tr *Vishnu-purâna* V 3 The first definition of Hayagriva makes him an epiphany of Vishnu 1879 FARRAR *St Paul* I 164 Transported beyond all thought of peril by that divine epiphany, he [Stephen] exclaimed, etc.

2 *transf* and *fig*

1840–1 DE QUINCEY *Style Wks* XI. 257 There had been two manifestations or bright epiphanies of the Grecian intellect 1881 BLACKIE *Lay Serm* V 186 The statesman has yet to make his epiphany who, etc

Epipharyngeal (e pifări ndʒĭăl), *a* [f Gr *ἐπί* upon + *φάρυγξ, φάρυγγ-ος* + -(E)AL] Situated above the pharynx

1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert* III 57 The uppermost articulations [of the branchial arches] form the epipharyngeal bones.

Epiphenomenon (e pifĭnɒ·mĕnŏn) *Path* Pl. epiphenomena [f EPI- + PHENOMENON.] Something that appears in addition, a secondary symptom Also *transf*

1706 in PHILLIPS 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit Org.* 93 Stricture is only an epiphenomenon, and not the disease itself 1876 BRISTOWE *Theory & Pract. Med* (ed 2) 103 Fever is always secondary to some specific or other disease of which it is a mere epiphenomenon or symptom 1882 *Nature* XXVI 640 Trombes and tornadoes are short epiphenomena of cyclones

‖ **Epiphonema** (e pifōnī·mă). [L *epiphōnēma*, a Gr. *ἐπιφώνημα*, f. *ἐπιφωνέειν* to call to, f *ἐπί* upon + *φωνέειν* to speak out, f. *φωνή* voice]

1. *Rhet.* An exclamatory sentence or striking reflection, which sums up or concludes a discourse or a passage in the discourse

1579 E. K *Gloss Spenser's Sheph. Cal* May 304 *Such end*, is an Epiphonema, or rather the moral of the whole tale. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl Gentl.* 80 What excellent Allegories what Epiphonema's 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps* CXIV. 17 *annot*, Witness that solemn Epiphonema, His mercy endureth for ever 1727 POPE, etc. *Art Sinking* 115 The epiphonema or exclamation [may be learned] frequently from the bear-garden 1870 tr *Lange's Comm Song of Sol.* iii. 5 The epiphonema to the daughters of Jerusalem has a subordinate significance as a refrain.

b. *transf.*

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 649 Those who may take these wonders for a florid Epiphonema only of this work

2 (See quots)

1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 99 The House gave their Epiphonema and applause at every close and period 1657 J SMITH *Myst Rhet* 143 Epiphonema Acclamation, or a shouting of the voyce 1678–96 in PHILLIPS

Hence **Epipho nema·tical** *a*, of the nature of an epiphonema. **Epipho nema·tically** *adv.*, in the manner of an epiphonema.

a 1617 BAYNE *Diocesan's Trial* (1621) 3 Christ in his Epiphonematicall conclusion doth speake of the same 1644 JESSOP *Angel of Eph* 12 The Epiphonematicall sentence which is added at the end of each Epistle 1605 T HUTTON in *Hieron's Def* (1607) I 161 Taking the word Iacob nominatively, vocatively, or epiphonematically

† **Epiphone·me.** *Obs.* Also 6 epyphoneme, 7 epiphonemy. Anglicized form of prec.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* II XI (Arb) 125 The wise man in th'ende cryed out with this Epyphoneme, *Vanitas vanitatum et omnia vanitas* 1594 J KING *On Jonah* (1618) 395 The last thing I proposed is the sentence or Epiphoneme, concluding the conclusion 1636 J COLL in *Ann Dubrensia* (1877) 55 To whom Fame sounds an Epiphonemy 1637 HEYWOOD *Dialogues* II 123 'Tis a short song, and hath as short a theme, And yet it bears a long Epiphoneme.

‖ **Epiphora** (epi fŏră) [L *epiphora*, a Gr *ἐπιφορά* a bringing to or upon, f *ἐπιφέρειν*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *φέρειν* to bring]

1 A sudden afflux of humours; *esp.* 'a superabundant flow of tears, or of an aqueous or serous humour from the eyes' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1657 *Phys Dict*, *Epiphora*, involuntary weeping 1721–1800 in BAILEY 1875 H WALTON *Dis Eye* 144 It displaced the lower eyelid together with the punctum, and produced epiphora. 1878 T BRYANT *Pract Surg* I 348 If accompanied by troublesome watering of the eye, epiphora

2. *Rhet.* (See quots)

1678 PHILLIPS, *Epiphora*, Force or Impression, a figure in Rhetorick, in which one word is repeated at the end of several Sentences, but differs from Epistrophe, in that it hath respect chiefly to the Matter 1721–1800 BAILEY.

3 *Logic* The conclusion of syllogism or consequent of an hypothesis.

1721 in BAILEY, and in mod. Dicts.

Epiphragm (e·pifræm) [ad. mod L. *epiphragma*, Gr *ἐπίφραγμα* lid, f. *ἐπιφράσσειν*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *φράσσειν* to fence.]

1 *Zool.* The secretion with which a snail closes the aperture of its shell during hybernation

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II 162 The epiphragm is a layer of hardened mucus, sometimes strengthened with carbonate of lime it is always minutely perforated opposite the respiratory orifice

2. *Bot.* A membrane closing the mouth of the spore-case in urn-mosses and fungi.

[1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 323 The membrane, or epiphragma, which occasionally closes up the orifice of the theca] 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot* 341 As the Fungus matures, the upper part of the peridium becomes stretched and flat, forming the Epiphragm

† **Epiphy llospe·rmous,** *a Bot. Obs* [f EPI- + Gr *φύλλο-ν* leaf + *σπέρμ-α* seed + -OUS] Having the seeds on the back of the leaves. Cf DORSIFEROUS

1704 HARRIS *Lex Techn*, Epip[h]yllospermous Plants. 1706 in PHILLIPS. 1760 J LEE *Bot* (1776) 150 (Jod) Such plants as are dorsiferous have been called also epiphyllospermous 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod Dicts.

Epiphyllous (epifi·lәs), *a. Bot* [f. EPI- + Gr. *φύλλ-ον* leaf + -OUS] That grows upon a leaf: predicated **a** of parasitical fungi; **b** of stamens inserted upon the perianth; **c.** of flowers growing on the surface of a leaf

1835 LINDLEY *Introd Bot* (1848) II 380 Epiphyllous, inserted upon the leaf 1872 OLIVER *Elem Bot* I V 51 There are [in Daffodil] six stamens, inserted upon the perianth (epiphyllous) 1874 M COOKE *Fungi* 128 The epiphyllous Coniomycetes.

Epiphysary (ĭpi fisări), *a Anat.* [f. EPIPHYS-IS + -ARY²] = EPIPHYSIAL

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 680 Such productions are often, for a time at least, movable upon the bone beneath, and are then called epiphysary exostoses.

Epiphysial (epifi·ziăl), *a Anat* [f. EPIPHYSI-S + -AL¹.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an epiphysis.

1854 OWEN *Skel & Teeth* (1855) 227 These surfaces are developed on separate epiphysial plates, which coalesce in the course of growth with the rest of the centrum.

‖ **Epiphysis** (epi fisis). *Anat.* Pl epiphyses Also 7 epiphise, -yse [a Gr *ἐπίφυσις*, f *ἐπί* upon + *φύσις* growth. Cf F. *épiphyse*; also used in English in 17th and 18th c]

1. An extremity or other portion of a long bone which has originated in a centre of ossification distinct from the rest Opposed to APOPHYSIS

1634 T JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* VI XXVI. (1678) 147 The wand hath two Epiphyses, or Appendices, the one at the upper end, the other at the lower 1688 MOULIN in *Phil Trans.* XVII 714 The Cartilage had generally an Epiphise or two 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed 3) 39 An Epiphyse might be mistaken for a Fracture 1854 OWEN in *Circ Sc* (*c* 1865) II 47/1 These separately ossified ends being termed 'epiphyses', 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat* II 23

2 *abstr.* The process of developing such a growth

1862 SIR H. HOLLAND *Ess*, *Hum Longevity* 108 This period of Epiphysis or completion of bony union

Epiphytal (epifai·tăl), *a Bot* [f. prec. + -AL¹] Having the distinctive property of an epiphyte.

1854 HOOKER *Himal Jrnls* I i 24 Additional epiphytal orchidaceous plants 1872 OLIVER *Elem Bot* II 266 Many of the tropical species [of Orchids] are called 'air-plants', from their being epiphytal

Epiphyte (e·pifəit). [f Gr. *ἐπί* upon + *φυτόν* plant]

1. *Bot.* A plant which grows on another plant; usually restricted to those which derive only support (and not nutrition) from the plants on which they grow.

1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 385 Mosses, lichens .. are termed false parasites or epiphytes. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W* 181 The true epiphytes, like the mistletoe, drawing sap directly from the other plants upon which they fix. 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ.* I 91/2 The Vanilla is an epiphyte, or air-plant

fig. 1878 M & F. COLLINS *Vill. Comedy* II. viii 91 She, a fragile epiphyte, unable to exist alone, fell into the hands of an adroit unscrupulous villain

2. *Path.* A vegetable parasite on the surface of an animal body.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 144/1 Gruby detected epiphytes in sycosis.

Epiphytic (epifi·tik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC]

1. *Bot* = EPIPHYTAL.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst Bot.* 264 Of the epiphytic class, one only is found so far north as South Carolina. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W* 197 The nest was hung in a bunch of the Arcouthobium Oxycedri, an abundant epiphytic plant 1879 WALLACE *Australasia* xi 222 Epiphytic orchids

2 *Path* Of disease: Caused by epiphytes or vegetable parasites

1869 E A PARKES *Pract Hygiene* (ed. 3) 63 Scabies, and the epiphytic affections especially.

Epiphytical (epifi·tikăl), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1861 *Athenæum* 29 June 862 An epiphytical plant . the leaves of which were filled with pure water. 1880 BALL *Jungle Life Ind* 1. 41 The natives apply the term *banda*, meaning slave, to all parasitical and epiphytical plants.

Epiphytically (epifi·tikăli), *adv. Bot.* [f. prec. + -LY 2] In the manner of an epiphyte.

1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* I. i 22 On which a species of grass grew epiphytically. 1875 GRIFFITH & HENFREY *Micrasc Dict.* s v. *Caluptum*, Growing epiphytically on other Lichens

Epiphytous (*ɪ*pi fitəs), *a. Bot.* [f. EPIPHYTE + -OUS.] = EPIPHYTAL.

1816 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* (1843) I. 385 Regarded by some of our first botanists as an epiphytous fungus, but proved on dissection to be a true gall 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* ii. (ed 2) 29 The air-roots of epiphytous plants which sit on the stronger boughs of the trees above

† **Epiplectic,** *a. Obs.* rare−1. [ad Gr. *ἐπιπληκτικός* given to rebuking, f. *ἐπιπλήσσειν*, see EPIPLEXIS] Of the nature of epiplexis.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292 Instruments of elocution attended on each side respectively with an epiplectick and exegetick modification

‖ **Epiplerosis** (e piplɪrō·sis). [mod.Lat, a. Gr *ἐπιπλήρωσις* overfilling, f. *ἐπιπληρόειν*, f. *ἐπί* + *πληρόειν*, f. *πλήρης* full] (See quot.)

1847 CRAIG, *Epiplerosis*, in Pathology, overfilling, extensive distension, as of the veins or arteries with blood.

Epipleural (epiplū·răl), *a. Anat.* [f. Gr. *ἐπί-πλευρ-ος* (f. *ἐπί* upon + *πλευρά* rib, side) + -AL 1.] Situated upon a rib. Also quasi-*sb.*

1866 OWEN *Anat. Vertebr.* I. 43 These 'scleral' spines are termed 'epineurals', 'epicentrals', and 'epipleurals', according to the vertebral element they may adhere to 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim Life* 20 Each rib has an epipleural process. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 77 The abdominal vertebræ have parapophyses developed with epipleural spines.

‖ **Epiplexis** (epiple·ksis). *Rhet.* [L. *epiplēxis*, Gr. *ἐπίπληξις*, f. *ἐπιπλήσσειν*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *πλήσσειν* to strike] (See quot.)

1678 PHILLIPS, *Epiplexis*, A figure in Rhetorick which by an elegant kind of upbraiding, indeavours to convince. 1721-1800 in BAILEY, and in mod. Dicts.

‖ **Epiploce** (epi·plōsī) *Rhet* [mod L., a. Gr. *ἐπιπλοκή* plaiting together, f *ἐπιπλέκειν*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *πλέκειν* to plait, twine.] 'A figure of rhetoric, by which one aggravation, or striking circumstance, is added in due gradation to another'. (J.)

1678-1706 in PHILLIPS 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1828 in WEBSTER, and in mod Dicts

Epiplocele (epi·plōsēl). *Path.* Also 8 **epiploo-cele** [ad Gr *ἐπιπλοκήλη*, f. *ἔπίπλοον* (see EPIPLOON) + *κήλη* rupture.] A hernia or rupture in which a portion of the omentum is protruded.

1721-1800 BAILEY, *Epiploocele.* 1758 J. S. *La Dran's Observ Surg* (1771) Dict, *Epiplocele.* 1849-52 TODD *Cycl Anat.* IV 986/2 An epiplocele .. might readily be mistaken for an additional testicle.

Epiploic (epiplō·ik), *a. Anat.* [f. next + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the epiploon or omentum

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s v *Veine*, Dexter Epiploick veine, the second branch of the spleen veine 1731-6 in BAILEY 1830 R KNOX *Béclard's Anat* 98 Examples of those prolongations are seen in the omentum and epiploic appendages

Epiploon (epi·plŏɹn) Also 6 epipleon. [mod.L, a. Gr. *ἔπίπλοον*, f *ἐπιπλέειν* to sail or float on; the epiploon floating as it were on the intestines]

1. The caul or omentum, a fatty membrane enwrapping the intestines.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest Chirurg*, What is Epypleon, and wherof is it composed? 1667 *Phil Trans* II. 552 The Epiploon, or the Double Membrane, which covers the Entrals of Animals, and is fill'd with Fat 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 4 The curtain-like omentum or epiploon

2. *Entom* (See quots.)

1826 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* IV 115 What some regard as a real liver, others look upon as an epiploon or caul *Ibid.* (1828) IV. xliv. 219 Chiefly the epiploon or fat of the larva. 1834 M'MURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd* 322 The epiploon or *corps graisseux*.

Epiploscheocele (e·piplǫ skĭosī l). *Path* [f. Gr *ἐπίπλο-ον* (see prec.) + *ὀσχεο-ν* scrotum + *κήλη* rupture] A hernia or rupture in which a portion of the omentum descends into the scrotum

In mod Dicts

Epipodial (epipō·diăl), *a* [f EPIPOD-IUM + -AL] Pertaining to or resembling the epipodium.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv An* viii 510 There are very large epipodial lobes, by the aid of which some species propel themselves like Pteropods 1878 BELL *Gegenbaner's Comp. Anat* 337 The epipodial gill is arranged circularly in the Placophora

Epipodite (epi·pŏdəit) *Anat* [f EPIPOD-IUM + -ITE.] A long, curved appendage to the basal joint or coxopodite of the anterior ambulatory limbs of some Crustacea.

1869 NICHOLSON *Zool* 176 The protopodite bears a process which serves to keep the gills apart, and is termed the epipodite. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv An.* vi. 328 Each epipodite is, in fact, expanded at its upper extremity into a broad bilobed membrane

Hence **Epi podi·tic** *a.*, resembling an epipodite

1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv An* vi. 364 The branchiæ .. resemble not a little the epipodite branchiæ of Astacus

Epipodium (epipō·uɪm dĭŏm). *Pl.* -a. [mod.L., ad. Gr *ἐπιπόδιον*, neut of *ἐπιπόδιος*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *πούς, ποδ-ός* foot]

1. *Zool.* A muscular lobe developed from the lateral and upper surfaces of the foot of some molluscs.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv. An* viii. 503 Near its extremity are two lateral fleshy lobes which perhaps correspond with the epipodia of other Mollusks.

2. *Bot* A form of disc consisting of glands upon the stipe of an ovary. Also the stalk of the disc itself.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Epipolic (epipǫ lik), *a. Physics.* [f. Gr. *ἐπι-πολ-ή* surface + -IC] a Of or pertaining to the surface; taking place on the surface b Of or pertaining to epipolism. *Epipolic dispersion.* Herschel's term for the dispersion of light on the surface of a body; = FLUORESCENCE.

1845 HERSCHEL in *Phil Trans* CXXXV. 147 This singular mode of dispersion, which, I shall venture to call epipolic, from *ἐπιπολή*, a surface 1848 W. GROVE *Contrib. Sc* in *Corr Phys. Forces* 349 Epipolic actions will . assume a much more important place in physics. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ Sc.* I. 54/1 Epipolic Dispersion. We have noticed the epipolic appearance whilst pouring semi congealed oil from a glass bottle.

Epipolism (*ɪ*pi pŏlizm). *Physics.* [f. EPIPOL-IC + -ISM.] Epipolic dispersion, FLUORESCENCE.

Epipolize (*ɪ*pi pŏloiz), *v. Physics.* [f. EPIPOL-IC + -IZE] *trans.* To change into the epipolic condition; to cause to exhibit the phenomena of fluorescence

Hence **Epi·polized** *ppl. a*, **Epi·polizing.**

1845 HERSCHEL in *Phil Trans.* CXXXV 148 An epipolized beam of light (meaning thereby a beam which has been transmitted through a quiniferous solution and undergone its dispersing action) is, etc *Ibid* 153 An epipolizing surface *c* 1865 J WYLDE in *Circ Sc* I. 54/1 The passage of the epipolised rays is completely stopped.

Epipterous (*ɪ*pi·ptĕrəs), *a Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἐπί* upon + *πτερόν* wing + -OUS] Of seeds: Bearing wings at the summit 1866 in *Treas. Bot*

Epirhizous (epiɹəi zəs), *a. Bot.* [f Gr *ἐπί* upon + *ῥίζ-α* root + -OUS.] Growing on a root.

1866 in *Treas. Bot*

† **Epi·rot.** *Obs. rare*−1. [ad Gr *ἠπειρώτης*, f. *ἤπειρος* mainland, inland of a country as opposed to the coast] One who dwells inland.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct Dubit* II 1, The Greek and the barbarian, the epirot and the maritime.

Episcleral (episkli·răl), *a. Anat.* [f Epi- + Gr. *σκληρ-ός* hard + -AL.] Belonging to, or placed upon, the sclerotic or hard outer coat of the eye

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven Dis* (1879) 703 Some of the infiltrations which have been described as belonging to the conjunctiva proper, have had their origin in the episcleral tissue 1879 P. SMITH *Glaucoma* 22 Engorgement of episcleral vessels.

Episcleritis (episkliɹəi tis) *Path* [f as prec + -ITIS.] An inflammation of the connective tissue covering the sclerotic coat of the eye

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven Dis.* (1879) 702 Episcleritis begins commonly as a small hyperæmic spot, usually about a line from the margin of the cornea 1878 T BRYANT *Pract. Surg* I. 320 Episcleritis is a somewhat rare disease.

Episcopable (*ɪ*pi·skŏpăb'l), *a.* [f. L. *episcop-us* bishop + -ABLE.] Qualified for appointment as a bishop.

1676 MARVELL *Gen Councils* Wks. 1875 IV. 132 The deacons, would prick on to render themselves capable and episcopable, upon the first vacancy 1680 HOBBES *Considerations* 43 The rest of the Clergy, Bishops and Episcopable men. 1884 *Pall Mall G* 31 May 12/1 The Prime Minister has taken four years to discover that episcopable men exist outside his own ecclesiastical party

Episcopacy (*ɪ*pi skŏpăsi). [f late L. *episcopātus* the office or dignity of a bishop. See EPISCOPAL and -ACY.]

† 1. Oversight, ecclesiastical authority. *Obs.*

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch Eng* 23 First three, afterward five Patriarchs had the general Episcopacy . over all the Christian World.

2 Government of the church by bishops, the system of church government which comprises three distinct orders, bishops, presbyters or priests, and deacons.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb.* I (1843) 35/2 There was little more than the name of episcopacy preserved in that church 1691 WOOD *Ath Oxon.* I 248 He was never a cordial friend to Episcopacy, but rather a patron of the Non conformists 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev* 80 Is the house of lords to be voted useless? Is episcopacy to be abolished? 1860 FORSTER *Gr. Remonstr* 87 In the year 1570, the institution of episcopacy in the Protestant church was openly assailed by the Lady Margaret's professor of divinity at Cambridge.

3 The position or office of bishop. *rare.*

1685 A LOVELL tr *Simon's Crit Hist. Relig* 23 They observe not exactly the Age that is required for Priesthood and Episcopacy 1869 LECKY *Europ Mor.* (ed. 2) 86 Priests who attained the episcopacy.

4 The period during which a bishop holds his office; = EPISCOPATE. Now *rare.*

1660 JER TAYLOR *Duct Dubit* II iii § 11 By their differing presidencies or episcopacies 1816 C SHARP *Hist. Hartlepool* 20 During the episcopacy of Bishop Poor 1844 LINGARD *Hist. Anglo-Sax Ch* (1858) II. xi 171 Aldhelm died . in the fifth year of his episcopacy.

5 *concr.* The body of bishops in the aggregate

1757 BURKE *Abridgm Eng. Hist* Wks X 38 Long may we enjoy our Church under a learned and edifying episcopacy. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Jan 5/2 A usurping priesthood and an aggressive episcopacy 1889 *Standard* 14 Sept 5/3 The Episcopacy are still active in the preliminaries of the Electoral campaign

Episcopal (*ɪ*pi skŏpăl), *a* and *sb* [a. Fr *épiscopal*, ad. late L. *episcopālis*, f. *episcopus* BISHOP]

A *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to a bishop or bishops.

1485 *Act* 1 *Hen. VII*, c. 4 Archbishops and Bishops, and other Ordinaries, having Episcopal jurisdiction 1675 OGILBY *Brit* 4 A City Dignified with an Episcopal See 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I II (R), The usual mode of elevating to the episcopal chair 1877 W JONES *Finger ring* 210 The episcopal ring . was considered a symbol of sacerdotal authority.

2 Pertaining to, or of the nature of, episcopacy.

† Formerly also of persons. Advocating or supporting episcopacy

1651 BAXTER *Inf Bapt* 145 The Episcopall Party are far more confirmed in their way by it. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IX. (1843) 592/2 The maintenance and support of the episcopal government in England 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 379 By removing diverse of the kirk party and putting in episcopall men 1704 NELSON *Fest & Fasts* (1739) 530 The Christian Church .. gives full Testimony in behalf of Episcopal Government

3. Of a church. Constituted on the principle of episcopacy. Often *spec.* (with initial capital) of the Anglican Church, of which in Scotland and the United States it is the ordinary designation; also with prefixed adj. in the names of certain other religious bodies, as *Methodist Episcopal, Reformed Episcopal* Hence of buildings used for worship, clergy, forms of service, etc.: Belonging to such a church.

In U.S sometimes of persons, = EPISCOPALIAN *a* 1.

1752 HUME *Ess & Treat.* (1777) I. 69 The established clergy were episcopal 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl* 277 The episcopal chapel. *a* 1831 A. KNOX *Rem* (1844) I 59 The distress of the English Episcopal Church during the Usurpation. 1844 S. WILBERFORCE *Hist. Prot Episc. Ch. Amer* (1846) 437 It would be difficult to find, in the whole Episcopal communion throughout America, one specimen, etc

† B. *sb.* An adherent of episcopacy; one belonging to the Episcopal church, = EPISCOPALIAN

1708 SWIFT *Sacram Test* Wks 1755 II i. 137 The dissenting episcopals 1716 M. DAVIES *Ath Brit.* II. 320 Twenty Episcopals perchance to one Kirker of the Calvinistical Order 1823 *Blackw Mag.* XIV. 181 Good episcopal as I am, you have sickened me

Episcopalian (*ɪ*pi·skŏpē lĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. late L. *episcopāli-s* (see prec.) + -AN.]

A. *adj.*

1. Belonging to an episcopal church, *esp* (usually with initial capital) to the Anglican Church

1768 in Chauncy *Lett* 66 The numbers and size of episcopalian churches 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 454 The Episcopalian churches are respectable 1840 SIR J STEPHEN *Eccl Biog* (1850) II 405 A long line of episcopal and episcopalian successors. 1844 S WILBERFORCE *Hist Prot Episc Ch Amer.* (1846) 440 In New York, where the Episcopalian body is possessed of endowments, free churches have been opened for the poor.

2 Of an episcopal character *rare.*

1822 *Blackw Mag* XI 432 A wig, the episcopalian dimensions of which were reduced to suit it the better to the climate 1822 T. L PEACOCK *Maid Marian* ix, The de-

parture of king Richard from England was succeeded by the episcopalian regency of the Bishops of Ely and Durham

B *sb* a An adherent of episcopacy. b. One who belongs to an episcopal church, *esp.* a member of the Anglican Church.

1738 Neal *Hist Purit* IV 77 The Episcopalians were at this time excepted from a legal toleration 1764 Seckler *Answ Mayhew's Observ* (R.), We are considered as professed episcopalians 1824 Coleridge *Aids Refl* (1848) I 7 The diffusion of light and knowledge through this kingdom by Episcopalians and Puritans, from Edward VI to the Restoration, was as wonderful as it is praiseworthy 1825 Ld Cockburn *Mem* 305 Our episcopalians used to be so few that, etc 1844 S Wilberforce *Hist Prot Episc Ch Amer* (1846) 98 They would not hear of granting to Episcopalians the most ordinary toleration

Hence **Episcopa'lianism,** the principles distinctive of an Episcopalian **Episcopa'lianize** *v*, to make (a person) an Episcopalian. **Episcopa'lianized** *ppl a*

1846 *Eclectic Rev* Feb. 233 Is not episcopalianism itself brought into question? 1865 Wright *Hist. Caricat* xxi. (1875) 360 The Puritans looked upon Episcopalianism as differing in little from popery 1886 *Pall Mall G* 30 Mar. 11/1 The Presbyterian religion would have suited the people much better than our Episcopalianism. 1837 J Lang *New S Wales* II. 258 The Episcopalianized Scots Presbyterian

Episcopalism (ɪpɪ skŏpălɪ zm). [f Episcopal + -ism] That theory of church polity which places the supreme authority in the hands of an episcopal or pastoral order; if this authority is in practice exercised by any recognized head of the church it is only as the delegate of this order as a whole, and with their consent. Held in the Church of Rome by the Gallicans (but dogmatically rejected by the Vatican Council), and in various Reformed churches. Distinguished from *territorialism*, and Collegialism, q v.

Episcopality (ɪpɪ skŏpæ lĭti) [f. Episcopal + -ity] In various nonce-uses: †a. That which constitutes episcopacy. †b The office or dignity of a bishop. c The quality appropriate to a bishop; a bishop-like bearing

c 1618 E Bolton *Hypercritica* ii § 3 Enemies of Ecclesiastical Episcopality 1636 Prynne *Unbish Tim* 158 Those Lordly Pontificians will needs claime all their Episcopalities by a divine right 1647 16 *New Quaeres to Pralates* Ded 2 These Quaeres will proove fatall to your Popedomes, Episcopalities, etc 1885 Oxenham *Stud Eth & Relig* 16 There is a sort of episcopality about them—if one may be permitted to coin the word

Episcopalize (ɪpɪ skŏpălaɪz), *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ize] *trans* To attribute an episcopal position to (a person); to speak of as a bishop

1823 *New Monthly Mag* VIII 245 To episcopalize Saint Lazarus is quite as anachronismatical a sin as clapping the tiara upon the unconscious head of Saint Peter.

Episcopally (ɪpɪ skŏpălɪ), *adv.* [f as prec. + -ly[2].] In an episcopal manner: a. In the rank of a bishop; as a bishop is or does b. With reference to ordination By the hands of a bishop. c On the basis of episcopal government

1680 *Answ Stillingfleet's Serm.* 27 A Minister ordained (and so Episcopally or Classically approved in his abilities for that function) 1702 *Lond Gaz.* No 3853/4 A French Minister, who is Episcopally Ordained. 1782 Burke *Corr* (1844) II 464 To conclude episcopally, I heartily pray God Almighty to prosper your administration 1785 Cowper *Tiroc* 365 The father who designs his babe a priest, Dreams him episcopally such at least 1804 *Ann Rev* II. 206 Some displeasure arose that Wesley should act thus episcopally. 1862 *Pall Mall G* 8 Oct. 2 An episcopally ordained priest 1882–3 S M Hopkins in Schaff *Relig Encycl* III 2554/2 Prescribed forms of prayer became characteristic of episcopally constituted churches

†**Epi'scopant.** *Obs.* [ad. med L. *episcopant-em*, pr. pple. of *episcopāre* to hold a bishopric, f. *episcopus*.] One who holds a bishopric; a bishop

1641 Milton *Prel. Episc* (1851) 90 Their usurping and over provender'd Episcopants

†**Episcopa'rian,** *a* and *sb. Obs.* [f. L *episcop-us* bishop + *-ārĭ-us* (see -ary) + -an.]

A. *adj.* = Episcopal A. 2

1691 Wood *Ath Oxon.* II 305 The episcopalian government then lately thrown out of doors

B *sb.* = Episcopalian B. a

1649 Needham *Case Commw.* 89 Prudent Toleration of opinions in matters of Religion could never be proved yet, by any of our Episcoparians and Presbyterians to be repugnant to the Word 1671 H Stubbe *Reply* 31, I most associated my self with the Episcoparians. 1691 Wood *Ath Oxon.* II 316 As for his railing at the Episcoparians, all readers of his books may .. behold [it] 1721–1800 in Bailey; and in mod Dicts

Episcopate (ɪpɪ skŏpĕt), *sb.* [ad. L. *episcopātus*, f *episcopus* bishop]

1. The office or dignity of a bishop.

1641 Heywood *Priest, Judge, & P.* 1 The late firme scite of our Episcopate. 1744 Arnald *Comm Bk Wisdom* Ded (T.), These great qualities at length conducted you so deservedly to the episcopate. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt Chr* II x. 251 [They] endeavoured to make the episcopate a higher degree 1833 Cruse *Eusebius* VI xxx. 249 Honoured with the episcopate in the churches of Pontus.

2. An episcopal see, a bishopric

1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. iii. v. 357 Bede, who gave the history of that episcopate. 1847 Disraeli *Tancred* II. v, The Church Temporalities' Bill in 1833 suppressed ten Irish episcopates. 1861 Stanley *East Ch.* vii. (1869) 227 The Episcopate of Egypt had but a doubtful existence in early times

3 The period during which a bishop holds office.

1868 Freeman *Norm Conq* (1876) II ix. 416 In the third year of his episcopate he was driven out. 1885 *Manch Courier* 16 June 4/7 That was the 123rd church he had consecrated during the 15 years of his episcopate.

4 The bishops regarded as a collective body.

1842 Pusey *Crisis Eng Ch* 140 First as to the Episcopate, the Evangelic Bishops in Germany are a creation of the state 1859 *Lit Churchm* V 117/2 The Committee advise the increase of the Episcopate 1865 Maffei *Brigand Life* II 98 The instructions to the Neapolitan episcopate

†**Epi'scopate,** *v Obs.* [f med L *episcopāt-* ppl. stem of *episcopāre*, f *episcopus* bishop] a. *intr.* To act as a bishop; to become a bishop. b *trans.* To make (a person) a bishop

1641 Milton *Ch. Govt* II. (1851) 106 There he [S Peter] commits to the Presbyters only full authority both of feeding the flock, and Episcopating *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II 379 Though all the rest were episcopated, doctor Fulke was but doctor Fulke still 1705 Wycherley 7 Apr in *Pope's Lett* (1735) I 9 A Bishop gains his Bishoprick by saying he will not Episcopate.

Epiſcopation (ɪpɪskŏpē ʃən) [f L. *episcopus* + -ation] The action of making a person a bishop, the fact of becoming a bishop.

1872 M Collins *Pr Clarice* II xviii 213 Her [a bishop's wife's] quasi-episcopation can hardly be expected to affect you *a* 1876 — in *Pen Sketches* (1879) I. 251 The story of the episcopation of the saintly Ken

Epi scopature. ? *nonce-wd* = Episcopate 4

1884 *Macm Mag* July 184 Our Episcopature will soon owe it only to the actor's forbearance that he does not deny Christian burial to bishops

†**Epi'scopici de.** *Obs rare.* In 8 episcopacide [f L *episcop-us* bishop + -(i)cide 2] The crime of murdering a bishop.

1692 in Corfe 1708 J Chamberlayne *St Gt. Brit* I II vii (1743) 66 The Law of England made the offences of Parricide & Episcopacide equal 1751 Chambers *Cycl*, *Episcopacide*, the crime of murdering a bishop by one of his own clergy

Epi scopiza'tion. *rare.* [f. next + -ation] The action of making (a person) a bishop

1861 *Sat. Rev* XI 337/2 The episcopization of Deans

Episcopize (ɪpɪ skŏpəɪz), *v.* [f. L. *episcop-us* bishop + -ize]

1 *trans.* To make or consecrate (a person) a bishop Also *absol.*

1649 Selden *Laws Eng* II xxvii. (1739) 127 The course of Episcopizing continued the same as formerly it had been. 1820 Southey *Wesley* II 407 There seems reason to believe that Wesley was willing to have been episcopized upon this occasion 1832 Wilson in *Blackw Mag* XXXI 286 The very first act of the Devil's own reign Would episcopize Cobbett, and canonize Paine

2 To rule as a bishop. Also *To episcopize it.*

1679 Prance *Addit Narr Pop Plot* 46 Sent over into England by the Pope to Episcopize it over all English Catholicks. *a* 1745 W Broome *Poems, Death & Shute* (R.), By whom he's prelated above the skies, And then the whole world's his t' episcopise.

b. *intr* To assume the character of a bishop

1820 Southey *Wesley* II 310 An inclination to episcopize was evidently shown in this language

3. To bring under episcopal government; also, to render episcopalian

1767 Chauncy *Let* (1768) 37 Their main view was to episcopise the Colonies 1769 *Public Advertiser* 3 June 4/1 Mr Apthorpe's Scheme of episcopizing America 1868 *Lessons Mid Age* 176 Not free to use any active means for episcopising the Church of Scotland.

Hence **Epi scopizing** *vbl sb* ; also *attrib*

1768 W Livingston *Let Bp Llandaff* 19 The episcopising of dissenters 1768 in Chauncy *Let* 45 The episcopising plan is of a very interesting nature. 1840 *Tait's Mag* VII 71 The mission of the apostles was not an episcopizing of geographical dioceses 1881 Blackie *Lay Serm* viii. 247 His father's episcopising schemes and theories.

†**Epi·scopofa·ctory.** *Obs rare*[−1]. The making of bishops.

1649 Selden *Laws Eng* II xxxvi, The King himself had a power of Episcopofactory, without Conge d' eslire

Episcopolatry (ɪpɪ skɒpŏ lătrɪ) *rare* [f Gr. ἐπίσκοπος bishop + λατρεία worship] 'Worship' of bishops

1867 *Ch. & State Rev* 9 Mar. 224 The practical danger of episcopolatry is less imminent than might be supposed 1882 *Ch Times* 22 Dec 915 Those Englishmen who, in the violence of their recoil from Presbyterianism and Congregationalism, have cherished proclivities in the direction of Episcopolatry.

Episcopy (ɪpɪ skɒpɪ) [ad. Gr. ἐπισκοπία oversight, f ἐπίσκοπος overseer, Bishop]

†1. Survey, supervision. *Obs rare.*

1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 158 The censor in his morall episcopy.

†2 Government of the church by bishops. *Obs*

1660 Jer Taylor *Duct Dubit* I iv § 9 It was the universal doctrine of the Church of God for many ages .. that episcopy is the divine, or apostolical institution

3. *concr* The body or bench of bishops. *rare*

1874 Dixon *Two Queens* III xviii. iii 337 A view supported by the English episcopy

Episepalous (epɪse păləs), *a.* [f. Epi- + Sepal + -ous] Growing upon the sepals of the calyx

1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 627 The epipetalous and episepalous position of the stamens

Episiorrhaphy (e pɪsəɪ ɒ răfɪ). [f. Gr. ἐπίσειον the region of the pubes + -ραφία, f ῥάπτειν to sew.] An operation for the relief of prolapsus uteri by a suture.

1872 F Thomas *Dis Women* 176 Closure of the vagina may be accomplished by two operations, episiorrhaphy and obliteration of the canal

Episkeletal (epɪskɛ lĭtăl), *a. Anat.* [f Epi- + Skelet-on + -al[1].] Of muscles: Situated upon the skeleton, *i.e.* lying above the horizontal plane of the vertebral axis

1871 Huxley *Anat. Vert* II 45 The episkeletal muscles are developed out of the protovertebræ.

Episodal (e pɪsōudăl), *a.* [f next + al[1]] Of the nature of an episode, = Episodial, Episodic.

1876 *Macm Mag* XXXIV 200 He replaces such passages and semi cadences by novel episodal matter

Episode (e pɪsoud) Also 7–8 episod. [a. Gr. ἐπεισόδ-ιον, neut of ἐπεισόδ-ιος coming in besides, f ἐπί in addition + εἴσοδος entering, f. εἰς into + ὁδός way. Cf. Fr. *épisode*]

1. In the Old Greek Tragedy, the interlocutory parts between two choric songs, because these were originally interpolations.

1678 T Rymer *Trag Last Age* 12 Thespis introduc'd the Episods, and brought an Actor on the stage 1762 J Brown *Poetry & Mus* IV (1763) 42 Not only the Part of the tragic Choir, but the Episode or interlocutory Part would be also sung *a* 1789 Burney *Hist Mus* (ed 2) I. viii 146 The custom of setting the Episodes as the acts of a play

2. An incidental narrative or digression in a poem, story, etc, separable from the main subject, yet arising naturally from it.

1679 Dryden *Dram. Wks* 369 The happy Episode of Theseus and Dirce 1780 Jas Harris *Wks* (1841) 423 The dry didactic character of the Georgics [of Virgil] made it necessary they should be enlivened by episodes and digressions 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* II 183 Herodotus introduces an episode, which seems at first sight strangely misplaced 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* I. 11 Familiar episodes, belonging to the medieval 'Reynard the Fox'

3. *transf.* An incidental 'passage' in a person's life, in the history of a country, the world, an institution, etc.

1773 Goldsm *Stoops to Conq* II i, The terrors of a formal courtship, together with the episode of aunts, grandmothers and cousins. 1828 Cobbett *Pol Reg.* XXXIII. 100 To answer a hundred letters in a week, by way of episode in your other labours. 1875 Lyell *Princ Geol.* (ed. 10) I x 203 Like the Glacial episode before mentioned 1885 Milman *Lat Chr.* (1864) V ix vii 368 The conquest of Constantinople by the Latins, that strange and romantic episode in the history of the Crusades

4 *Mus* (See quot)

1869 Ouseley *Counterp.* xxii 169 In ordinary fugues . it is usual to allow a certain number of bars to intervene from time to time, after which the subject is resumed . The intervening bars thus introduced are called Episodes

Episodial (epɪsōu diăl), *a* [f. Gr ἐπεισόδι-ος (see prec) + -al] = Episodic.

1857 *Fraser's Mag* LVI 336 One of the most attractive of the episodial chapters

Episodic (epɪsɒ dɪk), *a.* [f. Episode + -ic] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, an episode; incidental, occasional

1711 Shaftesb. *Charac* (1737) III 268 The same Episodick Liberty which we have maintain'd in the preceding Chapters. 1725 Pope *Odyss* xii. *note* (R.), This episodic narration gives the Poet an opportunity to relate, etc. 1856 Masson *Ess, Story Year* 1770 257 Such incidents as these, episodic as they were to the two great topics of Wilkes and the Constitution and the growing disaffection of the American colonies 1879 Geo Eliot *Theo. Such* vi. 123 His episodic show of regard

b Also, of a literary work: Characterized by the frequent introduction of episodes.

1866 Felton *Anc & Mod Gr.* I iv. 68 It [the Mahabharata] is more episodic than the other [the Ramayana]

Episodical (epɪsɒ dɪkăl), *a* [f. as prec + -al[1].]

1 = Episodic.

1667 Dryden *Ess Dram Poesie* Wks 1725 I 23 Or the episodical ornaments, such as descriptions, Narrations, and other beauties, which are not essential to the Play. *a* 1720 Sheffield (Dk Buckhm.) *Wks* (1753) II 222 The bas-reliefs and little squares above are all episodical paintings of the same story. 1810 *Edin Rev.* XV 297 There are no episodical conversations 1837 Miss Sedgwick *Live & Let Live* (1876) 12 One of those episodical reforms that occur in every drunkard's life

2. *transf* Of persons: Coming like an episode, casual, irregular.

1824 Scott *St Ronan's* xvii, And in a short time lost all recollection of his episodical visitor 1888 P. Thorne in *Advance* (Chicago) 9 Aug, The episodical people have become episodical once more in their attendance, and only the faithful few are left

Hence **Episo·dically** *adv*, in an episodical manner, by way of episode

1753 Chesterf. *Lett* III. ccci 29 There he gives episodically the best account I know of the customs and manners of the Turks. 1835 Southey *Life Cowper* I vii 201 Mr Newton's life is too remarkable, to be treated episodically 1868 E Edwards *Raleigh* I xii. 239 Sir Walter has told the story himself (episodically, and as illustrating .. a topic).

Epispastic (epispæ·stik), *a* and *sb* *Med* [ad mod L *epispasticus*, a. Gr *ἐπισπαστικός*, f. *ἐπισπάειν*, f. *ἐπί* towards + *σπάειν* to draw]

A. *adj.* Drawing out humours; blistering.

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Epispastick*, blistering plaisters, or any other strong drawing plaister. 1861 HULME tr *Moquin-Tandon* II III. III. 133 Vinegar of Cantharides (Epispastic)

B *sb.* A blister; a substance used for blisters

1675 GREW *Anat. Plants* (1682) 286 A Blister the common Effect of Fire, or any strong Epispastick. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII 253 Thy Epispastics may strip the parchment from thy plotting head 1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst. Bot.* 7 Ranunculus flammula and sceleratus are powerful epispastics. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med* (1879) 536 An epispastic is a remedy which excites inflammation and vesication.

Epispore (e·pispōəɹ). [f. EPI- + SPORE In mod L. *episporium*] The outer membrane or covering on the spore of a lichen or fern.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II 128 The membrane by which it [the spore] is covered soon distends into a transparent Epispore. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 60 This rosy colour, accumulating exclusively upon the epispore.

Epistal, obs. var. of EPISTYLE

‖ **Epi·state·s.** *Obs.* [mod.L *epistatēs*, a. Gr. *ἐπιστάτης* one who is set over, f. *ἐπί* over + *στα-* stem of *ἱ-στάναι* to set, in Athens, the president of the *ἐκκλησία* or assembly.] An overseer, a superintendent.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp* 41 Where Reason sits sole Epistates. 1731 BAILEY vol II, *Epistates*, a commander or person who has the direction and government of a people

‖ **Epistaxis** (epistæ·ksis) [mod.L., a Gr. *ἐπίσταξις*, f *ἐπιστάζειν* to bleed at the nose, f. *ἐπί* upon + *στάζειν* to let fall in drops] Bleeding from the nose.

1793 T BEDDOES *Let Darwin* 8 The blood, discharged by Epistaxis. 1866 A FLINT *Princ. Med* (1880) 264 Epistaxis is the most common form of hemorrhage

Episteler, obs. variant of EPISTLER.

Epistemological (e pistĭmǫlǫ·dʒikăl), *a* [f. next + -ICAL.] Pertaining to EPISTEMOLOGY.

1887 *Mind* Jan. 128 Prof. Volkelt expressly declines, as not forming part of the epistemological problem, the inquiries into the metaphysical nature of this relation

Epistemology (e pistĭmǫ·lŏdʒi) [f Gr *ἐπιστημο-*, comb form of *ἐπιστήμη* knowledge + *-λογία* discoursing (see -LOGY)] The theory or science of the method or grounds of knowledge.

1856 F[illegible] *Instit. Metaphys.* [illegible] Knowing, shortly, 'What is Knowledge?' 1883 *Athenæum* 20 Oct 492/3 He divides his work into four sections, dealing with epistemology, ontology, anthropology, and ethics.

† **E pistemo·nical,** *a. Philos. Obs rare*—1 [f Gr. *ἐπιστημονικ-ός* capable of knowledge, f *ἐπιστήμων* knowing, f. *ἐπιστήμη* knowledge + -AL] ? Capable of becoming an object of knowledge.

a 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* IV. v § 5 No Man ever was or can be deceived in taking that for an Epistemonical Truth which he clearly and distinctly apprehends.

Episternal (epistō·rnăl), *a Anat.* [f. EPISTERN-UM (or its elements) + -AL1.]

1. Situate upon the sternum or breast-bone. Also, pertaining to the episternum, of the nature of an episternum. *Episternal gymules*: 'the rudiments of the omosternal bones' (*Syd. Soc Lex.*).

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat* III. 838/1 This central piece [in Chelonia] is bounded anteriorly by the episternal bones. 1859 *Ibid* V. 259/1 The left carotid arteries [in man] leaving the chest through the episternal notch 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat* 65 The 'episternal granules,' occasionally present in man are replaced in some mammals by considerable horn-like processes.

2. quasi-*sb.*

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 26 Beyond the episternals, the epimerals normally come next in order.

Episternum (epistō·rnŭm). *Anat.* [f EPI- + STERNUM.] In mammals, the upper part of the sternum or breast-bone; in other animals, applied variously to certain structures adjoining the breast

1855 OWEN *Skel & Teeth* 39 The long stem of the episternum covers the outer part of the groove, where it represents the keel of the sternum in birds. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 369 Clavicles were present, as well as an interclavicle (episternum).

‖ **Epistho·tonos.** [erroneously formed after the analogy of OPISTHOTONOS] = EMPROSTHOTONOS.

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *s v*, A spasmodic affection of muscles drawing the body forwards. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts

Epistides, -ites, -rites, var. ff. HEPHÆSTITIS.

Epistilbite. see EPI- *pref.*

Epistle (ĭpi·s'l), *sb.* Forms: 1, 5-6 epistole, (5 -toll), 4-5 epistel(l(e, 4-6 epistl(l, (4 apistille), 6 epystole, epystle, 3- epistle. [a OF. *epistle, epistole* (mod F. *épître*), ad L *epistola*, a. Gr. *ἐπιστολή*, f. *ἐπιστέλλειν*, f *ἐπί* on the occasion of + *στέλλειν* to send. The OE. *epistole* was directly ad. Lat. See PISTLE]

1. A communication made to an absent person in writing; a letter Chiefly (from its use in translations from L. and Gr) applied to letters written in ancient times, *esp.* to those which rank as literary productions, or (after the analogy of 2) to those of a public character, or addressed to a body of persons In application to ordinary (modern) letters now used only rhetorically or with playful or sarcastic implication.

In the A V. the word does not occur in the O T (but occas in the Apocrypha), in the N T. it appears only in sense 2 or analogous uses, *letter* being employed in other cases Until the present century it was common to speak, *e.g.*, of Cicero's or Pliny's 'epistles', but *letters* is now the usual word in such cases

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros* III VI 144 Eall heora gewinn awæcnedon ærest from Alexandres epistole *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III 502 For there was some epistle hem betwene 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* XV 1 The kyng Antiochus sente epistlis to Symont 1432-50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I. 111 But truly Seynte Ierom in his epistole to Eugenius expresseth. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 43 a, And he wrotte an epistoll to Alexandre. 1529 MORE *Heresyes* I Wks 121/1 Holye saunct Austyn in an epystle of hys whyche he wrote to the clargy and the people. 1601 SHAKS *Twel N* II III 169, I will drop in his way some obscure Epistles of loue *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* IV i, Epistles, or (according to the word in use) Familiar Letters, may be call'd the Latin bels of Love 1681-6 J SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1717) III 426 That there was a Bishop in Philadelphia, is abundantly evident from Ignatius's Epistle to that Church 1706 J LOGAN in *Pa Hist. Soc Mem* X 165, I was so jaded with long epistles 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F* II 129 In the epistle or manifesto which he [Julian] himself addressed to the senate and people of Athens. 1839 LYTTON *Richelieu* II. 1, Wide flew the doors :lo, Messire de Beringhen, and this epistle! 1870 E PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl* III 143 It was no uncommon thing for the epistles to be many days in the post office window

b A literary work, usually in poetry, composed in the form of a letter

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 305 Prol. (Camb MS *c* 1430) What seyth also the epistelle of Ouyde. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron* 81 Ambrose that wrot many notabil bokes and epistles. 1624 BP. HALL *Epist.* Ded., Further, your Grace shall herein perceive a new fashion of discourse, by Epistles; new to our language 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded (R.), Horace, in his first epistle of the second book 1714 *Spect.* No 618 P 3 Let our Poet, while he writes Epistles, though never so familiar, still remember that he writes in Verse. 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v.*, The term epistle is now scarce, but for letters wrote in verse, and letters dedicatory

† c A preface or letter of dedication addressed to a patron, or to the reader, at the beginning of a literary work *Obs.* See DEDICATORY

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell* (1648) Pref Ep., To beginne his Epistle (to a huge Volume) with Constantine the great, etc 1637 *Decree Star Chamb* § 2 in Milton *Treat* (Arb.) 10 All and euery the Titles, Epistles, Prefaces, Proems, Preambles, etc. 1653 WALTON *Angler* Ep Ded 6, I shall not adventure to make this Epistle longer.

2 *spec.* A letter from an apostle, forming part of the canon of Scripture

[*a* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 41 Sanctus Paulus us takð on his pistles.] *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 8 In sein Iames canonisel epistle *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm Sel Wks* II 277 Poul telliþ in þis epistle of fredom of Cristene men 1432-50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I. 149 To whom Paule did wryte an epistole 1578 *Gude & Godlie Ball* (1868) 63 The Lordis Supper, as it is writtin in the first Epistil to the Cor. xj. Chap 1695 LOCKE *Reas Chr* (R.), I answer, that the epistles were written upon several occasions 1704 NELSON *Festivs & Fasts* VII. (1739) 95 The Epistle is an excellent Antidote against the Poison of Gnostick Principles. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II 483 Eusebius and Origen seem to have regarded the Epistles [John I, II, III] as genuine.

3 *Eccl* The Epistle. The extract from one of the apostolical Epistles read as part of the Communion Service.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom* lv 373 (Add MS) The bere seid the masse: The asse redde the apistille, The Oxe redde the gospell 1548-9 (Mar) *Bk Com Prayer* 122 b, The priest, or he that is appointed, shall reade the Epistle 1578 *Gude & Godlie Ball* (1868) 63 Ane Ballat of the Epistill on Christinmes Euin. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Immediately after the Collect the Priest shall read the Epistle. 1721 BAILEY, *Epistler*, he who reads the Epistles in a Cathedral Church. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 326 The other Clergy may sit during the Epistle

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *epistle-book*; also epistle-side (of the altar), the south side, from which the epistle is read

1555 EDEN *Dec. W. Ind.* III. IX (Arb.) 178 My epistell booke whiche I sente vnto yowre holynes 1885 *Pall Mall G* 2 Apr 10/2 The Epistle side of the altar.

Epistle (ĭpi·s'l), *v.* [f. prec sb]

† 1. *trans.* To write as a preface or introduction *Obs. rare*—1.

1671 MILTON *Samson* Pref., In behalf of this tragedy.. thus much beforehand may be epistled.

2 † a To write a letter to (a person). b. To write (something) in a letter. *rare*—1.

1741 MRS. FOLLY in *Mrs Delany's Corr* (1861) II. 164 If your fair sister don't epistle me this post 1852 *Meanderings of Mem* I. 35 'Tis noted down—Epistled to the Duke.

Epistler (ĭpi·stləɹ). Also 7 episteler [f. as prec + -ER1. Cf. EPISTOLER.]

1 The writer of an EPISTLE.

1610 BP HALL *Apol Brownists* § 13 Let this ignorant epistler teach his censorious answerer. 1657 HOBBES *Absurd Geom* Wks. 1845 VII 379 The best of your half-learnt epistlers 1670 EACHARD *Cont Clergy* 37 (T) The young epistler is yours to the antipodes 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 277 So our Epistler says, 'God is love'

2 *Eccl.* = EPISTOLER 2

16.. *Canons Ch. Eng.* XXIV. (T.), The principal minister using a decent cope, and being assisted with the Gospeller and Epistler 1641 *Life & Death Wolsey* in *Select Hart Misc* (1793) 102 A gospeller and epistler of the singing priests 1667 *Answ West to North* 9 Gospelers, Epistelers, Virgers 1721-1800 in BAILLY, and in mod Dicts

‖ **Epi·stling,** *vbl sb. Obs* [f EPISTLE *v* + -ING1.] *concr.* Epistolary matter, correspondence.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* F, Heere's a packet of epistling as bigge as a packe of woollen cloth

‖ **Epi·stolar,** *sb. Obs* In 6 apistoller [ad med L *epistolāre, -āri-um.*] The book from which the 'epistle' is read.

c 1530 in Gutch *Coll Cur* II 340 Two Claspes for the great Apistoller of silver and gilte

‖ **Epistolar** (ĭpi·stŏlăɹ), *a Obs* Also 6 epistolare. [ad L. *epistolār-is*, f *epistola* see EPISTLE] = EPISTOLARY in various senses

1579 TWYNI *Phisicke agst Fortune* II Ep Ded 153 a, The Epistolare Preface of Frauncis Petrarche 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Cons.* II. II (1654) 81, I have long agoe spent my opinion upon this point, in a large epistolar discourse 1681 H MORE *Exp Dan* Pref 50 The third is of the Epistolar Prophecy in the Apocalypse 1715 M DAVIES *Ath Brit* I 49 His Epistolar Stile was rather copious than eloquent

Epistolarian (ĭpi stolē·riăn), *a.* and *sb* [f L. *epistola*, after *antiquarian*, etc]

A *adj* Addicted to or occupied in letter-writing

1838 GRANT *Sk Lond.* 7 The admirable tactics of these epistolarian impostors

B *sb* A letter-writer.

1807 ANNA PORTER *Hungar Bro.* II (1839) 27 I'll maintain this sweet sermonising epistolarian to be a woman

Epistolarily (ĭpi stŏlărili), *adv* [f EPISTOLARY + -LY2.] In an epistolary manner, by letter

1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I 28 Our friendship carried on epistolarily as it has been

† **Epi stolarly,** *adv. Obs.* [f EPISTOLAR + -LY2.] = prec.

1693 W FRIEL *Sel Essays* XXXIII 207, I will not say, that we may not justly write Epistolarly to a Church

Epistolary (ĭpi stŏlări), *a* [ad F. *épistolaire*, ad. L. *epistolāris*, f *epistola* EPISTLE]

1 Of or pertaining to letters or letter-writing

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr* 1682 DRYDEN *Relig Laici* Pref, The style of them [the verses] is, what it ought to be, epistolary 1709 STELLE *Tatler* No 87 P 2 The Rules of Epistolary Writing 1730 *Swift's Corr* Wks 1841 II 636, I seek no epistolary fame 1780 COWPER *Lett* 16 Mar, I saw the reason of your epistolary brevity 1852 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III XIII 231 My excellent little maid has every talent except the talent epistolary.

b *absol*

1812 *Examiner* 30 Nov. 753/1 Your Royal Highness stands upon record for your love of the epistolary

2 Contained in letters, of the nature of letters, carried on by letters.

1706 H DODWELL (*title*), An Epistolary Discourse, proving from the Scriptures that the Soul is a Principle naturally Mortal 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 511 P 1, I do intend to continue my epistolary correspondence with thee *a* 1826 T JEFFERSON in *Sir J Sinclair's Corr* (1831) II 48, I recall the days of our former intercourse, personal and epistolary 1880 E WHITE *Cert Relig* 52 In the epistolary portions of the New Testament, written by the Apostles

3 Of or pertaining to an 'epistle dedicatory'

1682 T. MANNINGHAM *Disc* 63 (T) Scarce allowing the author one epistolary compliment *a* 1764 LLOYD *Poems, On Rhyme*, Or with epistolary bow, Have prefac'd, as I scarce know how.

4. Pertaining to 'the epistle' read in the Communion Service

1722 *Eng. Complutens Ed New Test.* in Somers *Tracts* II 490 The Church of England has prescrib'd the publick Reading of it in one of her Epistolary Sections

Epi·stolatory, *a. arch* [Erroneous formation] = prec.

1715 M DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. Pref 24 Of the same Epistolatory kind 1757 GOLDSM *Misc Writings* (1837) III 466 The next ensuing eight [volumes] contain this lady's epistolatory Correspondence 1856 *Sat Rev* II 506/1 Admirable, also, are the remarks on epistolatory literature.

Epistole, obs. var of EPISTLE.

Epistoleian. *rare*—1. A writer of epistles or letters, a correspondent.

18 MRS C. CLARKE (Worcester *Suppl*), He has been a negligent epistolean as well as myself

Epistoler (ĭpi·stŏləɹ) Also 9 epistoller [ad. F. *epistolier*, ad L. *epistolārius*, f *epistola* EPISTLE]

1 A letter-writer, = EPISTLER 1.

1637 ABP WILLIAMS *Holy Table* 136 Whether the Epistoler likes it or no. 1648 C WALKLE *Hist Independ* I 112 A Preamble of great respect and love born to him by the Epistoler. 1880 SAINTSBURY in *Academy* 10 July 20 Or in those [letters] written by epistolers of recognised fame 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 41/2 These two great epistolers and speakers

2 *Eccl.* One who reads the 'epistle' in the Communion Service, = EPISTLER 2

1530 PALSGR 217/1 Epystoler at the masse 1671 H. STUBBE *Reply* 30 But when a greater Man then this Epistoler made me the like Threat, I laugh'd thereat 1732 NEAL *Hist Purit.* I 202 The principal ministers shall wear a Cope, with Gospeller, and Epistoler 1859 *Lit Churchm.* V. 69/2 To act as gospeller, epistoler, deacon, subdeacon, etc 1862 J SKINNER *Let.* in *Life* XI. (1884) 210, I gospeller, Serjeant epistoller

Epistolet (ɪpɪ stŏlĕt) *nonce-wd* [f L. *epistol-a* + -ET. Cf It *epistoletta*] A small epistle

1824 LAMB *Lett* XIV *Bernard Barton* 134 You see thro' my wicked intention of curtailing this epistolet

†**Epistolic,** *a Obs* [a. Gr ἐπιστολικ-ός, f ἐπιστολή see EPISTLE] a = EPISTOLOGRAPHIC. b = EPISTOLARY

1742 WARBURTON *Div Legat* II 97, Three sorts of letters, the Epistolic, the Hieroglyphic, and the Symbolic 1760 *Antiq* in *Ann Reg* 156/1 The epistolic [writing], composed of alphabetic characters 1777 JOHNSON *Let Mrs Thrale* 27 Oct, To make a letter without news, and without a secret, is doubtless, the great epistolick art

†**Epistolical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL¹] = EPISTOLARY

1655 *Let Hartlib* in *Ref Commonw Bees* 30 A large Epistolical discourse 1670 *Let* in Fox Bourne *Locke* (1876) I v. 253 You cannot be better pleased with our epistolical converse than I am. *a* 1742 BENTLEY *Lett* 154 (R.) An epistolical dissertation on John Malelas

†**Epistolist.** *Obs* [f L. *epistol-a* EPISTLE + -IST.] One who writes epistles

1743 MISS CARTER *Lett.* (1809) I 28, I am extremely obliged to you for your account of the Italian epistolists. 1819 SOUTHEY *Lett* (1856) III 146 Detestable Dapple, Evil Epistolist; False Fellow. 1853 MIALL *Bases of Belief* IV § 10 (1861) 230 These New Testament epistolists

Epistolizable, *a.* [f as next + -ABLE] That may form the subject of a letter.

1827 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acc W's Writ* (1876) II 87 If any epistolizable matter occurs to me, I will make a shot at him.

Epistolization (ɪpɪ stŏlaɪzē¹ ʃən) *rare* [f. EPISTOLIZE + -ATION] The writing of letters

1802 SOUTHEY *Lett* (1856) I 195 Remembrances that I always choose to forget in my epistolisation

Epistolize (ɪpɪ stŏlaɪz), *v* Also 9 epistlize. [f L. *epistol-a* EPISTLE + -IZE]

1 *intr* To write a letter.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett* I i. 1, There are some who Preach when they should Epistolize 1828 SOUTHEY *Lett* (1856) IV. 117 This may stand over till I epistolize again *a* 1834 LAMB *Final Mem* VIII 278 Very very tired! I began this epistle, having been epistolising all the morning

2 *trans.* To write a letter to (a person).

1739 MRS DELANY *Autobiog & Corr* (1861) II 50 It is not always in my power to do what I like best, or you would have been epistolized much sooner 1773 GIBBON *Misc Wks* (1814) II 112 Forgive and epistolize me 1789 COWPER *Let* 23 June, I hope it will be long before I shall have occasion to epistolize thee again 1810 BYRON *Let H Drury* 3 May, St Paul need not trouble himself to epistolise the present brood of Ephesians 1829 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acc W's Writ.* (1876) II 101, I epistolize you in preference to, etc 1835 *Tait's Mag* II 92 He thus retrospectively epistlized his friend

Hence **Epistolizer,** a writer of letters. **Epistolizing** *vbl sb.*

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng Prosp* Ded Note, I should take upon me the usuall straine of a soothing Epistolizer 1760 STERNE *Let* 3 Aug Wks 1819 IV 194 A fine set essay in the style of your female epistolizers, cut and trimm'd at all points 1856 *Chamb Jrnl* V 66 That production so dear to the feminine epistolizer—a crossed letter *a* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* I III XXXVII, Cryptology, or Epistolizing in a Clandestin way 1715 tr *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem* II XIV 364 This way of Epistolizing made use of no Notes 1804 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 283 Do you admire the catechistical form of epistolising?

Epistolographic (ɪpɪ stŏlŏgræ·fik), *a.* [ad Gr. ἐπιστολογραφικ-ός, f ἐπιστολή (see EPISTLE + γράφ-ειν to write.] Used in the writing of letters Applied *esp* to the form of the ancient Egyptian character so employed called also DEMOTIC and ENCHORIAL. (The Gr word is thus applied by Clement of Alexandria and Porphyry)

1699 GALE *Crt Gentiles* I i. xi 64 The method of al Egyptian Leters, which is called Epistolographic 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* (1870) 349 The hieratic and the epistolographic or enchorial

So **Epistolo·grapher, Epistolo·graphist,** a writer of letters **Epistolography,** letter-writing.

1824 DIBDIN *Libr Comp.* 579 Marcus Tullius Cicero, at once an orator, a philosopher and epistolographer 1822 *New Monthly Mag* VI 20 Your kinsman and epistolographist, Numenius 1888 M ARAGNOS in *Amer Annals of Deaf* Apr 102 Epistolography amounts almost to a passion with Helen.

Epistom(e (e pɪstǫm, e pɪstoum) *Zool.* [ad mod L *epistoma,* f Gr ἐπί upon + στόμα mouth] An appendage in front of the mouth in Crustacea and certain insects

1852 DANA *Crust* I 25 The base of the antennæ is thus cut off from the rest of the epistome 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat* 160 The mouth is in one division overhung by a movable process—the epistom

‖**Epistrophe** (epɪ strŏfɪ) [mod L, a. Gr ἐπιστροφή, f ἐπί upon + στροφή a turning, f. στρέφειν to turn]

1. *Rhet.* A figure of speech in which each sentence or clause ends with the same word

1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Redux.* (1854) Addr 8 Feigned speeches, prosopopeias and epistrophes *a* 1679 HOBBES *Rhet.* IV v 149 Repetition of the same sound in the end is called Epistrophe, a turning to the same sound in the end 1706 A BEDFORD *Temple Mus* V 95 Epistrophe's, or Endings of the Verses in the same Words 1845 J. W GIBBS *Philol. Studies* (1857) 207 Epistrophe . . is the repetition of a word at the end of successive clauses; as, 'we are born to sorrow, pass our time in sorrow, end our days in sorrow'.

2 *Philos.* (See quot)

1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I 72 That doctrine of the Epistrophe—the return of all intelligence by a law of nature to the divine centre

3. *Bot* (See quot)

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot* 750 In one mode, which he calls Epistrophe, the protoplasm and chlorophyll-granules collect on the free cell walls

Epistrophy (ɪpɪ strŏfɪ) *Bot* = EPISTROPHE 3

Epistyle (e pɪstaɪl) *Archit.* Also 7 epistal [ad L *epistȳlium,* Gr. ἐπιστύλιον, f ἐπί upon + στῦλος pillar.] = ARCHITRAVE

[1563 SHUTE *Archit* C j b, Vpon the Capitall shalbe layde or set Epistilium *a* 1623 W PEMBLE *Exp Zachary* (1629) 160 Pillars of Stone, whose Epistylia or Chapiters were wrought about in fashion of a Crowne. 1721–1800 in BAILEY] 1615 G SANDYS *Trav* 287 The walls and pauement of polished marble with pillars, and Epistals of like workmanship 1860 LEWIN *Jerusalem* 224 Which would yield about 23 feet for each epistyle measured from the centres of the columns

Hence **Epistylar** *a*, belonging to the epistyle

1849–50 WEALE *Dict Terms* s v *Epistylium,* Epistylar arcuation is the system in which columns support arches instead of horizontal architraves and entablatures

Episuperstruction. *nonce-wd.* [f EPI- + SUPERSTRUCTION] Additional superstruction

1840 DE QUINCEY *Wks* X 190 By superstruction and *epi*-superstruction it is gradually reared to a giddy altitude.

Episyllogism (epɪsɪ lŏdʒɪz'm). *Logic.* [ad. mod L *epasyllogismus*: see EPI- and SYLLOGISM.] (See quot)

1860 ABP THOMSON *Laws Th* § III. 207 1884 tr *Lotze's Logic* 95 Every conclusion of a syllogism may become the major premiss of another syllogism, the first is then called the *prosyllogism* of the second, and each one that follows the episyllogism of the one which preceded it

Epitactic (epitæ ktik), *a* [ad Gr. ἐπιτακτικ-ός, f ἐπιτάσσειν to enjoin, f ἐπί upon + τάσσειν to appoint] Of the nature of an injunction.

1845 WHEWELL *Elem Morality* Pref 16 The categorical form involves an epitactic meaning

Epitaph (e pɪtaf), *sb* Forms: *α.* (4 epithphy) 5 epytaphy, (6 epetaphy), 5–6 epitaphye, -taphie. *β* 5–6 epitaphe, (5 epythaphe, epithaphe, epetaph, epitaff, 7– epitaph [ad. L. *epitaphium,* a. Gr ἐπιτάφιον, neut of ἐπιτάφιος adj (spoken) on the occasion of a burial, (written) upon a tomb, f ἐπί upon + τάφος sepulture, tomb. The *β* forms prob. a Fr. *épitaphe*]

1. An inscription upon a tomb. Hence, occasionally, a brief composition characterizing a deceased person, and expressed as if intended to be inscribed on his tombstone

α [1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 225 Þis geauntes *epitaphium,* þat is, þe writynge of mynde of hym þat lay þere, was suche] *Ibid* VII 149 His epithphy—þat is, writynge on his grave *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron* XCVII xv, Ye bishop of Rome on his tombe set his epitaphye 1520 *Test Ebor.* (Surtees) V 123 Such a epitaphie as shall be devised by me or my executours. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* II 49 A rich Tumbe of Alabastre having this Epitaphie on it

β 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III 326 Her epitaphe of good assise Was write about 1430 LYDG *Chron Troy* II. xx, An Epythaphe anone he dyd do graue In his honour *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd Fr* in *Palsgr.* 1032 (*title*) An epitaphe made upon the deth of Frenche. 1583 (*title*), A Booke of Epitaphes made upon the Death of Sir William Buttes 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* II III. III, For all Orations Epithaphes, herses he dies like a hog 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 25 ₱ 5 An Italian Epitaph written on the Monument of a Valetudinarian 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort* I, They belong, we are assured by the epitaph, to the class of persecuted Presbyterians 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* 103 But no epitaph tells their virtues

b *transf* and *fig*

1847 EMERSON *Repr Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I 382 The rolling rock leaves its scratches on the mountain the fern and leaf their modest epitaph in the coal 1860 FARRAR *Orig Lang.* I. 26 That gigantic and mysterious epitaph of humanity

2. *Comb*

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 99 ₱ 5 What will become of your Embalmers, Epitaph-Mongers, and Chief Mourners?

Epitaph (e pɪtaf), *v* [f prec sb.]

1 *trans* a To describe in an epitaph; with *compl* b To write an epitaph upon

1592 G HARVEY *Four Lett* 19 Let mee rather be Epitaphed, the Inuentour of the English Hexameter 1818 J BROWN *Psyche* 114 Epitaph'd an honest man 1865 *Athenæum* No 1992 929/1 Proudly entombed and epitaphed

†2 *intr* To speak or write as in an epitaph; *impers* in *pass* Also, *To epitaph it. Obs.*

1627 BP HALL *Heaven on Earth* § 18 The commons in their speeches epitaph vpon him as on that Pope, 'He lived as a wolfe, and died as a dogge' 1633 T ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* II 15 (1865) 511 But many a man may say of his wealth, as it was epitaphed on that pope, *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I 211 The poet thus epitapheth it

Epitapher (e pɪta fəɪ) *rare.* [f EPITAPH *v* or *sb* + -ER¹.] The writer of an epitaph.

1589 NASHE in *Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 14 Epitaphers, and position Poets haue wee more than a good many. 1883 *American* VI 231 Of whom the epitapher wrote

Epitaphial (epɪtæ fĭăl), *a. rare* [f. Gr ἐπιτάφι-ος (see EPITAPH) + -AL¹] Contained in sepulchral inscriptions.

1862 LOWELL *Biglow P* Ser II. 96, I cannot conceive that the epitaphial assertions of heathens should be esteemed of more authority

So **Epitaphian** *a*, †*a.* (of a speech) delivered on the occasion of a funeral (*obs.*), b. pertaining or appropriate to an epitaph

1641 MILTON *Animadv* Wks. (1847) 64/2 To imitate the noble Pericles in his Epitaphian speech falls into a pittifull condolement. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI 724 But now to Vincent Bourne's epitaphian conciseness.

Also **Epitaphic, Epitaphical,** *adjs*, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an epitaph. **Epitaphist,** a writer of epitaphs **Epitaphize** *v. trans.*, to write an epitaph upon **Epitaphless** *a*

1883 *St James's Gaz* 15 Feb 5 The death of Wagner has given occasion to some startling *epitaphic passages in the German papers. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron* III 1243/2, I will here deliuer such *epitaphicall verses as I haue found touching king Edward the first 1883 *Sat Rev* LVI 108 After some preliminary praise, the *epitaphist works himself up to a grand effort, thus *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm-pl. Bk* Ser II (1849) 210 The Conde de Salinas *epitaphized him. 1883 P ROBINSON *Some Poets' Dogs,* Cowper epitaphises Sir John Throckmorton's pointer *a* 1839 GALT *Demon Dest* II (1840) 10 The *epitaphless pyramids

Epitaphy · see EPITAPH

‖**Epitasis** (epi·tăsis). Also 6 epitasis. [mod. L., a. Gr. ἐπίτασις, f. ἐπιτείνειν to intensify, f. ἐπί upon + τείνειν to stretch.] 'That part of a play where the plot thickens' (Liddell and Scott).

The Alexandrian grammarians regarded a dramatic work as consisting of three parts, the *protasis* or introduction, the *epitasis,* in which the action begins, and the *catastrophe.* Cf CATASTASIS and quots under that word

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb) 50 To make a more pleasing Epitasis, it fell out amongst them thus *a* 1626 BP ANDREWES *Serm* (1856) I. 95 Being in the theatre all the while from the epitasis to the very catastrophe 1759–67 STERNE *Tr Shandy* (1802) II. v 159 This matter may make no uninteresting underplot in the epitasis and working-up of this drama 1815 *Hist J Decastro* I 259 The epitasis thereof, that is to say, the bustle, comes next.

†**Epita·tical,** *a. Obs rare.* [f Gr. ἐπιτατικ-ός, f. ἐπιτείνειν to exaggerate, intensify (see prec) + -AL.] Intensive Hence †**Epita·tically** *adv.*, in an intensive manner.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292 Either epitatically or hypocoristically, as the purpose required.

Epithalamial (e·pɪþălē¹ mĭăl), *a* [f EPITHALAMI-UM + -AL¹.] Of the nature of an epithalamium.

1879 *Encycl Brit* IX. 162/1 He [Filelfo] wrote epithalamial and funeral orations. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecessors* IX. 347 The epithalamial hymns of Catullus

Epithala·miast. *rare.* [f. EPITHALAMI-UM after *encomiast,* etc.] A composer of an epithalamium.

1846 LANDOR *Wks.* (1853) I 515 Are not they rather the pale-faced reflections of some kind epithalamiast from Livonia or Bessarabia?

Epithalamic (e pɪþălæ mik), *a* [f EPITHALAM-IUM + -IC] Of or pertaining to an epithalamium

1756 TOLDERVY *Hist Two Orphans* IV 200 The youths and maids performed this epithalamic ode 1796 BURNEY *Mem Metastasio* II 390 Both the Epithalamic Psalm and the Cantata of Eunosto 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) I 50 The 'Sacred Wedding' was familiar to epithalamic poets 1884 STOCKTON *Lady or Tiger* 12 Dancing maidens treading an epithalamic measure

‖**Epithalamium** (e pɪþălē mĭźm). *Pl* epithalamiums, -ia. Also 6–7 epithalamion, 7 epythalamium. [L *epithalamium,* a. Gr ἐπιθαλάμιον, neut. of ἐπιθαλάμιος, f. ἐπί upon + θάλαμος bride chamber] A nuptial song or poem in praise of the bride and bridegroom, and praying for their prosperity.

1595 SPENSER (title) Epithalamion *c* 1600 *Timon* III. v (1842) 54 Sing us some sweete epithalamion 1607 MARSTON *What You Will* II 1, Epythalamiums will I singe. 1653 *Gloria & Narcissus* I 81 To sing Epithalamions to our marriage Feasts. 1684 T BURNET *Th Earth* II. 168 The 45th psalm is an epithalamium to Christ and the Church 1739 MELMOTH *Fitzosb Lett* (1763) 339 Give me timely notice of your wedding day, that I may be prepared with my Epithalamium 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I 163 Epithalamiums, epicediums 1859 HOBHOUSE *Italy* II 210 The Epithalamiums of Catullus and of Statius 1860 ADLER *Fauriel's Prov Poetry* IV 67 The epithalamia belonged likewise to the popular class of poetry

attrib 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P* (1678) 102 Meanwhile, a dainty warbling Brest presents this Epithal'mion Song

Hence **Epitha·lamize** *v. trans*, to compose an epithalamium for

1802 T TWINING in *Sel Papers Twining Family* (1887) 243 He will epithalamize you in person, I suppose.

†**Epitha·lamy.** Also 7 epithalmie Anglicized form of prec

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* I XXVI (Arb) 65 And they were called Epithalamies as much to say as ballades at the bedding of the bride 1652 SPARKE *Prim Devot* (1663) 64 Angels and men with combin'd harmony, Contend to sing this epithalamy 1655 tr *Hist Francion* V 21, I was resolved to have her Epithalamy sung by the Musicians of the New bridge. *Ibid* VI 11 Understanding that he was to marry, he offered to make the Epithalamy

‖**Epitheca** (epɪþī·kă). *Zool.* [L *epitheca,* Gr. ἐπιθήκη, f. ἐπί upon + θήκη case] A continuous layer surrounding the thecæ in some corals.

Hence **Epithe·cal** *a.*, of, or pertaining to, an epitheca **Epithe·cate** *a.*, provided with an epitheca.

1861 J. R. GREENE *Man Anim Kingd.* II. *Cœlent* 190 The development of an epitheca, cœnenchyma, and other similar structures. 1877 W THOMSON *Voy Challenger* II I. 51 The external surface of the calicle is covered with a glistening epitheca 1883 *Athenæum* 24 Nov 673/3 The majority of the corallites of the colony arise from this basal epithecate structure.

Epithelial (epiþē·liăl), *a.* [f EPITHELI-UM + -AL¹.] Of or pertaining to the epithelium; of the nature of epithelium: a. in animals; b. in plants.

a. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 90 A pavement of nucleated epithelial particles 1859 CARPENTER *Anim Phys* I. (1872) 42 The epithelial layer of the mucous membranes. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* II 36 An internal membranous and epithelial lining, called the endocardium.

b. 1862 H. MACMILLAN in *Macm Mag.* Oct 464 Numerous epithelial scales may be observed 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phanero & Ferns* 447 A special layer, often consisting of numerous small epithelial cells

Epitheliate (epiþē·liĕt), *v.* [f EPITHELI-UM + -ATE³.] *intr.* To become covered with epithelium, as a wound when beginning to heal

1887 *Brit. Med Jrnl.* No. 1357 23/2 It was beginning to epithelíate.

Epithelioid (epiþē·liȯid), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] Resembling epithelium

1878 T. BRYANT *Pract Surg.* I 139 Cells of a more or less epithelioid type are packed together

‖ **Epithelioma** (epiþē·liō·mă) *Path.* Pl -mata. [mod.L. f. *epithēlium*, after *carcinoma*, etc] (See quot 1878.)

1872 F. THOMAS *Dis Women* 555 Cancer may affect the lining membrane in the form of vegetating epithelioma 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen Pathol* 465 Rindfleisch calls them cicatrical epitheliomata 1878 T BRYANT *Pract Surg* I. 124 Epithelioma and epithelial cancer are terms given to a form of cutaneous cancer from its similarity in structure to the epithelial elements of the natural skin.

‖ **Epithelium** (epiþē·liŭm). [mod.L. *epithēlium*, f. Gr ἐπί upon + θήλη teat, nipple.]

1 *Anat.* A non-vascular tissue forming the outer layer of the mucous membrane in animals.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I II 117 The Impressions can easily penetrate the soft Epithelium 1842 PRICHARD *Nat Hist Man* (1845) 87 The different appearances of the epithelia or outer membranous linings of all the surfaces 1872 MIVART *Elem Anat* 237 The superficial layer of the skin so reflected inwards is termed epithelium, which is thus but a modified epidermis

2. *Bot.* An epidermis consisting of young thin-sided cells, filled with homogeneous transparent colourless sap. (*Treas. Bot*)

1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 49 The canal of the style, and the stigma of Flowering Plants are also covered by a modified epidermis, to which the name of Epithelium has been given by Schleiden.

Epithem (e·piþĕm), *sb. Med* Also 6–7 epitheme, (6 epythyme, 7 epithyme). [ad. Gr. ἐπίθεμα, f. ἐπιτιθέναι, f. ἐπί upon + τιθέναι to place.] 'Any kind of moist, or soft, external application' (*Syd. Soc Lex*)

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym* 37 They make no epithem or outward medicine at this day, but they put roosewater in it. *c* 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowl* (1841) 81 Here is described an Epythyme [4 syll]; Warm it and lappe it close unto thy brest 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* II v I. v, Bruel prescribes an Epitheme for the heart of Buglosse, Borage, etc 1652 DAVENANT *Gondibert* II II. lxx, With cordial epithems they bathed her breast 1876 L TOWNL *Farmer & Grazier's Guide* 19 Rub the Epithem thoroughly on the Part 1863 RYDE *Very Hard Cash* in *All the Round* 11 July 458/1 The treatment hitherto has been hot epithems to the abdomen

† **E·pithem,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb] *trans.* To put an epithem upon.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg* II. i 49 Let the head be epithemed in the place where the aquositie or watriness is

‖ **E·pithema·tion** (-æ·tiŏn). *Obs.* Also 7 epithymation. [late L *epithemation*, Gr. *ἐπιθεμάτιον, dim. of ἐπίθεμα. see EPITHEM] A small plaister.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 242 To this day we vse to apply Epithymations to them. 1725 KRASTY, *Epithemation*, a Plaister, Salve, or Ointment, to be laid upon a Sore.

‖ **Epithesis.** [Gr. ἐπίθεσις placing upon, addition, f ἐπί upon + τιθέναι to place; but Tourneur's sense is obscure.]

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf Met.* xxxiv, And make his heart Epithesis of sinne

Epithet (e·piþĕt), *sb* Forms: 6–7 epithete, -thite, epethite, (6 epithat, epythite, -the), 6- epithet [ad L *epitheton*, a. Gr. ἐπίθετον adj, neut of ἐπίθετος attributed, f ἐπιτιθέναι, f. ἐπί upon + τιθέναι to place Cf. Fr. *epithète*

The Gr word was used by grammarians for 'adjective', but they did not distinguish between adjs and descriptive sbs. in apposition with a name]

1. An adjective indicating some quality or attribute which the speaker or writer regards as characteristic of the person or thing described.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log* Ded, Your two last Epithetes wherein you disgrace the law with rudenesse and barbarisme 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good, etc* Wks. 1873 III 305 T'expresse whose vilenes, there's no epithite *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 240 His epithets were pregnant with metaphors 1718 LADY M W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlix. 56, I admired the exact geography of Homer . almost every epithet he gives to a mountain or plain is still just for it 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log* IV § 6 95 The epithets of pure and modal are applied to syllogisms as well as to propositions 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* I 173 The term barbarous in Homer is only used as an epithet of language 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I v, Hollow, empty—is the epithet justly bestowed on Fame

¶ b *nonce-use.* That which gives an epithet *to.*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss* I 154 To Sparta, then, and Pylos, where doth beat Bright Amathus, the flood, and epithet To all that kingdom

2 A significant appellation.

(A spurious word '*Epithite*, a plotter, traitor', given in [illegible] 1607)

[illegible] to the thinges themselves 1607 G WILKINS *Miseries Inforst Marriage* Fij, *Sir Will* Like to a swine. *Lord Lautcomb* A perfect Epythite he feeds on draffe, And wallowes in the mire. 1634 W. WOOD *New Engl Prosp* I v, Many of these trees have epithites contrary to the nature of them as they grow in England 1683 PETTUS *Volæ Min* II 2 Before we fix our Title or Epithite to the Master of this Science 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I vi 201 He assumed the proud Epithet of Sultan or Monarch of Tunis and all Barbary 1862 SIR B BRODIE *Psychol Inq* II iv. 129 We employ the French term of ennui, for want of an equally appropriate epithet in English

† **3** Used for: A term, phrase, expression *Obs*

1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* v II 67 Suffer love! a good epithite, I do suffer love indeede; for I love thee against my will 1604 — *Oth* I III 83 A bumbast Circumstance Horribly stuff't with Epithites of warre.

4 *attrib*

1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol* vi. 227 The epithet-period points to a vast series of bygone ages 1884 *Manch Exam* 26 May 3/1 To increase the epithet power of our tongue in coining adjectives

Epithet (e·piþĕt), *v* [f prec sb] *trans* † a To add (a word) as an epithet (*obs*). b. To apply an epithet to. c. To term, entitle.

1628 WALTON in *Reliq Wotton* (1672) 566 Never was a [illegible] 1637 H SHERMAN *Serm* II 136 [illegible] the epithetise. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I iii 108 [illegible] your Avus, whose death [illegible] -629 — *Appeal* II 7 Mr Fox hath now the casual favour of my Pen to be epithited Reverent 1698 *Christ Exalted* 88 Here are Whisperings, Surmises, Slanders and Reproaches, and these epithited with being private, evil, insinuated and clandestine. 1882 G MACDONALD in *Sunday Mag.* XI 805 Woeful Miss Witherspin, as Mark had epitheted her

Epitheted (e·piþeted), *ppl. a rare* [f EPITHET *sb* or *v.* + -ED] a Abounding with epithets b Designated by epithets.

1808 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *One more Pull at R head.* Wks. 1812 V 361 Doctor Darwin won a name By glittering tinsel, epitheted rhyme 1880 *World* 10 Nov 6/2 The profusely epitheted horse

Epithetic (epiþe·tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. ἐπιθετικός, f ἐπιτιθέναι (see EPITHET)]

† a. Abounding with epithets (*obs*). b. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an epithet.

a 1764 LLOYD *Poems, On Rhyme* 178 Verse which flows In epithetic measured prose 1868 ABBLR in *Sidney's Apol. Poetrie* Introd 12 The epithets and epithetic phrases 1874 SAYCE *Compar Philol* VI. 223 A language in which we may well expect to find general epithetic terms.

Hence **Epithe·tical** *a.* = EPITHETIC. **Epithe·tically** *adv*, in an epithetic manner

1715 M DAVIES *Icon Libell* I 10 Some other Epithetical Term or Additional Word 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick*, Sam, after bandying a few epithetical remarks with Mr Smouch, followed at once. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen Lit* (1867) 557 Shakespeare bears away the prize among these epithetical allotments 1857 F HALL in *Jrnl Asiat Soc Bengal* (1859) XXVII 223 The word for 'sun' is, in the original, represented epithetically by a compound signifying 'the not cold-rayed' 1868 — *Benares Anc & Mod* 20 At least thirty or forty epithetical designations of Benares are scattered, etc

† **E·pithetish,** *a Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f EPITHET *sb.* + -ISH] Inclined to the use of epithets

1777 WOLCOTT (P Pindar) in Polwhele *Trad & Recoll* (1826) I. 49 You were too epithetish

E·pitheti·ze, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE] *trans* To apply an epithet *to.*

1716 M DAVILS *Ath Brit* II. 214 The forementioned very false Son of the Church, that dar'd Epithetize him with that insolent Character 1809 *Mouth. Mag* XXVIII 189 The images of (as he epithetizes them) scabby Job, blind Tobit, etc

‖ **Epi·theton.** *Obs.* Also 6 apathaton, epithetone, 7 epithiton. [late L. *epitheton*, Gr. ἐπίθετον, see EPITHET *sb*]

1. What is ascribed to a person; an attribute.

1547 HOOPER *Answ Bp Winchester's Bk* Wks. (Parker Soc) 124 This is properly the Epitheton of God to be of nothing but of himself.

2 = EPITHET 1 and 2.

1563–87 FOXE *A & M* (1684) III. 621 Alter the Epithethons, and I will subscribe 1570–87 HOLINSHED *Scot Chron* (1806) II 361 The rebellious faction (for by that name and epitheton doth Buchanan always term those that took the queens part) 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps* cxliv comm., King, is the proper epitheton of Christ, the Sonne of God. 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit.* IX II § 4 The worthy Epitheton of King Edgar *c* 1720 GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens* (1734) 197 His Cordial powder, which he says has not that Epitheton for nought

† **E·pithyme.** *Bot. Obs.* Also 6 epithime [ad L *epithymon*, Gr. ἐπίθυμον, f ἐπί upon + θύμον thyme.] The *Cuscuta Epithymum* or Dodder, a parasitic plant growing on thyme, etc.

[*c* 1265 *Voc* in Wr.-Wulcker 557 *Epitime*, epithimum, fordboh] 1585 LLOYD *Treas Health* v, Take violettes, time, and epithime, ana ʒii 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel.* II iv I v, Thyme and Epithyme, Hops, Scolopendria, Fumitory 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict* s.v *Saxifrage*, The second is Branch'd and like Epithyme.

Epithymetic (e piþime tik), *a.* Also 7 epithumetik(e, 9 -ic. [ad. Gr. ἐπιθυμητικ-ός, f ἐπιθυμέειν to desire, f ἐπί upon + θῦμός soul, appetite.] Connected with desire or appetite

1631 R. H *Arraignm Whole Creature* xiii § 1 175 No faculty of the Soule so represents Gods Infinitie, as that which Philosophy calls Epithumetike, the burning appetite, or desire of the Soule 1822 T TAYLOR *Apuleius* 357 Receptacles of the epithymetic part 1885 J MARTINEAU *Hth Theory* I 77 The lowest (or epithumetic) part of human nature

Hence † **Epithyme tical,** *a Obs* in same sense.

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* V xxi § 13 267 By the girdle the heart and parts which God requires are devided from the inferiour and epithumeticall organs 1847 in CRAIG.

† **Epi·thymy.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad Gr ἐπιθυμία desire.] Desire; lust

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf Met* XXXVIII, Pan, that was once a cleere Epitimie, Is now transform'd to hot Epithymie

Epitimesis (e piti·mī sis) [a Gr ἐπιτίμησις, f. ἐπιτιμάειν to rebuke] Castigation, censure.

1678–1706 in PHILLIPS 1721–1800 in BAILEY

‖ **Epi·timy.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1600 [See EPITHYMY]

† **E·pitoge.** *Obs.*⁻⁰ [a. Fr. *épitoge*, ad L *epitogium*, f Gr ἐπί + *toga* the Roman upper garment] 'A Cassock, or long Garment worn loose over other Apparel, the habit of a Graduat in the University' (Blount *Glossogr*).

1656–81 in BLOUNT 1692 in COLES 1678–1706 in PHILLIPS.

† **Epi·tomate,** *v Obs.* [f L *epitomāt-* ppl stem of *epitomā-re* to abridge, f *epitomē*: see EPITOME] = EPITOMIZE

1702 W. WOTTON in *Evelyn's Mem* (1857) III. 384 His works have been epitomated by Mr Bolton after a sort

Epi tomatic, *a rare.* [Badly f. EPITOM-E, after *symptomatic*, etc] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an epitome.

1860 WESTCOTT *Introd Study Gosp.* VI (1881) 331 *note*, The style vv. 9–20 are epitomatic, and wholly alien from S Mark's general manner

Epitomator (ɨpi tōmē·tər). [agent-n. f L. *epitomāre* see EPITOMATE.] One who writes an epitome of a larger work

1621 BP R MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 420, I dare not utterly therefore condemne Epitomators 1801 *Month Mag* XII 574 To cleanse the Augean stable of ancient chronology is not the proper office of an epitomator 1860 WESTCOTT *Introd Study Gosp* VII (ed 5) 367 St Mark was regarded as a mere epitomator of the other synoptists 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I comm (ed 2) 113 The epitomator of Gaius

Epi·tomatory (ɨpi tomātən), *a. rare* [f prec., as if ad L. **epitomātōrius*] Characterized by epitomizing, having the character of an epitome

1860 WESTCOTT *Introd Study Gosp* VII (ed 5) 362 The erroneous views commonly held as to the epitomatory nature of St Mark's Gospel

Epitome (ɨpi tŏmi), *sb* Also 7–8 epitomy, 6 epitomie, 6 *aphet* (? *humorously*) pitomie [a L *epitomē*, a Gr ἐπιτομή, f ἐπιτέμνειν to make an incision into, abridge, f. ἐπί upon + τέμνειν to cut]

1 A brief statement of the chief points in a literary work; an abridgement, abstract

1529 FRITH *Antithesis* 299 A little treatise, after the manner of an epitome, and short rehearsal of all things that are examined more diligently in the aforesaid book 1534 LD BERNERS *Gold Bk M Aurel* (1546) B v, b, The wrytynges of them semethe rather epitomes, than histories 1589 'MARPRELATE' *Hay any Work* 35, I haue onely published a Pistle, and a Pitomie 1612 *Drayton's Polyolb* A iij, The common printed Chronicle is indeed but an Epitome or Defloration made by Robert of Lorraine 1698 FRYER *Acc E. India & P.* in *Phil Trans* XX. 347 'Tis very difficult to give an Abstract or Epitomy of them 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 145 P 12 Some delight in abstracts and epitomes *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Ess Def Poetry* (Camelot ed) 9 Epitomes have been called the moths of just history; they eat out the poetry of it 1856 MACAULAY *Biog*, (1867) 68 In general nothing is less attractive than an epitome; but the epitomes of Goldsmith are always amusing.

b. A summary or condensed account of anything, a compendium of a subject.

1621 SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 183 This age is strangely in loue with Epitomees, if faith it selfe shall bee drawne to her compendium 1645 W BALL *Sphere Govt* 12 Magna Charta is an Abridgement or Epitome of the liberties and rights of the Subjects of England. *c* 1665 MRS HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col Hutchinson* (1846) 24 To number his vertues is to give an epitome of his life. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I Pref. 24 The Introduction or Epitome of the Country I treat of is a mere work of Supererogation. 1755 *Mem Capt P Drake* To Rdr, It may not be improper to furnish the Reader with an Epitomy of that Character 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud* IV I. iii 36 The articles in the text are an epitome of those which the Church found most objectionable

2 *transf.* Something that forms a condensed record or representation 'in miniature'

1607 SHAKS. *Cor* V III 67 This is a poore Epitome of yours, Which by th' interpretation of full time, May shew

like all your selfe 1628 EARLE *Microcosm*, *Pauls Walke* (Arb) 73 Pauls Walke is the Lands Epitome, or you may call it the lesser Ile of Great Brittaine 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1752) 43 That world's epitomy, man 1760 R. GRAVES *Euphrosyne* (1776) I 124 Prepar'd to see A palace in epitome 1773 BRYDONE *Sicily* XXXVII (1809) 355 No less an epitome of the whole earth in its soil and climate, than in the variety of its productions 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ Org* § 2 30 Congregation has been an epitome of Convocation 1874 RUSKIN *Stones Ven* I Pref 13 The Church of St. Mark is an epitome of the changes of Venetian architecture from the tenth to the nineteenth century

†b In depreciatory sense. Something that is reduced to insignificant dimensions *Obs.*

a 1593 H SMITH *Wks* (1866–7) I 282 When the hours of sleep of youth, and of sorrow are taken away, what an epitome is man's life come to 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart* C ij, These were the worlds first youthfull progenie, To these our men are an Epitomie

3 *In epitome*· **a** in the form of a summary; **b** in a diminutive form.

1649 G DANIEL *Trinarch., Henry V*, CXIII, The fantasies Might have resolv'd this, in Epitomie 1682 WHELER *Journ Greece* 325 Snow, which this poor Hermite's aged Head seemeth, in epitome, to resemble 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 101 A description, calculated to contain in epitome the principles of a farther taste for magnificence 1849 THOREAU *Week Concord Riv* Saturday 26 The characteristics and pursuits of various ages and races of men are always existing in epitome in every neighborhood.

†**Epi·tome**, *v. Obs.* [f prec sb] *intr* To make an epitome or summary; in quot *pass impers*

1602 WARNER *Alb Eng* XII lxx (1612) 293 Of Northerne Regions partly is Epitomed before

Epitomic (epitǫ·mik), *a* [f. EPITOME *sb.* + -IC] Of the character of an epitome.

1636 BRATHWAIT *Rom Emperors*, Ep. Ded, Being all brought into the straights of this epitomicke volume

Epitomical (epitǫ·mikăl), *a.* [f prec. + -AL] Of the nature of an epitome.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm Marcell.* Annot D ij b, Of her [Zenobia's] skill in languages, writing of an Epitomicall Hystorie, and training up of her children in learning, read, etc 1660 S FISHER *Rustick's Alarm* Wks. (1679) 61 A kind of Epitomical Repetition 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk Chr Poets* 188 Our literature is rich in ballads, a form epitomical of the epic and dramatic

Epitomist (ĭpi·tŏmist) [f. as prec. + -IST] One who writes an epitome

1611 BIBLE *Transl Pref* 2 An Epitomist, that is, one that extinguished worthy whole volumes, to bring his abridgements into request 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* I Wks (1851) 22 Britomartus, whom the Epitomist Florus and others mention 1880 MUIRHEAD tr *Instit Gaius* Introd 15 The design of the epitomist .having been to exclude what had become obsolete

Epitomization (ĭpi tŏməizē·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION] The action of epitomizing.

1805 *Ann Rev* III 649 All such literary tautologists are proper objects of epitomization

Epitomize (ĭpi·tŏməiz), *v* [f EPITOME *sb.* + -IZE]

1 *trans* To make an epitome of; to abridge.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec* (1632) Pref. 2 The same Booke was but a spurious stolne Copy, in part epitomized from the Authors Originall 1644 MILTON *Jdgm Bucer* (1851) 341 Thus far Martin Bucer, whom . I deny not to have epitomiz'd 1783 JOHNSON *Lett Mrs Thrale* 13 June, Mrs Dobson epitomised a very bulky French Life of Petrarch. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III vi 92 He was accustomed to epitomise Hooker, and others, on the present subject 1868 PEARD *Water-Farm.* XII 118 For the benefit of our readers, we will epitomise the pamphlet

absol. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid Ages Eng* 119 He epitomizes, as if he were giving the pith of a paragraph

b To summarize, to give a concise account of; to state the essence of (a matter) briefly.

1624 CAPT SMITH *Virginia* v. 172 Thus have you briefely epitomized Mother Natures benefits 1683 tr *Erasm Moriæ Enc* 65 They all would not suffice Folly in all her shapes to epitomise 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v 321 Hassan Aga, whose Life I had begun to epitomize 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng* I 123, I shall however in a few pages briefly epitomize what passed. 1877 E CONDER *Bas Faith* Pref. 11 Exhaustively to epitomise the evidence of Theism

2. **a** To contain in a small compass; to comprise in brief the sum of. **b.** To put into a small compass, to concentrate

a 1628 WITHER *Brit Rememb* IV 1711 For, God in this one single Plague, comprised Those other Judgements, all, epitomized 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 149 A Carpet, a Pan, and a Platter, epitomizes all their Furniture 1868 STANLEY *Westm Ab* v 416 In some respects it [the Chapter House] epitomises the vicissitudes of the Abbey itself

b 1635 AUSTIN *Medit* 129 Hee himselfe epitomized those ten into two 1654 COKAINE *Dianea* I 51 In whom it appeared that Nature and Fortune had Epitomized all the wonders of the World *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess* 106 Art, indeed, is often requisite to collect and epitomize the beauties of nature 1857 WILLMOTT *Pleas Lit* XXI 126 We have all the wilfulness of Cleopatra epitomized when, etc

†**3.** To reduce to a smaller scale *Obs*

1612 WOODALL *Surg Mate* Wks (1653) Pref 19 A Surgeons Chest epitomized 1630 DRAYTON *David & Goliah* (R.) All those rare parts that in his brothers were Epitomiz'd, at large in him appear 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl* (1841) 258 Our standing army shall be epitomized to a more moderate proportion 1713 *Guardian* No. 108 We should, in a little time, see mankind epitomized, and the whole species in miniature

Epitomized (ĭpi tŏməizd), *ppl. a* [f prec + -ED1] Presented in the form of an epitome; abridged, condensed, summarized.

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng Gentlew.* (1641) 283 An epitomized confection of all [nations]. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl* (1873) I x 254 It affords an epitomised description of his late travels.

Epitomizer (ĭpi tŏməi zəi) [f as prec + -ER.] One who epitomizes, in the senses of the vb

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 37 After Galens time, and his Epitomizer, Oribasius, who liued but in the next age 1636 G WILLIAMS in Spurgeon *Treas Dav* Ps lv 23 Sin is an epitomiser or shortener of everything 1741 WARBURTON *Div Legat* II 441 *note*, An epitomizer of one Jason of Syrene 1809 COLEBROOKE *Ind Divis Zodiack* in *Asiat Res* IX 349 The armillary sphere, described by the Arabian epitomiser, differs, therefore, from Ptolemy's

Epitomy, obs var of EPITOME

Epitonic (epitǫ·nik) [f. Gr ἐπίτονος on the stretch, f ἐπιτείνειν to put a strain upon, f ἐπί upon + τείνειν to stretch + -IC.] Overstrained

1879 G MEREDITH *Egoist* II xi 246 From the epitonic, the overstrained.

Epitrite (e·pitrəit), *adj* and *sb* *Pros* Also 9 epitrit. [ad. L *epitritus*, a. Gr ἐπίτριτος amounting to one third more than the unit, f ἐπί in addition + τρίτος the third]

†**A.** *adj* In the ratio of 4 to 3; *spec.* in ancient music· see quot

1609 DOULAND *Ornith Microl* 65 The sesquitertia Proportion, which they call Epitrite Musically, when 4 Notes are sounded against 3, which are like themselues.

B *sb* *Prosody* A foot consisting of three long syllables and one short one, and called first, second, third, and fourth epitrite, according as the short syllable stands first, second, third, or fourth respectively

1678–1708 in PHILLIPS 1749 *Power Pros Numbers* 31 The first Epitrite a Close which Tully much delights in. 1819 H BUSK *Vestriad* II 183 Thro' the trite epitrite, when billows roar, Reader and sailor feel themselves ashore 1821 *Blackw Mag* X. 388 The third foot of the major ionic tetrameter, we are told, may be a second epitrit, which is merely impossible 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 167 The solemn rhythmical epitrite.

†**Epi·trochasm.** *Rhet* Erron -ism. [ad late L *epitrochasmus*, a. Gr ἐπιτροχασμός, f. ἐπιτροχάζειν to run swiftly over.] A hurried accumulation of several points.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks (1834) 292 There is neither definition, distribution, epitrochism, increment 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Epitrochasm*

Epitrochoid (epitrǫ·koid) *Math.* [f Gr ἐπί upon + τροχός wheel + -OID; after analogy of *epicycloid*] The curve described by a point rigidly connected with the centre of a circle which rolls on the outside of another circle. Cf. EPICYCLOID

1843 *Penny Cycl* XXV 284/2 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat Phil* I I § 94

Hence **Epitrochoi dal** *a*, of or pertaining to an epitrochoid.

1800 *Phil Trans* XC 149 Epitrochoidal curves, formed by combining a simple rotation or vibration with other subordinate rotations or vibrations. 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXV 284/2 Every direct-epicycle planetary system is both epitrochoidal and externally hypotrochoidal

‖ **Epitrope** (epi·triǒpi) *Rhet* [L *epitrope*, a Gr ἐπιτροπή, f. ἐπιτρέπειν to give up, yield, ἐπί upon + τρέπειν to turn] (See quot)

1567 J. SMITH *Myst Rhet* 131 Epitrope a figure when we either seriously or ironically permit a thing, and yet object the inconveniency 1678–1706 in PHILLIPS 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1844 J W GIBBS *Philol Stud.* (1857) 217 Epitrope is a figure of rhetoric by which a permission, either seriously or ironically, is granted to an opponent, to do what he proposes to do

Epitympanic (e pitimpæ·nik), *a. Anat.* [f EPI- + Gr. τύμπαν-ον drum + -IC Cf. TYMPANIC] Pertaining to or forming the uppermost sub-division of the tympanic pedicle which supports the mandible in fishes Chiefly quasi-*sb*

[1856–8 W CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool* II. 61 The tympanicum, epitympanicum, and præoperculum] 1849–52 TODD *Cycl Anat* IV. 941/2 The uppermost piece, the epitympanic, articulates by a diarthrodial joint with the mastoid. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 55

‖ **Epizeuxis** (epizi·ū ksis). *Rhet.* [mod. L, a Gr. ἐπίζευξις a fastening upon, f. ἐπιζευγνύναι, f. ἐπί upon + ζευγνύναι to yoke] A figure by which a word is repeated with vehemence or emphasis

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III XIX 167 Ye have another sort of repetition, when ye iterate one word without any intermission, as thus—It was Maryne, Maryne, that wrought mine woe The Greekes call him, *Epizeuxes*, the Latins *Subiunctio* 1657 J SMITH *Myst. Rhet* 89. 1678–1706 in PHILLIPS 1845 J. W. GIBBS *Philol Stud* (1857) 206.

Epizoal (epizō·u ăl), *a.* [f. EPIZO-ON + -AL] Of or pertaining to epizoa.

So **Epizo an**, *a* [see -AN] in same sense.

In mod Dicts

Epizoic (epizō·u ik), *a.* and *sb.* [f EPIZO-ON (or its elements) + -IC]

A *adj* **a.** Of or pertaining to epizoa. **b** Of plants; Living upon animals.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog Bot* 235 Fungi were defined as hysterophytal or epiphytal mycetals, (more rarely epizoic or inhabitants of inorganic substances) 1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv An* VI. 276 The parasite so common on the Stickleback, one of the most curious modifications of the epizoic type.

transf. 1872 O W HOLMES *Poet at Breakf-t* VI 179 Our epizoic literature is becoming so extensive that, etc

B. *sb* An epizootic disease, = EPIZOOTIC B.

1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S Co* 186 A kind of epizoic seems to seize them [little mice], and they die in numbers.

‖ **Epizoon** (epizō·u ŏn) *Zool* Pl epizoa [mod L, f Gr. ἐπί + ζῷον animal] A parasitic animal that lives on the exterior of the body of another animal. Opposed to ENTOZOON

1836–9 TODD *Cycl Anat* II 116/2 The Epizoa, or the external Lernæan parasites of Fishes 1866 A FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 95 The parasites inhabiting the exterior of the body are called epizoa. 1876 BENEDEN *Anim Parasites* 35 The Balatro calvus of Claparède, lives as an epizoon

Epizootic (e pizǫ·ik), *a.* and *sb* [ad Fr. *épizootique*, f *épizootie*. see next In sense 2 taken as f ἐπί (with interpretation 'subsequent to') + ζῷον animal.]

1 Of diseases· Temporarily prevalent among animals; opposed to *enzootic* Cf EPIDEMIC

1865 *Reader* 12 Aug 178/3 A new epizootic disease has broken out among the horned cattle 1880 *Times* 15 Sept. 7/6 Epizootic pleuro-pneumonia

†**2.** *Geol* Used by Kirwan as an epithet of 'secondary' mountains, to denote 'their posteriority to the existence of organized substances'

1799 KIRWAN *Geol Ess* 161 1840 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol & Min*, *Epizootic*, containing animal remains, as epizootic hills, or epizootic strata.

B *sb.* An epizootic disease; a plague among cattle

1748 SHORT in Chambers *Dom. Ann. Scotl* II 437, *note*, This epizootic raged also in England and other countries. 1827 DE QUINCEY *Last Days Kant* Wks. III 124 Cats being so eminently an electric animal. he attributed this epizootic to electricity 1882 *Jrnl Linn Soc* XVI 187 All epizootics of this character are immediately due to excessive multiplication of worms

Epizooty (epizō·u ŏti). [ad Fr *épizootie*, irreg. f. Gr ἐπί upon + ζῷον animal] An epizootic disease

1781 *Projects* in *Ann Reg.* 102/1 The report of an Epizooty is often spread 1798 MALTHUS *Popul* (1817) I 251 Great and wasting epizooties are frequent among the cattle. 1867 RUFFINI *Quiet Nook in Jura* 274 And fears were entertained of a coming epizooty 1882 *Jrnl Linn Soc* XVI 188 This ostrich epizooty is a kind of strongylosis

Epoch (e·pǫk, ē pǫk). Forms· *α.* 7–9 **epocha.** *β.* epoche. *γ.* 7– epoch [ad. late L *epocha*, ad Gr ἐποχή stoppage, station, position (of a planet), fixed point of time, f ἐπέχειν to arrest, stop, take up a position, f. ἐπί + ἔχειν to hold. Cf Fr. *époque*, It *epoca.*]

I. A fixed point in the reckoning of time

1 *Chron* The initial point assumed in a system of chronology; *e.g.* the date of the birth of Christ, of the Hegira, of the foundation of Rome, etc; an ERA. Also, in wider sense, any date from which succeeding years are numbered Now *rare*

α 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon* 6 The residue will fall neer the first yeer of the Chaldæan Epocha. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks* III IX 599 The Times of the Beast and the Woman's being in the Wilderness have the same Epocha and beginning 1726 tr *Gregory's Astron* I. 252 The Epocha of the Olympiads, of all Profane ones, is the most Ancient.

β *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Immd. of Tyrent* 138 Since we're deliver'd let there be, From this Flood too another *Epoche* *γ* 1658 USSHER *Ann* Ep Rdr. (R.), In divers times and ages, divers epochs of time were used, and several forms of years. 1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man* II III 148 The pretended Epoch of the Babylonians 1758 SWINTON in *Phil Trans* L. 801 On the Greek brass coins of Sidon both these epochs seem to have been used.

2 The beginning of a 'new era' or distinctive period in the history of mankind, a country, an individual, a science, etc Phr., *To make an epoch.*

α 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp Reh* 55 Men that mark out Epocha's are not born in many revolutions 1756 *Gentl Mag* XXVI 415 Botany from hence boasts a new epocha. 1783 *Phil Trans* LXXIII. 360 The congelation of mercury must be allowed to form a very curious and important epocha in the history of that metal. 1827 SIR J. BARRINGTON *Own Times* (1830) I 18 *note*, A circumstance which the Irish considered as forming an epocha

β 1824 D'ISRAELI *Cur Lit* (1859) II 382 Every work which creates an epoch in literature is one of the great monuments of the human mind 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess Spir Laws* Wks (Bohn) I 68 The epochs of our life are not in the visible facts but in a silent thought by the wayside 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr* I. v 280 Luther's Bible makes an epoch in the formation of the German language.

†**b** The date of origin of a state of things, an institution, fashion, etc, occasionally, an event marking such a date. *Obs*

α 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 281 Nor need we be ashamed that the Christian religion, which we profess, should have so known an Epocha, and so late an original 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect Hist* v. li. 390 Great fisheries have always been epocha's of a great trade and navigation. 1789 *Hist in Ann Reg* 14 The present crisis would become the epocha of a new splendor to the French monarchy 1795 in Wythes *Decis. Virginia* 41 Whether the time of the settlement were the epocha of the title will be enquired 1824 E. NARES *Heraldic Anom* (ed 2) II 307 The year 1629 is reckoned the epocha of long perukes

β 1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas I* (1655) 156 The Epoche, the Nativity day from whence all the series of this kings troubles are to be computed

γ *a* 1716 SOUTH (J.), The year sixty; the grand epoch of

falsehood. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* I. xii. 290 This period the epoch of the house of commons in England.

3. In wider sense: A fixed point of time.

a. The date, or assigned position in chronological sequence, of a historical event.

Now less precise than *date*, which indicates a particular year or smaller division of time.

β. 1662 Dryden *Astræa Redux* 108 Such, whose supine felicity but makes In story chasmes, in epochs's [*in some later edd.* epochs, epocha] mistakes.

γ. 1697 Evelyn *Numismata* v. 186 Epochs are sometimes noted in words at length. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* I. 209 The date of his appearance . the middle of the sixth century before Christ...an epoch which, etc.

b. [=Fr. *époque*.] A precise date; the exact time at which an event takes place or is appointed to take place. Formerly *gen.*; now only with reference to natural phenomena (cf. 4 a).

α. 1761 *State Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 258/2 An offer to treat about these epochas.

γ. 1786 T. Jefferson Wks. (1859) I. 570 To inform him what other numbers [of arms] you expect to deliver, with the epochs of delivery. 1794 Burke *Prof. Bristol's Addr.* Wks. VII. 312 To foresee them [the designs of the court] so well, as to mark the precise epoch on which they were to be executed. 1838 Dr. Morgan *Ass. Probab.* (Cabinet Cyc.) 123 When once the notion is obtained that a change of weather will follow that of the moon, the epoch is watched.

c. A point of time defined by the occurrence of particular events or the existence of a particular state of things; a 'moment' in the history of anything.

It is often uncertain whether a writer meant the word to be taken in this sense or in 5, since a given portion of time may be regarded either as a mere date or as a period.

α. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* I. iii. 73 Not long before this Epocha so calamitous to that unhappy Country. 1777 G. Forster *Voy. round World* II. 103 In a warm climate . the epocha of maturity seems to happen at a much earlier age than in colder countries. 1791 Burke *Let. Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 9, I well remember, at every epocha of this wonderful history. 1801 Helen Williams *Sk. Fr. Rep.* I. viii. 76 At the epocha of the [French] revolution. 1807 Southey *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) III. 74 The invention of the steam engine, almost as great an epocha as the invention of printing. 1824 *Hist. Gaming* 26 At one of those epochas the Earl married a Countess in her own right. 1830 Godwin *Cloudesley* I. xiii. 213 From this epocha there was a perpetual struggle in Cloudesley's mind.

γ. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* Introd. 5 Davey and Brewster, sustain that character at the present epoch of Science. 1838 Carlyle *Chartism* (1858) 3 At an epoch of history when the 'National Petition' carts itself in waggons along the streets. 1841–71 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 510 At this epoch...the polyp presents two cavities distinct from each other. 1845 M'Culloch *Taxation* II. v. (1852) 220 After the last-mentioned epoch . the production of beet-root sugar began rapidly to increase. 1875 Scrivener *Lect. Text N. T.* 7 Those noted up to the present epoch. 1882 Mrs. Pitman *Mission L. Greece & Pal.* 190 It was an epoch never to be forgotten in her life, when she commenced labouring in Joppa.

4. *Astron.* The point of time at which any phenomenon takes place, an arbitrarily fixed date (often the first day of a century or half-century) for which the elements necessary for computing the place of a heavenly body are tabulated. Also, the heliocentric longitude of a planet at such a date (more fully, *the longitude of the epoch*).

α. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 466 Their Mean Motions made between the said Epocha and the Time propos'd, being equated. 1789 Herschel in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 20 I followed the shadow of the satellite . up to the center, in order to secure a valuable epocha. 1795–8 T. Maurice *Hindostan* (1820) I. i. iv. 128 By astronomers the word epocha is used to denote that particular point of the orbit of a planet, wherein that planet is, at some known moment of mean time, in a given meridian.

γ. 1790 Herschel in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 488 Epochs of the mean longitude of the satellites. 1834 *Nat. Philos. Astron.* ix. 191/2 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.), The longitude of the sun, at some one time, which is called the epoch. 1858 Herschel *Outlines Astron.* iv. (ed. 5) 168 They would be found to differ by the exact difference of their local epochs.

II. A period of time. (Cf. similar use of *era, term*.)

5. In early use, a chronological period dated from an 'epoch' in sense 1. In later use, a period of history defined by the prevalence of some particular state of things, by a connected series of events, or by the influence of some eminent person or group of persons.

α. 1628 Earle *Microcosm., Sordid Rich Man* (Arb.) 99 His clothes were neuer young in our memory: you might make long Epocha's from them. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vii. § 8 They make three Epocha's, before the Law, under the Law, and the coming of the Messias. *c* 1720 Prior *Solomon on Van. World* III. 758 Scenes of war, and epochas of woe. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 201 Chronologers have divided the age of the world into six different epochas. 1824 L. Stanhope *Greece* 4 The most shining epocha of her history.

γ. *c* 1800 K. White *Time* 385 Ages and epochs that destroy our pride. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 486 A period of eight years of peace between two epochs of terrible civil discord. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 467/2 'Ah, that indeed is a letter,' sighs the lover of the Addisonian epoch.

b. A period in an individual's life, or in the history of any continuous process.

α. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1775) II. 132 There are three epochas in the empire of a Frenchwoman. She is coquette—then deist—then *devote*. 1771 Goldsm. *Hist. Eng.* III. 377 This is one of the most extraordinary epochas in English history. 1788 Horrocks *Life & Adv. Baron Trenck* I. xiv. The second great and still more gloomy epocha of my life.

γ. 1853 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. xx. 256 God's treatment of the penitent divides itself in this parable into three distinct epochs. 1865 Draper *Intell. Devel. Europe* I. 9 We express our surprise when we witness actions unsuitable to the epoch of life.

c. *Geol.* A period or division of the history of the formation of the earth's crust.

Chiefly used indiscriminately for any distinct portion of geological time. The International Congress of 1881 proposed to use the terms *era, period, epoch, age* to denote successively smaller divisions; but this has not been generally followed.

α. 1802 Playfair *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 103 The most ancient epoch of which any memorial exists in the records of the fossil kingdom.

γ. 1850 Lyell *2nd Visit U.S.* II. 247 The language of those who talk of 'the epoch of existing continents'. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. viii. 268 But this would not produce a glacial epoch.

6. *Physics.* (See quots.)

1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 51 The Epoch in a simple harmonic motion is the interval of time which elapses from the era of reckoning till the moving point first comes to its greatest elongation in the direction reckoned as positive, from its mean position or the middle of its range. 1882 Minchin *Unipl. Kinemat.* 9 The maximum excursion of the harmonic vibration $x = a\cos\left(\frac{2\pi t}{T} + \alpha\right)$ is a. The angle α is called the epoch angle, or simply the epoch.

7. *Comb.* [Perhaps after the equivalent compounds in German.] *Epoch-forming* adj.; epoch-making *a.*, said chiefly of scientific discoveries or treatises.

1816 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* 313 All the *epoch forming revolutions of the Christian world. 1874 H. Reynolds *John Bapt.* ii. 64 Epoch making men of human history. 1881 W. R. Smith *Old Test. in Jewish Ch.* iii. 56 This work of Ezra, and the covenant were of epoch-making importance.

Epochal (ĕ·pŏkăl), *a.* [f. Epoch + -al.]

1. Of or pertaining to an epoch or epochs.

1685 H. More *Paralip. Prophetica* 376 If the Epochal note should fall out either before the beginning of the first Semitime, etc. 1827 A. & J. Hare *Guesses Serm.* II. (1873) 355 Shakespeare has given such a national tinge and epochal propriety to his characters. 1847 J. Hare *Vind. Faith* 67 We hear the striking of one of its [Time's] epochal hours. 1865 Draper *Intell. Devel. Europe* xxvi. 617 The three distinct modes of life occur in an epochal order.

2. Of the nature of an epoch; forming an epoch; epoch-making.

1857 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) II. 416 The epochal crises of affairs. 1866 Alger *Solit. Nat. & Man* II. 80 [David Hume's] place in the history of philosophy is of epochal importance. 1877 Dawson *Orig. World* vi. 127 Warring has suggested that the Mosaic days are epochal days.

Epochate. *nonce-wd.* [f. Epoch + -ate¹.] The position of being the 'epoch' of a computation.

1685 H. More *Paralip. Prophetica* 4 Four Decrees, but only two of them Competitors for the Epochate.

Epochism (ĕ·pŏkĭz'm). [f. as prec. + -ism.] The practice of dividing time into epochs.

1865 *Athenæum* No. 1970. 140/1 Chronological epochism.

Epochist (ĕ·pŏkĭst). [Two formations: 1. f. Gr. *ἐποχή* suspension of judgement, f. *ἐπέχειν* (see Epilectic) + -ist; 2. f. Epoch + -ist.]

†1. A philosopher of the Ephectic School. *Obs.*

1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 280 Pyrrho and other Sceptikes, or Epochistes.

2. One who holds the theory that the 'days' of creation in *Genesis* signify epochs.

1888 Cave *Inspir. O.T.* III. 129 The Epochists...regard the days as epochs.

Epocryte: see Hypocrite.

Epode (ĕ·pōud). Also 7 epod. [a. OF. *epode* ad. L. *epōdos*, a. Gr. *ἐπῳδός* after-song, incantation, f. *ἐπᾴδειν*, f. *ἐπί* upon, after + *ᾄδειν, ἀείδειν* to sing.]

1. a. A kind of lyric poem, invented by Archilochus, in which a long line is followed by a shorter one, of metres different from the elegiac; used by Horace in his 5th Book of Odes. b. An incantation. c. A poem of grave character.

1598 Florio, *Epodo*, a kinde of verses, hauing the first verse longer then the second. 1616 B. Jonson *Forest* x, Now my thought takes wing, And now an Epode to deep ears I sing. 1647 Crashaw *Music's Duel* Poems, 90 She qualifies their zeal With the cool epode of a graver note. 1655–60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* 410/1 Pythagoras made use of Epodes. 1656–81 Blount *Glossogr., Epod.* 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* Ded. (R.) Horace seems to have purged himself from those splenetic reflections in those odes and epodes. 1721–1800 in Bailey. 1847 in Craig. And in mod. Dicts.

2. The part of a lyric ode sung after the strophe and antistrophe.

1671 Milton *Samson* Pref., Strophe, Antistrophe, or Epode were a kind of Stanzas framed only for the music then used with the Chorus that sung. 1847 Grote *Greece* II. xxix. (1862) III. 67 Choric compositions, containing not only a strophê and antistrophê, but also a third division or epode succeeding them.

Hence **Epo·dic** *a.*, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an epode.

1866 Felton *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. ix. 152 A series of iambic and epodic invectives.

Epoist (e·poist). *rare.* [badly f. Gr. *ἔπο-ς* Epos + -ist.] A writer of epic poetry.

1842 Mrs. Browning *Grk. Chr. Poets* 22 Apollinarius, an epoist, dramatist, lyrist. 1863 Browning *Sordello* head line, Wks. III. 418 Successively that of epoist, dramatist, or analyst.

Epomania (epomē·nĭă). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *ἔπος* Epos + *μανία* madness.] A rage for the writing of epics.

1800 Southey in C. Southey *Life* II. 121 My Joan of Arc has revived the Epomania that Boileau cured the French of 120 years ago.

Eponomy, variant of Eponymy.

Eponym (e·pŏnim). [ad. Gr. *ἐπώνυμ-ος* (*a*) given as a name, (*b*) giving one's name to a thing or person, f. *ἐπί* upon + *ὄνομα*, Æol. *ὄνυμα* name.]

1. One who gives, or is supposed to give, his name to a people, place, or institution; *e.g.* among the Greeks, the heroes who were looked upon as ancestors or founders of tribes or cities. Also in Lat. form **eponymus**.

1846 Grote *Greece* I. vii. (1869) I. 150 Pelops is the eponym or name-giver of the Peloponnesus. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. ii. vii. 482 The legendary eponymus of the district. 1877 Merivale *Rom. Triumv.* II. 35 An ancient patrician race, which claimed as its eponym, Julus, the son of Æneas. 1883 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 297 The eponymus of which [Skinner's Horse] was his bosom friend.

b. *transf.* One 'whose name is a synonym for' something.

1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* x. 306 Theocritus, Bion and Moschus are the Eponyms of Idyllic poetry. 1875 Merivale *Gen. Hist. Rome* II. (1877) 7 Saturn becomes the eponym of all useful and humane discovery. 1875 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* vi. (ed. 5) 177 Charles [the Great] had become, so to speak, an eponym of Empire.

2. *Assyriology.* A functionary (called *limu* in Assyrian) who, like the *ἄρχων ἐπώνυμος* at Athens (see Eponymous 2), gave his name to his year of office. Also *attrib.*, as in *eponym-list, -year*, eponym-canon, the record which gives the succession of these officers.

1864 Rawlinson *Anc. Mon.* II. viii. 262 The list of eponyms obtained from the celebrated 'Canon'. 1886 C. R. Conder *Syrian Stone-Lore* ix. 325 The Sabeans also adopted the Assyrian system of eponyms to mark the year.

3. [ad. Gr. *ἐπώνυμον* an additional designation, cognomen.] A distinguishing title.

1863 Miss Yonge *Chr. Names* II. 264 Jarl was a favourite eponym. 1881 *Fair Trade Cry* 12 We are the modern Phœnicians, or to take a lower eponym, the Pickfords of the world.

Hence **Eponymic** *a.*, of or pertaining to an eponym; that is an eponym. **Eponymism,** the practice of accounting for names of places or peoples by referring them to supposed prehistoric eponyms. **Eponymist** = Eponym 1. **Eponymize** *v. trans.*, to serve as eponym to.

1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. 1. 179 The young strength of the eponymic colonists. 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* I. 7 Eponymic myths which account for the parentage of a tribe by turning its name into the name of an imaginary ancestor. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 23 June 784 Its patron saint or eponymic hero. 1858 Gladstone *Homer* I. 347 The foregoing sources of eponymism. *Ibid.* I. 85 Nor does he establish any relation whatever between any of the four races and any common ancestor or eponymist. 1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* 320 The eponymist of St. Helier's was confounded with Hilarius Bishop of Poitou. 1866 J. Rose tr. *Ovid's Fasti* Notes 236 Pallas herself eponymizes the Pali fire-worshippers.

Eponymous (epo·nimŏs), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἐπώνυμ-ος* (see prec.) + -ous.]

1. That gives (his) name to anything; said *esp.* of the mythical personages from whose names the names of places or peoples are reputed to be derived.

1846 Grote *Greece* I. iv. I. 111 The eponymous personage from whom the community derive their name. 1874 Sayce *Compar. Philol.* ix. 379 Eponymous heroes. 1889 Swinburne *B. Jonson* 27 The eponymous hero or protagonist of the play.

2. Giving his name to the year, as did the chief archon at Athens.

1857 Birch *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 195 Inscribed with the name of the eponymous magistrate.

Eponymy (epo·nimi). Also 9 **eponomy.** [ad. Gr. *ἐπωνυμία*, f. *ἐπώνυμος*: see Eponym.]

1. a. = Eponymism. b. Eponymic nomenclature.

1865 M'Lennan *Prim. Marriage* vii. 150 The universal tendency of rude races to eponomy. 1880 *Athenæum* 2 Oct. 425/3 Known .. after the fashion of eponymy so prevalent among Asiatic nomads, as Nogais or Nogai Tartars.

2. The year of office of an (Assyrian) eponym.

1875 G. Smith *Assyrian Eponym Canon* 193 The earlier and correct Text has the eponymy of Assur-banai-uzur two years earlier. 1883 I. Taylor *Alphabet* I. 254 The first is dated in the eponymy of Sin-sarra-uzur.

Epopee (e·pŏpī). Now somewhat *rare.* Also 8–9 **-pée.** [a. F. *épopée*, ad. mod. L. *epopœa*, q. v.]

1. An epic poem (= Epic B.) Usually the epic poem generically; the epic species of poetry.

1697 Dryden *Eneid* Ded., Both of them abhor strong metaphors, in which the epopee delights. 1768–74 Tucker *Lit. Nat.* (1852) I. 23 The action of the drama or epopee must be one and entire. 1823 tr. *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. xvi. 465 The discovery of the comic epopee. The origin of the mock epopee. 1846 Grote *Greece* II. xxi. 234 The age of the epos is followed by that of the epopee.

2. *transf*
1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) II III 54 They may be said to constitute a sort of historical epopee. 1855 MILMAN *Lat Chr* (1864) IX XIV III 163 The Imitatio Christi is an epopee of the internal history of the human soul

Epopœ'an, *a rare.* [f Gr ἐποποι-ός (see next) + -AN] Befitting an epic poet
1819 H BUSK *Vestriad* I 18 Rouse my bold muse with epopœan rage, A hero's rise to sing

Epopœ'ia (epopī'ă) *arch.* In 8 epopœa, -œa, 9 epopœia [a. mod.L *epopœia*, a Gr. ἐποποιΐα the making of epics, f ἐποποιός maker of epics, f. ἔπος (see EPOS) + -ποιος maker] = EPOPEE 1
1749 HURD *Horace's Art Poetry* Wks 1811 I 67 It being more glaringly inconsistent with the genius of the drama to admit of foreign ornaments, than of the extended *Episodical Epopœia* 1756-82 J WARTON *Ess. Pope* I III. 126 That the action of the epopea be one great and entire 1782 V KNOX *Ess* II 384 [Stesichorus] gave to lyric poetry all the solemnity of the Epopœa 1798 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* XXVI 248 He also wrote a tedious epopea, of which Belisarius is the hero 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* Introd Ep, The plot of a regular and connected epopeia.

Epopœist (epopī ist) [f. piec (or f Gr ἐποποι-ός) + -IST] One who writes epic poetry
1840 *Tait's Mag* VII 411 The historian is merely a more modern name for the Epopœist 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I 7 Those who are familiar with the productions of the great Ionic Epopœist

Epo-po'et. [f EPO-S + POET] An epic poet
1800 W TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem* I 357 The taking of Seringapatam is a good subject for you epo-poets

Epopt (e'pɒpt). [ad late L *epopta*, ad ir ἐπόπτης, agent-n f. ἐποπ- (f ἐπί upon + root ὀπ- to see), serving as the base of certain tenses of ἐφοράειν to look upon, behold] A 'beholder', in *Gr Antiq* a person fully initiated into the Eleusinian mysteries Also *transf*
1696 TOLAND *Christianity not Myst* 167 The light of seeing every thing, or being Epopts. 1798 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag* VI. 552 Those who obtained the insight of these revelations, called themselves Epopts, Seers, or the Initiated 1833 *Brit Mag* III 48 That which has made us in some sort epopts of those mysteries which are between this world and the next 1850 GROTE *Greece* II lviii (1862) V 183 Addressing his companions as Mysts and Epopts

Hence **Epo ptic** *a* , of or pertaining to an epopt
Epoptics *sb pl* , **Epo ptist** = EPOPT
1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch's Lives, Alexander* (ed Tegg) 467 Those more secret and profound branches of science, which they call acroamatic and epoptic 1771 tr *Werenfel's Diss Logom.* 99 Aristotle's Books of deep Learning, his Acroamaticks, Esotericks, Epopticks, and mysterious Writings *a* 1652 J SMITH *Sel Disc* 1 10 Hidden mysteries in divine truth , which cannot be discerned but only by divine Epoptists

‖ **Epos** (e pɒs) [L. *epos*, a. Gr ἔπος word, song, f ἐπ- stem of εἰπεῖν to say.]
1 a. A collective term for early unwritten narrative poems celebrating incidents of heroic tradition , the rudimentary form of epic poetry. b. An epic poem ; = EPIC B., EPOPEE. c. Epic poetry
a. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. XII 124 The epos in this respect appears to have adhered to the model of the ancient hymnody 1846 GROTE *Greece* II 234 The age of the epos is followed by that of the epopee 1883 H KENNEDY tr *Ten Brink's E E Lit* 148 The ancient Epos hardly survived
b. 1855 BROWNING *Men & Wom* II *Cleon* 172 That epos on thy hundred plates of gold Is mine 1856 MRS BROWNING *Aur Leigh* V 155 Every age expects a morn And claims an epos 1858 TRENCH *Parables* 45 The action, gradually unfolding itself of an Epos.
c 1835 J. B ROBERTSON tr *Schlegel's Philos. Hist* (1846) 6 The author next passes in review the Hesiodic epos, the middle epos, or the works of the Cyclic poets 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d Pamph.* VIII. (1872) 285 Almost rises into epos and prophecy.

2. *transf* A series of striking events worthy of epic treatment.
1848 W H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y* I 234 All these episodes of the great epos [the insurrection of Paris] were similar in character, and imbodied the same lessons 1872 GEO ELIOT *Middlem* (1878) Prel 2 She found her epos in the reform of a religious order

[**Eposculation,** given in some Dicts , is app. a misprint for EXOSCULATION
1563 BECON *Displ. Pop Mass* Wks. III. 52 a Your inspirations and eposculations, your benedictions and humiliations]

† **Epota'tion.** *Obs.* [n of action f. *ēpōtāre* : see next] The action of drinking up or off.
1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I LXXIV. 128 The Epotations of dumb liquor damn him 1660 *Charac Italy* 55 There is by their epotation laid the seed of all future maladies.

† **Epo'te,** *v Obs* [ad. L *ēpōt-āre*, f *ē* out + *pōtāre* to drink] *trans* To drink ; to drink up
1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 297 The decoction of the root epoted, cures convulsions

† **Epouve'ntable,** *a. Obs* In 5 epoventable, 6 epouventabl, *Sc.* espoventabill, appoventabyll [a OF. *espouventable* (mod F *épouvantable*, corresp to Pr. *espaventable*), f. *espouventer* (mod. F. *épouvanter*, Pr *espaventar*), f. L *expavent-em*, f *ex* out + *pavē-re* to be in a fright] Frightful, terrible.
1475 CAXTON *Jason* 67 The grete epouentable dragons 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarchy* (1883), With horrabyll sound appouentabyll [*ed* 1592 espouuentabill] 1588 A. KING tr *Canisius' Catech* 92 The dreidful and epouuentabl rigor of Gods terrible iudgment.

‖ **Eprouvette** (eprūve't). [Fr *éprouvette*, f. *éprouver* to try, to test]
1 An apparatus for testing the strength of gunpowder. Also *attrib*
1781 THOMPSON in *Phil Trans* LXXI 298 All the eprouvettes, or powder-triers, in common use are defective 1839 *Sat. Mag*, *Supp.* Jan. 40/1 Another form of éprouvette was devised by the late Dr Hutton. 1846 GREENER *Sc Gunnery* 37 Where experiments are conducted with moveable *éprouvettes*, a certain loss is sustained. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* s v *Éprouvette-gun*, The éprouvette-mortar of the British service is 8 inches in diameter
2 A spoon used in assaying metals
1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, *Éprouvette*, a flux spoon A spoon for sampling an assay

Eps, obs form of ASP 1

Epsom (e psəm) The name of a town in Surrey
1. *attrib* and *Comb* , as **Epsom-water,** the water of a mineral spring at Epsom ; **Epsom-salt** (*colloq* **-salts**), originally the salt (chiefly composed of magnesium sulphate) obtained from this water , now the popular name of magnesium sulphate however prepared
1770 tr *Cronstedt's Min* 137 This may be called English or Epsom salt 1811 A T THOMSON *Lond Disp* II (1818) 245 First artificially obtained in England in 1675, from the evaporation of the water of the Epsom spring whence it was named Epsom salt 1876 PAGE *Adv Text-bk Geol* xv 282 The manufacture of magnesia and Epsom salts
2 Short for *Epsom salt.*
1803 *Ann Rev* I 871/1 Even allowing Mr K the use of the term epsom, instead of sulphat of magnesia 1854 *Pharmac Jrnl* XIII 622 The sulphate of magnesia forming the 'rough Epsoms' of the alum-maker

Epsomite (e psəmət) *Min.* [f. *Epsom* + -ITE] Native magnesium sulphate
1814 T ALLAN *Min Nomencl* 42 Natural Epsom Salt, Epsomite 1878 LAWRENCE tr *Cotta's Rocks Class* 44 Epsomite occurs as an efflorescence from marshy ground

Eptagon, obs form of HEPTAGON

Epulary (e pi'ŭlări), *a* [ad. L. *epulāris*, f. *epulum* feast] Of, pertaining to, or having to do with, a feast or banquet.
1678 PHILLIPS, *Epulary*, belonging to a Banquet 1721-1800 in BAILEY 1839 G. RAYMOND in *New Monthly Mag.* LVII 407 The hum of epulary commerce resounded on every side. 1856 SMYTH *Rom Fam Coins* 296 The corporation of Bedford, a body which had not quite lost its epulary renown when Oliver Goldsmith publicly complimented its manducatory energies.

Epulation (epiulē'ı ʃən) Now *rare.* Also 6 epulacion, -cyon. [ad L *epulātiōn-em*, f *epulāri* to feast, f *epulum* feast] The action of feasting or indulging in dainty fare Also *fig*
1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* IX. (1870) 250 As it is taken by epulacyon, of eatynge of crude meate 1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Olde Age* 31 b, Neither did I take delectation in these banquettes and epulacions. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Psend. Ep* (1650) 324 When he [Epicurus] would dine with Jove, and pretend unto epulation, he desired no other addition than a piece of Cytheridian cheese 1819 H BUSK *Banquet* II. 617 To make your epulation quite complete, One thing you need 1835 HOGG in *Fraser's Mag* XI. 517 Such love 'Twas love's luxuriant epulation

Epulentic, var of EPILENTIC *a. Obs.*

‖ **Epulis** (epiū lis) *Path.* [mod L *epūlis*, a Gr ἐπουλίς, f. ἐπί upon + οὖλον gum] (See quots.)
1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg* 518 Tumours springing up from the margin of the gums usually receive the designation, epulis 1878 T BRYANT *Pract. Surg* I 537 Under epulis are included, rightly or wrongly, most of the tumours of the gums

† **E'pulose,** *a Obs. rare*—0 [f L *epul-um* + -OSE, as if ad. L **epulōs-us*] Feasting to excess Hence † **Epulo sity,** a feasting to excess
1732 in BAILEY vol. II 1847 in CRAIG ; and in mod Dicts.

Epulotic (epiulo tik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ad. Gr. ἐπουλωτικ-ός, f. ἐπουλόεσθαι to be scarred over, f. ἐπί upon + οὐλή scar]
A. *adj* Having power to cicatrize.
1761 W. LEWIS *Mat. Med.* (ed 2) 160 s v *Calaminaris*, The officinal epulotic cerate 1787 C B TRYE in *Med. Commun* II 154 The common epulotic dressings. 1832 in WEBSTER , and in mod Dicts
B *sb* in *pl* Medicines or ointments that induce cicatrization, and heal wounds or sores.
1634 T JOHNSON tr *Parey's Chirurg* XXVI. XVI (1678) 639 We use Epuloticks when as the ulcer is almost filled up, and equal to the adjacent skin 1751 DEBENHAM in *Phil Trans* XLVII 94 The wound was by the use of epulotics, completely cicatrized 1832 in WEBSTER , and in mod Dicts
Hence † **Epulo tical** *a Path. Obs* = prec. adj
1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 86 The flesh is softned and dryed by Epulotical medicines as they call them. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 107 A slash or skar of a wound is closed with an Epulotical Powder.

† **E'pulous,** *a Obs. rare*—0. [f L *epul-um* + -OUS : see EPULOSE.] = EPULOSE.
1692-1732 in COLES.

E'purate (e pŭrēt), *v. rare.* [f. F. *épur-er* to purify see -ATE 6] *trans.* To purify. *lit* and *fig*
1799 *Hist* in *Ann. Reg* 474 The departmental administration, which having been long before epurated, was in the secret of the revolution 1801 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag* XII 581 As the evaporation of water in the sunshine epurates the atmosphere. 1813 — *Monthly Rev.* LXXII 473 With a diction epurated at Paris in royal times, she [Mde de Genlis] is still not a classical writer

Hence **E purated** *ppl a.*
1815 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* LXXVI 501 An epurated Christianity

Epuration (epiurē'ı ʃən) [a F. *épuration*, f *épurer* see prec.] The action or process of purifying ; purification
1800 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag* X 8 These opinions may require further epuration. 1825 *Ann Reg* 175 Epuration or investigation of the characters of official persons

Equability (ī'k-, ekwăbı lĭti). Forms 6 equabilite, 6-7 equabilitie, 7 æequabilitie, 6-equability [ad. L. *æquābilit-ās*, f *æquābili-s* EQUABLE : see -ITY]
1 The quality of being equable or uniform ; evenness of mind, temper, or behaviour , freedom from fluctuation or variation in condition, rate of movement, degree of intensity, etc.
1531 ELYOT *Gov* III. XXI, There is also moderation in tolleration of fortune of euery sorte, which of Tulli is called equabilite 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron* I 21/2 He would not have beene led with such an equabilitie of mind 1656 TRAPP *Comm Matt* VI 22 Uniformity, equability, ubiquity, and constancy of holiness 1692 RAY *Dissol World* II. (1732) 87 The Equability of the Sun's diurnal Motion 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect* V 160 Where is that æquability of nine months warmth to be found? 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 68 ₱ 3, I should join to these other Qualifications a certain Æquability or Evenness of Behaviour 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No 119 The equability of his numbers cloyed and satiated the ear for want of variety. 1762 J FOSTER *Essay Accent & Quantity* 8 A monotony and æquability in the voice *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Princ Penal Law* Wks 1843 I 456 In respect of equability, these punishments [by disgrace] are really more defective than at first sight they might appear *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Shaks Notes* 39 The security and comparative equability of human life 1854 HOOKER *Himal Jrnls* I VII 169 The humidity, and equability of the climate 1882 *Med Temp Jrnl.* I 104 The excessive sensitiveness and want of equability of which so many complain
† 2 Capability of being regarded as equal, or of being compared on equal terms *Obs*
1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 35 May any equabilitie seeme to bee betwixt them? either in the excellencie of the holy Ghost? or in sinceritie of Lyfe? 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr Sabb* 183 You that make the servant . but as the Oxe and Asse is have utterly destroyed this equability *a* 1652 BROME *Love-sick Court* IV 1, Their merits bear no æquability With mine. 1817 COGAN *Ethical Quest.* V (R.), Bodies seem to act mutually upon each other, with a kind of equability in power.
† 3. Due or just proportion , well-balanced condition *Obs*
1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 9 If he finde the plight and state of his body to be in equability and perfect temperatenesse, it shall be good to cherish and preserve it with his like 1605 TIMME *Quersit* II IV 116 The perfect combination, adequation, equabilitie of elements, etc

Equable (ī k-, e kwăb'l), *a.* Also 7-8 æquable. [ad. L. *æquābilis*, f *æquāre* to make level or equal, f *æquus* equal]
1 Uniform, free from fluctuation or variation
a. Of motions or continuous phenomena: Maintaining a constant level of speed or intensity † Also of periods of time. Uniform in duration
1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man* II IX 224, 25 Apocatastases annorum, which amounted to 36525 equable Years 1726 *tr Gregory's Astron* I. III 405 The apparent Motion of the Sun will be equable 1799 *Med Jrnl* I 279 The pulse slower, more uniform and equable. 1808 J WEBSTER *Nat Phil.* 29 Its parallels express the equable time of motion 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond Disp* (1818) Introd 28 Mercury is the liquid best adapted for thermometers, its expansion being most equable. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron* XVIII. 188 Kepler's discovery of the equable description of areas. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II lvi. (1862) V. 72 The slow, solemn, and equable march of the troops.
b. Of temperature : Free from extremes (or sudden changes) of heat and cold
1807 *Med Jrnl* XVII 292 Those parts of the kingdom where they may enjoy the most equable state of temperature 1860 MAURY *Phys Geog Sea* XVII § 728 Thus the equable climates of Western Europe are accounted for
c. Of the feelings, mind, temper, etc. : Even, not easily disturbed. Of a course of events · Free from vicissitudes, tranquil Of literary style. Maintaining a constant level, uniform.
1796 BURKE *Regic Peace* Wks 1842 II 341 [Military ardour] is a cool, steady, deliberate principle, always present, always equable 1814 WORDSW *Laodamia* XVII, In worlds whose course is equable and pure 1836 J H NEWMAN *Par Serm* (1837) III XXIII 375 A calm and equable piety 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* III. 468 His oratory was more correct and equable than theirs 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I Introd 12 It [a translation] should be equable in style 1876 BLACK *Madcap V* XVI. 140 An equable temper is the greatest gift a man can possess
2. Free from inequalities ; uniform throughout its extent or range of operation ; equally proportioned.
1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* VIII. Wks. 1838 III 193 They would have the vast body of a planet to be every where smooth and equable 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 233 Elastic fluids have a tendency to rapid equable mixture 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V XLII. 205 A new valuation .. with a view to a more equable system of taxation. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* II. VIII 69 A more equable division of representatives 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* III IV, A rich subdued and equable tint overspread this visage 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol* (ed 2) I 205 A channel of equable diameter.

†3 Characterized by justice or fairness; = EQUITABLE *Obs.*

1643 SIR T BROWNE *Relig Med* II § 13 Becomming equable to others, I become unjust to myself [Cf quot. 1839 s v EQUABLY.]

Equableness (ē·k-, e·kwăb'lnes) [f prec + -NESS] The condition or quality of being equable; EQUABILITY, in various senses

1641 SYMONDS *Serm bef Ho of Com* C b, We . should walk towards God with truth, æquablenesse, and certainty. 1736 in BAILEY 1877 E CONDER *Bus. Faith* IV 163 Smoothness (that is, equableness of surface). 1880 *Nature* XXIII. No. 582 184 A like equableness from year to year characterises the temperature and rainfall of the climate.

Equably (ē·k-, e·kwăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec + -LY²] In an equable manner; uniformly, regularly, justly, fairly; calmly, tranquilly.

1726 tr *Gregory's Astron.* I. III. 417 The Sun mov'd both equably and in the Equator. *a* 1743 CHLNL (J.), If bodies move equably in concentrick circles, etc. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1806) II III. x. 238 The wealth of the civilized world will . be . more equably diffused 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 62 The . cultivation of their fertile and equably divided territory 1873 BLACK *Pr Thule* xi 172 Equably confessing her ignorance on all such points.

Equacion, -cioun, obs. ff of EQUATION

Equæval (ēkwī·văl), *a* Also equiæval [f. L. *æquæv-us* (f. *æquus* equal + *ævum* age) + -AL] Of equal age, belonging to the same period.

1867 STUBBS *Pref Benedict's Chron* (Rolls) 24 A small folio, written in double columns, in a variety of equæval hands. 1881 W. PAIGRAVE in *Macm Mag.* XLV. 21 Her Capitol was equæval with her birth

†**Equæ·vous,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = prec (Const. *to.*)

1658 W BURTON *Itin Anton.* 173, I cannot think therefore of anything else proceeding from the Roman times here or Equævous to their greatness . except it be the Thames.

Equal (ī·kwăl), *a* and *sb.* Forms: ? 4 *pl.* equals, -les, 6-7 æqual(l, equall, 6 equale, 6- equal. See also EGALL. [ad. L *æquālis*, f *æqu-us* level, even, just.

As the form of the L. *æquus* does not permit it to be directly anglicized without the addition of a suffix, the Eng. *equal* represents the senses of that word as well as those of its derivative *æquālis* The OF. *equal* (orig. a literary adaptation of the L. word, the regular phonetic descendant of which, *ewel, iwel*, was in popular use) does not seem to have been adopted in Eng; but its later form *egual* (*ægal*), *egal* became Eng in 14th c (see EGALL), and did not become wholly obs until the 17th c]

1. Of magnitudes or numbers: Identical in amount; neither less nor greater than the object of comparison Of things: Having the same measure; identical in magnitude, number, value, intensity, etc Const *to*, †*with*

(In this and the next sense often with latent notion of 'at least equal'; hence *not equal to* means usually 'less than', 'inferior to'.)

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* I. § 16 A smal croys aboue the south lyne, þat shewith the 24 howres equals [Lat. *æquales*] of the clokke. *Ibid.* II § 8 To turn the howres in equales in howres equales [*Ad conuertendum horas in equales in horas equales*] 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II. 676 Three hils, not in equall distaunce, nor yet in equall quantitie 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv 212 Yo three inner angles are equal with the two right angles 1598 BARNFIELD *Compl Poetry* xxxviii, The wiues of Troy (for him made aequall mone 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit* (1868) 3 Then to shewe three lightes of aequall height fore and aft *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 8 When with my browne, my gray haires equall be 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* III. 477 Hairy Goats of equal Profit are With Woolly Sheep 1747 WESLEY *Prim Physic* (1762) 116 Flower and fine Sugar equal quantities. 1776 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (1796) III 523 Stamens half as long again as the blossom, nearly equal 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 398 The actions of bodies on each other are always equal 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 223 He had equal equity with the mortgagee for 700*l* 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org Bodies* 656 The number of atoms of hydrogen and oxygen, must .be equal both in amidin and amylin 1846 G DAY tr *Simon's Anim. Chem* II 237 In both cases they occur in nearly equal ratios 1858 LARDNER *Handbk Nat Phil, Hydrost* 132 If the velocity of the float boards were equal to that of the water

b. phr. *Other things being equal* · transl. mod.L. *ceteris paribus*

1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 386 All other circumstances being supposed equal. 1889 *Sat Rev* 16 Mar 318/1 Other things being equal, the chances of any man being hit in action vary. with the rate of fire to which he is exposed

†c Equally reciprocated

c 1540 tr *Pol Vergil's Eng Hist* (Camd.) I. 68, I nothinge desired more in dentlie than the equal amitte of the Romains

2. Possessing a like degree of a (specified or implied) quality or attribute; on the same level in rank, dignity, power, ability, achievement, or excellence; having the same rights or privileges. Const. *to, with.*

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W. 1531) 13 Where he is now resydent, equall in glory to the father. 1593 SHAKS 2 *Hen. VI.* v i 89 Vnloose thy long imprisoned thoughts, And let thy tongue be equall with thy heart. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I iii. § 9 The ancient custom was to dedicate them [books] only to private and equal friends 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc* viii. 30 And made the maimed, orphanes, widowes, yea, & the aged also, equal in spoils with themselves — *John* v 18 Making himselfe equall with God. *a* 1631 DONNE *Paradoxes* (1652) 45 We deny soules to others equall to them in all but in speech. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX 823 The more to draw his Love, And render me more equal 1725 POPE *Odyss* I. 383 For the chaste Queen select an equal Lord 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI 432 He meant his children to be all equal 1878 JEVONS *Prim Pol Econ.* 56 All men are born free and equal

b. Music *Equal voices*: voices either all male or all female

†c. Equivalent, serving the same purpose Const *as, with. Obs rare*

1677 YARRANTON *Eng Improv* 10 Paper in Holland is equal with Moneys in England *Ibid* 13 A Ticket upon such Lands given to the Merchant would be equal to him as ready money.

3 Adequate or fit in quantity or degree. Now only const *to*; formerly also *simply.*

a 1674 CLARENDON (J.), The Scotts trusted not their own numbers as equal to fight with the English 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Ded., To make my commendations equal to your merit 1719 WATTS *Hymns* I. lxiii, What equal Honours shall we bring To Thee, O Lord 1791 HAMPSON *Mem J Wesley* II 28 Of the conduct of the magistrates . it is impossible to speak in equal terms of severity and indignation

b Adequately fit or qualified. Of persons: Having strength, endurance, or ability adequate *to* some requirement Phrase, *Equal to the occasion*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* II 304 The Soil Is equal to the Pastime and the Plough 1769 *Junius Lett* III 17 The part you have undertaken is at least as much as you are equal to. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej* VII, She was not equal, however, to much conversation 1816 *Remarks Inq Mann* 20 He did not feel equal to receiving the congratulations of the company 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins War* II 124 They were not equal to contend with disciplined troops 1872 LIDDON *Elem Relig.* 14 Schemes of independent morality . are not equal to resisting the impetuosities of passion. 1878 BOSW SMITH *Carthage* 163 Gescon was equal to the emergency

4 Of distribution, mixture, etc. Evenly proportioned Of rules, laws, conditions, processes, or actions (hence of agents): Affecting all objects in the same manner and degree, uniform in effect or operation (often passing into 5)

1661 MORGAN *Sph Gentry* I. 14 Consisting of the equallest mixture or temper of the four elements 1676 H PHILIPS *Purch. Patt* A v b, Though this way of valuing the ground be as equal and general a rule as can be; yet, etc 1696 WHISTON *Th Earth* I 36 The equallest Division of the Year allow'd for 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II xxxiii 251 The army dreaded his equal and inexorable justice. 1836 GLEIG P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV 80 If the Irish were refused equal laws, they would demand the dissolution of the Union 1840 GLADSTONE *Ch Princ* 187 The Church contemplates with equal eye the whole of God's ordinances.

b Of a contest: Evenly balanced.

1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 22 Two third. of the day were past, and the fight yet equall.

†c phr *It is equal to me (whether).* = 'it makes no difference', 'it is all the same'. *Obs.* Cf. Fr *c'est égal*, Ger *es ist mir gleich*

1705-15 CHEYNE *Philos Prin. Relig* (J.), They may let them alone, or reject them; it is equal to me 1746 *Col Rec. Penn.* V 57 The Governor said it was equal to him when they adjourn'd. 1749 CHESTERF *Lett* II cxcvi 237 Whether along the coast of the Adriatic, or that of the Mediterranean, it is equal to me 1769 GOLDSM *Rom Hist* (1786) II 260 It was equal to him whether he fell by his enemies in the field, or by his creditors in the city.

†**5.** In sense of L *æquus*: Fair, equitable, just, impartial *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot* II 503 Equale in justice but partialitie. 1545 ELYOT in Strype *Eccl Mem* I App cxvii. 332 My great labours . have profyted the studyous, gentyl, and equal readers. 1592 GREENE *Groatsw. Wit* (1617) 42 Equal heauen hath demed that comfort. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Answ* § 5 (1653) 22 This had been no more rationall or equall then the former. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* IV 188 Is it equall that the Court of Rome themselves should be the Judges? 1681 *Relig Clerici* To Rdr 1 To the equal Reader 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas V*, III xi 354 Proposals of peace which were equal and moderate.

6 Of surfaces · Level, on the same level (*arch*)

†*Equal to* level with

a 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Jas V.* Wks 116 The most part of the church was made equal to the ground 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit* (1742) I. 27 All the Rooms of the same Story, may have their Floor or Pavement equal 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I 156 The equal plains of fruitful Sicily

†**7.** Uniform throughout in appearance, dimensions, or properties *Obs*

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 50 A roofe coveted with them is of an equall colour 1686 AGLIONBY *Painting Illustr* III 107 The Painter must observe an equal Air, so as not to make one part Musculous and Strong, and the other Soft and Tender 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent* 98 A Sheet of their full length equal within one pound in ten quite through 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit* II 184, Large Stones, sound, equal, handsome and rare. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L* § 246 That the building should be a column of equal strength, proportionate in every part to the stress it was likely to bear.

b *Bot.* Symmetrical, having both sides alike

1876 BALFOUR in *Encycl Brit* IV. 1110 When the parenchyma is developed symmetrically on each side of the midrib or stalk, the leaf is *equal*

8 Of movements, pressure, heat, light, etc.: Even, free from fluctuation in rate or intensity *rare.* (With this and the next sense cf. EQUABLE 1)

1626 BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 392 Try them by boiling upon an equal fire. 1691 RAY *Creation* I (1704) 71 These Revolutions are as exactly equal and uniform as the Earth's are. 1761 EARL PEMBROKE *Mid Equitation* (1778) 63 Even or equal trot. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb* III. iv 88 Thy chaste sister Who guides the frozen and inconstant moon Will look on thy more warm and equal light

9. Of the mind, temper, demeanour, tone of voice: Even, tranquil, undisturbed, unruffled *arch*

1680 OTWAY *Orphan* II vii 759 Who can hear this and bear an equal mind? *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), An equal temper in his mind he found, When fortune flatter'd him, and when she frown'd 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F* III 9 He proceeded, in a firm and equal tone, to offer Theodosius the alternative of peace, or war. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* XXII, He addressed him in a tone tolerably equal 1832 TENNYSON *Lotos-Eaters* 153 Let us swear an oath, and keep it with an equal mind

†**10** Of numbers Even *Obs rare* Cf L *par*

1806 G GREGORY *Duct Arts & Sc* s v *Bridge*, The piers of stone bridges should be equal in number, that there may be one arch in the middle

†**11** quasi-*adv* Equally *Obs*

1613 SHAKS *Hen VIII*, I. i 159 He is equall rau'nous As he is subtile. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* II 1, Thou art A thing, that, equal with the devil himself, I do detest. 1633 P FLETCHER *Purple Isl* IV xv, Therefore obtain'd an equall distant seat 1659 DRYDEN *Cromwell* v, Where all the parts so equal-perfect are

12. *Comb* a parasynthetic derivatives, as *equal-armed, -blooded, -eyed, -headed, -limbed, -sided, -souled* Also *equal-handedness* b. adverbial, as *equal-balanced, -poised, -suited*

1833 J HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II 286 The *equal armed balance, so commonly seen in this country 1881 *Athenæum* 23 Apr 567/1 At the top is an equal armed cross 1678 NORRIS *Coll Misc* (1699) 312 If the Good and the Evil be equal-ballanc'd 1764 CHURCHILL *Ep Hogarth* Poems II 135 Thou *equal-blooded judge. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechth* (ed. 2) 677 Toward good and ill, then, *equal eyed of soul 1830 GEN P. THOMPSON *Exerc* (1842) I 280 A government of so much benevolence and *equal handedness 1889 G FINDLAY *Eng Railway* 42 In 1837 the double and *equal-headed reversible rail was originated by Joseph Locke 1855 MILMAN *Lat Chr* (1864) IX xiv viii 278 The short *equal-limbed Greek cross 1635 SWAN *Spec M* (1670) 170 The rising and falling of an *equal-poised balance. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* lxxxv, O friendship, equal-poised control. 1807 T THOMSON *Chem* (ed. 3) II. 571 Four-sided prisms, terminated by *equal sided pyramids 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechth* (ed 2) 676 Nor thine nor mine, but *equal-souled are they 1590 GREENE *Orl Fur* Wks (1861) 102 The lilies and the native rose Sit *equal suited with a blushing red.

B *sb.*

1. One who is equal to another:

a in rank or standing

1573 G HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden Soc.) 4 M. Nevil hath shown himself disdainful towards his æquals and superiors too 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* II i. 171 She is no equall for his birth. 1614 JOHN DAY *Festivals* (1615) 322 First, that they match with their Equals as neere as may be, both in Condition or State of Life, as also in Yeers *a* 1640 EARL STIRLING *Jonathan* (R.), You (though subjects) may my equals make 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* v. 38 Towards equals, nothing becomes a man so well as well bred ease 1844 H H WILSON *Brit India* II 468 The Governor-General, whom, as exercising a delegated authority only, he refused to recognise as the equal of a king 1877 MOZLEY *Univ Sermn* IX 194 Humility is much more tried by equals than it is by inferiors

b in power or achievement, or in any specified quality; a 'match'.

1607 SHAKS *Cor* I i 257 Was euer man so proud as is this Martius? He has no equall 1667 MILTON *P L* VI 248 Satan Prodigious power had shewn, and met in Armes No equal 1792 *Anecd W Pitt* IV App 270 A minister who never had his equal for wisdom and integrity 1875 FORTNUM *Maiolica* IV 43 Orazio had no equal in the execution of his paintings.

†c in age: (*a*) One who has lived as long; (*b*) A contemporary Cf L *æquālis Obs*

1596 HARINGTON *Metam Ajax* (1814) 110 That I may now deal with my ancients and not with my equals 1611 BIBLE *Gal* i 14 And profited in the Iewes Religion, aboue many my equals in mine owne nation 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst* I, IV 443 A Sophist Plutarch's equal

2. abstr *An equal.* a state of equality, an equal footing *Obs* exc *dial.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q* V II 34 Thou that presum'st to weigh the world anew, And all things to an equall to restore *Mod* (Derbysh.) He talks to me as if we were on an equal

Equal (ī·kwăl), *v.* [f prec., cf Fr *égaler*]

1 To make equal, equalize, to bring to the same level Const *with*, or simply. *arch*

1594 DANIEL *Cleopatra* Ded., Wherby great Sidney & our Spencer might, With those Po singers being equalled, Enchaunt the world 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam* xxii 34 He maketh my feet like *[marg* equalleth] hinds' feet 1667 MILTON *P L* I. 248 Him Whom reason hath equald, force hath made supream Above his equals *Ibid* III. 33 Those other two equal'd with me in Fate. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P* I 456 Rebellion equals all 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr* I. 52 Persons equalled in the Favour of God 1868 WHITTIER *Among the Hills* xvii, The fair democracy of flowers That equals cot and palace

†b To proportion *Obs.*

1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk Falconry* (1633) 24 Compare or equall so your meat with the length or shortnesse of time, as that she shall neuer be ouer emptie, yet, etc

†c. To make (ground) level, to level (a building) *to, with the ground*; to make (a ditch) level by filling up *Obs*

1629 R HILL *Pathw Piety* (1849) II 45 The goodliest cities have been equalled with the ground *a* 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Jas III* Wks 39 The fortress, is demolished and equal'd with the ground 1681 R KNOX *Hist Ceylon* (1877) 89 He employs his people . equalling unequal grounds 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 61 Equalling Ditches with raised or even Ground

†2 To consider or represent as equal, to liken, compare *Obs.*

1586 T Rogers 39 *Art* 78 To them, which with Gods word do equal their own doctrines, etc 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr* I III (1636) 89 Their Dogmaticall Traditions, which they Equall with the holy Scriptures *a* 1672 Sterry *Freed Will* (1675) 150 As equalling God in savage cruelness to the most arbitrary Tyrants 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No 114 ₱ 9 To equal robbery with murder, is to reduce murder to robbery 1799–1805 S Turner *Anglo-Sax* I IV III 282 Not content with equalling the pleasures of war to social festivity

3 *trans* To be or become equal to; to 'come up to', match, rival

1599 Marlowe *2nd Pt Tamburl* V III, Let earth and heaven his timeless death deplore, For both their worths will equal him no more 1594 Shaks *Rich III*, I II 249 On me [Richard], whose All not equals Edwards Moytie? 1611 Bible *Job* XXVIII 17 The golde and the chrystall cannot equall it. 1667 Milton *P L* I. 40 He trusted to have equal'd the most High, If he oppos'd 1792 *Anecd W Pitt* IV App 268 He came very young into Parliament, and soon equalled the oldest and ablest actors 1812 Sir H Davy *Chem Philos* 106 The weight of the carbonic acid gas exactly equals the weight of carbonic oxide and the oxygene gas. 1826 Scott *F M Perth* XXXIV, There are enough of brave men around me, whom I may imitate if I cannot equal 1876 Green *Short Hist* VII. 355 The courage of the Queen was only equalled by her terrible revenge 1880 Haughton *Phys Geog.* VI 281 They nearly equalled the elephant in size

4. To produce or achieve something equal to, to match †Also *intr* To cope on equal terms *with* (*obs rare*).

1597 Shaks 2 *Hen. IV*, I III 67, I thinke we are a Body strong enough (Euen as we are) to equall with the King *c* 1610 *Women Saints* (1886) 154 It is a difficult matter, to equall my sisters vertues with my speache *a* 1745 W Broome *To Pope* 26 A rival hand recalls from ev'ry part Some latent grace, and equals art with art. *a* 1832 Mackintosh *Machiavel* Wks 1846 II 480 Historical genius had risen to a height which has not been equalled among the same nation in times of greater refinement

b. To reciprocate in equal measure.

1697 Dryden, tr Virgil *Æneid* VI 641 [She] sought Sicheus, through the shady grove, Who answer'd all her Cares, and equal'd all her Love. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XIII IX, The ardent passion .the extreme violence of which if he failed to equal, etc

†**Equaliform,** *a Obs rare*⁻¹. In 7 æqu-. [f. L. *æquāli-s* equal + -FORM] Having equal forms.

1655–60 Stanley *Hist Philos.* (1701) 379/2 It is all one amongst them if it be called biform, or æqualiform, or diversiform

†**Equalify,** *v Obs rare*⁻¹. [f Equal *a* + -(I)FY] *trans.* To make equal.

1679 G R. tr. *Boyastuan's Theat World* III 223 When he begins to equalify himself with his God, and to make comparisons with him

Equalist (*ī* kwălist). *rare.* [f. Equal + -IST] One who asserts the equality of certain (contextually indicated) persons or things

1661 *Origen's Opin* in *Phœnix* (1721) I. 13 We can find nothing (according to the Hypothesis of the Equalists) why one [Hypostasis] should be called Father or Son rather than another. 1880 P Greg *Acr Zodiac* I 133 The Equalists were driven from one untenable point to another

Equalitarian (*ī*kwǫ litē·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Equalit-y: cf *humanitarian*, etc]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to, or connected with, the doctrine of the equality of mankind B. *sb* An adherent of this doctrine.

1799 Southey *Lett* (1856) I 83 We were talking upon the equalitarian doctrines of the gospel 1837 *Blackw Mag* XLI 21 We, who are neither republicans nor equalitarians 1883 Stevenson in *Longm Mag* II 295 These equalitarian plainnesses leave an open field for the insolence of Jack-in-office

Equality (*ī*kwǫ lĭti) Forms: 4–6 equalite, (5 equalyte, eqwalyte), 6 equaltie, equalitie, -llitie, (6 æqualitie, 7 -ty,) 6– equality. See also Egality [a. OF *équalité* (mod.Fr *égalité*), ad. L *æquālitāt-em*, f *æquālis* Equal] The quality or condition of being equal.

1 The condition of being equal in quantity, amount, value, intensity, etc

c 1400 *Beryn* 2734 Of hete & eke of coldnes of oon equalite. 1530 Palsgr. 217/1 Equalite, *egallité*, evynnesse 1555 Eden *Decades W Ind* III III (Arb) 147 The equalitie of the daye and nyght. 1635 N. Carpenter *Geog Del* II XIV. 221 Reduce to any shadow of Æquality. 1657 Earl Monm tr. *Paruta's Pol Disc* 200 God, by whom the earth it self is sustained and held up with a miraculous equality of weight. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* XX 572 Pleading equality of years. 1831 Brewstlr *Optics* II 19 In approaching the mirror, the image and object approach to equality 1860 Tyndall *Glac* II III, 245 Will the exhausting of the tube disturb the equality? 1870 Rolleston *Anim Life* 122 The ganglia do not maintain the same numerical equality

b *esp* in *Math.* The exact correspondence between magnitudes and numbers in respect of quantity, the existence of which is sometimes expressed by the sign =

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I def 32. 5 This figure [rhombus] agreeth with a square, as touching the equalitie of lines 1772 J H. Moore *Pract Navig* (1828) 4 =The Sign of Equality; it shews that the numbers or quantities placed before it are equal to those following it. 1846 Mill *Logic* I. III. § 11 Equality, which is but another word for the exact resemblance commonly called identity, considered as subsisting between things in respect of their quantity

2. The condition of having equal dignity, rank, or privileges with others, the fact of being on an equal footing

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* I Prob 60 Suppos hys Lordschype lyk noucht be Tyl gret statys in eqwalyte 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W. 1531) 199 But all iii persones one god, of one substaunce, & of inseperable equalite 1606 Shaks. *Ant & Cl* I III 47 Equality of two Domesticke powers, Breed scrupulous faction 1667 Milton *P. L* XII 26 Not content With faire equalitie, fraternal state 1710 Steele *Tatler* No 225 ₱ 3 Equality is the Life of Conversation 1794 Southey *Wat Tyler*, Ye are all equal; nature made you so Equality is your birth-right 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod Par Ch.* 30 The feeling of perfect equality inside the church

b. The condition of being equal in power, ability, achievement, or excellence Also (*rarely*), the condition of being 'equal to an emergency'

1595 Shaks *John* II. 1 327 The on-set and retyre Of both your Armies, whose equality By our best eyes cannot be censured. 1817 Coleridge *Biog Lit.* (1882) 16 The confidence of his own equality with those whom he deemed most worthy of his praise 1828 Scott *F M Perth* XXXIV, They fought with an equality 1879 G W Curtis *Sp New Eng. Soc Dinner*, With their equality to the emergency the Pilgrim Fathers would have lived in the best houses.

†3 In persons: Fairness, impartiality, equity

b In things. Due proportion, proportionateness.

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (1835) 12 Shap and colour and eche feture Weie compropoicyond in swych equalyte 1552 Huloet s. v , Equalitie of lawes, wher thei be to al degrees indifferente 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lvi 44 In hering of him what equalite ye show 1692 Ray *Dissol World* 232 The breaking of order and equality in the world 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* (1852) Introd. 18 Equality is of the essence of such taxes

4 Evenness of surface; uniformity of size or shape; level position Also of movements or processes: Evenness, regularity, uniformity in rate or degree Now somewhat *rare*

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R.* XIII. XXIII (Tollem MS), The see is calde 'equor', and hab þat name of equalite, evennesse 1590 Sir J Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 4 b, All the points of the Piques of everie rancke carrying one equalitie 1656 Ridgley *Pract Physick* 172 Sometimes a Bone, so pressed down, settles to his natural equality 1664 Power *Exp. Philos* I 25 The equality of its Motion . without any fits or starts. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent* 95 The Plumber's vain pretence to near Equality, and endeavour to cast as equal as he can. 1834 Hr. Martineau *Farrers* IV. 73 The equality of wear of a piece of gingham or calico

†5 *fig* Of the body: An even condition or temper. Of the mind: Evenness, equability. *Obs.*

1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* II 20 It consumeth the corrupt superflue humours, and reduceth nature to equalite 1647 Charles I. *Decl. Jan.* 18 Wks (1662) 281 Patience and a great Equality of Mind 1711 Steele *Spect.* No 143 ₱ 4 To enjoy Life and Health as a constant Feast, we should arrive at an Equality of Mind *a* 1762 Lady M W Montague *Lett* LXXIV 121 You would find an easy equality of temper you do not expect

Equalization (*ī* kwăləizī ʃən). [f next + -ATION.] The action or process of equalizing; the condition of being equalized.

1793 Anthony Pasquin (John Williams) *Calm Exam* , Upon the basis of necessary equalization and reciprocity. 1794 J Hutton *Philos. Light, etc.* 91 An opposite source of equalization, tending to restore that equilibrium which is also continually lost 1806 Herschel in *Phil. Trans* XCVI 210 A certain equalization, or approach to equality may be obtained between the motions of the stars 1852 McCulloch *Taxation* II. V (ed 2) 221 In August 1848, the nominal equalisation of the duties was effected 1852 D Mitchell *Battle Summer* 283 Alas, for the happy equalization which our Republic was to effect

Equalize (*ī* kwăləiz), *v* Also 7–8 equallize, (7 egalise). [f Equal + -IZE. Cf Fr. *égaliser.*]

I. To equal, match

†1 *trans* To be or become equal to , to come up to, match, rival; = Equal *v* 3 *Obs*

15 *Tom Thumb* 136 in Hazl *E P P* II 239 Sir Tom Thomb, for thy fame, None can thee equalize. 1590 Spenser *F Q* III ix 44 But a third kingdom Both first and second Troy shall dare to equalise 1595 *Locrine* IV. 1 169 The Scythians Do equalize the grass in multitude 1626 L. Owen *Spec Jesuit* (1629) 19 In all seauen, equalizing the number of the Planets 1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav.* 53 The order and scituation of this Fort and Fabricke, equalizing if not preceding any other in Persia. 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 68 The Elegancy and Nobleness of their Style which never any Philosopher could equalize. 1703 Moxon *Mech Exerc* 84 Fur ought to have a greater Substance to equallize the strength of Oak 1725 Collier *Disc Pract Subj* 346 For by affecting to equalize a superior wealth, they are apt to make their own Figure too large 1774 Pennant *Tour Scotl* 326 A spot equalized by few in picturesque and magnificent scenery 1826 T J Wharton in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* I 112 His great house, that equalizes (if not exceeds) any I have ever seen.

†2. To reciprocate in equal degree, = Equal 4 b *Obs.*

1598 Marston *Pygmal* XXIV, Instill into her some celestiall fire That she may equalize affection.

II To make equal

†3. To regard, represent, or treat as equal; to place on an equality. *Obs.* Also (*rarely*), to regard as contemporary *with* (cf Equal B 1 c). Const *to, with*

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* VII 22 There be that equalize some of them with S Paul his time 1621 R Johnson *Way to Glory* 16 Doest [thou] . equalize them [my writings] with the text of the canonicall Scriptures? 1664 H. More *Antid Idolatry* V 65 The Virgin .. they do at least equallize to Christ 1751 Orrery *Remarks Swift* 241. (R), The Poem which we equalize, and perhaps would willingly prefer to the Iliad, is void of those fetters [rhyme]

4. To make equal in magnitude, number, degree of intensity, etc. Const. *to, with.*

1622 Malynes *Anc Law-Merch* 57 Equalizing the said Custome of Cloth, with the Custome of Wooll 1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav* 136 Intending to equalize it [Babel] with the Starres 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* VI VI 301 Notwithstanding to equalize accounts, we will allow three hundred yeares 1791 Boswell *Johnson* 2 June an 1781 *note*, To show the propriety of equalising the revenues of bishops. 1794 J Hutton *Philos. Heat, &c* 88 Their temperatures must be always changing, and always tending to be equalised 1825 Bentham *Ration Rew* 58 The emoluments of peace and war were, therefore, equalized by attaching a fixed salary to the office 1837 Ht Martineau *Soc Amer* III 39 The despotism that would equalise property arbitrarily 1871 B Stewart *Heat* § 43 Thus to equalize the distances

5 To make equal in condition, dignity, power, or character

1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav.* 102 That they would not equallize him, in the manner of his death, to abject dogs 1790 Burke *Fr Rev* 72 Those who attempt to level, never equalize. 1803 Jane Porter *Thaddeus* XXX (1831) 266 A young woman of fashion. equalising herself with a creature depending on his wits for support *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* V 166 Office of itself does much to equalise politicians *a* 1862 Buckle *Misc Wks* (1872) I 164 The invention of gunpowder equalised all men on the field of battle.

†6. To level, bring to one level *Obs*

1596 Spenser *F. Q* V II 38 These towring rocks I will . equalize againe 1632 Lithgow *Trav* I II The Gothes . subuerted their pallaces, equalizing the walles with the ground. 1653 Gataker *Vind Annot Jer* 64 All alike eaven, as corn cut down and equalised [*sic*] by the harvest mans hand.

7 To render (a movement, process, or condition) uniform.

1822 Imison *Sc & Art* (ed Webster) I. 452 Fly wheels are employed to equalize the motion of a machine 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat Mechanic* 189 Contrivances for equalizing the action in Mr Watt's patent of 1782 1878 K. Johnston *Africa* II 26 The rich forest lands of the Atlas slopes, which equalise the temperature.

b To bring to an average level, compensate (an inequality).

1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I XXIX 692 Equalizing the scarcity of one region by the plenty of another

Hence **Equalized** *ppl a* , **Equalizing** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*) and *ppl a*

1657 S W *Schism Dispatch't* 450 He hath not shown us one equalizing word of this power to counterpoise the many particularizing terms objected by us 1703 Moxon *Mech Exerc* 85 This equallizing of strength must be referred to the Judgment of the Operator 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev* 257 The utter subversion of your equalising principle 1844 Upton *Physioglyphics* 115 Equalized energy 1844 Caroline Fox *Mem Old Friends* (1882) 196 He talked of the national character of the French, and their equalizing methods of education. 1874 Knight *Dict Mech Equalising-saw*, a pair of saws on a mandrel at a gaged distance apart, and used for squaring off the ends of boards and bringing them to dimensions. 1875 Hamerton *Intell Life* I IV 22 The equalizing influence of the outside world

Equalizer (*ī* kwăləi zəi). [f as prec + -ER 1.] One who, or that which, makes equal; *spec* an appliance for equalizing the speed of a machine, or the power used to drive it.

1792 Miss Burney *Diary* (1842) V. 351 [The Duke's] deportment is quite noble and in a style to announce conscious rank even to the most sedulous equaliser 1792 Sir B.Thompson in *Phil Trans.* LXXXII 79 The ocean may be considered as the great reservoir and equalizer of heat 1853 Lewes *Goethe* I 233 The forest is the great equaliser of temperature in Nature 1870 Ruskin *Lect Art* I 5 Education is not the equalizer, but the discerner of men 1874 Knight *Dict Mech , Equalizer*, an evener or whiffletree to whose ends the swingle-trees or single-trees of the individual horses are attached 1882 *Bazaar, Exch. & M* 15 Feb 174 The Otto Power Equaliser.

†**Equallable,** *a Obs rare.* [f. as next + -ABLE] That can be equalled

1621 Lady M Wroth *Urania* 552 Ouercome (cryd hee) by the power not equallable of a Shepherdesse, etc

Equaller. *rare.* [f. Equal *v.* + -ER 1] One who, or that which, makes equal.

c 1630 Drumm of Hawth. *Poems* Wks 26 Death Impartial equaller of all with dust.

Equalling (*ī* kwălin), *vbl sb.* [f. Equal *v* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. Equal In quot. used *attrib.*

1880 Turner *Catal Tools Sheffield* 72 s. v *Files*, Equalling and Cotter Files

Equally (*ī* kwălĭ), *adv.* Also 6 equallie, (equaly) [f Equal *a* + -LY 2]

1. To an equal degree or extent; as much in one case as in another Const *with*; sometimes *as.*

1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav* 215 It is doubtfull whether it [Saint Helena] adhere to America or Africa, the vast Ocean bellowing, on both sides, and almost equally 1668 J Mall *Offer of F Help* 113 They all flow equally from the sovereignty of God. 1692 O Walker *Hist. Illustr* 291 He was equally Learned as Warlike. 1701 De Foe *True-born Eng.* II. 6 And equally of Fear and Forecast void 1736 Butler *Anal.* I I. Wks 1874 I. 25 It is said these observations are equally applicable to brutes 1791 Mrs Radcliffe *Rom Forest* XVII, You and Clara shall be equally my daughters 1848 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* II. 146 His presence and his absence were equally dreaded by the lord lieutenant. 1853 F. W. Newman tr. *Odes Horace* 7 Being the inventor

of the lyre, he [Hermes] is patron of poets equally as Apollo. 1818 T. Arnold *Wyclif's Serm. Wks* III Introd. p. v, This work is equally one-sided and uncompromising with Wyclif's tracts

2. In equal shares

*c*1386 Chaucer *Somp. T.* 529 Then nys no man can deme If that it were departed equally 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 294 My Forewarde Consisting equally of Horse and Foot. 1695 Ld. Preston *Boeth. Life* 15 Equally sharing with him his Labours and Victories 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 25 To her other sisters equally between them 1827 J. Powell *Devises* II. 181 The said legacy should be divided equally between them that were alive.

3 According to one and the same rule or measure

Formerly also, impartially, equitably, justly.

1526 *Pilg. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 110 Deale equally, without parcialite. 1597 Daniel *Civ. Wares* v. (R.), The equally respecting eye Of pow'r looking alike on all deserts. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* v. iii. 45 So to vse them, As we shall find their merites, and our safety May equally determine. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* i. xv. 77 If a man judge between man and man, it is a precept that he deale Equally between them. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 3 To enter equally into the genius of both nations. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. i. 204 You say it is dealing equitably or equally.

† **4.** On a level with regard to height; in a line *with. Obs.*

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. ii. 69 Yet are they [the bridges] equally built, no higher in the middle then at either ende. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* i. Def. iv, A Right Line is that which lies equally betwixt its Points. 1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. i. i. 3 The nurse went equally with him that supported the train.

5 Uniformly; in uniform degree or quantity; in the same relative proportion.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 235 Distributing the Air more equally thro' the House. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xiv. § 22 Being constantly equally swift. 1735 Bristol *Querist* § 214 Seed equally scattered produceth a goodly harvest. 1793 Smeaton *Eddystone L.* § 242 The wedges and treenails were every where equally applied. 1796 Nelson 5 June in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. Introd. 81, I know of none so equally good. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 351 The thickest wires receive the strongest heat; therefore, the whole is equally heated in the same space of time. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* xiii, The population, formerly spread pretty equally over the country

Equalness (ī·kwălnes) *rare* in mod. use [f. as prec. + -NESS]

1 The state or fact of being equal in magnitude, number, condition, etc.; = Equality 1, 2

1530 Palsgr. 217/1 Equalnesse, *equiperation.* 1547-64 Bauldwin *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) iv. iii, Friendship ought to be engendred of equalnes, for where equalnie is not, friendship cannot long continue. 1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* i. xvi, The prose of y' equalnes of this likenam vnto the triangle, dependeth of the thirty and two Theoreme. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 25, I am sure, I am no wayes able to Plead equalness, in point of Law, with those noble Gentlemen. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 53 The equalness of their weight. 1864 Spencer *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 170 There was some appreciation of the equalness of men's liberties to pursue the objects of life.

† **2.** Fairness, equity. *Obs.*

1548 R. Huttln *Sum Diuinitie* P. viij a, To iudge accordyng vnto ryght and equalnes. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* xxxvii. 34 Where reason and equalnesse be gyders.

† **3** a. Of movements, processes, etc: Uniformity in rate or degree. b. Of the mind, temper, etc: Evenness, equability, equanimity. *Obs.*

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 35 Softly exercisynge euery parte with equalnesse. 1675 Temple *Let. Lockhart* Wks. 1731 II. 333 With so great Equalness of Temper, and Constancy of Mind. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. xiii. 251 To bear the honour with equalness of temper. 1799 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 82 His equalness and kindness of character.

Equanimity (ī·kwănī·mĭti). Also 7 æqu-. [ad. Fr. *equanimité*, ad. L. *æquanimitas*, f. *æquanimis* having an even mind, f. *æquus* even + *animus* mind.] The quality of having an even mind

† **1** Fairness of judgement, impartiality, equity.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* ii. v. 18 The third goodnes.. is that equanimitie, which accepteth a iust excuse. 1658 Milton *Lett. State* Wks. (1851) 417 Your far celebrated Equanimity encourag'd us to recommend this Cause to your Highness. 1752 Fielding *Amelia* v. v, You have the equanimity to think so.

2. Evenness of mind or temper; the quality or condition of being undisturbed by elation, depression, or agitating emotion, unruffledness

1663 Pepys *Diary* 8 Mar., I cannot but remember my Lord's equanimity in all these affairs with admiration. 1710 *Tatler* No. 242 P 1 This Quality [Good-Nature] keeps the Mind in Equanimity. 1785 Burke *Sp. Nabob Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 238 These gentlemen have borne all the odium of this publication.. with unexampled equanimity. 1814 Scott *Wav.* lxv, The quiet equanimity with which the Baron endured his misfortunes, had something in it venerable and even sublime. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* 61 Mrs. Poyser has not yet recovered her equanimity on the subject.

b. *pl.* (*nonce-use.*) Seasons of equanimity.

1663 Butler *Hud.* I. iii. 1020 Perturbations that possess The Mind or Æquanimities.

Equanimous (ī·kwæ·nĭməs), *a.* Also 7 æquanimous. [f. L. *æquanim-is* (see prec.) + -ous]

1 Even-tempered; not easily elated or depressed

1656 Trapp *Comm. Matt.* v. 16 [A minister must be] patient, or equanimous, easily parting with his right for peace' sake. 1660 Gaudfn *Sacrilegus* 14 That the Reverend Bishops.. may not seem less equanimous and condescending. 1721-1800 in Bailey. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Aug. 3/2 It required all the splendour of the day.. to make me equanimous on discovering the postmaster's audacious cheat

† **2** Impartial. *Obs.*

1670 Maynwaring *Vita Sana* xv. 128 That equanimous distribution of her [the Soul's] energy into the Members and Parts of the Body

Hence **Equanimously** *adv.*, with equanimity. **Equanimousness**, the quality of being equanimous

1652 Gauli *Magastrom.* 132 Disposing equanimously to all accidents. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* III. iii. 41 Pendennis, in reality, suffered it very equanimously. 1736 Bailey, *Equanimousness*, evenness of mind, contentedness. 1775 in Ash.

Equant (ī·kwănt), *a.* and *sb. Astr. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 7 æquant. [ad. L. *æquant-em*, pr. pple. of *æquā-re* to make equal, f. *æquus* equal.]

A. *adj.* That equalizes. *Equant circle* [med. L. *circulus æquans*], a circle imagined by the ancient astronomers for the purpose of reducing the planetary movements to consistency with the hypothesis that celestial motion must be uniform in velocity. Also *fig.*

B. *sb.* = *Equant circle.*

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iii. 424 Excentricke, concentricke, circles equant, etc., are absurd. *Ibid.* III. i. iii. iii. (1676) 267/1 Love is the circle equant of all other affections. 1796 in Hutton *Math. Dict.* 1834 *Nat. Philos., Hist. Astron.* vi. 31/1 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) He [Ptolemy] was compelled to suppose that the centre of the equant revolved in a small circle round the centre of the excentric.

¶ Erroneously used for 'centre of the equant'

1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. iv. § 7. I. 221 About another point, the equant

† **E·quat(e,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *æquāt-us*, pa. pple. of *æquā-re* (see prec.).] Equivalent to the later Equated. a. *Astrol.* b. Made level, levelled

1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, In houre chosen equat for the nones. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. (1822) 9 At last, hauth thir pepill wan brocht undir ane communite to leif in Rome, and the cicte Alba equate to the ground. 1536 *Chron. Scot.* (1821) II. 161 Nevir to sever fra this town, quhill the wallis thairof wer equate to the ground.

Equate (ī·kwē·t), *v.* Also 7 æquate. [f. L. *æquāt-* ppl. stem of *æquā-re*: see prec.]

† **1** *trans.* To make (bodies) equal; to balance. *Obs. rare.*

1530 Palsgr. 539/1 They were nothyng egall, but he hath nowe equated them. 1755 B. Martin *Mag. Brit.* iv. 394 The Guinea and Large Piece of Cork seem not to be nicely equated in Weight.

† **2** To take the average of. *Obs.*

1844 *Mann & Housch. Mag.* (1871) 4, 9 Mete fyrst how many roddes that one ende is over thwart, and in lyke wyse mete that other ende. Than equate that.

b. *Astr.* To reduce to an average, to make the allowances necessary for bringing observations to a common standard, or for obtaining a correct result.

1633 T. James *Voy.* Qij, The Declination was not equated. 1677 R. Cary *Chronol.* I. i. xii. 14 With some other Epagomenae at the end of the Year, or in a short period of Years fit to equate the Motion of the Sun. 1752 Chambers *Cycl. s. v.*, To Equate solar days, that is, to convert apparent into mean time, and mean into apparent time. 1833 Herschel *Astron.* iv. 174 This last process is technically termed correcting or equating the observation for nutation.

3 *Math.* To state the equality of (one quantity) *to* or *with* (another); to state the equality between (two quantities); to put in the form of an equation

1779 Hutton in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 9 The fluxion of this expression being equated to 0. 1806 *Course Math.* I. 229 By equating the terms which contain like powers of *z*. 1846 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* I. II. iv. iii. § 24 It is not to be chipped out by the geologist or equated by the mathematician. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 225 By equating the computed difference to the actual difference.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* To treat, regard, or represent as equivalent.

18 De Quincey *Philos. Herod.* Wks. 1862 VIII. 211 Three generations were equated to a century. 1840 Gladstone *Ch. Princ.* 399 The danger of confounding true and false by equating them [forms of religion] all. 1877 Skeat *Piers Plowm.* Notes 460 Marlow uses the word 'chaty' rather artfully, so that it may be equated either to 'dearly' or 'carefully'. 1882 J. Rhys *Celtic Brit.*, App. 278 Boudicca might perhaps be equated with such a Latin name as Victorina. 1885 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Oct. 95 In the Book of Leinster thirty four foreign saints are equated with natives.

Hence **Equated** *ppl. a.*, **Equating** *vbl. sb.*

1633 H. Gellibrand in T. James *Voy.* Rij, The Æquated Anomaly of the Orbe. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 338 He divulged his invention of the equating of a streight line to a crooked or parabole. 1694 E. Halley in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 251 When the equated Number II. is less than 113. 1790 Herschel *ibid.* LXXI. 122 The clock altered to true equated time. 1817 H. T. Colebrooke *Algebra, etc.* 312 The mean or equated depth. 1870 Bowen *Logic* vi. 160 It makes no difference which of the equated quantities is placed first.

Equation (ī·kwē·ʃən). Also 4 equacion, equacioun, 6–7 æquation. [ad. L. *æquātiōn-em*, f. *æquā-re*: see Equant.] The action of equalling

I. The action of making equal

† **1.** *spec.* in *Astrol.* Equal partition. *Equations of houses*: the method of dividing the sphere equally into 'houses' for astrological purposes. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 552 And hise proporcioneles conuenient for hise equacions in euery thyng. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* I. § 22 With the smale point of the forseide label, shaltow kalculе thyne equacioun in the bordure of thin Astrolabie. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 67 He loketh his equacions And eke the constellacions.

2 *gen.* The action of making equal or balancing; the state of being equally balanced, equilibrium, equality. Now chiefly in phrases like *equation of demand and supply, equation of trade*, etc.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Equation*, making equal, even or plain. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man* II. ix. 216 The very Redundance it self of Mankind seeming by a natural consecution to yield and subminister this Remedy, for its Reduction and Equation. 1718 Rowe tr. *Lucan* II. (R.), Again the golden day resum'd its light, And rul'd in just equation with the night. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 140 It would be difficult to determine the different values of the dollars and the candlesticks, so as to come to a nice equation of the matter. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* III. xxi. § 1 (1876) 375 An excess of imports over exports, arising from the fact that the equation of international demand is not yet established. 1850 Grotl *Greece* II. lx. VII. 482 If his personal suffering could be set in equation against the mischief brought by himself both on his army and his country. 1876 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* III. vii. 399 These prices would adjust the equation of international trade.

II Reduction to a normal value or position

3 *Astr.* The action of adding to or subtracting from any result of observation or calculation such a quantity as will compensate for a known cause of irregularity or error. Chiefly *concr.* the quantity added or subtracted for this purpose.

Annual equation see Annual 2 b.

Equation of the centre the difference between the mean and the true anomaly of a heavenly body.

† *Eccentric equation.* = *Equation to the centre.*

Equation of the equinoxes the difference between the mean and apparent places of the equinoxes, arising from the phenomenon known as *Precession of the equinoxes*.

Equation of time, the difference between the time shown by a clock (mean time) and that shown by a sundial.

Personal equation the correction required in astronomical observations in consequence of greater or less inaccuracy habitual to individual observers. Also *transf.*

1666 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) II. 22 To the Royal Society, where one Mercator produced his rare clock, and new motion to perform the equations. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. iii. 421 When both these Causes of the Equation of Time hold. 1812 Woodhouse *Astron.* xxxiv. 320 Corrections, or, as they are astronomically called, equations. 1834 *Nat. Philos., Astron.* x. 193/1 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) The equation of the centre [of the sun] is subject to a very slow secular variation. 1853 Lardner *Handbk. Astron.* § 3200 If we suppose an [illegible] moon to move from perihelion [illegible] perihelion, with a uniform angular velocity, the difference between this imaginary moon and the true moon is called the *equation of the centre*. 1854 Mosley *Astron.* xxi. (ed. 4) 96 The difference between true and mean solar time is called the equation of time. 1881 Lockyer in *Nature* No. 614. 318 Photography has no personal equation. 1881 *New York Nation* XXXII. 430 The scientific genealogists of the more advanced school, who settle the problem off-hand, often in accordance with their personal equation.

4 *Equation of payments*: the process of finding a mean time for the equitable payment in one amount of several sums due at different times.

1677 Cocker *Arith.* xxix. 309 Equation of payments is that Rule whereby to reduce the times for payment of several sums of money to an equated time for payment of the whole debt without dammage to the Debtor or Creditor.

III. Statement of equality.

† **5.** *Math.* The action of stating the identity in value of two quantities or expressions. *Obs.*

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* 6 That great Arithmeticall Arte of Æquation commonly called Algebra. 1579 Digges *Stratiot.* 44 Æquation is nothing else but a certain conference of two numbers being in value Equal, and yet in multitude and Denomination different. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* III. 187 Thus came they to upbraid Algebra with the Æquation of three discontinued Numbers. 1673 Kersey *Algebra* I. xi. 51 An Equation in the Algebraical Art is a mutual comparing of two equal Quantities or Things of different Denominations.

6. *concr.* A formula affirming the equivalence of two quantitative expressions, which are for this purpose connected by the sign =.

The two chief kinds of equations are (1) Those which contain symbols denoting one or more unknown quantities, to discover the numerical values of these is called 'solving'; the equation, the numbers which will 'satisfy' an equation, i. e. which may be substituted for the symbol of unknown quantity without rendering the statement incorrect, are called its 'roots'. (2) Those which indicate a constant relation existing between variables; as *Equation to a curve*, an equation expressing a relation between coordinates or the like, which is constant for every point in the curve; *equation of motions*, etc. Equations are distinguished as *simple, quadratic, cubic, biquadratic*, etc. (or as of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, etc. degree) according to the highest power which they contain of any unknown or variable.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* II. Introd. 60 Many rules.. of Algebra, with the equations therein vsed. 1657 Hobbes *Absurd Geom.* Wks. 1845 VII. 366 You mean that the lowermost to the lowermost in the first equation are equal. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 62 Mr. de Buffon mention'd we should.. resolve the equation $ax=y^2$. *Math.* II. 322 The equation to the curve being $ax=y^2$. 1816 Playfair *Nat. Phil.* II. 227 This method of determining the co-efficients of a given function, or correcting them from observation, by means of what are called Equations of Condition, is said to have been invented by Tobias Mayer of Gottingen. 1838 De Morgan *Ess. Probab.* 29 An investigation of the method of solving an equation. 1853 Sir H. Douglas *Mil. Bridges* (ed. 3) 11 Hence there is obtained the following equation of motion: $a\,V^1 = g \sin. \theta$.

1871 B. Stewart *Heat* § 62 From this equation we derive at once the relation between the temperature and the density of air 1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat Phil* I I § 191 What is called the 'equation of continuity' [for fluids], an unhappily chosen expression

b *transf*

1860 Abp Thomson *Laws Th* § 68 110 Every affirmative judgment may be regarded as an equation of subject and predicate

c. A formula which represents a chemical reaction by stating the equality between the symbols representing the original and those which represent the resulting substances.

1807 T Thomson *Chem* (ed 3) II 132 We have therefore this equation, Carbon 28 + Oxygen 72 = Carb Ox 69 + Oxygen 31 1844-57 G Bird *Urin Deposits* (ed 5) 245 In the following equation this decomposition of the allantoin is assumed to have occurred. 1853 W Gregory *Inorg Chem* (ed. 3) 90 The following equation explains the change. $(KO,NO_5)+2(HO,SO_3)=(KO,HO,2SO_3)+(HO,NO_5)$

Equational (ɪkwē·ɪ ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec + -al] Pertaining to, or involving the use of, equations

1864 W. Hipsley (*title*), Equational Arithmetic. Questions of Interest, Annuities, &c 1880 *Athenæum* 13 Nov. 636/3 A further theoretical aid in equational logic.

Hence **Equationally** *adv.*, in an equational form; by the use of equations.

1881 Jevons in *Nature* XXIII 487 They [secondary propositions] obey exactly the same formal laws as primary propositions, and are of course expressed equationally

Equationism (ɪkwē·ɪ ʃənɪz'm). [f as prec. + -ism.] Also **Equationist** [+ -ist] (See quots)

1871 W G. Ward *Ess Theism* (1884) II 247 The principle of 'equationism', the principle of effecting an 'equation' between the strength of his convictions and the amount of proof on which they respectively rest The objection of equationists can be otherwise met

Equator (ɪkwē·ɪ tŏr, -ɔɪ) Also 7-8 æquator [a late L *æquātor* one who makes equal, hence in late L. (*circulus*) *æquator diei et noctis* 'the equalizer of day and night' (cf *equinoctial*), f. *æquāre* to make equal, f *æquus* equal]

1. *Astr.* A great circle of the celestial sphere, whose plane is perpendicular to the axis of the earth. (When the sun is in the equator, day and night are equal in length: hence the name) Commonly called the Equinoctial

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol* I § 17 The middel cercle is cleped also the weyere, equator of the day. 1594 J Davis *Seaman's Secr* II (1607) 2 When the Sunne cometh vpon the Equator, then the daies and nights are of one length through the whole worlde 1682 Sir T Browne *Chr. Mor* 121 The time might come when capella would have its motion in the æquator 1726 tr *Gregory's Astron* I II 295 The beginning of the Equator, from whence the Right Ascension of the Stars is reckoned, is where it intersects the Ecliptic. 1837 Whewell *Hist Induct Sc* III I § 8 I 144 The circle which divided the sphere [of the heavens] exactly midway between these poles was called the equator

2 *Geog* A great circle of the earth, in the plane of the celestial equator, and equidistant from the two poles

1612 Brerewood *Lang & Relig* XIV 149 That the Earth on the South side of the Æquator, should be of a more ponderous disposition then on the North 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* II II 61 The Northern pole of the Loadstone attracteth a greater weight then the Southerne on this side the Equator 1727 Thomson *Summer* 647 Mountains big with mines, That on the high equator ridgy rise. 1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist.* (1776) I II A polar prospect, and a landscape at the equator, are as opposite in their appearances as in their situation 1856 Emerson *Eng Traits, Voy Eng* Wks (Bohn) II 12 The sea-fire shines in her wake. Near the equator, you can read small print by it.

fig *a* 1631 Donne *Select* (1840) 105 A Christian hath no solstice . much less hath he any equator, where days and nights are equal, that is, a liberty to spend as much time ill, as well *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* I 39 It [the Reformation] is as it were the Æquator, or that remarkable Line, dividing between Eminent Prelates, Learned Writers, and Benefactors to the Publick, who lived Before or After it.

3 *transf.* A similarly situated circle on any heavenly (or, occasionally, any spherical) body.

1746 J Parsons *Hum Physiognomy* 1 14 Because Santorini, in his Figure of the Face, makes the Eye-lids meet upon the very Equator of the Eye-ball 1834 *Nat Philos, Astron* III 83 (Usef Knowl Soc) The great circle perpendicular to the axis of the moon, is called for a similar reason the equator of the moon 1839 G Bird *Nat Phil* 351 In a sphere of quartz at the equator 1868 Lockyer tr *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed 3) 37 The rapidity of this movement varies regularly with their [Sun-spots'] distance from the solar equator

b. *Magnetic equator*, an irregular line, passing round the earth in the neighbourhood of the equator, on which the magnet has no dip; = *Aclinic line* (see Aclinic).

1832 *Nat Philos, Magnetism* III § 98 (Usef Knowl Soc) The magnetic equator 1849 Mrs Somerville *Connex Phys Sc.* xxx 342 A line encircling the earth, called the magnetic equator

c *Equator of the magnet* (see quots.)

1635 N Carpenter *Geog Del* I III. 60 The Magnet. is separated or diuided by a middle line or Æquator 1837 Brewster *Magnet.* 251 It is obvious. that the magnetic intensity increases from the equator to the poles 1871 Tyndall *Fragm Sc* (ed 6) I xv 416 Hold the needle over the equator of the magnet 1885 S Thompson *Electr & Magn* II § 78 The portion of the magnet which lies between the two poles is apparently less magnetic. This region Gilbert called the equator of the magnet.

4. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *equator-sun*; equatorwards *adv*, towards the equator.

1735 Thomson *Liberty* IV 413 Those [paths of the sea] that, profuse Drunk by Equator-Suns, severely shine 1875 Croll *Climate & T.* x 287 The pressure impels the bottom-water equatorwards 1884 *Daily News* 2 Aug 5/4 To continue the voyage equatorwards

Equatorial (ɛkwătōə rĭăl), *a.* and *sb* Also 7-8 æquatorial, 8-9 equatoreal. [f. L. *æquātor* (see prec.) + -(ɪ)al; in Fr. *équatorial.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the equator, situated or existing on or about the equator.

1713 Derham *Phys-Theol* II. I *note* I (R.) A prolate sphæroid, making the polar about 34 miles shorter than the equatorial diameter 1789 Herschel *Saturn* in *Phil Trans* LXXX 16 The arrangement of the belts has always followed the direction of the ring, which is what I have called being equatorial 1794 G Adams *Nat & Exper Philos* III xxvii 334 Their surfaces will be higher .in the equatoreal, than in the polar regions 1860 Maury *Phys Geog Sea* v § 296 Panama is in the region of equatorial calms 1870 Yeats *Nat Hist Comm.* 65 Equatorial grains are maize and rice.

b. Pertaining to the 'equator' of a magnet, or of any spherical or spheroidal body

1664 Power *Exp Philos* III 168 Those æquatorial parts of the Magnet, which before respected the East 1837 Brewster *Magnet* 268 The middle of a copper wire was applied to the equatorial groove 1861 J R Greene *Man Anim Kingd., Cælent* 227 In Cestum these [a pair of symmetrical tentacles] do not issue from the equatorial region, thence turning away from the mouth

2. *Equatorial instrument* or *telescope*. an apparatus consisting essentially of a telescope attached by an arm to an axle revolving in a direction parallel to the plane of the equator. By a uniform motion given to this axle (in large instruments by clockwork) the telescope follows the diurnal apparent motion of any point in the heavens to which it is directed. *Equatorial circle*: a graduated circle (otherwise called *hour-circle*, *right-ascension-circle*) revolving in a plane parallel to the equator, forming part of the equatorial instrument.

1792 Jefferson in *Harper's Mag* (1885) Mar 535/2 He is to pay for equatorial instrument 1793 Sir G Shuckburgh *Equator Instr* in *Phil Trans* LXXXIII 72 The idea of an equatorial telescope was again renewed by three several artists in this kingdom 1868 Airy *Pop Astron* II 39 For causing the Equatoreal instrument to revolve uniformly

B. *sb.* = *Equatorial instrument* see A. 2.

1793 Sir G Shuckburgh *Equator Instr* in *Phil Trans* LXXXIII 84 The equatorial is a machine calculated to observe the heavenly bodies in every part of the hemisphere 1847 Whewell *Hist Induct Sc* VII VI § 1 (ed 2) Transit instruments, equatorials, heliometers. 1879 Lockyer *Elem Astron* VI 224 An equatorial

b. *attrib.* in *equatorial clock*, a clock for driving an equatorial.

1884 Britten *Watch and Clockm. Hand-bk* 66, 102

Equatorially (ɪkwātōə·rĭălɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In an equatorial direction or position

1802 Paley *Nat. Theol* VIII, It is occasionally requisite, that the object-end of the instrument be moved up and down, as well as horizontally or equatorially 1868 Lockyer *Elem Astron* 224 An eight-inch telescope, equatorially mounted 1870 R M Ferguson *Electr* 41 Some arranged themselves axially, others equatorially. 1875 Croll *Climate & T* VI. 113 The cool and heavy water of the polar basin . would flow equatorially with equal velocity. 1889 Burdon-Sanderson in *Nature* 26 Sept 529 Suppose that the catalyzable material is accumulated equatorially

†**Eque.** *Sc. Obs* A balanced account; an acquittance, receipt. 'So called from the phrase, *et sic æque*, which was written at the foot of an account when it was closed or settled.' (Jam. *Suppl*)

1636 *Rec. Burgh Glasg* (1876) II. 41 Supplicatiounes to the exchequer annent our eque 1637 *Rec Burgh Aberdean* (1871) I 118 The tounes eque wpoun the payment of thair burrow mailles.

Equerry (e kwĕri, ɛ́kwe rɪ) Forms: *α.* 6 esquiry(e, 7 escuirie, 8 escurie. *β* 6 equirrie, 7 equerie, 7–9 equery, 7– equerry. *γ. aphet.* 6–8 query, -rry, quiry, -rry. [ad. F *écurie*, earlier *escurie* (also *escuierie*, by erroneous association with *escuyer* Esquire), med L. *scūria* stable, f. OHG. *scūr* shed, shelter (whence *scuura*, MHG *schiure*, mod.G. *scheuer* barn). The surviving Eng form is due to an erroneous idea of some connexion with L. *equus* horse; the accentuation on the first syll., favoured by most Dicts. of the present century, is due to the same cause]

†1. The stables belonging to a royal or princely household; the body of officers in charge of the stables. *Obs.*

α. 1552 Huloet, Esquirye, equitium. 1595 in Spottiswood *Hist Ch Scotl* (1677) VI. 413 His Majesties house and esquiry and stable 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 84 The keeping of an escuirie or stable of horses.

β 1600 *Gowrie Conspir.* in *Select Harl. Misc* (1793) 190 His hienes being now come downe by the equerie. *a* 1691 Boyle *Wks.* VI 354 (R.), Sir R P, that is, (in the ear) Sir Robert Pye of the equerry 1731 in Bailey vol. II. 1800 Coleridge *Piccolom* I IX, There is brought to me from your equerry A splendid hunting dress.

γ 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit* IX XXIV (1632) 1183 He having familiar acquaintance in the Quirry 1633 Ford *Love's Sacr* I II, There's not a groom o' the query could have match'd The jolly riding man 1719 *Glossogr Angl Nova* s v. *Querry*, A Gentleman of the Querry

2. [Short for 'gentleman of the equerry', 'groom of the equerry'; cf AF. *esquire de quirye*, OF. *escuyer d'escuyrie.*] †a. A groom (*obs.*) b An officer in the service of a royal or other exalted personage, charged with the care of the horses, At the English Court, an officer of the royal household, charged with the duty of occasional attendance on the sovereign.

α. 1708 Chamberlain *State Gt. Brit* I II XII. (1743) 100 The constable hath also the power of escuries & pages

β 1591 Horsey *Trav.* (1857) 197 At Yeraslaue another equirrie of the stable mett him 1679-88 *Secr Serv Money Chas & Jas.* (1851) 151 In repayring of his house as one of the equerys. 1708 *Lond Gaz* No 4464/4 One Equery, two Pages of Honour, and the Gentleman Usher in waiting, in Her Majesty's Leading Coach 1756-7 tr *Keysler's Trav* (1760) III 255 Attended by the Roman emperors as if they were equerries or grooms of the holy see 1813 *Examiner* 3 May 280/2 His Royal Highness left Carlton House accompanied by Captain Portier, his Equery 1839 tr *Lamartine's Trav East* 41/1 The Equery of Lady Stanhope, who is at the same time her physician. 1865 Maffei *Brigand Life* II. 18 The equerries and militia of the barons

γ [1526 *Househ Ord* 172 The Master of the Horse to have sitting with him at his table the Esquires de Qurye and the Avenor] *Ibid* 206 The Master of the Horses doe appoint all such Quernes, Officers, and Keepers as, etc 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I VII (1641) 61/2 As skilfull Quirry, that commands the Stable Of some great Prince [1603 Florio *Montaigne* I IX (1632) 17 A Gentleman serving the King in place of one of the Quiers of his Quierie] 1608 Bp Hall *Epist* I VI, Francesco del Campo (one of the Arch-Dukes Quiryes) 1693 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III 165 Mr Charles Turner querrie to King James 1763 Mrs E Stanley *Prince Titi* 14 The Querry or Riding-Master beat down a poor ancient Woman into a very miry Place.

Hence **E querryship**, the office or position of an equerry

β 1787 Miss Burney *Diary* (1842) III 426 Her husband's Equerryship 1882 *Standard* 13 Nov 5/3 Colonel M'Neill has held for the last eight years an Equerryship to the Queen

γ 1611 Cotgr., *Escuyrie*, a Querry ship 1681 Blount *Glossogr*, Querryship.

Equestrial (ɛ́kwe strĭăl), *a.* Now *rare* [f. as next + -al] = Equestrian

1553 Grimald tr. *Cicero's Duties* (c 1600) 99 b, It was wont to bee done abroad by vs of the Equestriall order. 1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* (1673) 232 The sight of one of these is nothing inferiour to the equestrial party coloured caparisons. 1611 Coryat *Crudities* 289 One hundred and sixty fiue marble statues of worthy personages, partly equestriall, partly pedestriall 1719 Ozell tr *Misson's Trav Eng* 309 (D.), Two others of the same King, one equestrial, and most furiously ugly. 1883 C Beard *Reformation* III. 96 The equestrial portrait which represents him triumphing over the Protestants on the battle-field of Muhlberg

Equestrian (ɛ́kwe strĭăn), *a* and *sb* [f L *equestri-s* belonging to a horseman (f. *eques* horseman, f *equ-us* horse) + -an]

A *adj*

1. Of or pertaining to horse-riding. Also of persons: Skilled in horse-riding.

1656-81 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Equestrian*, pertaining to a Horse-man, Knight, or Gentleman, or to an Horse 1711 Steele *Spect* No 104 ¶ 1, I should be glad if a certain Equestrian Order of Ladies. would take this Subject into their serious Consideration 1741 Middleton *Cicero* (1742) I IV 273 The Equestrian races of the Circus 1758 Johnson *Idler* No 6 ¶ 4 Future candidates for equestrian glory 1838 Lytton *Alice* II VI. 81 Evelyn's inexperience in equestrian matters. 1866 Edgar *Runnymede* (1870) 80 Their mettled palfreys, and their equestrian grace

2. Mounted on a horse. Also of a portrait or statue: Representing a person on horseback.

1711 Addison *Spect* No 59 ¶ 4 The Antique Equestrian Statue of Marcus Aurelius 1711-14 *Spectator* (J.), An equestrian lady appeared upon the plains 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* III. 22 Advance at once to the equestrian chief. 1840 Dickens *Barn Rudge* x, To sit for an equestrian portrait

3 *Rom Ant.* Of or pertaining to the order of *Equites* or Knights

1696 Kennett *Rom Antiq* II III i. 97 One that had Four hundred [sestertia] might be taken into the Equestrian Order 1781 Gibbon *Decl & F* III 241 Whatever might be the numbers, of equestrian, or plebeian rank, who perished in the massacre of Rome 1879 Froude *Cæsar* VIII 78 Cicero challenged his opponents to find a single instance in which an Equestrian Court could be found to have given a corrupt verdict

transf 1791 Burke *App. Whigs* Wks. 1808 VI. 237 A middle sort of men; a sort of equestrian order.

b. *Hist* Of or pertaining to the 'knightly order' in the states of the Holy Roman Empire

1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv* IV 64 Next day the Equestrian Order went to the House of Senators 1711 *Lond. Gaz* No. 4930/1 The Deputies of the Equestrian Order, were to meet there 1845 S Austin *Ranke's Hist Ref.* III 617 The bishop, chapter and equestrian order, or nobles (Ritterschaft)

B *sb* a. One who rides on horseback. b. One who publicly performs on horseback

1791 'G Gambado' *Aun. Horsem* V (1809) 87 Many of his Majesty's faithful subjects, whose occupations oblige them daily to figure as equestrians. 1818 Scott *Hrt Mid* XIII, He stopped, internally wishing no good to the panting equestrian. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg*, *Spectre*

Tappington (1882) 336 Mr Peters indifferent as an equestri[an] 1860 JAMESON *Com[p]* the equestrians int[o] horse to horse 1873 [tra]cts for equestri[an] used

Hence † **Equestria'na** *? nonce-wd* [f. as if Lat.], a female equestrian **Eque'striani'sm**, the art or practice of riding on horseback. **Eques'trianize** *v. intr.*, to act as an equestrian. **Equ estrian-izing** *vbl sb*

1825 C. M WESTMACOTT *Eng Spy* I 197 See Mrs M. a superb equestriana 1872 *Globe* 5 Aug., Dislike of equestrianism 1881 *Morning Post* 29 Sept. 5/4 Schule Reiterei .. or riding school equestrianism 1887 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl* 28 Nov. 2/1 Senator — and his daughters equestrianize about Washington daily 1886 BLACKIE in *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Feb 151 This habit of bracing equestrianising

Equestrienne. [pseudo-Fr fem of EQUESTRIAN.] A horsewoman, female equestrian.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1888 G. C. BOASE *Dunrow* in *Dict Nat Biog.* XVI. 97/1 A well known equestrienne

Equi- (*ī* kwi-), repr L *æqui-*, combining form of *æquus* equal, prefixed originally to words of Latin origin, as *equiangular*, but occasionally to those from other sources, as *equi-balance*. The majority of the words so formed are adjectives; these are chiefly parasynthetic derivatives f. sbs after the analogy of the simple adjs; in other instances the prefix has the advb. sense 'equally, in an equal degree'. Less frequently the prefix forms verbs and substantives.

E quianharmo'nic *a.* (see quot.) Hence **E quianharmo'nically** *adv.* **E quiarti culate** *a.*, having equal joints with another. **Equiba'lance** *sb.* = EQUILIBRIUM. † **Equiba'lance** *v Obs.*, to counterpoise, to constitute an equivalent to. **E quibira diate** *a.*, having two equal rays. **Equicha'ngeable** *a.*, equally varying. † **Equicheap'ness**, *Obs.* the quality of being equally cheap. **Equico'nvex** *a.*, having two convex surfaces presenting equal curves **Equicre scent** *a.*, increasing by equal amounts, having equal increments. † **Equicu'rve** *a. Obs.*, having an equal curve *to* (some other line) **E quidia gonal** *a.*, having the diagonals equal **E quidiu'rnal** *a. nonce-wd.*, transl Gr *ἰσημερινός* (see quot.) † **E quidivi'sion**, *Obs.*, equal division. † **E quidu'rable** *a. Obs.*, equally durable. **Equie'xcellency**, the being equally excellent. **Equigra'phic**, *a* (see quot.). **Equilo'bate** *a.*, equally lobate, having equal lobes. † **Equillu'cent** *a. Obs.*, shining with equal or even light. **E quimome'ntal** *a Physics*, having equal moments of inertia about parallel axes. † **Equine'cessary** *a. Obs.*, needful in an equal degree. † **Equinu'merally** *adv. Obs.*, in equal, *i.e.* corresponding, numbers or sect. † **Equinu'merant** *a Obs*, having the same number, consisting of the same number. † **Equiomni potent** *a Obs*, equally all-powerful. **Equipe nsate** *v. Obs.*, to weigh equally; to esteem alike. **E quiperio'dic** *a*, having equal periods **Equipro'babilism**, the doctrine of the equiprobabilists. **Equipro babilist** (see quot.). **Equiprodu'cing** *a*, equally producing; producing an equal amount or crop **Equira'dial** *a.*, having equal radii **Equira'dical** *a*, 'equally radical' (W.) **E quisegme ntal** *a. Math.*, having equal segments. **Equisi zed** *a.*, equally sized, of equal size. † **Equisuffi'ciency** *nonce-wd.*, the being equally sufficient. **E quitange ntial** *a*, having a tangent equal to a constant line; said of a certain curve. † **Equitempora neous** *a. Obs*, performed in equal lengths of time † **Equiva'liant** *a. Obs*, equally valiant, of sufficient prowess. **Equiva lue** *v. trans.*, (*a*) to value equally, put on a par; (*b*) to equal in value. **E quivalved** *a Conch.* (see quot.) † **E quivelo city.** *Obs*, equality in velocity. **Equivo'te**, the event of an equal number of votes having been given on either side.

1885 LEUDESDORF *Ceremonia's Proj Geom.* 55 If two ranges, each of four points, are projective, they are *equianharmonic. 1852 DANA *Crust* II 1131 The accessory branch is but little the shorter, nearly *equiarticulate. 1841 *Blackw Mag.* XLIX. 372 The sphere of Coreggio exemplified the attempt to create an *equi-balance of the great elements of the constitution of man 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C Warres* 916, 500 Foot, or so many Ships, as should † equiballance that Number 1675 J. SMITH *Chr Relig Appeal* 48 (L.), In Mahomet the passions of amorousness and ambition were almost equiballanced *a* 1678 WOODHEAD *Holy Living* (1688) 110 Equiballancing to the other 1800 SIR W. HERSCHEL in *Phil Trans* XC 536 The proportional elevations which a set of *equi-changeable thermometers would experience 1817 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Algebra* 58 *Equidiagonal tetragons 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 85 Equi-sufficiencie, *Equi cheapness, Equi-excellency [are the lesser vertues of a derivative Inuention] 1857 B. PRICE *Infinitesimal Calculus* I 89 This variable .. I have ventured to call *Equicrescent. 1726 tr *Gregory's Astron* I 1 47 The Proportions .. agree .. to this Curve, to which the Circle is *equicurve 1762 tr *Busching's Syst Geog* I Pref 39 The radius of a circle æquicurve to the meridian 1858 WHEWELL *Nov Org.* 260 (L.), The circle which the sun describes in his diurnal motion, when the days and nights are equal, the Greeks called the *equidiurnal 1633 AMES *Igst Cerem* II 174 That doth not hinder a superdivision, or *equidivision, into common and special 1686 GOAD *Celest Bodies* II viii 256 To ascribe a durable Con[ce]ntricity of [the] *Equinoctiall circle 1612 [illegible] *Handbk. Stars* 61 The [illegible] (or, as I prefer to call it, the [illegible]) [illegible] maps that is of the constructio[n] [illegible] shall be correctly given 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont* 325 Ganoids with heterocercal *equilobate tails 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 767 Bee't Cloudy, cleer, Eclipse, or night, or day, His lovely browes are *equilucent ay. 1881 J. LARMOR in *Nature* XXIV. 605 The well-known property of *equimomental ellipses 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I iii 1034 For both to give blows and to carry, In fights are *equanecessary. 1640 J. GOWER (*title*), Ovid's Festivalls, or Romane Calendar; translated into English Verse *equinumerally. 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (J.), This talent of gold, though not *equinumerant, nor yet equiponderant, as to any other, yet was equivalent to some correspondent talent in brass. 1797 J. LAWRENCE in *Monthly Mag* (1818) XLVI. 214 That even abstract power appears to be limited by *equicommipotent absurdity 1692–1732 COTES, *Æquipensate*, weigh or esteem alike. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat* 10 Superposed *Equiperiodic Rectilinear Vibrations 1817 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Algebra* 74 Also in an *equiperpendicular tetragon to find the area 1888 *Dublin Rev.* Jan 219 The contest between probabilism and *equiprobabilism has not been touched at all. 1882 LITTLEDALE in *Encycl Brit* XIV 636/2 *Liguori*, Equiprobabilists, who teach that in a balance of opinion the less safe opinion may be lawfully followed, provided it be as probable, or nearly as probable, as its opposite. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. vi. 537 Something approaching to *equi producing lots for all 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog Lit* 130 If we affirm of a circle that it is *equi radial *Biog Lit* 130 If we affirm of a circle that it is *equi radial 1889 *Evening Post* 25 Jan 1/4 The lady's bicycle, which is built with *equi sized wheels. 1612 [see quot. for *equicheapness*] *Equi-sufficiency. 1715 DE MOIVRE in *Phil Trans.* XXIX 334 The Curve *A C B* may be call'd the *Equitangential Curve 1871 OLNEY *Geom.* xiii 172 The Equitangential Curve is generated by the motion of a weight, etc 1709 F. HAUKSBEE *Phys. Mech Exper* v (1719) 197 Galileo's famous Proposition, about the *Equation perpendicular Descent of heavy Bodies in the Chords of a C[ir]cle. 1379 J. [illegible] *Gazophylacium Anglicanum* Dijb, The daughter [illegible] *equivalent champions 1803 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem* I 470 He has the fault of all our antiquaries, to *equivalue the noble and the rabble of authorities. 1865 F. HALL in *Reader* 14 Jan 44/1 Anything adequate mounts up to; whereas that which is adequative simply equivalues. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat* I. 711 In a considerable number of species the two valves are alike, when the shell is said to be *equivalved. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig Sacr.* III. ii. § 16 The æquivelocity of the motion of all Atoms, which he likewise asserted 1745 *Revised Charter Vale Coll* in *Catal Yale Univ* (1886) 20 Where an *Equivote happens, the President shall have a casting Vote. 1888 A. P. FOSTER in *Advance* (Chicago) 1 Mar. 132 In an equivote the [illegible] shall determine on that side on which the [illegible] shall have voted.

Equiæval: see EQUÆVAL.

† **Equia'ngle,** *a.* and *sb Obs.* [a. Fr. *équiangle*, f. *équi-* EQUI- + *angle* ANGLE.]

A. *adj.* Having equal angles. = EQUIANGULAR

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* IV. II. xiii* To describe a triangle equiangle vnto a triangle geuen 1571 DIGGES *Pantom* (1591) 5 They are termed Equiangle Polygons. 1611 COTGR., *Icosaedre*, consists of twentie equiangle triangles.

B. *sb. pl.*, Equal angles. *By equiangles* at right angles

1593 NORDEN *Spec Brit., Middlesex* I. 10 It cutteth the same also by equiangles

† **Equia'ngled,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 æqui-. [f. as prec. + -ED²; cf. ANGLED.] = EQUIANGULAR.

1660 T. WILKINSON *Scales of Commerce* 182 A triangle, equiangled with that of the Turrets shadow. 1672 BOYLE *Orig. Gems* Wks. 1772 III 534 Twelve æqualateral and æquiangled Pentagons 1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Expt.* 75 The triangles are equiangled.

Equiangular (*ī*kwiæ·ngiŭlăr), *a. Geom.* [f. EQUI- + ANGULAR.] Having equal angles.

a Having all its angles equal. **b.** Having angles respectively equal with those of another figure, or making equal angles with a line. *Equiangular spiral* (see quot. 1884)

1660 BARROW *Euclid* I def. 28 b, An Equiangular or equal-angled figure is that wherein all the angles are equal 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1756 SIMPSON *Euclid* (Jod.), A circle may be inscribed in a given equilateral and equiangular quindecagon. 1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 21 The method employed to make the threads of the screw equiangular with the axis. 1840 LARDNER *Geom* 119 Mutually equiangular, and therefore similar. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II 223 Beak prominent, area equiangular 1884 B. WILLIAMSON *Diff Calculus* xii. 223 In the logarithmic spiral the angle between the radius vector and the tangent is constant On account of this property the curve is also called the equiangular spiral

Equiangularity (*ī* kwiæ ngiulæ·rĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY.] The condition or fact of being equiangular.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ Psychol.* (1873) II. 54 The equilateralness of a triangle is known from its equiangularity.

Equianharmonic, -articulate. see EQUI-.

Equiaxe (*ī*·kwiæks), *a Crystallogr* [a. Fr *équiaxe*, f. L *æqui-* (see EQUI-) + *axis* AXIS.] Having equal axes

1810 J. T. in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* Introd. 15 Some in equiaxe crystals have been found. 1817 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 222 *Equiaxe*, when it has the shape of a rhomboid, in which the axis is equal to that of the primitive rhomboid

Equiaxed (*ī* kwiæksd), *a* = prec

1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv* x 272 Five types all parts of one equi-axed system

Equibalance, -biradiate · see EQUI- *pref.*

† **E'quicerve.** *Obs* [ad late L. *equicervus*, f. *equus* horse + *cervus* stag.] (See quots.)

[1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* XVIII. cx. (1495) 851 In the londe of Perthes is a wylde cowe that hathe heer in her necke as an horse and is of the quantyte of an harte and therfore many men calle that cowe Equiceruus and suche a cowe is wythout hornes.] 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II 57 The fielde is Mercury, an Equicerve, of the Moone 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II 174/1 An Equicerve, or a Deer-Horse is a Beast in the Oriental Countreys having the body of a Horse with outward bended horns.

Equichangeable, -cheapness, -convex, -crescent: see EQUI- *pref.*

Equicrural (*ī* kwi,krū·răl), *a* Also 7–8 æqui-. [f. L. *æquicrūr-us* (see next) + -AL, cf. Fr *équicrural.*] Of a triangle: Having legs of equal length; isosceles Of a cross: Having equal arms

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* (ed. 2) 233 Draw lines from angle to angle, untill seven equicrural triangles be described 1656–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr* 1762 HAMILTON in *Phil Trans* LIII 119 Let the æquicrural triangle A, B, C, represent a wedge 1843 *Fraser's Mag* XXVII. 716 Pieces of masonry, in the form of an equicrural cross.

† **E'quicrure,** *a Obs* [ad late L. *æquicrūr-us, æquicrur-ium*, f. *æqui-* (see EQUI-) + *crūs, crūr-is* leg] = prec.

1644 DIGBY *Nat Bodies* ix. (1658) 88 Let the Equicrure triangle be A B C and from the point A, etc *Ibid* ix (R.), Consider the increase of an equicrure triangle. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG, and in mod. Dicts

Equicurve · see EQUI- *pref*

Equidifferent (*ī*kwĭdi fĕrĕnt), *a* Also 8 æquidifferent [f. EQUI- + DIFFERENT.]

1 Having equal differences; arithmetically proportional.

1695 HALLEY *Easy Demonstr Log. Tangents* in *Misc. Cur* (1708) II 31 The Secants of æquidifferent Arches 1827 HUTTON *Course Math* I. 227 A Series of equidifferent Terms.

2 Said of a crystal in which the numbers of the faces presented severally by the prism and by each summit, form a series in arithmetical progression, as 6, 4, 2.

1817 R. JAMESON *Char Min* 208 Equidifferent basaltic hornblend is a six sided prism.

Equidistance (*ī*kwi,dĭ·stăns) [a. Fr *équidistance*, f. *équidistant* · see next] The fact of being equidistant. Also in phrase *At equidistance* = at equal distances

1629 LIGHTFOOT *Misc.* 11 (T.), From the equidistance of the letters and vowel, they gather the distinction of the persons. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc* (1650) 334 The collateral equidistance of cousens german from the stock whence both descend. *a* 1721 KEILL tr *Maupertuis' Diss* (1734) 35 The gravity of Bodies .. at equidistance from the Center of the Earth, is as their quantities of Matter. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott Night-c* 417 There lie, out spread at equidistance, thorpes And villages and towns along the coast

Equidistant (*ī*kwi,dĭ·stănt), *a.* [a. Fr *équidistant*, ad late L. *æquidistant-em*, f. *æqui-* (see EQUI-) + *distant-em* standing apart, DISTANT.]

1 Separated by an equal distance or equal distances Also *fig*

1593 FALE *Dialling* 14 Draw the line H I equidistant from A. B or K L 1623 DONNE *Elegy Pr Henry* Poems (1650) 240 Quotidian things, and equidistant hence, Shut in, for man, in one circumference. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* 293 They would be equidistant from that Trope pick. 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I. 590 The situation of this metropolis is equi-distant from the northern and southern extremities of the Union 1827 COLERIDGE *Biog Lit* I. x 178 My opinions were almost equi distant from all the three prominent parties. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp* xii 51 The (4) parts should be kept equidistant

2 Always preserving the same distance (from another line, etc.); parallel.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I def. 35 Parallel or equidistant right lines 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog Del* I ix. 208 It is contained betwixt two equidistant circles 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol Flying-Ins* 195 The back hath several semicircular equidistant strakes down to the belly. 1805 RIPTON *Landsc Gardening* 88 The banks of a natural river are never equidistant 1848 W. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal* xi (1879) 240 I. found the two lines everywhere equidistant

3. *Equidistant projection*: a mode of mapping a sphere, where the 'centre of projection' is one reached by producing the diameter by a line equal to half the chord of a quadrant of the sphere

1866 PROCTOR *Handbk Stars* 20 The equidistant projection 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 13.

Hence **Equidi stantly** *adv.*, so as to be equidistant, at an equal distance. † **Equidi stantness,** = EQUIDISTANCE

1571 DIGGES *Pantom* I. Def. Biij a, Two right lines equedistantly placed 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* IV. v. 188 The Liver doth equidistantly communicate its activity unto either arme 1859 TODD *Cycl Anat* V 598/2 These parts .. when spread out equidistantly from each other 1873 FERGUSSON in Tristram *Land of Moab* 377 The

heads of the arches spaced equidistantly with those on the flanks 1736 Bailey, *Equidistantness*, a being equidistant.

Equidiurnal, -division, -durable, -excellency · see Equi- *pref.*

Equiform (ī·kwifǭm), *a* [ad L *æquiformis* uniform, f *æquus* equal + *forma* shape, figure] Having one and the same shape or form.

In mod Dicts

Equiformal (ī·kwi|fǭ·ɪmăl), *a.* [f L *æquiformis* (see prec) + -AL] = prec

1883 E R Lankester in *Encycl Brit* XVI 660 The teeth being equi-formal

†**Equifo·rmity.** *Obs.* [f Equiform + -ity] Uniformity

1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep.* 191 There being in them [the heavens] a simplicity of parts, and equiformity in motion continually succeeding each other. 1721-1800 in Bailey. 1847 in Craig; and in mod Dicts.

Equigraphic see Equi- *pref*

Equijacent, *a* [f Equi- + L. *jacentem*, pr. pple of *jacēre* to lie]

1662 Salusbury *Math Coll & Trans* II 334 All these parts of the Water are Equijacent, as being all equidistant from the Center of the World

†**Equila·ter,** *a.* and *sb Obs.* Also 6 equilatre, 7 æquilater. [ad Fr *equilatere*, ad. late L *æquilater-us*, f *æqui-* (see Equi-) + *latus, later-is* side]

A *adj* Having equal sides

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I def 24 An equilatre triangle is that, which hath three equall sides 1589 Puttenham *Eng Poesie* II xi. (Arb) 113 Of the square or quadrangle equilater 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel* III 1 III 1 520 Faith and Hope, which with this our loue make an Æquilater Triangle 1661 S Partridge *Double Scale Proport* 50 To find the side of an Equilater triangle 1715 De Moivre in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX 335 Let *A H h* be an Equilater Hyperbola.

B *sb* a. *Geom.* A square or cube. b. *Arith* A square or cube number.

1614 T Bedwell *Nat Geom. Numbers* 1 4, 4 is a figurate equilater, and the side or roote of it is 2 1636 Hartwell in Record *Gr. Artes* 560 An æquilater plaine is a number made by two equall sides, or by any number multiplyed by it selfe It is vulgarly called a square or quadrat *Ibid* 570 An Equilater, is a number made by three equall sides, or by any number multiplyed by it selfe, and that product againe by the foresaid number It is called an Equilater . or Cube.

Equilateral (ī·kwi|lœ·tĕrăl), *a.* Also 6-7 equilaterall, (7 æqui-) [ad late L *æquilateralis*, f. *æqui* (see Equi-) + *latus, later-is* side + -AL]

Having all the sides equal.

Equilateral arch an arch, in which the chords of the sides form with the base an equilateral triangle *Equilateral hyperbola*, one whose axes are equal *Equilateral shell*, one in which a transverse line drawn through the apex of the umbo divides the valve into two equal and symmetrical parts

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I 1. 10 How to describe an equilaterall triangle redily and mechanically 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav* 112 The Sepulchre of Maleck Bahamans beloued Queene 'tis of foure Æquilaterall squares, eleuated eight yards high of stone 1727 Swift *Gulliver* III II 185 A shoulder of mutton, cut into an equilateral triangle. 1824 Scott *St Ronan's* xv, A cocked hat of equilateral dimensions 1848 Rickman *Archit* 88 The principal moulding of these doors has generally an equilateral arch 1851 Richardson *Geol* VIII. 232 The shell is consequently equilateral 1869 Dunkin *Midn Sky* 21 Denebola, Arcturus and Spica form very nearly an equilateral triangle. 1880 C Taylor *Anc & Mod Geom Conics* VI 167 The Equilateral Hyperbola is also called Rectangular 1885 Leudesdorf *Cremona's Proj. Geom* 269 If the hyperbola is equilateral the asymptotes are the only pair of tangents which cut at right angles

Hence **Equila·terally** *adv.*, in an equilateral manner or form

1852 Dana *Crust* II 704 The posterior [epimeral] equilaterally triangular

Equilibrant (ī·kwi|lĭbrănt) *Physics* [a Fr *équilibrant*, f *équilibrer*, f *équilibre*, ad L *æquilibrium.*] (See quot)

1883 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil* § 558 Any system of forces which if applied to a rigid body would balance a given system of forces acting on it is called an equilibrant of the given system.

†**Equili·brate,** *a Obs* [ad L *æquilībrāt-us* in equilibrium, pa pple of **æquilībrāre*, f *æqui-* (see Equi-) + *lībra* balance] Equally balanced.

1693 *Phil. Trans* XVII. 820 Next for the Earth, Plato says it was equilibrate without Inclination.

Equilibrate (ī·kwi|lə|brēt), *v* Also 8 æquilibrate [f late L. *æquilībrāt-* ppl. stem of **æquilībrāre*: see prec]

1 *trans.* To bring into or keep in a state of equipoise or equilibrium; to balance. Also const *with.*

1635 N Carpenter *Geog Del* I III 67 An iron-wire or needle, first equilibrated, and then stirred vp by the loadstone. 1713 Derham *Phys Theol* V II 327 The Shoulders, Arms, and Sides æquilibrated on one Part. 1733 Arbuthnot *Air* (J.), The bodies of fishes are equilibrated with the water in which they swim 1844 De Quincey *Logic Pol Econ.* 230 To equilibrate the supply with the demand. 1860 Adm. Fitz-Roy in *Merc Mar Mag* VII 356 It must go to equilibrate the atmosphere 1872 *Contemp Rev.* XX. 99 He may wisely try to equilibrate his impulses

2. To be in equilibrium with, to counterpoise, balance.

1829 *Nat. Philos, Mechanics* III II. 10 (Usef Knowl Soc.), The weight which equilibrates that of the body. 1865 *Spectator* 4 Feb 117 The excise duty on English malt is supposed to equilibrate the import duty on foreign malt 1870 R M. Ferguson *Electr.* 122 The two forces would equilibrate each other

3. *absol.* and *intr.* To be in a state of equilibrium; to balance. Const *with.*

1829 *Nat Philos, Mechanics* III II 10 (Usef Knowl Soc), This weight will equilibrate with that of the body 1830 Kater & Lardn *Mech.* x 129 The forces neutralise each other and mutually equilibrate. 1862 F Hall *Hindu Philos. Syst* 17 When virtue and sin equilibrate, one inherits humanity 1882 E A Douglas in *Nature* XXV. 504 In order that solar gravity and centrifugal force may equilibrate

Hence **Equili brated, Equili brating** *ppl. adjs*

1664 Power *Exp Philos* III 161 It will acquire so strong a Magnetism that it will turn an equilibrated Needle 1816 J Smith *Panorama Sc & Art* I 230 To explain the nature of the equilibrated arch 1761 Earl Pembroke *Equitation* (1778) 26 By a proper equilibrating position of the body 1797 T. Jefferson *Writ* (1859) IV 156 An equilibrating power against the fecundity of generation 1882 Minchin *Unipl. Kinemat* 25 An equilibrating system of forces

Equilibration (ī·kwi|ləbrē·ɪ·ʃən) Also 7-8 æquilibration [f. as prec : see -ation] The action of bringing into or keeping in equilibrium; the state or condition of being evenly balanced. Applied both to material and immaterial things. Const *to, with. Arch of equilibration* (see quot).

1612 Brerewood *Lang & Relig.* XIV 149 And so the opposite halfs of the earth be brought on all sides, about the center, unto a perfect equilibration 1625 Jackson *Creed* V VII. Wks IV 60 Simple Atheism consists in an equilibration of the mind 1664 Powfr *Exp Philos* II. 102 It comes to an æquilibration with those circumjacent Bodies 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No 111 P 3 Drowsy equilibrations of undetermined counsel 1772 Hutton *Bridges* 16 ABCD shall be an arch of equilibration, or be in equilibrium in all its parts. 1819 Playfair *Nat Phil* I 147 An arch, of which the parts balance one another in this manner [by their weight only], is called an Arch of Equilibration. 1869 Tyndall in *Fortn. Rev* Feb 228 The position of every atom . is determined by the equilibration of these two forces

Equilibratory (ī·kwi|lə|brătəri), *a* [f. as prec + -ory] Tending to produce equilibrium

1875 Jevons *Money* (1878) 139 A compensatory or, as I should prefer to call it, equilibratory action, goes on under the French currency law

†**Equili·bre.** *Obs* Also 8 equiliber [a F *équilibre*, ad L *æquilībrium*. see Equilibrium]

1. = Equilibrium.

1621-31 Laud *Serm* (1847) 104 The earth itself, that hath but one 'pillar', and that is the poise and equilibre of the centre 1761 Earl Pembroke *Equitation* (1778) 17 The true principles of equilibre and ease 1772 Barrington in *Phil Trans.* LXII. 326 She at last taught herself the proper equilibre of the body 1777 Simpson *Baratariana* (ed 3) 25 *note*, The power a bird has of preserving its equilibre in the air 1802 Paley *Nat Theol* IX (1819) 111 It is by the equilibre of the muscles . that the head maintains its erect posture.

2 A balancing feat.

1769 *Public Advertiser* 13 Mar. 4/2 The amazing Monkey . that goes thro' his Equilibres on the tight Rope

Equilibrial (ī·kwi|li briăl), *a* [f. Equilibrium + -al] Of or pertaining to equilibrium, constructed on the principle of equilibrium.

1772 Hutton *Bridges* 79 The elliptical arch seems fittest to be substituted instead of the equilibrial one

Equilibriate (ī·kwi|li bri|ēt), *v* [f as prec + -ate 3] = Equilibrate. Hence Equili briated *ppl a.*

1649 G Daniel *Trinarch., Rich II*, CXXX, T' Equilibriate his Fame To all the Glories of his Crowne and Name 1870 E L Garbett in *Eng Mech.* 11 Mar 624/2 An equilibriated earth would have a permanent high water 1882 *Knowledge* 4 Aug 161 If one be at a higher potential than the other, a current will pass through the conductor, and so equilibriate the two potentials.

Equilibrious (ī·kwi|li briəs), *a* Also 7-8 æquilibrious. [f Equilibri-um + -ous] That is in a state of equilibrium; evenly balanced. Also const. *to*

1643 *Oath Pacif.* 29 Our successe hath hitherto been so equilibrious, that we have no reason to presume 1653 H. More *Conject Cabbal.* (1662) 116 The Bodies of the Inhabitants are æquilibrious to the Region, and do not sink by any ponderosity 1703 S Morland in *Phil Trans* XXIII 1326 A sort of Æquilibrious disposition of the Fluids, and Muscular parts 1795 Wythes *Decis Virginia* 48 The evidence of priority had seemed otherwise equilibrious

Hence †**Equili briously** *adv. Obs.*, in an equilibrious or well-balanced manner

1664 H More *Myst Iniq* 313 At first he might wear his Horns somewhat equilibriously 1682 Sir T Browne *Chr Mor* (1756) 58 Wherein falsehood and truth seem almost æquilibriously stated 1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dicts.

Equilibrist (ī·kwi librist, ? ī·kwi|li brist). [a F *équilibriste*, f. *équilibre* : see Equilibre.] One who is skilled in feats of 'balancing'; *esp.* a rope-walker, acrobat.

1760 *Monthly Rev* Aug 163 Qualifications judged necessary to constitute an equilibrist 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past* III v. 200 A monkey has lately performed there, both as a rope-dancer and an equilibrist. 1841 Catlin *N Amer Ind* (1844) II li 138 If he be not an experienced equilibrist, he is sure to get two or three times soused 1861 *Illust Lond. News* 24 Aug 193/3 The daring equilibrist began her exhibition of skill

Hence **E quilibri·stic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, an equilibrist

1882 *Standard* 14 Jan, Equilibristic performances. 1884 *L'pool Mercury* 22 Oct 5/8 Miss Henriette on a single wire gives a clever 'equilibristic' entertainment.

Equilibrity (ī·kwi|li brĭti) [ad. L. *æquilībritas*, f *æquilībris* equally balanced, f *æquus* equal + *libra* balance] The state or condition of being equally balanced; equilibrium

1644 Digby *Nat Bodies* XIX (1658) 209 The weight of the other side drew it the other way, and in this manner kept it in equilibrity 1721-1800 in Bailey. 1847 in Craig; and in mod Dicts

Equilibrium (ī·kwi|li briŏm). Also 7-9 æquilibrium. [a. L. *æquilībrium*, f. *æquus* equal + *libra* balance]

1. In physical sense: The condition of equal balance between opposing forces; that state of a material system in which the forces acting upon the system, or those of them which are taken into consideration, are so arranged that their resultant at every point is zero.

A body is said to be in *stable* equilibrium, when it returns to its original position after being disturbed, in *unstable* when it continues to move in the direction given to it by the disturbing force, in *neutral*, when it remains stationary in its new position

1660 Boyle *New Exp Phys Mech* I 36 The pressure on all hands being reduced as it were to an Æquilibrium 1697 *Phil Trans* XIX 446 The Fluids, pressing equally and easily yielding to each other, soon restore the Æquilibrium. 1796 Atwood *Floatation* ibid LXXXVI 51, 1st The equilibrium of stability 2dly. The equilibrium of instability 3dly The equilibrium of indifference 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat Phil* 222 Thereby to maintain equilibrium. 1838 J Grant *St. Lond.* 299 Trying how fast they could run down [the hill] without losing their equilibrium 1860 Mill *Repr Govt.* (1865) 6/1 A government so situated is in the condition called in mechanics unstable equilibrium, like a thing balanced on its smaller end 1879 tr. *De Quatrefages' Hum Species* 4 In the crystal once formed, the forces remain in a state of stable equilibrium

b. *Equilibrium of temperature*. see quot

1794 J Hutton *Philos Light, etc.* 91 The supposed state of a perfect equilibrium, or equal temperature among bodies. 1871 B Stewart *Heat* § 12 Two bodies may be said to be in a state of equilibrium of temperature with each other when if shaken together they neither change their state with respect to heat, nor, etc.

2. The state of equal balance between powers of any kind; equality of importance or effect among the various parts of any complex unity.

1677 *Govt Venice* 80 So to balance their [the Spaniard and the French] Power, as to keep both in an Equilibrium 1741 Middleton *Cicero* (1742) I Pref 38 [The two Gracchi] had in great measure overturned that æquilibrium of power in the Republic, in which its peace and prosperity depended 1773 *Observ. State Poor* 80 A destruction of the equilibrium of population, by a defection of inhabitants from one county to another 1840 Macaulay *Ranke* Ess 1851 II 144 The war which followed was a war for the equilibrium of Europe. 1871 R. F Weymouth *Euph.* 4 Of such equilibrium and symmetry in antithesis every page of the Euphues furnishes examples.

b. The condition of suspense or uncertainty produced by equality in the force of opposing influences; neutrality of judgement or volition

1685 Sharp *Doubting Conscience* 4 There is an end of the Doubt or Æquilibrium. 1754 Edwards *Freed. Will* I. 4 Where there is absolutely no preferring or chusing, but a perfect continuing Equilibrium there is no Volition 1794 Paley *Evid.* III. VIII (1817) 372 That indifferency and suspense, that waiting and equilibrium of the judgement. 1876 E White *Life in Christ* I VII 74 This is the infidelity of persons who pass their lives in a state of equilibrium or indifference.

c. Well-balanced condition of mind or feeling

1608 J King *Serm St Mary's* 26 Salomon a man in the perfit æquilibrium and stablest state of his age 1874 Farrar *Christ* II 45 In this outward activity, she lost the necessary equilibrium of an inward calm 1875 Hamerton *Intell. Life* X. IX. 384 It is best to preserve our minds in a state of equilibrium

3 The Lat. *in æquilibrio* 'in equilibrium' appears usually with anglicized spelling (*equi-*). (The Latin ablative in this phrase was formerly sometimes treated as an Eng word; hence such expressions as *in perfect equilibrio.*)

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 229 When the body is erect and in equilibrio 1683 Pettus *Fleta Min* I (1686) 150 Weigh it until the Ballance standeth even in Æquilibrio. 1709 Prior *Poems, Ladle* 45 Is it in equilibrio, If deities descend or no? Then let the affirmative prevail, As requisite to form my tale 1755 *Gentl Mag.* XXV. 164 Being at the vernal equinox in an equilibrio, 1798 T Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) IV. 232 The fate of Spriggs's resolutions seems in perfect equilibrio 1868 Rogers *Pol Econ.* XV. (ed 3) 209 These bills may exactly balance between country and country In such a case, the trade between the two countries is said to be in equilibrio.

4. *attrib*

1874 Knight *Dict Mech., Equilibrium-valve*. having a pressure nearly equal on both sides 1880 Haughton *Phys. Geog.* III. 92 The point of equilibrium temperature, which is the Fahrenheit zero

Equilibrize (ī·kwi|li brəiz), *v.* [f Equilibri-um + -ize] *trans.* To bring to an equilibrium; to balance, counterpoise Hence Equilibrized *ppl a.*, well-balanced, tranquil.

1833 *New Monthly Mag* XXXVII 139 The fear of loss in one quarter should be equilibrized by the certainty of gain in another 1889 *Blackw Mag* CXLVI 742/1 The horde of savages who broke in upon her equilibrised society.

†Equili·brous. *Obs.* [f L. *æquilībris* (see EQUILIBRITY) + -OUS.] = EQUILIBRIOUS.

1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 434 In matters of moment that are æquilibrous 1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* viii. 46 In some [bodies], there need but a small moment to make them equilibrous with the Water.

Equilobate, -lucent, -momental: see EQUI-.

Equimultiple (ēkwɪɪmʊ·ltɪp'l), *a.* and *sb.* [ad mod.L. *æquimultiplex*, f. *æqui-* (see EQUI-) + *multiplex* MULTIPLE.]

†**A.** *adj.* That contains a number or quantity the same number of times that a third quantity contains a fourth. *Obs.*

1656 HOBBES *Six Lessons* Wks 1845 VII 240 The antecedents are of their consequents .. equimultiple.

B. *sb.* One of a set of numbers or quantities which each contain some other number or quantity the same number of times Chiefly *pl.*

[1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* II i. 63 Numbers that are equemultiplices to one and the selfe same number] 1660 BARROW *Euclid* V iv, Take I and K the equimultiples of E and F. 1793 T. BEDDOES *Math. Evid* 78 Take certain equimultiples of the first and third 1817 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Algebra* 162 The quotient will be an equimultiple of the dividend. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 19 Magnitudes and their equimultiples have the same ratios to one another

†**Equi·nal,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 equinall. [f. L. *equīn-us* (see EQUINE) + -AL.] = EQUINE.

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit Troy* xv. xxxiii, Chalchas deuisede the high Equinall pile. 1635 — *Hierarch.* III 139 The Shape Equinall doth his speed imply 1839 J. TAYLOR *Poems & Transl.* 201 The Quirinal Feasts (the Equirinal, Equinal or Horse Festival) were in honour of the constellation Pegasus.

Equine (ē kwəin), *a.* [ad. L. *equīnus*, f. *equus* horse.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a horse

1778 *Learning at a Loss* II. 7, I made some feeble Efforts towards entering into an equine Conversation 1801 J. BARROW *Trav. S. Africa* I. iv 260 It [the gnoo] partakes of the horse, the ox, the stag, and the antelope: the shoulders, body, thighs, and mane, are equine; the head completely bovine. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog* II x 41 His laugh was equine. 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser II 55 The mule is apt to forget all but the equine side of his pedigree. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* II. xiii 230 It brought a lusty equine response from the farm

b. In nonce-use as *sb.* A horse.

1883 *Harper's Mag* Nov. 904/2 The contests were..more tightly fought out than by the trotting equines.

Equinecessary · see EQUI- *pref.*

Equinity (ɛkwɪ·nɪti). *rare.* [f. prec- + -ITY] Equine nature or character

1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv* (1846) II. 18 He also pricked up his ears, and gave sundry other tokens of equinity.

Equinoctial (ek-, ēkwinǫ·kʃăl), *a.* and *sb* Forms: 4–7 equinoctiall, (4 equynoxial, 5 equinoccialle, 6 -ocyall, 6–8 æquinoctial(l, 7, 9 equinoxial(l, 6– equinoctial. [ad. L. *æquinoctiālis*, f. *æquinoctium* EQUINOX. Cf. Fr. *équinoxial.*]

A *adj.* 1. Pertaining to a state of equal day and night. *Equinoctial line, circle* (in Milton *equinoctial road*), the celestial or terrestrial equator. Cf. B. 1 and 2. *Equinoctial point* = EQUINOX 2.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II § 25 Tak his nethere elongacioun lengthing fro the same equinoxial lyne *c* 1511 *1st Eng Ek Amer.* (Arb.) Introd 29/2 So haue we sayled ouer ye linie equinocciall 1549 *Compl Scot.* vi (1872) 49 There is ane vthir circle of the spere, callit the circle equinoctial. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 31 For vnder the line equinoctiall .. lyeth great, and wyde desertes. 1656 tr *Hobbes' Elem Philos* (1839) 428 The diurnal revolution is from the motion of the earth, by which the equinoctial circle is described about it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 672 Som say the Sun Was bid turn Reines from th' Equinoctial Rode 1726 tr *Gregory's Astron* I II 305 To determine the Places of the Stars in respect of the Equinoctial and Solstitial Points 1818 JAS MILL *Brit India* I II. IX 420 The origin of the Indian zodiac did not coincide with the equinoxial point 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet* 238 The magnetic equator will meet the equinoctial line only in two points

2. Pertaining to the period or point of the equinox *Equinoctial colure*: see COLURE. †*Equinoctial day*: a normal day of 12 hours †*Equinoctial hour*: an hour of normal length. *Equinoctial month*: a month which includes one of the equinoxes. †*Equinoctial spring*: the vernal equinox

1570–87 HOLINSHED *Scot Chron* (1806) II. 58 After the equinoctiall spring 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* II (ed. 7) 116, Six houres, which is the one halfe of an Equinoctiall day 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog Del* I. v. 104 The excesse of the greatest and longest day aboue the equinoctiall day 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* VI. VII. 309 Marcus Varro exposeth his farme unto the equinoxiall ascent of the Sunne. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 77 The two Jewish months just mentioned, were æquinoctial.

b. Happening at or near to the time of the equinox, said *esp.* of the 'gales' prevailing about the time of the autumnal equinox

1792 *Anecd W. Pitt* III. xlii 151 At last will come your equinoctial disappointment. 1795 LD LYNDHURST *Let.* in Sir T. Martin *Life* 38 Many vessels have lost their anchors in this, I may call it, equinoctial gale. 1811 WELLINGTON in Gurw *Disp* VIII. 269 Till the equinoctial rains have filled the Tagus 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xix 369 And the equinoctial gales made it impossible for us to cross to the eastern side.

3 Of or pertaining to the equinoctial (see B. 1, 2), = EQUATORIAL. a. Pertaining to, or having reference to, the equator as a circle of the celestial or terrestrial sphere. *Equinoctial dial*. see quot 1751. b. Pertaining to the regions adjacent to the terrestrial equator.

1594 J. DAVIS *Seaman's Secr.* (1607) 3 Therefore those that trauail must either vse the Globe or an Equinoctiall diall 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II 637 As when farr off at Sea a Fleet descri'd Hangs in the Clouds, by Æquinoctial Winds Close sailing from Bengala 1684 T. BURNET *Th Earth* 169 The polar parts sinking into the abyss, the middle or æquinoctial parts still subsisted. 1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc.* 319 The Center of the Equinoctial Semi circle 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v *Dial*, Equinoctial Dial is that described on an equinoctial plane, or a plane representing that of the equinoctial. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des Vill.* 419 Where equinoctial fervours glow 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* (1843) I 209 The warmer parts of equinoctial America. 1860 tr. *Hartwig's Sea & Wond* I. 13 The equinoctial ocean

B. *sb.* 1. The celestial equator so called because, when the sun is on it, the nights and days are of equal length in all parts of the world.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 36 By nature knew he ech ascencioun Of equinoxial 1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 252 All other lands that are vnder and neere the Equinoctiall 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* II III 70 He affirmeth that Biarmia hath the pole for its Zenith and Equinoctiall for the Horizon 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat Hist* (1862) I. xvi. 92 At Tonquin there is no tide at all, when the moon is near the equinoctial 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* § 58 They term the equator of the heavens the equinoctial. 1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* IX (ed. 4) 43 The distance of the star from the equinoctial is called the Declination of the star. 1869 DUNKIN *Midn. Sky* 133 The Ecliptic is inclined to the equinoctial at an angle of 23° 28′.

2. The terrestrial equator. Now *rare*

1584 *Calendar St Papers* 103-4 Any parts between the Equinoctial and the North Pole 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 5 Nor is this weather rare about the Æquinoctiall 1657 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 336 Born in the Caraccas, 1000 miles south of the equinoctial 1784 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII 155 As if, when you have crossed the equinoctial, all the virtues die. 1813 EUSTACE *Classical Tour* (1822) III. 130 Cities that lie between them and the equinoctial.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (humorously.)

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II III. 24 Passing the Equinoctial of Queubus. 1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horne bk.* 127 If he sit but one degree towards the equinoctial of the saltcellar. 1713 BIRCH *Guardian* No 36 Started a conceit at the equinoctial, and pursued it through all the degrees of latitude

†3. = EQUINOX. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I 325 From the equinoccialle of Ver on to the equinoccialle of herveste. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1872) 56 Quhen ther multipleis ane grit numir of sternis in the equinoctial of Libra . at that tyme ther occurris grit tempestis. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 413 There are scarce fifty dayes of ours, at the greatest time of heat, before the latter Equinoctial

fig 1618 DONNE *Serm* cxlv. V 591 This day was a holy Equinoctial and made the day of the Jews and the day of the Gentiles equal.

4. An equinoctial gale.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII 260 The equinoctials fright me a little 1880 BLACK *White Wings* II 70 It is a shame he should be cheated out of his thunderstorm. But we have the equinoctials for him, at all events.

Equinoctially (ek-, ēkwinǫ kʃăli), *adv* In 7 æquinoxially. [f. as prec. + -LY2.] In the direction of the equinoctial or equator.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* II ii 60 Æquinoxially, that is toward the Easterne or Westerne points

†**Equino·ctian.** *Obs rare* In 7 æq-. [? f as prec. + -AN; but cf next.] = EQUINOX 1

1627 MAY *Lucan* x 264 Nor is [Nile] confin'd within his bankes againe Till the Autumnal æquinoctian

†**Equino·ctional,** *a.* [as if f. L. **æquinoctiōn-em* (see prec.) + -AL] = EQUINOCTIAL. Hence **Equino·ctionally** *adv*, in the direction of the equinoctial

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot. & Gard. Cyrus* 61 The floure twists Æquinoctionally from the left hand to the right, according to the dayly revolution.

‖**Equinoctium.** *Obs. rare* Pl. equinoctia, -ums. Also 5 equenoxium, 6–7 æquinoctium. [L. *æquinoctium*, f. *æquus* equal + *nox, noctis* night] Equinox; (the original form in which the word was adopted).

c 1400 MAUNDEV. xvii. (1839) 183 [At Jerusalem] .. a spere that is pight in to the erthe, vpon the hour of mydday whan it is Equenoxium scheweth no schadwe 1563 SHUTE *Archit* B iij b, He should directly know .that, whiche they call Equinoctium, and Solsticium 1607–12 BACON *Ess. Sedit & Troub.* (Arb.) 390 Natural Tempestes are greatest about the æquinoctia. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* I i, Give me a man .. Has a good stroke at tennis Can play at æquinoctium with the line. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II 16 The Colure of the Equinoctiums or equinoxes

Equinox (ē·k-, e·kwinǫks). Also 6–7 equinoxe, 6 æquinoxe, 7–8 æquinox. [ad (directly or through OF. *equinoxe*) L. *æquinoctium* (in the Middle Ages spelt *equinoxium*) equality between day and night, f. *æqui-* (see EQUI-) + *noct-* stem of *nox* night

The late L. *æquinox* adj (f as *æquinoctium*) used also as sb in the sense 'equinoctial point or sign', though not the source of the word as now used, seems to occur in the quot. from Chaucer under 2.]

1 One of the two periods in the year when the days and nights are equal in length all over the earth, owing to the sun's crossing the equator. Hence, the precise moment at which the sun crosses the equator.

The vernal or spring equinox is at present on the 20 March, and the autumnal on the 22 or 23 September Just before the reformation of the calendar they were 11 days earlier.

1588 A. KING tr *Canisius' Catech* H j, To tak away ye ten dayes quharby y' æquinoxe of springe tyme had passeit ye dew tyme. 1664 POWER *Exp Philos* III. 149 It is eight dayes more from the Vernal to the Autumnal Aequinox, then it is from the Autumnal to the Vernal again 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect* 261 The months of March and September, the two æquinoxes of our year, are the most windy and tempestuous 1726 tr *Gregory's Astron.* I. 246 That he might bring the Equinox to its former place, ten Days were suppressed in the Month of October, in the Year 1582 1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ* (1859) III 88, I should put off my departure till after the equinox. 1838 EMERSON *Milton* Wks (Bohn) III 296 He believed his poetic vein only flowed from the autumnal to the vernal equinox. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterproof* xxx, Live long, nor feel in head or chest Our changeful equinoxes. 1849 MRS SOMERVILLE *Connex Phys Sc* xiii 105 At the time of the equinoxes the sun's declination is zero.

attrib 1643 LIGHTFOOT *Glean Ex* 20 That began .. from the Equinox day

b The condition of having the days and nights of equal length Also *fig.*

1604 SHAKS *Oth* II III 129 [His vice is] to his vertue, a just Equinox, The one as long as th' other 1696 WHISTON *Th Earth* I (1722) 58 There must be a perpetual Equinox, or equality of Day and Night, through the whole Planet. 1698 KLEIL *Exam Th Earth* (1734) 229 Then the Earth had a perpetual Equinox and unity of Seasons.

2. One of the two points at which the sun's path crosses the Equator, described technically as the first points in Aries and Libra Formerly also used loosely for the region of the ecliptic adjacent to these points. *Precession of the equinoxes* (see PRECESSION).

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* I § 17 And ther-fore ben thise two signes [Aries & Libra] called the equinoxiis [*ed* 1560 equinoctes] 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* 149 a, The beginning of Aries, which is called the vernal Equinoxe 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del* I. v 105 If in any oblique Horizon, there should bee an equinoxe, it could no wise bee in the middle time betwixt the two Solstices 1726 tr *Gregory's Astron.* I 418 The true and imaginary Sun will be equally distant from both Equinoxes

†3. = *Equinoctial line* or EQUATOR. *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard* VI (1599) 252 The Iles of Cape Verde are distant fourteene degrees from the Equinox. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* (1698) I. iv 90 To the North of the Equinox in these Seas, I never saw any [Seals] 1728 EARBERY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* II. 45 The true Fertility that brings Corn to a Masculine Perfection is in Countries far from the Equinox.

†4 An equinoctial gale *Obs rare.*

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P* III 504 The wind, 'tis true, Was somewhat high, but that was nothing new, Nor more than usual equinoxes blew

Equinumerally, -numerant, -omnipotent: see EQUI- *pref.*

Equip (ɛkwɪ p), *v.* Also 6 eskippe, esquippe, 7 equippe, (8 acquip), 8 *aphet.* 'quip [a. Fr *équipe-r, esquipe-r* (whence Sp., Pg. *esquipar*), prob. ad ON. *skipa* to man (a vessel), fit up, arrange, prob f *skip* = SHIP

The Fr word in the sense 'to equip' is app. not recorded before 16th c; but it must have existed much earlier, at least in AFr and Norman Fr; cf AF *eskepeson* equipment (14th c) and med.L *eschipare* to man a vessel (M Paris 13th c). The OF *esquiper, eschiper* 'to put or go on board a ship', 'to put out to sea', is perh a different word, but must ultimately be f ON or OS *skip* ship.]

1. *trans* To fit out (a ship)

1580 BARET *Alv* E 340 *Esquippe*, or furnishe ships with all ablements 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I (Arb.) 36 Ile ye man, esquipping youre ships with furniture aptlye 1698–9 LUDLOW *Mem* I 335 (R.) The States General gave orders for equipping a considerable fleet 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II x. 246 Equipping the ship for these two different voyages 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV xxxi 284 Antiphon had equipt two galleys at his own expense.

2 In wider sense 'To furnish for service' (T); to provide with what is requisite for efficient action, as arms, instruments, or apparatus of any kind. Hence *fig.* to furnish with the physical or mental qualifications necessary for any task Const *with.* Also of things To constitute the equipment of.

1523 WOLSEY in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. 107, 50,000 soldiers largelie and plentifullye furnished eskipped and trymed. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec Intell* (1634) 205 A principall Courtier writing from London, to a personage of Authority, willed him among other things, to 'equippe' his Horses. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 183 The Pens, Ink, and Parchment have acquip'd me to keep a Journal 1742 FIELDING *Jos Andrews* III. viii, Can any drugs equip disease with the vigour of that young man? 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* Pref 6 Being so slenderly equipped as a writer 1839 H. ROGERS *Ess* I. III 107 How various are the powers which must equip the

truly great orator 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) I i 60 Every man was ready equipped at all times with the arms which corresponded to his rank 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm* 151 Biörko, one of the island cities, could equip an army of fourteen thousand burghers 1879 M ARNOLD *Democracy* Mixed Ess. 3 My aim is not to set on foot and fully equip a new theory. 1881 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr, These lines [of railway] are all equipped in the best possible manner 1885 *Manch. Exam* 16 Mar 5/2 A power of analysis equal to that which would equip a mathematician

b. To supply with the pecuniary resources needful for any undertaking. Formerly also in slang or jocular use, to present *with* a sum of money.

c 1690 B E *Dict Cant Crew*, The Cull equipt me with a brace of Meggs 1762 GOLDSM *Nash* 18 His companions agreed to equip him with fifty guineas 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 69 We must equip you by a mortgage on Scarsdale

3. a. To array, dress up, rig out Also with the thing worn as subj b. With some notion of 2 (chiefly *refl*) To dress, accoutre, fit out (*for* a journey)

a 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr Arth* IX 304 A Cap of Crimson did his Head equip. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 129 ¶ 2 Equipped in a ridiculous Habit, when they fancy themselves in the Height of the Mode 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 49, I had better get myself at once 'quipt in the Dress that will become my Condition. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M* IV, Equipt in a habit which mingled the national dress of the Scottish common people with something of an Eastern costume 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III 239 Chinook warriors, all painted and equipped in warlike style.

fig. 1725 *Wodrow Corr* (1843) III. 210 Buchanan equipt them [epistles] with a French dress.

b 1762–71 H WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd Paint.* (1786) V 72 It is Dr Donne, equipped for the expedition to Cales 1841 LANE *Arab Nts.* I 4 He equipped himself for the journey 1879 JLNKINSON *Guide to Lakes* 236 The tourist will do well to equip himself with good strong boots

†**E·quipace.** *Obs* [f. EQUI- + PACE.] Equal step; regular marching order. *In equipace*, in equal step. Cf EQUIPAGE 14

1600 J LANE *Tom Tel-troth* 120 They strive to keep in equipace. 1619 HALES *Gold Rem* (1688) 456 Marlinius, who goes in æquipace with Gomorus in Learning, etc. *Ibid* 59 1627 DRAYTON *Miseries Q Margaret* XIX, Twelve barons in their equipace, and twenty bishops

Equipage (e·kwipĕdʒ), *sb* Also 7 æquipage, equippage, 8 ecquipage. [a. F. *équipage*, f. *équiper*. see prec and -AGE. (The Sp *equipaje*, It *equipaggio*, are ad. Fr)]

I The action or process of equipping; the state or condition of being equipped.

†1 The action or process of fitting out (a ship), of providing (a soldier) with accoutrements, etc

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I 65 And ruled the equipage Of th' Argive fleet to Ilion 1654 tr *Scudery's Curia Politiæ* 69 After the compleate Equipage of this mighty royall Navy 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Equipage*, a dighting or setting forth of a man, horse, or ship-furniture 1684 *Lond Gaz* No 1926/1 Count Vecchi hastens the Equipage of the Galleys and other small Vessels

†2 The state or condition of being equipped; equipment *Obs*

c 1600 SHAKS *Sonn* XXXII, To march in rankes of better equipage *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* II lxiii, It cost Sir Walter Rawleigh much more to put himself in equipage for that long intended voyage 1649 MILTON *Eikon* Pref (1851) 331 The force and equipage of whose Armes they have so oft'n met victoriously 1652 NEEDHAM tr *Selden's Mare Cl* 209 A Fleet which attended in gallant Equipage to back his Forces. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustick Ramp* Wks (1687) 420 Their Equipage and Order were not comely.

II. All that is needed for military operations, travelling, a domestic establishment, etc

3 Apparatus of war, artillery, stores, and means of transport, tackle of a ship *Camp equipage*: tents and furniture required for encampment. *Field equipage*. whatever is required to facilitate the movements of an army *Siege equipage*: the train of battering guns, with ammunition, etc.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard* I. (1599) 28 By reason of which great equipage . the army departed out of Naples, with great hope of the victory. *c* 1632 MILTON *Sonn* XVII, To advise how war may Move In all her equipage. 1683 *Brit Spec* 98 Having with this Equipage crossed the Channel, he directly joyned Plautius. 1790 BEATSON *Nav & Mil Mem* I. 30 With the guns, sails, rigging, and other equipage 1810 SYD SMITH *Wks* (1859) I 192/1 To provide himself with camp equipage 1849–50 ALISON *Hist Europe* III XIII 40 The superb siege equipage . was sent on to Valenciennes. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Mil. Bridges* (ed. 3) 139 An equipage of 20 boats was also collected 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk* s v, Camp equipage consists of tents, furniture, cooking utensils, etc

†4. Military garb, uniform, accoutrements, trappings. *Obs.*

1633 SHIRLEY *Yng Admiral* III. 1, Put thy body in equipage, and beg of the princess to be one of these brave fellows 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb.* VI (1843) 320/1 All the trained bands of London [were] led out in their brightest equipage upon the heath next Brentford. 1672 MARVELL *Reh Transp* I 269 There a Don Quixot in an equipage of differing pieces. 1818 SCOTT *Leg. Montr.* II, The equipage of a well-armed trooper of the period

†b Apparel, attire, costume, dress, 'get up'.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett* (1655) I 265 He never saw Gentlemen . in a neater equipage. 1646 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav* (1663) 62 Commanding the common Hangman to do his office in that Equipage [yellow starch'd Bands and Cuffs] 1794 GODWIN *Cal Williams* 255 It is unnecessary to describe the particulars of my new equipage. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. XVIII (1865) 140 He never dressed for a dinner party but he forgot his sword or some other necessary part of his equipage

fig 1653 H COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* XXVI 100 They which came to fetch water, seeing us set there in so sad an equipage, returned 1662 STILLINGFL *Orig Sacr* I VI § 5 Published them in the equipage they are in. 1665 J MALL *Offer of F. Help* 111 You see the compleat Christian in his equipage for sufferings. 1732 POPE *Ess Man* II. 44 Strip off all her equipage of pride

5 Outfit for a journey, expedition, etc.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Equipage*, furniture or provision for horsemanship, especially in triumph, or tournaments 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* I (1843) 6/1 Such an equipage as might be fit for the Prince of Wales 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II VIII 173 The Queen had ordered a little equipage of all things necessary for me 1820 SCOTT *Monast* XXII, A small scrip and bottle with a stout staff in his hand, completed his equipage 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It Jrnls* (1872) I 34 A few carpet-bags and shawls, our equipage for the night

6. Small articles of domestic furniture, *esp.* china, glass, and earthenware *Breakfast-, tea-equipage*: a breakfast-, tea-service *arch*

1672 CROWNE *City Politics* I i, That Rogue! my patch upon my nose, my pillow and sick equipage, quickly. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 86 ¶ 3, I had no sooner set Chairs and fixed my Tea-Equipage, but, etc. 1724 *Lond Gaz* No 6297/2 A Toilet Equipage of Plate for his Lady. 1756 NUGENT *Gr Tour, Germany* II 195 A tea table, and all its equipage of solid gold. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W N* I. XI 174 Household furniture, and what is called Equipage 1825 MRS SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* I (ed. 2) V 149 The tea-equipage which they were then using was convenient and genteel 1833 DE QUINCEY *Wks* XIV 297 The whole breakfast equipage . set out for no greater personage than myself 1888 *Durham Univ. Jrnl* 24 Mar. 36 The 'tea equipages' might be cleared away during the dinner hour.

7. Articles for personal ornament or use; a collection of such articles

1716 LADY M W. MONTAGUE *Basset-Table* 29 Behold this Equipage, by Matheis wrought. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 349 My Lady's fine Repeating-Watch and Equipage 1840 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* XV, Without the aid of dressing case and tiring equipage 1846 MRS SHERWOOD *Fairchild Family* II 17 An equipage was a little case which held a thimble, scissors, a pencil, and other such little matters, and hung to the girdle to balance the great watches worn by the grandmothers and great grandmothers of people now living

†8 Apparatus in general. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

1648 H G. tr *Balzac's Prince* 118 That long equipage of Debauchery, which the Voluptuous leade after them. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II III 180 The Papists have transferred to their Saints al the equipage of the Pagan Gods. 1707 *Curios in Husb & Gard* 249 All the Equipage of Substantial Forms and of Qualities 1734 tr *Rollin's Anc Hist* (1827) II 353 By all the appurtenances and equipage of a voluptuous and effeminate life.

b. (See quot)

1825 J NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 146 The weight of the upper mill-stone joined to the weight of the spindle and the trundle (the sum of which three numbers is called the equipage of the turning mill-stone), should never be less than 1550 pounds avoirdupois

III The appurtenances of rank, office, or social position

†9 Formal state or order; ceremonious display, the 'style' of a domestic establishment, etc

1612 HEYWOOD *Apol Actors* Author to Bk 3 The earth a stage, Kings have their entrance in due equipage 1633 FLETCHER *Purple Isl* I XII, Marching in Tragic State, and buskin'd equipage 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 167 They perceived in what equipage, and with what honour they were sent home. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I 239 She made an equipage far above what she could support 1756 NUGENT *Gr Tour, Netherl* I 273 Here are also sharpers . with greater equipage than the sharpers in England.

†10. What is required to maintain an official establishment. Also *attrib.*, as in *equipage-money*.

1668 TEMPLE *Let Sir J Temple* Wks 1731 II 122 They brought down the Equipage Money of Ambassadors from three thousand Pounds to 1500 Pounds 1679–88 *Secr. Serv Money Chas & Jas* (Camden Soc) 149 To Sr John Trevor, Speaker of the House of Com'ons, bounty, for his equipage 1769 *Junius Lett* XXIII. 110 *note*, He received three thousand pounds for plate and equipage money

†11 Train of retainers or attendants, retinue, following *Obs*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal* Oct 114 Teache her [the Muse] tread aloft in buskin fine, With queint Bellona in her equipage! 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* IX xliv, With you take some part Of these braue Soldiers of mine equipage 1641 EVELYN *Mem* (1857) I 16 On the 27th April, came over the young Prince of Orange, with a splendid Equipage *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cambridgesh.* I 150 Dido had a piece of State in her Court peculiar to her self an Equipage indeed. a hundred servants in ordinary attendance all of the same age. 1731 SWIFT *Corr* Wks 1841 II 648 How many days will you maintain me [Swift] and my equipage?

transf. and *fig* 1599 T M[OUFET] *Silkewormes* 34 Their seuerall parts and feates thereon to play Amidst the rest of natures equipage. 1712 STEELE *Spect* No 472 ¶ 4 Distinct Suns, and their peculiar Equipages of Planets 1806 WORDSW. *Ode on Intim Immortal* 106 The Persons..That Life brings with her in her equipage

12 A carriage and horses, with the attendant servants; in later use sometimes applied to a carriage alone

1721–1800 BAILEY, *Equipage* .. is frequently used for a Coach and Number of Footmen *a* 1762 LADY M W MONTAGUE *Lett* LXVII 126 All the fine equipages that shine in the ring. 1765 in *Ld Malmesbury's Prvo. Lett* I 158 As for an equipage, I should do well [if Mr. Walpole has not sold his] to buy it, otherwise to make an English chariot here 1787 'G GAMBADO' *Acad Horsem* (1809) 44 A waggon or any tremendous equipage 1811 L HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr* I. 78 Her equipage was a travelling post-chaise with one pair of horses 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* I 377 The frequent mention of such equipages [a coach and six] in old books is likely to mislead us. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb Faun* XII, Here roll and rumble all kinds of equipages

IV. †13. Transl. of Fr *équipage*, the crew of a ship *Obs rare*

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II II 221 When got to Sea, he opened his Mind to the Chiefs of his Equipage *Ibid* II. IV 261 Her Equipage might have been all saved had they held out till the storm abated 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v, *Equipage*, in navigation See Crew.

†V 14. In the phrase *To go* (*march, walk*) *in equipage*, the original sense was prob. 'to walk in military array *with*' (cf. 2), but in our examples (all *fig*) the sense is 'to keep step *with*', so that the sb becomes synonymous with EQUIPACE Hence the word *equipage* was in 17th c often supposed to be formed with the prefix *equi-*, and in many passages it occurs in the sense: Equality of position, rank, or importance.

[1589 NASHE in *Greene's Menaphon* (Arb) 14 Whose Amintas, and translated Antigone may march in equipage of honour, with any of our ancient Poets. 1600 (see 2)] 1607 *Schol Desc agst. Antichr.* I i 37 As the Papists are in equipage with former Pagans so likewise with all moderne aliens 1613–6 W. BROWNE *Brit Past* I II, His worke, not seeming fit To walke in equipage with better wit. 1631 R. H *Arraignm Whole Creature* Ep. Ded 4 That your vertue and goodnes might march in æquipage with your State and Authority 1635 SWAN *Spec M.* VII § 3 (1643) 322 According to the best Authours, and nearest equipage to truth, the starres are called lights 1655 SANDERSON *Serm* II Pref 7 Nor doth it sound well, that the examples of men should . stand in so near equipage with the commands of God.

†**E·quipage,** *v Obs* [f prec sb]

1. *trans.* To furnish with an equipage, accoutrements, or outfit; to array; to furnish.

1590 SPENSER *F Q* II IX. 17 A goodly traine Of Squires and Ladies equipaged well 1623 WODROEPHE *Fr & Eng Gram* 214 Wee shal all be mounted, equipaged, and in better order to morrow 1651 tr *Don Fenise* 276 Leon was equipaged in such manner, that he might be well taken for a thiefe *a* 1711 KEN *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 328 Of sacred Hymn I strait made choice, With Organ equipaged, and Voice 1784 COWPER *Task* III 98 Well dress'd, well bred, well equipaged, is ticket good enough

2. a *trans* To rank. b *intr.* To stand in rank; to take rank Cf. EQUIPAGE *sb* 14.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik* II 109 They all equipage together as being by the Poets never separate *Ibid* VIII 396 This incomparable Ladie I know not where to equipage, or in what ranke to place.

Hence **E·quipaged** *ppl a*, in senses of the vb

1598 FLORIO Ep Ded, The Vniuers containes all things, digested in best equipaged order 1775 ASH, *Equipaged*, accoutred, attended, having a splendid retinue. 1847 in CRAIG

†**Equiparable,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 æquiparable. [a. Fr *équiparable*, ad. L *æquiparābilis*, f *æquiparāre* to put on an equality, compare, liken, f. *æquipar* perfectly alike or equal, f *æquus* equal + *par*] Equal in comparison, equivalent

1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* IX XIII § 116 The childe or insipient (which are with him æquiparable) drinketh the sweet and delicious words vnadulsedly 1695 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 152 The want of a competent heat, that is lasting and equiparable to the heat of the climate. 1721–66 in BAILEY, and in mod. Dicts.

†**Equi·parance.** *Obs. rare.* In 7 æquiparance. [ad. late L. *æquiparantia* comparison, f. *æquiparant-em* · see next.] Equivalence

1624 F. WHITE *Repl Fisher* 520 There is proportion of Equalitie, or æquiparance.

†**Equi·parant,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L *æquiparant ent*, pr pple. of *æquiparāre*: see EQUIPARABLE] Equivalent, of equal value or importance

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* V. XLII Wks IV 357 Her title of Lady is equiparant to His title as Lord

†**Equi parate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *æquiparāt-us*, pa pple of *æquiparāre*: see EQUIPARABLE] Of equal weight or importance; equivalent Const *to*.

1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 63 Princes desires are equiparate to commands *Ibid* 123 [Certain reprisals were] some satisfaction but, though almost two for one, not equiparate to the merit of that nations cruelty.

†**Equi·parate,** *v. Obs.* In 7 æquiparate, equiparat. [f. L. *æquiparāt-* ppl. stem of *æquiparāre*: see EQUIPARABLE] *trans* a. To reduce to a level; to level b. To regard or treat as on the same level

1632 VICARS *Æneid* XII, King Latines throne this day I'le ruinate And houses tops to th' ground æquiparate 1671 *True Nonconf.* 163 Then you may equiparat them in the point of abuse

Equiparation (ɪkwɪ pārē·ʃən) [ad. L. *æquiparātion-em* equalizing, comparison, f *æquiparāre* · see EQUIPARABLE] a. The action of placing on an equality, or on an equal footing. †b. The action of comparing; *concr.* a parallel.

1615 A. STAFFORD *Heav. Dogge* 32 Yet thy felicity admits no equiparation, nay, hardly a comparison 1623 COCKERAM, *Equiparation*, a comparison made with another 1657

Reeve *God's Plea* 112, I would willingly not only set forth a representation, but find an equiparation. 1886 Muirhead in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 714 The equiparation of legacies and singular trust-gifts

†**E·quipare,** *v. Obs rare* [a. Fr. *equipare-r*, ad L. *æquiparāre*: see Equiparable.] Only in pa. pple. used as adj. = Equiparate; equivalent, 'just like'.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxii. 84 The first lettres came out of fenyce equyparted to purpre coloure. *Ibid*, The grete trybulacion of Elysse is equypared to that of hortestes.

Equipedal (ī·kwipī·dăl), *a.* [f. L. *æquiped-us* (see next) + -al; cf. Pedal.] Having equal feet. a. Said of the two equal sides of an isosceles triangle. b. *Zool.* Having the pairs of feet equal. In mod. Dicts

Equipede (ī·kwipīd), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. L. *æquiped-us* or *æquipēs, -pedis*, f *æquus* equal + *pes* foot.] A. *adj.* Having legs of equal length. B. *sb* Sec quot.

1835 Kirby *Hab & Inst Anim.* II. xvi 67 The *Æquipedes*, so called because all their legs, except the last pair, are nearly equal in length. The equipede Chilopodans.

†**Equipe·ndence.** *Obs.* [f Equi- + Pendence.] The state of hanging in equilibrium

1627 Jackson *Creed* vi. i. vii. Wks 1673 II 39 Let Mathematicians imagine what rules or reasons of equipendence they list.

†**Equipe·ndency.** *Obs.* [f. next: see -ency] The state or condition of hanging in equipoise In quot. *fig.*

1662 South *Serm. Gen* i 27 (1715) IV. 59 The Will of Man in the State of Innocence, had an entire Freedom, a perfect Equipendency and Indifference to either Part of the Contradiction. to accept, or not accept the Temptation. 1775 in Ash 1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dicts

†**Equipe·ndent,** *a. Obs.* [f Equi- + Pendent.] Hanging in equipoise; evenly balanced

a 1640 Jackson *Creed* xi. xxvi. Wks. 1673 III. 550 If the Scales be even or equipendent. 1681 Manton *Serm. Ps.* cxix. 105 Wks. 1872 VIII 74 If the balance be not equipendent, wrong may be done [In mod Dicts]

Equipensate, -periodic: see Equi- *pref*

Equipment (ī·kwi·pmĕnt). [f. Equip *v.* + -ment. Cf. Fr. *équipement*]

1 a. The action or process of equipping or fitting out. b. The state or condition of being equipped; the manner in which a person or thing is equipped. Also *fig.*

a. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. i. 5 The equipment of the squadron was still prosecuted with as much vigour as ever 1809 *Hist Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 33/1 Lord Liverpool also defended the equipment of the expedition to Portugal. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* ii. 19 Mental training as well as mental equipment. 1886 *Pall Mall G* 14 Dec. 9/1 For the endowment and equipment of a Chair of Anatomy.

b. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L* § 123 Its equipment might suit the purposes of a Stone-Vessel for our building service 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* II. x iii 423 An army which seemed irresistible from its numbers and equipment 1856 Emerson *Eng Traits, Ability* Wks (Bohn) II. 38 The admirable equipment of their Arctic ships carries London to the pole. 1863 Burton *Bk. Hunter* 261 The institution did not spring in full maturity and equipment, like Pallas from the brain of Jove.

2. *concr.* Anything used in equipping; furniture; outfit; warlike apparatus; necessaries for an expedition or voyage. Used in the *pl* to indicate the articles severally, in the *sing.* collectively.

1717 L. Howel *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 14 See my Crook, my Scrip, Box and other Parts of my equipment 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 275 To forward our equipments for rendering the house habitable. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* II 1 46 The hunting equipments of the female archers 1813 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp* X. 479 When you shall be in possession of your equipment of ordnance, etc 1870 Howson *Metaph. Paul* i 16 The helmet is the brightest part of the soldier's equipment 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 88 Sched. 1, Equipments which are prima facie evidence of a Vessel being engaged in the Slave Trade. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III 264, I include under the general term equipment all that must be actually present with the fighting portion of an army at any one moment.

b. *fig* Intellectual 'outfit'.

1841 Myers *Cath. Th* iii. xliii. 165 A valuable portion of a student's [of the Bible] equipment 1873 M. Arnold *Lit & Dogma* 342 A hardly less grotesque object in his intellectual equipment for his task than in his outward attire. 1885 M Pattison *Mem* 306 Our naive assumption that classical learning was a complete equipment for a great university.

Equipoise (ī·kwipoiz), *sb.* Also 7 æquipoiz, 8 æquipoise. [f. Equi- + Poise *sb*, replacing the phrase *equal poise.*]

1. Equality or equal distribution of weight; a condition of perfect balance or equilibrium.

a. in material things.

[1635 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del* i. iv. 74 The least weight whatsoever added or subtracted would turne it from its Equall-poyze] 1665 Glanvill *Sceps Sci* xiv 82 And even in the temperate Zone of our life, there are few bodies at such an æquipoiz of humours 1713 Derham *Phys Theol.* 14 *note*, An æquipoise of the Atmosphere produceth a Calm. 1787 'G. Gambado' *Acad. Horsem.* 39 In your eagerness to mount, you may, by over exerting yourself, lose your equipoise 1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* (ed. Webster) I. 34 If the arms of a balance be unequal, the weights in equipoise will be unequal in the same proportion. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xx, O'Brien. kept his left arm raised in equipoise.

1857 H Rffd *Lect Eng. Poets* vii 257 The beam of the balance will scarcely be moved to recover its equipoise.

b. in immaterial things; *esp.* intellectual, moral, political, or social forces or interests.

1658 J Robinson *Stone to the Altar* 83 If between the weight of two equal Senses, there be an indistinguishable Equipoise. 1678 Norris *Coll Misc* (1699) 117 So great reason to lay the foundation of his [Des Cartes'] Philosophy in an equipoise of mind. 1759 Johnson *Idler* No. 83 ¶ 4 Sim Scruple lives in a continual equipoise of doubt. 1822 De Quincey *Confess.* (1862) 197 Opium on the contrary communicates serenity and equipoise to all the faculties. 1858 Longf. *Birds of Passage, Haunted Houses*, Our little lives are kept in equipoise By opposite attractions and desires 1885 Stimson in *Contemp Rev.* Apr. 550 Between the implication and the evolution of the sentence there should be a satisfying equipoise of sound.

2. A counterpoise; a balancing or equivalent force Chiefly *fig.*

1780 Sir J Reynolds *Disc.* v (1876) 6 One side making almost an exact equipoise to the other. 1847 De Quincey *Sp Mid. Nun* § 20 (1853) 65 Some sort of equipoise to the wealth which her daughter would bring *a* 1862 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1869) III i. 43 The equipoise to the clergy [*i.e.* the aristocracy] being removed, the Church became so powerful.

Equipoise (ī kwipoiz), *v.* Also 7 equipoyse, æquipoise. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To serve as an equipoise to; to counterbalance.

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* II 105 A Cylinder of that weight does just æquipoise the Elastic power of the Ayr without 1755 B. Martin *Mag. Arts & Sc.* 264, I see they just equipoize each other. 1816 Southey in *Q Rev* XVI 228 An opposition, which, till then, had nearly equipoised the weight of the ministry. 1856 Landor *Int. & Octav.* v. 39 No Praise Can equipoise his virtues. 1868 R Buchanan *Trag. Dramas Hist., Wallace* i. vi, On yonder brier Lies one whose worth to equipoise thy master.. Were gossamer to gold

2. To place or hold in equipoise; to hold (the mind) in suspense.

a 1764 Lloyd *Poems, Actor*, A whole minute equipois'd he stands 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII 343 Regulating, and equipoising the various functions of the animal economy 1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1858) III. 355 He had to equipoise the opposite interests of the Catholics and the Evangelists. 1887 J. W. Graham *Neæra* II. xxiv 361 Suspicion and dissimulation equipoised the Imperial mind [Tiberius].

†3 *intr* To balance *with Obs rare*$^{-1}$.

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 85 Where upper things will not With nether equipoyse.

Hence **E quipoised** *ppl. a*, **E quipoising** *vbl. sb* *a* 1685 *Let. to Dk. York* in *5th Coll Papers Pres. Affairs* (1688) 38, I am a dutiful and hearty Lover of Monarchy. when establish'd on such an Equi-pois'd Basis of Wisdom as ours is 1832 Carlyle *Jas Carlyle* 45 Mallets and irons hung in two equipoised masses over the shoulder. 1854 Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 6 The beam of an equipoised balance. *c* 1790 Imison *Sch. Art* I. 166 By its [the air's pressure] .. equipoising . 29 and a half inches of mercury.

†**E·quipoisure.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$ [f prec + -ure] A state of being evenly balanced.

1683 Pettus *Fleta Min.* II. 10 By standing in an Equipoisure or not, it [the tongue of this Ballance] doth .. tell you the difference or certainty of the Weights

†**E·quipolle,** *a Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *equipol*, shortened form of *equipollent*: see Equipollent] = Equipollent; equivalent.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxi (1869) 64 The whiche seyinge in singuler may wel be seid equipolle to a plurelle.

Equipollence (ī·kwipŏ·lĕns). Also 5 equipolence, 8-9 æquipollence. [a OF *equipolence*, mod.Fr. *équipollence*, ad L. *æquipollentia*, f. *æquipollent-em* Equipollent] The quality of being equipollent.

1. Equality of force, power, or signification.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xlix (1869) 190, I shal fynde in his place countrepeis and equipollence of þe hegge of penitence. *a* 1528 Skelton *Poems* 173 That in his equipollence He judgeth him equivalent With God Omnipotent 1610 Healey *St Aug. Citie of God* 242 Our Commentators missed to make a large discourse of æquipolences in this place. 1647 *Power of the Keys* III 35 The equipollence of the word Sacerdos and Episcopus being observed *a* 1691 Boyle *Wks.* III 612 These phænomena do much depend upon a mechanical æquipollence of pressure 1867 Emerson *Progr. Culture* Wks (Bohn) III. 228 There is also an equipollence of individual genius to the nation which it represents.

2. *Logic* An equivalence between two or more propositions. Cf. Equipollent 3 c

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7078 Late hym study in equipolences. 1563–87 Foxe *A & M.* (1596) 1008/1 So that *non omnis*, after the rule of equipollence, should be taken for as much as *nullus*. 1655–60 Stanley *Hist Philos* (1701) 313/2 Of Reciprocation there are three kinds .. the third . equipollence 1725 Watts *Logic* II. ii. § 4 The Conversion and Opposition, and Equipollence of these modal Propositions 1852 Mansel *Prolog. Log* vi (1860) 220 The equipollence in some cases can only be determined materially.

Equipollency (ī·kwipŏ·lĕnsi). Also 7 æq-, equipollencie, 9 æquipollency. [f. Equipollent: see -ency.]

1. Equivalence in signification, authority, efficacy, virtue, etc. Cf. Equipollence 1

1623 Rowlandson *God's Bless.* 5 They have an equipollency, or equall weight, with the plainest precepts. *a* 1638 Medl in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav* Ps. xl II. 273 What equipollency can be in sense between these two? *a* 1691 Boyle *Wks.* (1772) III. 606 The endeavours of the one and the other were reduced to an equipollency 1869 M Arnold *Cult & An* 183 The notion of this sort of equipollency in man's modes of activity.

2. *Logic* = Equipollence 2.

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks (1834) 199 The equipollencie and opposition both of plaine and modal enunciations 1788 Reid *Aristotle's Log* i § 4 15 The equipollency of propositions both pure and modal. 1846 Mill *Logic* II i. § 2 Examples of æquipollency or equivalence of propositions

Equipollent (ī·kwipŏ·lĕnt), *a.* and *sb* Also 5-7 equipolent, (5–6 equypolent, 8 equippolent), 6–7 æquipol(l)ent. [a. OF *equipolent* (mod.F. *équipollent*), ad. L. *æquipollent-em* of equal value, f. *æquus* equal + *pollentem*, pr. pple. of *pollēre* to be strong] A. *adj.*

†1. Of persons: Possessed of equal power, authority, influence, rank, or personal capacity *Obs*

a 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg Prince* 2108 They wolden waite to be equipolent, And somewhat more, unto her husbondes *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs & Lim Mon* (1714) 68 Ther may no gretter Perill growe to a Prince, than to have a Subgett equipolent to himself 1548 Hall *Chron* (1809) 163 Fewe princes be to hym comparable or equipollent 1581 W. Stafford *Exam. Compl* i (1876) 22 Being in capacity and memory both els equipolent 1824–9 Landor *Wks.* (1846) I 393 A maritime power equipollent on the sea with France.

2 Of things, forces, or agencies: Equal in power, effectiveness, or validity.

a 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg Prince* xii 5 The thoughtfulle wight is vessell of turment, There is no greef to hym equipollent. 1472 Ripley *Comp Alch* viii. v in Ashm (1652) 170 After thyne Elements be made equypolent. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* i 291 Saynt Mylgyde the thyrde, of vertu equypolent 1607–12 Bacon *Ess Custom & Educ* (Arb.) 368 Votarie resolucion is made equipollent to Custome. 1686 Boyle *Eng. Notion Nat* 143 The Pressure of the Atmosphere, and the resistence of the Bubble [were] by Accident near æquipollent. 1802 Paley *Nat Theol* ix. (1819) 111 By the aid of a considerable and equipollent muscular force. 1873 M Arnold *Lit & Dogma* Introd 28 To regard the Bible. as a sort of talisman. with all its parts equipollent.

3 Identical in effect or result; practically equivalent.

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* iii. 165 To find the Longitude of any place, or some thing æquipollent thereunto *c* 1730 Berkeley in Fraser *Life* v 180 The divine conservation is equipollent to a continued repeated creation. 1790 Wildbore *Spher Motion* in *Phil Trans* LXXX. 530 An equipollent parallelopipedon which shall move in the very same manner as the body. 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I i viii. 435 A uniformity of measure, which the use of nearly equipollent feet cannot. be thought to impair 1846 Sir W. Hamilton *New Anal Log Forms* in *Logic* II (1860) 260 The equipollent forms of Limitation or Inclusion, and Exception. 1874 Sayce *Compar Philol* vii 292 Equipollent conceptions could be placed side by side in apposition.

b Of expressions or symbols. Equivalent in meaning.

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron* II. 13/1 The Greeke word ἀνεπρόκλητος is equipollent to *Ineptus* *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom* II. iii. § 1 (1622) 212 Two Philosophicall termes, in sense æquipollent vnto the very name of God. 1760 Swinton *Coin* in *Phil. Trans* LI. 865 The characters were not precisely the same with those of the equipollent letters used in Umbria. 1858 Trench *Synon N T* (1876) 299 Ὑπερ shall be accepted as equipollent with ἀντί

c In *Logic.* Said *esp* of propositions which express the same thing, notwithstanding formal diversity.

1642 Sir E Dering *Sp on Relig* xv. 66 Indefinite propositions are æquipollent to vniuersall 1656 tr *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 40 Equipollent propositions, that may be reduced purely to one and the same categorical proposition 1822 T Taylor tr *Apuleius* 382 Every proposition likewise, if it assumes in the beginning a negative particle, becomes its equipollent contradictory 1846 Mill *Logic* II. i § 2 The original proposition is first changed into a proposition æquipollent with it

B. *sb.* Something that has equal power, weight, effect, importance, or significance; an equivalent.

1611 Sclater *Key* (1629) 337 Are they not equipollents? 1612 — *Ministers Portion* 13 In the Apostles Logicke, a Priest and receiver of tithes are equipollents 1671 *True Nonconf.* 280 Because we exactly and fully do the equipollent. 1676 Marvell *Mr Smirke* 30 What is Declared is the very Equipollent of what the Author had said 1819 *Blackw Mag* IV 723 'Choice set terms', for which there is absolutely no equipollent in any of the other languages of Europe. 1858 Gladstone *Homer* I 420 The word Ἀχαιοί is used . as the simple equipollent of Greek. 1870 Bowen *Logic* v. 136 Its logical equipollent.

Hence **Equipollentness** = Equipollence 2

1736 in Bailey.

Equipollently (ī·kwipŏ·lĕntli), *adv* [f prec. + -ly^{2}.] a. With equal force or significance, synonymously. †b Virtually; by means of equivalent expressions, cf Equivalently 2, 3.

1642 J Eaton *Honey-c. Free Justif* 68 Both expresly and equipollently he sees no sin in his justified children *Ibid* 282 Evident and plaine, both expresly and equipollently by many places of Scripture *a* 1677 Barrow *Wks* (1686) II. 498 Both phrases [the spirit of God and the power of God] Saint Paul doth equipollently express by the power of the Holy Ghost 1827 G S Faber *Eight Dissert.* (1845) II 197 Using the two terms, Persians and Barbars, equipollently.

Equiponderance (ī·kwipŏ·ndĕrăns). [f Equiponderant: see -ance. Cf. Fr. *équipondérance*] Equality of weight; equilibrium.

1775 in Ash 1822 *Blackw Mag* XI 155 Being, as it were, originally balanced to a sort of equiponderance. 1833

J Holland *Manuf. Metals* II 287 The equiponderance of the scales may remain unaffected.

Equiponderancy (ēkwiˌpɒ ndĕrănsi). [f. Equiponderant: see -ancy] = prec.

1710 *Brit Apollo* III No 56 2/1 An Equiponderancy will be caused. 1820 in Jodrell, and in mod. Dicts

Equiponderant (ēkwiˌpɒ ndĕrănt), *a* and *sb.* Also 7–9 æquiponderant. [ad. med.L. *æquiponderant-em*, pr pple of *æquiponderāre*: see next vb. Cf Fr. *équipondérant*]

A. *adj*

1. †a Having its weight equally distributed; evenly balanced †b. Of equal specific gravity c. Of equal weight.

a. 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud. Ep* II ii 61 If the needle be not exactly equiponderant, that end which is a thought too light, if touched becommeth even

b 1691 Ray *Creation* (1714) 26 May serve to render their Bodies equiponderant to the water 1766 Amory *Life J. Buncle* (1770) IV. 100 To make gold, other metals must be rendered equiponderant to it

c 1660 Boyle *New Exp Phys Mech.* xxxvi 291 The quantity of Air to a quantity of Water equiponderant thereto, is as 1300 to 1. 1777 Shuckburgh in *Phil Trans* LXVII 557 The proportional gravity of quicksilver to air will express inversely the length of two equiponderant columns of these fluids. 1821 J Q Adams in C. Davies *Metr Syst* iii. (1871) 95 The silver penny to which 32 kernels of wheat were equiponderant was equal to 22½ grains troy

2 Of immaterial things: a. Of equal weight, importance, force, or influence b Evenly balanced

c 1630 Jackson *Creed* vi. xi Wks 1844 V 290 In a measure equiponderent to their weight upon our souls 1747 Johnson *Plan Eng Dict* Wks IX 172 The equiponderant authorities of writers alike eminent for judgment and accuracy. 1833 *Q Rev* XLIX. 550 The theory of three distinct and equiponderant estates. 1882 Symonds *Animi Figura* 127 Equiponderant strife 'twixt good And evil

B. *sb. pl.* Things of equal weight

1852 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss* 326 The Treatise on Æquiponderants by Archimedes.

†**Equipo·nderate,** *ppl a. Obs* [ad med L *æquiponderāt-us*, pa. pple. of *æquiponderāre*: see next.] Equal in weight; in a state of equilibrium. Const *to, with.*

1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* II ii 58 Iron and steel . in long wires equiponderate with untwisted silke and soft wax. 1674 Petty *Disc Dupl Proportion* 49 If 1728 Mice were equiponderate to one Horse

fig. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xlvi, Which is equiponderate with our vernacular adage.

Equiponderate (ēkwiˌpɒ ndĕrēt), *v.* [f med. L *æquiponderāt-* ppl stem of *æquiponderāre*, f. *æquus* equal + *ponderāre* to weigh]

†1 *intr.* To be in a state of equipoise Const *to, with. Obs.*

1641 Wilkins *Math Magick.* i iv. (1648) 21 The power that doth equiponderate with any weight 1672 — *Nat Relig* II The evidence on each side doth equiponderate 1682a *Weekly Mem. Ingen* 355 When bodies do equiponderate to the bulk of water equal to them. 1710 *Brit Apollo* III. No 56. 2/1 They Equiponderate 1822 Imison *Sc & Art* (ed Webster) I 20 The point about which they would equiponderate or rest in any position

2 *trans.* To counterpoise, counterbalance.

1661 Boyle *Spring of Air* II ii (1682) 26 Till it is come to equiponderate a cylinder of Mercury of that height. 1673 Walker *Educ.* 20 To equiponderate the prejudices of pleasure and interest 1766 Amory *Life J. Buncle* (1770) IV 102 Both equiponderate (a pound suppose) in air 1853 De Quincey *Autobiog Sk.* Wks I. 162 *note*, Countervailing claims had far more than equiponderated the declension

3 *trans.* To put into a well-balanced condition

1810 (see quot for Equiponderated)

Hence **Equipo·nderated, Equipo·nderating** *ppl adjs.*

1810 A Knox in *Bp Jebb's Corr.* (1834) II 404 In this obviously measured and equiponderated speech 1691 Ed. Taylor *Behmen's Theos Philos* 163 The Mean of Equiponderating Solemnity of Humane Creatures. 1879 G Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* III. x 167 His equiponderating description of the place of misery.

Equiponderation (ēkwiˌpɒndĕrēˈʃən) [n of action f. med.L. *æquiponderāre* see prec. and -ation.] The action or process of making equally balanced, or putting in equipoise, the state or condition of being in equipoise.

1656 tr *Hobbes' Elem Philos* (1839) 351 Equiponderation is when the endeavour of one body, which presses one of the beams, resists the endeavour of another body pressing the other beam, so that neither of them is moved 1784 J Barry *Lect Art* iii (1848) 129 The anatomy of the human body the equiponderation of its parts. 1874 *Edin Rev* No. 285 175 Equiponderation, or the relation of equipoise and balance

†**Equipo·nderous,** *a Obs.* Also 7 æquiponderous. [f. Equi- + L. *pondus, ponder-is* weight + -ous.] Of equal weight or specific gravity; *fig.* of equal authority.

1656–81 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1664 Power *Exp Philos* 96 Being æquiponderous to a Mercurial Cylinder of 28 Inches 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent* p. xxvi, His Character justly renders him æquiponderous to them in Moral Knowledge. 1729 H de Saumarez in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI 54 To make it equiponderous with the Water.

Hence **Equipo·nderousness.** 1736 in Bailey.

†**Equipo·ndious,** *a. Obs rare*—1 [f. L *æquipondi-um* equality of weight (f. *æquus* equal + *pond-us* weight) + -ous] Having equal weight on both sides; nicely-balanced

1661 Glanvill *Vanity Dogm.* 228 The Scepticks affected an indifferent equipondious neutralty. 1775 in Ash 1846 in Worcester; and in mod Dicts

†**Equi·potency.** *Obs rare* [f next · see -ency.] The condition of being equally powerful.

1658 *Fulness of Christ* 137 The union is not by means of exequation or equipotency [*printed* equipatency]

Equipotent (ēkwiˌpōtĕnt), *a. rare.* [f. Equi- + Potent] Equally powerful

1875 *Contemp Rev* XXVII 85 Nor am I speaking of cases where it is clear that one of the qualities has overpowered the other, but of instances where they appear equipotent

Equipotential (ēˈkwiˌpōteˈnʃăl), *a.* [f. Equi- + Potential]

†1 Of equal power or authority *Obs.*

a 1678 Woodhead *Holy Living* (1688) 56 Not equipotential, or independent one of another

2. *Physics.* Of points. In which the potential of a force is the same. Of lines, surfaces, etc · In which the potential is constant at all points. *Equipotential function*: one which expresses the conditions of equality of potential

1880 *Nature* XXI. 361 A disk, through which an electric current was passing until two nearly equipotential points were found. 1880 *Athenæum* 13 Nov 644/1 Equipotential lines in a plate 1881 Maxwell *Electr & Magn* I 14 When a potential function exists, surfaces for which the potential is constant are called Equipotential surfaces 1882 Minchin *Unipl. Kinemat* 228 Equipotential and flow functions

Equipped (ēkwi pt), *ppl. a* [f Equip *v.* + -ed1] In senses of the vb.

1838 Lytton *Leila* II ii, The best equipped was conducted by the Marquess de Villena 1866 Alger *Solit Nat & Man* II 69 The penalty affixed to supremely equipped souls

†**Equippee,** *a Her Obs* Also 8 equippé [ad. F. *équipé*, pa. pple of *équiper*. See Equip *v*] (See quots)

1731 Bailey vol II, *Equippé* signifies a knight equipped, i. e armed at all points. 1751 in Chambers *Cycl.* 1775 Ash, *Equippee*

Equipper (ēkwi pəɹ) [f as prec + -er1] One who equips; one who fits out (a ship, etc)

1864 Ld Bramwell in *Morning Star* 12 Jan, The misdemeanour is committed according to the intent, not of the equipper, but of his customer

Equipping (ēkwi pɪŋ), *vbl sb* [f. as prec + -ing1] The action of the vb. Equip

1704 *Collect Voy.* (Churchill) III 740/1 The Governour was busy in equipping of Men of War. 1790 Beatson *Nav & Mil Mem* I 337 The equipping of two such armaments, did not escape the notice of the British Ministry 1799 Nelson 28 Nov in Nicolas *Disp* (1845) IV. 118 Our Ships off Malta will want a complete equipping

¶ Used gerundially with omission of *in.*

1681 *Lond Gaz* No. 1677/1 The rest of the Ships that are Equipping at Thoulon 1772–84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) I Introd xi The Endeavour was equipping for a voyage to the South Seas 1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIII. 113 In the basin were seven two-deckers equipping

Equiprobabilism, -producing, -radial, -radical: see Equi- *pref.*

Equirotal (ēkwiˌrōʊ tăl), *a.* [f. Equi- + L *rota* wheel + -al]

1. Having the fore and hind wheels of equal diameter

1839 *Sat Mag Suppl* Aug. 88/1 The first equirotal carriage thus made was a phaeton. 1843 *Jrnl R Agric Soc* IV ii 492 His spring-waggon on the equirotal cross-lock principle. 1884 *Health Exhib Catal* 103/2 Ambulance wagon, complete with new pattern stretchers, equirotal, lockunder, converted

2 'Having equal rotation.' In mod Dicts.

Equisegmental: see Equi- *pref.*

Equisetaceous (ekwiˌsɛˈtēˈʃəs), *a. Bot* [f. mod L *equisētāce-æ* + -ous: see Equisetum and -aceous] Belonging to the order *Equisetaceæ*

1867 J. Hogg *Microsc* I. ii 133 Siliceous crystals in the epidermis of equisetaceous plants.

Equisetic (ekwisĕ tik), *a Chem* [f Equisetum + -ic.] Derived from Equisetum. *Equisetic acid*, obtained from *Equisetum fluviatile*, is now known to be identical with Aconitic acid.

1838 T. Thomson *Chem Org Bodies* 54 When malic acid is distilled at the temperature of 349°, it is resolved into water, and two pyro-acids, which are isomeric. These acids have been distinguished by the names of equisetic or maleic, and fumaric or paramaleic acid 1876 Harley in *Royle's Mat Med* 771 Aconitia is combined in the root with aconitic or equisetic acid

Equisetiform (ekwisĕ tifɒ̄m), *a. Bot* [f. Equiset-um + -(i)form] Having the form of an Equisetum.

1847 in Craig; and in mod Dicts.

Equisetum (ekwisĕ tŭm) *Bot* Pl equisetums, -a. [a L. *equisētum* (more correctly *equisætum*), f *equus* horse + *sæta* bristle] A genus of plants called popularly Horsetail or Mare's-tail; the typical genus of the N O *Equisetaceæ*

1830 Lyell *Princ Geol* I 101 The fossil ferns, equiseta, and other plants of the coal strata. 1847 Darwin in *Life & Lett* (1887) I 360 His oolitic upright Equisetums are dreadful for my submarine flora. 1873 Dawson *Earth & Man* vi. 129 Mares' Tails or Equisetums.

Equisized: see Equi- *pref.*

†**E·quison**1. *Obs. rare.* In 7 æquison [ad. L. *æquison-us* adj, f *æqui-* (see Equi-) + *son-us* sounding.] (See quot)

1609 Douland *Ornith Microl.* 79 Aequisons are those [notes], which being stroke together, make one sound of 2

Equison2. *nonce-wd* [ad L. *equīsōn-em* groom, stable-boy, f. *equus* horse] A groom; a horse-jockey

1824–8 Landor *Imag Conv* (1846) I 13 Newmarket, the competitors at its games, their horses, their equisons and colours.

Equisonance (ēkwisōʊ năns). *Ancient Music* [f as next. see -ance; cf. Fr. *équisonnance*] The fact of being equisonant; the concord of octaves.

1819 In Rees *Cycl* 1838 In Smart, and in mod Dicts.

Equisonant (ēkwisōʊ nănt), *a Ancient Music* [f. Equi- + Sonant; after L *æquisonus*: see Equison1.] Consonant in the octave.

In mod Dicts

Equisufficiency: see Equi- *pref.*

Equitable (e·kwităb'l), *a.* [a. Fr. *équitable*, f *équité* Equity]

1 Characterized by equity or fairness. a Of actions, arrangements, decisions, etc: That is in accordance with equity; fair, just, reasonable

1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud. Ep* To Rdr a 5 b, The equitable considerations and candour of reasonable mindes 1649 Cromwell *Lett* 15 Apr (Carlyle), Both my paper and yours of the 28th do in all literal and all equitable construction agree 1654 *True State Commonw* 11 To interpose upon the same equitable grounds 1769 Robertson *Chas V*, III. xi 306 He might compel Charles to accept of an equitable peace. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit India* II. iv v 466 To take the lands under an equitable valuation 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng* (1858) I. iv 296 Their punishment, if tyrannical in form, was equitable in substance.

b Of persons Guided by principles of equity, displaying a spirit of equity; unbiased, impartial, candid. Now *rare.*

1682 Burnet *Rights Princes* viii 296 Equitable Judges would acknowledg that he had reason of his side 1690 Boyle *Chr Virtuoso* i Pref 2, I hope the Equitable Reader will not expect to find every Subject fully Treated of 1793 T Beddoes *Math Evid* 153 Nor will any equitable critic dwell a moment upon this charge. 1875 Manning *Mission H. Ghost* vi. 165 The more severe we are to our own faults, the more gentle and equitable we shall be to the faults of others

2. Pertaining to the department of jurisprudence called Equity Of rights, claims, etc: Valid in 'equity' as distinguished from 'law'.

a 1720 Sheffield (Dk. Buckhm) *Wks* (1753) II. 105 They could make me no legal title and I have only an equitable one to depend on. 1828 Cruise *Digest* I 225 A trust estate is good as an equitable jointure. 1845 Polson in *Encycl, Metrop* 856/1 In Demerara, Berbice, the Cape of Good Hope, etc., the supreme courts are courts of equitable as well as legal jurisdiction 1876 Digby *Real Prop* vii § 4. 337 The legal estate is vested in the trustee, in trust for the cestui que trust, who has the equitable estate.

Equitableness (e·kwităb'lnĕs) [f prec. + -ness] The quality of being equitable

1643 Nethersole *Proj for Peace* (1648) 5 The justice or equitablenesse of any Article of the Project. 1797 *Hist in Ann Reg* 74/2 The public would give them credit for its equitableness 1882 Miss Braddon *Mt Royal* III iv 77 He was so thoroughly assured as to the perfect equitableness of the transaction

Equitably (e·kwităbli), *adv* [f. as prec. + -ly2] In an equitable manner; according to the rules of equity, in a spirit of fairness

1663 Charleton *Chor Gigan.* 7 And equitably examined the probability 1736 Butler *Anal* II vi. Wks 1874 I 232 No more [will] be required of any one, than what might have been equitably expected of him 1839 James *Louis XIV*, III 343 Acting equitably towards the unoffending peasantry of another nation 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 249 He distributed the imposts more equitably.

Equitangential: see Equi- *pref.*

Equitant (e·kwitănt), *a* [ad. L *equitant-em*, pr pple of *equitāre* to ride, f *equit-em* (nom. *eques*) horseman, f. *equus* horse]

†1. Riding on horseback. *Obs*—°

1840 in Smart

2 (See quot. 1880.)

1830 Lindley *Nat Syst Bot* 260 Crocus leaves are not equitant 1880 Gray *Struct Bot* iv. 136 Equitant, where leaves override, the older successively astride the next younger

†**Equitate** (e·kwiteˈt), *v rare*—1. *bombastic.* [f L. *equitāt-* ppl. stem of *equitāre* see prec.] *intr.* To ride.

1708 Motteux *Rabelais* (1737) V. 232 To which we equitate with Maturation

Equitation (ekwitēˈʃən) Also 6 equitacion [ad. L. *equitātiōn-em*, n of action f *equitāre*, see Equitant. Cf Fr. *équitation.*] The action, art, or habit of riding on, or as on, horseback; horsemanship

1562 Bullein *Sicke Men* 67 b, Equitacion. must be used upon a soft easie goyng horse 1771 Gibbon *Lei* Misc Wks. 1796 I. 443, I have got a droll little poney, and intend to renew the long forgotten practice of equitation. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 39 Military Equitation may be divided into three parts. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit India* (1854) 32 Witching the world with noble equitation.

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks* Ser. I (1873) 116 Broomsticks ..the canonical instruments of their nocturnal equitation.

b. An excursion, a ride on horseback.

1728 *Let.* in Nichols *Illustr Lit Hist.* IV 497 (L), I have lately made a few rural equitations to visit some seats, gardens, etc 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* III. II (1872) 179 Sterling was at his poetisings and equitations again.

Equitative (ĕ'kwĭtĕtĭv) [f. L. *equitāt-* (see EQUITATE) + -IVE.] Of or pertaining to equitation.

1855 *Chamb. Jrnl.* IV 35 A whole legion of spectacles, warlike, gymnastic, legerdemain, equitative, and equivocal.

Equitemporaneous: see EQUI- *pref.*

Equity (ĕ'kwĭtĭ). Forms. 4–6 equite, -yte, (4 equitee, -ytee, -ytie, 5 eqwyte), 4–7 equitie, (6 æquitie, -ity), 6 equity. [a. OF. *equité* = Pr. *equitat*, Sp. *equidad*, It *equità*, ad. L. *æquitāt-em*, f. *æquus* even, fair]

I. In general.

1. The quality of being equal or fair; fairness, impartiality; evenhanded dealing.

The L. *æquitas* was somewhat influenced in meaning by being adopted as the ordinary rendering of Gr *ἐπιείκεια* (see EPIEIKY), which meant reasonableness and moderation in the exercise of one's rights, and the disposition to avoid insisting on them too rigorously An approach to this sense is found in many of the earlier Eng examples.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 154 I het hys hys pryvete Of hys domes in equyte. 1382 WYCLIF *Mal.* II 6 In equitee he walkide with me. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII x 491 Be justys he gave and eqwyte Til ilke man, bat his suld be. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 6 a, He [God] shal juge you in equite 1535 COVERDALE *Job* XXIX. 14 Equity was my crowne. 1588 J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb) 19 Weigh it in the ballance of equitie 1611 BIBLE *Transl Pref.* 10 They can with no show of equity challenge vs for changing and correcting 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit* III vi. § 2 399 Not to punish any man more than the law compels us, that's equity. 1673 *Rules of Civility* (ed. 2) 141 The person of honour is in equity to go in first 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot* II. VIII. 32 These princes readily acknowledged the equity of his claim. *a* 1832 MACKINTOSH *Revol.* Wks. 1846 II. 158 Those principles of equity and policy on which religious liberty is founded. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks* Ser. I. (1873) 257 There is a singular equity and absence of party passion.

2. *concr.* What is fair and right; something that is fair and right *rarely* in *pl*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV VI 144 Amonges bise binges sittep be heye makere to don equite. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B XIX 305 He dede equite, to alle euene forth his powere. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* A viij, That he may do equyte and justyce. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* x. 267 The equities which we owe to our neighbour.

II. In Jurisprudence.

3 The recourse to general principles of justice (the *naturalis æquitas* of Roman jurists) to correct or supplement the provisions of the law. *Equity of a statute*: the construction of a statute according to its reason and spirit, so as to make it apply to cases for which it does not expressly provide.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 6 a, They bee taken by the equitie of the statute. 1642 PERKINS *Prof Bk.* iv. § 270. 120 Such Assetts are not taken by the equitie of the Statute of Gloucester. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* II. 3 Chancellors moderated the rigour of the law according to equity.

4. In England (hence in Ireland and the United States), the distinctive name of a system of law existing side by side with the common and statute law (together called 'law' in a narrower sense), and superseding these, when they conflict with it.

The original notion was that of sense 3, a decision 'in equity' being understood to be one given in accordance with natural justice, in a case for which the law did not provide adequate remedy, or in which its operation would have been unfair These decisions, however, were taken as precedents, and thus 'equity' early became an organized system of rules, not less definite and rigid than those of 'law'; though the older notion long continued to survive in the language of legal writers, and to some extent to influence the practice of equity judges. In England, equity was formerly administered by a special class of tribunals, of which the Court of Chancery was chief; but since 1873 all the branches of the High Court administer both 'law' and 'equity', it being provided that where the two differ, the rules of equity are to be followed Nevertheless, the class of cases formerly dealt with by the Court of Chancery are still reserved to the Chancery DIVISION of the High Court

1591 LAMBARDE *Arch.* (1635) 46 And likewise in his Court of Equitie he doth cancell and shut up the rigour of the generall Law. *Ibid* 58 The Iustices should informe him [the King] of the Law, and the Chancellor of Equitie. 1745 *De Foe's Eng Tradesman* II XXXIX. 216 He will always have the worst of it in equity, whatever he may have at common law. 1765–9 BLACKSTONE *Comm* (*J.*), In the court of Chancery there are two distinct tribunals; the one ordinary, being a court of common law; the other extraordinary, being a court of equity. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr* (1879) I. 40 Equity sometimes signifies a species of law. 1853 WHARTON *Pa. Digest* 708 Equity will grant relief when a contract is made under a mistake 1858 LD. ST LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* II 3 There are settled and inviolable rules of equity, which require to be moderated by the rules of good conscience.

b. Defined so as to include other systems analogous to this; *e. g.* the *prætorium jus* of the Romans.

1861 MAINE *Anc Law* II (1870) 28 What I call equity. any body of rules existing by the side of the original civil law, founded on distinct principles and claiming incidentally to supersede the civil law in virtue of a superior sanctity inherent in those principles.

5. An equitable right, i. e. one recognizable by a court of equity. Often in *pl*

a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 65 Upon which agreement in Writing, there ariseth an Equitie or Honestie, that the land should goe according to those agreements. 1826–30 KENT *Comm.* II. 118 The wife's equity to a suitable provision for the maintenance of herself and her children 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (ed 12) 177 Incidental equities are also to be recognized by the courts respectively and every judge thereof 1883 SIR E E KAY in *Law Times Rep* XLIX 77/2 It was hardly said that he was entitled to any charge, or lien, or equity on this particular fund

b. *Equity of redemption*: the right which a mortgagor who has in law forfeited his estate has of redeeming it within a reasonable time by payment of the principal and interest. *Equity to a settlement*: a wife's equitable right to have settled upon her any properties coming to her after marriage

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* 67 But has not Esquire South the equity of redemption? 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 159 This reasonable advantage, allowed to mortgagors, is called the equity of redemption 1858 LD ST LEONARDS *Handy Bk Prop. Law* xiv. 92 Twenty years' adverse possession, by a person claiming the equity of redemption, will bar the rightful owner.

6 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *equity-bar, court, -judge, -lawyer.* Also equity-draughtsman, a barrister who draws pleadings in equity.

a 1832 BENTHAM *Justice & Codefic. Petit.* Wks 1843 V 484 Turn first to the self-styled equity courts

† **E'quivale,** *v. Obs.* [ad. Fr *équival-oir*, ad. late L *æquivalē-re*, f. *æquus* equal + *valē-re* to be strong.] *trans.* a. To provide an equivalent for. b To be equivalent to *rare.*

1608 [S HIERON] *Defence* III 30 Sociall admission to the Lords table is equivaled & sufficiently supplyed, in that ye partake of the deinties 1659 FULLER *Appx. Inj Innoc.* II. 98 Such participles equivale infinitives. 1695 KENNETT *Par Antiq* App 685 The English addition Field equivaling the Greek Νεκη.

Equivalence (ĭkwĭ vălĕns), *sb* Also 7 æquivalence [a F *équivalence*, ad med.L. *æquivalentia*, f. *æquivalent-em* EQUIVALENT.]

1. The condition of being equivalent; equality of value, force, importance, significance, etc.

a 1542 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 203 When he weigheth the fault and recompense, He findeth plain Atween them two no whit equivalence. 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* Wks. (ed Dyce) 173/2 Have you courted and found Castile fit To answer England in equivalence? 1652 WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ Wars Spain* 212 In satisfaction or equivalence thereof, hee might allow a pension or stipend to, etc. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos* (1701) 476/1 Æquivalence we call an equality as to Belief or Unbelief. 1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man.* I II. 53 No Organs which are wanting in the constitution of the humane Body, at least in substance and equivalence. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I 214 Tho there be no Proportion of Equivalence between our best Works and the Rewards of Heaven 1847 LEWES *Hist Philos.* (1867) I. Introd 63 The whole stress of Verification consists in reducing propositions to identity or equivalence. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* viii 250 It brings to light very clearly the virtual equivalence of those moods in the several Figures 1890 *Times* 4 Jan 9/2 Gold and silver will assume equivalence at the ratio the Act names.

b. *Physics* Equality of energy or effect.

1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 61 The relation is not a relation of simple mechanical equivalence. 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* III 112 But the exact and formal enuntiation of the equivalence of heat and work..was given by Davy in 1812

c *Equivalence of force*. the doctrine that force of one kind becomes transformed into force of another kind of the same value. Cf. *Conservation of energy*, ENERGY 6.

1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II XIV 348 No engine. can evade this law of equivalence, or perform on its own account the smallest modicum of work. 1863 B STEWART *Conserv. Force* VIII 205 The doctrine called the correlation, persistence, equivalence, transmutability, indestructibility of force

2. *Chem* The doctrine that differing fixed quantities of different substances are 'equivalent' in chemical combinations

1880 tr *Wurtz' Atom Th.* 76 He mentions polybasic acids as forming an exception to the theory of equivalence

† **Equivalence,** *v. nonce-wd* [f. prec. sb] *trans* To balance, serve as equipoise to.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I 1 3 Whether the resistibility of his reason did not equivalence the facility of her seduction

Equivalency (ĭkwĭ vălĕnsĭ) [ad L *æquivalentia*: see EQUIVALENCE *sb* and -ENCY.]

1 = EQUIVALENCE 1.

1535 BP SALISBURY in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxi 150 Your letter..having the equivalency of a inhibition. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon* 199 Dux and Comes Britanniæ, of whose equiualencie in ancient time, alreadie. 1674 PETTY *Disc Dupl. Proportion* 38 The one to measure the velocity of the Wind, and the other its Power or Equivalency to Weight. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm* (1810) I 159 We have redemption through his blood, the forgiveness of Sins; which argueth the equivalency of these terms. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist Bible* (1740) II. v. 126 He promises them the reward of an hundredfold by way of comfort and equivalency 1803 *Edin. Rev.* III 237 Money only serves as a measure of equivalency, not as a medium of exchange. 1821 *Ibid* XXXV. 432 By means of which alone the equivalency of dactyls and spondees could ever be established 1864 HUXLEY *Compar. Anat* v 85 Leave aside altogether the question of the equivalency of these groups.

b. *Physics* = EQUIVALENCE 1 b

1866 *Intell Observ* No 54 454 This equivalency of heat and mechanical force.

2. *Chem.* = EQUIVALENCE 2

1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec Sc* I III. 106 And thus chemical equivalency extends to them

3. *Geol.* Of strata: Correspondence in serial order and characteristics

1853 G TATE *Addr Berwick Naturalists' Club*, Fossiferous beds..furnish interesting evidence as to age and equivalency. 1862 DANA *Man Geol* 203 (*title*) Reality of the Primordial or Potsdam Period in America, and its equivalency with the European.

† 4. An equivalent, a substitute *Obs.*

1698 NORRIS *Pract Disc* (1707) IV 84 A Vicarious Punishment, not a rigid Satisfaction, but an Equivalency 1705 *Col Rec. Penn.* II 195 Will prove a sufficient Equivalency

Equivalent (ĭkwĭ vălĕnt), *a.* and *sb* Forms. 6–7 eque-, equivolent(e, 6 equyvalent, 7–8 æquivalent, 5– equivalent. [ad. late L *æquivalent-em*, pr pple of *æquivalēre*, f *æquus* equal + *valēre* to be powerful, to be worth. Cf Fr. *équivalent*] A. *adj* Equal in value, power, efficacy, or import Const *to*, † *with*, † *for* or *simply*

† 1. Of persons or things: Equal in power, rank, authority, efficacy, or excellence *Obs.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs & Lim. Mon* (1714) 67 The Kyng of Scotts put out of the Lond, the Erles Dowglas, whose Lyvelood and Myght was nerehand equivalent to his owne 1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* I 803 Equyualent to Ruth she was in humylyte. 1531 ELYOT *Gov* I XIV, At the laste we shulde haue publike weale equiualent to the grekes or Romanes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II. 437 The Duke of Burgoyn. thinking no man eyther in aucthoritie or blood equyvalent to himselfe tooke upon him the whole rule and governaunce of the realme 1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evill* V (Arb) 146 Fraunce. was equiualent with them all, and beside more compacted and vnited 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 161 The oile of the Lentiske were aquiualent euery way to oile-rosat, but that it is found to be more astringent. 1608 SHAKS. *Per* V. I. 92 Ancestors, Who stood equivalent with mighty kings. 1685 *Let* in Hartlib *Ref Commonw Bees* 25 As to Medicinal virtue aequivalent, if not exceeding the other 1697 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 88 Certainly their authority was equivalent with yours 1667 MILTON *P L* IX 609 No Fair to thine Equivalent or second *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol Arith.* I (1691) 1 A small Country and few People may be equivalent in Wealth and Strength to a far greater People and Territory.

† 2. Occasional uses. a. Of songs: ? Concordant. b. Correspondent, proportioned *to. Obs*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I 3107 Syngynge full sweetely theyr songes equyualent. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* I. 703 It is Equiualent To all ressoun. That thy mater.. I tak on hand

3. Equal in value Now only in more restricted uses: (*a*) of things regarded as mutually compensating each other, or as exchangeable; (*b*) of things of which one serves as a measure of value for the other.

1591 HORSEY *Trav* (Hakluyt Soc.) App. 301 The gayne. wold be at the leaste equevolente with the comodytyes the marchantes should reape therby 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV XVIII. (1647) 198 Tarquemmus reserving his person [King Louis] as an equivalent ransome. *c* 1720 PRIOR *1st Hymn Callimachus* 70 Things of moment well nigh equivalent, and neighbouring value, By lot are parted 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rom.* (1786) I. 210 The lives of those men were not equivalent for those of an army 1818 JAS MILL *Brit. India* II V ii. 372 To pay an equivalent penalty, in case she failed in the proof of her charges. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II 251 Thirty thousand pounds may be considered as equivalent to a hundred and fifty thousand pounds in the nineteenth century. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 24 June, Taxation equivalent to 300,000,000*l.*

b. Of weights, measures, numerical expressions: Equal in quantitative 'value'.

1806 HUTTON *Math.* I 56 Reduce ℔ to its equivalent number. To reduce a whole number to an equivalent fraction 1825 NICHOLSON *Operat Mech Gloss* 780 *Quintal*, a French or Spanish weight equivalent to 100 lbs. of those respective nations.

4. Having equal or corresponding import, meaning, or significance: chiefly of words and expressions

1529 MORE *Heresyes* IV Wks 280/1 It is now all one to cal him a Lutherane or to call him an heretike, those two wordes being in maner equiualent. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test Papyngo* 786 Doctryne and deid war both equeuolent 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon* 169 With them *Princeps* alone was equiualent with the name of Emperor 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 369 That double Letter in the Hebrew (ש) is by some accounted equivolent to this 1749 *Power Pros Numbers* 61 Furnish yourself with a Copia of Equivalent Words. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab Pol. Terms* VII 63 Here he makes a republic equivalent to a democracy. 1846 MILL *Logic* I. V § 7 Let us substitute for the word virtue an equivalent but more definite expression 1886 F W MAITLAND in *Law Q Rev.* Oct 481 The further back we trace our legal history the more perfectly equivalent do the words *seisin* and *possession* become

5. That is virtually the same thing; identical in effect; tantamount

1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. XX. (1647) 144 Who knoweth not, but such a witnesse is equivalent to a generall consent? 1698 KEILL *Exam Th Earth* (1734) 99 The centrifugal force is equivalent to two forces 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 153 ¶ 4 The contrariety of equal attractions is equivalent to rest. 1772 *Junius Lett* lxvii 346 Being taken with vert or venison was declared to be equivalent to indictment. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* 28 A whisper against his honour and repute will, in future, be equivalent to an affront to

myself. 1865 S Austin *Ranke's Hist Ref* III 237 His presence would be equivalent to an army of ten thousand men. 1885 Watson & Burbury *Math Th Electr & Magn* I. 145 The system is therefore equivalent to a complete sphere charged to unit potential

6. Having the same relative position or function; corresponding.

1634 Brereton *Trav* (Chetham Soc) 8 Burgomaisters are equivalent to our bailiffs of cities or towns corporate 1796 Morse *Amer Geog* II 583 The Cadi, or some equivalent officer 1807 J E Smith *Phys Bot* 7 Perhaps in the fossil kingdom heat may be equivalent to a vital principle. 18 Dana (W.), The equivalent strata of different countries 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot* 152 The underground hairs of Mosses and the true roots of vascular plants are physiologically equivalent

7 *Chem* Of a quantity of any substance · Equal in combining value to a (stated) quantity of another substance Also, of elements: Having the same degree of quantivalence

1850 Daubeny *Atom Th* ix (ed 2) 280 *note*, Otto employs the term equivalent volume instead of atomic volume 1869 Roscoe *Elem Chem* 172 The elements belonging to one class are equivalent 1873 Williamson *Chem* § 85 One atom of oxygen takes the place of two atoms of chlorine, and it is spoken of as equivalent to two atoms of chlorine 1880 tr. *Wurtz' Atom Th* 33 The atoms of simple bodies are equivalent to each other.

B *sb*

1. Something equal in value or worth; said *esp.* of things given by way of exchange or compensation, also, something tantamount or virtually identical

1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W. de W 1506) IV vii 185 By delyberacyon and fully consentynge or equyualent trespasseth ony of the x. commaundementes *a* 1516 Rogers (J.), A regular obedience to one law will be a full equivalent for their breach of another 1672 Marvell *Reh Transp* I 234 You may well think we expected no less an equivalent 1722 *Wodrow Corr* (1843) II 678 I'll remit the money to you as you direct, or send you equivalents 1760 Goldsm *Cit W* xxvii, For every dinner they returned an equivalent in praise 1771 — *Hist Eng* IV 270 This, however, was considered as no equivalent to the damages that had been sustained 1792 *Anecd W. Pitt* II xxiii. 52 Belleisle alone was a sufficient equivalent for Minorca. 1828 Ld. Grenville *Sink. Fund* 9 Those quantities of money and of bread are equivalents 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts* I. 18 To be paid in kind, or in money, or other equivalent. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int* III. iii (1864) 567 The existence of a plurality of weak resemblances will be the equivalent of a single stronger one. 1872 Yeats *Techn Hist Comm* 159 Thus a white weasel's skin was an equivalent for eleven sheepskins.

b *The Equivalent* in *Eng. Hist*: a sum of money ordered, by the Act of Union of 1707, to be paid to Scotland as a set-off against additional excise duties, loss on coinage, etc

1706 *Articles of Union* xv, The sum of 398,085*l* 10*s* being the equivalent to be answered to Scotland for such parts of the said customs and excises, etc The said commissioners shall keep books containing accounts of the amount of the equivalent 1707 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* VI 181 Most of the Scotch commissioners for the equivalent are gone for that kingdom. 1708 *Lond. Gaz* No 4419/6 A quantity of arms belonging to the Commissioners of the Equivalent.

†c An equal part *Obs rare.*

c 1590 Marlowe *Faust* vii (1878) 12 The streets straightforth Quarter the town in four equivalents.

2 A word, expression, sign, etc., of equivalent meaning or import.

1651 Hobbes *Govt. & Soc* ii 32 The words themselves . have in them the very essence of an Oath, to wit, so God help me, or other equivalent 1862 H Spencer *First Princ* II iii (1875) 158 Appearance, which is its [Phenomenon's] verbal equivalent. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist Man* v. 96 Wrote down the pictured equivalents for these words 1876 Freeman *Norm Conq.* II App. 683, I have not found any English equivalent for that title

3. In various scientific uses: a *Chem.* = *equivalent proportion* (see quot and A 7).

1827 Faraday *Chem. Manip* xxii 554 The term chemical equivalent may therefore be used to imply that proportion of a body which is necessary to act upon another body 1881 Williamson in *Nature* No 618. 416 The term equivalent was subsequently introduced to indicate the proportional weights of analogous substances found to be of equal value in their chemical effects.

b. That which corresponds in relative position or function (see A. 6); in *Biol* said of analogous and homologous structures; in *Geol* of a stratum or formation in one country answering to one in another country

1839 Murchison *Silur Syst* I iii 33 The English equivalents of the Keuper 1856 Woodward *Mollusca* 48 The univalve shell is the equivalent of both valves of the bivalve

c Physics *Mechanical equivalent*, the amount of mechanical effect resulting from the operation of a force. *Mechanical equivalent of heat*: conventionally, the amount of mechanical energy required to raise 1 lb. of water through 1° C.

1842 Grove *Corr. Phys Forces* 19 Where both lose, then an equivalent of heat results. 1860 Tyndall *Glac* II. xix 329 This force is the mechanical equivalent of the heat generated. 1863 — *Heat* ii (1870) 39 He first calculated the mechanical equivalent of heat 1862 H Spencer *First Princ.* II iii. (1875) 165 An equivalent of the pressure we consciously exert 1876 Tait *Rec Adv. Phys. Sc.* vi. 137 For a quantity of heat represents its equivalent of work.

fig 1878 Seeley *Stein* II 17 Napoleon had tried to find the Mechanical Equivalent of Catholicism

4 *Comb* **equivalent-money** (see 1 b); **equivalent number** (*Chem*), atomic weight.

1707 Luttrell *Brief Rel* (1857) VI 189 The remainder of the equivalent money for Scotland is to be sent thither next Tuesday in specie and bank bills 1715 *Lond Gaz* No. 5307/2 Commissioners for disposing so much of the Equivalent Mony payable to Scotland as remains yet unapplied 1826 Henry *Elem Chem* I. 629 The equivalent number, or weight of the atom, of alumina, has been less satisfactorily determined than that of most of the earths

Equivalently (ɪkwɪ vălĕntlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. adj. + -LY 2]

1 To an equivalent amount, in an equivalent degree.

a 1528 Skelton *How Dk. Albany, &c* 403 His grace to magnify and laude equivalently 1786 T Jefferson *Wrt* (1859) I 598 He must lessen equivalently his consumption of some other European articles in order to pay for his coffee and sugar 1842 Grove *Corr Phys Forces* (ed 6) 171 Each force is .. equivalently convertible into each other

2 As an equivalent term, or in equivalent terms, with equivalent force or signification.

1545 Udall *Erasm Par Luke* (1548) Pref. 5 b, Whose full importyng cannot with one mere Englishe worde equiualently be interpreted 1631 J Burges *Answ Rejoined* 201 The termes are not vsed disiunctiuely but equiualently 1805 H Tooke *Purley* (1840) 265 *Certain is* was used in the same manner equivalently to *certes*

†3 Virtually, in effect (In 17th c often opposed to *expressly, formally*) *Obs*

1644 Hunton *Vind. Treat Monarchy* iv. 30 When the promise or Oath amounts either expressely or equivalently to a relaxation of the bond of subjection 1648 J. Goodwin *Right & Might*, Either formally or equivalently the same. 1652 L S *People's Liberty* viii 14 The major part of the suffrages is equivalently the whole number 1655 Fuller *Ch Hist* Index, Athelwolphus Monarch of the Saxons maketh (equivalently) a Parliament act for the paying of Tithes. *a* 1677 Barrow *Wks* (1687) I. 285 We seldom, in kind or equivalently, are our selves clear of that which we charge upon others. 1689 *Treat Monarchy* II 1 37 By the Grant of the former Laws he did equivalently put himself into the State of Legal Monarchs

Equivaliant · see Equi- *pref*

†**Equi·valize,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f Equivalent + -ize] In phrase, *To equivalize account*: to amount

1647 M. Hudson *Dev. Right. Govt* Ep. Ded 10 The summa totalis of my ability did never equivalize account to one hundred pence.

Equivalue: see Equi- *pref*

†**Equi·vocacy.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *æquivoc-us* (see next) + -acy: cf Browne's *univocacy*] Equivocal character.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud Ep* III vii 120 Againe, it is unreasonable to ascribe the equivocacy of this forme unto the hatching of a Toade 1847 in Craig, and in mod. Dicts

Equivocal (ɪkwɪ·vŏkăl), *a.* and *sb* Also 7 equi-, æquivocall, 7–9 æquivocal [f. late L. *æquivoc-us* ambiguous (f *æquus* equal + *voc-āre* to call) + -al] **A.** *adj.*

†1. Equal or the same in name (with something else) but not in reality; having a name, without the qualities it implies; nominal. *Obs.*

1643 Sir T Browne *Relig Med* I § 12 This visible world is but a picture of the invisible, wherein, as in a pourtract, things are not truely, but in equivocall shapes 1662 Ussher *Power Princes* I. (1683) 34 They being subject to the oversight of the Ephori, were but equivocal Kings, such in name, but not in deed. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 210 From the sun's light, which is corporeal, there springs forth another equivocal light which is incorporeal.

2. Of words, phrases, etc: Having different significations equally appropriate or plausible; capable of double interpretation; ambiguous.

1601–2 Fulbecke *1st Pt Parall.* 68 Your libel . should be certaine, and without ambiguous or equiuocall tearmes. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I iii 217 These Sentences, to Sugar, or to Gall, Being strong on both sides, are Equiuocall. 1656 Cowley *Pindar. Odes* Note 47 These vast accounts arose from the æquivocal term of a Year among them. 1712 F T. *Shorthand* 25 Even in Long-Hand oftentimes equivocal Abbreviations are often written 1756–7 tr *Keysler's Trav* (1760) IV 208 He .. takes care that his answers be so equivocal as always to secure him a retreat. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) VI. 187 There was perhaps no word in the language of more equivocal effect than the word *or*. 1868 Gladstone *Juv. Mundi* vii (1870) 184 To say . that the Greek religion as it grew old improved .. would be to use equivocal and misleading language.

b Of evidence, manifestations, etc.: Of uncertain bearing or significance.

1769 *Junius Lett* xxvii. 126 Some less equivocal proofs of his munificence. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat* V 87 No very equivocal symptom of antiquity 1842 H. Rogers *Ess.* I. 3 An equivocal indication of merit.

c *nonce-use.* Of a person: Expressing himself in equivocal terms.

1602 Shaks. *All's Well* v iii 249 As thou art a knaue and no knaue, what an equiuocall Companion is this?

3. Of uncertain nature; not admitting of being classified, 'nondescript'. *Equivocal generation*: the (supposed) production of plants or animals without parents; spontaneous generation.

1658 Sir T Browne *Hydr. & Gard. Cyrus* 51 The Æquivocal production of things under undiscerned principles, makes a large part of generation. 1662 Stillingfl *Orig Sacr.* I iv. § 9 Born by the same æquivocall generation that mice and frogs are from the impregnated slime of the earth. 1677 Hale *Prim Orig Man* iv. ii 306 Whether those imperfect or equivocal Animals were created or no, it is not altogether clear. 1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* vii, If any new ones [party and faction] spring up, they must be of equivocal generation, without any seed 1772–84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) I 29 The sea was tinged . with these equivocal substances 1796 C. Marshall *Garden* II 16 Equivocal generation we reject. 1830 Scott *Demonol.* v. 143 The equivocal spirits called fairies 1863 Lyell *Antiq Man* xx. 391 The old doctrine of equivocal or spontaneous generation.

b. Of sentiments, etc.. Undecided, not determined to either side. Chiefly in negative sentences.

1791 Burke *Corr* (1844) III 219, I am sure the sentiments of London were not equivocal 1845 S Austin *Ranke's Hist Ref.* I. 139 The equivocal and half hostile attitude he had assumed.

c Music. *Equivocal chord*: one which may be resolved into different keys without changing any of its tones.

4. Of advantages, merits, etc. Dubiously genuine, questionable

a 1797 H. Walpole *Mem Geo III* (1845) I. ii. 19 A Churchman whose sanctity was as equivocal as their own 1846 Prescott *Ferd & Is* II xix 191 In the sciences their success was more equivocal 1847 Disraeli *Tancred* II vii, Without that equivocal luxury, a great country-house 1878 Bosw Smith *Carthage* 159 To set against this equivocal gain, the Romans had lost 700 ships

5. Of persons, callings, tendencies, etc: Doubtful in character or reputation; liable to unfavourable comment or description; questionable; suspicious.

1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks V 247, I shall always consider that liberty as very equivocal in her appearance, which has not wisdom and justice for her companions 1831 Lytton *Godolph.* 12 The equivocal mode of life he had entered upon 1863 Geo Eliot *Romola* II xxi, The preparations for the equivocal guest.

†**B** *sb.* An equivocal word or term, a homonym.

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I ix, Æquivocals so absurd and witlesse that, etc 1668 Wilkins *Real Char* 17 Great variety of Equivocals So the word Bill signifies both a Weapon, a Bird's Beak, and a written Scroul 1725 Bentley *Serm.* x (1735) 360 The scandalous shifts of Equivocals and Mental Restrictions *a* 1734 Dennis (J.), Shall two or three wretched equivocals have the force to corrupt us? 1775 in Ash; and in mod. Dicts.

Equivocality (ɪkwɪ vokæ lĭtɪ). [f prec + -ity] The quality or condition of being equivocal; also *concr.* Something which is equivocal, an equivoque.

1734 tr *Rollin's Anc Hist* (1827) I. 58, I repeat it in Latin because the equivocality . will not subsist. 1830 Galt *Laurie T* vi 1 (1849) 254 They interpreted her equivocalities, as she intended they should 1847 *Fraser's Mag* XXXVI 560 The conduct of Lady Hamilton and Nelson was guaranteed against equivocality by the fact of Sir William Hamilton's station in life 1881 *Contemp. Rev* June 889 Suggesting ideas by such equivocalities

Equivocally (ɪkwɪ vŏkălɪ), *adv.* Also 6–7 æq-. [f. as prec. + -ly 2.] In an equivocal manner.

†1. So as to have the name without the properties implied in the name; nominally. Cf. Equivocal 1. *Obs.*

1579 Fulke *Heshus' Parl* 208 By flesh and bloud æquiuocally, he vnderstandeth the sacrament of the flesh and bloud of Christe *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom* I xiv § 4 (1622) 152 Which whosoeuer lacketh, he is not properly, but equiuocally, a man. *a* 1716 South (J.), Words abstracted from their proper sense and signification, lose the nature of words, and are only equivocally so called.

2. By equivocal generation. See Equivocal *a.* 3

1645 Wither *Gt. Assises Parnass* 31–3 Reptiles, which are equivocally bred 1828 Macaulay *Misc. Wrt* (1860) 419 Those foul reptiles of filth and stench equivocally born

3. a So as to admit of a twofold or manifold application. b So as to convey a double meaning, ambiguously.

a 1630 Brathwait *Eng Gentl* (1641) 70 Vocation may be taken equivocally or univocally. *c* 1790 Reid *Let.* in *Wks.* I 75/2 The same word may be applied to different things in three ways equivocally, when they have no relation but a common name.

b 1660 R Coke *Just. Vind.* 39, I forgive Grotius in this, not having defined anything less equivocally. *a* 1720 Sheffield (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks* (1753) II 153 She spoke equivocally. 1818 Jas Mill *Brit India* II v. v 551 They [the instructions] were so equivocally worded.

Equivocalness. [f as prec + -ness.] The quality or condition of being equivocal.

1647 *Power of the Keys* vi. 131 This is a mistake, arising from the equivocalnesse of the word 1724 Waterland *Athan Creed* 122 The equivocalness of the title gave a handle to those that came after to understand it of a form of faith composed by Athanasius 1760 C. Johnston *Chrysal* (1822) I. 30 The equivocalness of my character 1878 F. Taylor in Grove *Dict Mus.* I 19 This method of writing merely substitutes a greater equivocalness for a less.

†**Equi·vocant,** *a Obs.* [ad L. *æquivocant-em*, pr pple of *æquivoc-āre*: see Equivocate] Speaking equivocally.

1609 Holland *Amm Marcel.* xxiii iv 224 An answere by Oracle no lesse ambiguous and equivocant

†**Equivocas.** *Obs.* [perh. the L. (*verba*) *æquivoca* 'equivocal words', with an Eng pl. ending]

c 1400 *Test. Love* III (156r) 317/2 Thus maie wille by terme of equivocas in three waies been understonde. 1775 Ash, *Equivocas*, an equivocation, *Chaucer.*

Equivocate (ɪ·kwɪvŏkēt), *sb. rare.* [ad. L. *æquivocāt-um*, neut. pa. pple of *æquivocārɪ* · see next] A word identical in form but not in meaning

1881 *Pall Mall G* 11 June 21/1 The comic confusion made by the translator between the Latin *alceo* and its Greek equivocate.

Equivocate (ɪ·kwɪvŏkēt), *v.* [f low L. *æquivocāt-* ppl. stem of *æquivocā-rɪ* to call by the same name, f late L. *æquivoc-us*: see EQUIVOCAL. Cf. It. *equivocare*, Fr. *équivoquer*.]

†**1** *intr.* To have the same sound *with*. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Promesse*, The words *fol lie* equivocate vnto *folie*. *Ibid* s v *Sens*, This word [*Sens*] equivocates with *Cent*, a hundred.

†**2.** *trans.* To resemble so closely as to occasion mistake. *Obs.*

1681 P. RYCAUT *Sp. Critick* 120 Making Hell with these Sports and Pastimes equivocate a Paradise *Ibid* 158 Such twins both in colour and bigness, that one equivocates the other

†**3.** *intr.* To use a word in more than one application or sense; to use words of double meaning; to deal in ambiguities. *Obs*

1613 R. C. *Table Alph* (ed 3), *Equivocate*, to speake doubtfully. 1635 AUSTIN *Medit* 98 Hee doth not equivocate, but his meaning is, etc 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr N T* 1 Cor xv. Annot., To place those with the blessed Spirits, is but to equivocate, and not to use the Words univocally. 1681-6 J SCOTT *Chr Life* (1747) III. 37 Luther.. he meant according to the common Sense, or .. he intended to equivocate.

†**b** *trans.* To misapprehend through ambiguity of language. *Obs.*

1665 J SERJEANT *Sure-footing* 207 To put the point of Faith out of danger of being equivocated.

4. *intr.* In bad sense: 'To mean one thing and express another' (J.); to prevaricate.

1590 SANDYS *Europæ Spec* (1632) 102 Making it lawfull for them to æquivocate with their adversaries in their answers 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. III (1840) 84 It is enough if he does but equivocate, and tacitly grant it. 1832 HT MARTINEAU *Ireland* v. 88 By equivocating, hesitating, and giving ambiguous answers, she effected her purpose. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 379 The witness shuffled, equivocated, pretended to misunderstand the questions.

†**5.** *trans.* a To insinuate by equivocation. b. To evade (an oath, a promise) by equivocation.

1626 L. OWEN *Spec Jesuit.* (1629) 20 To equivocate and falsie their oaths and faiths. 1645 T. HILL *Olive br Peace* (1648) 14 Though you will not swear (perhaps), God knows whether you will not equivocate a lye in your Trading. 1646 SIR G. BUCK *Rich. III*, 142 He equivocated his Vow by a Mental Reservation *a* 1649 DRUMM of HAWTH. *Wks.* (1711) 201 When an oath . should oblige you to arise in arms . ye .. endeavour now to make evasions and equivocate it.

Equivocating (ɪ·kwɪvŏkētɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb EQUIVOCATE; prevarication.

1606 *St. Trials, H. Garnet* (R.), This equivocating and lying is a kind of unchastity *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 146 An æquivocating . that did not become a Prince.

Equi·vocating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That equivocates, in senses of the verb.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Introd. (1851) 140 A late equivocating Treatise. 1659 T PLICKE *Parnassi Puer.* 155 Equivocating Fortune gave the Day To Cæsar in the large Pharsalia. 1707 (*title*), The Church of England not in Danger and What a Bifarious, equivocating, sort of Cant does Mr. Higgins employ 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* III. 300 Her equivocating answer.

Hence **Equi·vocatingly** *adv.*

1632 GAULE *Magastrom.* 289 He answered æquivocatingly, that, etc. 1884 A. FORBES *Chinese Gordon* II. 92 Bailey replied, equivocatingly, that he had heard so.

Equivocation (ɪ·kwɪ vŏkē·ʃən). Forms: 4-6 equivocacion(e, (4 equivocacoun, 5 equyocacion), 6-7 æquivocation, 6- equivocation. [ad late L. *æquivocātiōn-em*, f *æquivocārɪ*: see EQUIVOCATE Cf. Fr. *équivocation*, Pr. *equivocatio*, Sp. *equivocacion*, It. *equivocazione*]

†**1.** The using (a word) in more than one sense; ambiguity or uncertainty of meaning in words; also [cf. Sp. *equivocacion*], misapprehension arising from the ambiguity of terms. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel. Wks I 61 Bi þis may we se hou argumentis gone awei bi equivocacion of wordis 1413 LYDG *Pilgr Sowle* v 1. (1859) 73 Ye clepe seculum the world here abouen. what mene ye by this equyocacion of that name? 1432-50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I. 327 The oon of theyme is callede Tilis, and that other is callede Tile, leste equiuocacion of the names deceyve hym 1532 MORE *Confut Tindale* Wks. 537/2 Here Tindall runneth in ruglinge, by equiuocacion of thys worde church. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton* Annot 10 Playing upon the æquivocation of double sense of the word Dialis 1656 BEN ISRAEL *Vind Jud.* in *Phenix* (1708) II 1409 That because of the Equivocation of the Word, they should change it for another. 1738-41 WARBURTON *Div Legat* III App Wks (1811) III 337 The second . receives all its strength from an equivocation in the term, *good* 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 23 It hides its deformity in an equivocation, or double meaning of the word truth.

b. *Logic.* As the equivalent of Gr. *ὁμωνυμία*: The fallacy which is committed when a term has different senses in the different members of a syllogism.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II xiv § 7 The great sophism of all sophisms being equivocation or ambiguity of words and phrase. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* I iv 13 The fallacie of Æquivocation and Amphibologie, which conclude from the ambiguity of some one word, or the ambiguous sintaxis of many 1870 JEVONS *Elem Logic* xx 171.

2 The use of words or expressions that are susceptible of a double signification, with a view to mislead; *esp* the expression of a virtual falsehood in the form of a proposition which (in order to satisfy the speaker's conscience) is verbally true. Also *concr.*

1605 SHAKS *Mach.* v v 43, I begin To doubt th' Equiuocation of the Fiend 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Kings* xi Comm., The men of Iabes deluded their enemies by æquivocation 1627 P FLETCHER *Locusts* II vi, His matter fram'd of slight equivocations, His very form was form'd of mentall reservations. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Poems* (1652) 51 That can the Subtle difference descry Betwixt Æquivocation and a Lye 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 113 You won't tell a downright fib for the world, but for equivocation ! no jesuit ever went beyond you 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. III 250 The Bishop . stooped to an equivocation too transparent to deceive any one

b *transf.*

1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* III vii 76, I see there may be an equiuocation committed, as well in manners as in words 1681 COTTON *Wks Sappho* (1734) To Rdr 8 They eluded my vow by equivocation, putting gold unawares in the neck of my doublet

Equivocator (ɪ·kwɪvŏkētəɹ). [a. late L *æquivocātor*, agent-n f. *æquivocārɪ*: see EQUIVOCATE and -OR.] One who equivocates

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 102 The Iesuites are noted .. to be too haidie æquivocators. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* I. II. I. II. (1676) 26/2 The second rank is of Lyars, and Æquivocators, as Apollo Pythius, and the like 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 304 He was a Sycophant, an Equivocator. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I xv 25 You little equivocator ! What do you mean by *hardly*? 1864 J. H NEWMAN *Apol* App 76 But an equivocator uses them in a received sense, though there is another received sense

Equivocatory (ɪ·kwɪ vŏkātɔ rɪ), *a* [f. EQUIVOCATE *v.*: see -ORY.] Indicating, or characterized by, equivocation.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 326 The laugh obligato or forced .. the laugh reluctant or equivocatory. 1847 in CRAIG.

†**E·quivoce,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. late L. *æquivocus*: see EQUIVOCAL.] = EQUIVOCAL.

1483 *Cath Angl.* 116 Equivoce; *equivocus.*

†**Equi·vocous,** *a. Obs.* [f late L *æquivoc-us* (see EQUIVOCAL) + -OUS.] = EQUIVOCAL

1701 G KEITH *Plain Discov Falseh* 42 Many Sophisms are built on that very fallacy of equivocous Terms.

†**Equi·vocy.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f late L *æquivoc-us* EQUIVOCAL: see -Y] = EQUIVOCATION.

1630 in T Westcote *Devon* 142 Thus Satan doth decieve us with equivocy.

Equivoque, -voke (ɛ·kwɪ-, e kwɪvouk), *a.* and *sb.* Forms. (4 equivoc, 6 -ocke, equyucke, 7 equivok), 7-8 æquivoque, (7 -voc, -voke), 7- equivoke, -que. [ad. L. *æquivocus*: see EQUIVOCAL.]

†**A.** *adj.* = EQUIVOCAL in various senses *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Prol.* 59 Wordis equiuok, that is, that hath manie significacions vndur oo lettre. 1574 *Life 70th Abp Canterb.* To Rdr. D vij, Which name [*Iona*], I thincke, is therefore equiuocke to a Market and courte, because in both all things are to be solde euen as in Rome. *c* 1650 BROME *Agst Corrupted Sack* (R.), Thou, art a bastard got by th' town By equivoque generation

†**b.** quasi-*sb.* with pl. ending: Things (specified) which are equivocal *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg., Manner Exam Lazars* Q ij, They that ought to iudge and approue them shulde ryght dylygently beholde theym & considre the vnyuoke sygnes and equyuokes also

B. *sb.*

†**1.** A thing which is called by the same name as something else. *Obs* [after Gr. *ὁμώνυμον*]

1599 BUNDY tr. *Logic* 13 Equiuokes be such things as haue one selfe name, and yet be diuers in substance or definition as a naturall dogge and a certaine starre in the firmament are both called by one name in Latine, *Canis*, yet they be nothing like in substance, kind, or nature. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist Philos.* (1701) 120/2 There is a treatise of Æquivokes under Xenophon's name.

2. An expression capable of more than one meaning; a play upon words, often of a humorous nature, a pun; word-play, punning.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 72. 1619 DRUMM. of HAWTH *Conv. B. Jonson* Wks. 226 W Alexander hath not sextains . echoes and equivoques, which he [Petrarch] hath not 1729 SWIFT *Corr.* II 632 Beyond the power of conception . or, to avoid an equivoque, beyond the extent of my ideas *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam* II. v. § 47 (1740) 343 Here's his old Equivoque, by Papists, he means the King, Ministry and Loyal Party 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp* 589 Who mistook equivoque, abuse, and impudence, for wit. 1834 *Gentl Mag.* CIV. I 219 The dialogue is . enlivened by much facetious and amusing equivoque 1866 FITTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II xi 476 The Greeks consoled themselves as well as they could by the equivoque of the Bavarian and Barbarian.

3 Ambiguity of speech; double meaning in words or phrases used. Also *transf.*

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) I. 202 The equivoque between an action and a series of motions 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* XIII. 415 Confusion, owing to the equivoque between the lunar and calendar month. 1847 LEWES *Hist Philos.* (1867) I Introd 23 And to avoid equivoque I shall use the words Metaphysical Philosophy. 1878 F. HARRISON in *Fortn Rev.* Nov 700 Right is perhaps that idea which has led to the greatest amount of sophism and equivoque

4. The use of words in a double meaning with intent to deceive; = EQUIVOCATION. *rare.*

1616 B JONSON *Devil an Ass* (1692) III iii, What do you value this at, thirty Pound? *Gui* No, sir, he cost me forty ere he was set. *Mer* Turnings you mean? I know your Equivokes. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser II 152 Every man . is called upon to keep himself clear from mendacity and equivoke

Equivorous (ɪ·kwɪ vŏrəs), *a. rare.* [f L. *equus* + *-vor-us* devouring + -OUS: see -VOROUS.] Feeding on horseflesh.

1828 WEBSTER quotes *Q. Rev*, Equivorous Tartars.

Equivote · see EQUI- *pref*

†**Er,** *conj. Obs* [contracted f ME. *ēðer, eiðer*, OE. *ǽgðer* EITHER. Cf OR] = OR.

c 1220 *Rel Ant.* I 211 Fare he norð, er fare he suð leren he sal his nede *Ibid* 219 On stede er on stalle stille er lude in mot er in market er oni oðer wise 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* 321 Qwat brother or syster, be goddis sonde, falle in mischefe er mys ese he schal han Almesse.

Er, obs form of ERE before, sooner.

Er, obs form of ARE: see BE *v.*

-er, *suffix*¹, ME. *-er(e, -ar(e*, OE. *-ere* (ONorthumb often *-are*), forming sbs, represents WGer. *-ārɪ*.—OTeut *-ārjo-z*, whence OHG. *-āri* (MHG. *-ære*, mod G. *-er*), and (with change of declension) ON. *-arɪ* (OIcel *-are*, later *-aɪ*, Sw. *-are*, Da *-ere*). The related and functionally equivalent WGer. *-aɪ* (OS *-erɪ*, Du *-er*, OHG. *-ari, -erɪ*, MHG. *-ære*) = Goth *-areis*.—OTeut. type *-arjoz* (which by phonetic law would prob have become in OE. *-ere*, in ON. *-rɪ*) has in OE coalesced with this The phonological relation between OTeut *-ārjo-z* and L *-ārius* is obscure: Moller *Zur ahd. Alliterationspoesie* (1888) 142 argues that *-ārjo-z* originated in words adopted from Lat. words in *-ārius*, and that *-ārjo-z* is either an accentual variant of this, or (possibly) represents an OAryan type *-orios*

1. In its original use the suffix *-ārjo-z* was added (like L. *-ārius*) to sbs, forming derivative sbs. with the general sense 'a man who has to do with (the thing denoted by the primary sb)', and hence chiefly serving to designate persons according to their profession or occupation; e g Goth. *dōmareis*, ON *dōmari* judge, f. OTeut. **dōmo-* judgement, Doom; Goth *bōkareis*, OE *bōcere* scribe, f. OTeut **bōk-* Book, OHG. *sangāri* (mod.G. *sanger*), ON. *syngare*, OE *sangere* (ME *songere*) singer, f OTeut **sangwo-* Song Of this type there are many specially Eng. formations, e g. *hatter, slater, tanner*. Where the primary sb. ends in *-w*:—ME. *-we*—OE *-ge*, the suffix assumes the form *-yer* (in ME *-vere, -yere*), as in *bowyer, lawyer, sawyer*; and, either after the analogy of these or by assimilation to Fr. derivatives in *-ier* (see -ER ²), it appears as -IER in certain other words of ME date, as *brazier, clothier, collier, glazier, grazier, hosier*. The Eng. words of this formation not referring to profession or employment are comparatively few: examples are *bencher, cottager, outsider, villager* With these may be compared a class of words chiefly belonging to mod. colloquial language, and denoting things or actions, as *header, back-hander, fiver, out-and-outer, three-decker*. A special use of the suffix, common to the mod. Teut langs. though scarcely to be found in their older stages, is its addition to names of places or countries to express the sense 'a native of', 'a resident in', e g. *Londoner, New Yorker, Icelander* With similar notion, derivatives in *-er* have been formed upon certain Eng. adjs. indicating place of origin or residence, as *foreigner, northerner, southerner*.

2 Most of the sbs which in early Teutonic gave rise to derivatives in *-ārjo-z*, also gave rise to wk vbs. in *-jan* or *-ōjan*, to which the former stood related in sense as agent-nouns, thus Goth *dōmareis* judge, served as the agent-noun to *dōmjan* to judge Hence, by analogy, the suffix came to be regarded as a formative of agent-nouns, and with this function it was added to verbal bases both of the weak and the strong conjugation Many derivatives of this type existed already in OE., and many more have been added in the later periods of the language. In mod. Eng they may be formed on all vbs, excepting some of those which have agent-nouns ending in *-or*, and some others for which this function is served by sbs. of different formation (e g *correspond, correspondent*). The distinction between *-er* and *-or* as the ending of agent-nouns is purely historical and orthographical, in the present spoken language they are alike pronounced (ɔɹ), except that in law terms

and in certain Lat words not fully naturalized, *-or* is still sounded (*ɔɪ*) In received spelling, the choice between the two forms is often capricious, or determined by other than historical reasons. The agent-nouns belonging to vbs f L. ppl stems, and to those formed with -ATE, usually end in *-or*, being partly adoptions from Lat, and partly assimilated to Lat analogies But when the sense is purely agential, without any added notion such as that of office, trade, or profession, function, etc, *-er* is often used, cf. *inspector, respecter; projector, rejecter* In a few instances both forms of the agent-noun are still in current use, commonly without any corresponding distinction in sense, as *asserter, assertor*; sometimes with a distinction of technical and general sense (often however neglected) as *accepter, acceptor* The Romanic *-our, -or* of agent-nouns has been in most cases replaced by *-er* where the related vb. exists in Eng.; exceptions are *governor, conjuror* (for which *-er* also occurs); in special sense we have *saviour*, but in purely agential sense *saver*. In *liar, beggar*, the spelling *-ar* is a survival of the occasional ME variant *-ar(e*. The agent-nouns in *-er* normally denote personal agents (originally, only male persons, though this restriction is now wholly obsolete); many of them, however, may be used to denote material agents, and hence also mere instruments; e. g *blotter, cutter, poker, roller*, etc

3 In several instances *-er* has the appearance of being an unmeaning extension of earlier words ending in *-er* denoting trades or offices Most of these words are of Fr origin, as *caterer*, †*cytolerer* (= CITOLER), †*fermerer*, †*feuterer, fruiterer, poulterer*, an analogous case in a native word is *upholsterer*. The real formation of these words is obscure. some are prob from vbs, while in other cases formation on words in *-ery* may be conjectured.

4 After the analogy of ASTROLOGER, ASTRONOMER (q v), the suffix *-er* is used to form sbs serving as adaptations of L types in *-logus, -graphus*; e g *chronologer, philologer*, †*theologer*; *biographer, geographer, orthographer*.

Philosopher (in Chaucer and Gower always *philosophre*) is perh not a formation of this kind, as the *r* may be merely excrescent In *chorister, sophister, barrister* (cf ME *legistre*) the *er* is not a suffix, but results from an AF substitution of *-istre* for *-iste*, perh on the analogy of *ministre*

-er[2], *suffix*, of various origin, occurring in sbs and adjs adopted from OF

1. ME *-er*, repr OF *-er* —L *-ārem, -ar*: see -AR Nearly all the ME words ending in *-er* of this origin have been refashioned after Lat., so that the suffix is now written *-ar*. see examples under -AR. The older form of the suffix is retained in *sampler*

2 ME *-er*, a. AF *-er* (OF *-ier*) in sbs. which descend from L. forms in *-ārius, -ārium* (see -ARY), or which were formed in Fr. after the analogy of those so descending. Where the L. type of the suffix is the masc. *-ārius*, it has usually the sense 'a person connected with', and the words are designations of office or occupation, as *butler, carpenter, draper, grocer, mariner, officer* (So also in a few ME. adoptions of OF. fem. sbs in *-iere* .—L. *-āria*, as *chamberer, lavender*) Where the suffix represents the L. neuter *-ārium*, the sense is 'a thing connected with', 'a receptacle for', as in *antiphoner, danger, garner*, etc

3 In mod.Eng. *-er* appears as a casual representative of various other suffixes of OF origin which have been weakened in pronunciation to (ɔɪ); thus in *border, bracer*, it stands for OF. *-eure* (—L *-ātūram*), commonly represented by -URE; in *laver* it stands for OF. *-eor*, now *-oir* ('—L *ātōrium*), in ME rendered -OUR The agent-suffix -OUR (OF. *-eor* .—L. *-ātōrem*) is now very often replaced by *-er*, it can seldom be determined whether this is due to phonetic weakening, or to the substitution of -ER[1] for its Romanic synonym. Where the same word had in 14th c the two forms *-our* and *-er(e*, as *chaungeour, changer*, the former supposition is excluded; but the forms in *-er(e* may possibly sometimes be a OF. nominative forms in *-ere*:—L. *-ā tor*.

-er[3], *suffix*, the formative of the comparative degree in adjs and advbs

A In *adjs* ME *-er, -ere* (*-ore, -ure*), *-re*, OE *-ra* (fem., neut *-re*) represents two different suffixes used in OTeut to form the compar, viz: *-izon-* (Goth *-iza*, OHG., OS *-iro*, ON *-ri* with umlaut), and *-ōzon-* (Goth *-ōza*, OHG. *-ōro*, ON *-ari*). These OTeut suffixes are f. the adverbial *-iz, -ōz*. see B. In OE. only a few comparatives retained the umlaut which phonetic law requires in the *-izon-* type; in mod. Eng. no forms with umlaut remain, except *better, elder* (OE *bętera, ęldra*), the comparatives being ordinarily formed by adding *-er* to the positive. The 'irregular comparatives' *worse* (OE. *wiersa* = Goth. *wairsiza*) and *less* (OE *læssa*) contain the suffix *-izon* in a disguised form, and the analogy of other comparatives has given rise to the extended forms *worser* and *lesser*. In mod. Eng the comparatives in *-er* are almost restricted to adjs. of one or two syllables; longer adjs, and also disyllables containing any suffix other than *-y* or *-ly*, having the periphrastic comparison by means of the adv. *more*. Earlier writers, however, have *beautifuller, eminenter, slavisher*, etc.; a few modern writers, *e g.* Carlyle, affect the same method The periphrastic form is admissible (esp in predicative use) for all adjs, even monosyllables, which are not extremely common colloquially.

2. In *hinder, inner*, the comparative suffix, though in WGer and ON formally coincident with that treated above, is quite distinct in origin, repr. OTeut *-eron-*, f OAryan *-ero-*.

B In *adverbs*. The OE. form of the comparative suffix was *-or*, corresp to OS, OHG *-ōr*, Goth *-ōs*:—OTeut. *-ōz*. OTeut had also a suffix *-iz* with the same function, corresponding to L. *-ius* in *magis, nimis*, and cogn. with L *-ior* of adjs; it is represented by Goth. *-is*, ON. *-r* with umlaut, in OE. by the umlaut in monosyllabic comparatives like *lęng*: — **langiz* longer, *bęt* — **batiz* better, which died out in early ME, being superseded by the adj. forms The relation between the two OTeut suffixes is much disputed. a widely-held hypothesis is that *-ōz* is f. *-ō* adverbial suffix + *-iz*. The advbs. which take *-er* in the comparative are chiefly those which are now identical in form with adjs (either repr OE. advbs in *-e*, or modern adverbial uses of the adj): e g 'to work *harder*', 'to stand *closer*'. Exceptional instances are *oftener, seldomer, sooner* The advbs in -LY[2] are now compared periphrastically with *more*, though in earlier writers the inflexional comparison is common, e g. *eastlier* = more easily, ME *entierlocurre* = more entirely; in poetry it still occurs, as in *keenlier* (Tennyson).

-er, *suffix* [4], the ending of certain AF infinitives used substantively as law terms, e g *cesser, disclaimer, misnomer, trover, user, waiver* Of similar origin is the ending in *dinner, supper*, a OF. *disner, soper*

-er, *suffix* [5], forming frequentative vbs The vbs. of this formation which can be traced in OE have the form *-rian* (:—OTeut *-rōjan*); e g *clatrian* CLATTER, *flotorian* FLUTTER The other Teut. langs. have many vbs of this type, denoting repeated action; often they are f verbal bases, as MHG *wanderen* = OE *wandrian* WANDER, f OTeut. **wandjan* WEND, ON *vafra* WAVER, f *vafa* = WAVE *v*; sometimes app on onomatopœic bases, as OHG *zwizarôn* = TWITTER Further examples in Eng are *halter, chatter, clamber, flicker, glitter, mutter, patter, quaver, shimmer, shudder, slumber*

Era (ī·ĕră) Also 7–9 æra [a late L. *æra* fem. sing 'a number expressed in figures' (see Forcellini, s v), prob. f. *æra* counters used in calculation, pl of *æs* brass, money

The chronological use of the word appears to have originated in Spain, where (as also in Southern Gaul and North Africa) it is found in inscriptions prefixed to the number of years elapsed since 38 B C, the selection of which as an initial year has not been satisfactorily explained (Isidore of Seville in the 6th c says that this was the year in which Augustus first ordered the taxation of Spain) Thus 'æra (oftener written *era*) DXXXVIII' (='No 538') meant the year 500 A D This method of reckoning was in use from the 5th to the 15th century, and Spanish Latin writers employed the word *æra* as its specific designation The phrase *æra Hispanica*, 'Spanish æra', suggested to the scholars of the Renascence the parallel expressions *æra Christiana, æra Varroniana*, etc, in which the sb had the generalized sense 'a reckoning of time from a particular epoch', for which no term had previously existed in Latin]

1 A system of chronological notation, characterized by the numbering of years from some particular point of time; e g. the *Christian, Common*, or *Vulgar era* (see CHRISTIAN 7); *era of the Hegira* (*Hyrah*), the Mohammedan era, reckoned from the year of Mohammed's flight from Mecca; *era of Nabonassar*, a Babylonian era, employed in astronomy, commencing 747 B C, etc., etc These phrases are also frequently employed in sense 2

a 1646 J GREGORY *Learned Tracts* (1649) 164 Dionysius the Abbot brought in the Æra of Christ's Incarnation, so that the Christians did not use to reckon by the years of Christ, until the 532 of the Incarnation 1650 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 504 They would begin their epocha or æra from his comeing to Jerusalem 1658 USSHER *Ann* Ep Rdr That midnight which began the first day of the Christian æra. 1716 PRIDEAUX *Connect O & N. T.* I. I 1 The vulgar era, by which we now compute the years from his incarnation. 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog.* II 658 The computing of time by the Christian æra is introduced by Dionysius the monk. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 223 In the year 570 of our Era . the man Mahomet was born 1861 F HALL in *Jrnl. Asiat Soc. Bengal* 149 A few words on the vexed subject of the Gupta era

2. The initial point assumed in a system of chronology; also, any date from which succeeding years are numbered; = EPOCH 1

1615 BEDWELL *Arab Trudg*, Tarich is the same that *Epocha* is to the Greeks: or *Æra* to the Latines. 1657 WHARTON *Wks* 49 The Greek Church numbereth from the Creation to Christ's Æra, 5508 compleat years 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I 6 Æra is the same with Epocha, signifying a fixed point among Historians whence to begin to reckon the Years 1748 HARTLEY *Observ Man* II. ii 116 When we come still farther to the Æra of Nabonassar 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist Amer.* I. I 10 About six hundred and four years before the Christian æra. 1816 SINGER *Hist Cards* 13 The 7th century before the present æra 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop Lect Sc.* v. § 12 (1873) 187 Some three centuries before our era

†**b.** Date of origin; = EPOCH 2 b

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV IX 199 And it will evidently appeare, that custome hath an elder Æra then this Chronologie affordeth.

4 A historical period; a portion of historical time marked by the continuance throughout it of particular influences, social conditions, etc Cf. EPOCH 5.

1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I I 12 This æra of joy 1758 H WALPOLE *Catal. Roy. Authors* (1759) I Advt. 2 The polished æra of Queen Anne! *a* 1789 BURNEY *Hist Mus.* (ed. 2) IV I. 21 The beginning of this century (1600) was the æra of musical recitation on the public stage at Florence 1809 PINKNEY *Trav France* 106 Gallantry is as much in fashion as in the most corrupt æra of the monarchy 1858 KINGSLEY *Lett* (1878) I 399, I cannot but hope that a better intellectual era is dawning for the working men

b. A period in an individual's life, or in the history of any continuous process, = EPOCH 5 b. In *Geology* sometimes with more specific sense. see EPOCH 5 c.

1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I 341 In autumn, after harvest, that gladsome era in the husbandman's life 1809 CRABBE *Tales* 63 Felt the new æra of her changeful life 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst* I Introd 11 The æra when the newly-raised surface was first occupied by lakes 1870 F. WILSON *Ch Ludisf* 95 It belongs to the worst era of architecture

5. The portion of historical time to which an event is to be assigned; the approximate date, 'period', 'epoch' of an event, of a monument, etc

1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab Bees* (1733) II. 132 Many useful arts and sciences, of which the beginnings are of uncertain æra's 1774 J BRYANT *Mythol.* I 261 The pillar stands its parts . betray a difference in their æra. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. CXXI, 'Twas in November, but I'm not so sure About the day—the era's more obscure.

6 *attrib*, as *era-date*.

1758 W. THOMPSON *Hymn to May* 242 Ne rueful murder stain thy æra-date.

Erable, var. of EARABLE *a., Obs*, arable.

Erace, obs variant of ERASE

†**Era·cinate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1] [f. OF *er-, eracmer* (f *es-* (see ES-) + *racine* root) + -ATE. See -ATE[3] 6] *trans* To root out, to remove

1758 J S tr *Le Drast's Observ. Surg* (1772) 201 The whole Piece was eracinated.

†**Era·de,** *v Obs* [ad L *ērādĕre* to scrape off, f. *ē* out + *rādĕre* to scrape, scratch. Cf ERASE] *trans* To scrape off

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 85 Then must the scum be . eraded and separated

Eradiate (*ɪrē*[1] dɪ|ēɪt), *v* [f L *ē* out + RADIATE] **1** *intr* To shoot forth, as rays of light

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 139/2 A kind of life eradiating and resulting both from Intellect and Psyche 1828 in WEBSTER, and in mod. Dicts

†**2.** *trans* To give forth like rays, or in rays

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst* 252 Proclus concludes, that the World was always Generated or Eradiated from God, and therefore must needs be Eternal. 1694 NORRIS *Refl Ess Hum. Und* 24 Let him, tell me how any Body can eradiate such an inconceivable Number of these Effluvias 1794 J HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc* 87 Bodies, far below the heat of incandescence, eradiate a species of light

Eradiation (*ɪrē·dɪe·ʃən*) Also 7 erradiation. [f. prec. + -ATION]

1. The action or process of eradiating or shining forth; the emission of rays of light or heat.

1633 T ADAMS *Exp 2 Peter* III 18 The first eradiation of this light, like some flash of lightning, breaks the stone in the heart. 1686 GOAD *Celest Bodies* II. XII 337 Neither must we Imagine his Erradiation to be Idle 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I 139 But, whether it comes directly from the sun, by successive emissions or eradiations, etc. 1865 F. P B MARTIN *MS. Lect Geol.*, The attraction of the sun increases the Eradiation of the Earth

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

*a*1630 HALES *Gold Rem* (1673) I. 288 He first supposeth some eradiation and emanation of Spirit to be directed from our bodies to the blood dropped from it. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* 252 They will not understand what manner of making or production the world had—to wit, by way of effulgency or eradiation from the Deity

2. *concr.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* 744 As if they were a kind of Eternal Effulgency, Emanation or Eradiation from an Eternal Sun 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc* (1711) III 17 He is in his proportion, an Effulgency, an Eradiation of God's Glory 1855 MILMAN *Lat Chr* (1864) I. I. 51 All the rest acknowledged some Deity, some efflux, eradiation, emanation of the primal Godhead

Eradicable (*ɪræ·dɪkăb'l*), *a.* [f. L. *ērādīcāre* (see ERADICATE *v.*) + -ABLE] Capable of being eradicated.

1847 in CRAIG. 1865 *Cornh Mag* XI 547 Even rage and hate are eradicable, as most systems of ethics have assumed.

† **Era·dicat(e,** *pa pple Obs* [ad L. *ērādīcāt-us*, pa. pple of *ērādīcāre*, see next.] Equivalent to the later ERADICATED.

1533 4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 Heresie, shulde vtterly be abhorred, detested, and eradicate 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 124 And 3our successioun thay sall be Eradicat fiome 3our rynys [= reigns, kingdoms].

Eradicate (*ɪræ·dɪkēɪt*), *v.* Also 7 irradicate. [f. L. *ērādīcāt-* ppl. stem of *ērādīcāre*, f. L. *ē* out + *rādīc-em*, nom. *rādix* root]

1. *trans* To pull or tear up by the roots; to root out (a tree, plant, or anything that is spoken of as having 'roots').

1564-78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst Pest* (1888) 48 And to the places aboute the rootes of the carbuncle round about it, this is good both to eradicate & defend the same 1599 A M tr *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 44/2 Till such time, as they [hayre] be wholye eradicated, and rootede out. 1635 NABBES *Hannibal & Sc.* (1637) K iij, Okes eradicated By a [illegible] 1664 [illegible] *Kal Hort* (1749) 213 Clavel ... to eradicate all Plantations. 1725 [illegible] *Primitives of Trees*, Such [Weeds] as can be eradicated must be diligently pluck'd up by the Hands 1860 tr. *Hartwig's Sea & Wood* vi 73 Huge weapons, fit for eradicating trees. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II XIX. 348 The Indians of Paraguay eradicate their eyebrows and eyelashes.

2 To remove entirely, extirpate, get rid of.

1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist Fr.* (1678) 35 To see the seeds of those discords eradicated. 1656 EARL MONM *Advt fr Parnass* 49 Totally to irradicate all vertue from out his subjects souls 1658 A FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* III VIII 240 Without Chymical preparations congealed blood will not be eradicated out of the body. 1784 COWPER *Task* V 437 That man should thus encroach on fellow man Eradicate him Moves indignation. 1788 REID *Act Powers* III III, All desires and fears, with regard to things not in our power, ought to be totally eradicated 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* Pref (1871) 13 By eradicating mercilessly the incorrigible. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor* II I. 102 Laws of the most savage cruelty were passed in hopes of eradicating mendicancy.

† 3. *Math* To extract the (square) root of (a number). *Obs.*

1620 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. VIII 61 Eradicate the ductat of the said mediatie and remainders.

¶ Misused for IRRADICATE.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 14 Seeds and plants sown and eradicated in the ground

Eradicated (*ɪræ·dɪkēɪtĕd*), *ppl a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹] Rooted out

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I VIII. 118 Assailing him with Firre-Trees eradicated 1775 in ASH

b. *Her* (See quot 1864.)

1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt Brit* II III X (1743) 429 A large square plate of silver enamelled azure into an oak tree eradicated and fructed. 1809 J. HOME in *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 193 On oak tree vert, eradicated proper. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist & Pop* XI. 70 [Trees] if having their roots exposed [are] eradicated

Eradicating (*ɪræ·dɪkēɪtɪŋ*), *vbl sb.* [f. as prec + -ING¹] The action of the verb ERADICATE.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks* IV 589 (R.) The eradicating of any other enemies of God 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* VI (1729) 69 Sudden irradicating of Trees for an early Transplantation

Eradicating (*ɪræ·dɪkēɪtɪŋ*), *ppl a* [f. as prec + -ING²] That eradicates, extirpates, etc.

1628 LAYTON *Syons Plea* (ed. 2) Ep. Ded., Consultation .. can do no good without reall and in some things eradicating Reformation 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond* 4 Greater and more eradicating judgements. 1775 in ASH 1879 ESCOTT *England* II. 498 The convict taint has outlived the eradicating influences of education

Eradication (*ɪrædɪkē·ʃən*) Also 6 -cion. [ad L. *ērādīcātiōn-em*, n. of action f *ērādīcāre*. See ERADICATE *v.*] The action of pulling out by the roots; total destruction; extirpation

1548 LD SOMERSET *Epist Scots* 219 The finall eradication of your nacion 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 479 [A] warrant had been given to Jehu for the eradication of Ahab's house 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* II VI 95 The roots of Mandrakes doe make a noyse upon eradication 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 18, ¶ 10 The eradication of envy from the human heart 1825 T JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1850 I 38 This stopped the increase of the evil by importation, leaving to future efforts its final eradication

Eradicative (*ɪræ·dɪkătɪv*), *a* and *sb.* [f. L. *ērādīcāt-* (see ERADICATE *v.*) + -IVE.]

A *adj* Tending or having the power to root out or expel (disease, etc.). Const. *of*

† *Eradicative cure*: orig the 'curative' treatment of disease, as opposed to *palliative*. In later use the phrase occurs with *cure* taken in the mod sense.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 43 b, We wyll speake of his cure aswel eradicatyue as palliatyue 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* VI 217 A certain Sweat had been plainly critical and eradicative of the whole Disease *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks* V 386 (R.) Copious evacuations eradicative of the morbific matter 1721 F BUTLER *Med Gymn* (1718) 143 To effect a compleat and Eradicative Cure of this Distemper 1828 in WEBSTER, and in mod Dicts

† B *sb* An eradicative medicine

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 88 Sometimes Eradicatives are omitted in the beginning 1731-1800 in BAILEY. 1828 in WEBSTER 1847 in CRAIG, and in mod Dicts.

Eradicator (*ɪræ·dɪkēɪtəɹ*). [agent-n. f ERADICATE after Lat. analogies: see -OR.]

a One who, or that which, roots up or removes utterly b An agricultural or horticultural implement for uprooting

1659 R. GELL *Immodn Bible* 58 Sithon is eradicator, that evil spirit that endeavours to root up all the plants of righteousness 1807 A YOUNG *Agric Ess* I (1813) I. 138 Eradicator ... an implement 1881 *Salem* (U S) *Gaz.*, 10 June 1/4 Fogg's non rust eradicator

Eradicatory (*ɪræ·dɪkătəɹɪ*), *a.* [f. as prec + -ORY.] Tending to eradicate, root out, or destroy.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag* XII 578 Unfeelingly eradicatory of the domestic charities

† **Er-a·fturr,** *conj Obs.* [? *obs.* – LVER + AFTER] According as.

1370-80 in *O E Misc* App 225 Lasse or more schal he be demed Er afturr he hab heer deseruet.

Eral (*ɪə·răl*), *a rare* [f. ERA + -AL] Of or pertaining to an era.

1861 F HALL in *Jrnl. Asiat Soc Bengal* 16 No Hindu date, unintegrated by the particularity at last amended, is available for eral determination

† **Erament.** *Obs.* [ad L. *æræment-um* that is prepared from copper or bronze] Copper.

1623 in COCKERAM

[**Eranc,** error or misprint for *crance*, CRANNOCK.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* II 167, cf. 175]

Erand(e, obs form of ERRAND.

Erane, variant of ARAIN, *Obs.*, spider

Eranist (*e·rănĭst*) [ad Gr. *ἐρανιστής*, f *ἔρανος* a meal to which each contributes his share, a contribution, also a club.] In Greece. A member of an *ἔρανος* or club

1825 *New Monthly Mag* XIII. 220 Eranists, who might be called joint-stock companies for trade 1873 *Contemp Rev* XXI. 569 By partaking of the banquets of the eranists a man rendered himself a member of a brotherhood.

‖ **Eranthemum** (*erænpĭ̆mŭm*). *Bot* [mod.L., ad Gr *ἠράνθεμον* (Dioscor), *f.* *ἦρ* = *ἔαρ* spring + *ἄνθεμον* blossom, flower]

† 1. 'The Herb Camomile' (Kersey 1715) *Obs*

2 'A widely distributed genus of *Acanthaceæ*, containing nearly 50 species' (*Treas Bot.*)

1882 *Garden* 21 Jan 37/2 Much resembling some of the Eranthemum, and, like them, flowering during winter.

Erany(e, var. of ARAIN, *Obs.*, spider.

Erasable (*ɪrē·săb'l*), *a* [f next + -ABLE] That can be erased or obliterated

1849 *Fraser's Mag* XL. 516 Not so easily erasable from thy heart.

Erase (*ɪrē·ɪz*), *v* Also (5 irrase, 7 ereaze), 7-8 erace, -aze [f. L. *ērās-* ppl stem of *ērādĕre*, f. *ē* out + *rādĕre* to scrape, scratch. (In some early examples perh a variant of ARACE to uproot)]

1. *trans.* To scrape or rub out (anything written, engraved, etc.); to efface, expunge, obliterate.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 154 The names were ereazed out of the publick Records 1632 G FLETCHER *Christ's Vict* I VII, Lest it should quite erace That from the world, which was the first world's grace 1762-71 H WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint* (1786) V. 130 Lombart afterwards erased the face, and inserted that of Cromwell 1778 BP. LOWTH *Isa.* Notes (ed. 12) 340 A letter is erased at the end of the word 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* I, Erasing, as far as they could be erased, all traces of its ancient fame. 1858 GRELNER *Gunnery* 248 Every person fraudulently erasing from any barrel, any mark 1863 H COX *Instit.* I VI 57 James I erased from the journals of the House of Commons an obnoxious protestation

transf 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I. XXVII 198 The snow had practically erased it [the road]

¶ In quasi-*passive* use.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* III. I VI, Things, which lie very black in our Earth's Annals, yet which will not erase therefrom

2. *fig* To efface, obliterate from the mind or memory

1695 LD PERTH *Boeth* I 37 My Griefs have dulled my Memory, and eras'd almost every thing out of it 1798 S. ROGERS *Pleas Mem* I 275 Though the iron school of War erase Each milder virtue. *a*1856 SIR B BRODIE *Psychol Inq* I II 58 The effect of a blow has been to erase from the memory the events which immediately preceded the accident *a*1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz* (1869) III V 318 Erasing from his view of human nature those premisses which he had already handled

3. *transf* To destroy utterly. *rare*

1728 R MORRIS *Less Anc. Archit* 9 He left it quite ruin'd and eras'd 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I 376, I have not with the Greeks at Aulis sworn To erase the Trojan nation

Erased (*ɪrē·st*, -zd), *ppl a.* [f prec. + -ED¹]

1. In senses of the verb

1848 W H KELLY tr *L Blanc's Hist Ten Y* I 331 Dupont de l'Eure repaired to the king, and told him if the erased passages were not restored he would resign

2 *Her.* † a. (see quot) *Obs*

1486 *Bk. St. Alban's, Her* D iij b, Certan armys ar called quarterit armys massit, for the colouris be rasit owt as oon colloure in rasyng ware take away from an othir

b Of the head, body, or other part of an animal. Represented with a jagged edge, as if torn violently off

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II 117, In Gryphons heades erased de Argent. 1677 *Lond. Gaz* No 1208/4 Three Beans heads erased in Chief. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* p XVII, A Wolf's head erased at the neck, Argent

transf 1678 [illegible] 214 Drag'd out through stratter Hoi[illegible] Coup'd for Perjurers.

Erasement (*ɪrē·smĕnt*) [f as prec + -MENT] The action of erasing; obliteration, total demolition (of cities)

1721 BAILEY, *Erasement*, a blotting or dashing out 1753 WARD *Rom Inscr* in *Phil Trans* XLVIII 345 There are no traces of the word *sua* now remaining, which makes me suspect, there has been an erasement 1769 *Gentl Mag* Jan 52/1 The Grand Jury's erasement of the words aiding and assisting 1812 BARCLAY, *Erasement*, applied to buildings and cities, entire destruction and demolition 1837 *Blackw Mag* XLII 749 Not on Russia alone does the guilt of her erasement from the book of nations rest

Eraser (*ɪrē·səɹ*). [f. as prec. + -ER¹] One who, or that which, erases; any instrument used to erase written characters, blots, etc. Cf *ink-eraser* In mod Dicts

Erasing (*ɪrē·sɪŋ*), *vbl sb* [f as prec + -ING¹.]

a. The action of the verb ERASE. b *Her.* See quot and ERASED

1610 GUILLIM *Her* III XIII 125 When any part is thus born with lugges, like peeces of the flesh or skinne, depending, it is termed *erasing* 1775 in ASH

Erasion (*ɪrē·ʒən*) *rare* [n. of action f L. *ērās-*. see ERASE and -ION] a. The action of erasing; b an instance of it

1790 PORSON *Lett to Travis* 388 Such a piece of fraud as the erasion of the three witnesses 1886 *Athenæum* 11 Sep 334 A freer use of erasion in quoting from local reports is strongly recommended 1889 *Catholic Union Gaz* Dec. 96 The rules revised, in which occur the erasions we complain of

Era·sive, *a rare*$^{-1}$ [f. as ERASE + -IVE] That tends to erase or obliterate.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 298 A cyperus, which is erasive, if alited on a place

Erasmian (*ɪræ·zmĭăn*), *a* and *sb* [f *Erasm-us* the literary name of an eminent scholar of the 16th c. + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to, or after the manner of, Erasmus

1881 POTTER in *Critic* 10 Sept. 240 Daudet listened to Erasmian stories while the mistral rushed howling through the belfry

B *sb.* A follower of Erasmus, one who holds the views of Erasmus. b One who follows the system of ancient Greek pronunciation advocated by Erasmus, opposed to *Reuchlinian*

1883 A F MITCHELL in Schaff *Encycl. Relig Knowl* II. 935 At this date he [Patrick Hamilton] was probably more of an Erasmian than a Lutheran

Hence **Era·smianism,** the doctrines or religious system of Erasmus.

1758 JORTIN *Erasm* I 616 Here and there he smells a little of Erasmianism

Erast, obs form of ERST.

Erastian (*ɪræ·stiăn*), *a* and *sb* [f *Erast-us* + -IAN]

A *adj* Of or pertaining to Erastus or his doctrines, characterized by or embodying the tenets attributed to Erastus.

Erastus, or Liebler, was a physician of Heidelberg in the 16th cent., to whom has been attributed the theory of State supremacy in ecclesiastical affairs. His actual efforts were mainly directed against the use of excommunication, which was exercised tyrannically by the Calvinistic churches

1837-9 HALLAM *Hist Lit* III II § 49 This is the full development of an Erastian theory 1865 *Englishm. Mag* Jan. 14 The predominance of the worldly and Erastian element in the Church consequent on the secession of the Non-jurors 1876 GLADSTONE in *Contemp Rev.* June 4, I take no notice of the system termed Erastian.

B *sb* An adherent of the (supposed) doctrines of Erastus; one who maintains the complete subordination of the ecclesiastical to the secular power.

1652 BAXTER *Inf Bapt* 228 He was far from being an Erastian. 1661 *Serm Coronat. Chas II* in *Phenix* I 256

Erastians are more dangerous Snares to Kings than Sectaries and are Great Enemies to Presbyterian Government 1721–1800 in Bailey 1876 Gladstone in *Contemp Rev* June 4 Many most respectable persons have been Erastians

Hence **Era·stianism,** the theory or system of Erastus **Era stianize** *v* a *trans* To organize (a church) on Erastian principles b *intr* To incline to Erastian principles **Era stianizing** *ppl a*

1681 Baxter *Acc Sherlocke* iii 181 Many were inclined to Erastianism hereby 1761–2 Hume *Hist Eng* (1806) V lxvi 49 Their submission was stigmatised as erastianism 1856 Froude *Hist Eng* II 309 The theory of an Anglican Erastianism found favour with some of the higher church dignitaries. 1850 J H Newman *Diffic Anglic* 153 Its Erastianizing Bishops

Erasure (*ɪrē·ɪəɪ*). [f as Erase + -ure]

1 The action of erasing or obliterating

1755 Young *Centaur* vi Wks 1757 IV 277 The desperate erasure of his Christian name 1817 W Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* II 825 The devise to the trustees was not revoked by the erasure 1836 J Gilbert *Chr Atonem* ii (1852) 31 To select a part [of a book] which we may happen to approve, and by evasive arts to effect the erasure of the other part 1861 May *Const Hist* (1863) I i 24 The erasure of his name from the list of privy councillors

b An instance of erasing or obliterating

1734 tr *Rollin's Anc Hist* (1827) I ii 239 A good performance is not to be expected without many erasures and corrections 1817 Coleridge *Biog Lit* 183 If the number of these fancied erasures did not startle him 1858 Ld St Leonards *Handy Bk Prop Law* xix 146 The erasure was not made by the testator with an intention to revoke his will

2 *concr.* The place where a word or letter has been erased or obliterated

Mod The word was written over an erasure

3 Total destruction, 'wiping out' *rare*

a 1794 Gibbon (O.), Erasure of cities 1851 D Wilson *Preh. Ann* II iv iv 267 Repeated destruction of the settlements and erasure of the accompanying progress of arts

Erayne, var of Arain, *Obs*, spider

Erbage, Erbare, obs. ff. Herbage, Arbour

Erbbe, erbe, obs forms of Herb.

Erber, early form of Arber, *Obs.*

Erber, obs form of Arbour.

Erbia (ɜ·ɪbɪə). *Chem* [mod Lat., f last two syllables of *Ytterby*, the locality of gadolinite, in which it occurs] One of the three earths formerly confounded under the general name Yttria.

1869 'Urban' in *Eng Mech* 10 Dec 303/3 Erbia is a brown powder, discovered by Mosander, 25 years back, in gadolinite 1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem* 382 Erbia, obtained by ignition of erbium nitrate or oxalate, has a faint rose colour

Erbigage, obs form of Harbourage

Erbium (ɜ·ɪbɪəm). [mod Lat, f Erbia, as *sodium* f. *soda*, etc] The metallic radical of erbia

1843 *Chemist* I 446 [Mosander's] close examination of Yttria has led him to discover two oxides, to which he has given the names terbium and erbium 1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem* 382 Erbium and yttrium, are again precipitated by oxalic acid

Ercebishop, -dekne, obs ff. Archbishop, -deacon.

Erch, *v* 1 *Obs*, var *ergh*, Argh *v* *Sc* to be unwilling, hesitate

1584 J Carmichael *Lett* in *Wodr Soc Misc* (1844) 428 Paul Methven heard him, and came not to the ministers while Thursday at morn, and erched to tell them that.

†**Erch,** *v* 2 *Obs rare*−1

1601 Holland *Pliny* ix xx I 247 Lampries erch forward like as Serpents doe vpon the earth.

Erche-, obs. form of Arch-

†**Ercheve·sque.** *Obs. rare*−1 [a OF *archevesque* (mod F. *archevêque*), repr late L *archiepiscopus*] = Archbishop

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 67 At Carlelele a Cristynmese he haldes Wyth erles and ercheuesqes and other ynowe

†**Erd,** *sb* *Obs* Forms. 1–2 eard, 2–4 erd(e, 3 ærd, ard, eærd, 3–4 herd, 4 ertd [OE. *eard* masc is cogn. w OS *ard* masc 'dwelling', OHG *art* fem 'ploughing', ON *orð* fem 'harvest'.—OTeut **ardu-z, ardâ*, prob f WAryan root **ar* to plough For the sense cf OE *bilan* to cultivate, inhabit]

1 The land where one dwells, native land, home, a region, country

Beowulf 2654 (Gr) We rondas beren eft to earde *c* 1000 *Ags Ps.* cm 11 [civ 12] (Gr) Ofer þan heofonfuzelas healdað eardas *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 13 Eower burh heo forbernað and eard heo amerrað *c* 1205 Lay 29175 Inne France wes his ærd *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 210 Paradis, An erd al ful of swete blis *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 12382 (Cott) Til þai had geten þair herd a-gain *c* 1340 *Gaw & Gr Knt* 1808, I am here [on] an erande in erdez vncouþe.

2 In OE · ? State, condition Hence (in ME.), disposition, temper

With the ME use cf MHG *art* masc, fem, mod G *art* fem 'manner, disposition', which, however, Kluge regards as prob of distinct etymology.

a 1000 *Hymns* vii 97 (Gr) Þar man us tyhhað on dæg twegen eardas Drihtenes are oððe deofles þeowet *c* 1314 *Guy Warw* (A.) 2988 Wiþ þat come forþ an amireld, A Saitazin of wicked erd *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 11973 (Fairf) Ihesus þat was meke of erde kepped noȝt to make his moder ferde

3 *Comb* † erd-folk, people of the land

c 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 1880 God sente on ðat erdfolc swilc dred

†**Erde,** *v* *Obs* Forms 1 eardian, 2–3 erde(n [OE. *eardian* (= OHG *artôn* to inhabit), f *eard*, Erd *sb*]

1 *intr.* To dwell, live

c 893 K Ælfred *Oros* 1 1 18 On þæm morum eardiað Finnas *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt 11 23 And he com þa and eardode on þære ceastre ðe is genemned nazareth *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 89 Trowfeste men of elchere þeode þet under heofene erdeden *c* 1230 *Halt Meid* 43 Ha ne muhen nawt somen earden in heuene *a* 1300 *E E Psalter* xxi 4 [xxii 3] Þou soth-lik in halıgh wel Erdest, loof of Israel *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 4233 To the yle þere Appolyn erdis with in

b To be or to be found, to exist in a certain place, or in a certain condition

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 923 þis stone Is erdand in Judé *Ibid* 7128 Folk entryd full Esely, erdyng in sorow

2 *trans* To inhabit.

Beowulf 2590 (Gr) Se mæra maga Ecgðeowes sceolde wic eardian elles hwergen *a* 1300 *E E Psalter* xxiv [xv] 13 His sede eide þe land sal swa.

Erd(e, etc, obs forms of Earth, etc.

Erdene, obs. form of Errand.

†**Erding,** *sb.* *Obs* Also 1 eardıng [f Erde *v* + -ing[1]] Abode, dwelling Also in *comb* **erding-stow,** dwelling-place

a 1000 *Ags Ps.* cvi 3 [cvii 4] (Gr) Ne meahton ceastre weg cuðne mittan, þe hi eardunge on genaman *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt xvii 4 Drihten ȝyf þu wylt, uton wyrcean her þreo eardung-stowa *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 159 Ure louerd ıesu crist giue hem echeliche erding and blisse on heuene *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 28 On old stoc was thaie ule eardıng-stowe

Erdne, obs. form of Errand

Ere, *sb* *pseudo-arch* ? *are*−1 (See quot)

1866 Sir G W Dasent *Gisli* 23 They went out of their booth to the point of the 'ere' [*footnote*, 'Ere' old English for a sandy spit of land, from the Icelandic eyri]

Ere (ēɪ), *adv., prep* and *conj* Forms α 1–3 ær, (3 ære), 1–6 er, 3–4 her, (3 heer), 4–5 eer(e, (3 eær, 4 eir, 5 eyer), 2–6 ear(e, 8–9 *Sc.* ear, 3–6 ar(e, 4 aar, 4–5 ayr(e, 4–9 *Sc* air(e (see Air *adv*), (8 *erron* e'er), 4– ere β. 3–7 (9 *arch*) or, 3–5 ore γ. 4–5 ȝer(e, 6–7 yeer, yer. [OE. *ær*, corresp to OFris, OS *êr* (MDu *eer, êre, ee*, Du *eer*), OHG *êr* (MHG *êr, ê*, mod G *eher, ehe*), Goth. *airis*·—OTeut. **airiz*, compar degree of **air* (Goth. *air*, ON *ár*) adv, early Some have suggested ultimate connexion with Gr *ἦρι*- early in the morning See also Erer and Erst

The ME spellings *ar(e* and *or(e* partly represent ON *ár* (or an unrecorded OE **ár* without umlaut), and partly arise from *ár* through loss of stress.]

A *adv*

1 Used as positive a in OE. (late WS): Early, at an early hour; b since 15th c only *Sc* (forms *air, ear*): Early, soon opposed to *late.*

a 1000 *Guthlac* 816 (Gr) Hy to ær abreat, þæt hy waldendes willan læsten *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Mark xvi 2 And swyðe ær anum reste dæge comon to þære byrgene *c* 1200 Ormin 6246 Beon ar & late o ȝunnkerr weorrc *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 338 Ich hit do ungledliche, oðer to er, oðer to leate *a* 1340 *Cursor M* 25419 (Gött) Are and late i will ȝu mon *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* vii xxxiii 143 Come I are, come I late 1474 in *Househ Ord* (1790) 28 To be ere at his supper 1578 *Scot Poems 16th C* II 152 Thow art keiper lait and aire 1795 Macneill *Will & Jean*, Baith ear' and late, Will in briny grief lay steeping 1879 G Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* I iv 46 'Ye michtna be up ear eneuch to get yerself shaved afore kirktime'

†2 Sooner, at an earlier time *Obs.*

α *a* 900 *Charters* in *O E Texts* 445 Gif he ȝewite er ðonne hia. *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp.* John i 15 Se ðe to cumenne is æfter me wæs ær þonne ic *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw* 1061 Bitwene this and the thrid night, And ar if that it are myght be 1465 *Paston Lett* No 518 II 218, I received the box on Friday last and non er *c* 1650 *Merlin* 2094 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I. 487, & thou had comen eare, indeed, thou might haue found him in that stead

β 1526 Tindale *John* i. 15 He that commeth after me, was before me because he was yer than I

†3 Sooner, rather, in preference. *Obs*

α *c* 1200 [see C 2]

β *c* 1300 [see C 2]

γ *a* 1536 Tindale *Wks* II 235 The flesh would be exalted and lift up on high, yer than cast down

†4. Before, formerly, at a former time, on a former occasion, often preceded by *ever, never* Also, A little while ago, just now

α *c* 825 *Vesp Hymns* in *O E Texts* 419 Dæt mon ðu alesdes ðone ær soðlice gehiowades *a* 900 *Martyrol* ibid 178 Fyr of heofonum forbernde alle ða ðe ær unterȝedon ðone halȝan wer *a* 1000 *Elene* 1285 Worda ealra unsnyttro ær ȝespreceras *a* 1123 *O. E Chron* an 1101 And þæt ealle þa on Engle lande heora land ongean heasdon, þe hit ær þurh þone eorl forluron *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 5 Ȝe iherden er on þe godspel hu, etc *c* 1200 Ormin 2349 Forr nass þat næfre fundenn ær Amang wimmenn onn erþe *c* 1275 Lay. 6626 Ne cnew hine no man þat hine heer bi-sehȝe hadde *c* 1300 *Harrow Hell* 222 That y seyde er the to. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* iv 442 Thai war eir pouer and bare *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* i c (1869) 54, I se blood shed on þe scrippe þat neuere er j apperceyuede. 15 *Kyng & Hermit* 40 in Hazl *E P P* (1864) 14 Sych one saw I never are. 1557 *Mylner of Abyngton* 82 ibid III. 103 He myght not do as he dyd are 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 259 A beane-hull, ere the praise of all The neighb'ring village

β. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 1402 (Trin) Þo he [Adam] lowȝe but neuer ore *Ibid.* 12147 (Trin) Ȝe wondir on þat I seide ore

15 *Childe of Bristowe* 342 in Hazl *E P P* I 123 Into the chamber he went that tide, and knelid, as he did ore

γ *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod* 147 By conselle of Elmestone as I sayde ȝere. *c* 1450 *Guy Warw* (C) 60 Soche a mayde was neuer ȝere *a* 1612 Harington *Epigrams* iii (1633) 42 Chaste Linus, but as valiant as a gander, Came to me yer, Lamenting that I raised on him a slander

b. First; before something else, or before anything else is done

α *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt v 24 Gang ær and ȝesybsuma wiþ þinne broðer

β *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 88 Fro ðat time we tellen ay, Or ðe niȝt and after ðe day *c* 1300 *Havelok* 728 But or he hauede michel shame

B *prep.*

1 Before (in time). Also in *comb* † ere-yesterday, the day before yesterday

α ? *a* 735 (*MS a* 900) *Bede's Death Song* ibid 149 Aer his hin iongae *c* 825 *Vesp Psalter* liv 20 [lv 19] in *O E Texts* 263 God se is ær weorulde and wunað in ecnisse *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Matt xxiv. 38 Swa hi wærun on þam dagum ær þam flode. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 17 þet he icherre from þan uuelnesse ear his ende dei *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 11383 (Gott), A tuelmoth are þe natuite *c* 1300 *K Alis* 344 Aboute mydnyght, ar the day Scheo saw a dragon adoun lyght 1413 Lydg *Pilgr Sowle* iv xxii (1483) 69 Yf thou er this tyme haddest done right. 1465 *Paston Lett* No 505 II 194 Yf ye send to me contrary comaundement er that tyme. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut* clxxiii 1076 Ere three dayes to an end he had quite forgotten 1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb* (1702) I v 456 E're that time 1649 Lovelace *Poems* 29 Could you ascend ȝon Chaire of State e're him? 1678 Dryden *All for Love* i 1, Our fruitful Nile Flow'd ere the wonted Season 1819 Byron *Juan* i 1, Sent to the devil somewhat ere his time 1884 W C Smith *Kildrostan* 45 He Nigh lost his wits ere morning

β *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 47 Or ani werldes time boren *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 114 A broþer of birþe born or hym-seluyn 1439 R Rochffort in *E E Wills* (1883) 123 If Margarete his wyff decesse or tyme Rauf his son comme at full age *a* 1533 Ld Berners *Huon* lxxxvi 273 Though he haue or this tym sufferyd greate trauayle

γ *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 160 Ȝe mowe hyt knowe long ȝer nyght 1535 Coverdale *Gen* xxxi 2 And Iacob beheld Labans countenaunce, & beholde, it was not towarde him as yesterdaye and yeryesterdaye

b In preference to, more than.

β 1377 Langl. *P Pl* B xv 502 þe red noble Is reuerenced or þe Rode

2 In the advb phrases † *ere þon, ere then, ere this,* etc. (OE *ær ðon, ær ðissum*), before then, before this Also Erelong, Erenow, Erewhile.

α *c* 897 K Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* 7 Sio lar Lædengeðiodes ær ðissum afeallen wæs 3tom Angelcynn *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 3 Mom of þan floc manna þe earþon fulieden ure drihten *Ibid* 11 We maȝen ibeten ure sunne þet we abbet idon erþisse. 1297 R Glouc (1724) 501 Thou sedest vs ar this The pruete of thin herte *c* 1325 Shoreham 121 Thet unicorn That erthange [*read* erthanne] was so wylde *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 9830 (Trin), More selcouþe herde we neuer ar þis *c* 1430 *Chev Assigne* 70 As I haue holde her er þis 'our lorde so me helpe' 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho* i 59 We should haue had a sufficient eai this. 1667 Milton *P L.* iv 970 Ere then Farr heavier load thyself expect to feel *Ibid.* x 240 If mishap [had attended him], Ere this he had return'd 1776 Gibbon *Misc Wks* (1814) II 173 You have ere this heard of the accident 1826 Scott *Woodst* ii, I trust the King is ere this out of their reach 1884 Pae *Eustace* 28, I should ere this have shaped into words the warm affection which existed in my heart.

γ 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I 6 They might very well, yer this, haue surpassed any particular Monarchie els

C *conj* (or as part of conjunctional phrase).

1 Of time. Before.

† a in conjunctional phrases, consisting (*a*) of the adv. with *than*, (*b*) of the prep with pronominal regimen (OE. and early ME *þam þe, þon þe, þam, þan, þon*, subsequently *that*) *Obs*

α *a* 1000 *Judith* 252 in Sweet *Ags Rdr* (1884) 165 Ær ðon ðe him se egesa on ufan sæte Mægen Ebrea *a* 1000 *Happy Land* 38 ibid 170 Næfre bioȝniað Leaf underlyfte ær ðon edwenden Worulde ȝeweorðe *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Matt v 18 An prica ne ȝewit fram þære æ ærþam [*c* 1160 *Hatton* ær þan] ealle þing ȝewurþan *Ibid* vi 8 Eower fæder wat hwæt eow þearf ys ær þam þe ȝe hyne biddað *c* 1200 Ormin 9351 Ær þann þe Laferrd Jesu Crist Bigann owwþerr to donne *c* 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom* 37 Er þonne þet child beo ifulȝed hit is þes deofles *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 296 Cwench hit . er þen hit waxe *c* 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 52 Are þat heo were ded *a* 1300 *Havelok* 229 'In manus tuas, lou[er]de,' he seyde, Her þat he þe speche leyde *c* 1325 *Chron Eng* in Ritson *Met. Rom* II 270 This lond wes cleped Albyon, Er then Bruyt from Troye com *c* 1386 Chaucer *Frankl T* 895 Now telleth me er that ye ferther wende 1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 24 a, Night cam vpon me er than j myght com hydere a geyne. 1559 Baldwin in *Mirr for Mag* (1563) H i a, Wherof she warnd prepared a myghty power, And ere that myne were altogether redy, Came swyft to Sandale and besieged my bower

β *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2435 Or ðan he [Abraham] wiste off werlde faren, He bade his e kinde to him charen

γ 1526 Tindale *Gal* ii 12 Yerre that certayne cam from James he [Peter] ate with the Gentyls

b. hence as simple *conj arch* and *dial.*

α. *Beowulf* 2019 (Gr) Oft hio beah wriðan secge [sealde] ær hie to setle ȝeong 971 *Blickl Hom* 47 On niht ær he ræste *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 9 Heo weren strongliche ibunden er ure drihten come to þisse liue *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath* 1393 To beon i-fulhtnet ear we faren henne. 1340 Hampole *Pr Consc* 1051 Bot of þe mare world yhit wil I mare say, Ar I pas fra þis matir away. 1393 Langl *P Pl* C iv 303 Thei asken hure huyre er þey hit haue deserued 1430 Lydg *Chron. Troy* i v, Are Titan his bemes reyse agayne We shall departe 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich III*, c. 8 Pream., Clothes so shorn er they be wette 1581 Mulcaster

Positions XXXIV (1887) 122 Bar they entered into their exercise, and ear they went to meat 1611 BIBLE *John* IV 49 The noble man saith vnto him, Syr, come downe ere my child die 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 190 It will be a long Time e'er your Graff produce any Fruits considerable. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd Paint* (1786) IV 76 These promising abilities were cut off e'er they had reached their maturity 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L* I II, Ere his fleet career he took, The dew-drops from his flanks he shook 1870 E PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl* II 22 It was very late ere the party broke up

β. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 649 Or he [noe] was on werlde led, His kinde was wel wide spred *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 710 (Fairf.) Al þinges ware of gretter strengt and pith, or adam had for-done þe gilt 1476 *Paston Lett* No. 771 III. 152, iij howrs or he dyed. *c* 1570 *Moral Play Wit & Sc.* (Shaks. Soc.) 3 Wherfore, or I pas hens, now must I See thys same token heere [Still very common *dial.*]

γ 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* IX 11 Yeer the children were borne. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 109/1 The king late after long sicke yer he were healed 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel.* XXV. i. 379 He might be intercepted yer he was aware.

†c with a redundant *ere* (in sense A 4 b), or some equivalent word, belonging to the principal clause, though occasionally standing in the subordinate.

α *c* 1200 ORMIN 12694 Æt þann þe Laferrd fullhtnedd wass Ær wass he wunedd offte To cumenn till þe flumm. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 207 Ar hii come vpe þys hul, arst he was ycome. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 546 Mid spere ischal furst ride Ar ihc þe ginne to woze 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B V 468, I shal sckc truthe arst ar I se Rome!

β *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 658 Nine hundred 3er and fifti told, or he starf, noe was old *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 74 Or Roberd wist, or þoulit on sulk a dede, Ore was his hous on fire *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) VIII 83 Before or þei resceyue hem, þei knelen doun *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 131 Myn dede ere shuld I dyght, Or it were so

d. with the addition of *ever*.

α. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A 328 Schal I efte forgo hit er euer I fyne? 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1212/2 Before a gret storm the sea begynneth to worke ere euer the windes waxe boistous *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. 12 Er e're she was, weep that day's wheel was roll'd

β. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II IV 289 This heart shal break into a hundred thousand flawes Or ere Ile weepe. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* VI 24 The Lyons brake all their bones in pieces or euer they came at the bottome of the den 1883 SWINBURNE *Cent. Roundels* 23 These, or ever man was, were

2. Of preference. Sooner than, rather than Sometimes with correlative adv. as in 1 c.

α. *Beowulf* 1371 (Gr.) Ær he [*sc.* heorot] feorh seleð .on ofre, ær he in wille hafelan [hydan] *c* 1200 ORMIN 6316 Forr ær þegg wolldenn þolenn dæþ Ær þann þegg wolldenn gilltenn ohht Onngæness Godess wille *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 45 Hu ha..þoleden stronge pines ear ha walden nimen ham. *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 44 Rather wolde i spille my blod .. Ar heo scholde wedde a Sarazyn 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 157 Er ich wedde such a wif, wo me by-tyde

β *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9815 (Göt.) Or aght his herte brest o thrinne, Or fra his comandements tunne 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX 594 In auenture till de He vald him put, or he vald fle

†**D.** *adj.* Only in late OE. and ME.

1 The compounds in which OE. *ær-* has an adjectival force = 'early', 'former' (see E. 1) were occasionally resolved, so that the first element was treated as a real adj., and inflected as such. For examples see E 1

2. Hence, rarely, the adjectival use occurs where it does not originate directly from composition.

a 1400 *Isumbras* 520 To mende hir are mysdede

E. *Comb.*

1. With adjectival force, as OE. *ǽrdæg* (see DAY), early day, beginning of the day, also pl. *ǽrdagas* (in ME. as phrase *are dawes*), former days; OE. *ǽrdǽd* (see DEED), in ME. *erdede*, a former deed; OE *ǽrmorgen* (see MORN, MORROW), early morning, in phrase *on ǽrmorgen*, ME. *on armorowe*, also (with adjectival flexion of the first element) OE *on ǽrne morgen*, ME. *on erne marȝen, on arnemorwe*; also AREITHEDE.

Beowulf 253 Mid *ær dæge *a* 1000 *Andreas* 220 (Gr.) Scealtu æninga mid ærdæge Ceol gestigan. *a* 1000 *Hymns* in 25 (Gr.) Þu eart se æðela, þe on ærdagum ealra fæmnena wyn fræȝere akende on Bethleem *c* 1300 *Havelok* 27 It was a king hi are dawes. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke XXIII 41 And wyt witodlice be uncer *ærdædum on-foð. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 153 Ech man shal understonden mede of his er-dede. *c* 1205 LAY. 8745 Nu þu scalt adreden for þine ar dæden [*c* 1275 for þine erdede] *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1808 Clement was made a knyght For hys er dedes *a* 1000 *Ps.* lvii[i] 6 (Gr.) Ic .on *ærmergen on þe eac gewene *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. XX 1 Gelic þam hiredes ealdre þe on ærne merȝen ut eode *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 Þa aldormen etað on erne marȝen ulaȝeliche *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 5458 The oost arist on erne morowe *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3391 An armorwe erliche þemperour aros, sikerliche. *Ibid.* 5164 On arnemorwe þan come we

2 With prepositional force: see ERELONG, ERLNOW, EREWHILE; also *ere-yesterday* in B 1.

Ere, var. of EAR obs to plough

1621 BOLTON *Statutes Irel.* 10 Labourers .. to ere the ground

Ere, obs f. *are*: see BE *v.*, also of EVER.

Ereable, obs. form of EARABLE, arable

†**Ereal,** *a. Obs.*—⁰ [f. L. *ære-us* brazen (f. *æs, ær-is* brass) + -AN.] Made of brass or copper, brazen 1656-81 in BLOUNT. 1775 in ASH.

Erear, var. of ARIAR *v.* *Obs*

Erebus (e·rĭbŭs) *Myth.* Also 6 errour **erobus** [a. L. *Erebus*, a. Gr. *Ἔρεβος*, ? cogn. with Goth. *riqis* darkness] The proper name of 'a place of darkness, between Earth and Hades' (Liddell and Scott); often used in phrase *dark as Erebus.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v i 87 His affections [are] darke as Erobus 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II 883 Harsh Thunder the lowest bottom shook Of Erebus 1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* x, The night was dark as Erebus

Comb. 1815 *Scribbleomania* 169 The pow'r that impell'd thee was Erebus bred

Erect (ĭrĕ·kt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *erect-us*, pa. pple of *ērigĕre* to set up, f. *ē-* out + *regĕre* to direct]

A. *adj.*

1 Upright, in an upright posture; not bending forward or downward. Of straight lines and plane surfaces: Vertical. *Erect vision*, the fact that we see objects 'the right way up', notwithstanding the inverted position of the retinal image. *Erect dial.* see DIAL.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 9 The schade of every tree Was in the lengthe the same quantite That was the body erecte, that caused it 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. lvi, Whether that thy lord sit or yet stande erect Stil must thou stande 1593 PALE *Dialling* 3 When the plat standeth upright, it maketh a right angle with the Horizon and is called Erect 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV 1 180 Birds .. are so farre from this kinde of pronenesse, that they are almost erect. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III 666 A Snake .. in his Summer Lav'ry rouls along Erect, and brandishing his forky Tongue. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 362 The erect or vertical Diameter of the Luminary seems contracted 1799 J. WOOD *Elem. Optics* VII (1811) 148 An erect image of the figure intended to be represented. 1841 BREWSTER *Mart. Sc.* III II (1856) 184 He ascribed erect vision to an operation of the mind 1863 FR. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 42 The figures of some of the women are handsome erect and good 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 89 Erect with majesty severe The Buchail More upshoots his Titan cone

b. Used *Bot.* and *Her.* in general sense.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II 115/1 Erect Flowers [are] such as grow upright without hanging the head 1766 87 PORNY *Heraldry* Gloss., *Erect or Erected*, said of anything upright, or perpendicularly elevated. 1811 A. I. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 256 The stamens are erect, and longer than the corolla. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* VI § 8. 277 Ovules are erect, when they rise from the very bottom of the cell 1882 CUSSANS *Heraldry* vi. 95 Erect, when used in blazoning wings, signifies that the principal wing feathers make nearly a right angle with the back of the bird.

c. *fig.*

1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* II vii. (1673) 195 A mind erect amongst the Ruines of a tottering Age *a* 1735 GIANVILL (J.), Stand erect, and sound as loud as fame. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV XXXIII 321 A spirit as erect as the king's tiara. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* 175 Here was a way of erect living within

2. Chiefly participial †**a.** Of the countenance: Not downcast, unabashed. *Obs.* **b.** Of the hands: Uplifted. **c** Of the hair, tail of animals, etc: Set up, rigid, bristling.

1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* II 542 Not with face erect, Against the Sun, but, sitting 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I 394 Her front erect with majesty she bore. 17.. PHILIPS (J.), Vows, and plaints, and suppliant hands to Heav'n erect 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 91 With Ears And Tail erect, neighing he paws the ground. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 326 It is an erect countenance, it is a firm adherence to principle .that assert our good faith and honour 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II XXIV. 403 With hair erect He stood, and motionless

†**3** *fig.* Of the mind: Uplifted, directed upwards, alert, attentive. *Obs.*

1544 *Letany* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 570 Having their minds erect to Almighty God 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1637) § 266 It conduceth much to haue the Sense Intentiue, and Erect 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* I. XV, Just at the moment when their minds are erect with expectation.

†**B.** *sb. Obs. rare*

In order to facilitate the attainment of uniformity in typefounding, MOXON proposed to divide the square of the height of each kind of type into smaller squares by 42 vertical lines (*erects*) and 42 horizontal lines (*parallels*).

1676 MOXON *Print. Lett.* 7 The Divisions that are imagined to be made between the Left Hand and the Right are called Erects. *Ibid.* 20 Set your Compasses to 9 placing one Foot in Parallel 21, Erect 9.

Erect (ĭrĕ·kt), *v.* Also 6 *Sc.* ereck, 5-6 *pa. pple* erect(e. [f. L. *erect-* ppl. stem of *ērigĕre*, see prec.]

†**1** *trans.* To elevate in direction or position

†**1** To direct upwards; to lift up (the eyes, hands, etc.). Also *To erect up. Obs.*

1609 *Man in Moone* (1849) 39 Erect thy countenance, like a man 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. II. (1636) 61 The Bishop erecting his hands stood all the while with his face to the Altar. *a* 1634 CHAPMAN *Revenge Hon.* Wks. 1873 III 337 Good sir, erect your looks 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Wks. 1760 I. Introd. 26 To stand with their mouths open, and erected *fig.* 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 117 Having our mindes erected up into heaven 1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 4 Wee erect our best attention to this motion. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 54 The Minds of Men began to be more generally erected towards Heaven.

†**b** To put up on high; to lift up (the head); also, to hoist up. *Obs.*

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 52 Moyses .. made & ereckit a brassin ymage of a serpent. 1567 *Trial Treas.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 273 That thou art nat erected, in faith, it is pity, As high as three trees and a halter will reach 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 9 A little chappell wherein is erected the picture of Christ and the Virgin Mary 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* XXIV 7 Erect your Heads, eternal Gates 1767 *Babler* I 224 However we may erect the crest upon the superior dignity of manhood

†**2** To exalt in consideration or dignity; to raise to eminence or importance, elevate to office, in earlier use, to raise *to* (a kingdom), to set up *for*, *to be* (an emperor, king, etc.) Also *To erect up*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I 283 Grete Charles was erected to the kyngedome of Fraunce after the dethe of his fader 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* LXXXIX 20 A man of might I have erect your king and guide to be 1583 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 27 Bishops, who in the Popes name had erected him up. *a* 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV*, Wks. (1861) 198 He shall erect your state and wed you well. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI xlii 3 The Ægyptians erected one Sa turninus a Captaine for Emperour *a* 1631 DONNE in *Select. fr. Donne* (1840) 16 Thou shalt find as many records of attainted families as of families newly erected and presently celebrated 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* VI 238 Lawfull for the King and Church of England to have erected a new Primate 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 130 P 2 We have seen Monarchs erected and deposed

†**b** To elevate *into* or *unto* (a specified condition). *Obs.*

1508 FISHER *Wks.* 254 They were erecte vnto eternal lyfe 1589 R. ROBINSON in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II 364 Erect my spirite into thy blisse.

II To raise to an upright position

3 To raise, set upright (the body, oneself, etc.), to rear (a standard). Also *fig.*

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 5 Erecting one most like to fall 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II, Wks. 1856 I 25 Ladie, erect your gratious simmetry. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II III. 74 If unto the powder of Loadstone or Iron we admove the North pole of the Loadstone, the powders or small divisions will erect and conforme themselves thereto 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 93 The Charioteers sometimes bowed to the Ground, then erected themselves on high 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 6 P 3 The necessity of erecting ourselves to some degree of intellectual dignity. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII 49 The muscle is capable of erecting itself on an edge 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II IV. III 97 Erected against Aliverdi the standard of revolt 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* XIII 325 His weak frame erected itself

b. *Optics* To restore (an inverted optical image) to an upright position

1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I X 245 Without using two glasses, the object may be erected

†**c.** *intr.* for *refl.* To straighten oneself, assume an upright position

1626 BACON *Sylva* (1632) § 827 By Wet, Stalkes doe erect, and Leaues bow downe

4. To set upright (a member of the body), to prick up (the ears); also *Phys.* (chiefly in pass.), to render turgid and rigid any organ containing erectile tissue.

1626 BACON *Sylva* (1637) § 266 You .erect your Eare, when you would heare attentiuely 1728 ROWE tr. *Lucan* I 540 At ev'ry Shout [the horse] erects his quiv'ring Ears. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. VIII. 318 That this faction .. does erect its crest upon the engagement, there can be little doubt

†**5.** *fig.* from 3, 4. To rouse, stir up, excite, embolden (the mind, oneself). *Obs.*

a 1568 COVERDALE *Treat. Death* I. XVI, We ought to erect and comfort ourselves with the resurrection 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II IV § 2 It doth raise and erect the mind 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Justine* 314 With this Victory the courages of the Sicilians were erected 1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure-footing* 201 His Book coming forth my Expectation was now erected *a* 1668 DENHAM (J.), Why should not hope As much erect our thoughts, as fear deject them? *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 132 He found his spirits low, and thought to erect them by a glass or two of sherry.

†**b** *occas.* To stimulate (in a physical sense)

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 273 It erecteth the digestive faculty of the stomack.

†**6** To elate with pride. *Obs.*

1632 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* 137 Least the contemplation of their proud plumes and feathers too much erect them and puffe them up

III. To set on a foundation, construct, establish.

7 To set up (a building, statue, framework, etc.), to rear, build. Also † *To erect up*

1417 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 19 I 59 He hath erected a new tower upon the same for a warde 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* I. IV (Arb.) 80 The inhabitantes sawe newe buyldynges to bee dayly erected. 1570 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (1853) 372 Intending, to erect up certain iron mills 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III II 80 Erect his Statue, and worship it. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 229 Erect on the out side Wall your Stove of Brick 1692 O. WALKER *History Illustrated* 288 Gallus lamented much his death, and erected him a Sepulchre. 1701 DE FOE *True born Eng.* I Wherever God erects a House of Prayer The Devil always builds a Chappel there 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I 446 He erects trophies 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 190 An engine was erected in the vicinity of Bath on this principle 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 16 A more peaceful class erected silk manufactories in the eastern suburb of London 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II IX 382 The scaffold had been awkwardly erected.

¶ To build (a vessel)

1650 SIR J. BURROUGHS in *Wealth of Gt. Brit.* (1749) 33 By erecting two hundred and fifty busses. there will be employment for one thousand ships

b *fig* To build up (a theory, conclusion, etc), set up (a pretension) Also *absol*

1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* I vii 25 Our advanced beliefs are not to be built upon dictates, but . [we] are to erect upon the surer base of reason *a* 1704 Locke (J), Malebranche erects this proposition, of seeing all things in God, upon their ruin 1818 Jas Mill *Brit India* II v II. 350 The pretension erected by Mr Hastings would destroy one great source of the evidence. 1864 J H. Newman *Apol* 195 It was necessary for us to have a positive Church theory erected on a definite basis

8 a *Geom.* To set up or draw (a perpendicular to a given line), † to construct (a triangle, etc upon a given base) b. *Astrol* and *Astron.* To 'set up' (a figure of the heavens).

a 1646 J Gregory *Astyr Mon* in *Posth* (1650) 215 This was the figure of the Heavens Astronomically calculated and erected according to Tycho's tables 1660 Barrow *Euclid* I x, Upon the line given AB erect an equilateral triangle *a* 1672 Wood *Life* (1848) 73 After Lillie (the astronomer) had erected his figure, he told her, etc 1715 Kersey, *To Erect a Figure*, to divide the 12 Houses a-right 1815 Scott *Guy M* iv, He accordingly erected his scheme, or figure of heaven 1828 J H Moore *Pract Navig* 44 On B erect the perpendicular BA 1887 T B. Reed *O E Lett Found* 182 He [Moxon] professes to be able to erect in any other square the same letter

† **9.** To set up, establish, found (an office, court of justice, corporation, institution, etc); to initiate, set on foot (a project, scheme) *Obs* or *arch* exc in *Law.*

1565 Calfhill *Answ Treat Crosse* (1846) 24 A pilgrimage in Wales was straight erected 1570 in Strype *Ann Ref* I lvii 626 The Divinity lecture, erected by the noble lady Margaret 1602 Warner *Alb Eng* x lviii (1612) 254 This League was halowed gainst all That worke the gospell to erect 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* I xv 73 There is no Civill Power erected over the parties promising 1663 Marvell *Corr* Wks 1872–5 II xl 88 Courts of Merchants to be erected in some ports of the nation. 1683 *Royal Proclam* in *Lond Gaz* No 1856/1 The Office of Post-Master General hath been Erected by Act of Parliament. 1743 Tindal tr *Rapin's Hist Eng* II 151 *note*, This year Queen Elizabeth erected the East-India Company 1762–3 Huml *Hist Eng* II xli. 415 The Jesuits, a new order of regular priests erected in Europe 1792 Chipman *Amer Law Rep* (1871) 12 The statute has erected a summary jurisdiction 1818 Jas Mill *Brit. India* II. v ix 702 The ministerial board erected by Mr. Pitt *a* 1862 Buckle *Civiliz* (1869) III iii 125 Two Courts of High Commission were erected. 1865 H. Phillips *Amer. Paper Curr* II 56 Congress resolved to erect a lottery

† b. To raise (an armed force); to form (a nation). *Obs.*

1480 Caxton *Chron Eng* III (1520) 24/2 These two erected an hoost ayenst Hanyball 1598 Barret *Theor Warres* II i. 20 When a Companie is newly leuied and erected, etc *a* 1618 Raleigh (J), He suffers seventy-two distinct nations to be erected out of the first monarchy under distinct governours 1680 Hickes *Spir. Popery* 71 The Cess for erecting and maintaining the foresaid additional Forces 1698 J. Crull *Muscovy* 123 A new Body of Militia should be erected in their stead.

10 *To erect into* [cf. Fr. *ériger en*]: to constitute or form into (*e.g.* an organization, municipality, territorial division, etc); to set up as (a rule or precedent); to invest with the rank or character of, † to represent as.

1670–98 Lassels *Voy Italy* Pref 1, I had not the least thought of erecting myself into an Authour 1710 Steele *Tatler* No 56 P 1 For the Sharpers are by Custom erected into a real and venerable Body of Men 1718 *Col Rec Penn* III 58 The sd. town might be Erected into a Borough by a Charter, etc. *a* 1768 Erskine *Inst Law Scotl* (1773) 345 By secularizing, or, in our law-style, erecting most of the monasteries into temporal lordships 1796 H Hunter tr *St Pierre's Stud Nat* (1799) III. 455 The Officers of an inferior order . erected themselves into seignorial proprietors 1818 Jas Mill *Brit India* II v viii 669 He could erect every interference in that sovereignty into an act of guilt. 1821 Scott *Kenilw* vii, Her majesty was minded to erect the town into a staple for wool. 1822 M A Kelty *Osmond* I 158 You erect him into a standard of right and wrong 1839 Yeowell *Anc. Brit Ch* xi. (1847) 110 Valentia was erected into a province. 1860 Mill *Repr Govt.* (1865) 54/2 That portion whom the institutions of the country have erected into a ruling class.

¶ **11** ? Used for Arrect, Direct

1526 Skelton *Magnyf* 2507 Unto me formest this processe is erectyd 1655 M Carter *Hon Rediv.* (1660) Ep Ded, No more then the Subject of it [*i. e.* Honour] erects

Erectable (*i*re·ktăb'l), *a* [f Erect *v.* + -able] Capable of being erected.

1802 G. Montagu *Ornith Dict.* (L.), These erectable feathers are scarcely longer than the rest

Erected (*i*re·kted), *ppl a.* [f Erect *v* + -ed1]

† **1.** Having an upward direction Of the eyes, face, etc: Uplifted Of motion: Directed upwards. *fig* Of the mind: Active, attentive. *Obs*

1581 Sidney *Apol Poetrie* (Arb) 26 Our erected wit, maketh vs know what perfection is 1593 Drayton *Eclog* x 26 Th' erected eyes (Of a poore Wretch with miseries opprest) 1659 *Instruc Oratory* 16 He proceeds to a new subject with a more erected attention 1668 Clarendon *Ess* Tracts (1727) 92 An erected face toward heaven 1682 Southerne *Loyal Bro* I. 1, My erected head was rais'd to give A fuller majesty to crowns 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg.* I 419 Herons mounting upward with erected Flight

† **2** Elevated, exalted, aspiring, high-souled, noble. *Obs.*

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* I (T) High erected thoughts seated in a heart of courtesy 1601 Cornwallyes *Disc Seneca* (1631) 68 Men of the highest erected states have dyed 1611 Speed *Hist Gt Brit* IX xx (1632) 963 [They] march with erected courages against King Henry 1631 T May tr *Barclay's Mirr Mindes* II. 65 Pride adorned with the name of an erected manly nature 1667 Milton *P L* I 679 Mammon, the least erected Spirit that fell

3 † **a** Set upright, or in a perpendicular position. b Of hair, etc Bristling Of ears · Pricked up

1603 B Jonson *Entertainm. Jas I* Wks (1838) 530/2 This erected and broad-spreading tree. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III xv (1611) 138 A sleeping lion which did not shew his rage with his erected Shagge 1663 J Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 165 The falling of an erected Staff this way or that 1675 Dryden *Aurung* v I 2566 The Golden Serpents bear Erected Crests alike 1707 E Ward *Hud Rediv* (1715) I. ix, The Teacher Rose from his Seat, and stood erected 1782 Cowper *Charity* 516 'Tis called a satire, and the World appears Gathering around it, with erected ears

4 Built up, up-reared Also *fig* of a kingdom Established.

1603 Knolles *Hist Turks* (1638) 29 The disquieting of the state of that new erected kingdom 1625 S D'Ewes in Ellis *Orig Lett.* I 322 III 218 Going from this erected stage downe into St Edwards Chappel 1880 *Daily Tel* 30 Apr, An erected bridge is subjected to great lateral pressure

5 See Erect *v.* 9. also 10

1754 Erskine *Princ Sc Law* 229 Having by their grants the same title to the erected benefices, that the monasteries had formerly

Erecter: see Erector

† **Ere·ctify**, *v Obs* [f Erect *a* + -(i)fy, after the analogy of *rectify*, cf *edify*] *trans* To build Implied in **Ere·ctifying** *ppl a*

1627 Speed *England* xxx § 6 Vpon whose desolations that erectifying Lady Edelfled cast her eyes of compassion

Erectile (*i*re·ktil), *a* [a. F *érectile*, f. L *erect-* see Erect *v*] Capable of being erected or set upright

1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd* 155 Chauna Chaia of Paraguay whose occiput is ornamented with a circle of erectile feathers 1858 O W Holmes *Aut Breakf.-t.* I 3 The men of genius that I fancy most have erectile heads 1869 Gillmore *Reptiles & Birds* II 78 Viperine Snakes have a long, perforated, erectile fang on the maxillary bone.

b *Erectile tissue*: a kind of tissue found in various parts of animals, capable of being distended under excitement, and consequently of becoming rigid, also, a similar tissue in vegetables

1830 R Knox *Béclard's Anat* 188 The erectile tissue is of very large dimensions in the organs of copulation 1861 H Macmillan *Footn Page Nat* 200 An elongation of the erectile tissue of the plant 1874 Van Buren *Dis Genit Org* 2 The Corpus Spongiosum Urethræ is also composed of erectile tissue.

Hence **Erectility**, the quality of being erectile or capable of erection.

1860 Worcester cites Dr Dix; in mod Dicts

Erecting (*i*re·ktiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f Erect *v.* + -ing1]

1 The action of the vb Erect, in various senses

1553 T Wilson *Rhet* (1567) 23 b, No buildyng of pillers, no erecting of arches. 1649 Selden *Laws Eng* I (1739) 22 It seemeth to be done after the erecting of the Bishoprick of Ely. 1776 G Semple *Building in Water* 67 A judicious erecting of the Sounding-boards.

2 *attrib*, as in *erecting-eye-piece, -glass, -prism* (see quots)

1837 Goring & Pritchard *Microgr* 144 No achromatic erecting eye-piece can be made with so few as three lenses 1874 Knight *Dict Mech*, *Erecting eye-piece*, a combination of four lenses used for terrestrial telescopes, and so arranged as to exhibit the objects viewed in an erect position *Ibid*, *Erecting-glass*, a tube with two lenses, slipped into the inner end of the draw-tube of a microscope, serving to erect the inverted image *Ibid*, *Erecting-prism*, a contrivance of Nachet's for erecting the inverted image produced by a compound microscope, by means of a single rectangular prism placed over the eye-piece

¶ Used gerundially with omission of *in*, *a.*

1654 Earl Orrery *Parthen* (1676) 562 She was ignorant of that fatal Theater which was erecting within sight of her Window 1809 Kendall *Trav* II. iii 216 One or two small salt-works are erecting in New Bedford

Erecting (*i*re·ktiŋ), *ppl a* [f. as prec + -ing2.] That erects, in quot. stimulating

1654 Gayton *Pleas Notes* III 1 68 He is to be interdicted Oats and all Flatulent and erecting dyet for a Moneth

Erection (*i*re·kʃən). Also 6 ereccion [ad. late L. *ērectiōn-em*, n of action f *ērect-*. see Erect *v.* Cf. F *érection*] The action of erecting, the condition of being erected

† **1** A lifting up (of the hands); also, an elevated condition; (of hills) elevation, altitude

1584 R. Scot *Discov Witchcr.* xv xxiv. 371 There must be erection of hands, confession 1612 Brerewood *Lang & Relig* xiii. 138 We are not to consider only the erection of the hils *a* 1649 Winthrop *New Eng* (1853) I 136 The congregation testifying their consent by erection of hands. 1692 Ray *Dissol World* iii. (1732) 32.

† **2.** Advancement in condition or dignity; elevation to office. *Obs.*

1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen VII*, c 26 The said Ereccion and Creacion to the Kinges said sone made to hym as to the Duke of Yorke. 1528 in Strype *Eccl Mem* I App xxiii. 46 Synnes his erection to this dignitie, his Holynes, etc 1661 Ussher *Power Princes* I (1683) 47 God . knoweth when and in what place to appoint the Erection of Kings

b *concr* in *Sc Law* A temporal lordship 'erected' out of a spiritual benefice

1754 Erskine *Princ Sc Law* (1809) 244 That all the superiorities of erections .. should be declared to be in the crown.

3. A setting upright; an upright position

1622 Sparrow *Bk Com Prayer* (1661) 39 By the erection of our bodies, expressing the elevation of our souls 1691 Ray *Creation* (1714) 221 Of this Erection of the body of Man the ancients have taken notice 1855 Bain *Senses & Int* II i § 7 (1864) 86 The erections and bendings of the body are outlets for spontaneous activity

4. *Phys* The action of making rigid any bodily organ containing erectile tissue, the condition of being so erected, also, an instance of the same.

1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* I 18 As to woorke an erection of those engendring parts 1607 Shaks *Timon* IV iii 164 That your Actiuity may defeate and quell The source of all Erection. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet* 216 Which serve the erection to Coition 1658 J Rowland tr. *Mouffet's Theat Ins* 1004 They are good for such as want erection 1787 H Watson in *Med Commun.* II 158 His penis was in a state of erection 1885 *Law Rep* Appeal X 176 The appellant had an erection on each of two unsuccessful attempts

† **5** Exaltation, excitement, invigoration (of the mind, spirits, etc) *Obs.*

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* I (1590) 88 a, Her peereles height my minde to high erection Drawes up 1626 Bacon *Sylva* (1631) § 713 When a Man would listen suddenly to any Thing, he Starteth, For the Starting is an Erection of the Spirits to attend 1651 Clarendon *Contempt Ps* Tracts (1727) 542 It must be a wonderful erection of their spirits, to know that God will be a father of those fatherless

6 The action of rearing (a building, column, etc) Also *fig*

1597 Shaks 2 *Hen IV*, I iii 44 When we see the figure of the house, Then must we rate the cost of the Erection 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* (J), Counting Seth to be an hundred years old at the erection of them [pillars] 1664 Power *Exp Philos* Pref. 20 In the erection of a more judicious and consistent Fabrick 1786 W. Thompson *Watson's Philip III* (1839) 337 Prohibiting the erection of all Protestant fabrics on lands belonging to the church 1825 J Nicholson *Operat Mechanic* 95 The erection of such mills is not to be recommended universally 1844 H. H Wilson *Brit India* III 187 Their respect for his memory was evinced by the erection of a monumental column

b *concr* That which is built up or reared, a building, structure *lit* and *fig.*

1609 *Manch. Crt Leet Rec.* (1885) II. 242 Two small erections latelye adjoyned to the houses called the red houses 1614 Raleigh *Hist World* II 286 The English were driven to make such an erection upon a fable, or person fained 1796 Morse *Amer Geog* II 164 There is in Perthshire a barrow which seems to be a British erection. 1831 Brewster *Newton* (1855) II xxi 253 It is surmounted by a wooden erection said to have been Newton's private observatory.

7. *Astrol* The construction of a scheme or figure of the heavens. *Obs.*

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* IV. iv, By erection of her figure, I gest it

8 a Constitution or establishment (of an office, institution, etc) b. Investment with a specified condition.

1508 Fisher *Wks* 184 This mercyfull ereccion and buyldynge of crystes chirche. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron Scotl* (1587) 68/1 After the first erection of the Scotish Kingdome 1664 H. More *Myst Iniq* 506 Erection into life 1701 Bp Atterbury *Serm* (1740) I vii. 255 From their [the Jews'] first Erection into a People, down to their final Excision. 1706 tr *Dupin's Eccl Hist* 16th *C* II iv. iii 406 The Bull of Erection [of Bishopricks] was despatched. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* Wks VIII 187 Any capital innovation which may amount to the erection of a dangerous nuisance. 1863 H Cox *Instit.* I x 240 The statute . prohibits the erection of any such courts hereafter 1885 *10th Rep Hist MSS Comm* 34 He consolidated his possessions by obtaining their erection into a barony

Erective (*i*re·ktiv), *a* [f Erect *v.* + -ive] Tending to erect or set upright.

? 1611 Cotgrave, *Erectif*, erective 1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dicts

Erectly (*i*re·ktli), *adv.* [f Erect *a.* + -ly2] In an erect manner or posture.

In speaking of posture the sense is now commonly expressed by the adj, as *To walk erect.*

1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep.* IV. i 181 Birds generally carry their heads erectly like man. 1682 — *Chr Mor.* 99 Be not under any brutal metempsychosis while thou livest and walkest about erectly under the scheme of man, 1796 C. Marshall *Garden* xii. (1813) 144 A weak tree is helped much by training it more erectly than usual 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past* III vi. 225 A goat walking erectly on his hinder feet 1808 Scott *Marm* II. xxxii, The locks, that wont her brow to shade, Start up erectly from her head 1824–9 Landor *Imag Conv* (1846) II 4 The Greeks were under disadvantages . yet they rose through them vigorously and erectly.

b *Comb.* **erectly-spreading** *a Bot.* 'between erect and spreading' 1849 in Paxton *Bot. Dict*

Erectness (*i*re·ktnés). [f as prec. + -ness.]

1. The quality or condition of being erect; an erect attitude

1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud. Ep* 180 One kinde of Locust stands in a large erectnesse by Zoographers called *mantis* 1662 Stillingfl *Orig Sacr* I i, Persons [who] think not the erectness of man's stature a sufficient distinction of him from Brutes. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 208 The erectness of her mien 1811 L Hawkins *C'tess & Gertr.* II 379 For the use of these, he set up a perpendicular staff, as a standard of erectness. 1862 Geo. Eliot *Romola* I. xv (1863) III. 263 In the renunciation of her proud erectness, her mental attitude seemed changed.

fig

1647 H More *Song of Sont* Notes 161/1 The rightnesse of the angles, is a plain embleme of erectnesse or uprightnesse of mind 1822 Hazlitt *Men & Manners, Knowl World* (1852) 142 We should retain something of the erectness and openness of our first unbiassed thoughts 1878 Bayne *Purit Rev* II 47 A refreshing sense of moral erectness.

†2 Altitude *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1612 Brerewood *Lang & Relig* VIII 134 The highest sort of them [mountains] pass not in perpendicular erectness 10 furlongs

Erectopatent (ɪrɛktōpe·tĕnt, pē·tĕnt), *a* [f. *erecto-* used as combining form of L. *ērectus* (see Erect *ppl. a.*) + Patent.]

a *Bot.* Having a position intermediate between erect and spreading. b *Entom.* 'When the primary wings of an insect at rest are erect and the secondary horizontal' (Maunder 1848).

1848 Johnston in *Proc. Berw. Nat Club* II. 290 Those on the back are capitate and barbed with numerous erecto-patent spinules 1870 Hooker *Stud Flora* 18 *Pumaria densiflora* pedicels erecto patent

Erector (ɪrɛ·ktəɹ). Also 6–erector. [f Erect *v.* + -or.] One who, or that which, erects

1. One who erects or rears a building, statue, etc

1538 Leland *Itin* III 97 Richard Poure first Erector of the Cathedral Church of New Saresbyn 1563 *Homilies* II. *Peril Idol* (1859) 239 Therefore woe be to the erecter, setter up, and maintainer of images in churches and temples. 1648 W. Mountagu *Devout Ess* I. (T.), Rehoboam's young counsellors were, in some relation, the Erectors of Jeroboam's calves 1823 Scott *Peveril*, William Peveril the erector of that Gothic fortress. 1884 *Inv. & Gaz. Weekly Post* 24 Jan 3/5 Good Bridge Erector and Engineer

†2 One who institutes an office, rule, or practice; the founder of an institution; also, one who sets up a candidate or pretender *Obs.* exc as *fig* of 1

1548 in Stow *Surv.* (1754) I III. v 580/2 Then [the Hospitals'] chiefe Erector being dead. 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 246 And for the holy Band Gorgidas was the first erector of the same 1609 *Man in Moone* (1849) 16 Idleneese patrone, Pride's founder, Gluttonies erector 1621 Sheld *Theat Gt Brit.* (1614) 66 The erectors of Lambert, a counterfet Warwick. 1648 *King's Messages for Peace* 73 The erectors and propugnators of the Presbyterian Discipline in Scotland 1754 *Phil Trans* XLVIII 463 Pherecydes was the original erectu of it 1803 Bingham in *N & Q* Ser III 76 They were simply the result of a fashion, or the taste, or means of the erector 1850 Mrs Browning *Poems* I 153 How I, The erector of the empire in his hand, —Am bent beneath that hand,

3 *Optics.* = *erecting-glass* (see Erecting *vbl. sb* 2)

4. A term applied to certain muscles, from their office in causing erection in any part of the body Also *attrib*, as in *erector-muscle*

1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat* 187 The erector muscles of the spine. 1857 Bullock tr *Cazeaux' Midwif* 4 The clitoris has an erector muscle 1876 Duhring *Dis Skin* 29 *Erectores pili* or erectors of the hair

| **Erege.** *Obs* See also Erite [a OF *erege, herege* (corresp. to Pr *heretge*, Sp. *herege*) —L. *hæreticus*, see Heretic] A heretic

1340 *Ayenb* 40 Vorst huanne me dra3þ noulliche þet bodi of oure lhoide a3e doþ þe ereges and þe wychen.

Erelong (ēəɹlo·ŋ), *adv* [f Ere *prep* + Long *adv*; sometimes written as two words] Before long; before the lapse of much time; soon Of future time; also (*arch.*) of past

1577 Harrison *England* III. viii. (1878) II 52 Whereby he receiued a wound that yer l[illegible] 1586 Sidni vi. 1, Erelong he had [illegible] 1714 H Grove *Spect* No 635 P 4, I shall ere long shoot away with the Swiftness of Imagination 1777 Sir W Jones *Pal Fortune* 31 Erelong the damsel reach'd her native vale 1809 Southey in *Q Rev.* II 60 English will probably ere long be blended with their language 1850 Mrs Browning *Poems* I. 331 Erelong Ye brake off in the middle of that song.

‖ **Eremacausis** (ɛrɪmăkō·sĭs). *Chem* [mod L, f. Gr. *ἠρέμα* quietly + *καῦσις* burning, f *καίειν* to burn, cf Fr *érémacausie*.] 'A slow combustion taking place in presence of air and water, and accompanied by a kind of fermentation' (Watts).

1847 in Craig. *c* 1865 Liebig in *Circ Sc* I 89/1 The phenomena termed *Eremacausis*, or slow burning, witnessed in the glowing of phosphorus 1881 *Academy* 12 Mar. 192 Their influence on eremacausis

†**Ere·migate,** *v Obs*⁻⁰ [f *ērēmigāt-* ppl. stem of *ērēmigāre*, f. *ē* out + *rēmigāre* to row] *trans* To row or sail through or over, to navigate. Hence **Eremiga·tion**

1623 in Cockeram I & II

†**E·remitage.** *Obs.* Also 6 heremitage, -etage [var. of Hermitage: see Eremite and -age]

1. The state or condition of a hermit

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* xxi 1 *marg*, Solitarinesse or heremitage is a goodly thing 1619 Sclater *Exp* 1 *Thess* (1630) 50 Iohn Baptist professed a kinde of Eremitage

2 The dwelling of a hermit

c 1400 Maundv. viii (1839) 93 There ben many hermytages where heremytes weren wont to duell 1535 Stewart *Cron Scot* II 301 The lordis Decreit hes for Feachar his bruther To send richt sone Far furth in France into ane heremetage. 1612 Sheldon *Quix* I iv xxv I 572 A leaden Box, which as he affirmed was found in the ruines of an old Eremitage. 1847 in Craig.

3 The name of a wine (see Hermitage).

1796 Morse *Amer Geog* II 352 The best sorts of French wine are muscat, frontignac, eremitage

Eremital (ɛrɪ·mĭtăl), *a.* Also 7 heremitall. [ad. F *heremital*, f late L. (*h*)*eremīta*: see Eremite and -al.] Of or belonging to an eremite, characteristic of an eremite.

1613 Withers *Abuses Stript & Whipt* II. Sat. iii, Some hold them wise and vertuous that possesse An Heremitall solitarinesse 1834 43 Southey *Doctor* (1849) lxviii 146 An eremital way of life would have been more rational.

†**E remita·ry,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 5 heremytarye. [ad med.L. *(h)eremitārius*, f. *erēmīta*, see Eremite and -ary.] = prec.

1492 Caxton *Vitas Patr* (W. de W. 1495) II 179 a/2 A hermyte afore his professyon in the lyfe heremytarye

Eremite (ɛ·rɪməɪt). Forms: 3 œremite, 3 7 heremite, -yte, 5 hermyte, 3 eremite [ad late L. *erēmīta* (med.L. *heremita*, ad eccl Gr *ἐρημίτης*, f. *ἐρημία* a desert, f. *ἔρημος* uninhabited In OF the regular phonetic descendant of late L. *(h)erēmita* was *(h)ermite* with loss of the middle syllable (see Hermit), but the L. word was also adapted in OF as (*h*)*eremite*, and this was taken into ME. Originally *(h)eremite* and *(h)ermite*, Hermit, were employed indiscriminately; but from about the middle of the 17th c they have been differentiated in use, *hermit* being the ordinary and popular word, while *eremite* (always spelt without the unetymological *h*) is used either poet or rhetorically, or with special reference to its primitive use in Gr.]

1. One who has retired into solitude from religious motives; a recluse, hermit

Said esp of the Christian solitaries from the 3rd cent onwards, as distinguished from the cœnobites, who, though withdrawn from the world, lived as members of a community

c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 67 Seint Iohan baptist þe on his childhode bicom eremite. 1205 Lay 18801 Þene eremite [1275 heremite] he isch come *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxl 7 Heremyte, þat flees þe felagheship of men 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V 87 Paule þe firste heremyte. 1486 *Bk St Albans* F. vij a, An Observaunce of heremytes 1586 J Hooker *Gerald Irel* in *Holinshed* (1808) VI 113/1 A Satyre in the wildernesse did talke with Antonie the heremite 1667 Milton *P L* III 471 Embryo's and Idiots, Eremits and Friers 1764 Macpherson tr *Boethius's Cal Hist.* III § 15 The Eremites seem to have de erved no other reproach than that of a delusion and extravagant fanaticism 1812 Byron *Ch Har* I iv, His native land Seemed to him more lone than Eremite's sad cell 1874 H Reynolds *John Bapt* viii 108 The law of the eremite and the cœnobite corresponds with the transitory dispensation of John

b. *transf.* (By Milton used with allusion to the lit sense 'desert-dweller'.)

1671 Milton *P R* I 8 Thou Spirit who ledst this glorious Eremite Into the Desert 1832 Lytton *Eugene A*, The twilight Eremites of books and closets. 1847 Emerson *Woodnotes* Wks (Bohn) I. 430 The little eremite flies gaily forth, and sings in sight.

2 In the formal designation of certain monastic orders: e.g. *Eremites (Hermits) of St Augustine*, a branch of the Augustinian Friars

1577 87 Holinshed *Chron.* III 926/1 At Padua in the church of the heremites of saint Augustine. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 6 The mother began to have almost a perpetual conversation among those immur'd Heremites of Saint Hermagora 1773 Northcote *Hist Fonl* 600 The founder of the eremites of St Anthony

3 A (? quasi-religious) mendicant, a vagabond (see Hermit)

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c 2 § 3 Every vagabounde heremyte or begger able to labre.

4 *attrib*

1651 W Cartwright *Ordinary* I v in Hazl *Dodsley* XII. 231 Let us try To win that old eremite thing 1816 Scott *Antiq* xx, Like a grey palmer, or eremite preacher. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr* (1858) 250 Eremite fanaticisms and fakeeringe 1861 J Shepard *Fall Rome* vi 587 The eremite and monastic theory of the Christian life which was then almost universally held.

Eremiteship (ɛ·rɪməɪtʃɪp) [f Eremite + -ship] The condition of being a hermit.

a 1603 T Cartwright *Confut Rhem N. T* (1618) 152 The Eremitship of Elias and Iohn Baptist

Eremitic (ɛrɪmɪ·tĭk), *a* Also 5 heremytyke [f. as prec. + -ic] Of or pertaining to an eremite.

1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* 423/2, I do seke a place for to lede my lyf heremytyke and solytarylye 1859 I Taylor *Logic in Theol.* 170 The romance of the eremitic life must be abandoned as impracticable 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav* 75 The eremitic instinct is not peculiar to the Thebais

Eremitical (ɛrɪmɪ·tĭkăl), *a.* Also 6 heremeticall, 7–8 -itical, 6–8 eremetical(l. [f prec + -al]

1. Of or pertaining to an eremite; characteristic of or habitual to an eremite

1577 Harrison *Descr. Brit* IX in *Holinshed* (1807) I. 46 The heremeticall profession was onelie allowed of in Britaine 1601 F. Godwin *Bps of Eng* 497 Affecting much an Eremiticall and solitarie life 1693 G. D'Emilianne *Hist. Monast. Ord* III 101 That he might learn the Eremetical Trade. 1814 L. Hunt *Feast of Poets* (1815) Notes 97 The latter [Wordsworth] nourishes that eremitical vagueness of sensation,—that making a business of reverie, etc. 1876 J H Newman *Hist Sk.* II. III. ii. 314 [An] opportunity of becoming acquainted with these eremitical stations when he became their Bishop

2 Of or pertaining to an order of Eremite friars See Eremite 2

1756 7 tr *Keysler's Trav* (1760) III 401 The church of St Philip and St James belongs to the eremetical fathers of St Augustine. 1762 tr *Busching's Syst Geog* I. 324 Here formerly stood the only Eremitical convent in the whole kingdom 1857 Miss Winkworth tr *Tauler's Life & Serm* 89 The eremitical Cœlestines seem also to have been offshoots from these Spiritual Franciscans

Eremitish (ɛ·rɪməɪtɪʃ), *a* [f Eremite + -ish] Resembling an eremite; befitting an eremite

1608-11 Bp Hall *Medit. & Vows* I 90 Christian good fellowship better than an eremitish and melancholike solitarinesse 1833 T. Meldwin in *Shelley Papers* 61 The Guicciolı seemed by no means to admire Milord's eremitish diet 1880 L Wallace *Ben-Hur* 213 A priest never being more perfectly eremitish

Eremitism (ɛ·rɪmɪtɪzm). [f Eremite + -ism] The state of a hermit, a living in seclusion from social life In mod Dicts

Erendo, etc, obs form of Errand, etc

†**E·rendrake.** *Obs* Forms. 1 ærendwreca, érendwrica, érendwreca, ærendraca, éryndraca, 2 erndraca, ærndrache, 3 erndrake, ærendrake, (herndrak), 2–3 erendrake. [OE *ǽrendwreca* (= ON *eyrindrekr*), f *ǽrende* Errand + *wrecan* to tell. The form *-raca* perhaps represents a different ablaut-grade of the same root] A messenger, ambassador.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxvii[i] 32 Cumað erendwrecan of Ægyptum *c* 890 K Ælfred *Boeth* v xxi, Sende he ærendracan *c* 900 *Bede Gloss* 10 *Legatis*, erendwrica *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Luke xix 32 He sent ærynd-racan [*c* 1160 *Hatton* erendraken] and hitt sibbe *a* 1175 *Cott Hom* 231 þa sende se King his ærndracches of fif cræen to alle his underþeoden. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 31 On holie erndrake brohte þe holie godspelle fram heuene *c* 1205 Lay 660 Heo nomen cunne erendrake. [*c* 1275 herndrak]

Erenow (ɛəɹnau), *adv.* Forms: see Ere and Now, often as two words Before this time

c 1340 *Cursor M* 2982 (Trin) She is clene as she was ar now *Ibid* 17785 (Fairf) Ye wold nevir yt leve or now 1393 Langl. *P Pl* C viii 181 Ich seyh neuere palmere with pyk ne with scrippe Asken after hym, er now in þys ilke place 1553 T Wilson *Rhet* (1567) 47b, He hath made suche shiftes for money ere now, that, etc. 1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 258 The very same words, that other before me haue vsed yer now 1673 Dryden *Conq Granada* (J.), My father has repented him erenow. 1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist* (1776) II 384 The whole species would have ere now been extinguished 1828 Hawthorne *Fanshawe* viii (1879) 140, I have done enough, erenow, to insure its heaviest weight

| **Ere·pt,** *ppl a. Obs*⁻⁰ [ad L *ērept-us*, pa pple of *ēripĕre*, f *ē* out + *rapĕre* to snatch] Snatched away 1736 in Bailey

Erept (ɪrɛ·pt), *v rare* [f L *ērept* (see prec.)] *trans.* To snatch away, carry off.

1865 *Athenæum* No 1951 376/3 Pluto erepts Proserpine

| **Ereptation.** *Obs*⁻⁰ [agent-n f L *ēreptāre* to creep forth] 'A creeping forth'

1736 in Bailey 1775 in Ash

Ereption (ɪrɛ·pʃən) [ad L *ēreptiōn-em*, n of action f. *ēripĕre*] The action of snatching or taking away.

1633 Bp Hall *Hard Texts* 341 The suddaine and unexpected ereption of Isaac from that his imminent and intended death 1721-1800 in Bailey 1875 Poste *Gaius* II ed 2) 246 The recovery of the civil inheritance by *hereditatis petitio* might be rendered unavailing by ablation or ereption for *Indignitas*

†**E rer,** *a* and *adv Obs* Forms: *adj.* 1 érra (m), érre (f and n), 2 ærra, (2 erra, 3 earre, eror, errure, 4 erore); *adv* 1 éror, -ur, (3 æror, erur, arer, -ure), 4–6 *Sc* erar(e, (4 errar), 5 erer, (6 earar) [The OE adj *érra* corresponds to OHG *êriro*, Goth *auiza*:—OTeut **auizon-*, f **auiz* adv see Ere The OE. adv *êror* is a new formation after the analogy of advb comparatives in *-or* (—OTeut *-ôz*), the OE *êr* (—**auiz*), owing to the loss of the suffix, not being distinctly shown by its form to be a comparative. Cf OHG *êror* of similar formation]

A *adj* Former.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth* xxxv § 6 Þonne forlyst he eall his ærran god *a* 1000 *Elene* 305 (Gr.) Se þe of deaðe sylf woruld awehte in þæt ærre lif *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 95 Þe þet on þam erran [*MS* ercan] to-cume hiðegedde þan sunfullen to þere godnesse *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* 7 Hire latere were lesse haueð þen hauede ear hire earre 1297 R. Glouc (1724) 324 Of þe kunde he was of Denemarch, of þe eror wyf y bore *a* 1300 *Relig. Songs* (Percy Soc) v 79 Of alle hire errure freond nu nafdh heo non *c* 1305 *St. Kenelm* 290 in *E E P* (1862) 55 & for þe erore miracle of þe toun þe whatlokere þerto hi come *c* 1380 *Sir Otuel* 46 Otuwel thoute on errore deede.

B *adv*

1. Before, formerly, at a former time

Beowulf 810 Se þe fela æror, modes myrðe manna cynne gefremede. *a* 1000 *Cross* 108 (Gr.) Swa he him ærur her on þyssum lænum life geearnað *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 183 Uncuðe men fon to þe aihte þe arure his waren. *c* 1205 Lay. 17459 Mærlin heom gon ræren alse heo waren. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1736 Al swo hit was stoden ærer *a* 1250 *Pol Rel. & L Poems* 221 And of þat erur bi-speke. 14 *Pol Rel. & L Poems* 221 And of þat erer was his Nou shal he hauen mys.

2 Sooner, rather, in preference, also with *than*
1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I 458 That war sum tyme eiar may then les *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VII Prol 32 Swa erare will I now ches me To be ieprowyd of sympilnes, Dan blame to thole of wnkyndnes 1513–75 *Diurn Occurr* (1833) 93 Erar to hasert the samyn vpoun the chance of battell, than continwallie to be in feir of thair life 1552 ABP HAMILTON *Catech* (1884) 30 He chesit eaiar to thole ane cruel deid 1560 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* I. 527 He wald preuaill the eiar I assure

Eresie, obs form of HERESY

†Eresop. *Obs* Also ersope. [? f EAR *sb* + SOAP] App = Ear-wax see quots
[*c* 1225 JOHN DE GARLANDE in Wright *Vocab* 121 Duo cornua, quibus vicine sunt aures, per quas colera expurgatur] *c* 1450 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wulcker 676 *Hec colera*, the ersope *c* 1475 *Pict Voc*, ibid 748 *Hec colera* [MS *tolera*], a eresope [*a* 1500 *Nominale*, ibid 676 *note*, *Colera*, arwax]

Erest, var of ERST

†Eret, *v Obs* [var of ARET] = ARET *v* 1
1574 tr *Littleton's Tenures* 53 a, It shalbe eretted the foly of the elder sister that shee wolde agree to the partition

Erethism (e rɪ·pɪz'm) *Path* [ad Fr *érethisme*, ad. Gr. *ἐρεθισμός*, f *ἐρεθίζειν* to irritate.
(A misspelling *erythism*, due to false etymology, occurs in many medical books.)]
Excitement of an organ or tissue in an unusual degree, also *transf* morbid over-activity of the mental powers or passions
1800 *Med Jrnl* IV 370 Producing a very useful perspiration, without augmenting the irritation or erethism in those parts 1833 *Cycl Pract Med.* II 104 Mercurial erethism The word erethismus has hitherto been almost exclusively confined to that species of erethism which sometimes arises from the use of mercury 1836–7 SIR W HAMILTON *Metaph* xliii (1870) II 456 The powers are in excessive vigour,—at least in excessive erethism or excitation 1847 TODD *Cycl Anat* III 56/2 His stomach was in a continued state of erethism 1859 BUCKNILL in *Sat Rev* Sept. 288 A fancy usually so cold and impassive, but now in agonising erethism

Erethismic (erɪ'pɪ zmɪk), *a* [f prec + -IC] Resembling or of the nature of erethism
1846 G DAY tr *Simon's Anim Chem* II. 257 An erethismic type of fever.

Erethistic (erɪ'pɪ stɪk), *a* [ad Gr *ἐρεθιστικός*, f *ἐρεθίζειν* to irritate] Relating to erethism.
In mod Dicts

Eretike, -yck, obs forms of HERETIC.

Erew, obs var of ARGH.

†Ereward, *sb Obs* Also 3 erward [ME *ereward*, OE *ǽrfe-weard*, f. *ǽrfe* (*ieorfe*, *yrfe*) inheritance + *weard* keeper, lord] An heir Also in *comb* ereward-riche [+ ME. *riche*, OE *rice* dominion], inheritance
c 975 *Rushw Gosp* Matt XXI. 38 Þis is se erfe-weard *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Luke XX 14 Her ys se yrfe-weard *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 934 Of ðe self sal ðin erward ten *Ibid* 1512 Two doles of erewaid riche auen

†Ereward, *adv Obs rare* In 5 erward [f ERE *adv* + -WARD] Before, previously
14 *Tundale's Vis* 1844 Within that wall come they sone As they hadon erward done

Erewhile (ēəɪ,hwəɪ l), *adv* Forms see ERE and WHILE. A while before, some time ago, formerly
a 1300 *Cursor M* 20304 Me com tiþand arquil fra heuen *c* 1305 *St Andrew* 91 in *E E P* (1862) 100 Ic iseo mie swete loued and erwhile ic iseȝ þat abydeþ me til ic come *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* IV 10 (Harl. MS) Sir, I seide to you erwhile, þat, etc 1526 TINDALE *John* IX 27, I tolde you yerwhile, and ye did nott heare 1595 *Locrine* II v 1534, I, that erewhile did scare mine enemies Must now depart. *a* 1678 MARVELL *Wks.* III 522 The tree erewhile foreshortned to our view 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t Musc* (1733) II. 129 Forth that foam'd and roar'd erewhile Glides calmly down 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L* II III, Remember then thy hap erewhile 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* I. II 461 The faces weeping lay That erewhile laughed the loudest.
So **†Erewhi·les,** *adv* [see WHILES]
1584 R. SCOT *Disc Witchcr* 550 The Pneumatomachi did erwhiles ioine themselues to those that were sound of iudgement 1598 *Mucedorus* in Hazl *Dodsley* VII 211 Erewhiles assaulted with an ugly bear Fair Amadine in company all alone. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Banished Virgin* 26 The very same you saw me with erewhiles 1755 in JOHNSON

Ereyne, var of ARAIN, *obs.*, spider

†Erf[1]. *Obs* Also 2–3 erfe, (*Orm* errfe), erve [Common Teut OE. *ierfe*, *ieorfe*, *yrfe*, corresp. to OFris *erve* (Du *erf*), OHG. *erbi*, *arbi* (MHG and Ger *erbe*), Goth *arbi*: — OTeut. **arbjo*(*m* neut 'inheritance' (ON has *arfr* masc, whence Sw *arf*, Da *arv*), related to Gr. *ὀρφανός* orphan, L *orbus* bereft Cf ORF]
For the specially Eng development of meaning, cf *cattle*
1. Cattle
1154 *O E Chron* an 1125 Hunger and cwealm on men and on erue *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 39 Þese fower mannisshe beð þat erf þe þo herdes ouer wuakeden *c* 1200 ORMIN 1068 Off þatt erfe þatt tær wass Drihhtin to lake ȝairkedd *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2750 Moyses wattrede here erue euerile on *Ibid* 3018 Egyptes erf sal al for faien *a* 1300 *E. E Psalter* cxlviii. 10 Bestes and alle erfes ma
2 *Comb* †erfe-blood, blood of animals; †erf-kin, the race of animals, cattle.
c 1200 ORMIN 1788 Þatt allterr þatt tatt eirfe blod Wass e33whær stirennkedd onne *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 3177 Al erfkin hauen he ut-led

Erf[2] (ɜ·f). [a Du *erf* in same sense, orig 'inheritance' see prec] In South Africa 'A garden plot, usually containing about half-an-acre' (Webster) Also *attrib*, as in *erf-license*
1887 in *Barker's Trade & Finance* 23 Mar 3

Erfeth, etc, var ff ARVETH, etc *Obs*

Erg (ɜ·g) *Physics* Also ergon [ad Gr *ἔργ-ον* work]
1 The unit of work, according to the centimetre-gramme-second system; *i e* the quantity of work done by a force which, acting for one second upon a mass of one gramme produces a velocity of one centimetre per second
1873 *Brit Assoc Rep* 224 We propose to denote it [the C G S unit of work] by some derivative of the Greek *ἔργον*. The forms *ergon*, *ergal* and *erg* have been suggested We propose, for the present, to leave the termination unsettled, and we request that the word *ergon* or *erg* be strictly limited to the C G S unit of work, or what is for purposes of measurement, equivalent to this the C G S unit of energy 1874 MAXWELL in *Life* (1882) 632 Your sum of Vital energy Is not the millionth of an erg 1875 GARNETT *Elem Dynamics* (1889) § 63 The C G S unit of work is that done by a dyne in working through a centimetre and is called an erg
2 *Comb* as erg-nine, erg-ten, the product of an erg multiplied respectively by 10^9 and 10^{10}
1873 *Brit Assoc Rep* 224 One horse power is equal to three quarters of an erg-ten per second More nearly, it is 7 46 erg nines per second

†Ergasy. *Obs rare*[−1] [ad Gr *ἐργασία* working, production, f *ἐργάζεσθαι* to work, f *ἔργον* work] A literary production, a treatise
1637 R. HUMPHREY tr *St Ambrose* Pref, Ending the whole ergasie or tractate with it

Ergh, dial form of ARGH

‖ Ergo (ē ɪgo), *adv Logic* [L *ergo* therefore] A word used (like Eng 'therefore') to mark the conclusion of a syllogism
? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl* (Shaks Soc) II 45 Ergo, a kinge thou arte or was 1503 HAWES *Examp Virt* v. 52 Ergo my labour was not in vayn 1562 COOPER *Answ Priv Masse* (1850) 108 Ergo it ought to remain indifferent 1625 W PYMBLY *Justification* (1629) 131 To rebell against the Law is sinne Ergo, To haue a rebellious inclination is sinne likewise 1780 COWPER *Lett* 23 June, Ergo (I have reached the conclusion at last) I did not mean to flatter you 1846 GREENER *Sc Gunnery* 343 'Ergo' says one, if a 56lb ball can be thrown 3½ miles, certain a 68lb ball can be thrown further, for 'weight is power'

†Ergo, *sb. Obs*
1 The adverb *ergo* used as a name for itself; *hence*, a conclusion, a conclusive authorization
1589 R HARVEY *Pl Perc* 20 Such a quoile about *pro* and *con*, such vrging of *Ergoes* *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 125 The currant of his speech is clos'd with an Ergo 1654 R. WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 259 We come not to the Ergo of our knowledge untill we come to the conclusion of our daies 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* IX VI § 25 No conclusive argument could then be framed without the Ergo of the Royall assent
2 *nonce use* A 'logic-chopper'
1597 *1st Ret Parnass* III 1 979, I reward the poor ergoes most bountifullie, and send them away

†Ergo, *v. Obs* [f. ERGO *adv*; cf ERGOT *v*] *intr* To use the term *ergo* In quot quasi-*trans*
1589 *Pappe w Hatchet* (1844) 14 He will ergo Martin into an ague

Ergoism (ɜ·ɪgoɪz'm) [f as prec + -ISM.] Pedantic adherence to logically constructed rules
1864 BURTON *Scot Abr* II 262 All [Law's] suggestions were subject to that 'ergoism', as it is aptly termed, of the French

Ergometer (əɪgɒ mɪ·təɪ) [f Gr *ἔργο-ν* work + *μέτρον* measure] An instrument for measuring work or energy
1879 in THOMSON & TAIT *Nat Phil* I 1 § 436 1884 *Nature* XXX 3 July 220 Work-measuring dynamometers, or ergometers, as the author terms them

†Ergonist. *Obs rare*[−1] [? f ERGO + -IST, after *Platonist*, etc] ? One who is fond of saying 'ergo', a wrangling logician.
1593 NASHE *Four Lett Confut* 32 This I will iustifie against any Dromidote Ergonist whatsoeuer

Ergot (ɜ·ɪgɒt), *sb* [a Fr *ergot*, OF. *argot* cock's spur: see ARGOT[1]]
1. A diseased transformation of the seed of rye and other grasses, being really the *sclerotium* or hardened *mycelium* of a fungus (*Claviceps purpurea*), in colour dark-violet, and in form resembling a cock's spur, hence the name. Also, the disease consisting in this transformation
1683 *Weekly Mem Ingen* 151 That malignity breeding in the ears of corn certain black grains called in Sologne, Ergots. 1762 BONES in *Phil Trans* LII. 533 The gentlemen of the academy were of opinion, that the disease was produced by bread, in which there was a great quantity of ergot 1793 T BEDDOES *Calculus, etc* 209 The disease of rye called ergot is exactly analogous to the scurvy in animals 1838 T THOMSON *Chem Org Bodies* 879 We give to the seeds of rye altered by this disease, the name of ergot of rye 1863 *N Brit Rev* May 379 An extraordinary disease, called ergot, occurs on wheat and rye,
b The diseased seed of rye used medicinally
1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* v 266 The ergot of rye will often excite contractions, and cause the uterus to empty itself 1876 HARLEY *Mat Med* 365 Ergot seems to have been first used as a medicine by the profession in France and the United States 1880 N KERR in *Mech Temp Jrnl* July 151 Half a drachm of the ergot was given every fifteen minutes
¶ c (See quot)
1764 BAKER in *Phil Trans* LV 107, I observed a disease mentioned under the appellation of Ergot, a name borrowed from its supposed cause, viz vitiated rye.
2 *Farriery* 'A small horny capsule on each side of the claw or horny envelope of the digits in Ruminants and Pachyderms' (*Syd. Soc Lex*) Cf ARGOT[1].
3 *Anat* (See quot)
1840 G ELLIS *Anat* 41 The *hippocampus minor* or 'ergot' is a projection in the floor of the posterior extremity or cornu of the lateral ventricle [of the brain]
Hence **Ergoted** *ppl a*, tainted with ergot
1841 *Jrnl Royal Agric Soc* II 1 16 A poor man ventured to make bread of some ergotted rye 1869 E A PARKES *Pract Hygiene* (ed 3) 222 Flour may be ergoted or grown and fermenting

†Ergot, *v Obs rare* Also 7 ergat [a F *ergot-er* 'to rise on his toes, wrangle' (Cotgr), f *ergot* (cf ARGOT[1]) the spur of a cock; but the word was associated both in Fr and Eng with ERGO] *intr.* To argue, wrangle
1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I xvii, After they had well ergoted pro and con, they concluded in Baralipton, that, etc *a* 1658 HEWYT *Serm* (1658) 178 Little doth it concern us what the school-men ergat in their schools.

†Ergoteer, *v Obs* [as if f **ergoteer* sb, f ERGO (confused with ERGOT *v*) + -EER Cf next] *intr* To argue, wrangle.
Hence **Ergotee rer,** a wrangler. **Ergotee ring** *vbl sb*, wrangling
1687 STILLINGFL *Vind. Answ Papers conc Authority Cath Ch* 104 They are a sort of Ergoteerers, who are for a Concedo rather than a Nego *Ibid* 109 This Gentleman sets himself to Ergoteering

‖ Ergoteur (ɜrgotər) [Fr *ergoteur*, agent-n f *ergoter* see ERGOT *v*] = prec
1881 *19th Cent* Sept 325 Mr Gladstone and this famous ergoteur are the only people living who have boundless faith in reasoning

Ergotic (əɪgɒ tɪk), *a*[1] [f ERGOT *sb* + -IC] Of or pertaining to ergot; resulting from the action of ergot.
Ergotic acid, 'a volatile acid said to exist in Ergot of rye' (*Syd Soc Lex*)
1875 H WOOD *Therap* (1879) 546 It is very doubtful whether the ergotic spasm is local in its origin

†Ergo tic, *a*[2] *Obs.*—[0] In 7 -ique. [a Fr. *ergotique*, cf ERGOT *v*] Sophistical, cavilling, full of conclusions. 1681 in BLOUNT *Glossogr*

Ergotine (ɜ·ɪgɒtin) [f ERGOT *sb* + -INE.] The active principle of ergot of rye
1851 R. HUNT in *Art Jrnl Catal Gt. Exhib.* IV p xv*/1 Sardinia contributes many chemical products amongst others ergotine 1875 H WOOD *Therap* (1879) 543 In the frog the injection of a gramme of ergotin caused a diastolic arrest of the heart.
Hence **Ergo tinine.** *Chem* [+-INE], 'an unstable alkaloid existing in very small quantity in ergot' (Watts)
1875 H WOOD *Therap* (1879) 541 Of all the substances named, the crystallizable ergotinine of Tauret seems most promising

Ergotism[1] (ɜ·ɪgɒtɪz'm) [f ERGOT *sb* + -ISM]
1 The disease (in grasses) consisting in the formation of ergot
1853 *Pharmaceut Jrnl* XIII 13 Mr. Blyth drew attention to the subject of the ergotism of grasses
2 The disease produced by eating bread made from flour affected by ergot
1869 E A PARKES *Pract Hygiene* (ed 3) 222 The most important disease connected with flour is. ergotism. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 289 Chronic ergotism exists in two forms, the convulsive and gangrenous
3 The use of ergot for poisoning animals
1884 A WILLOWS in *Australasian* 8 Nov 875/4 The special claims of ergotism are its cheapness, etc.

Ergotism[2] (ɜ·ɪgɒtɪz'm) [a. Fr *ergotisme*, f L *ergo*, associated with *ergoter*: see ERGOT *v*]
a Arguing, quibbling, wrangling **b** Logical conclusions
1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr* 1682 SIR T BROWNE *Chr. Mor* (1756) 60 States are not governed by ergotisms 1685 COTTON *Montaigne* I 269, I think these lowsy ergotismes and little sophistry are the cause 1775 in ASH 1847 in CRAIG, and in mod Dicts

†Ergotist. *Obs* [a Fr. *ergotiste* (Montaigne) cf prec] A quibbler, pedantic logician
1739 tr *Algarotti on Newton's Theory* (1742) I 188 Declaiming against the ancient Philosophy stigmatizing those who profess it with the Title of Ergotists

Ergotization (ɜ·ɪgɒtəɪzē'·ʃən) [f next + -ATION. See -ATION] The action or process of poisoning by ergot of rye
1886 *Brit Med. Jrnl* 30 Jan 198/1

Ergotize (ɜ·ɪgɒtəɪz), *v*[1] [f ERGOT *sb* + -IZE] *trans* To affect with or transform into ergot.
Hence **Ergotized** *ppl a*
1860 *Gard Chron* 29 Sept, The formidable consequences of ergotized corn, when eaten 1875 H WOOD *Therap* (1879) 552 When the summer is wet and cold, the rye becomes

very extensively ergotized. 1884 *Pall Mall G* 12 Sept 2/1 Some fifteen outbreaks of foot-rot, the result of eating ergotized rye

Ergotize (ō·ɹgŏtəiz), *v* [f ERGO : cf ERGOT -ISM and -IZE.] *intr.* To quibble, wrangle

1883 STEVENSON *Treasure of Franchard* vi, He uses it [the word *ratiocinate*] in the sense of *to ergotize*, implying as it were a vein of sophistry

Eri, obs form of EERIE *a.*

Eria (ī·ɹiă). [Assamese *eriya*, adj f. *era* the castor-oil plant] In *eria silk*, see quot. 1881.

1868 Wood *Homes without H* XIV 282 The well known Eria silk of India is produced by an insect closely allied to the Atlas Moth 1881 HUNTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 752 s.v. *India*, Eria silk is obtained from the cocoons of *Phalæna Cynthia*, and the worm is fed .. upon the leaves of the castor-oil plant

Erian (ī·ɹiăn), *a. Geol.* [f *Erie*, name of the lake + -IAN] A synonym of DEVONIAN see quots.

1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* v. 84 The Devonian, or, as it may be better called in America, from the vast development of its beds on the south side of Lake Erie, the Erian formation. 1877 — *Orig. World* 380 Erian and Carboniferous plants.

‖ **Eric** (e·rik). *Hist.* Forms: 6 eriach, earike, eryeke, 7 erick(e, 8– eric. [Ir *eiric*] (See quots.)

1586 [see EARIE]. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel* Wks (1862) 504/2 In the case of Murder the malefactor shall give unto them [the friends], or to the child, or wife of him that is slain a recompence, which they call an Eriach 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1747) 111 The killing of an Irishman was punished by a fine or pecuniary punishment which is called an Ericke. *Ibid.* (1787) 126 Your Sheriff . shall be welcome to me, but let me know his erick aforehand. *a* 1849 J C MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 389 All the dead Heaped on the field .Were scarce an eric for his head 1885 R BAGWELL *Irel. under Tudors* I. 11 This blood-fine, called an eric, was an utter abomination to the English of the sixteenth century. *attrib.* 1875 MAINE *Hist Inst.* VI. 170 'Eric'-fines or pecuniary compensation for violent crime.

‖ **Erica** (ɹoi·kă). *Bot* [L *erica*, ad Gr. *ἐρείκη* heath.] The botanical name of the genus of plants called in Eng HEATH. (In quot. used affectedly as an Eng. word.)

1826 CARRINGTON *Dartmoor* 37 Th' undaunted race Contented on the rude Erica sink To balmy sleep

Ericaceous (erikē·ĭʃəs), *a. Bot* [f mod.L. *ericāce-æ* + -OUS : see prec. and -ACEOUS] Belonging to the natural order *Ericaceæ*, of which the *Erica* or heath is the typical genus

1882 *Garden* 7 Oct 323/2 Other Ericaceous plants are represented admirably.

Ericetal (erĭ·sĭtăl), *a. Bot.* [as if f. L. **ericētum* place where heaths grow (f. *erica* heath) + -AL.] Of the type characteristic of heathy regions, moorland.

1876 G. W. LATHAM in *Encycl Brit* V 589 The botany of the high lands east of Macclesfield is nearly ericetal in its nature

Ericineous (erisi·nĭəs), *a. Bot* [f. mod.L. *ericīnē-æ* (a synonym of *ericāce-æ*), f. *erica*, on analogy of *grāmineæ*, etc] = ERICACEOUS

1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I xiii. 425 The shrubs of the family of the ericineous plants do not find the cold climate which is necessary for their development.

Ericolin (erĭ·kŏlĭn). *Chem* [f ERICA + -OL + -IN.] A resinous substance found in several plants of the ericaceous order

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 530 Ericolin is obtained from the mother-liquor from which the arbutin has crystallised.

Erie, obs form of EYRY.

† Eri·ferous, *a Obs* [f L. *æri-fer* (f. *æri-* combining form of *æs, ær-s* brass + *-fer* producing) + -OUS] Containing or yielding brass or copper.

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr*

† Eriff. *Obs.* [Of unknown etymology, the forms eiress, eress, eriss, in Dicts. appear to represent the same word.]

1 A canary-bird two years old.

c 1690 B E *Dict. Cant Crew* 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s v *Canary Bird*, Those that exceed two, are named Eriffes 1736 BAILEY, *Eriffes, eresses*

2. 'A rogue just initiated'. (*New Cant Dict.* 1725)

Eriff, dial. form of HARIFF

1796 *Agric Surv Staffordsh* 95 Eriff, *Galium Aparine*

Erigant, error for *erigant*, var of HERIGAUT.

‖ **Eri·geron.** *Obs* [Gr. *ἠριγέρων*, f *ἦρι* early + *γέρων* old man Cf L *senecio*, f *senex* old man] The Gr name of the Groundsel. see quots. In botanical Latin the name of an allied genus

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 238 The Greekes imposed that name Erigeron, because in the Spring it looketh hoarie, like an old gray beard 1666 J SMITH *Old Age* (ed 2) 163 This is the true Erigeron, that early in the Spring-time bears the representation of Old Age

† Eri·ght, *v. Obs.* [? var. of ARIGHT *v*] *trans.* ? To invest with a right.

1556 J HEYWOOD *Spider & F* XX, Or by sine of purpose craftely cloke To possession here any flie erighting

Erigible (e·rĭdʒĭb'l), *a.* [f L. *ērig-ĕre* (see ERECT *v.*) + -IBLE.] Capable of being erected or set in an upright position

a 1803 G SHAW *Zool* IV. II 378 A very strong spine, which is erigible at the pleasure of the animal 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod Dicts

† Erimites app mistake for ERMINITES

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel* in *Holinshed* II 105/1 His signet having powdred ermines ingrailed in the seale.

Erinaceous (erinē·ʃəs), *a Zool.* [f L. *ērinācē-us* hedgehog + -OUS.] Pertaining to the hedgehog family; of the nature of a hedgehog.

In mod Dicts.

Erinde, obs form of ERRAND

Eringo, var form of ERYNGO

Erinite (e·rĭnəit). *Min.* [f *Erin* the ancient name of Ireland + -ITE.] A green arseniate of copper found in Cornwall and in some parts of Ireland.

1828 *Phil. Mag* Ser II IV. 155 The colour of erinite is a beautiful emeral green 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol* 221 Erinite occurs in small nodules in a soft wacke at Ballintry 1887 DANA *Manual Min* 153 Erinite occurs in emerald green mammillinated coatings

Eri·nnic, *a rare*⁻¹ [f L. *Erinn-ys, Erīnys*, Gr *Ἐρῑνύς* a Fury + -IC.] Characteristic of a Fury.

1827 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVI 445 Even their [the cats'] cries, erotic or crimic could neither dismay nor disturb her

So **† Erinnical,** *a Obs.*

1623 SIR E HOBY *Counter snarle* 67 Veved with their Erynnical libels

Eriometer (eriǫ·mĭtəɹ) [f. Gr *ἔριον* wool + *μέτρον* measure] An instrument for measuring by optical means the diameter of small fibres, such as wool, cotton, or flax

1829 *Nat Philos., Optics* XV 27 (Useful Knowl Soc.) By means of an instrument which he [? Dr Young] calls an Eriometer, he was enabled to measure the size of minute particles or fibres 1836 TODD *Cycl Anat* I 406/2 The results .. having been come to by the aid of the eriometer

Eristic (erĭ·stik), *a* and *sb.* [ad Gr. *ἐριστικ-ός*, f *ἐρίζειν* to wrangle, f *ἔρις* strife]

A. *adj* Of or pertaining to controversy or disputation; adapted for or disposed to controversy

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop Ceremon.* Ord Chj, Polemicke and Eristicke discourses 1655 tr STANLEY *Hist Philos* (1701) 145/1 A Sect, called Eristick from the Litigious Sophistical Nature thereof 1710 W HUME *Sacred Success.* 28 The controversie among our eristick divines 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxvii VIII. 540 *note*, Euthydemus and Dionyso[illegible] applied their elves to the eristic or controversial [illegible] *a* 1852 W[illegible] *Lyrical among the Schol* 72 He [illegible] With .. skill and art eristic.

B. *sb.*

1. One given to disputation, a controversialist

The Eristics, philosophers of the Megarian school.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch* 93 Fanatick Errour and Levity would seem an Euclute as well as an Eristick 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I. 482 You would not confuse the principle and the consequences in your reasoning, like the Eristics

2. = Gr. *ἡ ἐριστικὴ (τέχνη)*, the art of disputation

1866 MILL in *Edin. Rev* CXXIII 314 Real Dialectic contrasted with Eristic. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I 183 The art of Eristic, or fighting with words

† Eri·stical, *a. Obs* [f as prec + -AL] = prec

1624 BP MOUNTAGU *Gagg* Pref 2 Fristicall discourses 1654 TRAPP *Comm Job* XXXIII. 32 Some are so eristical and teasty, that they will not hear the adverse party 1673 BP PARKER *Reproof of Rch. Transp* 125 (L.) To what purpose should he or any man write eristical books?

† Eritage, *v. Obs. rare.* [f *eritage*, obs form of HERITAGE] *trans* a To inherit. b To give as a heritage

1382 WYCLIF *Ps* XXXVI[I] 11 The debonere forsothe shulen eritagen the erthe [1388 enherite the lond] — *Isaius* XVII. 9 The lawe of hif he eritagede [1388 enheritide] them

Eritage, obs. form of HERITAGE.

† Erite. *Obs.* [a OF *herite* app. a back formation from L. *hæret-icus*] A heretic.

c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 143 Þe forswoiene, þe hedene, þe erites seulen beon iwarpen me eche pine

Erith, obs var of HARIFF, Goosegrass.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 174 Erith or Goose grasse is by some called in Greeke *Aparine*

† Erivate, *v Obs.*⁻⁰ [f L. *ērīvāt-* ppl stem of *ērīvā-re*, f. *ē* out + *rīvus* brook.] *trans* To draw out, draw off

1656–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr*

Erke, obs form of IRK.

Erld, Erldom, Erle, obs ff EARL, EARLDOM.

Erlish (ə·ɹliʃ), *a rare*⁻¹. [var. of *elvish*, ELDRITCH] = ELDRITCH

a 1802 *Eng. Tamlane* xlix in Child *Eng. & Sc Pop Ballads* II (1884) 355/2 Up there rase an erlish cry

Erl-king (ō·rlĭkɪŋ). [transl Ger *erl-konig* (lit alder-king), an erroneous rendering by Herder of the Danish *ellerkonge, ellekonge*, i. e. *elvei konge, elvekonge* king of the elves. Cf ELLE-MAID]

1797 SCOTT tr. *Goethe's Erl King* Pref Poet Wks (1848) The Erl-King is a goblin that haunts the Black Forest, in Thuringia

Erm, var. of ARM *a Obs* poor.

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 113 Mon mon is erm for worlde and unseli for gode. *Ibid* 115 Det is kinges rihtwisnesse þet he mid wohge ne of-sitte ne ermne ne eadine

† Erme, *v Obs.* [OE. *yrman, ierman* (Anglian **ermian*), f. *earm* miserable.] a *trans.* To make miserable, grieve, harass, vex b. *intr.* for *refl.* To grieve, be sorry

c 897 K ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past* xvii 121 Ic mæg slean and ierman mine [h]eafodgemæccan *a* 1000 *Boeth Metr.* IX. 45 He [Nero] hæfde him to gamene hu he eorþcynn gas yrmde and cwelmde *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard Prol* 26 But weel I wot thou dost myn herte erme 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb) 48 Thenne departed he fro the kynge so heuyly, that many of them ermed

Hence **Erming** *vbl sb.*, grieving, sadness.

c 1300 *K Alis* 1525 Theo bysschop weop for ermyng.

Ermelin (ə·ɹmĕlin) Now *arch* or *poet.* Also 6–7 armelin(e, ermulin, h)ermeline, (7 armlin), 6 ermly. [The immediate source is uncertain. the word appears in most of the Romanic langs.; It. *armellino, ermellino*, Sp. *armelina*, Fr. *hermeline* (Boiste), *armeline* (Cotgr.), med.L. *armelīnus* (in Fr. documents of 13th c).

The ulterior etymology shares in the uncertainty belonging to that of the synonymous ERMINE. If the latter be of Teut origin, the Romanic forms above cited must be regarded as ad MHG *hermeltn* (mod G *hermelin*), dim of *harme*:—OHG. *harmo* (see ERMINE) If the alternative view be correct, the med L type *armellinus* must be a diminutive or adjectival formation on *armenius*, and the MHG *hermeltn* an adoption from Romanic, though perh. influenced by association with the native word]

1. The animal called ermine; = ERMINE 1.

1555 EDEN *Decades W Ind* (Arb) 323 Sables, Marternes, Hermelines 1590 GRLENE *Never too late* (1600) 34 Adamants that will draw youth as ye sight of the Panther, the Ermly 1596 SPENSER *F. Q* III II 25 And on his shield enueloped seuenfold He bore a crowned little Ermelin. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1673) 405 The Armelins are called Alpine Mice *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. 3 Fair yokes of ermelines, whose colour pass The whitest snows 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* 171 Fair as the furry coat of whitish ermulin

2. The skin or fur of this animal.

1555 EDEN *Decades W Ind* (Arb) 311 Furres which wee caule Armelines 1818 MILMAN *Samor* 38 Of silver and of stainless ermelin The bright caparisons 1831 *Fraser's Mag* IV 549 Who she that, in the ermelin involved, Rests on the hastening car? *Ibid* IV. 550 O thou, involved in ermelin!

Ermight. ?

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1008 Let thy beytyng and thy Ermyght be

Ermine (ə·ɹmin), *sb.* Forms: 3–7 ermin, -yn(e, (4–7 hermin, -yn, 5–7 armin, -yn(e, -yon, 6 ermion, emerine), 3– ermine [a. OF. (*h*)*ermine* (mod F. *hermine*), cogn. with Pr *ermini*, Sp. *armiño* (Minsheu) The remoter etymology is disputed.

Some scholars (including Kluge and Skeat) think that the Romanic word is ad OHG *harmin* adj, 'belonging to the ermine', f *harmo* ermine, stoat, weasel, corresp to the synonymous OE *hearma* (glossed 'megale'= *mygale* Wr Wulck 32) and Lith. *szermů* (OAryan type *kormŏn-, -en*)

A different hypothesis (favoured by Littré, Paul Meyer, and others) is that the Romanic words represent L *Armenius* Armenian The *mus Ponticus*, 'Pontic rat', mentioned by Pliny as a fur-bearing animal, is commonly supposed, though without actual proof, to be the ermine; and as Pontus and Armenia were conterminous, it has been suggested that an alternative name for the animal may have been *mus Armenius* That *some* animal was known by this designation in the second century is rendered probable by a passage in Julius Pollux (*circa* A D 180), who (*Onomast* VII 60) gives *μυωτός* as the name of an Armenian garment, and, amongst other conjectures as to the origin of the word, suggests that this article of dress may have been so named because made of the skins of 'the mice (or rats) of that country'. The belief that the ermine derived its name from Armenia was common in the 14th c, and the supposition accounts quite satisfactorily for the Romanic forms of the word If this view be correct, it involves the consequence that the resemblance in sound between *ermine* and OHG *harmin* was merely accidental, there may however have been an early confusion between two distinct words of similar sound and meaning]

1. An animal of the weasel tribe (*Mustela Erminea*), an inhabitant of northern countries, called in England a *stoat*, whose fur is reddish brown in summer, but in winter (in northern regions) wholly white, except the tip of the tail, which is always black.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* in *Lamb Hom* 181 Ne scal þer beo fou ne grei ne cunig ne ermine *c* 1450 *Guy Warw* (C.) 9085 Owt of hys mowþe wente a þynge Also whyte, as any armyne. 1530 PALSGR 217/1 Ermyne, a beest, *ermyne* 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind* (Arb) 326 *marg.*, The skynnes of sables and Ermynes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 307 The rats and mice in the country of Pontus, namely Hermins, & such like 1655 GURNALL *Chr in Arm* XXV § 4 (1669) 322/1 The Ermine will dye before she will be got into the dirt to defile her beautiful skin. 1744 THOMSON *Winter* 812 Fair ermines, spotless as the snows they press. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat Hist* (1776) III 354 The weasel may be easily distinguished from the ermine by the tip of the tail, which in the latter is always black. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N W Pass* XV. 228 An ermine came on board, quite starved 1863 MISS YONGE *Chr. Names* II 82 The pretty tale of the spotless ermine, that took refuge under his shield

2 The fur of the ermine, often having the black tails (formerly pieces of black lamb's-wool) arranged upon it, at regular intervals, for the sake of effect The whiteness of ermine is often referred to in poetry as an emblem of purity

1297 R GLOUC (1724) 191 Noble men, y cloped in ermyne echone *c* 1400 *St Alexius* (Laud 622) 398 Pelured wiþ Ermyne & wiþ grijs *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 30 Hodes & cotes furred with ermyn. *a* 1500 *Flower & Leaf*

xxxv, With cloth of gold, and furred with ermine Were the trappoures of their stedes strong 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron Irel* an 1568 (R) Princelie robes of crimson veluet doubled or lined with ermin 1628 WITHER *Brit Rememb* Pref 159 From the Fox-fur, to the spotted Ermine. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) I 13 Her skin by nature, No Ermin better 1795 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* IV, Strips thee of thy robes of ermine (Emblems of thy spotless life) 1855 LONGF *Hiaw.* XI, Shirt of doeskin fringed with ermine

b *pl.* Trimmings, or garments, made of this fur † Formerly also used, as in the sing (see prec), as a name for the material (cf *sables*)

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 16 A mantel aboue furrid with ermynes 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I CXXV 151 Robes of scarlet, furred with Armyns *c* 1530 — *Arthur* (1814) 273 Riche aparayle of emerines lay abrode in euery wyndowe 1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal* Apr 58 Ycladin Scarlot And Ermines white. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat Combat* III ii, I've charged thro' fire that would have singed your sables, Black fox, and ermines *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J), A lady's honour nice as ermines, will not bear a soil 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II VII 32 Having nothing on his body but some ermins 1756 NUGENT *Gr Tour, France* IV 81 His habit of ceremony is a violet-coloured gown with a mantle of ermins

3. *fig* With reference to the use of ermine in the official robes of judges and the state robes of peers

1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 261 Reluctant to fix an unnecessary stain upon the ermine of their profession 1836 LYTTON *Duch de la Vallière* IV IV, This garb of serge Dares speech that daunts the ermine 1850 WHIPPLE *Ess & Rev* (ed 3) I 21 The purity of the critical ermine, like that of the judicial, is often soiled by contact with politics 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits, Aristocr* Wks (Bohn) II. 79 Skilful lawyers were rewarded with ermine

4 *Her* A heraldic fur, white marked with black spots of a particular shape

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (last page), *Ermyn*, white poudered wt Black 1655 M CARTER *Hon Rediv* (1660) 99 If it be white powdred with black, it is Ermin if white with black, and one red hair, Ermunites 1766–87 PORNY *Heraldry* 25 Ermine is a Field Argent, with small points or spots Sable, in the form of little Triangles, which in Heraldry are generally called Powdering 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist & Pop* IV (ed 3) 20 Ermine, Black spots on a White field

5. *attrib.* and *Comb* **a** simple *attrib* in senses 1–4 † *Ermine cross* = CROSS ERMINEE

c 1450 *Guy Warw* (C) 8425 Veire and gryce and pylches armyne And clothys of sylke and of satyne 1486 *Bk St Albans* (Her) D j, Ermyn cros 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 15 The men of Rutland In their rich Ensigne bear an Ermine Ram 1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 63 Grieve not pretty Ermin Cabinet [a Lady's glove] 1742 MRS DELANY *Autobiog* (1861) II 199 My lady was in dark green velvet trimmed with ermine, and an ermine petticoat 1768 PENNANT *Zool* I 85 Easily distinguished from the other in the ermine state by the tail 1832 G DOWNES *Lett Cont Countries* I 50 The ermine mantle wherein the female is robed 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop* XXX. 454 The practice of artists in representing ermine-spots.

b quasi-*adj* White as ermine

1610 G FLETCHER *Christ's Vict* in Farr *S. P* (1847) 62 What should I here depaint..her ermine breast 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh Unb* IV I 287 Vapours clothe earth's monarch mountain-tops With kingly, ermine snow.

c *Comb*, as *ermine-hunter*; also **ermine white** *a*, white as ermine; **ermine moth** [cf FR. *hermine*, 'Bombyx herminea' (Littré)] (*Hyponomeuta padellus*), a moth with white wings spotted with black

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. 399 The Ermion whitest skin, spotted with nought 1859 W. S COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 76 The pretty little Ermine Moth commits great ravages on the leaves of the Apple Tribe 1865 BURRITT *Walk Land's End* 194 Ermine-hunters have always had a harder time of it than even the Honiton lace workers

Ermine (ə̄ mĭn), *v* [f prec sb.] *trans.* To clothe as if with ermine ; to make white as ermine

1825 *New Monthly Mag* XIII 63 It [snow] ermined all the dark brown moor 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* XIV 269 The glistening beach, ermined by the surf.

Ermined (ə̄ mĭnd), *ppl a* [f as prec + -ED[2]]

† 1 Having white feathers spotted with black

1486 *Bk St. Albans* A viij b, Bot and a sparehawke be so Ermyned vppon the brayles

¶ Perh. the designation *Almond Tumbler* is a corruption of this see quot below

1735 J MOORE *Columbarium* 39 There is a Mixture of three Colours, vulgarly call'd an Almond, perhaps from the Quantity of Almond-coloured Feathers that are found in the Hackle . Others call it an Ermine, I suppose from the black Spots that are generally in it

2 Lined or trimmed with ermine; made to resemble ermine

c 1485 *Digby Myst., Mor. Wisd* 1 (1882) 139 *heading*, With a mantyll ermyned within 1814 *Hist Univ Oxf* II 261 The ermined hood is the peculiar badge of the Proctor's office 1842 BARHAM *Ingol Leg*, *Auto-da-fé*, He wipes his eyes with his ermined sleeve. 18 LONGF *Renouveau* 1, Now Time throws off his cloak again of ermined frost

fig. 1715 M. DAVIES *Ath Brit* I 185 The collateral scenes of those Dialogues are freez'd or ermin'd sideward

3 Robed in ermine; advanced to the dignity of wearing ermine, *i. e* made a judge or a peer

1735 POPE *Ep Lady* 7 Arcadia's countess, here, in ermined pride 1777 W WHITEHEAD *Goat's Beard* (R), Regal robe, Which rules, in ermin'd state the globe 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) V 47 Certain ermined sages of his own acquaintance 1857 WHITTIER *Lines* Poet Wks (1882) 201 Give ermined knaves their hour of crime. 1869 *Globe* 13 Nov 4 The ten newly ermined members of the Liberal party

fig. c 1749 W G HAMILTON in *Parl Logick* (1808) 204 Thy balm distilling sweets alone To ermin'd Innocence are known

4. ? = ERMINE 5 a (*Her*) or 5 b

1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 50 The ermined cinque-foil upon a crimson ground

Erminee (ə̄ rmĭnɪ), *a Her* [a heraldic Fr. (*croix*) *ermin*ée, f *ermine*] (A cross) composed of four ermine spots placed in the form of a cross

1736 in BAILEY 1775 in ASH

Ermines. *Her.* Also 6 **ermynes, ermins,** 7 **ermyness** [In some way connected with ERMINE, possibly a OF. *herminès*, pl. of *herminet*, dim. of *hermine*] A 'fur' forming the reverse of ERMINE, *i. e* with white 'spots' on a black ground

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (last page), *Ermines*, Black powdred whight. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II 129 b, He beareth Or, a Cheuron Checkey Ermin and Ermins 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 179 The skins of black Grey-hounds powdered with white, or made Ermyness 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Ermines* is used by some English writers for the reverse of ermine, i e for white spots on a black field 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist & Pop.* IV (ed 3) 20

Erminites (ə̄ rmĭnaĭts) *Her* [ad Fr *herminite*.] A heraldic fur, similar to ermine, with the addition of a red hair on each side of the 'spots'.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 130 b, 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I V (1611) 16 That being called Ermine, and this Ermynites 1655 [see ERMINE *sb* 4] 1731–1800 BAILEY, *Erminites*, A white Ground powder'd with Black, to which a red Hair is added 1868 CUSSANS *Hand-bk Her* III 53 Erminites [is] sometimes included amongst the Furs

Erminois (ə̄ rmĭnoĭ z) [a OFr (*h*)*erminois*, f *hermine* ERMINE] A heraldic fur, Or with Sable 'spots'.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 130 b, The fift doubling is Or, poudred with Sable, and must bee called properly Erminoys 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I IV (1660) 23 Ermynois whose ground or field is yellow, and the Poulderings black 1775 in ASH 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist & Pop* XVII 281 A griffin per fesse erm and erminois

Ermit(e, Ermitage, obs ff HERMIT, -AGE

Ermlic, var of ARMLICH *a Obs* pitiable

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 115 Þenne bið hit ermlic 3if he bið unrihtwis

Ermodattil, obs form of HERMODACTYL.

† **Ermth(e.** *Obs* Forms 1 ermþ(u, 1ermþ(u, yrmþ(u, 3 eormðe, (2 ermde), 2–3 ermðe [OE *ermþu*, repr. OTeut type **armiþō*. see ARM *a* and -TH. Also without umlaut see ARMTH(E] Poverty; wretchedness

Beowulf 1259 (Gr) Grendles moder yrmþe gemunde. *c* 888 K ÆLFRED *Boeth* XXXVIII 11, To sellenne with & ermþa þam yfelum monnum. *a* 1000 *Ags. Ps* CIV 14 [CV 16] Cwom ofer eorþan ermþu. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 113 He nule on his ermðe edmodnesse halden *c* 1205 LAY 87 Eneas þe duc mid ermden at-wond *Ibid* 16143 þurh þe muclen ærmðe & þurh þene mucle hærm

Ermytage, Ermyte, obs. ff. HERMIT, -AGE

† **Ern,** *v. Obs* Forms. 1 **ırnan,** *pa t* **arn,** 4–5 **erne(n, -yn,** 5 **eerne.** [ME *ernen*, OE. *irnan*, by metathesis for *rinnan* to run] *intr.* To run. Of water, a river To flow

c 893 K ÆLFRED *Oros* 1 i § 8 Seo ea Danai irnð þonan suðryhte *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* XVIII 7 He arn him sylf to his hryðera falde *c* 1300 *K Alis.* 5003 Every wilde dere astore, Hy mowen by cours ernen tofore. 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B XIX 376 Water for wikked werkes Egerlich ernynge out of mennes yeen *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 142 Ernyn, as horse [*MS* P eerne], *cursito a* 1600 in Pinkerton *Anc Scott Poems* 217 (Jam) Nor hare, before the ernand grew-hounds face, With speid is careit so

Ern, obs. form of *are*: see BE *v*

Ern, dial form of IRON

Ern, dial. form of EARN (see EARN *v.*[1] 3) So **Ernes** *sb pl* (see quot)

1695 KENNETT *Par Antiq* Gloss , *Ernes*, the loose scattered ears of corn that are left on the ground after the binding or cocking of it Hence to *ern* is in some places the same as to glean 1726 *Dict. Rust* (ed 3) s v *Ernes*

-ern, *suffix*, in the adjs *eastern, northern, southern, western*, represents OTeut. *-i ônjo-*, f *-ro-* thematic suffix in **austro-*, etc. + *-ônjo-* = L *-āneus*

† **Ernde,** *v. Obs* Forms 1 **ærendıan,** 3 **arndi-en, erendi-en, erndi-en,** 5 **ernde-n** [OE *ærendian*, f *ærende*. see ERRAND. Cf OHG *ârundjan*, MHG *ernden*.] **a** *trans* To treat for, obtain by intercession **b.** *intr* To intercede. Const *to* and *dat* of indirect obj

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Beda* II. XII, Ða ærendracan, ðe his cwale ærndedon *c* 1205 LAY. 23315 He bad heom arndien him to hæhzen þan kingen. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 78 Heo us erndi to godd þe grace of him seoluen *a* 1225 *Leg Kath* 2157 Eadi meiden I erende me to þi leoue lauerd *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* XXI (Percy) 62 Erinde us hevene lyht

† **Ernding,** *sb. Obs.* Forms 3 **erndıng(e, -unge,** h)**erendinge** [OE *ærendung*, n of action f. *ærendian* (see prec).] Intercession

a 1000 *Benedictine Rule* (Schröer) XXVI, Oðþe þurh ænıge spræce oðþe þurh ænıges oþres mannes ærendunge *a* 1225 *St Marher.* 23 Þat we bituhen þe engles þurh hire erndunge moten ȝet iseon hire *c* 1275 *Doomsday* 86 in *O E Misc* 168 For hire herendinge þat heo ure sawle to heouerige bringe *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* XVIII (Percy Soc.) 58 Thourh erndinge of the hevene quene.

Erne (ə̄n), *sb* Forms· 1 **earn,** 3 **ærn,** 3–4 **arn(e,** 3–6 **ern,** (4 **eerne,** 4–6 **eren**), 8–9 **earn,** 4– **erne** [OE *earn*, corresp to MLG *arn* (Du *arend*), ON *ǫrn* str masc :—OTeut **arnu-z* OTeut had also a synonymous **aron-* wk. masc , whence OHG *aro* (MHG. *are*, mod G *aar*), ON *arr*, Goth. *ara* Cf OSlav *orlŭ*, Lith *erelis* eagle, Gr ὄρνις bird]

1 An eagle; in mod. use chiefly the *Golden Eagle* or the *Sea-Eagle* (see EAGLE).

a 1000 *Elene* 29 (Gr) Ürigfeðera earn sang ahof *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt. XXIV. 28 Swa hwær swa hold byð, þæder beoð earnas ȝegaderude *c* 1200 ORMIN 6056 Forr ærn maȝȝ fleȝhenn i þe lufft Full heȝhe towarrd heoffne *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 196 Vre widerwines beoð swifture þen þe earnes *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 13444 (Cott.) For-þi to þe arn lickest es he *c* 1325 *Chron Eng* 156 in Ritson *Metr Rom* II 276 Ther spac an ern [a] prophecie *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III 35 As þe eerne clepynge hise briddis. *a* 1455 *Houlate* XXV, Ernes ancient of air kingis that croond is 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII v 64 For Jovis foule, the ern, com sorand by 1555 EDEN *Decades W Ind* (Arb) 315 Erens or eagles. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met* VI (1593) 144 The scarefull erne With hooked talents trussing up a hare among the ferne 1744 PRESTON *Zetland* in *Phil Trans* XLIII 62 There are very large Eagles, which they call Earns 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 97 He saw A sight that scared the erne away 1869 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) III XIV 344 Men told how . ravens and ernes sat on the stern of every ship

2 *Comb* **erne-fern,** the Brake (*Pteris aquilina*); **erne-hued** *a.*, having the colour of an eagle, **erne-stone** = AETITES

c 1325 *E E Allit P* B 1698 Erne hwed he watz & al ouer-brawden 1587 HARRISON *England* III. XII (1878) II 79 At this season there are found in England the Aetites (in English called the ernestone)

Erne, obs form of EARN *v* 2

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 157 Ure erde is in houene, if we þer efter erneð 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 205 Harde herted art thou yf thyne herte erne not ne melte in suche remembraunce

Ernes(se, -st(e, -xst, -ys(t, obs ff. EARNEST

Ernute, -tte, obs ff. of EARTH-NUT

Erode (ɪrō u d), *v* [a Fr *érode-r*, ad. L *ērōd-ĕre*, f *ē* out + *rōdĕre* to gnaw.] To gnaw away.

1 *trans* Of the action of acids, canker, ulceration, etc To destroy by slow consumption

1612 [see ERODING *ppl a*]. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1627) § 983 It hath beene anciently received that the Sea Hare hath an Antipathy with the Lungs and erodeth them 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 187 The blood becoming sharp, doth easily erode the vessels 1762 *Gentl Mag* 274 A thick yellowish matter, which eroded everything near it 1811 A. T THOMSON *Lond Disp* (1818) 432 Liquid muriatic acid erodes animal and vegetable substances 1836 TODD *Cycl Anat* I 232/2 The process of ulceration eroding the middle coat [of the vessel] 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 119 All natural waters can dissolve carbonate of lime and thus erode the limestone rocks

† b *transf* of a personal agent *i are.*

1781 E DARWIN *Bot. Gard*, *Econ Vegetation* II Notes, Hannibal was said to erode his way over the Alps by fire and vinegar.

2 *Geol* Of the action of currents, glaciers, etc

a. To wear away; to eat out. b To form (a channel, etc.) by gradual wearing away

a. 1830 LYELL *Princ Geol*, I. 223 The river has filled the lake, and partially cut through the barrier, which it is still gradually eroding to a greater depth 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm Sc* (ed 6) I VI 214 The adjacent land seemed eroded in a remarkable manner.

absol 1862 DANA *Man Geol* 636 The stream commences to erode laterally during freshets 1867 MURCHISON *Siluria* XX (ed 4) 492 The deep ocean never erodes

b. 1830 LYELL *Princ Geol* I 170 The materials through which the channel is eroded 1859 R. F BURTON *Centr. Afr* in *Jrnl. Geog Soc.* XXIX 122 Cups, and basins, eroded by the friction of the gravelly waters 1872 W S SYMONDS *Rec Rocks* VI. 166 Before the Lugg had eroded the track in which it now flows.

3 In etymological sense (see quot).

1816 KIRBY & SP *Entomol.* (1843) I 328 The stone eating caterpillars are now found to erode the walls, solely for the purpose of forming their cocoons

Eroded (ɪrō u ded), *ppl a.* [f prec. + -ED[1].]

1 In the senses of the vb

1741 MONRO *Anat* (ed 3) 17 The eroded Cells of the Bone 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog* III 78 The upturned and eroded edges of the Azoic strata.

2. *Bot* Having the edge irregularly jagged 'Used to express a particular kind of irregular denticulation' (Loudon) ; = EROSE.

Erodent (ɪrō u dĕnt), *a* and *sb* [ad. L. *ērōdent-em*, pr. pple of *ērōdĕre* to ERODE]

A *adj* 'Applied to medicines which cause erosion' (*Syd Soc Lex*). B *sb* A substance which erodes. In mod Dicts

Eroding (ɪrō u dĭŋ), *vbl sb* [f. ERODE *v* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. ERODE, in quot *attrib*

1862 DANA *Man Geol* 639 The eroding action of water during freshets becomes immense 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* XXVIII 577 It is a kind of clay on which the eroding power of water has little effect

Ero·ding, *ppl. a.* [f as prec. + -ING[2].] That erodes

1612 S H *Enchir Med* II. 84 This infirmitie proceedeth from gnawing and eroding humours 1741 MONRO *Anat* (ed 3) 37 The Effects of eroding acrid Matter 1803 *Med.*

Trnl IX. 558 Eroding ulcerations in the neck. 1870 TYNDALL in *Times* 15 Sept 7/6 The eroding forces of the atmosphere had weathered and decomposed the molten rocks

†**Erogate,** *ppl a Obs* [ad. L. *ērogāt-us*, pa. pple. of *ērogā-re*: see next] Equivalent to the later *erogated* Distributed.

1583 STUBBS *Anat Abus.* II 23 That some of our superfluitie might be erogate to them

†**Erogate,** *v Obs.* [f. L *ērogāt-* ppl stem of *ērogā-re* to pay out, f. *ē* out + *rogāre* to ask, the orig sense being to pay out public money after *asking* the consent of the Roman people] *trans.* To pay out, expend; to distribute Also *absol*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II viii, Aristotle defineth a liberal man to be he whiche doth erogate accordinge to the rate of his substance. 1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* (1846) 72 They thought that he should erogate and part his body emonge them 1692 BP. OF ELY *Answ Touchstone* 119 No Man can Supererogate till he have first erogated. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod Dicts.

†**Eroga'tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *ērogātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ērogāre*. see prec] The action of the vb. EROGATE; expenditure, *esp.* in the bestowal of gifts, almsgiving; *concr* in *pl* money expended.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II viii, Some thinke suche manner of erogation nat to be worthy the name of liberalitie 1563 FOX *Life Latimer* in *Serm. & Rem* (1845) p. xii, Works of [illegible] oblations *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* IV xl [illegible] the wealth of England, it never also [illegible] and taxes, which [illegible] 1654 GATAKER *Jewel* Wks (1) 37 [illegible] reach to this and [illegible] 167, [illegible] 204 His greatest [illegible] employed upon those that were not in any likelihood of making him any return

Eroge'nic, *a Phys* [f Gr. ἔρω-ς sexual love + -GENIC: after Fr. *érogénique*] That gives rise to sexual desire.

1887 *Binet & Féré's Anim Magnetism* 152 In the case of some hysterical subjects there are regions in certain parts of the body termed by Chambard erogenic zones.

Eromancy, bad form of AEROMANCY.

1608 DAY *Law Tricks* IV ii, Deep Eromancy, or the pietious soule Of Geomantique spells and Characters. 1623 COCKERAM, *Eromancie*, divination by things in the ayre.

Eron, obs. pl of EGG *sb*

c 1450 *Two Cookery bks* (1888) 82 And then make faire bates of rawe yolkes of eron

Erore, variant of ERER. *Obs.*

Erose (ĭrōu·s). *Bot* and *Zool* [ad L. *ērōs-us*, pa. pple. of *ērōdĕre*: see ERODE] Having the margin irregularly incised or indented, as if bitten by an animal.

1793 T. MARTYN *Lang. of Bot.*, *Erosum folium*, an erose or gnawed leaf 1852 DANA *Crust* I 208 Hand and carpus unarmed, above minutely erose 1870 HOOKER *Stud Flora* 237 Sepals and petals erose obtuse.

Erose, var. of ÆROSI (*Syd. Soc Lex*).

Erosion (ĭrōu·ʒən). Also 6 eroysion. [a. Fr. *erosion*, a. L. *ērōsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ērōdĕre*: see ERODE]

1. The action or process of eroding; the state or fact of being eroded *Spec* in Geol: cf ERODE *v* 2.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* 2 A iij b, Hollowe vlceres procede of two causes, that is to wete of excysyon and of eroysion *Ibid* 2 A iij b, Erosion. 1612 WOODALL *Surg Mate* Wks (1653) 383 By extream erosion or corrosion of Caustick Medicines. 1753 TORRIANO *Sore Throat* 60 The Erosion or Rupture of the Vessels. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist* (1862) I. xiv 75 Bounds are thus put to the erosion of the earth by water 1813 THOMSON *Lect Inflamm* 369 The phenomena which it [ulcerative absorption] exhibits were denominated erosion by Galen. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 450/2 The erosion or absorption of the cartilages 1857-9 DARWIN *Geol.* in *Adm Man Sci Eng.* 294 Where ranges of cliffs exist the marks of the erosion of the waves may sometimes be expected to occur 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* IV (1856) 41 We can often recognise fresh-water shells, by the erosion of those parts where the epidermis was thinnest.

b An instance of erosion.

1710 T FULLER *Pharm Extemp* 133 It [*i e* the Electuary] is very profitable against . erosions of the Mouth 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Ulcer*, a Solution of Continuity made by an Erosion of the soft Parts. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 21 U[illegible] 1782 KINGAKE *Cranmer* [illegible] the gums

2. *transf* and *fig* Also *concr*

1804 W TAYLOR in *Ann Rev.* II 352 The expenders of rents are the most unproductive and useless class of citizens, their income is a farther object of erosion, than that of the industrious classes 1827 H T COLEBROOKE *Algebra* 311 The erosion being subtracted from both diameters, etc 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Mar 331/1 About twenty per cent of the Government majority has disappeared by the natural erosion of bye-elections

3. *attrib. Erosion Theory* the theory which regards the contour of the land as due to superficial denudation rather than to subterranean agencies

1879 LE CONTE *Elem Geol* 251 Erosion inequalities, once commenced, tend to increase

Erosionist (ĭrōu·ʒənist). [f prec. + -IST] One who upholds the erosion theory in Geology

1864 *Reader* No 94 482/1 The erosionists allow the opportunities of ages 1881 GEIKIE in *Macm. Mag* XLIV 230 The Erosionists, or upholders of the efficacy of superficial waste

Erosive (ĭrōu·sĭv), *a* [f L *ērōs-* ppl stem of *ērōdĕre* (see ERODE) + -IVE] Having the property of eroding

1830 LAFFI *Princ Geol* I 181 Should the erosive action not be accelerated in future, it will require upwards of thirty thousand years for the falls to reach Lake Erie 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol* x 376 The erosive power of the water has been aided by the proneness of the volcanic rocks to decomposition 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm Sc* (ed 6) II ix 297 Proving its impotence as an erosive agent.

Eroso- (ĭrōu·so), combining form of L. *ērōsus* (see EROSE) in **Ero so-de ntate** *a Bot.* and *Zool* (see DENTATE), toothed irregularly, as if bitten (*Treas. Bot*). **Ero so-denti·culate** *a Zool* (see DENTICULATE).

1848 DANA *Zoöph* 270 The upper margin of the coral is very fragile and eroso dentate *Ibid* 261 Lamellæ finely eroso denticulate.

Erostrate (ĭrŏ·strĕit) *Bot* [f E- *pref* 1 + L. *rostr-um* beak + -ATE] Not having a beak

1866 in *Treas Bot*

‖ **Erote·ma.** *Rhet Obs* [mod L., a. Gr. ἐρώτημα, f ἐρωτάειν to question] = next

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* III xix (Arb) 220 Erotema This figure I call the Questioner. 1678 1706 in PHILLIPS 1721 1800 in BAILEY

‖ **Erotesis** (erōtī·sis). *Rhet* [mod.L., a Gr ἐρώτησις, f. ἐρωτάειν to question] (See quot 1845)

1657 J SMITH *Myst Rhet* 136 1678-1706 in PHILLIPS 1721 1800 in BAILEY 1845 J W GRIMS *Philol Stud* (1857) 206 Erotesis is a figure of speech by which a speaker, in the form of an interrogation, boldly asserts the opposite of what is asked, as 'Credite vestros hostes?'

Erotetic (erote·tik), *a* [ad Gr ἐρωτητικός, f. ἐρωτάειν to question] Pertaining to questioning; interrogatory

1848 HAMPDEN *Bampt Lect* (ed 3) 59 The erotetic method by which the Greek sage used to extort the truth from his reluctant opponent 1853 H ROGERS *Lect Faith* 96, I have no skill in that erotetic method

Erotic (erŏ·tik), *a.* and *sb* [ad. Gr. ἐρωτικ-ός, f ἔρως, ἔρωτ-ος sexual love Cf Fr. *érotique*]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the passion of love; concerned with or treating of love; amatory

1631 CHARLTON *Ephes & Comm Matrons* II Prof, That Erotic passion is allowed by all learned men to be a species of Melancholy. *a* 1789 BURNEY *Hist Mus* (ed 2) I v 61 These modes had other . dependent on them, such as the Erotic or amorous. 1823 tr *Sismondi's Lit Lur.* (1846) I xvi 418 The lyric and erotic poets of his country 1850 SIR J. STEPHEN *Lect Fr* I 158 Arising from these erotic dreams, he suspended at her shrine his secular weapons 1865 HOOK *Lives Abps* III. I 8 9, 101 The common language of civility, as addressed to a lady, was erotic

B *sb.* a An erotic or amatory poem b [after sbs in -IC, repr Gr -ική (τέχνη)] A 'doctrine' or 'science' of love

1858 *Sat. Rev.* V 266/1 A lecture on popular erotics from the authoress 1862 *Sat Rev* 8 Feb 150 Religious erotics are something worse than an offence against taste 1872 M COLLINS *Plunges for Pearl* III viii 193 Instruction in the famous science of erotic 1888 *Athenæum* 18 Aug 214/2 A strange doctrine of 'spiritual wives'—a mystical erotic *Ibid* 215/1 The sublime erotic, free from all passional instincts

Hence †**Ero tical,** *a. Obs.*, of the nature of, or pertaining to, sexual love. **Ero tically** *adv.*, in an erotic manner; in an erotic sense. **Ero·ticism** [+ -ISM], erotic spirit or character.

1632 BROOME *Poet Wks* II II, Jason Pratensis writes copiously [illegible] 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig Knowl.* I [illegible] erotically. 1881 [illegible] ticism of Redi 188, *Ibid* II Apr [illegible] de Montifaud] to eroticism.

Erotism (e·rŏtiz'm). [f. Gr. ἔρως, ἔρωτ-ος + -ISM. Cf. Fr *érotisme*] *Path* Sexual excitement. b. = EROTICISM *rare.*

1849 *Lancet* I. 538/2 The erotism is excited by the medical practitioner. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap* (1879) 563 The general perturbation too great, for erotism to be induced 1888 *Athenæum* 18 Aug. 210/3 The love sonnets are free alike from erotism and from mawkishness

Erotology (erotɒ·lŏdʒi). [f as prec + Gr -λογία discoursing: see -LOGY] The 'science' of love

1886 (*title*), The Perfumed Garden of the Cheikh Nefzaoui, a Manual of Arabian Erotology.

Erotomania (erōu tomē·niă). *Path* [f as prec + Gr μανία madness] a Melancholy or madness arising from passionate love, b (see quot. 1884).

1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit Org* 464 Erotomania is a species of insanity 1877 WOODMAN & TIDY *Forensic Med* 726 Extreme sexual passion is called erotomania in both sexes. 1884 *Syd. Soc Lex*, *Erotomania* By some authors the term is restricted to those cases in which the imagination alone is affected, by others the grosser forms nymphomania and satyriasis are included.

Erpetology, -ist: see HERP-.

Err (ɜr), *v.*[1] Forms: 4-7 erre, (4 erry, 7 arre), 4- err [ME *erre*, a. Fr *erre-r*, Pr. and Sp. *errar*, It *errare*, L *errāre*:—prehistoric **ers-sāre*, cogn. with Goth *aiz-jan* trans to lead astray, OHG. *irrôn* trans. and intr. (Ger. *irren*).]

†**1.** *intr.* To ramble, roam, stray, wander. *Obs*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV 274 O wery ghost, that errest to and fro 1382 WYCLIF *Gen* XXXVII 15 A man fonde hym in the feelde errynge 1481 CAXTON *Myrr* III xv 169 He erred so ferre by strange londes that he passed the flood of Ganges. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* CVII 40 And likewise caused them to erre Within the wildernesse. 1601 JONSON *Poetaster* I i, In no labyrinth can I safelier err, Than when, etc 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* (J), A storm of stokes errs about their temples, ears, and eyes

2 To go astray; to stray *from* (one's path or line of direction). Chiefly *fig* and now *arch*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 9517 Lewede men þat erre ful moche oute of the weye *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr* 17 Whoso myghte by þe grace of Godd go þis way he sulde noghte erre 1382 WYCLIF *Isa* liii 6 Alle wee as shep erreden *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* 330 (Add MS) Vayn, waveryng, and erryng fro the faithe 1552 *Bk Com Prayer, Gen Conf*, We haue erred and strayed from thy wayes, lyke loste shepe 1678 R BARCLAY *Apol Quakers* 15 He that Errs in the Entrance, is not so easily reduced again into the Right Way 1812 BYRON *Juan* II xciv, Probably it [a bird] might have err'd Upon its course 1832 J C HARE in *Philol Museum* I 645 Indeed in this, as in every other practical question, there are two extremes into which one may err 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* lxxiii, Nothing is that errs from law

b. To fail, miss, also, *To err from* (a mark or proposed end) to miss, fail to strike *rare.*

c 1430 LYDG *Bochas* II xxiii (1554) 60 a, Kynd in her forge list nothing to eire 1538 STARKEY *England* I i 19 Erryth not from the end 1703 POIL *Thebais* 772 On me, on me, let all thy fury fall, Nor err from me, since I deserve it all 1732 — *Ess Man* I 142 But errs not Nature from this gracious end, From burning suns when livid deaths descend 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* I xiii, The Arrows err not from their aim.

c ? quasi-*trans* (But perh *way* is the object of *leading*. 'I shall not err if thou lead the way') 1667 MILTON *P L* x 266, I shall not lag behinde, nor err The way, thou leading

3 To go wrong in judgement or opinion; to make mistakes, blunder. Of a formula, statement, etc To be incorrect

1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 473 3if þou telle hem [*sc.* dremys] þan mayst þou eire *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* III. 342 Petre suffride mekeli þat Poul snybbide him whanne he erride 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 9 b, Whan thy fiende erreth or mystaketh him agenst the 1552 ABP HAMILTON *Catech* (1884) 43 Quhasaever doutis or erris in the faith 1591 HARINGTON *Orl Fur* VII. l, By dreames, by oracles that never arres 1650 JER TAYLOR *Holy Living* (J), Possibly the man may err in his judgement of circumstances 1784 COWPER *Task* I 662 Fancy. Perhaps errs little, when she paints thee thus 1821 A T THOMSON *Lond Disp* (1818) 478 Both the above formulæ err in this particular 1856 SIR B BRODIE *Psychol Inq* I ii 42 It seems to me that the best writers have erred in considering the mind too abstractedly.

| b quasi-*trans.* with cognate object

1656 *Handsom Artif*, Those that are so subject to erre customary errors in greater matters 1659 BP GAUDEN *Tears Ch* 281 In this it seems to have erred a Catholick errour *Ibid.* 285 Not once erring so Catholick and great in errour. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart Hist* (ed. 2) 194 They erre as bad an errour as the Pelagians do

4. To go astray morally, to sin

c 1315 SHOREHAM 164 God wyste wel that man schold erry *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* x. 8 He suffirs wiecched men to erre in thoght & word & dede 1450-1530 *Myr ow Ladye* 2 They erre greatly that hastely say these holy houres, 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb) 109 The perels of hem that offendyn and erryn. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron* XXXIII 9 So Manasseh made Iudah, and the inhabitants of Ierusalem to erre 1645 WALLER *Poet Wks* (J), The Muses' friend.. With silent pity looks on all that err 1871 B TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I Prol, While Man's desires and aspirations stir He cannot choose but err

†**b** *trans (nonce-use.)* To make (a person) sin.

1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* I iv I ii, The Lord of lies tempts by covetousness, drunkenness, pleasure, pride, etc, errs, dejects, saves, kills some men

†**5** *trans.* To do (a thing) wrongly or sinfully, to make a mistake or commit a fault in. Chiefly *pass Obs*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* 497, I will amend þat I hafe erred 1340 — *Pr. Consc* 5733 For ilka thyng þat erred es Man ...ld be ledde To þe dome 1527 R THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy* (1589) 257 In this little Card I think nothing be erred touching the situation of the lande 1644 MILTON *Areop* (Arb) 79 To redresse willingly and speedily what hath bin err'd

†**Err,** *sb Obs* In 6 erre [f prec vb] An error, fault; also, erroneous belief, heresy.

1509 FISHER *Wks.* 1 260 A londe without erre *c* 1511 *1st Eng Bk Amer* (Arb) Introd. 30/2 They haue a great cure for they saye, etc

Errability (eărăbi·lĭti) [f ERRABLE: see -ITY] Liability to err.

1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr* II 18 How durst Church of England confess Errability and Fallibility? 1850 D THOMAS *Crisis of Being* VI 101 Errability is an attribute of our common nature

Errable (e·răb'l), *a arch rare* [f ERR *v* + -ABLE] Fallible, liable to err

1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure-footing* 217 Experience teaching that men are errable 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* IV (1721) 219 The punishment of Schismaticks, that are Deceivers from an errable Church, is unaccountable nonsense 1715 M DAVIES *Athen Brit* I Pref 8 Very errable and unimspir'd Penman *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts, Wks* (1726) I 604 Man is Errable 1741 BERKELEY *Let* 7 June Wks. 1871 IV. 272 We hold all mankind to be peccable and errable, even the Pope himself 1839 J ROGERS *Antipopopr* II ii. 116 Errable, liable to mistake

Hence †**Errableness,** *Obs*, liability to error

1653 W MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess* IV § 4 Considering the errableness of our judgments, when extended to foreign and remote subjects 1667 *Decay Chr Piety* XVII (1683) 355 The errableness of our nature. 1775 in ASH 1828 in WEBSTER, and in mod. Dicts.

Errable, -bull, obs forms of ERABLE

Errabund (e răbŭnd), *a* *rare*—[1] [ad. L *errābund-us* wandering to and fro, wandering about, f *errā-re* see ERR] Erratic, random

1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* Interch XIII (1848) 248 With your errabund guesses, veering to all points of the literary compass

Errancy (e rănsi) Also 7 errancie [f ERRANT *a.*, see -ANCY] The condition of erring or being in error

1621 W SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 161 In the Infancie, and as I may terme it, Errancie of the Church 1811 *Monthly Mag* XXXII 143 The more remarkable cases of credulity, superstition, errancy of idea, etc 1854 W WATERWORTH *Orig Anglicanism* 4 The Catholic Church denies the fact of the errancy of the Church 1864 *Ch & State Rev* No 26/2 Mr Gladstone's errancy has continued longer than that of any other politician.

Errand (e rănd) Forms 1-2 ærende, 3-5 ærnde, erende, ernde, errnde (*Orm.*), arunde, (3 earende, erinde, erd(e)ne), 4 arende, arnd, erned, 5 erunde, 4-6 erand(e, errande, (4 eraunt, -ond(e, herand(e, 5 -end, ardene, arend, eraunde, erdon, ernedde, erundi, herunde, heyrne, 6 haraunte, arande, arnede), 6-7 arrant(e, 7 arrand, -end, earrant, earande, 6-8 errant, (8 *dial* arnt), 4- errand. [OE *ǽrende* str neut, corresp to OS *ârundi*, OHG. *ârunti*, *ârunta*, *ârandi* (MHG *erende*), ON *eyrendi*, *orindi*, *erindi* neut. (Da *ærande*, *ærend*, Sw *ärende*) The ulterior etymology is obscure: the OS. and OHG forms seem to point to an OTeut. type **ârundjo-(m*, and the ON forms to **ârundjo-m* neither of which is easy to reconcile with the otherwise plausible (and generally accepted) connexion with Goth. *ârus*, ON *árr*, OS *êru*, OE *ár* messenger, if any relation exists, the *ai* of OTeut **airus* must be due to epenthesis]

†1 A message, a verbal communication to be repeated to a third party. *Obs*

*c*890 K ÆLFRED *Gæda* II ix, He his hlafordes ærende secgan sceolde *a*1000 *Guthlac* 696 (Gr) Bartholomeus aboden hæfde godes ærendu *c*1200 ORMIN *Ded* 159 Goddspell onn Ennglisch nemmnedd iss God errnde *c*1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 25 And seiden him þe erende *c*1325 *E E Allit. P* C 72 Now swete me þider swyftly & say me þis arende 1393 LANGL *P Pl* C XIV 41 The messager with his mouth telleþ His erande, and his lettere sheweþ *c*1440 *York Myst.* XX. 233 To þam youre herand for to say 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam* XI 5 So they tolde him [Saul] the Earande of the Men of Iabes 1571 CAMPION *Hist Irel* II IX (1633) 116 They pressed him sore with a trayterous errant, sent by his daughter the Lady of Slahe, to all his brethren. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I (Arb) 22 Tel your King, from me, this errand 1725 DE FOE *Voyaround World* (1840) 93 The second messenger came in, and delivered his part of the errand. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I IV. 153 Preachers of the Gospel were sent .. and the Errand was worthy of Him who sent them

b. In religious language A petition or prayer presented through another (the Virgin Mary)

*c*1200 *Trin Coll. Hom* 167 Ure lafdi Seinte Marie here ure arende to ure louerd ihesu crist *c*1440 *Bone Flor* 1857 Lady Mary free Here my errande, as thou well may *c*1460 *Emare* 8 Mary, hevyn qwene, Bere our arunde To thy sone. 1849-53 ROCK *Ch of Fathers* III. IX 341 The 'handmaid of the Lord' was looked upon as one among the appointed bearers of our errands unto heaven

2 A going with a message or a commission:

a In an elevated or dignified sense A mission, embassy, an expedition for a specific purpose. Now *arch*, *poet*, or *rhetorical*

*a*1000 *Andreas* 215 (Gr) Ne mæg þæs ærendes ylding wyrðan. 1065 *O. E Chron*, Hig lædgon ærende on hine to þam cyninge Eadwarde 1683 TEMPLE *Mem* Wks 1731 I 477, I never obey'd the King so unwillingly in my Life, both upon Account of an Errand so unnecessary, and, etc 1744 THOMSON *Summer* 526 Immortal forms, On gracious errands bent 1837 W IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II 257 They met the guide returning from his secret errand 1856 KANE *Arct Expl* II XXI. 207 The scene impressed my brother when he visited it on his errand of rescue

b. In mod colloquial language, *esp* : A short journey on which an inferior (*e g* a servant, a child) is sent to convey a message or perform some simple business on behalf of the sender Phrases, *to run* (*on*) *errands, to go* (*on*) *an errand*

1642 CHARLES I *Declar* 12 Aug 13 Attending the doores of both Houses to be employed in their errants 1859 DICKENS *T Two Cities* II i, He was never absent during business hours, unless upon an errand

c. Phrases, *A fool's errand* a profitless undertaking. † *A sleeveless errand*. see SLEEVELESS

1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest cr* I (1721) 20 Did not the Pope send all the Princes of Christendom upon a Fool's Errand, to gain the Holy Land? 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* VIII, The doctor's come on a fool's errand. 1884 *Century Mag* Nov. 59/1 He was only going on a fool's errand again

3 The business on which one is sent; in wider sense, the object of a journey, a purpose, intention

*a*1225 *Ancr R* 246 Clene bone cumeð in biuoren Almihti God, & deð þe erinde wel *c*1250 *Gen & Ex* 1402 Eliezer tolde hem And for quat erdene he ðider nam *c*1340 *Gaw & Gr Knt.* 257 To wone any quyle in þis won, hit watz not myn erinde. *a*1400 *Cov Myst* (1841) 282, I come ageyn Fulleche myn Erdon for to spede *c*1400 *Destr Troy* 522 The woman vnder shadow of shame shewid forth hir ernd. 1432-50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I 243 To exercise theire causes and erneddes 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 263/4 Gotaid for certeyne necessitees and erandes retorned into placence 1484 *Paston Lett.* No. 881 III 314 Your sunne dede hese heyrne ryght wele as ye shal her aftyr this 1598 YONG *Diana* 24, I tooke out before me a few goates because I would not goe without some errant 1609 SKENE *Reg Maj* 179 Commissions of Justitiarie, suld nocht be granted for langer space nor the earand in hand may be conveniently perfited 1610 T LORKIN in Ellis *Orig Lett* II 251 III 221 The chief errand of my last Letters was to let you understand of our safe comming hither 1699 BENTLEY *Phal* 70 He had another errant to Persia, than buying of Slaves 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul* Rom 1.9 The errand which brought him to Jerusalem 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* I 3 This errand was distasteful

4 *To make an errand*· a (cf 2) to make a short journey; b. (cf 3) to find a pretence for going

*c*1400 *Rom Rose* 2513 If thou any errand mightest make Thider, for thy loves sake 1491 *Act 7 Hen VII*, c 22 Preamb, Y made myn erand unto you for seyng of evydence. 1549 EDWARD VI *Jrnl* in *Rem* (1857-8) 249 Guidotty made divers haraunts from the constable of Fraunce to make peace with us 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 729 (R) He himself made an errand home to fetch such things as he lacked 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurditie* 13 Women will not stick to make an errant ouer the way 1850 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C* XXVII, Tom after vainly waiting for him to come out, determined, at last, to make an errand in

5 *attrib* and *Comb*, as *errand-bearer*, *-bringer*, *-carl*, *-goer*, *-porter*, *errand-bearing* adj ; also, † **errandebere**, ME, = *errand-bearer* ; **errand-boy**, a boy kept to run on errands, so **errand-lad**; † **erendes-man**, ME, an ambassador; **errand-making** *a*, that finds an excuse for accosting or intruding upon a person Also ERENDRAKE.

*a*1225 *Ancr R.* 60 þe lihteie is ase *erindebere [*C* erende beorere] of þe lihteheorte *a*1300 *Cursor M* 3226 (Cott) Apon his kne he did him suere þat he suld be lel errand beier *x*3 *Interloc. Poem* in *Rel. Ant* I 146 Thu salt be my herand-bere 1815 TWEDDELL *Remains* LXVIII 300 (Jod) Savoyard [a term] for chimney-sweeper and *errand-boy at Paris 1838 DICKENS *O Twist* X, The tradesman leaves his counter the errand boy his parcels, the schoolboy his marbles 1879 'E GARRETT' (Mrs Mayo) *House by Wks* I 66, I will send the errand boy with thee to carry a note 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom Rep* I IV 235 The Consuls ordered that *Errand bringer of theirs to be driven away ignominously 1810 *Edin Rev* XV 342 Who employs the drivers of *errand carts to distribute them indiscriminately to travellers 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr* I V, He was *errand-goer by appointment to the house at the corner. 1887 *Pall Mall G* 29 June 13/2 Here, too, were *errand lads, shop lads, clerks 1599 *Warn Faire Wom* I 355 These *errand-making gallants are good men, That cannot pass, and see a woman sit But they will find a 'scuse to stand and prate *c*1205 LAY 24862 Nah na man demen *erendes-mon [*c* 1275 herendrake] to dæðen 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Midl* XXII, A tattered cadie, or *errand-porter exclaimed in a strong north-country tone

Hence † **Errandeer** [+ -EER] (see quot) **Errander** [+ -ER[1]] *rare*. One who goes on an errand. **Errandry** [+ -RY] = ERRAND

1736 BAILEY, *Errandeer*, a scout at Oxford 1883 G STEPHENS *Bugge's N Mythol.* 41 A shrub forgotten by the erranders 1834 DISRAELI *Rev Epick* I XXXI 44 Swift Tomorrow [is] but a tuant hind, That lags upon a graceless errandry

Errant (e rănt), *a* (*sb*). Also 4-5 erraunt(e, errawnt(e, 7 errand. See also ARRANT [a Fr *errant*, originally two distinct words, which, however, were to some extent confused in Fr In the senses represented by branch I it is pr. pple of OF *errer* (pr. t *oirre*), also written *esrer*, earlier *edrer*·—vulgar L *iterāre* (=literary late L *itinerāre*, *-āri*) to journey, travel, f *iter* journey In the senses represented by branch III it is ad L *errant-em* pr pple. of *errāre* (Fr *errer*, of learned origin) to stray, wander, ERR The primary notion in branch II is uncertain, it seems natural to interpret *thief errant* as 'vagrant' thief, and so to refer it to *errare*; but if Romanic scholars be right in referring *juif errant* (see 3) to *iterāre*, this derivation may be correct here; or perh the two words were already confused when the phrase arose]

I Itinerant, travelling

A *adj*

1 [after Fr. *chevalier errant*, cf. 'ensemble oirrent li chevalier' quoted in Godef] Said of knights who travelled about in quest of adventure. See KNIGHT-ERRANT.

[*c*1340 *Gaw & Gr Knt* 810 Knyȝt erraunt] 1470 MALORY *Arthur* IV XII 134 Here maye ye see what auentures befallen oftyme of erraunte knyghtes 1596 SPENSER *F. Q* V VI 6 Now she deuiz'd, amongst the warlike rout to seeke her errant Knight. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* III V, I have read the tales of errant Knighthood 1663 BUTLER *Hud* I I 21 Chief of Domestick Knights and Errant, Either for Chartel or for Warrant 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* I X, He journey'd like errant knight the while

b. *transf* (often as pr. pple) Travelling, roaming (in quest of adventure, or like a knight-errant). *poet.* or quasi-*arch*

?*a*1634 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Ball* IV, We bee no Ladies errant 1805 WORDSW *Prelude* III (1850) 466 Boys and youths Forsook their homes errant in the quest Of Patron. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* II V III (1849) 256 Errant for geste and enterprise. 1858 MRS OLIPHANT *Laird of Norlaw* I 289 Thinking of that ship, or of the sons of other mothers who were errant in her 1858 *Sat Rev* V 61/2 That same lady errant who, etc

c. That is in the spirit of a knight-errant, also, with notion of 9, erratic, 'quixotic'

1822 B CORNWALL *Ep to Sir T Lawrence* in *Misc Poems*, With pleasure which rewards mine errant pains 1874 T HARDY *Madding Crowd* I XXVIII 306 Her temerity in such an errant undertaking

† 2 *Pawn errant* [OF *paonnet errant* (*Rom Rose*)]. in chess, a travelling pawn, one that has been advanced from its original square

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 661 Fortune seyde 'mate' in mid pointe of the chekkere With a powne errauntt

† 3 *Errant Jew* [Fr *juif errant*]. the 'Wandering Jew', in quot *transf*

?*a*1400 *Morte Arth* 2895 Thus es þe geante for-juste, that errawnte Iewe

† 4. In the designations of certain English legal functionaries: **bailiff-errant** (see BAILIFF 4) [AF *bailif errant*, 14 Edw III, st 1 c 9]; **justice-errant** [AF. *justice-erraunt*, Britton *c* 1290, in Anglo-Lat. always *justiciarius itinerans*], a justice who travels on circuit

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron* (1811) 3 Our lord the Kynge shall not assigne Justicis wythin the cite other than Justicis erraunts to the tour of London, etc 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 105 a, The original and the processe were sente beefore Justices errantes, where the parties came. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 141 Justices that goe circuit, and Bailiffes at large are therefore called Justices Errants and Bailiffes Errants.

5 Said *gen* of itinerant functionaries, offices, or jurisdictions

1638 *Penit Conf* IX (1657) 292 Whether every errant Priest is so furnished, that comes unto them in that name? 1874 HELPS *Soc Press* IV 60 All the functionaries of government were more errant 1887 GORE in *Expositor* June 417 We find side by side with the local ministry of Bishops and Deacons, a still general or errant ministry.

B *sb* A knight-errant, one who travels in the manner or spirit of a knight-errant

*a*1643 W CARTWRIGHT *Lady Errant* IV 1 (1651) 50 Truth is the essence of our Order, we Who are errants cannot deceive and be 1689 EVELYN *Mem* (1857) III 309 Isaac [Vossius] was invited thither [to Sweden] by the heroic and royal errant 1811 SHELLEY in Hogg *Life* I 414 If we were errants, you should have the tilting all to yourself.

II. In senses of ARRANT 2-6

† 6 In phrase *thief errant*, *errant* (*arrant*) *thief*. in Chaucer, the leader of a band of robbers; subsequently, a notorious, 'common' thief. *Obs.* exc in form ARRANT

c 1386-1822 [See ARRANT 2]

† 7. Used as an intensive with sbs. of reproachful sense· Thoroughgoing, 'unmitigated'. see ARRANT 3, 3 b

1393-1538 [see ARRANT 3]. 1619 W WHATELY *God's Husb* 1, (1622) 76 Thou art an errand grosse hypocrite. 1719 [see ARRANT 3] *a*1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk Buckhm) *Wks* (1753) II 231 Doing a thing in one Parliament, and ordering it to be no precedent to another, is an errant bull 1776 [see ARRANT 3 b] 1840 SMART says that *errant* is 'often wrongly used for *arrant*'

† 8 Without opprobrious sense· Thorough, downright, absolute, unquestionable. *Obs*

1644 MILTON *Areop* (Arb) 63 Protestants and professors, who live and dye in as errant and implicit faith, as any lay Papist of Loretto *c* 1698 LOCKE *Cond Underst.* (1781) 20 A country gentleman who can away with no company whose discourse goes beyond what claret and dissoluteness inspire To such a one truly an ordinary coffee-house gleaner is an errant statesman 1703 MRS CENTLIVRE *Love's Contriv* V, I shall become as errant a husband as you'd wish 1710 CROMWELL *Let.* 5 Nov in *Pope's Wks.* V 99 He is so errant a whig, that he strains even beyond his author, in his passion for liberty.

† b as *pred.* ? Unquestionable

1653 HALES *Brevis Disq* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 333 Unless we take that for errant which is in question Whether the Pope be the infallible Judg of Controversies

III Straying, wandering, erring.

9 Astray, wandering, roving; straying from the proper course or place, having no fixed course. (In first quot used as a mere pple)

14 *Circumcision* in *Tyndale's Vis.* (1843) 97 To bryng the lost schepe ageyn That was erraunt ydyl and in vayne 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* III. VIII 6 A shady glade to her revealed By errant Sprights, but from all men concealed 1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr* I III 9 As knots Infect the sound Pine, and diuerts his Graine Tortiue and erant from his course of growth. *a*1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk Buckhm) *Wks* (1753) II 7 The Lord Rochester at the place appointed, who . brought an errant life-guard man 1828 SCOTT *F. M Perth* XIX, When he has seen the errant damsel safe home, it will be time enough to claim his reward 1861 TEMPLE & TREVOR *Tannhäuser* 21 With errant foot He wander'd on to Hörsel 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr* II VI, With an errant motion of his hands as if he could have torn himself

† b Said of the planets (L *stellæ errantes* = Gr. *ἀστέρες πλανῆται*) as opposed to the fixed stars *Obs*

1616 R. C *Times' Whis.* 146 Astronomers that can foretell eventes By errant planettes & by fixèd starres 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* IV XII. 210 There are just seven Planets or errant Starres in the lower orbs of heaven. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks 1878 I. 17 Tis but her Errant motion, Hee, the Same Light, to the world [1860 EMERSON *Cond Life* VIII Wks. (Bohn) II 428 He heard a voice none else could hear From centred and from errant sphere]

† c In the classification of diseases; = ERRATIC. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. I. I. II, Diseases Errant, Fixed, Simple, etc

10. Erring in opinion, conduct, etc; deviating from the correct standard

1609 G CHAPMAN *Ind Learn* in Full *S P. Jas I* (1848) 253 Skill, that doth produce But teames and tongues, and parioning of arte, Without that powre to rule the errant part. 1676 EVELYN *Diary* 6 Sept, The famous beauty and errant lady the Dutchesse of Mazarine 1881 G F WATTS in *19th Cent* Mar 452 Correcting errant taste in dress 1883 *Brit. Q Rev* July 4 To counteract an errant condition by another condition which is itself errant.

b. Used as *sb. rare*

1839 J ROGERS *Antipopopr.* VI 219 Oh lunacy, insanity, madness .Oh papal errant, how great is your error! how ridiculous your creed!

Errant, *v nonce-wd.* [f. prec.] *intr.* To travel abroad (like a knight errant)

1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl* 14 Nov., The British soldier has the advantage of erranting for his service. He seeks his glory abroad

Erranteer, var of ERRANDEER.

1736 in BAILEY

† **Errantic,** *a Obs* [f ERRANT *a.* + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, knights errant. So **Errantical** *a*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* III. II 73 Presented ten thousand whirlygigs, Windmils, and Tuine pikes to his errantick soule *Ibid* IV XXV. 283 They have been rid many hundred of [illegible] 1672 SHELTON *Quix.* I. I VII 47 [illegible] Knight ought to bee againe renewed. 1654 [illegible] VIII. 29 For Sancho having now two capacities, the one personall, and the other Squire errantically, etc *Ibid.* II. V. 57 For the Don sets her out in her erranticall titles

Errantly (e·răntli), *adv* [f. ERRANT *a* + -LY².] Wanderingly, at random; without definite purpose.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res.* (1858) 168 Into how many strange shapes, of Superstition and Fanaticism, does it not tentatively and errantly cast itself. 1859 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XI. 349 The images flit so errantly and transiently

Errantness. *rare*⁻⁰. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or fact of being errant.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Errantness*, wandering faculty

Errantry (e·răntri) [f. ERRANT + -RY] The condition of being errant; the condition of a knight-errant; conduct or notions characteristic of a knight-errant. See also KNIGHT-ERRANTRY.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* I. I. 2 As appeares by his Errantry, which is but a neater word for wandring 1661 K W. *Conf Charac.* (1860) 20 He sends so many St Georges to an eternal errantry never to returne to his burnt bottome th pocked. 1733 FIELDING *Quix.* I. V, I should not have followed his errantries so long 1825 A W FONBLANQUE in *West Review* IV. 398 Sheridan's part in this affray was considered by the shrewder observers as a ridiculous piece of errantry 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* Pref. 35 On the return home from their errantries.

† **Errantship.** *Obs.* (*nonce-wd.*) [f ERRANT *sb.* + -SHIP] The personality of a (knight-) errant

1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* IV. XIX. 265 When Maritornes and his Errant-ship were imbracing.

Errata: see ERRATUM.

† **Errat(e.** *Obs.* Anglicized f. ERRATUM.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) Introd 12 For what young man when he cometh to more ripenes of yeres doth not amend and change into better, his old errates and wanton actes. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit Ess* Pref B IV. b, Verses with sundry Errats are distended.

Erratic (eræ·tik), *a.* and *sb* Forms. 4 erratike, -tyk, 6 erratik, -tycke, 7 erratique, 7–8 erratick(e, 6– erratic. [ad. L *errātic-us*, f. *errāre* to wander, ERR. Cf Fr. *erratique*]

A Wandering; prone to wander.

1. First used in certain special applications:

† a *Erratic star.* a planet *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V 1824 He saw with full avisement The erratike sterres, herkening armonie. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr Sowle* V 1. 70 The seuene name couthe planetes, that ben cleped of clerkes sterres erratiks. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* VI. (1873) 47 Cosmaghiaphie sal declair the mouyng of the sternis fixt, and sternis erratic. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist Philos.* (1701) 287/2 The Erratick [stars] are seven. 1774 J BRYANT *Mythol.* II 32 If these stones related to the seven erratic bodies in our spheres [i e. the planets]

b. Said of pains, or diseases which are not fixed, but move from one part to another, as gout, rheumatism, etc.

1547 BOORDE *Brev Health* CXLVIII 54 The Erratycke and commyxt fever 1651 BIGGS *New Disp* 178 Materiall cause of all erratick pains 1725 N ROBINSON *Th Physick.* 154 Costiveness, succeeded with a slow Erratic Fever 1748 tr *Vegetius' Distemp Horses* 12 This Ailment, because it is erratick, all of a sudden removes to the other foot.

† c. *Erratic Poppy*: transl. L *papaver erraticum* (Pliny), identified by Eng. writers with the Wild or Corn Poppy (*Papaver Rhœas*)

1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim. & Min* 193 Endive, roses, and erratick poppies. 1672 JORDAN *London Triumph.* in Heath *Grocers' Comp* (1869) 494 A wreath about her head, consisting of variety of grain . intermingled with . erratick Poppies

† 2. Wandering from place to place; vagrant; nomadic. *Obs*; shading off into 4.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Erratique*, that wanders or creeps this way and that way 1725 POPE *Odyss* XII. 74 Through the vast waves the dreadful wonders move, Hence named Erratic by the gods above. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 141 P 10 When fortune did not favour my erratick industry, I gleaned jests at home 1757 BURKE *Abridgm Eng Hist* Wks X 539 His erratick justice [when the courts travelled with the kings] must have been productive of infinite inconvenience to the litigants 1808 PIKE *Sources Missis* II 175 Those savages although erratic must remain long enough in one position to cultivate this grain 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort* Introd., No entreaty could induce him to alter his erratic way of life. 1826 G S. FABER *Orig Pagan Idol* II 220 At this period Delos was supposed to have floated in an erratic state on the surface of the waters

b *Biol.*

1857 WOOD *Com Obj. Sea shore* 99 They are rather migratory in their habits, but not erratic, for they seem to go over the same course week after week. 1871 T. R JONES *Anim. Kingd* (ed 4) 286 The first period of their existence, during which they lead an erratic life, then closes.

3. *Erratic blocks, boulders,* in *Geol*: stray masses of rock, foreign to the surrounding strata, that have been transported from their original site, apparently by glacial action.

a 1828 W PHILLIPS *Treat Geol.* (Humble), The magnitude of the transported rocks is such as to deserve the name of erratic blocks 1849 MURCHISON *Silur* I (1867) 19 To the unskilled eye Russia presents only monotonous undulations, chiefly covered by mud, sand, and erratic blocks 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec* XII (1873) 440 Erratic boulders and scored rocks plainly reveal a former cold period 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc* (ed 6) I. VIII 270 We crossed Creag Dhubh, and examined the erratic blocks upon its sides

4. Irregular or uncertain in movement; having no fixed course

1841 CATLIN *N Amer Ind* (1844) II XLVI 97 My erratic wanderings 1854 MOSLEY *Astron* LXVIII (ed 4) 218 The attraction of Jupiter upon this erratic comet 1879 G W CABLE *Old Creole Days* 150 Short remnants of the wind now and then came down the narrow street in erratic puffs

5 Irregular or eccentric in conduct, habit, or opinion.

1841 DISRAELI *Amen. Lit* (1867) 623 The genius of Dee was as erratic as the course of life he shortly fell into 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond* 23 To gather up those erratic spirits that now stand aloof from any religious school. 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* I 17 He did not appear at luncheon, but he is always erratic

B. *sb.*

1. An erratic person: † a. A vagabond (*obs*) b One who is eccentric in modes of action, etc

1623 COCKERAM, *Erraticke*, a Rogue 1669 GALE *Crt Gentiles* I II. III 35 Euripides calls the Bacchic Priests Erratics, or wanderers. 1816 G S FABER *Orig Pagan Idol.* III. 310 The canonized erratic vouchsafed to inform Isadmer that he disapproved of returning to his old station. 1835 *Fraser's Mag* XII 274 It is only by following the erratics through their concentric courses that we can trace out the manifold ways and views of man

† 2 An erratic star, a planet *Obs. rare.*

1714 DERHAM *Astro-Theol* II II (1769) 74 Our Sun doth [warm] the erratics encompassing it.

3. *Geol* An erratic block.

1849 MURCHISON *Silur* XX 505 The huge erratics of the later cold period. 1882 DAWKINS in *Nature* XXVI 436 Icebergs, melting as they passed southwards, deposited erratics

b. *Comb.*

1881 G. M DAWSON in *Nature* XXIII. 281 The drift-covered and erratic strewn character of the country.

Erratical (eræ·tikăl), *a* & *sb.* [f prec. + -AL] 1. Wandering

1620 BP HALL *Hon. Mar Clergy* 200 This man's wit wanders with his erraticall synode. 1646 J. MAINE *Agst False Proph* 31 Those erraticall, uncertain, wandring night-fires which shine only to lead Travellers out of the way 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV II 20 The Midianites especially led erraticall lives 1721 1800 in BAILEY

2. † a. Deviating from a given type. b. Guided by no rule, capricious, irregular, strange

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* II VI 95 And therefore come not forth in generations erraticall, or different from each other. 1698 W. CHILCOT *Evil Thoughts* IV (1851) 48 Unhappy conjunctions oftentimes prove the consequence of such erratical motions. 1854 RUSKIN *Two Paths* II 70 And enough bad teaching, to bring out very erratical results.

† B *sb.* = ERRATIC B. 2 *Obs*

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol* CLXXV 796 Were the scurvy position of ♄ in ♋ seconded with other malignant postures of the Erraticals.

Hence **Erratically** *adv.*, in an erratic manner, irregularly, capriciously **Erraticalness.**

1623 M RIDLEY *Magn Bodies* 99 Varieth their direction diversely, and erratically 1775 in ASH. 1861 WILSON & GEIKIE *Mem E Forbes* XII. 427 The remainder of this year was spent somewhat erratically 1862 LYTTON *Str Story* I 166 The needle stirred, indeed, but erratically 1884 H STURMLY *Truyelist's Indispens Ann* 12 The machine is made to steer very erratically. 1730 6 BAILEY (folio), *Erratualness*, wandring faculty

† **Erratile,** *a. Obs rare.* [ad L *errātilis*, f. *errāre*] a. Of a star Wandering b. Erroneous, mistaken

1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 66 To. note all the stars (both fixed and erratile) under which one is born, and that without any errour or erratile apprehension in himself

† **Erration.** *Obs*⁻⁰ [ad. L. *errātiōn-em*, n of action f *errāre* to wander.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Erration*, a wandring to and fro. 1730 6 in BAILEY (folio). 1832 in WEBSTER.

Erratum (erē·tŭm) Pl. **errata.** [a L. *errātum*, neut pa pple of *errāre*: see ERR]

1 An error in writing or printing; *chiefly*, an error noted in a list of corrections attached to a printed book

1589 *Marprel Epit* G b, Errata, or faults escaped 1632 QUARLES *Div Fancies* IV XXXV. (1660) 151 The World's a Book 'Tis falsly printed, though divinely penn'd, And all th' Errata will appear at th' end. 1691 NORRIS *Pract Disc* 247 God upon a Solemn Review of his Works found not one Erratum in the whole Book of Nature 1714 *Spect* No 579 P 1 The Company of Stationers made a very remarkable Erratum or Blunder in one of their Editions [of the Bible] 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess Waters* I Pref, The long Catalogue of errata that disfigures this work. c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* II 234 An erratum to a volume. 1824 J JOHNSON *Typogr* II. VI 142 The errata are put immediately before the body of the work, or at the end of it 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I. p VII, I have inserted as corrections under the head of errata.

b *transf.*

1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I 26 This I therefore reckon one of the first errata of my life.

¶ 2 a. Like other plurals in *-a*, *errata* often appears in 17–18th c. with the addition of *-'s* or *-es* without alteration of sense. b At the same period, *errata* occurs as a *sing.*, = 'list of errata', and in that sense takes *-es* in *pl.*

a 1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac* XI, Hee's a page Fill'd with Errata's of the present age 1678 *Yng Man's Call* 53 Look back upon time past that the former errata's and miscarriages of life may be henceforth corrected. 1727 SWIFT *Further Acc E Cutlr*, Resolved, That a number of effective errata's be raised out of Pope's Homer

b 1635 T LAMBARDE *To Rdr* in *W Lambarde's Archeion*, Those that swallow the Errours for Errataes 1650 EARL MONM tr *Senault's Man become Guilty* A 4 a, I have made an Amends by printing an Errata. 1659 HEYLIN *Examen Hist* II 150 Such Misnomers are so frequent in him, as might make a sufficient Errata at the end of his History 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 105 The Errataes at the end of books.

3 *attrib* in pl.

a 1852 MOORE *Devil among Schol* 35 In whom the dear errata column Is the best page in all the volume!

Erraunt, obs. form of ERRANT

Erre, var. of ARR, *Obs*, wound, scar

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XXXVII 5 Myn erres . þat is þe wondes of my synnes *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 265 Shewing his woundes erres 1562 BULLEYN *Bk Simples* 14 a, Anoint the faces of children, that haue the small Pockes, when the said Pockes be ripe, to kepe them from pittes or eries.

Erre, var. of IRRE, *Obs*, wrath!.

c 1450 MYRC 1225 Hast thow had enuye and erre To hym that was thyn ouer herre

Erred (ə·rd), *ppl. a rare.* [f ERR + -ED¹.] Used erroneously, misapplied

1602 WARNER *Alb Eng.* IX XLIX (1612) 226 Catholiques (that erred name doth please the Papists).

† **Erres.** *Obs pl* [a OF. *erres* pl. see ARLES] Earnest-money; an earnest

c 1425 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 217 To bye hys chaffare þe child payed erres.

† **Errevous,** *a Obs rare*⁻¹ [f. *erre*, IRRE, anger, after *plenievous, bountevous*, etc] Wrathful

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Prim* 84 Alle his angre and his errevous [*printed* errenous] talent Refraynede he

Errhine (e·rain), *sb* (and *a*) *Med* Also 7 errhin [ad mod L *errhīnum*, ad Gr ἔρριν-ον, f ἐν in + ῥὶν nostril. Cf Fr. *errhin* adj.]

1 'A medicine which when applied to the mucous membrane of the nose increases the natural secretions and produces sneezing' (*Syd Soc Lex*)

1626 BACON *Sylva* 1632 § 838 Powders (which the Physitians call Errhines) put into the Nose, draw Flegme, and water from the Head 1634 T JOHNSON tr *Parey's Chirurg* XXVI XXXV (1678) 654 Drie Errhines are to be blown into the nose with a pipe or quill 1710 T FULLER *Pharm. Extemp* 151 Errhines are to be us'd cheefly in the Morning 1875 H WOOD *Therap* (1879) 557

† 2 A plug of lint steeped in such a medicine for insertion in the nose *Obs*

[1611 COTGR, *Errhine*, a tent-like medicine applyed vnto, or put into, the nose, etc] 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny, Explan. Words of Art*, Errhines be deuises made like tents, sharper at one end than the other, to bee put vp into the nose 1758 J S *Le Dran's Observ Surg.* (1771) 149, I hooked it with an Errhine, and divided the Skin with a Bistoury

3 as *adj.* Having the action of an errhine (*Syd Soc Lex*)

1876 HARLEY *Mat Med* 380 Externally it is rubefacient and errhine

Erring (5 rin), *vbl. sb* [f. ERR + -ING¹] The action of the verb ERR, † an instance of the same, a fault

1483 *Cath. Angl* 117 An Errynge, *erratus, error.* 1649 H LAWRENCE *Some Consid* 38 Two sorts of errings 1654 E JOHNSON *Wond-working. Provid* 175 Yet have they their errings as well as others 1699 POMFRET *Love Triumph. over Reason*, There's no erring twice in Love and War 1727 HARTE *To Pr Orange* (R), Isis, whose erring on the modest side Th' unkind and ignorant mistake for pride

Erring (5 rin), *ppl a* [f ERR *v* + -ING²] That errs in senses of the vb: † wandering, roaming (*obs*), deviating from the right or intended course, missing the mark; that is in error, or commits errors in opinion or conduct.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XIII 1 Delite of synn egges errand men to ween God noght to be *c* 1400 *Lay Folks Mass-bk* App. V 394 As an Errynge pylgrym in the seruyse of the myghty and diedful god of loue, how many perylous passages and wayes that I ha passyd by 1602 SHAKS *Ham* I. I 154 Th' extrauagant, and erring Spirit, hyes To his Confine 1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* Pref 14 This Ship was intercepted by an English erring

Captaine 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* III xlii 319 Danger may arise to Religion, by the Subjects tolerating of an Erring Prince, etc 1697 Dryden *Eneid* (T), He all those erring parts described so well, That Theseus conquer'd, and the monster fell 1715-20 Pope *Iliad* v 24 His sounding spear, Which spent in empty air its erring force 1836 J Gilbert *Chr Atonem* II (1852) 39 Still to erring, wilful man, the way to life is strait 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) I 173 The erring act which is done without knowledge is one in ignorance

†b. *Erring star* = planet. *Obs.*

c 1449 Pecock *Repr* v 1 480 Erring sterris. 1647 H More *Song of Soul* II III. III xv, So doth the Earth one of the erring Seven Wheel round the fixèd sunne 1697 Dryden *Virg* (J), Fix'd and erring stars dispose their influence

Erringly (ē rĭŋlĭ), *adv* [f prec + -LY².] In an erring manner, in the senses of the verb

1815 Wordsw *Wh Doe* Ded, He serves the Muses erringly and ill, Whose aim is pleasure light and fugitive 1835 *New Monthly Mag* XLIV 69 That army, like a rudderless bark, floats erringly 1841 D'Israeli *Amen Lit.* (1867) 131 A standard from which the prevalent style of its contemporaries has erringly diverged

Errriwig, -wiggle, dial form of Earwig *sb*

1830 Forby *Norf & Suffolk Voc* 106 *Errrwiggle*, an earwig 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh Word-bk.* 134 Looks like a throttled errrwig.

Erroneo·sity. ? *nonce-wd* [f Erroneous, after the analogy of *curiosity*, etc] = Erroneousness

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 501 All his opinions were founded on 'erroneosity'.

Erroneous (erō·nĭəs). Forms: 4-7 erronious(e, 5-6 erronyous(e, (5 arronious, eronyous, 6 erreoneous, ironyos, 7 erroneus), 4- erroneous [? ad OF *erroneus*, f L. *errōneus* (whence mod F *erroné*) vagrant, wandering (post-class. also 'erroneous'), f *errōn-em* vagabond, f. *errāre* to wander: see -ous.]

†1. Wandering, roving; moving aimlessly, vagrant Also quasi-*adv* *Obs*

1460 Capgrave *Chron* 252 The bischoppis opened no mouth to berk ageyn these erroneous doggis. 1667 Milton *P L* VII 20 On th' Aleian Field I fall Erroneous, there to wander and forlorne 1704 Newton *Optics* (1721) 91 This Circle, by being placed here, stopped much of the Erroneous Light *a* 1777 Fawkes tr *Halley's Eulogy on Newton*, With what proportion'd force The Moon impels, erroneous in her course, The refluent main

†b Straying from the proper course *Obs rare*

1731 Arbuthnot *Aliments* 165 An erroneous Circulation (that is, when the Blood strays into the Vessels destin'd to carry Serum or Lymph)

†2 Straying from the path of right or virtue, morally faulty, criminal. *Obs.* or *arch*

1593 Shaks 3 *Hen. VI*, II. v 90 What Stragems? how fell? how Butcherly? Erreoneous, mutinous, and vnnaturall. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 55 The Prophet used to lay this stone on the shoulders of the erronious 1777 Dodd in Boswell *Johnson* (1848) 542 My life for some few unhappy years has been dreadfully erroneous. *a* 1797 H Walpole *Mem Geo II* (1845) I VII 95 The probability was, that himself had been erroneous 1819 Byron *Juan* III. XII, Shut The book which treats of this erroneous pair

†3. Straying from the ways of wisdom or prudence; under the influence of error, misguided *Obs.* or *arch*

1512 *Act* 4 *Hen VIII*, c 19 Preamble, The said Frensche kyng abydyng in his erronyous mynde 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 55 He sleeth by confessyon the wormes of the scrupulous and erronyous conscience 1594 Shaks *Rich III*, I IV 200 Erroneous Vassals 1640 *Lond Petit* in Rushw *Hist Coll* (1692) I. 94 The great encrease of Ignorant and Erroneous Men in the Ministry 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr* II 64 *marg*, 'Tis difficult getting of good Doctrine in erroneous Times 1685 Baxter *Paraphr N T.* (1701) Matt VI 22 If thy judgment then be blind which must guide thee, what a miserable erroneous wretch wilt thou be. 1759 Goldsmith *Miscell Wks* (1837) III 246 Leibnitz being very erroneous himself, cannot be expected to have bequeathed precision to his followers 1775 Johnson *Tax no Tyr* 87 That erroneous clemency 1810 Crabbe *Borough* xx, And should have strengthened an erroneous heart. 1829 Southey *Sir T More* I 133 He who shows himself grievously erroneous upon one important point must look to have his opinions properly distrusted upon others *absol*

1601 Cornwallyes *Ess* II xxix. (1631) 42 He will never instruct the erroneous for a frowning reply qualles him 1649 *Alcoran* 188 God prolongeth the life of the erroneous.

4 Of doctrines, opinions, statements, etc Containing errors; of the nature of error; incorrect, mistaken, wrong

c 1400 *Test Love* I 277/2 See ye not everie wight that to these erronious opinions were assentaunt 1494 Fabyan *Chron* VII 539 [The] erronyouse opynyons of yᵉ sayd heresy [Wyclif's] *c* 1530 More *Answ Frith* Wks (1557) 833/1 A letter of sir Thomas More knight impugning the erroniouse wryting of John Frith agaynst the blessed sacrament of the aulter 1556 *Chron Gr. Friars* (1852) 63 What an ironyos oppynyone is this unto the leye pepulle 1667 Milton *P L* X 969 How little weight my words with thee can find, Found so erroneous 1711 J. Greenwood *Eng Gram* 246 Mr Ray says this spelling is erroneous and that *flood* and *blood* ought to be written *flud*, *blud* 1757 Burke *Abridgm Eng Hist* Wks (1842) II 529 His astronomy is imperfect and grossly erroneous 1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* II 2 But modern chemistry has shown that this was an erroneous supposition. 1845 Budd *Dis Liver* 53 The erroneous impression that abscesses exist in the liver only.

b Of a legal proceeding: Faulty in law, irregular; chiefly, vitiated by 'error' in the technical sense see Error 4 c.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c 59 Preamble, For so muche as the same utlagaries is arronious 1601-2 Fulbecke *1st Pt Parall* 58 Otherwise the iudgment is erroneous 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) V 109 The same lands were granted to two different persons, which was repugnant and erroneous 1848 Wharton *Law Lex* 226/2 Any matter appearing on the face of the record, which shews the judgment to be erroneous

Erroneously (erō·u nĭəslĭ), *adv.* [f. Erroneous + -LY².] In an erroneous manner: †a. In an erratic or wandering manner b. In a misguided manner, under the influence of error. c. Otherwise than is the fact; incorrectly

a 1528 Roy *Sat* (1845) 111 We wander in darcknes With out light erroniously. 1575 Gascoigne *Flowres* (Arb) 52 Erroniously I wandred in the Laborinth of Loue.

b 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen VIII*, c. 19 Preamble, Erronyously defendyng and maynteynyng his said obstynate opynyons 1655 Fuller *Ch-Hist* I 2 They who erroneously conceive one God too little, will find two too many 1726-7 Swift *Gulliver* (J), I conceived it, perhaps, erroneously, rather to be rigorous than gentle. 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng* IV 330 They erroneously imagined that there was an exact analogy between, etc

c 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II xliv 203 This flowre is called Affodillus but very erroniously 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* III xviii 153 If vision receive its objects erroneously, [it is called] Hallucination 1675 Ogilby *Brit* 17 It is computed, but erroneously, mid-way between Durham and Newcastle 1751 Johnson *Idler* No 100 ¶ 1 Which produce very mischievous mistakes when they are erroneously interpreted 1879 J Grant in *Cassell's Techn Educ* IV 382/2 Hitherto been set down most erroneously in all maps

Erroneousness (erō·u nĭəsnes). [f as prec. + -NESS] The quality of being erroneous

1624 A Wotton *Runne from Rome* 68, I haue alreadie discouered and proued the erroneousnesse of the faith of that Church 1748 Hartley *Observ Man* I III 391 The Erroneousness of the Judgment in Children and Idiots 1818 Hallam *Mid Ages* (1872) III 299 The erroneousness of this religion 1854 Toulm Smith *Parish* (1857) II, I shall show the erroneousness of the notion.

†**Erronist** *Obs rare*⁻¹. [f L *errōn-em* vagabond (cf. Erroneous) + -ist.] ? A teacher of false doctrine.

1654 E Johnson *Wonder-wrkg Provid* 98 These Erronists Cry out against a learned Presbitery

Error (e rəɹ). Forms: 4 erur, errur(e, 4, 6 erroure, 4-8 errour, (4-5 arrour, -owre, errowre, 5-6 errore, 6 erore), 4- error. [a. OF *error*, *errur*, *erreur* (mod Fr *erreur*) = Pr and Sp *error*, It *errore* —L *errōr-em*, f *errāre* to wander, Err (Some of the early forms may be due to the influence of OF. *erreure*:—Lat. type **errātūram*)

Down to the end of the 18th c the prevailing form was *errour*, which is the form given by Johnson and by Todd (1818), Bailey's Dict. introduces *error* in 1753, and this spelling is now universal (In words which have *-rr-* before the suffix, as *horror*, *terror*, *mirror*, the spelling of *-or* for an older *-our* is accepted by British as well as American writers)]

I. 1. The action of roaming or wandering; hence a devious or winding course, a roving, winding Now only *poet*

The primary sense in Latin, in Fr and Eng. it occurs only as a conscious imitation of Lat usage.

1594 Daniel *Compl. Rosamond* Wks (1717) 50 Intricate innumerable Ways, With such confused Errors 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* XVI (1660) 201 Being by error lost, they [dogs] have refused meat 1636 B. Jonson *Discov* Wks (ed Rtldg) 765/1 His error by sea, the sack of Troy, are put not as the argument of the work 1654 R Codrington tr *Institute* 318 But Archagathus was taken by them, who had lost his Father in the error of the night 1667 Milton *P L*, IV 239 The crisped Brooks, Rowling With mazie error under pendant shades 1673 *Lady's Call* I IV ¶ 13 30 [The moon] has a kind of certainty even in her planetary errors 1743 R Blair *Grave* 99 Where the stream has slid along In grateful errors through the underwood 1720 Gay *Poems* (1745) I 13 If an enormous salmon chance to spy The wanton errors of the floating fly 1872 Tennyson *Gareth & Lynette* 1183 The damsel's headlong error thro' the wood

II. †2. Chagrin, fury, vexation; a wandering of the feelings; extravagance of passion *Obs*

[A common use in OF, cf Ireur, a OF *irour* anger, which may have been confused with this word]

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 1907 Tho was Beues in strong erur *c* 1325 *Coer de L* 5937 Kyng Richard pokyd [? þo kyd] gret erour, Wrathe dede hym chaung colour *c* 1450 *Merlin* xx 318 A-boute his herte com so grete errour that it wete all his visage with teeres of his yien 1460 *Lybeaus Disc* 1081 The lord wyth greet errour Rod hom to hys tour.

III. The action or state of erring

3. The condition of erring in opinion; the holding of mistaken notions or beliefs, an instance of this, a mistaken notion or belief, false beliefs collectively Phrases, *To be, stand in, lead into error*, †*without error* = 'doubtless'

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16900 (Cott) Þan sal rise mar þan before errur of vr fai *c* 1340 *Ibid* 25225 (Cott Galb) All men þat in errure iss for to be broght vnto þi blis. *c* 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr* 9 Astronomyenes þeyre errowre es reproffede of haly doctours 1340 — *Pr Consc* 4277 Þus sal þai bring þe folk in errour Thurgh þair prechyng *c* 1400 Maundev xxxiv. (Rovb) 155 To mayntene þam in þaire mawmetry and þaire errour 1450 Myrc 63 Forsakest [thou] alle heresies and arrours. 1475 Caxton *Jason* 84 The king Serath confessid thenne openly that without errour appollo was a god *c* 1500 *Pol Rel & L Poems* 44 And if sche wot nat whoo it is, bute stonde in eroie 1548-9 (Mar) *Bk. Com Prayer* 127 We are brought out of darkness and error 1596 Shaks *Merch. V.* III. ii. 78 In Religion, What damned error, but some sober brow Will blesse it? 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* I III 8 For Error, to speake strictly, is a firme assent unto falsity 1756 C Lucas *Ess Waters* I 33 The general notion, that springs are colder in summer and warmer in winter, is but a vulgar error 1776 Gibbon *Decl & Fall* I. XV 340 The paths of error are various and infinite 1830 V Knox *Béclard's Anat* 194 This circumstance has led those into error 1860 Tyndall *Glac* II. IV 249 Let us here avoid an error which may readily arise out [of] the foregoing reflections 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V 136 Actions done in error are often thought to be involuntary injustice

b. *personified.*

1590 Spenser *F Q.* I i. 167 God help the man so wrapt in Errours endless train 1601 Shaks *Twel C* V III. 69 O Error soone conceyu'd, Thou. kil'st the Mother that engendred thee 1646 J. Hall *Horæ Vac* 6 Though error bee blinde, shee sometimes bringeth forth seeing Daughters 1738 Wesley *Psalms* lxxx xv, And Error in ten thousand Shapes Would every gracious Soul beguile.

†c. A delusion, trick *Obs rare*

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag* (W) 2353 So longe thai vsed this erlour Thai were richcher than th' emperour

4. Something incorrectly done through ignorance or inadvertence; a mistake, *e g* in calculation, judgement, speech, writing, action, etc Phrase, *To commit an error. Clerical error* (see Clerical)

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* Comm. 45 Errour in hit is ther non *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* V xii 286 Huchowne bath and þe autore Gylles ai of gret errore 1483 Caxton *Cato* 3, I byseche all suche that fynde faute or errour that of theyr charyte they correcte and amende hit 1538 Starkey *England* 116, I wyl confesse thys to be a grete errore in our commyn wele 1590 Shaks *Mids N* V 1 250 This is the greatest error of all the rest, the man should be put into the Lanthorne. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* I IV 15 For the errours of Definitions multiply themselves. 1710 H Bedford *Vind Ch Eng* 182 With all the Errors of the Press corrected in it with a Pen 1781 Cowper *Friendship* IV, Boys care but little whom they trust, An errour soon corrected 1816 Playfair *Nat Philos* 323 The first solution of the problem of the Precession given by Newton is not free from error 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* III 125 He could hardly fail to perceive that he had committed a great error

†b A mistake in the making of a thing; a miscarriage, mishap; a flaw, malformation. *Natus e's error* = *lusus naturæ. Obs*

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R.* V 1 (1495) 101 This wonderfull errour [abortion] happyth moost in shepe and geete 1413 Lydg *Pilgr Sowle* IV. XXX. (1483) 78 Hit behoueth that it [a statue] be fourged right without ony errour 1697 Dryden (J), He look'd like Nature's errour, as the mind And body were not of a piece design'd 1791 Boswell *Johnson* (1816) I 87 Sure, thou art an errour of nature

c *Law.* A mistake in matter of law appearing on the proceedings of a court of record. *Writ of error*: a writ brought to procure the reversal of a judgement, on the ground of error By the Judicature Act of 1875 writs of error are limited to criminal cases; in civil cases appeal is substituted *Plaintiff, defendant in error*. the parties for or against whom the writ of error is used *Court of error* (U S), a court of appeal in cases of error †*Clerk of the errors* (see quot 1706)

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c 59 § 2 The said utlagaries were reversed by meane of errour after the due order of your lawes 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 142 Errour is a fault in a judgement, or in the processe, or proceeding to judgment, or in the execution upon the same in a Court of Record 1663 Butler *Hud* I II 163 Lawyers Do stave and tail with Writs of Error 1699 Luttrell *Brief Rel* (1857) IV 505 The place of clerk of the errors, worth £400 per annum 1706 Phillips, *Clerk of the Errours*, an Officer of the Common-Pleas, whose Business it is to Copy out and Certifie the Tenour of the Records of a Cause or Action, upon which the Writ of Errour is brought into any of those Courts 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* Prol 1 31 No writ of error lies—to Drury Lane! 1817 W Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* II. 1121 If the defendant avow for so much rent arrear, part whereof is not due at the time of the distress, and enters judgment for the whole, it will be error. 1821 Marshall *Const Opin* (1839) 239 The counsel for the defendant in error 1827 Hallam *Const Hist* (1876) II XII 418 During the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries writs of error from inferior courts to the house of lords became far less usual

d *Math* The quantity by which a result obtained by observation or by approximate calculation differs from an accurate determination. *Error of a planet*· the difference between its observed place and that indicated by calculation. *Error of a clock*. the difference between the time which it indicates and that which it ought to indicate

1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron* I 123 All the Errors of the Body *L*, arise from the Forces represented by the Right lines *AM*, *MN*. 1833 Herschel *Astron* III. 136 By applying its [clock's] error and rate he can correct its indications 1838 De Morgan *Probab* 135 The number of positive and negative errors will in the long run be equal. 1878 Tait & Stewart *Uns Univ* III 123 The same law as that of the Probability of error.

5 A departure from moral rectitude, a transgression, wrong-doing

In mod use conveying the notion either of something not wholly voluntary, and so excusable, or of something imprudent as well as blameable Cf 4

c 1330 R Brunne *Chron* (1810) 78 William the Conquerour changis his wikked wille, Out of his first errour 1393 Gower *Conf* I 21 Where lawe lacketh errour groweth 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 11 That they shuld escheue al errours & applye them to all good dedis 1535 Coverdale *Wisd.* I 12 O seke not youre owne death in yᵉ

erroure of youre life 1611 BIBLE *Heb* IX 7 Blood, which he offered for himselfe, and for the errors of the people. 1713 BERKELEY in *Guardian* No 8 Allusions to the errors of a very wild life 1792 BURKE *Corr* (1844) III 407 it is an error, not of the head, but of the heart 1800 MRS HERVEY *Mount Sorrel* II 261 Capital vices? Say, rather, fashionable errors 1851 KINGSLEY *Lett* (1878) I 252 Every error must in God's universe, bring down on itself some cognate misery.

6. *Comb.*, as *error-blasted, -darkened, -proof, -stricken, -tainted, -teaching*, adjs., *error-holder*

1647 WARD *Simple Cobler* 16 A mumble Error-blasted from Heaven and Hell 1657 S W *Schism Dispatch't* 558 The obscurity of ambiguities is most proper and least [illegible] *that* To [illegible] errour- [illegible] plainly with you youth, Not *error proof yet 1871 R BURN *Old Faiths* IV 63 Bring truth home, to *error-stricken souls 1657 S W *Schism Dispatch't* 249 The poison of heresy and *error-tainted opinions 1853 G S FABER *Recapit Apostasy* 72 Giving heed to *error-teaching spirits and to doctrines concerning demons

Error (e·rər), *v. Law.* [f prec sb.] *trans* To determine or decide to be erroneous (a decision of a court).

1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod Dicts

Errorful (e·rəful). [f ERROR *sb* + -FUL] Erroneous, faulty.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M* 990 Brought in by errorfull customе

† **Errorious**, *a. Obs.* In 5 herrorious. [f ERROR + -(I)OUS] ? Holding erroneous tenets.

1543 HARDING *Chron* CCXL fol. cevm, Then fled the lorde Cobham herrorious [*sic* erroneous] To Wales, so with lollers many one

Errorist (e·rorist). [f. ERROR + -IST] One who is inclined to error; one who encourages and propagates error

1647 WARD *Simple Cobler* 17 Prudent men should dos well not to ingage themselves in conference with Errorists. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXV. 537 Our feelings are with such errorists. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* 4 Adalbert an errorist of the eighth century .was opposed to St. Boniface Wimfred.

Errorless (e·rorles). [f. ERROR + -LESS] Without error; free from fault or mistake

1856 RUSKIN *Mod Paint* III IV VIII § 18 It .brings out the positive creature, errorless, unquestionable 1868 GEO ELIOT *Sp Gipsy* 234 Shipwrecked man Sees the full light in errorless despair. 1878 P. BAYNE *Purit Rev* VIII. 138 His Satan incarnates with errorless accuracy the Puritan conception of superlative sin.

Hence **Errorlessness**, the state or condition of being free from error.

1875 HOLYOAKE *Co-op Eng* I 244 Sincerity does not connote or imply errorlessness

† **Errorous**, *a. Obs.* In 7 errourous. [f. ERROR + -OUS] = ERRONEOUS.

1633 AMES *Agst Cerem.* I. 62 By reason of an errourous conceit

‖ **Ers.** ? *Obs.* [a Fr. *ers* = Pr *ers*, app. cogn. with Cat. *er*, Sp. *yero, yervo*, It. *ervo* :—L. *ervum*] The Bitter Vetch (*Ervum Ervilia* L.).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV XXIV. 482. 1879 PRIOR *Plant n.* s.v.

Ers(e, obs. ff ARSE, q.v. *Comb.* **ersgerdyll** (= **arse-gerdle*), **erswort** (= **arse-wort*), some plant (see quot.).

1438 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 110 To Edmond of Cornewayle an ersgerdyll of siluer *a* 1400 *Sloane MS.* 10 b/1 *Pelosella*. [French] *pilocelle* lambestounge *uel* erswort.

Erse (ɔ̄ɪs), *a* Forms: 4 Erische, Erysche, 4–7 Ersch(e, 7 Erish, 8 Earse, 8– Erse. [An early Sc. variant of IRISH; either repr. OE. *Iriscr*, or ON. *Irskr*, or possibly descending from a parallel form retaining the vowel of OIr. *Eriu* Ireland.]

‖ **1** In early Sc use: = IRISH.

c 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV 123 The erische [*v.r.* ersch] kyngis *Ibid* XVI. 309, XVIII 115.

2 Applied by Sc. Lowlanders to the Gaelic dialect of the Highlands (which is in fact of Irish origin), to the people speaking that dialect, to their customs, etc Hence in 18th c. *Erse* was used in literary Eng. as the ordinary designation of the Gaelic of Scotland, and occasionally extended to the Irish Gaelic, at present some writers apply it to the Irish alone Now nearly *Obs.*

c 1375 [Implied in Barbour's use of ERSHRY: see below] *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I 217 Thow Scot, abyde Ane Ersche mantill it was thi kynd to wer [But perh this belongs to 1.] 1500–20 DUNBAR *Dance Sev Deadly Sins* 116 Thae tarmegantis, with tag and tatter, Full lowd in Ersche begowth to clatter 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt Brit* IV 236 Though the Inhabitants of Inverness speak English, yet there are scarce any who do not understand the Erse or Irish 1773 BOSWELL *Johnson* 15 Oct., Miss M'Lean produced some Erse poems by John M'Lean, who was a famous bard in Mull 1777 JOHNSON in *Boswell* Apr, The Erse dialect of the Celtick language has, from the earliest times, been spoken in Britain 1782 SHAW *Authentic Ossian* 14 The Earse dialect of the Gaelic was never written nor printed until Mr Macfarlane published, in 1754, a translation of Baxter's Call to the Unconverted 1785 BURNS *Addr to Deil* XIV 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* II 209 The language, which is called the Manks, is radically Erse, or Irish 1823 BYRON *Juan* VIII XXIII, He was what Erin calls, in her sublime Old Erse or Irish. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI 32 s.v *Gaelic*. The language spoken by the Scottish Highlanders is familiarly known among the Lowlanders by the name of the Erse, or according to the more usual pronunciation the Irish, that is plainly the Earish or Iarish 1864 I. TAYLOR *Words & Places* (1873) 213 The Erse of Ireland, the Gaelic of the Scotch Highlands, and the Manx of the Isle of Man

Hence ‖ **Erseman**, *Obs.*, a man who is Erse by birth or descent † **Ershry**, the Gaelic-speaking inhabitants of Ireland and Scotland. see IRISHRY.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Dance Sev Deadly Sins* 113 Fear northwart in a nuke Be he the cornoch had done schout, Erschemen so gadderit him abowt, In Hell gat nowme thay nane 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII 443 All the ershry of Argyle and the Hesdaill 1425 *Acts Jas I*, § 61 (1814) II 12 Anale for twa maist male principally sone be kingis notourus rebellours at reset in Ershry [ed. 1597 Irishrie] of Yrelande

Ersh: see EARSH *dial.*, eddish

Erst (ɔ̄ɪst), *a.* and *adv* Forms: 1–3 ǣrest, ærost, ærst, 2 4 erost, 3 4 arst, († ? eroust, 5 orast, oerst), 3 7 oarst, (3 oarest), 4 6 ersto, (6 ierst, 6, 7 yerst), 4 erst. [OE. *ǣrest*, superl of *ǣr* (see ERE); rep OTeut **airisto-*, whence OHG *êrist* (MHG *êrst*, mod G *erst*), OS *êrist* (Du. *eerst*).]

A. *adj*

† **1** First in time or serial order. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Guthlac* 408 (Gr) Wes seo ærieste cuma gyeta costung oferumen *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 75 Pe of hoom wiat per of hus uers and sancte peter wiat pet ureste *c* 1205 LAY 5646 Pe wes pe aireste [*c* 1275 ureste] king pe feirde vt to reaming *a* 1225 *Leg Kath.* 885 Pes alre schafte schuppent, Schawde ure eare ar aldren..pe wit & te wei of lif *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 10 Powel pe ureste ancre

‖ **2** *absol* in advb phrases *Now (then) at erst*, now (then) and not sooner; cf Ger. *erst dann* (App. through misunderstanding of this, Spenser has *at erst* = 'as soon as possible, at once'.) *On erst* (only early ME.; also *on alre erst*): in the first place, at first.

a 1225 *Ancr. R* 264 Pconne on erest biginneð pe deoflen to weden *a* 1225 *St Marher.* 14 Þonne þuhte uch in ham luuiliche þohtes, on earst hare unþonkes *c* 1230 *Halt Meid* 17 Þat is on alre earst þe stude & te time *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2688 Tho tarst [= at arst] bigan Godrich to go Vpon the Danshe *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* III M 105 But þin atte arst ben þei verray good *c* 1386 — *Sec Nun's P* 151 And thanne at erst thus to him-self she 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I VI, And than at erst fro hense will I wynde 1475 *Bk Noblesse* 6 Now at erst the armes be brenning hote 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept 6 And now at earst the dirke night doth hast. 1596 — *F. Q* (J.), Abandon this forestalled place at erst.

B *adv.*

† **1.** Earliest, soonest, first in order of time.

Beowulf 616 Þa freoln wif ful gescalde ærest eall dena gewinnade *c* 1000 *Ælfric Gen* XIX. 53 And eode seo yldre swystor rerost to his bedde. *c* 1230 *Halt Meid* 15 Þurh ure lafdi meidenhad þat hit bigon earst þe meiden Marie. 1362 LANGL *P. Pl A* IV. 29 Bote Conscience com arst to Court in A Mayle 1377 *Ibid.* B XII 216 Arst in þe Maister þan in þe man *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 7233 But Hector the honorable erst was on fote

† **2.** In the first place, before something else is or was done; in preference to doing something else. (Sometimes pleonastically before *ere*.) *Obs*

c 1260 *Ballad* in *Rel. Ant* I 101 Arst we sullen samn him ay rowe *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 6480 Ac arst mony of his knyghtis gode Loren theo balles in hore hode 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl A* IV. 5 Bote Reson Rede me þer to Arst wol I dye! 1377 — *P. Pl* B V 468, I shal seke treuthe arst ar I se Rome. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 1281 Ac arst þow schalt sykery me. þat þou, etc 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 258/4 Why hast not thou erst taken awey the sowle fro my body 1535 JOYE *Apol Tindale* (Arb) 30 He shuld haue erst proued his parte trw and myn false 1578 *Ch. Prayers* in *Pore Prayers* (1851) 511 Having erst uttered the bowels of thy mercy, thou gauest up the ghost 1587 M GROVE *Pelops & Hipp* (1878) 13 Earst t'obtaine that still, Which they perceiue doth please the flesh. 1587 TURBERV *Trag. T.* (1837) 276 And ierst with sodaine feare Lepte of the bed.

† **3.** At first, as opposed to *afterwards Obs.*

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 Acaas he him leornnn hnihtes crest twelf sidðan twa and seofuntize *a* 1205 LAY 27456 Arist [*c* 1275 earest] heo lette fleon to feondlih he swiðe flan Siodden speren clnal eden 1297 R GLOUC (1724) 389 Luþer he was arst ynou, & wel wors he was þo *c* 1330 *Orfeo* & *Hel* 8497 Taurus hit [= night] Wawam arst *a* 1541 WYATT *Poet Works* 4 Which consorts the mind, that erst for fear shook 1605 ROWLANDS *Hell's Broke Loose* 34 Tamberlaine Was earst a Sheepheard ere he play'd the King

† **4.** Sooner, earlier, before a specified time or event: *esp.* with negatives, *Not erst*: not before, not till then *Obs.*

c 1330 *Horne* & *Rh* 799 Arst ne schal hit neuer bi do 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III 337 Þanne þe money schal be payde and nouȝt arst *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* 405 Bi sentence of the iuge and not erst, neither other wise 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 26 b, The wedowes bewailled gretly because he was not erst comen 1588 *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) Of thy most singular bounty, and never yet erst en care

† b conjunctional phrases, *Erst than, that* = BEFORE C. *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Arthur* 291 Now, erst þan we goo feiþer Every man þat ys here Sey a Pater noster 1523 SKELTON *Garl Laurel* 1032 Fat may be sought Erst that ye can finde, etc

5. Before the present time:

a. Referring to a remoter past 'Once upon a time', formerly, of old *arch.* or *poet*

14 *Songs & Carols* (Warton Club) 22 That like blys That arte [? read ariste] haȝt ben, and alwey is. 1663 BUTLER *Hud* I. 917 As erst the Phrygian Knight, So ours did smite His Trojan Horse. 1729 T COOKE *Tales, etc*, 185 To Strains which erst the brave Tyrtæus sung 1789 COLERIDGE *Anthem Ch Hosp* Let full gratitude now prompt the tear Which erst did sorrow force to flow. 1808 WORDSW *In Script Colerton*, The ivied ruins of forlorn Grace Dieu, Erst religious House *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II 48 Count o'er the friends whom erst you knew

¶ Misused as *prep* = BEFORE.

1839–48 BAILEY *Festus* X 109 Erst all time And all incarnate emanations

† b. Referring to a recent past. Not long ago, a little while since Often in Spenser and Milton

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng* CCXXII 250 That ferefull company, that I spak of erst. 1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 153 But a litle earst ye confessed the thyng, which ye do now deny 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* I V 9 The armes that erst [illegible] 1606 WARNER *Alb Eng* XV XCV [illegible] Plot, Preuented earst mira culously 1663 BUTLER *Hud* I III (1694) 179 Meanwhile the other Champions, yerst In hurry of the fight dis perst, Attiv'd 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1543 This horrid spectacle, Which erst my eyes beheld, and yet behold 1791 COWPER *Retired Cat* 100 Forth skipped the cat, not now replete As erst with airy self-conceit

6 In comb with adjs and ppl adjs

1594 J DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 33 Wherewith Flora had in plentie poudred the freshnesse of her earst green hue 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 100 a, The earst remembered Sir Ric entertained at one time the admirals of the English, Spanish, and Netherland fleets 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* (1749) 135 All but the stout And erst unconquer'd Hildebrand

Hence **Erstly** *adv*, in the first place

1600 *Chester Pl* Procm (Shaks Soc.) 3 Their fore be boulde Erstelye to playe the same

Erstwhile (ɔ̄·rstʰwəil), *adv. arch* [f ERST + WHILE *adv* (The stress is variable)] Some while ago, formerly Also † **Erstwhiles** [see WHILES], in same sense.

1569 SPENSER *Somn.* IX in *Van der Noodt's Theatre for Worldlings*, Which erstwhile [*later edd* earst] so pleasaunt scent did yelde 1584 R SCOT *Discov Witches* III XIX 56 They resist the truth erstwhile by them professed. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec* (1632) 184 Those very same minds, wherein they were erst whiles enshrined with all devotion. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst* 209 Which ou adversarie also I ar stwhiles confessed 1662 GLANVIL *Lux Orient* 180 Those thick and clammy vapours which erstwhile ascended in such vast measures must descend again. 1881 DURFEE *Don Quix* II 407 During that year the clouds erst while had withheld their dew from the earth.

Ert, obs. form of *art* see BE *v.*

† **Ert**, *v Obs* [prob. a ON. *erta* to taunt, tease; but cf ART *v* 1]

1 *trans* a To incite, urge on, encourage. Const. *on, to, till*, and *to* with *inf* Also with *on*. b To irritate, provoke

c 1325 *Metr Hom* Prol 5 That thai mai her and hald in heit, Thinge that thaim til God mai eit. *Ibid* 19 Quen Crist cumes mtil oun hertes, To lef sin he us ertes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4857 We haue ournyt hym with angur, ertid hym mykill *Ibid.* 12326 To ert hym on exile euer of the londe *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 142 Ertyn, *irrito* 1789 D DAVIDSON *Seasons* 24 (Jam) The herd now and then Erts on the tir'd tike with 'Sheep awa, a, a!'

absol *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 2725 Envy, þat Euermore ertis to sklthe

2 *intr* To be eager, prone; to hurry.

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 264 He ertide to an ende egerly fast.

Hence † **Ertand** *ppl a*, pressing on, ambitious

‖ **Erter**, one who provokes † **Ertng** *vbl sb*, the action of the vb. ERT

c 1440 *Gaw & Gol* XXXI Schir Gawyne Egir, and ertand, and ryght anterus *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 142 Ertare, *irritator, irritatrix Ibid* 142 Ertynge, *irritacio*

Erth, -en, obs forms of EARTH, EARTHEN

Erthe, ? var. of ERD *v Obs.* to dwell.

c 1300 *Havelok* 739 Bigan he there for to erthe

Ertu, obs. f *art thou*: see BE *v* and THOU

Erubescence (ɛrūbe·sĕns) *rare* [a. F *érubescence*, ad. late L *ērūbēscentia*, f *ērūbēscent-em*: see next and -ENCE.] Erubescent quality or state.

1736 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH 1823 *New Monthly Mag* VII 143 He sent forth blood of a brilliant erubescence 1886 *Academy* 31 July 66/3 To describe as the 'law of erubescence' the fact, etc

So **Erube scency**

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr* 1736 in BAILLY In mod Dicts,

Erubescent (ɛrūbe·sĕnt), *a* [ad. L *ērūbēscent-em*, pr pple. of *ērūbēscĕre* to blush, f. *ē* out + *rūbēscĕre* to redden. Cf. F *érubescent*] Reddening, blushing

1736 in BAILEY 1775 in ASH 1849 THACKERAY *Pen dennis* liii, The Major erubescent confounded the impudence of the young folks

¶ quasi *sb* = RUBEFACIENT

1823 H H WILSON *Ess on Sansk Lit* (1864) I 383 Besides these we have thread, leaves, bandages, pledgets, heated metallic plates for erubescents, etc

Erubescite (ɛrūbe·səit). *Min* [f. L *ērūbēscĕre* (see prec) + -ITE] A copper sulphide, purple copper

1850 DANA *Min.* 511 Massive varieties of erubescite are found in the U S 1882 WATTS *Dict Chem* II 501 *Erubescite*, Purple copper

‖ **Eruca** (ɛrū·kă) *rare*. See ERUKE [L *ērūca* caterpillar] The larva of a butterfly or such like insect, a caterpillar Hence **Eruca-like** *a*

[1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Joel* 1 4 *Comm*, Eruca, a worme that destroyeth herbes and fruictes] 1691 RAY *Creation* (1701)

136 May be observed in the production of silk worms, yea all other eruca's, and many insects more! *a* 1839 GALT *Demon Dest* III (1840) 22 Eruca-like they rise, As bright aurelias in the summer's shine

Erucic (*ĭrūˌsĭk*), *a Chem* [f. L *erūca* a kind of cabbage + -IC] Of or pertaining to *eruca*

Erucic acid, 'an acid ($C_{22}H_{12}O_2$) obtained by the saponification of the fixed oil of white mustard (Sinapis alba)' (Watts *Dict Chem*)

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem* 390 Erucic acid is contained in rapeseed oil

Eruciform (*ĭrūsĭfōm*), *a Ent* [f L *ērūca* caterpillar see -FORM] Resembling a caterpillar

1874 LUBBOCK *Orig & Met Ins* v 88 [Two types of Larvæ] Packard has named Leptiform and Eruciform.

Eruct (*ĭrʊ*kt) [ad L *ēruct-āre*, f *ē* out + *ructāre* to belch, emit Cf It *eruttare*, Sp *erutar*.]

1 *intr* a To void wind noisily from the stomach through the mouth † b. To rise in eructation

1666 G HARVEY *Morb Angl* IV 46 By force of these torrid streams eructing into several parts those flushings . are produced 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix* (1803) IV 40 Beware of chewing on both sides of your mouth, as well as eructing before company

2 *trans.* a To emit (fumes) by eructation, = BELCH 3. b Of a volcano; = BELCH 5.

1774, 1869 [see ERUCTED *ppl a*]

Eructate (*ĭrʊ*ktēˈt), *v.* Now *rare* [f L *ēructāt-* ppl stem of *ēructāre* (see prec)] 1 *trans.* To belch, vomit forth Chiefly *transf* and *fig.*

1638 ROUSE *Heav Univ* IV (1702) 34 This affection doth eructate hidden truths *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* (1650) I 44 That Ætna in times past hath eructated such huge gobbets of fire 1655 MILTON *2nd Defence* 264 You have begun to eructate the rage of your apostacy 1782 V. KNOX *Ess* I. 42 Though he should daily eructate his invectives against the most respectable men 1828 in WEBSTER, and in mod Dicts

2 *intr.* = ERUCT 1

1774 JOEL COLLIER [J L Bicknell] *Mus Trav* (1775) 93 After this, he successively coughed, sneezed, hiccupped, eructated, squeaked, etc

Eructation (*ĭrʊktēˈ*ʃən) Also 6 eructuacyon. [ad. L. *ēructātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēructāre*; see ERUCT]

1 The action of voiding wind from the stomach through the mouth; belching

1533 ELYOT *Cast Helthe* (1541) 41 b, The savour of his meate by eructation ascendeth. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* VIII (1870) 247 Lest that the meate which is in your stomacke, thorow eructuacyons ascend. 1612 WOODALL *Surg Mate* Wks. (1653) 71 Ginger preventeth sowre eructation. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 17 Cabbage is greatly accus'd for lying undigested in the Stomack and provoking Eructations 1847 YOUATT *Horse* XIV 300 The animal has no power to expel this dangerous flatus by eructation 1869 E A PARKES *Pract Hygiene* (ed 3) 67 Dyspepsia attended with . enormous eructations after meals.

† b *fig* Obs

1647 H MORE *Poems* 235 Oft the soul lets flie Such unexpected eructations. 1683 *Argt for Union* 22 They have Mental Prayer, and Spiritual Eructations

2 The eruptive action of a volcano, violent emission (of flames, etc). Also *fig*

1652 J HALL *Height Eloq* 65 The Ætna, whose eructations throw whole stones from its depths 1678 MARVELL *Def John Howe* Wks (1875) IV 234 But a perpetual eructation there is of humane passions 1692 RAY *Phys. Theol. Disc* (1713) 19 The mountain Ætna, at the last Eructation disgorged a Flood of melted Material. 1783 *Phil Trans* LXXIII. 161 The eructation of elastic vapour from below 1862 G P SCROPE *Volcanoes* 24 The column of ashes projected becomes gradually shorter, the eructations less frequent

3 *concr* That which is belched forth Also *fig*

1607 *Schol Disc agst Antichr* I III 161 What is it else, but an eructation of the minde? 1664 POWER *Exp Philos.* III 155 The grosser Steams are the fuliginous Eructations of that internal Fire which constantly burns within us 1701 *tr Le Clerc's Prim Fathers* 104 One (Philogonius Bishop of Antioch) said, 'That the Son was an Eructation'.

† **Eructator.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹ [f ERUCTATE + -OR] One who 'eructates'

1767 A CAMPBELL *Lexiph* (1774) 34 The former was assisted by the auxiliar virtues and subsidiary aids of patriots, anterior eructators

Eructed (*ĭrʊ*kted), *ppl a* [f ERUCT *v* + -ED¹] Thrown up by eructation.

1774 STRANGE *Basaltine Columns* in *Phil Trans* LXV 20 Vesuvius, Ætna and such like eructed piles 1869 E A PARKES *Pract Hygiene* (ed 3) 67 The eructed gas had a strong smell of sulphuretted hydrogen

Eruction (*ĭrʊ*kʃən) *rare* [n of action f. ERUCT see -TION] The action of eructing. *lit* and *fig*

1623 COCKERAM, *Eruction*, Belking 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV 586 They are utterly insensible to any eruction of generosity 1842 *Tait's Mag.* IX 723 Bonfires of immense eruction Fling abroad their gorgeous rays.

Erudit (e rʊdĭt) *rare.* [a Fr *érudit*, = next] = ERUDITE *sb.*

1800 *Monthly Mag* VIII 600 The Jesuits certainly have deserved much admiration for the classical learning which their erudits displayed 1872 *Daily News* 2 May 2/7 [Lord Alwyne Compton denied] that the intelligence of the country was against the creed, and its supporters only Oxford and Cambridge erudits

Erudite (e rʊdəɪt), *a* and *sb.* [ad. L *ērudīt-us*, f *ērudīre* to instruct, train, f *ē* out + *rudis* rude, untrained]

A *adj.*

1. Of persons and their faculties · † a. Trained, well-instructed (*obs* or *arch*); b Learned, scholarly (Now somewhat rare exc in sarcastic use)

1432-50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I 231 A man callede Nanus, erudite in the arte of nigromancy 1539 J FOSTER in Ellis *Orig. Lett* I 141 II 112 The Kyngys erudyte jugementt, with all hys cowncell tempe all and spyrytuall hathe stableschyd a contrary order 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal* Sat IV 153 Would ever any erudite Pedant Seeme in his artles lines so insolent? *a* 1773 LD CHESTERFIELD (T), Your Latin lecture is as good Latin as the erudite Germans speak or write. 1791 D'ISRAELI *Cur Lit.* (1858) I 3 Having chosen the erudite Varro for its librarian 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I II (1865) 15 Those variæ lectiones, so tempting to the more erudite palates 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* I 24 Before I was six years old, I was erudite in that primitive literature 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* XI II 408 The remarkably skilful man is not likely to be the erudite man

2 Of literary productions, etc.: Characterized by erudition

1533 MORE *Apol* v. Wks 854/1 Shewed in his most erudite famous booke agaynst Luther *a* 1667 JER TAYLOR (W.), Erudite and metaphysical theology 1725 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit.* I. 6 The fore mentioned Treasuries of Erudite Pamphlet-tracts. 1820 W IRVING *Sketch Bk* II 95 A most erudite sermon on the rites and ceremonies of Christmas. 1861 GEO ELIOT *Silas M* 16 Some erudite research, some ingenious project.

B *sb* [So Fr *érudit*] An erudite person, a scholar *rare.*

1865 GROTE *Plato* I IV 141 These laborious and useful erudites. 1888 *Pall Mall G* 6 Sept 3/1 There are to be found, in and out of America, women citizens of that great country female would-be erudites

Hence **E rudi·tely** *adv*, in an erudite manner, learnedly, skilfully. **E rudi·teness**, the quality or condition of being erudite **Erudi·tical** *a rare*, characterized by, or laying claim to, erudition

1529 MORE *Supplic. Soulys* Wks 331/1 Theyr holy workes eruditely written 1736 in BAILEY 1811 BYRON *Hints fr Horace* 433 Who eruditely know To separate the elegant and low 1862 LYTTON *Str Story* II 68 The truth which you so eruditely insinuate to be a fable 1878 COLERIDGE *Lit Rem* (1836) I 160 Some meritorious modern poets attempt an eruditeness 1832 *Fraser's Mag* VI. 107 Edinburgh, the most eruditical city in Christendom 1838 GALT in *Tait's Mag* V 43 There is no saying how eruditical I became

Erudition (erʊdĭ ʃən) Forms 5–6 erudicioun(e, 6 erudician, -ion, -yon, erudycyon, -ditioun, -dytion, 5–erudition. [ad. L *ērudītiōn-em*, n of action f *ērudīre*: see prec. Cf. F. *érudition*]

† 1. The action or process of training or instructing; instruction, education. *Obs*

c 1400 *Beryn* 1428, I seyd a word or to Ffor thyne erudicioune 1483 CAXTON *Cato* 2 For the erudition of my lord Bousher 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III (1822) 268 Commoun skulis war devisit for erudicioun of young pei sonis *a* 1626 BACON *Max & Uses Com Law* XVIII. 67 Hee had contracted for his owne aliments and erudition 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I VI, This gift Jenny had improved by erudition

† 2. *concr* Imparted instruction, teaching, also a doctrine, maxim *Obs*

1528 ROY *Sat*, Doinge after the apostles erudicion I will not be negligent to put my brethren in remembrance 1567 *Trial Treas* in Hazl *Dodsley* III 300 Let all men consider this good erudition 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 77 b, It is a common erudicion and learning that a man, etc

3. † a The state or condition of being trained or instructed; const *in*, *of* (*obs*) b In later use Acquired knowledge, *esp* in languages, literature, antiquities, etc, learning, scholarship

1530 PALSGR. *Introd* 6 Your noble graces other manyfolde sortes of excellent erudytion and lytterature *a* 1533 FRITH *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* (1829) 210 More and Rochester were men of singular erudition in all kind of learning 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot* (1821) I p XVIII, Howbeit they had na sicker cognosance and ful erudition of al things *a* 1639 WOTTON (J.), The Earl was of good erudition, having been placed at study in Cambridge very young 1718 *Freethinker* No. 18 110 Madam Dacier has the Advantage in Point of Erudition 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* II. 65 She had a romantic taste for classical erudition 1860 MACAULAY *Biog* (1867) 13 Exhibiting a little erudition in such a manner as to make it look like a great deal. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers Relig.* I. (1873) 3 Some Monks and Priests represented all the erudition of their times

† 4 Of a coin. Perfect workmanship, finish. *Obs rare.*

1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* Wks 1721 I 437 The intrinsic value of an old coin does not consist in its metal but its erudition. It is the Device that has raised the species 1747 DINGLEY *Gems* in *Phil Trans* XLIV 506 The Merit both of Intaglio's and Cameo's depends on their Erudition, on the Goodness of the Workmanship, and on the Beauty of their Polish.

Hence **Erudi·tional** *a.*, of or pertaining to erudition, † educational, disciplinary **Erudi·tionist**, one who devotes himself to erudition or training

1657 M. LAWRENCE *Use & Pract Faith* 245 A conditional speech is but an eruditional speech, to warn us of our weakness 1805 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 107 The poem struck me as having lyrical and eruditional merit 1836 CHALMERS *Mor & Mental Philos* Wks V. 57 They never fully grappled with the question as eruditionists

† **E·rugate,** *ppl a. Obs*⁻⁰ [ad L *ērūgāt-us*, pa. pple. of *ērūgā-re* to remove wrinkles, f. *ē* out + *rūga* wrinkle.] Having the wrinkles rubbed out, smooth

1840 in SMART. 1859 in WORCESTER, and in mod. Dicts

† **E·rugate,** *v. Obs rare.* [f L. *ērūgāt-* ppl stem of *ērūgāre* (see prec)] *trans* To remove wrinkles from; to smooth.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr* 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 397* Chian Earth erugates the face, makes it splendid and deleates scars

† **Eruga·tion.** *Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. as prec. see -ATION] A taking away of wrinkles.

1736 in BAILEY

† **Eru·ginary,** *a Obs* [f L *ærūgin-em* rust of copper, verdigris + -ARY] = next

1681 *Phil Trans* XII 77 Another kind of Eruginary Stone, which yields a vitriolate and stiptick efflorescence

† **Eru·ginous,** *a Obs* [ad L *ærūgināsus*, f *ærūgin-em* see prec] Partaking of the nature or substance of verdigris, or of copper itself; resembling verdigris

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* VI XII 336 Artificiall copperose is a rough and acrimonious kinde of salt drawn out of ferreous and eruginous earths 1666 G HARVEY *Morb. Angl* (J.), Agues depend upon an adust stibial or eruginous sulphur.

Erugo: see ÆRUGO

Eruh, var. of ARGH *a. Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr R* 296 Ne 3if him neuer inȝong auh tep him oðe schulle, uor he is eruh ase beore þeron

† **Eru·ke.** *Obs* [Anglicized form of ERUCA] A caterpillar

1382 WYCLIF *Joel* 1 4 A locust ete the residue of eruke, that is, a worme of bowis 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *ibid*, The residue of the eruke hath the locust eaten [1711 J GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram* 190 Eruke from Eruca, this some turn to Ear-Wig, as if it took its Name from the Ear]

† **Eru·mnate,** *v Obs*⁻⁰ [f L. *ærumn-a* + -ATE⁴] *trans* To impoverish, make miserable.

1692-1732 in COLES 1775 in ASH

† **Eru·mny.** *Obs* [ad L. *ærumna* of same meaning, after the supposed analogy of *calumny*, etc] Calamity, hardship

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 148 That God might free man from those erumnies and egritudes wherewith he is pestered 1657 *Phys Dict*, *Erumnies*, griefs, miseries

† **Eru·mp,** *v* [ad. L *ērump-ĕre*: see next] *intr* To break out as an eruption

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 658 Oyl of Myrtles . emends biles, or lumps erumping.

Erumpent (*ĭrʊ*·mpĕnt), *a* [ad. L *ērumpent-ens*, pr pple. of *ērumpĕre*, f. *ē* out + *rumpĕre* to burst forth] That bursts forth

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 131 The Masculine faculty either erumpent, and progredient, or consumed 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog Bot* 313 This genus seems to me essentially innato-erumpent 1871 COOKE *Fungi* (1875) 197 The erumpent ostiola of the perithecia of Melanconis stilbostoma

† **Eru·ncate,** *v Obs rare*⁻¹. [f. L *ēruncāt-* ppl stem of *ēruncāre*, f *ē* out + *runcāre* to weed] *trans* To weed out, extirpate.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 197 Those tares, enormities . are with ease eruncated

Hence **Eruncation**, a taking away of weeds

1678-1706 in PHILLIPS.

Erupt (*ĭrʊ*pt), *v* [f. L. *ērupt-* ppl stem of *ērumpĕre* to break out, burst forth. see ERUMPENT. The transitive senses have been developed under the influence of the sb ERUPTION]

1. *intr.* To burst forth in the process of growth Now only of the teeth · To break through the skin of the gums

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 223 Its roots from which some sprigs erupt 1878 L. P MEREDITH *Teeth* 44 Sometimes the process of absorption in the roots of the temporary teeth fails to be brought about, and the permanent teeth erupt in front of or behind them

b *trans* To force (teeth) through the gums

1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg* 53 The incisors and first temporary molars have been erupted 1883 W. WHITEHOUSE in *Standard* 25 Jan 6/3 The four teeth stated to have been extracted never were erupted.

2. *intr.* Of a volcano, geyser, etc To break out in eruption, be in a state of eruption (Perhaps often felt as an absol use of 2 b) Also of volcanic masses or showers. To burst forth.

1770 HAMILTON *Soil Naples* in *Phil. Trans.* LXI 12 Strabo, Dio, Vitruvius, all agree, that Vesuvius, in their time, shewed signs of having formerly erupted 1786 *Ibid* LXXVI 379 Suppose Mount Etna to have ceased erupting for many ages 1861 E T HOLLAND in *Peaks, Passes & Glac* Ser II I. 10 A treatment under which this fountain can generally be made to erupt. 1866 ANSTED in *Intell Observ* No. 52. 270 The showers continued to erupt 1879 LE CONTE *Elem Geol* 81 Volcanoes which have not been known to erupt during historic times are said to be extinct.

fig 1881 W SIMPSON in *Academy* 8 Jan 22/5 Our modern Proteus 'erupts' in an entirely new direction

b. *trans* Of a volcano, geyser, or any subterranean force. To throw out in an eruption.

1769 HAMILTON *Etna* in *Phil. Trans.* LX 17 I found, with respect to the matter erupted, nothing on Mount Etna that Vesuvius does not produce 1833 LYELL *Princ Geol* III 183 The volcanic rocks of Tuscany. have been chiefly erupted beneath the sea

3 *intr* Of a river. To burst forth

1864 S F SUTTEES *Waifs & Strays N. Humber Hist* 86 The Don. erupts into what has evidently been a large inland lake

Hence **Eru·pted, Eru·pting** *ppl. a*

1769 Hamilton *Etna* in *Phil. Trans* LX. 17 A much greater variety in the erupted matter and lavas 1797 Holcroft *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed 2) IV xciv. 293 The erupting floods of fire 1824 *Blackw Mag* XVI 704 Visions of erupted embers. 1870 Proctor *Other Worlds* 1 17 *note*, Vomited forth by the erupting mountain.

Eruption (*ĭrʌ·pʃən*) [ad. L. *eruptiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ērumpĕre*: see Erumpent. Cf Fr. *éruption*.]

1 The bursting forth (of water, fire, air, etc.) from natural or artificial limits

1555 Eden *Decades W Ind* III VIII (Arb) 173 Eruptions of the springes owte of the montaines. 1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* IV (1628) 100 The great haimes that these parts haue heretofore by eruption of the sea sustained. 1669 Boyle *Contn New Exp.* II (1682) 128 The compressed air suddenly finding out a way of eruption. 1725 De Foe *Voy round World* (1840) 243, I sat up . staring out from the window at the eruption of fire upon the hills 1774 Pennant *Tour Scotl in* 1772, 19 Pelling Moss, which made an eruption similar to Solway 1819 G. S Faber *Dispensations* (1823) I. 206 During the whole sixteen centuries which intervened between the sentence of Cain and the eruption of the deluge. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol* I 287 One of the most memorable eruptions occurred in 1421, when the tide . . burst through a dam and overflowed twenty-two villages

¶ Used for: The bursting (of a gun). *rare*—[1]

1660 T. Willsford *Scales Commerce* 192 All guns, perpetrated with cold and frosty weather are most subject to an eruption at the first shot

b. *concr.* That which bursts forth; a sudden rush of flame, smoke, water, etc.

1699 Garth *Dispens.* 6 From the Vulcano's gross eruptions rise. 1717 Berkeley in Fraser *Life* 581 The streets of Naples paved with the matter of eruptions 1728 Mallet *Excursion* 42 With black Eruption in foul Storm A Night of Smoke. Rolls forth. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 67 The eruption burst from the place of its discharge, like a cataract.

2 An outbreak of volcanic activity; the ejection of solid or liquid matter by a volcano, of hot water from a geyser, etc.

[1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor* 1190 The breakings forth and eruptions of fire out of a mountaine.] 1740 Gray *Let.* in *Poems* (1775) 94 A Roman town that was overwhelmed by a furious eruption of Mount Vesuvius. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 133 Iceland chronicles give a list of 63 eruptions at Heckla. 1857 Dufferin *Lett High Lat* (1867) 87 Our principal object in coming was to see an eruption of the Great Geysir 1876 Page *Advd. Text-bk. Geol.* III 50 Consolidated products of volcanic eruption.

3. Of persons: The action of breaking forth, of issuing suddenly and violently from within boundaries; *e.g.* the sallying forth of armed men from a stronghold, or of a horde of barbarians from their own country, the forcible escape of a prisoner, etc. *rare* in recent use.

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 43 Two hundred and fourteene years after their eruption out of Scythia. 1623 Tho. Aillesbury *Sermon* (1624) 17 In that eruption of the Prodigall sonne from his Father. 1638 Heywood *Rape Lucr.* Wks. 1874 V. 205 The enemie is pounded fast In their owne folds . There's no eruption to be feared. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 262 Danegeld for the pay of those that should be imploied to hinder the eruption of Pirates *a* 1677 Barrow *Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 181 The eruptions of Barbarians, the straits of Emperours, &c did all turn to account for him. 1775 Johnson *Tax no Tyr* 28 Of this kind were the eruptions of those nations 1822 *Q. Rev* XXVII. 377 Securing to them the benefits of prison-discipline, by providing against furtive or forcible eruptions.

4. *fig.* In many obvious applications of the sense 'outbreak': An outbreak of disease, war, calamity, or evil of any kind; an outburst of passion, eloquence, or merriment; a 'sally' of wit. Now *rare*, except with distinct allusion to sense 2.

1588 Shaks *L. L. L.* v. i 121 The Curate and your sweet self are good at such eruptions, and sodaine breaking out of myrth 1602 — *Ham.* I i 69 This boades some strange erruption to our State 1656 Owen *Mortific. Sin* (1668) 47 A man may be sensible of a lust, set himself against the eruptions of it 1680 *Life Edw II.* in *Select Hart Misc* (1793) 33 The archbishop of York resolves to oppose this over-daring and insolent eruption 1762-71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd Paint* (1786) V 107 Before the eruption of the civil war. *a* 1847 Mrs Sherwood *Lady of Manor* III xviii. 32 There is nothing which retards the progress of the Gospel so much as the remaining eruptions of sin among the rulers of the Church 1883 G A MacDonnell *Chess Life-Pictures* 8 The twirling of that ornament in his hand . . portended an anecdotal or jocose eruption.

5 †**a** In plants. The bursting forth from the bark of buds, leaves, offshoots, roots, etc.; also *concr.* an excrescence. *Obs.* **b** Of the teeth: The action of breaking out from the gums, in the process of 'cutting the teeth'.

a. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* (1631) § 588 When they [the branches] make an Eruption, they breake forth casually, where they finde best way in the Barke or Rinde 1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 142 Both buds and leaves, and all eruptions on every vegetable. 1671 Grew *Anat. Plants* I 27 The place of their [Trunk-roots'] Eruption is sometimes all along the Trunk; as in Mint 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol* X I 447 The Art in Folding up the leaves before their eruption out of their Gems, etc. is incomparable.

b. 1859 J Tomes *Dental Surg* 104 The relations of the eruption of the permanent teeth to the age of the individual 1863 Huxley *Man's Place Nat* II. 83 The order of eruption of the permanent teeth is different

6 *Path.* **a.** A breaking out of a rash, or of pimples on the skin. (In early use with notion of a 'breaking out' of latent disease or of 'peccant humours')

1596 Shaks *1 Hen IV*, III 1 27 Diseased Nature oftentimes breakes forth In strange eruptions. 1674 *Gov Tongue* VI (ed 2) 102 When there is an eruption of Humor in any part, 'tis not cured meerly by outward applications 1731 Arbuthnot *Aliments* 172 Some Sorts of cutaneous Eruptions are occasion'd by feeding much on acid unripe Fruits 1799 *Med Jrnl* I. 322 An eruption of pimples on that day, which disappeared on the next.

b. The skin affection itself; an efflorescence, rash

1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxix 203 No man regards an eruption upon the surface, when he feels a mortification approaching to his heart 1802 *Med. Jrnl* VIII 147 The matter . scarcely ever afforded any eruptions like the small-pox 1846 J Baxter *Libr. Pract Agric* (ed. 4) II 156 A scaly eruption appears, attended by extreme itching 1882 Squire in *Quain Med. Dict* 927 The declining rash of measles leaves a mottling of the skin, not unlike the mulberry eruption of typhus

Hence **Eru·ptional** [+ -al], *a.*, of or pertaining to volcanic eruption.

1858 G. P Scrope *Geol & Volcanos Cent. Fr* (ed 2) 212 It may have sustained considerable absolute elevation . during its eruptional era 1883 Proctor in *Knowledge* 30 June 384/2 When there are few spots or none on the sun's surface, the eruptional or jet prominences are not seen.

Eruptive (*ĭrʌ·ptiv*), *a.* [a. Fr. *éruptif, -ive*, f *ĕrupt-* ppl. stem of *ērumpĕre*: see Erupt and -ive]

1. Bursting forth; inclined or accustomed to break out from restraint, or to burst into violent action

1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud. Ep* 143 All which is perverted in this eruptive generation 1744 Thomson *Summer* 1132 The sudden glance [lightning] Appears far south eruptive through the cloud. 1865 M. Arnold *Fess Lect* 65 The eruptive and the aggressive manner in literature 1873 Browning *Red Cott Night-c* 127 Hell, eruptive and fuliginous, Sickens to very pallor

2. Of or pertaining to volcanic eruption; tending to or engaged in eruption; of the nature of or characterized by eruption. Of rocks Formed or forced up by eruption, showing traces of eruption.

1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 288 Into these errors Mr. Whitehurst was betrayed by his fondness for the eruptive or plutonic theory 1819 Byron *Proph Dante* III. 187 The volcano's fierce eruptive crest. 1849 Murchison *Siluria* V 92 Crystalline rock, both eruptive and metamorphic. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv* III 79 Within the crater was found a round and small actively eruptive cone. 1878 Newcomb *Pop Astron.* III. II. 262 The eruptive protuberances.

quasi sb 1884 Irving in *Amer Jrnl Sc* Ser III. (1885) XXIX. 241 The gneisses forming our supposed eruptives, are if eruptive, manifestly not to be compared with the lavas of modern times

3. *Path.* Attended with or producing eruption or efflorescence.

1790 Sir W Fordyce *Virtues Mur Acid* I The striking effects produced by the spirit of sea salt in all our putrid diseases. I mean the Eruptive fevers 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* Wks. (1842) II. 279 It is in the nature of these eruptive diseases in the state to sink in by fits, and re appear. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II 207/2 Antimony is also used in some eruptive or exanthematous fevers 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1877) III. v. 41 A serious attack of illness of an eruptive kind

b. *transf.* (*humorous.*)

1848 Thackeray *Bk Snobs* xxvii, Thomas wears a page's costume of eruptive buttons.

Hence **Eruptively** *a*, in an eruptive manner **Eruptiveness**, the quality of being eruptive. **Eruptivity** = Eruptiveness

1869 *Daily News* 1 July, The candlesticks all over knobs and excrescences as if eruptively affected. 1885 G. Meredith *Diana Crossw* I. i. 19 They create by stoppage a volcano, and are amazed at its eruptiveness. 1882 Gilkie *Text bk Geol* IV. vii. 537 They possess likewise various values as marks of eruptivity.

†**Eruptu·rient,** *a Obs.* [f L *ĕrupt-* ppl stem of *ērumpĕre*, after the analogy of words derived from desiderative vbs., e g *esturient*] Ready to burst forth, on the point of bursting forth.

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* 138 You shall perceive a greater protrusion of your finger by the erupturient quicksilver 1685 H More *Para. Prophet.* 388 Something akin to actual Persecution, which was erupturient all the while 1721-61 in Bailey. 1775 in Ash.

†**Eruptu·rive,** *a. Obs.*—[0] [badly f. L. *ĕrupt-*: see Erupt *v*] 'Breaking forth'.

1782-90 in Bailey.

Erur, obs. form of Error, Error

Eruscation. Ignorantly used for Coruscation

1653 A Wilson *Jas I*, 64 Some eruscations and lightnings of joy appeared in her Countenance.

†**Erustate,** *v. Obs.*—[0] [Error for **eruscate*, f late L. *æruscāt-* ppl. stem of *æruscāre*, glossed '*ex undique colligere*'.]

1623 Cockeram II, Getting Mony by all means *Erustating*

Erve, var. of Erf, *Obs*, cattle.

Ervest, obs form of Harvest

Erveth, -lich(e, var of Arveth, -lich(e, *Obs*

†**Ervil.** *Obs.* Anglicized form of L. *ervilia* 'the bitter vetch' (L. and Sh.).

1551 Turner *Herbal* I. Kija, Theophrastus rekeneth *cuscutam* among emilles and peese 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 9 Madder of Italie is sowed besides of seed, and set of slips in manner of Eruile.

Ery, obs form of Eery and Every.

-ery, *suffix*, ME *-erie*, forming *sbs.*, first occurs in words adopted from Fr, and after the analogy of these has been extensively used as an Eng. formative.

1 The Fr *-erie* is of two distinct origins **a** Representing a com. Romanic *-aria* (Fr. *-arie*, It *-eria*, Sp *-ería*), produced by the addition of the suffix *-ia* (Fr. *-ie*, -y3) to sbs or adjs formed with the L suffix *-āro-* (Fr *-ier, -er*) A large proportion of the Fr. sbs in *-ier, -er* (see -er[2]) are designations of persons according to occupation or office; their derivatives in *-erie* denote sometimes the class of goods in which these persons deal, as *draperie* drapery, f *drapier* draper, sometimes their employment or art, as *archerie* archery, f *archer* archer; sometimes the place where their occupation is carried on, as *boulangerie* bakery, f. *boulanger* baker After the analogy of these, many Fr words were formed with *-erie* from sbs. and adjs without the intervention of a derivative in *-ier*. Examples of the varying force of the suffix are *soierie* silk goods, f *soie* silk, *manserie* foolish conduct, f. *mais* foolish, *juiverie* Jewry, f *juif* Jew **b.** Resulting from the addition of the suffix *-ie* to agent-nouns in OF. *-ie, -eor* (mod F. *-eur*):—L. *-ātor, -ātōrem*. After the analogy of words thus formed, the suffix *-erie* was used to form derivatives immediately from verb-stems. Of the Fr sbs. in *-erie* derived from vbs (either through an agent-noun or directly) some denote a class of actions, as *tromperie* deceit, f *tromper* to deceive, others an occupation, art, etc., as *confiserie* the business of a confectioner, f *confire* to preserve fruits, etc; others the place where an occupation is carried on, as *brasserie* brewery, f *brasser* to brew

2. Of the Eng words ending in *-ery* many are adoptions from Fr, as *battery, bravery, cutlery, nunnery, treachery* Many others are formed on sbs. in *-er*, and are properly examples of the suffix -y3, but in individual instances it is often uncertain whether a word was originally formed on an agent-noun in *-er* or directly on the verb. The derivatives of sbs in *-er* and of verbs for the most part denote the place where an employment is carried on, as *bakery, brewery, fishery, pottery*; occasionally they denote classes of goods, as *confectionery, ironmongery, pottery*, after the analogy of such words, the suffix is added to sbs. with a general collective sense (= '*-ware*', '*-stuff*', or the like) as in *crockery, machinery, scenery*. The words formed by adding *-ery* to sbs sometimes (though rarely) signify a state or condition, as *slavery*; oftener the force of the suffix is 'that which is characteristic of, all that is connected with', in most cases with contemptuous implication, as in *knavery, monkery, popery*; another frequent use is to denote the place where certain animals are kept or certain plants cultivated, as *piggery, rookery, swannery, vinery* During the last few years this suffix in pl form has been rather extensively used in the coinage of jocular nonce-words, the Fisheries Exhibition held at South Kensington in 1883 having been colloquially known as 'the Fisheries', the name 'Healtheries' was commonly given to the succeeding Health Exhibition, and the Colonial and Indian Exhibition was called 'the Colineries'; an exhibition of bicycles and tricycles was called 'the Wheeleries'. These formations are often imitated colloquially. Cf. 'The Dukeries' (after the analogy of 'The Potteries') as a name for the tract of country occupied by the great ducal estates in Notts and North Derbyshire.

3. In many words this suffix has now the contracted form -RY, q v

Erye, obs form of Ear *v.* to plough.

Eryness, obs. form of Eeriness

1375 Barbour *Bruce* II 295 Sum men for eryness will tryimbill

[**Erynet,** mistake for *crynet*, Crinet

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II 237/1 Of a Hawk the Erynets are the little Feathers under the eyes, or hairs about the Sear]

†**Ery·nge.** *Obs rare.* [ad L. *ĕryngion*. see next] = Eryngo 1 b

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* IV. lvii. 519 Plinie calleth it also Erynge, the writers of our time call it *Eryngium marinum* 1601 Holland *Pliny* II 119 As for the white Erynge, our countrymen call it in Latine Centum-capita

Eryngo (*ĭrĭ ŋgo*) Also 6-8 **eringo,** 6-7 *aphet* **ringo** [Immediate source uncertain · perhaps a corrupt adoption of It. or Sp. *eringio*, ad L *ĕryngion*, a Gr ἠρύγγιον, dim. of ἠρυγγος the name of this plant, also a goat's beard.]

1. †a. The candied root of the Sea Holly (*Eryngium maritimum*), formerly used as a sweetmeat, and regarded as an aphrodisiac *Obs* b In later use, the plant itself, or any other of the same genus (In this sense the L. *eryngium* was used by earlier writers)

a 1598 SHAKS *Merry W* v v 23 Let it . haile kissing Comfits, and snow Eringoes 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villane* I iii 181 Camphire and Lettuce chaste Aie clean casheird, now Sophi Ringoes eate 1616 R C *Times' Whis* VI 2771 Candid eringoes, and rich marchpaine stuff *c*1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 277 (1810) 288 Sea-holly groweth plentifully, whose roots are called eringo 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* v, Here child, here's some Ringoes 1709 POPE *Jan. & May* 377 Satyrion near, with hot Eringo's stood

b [1616 SURFL. & MARKH *Country Farme* 203 Eringium groweth in an vntilled, rough, and drie ground 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1631) § 53 Some few Slices of Eryngium Roots] 1668 WILKINS *Real Char* II iv. § 4 94 Eringo, an Herb 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr Arth* v 439 In verdant Samphire and Eringo dress't 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 120 Eryngo grows in sandy places, and near the Sea-Shore 1798 CANNING *New Morality* in *Anti-Jacobin* No 36 (1852) 212 Eringoes o'er the hallow'd spot shall bloom 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl* III. 4 Eryngium (Eryngo). Flowers in a dense prickly head

2 *attrib*, esp. *eryngo-root*

1634–5 *Althorp MS* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) p lxix, For ashen keyes and eringo rootes 1656 EVELYN *Mem* (1857) I 332 Colchester..is also famous for oysters and Eringo root. 1709 PRIOR *Paulo Purganti* 72 One might see Eringo Roots and Bohé Tea 1848 C A JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 283 Candied Eryngo-root

†**Erysi pela·ceous,** *a. Obs rare.* [f. ERYSIPEL-AS + -ACEOUS] = ERYSIPELATOUS

1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* VI. 191 In a very vehement and urgent Inflammation, as an Erisipelaceous one

Erysipelas (erisi·pĭlæs). *Path* Forms. 4 herisipila, 6 herisipelas, erisipila, 6–7 erisipelas, -ilas, -ylas, erisypelas, erysipilas, -iles, -ely, (eresipyla, iresipilis, 9 earisiply), 7– erysipelas. [a. Gr. *ἐρυσίπελας* (Hippocrates), of doubtful etymology. Commonly regarded as f **ἐρυσι-ς* reddening (·—OAryan **rudhiti-s*, f. root **reudh*, whence Gr. *ἐρυθρός* red) + *πελ-* in *πέλλα* skin (cogn. with L *pellis* and FELL); but the formation appears abnormal For the first element cf *ἐρυσίβη* red blight on corn]

A local febrile disease accompanied by diffused inflammation of the skin, producing a deep red colour; often called St Anthony's fire, or 'the rose'

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* Add MS 27944 fo 63 As it fareþ of hem þat haue an euel þat hatte herisipla 1547 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll Waters* H iij b, Housleke is good agaynst the sore called Erisipila 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg* II iii 37 You must beware, that Herisipelas retourne not 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad Pr.* 173 This Erysipelas or wilde fire being once kindled, the flame is not so soon to be quenched 1693 Q MARY *Let* (1886) 107, I so heated my blood that I had an iresipilis upon on arm 1736 BAILEY *Househ Dict* 268 Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire 1769 W BUCHAN *Dom Med* (1790) 251 It is common to bleed in the erysipelas 1826 J WILLIAMS *Last Legacy* 10 For the Earisiply, or St Anthony's Fire 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* xiii. 325 Erysipelas of the head commonly induces delirium.

Hence **E rysi pela·tic** *a* [see -IC], of the nature of erysipelas; resembling erysipelas **E rysipe la·toid** *a* [see -OID], resembling erysipelas. †**Erysi pelous** *a.* [+-OUS] = ERYSIPELATOUS. †**E rysipe lato se** *a* [see -OSE] = ERYSIPELATOUS.

1883 *Standard* 3 Jan. 3/2 Wide-spread inflammation of an erysipelatic character 1710 T FULLER *Pharm Extemp.* 283 It is a useful thing for Erysipelatose Affections. 1786 COWPER *Let* Aug 9 An eresypylatose [*sic*] eruption

Erysipelatous (e risipe lătəs), *a* [f Gr *ἐρυσιπελατ-* stem of *ἐρυσίπελας* (see prec) + -OUS: cf. Fr *érysipélateux*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, erysipelas; affected with erysipelas

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* IV iii 182 An Inflammation. Oedematous, Schirrous, Erisipelatous according to the predominancy of melancholy, flegme, or choler 1769 BUCHAN *Dom. Med* I iv (1826) 269 Erysipelatous redness in the skin 1814 COLERIDGE in Cottle *Remin.* (1837) 357 An erysipelatous complaint 1861 HULME tr *Moquin-Tandon* II v ii 264 Erysipelatous spots 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev & Cure Dis* III xiv 1094 An erysipelatous patient

Erysy, Erytage, obs. ff HERESY, HERITAGE.

Erythema (eriþī mă). *Path.* [a. Gr. *ἐρύθημα* (stem *ἐρυθηματ-*), f *ἐρυθαίνειν* to be red, f. *ἐρυθ-ρός* red.] A superficial inflammation of the skin, showing itself chiefly in rose-coloured patches.

1766–83 W CULLEN *First Lines Phys.* § 274 Wks. 1827 II 23 When the disease is an affection of the skin alone I shall give the disease the name of Erythema. 1811 ABERNETHY *Surg Wks* I. 198 A Burgundy pitch plaster causes extensive erythema. 1855 *Lancet* II July 79/2 A fugacious roseola or erythema.

Hence **E rythema·tic** *a* [+-IC], of, pertaining to, or of the nature of erythema **Erythe matous** *a.* [+-OUS] = prec

1766–83 W. CULLEN *First Lines Phys* § 385 Wks 1827 II 71 The inflammation of the stomach is of two kinds, Phlegmonic, or Erythematic 1842 T H BURGESS tr *Cazenove's Dis Skin* 130 This erythematous ring is often the seat of small vesicles 1861 T GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 667 Surrounded by an erythematous efflorescence.

Erythism, erroneous spelling of ERETHISM.

Erythric (eri þrik), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr *ἐρυθρ-ός* red + -IC] *Erythric acid*: †a. (see quot 1840); b. = ERYTHRIN

1840 HENRY *Elem Chem.* II 415 An acid has also been obtained by Brugnatelli, by acting on uric acid with nitric acid, which he has proposed to call erythric acid 1861 MACMILLAN *Footn Page Nat.* 117 Schunk discovered [in rock-moss or cudbear] a colourless crystalline acid, called erythric acid.

Erythrin (eri þrin) *Chem.* [f as prec + -IN] 'An acid ($C_{20}H_{22}O_{10}$) discovered by Heeren in *Roccella tinctoria*; it appears also to be contained in most of the lichens from which archil is prepared' (Watts *Dict Chem.* 1882)

1838 T THOMSON *Chem Org Bodies* 385 The erythrin.. undergoes a notable change, for it is insoluble in water

‖ **Erythrina** (eriþī nă). [mod L., f Gr. *ἐρυθρός* red.] The Coral-tree, a genus of tropical trees (N O *Leguminosæ*) bearing clusters of blood-red flowers.

1865 PARKMAN *Huguenots* iv (1875) 58 The coral blossoms of the erythrina glow in the shade beneath 1871 MATER *Travancore* 100 The flaming Erythrina, or coral tree. 1875 MISS BIRD *Sandwich Isl* (1880) 69 The surf-board is usually made of the erythrina, or the breadfruit tree

Erythrine (eri·þrin) *Min.* [f Gr. *ἐρυθρ-ός* red + -INE] = COBALT-BLOOM

1837 ALLAN *Philips' Min* 289 *Cobalt Bloom* Erythrine. 1882 WATTS *Chem Dict* s v

Erythrite (eri þrəit). Also 9 erithrite. [f. as prec + -ITE]

1 *Min* a = COBALT-BLOOM b 'A flesh-coloured feldspar, containing 3 per cent magnesia, found in amygdaloid' (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1882)

1844 DANA *Min.* 351 The Erythrite of Thomson .is a flesh colored feldspar 1868 *Ibid.* 559 Erythrite when abundant is valuable for the manufacture of smalt

2. *Chem* An organic substance obtainable from erythrin

1865 WILLIAMSON *Chem. for Students* li. § 312 The formula of erithrite is $C^4 H^{10} O^4$ 1869 ROSCOE *Elem Chem* 391 The only tetravalent alcohol as yet known is erythrite

Erythro- (eri þro-) (before a vowel *ery thr-*), combining form of Gr *ἐρυθρό-ς* red, in several compounds occurring in Chemistry, with a few in Mineralogy, etc

Erythro-benzene (see quot). **Erythro lein** [see OLEIN]. **Ery throli·tmin** [see LITMUS and -IN], 'red substances obtained from litmus' (Watts *Dict. Chem* 1882). **Ery throphyll,** *Chem.* [Gr. *φύλλ-ον* leaf], the red colouring matter of leaves in autumn. **Ery throphy llin,** *Chem* [see prec. and -IN] = prec. **Ery throphy toscope** [Gr. *φυτό-ν* plant + *-σκοπος* observer] = ERYTHROSCOPE **Ery thropro tid** [see PROTEID or PROTIDE], 'a red extractive matter obtained by Mulder from albumin and allied substances'. **Ery throre tin,** *Chem* [see RET-ENE and -IN], 'a resinous constituent of rhubarb-root, soluble with purple-red colour in alkalis' (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1882). **Ery throscope** [Gr *-σκοπος* observer], an optical contrivance, by which the green of foliage is caused to appear red, while all other green objects retain their natural hue (see quot). **Ery throsi·derite,** *Min.* [Gr. *σίδηρ-ος* + -ITE], a hydrous chloride of potassium and iron formed by sublimation in the lavas of Vesuvius **Ery throzyme,** *Chem.* [Gr. *ζύμη* leaven], 'an azotised substance which exists in madder root, and gives rise to a peculiar transformation of rubian' (Watts *Dict. Chem* 1882).

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem* VI 583 **Erythrobenzene*, a red colouring matter prepared from nitrobenzene by leaving 12 pts of that substance in contact with 24 pts. of fine iron filings and 6 pts strong hydrochloric acid, for 24 hours at ordinary temperatures 1882 *Ibid* III 731 *Erythrolitmin forms crystalline grains of a fine deep red colour, coloured blue by potash 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr *Sachs' Bot* 686 *Erythrophyll group 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner & Ferns* 66 Cell-sap tinted with dissolved pigments (Erythrophyll, &c.) 1876 *S. Kens. Museum Catal.* No 3702 *Erythrophytoscope. 1845 G DAY tr *Simon's Anim. Chem* I 29 Glutin and water may be supposed to be formed from protid and *erythroprotid by the ammonia. 1852–9 TODD *Cycl Anat* IV 264/2 Erythroprotid, when pure, is of a fine red colour 1876 HARLEY *Mat Med* 466 Rhubarb contains 3 resins, aporetin phœoretin, and *erythroretin 1876 *S Kens Museum Catal* No 3700 *Erythroscope 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* VII. 83 Simler has constructed a simple .. apparatus, based on the singular property which living leaves have of reflecting abundantly the extreme red rays of the spectrum it is called an erythroscope. 1875 DANA *Min* App II. 19 *Erythrosiderite. Color red. Very soluble 1876 tr *Schützenberger's Fermentation* 24 In the fermentation of sugar by means of *erythrozyme.

Erythrogen (eri þrodʒen). [mod f. Gr. *ἐρυθρο-* ERYTHRO- + -GEN[2] 'producer'.]

1. *Bot* 'A term for a variety of the supposed colouring matter of vegetables, called Chromogen, because it produces a red colour with acids'. (*Syd. Soc. Lex*)

2. *Chem.* 'A crystalline, fatty substance obtained from diseased bile; so called from the reddish or purple color of some of its compounds' (Watts *Dict Chem* 1882).

1846 WORCESTER cites *Penny Cyclop*, and in mod Dicts

Erythroid (e rıþroid), *a.* [mod. f Gr. *ἐρυθρ-ος* (see ERYTHRO-) + -OID.] Of a red colour, reddish

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod Dicts.

Erytyke, obs form of HERETIC.

†**Es,** *sb Obs.* Also 4 hes, 5 ese [OE *ǽs*, corresp to OHG. *âs*, MDu. *aes* (mod Ger, Du *aas*) —OTeut. **ǽsso(m, f ǽt-* ablaut-form of root **et-* to EAT.] Carrion, also carrion used as bait, a bait

Beowulf (Gr) 1331 Atol æse wlanc eft siðas teah fylle gefrægnod 975 *O E Chron*, Letan him behindan þane hasewan padan earn æftan hwit æses brucan *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 123 Þenne bið he gredi þes eþes and forsweloeð þene hoc forð mid þan ese 1340 *Ayenb* 55 Yerne to þe mete ase deþ þe hond to þe hes. *c* 1450 *Lat. & Eng Voc* in Wr-Wulcker 579 *Edra*, ese

Es, *pers pron Obs.* [phonetic variant of *hes, his*; often attached to the vb of which it is the obj: see HIS *pron* 2, and cf † AS *pron*]

a. Them (*acc. pl*). b Her, it (*acc fem sing*).

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 55 Þe þet echte wile habben wel hwile þe he muze es welden Giue hies foi godes luue' þenne deþ hes wel ihalden *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 135 He knowned [*read* knoweð] one ilc sterre name, He settes in ðe firmament *c* 1300 *Havelok* 970 He bouthe him boþe hosen and shon, And sone dide him dones on *c* 1314 *Guy Warw* (A) 3850 He oxed his armes hastiliche And men es him brouȝt sikerliche

Es, obs form of HIS *pron* 1

a 1300 *Cursor M* 4641 (Cott), I wat nour quar es mak *Ibid* 4677 Depe selers Thoru es aun scel-wis red, He fild wit wines, quite and red.

Es, obs. form of *is*: see BE *v.* A. 1.

Es, obs. var of *are*: see BE *v* A. 1 ¶

Es-, *prefix*, occurring in adoptions of OF words beginning with *es-*:—L *ex-* out A few of these words survive with the prefix unchanged, as *escape, escheat*, a few others have been refashioned with *ex-*, after Latin, as *esample*, now *example, eschange*, now *exchange*; but the much larger number of them are obsolete. Before *ch* this prefix was in 14–15th c. occasionally written *ech-* A frequent variant of *es-* is *a-*: see A- *pref* 9

¶ The examples of the prefix *es-* must be distinguished from those of the euphonic *e* prefixed in OF (as in Pr, Sp, Pg.) to an initial *s* followed by a consonant, e g. *especial, esquire.*

‖ **E·salon.** *Obs rare.* Also 6 easalon Misspelling of Lat. *æsalon* [ad Gr. *αἰσάλων*], the name of a bird of prey, 'the rust-kite or moor-buzzard' (Lewis and Short), 'the merlin' (Liddell and Scott), in context of first quot. it is said to be the smallest of the buzzard kind

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* III 27 Enemye to them [Ravens] is a lyttle Byrde called Easalon, which breaketh theire egges 1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos* 40 There is. a bitter enmity betwixt the litle bird called Esalon, and the Asse

†**Esba·tement.** *Obs* [a. OF. *esbatement*, mod Fr. *ébattement*, f. (*s'*)*ébattre* to divert (oneself) = Pr *esbatre*, It. *sbattere*:—late L type **ex-battĕre*, f. *ex* out + *battĕre* to beat Cf ABATE] Amusement, diversion; an amusement Cf. ABATEMENT 2 b.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 119 The daye passed and the feste in dauces, carolles and esbatements 1483 – *G de la Tour* xxiii, These wordes are but sport and esbatement of lordes 1531 ELYOT *Gov* I x, If he haue pleasure in wrastling. where shall he se any more plesant esbatementes than that

†**Esbay',** *v Obs. rare* Also 6 esbaie. [a OF. *esbaï-r*, mod Fr. (*s'*)*ébahir*. see ABASH, of which this is a variant.] *trans.* To cow, dismay.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met* XIII xvii, I was moche esbayed and wondred what this might be. 1531 ELYOT, *Gov* III xix, Wherwith [the letter of Parmenio] he [Alexander] beinge nothing esbaied, helde in his handes the letter and dranke also the medicine

†**Esbrandill,** *v. Obs rare*—[1]. [ad Fr. **es-brandeler* (now *ébranler*), f *es-* (see ES-) + *brandeler*, now *branler* to shake] *trans.* To shake

1588 Q ELIZABETH *Let to Jas* 8 Oct (1849) 159 Never shall dread of any mans behaviour cause me doo ought that may esbrandill the seat that so well is settled

†**E·scal,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad L *escāl-is*, f, *esca* food] Pertaining to food, fit to be eaten.

1656–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*; 1775 in ASH.

Escalade (eskălē[1] d), *sb.* Also 8 escallade. [a. Fr *escalade*, ad. Sp *escalada* = It *scalata*, f. It. and med L *scalāre* to scale, f L. *scāla* ladder Cf SCALADE, SCALADO]

1. The action of scaling the walls of a fortified place by the use of ladders, also *transf* and *fig.*

1598 FLORIO, *Scalada*, an escalade, a scaling of a wall with ladders 1672 MARVELL *Reh Transp.* I 60 He must raze the Fort of St Katherine, and attempt..a second Escalade 1712 *Lond Gaz* No. 5026/5 Two thousand of the Enemy attempted. to take Arrouches by Escallade 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil Mem.* I. 180 He prepared ladders for an escalade 1824 WIFFEN *Tasso* XII. iii, Whilst I with distant shafts but checked Their eager escalade 1832 SOUTHEY

Hist Penns War III. 416 Had they been aware how little it [the fort] was injured, they would not have recommended the escalade so soon 1884 Stevenson *New Arab. Nts* 107 The wall had been protected against such an escalade by old bottles

¶ 2. *? erroneous use* A series of terraces one above the other, like a staircase Hence the same writer forms **Escala·ded** *a.* [-ED²], formed into an 'escalade'

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp* vi. (1856) 46 The washings of the melted snows had accumulated, in little escalades or terraces, a scanty mould 1856 — *Arct. Expl* II xiv. 148 The escaladed structure of the Arctic glacier.

Escalade (eskălē·d), *v.* [f prec. sb] *trans.* To climb up and get over or enter (a wall, rampart, etc.) by means of ladders; to scale.

1801 Wellington in Gurw *Disp* I. 361 They might escalade the outer wall, taking care to carry over some ladders for the purpose of escalading the inner wall 1839 Alison *Hist. Europe* (1849) I. iv. 535 A . multitude had already begun. to escalade the parapets

Hence **Escala·der,** one who escalades **Escala·ding** *vbl. sb.*, in quot. *attrib*

1849 Grotl *Greece* II. xli. V 157 The successful escaladers opened the gates to the entire Persian host 1863 Thornbury *True as Steel* III 105 The escaladers were then to advance. 1839–42 Alison *Hist Europe* (ed 8) III xviii. 557 A loud shout..announced the success of the escalading party.

Escalado (eskălē·dō) *arch* Also 6–7 escalada. [a. Sp. *escalada* (see Escalade), first used in correct form, afterwards with the usual perversion of Sp. *-ada* into -ado².] = Escalade *sb.*

1598 Barrit *Theor Warres* Gloss 250 *Escalada.* is the skaling of a wall or fort with ladders 1600 Holland *Livy* xli. lxiii. 1152 The Consull purposed to invest the citie round about with the Escalado. 1625 Bacon *Consid War Spain* (1629) 52 That .we should haue wonne one Towne of importance by Escalada. 1641 Baker *Chron.* 67 Using all meanes possible, by Escalado, Battery, and burning the gates, to enter the City 1859 Thackeray *Virgin.* lxvii, Tragedies, intrigues, serenades, escaladoes

† Esca'le, *v Obs. rare*⁻¹. [var. of Scale *v.*]

1579 Fenton *Guicciard* vi 302 Vsing the seruice of eskaling ladders, they commaunded the wall

† Escaline. *Obs.* [ad. F. *escalin*, ad. Du. *schelling*, Ger. *schilling* Shilling.] A Flemish coin.

1674 *Lond Gaz.* No. 904/4, 2 or 300 Lewises of Gold, 32 Escalines of Gold

Escalion (eskæ·lĭən). *rare* = Scallion.

1847 Gosse *Birds of Jamaica* 312 They are fond of picking about the beds of shallots and escalions.

‖ **Escallonia** (eskălōu·nĭă). [mod.Lat. f. *Escallon* the name of the discoverer] A genus of flowering shrubs (N O. *Saxifragaceæ*) found in the temperate parts of South America

1882 *Garden* 29 Apr. 292/1 Escallonias are useful. 1884 *Daily News* 2 Sept 2/1 Looking on a summer sea from ..terraces lined with laurel, fuchsia, and escalonia.

Escallop (eskæ·lăp) Also 7 escollop, 7–8 escalop. [a OF. *escalope* shell, an adoption from some Teut. lang., cf MDu. *schelpe* (mod Du *schelp*) shell The variant Scallop is found much earlier, and is still in use]

1. A bivalve mollusc of the genus *Pecten*; = Scallop 1.

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III xxiii (1660) 238 The Escallop (according to Dioscorides) is engendred of the Dew and Ayre. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 78 The stone is stuck full of Cockles, Escallops, and Oysters. 1886 *Daily News* 24 Dec. 2/6 Escallops, 6d per dozen.

2. *Her.* = Escallop-shell.

1672 J Webster *Metallogr.* 1 21 Shillings marked with an Escalope 1708 J Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* II iii x (1743) 429 The point of the sword [is] formed like an escalop flourished. 1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop* xv (ed. 3.) 184 Three escallops or.

3 One of a series of segments of circles forming a 'scalloped' edge More usually Scallop.

1691 Ray *Creation* (1714) 102 The figure of the leaves .. divided into so many jags or Escallops

4 *Comb* **escallop-basin,** a basin made in the form of an escallop shell

1644 Evelyn *Mem.* (1819) I. 44 Before this grotto is a long poole into which ran divers spouts of water from leaden escollop basins

Escalloped (eskæ·lăpt), *ppl a* [f **escallop* vb. (= Scallop *v*) + -ed¹.] An alternative (but now less frequent) form of Scalloped

1 Having the border or edge cut in 'scallops' or segments of circles, = Scalloped 1.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt Brit.* ix. xii. § 82 Now Burgundians scorne their Fliece of Gold; The French, th' Escalopt Collar set with grace 1672 Grew *Idea Philos Hist. Plants* (1682) 3 Leaves are Long or Round, Even edg'd or Escallop'd, and many other ways different 1842 *Blackw Mag* LI 727 They only succeed by cross beams and escalloped wedges jambed in between them and their coronets. 1885 R Heath in *Mag. Art.* Sept 481/2 The ladies wore escalloped laced 'heads', mostly English.

b *Her*

1720 Strype *Stow's Surv* II v xiv 320/2 His robe turned down about his neck Azure, Escaloped

2 Of oysters: = Scalloped 2 *rare.*

1880 Howells *Undine Country* 14 A person you might help to escalloped oysters or ice-cream at an evening party

Esca·llop-she·ll. = Scallop-shell.

1 The shell of the escallop, usually a single valve of the shell

Pilgrims returning from the shrine of St James at Compostella were accustomed to wear an escallop shell found on the Galician shore, hence, this shell (in ecclesiastical symbolism used as the emblem of the apostle) is often referred to as the distinctive badge of a pilgrim

1628 Coke *On Litt.* Pref, The Senators of Rome did weare bracelets of Escalop shelles about their armes 1634 Peacham *Gentl. Exerc.* II iv. 116 Upon her [Thetis'] head a Coronet of Periwinkle and Escallop shelles 1644 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I 101 The piazza being made with descending steps, much resembles the figure of an escalop shell 1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst Anim* I. viii 254 None are more beautiful than .Escallop shells or Comb shells 1846 Prescott *Ferd. & Is* I. vi 283 The escalop shell, the device of St James, was adopted as the universal badge of the palmer

2 An imitation of a scallop shell used for ornamental purposes, *esp* in the collar of the order of St. Michael.

1664 Evelyn *Acc Architects* (R.), With such ornament and decoration as best becomes them' as to Nymphs escalop shells 1864 J Woodward in *N & Q* V 184 The collar of this order was composed of escallop shells

3 *Her* The figure of an escallop borne as a charge

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III xxiii (1611) 171 He beareth Argent, an Escallop shell gules by the name of Prelate. 1628 Coke *On Litt* Pref, A Cheuron betwixt three Escalop shelles Sable 1766–87 Porny *Heraldry* 175 Three Escallop-shells Pearl 1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist & Pop* xv 192 The escallop shells appear again upon the shield of De Bigot

† Esca·ndalize, *v Obs* In 6 -ise. [ad. Sp *escandalizar*.—late L. *scandalizāre*] = Scandalize.

1574 Hellowes *Guevara's Fam Ep* 242 Before they do justice they shall escandalise the common wealth. 1640 R Brathwait *Boulster Lect* 100 By jesting I have many times escandalized another.

Escapable (eskē·păb'l), *a* [f. Escape *v.* + -able] That can be escaped

1864 in Webster; and in mod Dicts.

Escapade (eskăpē·d). [a. Fr *escapade*, ad Sp. or Pr *escapada*, f. *escapar* see Escape *v*]

1 An act of escaping from confinement or restraint; a runaway excursion.

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I iv, I wish your bum gut [may] fall out and make an escapade. 1815 Scott *Guy M* xxxvi, His second escapade was made for the purpose of visiting the field of Rullion green 1868 E Edwards *Ralegh* I iv 74 He tried an escapade to the Low Countries. in a ship which lay at Sandwich

b. *fig.* A breaking loose from restraint or rules; a flighty piece of conduct

1814 Scott *Wav* xxxiv, A youthful escapade, which might be easily atoned 1827 A Fonblanque *Eng under Seven Administr* (1837) I 80 A young nobleman commits an escapade (the name given to the offences of persons of quality) 1862 Mrs. H Wood *Mrs. Halib.* II xxiii, Anna could have died rather than suffer her escapade to reach the ears of home 1885 *Manch Exam* 15 May 5/3 Lord R. Churchill's latest escapade. is the theme of general remark.

† 2. Of a horse A throwing off of control, a fit of plunging and rearing. *Obs. rare.*

1673 Dryden *Conq. Granada* I i, His fiery Arab .. Springs loose, and flew into an Escapade.

‖ **Escapado**¹ (eskăpā·dō). [Sp ; pa. pple. of *escapar* to Escape.] An escaped prisoner

1881 Mayne Reid *Free Lances* I ix. 94 The retaken escapados had been brought back

Escapa·do². *rare*⁻¹. Pseudo-foreign form of Escapade.

1849 James *Woodman* xxxvi, Know you aught of this escapado, Signor Chartley.

† **Esca·pal.** *Obs. rare* [f. Escape *v.* + -al] An escape

1634 W Wood *New Eng Prosp* II. 1. 58 [He] fled through the woods and came to his native home where he still lives to rehearse his happie escapall

Escape (eskē·p), *sb*¹ Also 4–5 eschape. [f. Escape *v.*; cf OF. *eschap* (perh. the source in 14th c.), Sp. *escape*]

1. The action of escaping, or the fact of having escaped, from custody, danger, etc.; *spec.* in *Law*. see quot 1641.

a *c* 1300 *K. Alis* 4287 For that eschape they been anoyed sore. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* II 65 He wes off his eschapsary 1417 Bp Clifford in Ellis *Orig Lett.* II. 29 I 90 Foryevyng me graciously the eschapes of the clerkes convictes out of my prison of Storteford

β. 1596 Shaks *Tam Shr* I i. 235 Your fellow Tranio Puts my apparrell on, And I for my escape haue put on his 1611 Bible *Ps.* lv 8, I would hasten my escape from the windie storme, and tempest. 1614 B Jonson *Barth Fair* IV. iv, What, has he made an escape? which way? follow, neighbour Haggise 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 142 Escape is where one that is arrested commeth to his liberty before that he be delivered by award of any Justice, or by order of Law 1659 Hammond *On Ps* lviii 20 Paraphr. 330 To him we owe all our escapes 1698 Ludlow *Mem* I. 221 No sooner was the King's Escape taken notice of by the Guards 1713 Addison *Guardian* (J.), Men of virtue have had extraordinary escapes out of such dangers as have enclosed them 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* III 415 When a defendant is once in custody upon this process [*ca sa*] if he be afterwards seen at large, it is an *escape* 1777 Priestley *Matt. & Spir* (1782) I. xv. 267 An igneous substance, which makes its escape at death. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* II. 171 His escape was attributed partly to his own singular equanimity, and partly to, etc 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 65 Yet is for bidden premature escape from time

2. *concr.* a A plant that has 'escaped' from cultivation, a garden plant growing wild.

1870 Hooker *Stud Flora* 16 *Chelidonium majus* in the S of England, elsewhere an obvious escape 1887 W R Hayward *Botanist's Pocket-bk* Pref (ed 5) 4 In many cases they [alien plants] are escapes from gardens

b *U S* An escaped person, a fugitive.

1881 *Philada Record* No 3464 4 All the Chinese in this country, excepting officials, were escapes

3 A means of escape In Fire-escape; and short for that word.

1810 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXVIII. 177 If every parish would provide one of these escapes .. it would lessen the many accidents which occur by fire 1887 *Daily News* 16 May 6/2 The fire brigade ran out a couple of their escapes

4. The escaping of water, gases, etc from confinement; in recent use *esp.* a leakage of gas, electricity, etc

1874 Knight *Dict Mech* I 808 *Escape (Telegraphy)*, leakage of current from the line-wire to the ground, caused usually by defective insulation and contact with partial conductors *Mod* There is an escape of gas in the kitchen

† b. *euphemistically* (More commonly Scape)

1599 Harsnet *Agst Darell* 41 Hee meeting Alice Good ridge in a Coppice did Let an Escape (as the book termeth it) which shee taking to be done in her contempt, etc.

† 5 An involuntary outburst of feeling, a sally of wit *Obs.*

1603 Shaks *Meas for M* IV i. 63 Thousand escapes of wit Make thee the father of their idle dreame, And racke thee in their fancies. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* III xii. 623 Excusing himself for that little escape of his resentment. 1796 Burke *Regic Peace* Wks 1842 II 314 Their views were only discovered now and then, in heat and as by escapes, but on this occasion they exploded suddenly.

† 6. An inadvertence, blunder, mistake; *esp* a clerical or printer's error *Obs*

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M* (1684) II 469 The book itself sheweth the escape and biddeth instead of four to read three 1590 Swinburne *Testaments* Epil, There be sundrie escapes in the print. 1642 Jer Taylor *Episc* To Rdr, The Printer thinkes it the best instance of pardon if his Escapes be not laid upon the Author 1680 R Filmer *Patriarcha* II. § 1 This negligence, or wilful escape of Lambine, in not translating a word 1721 *Wodrow Corr* (1843) II 613 There are several other variations between the 8vo and the quartos, but they seem literal escapes. 1786 Cowper *Wks* (1837) XV. 187 Some escapes will happen in so long a work 1803 S Pegge *Anecd Eng Lang* (1844) 134 Many grammatical escapes and errors 1844 Darwin in *Life & Lett* (1887) II 30 Now you may quiz me for so foolish an escape of mouth.

† b An unstudied or artless performance.

1667 Dryden *Sir Mart Mar-all* II 1, I am wholly ignorant of painting, music, and poetry, only some rude escapes

† 7. An inconsiderate transgression; a peccadillo, venial error (In Shaks with different notion: an outrageous transgression.) Applied *esp* to breaches of chastity. *Obs*

1576 Woolton *Chr Manual* (1851) 74 Yet God, such is his goodness, winketh (as it were) at such escapes 1588 Shaks. *Tit A* IV ii. 113 Rome will despise her for this foul escape. 1596 Lodge *Marg Amer* 37 The escapes of Jupiter, the wanton delights of Venus, and the amorous deceits of Cupid. 1611 Coiger, *Peccadille*, an escape, little sinne, small fault, venial offence 1614 Wither *Sat to King* Juvenilia (1633) 339 If her escapes I had not chanced to tell 1678 Barclay *Apol Quakers* 468 O! how will they insult, and make more noise of the escape of one Quaker, than of an hundred among themselves

8. *Comb.* **escape-cock** (see quot); **escape-pinion,** the pinion on the *escape-wheel arbor; **escape-pipe,** the pipe through which steam passes from an escape-valve; **escape-shaft,** a shaft provided for the escape of miners in case of the ordinary shaft becoming blocked; **escape-valve,** a valve fitted to the boiler, cylinder, or other part of a steam-engine, to provide for the exit of steam or water when necessary, **escape-warrant,** a process addressed to all sheriffs, etc. throughout England, to retake an escaped prisoner, even on a Sunday, and commit him to proper custody (Wharton), **escape-wheel,** the wheel that forms part of the escapement in a watch, called also *escapement-wheel*

1884 F J Britten *Watch & Clockm* 62 *Escape cock is the bracket that supports the upper end of the escape wheel and pallet staff arbors. *Ibid.* 68 When the verge has an *escape pinion of 6, use an escape pinion of 7 1817 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* 425 Superfluous steam ejected by the *escape pipes of a self-regulating machine 1878 Huxley *Physiogr* 39 The dense clouds of steam which roll forth from the escape-pipe of a steam-engine 1889 *Pall Mall G* 22 Apr 3/1 A cube shaft fulfils the requirements of the Act as an *escape shaft 1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C* xxiii, Fasten down the *escape-valve, and sit on it, and see where you'll land 1751 Smollett *Per Pic* (1779) IV. xcvi. 284, I kept snug and laughed at his *escape-warrant 1884, F J Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 58 The *escape wheel is of hard hammered brass

Escape (eskē·p), *sb*² *Arch* [a Fr. *escape*, earlier *escappe* (Godef), ad L *scapus*: see Scape 2.] Properly, the shaft of a column; but (through confusion with Escape *sb.*¹) explained in Dicts. as = Apophegy.

1846 Parker *Gloss Archit* (1875) 109 *Escape*, term used sometimes for the Apophyge. 1850 Weale *Dict. Terms*, *Escape*, the scape of a column in architecture.

Escape (eskēi p), *v* Forms *α* 4–5 eschape, 6 *Sc* eschaip, echap. See also ACHAPE, ASCHAPE, CHAPE, SCHAPE *β.* (4 esscape, ?5 eskepe, 6 eskape), 4– escape. See also ASCAPE, ATSCAPE, OFSCAPE, SCAPE [ME. *eschape* is a Central OF. *eschaper* (mod F *échapper*), and ME. *escape* is a ONF. *escaper* (mod Picard *écaper*), corresp. to Pr, Sp, Pg *escapar*, It *scappare*.— late L type **excappāre*, f *ex* out + *cappa* cloak. (For the sense, Diez compares Gr. ἐκδύεσθαι to put off one's clothes, to escape.) The earliest forms recorded in Eng appear to be ASCAPE (after the ONF variant *ascaper*) and the aphetic SCAPE, which occur in 13th c; the former survived until 16th c; the latter continued in ordinary use until 17th c, and as a poetic archaism (often written *'scape*) is still employed. In 14th c the forms of Central Fr. origin, *eschape*, ASCHAPE, ACHAPE, aphetically SCHAPE, CHAPE, are of frequent occurrence, esp in northern writers, while in southern use the forms from Northern Fr, *escape*, ASCAPE, SCAPE, were more common After 15th c the former type is found only in Sc writers, finally disappearing in 17th c. The forms ATSCAPE, OFSCAPE, occasional in 13–14th c, appear to be due to a confusion of the initial *a-* in *ascape* with the prepositional prefix in synonymous Eng vbs.

In Fr the vb *échapper* has always remained intransitive The development of the trans senses in Eng was assisted by the formal coincidence of the dative and the accusative, cf also such constructions as 'to be banished the country'. Formerly the vb. was often conjugated with *be*, not only when intrans (as still sometimes *arch*) but also when transitive]

1 *intr.* To gain one's liberty by flight, to get free from detention or control, or from an oppressive or irksome condition Const *from*, †*of*, *out of*

α. [1292 BRITTON 27 Si il le face si negligaument garder qe il eschape] *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 5277 (Fairf) Vnnebe eschaped I [Joseph, from the pit] 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxxii. (1890) 120 And alle thus eschaped dedalus oute of the pryson of Mynos kynge of Crete

β *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 201 Þat of his anguys grim so lightly was escaped *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L G W* 2643 *Hypermestre*, Thow nescapist nought Out of my palei's, or that thou be deed *c* 1392 — *Compl Venus* 50 For tescape [MS *T* teschape] oute of youre lace 1529 MORE *Comf agst. Trib* III Wks 1243/1 Such sure watch layd vpon him that he cannot eskape 1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* IV ii 73 He might put on a hat, a muffler, and a kerchiefe, and so escape 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig Nat* IX 216 That it once had an inhabitant, and that he is escaped out of it 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xx, How we shall prevent the guilty person from escaping in the interim 1841 LANE *Arab Nts* I 91 The beast also escaped from before his eyes in the desert

b Of organisms, fluids, etc · To issue, find egress, from some confining envelope or enclosure.

c 1450 *Castle Hd Life St Cuthb* (Surtees) 4263 All þe bolnyng was eschaped. 1825 NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 159 There is a cloth hood to prevent the finer particles of flour from escaping 1839 TODD *Cycl Anat* II 409/2 The young escape fully formed through stomachal orifice 1849 MRS SOMERVILLE *Connex Phys. Sc* xxxii 362 Common electricity escapes when the pressure of the atmosphere is removed. 1882 *Garden* 18 Mar. 189/2 At the time of flowering the leaves are only escaping from their buds

c Of time: To slip away *rare.*

1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* lxxix, After two delightful hours had escaped, I returned home to the hotel.

†2. *trans.* To effect one's flight from (prison); to free oneself from (a person's grasp or control); to get safely out of (painful or dangerous conditions)

α 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 2678 Þan may he eschape and passe lightly þe bitter payn of purgatory 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 64 Thai tauld the king than hale the cas, And how that he eschapyt was

β 1393 GOWER *Conf* II 36 How they the prison might escape [in which they were then confined] *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb) 593 Suffre he shal grete travaile, And wele escape it he shal 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort* (1729) 228 The most tender Plants did outlive and escape those rigorous seasons. 1667 MILTON *P L* III 14 Thee I re-visit now with bolder wing, Escap't the Stygian Pool

b. To issue unawares or involuntarily from (a person, his lips); to be uttered inadvertently by.

Perhaps the obj was originally dative, in which case this use belongs historically to sense 1 Cf Fr *il lui est échappé une sottise*

α. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1020 That the no wordez eschape, whate so be tydez

β. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser II xix (1865) 372 But his sea songs seldomer escape him 1836 J GRANT *Random Recoll. Ho Lords* xv 366 Never did personality, or anything calumniatory of an opponent escape his lips. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I I. i § 5 The feeling and fondness which I have for some works of modern art escape me sometimes where they should not 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 191 No word of courtesy escaped his lips.

3 *intr.* To get off safely when pursued or imperilled, to avoid capture, punishment, or any threatened evil; to go unhurt or unpunished.

α. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) xxxi 139 Þai eschape without harme of body. 1588 A KING tr *Canisius' Catech* 36 Quha can eschaip? *Ibid* 143 Præsumption of gods mercie to echap for sinne vnpunisched

β. *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 122 3if any lewed man laid hand opon clerk He suld not escape *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 23322 (Fairf) Þai ar escapid of þat care *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T* 654 But swich a reyn doun fro the welkne shadde That slow the fyr and made hym to escape 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* IX xxv (1495) 362 Whan nyght comyth vpon theim that ben in peryll of wracke, vnethe they may escape 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c 12 § 1 Somtime their offences escape vnpunished 1590 SPENSER *F Q* III v 14 Yet not escaped from the due reward Of his bad deedes, which daily he increast. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* XXVII 44 They escaped all safe to land 1618 DONNE *Serm* CXLIII V 560 He may escape with his life 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* II XXVII 155 Death, from which he sees not how to escape 1725 WATTS *Logic* (J), Laws are not executed, men of virtue are disgraced, and murderers escape. 1881 P BROOKS *Candle of Lord* 270 There are many troubles from which it is better for a man not to escape than to escape wrongly

†b. To recover from dangerous sickness *Obs*

Cf Fr *échapper*, 'se tirer d'une maladie, guérir' (Littré)

1464 *Paston Lett* No 490 II 160 He is ded, or ellys lyght seke and not lyke to eskape 1479 *Ibid* No 836 III 251 My grandam is dyssessed Myn uncle had a messenger 3esterday that she shuld not escape.

4 *trans* To get clear away from (pursuit or a pursuer), to elude (a person's grasp), to succeed in avoiding (anything painful or unwelcome)

α *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XXXIII 14 Turnynge fra ill eschapis dampnacioun 1450 SOMNER in *Four C Eng Lett* 4 If he myght eschape the daunger of the Towr he should be saffe 1549 *Compl Scot* Prol (1873) 17, I hef rehersit thir vordis, in hope to eschaipt the detractione of invyful gramarians 1552 ABP HAMILTON *Catech* (1884) 25 That ye may eschaip the dangerous thirldome and captivite of the devil

β 1393 GOWER *Conf* III 35 He may nought the deth escape 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt & Uplondyshm* (Percy Soc) p lv, If the court were close continually Some men should escape great payne and misery *a* 1547 SURRLY *Æneid* II 1054 Thrice did my hands vain hold th' image escape 1559 *Mirr Mag, Worcester* xi, Shall not eskape Gods vengeaunce 1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen* 205 They might know that they were escaped a thousand deaths 1597 DANIEL *Civ Wares* (1609) VII 16 His owne person eagerly pursu'd Hardly (by Boate) escap't the multitude 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* C iij, In a Work of this Nature it is impossible to escape Mistakes 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 96 P 14 Truth was easily escaped by the oblique and desultory movements which Falsehood always practised 1751 JORTIN *Serm* (1771) I III 45 He seems to have escaped suspicion 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. v. 120 They cannot expect to escape being laughed at

5. To elude (observation, search, etc); to elude the notice of (a person) Also *absol*

1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* II VII (1611) 72 Many things escape them *a* 1668 DENHAM (J), 'Tis still the same, although their airy shape All but a quick poetick sight escape 1670 COTTON *Espernon* Pref, This History may suffer by the Faults escap'd the Press. 1698 LUDLOW *Mem* I 122 Things so well conceal'd that they escaped the Search of the Enemy 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 129 P 3, I have leisure to make many Observations that escape the Notice of my Fellow-Travellers 1821 J Q ADAMS in Davies *Metr Syst* III (1871) 174 It cannot escape observation, that, etc. 1847 L HUNT *Jar Honey* Pref 12 How came Shakspeare to let such a subject escape him? 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* II XXXII 416 A fact, the significance of which had previously escaped me

b To elude (a person's recollection).

1696 HOPE tr *Solleysel's Mareschal* 4 Lest it might have escaped my memory, I here set it down. 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr* I II, The name of which escapes me *Mod* The matter quite escaped my memory

Escapee (eskāpī) [f ESCAPE *v.* + -EE] One who has escaped; *esp* an escaped convict from a penal settlement.

1875–6 W WHITMAN *Mem War* 40 Southern Escapees 1880 *Melbourne Argus* 22 July 2/3 The 10 New Caledonia escapees are to be handed over to the French consul 1884 *Manch. Guard* 9 Sept 5 Some of the worst crimes have been committed in the colonies by escapees.

Escapeful (eskēi pful), *a.* [f ESCAPE *sb* or *v.* + -FUL.] Giving a chance of escape

1883 *Longm Mag.* Aug 367 Is there no help at all and no escapeful way?

Escapeless (eskēi ples), *a.* [f as prec + -LESS] Without escape, that cannot be escaped

1855 *Tait's Mag.* XXII 552 It presses with all the weight of an escapeless fate 1856 RUSKIN *Mod Paint* III IV XV § 5 A chasm as utterly hopeless and escapeless as any into which Dante gazed

Escapement (eskēi pmĕnt) See also SCAPEMENT [f ESCAPE *v.* + -MENT; app first in sense 2 after Fr *échappement.*]

1. The action of escaping *rare*

1824 HOOD *Two Swans* iv, Hope can spy no golden gate For sweet escapement 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 19 Oct, Wilmington, the last avenue of escapement left open to the beleaguered South

b A means of escape; an outlet.

1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) I IV 327 He allowed her to go her own way, as the best escapement of a frenzy 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav* III 67 This little arm would prove a convenient escapement to prevent inundation 1876 GEO ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I XI 209 The archery ball .. was not an escapement for youthful high spirits.

2 *Watch and Clock-making* In a watch or clock, the mechanism which intervenes between the motive power and regulator, and which alternately checks and releases the train, thus causing an intermittent impulse to be given to the regulator.

Escapements are of various kinds, as the *anchor-, chronometer-, crown-, dead-beat-, lever-*, etc, *escapement*

[The Fr. *échappement* (in quot. 1801 anglicized as *echapement*) occurs, as a current term in a paper dated 1716 printed in *Machines approuvées par l'Académie* (1735) III 93, the etymological reference is to the regulated 'escape' of the toothed wheel from its detention by the pallet The earliest instances of the word in Eng are in the form SCAPEMENT, though at the period to which they belong the verb SCAPE was already archaic in general sense]

[1739 *Phil Trans* XLI 126 The teeth of the swing wheel would scape free of the pallets 1755 *Bosley's Patent* No 698, 4 Scapement 1766 CUMMING *Clockmaking* Index, *Scapement* is the means by which the action of the wheels is applied to maintain vibration] 1779 CHAMBERS *Cycl* (ed Rees), *Escapement*, see Scapement 1801 J JONES tr *Bygge's Trav Fr Rep* XVI 384 Breguet, the famous watchmaker, has discovered a new echapement. 1825 J NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 514 From the description of the several parts of the escapement it will be easy to see the mode of its action 1880 S P THOMPSON in *Nature* XXI 398 Models of every form of escapement.

transf 1858 O. W HOLMES *Aut Breakf-t.* (1865) 73 Death alone can silence at last the clicking of the terrible escapement we have carried so long beneath our wrinkled foreheads

b. *attrib*, as in *escapement-wheel*

1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech* XIV 194 From the action of the pallets in checking the motion of the wheel and allowing its teeth alternately to escape, this has been called the escapement wheel

Escaper (eskēi pəɹ). [f ESCAPE *v* + -ER 1.] One who escapes.

1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* IX 15 *marg*, Let no escaper goe 1849 LYTTON *K Arthur* V ci, The bright escapee from a world of grief 1890 *Temple Bar* July 331 He dropped his robe and veil, and appeared before them as the famed escaper

Escaping (eskēi pɪŋ), *vbl sb* [f ESCAPE *v*] The action of the vb ESCAPE Also *attrib*

c 1325 *Coer de L* 2122 The messengers went out ful swythe, Of their escaping they were blithe. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* V 9 That God should open him an escaping place. 1650 BP JER. TAYLOR *Fun Sermon* 14 Such escapings we must reckon to be an extraordinary fortune 1856 MRS BROWNING *Aur Leigh* V 20 The great escaping of ecstatic souls.

Escaping (eskēi pɪŋ), *ppl a* [f as prec + -ING 2] That escapes; in the senses of the vb.

1870 *Daily News* 15 Nov, I have not heard of the escaping English 1884 *Pall Mall G* 6 Sept. 10/1 They were deluged by the escaping water.

Hence **Esca pingly** *adv*, in an escaping manner, evasively.

a 1631 DONNE *Paradoxes* (1652) 63 To Speak Oraculously, whisperingly, generally, and therefore Escapingly.

Escar(e, obs form of ESCHAR

Escarbuncle (eskāɹbʊŋk'l). *Her* Also 6 escarboucle. [a. OF *escarbuncle*, Fr. *escarboucle* see CARBUNCLE] = CARBUNCLE 2.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 26 b, Beareth quarterly Golde, and Gules, an Escarboucle Pomettè 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III VI (1660) 126 The Escarbuncle is of most use in Armes 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* II 39/1 An Escarbuncle is a kind of precious Stone. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* XIX § 4 304 Badges Henry II an Escarbuncle.

‖ **Escargatoire.** *Obs rare*—1. [Misspelling of F. *escargotière*, (or a dial synonym), f. *escargot* snail] A place for rearing snails.

1705 ADDISON *Italy* 473 Escargatoire a square Place boarded in, and filled with a vast quantity of large Snails. 1755 in JOHNSON, and in mod. Dicts.

†**Esca·rmouche,** *sb Obs.* Forms: 5 escarmissh, 6 escharmouch, -mousch, 9 (*Scott*) escaramouche. [a. Fr. *escarmouche* = Pr. *escarmussa*, Sp *escaramuza*, It *scaramuccia*; see SKIRMISH] A skirmish; also *fig* a fit of anger.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 13 After many assautes and greate escarmisshes. 1549 *Compl. Scot* IX (1872) 79 The athenians and ther allya assailjet the persans be escharmouchis and incursions 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm Tim* 843/1 What shall wee say when a man is olde, and shoulde haue passed all those escharmouches 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* XXXVII, Such of the men as have escaped this escaramouche

†**Esca·rmouche,** *v Obs.* Also 6 escharmousch [a Fr *escarmoucher*, f. *escarmouche*: see prec] a *intr* To skirmish. b. *trans.* To skirmish with; to engage

1549 *Compl Scot* IX (1872) 78 Leonides escharmouschit xerxes gryt armye, and sleu tuenty thousand persuns 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 258 He had hearde only of a fewe Spaniardes, that laye therin garrison, and them wold he haue prouoked to escarmouche.

Escarp (eskāɹp), *sb. Fortif.* [a. Fr. *escarpe*, ad. It *scarpa*. Cf. SCARP.]

1. 'A steep bank or wall immediately in front of and below the rampart. generally the inner side of the ditch' (Adm. Smyth)

1688 J S *Fortification* 27 The Escarpe or Slope of the Ditch next to the wall 1811 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VIII 12 The enemy had cleared the rubbish from the bottom of the escarp 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Mil Bridges* 338 The crest of the exterior slope, or escarp.

2. *transf.* A natural formation of a similar kind.

1856 KANE *Arct Expl.* II, VII. 81 These shelves presented distinct and recognisable embankments or escarps of elevation. 1868 SIR R NAPIER *Disp on Capture of Magdala* 12 May, Sir Charles Staveley effected an entrance . through a difficult crevice in the rocky escarps

Escarp (eskāɹp), *v* [ad Fr. *escarper*, f. *escarpe*; see prec. The aphetic form SCARP is the more usual] *trans* To make into an escarp, to cut or form into a steep slope, to furnish with scarps

1728 G CARLETON *Mem.* 100 The Glacis was all escarp'd

upon the live Rock 1852 Lalor *Daltons* II 265 Carried along the mountain side by a track escarped in the rock itself 1855 Bailey *Mystic* 69 The angels wrought the mountains, bulk by bulk, And chain by chain, serrated or escarped 1884 *World* 27 Feb 6/2 Billows of land, washed and escarped by ancient seas.

Hence **Escarped** *ppl a.*, cut out in the form of an escarp.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* vi (1856) 48 The dike rising up .. into escarped terraces nearly 1400 feet high. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* v. 47 The escarped rock upon which they were constructed.

Escarpment (ĕskā·pmĕnt). [ad. Fr. *escarpement*, f. *escarper*: see prec.] The condition of being escarped; hence *concr.*

1. Ground cut into the form of an escarp for the purpose of fortification.

1802 C. James *Mil. Dict.*, *Escarpment*. see Declivity. 1847 Disraeli *Tancred* VI i, The living rock formed the impregnable bulwarks and escarpments. 1860 Russell *Diary India* 1858-9 I. 82 The old Porto Batavo walls still surround the town, with moat and escarpments. 1882 *Luck of Ladysmede* I. 93 From which a natural escarpment swept down towards the river.

2 *Geol.* 'The abrupt face or cliff of a ridge or hill range' (Page). Also *attrib.*

1813 Bakewell *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 70 It is only on the sides of the nearly perpendicular peaks and escarpments that the bare rock is visible. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* viii. (1852) 165 The view is generally bounded by the escarpment of another plain. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 23 Plains of New Red Sandstone and Lias, succeeded by two great escarpments, the edges of table-lands. 1880 Haughton *Phys. Geog.* v. 216 The western, or Libyan chain, is merely the escarpment edge of the plateau of the Sahara.

b. *transf.*

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* viii (1856) 56 A naked escarpment of ice, twelve hundred feet high. 1856 Whittier *Panorama* 2 [The] long escarpment of half-crumbled wall

† **Escarteled, escartelee,** *a Her. Obs.* [ad. and a. OF. *escartelé*, pa. pple. of *escarteler* (mod.F. *écarteler*) to break into quarters = Pr. *esquartelar*, f. *es-* (:—L. *ex* out) + med.L. *quartellus*, dim. of *quartus* fourth.]

1. Quartered or quarterly.

1730-6 Bailey (folio) *Escarteld.* 1775 in Ash. 1889 in Elvin *Dict. Her.*

¶ 2. Having a square notch.

This sense is app. due to a misunderstanding of some sort. The Fr. writers on heraldry (*e. g.* Palliot 1664) recognize *croix escartelée* only as meaning a cross divided by lines along the middle of each arm: this is substantially = sense 1.]

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. iii. 19 *Escartelee*, that is, when the streight line is cut off in the middle with a perfect Square. *Ibid* 21 A Chief Escartelee. *Ibid* I v. 47 Some call it a cross escartalled, couped as if it had only a nick or notch .. sawed into the four ends of it. *Ibid.* I. ix. 92 A Cross Patee escarteled. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

-escent, *suffix*, forming adjs., repr. L. *-escent-em*, the ending of pr. pples. of vbs. in *-ēscĕre*, chiefly inceptives, f. vbs. of state in *-ēre*. Primarily occurring in words ad. L. pples., as *deliquescent, effervescent, obsolescent, putrescent*, where the general sense is 'beginning to assume a certain state'. Hence in recent times the suffix has been used (both in Eng. and in other European langs.) to form adjs. upon sbs., as in *alkalescent* (? after *acescent*), and in several words referring to play of light or colour, as *fluorescent, iridescent, opalescent, phosphorescent.*

Esch, obs. Sc. form of Ash *sb*[1]

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI iii. 80 The hie eschis soundis thare and here, For dyntis rude of the scharp stelyt ax

‖ **Esch.** The German name for the grayling; in some Dicts. treated as Eng.

1658 Hoole *Comenius' Vis. World* xxxiv. 72 Others of this sort are .. the Barbel, the Esch [orig *der Esch*], the Trout. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Esch*. a name given, by Hildegard and others, to the fish we call the grayling. [In some mod. Dicts.]

Eschalot (eʃă·lŏt). [ad Fr. *eschalotte* (now *échalotte*), dim. of *eschalogne* Escallion] = Shallot.

1707-12 Mortimer *Husb.* (J.), Eschalots are now from France become an English plant. 1750 E. Smith *Compl. Housewife* (ed. 14) 37 Take some horse radish, one or two eschalots, etc. 1755 Johnson, *Eschalot*. Pronounced *shallot*. 1858 Glenny *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 48/1 Eschalots may still be planted, if not already in the ground.

Eschange. obs. var. Exchange

† **Eschansonnery.** *Obs.* [a. OFr. *eschansonnerie*, f. *eschanson* :—med.L. *scanciōn-em*, ad Teut. **skankjon-* cupbearer, butler (= OE. *scencа*).] The butlery.

1514 *Rutl. Papers* (Camden) 26 Eschansonnery celler. In wyn iij septiers.

‖ **Eschantillon.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [F. *eschantillon* (now *échantillon*); cf Scantling] A fragment, diminutive specimen.

1720 Pope *Let. R. Digby* 20 July, Lady Scudamore, whose short Eschantillon of a letter (of a quarter of a page) I value.

Eschar (e·skar). *Path.* Forms. 6-7 asker, (6 ascher, askar), 6-8 escar(e, 6 eschare, eskarre, 7 escarre, (esker), 7- eschar. [ad. (partly through Fr. *eschare*) L. *eschara*, a. Gr. ἐσχάρα lit. 'hearth', hence mark of a burn. The Fr word was at an earlier period adopted aphetically as *scarre*, Soar[1].]

'A brown or black dry slough, resulting from the destruction of a living part, either by gangrene, by burn, or by caustics' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

[*c* 1430 tr. *Gul. de Saliceto* in *MS. Sloane* 277 fo. 49 þe remeuynge of þe escara or cruste] 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* II ix. 23 After that the malignite is taken awaye, ye muste cause the eschare to fal awaye. 1582 Hester *Secr. Phorav.* I. vii. 8 You maie not take awaie ye Askar, vntill such tyme as it falleth out of hymself. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 313 Bind it thereto for three days, in which space you shall see a white asker on the sore. 1655 Culpepper, etc., *Riverius* IV. vii. 119 When the Eschar falls off, they will bleed again. *c* 1720 W. Gibson *Farrier's Guide* II. xlviii. (1738) 282 It does not form any thing like an Escar. 1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 50 The tongue alone was the seat of the gangrenous eschar. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 223, I cauterized the wound by means of burning tinder until an eschar was produced about the size of a shilling. 1874 H. Rogers *Orig. Bible* 286 In the eschar produced by cautery no nerve thrills.

† b. *transf. Obs.*

1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 370 The Flame of common Fire .. is able to reduce it [Iron] to an Eschar or sort of Rust. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Ant*, Insects cause so many Escars, that the Leaves cannot avoid circling.

† **Escharbon.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Cf. OF. *escarboton, escharboter*, It. *scarbone*, f. Vulgar L. *scarab-us* (L. *scarabæus*) beetle.] A beetle

1480 Caxton *Dyed's Myt.* xv. iv, Escharbons ben born & norysshid of dede horses

Escharotic (eskărɒ·tik), *a.* and *sb* Also 7 escarotick, 7-8 escharotick. [ad. late L. *escharōtic-us*, a. Gr. ἐσχαρωτικός, f. ἐσχάρα; see Eschar. Cf. Fr. *escharotique.*]

A. *adj.* Fitted or tending to form an eschar, caustic.

1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 305 Put never one Caustick or Escarotick medicine after another too soone. 1655 Culpepper, etc. *Riverius* IV. vii. 119 Burnt Vitriol besides its Escharotick quality, is good to stanch blood. 1718 Quincy *Compl. Disp.* 80 Its hot escharotick Quality makes it very hurtful to Sheep.

B. *sb.* An escharotic drug; a powerful caustic.

1655 Culpepper, etc. *Riverius* IV. vii. 119 Escharoticks by burning the mouths of the Veins, produce a Scab. 1792 *Edin. New Disp.* 118 Verdegris applied externally proves a gentle detergent and Escharotic. 1875 H. Walton *Dis. Eye* 139 An escharotic will suffice to remove all small warts

So † **Escharo tical,** *a. Obs.*

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 173 An escharoticall caustick

† **Escharous,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 escarous. [f. Eschar + -ous] Full of eschars; resembling an eschar; scabby.

1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* II x. 23 Yf the ulceration shulde come of fleu .. it is escarous. 1562 Bullein *Dial. Soarnes & Chir.* 17 a, You maie often applie the same, untill the same come to an escharous crust or scabbe.

Eschatological (e skătolɒ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. as next + -ic + -al.] Of or pertaining to eschatology.

1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 713 Many of these poems touch on eschatological questions. 1863 *Jrnl. Sacr. Lit.* Jan. 295 Eschatological notions, which he [Paul] is supposed to have borrowed at first from Judaism. 1881 E. Wilson *Egypt of the Past* in *Nature* 24 Nov. 75 The eschatological notions of the period differed exceedingly from those of subsequent periods.

Eschatologist (eskătɒ·lŏdʒist). [f next + -ist.] One who studies or treats of eschatology.

1877 M. Arnold *Last Fss. Ch.* Pref. 29 The ideas of the great prophets .. are more true than the ideas of the eschatologist of the book of Daniel.

Eschatology (eskătɒ·lŏdʒi). *Theol.* [f Gr. ἔσχατο-ς last + -λογία discourse: see -logy; cf. F. *eschatologie.*] The department of theological science concerned with 'the four last things: death, judgement, heaven, and hell'.

1844 G. Bush *Anastasis* (1845) Pref. v, Scriptural Eschatology. 1858 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 218 The Eschatology of the Apocalypse and the Epistles. 1879 Baldw. Brown in *Chr. World* 24 Dec. 825/3 Eschatology, the science of the last things, is, as a science, one of the most baseless.

† **Eschau·fe,** *v Obs* Also 4-5 eschauffe, eschawfe. [a. OFr. *eschaufe-r, eschauffe-r*: see Achafe.] *trans.* To heat, warm; also *fig.* to heat with passion, inflame, excite. Also *refl.* to become hot.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. v. 22 þe sedes .. ben waxen hey[e] cornes whan þe sterre sirius eschaufeþ hym. 1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. xxvii (1859) 32 Fyre warmeth and eschaufeth tho that stonde nye. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 164 To eschauffe and to draw the man or woman by sum falce delite vnto synne. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 969 Wine wold eschawfe the braines appetite. 1530 Palsgr. 539/2 By that tyme your horse be a lytle eschaufed, he wyll go well ynoughe

Hence † **Eschau·fed,** *ppl a.* † **Eschau·fing** *vbl. sb.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* IV. vi. 142 þei weren eschaufed in to hat[e] of hem þat anoien hem. *c* 1386 — *Pars. T.* P. 916 Euere the gretter merite shal he han, that moost restreyneth the wikkede eschawfynges of the ordure of this synne.

Eschaunge, obs. var. of Exchange.

† **Eschay·.** *Obs. Sc.* [? repr. some deriv. of OF *escheoir*: see Escheat; and cf. Fr. 'la terme échoit à la Saint-Jean'.] Expiry, termination.

1488 *Act Dom. Conc.* (1839) 113/2 To complett fiftene yeris, quhilk beand complett was in the yere of God lxxxiii yeris; and the eschay of his terme at witsounday.

Esche, obs. form of Ash[1], Ask.

Escheat (esʧī·t), *sb* Forms · 4-7 eschet(e, (4 echete, escheyte, 5 eshete, epchete), 5-7 escheate, 6-7 *Sc.* escheit(te, 6-7 excheat(e, -chete, 6- escheat. See also Cheat *sb* [ME *eschete*, a. OF. *eschete, eschaete, escheoite*, n. of action (orig. fem. pa. pple.), f. OF *escheoir* (mod F *échoir*).—late L. **excadēre* (class. L. *excadĕre*) to fall to a person's share, f. L. *ex* out + *cadĕre* (vulg. L. *cadīre*, OF *cheoir*) to fall. In continental OF the sb. meant succession, inheritance, *esp.* collateral inheritance; in England the etymological sense received a different application. As in many other words (cf. *exchange*) the prefix *es-* was in the 16-17th c. often replaced by *ex-* after L. analogies.]

I. *Law.*

1. An 'incident' of feudal law, whereby a fief reverted to the lord when the tenant died without leaving a successor qualified to inherit under the original grant. Hence, the lapsing of land to the Crown (in U. S., to the state), or to the lord of the manor, on the death of the owner intestate without heirs.

As an attainted person, according to the doctrine of 'corruption of blood' (see Attainder), could have no legal heir, his property suffered escheat. This 'escheat by corruption of blood', theoretically distinct from the 'forfeiture' inflicted as a penalty for treason and felony, was abolished together with the latter by the Felony Act, 1870.

[1292 Britton 69 Queus demeynes nous tenoms de eschete et de purchaz.] *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 307 Many lordis schulde falle into þe kyngis [hondis] bi eschet. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2190 A rich erle dam to him of Eshete lite cam. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 77 By Escheates, then may not so much Land fall to any Man as to the Kyng by cause no man hath so many lordshippes as he. 1533 More *Debell. Salem* Wks. 977/1 Swering a mans death, and winning a mans lande by eschete. 1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* I. lxiv. (1739) 130 He forbad the study of the Law, that so it might die without heir, and he have all by Escheat. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. II. vi. 69 Escheats are equally incident to tenure in socage. *a* 1862 Buckle *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 353 Escheats were frequent in England, because there was no power of willing away land.

transf. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 283 The right did revert by escheat to the people upon the great change.

b. In Scotland in wider sense, including Confiscation or forfeiture of property, real or personal. *Simple escheat*, the absolute forfeiture of a person's estate, opposed to *liferent escheat*, the forfeiture of the profits accruing during his lifetime.

1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1597) § 72 That na woman cum to kirk .. with hir face mussalled, or covered that scho may not be kend, vndir the pane of escheit of the courchie

2 *concr.* Property, real or personal, falling by escheat to the lord, king, or state. In quot. 1330 *eschete* may be pa. pple.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 244 Ilk castelle and toure To þe kyng is eschete, als to chefe of alle. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. v. 169 Thorȝ ȝoure lawe, ich leyue ich lese menye escheytes. 1474 *Ld Treas. Acc. Scotl.* II. The eschaeatis of thaim that [wer] at the slauchter of Thome of Prestone. 1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1073/2 As well in prouding escheats and wards for their children and kinsfolks. 1600 Holland *Livy* 39 Suffering himselfe and all that he had to fall into the king's hands as an escheat. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 37 Such as is put to the horn for Ministers stipends, their escheats shalbe uplifted. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* I. 41 Escheats for want of heirs have been mentioned as being his [the King's]. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 607 Not even the tenants of a great escheat in the royal hands escaped the obligation.

transf. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. viii. 16 To leave to him that lady for escheat.

† b. *collect.* The fund or possession formed by escheated estates. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 247 þe dettes þat men þam auht. Wer taxed & bitauht to þe eschete of þe kyng.

3 The right of appropriating property subject to escheat.

1570 6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 496 But as touching the Lande, he shall neither have the Eschete of it. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 3 The Baron sall haue the escheit of the gudes pertening to the malefactor. 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* I. 18 Reversions, services, annuities .. views of frankpledge, escheats, etc. 1844 Williams *Real Prop.* (1877) 127 A right of escheat seldom accruing.

† 4. A writ (AF *bref de eschaete*) now abolished, to recover escheats from the person in possession.

[1292 Britton 54 Voloms nous qe teles alienances soint repellables par les chiefs seignurs des feez par nos brefs de Eschaete.] 1672 in Cowel *Interpr.* s. v. *Eschete*, Escheat is used for a Writ which lyeth, where the Tenant having Estate in Fee-simple in any Lands or Tenements holden of a superior Lord, dyeth seised without Heir general or special. 1842 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Sir Rupert*, Away went 'cognovits,' 'bills,' 'bonds,' and 'escheats.'

† 5 (See quots.) *Obs.*

1672 Cowel *Interpr.* s. v. *Eschete*, Escheat is also used sometimes for the Place or Circuit within which the King, or other Lord hath Escheats of his Tenants. 1736 in Bailey. 1751 in Chambers *Cycl.*, and in mod. Dicts.

II. 6. The levying of contributions, plunder; *concr.* in *pl.* booty, spoil. Cf. Cheat 2

1577-87 Harrison *Descr. Brit.* x. 37 in *Holinshed*, For their wares, whereof they [pirates] make good penniworths, as theeves commonlie doo of such pieces as they get by like Escheat. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. v. 25 To make one great by

others loose is bad excheat 1609 HOLLAND *Amm Marcel.* XXVI VIII 299 Commanded the house of Arbetio, full (as it was) by reason of those inestimable escheats to be rifled and ransacked cleane

Escheat (esˌtʃīˑt), *v.* Forms: see the sb. *Pa pple.* Sc. 6 escheit, 8–9 escheat. (See also CHEAT *v*) [f prec. sb, cf OF *eschacter*]

1. *trans.* To make an escheat of, confiscate, to hand over as an escheat *to* or *into* (Some apparent examples of the pass. may belong to the *intr* sense 2)

1382 WYCLIF 3 *Esdras* VI 32 And the goodis ofhem to the king be eschetid [1388 ethchetid] 1474 *Ld Treas Acc Scotl.* 67 His schip and gudis was escheit as the kings eschete 1548 BODRUGAN (Adams) *Epit King's Title* 251 Locrine herupon seazed Albania as exchented wholy to hymself 1574 tr *Littleton's Tenures* 12 a, If it [lande] be escheted unto the king 1641 A MERVIN in Rushw. *Hist Coll* III. (1692) I. 216 Their Primitive and Genuine Tenures escheated by Acts of State, and strangled by Monopolies 1687 *Assur Abb Lands* 40 It was the Opinion of the Justices that they were Escheated to the Lords of the Fee 1855 MILMAN *Lat Chr* (1864) V IX v 275 He escheated their estates into the hands of laymen 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* VI IX, His honours lost, his lands escheated, and his liberty restrained

b. *transf* and *fig.*

1589 WARNER *Alb Eng* v XXVIII (1612) 141 And to his Coffres did escheate a world of wealth *a* 1643 W CARTWRIGHT *On Christ Ch. Building*, As doubtful whether 't should escheated be To ruine, or redeem'd to majesty

2 *intr.* To become an escheat; to revert by escheat to the superior lord, king, or state; const *to* or *simply* Also *fig.*

1531 *Dial Laws Eng* I VII (1638) 13 The land shall escheat to the Lord of whom the Land is holden 1596 SPENSER *State Irel* Wks (Globe) 657/2 Landes which should otherwise have escheated to hei majestie 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac Hib.* XIV (1821) 639 His Land should haue excheated unto her 1698 SIDNEY *Disc Gov* I § 19 (1704) 42 A Kingdom so gotten may escheat for want of an Heir 1761 HUME *Hist Eng* I VIII. 168 All baronies which escheated to the Crown were under his administration 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ* I 261 The property in case of intestacy should escheat to the state

fig 1850 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* II 13 Great nature's waif, that must by law escheat To the liege lord Corruption

†**3** *trans* To forfeit *Sc Obs.*

1573–75 *Diurn Occur* (1833) 83 All thair movabill guidis decernit to be escheit, at the mercat croce of Edinburgh 1574 BARCLAY *Cyt & Uplondyshm* (Percy Soc) p lii, His shirt, his doublet, or bonet to excheate 1752 J LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* 151 All their moveable Goods and Gear, to be escheat and in-brought to his Majesty's Use 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort* XXXVI, His moveable goods and gear escheat to his majesty's use 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch Scotl* I 1 49 In 1509 persons were prevented from importing Books under penalty of escheating the same

¶ **4** Used (after Fr. *échoir*) for: To 'fall' to a person by inheritance

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III IX. (1632) 541 Those that have beene hereditarily escheated unto them

Escheatable (esˌtʃīˑ tăb'l), *a.* [f prec. + -ABLE] Liable to escheat

1611 COTGR, *Escheable*, escheatable. *a* 1626 BACON *Max & Uses Com Law* 49 The Customes of Kent is that Gauilkind land is not forfeitable nor Escheatable for Felonie. 1828 in WEBSTER, and in mod Dicts.

Escheatage (esˌtʃīˑ tedʒ). [f ESCHEAT *sb* or *v.* + -AGE] The right of succeeding to an escheat.

1611 COTGR, *Escheatage*, the right which a Lord hath in the land of his tenant, dying without heires of his bodie, or bloud 1756 NUGENT *Montesquieu's Spir Laws* II XXI. XIII 54 In those times were established the ridiculous rights of escheatage and shipwrecks 1779 *State Papers* in *Ann Reg* 435/2 Exempt from the right of escheatage. 1828 in WEBSTER, and in mod Dicts

Escheated (esˌtʃīˑ ted), *ppl a* Also 6 Sc. escheit. [f. as prec + -ED] Of land, etc.: That has reverted by escheat to the superior lord, the king, or the state.

1551 *Sc. Acts, Mary* c 7 The saidis escheit gudis 1607 DAVIES *1st Let Earl Salisb* (1787) 233 To enquire of all escheated and concealed lands in that county. 1623 SIR T. CREW in Rushw *Hist Coll* (1659) I 118 You have made these ample Endowments of Churches out of your own Excheated Revenue. 1860 FORSTER *Gr Remonstr* 30 The lesser proprietors whom grants of escheated honours might newly have created.

Escheating, *vbl sb.* [f as prec + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. ESCHEAT, in quot = Forfeiting.

c 1575 SIR J BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 37 It is statute and ordanit that thair be na mercattis nor fairis haldin upon halie dayis under the pane of eschetting of the gudis

Escheator (esˌtʃīˑ tər). Forms. 5–6 eschetour(e, exchetour, -er, 5–7 escheatour, -etor, exchetor, (5 echetour, eshetour, 7 excheator), 7–8 escheater, (7 eschaetor), epcheitour, 7– escheator. [ME. *eschetour*, a AF. *eschetour*, f. *eschete* see ESCHEAT *sb*]

An officer appointed yearly by the Lord Treasurer to take notice of the escheats in the county to which he is appointed, and to certify them into the Exchequer. *Escheator-general*. a superintendent or chief of escheators.

The office having practically fallen into disuse, procedure in cases of escheat, is now regulated by the Escheat Procedure Act, 1887

[1292 BRITTON I ii § 2 En office de nos Eschetours, et en presence de nous devaunt noster Seneschal] 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXVIII (1495) 934 Fiscus is a comyn sacke or a bagge in whiche the Eschetour and rente gaderers put the comyn dette and custome that is payed to kynges. 1463 *Mann & Househ Exp* (1841) 187 Edward be the grace of God Kyng of Yngland to alle sryfles, mayrys, escheatours etc 1500 *Plumpton Corr* 147 Ralfe Sauchevereth of Hopwell is eschetour of Notinghamshire and Derby. 1593 NORDEN *Spec Brit M'sex & Herts* II 1 It [Herts] was annexed to Essex And one Sheriffe supplied both Counties, and did also one Eschetor 1667 E CHAMBERLAYNE *St Gt Brit* I II IX (1743) 78 The Lord Treasurer hath the nomination of the Escheators in every county 1755 CARTE *Hist Eng* IV 375 He had got into the service of one Kenny escheator general of the kingdom [of Ireland] 1827 HALLAM *Const Hist* (1876) I 1 15 The King's title was to be found by the inquest of a jury, summoned at the instance of the escheator.

Hence **Eschea torship,** the office of escheator.

1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz* c 4 § 13 His Office of Sheriffwick, Escheatorship or Bailiffwick 1887 *19th Cent* XXII 789 When he applied for the escheatorship, he informed Lord Castlereagh that he intended to have his seat transferred to Mr Balfour

Eschecker, -cheker(e, obs ff. EXCHEQUER.

Eschel (eˑʃĕl). [a Ger *eschel*, dim. of *esche* ashes] †**a.** (See quot 1753.) *Obs.* **b** The third quality of powder blue

[1726 LINCKIUS in *Phil Trans* XXXIV 202 Tum ad separationem pulveris illius cinerei albicantis levioris, quem Eschel appellant] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Suppl*, *Eschel*, a term used by the smalt workers, to express a sort of grey substance resembling ashes, which is usually mixed with the smalt when in fusion This is carefully separated from it, before it is powdered for use, otherwise it would debase the colour 1875 URE *Dict Arts* 874 s v *Cobalt*, In commerce, smalts are classified both according to their contents in cobalt, and the size of the grain, the following being the chief marks [*e g*] O E Ordinary Eschel Ordinary indicates the relative quantity in cobalt Eschel the state of division.

†**Eschele.** *Obs* Also 4 **eschel,** 5 **eschelle** [a OF *eschele* (mod F *échelle*), *escheele*, believed to be an altered form of *eschiere*, corresp to It. *schiera*, of Teut origin cf OHG *skara* (MHG *schar*, Ger *schaar*).] A troop, squadron (of soldiers), rarely a company (of travellers)

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl* 7580 With xv thousand in on eschele 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII 218 In twa eschelis ordanit he had The folk that he had in leding *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VIII xl 155 Þe worthy men Dare Folk arayid þen, And delt þame in-til Eschelis thre *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* 47 (Jacob *loq*) Rachelle, stand thou in the last eschelle

†**Eschellett.** *Obs* Also 6 **eschellit** [a OF. *eschellette*, mod F. *échelette*, dim. of *échelle* ladder.] A small ladder

1578 in T Thomson *Inventories* (1815) 256 (Jam) Ane eschellit schod with yron without ane bolt *Ibid.* 258 Ane eschellett schod without ane bolt

†**Eschend,** pa pple. of *ȝe-schenden* see ISCEND *c* 1375 *XI Pains of Hell* 343 in *O. E. Misc.* 221 Cuisid dedis makis men al day eschend

Eschenite, var form of ÆSCHYNITE.

Eschequer, obs form of EXCHEQUER

Eschete, obs. form of ESCHEAT.

†**Esche·ve,** *v Obs* Forms 4–6 **eschew**(e, **escheve,** (4 **escheffe,** 6 **esschef**). [a OF. *escheve-r*, corrupt form of *achever*. see ACHIEVE]

1. *trans* To bring to a successful issue, accomplish; = ACHIEVE 1.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III 283 Gret thingis eschewyt he [Cesar], As men may in his story se *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2229 Aduentur is non so gret to pref nor ȝhe sal it esschef *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* LX. 57 God ayde you to eschew & to fornyshe thys grete besynes,

2 To succeed in gaining; to gain; = ACHIEVE 5 a.

1520 *Calisto & Melibœa* in Hazl *Dodsley* I 77 To enjoy your youth For that time pleasures are most escheved

3 *intr.* To gain one's end; const *of* or *simply*; = ACHIEVE 6

c 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints, Mathow* 321 To sanct mathow son went he, Wenand be hym wele til eschewe. *Ibid*, *Eugenia* 533 He had eschewit of his wil, Or ony helpe had cumyne hir til. *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2301 Lappede them in lede, lesse that they schulde Chawnge or chawffe, 3if þay myghte escheffe

†**Eschevin.** *Obs.* Variant of ECHEVIN, q v

1670 COTTON *Espernon* 1. II 49 The Eschevins of Paris 1756 NUGENT *Gr Tour, Netherl* I 85 The eschevins or aldermen form a court of justice here as in every town

†**Eschew',** *sb. Obs* [f. ESCHEW *v.*¹, cf OF. *escheu, eschuz* of similar formation] The action of keeping clear, avoidance (of danger).

a 1541 WYATT *Poet Wks* (1861) 158 So fareth love The first eschew is remedy alone

†**Eschew',** *a Obs* Also 4 **eschiewe,** 4–5 **eschu**(e [a. OF. *eschieu* (nom *eschif*), corresp to Pr. *eschiu*, Sp *esquivo*, It *schivo*:—Com. Romanic **skivo*, of Teut origin · cf OHG **sciuh* (MHG. *schiech*, mod Ger *scheu*), OE. *scéoh* SHY]

1 Disinclined, loth, unwilling. Const. *of* or *to* with *inf*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T.* ¶ 897 He þat ofte falleth in synne is the moore eschew [*v r* eschewe, eschue, eschiewe] for to shryuen hym *c* 1386 — *Merch T.* 568 To eten hem alle he nas no thyng eschu [*v.r* eschewe, eschwe] 1393 GOWER *Conf* II. 286 She is eschewe of bothe two *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Princ* 136 Vertu So excellent, that to feble is my witte To expresse it; wherfore I am eschu To medle, or make a long sermoun of itte

2. ? Objectionable, to be avoided

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* I. 528 Dounge of foules is ful necessarie To lond tillynge, yit gooses dounge eschew is *Ibid.* IV. 586 Her taste is eke eschewe In places weet.

Eschew (esˌtʃūˑ), *v*¹ Forms: 4–6 **escheve** (? **escheue**), **eschewe,** (4 **ech-, esshue, etchewe, isschewe,** 4–5 **eschef, eschiewe,** -**uwe, ep-chewe,** 5 **eschieu, eshew,** 6 **esoue, estchue, as-, estew**(e, -iew), **exchew**(e, (4 **exschew,** 6 **exchue,** -tue), 4–7 **eschu**(e, 4– **eschew** [a. OF. *eschiver, eschever* (also in other conjugations, as *eschevoir, eschuvr, eschivre*), corresp to Pr, Sp, Pg *esquivar*, It *schivare* (whence prob. mod F. *esquiver* to dodge, the retention of the *s* being otherwise anomalous).—Common Romanic **skivāre*, f **skivo* · see prec., cf. OHG *sciuhen*, MHG. *schiuhen, schiuwen*, mod.Ger. *scheuen* to dread, avoid, shun; also Eng SHY *v*]

1. *trans.* To avoid, shun.

†**a** To avoid, keep clear of, escape (a danger or inconvenience) Rarely with clause as obj.

c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints, Mathias* 205 [A sone] þat scho, til eschewe destiny, Ine a cophyne kest ine þe se *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim Mon* (1714) 105 To eschewe thees two Harmes, hyt may than be advised, etc 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt & Uplondyshm* (Percy Soc) 1 Pastoures . drawe to cotes for to eschewe the colde. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor* VIII 20 Thus we eschue thatt eny man shulde rebuke us in this aboundance *c* 1530 LD BERNERS *Arth Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 17 To exchewe therby the displeasure of my lorde. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W* V, v 251 What cannot be eschew'd, must be embrac'd 1671 J WEBSTER *Metallogr* IV 61 To eschew tediosness, [I] shall transcribe what Dr Jorden hath written 1721 *St German's Doctor & Stud* 60 To eschew that inconvenience that Statute was made.

†**b** To 'fight shy of', avoid (a place); to stand aloof from (a person). *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B VI. 55 Suche men eschue 1413 LYDG *Pilgr Sowle* IV 111 (1483) 59 The quene of Saba eshewed it [that brydge] and took another wey *c* 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 160 Fra þen forthe sho forhewed þe kynges presence, and it eschewed 1553 T WILSON *Rhet* 2 Beware .. of straunge woordes, as thou wouldest take hede and eschewe greate rockes in the sea 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* III II. VI. III (1651) 564 A woman a man may eschue, but not a wife,

c To abstain carefully from, avoid, shun (an action, a course of conduct, an indulgence, an article of food or drink, etc) The current sense.

† Formerly with obj -inf. preceded by *to*.

JOHNSON 1755 notes the word as 'almost obsolete'; it is now not uncommon in literary use

1340–70 *Alex & Dind.* 1001 But al þat badde is for a burn here abouen erþe, Huo so hab chaunce to echue & chese the betture *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass-bk* (MS B) 358 Gyue me grace for to etchewe to do þat þing þat me shuld rewe 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Tim* II 16 Eschewe thou vnhooli and veyn spechis *c* 1450 MYRC 28 Grete othes thow moste enchewe. 1509 HAWES *Joyful Medit* 20 They may extue For to do wronge 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* XVII. 23, I. will eschue myne owne wickednes. 1637 EARL STIRLING *Doomesday* 9th Hour (R), These curious doubts which good men doe eschew Make many atheists 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract Physick* 22 Fat things must be eschewed *a* 1707 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* II LXXXIII. (R) They must not only eschew evil but do good in the world 1801 WORDSW *Cuckoo & Night* XXIII, For every wight eschews thy song to hear. 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* XLV, He has already eschewed green coats, red neckcloths, and other worldly ornaments. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* IV 693 Observers .. thought that capitalists would eschew all connection with what must necessarily be a losing concern 1876 BRACKIE *Songs Relig & Life* 228 Eschew the cavilling critic's art, The lust of loud reproving

absol 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I I II. VIII (1651) 25 The power to prosecute or eschue

†**2.** *intr.* To get off, escape *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI 391 Thai sall nocht weill eschew forouttyn fall *c* 1450 *Castle Hd MS Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 2525 And þat he couet to eschew 1560 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* IV 441 Grant him his life And I promit .That he sall not eschew away, nor fle

†**3.** *trans.* To rescue. *Obs rare.* [So Fr *eschever*]

c 1500 *Melusine* 170 Þey recouered there six of theire galeyes, & eschiewed þem fro the fyre

Hence **Eschew al,** an eschewing, a keeping clear of (evil). **Eschew ance,** the action of eschewing; avoidance. **Eschew er,** one who eschews, avoids, shuns **Eschew ing** *vbl. sb*, the action of the vb ESCHEW in various senses. **Eschew ment,** the action of eschewing.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm* VII (1590) 278 Things which keepe chastitie vncorrupted sobrietie, labour & *esche wall [ed 1637 eschewing] of oportunitie 1656 JEANES *Mixt. Scho Div.* 22 The bare eschewall of an evill is sufficient for the denomination of feare. 1841 G S. FABER *Prov. Lett* (1844) I 182 The convenient negative process of an eschewal of all cross-questioning. 1842 JAMES *Morley Ernstein* XV, With that careful *eschewance of all listening ears that gentleman remained bowing in silence till the waiter was out of the room. 1578 *Ch. Prayers* in *Priv Prayers* (1851) 460 Give them such judges, as are *eschewers of all partiality 1621 DR BUCKHM in *Life Bacon* XXII. (1861) 501 A messenger of good news to you and an eschewer of evil. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 188 These eschewers of mystery *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. XI 99 The ferme stablenesse of perdurable dwellynge and ek the *eschuynge of destruccyoun. 1563 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. III. 164 Theschuynge of the greate Daunger & perill of the plage. 1864 WEBSTER, **Eschewment* (rare).

†**Eschew',** *v*² *Obs rare*—¹. [ad. OF. *escheu*, pa. pple. of *eschoir* (mod.Fr. *échoir*): see ESCHEAT] *intr.* To fall out, fall to one's lot, befall.

?a 1400 *Morte Arth* 2957 This chukke hyme eschewede be chaunces of armes

Eschin, obs form of ESHIN, *dial.*

‖ **Eschoppe.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹ [Fr. *eschoppe* (now *échoppe*), OFr. *eschople, escopre*, corresp. to Sp. *escoplo*, Pg. *escopro* :—L. *scalprum*] A steel-pointed tool for engraving on copper; a graver.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr* 126 Bosse's invention of the Es choppe does render the making of this Sulcus much more facile *Ibid.* 97 His points and eschoppes

‖ **Eschscholtzia** (eʃˌɒltsiă) [mod. L.; the name was given in 1821 by A v. Chamisso (*Hor. Phys. Berol.* 73) in compliment to J F. v. Eschscholtz, one of his colleagues in the Romanzoff exploring expedition] A Californian genus of herbaceous plants (N.O *Papaveraceæ*); *E. californica*, the best-known species, has finely divided glaucous leaves, and large bright yellow flowers, saffron-coloured in the centre. Also *attrib*

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 232 *Eschscholtzia*, a Californian genus, is now found in every garden. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. 73 Pulling the green nightcaps off the escholtzia [sic] buds.

Eschutcheon: obs. var. ESCUTCHEON.

Escien, obs. form of ASK.

Escimuz, corrupt form of ECHENEIS

1482 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. ix. 87 Ther is another manco of flyshe in this see [of ynde], whiche ben named escimuz, whiche haue such strengthe that in contynent they touche a ship one of them only retayneth hym stylle

Esclaircisment, -issement, obs. forms of ECLAIRCISSEMENT.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH.

‖ **Esclandre** (ɛsklāndr'). [Fr *esclandre*, later form of OF. *escandle, escandle* :—L *scandalum*: see SCANDAL and SLANDER.] Unpleasant notoriety; an occurrence which gives rise to it; a disturbance, scene.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* (F. Hall). 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* xi. II. 11 Scoutbush, to avoid esclandre and misery..paid her her dividends as usual. 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* 18 Since the last 'esclandre' he had held little or no communication with her 1882 J. C MORISON *Macaulay* 55 An esclandre of any kind, cannot be associated even in imagination with his name.

† **Esclare,** *v. Obs rare*⁻¹. [a OF *esclare-r, esclairer* (mod.F. *éclairer*), corresp. to Pr. *esclairar* :—L. *exclārāre* (rare), f. *ex-* out + *clārus* bright.] *trans.* To make clear, clear up.

1655 DIGGES *Compl Ambass.* 318 We think it now reason that the matter of Religion be first exclared.

† **Esclarish,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **esclarissh.** [ad OF. *esclariss-* lengthened stem of *esclarir* :—late L. type **exclārīre*, f. L *ex-* out + *clār-us* clear, bright.] *trans.* To make clear or bright; to bring to light; to render illustrious.

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 16 This amitie and peax, which is now nuely esclarissh̄ed and confirmed. 1566 PAINTER *Pal Pleas.* 259 b, Which singuler perseuerātion in defence of her charitie esclarisheth to the whole flocke of womankynde the bright beames of wisedome.

† **Esclarishment.** *Obs.* In 6 **esclarisheme.** [ad. OF. *esclerissement*, var. of *esclarissement*, f. *esclarir*. see prec.] A clearing up, explanation.

1549 in Strype *Eccl Mem.* II App CC. 102 By the former treaty with th' esclarishement joynt hostality is not entred

‖ **Esclavage** (esklavāʒ). *Obs.* [Fr. *esclavage* (lit. 'slavery', f *esclave* slave) used in same sense.] A necklace composed of several rows of gold chains, beads, or jewels, so called from its resemblance to the fetters of a slave.

1758 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) III. 478 All the bougets, esclavages, earrings and knots 1766 COLMAN & GARRICK *Clandestine Marr.* I, How d'ye like the Style of this Esclavage? 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 323

† **Esclavish,** *v. Obs. rare* [ad Fr *esclaver* to enslave, on the analogy of *cherish*, etc.] *trans.* To enslave. Hence **Esclavishing** *vbl. sb.*

1583 T. STOCKER *Hist Cru Warres towe C.* II. 32 To our vtter esclauisshyng and destruction for euer.

† **Escle.** *Obs.* [ad L. *æsculus*] (See quot.)

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 106 The Escle is a kind of Oke, called in Latine Esclus.

Esclepis, obs. form of ECLIPSE.

‖ **Esclopette.** *Obs.* [var. of ESCOPETTE: for the form cf. med.L. *sclopētum*] (See quot.)

1824 S. R MEYRICK *Anc. Armour* Gloss., *Sclopus*, the esclopette or hand-gun 1830 — *Illust Anc. Arms & Armour* Plate CXIX, Fig. 4. A short wheel-lock esclopette of the time of Charles I. It is. intended to be carried in a holster in the same manner as a long pistol.

Escocheon, obs. form of ESCUTCHEON.

‖ **Escoinçon.** *Arch.* [OF. *escoinçon* (mod. *écoinçon*.] A stone which forms the upper part of an arched window. In quot *attrib.*

1867 H. T ELLACOMBE in *Trans. Exeter Archit. Soc.* I. Ser II. 98 The jambs of these windows are splayed on the inside, and surmounted by escoinçon arches.

† **Escompesall.**

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C iij, Put in the wonde Escompesall unto tyme the dede flesh be wastyde.

† **Esconduy,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. OF. *escondui-re* (mod. *écondui-re*), in this sense a pseudo-etymological perversion of earlier *escondire*, corresp to Pr. *escondire*.—**excondīcĕre*, f *ex-* out + *con* (=*cum*) with + *dīcĕre* to say] *trans.* To give (a person) a denial *of* something

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 53 [She] wold not that disobeyed or esconduyed her husbonde of ani thinge that he comaunded her she shulde be mued alle a yere

† **Escondyte,** *v Obs rare*⁻¹ [f OF. *escondite* refusal, f. *escondire*: see prec.] *intr* To give a refusal *to.*

1510-20 *Compl. too late maryed* (1862) 8 She wolde to no maner a man escondyte.

Escopette (eskopet') *U. S* Also 9 **escopato, -ot** [ad. Sp. *escopeta* (assimilated to Fr *escopette*) musket, ad It. *schioppetto, scoppetto*, f *schioppo* (by metathesis *scoppio*) noise, explosion, L. *sclopus, stlopus* the noise produced by a blow on the inflated cheek (in mod.L 'a gun').] A sort of carbine, used chiefly in Mexico and the adjoining parts of the U S.

1805 PIKE *Sources Missis* II (1810) 201, 50 dragoons and 50 mounted militia of the province, armed in the same manner, viz, Lances, escopates and pistols 1850 B TAYLOR *Eldorado* xxxiii (1862) 336 A ranchero, carrying an escopette and three turkeys offered his horse in exchange 1851 MAYNE REID *Rifle Rangers* xx, A dozen men were . firing their escopettes and pistols as they came down

Escopetto. = prec.

1854 BARTLETT *Mex. Boundary* I. ii. 29 The Mexican beat him upon the head with the butt of his escopetto

† **Escorse,** *v Obs* [ad. OF *escorce-r, escorcher* (mod.Fr. *écorcher*), corresp. to Pr *escorgar, escorjar*.—med L *excorticare*, f *ex-* out + *cortic-em* bark.] *trans.* To skin, flay In quot. *fig*

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI 112 So . that they wer not excorsed and fleen to the bones.

Escort (eskɔ̄t), *sb* Also 6 **eskort** (eskart), 8 **escorto.** [a. Fr. *escorte*, ad. It. *scorta*, f. *scorgere* to conduct :—late L. type **excorrigĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *corrigĕre* to set right.

1. *Mil.* A body of armed men accompanying a traveller or travellers (whether for protection or surveillance, or as a mark of honour), or serving as a guard or convoy for baggage, provisions, treasure, etc.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard* XVIII 1077 The bands . had ouerthrowen the eskart [*ed* 1599 eskart] or garde [orig *scorta*] of victuals. 1708 *Lond Gaz.* No 4438/2 The Horses and Waggons began their March with an Escorte of 2000 Foot and 800 Horse. 1802 C JAMES *Mil Dict., Escort of Deserters* consists of a corporal and three rank and file. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw *Disp.* VI. 470 And Colonel Trant with his division attacked the escort of the military chest 1867 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) I. vi 496 Not with an army but with a mere escort of strangers.

2. *transf.* A number of persons, or often a single person, accompanying any one on a journey for the purpose of protection or guidance, or for courtesy's sake.

1745 *Fortunate Orphan* 33 Five Women, who had no other Escorte than a Recollet, this Jeweller, and a Youth of sixteen 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1760) V 61, I could not be so welcome to you as your escorte, as I should be to Miss Byron and her friends, as her guest. 1847 JAMES *J. Marston Hall* xii, The encounter with the courier and his escort had taken place. *a* 1860 WRAXALL tr. *R Houdin* xviii 263 The ladies in waiting and the lady patronesses formed the royal escort

3. *abstr.* Attendance in the capacity of an escort.

1833 H. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II v 97 To make him desire Cooper's escort 1858 J MARTINEAU *Studies Chr.* 221 The elder deities were compelled to attend in escort to the Eastern idol

Escort (eskɔ̄t), *v.* [f prec. sb.; cf. Fr *escorter*, It *scortare*] *trans.* To act as escort to. a. *Mil.* of armed men, *Naut.* of a convoy. b. In wider sense: To accompany for the purpose of protecting or conducting, or of showing civility.

a. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4478/3 Yesterday the Troops that escorted our Foragers, met with several of the Enemy's Parties 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lx 539 The herring busses were escorted by twelve men of war. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* III. 636 He was escorted by a body-guard under the command of Sarsfield.

b 1742 DUNKIN in Francis *Horace's Sat* I. iv, In private haunt, in public meet, Salute, escort him through the Street 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II iv 50 To escorte and guide me through this wood 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxi, Catharine, escorted by old Henshaw and a groom of the Knight of Kinfauns. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. ii, He had escorted her to the first of her parties.

Hence **Escorting** *ppl. a*, that escorts. **Escortment,** the action of escorting.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 7 The official list of the escorting officers 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind* 303 One of the warriors was sent to accompany me by way of escortment.

Escot, *sb.* [AFr. form of SCOT (as in *scot and lot*); cf. OF., Pr. *escot* (mod F. *écot*), It. *scotto*] (See quot.; it does not appear where Johnson found the word)

1755 JOHNSON, *Escot*, a tax paid in boroughs and corporations towards the support of the community, which is called scot and lot

† **Escot,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *escot-er*, f. *escot* (mod. F. *écot*): see prec] *trans.* To pay a reckoning for, maintain.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II ii. 362 What are they Children? Who maintains 'em? How are they escoted? 1775 in ASH

† **Escout,** *sb Obs* [a OF *escoute* fem (mod F *écoute*) act of listening, also sentinel, SCOUT, f *escouter* (mod *écouter*) to listen]

1. Look-out, watch. [Cf OF. *se mettre aux escoutes*]

1630 HAYWARD *Edw VI*, 29 They were well entrenched, having good escout abroad and sure watch within

2 A SCOUT, spy

1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm.*, The escoutes that were sent out to knowe whiche waye the Emperour went, brought contrary reportes 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXII XXVIII 449 Intelligence given him by meanes of his owne escouts and spies. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor* 1329 Those be the Dæmons which are their [the gods'] espies and escouts

† **Escout,** *v Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *escout-er* (mod.F. *écouter*) = Pr. *escoutar*, Cat *escoltar*, It *ascoltare* —L. *auscultāre* to listen] *intr* To act as a scout, explore, reconnoitre.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXII xv 441 Having sent out to escout and espie 400 horsemen of confederats

Escribe (ɛskrəi b), *v.* [f E- *pref.*³ + L. *scrībĕre* to write]

† 1. *trans.* To write or copy out (More commonly INSCRIBE.) *Obs*

1558 in Picton *L'pool Munic Rec* (1883) I 30 An old book of Precedences which was escribed, extracted out of the elder Precedences of the town

2 *Math.* To describe (a circle) so as to touch one side of a triangle exteriorly, and the productions of the other two sides. (Cf. INSCRIBE) Hence **Escribed** *ppl. a*

1870 W CHAUVENET *Geom* II. 87 The three circles which lie without the triangle have been named escribed circles. 1881 J. CASEY *Sex Euclid* 54 If the circle touch the sides *AB, AC* produced, that is if it be an escribed circle.

† **Escrime.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a Fr *escrime*, f. *escrimer* to fence] The art of fencing, *esp.* with sabre or sword.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks (1834) 220 The most skilful teachers of Escrime, and fencing-masters of Italy.

† **Escrimer.** *Obs.* In 6 **eskrymeur.** [a. Fr. *escrimeur*, f. *escrimer* to fence] One who practises fencing; a fencer, a swordsman

1572 SIR T SMITH in Ellis *Orig Lett* II 191 III 21 The duke . provided . some eskrymeurs to shew us pastyme.

† **Escript.** *Obs.* Also 6 **escripte.** [a OF *escript*, semi-learned spelling of *escrit* (mod F. *écrit*) :—L. *scrīpt-um* neut, pa pple. of *scrībĕre* to write] A written document, a writing, *spec* a written decree or mandate, a 'writ'

1483 *Plumpton Corr.* p xcv, We award that all such evidences, escripts, or muniments be delivered . afore the feast of St John Babtist next coming 1563 FOXE *A & M* 776/2 All and euery such proces, writings and escriptes as haue passed and bene don in this matter 1590 T FENNE *Fruits* 75 Those escripts and appointments which seemed so difficult and almost unpossible to be brought to passe 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng* II iv (1739) 21 Amongst other of the King's Escripts, it formed Writs remedial, for such as had received wrong 1686 *Royal Proclam* 10 Mar in *Lond Gaz.* No 2120/2 And also Excepted, all Offences of Perjury Forging or Counterfeiting any Deeds, Escripts. 1724 *Col Rec. Penn* III. 245 The Governour proposed to send the following Escript by way of amendment.

† **Escripture.** *Obs.* [a. OF *escripture* (mod F. *écriture*) = Pr. *escriptura*, Sp *escritura*, It *scrittura* :—L *scriptūra* writing.] = SCRIPTURE.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. i 4 The holy escripture saith of god that he is fiers.

Escritoire (ɛskrɪtwā r, ɛskrɪtwɑ̄r). Forms: 8 **escrutore,** 8–9 **escrutoire, escritoir,** (8 **escretore, -critore,** 9 **-cretoire**), 8– **escritoire** [a. F. *escritoire* (now *écritoire*) writing-case, writing-desk :—late L *scrīptōrium* apparatus or place for writing, f *scrībĕre* to write]

The aphetic forms *scritore*, SCRUTOIRE, occur in 17th c

A writing-desk constructed to contain stationery and documents, in early use, often one of a portable size; more recently, chiefly applied to a larger piece of furniture, a bureau or secretary.

[1622 COTGR., *Escriptoire*, a penner] 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beau's Strat* v. iv, Captain Gibbet .had made bold. with your Study and Escritore 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I iii vi. 598/2 Chests of drawers, Escrutores, Tables, and such like Joinery Wares 1742 FIELDING *J Andrews* III. iii She . accordingly departed herself, having first broken open my escrutore. 1756 NUGENT *Gr Tour, France* IV. 115 The escrutore, in the middle of this chamber, contains a most magnificent collection of antient and modern medals. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XXIV, In the large shining mahogany escritoire Mr Osborne had a drawer especially devoted to his son's affairs and papers. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt Royal* IX, An escritoire in the Sherraton style.

attrib 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp* XVII, There was a chest of drawers with an escrutoire top.

Hence **Escritorial** *a. nonce-wd.*, of or pertaining to an escritoire

1785 COWPER *Let. Newton* Wks 1837 XV. 163 One more circumstance .will impress upon you..a sense of the value we set upon its escritorial capacity.

† **Escrivain.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹ [a. OF. *escrivain* (mod F. *écrivain*) = Pr *escriban*, Sp. *escribano*,

It *scrivano* —late L. *scrībānus*, f. L *scrība* scribe] A clerk

a 1734 North *Lives* (1826) II. 399 Servants, escrivains and other attendances at a great expense

†**Escriva'n.** *Obs rare*—¹. [ad Pg *escrivão*: see prec] A clerk on board a ship, a supercargo.

1726 Shelvocke *Voy round World* 341 The Escrivan of the said ship desir'd we would sell him the Jesus Maria.

†**Escro'c,** *v Obs* [f. F *escroc* swindler cf Fr *escroquer* to swindle] *trans.* To gain by swindling.

1738 *Com Sense* (1739) II 45 Employing Tricks to escroc all they could for the Civil List, etc *Ibid* II 183 Occasions are laid hold of to escroc more and more from the Publick

Escrod (eskɹɒ d). A small fresh cod broiled, = Sorod

18 D Webster (Webster), That moisel for Monica, an escrod In mod Dicts.

‖ **Escroeles,** *sb. pl Obs rare*—¹. In 5 *erron* escroceles. [OF. *escroelles* fem pl (mod F. *écrouelles*) ·—late L *scrofellas*, dim. of *scrofulæ*: see Scrofula] Scrofula.

1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* 372/2 A maide had her throte gretely swollen of a maladye called the escroceles

Escroll (eskrō u l). Forms 6–7 escrowle, 7–8 escrol(e, -olle, 7– escroll. [ad OF. *escroele*, dim. of *escroe* · see next and Scroll]

†1. *Law* = Escrow *Obs*

1622 Malynes *Anc Law-Merch* 102 To deliuer a Writing, or a Bill as an Escroll is vnknowne vnto all Merchants there.

1642 Perkins *Prof Bk* 1 § 9 5 If shee deliver the same deed unto a stranger as an Escrowle, upon condition that, etc. 1736 Carte *Ormonde* I 569 They signed the instrument of the peace to agree it might lie as an escroll in the hands of the Marquis of Clanricarde.

2 *Her.* = Scroll.

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III xx (1611) 160 With one Escrole having this Motto *Ich Dien* 1706 Hearne *Collect* 25 Mar (Oxf Hist Soc.) I 209 Underneath there is this Escrolle, *Memoria pij æterna* 1807 G Chalmers *Caledonia* I III. x. 463 Ancient families converted their war-cries into mottos, which they placed upon escrols above their crests. 1868 *Regul & Ord Army* § The Motto 'Virtutis fortuna comes' in an Escrole above.

Escrow (eskɹō u) *Law* [a AF. *escrowe, escrouve*, OF. *escroe, escroue* scrap, shred, strip of parchment, scroll (mod F. *écroue* entry of a name in a jail register):—med.L type **scrōda*, of Teut. origin: cf OHG. *scrôt* scrap, fragment —OTeut **skraudo-* (whence Eng Shred)] (See quots)

1598 Kitchin *Courts Leet* (1675) 449 It was delivered as an Escrow upon condition 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 306 An Escrow is a Deed delivered to a third person to be the Deed of the party upon a future condition 1885 *Law Times Rep* LI 663/1 The part signed by the defendant was only an escrow in the hands of her solicitor, and not to take effect until the other part was signed by the plaintiff

Escrutoire, obs form of Escritoire

†**Escry',** *sb. Obs* [f Escry *v.* See the variant forms Ascry, Scry] **a.** Outcry, exclamation; notoriety **b** Battle cry *lit.* and *fig*

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* L v, Suche dishonour and escry is not soone put oute 1489—*Faytes of A.* I xxiv 75 The lasse bolde are wont for to gyue vp the escrye by-fore that the bataylle be bygonne 1515 Barclay *Egloges* IV (1570) D1/1 Faynt cowarde myndes soone at the first escry Of sturdie labour, fall to the grounde as lame 1538 Leland *Itin* VI 66 Gaspar durst not welle land for Escryes that were made when he proferid to the Shore.

†**Escry',** *v. Obs* Forms · 5–6 escrye, 7 escrie [a OF. *escrie-r*, f. *es* :—L *ex* out + *crier* to Cry. The earlier Eng form from 13th c. was Ascry, prob representing an AF. *ascrier*, and there was an aphetic Scry, q.v.]

1 *intr.* To cry out, exclaim.

1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* 84/1 Thenne one of them escryed and said, etc *a* 1533 Ld Berners *Huon* lv 185 He escryed a hye & sayd 'Syr Kynge', etc

2. *trans.* To call out to, hail, also, to call upon, invoke.

1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* 121/2 Put out thy voys and escrye hym frely 1485—*Chs Gt* 77 He began to escrye the holy trynyte *c* 1530 Ld Berners *Arth Lyt Bryt.* (1814) 112 He spurred horse and escryed the senesshall

b. *To escry him, them*, etc *to* or *unto death*, used to translate Fr. *luy, leur escrier 'à mort!'* or *'à la mort!'*

1475 Caxton *Jason* 8 b, And syn they escried alle the dronken centauris unto the dethe 1523 Ld Berners *Froiss.* I. cccl xxxvi. 659 They were enclosed with the gauntoyse, who escryed them to dethe

3. *trans* = Descry to cry out upon on discovering; *hence* to espy, discover Also, with *out.*

1581 J Bell *Haddon's Answ Osor* 100 Vouchsafe therefore a good felowshyp (Osorius) to escry out one safe Haven for us. 1582 J Studley tr *Seneca's Medea* III Cho 127 b, Some travelers shall the Countreys farre escrye Beyond small Thule, Knowen furthest at this day 1598 Hakluyt *Voy* I 596 (R.) At the same time the Spanish fleet was escried by an English Pinasse 1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* II 775 From hence you may plainly escrie the promontory of Azaphi

‖ **Escu'.** [Fr., older form of *écu* see Ecu]

c 1663 F. Willughby in *Ray's Philos. Lett* (1718) 11 At the expence of an Escus for a Guide 1731 in Bailey vol. II 1775 in Ash.

Escuage (e'skɪuedʒ). *Feudal Law Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [a. AF. *escuage*, f OF *escu* (mod F. *écu*) ·—L *scūtum* shield Cf Scutage]

†1 The chief form of feudal tenure (*lit.* shield-service), personal service in the field for a period of forty days in each year *Obs*

1513 Bradshaw *St Werburge* II 1773 Many helde their landes with seruice de chiualere and some by escuage 1592 Wyrley *Armorie* 19 Euery tenant that held lands by a knights fee was tied to do his Lord escuage or shield seruice 1695 Temple *Hist. Eng* (1699) 171 Those Authors pretend this Duty of Escuage to have come over in this Reign 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. v 74 This kind of tenure was called *scutagium* in Latin or *servitium scuti*, in our Norman French *escuage.*

b. *transf*

1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II II III (1605–7) I 454 Our Grand-sires euen in Age Could render duly Venus Escuage 1623 Cockeram, *Venus-escuage*, wanton fleshlinesse

2. A money payment in lieu of military service; = Scutage.

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron* an 1214. 184/1 The king demanded escuage of them that refused to go with him into Poictow 1641 W Hakewil *Liberty of the Subject* 17 Every man that by his tenure is bound to serve the King in his warres, and faileth, is to pay a fine by the name of Escuage. 1679 Blount *Anc Tenures* 95 When escuage is assessed throughout the land the said Sir Philip shall pay, etc 1738 *Hist Crt Exchcq* II 23 The Baron appearing in the Host had Escuage on his own Tenants that made Default.

‖ **Escudero** (eskudē ro) [Sp.; f *escudo* shield · see Esquire] A shield-bearer; an esquire; hence, an attendant, a lady's page

a 1637 B Jonson (Webster) 1865 T B Aldrich *Knt of Aragon* Poems 113 His escuderos rode in front, His cavaliers behind.

Esculapian, var of Æsculapian.

Esculate, var. form of Æsculate

†**E'sculency.** *Obs. rare*—¹ [f next: see -ency] The quality of being esculent or eatable.

1651 Biggs *New Disp* 197 Though lesse commodious for esculency

Esculent (e skɪ'lĕnt), *a* and *sb.* [ad. L. *esculent-us*, f *esca* food]

A *adj*

1. Suitable for food, eatable.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 630 A Number of Herbs are not Esculent at all 1756 C Lucas *Ess Waters* III 238 The gardens afford good supplies of the best esculent vegetables 1813 Bingley *Anim. Biog* (ed. 4) III 471 Esculent Snail 1816 Kirby & Sp *Entomol* x (1828) I 310 The order Aptera does not much more abound in esculent insects than the Diptera 1866 Rogers *Agric & Prices* I iv 66 Onions and cabbage appear to have been the only esculent vegetables.

¶ *confused use.*

1813 Bingley *Anim Biog.* (ed 4) II 212 The Esculent Swallow The nest of this bird is edible.

2 *absol.* quasi-*sb*

1626 Bacon *Sylva* (1631) § 474 In Plants, where the Root is the Esculent, as Radish, and Parsnips

B *sb.* Anything that is eatable, or fit for food; *esp* vegetables

1625 Massinger *New Way* IV II, A piece of Suffolk cheese, or gammon of bacon, Or any esculent, as the learned call it 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict Esculents*, by which is to be understood Plants for Food 1754 Dodsley *Agric* II, His various esculents, from glowing beds Give the fair promise of delicious feasts. 1863 Ball in *N & Q* Ser. III IV. 193 The 4th of August was the period when the juicy esculent could be first enjoyed. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm* 25 The varieties of palm furnished an esculent something like the cabbage.

Esculic, -in(e, var forms of Æsculic, -in.

†**Escu'me.** [a OF. *escume* (mod.F *écume*): see Scum] Froth

1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyl Waters* P iij, Escume made of this herbe [radish] used in vaperous bathes dystioyeth age

Escurialize, *v. nonce-wd* [f *Escurial* (better *Escorial*), the name of the chief palace of the Spanish kings, about 30 miles from Madrid.] *trans* To subject to influences like those which prevailed at the Escurial

1843 *Tait's Mag* X. 617 Kings and queens are no longer puppets to be played with by dexterous mountebanks, or Escurialized into idiotism.

Escurie. see Equerry.

Escuse, obs form of Excuse *sb* and *v.*

Escutcheon (eskɒ tʃən). Forms (5 escochon, 6 escuchon), 7, 9 escoocheon, (7 eschoch-, eschucheon, -ion, escochion, escotch-, escucheon, -tchion, -tcheer), 8 eschutcheon, 6– escutcheon. See also Scutcheon. [a ONF. *escuchon* (central OF. *escusson*, mod *écusson*):—late L type **scūtiōn-em*, f *scūtum* shield]

Johnson 1755 has only the form *eschutcheon*

1 *Her* The shield or shield-shaped surface on which a coat of arms is depicted, also in wider sense, the shield with the armorial bearings; a sculptured or painted representation of this

1480 *Wardr Acc Edw IV* (1830) 231 Escochons of papir in colours of the armes of Lorde George Ver 1594 *Merr Policy* (1599) M iij, And from that time the use of Escuchons and Armory was found out, as a witnesse of their Nobility. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit* I 405 Their Eschocheon Gules with sixe escallops argent. 1679 Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) A, The figures on the right hand each Escocheon, shewing what Armes belong to the Houses. 1774 Warton *Hist. Eng Poetry* III (R.), The addition of the escutcheon of Edward the Confessor was a sufficient foundation for an impeachment of high treason 1815 Scott *Guy M* xli, The carved stone escutcheon of the ancient family was hung diagonally beneath the helmet and crest 1846 Prescott *Ferd & Is* I. vi 277 They were prohibited from quartering the royal arms on their escutcheons 1885 Miss Braddon *Wyllard's Weird* II, Gray granite pillars, each crowned with the escutcheon of the Heathcotes.

b *fig* ; esp. in phrases like *a blot on an escutcheon* = a stain on a person's reputation

1697 Dryden *Virgil* (1806) II 175 Ded , The banishment of Ovid was a blot in his escutcheon 1848 R W Hamilton *Disq Sabbath* v. 180 We are not ashamed of our [Puritan] fathers. The escocheon of their virtues is our proudest heraldry 1862 Shirley *Nugæ Crit.* x 444 The people of Edinburgh were eager to remove an unseemly stain from the escutcheon of their city 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II vii 45 A dark blot on the escutcheon of the House of Godwine

c *Escutcheon of pretence* · the small escutcheon bearing the arms of an heiress placed in the centre of her husband's shield Cf Inescutcheon

1677 *Lond Gaz* No 1208/4 Upon an Escutcheer of Pretence, a Chevern between three Birds 1766–87 Porny *Her* 123 1823 Rutter *Fonthill* p xxiv, Mervyn quartering Squire, and on an escutcheon of pretence, Green, etc

†2 A hatchment. (More fully *funeral escutcheon*) *Obs*

a 1672 Wood *Life* (1848) 40 Escocheons which he had got by burying several persons of quality 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 4/1 Every Gentleman was interr'd with Funeral Escochions. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 347 Mrs Veal was dead, and her escutcheons were making 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No 73 ₱ 7 At last the eldest fell ill I dreamed every night of escutcheons and white gloves 1820 W. Irving *Sketch bk* II. 183 Several ancient monuments .. over some of which hang funeral escutcheons.

3 Anything shaped like, or resembling, an escutcheon: **a.** *gen* (see quot)

1602 Plat *Delightes for Ladies* xviii, Of Marchpane paste .. our comfit makers . make Armes, escocheons, beasts, birds, and other fancies.

b *Arch.* A shield-shaped ornament, chiefly in Gothic buildings, carved on the bosses of ceilings, at the ends of weather-mouldings, etc.

1875 Parker *Gloss. Goth Archit.*

c A key-hole plate, a name plate, etc.

1555 Mrq Worcester *Cent. Inv.* § 72 An Escocheon to be placed before any of these locks 1879 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss , *Escutcheon* a plate for protecting the keyhole of a door; or one to which the handle of a door is attached

d. *Horticulture* A shield-shaped portion of a branch, containing a bud, cut for use as a graft

1658 Evelyn *Fr Gard* (1675) 61 Cut your escutcheon long enough. that it may derive nourishment.

e *Naut* (see quot.)

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk* , *Escutcheon*, the compartment in the middle of the ship's stern, where her name is written

f. *Zool.* (see quots)

1854 Woodward *Mollusca* II 947 The lunule. is an oval space in front of the beaks [of bivalves] When a similar impression exists behind the beaks, it is termed the escutcheon *Ibid* (1856) 305 Meroe. Shell oval, compressed . ligament in a deep escutcheon

4. *Comb* **escutcheon grafting** (see 3 d).

1727 Bradley *Fam Dict* s v *Grafting*, They will thrive well upon the Quince tree by Escutcheon grafting.

Hence **Escu tcheoned** *ppl. a*, furnished or decorated with escutcheons

1742 Young *Nt Th* II. 356 What is this escutcheon'd world, Which hangs out Death in one eternal night? 1822 Byron *Werner* v i, Our banner'd and escutcheon'd gallery. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr* (1858) 298 Doggeries never so escutcheoned must take the fate of such

-ese, *suffix*, forming adjs, is ad OF. *-eis* (mod F. *-ois, -ais*):—Com. Romanic *-ese* (It *-ese*, Pr, Sp. *-es*, Pg *-ez*) —L *ēnsem* The L. suffix had the sense 'belonging to, originating in (a place)', as in *hortēnsis, prātēnsis*, f *hortus* garden, *prātum* meadow, and in many adjs. f local names, as *Carthāgināēnsis* Carthaginian, *Athēniēnsis* Athenian. Its representatives in the Romanic langs. are still the ordinary means of forming adjs. upon names of countries or places. In Eng *-ese* forms derivatives from names of countries (chiefly after Romanic prototypes), as *Chinese, Portuguese, Japanese*, and from some names of *foreign* (never English) towns, as *Milanese, Viennese, Pekinese, Cantonese.* These adjs may usually be employed as sbs, either as names of languages, or as designations of persons; in the latter use they formerly had plurals in *-s*, but the pl. has now the same form as the sing., the words being taken rather as adjs. used *absol.* than as proper sbs (From words in *-ese* used as pl have arisen in illiterate speech such sing. forms as *Chinee, Maltee, Portugee.*) A frequent mod application of the suffix is to form words designating the diction of certain authors who are accused of writing in a dialect of their own invention; e.g *Johnsonese, Carlylese.*

Ese, eseliche, esement, obs. ff Ease, etc.

Esee, -i, -ie, -y(e, obs forms of Easy.

Esemplastic (esemplæ stik), *a.* [f. Gr *ἐς* into + *ἕν*, neut. of *εἷς* + *πλαστικ-ός*, f. *πλάσσειν* to

mould: a word irregularly formed by Coleridge, and probably suggested to him by the Ger. *inein-bildung* forming into one] Having the function of moulding into unity; unifying.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog Lit.* 139 On the imagination, or esemplastic power 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser I (1873) 220 Nor I trust will Coleridge's favorite word esemplastic ever become current 1879 FARRAR *St Paul* II 488 The unifying—or if I may use the expression, esemplastic—power of the imagination over the many subordinate truths.

Esemplasy (ese·mplăsi) [f. as prec. + Gr. *πλάσ-ις* moulding + -Y.] (See quot)

1853 *Fraser's Mag* XLVI 65 Neither of them possessed that gift, which Schelling endeavoured to express by the term Esemsbildung [*sic*, *read* meinsbildung], and Coleridge by the term esemplasy—the power, that is, of infusing into the various parts of a subject an ever-present unity.

Esen, pl. of *ease*, obs. form of EAVES

Eserine (e·sĕröin). *Chem.* [a. Fr *ésérine*, f *ésére*, the native name of the plant; see -INE (First used in Fr by Vée *Recherches chimiques sur la fève du Calabar* 1865).]

A crystalline alkaloid obtained from the Calabar bean, the fruit of *Physostigma venenosum*, employed in solution in medicine to produce contraction in the pupil of the eye.

1879 P. SMITH *Glaucoma* 153 Eserine lowers the tension of the glaucomatous eye. 1888 *Pharm. Rec* Oct. 307 Eserine or physostigmine

† **Esguard.** *Obs.* [a. OF *esgard* (mod. F. *égard*) 'tribunal des chevaliers de Malte', lit. 'look, attention', corresp. to It. *sguardo*: see ES- and GUARD.] A tribunal existing among the knights of St. John, to settle differences between members of the order.

1616 BLAUM. & FL. *Knt. of Malta* v. ii, Proceed to th' ceremony:—one of our Esguard Degrade Mountferrat first.

Esh, -en, dial. forms of ASH, ASHEN

1512 *Nor thumb. Housek Bk.* 354 To gyf yerely as many eshen cuppis. 1808 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball., Our Jwohny*, I cowr'd my ways down, ahint our young eshes.

† **Eshen, eshime.** *Obs.* Some precious stone.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage, Descr. India* (1864) 38 Of Eshime, which stone comes from Catnya, one Batman. *Ibid* 42 Lignum aloes, Eshen and Coraall

E'shin. *dial* Also 6 eschin, eshen, -yne, ession, esshon, -en, 7 eshon. [Etymology uncertain; ? var. of ASHEN (vessel); cf ON. *eskr* ashen box, mod.Icel. *askja* box generally] A wooden pail or shallow tub.

1547 *Lanc & Chesh. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) I 109, V milke trowghs and v sessions xxd. 1558 *Ibid* (1884) 20 Fyve loomes for Ale..and iiij Esshons. 1573 *Ibid.* III. 60 Sex eshens or shales. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 335/2 Of some Milk-Maids..I have heard a Milk Pail called, a Crutch, an Eshon, of others a Bouk. 1691 RAY *N C Words, Eshin*, a pail or kit. 1775 in ASH 1884 *Cheshire Gloss., Eshin*, a large can for carrying milk from the shippon to the house

Eshlar (e·ʃlɑr), var. of ASHLAR. 1847 in CRAIG.

Esil(e, Esili, obs. forms of EASY, EASILY.

Esil(e, var. forms of EISELL.

Eskanted, variant of ASKANTED, *Obs.*

Eskart, ? obs. form of ESCORT.

Esker (e·skər). *Geol* Also 9 escar, eskar, -ir. [a. Ir. *eiscir.*] 'The name given in Ireland to the elongated and often flat-topped mounds of post-glacial gravel which occur abundantly in the greater river-valleys of that country' (Page). Also in *comb.*, as *esker-like.*

1852 E FORBES in Wilson & Geikie *Life* xiv 505 The top of Headon Hill is capped by a great esker of gravel. 1865 PAGE *Hand-bk. Geol., Eskirs* or Escars 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk Geol* VI v. i § 2. 892 Ridges, known as eskers or kames, in Ireland as eskers, and in Sc[illegible] 1882 O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* I. iii 55 Towards sunset we neared the flank of a long escar-like sand ridge.

Eskert, obs var. ESCORT

Esk-ien, obs form of ASK *v.*

Eskip, obs form of EQUIP.

† **Eski·rmish.** *Obs* [ad. F. *escarmouche*: see ESCARMOUCH and SKIRMISH.] = SKIRMISH.

1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl* I i, In marching, incamping, approch, eskirmish, camisado, or retraite.

† **Esla·ke.** *Obs.* [var. of ASLAKE or Y-SLAKE.] = SLAKE.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt & Uplondyshm* (Percy Soc) p. xxxvi, No drop thou gettest for to eslake thy lust.

Eslar, obs Sc. form of ASHLAR.

† **Esla·rge,** *v Obs.* [a OF *eslarg-ir-* see next] *trans* = next

a 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 132 He his stered vnto myse and eslargithe his pitee vpon hem.

† **Esla·rgish,** *v. Obs.* In 5 eslargys(s)he. [a. OF *eslargiss-* lengthened stem of *eslargir* (mod. F *élargir*), f *es-* '—L *ex* + *large*· see LARGE.] **a.** *trans.* To extend the range or scope of; = ENLARGE 3 b **b** *refl.* To set (oneself) at large; to free (oneself) from restraint. Cf. ENLARGE 6.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F iij b, Ye may eslargysshe yourself to say or do your wylle. *Ibid* I ij, God moueth aym self to pyte and eslargyssheth his mysericorde

Eslier, obs. var ASHLAR.

15 in Raine *Auckland Cas* (1852) 64 *note*, Eslier worke.

Eslior, eslisor, obs. ff. ELISOR.

Esloign, -oin(e, -oyne, obs. ff ELOIN.

Eslonge, var. form of ELONG *v. Obs*

c 1500 *Melusine* xvi 133 Within a short while they eslongyd ferre one fro other.

† **Esma·rvel,** *v. Obs* Forms. 5 esmervail, -vayll, 6 esmarveyl. [ad. OF *esmerveill-er*, f *es-* :—L. *ex-* out + *merveill-er* to wonder, MARVEL See also AMARVEL.] *trans.* **a.** To astonish. **b.** To wonder at, admire

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 98 Jason was moche esmerueilled theme whan he understod the hyghe mysteres that hym behoued to make 1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W de W 1506) IV. xxiv 341 Contemple, and esmarueyll the grete & incomprenable dyfference. 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas.* (Percy Soc) 189 Thus all esmarveyled we dyd then awake

† **Esmay',** *v Obs* See also AMAY, ASMAY. [a. OF *esmaie-r* to trouble = Pr *esmagar, esmaiar*, It *smagare*:—med.L **exmagare*, f. *ex-* out + *-magr-* (whence **dismagāre*. see DISMAY), usually believed to be of Teut origin, cf OHG. *magan* to be able. see MAY *v*] *trans.* and *refl* = DISMAY

1393 GOWER *Conf* I 281, I am so distempred and so esmaied *Ibid* II. 239 But Jason wolde him nought esmaie. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 76 Appollo on this began to rise abasshed and esmayed of this werke 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 154/2 But he was gretely esmayed how he myght bulye the body

Esmay'le, emayle. *Obs. rare* [ad OF *esmail*, F. *émail*: see AMEL.] Enamel.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III xix (Arb.) 249 Set rich rubie to red esmayle. 1594 NASHE *Terrors of Night* D iij (D), No wine but was turned to red emayle as soon as euer it came amongst them [Icelanders]

† **Esmeu·te.** *Obs* [a. Fr. *esmeute*, older form of *émeute.*] = EMEUTE.

1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl* 469 And an Esmeute of their people who are all interessed in that Question

Esmint, obs. form of EASEMENT.

† **Esmo·ve, esme·ve,** *v. Obs rare.* [a OF *esmover* (accented stem *esmeuv-*, whence a later inf. form *esmevre*):—late L. *exmovēre*, f *ex-* out + *movēre* MOVE] *trans.* To move strongly, excite.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. v. Gyuj, As sone as she sawe hym she was soe smoued wyth Joye that she deyed tofore hym 1475 — *Jason* 12/2 He was so esmeued with loue that, etc. *Ibid* 78/2 Then aduersaires were so esmeuyed upon them that, etc.

† **Esne** (e·zni). *Obs* exc. *Hist.* [OE. *gesne* = Goth. *ansneis*:—OTeut **ansjo-z* harvestman, f. **asano* harvest] The OE. designation of a class of domestic slaves.

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp.* Matt x 24 Ne is ðegn ofer ðone laruu nec ðea vel esne ofer hlaferde his *c* 975 *Rushw Gosp* John IV 51 Esnas giurnon tog egnes hiim 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxii, Theow and Esne are thou no longer 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid Ages Eng* 201 The esnes or day-labourers, were the lowest 1875 STUBBS *Const Hist* I v. 78 The esne or slave who works for hire

† **E·snecy.** *Obs.* [ad med L *esnecia*, latinized form of OF. *ainsnece* (mod.Fr *aînesse*) position of elder brother or sister, ad med L **antenātitia*, f. *antenātus* one born before another, f *ante* before + *nātus* born] 'A private prerogative allowed to the eldest coparcener, where an estate is descended to daughters for want of an heir male, to choose first after the inheritance is divided' (Wharton).

1607 in COWELL *Interpr.* 1642 in *Termes de la Ley* 144. 1721 in BAILEY. 1823 in CRABBE *Technol Dict*; and in mod. Dicts

Eso- (e·so-), *prefix* [Gr. ἔσω within], employed in a few compounds of modern formation from words of Greek origin, as **Esoenteri·tis,** *Path.* [see ENTERITIS], inflammation of the intestinal mucous membrane. **Esogastri·tis,** *Path* [see GASTRITIS], inflammation of the mucous lining of the stomach. **Esona·rthex** [see NARTHEX], the inner vestibule of a Greek church (cf. EXONARTHEX) **Esoneu·ral** *a.* [see NEURAL], operating within the nerves. **Esoscо·pic** *a. rare* [Gr. *-σκοπ-ος* watching + -IC], (see quot.).

1847 CRAIG **Esoenterites Ibid *Esogastrites.* 1850 NEALE *East. Ch.* I. 245 The *esonarthex opens on to the church by nine doors, to the exonarthex by five. 1851 H. MAYO *Pop Superst.* (ed. 2) 73 The mental forces, or operations of a living human being, may be conceived to be essentially *esoneural. 1876 BENTHAM *Chrestom* Wks (1838-43) VIII. 94 Division of Politics and Government into *Esoscopic, i e. internal or interior concerns-regarding, viz. Internal Government, and Exoscopic.

Esodic (esǫ·dik), *a* [f. Gr. ἔσ-ω within + ὁδ-ός way + -IC] Of nerves: Proceeding to or into the spinal marrow; afferent.

1850 M. HALL *Diastaltic Nervous Syst* 6 [Section headed 'New Terms Proposed'] *Esodic* (εις) will express the action *into*, *exodic* the action out of, etc. 1850 BARNES in *Lancet* II. 84/1 This paralyzing effect on the extremities of the esodic nerves 1852 G WILSON *Life J. Reid* 92 The sensific nerves have also been named esodic (ingoing)

Esophageal, Esophagus, etc.: see ŒS-

Esoteric (esote·rik), *a* and *sb.* [ad Gr. ἐσωτερικ-ός, f ἐσωτέρω, compar. of ἔσω within.

The Gr word occurs first in Lucian, who ascribes to Aristotle a classification of his own works into 'esoteric' and 'exoteric'. (Cic *De Fin.* v. § 5 recognizes such a classification, but uses only the term 'exoteric', leaving the opposite class undesignated; Aristotle himself merely uses ἐξωτερικός in the sense of 'popular, untechnical') By later writers the word was employed to designate the secret doctrines said to have been taught by Pythagoras to a select few among his disciples]

A. *adj.*

1 Of philosophical doctrines, treatises, modes of speech, etc. Designed for, or appropriate to, an inner circle of advanced or privileged disciples; communicated to, or intelligible by, the initiated exclusively. Hence of disciples. Belonging to the inner circle, admitted to the esoteric teaching Opposed to EXOTERIC

Esoteric Buddhism, a system of 'theosophical' doctrines, alleged by its adherents to have been handed down by secret tradition among an initiated class of Buddhists

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist Philos* (1701) 372/1 The Auditors of Pythagoras were of two sorts, Exoterick and Esoterick, the Esotericks were those who were under probation, which if they well performed, they were admitted to be Esotericks 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* III § 2 (1755) 98 The exoteric teaching [of the Pythagoreans] admitted fable and falsehood the esoteric only what the teacher believed to be true *a* 1754 FIELDING *Comm Belingbroke's Ess* Wks 1784 X 310 In rescuing the esoteric purity of his doctrines from that less amiable appearance in which their exoteric garb represents them. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1852) II 677 These two classes [the adept and the vulgar] must be addressed in two different languages, the esoteric and the exoteric 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog Lit* I. x 200, I considered the Trinity entitled to the rank of an esoteric doctrine of natural religion 1837 HALLAM *Hist Lit* I i m § 90 204 A hidden stream of esoteric truth was supposed to flow beneath all the surface of Scripture 1883 SINNETT (title), *Esoteric Buddhism.*

b *absol* (quasi-*sb*) = 'Esoteric sense'. *rare*

1842 MRS BROWNING *Grk Chr Poets* (1863) 52 The esoteric of the most suspicious turnings of his phraseology is 'Glory to the true God'.

2 *transf.* **a** Of motives, purposes, etc. Not openly avowed **b** Pertaining to a select circle; private, confidential. **c.** Qualifying a personal epithet: That is esoterically such.

1866 W. THORNBURY *Greatheart* III 176 He had two motives in his visit, an exoteric and an esoteric motive 1859 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* V 206 His esoteric project was the original project of Christopher Columbus 1876 BLACK *Madcap Viol* xiii, How could he aid in this esoteric interview? 1876 FAIRBAIRN *Strauss* II, Strauss had hardly the stuff in him to be an exoteric Conservative while an esoteric Radical. 1881 *Nature* XXIV 578 There is nothing to hinder them having also more esoteric meetings at stated intervals

3. *Phys.* (In etymological sense). 'Applied to things which relate to, or have origin within the organism' (*Syd Soc Lex*)

1860 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

B. *sb.*

1 *pl.* (after Gr. *τὰ ἐσωτερικά.*) Esoteric doctrines, esoteric treatises.

1711 tr. *Wormsels' Disc Logomachys* 99 Aristotle's Books of deep Learning, his Acroamaticks, Esotericks, Epopticks, and mysterious Writings. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt Nat.* (1852) I. 430 Our predecessors had their esoterics and exoterics 1809 KNOX & JEBB *Corr* I. 488 Alexander complained to Aristotle, that he had done ill to give the world his esotericks 1821 S. PARR *Wks* (1828) VIII 353 I must, in my esoterics, stand aloof from all controversies

2. One initiated in esoteric doctrines.

1655-60 [see A 1]

Esoterical (esote·rikăl), *a* [f prec. + -AL.]

1. = prec adj.

1850 L HUNT *Autobiog* I iii 128 This was his [Coleridge's] esoterical opinion of him. 1876 BIRCH *Rede Lect. Egypt* 42 Walls covered with mythological representations and esoterical texts, explanatory of the old religion

2 In etymological nonce-use (see quot)

1850 MAURICE *Mor & Met Philos* I. i § 3 27 When by esoterical we mean that which concerns the inner man

Esoterically (esote·rikăli), *adv.* [f. prec + -LY²] In an esoteric manner

1738 WARBURTON *Div Legat.* III § 2 III (1811) 27 Exoterically . . of the national Gods; esoterically . of the first Cause of all things. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV 4 It essentially and esoterically preserves its separateness 1873 WHITNEY *Orient Stud* 87 While oral tradition continued to be the esoteric practice, writing might still be resorted to esoterically

Esote·ricism. [f. ESOTERIC + -ISM] = next

1846 WORCESTER cites *Christian Observer.* Hence in later Dicts.

Esoterism (esǫ·tĕriz'm) [f Gr ἐσωτέρ-ω (see ESOTERIC) + -ISM] The holding of esoteric doctrines; the habit of regarding knowledge as the property of the few.

1835 MAURICE *Let to Acland* 12 Mar in *Life* (1884) I 171 A dangerous tendency [in Alex Knox] to esoterism and exclusiveness 1872 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* II 62 Its perfect openness rebuked their esoterism 1884 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Esoterism, medical* Simon's term for the mystery which some medical men think themselves bound to adopt towards their patients by reason of their prejudices and ignorance.

Eso·terize, *v rare* [f. as prec. + -IZE] *intr.* To hold esoteric doctrines

1842 G S FABER *Provinc Lett.* (1844) II 21 Unlike the Esotericising Exclusiveness of Pagan Philosophy

Esotery (e·sotəri). [f as prec + -Y 3 (An irregular formation; in first quot, from which Todd obtained the word, *esoteries* may be mispr. for *esoterics.*)] Esoteric doctrine, secret lore. Also *pl*

1763 TUCKER *Freewill* 172 *note*, Reserving their esoteries for adepts, and dealing out exoteries only to the vulgar 1828 WEBSTER, *Esotery*, mystery, secrecy (*Little used*) 1879 G MEREDITH *Egoist* II I 7, I seem to be instructed in one of the mysteries of erotic esotery, yet on my word I am no wiser

Esoundir(e, obs var. ASUNDER.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 510, 3977

‖ **Esox** (*ī* sɒks) Also 6 **ezox** [L *esox*, a Gaulish word cf. Welsh *eog*, Ir *iach* salmon] The name of a large fish mentioned by Pliny (in first quot app identified with the Sturgeon), the Corpus Glossary (*a* 800) renders the name by *lax*, i e salmon. In mod Ichthyology used as the generic name of the Pike.

c 1520 L ANDREWE *Noble Lyfe* in *Babees Bk* 234 Ezox is a very grete fisshe in that water danowe be the londe of hungarye, he is of suche bygnes that a carte with iiij horses can nat cary hym awaye he hath swete fisshe [? flesh] lyke a porke 1706 PHILLIPS, *Esox*, a great Fish in the River Rhine, a Lax 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1862) II III 1 303 The Esox or Pike 1854 BADHAM *Halieut* 296 Pliny's esox (a name which modern ichthyology has imposed upon the pike) is evidently a misnomer

Esp(e, obs form of ASP[1]

†**Espa·ce.** *Obs.* [a. F. *espace*·—L. *spatium*: see SPACE] = SPACE.

1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 340/3 In that espace of tyme the kynge and mo than lx thousand men were baptysed *c* 1490 —*Blanchardyn* 146 We haue ben a longe espace wyth hym

Espacement (espē·smĕnt) *Arch* [a F. *espacement*, f *espacer* to space out] The action of spacing, or of placing at suitable distances

1867 A BARRY *Life Sir C Barry* IV 95 The espacement of the windows

‖ **Espadon.** [a F *espadon*, app a Sp *espadon*, augmentative of *espada* sword cf It *spadone*.] A long two-handed sword used in 15–17th c

1846 FAIRHOLT *Costume* 494 *Espadon*, a long sword of Spanish invention 1881 *Blackw Mag* May 565 The horseman's huge espadon of six feet long.

‖ **Espagnolette.** [Fr *espagnolette*, f *espagnol* Spanish] The fastening of a French window, also *attrib*

1870 *Daily News* 20 Dec, Had he fallen it might have been the better for him, but the neckcloths and the espagnolette held fast and prevented him 1876 GWILT *Encycl. Archit* 687 For French casements, what is called the Espagnolette bolt is now in use 1887 *Pall Mall G* 19 Sept. 5/2 Paris has espagnolette windows opening like doors.

Espaire, var form of ESPEIRE *Obs*

Espalier (espæ liər), *sb* Also 7 **espaliere** [a F *espalier*, ad. It. *spalliera* 'wainscot work to lean the shoulders against' (Florio), hence, stakes of the same height, f. *spalla* shoulder. Cf Sp. *espaldera*, *espaldera*, of same meaning]

1 A kind of lattice-work or frame-work of stakes upon which fruit-trees or ornamental shrubs are trained; also the stakes individually

1741 *Compl Fam Piece* II iii 356 Repair your Espaliers, and fasten your Fruit-trees thereto 1754 DODSLEY *Agriculture* II (R.), His ripening fruits Display their sweet temptations from the wall, Or from the gay espalier 1816 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol* XIV (1828) I 436 The upright putrescent espaliers of vine-props 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl* II. viii 168 The willow is much used, its young shoots being employed to tie up the fruit trees to the espaliers

2 A fruit-tree trained on a lattice, usually of woodwork, or on stakes.

1662 EVELYN *Kal Hort* (1729) 223 Plant your fairest Tulips under Espaliers. 1731 POPE *Ep Burlington* 78 Behold Villario's ten years toil compleat, His Quincunx darkens, his Espaliers meet. 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I 541 Espaliers of European grapes in gardens have long ago been introduced 1833 TENNYSON *Blackbird*, The espaliers and the standards all Are thine

†3 A row of trees so trained *Obs.*

1712 J. JAMES tr *Le Blond's Gardening* 3 A Fruit-Garden planted in long Espaliers 1725 BRADLEY *Fam Dict.* s v *Estandre*, Fruit-Trees . placed in Espaliers or elsewhere, instead of a dead Tree.

4 *attrib* and *Comb*, chiefly simple *attrib*, also **espalierwise** *adv*, in the form of an espalier.

1717 BERKELEY *Tour Italy* 16 Jan, Espalier hedges make the ornaments of this place 1727 BRADLEY *Fam Dict.* s v *Garden Fences*, The Horse Chesnut will bear forming Espalierwise 1806 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Friendship* (1882) I. 20 One of the espalier apple-trees in the garden is a perfect picture 1898 GLENNY *Gard Everyday Bk.* 102/1 Espalier Trees may be much more easily cleaned of vermin.

Espalier (espæ liər), *v* [f. prec sb.] *trans.* a. To train as an espalier b. To furnish or surround with an espalier

1810 BP COPLESTON *Repl to Edin Rev* in *Mem* (1851) 329 We want not men who are clipped and espaliered into any form which the whim of the gardener may dictate. 1846 in WORCESTER, and in mod Dicts

Hence **Espa·liered** *ppl a*, **Espa·liering** *vbl. sb*

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint* IV v. XI § 9 Latticed and espaliered cottages. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Doctor's Wife* III, There were roses and sweet-brier, espaliered apples 1882 *Jrnl Derbysh Archæol Soc* IV 154 He appears to be engaged in that form of training trees called espaliering

†**Espa·nolize.** *v Obs. rare.* [f Sp *español* Spanish + -IZE; cf. Fr *espagnoliser*] *trans* To make Spanish, to naturalize in Spain

1630 WADSWORTH *Sp Pilgr.* 1 The life of the English Espanoliz'd trauailer 1658 OSBORN *Jas I* (1673) 477 Gondomar and our Espanolized English took this last advantage

Esparagrass, obs corruption of ASPARAGUS.

1711 *Lyfe & Char. R Thornhill* 6 To suck two or three Esparagrass's

†**Espa·rcet.** *Obs* [a F *esparcet*, *espar cetie*, cf Sp. *espar ceta*] (See quot)

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst Agric* (1681) 37 Esparcet is a kind of St Foyn, and by some judged to be the same So 1708 MORTIMER *Husb* (ed 2) I 36 1736-1800 in BAILEY; and in mod Dicts.

†**Espa·rse,** *v. Obs* [ad OF *esparse-r*, f *espars* (mod F. *épars*)·—L. *spars-us*, pa. pple of *spargĕre* to scatter] *trans* To scatter

1625 LISLE *Du Bartas, Noe* 181 Into th' esparsed pipes o' th' Sommier thorow bored

Esparto (espā·rto) Also 6, 8 **sparto.** [a. Sp. *esparto*·—L. *spartum*, ad Gr σπάρτον a rope made of σπάρτος, either the same plant or Spanish Broom (*Spartium junceum*)] A kind of rush (*Macrochloa* or *Stipa tenacissima*), called by some Spanish grass, imported from Spain and the north coast of Africa, for manufacture into paper In ancient times it was, and in Spain is still, made into cordage, shoes, and other articles. Also called **esparto grass.**

[1591 PERCIVALL *Sp Dict*, *Esparto*. a kinde of tree whereof they make frailes 1779 H SWINBURNE *Trav Spain* 6 Making ropes, baskets, and shoes, of a small rush or reed called *esparto*] 1868 *Q Rev* No 248 356 Printed upon paper made from esparto alone. 1883 *Pall Mall G* 11 Sept 9/1 At Lloyd's paper mills, Sittingbourne, the . cover of a boiler used for boiling esparto and straw blew off *attrib.* 1791 J TOWNSEND *Journ Spain* III. 130 The esparto rush makes good mats for houses 1878 HOOKER & BALL *Marocco* 335 Large bales of esparto grass from the adjoining province of Haba 1888 *Pall Mall G* 27 Oct 9/1 An esparto boiler burst in the North of Ireland Paper Mills.

Espathate (espā·þet), *a Bot* [f E- *pref*[3] + L *spātha* SPATHE + -ATE[2].] Not having a spathe (1866 *Treas. Bot*)

†**Espaut.** *Obs rare*—[1] [ad F *espeautre* (now *épeautre*) —L *spelta* SPELT] Millet or spelt.

a 1682 SIR T BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 22 For Milium is more agreeable unto Spelta or Espaut [than unto Rye], as the Dutch and others still render it

†**Espe·ccion.** *Obs rare*—[1]. [as if a. OF **especcion*, repr L. *spectiōnem* looking, f *specĕre* to look] Looking, beholding.

14 *Epiph* in *Tyndale's Vis.* (1843) 112 And ever the more they loked besyly The more thei lyked in especcyon.

†**Espe·ce.** *Obs.* See also ESPICE [a Fr *espece*, corresp to Pr. *especia*, It *specie*·—L. *species*. In OF the normal phonetic representative of L *species* was *espice* (mod. *épice* SPICE); the form *espece* (mod. *espèce*) is influenced by Lat, Pr or It]

Kind, species

1602 SEGAR *Hon Mil & Civ.* I XXV 32 The Romanes vsed diuers Especes of Cassing 1659 MACALLO *Can Physick* II 3 It rests to find out the Espece or kind of the disease

†**Especial,** *sb.* [Corruption of *espial*, due to the influence of L. *specĕre* to look, or possibly to confusion with next] = ESPIAL 1 and 2 a

a 1500 *Chaucer's Friar's T* 23 [*MS. Petworth* especiale, MSS. *Corpus, Lansd* especiale; *other MSS have the correct reading* espiaille] 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 283 His especials and Explorators declared and accompted to hym that all the Realme was up 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind* II II. (Arb) 112 One of their coompanye standynge vppon the toppe of a hyghe rocke of especiall beganne to crye Lynnyn sayles

Especial (espe·shăl), *a* Forms: 4 **especiale,** 4–7 **-all**(e, 5–6 **especyal**(l, (5 **asspecyall,** 5–6 **asp-, espesyal**(l, 6 **esspecial,** 6–7 **aspeciall,** 7 **especil, -shal, -tial**(l), 4– **especial** [a OF. *especial* (mod.F *spécial*, assimilated to the L. form), ad. L. *speciālis* (see SPECIAL) belonging to or concerned with a particular species, special as opposed to general (in med L current in legal and philosophical use), f *species* SPECIES. Cf. Pr, Sp *especial*, It *speziale* (Lat words with initial *sp, st, sc*, adopted into Fr before 15th c. usually assumed a euphonic *e*)

In OF the word had developed the secondary sense 'pre-eminent, important' (for the transition cf. *particular*) In Eng the two forms *especial* and *special* differ materially in use, the latter (owing perh to its closer relation to the L etymon) is preferred in applications arising proximately from the primary sense, while the former is chiefly confined to the derivative sense The distinction is still more marked in the advs *especially, specially*]

1 In senses now commonly expressed by SPECIAL.

a Special as opposed to general (*arch*); also in Law †*especial pleading, especial tail.* †b. Particular, individual, 'specific' (*obs.*). †c. Provided for a particular purpose (*obs*)

c 1400 *Rom Rose* 6717 Lo heere the caas especial 1574 tr *Littleton's Tenures* 103 b, By especial pleading he may be barred of the action that he sueth 1604 SHAKS *Oth* IV II 225 There is especiall Commission come from Venice 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I XI. (1668) 49 Spoyling an especial member by some strange contraction. 1628 COKE *On Litt* 26 In this case the husband hath an estate in especiall taile 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I XXVI 189, I shall dispatch what I shall farther write by an especial messenger 1824 BYRON *Juan* XV. XXV, And rend'ring general that which is especial

2 Pre-eminent, exceptionally distinguished Formerly often in phrase (*my*) *especial friend* (cf 3) Now chiefly of feelings, qualities, or attributes· Exceptional in degree. (*Obs* in predicative use)

In examples of 2 and 3 *special* may commonly be substituted with little change of meaning

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* P 200 First schul ye clepe to youre counseil a fewe of youre frendes that ben especial 1494 FABYAN II XXX 22 He had hym in shorte whyle in especiall fauoure. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* I X (1611) 29 Causeth them to haue especiall respect in making lawes 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* Ep Ded, My most especiall good friend Sir Peter Hamond Knight of the Bath. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv Devon* § 28 (1810) 34 It is one of the especialest fisher towns of this shire. 1841 LANE *Arab Nts.* I 95 And among my books is one of most especial value 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* II XXVIII 397 One fact of especial importance is to be borne in mind.

3 Belonging pre-eminently to a particular person or thing, pertaining chiefly to one particular case.

1855 MILMAN *Lat Chr* (1864) II III VII. 152 Every passion, every vice had its especial demon 1868 M PATTISON (*title*), Suggestions on Academical Organization, with especial reference to Oxford 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I. 233, I must repeat one thing for your especial benefit

4 *In especial*, also rarely *by especial* in particular; especially; particularly *Obs* exc *arch.* (Occas written as one word, cf INESPECIALLY)

c 1390 CHAUCER *Truth* 25 And in especial Drawe unto hym and pray in general. *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* I XXI (1869) 15 Pilke he wolde bi especial weren ministres and seruetes to him 14 *Pol Rel & L Poems* (1866) 49 At thys parlament most in Asspecial 1475 *Bk Noblesse* 20 In divers regions, and inespecialle in Fraunce and Normandie 1477 EARL RIVERS *Dictes* (Caxton) 74 a, He wold haue reserued them inespecial in his sayd dictes 1540 COVERDALE *Old Faith* Wks (Parker Soc.) I III 21, I will now speak of every word in especial 1828 SCOTT *F M. Perth* XXIX, His word, which he addressed to me in especial 1860 J. KENNEDY *Swallow B* 14 In especial, I had fallen into some unseemly prejudices 1881 S COLVIN *Life Landor* 187 Whether it was of these four dramas and of Count Julian in especial, or of all Landor's dramatic writings together, that, etc

†5. quasi-*sb* An especial point, a 'particular'.

1633 D ROGERS *Treat Sacram* I 173 In this conceive these sixe especialls breefely. 1 The excellencie of the gift 6 The manner of exhibiting

†6. quasi-*adv.*

1591 F. SPARRY tr *Cattan's Geomancie* 123 It is especiall good to goe to dwell with great Princes and Lordes

†**Espe·ciality.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ITY.] An especial point or detail.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs & Lim Mon* (1714) 52 Noble and grete Costs of which it is not now possible to the Writer herof, for to remember the Especialities.

Especially (espe·shăli), *adv.* [f. as prec + -LY[2]] In an especial manner; principally, chiefly Also in phr. † *in especially* (see also INESPECIALLY). In later use also with adjs · In an especial degree.

? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl* (1843) I. 105 Sybbell, I praye thee especiallye, etc 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* V III, Evander dyd well abounde In many vertues, especially in lernyng 1557 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall Pr* 92 a/1 The women, & in especially greate ladies, know not, etc 1581 MARBECK *Bk of Notes* 685 And then the Priest prayed in generall for all estates and degrees, and for increase of grace, and in especially if neede required. 1640 in *Hamilton Papers* (Camden Soc) App. 259 Hereof he was especially advertised by the Hammiltons. 1677 JOHNSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1847) 127 Great shoals of salmon often take in at the mouths of our rivers, especially if the north bar be open 1747 WESLEY *Prim Physic* (1762) 30 It sometimes cures an Ague especially in Children 1834 NEWMAN *Par Serm* (1837) I. IV 61 Unless they are especially watchful 1863 LYELL *Antiq Man* 9 Around the borders of the bogs lie trunks of trees, especially of the Scotch fir 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV 130 Two points in his criticism are especially deserving of notice

Especialness (espe·shălnes). [f as prec. + -NESS] The state of being especial.

1611 W LOE *Blisse Brightest Beautie* (1614) 25 (R) Your precious diamond in especialness. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1846 in WORCESTER; and in mod Dicts.

†**Espe·cialty.** *Obs.* [ad. OF *especialté*, AF. *especiaulté* (in *especiaulté d'escrit* special mention in writing; cf. sense 2), f *especial*: see ESPECIAL]

1. An especial degree (of anything)

1606 J KING *4th Serm Hampt Crt* 41 In time of persecution the especialty and difference of honour might bee allotted to such men.

2 *Law.* A contract by deed; = SPECIALTY

1576 LAMBARDE tr *Customal* in *Peramb Kent* 426 The chartre of the King of this especialtie is in ye custodie of Sir Jhon of Norwood 1588 J. MELLIS *Brief Instr* F vj, Your especialties, as are billes of hande. 1602 FULBECKE *and Pt Parall.* 65 It is an inconuenience in reason, that an especialtie sealed and solempnlie deliuered, should be auoyded by the bare agreement of the parties 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 239 It behooveth to him that bringeth the Writ to shew forth an Especialty

Espede, var of EXPEDE *v Obs* to dispatch

1558 *Sc Acts Mary* (1814) 507/1 All signatouris, letteris of gift, and all vthiris letteris ellis esped.

†**Espei·re, espoi·re.** *Obs.* Also 4 **espeir, espeyre,** 5 **espaire, espoyr** 4 *aphet.* **speire** [a. OF. *espeire* fem, *espeir* masc, mod F *espoir*, f *esperer* to hope Cf. Pg *esper* masc, Sp *espera* fem.] Hope, expectation.

1393 Gowr *Conf* I 211 To putten Rome in full espeire [*v r* espeyre] *Ibid* III 33 And as the plover doth of aire, I live and am in good espeire *c* 1400 *St Alexius* (Laud 622) 1030 To þi comyng was al my speire, To haue ymade of þee myne oire. *c* 1400 *Test Love* II (1560) 287/1 The good were weived and put out of espeire of the knot *c* 1450 *Castle Hd Life of St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2671 And asked him with gude espaire 1475 Caxton *Jason* 7 b, The foundement upon whiche my total espoyr and hope resteth

† **E'spelers,** *sb. pl. Obs.* Snags or dentelations on the hinder edge of the palm or broad upper part of a buck's horn; = Spiller.

1486 *Bk. St Albans* E iij, He most haue xxiij espelers and then ye may hym call a grete Bucke. 1692–1732 in Cotts 1715 Kirsly, *Espelers*, the third Branch of the Hart's Horn

† **E'sperance.** *Obs.* Also 5–6 esperaunce, 6 espirance. [a. F. *esperance* = Pr. *esperansa*, Sp. *esperanza*, It. *speranza*—late L. **spērantia*, f *spērāre* to hope.] Expectation, hope

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxv. (1869) 56 þe bundoun hatteth esperaunce. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* 51 Made hym to sitte besyde hym for to geue hym good esperaunce *a* 1508 Hirryson *Gamut Good Ladies* viii, in Gilfillan *Spec Brit Poets* (1861) I. 58 Her sleeves should be of esperance To keep her from despair 1552 Lyndsay *Monarche* IV 5632 On the left hand of that griet Iuge, But esperance to gett refuge. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV. i. 4 The lowest and most dejected thing of Fortune, Stands still in esperance. *a* 1652 Calderwood *Hist Kirk* (1842–6) III. 9 In assured hope and esperance to recover his own rowme

b Used as a watchword or battle-cry.

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen IV*, V iii. 97 Now Esperance Percy, and set on. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch*, *Hen IV*, cc, Esperance! Noe, the word is, since about

† **E'sperate.** *Obs.* [?; cf Esparcet.]

1626 A. Sp[e]d *Adam out of E* v. (1659) 38 The Country where Esperate or Clovergrass is most in use at this day is Daphine towards the quarter of Day.

† **Esperduct.** *Obs.* [altered form (after Latin) of OF. *esperduite* fem.:—L. **expersuducta*, fem. of *expersuductus*, pa. pple. of *expersuděre*, f *ex* out + *per* through + *dūcĕre* to lead.] A portion of steel drawn out to a certain length; a rod.

1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I xix. 472 Steel [in 13th c.] is generally sold by the garb or sheaf, containing thirty esperducts or gads.

† **Esperite.** *Obs* [a. OF. *esperite* (mod F. *esprit*): see Esprit, Espirite.] = Spirit.

1475 Caxton *Jason* 94 b, Your espirite is trauailled with newe fantasies 1482 — *Myrr* II. xxiv 117 Of this Ayer the euyl esperites take their habyte and then bodyes.

† **Esperon.** *Fortif. Obs* [a. OF *esperon* (mod. F. *éperon*) in same sense (lit. 'spur').] A work projecting beyond the line of the ramparts; a Spur.

1598 Ive *Fortif* 21 The wall and it esperons or counterfait being laid out, begin to raise of the same.

Esperver, var. Sparver *Obs* sparrow-hawk.

Espial (espai·ăl) Forms: 4 espi-, espyaile, -lle, (expyayle), 4–7 espiall(e, 6–7 espyal(l, 5– espial. [a OF. *espiaille* the action of spying (coner. in pl. 'spies'), f. *espier*, mod.F. *épier*: see Espy *v*]

1. The action of espying or spying

a. The acting as a spy; the action of keeping watch; observation Also *attrib.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Melibeus* P 751 Thanne schal ye evermore [illegible] They dide [illegible] other knowe 1477 [illegible] Caxton [illegible] 1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* 110/1 Yf all the espyes of the world had ben stamped to gyder it shold not haue smelled so well.

‖ **Espiègle** (espiegl), *a* [F. *espiègle*, ? corruption of Ger *Eulenspiegel*, the name of a personage of fiction, renowned for his practical jokes] Frolicsome, sprightly, roguish

1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxxvii, Features, originally sly and espiegle in expression 1819 Byron *Juan* XVI. lxv, Her black, bright, downcast, yet espiegle eye Had gather'd a large tear into its corner.

‖ **Espièglerie** (espiegləri) [F. *espièglerie*, f *espiègle*] Frolicsomeness, roguishness

1816 Scott *Antiq* vi, A pretty young woman, with an air of *espièglerie* which became her very well 1852 Smedley *Lycandet* xxxvii, Which act of un-*English*-woman-like *espièglerie* must be set down to the score of a foreign education

Espier (espəi·ər) Forms: 4 aspior, 4–5 espi-, espyour, 6- espior. [f Espy *v.* + -er¹] One who espies or spies out, † a spy

1382 Wyclif *Heb* xi. 31 She [Raab] takynge, or receyuynge, the aspiers with pees. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II xii. (1869) 79 A cheri, shrewede, prowd, and daungerous hath maad him an espyour of weyes. 1587 J. Harmar tr *Beza's Serm* 175 (T) Ye crafty espiers of the necessity of your poor brethren 1860 Pusey *Min Proph* 58 Ephraim would himself be a seer, an espier of future events. 1886 Burton *Arab Nts* (ab ed.) I. 146 Not an inhabited house appeared to the espier

Espiery (espəi·ərĭ). *rare.* [f. prec. + -y] The action or habit of espying Const *of*

1845 R. W. Hamilton *Pop Ideas* ix (ed. 2) 224 The espiery of the letter's confidence at home

† **Espine'l.** *Obs.* [ad F. *espinelle* (Cotgr.), later *spinelle*] A kind of ruby; = Spinel.

1595–6 Bury in Watson *Collect* II. xi (Jam.) The Espinell, a precious stone. 1677 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed 4) 159 Here [at Pegu] is store of Gold, Silver Espanels, and Cats eyes.

† **Espinette.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *espinete* (mod F. *épinette*)] = Spinet

1668 Pepys *Diary* 15 July, At noon is brought home the espinette I bought the other day of Haward

Espionage (e'spiŏnedʒ). Also **espionnage.** [ad F. *espionnage*, f *espionner*, f *espion* spy see Espioun] The practice of playing the spy, or of employing spies

1793 [illegible] II. 500 Mihi ny prepara- [illegible] confirmers, etc 1825 [illegible] to the word espionage a stigma is attached 1856 Froude *Hist Eng* (1858) I. iv. 368 The system of espionage with which they [the ecclesiastical [illegible] were especially mingled out for the function of holy espionage

† **Espiot.** *Obs. rare* [1]. In 5 espyotte. [a. OF. *espiot*, ? a Pr *espiaut* Spit] A spear.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* [1890) 143 Eneas launched at hym his grete espyotte or spere

† **Espi'oun.** *Obs.* [a. F. *espion*, prob ad It *spione*, of Teut origin: cf. OHG. *spehan* to look out.] A spy, scout.

1636 E. Dacres tr *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* III x. 500 And then keepe good espouns, so that if hee chance to bend towards thee, thou maist avoyd him at leysure.

| **Espiouress.** *Obs.* [f. *espiour* (see Espier) + -ess.] A female espier.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II ch (1869) 136 By hire I am deluered to these old theeues, espyowresses of pilgrimes

Espire, obs. var of Expire

1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* 131 He espyred and deyed in grete payne

Espire. ? Mistake for *enspire* = Inspire.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min Poems* (Percy Soc.) 62 Whan I [= *whom* (sc. the Virgin Mary)] the holygost, with his swete brethe, Gan to espire as for his chosen place

| **Espi'ritual,** *a Obs* In 4–5 espirituel(l, 5 -alle. [a. OF *espirituel* (mod F *spirituel*):—L *spīrituāl-em*] = Spiritual in various senses.

c 1386 Chaucer *Parson's T* 71 Manye been the weyes espirituels that leden folk to oure Lord Ihesu Crist. *c* 1400 — *Rom. Rose* 650 So sure it was, that trusteth well, It semed a place espirituell. *Ibid* 672 As angels doon espirituell 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 71 b, He that multiplieth his temporall goodes dymmeth his espirituelles [*printed* espialles]

Esplanade (esplănēi·d). Also 7 *aphet.* splanade [a. F. *esplanade*, ad. Sp *esplanada* (corresp. to It. *spianata*), f *esplanar* :—L *explānāre* to level, f. *ex* out + *-plānus* level, Plain]

1. *Fortif.* a The glacis of the counterscarp, or the sloping of the parapet of the covered way toward the country.

1696 in Phillips 1755 H. T. Croker *Orlando Fur* xiv cxxix, The Pagan forces by ladders different essay'd Upon the second esplanade to creep 1811 Wellington in Gurw *Disp* VII 331 There was a heavy fire of musketry on the Esplanade so that the enemy are not in the covered way.

b. 'An open, level space of ground, separating the citadel of a fortress from the town' (Stocqueler *Mil Encycl.*)

1708 Kersey, *Esplanade* is now chiefly taken for the void Space between the Glacis of a Citadel, and the first Houses of a Town. 1736 in Bailey 1763 Scratton *Indostan* III (1770) 72 The fort was a regular square no glacis, and but a small esplanade of about two hundred and fifty yards 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xvii, The esplanade in the front of the old castle 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep* (1861) II. 455 Throwing up a breastwork upon the esplanade, between the citadel and the town

transf 1817 M. Keating *Irance & Sp to Mor* I 166 [Spain] to be effectually defended on this side, the state must always be prepared to evacuate and make an esplanade of her territory, to the Sierra Morena, which thus would be the line of defence to her capital, Seville

2. A levelled piece of ground; often, such a space intended to serve as a public promenade.

1682 Whitfir *Journ Greece* I. 31 A large place, which they call the Splanade. 1726 Cavallier *Mem* I 96 A fine Walk, call'd the Esplanade, without the Town 1788 *Gentl. Mag.* LVIII i. 69/2 An esplanade on which the foundations of a regular street were laid 1805 G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) II 199, I went on the esplanade [at Weymouth] early in the morning 1823 Heber *Narr of a Journey* (1828) I 28 Behind the [Calcutta] esplanade, however, are only Tank-square, and some other streets occupied by Europeans 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res* (1858) 12 The Palace esplanade, where music plays while Serene Highness is pleased to eat his victuals 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1876) I xiv. 296 The Esplanade of the Invalides

b. *transf.* A level open space

1681 Blount *Glossogr*, *Esplanade*, a plain open ground. 1702 W. J. tr. *Bruyn's Voy, Levant* v 13 Upon the mountain we met with an Esplanade of a considerable Bigness 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ*, *The Dwarf*, At the end of the orchestra, and betwixt that and the first side box, there is a small esplanade left 1823 Scott *Quentin D* III, An open esplanade, devoid of trees 1868 Milman *St Paul's* I 2 No eminence could compare with the spacious esplanade on which St. Paul's stands.

c. 'In modern gardening, a grass plot' (T.).

1818 in Todd 1828 in Webster, and in mod Dicts.

Esplees (esplī·z), *sb. pl. Law* [ad AF. *esplez, espletz*, pl. of OF. *esplet, espleit, esploit* revenue:—L. *explētum*, neut. pa. pple. of *explēre* to unfold, in vulg Lat. to develop, extract, accomplish. Cf. Exploit, which is ultimately the same word.] The products which ground or land yield; as the hay of meadows, herbage of pasture, corn of arable, rents, services, etc.; also, the lands, etc. themselves. (Wharton.)

1598 Kitchin *Courts Leet* (1675) 252 It behoveth to lay the Esplees in his court. 1613 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 357 The demandant must alledge the taking of the profits, we call it esplees, in the declaration 1865 Nichols *Britton* II 135 Inasmuch as he never took esplees in full seisin before the death of the grantor.

Espleit(e, esploit(e, obs. ff. of Exploit.

Espoire, var. of Espeir, *Obs.*, hope

† **Espo'ntoon.** *Obs.* [ad Fr *esponton* (cf Sp *espontón*), ad. It *spuntone*. Spontoon] A half pike carried by an infantry officer; = Spontoon.

1772 Sims's *Mil. Guide*, s v 1815 Southey in *Q Rev* XII 339 Capt. Lewis slipped and recovered himself by means of his espontoon. 1838 Sparks *Biog W Eaton* II IX 173 Was met in his advance by the other, with his espontoon

† **Espou'sage.** *Obs.* Also 6 esposage See Spousage. [a. OF. *espousage, espousage*, f. *espouser, espouser* to Espouse] a The action of espousing or betrothing. b. The condition of being espoused or married, spouschood, wedlock

1549 Latimer *1st Serm bef Edw. VI* (Arb.) 34 To leade hys life in pure and chaste esposage 1599 R. Greenham *Wks* 288 There was a solemne promise to bee made of the parties that should be maried before they were to be ioyned in marriage, and that was called their espousage

Espousal (espau·zăl), *sb.* (*a*) Forms 4–5 espousaile, 5–7 espousel, -elle, (5 espoisalle, espousayl(l)e), 6–7 espousall, 6– espousal. Also Spousal [a OF. *espousailles* (mod F. *épousailles*), corresp. to Pr *esposalhas*, Cat *esposallas*, OSp *esponsalzas*:—L *sponsālia*, neut pl of *sponsāles* adj, f *sponsus*: see Espouse *v*]

1. In *plural*, formerly also in *sing* The formal 'plighting of troth' between a man and a woman, the whole of the ceremonies constituting or accompanying this a. The celebration of a marriage, nuptials, a wedding b The celebration of a betrothal.

Now merely literary and somewhat archaic It seems probable that the sense 'marriage' was the original one in Eng, and that the sense 'betrothal' arose at a late date through the influence of L *sponsus* and its derivatives, especially as used in Canon Law

a. [*c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron* (1810) 308 þe counte of Rome had ordeynd þat spousale 1382 Wyclif *Gen* xxix 26 It is not of custom in oure place, that the lesse bifore we taken to sposeyls] 1485 Caxton *Chas Gt* I i m. 25 The fyrst nyght after the espousaylles Clotyldis..said to the kyng 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c 8 Euery of them so maryed maye haue their said office as they did before the sayd espouselles. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 39 Though it [the childe] were borne but one day after the espousels so lemnized 1643 Milton *Divorce* x (1851) 48 His naming of a meet or like help in the first espousall instituted 1719 Young *Revenge* I i, Is not the day then fix'd for your espousals? 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I 251 The multi

tude drank in eagerly the tale of the secret espousals and the black box.

b 1637 Heywood *Dial* 311 My espousals remaine in my Fathers power, and not mine *c* 1645 Howell *Lett* I iii xxvi (1655) I. 146 In the interim the Earl was commanded not to deliver the aforesaid Proxy of the Prince for the desponsorios or espousall untill Christmas 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg* 246, I shall here define Espousals to be a mutual Promise of a future Marriage 1828 Scott *F M Perth* ix, After the espousals of the Duke of Rothsay with the Earl of March's daughter, Douglas entered the lists to break off the contract 1846 Maskell *Mon Rit* I p ccxxii, Lyndwood tells us the distinction which there is between espousals and matrimony 'Sunt etiam Sponsalia repromissio futurarum nuptiarum,' etc.

c *fig* esp in spiritual sense, of the 'marriage' of the soul or the church to God or Christ

[1450-1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 138 The spousayle that ys betweene oure Lorde Iesu Cryste and holy chyrche] *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* cix (1868) 147 Where as was made the espoisalle, and the alyaunce, and knyttynge of the godhede vnto the manhode 1611 Bible *Jer* II 2 1738 Wesley *Hymn*, 'Jesus, *Thou everlasting King*' II, Let every Act of Worship be Like our Espousals, Lord, to Thee 1849 Robertson *Serm* Ser I iii (1866) 44 In the first espousals of the soul 1850 Mrs. Jameson *Leg Mon Ord* Introd (1863) 22 To solemnise the espousals of sanctity and poverty 1855 J H Newman *Callista* xix, We have possession of Him [Christ] It is an espousal for eternity.

†2. In phrases *To break one's espousal(s* (=† '*to break spouse*'), *to hold espousal*, to violate, be faithful to, the marriage vow. Also (*sing.* and *pl*), the married state. *Obs*

[1303 R Brunne *Handl Synne* 1621 Grete mede he getyb þat wele wil holde his spousayle *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 7849 (Trin) Isaac his son in spousale was] 1393 Gower *Conf* II 322 [He] had his espousaile broke 1545 Udall *Erasm Par* (1548) Pref 15 b, Estate and dignitie of espousall and marriage 1549 Latimer *1st Serm bef Edw VI* (Arb) 36 He [King Lewis] had rather be sycke euen vnto death then he wold breake his espousals 1574 tr *Littleton's Tenures* 8 b, The thirde parte of the tenementes, which were her husbandes duringe the espousels

3. [With sense as if f. the vb; cf *arrival, withdrawal*, etc] In *sing* only. The action of espousing. Const *of* a *lit* In mod Dicts

b. *fig.* [cf. Espouse *v* 4] The 'espousing' a cause, a principle, etc, †the taking up the defence (of a person) Now somewhat *rare.*

1674 *Ch. & Court of Rome* 34 The espousal and owning of this bloody Fact, after its execution 1681 in *Select Harl. Misc* (1793) 466 They reckoned they had wrought him to such an espousal of his brothei, etc 1683 *Addr fr Carmarthen* in *Lond Gaz* No. 1856/5 The Fanaticks pious pretences in the espousals and pursuits of the most Barbarous Villanies. *a* 1716 South *Serm* VIII vii (R), The scene is properly private revenge, not a zealous espousal of the publick injuries *a* 1797 H Walpole (T), Political reasons forbid the open espousal of his cause

4 *concr* An espoused person, a husband or wife

c 1470 Harding *Chron* Prologue xiii, To his espousaile, The dukes doughter of Melayn 1611 Speed *Hist Gt Brit* IX. xxi. § 67, I neither will nor intend to consent vnto the said Lady Katherine as my espousall and wife 1620 Shelton *Quix* III xxi 146 Therefore, said Basilius, take me and I deliver myself as thy Espousal

5 *attrib*

1598 Yong *Diana* 392 We concluded that the espousall rites should bee solemnized in the citie of Lysbone 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, 80 Maximilians Ambassadour put his Legge betweene the Espousall Sheets 1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Consc* 348 A mutuall engagement of both parties that they will marry each other, which is most properly an espousall contract 1877 W Jones *Finger-ring* 107 The espousal ring of King Hydaspes

¶ 6. Used as *adj.* Cf Spousal *a*

1773 J. Ross *Fratricide* II 716 To whom thus Eve Fraught with espousal tenderness replies.

†**Espou'se,** *sb Obs* Also 5–6 **espowse** See also Spouse *sb* [a OF *espos, espus, espous* (mod F *époux*) masc, *espuse, espouse* (mod *épouse*) fem, corresp to Pr *espos*, Sp, Pg *esposo*, It. *sposo* —L *sponsus* see Espouse *v*]

1 a. A betrothed person of either sex; also a newly-married person, a bride or bridegroom

c 1475 *Partenay* 954 The Erle the espouse courtoisly forth lad *c* 1534 tr *Pol Verg Eng Hist* I 141 The good virgin Alfreda, knowinge the deathe of her espowse convayed herselfe into a place named Crolande 1594 R. Parsons *Confer Succession* I vi 133 The heyre apparent (which before was but espouse,) is made now the true king and husband of the commonwealth 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor* 464 Hee would not allow that the new married bridegrome should lie with his espouse

b. A husband or wife

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xviii (1890) 68 My true husbande & espouse 1530 Palsgr Ep 4 Charles Brandon duke of Suffolke, her moost worthy espouse 1642 W Bird *Mag Honor* 111 The King's Espouse is a free person, exempted by the Common Law 1654 tr *Scudery's Curia Politiæ* 153 Immodest and vicious Messalina was the espouse and wife of dull and ignoble Claudius

2 *fig*

1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* 92/2 Thou shalt haue me thyn espowse in the Royaume of heuen *a* 1555 Ridley in Foxe *A. & M* (1684) III 364 Christ, who is the most loving spouse of his espouse the Church

Espouse (espau·z), *v.* Also 7 **expouse** See also Spouse *v.* [a OF *espouse-r* (mod F *épouser*), corresp to Pr. *espozar*, Cat *esposar*, It. *sposare*:—L. *sponsāre*, f. *sponsus*, pa pple of *spondēre* to betroth Cf. Spouse *v*]

†1 *trans* To contract or betroth (*gen* a woman) *to*, †*with* another, also *simply* Usually said of the parents, or those standing *in loco parentis*, rarely of the bridegroom *Obs*

1605 Camden *Rem* (1637) 414 Two Lovers who being espoused, dyed both before they were married 1611 Bible 2 *Sam* III 14 Deliuer mee my wife Michal, which I espoused to mee —*Luke* I 27 To a virgine espoused to a man whose name was Ioseph *a* 1626 Bacon (J), He had received him as a suppliant and espoused him with his kinswoman

†b *fig.* To pledge, commit, engage *Obs*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn* II xxiii § 6 Those that will espouse us to many factions and quarrels 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 225, I will look on all the changes of Commonwealths without espousing my reason so to any one, as, etc *Ibid* 253 To espouse our selves to one part of truth.

2 To take (a person) as spouse; to marry Said chiefly of the man, occas of the woman Also of the father. To give in marriage *to*

1475 Caxton *Jason* 8 And this day Pyrithyon espoused the fayr Ypodame 1511–12 *Act* 3 *Hen VIII*, c 18 Pream, Richarde whose dowghter & heyre the said Syr John Rysley espoused & maryed 1594 Shaks *Rich. III*, IV v 18 The Queene hath heartily consented He should espouse Elizabeth hir daughter 1613 Purchas *Pilgr* (1626) 201 He which shall espouse a woman bringeth witnesses 1642 Perkins *Prof Bk* v § 439. 190 If a man assigne unto his wife when he espouses her, at the Church doore [etc] 1725 Pope *Odyss* II 130 If her [Penelope's] sire approves, Let him espouse her to the Peer she loves 1768 H Walpole *Hist Doubts* 40 Before Edward had espoused the lady Grey, he had been contracted to the lady Eleanor Butler 1860 Motley *Netherl* (1868) I II 55 The Duke of Savoy was himself to espouse the Infanta

b *transf.* and *fig.*

1615 G. Sandys *Trav* 2 On Ascension Day the Duke [of Venice] is towed thither [to the sea] in the Bucentoro, where he solemnly espouseth the sea. *a* 1721 Ken *Psyche* Poet. Wks 1721 IV 256 Sweet Jesus to espouse your Spirit deigns 1802 Wordsw *On Extinction Venet Republic*, And when she [Venice] took unto herself a mate, She must espouse the everlasting Sea 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph* 8 God Who now vouchsafes to espouse. and unite with Himself our sinful souls

†3 To unite in marriage Const *to*, also *simply lit* and *fig* *Obs*

1593 Shaks 2 *Hen VI*, I i 9 In presence of twenty reuerend Bishops I was espous'd — *Lucr* 20 Kings might be espoused to more fame 1599 — *Hen V*, IV vi 26, And so, espous'd to death, with blood, he seal'd A Testament of Noble-ending-loue.

†b *absol* with reciprocal sense

a 1700 Dryden (J), They soon espous'd; for they with ease were join'd; Who were before contracted in the mind

4 *trans* To choose, attach oneself to (any object), to take to oneself, make one's own (a cause, quarrel, etc.); to become a supporter of (a party); to adopt, embrace (a doctrine, opinion, theory, profession, mode of life). [So Fr *épouser*]

1622 Bacon *Hen VII* (J), In gratitude unto the duke of Bretagne he espoused that quarrel, and declared himself in aid of the duke 1655 Gurnall *Chr in Arm* xvii § 5 (1669) 333/1 The Mariners needle espousing the North point rather than any other. 1667 Dryden *Ess Dram Poetry* in Arb. *Garner* III 531 And by that means, expouse the interest of neither 1672 Cave *Prim Chr* I II (1673) 18 You ought not to espouse barbarous and foreign Rites 1711 Addison *Spect* No 1 P 6, I never espoused any Party with Violence 1759 Robertson *Hist Scot* I IV 265 He espoused, for this reason, the cause of the Scottish queen 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr* I III 307 The protestants espoused the doctrine of Austin 1789 T Jefferson *Writ* (1859) II 555 The Parliaments were led to espouse, for the first time, the rights of the nation 1814 Wordsw *White Doe* II 208 Espouse thy doom at once, and cleave To fortitude without reprieve 1825 Lytton *Falkland* 16 [They] looked to my support in whatever political side they had espoused 1854 Balfour *Bot* 130 Many travellers have espoused the vertical theory of wood formation.

Espoused (espau zd), *ppl a* [f prec + -ED[1]] In senses of the verb. Also quasi-*sb*

1611 Bible *Luke* II. 5 To be taxed with Mary his espoused wife 1660 Glanvill *Vanity Dogmat* xiii 120 The beloved Opinion being wedded to the Intellect, the case of our espoused self becomes our own 1667 Milton *P L* IV 710 With Flowers, Garlands, and sweet-smelling Herbs Espoused Eve deckt first her Nuptial Bed 1701 Lady M W Montague *Lett* II xlvii 46 The espoused never see one another till three days after their marriage 1791 Cowper *Iliad* I 138 My own first espoused 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, I iii 39 The female was still more actively propagating the espoused doctrines.

‖**Espousee'.** In 5 espowsee [OF *espousee* (mod F *épousée*) fem, pa pple. of *espouser* (*épouser*). see Espouse *v*] A bride.

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met* XI viii, They were parents and of kynne to the espowsee

†**Espou'sement.** *Obs*—° [a OF *espousement*, f *espouser* to Espouse] The action of espousing or marrying; espousal, marriage

1847 in Craig, and in mod. Dicts

Espouser (espau zəɹ) [f. Espouse *v* + -er[1]. Cf. Fr. *épouseur*] One who espouses

1. †a. One who brings about a betrothal or marriage *Obs* b. One who makes a contract of marriage with (a woman) *rare*

1653 Gauden *Hierasp* 156 As Woers and Espousers to make up Espousals, between Christ and the Church 1828 in Webster 1884 C. Reade *Picture* I ii in *Harper's Mag* Mar 634/2 'You have accepted me publicly as your betrothed' 'Say *my espouser*,' said she, calmly

2 One who takes up the cause of (a person, party, etc), one who adopts (an opinion, system, etc); a partisan, supporter, upholder

1654 Hammond *Answ Animadv Ignat* III § 4 79 They shew themselves far from passionate espousers of Episcopacy *a* 1687 H More *Answ Psychop* 109 He seems to be an Espouser of this Opinion 1738 Warburton *Div Legat* I 33 Mr. Bayle, the last Espouser of this Paradox 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I vi 519 The most factious espouser of a Dictator 1761 Allen *Serm. Univ Oxf* 11 (T) The espousers of that unauthorised and detestable scheme 1828 in Webster, and in mod Dicts

†**Espou'sess.** *Obs rare*—[1] In 6 espowzes [f Espouse *sb* + -ess Cf Spouseſs] A bride

1597 J Payne *Royal Exch* 43 So gloriouse and Princely a spowze, to take so poore and meane an espowzes

Espou'sing, *vbl sb* Also 6 espousein [f Espouse *v.* + -ing[1]] The action of the vb. Espouse in various senses

1531 *Dial on Laws Eng* II xxv (1638) 106 A Man hath two sons, one borne before espousein, and the other after espousels 1632 Sherwood, An espousing, *mariement* 1687 Bp. Cartwright in *Magd. Coll.* (Oxf Hist Soc) 188 The espousing of your cause.

†**Espred,** *pa pple. Obs* [for Yspred, pa pple of Spread *v*]

1587 *Mirr Mag* (N), He layde him then downe by the altars side Upon the white hindes skin espred therefore

‖**Espressivo** (espressī vo), *adv Mus.* [It. *espressivo* expressive.] With expression.

Espringal. *Obs* exc *Hist* Also 7 espringold; and see Springald. [ad. OF *espringale* (mod F. *espringale*), perh f. Ger. *springen* Spring *v* Cf Pr. *espingala*, Sp. and Pg *espingarda*.] A mediæval military engine or catapult for throwing stones, bolts, or other missiles.

1605 Camden *Rem* (1657) 206 Some kind of bricol which the English and Scots called an espringold 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* VIII 250 Some the mangonels supply or in the espringal Fix the brass-winged arrows. 1840 L Ritchie *Windsor C* 215 The espringal, which threw darts that had brass plates instead of feathers, to render their flight steady

†**Espri·se,** *v Obs* [f. OF *espris*, pa. pple. of *esprendre* (mod F. *éprendre*) in same sense, f. *es-*:—L *ex-* + *prendre* to take] *trans.* chiefly *pass* To set on fire, enkindle, inflame (with love, etc); also *lit.* (with flame)

1474 Caxton *Chesse* II ii (1860) B vij, She was esprysed and taken with his loue 1483 — *Gold. Leg* 29/2 Whiche thyng the holy ghoost maketh whan he espriseth hym of hys love 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W de W 1495) II 206 b/2 The faces of the other semed as they had be esprysed with a dredefull flamme 1567 Drant *Horace' Epist* xv E vj, Wyne that will make my paramour Esprysed on my face.

b To kindle (a passion).

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xiv (1890) 50 The grete furour en flammed wyth brennyng desire of loue esprysed wythin her sinewes

‖**Esprit** (gspri) [Fr, corresp to Pr *esperit, sperit*, Sp *espíritu*, Pg *espírito*, It. *spirito*, ad. L *spīrit-us* Spirit] In Fr primarily 'spirit, mind'. Hence used in many derivative senses, those occurring in Eng writers are the following.

1. Sprightliness, vivacious wit in conversation or composition (see Littré, *Esprit* 15) Formerly in wider sense· Cleverness, 'brains', 'nous' (see Littré, *Esprit* 13)

1591 F Sparry tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 103 If the man be of a good esprit and vnderstanding. 1659 *Gentl Call* IV § 19 406 They inscribe upon these poisons the inviting names of ingenuity and 'esprit'. 1777 Dr. Jeans in *Priv Lett 1st Ld Malmesbury* I. 353 He has certainly more esprit than the rest, because he knows how to save himself in good time 1788 *Walpoliana* CIX 45 Wit, or even what the French term esprit, seems little compatible with feeling 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt* xx, Frenchmen singing their boat songs with all the esprit of their race. 1867 Parkman *Jesuits N Amer* xix (1875) 285 The French conceived that they had to do with a man of esprit

2. In Fr phraseological combinations

a **Esprit de corps** (gspri d' kor). [*corps* body]. The regard entertained by the members of a body for the honour and interests of the body as a whole, and of each other as belonging to it.

1827 Bentham *Ration Evid* Wks 1843 VI 155 A particular community such as that of divines, lawyers, merchants, etc, has its *esprit de corps*, its corporate affections, and other interests 1873 H Spencer *Stud Societ* x 242 *Esprit de corps* . in each specialized part of the body politic, prompts measures to preserve the integrity of that part in opposition to other parts.

b **Esprit fort** (gspri for). Pl *esprits forts* [Fr. *fort* strong] A 'strong-minded' person, usually, one who professes superiority to current prejudices, *esp* a 'freethinker' in religion

1750 *Chesterf Lett* ccxii. (1792) II 311 Whenever you happen to be in company with those pretended *Esprits forts* 1765 Harris [Lord Malmesbury] *Priv Lett 1st Ld Malmesbury* I 163 To pass for an esprit fort is all their ambition 1800 Mar Edgeworth *Belinda* xvii, She next tried what could be done by talking to her as an esprit fort.

†**Esprite.** *Obs.* [a. Fr. *esprit*: see prec. Cf Esperite, Sprite] Mind, Spirit.

Hence **Esprited** *a* [+ -ed[2]], in *dull-esprited*= dull-spirited.

1591 F Sparry tr *Cattan's Geomancie* (1599) 229 A man diligent and of a vigilant esprite. *Ibid* 107 The partie is

dull espried, and hath but small understanding *Ibid* 119 The good espriles vnto whome this my Booke may come.

| **Espro·ve,** *v Obs.* [ad OF *esprover* (mod F. *éprouver*), f *es-* —L. *ex-* out + *probare* to prove Cf. Pr *esprobar*.] *trans* (*refl*) To make trial of (oneself, one's strength)

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met* X viii, Yf ye wil have worship or loos . esprove you agaynst me *c* 1500 *Melusine* 204 Somme castyng the barre of yron, other held theire spere & shild and esprouued them self that one on pat other

† **Espy·**, *sb Obs.* Also 5 espie, 3 5 ASPY. See also SPY [a OF. *espie*, f. *espier* : see ESPY, SPY *vbs.* Cf. Sp *espia*, It *spia*]

1 The action of espying; espial, espionage

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* P 60 In such a wyse that thou ne wante noon espye ne wacche thy body for to save. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2588 Of hem espie no thing ther wist 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 203 Of these he made subtile inuestigation Of his owne espie, and other mens relation 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 712 The Eagle Sharp war .. did prepare Gainst Serpent after espy

b In Wyclif the form *aspye* occurs often in the sense 'snare, ambush'.

[*c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel. Wks II 363 Aspies þat þe fend hap leid 1382 — *Ezek* XVI 23 If eny . . . þe . . his neiȝbour and by aspyes 1388 — *Jer* . . . . . sette aspies to hir heele.]

2. *conc* [cf. *sentinel, watch*, etc.] A spy.

c 1450 *Merlin* XVIII 575 The sarines it wisten by the ire espies that thei hadde through the countrey. 1564 HAWARD *Antiopus* II 14 Hee had apprehended the espyes of Parthus. 1598 BARCLEY *Felic. Man* II (1603) 111, I am indeede an espie of thy covetousnesse and madnesse. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 235 [He] sent his wife as an espy to see. 1656 HOBBES *Liberty, Necess.*, & *C* (1841) 112 This argument was sent forth only as an espy, to make a more full discovery

Espy (espai'), *v.* Forms: 4 7 espie, -ye, 5- espy. Also ASPY. [a OF. *espie r* (mod F. *épier*), corresp. to Pr and Sp *espiar*, It *spiare*.—Com. Romance **spiāre*, ad. OHG. *spehôn* (Ger *spähen*) to SPY. Cf. L. *specere*, Gr σκέπτεσθαι to look]

† **1.** *trans.* To act as a spy upon, to watch (a person); to inspect as a spy (sometimes with *out*), to examine closely. Also, to watch for, look out for. *Obs.*

[*c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (Rolls) 37 I . . men scho spak, Edward to aspie.] *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 105 But thicke and drie [*v.* land] espie [*printed* espy]. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* II (1520) 201/1 Brute anone sende of his men to lande for to espye the manci of the countrec. 1552 HULOET, Espye or waite a time, *aucupari tempus* *a* 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem* (1845) 304 To espy and search his land 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II iii. 48 Now question me no more, we are espied. 1590 GRELNE *Ir. Bacon* Wks (ed. Rtldg.) 154/2 Espy her loues, and who she liketh best 16xx BIBLE *Josh.* xiv. 7 Moses sent me from Kadesh Barnea, to espie out the land *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR (Ogilvie), He sends angels to espy us in all our ways.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To look steadily, watch, keep a look out; to act as a spy. *arch.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 254 With that word Arcite gan espye Wher as this lady romed to and fro. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneas* VIII iii. 134 Evander espying wyth his sicht 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Episcopus*, a brigantine or ship sent out to espie. 16xx BIBLE *Jer.* xlvii 19 Stand by the way and espie 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 42 [He] on the dark edge stands and downward dares espy

† c (*trans.* In ME. form ASPY: To lie in wait for; also *absol.*)

c 1225 *Ancr. R* 196, I þe wildernesse heo aspieden us to slean. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* XXIII. 21 More than fourty men of hem aspien him [Vulg. *insidiantur ei*]

2. *trans.* To discover by spying or by looking out; to catch sight of; to descry, discern, discover (what is distant or partly hidden), to detect (a fault, flaw, etc.); to discern (a convenient time or opportunity). † Formerly sometimes with *out*. † Also, to discern *from*

c 1320 *Sevyn Sag.* (W.) 1796 Yif thou dost a folie, Thi louerd hit wil sone espie. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 198 [It were impossible] How that . he [Fame] shulde here al this Or they [his spies] espie hyt *c* 1460 *La Belle Dame sanz mercy* 88 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 55 But tweyne þat were my fiendis here before had me espied. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D ij, She [the hawk] espith theym and commyth coueite her selfe. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiii, He sone espiethe good herbes from nettles 1543-4 *Act* 35 *Hen VIII*, c. 5 A time may be espied to haue them by malice conuicted 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osorius* 462 Whose prophane blasphemy some merry conceited man espyeng out, opened the Caskett privily 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* 24 If I could in any place espy a word of promise 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. i. 21 The seamen espied a rock within half a cable's length of the ship 1788 WESLEY *Wks* (1872) VI. 375 These skilful wrestlers espy the smallest slip we make 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* (1862) 280 Can she the bodiless dead espy? 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* ix, We all, like Moses, should espy, Ev'n in a bush, the radiant Deity. 1877 BLACK *Green Past* xlvii, Who was trying to espy a squirrel.

b To perceive by chance or unexpectedly.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* 373/3 A man came for to take water & espyed the deed chylde 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I (Arb.) 29, I chaunced to espye this foresayde Peter 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 194 Where I espy'd the panther fast asleep 16xx BIBLE *Gen* xlii 27 As one of them opened his sack, he espied his money 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 196 Espying me, hee blest him selfe and suddenly began to mutter his prayer to Mahomet

† c To observe, perceive (a fact); with clause as *obj.* *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troil & Cr.* 67 Creon gan espie how that the blode rudi was brought adoun 1423 JAMES I *Kingis Quair* IV xv (1783) 66 Seem hyled his fadir Nor When he espyed that naked soo was he 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 399 II 24, I can espye some of his meny was grete cause of T. D. doth 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 129 Yf they espye in the soule ony feare to lyse. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* II. 73 b, The hontesman will sone espie, when he seeth a hole, whether it be a fox borough or not 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's answ. Osorius* 463 [A supposed 'portion of Peters Byrne'] . . afterwardes being more narrowlye examined and viewed, was espyed to be a very pumeyse.

Espy·ing, *vbl. sb.* Also 4-5 aspying. [f. prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb ESPY In Wyclif, lying in wait; a snare. Also *attrib*

1340 *Ayenb.* 127 Þet he him delyuri of þe kucade and of his aspinges 1388 WYCLIF *Prov* XI 6 Wicked men shulen be taken in her aspyingis [Vulg. *insidiis*] 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A ij b, It hade need to be dyed other green or blwe for espiyng of thee hawke. 1580 BARET *Alv.* E 347 An espying place, *speculo* *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III xxxii 281 A suspicious espying and prying into the Departments of their Wive .

Espy·ingly, *ppl. a* [f. as prec. + -INGLY².] That espies. Hence † **Espy·ingly** *adv* (in 4 *aspyyngly, aspiendelt*), in a spying manner, insidiously

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* X 19 Forsothe Hieu dyde thi aspyyngly. — *Jeclus* XXVII 29 [15] Who so euer doth the euyl, shal be fulfild of it, who aspiendeh doth, shal be ful vnbridd in it 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Inespaint*, espyingly

| **Espyne.** *Sc. Obs* Also 4 aspine, -yne, hospine. [a. ON. *espingr* (Sw. *esping*).] A long boat.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII 719 The gymour Hit in ane espyne [*v.r.* aspine, aspyne, hespyne] with a stane.

Esq., Esqr., abbreviations of ESQUIRE, appended to a name.

† **Esqua·dron.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *esquadron* (mod F. *escadron*); see SQUADRON.] — SQUADRON.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard* II (1599) 80 The Italians had spred vpon the shoare of the riuer their squadrons and ranckes prepared to the battell *Ibid.* (1618) 57 An squadron of Turks payed by them 1738 [G. SMITH] *Curious Relat* II 363 An Esquadron of the Guard du Corps

† **Esquay·mous,** *a. Obs.* [var. of SQUAYMOUS; in AF. *escoymous* (Boron).] Squeamish

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7219 Many one are oute of mesure esquaymous

-esque, *suffix*, forming adjs., represents Fr. *-esque*, ad. It *-esco*.—med.L. *-iscus* in words adopted from Teut; cf. OHG. *-isc* (mod G. *-isch*).—OTeut *-iskoz*. see -ISH. Occurring in many words coming through Fr. from It., as in *arabesque, burlesque, Dantesque, grotesque, romanesque*, where the suffix has the sense 'resembling the style partaking of the characteristics of'. In Ital. derivatives in *-esco* are formed *ad libitum* on names of artists, and Fr. and Eng. writers on art have imitated this practice. Examples of such formations, not calling for separate notice in the Dictionary, are *Bramantesque, Claudesque, Turneresque*. The words formed with this suffix on Eng. sbs. are chiefly nonce-words of a jocular character, as *cigaresque*

† **Esquele.** *Obs.* [ad. OF. *escuele* (mod F. *écuelle*), corresp. to Pr. *escudella*, It. *scodella*.—L. *scutella*, dim. of *scuta, scutra* dish.] A platter, porringer

1371 in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 150, 48 esqueles . . 3 dozens of esqueles 1602 F. TATE *Housh. Ord. Edw. II*, § 53 (1876) 37 The silver vessel. that is to saie [sic; ? misc.] chargeours and esqueles.

Esquiller, Esquillery, obs. ff. SCULLER, scullion, and SCULLERY.

1602 F. TATE *Housh. Ord. Edw. II*, § 49 (1876) 32 An other vallet shalbe Ewer, who shal receive the kitchen vessel by indenture of the Esquiller *Ibid* § 53 The Esquillerye.

Esquillous, *a. rare.* [ad. Fr. *esquilleux*, f. *esquille* 'small fragment of a fractured bone' (Littré).] Of fracture. Splintery.

1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III xxiv 168 The serpentine is sometimes of an esquillous, sometimes of a conchoidal fracture.

Esquinancy, obs. f. QUINSY, see SQUINANCY.

1752 in CHAMBERS 1775 in ASH.

Esquippe, obs. form of EQUIP

Esquire (eskwəi·ə), *sb.*¹ Forms 5-7 esquier, -yer, (5 esqwyer, 6 esquior, -yor, 6-7 escuir, -ier), 6- esquire. [a OF. *esquier* (mod F. *écuyer*), corresp. to Pr. *escuier, escudier, escuder*, Sp *escudero*, Pg *escudeiro*, It. *scudiere*, lit 'shield-bearer':—L. *scūtārius*, f. *scūtum* shield. See also SQUIRE, which in our quotations appears much earlier.

In Fr. the use of the word has been influenced by a mistaken association with *écurie* (OF *escurie*), see EQUIRY Some traces of this confusion appear in English use.

1 a *Chivalry.* A young man of gentle birth, who as an aspirant to knighthood, attended upon a knight, carried his shield, and rendered him other services. (Now only *arch*, the form SQUIRE being commonly used *Hist.*) Cf. ARMIGER, PAGE.

1475 CAXTON *Jason*, Ther ne abode knight ne esquyer in the sadyl. 1601 F. TATE *Housh. Ord. Edw. II*, § 1 (1876) 6 If he be but an ordinari knight he shal have diet for two esquiers 1656 COWLEY *Davideis* IV. 849 This saw, and heard with joy the brave Esquire fill'd with his Masters fire 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. xviii 193 Had work the good esquire seems to have had

† **b.** As a rendering of L. *armiger* armour-bearer, Gr. ὑπασπιστής shield-bearer. *Obs*

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* 172 (R.) Alexander willed a weapon to be deliuered to hys hands, as other esquiers vsed 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 427 His [Epaminondas'] esquire or shield-beater had receiued a good piece of money for the ransome of a prisoner. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Macc* IV. 30 Jonathas Sauls sonne, and his esquyer

c. Applied to various officers in the service of a king or nobleman, as *esquire for* (or *of*) *the body, esquire of the chamber, esquire of the stable* [cf. EQUERRY, which was sometimes confused with this], *carving esquire*, etc

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c. 32 § 7 David Philippe, Esquyer for the body of oure Soverein Lord the Kyng. 1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1381/2 Chiefe escuir of the kings eschn, and the other escuires of the escur togither 1601 F. TATE *Housh. Ord. Edw. II*, § 26 (1876) 28 The kinge shall have an esquier to carve before the kinge

2. A man belonging to the higher order of English gentry, ranking immediately below a knight

Of esquires, legally so called, there are, according to some authorities, five classes '(1) younger sons of peers and their eldest sons; (2) eldest sons of knights, and their eldest sons; (3) chiefs of ancient families (by prescription), (4) esquires by creation or office, as heralds and sergeants of arms, judges, officers of state, naval and military officers, justices of the peace, barristers at law, (5) esquires who attend the Knight of the Bath on his installation—usually two specially appointed' (*Encycl. Brit.*, s.v.) The correctness of this enumeration, however, is greatly disputed, it would be impossible here to state the divergent views on the subject. In heraldic Latin the equivalent of *esquire* was *armiger*, properly = 'armour-bearer', but often taken in the sense 'one bearing (heraldic) arms'; hence, in 16th and 17th c. *esquire* was sometimes explained as meaning a man entitled to coat-armour, but by accurate writers this is condemned as involving the confusion between 'esquire' and 'gentleman'

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 41 His Highness schal then have aboute his Persone Lords, Knights, and Esquyers. 1535 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron* (1875) I. 27 A jurie of esquiers and gentlemen of Middlesex were sworne to passe on them. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. v (1877) I. 127 Esquire (which we call commonlie Squire) is a French word, and such are all those which beare armes testimonies of their race 1793 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ix (ed. 12) 352 The statute 13 Ric. II. c. 7 orders them [justices of the peace] to be of the most sufficient knights, esquires, and gentlemen of the law. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 265 The second sort of persons were those who had titles, as esquires, etc

b A landed proprietor, (country) 'squire' *arch.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 63, I am Robert Shallow (Sir) a poore Esquire of this Countie, and one of the Kings Justices of the Peace 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* XII, There was, indeed, a motley congregation, country esquires, extracts from the universities, half-pay officers, [etc.] 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III (L.), An esquire passed among his neighbours for a great scholar, if, etc.

3 As a title accompanying a man's name. Originally applied to those who were 'esquires' in sense 2; subsequently extended to other persons to whom an equivalent degree of rank or status is by courtesy attributed.

a Following the surname preceded by the Christian name. In formal documents written in full; elsewhere commonly abbreviated *Esq* or *Esqr.* (In ceremonious use, *e.g.* in legal writings or in genealogy, when the name of the person's estate or of his place of residence is given, the title is, by English custom, placed last, as 'A. B., of C., Esquire', in Scotland, on the contrary, the title immediately follows the surname. Similarly, in England the title 'esquire' follows the designation 'Junior' or 'The Younger', but in Scotland precedes it.)

The designation of 'esquire' is now commonly understood to be due by courtesy to all persons (not in clerical orders or having any higher title of rank) who are regarded as 'gentlemen' by birth, position, or education. It is used only on occasions of more or less ceremonious mention, and in the addresses of letters, etc., on other occasions the prefix 'Mr.' is employed instead. When 'esquire' is appended to a name, no prefixed title (such as 'Mr.', 'Doctor', 'Captain,' etc.) is used. In the U. S. the title belongs officially to lawyers and public officers, and is much less frequently employed than in the British dominions.

1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staffs* in *Ann. Litchfield* IV. 46 Walter Wrotcheley & Edward Lyttylton, esquyors, by vertue of the kynges majesties comyssion 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* IV. viii. 109 Davy Gam, esquire 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vi. § 2 Anthony Brown at Tolethorp in Rutland Esquire. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 19 P 2 If you read the superscriptions to all the offices in the kingdom, you will not find three letters directed to any but esquires 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 150 P 7 My Banker writes me Mr. or Esq., accordingly as he sees me dressed 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 111, I shall be glad to know whether he be Esqr that I may give him his true Title. whether he be Esqr that I may give him his true Title when I reprint the List. 1867 MISS MULOCK *Two Marriages* I. 42 'Jane, wife of Mr. John Bowerbank' (he was not *Esquire* then) 1887 *Scott. Leader* 12 May 6 The Clerk said that some letters were addressed Esquire and some not.

†b. Preceding the surname *Obs* (Cf. the similar use of SQUIRE)

1710 *Lond Gaz* No. 4761/4 Stolen out of Esquire Chester's Stables a Horse. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 1 His cousin esquire South. 1730 SOUTHALL *Bugs* 17 Esquire [*ed* 2 (1793) Mr.] Pitfield and Mr White

4 [transf. use of I.] A gentleman who attends or escorts a lady in public Cf SQUIRE

1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. ci, Their docile esquires also did the same. 1875 W S. HAYWARD *Love agst World* 13 'Come on, my brave esquire,' said Florence

5. *Comb* Only appositive; chiefly in sense 1 c Also *Esquire Bedel*: see BEADLE 3

c 1600 *Epitaph* in Stype *Stow's Surv* (1754) I III 1 535/1 Esquire Joyner to our Queen 1601 F TATE *Househ Ord Edw II*, § 14 (1876) 13 This esquier fruiterer shal take every night for his coch, a galon of beare. 1797 T JOHNES tr *La Brocquière's Trav* 48 Among them was his [Duke Philip le Bon's] first esquire-carver La Brocquière.

Esquire (eskwəɪ·ɪ), *sb.*[2] *Her* Also 6 equire; and see SQUIRE[2] [app a OF *esquire* (mod F *équerre*) square (now only mason's square, but formerly also the geometrical figure)

Perhaps *based esquire* may represent OF. *bas d'esquire*, bottom of a square Guillim and R Holme use *squire* both in the sense explained below and for a figure of a mason's square, the latter is the sense of *équerre* in Fr heraldry]

a. *Esquire based* used by Leigh for the lower of the halves into which a canton is divided diagonally. b. Apparently by misunderstanding of this use, *esquire* is explained by later writers as a synonym of GYRON, or as a bearing somewhat resembling the gyron, but ending elsewhere than in the centre of the shield.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 154 Thre pallets between 13 Equires [ed 1597 Esquires] bast dexter and sinister of the second [1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* 61 A Canton parted trauerse-wales, whether it be from the Dexter corner or from the Sinister, doth make two Base Squires] 1889 ELVIN *Dict Her*, *Esquire*, Similar to the Gyron, it may extend across the shield, termed also a Base Esquire

Esquire (eskwəɪə ɪ), *v. rare* [f ESQUIRE *sb* 1] *trans.* a To raise to the rank of esquire. b To address as 'Esquire'. c To attend (a lady) as a 'squire' Hence **Esquired** *ppl. a*

a 1652 BROME *City Wit* IV 1, By'r Lady a match for my Esquir'd Son and heire. 1786 MISS BURNEY *Diary* III 240 He proposed that the Colonel and himself should esquire me 1796 *Ibid.* VI 60 M d'Arblay again ventured to esquire me to the rails round the lodge 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI lxix, All country gentlemen, esquired or knighted, May drop in without cards 1887 *Scott Leader* 12 May 6 The Rev Mr Cameron, of Farnell . asked why one elder was 'Esquired' and another not

Esquiredom (eskwəɪə·ɪdəm). [f. as prec + -DOM] a. The status or dignity of an esquire. b The body of esquires, esquires collectively.

1863 SALA *Capt Dang* II III 107 Mr Pinchin, whose Esquiredom I may now as well drop 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr* I. 1 38 The flower of the chivalry and esquiredom.

Esquirehood (eskwəɪə ɹhud). [f. as prec + -HOOD] = prec b.

1864 H. R LUARD *Pref to Ann Monastica* I 31 The 'Communitas bacheleriæ Angliæ', i e, the esquirehood of England

Esquireship (eskwəɪə ɪʃip). [f. as prec. + -SHIP] The position or dignity of an esquire The service of an esquire or escort

?16 *Time's Storehouse* (L), They make the dignitie of esquireship successorie 1650 B *Discolium* 48 If I be an Esquire, I will sell my Esquireship to any honest man for a good People-ship 1783 Miss BURNEY *Diary* II 282, I most gladly accepted and almost asked his 'squireship. 1843 *Fraser's Mag* XXVII 667 He had attained the envied esquireship, and its further appendage of R A

Esquiress (eskwəɪə·ɪes). [f as prec + -ESS.1] A female esquire

1596 FOSBROKE in J. Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* 211 The principall mourneresse apparelled as an Esquieresse 1630 J TAYLOR (Water P) *Praise Clean Linen* Ded Wks II 164 Martha Legge, Esquiresse Laundresse to the Right worshipfull and generous the Innes of Court 1864 R BURTON *Dahome* II 79 An esquiress at arms, generally a small slave girl, carrying the musket

†**Esquiry**, *sb Obs.*—° Also SQUIRY. [?a. OF. *escuierie*, f *escuier* see ESQUIRE *sb.*1] The position or dignity of an esquire

1681 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1775 in ASH

Esquiry(e, obs form of EQUERRY

‖ **Esquisse.** [Fr *esquisse*, ad It. *schizzo* · see SKETCH.] The first slight sketch of a picture, the first thought of a design drawn loosely with a crayon

1731–6 in BAILEY, (folio) 1775 in ASH.

†**Esra·che**, *v Obs rare*—[1]. [ad OF *esrachier*. see ARACHE] *trans.* To pull up by the roots

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 102 b, He retourned to the dragon and esrached out of his hedde xii tethe

Ess. The name of the letter S; anything in the shape of an S Pl. esses; also 6 esces *Collar of Esses* see COLLAR. Also in *Comb*, **ess-hook**, **ess-link**, *dial* (see quots)

1540 in Ellis *Orig Lett* III 364 (1846) III 283 The reste of the players whiche represented the three esces 1579 in T Thompson *Inventories* (1815) 293 A chayn with essis of gold emaullit reid 1587 FLEMING *Contin Holinshed* III 1299/2 The bow with two esses, all cleane wrought 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV v (1611) 199 He beareth Gules, three text Esses or by the name of Kekir-mole 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort* IV 1, *Sir Jol* O here are the Esses, let me consider now—Sapho? *Coun* No, Sir *Sir Jol* Selinda? *Coun* Neither 1865 LE FANU *Guy Dev* II XVII 179 There's an ornament of scrowl-work shaped like letter esses 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh Word-bk*, *Es-hook*, a hook at the extremity of a waggon-horse's traces, in the form of the letter S 1884 *Chesh Gloss*, *Es-link*, a small piece of iron shaped like a letter S, used for mending a broken chain

Ess, obs and dial form of ASH *sb* 1 ashes.

-ess, *suffix*[1], forming sbs denoting female persons or animals, is a Fr *-esse*:—Com Romanic *-essa*·—late L *-issa*, a. Gr *-ισσα* (:— *-ικyᾱ* · cf the OE fem. agent-suffix *-icge* ·— *-igȳn-*) occurring in class Gr. only in *βασίλισσα* queen (f *βασιλ-εύς* king), but after the analogy of this employed in several late formations, as *βαλάνισσα* bathing-woman, *πανδόκισσα* female innkeeper A few of these (notably *διακόνισσα*, L *diaconissa* deaconess) were adopted into late L. together with their correlative masculines, and many new derivatives of the same pattern were formed in Latin, whence they descended into the Romanic langs., *e g.* from *abbātem* abbot, was formed *abbātissa*, whence Fr *abbesse* ABBESS. On the analogy of these the suffix became in Romanic the usual means of forming feminine derivatives expressing sex In ME many words in *-esse* were adopted from Fr., as *countess, duchess, hostess, lioness, mistress, princess*, and several which were formed on sbs in *-eor, -ier* (see -ER[2]), as †*devoureresse, enchantress*, †*espyoureresse, sorceress*. In imitation of these the suffix was in 14th c appended to Eng agent-nouns in *-er*, as in Wyclif's *dwelleresse, sleeress* (f *sleer* = SLAYER), and to other native words, as in *goddess* In 15th c. derivatives in *-er* + *-ess* gradually superseded the older Eng fem agent-nouns in -STER (OE *-estre*), which no longer had an exclusively feminine sense, subsequently the sbs in *-ster* (exc *spinster*) came to be regarded as properly masc., and new feminines in *-ess* were formed on them, as *seamstress, songstress*. By writers of 16th and succeeding centuries derivatives in *-ess* were formed very freely, many of these are now obsolete or little used, the tendency of mod usage being to treat the agent-nouns in *-er*, and the sbs indicating profession or occupation, as of common gender, unless there be some special reason to the contrary. Of the words of Eng formation still in current use, examples are *authoress, giantess, Jewess, patroness, poetess, priestess, quakeress, tailoress* In Eng. the suffix is not used to form feminines of names of animals: *lioness, tigress* being adoptions from Fr When *-ess* is added to a sb in *-ter, -tor*, the vowel before the *r* is usually elided, as in *actress, doctress, protectress, waitress*, the derivatives with ending *-tress*, f. L agent-nouns in *-tor*, have in most cases been suggested by, and may be regarded as virtual adaptations of, the corresponding Fr words in *-trice* ·—L *-trīcem* The substitution of *governess* (already in Caxton) for the earlier *governeresse* f *governor* was perh due to false analogy with pairs of words like *adulter-er, -ess, cater-er, -ess, sorcer-er, -ess*, in *conqueress, murderess, adventuress* the similar phenomenon is sufficiently explained by phonetic reasons The existence of such words, in which *-ess* has the appearance of being added directly to vbs, gave rise in the 17th. c to formations like *confectioness, entertainess, instructess*, but none of these obtained general currency.

-ess, *suffix*[2], ME *-esse*, in sbs a. Fr, represents OF *-esse, -ece*, = Pr *-ezza, -eza*, Sp *-eza*, It *-ezza* ·—L. *-itia*, appended to adjs to form nouns of quality; examples are *duress*, †*humblesse, largess, prowess*, †*richesse* (now *riches*). These words have been imitated in the pseudo-archaic *idlesse*, but otherwise the suffix scarcely occurs as an Eng formative

†**Essa·mplerie.** *Obs.* [See ENSAMPLARY, EXEMPLARY, *sbs.*] Example

1393 GOWER *Conf* III 163 But yet men sene thessamplerie Of Aristippe is well received

Essart (esā·ɪt), *sb* [a OF *essart* · see ASSART *sb.*] = ASSART *sb.* 1.

1851 SIR F PALGRAVE *Norm & Eng* (1864) III 258 The essarts still constitute the prominent features of the pleasant region 1875 STUBBS *Const Hist* II 36 *note*, The essarts and purprestures made in the forests of Hampshire

Essart (esā·ɪt), *v* [a OF *essart-er*: see ASSART *v.*] *trans* = ASSART *v*, also *absol.*

1721 BAILEY, *Essart*, to extirpate or clear the ground of shrubs 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 10 The process of essarting 1857 SIR F PALGRAVE *Norm & Eng* II 435 The Forêt de Bichoul, of which the greater portions have long since been essarted.

Essay (e set), *sb* In 7 *pl.* essaies, -yes [a OF. *essai, essay* see ASSAY *sb* For several of the senses see also SAY

In 18th c the accent was sometimes on the 2nd syll]

I. The action or process of trying or testing

†1 A trial, testing, proof; experiment, = ASSAY *sb.* 1, 3 *Obs.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* CX., Worse essays proved thee my best of love 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II VII § 7 Democritus attributed the form thereof [of the 'frame of things'] able to maintain itself to infinite essaies or proofs of nature 1631 HEYLIN *St George* 247, I will make bold to venture on it, by way of tryall and essay. 1648 *Eikon Bas* 26 It was the first overt Essay to be made, how patiently I could bear the loss of my kingdoms 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* Ep Ded, You were pleased to judge me able, and to propose that I should make an essay of that ability 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 195 After having made Essays into it, as they do for Coal in England 1745 *De Foe's Eng Tradesman* I XII 98 He has made an essay by which he knows what he can, and cannot do 1812 J HENRY *Camp agst Quebec* 28 From the essays made, it seemed to me that, etc.

†b *spec.* The trial of metals; = ASSAY 6. *Obs*

1668 in *Phil Trans.* III. 821 The Ore being ground they divide it in several heaps, and then by lesser Essays, they find out how much silver is contained in every heap. 1731–6 in BAILEY (folio)

†2. A trial specimen, a sample, an example; a rehearsal. Cf ASSAY 17 *Obs*

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon* 22 An essay also of that age's vnhappie affectation of Greek patch 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Essay*, a flourish or preamble 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps* CVI 16–18 *Paraphr* 532 Two terrible essayes of God's wrath were here shewed *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* (1704) III XV 498 A small essay of my zeal for your Majesty 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II 55 These are lesser essays or preludes to the general fire 1734 tr *Rollin's Anc Hist* (1827) VII. XVI § 9 110 Gave an essay in this first action of what might be expected one day from his valour and bravery

†3 *Venery* a = ASSAY 9. In phrase *To take essay* b. *concr.* The part of a deer in which trial was made of the 'grease'; the breast or brisket.

1611 COTGR., *Fouls* cut out from betweene the necke, and the essay of a Deere 1658 PHILLIPS s v *Essay*, The Essay of a Deer is the breast or brisket in French *la hampe* 1694 *Acct Denmark in* 1692 (ed 3) 160 One that is likeliest to give a good Gratuity to the Huntsman, is invited to take Essay

†4 A taste, or first taste, of food or drink presented to a great personage; = ASSAY 12 *Obs* exc. *Hist*

1598 in FLORIO s v *Fare la credenza* 1632 in COTGR. 1682 G ROSE *Instr Officers of the Mouth* 16 The Master Cook is desired not to forget his Larding-pricks, nor the Master-Butler his Essay *Ibid* 94 Let him [the Royal Butler] bring in his Wine, present his Bason and Ewer to wash, take his Essay both of Wine and Water. 1708 J CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt Brit* I III 111. (1741) 168 A Viscount may have a Cover of Essay holden under his Cup, while he drinks, but no Essay taken as Dukes, Marquises and Earls may have

II. A trying to do something

5 An attempt, endeavour. Const *after*, *at*, †*of*, *on*, *towards*, and *to* with *inf.*

1598 YONG *Diana* 77 They were all but papers of essaies Of that. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel Disc* VII. (1821) 364 Languishing creatures we are, in our essays after heaven 1682 DRYDEN *Satyr* 3 Whose first Essay was in a Tyrants praise 1738 *Col. Rec Penn* IV 316 Essays, to encourage the raising some of these Commodities 1762 J BROWN *Poetry & Mus* (1763) 74 The first rude Essays towards an expressive Melody in barbarous Countries 1778 SIR J REYNOLDS *Disc* VIII (1876) 447 An artist, in his first essay of imitating nature 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk* II 325 Our first essay was along a mountain brook 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* VIII, Is this your first essay at teaching? 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I. XXVII. 206 Making a preliminary essay upon the glacier 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* Introd, I am now in this my second essay at authorship

b *concr* The result of an attempt *nonce-use*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg Past* VII 42 These Branches of a Stag, this tusky Boar (The first essay of Arms untry'd before)

†6 A hostile attempt. *Obs*

c 1640 J SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I 229 The King at Canterbury grants him a generall protection from all Essayes for a year following

†7 A first tentative effort in learning or practice, = ASSAY 16 *Obs*

1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes* Pref, This Essay is but to try how it [Pindar's Poetry] will look in an English Habit 1663 J SPENCER *Prodigies* Pref B, Admiration is an Essay to knowledge 1665–9 BOYLE *Disc Occas Medit* Wks 1772 II. 356 The green and immature essays of early Writers 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* (1773) Pref, The first of Homer's Iliads (which I intended as an Essay to the whole work). 1723 SHEFFIELD (Dk Buckhm) *Wks* (1753) I. 64 My hand is yet untaught to write to men, This is th' essay of my unpractis'd pen 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc Hist.* (1827) I 377 These were considered only as essays preparatory to the great design

b A rough copy, a first draft.

1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 174 The List. enter'd in the Parish Book, and diligently preserv'd as a Record, call'd the first Essay 1793 GOUV MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ* (1832) I. 417, I have made an essay of a letter.

8 A composition of moderate length on any particular subject, or branch of a subject; originally implying want of finish, 'an irregular undigested piece' (J.), but now said of a composition more or less elaborate in style, though limited in range

The use in this sense is app taken from Montaigne, whose *Essais* were first published in 1580

1597 BACON (*title*) Essayes 1607-12 — *Essays, Dedicated to Sir Nicholas Bacon* [Seneca's] Epistles are but Essayes 1625 — Meditations Essayes The word is late, but the thing is auncient 1665 GRANVILLE *Sceptic Addr.* 16 No higher title, then that of an essay, or imperfect offer at a Subject *c* 1700 *Poem to Rosscommon* (J.) Yet modestly he does his work survey, And calls his finish'd poem an essay 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 476 ¶ 1 The Wildness of those Compositions which go by the Names of Essays. 1764 REID *Inquiry* Ded., This leaves me no room to doubt of your favourable acceptance of this essay. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) I. I. 1 Essays may now convey the idea of regular treatises. 1843 MACAULAY (*title*) Critical and Historical Essays 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. 1, She could write a little essay on any subject

III. 9. Phrase, *In all essays*. under all circumstances. *Obs* Cf ASSAY 21, 22

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* 20 And so likewise I have shown you thus much of the Practick part of Navigation, in which you may perceive that I have wrought the Ship in all Essays, in Words and proper Sea-Phrases, and if I was at Sea, I should perform it both in Word and Deed

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *essay-weaver*, *-writer*; also **essay-hatch** (see quot.); **essay-scale**, a test-scale.

1721-1800 BAILEY, *Essay Hatch*, [among Miners] a Term for a little Trench or Hole which they dig to search for Oar 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Spect.* 130 Putting in the *Essay-Scales two Steel Wires of equal Weight 1884 *Punch* 16 Feb 84/2 And twaddling *essay weavers, mild boilers down of Lamb! 1721 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III 97 We *essay-writers are of the small craft, or gally kind 1851 HILLS *Friends in C.* I 29 The fault into which you essay-writers generally fall

Essay (esē'), *v.* [refashioned form of ASSAY, after Fr. *essayer*: see ASSAY.]

1. *trans.* To put to the proof, try (a person or thing); to test the nature, excellence, fitness, etc. of; = ASSAY *v.* 1. Also to practise (an art, etc.) by way of trial, = ASSAY 8.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* G ij b, I wold also ye knew the tale of hir syster . . . that was wyf 1593 *Prodigal Son* A 4 b, . . . man who goes to essay the w[orl]d 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* II. 436 None more willing to essay thy force. *a* 1744 POPE. *Epistle* v, She . . . No arts essay'd, but not to be admir'd. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II 109 A youth whose great powers, first essayed in this conflict, etc. 1856 MRS. STOWE *Dred* II xxxiii. 356 The last boat was essayed

† b. with *object clause* *Obs*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 376/4 Willyam . . . wold preue and essaye yf they were ony election in his corage 1684 R. BURTHOGGE in Evelyn *Mem* (1857) III 273 It would be soon essayed with Mr. Boyle's pump, whether or no it may give such a vacuum as to preserve fruit

† 2. To test the composition of (an ore, metal, salt, etc.) by chemical means, = ASSAY 4. *Obs.*

1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II 94 Whether Goldsmiths . . will not take what is by the free Labour of the Mint ready essay'd and adjusted to their use *a* 1704 — (J.), The standard in our mint being now settled, the rules and methods of essaying suited to it should remain unvariable. 1739 *Joe Miller's Jests* No 207 The seven Golden Candlesticks were sent to be essay'd in the Tower 1816 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* (1818) 93 The salt to be essayed is covered with sulphuric acid.

† 3. To try by tasting; = ASSAY 5. *Obs.*

1598 YONG *Diana* 164 If wormewood in his drinke he hath essaied.

4. To attempt; to try to do, effect, accomplish, or make (anything difficult); = ASSAY 16.

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc* II. vi 97 In our Gracious Kings Reigne, they have essay'd many Soule-Schismes *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) I. 129 He also directed the standers by to fetch him a great hollow-stone for a font, which sundry of his father's servants essayed in vain. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* I. 24 While I this unexampled Task essay. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* I. 99 And now the conqueror essays The long ascent of Dunmail-raise 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser II (1873) 257 His method leads to most unhappy results when essayed by men to whom nature has denied a sense of what the picturesque really is. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* VII 213 He never even essayed the picture of an artist devoted to art for her own sake

† b. To attempt to show or prove. *Obs.*

1656 [J. SERJEANT] tr *White's Peripat. Institt* 337 (*title*) A Theologicall Appendix Wherein 'tis essay'd how subservient Philosophy is to Divinity 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 194 The worthy Doctor More has surprizingly essay'd the infinity or boundless manifoldness of worlds from the Head of lightsomness.

5 with *inf.* To set oneself, undertake, try (*to do* something). Also *absol*; = ASSAY 17

c 1530 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 181 Therefore in thy conceit essay To axe God mercy. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt* Wks 1738 I 40 This I shall essay to prove, can be no other than that of Presbyters and Deacons *a* 1762 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* I. XXXVII 143 Apelles is said to have essayed, by a collection of the most exact features, to form a perfect face 1781 COWPER *Table Talk* 282 Not Brindley nor Bridgewater would essay, To turn the course of Helicon that way. 1820 SCOTT *Monast* VII, I will essay, reverend Father. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Ess., Fr. Crit. on Goethe* 276 So dense is the cloud of error here that the lover of truth will hardly even essay to dissipate it

6. *intr.* To make an attempt.

1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit* I 233 Doctor Bray has lately essay'd with a large scope towards a more Comprehensive Martyrologe.

Essayal (esē'ăl) [f. prec. + -AL] Attempt, trial.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI 186, I knew them [the roads] and could make essayal of at least one of them.

Essayer (esē'ər) [f. ESSAY *v.* + -ER]

1 In various senses of the vb., = ASSAYER 1, 2, 3

1611 COTGR., *Crediteur*, a Prince, Potent, Essayer, Cupbearer 1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* in (1848) 57 The long rested land yielded such plentiful harvests that many followed the first essayers 1870 J. ROSKELL in *Jrnl. Mech.* 13 Mar 617/2 The centre, which the essayer calls the eye.

† 2 One who 'essays' a certain form of composition, or attempts to treat a certain subject, in later use = ESSAYIST *Obs.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 353 As a late Essayer upon the Apocalyps imagines 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 68 ¶ 2 He [Tully] hath been followed by all the Essayers upon Friendship, that have written ever since time. 1711 DENNIS *Refl. on Pope's Essay on Criticism*, He was, like this Essayer, a very indifferent poet 1712 HUGHES *Spect* No 555 ¶ 3 The Essayers in Rampoon and Satyr

Essayette (esēe'ĕt). [f. ESSAY *sb.* + -ETTE] A short essay.

1877 C. GIBBON in *Cassell's Lit.* I 182/1 We take the following essayette. 1886 TUPPER *My Life as Author* 160 The book includes a hundred and thirty original fables, essayettes, anecdotes, trades, songs, and musings. 1890 *Glasgow Herald* 6 May 7/2 The eight or nine pages of Mr. Armstrong's interesting essayette

Essayfy, *v.* [f. as prec. + -FY] *intr.* To write essays.

1815 J. GRETHAM *Labyrinth Demol* 11, I am essayfying or speechifying instead of preaching

Essayical (esēi'ĭkăl), *a.* Also **essaical**. [f. as prec. + -IC + -AL] Of the nature of an essay

1860 DICKENS *Lett* 25 Sept., Remarks, a little too essayical for this purpose 1875 F. ARNOLD *Our Bps & Deans* I. 21 The idea is that a sermon should be made brief, dry, essaical, moral or mystical.

Essaying (esēi'ĭng), *vbl. sb.* [f. ESSAY *v.* + -ING1] The action of the vb. ESSAY; also *concr.* Also (*nonce-use*) the writing essays.

1861 in *Macm. Mag.* IV 43 It might have been much better if they had left essaying and reviewing alone. 1869 *Spectator* 1 May 539/1 To watch the reception given to his essayings without throwing his own shadow on the page 1882 *Spectator* No 2804 They are the presumed essayings of a man who has to be up by times in the morning

Essay'ing, *ppl. a.* [f. ESSAY *v.* + -ING2] That essays or attempts

1715-25 POPE *Odyss* XXI 445 From his essaying hand the string let fly.

Essayish (esēi'ĭsh), *a.* [f. ESSAY *sb.* + -ISH.] Of the nature of an essay.

1863 PATON *Wilson the Ornithologist* 9 It is a fair specimen of that essayish style of letter writing which characterised the epistles of Burns.

Essayism (esēi'ĭzm) [f. as prec. + -ISM] a. The practice of writing essays. b. The quality that constitutes an 'essay'.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 301 Cant is the epidemic of periodical essayism. 1822 *Ibid.* V 131 My students were . . . writing and common place essays in . . . essayism 1827 *Ibid.* XXI 312 That my fiction, literary essence known as essayism which pervades all literature

¶ About 1862 occas. used for: The theological doctrines taught in the book called *Essays and Reviews*

1862 *Ist Church.* VIII 471 A medium between Essayism and Evangelism. *Ibid* 468/1 If Essayism has been effectually rebuked

Essayist (esēi'ĭst) [f. ESSAY *sb.* and *v.* + -IST.]

1. One who essays, one who makes trials or experiments Const. *of*. Now *rare*

1736 in BAILEY 1794 BURKE in *Prior Browne's Address* Wks VII 413 All the essayists and novices of revolution in 1789, that could be found, were promptly put to death 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 80 The panegyric may prompt such unfortunate essayists to consult the productions of the personage so extolled. 1868 MRS. H. WOOD *Red Court Farm* IV, The mistakes made by both essayists kept the platform in a roar.

2. A writer of essays

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Hom.* II III, Meere Essayists, a few loose sentences, and that's all *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Retal.* (R.), I am not to have admittance as an essayist 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1848) 211 A cessation of any exertion of his talents as an essayist 1829 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ.* (1860) I. 411 The conclusion at which the essayist arrives 1884 J. EINSWORTH in *Rorb. Bal.* II Pref. p. viii, He was a brilliant historical Essayist

Essayistical (esēi'stĭkăl), *a* [f. prec. + -IC + -AL] Resembling the work of an essayist.

1863 *Scotsman* 7 May, The Victoria Magazine a story-telling, essayistical miscellany.

Essaykin (esēi'kĭn). *nonce-wd.* [f. ESSAY *sb.* + -KIN] A little essay.

1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers* 131 In these humble essaykins I have taken leave to gyotize

Essaylet (esēi'lĕt) [f. as prec. + -LET] = prec.

1872 *Temple Bar* July 550 Literary sandwiches, tales, sketches, . . . essaylets 1874 HILLS *Soc. Progress* XII (1875) 153, I may so coin a word. 1886 *Jrnl. Education* 1 Sept 378 This is a book of miscellaneous essaylets

Esscheker, obs. form of EXCHEQUER

‖ **Esse** (e'sē). [L. *esse* to be, inf. of *sum*, but used by the schoolmen as a sb.]

1. In med L. phrase *in esse*, in actual existence, opposed to *in posse*, in potentiality.

1592 *Nobody & Somebody* 1299 Take a king in Esse this night, Lets make a hostile uproare in the Court 1597 HOWSON *Serm.* 31 Our spirituall preferments in *esse* and in *posse*

ESSENCE

1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II 169 Some one, that may by common possibility be *in esse* at or before the particular estate determines 1828 CRUISE *Digest* VI 29 All natural persons who are *in esse* at the time when a will is made

‖ 2. Essence, essential nature *Obs.*

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 14 Dec. v 16 The very esse of every Synod doth subsist in a double foundation 1736 BAILEY, *Esse* [in the school philosophy] is used in the same sense with essence, principally for that which is actual, or actually existing

Esse, obs. var. ASK *v.*, EASE *sb.*; also of *ES*: see ES *v.*

† **Essed, essede.** *Obs* [ad. L. *essed-um* (a Gaulish word).] A kind of war-chariot used by the Gauls.

1656 & 82 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*; and in mod. Dicts

† **Essedary.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *essedārius*, f. *essedum* see prec. and -ARY] A fighter in a (Gaulish) war-chariot

a 1470 TIPTOFT *Caesar* IV (1530) 4 They were essedaryes, the men of armys fighting uppon charyotts 1656-82 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1775 in ASH.

† **Essee.** *Obs.* Also 4 **Essey**, 7 **Hessee**, 4-6 *pl.* **Essees.** [ad. L. *Essæi* pl., Gr. Ἐσσαῖοι (The pl. *Essees* is app. formed on L. pl. *Essæi* taken as a sing.; Wyclif's *Essey* is prob. the L. plural misspelt. Cf. EPICUREE.] = ESSENE.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 2 Pharisees, Saduces, and Essees. — *Sel. Wks* II 36 Essey, Saducey, and Pharisey, *a* 1570 BECON *Christ's Christ* (1844) 546, The Essees not altogether [illegible] 1607 T. ROGERS 39 *Art* (1854) 353 [illegible] the Essees 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* (1617) 1, [illegible] or Hessees.

† **Essefirme.** *Obs. rare.* [? some compound of *-ess*, name of the letter S.]

1600 *Queen's Wardrobe* in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* III 510 The sleeves..garnished with a lace of Venice sylver, like essefirmes *Ibid.* 511 Broidered upon with essefirmes and other knotts of seede pearle

† **E'ssel.** *Obs. rare*—1 [a. OF *aissel, essel* (now *essieu*)—L. *axillus*, dim. of *axis* axle-tree] A beam or bar of wood or iron

c 1205 LAY. 18992 Vndo þis 3æt essel; þe eorl is icumen here.

† **E'ssell.** *Obs* Also 6 esele. [ad. med.L. *esula*] A sort of spurge

[14 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 60 Esula quedam species est tithymali, gallice yesele] 1527 L. ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyl. Waters* ¶ iii, *Esula*, essell 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 41 b, Esele of some is taken for Eilebright, this hath his leafe verie thinne and plaine

Essence (e'sĕns), *sb* Also 4 in med.Lat. form **essencia**, 6 **assence** [a. Fr. *essence*, ad. L. *essentia*, f. **essent-em*, fictitious pr. pple. of *esse* to be, in imitation of Gr. οὐσία being, f. ὄντ-, stem of pr. pple of εἶναι to be. Cf. Pr. *essentia*, Sp. *esencia*, It. *essenza*.]

† 1. Being, existence, viewed as a fact or as a property possessed by something *Obs*

1576 FLEMING *Panop. Epi* 284 Nature hath not given unto men their essence and being, to be an idlenesse but . . still to bee doinge 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 166 How canst thou abide his presence, that beleevedst not his essence? 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. 1 Argt (1605-7) I. 1 World not eternall But of meere Nothing God it Essence gaue 1622 FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* IV, I would resign my Essence, that he were As happy as my Love cou'd fashion him *a* 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 2 None of these things have in Nature any Essence of their own

¶ b. The kind of being distinctive of animals; animal life. *Obs. rare*—1.

1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 35 Of creatures, the lowest ranke have no life, the next no essence, the third no reason, none but man hath grace

2 *concr.* Something that *is*; an existence, entity. Now restricted to spiritual or immaterial entities

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* IV 43 Man is an essence subiect to time, place and accidents 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV 1, There is no essence mortal, That I can envie, but a plumpe cheekt foole 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV 1 16 Her honor is an Essence, that's not seene 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I § 31 Those noble essences in heaven beare a friendly regard unto their fellow nature on earth 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I 138 All this mighty Host In horrible destruction laid thus low, As far as Gods and Heav'nly Essences Can Perish 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX 2303 Through radiant ranks of essences unknown 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* I Wks VIII 79 Commonwealths are not physical but moral essences. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I 72 Fanciful speculations on spiritual essences 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 77 All nature widens upward evermore The simpler essence lower lies 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Spirit* Wks. (Bohn) II 166 Of that ineffable essence which we call Spirit, he that thinks most will say least 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I 257 The immortal essence enshrined within

† b. 'Species of existent being' (J.), an element Chiefly in phrase, *fifth essence*, transl. of L. *quinta essentia*: see QUINTESSENCE

The 'fifth essence' was a supposed substance distinct from the recognized four elements. What this fifth essence was, and where existing, was much disputed. Originally, it seems to have been the material of the starry heaven, as conceived by those who hesitated to identify it with 'fire' Among the alchemists, it was usually supposed to be latent in all bodies, and to be capable of being extracted from them by distillation or some more recondite process, many thought that alcohol was one of its forms Others regarded the discovery of the 'fifth essence' as one of the unrealized

aims of science, and attributed to the hypothetical substance all sorts of miracle-working properties Hence *fifth essence* or *quintessence* was used loosely in the various senses 'highly refined extract or essence' and 'universal remedy'

1582 Hester tr *Phioravanti's Secretes* III liv, The Quintaessence is an essence aboue the fower elements *a* 1626 Bacon (J), Here be four of you, as differing as the four elements as for Eupolis he may be the fifth essence. 1662 R Mathew *Unl Alch* 20 An Universal Medicine, or fifth Essence 1817 Byron *Manfred* I. i, Ye, who do compass earth about, and dwell In subtler essence 1837 Whewell *Hist Induct Sc* (1857) I 41 There is some essence of body, different from those of the four elements

c 'Constituent substance' (J)

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* II ii (1495) 28 The essencia of angels is symple and vnmateryal, pure, dystyngt and discrete 1599 Davies *Nosce Teipsum* 10 The Elements conspire, And to her [soul's] Essence each doth give a part 1667 Milton *P L* I 425 Spirits Can either Sex assume, or both, so soft And uncompounded is their Essence pure. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* III. i, Those Beings Through whose pure essence as through empty air The unaided eye would pass

†3. Specific being, manner of existing, 'what a thing is'; nature, character *Obs.*

c 1532 Dewes *Introd Fr* in Palsgr 920 Thre thynges dothe cause the essence of whythnesse 1588 Greene *Pandosto* (1843) 20 The god Apollo, who by his devine essence knew al secrets 1603 Shaks *Meas for M* II ii 120 Man ..Most ignorant of what he's most assured, His glassy essence Plays such fantastic tricks, etc 1620 Melton *Astrolog* 37 By the fourth House, you will iudge of the essence of the Child that is borne, how long it shall liue, and how well 1626 Bacon *Sylva* (1631) § 287 Eccho is a great Argument of the Spirituall Essence of Sounds 1664 Power *Exp Philos* III 184 The numerous Rabble that seem to have the Signatures of Man in their faces have nothing of the nobler part that should denominate their Essences

†b *By essence* in *Path* idiopathically; cf Essential 1 d. Opposed to *by sympathy*. *Obs.*

1656 Ridgley *Pract Physick* 74 The part that principally offends must be cured If it be by essence, opening a Vein is good *Ibid* 285 It [head-ach] is either by essence or by sympathy with the stomach, etc

4 'Substance' in the metaphysical sense; the reality underlying phenomena, absolute being

1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I x 38 The substraction of that essence, which substantially supporteth them 1871 R H Hutton *Ess.* II 188 But belief in a universal essence gave no solidity to the order of the world

b *Theol* A synonym of 'substance', as denoting that in respect of which the three persons in the Trinity are one

The L *essentia* literally renders Gr οὐσία, the technical word in this sense. The alternative rendering, *substantia*, substance, corresponds literally to Gr ὑπόστασις, which however in theological use meant not 'substance' but 'person'.

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* I. (1495) 6 Thise thre persones be not thre goddes, but one very god, one essence or one beyng 1481 Caxton *Myrr* III xii 160 [Plato and Aristotle] fonde by their wysedom and connyng thre persones in one essence 1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* 37 All-one with the sonne, and holy ghost in essence. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* IV 6146 Augustyne sayis, he had leuer tak on hand To be in Hell, he seyng the assence Off God, nor be in Heum, but his presence

5. That by which anything subsists; foundation of being.

c 1585 *Answ to Cartwright* 35 Christ being the essence and life of the Church 1591 Shaks *Two Gent* III. i 182 Shee [Siluia] is my essence, and I leaue to be, If I be not by her faire influence Foster'd 1793 Holcroft *Lavater's Physiogn* III 25 There is a tranquil strength the essence of which is immobility 1841 Myers *Cath Th* III § 6. 20 Of Him who was The Truth—its author and its essence 1884 H Jennings *Phallicism* IV 41 The Hindoos holding Fire to be the essence of all active power in nature

†6 Essentiality, importance Cf OF *de grant essence* (Godef).

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn* II xv § 1 A matter of great use and Essence in studying 1652 Shirley *Brothers* IV 46 Ther's something Of Essence to my life, exacts my care.

7 That which constitutes the being of a thing, that 'by which it is what it is'. In two different applications (distinguished by Locke as *nominal essence* and *real essence* respectively):

a of a conceptual entity. The totality of the properties, constituent elements, etc., without which it would cease to be the same thing, the indispensable and necessary attributes of a thing as opposed to those which it may have or not. Also, in narrower sense, those among the indispensable attributes which involve all the rest by logical consequence, and are sufficient for a valid definition, the 'connotation of the class-name'

a 1600 Hooker (J), Those things, which supernaturally appertain to the very essence of Christianity 1610 Bp Hall *Apol Brownists* 20 [It] will proue but an appendance of an externall forme, no part of the essence of a true Church 1690 Locke *Hum Und* II. xxxii, The Essence of a Triangle, lies in a very little compass three Lines meeting at three Angles, make up that Essence 1714 J Fortescue-Aland *Pref to Fortescue's Abs & Lim Mon* 6 We may exactly know the several Ideas that go to make each Law term, and so their real Nature and Essence may be known 1841 Myers *Cath Th* III § 39 140 To confound the transitory and special form with the characteristic and permanent essence 1870 Bowen *Logic* IV 74 Logic considers the Essence of a Concept to be the aggregate of its Marks

b of a real entity. Objective character, intrinsic nature as a 'thing-in-itself', 'that internal constitution, on which all the sensible properties depend'.

1667 H More *Div. Dial* I xxiv 93 I might believe its [a spirit's] Existence, without meddling at all with its Essence 1725 Watts *Logic* I vi § 2 In defining the Name there is no Necessity that we should be acquainted with the intimate Essence or Nature of the Thing 1739 Hume *Hum Nat* I Introd, The essence of the mind being equally unknown to us with that of external bodies 1777 Priestley *Matt. & Spir* (1782) I xii 139 In fact, we have no proper idea of any essence whatever 1808 J. Webster *Nat Phil* 16 We clearly view the effects of attraction but human ingenuity has not been able to fathom its principle or essence. 1856 Ferrier *Inst Metaph* IX. xi. 251 With the old philosophers the essence of things was precisely that part of them of which a clear conception could be formed

8 *loosely*. The most important indispensable quality or constituent element of anything; the specific difference.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem Philos* (1839) 117 The accident which denominates its subject, is commonly called the essence thereof 1754 Chatham *Lett Nephew* IV 27 The essence of religion is, a heart void of offence towards God and man 1841-4 Emerson *Ess*, *Friendship* Wks (Bohn) I 92 The essence of friendship is entireness 1876 Freeman *Norm Conq* V xxiv 452 It is the essence of the modern Jury that they should give their verdict according to the evidence

9. An extract obtained by distillation or otherwise from a plant, or from a medicinal, odoriferous or alimentary substance, and containing its characteristic properties in a concentrated form In pharmacy chiefly applied to alcoholic solutions containing the volatile elements or 'essential oil' to which the perfume, flavour, or therapeutic virtues of the substance are due *Essence of Venus* = *Ens Veneris*. see Ens 2 b

[This sense is common to all the Romanic langs, its general currency being prob. due to its use by Paracelsus It is in part a development of 8, perh suggested by the older *fifth essence* (see 2 b), which had assumed a nearly similar meaning]

1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech* xxv 195 Very small Viols, such as Chymical Essences are wont to be kept in 1662 R Mathew *Unl Alch* 177 The true preparation of the Essence of Venus 1744 Thomson *Spring* 509 Bees with inserted tube Suck its pure essence 1838 T. Thomson *Chem Org Bodies* 459 It comes to us from the South of Europe under the name of essence of lemons 1842 Barham *Ingol Leg*, *Babes in the Wood* IV, Mind Johnny's chilblains are rubb'd Well with Whitehead's best essence of mustard

b *fig*

1798 Ferriar *Illustr Sterne*, *Eng Historians* 252 The essence of history is always apt to evaporate in the moment of enjoyment 1816 Byron *Ch Har* III. lxxviii, His love was passion's essence 1836 Marryat *Mudsh Easy* xxii, It was a perfect love-letter, that is to say, it was the essence of nonsense 1841 Myers *Cath Th* III § 14. 53 Truth cannot be given us in essence

10 *spec*. A fragrant essence; a perfume, scent Somewhat *arch*

1627-77 Feltham *Resolves* II lxiii 293 It sinks as essence does in cotton till all becomes a Fragrancy 1712-4 Pope *Rape Lock* II 94 To save the powder from too rude a gale, Nor let th' imprison'd essences exhale. 1841 James *Brigand* xv, A toilet table covered with all the most costly essences and perfumes which could be procured from the four quarters of the globe 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I xiii, His essences turn'd the live air sick

fig 1768 Sterne *Sent Jour*, *Riddle Explained*, Delicious essence! how refreshing art thou [flattery] to nature!

11 *attrib*. and *Comb* (chiefly sense 10)

1659 Boyle *Exper Spring of Air* xxv Wks 1772 I 59 We prosecuted the experiment so long, without seeing any effect wrought upon the essence-bottles, that, etc *Ibid* Essence-glass 1777 Sheridan *Trip Scarb* III i, Thou essence-bottle, thou musk-cat! 1886 *Pall Mall G* 27 Aug 3/2 The essence-steeped fur of a glove

Essence (e sĕns), *v* [f prec sb] *trans* a To pour like an essence (in quot *fig*.). b To furnish or perfume with an essence c *nonce-use* To compress the essence of (a book) *into*

a 1635 Quarles *Embl.* I v (1718) 22 Love essenc'd in the hearts of men

b 1675 [see next] 1735 Pope *Donne Sat* IV 232 [Ladies] Painted for sight, and essenced for the smell 1784 Cowper *Task* II 227 A girl, all essenced o'er With odours 1823 [see next]

c 1888 *Punch* 1 Dec 257/2 *Diamonds Led* is a three-volume novel essenced into five pages

Essenced (e sĕnst), *ppl a* [f as prec + -ED[1]] Perfumed with 'essences', scented.

1675 Wycherley *Country Wife* Epil, You essenced boys, both old and young, Who would be thought so eager, brisk, and strong 1698 Vanbrugh *Æsop* v 1, An essenc'd Peruke, and a sweet handkerchief 1823 Praed *Poems*, *Troubadour*, There were brooks of essenced waters

†**Essencificate**, *v Obs* [f Essence *sb* after the analogy of *amplificate*, etc. Cf Essentificate] *trans*. To imbue with an essence.

1657 G Starkey *Helmont's Vind* 321 These elixerated Oyls and essencificated Salts

†**Essencify**, *v. Obs rare*—[1] [f. Essence *sb* + -(i)fy] *trans* = prec

1707 *Curios. in Husb & Gard* 330 Salt continuing always essencify'd with the same Qualities and Virtues, as the Plant from which it is extracted

†**Esse·ncion**. *Obs.* [f Essence *sb* + -ion ? confused with *ascension*] = Essence

? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks Soc) I 8 The wholle foode of paternite Is sette in my [God's] essencion.

†**E·ssency**. *Obs.* [ad L *essentia*: see Essence] = Essence in various senses. *Fifth essence* = Quintessence

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 1. 11 The science in þe extraccioun of þe 5 essencie from blood, and fleisch, and eggis 1570 Levins *Manip* 96 Essencie, *essentia* 1647 H More *Song of Soul* II. iii III. xii, One steddy Good, centre of essencies. 1648 *Royalist's Def* 114 The essency of a House of Parliament doth not consist meerly in the legall assembling of the Members

Essene (esē n) Also 6 essen. [ad L *Essēn-i* pl, a Gr Ἐσσηνοί; presumably of Heb or Aramaic origin, but the etymology is disputed See the 19 different suggestions in Ginsburg *The Essenes* (1864) 27–30] One of an ancient Jewish sect, characterized by certain mystical tenets and ascetic practices, and by a cenobitical life.

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet* 33 The Essens, of whom Josephus speaketh that thei wil neither haue wyfe nor servauntes 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxv. 392 It wil not be amiss to rehearse this record of Porphyrius, yᵗ the Religious sect of the Essens among yᵒ Iewes made a profession of Prophesying. 1748 Hartley *Observ Man* II iv. 390 Many, as the Pharisees and Essenes, had recourse to this great Source of Comfort. 1841-4 Emerson *Ess* Ser II viii 197 Why so impatient to baptize them Essenes, or Port-Royalists, or Shakers

Hence **Esse·nian** *a.*, also 8 -ien, pertaining to, or resembling, the Essenes. **Esse·nical** *adjs*, of the nature of Essenism **E·ssenism**, *n.* the doctrine and practice of the Essenes, b. a leaning to the doctrine of the Essenes **E·ssenize** *v*, to assert or favour the tenets of the Essenes; also **E·ssenizing** *ppl a*

1878 *N Amer Rev* CXXVII. 496 The survivors were half Christian and Essenian 1832-4 De Quincey *Caesars* (1862) IX p. ix, The two codes of practical doctrine—Christian and Essenic 1879 Farrar *St Paul* II 542 The Essenic elements which were destined to ripen into Gnosticism *a* 1641 Bp Mountagu *Acts & Mon* (1642), This Essenicall piety in observing the Sabbath 1875 Lightfoot *Comm Col* (ed 2) 419 The deliverance of the individual in the shipwreck of the whole was the plain watchword of Essenism 1882 Farrar *Early Chr* II. 18 Critics have spoken of the Essenism and the Ebionism of the Epistle [of St. James] 1875 Lightfoot *Comm. Col.* (1886) 352 Ewald.. points out an Essenizing Sibylline poem.

Essential (ese nʃăl), *a* and *sb* Forms: 4–6 essenciall(e, -yal(l, (4 escencyalle, 6 assencial), 6–7 essentiall, 6- essential In B 2 also *aphet* sensual. [ad. late L *essentiālis*, f. *essentia* Essence: cf Pr *essencial*, Sp. *esencial*, It. *essenziale*]

A. *adj.*

1 In various senses related to Essence *sb.* 1–4

a That is such by essence, or in the absolute or highest sense.

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr* (1866) 16 þe soueraynye and þe escencyalle joy es in þe lufe of Godd by hymselfe and for hym-selfe, and þe secundarye es in, etc 1817 Coleridge *Biog Lit.* I 22 The poem to which we return claims the name of essential poetry 1877 Sparrow *Serm* xv 203 As the love of God is essential happiness, sin, which is enmity to him, is essential misery, eternal misery.

†b. Having existence, real, actual Also, identical with what now exists *Obs.*

1535 *Act 27 Hen VIII*, c 27 Monasteries which the kinges maiestie shall declare and limitte to continue and be in their assencial estate *Ibid* c 28 § 3 As if the same monasteryes hadde contynued in ther essencyall bodyes and states that ther now be or were in 1552 *Bk Com Prayer*, *Communion*, Anye reall and essenciall presence *a* 1635 Corbet *Poems* 62 Was his essential table full and free As boasts and invitations used to be?

†c Relating to position in the scale of being *Obs rare*

1677 Hale *Prim. Orig Man* I. vi 122 The production of Creatures of various degrees of essential perfection

†d. Dependent on the intrinsic character or condition of anything, not on extraneous circumstances Of diseases Idiopathic (cf. Essence 3 b) *Essential merit* (Theol) = 'merit of condignity', the merit belonging to good works in proportion to their intrinsic excellence, see *Essential reward*

1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W de W 1506) IV iv 172 He shall not be rewarded of meryte essencyall for those werkes done in deedly synne 1560 tr. *Fasher On Prayer* D viij, Euerie merit whiche is recompensed by essentiall rewarde (as they call it) in heauen *a* 1654 J Webster (Webster), Is it true, then, that thou art but a name, And no essential thing? 1875 Lyell *Princ. Geol* I. I iii 28 Mountains are formed, he [Avicenna] says, some by essential, others by accidental causes 1884 *Syd. Soc Lex*, *Essential disease*, a disease complete in itself, and not depending on, or symptomatic of another

e *Essential debility*, *dignity* (Astrol): see the sbs.

†f With descriptive sbs. Thorough, entire

1604 Dekker *Honest Wh* Wks 1873 II 31 Oh he's a most essentiall gentleman, coz. 1721 Cibber *Woman's Wit* III, Dear Ladies, your most essential humble Servant

2 Of or pertaining to essence, specific being, or intrinsic nature. *Essential difference* (Logic).

= 'specific difference', DIFFERENTIA. *Essential character* in scientific classification, the marks which distinguish a species, genus, etc from the others included with it in the next superior division *Essential proposition* (Logic): one which predicates of a subject something that is implied in its definition †*Essential name* (Theol.): see quot. 1398. *Essential form* (Metaph.): see FORM.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* I. (1495) 7 The names signyfienge or betokenynge the dyuyne essence or beynge hen called names essencialles. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt Tamburl.* IV. II, The essential forme of Marble stone, Temper'd by science metaphysical 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I ii (1611) 4 In which essentiall vnitie of God. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I iv § 8 Deceit or untruth, doth destroy the essential form of knowledge, which is nothing but a representation of truth 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 4 The copula] signifies an essentiall attribution (that is) that, the latter part of the definition doth giue being vnto the former 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* I. 3 Rationability ..is a substantiall part of a man, because it is a part of his definition or his essentiall difference. 1687 *Death's Vis.* VII *note* (1731) 6 Essential Forms I say, rather than Substantial 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. II. 63 Its [Virtue's] having in the essential nature of the thing a tendency to produce them [Superiority and Advantages] 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 211 The nectary gives the essential character 1846 MILL *Logic* I. VI. § 4 An essential proposition then, is one which is purely verbal 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 178 The desire to ascertain the essential nature of virtue

3. Constituting, or forming part of, the essence of anything; belonging to a thing by virtue of its essence, necessarily implied in its definition; indispensably entering into its composition

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* IV. I. 82 His only begotten son equal to him in essential power. 1596 SPENSER *Hymne Heav. Beauty* v. Those eies the all parts of his, His truth, his love, his [illegible] 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* VII 225 [illegible] as an essential right of Soveraignty 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III VI. (1695) 216 The [illegible] to any of them, instantly vanishes 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 54 The Glory of God [illegible] so Essential to Him, that, etc. 1852 [illegible] *Holiness* II. I 9 The desire of reputation is an essential part of human nature. 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* I 23 In the essential immortality of the soul

b Affecting the essence of anything; 'material', important.

1770 *Junius Lett.* xli 209 You have done essential service to the cause 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 44 The piercing eye of the founder of the republic must have discerned two essential imperfections. 1794 BURKE *Rep. Lords' Proc.* Wks 1842 II. 617 To have adopted the civil law with no very essential variation 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I 142 It is not in the nature of things that a better man should receive essential harm from a worse

4. Absolutely necessary, indispensably requisite.

Essential vows: the three vows (of chastity, poverty, and obedience) indispensable to the monastic life.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 151 b, The lyfe of religyous persones, that professeth the thre essencyall vowes. 1612 BP. HALL *Prof. to Bromley's Lond. Lit.*, Those sciences which are so Essentiall to the Spirituall house of God. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 4 The first and essential point of Building, (to wit, Solidity with Ornament and Conveniency). 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No 279 P 8 That serious Air which seems essential to the Magnificence of an Epic Poem. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 85 Silica ..is an essential ingredient in mortar. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) II viii. 425 Propositions which I hold to be most essential for a right understanding of history. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 223 The essential quality of a monument is permanence

b Music. *Essential chord*, in early use = *common chord*; in later use = FUNDAMENTAL, opp to *accidental* (see quot. 1806). *Essential harmony* (see quot. 1851). *Essential notes*: the 1st, 3rd, and 5th notes of a chord. *Essential sharps* and *flats* (see quot 1806).

1721 A. MALCOLM *Treat. Mus.*, Of the natural Notes of every Mode or Octave, Three go under the Name of the essential Notes, in a peculiar Manner, viz the Fundamental, the 3d, and 5th 1806 CALLCOTT *Mus. Gram.* (1817) 55 Sharps or flats which occur in the course of the Movement are termed accidental, to distinguish them from those of the Signature, which are essential to the Scale of the original key note *Ibid.* 202 His [Kirnberger's] arrangement of Chords, into essential and accidental 1851 WARNER tr. *Weber's Th. Composition* 258 There are only certain particular harmonies, which belong to any one particular key. These are called the Essential harmonies of the key 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I 679/1 s.v. *Harmony*, The use of preliminary notes a semitone above or below any note of an essential chord.

5 That is of the nature of, or resembles, an essence or extract (see ESSENCE 10); that is in a state of essence.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 113 This Spirit contains in it essentiall Sulphur. 1673 GREW *Anat. Plants* II. I. v. § 16 In the Vessels, a more Essential Liquor, in the Fibres a more simple and Essential Aer. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 120 P 2 They filled his apartments with alexipharmics, restoratives, and essential virtues 1832 WORDSW. *Devot. Incitements*, From humble violet—modest thyme—Exhaled, the essential odours climb

b. *Essential oil*, a volatile oil, obtained by distillation, and marked by the characteristic odour of the plant or substance from which it is extracted, as the oil of laurel, oil of turpentine, etc. Now often as a synonym of 'volatile oil'.

1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* Lect. I. (1682) 237 Having .. made mention of the preparation of Essential Oyls. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VI. § 14 The soul of any plant is neither more nor less than its essential oil 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 101 Volatile oil, likewise called essential oil, differs from fixed oil, in being capable of evaporation by a much lower degree of heat. 1859 GWILT & TIMBS *Paint* 208 The Volatile or Essential Oils are destitute of the strength of the fixed oils 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. III 205 Sections of wood, containing gum, resin, etc, should be soaked in essential oil, alcohol, or ether

† c. *Essential salt* (see quot.). *Obs.*

1715 in KIRSTEN. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 9 The essential salt is that which is obtain'd by Chrystallization from the Juices of Plants. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II 181 What the first chemists called, in general, the Essential Salts of Vegetables

6. quasi-*adv.* = ESSENTIALLY

1827 POLLOK *Course T.*, His face with clouds Of glory circled round, essential light

B. *sb.*

† 1 What exists; existence, being. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 93 His utmost ire Will quite consume us, and reduce To nothing this Essential.

2. Something belonging to the essence of a thing, an indispensable element or adjunct; also, in weaker sense, a chief or leading point. Orig. only in *pl*; in later use, occas. *sing.* † b *pl* = *Essential vows*; see A 4.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* 237 Euer after to observe the essencyal thre. *Ibid.* 1913 The sensuall thre *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. IV. § 3 (1622) 234 Vowes, and inuocations, and other the Essentials of religion 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 167 These matters, being rather among the elegancies, than the essentials of language. 1793 SMEATON *Eddystone L.* § 166 If all our essentials had duly performed their duties, we could have reaped little advantage from them. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XXXII, 'Well, well', said Glossin, 'no occasion to be particular, tell the essentials'. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. VII § 2 Natural motive powers, we have help, but not an essential of production 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 230 The distinction between the Franciscans and Dominican lay not in essentials, but merely in point of discipline 1860 I. FIO NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* II. 7 The first essential to the patient, without which all the rest is as nothing 1873 H. SPENCER *Study Sociol.* V. 111 A tendency..to be blinded by exterior trivialities to interior essentials.

† 3 *pl* Inmost nature; 'vitals'. *Obs. rare.*

a 1716 SOUTH (J.) The plague of sin has even altered his nature, and eaten into his very essentials

† **Esse·ntialist.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -IST.] The name given to a Nonjuror who held that the 'usages' which were omitted from the Second Prayer-book of Edward VI were 'essential'.

1719 (*title*), A Dialogue in Vindication of our present Liturgy and Service, between Timothy a Churchman and Thomas an Essentialist

Essentiality (esɛnʃiæ·lĭti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.]

1. The quality or fact of being essential

1640 GOODWIN *Justifying Faith* I. I (R.), The substantialness and essentiality of a promise relate. to the actual execution of it. 1646 SALTMARSH *Some Drops* II. 42 The oneness, Entirenesse, indivisibility and essentiality of the Truth. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. VIII (1879) 451 There are many upon whom the essentiality of Intellectual and Moral discipline will impress itself.

2. Essential character or nature; essence

1616 R. C. *Times' Whist.* I 122 The mistery Of searching his [God's] essentialitie 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Disuas. Popery* II. I § 4 (R.) This faith is perfected, as to the essentiality of it, in the death and resurrection of Christ. 1683 PORDAGE *Myst. Dev.* 79 Love's Eternal Essentiality is that out of which all pure simplified Spirits were brought forth. 1866 CARLYLE *Edw. Irving* Misc. (1881) I. 249 This 'noble lady' was in essentiality an artist.

3. An essential quality (*rare*), also *pl.* essential points or elements; essentials. Cf. ESSENTIAL B 2

1649 J. ECCLESTON tr. *Behmen's Epist.* I. 9 This essentiality is called Sophia, being the essentiall wisedome, or the body of Christ 1710 SWIFT in *Examiner* No. 32 P 3 The French whose essentialities are generally so very superficial. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 332 When priests ..shall forget the solemn essentialities of their office 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. IX. III. 425 In all the essentialities of it, there had not been the least flaw.

† **Esse·ntialize,** *v.* In 7 essentialise [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make essential; to give essence or being to.

1669 GALE tr. *Plato in Cyt Gentiles* I. III. III. 325 The Divine Opificer, by whose ..effective word, althings were essentializ'd.

Hence **Esse·ntializer**

1669 GALE *Cyt. Gentiles* I. III. III. 320 The first fabricator, perfector, essentialiser of Beings or he that gives Essence to Beings.

Essentially (esɛnʃăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In an essential manner

1. *fig.* In essence, with respect to essence; as an essential attribute or constituent.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. XIV (1495) 58 A myxte of ye soule essencially [? *read* essencialli] yeue to werke and doo his dedes in ye body 1534 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1121/1 The glory of his godhed is, to be present and to fill al places at ones assencially. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. IXVII (1611) 367 They define not the Church by what the Church essentially is. *a* 1632 DONNE *Serm.* I. (1634) 7 To see that God essentially and face to face *a* 1680 GLANVILL (J.), Body and spirit are essentially divided, though not locally distant 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct* I. I. (1841) I 20 Jesus Christ is essentially God, though in a second person 1835 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 301 Principles which are essentially inherent in your institution

† b On the ground of (one's) actual nature.

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, V. II 39 He that loues himselfe, Hath not essentially, but by circumstance The name of Valour. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 4 In like manner is the bread said to be the Body of Christ not really or essentially, but typically and sacramentally

† c. In fact, really. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III IV 187 That I essentially am not in madnesse, But mad in craft.

d. In respect of the essential points, materially, substantially

1774 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I 483 My opinion does not essentially differ from that of your lordship 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. XXIV. (1865) 405 A form of words—literally false, but essentially deceiving no one 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. XXIII. 304 Its food is essentially marine, the acalephæ, etc 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* V (ed. 5) 56 The impression which the three narratives leave is essentially the same 1879 J. TIMBS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV 7/1 She [*i.e.* a steamship] was, as a whole, essentially completed.

e. In the proper or essential function.

1609 DOWLAND *Varieties, Microl.* 52 Rests are placed in songs after three manners .. Essentially when they betoken silence

2. a Indispensably

1757 FOOTE *Author* I, I believe her Brother's consent essentially necessary 1812 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* IX 122 Some supplies essentially necessary to both armies.

b In a marked or eminent degree; eminently.

1593 DRAYTON *Past. Eclog.* VIII. (R.), None are so essentially high As those that on her [Wisdom's] bounty do rely 1713 ADDISON in *Guardian* No. 3 P 4 Knowledge truly and essentially raises one man above another 1869 *Mem. T. Gray* 100 That blessed union has contributed so essentially to the prosperity of both countries.

Essentialness (esɛnʃălnes). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being essential

1640 LD. DIGBY *Sp. conc. Treu. Peers* 12 The Essentialnes Sir of frequent Parliaments to the happinesse of this Kingdome *a* 1699 BONNELL in W. Hamilton *Life* II. (1703) 175 Such endeavouring to pretend them to be of more Essentialness and Weight in Religion, than indeed they are 1736 in BAILEY 1854 RUSKIN *Lect. Archit* Add 120 A confusion of the idea of essentialness, with the idea of nobleness

† **Esse·ntiate,** *ppl. a* Obs. [as if ad. L. **essentiāt-us*; see next.] = ESSENTIATED. In quot *sb*

1630 G. WIDDOWES *Schysmat. Puritan* A iij b, The scriptures deduceable sence in Essentials, Essentiates, Efficients, Fonds, Subiects, Effects, and their Modalities, .. confounds this Professor.

† **Esse·ntiate,** *v. Obs.* *Pa. pple* in 6 essentiato. [f. as if on L. **essentiāt-* ppl. stem of **essentiāre*, f. *essentia*: see ESSENCE.]

1. *trans.* To make into an essence or being; to form or constitute the essence or being of.

1562 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 39 For whosoeuer sayth that the Sonn was essentiate or made to be of his Father, denieth that he is of himself 1647 SALTMARSH *Sparkl. Glory* (1847) 66 That which forms, essentiates, or constitutes the true Christian, is the Spirit of Jesus Christ. 1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl.* 8 A Church as well as a Kingdom, is essentiated by a *pars regens*, and *pars subdita*. 1687 *Death's Vis.* Pref. 4 Those turns of Fancy and Wit, that almost Essentiate a Poem

b. *To essentiate togethes*: to unite in essence; to make into one essence or being

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 9 b, What is a man, if the parts of his body be disparted, and not incorporated and essentiate together?

2. *intr.* To become essence; to be assimilated or converted into a being or body.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev Man out of Hum.* V iv, What comes nearest the nature of that it feeds, converts quicker to nourishment, and doth sooner essentiate

3. *trans.* To refine into an 'essence' or subtle extract (See ESSENTIATED *ppl. a.*)

Hence **Esse·ntiated** *ppl. a.* **Esse·ntiating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* **Esse·ntiator,** he that 'essentiates'.

1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1662) 14 A rabble of Self essentiated and divided Deities 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1778) 170 Essentiated Spirits are as pernicious to them [plants] as brandy and hot waters to men. 1736 BAILEY, *Essentiated*, made or brought into essences, or essential spirits 1635 MONTAGUE in *Hammond's Wks.* (1684) II 701 If it were simply necessary to the essentiating of a church. 1681 BAXTER *Acc. Sherlocke* V. 204 A Constitutive Cause in the common sense of Logicians, signifieth the Essentiating Cause 1689 in *6th Coll. Papers Pres. Affairs* 15 One Corporation made up of three Constituent Essentiating Parts, King, Lords and Commons. 1562 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 38 That he [the Father] is the onely essentiator or maker of the essence 1677 GALE *Cyt Gentiles* II. IV. 249 He who is the first independent Essence and Essentiator of althings can be but one

† **Essentie.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *essentia*] = ESSENCE, ESSENCY

1552 HULOET, *Essentye* or substance compacted of matter and shape.

† **Essenti·fical,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *essenti-a* being or essence + -FIC + -AL (after mod.L. *essentificus*).] Forming or producing the essence of a thing

1656 [J. SERJEANT] tr. *White's Peripat. Institt.* 210 Now, naturall Things are naturall parts of the world, unerringly flowing from the Essentificall Idea's 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 144 Although the formall light doth shine, yet its act is not terminated in shining, but in an essentificall thingliness

†**Essenti·ficate,** *v Obs* [f as prec +-ATE³ Cf *essencificate*] *trans* To make into an essence. Hence Essenti·fication *ppl a.*

1660 tr *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* I v. 74 Take Mercurie Essentificated, the which separate from all its Superfluities 1736 in BAILEY 1775 in ASH

†**Essera.** *Path. Obs* Also 8 essere, -rs. [med.L. *essera, essere*, ad. Arab شرى, شرا *sharā*, with the art الشرا *ash-sharā* see Avicenna *Canon* IV iii cap. 13 in the orig. and in the Lat version of 1483 Cf Fr *essère*] 'Old term for a cutaneous eruption attacking the face and hands, resembling that caused by the sting of nettles, but the spots not elevated, and usually unattended by fever' (*Syd Soc. Lex*); a variety of nettle-rash

1706 PHILLIPS, *Essere* 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Essers* 1744 MITCHELL *Colours of People* in *Phil. Trans* XLIII 108 Cutaneous Diseases, as the Itch, prickly Heat or Essere 1782 W HEBERDEN *Comm* III (1806) 14 The attacks of the essera or nettle rash 1811 in HOOPER *Med Dict* 1847 in CRAIG, and in mod Dicts.

Essew, obs form of ISSUE

Essex (e·sĕks) The name of an English county, occurring attrib in *Essex calf*, properly a calf reared in Essex, but often used as a contemptuous designation for the natives of that county Hence, punningly, †*Essex-growth*, growth in the 'calf' of the leg Hence †**E ssexed** *a*

1659 *Lady Alimony* v v in Hazl *Dodsley* XIV 361 You would wish that his puny baker legs had more Essex growth [i e more calf] in them 1630 J TAYLOR (Water P) *Wks* II 165 A good Legge is a great grace if it be discreetly e-sex'd in the calfe, and not too much spindled in the small

Essign, obs form of ASSIGN.

Essoin, essoign (esoi n), *sb Law* Forms: 4-7 essoyn(e, 4 essonie, *Sc* essonze, 5 esson, 6-9 essoine, 7-8 essoign(e, 7 (*Sc*) essonzie, 6-essoin, 7- essoign See also ASSOIN *sb* [a OF. *essone, essonne, essoine, essoigne, essoyne* (mod.F. *exoine*), vbl sb f *essoigner* see next]

1 *Law* The allegation of an excuse for non-appearance in court at the appointed time; the excuse itself Also in phrases *To cast, make, challenge essoin Day of essoin* the day when excuses were received, the first day of term

Essoins were admitted on various grounds, pilgrimage, the king's service, illness, etc The practice is now obsolete

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 249 Þat non eft mad essoyn, þe kynges right to clame *Ibid* 291, I may not cast essoyn, bot felow my somons 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 3 § 1 Non esson or proteccion be allowed in any suche accion 1514 FITZHERB *Just. Peas* (1538) 89 b, No protection, essoyne, nor wager of lawe to be allowed 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* XVII. Notes 270 The xl daies in the essoine of child-birth allowed by the Norman customs. 1620 J WILKINSON *Hundred Crt* 169 Whosoever will cast any essoine in these courts, he must come at the beginning of the court 1702 *Royal Proclam* 29 Mar. in *Lond Gaz* No 3797/2 The First Day of the said *Quindena Paschæ*, commonly called the Day of Essoigns 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Van* Wks 1824 XIV 475 But, with Demur, imparlance, and essoigne The parties ne'er could issue join *a* 1734 NORTH *Ld Guildford* in Ld Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) IV. xciv 284 He reasoned the country people out of their pence for essoines. 1885 L O PIKE *Year-bks* 12 & 13 *Edw III*, Introd 31 The essoin was fraudulently cast without his knowledge

b. *Clerk of the essoins* · 'an officer of the Common Pleas, who keeps the Essoin-rolls, delivers them to every officer, and receives them again when they are written' (Phillips 1678-1706).

1657 HOWELL *Londinop* 368 The Officers of this Court [Common Pleas] are many, viz *Custos Brevium*, three Protonotaries, Clerk of the Essoins [etc] 1678-1706 in PHILLIPS 1721-1800 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts

2 *In general* An excuse, exemption, making of conditions, palleying, delay; also in phr *without essoin*

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 136 He gaf a þousand mark, withouten essoyne *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints, Julian* 181 To fynd sume essonze for-quhy þai mycht frely pase for by *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron* CCXXVI 11, The duke then of Burgoyn, Kepte Fraunce full well without any essoyn 1590 SPENSER *F Q.* I. IV 20 From everie worke he chalenged essoyne, For contemplation sake

¶ 3 The alleged sense 'one who is excused' (= ESSOINEE) is app due to a misunderstanding, Cowell's explanation of AF *essonié* having been taken by later lexicographers as referring to *essoin*.

(If the sense were authenticated, the word as so used would be a distinct sb, repr. AF *essonié*, as ASSIGN *sb*² represents AF *assigné*)

1607 COWELL *Interpr*, *Essoine* (*Essonium*) cometh of the French *Essonié* or *exonnié* 1 *causarius miles*, he that hath his presence forborne or excused vpon any iust cause It signifieth in our common lawe an alledgement of an excuse.

4. *Comb* essoin-day (see quot); essoin-roll, the list containing the names of the essoinees.

1679 *Trials of Whate, etc* 8 Monday is the Essoign Day. 1765-9 BLACKSTONE *Comm* III xviii (1783) 278 Thereon the Court sits to take essoigns wherefore this is usually called the essoign day of the term 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex s v*, Formerly the first general return day of the term was called essoign day, because the court sat to receive essoigns

Essoin (esoi n), *v Law.* Forms. 5-7 essoyne, 6-8 essoign(e, 6-7 essoine, 7 (*Sc*) essonyie, -zie, 7- essoin See also ASSOIN *v* [a OF. *essoigner, essoinner, essoyner*, f *essoyne*:—med L *ex-sonniāre*, f *ex* out + *sonna, sunnis* lawful excuse, f OHG *sunna, sunnia*, corresp to OS *sunnea* doubtfully explained as 'want, lack', ON. *syn* refusal, denial, the OTeut type coincides in form with that of Goth. *sunja* truth; the OHG sense must have existed in Goth, which has the derived vb *sunjôn* to excuse.]

1 *trans* To offer an excuse for the non-appearance of (a person) in court; to excuse for absence Also, *To essoin one's attendance*

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c. 5 The defendaunt be not essoyned 1607 COWELL *Interpr s v*, The causes that serue to Essoine any man summoned be diuers and infinite · yet drawne to fiue heads 1609 SKENE tr *Acts Will.* (an 1165) c 26 § 1 7 Gif ane man is essonyied at the fourt day, be reason of seiknes. or being beyond Forth. he sall have respit, or ane continuation of fourtie days 1642 PERKINS *Prof Bk* XI 332 The Plaintiffe is essoined so that I cannot answer unto him 1651 tr *Kitchin's Courts Leet* 272 The Tenant was Essoyned and at the day made default. 1738 *Hist Crt Excheq* II 23 They might excuse or essoign their Attendance, and attend by Deputy. 1885 L O PIKE *Year-bks* 12 & 13 *Edw III*, Introd. 30 The tenant caused himself to be essoined

2 To accept an excuse from, let off (a person)

1620 QUARLES *Jonah* Div. Poems (1717) 30 Away with wings of time, (I'll not essoin thee)

Essoinee (esoinī·). *Law* [a AF. *essoignié* (Britton), pa. pple of *essoigner* see ESSOIN *v*] A person excused for non-appearance in court

[1607 See ESSOIN *sb*. 3] 1642 W BIRD *Mag Honor* 162 It shall rest upon the credit and integrity of the Essoinee 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II 351 If the essoinee does not. appear to warrant the essoiner.

Essoiner (esoi nəi) Also 7 (*Sc*) essonyier, -zier [ad AF *essoignour* (Britton), f. *essoigner*: see ESSOIN *v*] One who essoins; one who offers an excuse for the absence of another

1609 SKENE *Reg Maj* III b, It behoues the essonzier to name his awin name, and the name of him that is essonzied 1651 tr *Kitchin's Courts Baron* 374 The Name of the Essoyner shall be put in. 1671 F PHILLIPS *Reg Necess* 397 An Essoin de Service le Roy was challenged, for that the Essoiner was under age. 1889 *Univ Rev* Nov 436 In the High Court of Night Be thou essoiner for us unto Death

Essoinment (esoi nmĕnt). [f. ESSOIN *v*. + -MENT] The action of essoining

†**Esso·me,** *v Obs. rare*⁻¹ [a. OF *essome-r*, var. of *asomer* (mod.F *assommer*) to knock down.] *trans.* To confound, confuse.

1660 BURNEY Κέρδ Δώρου (1662) 99 Mahumetane jugglings, to essome their spectators in this lower world

†**Essome·nic,** *a. Obs rare.* [f Gr ἐσσόμεν-ος, fut. pple of εἶναι to be + IC] (See quot.)

1771 P PARSONS *Newmarket* I 123 Another kind of mirror the Essomenic which has the singular power of representing things and persons in future times *Ibid* 124 It has all the qualities of the other two kinds, but the Essomenic is peculiar to itself

Essonite, var of HESSONITE, cinnamon-stone.

1820 R JAMESON *Min* I 162 Cinnamon stone Essonite 1884 DANA *Min* 266 Essonite included a cinnamon colored variety from Ceylon

Esssse, obs form of ASHES

Essue, obs form of ISSUE

Esurine, var. form of ESURINE

Essuy·ance. Also assuyance. [as if a. F. **essuyance* f *essuyer* to wipe] (See quot.)

1646 BUCK *Rich III*, I. 27 Holding a Cloth of Plaisance (or rather of Essuyance) for her [the Queen's] Cup *Ibid* I 157 Cloth of assuyance, Towel or napkin that wait on the cup

Est, dial form of NEST; cf. *adder* for *nadder*.

Est, obs var of EAST.

Est, var of ESTE, *Obs.*, delight, favour.

-est, *suffix*, forming the superl deg. of adjs and advbs, represents two forms originally distinct: (1) OE. *-ost-, -æst-, -ast-*, corresp to OFris., ON *-ast-*, OS., OHG., Goth. *-ôst-*:—OTeut *-ôsto-*; (2) OE *-est-, -st-*, with umlaut, corresp. to OFris., OS, OHG, Goth *-isto-*:—OTeut. *-isto-* These OTeut. suffixes are combinations of the two comparative suffixes *-ôz-, -iz-* with OAryan *-to-*; similar formations in other Aryan langs. are Gr *-ιστο-*, Skr *ishtha-* In OE. the two suffixes were already confused, so that *-ost-* occasionally appears with umlaut of the root-vowel, and conversely *-est-* without umlaut; a few umlaut forms survived into early ME, as *lengeste* longest, the only examples now remaining are *best, eldest*. In OE (as in Gothic) the suffix *-isto-* was added to the stems of certain older superlatives formed with the suffix *-m-*, the resulting OE ending *-mest-* was in later Eng confused with the adv *most*. cf *forma, fyrmest, foremost, innema, innemest, inmost*: see -MOST. (For the relation in historical and present usage between the inflexional comparison in *-er, -est*, and the periphrastic comparison with the advbs. *more, most*: see -ER³.)

†**Esta·ble,** *v. Obs* Also 6 astable, -bill, etabill [ad. F *establ-ir* (mod F. *établir*) = Pr *establir, stablir*, It *stabilire*:—L *stabilīre*, f. *stabilis* STABLE *a* See also STABLE *v*] *trans* = ESTABLISH in various senses To make stable, to settle, fix permanently; to secure, confirm; to decree; to make steady, support, calm (the mind)

[1377 LANGL *P Pl* B I 120 God of his goodnesse gan stable þe heuene] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib* P 102 Be it so that youre emprise be establid and ordeyned by gret multitude of people. 1482 CAXTON *Myrr* I i 7 He [God] is establed without ony meuyng 1496-7 *Act* 12 *Hen VII*, c 8 § 1 The Kynge enactith, ordeyneth and estableth that, etc *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr Good Mann* (1570) D iij, This answere besemed a man establed in magnanimitie 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X IV 74 To comfort and astabill Hys hevy amorus thochtis ennoyus. *Ibid* XIII. VI 36 Thair myndis mesys and estabillis he 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I XVI (1822) 74 Quhill he micht, under his name, etabill the kingdome of Romanis to him.

Establish (estæ blij), *v* Forms· 4 establisse-n, 5 **astabilishe, establisch, -ysch, -issh,** 6 **astablese, establyshe,** 4- **establish** See also STABLISH. [ME. *establisse-n*, a OF. *establiss-* lengthened stem of *establir*: see prec]

1. To render stable or firm. †a. To strengthen by material support (*obs.*). †b To ratify, confirm, validate (*obs.*). c To confirm, settle (what is weak or wavering), to restore (health) permanently; to give calmness or steadiness to (the mind) †d. *catachr.* To calm (anger), to settle (doubts)

[1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X 303 His land first [weill] stablist he] 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 10 a, Establisshe and ease thyn ire with thy patience 1524 CDL WOLSEY in Strype *Eccl. Mem* I. IV 53 This small numbei of halbardiers were appointed to establish every captain of your archers 1533 FRITH *Answ More* 34 b, I shall establyshe his wordes by S Austen 1537 in Wright *Monast. Lett* 154 To conferme, ratefie and astablishe this my deyd [of surrender of Furness Abbey] 1558 KENNEDY *Compend Tract* in *Wodr. Soc Misc* (1844) 108 The onelie jugis appoyntit be God, to establische all doutis. 1611 BIBLE *Numb* XXX 13 Euery vow her husband may establish it, or her husband may make it voyd. — *Rom* III 31 Doe we then make void the lawe through faith? God forbid; yea, we establish the Law 1623 J. WINTHROP *Let* in *Hist New Eng* (1853) I. 407, I pray continually, that God will please to establish your heart 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 211 Supports, Cradles, Canes or Hoofs, to establish them [Carnations, etc] against Winds 1708 *Lond Gaz.* No 4439/2 The great Pensioner's Health seems to be Establish'd 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I VIII 56 Harriet's cheerful look and manner established hers.

2 To fix, settle, institute or ordain permanently, by enactment or agreement. Sometimes with obj clause. †Also (rarely) to impose (something) *upon*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. IV 311 Coempcioun þat is to seyn commun achat or byinge to-gidere þat were establissed vpon poeple by swiche a manere imposicioun as, etc *c* 1386 — *Parson's T.* P 155 The peynes that been establissed and ordeyned for synne 1588 A. KING tr *Canisius' Catech* Hvb, Ye beginning of ye monethes was swa astablesed 1611 BIBLE *Gen* IX 9 And I, behold, I establish my couenant with you. 1660 CHAS II. *Declar. Eccl Affairs* in Cobbett *Parl Hist* (1808) IV 139 We shall use our best endeavour that such laws may be established, as may best provide for the peace of the church and state 1700-1 *Act Settlement* 12-13 *Will III*, c 2 § 2 Subject to such Incapacities, as are by the said recited Act provided, enacted, and established *a* 1714 SHARP *Wks.* I. VI 177 The standing public methods which God hath established in the church 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 283 Having first established, that they should quit the work at nights. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* Introd 42 This edict was established, for the regulation of the Christian army during the Crusade 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb 2/6 We establish in Irish counties, as in Scotch and English counties .. the lodger franchise

†b. To secure or settle (property, privileges, etc) *to* or *upon* persons. *Obs.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs & Lim Mon* (1714) 139 To establisch the same Lyvelood to his Crowne. 1605 SHAKS *Macb* I. IV. 37 We will establish our estate upon Our eldest Malcolm 1665 WALTON *Life Hooker* 33 Destroying what was by those known laws happily establisht to them and their posterity

†c To impute (guilt) *to. Obs* [Cf 'ne statuas illis hoc peccatum,' *Acts* VII. 30 in Vulgate]

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* 99/1 He cryed with an hye voys and said 'lord establysshe not to theym thys synne'.

3 To set up on a secure or permanent basis, to found (a government, an institution; in mod. use often, a house of business).

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs & Lim Mon* (1714) 103 It schal be good that an honorable Conceile be establischid 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* (1554) XXVIII I. XXI, Knighthode, he sayed, was first established The commen wealthe in right to defende 1670 TEMPLE *Let* in *Wks.* (1731) III 227 A Government is never well established but in the Hearts of the Subjects 1863 P BARRY *Dockyard Econ* XII. 261 The manufactory of Messrs —— was first established towards the end of the last century 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng* XI (1880) 183 They succeeded in establishing many important and highly flourishing colonies 1867 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) I. VI. 433 The throne of Cnut, established by wasting wars.

4. To place in a secure or permanent position, to install and secure in a possession, office, dignity, etc., to 'set up' (a person, oneself) in business;

to settle (a person) in or at a place, *refl* to obtain a secure footing, also in weaker sense, to take up one's quarters. † Also *intr* for *refl*. To 'settle'.

1557 *Order Hospitalls* B v, To deliuer vnto such [Bedells] as then remayne, then Staves, and again establishe them 1601 SHAKS *Jul C.* I iii 86 The senators to-morrow Mean to establish Cæsar as a king 1677 *Gentl Painter* 102 Since the Turks established in Europe 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I 73/2 Numa .. with a view to establish himself in the people's good graces attempted to soften them 1793 SMEATON *Eddystone L.* § 298 The workmen being established in the house . every one went to the occupation allotted 1825 *Scribbleomania* 96 If a writer be desirous of establishing himself as a candid censor of literature 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII lvii 205 His first object was to establish Eumenes in his satrapy 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* iii. 92 The gentlemen of the party . established themselves in very comfortable rooms. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. 83 The Jewish traders .. were enabled by the royal protection to establish themselves in separate quarters.

†b. To provide for the maintenance of (persons). *Obs.* Cf. *settle*.

1644 CHAS. I in Clarendon *Hist. Reb* VIII (1843) 574/1 [He appointed them] to consider in what manner his family should be established 1872 H LAWRENNY in *Fortn Rev.* Mar. 313 Heads of families ceased to dower and 'establish' their daughters in the house

5. To set up or bring about permanently (a state of things); to 'create' (a precedent); to introduce and secure permanent acceptance for (a custom, a belief). Also, to secure for oneself, gain permanently (a reputation, a position)

1597 SHAKS *2 Hen. IV*, IV. i 86 But to establish here a peace indeed. 1814 *Stock Exchange Land Open* 5 It establishes a price in the market 1826 F COOPER *Mohicans* II, The most confirmed gait that he could establish was a Canterbury gallop with the hind legs. *a* 1832 MACKINTOSH *Causes Revolution* Wks. 1846 II. 104 He had established, by his own sole authority, the most unbounded liberty of worship 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Puritt* II 177 In the remaining years of Milton's academic career, he established a high reputation for scholarship. 1865 DICKENS *Mut fr* I. vi, It has been hard work to establish order here. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 July 5/3 The French troops have pretty well established their ascendency in the capital.

b. To erect *into* (a rule, etc.). † Also (with *complement*), to secure in a certain condition

1795 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 113 Emergencies which threatened our country with slavery, but ended in establishing it free. 1855 J S C ABBOTT *Napoleon* II i 17 If such a tyranny is allowed to be established into a principle, etc

c. *Card-playing. To establish a suit* (see quot.).

1862 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (1879) 56 Twos and threes may become quite as valuable [as higher cards] when the suit is established 1876 A CAMPBELL WALKER *Correct Card* Gloss. 11 A suit is said to be established when you have exhausted all the best cards in it which were against you

6. To place beyond dispute; to prove (a proposition, claim, accusation); rarely with personal obj. and complement

a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 21 He has establish'd . five or six essential differences between those two poems. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I 134 This doctrine Cæsar Magatus and Belloste have taken great pains to establish. 1802 MAR ENGLEWORTH *Moral T* (1816) I 224 If he fail to establish in your minds the innocence of the count 1867 FREEMAN *Norm Conq.* (1876) I. App 659 His great point he seems to me fully to establish 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt-cap* 266 Some better theory Than would establish him participant In doings yonder 1885 SIR C P. BUTT in *Law Times Rep* LIII 61/1 It is extremely difficult to establish a case of negligence against the steamer.

b. To affirm judicially the validity of (a disputed will).

1828 CRUISE *Digest.* (ed 2) VI 311 Upon a bill to establish this will Sir Joseph Jekyll declared that, etc.

7 From 16th c. often used with reference to ecclesiastical ceremonies or organization, and to the recognized national church or its religion; in early use chiefly *pass.* in sense 2 (esp. in phrase *by law established*, i. e. 'prescribed or settled by law'), but sometimes with mixture of senses 3–5. Hence in recent use: To place (a church or a religious body) in the position of a national or state church.

1558 *Act 1 Eliz* c 2 § 27 Laws wherein . any other service is limited, established, or set forth to be used within this realm. 1592 *Sc. Acts 12 Parl Jas VI*, § 114 The trew and halie Kirk, presentlie established within this Realme 1642 *King's Protest.* 29 Sept in Rushw *Hist. Coll.* (1721) V 21, I will defend and maintain The True Reformed Protestant Religion established in the Church of England. 1660 CHAS. II *Declar Eccl Affairs* 25 Oct. 8 The esteem we have for the Church of England, as it is established by Law 1731 CALAMY *Life* (1830) I i 73 Opposition to the church by law established 1731 SWIFT *Presbyterian's Plea Merit* Wks 1776 IV 260 Which [Presbyterian] sect was establish'd in all its forms by. an ordinance of the lords and commons. 1838 GLADSTONE *State in Rel. Ch* 108 What is established is by the very force of the term likewise endowed

†Esta·blishable, *a. Obs* [f prec + -ABLE] That can be established or made secure.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 115 Establishable against a relapse only from him

Established (estæ·blišt), *ppl. a* [f. as prec + -ED¹.] In senses of the vb. *Established Church*: see CHURCH 5 c, and ESTABLISH *v.* 7 *Established clerk, servant*, etc.: one on the 'establishment', in permanent employ. *Established list*, the list of those in permanent employ.

1642 T LECHFORD (*title*) Plain Dealing A short view of New-Englands present Government compared with the Established Government of England 1672 5 COMMR *Comp Lambeth* (1700) 82 All Establisht Protestant Churches do approve, and use prescribed Forms 1682 CRAVEN ORST in M MORRIS *Life* VI. (1888) 93 [The king] was resenting nothing of his care of maintaining [illegible] 1753 SMART *Power Supreme Beer* [illegible] and current nature 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 135 We are resolved to keep [illegible] established monarchy, an established aristocracy, and established democracy. 1824 T. WILSON *Sermons* (1885) I. 5 They respect some of the established principles and arrangements of the language 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* VII. 186 The architecture of a nation is great only when it is as universal and as established as its language 1865 EARL SAY *Chron.* Notes 340 One of the established sensation scenes of history 1888 *Pall Mall G* 25 April 10/1 A return of the number of established and unestablished servants [in the Post Office]

Establisher (estæ·blišəɹ). [f as prec + -ER¹] One who establishes (in senses of vb)

a 1600 HOOKER *Lect Pol* (1617) 613 The first founders and establishers of them *a* 1677 BARROW Wks (1741) II xx 215 God being the author and establisher of nature 1812 *J Jammer* 14 Sept 577/1 Luck . was the establisher of his greatness 1824–9 LANDOR *Imag Conv* (1846) I 93 That the *fondre* is rather a destroyer than an establisher

Establishing (estæ·blišiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹] The action of the vb. ESTABLISH in its various senses

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6,471 No prelate may done so, But at the pope be . That made dull. establishing 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr Sowle* IV xxx (1483) Fo In the election and establyshyng of chyualtyns they may be founden errour 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* 451 When we have our Forces in our hands, to the first establishme of a free Common wealth 1846 TRENCH *Mirac* VI (1865) 138 The words are for the establishing of his trembling faith

† Esta·blishing, *ppl a Obs* [f as prec. + -ING²] That establishes, sustaining, supporting.

1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 52 This heart reviving and establishing doctrine of the dominion of our Father

Establishment (estæ·blišmĕnt) [f as prec + -MENT. Cf. OF *establissement* (late Afr. *establishement*), Fr. *établissement*]

I Action or means of establishing.

1. The action of establishing; the fact of being established in various senses of the vb

1596 J NORDEN *Progr Portic* 1847 117 An establishment of concord amongst our elves [is] to be sought and heartily prayed for 1688 *Col Rec Penn* I 56 That such Sanction and Establishment may be as Effectual and binding as any Law. 1739 BUTLER *Serm* Wks. 1874 II 327 The bare establishment of Christianity in any place is a very important and valuable effect 1788 W GORDON (*title*) The History of the rise, progress and establishment of the United States of America 1851 D. WILSON *Prehist Ann* (1863) II iv. 192 The establishment of Christianity in Scotland. 1872 *Figure Training* 38 A most awkward and clumsy figure is in a fair way towards formation and permanency of establishment 1875 FORTESCUE *Mandeia* 37 The establishment of the ducal court at Urbino

2 *esp.* The 'establishing' by law (a church, religion, form of worship) (See ESTABLISH *v* 7.)

† a In early use, the settling or ordering in a particular manner, the regulating and upholding of the constitution and ordinances of the church recognized by the state. † b. In 17th 18th c. occasionally the granting of legal status to (other religious bodies than that connected with the state). c. Now usually, the conferring on a particular religious body the position of a state church

a. 1640–1 LD DIGBY *Sp in* Rushw. *Hist. Coll* (1721) IV 172 A Man that made the Establishment by Law the Measure of his Religion 1706–7 *Act 5 Anne c 5 Securing Ch Eng*, Acts of Parliament now in Force for the Establishment and Preservation of the Church of England.

b 1732 E CALAMY *Life* (1830) I v 401 The allowance of the Law is of necessity a sufficient establishment [of dissenting worship]. 1792 COKE & MOORE *Life Wesley* II ix (ed. 2) 155 Mr. Wesley's great desire to remain in union with the Church of England would not allow him to apply for a legal establishment

c. 1662–3 *Addr of Commons to King* 7 Feb in Cobbett *Parl. Hist.* (1808) IV 262 In time, some prevalent sect will contend for an establishment 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect Hist* v lvii 449 There is no place where there are more forms of religion openly professed, and without the establishment of any of them than Pennsylvania 1792 BURKE *Let. Sir H. Langrishe* Wks VI 328 The perpetual establishment of the confession of Faith, and the Presbyterian church government. 1813 MRQ LANSDOWNE in *Ho Lords* 8 Mar., They [Catholic Petitioners of City of Lamerick] asked for no establishment of their own Church *a* 1832 MACKINTOSH *Causes Revol* Wks 1846 II 227 Toleration . was sometimes sought by Dissenters as a step towards establishment. 1886 EARL STANHOPE *Def. Ch. Eng* I. iv. 77 All such relations of the Church to the State as those which are summed up in the term 'Establishment'.

† **3.** Established or stable condition; settlement, permanence, also, settled condition of mind, calmness, confidence. *Obs.*

1562 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst* I. 15 For it is merueilous, how great establishment groweth hereof. 1641 J JACKSON *True Evang T* III. 228 A succession of three good Princes together doth notably contribute to establishment, and felicity of a Kingdome *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist Reb.* XVI. (1704) III. 603 If God shall be pleased to add Establishment and Perpetuity to the Blessings he then Restored. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 69 Our Permanency and Establishment in the Truth. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I Introd 6 Truth will . gain a firm establishment in the minds of all men

| b Manner in which anything is established, organization, 'footing'. *Obs*

1799 WITTINGTON in Owen *Disp* 106 The improved establishment on which he had placed their garrisons

| **4** A means of establishing, something that strengthens, supports, or corroborates *Obs*

1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst* I. 77 So many . . able miracles are euen as many e- 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 210 Truth is the pillar and establishment of the church 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* III. xx 155 Their hornes being a weake and hollow body, require some inward establishment, to confirme the length of their advancement.

5 Settlement in life; formerly often (now rarely) in the sense of marriage.

1684 PRIMEAUX *Lett* 12 Nov. (1875) 138, I wish with all my heart that you had all the other satisfactions you can desire, especially a good establishment in England 1734 tr *Rollin's Anc. Hist* IV IX 345 You owe to them, birth, nurture, education and establishment. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V* III xi. 365 To acquire an establishment of such dignity and value for one of his sons 1800 MRS HERVEY *Mourtray Fam* I iii 259 Her[illegible] establishment [illegible] 1815 J. NICHOLS *Illustr* VI 173 Where [illegible] give up much w[illegible] 1825 LAYTON *Falkland* [illegible] anxiety for the establishment of their daughters

b. Settled income, provision for a livelihood

1727 SWIFT *Gulliver's Travels* (1732) 104 His Excellency, who had the sole Disposal of the Emperor's Revenue, might easily provide by gradually lessening your establishment. 1776 GIBBON *Decl & F* I. xviii 484 For each of these princes a suitable establishment was provided 1776 COWPER *Wks* (1837) XV 34 It will afford me some sort of an establishment, at least for a time 1832 HT MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* VII 94 Providing a permanent establishment for the captain as their chief magistrate

6 *Establishment of a port* [Fr *établissement d'un port*]. (see quot)

1833 HERSCHEL *Astron* xi 337 That deviation of the time of high and low water at any port or harbour, from the culmination of the luminaries which is called the 'establishment' of that port 1875 BIDDORD *Sailor's Pocket bk* (ed 2) 168 The time of high water at any particular place is the same on the days both of New and Full Moon, and is termed the 'Establishment of the Port' 1886 GODFRAY *Lunar* App (ed 4) 200 The interval between the instant of the moon's transit across the meridian on the day of new or full moon, and the subsequent high water, is called the vulgar establishment of the port

II. Something that is established

| **7** A settled arrangement, a settled constitution or government Also, a legal enactment *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* (E E T S.) 42 Helde a counseyl of the prelates of ytalye at playsance, where he made .. establischemens tamende the maners of the Clergye 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (J.), Bring in that establishment by which all men should be contained in duty 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec Intell* iii (1628) 63 Aduanced to the honourable titles of Barles and Lords, with Establishment for the continuall remaining of these titles *a* 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 418 Not that I would encourage any man to break a wholsom order or establishment 1714 *Fr Bk. of Rates* 5 That so much talk'd of Establishment, call'd the Tariff of 1664. 1793 SMEATON *Eddystone L* § 134 Our establishment respecting seamen was as follows,

b. *spec.* in Fr. Hist. (transl of Fr *établissement*)

1818 HALLAM *Mid Ages* (1872) I. 244 When St Louis enacted that great code which bears the name of his Establishments 1873 G W KITCHIN *Hist France* I. iii. viii 343 The royal 'Establishments' or codes of law.

† c. The 'estimates' for public expenditure. *Obs*

1672 EARL ESSEX in *Essex Papers* 31 Aug, Upon the closing of the Establishment for this Kingdome [Ireland], five hundred Pounds a year were reserved with intention that if I should find cause to move the King in behalf of this City of Dublyn, it should be restored to them agen I desire that I may have an order to insert them [the £500] into the Establishment.

8. The ecclesiastical system established by law; more fully *Church Establishment*. Hence *The Establishment* often occurs as a distinctive name for the established church (esp of England, Scotland, formerly Ireland), in contradistinction to the non-established churches or sects

[1667 J CORBET *Disc. Relig Eng* 28 The Setling of a Nation may be made up of an Establishment, a Limited Toleration, and a Discreet Connivence, etc.] 1731 E. CALAMY *Life* (1830) I v 469 There was a variety of sentiments amongst those out of the Establishment, as well as those under it 1786 W PITT in Ld Stanhope *Life* (1879) I 252 It is certainly a delicate thing to meddle with the Church Establishment in the present situation of Ireland 1795 J AIKIN *Manchester* 241 Chaderton contains a chapel of the establishment 1806–32 A KNOX *Rem* (1844) I 93 These teachers have generally been found within Esta[illegible]shments 1824 SYD SMITH *Wks* (1859) II 51/1 America [illegible] 1829 GEN P THOMPSON *Exerc* (1842) I 22 Half the people in England dislike the church establishment 1869 *Times Ann Summary* 306 The Irish Church Establishment has been abolished

9 a An organized body of men, maintained at the expense of the sovereign or of the state for a specific purpose; *orig* said of the military service, but applied also to the naval and civil. b The quota of officers and men in a regiment, ship, etc, complement. Also in *Peace, War establishment*, cf 3 b

1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) I 518 What forces shall be sent to the Low Countries .. shall be continued in Eng

lish pay, and on the English establishment 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I 266 The support of the civil, military and naval establishments 1800 DUNDAS in Owen *Wellesley's Disp* 558 The establishment does not seem to have exceeded eighty thousand men 1828 J M SPEARMAN *Brit Gunner* (ed 2) 69 The usual establishment of officers for ships of the same class 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* I 295 These gallant brigades had been placed on the English establishment 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil Encycl*, *Peace Establishment* is the reduced condition of an army suited to a time of peace *War Establishment* is the augmentation of regiments to a certain number to meet war exigencies 1884 *Pall Mall G* 12 Sept 10/2 Lieutenant-Colonel —— formerly H E I C S, Bengal establishment

10 An organized staff of employés or servants, often including, and sometimes limited to, the building in which they are located. a A public institution, a school, factory, house of business, etc

Establishment hand (colloq *stab hand*) among printers, an employé on weekly wages as distinguished from one on piece-work

1832 G DOWNES *Lett Cont Countries* I 188, I now perceived the high road passed close to the establishment [Pestalozzi's schools] 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* IV, We don't consider the boys' appetites at our establishment 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf* II 33 The British manufacturers have been compelled to seek markets, and form establishments in the most distant parts of the globe 1845 STOCQUELER *Hand-bk Brit India* (1854) 74 Of these establishments the Bishop's College Press, at Calcutta, unquestionably stands at the head 1851 D WILSON *Preh Ann* (1863) II IV I 192 The religious establishment founded at Iona. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict* c 76 § 6 The insufficiency of the establishment for working such railway

b. A household, a family residence

Separate establishment a phrase often used when it is indicated that a married man maintains a paramour

1803 *Mod Paris*, Two or three families long connected with mine, have still establishments here 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas I*, II. I 3 Even long after this period, the poverty of the royal establishment was observed 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) II VII. 174 Her establishment was broken up, and she was sent to reside in the household of the Princess Elizabeth 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F* I, His wealth would have entitled him to the enjoyment of a larger establishment *Mod Newspaper*, Everybody but his wife seems to have known that he had a separate establishment

Establishmentarian (estæ blĭʃmĕntēə rĭăn), *a* and *sb* [f prec + *-arian.*] **A** *adj*

1 a. Advocating the principle of an established church; characteristic of those who advocate this principle. b. That adheres to or favours a church for the reason that it is established.

1847 *Ecclesiologist* VII 173 The old establishmentarian leaven is not worked out, far from it 1858 *Sat Rev* V 387/1 The analogous form of this faith has taken an Erastian and Establishmentarian turn 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean* VI Iv 171 The prosecutors are stoutly (to use a barbarous word) establishmentarian. 1878 G A. DENISON *Notes of My Life* (ed 2) 79 The Church Corporate cannot be said to be in substance other than Establishmentarian.

2 Belonging to the Established Church

1849 *Fraser's Mag* XXXIX 128 Children of Methodist, Baptist and Establishmentarian parents

B *sb* One who supports the principle of an 'Establishment' or an Established Church Also, an adherent of the Established Church

1846 HOOK *Educ People* 37 Those who, like myself, are called High Churchmen, have little or no sympathy with mere Establishmentarians 1862 *Sat Rev* XIV 417/2 They [Baptists and Independents] were all generally Establishmentarians, but they could make no other claim to be established than that of numbers and power 1879 *Daily News* 28 June 6/1 The Nonconformists have made inroads on the ranks of the Establishmentarians.

Hence **Establishmentarianism**, the tenets of an establishmentarian, attachment to the principle of a State Church

1873 F HALL *Mod Eng* 44 Establishmentarianism was wont to roll over the prelatial [Abp Trench's] tongue 1876 *Tinsley's Mag* XVIII 386 The days of Establishmentarianism would be numbered

Esta·blishmentism. [f ESTABLISHMENT + -ISM] The principle of a State Church

1851 J H NEWMAN *Cath in Eng* 54 Establishmentism is the very life of Protestantism

‖ **Estaca·de.** *Mil.* Also 8 erron. estocade [Fr, ad Sp *estacada*, f *estaca* stake, sense 2 arises from a confusion with It. *steccata* (which has this sense), f. *stecca* lath]

1. A dike constructed of piles in the sea, a river, or a morass, to check the approach of an enemy Cf. STOCKADE

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* C viij b, The Town had held out till the Sea overturned the Ditch and the Estacade. 1755 CARTE *Hist Eng* IV 194 Beyond that a third of ships sunk forming an estocade 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) II XIII 171/2 He formed in the most shallow parts an estacade, a work of prodigious labour. 1847 in CRAIG

b. An arrangement of stakes for defence

1827 SOUTHEY *Penins War* II. 715 The Spaniards made every exertion to defend it [a breach in the Baluarte del Rey] with sacks of earth, estacades, and whatever other obstacles they could oppose to the enemy.

2 A raft made of balks of timber, fastened together with chains, used to block up a channel or harbour-mouth

1670 COTTON *Espernon* II VIII 393 He propounded a Machine, which was an Estacade, or kind of floating Fort.

‖ **Estaca·do.** *rare*—[1] [see -ADO] = prec.

1810 tr. *Le Moniteur* in *Naval Chron.* XXIII 137 An estacado has been established, which secured our gunboats from fire-ships

‖ **Estafe·tte** (estafĕt) [Fr *estafette*, ad It *staffetta*, dim of *staffa* stirrup, f OHG *stapho* step] A mounted courier

1792 BOOTHBY *Burke's App Whigs* 84 *note*, An estafette was despatched on the part of our Ministers at the Hague, requiring Marshal Bender to suspend his march 1812 WELLINGTON in Gurw *Disp* VIII 649 They can secure the services of the Estafette only by placing him in the centre of the escort 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* (1865) II v II 77 Diplomatic correspondence, carried once by breathless estaffettes

Hence **Estafe·tted** *ppl a*, provided with estafettes, in quot app taken as 'provided with arrangements for posting'.

1837 PALGRAVE *Merch & Friar* (1844) 18 The best estafetted road, the road to Rome

Estait, Sc form of ESTATE

† **E·stal,** *sb Obs. rare*—[1]. [a OF *estal* (mod. Fr *étal*), corresp to Pr *estal*, OSp *estalo*, It *stallo*, ad. OHG *stal* Cf STALL] A place, post

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met* XIII 11, None durst hold, ayenst the noble Hector, ony estal

† **Esta·le,** *v Obs* In 5 astale [ad OF. *estaler* (mod Fr *étaler*) to display] *trans* To bespread, to hang (with drapery)

c 1440 *Gaw & Gol* V, Syne hynt to ane hie hall, That was astalit with pall

† **Esta·ll,** *v Obs* Also STALL [app ad OF *estaler* to place, fix, cf INSTALL] *trans* To arrange the payment of (a debt, sum of money) by instalments Hence **Esta·llment** (see quot, also STALLMENT)

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron* III 1142/2 That debt is estalled, and is according to that estallment trulie answered 1643 *St. Acts* (1814) VI 38/1 Some wther way how satisfactioune may be made by estalment at four equall payments 1738 *Hist Crt Excheq* V 100 An Estallment, which is an Assaying or Establishing the Times of Payments of such Debtors

Estamin (e stămĭn) Also 8 estemine, estamina See also ÉTAMINE [a Fr *estamine* (now *étamine*), corresp to Sp *estameña*, Pg *estamenha*, It *stamigna* —late L **stāmmina*, L *stāminea*, fem of *stāmineus* made of thread, f *stāmen* warp, thread. The form *estamina* is perh a. Sp]

An open woollen fabric, used for making sieves, etc; see quot 1883 In 18th c also applied to some silk fabric, presumably of similar texture

1701 *Loud Gaz* No 3701/4 All sorts of Mercery Goods, viz Estemines, Russels, Rashes, Antharines will be sold by Auction 1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 693 Woollens, such as Estaminas, Druggets, Serges, Flannels, Crapes *Ibid* 704 From England. Estaminas wide and well calendered, brown and green *Ibid* 706 Silk Estaminas from Italy 1883 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade, Estamin*, a woollen stuff made in Prussia, used for cartridges, sackcloth, plush caps, etc

‖ **Estaminet** (gstamĭnē) [Fr *estaminet*, Wall *staminet*, of unknown etym, by some connected with OFr. *estamine*. see prec] A café in which smoking is allowed Also *attrib*

1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* LXIV, Frequenters of billiard-rooms and estaminets 1867 DIXON *New Amer* II V 42 The rascal would play his game of dominoes at the estaminet door 1883 *Pall Mall G* 13 July 4/1 The few buildings that form a scattering suburb—estaminets, chiefly

† **Esta·mp,** *v Obs.* [ad. Fr *estamp-er* to STAMP.] *trans* To stamp; to pound. Hence **Esta·mped** *ppl a*, pounded

1648-60 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict*, *Gestampte spijse*, estamped meate 1658 BP REYNOLDS *Lord's Supp* vi, The very presence of a dying man estamps on the minde an affection of fear and aw

Estampede (estæmpē·d), *sb. rare* See STAMPEDE [ad Sp *estampido* a sudden crash, report of a gun] A sudden fright seizing upon large bodies of cattle and horses, causing them to run wildly to great distances; hence, any sudden rush caused by panic

So **Estampe·de** *v trans*, to frighten (cattle, etc) away; to drive off ‖ **Estampede·ro** [Sp *estampedero*], an animal under the influence of stampede; a runaway. **Estampe·do** *v* [f. Sp *estampido* sb.: cf. STAMPEDO], *intr* (of cattle, etc) to rush off in a panic

1843 MARRYAT *M Violet* XX, Oxen .. have been known, when under the influence of the estampede to run forty miles without ever stopping *Ibid* XXVI, Pawnee hunters had had their horses estampeded one night, by some hostile Indians *Ibid* XV, We then watched the singular and ridiculous movements of this estampedero *Ibid* XXIX, The animals had estampeded the whole distance at the utmost of their speed

‖ **Estancia** (esta nsiă, in Sp -þiă) [Sp. *estancia*, lit station = OF. *estance*, med L. *stantia*, f *stāre* to stand] A cattle-farm in Spanish America.

1704 *Collect Voy* (Churchill) III 19/2 These they call *Estaucia's* 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat* IV (1873) 64 Every estancia or farming estate has a corral attached to it.

‖ **Estanciero** (gstanþiē·rō). [Sp, f *estancia*: see prec] The keeper of an estancia; a cattle-farmer (in Spanish America).

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* VIII. (1873) 149 An estanciero told me 1890 G STABLES in *Boy's Own Paper* 1 Feb 278/1 We were old estancieros

† **Estandard,** obs var of STANDARD [a OF *estandart*].

1586 FERNE *Blaz Gentrie* II *Lacies Nobil* 24 The Asiian Emperours, did beare in their estandarde the Eagle 1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Standard* or Estandard the principal or standing measure of the king, to the scantling whereof, all the measures throughout the Land are, or ought to be framed 1676-1706 in PHILLIPS 1721-1800 in BAILEY

† **Esta·ng.** *Obs* Also 7 estangue [a. OF. *estang* (mod F *étang*)] A pool, fishpond.

1628 COKE *On Litt* 53 a, Tenant of a warren, park, estangues and the like 1673 RAY *Journ Low C* (1738) I 395 The bath is not above two flight-shots distant from the estang

† **Esta·ntion.** [app a confusion of Sp *estacion* (STATION) and ESTANCIA.] A cattle-farm. Also *attrib.* (The quots. relate to Central America and Mexico)

1697 DAMPIER *Voy* I vi 157 Where we went ashore to a Beef Estantion or Farm *Ibid* IX 250 The Carriei before-mentioned was lying at the Estantion-house 1699 L WAFER *Voy* (1729) 312 Estantions or farm-houses for the managing their cattle 1707 FUNNELL *Voy* (1729) 59 The Main here is full of Cocoa walks with Estantions or Farms of Beeves

† **Esta·p.** *Obs rare* [ad OFr *estape*, *estappe* (mod F. *étape*), *estaple* market (see STAPLE 2), night-quarters for troops on the march, where rations were supplied] A day's rations for troops, in quot *attrib* Also *By estap* by fixed stages of march

1755 *Mem Capt P Drake* I XVII 196 Our Estap Allowance was to each Man, three Pounds of Bread, etc *Ibid* II II. 12 We continued our March by Estap to Abbeville

‖ **Esta·ple.** *Obs* [OF *estaple* see prec and STAPLE] A market *Estaple of Calais* the market held there for the sale of English wool

1550 J COKE *Eng & Fr Herald* (1877) 115 The ryght worshypful company of marchauntes adventurers, and the famous felyshyp of the Estaple of Calais

Estate (estē·t), *sb* Forms: 3 **aestat**, 4-6 **astat**(e, 4-5 **estat**, (4 **astaat**(e, -tait, **estaat**(e, 6 **esstat**, **estatt**, 6-7 *Sc* **estaite**, **-tte**), 4- **estate**, *pl* 3 **astaz**, **aestaz** Cf ASTATE and STATE. [a OF *estat* (= Pr. *estat*, Sp and Pg *estado*, It *stato*), ad. L *status* STATE, f. *stā-re* to stand]

1 State or condition in general, whether material or moral, bodily or mental In ME occas · Constitution, nature *arch.*; now almost exclusively in Biblical phrases

c 1230 *Hali Meid* 13 Þis mihte i þis deadlich lif scheaweð in hire estat of þe blisse undeadlich *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 1587 (Trin) Þat god not myȝt Brynge mon Into þe astate þat he had tynt *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* V VI 171 Lat vs loken now as we mowen whiche þat þe estat is of þe deuyne substance 1395 *E E Wills* (1882) 4 In hool estat of my body. 1486 *Bk St Albans* C j a, Sum put hawkys in mew at high estate *Ibid* C iij a, Ye se yowre hawke may not endew her meete nor remounte her astate. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XIV 50 Alle the werkes are taryed and lefte in the astate of imperfection. 1519 *Interl Four Elements* in Hazl *Dodsley* I 11 Each element I reduce to his first estate 1549 THOMAS (*title*), The History of Italye because it intreateth of the astate of many and divers commonweales 1563 SHUTE *Archit* D IV a, In Italie are these pillers founde standing in good estate 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* I 1 224, I hope he died in good estate 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* V I § 10. 574 He arrives in safety at Carthage, and makes them know the estate of Lilybæum 1624-47 BP HALL *Rem Wks* (1660) 2 A Physician enquiring of her estate 1630 EARL DORCHESTER in Ellis *Orig Lett* II. 268 III 262 The Queene is in good estate 1662 *Bk Com Prayer* (Pickering 1844) 56 We pray for the good estate of the Catholick Church 1676 GREW *Anat Plants*, *Lect.* II (1682) 241 There is some kind of Alkaline Salt in Plants even in their natural estate 1794 S WILLIAMS *Vermont* 154 The savages of North America were sunk into the lowest estate of filth 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* XXVI. (1878) 341 Their second estate would be worse than their first 1868 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) II IX 402 The wall, in its first estate, seems to have been merely a dyke of earth and rough stones. 1873 BROWNING *Red Coti Nt-c* 219, I am forty-three years old, In prime of life, perfection of estate.

b. A special state or condition; a condition of existence Also *In estate* = in existence *Obs.* exc in *Man's, woman's estate* = manhood, womanhood, and (*arch.*) in *The* (*holy*) *estate of matrimony*

a 1225 *Ancr. R* 178 Sik mon haueð two swuðe dredfule aestaz þet on is hwon he ne iveleð nout his owune sicknesse *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L G W.* 125 Prol, Forgetyn hadde the erthe his pore estat O wyntyr. 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 374/1 She was in the estate of vyrgynyte, in estate of maryage, in estate of wydowhede 15 *Adam Bel & Clym of Clough* 665 in Ritson *Anc Pop Poetry* 30 When he commeth to mannes estate 1541 R COPLAND *Galyen's Terap* 2 C j, The fyrste . doth away the dysease that is present And the other withstandeth the dysease that is nat yet in estate. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I xv, In regard of a future estate hereafter necessary to be knowne 1744 E HEYWOOD *Female Spect* (1748) II. 23 A gentleman in the western parts of England had two daughters at marriage estate.

† c *In estate* [= Fr. *en état* (*de*)], in a position, able (*to* do something) *Obs rare.*

1651 *Hist Don Feuise* 40 She took Felix by the hand, and put him in estate to come to the point of his desires.

† d Good or normal condition *In his estate*: just as he was. *Out of estate*. 'out of condition'.

*c*1400 *Rom Rose* 4675 Thou Art so anguisshous and mate, Disfigured oute of astate 1447-8 Shillingford *Lett.* (Camd Soc) 37 Stondyng yn his astate ayenst the fire *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* 104 My belly fayys not weylle, it is out of astate 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I xi 88 The flowres do not lightly perishe or vade, but may be kept a long time in their estate, and colour 1587 Fleming *Contin Holinshed.* III. 1351/2, I found the good prince laid in his estate

† e ? State of privilege or advantage *Obs*

1628 Wither *Brit Rememb* ii. 119 Knew I not the Christian Man's estate Extended further than to contemplate. 1633 G Herbert *Temple* 54 Mans whole estate Amounts (and richly) to serve thee

† f. An account of the state or condition of anything; a 'statement' of particulars *Obs*

1474 *Househ. Ord* 22 For the contentement of his household loyal and creditors thereof, as is expressed before in the estate of this seyd court for the yere, xiii M¹ [*i.e.* 13,000*l.*]. 1484 *Paston Lett.* No. 880 III. 311 The seid John requerith an astate to be taky n in thos londys lymyted to William the sone for deffaut off issue off Clement Paston 1502 Arnold *Chron* (1811) 285 The sayd Cardinal hath yow bounde aparte to make him a sure astate of alle the said landes, by Estei next comyng

2. Condition with respect to worldly prosperity, fortune, etc. Cf. 12. *arch*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 17321 (Cott) Do hym by kept in prisoners estate Till yt be past oni sabate *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T* 68 Noon estat [*v.r.* astate, estaat, estate] assureth to be weel. ? 1370 *Robt Cycle* 54 Hym to bringe to lowai estate *a* 1400 *Cov Myst.* 61 A ryght pore man Of sympyl astat in clothis rent 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb) 9 In poure astate and in low degre *a* 1535 More *De quat Noviss* Wks. 86/1 Yet thou wouldest not greatly envy his estate, if thou thoughteste, etc 1662 *Bk. Com Prayer* (Pickering 1844) 56 Any ways afflicted or distressed in mind, body, or estate. 1671 tr *Frejus' Voy Mauritania* 7 Made a slave .. and detained in that estate till our arrival 1846 Keble *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 192 From ox and ass that wait Here on His poor estate. *a* 1862 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1869) III i. 1 One of the greatest nations of the earth, was broken, and cast down from its high estate.

† b. ? Means, ability, opportunity In phrase, *After (one's) estate. Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks* II 409 Per shulen lyve as pe world axip and take gladnesse of pe world after her astaat *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam* 469 Every man lovyd hym after thei estate. *c* 1510 *Virgilius* in Thoms *Prose Rom* 21 Remus toke with hym manye folke after his estate. 1545 Brinklow *Lament* (1874) 88 Thou must be diligent daylye to helpe thyne neyghbour acordinge to thyne estate

3 Status, standing, position in the world; degree of rank; *esp* exalted rank or dignity Also in phr. *man*, etc. *of estate. arch*

a 1225 *Ancr R* 160 Ant te eadie Johan in onliche stude, per ase he was, þeos þreo astay of earnede him one. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 6949 (Trin.) His fadris astate he [eke/ra] beie Til Iosue we speke of here. *c* 1368 Chaucer *Compl Pite* 41 Wisdome, estaat, diede and gouernaunce 1413 Lydg *Pilgr Sowle* iv xxix. (1859) 61 Of this statua or ymage it is, that men of hyhe power ben cleped men of estate. 1432 *Paston Lett* No 18 I 34 Suche persones as for . their estate, owe of reson to be suffred to speke with the king *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 276 in *Babees Bk* , Se be bothe of on astate 1483 Caxton *Gold Leg.* 201/3, I had the estate of a clerke in the chyrche. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 543 So cam ther in an agit knyght, and hee Of gret esstat semyt for to bee 1531 Elyot *Gov* i 1, All the inhabitantes of a realme of what astate or condition so euer they be. 1596 Shaks *Merch Ven* II. ix 41 (), that estates, degrees, and offices, Were not deriu'd corruptly 1611 Bible *Transl Pref* 1 If any man conceit, that Princes are priuiledged by their high estate, he is deceiued.

† b. A definite position in life; an occupation. *Obs. rare.* [A usual sense of Fr. *état.*]

1685 Plitty *Will* p. xi, Those who have been bred to no calling nor estate

† c *elliptt* = *person* or *persons of estate Obs.* (Cf similar use of *dignity*)

1399 Langl. *Rich Redeles* Prol. 82 þe story is of non estate þat stryuen with her lustus. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord* 32 Knyghts or other worshypfull estate for the towell 1509 Fisher *Wks.* 144 The crummes that fall vnder the bordes of lordes or grete estates 1530 *Proper Dyalogue* (1863) 9 Bothe comones and estates none excepte 1611 Bible *Mark* vi 21 Herod made a supper to his lords, high captaines, and chiefe estates of Galilee 1634 R II *Salerne Regim* 88 Let them [cels] be drest with Galendine as great Estates Cookes are wont to doe

† **4.** Outward display of one's condition; grandeur, pomp, State. *Obs* exc *arch* (*poet*)

c 1385 Chaucer *L G W* 1034 *Dido*, This fiosche lady Stod in the temple in hire estat ryal. *c* 1386 — *Sqr's T* 18 And kepte alwey so wel roial estat 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 299 He cast about his eye, And sigh the lordes in estate *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord* 19 In the festyvall dayes or when astate should be shewed *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiii 495 Soo shall I gyve theym landes ynoughe for to mayntene theyr astate 1870 Morris *Earthly Par* I i. 384 Thou by my side shalt sit in such estate That, etc

† b. Retinue *Obs*

c 1500 *Melusine* 50 Honourably might a kinge with alle his estate haue be Receyued therat

c *Cap of estate* (*Her.*): see Cap *sb*¹ 4 f (*c*). † *Chair, cloth, cup, horse, place, robe, throne*, etc. *of estate* = *chair*, etc of State *Obs*

1423 Jas I *Kingis Q.* xciv, In a cheire of estate besyde There sawe I sitt the blynde god Cupide 1555 *Pardle Facions* I. v. 56 [The Kinge] put on some robe of estate 1579 Gosson *Sch Abuse* (Arb) 33 He gaue him wine to drink in cups of estate 1586 Marlowe *1st Pt Tamburl.* v ii, Mount up your royal places of estate 1599 Hakluyt *Voy* II 62 His imperiall throne of estate 1632 Lithgow *Trav* iv 140 Who inthronized himself, in the Persian Chair of Estate, Anno 1630 1653 H Cogan tr *Pinto's Trav* lx 236 Covered ouerhead with three cloths of Estate 1662 Ogilby *King's Coronation* (1685) 2 The Duke of Albemarle, Master of the Horse, on Horseback, leading a Horse of Estate 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* I iv, There he stood in his robes of estate 1864 Bourrienne *Busaby Hist* & *Pop* xxiv 413 Ensigned by a cap of estate of very large dimensions

† d. *elliptt* A canopy, chair, dais, fold of 'state' *To lay, make (an) estate*: to make a fold of the cloth, in token of respect, opposite the king's seat

c 1460 J Russell *Bk Nurture* 192 in *Babees Bk* , Ley estate with the vpper part [of the cloth] be brede of half fote is gre thle 1494 *Housh Ord* 119 On that side make an estate with his todd, & then goeing before the kinge doeing his reverence, & soe make another estate on the other side of the king 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk* 268 And laye estat with the vpper parte halfe a fote brode 1587 Fleming *Contin Holinshed* III 1490/1 My lord before the estate of his majestie knighted a Dutch gentleman, called Sir Martin Slinke 1603 Drayton *Barr Wars* vi lv, The Queen sat under an Estate of Lawne 1605 *Journ Earl Nottingh* in *Harl Misc* (Malh) I 560 The two virgins near her, and the other six upon the degrees at the foot of the estate 1607 Topsell *Fourf Beasts* (1673) 128 Princes sitting upon their estate

† **5** A class, order, rank in a community or nation. *All estates*: all sorts of people *Obs*

1530 Palsgr Introd 1 Unto the nobilite and unto all other estates of this my natyfe countrey 1577 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 36 Vice raigneth too, too much amongst al estates and degrees 1590 Record, etc *Co Artes* (1646) 183 This Rule is profitable for all estates of men 1594 Shaks *Rich III*, III. vii 223 We know your tendernesse of heart to all Estates 1601 Holland *Pliny* I 126 A fit estate there is beside, in . . . . and namely of Philosophers and Religious 1603 . . . . Introd (1851) 3 Filling each estate of life and profession, with abject and servil principles

6 An order or class regarded as part of the body politic, and as such participating in the government either directly or through its representatives

The number of 'estates' in most of the nations of Christendom has usually been three (exceptionally four, as in Sweden and Aragon), but the specific enumeration has varied considerably In England the 'estates' as represented in Parliament were originally Clergy, Barons and Knights, 3 Commons; later Lords Temporal, Lords Spiritual, Commons; the final arrangement was Lords Spiritual, Lords Temporal, 3 Commons In France the three estates were 1 Clergy; 2 Nobles, 3 Townsmen The Scottish estates were at first 1. Prelates; 2 Tenants in Chief; 3 Townsmen, after 1428 they were 1 Lords, lay and clerical, 2 Commissioners of Shires, 3 Burgesses For a full account of the matter see Stubbs *Const Hist.* iv

Third Estate was formerly common (now much less so) as a designation of the English 'commons' or (transl Fr. *tiers état*) the French bourgeoisie before the Revolution The other two 'estates' are seldom spoken of numerically [*c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks* III 184 Per ben in pe Chirche pre states þat God haþ ordeyned, state of prestis and state of knyztis, and þe þridd is staat of comunys.] 1425 *Sc Acts Jas. I* (1597) 7 It is ordained be the King, be consent and deliuerance of the three Estates, that, etc *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs* & *Lim Mon* (1714) 73 The Gabell of the Salte, and the Quatervmes of the Wynys, war granted to the Kyng, by the three Estats of Fraunce. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A* I v. 10 He shal assemble to counseil the foure estates of his contree 1494 Fabyan vii. 500 The thre estates of his realme, that is to meane the spiritualtie, the lordes and nobles, and the heedes or rulers of cytes 1547 J Harrison *Exhort Scottes* F vj b, This was done in Parliamente, by consente of the thre estates. 16 *Proclam. Jas I* in *Examiner* 5 Oct. (1812) 626/2 A sufficient and well composed House, such as may be worthy to be a representative of a third estate of our kingdom 1681 Neville *Plato Redev.* 98 Which Deputies are now called the third Estate 1765 T. Hutchinson *Hist Col Mass* iv. 419 Any step towards forming themselves into a church estate 1794 J. Gifford *Reign Louis XVI*, 150 The instructions of the clergy coincided with those of the nobility and Third Estate 1827 Hallam *Const Hist* (1876) I. ii 73 The fall of the mitred abbots changed the proportions of the two estates which constitute the upper house of parliament 1850 Gladstone *Glean* (1879) V xx 185 The concessions of the spiritual estate of the realm 1875 Stubbs *Const Hist* II. xv 184 It was not by any means clear, at the end of the reign of Edward I, that they [the smaller landowners] might not furnish a fourth estate of Parliament

b. *pl.* An assembly of the governing classes or their representatives *Estates-general* (in France). see *States-general*

1603 Knolles *Hist Turks* (1621) 1326 The Estates of the united Provinces resolved to make a league with the Turke 1628 tr *Camden's Hist Eliz* II (1688) 226 The Estates camp at Rumenant. 1684 *Scanderbeg Redev* iii 44 The Estates being Assembled in the Castle of Warsaw 1827 Scott *Napoleon* Introd., The Estates-General of France met at Versailles on the 5th May, 1789 1845 S Austin *Ranke's Hist Ref* I. 359 The emperor could come to no agreement with the Estates 1875 Stubbs *Const Hist* II xv 163 An assembly of Estates is an organised collection, made by representation or otherwise, of the several orders, states or conditions of men who are recognised as possessing political power

¶ **7.** *The (Three) Estates of the Realm* (see 6) has often been misused to denote the three powers whose concurrence is necessary for legislation, viz the Crown, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons.

Perh Aylmer (quot 1559) took the word in sense 8, as he argues that the three forms of government, monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy, are united in the English constitution

1559 Bp. J Aylmer *Harb Faithf. Subjects* H iij, In the parliament hous . you shal find these 3 estats The King or Queene which representeth the Monarchie The noble men which be the Aristocratie And the Burgesses and Knights the Democratie 1648 Dk Ormond *Let* in Milton *Observ Art Peace*, The three estates of king, lords, and commons, whereof in all ages parliaments have consisted *a* 1745 Swift *Lett* (1768) IV 279 An assembly of the three estates is not properly of Gothick institution 1769 *Lett Junius* xvii 75 Not any one, or any two, of the three estates have power to make a new law, without the concurrence of the third. 1819 Syd Smith *Wks* (1859) I. 282/1 The king, four aristocratical assessors, and the assembly of captains, are the three estates of the Ashantee government 1887 *Pall Mall G* 8 June 3/2 Mr Bryce's accuracy is at fault when he tells us that the Canadian Parliament, 'like its model in Westminster, is made up of the three estates, the Queen and the two Houses'

b *The Fourth Estate*· (*a*) formerly in various jocular applications (see quots.), (*b*) now appropriated to the Press

We have failed to discover confirmation of Carlyle's statement (quot. 1841) attributing to Burke the use of this phrase in the application now current A correspondent of *Notes & Queries* (1st Ser XI. 452) states that he heard Brougham use it in the House of Commons in 1823 or 1824, and that it was at that time treated as original

1752 Fielding *Covent-Garden Jrnl* 13 June No 47 Wks (1806) X 80 None of our political writers take notice of any more than three estates, namely, Kings, Lords, and Commons passing by in silence that very large and power ful body which form the fourth estate in this community The Mob *Ibid.* 83 Nor hath this estate . been unknown to the other three 1821 Hazlitt *Table Talk* vi 115 He (Cobbett) is a kind of fourth estate in the politics of this country 1837 Carlyle *Fr Rev* I vi v, A Fourth Estate, of Able Editors, springs up 1841 — *Hero worship*, Lect v, Burke said there were three Estates in Parliament, but in the Reporters' Gallery there sat a fourth Estate more important far than they all 1854 Knight *Once upon a Time* II 20 Hackney-chairmen belonged to what Fielding termed 'The Fourth Estate' That dignity is now assigned to the Press 1870 Sir H Lytton Bulwer *Life Palmerston* II ix 119 *note*, At that period the 'Times' constituted a fourth estate of the realm 1885 *Harper's Mag* Mar 647/1 A power which calls itself the Fourth Estate of the realm

† **8** Political constitution, form of government [Cf *état* 8 in Littre] *Obs*

1559 [see 7] 1603 Knolles *Hist Turks* (1621) 76 The whole estate of that great empire was almost utterly subverted 1614 Raleigh *Hist World* II. 493 Alcamenes governed Sparta, after whom the Estate changed, according to Eusebius [Often in Raleigh] 1670 Milton *Hist Eng.* v (1851) 190 When God hath decreed servitude on a sinful Nation, fitted by their own vices for no condition but servile, all Estates of Government are alike unable to avoid it.

† **9** Administration of government, in phrases, *Affairs*, etc. *of estate, Secretary of Estate Obs* Now State.

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II 175 Our Secretarie of estate 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn* I ii 9 Such Popes proceed vpon truer principles of Estate than those which haue ascended to the Papacie from an education and breeding in affaires of Estate 1651 *Relig Wotton* 360 The Cavalier Vieta, his principall Secretary of Estate 1679 Evelrard *Prot Princes Europe* 26 That which did happen upon this Error of Estate to the Imperial House of Austria.

† **10** A body politic, a kingdom or commonwealth, — State *Obs*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn* I vii 33 Then should people and Estates be happy when either Kings were Philosophers, or Philosophers Kings 1750 Beawls *Lex Mercat* (1752) 7 The merchants which trafficked in the interior parts of their estates

11 *Law.* The interest which any one has in lands, tenements, or any other effects; often with qualifying words or phrases, as an *estate upon condition, in fee, for life, of inheritance, tail, from year to year, at will*, etc. *Real estate*, an interest in landed property, *Personal estate*, an interest in movables, but the phrases are often regarded as signifying the respective kinds of property See also Fee, Tail, etc

1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 119 They that haue estate in my land to the execucion of this my last will *c* 1462 *Paston Lett* No 461 II 114 Your seid besecher had non astate in the seid maners 1592 W West *Symbol* Bim § 39 *An Estate* is that right and power whereby we haue the propertie or possessions of things 1650 *Bury Wills* (1850) 206 My brother Butts Bacon, whom I haue intrusted with the estate of the house or cottage in which the said Norton now liveth 1756 W Toldervy *Two Orphans* IV. 265 The good gentleman at the Abbey, who has left you his real estate 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L* § 75 Her estate in the Lighthouse was only for life 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) I 70 All inferior estates and interests in land are derived out of the fee simple 1845 Polson in *Encycl Metrop* 829/1 An estate from year to year may arise from that general letting heretofore held to constitute an estate at will 1876 Digby *Real Prop* 1 43 The tenant is conceived as having only an estate in the lands—an interest which was some thing short of absolute ownership

† b *To make an estate of* (*a thing*) *to* (*a person*). to give an interest in, a legal right or title to *Obs*

1415 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 25, I wolle that my feoffes mak estat to my sone, of Thattely and Farley. 1520 Sir R Elyot *Will* in *Elyot's Gov* (1883) I App 314 To make astate in fee to two other discrete persones 1588 *Wills & Inv N. C* (1860) II 256 *note*, Whereas I haue made an estatt unto Robert Selbye of my tenement or burgage. 1621 Bolton *Stat Irel* 400 (Act 28 Eliz), The rebels did make secret and fraudulent estates and conveyances of their lands *a* 1626 Bacon *Max & Uses Com Law* 56 Where a man maketh an estate of his land to others, by fine, feofment, or recovery

12 Property, possessions, fortune, capital Cf 2 *arch* in gen sense

1563 *Homilies* II *Agst Wilful Rebell* II (1859) 565 Hazarding the whole estate of our Country 1596 SHAKS *Merch V* I I 43 Nor is my whole estate Vpon the fortune of this present yeere 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I XXXI 54 What do we, but like foolish merchants, venture all our estate in a bottom? 1644 EVELYN *Mem* (1857) I 90 The marchands have little or no extent of ground to employ their estates in *c* 1665 MRS HUTCHINSON *Mem Col Hutchinson* 14 The large estate he reaped by his happy industry 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I IV § 42 'Twould always be a Sin in any Man of Estate, to let his Brother perish 1697 POTTER *Antiq Greece* III XVIII (1715) 142 It was frequent for Men of Estates to rig out Ships at their own Expence 1730 YOUNG *Ep to Pope* I (R), One loses his estate, and down he sits, To show (in vain) he still retains his wits 1762 J BROWN *Poetry & Mus* VIII (1763) 161 The Bards had estates settled on them, that they might be free from worldly Cares 1847 EMERSON *Repr Men, Napoleon* Wks (Bohn) I. 381 France served him with life, and limb, and estate. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 308 The greatest estates in the kingdom then very little exceeded twenty thousand a year 1878 OUIDA *Friendship* I VII. 70 They were very poor and of no great estate

b. *Accounts* The collective assets and liabilities of a person (*esp* of a deceased person, a bankrupt, a *cestui que trust*) viewed as an entity capable of owing or being entitled to money, of being solvent or insolvent Phrase, *To wind up an estate* (By accountants often used in somewhat wider sense: The 'affairs' of a client so far as the accountant is concerned with them)

Possibly this sense may be historically connected with 1 f, a 'ledger account' being spoken of in book keeping as a creditor or debtor, but evidence is wanting

1830 M'CULLOCH *Princ. Pol Economy* (ed 2) 268 The bankrupt is entitled to a reasonable allowance out of his effects If his estate pay 10*s* in the pound, he is to be allowed 5 per cent *Mod Newspaper* It takes 10% of the assets of a fifty pound estate to pay for the Board of Trade stamps

13. A landed property, usually, one of considerable extent. (Now the commonest sense)

1760-72 tr *Juan & Ulloa's Voy* (ed 3) I VI 311 When the wind blows from that quarter the weather is so sharp, that the rich families retire to their estates, situated in a warmer air. 1772 *Ann. Reg* 177/2 Her Ladyship had 10,000*l* left her by her father, and an estate of 7000*l*. per annum. 1784 COWPER *Task* III 755 Estates are landscapes, gazed upon awhile, Then advertised, and auctioneered away. 1794 MRS RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* I, And retired to a small estate in Gascony 1847 JAMES *Y Marston Hall* X, He intended to send some one to his estates in Brittany 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 151 The public charges can no longer be borne by the estates of the crown 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I I V, Lord of the broad estate and the Hall

Estate (estēi t), *v* [f prec. sb]

1. *trans* To put (a person) into an estate; to give (a person) an estate or possession, or a secured position, *in* (a thing); to endow *with* (possessions) Rare in mod. use

1609 G BENSON *Serm* 26 Salomons outlandish women so much estated themselves in the bosom of the king, that they drew him and his people to idolatry 1611 DEKKER *Roaring Girle* Wks 1873 III 225 Estate him In those possessions, which your loue and care Once pointed out for him. 1639 J MAYNE *City-Match* V V, I have estated her in all I have 1670 WALTON *Lives* I 22, [I] will quit my Benefice, and estate you in it 1823 LAMB *Let to Southey* XIII 125 In what possession has not this last name alone estated me. 1859 TENNYSON *Lancelot & Elaine* 1312 Then would I Estate them with large land and territory 1887 *Sat. Rev* 24 Sept. 413 His country seat at Wootton, wherein Mr Zabriskie has surely estated Rousseau somewhat at the cost of one Mr Davenport

†**2** To furnish with an estate or property. *Ist* and *fig*. *Obs* See also ESTATED *ppl a*

1625 DONNE *Serm* cl VI 63 And in the Resurrection [we are] Estated and put in possession of his Kingdom 1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid Inn* III 1, This puppy being left well estated, comes to Florence 1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, II 55 Cruell Lords estated onely by their unjust Armes 1653 BP HALL *Christ Mysticall* § 2 6 Our faith must shew us how royally we are allied, how gloriously estated

†**3** To bestow or settle as an estate *on* or *upon* (also rarely *unto*) a person Also, *To estate out*. to let out *Obs*

1590 SHAKS *Mids N.* I 1 98 And all my right of her, I do estate vnto Demetrius 1622-62 HEYLYN *Cosmogr* II (1682) 88 There was nothing left of the ancient Saxony to be estated upon Bernard of Anhalt *Ibid.* III (1673) 211/1 The whole Land being also his, he estates it out for no term certain *a* 1669 BP KING *Poems* III. XV. (1843) 109 Till he estate his vertue on his son

†**4** To put into a certain state or condition Sometimes with allusion to sense 1 *Obs*

1605 HEYWOOD *If you know not me* Wks 1874 I 238 Convert her foes, estate her in true peace *a* 1626 BP ANDREWES *Serm* (1641) 389 Hee liveth to estate us in this life in the hope of a reversion 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* (1867) 66 By faith and repentance we are first estated in God's favour 1701 BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* 16 It cannot be suppos'd such High Angelical Beings. should be so Estated in him and by him, under an Ignorance of him

Estated (estēi ted), *ppl a.* [f ESTATE *sb* and *v* + -ED] Furnished with an estate, possessed of 'means' or property; in later use, *esp* of landed property

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* To Rdr, Because we were not so throughly estated, as to maintain a sufficient Scholar to attend only upon the Presse. 1615 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* XX § 8 173 A Pourallee man that may keepe greyhounds must be a man estated according to this law of 1 Iac 1729 SWIFT *Let to Dublin Weekly Jrnl*, Look upon the poor starving in your streets, while the rich and estated men live in pomp 1758 *Herald* No 18 II 40 The estated and labouring parts of the people 1774 GLN LEE in *Burke's Corr* (1844) I 509 Men, from the first estated gentleman to the poorest planters 1861 MAINE *Anc Law* 299 This system was especially disadvantageous to one class of estated proprietors 1877 *Hon Miss Ferrard* I. II. 56 The estated heretic who drives his carriage and pair

†**Esta·tely**, *a* and *adv* *Obs*. Also 4 estatelich(e, estatly [f ESTATE + -LY[1] and [2]]

A. *adj* Dignified, majestic, stately. **B** *adv* In a stately manner

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V 823 She sobre was, ek symple, and wyse withalle Charytable, estatelche, lusty, and fre *c* 1386 — *Monk's T* 722 Julius well loved estatly honestee 14 (*title*) A Noble Boke off Cookry ffor a Prynce Houss olde or eny other Estately Houssolde (ed A Napier 1882) *c* 1430 LYDG *Min Poems* (1840) 4 Sergeauntes and other officeres, Estatly horsed

Estatesman (estēi tsmăn) [f ESTATE *sb* + MAN; = estate's man; cf. *beadsman, craftsman*, etc] An etymologizing perversion of STATESMAN, a Cumberland or Westmoreland yeoman

1820 WORDSW *Scen Lakes* (1823) 85 The family of each man, whether estatesman or farmer, formerly had a two-fold support *Ibid* 86 The lands of the estatesmen being mortgaged they fall into the hands of wealthy purchasers

†**Esta·tute.** *Obs.* [a OF *estatut* (Littré), ad L. *statūtum* see STATUTE] = STATUTE. **a.** A law, ordinance. b A bond, security

a *a* 1514 *Act 6 Hen VIII*, c 13 Preamble, Shoting in long bowes is the lesse vsed and diverse good estatutes for reformacion of the same have ben made 1574 tr *Littleton's Tenures* 48 b, An ordynaunce that is entred in the auncient estatuts 1587 HARRISON *England* II III (1877) I 77 Without all respect of order or estatutes devised by the founders [of colleges] 1610 in Picton *L'pool Munic Rec* (1883) I 122 All Acts and Estatutes made by the Quene's highnes [1731 BAILEY cites CHAUCER]

b 1584 LODGE *Alarum* 64 You will seale me an estatute for my mony.

Estcheker, obs form of EXCHEQUER.

†**Este**, *sb* *Obs*. Forms. 1 ést, 2-3 este (*Orm* esste), 5 est [OE *ést* fem (—prehistoric **östi*-), corresp. to OFris *êst, enst*, OS, OHG *anst*, ON *ást*, Goth *ansts* — OTent **anste-z*; also late OE. (in sense 3) *êst* masc (pl *êstas*); f root of UNNEN, to grant Cf. OHG. *unst*, mod G. *gunst*, Sw. *ynnest*, Da *yndest*, f *un-* weak grade of the same root.]

1 Good pleasure, favour, grace (*esp* of God). In OE also Bounty, munificence

Beowulf 3074 (Gr) He hæfde agendes est æt gesceawod *a* 1000 *Andreas* 1217 (Gr) Ne moton ofer mine est þinne lichoman lehtrum scyldige deaðe gedælan *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam* 1416 As y yow say, be Goddys est! *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam* 904 Make we mery for Goddys est.

2. Pleasure, delight, luxury

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Luke VII 25 þa ðe synt on deorwurþum reafe & on estum [*c* 1160 *Hatton* esten, Vulg *deliciis*] *a* 1175 *Cott Hom* 241 Mine esten beoð wunian mid mannen bearnen *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott Hom* 201 Ne wene nomon to stihen wið este to þe steornen *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* ibid 257 Meaðful in alles cunnes estes *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 1504 Thu miȝt mid wlate the este bugge

3 Dainty food, also *pl* dainties.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr-Wülcker 152 *Dapes*, kininga wist, *uel* estas *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 359 Ne scal þer ben bred ne win ne oþer cunnes este. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 99 Þis dai is cleped estre dai þat is estene da, and te este is husel *c* 1200 ORMIN 7542 & ȝiff we wolldenn shunenn a33 To fillenn uss wiþþ esstess *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 353 Mid este thu thu miȝt over-quatie

4 In *Comb*, which did not survive beyond early ME e stdede [see DEED], deed of kindness; e stful *a.*, dainty, fastidious, luxurious, hence e stfulness, daintiness; e stlich *a* [see -LY[1]], dainty, luxurious; e stliche *adv.* [see -LY[2]], daintily, luxuriously; e stmete = 3

c 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 2758 And ietro geld it him in *estdede *a* 1000 *Ags Gloss* in Wr.-Wulcker 218 *Deliciosa*, *estful *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 108 Estful is þeos ancre, ant muchel is þet heo bit *c* 1340 *Cursor M* App 1 (Edin MS) 23750 þe fleis es ai to flihtis fus, þe werd estful and couaitus *a* 1000 *Voc* in Wr-Wulcker 220 *Denotio*, *estfulnes *a* 850 *Kentish Gloss* ibid 84 *Delicatæ*, *estelice *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 179 Þe riche habbeð of here [underlinges] swinche estliche metes and drinkes *c* 1000 *Andreas* 292 (Gr) We þe *estliche mid us willað feiȝan *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 204 Þe Suwe of ȝuernesse þet is, Glutumie, haueð pigges þus inemned To Erliche hette þet on' þet oðer to Estliche *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram* IX. (Z) 54 *Hæc dapis*, þeos sund oððe *estmete *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 37 Þe est metes and drinkes [he] ut spewed *c* 1200 ORMIN 829 Nass nan esstemete þær þatt follȝhebþ gluternesse

†**Este**, *a* *Obs* Also 3 *north* eist [OE. *éste* (**ansto-*), f *ést*. see ESTE *sb*] **a** Of persons: Gracious, kind, bountiful b Of things Agreeable, pleasant, savoury.

Beowulf 945 (Gr) Þæt hyre eald Metod este wære bearngebyrdo *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1509 (Gr) Đæt he him ealra wæs aia este *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 997 That lond nis god, ne hit nis este *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 3610 (Cott), If þou mai bring me any beist þou graith me ful fair and eist. *a* 1300 *Prov Hendyng* XIII, Este bueth oune brondes

Esteem (estī m), *sb* Forms, see the vb [f next: cf Fr *estime* (perh the source), Sp, Pg *estima*, It *stima*]

†**1 a.** Estimate, valuation, in phr *To make an esteem* b Estimated value, valuation c *To put, set (an) esteem, a high, low esteem upon*. to set a value upon, cause to be esteemed (highly, etc.)

a 1528 SKELTON *Vox Populi* 672 Of the substance of your realme I wyll make an esteame 1601 SHAKS *All's Well* V III 1 We lost a Iewell of her, and our esteeme Was made much poorer by it 1660 WEBSTER & ROWLEY *Cure for Cuckold* II II, I will deliver you in ready Coin the full and dearest esteem of what you crave 1662 J BARGRAVE *Pope Alex VII* (1867) 123 But they put an esteem upon them, and I [was] made pay dear for them 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C Warres* 677 Here may be a Reason why valiant men should set a light esteem thereon *a* 1672 WILKINS *Nat Relig* II VI (1693) 363 Every one who will act rationally must proportion his esteem of things, according to the real value of them *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem* (1759) I 21 The World, that never sets Esteem On what Things are, but what they seem

2 Estimation, opinion, judgement Somewhat *arch*

1588 SHAKS *L. L L* II 1 4 Yourself, held precious in the worlds esteeme 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* VIII (1867) 185 The good esteem which foreigners have conceived of the piety and learning of the Geneva ministers 1667 MILTON *P L* IX 328 Our Foe affronts us with his foul esteem Of our integritie 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr Ethics* II 19 Perfect righteousness is a full and adequate esteem of all the value that is in things 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr Atonem* VI (1852) 162 In the Divine esteem, the law was not more excellent after than before atonement.

3 Favourable opinion, regard, respect *In (much) esteem*. in favour (*obs* or *arch*)

1611 BIBLE *Transl Pref* 1 [It] deserueth certainly much respect and esteeme 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* Pref, A Camoyse Saddle-nose is in esteem 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* (J), Who can see, Without esteem for virtuous poverty, Severe Fabritius 1700 — *Fables* Pref, Both those poets lived in much esteem with good and holy men in orders 1738-9 W RICHARDSON in *Swift's Lett* (1768) IV. 219, I am ever, dear Sir, with the highest esteem and respect, etc 1800 COGAN *Philos Treat Passions* II III (1802) 151 Esteem is the commencement of affection 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1867) 43 Whist had engaged her maturer esteem 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Self-Reliance* Wks (Bohn) I 37 They measure their esteem of each other by what each has, and not by what each is 1861 GEO ELIOT *Silas M* 26 He was banished for ever from the sight and esteem of Nancy Lammeter.

†**4** Account, worth; reputation; also, *Man*, etc. *of* (*great*, etc) *esteem*. *Obs.*

a 1450 *Knt de la Tour* 179, I hold them of none extyme 1483 CAXTON *Esope* (E E T S) 144 Of the which wordes the labourer made lytyl extyme 1591 SHAKS *1 Hen VI*, III IV 8 Fiue hundred Prisoners of esteeme *Ibid* V V 27 Your Highnesse is betroath'd Vnto another Lady of esteeme 1604 ROWLANDS *Looke to it* 42 Earth's delightes shall be of no esteeme 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 106 A dreaming Oracle, long time of divine Æsteam among them 1642 FULLER *Holy and Prof St* III III 158 Others boast of their robberies, to usurp the esteem of valour 1673 TEMPLE *Observ United Prov* Wks 1731 I 34 Men who have pass'd through most of the Employments of State, with the Esteem of Prudence and Integrity 1712 HEARNE *Collect* (Oxf Hist Soc) III 311 Whatsoever is of any Esteem with Men 1762 J BROWN *Poetry & Mus* IV (1763) 44 The Profession of Bard or Musician would be held of high Esteem 1824 W IRVING *T. Trav* II 90 All these were of precious esteem, being family reliques.

Esteem (estī m), *v.* Forms. 5-6 es-, extyme, 5-7 esteme, 6-7 esteeme, (6 æsteme, extime, exsteme, exteame, 7 æsteam, estime, 8 esteam), 5- esteem. Also 5 *aphet* stime [ad OF *estimer* (often spelt *extimer*), ad. L *æstimāre*, of which ESTIMATE is the direct representative Cf Pr, Sp and Pg. *estimar*, It *stemar*

The regular phonetic representative of L *æstimāre* in OF was *esmer* AIM *v* For the phonology in Eng cf *redeem*, ad L *redimĕre*, the sound (i) under some undefined circumstances became in late ME (ē), afterwards passing regularly into the modern (ī)]

I To estimate value; to value

†**1.** *trans* To estimate the value of, assign (a value) to; to value, assess, appraise. Const *at* In later use only *fig*, to assign the degree of merit of *Obs.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 65 b, Ye are in valewe moche more thenne I can exteme *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* CXXII 440 The bed that Huon lay on no humayne tonge can esteme the valewe therof 1551 BIBLE *Lev* XXVII 17 Hys land shalbe worthe accordinge as it is estemed 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren* IV V (1588) 496 So of Charters then value cannot be esteemed 1611 SHAKS *Cymb* I IV. 85 What do you esteeme it at? 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot Pentat* Lev. V 13 The priest was to esteeme and value all holy things 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 257 ¶ 8 No other Being can esteem us according to our Merits 1776 SIR J REYNOLDS *Disc* VII (1876) 422 It is the duty of the connoisseur to know and esteem every part of painting.

2. To attach value (subjectively) to

a In neutral sense, qualified variously by adverbs (*highly, lightly, little, well*, etc) or phrases To hold in (favourable or unfavourable) estimation

In mod use *highly, little*, are merely intensive or the reverse, the verb having the sense b In the archaic *to esteem lightly* the original sense remains

1532 MORE *Confut Barnes* VIII Wks. 810/2 Suche apostasye is in oure wretched dayes little estemed. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. I. 22 Hys vertue schold have byn otherwyse extymyd 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* V. I 4 *Mar* How

is the man esteem'd heere in the Citie? *Gold* Of very re ucient reputation *a* 1600 Hooker (J), They . esteem highly profound wisdom. *c* 1600 Shaks *Sonn* xcvi, On the finger of a throned Queene The basest Jewell wil be well esteem'd 1772 Sir W. Jones *Ess* 1 (1777) 184 Yet Sadi's poems are highly esteemed at Constantinople 1783 Cowper *Lett* 12 May, If I can tell you no news I can tell you at least that I esteem you highly.

b. In favourable sense. To regard as valuable; to think highly of; to feel regard for, respect (persons or their qualities; now chiefly with reference to moral characteristics)

1530 Palsgr. 510/1 Wene you that men shall estyme you for you fayre eyes. 1620 Shelton *Quix* IV II 11 Every Man bears with the rich man's Follies have much and thou shalt be esteem'd much. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Sat. Antients* Wks (1730) I 24 All this does not hinder me from esteeming the great men that live now. 1772 Sir W. Jones *Ess* 1 (1777) 183 Those authors who are generally esteemed in Persia. 1815 Jane Austen *Emma* I. viii, If he had never esteemed my opinion before, he would have thought highly of me then 1863 Fawcett *Pol Econ* III. v 350 Gold and silver have always been sufficiently rare to be esteemed for their scarcity.

† **c.** To think much of, regard as important. *Obs.*

1570 Ascham *Scholem.* Pref (Arb.) 23, I shall not much esteme the mislyking of any others 1631 T. May tr. *Barclay's Mirr Mindes* I 102 They can also entertaine long friendship, and, where they truely love, esteeme no dangers in respect of that sacred league

† **d.** *intr* To have a (more or less favourable) opinion *of* (*on*). *Obs*

1583 W. Hunnis *Seven Sobs* 5 We little doo esteeme thereof 1585 Abp Sandys *Serm* (1841) 415 This were a cause sufficient to esteem of marriage highly. 1589 Spenser *Let. to Ralegh* Wks (Globe) 3 Seeing nothing esteemed of, that is not delightfull and pleasing to commune sence. 1612 Woodall *Surg Mate* Wks (1653) Pref 13 He that light thereof esteems May leave the book unbought 1648 E. Calamy *Pref. to Roberts' Clavis Bibl* 6 The Author of it is...well known, and very well esteemed on in this famous City 1670-98 Lassels *Voy Italy* I 19 They esteem very much of Chesnuts roasted 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* II *Index*, Self-murder, how esteem'd of.

II. To estimate generally; to deem, think

† **3.** *trans.* To estimate; to form or pronounce a (usually approximate) judgement respecting the number, quantity, or magnitude of (anything). Const. *at*, *to* (an amount); also *simply* See Estimate *v.* 2 *Obs*

c 1460 Fortescue *Abs & Lim. Mon* (1714) 42 The expensys of which Houshold may sone be estemyd by thes, which of old time have byn Officers therin 1481 Caxton *Myrr* III. xv. 170 A place so ful of spyttes .. that they coude not be nombred ne estemed. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 117 They estimed them þat had lodged there to the nombre of xxx thousand men. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss* I clv 187 The finance to pay the wages of so many men of warre was estemed to 1. M. *li* parisiens. 1559 66 *Hist. Estate Scot Wodr. Soc. Misc* (1844) 58 The brethren who came to Lt Johnstone were esteemed to four or five thousand men.

† **b.** with the amount as complement, or introduced by *to be*. *Obs.*

a 1512 Fabyan *Chron.* (1811) Pref 8 Suche money as shall remayn I estyme to be every yere xiiid 1612 Brerewood *Lang. & Relig.* III 17 A learned man hath esteemed them [the inhabitants of Rome] .to have been no less then three or four millions 1673 Ray *Journ Low C.* 109 The Citizens [Ausburgh] are divided between Papists and Lutherans, these latter being esteemed double the number of the former 1696 Whiston *Th. Earth* IV (1722) 334, I esteem the Upper Crust to be not above 50 or 100 miles deep 1727 Berkeley *Tour Italy* Wks 1871 IV. 589 The great torrent in the widest part 3 miles broad esteemed.

† **4.** In wider sense: To judge of; to form an opinion of Also with obj. sentence *Obs*

1534 Ld Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* VIII, For to esteme the thyng [illegible] for that he had to do. 1535 J. H. [illegible] *Lett* II 115 II 71 By al the [illegible] shal take end 1551 Robinson tr *More's Utop* II (Arb.) 124 Al the resy dewe of the woomans bodye beinge coured with cloothes, they esteme her scasslye be one handebredeth 1592 Wisd *Symbol* I I § 12 It is to be esteemed whether they may be said to be Contracts named or un-named 1624 Bedell *Lett* IV. 79 What anger and shame this was to the Popish faction, I leave it to you to esteeme

5. To account, consider, think, hold (a thing to be so and so). With simple complement; less frequently with *as* or *to be*; rarely const. † *for*.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W.) 211 The people esteme & take vs as the mynistres of Chryst 1530 Palsgr. 530/2, I esteme my selfe better than I am. 1534 Whittinton *Vulgus Offices* I (1540) 1 Noi I wolde thou shulde esteme this to be sayd of arrogaunce 1538 Starkey *England* I I 13 Lawful increse of the pepul ys, among al men estymyd vertue and honesty 1590 Shaks *Mids N* III II 353 This their iangling I esteeme a sport 1628 Hobbes *Thucyd* (1822) 104 Esteeming these virtues to be in me 1667 Pepys *Diary* (1879) IV 348 To have all that I shall buy, or do, esteemed as got by the death of my uncle 1671 H. M. tr *Erasmus' Colloq.* 453 Wouldest thou not esteem that Alchymist for a god, who were able, etc 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St Gt Brit* II I, I (1743) 290 St Patrick is esteemed to have been made the first bishop of the Scots 1739 Hume *Hum Nat.* I Introd., To hope we shall arrive at it [truth] without pains must certainly be esteemed sufficiently vain 1790 Gibbon *Misc Wks* (1814) V 171 The small islands of the ..Pacific may be esteemed as some of the most agreeable spots on the globe 1818 Jas Mill *Brit India* II V II 374 The majority of the Council esteemed the evidence of the charge complete 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist Ref* II 299 The imperialists .. esteemed themselves happy to escape without a beating

† **b.** *intr* To account *of*, have (such or such) an opinion *of* *Obs* Cf. 2 c

1576 Fleming *Panopl Ep* 268 Know you that I esteeme of him, as of my friend 1590 Greene *Orpharion* 17 Aucien said that love was a fury how didst thou esteeme of this but as an axiome? 1611 Shaks *Wint T* II. III 149 We have alwayes truly seru'd you, and beseech' So to esteeme of vs 1633 Br. Hall *Hard Texts N T* III Esteem of things as they really are

c. With *subord clause*. To think, be of opinion, suppose *that*.

1548 R. Hutten *Stem of Diuruite* E 4 a, We esteme verely that we haue the bemfytes of the gospel for hys sake. 1645 Ussher *Body Div* (1647) 138 Their blindnesse esteemed that the shaddow or thicknesse of trees would hide them from the face of God 1654 Earl Orrery *Parthenissa* (1676) 305 Which blemish the King esteem'd the Marriage would defice 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* Introd 4 Esteeming, that the best return for your favourable opinion will be, etc

† **6.** To purpose, aim, intend *Obs. rare.*

1534 Ld Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel* (1539) 4 a, This Emperioure esteemed to haue the knowlage of paynymg He trauayled also to knowe the arte of Nygromancye 1557 North *Guevara's Dial Pr* 229 b/1 The noble and valiant hartes do not esteme to lose the rewarde of their laboure

† **Estee·mable,** *a* *Obs.* [f. Esteem *v* + -able] = Estimable.

c 1460 [see Estimable A 1] 1614 Speed *Theat Gt Brit* xiii 8/2 Were it not for the antiquity that makes it [Apethy] the more esteemable it would be little better in account than a village 1661 Fuller *Worthies* II Iv 298 If we would be prevalent and esteemable, we ought to preserve that interest, which never can, but by our own neglect, be lost 1715 & 20 Pope *Iliad* VI note xxviii, Homer does not paint him [Paris] and Helen like Monsters but allows their Characters esteemable Qualifications 1720 Welton *Suffer Son of God* II xiv 375 The lowest Places are not less Esteemable in the Eye of God, than the most Elevate. 1752 Hume *Ess & Treat* (1777) II 366 That the esteemable qualities alone are entitled to the appellation of virtues 1761 Francis Sheridan *Sidney Bidulph* III. 185 A man in every way esteemable in his character 1828 in Webster, and in mod. Dicts.

Esteemate: see Estimate

Esteemed (estī·md), *ppl. a.* [f. Esteem *v* + -ed¹.] Held in esteem, valued, respected

1549 Chelk *Hurt Sedit* C vj b, What an hynderaunce is it, to haue a good garmente hurte .. or anye esteemed thyng to be defaced 1647 8 Cotterell *Davila's Hist Fr* (1678) 8 A man of subtil wit, and esteemed valour 1781 J. Moore *View Soc It* (1790) II lxxvii 450 Ornamented with some [illegible] wood 1828 Scott *I. M. Perth* [illegible] med qualities of the time 1871 [illegible] *Lett* I 247 An esteemed tutor [illegible]

Esteemer (estī·mər). [f. as prec + -er¹.] One who esteems, prizes, or respects; a valuer, judge. *Obs* exc. const *of*

1551 Robinson tr *More's Utop* II (Arb.) 99 A wise and indifferent estimer of thynges will not greatlye marueill 1587 *Mirr for Magistr* (Arb.) 271 Grief is no just esteemer of our deeds 1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 375 The base esteemers, and carelesse respecters of these seruices 1664 H. More *Synopsis Proph* 453 Boasters of the certainty of their knowledge in the diuinest matters, and great esteemers thereof 1675 L. Addison *State of Jews* 14 Rabbi Aaron Ben-Netas wanted nothing but Christianity to render him acceptable to equal esteemers *c* 1698 Locke *Contd Understd.* § 3 His might instruct the proudest esteemer of his own parts how useful it is to talk and consult with others. 1775 in Ash; and in mod. Dicts

Estee·ming, *vbl sb* [f. as prec + -ing¹.] **a** The action of the vb. Esteem. **b.** Estimation, value, worth

1530 Palsgr. 217/2 Estemyng, *estimation.* 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* Pref., It thinketh them to be holy prelates of religion, whom it seeth to be heads ouer great cities Away therfore with such foolishe estemyng *c* 1600 Shaks *Sonn* cii, That love whose rich esteeming The owners tongue doth publish every where 1617 Collins *Def. Bp Ely* II. ix. 351 *Venerari* implies no worship but onely reuerent esteeming 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple I* xxxix, Such is the world This base and scorned, that great, in high esteeming 1672 Wilkins *Nat Relig* I xii (R.), By love, I mean an esteeming of him [God] and a seeking after him as our only happiness.

Estee·ming, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec + -ing².] Hence | **Estee·mingly** *adv.*; so as to express esteem; appreciatively.

1775 Ash, *Esteeming* 1653 Baxter *Worc Petit. Def* 7, I doubt you would fain partake you selves more of such profits, that you speak so esteemingly of them

† **Estella·tion** *Obs.* In 4 -cioun [f. L. *stella* see -ation and cf. OF *estellement.*] Astrology.

c 1300 *K. Alis* 589 Wiser clerk no lyved non . In art of estellacioun.

Estend, obs form of Extend.

Ester, -ne, obs forms of Easter.

Esterling, var. form of Easterling, *Obs*

† **Estery feather.** *Obs. rare* App. = *ostridge* (ostrich) feather, applied to some peculiarity in the coat of a horse.

1685 *Lond. Gaz* No 2524/4 A bright Bay Horse with a Bob Tail, and three Estery Feathers, one at his breast, and one at each side of his Neck *Ibid*, A brown Roan Mare the hair curleth almost like an Estery Feather

† **Estew.** *Obs* [var of Stew, cf. OF *estuver* to stew] A dish of stewed meat, a stew.

1566 Wardl tr *Alexis' Secr* III. 1 28 b, We make an estewe or Bayne wherin hath bene sodden some Iemper.

Esteward(e, obs. form of Eastward.

Estful: see Este *sb.* 4.

Esthete, -ic, var. ff. Æsthete, -ic.

† **Esthiomene.** *Path Obs* [a. Fr *esthiomène*, ad Gr *ἐσθιόμενος*, pr. pple pass. or middle of *ἐσθίειν* to eat.] A gangrenous sore

1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terap* 2 F j b, In al Esthiomenes [*printed* Eschinmenes] that is to say that are eaten and reade 1541 — *Guydon's Quest Chirurg*, Auycen in his fourth boke commaundeth them to be done rounde aboute the esthiomenes [*printed* esthionoenes] soies

Estile, obs form of Estoile, *Her.*

Estimable (e·stimăb'l), *a* and *sb* See also Esteemable. [a. Fr *estimable*, ad L. *æstimābilis*, f. *æstimāre*: see Esteem, Estimate, *vbs*]

A *adj*

† **1** Capable of being estimated, valued, or appraised *Obs*

c 1460 Fortescue *Abs & Lim. Mon* VI (1885) 122 The keping off the see I reken not amonge the ordinarie charges bi cause it is not estimable [*ed.* 1714 estemable] *Ibid* XVII (1885) 151 It is not lyghtly estymable [*ed* 1714 estemable], what myght be kynge may haue off is officers 1638 Sanderson *Serm* VII (1673) 99 These precious Souls not estimable with any other thing than with the precious blood of God *a* 1805 Pally (cited by Webster 1828)

| **2.** Valuable, worth a great price, of worth *Obs*

1596 Shaks *Merch V* I. III 167 A pound of mans flesh Is not so estimable, profitable neither As flesh of Muttons, Beefes, or Goates 1791 Boswell *Johnson* I Advt, His Contributions to my Collection are highly estimable 1796 C. Marshall *Garden* XIV. (1813) 376 The colchicums are pretty plants for the end of the flowery season (October) which makes them estimable objects near the house 1803 Jane Porter *Thaddeus* XI (1831) 97 All that rendered existence estimable

3 Of persons and their attributes. Worthy of esteem or regard

a 1698 Temple (J.), A lady said of her two companions, that one was more amiable, the other more estimable 1759 Hurd *Dial.* 8 (R.) The more estimable, nay the most accomplished characters, that have been formed among ourselves 1796 Burke *Regic Peace* IV Wks IX 67 A Tartar believes, when he has killed a man, that all his estimable qualities pass with his clothes and arms to the murderer 1831 Sir J. Sinclair *Corr* II 346, I do not recollect having met with a more estimable character than Count Itzenplitz 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I xxiv 170 So determined a climber and so estimable a man.

| **4.** Of things Worthy of consideration; of considerable importance *Obs*

1570-6 Lambardi *Peramb Kent* (1826) 131 The Towne was long since somewhat estimable 1741 Middleton *Cicero* II vi 583 These letters still more estimable

† **B** *sb pl* Things estimable. *Obs rare*⁻¹ Cf. *valuables*.

a 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* (1684) 50 The Queen of Sheba brought some plants of the Balsam Tree, as one of the peculiar estimables of her Country

E·stimableness (e·stimăb'lnes). [f. prec + -ness.] The quality of being estimable, or of deserving esteem or regard.

1730-6 in Bailey (folio) 1777 Brand *Pop Antiq* (1849) I 229 The estimableness of the characters of their neighbours 1828 Webster cites R. Nelwton

E·stimably, *adv.* [f. as prec + -ly².] In an estimable manner

1847 in Craig, and in mod. Dicts

Estimate (e·stimĕt), *sb* [ad. L. *æstimāt-us* (only in abl.), vbl. sb. f. *æstimāre*: see Esteem, Estimate, *vbs*]

† **1 a.** The action of valuing or appraising; a valuation; *lit.* and *fig.* *To make no estimate of*: to make no account of, not to value **b** The price at which anything is rated; *fig.* attributed value *Obs*

Shakspere's *to have estimate in* (quot. 1601), seems to mean 'to have a claim to be considered in the valuation of'

1563 Golding *Cæsar* VI 158 They make an estimate of their own goods and lay so muche in value therevnto 1594 Southwell *M. Magd Fun Teares* 92 Love doubleth the estimate of things that are precious. 1600 Dekker *Gentle Craft* 33 Of my love he makes no estimate 1601 Shaks *All's Well* II I 183 Thy life is deere, for all that life can rate Worth name of life, in thee hath estimate 1607 — *Timon* I I. 14 If he will touch the estimate 1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Donner*, Hee that giues quickly Doubles th' estimate of his gift. 1622 Callis *Stat Sewers* (1824) 26 My Ship is returned to your Shores, furnished with Merchandize of several estimates. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks* I 106/2 They are of farre more estimate and price Than th' Estrich, or the bird of Paradise *a* 1674 Clarendon *Surv Leviath* (1676) 227 The high estimate they have made of the joies of Heaven 1677 Hall. *Contempl.* II 90 They will soon lose their Estimate and Delight

† **c** Repute, reputation *Obs.*

1593 Shaks *Rich II*, II III 56 There stands the Castle And in it are the Lords of Yorke, Barkely, and Seymor, None else of Name, and noble estimate 1607 — *Cor* III III 114 My deere Wiues estimate. 1657 J. Pettus in *Loveday's Lett* (1663) A 4 a, Seneca's and Cicero's Epistles have escap'd may Loveday's have the same success and estimate

2 An approximate judgement based on considerations of probability, respecting the number, amount, magnitude, or position of anything, the quantity assigned by such a judgement

1630 Pagitt *Christianogr* I. II (1636) 38 There was an old estimate made of Germany that there was not past one twelfth part of it remaining Catholicke 1669 Boyle *Contn New Exp* I XXXIV. (1682) 118 Drawn up (by our

æstimate) about two inches and a half 1702 R Nelson in *Pepys' Diary* VI 256 There is a design of building a Church which by estimate will cost [etc] 1709 Berkeley *The Vision* § 3 The estimate we make of the distance of objects 1846 McCulloch *Acc Brit. Empire* (1854) II 523 In forming any estimate of the total or yearly value of lands and houses 1860 Maury *Phys Geog Sea* v § 294 This estimate as to the quantity of rain in the two hemispheres

b *The Estimates*. accounts presented annually to Parliament, showing the probable amount of expenditure on the several administrative departments for the current year

1732 *Gent Mag* II 881 The Accounts for the Year 1731 and Estimates of Changes on the Articles therein mention'd for the present Year 1740 Ld Baltimore *Ibid* X 586 The Estimate of the Navy is lower than that which was laid before us the last Session 1851 Ht Martineau *Hist Peace* (1877) III IV. xi 87 The estimates were reduced half a million. 1887 *Daily News* 25 July 5/2 The Estimates, in fact, should have a fixed appendix

c A statement furnished by a builder, contractor, or other tradesman, of the sum for which he is prepared to undertake the execution of a specified piece of work

1796 *Hull Advertiser* 14 May 2/2 Estimates to be given in on or before the 25th of May. 1829 C Welch *West Polity* 158 The various candidates for a contract deliver in estimates 1857 W Collins *Dead Secret* (1861) 60, 'I wish he had sent the estimate with it' said Rosamond 1878 *Print Trades Jrnl* XXV 5 The proprietor of a weekly newspaper sought estimates for its cheaper production

3 A judgement formed or expressed respecting the character or qualities of a person or thing, or respecting a state of affairs, etc

1589 Nashe *Pref Greene's Menaphon* (A1b) 7 Well may the Adage, *Nil dictum quod non dictum prius*, bee the most iudiciall estimate, of our latter Writers *a* 1704 L'Estrange (J), A true estimate upon the odds betwixt a publick and a private life 1711 Addison *Spect* No 257 ¶ 9 Outward Actions can never give a just Estimate of us 1816 J Scott *Vis Paris* (ed 5) 270 The estimate of the French character and condition, given in this volume, is an unfavourable one 1858 Froude *Hist Eng.* IV. xviii. 31 This estimate both of interest and fitness varied from day to day

b Estimation; manner in which things are viewed.

1637 R Humfrey tr *S Ambrose* Pref, What is reputed good in the estimate of the world. 1856 Emerson *Eng Traits, Aristocr* Wks (Bohn) II 84 The English barons, in every period, have been brave and great, after the estimate and opinion of their times 1863 Geo Eliot *Romola* III xxv, He was not unaware that he had sunk a little in the estimate of the men who had accepted his services

Estimate (e stimeit), *v* Forms. 5–6 estymat(t, 7 æstimate, estimat, 6– estimate [f. L *æstimāt-* ppl stem of *æstimāre*, in class. L. = sense 1, in late L also as in 1 b, 2–4 Cf Esteem.]

†1 *trans.* To assign a value to, to appraise, assess, to fix proportionately (penalties, wages, etc) Const *at* Obs

1611 Bible *Lev.* xxvii 14 As the Priest shall estimate it, so shall it stand. 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* v xiv 255 If she were between the age of five and twenty, shee was to be estimated but at ten shekels *a* 1704 Locke (J), It is by the weight of silver that men estimate commodities 1710 Prideaux *Orig Tithes* ii 68 The wages are to be estimated according to the qualifications which are necessary in the person 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No 118 ¶ 9 To estimate securities, and to engage for mortgages.

b To value (subjectively); to attribute value to; to appreciate the worth of; to esteem, hold in (higher or lower) estimation.

1597 Daniel *Civ Wares* IV iii, Their wisedome .. Liue-dogges before dead Lyons estimates. 1651 Jer Taylor *Clerus Dom* 6 Saul's messengers and Saul himselfe turned Prophets, that they might estimate the place and preserve its priviledge. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No 172 ¶ 8 It is difficult not to estimate what is lately gained above its real value

2 To form an approximate notion of (the amount, number, magnitude, or position of anything) without actual enumeration or measurement; to fix by estimate *at* Also with clause as obj

1669 Sturmy *Mariners' Mag* I. 157 The Error is to be imputed to the judgment in estimating the Distance run, in making it too little. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol Arith.* (1690) 82 Some have estimated that there are not above Three hundred Millions of People in the whole World 1765 Maty in *Phil Trans* LV. 308 The difference of declination was only estimated 1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist* (1776) III 143 By the rule of proportion, we may estimate his size at eight or nine feet 1828 J. H Moore *Pract Navig.* 16 Estimate 8 parts out of 20 of the next smaller division 1848 W. Bartlett *Egypt to Pal* xiii. (1879) 286 One of our number estimated that this valley would pasture a thousand cattle three months. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. II xii 278 The amount of injury inflicted during this dismal period, it is not possible to estimate. 1885 *Manch Exam* 6 July 4/7 The prosecutors estimate the defalcations at about 1,800*l*

†3 To esteem, consider, judge (a thing to be so and so); with simple complement, or *as*. *Obs. rare* = Esteem *v* 5.

c 1532a Dewes *Introd Fr* in Palsgr. 1066 We may make no greatter honour to God than to estymat him trew nor greatter dishonour than to mystrust hym. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Politæ* 69 Those who are interested will estimate us as their Liberators 1794 S Williams *Vermont* 153 This may properly be estimated as a part of the Indian dress

4. To gauge, to judge of, form an opinion of

1651 Hobbes *Leviath* III. xliii 327 This article [that Jesus is the Christ] is the measure and rule by which to estimate, and examine all other Articles. 1665 Boyle *Occas Reft* III vii, In estimating a Man's condition, we should not only consider what Possessions he has, but what Desires 1692 Locke *3rd Let Toleration* Wks 1765 V. 215 The measure of punishments being to be estimated by the length of their duration 1768 Johnson *Pref to Shakes.* Wks. IX 240 While an author is yet living, we estimate his powers by his worst performance 1794 Gouv Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ* (1832) III 50 If it be just to judge a private man by his friends, it is not amiss to estimate a public officer by his foes. 1837 Landor *Pentameron* Wks 1846 II 258 Bacon and Hooker could not estimate Shakespeare 1878 Morley *Carlyle* Crit Misc Ser. I 201 To estimate the intention and sincerity of a movement.

†**E'stimate**, *pa. pple Obs rare* In 5 estymatt, 6 esteemate [ad L. *æstimāt-us*, pa pple of *æstimāre* see Esteem] Used as pa. pple. of Esteem or Estimate.

c 1425 tr *T à Kempis' Consol.* II xi, Lete him not pondre gret, all þat may be estymatt gret. 1635 Barriffe *Mil Discip* cx (1643) 337 A Jem, more prizable and esteemate, then the best Armours of proofe

Estimation (estimēi·ʃən) Forms: 4–6 estim-, estymacion, -oun, -yon(e, 4 extymacion, 5–6 estymation, -oun, (6 estymacon, esteemation, 7 æstimation), 6– estimation. [ME *estimacion, -cioun*, a OF *estimacion* (mod.F *estimation*, corresp to Pr *estimatio, estimacion*, Sp. *estimacion*, It *stimazione*), ad L *æstimātiōn-em*, f. *æstimāre*. see Esteem, Estimate.] The action of estimating or esteeming

†1 The action of appraising, assessing, or valuing, statement of price or value, valuation.

1382 Wyclif *Ex* xxii 5 If eny man harme feeld what euer best thing he hath in his feeld he shal restore for estymacioun of the harm [Vulg *pro damni æstimatione*, 1388 the valu of harm] 1413 Lydg *Pilgr Sowle* IV ix (1483) 62 The prys of myn Appel is of suche valewe that it passeth the estymacion of ony creature 1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* I xiii 13 They had syluer for theyr horses at theyre owne estymation, without any grudgyng 1609 Bible (Douay) 1 *Kings* viii 5 They immolated sheepe and oxen without estimation and number 1667 E. Chamberlayne *St Gt Brit* I iii 11 (1743) 158 Silver and gold have been chosen to be the Instruments of Exchange and Estimation of all Things 1776 Adam Smith *W N* I. I xi 190 In the household book of Henry there are two different estimations of wheat 1792 A Young *Trav France* 499 The Bureau de la Balance du Commerce at Paris is beyond all comparison more accurate in its estimations [than the English Custom-house]

†b. Estimated value; *concr* something which one values *Obs*

1551 Robinson tr *More's Utop* II (Arb) 155 They be wrought so fynely and conningelye that the estimation of no costely stuffe is hable to counteruaile the price of the worke 1611 Shaks *Cymb* I iv 99 Your Ring may be stolne too, so your brace of vnprizeable Estimations, the one is but fraile, and the other Casuall 1631 T May tr *Barclay's Mirr Mvdes* I 245 The earth in the bowels of it hath many metalls, both of different natures and estimations. 1775 Johnson *Tax no Tyr* 41 For some thing, in their opinion, of more estimation

2. a Appreciation, valuation in respect of excellence or merit; esteem considered as a sentiment. Phrase, *To have or hold in estimation*.

1530 Palsgr 34 If he desyre that his writynges shulde be had in any estymacion *a* 1535 More *De quat Noviss.* Wks 82a/2 As rising of an hie estimacion of our self 1576 Fleming *Panopl Ep* 268 So farre from having monie in estimation I have cast it away from me. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II 17 He holds it a kind of Self-Preservation to maintain a good Estimation of himself 1712 Steele *Spect* No 456 ¶ 5 Mens Estimation follows us according to the Company we keep 1787 Canning in *Microcosm* No. 18 Wishing to know in what estimation he was held by mankind 1796 C Marshall *Garden* I (1813) 1 The degree of estimation that the art of gardening is worthy of 1848 Dickens *Dombey* 273 Mr Dombey is so generous in his estimation of any trivial accomplishment 1882a Peabody *Eng Journalism* xxi. 156 The Provincial Press of Great Britain never stood higher in public estimation than it stands to-day

†b. The condition of being esteemed, 'account' or worth in the opinion of others, esteem considered passively, repute. Of places. Importance, consequence. Phrases, *To be in estimation, to grow out of estimation* Obs

1530 Palsgr 300 Any auctour of estymation 1531 Elyot *Gov* I xiii, The fruite leseth his verdure and taste, and finally his estimation 1569 J Rogers *Gl Godly Loue* 185 How in estimacion a chaste life is. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb Kent* (1826) 159 The name of Hyde led me to thinke that it had been of more estimation in time past. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* lxxi 6 Gods miracles growe out of estimacion with us by custome. 1593 Nashe *Four Lett. Confut* 14 His brother indeuord to take from mee all estimation of Arte or witte. 1612a Brinsley *Lud Lit* xxiv (1627) 268 To avoide carefully whatsoever may diminish his estimation and authority. 1764 Franklin *Ess* Wks 1840 II 349 Gold and silver have universal estimation. 1792a Burke *Let Sir H Langrishe* Wks 1842 I. 544 A miserable populace, without property, without estimation, without education. 1824–8 Landor *Imag Conv* (1846) 51 The family of every criminal is a loser in estimation by his punishment, however just 1828 Scott *F. M Perth* xxv, The sole virtue of our commonweal, its strength, and its estimation, lay among the burgher craft of the better class

3 The process of forming an approximate notion of (numbers, quantities, magnitudes, etc) without actual enumeration or measurement.

c 1400 Maundev v (1839) 41 That Tour was of 25 myle in cyrcuyt of the Walles as Men may demen by estymatioun 1424 *Paston Lett.* No 4 I 12 To the noumbre of four score and more by estimacion 1473 Warkw *Chron* 5 A blasynge sterre iiij fote highe by estimacyone 1558 in *Vicary's Anat* (1888) App v 182 Three parcells of pasture grounde conteyning by estimacion eightene acres 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag* I 160 If a ship sail 8 Miles South in an Hour, by Log or Estimation 1772 Hutton *Bridges* 86 The proper estimation of the expence 1786 *Phil Trans* LXXVI 9 The distance of the nearest threads became a very visible space, answerable to one minute each, and therefore capable of a much further subdivision by estimation 1838 De Morgan *Ess Probab* 128 That which we call estimation means guess formed by a person whose previous habits and experience are such as to make it very likely that he can tell nearly true that which would require instruments to obtain with great approach to accuracy.

†b Estimated number. *Obs.*

1513 *Bk. Kervynge* in *Babees Bk* 274 There shall be set brede, trenchours, and spones, after the estymacyon of them that shall syt there.

4. Manner of estimating or judging; opinion, judgement.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth* IV iv. 125 Þou hast quod she þe ryȝt estimacioun of þis *c* 1400 *Test Love* I (Chalm *Poets*) 474/1 Thestimacion of the enuious people, ne loketh nothing to deseites of men but onely to the auenture of fortune. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* Introd (Roxb) 6 Be the blyssyd medyacyoun Of this vnigyne aftyr my estimacyoun 1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm* 21a, Reuchlinе in the defence of his estimation, aunswereth him [Pfefercorn] with another *a* 1677 Barrow *Wks* (1742) I v 45 He that walketh uprightly is sure not to come off disgracefully in the estimations of men 1790 Burke *Fr Rev* 39 The crown in the estimation of law had ever been, perfectly irresponsible 1841 Lane *Arab Nts* I 88 The dearest of men in my estimation 1864 I Taylor *Words & Places* 469 In popular estimation, idle and vagabond habits were acquired by those who made the pilgrimage to the Holy Land

†b Conjecture, guessing *Obs. rare*—1 Cf 3.

1596 Shaks 1 *Hen IV*, I iii 273, I speake not this in estimation, As what I thinke might be, but what I know Is vnmaskt, plotted, and set downe

†5 'Judgement' as a mental faculty. *Obs* Cf Estimative

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* III xi (1495) 55 Proprely to speke a hound vsyth no reason but he vsyth a besye and stronge estymacyon. 1509 Hawes *Past Pleas* xxiv. ii, These are the v wyttes Fyrst, commyn wytte Fantasy, and estymacyon truely

Estimative (e stimătiv), *a* [ad late L. *æstimātīv-us*, f. *æstimāre*. see Estimate and -ive.]

1. Adapted for estimating, having the power of estimating †a *Estimative faculty, virtue*, etc the faculty of 'judgement' (*obs*). b *Estimative art* [after Gr στοχαστικὴ τέχνη]

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* III. xi (1495) 55 The vertue estimatiue and the ymagynatyf ben comyn to vs and to other beest 1548–77 Vicary *Anat* IV (1888) 31 In the middest sel or ventrikle [of the brain] there is founded the Cogitatiue or estimatiue vertue 1606 *Sir G Goosecappe* I iv in Bullen *O. Pl* III 22 To make my estimatiue power believe, etc 1666 J Smith *Old Age* (1752) 37 The fancy both estimative and cogitative *a* 1691 Boyle (J), The errour is not in the eye, but in the estimative faculty. 1859 *Encycl Brit* XVII 567/2 Mr Combe and others acknowledge that applied phrenology is an estimative art only

†2. a. Based upon estimation or approximate calculation. b Imputed, due to estimation. *Obs*

1618–29 *Charges agst Dk. Buckhm* in Rushw *Hist Coll* (1659) I 346 This he deliuered as a Sum Estimative *a* 1640 Wandesforde *Instruct to his Son* (1777) § 83 A Jewel of that unvaluable Richness, not estimative but intrinsicall. 1651 Culpepper *Astrol. Judgem Dis* (1658) 151 It anticipates the time estimative but to min.

Hence †**E stimatively** *adv Obs*, in an estimative manner, by way of esteem or respect.

1633 T Adams *Exp 2 Peter* III 1 Our spiritual parents are more to be loved estimatively, our natural, more intensively.

Estimator (e'stimeitəɹ). Also 8 -er. [a L. *æstimātor*, agent-n f. *æstimāre*. see Estimate *v* and -or] One who estimates.

a 1665 J. Goodwin *Filled w the Spirit* (1867) 406 Our Saviour was the best estimator concerning matters of profit 1768–74 Tucker *Lt Nat.* (1852) I. 363 We are very bad estimaters of happiness 1861 *Lond. Rev.* 20 Apr. 434/2 They are by no means the keenest estimators.

Estimatory (e stimătəɹi), *a.* [ad. L. *æstimātōrius*, f *æstimātor*: see prec] (See quots)

1736–1800 Bailey, *Æstimatory*, of or belonging to pricing or valuing, for a price or estimation 1828 Colebrooke *Oblig & Contracts* I 18 Estimatory contract (binding in the alternative to sell for a fixt price or return the goods).

Estime, -er, obs ff. Esteem, -er

Estin, Sc. form of Easten *a Obs.*

‖ **Estivage.** [Fr *estivage*, f *estiver*, ad. It. *stivare* = Pr *estipar*, Sp. and Pg *estivar* —L *stipāre* to pack close] A mode of stowing or trimming vessels by pressing or screwing the cargo into the vessel by means of a capstan machinery, practised in American or Mediterranean ports. (Ogilvie.)

Estival, var. form of Æstival.

Estivate, *v.* An occasional spelling of Æstivate, to spend the summer; *esp.* of animals, to spend the summer in a state of torpor

1656–81 in Blount *Glossogr* 1854 Thoreau *Walden* xvi (1863) 317 As if he had a design to estivate with us. 1883

Sunday Mag. 676 The unfortunate reptile was estivating exactly under the spot where the fire had been made

Estivation, var of ÆSTIVATION

Estivator (e stivēitəɹ). [f ESTIVATE *v* + -OR.] An animal that estivates or passes the summer in a state of torpor.

1883 *Sunday Mag* 674 They search the dry bed of the river, dig up the buried estivators, and live on them

Estive, var form of ÆSTIVE *a Obs.*, of or belonging to summer.

† **Estivous,** *a Obs.* [f L. *æstīv-us* + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to summer, summer-like

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* IV 580 In landes that beth estyvous for heete.

Estlande, obs. form of EASTLAND.

Estlar, -er, obs Sc. forms of ASHLAR.

Estmast, obs form of EASTMOST

‖ **Estoc** (estɒk). [F *estoc* = Pr. *estoc*, Sp. & Pg *estoque*, It *stocco*.] A kind of sword; the name was variously applied at different times. see quots

1830 JAMES *Darnley* xxvii, A good downright blow of estoc at a fair gentleman's head 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit Costume* 138 The scabbard of [illegible] 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume* [illegible] sword, worn at the girdle by soldiers

† **Estocade.** *Obs* Also 6 estockado. [a F. *estocade*, f. *estoc*: see ESTOC; cf Sp *estocada*, It *stoccata*, and see -ADE[1] and -ADO[2].] A thrust with an estoc; in quots. the weapon itself.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard* II 104 Rodolphe Gonzague was so hurt in the face with an estockado by a french man *Ibid*, Euery one beg inne to lay handes vpon them masses, estokados, and other short weapons.

Estocade · ction, f. ESTACADE

Estoil(e (estoɹl). *Her.* [a. OF. *estoile*, mod. F *étoile*.] Also 7 estile A common charge in the form of a star with wavy points or rays.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II 114 Three cressants and as many Estoiles montans of the seconde · borne by the name of Dillon. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II 79 His [John Gwillim's] industry about stars (but here we must call them estoiles) 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* II. 16/2 A Star is better in Blazon to be termed an Estile or Estoile 1763 *Brit Mag.* IV. 303 A chevron between three estoils, sable 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist & Pop* IX 47 The Mullet essentially differs from the Estoile the rays of which are always wavy.

Estoilée (estoɹlé), *a. Her* [a OF (= mod) **estoilé(e*, f *estoile* (mod.F *étoile*) star.] (See quot.)

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Estoillé* as a Cross Estoillee signifies a star with only 4 long rays in form of a cross, and so broad in the centre, and ending in sharp points 1847 in CRAIG, and in mod. Dicts.

Estonied, obs. var. of ASTONIED *ppl. a.*, struck with consternation, dismayed

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 362 Manie men shall be estonied when they shall see Christ our saviour

Estop (estɒp), *v* Also 5–7 estopp(e [a. OF *estoper*, *estoupper* (sense 1), and AF *estoppe* (sense 2), f OF. *estoupe* (mod F. *étoupe*) = Pr and Sp. *estopa*, It. *stoppa* ·—L. *stuppa* tow Cf STOP *v.*]

1 *trans* To stop with or as with a dam, plug, or bar; to fill up (a pool) *arch*

[1292 BRITTON III vii. § 5 De [illegible] estopez. [illegible] ped the [illegible] mansioun 1586 FERNE *Blas Gentrie* 61 A barre to estop · the mouthes of the people 1622 BOLTON *Stat. Irel* 51 (*Act* 8 *Hen VII.*) They have estopped both parts of the Podell. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* II 109 The road winds along the side of a barren mountain till it appears to be estopped by a high cliff.

2. *Law.* To stop, bar, hinder, preclude. Chiefly *refl.* and in *pass*, to be precluded by one's own previous act or declaration from doing or alleging something Const † *of, to* with *inf* [= AF *estopper à* with *inf*], and in recent use *from*, also *simply*

1532 *Dial on Laws Eng* I xiv (1638) 34 The law in such cases giveth no remedy to him that is estopped. 1594 WEST *Symbol* II *Chancerie* § 37 A man may not deny that whereof he wilfully estopped or excluded himselfe by deed indented. 1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet*, (1675) 303 He is estopped to say contrary 1654 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. Introd 31 An indentune can estopp only such as are parties, and where an interest is also conferred 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II 295 And therefore a man shall always be estopped by his own deed, or not permitted to aver or prove any thing in contradiction to what he has once so solemnly and deliberately avowed 1818 HALLAM *Mid Ages* (1872) I 201 The lord who had granted the charter of franchise was estopped from claiming him again 1884 *Law Times Rep* 16 Feb 773/1 L had sworn that the lights in question were not ancient, and was therefore estopped from alleging that they were ancient

b *gen* To stop, prevent *rare*

1876 BRET HARTE *G Conroy* III iii 101 An event to be expected, feared, and if possible, estopped by fasting and prayer.

3. To cease from, stop *rare*

1796 [C ANSTEY] *Pleadings' Guide* (1803) 121 Nor would the Fates estop their task, To help thee over Quinden' Pasch

Estop, *sb* [f prec. verb] A stop or stoppage

1884 A A WATTS *Life Alaric Watts* I 127 An untimely estop was put upon all this prosperity by an article in the *Quarterly* which denounced it [a book] as a catchpenny

Estoppage (estɒpedʒ) [f ESTOP *v* + -AGE] a The action of the verb ESTOP; = STOPPAGE. b *Law.* The condition of being estopped

1701 BURTON *Exper Quest* 42 And though there was the Roar of Judahs Lyon, and the Utterances of the Thunders, yet they were sealed by the Estoppage of the Effects 1890 *Daily News* 7 Apr 2/5 The defendants' counsel urged that this doctrine of estoppage was being carried further than had ever been known before.

Estoppel (estɒpĕl) Forms. 6 7 estople, -pol, -ppell, 7–8 estopple, (9 estoppal), 6– estoppel. [app. ad. OF *estoupail*, *estouppail* bung or cork, f. *estouper* see ESTOP Cf. STOPPLE.]

† 1. An obstruction (to a watercourse) whether natural or artificial *Obs.*

1608 NORDEN *Surv Dial.* (N.), But estoples of water courses doe in some places grow by such meanes, as one private man or two cannot by force or discretion make remedie 1638 EARL CORK *Diary* in *Lismore Papers* Ser I (1886) V 44, I sent him 5 Indictments and orders for removing the weares and other estopels

2 *Law* An impediment or bar to a right of action arising from a man's own act, or where he is forbidden by law to speak against his own deed (Wharton)

1631 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II xliv (1638) 141 Without it be by such a matter that it worke by way of conclusion or estoppell 1645 MILTON *Colast* (1851) 376 This shall bee an Estoppel to him in an Assise from the recovering his own Land 1667 E CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt Brit* I II ii (1743) 47 No estoppel can bind the king. 1794 MATHIAS *Pursuits Lit.* (1798) 377 He may take advantage of the estoppel, for it runs with the land 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI 538 Executory interests may be passed at law by deed, fine, and common recovery, by way of estoppel 1853 WHARTON *Pa. Digest* 783 Estoppel rests on the principle that every man is presumed to speak and act according to the truth and fact of the case.

† b *gen* Stoppage, prohibition *Obs*

1583 T STOCKER *Cir Il annes Lowe C* II 5 b, According to the full rate of the time of the saied Estoppell.

Estorax, obs form of SPORAX.

† **Estoure.** *Obs.* Also 5 estowr. See STOUR [a. AF. *estor.*] Stir, tumult, war

1482 CAXTON *Myrr* II viii 83 Fayr ladyes whiche in bataylles and in estowrs vse alle their Armes of sylke for lacke of yron 1490 — *Eneydos* xxxiv (1890) 109 There was grete effort made, & bigge estoure, after that Eneas was come there

Estovers (estōu vəɹz), *sb. pl Law* [a OF *estovers*, *estovoirs*, subst. use of *estovoir* to be necessary. Cf STOVER.] 'Necessaries allowed by law' (J.) In various specific applications · *esp* Wood which a tenant is privileged to take from his landlord's estate so far as it is necessary for repairing his house, hedges, implements, etc; alimony for a widow or for a wife separated from her husband; maintenance for an imprisoned felon (See quots Cf BOOT *sb*[1] 5 b)

[1292 BRITTON III vii. § 5 La value de renables estovers en autri soil.] 1594 WEST *Symbol* II § 55 Household, habote, and plowbote in ley be demanded by the name of estovers 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 147 Estovers. Bracton used it for such sustenance as a man taken for Felony is to have forth of his lands or goods for himselfe and his family during his imprisonment And the Statute of 6 Ed I cap 3 useth this for allowance in meate or cloth 1642 PURKINS *Pract Bk.* I § 104. 46 Estouers granted to be burnt in a house certaine 1741 T ROBINSON *Gentlemand* II. vi 143 Estovers in meat or clothes 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I 441 Alimony to the [divorced] wife is sometimes called her estovers 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) III 89 Estovers for the building of new houses 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop* III 116 She [a widow] shall have in the meantime her reasonable estovers of the common

b *Common of estovers*. a liberty of taking necessary wood, for the use or furniture of a house, or farm, from off another's estate (Wharton)

1523 FITZH RB *Surv* 7 The Lorde may gyue or selle the resydewe of the sayde woodes or wastes, Excepte that a manne haue common of Estouers 1594 WEST *Symbol* II. *Chancerie* § 141 All common, aswell of estovers and pastures, as all other commons 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I II iii 27 Common of estovers is a liberty of taking necessary wood 1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* xxviii, The piled-up logs testified to the Tempest common of estovers

Estrade (estrā·d) [a F. *estrade* fem., ad. Sp *estrado* masc · see ESTRADO] A slightly raised platform, a dais.

1696–1706 PHILLIPS *Estrade* the one half of an Alcove or Chamber rais'd with Boards and rail'd in, more richly furnish'd and adorn'd for the reception of Persons of Quality 1718 OZELL *Tournefort's Voy* I 372 On the Estrade is spread but one carpet for the officers to sit upon 1851 SIR F PALGRAVE *Norm & Eng* I 208 Upon the highest step of the estrade 1866 MRS H WOOD *Elster's Folly* I 227 He was standing on the sort of estrade which abutted on the river 1880 J G FITCH *Lect Teaching* 69 The teacher should have his desk on a mounted estrade or platform.

† **Estradiot.** *Obs* Also STRADIOT [a F. *estradiot* = It. *stradiotto*, f. Gr στρατιώτης soldier.] One of a class of light cavalry, originally raised in Greece and Albania, who served in the Venetian and other armies during the 15th and 16th centuries

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron* III 822/1 The French were discomfited for those that were behind saw their Estradiots also 1579 FENTON *Guicciard* (1618) 264 Many bands of Estradiots leuied in the kingdome of Naples 1596 DANETT tr *Comines* 330 Crossebowe men on horseback, Estradiots, and footemen

‖ **Estrado** (estrā·dō) [Sp *estrado* the carpeted part of a room, drawing-room, reception-room, corresp. to Pg *estrado*, It *strato* —L *strātum* neut, pa pple of *sternĕre* to spread (with carpets).] a In Sp sense see quot 1748 b = ESTRADE

1588 R PARKE tr *Mendoza's Hist China* 47 Then doth hee cause them to sit in an Estrado, or rich pallet, gallantly dressed and furnished in one of the three halles 1748 *Earthquake of Peru* I 12 Carpets to spread on the Estrados, or places where the Women sit on Cushions 1838 LYTTON *Leila* II vii, At the upper part of the space was an estrado, or platform

Estrager, var. of (? or error for) *ostreger*, AUSTRINGER

1472 *Paston Lett* No 708 III 68

† **Estrain,** *v Obs* [a. F *estrain-dre* see STRAIN.] *trans* To bind tightly.

1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 363/4 She remembryd how Jhesus in that hour was taken, estrayned, haled forth, and mocked

† **Estrait,** *v Obs* [f OF *estreit* adj (mod F *étroit*) · see STRAIT.] *trans.* To enclose within narrow bounds, to restrict

1529 MORE *Heresyes* IV Wks. 277/2 At this daie the Turke hath estrayted vs vo yce neie, and brought it in within a right narrow compace.

† **Estraiten,** *v Obs* [var of STRAITEN.] *trans* To confine in a narrower space, to restrict

1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* xxiv § 5 (1615) 248 b Estraitening the Kings Deere from the Forest, to the hurt of the owners

Estramazone. [var. of STRAMAZON; cf. Fr *estramaçon*.] A slashing cut in fencing.

1820 SCOTT *Monast* xxvii, Being eager to punish him, I made an estramazone

† **Estrange,** *a* and *sb. Obs rare* Also 4–6 estraunge [a. OF *estrange*. see STRANGE.]

A *adj.* I a Distant, reserved b Strange, unusual, wonderful

a c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I 1084 [1077] His hieghe porte and his manere estraunge [So *MSS Harl* 2280 and *Campsall, Harl* 3943 straunge.]

b 1549 SIR T CHALONER tr. *Erasm. Moriæ Enc* Mja, I made idde here to their sentences or sawes whiche are so estraunge 1587 HOLINSHED *Discov Irel* IV (R.), You tell vs of mame gugawes and estrange dreams.

2 *Law* Not privy or party *to*

1721 *St Germain's Doct & Stud* 195 The entry is void in law, because he is estrange to the deed

B *sb* A stranger, foreigner.

1384 in Arnolde *Chron* 39 Yf non estraunges bey or selle wt any odr estraunges any maner marchandises wythyn ye fraunches of ye same cite

Estrange (estrēi·ndʒ), *v* Also 6 astrange, -aunge, 6–7 estraunge. [ad OF. *estranger* (mod F. *étranger*), corresp to Pr *estranhar*, Cat *estranyar*, Sp *estrañar*, Pg *estranhar*, It *stranare*, *stramare* :—L. *extrāneāre*, f *extrāneus* · see STRANGE.] To cause to be strange, or a stranger, or as a stranger (to).

1 *trans* To remove (permanently or for a length of time) from an accustomed abode, haunt, association, or occupation, to keep apart from experience of or acquaintance with anything. Const. *from* Somewhat *arch*

1485 CAXTON *Paris & V* (1868) 68 He wold estrange hym fro that contree of gaules 1579 E K *Gloss Spenser's Sheph. Cal* Ep Ded § 4 Thus much haue I aduentured vpon his friendship, himselfe being for long time furre estraunged 1612 T WILSON *Chr Dict*, To abstain from sig[nifieth] To seperate or estrange, and turne our mind from a thing 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps Sci* xiv 80 We must endeavour to estrange our assent from every thing, which is not clearly evidence'd to our faculties 1713 *Guardian* No. 5 P 2 The lady has for some time estranged herself from Conversation 1718 ROWE tr *Lucan* I (R.), None shall ask if guiltily I fled, Or thy command estrang'd me from thy bed 1731 POPE in *Swift's Corr* II 648 My lord is as much estranged from politics as I am 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen Lit.* (1867) 59 Edward, long estranged from his native realm 1864 BROWNING *James Lee's Wife* 1, The world has changed! The sun's away, And the bird estranged 1871 B TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II II 1 88 The room Waits for its master long estranged

† b To make (a person) a stranger *to* (a condition or place) *Obs*

1725 POPE *Odyss* XIX. 697 To rest and joy Estrang'd since dear Ulysses sail'd to Troy! 1738 THOMSON *Autumn* 1158 A solid Life, estrang'd To Disappointment, and fallacious Hope 1767 H BROOKE *Fool of Qual* II 152 (D.) Mr Meekly had long estranged himself to Enfield

† c To withhold *from* a person's perception or knowledge *Obs*

1611 SPELD *Hist Gt Brit* X 1 (1632) 1251 The designe being so estranged from the conceit of man 1614 EARL STIRLING *Doomesday*, 10th *Hour* (R.), Their faults are told, Which had been still estrang'd from them before 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig Man* IV v 338 None of which ways are estranged from the knowledge of those experienced Spirits

2. To render alien, to regard or treat as alien, to sever from a community, to remove (possessions, subjects) from the ownership or dominion of any one *arch*

1523 *Act* 14–15 *Hen VIII*, c 4 § 1 They estraunge themselfe from the kynges obeysaunce 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm Par Eph* II. 12 You wer vtterly astraunged from the

title and felowship of the nation of Jewes 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl Hist* (1619) 92 He should not estrange or cut off all the Churches of God which retained the tradition of old custome *a* 1600 HOOKER (J.), For conversion of infidels estranged from the house of God 1611 BIBLE *Jer* XIX 4 They haue forsaken mee, and haue estranged this place, and haue burnt incense in it vnto other gods 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* lviii, I say, I cannot think. such gain Can ever be estranged

†b To put away from oneself, eschew *Obs rare.*

1613-6 W BROWNE *Brit Past* I v, God will be seene his sentence changing, If he behold thee wicked wayes estranging

†c To render 'foreign' or dissimilar in character. *Obs*

1727 POPE, etc *Art Sinking* 108 Technical terms, which estrange your style from the great and general ideas of nature

3. To alienate in feeling or affection. Const *from*, or *simply*

1494 FABYAN VII. 644 The duke of Brytayne began to estrange hym from the Kyng and refusyd to come vnto his presence 1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst* II 11 (1634) 119 The wicked which are altogether estranged from God 1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 2 § 1 Minding to estrange and alienate the Minds and Hearts of sundry her Majestys Subjects from their dutiful Obedience 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton* 91 With Ivlia he lived at the first in great concord and mutuall love, but afterwardes hee began to estraunge himselfe 1681 FLAVEL *Right Man's Ref* 271 It is therefore his great Design, to estrange and alienate the Saints from their God 1722 DE FOE *Moll Fl* (1840) 93, I was quite estranged from him in affection 1768 BLACKSTONE *Mimstr* I xviii, His heart from cruel sport estranged, would bleed To work the wo of any living thing 1780 BURKE *Sp Econ. Ref* Wks 1842 I. 253 You are going to estrange his majestys confidence from me 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 106 To direct them towards good persons and to estrange them from the bad.

†b *intr.* for *refl.* To become alienated in feeling *Obs rare.*

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng* II xxvii (1739) 126 Perswading the King, that Foreign Princes estranged from him for some apprehensions they had of his departure from that way of Religion

†4. To change, render remote from one's accustomed or normal condition; to make unlike oneself; hence, to put beside oneself, madden *Obs*

1547 J HARRISON *Exhort Scottes* G j b, So farre did we estraunge our selfes, that wee could finde in our hartes to become seruile to a forrein nacion 1577 HANMER *Anc Eccl Hist* (1619) 86 Being mad and sodainly estranged and bereft of his wits 1598 BARRET *Theor Warres* I II 10 They sawe their souldiers so estranged from their former valour 1622 WITHER *Mistr Philar* (1633) 687 That neither wasting Cares Might from what she is estrange her

5. To render strange or unfamiliar in appearance; to disguise *arch*

a 1637 B JONSON *Challenge at Tilt*, Sure they are these garments that estrange me to you. 1875 [see ESTRANGING *ppl a*]

†6. *pass* To be astonished. *Obs. rare.* [Cf. Sp. *estrañarse*]

1658 A. FOX tr *Wurtz' Surg* III xvi 284 At which [prunella in throat] some Surgeons are estranged [orig. *het welck sommige voor een wonder achten*] and others do slight it

Estranged (estrē·ndʒd), *ppl. a* [f ESTRANGE *v* + -ED¹]

1 In various senses of the verb. Now chiefly Alienated in feeling or affection. Of manner, look, etc · Indicating estrangement.

1552 HULOET, Estraunged, aliened, or put awaye, *alienatus, a, um* 1630 LORD *Bamans* Introd., A countenance shy and somewhat estranged 1643 SIR T BROWNE *Relig Med* I § 46. 108, I beleeve that our estranged and divided ashes shall unite againe. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 171 These therefore, who are so salvage and far estranged from humane life. 1667 MILTON *P L* IX 1132 Adam estrang'd in look and alter'd style 1826 MILMAN *A Boleyn* (1827) 52 Nor passion nor the love Of kindred touch this earth-estranged heart. 1837 LYTTON *E Maltrav* 27 His last words had been uttered in estranged tones 1860 PUSEY *Min Proph.* 448 An estranged dress betokened an estranged heart *absol.* 1877 SPARROW *Serm* XIII 180 The estranged are reconciled, man is brought nigh to God.

†2. Foreign. *Obs.*

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 36 These kindes of hawkes do leaue these countries, and all other estranged places.

Estrangedness (estrē·ndʒednes) [f prec. + -NESS] The state or condition of being estranged; alienation in feeling or affection.

1645 PRYNNE *Vind Four Questions* 2 (L.) The greatest token of estrangedness or want of familiarity one with another 1662 EARL ORRERY *State Lett* (1743) II. 434 The estrangedness of the Irish papists *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm* (1716) I. 60 Instead of a suspicious estrangedness .. will spring up an humble confidence. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl* (1848) I. 96 By estrangedness and distance from God 1869 S WILBERFORCE *Oxf Lent Serm* 1 The long Gentile estrangedness.

†**Estra·ngeful,** *a Obs* [f ESTRANGE *v.* + -FUL] Foreign in appearance, strange

1613 CHAPMAN *Masque Inns of Court* Plays 1873 III 92 Buskins embroidered with gould, and enterlac't with rewes of fethers, Altogether estrangfull and Indian like

‖**Estrangelo, estranghelo** (estræ·ŋgelo) Also 8 **estrangel,** 9 **estrangela.** [Syriac ‖ ܐܣܛܪܢܓܝܠܐ *estrangelō*: Noldeke accepts the view of Assemani that the word is a. Gr στρογγύλος rounded] An archaic form of the Syriac alphabet Also *attrib.*

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Estrangel*, the Estrangelus character, a particular species or form of Syriack letter serving as capitals 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v., The Abyssinians still occasionally use the estrangel character 1853 H. BURGESS *Hymns Ephraem Syrus* Introd 93 The four gospels in the Estrangelo character 1883 *Palæogr. Soc Facsimiles*, Orient Ser VIII Pl XCIX, A small, elegant Estrangela *Mod* The Estrangelo Syriac version of the Gospels.

Estrangement (estrē·ndʒmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of estranging; the condition of being estranged; separation, withdrawal, alienation in feeling or affection.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct Dubit* III II (R.), If excommunication be incurred he that is guilty is bound to submit to estrangements and separations 1736 BERKELEY *Disc Magistrates* Wks 1871 III 429 The prevailing contempt of God's word, and estrangement from his house. 1738-41 WARBURTON *Div Legat.* V § 1 Wks 1811 V. 10 Moses, to prevent any such estrangement was careful to acquaint the chosen Family of their descent from one man and woman 1818 JAS MILL *Brit India* II v v 496 Apprehending a greater estrangement of the mind of the Nizam 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 261 The estrangement between the King of England and the Prince of Orange became daily more complete 1883 H DRUMMOND *Nat Law in Spir W* v. (1884) 169 The estrangement of the soul from God

†**Estra·ngeness.** *Obs rare*⁻¹. [f. ESTRANGE *a* + -NESS] = STRANGENESS

1549 CHALONER *Erasm Moriæ Enc* N IV a, The hearer, mervailyng at the estrangenesse of the devise

Estranger¹ (estrē·ndʒəɹ). [f as prec + -ER¹] One who or that which estranges, parts asunder, or causes estrangement

1623 DRUMM OF HAWTH *Cypress Grove* Wks 117 Death is the violent estranger of acquaintance 1850 MRS BROWNING *Poems* I 130 What estranger, What ill most strong in evil, can be thrust Between the faithful Father and the Son

†**Estra·nger**². *Obs.* Also 5-6 **estraunger.** [a. OF. *estrangier* (mod F *étranger*). see STRANGER]

1 a. One belonging to another nation; an alien, foreigner b One belonging to another family or district; a stranger

1471 *Paston Lett* No 664 II 421 The Kyngs gret enemys and rebellis acompanyed with enemys estrangers be nowe aryved 1550 J COKE *Eng & Fr Herald* § 59 (1877) 75 Notwithstandyng this excedynge power of Estraungers, Heralde the usurper fought the battayle to th' utteraunce 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 297 That none of the family might alienate the coateamiors of their house, to the bearing of an estranger. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 148 *Estrangers* are sometimes they that be borne beyond the sea 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

2. *Law.* One who is not privy or party to an act, contract, title, etc; = STRANGER.

1594 WEST *Symbol* II § 36 Any act..to be done or performed. by any estranger or estrangers to this present submission 1622 CALLIS *Stat Sewers* (1647) 183 There be two Joyntenants, and one of them and an estranger do disseise the other 1714 SCROGGS *Courts-leet* (ed 3) 90 If the Beasts of another Man are agisting my Land and are taken by an Estranger, I shall have a Replevin. 1721-1800 in BAILEY

Estra·nging (estrē·ndʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb ESTRANGE

1574 tr *Marlorat's Apocalips* 43 The death of ye soule. is an vtter estranging of the soule from God 1607 HIERON *Wks* I 406 Ordinary estranging in body breedeth strangenesse in affection *a* 1677 HALE *True Relig* III (1684) 38 There arise Schismes, Factions. and studied estrangings of Professors of Christianity.

Estra·nging, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec + -ING².] That estranges; cf ESTRANGE *v* 5.

1775 in ASH 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* II III 59 The image of cold death, With his estranging agonies 1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl* VIII 119 The four stood in the pale, estranging moonlight.

†**Estra·ngle,** *v Obs* [ad OF. *estrangler* (mod.Fr. *étrangler*). see ASTRANGLE, STRANGLE] *trans.* = STRANGLE *v*: in quot to choke.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* 134/2 A woman had a sone deying in whos throte was a bone of a fysshe thwart whyche estrangled hym.

Estrapade (estrăpē·d). [a Fr *estrapade* (cf Sp *estrapada*), ad It *strappata*, f *strappare* to pull tight; app of Teut origin; cf. Ger (Swiss) *strapfen* to draw, Ger. *straff* drawn tight]

1 The attempt of a horse to get rid of his rider by rearing and kicking

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio) 1828 in WEBSTER In mod Dicts.

2. *Hist.* A torture consisting in attaching a person's hands and feet to a rope, drawing him up by them to a great height, and then letting him fall suddenly, = STRAPPADO.

1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng.* I 404 He [FRANCIS] could ill afford to forsake a religion which allowed him so pleasantly to compound for his amatory indulgences by the estrapade *Ibid.* (1858) I v 423 The estrapade was an infernal machine introduced by Francis into Paris for the better correction of heresy

Estray (estrē·), *sb* and *a.* [a AF. *estray*, vbl. sb (taken *concr.*) f *estrayer* to stray see ASTRAY]

A *sb Law.* A stray animal; 'any beast not wild, found within any Lordship, and not owned by any man' (Cowell).

[1292 BRITTON I. XVIII § 3 Weyf ou estray nent chalenge de eyns le an et le jour si soit al seignur de la fraunchise] 1594 WEST *Symbol* II *Chancerie* § 37 The like is it of an Estray or a Deodand. *c* 1640 J SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I 334 All such Estrays and Cumelings as should be taken or found upon the Abbots demesnes 1714 SCROGGS *Courts-leet* (ed 3) 105 The Estray shall be proclaimed in the two next Market Towns 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I 298 Any beast may be an estray, that is by nature tame or reclaimable 1776 in Stonehouse *Axholme* (1839) 145 The Lord's Bailiff, or receiver of estrays 1850 LONGF *By Fireside, Pegasus in Pound* VI, The. village crier proclaiming there was an estray to sell.

b. *transf.*

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren* (1602) 589 Many things haue escaped me vnseen and it shall not bee harde for him that meeteth with such Estrais to take and lodge them in their right Titles here 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I lxxvii 432 This happy estray, thus restored, begs leave by me to acknowledge its lovely owner 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* xxxviii (1856) 350 This poor little wanderer was an estray from his fellows 1881 E C STEDMAN in *Scribn Mag* Oct 817 How he seizes on some promising estray

B *adj* Of an animal. That is astray *rare.*

1865 NICHOLS *Britton* I 216 Things found, which do not belong to anybody, as wreck of sea, beasts estray [orig *estz avagauntes*] rabbits, hares, etc.

Estray (estrē·), *v. arch* [ad OF *estraier*; see ASTRAY *v.*] *intr* To STRAY. *lit* and *fig*

1572 R H. tr *Lauaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 199 If the auncient Fathers had so doone, they had not estrayed so farre from the Apostles simplicitie 1600 TOURNEUR *Transf Met* I, The lambes that sometime did estray 1602 DANIEL *Hymen's Trz.* IV III, This nymph one day Estrays apart, and leaves her Company 1660 tr *Amyraldus' Treat Relig* II IX. 289 How could it be that men should so prodigiously neglect the glory of God, unless they were estrayed from their end, since they were made for it? 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I 44 One of the sisters led Gallus estraying by Permessus' streams To th' Aon mountains. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Eng Note-bk.* (1879) I. 261 Just estraying a little way

Hence **Estray ed** *ppl a*, that has strayed. **Estray ing** *vbl. sb*

1535 *Act* 27 *Hen VIII*, c. 7 § 5 Estraied cattell claimed and proued by the owners 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III (1622) 310 The sweete touch of that hand seemed to his estrayed powers so heauenly a thing, etc. 1598 YONG *Diana* 318 But euermore despaire From former course of minde doth cause estraying 1620 J WILKINSON *Cor & Sheriffs, Crt Leets* 140 b, And likewise you shall present all such cattel estraied as shall usually come within your office 1883 W. R. WILLIAMS in *Butler's Bible-Work* I 366 The shepherd seeking his estrayed sheep.

Estrayte, obs form of ESTREAT.

†**E·strе.** *Obs* Also 3 **eastre,** 4 **ester(e, hestre,** 5 **esture, estyr** [a OF *estre* being, condition (in pl. = sense 2), orig a subst. use of *estre* (mod.F *être*) to be. In sense 2 b this was in Fr already confused with another word, = Pr *estra* fem., of unknown etymology.]

1 Condition of being, way of life, position, circumstances; also, a state of things

c 1300 *K. Alis* 5467 To wite of Alisaundres estre Grete wille had Porus the kyng *c* 1314 *Guy Warw* (A.) 4563 Siker þou be þat al mi pine & alle mine estris ichil telle þe *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 94 He told him of alle þe estete, þat him mette þat nyght. 1393 GOWER *Conf* I 272 What shall I telle unto Silvestre Or of your name or of your estre *a* 1400 *Sir Perc* 1559 They talked and tolde Off othir estres fulle olde

2 *concr* a A place; places generally; hence the parts about a country, localities, a region, also an estate, dominions

c 1205 LAY 3583 Leir is an is londe, icume ouer se stireme to isen is eastresse 1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 10586 So long he [Tumna] leuede yn þat estre Þat for hys name he hyzt Tuncestre *c* 1330 — *Chron* (1810) 891 To Wales is William schaken, estres to spie *Ibid* 145 He bouht Two maners tille his estre. *Ibid.* 212 Jon regned in þis estre kyng auhten zere *c* 1430 LYDG *Bochas* III V (1554) 74 a, He gan espie thestres of the place. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor* 293 He toke hym come To spere the estyrs of Rome. 1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng.* CCXXIII 221 The noble baron of stafford priked hir hors vp and doune by the hylles for to kepe the estres [*ed* 1520 estrees] of the countrey.

b Chiefly *pl.* Apartments, dwellings, quarters, the inner rooms in a house, divisions or alleys in a garden, etc.

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 296 Brouhte o brune alle hire huses [*v r* eastres] *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 2252 (Cott.) His esters sal we see ful suyth *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 7611 Y wol sende hire lovedrewry, And hire hestris ekeaspye *c* 1330 *Arth. & Mer* 816 At hir dore and hir fenester Hadde y blisced and ech estet *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1768 Zede a grom of grece in þe gardyn to pleie to bi-hold þe estres & þe herberes so faire *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1711 *Lucrece*, The husbonde knew the estris wel & fyn *c* 1400 *Beryn* 556 For thow knowest better then I, al the estris of this house, go vp thy selff and spy *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 1448, I wente Aboute the place, it was not left, Tyl I hadde all the gardyn bene In the estres that men might sene 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XIX VII, Pleaseth it yow to see the estres [*printed by Caxton* eftures] of this castel 1775 in Ash

3. App used for: Fruit, produce.

a 1300 *E. E Psalter* lxiv [lxv] 11 Fele falde his estres in þe land [Vulg *multiplica genimina ejus* (sc *terræ*)]

Estreat (estrī·t), *sb Law.* Forms. 6 **estrayte, -eyt,** 6- **estreat** Also 5-7 *aphet* **strete,** (5 **streete**) [a AF *estrete*, OF *estraite* (in law Lat. *extracta*), fem. sb from pa. pple of *estraire* to extract :—L. *extrahĕre*, f. *ex* out + *trahĕre* to draw Cf. Fr. *extrait* EXTRACT]

1 'The true extract, copy, or note of some original writing or record, *esp* of fines, amercements, etc., entered on the rolls of a court to be levied by the bailiff or other officer' (Wharton)

1292 BRITTON I xxii § 7 Qi ount plus levé qe contenu fust en les estretes de noster Escheker] *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 480 Streete, catchepol['s] bok to gader by mercy-entys. 1479 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 421 The seide Toune clerk to make vp his Stretys vnto the Baillifs 1514 FITZHERB *Just Peas* (1538) 137 b, Shall be bounde and shall make theyr Estraytes 1601 F TATE *Housh Ord Edw II*, 24 (1876) 17 The clarke of the market . shal deliver the stretes into the warderobe 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 8 Greene waxe . signifies the estreats of issues, fines, and amercements 1679-88 *Secr. Serv Money Chas II* (Camden Soc) 160 To supply the estreats of the patents the 16th year of King Ch 2d 1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 7 Estreats—that is copies—of all the fines and forfeitures imposed. 1875 STUBBS *Const Hist* II xvi 452 *note*, The treats or rate rolls of the general taxation

transf 1625 LISLE *Du Bartas, Noe* 158 What are they it estreats of those originals? Wherof th' Almighty word groue the portraiture

b. *Clerk of the Estreats* (see quot)

1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt Brit* I II. xiii (1743) 120 he office of the Clerk of the Estreats is to receive every rm the estreats or extracts out of the office of the Remembrancer 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1833 CRABB *Technol Dict.*

† **2.** *transf* in *pl* The fines themselves and other ayments enforced by law *Obs.*

1550 *Plumpton Corr.* 255 He did receive xl[s] over and bove your rents and your estreats. 1630 in Nichols *Churchw Acc St Margarets Westm* (1797) 40 John ennell and Ralph Atkinson collectors of the estreats for pair of Brentford Bridge and Knightsbridge 1640 *Order o Commons* in Rushw *Hist Coll* III. (1692) I 154 The id Clerks Wages, and the several Fines and Estreats.

Estreat (estrī t), *v* [f prec sb.]

1. *trans* To extract or take out the record of fine, bail, recognizance, etc) and return it to e court of exchequer to be prosecuted.

1523 FITZHERB *Surv* 28 The issues and profytes of them e estreyted by the sayd justices, and returned in to the nges escheker. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng* II xi. (1739) 59 they were not arrayed, then the Recognizances of such undertook the work, are estreated 1737 *Col Rec Penn* 256 Lest their Recognizances should be estreated 1827 ALLAM *Const Hist* (1876) III xiii 8 The fines thus imposed upon jurors had been estreated into the exchequer *ibid* The recognizances were ordered to be estreated

2 *loosely.* To exact (a fine); to enforce forfeiture (anything)

1647 BOYLE *Agst Swearing* Wks 1772 VI 24 The poor seem to have a title to the amerciaments that are estreated upon trespasses against their Lord 1843 LYTTR *Hinton* xiv, The old farmer saw his tricks confiscated, and his games estreated

Estreg, var of ESTRICHE, *Obs.*

Estren, obs form of EASTERN.

Estrepe (estrī p), *v Law* [ad OF. *estrepe-r* Pr *estrepar*:—L. *extrīpāre* to root up (see EXTRATE)] *trans.* (See quot.)

1672 COWELL *Interpr*, *Estrepe*, to make Spoil by a tenant for Life in Lands or Woods, to the prejudice of him the Reversion. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. In mod DICTS

Estrepement (estrī pmĕnt). Forms 6 estreppement, 7 estrepment, -ipament, 7-8 estrepament, 8- estrepement. Also 7 *aphet* strepment [a AF. *estrepement*, f *estreper* see prec]

1. 'Wasting' of lands, *esp* 'Any spoil or waste made by tenant for life, upon any lands or woods, to the prejudice of him in reversion; also, making land barren by continual ploughing' (Wharton). *Writ of estrepement* (see quot. 1768: this was abolished by 3 and 4 Will. IV c 27)

1503 *Will of Copynger* (Somerset Ho), Wt oute eny estrepement or wast 1607 COWELL *Interpr*, Estrepement or stripament. 1736 BAILEY, *Estrepament.* 1741 T ROBINSON *Gavelkind* II 1 151 Without doing any Estrepement, Waste, or Exile 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm* III 225 And the writ of estrepement lay at the common law to stop any waste which the vanquished party might be tempted to commit. 1847 in CRAIG, and in mod. DICTS

† **2** (See quot) *Obs.*

In cases of felony and Petit Treason the king had the right of estrepement, i e of enjoying the felon's lands for a year and 'wasting' them to his heart's content This being to the injury of the lord of the fee, it became customary to compound with the king for the right of estrepement, which came to be represented merely by a fine

c 1640 J SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II 435 Estrepements, goods of fugitives and of convict, attainted, outlawed, and wayved persons.

† **Estre·te.** *Obs. rare* [a. OF. *estraite* in time sense:—L. *extracta* see ESTREAT] Extraction, origin; hence, nature.

1393 GOWER *Conf* I. 87 Toward this vice of which we ete There ben yet twelue of thilke estrete

E·strich, e·stridge. [var of OSTRICH, q v ; id cf Pr *estruz*]

† **1** = OSTRICH *Obs*

1450 *Voc* in Wr-Wülcker 585 *Fungus*, a ffynch [*vel* Estrich, *secundum quosdam*] *a* 1528 SKELTON *Phyllyp Sparowe* 478 The estryge, that wyll eate An horshowe. 579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 124 The Estrich disgesteth harde on to preserue his health. 1606 SHAKS *Ant & Cl* III ii 197 To be furious, Is to be frighted out of feare, and that moode The Doue will pecke the Estridge. *a* 1653 DANIEL *Idyll* IV 7 The Estrich may digest A Broken locke, and on a Plough Share feast 1687 A LOVELL tr *Pergerac's Com. Hist Moon* II 72 A kind of Estridge.

2 (See quot)

1842 BRANDE *Dict Sc*, *Estrich*, the commercial name of the fine down of the ostrich 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* *Estridge*, the fine soft down which lies under the feathers of the ostrich

3 *attrib.* and *Comb*

1460 *Will of Tame* (Somerset Ho), Ciphum cum esterigefedeis. *a* 1528 SKELTON *Spke Parrot* 80 *Ic dien* serueth for the erstrych fether 1613 S ROWLANDS *Paire of Spy-Knaues* Biij a, Point the Feather maker not to faile To plume my head with his best Estridge tayle *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Muses Looking-gl* III iii, He shall eat something else too that rides here, Ile try his estridg stomack 1634 SIR R. *Noble Soldier* IV. 1 Bullen *O Pl* I 307 Taught me Estridge-like, To digest Iron and Steele 1649 G DANIEL *Trinarch*, *Hen V*, CXCVII, Eyelie Bow May weare a Scarfe, each Shaft, an Estrich Plume 1685 [see ESTRICH] 1715 tr *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem* II 1 276 This Tree bears a Flower about the bigness of an Estrich-Egg 1812 J SMYTH *Prac' of Customs* 255 Ostrich, or Estridge wool, is used as a substitute for beaver

† **E·striche.** *Obs.* Also 1 éast-rice, 5 austridge, est(e)rych(e, 8 estreg [f. EAST + RICHE; cf -RIC]

1. a. An eastern kingdom or country. **b** In OE *spec* The East-Frankish kingdom.

893 *O E Chron* (Parker MS), Her on þysum geare for se micla here eft of þæm east rice westweard *a* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 45 Þe þre kinges þe comen of estriche

2 attrib *Estrich board*: applied to timber coming from Norway or the Baltic

[It is not quite certain that this is rightly placed here; cf Ger *estrich* floor (which however strictly means a *plaster* floor) But the similar use of *estlande* (see EASTLAND) strongly supports the view here adopted]

1350 *Proclam* in Riley *Mem Lond* (1868) 261 Divers boards of estrichesborde. *6l* 12*s* 4*d* 1354 *Mem Ripon* (Surtees) III 91 In xiij bord de Estriche emp pro feretro Beati Wilfridi exaltando 2*s* 2*d*. 1459 *Bury Wills* (Camden Soc) 242 Duo scabella de estryche board. 1481-90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (Roxb) 23, Xij austrige boorde, and viij other boordes 1514 *Inv Goods* in *Gentl Mag* (1834) CIV I 47 In the parlour, a table of Estriche bourde with ij trestells. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Estreg boards*, Boards, Deal or Firr, brought from the Eastern Parts 1715 in KIRBY 1866 ROGERS *Agric & Prices* I xx 489 The better kinds [of boards] were called estrich and wainscot.

Estrin, obs form of EASTERN.

‖ **E·stro.** *Obs.* [It. *estro* 'poetic rage' (Baretti), ad. L *æstrus* in same sense, lit gadfly.] Inspiration, irresistible impulse.

1606 MARSTON *Parasitaster* II. Diij, With this same Estro, or Enthusiasme Will we goe rate the Prince.

† **E·stuance.** *Obs* [f. as next : see -ANCE] Heat, warmth

1818 in TODD [with quot from Sir T Browne; the passage occurs in *Pseud Ep* V xxi, but edd 1646, 1650, 1658, 1672, 1686 read *æstuation*] Hence in later Dicts

† **E·stuant,** *a Obs.* Also 7 ÆSTUANT [ad L. *æstuant-em*, pr pple of *æstuāre* to boil, be inflamed.] Boiling hot

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* XI. 434 Yit leve a litel hool oute atte to biethe, Thaire heetes estuant for to alethe. 1633 [see ÆSTUANT]

Estuarial (estiuē·riăl), *a* [f L *æstuārium* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to an estuary

So **Estua·rian** *a.* = prec

1883 *Standard* 12 May 3/5 The construction of the estuarial works 1880 WEBSTER *Suppl*, *Estuarian*

Estuarine (e·stiuărain), *a* [f. ESTUARY or L *æstuāri-um*, after analogy of *mar-ine*, *lacustr-ine*: see -INE] Of or belonging to an estuary; *esp* of strata, etc formed or deposited in an estuary.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* XII 297 The lowest estuarine zone of Scotland 1858 GEIKIE *First Boulder* X 193 The remains of estuarine organisms 1880 A R WALLACE *Isl Life* VI 102 Clearly marked shore and estuarine deposits.

Estuary (e·stiuări) Forms 6 estuarie, (7 estuar), 6- estuary, also ÆSTUARY [ad L. *æstuāri-um*, prop. adj 'tidal', hence a tidal marsh or opening, f *æstus* heat, boiling, bubbling, tide]

1 *gen* A tidal opening, an inlet or creek through which the tide enters; an arm of the sea indenting the land. *rare* in mod use.

1538 LELAND *Itin* V 29 A greate Sande with a shoite Estuary into the Lande 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 219 Two Castles sufficiently defended . by the Estuary of the Sea 1782 W GILPIN *Wye* (1789) 128 The finest estuary [Cardiff] we had seen in Wales 1825 HEBER *Jrnl* (1828) II xxi. 389 The country resembled extremely a large aestuary, but studded with rocky islands 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 53 The word Fleet means an estuary or arm of the sea 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys Geog* V 238 The La Plata. is rather an estuary of the sea than a river.

2 *spec.* The tidal mouth of a great river, where the tide meets the current of fresh water.

15. STOW *Annales* (1615) 3 The Riuer of Taus breaketh into the German sea, and at ye mouth forceth great estuars or armes of the sea 1798 SKRINE *Tour S Wales* (T), The river swells into a great estuary, and in sight forms the Bristol Channel. *a* 1804 W GILPIN (T), Among the solitary birds, which frequent the estuaries of rivers 1830 LYELL *Princ Geol.* I 265 Estuaries (a term which we confine to inlets entered both by rivers and tides of the sea) 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* 1 Estuaries worthy of such tributaries 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 212 Upraised deposits of silt skirt the estuary of the Clyde

† **3.** A place where liquid boils up *Obs.*

1684 BOYLE *Wks* (1772) IV 799 Whether . over the æstuary there arise any visible mineral fumes

transf 1825 *New Monthly Mag* XVI 50 Bacon was accustomed to take a draught of March-beer towards bedtime, to settle this æstuary of his mind.

† **4** A vapour-bath. *Obs.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 189 Chirurgions have invented a certain Æstuary like a bird-cage 1706 PHILLIPS, *Æstuary.*

5 *attrib* (sometimes quasi-*adj.* = ESTUARINE)

1832 LYELL *Princ Geol* II. 280 Estuary shells are more frequently liable to be intermixed with the exuviæ of pelagic tribes 1845 DARWIN *Voy Nat* VII (1852) 129 My reasons for considering the Pampæan formation to be an estuary deposit were, etc. 1884 *Daily News* 7 Oct 6/1 While the estuary fishermen have reaped a remunerative harvest, the rod men have had little or no fishing

Estuate, -ation, var ff. ÆSTUATE, -ATION

† **Estu·diant.** *Obs* [a. OFr *estudiant*, pr pple. of *estudier* see ESTUDY *v*. Cf. STUDIANT.] A student

1481 CAXTON *Myrr* III VII 142 Seynt dionyse . beyng an estudyaunt in grece 1494 FABYAN, VII. 526 They sent ye estudyauntys of ye lawe, canon & cyuyle

† **Estu·dy,** *v Obs* Forms. 3 astudie, 5-6 estudie, -ye [a OF *estudier* (mod.F. *étudier*) ad late L. *studiāre*, f *studium* STUDY. Cf Pr. and Sp *estudiar*, Pg *estudar*, It *studiare*] = STUDY *v*, *trans* and *intr*

c 1225 *Ancr R* 200 Auh abuten þeos, þenchеð & astudieð wel swuðe 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II III (1860) B viij b, Theyr offyce is to estudye diligently in such wyse so that they be not founde corupt 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* I VII 10 b, He taughte hem to do wel, to estudie, etc 1550 J COKE *Eng & Fr Herald* § 203 (1877) 116 The great nombre of gentilmen alwayes estudyeng the lawes of the realme.

Hence **Estu·died** *ppl a.*, learned

1550 J COKE *Eng. & Fr Herald* § 167 (1877) 107 The most parte of them be wel estudied in the lawes of God.

† **Estu·dy,** *sb Obs* [a OF *estudie* STUDY, f. L *studium*] Care, desire, zeal; = STUDY *sb*

1483 CAXTON *Cato* E iij, They dyd put all theyr estudye for to knowe the faytes or dedes of thauncientes 1483 — *Golden Leg* 221/3 They bothe were of one loue, of one estudye and of one wylle

‖ **Estufa** (estū fă). [Sp *estufa*, heated room, vapour bath, corresp to It. *stufa*, OF. *estuve* (mod F *étuve*), of Teut. origin: cf OHG. *stupa* (Ger. *stube* room). see STOVE] An underground chamber, in which a fire is kept constantly burning, used by the Pueblo Indians of Spanish North America as a place of assembly.

1875 PARKMAN in *N Amer. Rev* CXX 45 Estufas, or subterranean chambers where the men of the community meet for social, deliberative, and religious purposes 1876 L H MORGAN *ibid* CXXIII 83 Circular estufas found in connection with the new Mexican pueblos 1881 — *Contrib Amer Ethnol* 148 The regular time for meeting in the estufa is the last day of December

† **Estuo·sity.** *Obs.* [f. L *æstuōs-us* (see ÆSTUOUS) full of heat, f *æstus* heat + -ITY] A heated state or condition

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 222 It tempers the estuosity of the blood 1710 FULLER *Pharm Extemp* 158 A Refrigerating Expulsion . tempers flatulent Estuosities of the Hypochondria 1730 *Ibid* (ed 4) 153 Heat, Estuosity, Erosions of the Stomach, and Thirst

Esture, var form of ÆSTURE, *Obs*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss* XII 111 The seas retain their outrageous esture there 1782-1800 in BAILEY, 1828 in WEBSTER, and in mod DICTS

Estward(e, obs form of EASTWARD.

Estyme, obs form of ESTEEM

Estynct, var of EXTINCT *v Obs*

Esundre, obs. form of ASUNDER

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 338 He had gedird his grese & grune þaim esundre

† **E·sure.** *Obs rare*[-1] [f *ēs-* ppl stem of *ēdĕre* to eat + -URE] The process of eating

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 338 More suave and wholsome both for medicinall uses and esure

† **Esu·rial,** *a Obs rare*[-1]. [ad. L *ēsurālis*, f *ēsurīēs* hunger] Pertaining to hunger, given up to fasting

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr* 1708 MOTTUX *Rabelais* V 1, These esurial idle Days [Fr. *ferues esurnales*]

† **Esu·riate,** *v Obs* [f L. *ēsuri-ēs* hunger + -ATE 3.] *intr* To hunger.

1623-6 COCKERAM, *Essuriate* [sic]

Esurience (zsiū·riĕns) [f L *ēsurient-em*, pr pple. of *ēsurīre*. see ESURIENT and -ENCE] The state of being esurient; hunger, appetite; 'neediness and greediness'

1825 COLERIDGE *Lit Rem* (1836) II 338 Esurience, the origin and interpretation of whose name is found in the Hebrew root signifying hunger, and thence capacity. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I VIII (1872) 53 A ray of empyrean light;—but imbedded in such indolences and esuriences as had made strange work with it 1889 SWINBURNE *Study Ben Jonson* 40 No pretext beyond the fact of esurience is suggested for the villainy of Subtle

Esuriency (zsiū·riĕnsi) [f as prec + -ENCY] The quality or state of being esurient; fondness for eating

1819 L HUNT *Indicator* No. 12 (1822) I 91 His third era of esuriency takes place in the house of a Spanish gentleman 1833 *New Monthly Mag* XXXVIII. 223 That were as endless as Mr Dando's infinite esuriency 1886 W S LILLY *Chapt Europ Hist* I 30 The eye speaks of nothing but dull esuriency

Esurient (ɪsiū·ɪĕnt), *a* [ad. L *ēsurient em*, pr pple of *ēsuīre* to be hungry, desiderative vb f *ēs-* ppl. stem of *edĕre* to eat]

A. *adj* **1.** Hungry: in early use chiefly *fig* Now humorously pedantic in lit. sense, or (with reminiscence of Juvenal's *Graeculus esuriens*) in the sense 'impecunious and greedy'.

a 1672 Wood *Life* (1848) 107 He [A Wood] might advance his esurient genie in antiquities, especially in those of the said universitie 1691 — *Ath Oxon* II 867 He was as esurient after fame as Tom Coryate 1790 J Williams *Shrove Tuesday* (1794) 32 Esurient Ruin shall be taught to spare Those altars congregated Virtues rear 1833 Lamb *Elia, Pop Fallacies*, To sit esurient at his own table, and commend the flavour of his venison upon the absurd strength of his never touching it himself 1837 Carlyle *Fr Rev* I iv iv, He is an esurient, unprovided Advocate, Danton by name 1854 Badham *Halieut* 476 Juvenal's picture of an esurient Greek 1858 *Sat Rev* VI 559/2 The English Cabinet annually avails itself of the delightful facility thus afforded to esurient ichthyophagi 1881 *Spectator* 15 Jan 81 Untrustworthy, esurient, broken attorneys.

b. *transf.*

1710 Fuller *Pharm. Extemp* (1730) 156 Calcin'd Hartshorn must needs leave its Pores empty and esurient.

¶ **2** *catachr* Pertaining to appetite or the love of eating; gastronomic

1821 *New Monthly Mag* I 438 Esurient and bibulous reminiscences ooze from its surface 1852 *Blackw Mag* LXXI 749 Let them extend the esurient knowledge of their race inculcate educational cookery.

B *sb* A greedy person

1691 Wood *Ath Oxon* (1817) III 965 An insatiable esurient after riches and what not

Hence **Esu·riently** *adv.*, hungrily

1883 G A. MacDonnell *Chess Life Past* 106, I was waiting esuriently the appearance of the committee in order to commence our refection

†**Esurine,** *a* and *sb* *Obs.* Also 7 essurine [ad. mod.L. *ēsurīn-us*, app. irreg. f *ēsurīēs* hunger, used by Paracelsus in the sense 'promoting appetite', with reference to medicaments of an acid nature; subsequently (in pre-scientific chemistry) used as the distinctive epithet of mineral acid salts, and sometimes interpreted as 'eating, corrosive']

A *adj.* **a.** Promoting appetite; also, inclined to eat; (of the appetite) voracious. **b** Having the nature of a mineral acid; corrosive. *Esurine salts*: 'such as are of a fretting or eating quality' (Bailey)

[*a* 1541 Paracelsus *Buch v den Tartarischen Kranckh* (1589) 246 Nuhn ist Esurinum Acetosum ein Artzney die von ihrer Natur den Magen so hungerig machet dass er begert zu essen vnessentliche Speiss, und aber was er begert das verzehrt er. *a* 1644 Van Helmont *Paradoxa* III § 10 Wks. (1704) 650 Sal quoddam hermaphroditicum metallorum, quod defectu nominis esurinum sive acetosum re et nomine vocari coepit.] 1651 Biggs *New Disp* 218 Digestible, esurine, and depascent ferment. 1652 French *Yorksh Spa* vi. 55 By esurine salt I understand a certain acid vapour applicable to all Metals and Minerals 1662 H Stubbe *Ind Nectar* vii 156 Whatever will saturate that esurine [*printed* esurive] Humour upon the Stomach 1669 W Simpson *Hydrol Chym.* 2 Every vitriol is made of an essurine salt. *c* 1676 Wiseman (J), The air of Hampstead in which there is always something esurine and acid 1687 P Madan *Tunbr Waters* in *Harl Misc* I 591 If at dinner you have an esurine appetite, take care not to eat too much

†**B** *sb.* *Obs.* A medicine which provokes appetite or causes hunger.

1775 in Ash; hence in mod. Dicts.

†**Esu·rion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *ēsurīōn-em* in same sense, f. *ēsurīre*: see Esurient.] A hungry fellow.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr* 1704 in Cocker 1775 in Ash.

†**Esuri·tion.** *Obs* [f L *ēsurīre*: see Esurient and -tion.] The state or condition of being hungry. 1678-96 in Phillips, 1775 in Ash.

Et, ME. variant of At *prep.*

Et, obs form of Eat

-et, *suffix*, forming diminutives from sbs., represents OF. *-et* masc, *-ete* (mod F. *-ette*) fem, corresp. to Pr. *-et, -eta*, Sp *-ito, -ita* (also *-ete, -eta* in adopted words), It *-etto, -etta*.—Com Romanic *-itto, -itta*, of unknown (? non-Latin) origin In Eng the suffix occurs chiefly in Fr words adopted into ME, as *basnet, bullet, crotchet, fillet, gullet, hatchet, mallet, pocket, pullet, sonnet, tablet, turret*, etc.; most of these are now used without any consciousness of their original diminutive sense. The distinction in form between the masc and fem suffixes was not often observed even in ME; the spelling *-ete* however occasionally occurs for OF. *-ete*, as in *polete* Pullet; in adoptions from mod F. in 16th and 17th c *-et* represented Fr. *-ette* as well as *-et* (e g. in *facet, islet*); in more recent adoptions the latter usually remains as -ette. The suffix has been little used as an English formative, though words like *riveret* are found in 17th c. writers. Certain Fr. diminutives formed with *-et* on sbs. ending in *-el* (either diminutive or adjectival) have been adopted into Eng, and have given rise to the suffix -let, which has been largely employed to form diminutives in Eng.

Etacism (*ē* tăsɪz'm) [f Gr *ἦτα, ēta*, the name of the letter *η*, after the analogy of Lambdacism (Gr. *λαμβδακισμός*)] The 'Erasmian' pronunciation of the Greek letter *η* as (*ē*) or (*ē*) as distinguished from the 'Reuchlinian' or modern Greek pronunciation (*ī*) Cf Itacism So **E tacist,** one who practises or upholds etacism

1833 E Robinson in *Buttmann's Gr Gram* 23 note, The Erasmian [mode of pronunciation] is also called Etacism (*e* like *a* in *hate*).

‖ **Étagère** (etaʒer) [Fr *étagère*, f *étage* shelf, story] A piece of furniture having a number of shelves or stages, one above another, for receiving articles of elegance or use

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Etagere*, a piece of cabinet furniture, a what-not, side-board, dumb waiter or set of shelves. 1884 *New York Herald* 27 Oct. 1/4 Etageres

Etamine. Also 8 etamin. [a Fr. *étamine*, see Estamin]

† **a** = Estamin (*obs*) **b** (see quot 1884)

1714 *Fr Bk of Rates* 378 Etamins fine Etamins common 1884 *West Daily Press* 13 June 7/6 Etamine, a sort of embroidered canvas likely to be worn at spas 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 3 June 8/1 A dainty chemiset of cream étamine

Etc., an abbreviation of Et cetera

Et cetera, etcetera (et ɪse tĕră) Also et cætera, often abbreviated as etc, &c [a L *et cētera* (*et* and + *cētera*, often written *cætera*, the rest, neut. pl of **cēterus* the other)]

1 As phrase: And the rest, and so forth, and so on (cf Gr. *καὶ τὰ λοιπά*, Ger *und so weiter*), indicating that the statement refers not only to the things enumerated, but to others which may be inferred from analogy Occasionally used when the conclusion of a quotation, a current formula of politeness, or the like, is omitted as being well known to the reader

A custom formerly common, but now nearly disused except in certain government offices, is to write '&c, &c' in the addresses of letters, as a substitute for the titles of office or dignity affixed to the name of the person addressed

1418 *E E Wills* (1882) 37 Also a gowne in ward, &c *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* cxiii 154 Not to foryete the countesse moder unto the erle et ceteia 1532 More *Confut Tindale* Wks 612/1 The woordes of saynt Paule, It is impossible that they whiche haue once been illumined, &c 1640 in Rushw *Hist. Coll* III ii 1186, I *A B* do swear, That I do approve the Doctrine and Discipline established in the Church of England nor will I ever give my Consent to alter the Government of this Church by Archbishops, Bishops, Deans, and Archdeacons, &c 1745 J. Elton in Hanway *Trav* (1762) I. v lxvii 306, I beg you will not lose one single thought upon me I am, &c 1880 *All Y Round* No 47 497 In the name of the indigent classes themselves . et cetera *Mod* I remain, Yours, etc.

2. As *sb* Also pl etceteras **a** The phrase as a name for itself Also *attrib*, as in *Etcetera Oath*, a form of oath which the convocation of 1640 attempted to impose on the English clergy: see quot. 1640 in 1

1597 Shaks 2 *Hen IV*, II. iv 198 Come wee to full Points here, and are et cetera's nothing 1640 in Rushw. *Hist Coll* (1721) III ii 1206 This Clause is administer'd with an &c. which we conceive was never tendered in any Oath before now 1640 Ld Digby *Sp* 9 Nov *ibid* IV iii. 31 Besides the bottomless Perjury of an Et cætera. 1640 Sir J Culpeper *ibid* IV iii 33 Besides the Et cætera Oath 1656 Heylin *Extr Vapulans* 208, I thought our Author had been such an enemy to all *etcæteras*, because of the mysterious import which they carry with them. 1681 *Ess Peace & Truth Ch.* (Fly Leaf), The Year 1640, when the Et cætera Oath was imposed 1709 Addison *Tatler* No 133 P 7, I have by me an elaborate Treatise on the Aposiopesis call'd an Et cætera 1761 Hume *Hist Eng* III liii 147 An oath which contained an *et cætera* in the midst of it 1853 *Bromley Ess* 24 Sept 293 Even then, a comprehensive et cætera would be needed for supernumeraries

b as substitute for a suppressed substantive, generally a coarse or indelicate one.

1592 Shaks. *Rom & Jul* II i 38 (Qq) 1611 Cotgr s v *Bergamasque* 1643 *Myst Iniq* 43 It is concluded betwixt the two *Etcætera's*, that a Cessation of Armes .should bee agreed on.

c A number of unspecified things or (improperly) persons

1656 Cowley *Misc*, *The Chron.* x, A pretty Thomasine, And then another Katherine, And then a long *Et cætera* 1746 *Brit Mag* 331 A Gardner, and a long &c of Heroes fell for our Sakes 1824 Miss Ferrier *Inher* ix, Milton, Spenser, and a long et cetera of illustrious names 1868 M Pattison *Academ. Org.* II 37 The powers conferred on the Chancellors, including an etc. of consuetudinary privileges *Mod. Newspaper*, There were present Messrs. A, B, C, &c.

d *pl* only: Things usually included under the phrase *etcetera*; usual additions, extras, 'sundries'.

1817 Keatinge *Trav* I. 232 Various fanciful forms of puddings, forced meats, minced meats, and indescribable et-ceteras 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick* xxvi, Fifty guineas a-year without the et-ceteras 1862 *Gifts & Graces* v 62 The thousand little etceteras which had to be done the day before the move 1884 *Bazaar* 22 Dec. 664/2 These et-ceteras, by the by, must be much in the children's way

¶ **3** as *vb* (cf 2 b).

1867 H Kingsley *Silcote of Sil* lxi, I am etcetera'd if I stand it.

Hence various whimsical nonce-words, as **Etce·terarist, Etce·teraize** *v.*, **Etce·teraly** *adv.*

Etch (etʃ), *sb* [contracted form of Eddish]

1. a = Eddish 2 a; **b.** = Eddish 2 b

a 1573 Tussler *Husb* (1878) 85 Eat etch er ye plow, with hog, sheepe and cow 1669 [see Eddish 2]

b 1727 Bradley *Fam Dict* s v *Corn*, Let the Dung be laid upon the Etch, and sow it with Barley 1795 *Scots Mag* LVII 817/1 We observe wheat sowing after wheat, and likewise upon weak barley and oat etches 1846 J Baxter *Libr Pract Agric.* II 209 Left foul after a crop of white grain the stubble or etch is shallow ploughed.

2 attrib, as *etch-crop* (see quots.).

1707 Mortimer *Husb* (J), When they sow their etch crops, they sprinkle a pound or two of clover on an acre 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict* s v *Corn*, The next Crop, which they call the Etch crop, [they sow it] with Oats, Beans, Pease, &c 1806-7 A Young *Agric Essex* (1813) I 206 Every where you hear a condemnation of all etch or after crops, such as clover, pease, beans, tares, or oat

†**Etch,** *v* [1] *Obs* or *dial* [f prec. sb] *intr.* To sow an after-crop. Hence **E·tching** *vbl sb*

1806-7 A Young *Agric of Essex* (1813) I 210 Crops and fallow is better than etching.

Etch (etʃ), *v* [2] [a. Du. *etsen*, a. Ger *ätzen* to etch —MHG. *etzen, atzen*:—OHG *ezzan, azzan* to cause to eat or to be eaten = Goth **atjan* (in *fra-atjan* to distribute for food):—OTeut **atjan*, causative of **etan* to Eat]

1 *trans.* To engrave (metals, sometimes glass, stone) by 'eating away' the surface with acids or other corrosives; chiefly, to engrave by this process (a copper or other metal plate) for the purpose of printing from it. Hence, to produce (figures), copy or reproduce (pictures, drawings, etc), represent or portray (subjects) by this method

In etching plates to be printed from, the metal is covered with a protective varnish called the ground, and the lines of the design are drawn through this substance with an 'etching-needle', the acid is then poured over the ground, and acts on the plate only where its surface has been exposed by the needle The vb is also used of the production of designs on polished metal, *esp* steel, by means of acids, the designs 'etched' appearing dead or clouded, also of the similar ornamentation of glass, the agent in this case being fluorine.

1634 J B[ate] *Myst. Nat* 140 Thereupon must be pounced, drawne, or traced, the thing that you are to etch 1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr* 72 The incomparable Landskips set forth by Paul Brill (some of which have been Etched in Aqua fortis by Nieulant) *a* 1691 Boyle *Wks* (1772) III. 459, I have very seldom seen lovelier cuts than I have seen made on plates etched, some by a French and others by an English artificer 1781 W Gilpin in *Mrs Delany's Corr* Ser. II III. 38 A nephew of mine thinks he has skill enough in his art to etch the drawings in aqua tinta 1799 G Smith *Laborat* I 231 To etch 100 or more Knife-blades at once. 1854 J Scoffern in *Orr's Circ Sc* Chem. 370 The piece of glass to be etched 1857 Mrs Jameson *Sacr & Leg Art* (ed 3) Pref., All the Illustrations, which were formerly etched on copper, have been newly etched on steel.

b *transf* and *fig.*

1768 Sterne *Sent Journ*, *Captive*, With a rusty nail he was etching [upon a stick] another day of misery 1851 Longf *Gold Leg* I *Crt-yard of Castle*, The swift and mantling river. Etched with the shadows of its sombre margent. 1863 Hawthorne *Old Home*, *Lond Suburb* (1879) 244 Hours of Sabbath quietude, with a calm variety of incident softly etched upon their tranquil lapse 1870 Lowell *Study Wind* 54 The shadows of the bare boughs etched with a touch beyond Rembrandt.

2 *absol.* and *intr.* To practise the art of etching

1634 J B[ate] *Myst Nat* 134 It is impossible for one ever to Grave or Etch well except he can draw well with the pen. *Ibid* 140 The Plate you are to etch upon. [must be] ouerlaid with a ground made for the purpose 1662 W Faithorne (*title*), The Art of Graving and etching. 1768 W Gilpin *Ess on Prints* 150 Swanevelt. etched in the manner of Waterlo 1807 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed 3) II. 199 The property which this acid has of corroding glass, has induced several ingenious men to attempt, by means of it, to . etch upon glass 1854 J Scoffern in *Orr's Circ Sc* Chem. 370 The operation of etching upon glass

3. To corrode. *To etch out*. to eat out (by an acid, etc).

1664 Power *Exp Philos* II 90 The cylinder of Quicksilver will seem cragged and itch'd [*in Errata* etch'd], and never purely smooth and polished 1875 Sir J W Dawson *Life's Dawn* 101 By acting on the surface with a dilute acid we etch out the calcareous part.

4 *Comb*, **etch-water,** the acid used in etching.

1799 G. Smith *Laborat.* I 230 To prepare the etch water.

Hence **Etched** (etʃt), *ppl. a*

1847 (*title*), Sixty Etched Reminiscences of the Models in the University Galleries, Oxford, by Sir F Chantrey. 1877 Kate Thompson *Handbk. Picture Gall*, His etched works, which are so numerous and well-known

†**Etch,** *v* [3] [? var. of Edge *v* [1]] = Edge *v.* [1] 6

1691 Ray *Creation* II (1701) 245 Without shifting of sides or at least etching this way and that way more or less

Etch, *v* [4] var. of Eche *v* *Obs.* *To etch out*, to eke out. See Eke *v* 3.

1682 D'Urfey *Butler's Ghost* 73 And none like him had e're the skill To etch and lengthen out a Bill *c* 1698 Locke *Cond Underst* (1813) § 29 Terms. found in some learned writers, to which they had recourse to etch out their systems.

Etcher (e·tʃəɪ). [f. Etch *v.* [2] + -er [1]] One who etches.

1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* 56 Giovanni Maggi was an excellent Painter and Etcher. 1713 *Guardian* No 1 P 1

Engravers, artists by way of mezzo-tinto, etchers, and the like 1852 RUSKIN *Stones Ven* I. Pref 10 A carefully penned outline for the etcher 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I 245 Vivares, a Frenchman a beautiful etcher of trees was born 1709 1870 *Illust Lond News* 29 Oct 446 The Queen is an accomplished etcher.

Etching (e·tʃiŋ), *vbl sb* [f. as prec + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the vb. ETCH; the art of the etcher

1634 J B[ATT] *Myst Nat.* 140 Etching is an imitation of Engraving, but more speedily performed *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks* (1772) III 459 The art of etching, whereby copper and silver plates may be enriched with figures 1762 HUME *Hist Eng* lxxi § 27 Prince Rupert was the inventor of etching 1845 J PYE *Patron Brit Art* II 50 Etching is not my profession.

2 *concr.* A copy or representation produced by the process of etching; an impression from an etched plate

1762–71 H WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd Paint* (1786) I 244 His etchings for Aesop's fables and view of Bruges were much esteemed 1783 COWPER *Lett* Wks (1876) 127, I have an etching of the late Chancellor hanging over the parlour chimney 1860 C SANGSTER *Soun* 161 These leaves are merely etchings of the artist

b *transf*

1765 STERNE *Tr Shandy* VII xxxii, Never is my imagination so busy as in framing his responses from the etchings of his countenance.

3 *attrib*, as *etching-club*, *-needle*, *-printing*, *-varnish*, *-wax*; **etching-ground**, the composition with which the metal plate, etc. is covered preparatory to etching

c 1790 IMISON *Sch Art* II 51 Take a copper plate prepared as before lay the etching ground upon it, and etch the outlines of your design 1821 CRAIG *Lect Drawing* VII 374 The use of such a cushion has been generally laid aside, since the etching needle has been employed 1860 PUSEY *Lab. Chem Wonders* 162 Etching varnish is made of virgin wax and asphaltum 1875 URE *Dict Arts* II 298 One process of engraving on glass is carried out by covering the glass with an etching wax, etc. 1878 HAMERTON *Engraving* in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII 444/2 Etching clubs, or associations of artists for the publication of original etchings 1885 *Bookseller* 5 Mar 311 Etching Printing has recently received especial care and attention

Etchist (e·tʃist) [f. as prec. + -IST.] A jocular synonym for ETCHER

1888 *Punch* 16 June 282/2 James the First, Etchist, is no longer President of the R S B A

Ete, obs. form of EAT

Eteliche, var. ATELICHE *adv Obs.*, grievously, cruelly

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 123 He hit forgulte eteliche þa þe he tuhte and spuhte þet folc to cristes ewale.

†**E·ten, e·ttin.** *Obs.* Forms. 1 eoten, eten, 3 eatand(o, -ante, eotand, -end, -ind, ȝeten, 4 eten(e, -in, yhoten, 4–5 etayn(e, 6 *St.* etin, etin, eytlyn, 7 ettin [OE *eoten*, *eten* = ON. *iþunn* (Sw. *jatte*, Da *jette*) –OTeut. **ituno-z*] A giant

c 1205 LAY. 2801 Heo funden i þon londe twenti eotandes [*c* 1275 eatantes] stronge *Ibid.* 27275 Hit hatte þere Eotinde King. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 545 Of hem woren ðe ȝetenes borne, Miȝti men, and fiȝti *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xviii 6 [xix 5] He gladed als yhoten to runne his wai. *c* 1325 *Leg Rood* (1871) 118 Quen dauid fast againe þat etin has he nost his staf for-ȝetin *c* 1340 *Gaw & Gr Kni.* 723 He weltez . Bope wyth bullez & berez, & borez oper-quyle, & etaynez. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel Wks II. 111 No man is an etene to fede him þus bodili of Crist *c* 1440 *MS Lincoln* A 1 17 f 128 (Halliw) Fy, he said, thou foule! thou etayne! Alle my knyghtes thou gaite be slayne 1528 LYNDESAY *Dreame* Ep to King 45 Off the reid Etin [*v. r.* Eitin] and the gyre carlyng 1549 *Compl Scot.* 63 The tayyl of the reyde eythyn vitht the thre heydis 1611 BEAUM & FL. *Knt Burning Pestle* I ii, They say the King of Portugal cannot sit at his meate but the Giants and the Ettins will come and snatch it from him

†**E·tenish.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 eoten-, etonisc, 3 ȝeteniss [f ETEN + *-isc*, -ISH] Gigantic.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 1559 He ȝeseah on searwum siȝe eadiȝ bil eald sweord eotenisc *Ibid* 2616 And his magum æt-bær brun fagne helm hringde byrnan eald sweord etonisc. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 3715 ȝetenisse men ben in cbron

†**Eteo·stic, eteo·stichon.** *Obs rare.* [f. Gr. ἔτεο-ς, gen of ἔτος year + στίχ-ος row] = CHRONOGRAM.

a 1637 B JONSON *Execr Vulcan* 36 Had I . pump'd for those hard trifles, Anagrams, Or Eteostics 1882 J HILTON *Chronograms* 378 A book contains this eteostichon, said to be the cemetery of St. Severin [Paris]

†**Ete·rminable,** *a Obs rare*⁻¹. Also eter-mynable [f. E- *pref.*³ (here = IN) + TERMINABLE] That cannot be terminated; without termination or end, eternal.

a 1528 SKELTON *Death Earl Northumbld.* 199 Bring unto thy joye eterminable The soull of this lorde. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Eternynable*, interminable

†**Ete·rnable, æte·rnable,** *a. Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. L *æternābilis*, f. *æternāre* to make perpetual, f. *æternus*: see ETERNE.] Capable of being made eternal or everlasting

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Æternable.* So 1775 in ASH

Eternal (ɪtɜ·ɪnăl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms. 4 eternale, -eel, (5 eternalle *Sc.*), 5–7 eternall(e, 6 æternall, 4– eternal [a. OF. *eternal*, *-el* (mod. F. *éternel*) = Pr. and Sp. *eternal*, It *eternale*, ad. late L. *æternālis*, f *ætern-us* see ETERNE and -AL.

In philosophical and theological uses the word is the representative of Gr αἰώνιος, f αἰών age, ÆON]

A *adj.*

1. Infinite in past and future duration; without beginning or end; that always has existed and always will exist; *esp* of the Divine Being

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II 180 Eternale God, quhy suld I thus wayn de 1524 ABBOT MALVERN in *R. Glouc* (1724) 584 The Eternall King shall reward everychone, Which thus wretched world doth despise 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W 1531) 2 b, We shall se the father of heuen and his eternall sone our lord Jesu chryst 1611 BIBLE *Deut* xxxiii 27 The eternall God is thy refuge, and vnderneath are the euerlasting armes 1667 MILTON *P L* I 25 That to the highth of this great Argument I may assert th' Eternal Providence *a* 1729 CLARKE *Serm* I. iv (R.), The eternal, supreme cause, has a perfect comprehension of all things *a* 1800 BLAIR *Serm* III xix (R.), The ancient philosophers maintained the eternal existence of matter 1847 EMERSON *Repr Men*, *Goethe* Wks (Bohn) I 392 The old Eternal Genius who built the world

b By those who hold that time, *i. e* the relation of succession, pertains merely to things as viewed by finite intelligence, and not to absolute reality, the word as used of God or His actions is interpreted in the sense: Not conditioned by time; not subject to time relations

Phrases in which the word has properly this sense are, however, often used in religious language without any definite recognition of the metaphysical theory which they imply, being taken as figurative expressions of the divine omniscience

1651 HOBBES *Leviath* 20 Names that signifie nothing . as *eternal—Now*, and the like canting of Schoolemen 1793 T TAYLOR *Sallust* xiii 64 *note*, The *eternal* (το αἰώνιον) says Olympiodorus, is a total now, exempt from the past and future circulations of time, and totally subsisting in a present abiding now, but the *perpetual* (το ἀΐδιον) subsists indeed always, but is beheld in the three parts of time, past, present, and future *a* 1834 COLERIDGE, This eternal (i.e. timeless) act [the sacrifice of Christ] He manifested in time 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III 620 The past and future are created species of time, which we unconsciously but wrongly transfer to the eternal essence; for we say indeed that he was, he is, he will be, but the truth is that 'he is' alone truly expresses him

2. Infinite in past duration; that has always existed.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Underst.* IV x § 10 If we suppose bare matter without motion, eternal, motion can never begin to be. 1707 *Curios in Husb & Gard* 245 Asserting the World to be Eternal, in Contradiction to the express Texts of the Holy Scripture.

3 Infinite in future duration; that always will exist; everlasting, endless.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec Nun's T.* 34 Thy maydens deeth, that wan thurgh hire merite The eterneel lyf. 1526 TINDALE *2 Cor* IV. 18 For thinges which are sene, are temporall but thynges which are not sene, are eternall. 1552 ABP HAMILTON *Catech* (1884) 3 All levand in ane hoip of the eternal glore. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal* Dec 90 The power of herbs which be wont to work eternall sleep. 1660 JER TAYLOR *Worthy Communn* I iv 74 Christ was . admitted to the celestial and eternall priesthood in heaven 1752 HUME *Pol Disc* x 155 There is very little ground to conclude the universe eternal or incorruptible 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* v, To the evil Eternal recompense of shame and woe. 1834 J H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm* (1839) I ii 18 Judgment upon the eternal soul 1850 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C* xl, An eternal, inexorable lapse of moments is ever hurrying the day of the evil to an eternal night, and the night of the just to an eternal day

¶ The New Testament expressions *eternal life*, *death*, *punishment*, etc are here referred to sense 3, this being the sense in which the adj. in such contexts is ordinarily taken. Other meanings have, however, been assigned to it: (*a.*) Some theologians interpret it in the etymological sense, which is also that of Gr. *αἰώνιος*, 'lasting for an age or ages'; (*b*) others regard the adj as expressive of a notion of *quality* in the conditions which it designates, either in addition to, or instead of, the notion of endless duration (cf 1 b).

1853 MAURICE *Theol. Essays* (ed 2) 451 Knowledge constitutes Eternal Life, and the loss of it is Eternal Death 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr* II. 366 The word eternal, far from being a mere equivalent for 'everlasting', never means 'everlasting' at all, except by reflexion from the substantives to which it is joined 1885 T C FINLAYSON *Bibl. Relig* 87 A human soul might be immortal and yet might never have what is distinctively called 'eternal life'—the true spiritual life of fellowship with God.

b. *transf.* Pertaining to eternal things; having eternal consequences

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I v 21 This eternall blason must not be To eares of flesh and bloud. 1732 LAW *Serious C* iii. (ed 2) 44 He has liv'd without any reflection..in things of such eternal moment.

4 *rhetorically.* Said of things to which endless continuance is ascribed hyperbolically or in relative sense. *Eternal city* (L *urbs æterna*): a designation of Rome, occurring in Ovid and Tibullus, and frequent in the official documents of the Empire

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon* (1714) 84 Their Renowne wol be eternal 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb) 49 An eternal testimonie of absolute glory 1609 HOLLAND *Amm Marcel.* xxii ix 202 A certain region or quarter of that eternall citie [*urbis æternæ*] Rome 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Past* x. 71 To .. climb the frozen Alps, and tread th' eternal Snow. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Subjects for Painters, Song to Delia*, O nymph, th' eternal tear shall flow, The sigh unceasing breathe of thee 1792 BURKE *Pres State Affairs* Wks VII 106 These accounts tend to make an eternal rupture between the powers 1793 *Trial J. Muir at Edinb for Sedit* 33 The Lord Advocate declared that his imprisonment would be eternal 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser I xiii (1865) 106 Delightful eternal commonplaces, which 'having been will always be' 1844 *Mem Baby-lonian Pcess* II 301 Hours passed in the bosom of the eternal mountains 1850 ALISON *Hist Europe* IX lvii 5 Stupendous mountains, whose summits wrapped in eternal snow, almost overhang the lake 1876 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* V xxiv. 390 At no moment has the Parliament . ever given up its eternal right to regulate the royal succession at its will 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* I xxxv 69 Eternal granite hewn from the living isle

b. Familiarly, implying weariness or disgust. That seems to be going on for ever, perpetual, incessant, always recurring

1787 T JEFFERSON *Writ* (1859) II 164 My answers to the eternal applications I receive 1825 COBBETT *Rur Rides* (1885) I 374 Respecting whose proceedings we read eternal columns in the broad sheet. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* i, Mrs. C was sipping her eternal tea 1884 DUNCKLEY in *Manch Exam* 26 May 6/2 Perhaps more serious reading would then dethrone the eternal novel

c *nonce-use.* Having an 'eternal' resolve

1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr* V ii. 166 Never did young man fancy With so eternal and so fix'd a soul.

5 Of truths, principles, divine or natural laws, etc: Valid through all eternity, immutable, unalterable.

[1604 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* I § 2 The law wherby he [God] worketh is eternall, and therfore can have no shew or colour of mutabilitie] *a* 1688 CUDWORTH (*title*) A Treatise concerning Eternal and Immutable Morality *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Hobbes believed the eternal truths which he opposed 1791 BURKE *Let to Memb Nat Assembly* Wks. VI 64 It is ordained in the eternal constitution of things, that men [etc.] 1847 EMERSON *Repr Men*, *Napoleon* Wks (Bohn) I 381 It was the nature of things, the eternal law of man which baulked and ruined him 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess, Tennyson* 82 To exhibit some of the eternal elements of tragedy still in operation among us.

6 *Eternal Flower*, a name for the *Xeranthemum*; also called 'everlasting'.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot* xxvi 388 Eternal Flower has an imbricate calyx with the inner scales membranaceous

7 'Used to express extreme abhorrence' (Schmidt). Now *vulgar* or *dial*

1602 SHAKS *Jul C* I. ii 160 There was a Brutus once, that would haue brook'd Th' eternall Diuell to keepe his State in Rome 1604 — *Oth* IV ii 130, I will be hang'd, if some eternall Villaine Haue not deuis'd this Slander *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc E. Anglia*, *Eternal*, infernal, damned 'Oh, he is an eternal rogue'!

8. quasi-*adv.*

1611 SHAKS *Wint T* I ii 64 We were Two Lads, that thought there was no more behind, But to be Boy eternall 1614 ROWLANDS *Pooles Bolt* 36 Such sable colours should be worne, for them that do eternall mourne. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV 391 What kingdom, Real or allegoric, I discern not, Nor when, eternal sure—as without end, Without beginning.

B. quasi-*sb* and *sb.*

1 *The Eternal.* God, the Deity Cf. Fr. *L'Eternel* (transf Heb. יהוה JEHOVAH)

1582 NORTH tr *Gueuara's Diall Princes* 189 The eternall [ed. 1557 eternal creator] created this world in short space 1592 SHAKS *Two Gent* v iv 81 By Penitence th' Eternalls wrath's appeas'd 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* I i (1611) 3 The lawe whereby the Eternall himselfe doth worke 1667 MILTON *P L* II 46 His trust was with th' Eternal to be deem'd Equal in strength. 1724 T RICHERS *Royal Geneal Spain* 200 Having been summon'd to appear before the Tribunal of the Eternal.

†**2.** = ETERNITY. Chiefly in phrase *from eternal* = L *ab æterno. Obs.*

1622 S. WARD *Life of Faith in Death* (1627) 29, I was from eternall a sheepe destined to the slaughter 1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happiness* 65 Albeit we be in God from eternall 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th.* III 34 Eternal is at Hand, To swallow Time's Ambitions.

3 *pl* Eternal things

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl* 391 These temporals, spirituals, and eternals must be prudently distinguished. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 154 Angells . administring not only in temporalls and in spiritualls, but likewise to eternalls 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* II 340 All God-like Passion for Eternals quench'd, All Relish of Realities expir'd 1840 DE QUINCEY *Essenes* Wks X 265 A body of men so truly spiritual in the eternals of their creed, whatever might be the temporals of their practice 1885 J MARTINEAU *Ethical Th* I. 6 A certain stock of eternals transmigrates through various forms.

Ete·rnalism. *rare* [f. prec + -ISM] The condition of being eternal, an eternal character or nature.

1889 BOYD CARPENTER *Bampton Lect.* Pref. xvii, Religion gives a sort of Eternalism to Righteousness,

†**Ete·rnalist.** *Obs rare* [f. as prec + -IST] One who believes in the eternal duration of the world

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* III. 23 Porphyry, had the same principles with these æternalists in the text and thought the world never had, nor ever would undergo any change *Ibid* III 42 Those eternalists that denyed the doctrine of the change and revolutions of the natural world 1721–1800 in BAILEY 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Eterna·lity.** *Obs* [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The condition or quality of being eternal; eternalness

a 1400 *Cov. Myst* 288 O! fili Altissimi! clepyd by eternalytè! 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 438/1 Christes satisfaccion also for theternalitie of the payne, and full

restitucion to Goddes fauoure 1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm Par John* VIII 66, I am that I am sygnifiyng an eternalitie, and a nature that cannot chaunge

Eternalize (ɪtɔ̄ ɪnäləɪz), *v* [f. as prec. + -IZE]

1 *trans* To render eternal in duration or character.

1847 A J DAVIS in *Fraser's Mag* XXXVII 134 It contains truth eternalised 1850 R. MONTGOMERY *God & Man* 314 If the body of Jesus is thus substantially eternalised so will the bodies of the righteous be 1890 J MARTINEAU *Seat Authority in Relig* IV III 507 His personal manifestation of what God is and loves and eternalizes

b. *hyperbolically.* To prolong indefinitely, perpetuate

1808 *Ann Reg.* 1806, 717 The second form of negotiation would eternalize the war 1855 M ARNOLD *Consolation* 63 The hour, whose happy Unalloy'd moments I would eternalize 1859 GEN. P THOMPSON *Audi Alt* II 92 The grandest move ever made towards eternalizing the supremacy of money at elections.

†**2** To make eternally famous; to immortalize.

1620 SHELTON *Quix* II xliv, And so with his burnt ashes Don Quixotes valour is eternalized. 1663 ROLLOCK in *Mrq Worcester's Water-Comm Engyne* 9 This [the Water Engine] alone were enough to eternalize his Name to all Ages. 1702 C MATHER *Magn Chr* IV IV. (1852) 112 The deaths of the heroes whose lives they have eternalized 1822 T MITCHELL *Aristoph* I 112 The gratitude of the Athenians eternalized the circumstance in songs.

Hence **Ete rnalized** *ppl a.*

1830 *Fraser's Mag* II 267 We have thus, in an article, placed some of the unfortunate gentleman's productions in an eternalized form 1884 *Congregational Year bk* 78 It is but His eternalized action.

Eternally (ɪtɔ̄ ɪnälĭ), *adv.* [f as prec. + -LY²]

In an eternal manner.

1. Chiefly with reference to God: 'From everlasting and to everlasting'.

a 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2226 *Philomene*, Thow that hast wrought This fayre world, & bar it In thyn thought Eternaly [*v r.* eternally] er thow thyn werk beganne 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* I xvi, The lawe which God with himselfe hath eternally set downe. 1677 HALL *Prim Orig. Man* I. III 86 If it were eternally altered, or eternally corrupted, then it was eternally, and eternally was not; it was eternally without alteration, and eternally altered 1839 BAILY *Festus* (1852) 344 What comes before and after the great world God alone knows eternally

2 Without end; for ever, throughout eternity

c 1393 CHAUCER *Scogan* 2 To-brokene ben þe statutis in heuene þat creat were eternally [*v r* eternally] to dure. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb) *ad fin* , To heven bliss forto wende Eternallie there to be 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Burial of Dead*, Whosoeuer liueth, and beleueth in hym, shal not dye eternallye 1595 W. C. CLARKE in *Shaks C. Praise* 15 Bartasse, eternally praiseworthie for his weeks worke. 1654 EARL ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 575 Then the survivor, fetching two or three groans over his dead enemy, fell down eternally by his side 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit* (1818) 76 Would they not bless the grave, and wish to lie eternally hid in its deepest gloom?

b. *hyperbolically.*

1664 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 43 Yrs, eturnally

3 With perpetual recurrence; continually, constantly, incessantly.

1670 COTTON *Espernon* Pref , The Duke himself being so eternally upon the Scene of Action, that we shall seldom find him retir'd. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 31 The other was eternally drunk. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 246, I found it eternally rung in my ears from all quarters. 1884 F. M CRAWFORD *Rom Singer* I 14 Nor is he eternally pulling a pair of monstrous white cuffs over his hands

4 Immutably, unalterably

a 1716 SOUTH (J), That which is morally good , must be also eternally and unchangeably so 1878 HOPPS *Princ Relig* VIII 26 There is such a thing as the eternally right and the unchangeably good.

Eternalness (ɪtɔ̄ mälnĕs). [f as prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being eternal.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Eternalness*, the being eternal 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst* 65 The texts of scripture declaratory of the eternalness of the Vedas. 1885 G MEREDITH *Diana Crossw.* III x 197 Her still-flushed senses protested on behalf of the eternalness of the passion.

Eterne (ɪtɔ̄ ɪn), *a. Obs.* exc. *arch* (*poet.*) Also 6–9 etern, 7–9 ætern(e. [a OF. *eterne*, ad. L. *ætern-us*, for *æviternus*, f. *ævum* age]

1. = ETERNAL *a*

c 1366 CHAUCER *A B C* 56 To stink eterne he wol my gost exyle. *c* 1374 — *Boeth* V VI 171 þe comune iugement of alle creatures resonables than is þis þat god is eterne 1413 LYDG *Pilgr Soule* V IX (1483) 100 By the kynge eterne the raunson fully shalle be payd for man 1423 JAS I *Kingis Q.* CVII, The effectis of my bemes schene Has thaire aspectis by ordynance eterne *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXV. XI, Saynt Edmonde. dyed, and made his fare To blysse eterne 1534 LD BERNERS *Gold Bk M Aurel.* (1546) K VIJ b, Other thynges I fynd in the saied annales worthie of etern memorie 1605 SHAKS *Macb.* III II 38 Banquo and his Fleans liues. But in them, Natures Coppie's not eterne. 1647 H MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. lii, Straight he to higher pearch, like bird in cage, Did skip, and sang of etern Destiny 1683 E HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div* XOI An Ætern Beeing of Beeings 1773 J ROSS *Fratricide* (MS) VI 281 On him shall fall Retaliation sevenfold and eterne. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I 117 Open thine eyes eterne 1856 MRS BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* III 754 An individualism of the Infinite, Eterne, intense, profuse. 1877 M ARNOLD *Balder Dead* 89 The prophetesses, who by rite eterne On Frea's hearth feed high the sacred fire

2. *absol.* †**a.** In phrase *fro eterne* (= L *ab æterno*), from eternity (*obs.*) **b.** *The eterne*. that which is eternal **c** *The Eterne* the Eternal, God.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* V II 153 þe deuyne purueaunce þat alle þinges byholdeþ and seeþ fro eterne 14 *Circumcis* in *Tundale's Vis* (1843) 91 The name of names sacryd from eterne 1613 W BROWNE *Brit Past* I IV, O thou Eterne ! by whom all beings move 1839–48 BAILEY *Festus* Proem (ed 3) p VI, And in the vast conditions of the eterne The possible, the probable

†**3** quasi-*adv* *Obs*

c 1590 *Howers Blessed Virg* 97, I verily think and beleeve surely, That my Redeemer is eterne on live

†**Ete rne,** *v Obs. rare* [f ETERNE *a*]

trans To make eternal; to eternize

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II II II *Babylon*, Whose happy Labours haue your laudes eterned. 1606 *Ibid* II IV I *Trophies*, O Verse right-worthy to bee ay eterned ! — *Wks* (1621) 1118 Your name already is eterned In Memory's fair Temple

†**Ete rnify,** *v. Obs.* [f ETERNE + -(I)FY]

trans To make eternal. Hence the pa. pple. is used to translate Gr *ἀμβρόσιος*

1610 *Mirr Mag*, *Winter's Nts Vis* Induct , True Fame by her power eternifies the name 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* I 162 Her wing'd shoes Formed all of gold, and all eternified 1818 in TODD , and in mod Dicts

†**Ete rnish,** *v. Obs* Also 6 *pa pple.* eternest. [f ETERNE *a* , or ad F *éterniser* . see -ISH]

trans **a** To make eternal or perpetual. **b.** To make eternally famous, to immortalize

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 126 If this order had not bene in our predecessors they had neuer bene eternished [ed 1636 eternized] for wise men 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb) 56 The angrie heauens haue eternisht thy exile 1594 *First Pt. Contention* (1843) 72 Shall be eternest in all age to come 1594 MARLOWE *Dido* I, A princess-priest Shall yield to dignity a double birth, Who will eternish Troy in their attempts

†**Eternita rian,** *sb. Obs.* [f. as next: cf *trinitarian*.] A believer in the eternity (of the soul) Implied in anti-eternitarian, one who opposes this doctrine.

1746 LILIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spectator* (1748) IV. 221 Whether you read the works of these anti eternitarians, or hear their discourse on that subject, etc

Ete rnitize, *v nonce-wd.* [f ETERNIT-Y + IZE.] = ETERNALIZE

a 1713 ELLWOOD *Elegy* in *Autobiog.* 208 Eternitiz'd be that right worthy Name

Eternity (ɪtɔ̄ ɪnĭtɪ) Forms . 4 eternite, 4–5 -yte(e, 6 -itie, 6–7 æternitie, -y, 6– eternity [ME *eternite*, a. Fr *eternité*, ad L. *æternitāt-em*, f. *æternus* . see ETERNE. Cf Pr. *eternitat*, Sp. *eternidad*, It. *eternità*]

1. The quality, condition, or fact of being eternal (see the adj); eternalness; eternal existence.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* V VI 171 God is eterne lat vs considere þan what is eternite 14 *Inholders* in *York Plays* 515 Euer withouttyn ende With the to reyne in thyne eternyte 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Introd (Roxb) 8 To magnyfye God in hys blyssful eternyte 1578 T N. tr *Conq W Indies* Pref. 8 Giving them knowledge of the eternitie, and holy trinitie in unitie. 1607 SHAKS *Cor* V IV. 25 He wants nothing of a god but Eternity. 1653 WALTON *Angler* I 15 God injoyes himself only by Contemplation of his Goodness, Eternity, Infiniteness and Power 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard* 246 There should always have been a pre-existing Matter, to establish his Opinion concerning Eternity 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. XVII 125 An argument to prove the eternity of the world

b. *hyperbolically* Perpetual or indefinite continuance, *esp* 'immortality' of fame

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb.* IV. 476 Thus maketh thai of thaire fertilitee In helping nature a feire eternytee 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 208 A desire he had of æternity and perpetuall fame 1611 CORYAT *Crudities, Orat in praise of travel*, Hercules purchased himselfe eternity of name. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag* I 1, Heire are my Sonnes—There's my eternitie My life in them And their succession shall for euer liue. 1726 LEONI tr *Alberti's Archit* I. 28 b, The Vine exceeds even the Eternity of Time itself. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor* XI. 277 That eternity is brief which hangs upon the sentiments of any multitude

c. as a title . cf 'Your Majesty, Grace', etc.

1791 D'ISRAELI *Cur Lit* (1834) I 264 Their [Eastern Emperors'] subjects address them by the titles of 'Your Perpetuity, your Eternity.'

d *The eternities*: (in vaguely concrete sense) things eternal, the eternal truths or realities. Frequent in Carlyle, and often cited (sometimes derisively) as characteristic of his style.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr* Wks 1858 IX. 253 Truly, if a man cannot get some glimpse into the Eternities, looking through this portal,—through what other need he try it? 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* 165 We begin with introspection and the eternities, and end in blood and iron.

2. Infinite time. The total eternity, which has neither beginning nor end, may be regarded as divided by any moment into two eternities · the past eternity (in scholastic language *æternitas a parte ante*), and the future eternity (*æternitas a parte post*) Hence the applications of the word in this sense may be classed as follows:

a Absolute eternity, having neither beginning nor end.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* I. 6 The eternitie hath not any thing either afore or after it 1667 MILTON *P L* II 148 Those thoughts that wander through Eternity. 1802 PALEY *Nat Theol* XXIV (1819) 396 Eternity is a negative idea, clothed with a positive name. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr Faith* III 132 Infinite time is called eternity

b The two 'eternities'.

1656 COWLEY *Pindar Odes*, *The Muse* Notes 25 There are two sorts of Eternity, from the Present backwards to Eternity, and from the Present forwards 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst.* 119 The Ancient Atheists did at once deny both Eternities to the World Past and Future, 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C* XXII, The soul awakes. between two dim eternities—the eternal past, the eternal future 1874 H REYNOLDS *John Bapt* II 63 The introduction of the first man into the world . was a dividing line between the eternities.

c. The past eternity.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II XXVI 148 'Natural' are those which have been Lawes from all Eternity 1812 COGAN *Theol Disq.* I 1, (R), A first cause; who, being uncaused, must exist from eternity

d The future eternity; time without end.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* II. VII 58 þou wilt maken com parisoun to þe endeles space of eternite. 1667 MILTON *P L* XII 556 Beyond [time] is all abyss, Eternitie, whose end no eye can reach 1713 ADDISON *Cato* V i, Eternity, thou pleasing, dreadful thought Through what new scenes and changes must we pass! 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IX XIV, They, with their Leader, through eternity, Must howl in central fires 1827 POLLOK *Course of T.* VI, Slowly numbers o'er The mighty cycles of eternity

3 Hyperbolical uses of 2 . A space of time felt as 'endless'; a term indefinitely remote.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc* 239 Those Grey Kentish Bricks will last to Eternity 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ Jerus* (1732) 90 With such absolute firmness as if it had been design'd for Eternity. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 272 Tho' in Time's record nearly nought, It was Eternity to thought 1856 H MILLER *Test Rocks* IX (1857) 354 A few more worlds to which the destroying flood does not reach, save once or twice in an eternity or so

4 In expressed or implied contrast with *time*

a In metaphysical sense (cf. ETERNAL 1 b). Timelessness; existence with reference to which the relation of succession has no application.

1662 HOBBES *Consid* (1680) 50 Eternity is a permanent Now. 1853 MAURICE *Theol Essays* (ed 2) 450 Eternity, in relation to God, has nothing to do with time or duration

b Opposed to 'time' in its restricted sense of duration measured by the succession of physical phenomena. Hence, the condition into which the soul enters at death; the future life. Also, eternal welfare

1602 SHAKS *Ham* I ii 73 All that lues must dye, Passing through Nature to Eternity *a* 1650 CRASHAW *Death Herrys*, Weak time shall be pour'd out Into eternity 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc New Invent* p XCIV, Most grave Citizens, are put to it by a promissory Oath to stake their Eternities, and in effect to invocate God 1785 *Gentl Mag* Aug 658/2 Just as they were going to be launched into eternity

5 *nonce-uses.* Viewed imaginatively as an agent or a person.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* XLIV. ix, I [Time] am the lodestarre to dame Eternitie 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har* IV LXXI, It comes like an eternity, As if to sweep down all things in its track.

6. In *plural* (cf 1 d, 2 b): Eternity viewed as consisting of 'ages'

1382 WYCLIF *Pref Ep. Jerome* IV 64 Thoo that techen many men to rightwisnes [shulen shyne] as sterres into perpetuel eternytees [1388 euerlastyngnessis] 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Dan.* XII 3 They that instruct many to justice [shal shine] as starres unto perpetual eternities. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur Leigh* V. 566 Like a clock Which strikes the hours of the eternities 1858 SEARS *Athan* III i. 256 To unfold through the ages, yea, through the eternities 1871 R H HUTTON *Ess* I. 247 The throne of heaven is to them a lonely one The solitude of the eternities weighs upon their imaginations.

Eterniza tion. [f. next + -ATION.] The action of eternizing, immortalization.

1864 in WEBSTER , whence in later Dicts

Eternize (ɪtɔ̄ ɪnəɪz, ɪ·tɛɪnəɪz), *v.* Also 6–7 æternise, 7 -ize. [a. Fr. *éterniser*, ad. med L. *æternizāre*, f. *ætern-us* : see ETERNE

Both the accentuations above noted are frequent in poetry , Shaks has *eternize*, which is now the more usual stress]

1. *trans* To make eternal, i e. everlasting or endless , to give endless nature or duration to

1580 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps* LXIV (1823) 123 There his name who love and prize, Stable stay shall eternize 1610 HEALEY *St Aug. Citie of God* 481 His [God's] holy will can eternize creations. 1667 MILTON *P L* XI 60 To That [happiness] fondly lost, This other [immortality] serv'd but to eternize woe *a* 1721 KEN *Imitat* Poet Wks 1721 IV 534 Assur'd to reunite on high And eternize their sacred Tie 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 14 The most perfect Cherubim in Heaven, to perpetuate and eternize its Happiness, must [etc] 1839 BAILEY *Festus* IV. (1848) 30 The mortal soul Shall be divinised and eternised.

2. To prolong indefinitely (a state or condition); to prolong indefinitely the existence of (a thing).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I 522 By this meanes they take order to eternise their Olives 1633 *Battle of Lutzen* in *Harl Misc.* (Malh) IV 197 A truce which they wished had been a peace, whereby their repose might be eternised 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 35 Force or Fraud may alter a Government; but it is Property that must Found and Eternise it 1716 LADY M W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. VI 18 Perpetual quarrels which they take care to eternise, by leaving them to their successors. 1847 EMERSON *Repr Men, Swedenborg* Wks (Bohn) I. 327 An attempt to eternize the fireside and the nuptial chamber 1879 CHR ROSSETTI *Seek and F.* 236 Their first stage is transitory; eternize that first stage, and it would become penal.

b *esp.* To make lasting, perpetuate (fame, memory, praise, etc.).

Etherization (ī·þĕrəizē·ĭ ʃən) Also 9 æther- [f next + -ATION] a. The administration of ether as an anæsthetic or narcotic; also *fig.* b The process of becoming, or condition of being, etherized

1851 H MAYO *Pop Superstit* (ed. 2) 138 A sketch of the phenomena of etherisation. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks* Ser II 117 The etherization of excitement and the magnetism of crowds 1875 H C. WOOD *Therap* (1879) 274 Chloral administered shortly before etherization 1884 W. S LILLY *Anc. Relig. & Mod Thought* 318 The phenomena of æthérisation are certainly very curious

Etherize (ī·þĕrəiz), *v.* [f ETHER + -IZE. Cf. Fr. *éthériser*.]

1 *trans.* To convert (alcohol, etc.) into ether.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

2 To mix or compound with ether.

1800–1876 [see ETHERIZED]

3. To put (a patient) under the influence of ether. Also *transf*

1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 145 Gradually the mind was etherized to a like dreamy placidity. 1879 J TIMBS *Chloroform in Cassell's Techn Educ.* IV. 107/1 A patient was etherised, and had a limb amputated .without the infliction of any pain. 1881 *Philada. Telegraph* XXXVI. No. 33. 2 After the morning bulletin was issued he was etherized

†4. = ELECTRIFY.

1748 *Lond. Mag* 255 Besides being constantly electeriz'd or rather etheriz'd by the earth

Hence **E'therized** *ppl. a*, in senses 2 and 3 of the vb †*Etherized nitrous gas.* **E'therizer**, an apparatus for administering ether. **E'therizing** *ppl. a.*, in sense 3 of the vb.; in quot. *fig*

1800 *Phil Trans.* XC. 219 The gas. into which the nitrous etherized gas can be resolved, by treatment with dilute sulphuric acid 1807 T THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II 421 When equal parts of alcohol and nitric acid are mixed, a violent effervescence takes place owing to the emission of a gas, a compound of nitrous gas and ether. It has been termed for that reason etherised nitrous gas. 1848 SIR J. Y. SIMPSON in *Monthly Jrnl. Med Sc.* IX. 211 When the patient was in an etherized state. 1876 tr. *Schutzenberger's Ferments* 28 The etherized alcoholic liquid is distilled in a retort.

Etherol (ī·þĕrɒl). *Chem.* [f ETHER + -OL] (See quot. for ETHERIN and cf. *glycerin, glycerol.*)

1876 HARLEY *Mat Med.* 334 When boiled with water it is resolved into sulphæthylic acid and ætherol

Etherous (ī·þĕrəs), *a* [f. ETHER + -OUS.] Savouring of ether, ether-like.

1863 B TAYLOR *H. Thurston* II. 283 Impregnated with a pungent etherous smell

Ethic (e·þik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–5 etik(e, -yk, 4–7 ethique, 5 etique, (ethyque, etick, eytike), 6–9 ethick(e, 7 æthique, 7– ethic [ad. L *ēthic-us*, Gr. *ἠθικός*, f. *ἦθος* character, *pl.* manners. Cf Fr *éthique*]

A. *adj.* (Now usually ETHICAL)

1. Relating to morals.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb) 30 The Ethicke and politick consideration, with the end of well dooing and not of well knowing onely. 1644 BULWER *Chiron* 25 The Æthique precepts and the lawes of civil conversation 1698 F B. *Modest Censure* 12 What I nothing but Ethick and Oeconomick Strictures, and such like Documents? 1735 SAVAGE *Progress of a Divine* 363 N'er let your doctrine ethic truth impart, 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm Sc* (ed 6) II. 241 249 Who . find the ethic life of their religion unimpaired

2. Of an author or literary work: Treating of moral questions, and of ethics as a science

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I iv (Arb) 25 Therefore were they [Poets] the first Philosophers Ethick 1732 POPE (*title*) An Essay on Man, Being the First Book of Ethic Epistles 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1749, But 'The Vanity of Human Wishes' is .as high an effort of ethick poetry as any language can show 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 185 Dr Hutcheson is the principal Ethic writer of this country [Ireland] 1814 CARY *Dante* 33 Thy ethic page describes Three dispositions adverse to Heav'n's will 1815 *Edin. Rev.* XXV. 355 In some of his odes and ethic exhortations.

3. Characterized by 'ethos.' (See ETHOS 2)

1848 WORNUM *Lect. on Paint by R. A* 355 *note*, The style of Polygnotus was strictly ethic.

4. Gram *Ethic dative*: = 'ethical dative', see ETHICAL 3

1867 FARRAR *Gr Syntax* (1870) 80 To this dative of reference belongs what is called the ethic (i e. emotional) dative

B *sb.*

I. *sing* 1. [after Fr. *éthique*, It and Sp. *etica*, ad L. *ēthicē*, Gr. *ἡ ἠθικὴ (τέχνη)*.] a. The science of morals; cf 2. b A scheme of moral science

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III 363 Ethik [*v r* etyk] þat is þe sciens of þewes *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* (MS *A.*) 9 So clope he him wiþ vertues, þat of him mai arise good fame & name. & þis techiþ etik 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* (1682) VIII 327 As for the Science Practick, it doth first imbrace. Ethick, that doth form the Manners 1875 CLIFFORD *Ess*, *Basis of Morals* (1879) II 106 By Morals or Ethic I mean the doctrine of a special kind of pleasure or displeasure which is felt by the human mind in contemplating certain courses of conduct, whereby they are felt to be right or wrong, and of a special desire to do the right things and avoid the wrong ones 1886 *Athenæum* 17 July 73 In . Mr Spencer's 'Data of Ethics'.. an attempt to construct an ethic apart from theology is regarded as practicable.

attrib 1778 J. JAMES in *Lett. Radcliffe & James* 53 Not a book, beyond a logic or ethic compend, is recommended.

II. *pl.* **Ethics.** 2 (after Gr. τὰ ἠθικά) The science of morals; the department of study concerned with the principles of human duty.

In this sense now usually construed (like other words of like formation) as *sing*, formerly as *pl.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng* XII LXV. (1612) 313 Nor wanted thear that did relye On Physickes and on Ethickes, and a God deny *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm* VI Wks 1741 I 48 Out of them [St Paul's writings] might well be compiled a body of ethicks 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon* I 258 He was made Professor of Eloquence and Ethicks in the Universitie of Ingolstade *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Persius professes the stoick philosophy, the most generous amongst all the sects who have given rules of ethicks 1789 BENTHAM *Princ Legisl* XIX § 11 Ethics at large may be defined, the art of directing men's actions to the production of the greatest possible quantity of happiness. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Idealism* Wks (Bohn) II 164 Ethics and religion differ herein; that the one is the system of human duties commencing from man, the other, from God 1889 BOYD CARPENTER *Bampton Lect* VII, Religion without ethics seems little else than irreligious religion

b. A treatise on the science; *spec* that of Aristotle.

c 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* I CXXVI. (1869) 71 This is that Aristotle seith in etiques 1483 CAXTON *Cato* A VII, The phylosopher sayeth in the VIII book of ethyques that, etc. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* III IV 112 The same is touched by Aristotle in his Ethicks. 1769 *Junius Lett* XXIX 131 If this gentleman will go back to his Ethics. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist Lit.* (1847) I 343 Edward himself ..read the ethics of Aristotle in Greek.

†c As discrete plural. Ethical maxims or observations. *Obs rare.*

1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor* To Rdr, I have reduc'd all his scatter'd Ethiques to their proper Heads.

3. In narrower sense, with some qualifying word or phrase. a The moral principles or system of a particular leader or school of thought

1651 BAXTER *Inf Bapt* 288 God's laws, standing at the top of our Ethicks 1692 BENTLEY *Folly of Atheism* 31 If the Atheists would but live up to the Ethics of Epicurus himself 1791 BURKE *Let. to Memb Nat Assembly* Wks VI 34 This philosophical instructor [Rousseau] in the ethicks of vanity 1855 H REED *Lect. Eng Lit* VII 232 [The Spectator's] morality .is not a very high order of Christian ethics 1869 LECKY *Europ Mor* II. 1 The Ethics of Paganism were part of a philosophy. 1869 J MARTINEAU *Ess* II. 94 It lifts you .. from the zoological ethics of Combe.

b. The moral principles by which a person is guided.

1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom Econ* II. 47 It is not the province of man to pronounce judgment on the ethics of his fellow creature, in the last extremities of starvation

c. The rules of conduct recognized in certain associations or departments of human life.

1789 BENTHAM *Princ Legisl* XVIII § 46 Now to instruct each individual in what manner to govern his own conduct in the details of life, is the particular business of private ethics 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr* II 279 Sea rights, and sea ethics were by no means so distinctly defined as they are now 1870 R W. DALE *Week-day Serm* VII 137 The ethics of dining. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ Serm.* IX 185 The peculiar scope of our Church ethics for the last thirty years has been the culture of works of compassion. 1884 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Ethics, medical*, the laws of the duties of medical men to the public, to each other, and to themselves in regard to the exercise of their profession.

4. In wider sense: The whole field of moral science, including besides Ethics properly so called, the science of law whether civil, political, or international.

1690 TEMPLE *Ess Heroic Virtue* Wks 1731 I 200 The Sum of his [Confutius'] Writings seems to be a Body or Digestion of Ethicks, that is, of all Moral Virtues, either Personal, Oeconomical, Civil or Political 1793 BLACKSTONE *Comm* (ed 12) 27 Jurisprudence .. is the principal and most perfect branch of ethics

Ethical (e·þikăl), *a.* [f. prec + -AL]

1. Of or pertaining to morality or the science of ethics

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 639 It remaineth to discourse of the Politick, Ethical, and Oeconomick vertues and properties of them [bees] 1652 EVELYN *State of France* Misc Writ (1805) 47 This ethicall and morall part of travel embellisheth a gentleman. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth Philos.* Wks 1846 I 63 The ethical principles of Hobbes, are completely interwoven with his political system 1860 MANSEL *Prolegom. Logica* Pref (ed 2) 8 The value of every ethical system must ultimately be tested on psychological grounds. 1876 tr *Haeckel's Hist Creat.* I. II 36 Moral, or ethical materialism, is something quite distinct from scientific materialism

b. Pertaining to 'ethos' as opposed to 'pathos': see ETHOS.

a 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 445 Rather in pathetical than in ethical terms.

2. Of an author or literary work: Treating of the science of ethics, or of questions connected with it.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl* (1675) 16 From Ethical or Theological Composures, to take out Lessons that may improve the Mind. 1756–82 J WARTON *Ess. Pope* (T), He [Pope] is the great Poet of reason, the first of ethical authors in verse *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol Leg., Bro Birchington*, A metaphor taken out of an ethical work by the Stagyrite. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect Art* I. (1875) 7 Ethical and imaginative literature.

3. Gram. *Ethical dative*: the dative when used to imply that a person, other than the subject or object, has an indirect interest in the fact stated

1849 L. SCHMITZ *Lat. Gram.* 212 This kind of dative, which occurs still more frequently in Greek, is called the Ethical Dative

Ethically (e·þikăli), *adv* [f prec + -LY 2] In an ethical manner, according to the principles or rules of ethics, from an ethical point of view

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot* Pref. 12 Those also that shall hereafter Physically and Ethically handle the Doctrine of humane affections 1674 *Govt Tongue* IX § 2 150 Besides my subject leads me not to discourse ethically, but Christianly of the faults of the tongue 1861 *Sat. Rev* 21 Dec 636 Little can be said ethically, and nothing prudentially, for foolish things written 1874 SPURGEON *Treas Dav* Ps XCII 1 It is good ethically, for it is the Lord's right

Ethicalness (e·þikălnes) [f as prec + -NESS] The quality of being ethical.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* I V 890 The foundation whereof has not so much as one of the least seeds either of Politicalness or Ethicalness at all in it. 1886 W. J LILLY in *Forin Rev* 592 How can we predicate ethicalness or unethicalness of a thing?

Ethician (eþi ʃăn) *rare* [f. L. *ēthic-us*, see -IAN] A writer on ethics; one versed in ethics

1889 WALDSTEIN in *Harper's Mag* Feb 406 Between the priest and the theoretical ethician lies the activity in the sphere of sociology and economics of writers like Ruskin

Ethicist (e·þisist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] = prec In mod. Dicts

Ethicize (e·þisəiz), *v* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To discuss ethics; to speak or write on morals, moralize *rare*

1816 G COLMAN *Br Grins, Fire* xix, They criticize, chop logic, ethicize, philosophize

2. *trans* To make ethical; to invest with an ethical element

1885 J MARTINEAU *Types Ethical Th.* (1889) II 424 By naturalizing Ethics [the school of Herbert Spencer] reverses the idealizing process which rather ethicizes nature. 1889 BOYD CARPENTER *Bampton Lect.* VII. 276 The creed. becomes ethicized

Ethico- (e þiko-), repr. Gr *ἠθικο-*, combining form of *ἠθικός*: see ETHIC Occurring in a few compound adjs.; as **Ethico-physical, -political, -religious**, partaking of the nature of or pertaining jointly to ethics, and physics, politics, or religion.

1667 H. MORE *Div Dial.* (1713) 565 The Bereshith of Moses bears a triple meaning viz Ethico-political, Physico theosophical, and Literal 1847 DE QUINCEY *Milton* Wks (1863) VI 328 For what may properly be called the Ethico physical Sublime there is but one great model surviving in the Greek poetry 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc., Ethics* (1875) 535 The philosophical system of Neo-Platonism was throughout ethical or ethico-religious in spirit

Ethide (e þəid). *Chem* [f. ETH- + -IDE.] A compound formed by the union of an element or a radical with the monad radical ethyl

1865 ODLING in *Athenæum* No 1944 131/1 Aluminium ethide, and methide 1880 *Libr. Univ Knowl* VIII 593 The action of carbonic acid on ethyde of sodium [will produce ketones]

Ethike obs form of HECTIC

Ethimologise, obs form of ETYMOLOGIZE.

Ethine: see HETHING, *Obs*, contempt, scorn

Ethine (e þəin). *Chem* [f. ETH- + -INE.] The systematic name (see -INE) of the gaseous hydrocarbon C_2H_2, the bi-carbon member of the series C_nH_{2n-2}, called also ACETYLENE.

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem* II 61 When an electric arc from a powerful voltaic battery passes between carbon poles in an atmosphere of hydrogen, the carbon and hydrogen unite in the proportion to form ethine

Ethionic (ī·þi,ɒ nik), *a. Chem.* [f. E(THER) + Gr. *θεῖον* sulphur + -IC.

Formed by Magnus in 1833, in imitation of the terms *proto-, deuto-, trito-œnothionic* [Gr *οἶνος* wine, introduced by Sertuernor (1818) to designate three acids, one of which Magnus supposed to have been identical with ethionic acid.]

Ethionic acid: $C_2H_6S_2O_7$ (Watts *Dict Chem*) produced by the action of water on *Ethionic anhydride*, $C_2H_4{}_2SO_3$, formerly called *Sulphate of carbyl* (Watts *Dict. Chem*), which is obtained by bringing together olefiant gas and vapour of sulphuric anhydride in a tube

1838 T THOMSON *Chem Org. Bodies* 190 Of Ethionic Acid 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II 174 Ethionic Anhydride.

Ethiop (ī·þi,ɒp), *sb.* and *a arch.* Also 4–7 ethiope, (5 ethyope), 6–9 æthiop(e. [ad. L *Æthiops*, gen. *Æthiop-is*, ad. Gr. *Αἰθίοψ*, *Αἰθίοπος*, 'Ethiopian', commonly believed to be f *αἰθ-ειν* to burn + *ὄψ* face, and to mean primarily 'burnt-face' (cf. *αἰθοψ* 'fiery-looking', later 'sunburnt', f same or cognate elements); the formation is however not clear, and some have supposed the word to be an etymologizing corruption of a foreign ethnic name (In Eng now always with initial capital.)

The 'Ethiopians' are mentioned by Homer as a people dwelling in the far east and the far west, in later Gr the name was applied chiefly to the inhabitants of Africa south of Egypt, but also to peoples of swarthy complexion in other parts of the world]

A *sb.* lit = ETHIOPIAN; hence, usually, a person with a black skin, a blackamoor Phrase, *To wash an* (or *the*) *Ethiop* (*white*): to attempt the impossible

1382 WYCLIF *Jer* XIII 23 Yf chaunge mai an Ethiope his skyn. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXIII (1890) 84 Vpon his last

part of therth there habitable where conuerse thethyopes. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* XXXVII x, Out there flew, ryght blacke and tedyous, A foule Ethyope. 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* v. IV 38 Ile hold my minde, were she an Ethiope 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 106 The truth whereof many an Æthiope hath now unwillingly asserted *a* 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Ep to Julian*, As sure to miss, As they, that wash an Ethiope's Face 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* III II, Though I were an Æthiop *a* 1791 WESLEY *Serm* lxviii. (1825) II 158 In the most elegant language, she labours to wash the Æthiop white

B. *attrib* and *adj.*

1 = ETHIOPIAN. † *Ethiop line* (Milton) · ? the equator

1667 MILTON *P. L* IV 282 By som suppos'd True Paradise under the Ethiop Line By Nilus head

2. Of the hue of an Ethiop; black.

1600 SHAKS *A. Y. L* IV. III 35 Ethiop vvords, blacker in their effect Then in their countenance 1635 [GLAPTHORNE] *Lady Mother* V II in Bullen *O. Pl* II 193 To hang this matchless diamond in the eare Of Ethiope Death. 1812 HEBER *Transl Pindar* II 155 Aurora's knight of Ethiop hue 1818 KEATS *Endymion* II. 413 The ivy mesh, Shading its Æthiop berries

† **Ethiopesse.** *Obs.* Also **Æthiopesse.** [f. prec. + -ESS, after L. *Æthiopissa* (Vulg. *Num* xii.), Gr Αἰθιόπισσα (LXX)] A female Ethiopian

[1382 WYCLIF *Numb* xii 1 The Ethiopis his wijf] 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* I. 126 Josephus his Tale of an Ethiopesse, wife of Moses 1640 HARSNET *God's Summ.* 272 Moses married an Æthiopesse, yet could hee not change her hue

Ethiopian (ĭːθɪōʊ·pĭăn), *a* and *sb.* Also 6–7 æthiopian, 7 **ethiopean.** [f. ETHIOP or *Ethiopia*: see -IAN, -AN]

A *adj.* 1 Of or belonging to Ethiopia (in the various historical uses of the name), or to the peoples known to the ancients as *Æthiopes.* Often used (now only humorously) as = 'negro'. *Ethiopian serenader*: a 'nigger' minstrel, a musical performer with face blackened to imitate a negro.

1684 *Friendly Advice Planters E & W Indies* III (*title*) Dialogue between an Ethiopean or Negro Slave, and a Christian. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* IV 413 The teeming Tide pouring down from Ethiopian Lands 1838 LYTTON *Leila* IV 1, The Ethiopian guards . marched slowly in the rear 1861 MAYHEW *Lond Labour* III. 190 There are [in London] 50 Ethiopian serenaders.

† b. *absol* with pl. sense. *Obs.*

1635 PAGITT *Christianography* (1646) 107 The Ethiopian and Moscovites doe baptize in the Church porch

c. in proper names of various plants.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II XCVIII. 281 The seconde Seseli .. hath leaues like Juye The stalk is blackishe And this is counted to be the Ethiopian Seseli. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II lxi 347 In English we have thought good to call it the Aethiopian Apple 1884 S J CAPPER in *Chr World* 31 July 575/4 Ethiopian lilies, which are exquisitely beautiful.

2. a. *Anthropology* Used by some as the distinctive epithet of one of the races into which the human species is divided. b. *Biol* The distinctive epithet of one of the biological 'regions' of the earth's surface.

1861 HULME tr *Moquin-Tandon* I vi 36 In the kingdom which he [Man] constitutes (Hominal) there is but one genus (Homo), and in this genus but one species (Sapiens) This species presents three varieties or principal races . Caucasian, Mongolian, and Ethiopian 1880 A R WALLACE *Isl Life* 53, *Region*, Ethiopian *Geographical Equivalent*, Africa (south of the Sahara) with Madagascar

B *sb.* A native of Ethiopia; † a negro, blackamoor.

1552 HULOET, *Ethiopians* 1598 SHAKS *Merry W* II iii 28 Is he dead, my Ethiopian? 1611 — *Wint T* IV. IV 375 This hand as white as Ethyopians tooth. 1686 BUNYAN *Book for Boys & Girls* (Repr) 42 Moses was a fair and comely man, His wife a swarthy Ethiopian 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I III. (1840) 63 Ethiopians of Arabia Felix, which they call the South; and who, though Arabians, are called Ethiopians in Scripture.

b An 'Ethiopian serenader'. See A. 1.

1861 MRS CARLYLE *Lett* III. 81 The brass band is succeeded by a band of Ethiopians.

Ethiopic (ĭːθɪǫ·pĭk), *a.* [ad. L. *æthiopic-us*: see ETHIOP and -IC.]

1. Of or belonging to Ethiopia. Now only with reference to language, denoting the ancient language of Abyssinia, or to the church using this language in its services.

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps* lxxii 9 Annot 350 The Æthiopick sea. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II 4 The Phœnicians pass'd from the Eastern or Ethiopick sea 1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist* (1776) II. 62 The characters of an Ethiopic manuscript 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl Relig. Knowl* 1842 In the Ethiopic church he [Pilate] is a saint.

2 *absol* The Ethiopic language.

1867 WHITNEY *Lang & Study of Lang* 299 The ancient tongue of Abyssinia, the Ethiopic or Geez, has a literature.

attrib Med. A good Ethiopic scholar.

† **E·thiops.** *Obs.* Also **æthiops.** [a L. *æthiops* lit. 'ETHIOP, negro,' by mediæval chemists used in this sense]

A name given to certain black or dark-coloured compounds of metals. *Ethiops martial, martial Ethiops* (L *æthiops martialis*). the black oxide of iron *Ethiops mineral* (L. *æ mineralis*) · the black sulphide of mercury, prepared by triturating mercury and sulphur together (*Ethiops* without adj usually = *ethiops mineral.*)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Æthiops mineral* 1753 CHAMBERS *Suppl s v*, A new preparation of Æthiops is given by Cruger 1770 *New Disp* 538/2 The sulphur and the mercury remain at the bottom..united into an ethiops. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I xi. 474 The whole wire is consumed . the globules of iron will be found in that state called Martial Ethiops. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet* 304 The powder which formed the basis of this paste was martial Ethiops 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc* Chem 500 Sulphuret of mercury is obtained in the condition of black powder, formerly known by the appellation Ethiop's mineral.

Ethize (e þəɪz), *v rare* In 9 **ethise.** [ad. Gr. ἐθίζειν to accustom, use] *trans* (See quot.)

1876 GROTE *Eth. Fragm* V 153 All legislators try to ethise—to create habits among—the citizens for the purpose of making them good

Ethlete, Ethluke: see EATH C 1.

Ethmo- (e þmo-), combining form of Gr. ἠθμός sieve, in a few compounds of mod. formation, occurring in anatomy, with general sense 'pertaining jointly to the ethmoid bone and some other part of the skull', *e.g* **Ethmo-frontal** *a.* [see FRONTAL], pertaining to the ethmoid and frontal bones as the *ethmo-frontal notch.* **Ethmo-maxillary** *a.* [see MAXILLARY], pertaining to the ethmoid and to the maxillary bones · as *ethmo-maxillary suture.* **Ethmo-nasal** *a* [see NASAL], pertaining to the ethmoid and to the nasal bones . as *ethmo-nasal suture.* **Ethmo-presphenoidal** *a* [see PRESPHENOIDAL], of or pertaining to the ethmoid and to the presphenoid bone: as *ethmo-presphenoidal suture* (Huxley). **Ethmo-turbinal** (plates) or **Ethmo-turbinals** [see TURBINAL], the lateral masses of the ethmoid bone, connected horizontally with each other at the upper surface by the cribriform plate. **Ethmo-vomerine** (plate) (see quot).

1875 BLAKE *Zool* 46 The olfactory chamber of the nasal cavity . contains a series of simple, longitudinally placed ethmoturbinals. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 94 This prolongation forwards .. forms a median plate (termed Ethmovomerine) 1881 — *Cat* 337 A cartilaginous expansion called the ethmo-vomerine plate.

Ethmoid (e·þmoid), *a.* and *sb. Anat.* Also 9 erron. æthmoid [ad. Gr. ἠθμοειδής sieve-like, 'cribriform' (Galen has ἠθμοειδὲς ὀστοῦν ethmoid bone), f. ἠθμός sieve . see -OID. Cf Fr *ethmoïde*]

A. *adj.* Sieve-like, finely perforated *Ethmoid bone*: a square-shaped cellular bone, situated between the two orbits, at the root of the nose, containing many perforations, through which the olfactory nerves pass to the nose

1741 MONRO *Anat* (ed 3) 80 Joined to the Ethmoid Bone. 1831 R KNOX *Cloquet's Anat* 583 It dives into the posterior ethmoid cells 1854 OWEN in *Circ Sc.* (*c* 1865) II 90/1 Parts of the olfactory capsules forming the compound bone called 'æthmoid.'

B quasi-*sb.* passing into *sb* = *ethmoid bone.*

1842 COL. H. SMITH *Nat Library* XIII 87 The cranium may be subdivided into three compartments, the anterior containing the two frontal bones and the æthmoid 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol* VIII 313 The 3rd the ethmoid with the two frontal. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist Boulder* VII. 121 The eye orbits seem to have been at the corners of the intermaxillary, circumscribed by the sub-orbitals and the ethmoids

Hence **Ethmoi dal** *a.* a. Of or pertaining to the ethmoid bone. b. = ETHMOID.

a 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed 3), The *Ethmoidal* and *Sphenoidal* [Sutures] surround the Bones of these Names 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat* 47 On each side of the ethmoidal notch, there is observed a triangular concave surface 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade-m* 281 Ethmoidal arteries pass through the ethmoidal foramina.

b 1764 HADLEY in *Phil Trans* LIV. 4 The superior maxillary, sphenoïdal and ethmoidal bones were broken away 1849 E BLYTH *Cuvier's Anim K* 39 The cranium subdivides into three portions · the anterior is formed by the two frontal and the ethmoidal bones

Ethmose (e þmōus). *Phys.* [f. Gr ἠθμ-ός sieve + -OSE] A name given to cellular tissue.

In mod Dicts.

Ethnagogue (e þnăgǫg) [f. Gr. ἔθν-os nation + ἀγωγ-ός leader] A leader of a nation.

1889 GLADSTONE in *19th Cent* Jan 152 If I may coin a word for the occasion, he [O'Connell] was an ethnagogue

Ethnarch (e·þnaɪk). [ad. Gr. ἐθνάρχ-ης, f. ἔθν-os nation + -αρχος ruler.] A governor of a nation or people; a ruler over a province

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 95 They [the Jews] had their Ethnarchs, Toparchs, high-Priests, Rulers, Princes, and sometime Kings of their owne. 1692 WASHINGTON tr *Milton's Def Pop* IV, Cæsar did not appoint a King over them [the Jews], but a Governour, whom they called an Ethnarch 1778 APTHORPE *Prevail Chr* 210 Julius Cæsar authorized Hyrcanus and his children to be ethnarchs of the Jews 1879 C. GEIKIE *Christ* 30 Pompey set up Hyrcanus as high priest and ruler, under the title of ethnarch.

Ethnarchy (e þnaɪki). [ad. Gr. ἐθναρχία, f. ἐθνάρχης . see prec] a. The dignity or office of an ethnarch. b. The dominion of, or province ruled by, an ethnarch.

1612 HEYWOOD *Apol. Actors* 26 They divided their dominions and contryes into principalities, some into provinces. others into ethnarchyes 1643 *Subject of Supremacy* 68 Antipater deposeth him of his Ethnarchie 1862 MERIVALE *Rom Emp* (1865) V xlvi 417 Syria was still ruled by several tributary kingdoms or ethnarchies

Ethnic (e þnik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms · 4–6 **ethnyke,** 5–7 **ethnik(e,** 6–8 **ethnick(e,** (6 **æth-, ethenicke, etneke),** 7 **ethnique,** (**ethnycke**), 6– **ethnic.** [ad. Gr. ἐθνικ-ός heathen, f. ἔθνος nation, in the LXX, hence in N. T. and the Fathers, τὰ ἔθνη = the nations, Gentiles (rendering Heb. גּוֹיִם *gōyīm*, pl of גּוֹי *gōy*, nation, esp non-Israelitish or 'Gentile' nation).

The Gr ἔθνος was formerly often imagined to be the source of Eng HEATHEN; hence the confused forms *hethnic*, HEATHENIC, which might be regarded as corrupt variants of this word]

A *adj.*

1. Pertaining to nations not Christian or Jewish; Gentile, heathen, pagan.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron* Printer's Pref ix, The bible bookes of Iudges and Kynges farre surmounting all ethnike dooynges 1545 UDALL *Erasm Par* Pref. 3 An ethnike and a pagane kyng 1581 MARBECK *Bk of Notes* 61 That all composition is against the nature of God even the Ethnicke Philosophers perceived. 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit.* VI xlix § 171 Professing himselfe to be a Christian, and withall protesting that he would not be a soueraigne ouer an Ethnike Empire. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* III xlii 281 Exhorted their Converts to obey their then Ethnique Princes 1804 MOORE *Epist* III. III 45 All the charm that ethnic fancy gave To blessed arbours o'er the western wave 18 . LONGF *Drinking Song* VII, These are ancient ethnic revels Of a faith long since forsaken. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. VII. (1872) 45, I find at this time his religion is as good as altogether Ethnic, Greekish 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks* Ser. II 107 There is first the ethnic forecourt, then the purgatorial middle-space.

2 Pertaining to race; peculiar to a race or nation; ethnological.

1851 D WILSON *Preh. Ann* (1863) I ix 229 That ethnic stock which embraced all existing European races 1865 *Reader* II Feb 163/1 The slight development of ethnic peculiarities in childhood 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm Col* (1886) 133 Heresies are at best ethnic . truth is essentially catholic.

† B *sb* One who is not a Christian or a Jew; a Gentile, heathen, pagan *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints, Barnabas* 161 A part of it [the temple] fel done & mad a gret distruccione Of ethnykis *c* 1534 tr *Pol. Verg. Eng Hist* (Camd Soc) I 169 Beinge on all sides beesett with the Tracheine of these rude æthenickes, hee was sodainlie slayne 1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 37 Yf he heare not the Churche, let him be taken for an Ethnike. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N* II. IV, A kind of Mule! That's half an Ethnick, half a Christian! 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 614 The Ethnics do still repute all great trees to be divine. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I iv 77 They look upon them [the Jews] as several degrees beneath. Heathens, Ethnicks, Pagans, and Idolaters.

Ethnical (e þnikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

† 1 Of an ethnic nature or character; heathenish.

1547 BP HOOPER *Declar Christ* V D11, What . blasphemy of God, and Et[h]nycall idolatrie is this 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 67 Ethnicall sportes and pastimes. 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 195 The Religion of the Peguans is Ethnicall, knowing many but false Gods. 1702 C MATHER *Magn. Chr* III II XX (1852) 447 The custom of preaching at funerals may seem ethnical in its origin

† b Pagan; = ETHNIC A. 1. *Obs*

a 1638 MEDE *Wks* III VIII 643 The Woman which escaped the fury of the Ethnical Dragon 1659 W BROUGH *Sacr. Princ* 548 Should not Ethnical Rome be lesse Babylon then the Christian. 1762 J BROWN *Poetry & Mus* XIII. (1763) 237 The Subjects of the narrative .may be drawn . either from ethnical or sacred Story.

2. Of or pertaining to race or races, their origin, and characteristics. Cf. ETHNIC A. 2

1846 GROTE *Greece* II i. II. 308 Purely upon geographical not upon ethnical considerations 1871 FREEMAN *Hist Ess* Ser. I. III 58 As far as ethnical connexion is concerned, this analogy will hold good

3. Pertaining to the science of races; = ETHNOLOGICAL 2.

1862 D. WILSON *Preh Man* I. (1865) 4 Here then are materials full of promise for the ethnical student 1884 *Publisher & Bookbuyer's Jrnl.* 15 Nov 11/2 The confused character of the prevailing ethnical literature dealing with the Sudan.

Ethnically (e þnikălï), *adv* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

† 1. In an 'ethnical' or heathenish manner. *Obs*

1563-87 FOXE *A & M* (1596) 1117/2 This pope maintained the filthie idolatrie of images . commanding them most ethnicallie to be incensed.

2. As regards race; 'racially'

1847 GROTE *Greece* II. XXII III. 464 The Œnotrians were ethnically akin to the primitive population of Rome 1876 GLADSTONE *Synchr Homer.* 65 No one can suppose Trojan and Hellene to have been ethnically one, though both were probably of the Aryan stock.

Ethnicism (e·þnisiz'm) [f ETHNIC + -ISM.]

† a Heathenism, paganism; heathenish superstition; an instance of this (*obs*). b. In mod. use without reproachful implication: The religions of the Gentile nations of antiquity; the common characteristics of these as contrasted with Hebraism and Christianity.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr* IX v § 3 (R) Certaine Brasilians had set vp a new sect of Christian ethnicisme, or mungrell-Christianity 1625 JACKSON *Orig Vnbeliefe* XXIII 226 Feigned relations of a new starres appearance or other like Ethnicismes 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 111 In darkness of errour and in the shadow of death through Ethnicism. 1849 tr *Nitzsch's Chr. Doctr* Pref. 7 The two great

directions of religio historical development, Ethnicism and Revelation 1852 Carlyle *Sterling* I. ix (1872) 54 A mind occupied with mere Ethnicism, Radicalism and revolutionary tumult

Ethnicist (e þnisist). *rare.* [f. as prec + -IST] = Ethnologist

1846 *Times* 15 May 4/5 'Smith' has been proved by an American ethnicist and philologist to be nothing more nor less than Shemita, or a descendant of Shem

† **Ethni·city.** *Obs.* *rare*⁻¹ [f as prec + -ITY] Heathendom, heathen superstition

1772 Nugent tr *Hist Friar Gerund* I. 332 From the curling spume of the celebrated Egean waves fabulous ethnicity feigned Venus their idolatress conceived

† **E·thnicize,** *v. Obs.* *rare*⁻¹. [f as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To act, speak, etc like an 'ethnic' or heathen

1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 247 Whereas both Tacitus and Josephus relate the sudden opening of the doors of the Temple, etc. they appear to me very much to Ethnicize in all these stories.

† **E·thnish,** *a. Obs* [f. Gr. *ἔθνος* (see Ethnic) + -ISH] = Heathenish.

1550 Becon *Fortr. Faithful* Prol., Walowing in al kind of wealthe like Ethnysh Epicures 1563 *Homilies* II *Idolatry* (1859) 187 Helene worshipped the King, and not the wood . for that is an ethnish error.

Ethnize (e·þnəiz), *v.* *rare* [f. Gr *ἔθν-ος* (*τὰ ἔθνη* the nations, Gentiles · see Ethnic) + -IZE.] *intr.* To favour Gentile or heathen views or practices. Hence **E·thnizing** *vbl sb*, in quot. *attrib*

1847 Buch tr. *Hagenbach's Hist. Doctr* I 42 The earliest heresies of which we have any trustworthy account, appear either as judaizing, or as ethnizing (hellenizing) tendencies

Ethnodicy (eþnɒ disi). *rare* [mod f Gr. *ἔθνο-s* nation + *-δικία* administration of justice, f. *δίκη* justice] Comparative jurisprudence as a branch of ethnology.

1889 *Athenæum* 21 Sept 391/3 The labours of the [Ethnographical] Congress are organized in six sections, viz. general ethnology; ethics, ethnodicy, and sociology.

Ethnogenic (eþnəi dʒe nik), *a.* [f. next + -IC] Pertaining to ethnogeny

Ethnogeny (eþnɒ dʒĕni) [mod. f. Gr. *ἔθνο-s* nation + *-γενεια* birth.] That branch of ethnology which treats of the origin of races, nations, and peoples. In mod. Dicts.

Ethnographer (eþnɒ grăfəɹ). [f. Ethnograph-y (or Gr. *ἔθνο-s* nation + *-γραφ-os* writer) + -ER¹] One who treats descriptively of the races of mankind; one who is versed in the science of ethnography.

1854 H Miller *Sch & Schm* x. (1857) 202 An evidence, the ethnographer might perhaps say, of its purely Celtic origin 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man* viii. 202 The Ethnographer, who has studied the stone implements of Europe. 1884 A. M. Fairbairn in *Congregationalist* Apr. 280 The greatest ethnographers, that is, the men who have most extensively studied the customs, the manners, the beliefs of men.

Ethnographic (eþnɒgræ fik), *a.* [f. as prec + -IC.] Of or pertaining to ethnography

1836 Cdl Wiseman *Sc & Relig.* II vii. 46 Nor is this confined merely to the members of the same ethnographic family 1852 Tr Ross *Humboldt's Trav* III xxvi 87 The ethnographic document called *El Auto de Figueroa*, is one of the most curious records of the barbarism of the first *conquistadores* 1878 Gladstone *Prim Homer* 103 These Iaones .. represent the Javan of the great ethnographic document, chap. x. of the Book of Genesis.

Ethnogra·phical, *a* [f. prec + -AL.] = prec

1842 Prichard *Nat Hist. Man* 473 The ethnographical outline which I have now concluded. 1876 *N. Amer Rev* CXXIII 150 Ethnographical studies have made some progress in these later days 1879 Farrar *St Paul* I 391 *note*, Galatia had two meanings—the first ethnographical, the second political

Ethnographically (eþnɒgræ·fikăli), *adv* [f prec. + -LY²] In an ethnographical manner; from an ethnographical point of view.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 712 Which, contemplated ethnographically holds out . abundant matter 1869 Rawlinson *Anc Hist.* 9 Ancient History may be mapped out . ethnographically, according to states and nations

Ethnographist (eþnɒ grăfist). [f. Ethnograph-y + -IST.] = Ethnographer.

1880 *Libr Univ Knowl.* V. 560 Ethnographists deal with tribes, and with particular institutions and customs

Ethnography (eþnɒ grăfi). [mod f. Gr *ἔθνο-s* nation + *-γραφια* writing] The scientific description of nations or races of men, with their customs, habits, and points of difference.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 97 The term ethnography (nation-description) is sometimes used by German writers in the sense which we have given to anthropography 1857 De Quincey *China* Wks. 1871 XVI. 233 The Englishman of Chinese ethnography has not a house, except in crevices of rocks. 1868 Gladstone *Juv Mundi* vii (1870) 206 It is in truth a main key to the ethnography of the poems. 1878 Reclus in *Encycl Brit* VIII. 613 *s.v*, Ethnography embraces the descriptive details, and ethnology the rational exposition, of the human aggregates and organizations

Ethnologer (eþnɒ lŏdʒəɹ) [f. Ethnolog-y + -ER¹.] = Ethnologist

1850 Merivale *Rom. Emp* (1865) I. v 222 The Iberi, whom modern ethnologers represent as belonging to a distinct family 1881 Freeman *Hist. Geog. Europe* I. iii 57 It is from Cæsar, ethnologer as well as conqueror, that we get our chief knowledge of the country as it was in his day

Ethnologic (eþnəlɒ dʒik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC] = next

1864 H Spencer *Illust Univ Progr* 31 Progress of every kind—astronomic, geologic, organic, ethnologic, social

Ethnological (eþnəlɒ dʒikăl), *a* [f. as prec. + -ICAL] Of or pertaining to ethnology

1849 Freeman *Archit* 18 Others belong rather to the ethnological and philological inquirer 1858 Gladstone *Homer* I 284 The ethnological formation of the different communities. 1861 Gin P Thompson *Anti Alt* III. claiv. 184 If our Ethnological Societies cannot otherwise be contented, they must, etc 1873 *Daily News* 19 Sept 1/2 A collection of ethnological curiosities from New Guinea.

Ethnologically (eþnəlɒ dʒikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY²] In an ethnological manner, from an ethnological point of view

1861 G Moore *Lost Tribes* 4 A circumstance, ethnologically considered, of much interest and importance 1867 Freeman *Norm Conq* (1876) I ii 36 Lothian was politically as well as ethnologically English

Ethnologist (eþnɒ lŏdʒist). [f. Ethnolog-y + -IST] One who is engaged or versed in the study of ethnology.

1842 Prichard *Nat Hist Man* xv (1843) 132 Every new ethnologist subdivides the nations which his predecessor had connected 1878 W H Dall *Later Pveh Man* 4 The ethnologist may rifle their burial places. 1881 *Atlantic Mag* XLVII 232 The ethnologist, who deals with skulls and statures and complexions.

Ethnologize (eþnɒ lŏdʒoiz), *v* [mod f as prec. + -IZE.] *intr* To speculate on ethnological questions

1873 Whitney *Orient Stud.* 224 If our author will not allow the etymologists to ethnologize, etc

Ethnology (eþnɒ lŏdʒi). [f Gr *ἔθνο-s* nation + *-λογία* discourse. see -LOGY] The science which treats of races and peoples, and of their relations to one another, their distinctive physical and other characteristics, etc.

1842 Prichard *Nat Hist. Man* 132 The history of nations termed ethnology, must be mainly founded on the relations of their languages. 1847 *Proc. Amer Phil. Soc* IV 358 Dr Bethune made some remarks on ethnology, a term he preferred to ethnography. 1878 Lubbock *Pveh Times* Pref 9 Ethnology in fact is passing at present through a phase from which other sciences have safely emerged

Ethnomaniac (eþnɒmē·niăk). [f Gr *ἔθνο-s* nation + Maniac] One who is crazy about the rights of 'nationalities'

1863 S Edwards *Poles Captivity* II 140 The political ethnomaniacs to be consistent ought to propose the annexation of Alsace to some German state

quasi-*adj* 1886 *Sat Rev* 16 Jan 69 The game, from the ethnomaniac point of view, may be regarded as won

Ethnopsychology (e þnəi sɔikɒ lŏdʒi). [f Gr. *ἔθνο-s* nation, people + Psychology] The investigation of the psychology of races and peoples

1886 Lang in *19th Cent.* XIX 58 For this method [philological] we propose to substitute the method of Volkerpsychologie or ethnopsychology

Hence **E thnopsycholo gical** *a*, of or pertaining to ethnopsychology

1885 C. Lowe *Bismarck* II. 131 *note*, The ethnopsychological problem which lies concealed in the nature of the Oriental

Ethography (ɪ þɒ·grăfi) [mod f. Gr *ἦθο-s* character + *-γραφία* writing] 'The description of the morals and characteristics of man'.

1878 in Krauth *Vocab Philos Sc*

Ethologic (ĭ þɒlɒ dʒik), *a* [f. Ethолog-y + -IC] = next 1864 in Webster, and in mod Dicts.

Ethological (ĭ þɒlɒ dʒikăl), *a* [f as prec + -AL] 1. Pertaining to 'ethology'. a. According to the Dicts: Pertaining to ethics b In recent use (after J S Mill): Pertaining to the science of human character

1730–6 in Bailey (folio) 1775 in Ash 1843 Mill *Logic* VI. v § 6 The ethological consequences of particular circumstances of position 1883 W Minto in *Academy* 29 Dec. 425 The son is sufficiently candid for the most exacting student of ethological truth.

2 Pertaining to the scientific study of customs.

1865 Max Muller *Chips* (1880) II. xxv. 266 What may be called ethological as distinguished from ethnological researches.

Ethologist (ĭ þɒ lŏdʒist). [f L *ēthолog-us*, Gr *ἠθολόγ-os* (f. *ἦθο-s* character + *-λογος* one who discourses) + -IST]

† 1. [= Gr. *ἠθολόγος*] One who portrays character by imitative gestures and facial expression; a mimic *Obs.*—⁰

1730–6 in Bailey (folio). 1775 in Ash.

2 One who treats of, or is versed in, the science of ethology; a writer on ethics

1828 in Webster, and in mod Dicts

Ethology (ĭ þɒ lŏdʒi). [ad L *ēthologia*, a. Gr. *ἠθολογία*, f *ἠθολόγ-os* · see prec and -LOGY.]

† 1 The portrayal of character by mimic gestures; mimicry. *Obs*—⁰

1656–81 in Blount *Glossogr* 1721–1800 in Bailey.

† 2. According to the Dicts.: The science of ethics, also, a treatise on manners or morals. *Obs.*

1678–1706 in Phillips 1721–1800 in Bailey.

3. In recent use (after J. S Mill) The science of character-formation

1843 Mill *Logic* VI v. § 4 The laws of the formation of character .. are to be obtained by, etc A science is thus formed, to which I would propose to give the name of Ethology, or the science of character

‖ **Ethopœ·ia.** *Obs.* *rare* [L. *ēthopœia*, a. Gr. *ἠθοποιία*, f *ἠθο-s* character + *-ποιία* representation] Delineation of character; moral portraiture. Also *Rhet* (see quot 1678).

1659 *Instruct Oratory* 74 Examples of such Descriptions and Histories of things under which I comprehend Ethopœas 1678–1706 Phillips, *Ethopœa*, a figure of Rhetorick in which there is a feigning of certain words accommodated to certain persons, either to their praise or reproach 1721–1800 in Bailey

† **E thopoe·tic,** *a. Obs.* *rare*⁻¹ [ad Gr *ἠθο-ποιητικ-ός*, f. *ἦθο-s* character + *ποιητικός*, f. *ποιεῖν* to make, represent.] Intended to represent character or manners

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks (1834) 228 [Crichtoun] begun to prank it *a la Venetiana*, with such a flourish of mimick and ethopoetick gestures

‖ **Ethos** (ī þɒs) [mod L, a. Gr *ἦθος* character, a person's nature or disposition. Used by Eng writers in certain particular applications.]

1 [After Arist *Rhet* II xii–xiv] The characteristic spirit, prevalent tone of sentiment, of a people or community; the 'genius' of an institution or system

1851 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm & Eng* v 691 The Romanized Danes conformed to the ethos of the Carlovingian monarchy 1859 W F Wingfield *Tour in Dalmatia* 27 This prevalence of the Italian language and ethos exists not only in the maritime cities, etc 1882 *Contemp Rev* Aug. 245 The ethos of Catholic sacerdotal life is altogether different

2 In reference to ancient æsthetic criticism and rhetoric.

Aristotle's statement that Polygnotus excelled all other painters in the representation of 'ethos' app meant simply that his pictures expressed 'character'; but as Aristotle elsewhere says that this painter portrayed men as nobler than they really are, some mod writers have taken *ethos* to mean 'ideal excellence' The opposition of *ethos* and *pathos* ('character' and 'emotion'), often wrongly ascribed to Aristotle's theory of art as expounded in the *Poetics*, really belongs only to Greek rhetoric

1875 A S Murray in *Encycl Brit* II. 359 s v *Archæology*, By ethos, as applied to the paintings of Polygnotus, we understand a dignified bearing in his figures, and a measured movement throughout his compositions. 1881 *Q Rev* Oct 542 The real is preferred to the ideal, transient emotion to permanent lineaments, pathos to ethos

† **Ethroclyte,** *sb* Var of Heteroclite · here used *transf* in pl for. Perplexed condition, state of frenzy (See Du Cange s v. *Dweorsiclinium.*)

1485 Caxton *Chas Gt* 154 Thadmyral beyng in the ethroclytes in his entendement, cryed and sayd

Ethyl (e þil) Also 9 **ethyle** [f. Eth-er + -yl = Gr. *ὕλη* matter. The name was originally given by Berzelius, whose spelling **ethule** was at first adopted in Eng] The hypothetical radical of the dicarbon series (C_2H_5), the base of ordinary alcohol, common ether, and acetic acid, and of a large series of organic compounds, into the names of which the word enters attributively, as *Ethyl hydride* C_2H_6 ($=C_2H_5H$), *Ethyl chloride* C_2H_5Cl, *Ethyl iodide* C_2H_5I, *Ethyl alcohol* C_2H_6O.

Ethyl is sometimes denoted by the symbol E or (latterly) Et. Originally the name was used for what is now called Diethyl (in mod notation C_4H_{10} or Et$_2$); this was isolated by Frankland in 1849, but ethyl in its single molecule form is known only in combination

1840 *Proc Amer Phil Soc* I 311 Mr Boyé read a communication entitled 'On the Perchlorate of the Oxide of Ethule.' 1850 Daubeny *Atom Th* vii (ed 2) 219 If we suppose then a body to exist, consisting of C_4H_5 it has been proposed to designate it by the term ethyle. 1862 Sir H. Holland *Ess, Mod Chem* 450 Ethyl. the radical of the numerous class of ethers 1869 Roscoe *Elem Chem* 310 Ethyl alcohol, known as spirits of wine *Ibid* (1875) 295 Alcohol may be regarded as water in which one atom of hydrogen has been replaced by ethyl 1877 Watts *Fownes' Chem* II 42 Whether we regard it [ethane] as ethyl-hydride . or as dimethyl this arrangement remains the same. *Ibid* II 47 Ethane .is formed by the action of zinc and water on ethyl iodide

Hence many derivatives, names of compounds containing ethyl, as **E·thylamine**, a compound ($NH_2C_2H_5$) of the ammonia type in which one of the hydrogen atoms of ammonia is replaced by ethyl; called also *ethyl-ammonia.* **E thylate**, a salt of the radical ethyl, in which ethyl takes the place of the oxygenated group in a metallic salt **E thylene**, the diatomic hydrocarbon or olefine of the ethyl series, C_2H_4; also known as Ethene, Olefiant gas, or Heavy Carburetted Hydrogen, an important constituent of coal gas. **Ethylia**, a synonym of *Ethylamine*; now disused. **Ethylic** *a*, of ethyl; = Ethyl, used attributively, as in *Ethylic cyanate* = Ethyl cyanate = Vinic cyanate.

1850 Daubeny *Atom Th* viii. (ed 2) 239 *Ethylamine where it [i atom of hydrogen] is replaced by ethyle 1875 Ure *Dict Arts* II 309 Several alkaloïds existing in the animal and vegetable kingdom afford ethylamine on distillation with potash 1864 *Athenæum* No 1937 788/3 The *ethylate of acetyl 1880 *Med. Temp Jrnl* July 165

Report on the use of Ethylate of Sodium (Sodium Alcohol) 1869 ROSCOE *Elem Chem* 358 *Ethylene, known as olefiant gas, has already been mentioned 1878 A GREEN *Coal* VI 207 One of the most important of these hydro-carbons is known as ethylene or ethene. 1881 *Athenæum* 26 Feb 303/1 By heating glycol with an excess of fuming hydrochloric acid in a sealed tube to 100°, the author has converted this substance into ethylene dichloride 1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem for Stud* 241 This remarkable base was called ethylamine by Wurtz, its discoverer, but is now more commonly called *Ethylia. 1869 *Eng Mech* 26 Nov. 255/3 Circumstances lead the operator to suspect that hydro carbon to be *ethylic hydride. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem* 580 Ethylic ether is also called common ether, or simply ether

Etik(e, obs forms of HECTIC.

Etin, var of ETEN, *Obs.*, giant

Etine, -un, -yn, obs. ff pa pple. of EAT

Etiolate (*ī* tiǒlēit) [f Fr *étioler* (see -ATE³ 6), of dialectal origin, from Norm (*s'*)*étieuler* to grow into haulm, f. *éteule*, OF. *esteule, esteuille* —L. *stipula* straw]

1 *trans.* To render (a plant) pale or colourless by excluding the light from it, to blanch

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot Gard.* I 45 *note*, Celery blanched or etiolated for the table by excluding the light from it 1822 IMISON *Sc & Art* II 34 Plants that grow in darkness are pale and without colour, and are said to be etiolated, or blanched. 1833 WHEWELL *Astron* (Bridgew Treat) I XIII. 99 Celery is in this manner blanched or etiolated 1879 *Syd. Soc Lex* s v *Albino*, No chlorophyll is formed, and they [Albino plants] are said to be etiolated

2 *transf* To give a pale and sickly hue to (a human being or his skin)

1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist Man* 78 The skin is also white, or etiolated 1864 R F BURTON *Dahome* II 66 *note*, We may etiolate them [females] as in New England.

3 *fig* (See next, *ppl a*)

4 *intr.* To become white or whiter, to blanch; to be whitened by exclusion of sunlight, as plants.

1828 in WEBSTER, and in mod Dicts

Etiolated (*ī* tiǒlēited), *ppl a* [f prec. + -ED¹] Blanched, pallid, colourless Also *fig*

1799 SIR H DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib. to Phys & Med Knowledge* 186 The whiteness of etiolated vegetables is occasioned by the deficiency of light 1848 C BRONTE *Jane Eyre* (1857) 146, I left a bullet in one of his poor etiolated arms 1852 TH ROSS *Humboldt's Trav* II XXII 359 It is caoutchouc in a particular state, I may almost say an etiolated caoutchouc 1857–81 O W HOLMES in *Old Vol. of Life* (1883) 60 This poor human weed, this dwarfed and etiolated soul 1866 *Reader* 15 Dec 1005 Examples of the kind of etiolated theology 1879 A MONGREDIEN *Free Trade & Eng Comm* (ed 4) 26 These industries are for the most part sickly, nerveless, and etiolated

Etiolation (*ī*tiǒlē¹ ʃən) [f ETIOLATE *v* · see -ATION] The action of etiolating, the process of becoming, or the condition of being, etiolated

1799 SIR H DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib to Phys & Med Knowledge* 188 Plants, in the process of etiolation, lose the light combined with their leaves, and become white 1816 KEITH *Phys Bot* II. 498 Etiolation may also ensue from the depredation of insects 1844 *N Brit Rev.* II 81 Newton smoked himself into a state of absolute etiolation 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1873) I i 9 This is the collapse, the etiolation of human features into mouldy blank 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot* 754 It is remarkable that etiolation does not extend to the flowers

Etiolin (*ī* tiǒlin). [f. ETIOL-ATE + -IN.] A yellow modification of chlorophyll formed in plants growing in the dark

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot* 747.

Etiolize (*ī* tiǒlaiz), *v. rare.* [f. Fr *étiol-er* + -IZE.] *trans* = ETIOLATE. Hence **Etiolized** *ppl a.*

1884 *Trans. Victoria Institute* 40 The young shoots, pale, etiolised, and delicate from the hour they show their tiny leaves.

Etiological, var. of ÆTIOLOGICAL.

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis Chest* (ed. 4) 451 Our etiological researches. 1862 LEWIS *Astron. Ancients* i. 4 An etiological legend.

Etiologist (*ī*tiǫ lǒdʒist). [f next + -IST] One who studies etiology or the science of causes.

1830 R KNOX *Béclard's Anat* 174 One of the points of minute anatomy that have most exercised the imagination of etiologists 1866 *Times* 17 Aug 10/3 The etiologist will be the better enabled to estimate aright the influence of other insanitary elements.

Etiology, var. of ÆTIOLOGY

1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Etiology*, a rendering of a cause, a shewing of reason. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol* II. 240 The etiology of our science. 1861 T. GRAHAM *Pract Med* 26 The etiology of disease. 1881 M L KNAPP *Disasters* 7 Astronomical etiology

Etiquette (e tiket) [a Fr. *étiquette* (:—OF. *estiquette*). The primary sense in Fr. is represented by Eng. TICKET (an adoption either of the word or the synonymous *étiquet.—estiquet*); in OF. the word chiefly denotes a soldier's billet. The transition from the sense 'ticket, label' to that of 'prescribed routine' presents no intrinsic difficulty, but its actual history in Fr is not very clear, the other mod. Romanic langs have adapted the word from Fr in the secondary sense; It. *etichetta*, Sp. *etiqueta* ('a book of ceremonies hid in the king's palace', Del Pino *Sp. Dict.* 1763).]

1. a. The prescribed ceremonial of a court; the formalities required by usage in diplomatic intercourse. b The order of procedure established by custom in the army or navy (*esp.* with reference to promotion), in parliament, etc c. The conventional rules of personal behaviour observed in the intercourse of polite society; the ceremonial observances prescribed by such rules. d. The unwritten code of honour by which members of certain professions (*esp.* the medical and legal) are prohibited from doing certain things deemed likely to injure the interests of their brethren, or to lower the dignity of the profession

a 1750 CHESTLRF *Lett* 19 Mar, Without hesitation kiss his [the Pope's] slipper or whatever else the *étiquette* of that court requires *Ibid* (1792) IV 187 Over head and ears engaged in ceremony and *étiquette* 1797 BURKE *Regic Peace* III Wks VIII 329 Etiquette had it's original application to those ceremonial and formal observances practised at Courts The term came afterwards to signify certain formal methods used in the transactions between sovereign States 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* V 110 They keep perfect time in this species of court etiquette

b. 1818 JAS MILL *Brit. India* II V V 512 It was to him that, in etiquette, the command of the expedition belonged 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II 667 A proceeding, conducted with such minute attention to prescriptive etiquette, he thought himself obliged to give 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm* Ser I XVIII (1866) 301 Man is a slave to etiquette 1876 MISS BRADDON *Haggard's Dau.* II 164 After tea the bondage of etiquette was loosened

pl 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin* XXIII 181 A little place with its pompous ways, small etiquettes and punctilios

d 1868 ROGERS *Pol Econ* II (1876) 15 The etiquette of certain professional functions prescribes that a service should be divided 1888 BRYCE *Amer Commonw.* III 382 A code of etiquette forbids them [lawyers] to undertake certain sorts of work

†2 A rule of etiquette; an observance prescribed by etiquette Chiefly *pl* *Obs*

1771 *Junius Lett.* XLII 225 *note*, This diplomatic lord has spent his life in the study and practise of etiquettes 1779 BURGOYNE *Let to Constituents* (ed 3) 7 A court etiquette was invented viz that the persons whose conduct was so put in question, should not appear at Court pending the enquiry 1807 COGAN *Eth Treat Passions* I. II (R.), Ludicrous offences against the laws of custom, or the etiquettes of fashion 1812 *Edin Rev* XX 76 Some of the etiquettes known in our legal and parliamentary oratory 1816 KEATINGE *Trav* I 277 Some of the etiquettes of his majesty's court are rather whimsical

3 In the primary Fr sense A label. *rare.*

1867 VCT POLLINGTON *Half round Old World* 121 German matches with the remarkable lines, 'If you want a light, I'll shine so bright,' printed on the etiquette

Hence **E tiquetted** *ppl. a*, given up to etiquette.

1861 H A TILLY *Japan* 385 The contrast altogether between them and the etiquetted ladies of Europe

†**E·tisie, e·tisis.** *Obs* [cf Fr *étisie*; app irreg f. med L *etica*, L. *hectica* (see HECTIC *sb*) on analogy of *phthisie, phthisis*] = HECTIC *sb.*

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Dystyll Waters* CLXXVIII Mij b, For the Ptisicis and etisis, and for the consumynge sekenesse of the longues 1582 HESTER *Secr Phisonom* III ii 6 It helpeth muche against the Etisie, and against all sortes of Catarres.

E·tist. *rare.* [f Gr. *ἦτ-α* the name of the letter *η* + -IST] One who pronounces the Greek letter *η* as (*ē*), not (*ī*); = ETACIST

1839 HALLAM *Hist Lit* V I. § 25 Distinguished from the Etists of Erasmus's party.

Etna (e tnă) Also 9 ætna. [f the name of the volcano] A vessel (in the form of an inverted cone placed in a saucer) for heating a small quantity of liquid by burning some kind of spirit.

1832 *Athenæum* 9 June 375 (*Advt*), Jones's Ætnas for boiling half a pint of water in three minutes 1870 *Eng Mech* 18 Mar 659/1, I have an Etna with which I can produce a pint of boiling water in eight minutes 1880 M COLLINS *Th. in Garden* II 263 Ask my *placens uxor* to mull some claret in the etna

‖ **Etoile** (*ī* toi l, etwal) [a. Fr *étoile* star]

†1. *Fortif* A small fort or redoubt in the shape of a star. *Obs*

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Etoile*, a small fort or work of 4, 5, or 6, or more points, a star redoubt. 1775 in ASH

2. *Her.* A heraldic charge consisting of a star with wavy points or rays Cf ESTOILE.

1766 PORNY *Heraldry Gloss*, *Etoile*, the French word for a Star 1882 CUSSANS *Heraldry* 103 Etoile is represented with six wavy points.

3 *Comb.*

1789 MRS PIOZZI *Journ. France* II 287 The public walks and drives are formed etoile-wise

Etonian (ɪtō u măn) [f. *Eton* + -IAN.] One educated at Eton College.

c 1770 GEORGE III in *Etoniana* V 81 You were an Etonian 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I XI, The Lord of the equipage as an old Etonian, placed in the hands of the Albanian his contribution.

Etrurian (ɪtrū·riăn), *a* and *sb* Also 7 Hetrurian [f ETRURIA + -AN] **A.** *adj.* Of or belonging to Etruria. **B** *sb* A native of Etruria

1623 COCKERAM III, *Decus*, the Sonne [vowed himself] against the Hetrurians 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I 1, Hetrurian Letters 1667 MILTON *P L* I 303 In Vallombrosa, where th' Etrurian shades High overarch't imbowr. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* 23 As old as Greek or Etrurian fable

Etruscan (ɪtrʊ skăn), *a* and *sb.* Also 8 Hetruscan [f. L. *etrusc-us* + -AN] **A.** *adj* Of or belonging to ancient Etruria or its people, *absol.* the language of the Etruscans (in quot. 1817 jocularly used for 'Tuscan') **B.** *sb.* One belonging to the Etruscan nation

1706 HEARNE *Collect* 14 Dec. (Oxf Hist. Soc) I 312 The Hetruscan inscription 1773 MONBODDO *Lang* (1774) I III XII 580 The Latin and Hetruscan 1817 BYRON *Beppo* XXXI, For few Italians speak the right Etruscan 1842 W SPALDING *Italy & It Isl* I. 44 The Etruscans, a separate race, whose origin is still quite uncertain. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I 17 His name was the old Etruscan name.

Etslopen, -stand, -stent, -stunt· see AT-.

-ette, *suffix*, forming diminutive sbs, represents OF. *-ette*, the fem form corresponding to the masc. *-et* see -ET. In early Eng. use the Fr *-et* and *-ette* (OF. *-ete*) were not clearly distinguished, and in 15th c. *-ette* is a mere variant spelling of *-et*, *e g* the OF *basnet* occurs sometimes in Eng as *basinette*. The older adoptions of Fr words in *-ette*, so far as they survive, are now written with -ET; the spelling *-ette* belongs chiefly to words introduced since 17th c, as *chemisette, cigarette, epaulette, etiquette, pipette, serviette* During the present century a few words have been formed by the addition of *-ette* to Eng sbs; most of these, as *leaderette, sermonette, essayette*, can scarcely be said to be in good use, though often met with in newspapers; *wagonette*, however, is well established Formations of this kind are very common in the names given by manufacturers to materials intended as imitations of something else. one such word which has come into general use is *leatherette.*

1849 J WILSON in *Blackw. Mag* LXVI 19 This side of the glen is known to be a descent but by the pretty little cataractettes playing at leap-frog. 1887 *Mod Newspaper*, Great sale of Brussellette carpets Messrs. ——'s plushettes

Ettercap (e təikæp) *Sc.* Also 8 ethercap. [var. form of ATTERCOP]

1 A spider; = ATTERCOP 1.

2 *fig* An ill-humoured person, = ATTERCOP 2.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph* IV 1, 'Tis daster like to thole An ether-cap like him to blaw the coal! *c* 1750 A ROBERTSON in Scott *Wav* LXIV, A fiery etter-cap, a fractious chiel 1820 *Blackw Mag* VIII 15 That ettercap is flying through the town like a shunky. 1840 *Fraser's Mag* XXII. 478 A cool temper I'm sure yon fiery ettercap has not.

Hence **ettercapped,** *ppl a.*, inflicted by a spider.

1721 RAMSAY *Poems*, *To Gay* XII, Ye may smile at ethercopit stings With careless pride.

Etterlin (e təɪlin) In 9 **etterling** 'A cow which has a calf when only two years old' (Jam).

1863 *N. Brit Daily Mail* 5 May, Among the live stock, some very fine etterlings brought over 12*l.* a head.

Ettick, obs form of HECTIC.

Ettin, var form of ETEN, *Obs*, giant.

Ettle (e t'l), *v.* Since 14th c. only *north dial.* Forms. 3 atli-en, 3–5 atle, 3–4 *north* (h)aght-, eghtel, -il, 4–5 attel(e, -y, attle, ettil(e, (4 aghli, ahtil, atyle, eitle, ettele, -elle, -yile, 5 attel(l, atthill, ettil, 6 attile), 4–6 etle, (7 attil, 7–9 *dial.* eckle), 3– ettle. [a ON. *ætla* (also *etla, atla*) to think, conjecture, purpose, destine, apportion '— prehistoric **ahtila, *ehtla* (whence some of the ME. forms), f. OTeut **ahtô* (OE. *eaht*, OHG *ahta*, mod.G. *acht*) consideration, attention, f. root of Goth *aha* 'νοῦς', understanding, *ahma* soul. From the same nominal base without *-l-* suffix are OE. *eahtian*, OHG. *ahtôn* (mod.G. *achten*) to esteem, consider]

I. To purpose (and senses derived from this).

1 *trans* a. With *inf.* as obj (usually preceded by *to*): To intend, purpose, plan, to make it one's object, to endeavour. (In most instances this may be taken as *intr.* with inf. of purpose, hence the vb. was occas. followed by *thereto* referring to an inf in context.)

c 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 79 Wolde him seluen wreke gif he mihte and þerto ettleð and abit his time *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 16384 (Cott) O yur king þat es in hand, quat aghtel yee do þan? 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc.* 5784 A doghter þe whilk he luved specialy And eghtild to mak hir qwene of worshepe *c* 1340 *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 27 An aunter in erde I attle to schawe *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints, Magdalena* 279 Þi husband eitlise bare-to. To helpe þe puyre of his riches ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 520 Syr Arthure es thyne enmye fore ever, And ettelles to bee overlynge of þe empyre of Rome. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2965 Hit were semly for wemen, þaire houses to haunt & þere onesty attell to saue *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 15, I forwith 3ow all ettillis to schewe Of ane Emperoure. 1674 RAY *N C Words* 26 *Eckle* or *Ettle*, to aim, intend, design. 1808 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* IV, To bell

the cat wi' sic a scrow, Some swankies ettled 1863 J. NICHOLSON *Poems, The Burnie*, So bent on the bauble we ettle aye to win, The best o' life's blessings we lee far behin'

b With *sb* (or *pron.*) as obj To purpose, seek to bring about (a result).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. XIII 14 Quhat purpois or ettis thou now? lat see 1774 C KITH *Farmer's Ha'* 35 They wad think it a braw scheme .Mischief to ettle.

c *refl* To intend (= ON *ætlask*)

?a1400 *Morte Arth* 554, Bee Estyre I ettylle my selfene, To hostaye in Almayne a1400-50 *Alexander* 2829 (Dublin MS.) þou ettlys þe [*Ashm MS.* etils to] sir Alexander ofte to assayle.

2 To destine, ordain, assign. Const. *dat* of persons, *for*, *to*; also *simply*, and with complement or complemental inf.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 9426 (Cott.) Qua herd euer spek o mare bliss, þan aghteld [*Trin.* ordeyned] was adam and his? *Ibid.* 21759 Godd þat haghtis alkin stat. c1400 *Destr Troy* 394 She was eldist and heire ettit to his londes *Ibid* 6775 Pepull, þat by ordynaunce of Ector was ettit to hym 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. i 30 This Goddes ettit This realme to be mastres To all landis 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXXIV, 'He drees the doom he ettled for me'. 1832-53 A. LAING in *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. III. 29 I'll bless the doom I hae to dree That ettled her, my Highland maid, To dwell in Borristoun wi' me!

3. To direct (speech or actions) to an object; *esp* to aim (a blow or missile) *at* a person or a mark (also *fig.*), *absol* or *intr.* to take aim (*at*).

c1400 *Destr Troy* 6399 He auntrid vpon Ector, atlit hym a dynt a1400-50 *Alexander* 2322 To all you of atthenys þus atthull I my sawes c1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 269 Bot Wallace Folowed on him, and a strak etlyt fast a1500 *Eger & Grime* 992 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 385 Grime attilde him a dint that bote full well. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. IX. 37 Mynesthеus Onto the heid has halit wp on hie, Buth arrow and ene etland at the merk. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* I. i (1849) 3 To ettle at butts 1862 Bishop *Prov. Scot.* 7 Aft ettle, whiles hit

fig 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* II. IV. XI. 90, I was persuaded he had something to ettle at me.

b. *intr.* To direct one's course.

c1205 LAY. 25996 Hete we nu þene eotend bi-lafuen and atlien [c 1275 go we] to þan kinge 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 15 þat Alixandre wip his ost atleds þidire c1400 *Destr. Troy* 7424 Ector efturnons ettlyt on Achilles *Ibid* 8989 Eneas afterward etlit anone 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. IX. 66 Quhayr thikkest was the prees thar etlis he 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, 'I'll ettle for yam', I'll turn my steps homeward

c. To aim *at* (a thing); to make an effort *at*

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. II, When a they ettle at— their greatest wish Is to be made o' and obtain a kiss 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* XVII, They that ettle at the top of a ladder will at least get up some rounds 1873 F. K. ROBINSON in *Gloss W. Riding Yorksh.* (E. D. S.) s.v. *Ettle*, I've been ettling after a new place

4. To arrange, set in order, range; to prepare.

a1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* IX. 35 Hire teht aren Evene set ant atled al c1400 *Destr. Troy* 2376 All owes and other geire atled I anon.

b. *refl.* To prepare oneself. Cf. 1 c

a1400-50 *Alexander* 1157 þan etils him sir Alexander 1515 *Scot. Field* 180 Our englishe men ful merrilye attilde them to shoote. *Ibid* 318 Soe eagerly with Ire attilld them to meete.

II. 5. *trans.* To guess, conjecture, divine. Also *absol.*

c1205-75 [cf. ETTLING *vbl. sb.*] c1350 *Will. Palerne* 813 Alisaundrine anon atteled þat time, & knewe wel bi hire craft. *Ibid.* 941 Alysaundrine anon attlede alle here þoustes

Hence **E·ttlement,** intention. **E·ttler,** a schemer, an aspirant.

1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Ettlement*, intention 1825-79 JAMIESON, *Ettlement*, intention 1823 GALT *R. Gilhaize* II. XXX, His father, through all the time of the first king Charles, an eydent ettler for preferment.

Ettle (e·t'l), *sb.*[1] [f. ETTLE *v.*]

1 Aim, intent, purpose.

1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 213 Nannie .. flew at Tam wi' furious ettle 1832-53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. II. 51 Ill tarry nane to tell The ettle o' my eeran.

2. Chance, opportunity

1768 ROSS *Helenore* III, But fainness to be hame, that burnt my breast, Made me to tak the ettle when it keest

E·ttle, *sb.*[2] Dial. form of NETTLE; cf. *adder* for *nadder*, etc

1688 *Churchw. Acc. Minchinhampt* in *Archæol.* XXXV. 451 For cutting of ettles. 1842 AKERMAN *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, *Ettle*, a nettle 1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss.*, *Ettles*, nettles.

E·ttling (e·tlɪŋ), *vbl. sb Obs* exc. *north* [f. ETTLE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. ETTLE.

1. Intention, purpose; also, endeavour.

c1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B 688, & alle myne etlyng to Abraham vn haspe bylyue 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 587 Off hys etlyng rycht swa It fell, As I sall efturwartis tell c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Magdalena* 564, & sowne þai arywinge mad In þe porte quhare þai etline had. c1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 166 For charge off nan, bot it had ben his king At mycht that tym bryng hum fra his etlyng 1822 GALT *Steam-Boat* 125 (Jam.) But there was an ettling beyond discretion perhaps in this.

†**2.** Conjecture, estimation. *Wiðuten em etlunge* (early ME.): without any guessing, unquestionably. *Obs.*

c1205 LAY. 25761 Bi atlinge [c 1275 hatling] heom þuhte þritti uoðere c1230 *Hali Meid.* 39 Muche mare he haueð wiðuten em etlunge at halden to him seluen. a1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 263 Wið uten ei etlunge þen of his ahne gleadunge

†**3.** Preparation. *Obs.*

1340-70 *Alisaunder* 266 Redy too fight With atling of arebласt & archers i yfe

†**Ettouch,** *v. Obs.* [? ad. OF *estachier, etachier* (with assimilation to TOUCH,)] *trans* To attach, fasten, fix

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 17/1 Chirographe or obligacion the which Jhesu Crist bare and ettouchyd it to the crosse

Etui, etwee (etwī). Forms. 7 estuife, estwefe, ettuy, ettwee, *pl.* etweese, 8 etuis, etuy, 7- etwee, 8- etui [a. Fr. *étui*, OF. *estui* = Pr. *estui, estug* (med.L. *estugium*, 1231, Du Cange), according to M. Paul Meyer a vbl. sb. f. F *estuier*, Pr *estuiar, estugar* (.—late L. type **stugāre*) to keep, guard, hold in custody. (The Pr. form is inconsistent with the commonly assumed identity with the synonymous Sp *estuche*, It *astuccio*.) Cf. TWEEZE.

In the forms *estuife, estwefe* in Florio the *f* may be a misprint for *s*, if not, these forms suggest some sort of association with *huswife* subsequently used in the same sense.]

A small case, usually ornamental, for small articles, as bodkins, needles, toothpicks, etc.; formerly also a case for surgical instruments

1611 FLORIO, *Astuccio*, an estuife, a pocket cace or little sheath with cizers, bodkin, penknife in it. — *Stucchio*, an estwefe, etc. 1611 COTGR., *Estui*, an Ettwee — *Penaruol de Chirurgien*, a Chirurgians Case or Ettuy, the box wherein he carries his Instruments 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 27 Our Knives, Etweese, Keys, Needles 1710 STELLE *Tatler* No. 245 ₱ 2 Gold Etuys for Quills, Scissars, Needles, Thimbles a1763 SHENSTONE *Wks.* (1764) I. 299 The gold etwee, With all its bright inhabitants, shall waste Its melting stores 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* II. 10 June, He presented . me with a gold etuis 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 112 It is used in making boxes, sockets, handles of knives, etuis, etc 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* XIII. The pearl necklace and the gold etwee. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 78 Travelling Bags, Razor Cases, Etuis, etc.

attrib. 1828 WEBSTER s. v. *Etwee case*, a case for pocket instruments

E·tym. *rare* = ETYMON.

1847 H. F. TALBOT *Eng. Etymologies* 470, *Thing* I have already given an etym of this word

Etymic (etɪ·mɪk), *a* [f. ETYM-ON + -IC] Of or pertaining to the etymon or primitive form of a word. In some mod. Dicts.

Etymo·graphy, *nonce-wd* [f. Gr. ἔτυμο-ς true (see ETYMON) + -γραφια writing; after *etymology*.] Historical accuracy of spelling

1886 F. HARRISON in *19th Cent.* Jan. 103 It is as vain to ask us, in the name of etymography, to turn that name [Shakespeare] into Shakspere, as it would be to ask us, in the name of etymology, to turn 'Tragedy' into Goat-song

† **Etymologe,** *v. Obs.* [ad. Gr. ἐτυμολογ-έειν, f. ἐτυμολόγ-ος etymologer, f. ἔτυμον ETYMON + -λογος one who discourses]

trans. **a.** To give an etymological signification to **b** To trace the etymology of, to derive

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 50 Which word [Musicke] . hath been etymologed for the signification of the studies of humanitie and chiefly of poetry 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. II (1632) 198 Whose originall Name .. some will have Etymologed from *Saxum* a Stone.

Etymologer (etɪmɒ·lŏdʒəɹ). [f. Gr. ἐτυμολόγ-ος (see prec.) + -ER[1].] One who traces etymologies; = ETYMOLOGIST.

1650 MASSEY *Glasse for Worldlings* 10 With the Etymologer tis..water hardened by extream cold 1660 M. GRIFFITH *Fear of God & King* 82 (T.) 'Lex à legando', saith the etymologer it is called a law from binding 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 160 A plain, blunt etymologer may take the liberty of putting the extinguisher or monk's hood on his shallow, misty notions. 1880 J. A. H. MURRAY *Addr. Philol. Soc.* 36 The fancies of monkish etymologers

Etymologic (e·tɪmɒlɒ·dʒɪk), *a* [ad. L. *etymologic-us*, a. Gr. ἐτυμολογικ-ός, f. ἐτυμολογία ETYMOLOGY.] = next.

1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synonyms* (1856) Introd. XIX, I have habitually endeavoured, by etymologic investigation, to ascertain of every analyzed word the primary sense 1886 *Athenæum* 7 Aug. 165/1 Without help from etymologic or other record we may safely go back ages further. [In mod. Dicts.]

Etymological (e·tɪmɒlɒ·dʒɪkăl), *a* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of, or pertaining to, etymology; based upon, or in accordance with, etymology.

1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* IX. 11 This name belongeth unto the Etymological interpretation of Hildebrand 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* I. Notes 20 Take largest etymologicall liberty and you may have it from 'Ellan-ban i.e. the white Isle'. c1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 11 It wer more etymological to wryt montan, fontan, according to the original. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 9/2 Peruse, for a farther Description Francis Holyoke, his Etymological Dictionary. 1747 JOHNSON *Plan Dict.* Wks. IX. 183 Its [arrive's] original and etymological sense 1769 in Grant *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. XIII. (1876) 355 The Etymological part of the rudiments of the Latin grammar. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 331 Specimens of etymological Parsing 1865 MAX MULLER *Chips* (1880) I. VI. 130 A meaning that.. can..be defended on etymological grounds

b *nonce-use.* Engaged in the study of etymology

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 15 So, we are to be etymological to night, exclaimed Gower

Etymologically (e·tɪmɒlɒ·dʒɪkălɪ), *adv* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an etymological manner, according to or as regards etymology; on etymological principles.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio), *Etymologically*, by way of etymology 1798 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 229, I try to use no words of which I cannot etymologically defend the application 1809 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 169/1 Latin and Greek have now mixed themselves etymologically with all the languages of modern Europe. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 522 The Devil, etymologically, the accuser 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. I. 390 Such a use of the word is etymologically incorrect 1883 SIR J. C. DAY in *Law Rep.* Q. Bench XII. 206 Etymologically considered, a journeyman is one who is employed by the day

‖ **Etymologicon** (e·tɪmɒlɒ·dʒɪkŏn). [mod.L., a Gr. ἐτυμολογικόν, neut. of ἐτυμολογικός: see ETYMOLOGIC.] A work in which the etymologies of words are traced; an etymological dictionary

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 238 They who are so exact for the letter, shall be dealt with by the Lexicon, and the Etymologicon too if they please 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* III. 49 No English dictionary at all fulfils the requisites either of a truly scientific or of a popular etymologicon.

Etymologist (etɪmɒ·lŏdʒɪst). [f. ETYMOLOGY + -IST.] One who treats of, or is versed in, the science of etymology; one who searches into the history and origin of words

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. XIII. 216 The Greeke Etymologists ridiculously draw it from many other originalls 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 240 This I take but for the imagination of some fond Etymologist 1747 JOHNSON *Plan Dict.* Wks. IX. 177 In exhibiting the descent of our language, our etymologists seem to have been too lavish of their learning 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* XX. (1840) II. 268 Chaucer, Gower, and Occleve are supposed by the severer etymologists, to have corrupted the purity of the English language 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Poet* Wks. (Bohn) I. 162 The etymologist finds the deadest word to have been once a brilliant picture 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* IV. 38 Etymologists could arrive at no conclusion as to the origin of the name.

Etymologiza·tion. *rare* [f. next + -ATION.] The action of etymologizing

a1831 BENTHAM *Logic Wks.* 1838-43 VIII. 245 By etymologization I mean . the exposition of inflected words and conjugates by the exhibition of the root from which they are derived

Etymologize (etɪmɒ·lŏdʒəɪz), *v.* Also 6 **ethmologise,** 7 æ-, etimologise, -ize, 9 etymologise. [ad. late L. *etymologizāre* (spelt *ethmologisare*), f. *etymologia* ETYMOLOGY. see -IZE and cf. Fr. *étymologiser*.]

1. *trans* To give the etymology or derivation of, to trace the etymology of; to invent or suggest an etymology for.

c1530 *Remedie of Love* 301 (T.), The first parte of this name we have yfounde, Let us ethimologise the secounde 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. 1, *Pha.* Breeches, *quasi* Beare-riches; when a gallant beares all his Ritches in his Breeches *Amo* Most fortunately etymologized c1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. LXXVII. (1753) 464 Languedoc Scaliger would etymologize from '*langue d'ouy*'. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* App. 325 Having started the conceit of an undergraduate's being like an apprentice, (which you etymologize in a very accurate manner) 1826 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 117 Even the word *nervio* is not altogether etymologized. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 191 With this in view, the first portion of *Brahma* is etymologized as follows. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 147 The habit of etymologizing words off-hand from expressive sounds

† **b.** To denote etymologically *Obs. rare*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 12 And indeed the Analogie of the word induces me to imagine, some adventrous Cambrian first arrived here, memorizing it by this name *Pengwin* in the British Tongue, Etymologizing so much 1661 MORGAN *Sphr. Gentry* I. 45 The field is a gent, a Mullet sable, by the name of Aston, as if it did Etymologize a stone

2 *intr.* To study etymology; to search into the origin of words; to invent or suggest etymologies for words.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 145, I rejoyce not much in etymologizing. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 83 It would not be proper to etymologise too much or too minutely on some words 1851 TRENCH *Study of Words* VII. (1869) 266 How perilous it is to etymologize at random 1877 PEILE *Primer Philol.* I. 16 We etymologise as if each man were a standard to himself

Hence **Etymo·logizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1771 *Antiq. Sarisb.* 5 A rational employment is etymologizing. 1880 S. R. DRIVER *Hebrew Tenses* App. III. 251 Reckless etymologizing is to be avoided 1882 *Athenæum* 23 Dec. 844/1 Man is, as Mr. Palmer says, an etymologizing animal, and abhors an unmeaning word

Etymology (etɪmɒ·lŏdʒɪ). Forms: [4 with Latin termination **ethimologia**], 5–6 **ethi-, ethymologie,** -y(e, (5 **ethimologie**), 6–7 **æthym-, etim-, etymologie,** -y(e, 6– **etymology** [a. OF. *ethimologie*, mod.F. *etymologie*, ad. L. *etymologia*, a. Gr. ἐτυμολογία, f. ἐτυμολόγ-ος see ETYMOLOGER.]

1. a. The process of tracing out and describing the elements of a word with their modifications of form and sense.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. xii. 51 Notation or Etymologie is the interpretation of the word 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. IV. § 1 This tracing of a word to its original, (which is called etymology), is sometimes a very precarious . thing 1786 H. TOOKE *Purley* (1798) I. IX. 456 The explanation and etymology of those words . require a degree of knowledge in all the antient northern languages.

¶ With explanation drawn from the Gr. derivation. (Cf. L. *verriloquium*, by which Cicero renders the Gr. word.)

1613 R C. *Table Alph* (ed 3), *Etymologie*, true expounding, 1682 tr. *Willis' Rem Med Wks* Voc., *Etymology*, the true exposition or interpretation of a thing.

b. An instance of this process; an account of the formation and radical signification of a word

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron* 34 As Ysider tellith in the third book of Ethimologies 1575 TURBLEV. *Falconrie* 204 So that the etymologie of the name proceedeth all upon one cause 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit.* v ii 8 Neither let this Etymologie of Britaines seeme to be either harsh or absurd, seeing the very words sound alike, etc 1665 BOYLE *Occas Reft* v 1 (1675) 296 Critical Inquiries into Obsolete Rites, or Disputable Etymologies 1755 JOHNSON *Pref Dict* Wks IX 201 For the Teutonick etymologies, I am commonly indebted to Junius and Skinner 1845 STODDART in *Encycl Metrop* (1847) I 166/1 A little investigation will show this etymology [of *since*] to be entirely erroneous.

c The facts relating to the formation or derivation (of a word). (In 16–17th c occur confused expressions such as 'the etymology comes from,' 'to derive the etymology from')

[1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R* III ii (1495) 50 What is the menynge of the Ethimologia and the settyng of this name?] 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (ROXB) 46 Yf we them dewly kun applye And ordenelly aftyr the ethimologye 1581 MARBECK *Bk of Notes* 276 Dagon as maie be iudged by the Etimologie of the word, was some God of the Sea For *Dag* in Hebrue signifieth a fish 1583 FULKE *Defence* (1843) 267 The etymology of this English word 'priest' cometh from presbyter 1631 WEEVER *Anc Fun Mon* 683 Heralt is meerely a Teutonic or Duytch word, and in that tongue and no other, the true Æetymologie thereof is onely to be found 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 34 Som derive the Etimologie of this rare Cittie from Venetia, which in old Latin signifieth the frothing or seething of the Sea 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb Augl* (J), Consumption is generally taken for any universal diminution and colliquation of the body, which acceptation its etymology implies 1725 WATTS *Logic* I iv. § 1 If the meaning of a word could be learned by its derivation or etymology, yet, etc 1865 MAX MULLER *Chips* (1880) II. xxv 260 The etymology of a word can never give us its definition.

transf 1864 KIRK *Chas Bold* I ii 48 Those distinctions of origin, habits, dialect, and history which constitute what may be termed the etymology of the nation.

†d. Etymological sense, original meaning *Obs*

a 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV*, i. ii, *Ateu.* What's thy name? *Nano* Nano *Ateu* The etymology of which word is a dwarf 1631 BRATHWAIT *Eng Gentlew.* (1641) 332 This name [widowes] hath received one constant Etymology, 'deprived' or 'destitute'. 1711-14 ADDISON *Spect* (J), Pelvis is used by comick writers for a looking-glass, by which means the etymology of the word is visible

2 That branch of linguistic science which is concerned with determining the origin of words

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* II vi. 93 Others have better observed the laws of Etymology, and deduced it from a word of the same language 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I vi 44 The science of etymology has been earnestly recommended 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* III 48 Etymology, is the study of the primitive, derivative, and figurative forms and meanings of words. 1864 MAX MULLER *Sc. Lang* Ser II. vi (1868) 242 As long as etymology was carried on on such principles it could not claim the name of a science.

3. *Gram.* That part of grammar which treats of individual words, the parts of speech separately, their formation and inflexions.

1592 WEST *Symbol* § 100 The rules of Grammar, touching either the Ætymologie or Syntaxis thereof 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit* ix. (1627) 127 For the Etymologie, all the difficulty is in these three parts of Speech, Nownes, Verbs, and Participles. 1669 MILTON *Accedence* Wks. (1847) 457/2 Etymology, or right wording, teacheth what belongs to every single word or part of speech. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I iii. 304 Etymology and Syntax, as Grammarians call them. 1824 L MURRAY *Eng Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 60 The second part of grammar is etymology.

‖ **Etymon** (e·timŏn). [L. *etymon*, a. Gr. ἔτυμον (orig neut. of ἔτυμος true): (1) the 'true' literal sense of a word according to its origin; (2) its 'true' or original form; (3) hence, in post-classical grammatical writings, the root or primary word from which a derivative is formed

According to Brugmann, ἔτυμος is for a prehistoric **s-etumo-s*, f '*s* weak grade of OAryan **es* to be + suffixes]

†1 The primitive form of a word, the word or combination of words from which it has been corrupted Sometimes nearly = ETYMOLOGY I b, I c.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 477 Thus much then concerning the Etymon of this woorde Gavelkinde 1606 PEACHAM *Graphice* (1612) 83 Blew hath his Etymon from the high Dutch Blaw. 1651 H. MORE *Second Lash* in *Enthus Triumph* (1656) 227 For the word must so signifie, as I did above prove, both from Testimony, and might also from the Etymon of the word. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 451 The true Etymon of Jupiter being not Juvans Pater, but Jovis Pater. 1768 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans* LVIII 239 The etymon laid down here seems more apposite and natural than that obtruded upon the learned world by Bochart. 1793 PINKERTON in D'Israeli *Cur Lit.* (1866) 129/2 Of the etymon of pamphlet I know nothing.

2 The primary word which gives rise to a derivative.

1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp* 58, *Nummus* denotes Money told out; Upon This Fancy, Number, will give Etymon. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I 429 Greek etymons have become universal in the science *a* 1834 LAMB *Lett to Manning* v. 48 Logic is nothing more than a knowledge of words, as the Greek etymon implies. 1873 WHITNEY *Orient Stud.* 210 Enabling them [the roots] to stand as etymons of almost any given word. 1882 *Edin Rev*, July 114 The name has an evidently Norman etymon.

†3. Original or primary signification. *Obs. rare.*

1619 *Sacrilege Handl.* App. 43 Take him in his true Etymon, and Morall will be, but, whatsoeuer concerneth Manners 1626 W. SCLATER *Exp 2 Thess* (1629) 223 Ἄτοποι, those are to them after the Grammer Etymon, men of no setled abode; vaguing, or vagabond Iewes *a* 1634 R CLLRKE in Spurgeon *Treas Dav* Ps CXXII 6 Peace denominates Jerusalem, 'tis the etymon of the word *a* 1834 COLERIDGL (Webster), The import here given as the etymon or genuine sense of the word.

†4. The true name of a thing *Obs*

1651 BIGGS *New Disp* 67 P 106 Neither dare they call their medicines by their proper Etymon, that is to say they hide Scammony under the name of *diagredium*

Hence **Etymo·nic** *a rare*$^{-1}$. Pertaining to the etymon, etymological.

1813 W TAYLOR *Eng Synonyms* (1856) 128 The application of the word anterior to time only is neither based on ancient practice nor etymonic necessity.

Eu, obs var of YEW

Eu-, *prefix*, repr. Gr. εὐ-, combining form of εὖς good, used in neut form εὖ as adv. = well In Gr. the words with this as first element are primarily adjs (often used as sbs, and in many instances giving rise to derivative sbs or vbs) Of these many are parasynthetic f sbs, as εὔστομος having a good mouth, f στόμ-α mouth, εὐσχήμων having a good form, f σχῆμ-α form. In others the second element is a verbal root or a verbal adj in -τος, the sense of the compound varies (often in the same word) between active and passive, in those that are active the prefix has the force of 'well'; in those of passive signification its sense is sometimes 'well', more commonly 'easily': thus, εὐλαβής 'taking good hold', 'easy to take hold of', f λαβ- 'to take'; εὔπρακτος 'doing well, prosperous', 'easy to do', f. πρᾱκ- (πράσσειν) to do, εὐποίητος well made, f ποιεῖν to make. In Eng the prefix occurs almost exclusively in words of Gr derivation, as *eulogy*, *euphemism*, or formed on Gr. elements, as *eucalyptus*, the few exceptions are terms of mod. scientific classification

In late L the *u* in this prefix when occurring before vowels was consonantized (i e became *v*), and in order to preserve the traditional quantity of the syllable the *e* was made long, as in *evangelium* The derivatives and cognates of *evangelium* are almost the only words current in Eng. with the *ev-* form of the prefix, in Fr it is much more common, being used even in recent formations from Gr elements.

Eubages: see EUHAGES.

Euboic (yuibō·ik), *a* [ad. L *Euboicus*, Gr Εὐβοικός, f Εὔβοια Euboea, the island now called Negropont.] Belonging to Euboea; *esp* in *Euboic talent*, a weight in use at the time of the Persian war. (Some authors write *Eubaan* in this as in other uses.)

1667 MILTON *P L* II 546 And [Alcides] Lichas from the top of Oeta threw Into th' Euboic Sea. 1771 RAPER *Anc. Coins in Phil Trans* LXI 486 The Euboic Talent certainly came from Asia

Eubruche, var. of EAUBRUCHE, *Obs*, adultery.

Eucairite (yūkē· rəit, yūkai rəit) *Min* Also **eukairite** [f. Gr. εὔκαιρ-ος well-timed, opportune (f εὐ- Eu- + καιρός time, season) + -ITE: see quot] A mineral, consisting principally of selenium, copper, and silver.

1822 CLEAVELAND *Min* 539 Eukairite.. was discovered about the time Berzelius completed his examination of the new metal Selenium 1844 DANA *Min* 487 Eucairite.

Eucalyn (yū·kălin). *Chem* [f EUCALYPTUS + -(I)N] 'A saccharine substance, produced in the fermentation of melitose (the sugar of the eucalyptus), under the influence of yeast' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

1864 H SPENCER *Biol* I xi Starch, sugar, eucalyn, sorbin [etc], are polymeric. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem* 404

Eucalypsinthe (yūkăli psinθ). [f. EUCALYPTUS, after *absinthe*] (See quot)

1875 H C. WOOD *Therap* (1879) 88 Under the name of Eucalypsinthe, a liquor distilled from its leaves [those of *Eucalyptus globulus*] has appeared in European commerce

Eu·calypt, *rare*. Anglicized form of next.

1885 F. VON MUELLER (*title*), Eucalyptographia. A Descriptive Atlas of the Eucalypts of Australia

‖ **Eucalyptus** (yūkăli·ptŏs). Pl -i, -uses. [mod. Lat, as if Gr *εὐκάλυπτος, f. εὐ- (see- EU-) + καλυπτός covered, f. καλύπ-τειν to cover. The name, first given by L'héritier in 1788, was intended to mean 'well-covered' (cf. the Ger. name *schonmütze*); the flower before it opens being protected by a sort of cap ('calyptra obverse hemisphærica', L'héritier).]

A genus of plants of the Nat. Order *Myrtaceæ*; the Gum-tree of Australia and the neighbouring islands; an individual tree of this kind.

1809 *Naval Chron* XXII. 388 The Thelaleuca, Casuarina, Eucalyptus. 1823 SYD SMITH *Botany Bay* Wks. 1859 II. 22/1 A London thief.. lodged under the bark of the dwarf eucalyptus, and keeping sheep.. is not an uninteresting picture. 1875 H C WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 89 Upon the lower mammalia the oil of Eucalyptus appears to act precisely as it does on man. 1879 *Temple Bar* Oct. 237 The sombre eucalypti interspersed here and there by their dead companions

attrib 1875 URE *Dict Arts* II. 309 s.v., Gas extracted from eucalyptus leaves. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Eucalyptus oil.

Hence are formed the names of various products, as, **Eucaly·ptene** [+-ENE]. **Eucaly·ptin** [+-IN] **Eucaly·ptol** [+-OL]. (See quots)

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem* VII. 2nd Suppl 494 s v., Eucalyptol heated with phosphoric anhydride gives up water, and yields *eucalyptene, $C^{14}H^{16}$. 1853 *Pharmac Jrnl.* XIII 79 Kino consists principally of a peculiar substance (*eucalyptin) analogous to pectin 1879 WATTS *Dict Chem* VII 2nd Suppl 493 **Eucalyptol*, this compound is contained in large quantity in the volatile oil of *Eucalyptus globulus* 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 12/2 Any preparation from which the slightest odour of eucalyptol is diffused

Eucarist, obs. form of EUCHARIST.

Euch, obs. form of EACH.

Eucharis (yū kăris) *Bot* [a Gr. εὔχαρις pleasing, f. εὐ- (see EU-) + χάρις grace] A South American bulbous plant (N O. *Amaryllidaceæ*) bearing white bell-shaped flowers, much in request for bouquets, etc. Also *attrib.*

1866 *Treas Bot* 473/1 s v 1882 *Garden* 7 Jan 10/3, I have several large pots of Eucharis in and coming into flower 1882 *Daily News* 30 Dec 2/2 Beyond where the palms live, are eucharis, with their great starry flowers 1884 *Pall Mall G* 10 July 8/2 Each bridesmaid carried a bouquet of eucharis lilies and maidenhair ferns. 1885 *Athenæum* 24 Jan. 126/1 Dahlia and eucharis bulbs

Eucharist (yū kărist). Forms: *α* 5 **eukaryste**, 6 **eucarist**, **-charistie**, **euchrist**, 6– **eucharist**; *β* 6 **eucharistie**, 8 **eucharisty** [a. OF. *eucariste* (cf mod F *eucharistie*), ad. late L. *eucharistia*, a. Gr. εὐχαριστία thanksgiving, hence the Lord's Supper, f. εὐχάριστος grateful, f. εὐ- (see EU-) + stem of χαρίζεσθαι to offer willingly. The *β* forms may either be ad L or a mod.F]

I. 1 *Eccl* The sacrament of the Lord's Supper; the Communion.

a 1400 *Relig Pieces fr. Thornton MS* (1867) 37 Þe brede of eukaryste, þat es þe grace in þe sacrament of þe autere 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 174 Eucharist is the priestes seruice and busynes *a* 1535 MORE *On the Passion* Wks 1338/2 This blessed sacrament is also called Eucharistia *a* 1600 HOOKER (J), Himself did better like of common bread to be used in the eucharist *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks* I li. 287 Our Sacrament of Peace is called the Eucharist 1712 SIR G WHELER *Liturgy after Model of Ancients* (MS) 195 The importance of the Holy Eucharisty is so great that they did.. give a general Scheme, how it shou'd be celebrated 1786 W THOMSON *Watson's Philip III* (1839) 335 Sigismond allowed them [the Hussites] the cup in the sacrament of the eucharist 1845 S AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist Ref* I 255 It was not denied that the efficacy of the Eucharist in both kinds was more complete.

2. The consecrated elements, *esp.* the bread. Phrases, *To give, receive*, etc. *the Eucharist.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot* (1821) II 401 Thay spulyeit the eucarist out of the cais of silver 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl* 82 A priest sent to Serapion a little portion of the Eucharistie 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 103 The Emperor, Henry VII, who was poisoned with the Holy Eucharist 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj* 162 At no time a Priest is worthy to celebrate Mass, who hath not received the Eucharist 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig* (1782) II 352 Giving the eucharist to children was .. finally abolished 1861 HOOK *Lives Abps* I. vi. 323 The corporal presence of our Lord in the Eucharist. 1875 W SMITH *Dict Chr Antiq.* I. 625 Clement of Alexandria (*Strom* i § 5. p 318) speaks of ministers distributing the eucharist (*την εὐχαριστίαν διανείμαντες*) *i. e.* the elements, to the communicants

†**3.** The box or closed vessel containing the consecrated bread; the pyx. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* III. 255 The siluer euchrist be ane cord that hang Tha pluckit doun. 1560 *St. Giles Charters* (1859) p. xlviii, Ane rownd eucharist, ane chalece, ane plate. *Ibid.* p. xlvii, The pece of gold that held the breid within the eucharist.

II. 4 Thanksgiving

1613 R. C *Table Alph* (ed 3), *Eucharist*, a thanksgiuing. 1644 JER TAYLOR *Apol Liturgy* § 38 For which ability they should do well to pay their eucharist to the Holy Ghost 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 225 The Second calls for our Praise and Eucharist *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm* (1744) VII 12 He. is led through a vale of tears to the region of eucharist and hallelujahs. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 80 Adding their Amen to the voice of Eucharist.

Eucharistial (yūkări stiăl). [f. L. *eucharisti-a* + -AL] A vessel intended to hold the bread consecrated for use at the Eucharist.

1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax Ch.* (1858) II. i 35 The eucharistial, or 'new sepulchre of the body of Christ,' in which was reserved the eucharist under the form of bread *Ibid.* II 42 The rubric ordered that the housel.. should be kept.. under the kind of bread in a vessel called the eucharistial.

Eucharistic (yūkări stik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. EUCHARIST + -IC; cf. Fr. *eucharistique*.]

A *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the Eucharist.

1664 H. MORE *Myst Inq.* xiii. 42 The belief of the Eucharistick Bread being the real Body of Christ *a* 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV 242 Invites her to the Eucharistick Feast. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* v. vi, The ceremony eternally invested with eucharistic grace. 1869 HADDAN *Apost. Succ.* VIII (1879) 232 Poison administered in the Eucharistic cup.

b Of the nature of, or resembling, the Eucharist.

1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp* vi. (ed. 5) 335 In this connexion the eucharistic meal at Emmaus gains a new meaning 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* XII 162 The taking of food, if sanctified by religion, is eucharistic

2. Of or pertaining to thanksgiving (occasionally with mixed notion of 1).

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* 401 He [Socrates] would have an Eucharistick Sacrifice offered to him [Æsculapius] in his behalf, as having now cured him at once of all diseases by Death *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet Wks 1721 II 372 They sang new Eucharistick Strains To glorious God 1853 J BROWN in Spurgeon *Treas Dav* Ps xviii. I 280 It is a magnificent eucharistic ode 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr* I 443 *note*, The meat-offerings were eucharistic, and the sin-offerings expiatory

† **B** *sb* = EUCHARIST 4 *Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Eucharistucke*, a giuing of thankes. 1709 STRYPE *Ann Ref* I vii 107 *marg.*, An eucharistic of the exiles to Jesus Christ.

Eucharistical (yūkărĭ·stĭkăl), *a* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.]

1 = EUCHARISTIC A 1

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks 1342/1 The eucharisticall bread vpon which thankes bee giuen 1612 BRERLWOOD *Lang & Relig.* Pref 7 The eucharistical elements are not naked and empty signs 1686 HORNECK *Crucif Jesus* xviii 521 The Deacon poured some drops of the Eucharistical wine into her mouth. 1725 tr *Dupin's Eccl. Hist* 17th c I v 128 That after the Memory of the Passion is finish'd, this Eucharistical Body is not destroyed 1799 V KNOX *Nat Lord's Supper* Pref (R.), Those who understand them of the eucharistical bread and wine 1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I xiv 187 They offered the eucharistical sacrifice in their upper chambers

2 = EUCHARISTIC A. 2

1548 R. HUTTEN *Stune of Diuinitie* 66 b, Whiche be sacrifices Eucharisticall, or of prayse? 1558 BP WATSON *Sev Sacram* xiii. 79 Then the priest begynneth the Eucharisticall sacryfyce of geuing thankes, before the consecration *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 106 You should do well to interspersе among them som eucharisticall ejaculations 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus* II 123 The music was originally set to a Eucharistical Hymn of Thanksgiving

Hence **Eucharistically** *adv*, in a eucharistic manner.

1639 W SCLATER *2nd Worthy Communi Rewarded* 46 No more is Christ offered up (saue onely Eucharistically, and commemoratively). 1710 W. HUME. *Sacred Success.* 260 They might find some way to communicate eucharistically

Eucharistize (yūkărĭ·stəiz), *v* [f. EUCHARIST + -IZE; suggested by Gr. εὐχαριστεῖν.] *trans* A rendering of Gr. εὐχαριστεῖν (classically only *intr.* to give thanks), as used for the nonce by Justin Martyr. To affect (the elements of the Lord's Supper) by an act of thanksgiving

1714-7 J JOHNSON *Unbloody Sacrif* (1724) 198 Our Saviour blessed or Eucharistized the Bread and Wine. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* (ed 2) 234 Justin Martyr speaks of the Elements being Eucharistized or blessed by the Prayer of the Word 1877 J H. BLUNT *Annot Bk Com Prayer* (ed 7) 174 The bread and wine to be by Him eucharistized to the higher sphere and purpose of the new creation

Hence **Eucharistized** *ppl. a*, **Eucharistizing** *vbl. sb.*

1737 WATERLAND *Doct Eucharist* v. 128 Justin Martyr calls the consecrated Elements by the Name of Eucharistized Food which looks as if he thought that the Thanksgiving was the Consecration But yet, etc. 1714 JOHNSON *Unbloody Sacrif.* (1724) 198 The Blessing, or eucharistizing, terminates on the Bread.

Euchite (yū kəit). Also 7 **euchet**. [ad. late L. *euchīta*, *euchēta*, ad. Gr. εὐχίτης (misspelt εὐχήτης), f εὐχή prayer] One of a sect which arose in the fourth century, taking its name from a belief that perpetual prayer was the only means of salvation. The name was also applied to later sects holding similar views

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 263 Give ourselves only to prayer That is the error of the Euchites 1621 J. MAYER *Eng. Catech.*, It [the Christian soule] will rather become an Euchet, by being continually lifted up in prayer 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl Relig Knowl.* II. 1478 Massalians, a Christian sect, which soon obtained other names,—Euchites.

† **Euchlo·re**, *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. εὐ- (see EU-) + χλωρός green] 'Of a distinct green colour; said of certain minerals'.

1847 in CRAIG, and in mod. Dicts.

† **Euchlo·ric**, *a Obs.* [f. as next + -IC] *Euchloric gas* = EUCHLORINE.

(The explanation in Craig and mod. Dicts 'Having a distinct green colour' represents the meaning intended by Davy, but the adj. seems to occur only in this connexion)

1811 *Edin Rev* XVIII. 480 The new compound may be denominated from its peculiarly bright green, euchlorine or euchloric gas

Euchlorine (yū klō·rĭn). *Chem.* [f. Gr εὐ- (see EU-) + χλωρός green + -INE. Formed by Davy on the analogy of CHLORINE, a word introduced by himself a few months earlier] 'A gaseous mixture of chlorine and oxide of chlorine, obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on chlorate of potassium' (Watts *Dict. Chem*).

1812 SIR H DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 238, I discovered this elastic substance in January 1811, and gave to it the name of Euchlorine [*note*, Eu and χλωρος] from its bright yellow-green colour. 1823 FARADAY *Exp. Res* xxi. 92 Fluid euchlorine was obtained by enclosing chlorate of potash and sulphuric acid in a tube 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem* 187 The euchlorine of Davy, prepared by gently heating potassium chlorate with dilute hydrochloric acid.

Euchlorite (yū klōe rəit). *Min.* [f. Gr. εὐ- + χλωρός (cf. prec.) + -ITE] A variety of magnesia mica of a deep green colour, found at Chester (Mass) in 1876.

1876 *Amer Jrnl Sc* Ser III XII 231 Euchlorite Massive, in coarse elongated scales 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem* VIII 3rd Suppl 1 762

‖ **Euchologion** (yūkŏlō·u dʒĭ|ŏn) Also 8 in Latin form -um. [ad. Gr. εὐχολόγιον prayer-book, f εὐχή prayer + λογ- ablaut stem of λέγειν to say] A collection of prayers; a prayer-book, also, a book of ritual, primarily that of the Greek Church.

1652 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* v. § 7 (1680) 261 A Prayer taken out of the Euchologion of the Greek Church 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v, The *euchologium* is properly the Greek ritual. 1876 *Prayer-bk Interleaved* 211 Forms by Basil and Chrysostom are given in the euchologion

† **Eu·chologue.** *Obs* [ad. Gr εὐχολόγιον (see prec), assimilated to *epilogue*, etc] = prec

1646 J GREGORY *Notes & Observ* (1650) 169 This Recollection out of their own Euchologues Pater noster qui es in Cœlis, etc *Ibid* 171 So the order in the Euchologue βαπτίζει αυτον ο ιερευς 1700 SIR H CHAUNCY *Hist Hurts* 47 'Tis farther observ'd by the Euchologue of the Greek Church, that the Bishop having his formalities upon him fumeth the Groundwork or Foundation, with his Incense circular wise.

Euchology (yūkɒ lŏdʒi) Anglicized form of EUCHOLOGION.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch* I xii. 93 Fanatick Errour insinuating it self in Prayers, Sacraments, and Euchologies *a* 1710 BP G BULL *Wks* II 556 He took out of the ancient euchologies, or prayer-books of the Jews, what was good and laudable in them 1735 JOHNSON tr *Lobo's Voy to Abyssinia* 369 Father Goar has observ'd, in his Notes on the Euchology, etc 1843 J H NEWMAN *Miracles* 129 To introduce a prosaic phraseology into the lessons of the Euchology

Hence **Eucholo·gical** *a*, of or pertaining to euchologies.

1844 LINGARD *Anglo Sax. Ch* (1858) II. App. 414 The liturgical and euchological forms of her worship

Euchre (yū·kəɹ), *sb* Formerly also **uker**, **yuker**, **eucre**. [Of uncertain etymology.

As BOWER *sb*[8], one of the terms used in this game, is of Ger. origin, it has often been supposed that the word *euchre* is also from German, but no probable source has been found in that lang. Can it be a. Sp *yuca*, in the phrase *ser yuca*, given by Caballero as an American expression for 'to be cock of the walk, to get the best in anything' (*ser el gallito en alguna cosa, sobresalir en algo*)?]

1. A game at cards, of American origin, played by 2, 3, or 4 persons, with a pack of 32 cards (the 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 of each suit being rejected) A player may, if he pleases, 'pass' or decline to play, but if he undertakes to play, and fails to take 3 tricks, he or his side is said to be 'euchred' and the other side gains two points.

The highest cards at Euchre are the knave of trumps and the other knave of the same colour (see BOWER *sb*[8]), the other cards used rank as in whist There are various modifications of the game, as *Railroad Euchre*, played with the usual 32 cards and an extra blank card called 'the joker', or 'imperial trump', which is superior to all, *French Euchre*, played with 24 cards, and others

1846 in Smedes & Marshall *Rep High Court App. Mississippi* (1847) 60 No matter whether defendants played at pool, whist, uker, poker, etc *Ibid.*, Whist, yuker, brag, etc 1850 (*title*), The game of Euchre, with its Laws. 1896 MAYNE REID *Quadroon* xlvii, The thing was impossible, as I had never played euchre 1863 DILLY *Federal St* II 57 The men played the mysterious game of 'euchre' 1870 B HARTE. *Heathen Chinee* 21 We had a small game, And Ah Sin took a hand It was euchre. The same he did not understand. 1872 MARK TWAIN *Roughing It* xxiii, At night, by the camp-fire, we played euchre and seven up, to strengthen the mind. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Feb 3/2 Euchre was probably acclimatised on the Mississippi by the Canadian voyageurs, being a form of the French game of triomphe

2. An instance of 'euchreing' or being 'euchred'.

1880 *Amer Hoyle* 75 No 1 deals, but. fearing a euchre, he turns down the trump

Hence **Eu·chreist**, a player at euchre

1861 W H RUSSELL in *Times* 10 July, The sentry tells his captain, who is an euchreist, that 'It's all right,' and resumes his seat and his cigar

Euchre (yū kəɹ), *v.* [f. prec sb.] *trans.* At euchre: To gain the advantage over (an adversary) by his failure to take three tricks see the sb Hence *transf.* to outwit, 'do', 'best'. Also, *To euchre* (a person) *out of* (a thing).

c 1866 B. HARTE *Tennessee's Partner* Wks. 1880 II. 141 'Euchred, old man!' said Tennessee smiling 1880 in WEBSTER (Suppl) 1887 *Concord* (N Hamp) *Monitor* 23 Mar, The stockholders .have been euchered out of their investments in Vermont railroads.

Euchrist, obs. form of EUCHARIST.

Euchroite (yū kroi|əit). *Min.* [f. Gr. εὔχρο-ος well-coloured, f εὐ- (see EU-) + χροά colour + -ITE.] A hydrous arsenate of copper of a bright emerald-green colour.

1825 W. HAIDINGER *Mohs' Min* III. 94. 1835 SHEPARD *Min.* I 189 Euchroite. was discovered at Libethen in Hungary.

† **Euchy·mous,** *a Obs.* [f mod.L. *euchȳm-us*, (ad Gr. εὔχυμος, f. Gr. εὐ- EU- + χῡμ-ός CHYME) + -OUS] Conducive to a healthy condition of the blood or other fluids of the body

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 195 Whatsoever is pleasant to the tongue nor very harsh to the stomack, that is cried up as euchymous, sound and wholesome.

So † **Eu·chymy** [ad Gr εὐχῡμία] *Obs* A good state of the blood and other fluids of the body.

1678-96 in PHILLIPS 1721-1800 in BAILEY 1860 in MAYNE.

† **Euchyside·rite.** *Min. Obs.* [f Gr εὐ- (see EU-) + χύ-σις melting (f χέ-ειν to melt) + σίδηρ-ος iron + -ITE] A variety of augite, = PYROXENE

1823 W PHILLIPS *Min* 62 Euchysiderite may be considered as an augite, of which iron enters into the composition in an uncommon degree

Euclase (yū klēs). *Min* [a Fr *euclase*, f Gr εὐ- (see EU-) + κλάσ-ις breaking, f. κλά-ειν to break, so called on account of its easy cleavage] A silicate of aluminium and glucinum occurring in light-green, transparent crystals

1804 FOURCROY *Chem* II 412 The primative form of euclase is a right rectangular prism 1822 IMISON *Sc & Art* II 93 Glucina has been procured from the euclase 1868 DANA *Min* 380 Euclase receives a high polish, but is useless as an ornamental stone on account of its brittleness 1874 WESTROPP *Man Prec. Stones* 25 The euclase is also of the same chemical composition as the emerald

Euclid (yū klĭd) [ad. Gr Εὐκλείδης] A mathematician of Alexandria who flourished about 300 B C. hence, **a** the works of Euclid, *esp* the Elements (cf ELEMENTS); **b** a copy of the same.

1582 MULCASTER *Positions* xli (1887) 241 [He] gave them a number of Euclides of his owne coast 1665 J SERGEANT *Sure-footing* 163 To study my Book with that severity as they would do an Euclid 1845 STODDART in *Encycl Metrop* (1847) I 42/1 When we read Euclid, we find neither first person nor second in any part of his whole Work. *Mod* We don't approve of symbolical Euclids They were examined in Algebra and Euclid

Euclidean (yūklĭ dĭăn, yūklĭdī·ăn), *a* Also **Euclidian** [f. L *Euclīdē-us*, Gr Εὐκλείδειος (f. *Eucl*ī*d-ēs*, Εὐκλείδης Euclid) + -AN] Of or pertaining to Euclid, that is according to the principles of Euclid

By recent writers *Euclidean geometry* has been used as the distinctive name of the geometry based on an acceptance of the axioms laid down by Euclid, as distinguished from the systems (constructed e g by Lobatchewsky, Grassmann, Riemann) which develop the consequences that would follow from the rejection of some of these So also *Euclidean space* the kind of space actually known to us, for which these axioms are valid, as opposed to hypothetical kinds of space for which one or more of the axioms would be false

1660 BARROW *Euclid* Pref (1714) 2 The whole Euclidean work. *c* 1865 in *Wylde's Circ Sc.* I. 551/2 Euclidean geometry tolerates no such imperfections 1883 *Standard* No 18464 5 This abstruse discourse on Euclidian space and magnitudes of four dimensions 1883 *American* VII 75 This would be their Euclidian geometry

† **Eu·clionism.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f *Eucliōn-em*, the name of a miser, the chief character in Plautus' *Aulularia* + -ISM.] Stinginess.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 3 Those grey beard Huddled-duddles were strooke with such stinging remorse of their miserable Euclionisme and snudgery.

Eucnemic (yūknē·mĭk), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. εὐκνήμ-ις well-greaved (an epithet of Homeric heroes), f. εὐ- (see EU-) + κνημίς greave + -IC.] Well-greaved, hence belonging to ancient Greece

1851 *Fraser's Mag* XLIII 249 The existence of togate and eucnemic proficients in the art of angling is competently attested

Eucnemidal (yūknē·mĭdăl), *a nonce-wd.* [f Gr. εὐκνημῐδ- stem of εὐκνήμις (see prec.) + -AL] Pertaining to a well-greaved man; hence quasi-*sb. pl*: Stout leggings.

1839 *New Monthly Mag* LVI 30 A collection of weather clothing, contemporary with, and equally efficacious as, the eucnemidals before alluded to.

Eucolite (yū kŏ·ləit). *Min.* Also **eukolite**, **-yte** [f Gr. εὐκολ-ος easily satisfied (f. εὐ- (see EU-) + κόλον food) + -ITE. The name is founded on the fact that it contains less zirconia than wohlerite does] A variety of eudialyte.

1847 SCHEERER in *Pogg Ann* 565 [Explains that he gave this name to the mineral 'because it *contented itself*, so to speak, with iron oxide in default of zirconia']. 1849 *Amer Jrnl Sc* Ser II. VIII 126 On Eukolite, a new Mineral 1868 DANA *Min* 249 Eucolite is from islands of the Langesund fiord in Norway. 1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem* II. 605 Eukolyte is distinguished by the presence of cerium

Eucrasy (yū·krăsi). Also 7 **eucracy**, 8 **eucrasy** [ad. Gr. εὐκρασί-α good temperature, f. εὔκρᾱτος well-tempered, f. εὐ- (see EU-) + κρᾱ-, κερανύναι to mix] Such a due or well-proportioned mixture of qualities as constitutes health or soundness.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt Glass* xv, In this eucrasy there is an absolute *symmetrie*. 1642 W. PRICE *Serm.* 39 Of this Eucracy, this healthfull temper and constitution, the City once was. 1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* vi. 79 It is some dayes before the stomach recover its eucrasy, and perform its office well 1719 QUINCY *Med Dict*, *Euchrasy* Hence in mod Dicts.

† **Eucra·tic,** *a. Obs rare*—[1]. [f Gr. εὐκρᾱτ-ος (see prec) + -IC] (See quot)

1795 tr. *Mercier's Fragments* 1 56 A state truly eucratic where good and ill are intermingled, but where the good preponderate

† **Euctical** (yū ktĭkăl), *a Obs* [f. Gr εὐκτικ-ός pertaining to prayer (f εὔχεσθαι to pray) + -AL] Pertaining to prayer; supplicatory.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* x. xlix, Eucharistical Offerings are such

whose end is Thanksgiving to God. Euctical such as are made to God when we come to pray before him. 1745 Bp E Law *Theory Relig.* 227 Hence was the Origin of Sacrifices, as they are distinguished into expiatory, euctical, and eucharistical

Hence **Eu·tically** *adv.*

a 1638 Mede *Wks* I li 291 The Heave offering was as it were an Offering of his own, and therefore he applieth it Euctically

Eudai·monology. *rare*$^{-1}$ [f Gr. *εὐδαίμων, εὐδαίμον-os* fortunate, happy + -(o)logy.] (See quot.) Hence **Eudai·monolo·gian.**

a 1832 Bentham *Deontology* I. xv 320 The employment of the word Eudaimonology, to represent the utilitarian doctrines, and Eudaimonologians its professors.

Eudemon, -dæmon (*yūdī* mən). [a Gr *εὐδαίμων* fortunate, happy, f *εὐ-* (see Eu-) + *δαίμων* guardian, genius Sense 2 is of mod. origin, and not according to Gr idiom]

1. *Astrol.* (See quot)

1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Eudæmon*, the Eleventh House of a Celestial Figure, so call'd by Astrologers, upon account of its good and prosperous Significations. 1730–6 in Bailey (folio) 1819 Jas Wilson *Dict Astrol* 94 Eudemon, the good demon, the 11th house, so called because it is the source of as many good things as the 12th house is of evil

2. A good angel, = Agathodemon

1629 H Burton *Babel no Bethel* Ep to Cholmley 1 For the style .I tooke it to bee some Iesuites, some Eudemon's, or Cacodaemon's, or the like 1730–6 in Bailey (folio). 1834–43 Southey *Doctor* (1848) 672/1 The simple appendage of a tall will cacodemonise the Eudæmon.

Eudemonic, -dæmonic (*yūdĭmɒ* nik), *a* [ad Gr *εὐδαιμονικ-ός*, f *εὐδαιμονία* happiness]

1. Conducive to happiness; viewed as conducive to happiness.

1865 J Grote *Treat Mor Ideas* vi (1876) 72 The former of these is the eudæmonic worth of actions

2. *pl* a. (after Gr *τὰ εὐδαιμονικά*) (see quot. *a* 1832). b (*nonce-use*) Appliances for comfort, means of happiness

a 1832 Bentham *Logic* Wks (1838–43) VIII 289 Eudæmonics, or the art of applying life to the maximization of wellbeing. 1865 J Grote *Treat Mor. Ideas* II (1876) 13 Eudæmonics however has generally been, and is likely to be, exceedingly ideal. 1883 Burton & Cameron *To Gold Coast for Gold* I iv 137 Bright sun and pure air .. better eudæmonics than purple and fine linen.

So **Eudemo·nical** *a.*

1865 J Grote *Treat Mor Ideas* i (1876) 8 The axiom might be very sterile in results without eudæmonical observation to give us particulars about the pain

Eudemonism, -dæmonism (*yūdī* mənizm). Also 9 **eudaimonism.** [f. Gr. *εὐδαιμονία* happiness (f. *εὐδαίμων* happy, f. *εὐ-* Eu- + *δαίμων* guardian genius. see Demon) + -ism.]

That system of ethics which finds the foundation of moral obligation in the tendency of actions to produce happiness.

1827 De Quincey *Last Days Kant* Wks 1862 III 101 *note*, Ethics, braced up into stoical vigour by renouncing all effeminate dallyings with Eudæmonism 1839 *Blackw Mag* XLV 845 In England men were satisfying themselves with the unveiled eudæmonism of Paley 1866 Ferrier *Grk Philos* I. xi 277 Eudaimonism, or the philosophy of happiness 1876 M Arnold *Lit & Dogma* 47 We English are taunted with our proneness to an unworthy eudæmonism

Eudemonist, -dæmonist (*yūdī* mənist) Also -daimonist. [f. as prec + -ist.] One who believes in eudemonism

1818 Coleridge in *Lit Rem* (1836) I 273 Yet this is the common *argumentum in circulo* in which the eudæmonists flee and pursue 1840 *Q Rev* LXV 494 The enlightened Eudæmonist by his first maxim necessarily excludes the idea of a divine revelation 1866 Ferrier *Grk Philos* I xi. 292–3 The utilitarians or Eudaimonists define the good as centring in happiness 1872 Minto *Eng Lit* I i. 48 He [De Quincey] described himself as a Eudæmonist

Hence **Eudemoni·stic** *a*, of or pertaining to eudemonism **Eude·monistical** *a.* = prec

1855 *Ess Intuitive Morals* 67 Whence come these religious considerations which are so completely to modify our Eudaimonistic ethics. 1866 Ferrier *Grk Philos* I xi. 283 Socrates had strong utilitarian, even eudaimonistic, tendencies 1881 *Mod Rev* Oct 718 We reject the Israelitish morals as eudæmonistical

Eudemonize, -dæmonize (*yūdī* mənəiz), *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad Gr *εὐδαιμονίζ-ειν*, f *εὐδαίμων* happy.] *trans* To consider happy.

1876 Grote *Eth Fragm* v. 154 No person is entitled to be called happy, whom the intelligent and reflective observer does not macarise (or eudæmonise).

Eude·mony, -dæ·mony. *rare.* [ad Gr. *εὐδαιμον-ία*, f. as prec.] Happiness, prosperity

1730–6 in Bailey (folio). 1885 J. Martineau *Types Eth. Theory* (1886) II II iii 509 The best defence of the invariable eudaemony of Virtue proceeds from Shaftesbury

Eudialyte (*yūdəi* ăləit). *Min* Also erron. **eudyalite** [f. Gr. *εὐδιάλυτος* easily dissolved, f *εὐ-* (see Eu-) + *διαλύειν* to dissolve (see Dialyse), the name refers to the solubility of the mineral in hydrochloric acid] A vitreous bisilicate of zirconium, iron, calcium, sodium, and other elements, occurring in rhombohedral crystals, rose pink or brownish red; first found at Kangerdluarsuk in Greenland. Cf Eucolite

1837 *Penny Cycl* X. 64/2 Eudyalite. 1887 Dana *Man. Min* (ed 4) 275 Eudialyte

Eudiometer (*yūdiɒ·mĭtəɹ*). [f. Gr. *εὔδιο-s* clear (weather) (f *εὐ-* Eu- + *διϝ-* stem of *Ζεύς, Διός* the god of the sky and the atmosphere) + *μέτρον* measure]

An instrument for testing the purity of the air, or rather the quantity of oxygen it contains

Various kinds have been in use, but the commonest is that invented by Dr. Ure, consisting of a tube closed at one end, in which certain quantities of hydrogen and atmospheric air are exploded over water by an electric spark From the rise of the water in the tube inferences are drawn as to the amount of oxygen that was present. The apparatus is also, and now chiefly, employed in the analysis of gases

1777 De Magellan (*title*), Glass apparatus for making mineral waters with the description of some new Eudiometers. 1792 A Young *Trav France* 153 He has a large course of eudiometrical experiments going on at present, particularly with Fontana's and Volta's eudiometers 1807 Pepys *Eudiometer* in *Phil. Trans* XCVII 249 Known quantities of the air to be tried, and of nitrous gas being mixed, were admitted into a graduated tube, which he [Priestley] denominated a eudiometer 1825 Faraday *Exp Res* xxx 161 Seven volumes of this mixture were detonated in a eudiometer tube by an electric spark. 1877 W. Thomson *Voy Challenger* I i 28 The eudiometer has the legs of glass united by an india-rubber tube of suitable length

Hence **Eudiome·tric** *a*, of, pertaining to, or requiring the use of the eudiometer or eudiometry. **Eudiome·trical** *a.* = prec. **Eudiome·trically** *adv*, in a eudiometric way; by the use of a eudiometer. **Eudio·metry**, the art or practice of using the eudiometer either for ascertaining the purity of the air, or in the analysis of gases

1854 Scoffern in *Orr's Circ Sc.* Chem 321 The analysis may be effected by the *eudiometric method 1859 Todd *Cycl Anat* V. 378/1 The eudiometric researches of a number of observers 1792 [see Eudiometer] 1794 G. Adams *Nat & Exp Philos* I xi 437 Graduated glass tubes for *eudiometrical experiments 1852 Th Ross *Humboldt's Trav* I. v. 173 The absorption of two gases in a eudiometrical tube 1808 Henry in *Phil Trans.* XCVIII. 290 After trying, *eudiometrically, the quality of an aliquot part of the gas in the receiver 1881 W Crookes in *Nature* XXIII 423 Collecting samples [of gas] and analysing them eudiometrically 1800 Henry *Epit Chem* (ed. 5) 159 The application of nitrous gas to the purpose of *eudiometry 1826 — *Elem Chem* I 237 Platinum in this form becomes, therefore, a most useful agent in eudiometry 1853 W Gregory *Inorg. Chem.* (ed 3) 82 When it is required to ascertain the exact proportion of oxygen in any specimen of air The operation is called eudiometry, and the instruments employed eudiometers.

Eudipleural (*yūdiplūə·răl*), *a.* [f Gr. *εὐ-* (see Eu-) + *δί-s* twice + *πλευρ-ά* the side + -al] Having two equal and symmetrical halves

1878 Bell *Gegenbauer's Comp Anat.* 128 The radiate form of body is replaced [in the Vermes] by the eudipleural form.

Eue, obs f Ewe and Yew.

† **Eue·ctic.** *Obs* Spelt **evectic** in Dicts [ad. Gr. *εὐεκτικ-ὴ* (*τέχνη*), fem. of *εὐεκτικός* pertaining to a good habit (of body), f phrase *εὖ ἔχειν* to be well (*εὖ* well, *ἔχειν* hit to have). see Eu- and Hectic] (See quot)

1574 J Jones *Nat. Beginning Grow Things* 45 Three partes of the Arte curative First Euectick, whose scope is to keep the helthie in the same State [1706 Phillips, *Eutectica* (Gr.), that part of Physic which shews how to get a good habit of Body.] 1721 Bailey *Evectick*

Hence in same sense **Eue·ctics** *pl.* [after *mathematics, optics*, etc]

1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict*, *Evectics.* So in mod. Dicts

Euemerism, etc, obs f. Euhemerism, etc.

Euer, obs var Ewer.

Euerose, var of Ewrose, *Obs*, rose-water

† **Eufo·rbe, Eufo·rbie.** *Obs* Anglicized form of Euphorbium

1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II 173 Wee shulde have no nede to skamonye, Turbit, euforbe, etc 1460–70 *Bk Quintessence* 16 A litil of euforbie, or turbit, or sambucy 1541 R Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg*, Water in the whiche is steped and dyssolued the vertue of Euforbie.

Euforbium, obs form of Euphorbium

Eufrage, obs var. of Euphrasy, eyebright

Euge (*yū·dʒi*). [a. L. *euge*, a Gr. *εὖγε* well done!] An exclamation of *Euge!*; approval, commendation.

1655 Gurnall *Chr in Arm* 14 x § 1 (1669) 40/1 To give you the Euge of a Faithful servant. 1692 J Edwards *Remarkable Texts* 256 To look for the euge's of angels, and the applause of Heaven 1798 Root in *Amer Law Rep* I 1 Happiness consists primarily in the pleasing anticipation of a final euge of well done good and faithful servant

Eugenesic (*yūdʒĭne* sik), *a.* [f. next + -ic.] Capable of breeding freely, applied *esp.* to those hybrids that are fertile.

1864 *Reader* No 94. 476/3 An eugenesic progeny (i e a progeny every generation of which is perfectly fruitful) 1878 Bartley tr *Topinard's Anthrop* II vii 369 Eugenesic

Eugenesis (*yudʒe·nĭsis*). *Biol* [f. Gr. *εὐ-* (see Eu-) + *-γένεσις* generation: see Genesis.] The quality of breeding well or freely; the production of young by the union of individuals of different species or stocks. In mod. Dicts.

Eugenetic (*yūdʒĭne* tik), *a.* [f Eugenesis, after Genetic] Of or pertaining to eugenesis, favourable to the production of healthy offspring

1887 *Athenæum* 5 Nov. 607/3 These tendencies towards deterioration are to be met by endeavours .. to encourage marriage only under eugenetic conditions.

Eugenia (*yudʒī·niă*). *Bot* [mod Lat.: the name was given in 1729 by Micheli in honour of Eugene, Prince of Savoy] A genus of tropical trees (N O. *Myrtaceæ*), mostly found in America and the West Indies, of which the most important is *E Pimenta* or Allspice Tree.

1775 Ash, *Eugenia*, a genus of plants, the silver tree 1875 Miss Bird *Sandwich Isl* (1880) 81 The great glossy-leaved Eugenia—a forest tree as large as our largest elms.

Hence **Eugenic (acid)** [+ -ic], $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, oxidized essence of cloves. **Eu·genin** [+ -in], clove-camphor; a crystalline substance deposited from water which has been distilled from cloves. **Eu·genol** [+ -ol] = eugenic acid

1838 T Thomson *Chem. Org Bodies* App 1057 Oil of cloves, or eugenic acid. 1882 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 604 Eugenic acid, when exposed to the air, quickly assumes a darker colour and becomes resinous. 1847 Craig, *Eugenin* 1886 *Sci American* 25 Sept 196 Eugenol represents the strength of the essential oil of cloves

Eugenic (*yudʒe* nik), *a* and *sb* *Biol* [f Gr. *εὐ-* (see Eu-) + root *γεν-* to produce (Gr had *εὐγενής* well-born) + -ic]

A. *adj* Pertaining or adapted to the production of fine offspring, *esp.* in the human race

1883 F Galton *Hum Faculty* 24 Various topics more or less connected with that of the cultivation of race, or as we might call it, with 'eugenic' questions 1886 G Allen in *Fortn Rev.* I Oct 458 The result would be as bad if he made the choice [of a wife] himself on abstract biological and 'Eugenic' principles.

B. *sb.* in *pl* [after analogy of *economics, politics*, etc] The science which has this for its object.

1883 F Galton *Hum Faculty* 44 The investigation of human eugenics, that is, of the conditions under which men of a high type are produced. 1890 *Univ. Rev* May 54 People will fall in love, in spite of your eugenics.

Eugenism (*yū* dʒĭnizm). [f. as prec. + -ism] (See quot)

1887 *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 897/3 'Eugenism,' the word suggested by him [Mr Galton] some time ago to express the aggregate of the most favourable conditions for healthy and happy existence.

Eugh, Eughen, obs ff Yew, Yewen *a*

‖ **Euha·ges, euba·ges,** *sb pl. Celtic Antiq.* [Lat, occurring twice in a passage of Ammianus Marcellinus, the form *eubages* in one of the places is a scribal error The better form *euhages* is evidently due to a misreading of Gr. *οὐατεῖς*, Strabo's spelling of a Gaulish word = L *vātes* prophet; Ammianus must have read *εὐαγεῖς*, and taken this for the pl of *εὐαγής* pure, holy Cf Ovate] (See quot)

1609 Holland *Amm Marcel.* xv. ix, The Eubages, searching into the highest altitudes of nature's worke, endevoured to lay open and declare the same 1751 Chambers *Cycl*, *Eubages*, an order of priests, or philosophers, among the antient Celtæ, or Gauls. 1809 Kendall *Trav.* II xlv 124 The euhages cultivated what they called natural philosophy 1827 G Higgins *Celtic Druids* 275 The Eubages or prophets were the third order

Euharmonic (*yīhaimɒ* nik) *a.* [f. Gr. *εὐ-* (see Eu-) + *ἁρμον-ία* harmony + -ic] Producing perfect harmony In *Euharmonic organ*: see quots.

1811 Liston *Perfect Intonation* 27 The Euharmonic Organ is contrived . to enable the musician to produce harmony absolutely perfect, while the keyboard remains the same as before 1876 J W Moore *Dict. Mus. Inf*, *Euharmonic Organ*, invented by Joseph Alley and H W Poole at Newbury Port, Mass, 1848 It gives all the tones of the ancient enharmonic scale

Euhemerism (*yuhī* mĕriz'm). Also 9 **Euemerism.** [f L *Euhēmer-us*, Gr. Εὐήμερος (see below) + -ism] The method of mythological interpretation which regards myths as traditional accounts of real incidents in human history.

Euhemerus, a Sicilian (*c* 316 B C) was the author of a book called Ἱερὰ Ἀναγραφή, in which he maintained that the deities of Hellenic mythology were deified men and women, and pretended to cite authentic records of their lives

1846 Grote *Greece* I xvi I 596 In regard to the Thracian god Zalmosis, the Hellespontic Greeks interpreted his character and attributes according to the scheme of Euemerism 1864 Max Muller *Sc. Lang.* Ser II ix. (1868) 397 Euhemerism has become the recognized title of that system of mythological interpretation which reduces the gods of old to the level of men.

So **Euhe·merist** [+ -ist], one who follows the method of Euhemerus; also *attrib.* (quasi-*adj.*). **Euhemeri·stic** *a.* [f prec + -ic], **a** of persons. Inclined to euhemerism; **b** of things: Of the nature of or resembling euhemerism **Euhe·merize** *v*, **a.** *trans.* To subject to euhemeristic interpretation, also, *To euhemerize into* or *out of.* **b.** *intr.* To follow the method of Euhemerus **Euhe·merized** *ppl a.* **Euhe·merizing** *vbl sb* (in quot. *attrib*)

1856 Max Müller *Chips* (1880) II xvi. 115 It is easier to answer these German than the old Greek *euhemerist 1871 Tylor *Prim Cult* I. 252 The modern 'euhemerists' in part adopted the old interpretations 1884 *Academy* 22 Mar. 205 Saxo treats Odin and Baldr in euhemerist fashion 1856 Max Muller *Chips* (1880) II xvi 115 *Euhemeristic critics. 1876 H Spencer *Princ Sociol* (1877) I 232 This

interpretation will be called Euhemeristic. 1847 J W Donaldson *Vind Protestant Princ* 140 One of its [Genesis'] editors **euhemerized* into spurious narratives some of the deep symbolism of the original vaticination 1881 *Fraser's Mag* Mar 355 To euhemerise, rationalise and etherialise them [nursery heroes] out of existence 1887 I Taylor in *Academy* 3 Sept 143/2 The legend of Semiramis was a **euhemerised* version of the story of Istar 1871 Farrar *Witn Hist* II. 57 He did but extend to the New Testament the 'Euhemerising principles which Eichhorn had applied to the Old

Eukairite: see Eucairite

Eukolite, -yte: see Eucolite.

Eulerian (*yūlĭə·rĭăn*), *a* [f. *Euler*, the name of a celebrated Swiss mathematician (1707–83) + -ian.] Of, pertaining to, or discovered by, Euler; as *Eulerian constant, function, integral*.

1882 Minchin *Unspl Kinemat* 139 In the first case what we have done for the fixed-space point *P* we imagine to be done for all fixed space points; and in the second case we imagine our record to be similarly kept for every individual fluid particle .They are, often called the Eulerian and the Lagrangian methods, respectively. 1886 Todhunter *Integral Calculus* 249 We shall now prove an important equation which connects the two Eulerian integrals. *Ibid.* 255 The quantity C is called Euler's constant

Eulege, obs. f Eulogy

‖ **Eulogia** (*yūlō·ndʒiă*) [Eccl Lat, a. Gr. *εὐλογία* in N. T 'blessing': see Eulogy] **a** A name applied by the early Christians to the Eucharist. **b** A portion of the consecrated bread reserved for those who were not present at the communion. **c** In the Greek church, the unconsecrated bread remaining after communion, blessed by the priests and given to the non-communicants; also bread, sweetmeats, etc. blessed and distributed as tokens of mutual love. See Eulogy 2.

1751 in Chambers *Cycl.* 1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* I. 137 This holy loaf or eulogia was meant to be an emblem of brotherly love. 1883 Addis & Arnold *Cath Dict.* s v *Eulogiæ*, The Eulogia, then, was a substitute—though of course a most imperfect one..for Holy Communion, whence the Greek name, *ἀντίδωρον*

† **Eulogi·acal**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Eulogi-um + -acal] = next.

1654 Vilvain *Epit Ess.* VI. 34 Eulogiacal Elegies

Eulogic (*yūlǫ dʒĭk*), *a. rare*. [f Eulogy + -ic.] Pertaining to eulogy; containing praise; commendatory

1753 Chambers *Cycl Suppl.* s.v *Æolic*, Æolic verse .is otherwise called *eulogic* 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III 563 Passing by numerous passages that are too unintelligible.. even for the eulogic commentaries of his sworn admirers

† **Eulo·gical**, *a Obs*⁻⁰ [f as prec. + -al] **a** = prec ¶ **b**. (See quot. 1656–81.)

1656-81 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Eulogical* well spoken. 1692–1732 in Coles 1818 Todd, *Eulogical*, commendatory, containing praise In mod Dicts.

Hence **Eulo·gically** *adv*, by way of eulogy.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav* 161 Magnifying eulogically their great Mahumed. 1818 in Todd In mod. Dicts.

Eulogious (*yūlō·ʉ dʒĭəs*), *a rare*. [f. Eulogium + -ous.] Full of eulogy; eulogistic.

1887 *Sat Rev* 3 Dec. 768 Méry wrote lengthy prefaces and eulogious introductions 1890 *Harper's Mag* Mar. 562/1 To detain the reader with eulogious phrases

Eulogism (*yūlǫdʒiz'm*). [f Eulog-y + -ism.] A eulogistic speech, eulogistic language.

1761 *London & Enviv ous* IV 143 (Jod) The pompous eulogisms bestowed on this bridge 1853 Felton *Fam. Lett* xxiii (1865) 295 Passing a glowing eulogism on her enlightened policy. 1864 *Realm* 30 Mar. 4 The eager eulogism which the Ministers of Queen Victoria accord to the conspirators against her Imperial ally.

Eulogist (*yūlǫdʒĭst*). [f as prec + -ist] One who eulogizes; one who speaks or writes in commendation of a person or thing.

1808 Han More *Cælebs* I iv 41 The eulogist of the L'Almanac des Gourmands. 1853 C. Bronte *Villette* xix. (1876) 133, I must not from the faithful narrator degenerate into the partial eulogist. 1876 Bancroft *Hist U. S.* IV. li 289 Franklin, when he died, had .the great and the good throughout the world as his eulogists

Eulogistic (*yūlodʒĭ·stĭk*), *a.* [f prec. + -ic] Pertaining to or expressive of eulogy; of the nature of eulogy; commendatory, laudatory. Const *of*

1825 Syd Smith *Wks* (1859) II 71 Some adjunct of the eulogistic cast, such as moderate or practical 1827 Bentham *Rationale Evid.* Wks 1843 VII 224 Scotch lawyers . do not plaster over the foulness of their system with eulogistic daubings. 1848 H Miller *First Impr.* vi (1857) 95 The inscription is eulogistic of the poet's character.

Hence **Eulogistical** *a.* = prec In mod Dicts.

Eulogi·stically *adv*, in a eulogistic manner

1831 Croker in *Boswell's Johnson* 20 July an 1763 *note*, To talk thus eulogistically of 'the very spirited exertions' of a piratical bookseller. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 501 He writes..too eulogistically for a critic

Eulogium (*yūlō·ʉdʒĭəm*). *Pl.* **eulogiums**; also 8 **eulogia**. [a. med L *eulogium*, app. formed by a confusion between *ēlogium* (see Elogium) and *eulogia* (see Eulogy), being used in both senses] A laudatory discourse; a formal expression of praise; = Eulogy 1.

1706 Phillips, *Eulogium*, an Elogy, a praising or speaking well of. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No 68 ₱ 2 He falls into a general eulogium of friendship 1789 Bentham *Princ Legisl* xiii. § 6 Allowing nothing to approach the throne but mercenary eulogiums 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 464 Just eulogia on the Navy and Army practitioners. 1838 Dickens *Nich Nick* xxv, These remarks put a termination to Mr. Crummles's eulogium 1848 H Miller *First Impr* ii. (1857) 20, I realized .the justice of the eulogium of Thomson on the art of the architect

b. Eulogistic speaking, = Eulogy 1 b

1802 *Paris as it was* II lxviii 334 A master-piece of art, which is above all eulogium 1862 Trollope *Orley F.* vi, They are very nice How can he avoid eulogium?

Eulogize (*yūlŏdʒəiz*), *v.* [f Eulog-y + -ize] **1**. *trans.* To pronounce a eulogy upon; to speak or write in commendation of; to extol, praise

a 1810 Huddesford *Satir Poems* (T), Those Who eulogize their country's foes. 1815 W. H Ireland *Scribbleomania* 25 Rhymsters who meanest actions eulogize 1865 Lecky *Ration* II v. 200 He eulogised constitutional government as immeasurably superior to despotism.

¶ **2** Used to represent Gr *εὐλογεῖν* in sense 'to bless'.

1885 E S Froulkes *Prim. Consecr* ix 419 What our Lord had effected by blessing and giving thanks.. by eulogising them, as S Cyril has it.

Hence **Eu·logizer**, one who eulogizes, a eulogist.

1837 *New Monthly Mag* XLIX 341 The eulogizers of the wisdom of our ancestors. 1866 Alger *Solit Nat. & Man* iv 200 An atheistic eulogizer of nothingness

Eulogoma·nia. *nonce-wd.* A mania for eulogy

1802 Syd Smith *Wks* (1859) I 4/2 Why should Dr Parr confine this eulogomania to the literary characters of this island alone?

Eulogy (*yūlŏdʒi*). Forms (? 5 wloge, 6–7 eulogie, 7–8 euloge, 7– eulogy. [In sense 1 prob. anglicized form of Eulogium, but the ulterior source is Gr *εὐλογία* praise, in N. T. blessing (f. *εὐ-* + *-λογία* speaking, after phrase *εὖ λέγειν* to speak well of), of which the word in sense 2 is an adaptation.]

1. A speech or writing in commendation of the character and services of a person, or the qualities of a thing, *esp.* a set oration in honour of a deceased person.

[14 . *E E Misc* (Warton Club) 18, I wylle apposse Thin wlogé, yf hit do the apleyse.] 1591 Spenser *Teares of Muses* 372 And Eulogies turne into Elegies. 1611 Speed *Hist Gt Brit* v vii 38 In a soile whereof we finde this Euloge 1667 Pepys *Diary* (1877) V. 216 Every body came to me . with such eulogys as cannot be expressed 1752 Hume *Ess & Treat.* (1777) I. 25 If our constitution does in any degree deserve these eulogies 1818 Hallam *Mid Ages* (1872) I 13 His greatest eulogy is written in the disgraces of succeeding times. 1830 Lyell *Princ Geol* 27 Fontenelle .pronounced his eulogy more than fifty years afterwards *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II 323 Thy portrait and thine eulogy Traced by some artist hand

b. Eulogistic speaking; commendation, praise

1725 Bradley *Fam Dict* s.v. *Nitre*, All the pompous Eulogie, made from Time to Time to celebrate the Excellency of Salt. 1791 Mackintosh *Vind Gall.* Wks 1846 III. 17 *note*, The commercial abilities of Mr Eden were the theme of profuse eulogy 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) I 1 36 Some mention Henry VIII after his death in language of eulogy 1873 Symonds *Grk Poets* vi. 169 Pindar .knew how to mingle eulogy with admonition

† **2** *Eccl.* In the senses of Eulogia, which is now more common in historical use

1709 J Johnson *Clergym Vade-m* II 100 That the Holy Mysteries be not carried into other parishes on the Feast of Easter, by way of Eulogies 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl Hist. 17th C* I v 209 The things upon which these Invocations were made, were afterwards consider'd as holy and sacred things, and call'd .the Eucharist, Eulogy, and Praise. 1730–6 in Bailey (folio). 1751 Chambers *Cycl* s.v, These pieces of bread they call eulogies . The wine sent as a present, was also held an eulogy Bollandus remarks that the eucharist itself was called eulogy 1782 Priestley *Corrupt Chr* II vi. 16 Some churches substituted what they called eulogies, or holy bread for the bread of the Lord's Supper.

† **3** = Elogy 3. *Obs. rare.*

1703 W Wotton in *Evelyn's Mem* (1857) III, What countryman? What his employment? in short, a short eulogy of him. with an account of the time of his death

Eulysite (*yūˈlisəit*). *Min* Also **-yte** [f Gr. *εὐλυσ-ία* easy solubility (f. *εὔλυτος* see next) + -ite] 'A granular mixture of augite, garnet, and nearly 50 per cent of a mineral allied to olivine' (Watts *Dict Chem*)

1868 Dana *Min.* 259 It [Iron-Manganese Chrysolite] occurs in a gneissoid rock called Eulysyte 1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* xiii. 263 Eulysite occurs in a very thick bed in the gneiss of Tunaberg in Sweden.

Eulytin (*yūˈlitin*), *Min.* Also **-ine** [f. Gr. *εὔλυτ-os* easily dissolved (f. *εὐ-* Eu- + *λυτός* soluble, f *λύειν* to loose, dissolve) + -in] Native silicate of bismuth, usually occurring in brownish crystals with a resinous lustre.

1850 Dana *Min* 413 Bismuth Blende, Eulytine. 1882 Watts *Dict Chem.* II 606 *Eulytin* Silicate of Bismuth, Bismuth-blende.—A rare mineral, occurring at Schneeberg in Saxony

Eulytite (*yūˈlitəit*). *Min* = prec

1868 Dana *Min* 391 Eulytite Silicate of Bismuth.

Eumorphous (*yuːmɔ̄ˈrfəs*), *a. rare*. [f. Gr. *εὔμορφος*, f. *εὐ-* (see Eu-) + *μορφή* form + -ous] Well-shaped.

1859 R. F Burton *Centr Afr* in *Jrnl Geog Soc* XXIX. 315 The skeleton is of eumorphous proportions.

Eunomy (*yūˈnŏmi*). *rare*. [ad Gr *εὐνομία*, f *εὐ-* (see Eu-) + *νόμος* law] A political condition of good law well-administered.

1721–1800 Bailey, *Eunomy*, a Constitution or Ordination of good Laws. 1846 Grote *Greece* II. vi II. 454 The state of 'eunomy' and good order which that constitution [*sc.* Lycurgus'] brought about

Eunuch (*yūˈnŭk*), *sb* Forms: [4 eunuchus], 5 enuke, 6–7 eunuche, 6– eunuch. [ad L. *eunūch-us*, a. Gr. *εὐνοῦχος*, f. *εὐνή* bed + -οχ- ablaut-stem of *ἔχειν* to keep; the literal sense is thus a bedchamber guard or attendant]

1. A castrated person of the male sex, also, such a person employed as a harem attendant, or in Oriental courts and under the Roman emperors, charged with important affairs of state.

c 1430 Lydg *Bochas* III. xxv. 96 a, Whan the Enukes to yᵉ King her brought She was accepted. 1590 Nashe *Anat Absurd* B ija, Speaking of whoredome, as though they had beene Eunuches from theyr cradle 1601 Shaks *All's Well* II iii 94 And they were sons of mine I would send them to'th Turke to make Eunuches of *a* 1616 Beaumont *Poems, The Glance*, Throw Those flakes upon the eunuch's colder snow 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof St* III xxi 210 Those who are born Eunuchs deserve no such great commendation for their chastity 1701 W Wotton *Hist Rome* i 462 He had a mortal Aversion to Eunuchs, that third Species of Mankind 1781 Gibbon *Decl & F.* II 51 The private apartments of the palace were governed by a favourite eunuch. 1807 Robinson *Archæol. Græca* v xiii. 472 The first that made eunuchs was Semiramis 1867 Lady Herbert *Cradle L* viii 224 Achill Aga, offered to show the ladies his harem; and a black eunuch was summoned to escort them 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiii 34 Thither hie the votaress eunuchs with an emulous alacrity

¶ In the LXX. and the Vulgate the Gr *εὐνοῦχος*, L *eunūchus*, following the corresponding Heb סריס *sārīs*, sometimes designate palace officials who were not 'eunuchs', *e g.* Potiphar (*Gen* xxxix 1, where A. V. has 'officer') Hence the Eng. word has occas been similarly used in discussions of passages in which the meaning of the word is disputed

[1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II 305 Putyphar þat was eunuchus Eunuchus is he þat is i-gilded, and suche were somtyme i-made wardeynes of ladyes in Egipt] 1557 N T (Genev) *Acts* viii 27 *note*, Noble men were called Eunuches, although they were not gelded

b. A male singer, castrated in boyhood, so as to retain an alto or soprano voice. Cf Castrato

1732 Ld. Lansdowne *Char ac. Wycherly* Wks 1736 II. 112 Our modern writers, like Eunuchs sacrifice their Manhood for a Voice, and reduce Poetry, like Echo to be nothing but Sound. 1738 Johnson *London* 59 Let such.. With warbling eunuchs fill a licens'd stage 1761 Churchill *Rosciad* Poems (1763) I 35 Never shall a truly British Age Bear a vile race of Eunuchs on the Stage

c Used as *adj* : Emasculated *rare*⁻¹.

1817 Godwin *Mandeville* III 96 He had a mind wholly eunuch and ungenerative in matters of literature and taste.

2 *attrib* and *Comb* Also *fig.*

1666 Dryden *Ann Mirab* xl, That eunuch guardian of rich Holland's trade, Who envies us what he wants power to enjoy 1739 P Whitehead *Manners* 8 What sing-song Riot, and what Eunuch-squawling 1826 Disraeli *Viv Grey* III vi, Bright moon! sultana of the soul! the Passions are thy eunuch slaves 1849–50 Alison *Hist Europe* VIII. I § 37 157 Liberty expired amidst eunuch servility and Eastern adulation

† **Eu·nuch**, *v Obs.* [f prec sb] *trans.* To make a eunuch of, castrate; also *fig*

a 1658 Cleveland *Gen. Poems* (1677) 15 Give me a Lover bold and free, Not Eunuch'd with Formality; Like an Embassador that beds a Queen 1682 Creech *Lucretius* (T), They eunuch all their Priests

Hence **Eu·nuched** *ppl a*, emasculated

1627 May *Lucan* x 156 Th' vnhappy strength-robb'd company, The Eunuch'd youths.

Eunuchal (*yūˈnŭkăl*), *a.* [f as prec. + -al] Of or pertaining to a eunuch; emasculate, effeminate

1878 A. Cameron in *N Amer Rev* CXXVI 489 Manly forgiveness becomes eunuchal sentimentality.

† **Eu·nuchate**, *v Obs.* [f. L *eunūchāt-* ppl. stem of *eunūchāre*, f *eunūchus*: see Eunuch] *trans* To make a eunuch of, castrate; to deprive of virility or generative power

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud Ep* III iv 113 To eunuchate or castrate themselves *Ibid* II vii 115 That Camphire Eunuchates or [*printed* or Eunuchates] begets in men an impotency unto venery, observation will hardly confirm 1721–1800 in Bailey, hence in Ash, etc.

Eunuchism (*yūˈnŭkiz'm*). Also 7 **eunochisme, -uoisme** [f Eunuch *sb.* + -ism] The process or custom of making eunuchs; the condition of being a eunuch; emasculation.

1620 Bp Hall *Hon Mar. Clergy* I § 7 Neither doe we thinke that the earth affords any thing more glorious then eunuchisme for the kingdome of heauen. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet* xx 202 To introduce Eunochisme, and this way of degrading men from their manhood *Ibid* 204 Eunucisme 1688 W Payne *Texts of Papists conc. Celibacy Exam* II. 782 (T) This voluntary eunuchism is not to be understood literally, as it was by Origen 1718 (*title*), Eunuchism Display'd, describing all the different Sorts of Eunuchs, etc 1875 J Davenport *Curios. Erot. Physiol.* Essay v. (*title*) Eunuchism

Eunuchize (*yūˈnŭkəiz*), *v* Also 7 **eunuchise**. [f Eunuch *sb.* + -ize.] *trans.* To reduce to the condition of a eunuch; to emasculate; *lit.* and *fig*

1632 Brome *Novella* IV ii, If I worship any of 'hem more . let me be eunuchiz'd. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav* 99 The King having at that instant, a Knife in his hand, gives it the poore Father and bids him Eunuchize him. 1847

MEDWIN *Life Shelley* II 209 Moore asterized and eunuchized his [Byron's] pages so barbarously 1887 tr *V Hehn's Wanderings Plants & Anim.* 79 Apollonius said that the emperor spared men but eunuchized the earth.

E·unuchry. *rare* [f as prec + -RY; in Fr. *eunuquerie*] The state of being a eunuch.

1864 R. F BURTON *Dahome* 43 *note*, M. Wallon. says that these horns are a sign of eunuchry, but they are not so

Euodic (yuɪo͡u dɪk), *a* [f Gr. *εὐώδ-ης* (f. *εὖ* well + *ὠδ-* ablaut-stem of *ὄζειν* (perf. *ὀδωδα*) to smell + -IC] Aromatic, fragrant; used *Chem.* in the name *euodic aldehyde* (see quot.).

1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem* 749 Euodic aldehyde is the essential constituent of oil of rue 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med* 680 Oil of Rue is composed chiefly of euodic aldehyd.

Euonymous (yuɪ(ǝ)nɪmǝs), *a* [f. Gr *εὐώνυμ-os* (see next) + -OUS.] Well or felicitously named.

1864 *Sat. Rev* XVII. 613/1 The Peace Society and its euonymous president, Mr. Pease.

Euonymus (yuɪ(ǝ)·nɪmǝs). *Bot* Also 8 **euonym**. [ad. L *euōnymos* (Plin. XIII. XXXVIII. § 118), subst. use of Gr *εὐώνυμος* of good name, lucky, f *εὐ-* (see EU-) + *ὄνομα*, in Æolic *ὄνυμα* name.

Pliny says that the flowering of the euonymus was a presage of pestilence, hence it seems probable that the name 'lucky' was given with euphemistic intention]

A genus of shrubs (N O. *Celastraceæ*), of which many species are now cultivated as ornamental plants. The only British species is the Spindle-tree, otherwise known as the *Peg-, Prick-, Skewer-wood* from the uses to which its wood is applied.

1767 J ABERCROMBIE, *Ev Man his own Gard* (1803) 180 Deciduous flowering shrubs such as candleberry, myrtle, dog wood, or euonymus. *a* 1775 Sir J HILL *Hist. Plants* 239 (Jod.) Euonymous with broad, lanceolated, and serrated leaves, Virginian spindle-tree 1785 J M. MASON *Notes on Shaks* 349 The euonymus, of which the best skewers are made, is called Prick-wood 1882 *Garden* 21 Jan 37/1 Many varieties of the Euonymus are finely variegated.

b. U. S *Pharmacopœia*. The bark of an American species (*E. atropurpureus*), called also the Wahoo-tree.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med* (1879) 484 Euonymus possesses cathartic properties similar to rhubarb.

Euosmite (yuɪ(ǝ)·zmǝɪt) [f Gr *εὔοσμ-os* sweet-smelling (f *εὖ* EU- + *ὀσμή* smell) + -ITE] A fossil resin, looking much like pitch, of a brownish-yellow colour, and giving an aromatic odour when burned

1868 DANA *Min* 743 Euosmite .. dissolves easily in cold alcohol or ether.

Eupathy (yū·pǎpi) [ad Gr *εὐπάθεια* happy condition of the soul, f. *εὐπαθής*, f. *εὖ-* (see EU-) + *πάθος* state of feeling, condition]

Ancient Stoical Philos (see quots.)

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 74 They do terme those ioies, those promptitudes of the will, and warie circumspections by name of Eupathies, i e. good affections. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos* (1701) 321/1 There are three kinds of good affections of the Mind, called Eupathies, or Constancies, Joy, Caution, Will 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat* III xlvii 329 *note*, In Laertius we read that the Virtuous [had] his *Εὐπαθείαι*, his Eupathies, or Well-feelings. 1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* lxxvi. (1862) 160 The Stoics who called our good affections eupathies, did not manage those affections as well as they understood them 1837 — in C. Southey *Life & Corr* VI. 346 Our affections, our eupathies, our capacities of happiness and of improvement.

¶ Wrongly explained.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Eupathy*, an easiness, or patience in bearing of sufferings or afflictions.

Eupatorine (yuɪpæ tǒrɪn). *Chem.* Formerly also **eupatorin**, and in L. form **eupatorina**. [f. *eupator-ium* + -INE 4] (See quot)

1838 T THOMSON *Chem. Org Bodies* 294 Eupatorina is said to have been discovered by M. Righini in the flowers and leaves of the *Eupatorium cannabinum*, or hemp agrimony 1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II 606 s. v *Eupatorium*, The water-hemp, *Eupatorium cannabinum*, contains, according to Righoni, an alkaloïd, called eupatorine.

‖ **Eupatorium** (yɪpǎtō·rɪǝm). [mod L, a. Gr. *εὐπατόριον*, *Agrimonia Eupatorium*, so called from Mithridates Eupator (Gr. *Εὐπάτωρ*), king of Pontus, who first used it] A genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*, abundant in America; only one species, *E. cannabinum*, Hemp Agrimony, being British. Also an individual plant of the same.

[1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I xxxix. 57 Agrimonie is called. in Latine Eupatorium, and Hepatorium: in shoppes Agrimonia] *Ibid* I xl. 59 The male Bastarde Agrimonie, is called in Shoppes Eupatorium. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 219 September . Flowers in Prime or yet lasting Eupatorium of Canada. 1741 *Compl Fam. Piece* II iii 380 Eupatoriums, Asphodels, Phalangiums 1863 B TAYLOR *H Thurston* III. 54 Late flowering grasses..and the eupatoriums in the meadows.

† **Eu·patory.** *Obs.* Also 6-7 **eupatorie**. [Anglicized form of prec] Hemp Agrimony; but applied in Dicts. to Liverwort. Cf. AGRIMONY 2

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxv. 289 These thynges folowyng do purge color. Fumytory. Eupatory. & the whay of butter. 1568 TURNER *Herball* III 29 The flowres of Eupatorie of Mesue are longe or somethinge longe. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III xxvi 352 The same boyled with bastard Eupatory healeth the Jaundise 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 97 To the straind liquor add syrup Bizantine, or Eupatory 1678-96 in PHILLIPS. 1732 in COLES.

Eupatrid (yu͡pæ·trɪd, yū·pătrɪd). *Pl.* **eupatrids**; also (sense 1 a) in Lat form **eupatridæ** [ad. Gr *εὐπατρίδ-ης* person of noble ancestry f. *εὐ-* (see EU-) + *πατήρ* father]

1. a One of the hereditary aristocracy of Athens; a member of the first of the three orders in the early Athenian constitution. b. Hence (rarely) *gen.* One who is of noble descent, a 'patrician'

1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* II 41 It [the Four Hundred] was a popular body, as compared with an assembly of the eupatrids 1838 F A. PALEY tr *Schömann's Assembl. Ath* 342 Cisthenes abolished the ancient division of tribes, as the most effectual means of reducing the power of the Eupatridæ 1862 F HALL in *Jrnl. As Soc. Bengal* 205 *Amushyáyana*, 'son of somebody', an hidalgo, a eupatrid 1863 *Blackw Mag* Sept 290 The Greek Eupatrid or the Roman Patrician 1864 R F. BURTON *Dahome* I 251 The big eupatrid is of somewhat offensive presence.

2. *attrib* (quasi-*adj*)

1833 J. KENRICK in *Philolog Museum* ii. 368 A proof of Athenian blood and citizenship, not of Ionian and eupatrid extraction. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II x III 107 This eupatrid oligarchy and severe legislation. 1866 FELTON *Anc & Mod Gr* I. xi 206 He [Æschylus] belonged to a distinguished eupatrid family probably descended from Codrus

‖ **Eupepsia** (yū pe psiă) [mod L., a Gr *εὐπεψία* good digestion, f. *εὔπεπτος* (see EUPEPTIC)] = next.

1706 in PHILLIPS 1847 in CRAIG. 1883 GOLDW SMITH in *Contemp Rev* Dec 807 Here was bigness, strength, heartiness, eupepsia in perfection.

Eupepsy (yū pepsi, yu͡pe psi) [Anglicized form of prec] Healthy action of the digestive organs; good digestion.

1721-1800 in BAILEY 1860 MAYNE *Exp. Lex*, *Eupepsia*, old term for good digestion eupepsy.

Eupeptic (yu͡pe ptɪk), *a* and *sb.* [f. Gr *εὐ-πεπτ-os* easy of digestion, having a good digestion (f. *εὐ-* EU- + *πέπ-τειν* to digest) + -IC]

A. *adj.*

†**1** Promoting 'eupepsy,' assisting digestion *rare*.

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 89 Those [herbs] that are Eupeptic, and promote concoction

2. Having a good digestion.

1831 CARLYLE *Schiller* Misc Ess. (1888) III 87 The perennial never-failing joys of a digestive apparatus thoroughly eupeptic. 1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* III 10 E'en after dinner, eupeptic, would rush yet again to his reading.

absol. 1883 *Times* 8 Mar 9/3 City dinners may be an excellent form of amusement for the eupeptic and robust

3. Of or pertaining to 'eupepsy' or good digestion; characteristic of, or resulting from, good digestion.

1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) IV 241 A massiveness of eupeptic vigour 1859 LEWES *Phys Com. Life* I 137 Persons living in that happy eupeptic ignorance which only knows Digestion as a name. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 172 At length his faculties were getting hebetated, wrapt in lazy eupeptic fat.

4. *nonce-use.* Studious of what conduces to good digestion.

1871 COLLINS *Mrg & Merch.* III. ii 60 Terrell, never scientifically eupeptic, went in for a couple of dozen [oysters]

5. Easy of digestion; easily digested.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts

†**B** *sb.* (cf. *tonic, sudorific*, etc) *Obs* —°

1731 BAILEY vol II, *Eupepticks*, medicines, or other things that promote concoction.

Hence **Eupepti·city**, the state or condition of feeling resulting from good digestion.

1849 CARLYLE *Irish Journ* 152 Simplicity, energy, eupepticity, a right healthy thick-sided Irish soul. 1865 — *Fredk Gt* V xiii. vii. 77 No man. has swum through such seas of transcendent eupepticity.

Euphe·mian (yuſī miăn), *a. rare.* [f. as next + -IAN.] = EUPHEMISTIC.

1820 W. TOOKE tr. *Lucian* I 550 *note*, An euphemian turn, to avoid directly saying that something dreadful would befall them.

Euphemious (yuſī miəs), *a rare.* [f Gr *εὐ-φημ-os* fair of speech, also well reputed (f *εὐ-* EU- + *φήμη* speaking, fame) + -(I)OUS.] **a.** = EUPHEMISTIC. **b.** That has a reputable name.

1867 L. CAMPBELL tr. *Plato's Polit* Introd. 50 He may have recourse to the more 'euphemious' plan of emigration.

Hence **Euphe·miously** *adv.* = EUPHEMISTICALLY.

1853 *Fraser's Mag* XLVII 683 The 'poets' had 'mounted their horse', as getting drunk was euphemiously called by that polite people 1884 B. NICHOLSON in *Athenæum* 28 June 824/3 It is euphemiously said to be a 'change of three letters'.

Euphemism (yū·fɪmɪz'm). [ad. Gr. *εὐφημισ-μός*, f *εὐφημίζειν* to speak fair, f *εὔφημος*: see prec]

1. *Rhet.* That figure of speech which consists in the substitution of a word or expression of comparatively favourable implication or less unpleasant associations, instead of the harsher or more offensive one that would more precisely designate what is intended.

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Euphemism*, a good or favourable interpretation of a bad word 1678-96 in PHILLIPS 1721-1800 in BAILEY 1793 BEATTIE *Moral Sc* § 866 Akin to it [Litotes] is Euphemism 1879 M. D. CONWAY *Demonol.* I iii vi. 348 Serpent-worship in India was developed by euphemism.

2 An instance of this figure; a less distasteful word or phrase used as a substitute for something harsher or more offensive.

1793 BEATTIE *Moral Sc* § 866 The euphemism ['he fell asleep'] partakes of the nature of metaphor 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng* VI 27 *foot-n.*, A shorn crown. a euphemism for decapitation. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist Man.* VI 143 The euphemism of calling the Furies the Eumenides. 1877 E. COUES *Fur Anim* VII 216 The Skunk yields a handsome fur, lately become fashionable, under the euphemism of 'Alaska Sable'.

† **3.** (See quot.) *Obs.*—°

1678-96 PHILLIPS, *Euphemism*, a setting forth any ones good fame. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1828 in WEBSTER

‖ **Euphemismus** (yūſɪ·mɪ zmǝs). Now *rare* [late L, ad. Gr.; see prec] = prec.

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* 19 *Commaliones*. is giuen by an *Euphemismus* of Captaines to their Souldiers 1657 J SMITH *Myst Rhet* 224 Euphemismus . a good change of a word, or a fair kind of speech. 1706 in PHILLIPS 1836 Sir H. TAYLOR *Statesman* XII 85 Adherence to system or precedent, called by euphemismus adherence to principle.

Euphemist (yū fī·mist). *rare*—°. [f Gr. *εὐφη-μ-os* + IST] One who uses euphemisms.

1860 WORCESTER cites CARLYLE.

Euphemistic (yūſɪ·mɪ stɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. *εὐ-φημ-os* (see EUPHEMIOUS) + -IST + -IC] Pertaining to euphemism; of the nature of a euphemism; containing a euphemism.

1856 *Sat. Rev* II 265/2 He is entitled to claim, or to negotiate, or to arrange—or whatever euphemistic phrase may be more suitable—for a retiring competency, etc 1876 FREEMAN *Norm Conq.* V 18 The euphemistic spirit goes so far that the Norman owner is spoken of as the 'heir' of the Englishman who had been turned out 1877 *Outl. Hist Relig* 149 Rudra under his euphemistic name of Siva

Hence **Euphemi·stical** *a* = prec. **Euphemi·stically** *adv*, by way of euphemism.

1879 M ARNOLD *Ess., Falkland* 220 Such is Clarendon's euphemistical phrase for poor and proud men of letters 1860 in J A Hessey *Notes Bampton Lect* 473 Whisky, (euphemistically termed refreshment). 1874 DEUTSCH *Rem* 365 R. Joseph bar Chama, the Blind, euphemistically called the clear-sighted

Euphemize (yū·fɪmǝiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. *εὐφη-μίζειν* to speak fair, use auspicious words, f. *εὔφη-μος*: see EUPHEMIOUS] **a.** *trans.* To express by a euphemism; to speak of euphemistically. b. *intr.* To speak euphemistically; to make use of euphemisms.

1857 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng* II. i The agreeable cheat we pass upon ourselves by euphemizing sins 1872 LEVER *Ld Kilgobbin* lxiii, What Sheil used to euphemize as 'the wild justice' of noble spirits. 1880 *Blackw Mag.* Feb 253 Euphemise and moralise as our humanitarian sophists may. 1888 *Standard* 24 Feb 5/2 They euphemise gambling bargains as 'special transactions'.

Euphemous (yū fī·mǝs), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *εὔ-φημ-os* (see EUPHEMIOUS) + -OUS] = EUPHEMISTIC.

1859 *Times* 15 Mar. 9/3 The name of this noisy bustling quarrelsome discontented and insalubrious little island [Hong Kong] may be used as a euphemous synonym for a place not mentionable to ears polite

Euphemy (yū fī·mi). *rare.* [ad. Gr. *εὐφημία*, f. *εὔφημος*: see EUPHEMIOUS] = EUPHEMISM 2.

1857 I. TAYLOR *World of Mind* 629 In human nature, love is more than a euphemy for selfism.

‖ **Euphonia** (yū fō·nniă). [late Lat, a. Gr. *εὐ-φωνία*: see EUPHONY] = EUPHONY.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp Dict.* By, Pleasantnes or easines of sound or vtterance, called Euphonia. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 120 *a*, *g* for Euphonias sake being turned into *n* 1706 in PHILLIPS. 1736 in BAILEY 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* liv, Seven Highland ladies .screamed the company deaf, with examples of Celtic euphonia 1824 *Blackw Mag.* XV. 144 So much for exordium and euphonia!

Euphoniad (yuſō u niăd). *Mus.* [irreg. f prec] (See quot.)

1854 J W. MOORE *Encycl. Mus* s v, This instrument was invented by P L. and G Giosh, of Petersburg, Pa They claim that it combines in its tones those of the organ, clarinet, horn, bassoon, and violin 1864 Hence in WEBSTER.

Euphonic (yuſo nɪk), *a* [f. EUPHON-Y + -IC, cf. Fr. *euphonique*]

1. †a Well sounding, agreeable to the ear; = EUPHONIOUS. *Obs.* b. Conformable to the laws of euphony.

1814 SCOTT *Wav* i, The most sounding and euphonic surname that English history or topography affords. 1851 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I 276 Under the more euphonic denomination of Arsenius 1876 BIRCH *Egypt* 30 The Greek Sesoosis, or Setesura, made euphonic as Sesostris.

2 Of or pertaining to euphony

1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* p xviii, The consonants, have been as in a kind of euphonic spite gnawed down into musical notes. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang* VII 128 Purely euphonic influences 1879 F HARRISON *Choice Bks* (1886) 28 *note*, To English hexameters there are euphonic obstacles which seem to be insuperable.

3 as *sb.* in *pl.* Euphonious expressions. *nonce-use* (ironical).

1850 L HUNT *Autobiog* I v 191 It was curious to hear him.. urge on his horses with the other customary euphonics of his tribe.

Eupho·nical, *a.* (yuſo·nɪkăl) [f. as prec + -AL.] = prec Hence **Eupho·nically** *adv.* **Eupho·nicalness,** the quality of being euphonical.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. xiv 381 Our English hath what is comely and euphonical in each of these 1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* Ep Ded, Grandisonous or Euphonical Nonsence 1824 *Blackw Mag* XVI 58 With a grand euphonical sentence I concluded. 1860 TYAS *Wild Fl.* 11 *Sow-Bread.*—How euphonical is the name

1884 *Bath Jrnl* 25 Oct 6/2 The contest over what is euphonically called 'the City Staff' 1668 WILKINS *Real Char* Contents D j b, A comparison of the Language here proposed, with fifty others, as to the facility and Euphonicalness of it.

Euphonious (*yuſō*ᵘ nɪəs), *a* [f as prec + -OUS] Full of or characterized by euphony; pleasing to the ear. (Often used ironically)

1774 JOEL COLLIER *Mus Trav.* (1775) 5, I chose to change my name from Collier to Coglioni or Collioni, as more euphonious 1797 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag* III 337 Those hexameters are most euphonious whose feet are interwoven 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II 68 Restoring the Indian names, wherever significant and euphonious. 1865 *Reader* 26 Aug 224/2 Is it grammatical, even if it were euphonious, to say, etc 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng Lakes* (1879) 189 A lane, bearing the euphonious cognomen of Spooney Green.

Hence **Eupho niously** *adv.*, in a euphonious manner, with pleasant sounds

1836 JAS GRANT *Recoll Ho Lords* xv. 368 His language sounds most euphoniously in your ears 1856 KANE *Arct Expl.* II xii. 125 Thus euphoniously solicited, the Upernaviks sat down and ate. 1867 MILL *Subj Women* (1869) 22 They euphoniously paraphrase it

Euphonism (*yū fōnɪz'm*) Also 8 in Latin form **euphonismus**. [f. as prec + -ISM.] The habit of using well-sounding words or names; a well-sounding combination or expression.

1774 *Westm Mag* II. 567 The metaphor and digression, the allegory and euphonismus 1820 *Blackw Mag* VII 664 This elaborate system of euphonism 1847 in OGILVIE *Etym Dict.*

Euphonistic (*yūfŏnɪ'stɪk*), *a* [f as prec. + -IST + -IC] Chosen with regard to euphony, aiming to be euphonious

1837 LYTTON *E Maltrav* IX iv, [Her] words were not euphonistic, nor her voice mellifluous 1856 *Sat Rev* II 220/2 Among the Greeks, the Furies had an especially euphonistic appellative 1876 MRS. HOPKINS *Rose Trng* I i 3 The euphonistic but somewhat fictional language of domestic life

Euphonium (*yuſō*ᵘ*'nɪŭm*). *Mus.* [as if Lat., f. Gr. *εὔφων-ος*: see EUPHONY.] 'A name given to the bass instrument of the Saxhorn family, usually tuned in B♭ or C. It only differs from the barytone Saxhorn in the larger diameter of its bore, which thus produces a longer and somewhat deeper quality of tone' (Grove). Also *attrib*

1865 *Reader* No 139. 244/2 The bass duet upon a couple of euphoniums 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 27 The construction of a harmonium, accordion, or euphonium 1888 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 3/3 The death is also announced of the popular euphonium player Mr. A. J. Phasey

Euphonization (*yū fŏnəizē'ʃən*) [f. next: see -ATION] The action of rendering euphonious

1890 F HALL in *Nation* (N. York) LI. 367/2 Pinkerton's egregious attempt, in 'Thea Visiona of Mirza', at the euphonization of English

Euphonize (*yū'fŏnəiz*), *v.* [f EUPHON-Y + -IZE.] *trans* To render euphonious, impart euphony to; to alter (a word) for the sake of euphony.

1774 MITFORD *Harm. Lang.* 172 The spreading of classical learning had not at first that general effect in euphonizing our language which might have been expected 1832 *Blackw Mag.* XXXII. 972, I am now in the heart of Nadoly, or, as we euphonize it, Natolia 1840 BARHAM *Ingol Leg*, *Leech Folkest*, A row of houses then denominated 'Frog-hole'. Modern refinement subsequently euphonized the name into 'East-street'

Euphonon (*yūfō*ᵘ *nŏn*) *Mus.* [ad. Gr. *εὔφωνον*, neut. of *εὔφωνος*: see EUPHONY] A musical instrument (see quot. 1842) which resembled the upright piano in form and the organ in tone

1824 *Specif Patent* No 4994 These said frames are to be placed as nearly as possible to the strings of the pianofortes and the euphonons 1842 A SAVAGE in *Mech. Mag* XXXVII 563 When describing the claviol I ought to have mentioned the euphonon In this instrument the strings are of steel wire put into vibration by an endless band, acting as a bow, one band to each string.

Euphonous (*yū fŏnəs*). [f. Gr. *εὔφωνος* see next + -OUS] = EUPHONIOUS.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 651 He is a great artist .. full of dexterities, various and euphonous 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 593 That euphonous compliment devoted by Irish patriots and mob-orators to slavery and oppression 1834 SIR H TAYLOR *Artevelde* Wks (1864) I. 301 *note*, I have adopted this very euphonous epithet from a little poem called 'The Errors of Ecstacie'.

Euphony (*yū fŏnɪ*). Also 7 **euphonie**. [a. F. *euphonie*, ad. Gr. *εὐφωνία*, f *εὔφωνος* well-sounding, f. *εὖ-* (see EU-) + *φωνή* voice, sound.]

a The quality of having a pleasant sound; the pleasing effect of sounds free from harshness: chiefly with reference to combinations of words in sentences, or of phonetic elements in spoken words.

b. In recent philological use often: The tendency to greater ease of pronunciation, as shown in those combinatory phonetic changes formerly ascribed to an endeavour after a pleasing acoustic effect.

1623 COCKERAM, *Euphonie*, accent in words 1680 DALGARNO *Didascol.* 214 (T), Had the Grecians been as careless of euphony in the terminations, as they have been in the initial syllables. 1727 *Art of Speaking in Publick* (ed. 2) 99 'Tis the same in speaking, as in Musick; Words for the Euphony of the one, and Notes for the Harmony of the other 1773 W. KENRICK *Rhet Gram* i § 4. 13 (Jod.) The euphony of speech frequently interferes with the rules, founded solely on its significancy 1821 EUSTACE *Tour Italy* (ed 6) III 18 Epopeus, now for euphony softened into Epomeo 1865 TAYLOR *Early Hist Man* IV 71 Their voices lose all cheerfulness and euphony 1874 HELPS *Soc Press* XII 161 Euphony then is the mother of many lies 1885 PERRY *Sanskr Primer* § 38 The rules of Sanskrit euphony affecting this sound

‖ **Euphorbia** (*yūfō*ᵘ *bĭă*). *Bot* Also 4 **euforbia** [a L *euphorbea*, f. *Euphorbus*, the name of a physician to Juba king of Mauritania] The Latin and botanical name of the Spurge genus (N O. *Euphorbiaceæ*), comprising many species, which vary from a herbaceous plant in temperate regions, to a tree-like growth in warm climates They are marked by two almost constant characteristics, the secretion of a viscid milky juice, and the peculiar inflorescence of having a number of stamens round a stalked and three-celled ovary Some of the species, as *E punicea*, are cultivated for the beauty of their involucre, the bracts of which are a brilliant scarlet, with the appearance of a real flower. Cf SPURGE

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* XV xciii (1495) 524 In Mauritanea groweth an herbe callyd Euforbia the whyte juys therof is wonderly praysyd in clerenesse of sight 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 222 Iuba king of Mauritania, found out the herb Euphorbia, which he so called after the name of his own Physitian Euphorbus 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xx. 281 Euphorbia has a corolla of four and sometimes of five petals. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem* (1814) 147 Different species of Euphorbia emit a milky juice 1834 PRINGLE *Afr Sk* VI 209 The lofty candelabra shaped euphorbias towering above the copses of evergreens. 1878 H. M STANLEY *Dark Cont* I VI 139 The villages .are surrounded by hedges of euphorbias, milk weed

Hence **Eu phorbia·ceous** *a* [+ -ACEOUS], of the Natural Order *Euphorbiaceæ* **Eupho rbial** *a.* [+ -AL] = prec.

1852 TH ROSS *Humboldt's Trav* II xvi 52 *note*, The juice of a euphorbiaceous plant (*Sapium aucuparium*) is so glutinous that it is used to catch parrots 1863 BATES *Nat Amazon* IV. (1864) 86 The tree which yields this valuable sap [India-rubber] is the Siphonia Elastica, a member of the Euphorbiaceous order. 1864 WEBSTER, *Euphorbial*, citing OGILVIE; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Euphorbine** [1]. *Obs.* In 4 **euforbine** [f L. *euphorbea* (see prec).] Some product of the euphorbia.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A) 104 Anoynte his necke wip hoote oynementis, as with oile of naidine, euforbine, oile of rue.

Euphorbine [2] (*yuſō* ɹbəin). *Chem* [f. EUPHORB-IA + -INE [4]] (See quots)

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem Org Bodies* 792 This is the substance which M Ricord Madianna has called euphorbin 1882 WATTS *Dict Chem.* II 607 The milky juice of *Jatropha manihot*, contains, according to Ricord-Madianna, a non-volatile poisonous principle, euphorbine

‖ **Euphorbium** (*yūfō*ᵘ*'rbĭŭm*) Also 4 **euf-, eufforbium** [a L. *euphorbeum* = *euphorbea*]

† **1.** = EUPHORBIA *Obs*

1607 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II IV II (1605-7) III. 67 His Shield freng'd about with sprigs of Scammonie, And of Euphorbium, forged cunningly. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1631) § 639 Euphorbium also hath a Milke not very white, which is of a great Acrimony 1712 E COOK *Voy S. Sea* 326 The Trees I observ'd here, were Lignum Vitæ, Birch Euphorbium. 1767 J ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gard* (1803) 130 Succulent kinds such as. euphorbiums.

2 A gum resin obtained from certain succulent species of *Euphorbia*. It is an extremely acrid substance, formerly used as an emetic and purgative. The powder causes violent sneezing.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* (MS. A) 43 To drie bodies he muste be medlid wip a litil euforbium [printed *enforbium*] *c* 1530 *Hickscorner* in Hazl *Dodsley* I 178 He spake To a prentice for a penny-worth of euphorbium 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II xvi, Another [pocket] he had all full of Euphorbium very finely pulverised shaking it [his handkerchief] hard at their nose [he] made them sneeze for foure hours without ceasing 1760 WILLIS in *Phil Trans.* LI 663 She took two ounces of the tincture of euphorbium. 1860 SIR W HOOKER & ARNOTT *Brit Flora* 291 *Euphorbia officinarum, antiquorum* and *canariensis* give the euphorbium of the shops

Euphorbone (*yuſō*·ɪbō*n*). *Chem.* Also **euphorbon** [f prec. + -ONE] (See quots)

1876 HARLEY *Mat Med.* 437 According to Flückiger, 100 parts [of Euphorbium] contain .. 22 of Euphorbon. 1889 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict Chem* II, *Euphorbone*, $C_{20}H_{32}O$. Extracted from Euphorbium by light petroleum at 70° and crystallised from alcohol-ether.

Euphory (*yū fōrɪ*). *Path.* Also 8 in Lat. form **euphoria**. [ad Gr *εὐφορία*, f *εὔφορος* well-bearing, f *εὖ* well + *φέρειν* to bear.]

† **1.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Comput* XIX 674 The most certain rule for the quantity [of mineral waters] is the Euphory or well-bearing [of the patient] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Euphoria*, the well bearing of the Operation of a Medicine, *i e* when the Patient finds himself eas'd or reliev'd by it

2. 'A word used to express well-being, or the perfect ease and comfort of healthy persons, especially when the sensation occurs in a sick person' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). 1727-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl*

Hence **Euphoric** (*yuſŏ* rɪk) *a*, pertaining to, characteristic of, or characterized by euphory.

1888 *Amer Jrnl Psychol* I 361 Dr Battaglia produced [by hashish] a great variety of symptoms with great uniformity, but never the commonly reported euphoric apathy.

Euphotide (*yuſō*ᵘ ɪəid). *Geol.* [a. Fr *euphotide*, f Gr *εὖ-* (see EU-) + *φῶς, φωτ-ός* light.] 'A crystalline rock consisting essentially of Labrador felspar and diallage, with subordinate intermixtures of hornblende and augite' (Page). Called also GABBRO, q.v. Also *attrib*

1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr *Humboldt's Trav* XXI 301 The secondary formations are pierced by syenitic and euphotide rocks 1865 LYELL *Elem Geol* 750 1879 *Spectator* 21 June 785 Blocks of diorite, of serpentine, and of euphotide

‖ **Euphrasia** (*yūſrē*ɪ ziă). Also 8 **euphragia**. [L form of next]

1. *Bot* = EUPHRASY 1

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Euphrasia* or Euphrasia, the Herb Eye-bright 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man* VI. 123 The Euphrasia, or eye-bright, was, and is, supposed to be good for the eyes

2 In etymological sense: Cheerfulness

1882 T RIBOT *Dis Memory* II. 109 An organic lesion may transform the cœnæsthesis producing undue joyousness of which the most striking example is seen in the euphrasia of the dying

Euphrasy (*yū* ſrăsɪ) Also 5 **heufrasy**, 6-7 **euphrasie**, 7 **eufrage** [ad. med L *euphrasia* (incorrectly *eufragia*), a Gr *εὐφρασ-ία*, lit 'cheerfulness', f *εὐφραίνειν* to cheer, f. *εὖ-* (see EU-) + *φρήν* mind Cf Fr *eufraise*]

1 *Bot.* A plant, *Euphrasia officinalis* (N. O. *Scrophulariaceæ*), formerly held in high repute for its medicinal virtues in the treatment of diseases of the eye, = EYE-BRIGHT Also *fig*

c 1475 *Pict. Voc* in Wr.-Wulcker 787 *Hec eufrasia*, a heufrasy 1503 *Sheph Kalendar* XXVIII, Salendin, eufrage, pimpernell 1577 FRAMPTON *Joyfull News* 43 b, Euphrasie, otherwise called eye-bright. 1667 MILTON *P L* XI 414 Michael purg'd with Euphrasie and Rue The visual Nerve. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr* VII 100 Euphrasy That gives dim eyes to wander leagues around 1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr* I 40 Reason when the props of flesh gave way Purged as with euphrasy the mortal eye. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 15 The little euphrasy derives its name of eyebright from its old reputation for 'making old eyes young again'.

b. *fig.*

1838 S BELLAMY *Betrayal* II. 45 The early zephyr from the Orient breath'd And rent the curtain'd sky The euphrasy of dawn 1848 H MILLER *First Impr* XVII (1857) 308 The eye purged and strengthened by the euphrasy of science. 1860 FABER *Bethlehem* VI (1865) 353 Eyes which have been touched with the special euphrasy of heaven

¶ 2. In pseudo etymological sense Fine phrasing *v are*[−1].

[A Gr. **εὐφραστία* in this sense might have been f. *εὖ-* + *φράζειν* to speak, but it is not actually found]

1833 *Fraser's Mag* VII. 216 His former volumes abounded in affected idioms, and constant attempts at euphrasy

Euphroe (*yū fro*) *Naut* Also **uphroe, uvrou, uvrow** [a. Du. *juffrouw*, also *juffer* dead-eye, lit 'maiden'; the equivalent Ger. *jungfer*, Da *jomfrue*, Sw. *jungfru* are used in same sense] A crow-foot dead-eye, see quot.

1815 FALCONER *Marine Dict* (ed Burney), *Uphroe Ibid* s.v *Dead-eye*, Crowfeet Dead-Eyes, generally termed an euphroe 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s v *Dead eye*, The crowfeet dead-eyes are long cylindrical blocks with a number of small holes in them, to receive the legs or lines composing the crowfoot. Also called *uvrows Ibid*, *Euphroe, Uphroe, Uvrou* 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech* s v, The euphroe (or uphroe) and its pendent cords form a crowfoot

† **Eu·phue**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f next.] *trans* = EUPHUIZE.

1592 G HARVEY *Pierce's Super* 70, I cannot stand nosing of candlesticks or euphuing of similes *Ibid* 138 Stationers finde more game in the lillypot blanke then in the lillypot Euphued

Euphues (*yū fiu*ˌɪz) [Gr. *εὐφυής* well-endowed by nature, f *εὖ-* (see EU-) + *φυή* growth, f *φύειν* to produce, in *pass.* to grow

The adoption of this word by Lyly as the name of a personage of fiction was suggested by the passage of Ascham quoted below]

The name of the chief character in John Lyly's two works, *Euphues, The Anatomy of Wit* (1578), and *Euphues and his England* (1580). Hence **a.** The book bearing that name † **b.** *To speak Euphues*: to talk the dialect of 'Euphues', to 'parley Euphuism' (see EUPHUISM).

[1570 ASCHAM *Scholem* (Arb) 38 Εὐφυὴς is he that is apte by goodnes of witte, and appliable by readines of will, to learning, having all other qualities of the minde and partes of the bodie that must another day serue learning, not troubled, mangled, and halfed, but, etc] *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 88 And speaks Euphues, not so gracefully as heartily. 1613 BEAUM & FL. *Honest Man's Fort* V iii, The courtier has nothing in him but a piece of Euphues, And twenty dozen of twelvepenny ribband.

Euphuism (*yū fiu*ˌɪz'm) Also 6-7 **euphueisme**, 9 **-eism** [f prec. + -ISM]

1 Properly, the name of a certain type of diction and style which originated in the imitation of Lyly's *Euphues* (see prec.), and which was fashionable in literature and in the conversation of cultivated society at the end of the 16th and beginning of the 17th c Hence applied to any

similar kind of affectation in writing or speech, and (loosely) to affectedly periphrastic or 'high-flown' language in general.

The chief features of 'euphuism' in the proper sense are the continual recurrence of antithetic clauses in which the antithesis is emphasized by means of alliteration, the frequent introduction of a long string of similes all relating to the same subject, often drawn from the fabulous qualities ascribed to plants, minerals, and animals, and the constant endeavour after subtle refinement of expression The sense in which (exc in books on literary history) the word is now commonly used, is chiefly suggested by the absurd bombast which Scott puts into the mouth of Sir Piercie Shafton (who is described as a 'Euphuist') in *The Monastery* this caricature, however, bears very little resemblance to the genuine 'euphuism' Some loose uses of the word can hardly be accounted for exc by supposing that the writers (recognizing the familiar prefix *eu-*) had the notion that its etymological sense was 'fine talking' or something equivalent.

1592 G Harvey *Third Let* 34 What hee is improued since, excepting his good olde *Flores Poetarum*, and Tarletons surmounting Rhetorique, with a little Euphuisme, and Greenesse inough 1632 E Blount *Lyly's Sir Crt Comedies* Ep to Rdr, All our Ladies were then his Schollers, And that Beautie in Court, which could not Pauley Euphuisme, was as little regarded, as shee which now there speakes not French 1820 Scott *Monast* xiv, When euphuism is out of fashion 1841–4 Emerson *Ess*, *Nature* Wks (Bohn) I 227 As soon as men begin to write on nature, they fall into euphuism 1852 Lever *Daltons* I xxvii 225 Her perfumed little notes, written in a style of euphuism all her own 1874 Green *Short Hist* vii 427 The Pedantry of Euphuism was giving way to the pedantry of Scriptural phrases

¶ *transf.* Affected elegance in dress, etc.

This curious use is found also in Fr, see Littré

1824 *New Monthly Mag* X 493 Their own frippery euphuism of dress and manner

2. An instance of euphuism, a euphuistic phrase or composition.

1871 R F Weymouth *Euph* 13, I take a euphuism as signifying a particular form of expression characteristic of Lilie's prose 1884 E P. Hood in *Chr World* 21 Aug. 629/2 Hymn writers whose frigid euphuisms have found their names in Mr Miller's large catalogue

¶ Erroneously for Euphemism.

1865 Mrs Gaskell *Wives & Dau* in *Cornh Mag* Aug. 139 'If anything did—go wrong, you know', said Cynthia, using an euphuism for death 1866 Geo Eliot *F. Holt* (1868) 63 Those are your roundabout euphuisms that dress up swindling till, etc

Euphuist (yūˈfiu,ist). [f as prec. + -ist.] An imitator of the style of expression characteristic of Lyly's *Euphues*; one whose writing or speech is characterized by Euphuism.

1820 Scott *Monast.* xv, There he found the Euphuist in the same elegant posture of abstruse calculation which he had exhibited on the preceding evening. 1828 Macaulay *John Dryden* It is needless to mention Sidney and the whole tribe of Euphuists. 1871 R F Weymouth *Euph* 3 Shakespeare does not call Don Adriano a euphuist, nor is he such 1874 Green *Short Hist* vii 392 Elizabeth was the most affected and detestable of Euphuists.

Euphuistic (yūfiu,iˈstik), *a.* [f. prec + -ic] Tending to or resembling euphuism; of the nature of euphuism; characterized by euphuism. Chiefly in inaccurate sense: Abounding in 'highflown' or affectedly refined expression.

1828 Carlyle *Goethe's Helena* Misc Ess (1888) I 157 If indeed it is not a little euphuistic 1842 Lytton *Zanoni* 2i Ears grown nice and euphuistic in the dulcet melodies of the day. 1863 Mrs C. Clarke *Shaks Char* xvii 448 He was intended to be a satire upon some euphuistic and bombastious characters . . found in other plays of his time. 1871 R F Weymouth *Euph.* 3 The most important element by far in the euphuistic style is antithesis. 1876 E. A Abbott *Bacon* in *Contemp. Rev* June 154 The antithetical euphuistic prose of Essex

So **Euphuistical** *a* = prec. **Euphuistically** *adv.*

1823 *Blackw Mag* XIV 521 Making an agreeable and euphuistical alliteration 1856 R A Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. 5 A poem, most euphuistically entitled The Cherubic Wanderer 1874 Motley *Barneveld* II xxi 391 The Advocate had, as it was euphuistically expressed, been looking towards the enemy

† Euˈphuize, *v Obs* [f. Euphu-es + -ize.] **a** *intr.* To talk like Euphues **b** *trans* To fashion after the model of Euphues. Hence **Euphuized** *ppl a*

1609 Dekker *Gull's Horne-bk* vi (Nares), When the Arcadian and Euphuis'd gentlewomen have their tongues sharpened to set upon you *a* 1627 Middleton *Father Hubburd's T* Wks V. 561 For if thou Euphuize I'll say thou borrow'st and condemn thy style.

Euphyllite (yūfi lait). *Min.* [f Gr *εὔφυλλ-ος* well-leafed (f. *εὖ-* Eu- + *φύλλον* leaf) + -ite. see quot 1849] A hydrous silicate, micaceous in structure, and of a white colour.

1849 *Amer. Jrnl Sc* Ser II VIII 383 The beautiful foliae [*sic*] of this pearly white mineral have suggested the name Euphyllite. 1873 *Proc Amer Phil Soc.* XIII. 391 Euphyllite accompanied by tourmaline and zirsite is a very rare associate of corundum. 1882 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II 608

Eupione (yūˈpi,oun). *Chem.* Also 9 **eupion** [a. Gr. *εὐπίων* very fat, f *εὖ-* (see Eu-) + *πίων* fat; later assimilated to derivatives in -one] A volatile, oily liquid obtained by the distillation of wood, tar, etc

1838 T Thomson *Chem. Org Bodies* 701 Eupion is a colourless limpid liquid. *c* 1865 J. Wylde *Circ. Sc.* I. 420/2 *Eupione* is another product of wood-tar 1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem* 549 The liquid compounds of the paraffin series, known in commerce as paraffin oil, photogene, solar oil, eupione, etc. 1882 — *Dict. Chem.* II 608

Euplastic (yuplæˈstik), *a.* and *sb* [f. Gr *εὐπλαστ-ος* easy to mould (f. *εὐ-* Eu- + *πλαστός*, f. *πλάσσειν* to form, mould) + -ic]

A. *adj.* That is easily formed into an organic tissue. see quot. 1884

1847 Todd *Cycl Anat.* III 754/1 Between the euplastic and the . aplastic deposits the gradations are almost insensible. 1860 in Mayne *Exp Lex.* 1884 *Syd Soc. Lex*, *Euplastic.* Lobstein's term for morbid deposits of plastic lymph which are of perfect structure and of easy organisation, as well as for healthy blastema in general.

B. *sb* Euplastic matter.

1864 in Webster, and in mod Dicts.

‖ Eupnœa (yūpnīˈă) *Path.* [mod.L, a. Gr. *εὔπνοια*, f *εὔπνοος* breathing easily, f. *εὖ* well + *πνέ-ειν* to breathe.] Natural or normal breathing, easy respiration.

1706 in Phillips 1721–1800 in Bailey 1847 in Craig 1876 Foster *Phys* II ii (1879) 354 The different conditions of the respiratory centre during apnœa, normal breathing or eupnœa, and dyspnœa

Eupnoic (yupnōˈu ik), *a.* [f Gr *εὔπνο-ος* (see prec.) + -ic] Relating to eupnœa, breathing easily and freely. 1884 in *Syd Soc. Lex.*

‖ Eupoˈria (yūpōˈ·riă), [mod L, a Gr. *εὐπορία* an easy way (of doing a thing), f *εὔπορος* easily done, f. *εὐ-* (see Eu-) + *πόρος* way] (See quot)

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Euporia*, a readiness in preparing Medicines, or the easiness of their Working 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp* (citing Blancard) 1775 in Ash.

† Euˈpory. *Obs.*—° [Anglicized form of prec.] 1721–1800 in Bailey

† Euporiˈstical, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. as next + -ic + -al.] Of a kind to be easily procured.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 711 There is not amongst . euporistical medicaments, one more frequent or simple.

‖ Euporiˈston. *Obs* Pl **euporista** [a Gr. *εὐπόριστον*, neut of *εὐπόριστος* easy to procure (*τὰ εὐπόριστα* (sc. *φάρμακα*) common family medicines, title of a work by Dioscorides), f. *εὐ-* (see Eu-) + *πορίζειν* to procure] A common medicine; a medicine that may be easily procured.

1706 Phillips, *Euporista.* 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm Extemp.* 420 This Euporiston doth . melt down, and draw forth tough Phlegm 1775 in Ash

Eupractic (yupræˈktik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr *εὖ* well + *πρᾶκ-*, *πράσσειν* to do, act. cf Practic] Inclined to act rightly

1833 Carlyle *Diderot* Misc. (1857) III 215 An easy laconic gentleman good-humoured, eupeptic, and eupractic.

† Eupraˈxy. *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. Gr. *εὐπραξία* well-doing, f. *εὖ* well + *πρᾶκ-*, *πράσσειν* to act] Well-doing; right action.

1675 Baxter *Cath. Theol* I. II. 5 That Liberty and Eupraxy or Obedience are all one.

† Eupyˈrion. *Obs.* [f. Gr *εὐ-* (see Eu-) + *πυρεῖον* firestick, f. *πῦρ* fire.] The name given by the inventor to a contrivance for obtaining a light instantaneously; see quot. 1827. Also *fig.*

1827 Faraday *Chem Manip* 1, Hertner's Eupyrion . consists of a very small bottle half filled with asbestus . . moistened with very concentrated sulphuric acid The matches are small slips of wood tipped with sulphur dipped into a mixture of chlorate of potash, and starch or sugar. *Ibid* 1 22 An eupyrion should always be conveniently placed in the laboratory. 1827 Hood *Bianca's Dream* 1, Each eye of hers had Love's Eupyrion in it, That he could light his link at in a minute.

‖ Euraquilo (yueræ kwilo). Also **Euroaquilo.** [L *Euraquilo* (in Gr. form *Εὐρακύλων*), *Euroaquilo* (Vulg), f L. *Eur-us* east-wind + *Aquilo* north-wind] A stormy wind from the NE. or NNE blowing in the Levant Cf. Euroclydon.

1582 N T (Rhem) *Acts* xxvii 14 A tempestuous vvinde that is called Euro-aquilo [1621 Euroclydon. 1881 (*Revised*) Euraquilo]

Eurasian (yūerēˌ ʃăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f *Eur-ope* + *Asia* (in sense A. 1 f. the compound *Eurasia*) + -an]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to Eurasia, *i. e.* to Europe and Asia considered as forming in reality one continent. Cf. Eurasiatic

1868 Haydn *Dict Dates* (ed 13), *Eurasian-plain*, the great central plain of Europe and Asia.

2. Of mixed European and Asiatic (*esp.* Indian) parentage. (The earlier designation was East Indian.)

1844 J M *Local Sketches* (Calcutta) in *N. & Q.* Ser VI XII. 177 The Eurasian Belle 1858 *Calcutta Rev* XXXI. 96 East Indian subscribers to the Fund are a very superior class to the mixed Eurasian population we see around us 1860 *S. Times* 26 Aug. 4/2 The term Eurasian is applied to the offspring of a European father and a Hindoo or Mussulman woman in India. 1870 Kaye *Sepoy War* II 291 The families also of European or Eurasian merchants and traders were gathered there [at Cawnpore] in large numbers 1881 G A. Mackay *Tour Sir Ali Baba* 121 The Eurasian girl is often pretty and graceful

B *sb* 'A modern name for persons of mixt European and Indian blood' (Col. Yule). See Chee-Chee.

1845 Stocqueller *Handbk Brit. India* (1854) 30 Eurasians, a term invented by the late Marquis of Hastings, conventionally accepted as embracing all the progeny of white fathers and Hindoo or Mahometan mothers 1869 E A Parkes *Pract Hygiene* (ed 3) 461 Eurasians (that is the mixed race of British, Portuguese, Hindoo, Malay, blood mixed in all degrees). 1880 G A. Mackay *Tour Sir Ali Baba* 123 The shovel-hats are surprised that the Eurasian does not become a missionary or a schoolmaster.

Eurasiatic (yūerˌiēˈʃi,æ tik), *a.* [f as prec. + -atic] Of or pertaining to Eurasia; see prec. A. 1

1870 Huxley in *Contemp. Rev* XIV 519 Spreading over the great Eurasiatic plains 1883 G Allen *Colin Clout's Gard* xxiv, In the colder parts of the Eurasiatic continent.

† Eure, *sb. Obs.* Also 4–6 **ure,** 5 **ewre.** [a. OF. *eure*, *heur*, *aur*, Walloon *aweure* = Pr *agur*, *augur*, *auguri*, Sp. *agüero*, It. *augurio* —L. *augurium* augury, omen; cf F *bonheur*] Destiny, fate, whether good or evil; luck.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 312 Tak the vre that god wald send 1430 Lydg *Chron Troy* I v, As the goddes in this myne auenture Lyst to ordeyne for my fatall eure. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2788 Bothe on thei rode to knowe what was thei vre. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 119 The moste and grettest ewre or happe of aman is to have a good felawe *c* 1525 Skelton *Col Cloute* 1003 He hath good ure Which can hymselfe assure How fortune wyll endure.

† Eure, *v Obs.* [f prec sb] *trans.* To destine; to invest *with*, as by the decree of fate.

1428 *Will Flore* (Somerset Ho.), If god eure him to dye. 1440 Dk Glouc. *Manifesto*, *Patent Roll* 18 *Hen VI*, pt iii, The worship that God so long hath eured him with 1526 Skelton *Magnyf* 6 Men nowadayes be so unhappely ured That nothynge than welth may worse be endured.

Eureka (yuerīˈ kă), *int.* (*sb*) [Gr. *εὕρηκα*, 1st pers sing perf of *εὑρίσκειν* to find. The correct spelling *heureka* is rare]

1. The exclamation ('I have found it') uttered by Archimedes when he discovered the means of determining (by specific gravity) the proportion of base metal in Hiero's golden crown (See Vitruvius *Arch.* IX iii, Plutarch *Mor* (Didot) 1338) Hence *allusively*, an exulting exclamation at having made a discovery

[1570 Dee *Math Pref*, For this, may I (with ioy) say EYPHKA] 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor* 590 [Archimedes] crying out, *Heureca.* 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Mag*, XVIII viii. 384 We have gone beyond Archimedes his *Eureka* 1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* II xiii (ed 2) 267 Adams returned overjoyed crying out 'Eureka' [ed. 1 (1742) Eupnκα, ed 3 (1743) Heureka] 1818 Byron *Ch. Har* IV lxxxi, We clap Our hands, and cry 'Eureka!' 1862 Burton *Bk Hunter* I 34 A triumphant cry of Eureka! calls me to his place of rest. 1877 Farrar *My Youth* viii 73 That great Eureka,—'We have found the Messiah'.

2. A discovery justifying self-congratulation Often used *attrib.* by advertising tradesmen in the names given to special articles of manufacture.

1853 *Advt.* in *Athenæum* 29 Jan. 151 Eureka shirts 1854 Badham *Halieut* 233 A recent addition to the long list of modern Mediterranean eurekas.

Eurhythm (yūˈ riþˈm). [ad. Gr. (*τὸ*) *εὔρυθμον*, neut. of *εὔρυθμος*: see below] = Eurhythmy 1.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 279 They pretend to feast our eyes with symmetry, proportion, eurythm [*sic*], harmony

Eurhythmic (yuriˈ þmik), *a.* [f. next + -ic] Of or pertaining to well-arranged proportion, *esp.* in architecture.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 287 Each [design]. is exceedingly funny in its way with regard to 'tactic efficiency', 'eurythmic [*sic*] diathesis' and every other imaginable kind of diathesis 1855 Lewes *Goethe* (1864) 177 Owing to some eurhythmic tendency in the construction of Greek plays.

Eurhythmy (yuriˈ þmi). Forms: 7 **eurythmie**, 8–9 **eurithmy**, **-ythmy**. Also 8–9 in L form **eurythmia** [ad. L *eur(h)ythmia* (Vitruv.) proportion, a. Gr. *εὐρυθμία*, f. *εὔρυθμος* well-proportioned (f *εὐ-* (see Eu-) + *ῥυθμός* proportion, Rhythm), cf. Fr. *eurhythmie*]

1. *Archit.* Harmony in the proportions of a building

1624 Wotton *Archit.* 118 Eurythmia is that agreeable Harmony, betweene the breadth, length and height of all the Roomes of the Fabrique which suddenly taketh euery Beholder 1721–1800 in Bailey 1847 Leitch tr *Müller's Anc Art* § 118 As well as the law of symmetry and eurhythmy 1876 Gwilt *Archit* Gloss s. v.

2 *Path* Regularity of the pulse

1721–1800 Bailey, *Eurythmy*, an excellent Disposition of the Pulse. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex*, *Eurythmia*, regularity in beat of the pulse.

3. In wider senses of Gr. *εὐρυθμία*: **a.** Rhythmical order or movement, **b.** a graceful proportion and carriage of the body.

1706 in Phillips. 1721–1800 in Bailey. 1844 Beck & Felton tr. *Munk's Metres* 1 The artistic figure, as well as the artistic rhythm, must be beautiful. In this case we say the artistic figure has symmetry, and the artistic rhythm has eurhythmy.

† Euriˈpe. *Obs.* [a. F. *euripe*, ad. L *eurīpus*, a. Gr *εὔριπος*. see Euripus] = Euripus

1600 Holland *Livy* xliii vi. 1177 On the other side there is an Euripe or arm of the sea 1621 Burton *Anat Mel* III iv. i. 1, A sea full of shelves and rocks, sands, gulfes, Euripes and contrary tides. *a* 1649 Drumm or Hawth *Cypress Grove* Wks. 119 What Euripe doth change so often as man? 1656–81 Blount *Glossogr*, *Euripe*, any strait, fret or Channel of the Sea, running between two shoars.

fig 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* VII xiii 366 Nor can he [a man] ever perish but in the Euripe of Ignorance.

† **Eu·ripize,** *v Obs.* [ad. Gr. (δι-) ευρῑπίζειν (Arist. *Probl* § 25); if not a misreading, it is f *Εὔριπος* (see next), with sense 'to change like the tides of the Euripus'.] *intr.* (See quot)

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VII xiii. 366 Aristotle seemes to borrow a Metaphor from Euripus; while he enquireth, why in the upper parts of houses the ayre doth Euripize, that is, is whirled hither and thither. [Hence in Blount *Glossogr.*, and in later Dicts.]

Euripus (yuəˈrɪpŏs). *Pl.* **euripi.** [L., a. Gr. *εὔρῐπ-ος*, f *εὐ-* (see Eu-) + *ῥιπή* rush.]

1. In ancient Geography, the proper name of the channel between Eubœa (Negropont) and the mainland, celebrated for the violence and uncertainty of its currents. Hence *gen.* a strait or sea-channel, *esp.* one having these characteristics

1601 Holland *Pliny* I 82 From thence [Hellespontus] there is extended a small Euripus or arme of the sea for 86 miles 1630 *R Johnson's Kingd & Commw.* 643 That Euripus . by reason of his violent course is never frozen The other Euripus on the backside of Groneland heth three inlets Betweene these two raging Euripi lyeth an Iland . the habitation of the Pigmies. 1751 Chambers *Cycl*, *Euripus* has since become a general name for all straights where the water is in great motion or agitation.

fig. *a* 1797 Burke (T), The provision of this establishment . should not fluctuate with the Euripus of funds and actions. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Feb 2/1 Although all nations are nowadays more or less unquiet, Paris seems to lie in a very Euripus of change.

2 *transf*

1766 Smollett *Trav.* II. xxxii 131 (Jod.) The euripus, or canal, made by order of Julius Cæsar to contain crocodiles and other aquatick animals which were killed occasionally 1849-50 Weale *Dict. Terms*, *Euripus*, any artificial canal or water-course.

Eurite (yūəˈrəit). *Min* [a. Fr *eurite*, f. Gr. *εὔρυτος* (recorded in sense 'flowing plentifully'), f. *εὖ* well + *ῥέειν* to flow.

D'Aubuisson, who gave the name in 1819, states (*Géognosie* II 119) that he meant it to denote 'the principal characteristic of the rock, viz its melting when exposed to fire']

'A variety of syenite occurring near Christiania, of a blue colour and stratified' (Watts)

1847 Craig, *Eurite*, White-stone, the Weiss-stein of Werner A variety of granite, in which felspar predominates. 1852 Th. Ross tr *Humboldt's Trav* I. xv. 490 *note*, Talk-schiefer of Werner, without garnets or serpentine; not eurite or weisstein 1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* xii 214 The eurites proper are more easily fusible than the felstones.

Hence **Euri·tic** (yuərɪˈtɪk), *a*, pertaining to or consisting of eurite.

1844 Darwin *Geol Observ.* II. xiv (1876) 470 Near the Pacific, the mountain-ranges are generally formed of syenite or granite, or an allied euritic porphyry 1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* x 152 A globular condition of silica .. occurring in the euritic porphyries of Les Settons.

Euro-aquilo: see Euraquilo.

† **Euro-boreal,** *a. Obs.* [f. late L. *Euro-*, a. Gr. *Εὖρο-* combining form of *Εὖρος* (see Eurus) + Boreal.] North-easterly.

1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1776) 285 In Cheshire .. Cumberland and Anglesey and several of our Euro-boreal tracts

Euroclydon (yuəˈrǫ klɪdǫn) [a. Gr *εὐροκλύδων* (if genuine, only in *Acts* xxvii 14, where the better attested reading is *εὐρακύλων*. see Euraquilo), f *εὖρος* east wind + *κλύδων* wave, billow.] A stormy wind mentioned in the *Acts of the Apostles*: see Euraquilo. Hence occas. with allusion to this, a 'tempestuous wind' in general Also *fig*

1611 Bible *Acts* xxvii 14 There arose against it a tempestuous winde called Euroclydon 1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond* 3 Men are so variously acted in this Euroclydon of Providence. 1676 I Mather *Hist Wars* (1862) 162 It . continued a cold Euroclidon, or, North-East storm all that day and night. 1767 J Bryant (*title*) Observations and Inquiries relating to various parts of Ancient History, containing Dissertations on the Wind Euroclydon 1839 Longf. *Midn. Mass for Dying Year*, The storm wind from Labrador, The wind Euroclydon 1870 Lowell *Study Wind*, *Good Word for Winter*, Euroclydon, bellows down the chimney

Europæo-, -eo- (yūəropī *o-*), combining form of L. *Europæus* European in **Europe o-Ame·rican** *a*, pertaining jointly to Europe and America. **Europe o-Asia·tic** *a.* (see quot.) **Europæ·o-Sibe·rian** *a*, comprising most of Siberia and a large part of Europe

1841 Sterling *Russia* 153 The idea of an Asiatic balance of political power, as well as a Europeo-American one, etc 1853 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt* (1858) I xv 52 A Europeo-Asiatic power will probably at some time give the signal for a break-up. *c* 1860 G Bentham *Notes on Compositæ* 542 Under the name of Europæo-Asiatic or North temperate and Mountain region 1877 Bennett tr *Thomé's Struct. Bot* (1878) 438 The Europæo Siberian Forest Region [One of Griesbach's 24 phytogeographical regions of the earth]

European (yūəropīˈăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **Europian, -æan.** [ad Fr. *européen*, f L. *europæus*, f. *Europa*, a. Gr. *Εὐρώπη* Europe.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Belonging to Europe, or its inhabitants

In India, *European* (not 'English' or 'British') is the official designation applied to the troops sent from the United Kingdom, as distinguished from the native soldiers

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 152 At such time as he was by the European Tartars delivered 1624 Bedell *Lett* IV 78 On the Christian and European side, was the word, *Et erunt Reges nutritij tui* 1632 Massinger *Maid of Honour* I i, England, The empress of the European isles 1702 Rowe *Tamerl* I i, Polish'd Arts of European Courts 1862 Dana *Man Geol* 559 The European Caves were mostly Caves of Bears 1878 Morley *Carlyle* Crit Misc Ser. I 198 Spain was finally thrust from among the efficient elements in the European State-system

b. Taking place in, or extending over, Europe.

1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Wars* 675 Their Ancestors . were not content with European Victories. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* (1839) IX. 359 The popularity of Sir Walter Scott, European and more than European as it was. *Mod* A scholar of European celebrity.

2 *Comb.*

1725 Dl Foe *Voy round World* (1840) 63 They had five or six European-built ships

B *sb.* A native of Europe.

1632 Massinger *City Madam* III. iii, You are learned Europeans, and we worse than ignorant Americans. 1649 G Daniel *Trinarch*, *Hen IV*, cccix, Iudging Soules (Europeans are soe) Laught at them afeard 1692 in Coles 1721-1800 in Bailly 1844 H. H Wilson *Brit India* III 360 Europeans in India rarely possessing . the inclination to invest capital in landed property. 1858 J B Norton *Topics* 64 He had saved the lives of three Europeans.

Europeanism (yūəropīănɪzˈm) [f. prec. + -ism] a. Tendency to adopt what is European; *e.g.* European ideas, manner of living, systems of government, etc. b. Anything peculiar to or characteristic of Europe or Europeans. c. The modes of living, thought, etc current in Europe

1828 *Blackw. Mag* XXIV 67 Orientals drawn by an European are always likely to have an unnatural tinge of Europeanism, in their modes of thought and action. 1864 Sala in *Daily Tel* 13 Oct, To eat alone and *a la carte* is known as living on 'the European system', and you are mulcted for your Europeanism accordingly 1865 *Cornh Mag* Oct. 512 The Maories are suffering now from a surfeit of Europeanism 1887 *Pall Mall G* 23 July 3/1 For a European to write of modern Hinduism is much as though a native of India were to write of modern Europeanism or modern Christianity

Europea·nity. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ity.] The quality or fact of being European.

1805 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag* XIX 657 Madoc would soon have surpassed in Europeanity of reputation the pretended works of Ossian

Europeanization (yūəropīănɪˌəizāˈʃən) [f. next + -ation] The process of Europeanizing

1882 E Dicey in *19th Cent* Aug 169 The gradual Europeanisation of Egypt 1886 *Academy* 11 Dec. 401 The process of Europeanisation in Japan

Europeanize (yūəropīănəiz), *v* [f European *a.* + -ize] *trans* To make European in appearance, form, habit, or mode of life

1857 *Sat Rev* IV. 459/2 To suppose that India can be Europeanized through the pressure exerted by a mass of settlers 1870 J Macgregor *Rob Roy on Jordan* viii. 122 This is the only piece of real carriage-way in all Syria, and its presence at once Europeanises the scene. 1880 K Johnston *Lond Geog* 82 In Japan 'everything is being rapidly Europeanised'

b. To make coextensive with Europe.

1857 T. E Webb *Intellect Locke* i. 8 The reaction thus originated in Germany was Europeanized by France.

Hence **Europe anized** *ppl. a.* **Europe·anizing** *vbl sb*; also *attrib.*

1849 Curzon *Visits Monast.* 72 The natty vessels which were more Europeanised and quicker than mine 1874 Sayce *Compar Philol* IV 140 The most Europeanised of the Turanian tongues 1888 Bryce *Amer Commw* III. vi. xxiii 626 In the Eastern cities the upper class is more Europeanized in its code of etiquette 1887 *Athenæum* 14 May 634/3 Ismail Pasha's Europeanizing policy

Eurose, var. f Ewrose, *Obs.*, rose-water.

† **Eu·rous,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 **eureux, ewrous,** 6 **eurouse** [a AF. *eurous*, OF. *eureux* (mod F *heureux*), f. *eur*: see Eure *sb*] Lucky, prosperous, successful.

c 1430 Lydg *Thebes* 1267 Tidyus Eurous in Armes, and manly in workyng 1473 Edw IV *Proclam.* 10 Nov, *Patent Roll* 13 Edw. IV. pt 1, In this world to be therefore the more eureux and fortunate 1474 Caxton *Chesse* III iii Fiv b, As long as a man is ewrous and fortunat he hath many frendes. *c* 1520 Barclay *Mirr Good Mann* (1570) A iv, More eurouse or happy .. Then if the whole world by him were subiugate.

‖ **Eurus** (yūəˈrŭs). *Obs* [L. *Eurus*, a. Gr *Εὖρος* the east wind (more correctly ESE).] The east-wind, ESE. or SE.; the god of the east-wind. Now only *Mythol.* or in poet personification.

c 1325 *E. E Allit P.* C. 133 Eurus & Aquiloun Blowes bobe at my bode vpon blo watteres 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R.* XI iii (1495) 386 Eurus that is the South este wynde 1606 Peacham *Graphice* (J.), Eurus . must be drawn with blown cheeks, wings upon his shoulders, and his body the colour of the tawny moon 1667 Milton *P L.* x 705 Forth rush the Levant and the Ponent Winds, Eurus and Zephir. 1727 Pope, etc. *Art of Sinking* 120 Recipe for a tempest Take eurus, zephyr, auster and boreas, and cast them together in one verse. 1775 in Ash. 1828 in Webster; and in mod. Dicts.

Eurycephalic (yūə rɪˌsĭfæ lɪk), *a Ethnol.* [f. Gr. *εὐρύ-ς* wide + *κεφαλ-ή* head + -ic.] *lit.* Broad-headed, applied to a subdivision of the brachycephalic or short broad-skulled races of mankind

[1866 Huxley *Preh. Rem Caithn.* 85, I propose to subdivide the Brachycephali into Eurycephali, with the cephalic index 80 to 84, and Brachistocephali, with the cephalic index 85 and above] 1878 Bartlett tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* v. 176 Eurycephalic, large skull.

Eurycerous (yuərɪˈsĕrəs), *a.* [ad Gr. *εὐρύ-κερ-ως*, f. *εὐρύ-ς* broad + *κέρ-ας* horn + -ous] Having broad horns

1836 in Smart, and in mod. Dicts

Eurygnathous (yuərɪˈgnăþəs), *a* [f Fr *eurygnathe* (f. Gr. *εὐρύ-ς* broad + *γνάθ-ος* jaw) + -ous.] Having a broad upper-jaw

1878 Bartley tr *Topinard's Anthrop* II 1 201 The second, a Mongolian, with the face broad, in consequence of the prominence of the cheek-bones (eurygnathous)

Eurypterid (yuərɪˈptĕrɪd), *Palæont.* [ad mod.L. *Eurypteridæ* pl, f. *Eurypterus* name of the typical genus, f. Gr. *εὐρύ-ς* broad + *πτερόν* feather, wing]

One of a group of fossil Crustacea, abundant in the Silurian and Devonian periods, some of which attained a large size. The name is due to a pair of broad swimming appendages, the hindmost of a series attached to the cephalo-thorax.

1871 Hartwig *Subterr W* II 125 Contemporaneous with the Trilobites were the Eurypterids, which vary from one foot to five or six feet in length 1873 Dawson *Earth & Man* IV 71 Eurypterids with powerful limbs, long flexible bodies, and great eyes in the front of the head

Eurystomatous (yūərɪˌstǫ mătəs), *a* [f. Gr. *εὐρύ-ς* broad + *στόμα*, *στόματ-ος* mouth + -ous] Wide-mouthed Chiefly of serpents. Having a distensible mouth.

1878 Bell *Gegenbauer's Comp Anat* 463 The two halves of the jaw are movably connected together in the eurystomatous Ophidia

Eurythm, etc: see Eurhythm, etc

Eusebian (yuəsīˈ bĭăn), *a.* and *sb* [ad L *Eusebiān-us*, f *Eusebi-us*] **A** *adj*

1. Of or pertaining to Eusebius **a.** A distinctive epithet applied in the 4th c. to the Arians, from their leader Eusebius, bishop of Nicomedia

(Mod. writers have often regarded it as referring to his contemporary Eusebius of Cæsarea, whose theology was rather semi-Arian than Arian, and who formed no party)

1882-3 Schaff *Relig Encycl* I 161/2 Gregorius, a bishop of the Eusebian party

b. Pertaining to Eusebius of Cæsarea, or the historical works written by him *Eusebian Canons*: an arrangement of the contents of the four Gospels into ten classes of passages, according as the passages occur in Matthew, Mark, Luke, or John alone, or in any one of the nine possible combinations of two or three out of the four Numerals referring to these canons are often found in MSS. of the Greek N. T. and of the early versions

1860 Angus *Bible Handbk* 23 To these [Ammonian] sections Eusebius adapted his tables of references, called from him the Eusebian Canons 1870 Bp Chr Wordsworth *N Test* I xxv, The Eusebian Canons of the Four Gospels

2. *Eusebian pear* · (the original has *chrestien*. see *Bon-christian* under Bon.)

a 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III xiii, You shall eat good Eusebian and Bergamot-Pears.

B *sb.* A member of the Eusebian sect.

1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Eusebians*, a sect of Arians, socalled on account of the favour shown them by Eusebius, bishop of Cæsarea. 1838 *Penny Cycl* X 95/1 s.v *Eusebius*, The party to which he [Eusebius of Cæsarea] attached himself were called Eusebians, from their leader Eusebius of Nicomedia.

Hence **Euse·bianize** *v intr*, to incline to Eusebian views **Euse bianizing** *ppl. a.*

1888 T W Allies *Holy See* p vi, The great letter of St Julius to the Eusebianising bishops at Antioch in 342

Euskarian (yūskēˈ rĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f Basque *Euskara*, *Eskuara*, *Uskara*, the Basque language] Basque; used by some ethnologists to designate that pre-Aryan element in the population of Europe, which they suppose to be typically represented by the Basques.

1864 I. Taylor *Words & Places* (1873) 113 The black-haired, short-statured race which is found . in parts of Wales is undoubtedly of Ugrian or Euskarian, not of Celtic blood 1870 Huxley in *Contemp Rev* 519 The people of Spain and of Aquitaine at the present day must be largely 'Euskarian' by descent 1882 *Cornh. Mag* Dec 733 The Portland of the earliest Celtic or Euskarian settlers 1883 C. Allen *Colin Clout's Card* xxxix, The Euskarians are separated in our island from the Anglo Saxons and Danes by [a] long interval

Eustachian (yūstāˈ kiăn), *a Anat.* [f *Eustachi-us* name of a celebrated Italian anatomist (died 1574) + -an] Used as the distinctive epithet in the names of certain anatomical structures or organs which were discovered by Eustachius

† *Eustachian medulla*: the medullary portion of the kidneys *Eustachian tube* (occas *E. canal*) a canal leading from the upper part of the pharynx to the cavity of the tympanum, which it appears to supply with air; hence *Eustachian Catheter*, an instrument for inflating the Eustachian tube with air *Eustachian valve*: a membranous fold at the orifice of the vena cava inferior, which in the fœtus directs the current of blood from this vessel to the foramen ovale and left auricle.

1741 Monro *Anat Nerves* (ed 3) 15 The Kidneys have a reticulated Cortex of Vessels, from which the Eustachian or Bellinian Medulla, consisting of longitudinal Fibres and a few longitudinal Blood Vessels, proceeds *Ibid* 114 Part of the Eustachian Tube. 1755 Wathen *Hearing* in *Phil Trans* XLIX 215, I took that opportunity to examine the eustachian tube of each ear 1831 R Knox *Cloquet's Anat* 636 The Eustachian Valve. 1870 T. Holmes *Syst Surg* (ed 2) III. 289 Recourse must be had to the Eustachian catheter 1872 Huxley *Phys* VIII. 213 The function of the Eustachian tube is probably to keep the air in the tympanum .. of about the same tension as that on the outer side

† **Eustoma·chic,** *a. Obs rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr εὐ- εὐστόμαχ-ος good for the stomach (f. εὖ- Eu- + στόμαχος stomach) + -ic] Good for the stomach

1661 Lovell *Hist Anim & Min.* 242 Diphilus saith they are eustomachick, but preferreth the rosted before those that are boiled.

† **Eustoma·chical,** *a Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -al] = prec.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 208 Gentle Purgatives and eustomachical Medicaments are assumed.

Eusto·machous, *a rare.* [f. as prec + -ous] 'Having a good digestion; easy of digestion' (*Syd Soc. Lex.* 1884).

Eustrydge, obs. form of Ostrich.

Eustyle (yū stəil), *a.* and *sb. Archit* [ad. L. *eustȳl-os*, a. Gr εὔστῡλος with pillars at the best distances, f εὐ- (see Eu-) + στῦλος pillar. cf. F. *eustyle*]

A. *adj* Of a building, colonnade, etc: Having the space between each successive pair of columns equal to two diameters of a column and a quarter or half diameter. B *sb.* The distance itself

[1563 Shute *Archit.* F j a, Eustylos the distaunce betwen the 2 pillers to be 2 Diameters & a quarter . but at the furdest . 2 . Diameters and a halfe or 3] 1696 Phillips, *Eustyle*, the order where Pillars are rightly placed, the Intercolumniations being two Diameters and a Quarter 1775 R. Chandler *Trav Asia M.* (1825) I 152 The Temple was *in antis*, or of the eustyle species 1832 Gell *Pompeiana* I. v. 80 The distance of two diameters and a half called the eustyle 1876 Gwilt *Archit* 839 The diastyle and eustyle intercolumniations are very convenient in use.

Eutaxite (yutæ·ksəit). *Geol.* [f. Gr. εὐ- (see Eu-) + τάξις arrangement + -ite.

The name was given by Fritsch and Reiss, *Geol. Beschreibung Tenerife* (1868) 414]

A rock consisting of layers of different kinds of lava lying regularly one above the other.

1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* XII 233 The eutaxites of the Canary Islands . are agglomeratic and banded lavas.

Hence **Eutaxi·tic** *a*, of the nature of eutaxite

1884 G. H. Williams in *Amer Jrnl Sc* Ser III XXVIII 261 The structure termed by Fritsch and Reiss 'Eutaxitic' observed in acid lavas like trachyte and phonolite

† **Eutaxy.** *Obs.* [a F. *eutaxie*, ad. Gr. εὐταξία good arrangement, f. εὔτακτος well-arranged, f. εὖ well + τάσσειν to arrange] Good or established order or arrangement

1614 T. Adams *Devil's Banquet* 51 Let not Gods eutaxie, Order, by our friuolous scruples be brought to ataxie, Confusion 1649 Needham *Case of Commw* 18 Those two can never be secured, nor any politicall eutaxie, good Order, or Tranquillity maintained 1675 R Burthogge *Causa Dei* 411 The Eutaxie and Goodly order of the World 1677 Gale *Crt Gentiles* II IV 159 Plato makes Justice to be the εὐταξία, Eutaxie of moderate empire

Eutectic (yute ktik), *a & sb* [ad. Gr. εὔτηκτος easily melting (f εὐ- Eu- + τήκ-ειν to melt) + -ic.]

A. *adj.* Characterized by eutexia; of a nature to melt easily. B *sb* A eutectic substance.

1885 *Athenæum* 28 Mar 412/3 The temperature of liquefaction of a eutectic substance is lower than the temperature of either, or any, of the metallic constituents of an alloy. 1884 *Asclepiad* Oct App 3 Eutexia . applies to compound bodies in chemistry 'whose chief characteristic is the lowness of their temperature of fusion.' They are henceforth to be called eutectics.

‖ **Euterpe** (yū tə·rpe). [mod L, a Gr Εὐτέρπη the name of one of the Muses (goddess of music), f εὖ well + τέρπ-ειν to please]

1. *Bot.* A genus of palms of extremely graceful habit, sometimes nearly a hundred feet in height (*Treas. Bot.* 1866.)

2 *Astron* The 27th asteroid.

1867 Lardner & Dunkin *Handbk Astron.* XV (ed 3) 224 The planet Euterpe was found on the evening of the 8th of November 1853, by Mr Hind.

Euterpean (yutə·rpĭăn), *a* [f L *Euterpē*, a. Gr. Εὐτέρπη (see prec) + -an] Pertaining to the muse Euterpe, or to music

Mod A performance that would have been barely creditable to the 'Euterpean' or 'Philharmonic' Society of a country town.

Eutexia (yute ksiă). [a Gr. εὐτηξία, f εὐ- (see Eu-) + τήκειν to melt] The quality of melting easily, *i e* at a low temperature

1884 [see Eutectic] 1885 *Athenæum* 28 Mar. 412/3 The phenomena of eutexia as it has been named by Dr Guthrie.

Euthanasia (yūĭhănē·ziă, -siă). [a. Gr. εὐθανασία, f. εὐ- (see Eu-) + θάνατ-ος death]

1. A gentle and easy death

1646 Br. Hall *Balm Gil.* 337 But let me prescribe and commend to thee, my sonne, this true spirituall meanes of thine happy Euthanasia 1709 *Tatler* No. 44 ₱ 3 Give me but gentle Death: Euthanasia, Euthanasia, that is all I implore 1768 Burke *Corr.* (1844) I 155 At her age, no friend could have hoped for your mother any thing but the Euthanasia 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev* II v. v, Not a torture death, but a quiet euthanasia. 1875 H. C Wood *Therap.* (1879) 230 It has been very largely employed to induce euthanasia in advanced stages of phthisis

fig 1813 T Jefferson *Wks* (1830) IV 224 We must leave to others to prepare this euthanasia for Platonic Christianity 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* VII III, This euthanasia of the day exercises a strange influence on the hearts of those who love

2. The means of bringing about a gentle and easy death. Also *transf* and *fig*

1742 Hume *Essays* (1875) I. 120 Death is unavoidable to the political as well as to the animal body Absolute monarchy is the easiest death, the true *Euthanasia* of the British constitution 1792 A. Young *Trav France* (1794) I II. XI 414 If they [great cities] conduct easily to the grave, they become the best euthanasia of too much populousness 1797 *Hist Europe* in *Ann Reg* 257/1 Sir Francis Burdett said, that without a reform of Parliament corruption would become the euthanasia of the constitution 1829 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I 12 The true Euthanasia of religious dissension . is in the Thousand-and-One sects, whereof none shall be before or greater than another 1862 Merivale *Rom Emp* (1865) III XXVIII 335 The true euthanasia she discovered, it is said, in the bite of the asp.

3 In recent use. The action of inducing a gentle and easy death.

Used *esp.* with reference to a proposal that the law should sanction the putting painlessly to death of those suffering from incurable and extremely painful diseases

1869 Lecky *Europ. Morals* I XI 233 An euthanasia, an abridgment of the pangs of disease 1873 L A. Tollemache in *Fortn Rev* Feb 218 All persons who feel a lively interest in the mitigation of human suffering, should rejoice that the very interesting essay on Euthanasia . has been published in a separate form. 1873 — in *Spectator* 22 Feb. 240 Euthanasia would be. no more demoralising than capital punishment

Hence (*rare* or *nonce-wds*) **Euthana·sian** *a*, of or pertaining to euthanasia. **Euthana·siast,** one who advocates euthanasia. (See Euthanasia 3)

1873 *Contemp Rev* XXI. 706 Mankind at different stages of culture differ utterly as to the morality of suicide and 'euthanasian' homicide. 1884 L A Tollemache *Stones of Stumbling* 5 The Euthanasiasts must be admitted to have gained the day

Euthanasy (yuþæ năsi). Now *rare.* [Anglicized form of Euthanasia. Cf. Fr. *euthanasie*] = Euthanasia 1; also *fig.*

1633 Earl Manch *Al Mondo* (1636) 164 Augustus Caesar so often as he heard of a man that had a quicke passage, with little sense of paine, he wished for himselfe that Euthanasie *a* 1637 B Jonson *Underwoods, Euphemie* IX, Dare I profane so irreligious be, To greet or grieue her soft euthanasy 1736 in Bailey (folio). 1775 in Ash 1821 De Quincey *Confess* (1862) 240 The practice tends to a natural euthanasy. 1862 Syd. Dobell *Love*, The swift euthanasy of her last change.

Eutha·natize, *v nonce-wd. trans.* To subject to 'euthanasia'.

1873 *Spectator* 22 Feb 241/1, I saw a crab euthanatising a sickly fish, doubtless from the highest motives

Euthutro·pic (yūþiutrǫ pik), *a. Seismology.* [f Gr εὐθύ-ς straight + τρόπο-ς direction + -ic]

1881 J Milnes in *Nature* No. 632 126 In other shocks normal or direct vibrations are the most prominent. These shocks might be called euthutropic.

† **Eu·thymy.** *Obs* Also 7 **euthymie.** [a Gr εὐθῡμία, f. εὐ- (see Eu-) + θῡμός mind, mood] Cheerfulness, tranquillity.

1623 Cockeram, *Euthymie*, Hearts-ease, quietnesse 1671 H M tr *Erasm Colloq* 221 Tranquillity, or, to speak in Greek .. euthymie, or quietness of mind 1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Euthymy.* 1775 in Ash

Eutopia (yūtō·upiă). [f. Gr. εὐ- (see Eu-) + τόπος place First used by Sir T More or his friend Peter Giles (see quot. 1516), with a play on Utopia (f. Gr. οὐ τόπος, and hence = 'no place, land of nowhere'), the name of the imaginary country described in More's famous book with that title. Some later writers have misused the word for *Utopia*, imagining the latter to be an incorrect spelling; others have correctly used the two words in an antithesis] A region of ideal happiness or good order.

[1516 Sir T More or P Giles *Hexastichon Anemolii Poete Laureati*, prefixed to *Utopia*, Vtopia priscis dicta ob infrequentiam, Nunc ciuitatis æmula Platonicæ . Eutopia merito sum vocanda nomine] 1556 R. Robinson tr. *Hexastichon* in *More's Utopia* (ed. 2) S vij a, Wherfore not Utopie, but rather rightely My name is Eutopie, a place of felicitie. 1595 Sidney *Apol* (1891) 19 Sir Thomas Moore's Eutopia. 1610 Th Th[orpe] *Ded Healey's St Augustine's City of God*, Then [when Healey translated Hall's *Mundus Alter et Idem*, he treated] of a deuised Country scarse on earth, now of a desired Citie sure in heauen; then of Vtopia, now of Eutopia. *a* 1613 Overbury *A Wife* (1638) 255 Certain edicts from a Parliament in Eutopia. 1638 Featley *Strict. Lyndom* II 23 No more..than it will prove there is a Commonwealth in Eutopia.

† **Eutra·pelize,** *v. Obs.* [f. Gr. εὐτράπελ-ος (see next) + -ize] (See quots.)

1656-81 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Eutrapelize*, to treat civilly, or use courteously. 1775 Ash, *Eutrapelize*, to behave courteously, to use civility

† **Eutra·pely.** *Obs. rare.* [ad Gr. εὐτραπελία, f. εὐτράπελος pleasant in conversation, f. εὖ well + τρέπειν to turn.

The Gr word is used by Aristotle for 'pleasantness in conversation' (one of the seven moral virtues enumerated by him); in the N T (*Eph.* v 4) for reprehensible levity of speech (A. V. 'jesting') The quots. below merely reflect these uses]

1596 *Advice Gen. Assemb* in *J. Melvill's Diary* (1842) 350 Aischrologie, eutrapelie, using vean and profane company 1678 Phillips, *Eutrapely*, courtesie, urbanity 1775 Ash, *Eutrapely*, courtesy.

Eutrophic (yutrǫ fik), *a* and *sb. Path.* [f. next + -ic.] A. *adj.* Tending to promote nutrition. B. *sb.* A eutrophic medicine.

1884 *Syd. Soc Lex.* s v, The chief eutrophics are mercurials, the preparations of iodine, bromine, etc

Eutrophy (yū trǫfi). *Path.* [ad. Gr. εὐτροφία, f. εὖ well + τρέφειν to nourish] Good nutrition.

1721 in Bailey, 1847 in Craig; hence in mod Dicts.

Eutychian (yūti kiăn), *a.* and *sb* Also 6 **Eutichian,** 6-7 **-eian.** [ad. L. *Eutychiān-us*, f. *Eutych-es* + -ian]

A *adj* Of, pertaining to, or adhering to the doctrine of Eutyches, a presbyter of Constantinople, in the 5th cent., who maintained that the human nature of Christ was lost in the divine. B *sb.* A member of the Eutychian sect.

1556 J Clement in Strype *Eccl Mem* III App. lxi. 214 From all Arians, Eutichians and all other heretikes 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 187 The Eutychian heresie . denyed the trueth of Christes body after the adunation therof to the Diuinitie. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr* I II (1636) 176 The Armenians are iudged by manie to be Eutichean heretickes. 1724 Waterland *Athan Creed* VII 103 It cannot reasonably be set lower than the Eutychian times. 1882-3 Schaff *Encycl Relig. Knowl* I 775 The measures which were employed against the Eutychians were rather harsh.

Hence **Euty chianism,** the Eutychian heresy.

1612 Brerewood *Lang & Relig* XXI. 186 Eutychianisme so mightily prevailed in those parts. 1846 G S. Faber *Tractar. Secession* 192 The Eutychianism which Dr. Moehler would make the badge of. the Protestant System

Euxenite (yū ksĭnəit). [f. Gr. εὔξεν-ος hospitable (f εὐ- Eu- + ξένος stranger) + -ite.

So named by Scheerer in 1840 (*Pogg Ann* L, 153) 'on account of the many rare constituents which it harbours']

A mineral found in Norway, consisting mainly of niobate and titanate of yttrium.

1844 Dana *Min* 436 Euxenite comes from Jolster in Norway. 1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* 378 It [Thorium] has since been found in Euxenite.

Euzeolite (yū zī ŏləit). [f. Eu- + Zeolite.] (See quots)

1832 Shepard *Min* 178 Heulandite Euzeolite. 1868 Dana *Min*, 443 In 1817, Breithaupt separated the two zeolites and called the latter euzeolite. In 1822 Brooke . named the other heulandite.

[**Evacate:** a spurious word in Dicts; see Evocate]

Evacuant (ĭvæ·kiŭănt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *ēvacuant-em*, pr. pple of *ēvacuāre*. see Evacuate]

A. *adj. Med.* That evacuates or tends to evacuate, promoting evacuation, cathartic, purgative.

1800 *Med Jrnl* IV 214 Evacuant and debilitating remedies 1818 A. T Thomson *Lond Disp* II. 42 Their general operation is evacuant, either by the stomach, the bowels, or the skin 1881 tr. *Trousseau & Pidoux' Treat. Therap.* 168 Evacuant treatment in general

B *sb.* 1. *Med.* A medicine that promotes evacuation, as a purgative, emetic, diaphoretic.

1730-6 in Bailey (folio). 1732 *Hist Litt* IV 9 Those stupendous Effects which vegetable Concretes excite in the Body, both as Evacuants and Alterants. 1753 Torriano *Sore Throat* 32 The Emetic repeated did not act as an Evacuant in the least. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst Bot.* 73 Asarabacca is used by native practitioners in India as a powerful evacuant. 1876 Bartholow *Mat. Med* (1879) 2 To the class of evacuants belong emetics . and diuretics.

2. In *Organ-building*, a valve to let out the air from the bellows.

Evacuate (ĭvæ kiŭ|ēit), *v* Also 6-7 **evacuat.** *Pa. pple* 6-7 **evacuat**(e. [f L. *ēvacuāt-* ppl. stem of *ēvacuā-re* (Pliny), f *ē* out + *vacuus* empty. Cf. Fr. *évacuer.*

In class L *ēvacuāre* is found only in Pliny, with the sense 'to empty (the bowels)'. The Vulgate and later law books have the fig. sense 'to make void, nullify', which is rather to be regarded as parallel with the older sense than as developed from it, being based on the fig sense of *vacuus* 'void, null, of no validity' The sense represented in branch II, where the obj is the contents instead of the vessel or receptacle, is a development similar to that in *to empty*, Fr *vider*; it occurs in med.L in medical use (*evacuare humores*, etc), and hence in Fr *évacuer*]

I. To make empty.

* *To remove the contents of.*

1. *trans.* To empty, clear out the contents of (a vessel or receptacle). Chiefly in uses more or less technical: To empty (the stomach, bowels, or other bodily organ); to deplete (the body) by purging or vomiting (formerly also by bleeding, sudorifics, etc.); to exhaust (of air).

1542 Boorde *Dyetary* VIII 248 After you haue euacuated your body, and trussed your poyntes, kayme your heade oft 1601 Holland *Pliny* XXXII IX. 443 The broth of these fishes hath the name to evacuat both the bellie and the bladder. 1644 Hammond *Loyal Convert* 13 Physicians evacuate the Body, sometimes by Vomit, sometimes by Purge. *a* 1652 Brome *City Wit* III. ii, I will prefer thee to make my Bed and evacuate my Chamberpot. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech* To Rdr (1682) 5 Evacuate such Receivers till there be no air left in them. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 99

P 3 Had detached all his Subjects and evacuated all his Stores 1748 HARTLEY *Observ Man* I II 215 The Contraction of the Lacrymal Glands, whereby they are evacuated. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* VIII (ed 2) 305 In all cases of poisoning, the first step is to give the antidote . and then evacuate the stomach 1883 *Standard* 31 Jan. 5/4 It is possible to evacuate them by cutting trenches through which the black ooze drains.

b. *absol.* (In quot. † to let blood)

1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* II V II, If the malady continue, it is not amiss to evacuate in a part in the fore-head.

c *fig.* in various senses Const. *of.* In recent use *esp* To deprive (a term, concept, etc) *of* its contents or value. Cf. 4

1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol.* IV. X (1611) 147 By euacuating cleane, and emptying the church of euery such rite and ceremony *a* 1653 S WARD in Spurgeon *Treas Dav* Ps XIII. 5 Hath it [faith] not sovereign virtue in it, to evacuate the mind of all ill thoughts and passions. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* I 8, I hope to evacuate my mind of every matter and thing I know concerning his lordship 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl* (1836) 150 They .. evacuate the term [spirit] of all its proper meaning 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph* XXXIX (1870) II 384 Brown evacuates the phænomenon of all that desiderates explanation. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom Emp* (1865) III XII 15 They sank into exhaustion, evacuated of all life and energy. 1869 HADDAN *Apost Succ.* I. (1879) 15 To evacuate the sacraments of grace, and to regard them as merely acted prayers.

†d. *refl* and *intr.* for *refl.* Of a body of water, etc : To empty, discharge itself Also *fig Obs*

1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 311 At the further end of the lake, they found that it evacuated itself into a large river 1762 STERNE *Tr Shandy* V. III 23 Such griefs evacuate themselves best by that particular channel. 1817 KEATINGE *Trav* II. 265 Where the canal evacuates is placed a net to catch what would pass off and be lost.

†2. To clear (a place) of inmates, etc, (a country) of inhabitants, troops, wild beasts Const. *of*

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf Beasts* (1673) 136 That the whole countrey might be evacuated and quite cleared from wolves 1687 in *Magd Coll* (Oxf. Hist Soc.) 81 To evacuate a whole College will be scandalous. 1704 *Addr Norfolk* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4068/2 A Great Monarch . evacuates whole Countries. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4462/2 Evacuating the Kingdom of all Foreign Troops 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 171 P 14 In France they annually evacuate their streets, and ship their prostitutes and vagabonds to their colonies 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 34/1 Her room was no sooner evacuated of such troublesome visitants, than [etc]

3. Of an army: To relinquish the occupation of (a country, fortress, town, position) Said also of the general in command, or of the authority that orders the withdrawal.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 76 P 5 The Army .had began to repass the Mountains, and would shortly evacuate Savoy. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), The emperour never effectually evacuated Catalonia 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. XXXIX 35 The French forces who had invaded and seized Turks Island must immediately evacuate the same. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 21 The garrison, in a panic, evacuated the fort 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I XXV. 433 She [Austria] summoned the Emperor Nicholas to evacuate the Principalities 1887 *Spectator* 28 May 722/1 Egypt is to be evacuated within three years

absol. 1881 DILLON in *Times* 5 Jan. 10/1 As soon as the army evacuates he can go back to his own home

b. *gen.* To quit, withdraw from (a place or apartment). Also *absol.*

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb* (1861) 271 The burgomasters were not slow in evacuating the premises. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* VII VIII. (1849) 337 The other guests had evacuated the apartment 1849 C BRONTE *Shirley* XV 226 Request your friend Mr. Donne to evacuate 1877 FARRAR *My Youth* XXX. 303, I will evacuate it whenever you like

* * *To make void or worthless.*

†4 To make void, annul, deprive of force or validity. Chiefly in religious and legal phraseology (The earliest recorded sense in Eng.) *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 Ceremonyes whiche all were euacuate and made voyde by the passyon of our sauyour Jesu Chryst 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb) 32 Thys is the marke at the whyche the Deuyll shooteth, to evacuate the crosse of Chryste 1563 DAVIDSON *Answ Kennedy* in *Wodr Soc. Misc.* 257 To have evacuat the Reasonis of your Buik 1622 BACON *Hen VII*, 81 Which defect .. would not euacuate a Marriage after Cohabitation and Actual Consummation *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm* (1856) I 83 We evacuate the gift . if we vouchsafe not to accept of it 1638 CHILLINGW *Relig. Prot* IV § 45 213 Words, which evacuate your objection. 1709 STRYPE *Ann Ref.* I. II 62 Of which lands they had been thrown out in Queen Mary's reign, and their patents from king Edward evacuated 1785 PALEY *Mor Philos.* (1818) I 141 A latitude, which might evacuate the force of almost all promises.

II. To empty out (the contents of anything)

†5. Of the action of a medicine, vomiting, etc. (rarely of a personal agent by means of medicine) To clear out, get rid of, remove (a disease or humour). Also *fig Obs.* Cf. 1.

1533 ELYOT *Cast Helthe* III. VII, Vnctions with oyles and oyntementes do shortely euacuate the fulnesse 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXV V 217 The white [Ellebore purgeth] by vomit upward, and doth evacuat the offensive humours which cause diseases 1671 SALMON *Syn Med.* II XLVI 314 A perfect Crisis is that which evacuates all the vitious Matter 1725 I PETIVER in *Phil Trans.* XXIX 230 The Seed of this Plant evacuates yellow Choler. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm* IX. 341 (T.) Fasting and humiliation is a sovereign remedy to evacuate all spiritual distempers. 1779 JOHNSON *L P*, *Pope* Wks IV. 85 Thomson declared his [Pope's] distemper to be a dropsy, and evacuated part of the water by tincture of jalap 1790 W. BUCHAN *Dom Med* (ed. 11) 553 The principal intention..is to evacuate the offending matter.

6 To void, discharge (excrements, etc.) through 'any of the excretory passages' (J); in mod. use only through the bowels or mouth.

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf Beasts* (1673) 322 That part . will grow unto a head and break, evacuating great abundance of filthy matter. 1664 POWLR *Exp Philos.* I. 37 That round hole near her [Black Snail's] neck out of which I have observed some saliveous Matter to be evacuated. 1766 ALLXANDLR in *Phil Trans* LVII. 68, I started up made some efforts to vomit, but evacuated nothing 1800 *Med Jrnl* IV 386 About four pints of urine had been evacuated. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Were-wolves* X 173 He evacuated such floods of water that the mountain torrents were full

absol 1634 J LLVLTT *Ordering of Bees* 59 They haue no Intraylls or other inward Organs, by which either to retaine or evacuat 1666 G HARVEY *Morb Angl* (1672) 104 A man that doth feed upon one dish at a meal shall nothing near evacuate so quick or readily as one that dines upon two or more. 1705 OLIVER in *Phil Trans.* XXV. 2178 But no body ever saw him Eat or Evacuate

b. In wider sense (partly *transf.* from the above) To discharge, throw off, vent Also *fig*

1622 HAWKINS *Voy S Sea* (1847) 146 Their houses are made with a laver in the toppe to evacuate the smoake when they make fire 1662 GLRBILR *Prime* 20 The Lime having evacuated its putrefaction. 1816 J SCOTT *Vis Paris* (ed. 5) 19 When a Margate hoy evacuates her cargo, the crowd on the pier is usually considerable 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII 511 Judging from sentiments which he has evacuated in some of his public spoutifications

†7. To take out mechanically, leaving a vacuum or void; to pump out (water); to exhaust (air) Also *fig Obs* exc in surgical use.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. 1, Any one would have thought that the native Propensity to rambling should be worn out, the volatile Part be fully evacuated. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per Pic* (1779) I XIII. 115 The contents of his skull must have been evacuated 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 295 As much of the brain was evacuated, as wou'd fill a hen's egg-shell. 1772 HUITON *Bridges* 82 The water will ooze up in too great abundance to be evacuated by the engines 1781 COWPER *Lett* 5 Mar, As much of the mould as can be taken out without disturbing the roots must be evacuated and its place supplied with fresh. 1794 G ADAMS *Nat & Exp. Philos* I IV. 137 The ascent of the quicksilver . is proportional to the quantity evacuated by each turn 1797 M BAILLIE *Morb Anat* (1807) 112 If the pus be evacuated externally, there will be a scar in the neck. 1877 tr *Ziemssen's Cycl Med* XII 704 The contents of abscesses have been evacuated in the following directions.

b *intr.* for *refl.*

1643 R O *Man's Mort* III 13 A Vessell so sollid every where, that the Aire could not possibly evacuate 1707 *Curius in Husb & Gard* 261 The Sap . turns aside and evacuates by this Aperture.

8. To clear out, remove (inhabitants, inmates, or troops). †Also *intr* for *refl* Cf 2

a 1639 WOTTON in Gutch *Coll Cur* I 220 Action had pretty well evacuated the idle people, which are the stock of rapine. 1669 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed 4) 233 The people that evacuate from us to Barbadoes. 1691 BLVERLI V *Thous Years Kingd Christ* 23 Nor can he cease to Reign, till They [his enemies] are so Evacuated 1698 LUDLOW *Mem.* (1721) I 179 The Garrison would be entirely evacuated before they could signify their Pleasure to the Army 1872 *Daily News* 3 May 5/6 The wounded used to be stowed in it [the refreshment room at Meaux] till the time came conveniently to evacuate them 1884 *Ibid* 5 Mar. 5/7 He was evacuating the garrison and Egyptian inhabitants of that place [Tokar]

Evacuated (ĭvæ·kiuˌeĭted), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED1] In the various senses of the vb.

1684 R. WALLER *Nat Exper* 63 He [Boyle] mentions a Larks living in the Evacuated Receiver .. about ten Minutes 1762 CANTON in *Phil Trans.* LII 461 Within an evacuated glass ball 1773 HORSLEY *ibid* LXIV 236 Columns of water, sustained in evacuated tubes of sufficient length. 1822 J FLINT *Lett Amer* 236, I took this opportunity of reconnoitring the evacuated field

Evacuating (ĭvæ·kiuˌeĭtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f as prec. + -ING1.] In senses of the verb. Also *attrib.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho* I 27 The euacuating thereof [the vaine of earth 1642 J EATON *Honey-c Free Justif.* 40 To the abolishing, evacuating, or utter vanishing away of sinne. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp Phys Mech* XVIV 188 Upon the evacuating of the Receiver 1753 TORRIANO *Sore Throat* Pref 15 For one Patient that dies by this Method, five will die by the evacuating Method 1875 W HOUGHTON *Sk. Brit. Insects* 18 The evacuating ducts are constant.

Evacuation (ĭvæ·kiuˌeĭ·ʃən). [ad. late L *ēvacuātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēvacuā-re*. see EVACUATE] The action of evacuating, the condition of being evacuated.

1 *spec* a *Med.* The action or process of depleting (the body or any organ), or of clearing out (morbid matter, 'humours', etc.), by medicine or other artificial means. *rare* in recent use.

Before the present century the word was most frequently used with reference to bleeding; for this we have a large number of quotations.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* (MS A) 100 Ofte tymes he hab to myche evacuacioun of blood. 1533 ELYOT *Cast Helthe* (1541) 53 a, To expell the sayd excrementes are ix sundry kyndes of evacuation abstinence, vomyte, purgation by siege, letting of bloude, etc 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 1317 Evacuation, or clensing the body by clistre 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel.* II V. II (1651) 398 Bleed on . If the parties strength will not admit much evacuation in this kinde at once, it [bleeding] must be assayed again and again. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp* 136 One manner of evacuation of evil humours, purgation 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod Rand.* XXXV (1804) 229, I prepared for this important evacuation [of blood] 1790 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med* (ed. 11) 217 The patient exhausted by mere evacuations, sunk under the disease. 1805 W SAUNDLRS *Min Waters* 467 This method seems to have a preference over actual evacuation by the lancet. 1836 TODD *Cycl Anat* I 179/1 The evacuation of the contents of the rectum and bladder

b. *Phys.* The process of discharging (waste matter, etc) through the excretory organs (now *esp.* from the bowels); an instance of this process; a manner in which it takes place

c 1532 DLWLS *Introd Pr* in Palsgr. 1054 A body may not grow by the vertue of such degestion without expulsion or evacuation 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 176 After many euacuations, sitting down vpon an homely bed [he] died. 1643 R O *Man's Mort* VII 54 The evacuation of seed in carnall copulation 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* CVI 15 Annot 537 Nature seeks to discharge it selfe by the several evacuations 1725 N ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 73 This Evacuation [perspiration] is by far the greatest of any in the Body 1727 POPL, &c, *Art of Smiling* 75 Has had some poetical evacuation, and no question was much the better for it in his health 1748 HARTLLY *Observ Man* I III 399 The causes of it are violent and long-continued Passions, profuse Evacuations 1784 JOHNSON *Let* 18 Mar in *Boswell*, The dropsy has now run almost totally away by natural evacuation 1851 J. DAVILS *Manual Mat Med* 375 To promote alvine evacuations 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss* 247 Under the terms crudity, coction and evacuation, were designated [according to the Humoral Pathology] the three principal periods of diseases

c. *concr.* Evacuated or excreted matter

1625 HART *Anat Ur* II VIII 100 Other euacuations, both vpwards and downwards, came 1759 STERNE *Tr Shandy* (1802) I XVIII 119 Others will draw a man's character merely from his evacuations 1846 G E DAY tr *Simon's Anim Chem* II 384 Sometimes we find, in the deposit from these evacuations, small white or yellow masses

2 *gen.* The action of emptying (a receptacle), or of removing (the contents of anything) so as to produce a vacancy; the depletion (of a treasury, one's resources, etc). Sometimes with transf. notion of 1 a Also *fig.*

1598 BARCKLLY *Felic Man* (1631) 400 They [Lawyers & Physicions] have one common end, that is gaine, & the manner of both their proceedings . is—by evacuation' *a* 1600 HOOKLR (J.), Popery hath not been able to re establish itself in any place, after provision made against it by utter evacuation of all Romish ceremonies 1640 J DYKE *Worthy Communn* Ep to Rdr, The continuall effluences of vertue out of Him is not the least evacuation at all unto Him. 1697 POTTER *Antiq Greece* II XIX. (T), Their treasury exhausted by so frequent evacuations. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist.* I. 52 It is pretty evident that their [grottoes'] evacuation has been owing to waters 1806 VINCE *Hydrostat* VII. 79 The evacuation made by so swift a current 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 30 Not content with these ways of getting rid of his money, [he] resorted to the most speedy and effectual of all modes of evacuation, a contested election 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv* III 48 After the extraordinary evacuation of the large crateral space. 1877 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl Med.* XII Index *s v*

†b The quantity removed by 'evacuation'. *Obs.*

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat & Exp Philos* I IV App. 136 The evacuations [*sc* of air] and the remainders do both of them decrease in the same geometrical progression.

†c. A clearing out, depleting (of population, etc). *Obs.*

1669-94 CHILD *Disc Trade* (ed 4) 201 And if that evacuation [of population] be grown to an excess 1677 HALE *Prim Orig. Man* II X 238 Let us also consider the vast Evacuations of Men that England hath had by Forein Assistances lent to Forein Kingdoms 1755 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog* (1861) III. 362 There will be a great evacuation at Bath of fine folks

3. *Mil* †a. The clearing (a place) of troops (*obs.*). b. The withdrawal (by an army or commander) from occupation of a country, fortress, town, etc c The removal (of a garrison, the population of a place, etc.)

1710 *Lond Gaz* No. 4666/1 The Deputies have insisted . on the Evacuation of the Kingdom of all Foreign Troops. 1783 *Chron.* in *Ann Reg* 221 New York . the final evacuation of that city 1796 BURKE *Corr* IV 354 An evacuation of the Mediterranean, as a preliminary to a war with Spain 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV 125 They offered no concession beyond the evacuation of Decelea and the Attic territory 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I XVII 378 A declaration which made the further continuance of peace dependent upon the evacuation of the Principalities 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* III XXXIV 92 The time for the evacuation of the garrison came

attrib. 1880 WEBSTER (Suppl), *Evacuation day*, the anniversary of the day on which the British army evacuated the city of New York, November 25, 1783.

4 The action of making void and of no effect; cancelling, nullification. Cf. EVACUATE *v* 4.

1650 *Vind Hammond's Addr.* § 66 The suspension of the latter, farre from including the evacuation, or cancelling of the former 1691 BEVERLEY *Thous Years Kingd Christ* 21 Putting Them quite under his Feet, by that perfect distinguishing Catargesis, or Evacuation of All Power, Motion, or Action. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 31 P 10 Sophisms tending to the confusion of all principles, and the evacuation of all duties

Evacua·tionist. *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -IST] One who advocates the evacuation of (an occupied territory)

1884 J MORLEY in *Macm. Mag* July 230 There is no reason why annexationists and evacuationists should not continue their controversy on the floor of Parliament.

Evacuative (ĭvæ kɪu,ĕtiv), *a* and *sb*. [a. F. *évacuatif, -ive*, f. *évacuer*, ad L *ēvacuāre*. see EVACUATE and -IVE.]

A. *adj.* That evacuates or empties (the bowels); cathartic, purgative, evacuant.

1611 COTGR., *Evacuatif*, euacuatiue; purgative. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts

B *sb.* An evacuative medicine, an evacuant.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 50 Palliative is made .. by evacuatives and alteratives

Evacuator (ĭvæ kɪu,ĕtəɹ) Also 7 **-er**. [f. EVACUATE + -OR] One who or that which evacuates (in the senses of the verb)

1611 COTGR., *Vuideur*, a voyder, emptier, euacuater *a*1660 HAMMOND *Wks* I 175 (T.) Be not too busy . in excusing the great evacuators of the Law 1696 EDWARDS *Demonstr Exist & Provid God* II. 99 The ears are the evacuators of the bilious excrement that flows thither 1718 QUINCY *Compl Disp* 63 The whole Materia Medica is certainly to be included under .. Alteratives, Evacuators, and Restoratives 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Eva·cuatory,** *a* and *sb* *Obs rare.* [f. prec.; see -ORY] = EVACUANT A. and B.

1704 *Gentleman Instr* (1732) 309 (D.) An imposthume calls for a lance, and oppletion for unpalatable evacuatories. 1789 W FALCONER *Ess Health Pers. Agric* 84 Medicines of the evacuatory kind.

†**Eva·cue,** *v* *Obs* [a. F. *évacue-r* · see EVACUATE *v.*] In senses of EVACUATE *v*

*c*1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* (MS B) 17 He moste kunne evacuen hym þat ys ful of euele humores *Ibid.* 94 First euacue þe malancolient mater 1541 R COPLAND *Guydon's Quest Chirurg*, By the whiche incysyon the blode enacueth.

†**Eva·cuity.** *Obs rare*⁻¹. [f. E- *pref.*³ + VACUITY] A vacuity, vacancy.

1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* XI (1845) VI 253 Fit it was therefore so many evacuities should be filled up

Evadable (ĭvē·dăb'l), *a.* In Dicts also **evadible**. [f. next + -ABLE] That may be evaded.

1857 DE QUINCEY *Judas Iscar* Wks VII. 31 A piece of artillery not evadable by any counter artifice of his opponents

Evade (ĭvē·d), *v.* Also *Sc.* 6 **avaid, ev-, ewaid.** [a Fr *évader*, ad. L. *ēvādĕre*, f. *ē* out + *vādĕre* to go Cf Pr. *evazir*, Sp *evadir*, It *evadere*. (The trans. use does not occur in Lat. or mod.F, but is found in Fr. of the 15th c.)]

1. *intr.* To get away, escape · const. *from, out of.* *rare* in mod use.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. VIII 102 All that fled war, and evadit Throw the dirk nycht. 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot.* II 661 That he micht nocht avaid out of thair handis. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* II 184 Gif ze wald fra this auenture ewaid. 1622 BACON *Hen VII* (J.), His wisdom, by often evading from perils, was turned rather into a dexterity to deliver himself from dangers, than, etc 1647 LILLY *Chr Astrol* lxvi 403 He was brought to some trouble, but evaded 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I 345 The serous particles evade Thro' th' open Pores 1880 MRS WHITNEY *Odd or Even* V 33 The 'three of 'em', as they were always numerically reproached when a fowl evaded

†**b** In a Lat sense To 'turn out' to be. *Obs.*

1677 GALE *Crt Gentiles* II IV 29 Doth it [the soul] not evade altogether happy, being freed from Error?

2. *trans* To escape by contrivance or artifice from (attack, pursuit, adverse designs; an assailant, pursuer, or adversary); to avoid, save oneself from (a threatened evil or inconvenience); to elude (a blow), avoid encountering (an obstacle).

1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* II 246 No vther wa tha micht evaid his feid 1607 SHAKS *Cor.* III iii 2 If he evade vs there 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* IV ii, You that knew, in your accompts, To cheat my brother, if you can, evade me. 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* I xi 48 Hee might evade the accomplishment of those afflictions he now but gradually endureth 1670 MILTON *Hist Eng* Wks 1738 II 16 Cæsar foreseeing that the Britains would easily evade his Foot 1703 POPE *Thebais* 680 The Nymph, her father's anger to evade, Retires from Argos to the sylvan shade 1807 J AS JOHNSON *Orient Voy* 218 Had we lain here we should have evaded great part of the sickness 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 117 The Crows were not to be evaded 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* XXXVII, He evaded calamity by choosing privation 1867 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) I. v. 384 The ships evaded the obstacle 1885 *Manch. Exam* 5 May 5/1 A thief could evade capture by slipping out of one parish into another.

3. In various applied or extended uses.

a To contrive to avoid (doing something); to 'get out of' performing (a duty), making (a payment), etc.

1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 133, I always found something or other to say to evade the thing. 1802 *Med Jrnl* VIII 139 A design to evade the duties. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* III The people have discovered a method of evading the payment 1858 FROUDE *Hist Eng.* III. XIV. 265 Henry desired at first to evade a duty in which he had little interest at any time 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L* VII. 173 The sheykh evaded translating them

b To avoid giving a direct answer to (a question, request, charge); to put off (a questioner); to avoid or shirk the discussion of (an argument, a subject).

1604 SHAKS *Oth.* I i 13 He (as louing his owne pride, and purposes) Euades them. with Epithites of warre 1677 DRYDEN *State of Innoc.* III. i, Our question thou evad'st. 1771 *Junius Lett.* LXIII 323 He evades the charge by poor contemptible quibbles 1832 HT MARTINEAU *Ella of Gar* VI 70 He evaded all inquiries as to his plans 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* XXXI. (1862) 437 Difficulties . such as we are bound to meet, and not to attempt to evade. *a*1848 R W HAMILTON *Rew & Punishm.* VIII (1853) 389 We have evaded no known argument and difficulty. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III 285 That question the Estates of Scotland could not evade.

c To escape yielding to (an argument, claim, or obligation), admitting (a conclusion), acknowledging (a fact), by means of sophistry

1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 195 For fear our Arminians should euade its force 1664 H MORE *Myst Iniq.* XII 40 Nor can the demonstrativeness of this reason be eluded or evaded *a*1699 STILLINGFL. (J.), My argument evidently overthrows all that he brings to evade the testimonies of the fathers. 1729 BUTLER *Serm* Wks 1874 II. 89 Every moral obligation whatever may be evaded. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I i 14 Can this truth be evaded or denied? 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const* XII (1862) 172 Edward endeavoured to evade the force of the obligation

d. To defeat the intention of (a law, stipulation, etc), *esp* by specious compliance with its letter.

1760 GOLDSM *Cit. W.* LXXX, The same degree of cunning had taught the knave to evade the former statutes 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc Caubul* (1842) I 285 Few decent Mussulmauns openly infringe a prohibition which it is so easy to evade. 1868 J. H BLUNT *Ref Ch Eng* I 285 Processes . adopted for the sake of evading the principle 1884 *Law Rep* 25 Chanc Div 720 The object of the arrangement . was to evade the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act

4 *absol* or *intr.* To practise evasion.

*a*1716 SOUTH (J.), The ministers of God are not to evade or take refuge in any of these two forementioned ways 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit India* II. V IV 429 They evaded, procrastinated, and withheld rather than refused compliance with his desire 1825 MACAULAY *Milton* Ess (1851) I 17 He hesitates; he evades.

5. *trans* Of things. To elude, baffle (efforts, vigilance, etc)

*a*1716 SOUTH (J.), A contingent event baffles man's knowledge, and evades his power. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist Induct Sc* I IV I 188 These assertions . long evaded refutation 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess* II. 76 Some offences evade definition.

6. *nonce-use.* To go out of. Opposed to *invade.*

1725 in Hearne *Langtoft's Chron* II. 442 Julius Cæsar having once and againe audaciously envaded, and as shamefully evaded, Britaine.

Hence **Eva·der,** one who evades; in the senses of the verb. **Eva·ding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also *attrib.* **Eva·dingly** *adv*, in an evading manner, evasively

1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* IV i 194 The Race is at an End, but the Evader is taken in his Flight. 1824–9 LANDOR *Imag Conv* (1846) II. 218 Evader! glad am I that you have spoken the word. 1883 LD. BRABAZON in *19th Cent* Nov 802 Laws which can never be evaded without punishment swiftly falling on the head of the evader 1669 in Magens *Insurances* (1755) II 618 For the evading of all Collusion and Suspicion it is stipulated that, etc 1817 BYRON *Beppo* XCVII, However, he got off by this evading. 1857 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 256 To leave an evading hole for the Dr to say, afterwards, etc 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* IV XI. 206 The wary and evading assertor 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* II V VII 127 Wolf, with bows down to the ground, answered always evadingly.

Evads: see EVADS *int.*

Evagation (ĭvăgē·ʃən) Also 5 **evagacion, -cyon** [First introduced in the fig. sense 2; a. F *évagation*, L *ēvagātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēvagārī*, f *ē* out + *vagārī* to wander]

1. The action of wandering away, or departing from a specified locality, prescribed course, etc, rambling, roving; an instance of the same

1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 220 Long ridges . of mountains serve to stop the Evagation of the Vapours 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol* (1727) 118 To Bridle the Evagation of the Sound. 1714 — *Astro Theol* VI iii. (1769) 154 The preventing the evagation of the Planets. 1785 LANDEN *Rot. Motion* in *Phil Trans* LXXV 328 That evagation is caused by the motive forces urging the body to turn about *AB, AC, AD*, conjunctly 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol* XXII. (1819) 355 If the prevailing law had transgressed the limits above assigned, every evagation [of a planet] would have been fatal.

b In speech or discussion: A digression.

*a*1656 HALES *Gold Rem.* (1688) 571 They have held their Synod with delays, stays and evagations. 1887 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 504 Leading us, even though by very tedious evagations, up to a noble climax.

†**2.** Wandering of the mind, thoughts, spirit, etc. (Mentioned as one of the 'branches' of *Accidia* or Sloth, one of the seven mortal sins.)

*c*1425 tr. *T. à Kempis' Consol* III. XXVII, Restreyne all euel evagacions & all mişty temptacions 1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W de W 1506) II. VII 102 Euagacyon of thought is to gyue & occupye himselfe with talkynge in folysshe and vayne langage 1503 *Sheph. Kalender* VII. (ed. Paris) 51 Heyr .followys the branchys of sweyrnes, qwych ar ewyl-thoght, enwy of good ewagacyon [1508 Euagacyon], etc. 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W de W. 1531) 94 b, Euagacyon of mynde is ye doughter of slouth. 1607 *Schol. Disc agst Antichr* I. III. 161 That euagation of the soule is not *ex fragilitate.* 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III 63 The soul is moved even unto an ecstasie or divine evagation.

†**3.** **a.** A diversion. **b** A departure from propriety, an extravagance. *Obs*

1638 WALTON in *Reliq Wotton* (1672) 579 You married men are deprived of these evagations. 1649 J HALL *Motives to Parl* 8 Neither subject to these wilde evagations, nor savage rudenesses

Evaginable (ĭvæ dʒinăb'l), *a.* [f. next + -ABLE.] Capable of being evaginated or unsheathed; protrusible.

Evaginate (ĭvæ dʒine,ĭt), *v.* [f. L. *ēvagīnāt-* ppl. stem of *ēvagīnā-re* to unsheath, f. *ē* out + *vagīna* sheath.] *trans.* †**a.** To unsheath. *Obs.*—° †**b.** To take grain out of the husk. *Obs.* **c** *Phys* To turn (a tubular organ) inside out; to protrude by eversion of a tubular sheath. Hence **Eva·ginated** *ppl. a.*

1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Evaginate*, to draw out of a sheath or scabberd. 1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim & Min* 281 The greater lead, and the lesser evaginate the corne 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv Anim.* IV 210 The caecum is next evaginated or turned inside out, and the embryo has the form of a phial, of which the evaginated caecum is the neck.

Evagination (ĭvæ dʒinē·ʃən) [ad. L. *ēvagīnātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēvagīnā-re* · see prec] **a.** The action or process of evaginating. **b** *concr.* A result of this process.

1663–76 BULLOKAR, *Evagination*, an unsheathing, a drawing out of the sheath. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Evagination*, an unsheathing, or drawing out of a Sheath or Scabbard 1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv. Anim* III 125 Very slight pressure causes the thread to be swiftly protruded, apparently by a process of evagination 1889 *Athenæum* 30 Nov. 748/2 Evaginations of the walls of the oral groove.

†**Eva·gue,** *v* *Obs.* In 6 *Sc* **evaig.** [a. OF. *evague-r*, ad L. *ēvagā-ri* to roam about, f. *ē* out + *vagārī* to wander] *intr.* To wander about.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II (1822) 200 The Equis .. sufferit thair enemyis to evaig [L *vagari*]

Eval (ī·văl), *a* *rare*⁻¹. [f. L *æv-um* age + -AL; cf. COEVAL] Of or pertaining to an age; age-long.

1791 *Addr to Abp Canterb* 67 Αἰών age, and αἰώνιος, eval, improperly everlasting, do not convey the ideas of a proper eternity 1818 in TODD; and in mod Dicts

Evaluable (ĭvæ lɪuăb'l), *a.* [f. next; cf. *estimate, estimable*] That can be evaluated.

1880 *Contemp. Rev* XXXVII. 480 Love, delight, adoration are only scientifically expressed as unknown forces and quantities not at present evaluable.

Evaluate (ĭvæ lɪu,ĕɪt), *v.* [f. Fr. *évalu-er* (see next *sb*) + -ATE³.] *trans.* **a** *Math* To work out the 'value' of (a quantitative expression); to find a numerical expression for (any quantitative fact or relation). **b** *gen* To 'reckon up', ascertain the amount of; to express in terms of something already known.

1842 W. GROVE *Corr Phys Forces* (ed 6) 61 An attempt to evaluate numerically the mechanical equivalent of the thermal unit 1874 W WALLACE *Hegel's Logic* 86 God must be known and evaluated in terms of thought. 1886 BALL *Story of Heavens* 527 No attempt can be made at present to evaluate the date of that epoch 1890 *Athenæum* 29 Mar 407/3 The method of evaluating the absorption of different thicknesses by comparison with a polarizing photometer.

Evaluation (ĭvæ lɪu,ĕɪ ʃən). [a. Fr *évaluation*, f *évaluer*, f *é-*=*es-* (–L *ex*) out + *value* VALUE]

1 The action of appraising or valuing (goods, etc.); a calculation or statement of value, = VALUATION Now *rare.*

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 137 When a certain Evaluation is admitted in the Policy, no Premium can be demanded back 1804 COLEBROOKE *Husb & Commerce Bengal* (1806) 54 The usual evaluation of different articles of produce 1850 MERIVALE *Rom Emp* (1865) I. II. 58 The evaluation of his treasures has been preserved

2. The action of evaluating or determining the value of (a mathematical expression, a physical quantity, etc.), or of estimating the force of (probabilities, evidence, etc.).

1779 INGENHOUSZ in *Phil. Trans* LXIX. 395 This evaluation was made before the new discoveries upon the nature of nitre and charcoal. 1790 GIBBON *Misc Wks* (1814) III. 509 His evaluation [of the *mansus*] would produce two hundred, or more probably twenty thousand English acres 1828 *Edin. Rev.* XLVIII 511 The evaluation of certain sorts of evidence 1846 MILL *Logic* III XVIII. § 3 Before applying the doctrine of chances the foundation must be laid for an evaluation of the chances 1887 *Athenæum* 2 Apr 452/1 The author's evaluation of some terms in the [lunar] theory was thereby lost.

Evanesce (evăne·s), *v.* [ad L. *ēvānescĕ-re*, f. *ē* out + *vānescĕre* to vanish, f *vānus* empty, insubstantial, VAIN. Cf EVANISH] *intr.* To fade out of sight, 'melt into thin air', disappear; chiefly *fig* Also in scientific use, To disappear, become effaced; said *e g* of markings or organs in plants, or of the edge of a polyhedron when two adjacent faces are made to rotate into one plane

1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 59 A single psychological discovery, therfore, caused my musical anticipations to evanesce. 1854 FABER *Growth in Holiness* XXIII (1872) 472 As soon as these spiritual favours are known they will evanesce. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct Sc* III. 366 The intermediate corolla having evanesced. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I. 77 This general notion .. evanesces before the dialectic of Socrates.

Evanescence (evăne·sĕns). [f. EVANESCENT *a* . see -ENCE]

1. The process or fact of vanishing away.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 156 P 2 The great principles of truth fade at last in total evanescence. *Ibid* No 163 P 5 The sudden evanescence of his reward. 1789 PRIESTLEY in *Phil Trans* LXXIX. 149 The almost total evanescence of both of them [nitrous and dephlogisticated air], when they are very pure, and mixed in due proportions. 1833 BREW-

STER *Nat Magic* II 29 The circumstances under which these evanescences would take place 1849 MRS SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc* xxi. 201 Varying through all degrees of brightness down to total, or almost total evanescence 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II ix 522 A great variety of causes had led to the gradual evanescence of dogmatic teaching

2 The quality of being evanescent, tendency to vanish away.

1828 SMITH *Addr. Mummy* Poet Wks. (1846) 15 Statue of flesh! Immortal of the dead! Imperishable type of evanescence 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII 731 The shadowy and fleeting evanescence . of the regal office and functions. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess* Ser. II II (1876) 46 This evanescence and lubricity of all objects lets them slip through our fingers.

3 *concr.* An evanescent thing *rare.*

1830 *Blackw Mag* XXVII. 848 That most celestial Evanescence—a Lunar Rainbow

† **Evane'scency.** *Obs* [see -ENCY] = prec

1664 H. MORE *Synopsis Proph*, *Myst Iniquity* 294 The bottomless pit; For so ἄβυσσος may signify as well as the Sea, or Abolition, or Evanescency.

Evanescent (ēvăne·sĕnt), *a* [a. Fr. *évanescent*, ad. L. *ēvānescent-em*, pr. pple. of *ēvānescĕre* (see EVANESCE)]

1. That is on the point of vanishing or becoming imperceptible. In Mathematics, said of a diminishing quantity: That is at the instant of becoming zero, infinitesimal. Hence *transf.* of things: Imperceptibly minute, too small to perceive.

1727 J KEILL *Anim Œcon* (1738) 41 The smallest Capillaries or evanescent Arteries 1732 WOLLASTON *Relig Nat.* 1 31 To render the crime evanescent or almost nothing. *a* 1761 J. CAWTHORN *Wit & Learn.* Poems (1771) 73 How the moon was evanescent, Was now an orb, and now a crescent? 1770 HORSLEY in *Phil. Trans* LX 437 *note*, The particles of light, which fall upon the evanescent zone are as that evanescent annular space which they cover. 1811 WOOD *Optics* IV 56 The limiting ratio of an evanescent arc to its sine is a ratio of equality 1849 MRS SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc* XXVI. 276 A quantity so evanescent that it is hardly possible to conceive a time when a change will become perceptible. 1882 PROCTOR *Fam. Sc. Studies* 29 Our knowledge . has in reality but an evanescent range

2. That quickly vanishes or passes away; having no permanence Said of appearances, conditions, impressions, etc.

1738 THOMSON *Spring* 148 The melting Pulp Of mellow Fruit, the nameless Nations feed[s] Of evanescent Insects. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 60 P 11 The incidents which give excellence to biography are of a volatile and evanescent kind. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 167 A scene Of evanescent glory. 1816 R JAMESON *Char. Min.* (1817) 301 Evanescent, when the colour remains as long as the mineral is in a state of fusion, but disappears on cooling 1828 SCOTT *F M Perth* XXXI, The Duke of Rothsay, whose virtuous feelings were as easily excited as they were evanescent 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trumpet* (1876) 271 [The] Pen which gives ubiquity of permanence to the evanescent thought of a moment. 1876 DUHRING *Dis Skin* 41 Maculæ are evanescent or permanent according to their cause.

b *Bot.* of parts of plants: Not permanent.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV 189 Curtain white, evanescent. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 362 Liparis..glands evanescent.

Hence **Evane'scently** *adv.*

1847 in CRAIG 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr* II iv 142 Evanescently dim to our feeling 1873 *Argosy* XVI. 290 The colour flitted evanescently 1881 *Daily News* 25 July 5/2 Kindliness, slightly and almost evanescently, tempered by a sort of indulgent scorn

Evanescing (evăne·sĭŋ), *ppl a* [f. EVANESCE + -ING²] That passes quickly away.

1805 *Med Jrnl* XIV. 537 Symptomatic fever of a mild nature took place about the 9th day, and the usual evanescing course followed. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 328 It is dangerous to sculpture these evanescing images of thought

Evangel[1], **evangile** (ĭvæ·ndʒĕl, -il). Now *arch.* or *rhetorical* Forms: α. 4 **evangil**, 5 **evangille**, **-ylle**, 6 **ewangyle**, 4–7, 9 (*yave*) **evangile**. β 4 *aphet.* **vangel** (*pe vangel* for *þ'evangel*), 5 **ewangel**, 6–7 **evangell**, 5–7, 9 **evangele**, 4– **evangel**. [ME. *evangile*, a. OF. *evangi(l)le* (mod.F. *évangile*), corresp to Pr. *evangeli*, Sp., Pg. *evangelio*, It. *evangelio*, *evangelo* (aphet *vangelio*, *vangelo*), repr. Eccl Lat. *ēvangelium*: see EVANGELY. The β forms are due to the influence of the Lat. spelling.

In England the word was in 17th c. already archaic and purely literary, but in Scotland it remained in current use, as a synonym for *gospel*, until a still later period. At the present time it is chiefly used in transferred sense, or with allusion to the etymological meaning 'good news'. The prevailing form now is *evangel*; but a few writers of the present century have preferred *evangele*, *evangile*, either to distinguish the word from EVANGEL[2], or merely for archaistic effect.]

I. In various senses of GOSPEL.

1. The 'good news' of redemption to the world through Jesus Christ; the religious teaching contained in the New Testament; the Christian religion.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* CXVIII 72 Laghe of godis mouth is þe vangel *c* 1399 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 10 Crist bad him self, how that we schulden preche, And to the folk his evangile teche *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VII. VII 224 Nowcht be þe Lauche of þe Ewangyle. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb) 31 And worthy is thy sonne Christ Iesus, to haue his Euangil and glorie aduanced. 1578 *Godly & Spirituall Songs* (1801) 183 Priests, take your staffe And preich the euangell on your feit. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii (1851) 158 The heavenly ministery of the Evangel 1655 GOUGE *Comm Heb* XIII 9 An Evangile (as the Scots according to the Greek notation, term it), that is good or glad tidings 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* II, That worthy man teacheth the Evangel in truth and sincerity. *Ibid* XXII, Your ears . deceived you when they were closed against the preachers of the evangele 1834 H MILLER *Scenes & Leg* VIII (1857) 107 All the other ministers of the Evangel 1855 R. WILLIAMS *Rational Godl.* XIV 207 The spirit of the Evangile 1884 *Congregationalist* June 459 The gospel is the evangel.

b. The 'Gospel dispensation.'

1560 *Conf Faith Kirk Scotl* (1811), As the fatheris vnder the law Sa . we now, in the tyme of the Euangell, haue twa cheif Sacramentis

2. a. The record of Christ's life as contained in the Four Gospels.

1393 GOWER *Conf* III. 34 How that this vice is for to drede In thevangile it telleth pleine 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 436/1 That our lord hath sayd in the holy euangylle 1552 ABP HAMILTON *Catech* (1884) 35 Christ in the evangil . confermis the same promis. 1588 A. KING tr *Canisius' Catech* 76 b, Yᵉ testimonies baith of yᵉ Euangell and of yᵉ Apostle S Paul ar verray plane 1858 J MARTINEAU *Studies Chr.* 273 The ground work . of the triple Evangile.

b. One of the 'Four Gospels'

c 1400 MAUNDEV (ROXB) XV 67 He made þe Ewangels, in þe whilk es helefull teching and sothefastnes. 1552 ABP HAMILTON *Catech* (1884) 25 The wordis writtin in S Mathewis evangel *a* 1631 DONNE *Let to Sir G. Moore* Wks (ed Alford) VI. XCVI 414 The Evangiles and Acts teach us what to believe, but the Epistles of the Apostles what to do. 1678 GALE *Crt Gentiles* III. 60 Lukes Greek, both in his Evangel as also in the Acts of the Apostles, is most eligant 1828 LAMB in *Life & Lett* XVI 353 The Quakers are the only professors of Christianity as I read it in the Evangiles 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 39 Those infrangible Evangels, welded by the Holy Ghost.

3. *pl.* Copies of the Gospels; a book containing them, used to impart sanctity to an oath. Rare in *sing.*; *attrib* in *evangel-book.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T* 568 A Briton book, written with Euangiles Was fet, and on this book he swoor anoon. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III viii 184 He is bounde unto hym by othe upon the holy euangilles. 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* III 28 And swoir also vpoun the evangell buik 1609 SKENE *Reg Maj., Sc. Act. Robt. II*, 51 The Earle of Carrik..made his auth the halie Eu-angellis being touched be him. 1886 BURTON *Arab Nts* (abridged) I 233, I conjured him by the Evangel to alight at my house.

4. *transf* † **a** Something 'as true as gospel'.

1613 R. C *Table Alph* (ed 3), *Euangell*, true expounding 1622 BACON *Hen VII*. 145 The Attaint upon a false Verdict between party and party, which before was a kind of Euangile, irremediable 1639 DRUMM OF HAWTH *Consid. to Parl* Wks 186 That the covenant be esteem'd in all times coming, the first evangel. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic* (1751) 136 That Merline's prophesies [are] evangels

b A doctrine or principle (pertaining *e g* to politics, social reform, or morals) to which 'saving' efficacy is attributed Sometimes with some notion of the etymological sense 'good news'.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res* (1858) 109 *La carrière ouverte aux talens* which is our ultimate Political Evangel. 1865 *Sat. Rev* XIX 622/2 The law of trust is to be henceforth applied under the inspiration of this new evangele. 1879 *Contemp Rev* XXXVI 290, I do not announce a new and perfect evangel to be ushered in by loud flourish of trumpets

II 5. In etymological sense: A message of glad tidings. Also (*nonce-use*), a song of joyful promise.

1842 LONGF. *Slave Singing at Midn.* VI, What holy angel Brings the slave this glad evangel? 1844 MRS BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems I. 14 Our requiems follow fast on our evangels.

Evangel[2] (ĭvæ·ndʒĕl). [ad. Gr. εὐάγγελος bringing good news, f. εὖ well + ἀγγέλλειν to announce] A proclaimer of the gospel; = EVANGELIST.

1593 [see below]. 1614 STIRLING *Doomsday and Hour* XXXVIII, When the Euangell most toyl'd Soules to winne 1860 C SANGSTER *Hesperus* 13 We heard the evangels relate the glad story 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 157 The great Evangel of Patmos. 1878 SYMONDS *Sonn. Campanella* XXXV, The true sons of perfidy..Calling themselves evangels of the faith

Hence † **Eva·ngelship**, the office of evangelist

1593 BILSON *Govt Christ's Ch.* 233 No part of their Euangelship.

Evange·lian, *a Gr. Antiq rare*[−1]. [f. Gr. (τὰ) εὐαγγέλια (pl. of εὐαγγέλιον, see EVANGELY) + -AN] *Evangelian sacrifice*: transl of Gr. τὰ εὐαγγέλια, the sacrifice offered in token of gratitude on receipt of good news.

1808 MITFORD *Greece* XXXVII § 7 IV. 357 Twice had the evangelian sacrifice been performed, as if thanks were due to the gods for signal victories 1832 WEBSTER *Evangelian*, rendering thanks for favors [*citing* Mitford] So in later Dicts

Evangelic (ēvăn-, evĕndʒe·lik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5–6 **evangelik**(e, **-yke**, 6–8 **-ick**(e, 7 **-ique**, 7– **evangelic**. [ad. late L. *ēvangelic-us*, a. Eccl. Gr. εὐαγγελικός, f. εὐαγγέλιον; see EVANGELY]

A *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the Gospel.

a Of or pertaining to the Gospel narrative, or to the Four Gospels.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam Wits* XV (1596) 332 That this doctrin is true and catholicke, the letter of the Euangelicke text prooueth. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymns Festiv* Poet Wks 1721 I 393 His Evangelick Volume to compleat, *a* 1806 S HORSLEY *Serm.* (1811) 313 The evangelic maxim, that 'no man can serve two masters'. 1858 SEARS *Athan* II. x 233 So we understand the Evangelic narrative 1885 SALMON *Introd. N T* VIII. 131 *note*, It is an arrangement of the Evangelic text in the form of a harmony.

b. Of or pertaining to the faith or precepts of the Gospel, or to the Christian religion, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Gospel dispensation

1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W. de W 1506) III II 143 Those yᵉ whiche haue auowed pouerte euangelyke. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* II, In the tother parte (as it were with an euangelik sermone) he calleth them all and vs to the knowlege of cryste. 1569 J SANFORD tr *Agrippa's Van Artes* 68 b, Farre from the Euangelicke doctrine and holy Canons 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks 1738 I 581 In the first Evangelic Times 1790 BURKE *Fr Rev* Wks V 197 That primitive evangelick poverty. 1806 A. KNOX *Rem* I 12 His [Boethius'] book 'De consolatione Philosophiæ' is Platonic not evangelic 1845 R W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ* IV (ed 2) 64 Let the younger scholar be taught the grounds and motives of evangelic obedience 1866 J MARTINEAU *Ess* I. 412 A Hebrew ode was made to yield evangelic dogma

c. *Evangelic Prophet*: see EVANGELICAL 1 c

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref Ep Pordage's Mystic Div* 14 Peruse that Vers of the Evangelic Prophet, if this iniquitie be purged from you, etc

† **d.** In uncertain sense; perh 'pious'. *Obs.*

1460–70 *Bk Quintessence* 1. 1 How þat olde euangelik men, and feble in kynde, myȝte be restorid, and haue ayen her firste strenkþis of ȝongþe *Ibid* II 15 To reduce an oold feble euangelik man to þe firste strenkþe of ȝongþe

2 As the designation of a sect or party. (Now usually EVANGELICAL.)

a. = EVANGELICAL 2 a.

1583 STOCKER *Civ Warres Lowe Countries* 1 33 b, The Euangelike Churches both of hygh and lowe Germanie *a* 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Idea* Wks 220 Two eminent religions .the Roman, and that which is protestant or evangelick 1758 *Hist Europe* in *Ann Reg.* 50/2 They had rather a contrary effect in rousing the whole evangelic body to a sense of their own danger 1792 BURKE *Let to Sir H Langrishe* Wks VI. 318 When the three religions were established in Germany, they were declared to be Evangelick, the Reformed and the Catholick.

b. = EVANGELICAL 2 b.

1812 J JEBB *Corr.* (1834) II 197 A far nearer approach to the genius of a hierarchy than we can at all discern in our evangelic churchmen 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* XXX, I have never been able to discover which he belonged to, the evangelic, or the moderate party in the kirk 1850 P CROOK *War of Hats* 24 Why not excite petitions to proscribe The chapels of the evangelic tribe? 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav* Ps LXXXV. Introd, The purely evangelic annotators [in contrast with the sceptical]

B. *sb*

† **1.** The adj. used *absol* · see A. 1 c. *Obs.*

a 1617 S HIERON *Aaron's Bells* (1623) 11 Jerome sticks not to call hem [Esay] an Evangelicke

† **2** A Protestant; = EVANGELICAL B 1 *Obs.*

1626 BRENT tr *Sarpi's Council Trent* (1676) 387 The Protestants did increase in Germany, and the Evangeliques did multiply amongst the Suisses 1660 BLOME *Fanat. Hist.* i 5 They [the Anabaptists] . troubled the Evangeliques more than the papists 1688 *True Spirit of Popery* 6 He made a Gaol of his own House, such was his inveterate Malice against the Evangelics. 1709 STRYPE *Ann Ref* I 1 41 Now did both the Evangelics and the Papalins bestir themselves for their parties. 1758 JORTIN *Erasm.* I 442, I abhor the Evangelics

† **3** A member of the Evangelical party, *Obs*; = EVANGELICAL B 2

1818 A. KNOX in *Y Jebb's Corr.* (1834) II 100 A good evangelic, mild and pious, rooted in the ways of worthy Wilberforce.

Evangelical (ĭvæ̆n-, evĕndʒe·likăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f prec. + -AL.]

A *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the Gospel.

† **a** Of or pertaining to the Gospel narrative, or to the Four Gospels; contained or mentioned in the Gospels. *Obs.*; = EVANGELIC 1 a

1553 T. PAYNELL (*title*) The Pandectes of the Euangelicall Lawe; comprisyng the whole Hystorie of Christes Gospell 1583 STUBBES *Anat Abus* II 90 Thorough the whole euangelicall historie 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* V. XI § 2 What disorder is it if these few Evangelical Hymns be every day rehearsed? 1660 BURNEY *Κέρδ Δῶρον* (1671) 32 The King commissionates every active hand in Israel, like the Evangelical Centurion. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T* Luke 1 79 In this evangelical hymn there is a prophetical prediction. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v *Harmony*, Evangelical Harmony, is a title of divers books, composed to shew the ..agreement of the accounts given by the four evangelists.

b. Of or pertaining to, or in accordance with, the faith or precepts of the Gospel, or the Christian religion; pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Gospel dispensation.

1531 TINDALE *Exp. St John* (1537) 92 He exhorteth them to procede constauntly in the euangelicall truth 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 103 The Evangelicall Philosphye doth call us higher 1619 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* 31 A stirring vp of the heart to Euangelicall sorrow. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 41 In legal, and evangelicall respects 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* X (1700) 123 Faith . separated from the other Evangelical Graces 1730 BERKELEY *Serm.* Wks 1871 IV. 641 Not lip-worship, nor will-worship, but inward and evangelical. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt Chr* I. II 164 There is nothing evangelical, all is legal and carnal. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc Brit. Ch.* II (1847) 10 He has taken away . the legal priesthood, that he may establish . the evangelical priesthood. 1858 MARSDEN *Early Purit* 18 Their detestation of the papacy and their views of evangelical

truth, were confirmed 1875 MANNING *Mission H Ghost* i 13 The one great evangelical gift is the gift of the Holy Ghost

c. *Evangelical prophet*: a designation of Isaiah, representing the view that his writings describe prophetically the life of Christ, and the state of things under the Gospel dispensation, and that they abound in anticipations of the doctrines revealed in the Gospel

The idea is due to St Jerome, in whose writings it frequently occurs in various forms e. g he says (*Ad Paulam*, Wks. 1575 III. 18) that Isaiah 'non tam propheta dicendus est quam evangelista'

1547 *Homilies* I *Failing from God* II. (1859) 85 The evangelical Prophet Esay doth teach us 1585 ABP SANDYS *Serm* (1841) 8 Our evangelical prophet Esaias hath most lively described and set forth the nativity of our Saviour Christ to judge the quick and the dead. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 168 The Evangelical Prophet adumbrating the future Glory of the Catholick Church 1778 BP R LOWTH *Isaiah* Prelim Diss (ed 12) 52 The sublime and spiritual uses to be made of this peculiarly evangelical Prophet 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* XIII 226 He [Isaiah] is often called the evangelical prophet; by which it is meant that he is especially the prophet of the Messiah

d Of a person: Imbued with the spirit of the Gospel *rare*

1768 STERNE *Sent Journ* (1775) 101, I am so evangelical in this, and have such a fellow-feeling for whatever is weak

2 Since the Reformation adopted as the designation of certain theological parties, who have claimed that the doctrines on which they lay especial stress constitute 'the Gospel' This claim is of course disallowed by their adversaries, but (as in the case of other self-assumed party names) the designation has received the sanction of general usage

a = PROTESTANT Now only with reference to Germany and Switzerland, where its German and French equivalents are also applied in narrower sense to the Lutheran as distinguished from the 'Reformed' or Calvinistic Church In the German Empire 'The Evangelical Church' is the official name of the established Protestant Church of Prussia, formed in 1817 by the union of the Lutheran and Reformed churches

1532 MORE *Confut Tindale* Wks. 353/2 Tindall himselfe woulde no lesse were done then would hys euangelical brother Barns 1581 W STAFFORD *Exam Compl* III (1876) 94 Every bishop should yerely keepe a sinode in his diocesse of all euangelicall persons 1619 *Articles Barnevelt* § 11 The reformed euangelicall religion 1697 EVELYN *Numism* VIII 265 The Evangelical Churches in Germany 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip* III (1839) 345 They should maintain two companies of evangelical soldiers. 1845 S AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref* III v III 109 The evangelical communes became aware of their superiority

b From 18th c. applied to that school of Protestants which maintains that the essence of 'the Gospel' consists in the doctrine of salvation by faith in the atoning death of Christ, and denies that either good works or the sacraments have any saving efficacy.

Other features more or less characteristic of the theology of this school are a strong insistence on the totally depraved state of human nature consequent on the Fall, the assertion of the sole authority of the Bible in matters of doctrine, and the denial of any power inherent in the Church to supplement or authoritatively interpret the teaching of Scripture; the denial that any supernatural gifts are imparted by ordination; and the view that the sacraments are merely symbols, the value of which consists in the thoughts which they are fitted to suggest. As a distinct party designation, the term came into general use, in England, at the time of the Methodist revival; and it may be said, with substantial accuracy, to denote the school of theology which that movement represents, though its earlier associations were rather with the Calvinistic than the Arminian branch of the movement In the early part of the 19th c the words 'Methodist' and 'Evangelical' were, by adversaries, often used indiscriminately, and associated with accusations of fanaticism and 'puritanical' disapproval of social pleasures. The portion of the 'evangelical' school which belongs to the Anglican church is practically identical with the 'Low Church' party In the Church of Scotland during the latter part of the 18th and the early part of the 19th c the two leading parties were the 'Evangelical' and the 'Moderate' party

[1747 DODDRIDGE *Life Col Gardiner* 162 It was his deliberate Judgment, that the Law should be preached, as well as the Gospel; and hardly any Thing gave him greater Offence, than the irreverent Manner in which some, who have been ignorantly extolled as the most zealous Evangelical Preachers, have sometimes been tempted to speak of the former] 1791 HAMPSON *Mem & Wesley* III 61 What are usually called evangelical views of religion 1809 R SOUTHEY in *Q Rev* I 195 The Wesleyans, the Orthodox dissenters of every description, and the Evangelical churchmen may all be comprehended under the generic name of Methodists 1825 LD COCKBURN *Mem.* 1. 43 The principles and feelings of the persons commonly called evangelical were the same then as they are now 1842 DICKENS *Amer Notes* (1850) 38/2 Evangelical ladies there are, likewise, whose attachment to the forms of religion, and horror of theatrical entertainments, are most exemplary 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 54 The sacred-sounding columns of an evangelical newspaper 1889 *Dict Nat. Biog.* XVII 433 Erskine was. devoted to the doctrines and aims of the evangelical party in the church

3 Of or pertaining to an evangelist, or preacher of the Gospel *rare*

1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc* XVII § 23 321 The Apostolicall worke indeed was universall. the Evangelicall to preach, or to be publishers of the Gospell among the infidels 1794 GODWIN *Cal Williams* 291 He [the vicar] condescended, with his evangelical hand, to guide the plough

B *sb*

1 A Protestant; in mod. use *esp* a German Lutheran, or an adherent of the national church of the German Empire See A 2 a

1532 MORE *Confut Tindale* Wks 352/1 Those euaungelicalles themselfe cease not to pursue and punishe their euaungelicall bretherne 1860 FROUDE *Hist Eng.* V. 323 Clergymen professing to be Evangelicals held four or five livings, and officiated in none 1878 in Grove *Dict Mus* I 109 He [Veit Bach] is said to have moved into Hungary with many other Evangelicals for protection from persecution

2 A member of the Evangelical party, *esp.* in the Church of England. Cf A. 2 b.

1804 R. SOUTHEY in *Ann Rev* II. 189 The history of this society is truly characteristic of the Evangelicals 1807 — *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) II 359 [Whitfield's] preachers were usually called by her [Lady Huntingdon's] name, which they have now dropt for the better title of Evangelicals 1852 NEWLAND *Lect Tractar* 77 We claim the Evangelicals of the last generation as our fellow workers 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng Ch* 4 Ever since I knew them I have loved those who are called 'Evangelicals' 1876 M DAVIES *Unorth Lond* 374 Dr Arnold defines the Evangelical to be 'a good Christian, with a narrow understanding'

Hence **Evangelicality, Evangelicalness** (*rare*), the quality or state of being evangelical; faithfulness to the Gospel.

1857 DE QUINCEY in H A Page *Life* (1877) II XVIII 129 One of the Edinburgh Professors, and notorious for his evangelicality. 1645 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. & Truth Tri* 63 Mr Prynne by representing my Parish as divided, disordered by my Independent way, hath rather given testimony to the truth and evangelicalnesse of it 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Evangelicalness*, the having evangelical quality

Evangelicalism (ĭvĕn-, evĕnˌdʒe lĭkălı z'm) [f prec. + -ISM.] The doctrines and modes of thought peculiar to the Evangelical party; adherence to that party

1831 *Edin Rev* LIII 305 We have always thought that the worst things about Evangelicalism were its exclusiveness, etc 1871-2 GEO ELIOT *Middlem* XVI (D.), Evangelicalism had cast a certain suspicion as of plague-infection over the few amusements which survived in the provinces 1884 A M FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp Rev* Mar 371 An age weary of a hard and pragmatic evangelicalism

Evangelically (ĭvĕn-, evĕnˌdʒe lĭkălı), *adv.* [f as prec + -LY²] In an evangelical manner.

1. As the Gospel requires; in accordance with the spirit of the Gospel; from the point of view of the Gospel.

1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* 14 The least sin, legally considered, is damnable, though evangelically, the greatest of all is pardonable 1654 TRAPP *Comm Nehemiah* I 9 'And keep my Commandments'—Evangelically keep them 'for with a legal obedience none can 1673 *Lady's Call.* I V 32 Socrates has excellently (I had almost said evangelically) defin'd, the best way of worshipping God, to be the doing what he commands 1772 FLETCHER *Logica Genev* 63 Agreeably to that evangelically-legal proposition

2 According to the principles of those called Evangelicals.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks 639/2 When our euaungelical englishe heretiques fall in acquaintaunce with some of our marchauntes factours, they mylke them so euaungelically, that, etc 1890 *Dict. Nat Biog.* XXI 14/2 His parents were by no means 'evangelically' religious

Evangelican, *a* and *sb* [f EVANGELIC + -AN.]

A. *adj* = EVANGELICAL A. 2 b

1847 DE QUINCEY *Protestantism* Wks (1862) VII 100 Distinguishing between the Romanist and the Newmanite, on the one hand, between the Calvinist and the Evangelican man, on the other

B *sb.* = EVANGELICAL B 2

1876 MIVART *Contemp Evolution* 116 The heartfelt piety of the evangelican protest against the cold formalism of the established clergy of that time.

Hence **Evangelicanism** = EVANGELICALISM

1887 BENHAM *Dict Relig* 412 Evangelicanism is essentially the theology of the inner life of the individual soul

Evangelicism. *rare.* [f. EVANGELIC *a.* + -ISM] = EVANGELICALISM.

1807 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1850) III 92 In spite of his evangelicism, I always expected great things, from the proof he had given of very superior powers 1864 *Sat Rev* XVIII. 490/1 The reign of Evangelicism had discountenanced debts incurred in this quarter

Evangelicity. [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being evangelical

18 *Eclectic Rev* (Ogilvie), A thorough earnestness and evangelicity 1839 J H NEWMAN *Anglo-Amer. Ch* Essays (1872) I 365 Apostolicity is one side, one whole aspect of Christian truth, and Evangelicity is another side.

†**Evangelically,** *adv. Obs.* = EVANGELICALLY.

1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III 15 Both are Evangelicly possible, through the habitual and actual assistances of the Spirit of Grace

Evangelism (ĭvæ'ndʒelız'm). [f. EVANGEL + -ISM, as if ad. Gr **εὐαγγελισμός*, f *εὐαγγελίζεσθαι* see EVANGELIZE. Cf F. *évangélisme*. In sense 2 f EVANGEL-IC + -ISM]

1. The preaching or promulgation of the Gospel, performance of the function of an evangelist.

a 1626 BACON *New Atl* (1650) 10 Thus was this Land saved from infidelitie. through the Apostolicall and Miraculous Evangelisme of S Bartholomew 1813 *Examiner* 18 Jan. 35/1 Evangelism or the Announcement of Good Tidings 1857 T. B BUNTING *Life & Bunting* I VII 94 The Sunday School never to be entered in any spirit but that of an earnest evangelism.

2 a Attachment to or profession of evangelical doctrines, *i. e* = EVANGELICALISM (chiefly in derisive or hostile use) b. The faith of the Gospel. (*rare*)

a. 1812 *Religionism* 26 But lectureship requires, Grave face, evangelism and curbed desires 1831 *Blackw Mag* XXIX. 96 Attacking what it calls evangelism and puritanism 1840 MRS GORE in *New Monthly Mag* LX 52 Taking his sly aim from behind the whited wall of evangelism 1876 MISS BRADDON & *Haggard's Dau* II 95 Triumphant party cries and watch-words of evangelism

b 1842 FABER *Provincial Lett* (1844) II. 13 The sure test of soul-preserving Evangelism or of soul-destroying Heresy 1888 SPURGEON in *British Weekly* 3 Feb 275 Here is an inner core of Evangelism in which all true believers are at one

Evangelist (ĭvæ ndgelist). Forms · 2–4 **ewan(i)geliste**, 3–8 **evangelist(e, -yste**, (4 euuan-, **evaungelist**, -istte), 4– **evangelist.** Also 4 *aphet.* (after *pe*) **wangelist(e**, -yst. [a. Fr. *évangéliste*, = Pr, Sp and It *evangelista*, ad. L. *ēvangelista*, ad. Gr. *εὐαγγελιστής*, agent-n. f *εὐαγγελίζεσθαι*: see EVANGELIZE.]

1 One of the writers of the Four Gospels, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 81 Seint Iohan *þe* ewangeliste in apocalipsi *c* 1225 *Juliana* 31 *Þe* worldes wealdent *þat* wiste sein iuhan his ewangeliste unhurt 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 67 And sende Sent Mark *þe* euangelist in to Egypt *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 13977 (Gött) Als tellis luca *þe* wangeliste *a* 1330 *Roland & V* 153 Jones broþer, *þe* wangelist 1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B. x 243 Cryst clepid hym-self so *þe* ewangelistes bereth witnesse 1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng* II. (1520) 14/2 This Asarias and his sone Joas and his nevewe Amasia Mathew the evangelist putteth not in the lyne of Cryst for theyr offences 1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst* I VIII (1634) 27 The three Evangelists write the Historie in base and simple speech. 1697 LOCKE *2nd Vind Reas Chr* He is of opinion if we had nothing but the four Evangelists, we could not be sav'd 1747 J SCOTT *Chr Life* III 115 The same may be said of the three other Evangelists. 1833 CRUSE *Eusebius* VI XXXI 250 In this he most clearly establishes the consistency of two evangelists. 1845 CORRIE in *Encycl Metrop* 879/1 The Evangelist relates the circumstances attendant on the baptism of Christ

transf. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXXIII 534 He [Apollonius of Thyane] fetched a yoong wench to life again, but yet his counterfeit Euangelist Philostratus durst not auowe that she was starke dead.

†2 The book of the Gospels; a copy of the Gospels. *Obs* [A med L use of *evangelista*; cf. *apostolus* for a lectionary from the epistles]

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I CCXII 260 We swere on the holy euangelist, by vs corporally touched 1618 *Barnevelt's Apol* F 11 b, Let the Aduocate remember what Christ thunders out in the Euangelist 1713 STEELE in *Guardian* No 21 ¶ 8 To see a well dressed young man produce an evangelist out of his pocket.

3 a *gen.* One who preaches the gospel

1535 COVERDALE *Ps* lxvii. 11 The Lorde shal geue the worde, with greate hoostes of Euangelistes 1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm. Par. John* 69 b, They [the Pharisees] were as blynde in soule as the beggar, beyng now an euangelyste, was before in body 1559 in Strype *Ann Ref.* I. App. VI 11 A woman is not called to be an evangelist

transf 1790 BURKE *Fr Rev* 16 The new evangelists will, I dare say, disappoint the hopes that are conceived of them. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 325 The French Revolution found its Evangelist in Rousseau. 1883 *Harper's Mag* Sept 559/1 Mr. Norman Shaw has been the chief evangelist of this strange revival

b One who evangelizes or brings the gospel to (a heathen nation, etc), = APOSTLE 3 b.

Mod St Boniface the evangelist of Germany.

c. In the primitive Church, the designation given to a certain class of teachers, mentioned in *Eph.* iv 11 after 'apostles' and 'prophets', and presumably having the function of preaching the gospel to the unconverted The title has at various periods been revived, usually denoting an itinerant preacher having no fixed pastoral charge. At present, in the usage of various Protestant denominations, it means chiefly a layman commissioned to perform home missionary work.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* XXI. 8 Philip euangelist. *Ibid*, *Eph* IV 11 He 3af 3iftis to men And he 3af summe sotheli apostlis, summe forsoth prophetis, othere forsothe Euangelistis 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W 1531) 21 Many offices and dignytees of the churche as apostles, prophetes, euangelistes, doctours 1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discipl* (Arb.) 23 Timothie and Titus were Euangelists, a degree aboue ordinarie ministers 1611 BIBLE 2 *Tim* IV 5 Endure afflictions, do the work of an evangelist. 1681 BURNET *Hist Ref* II 368 It was designed, that there should be in every diocese some who should go round a precinct, and preach like evangelists. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit* I 165 He [John Knox] was a sort of Evangelist over the whole kingdom. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc Brit Ch.* IV (1847) 39 Evangelists, who appear to have acted as pioneers and forerunners of a stationary ministry 1852 CONYBEARE & H *St. Paul* (1862) I. XIII. 409 The term Evangelist is applied to those missionaries who travelled from place to place. 1881 BIBLE (Revised) *Eph.* IV 11.

‖ **Evangelistarium.** Also 9 evangelistarion. [a. med L. *ēvangelistārium*, mod. Gr. *εὐαγγελιστάριον*, f. *ēvangelista* EVANGELIST] = next

1850 NEALE *East. Ch* II. 903 *note*, I. consult the Evangelistarion, to see what is the tone for the week 1882

Athenæum 2 Dec 737/1 A Greek Evangelistarium..of the twelfth century.

Evangelistary (*ĭvæ* ndʒĕlĭ stări). [ad med. L *ēvangelistār-ium* (see prec)]

1 a A book containing the portions of the Gospels that form part of the liturgy. b. A copy of the Four Gospels.

a *a*1646 J Gregory *Posthuma* (1649) 119 The Saxons had kept the date, as it seemeth by their Evangelistarie, where the Rubrick to the Gospel is, þys Godspel sceal on cyldamasse dæg 1682 Wheler *Journ Greece* IV 323 An Evangelistary written in Capital Letters 1790 Porson *Lett to Travis* 230 (T) The evangelistaries and lectionaries have often transfused their readings into the other manuscripts.

b. 1865 *Reader* 29 Apr. 490/3 But attention was chiefly directed to an Evangelistary, which was exhibited at the meeting. 1873 Half *In His Name* II 7 An Evangelistary, or copy of the Four Gospels, in Latin. 1882-3 Schaff *Encycl Relig Knowl* I 731 The Rushworth Gloss (in the Bodleian), an interlineal evangelistary.

† 2 (See quots : is the sense genuine ?)

1656-81 Blount *Glossogr., Evangelistary*, the Office of an Evangelist ; also a Pulpit, or the place where the Gospel is delivered 1692 in Colls. 1775 Ash, *Evangelistory*

Evangelistic (*ĭvæ* ndʒĕlĭ stĭk), *a.* [f. Evangelist + -ic.]

1 Of or pertaining to the Four Evangelists

1845 W. Bromet in *Archæol* XXXI 498 At the angles [of an Incised Slab] are the evangelistic symbols 1850 Neale *Mid Hymns* 108 These are they, the symbols mystic Of the forms Evangelistic. 1869 Spurgeon *Treas Dav* Ps xxii 7-8 The evangelistic narrative of the ridicule endured by the Crucified One

2 Of or pertaining to preachers of the Gospel

1860 Ellicott *Life Our Lord* vii 281 The fulfilment of type and shadow of the hopes of patriarchs . must be declared by the whole Evangelistic company 1886 *Q Rev* CLXIII 122 Apparatus, necessary for their [missionaries'] educational and evangelistic labours.

3 Pertaining to the Evangelical school

1848 H Miller *First Impr* viii (1857) 129 The Voluntary controversy united Evangelistic Dissent and Roman Catholicism by the bonds of a common cause.

Eva·ngelistship. [f. Evangelist + -ship] The office, position, or dignity of an evangelist

a 1603 T Cartwright *Confut Rhem N. T.* (1618) 578 A full performance of his office of the Evangelistship 1636 Prynne *Unhish Tim* (1661) 2 Can we conjecture, that Timothy would . descend from an Evangelistship to a Bishoprick?

‖ **Evangelium** (*ĭvæ*ndʒe lĭŭm) *Obs* or *arch.* Also 6 evangelion. [L *ēvangelium*, a Gr *εὐαγγέλιον* see Evangely.] The Gospel (in various senses), a proclamation of the 'glad tidings' of the Gospel.

1541 Coverdale tr *Bullinger's Old Faith* (1624) iii, This is the first promise, and the first sure Evangelion. 1550 Crowley *Last Trumpe.* 359 If thy prince do commaunde the ought Against Goddes Evangelion, Then praye for him styl in thy thought 1692-1732 Coles, *Evangelium* 1850 Marg Fuller *Life without & Life within* (1860) 18 If we can find out how much was given him, we are told, in a pure evangelium to judge. how much shall be required.

Evangelization (*ĭvæ* ndʒĕləizē ʃən). [f. Evangelize *v* + -ation]

1 The action or work of preaching the Gospel.

1651 Hobbes *Leviath* III xlii. 270 Evangelization, that is, a Proclamation of Christ 1868 M. Pattison *Academ Org* v 122 Instead of holding up evangelisation—they make the cultivation of knowledge the business of the life.

2. The action or process of evangelizing, or bringing under the influence of the Gospel.

1827 G S. Faber *Sacred Cal. Prophecy* (1844) I. 195 When this universal evangelisation shall have taken place 1869 Farrar *Fam Speech* III (1873) 105 The Aryan should advance farther and farther to the civilisation the evangelisation of the whole habitable globe 1879 Maclear *Celts* III 38 The most powerful influence in the gradual evangelization of the Celtic races. 1883 *Harper's Mag* Sept 498/2 The evangelization of the Dalecarlians

b. The action of interpreting (heathen myths) in an evangelic or Christian sense.

1843 Turner tr. *Geyer's Hist Sweden* (L), The evangelization of the native superstitions was the first object of these latitudinarian missionaries

3. The state or condition of being evangelized or converted to the Christian faith

1870-4 Anderson *Missions Amer Bd* IV. xlvi 481 The effect of the thorough evangelization of that community

Hence **Eva ngeliza tioner** (*nonce-wd.*), one engaged in evangelization.

1845 R Southey in *Q Rev* XXXII 26 One of these qualified evangelizationers has devised what he calls Church questions

Evangelize (*ĭvæ* ndʒĕləiz), *v* [ad Eccl L. *ēvangelizāre*, ad. Gr. εὐαγγελίζεσθαι, f. εὐάγγελος : see Evangel[2]]

† 1. *intr.* a To bring or tell good tidings. b. To preach, proclaim the Gospel. Const *to* Obs

a. 1382 Wyclif *Isa* xl. 9 Thou that euangelisist to Sion, 1609 Bible (Douay) *ibid* , Thou that evangelizest to Sion.

b 1382-8 Wyclif *Ps* Prol , [These things] Dauid so euydentli openede, that more be he seen to euangelisen than to profecien. 1582 N T. (Rhem) 2 *Cor* x 16 For we are come as farre as to you in the Gospel of Christ , to evangelize. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang T* II. 116 S Peter Euangelized abundantly with his tongue. 1666 J Smith *Old Age* 256 Conversant in the Word of God ; and able to evangelize. *a* 1808 Porteus *Serm.* II. xii. (R.), Thus did our heavenly instructor most exactly fulfil the predictions of the prophets .that he would evangelize to the poor

† 2 *trans* To proclaim as glad tidings; to preach Const *to, unto. Obs*

1382 Wyclif *Luke* I 19, I am sent to thee for to speke, and to euangelise or telle [*v r* or shewe] to thee thes thingis — *Acts* v. 42 Thei ceesseden not in the temple, and aboute housis, techinge and euangelisynge Ihesu Crist 1579 J Knewstub *Confut Heresies* 73 a, The mysterie of the heauenly trueth becommeth nowe . euangelized and declared vnto you all 1582 Marbleck *Bk of Notes* 457 From that time the kingdome of God was evangelized 1649 Roberts *Clavis Bibl* 278 O all the earth sing praise alway Evangelize from day to day His glorious salvation 1698 *Christ Exalted* 3, I evangelize to you great Joy, which shall be to all People.

3 To preach the Gospel to ; to win over to the Gospel or the Christian faith ; rarely, in etymological sense: To announce glad tidings to.

a 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc* VII 349 There were amongst the Jews some that were evangelized 1667 Milton *P L* XII 499 His [Messiah's] Apostles, whom he sends To evangelize the Nations 1813 *Examiner* 3 May 283/1 Why go to India to 'evangelize' the natives ? 1839 Yowell *Anc Brit Ch* XIV (1847) 165 Aidan, by whose self-denying labours Northumbria soon became evangelized 1845 J. H. Newman *Ess Developm* 385 Mary the Virgin, receiving faith and joy, when Gabriel the Angel evangelized her 1867 Freeman *Norm Conq* (1876) I v 289 A zealous Christian, who evangelized his kingdom at the point of the sword 1874 *Daily News* 14 Feb , Eight Incumbents have asked for lay churchmen to evangelise their parishes on Sunday evenings

b. *absol.* or *intr* To act as an evangelist.

1882 *Century Mag* XXV. 77 Trading, manœuvering, lying, or evangelizing, as occasion required

4. To imbue with the spirit of the Gospel, to interpret in an evangelical sense

1677 Gale *Crt Gentiles* II IV 94 The Divine Law evangelised and sweetned by evangelic grace 1857 Badin Powell *Ch without Judaism* 145 The spirit of allegorising and evangelising all parts of it [the Old Testament]

Hence **Eva·ngelized** *ppl. a.* **Eva·ngelizer,** one who evangelizes (in various senses of the vb) **Eva·ngelizing** *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a* (in quot. 1382 *absol.* One who brings good tidings).

1816 Faber *Orig Pagan Idol* II. 212 He had become contemptible in the eyes of the evangelized Britons 1819 — *Dispensations* (1823) II 150 When Christianity itself shall be added to evangelized Judaism 1382 Wyclif *Ps* lxvii[i] 11 The Lord shal ziuen a word, to the euangeliseris 1883 Jessopp *Coming of Friars* 1. (1889) 49 The Friars were the Evangelizers of the towns of England for 300 years 1862 Gour Bourn *Pers Relig* 1 (1873) 8 The evangelizing of the heathen 1382 Wyclif *Nahum* 1 15 Loo ! on hillis the feet of euangelizinge and tellynge pees. 1631 R H *Arraignm Whole Creature* XII § 5 140 The Evangelizing Apostles, that in their Epistles write as they preacht

Evangely (*ĭvæ*ndʒĕli). *Obs.* or *arch* Forms 4-7 ev-, ewangeli(e, -ye, (5 evangilye), 4-5 evaungelie, -y, 5- evangely. Also 5 *aphet.* vangelye [ad Eccl L *ēvangelium*, ad. Gr *εὐαγγέλιον* good tidings (in class Gr only 'reward for bringing good news,' and in pl. 'a sacrifice offered on receiving good news'), f *εὐάγγελος*, f. *εὖ* well + *ἀγγέλλειν* to announce Cf Evangel[1]]

1. The 'good news' of redemption, the Gospel revelation, the faith of the Gospel ; = Evangel 1

1382 Wyclif *Gal* I. 7 Ther ben summe that wolen mysturne the euangelie of Crist. *c* 1450 Loneli ch *Grail* lii. 969 [Piers] the holy vangelye gan him vndo *c* 1540 in Prance *Addit Narr Pop Plot* (1679) 36 To the most notable slaunder of Christs Holy Evangely 1590 Spenser *F Q* II x 53 Christes Evangely. 1675 *Case of Quakers conc Oaths def.* 47, I. submit myself principally to the Evangely of Jesus Christ. 1683 E Hookir *Pr of Ep Pordage's Mystic Div* 29 This Gospel is, this the Evangelie

b In etymological sense : Glad tidings

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* (Sel Wks) II. 339 Evangeli is seid as good tyding of blis ; and þus not oonly þes foure gospels but epistlis of Poul ben clepid Evangelies *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr* I xi. 54 If oure Euangelie is couered

2 The Gospel record , = Evangel[1] 2 Also a passage in the same

1362 Langl *P Pl.* A I 174 Þeos beþ wordes I-writen In þe Ewangelye. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib* P 113 As he him selfe recordeth in his Evaungelie 1393 Langl. *P. Pl* C. XII. 204 For clergie seith þat he seih in the seynt euangelie, That, etc *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* LXXXVII, Thou vnderstandest full litill theuangilye. 1483 Caxton *G de la Tour* L ij, Jhesus Cryst sayd in theuangely that, etc 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus* (1877-9) 120 Our Sauiour Christ Iesus ,in his Euangely, the sixt of Mathew, saith

b. One of the Four Gospels , = Evangel 2 b

1393 Langl *P. Pl.* C xvi. 45 Þenne cam scriptuie, And seruede hem þus sone of sondrie metes menie, Of austyn, [of] ambrosie, of all þe foure euangelies ? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl* 210 Austyne . his homilye upon Saynte John Evangelye 1513 Bradshaw *St Werburge* I 2854 Rehersed by Mathewe, in his evangely 1529 Latimer *1st Serm on the Card* I 5 Christ . left be hind for our safeguard the evangelies, the sacraments, the commandments, and so forth. 1530 *Compend. Treat.* (1863) 53 That the Euangely off Jhon was drawen into Englishe by the forsayde Bede

¶ App. taken to mean 'evangelist'. (The older texts have *euangelist, wangeliste.*)

c 1340 *Cursor M* 13977 (Trin.) Als telleþ luke þe euangele

3. As an object to swear upon. a *pl* A copy of the Four Gospels, cf. Evangel[1] 3. b. *sing.* used collectively: The Gospels

1494 Fabyan VII. 548 And I swere vpon the holy Euaungelys here presentlye with my handys towchyd, that, etc 1547 *Homilies* I *Swearing* II (1859) 79 Whosoever wilfully forsweareth himself upon Christs holy Evangely 1577 Harrison *England* II v (1877) I 123 You shall swear upon the holy evangelies by you bodily touched

Evanid (*ĭvæ* nĭd), *a Obs* or *arch* Also 7 **evanide** [ad. L *ēvānid-us* vanishing, related to *ēvānescĕre* see Evanesce]

1 Vanishing away, of short duration ; evanescent, fleeting, transient

1626 Bacon *Sylva* (1632) § 389 The Smell of the Flower is rather Euanide and Weaker than in the Leaues 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1776) 372 This delicate and evanid flower [the Jasmine] 1665 Glanvill *Sceps Sci* xxii 139 As great a difference as between the Sun, and an unconcocted evanid Meteor 1699 Burnet 39 *Art* I (1700) 35 Those Animal Spirits are of such an Evanid and Subtile Nature *a* 1711 Ken *Edmund* Poet Wks 1721 II 140 Ye trifling Honours are th' evanid Bubbles of Mankind 1751 Chambers *Cycl* s v , Some authors use the term to express those flowers of plants whose petals fall off as soon as they are opened 1835 W A Butler in *Blackw Mag* XXXVII 857 That misty veil Evanid, disenshrouding field and grove, Left us, a mirror of each heavenly hue

2 Faint, weak

1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* VI xii 338 The decoctions of simples are dead and evanid without the commixtion of Alume Argol, and the like 1765 Warburton *Div Legat* IV vi (ed 4) 94 How evanid is it [Dr Shuckford's reasoning], therefore, when applied to a prophet under the impulse of inspiration

† 3 = Emphatical 5

1663 Boyle *Exp on Colours* I iv, A difference betwixt these apparent colours and those that are wont to be esteemed genuine, as to the duration, which has induced some learned men to call the former rather evanid than fantastical 1751 Chambers *Cycl* s v , Evanid colours are the same with those otherwise called fantastical, and emphatical colours

Hence **Eva·nidness.** *Obs*

1659 H More *Immort Soul* (1662) 151 Fooleries that punch our Perception into such an intolerable evanidness, that, etc 1731-6 in Bailey 1775 in Ash

Evanish (*ĭvæ* nĭʃ), *v.* Forms 5-6 evanesch, -isch, *Sc* evanis, 7- evanish [a OF *evaniss-*, lengthened stem of *evanir*, corresp to It *svanire* —popular L **exvānīre* = class. L *ēvānescĕre* see Evanesce.]

1. *intr* To vanish out of sight, disappear from view : a of objects present to the eye

1432-50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I 370 Then Criste euaneschede awey 1536 Bellenden *Cron Scot* (1821) I p xxxiii, Thay [heryngis] he now evanist, for offence that is maid agains sum Sanct 1753 Mitvillr in *Phil Trans* XLVIII 268 A satellite, seen from the earth, ought to change its colour . and at last evanish in violet *a* 1813 A Wilson *Poems, Foresters,* At last the path evanishes from view 1880 Browning *Dram Idylls* Ser II *Muléykeh* 99 And a leap indeed gave she, and evanished for ever more

b of objects present only to the mind

1599 Jamls I Βασιλ Δωρον (1603) 104 The people will conceiue . præ-occupied conceits of the Kings inward intention which although with time it will euanish, by the euidence of contrary effects, yet *interim patitur iustus* 1604 Earl Stirling *Avrora,* ii, My happinesse evanish'd with the sleepe 1728 Ramsay *Gent Sheph* Poems (1844) 43 And cares evanish like a morning dream *a* 1813 A Wilson *Poems, To T Witherspoon,* When all these evanished and horror distressed me

2. To vanish out of existence ; to die away, to become dissipated or dispelled : said of both material and immaterial objects Also with *away*

1597 Lowe *Chirurg* (1634) 84 That [Carbuncle] which appeareth and evanisheth away, is mortall 1604 James I *Counterbl* (Arb) 109 All his members shall become feeble and in the end he shall euanish in a Lethargie 1629 Rutherford *Lett* No 4 (1862) I 44 A star, which going out of our sight, doth not die and evanish, but shineth in another hemisphere. 1639 J Corbet *Ungird Scot Arm* 6 If hee [the king] at the beginning had showne himselfe like a blazing Star, you had all evanished as smoak 1790 H Boyd *Ruins of Athens* in *Poet Reg.* (1806-7) 75 Th' imperial bubble breaks Spontaneous, or Evanishes to no thing. 1830 Tennyson *Poems* 77 When thy light perisheth Our life evanisheth 1880 Muirhead tr *Instit Gaius* II. § 244 Servius holds that the legacy evanishes if at the time it vests the legatee be still in *potestate*

Hence **Eva nished** *ppl. a* , that has vanished, in senses of the vb **Eva·nishing** *vbl sb* , the action of the vb. Evanish ; an instance of the same. **Eva·nishing** *ppl. a.*, that vanishes or disappears **Eva·nishment,** the action of evanishing, the fact of having evanished, disappearance

1818 Coleridge *Lit Remains* (1836) I. 204 When convalescence has made its [the imagination's] chilled and evanished figures and landscape bud, blossom and live in scarlet, green and snow white 1829 J Wilson in *Blackw Mag* XXVI 544 It hangs in the abyss of the evanish'd lake 1853 G Tate in Johnston *Nat Hist E Bord* I 297 We shall now describe the forms of evanished animal life 1633 W. Struther *True Happiness* 38 The first is a vacuitie, the second is a weaknesse, and the third an evanishing. 1797 Sir W Scott in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* (1843) I. 99 After the evanishing of the deer 1872 M. Collins *Two Plunges for a Pearl* II. x. 176 Ianthe's evanishing caused the Earl of Chessington to be more in love than ever 1629 Symmer *Spir Poste* I 1. 7 That evanishing shadow of seeming Charity *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Bibl Edm ,Lectori* Wks 222 Riches being momentary and evanishing 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 14 July 1/1 He has pursued the rapidly evanishing phantom of a Home Rule majority 1797 Mrs A. M. Bennett *Beggar Girl* (1813) II 174 On the evanishment of her ducal vision. 1836 T. Hook *G. Gurney* VIII,

I contented myself with watching the evanishment of my bright star from the sphere which she adorned and illuminated 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk* VII 1728 May my evanishment for evermore Help further to relieve the heart

Evanition (evănı ʃən) *rare* [f EVANISH, after the analogy of *abolition*, etc , cf OF *evanition*] Evanishment, disappearance

a 1797 H WALPOLL *Geo II* (1847) I XII 373 The numbness of that enchantment has been dispelled by the evanition of the talisman 1817 T JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV 304 The evanition of party dissensions has harmonized intercourse

Evansite (e vănzəıt) *Min* [f (Brooke) *Evans* who brought it from Hungary in 1855 + -ITE.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium occurring in white reniform masses

1864 *Phil Mag* Ser. IV XXVIII 341 1868 DANA *Min* 585 Evansite moistened with sulphuric acid colors the flame green

Evaporabi·lity (*i*væ pŏrăbı lĭtı) [f. EVAPORABLE see -ITY] The quality of being evaporable

1854 J SCOTTERN in *Orr's Circ Sc* Chem. 150 The force of vapour from each liquid is proportionate to its evaporability

Evaporable (*i*væ pŏrăb'l), *a* [f L *ēvapōrā re* (see EVAPORATE *v*) + -ABLE] Capable of being evaporated

1541 R COPLAND *Guydon's Quest Chirurg*, They haue but lytell blode, and theyr flesshe is largely euaporable 1635 PERSON *Varieties* II 51 Not all subtile humidity is evaporable, but that of water only *a* 1692 BOYLE *Effluviums* VI Wks 1772 III 675 A far more evaporable and dissipable kind of bodies than minerals 1758 FRANKLIN *Wks* (1840) VI 216 Drinking frequently of a thin evaporable liquor 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* XII 102 Placing a thick film of an evaporable fluid upon a clean plate of glass 1881 *Standard* 18 Nov 5/3 The frightful holocaust at Abergele .was due to an oil by no means evaporable

†**Eva·porate,** *pa. pple* and *ppl a Obs* [ad L. *ēvapōrāt-us*, pa. pple of *ēvapōrā-re* : see next] = EVAPORATED

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 599 All the humour acquired, is consumed into a loose and evaporate flesh 1671 *True Nonconf* 259 That both your Reason and Religion are evaporat 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 1210 The filmy threads Of dew evaporate

Evaporate (*i*væ pŏrəıt), *v* Also 6 evaperatt, 7 -ourate [f. late L *ēvapōrāt-* ppl stem of *ēvapōrā-re*, f *ē-* out + *vapor*, *vapōr-is* steam, VAPOUR Cf. Fr *évaporer*]

1 *trans.* To convert or turn into vapour, to convert from a solid or liquid into a gaseous state, to drive off in the form of vapour Said both of natural and personal agents *To evaporate* † *in* or *into* to change by evaporation *into*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 336 Euaporatynge the quickesyluer from it in a styllatory of glasse. 1604 JAMES I *Counterbl* (Arb) 104 The raynie cloudes are often transformed and euaporated in blustering winds *a* 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open* (1677) 28 Clove gilly flowers must never be boiled in the liquor that evaporateth their spirits 1794 J HUTTON *Philos Light, &c* 193 When we expose such a body to a burning heat the aqueous part is evaporated 1813 SIR H DAVY *Agric Chem* (1814) 64 In the leaves much of the water of the sap is evaporated. 1836 EMERSON *Nat , Commodity* Wks. (Bohn) II. 144 The wind sows the seed, the sun evaporates the sea 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* XXXVI (1856) 325 The snow began to move, and fell, leaving a moist stain This was either evaporated or frozen instantly

b. *fig*

1616 *Pasquil & Kath* III. 250 Blacke sorrow, nurse of plaints Euaporate my spirit with a sigh, That it may hurrie after his sweet breath 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt* III (1851) 111 Evaporating and exhaling the internall worship into empty conformities and gay shewes 1647 MAY *Hist Parl* I VII 73 They would evaporate and dis-spirit the power and vigour of Religion 1877 L TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn Rev* Dec 846 Did the Jews dream of spiritually evaporating the plain prediction about David?

2 *intr* To become vapour, to pass off or become dissipated in vapour. Also † *To evaporate to.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 10 Being put into the fornace [this metal] doth not euaporate neythei doth it lese of hys waight 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIII 1 (R), The sweet odour would evaporate and soone be lost 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min* I (1686) 122 If such an earthen Jug should crack the Quicksilver will be lost, and will evaporate to smoak 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th Earth* (1734) 155 They [animal liquors] must evaporate and be exhaled by the extreme heat 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1776) I 369 Water is known to evaporate more powerfully in the severest frost, than when the air is moderately warm. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk Nat Phil, Heat* 319 There is no temperature, however low, at which water will not evaporate.

3 *fig.* a. Of things. To pass off like vapour, to be wasted or dissipated Const *into.*

a 1631 DONNE in *Select* (1840) 116, I shall have a joy, which shall no more evaporate, than my soul shall evaporate 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II XXXIII (1739) 149 Much of the Riches of the Nation evaporated into the Wars both Civil and Foreign *a* 1745 SWIFT (J), The enemy takes a surer way to consume us, by letting our courage evaporate against stones and rubbish 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F*, (1869) II xlii 584 These hostile menaces evaporated without effect 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser II IV (1865) 263 By this subtle vent half of the hatefulness of the character evaporates 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 211 His memory has utterly evaporated with the departure of his own generation

b *humorously* of persons. To become missing, vanish from sight or existence.

1727 POPE, etc *Art of Sinking* 119 Any other person [than the hero of the poem] who may be lost and evaporate in the course of the work 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* VII, I would fain evaporate through that door myself 1821 BYRON *Let to Moore* 1 Oct , You should have more, if I evaporate [*i e* die] within a reasonable time 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr* I VI, Bob and Jonathan with similar meekness took their leave and evaporated

4 *trans* To expose or subject to evaporation; to drive off the liquid part of, to reduce by evaporation *to* (a residuum, a denser state) Also *absol*

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* II III 68 If the menstruum or dissolvent be evaporated to a consistence 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *To Evaporate to a Pellicle* 1799 G SMITH *Laborat* I 435 Evaporate to the consistence of honey 1838 T THOMSON *Chem Org Bodies* 536 Evaporate to dryness an alcoholic solution of the resin of guaiacum 1877 W THOMSON *Voy Challenger* I 1 33 For evaporating or heating in flasks or beakers a small sand-bath has been found very useful

5. *intr* To exhale moisture, to part with liquid particles by evaporation

1799 G SMITH *Laborat* I 86 Let this solution evaporate over a fire until it becomes thickish 1844–57 G BIRD *Urin Deposits* (ed 5) 149 If a solution of it be allowed to evaporate spontaneously on a glass plate 1869 ROSCOE *Elem Chem* 191 A substance is dissolved in water, and the solution allowed gradually to evaporate

†**6** *trans* To emit in the form of vapour; to give vent to, exhale; to lose (perfume, strength, etc) by evaporation Also *absol Obs*

1611 COTGR , *Spiracle*, a hole to let ayre in and out, also, a hole that euaporates a strong or pestilent ayre *a* 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 192 By long lying they have exhaled, and evaporated, and breathed out all their gross matter 1646 J HALL *Poems* 52 As flowers assoone as smelled at Evaporate, Even so this shadow, ere our eyes Can view it, flies 1684 T BURNET *Th Earth* II 67 After a gentle rain .. the warmth of the sun makes them [flowers] evaporate more freely 1702 W J *Bruyn's Voy Levant* IV 211 The Smoke of the Lamps is evaporated by three Funnels that are at the Roof 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit* (1742) I 46 Having vents through which the offensive smell is evaporated

†b *fig* (Cf Fr *évaporer la bile*)

1592 HORSEY *Trav* (Hakluyt Soc) 188 His stomake full of their treasonable purposes, must evaperatt somwhat for revenge 1650-3 tr. *Hales' Dissert de Pace* in *Phenix* (1708) II 370 Any one but him who hath quite evaporated, and breath'd out all charity 1651 *Relig Wotton* (1685) 105 My Lord of Essex chose to evaporate his thoughts in a Sonnet 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 116 ¶ 8 It might conduce very much to evaporate the Spleen

†**7** *intr* To be emitted in the form of vapour, to be exhaled *Obs*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* Y vj, Humors the whiche daylye and hourely, by vnsensyble swettinge, euaporatith and yssueth furthe 1622 VENNER *Via Recta* 2 Filthy vapours evaporating or breathing out of standing pooles 1694 CROWNE *Regulus* I 8 A ghost? a damp evaporates from the word Which sickens me to death 1799 *Med Jrnl.* I 464 Rendering the syphilitic poison inert, the moment it begins to evaporate

†**8** *trans.* To subject to a vapour-bath, to steam *Obs* Cf. EVAPORATION 5

1610 BARROUGH *Meth Physick* III 111 (1639) 186 Moreover the wombe must be evaporated and fomented with odoriferous things

Hence **Eva porated** *ppl a.*

1846 G E DAY tr *Simon's Anim Chem* II 52 Residue of evaporated whey, 78 0 1870 *Daily News* 23 Sept , The Swiss and American preparations of evaporated milk 1875 H SPENCER *First Princ* II IV § 52 173 The evaporated water may be brought by condensation to its original shape

Eva·porating, *vbl sb* [f. prec + -ING[1]]

1. The action of the vb EVAPORATE; *ist* and *fig*

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P) *Wks* II 253/1 Let it bee a trade to practise the gulpe, the euaporating or retention. 1663 J SPENCER *Prodigies* Pref , The evaporating of Religion in the Doctrine thereof, into a multitude of perplext questions.

2. *attrib*, as *evaporating dish, furnace, power*, **evaporating cone,** an apparatus of Belgian invention, used in the sugar manufacture; **evaporating pan,** in sugar and salt manufacture, a large shallow iron vessel in which the juice of the sugar-cane and the brine is evaporated.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, **Evaporating-cone* 1826 HENRY *Elem Chem* I 3 A shallow kettle of water, in which is placed the *evaporating dish and its contents 1800 tr *Lagrange's Chem* I 27 The *evaporating furnace serves not only for evaporation, but also for digestion, distillation, solutions, etc 1862 M HOPKINS *Hawaii* 14 A natural *evaporating pan for the production of salt 1862 SMILES *Engineers* II 78 The *evaporating power of different kinds of fuel.

Evaporating (*i*væ pŏrəıtıŋ), *ppl a* [f as prec + -ING[2].] That evaporates

1597 *Pilgr. Parnass* V 576 Such an ayre as is wonte to proceede from an evaporatinge dunghill in a summers daye 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I 60 [Evaporation] is greatly increased by a current of air or wind flowing over the evaporating surface. 1860 MAURY *Phys Geog Sea* VII. § 355 An evaporating region at sea

Evaporation (*i*væ pŏrəı ʃən). Also 4 -cion, 7 evaperation. [a Fr *évaporation*, ad L *ēvapōrātiōn-em*, n of action f *ēvapōrā-re* see EVAPORATE *v*]

1. The action or process of conversion into vapour; the action of passing off in vapour, an instance of this

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* XVI VII (1495) 556 Quycke syluer passyth out by evaporacion in sethyng and in smokynge. 1616 SURFL & MARKH *Country Farme* 480 The oyle also [is] kept the better from euaporation 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 48 The great evaporation that took place soon after the creation, as soon as the solids began to crystallize. 1802 PALEY *Nat Theol* XXI § 1 (1819) 330 By evaporation, water is carried up into the air 1813 SIR H DAVY *Agric Chem.* II (1814) 37 Cold is produced during evaporation 1871 B STEWART *Heat* § 110 Evaporation, where a liquid is converted into a gas quietly, and without the formation of bubbles

b. *fig*

1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI IX, The evaporation of a joyous day Is like the last glass of champagne. 1852 GLADSTONE *Glean* IV XLIII 174 It cannot be imposed upon the agent by a third party without the instant evaporation of all its savour

2 The action or process of driving off the liquid part of a substance in the form of vapour, by means of heat, an instance of the same.

1718 QUINCY *Compl Disp* 32/2 The Solution would part with its Salts but very sparingly, without Evaporation 1838 T THOMSON *Chem Org Bodies* 652 These alternate filtrations and evaporations 1845 BUDD *Dis Lever* 23 When obtained by evaporation from alcohol [Bilin] reddens litmus paper. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem Technol* (ed 2) I 277 The most simple method of evaporation is to place the liquid in a pan or vessel immediately over a fire 1875 URE *Dict Arts* III 945 s v. *Sugar*, The next process in sugar-refining is the evaporation of the clarified syrup to the granulating or crystallising point

3 The action or process a. of exhaling moisture; †b. of emitting (breath, fire, etc), †c of perspiring insensibly Also *fig*

a 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I O iij b, If it [Daucus] be layde wythout it wyll greatly dryue furth by euaporation 1669 BOYLE *Contin New Exp* I (1682) 184 The great Evaporation I have observed even in Winter, of Fruits 1807 J E SMITH *Phys Bot* 186 The use of a tin box for the purpose of restraining the evaporation of plants 1887 H M WARD tr *Sachs' Phys Plants* III XXV 227 Evaporation takes place through the leaves

b 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy* II II 333 Euen in the sea are seen euaporations of fire 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec* (1632) 124 The best way. is to let the good men chide a while hartily together so necessarie are these evaporations to the minds of the multitude. 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* III XII. 161 The fuligenous exhalations wanting evaporation recoyle upon the flame and choake it 1754 JOHNSON *Adventurer* No 137 ¶ 4 To reckon the hours laid out in these compositions as . suffered to fume away in useless evaporations

c 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1631) § 968 So in Pestilent feuers, the Intention is to expell the Infection by Sweat and Euapouration 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Evaporation* In Physick, a discharging of Humours through the Pores of the Body 1721-1800 in BAILEY

4. *concr* The product of the evaporating process; exhalation, fumes; the amount evaporated.

1533 ELYOT *Cast Helthe* (1541) 35 b, Pollio prolonged his lyfe certayne dayes with the evaporation of honye 1605 TIMME *Quersit* III 151 Such heates. doe proceed out of the spirits only, either niterous or sulphurus, lifted up into euaporations 1664 POWER *Exp Philos* I 57 The best Glasses would not represent to me, the evaporations of Camphire 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist Earth* (J), Evaporations are at some times greater, according to the greater heat of the sun. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat* I 245 The nocturnal emanations of leaves, and continual evaporations of flowers and of fruits, do not diminish in quality in winter . only in quantity 1856 STANLEY *Smar & Pal* VII (1858) 290 The lake, with the mist of its own evaporations floating over its surface

fig 1606 *Proc agst Traitors* in *Harl Misc* (Malh) III 20 This letter should prove to be nothing but the evaporation of an idle brain 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* III IV. § 5 The vain evaporations of his discontentment.

†**5.** Medical treatment by means of vapour; *concr.* vapour, a vapour-bath. *Obs.*

[1585 LLOYD *Treas Health* F v, Euaporatio is when the diseased membre is holden in yᵉ hote vapour of some decoctyon] 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 424 Good it is to apply spunges to those accidents and infirmities of the body which require euaperation 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick.* III IXII (1639) 198 If the evill be waxed old, you must use suffumigations, and evaporations made of aromatick things

6 *attrib*, as *evaporation-gage*

1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* , *Evaporation-gage*, a graduated glass measure to determine the ratio of evaporation in a given exposure

Evaporative (*i*væ pŏrətıv), *a* [f EVAPORATE *v* + -IVE; cf Fr *évaporatif*, *-ive*, late L. *ēvapōrātīv-us*] Pertaining to or producing evaporation

1668 WILKINS *Real Char* 341 1823 COLERIDGE *Rem* (1836) II. 371 The evaporation froze the fluid at the two ends, that is, at a given distance from the greatest intensity of the evaporative process 1887 *Pall Mall G* 7 Dec 12/1 The average evaporative power of petroleum was found to be 9 82 lbs of water per lb of fuel

Evaporator (*i*væ pŏrəıtəı) [f as prec + -OR.]

1. One who or that which evaporates.

1883 CAIRD in *Scotsman* 23 Nov 9/1 A scepticism which evaporates all thought, at the same time evaporates the sceptical evaporator

2 *spec.* Any apparatus for evaporating solutions, drying fruits, etc

1827 FARADAY *Chem Manip* XXIV. 629 A bent tube evaporator 1850 *Nat Encycl* XI. 594/1 A series of evaporating coppers or pans These evaporators are placed over a long flue, etc 1888 *Pall Mall G* 9 May 12/1 An evaporator which, besides drying fruit, may be used to bake and roast

Evapori·meter. Also -ometer. [f. EVAPORATION + -(I)METER, Gr. *μέτρον* measure. Cf Fr *évaporomètre.*] An instrument for measuring the quantity of a liquid evaporated in a given time; an atmometer

1828 WEBSTER cites *Jrnl Science*, Evaporometer 1876 *Catal Sci. App. S. Kens.* 396 *Evaporimeter* 1881 *Nature*

XXIV. 387 An evaporimeter with constant level has been recently described by Professor Formom

Evaporize (*ĭvæ* pŏrəiz), *v* [f E- *pref*[2] + VAPORIZE] = EVAPORATE *v.* 1 *lit* and *fig*

1832 H H. WILSON *Ess & Lect* (1862) I 352 Put water over the fire in a boiler, and the fire will evaporise the water 1836 I TAYLOR *Phys Th Another Life* (1858) 214 In worlds where our bodies would instantly congeal, or would as suddenly be evaporized

† **Eva·porous,** *a Obs.* [f EVAPOR-ATE + -OUS] Of the nature of an evaporation

1694 E. HALLY in *Phil Trans.* XVIII 184 The evaporous effluvia of Water

† **Eva·pour,** *v Obs* In 6–7 evapore, 7 -oure [a Fr *évaporer*, ad. late L *ēvapōr-āre*. see EVAPORATE *v.*]

1 *trans.* To send up in vapour, to emit.

1615 G SANDYS *Trav* (1632) 243 Ætna black clouds euaporeth to skies

2. *intr* To be exhaled or given out like a vapour; = EVAPORATE *v.* 6 b.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 38 The yealowisshe swet which euaporith continually from the skin of thinfant whylst it is in the womb 1611 COTGR s v *Eau* [as in Raynold] 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 96 No unsauory smells euapoure out or presse through them

† 3 *trans* To subject to a vapour bath, to steam. *Obs*

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg* II. xiii 60 It sufficeth than to evapore the mattier by the decoction of thynges anodyne (that is to say) whiche take away payne

Evasible (*ĭvē*ɪ·sĭb'l), *a* [f L *ēvās-* ppl stem of *ēvādĕre* to EVADE + -IBLE] Capable of being evaded.

18 OGILVIE cites *Eclectic Rev*

Evasion (*ĭvē*ɪ·*ʒən*) Also 5 **evasyown,** 6 **evacion, -tion** [a. Fr *évasion*, ad. late L. *ēvāsiōn-em*, n of action f *ēvādĕre*: see EVADE.]

1. The action of escaping from confinement or danger; escape.

Now rare, exc. in writers influenced by Fr usage.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron* 306 Al that tyme fro his [Oldcastle's] evasion [from the Tower] about Myhilmesse onto the Ephihanie 1601 BP BARLOW *Def Prot. Relig* 175 By hope of euasion from Purgatorie in time 1612 T TAYLOR *Comm Titus* III 4 In any miserie we shall haue assured felicitie in temptation assurance of euasion 1633 P FLETCHER *Purple Isl* III xi, The next fair river Topping the hill, breaks forth in fierce evasion. 1779 J MOORE *View Soc Fr* II lii 29 Contemplating the happy evasion he had made from the cabinets at Frankfort 1834 *Blackw Mag* XXXV. 618 An account of the evasion of Louis XVI, and the arrest of the unfortunate monarch at Varennes. 1871 H AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* II. x, The plan of evasion was frustrated by the prisoner's irresolution.

† b Means, opportunity, or way of escape *Obs*

1563–87 FOXE *A & M.* (1684) III 271 [God] in the midst of the Temptation will make such an evasion, as, etc 1613 HEYWOOD *Brasen Age* Wks. 1874 III 211 Ere you enwrap your selfe into these perils, Whence there is no euasion 1650 *Sc. Metr Ps* lxxxviii. 8 So Shut up, that I find no evasion for me 1734 tr *Rollin's Anc Hist.* (1827) IX 250 The unhappy woman, who found herself without evasion or resource, swallowed the draught

2. The action of avoiding or escaping (a blow, missile, pursuit, etc) by artifice or contrivance.

1657 S PURCHAS *Pol Flying-Ins* 11 In a storm they [Bees] will help themselves by flying under the Lee-side of an hedge, [etc] . But if it bee a plain Champaign Country, where evasions avail nothing, then, etc 1822 FORSYTH *Roland's Mod. Art Fencing* 201 *Evasion* means to avoid being reached by a thrust, even when you are near enough to receive it.

3 The action of evading (a duty, law, requisition, an argument, charge, etc.); dodging, prevarication, shuffling Also, an instance of this

1603 SHAKS *Meas for M.* I i 51 No more euasion We haue with leauen'd, and prepared choice Proceeded to you, therefore take your honors 1672 MARVELL *Reh Transp* I 139 Perhaps he said so only for evasion 1685 H MORE *Paralip Proph* 447 There is no evasion from the strength of this Argument 1711 HEARNE *Collect* (Oxf. Hist. Soc) III 210 But this I looked on as Evasion 1746 WESLEY *Privic Methodist* 9, I have found this in many of you, i. e much subtlety, much Evasion and Disguise. 1783 BURKE *Rep Affairs India* Wks XI 53 He was ordered at once to furnish 5,000 horse 'on evasion' he was declared a violator of treaties 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) V 376 To do it is artifice and evasion 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is* I. VII 326 If the prisoner was suspected of evasion, he was subjected to the torture *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Misc Wks* (1872) I 72, I deem anonymous writing of every kind to be an evasion of responsibility. 1868 J H BLUNT *Ref Ch Eng* I 59 The king's licence for the evasion of the act.

b. The means of evading; an evasive argument, shuffling excuse, subterfuge

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VIII. i. 112 And be the text þai decerne all thai casis, but exceptyown By that is nane evasyown *a* 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat*, I say that this their evasion is nothing worth 1582 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 669 The prohibition goeth before the vowe, wherefore this euation can haue no place 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* I II III xiii (1651) 118 The meaner sort have no evasion why they should not be counted mad 1777 PRIESTLEY *Philos Necess* II 19 By such poor evasions do some persons think to shelter themselves from the force of conviction 1845 S AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist Ref* I 451 A miserable evasion, which did not in the least touch the assertion of his adversary 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* IV. 171 The towns could generally force the Crown by evasions and delays to a compromise

4 In primary Latin sense: Going out, exit, sallying forth. *rare.*

a 1659 OSBORN *Queries* Wks (1673) 605 And from this the whole World comes to be so universally Inhabited, Every Family seeking rest by Evasion 1669 FLAMSTEED in Rigaud *Corr Sc. Men* (1841) II 81 In the eclipse he ought to observe the spurious and the true shades, and their evasions from the moon's superficies 1837 DE QUINCEY *Revolt Tartars* Wks. IV 144 If the Kalmuck evasion should prosper

Evasive (*ĭvē*ɪ·siv), *a.* [ad Fr *évasif, -ive*, f L *ēvās-* ppl. stem of *ēvādĕre* (see EVADE) + -IVE.]

1. Of persons. Seeking to evade, addicted to evasion, shuffling

1725 POPE *Odyss* I 530 Thus he, though conscious of the ethereal guest, Answer'd evasive of the sly request 1785 PALEY *Mor Philos* (1818) II 404 The honest workman will be employed, in preference to the fraudulent, and evasive 1794 BURKE *Sp agst. W Hastings* Wks XV 107 He had been dilatory, evasive, shuffling, and unwilling to pay that which, however unwilling, evasive, and shuffling, he did pay

2. Of actions or utterances: Tending to evasion, containing or characterized by evasion. Const *of*

1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 107 Though evasive arts will, it is feared, prevail so long as distilled spirits of any kind are allowed 1772 *Ann Reg* 20/2 Terms apparently inoffensive, and evasive of their real and essential meaning 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch Scand* III i, He has received nothing but evasive promises of future service 1820 SCOTT *Monast* xi, Objections which the Sub-Prior treated as evasive 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II 451 The president, completely taken by surprise, stammered out a few evasive phrases

3 Elusive, evanescent

1881 C DE KAY *Vision of Nimrod* VI 113 Above the cities of the plain the tender Evasive stains dropt gently from the sky

4 as *sb* An evasive phrase or speech.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam* (1740) 90 The Party followed their Game full Cry without much Trouble about Precautions and Evasives *Ibid* 399 What may not be said and wrote, if this Author's Evasives may pass such as—it seems, many believed?

Hence **Eva·sively** *adv*, in an evasive manner, by an evasion **Eva·siveness,** the quality of being evasive

1736 BAILLY (folio), *Evasively*, craftily, deceitfully. *a* 1804 J BRYANT (T), I answered evasively, or at least indeterminately 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* II. 502 Searching questions were put, and were evasively answered 1883 *Rules of Supreme Crt* Order XIX. 1 19 When a party denies an allegation of fact he must not do so evasively 1730–6 BAILLY (folio), *Evasiveness*, evading quality 1863 GLO. ELIOT *Romola* III xxvii, That self-justifying evasiveness into which he was often hurried in public 1877 MORLEY *Crit Misc* Ser II 288 Most recent controversies are marked by obliqueness, evasiveness, a shiftiness of issue

† **Evaso·rious,** *a Obs rare*[−1] [as if f L **ēvāsor*, agent-n f. *ēvādĕre* (see EVADE) + -(I)OUS. cf *censorious*] = EVASIVE

1687 H MORE *Contn Remark Stor* (1689) 439 The tergiversations of the Incredulous, and their evasorious Pretences

Eve (*ī*v), *sb.*[1] Forms: (3 heve, 4 ave), 6–7 eeve, (7 eave, yeave), 3– eve [var. of EVEN *sb* (orig 2 syll), for the loss of the final *n* cf *morrow*]

1. = EVENING *sb.*[1] *lit* and *fig poet* or *rhetorical*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 432 Thu singest from eve fort a morze *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 214 The foweles tho hit eve was, bigonne here evesong 1393 LANGL *P Pl* C VI 117 On saterday at eue *c* 1430 LYDG *Bochas* IX XXVII (1554) 209 a, The fayre day men do prayse at eue 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 130 Such sights as youthful poets dream On summer eves by haunted stream 1667 — *P L* I 743 From Noon to dewy Eve. 1642 HOWELL *For Trav* IX (Arb) 47 The yeaue of the Conquering of France, is the morning of the Conquest of England. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 19 Winter oft at Eve resumes the breeze. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VIII II, In the light of the setting eve. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* I. 4 To tell the tale from eve to morning, and from morning to eve again.

2 The evening, and hence usually the day before a Saint's day or other church festival Hence *gen* the evening, or the day, before any date or event.

c 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 76 In þe monþe of Ieneuer a-seint Fabianes eue *c* 1330 *Arth & Merl* 5391 The king ther stode with his meine On a palmesonnes aue 1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng* CCXXVI 231 In the same yere (1340) on mydsomer eue kyng edward bygan to sayll toward fraunce 1548 HALL *Chron.* 82 b, Christmas eve 1571 HANMER *Chron Irel* (1633) 123, 23d of August being Saint Bartholomewes Eeve *a* 1662 BP B DUPPA *Rules to Devotion* (J), Let the immediate preceding day be kept as the eve to this great feast. 1796 H HUNTER tr *St Pierre's Stud Nat* (1799) III. 692 The tolling of bells on the eve of the funeral, on the day of it, and the last day of the year. 1828 SCOTT *F. M Perth* III, A father's blessing and St Valentine's, whose blessed eve this chances to be 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. VIII 102 On the eve of the New Year 1370 he [Chandos] set forth to retake the town of St Salvin 1884 BLUNT *Annot Bk. Com Prayer* 118 All Festivals have Eves, including Sundays, but only some have Vigils

fig 1647 CLARENDON *Contempl. on Ps* Tracts (1727) 497 Our time in this world is but a short eve to an everlasting holiday

3. *transf* The time immediately preceding some event, action, etc Chiefly in phrase *To be on* or *upon the eve of.*

1780 T JEFFERSON *Corr* Wks 1859 I. 269 We are upon the eve of a new arrangement as to our commissary's and quarter-master's departments 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L* § 253 Being now arrived at the eve of October 1806 A DUNCAN *Nelson* 165 The hull on the eve of sinking 1818 MARRYAT in *Parl. Deb* 642 It was proposed to pass this bill just when they were upon the eve of a general election.

1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom Emp* IX (ed 5) 150 These regions seemed on the eve of being lost to Christendom.

4 *attrib* and *Comb*, chiefly in sense 1, as *eve-repast, -time*, also **eve-feast** a feast on the evening before a festival or holy day: **eve-tide** = EVENTIDE, **eve-weed** (see quot) Also EVE-CHURR, -JAR, -SONG, -STAR.

1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No 161 P 2 A Country Wake, which you know in most Parts of England is the *Eve-Feast of the Dedication of our Churches 1725 POPE *Odyss* XX 466 They rise, and bid prepare An *everepast 1382 WYCLIF *Job* XXXVIII 32 Thou bringist the *euetid sterre [1388 euene sterte] vp on the sones of the eithe *c* 1460 in Hearne *R Glouc* (1724) II 484 Quene Alionore childed a sone in the Christesmasse eue [*printed* ene] In whiche euetid [*printed* ene-] appeied in the West ii sterres, of fuyry colour 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb) 36 Y laye in the chaptur hows tyl the euetyde of saturday foloyng *c* 1275 LAY 12858 þo hit com to þan eue time *Ibid* 17860 1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Dict. Eng Plant-n*, **Eveweed, *Hesperis matronalis*, a name apparently invented by Dr J Hill in Herb Brit 1769, in reference to the fragrance of the blossoms in the evening

Eve, *sb.*[2] *slang* or *dial* (See quots)

1725 *New Cant Dict., Eves*, Hen-Roosts. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Eve*, a hen roost

† **Eve,** *v.*[1] *Obs rare* [f EVE *sb*[1]] *trans.* To be the EVE (sense 2) of, to immediately precede.

1639 W BERKELEY *Lost Lady* I ii in Hazl *Dodsley* XII. 557 The night that eves the day of marriage.

Eve, *v.*[2] *dial* [repr *yeve*, the regular (now obs) southern form of GIVE. In midl. dialects *gyve* is used in same sense] *intr.* To become moist or damp (cf quots)

1847–78 in HALLIWELL 1863 W BARNES *Dorset Gloss.* s v, 'We shall ha' rain the stwones do eve' 1880 *E Cornw Gloss* s v, A stone floor is said to eve before wet weather

Eve, var of EAVE

1746 W HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) I 29 A Stone Cornice which would make a pretty Eve over the Kitchen Windows

E·ve-churr. Also 7 **-churre,** 8 **-chair, -chier, -chur** [f EVE *sb*[1] + CHURR · see CHURR-WORM]

† 1 The Mole-Cricket, also called *Churr-worm, Fen-cricket* ? *Obs*

1658 ROWLAND *Monfet's Theat Ins* 1018 Of the Fen-Kricket, the Eve churre, or the Chur-worm we may call it Gryllotalpa, a Mole-kricket 1668 WILKINS *Real Char* II v § 2 Fen-Cricket, Evechurn, Churr-worm 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Eve-churr*, a Worm 1726 [see CHURR WORM]

2 The Nightjar, *Caprimulgus europæus* Cf. CHURN-OWL

1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist Brit Birds* III 633 1885 SWAINSON *Provinc Names Brit Birds* (E D S) 96 1890 *Daily News* 15 July 5/1 He is still a bird of many names Some, like nightjar, eve-churr are suggestive of his voice

† **E·veck.** *Obs.* Also 6 **evecke,** 6–7 **evick(e** [Of unknown origin, not connected with L *ibex* The Welsh *ewig*, earlier *ewic*, means a sort of deer; but Canon Silvan Evans informs us that it was sometimes used vaguely, if this word was adopted into Eng Higgins may have been misled by the fancy of an etymological connexion with *ibex*]

(See quots)

1585 J. HIGGINS tr *Junius' Nomenclator* 50 Ibex, a kind of wild goate, and supposed to be that which they call the euecke 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VIII lii I 231 Among them [the goats kind] you shall haue the roe bucke, the shamois, the wilde goat called the Eveck [L *ibices*] *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV 122 The evicke [αἶξ ἄγριος] skipping from a rock

Evecristen(e, var f. EVENCHRISTIAN, *Obs*

Evectant (*ĭvē*ktănt) *Math.* [f L. *ēvect-* (see EVECTOR) + -ANT] A contravariant formed by operating upon an invariant or contravariant with an evector.

1876 SALMON *Higher Algebra* 295 The discovery of evectants is Hermite's (*Camb & Dubl Math Jrnl* VI 292)

Eve·cted, *ppl a rare* [f. L *ēvect-* ppl stem of *ēvehĕre* to carry out + -ED[1]] Of the edge of a tube Turned outwards, trumpet-shaped

1861 HULME tr *Moquin-Tandon* II III II 85 The aperture [of a Roman Snail's shell] is provided with an evected [Fr *évasé*] margin

Evectic, a dictionary spelling of EUECTIC

Evection (*ĭvē*kʃən) [ad L *ēvectiōn-em*, n. of action f *ēvehĕre* to carry out, f. *ē-* out + *vehĕre* to carry]

† 1. A lifting up; elevation, exaltation (in quot *fig*). *Obs. rare*[−1].

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr* 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 359 [Joseph's] evection to the power of Egypt next to Pharaoh

2. *Astron.* a An inequality in the moon's longitude (see quot 1787)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Evection*, or Libration of the Moon [The explanation confuses a and b] 1787 BONNYCASTLE *Astron* 422 Evection, an inequality in the motion of the moon, by which, at her quarters, her mean place differs from her true one by about 2½ degrees more than at her conjunction and opposition 1834 *Nat. Philos*, *Hist Astron* IX 45/1 (Usef Knowl Soc), The evection discovered by Ptolemy is greatest in the quadratures 1847 WHEWELL *Hist Induct. Sc* I 229 Such is the announcement of the celebrated discovery of the moon's second inequality afterwards called by Bullialdus evection. 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron* 163 The disturbing action of the sun [upon the moon] produces a great number of other inequalities, of which the largest are the evection and the variation

† b Alleged to have been used for LIBRATION.

1706 [see a]. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict* I 450 Evection is used by some astronomers for the Libration of the moon.

†3 *Evection of heat* the diffusion of heated particles through a fluid in the process of heating it, convection *Obs*

Eve'ctional, *a* [f. prec + -AL.] Relating or belonging to the evection

Eve'ctor. *Math* [Agent-n from L *ēvehĕre* (see EVECTION)] An operator formed by substituting the differential operators d/da_0, d/da_1, d/da_2, etc for the coefficients a_0, na_1, $\frac{1}{2}n(n-1)\,a_2$, etc of a binary quantic

Eve-dropper, obs form of EAVES-DROPPER
1704 *Gentleman Instr* (1732) 281 (D.) Soldiers may be as guilty of thefts as eve-droppers or cut-purses.

E've-ee'l. *dial.* (See quots.)
1831 *Agric. Survey Forfarsh* (Jam.), Muraena conger, conger eel the name seems familiar even to the common people, they call it Eve-eel 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Eve-eel*, a northern name for the conger, from the Danish *hav-aal*, or sea-eel.

E'veish, *a nonce-wd* [f. *Eve* the first woman + -ISH¹] Like Eve; curious
1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VI 210 (D.), I saw it was a long letter, I felt very Eveish, my dear

Eve-jar. [f. EVE *sb*¹ + JAR] = EVECHURR 2
1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) 356 A notion that the fern-owl or eve-jarr is very injurious to weanling calves 1883 *Hampsh Gloss*, *Eve-jar*, the goat sucker

Evel, obs form of EVIL

Eveles, var. form of EVILLESS, *a Obs*

‖ **Evelié,** *a. Obs rare*⁻¹ [a Fr *éveillé*, f. *éveiller* to awake] Wide awake, sprightly
1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* IV 1, A pretty kind of young woman .more evelie than our English women commonly are

E've-like, *a* [f. *Eve* the first woman + LIKE *a*] Resembling Eve, or her characteristics.
a 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet Wks 1721 IV 213 To all the Daughters of laps'd Eve, Eve-like Concupiscences cleave

†**Eve'll,** *v Obs.* ¹*arc*⁻¹. [ad L. *ēvell-ĕre*, f. *ē-* out + *vellĕre* to pluck.] *trans.* To pluck, pick (a flower)
1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 500 The flowers being evelled, new ones grow not again that year

Evelles, var form of EVILLESS, *Obs.*

Evelong: see EVENLONG

Even (ī·v'n), *sb*¹ Forms: 1 ǽfen, ǽfan, *Mercian* éfen, *Northumbr* éfern, 2–3 æfen, 2 afen, 3 *Orm.* efenn, 3–6 eaven, (3 æven, aven, 5 evon, 3even, -yn), 4–6 evin, -yn, ewin, -yn, 6 (heven), eeven, (9 *dial* eem), 3– even Also contracted 7 eevn, ev'n, 9 *dial* e'en. See also EVE. [OE *æfen*, *ēfen*, *ēfern*, neut. and masc, cogn with OFris *ēvond*, *ēwnd*, OS *āband* (Du *avond*), OHG *ābant* (MHG. *âbent*, mod G *abend*) masc., perh also with the synonymous ON *aptann*, *aftann* (Sw *afton*, Da *aften*), though this may be of different origin, cogn. with AFTER The OE. forms appear to agree only in the root (OAryan *ĕp* or *ĕbh*) with the other Teut forms. the OTeut type of the OHG, OS., OFris forms would be **ǽbanđo-*, that of the OE *æfen*, *ēfen* would be **ǽbinyo-* or **ǽbunyo-* The ONorthumb *ēfern* is app an alteration of *ēfen(n*; cf ONorthumb *western*, *festern* (=WS *wésten*, *fæsten*), and OFris. forms like *eperna* to open.

One hypothesis as to the relation of the forms is that **ǽbanđo-* represents a pre-Teut **ĕponi-*, a pr pple act, and that derivatives of a corresponding passive pple occur in ON. *aptann* (:—**ĕptono-*) and OE. *æfen* (—**ǽbunyo-* :—**ĕpŋyo-* or **ĕpŋyo*) The etymological sense is unknown, a not inappropriate meaning for the act and pass formations is suggested by Gr ἤπιος, mild, gentle (sometimes used with reference to temperature) which may possibly belong to the same root]

1. The latter part or close of the day; evening. Also in phrases, *Even and (nor) morn*; *at even and at prime*, at all times of the day; *good even*, a salutation (see further GOOD, GOODEN); *yester-even* (Sc *yestreen*), yesterday evening (see YESTER). *Obs.* exc *poet.* and *dial*

Beowulf 1235 Æfen cwom and hum Hroþgar gewat. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* Mark VI 47 Miððy efern woere wæs scip in middum sæes *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 1216 (Gr.), Engel ufancundne, se mec efna ȝehwam. ȝesohte. *c* 1040 *Rule St Benet* (ed Logeman) 82 Þæt þæt eis towyrcanne hi wyrcan oðde æfan *a* 1123 *O. E Chron.* an 1106 On æfen ætywde an steorra. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1105 He wass all dazz Unnclene anan till efenn *c* 1205 LAY. 19570 Þa hit wes eauen *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 1675 Iacob wurð drunken, and euen cam *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 6385 (Fairf.), Fra heyuen þen come þaire fode euen & morne hit con falle *c* 1430 LYDG *Bochas* II xxii. (1554) 58a, Socrates wisest named at euen and at prime *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst*, *Oblacio Mag.* 125 We shalle not rest, even nor morne 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* XII 4 Thou thy self shalt go forth also at euen in their sight. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 178 God geue ye good euen 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent* V. II 42 She did intend confession At Patricks cell this even. 1600 — *A. Y. L* II IV 69 Peace I say, good euen to your friend 1622 MAY *Virgil* (J.), The sun's orb both even and morn is bright 1660 HOWELL *Dict* S V, Good even (or by contraction Goodeen) 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* (J.), Th' unerring sun declares, What the late ev'n or early morn prepares 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* II, From the dawn of morning to the close of even. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. II 228 A plaintive tune .sung at fall of even. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* X, 'My cousin winna stay ony langer, Mr Halliday; sae, if ye please, gude-e'en t'ye' 1826 DISRAELI *Viv Grey* II VI, Good even to you. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc Fireside Stor* 279 Daylight, done at four o'clock, Yields to the lang dark e'en

2. The EVE of a holy day or church festival. Rarely in wider sense: The evening or the day before (a certain day or event). *Fastryn even* (Sc now *Fastryn's e'en*) = SHROVE-TUESDAY, *The Kings' even* = TWELFTH-NIGHT. *Obs* exc *dial*

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 171 Þe euen of þe Trinite vnder Acres R gan aryue 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X 440 As apon fastryn even is The custom 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R* IX XXXI. (1495) 368 To Ester perteyneth the euyn therof that is callyd. the holy Saterday *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod* 1020 Þe whiche in Mydwyntrus ȝevyn to þ'chirche dude gonne 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camd Soc) 17 On the evyn [of the funeral] myn solempne dirige shalbe kept 1483 CAXTON *G de la Tour* D II, Upon the vygyl or euen of our lady. *a* 1536 TINDALE *Prol. to Jonas* Wks I 450 The saints torment the souls in hell, if their evens be not fasted 1549 CRANMER in Strype *Life* App xl, Vigils, otherwise called Watchings, remain in the Calendars upon certain Saints' Evens. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist Ref* Wks. 1846 I 230 Upoun the Kinges Evin, when French men commonlie use to drynk liberallie. 1587 FLEMING *Contn Holinshed* III 1286/1 He died on Maie eeuen 1623 MINSHEU s v., An holy daies Euen. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 13 No labourer shall take any hire for the evens of feasts 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss*, *E'en*, Kessenmas e'en Cannelmas e'en *Mod. dial.* (Sheffield), Christmas eem.

3. *attrib* and *Comb* (= 'evening'), as *even-bell*, *-blush*, *-light*, *-prayer*, *-rising*, *-time*; also **even-close**, the closing in of the evening; **even-fall**, the 'fall' or commencement of the evening; **even-fire**, evening gun; **evenglome** (*arch*; revival of OE. *æfenglōm*), gloaming, twilight; **even-mete**, *arch* (OE. *æfen-mete*), evening-meal, supper; †**even-while**, eventide, eventime. Also EVEN-SONG, EVEN-STAR, EVENTIDE

a 1450 *Le Morte Arth* 2236 By the tyme of *euyn belle 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* Wks I 5 From *even-blush to midnight 1845 HIRST *Poems* 23 Came *even-close And darkness, yet they turned not back 1814 SOUTHEY *Paraguay* Ded, One thrush was heard from morn to *even-fall 1859 W H GREGORY *Egypt* II 200 Flamingoes winging their rosy flight at evenfall across the bay 1879 H DUVAR *D'Anville's Fleet* in *Poems of Places*, *Brit Amer* 34 At *even-fire the bells were rung *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 1265 (Gr.), From *æfenglome oðþæt eastan cwom dægredwoma 1871 M COLLINS *Inn of Strange Meetings* 25 The robins singing in the evenglome *Beowulf* 5014 Siððan *æfen-leoht under heofenes hador beholen weorþeð *a* 1400 *MS Cantab* Ff 1 6 f 66 (Halliw.), Sche sey it is ferr in the nyght, And I swere it is evenlight *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev* 1601 Syre Degrivaunt at evene-lyȝth Armede hym and hys knyȝth *c* 975 *Rushw Gosp.* Matt XXVI 26 Æt þæm *æfen-mete 1848 LYTTON *Harold* XI VII, The even-mete will summon thee soon 1660 HOWELL *Dict.* S V, Evensong, or *Even Prayer 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 13 The planet Mercurie seldome hath his *euen rising in Pisces *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Mark XI 11 Þa *æfen tima [*c* 1160 *Hatton* afen time] wæs he ferde to Bethaniam *c* 1205 LAY. 17860 A þan auen time 1870 ROSSETTI *Dante at Verona* XXXIV, Flushed in the limpid eventime *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1747 To heȝ vs hastily henne .euenly þis *euen while

Even (ī v'n), *a.* Forms: 1 ebn, efen, æfen, efn, emn, *in comb.* em-, 2–3 efn(e, æfne, *Orm.* efenn, effen, emne, 3–4 evene, 4–6 evin(e, -yn, ewyn(e, (5 evan, heven, 6 evne), 6–7 ea-, eeven, 4– even. [Common Teutonic: OE *efen*, *efn*, by assimilation *emn* = OFris. *even*, *evn*, OS. *eban* (Du. *even*, *effen*), OHG *eban*, *epan* (Ger. *eben*), ON *iafn*, *iamn* (Da *jevn*, Sw *jemn*), Goth. *ibns* —OTeut **ĕbno-*.

The word has not yet been satisfactorily connected with any other Teut or Aryan word; hence it is uncertain whether the primary sense was 'level' or 'equal, like']

1. Of a piece of ground, a country, etc: Flat, plain, level, not hilly or sloping

c 893 K ÆLFRED *Oros* I II § 4 Seo burg wæs getimbred an fildum lande & on swiþe emnum *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 2078 Set full sad on a soile euyn 1605 SHAKS *Lear* IV VI 3 *Glo* Me thinkes the ground is eeuen *Edg* Horrible steepe. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec Intell* IV. (1628) 100 They are euen and plaine without any hilles or hilly grounds 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect* 78 Our sight would be terminated in the largest and evenest plain by the very convexity of the earth 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 175 The present Face of Rome is much more Even and Level than it was formerly 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 239 At last they climb'd upon a fair and even ridge.

b Of uniform height

1523 FITZHERB *Husb* § 70 Beastes alone wyll not eate a pasture euen, but leaue many tuftes and hygh grasse in dyuers places 1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, III IV 36 All must be euen, in our Gouernment 1601 B JONSON *Poetaster* IV IX, Both waies, I am too high; and thou, too lowe, Our Mindes are euen, yet. *a* 1626 DAVIES (J.), When he did set his foot in the middle, all the other parts lay flat and even

c. In a level position, horizontal. *Obs* exc *Naut* in phrase, (*On*) *an even keel*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III 136 He laid hym ewyn him beforn *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* II § 29 Lat thyn Astrelabie kowch adown evene upon a smothe grond 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh Easy* XXVI, The frigate was on an even keel *c* 1850 *Rudim Navig.* (Weale) 117 A ship is said to swim on an even keel when she draws the same quantity of water abaft as forwards 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXVI (1856) 213, I wish it would give us an even keel

2. Of surfaces or lines. Uniform, without inequality; smooth.

a 1225 *Ancr R* 2 Þe on [riwle] riwleð þe heorte, þe makeð hire efne & smeðe, wiðute knotte & dolke of woh inwit 1340 *Ayenb* 151 Efterward he deþ al be reule, þet makeþ þane wal emne *a* 1350 *Childh Jesus* 1382 Þis treo mot beo. At eithur ende euene and quarre 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron* XIII 15 The valleys were eauen both [Luther *dass alle Grunde eben waren*] towarde the East and towarde the West 1552 ABP HAMILTON *Catech* (1884) 28 Ane biggare can nocht make ane evin up wal without direction of his lyne. 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* III (1586) 141 b, Looke that the grounde bee made fayre and even, some thing hanging 1580 BARET *Alv* E 364 To make eeuen with the rule, *exæquare ad regulam* 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort* (1729) 202 Cut close and even 1693 DRYDEN tr *Persius* VI, To see a beggar's brat in riches flow, Adds not a wrinkle to my even brow. 1697 — *Virg Georg* IV 213 He knew to rank his Elms in even Rows 1704 NEWTON *Optics* (J.), The superficies of such plates are not even, but have many cavities and swellings 1712 J JAMES tr *Le Blond's Gardening* 34 Parterres should be flat, eaven, and disengaged. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Poems*, *Charity*, Charity Lays the rough paths of peevish nature even 1782 COWPER *Anti-Thelyp* 47 Smooth and even as an ivory ball 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II 486 The water in the bay was as even as glass 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It. Jrnls* I. 213 Hedges as even as a brick-wall at the top and sides

3. Uniform alike throughout (in colour, texture, consistency, quality, etc.).

1821 CRAIG *Lect Drawing* VII. 406 Nor can it produce a light even tint of any extent 1846 THOTTER in *Baxter's Lib Pract Agric* (ed. 4) II 347 These last [turnips] are the evenest and best crop The whole field is an even piece, not having suffered from the fly 1883 F M CRAWFORD *Dr Claudius* VIII, The sky was of an even lead colour

†**4** Of a path: Straight, direct Of movements or speech. Direct, straightforward. Of a visible object. Directly in front. *Obs*

c 1200 ORMIN 9214 Þær shulenn beon efine & smeþe weȝȝess *c* 1325 *Metr Hom* 48, I bid you mac the gates euin To Crist *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron* LXII V, Constantyne sawe a crosse. full euine 1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* I VIII (1611) 70 As the straight way is most acceptable to him that trauaileth so in action that which doth lye the euenest betweene vs and the end we desire. 1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, IV VIII 114 In plaine shock, and euen play of Battaile 1602 — *Ham* II II 298 Be euen and direct with me, whether you were sent for or no

5. Level *with* (†*to*); neither higher nor lower *arch*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11688 Þe tre it boued doune Þe crope was euen wid þe rote 1420 *E E Wills* (1882) 52 A flate ston off marbill, ewyn with the grounde 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 135 When Demetrius wonne the Citie, and made it euen to the ground 1611 BIBLE *Luke* XIX 44 And shall lay thee euen with the ground. 1626 PURCHAS *Pilgr* (ed 4) 434 The nether part of the Sunne seemeth iust and euen with it 1653 H COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav* XXXVI 142 On the out-side about eight and thirty foot high above the water, and on the in-side even with the ground 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 33 Waiting till the Fish swim even with the Surface of the Water

b In the same plane or line (*with*). Also (of a course, etc) parallel, (of the two ends of an object) in line with the centre

a 1350 *Childh. Jesus* 1425 Josep swiþe glad was þo þat euene weren þe endes two 1586 A. DAY *Eng Secretary* (1625) A 111, I have applied a number of Figures and Tropes in the margent of every Epistle, even with the places where they are used 1603 SHAKS *Meas for M* IV II. 83 His life is paralel'd Euen with the stroke and line of his great Iustice 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 22 The Chimney to be made even with the upright of the wall 1712 F T *Shorthand* 11 Write the Consonant in an even line with the foregoing Consonant 1726 LEONI tr *Alberti's Archit* I 72 b, You may make a foundation for every particular Peer lying directly even with the current of the water 1748 *Anson's Voy* II II 127 A ship to leeward, with her courses even with the horizon

6 Accurately coincident or accordant; exactly adjusted, *spec* in type-setting, *To make even*, *make even lines*, or *end even*: to space out the last few lines of copy, so as to make the last a full line

c 1400 *Rom Rose* 5821 We been at one, By even accord of everichone 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* II (1586) 73 b, Good Grafters, thinke it best to hold the Graffe even with both hands 1597 MORLEY *Introd Mus* 89 The third is a druing waie in two crotchets and a minime, but odded by a rest, so that it neuer commeth euen till the close 1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc.* 277 Lay the streight edge even upon the line AE.

†**7** Of computed results, statements, etc. Exact, precise. Also, '(The) exact' (place etc.)

c 1300 *Cursor M* 20834 (Edinb) Qua wel can caste sal finde it euin 1393 LANGL *P. Pl.* C XXIII 270 Hevene hauep evene numbre, and helle is with-oute numbre *a* 1470 TIPTOFT *Caesar* XIII. (1530) 18 Fewe or none of them [ships] came to the even port 1551 RECORDE *Pathw Knowl* II xliv, It maketh iust xxix, the euen halfe of fifty and eight 1601 SHAKS *All's Well* V. III 326 To make the euen truth in pleasure flow

8 Of actions, movements, processes, continuous states: Uniform, free from fluctuations Of the mind, temper, etc.: Free from variations, 'equal', equable, unruffled.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past* XLII 306 Dæs wisan monnes mod bið suiðe emn *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom* 265 Þole wið eðne heorte þe dom of rihtwisnesse 1297 R GLOUC. (1724) 193 Per come in tuelf olde men myd euene pas þere 1382 WYCLIF *Baruch* IV. 5 Thou peple of God, be of euener inwitt *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 811 With euene herte I rede yow tendure This strook of ffortune or of auenture. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 143 Euen in meuynge [*printed* menynge] or clothynge 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. To Rdr, That I may with euen sufferance continue in the

course of his holy calling 1613 SHAKS *Hen VIII*, III i 37, I know my life so euen 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No 192 ¶ 5 P[illegible] 1766 JOHNSON [illegible] even [illegible] steady even [illegible] Pericles acquired a firm and even tone of voice 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* lxxxv, My blood an even tenour kept 1870 HUALLY *Lay Serm* xiv 334 The even rhythm of the breathing of every one of us

9 Equally balanced; in a state of equilibrium, 'not inclining to either side' (J)

1579 GOSSON *Sch Abuse* (Arb) 39 Bearing her sword so euen, that neither the poore are trod vnder foote, nor the rich suffred to loke too hye. 1607 SHAKS *Cor* IV vii 37 He has A Noble seruant to them; but he could not Carry his honors euen 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist Philos.* (1701) 188/1 Its proper place by reason of its even weight is the Centre. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I 349 In even ballance down they light 1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc* 69 The Hand must be carried along the whole length exactly even. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th* VIII 1180 An Eye impartial, and an even Scale *c*1819 BENTHAM *Wks* (1843) II 446 The balance is now restored The two scales hang even 1863 W PHILLIPS *Speeches* vii 155 He holds the scales of justice most exactly even 1866 J MARTINEAU *Ess* I 67 The balance cannot be expected to hang even

10. Of accounts, affairs, a reckoning: Having no balance or debt on either side, 'square'

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1567) 2 b, Arithmetik by nomber can make Reckenynges to be euen 1596 HARINGTON *Metam Ajax* Pref (1814) 14 For a man to make euen his reckonings 1605 BP HALL *Medit & Vows* B 2 § 4 It hath beene an olde and true Proverbe, Oft and euen reckonings make long friends 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 14 How is it possible for a man of business to keep his affairs euen in the world at this rate? *a*1716 SOUTH (J), Even reckoning makes lasting friends.

b *To be even*. to be square or quits; to have settled accounts † *To make even*. to square accounts † *To make even for*. to compensate for

1511 *Plumpton Corr* p cxviii, Memor That Sir Robert Plompton is even for every thing to this present day of August. 1594 R HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* To Rdr, I haue bettered mine, or at the least made euen for such other imperfections, as can hardly escape the best translators 1618 BOLTON *Florus* IV. ix (1636) 308 By the slaughter of Pacorus, woe were euen for Crassus ouerthrow. 1622 S WARD *Christ All in All* (1627) 36 When he had distributed all he had to the poore, and made euen with his reuenues, etc 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* No. 113 (1862) I 283, I know that Christ and I shall neuer be Euen I shall die in His debt 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 25 June, I made euen with my father and the two drapers for the cloths I sent to sea lately 1780 JOHNSON *Let to Mrs Thrale* 21 June, I wish I had been with you to see the Isle of Wight, but I shall perhaps go some time without you, and then we shall be euen

c. *To be even* († *evens*) *with*. to be quits *with*, to have one's revenge upon.

14 *Merch. & Son* in Halliw *Nugæ Poet* 32 My fadur ys evyn wyth all the worlde. 1589 *Hay any Work* A ij b, Ile be euen with them to. 1626 *Buck Imp* (1889) 63 Where vppon hee vowed to bee even with our Inglish 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist Philos.* (1701) 111/1, I will be even with you for this scorn *a*1719 ADDISON (J), The publick is always even with an author who has not a just deference for them 1752 A. BRECK STEWART in *Scots Mag* July (1753) 339/1 He would be evens with him 1794 MRS RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* XXVII, I was determined to be even with Barnardine for refusing to tell me the secret. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph* 9 Come out, and I'll be even with you, pretty one 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 264 Verily I would be even with thee, if I had the power.

11. That is a just mean between extremes; of proper magnitude or degree.

*c*1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 83 Of his stature he was of evene lengthe. *c*1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI 70 Be ewyn tyme off hyr age, A squer Schaw hyr gat in mariage 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II (1586) 80 b, There must be an even temperature amongest these extreamities 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I XXXIV, The rest of his traine came after him by even journeys [Fr. *a justes journées*] at a slower pace

12 Of conduct, laws, and their administration: Equal towards all, just, impartial † Also of weights and measures: Just, true.

*c*1000 ÆLFRIC *Lev.* xix 36 Habbaþ emne wæga and emne gemetu and sestras 1382 WYCLIF *Lev* XIX 46 Riȝt balaunce, and euen ben the weiȝtis, ryȝt bushel, and euen sextarye 1637 EARL STIRLING *Doomsday, 6th Hour*, Yet were their aimes and ends in th'end not eaven 1719 W WOOD *Surv Trade* 17 The wisdom of the legislative Power consists in keeping an even hand to promote all 1775 JOHNSON *Taxation no Tyr* 33 Though power has been diffused with the most even hand

†**13** Equal in rank, dignity, or power; in earlier use with *dat.* or with *til, to*, also *absol* *Obs*

*c*1205 LAY 22928 At þine borde scal þe hehȝe beon æfne [*c*1275 efne] þan loȝe *a*1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott Hom* 209 Þe oli goste · þet is efne wiþ þe and wiþ þin eadi feder *a*1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ii 7 Þe son is of his fadire euen til hym in godhed. *c*1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III 341 Sum men seien þat he [the pope] is even wiþ the manheed of Crist *c*1400 *Apol Lold.* 85 We awe not to arett þingis formid of mannis craft, heyar nor euen to man in kynd. *a*1450-1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 103 These thre persones were alyke euen in all thynges. 1565 JEWEL *Repl Harding* (1611) 333 The Figure may not be far off from the Truth: otherwise it were no Figure · Neither may it be euen, and one with the Truth. 1674 N FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* 117 Nevertheless, we may hold such a body to be even with another 1720 PRIOR *For my Tombstone*, To me 'twas given to die To thee 'tis given to live. alas one moment sets us even 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I xxxix. 297 Is there no way to be even with him in any one thing?

b. *To be even with*: to be on a par, on equal terms *with*.

1593 NASHE *Four Lett Confut* 86 You wil imbrace ame religion which will be euen with the profession that fauors not you 1633 EARL MANCH *Al Mondo* (1636) 24 For all this, man is euen with Death 1682 N O *Bellarm's Lutrin* I 250 We may with both in time be even 1733 *Bellding Intrig Chambermd* I v, I am not the first gentleman who has been even with his master

¶ *c* The *Combs* of *even-* are sometimes resolved, so that the adj in apparent syntactical concord expresses the sense of L. *co-*, Eng *fellow-, joint-*

*a*1000 *Voc.* in Wr-Wülcker 214 *Cohæres*, efn ȝifeweard 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek* VII 16 Thei shulen be in mounteyns as culueres of euyn valeys [Vulg *convallium*] 1482 *Monk of Iwsham* (Arb) 103 He schalle be an euyn heyre with me eternaly 1483 *Cath Angl* 118 Euen, *equus, co-, equalis*

14 Equal in magnitude, number, quantity, etc

*c*1205 LAY 29103 He hafde genge efne wiþ Gurmunde *Ibid* 30835 For his æfne wiht of golde 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I 325 Whan þe day and þe nyȝt beeþ euen *c*1420 *Pallad on Husb* I. 1121 Harddc pitche, and wex, take euen weight *c*1449 PECOCK *Repr* III. i 280 The north schal be eendid by euen terme *c*1450 *Castle Hd Life St Cuthb* (Surtees) 931 With' childie of his euen elde 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c 39 The seid Edmond to pay yerely CCCC li at the same festis by evyn portions 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* III (1586) 115 The logges and the tries ought to be even [L *æqualia*], straight, and sound 1660 BROOME *Jovial* A 2, Three even parts. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII v, Partridge kept even pace with Jones 1814 SCOTT *Lid of Isles* III xviii, Were my Monarch's order given, Two shafts should make our number even 1834 T MIDWIN *Angler in Wales* I 85 It is wax and caoutchouck even quantities, melted together

b *Of even date*: of the same date (Common in U S, in England chiefly in legal language)

1681 *Indenture* 10 Mar, Reciting an Indenture of even date therewith 1885 *Weekly Notes* 142/1 By deed of even date he covenanted to pay all calls in respect of the shares

c. *absol* (See quot)

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* III xix (Arb) 222 Ye haue another figure [*marg* Parison] which we may call the figure of euen, because it goeth by clauses of egall quantitie.

15. Of numbers. Divisible integrally into two equal parts; opposed to *odd*. Of a dance: Performed by an equal number of persons

1557 RECORDE *Whetst* A iij, Euen nombers are those, whiche maie be diuided into equalle halfes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* III (1586) 138 b, He woulde your number should rather be odde then euen 1586 W WEBBE *Eng Poetrie* (Arb) 84 Then the daunce wyll be eune. 1603 SHAKS *Meas for M* III i 41 Death we feare That makes these oddes, all euen 1650 JER TAYLOR *Holy Living* (J), Let him tell me whether the number of the stars be even or odd 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus* II 103 An even number of Quavers or Semiquavers, as 2, 4, 6, or 8 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xlvii, The same number cannot be even and odd 1802 STRUTT *Sports & Past* (1876) 414 The army that presents a front of even numbers is called even horse. *a*1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II 171 Death looks down with nods and smiles, And makes the odds all even 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 497 Three is an odd number and four is an even number.

b Of objects in a series: Having a place marked by an even number *Even page*, the left-hand page of a printed book.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* IV v 193 The literall division of man by even and odde, ascribing the odde unto the right side, and even unto the left 1684 EARL ROSCOM *Ess. Verse* (1709) 229 Accents regularly plac'd On even Syllables 1824 L MURRAY *Eng. Gram* (ed 5) I 374 The accents are to be placed on even syllables

c. † *Even and odd*: all included, without exception. † *For even or odd*: for good and all † *For odd nor for even*. on no account whatever *Evenly even, oddly even* (see quots.)

*c*1440 *Bocius* in *Laud MS* 559 10 b, He shulde for yeven hym even and odde That he hadde doone *c*1450 *Castle Hd Life St Cuthb* (Surtees) 4957 All' ȝone oste, bathe euen and od *c*1460 *Towneley Myst* 170, I have sene the lamb of God And towchid hym for even or od *c*1485 *E Eng Misc* (Warton Club) 42 Loke thou lete, for oode ne for ewyne 1557 RECORDE *Whetst* A iij b, Euen nombers euenly, are such nombers as maie bee parted continually into euen halfes, till you come to an vnitie As for example, 32. 1676 tr *Agrippa's Van Arts* xii, Arithmetic treats of Numbers which is evenly odde, and which odly even. 1796 HUTTON *Math Dict* I 450/1 *Evenly Even Number*, is that which an even number measures by an even number, as 16, which the number 8 measures by the even number 2

†**d.** *Even and* (*or*) *odd*. a game of chance; = *Odd or even* (see ODD) Hence *To go even or odd*. *Obs*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas Fr Tong, Per on nom per* a play called *euen or odde* 1598 FLORIO, *Pari dispari*, euen and odde, a kinde of play so called 1681 W ROBERTSON *Phraseol Gen* (1693) 551 To play at even or odd 1710 *Brit Apollo* III No 5 2/2 A Challenges B to go even or odd with him for a .Sum of Money. 1739 CIBBER *Apol* (1756) I 16 Socrates cou'd take pleasure . in playing at Even or odd with his children.

16. Of sums of money, numbers, etc: 'Round', expressible in integers, or in tens, scores, etc; containing no fractions or 'odd' money

1638 PENKETHMAN *Artach.* C ij b, Beginning with an odde 6*d* and ending with even shillings. 1720 *Lond Gaz* No 5877/3 That no Stock be allowed but in even £ *Mod* Of the price of bread, etc Down again to even money

17. † **a** *absol* in adverbial phrases. OE *on efn, on emn* (see ANENT); ME *an emne, an evene*, equally, quietly *To bring til even*: to reconcile *Obs.*

Beowulf 5798 Him on efn lizeþ ealdor ȝewinna. *a*1000 *Byrhtnoth* 184 (Gr), þa on emn hyra frean feorh ȝesealdon *c*1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen* xvi 12 He ȝewislice arærd æfre his ȝeteld on emne his ȝebroþra 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 9567 King steuene Vor lute poer & feblesse huld him al an euene *c*1315 SHOREHAM 75 Syf bothe beth of god wylle, And of assent an emne *c*1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 134 Þan wel bope þe kynges brouht alle tille euen

b quasi-*sb* in various uses † Of a person One's like or equal † *The even of it* the plain truth, 'the long and short of it' *Sporting* Something expressed in integers

1393 GOWER *Conf* II 240 Of beaute sigh he never her euen 1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, II i 128 The King hath run bad humours on the Knight, that's the euen of it 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 14 Sept 794/2 All the amateur records are 'evens'

18 Combined in phrases with *hand* † *At (of) even hand*. on equal terms, also, without either gain or loss † *To go even hand* to go 'in equipace' with *To be even hands with*: (Sc) = 'to be even with', see 10

1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 363 The Muses never flit, but followe thee, or rather, goe euen hande with thee, and treade foote by foote? 1625 BACON *Ess., Envy* (Arb) 512 Who so is out of Hope to attaine to anothers Vertue, will seeke to come at euen hand, by Depressing an others Fortune 1650 R GENTILIS *Consid Alcibiades* 33 He contents not himselfe to come out of trouble at even hand, by onely remaining comforted 1756 W TOLDERVY *Two Orphans* I 38 Certainly, if a man will keep but of even hand, his ordinary expences ought to be but to the half of his receipts 1822 HOGG *Perils Man* I 325 (Jam), It's be even hands wi' them an' mair

Even (*ī v'n*), *adv* Forms: 1-2 efne, emne, 3-5 evene, 4-7 evin, -yn(e, 4-5 eeven, (4 ewyn, 5 evon, -un, ewene, eyven, hevene), 4- even Also contracted 6-7 ene, 6-9 een, e'en, ev'n [OE *efne*, by assimilation *emne, efen*, = OFris *efne, ewin*, OS *efno* (Du *even*), OHG *ebano* (MHG *ebene*, Ger *eben*) —OTeut **ebnô*, f **ebnō-* EVEN *a* (In literary use the contracted form *e'en* (*ēn*) now occurs only in verse, and in colloq use it is rare exc *north dial*)

The mod. Teut langs (exc Scandinavian) have developed senses similar to those in branch II]

I. In senses closely related to the adj (Chiefly admitting of degrees of comparison.)

†**1.** Evenly, in an even manner, regularly, steadily, uniformly. *Obs.*

*a*1000 ÆLFRIC *Ps* CXVIII [CXIX] 77 (Gr) Ic æ þine efnast healde. *a*1250 *Owl & Night* 313 Ich singe efne Mid fulle dreme and lude stefne 1297 R GLOUC (1724) 43 So euene hot þat lond ys, þat men durne selde Here orf in howse awynter brynge out of the felde *a*1310 in Wright *Lyric P* ix. 35 Hire teht aren white ase bon of whal, Evene set ant atled al *c*1375 *Sc Leg Saints* Prol 47 Demayng hire in althing ewine *c*1400 *Destr Troy* 436 Mony proude rynges, Euyn set to þe sight 1458 *MS Christ's Hosp Abingdon* in Turner *Dom Archit* III 44 Now God geve us grace to folowe treuthe even 1728 T SHERIDAN *Persius* I (1739) 17 That Poet of ours makes his Verses run as even as a Carpenter can draw his Line

†**2** In exact agreement *To go even* (= Fr *marcher d'accord*). to agree (*with*). *Obs*

*c*1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 126 Henry and he euen acorded or þei went *a*1569 KINGESMYLL *Comf Afflict.* (1585) A vij, Behold how good a thing it is for brethren to dwell even together 1601 SHAKS *Twel N.* V i 246 As the rest goes euen. 1611 — *Cymb* I iv 47, I rather shun'd to go euen with what I heard 1645 FULLER *Good Th in Bad Times* (1841) 39 Both are for the privileges of parliament, can they come closer? Both are for the liberty of the subject, can they meet evener?

†**3.** Equally. **a.** In equal divisions or parts **b** In an equal degree Also as quasi-*prep.* with *dat*: Equally with **c** On equal terms *Obs*

a *c*888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth* XXXIX § 13 Sio sunne and se mona habbaþ todæled butwuht him þone dæg and þa niht swiþe emne *c*1330 R BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 51 Þe barons portioned þe lond euen þam bituene 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II 46 Copes riche Departed even of white and blewe *c*1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camd) lix, Take and dele hit Euun in toe.

b *c*1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 320 Wheþer alle þese ordris ben euene goode *c*1380 *Sir Ferumb* 2946 þat ech of ous do al þat a may, To helpe ys felawe euene him-selue, among our fon to day. *c*1449 PECOCK *Repr* III. vi 313 In the same euen miche pouerte folewe in euen likenes *c*1450 *Castle Hd Life St Cuthb* (Surtees) 4066 Edylwald was a man expert, Euen gyuen to god with cuthbert *c*1485 *E Eng Misc* (Warton Club) 85 Alle in ewene warme water

c 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* X. xlv, Neuer were there foure knyghtes euener matched 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* III. (1586) 128 b, Be well assured that you bye them [draught oxen] even matched

†**4.** In a just or proper degree. *Obs*

*c*1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 12 Let boyle tylle the Onyonys an þe Brawn ben euyne sothyn, an nowt to moche *Ibid* 14 Take þe sylf brothe Make it euen Salt.

†**5.** Directly, straight, also of descent: In a direct line. *Obs.* See also EVEN-DOWN

*a*1300 *Cursor M* 3105 (Cott) It brend, þe reke raght vp euen *c*1340 *Ibid.* 3106 (Fairf) Þe smelle was squete and stode ful eyuen. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I 61 Ony male, [That were in lyne] ewyn descendand *c*1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 334 He lediþ his soule eeuen to heuen by goddis lawe. *c*1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2281 Into a lond bothe riche and good, ffulle evyn he toke the way 1486 *Bk St Albans* E vij b, Ayen the Water his Way eeuen iff he hent.

†**b.** 'Due' (east, etc.); directly (contrary, etc)

*c*1300 *St Brandan* 515 Hi wende evene south *c*1400

MAUNDEV (Roxb) xxxiii 149 Beȝond þir ilez to ga euen est, es na land inhabited 1480 CAXTON *Chron Engl.* ccxxv 257 The wind was euen contrary vnto him 1483 *Cath Angl* 118 Evyn agayn ?*a* 1550 *Freirs of Berwik* 344 In the west he turnit him ewin about

II. In weakened senses as an intensive or emphatic particle. (With 6–8 cf similar uses of *just*)

6 Exactly, precisely, 'just'. Now chiefly *arch* after Bible use, and suggesting some notion of

a of manner; often followed by *as, thus, so.*

Beowulf 1571 Lixte se leoma efne swa of heofene hadre scineð rodolas candel *a* 1000 *Crist* 330 (Gr), And efne swa ðec ȝemette meahtum ȝehiodene clæne and ȝecoiene Crist almihtiȝ 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 4767 Þe third day, þe se sal And stand even in. Als it stode first 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R* XI xiii. (1495) 398 Thonder smyth the ayre euyn soo that it sownyth in the manere of rollyng and hurlynge of whelys *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1633 Priam by purpos a pales gert make And euyn at his etlyng Ylion was cald 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 2 b, Euen so man in the cage of this worlde 1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen* 97 Even as if a Man should give a sword and buckler into the hands of another 1594 SHAKS *Pass Pilgr* xi, Even thus. the wanlike god embraced me 1611 BIBLE *John* xvii 18 Euen so haue I also sent them into the world 1808 R K PORTER *Trav Sk Russ & Swed* (1813) I 1 6 It was even as Saxo Grammaticus relates 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort* Introd, 'Even sae—even sae'

b of time. occas quasi-*prep.* = at the same moment with Often with *now* (see further under Now, and cf ENOW) † Formerly also *absol* = 'just now', 'just then' (cf *just* and Ger. *eben*).

c 1205 LAY 25939 Efne [*c* 1275 eafne] þissen worden þa þat wif seide, Bedner heo gon hirten 1297 R GLOUC (1724) 535 Euene as the ssire sat, [Sir Mact] to the toune's ende him drou *c* 1325 *Poem temp Edw II* (Percy) lxxv, Euen upon the Monday *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 1980 He .. Shoke euyn into ship, & the shalke leuyt 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr Soule* v xiv (1859) 81 And euen with this word this Angel flewe his weye vp in to heuene 15.. *Merch & Son* 230 in Hazl *E P P.* I. 148 Ryght evyn abowte mydnyght *c* 1600 SHAKS *Sonn.* lxxi, Let your love even with my life decay 1611 — *Cymb* III vi 16 Euen before, I was At point to sinke, for Food. 1607 HIERON *Wks* I 399 The high priest will holde a councell, euen the dawning 1612 R SHELDON *Serm St Martin's* 48 Our most gratious Soueraigne being almost euen with the breaking vp of her [Q Elizabeth's] ghost most ioyfully in this city proclaimed 1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc* 30 These Shanks are to be rivetted (as you were taught even now) 1820 KEATS *St Agnes* xxxv, But even now Thy voice was at sweet tremble in mine ear

† **c.** of place. Also *absol* = close at hand (cf. Ger *n-eben*) *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 5179 Even aboven þat vale namly, Whare al men sal se his body 1393 LANGL *P Pl* C xx. 152 Ho so is hurt in þe hand, euene in þe myddes, He, etc *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* III 73 Of the other side it [the castell] had evyn at hande a grete wood. 1578 WHETSTONE *Promos & Cass* II ii 2 *Arb.* Where dwels Lady Lamia? *Ros* Even by, Syr

† **d.** of shape *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) xi 43 Þare was a table of gold, euen sqware *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 1635 A clene wall clustrit with towres, Euyn round as a ryng richely wroght

7. Quite, fully. Formerly often before numerals, now only *arch.* in *Even to* (= L. *usque ad*), in which use it suggests some notion of sense 9

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past* xli 300 Crist. hiene selfne ȝeeaðmedde emne oð ðone deað *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen* 1158 (Gr) Caiman wintra hæfde efne hund-seofontiȝ ær him sunu woce *c* 1205 LAY 13924 He heom wes leof æfne al swa heore lif. *c* 1325 *Chron Eng* 938 in Ritson *Metr Rom* II. 309 He reignede her Evene five ant thritti yer 1546 *Wyclif's Wycket* x, In greate sufferance of persecution euen to the death 1611 BIBLE *Ex* xxvii 5 That the net may bee euen to the midst of the Altar. 1646 F. HAWKINS *Youths Behav* (1663) 4 Nor is it beseeming to stoop so low as even to crowching 1653 H COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav* xlvi 180 Carried at the mercy of the Sea even until Sun-set 1667 MILTON *P L* III 586 His magnetic beam Shoots invisible vertue even to the deep

8 Prefixed to a subject, object, or predicate, or to the expression of a qualifying circumstance, to emphasize its identity. *Obs* exc *arch.* Also in 16–17th c (hence still *arch* after Bible use) serving to introduce an epexegesis; = 'namely', 'that is to say'

a 1000 *Guthlac* 946 Domes hleotan, Efne þæs lican, þe ussa yldran fyrn Frecne onfengon *a* 1000 *Met Boeth* viii. 46 Efne sio ȝitsung *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xii 306, I shall smyte of your hede, evyn anone 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron* vii 22 Euen because they haue forsaken the Lorde God of their fathers 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent.* II. i 49 *Speed* She that you gaze on so *Val* Even she I meane 1596 — *Merch V* v. 1 242, I sweare to thee, euen by thine owne faire eyes 1610 — *Temp.* III i 14 These sweet thoughts, doe euen refresh my labours 1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* Pref. III § 9 They imagined they even beheld as it were with their eyes 1611 BIBLE *Zech* xi 10, I took my staff, euen Beauty, and cut it asunder. *Ibid John* viii. 25 Euen the same that I said vnto you from the beginning. 1820 KEATS *St Agnes* xvii, I will, even in a moment's space, Awake, .my foemen's ears

b. (Chiefly in colloq. form *e'en*) Prefixed to verbs, with vague force expressible by 'just', 'nothing else but', in early use sometimes with notion of 'to be sure', 'forsooth' (L. *scilicet*). Now *arch.* and *dial.*

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D* III. iv (Arb) 52 If she despise you een despise ye hir againe 1653 WALTON *Angler* 125 Come, now bait your hook again .and we wil ev'n retire to the Sycamore tree 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist.* II iii. § 8 The beastly Monk . had e'ne learned as far as Virgil's Æneids, whence he fetched the Platform of this pretty Conceit 1686 P HENRY *Diaries & Lett* (1882) 353, I can buy them here for 2*s* 10*d*, which is e'en cheap enough 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I x 172, I e'en let him out 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I 178 E'en send to him to come down 1802 BENTHAM *Let.* Wks 1843 X 384 As to the intrigue about the Institute, since it is begun, e'en let it take its course 1821 MRS. WHEELER *Westmorl Dial* 26 Ise ean gang with yee

9 Intimating that the sentence expresses an extreme case of a more general proposition implied (= Fr. *même*). Prefixed (in later use often parenthetically postfixed) to the particular word, phrase, or clause, on which the extreme character of the statement or supposition depends.

This use, now the prevailing one in Eng, is foreign to the other Teut. langs It is rare in purely dialectal speech, and (though a natural development of 8) seems not to have arisen before the 16th c. Cotgrave 1611 does not give *even* among the equivalents of Fr *mesme* The phrase *not even* (=L *ne quidem*) is rare in early use; Cooper *Lat Dict* 1572 renders *ne in publicis quidem* by 'no, not in common affaires' (though for *ne nunc quidem* he has 'no, not euen now' see 6 b), Walker *Dict Particles* 1673 renders *ne . quidem* only by 'no, not so much as', the earliest Lat Dict. that gives 'no, not even' is app. Ainsworth 1736

a Attached to the subj, agent, or object

1607 SHAKS *Timon* I i 82 Make sacred euen his stirrop 1641 J JACKSON *True Evang T* III 209 In Warre, even the Conqueror is commonly a loser. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* III 418 Ev'n the fearful Stag dares for his Hind engage 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 217 This quickly heals even cut veins and Smews 1802 MAR EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I x 82 Even this stupid gardener is as useful to society as I am 1821 KEATS *Lamia* 34 Jealousies Of the Wood-gods, and even the very trees. 1854 DORAN *Habits & Men* 176 He was in debt to no man, not even to his tailor. 1863 FR A KEMBLE *Resid in Georgia* 11 The tone of insolent superiority assumed by even the gutter urchins 1884 W. C SMITH *Kildrostan* 88 A harp, even, blunts the finger-tips

b Attached to a word or clause expressing time, manner, place, or any attendant circumstance

1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* I (1586) 36 The leafe turneth with the Sunne, whereby it sheweth to the husbande, even in cloudie weather, what time of the day it is 1611 E GRIMSTONE tr *De Serres' Hist France* 257 Fortune is a secret operation of the wisdome of God, alwaies iust, euen when it is most vnknown to vs 1736 BUTLER *Anal* I 1, A method of providential conduct, the like of which has been exercised even with regard to ourselves 1782 GIBBON *Decl & F* I xiii (1828) 491 Even on that memorable occasion his stay did not exceed two months 1818 HALLAM *Middle Ages* IX (1869) 636 Even in Italy the domestic architecture of the middle ages did not attain any great perfection 1881 BIBLE (Revised) *Mark* xiv. 59 And not even so [1611 but neither so] did their witness agree together

c Attached to a hypothetical clause.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* III. 594 Ev'n though a snowy Ram thou shalt behold, Prefer him not in haste, for Husband to thy Fold. 1791 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* III iii, Even though that moment lost your Elvira for ever 1824 SCOTT *St Ronan's* xxviii, For such evil bruits Mr Touchwood cared not, even if he happened to hear of them 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 175 Even if the king had been desirous to fulfil the promises which he had made to the Presbyterians 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 323 Even if the embankment had remained intact to this day 1873 F. HALL *Mod English* 36 Even suppose that these solecisms were collected *Mod* Even were there no other evidence, we should still be justified in assuming, etc

d. Attached to the predicate (or any of its adjuncts), to emphasize the full extent of the statement (whether affirmative or negative).

1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc Archit* 17 Such as these never arise even to the universal Knowledge of Order 1779 HERVEY *Nav Hist* II. 335 These [conditions] the parliament disliked and even signified a disinclination to ratify 1841 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xlii, He maintained a strict reserve, and even shunned her presence. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II iii Nor had they ever . found England an agreeable, or even a safe, residence.

e. Emphasizing a comparative; 'still', 'yet'.

173 BUTLER *Serm* xi, It will even more strongly be taken for granted that, etc 1766 GOLDSM *Vic W* i, The vanity and the satisfaction of my wife were even greater than mine. 1854 MRS JAMESON *Bk of Th* (1877) 29 This advice is even more applicable to the painter

Even- (in early combs. repr OTeut. stem **ebno-*, sometimes with adjectival, sometimes with adverbial force; in later use, combining directly as *adj.* or *adv*) The forms are identical with those of the adj, but in ME. the *-n* was often omitted.

1. In various senses of the adj. Chiefly in parasynthetic derivatives, as † *even-carriaged, -edged, -handed, -tempered, -toed,* † *-wayed*; also in

even-wise *adv*, in like manner.

1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 342 Upright hearts in their constant course are *even-carriaged hearts 1672 GREW *Anat Plants, Idea Philos. Hist* § 6 Leaves, which are Long or Round, *Even-edg'd or Escallop'd *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s v, An *even flavoured day of rain. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. vii 10 This *euen-handed Iustice Commends th' Ingredience of our poyson'd Challice To our owne lips. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xviii 305 Pompey's justice was even-handed. 1849 J F. JOHNSTON *Exper Agriculture* 120 To the *even-numbered portions, nothing was applied 1875 FARRAR *Seekers* III i 267 Controlled, modest, faithful, and *even-tempered 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc* (*c* 1865) II. 79/2 This .. family of 'artiodactyle' or *even-toed beasts. 1670 NARBOROUGH in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* (1711) 64 These People . are smooth and even toothed and close set and very white. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant* v. 84 This unlevells Thy *even-way'd Peace, with indigested evills 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Bal, Two Dreams* 78 Love Tuned even-wise with colours musical.

† **2** Prefixed to sbs with the sense 'fellow-', L *co-*, as in *even-disciple, -servant, -worker*; **even-knight**, transl of L *commilito* fellow-soldier; **even-next**, 'neighbour' (in Biblical sense); **even-sucker**, a foster-brother; EVEN-CHRISTIAN. On the analogy of these, *even-* renders L *co-* in **even-buying**, transl of L *coemptio* purchase *Obs*

This formation was common in OE.; examples of later origin chiefly occur in Wyclif

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* VIII 11 *Euyn byinge [1388 euenbryng] of boonde men of Jewis — *John* xi 16 Thomas seide to *euen disciplis, And go we — *Phil* II 25 Epaphrodite, my brothir and *euene worchere, and myn *euene knyȝt *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 13 Uwil(c)mon scal his *euenexta beodan alswa he walde þet me him bude. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev* xix 10, I am thin *euen seruaunt, and of thi britheren. [1388 Y am a seruaunt with thee] — 2 *Macc* ix 29 Philip, his *euen souker [1388 euene soukere] transferride the body.

3 In senses of the adv. † **a.** = 'Equally', 'similarly', as in *even-clad* ppl. adj., *even-high, -mighty, -rich, -right, -worth, -worthy*, adjs.; also **even-eche** *a.*, co-eternal, **EVENMETE, EVENOLD. b** = 'Evenly', as in *even-pleached, -set, -spun* † **c** With quasi-prepositional sense, in **even-deed** *adv*, according to fact, indeed. **d.** Straight, directly, see EVEN-DOWN, -FORTH

1622 T SCOTT *Belg Pismire* 81 The only glory is to be gay, and the greatest shame to be under-clad or *euen-clad to our callings 1555 *Inst Gentleman* (1568) I vij, He whyche is the rycher man doth seeme to dooe wronge vnto the other, although *euen deede he haue the wronge doone vnto hym *a* 1000 *Crist* 465 (Gr) Æt ðon up stige ancenned sunn, *Efenece bearn ægnum fæder *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* (1846) II 598 Ælmihtiga God, þu ðe þurh ðinum euenecum Wisdome mannan ȝesceope *c* 1200 ORMIN 18582 He naffde nohht ben a33 Hiss Faderr æfenneche *a* 1000 *Dial. Devil & Recluse* in Kemble *Sal & Sat* (1848) 85 He dyde hine *efenheahne Gode. *c* 1200 ORMIN 15720 Crist iss Godess Sune. & wiþþ hiss Faderr efennheh *Ibid* 18571 *Efennmahhtiȝ Godd wiþþ himm [þe Faderr] 1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, v ii 42 Her [France's] Hedges *euen pleach'd. Put forth disorder'd Twigs *c* 890 K ÆLFRED *Beda* v x, Wæron hi eft *efenrice *c* 1200 ORMIN 11868 Teȝȝ shulenn wurrþenn þær Wiþþ enngless efennrike 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus* xlix 3 He is *euene riȝt [L. *directus*] godly in the penaunce of folc 1647 H MORE *Song of Soul* I II lx, A lower rank on either side we saw Of lesser shrubs *even-set with artifice 1645 QUARLES *Sol Recant.* vi 75 If the *even-spun Twine should be extended 1388 WYCLIF *Job* xxviii 19 Topasie of Ethiope schal not be maad *euene worth to wisdom *c* 1380 — *Serm* Sel Wks II 323 Suffringis of þis tyme ben not *even-worþi to þe glorie þat is to come 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb) 44 Y dyd not for my synnys euynworthy penans

Even (ī·v'n), *v* Forms: 1 efnan, 2–3 efnen, (3 effnen), 3–4 evene(n, -yn, (4 emnn, 6 evin), 6–7 eeven, 8 eaven, 4– even. [OE *efnan*, also *ge-efn(i)an*, f *efen*, EVEN *a* Cf. OHG *ebanôn* (Ger *ebenen*), ON. *iafna*, Goth *ga-ibnjan*

The OE *efnan, æfnan*, to accomplish, achieve, corresponding to ON *efna* of same meaning, is wholly unconnected]

I. To make even, level, or straight

1. *trans.* **a.** To level (ground); to level, render plane or smooth (any surface); also *fig.* † **b** To bring up or restore to a level, or to a straight line † **c** *To even out* to dispose evenly *into* **d** To fit (one thing) *to* (another).

a *c* 1200 ORMIN 9207 All þatt ohht iss wrang & crumb Shall effnedd beon & rihhtedd 1382 WYCLIF *Isa* xxviii 25 Whan he shal euenen therto his [the erthes] face, he shal sowe the sed ȝith. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* (MS A.) 127 Whanne þou hast removed of þe boon þat schal be removed evene þe brynkis with schavynge *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb.* VI 39 And even the erthe above. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol Poetrie* (Arb) 54 Law, whose end is, to euen and right all things. 1662 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* 364 Scissers cut the Glass, and even it 1686 AGLIONBY *Painting Illust* I. 28 Upon a dry Wall, having first Evened it 1712 J JAMES tr *Le Blond's Gardening* 118 The Line and Rake for leveling and smoothing the Ground 1750 tr *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 145 When the face of it is evened, it reflects images like a looking-glass. 1860 PUSEY *Min Proph* 309 The Good Shepherd smoothed for them all rugged places, and evened them by His own steps 1864 E BURRITT *Lond. to John O'Groat's* 318 The tailor's shears, the mason's trowel, and the carpenter's edge, tools are evening everything in Christendom to one dead level of uniformity

b. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xi 27 Salomon beeldide Mello, and euenede the swelwȝ of the citee of Dauid *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 143 Evenyn, or make evyn. 1688 CAPT J S. *Art of War* 6 Even your Ranks, straiten your Files. *a* 1705 EVELYN (J.), Beat, roll, and mow carpet-walks for now the ground is supple, and it will even all inequalities 1849 *Sz donua Sorc.* II 290 The Prussian government. .desired the foundation to be evened, for it had sank in various places.

c. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* 2 Those things that right reason had evened out into ranks and kindreds by themselves, have been unhappily hudled and broken.

d 1530 PALSGR 540/2 Even this lynyng to my gowne 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xviii. 33 Annot 102 Evening or fitting [lit. tr. Heb משוה *meshavveh*] my feet he makes them nimble.

† **2.** To level *to, with* (the ground, etc.). In OE. example · To throw (a person) down. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Riddles* xxviii (Gr.), Ic efne to eorðan hwilum ealdne ceorl 1382 WYCLIF *Jer* I. 12 Confoundid is ȝoure moder ful myche, and euened to pouder. 1559 SACKVILLE

Mirr Mag Induct lxii, Walls and towers flat evened with the soyle. 1591 RALEIGH *Last Fight Rev* (Arb) 21 Her vpper worke [was] rased, and euened shee was with the water 1632 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt Iron Age* III Wks 1874 III 393 Sees The stately walls he reard, leuel'd and euen'd

†b To bring down to a specified level *Obs* exc *dial*

1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett* No 70 (1862) I 183 He wil not even you to a gift of dirt and clay 1650 H BROOKE *Conserv Health* H v, Evened my words to the meanest capacity 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I 84 You do well, Sir, said I, to even your Wit to such a poor Maiden as me 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s v, I wouldn't even my wit to you

†3 To make (a balance) even *Obs*

a 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog Parl* Ep A iij *b*, The point of honour well [illegible] it to euen the ballance. 1638 CHILLING[illegible] *R. C.*, p 86 Even the ballance, and hold it even *a* 1718 PENN in *Phila Hist Soc Mem* I. 421 Prudence and proportion will more than even the scale.

†4 To make (accounts, etc) even, to balance, settle, square, to come to agreement upon (points of difference) *Obs*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot* (1821) II 65 Foure prudent men wer chosin, on ilk side, to evin all debatis betwix thame 1619 SIR R BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I 215 By my payment Mr Dalton and I have evened all accompts 1664 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III 11 He hath now evened his reckonings at the Wardrobe till Michaelmas last 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 90 The goods we send to that Country are by no means sufficient to even the account between us 1745 *De Foe's Eng Tradesman* (1841) II xlii 141 He has evened all his differences. 1896 MRS BROWNING *Aur Leigh* VIII. (1882) 349 To sorrow for mankind And even them odds *absol* 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 13 Oct., Evened with W. Hewer for my expenses upon the road

b. *To even up*, to compensate exactly

1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar Sacr* Introd 16 They take what he [Anselm] says of justice as if He [Christ] were engaged to even up the score of penalty.

†c To make (a person) 'even' or quits *with* another *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth* II 1 308 Nothing shall content my Soule Till I am eeuen'd with him

†d. To bring into accord, reconcile *Obs.*

1620 *Horw Subsecivæ* 142 To euen and compound them [factions] in mutuall amity and agreement.

5. †a. To make equal. *Obs rare.*

a 1225 *Ancr R* 182 Sicknesse þet God sent eſneð þene þolemode to mattr 1553 GRIMALDI. *Cicero's Offices* 2*a*, That diligently you read not onely my Orations, but these Bookes also of Philosophy, which now well nigh to those have euened themselues in quantitie

b To treat or represent as equal; to put on the same level, *refl.* to pretend to equality Const *to, with* (in ME. *ȝæn*). Also *absol. rare* in mod. use exc *Sc.*

c 1200 ORMIN 1396 Enngless, wolldenn eſſnenn henim ȝæn Godd *Ibid* 15979 For þatt tezz Haliȝ Gastess mahht Eſſnenn wiþ þerþlic ahhte. 1340 *Ayenb* 16 Liȝtbere wolde by above þe oþre angeles, and him wolde emni to God 1382 WYCLIF *Isa* xlvi. 5 To whom liceneden ȝee me, and eueneden and compariſounden me *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn* lxii, I think it scorne To euin an ape with aufull Alexander 1815 SCOTT *Guy M* xi, They never thought of evening themselves to the Ellangowans 1824 — *Redgauntlet* let xii, 'Me and Miss Lilias even'd thegither! Na, na, lad —od, she is four or five years younger.' 1830 GALT *Laurie T* vi (1849) 254 The idea of me evening myself in sincerity to then mother. 1881 *Sat Rev* No 1323 301 We disclaim the slightest idea of evening the two poets, which would be simply absurd. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Eliz Lit* 201 A touch of pathos, again to be evened only to Shakespeare's

c *Sc.* 'To talk of one person as a match for another in marriage' (Jam.).

1823 LOCKHART *Reg Dalton* III 119 (Jam.), 'Would ony Christian even yon bit object to a bonny, sonsy, weel-fauld young woman like Miss Catline?'

d. *dial* To treat as appropriate to (a person's character); chiefly in bad sense, to impute *to.*

1845 MRS. S C HALL *Whiteboy* I iv. 58 It's long since I heard such a thing as that [having a nice cottage and some fields] evened to a poor man 1853 READE *Chr Johnstone* 261 'How daur ye even to me, that I'm seeking a lad?' 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss* s. v, Would you even the like of that to me 1884 *Illust. Lond News* 2 Feb 114/3 I'd have knocked any one down that had evened Such a thing to you in my hearing

6. To liken, compare *Obs* exc *dial*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* Matt VII 24 ȝeeſned biþ *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 161 Þis woreldes biwest is efned to wastene *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 132 Auh þe treowe ancren we efneð to briddes *c* 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 62 For ore louerd euenede him sulf to a lomb. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* IV 258 Would ye even a beast to a man? 1863 C J. ATKINSON *Provinc Danby, Even*, to compare, to liken

II. To be or become even.

†7. *intr.* a. To be equal or comparable. Const. *to, with. Obs*

c 1230 *Hali Meid* 19 Hare weden ne mahen euenen to hare *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott Hom* 251 Helle is, ful of brune uneuenlich, for ne mei nan eorðlich fur euenin þer towart *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1072 What schulde þe mone þer compas clym to euen wyth þat worþly lyȝt

†b To tally, agree *with*; also, to be in line *with Obs.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (J.), A redoubled numbering never eveneth with the first 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 22 June, To Westminster, where all along I find the shops evening with the sides of the houses.

8. *trans.* To come up to, equal. *rare*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II (Arb) 58 A toure that in altitud euened Thee stars 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 647 In bignesse he [the Drone] eveneth, yea, surpasseth the King himself 1639 FULLER *Holy War* 192 The English Earl conceived himself to even him in valour and martiall knowledge 1886 BURTON *Arab Nts* (Abr ed) I 177 A daughter who eveneth thee in beauty

†b. To act up to, keep pace with *Obs rare*$^{-1}$

1611 SHAKS *Cymb.* III iv 184 Wee'l euen All that good time will giue vs.

Hence **E'vened** *ppl a*

1847 BUSHNELL *Chr Nurt* II iii. (1861) 275 In the molds of a perfectly evened judgement

† **E'ven-Christian.** *Obs* Forms · (see EVEN *a* and CHRISTIAN) [f EVEN- + CHRISTIAN, cf OFris *wimkes steneȝ*, OHG *ebanchristani* (MHG. *ebenkristen*)] A fellow-Christian.

?*c* 1100 *Laws Edw Conf* § 36 Fratrem suum, quod Angli dicunt his emcristen *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 65 Lutie þine emcristene *Ibid* 149 Reuþe for his emcristenes wawe *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr* 21 Envy and ire ayene thyne even cristene *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T* 521 Worschip of God, and helping of thin even cristen 1450-1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 99 Some longe to god, somme to oure selfe and some to our euen crysten 1544 *Exhort in Privy Prayers* (1851) 568 Brotherly love toward all our even Christen 1552 LATIMER *Serm Lord's Prayer* VII 51 To hate his euen Christian or to do other manner of sinnes 1602 SHAKS *Ham* V i 32 The more pitty that great folke should haue countenance, to drowne or hang themselues, more then their euen Christian.

E'vendown, *adv* and *a north* (Often hyphened, or as two words) Also 4 evenden [f EVEN *adv* (sense 5) + DOWN *adv*]

A. *adv.*

†1 Straight down *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw & Gr. Kn.* 1345 So ryde þay of by resoun bi þe rygge boner, euenden to þe haunche *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 13285 Thai dirkon euon down on a depe slomur

2 *dial* = 'Downright', quite, thoroughly

1869 *Lonsdale Gloss* s v, 'He threaped ma evven-down' = He flatly contradicted me 1876 *Whitby Gloss* s v, That's even-down just 1877 *Holderness Gloss* s v, He's even-doon fond, is that lad.

B. *adj.* (*dial*)

1 Coming straight down: said of rain.

1801 *Hart's Rig* lxxxiii. (Jam.), Now it turns an eident blast, An even-doun pour 1822 GALT *Steam Boat* 258 An even doun thunder plump came on, that drookit the Doctor to the skin. 1880 *Antrim and Down Gloss.* s.v., There was an even down pour

2 a Of persons, in a good sense: Upright, straightforward; in a bad sense: Downright, out and out. b Of statements, etc; Downright, direct Of things: Downright, sheer; absolute

1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 206 But Gentlemen, an' Ladies warst, Wi' ev'n doun want o' wark are curst 1789 SILLAR *Poems* 186 It was a fiction, An ev'n doun perfect contradiction 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* VI, To tell your honour the even down truth 1823 *Petticoat Tales* I 288 (Jam.) I may hae said that Andrew liked a drap drink, but that's no just an even doun drunker. 1826 J WILSON *Noct Ambr* Wks 1855 I 63, I never heard such evendown nonsense in all my born days 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* I x (1849) 33 In the even-down letter you are right 1877 *N W Line Glovs.* s v, He's a strange puncť al man, as even down to the ground as can be

† **E'vene,** *sb Obs* Also 3 efne, efene [ME. *efne, evene*, ad ON *efni* material, *pl.* ability, OSw *æfni* (Sw *ämna* stuff, Da *evne* ability).]

1. Material, subject-matter.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 335 (Cott) Of himself he toke his euen þat he of wroght bath erth and heuen 1423 JAS I *Kingis Q.* clxxxii, Quhat nedis me, apoun so litill evyn, To writt all this?

2. a. Nature; form or shape. b. Natural powers

c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 137 Þe heuenliche þremnesse was mid hum þo he fulcnede ure helende Þe fader on stefne Þe sunne on mannes efene. Þe holi gost on culures hewe *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 126 Ancre ouhte leden herd lif, ase dude þe lefdi Iudit, efter hire efne *a* 1225 *Leg Kath* 57 Euchan bi his euene wurðschipede his mannez *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 43 Ha cwikede of cleane cunde, as is in engles euene *Ibid.* 43 A charbuncle is betere þen a iacinct þe euene of hare cunde *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott Hom* 187 He mot scottin efne after his euene *c* 1325 *Pol Songs* (1839) 157 Somenours. Mys motinde men alle by here evene.

† **Eve'ne.** *v Obs.* [ad. L *ēven-īre* to come out, happen, f *ē-* out + *venīre* to come] *intr.* To come to pass, happen, result

1654 tr *Scudery's Curia Pol* 106 He must necessarily have his particular interest, besides the publique, which cannot but evene and happen on many occasions 1663 *Flagellum, or O Cromwell* (1872) 89 The Scotch War now evening, the lucky minute was come 1669 BOYLE *Contin. New Exp.* II (1682) 57 To try whether the same success would evene with all unripe fruits 1702 C MATHER *Magn Chr* II App. (1852) 210 God sometimes may suffer such things to evene

† **Eve'nement.** *Obs rare.* [a. F. *événement* event, occurrence: see prec and -MENT] An occurrence; an issue, result.

1660 tr *Amyraldus' Treat Relig* I 1 6 A Providence which disposes of all evenements of things agreeably to his will 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III iv 524 God contemplates in his own wil the efficient of al future evenements

Evener (ī v'nəɹ). [f EVEN *v.* + ER[1].] One who or that which makes even; *esp* one who makes or is a party to an equal division of anything

a 1400 *Hymn to Virgin* in Warton *Hist Eng Poetry* (1840) II x 109 Heil evenere of old lawe and of newe 1889 *Dublin Rev* Apr 364 The 'Cattle Eveners' Pool' in Chicago was the result of a contract between the four federated railways leading thence eastward and three large dealers *Ibid.* 364 The eveners agreed in return to divide the traffic according to the terms of the railway agreement

b. In *Weaving*, 'an instrument used for spreading out the yarn on the beam' (Jam.)

c An apparatus for giving an equal proportion of work to horses in pulling, drawing a load, etc

1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, *Evener*, a double or treble tree to 'even' or divide the work of pulling upon the respective horses

| **Even forth,** *adv* and *prep. Obs.* Also EMFORTH. [f EVEN *adv* + FORTH]

A. *adv.*

1 Straight on [Cf EVEN *adv* 5.]

c 1394 *P Pl Crede* 163 Þanne y entrid in and even forþ went

2 (Just so far Hence) Equally (*with*) [Cf. OE *swā forð swā* as far as]

1377 LANGL *P Pl* B XIII 143 Leie þe to louye þine enemye euene forth with þi-selue 1430 [see EMFORTH]

B *prep* To the extent of, in proportion to

c 1314, *c* 1374, 1393 [see EMFORTH] 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B XIX 305 He dede equite to alle euene forth his powere 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr Sowle* I XXX (1859) 33 To amende and satysfy for his trespaas euen forth his power

† **E'venhead, e'venhood.** Forms 4-5 evenhede, 5 evenhode, evynhede, -hoode [OE. **efenhād* (cf *efenhādda bisceop* co-bishop), f. *efen* EVEN *a* + *hād* rank: see -HEAD, -HOOD]

1 Equality; position of equality; equal dignity or rank

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XVIII 7 He stegh in til heuen til þe euenhede and ioy of his fadere *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf* (W de W 1494) II XXVIII, He shal areyse hem aboue al other chosen soules to the euenhede of cherubyn & seraphyn 1483 *Cath Angl* 118 An Evyn-hede, *equalitas*

b *concr* One who is of equal rank; also something equivalent

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 253 Sir Edward sulk on wild he take His euenhed in marriage *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm Sel Wks* II 361 Þes þree vertues ben evenhed to Goddis witt 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 206 Euenheads, *coæquales*

2 a Impartiality, fairness, equity. b. Equilibrium, well-balanced state (of mind).

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 37 Boþe riche & pouere he ȝemed in euenhede *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* IX 8 He sall deme þe world of þe erth in euenhed *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr Thornton MS* 11 Þat kepes vs fra owtelage and haldes vs in evenhede [*printed* everhede] *c* 1400 *Test Love* III. (1560) 293/2 By evenhede profitably to rayne 1496 *Dives & Paup* (W de W) II XVIII 130/2 Equyte ne euenhode in shyftynge and in demynge myght not entre

† **Eve'niency.** *Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [f L *ēvenient-em*, pr pple. of *ēvenīre* to happen. see -ENCY] Coming to pass

1656 JLANI[illegible] *Fuln Christ* 341 The effects of Christs obedience transcend those of Adams disobedience, in regard of certainty of evenience

Evening (ī vnin), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 æfnung, 3 eveningue, 4-6 evenyng(e, (7 *Sc.* e'ening), 3- evening [OE. *æfnung*, verbal sb. f. *æfnian* 'to grow towards evening', f *æfen* EVEN *sb*

The vb occurs in K ÆLFRED tr. *Greg Dial* (Hatton MS.) I x, Þa þa se dæg æfnode. Also in tr. *Bæda de Temp*, *Sax. Leechdoms* III. 260.]

†1 The coming on of 'even', the process or fact of growing dusk; the time at which this takes place, the time about sunset. *Obs*; merged in 2

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen* VIII 11 Heo com ða on æfnunge eft to Noe *c* 1205 LAY. 30419 Riht to þan euening þa fleh Cadwalan þe king. *c* 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 40 In þe eueningue right Semt Ieme cam to him ride 1382 WYCLIF *Matt* XXVII. 57 Whanne the euenyng was maad, there came a riche man fro Armathia *c* 1440 *Bone Flor* 1458 To hyt drewe to the evenynge.

2. As a synonym of *even*, which it has now superseded in ordinary use The close of the day; usually, the time from about sunset till bedtime.

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 144 Evenynge, þe laste parte of þe day 1553 DUKE NORTHUMBLD in *Four C. Eng Lett.* 22 Wofull was the newes I receyved this evenynge. 1613 SHAKS *Hen VIII*, III ii. 226, I shall fall Like a bright exhalation in the Euening 1741 WATTS *Improv Mind* I i. § 9 The Pythagoreans every evening thrice run over the actions and affairs of the day. 1767-95 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* II, The tears that now ilk e'ening Bleach'd her lately crimson'd cheek 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I XVIII 122 On the evening of the same day 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 111 People met at the supper at nine in the evening.

b *transf.* and *fig.* The closing or declining period of a person's life, or of anything compared to a 'day'.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* (J.), The long day of mankind drawing towards an evening 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* VI (1843) 350/1 He was a person of great courage, honour, and fidelity, and not well known till his evening 1725 POPE *Odyss* IV. 116 The sad evening of a stormy life. 1812 SHELLEY *Addr Irish People* 8 The king of Great Britain has arrived at the evening of his days 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng Ch* 3 To consecrate the evening of my life to the unfolding of some of the deep truths of God's Holy Word

3. An evening spent in a particular way, *esp.* an evening devoted to the reception and entertainment of friends. Cf *soirée*

1870 MRS. RIDDELL *Austin Friars* IV, Two or three friends were dropping in to supper, and occasional 'evenings out'. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* XVII, He enjoyed

those 'little evenings', as his aunt termed them 1881 H James *Portr Lady* xxxv, Mrs Osmond having an 'evening'—she had taken the Thursday of each week 1883 J Hatton in *Harper's Mag* Nov 844/2 Smoking parties and weekly 'evenings'

†**4** *dial* (See quot , possibly this belongs to next word.) *Obs*

1695 Kennett *Par. Antiq* Gloss , *Evenings*, the delivery at even or night, of a certain portion of grass or corn to a customary tenant, who performs his wonted service of mowing or reaping for his lord, and at the end of his day's work receives such a quantity of the grass or corn as a gratuity or encouragement of his bounden service 1721–1800 in Bailey , hence in mod Dicts

5 *attrib.* and *Comb* **a** Simple *attrib* or quasi-*adj* with sense 'pertaining to evening, occurring in the evening', etc.

1535 Coverdale *Zech* xix 7 Aboute the euenynge tyme it shal be light 1591 Shaks *Two Gent* iv ii 17 Now must we giue some euening Musique to her eare. 1651 Davenant *Gondibert* ii i (R), Neai to his evening region was the sun. 1677 Gilpin *Demonol* (1867) 22 Knowledge from the effects of things , which, because it is more dark and obscure than that which ariseth from the causes of things, they [the schoolmen] termed evening knowledge 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* iii 521 The cool Evening-breeze the Meads renews. *Ibid* iv 628 A Shepherd's Groom Surveys his Ev'ning Flocks returning Home. 1704 Pope *Pastorals, Autumn* 40 The birds shall cease to tune their ev'ning song *Ibid Winter* 45 No grateful dews descend from ev'ning skies 1711 Shaftesb *Charac.* (1737) II 282 We took our evening-walk in the fields 1712 Addison *Psalm* xix, Soon as the evening shades prevail 1725 Pope *Odyss* xix 83 A day-devourer, and an evening-spy ! 1728 — *Dunc* ii. 72 At early dawn to drop Her evening cates before his neighbour's shop *a* 1763 Shenstone *Elegies* viii 5, I saw my friends in ev'ning circles meet 1804 T Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV 19 My evening prospects now hang on the slender thread of a single life 1870 Dickens *E Drood* iv, I have been wasting my evening conversation on the desert air 1879 E Garrett *House by the Works* II 188 Aunt Barbara took her to the evening classes of the Art School

b In various combinations of a more permanent character, chiefly simple *attrib* , as *evening-hymn*, †*-mass*, *-prayer*, *-sacrifice*, *-service*, etc , also **evening-bird** (see quot), **evening dress**, the costume prescribed by fashion to be worn in the evening , †**evening end**, app the western end (of a mine work) , **evening flower**, a genus of plants (*Hesperantha*, N O. *Iridaceæ*) so called because its flowers expand early in the evening , †**evening glade**, ? some atmospherical phenomenon seen in the evening ; **evening gun** (see quot), **evening-lighted** *ppl. a* , illuminated by the light of the evening ; **evening party**, a social gathering beginning some time in the evening (cf 3) , **evening-primrose** (see quot 1872) , †**evening-song** = Evensong , **evening-star**, applied with definite article to Venus, with indef art also to Jupiter and Mercury, when seen in the west after sunset, also *fig* ; **evening-tide** = Eventide.

1884 *Gard's Own Paper* Feb 227/2 The gecko is sometimes known as the *' Evening Bird '. 1880 Mrs Forrester *Roy & V.* I ix ' Have you no *evening-dress' asks Netta 1684 *Copper Mines* ii in *Phil Trans* XVII 741 Which Seam or Vein did go from the *Evening-end to the Morning end of the said Work 1847 Craig, *Hesperantha*, The *Evening-flower 1866 in *Treas. Bot* 1714 *Phil Trans* XXIX 66 In the next place he mentions the *Evening Glade 1748 *Anson's Voy* ii iii 145 The Master of the Pink was prevailed on to omit firing the *evening gun 1810 *Naval Chron* XXIII 121 The guard ship fires evening and morning guns 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Evening Gun*, the warning-piece, after the firing of which the sentries challenge 1832 Tennyson *Margaret*, From the *evening-lighted wood 1592 Shaks *Rom & Jul* iv i 38 Shall I come to you at *euening Masse ? 1871 *Temple Bar* May 229 In all places where Londoners do congregate, whether at dinner or *evening parties 1879 Robinson *Coward Consc* ii. vii, In true evening-party fashion 1598 Shaks *Merry W* ii ii 100 A ciuill modest wife that will not misse you morning nor *euening prayer 1872 Oliver *Elem Bot* ii 172 The expansion of the flowers in the evening only, of Common Œnothera hence called *Evening Primrose. 1882 *Garden* 22 July 64/3 The Evening Primrose covers the ground with large pale lemon flowers 1535 Coverdale *Esdras* viii 72, I sat still full of heumes vntill the *euenynge sacrifice 1794 Mrs Radcliffe *Myst Udolpho* ii, St Aubert read, in a low and solemn voice, the *Evening Service 1634 Canne *Necess. Separ* (1849) 89 To use it as Papists did their matins and *evening song 1660 Jer Taylor *Duct Dubit* ii ii § 61 Untill the Evening song be finished, for then the Ecclesiastical solemnity is over *c* 1740 Shenstone *Rape Trap*, When the bell rung For evening song, His dinner scarce was ended 1535 Coverdale *Ps* lxiv. [lxv] 8 Thou makest both the mornynge and *euenynge starres to prayse y' 1667 Milton *P L* viii. 519 Till the amrous Bird of Night . bid haste the Evening Starr On his Hill top 1781 Cowper *Retirement* 46 Ere we yet discern life's evening star 1812 Woodhouse *Astron* xxiii 240 Venus This brilliant star when seen in the west setting soon after the sun, is known by the name of the Evening Star 1819 Byron *Juan* i cxxii, 'Tis sweet to see the evening star appear 1886 *Whitaker's Almanac* 17 Venus is an evening star in the first half of the month [February] 1552 Hulöet, **Euenynge tyde*, or euen tyde 1611 Bible 2 *Sam* xi 2 It came to passe in an euening tide, that Dauid arose from off his bed. 1743 R Blair *Grave* 716 Behold him in the evening-tide of life *a* 1800 Cowper *Moralizer corrected* 12 To serious thought at evening-tide.

Hence (*nonce-wds*) **E·veningless** *a.*, without an evening ; **E·veningly** *adv.*, every evening.

1825 *Blackw Mag* XVIII 441 And eveningless that sunny noon of heart 1844 J T Hewlett *Parsons & W* xxviii, Daily, or more correctly, eveningly

†**E·vening,** *sb*[2] *Obs* [f Even *v.* + -ing[1]]

1 The action of the vb Even **a.** the action of making even, level, or smooth , **b.** ? the action of comparing ; hence, comparison (quot 1230, which may belong to next word).

c 1230 *Hali Meid* 7 Heouenliche luren passeð alle oðre wiðuten euenınge 1511–2 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c 6 § 1 Suche byer may drawe and strayn them [clothes] for evenyng of them oonly. 1621 Cotgr , *Vnuement*, an euenning, equalling, planing. 1670 Narborough in *Acc Sev. Late Voy* I (1711) 73, I saw where the Natives had been by the evening of the Grass

2 The condition of being even ; equality.

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 3372 þi maister neuer yet of nobley An euenyng to me.

†**E·vening,** *sb* 3 and *a. Obs* [a ON *iafning-i*, sb f *iafn* Even *a* But possibly this may have blended with an adv f. OE *efen*, Even *a* + *-inga*, *-unga* advb suffix]

A. *sb* An equal, one of the same rank , a 'match' , a neighbour (in scriptural sense)

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 162 in *Lamb Hom* 169 þer sculen euenınngges bon þe riche and the laȝe *c* 1200 Ormin 10702 Tatt tu wiþþ þin efenninng þe metelike lede *a* 1225 *Leg Kath* 119 Heo undernam hit [lare] se wel þæt nane ne was hire euening *c* 1325 *Chron Eng* 24 in Ritson *Metr Rom* II 271 Geomagog hatte here Kyng, Me nuste no wer ys evenyng *c* 1450 Mirc 1229 Hast thou enuyet thyn euenynge.

B *adj* ? or *adv*

1 [The sb. or adv used predicatively] Equal ; on a level ; of the same rank. Const *to*, *with*

c 1200 Ormin 13674 þe laþe gast þatt wollde ben effnınng wiþþ Godd *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 334 Hwuche unðeauwes beoð efnunge to þeos *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11688 (Cott) þe crop was euening to þe rote *Ibid* 23392 þat ilk þan mai þe angels do þat þou sal euening þan be to *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 2217 Of any erdyng in erthe euenyng to vs

2 As *adv* qualifying an adj

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 28170 (Cott.) Of him þat was myn euening like.

†**E·venkin,** *a. Obs* [*prob.* = *-ken*[1]. [f. Even *a.* + Kin ; cf. Alkin] Of the same kindred.

*c*1450 *Lay Folks Mass-bk* 72[1] We sal make a specialle prayer for all oure euenkyn saules

†**E·venleche,** *v Obs* [OE. (*ge-*)*efenlǽcan*, f *efen*, Even *a* + *-lǽcan*, f *-lâc* (see -lock) used as suffix forming sbs of quality] *trans* To imitate.

c 1000 *Ps* lxxxviii 7 (Lye) *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom* II 34 He [Stephanus] Cristes ȝebysnunge ærfæstlice ȝeefenlæhte *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 113 Soðliche nis nan mon wel cristene butan þe þe criste euenlecheð.

†**E·venlength.** *Obs* In 3 ȝevelengðhe [a ON. *iafnlengd*, f *iafn* equal, Even + *lengd* length] The time of year when the days and nights are of equal length , the equinox

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 147 In geuelengðhe worn it [ðe mones ligt] mad

†**E·venless,** *a Obs* [f Even *a* + -less] Without evenness ; unrhythmical , awkward

1652 Ashmole *Theat Chem* Proleg 12 The slow and evenlesse Numbers of Prose

†**Evenle·sten.** *Obs* [OE *efe(n)láste*, wk fem] Some plant (Cockayne's rendering 'everlasting' is due to mistaken etymology.)

c 1000 *Sax Leechd.* II 78 Grundeswelge, hole cersan, wegbræde, efelaste, ontre wel on buteran eal togædere. *Ibid* III 2 With heafod wræce ȝenim hamorwyrt & efenlastan nyðowearde *c* 1265 *Voc Names Plants* in Wr-Wülcker 559 Mercurialis, i euenlesten, i mercurial [*Evenlesten*, The herb mercury, Hallıwell]

†**E·venlikly,** *adv. Obs rare* [f ME *evenlyk*, Evenly *a* + -ly[2]] **a.** Directly, in a direct line , **b** exactly Cf Evenly *adv.* 2

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* iv viii 2 A thowsand a hundyr and fyfty And thre yhere thare-till ewynlykly *Ibid* viii iii 113 Bot fra the stok down ewynlykly Discendand persownys lyneally

†**E·venliness.** *Obs* Also 1 efnlicnesse, emlicnes [OE. *efnlicnesse*, f. *efnlic*, *efenlic*, Evenly *a* + -ness] The quality of being even , equality, evenness , adaptation, suitability

c 897 K Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xvii 122 Hie healdað ma ȝeferrædenne & efnlicnesse ðonne ealdordom *a* 1000 *Eadwine's Cant Psalt* cxviii [cxix.] 144 Emlicnes ȝewitnesse þin on ecnesse 1674 N Fairfax *Bulk & Selv* 8 If we do but allow God to deal with us in wayes bearing an evenliness with our kind

†**E·venling.** *Obs* Also 1 efnling, 1–2 efenling. [OE. *efenling*, f *efen*, Even *a* + -ling] An equal, fellow-man, 'neighbour'

a 1000 *Eadwine's Cant. Psalt* xliv 8 [xlv. 7] Foreðæn smiede ðe god god þin of ele blisse fore efnlinge þine *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 57 Luuien þi cristen euenling Alswa þe seoluen in alle þing *Ibid* 67 þin sunful efenling luue him for godes þing.

†**E·venlong,** *a* and *adv Obs* Also evelong. [f Even- + Long *a*

The etymological notion is obscure ; perh the adv originated first, and the adj use was developed from the sense 'straight along', with the help of some confusion with Avelong. In OE *efelang* occurs once (' þæt cuðe hol .. þæt he efelang ær ȝefylde' *Riddles* xlv. 7), with the sense 'of the same length', or perh 'lengthwise']

A *adj* Oblong.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I 405 Butter, melk and chese I-schape euelong and cornei ed wise [*oblongus et tetragonus*]. 1398 — *Barth De P R* iii xvii. (Tollem MS), An euen longe tre meuid swyftly semeþ rounde *Ibid* v ix (1495) 115 Euenlonge browes wyth lytyll heer sygnefyeth cowardnesse *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 53 Take þe Stuffe of þe Porke, & putte it on euelong cofyn of fayre past 1565 Golding *Ovid's Met* viii (1593) 199 This brooke is woont evelong stones [L *obliqua saxa*] to carrie With hideous roring downe his streame

B *adv* **a** Straight along, in a line **b** In an oblong form

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R* v xxxvi (1495) 148 The herte is euenlonge shapen as a toppe 14 *Porkington MS* in Wright *Dict* s v , One the upper syde make holys evenelonge, as many as thou wylt

†**Evenly** (ī v'nli), *a. Obs* exc *Sc* Forms see Even *a* and -ly[1] [ME *evenlich*, OE *efenlic*, f. *efen*, Even *a* + *-lic*, -ly[1] Cf ON. *iafnligr*, Goth *ibnaleiks*]

1. Equal , of the same character, degree, rank, weight, etc Of a date · The same (cf. Even *a* 14 b)

a 1000 *Crist* 39 (Gr) Nænig efenlic ðam ær ne siððan in worlde ȝewearð wifes ȝearnung. *c* 1200 Ormin 1837 Michæl bitacneþþ uss whillc iss wiþþ Godd all efennlic. *c* 1275 in *O E Misc* 90 Haly thomas of heoueriche Alle apostles eueliche. *c* 1330 R Brunne *Chron* (1810) 328 þe date was euenlik, a þousand þre hundred & tuo, Whan þe Eile of Karrik turned þe Scottis fro *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth* iii ix 88 Þou by euenlyk causes enhaunsest þe soules and þe lasse lıues *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* viii iii 77 3houre modyr and I in ewynlyk gre Discendand fra þe stok are we 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v viii 2 Eneas Twa evinlie burdouns walit And equale armour. On schulderis bukhs he

†**b** Equal to one's needs , moderate *Obs*

c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 13 Þet foremeste [Temperancia] is riht medeme mel Þat oder [Modica potio] is emliche drinke for to heten his þurstes nede

2 Even · **a.** Of persons Fair, equitable, just, impartial

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* v x 88a Sutyle off ingyne he was and eloquent And ewynlyk in-till jugement 1488 *Sc Acts Jas IV* (1814) 210/2 Personis vnsuspect to his hienes, & evinly to all his liegis 1494 *Act Dom Conc.* 361 (Jam) The money salbe layit in ane evinly manis hand 1567 in G. Buchanan *Detect Q Mary* (1572) sig X iij a, I desyre the mony to be consignit into an eeuenly mans hand

b. Of the ground, roads, etc. . Free from inequalities, level, smooth, uniform

1721 Ramsay *Poems, To R Varde*, Poets show'd these evenly roads That lead to dwellings of the gods 1808–25 Jamieson s v , We speak of an evinly course, both as respecting progress in a journey, and the tenor of one's conduct.

Evenly (ī v'nli), *adv* [OE *efenlice* see Even *a.* and -ly[2]] In an even manner or degree

The physical senses are of late emergence, having in early use been expressed by Even *adv*

1 So as to present an even or uniform surface or line ; smoothly, without inequalities in level, form, texture, consistency, depth of tint, etc

1634–5 Brereton *Trav* (1844) 49 The court is most evenly paved with bricks *a* 1639 Wotton (J) A polish clearness, evenly and smoothly spread of a pretty solid consistence 1755 in Johnson 1879 G Gladstone in *Cassell's Techn Educ* I 151 The paste is spread evenly upon the table to an exact depth

†**2** In a straight line, directly *Obs*

1596 Shaks *1 Hen IV*, iii i 103 Here the smug and Siluer Trent shall runne, In a new Channell, faire and euenly 1599 — *Hen V*, ii iv 91 You find him euenly deriu'd From his most fam'd, of famous Ancestors

b In an even direction or position *with*

1599 Shaks *Much Ado* ii ii 7 Whatsoeuer comes athwart his affection, ranges euenly with mine 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk* iv (ed. 2) 93 Looking carefully up the vernier, the third line above the figure 3 is seen to lie evenly with a line on the scale

†**3** Exactly , in exact coincidence or agreement

c 1325 *Metr Hom* 96 The stern, that thaim the gat gan schawe com euenlye Thar Crist was abowen 1375 Barbour *Bruce* x 228 Quhen it [the wain] wes set evinly Betuix the chekys of the 3et 1393 Gower *Conf* II 179 He Let make of gold A precious ymage riche After his fader evenliche *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr* v iii 496 Euenlier and more accordingli 1512 *Act.* 4 *Hen VIII*, c 19 § 10 The hole some evenly agreable and concordaunte with the hoole some comprised in the seid endenture.

†**b** At the very moment ; immediately *Obs*

c 1350 *Will Palerne* 1747 To hem3 vs hastily henne ich hope be þe best, euenly þis euen while *Ibid.* 5338 Eche man was esed euenli at wille.

4. With reference to movement or action : Without fluctuations or variations , equably, uniformly

1671 Milton *Samson* 671 Thou towards him with hand so various Temper'st thy providence through his short course . Not evenly, as thou rul'st The angelic orders 1674 N Fairfax *Bulk & Selv* 117 A wheel of manifold rims would make out uneven bows of circles, in even shares of time, the whole wheel being evenly turned *a* 1732 Atterbury *Serm.* (1740) I vii 251 We are so apt to forget God's administration of the great affairs below, when they go on evenly and regularly *Mod*, The hind wheel of my bicycle doesn't run evenly

b With equanimity or evenness of mind , serenely, tranquilly.

a 1400 *Relig Pieces fr. Thornton MS* (1867) 11 Strenghe . of herte and will euynly to suffire þe wele and þe waa

1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* Pref. 19 That can look upon another man's Lands evenly and pleasingly as if they were his own 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) II x 275 To be ready to bear evenly, not sullenly.

5 Without inclination to either side **a** In a state of equipoise; under even conditions; without manifest advantage on either side. **b.** Impartially, fairly, justly, equitably

a 1250 *Prov Alfred* 79 in *O E Misc.* 106 And þe clerek naid þe knyht he schulle demen euelyche [*a* 1275 (*and text*) euenliche] riht. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 103, I trow he suld be hard to sla, And he war bodyn all evynly. 1424 *Sc Acts Jas I* (1597) § 45 Gif the Iudge refusis to do the Law evenlie, the partie complenand sall haue recourse to the King *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI 53 He thinkis als luff did him hye awance, So ewynly held he fauour the ballance 1509 FISHER *Fun Serm C'tess Richmond* Wks. 297 [She] prouyded men lerned euenly & indyfferently to here all causes *a* 1626 BACON *Advice to Villiers* (J.), It behoves you to carry yourself wisely and evenly between them [the king and prince] both *a* 1742 BENTLEY (J.), Being evenly balanced between infinite attractions. 1843 ARNOLD *Hist Rome* III 157 A single battle, evenly contested and hardly won 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III 255 The Sovereign, had not the power to bear himself evenly between his large and his small kingdom 1878 LECKY *Eng in 18th C* I I 118 The apparent wishes of the nation hung so evenly and oscillated so frequently

6 Equally. **†a** In an equal degree or proportion Sometimes followed by *as* *Obs*

a 1000 tr *Bæda's Eccl. Hist* III XVIII, Calin wæs mæsse preost & efenlic Godes man *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* I. v. 25 Þou compleinest þat gerdouns ne ben not euenliche 3olde to þe deseites of folk. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* XLVII. 14 Forsoothe 3e shuln weelde it, eche euenly as his brother *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* XIV. 48 Þe sterre euenlich 3ede to fore euery kyng and all herpepil 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr Sowle* IV XXVI (1483) 71 b, Theyr wyttes shold ben euen y lyke, and euenly shold they comprehenden

b In the same degree throughout Cf 1

a 1613 BREREWOOD (J.), The upper face of the sea is known to be level by nature, and evenly distant from the centre 1756 BURKE *Subl & B.* (1759) 309 The liquor reflecting all the rays of its proper colour *evenly*

c In equal parts or shares; as much on one side as on the other

1395 *E E Wills* (1882) 5, CAX *li.* euenliche to be departed betwix ham thre. *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb* I 606 Hony, myxt with salt armonyake And comyn evenly, is goode therfore 1472 *Act Audit* 18 One [= on] baith thair expensis evinly. 1574 tr *Littleton's Tenures* 43 b, Gavelkind whereby the children males oughte evenly to inherit 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* Pref. B iij, There is no great Art in deuiding euenly of those things, which are subiect to number and measure 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 30 June 5/6 The two parties in the borough are very evenly divided.

7 *Evenly even, odd* see EVEN, ODD.

†Evenmete, *a. Obs.* Also 2 *Orm* efenn-mete [? OE. **efenmǽte*, f *efen*, EVEN *a.* + *mǽte* (see MEET *a.*) of a certain measure, f WGer. **mâta* measure Cf. OHG. *ebenmâzi*] Of the same measure or standing, co-equal.

c 1200 ORMIN 12365 Wiþþ enngless efennmete *a* 1300 *E E. Psalter* XLVIII. 13 [XLIX. 12] Til un-wise meres even mete es he.

Evenness (*ī* vĕnˌnes) [OE *efenniss*, see EVEN *a* and -NESS.]

1 The quality or state of being smooth or level; smoothness, levelness

1580 BARET *Alv.* P 441 The plainenesse or euennesse of the sea. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Lime*, Sciaped, or shauen vnto a sleeknesse, or euennesse 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I 91 For stateliness of the buildings, paving, and evenness of the street far superior to any in Europe 1714 DERHAM *Astro-Theol* Prel. Disc (1750) 33 The evenness of the surface of the lunar spots. 1885 *Manch. Weekly Times* Supp 20 June 4/3 The paring down must be done with great evenness and accuracy

2. Uniformity in shape, texture, arrangement, etc

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 182 Trees of admirable height and evennesse 1684-5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* 69 The length and evenness of the stem 1726 LEONI tr *Alberti's Archit* I 27 b, The Sallow, the Hornbeam and the Fig by their Dryness and Evenness, are wonderfully soft and easy under the Carver's Tool 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 2 The evenness, the whiteness in a beautiful set of teeth

3 Of movement or action Uniformity, freedom from fluctuations in speed or intensity, equability Also of the mind, temper, etc: Equability, calmness, equanimity.

1574 H. G. *Briefe Tables* Giij a, Thou, for to cause that the raye maye go with an euennesse, shalte cause this maniple to go by siue in a rancke in breadth 1655 JER. TAYLOR *Unum Necess* III. § 5 (R.) A good man may in a sudden anger go beyond the evenness of a wise Christian. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem* Wks 1731 I 401 His Recovery, was owing to the great Evenness of his Temper. 1701 GREW *Cosm Sacr* (J.), The ether most readily yieldeth to the revolutions of the celestial bodies, and the making them with that evenness and celerity is requisite in them all 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No 147 ¶ 2 Evenness of Voice and Delivery. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E E Pronunc.* I IV. 331 The evenness with which a Frenchman pronounces the syllables.

†4. Balanced condition, equipoise. *lit* and *fig* Also, Equidistance from extremes, the just mean

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* III XXIII (1495) 71 Some pulse hyght meane euyn and temperate This meane and euinnes comyth of moche and lytyll *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 140 He lucre & losse weiethe in evennesse. *a* 1600 HOOKER (J.), That so it [a crooked stick] may settle itself in a middle estate of evenness 1646 J. WHITAKER *Uzziah* 22 It [is] a difficulty for an unsteady paralytical hand to carry a full cup with evennesse. 1653 ROUSE *Myst. Marr* 316 The one are so ballanced with the other that the soules kept in an evenness 1660 *Antromania* I 11 in Harl. *Dodsley* XIV 200 See the ambassadors entertain'd With such an evenness as should be us'd to men We neither fear nor love

5 Of the administration of justice: Equitableness, impartiality **†**Formerly in wider use. Equity, righteousness

c 1000 *Ags Ps* (Spelm.) CXVIII [CXIX] 144 (Bosw.) Efennys ǽcc̄ȝnys ðin on ecnysse *a* 1300 *E E. Psalter* IX 9 And als deme sal he World of erbe in evennesse. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I XXVIII (1869) 19 To varie it at your wille after that the cas asketh and right and euenenesse is 1607 HILTON *Wks* I. 138 Be carefull in the duties of equity and euennesse amongst men, this is religion 1679 BURNET *Hist Ref* Pref 5 They have delivered things to posterity with much candour and evenness 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew* I XVI 302 Without it these noble knights had never known the evenness of Count Baldwin's justice

¶ *pl.* after the Vulgate and the Heb. Right things.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XVII[I]. 2 Þin eghen se euenesses

†6. Equality *Obs*

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* III XXIV (1495) 73 The line of the euynesse of daye and nyghte 1530 PALSGR. 217/2 Evennesse, *equalité* 1668 WILKINS *Real Char* II i. § 4 34 Evenness, Parity

†Even-old, *a* and *sb Obs.* Forms. (see EVEN *a* and OLD). [OE *efeneald*: see EVEN- and OLD] **A.** *adj.* Of the same age, co-eval **B** *sb.* One who is of the same age

a 1000 *Widsith* 40 (Gr.) Nænig efen-eald him eorlscipe maran on-gette *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* II 134 (Bosw.) Plegende mid his efen-ealdum. *c* 1200 ORMIN 18605 Swa wass Crist all wiþþ hiss Faderr efenald 1382 WYCLIF *Dan* I 10 He shal see 3our cheeris lener þan the cheeris of 3our euenelding 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 142 Euenelde, *coevus* 1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 14 b, Lyke as I se my son do for his fiende & euenzelde

Evenomate (ɪve nŏmēlt), *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. E- out + VENOM *sb* + -ATE^{3}] *trans* To take out the poison from (food, etc.)

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit Rem* (1836) III 122 Purified from the poison of the practical Romish doctrine of works as the Mandioc is evenomated by fire

†Evens, *adv Obs* [genit. of EVEN *sb.* used *advb*] In the evening

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 375 Folke was on þaire firste slepe & it was furth euyns

Evensong (*ī* v'nsɒŋ) [f. EVEN *sb* + SONG.]

1 *Eccl* The English name of the service (also called *vespers*) usually celebrated shortly before sunset, being the sixth of the seven 'canonical hours' of the Western Church After the Reformation applied to the 'Evening Prayer' of the Church of England, which is 'an abridgement of the offices of Evensong and Compline as used before the Reformation' (Hook *Ch. Dict.*)

The Doleful Evensong the 'Fatal Vespers' of 26 Oct 1623, at which the greater part of a R. C. congregation lost their lives through the falling-in of a floor

c 1000 *Canons of Ælfric* XIX, Þa seofon tid-sangas uhtsang ant þrim-sang non sang ant æfen sang *c* 1040 *Rule St Benet* (Logeman) 50 Æfensanc dæghwamlice mid feower sealmorum *c* 1325 *E. F. Allit P.* A. 528 At þe day of date of euen-songe, On oure byfore þe sonne go doun 1389 in *Eng Gilds* 17 Euery brother and sister shullen heren yᵉ seruice of bothe yᵉ euensonge & messe. 1462 in Ellacombe *Bells of Ch.* IX (1872) 277 He schall helpe to ryng all in to Matens and Masse and evynsong with his felow 1549 *Bk. Com Prayer*, Table for the Ordre of the Psalmes, to be sayed at Matins and Euensong. *c* 1550 BECON *Treat Fasting* in *Catechism* (1844) 533 Such should not be counted to fast that did eat before evensong was done *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 217 The country Lasses dance in the Church-yard after Even-song 1691 WOOD *Ath Oxon* I 427 He [John Gee] had been at the doleful Evensong in the Black-Friers in London, 26 Oct 1623 1735 POPE *Donne Sat* II 106 Doom'd to say his beads and Evensong, 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XVII, 'I might hae gaen to evensong, and heard Daddy Docharty mumbling his mass.' 1882 SPURGEON *Treas Dav* Ps CXIX. 97 His matin prayer his evensong were all out of Holy Writ

attrib 1641 MILTON *Animadv* II Wks (1847) 61/1 To diet their ignorance with the limited draught of a matin, and evensong drench

b The time of evensong; the hour of sunset. *arch.* Also more fully **†***evensong-time*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 25594 (Cott.) Suete iesu þou gaf sight o þi blod and flexs at euen sanges time [*c* 1340 (Fairf.) euensange time]. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl* 4800 Fram afternone to auensong 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII 450 Quhen that evynsang-tym ves neir 1465 *Paston Lett* No 504 II 191 On the same day at evyn-song time. 1486 *Bk St Albans* C v a, Let hir fast till euensong 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I ccclxix (R.), The yonge kyng entred into Reynes, the Saturday at euensongtyme 1560–78 *Bk Discipl Ch Scot*, The Saterday, and other vigils to be holy daies from Evensong to Evensong 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (J.), If a man were but of a day's life, it is well if he lasts 'till evensong *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Poems* (J.), He tun'd his notes both evensong and morn. 1755 in JOHNSON 1775 in ASH 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ballads, Before Dawn* 9 From evensong to day time

†c *Sicilian evensong*: = 'Sicilian vespers': see VESPERS *Obs.*

1586 T. B. *La Primaud Fr Acad* I (1589) 718 All the Frenchmen that were in the Ile of Sicilia, upon Easter day, at the first peale to Evensong were al put to death whereupon this proverbe doth yet remaine amongst us, The Sicilian Evensong. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks 168 Towns will close their gates upon you, and ye may some day expect a Sicilian even-song

2 *gen* (partly *transf.* from 1) A song sung in the evening

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 830 If euen song and morwe song accorde Lat se now who shal telle the firste tale 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 64 Thee, chauntress, oft the woods among I woo, to hear thy even-song 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 176 Sit thee down, and sing thy evensong in the sad tree's shade 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* XII 373 Flocks of birds were singing their sweet shrill evensong

†Even-star. *Obs* Also 5 -stern [OE. *ęfensteorra*, f *ęfen*, EVEN *sb* + *steorra*, STAR, for *even-stern* cf ON *aptan-stiarn*] Evening-star

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth* XXXIX § 13 Se steorra ðe we hatað æfensteorra. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 766 For he is faier ouer alle men, so euen sterre ouer erðe fen 1388 WYCLIF *Job* XXXVIII 32 Thou makist euene sterre to rise on the sones of erthe 1483 *Cath Angl* 119 The Euenstern, *vesperus* 1552 HULOET, Euen starre *vesper, vesperugo*

Event (*ɪve*nt), *sb* Also 6 *Sc* evend. [a. OF. *event*, ad. L. *ēvent-us* occurrence, issue, f. *ē-* out + *venīre* to come, to come out, happen, result, f *ē-* out + *venīre* to come.]

1 The (actual or contemplated) fact of anything happening; the occurrence *of* Now chiefly in phrase *In the event of*, in the case (something specified) should occur

1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt Parall* Introd 1, I could not but expect the euent of so good a thing *Mod.* In the event of the earl's death, the title will lapse.

†b *In point of event*: in point of fact, as things have actually happened *Obs.*

1676 AITON *Addr Nonconf* 29 And we find in point of event, that the ordinary way hath been, etc

2 Anything that happens, or is contemplated as happening, an incident, occurrence. *The course of events*: see COURSE

1588 SHAKS. *Tit A* V III 204 To Order well the State, That like Euents, may ne'er it Ruinate 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* IV 140 The dangerous euents in darke and tempestuous nights, which happen there [in this sea] 1650 CROMWELL *Lett* 12 Sept (Carlyle), [We do not think] of the hand of the great God in this mighty and strange appearance of His; but can slightly call it an 'event'! 1736 BUTLER *Anal* Introd Wks 1874 I 2 This observation forms a presumption that such event has or will come to pass 1803 CAMPBELL *Lochiel's Warning*, Coming events cast their shadows before 1828 SCOTT *F M Perth* XIX. Her affection, awakened by the events of the morning 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I 11 86 An utter change in the political events which came after would have been the result.

b *pl* (without article) for 'the course of events'; also occas in sing. *the event*

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I XIV 238, I resolved to put myself upon the watch to see them and leave the rest to the event 1842 MIALL *Nonconf* II 1 Events have proved us right 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II XII 130 Nature and events had made him king

c In mod use chiefly restricted to occurrences of some importance; hence colloquial uses such as *quite an event* (Cf Fr *un véritable événement*)

1883 MRS BISHOP in *Leisure H* 84/2 The first sight of a real mangrove swamp is an event

d. In the doctrine of chances: (*a*) Any one of the possible (mutually exclusive) occurrences, some one of which will happen under stated conditions, and the relative probability of which may be computed *Compound event*, one that consists in the combined occurrence of two or more simple events (*b*) Occasionally, a trial or hazard, which will result in some one of several different ways ('events' in the preceding sense)

1838 DE MORGAN *Ess Probab* 96 One of the events, A, B, C, &c must happen at every trial, and each event brings with it a specified gain or loss 1885 CROFTON in *Encycl Brit* (ed 9) XIX 771 Determination of the probabilities of Compound Events, when the probabilities of the simple events on which they depend are known *Ibid*, Let there be an event which must turn out in one of two ways, W and B

e. In sporting language: Something on the issue of which money is staked; also, one of the items in a programme of sports

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II 66 The young fellows were making an 'event' out of Ethel's marriage and sporting their money freely on it. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est* I 4 Trusting to the next event at Newmarket to set him right 1884 *Cyclist* 13 Feb 247/2 The Amateur Athletic Association passed a rule prohibiting the holding of professional events at amateur athletic meetings 1884 *Sat Rev* 12 July 50 Of the leading events Oxford, Cambridge, and Eton each won one

3 That which follows upon a course of proceedings; the outcome, issue, that which proceeds from the operation of a cause, a consequence, result *In (the) event*: in (the) result

1573 *Sempill Ball* 187 Weill micht the counsals beir ane gude euend 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 247 Touching the originall, proceeding, and event of these wars I spare to speake much 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold Age* I 1, Causes best friended haue the best euent 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm Titus* II 4 Too much indulgence is a cruell loue in the euent 1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T* (1841) 24 His courtesy in intention proved a mischief in event 1711 STEELE *Spect* No 113 ¶ 3 A beautiful Creature in a Widow's Habit sat in Court, to hear the Event of a Cause concerning her Dower 1767 GOOCH *Treat Wounds* I 96 We have surprising accounts of the recovery of persons, without the least prospect of a favourable event 1820

Scott *Ivanhoe* xiii, He then took his aim and the multitude awaited the event in breathless silence 1848 Macaulay *Hist Eng* II 612 The event of his enterprise was doubtful 1866 Motley *Dutch Rep* II ii 146 They openly, and in the event successfully, resisted the installation of the new prelate. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) V 53 There is no merit in learning wisdom after the event.

†b Undesigned or incidental result. *nonce-use*

1644 H Parkle *Jus Pop* 25 The Pilot wafts himself by event [Aristotle's κατα συμβεβηκός, *Phys* II 1], it being impossible that he should waft others, if hee were absent

†4. What 'becomes of' or befalls (a person or thing); fate *Obs*

15 Morr *Edw V*. Ep Ded 2 The miserable and wretched end and event of the other 1591 Spenser *Teares Muses* 143 A ship in midst of tempest left Full sad and dreadfull is that ships event 1611 Bible *Eccl* ix 2 1674 Owen *Holy Spirit* (1693) 129 They differ as unto the Event they may come unto

5 Idiomatic phrases, with mixed notion of 2 and 3 *At* (or †*in*) *all events* whatever happens or happened; in any case, at any rate †*Upon all events*. for every emergency

1672 Evelyn *Mem* (1857) II 80, I had put all things in readiness upon all events 1685 *Ibid* II 250 In all events the Church of England is the most primitive, apostolical, and excellent [1703 Ld Holt in Raymond *Rep* 909 He is bound to answer for the goods at all events but acts of God and the king's enemies] 1761–2 Hume *Hist Eng*. (1806) IV li 42 Civil war must in all events, prove calamitous to the nation 1818 Jas Mill *Brit India* II iv ii 73 Dupleix sent repeated orders that it [the reinforcement] might be intercepted at all events 1857 Buckle *Civiliz* I x 603 Berkstead was a pedlar, or at all events a hawker of small wares 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III 35 Not this at all events, which is the opposite of truth.

†Event, *v*.[1] *Obs* [f L *ēvent-* ppl stem of *ēvenire* (see Evene *v*) to happen, take place] *intr*. To come to pass

(An alleged transitive verb of this form in Richardson and later Dicts is based on a passage misquoted from T. Wilson *Rhet* 6 b, edd 1553 and 1580 have *invented*)

1590 Greene *Never too late* (1600) 23, An English History acted and euented in my Countrey of England 1615 A Niccholes *Marriage & Wiv* xii, My Maid and I Will tell old Stories long ago evented To pass the Time. 1650 *Vind. Hammond's Addr* § 32 To teach their Disciples *apathy*, or courage against whatsoever events.

†Event, *v*.[2] *Obs*. [ad Fr *éventer*, OF *esventer*, f *es-* '–L. *ex-* + *vent* wind; cf Avent] a *trans*. To expose to the air; hence, to cool b. *intr* for *refl*. To vent itself, find a vent.

1559 Baldwin in *Mirr Mag*, *Clifford* viii, To euent the heat that had me nye vndoen 1603 B Jonson *K Jas' Entertainm Coronat*, Lest the fervour of so pure a flame As this my city bears, might lose the name Without the apt venting of her heat 1609 — *Case is altered* v iii, The place from whence that scalding sigh evented 1606 Chapman *Hero & Leander* iii, Till he [Phœbus] find oppos'd A loose and rond vapour that is fit T' event his searching beams

†Eventa·tion. *Obs*. [a F. *eventation*, f. *éventer*: see prec] A letting out, a drawing (of blood)

1544 Phaer *Regim Lyfe* (1560) O vj b, In suche cases, a litle eventacion of the infected bloude, maye bee the saving of their lyves [1611 Cotgr, *Eventation*, a venting, also, the opening of a veine]

†Eve·nterate, *v Obs rare*–[1]. [irreg f L *ē-* out + *venter* belly + -ate[3]: cf F. *éventrer*.

Prob orig a misprint in Browne for *exenterate*]

a *trans* To open the bowels of, to disembowel b *intr*. 'To come out of the belly' (Blount *Glossogr*, 1656). Hence **†Eventera·tion** *Obs*–[0] = Eventration

1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud. Ep* III vi 116 In a Bear which the Hunters eventerated, I beheld the young ones with all their parts distinct 1678 Phillips, *Eventeration*, a taking out the belly of anything 1692–1732 in Coles

Eventful (*ivе* ntful), *a*. [f. Event *sb* + -ful. A word used once by Shakspere, whence Johnson's only quotation; not appearing otherwise in our quots. till after Johnson]

1 Full of events; rich in striking occurrences

1600 Shaks *A Y L* II vii 164 Last Scene of all, That ends this strange euentfull historie 1781 Gibbon *Decl & F* III. 252 The eventful story of her [Placidia's] life. 1848 Macaulay *Hist Eng*. I 173 The changes which fourteen eventful years had produced 1874 Motley *Barneveld* I i 5 Barneveld's eventful life.

2 Fraught with important issues; momentous

1773 Langhorne *Orig Veil* (R) The man of faith thro' Gerar doom'd to stray, A nation waiting his eventful way 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xii, A thousand times she turned about the eventful paper 1801 Southey *Thalaba* vii. xiii, Thalaba waited calmly for the eventful day. 1848 Macaulay *Hist Eng* II 591 The interval between the sitting of Saturday and the sitting of Monday was anxious and eventful

3. =Eventual 5

1826 Bentham in *Westminst Rev* VI. 474 To levy any part not exceeding for any child, a moiety of such his, her, or their then eventful portion or portions

Hence **Eve·ntfulness,** eventful quality

1866 *Contemp. Rev* II 592 What we miss in eventfulness is made up in descriptions, etc 1884 Church *Bacon* iv. 93 Bacon saw the critical eventfulness of the moment.

Eventide (*ī* v'ntəid). *arch* [OE *æfen-tīd*, f *æfen*, Even *sb*. + *tīd* time, Tide.] The time of evening; evening. Also *fig*.

[*c* 950 *Lindisf Gosp*., Mark xi 11 Miððy ȝee efn wæs tid ȝefoerde on Bethania mið tuoelfum.] *a* 1000 tr. *Greg Dial* I x. (Bosw), Seo æfen-tid ðæs dæȝes *a* 1225 *Ancr R*. 404 Iðen ende of al his liue, þet was ase iðen euentid. 1388 Wyclif *Gen* i 8 *c* 1430 tr *T à Kempis' Imit* I xix, In þe eventide discusse þe maner, what þou hast ben þis day in worde, worke, & þouȝt 1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Prv Prayers* (1851) 447 This life hath not one hour certain, whensoever the eventide thereof cometh 1611 Bible *Gen* xxiv 63 1780 Cowper *Nightng & Glowv*, Nor yet at eve his note suspended, Nor yet when eventide was ended 1851 Longf *Gold Leg* vi *Castle Vautsberg*, Those same soft bells at eventide Rang in the ears of Charlemagne

attrib 1382 Wyclif *Ps* cxl 2 Euentid sacrifise

†Eve·ntilate, *v Obs*. [f L *ēventilāt-* ppl stem of *ēventilā-re* to fan, f *ē-* out + *ventilāre* to fan see Ventilate. Cf OF *eventiler*]

1 *trans*. To expose to the wind or air; to fan; to winnow (corn), to aerate (blood)

1623 in Cockeram. 1657 *Phys Dict*, *Eventilated*, fanned, cooled, or clensed by the wind 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit*. vi 185 The Symptoms were caused by Bloud fermenting too much, and not eventilated enough 1706 in Phillips, hence in Ash, etc

2 *fig* To lay open to discussion, to discuss; to Ventilate.

1637 Howell *Londinop* 377 It is nowhere so narrowly discussed and eventilated 1669 *Addr Yng Gentry Eng* 136 This is a subject so copiously and methodically elsewhere eventilated

b (see quot · not in the Law Dicts)

1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Eventilate* in a Law-sense, to estimate, prize, or value an Estate or Inheritance.

†Eventila·tion. *Obs* [f prec see -ation Cf. It. *eventilatrone* (Florio)]

1. a The action of fanning, or of supplying fresh air. b The action of winnowing, also of scattering to the winds. c. Aeration (of blood, humours, etc).

a 1643 J H[owell] *Parables on Times* 15 Nothing could be so directly opposite to his soft gentle breeses and eventilations *c* 1645 Howell *Lett* I vi xxxv, This heat is a generative gentle heat joyn'd with moisture, nor needs it ayr for eventilation. 1651 — *Venice* 33 By reason of the fresh breezes and eventilations of the circumjacent Sea. 1721–1800 Bailey, *Eventilation*, a Winnowing

b 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict* s v *Anemone*, Which, by means of that Eventilation, sends out the Seed in such a Manner as it is proper to be sown 1767 A Campbell *Lexiph* (1774) 109 My cudgel shall soon disseminate, by a rapid eventilation, the brains in his pericranium.

c 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* vi 161 Lest it should obstruct and hinder eventilation by its clamminess *Ibid*. xi 378 The Skull being carefully opened he was recovered by the eventilation of his Brain 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 205 It [vital flame] requires constant eventilation, through the trachæa and pores of the body

¶ Used for What is 'vented' or belched forth.

1716 M Davies *Athen Brit* 238 There remains scarce anything now of all their Factions and Frothy Eventilations or Productions of any kind

2 The action of laying open to discussion; an examination, discussion.

c 1645 Howell *Lett*. (1650) III. 21 In the search and eventilation of naturall verities 1651 — *Venice* 148 After some Eventilations of the matters, this Answer was sent. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Eventilation* a strict examining or sifting of a Business 1721–1800 in Bailey

Eventless (*ivе* ntles), *a* [f. Event *sb*. + -less; cf *eventful*] Without events; unmarked by noteworthy incidents

1815 Mad D'Arblay *Diary* (1842–6) VII. 231 Our journey was eventless 1868 Morris *Earthly Par* (1870) I i 72 So smoothly o'er our heads the days did flit, Yet not eventless either 1878 H. M. Stanley *Dark Cont*. x. 213 On the 21st we made a tedious eventless voyage 1880 J W Sherer *Conqueror's Daughter* 225 The long eventless day was nearing to its close

Hence **Eve·ntlessly** *adv*, in an eventless manner

Eve·ntlessness, the condition of being eventless.

1888 G E Post *Lond Miss Conf* I 24 Her life goes on eventlessly year after year until she reaches the mature age of ten 1872 Howells *Wedd. Journ* (1884) 309 He was pleased with the natural eventlessness of the whole adventure

Eventration (*ī*ventrē[1] ʃən). [a. Fr *éventration*, f. *éventrer*, f. *é-* (*es-* :–L *ex-*) out + *ventre* belly]

1 The action of opening the belly (of an animal)

1875 Miss Cobbe *False Beasts* 39 The animal's [camel's] provision of water, which his master could always reach by the simple process of eventration

2. a The condition of a fœtus in which the abdominal viscera are extruded. b In women A pendulous condition of the lower abdomen. c 'The condition of a large ventral hernia' (*Syd Soc Lex*. 1884). d The escape of a large amount of intestines from an abdominal wound

a 1860 in Mayne *Exp Lex* 1884 in *Syd Soc Lex*

c. 1836 Todd *Cycl Anat* I 508/1 The tumour formed by the protruding viscera is designated eventration

d. 1847 in Craig. 1884 in *Syd Soc Lex*.

†Eve·ntriqueness. *Obs rare*–[1]. [f as if **eventric* (*-ique*) (f *ē-* out + L *ventr-em* belly + -ic) + -ness.] Corpulence In quot *fig*

1667 Waterhouse *Fire Loud*. 141 If London must be born with till its humors be sweetened, and its eventriqueness be reduced then to no purpose is this waste of rage.

Eventual (*ivе* ntiuăl), *a*. [ad. F. *éventuel*, f. as if ad. L **ēventuāl-is*, f *ēventu-s*: see Event]

†1. Of or pertaining to events or occurrences; consisting in events; of the nature of an event. *Obs*

1612–5 Bp. Hall *Contempl*. xiv. i, There is nothing more dangerous than to make construction of God's purposes, out of eventuall appearances 1656 *Artif. Handsom* 50 To run counter to Gods providence, which is his reall word, and as it were an Eventuall Oracle 1684 H More *Answ Remarks Exp Apoc* B iv a, The true Authentick eventual measure to compute the fulfilling of the Medial-Visions by

†2 That happens to exist. *Obs*.

1752 Fielding *Amelia* ix x, By pride I mean that saucy passion which exults in every little eventual pre-eminence over other men. 1794 Godwin *Cal Williams* 158 In what manner I should prevent the eventual delay of twenty-four hours from becoming a source of new calamity.

3. That will arise or take place in a particular contingency.

1767 Ld Lyttelton *Hen II*, I (ed 2) 86 William aspired to secure to himself the eventual succession to the crown of that kingdom [France], in case that Louis should die before his father 1785 Burke *Sp Nabob Arcot's Debts* Wks IV 279 Nothing is provided for it, but an eventual surplus to be divided with one class of the private demands 1874 Deutsch *Rem* 252 The Bishops will not have too much time to prepare their eventual opposition 1874 Green *Short Hist* ix 623 He offered to admit England to a share in the eventual partition of the Spanish monarchy

†b Of stipulations. Conditional (cf Eventually 1 b). Of an army: To be raised if required.

1683 Temple *Mem* Wks 1731 I 440 The Dutch began to talk of finishing an Eventual Treaty (as they call'd it) for themselves, as soon as the Acts about Powers were wholly dispatch'd 1796 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ* (1832) III 98 The consideration of their services should be eventual, and depend on the success of their exertions 1799 T Jefferson *Writ* (1859) IV 279 A bill authorizing the President in case of a declaration of war by any European power, to raise an eventual army of thirty regiments.

4 Of the nature of an event or result.

1699 Burnet 39 *Art*. xvii (1700) 162 The Certainty of the Prescience is not antecedent or causal, but subsequent and eventual. 1755 Johnson, *Eventual*, happening in consequence of anything, consequential. 1810 Bentham *Packing* (1821) 134 Eventual vexation to persons liable to be called upon to serve in the capacity of special jurors 1834 Ht Martineau *Moral* III 124 An aggression on the rights of industry, and an eventual injury to all concerned

5 Ultimately resulting

1823 Faber *Diffic Infidelity* (1833) 3 The necessary consequence which it involves an eventual denial of God's omnipotence 1850 Gladstone *Gleanings* V cxxxvi 252 The silent decay and eventual overthrow of her natural defences 1857 Buckle *Civiliz* I. x 618 As society advances, the eventual cessation of all such attempts is certain 1868 J H Blunt *Ref Ch. Eng* I. 437 Gradually moulded into their eventual form.

Eventuality (*ivе* ntiuæ·liti). [f. prec. + -ity. cf. F. *éventualité*.]

1 Something that may happen; a possible event or occurrence; a contingency.

1852 Lever *Daltons* I 123 Some experience had trained him to a tactic of waiting and watching for eventualities 1855 Browning *Men & Wom* I. *Bp Blougram's Apol*, In that bewildering entanglement Of horrible eventualities 1878 Lady Herbert tr. *Hübner's Ramble* I xii 184 In certain eventualities this state of things might give rise to grave difficulties

2 *Phrenology* The faculty of observing and remembering the order of succession in events, the supposed 'organ' of this faculty

1828 G Combe *Const. Man* 72 Individuality and Eventuality, or the powers of observing things that exist and occurrences 1859 R F Burton *Centr Afr* in *Jrnl Geog Soc*. XXIX 324 The forehead converges to a central protuberosity, where phrenologists locate eventuality

Eventually (*ivе* ntiuăli), *adv*. [f. as prec. + -ly[2]]

1 In the event of something happening.

1830 Foster in *Life & Corr* (1846) II. 164 Some eventually possible inconvenience

†b. In order to provide against a contingency; in conditional terms. *Obs*.

1749 Chesterf *Lett* II cxcvi. 239 So many of my letters have miscarried that I am forced to repeat the same thing over and over again eventually 1752 *Ibid* IV. 3, I am sensible that they can only be met with by great accident at family sales and auctions, so I only mention the affair to you eventually [So often in Chesterf.] 1785 Burke *Sp Nabob Arcot's Debts* Wks IV 271 Not conditionally and eventually, but positively and authoritatively

†2. In result (as opposed to intention). *Obs*.

1660 Boyle *Seraphic Love* Wks 1772 I. 248, I think that Hermione has but intentionally, not eventually disobliged you. 1706 De Foe *Jure Div* Pref 20 King James was not deposed by those, otherwise than eventually these were the Causes of all this 1729 Butler *Serm* Wks. 1874 II 109 Other vices eventually do mischief: this alone aims at it as an end.

3. In the event, in the end, finally, ultimately.

a 1680 Glanvill *Serm* i (1681) 80 If one that shall eventually be shut out, may do all this, what shall become of the generality of Religious men that never do so much? 1797 E M Lomax *Philanthrope* 278 Seneca, endeavoured to employ every day of his life as if it eventually might be his last 1843 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III x. 179 Absentees. will doubtless eventually disappear from Ireland 1879 Proctor *Pleas Ways Sc* v 122 This line eventually became the brightest line of the whole spectrum

Eventuate (*ivе* ntiuĭ,eit), *v*. [f L. *ēventu-s* Event *sb* + -ate; cf *actuate*.

First used in U S, and still regarded as an Americanism, though it has been employed by good writers in England]

1 *intr*. To have a (specified) event or issue, to turn out (well or ill); to issue, result *in*.

1789 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ* (1832) I. 313,

I am sure it is wrong, and cannot eventuate well 1835 M Scott *Cruise Midge* xii, The squib had eventuated, as the Yankees say in a zigzag of cracker 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX xiv iii 151 The Schoolmen could not but eventuate in William of Ockham 1873 Smiles *Huguenots Fr* ii ii (1881) 361 He heard the discussions which eventuated in Acts of Parliament 1877 A J Ross *Mem Bp Ewing* xxxi 536 The crisis had eventuated favourably.

2 To be the issue; to result, come about

1834 De Quincey *Coleridge* Wks. (1863) II 93 In the upshot, this conclusion eventuated (to speak Yankeeishly), that, etc 1876 M Davies *Unorth Lond* i 25 If So-and so were condemned, a schism in the National Church would eventuate. 1884 *Law Times* 14 June 121/1 When there was danger of a war eventuating with America.

3. *trans* To bring to the event or issue

1837–40 Haliburton *Clockm* (1862) 103 Yes, (to eventuate my story) it did me good

Eventuation (*i*vɛntiuˈēi ʃən). [f prec . see -ation] The action of 'eventuating'; bringing or coming to an issue, realization; issue.

a 1848 R W Hamilton (Ogilvie) 1876 *Overmatched* II. xii 196 Deputing to some good genius the eventuation of his more dazzling hopes

† **E'ver,** *sb Obs* Forms. 1 eofer, eofor, efer, efor, 3 eaver, 4 ever [OE *eofor* = OHG (and mod Ger) *ebar*, ON *ufarr* –OTeut **eburo-z*, allied to OSlav. *vepri*, L *aper*]

1 A wild boar

c 1000 *Ags Ps* lxxix [lxxx] 13 Hine utan of wuda eoferas wrotað and wilde deor westað and frettað *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd* II 182 Sele þu him flæsc eofores. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* 13 Ha in hare wurðunge as eaueres forroteden

2. *Comb* Ever-fern. **a.** the Polypody, *Polypodium vulgare*; **b** *Osmunda regalis.*

c 1000 *Sax Leechd* I 188 Þeos wyrt man efor fearn nemneð *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gloss* in Wr-Wülcker 135 *Filix arboratica*, eferfearn. *c* 1050 *Ags Voc.* ibid 297 *Filix minuta*, eoforfearn *c* 1325 *E E Allit P.* C 438 He busked hym a bour Of hay & of euer-ferne & erber a fewe *a* 1387 *Simon. Barthol* (Anecd Oxon) 32 Osmunda, herba est, everferne *a* 1400 *Sloane MS.* 5, 9 b, Osmundo eueruern. 14 *Recipes* in *Rel. Ant* I 52 For the stane .. tak everferne that grewes on the ake

Ever (e vɔi), *adv.* Forms· α. 1–3 æfre (*north* æfra, 2 æavre, 3 æavere), 2–3 afre, efre, efer(e, 3 aver(e, avre, eur, 2–4 evr(e, evere, 3–4 hevere, 2–5 eaver, 2–6 evir, -yr, 9 *dial* ivver, 2– ever β. 3 æar, er, 4–7 ere, 6– e'er Also α. 3 ȝavre, 6 yeffor β 4 yer. [OE *æfre* Not found in other Teut langs; the ulterior etymology is doubtful. Connexion of some kind with OE. *á*, Ay is probable on account of the sense.

If it be a compound of *á*, the second element should begin with *f* (or less probably with *b*), and contain the vowel *a* or *æ*. The most plausible suggestion hitherto made is that of Cosijn (*Taalk Bydragen* II 267), that it is equivalent to Goth **aiw fairhwau* 'ever in life'; cf. the common OE phrase *á tó feore* in similar sense; also OHG *neoualtre* never, lit 'never in life' This is supported by the agreement of the final *-a* of the ONorthumb *æfra* with the ending of the locative (dat) of the *-u* declension, to which the sb *feorh* life (—**ferhwus*) originally belonged The recorded forms of *feorh*, however, do not account for the umlaut; but cf the cognate OE *fyrs*, OS *ferhhs*, ON *fyrr* 'men' A different suggestion has been made by Prof G Hempl in *Mod Lang Notes* IV (1889) 417, VII that the word is an adverbial case of a subst compound f. *á*+*byre* (—*burī*) event, occasion On this view its formation would be closely analogous to that of Ger *jemals* With regard to the umlaut Prof Hempl compares *ærende*—**árundi*, with regard to the *f* from *b* he compares *wéofod* for **wíh-bed* (or *-bēod*)

I. Always, at all times; in all cases (All these senses, exc 1 b and 5 b, are now *arch* or merely literary)

1. Throughout all time, eternally; throughout all past or all future time; perpetually (often hyperbolically or in relative sense· throughout one's life, etc). *arch.* Also strengthened *Ever and ever*, † *ever ay.*

a 1000 Cynewulf *Crist* 111 Du æfre wære *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 57 Þet is and wes and efre scal beon iblecced ofer al *c* 1200 Ormin 206 Icc amm Gabriæl Þatt æfre & æfre stannde Biforenn Godd *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 173 Þe endelese dai is afre abuten ende *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 13180 (Gött) Þarfor euer ay worth hir wa! Þat god man dos wid tresun sla 1340 *Ayenb* 72 Þe oþre lyue þet eure wyþoute ende rsel yleste 1500–20 Dunbar *'Full oft I muse'* vi, The ryfe that evir dois lest 1548–9 (Mar) *Bk Com. Prayer, Offices* 34 That wee may euer liue with thee in the worlde to come 1551 Robinson tr *More's Utop.* II (Arb) 73 It [the island] was not euer compassed about with the sea 1610 Shaks *Temp* IV i 123 Let me liue here euer 1662 *Bk Com Prayer* (1844) 113 He liveth and reigneth ever one God 1733 Ld. Mayor of London *Let* 6 Aug in *Swift's Lett*, A set of great men, who will ever be an honour to their country. 1832 Carlyle *Sart Res* (1858) 152 Ever must the Sovereign of Mankind be fitly entitled King

b. In sense limited by a following adv., prep, or conj, as in *ever after(-ward), ever before, ever since*, throughout all the time before or after a specified date

α *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 3942 (Gott) Euer siþen [*c* 1340 *Trin.* euer aftir] halted he. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks* III 510 Hevere bifore and evere aftir. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss* II clxxxvi [clxxxii]. 565 He hath assembled toguyder into his house a great noumbre of menne, and hath kepte them there couertly euersyth the ferst of Whitsontyde 1535 Coverdale *Isa.* lii. 9 Euer and sence the worlde beganne 1714 Addison *Spect.* No. 556 P 7 The Coffee-houses have ever since been my chief Places of Resort 1782 Priestley *Corrupt Chr.* I i 104 Ever after the phraseology of the Greeks prevailed 1865 H Kingsley *Hillyars & B* xxxv, It must have been raining cats and dogs ever since I had been out 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) I. 364 This sign I have had ever since I was a child

β 1601 Shaks *Twel N* i i 23 My desires like fell and cruell hounds, Ere since pursue me

2 At all times, on all occasions, on each occasion; = Always I *arch* and *north dial*

c 1040 *Rule St Benet* (Logeman) 12 Myndiʒ siʒ [sc abbod] æfre, þæt [etc] *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 9 Þǽre to þam settres þet hes comen to þan sinagoge *c* 1205 Lay. 547 Brutus hcom com after & after [*c* 1275 euere] he heom lǽde on *a* 1325 *Prov Hendyng* xxxiii, Euer out cometh evel sponne web 1483 Caxton *G de la Tour* E v, Of euyll lyf cometh euer an euylle ende 1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* I 748 As they passed by, ever the Parisyens enclyned themselfe to them 1602 Shaks *Ham* I ii 162 Your poore Seruant euer 1632 Lithgow *Trav* II 49 They were dayly molested and besieged, but the victory fell euer to the Christians 1688 R Holme *Armoury* III 54/1 The Prelate of the Garter .. is ever the Bishop of Winchester *a* 1718 Penn *Life* Wks 1726 I. 137 Envy and Ruling almost ever follow 1771 Goldsm *Hist. Eng.* IV 378 He attacked the largest ships, and almost ever with success 1812 Woodhouse *Aston* IX 70 Longitude is ever measured from the intersection of the equator and ecliptic 1832 Ht Martineau *Homes Abroad* VIII 113 The rude state which is ever the consequence of a scarcity of knowledge 1885 *North Star* 1 July 3/2 Lord Randolph has been a hard hitter, but he has ever hit fair

b. Idiomatic phrases | *Ever among* (see Among B 2); also in same sense † *ever between Ever and again, ever and anon* (see Again 4 b, Anon 6 b) † *Ever and oftē'n* with constant reiteration, continually † *Ever now and now, ever now and then, ever now and then among* 'every now and then'. † *Ever umwhile* (Mɛ). every now and then, from time to time *Obs.*

1154 *O. E. Chron* an 1137 § 3 Hi luiden gealdes ofin] þe tunes aureumwile *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* 27 Nawt ane on ende, ah euer umbehwile. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14336 (Cott) Honurd be þou fader, euer and oft 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII 7 Elsynus bisshop of Wynchestre evere among fondede to have þe see. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VI xviii, And euer now and now came alle the Knyghtes home *Ibid* x lxxxviii, And euer bitwene, sir Tristram resorted vnto Ioyous gard 1542 Udall *Erasm Apoph.* 250 b, Who when he had clene beggered hymself wt expenses, would euer now and then thus sate vnto the bride [etc] 1581 J Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor* 207 Besides these written ordinaunces of the law, he did ever now and then among, rayse uppe Prophetes unto them 1590 Spenser *F Q* II ix 41 And ever and anon, with rosy red, The bashful blood her snowy cheeks did dye 1632 Lithgow *Trav* II 46 Dalmatians by Sea with Frigots and Brigantines did euer and often vexe the Venetian Commerce 1687 A Lovell tr *Bergerac's Comical Hist* I. 71 Ever now and then I looked upwards. 1739 J Huxham *Ess Fevers* (1750) 312 A spoonful or two should be given ever and anon 1821 Byron *Sardan* II i 551 And ever and anon some falling bolt Proves his divinity. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) I 274 Ever and anon we are landed in particulars 1883 P. Robinson *Fishes of Fancy* 90 Ever and again the husky voices of narwhal and shark murmured, etc.

3. Constantly, incessantly, perpetually; with continual recurrence *arch.* † *Ever forth* (cf Ger *immerfort*). continually, constantly. † *Ever in one* unchangingly *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Crist & Satan* 297 Æfre forth. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Deut* xxxi 27 Æfter ðe siðon ongen God *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an 1101 His men mycel to hearme a fre ȝedydon *c* 1205 Lay 1276 Þritti dawes & þritti night heo ferden efer [*c* 1275 efre] forð riht *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* 5 Babilones folc weorreð & warpeð euuer toward tis tur *c* 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 33 Þis Abbod hire siwede euere forth *c* 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T* 546 But he neuer hir coude fynde But euer in oon ylyke sad and kynde *c* 1430 Lydg *Bochas* II xxvii (1554) 62 b, With these two vices, he brenneth euer in one. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No 17 P 2 Pedants will ever be carping 1837 J H Newman *Par. Serm* (ed 2) III vii 99 We are ever sinning, we must ever be renewing our sorrow. 1876 Freeman *Norm Conq* IV xviii 186 The same tale we have ever to tell in the English history of these years

b With comparatives to mark a constant increase or decrease, *esp.* before the correlatives *the—the* (OE *swá—swá*, ME. *se—re, þe—þe*)

α. 1154 *O E Chron* an. 1137 Dæt lastede þa xix wintre wile Stephne was king & aure it was uuerse & uuerse *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 51 Þis fis is of swulc cunde þet euer se he mare strengðdeð him to sw[i]mminde mid þe watere se he maie swimmeð abac *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* 27, & euuer se haie murðe wes mare togederes; se þe sorhe is sarre at te twinninge *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14441 (Gött) And ȝeit troud noght þaa felun Bot eur mistroud mar and mare *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks* III 173 Evere þe lenger þat þou lyfest to lyve bi Goddis lawe, evere þe harder it, etc *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 1833 (Weber) Euyr the fayrer that she spake, The fouler braydes gan he make 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W 1531) 144 He was euer more quyet & restfull in hymselfe 1833 Mrs Browning *Prometh Bd* Poems 1850 I 165 This wandering, everlonger, evermore Hath overworn me

β. 1297 R Glouc (1724) 110 Er þe lenger þe more. *c* 1400 *Apol Loll.* 58 Ȝer þe more þat þey þole, ar þe more schal þe fendis torment.

† **c.** *Ever as* (see As)· with varying force = 'as long as', 'as often as', 'whenever', 'wherever', 'always in proportion as' *Obs*

1297 R. Glouc (Rolls) 3974 Þe kynge ȝef hom large ȝiftes, euere as hii worthe were 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* x xxxvi, And euer as he smote doune knyghtes, he made them to swere, etc. 1529 Rastell *Pastyme* (1811) 251 His armye ever as they went, won dyvers strange holdes and tounes 1530 Tindale *Exp* 1 *Cor.* 308 And ever as he grew in promotions and dignity, so gathered he unto him of the most subtle witted 1571 Campion *Hist Ire* (1809) 71 He subdued the land through and through, ever as he went building up castles and fortresses 1594 *2nd Rep Faustus* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) 101 Ever as they came up to the breach, the cannon heaved them off 1614 Markham *Cheap Husb* VII xxiv (1668) 126 Ever as you knead it, sprinkle into it the grains of small Chiter wheat 1631 Weever *Anc Fun Mon* 139 These haue beene diuers times reformed, euer as they did degenerate from their primitiue sincerity

† **4** Prefixed to indefinite pronouns or advs to impart to them a distributive sense, also, to distributive words in order to emphasize this function *Ever all* all and sundry *Ever either* (*outher*) each of the two respectively *Ever aywhere, ever where* everywhere *Obs*, for *ever each, ever ywhere*, see their mod forms Every, Everywhere

a 1300 *Cursor M* 13873 (Cott) Iesus went him forth here and þar, And did meracles euer-ai-quar *c* 1314 *Guy Warw* (A.) 1084 Now we han ben hei & tar, Þe pris y-wonne euer ay-war 1382 Wyclif *Prov* xxii 2 The werkere of euer either is the Lord ?*a* 1400 *Chester Pl* (Shaks Soc) 192 Prophesied to ever all mankinde *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camd) xxvi, Þor ȝe moue haue maystures euyrqware 1444 *Close Roll* 23 *Hen VI*, And euerawther of the said Priour and Geffrey . was bownden in £40 *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr* I ii 8 But if [= unless] euereither of the premisis be trewe the conclusion is not trewe

¶ Giving a distributive sense to numerals. (A mere Germanism)

1535 Coverdale *Judg* xv 4 Samson catched thre hun dreth foxes and put euer a fyre brande betwene two tayles [Luth u, *einen Brand je zwischen zwei Schwäntze*]

5 quasi-*sb.* and *adv.* † **a.** In ME phrase, *long es ever* (cf 'long is ay') *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay 18848 Longe beoð auere dæd ne biðe næuere *c* 1325 *Metr Hom* 103 Ful lang es ever, lang es ever

b in phrases, *For ever* (sometimes, *esp* in U S, written Forever, q v): for all future time, for eternity, in perpetuity, hence (chiefly in colloq use), incessantly, interminably In proper sense often in strengthened forms, † *For all ever, for ever and* (*for*) *ever, for ever and ay* (arch), *for ever and a day* (? a corruption of prec, now only humorous, but formerly in serious use)

α *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6218 (Cott) Þis folk þat suld vs serue for euer and ai *c* 1330 R Brunne *Chron* (1810) 16 Tuo dukes & tuo bisshopes for euer toke þer leue 1393 Langl *P Pl* C v 124 Non go to galys, bote it be for euere *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod* 1011 We wylle ben ȝowre servaundys for ever and hoo 14 . *Tundale's Vis* 1488 To that same peyn schuld y have goo And dwellyd ther in for ever and oo 1549 62 Sternhold & H. *Ps* lxxvii 8 Is his goodnesse cleane decayd for euer and a day? 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut* II 9 The Doctrine which is set forth in the name of God, serueth not for our age onely, but for all euer 1594 Hooker *Eccl Pol* I ii (1611) 5 One onely God to be blessed for euer 1596 Shaks *Tam Shr* IV iv 97 Farewell for euer and a day 1600 *A Y L* IV i 145 1627 Donne *Serm* civii. VI 276 New heavens and new earth for ever and ever and ever 1697 Dryden *Virg Geog* IV 719 For ever I am ravish'd from thy sight 1712–4 Pope *Rape Lock* III 153 The meeting points the sacred hair dissever From the fair head, for ever, and for ever! 1771 Goldsm *Hist Eng* III 225 It was the fate of Charles, for ever to aim at projects which were . impracticable 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst Udolpho* i, Madame St. Aubert knew not that she left it for ever 1817 W Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed 4) II 1202 To him and his successors for ever 1878 Morley *Carlyle* Crit Misc Ser I 201 Hitherto certainly, and probably it will be so for ever.

β *a* 1592 Greene *Alphonsus* Wks (1861) 241 Were banish'd both for e'er from Arragon.

† **6.** quasi-*adv* uses of 1–3 Everlasting, constant, perpetual Chiefly with agent-nouns or sbs of action *Obs*

1550 Veron *Godly Sayings* (1846) 129 But ever fire of hel (v punishment of the devils) do hang over us 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 481 But the time of my euer farewell approcheth 1605 Verstegan *Dec Intell* Ded, I take my leaue, desiring Almighty God to be your Maiesties euer protector *Ibid* II (1628) 42 They haue beene the onely and euer possessors of their countrey 1607 Rowlands *Diog Lanth* 29, I know thy euer care For winters want In Sommer doth prepare 1609 *Epist Shaks Ts & Cr* (Qq 1, 2) 179 A neuer writer, to an euer reader

II. At any time (= L *unquam*); whence In any case, in any degree. Primarily in negative and interrogative sentences and in hypothetical and subordinate clauses

7 At any time

α *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Crist & Satan* 171 Þat ic ne sceal afre geheran Þære byrhtestan beman stefne. *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Matt xiii 15 Þe læs hiz æfre [*c* 1160 *Hatton* afre] mid eaȝum ȝeseon *c* 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom* 183 A weilewet þu fule hold, þat ich auere was to þe iteied. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 230 Al þet vuel þet he euer dude Job, euer he nom leaue þerof ec et ure Louerde *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 1178 Ich not ȝef thu were ȝavre prest *c* 1300 *Thrush & Night.* 127 In Hazl *E P P.* 55 Com thou heuere in here londe, Hy shulen don the in prisoun stronge *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 15116 (Trin) Þei bicoom soriere þen euer eer þei were 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I 198 That Scottis men mycht do na thing That euir mycht pless to thar liking 1382 Wyclif *John* I 18 No man euere syȝ God, no but the oon bigetun sone 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 3 b, More pleasaunt to beholde than euer it was before 1577 B Googe *Heresbach's Husb* IV (1586) 165 b, Hortensus was the first that ever killed Peacocke for the Table in Rome 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III.

v 28 If euer You meet in some fresh cheeke the power of fancie 1612 Shelton *Quix* III viii I 187 Whence I have no hope ever to return 1660 Pepys *Diary* (1875) 156 The first time that ever I remember to have heard the singing-men in surplices in my life 1662 Stillingfl *Orig Sacr* III ii. § 17 We deny that ever his Atoms with all their occursions would ever produce those things which are in the Universe 1711 Addison *Spect* No 37 ¶ 1 One of the prettiest Grotesque Works that ever I saw 1817 Byron *Beppo* xcii, Did I ever? No, I never Saw a man grown so yellow! 1837 Dickens *Pickw* xi, For who could ever gaze on Mr Pickwick's beaming face without [etc.] 1888 Bryce *Amer Commw* III xcix 387 The criticisms of an outspoken press rarely assail their [English Judges'] ability, hardly ever their fairness

β *c* 1205 Lay 14320 He wes þe bezste latimer þat ær com her *c* 1400 *Apol Loll.* 99 It is scham to hem to say þus, þat ere kirk eiriþ, sin He & His kirk is o persone 1591 Shaks *Two Gent* IV ii 141 It hath bin the longest night That ever I watch'd, and the most heauiest 1692 tr *Sallust* 28 For who would ere endure, that they should wallow in wealth while we are pinch'd?

¶ b. *Seldom or ever*. confusedly used for 'seldom if ever', 'seldom or never'

1771 *Contempl Man* I 83 All those people who were afflicted with any Illness, seldom or ever survived it 1804 Syd Smith *Mor Philos* v. (1850) 75 Dreamers who walk in their sleep have seldom or ever the most distant recollections that they have been dreaming at all 1809 — *Two Vols Serm* I 76 This plea is rarely or ever true

c Sometimes used pleonastically as in *seldom ever*

1813 J C Hobhouse *Journey* 78 The peasants seldom ever can get a farthing for their beasts 1828 Carlyle in *Foreign Rev.* II 460 And seldom ever can he succeed 1857 Bagehot *Lit Studies* (1879) II 275 The words of a great poet, in our complex modern time, are rarely ever free from its traces

8 On any supposition, by any chance, at all

a. †*Ever any*. any at all (*obs.*) Also *Ever a(n, e'er a(n* (now *vulgar*, though *never a(n* is in good colloquial use see the corrupt form Arrow)

a a 1067 *Charter of Eadweard* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV 219 Ic nelle ðat efre ani bisscop ani þing him ðer on a ateo *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 43 Heo wes wurse to þolien þenne efreni of alle þa oðre pine. *c* 1205 Lay 15525 3if mon funde in auer æi londe, æuer æi cniht bærn 1583 Rich *Phylotus & Emelia* (1835) 31 If there bee euer a Deuill of them bothe, I knowe it is she 1612 T Taylor *Comm Titus* ii 14 Heie is policie, but pietie scarce euer a whit 1769 *Fair Annie* in Herd *Sc Songs*, Had ye ever a brother. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh Word-bk* s. v, 'Drink or cider' 'ever-a-one', 'I dunna car w'ich' 1884 *Chesh Gloss* s v, Have you ever a shilling as you could lend me?

β 1597 Shaks 2 *Hen IV*, II. iv. 295, I loue thee better, then I loue ere a scuruie young Boy of them all 1611 — *Wint T.* IV. iv. 180. 1598 B Jonson *Ev Man in Hum.* IV i, The should haue beene perboyl'd. e're they should ha' come in, e're a one of 'hem 1653 H Cogan tr *Pinto's Trav* xxxviii 151 If there were ere a one amongst you that could find out any device or stratagem of war 1657 Earl Monm tr *Parata's Pol Disc* 200 Nor have [they] made me ere a whit more happy then I was at first 1706 Watts *Horæ Lyr* I 'Happy the hours', Angels, assist my doleful song, If you have e'er a mourning string 1746 W Horsley *Fool* (1748) I No 33 232 A Man of my Turn enjoys a Holiday with as high a Relish as e'er a Prentice-Boy within the Bills of Mortality. 1802 Bentham *Wks* (1843) X 387, I don't know whether you have e'er an one

b In comparative clauses introduced by *as, than*; also in relative clauses introduced by *that* preceded by a superlative or by *all, the only*, etc

a. 1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* I 746 All that ever the kyng coude do coude never tourne them fro that opinyon *c* 1530 — *Arth Lyt Bryt* 468 Rode forthe as fast as ever they myght *a* 1533 — *Huon* I 169 As naked as ever he was borne 1583 Stubbes *Anat Abus* II 89 [They] runne from towne to towne till they haue spent al that euer they haue 1681 Dryden *Sp Friar* (J.), As like him as ever he can look 1776 G Semple *Building in Water* 9 Piles driven in as close together as ever they can stick 1777 Johnson *Let* 18 Feb in *Boswell*, She will accommodate you as well as ever she can in the old room 1835 Mrs Carlyle *Lett* I 43 Try all that ever you can to be patient. 1859 G W Dasent *Pop Tales Norse* 19 All she wanted was to get above ground as fast as ever she could. 1885 F Anstey *Tinted Venus* 25 Can't you see I'm as anxious to get that statue again as ever you can be?

β 1591 Shaks 1 *Hen VI*, I iii 72 As lowd as e're thou canst, cry

c Added for emphasis to the conjunctions *as soon as, before, ere, or* (= *ere*). Also †*when ever* = 'just as soon as'.

1385–1883 [see Ere C 1 d] 1632 Lithgow *Trav* I 38 Most part of all which M Arthur and I saw, before euer we either eate, drunke, or tooke our lodging in Venice 1655 *Francion* VIII 7 He gave me a good supper last night, when ever I came within his doors *a* 1656 Bp Hall *Occas Medit* § 15 (1851) 20 So soon as ever he hears the noise of a fly afar off, how he hastens to his door! 1718 Hicks & *Kettlewell* I xxiii 46 So soon as ever he commenced Master 1844 Mrs. Browning *Drama of Exile* Poems I 48 Or ever she [the Earth] knew sin! 1872 G W Dasent *Three to One* II 256, I know what is to happen, before ever I get up-stairs.

d. Following interrogative pronouns, advs., etc (*how, who, what, where, why*), to intimate that the speaker has no notion what the answer will be

Sometimes these combinations are (improperly) written as single words see However, Whoever, etc

1595 *World of Wonders* (1607) 240, I shal desire him to consider how ever it was possible to get from these priests a pertinent answer 1859 G. W Dasent *Pop Tales Norse* 12 Where ever in the world have you been? *Ibid* 163 The Troll began to wonder how ever they could be rid of the lad *Ibid* 215, I wonder now what ever there can be inside this chest.

e Appended to relative pronouns or advbs, and giving to them a generalized or indefinite force, = L *-cunque* These combinations are now always written as single words see How(so)-ever, Who(so)ever, etc.

9 In any degree a. Prefixed to *the* followed by a comparative, = 'at all', 'any' Now only *colloq* (Cf *never*, which in the parallel use is much more common)

a 1622 Sparrow *Bk Com Prayer* (1661) 172 The Primitive Christians did not like the Jewish Rites ever the worse because they were Theirs *a* 1656 Bp Hall (J.), Let no man fear that harmful creature ever the less, because he sees the apostle safe from that poison 1697 Collier *Ess.* (1703) I 9 A Mine undiscovered, for which neither the Owner of the Ground or any Body else, are ever the Richer

β 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 364 For none are ere the wiser for them *a* 1679 Hobbes *Absurd Geom* Wks 1845 VII 386 Do you think the opinion of your judgment would have been ere the less?

b *Ever so* prefixed in hypothetical sentences to adjs or advbs, with the sense 'in any conceivable degree' Sometimes *ellipt* = 'ever so much'; also *dial* in phrases like *Were it ever so*, = 'however great the need might be' Similarly, *Ever such* (*a*)

This expression has been substituted, from a notion of logical propriety, for *never so*, which in literary use appears to be much older, and still occurs *arch*, though app not now known in dialects See Never

1690–2 Locke *Educ.* in T Fowler *Locke* (1880) 6 Not to take an answer, though ever so full and satisfactory 1741 Richardson *Pamela* II 273 Let me not be call'd down for ever so much 1751 *Beau-Philosopher* 193 Was it to be attended with ever such difficult Circumstances, there is nothing that a great mind will not undertake 1764 Reid *Inquiry* vi § 3 His eyes, though ever so perfect 1777 Sheridan *Sch Scand* II ii, Though Sir Peter's ill humour may vex me ever so, it never shall provoke me to, etc. 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol* (1828) II xix 142 If ever so many queens are introduced into a hive 1843 Thackeray *Jerome Paturot* 349 If the caricaturist had made fun of me ever so, I would have put up with the insult *a* 1850 Rossetti *Dante & Circ* I (1874) 173 Though of great heart and worthy verso, He shall be counted low 1882 *W Worc Gloss* s v, 'I wunt ax 'im for bread, not if it was ever so'.

c Hence *ever so* is used in affirmative contexts as a vague intensive. 'vastly', 'immensely'.

1858 Hawthorne *Fr & It Jrnls* (1872) I 13 Ever so little to their credit 1870 Mrs Whitney *We Girls* 1, Ever so many years ago 1877 *N W Lincolnsh Gloss* s v, She fret ever so when Harry 'listed 1885 F Anstey *Tinted Venus* 79 Thank you ever so much, Leander dear!

III. Combinations

10. When *ever* (in senses 1–3) qualifies an adj or ppl adj. used attributively, it is almost invariably hyphened, thus giving rise to an unlimited number of quasi-compounds, as *ever-abiding, -angry, -blooming, -changeful, -dear, -esteemed*, etc.

1570 T Norton tr *Nowel's Catech* (1853) 152 The only holy and ever-increasing noble fountain. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 136 The euer-noble nature of Leonatus 1586 T B *La Primaud Fr Acad* (1589) I 47 Philosophie . is to lead us to the eternall fruition of our supreme and ever-abiding good 1588 Shaks *L L L* I. 1 268 My euer esteemed dutie prickes me on 1590 T Watson *Poems* (1870) 159 Yee seaunfold flames, whose euer circling fires maintain this earth 1590 Spenser *F Q.* I i 39 Cynthia still doth steepe In silver deaw his ever-drouping hed 1599 T M[oufet] *Silkwormes* 46 The Vulture gnawing stil That euer-dying euer-liuing wretch 1604 Shaks *Oth* III iii 463 Witnesse you euer burning Lights aboue 1610 — *Temp.* I ii 289 Thy grones Did. penetrate the breasts Of euer-angry Beares. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb* I Notes 2 O euer-happie Iles By Nature strongly fenc'd *c* 1630 Drumm of Hawth. *Poems* Wks 32 Ethereal princes, ever-conquering bands 1641 Milton *Ch Govt* I vi, God brought forth that beneficent and ever distributing office of deacons 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (1880) 174 My euer honored Lord *a* 1650 Crashaw (J.), Panting murmurs, still'd out of her breast That ever-bubbling spring 1659 (*title*) Golden Remains of the Ever Memorable John Hales 1682 Dryden *Medal* 24 Oh, could the style that copied every grace . have formed his ever-changing will *a* 1687 Waller *Wks* (1729) 183 (Jod.) What our earth, and what our heav'n denies, Our everconstant friend, the sea supplies. 1685 Dryden *Musc* II 72 To treat thy evercraving Mind With ev'ry Blessing 1703 Rowe *Fair Penit* II i, Oh! hear me, hear your ever faithful creature! *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet Wks 1721 III 74 Their drink from ever-dropping Trees is rain'd 1712–4 Pope *Rape Lock* II 66 The skies, Where light disports in ever-mingling dyes 1715 — *Iliad* II (1019) The fierce Pelasgi. March from Larissa's ever-fertile Ground 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I 227 My ever-dear and ever-honoured father and mother 1744 Armstrong *Preserv Health* III 427 (Jod.) Th' ever-varying circle of the day 1744 Thomson *Autumn* 812 The melting snows, and ever dripping fogs 1786 Burns *Ded to G Hamilton*, O'er the harp pale Mis'try moans, And strikes the ever-deep'ning tones 1797 Mrs Radcliffe *Italian* I, The City and Bay of Naples, an ever-moving picture. 1808 Han More *Cælebs* I. 401 (Jod.) Its versatile temper, and its evernew resources 1812 Byron *Ch Har* I 1, The ball piled pyramid, the ever-blazing match, Portend the deeds to come 1827 Keble *Chr. Y* Quinquagesima 1, Brightening in ever-changeful bloom 1842 Manning *Serm* (1848) I xxiv 354 They declined also the ever-ready spirit of a Christian life 1852 Tennyson *Wellington* 79 Ever-echoing avenues of song 1866 Kingsley *Herew.* II xxii 372 A life literally new, ever-renewing, ever-expanding and eternal. 1866 J H Newman *Gerontius* 14 Fainter and more faint the accents come, As at an ever widening interval. 1868 Darwin in *Life & Lett* (1887) III. 75 My ever-recurrent uncomfortable sensations.

b Occasionally prefixed to a passive inf (preceded by *to*), forming an attrib. adj

1825 Mrs Pilkington *Celebrity* II 92 This dear and ever-to-be-lamented parent

c Prefixed to sbs denoting action or state *rare*

1665 J Serjeant *Sure-footing in Chr* 76 The Proper Cause must be an ever delivery *Ibid* 106 The ever-continuance or uninterruptedness of Tradition

11 Special Combinations **ever-being** *a*, that always is, hence †**everbeingness**, †**everbeing** *vbl sb* [f *bleve*, Beleave *v*], everlastingness, **everbrown** *sb*, a plant always brown (humorously after *evergreen*); †**ever-crescent** *a*, ? growing in whatever place; †**ever-durable** *a*, destined to last for ever, †**ever-glooming** *a*, involved in perpetual gloom, †**ever-grow** (see quot) See also the main-words, Ever-blessed, -during, etc

1655 Gouge *Comm Heb* I 8 The greek word here translated ever, *αἰῶνα*, according to the notation signifieth *ever-being* (*ἀεὶ ὤν*) 1674 N Fairfax *Bulk & Selv* 24 Gods whole eternity rightly taken is one only everbeing now 1839 Bailey *Festus* xx (1848) 233 A bride of God, And handmaid of the Everbeing One 1674 N Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 13 Such words to set forth Gods *ever-beingness by, as may be sure to shut out formerness and afterness 1340 *Ayenb* 105 Þet uerste word [Pater] ous sseweþ þe langhe-nesse of his *eure-bleuinge. 1838 Dickens *Nich Nick* II, The scanty box, and stunted *everbrowns, and broken flower-pots are scattered mournfully about 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet* 172 The Organs of the Practique Intellect are to rectifie and regulate the excrescent, supercrescent, and *ever crescent parts. 1664 H More *Myst Iniq* 386 A third Angel denounces most direfull and *ever-durable torments to those that worship the Beast and his Image 1592 Kyd *Sp Trag* I in Hazl *Dodsley* V. 9 Through dreadful shades of *ever-glooming night 1676 Grew *Anat Plants* IV i v § 1 And an *Evergrow, is a degree above an Evergreen here, the Buds and young Sprigs, do only live, there, they grow and are put forth

Ever-ble'ssed, *a*

a. Always enjoying blessedness b Worthy to be always blessed or adored Also *absol* (quasi-*sb*)

a 1711 Ken *Hymnas num* Poet Wks 1721 II. 6 The thought Which on their Spirits was impress'd, When they beheld the Ever-bless'd *a* 1721 — *Hymnotheo*, ibid III 375 The Pray'r flew first of Mary ever-bless'd, Her Love invigorating all the rest 1738 Wesley *'All praise to Him'* v, And bless the Ever-bless'd. 1842 Manning *Serm* (1848) I. xiii 179 The power of the ever-blessed Trinity

Ever-du'ring, *a. arch* [f Ever *adv* + During *ppl. a*] Always enduring, everlasting.

1382 Wyclif *Isa* xxiv 5 For thei scatereden the euere durende [1388 euerlastynge] bond 1480 *Robt Devyll* 1133 The paynes of hell, that ys euer durynge 1541 Coverdale tr *Bullinger's Old Faith* xi (1624) 91 This only true and everduring salvation. 1667 Milton *P L* VII 206 Heav'n op'nd wide Her everduring Gates 1725–6 Pope *Odyss* VII 306 Let instant death surprize With ever-during shade these happy eyes! 1784 Cowper *Task* V 710 Sculpture Gives bond in stone and ever-during brass 1847 Macaulay *Misc Poems* (1860) 432 The ever during plant whose bough I wear 1854 J S C Abbott *Napoleon* (1855) I xxiv 391 That civil code will remain an ever during monument of his labors

Hence **Ever-du ringness**

1867 Bushnell *Mor Use Dark Th* 327 The sense of our ever-duringness comes through no speculation about the matter of dateless continuance

†**Evere'ft,** *adv Obs.* [f Ever *adv* + Eft *adv*] Ever after, ever since, thenceforth. Also *Evereft afterward, evereft more*

1297 R. Glouc (1724) 281 A uayre abbey þat euereft ab ylaste *c* 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 316 Eueref Aftur ward Of þondre huy beoth so sore a-ferd *c* 1315 Shoreham 124 Evereft moie a lyve to ben, And nevere eft to deyze

Everglade (e vəɹiglēd) *U S.* [?f. Ever *adv* + Glade.

The formation is irregular, and the intended etymological sense uncertain, perh *ever* was used to mean 'interminable']

A marshy tract of land mostly under water and covered in places with tall grass, chiefly in *pl* as the name of a large swampy region of South Florida Also *attrib*, as *Everglade kite* (*Rostrhamus sociabilis*), a bird inhabiting the everglades of Florida and other parts *Everglade State*, Florida.

1827 Tanner *Map Florida*, Extensive Inundated Region . generally called the Everglades 1837 J L Williams *Florida* 13 The back country presents a singular alternation of savannas, hammocks, lagoons, and grass ponds, called altogether the Everglades 1841 in Webster. 1841 Catlin *N Amer Ind* II xxxvi. 33 Her [Florida's] swamps and everglades gloom the thoughts of the wary traveller 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 153 A very large purchase had been made by one company in the Florida everglades 1860 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 300 All the pigs being black in the Everglades of Virginia

Evergreen (e vəɹigrīn), *a.* and *sb* [f. Ever *adv* + Green] **A** *adj.*

1 Always green.

[1555 Eden *Decades* 196 Certeyne trees which conty newe euer greene and neuer lose theyr leaues] 1796 H Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud Nat* (1799) III. 409 Magnificent coursers pasture in the ever-green valleys 1860 Maury *Phys Geog Sea* x. § 462 Were the sea fresh Ireland would never have presented those ever-green shores.

b. *fig.* Always fresh, never-failing

1871 *Echo* 13 Feb, One could not help being struck with the evergreen good humour of the French.

2 Of trees, shrubs, etc . Having green leaves all the year round , opposed to *deciduous*

In trees of this kind, the leaves of the past season remain on the tree, until the new ones are completely formed, as in the holly, holly-oak, pine, etc.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1735 Shade Of laurel ever green, and branching palm 1712 J JAMES tr *Le Blond's Gardening* 186 When your Ever green Trees and Shrubs are got to some Height 1845 *Florist's Jrnl* 156 It [Arctostaphylos mitida] forms a handsome evergreen shrub five or six feet high 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phanr & Ferns* 535 The evergreen Jasmines

b Of leaves . Lasting till the next season.

1776 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (1796) II 211 Ilex Leaves surrounded by a strong woody border , tough, shining, evergreen. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* III 357 Leaves, which are often rigid and evergreen.

B *sb* 1. An evergreen tree or shrub Cf. A. 2

1644 EVELYN *Mem* (1857) I 87 The Isle of Corsica, and St Remo, where the shore is furnished with evergreens, oranges, citrons, and date-trees 1676 GREW *Anat Plants* IV I v § 1 An Evergreen, is one degree above a Plant which is simply Perennial of This, only the Trunk and Buds live all the Winter; of That, also the Expanded Leaves *a* 1721 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet Wks III 116 He to a Thicket lead, With ever greens and downy Moss bespread 1813 SIR H DAVY *Agric. Chem* (1814) 67 The cause of the preservation of the leaves of evergreens through the winter is not accurately known 1828 SCOTT *Let Ballantyne* Jan , in Lockhart, She has no business in a ball room but to be ranged against the wall as an evergreen. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I. 162 Christmas had been the season when every house was decorated with evergreens.

fig 1878 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 98 Lady Willowgrove . was an evergreen She had been a distinguished figure in society for three generations

2 *attrib*

1825 J NIAL *Bro Jonathan* II 31 The evergreen tribe. 1841 W SPALDING *Italy & It Isl* III 319 The peculiar tints of the evergreen region disappear Deciduous oaks and horse-chestnuts become prevalent

b In names of various trees, shrubs, etc., as *Evergreen Alkanet*, *Magnolia*, *Spurge laurel*, **Evergreen Oak**, the Holm Oak (*Quercus Ilex*)

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 62 He found the Ilex, or Evergreen oak in many places 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* IV 51 Evergreen Alkanet is a stout bristly plant its leaves are of rich deep green colour 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L* VII 168 Terebinth or evergreen oak here and there gave a graceful shade. 1882 *Garden* 8 July 27/3 The Evergreen Magnolia is too well known to need description.

Hence **E vergreenness.**

1882-3 W E. BAXTER *Winter in India* VII 68 The evergreenness of Indian trees is one of the most striking features of the country.

†**E·vering.** *Obs.*

1641 BEST *Farm Bks* (1856) 107 These rammers are made of old everinges [*Glossary*, The rounds of a waggon], harrowe balls, or such like thinges as have holes

†**Everla·stable,** *a. Obs* [f EVER *adv* + LAST *v* + -ABLE] Capable of lasting for ever.

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 105 Christes churche is everlastable

Everlasting (evəɹla stiŋ), *a.* and *sb.* [f. EVER *adv* + LASTING] A *adj.*

1. Lasting for ever; infinite in future duration; endless; = ETERNAL A 3.

1340 *Ayenb* 189 Guoþ ye acorsede in-to þe greate uere eurelestinde ine helle. 1509 *Paternoster, Ave, & Creed* A iij, I trowe in yᵗ forgyuenes of synnes agen rysynge of flesshe, and euerlastynge lyf 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* IV 5145 Thay depart from cair and cummer Tyll Ioy and eurlestand lyfe 1605 SHAKS *Macb* II III 22 Some that goe the Primrose way to th' euerlasting Bonfire. *a* 1668 DENHAM (J), What a trifle is a moment's breath, Laid in the scale with everlasting death ! 1758 S HAYWARD *Serm.* i 2 We are in danger of falling into everlasting misery. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 41 Too busy to wait On the sad theme, their everlasting state 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I v, I would all the gold of earth were sunk into the everlasting pit 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* Crit Misc. Ser I 185 Here is the Everlasting Yea.

b. Extended to the full sense of the L. *æternus*, so as to imply past as well as future eternity; = ETERNAL A 1 (In the examples following this sense is merely contextual , but cf *from everlasting* in B. 1.)

1382 WYCLIF *Gen* xxi 33 Abraham inwardli clepide. the name of euerlastynge God. 1535 COVERDALE *ibid* , And Abraham called vpon the name of the Lorde yᵗ euerlastinge God. 1578 *Gude & Godlie Ball* (1868) 127 Thow onlie Maker of all thing, Thou euerlastand licht 1611 BIBLE *Isa* IX 6 The mightie God, The euerlasting Father.

2. Used hyperbolically or in relative sense. Cf. ETERNAL 4.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek* XXXV 9, I shall bytake thee into wildernessis euerlastynge [*solitudines sempiternas*] *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9569 Ye worship might haue, With a lose euerlastond, when your lyff endis. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs & Lim. Mon* (1714) 84 To make their Rewards, everlasting in ther Heyrs. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd Fr* in Palsgr 1019 To .Henry kyng of all Englande be laude everlastyng, honour without ende. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 13 It [this history] is compiled rather for an everlasting possession than to be rehearsed for a prize 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 284 See Cromwell, damn'd to everlasting fame ! 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A* I. x, The rivulet. descends from the everlasting mountains. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll Lakes* Wks. 1862 II 217 These mighty gates of everlasting rock 1873 *Slang Dict* s v., The barefooted children about Seven Dials are said to wear everlasting shoes and stockings *Everlasting staircase*, the treadmill 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mnt. Royal* I III. 79 It is the most everlasting kind of beauty, is it not?

b. Constant, perpetual, unceasing. Often implying weariness or disgust Interminable, endlessly recurring , = ETERNAL A 4 b

1688 S PENTON *Guardian's Instruct* 28 What were the Occasions of the present great Contempt of Matrimony The everlasting Din of Mother-in-law 1716 LADY M W MONTAGU *Lett* I vi 19 The foundation of these everlasting disputes turns entirely upon rank 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 269 It is never dark here, you are now come to the country of everlasting day 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* V XXII, From Asi's bitumen-lakes . ascends That everlasting roar 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* VII 87 There was an everlasting boiling, of the kettle in the morning, the potatoes for dinner, and the kettle again in the afternoon 1837 LAYTON *E Malta* v 4 On which there hung an everlasting frown. 1838 9 HALLAM *Hist Lit* I I 1 § 38 35 The tedious descriptions of spring, and the everlasting nightingale

3 Indefinitely durable, that will 'never' wear out (see B 3). *Everlasting trimming*. an embroidered edging for underclothing.

1590-1607 [see B 3] 1882 *Daily News* 4 Mar , The demand is fully maintained for everlasting trimmings *Mod* I can recommend this material , it's everlasting wear

4 In various plant-names. a Retaining shape and colour when dried, as in *Everlasting Flower*, a name given to some species of Cudweed (*Gnaphalium*), but more commonly to various species of *Helichrysum*, cf Fr *immortelle* ; †*Everlasting Life*· 'American Cudweed' (*Antennaria margaritacea*). b Perennial, as in Everlasting Pea (*Lathyrus latifolius* and other species), †Everlasting Grass (*Onobrychis sativa*, Sainfoin)

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh* 154 Commonly called Saintfoin or Everlasting grass 1705 TATL tr *Cowley's Hist Plants* (J), Witness the everlasting-pease and scarlet bean 1772 84 COOK *Voy* (1790) II 391 The everlasting-flower which it is plucked it cannot be perceived to fade 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat Dict* (Morell) I s v , *Life everlasting*, Gnaphalium Americanum. 1861 S THOMSON *Wild Fl* III. (ed 4) 200 The yellow meadow vetchling, or everlasting pea 1877 M ARNOLD *Poems, Heine's Grave*, Crisp everlasting-flowers, Yellow and black, on the graves. 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar 202/2 The Everlasting Flowers are all beautiful border plants

5 quasi-*adv.* = EVERLASTINGLY 2 and 4. †a. For ever, throughout eternity (*obs.*) b. *U.S slang.* Very, exceedingly, excessively

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb) 67 Some of hem contynued in cuyll and now they be euerlasting dampde 1692 WASHINGTON tr *Milton's Def Pop* x. (1851) 228 This everlasting talkative Advocate of the King ?18 . 'MAJ JACK DOWNING' *May Day in N York* (in Bartlett *Dict. Amer*), New York is an everlasting great concern

B. *absol.* (quasi-*sb.*) and *sb*

1. *absol* a. In phrases *For everlasting*· for all future time, in perpetuity *To everlasting* to all eternity. b. Subsequently with extension as in A 1 b *From everlasting*: from all eternity.

c 1340 *Cursor M* 4188 (Fairf) Þai wille him lede in-to ser lande to be þair bonde for euer-lastande. 1535 COVERDALL *Ps.* XCII [XCIII] 2 From that tyme forth hath thy seate bene prepared, thou art from euerlastinge *a* 1600 HOOKER (J), We are in God through the love which is born towards us, from everlasting 1611 BIBLE *Ps* XC. 2 Euen from euerlasting to euerlasting thou art God. 1715 DE FOE *Fam Instruct* I 1 (1841) I 19 You will learn that God is from the beginning, and to the end, from everlasting to everlasting 1719 WATTS *Ps* XC , From everlasting thou art God To endless years the same. 1828 K DIGBY *Broadst Hon* (1846) II. *Tancredus* 6 It [chivalry] is now enlisted in the cause of truth and goodness to reign for everlasting. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk Poets* x 317 Love and beauty have belonged to men from everlasting

2 *The Everlasting*: God, the Eternal.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov* VIII 23 Of the euere lastende [? mistranslation of *ab æterno*] I am ordeyned er the erthe shulde be maad [1388 Fro with out bigynnyng , 1611 from everlasting] 1602 SHAKS *Ham* I II 131 Oh that the Euerlasting had not fix't His Cannon 'gainst selfe-slaughter

3. *sb.* a. A material used in 16–17th c for the dress of sergeants and catchpoles, app. identical with DURANCE b. In later times, a strong twilled woollen stuff, called also LASTING . see quots.

The word in quots 1590 and 1607 may possibly be adj ; the former app identifies the material of the 'everlasting garment' with *buff*, but it is not clear whether this means buff leather or some woollen substitute for it

1590 SHAKS *Com Err* IV II 33 *Adr* Where is thy Master Dromio ? *S Dro* A diuell in an euerlasting garment hath him a fellow all in buffe 1607 FLETCHER *Woman-Hater* IV II, Were't not for my smooth, soft, silken citizen, I would quit this transitory trade, get me an everlasting robe, sear up my conscience, and turn sergeant 1822–35 D. BOOTH *Analyt Eng Dict.* I 184 *Lasting*, or *everlasting*, is a stout closely-woven worsted stuff, dyed black and other colours, and very much used for ladies' shoes 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T* (1851) I II 32 They [pantaloons] must have been made of the stuff called 'everlasting' *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol Leg* , *Jerry Jarvis' Wig*, A well-worn jacket, of a stuff by drapers most pseudonymously termed 'everlasting'

4. = Everlasting Flower. See A 4

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot* XXVI 387 There are several species both of yellow and white Everlastings 1864 GILBERT & CHURCHILL *Excurs. Dolomite Mts* 350 His hat was ornamented with yellow everlastings 1871 RAMSAY *Remin.* (ed 18) 17 Wreaths of 'everlasting' placed over graves as emblems of immortality.

Everla·stingly, *adv* [f prec + -LY².]

1. Without end , for ever , throughout all future time. Also hyperbolically and in relative sense.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4174 To be qwene of alle heven now and eure lastyngly 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W. 1531) 179 They shall lyue euerlastyngly and neuer dye spiritually 1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, III II 207 Ile hate him euerlastingly That bids me be of comfort any more 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I § 34 35 The favour which they primarily had with God is everlastingly confirmed 1715 DE FOE *Fam Instruct* I 1 (1841) I 12 He punishes them everlastingly in hell *a* 1745 SWIFT (J), Many have made themselves everlastingly ridiculous 1804 WORDSW *To the Supreme Being*, The fetters of my tongue do Thou unbind, That I may sound thy praises everlastingly. 1865 E C CLAYTON *Cruel Fortune* III 67 If you could lend me half a sov., I should be everlastingly obliged to you

b Through all past and future time, 'from everlasting to everlasting'. † Also, Throughout all past time (*obs*)

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* VII 91 Againe, haue they [the two Scxes] bin euerlastingly but two, or euerlastingly mo than two? 1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* I V (1611) 11 God who euerlastingly is whatsoeuer he may be 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam Wits* (1616) 90 God was not made at anie time, in as much as he is euerlastinglie vnbegotten 1860 PUSEY *Min Proph* 428 God's ways are everlasting, ordered everlastingly, existing everlastingly in the Divine Mind

2 With perpetual recurrence, continually, constantly, incessantly ; = ETERNALLY 3

1826 COBBETT *Rur Rides* (1885) II. 104 They are everlastingly railing against the working people 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M* 526 The rights of property everlastingly put in dispute 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R Lynne* I VI 93 Everlastingly running up and down from town

3 Beyond measure, immeasurably, excessively (Common in U S slang)

Everlastingness (evəɹla stiŋnes) [f as prec + -NESS]

1. The quality, condition, or fact of being everlasting (see the senses of the adj) a In etymological senses Endless existence ; perpetual continuance, unlimited durability b In extended sense = ETERNITY 1 . The having neither beginning nor end of existence

a 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R* VIII II (1495) 300 The nobilyte of heuen in puruenesse and euerlastyngnes *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 144 Evyrlastyngnesse, *eternitas* 1580 HOLYBAND *Treas Fr Tong, Perpetuité*, euerlastingnesse. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper* , *To Sir R Stone*, No lesse Strong than the heavens for everlastingnesse 1656 JEANES *Mixt Schol Div* 50 A perswasion of the soules everlastingnesse is needfull 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 343 The everlastingness of the wood [Cypress]. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio) *Everlastingness*, durable nature 1850 LYNCH *Theo Trin* II 20 He was meditating Christianity and its everlastingness. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng Ch* 14 He affirmed the everlastingness of future punishment

b 1565 JEWEL *Repl Harding* (1611) 225 [Our Lord] hath mingled the nature of his owne flesh to the nature of his euerlastingnesse vnder the Sacrament 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* IV. 44 He hath neither beginning nor end, which thing wee cal Euerlastingnes And so Gods being is altogether at once, which is yᵉ peculiar propertie of euerlastingnesse 1880 CHEYNE *Isaiah* I. 242 The idea of the Divine everlastingness is one of the primary notes of the prophecy

2 Infinite time , = ETERNITY 2 a *properly*, The future eternity , endless duration Also *pl* †b In extended sense The absolute eternity, without beginning or end, or the past eternity without beginning (*obs*)

a 1382 WYCLIF *Isa* XII. 3 Thei that lemen, or enfourmen, manye to rightwisnesse [shuln shyne] as sterris in to euerlastyngnessis — 2 *Pet* III 18 To him [Crist] glory and now and in to the day of euerelastingenesse 1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 90 And that euerlastingnesse verily is perpetual and hath no end *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* CIII IV 385 There cannot be two Everlastingnesses in the torments of Hell 1655 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* 45 This extent of the promise to everlastingnesse

b 1388 WYCLIF *Isa* LVII. 15 The Lord that dwellith in euerlastyngnesse 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* VIII 20 Thou that dwellest in euerlastyngnesse. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim* 1039/1 That life was giuen them before all euerlastingnesse 1633 T ADAMS *Exp 2 Peter* I 1 Future glory was from everlastingness prepared for those servants

†3 Eternity as opposed to *time* , the future state; eternal welfare. *Obs*

c 1430 tr. *T. à Kempis* 99 Not sekyng þo þinges þat are þyn ner in tyme, ner in euerlastingnes 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 240 Thys lyfe tyme is verey shorte and vncerten, therefore must they thinke of an euerlastingnes. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* IV. v § 3 What a step is it from hence to Everlastingness ? 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* I. (1726) 46 If such can barter their souls for Trifles and sell Everlastingness for a Moment

b *fig* regarded as an entity.

1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I LXIV 197 [These] all prove it [a soul] a shoot of Everlastingness 1655 H VAUGHAN *Silex Scint* I 52 My conscience felt through all this fleshly dresse Bright shootes of everlastingness. 1846 I WILLIAMS *Baptistery, Voices of Dead* 175 Visiting with starlike gleams Of everlastingness

†**E·verla·stingty.** *Obs rare.* [f. as prec + -TY] Eternity

1382 WYCLIF *Isa* LVII 15 The heze Lord wonende the euerelastingte [Cf prec. 2 b] *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* I I. 7 Ysaie lvij° where it is seid that God dwelling in euerlastingte dwellith with a meke..spirit.

E·ver-li·ving *a*

1. That lives or will live for ever.

1547 COVERDALE *Old Faith* X Wks (Parker Soc.) I 73 Very God and man, the only and everliving Saviour. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* (J), The everliving subjects of his [God's] reward and punishment. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* (J),

The instinct of brutes and insects can be the effect of nothing else than the wisdom and skill of a powerful ever-living Agent 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II xv 77 She found the ever-living gods Assembled in the halls of Jupiter

b. *fig* Of a name, fame, etc Immortal

1591 SHAKS 1 *Hen VI*, IV iii 51 That euer-liuing man of Memorie, Henrie the fift 1595 W CLARKE in *Shaks C Praise* 15 Euer liuing praise to her loving Delia. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Hum Lieutenant* I i, So many idle hours as here he loiters, So many ever-living names he loses 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 4 The ever-living gifts of Grecian art and architecture and letters.

2 quasi-*sb*

1601 BRLTON *Blessed Heart* v Wks (Grosart) 15 While the hand of heauen is giuing Comfort from the euer-liuing?

†E·verly, *adv Obs* or *Sc.* In 4 everliche, -lyche, evirly. [f EVER *adv.* + -LY².] Always, continually

c 1314 *Guy Warw* (A) 466 His care him neweth euerliche 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II 58 (ed Innes 1856) He Duelt in hys chambyr With a clark with him evirly [ed Skeat *reads* anerly]

†Evermo·, *adv. Obs* [OE phrase *æfre má* (see EVER and MO). In the OE. quots. the words have their ordinary sense, so that the phrase = 'any longer', 'ever again' (cf EVERMORE 3 c); but prob *má* was also used to emphasize *æfre* in the sense 'to all future time'; cf Ger *immer* always (–OHG *io-mêr*), *immermehr* evermore, Fr *jamais* ever, never (.—vulgar Lat *jam magis* 'now more')] = next

[*c* 897 K ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past* lii 405 Gif hwelc wif forlæt hiere ceorl, & nimð hire oðerne, wenestu iecce he hire æfre ma? *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Crist & Satan* 140 (Gr) Ne on þa beorhtan ȝescæft Ne mot ic æfre ma eaȝum stariaŋ] *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 106 To deþ idemet, and eure ma [*Trin Coll MS* afremo] forlorene *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 35 Hie [karitas] scal æure mo ȝelasten, aiðer on ðessere woreld and ec on ðare oðre 1297 R GLOUC (1724) 44 Londone he ys now y cleped, and worþ euermo *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 2466 For þo was þe gurdel þat he com fore y lost for euere-mo *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T* 174 In a tour, in anguish and in wo, Dwellen this Palamon and eke Arcite, For everemo 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III 25 For such a coke I may go fasting evermo

Evermore (evɔ·imōo·ɪ), *adv.* For forms see EVER and MORE *adv*; sometimes written as two words [A later form of prec., *mo* being replaced by *more*] An emphatic synonym of EVER

In poetry the accentuation *e vermore* sometimes occurs.

1 For all future time *Obs* exc *arch.*

c 1205 LAY 31051 King Penda ȝerneð þine ære nu and auere mære. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 12 Blisse and soules reste[n] ðat him sal euermor lesten 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 6838 It es right þat þai duelle þare, In þat hidus myrknes ever-mare *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* I 4 (Harl MS) He shalle dye in euermore lastynge dethe *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I 13 Thai haff wrocht To hald Scotlande at wndyr euirmar 1592 W WARNER in Farr *S P Eliz* (1845) II 379 Disable vs eremore 1611 BIBLE *John* VI 34 Lord, euermore giue vs this bread 1791 BURNS *Lament Earl Glencairn*, Awake thy last sad voice, my harp! Then sleep in silence evermair! *a* 1854 MONTGOMERY *O where shall rest be found*, Lest we be banished from thy face And evermore undone

b *For* (†*unto*) *evermore*

c 1300 *Cursor M* 23934 (Edin) Leuedi led me wit þe for þi son for euir mar wit him to won. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I 155 Gyff thou will hald in cheyff off me For euirmar 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus* xlviii 27 He comfortede the weilende men in Sion, vnto euermor. 1555 *Act* 2–3 *Phil & Mary* c 20 § 3 Leases shall for evermore pass and be made under the Seals of the said Duchy 1622 S WARD *Woe to Drunkards* (1627) 34 For euer and euer, and if it were possible for more than for euer, for euermore. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON (J.), Those pleasures which flow from the presence of God for evermore 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxxiv, My own dim life should teach me this, That life shall live for evermore

2. Always, at all times, constantly, continually.

c 1280 *A Sarmun* in *E. E. P* (1862) 4 Of helle pine we aȝt be ware and euer more hit hab in þoȝt 1393 LANGL *P Pl.* C xvii 3 Thei þat haue been hyre by fore aren eueremore poure 1486 *Bk. St Albans* E iij a, He [the hare] fymaes and crotis and Roungeth euermoore 1551 RECORDE *Pathw Knowl* II xlvii, The line dothe euermore run within the edge of the circle 1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* II vii (1611) 73 The minde of man desireth euermore to know the truth 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* V 209 Wilde Arabs euermore annoy the Turkes 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol Anat* I xviii 48 These Vessels are evermore found in all Bodies 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XI. xxxvi, Yonder roar evermore increasing, Still louder, louder, grows 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin* viii 138 Lift your eyes unto the evermore silent heaven

3. With negatives and expressions implying a negative· †**a** In any degree *Obs* **b.** At any future time **c** (With the full sense of *more*. in this use better written as two words.) Ever again, any longer

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel Wks I 7 Heynes of state makiþ not a man evermore beter to God *c* 1600 SHAKS *Sonn.* xxxvi, I may not evermore acknowledge thee 1832 HT MARTINEAU *Hall & Vall* vi 85 This circumstance seemed to destroy the hope that the works could evermore enjoy the prosperity which had been their lot 1842 MRS BROWNING *Grk Chr Poets* (1863) 139 Not in England evermore.

4 quasi-*sb*

c 1850 F. T PALGRAVE *O Light of Life*, Through heaven's great day of evermore

†Eve·rr, *v. Obs* —⁰ [a L *ēverr-ĕre* to sweep out, f *ē-* out + *verrĕre* to sweep] (See quot)

1623-6 COCKERAM, *Euerre*, to sweepe the house

†Eve·rse, *a Obs* [ad. L. *ēvers-us*, pa. pple. of *ēvertĕre* to overturn] (See quot)

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v Def. xvi. 134 Conuersion of proportion (which of the elders is commonly called euerse proportion, or euersion of proportion)

†Eve·rse, *v Obs* [f. L *ēvers-* ppl. stem of *ēvertĕre*. see EVERT] *trans* To overturn, overthrow; = EVERT Also *fig.*

c 1430 LYDG *Bochas* III v (1554) 77 a, Many riche royall mighty towne Haue bene euersed For sinne of princes which that wern lecherous 1530 PALSGR 540/2 Fortune hath eversed his chaunce upsyde downe 1661 GLANVILL *Van Dogm* IV 38 The foundation of which Principle .. is totally evers't by the most ingenious Commentator.

Hence †Eve·rsed *ppl. a.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov Witchcr* XIII XIX 316 Diuerse sorts of glasses the cornerd, the inversed, the eversed .. and cleare glasses

Eversible (*ɨvə* ɪsɪb'l), *a* [f L *ēvers-* ppl stem of *ēvertĕre* (see EVERT) + -IBLE.] Capable of being everted or turned inside out

1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv. Anim* IV 179 The penis is often eversible and covered with spines. 1878 BELL tr *Gegenbauer's Comp Anat* 383 This latter appendage is eversible

Eversion (*ɨvə* ɪʃən), [a OF *eversion*, ad L. *ēversiōn-em*, n of action f *ēvertĕre* see EVERT]

†1. The action of overthrowing, the condition of being overthrown, an overthrow, overturning, *lit* and *fig Obs.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron* VII (1812) 33 *note*, Iason at Troie first exercion Caste doun Ilion 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot* (1821) I 58 This nobil realme wes neir brocht to finall eversione 1614 T ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 292 Their euersion is our conuersion 1640 BP HALL *Episc* I i 15 The restauration of the English Church and eversion of Popery. 1678 WANLEY *Wond Lit. World* I xxxiv § 16 55/2, I will take from Pollio all future occasion of falling into such precipitant eversion of the mind 1709 STRYPE *Ann Ref* I lvii. 625 Disorderly preaching tending to the eversion of good laws and orders ecclesiastical 1801 FUSELI *Lect Art* I (1848) 354 Scenes subsequent to the eversion of Troy 1820 S TURNER *Anglo-Sax* (ed 3) I. ii App 545 The fate of the column of the image after its eversion

†**b** (See quot) *Obs*

1678-1706 PHILLIPS, *Eversion* in Rhetorick is the same figure, according to Ruffianus, with Epanodus

2 †**a.** *gen* The action of turning outwards; opposed to *inversion* *Obs*

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III xv (1660) 197 The Eversion of the taile of the Lyon is an expresse token of his placabilitie or tractablenesse

b *Path* and *Phys* The action of everting or turning (an organ or structure) inside out; the condition of being everted *Eversion of the eyelids* = ECTROPION

1751 SPRY in *Phil Trans.* XLIX 19 The conjunctive became greatly inflamed, with an eversion of the upper lid 1866 HUXLEY *Preh Rem Caithn* 100 The increased breadth at the latter spot being due to the well marked eversion of the tuberosities 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* V 121 Dogs, in their expressions of fondness, have a slight eversion of the lips 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex*, *Eversion*, in Botany, the external protrusion of organs from the cavity in which they are developed

†**3** *Eversion of proportion* = *conversion of proportion* see CONVERSION. *Obs.*

1570 [see EVERSE *a*]

Eversive (*ɨvə* ɪsɪv), *a* [f L. *ēvers-* ppl stem of *ēvertĕre* (see EVERT) + -IVE] Tending to eversion or overthrow Const *of*

1717 *Wodrow Corr* (1843) II 324 Changing that imposition to some other shape, as eversive of the rights of the Christian people 1756 T. AMORY *Life J Buncle* (1770) I 216 Schemes eversive of true knowledge 1767 H BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1792) III 250 No man can possibly be bound by any consents or contracts eversive of the laws of God and of their own nature. 1792 GEDDES *Bible* Ex xi (R. *Supp*), A maxim eversive of all justice and morality

Evert (*ɨvə* ɹt), *v* [ad L *ēvert-ĕre* to overturn, f *ē-* out + *vertĕre* to turn]

†1 *trans.* To turn upside down, upset *lit* and *fig Obs rare.*

1601 B JONSON *Poetaster* IV iv, The very thought Everts my soul with passion 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* VIII 182 To end the meale with much drinke, doth by euerting the concoction, cause eructations. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III Prol 6 There did he. evert it [a tub], invert it, subvert it.

†2 To overthrow (a city, temple, enemy, etc). Also *absol* *Obs*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I (1822) 53 Legioums of futemen, to evert and cast doun the foresaid ciete to the ground 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch* 311 It is easier to euert or disturbe, then to plant or establish 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 50 For feare after he had euerted their foes. hee woulde rauen vp them 1730-1800 in BAILEY.

b. *fig.* To overthrow (an empire, government); to upset (a judgement, argument, doctrine, law, etc), to frustrate (a purpose), rarely, to overthrow (a person) in argument. *Obs* or *arch.*

1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii 192 The suttylty of one sergeant schal euerte [*misprinted* enerte] and destroy al the jugementys of many wyse men before tyme receyuyd. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen VIII* (1878) 281 He began to evert his fathers testament 1563 *Homilies* II *Idolatry* II (1859) 211 And the noble Empire of Greece clean everted. 1581 SAVILE *Agric* (1622) 189 And chiefly his great attempts against Germany turning to nothing, euerted that purpose. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VIII xxx 303 Then hath the master of horsemen everted and overthrowne both Dictatours Majestie and Militarie discipline *a* 1681 WHARTON *Fasts & Fest.* Wks. (1683) II Antiochus Epiphanes everted the true worship of God. 1686 GOAD *Celest Bodies* II vii. 244 We have everted that Objection. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg* 175 The Jurisdiction of the Judge is not yet everted and overthrown 1849 J WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 652, I am overthrown—everted—subverted—the contradiction is flagrant 1872 J WALKER *Scot Theol. & Theolog* IV (1888) 100 They clearly evert the fundamentals

†**3** To draw or turn out of the way, to turn aside Also *fig Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* IV 59 This muscle hauying in office to euerte the foote to the interiour partes 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* I viii (1662) 141 The Will is thus everted from the fore-mentioned Objects

4. To turn the inner surface of (the eyelid, etc) outwards; to turn inside out

1804 [see EVERTED *ppl. a*]. 1821 T SANDWITH *Observ Med & Surg* 99 The cheeks drawn downward in such a manner as to evert the lower eye-lids 1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat* II 38/1 The gullet and part of the stomach [of starfish] are usually everted, protruded, and applied round the object to be swallowed 1871 DARWIN *Desc Man* II xviii 281 Muscles for everting the sack, and for closing or opening the orifice. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* V 51 It is a very simple and easy thing to evert the eyelid

Evertebral (*ɨvə*·ɪtˈbɪăl), *a. Anat* [f E- *pref*³ + L *vertebr-a* + -AL; cf. VERTEBRAL] Not vertebral; not of the nature of, or not connected with, the vertebral column

1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp Anat* 447 The anterior, or evertebral portion [of the cranium]

Evertebrate (*ɨvə* ɪtˈbrēt), *a.* and *sb Zool* [f E- *pref*.³ + L *vertebra* + -ATE²; cf VERTEBRATE] = INVERTEBRATE.

1883 A LESLIE tr *Nordenskiold's Voy Vega* 97 The dredging yielded a large number of marine evertebrates

Evertebrate (*ɨvə* ɪtˈbɪēlt), *v.* [f as prec + -ATE³] *trans.* To deprive of the backbone.

1880 *Times* 28 Apr. 7/6 Professor Odling complained that the statute had been 'evertebrated and eviscerated'

Everted (*ɨvə*·ɪted), *ppl. a* [f EVERT + -ED¹.] Turned outwards or inside out

1786 R SMITH in *Microcosm* No 3 Even these [persons] would be absolutely taken ill of an everted coal-box 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg Observ* 83 And turns over the everted edges of the opening 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat* I. 225/1 When cut longitudinally, the inner surface of the arteries does not become everted 1859 R. F BURTON *Centr Afr.* in *Jrnl Geog Soc.* XXIX 53 The lips are tumid and everted. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh Rem Caithn.* 130 The jugal arches of the European are hardly ever, if ever, so wide and everted as those of some Esquimaux. 1878 GROVE *Dict. Mus* I 210 *Bell*, the everted opening in which most wind instruments terminate

Eve·rting, *vbl sb* [f as prec + -ING¹] The action of the vb EVERT, in quot = 'throwing off'.

1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* IX xi (1632) 680 What will not money doe, with corrupt dispositions, euen to euerting of all bands of either religious or ciuill duties.

Every (e·vərɪ, e·vˈrɪ), *sb.* Also 4 eur. [Var. form of EAVER¹] Rye grass (*Lolium perenne*).

14 tr *Higden* (Rolls) VII 525 (*Harl MS* 1900) Of whete and of eur that som men clepeth darnel 1863 BARNES *Dorset Gloss* (Philol Soc), *Every or ever-grass*

Every (e·vərɪ, evˈrɪ), *a* (quasi-*pron*) Forms. *α* 1 æfre ælc, 2 efrec, 3 æver ælc(h, æfrech, ever ech, evrech, 3–6 evere, (5 evre). *β.* 3 ever ulc, 3–6 ev(e)rilc, -il(k(e, (3, 4–5 *north.* evere -ilc, -ilke). *γ* 2 æv(e)ric, æwric, efri, 3 eaver euch, æv-, eavriche, a-, efri(ch, æv-, av-, everihc, 3–6 everich(e, -yche, (4 evreich, everuch(e, 5 evirych, evyriche, 6 ewerik), 4–7 everi(e, -ye, (4 evri, 6 ewry), 4– every. Also 5 ery, 8 (in verse and colloq) e'ery. [OE. *æfre ælc*, **æfre ylc*. see EVER *adv* and EACH.

The OE *ælc*, *ylc*, was a compound of *á*, synonymous with *æfre*, but, owing to umlaut and contraction, the etymological force of the word had become obscured, and *æfre* was prefixed in order to express more distinctly the original sense Although the phrase was always written in OE (as sometimes in ME) as two words, it had in 10th c already come to be felt as a compound, and when it is governed by a prep this is placed before the first of the two words. The forms marked *α* descend from *æfre ælc*, and the *β* forms, including the mod *every*, from *æfre ylc* It does not appear that *æfre* was prefixed to the other two words, *ǽghwilc* and *gehwilc*, which enter into the history of EACH]

I. As *adj* used *attrib*

1 Used to express distributively the sense that is expressed collectively by *all.*

Originally this sense was expressed by *each*, from which *every* differed only in emphasizing the element of universality in the signification Thus Wyclif writes '*euery* langour and *eche* sekenesse,' it being unnecessary to repeat the emphasis When *every* had ceased to be recognizable as a compound of *each*, the two words were at first often used somewhat indiscriminately, but their functions were gradually differentiated In mod. usage, *every* directs attention chiefly to the totality, *each* chiefly to the individuals composing it. It may also be observed that *each* usually refers to a numerically definite group, in contrast to the indefinite universality expressed by *every* thus 'Each theory is open to objection' relates to an understood enumeration of theories, but 'Every theory is open to objection' refers to all theories that may exist.

a. followed immediately by a sb, or by a sb. preceded by a descriptive adj; occas with vb. in *pl.*

WULFSTAN *Hom* (Napier) 20 Æfre ælcne neode [Man] ȝearnað to gode sylfum ymbe. *O E. Chron* an 1014 And æfre ælcne Denisene cyng, utlah of Engla lande ȝecwæden,

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 135 Æuriche sunendeie, and oðre hege dazen *Ibid* 139 Efri cristenne Mon *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 65 (Trin. MS) Africh man mid þat he haueð mai bugge heuenriche *c* 1205 LAY 2378 For euer ulc [*c* 1275 euerech] god mon ah his lauerdes heste to do *Ibid.* 25099 Æuer alc swein *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 4 Rihten hire and smeðen hire is of eðisch ordre þe god *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* 13 Lauei euch wif is hine were þral 1258 *Proclame Hen III*, And al on þo riche worden is ssend in to æurihce oþre shcire *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 3309 Euer ilk fote miht he noght blinne, To bihold þat fair maydene *c* 1340 *Ibid* 761 (Trin) Wommon telle me whi þat ze eten not al comynly In paradis of euer vche tre? ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 212 In ever-ilk aperty pyghte with precyous stones *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1779 The Burgeyse toke a-visement long on euery dimute *c* 1450 *Merlin* IV 65 Eueriche man to brynge with hym his wyf 1500-20 DUNBAR *'Quhome to sall I complene my wo'* IX, Fra everilk mowth fair wirdis proceidis. *a* 1535 MORE *On the Passion* Wks 1299/1 Euery fynger shalbe a thombe 1558 Q KENNEDY *Compend Tract* in *Wods Soc Misc.* (1844) 117 Bot everilk faithfull minister to bestowe the grace quhilk God hes gevin hym 1588 J. HARVEY *Prophecies* 51 Every right woonder, such as Moises and Elisaeus used, were neither fained apparences, or, etc. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr *Justin's Hist.* 16 a, Discending amongst euery private Captaine. 1610 SHAKS *Temp.* I 1 62 Hee'l be hang'd yet, Though euery drop of water sweare against it *a* 1618 RALEIGH in Walton *Angler* (1653) 67 If all the world and love were young, And truth in every Shepherds tongue? 1711 E WARD *Vulgus Brit* VIII 89 E'ery willing Hero. 1763 GARRICK in *Colman's Posth. Lett* (1820) 249 They have dug up Every Utensil that were in use among the Romans 1796 *Hist Ned Evans* II 105 Every inhabitant, male and female, young and old, was assembled 1820 SOUTHEY *Life Wesley* I. 393 To see every person in his class at least once a week 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* I 279 In every experimental science there is a tendency towards perfection. 1860 MRS CARLYLE *Lett.* III 34 Feeling better in every way 1879 LOCKYER *Elem Astron* IX I 307 Every particle of matter attracts every other particle.

b. preceded by a possessive pronoun.

1588 SHAKS *L. L. L* IV 1 87, I prophane my heart on thy euerie part 1610 — *Temp* II. 1 257 A space whose eu'ry cubit Seemes to cry out, how, etc. 1611 — *Cymb* I IV 49 Then a young Trauellar. in my euery action to be guided by others experiences 1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Duke Guise* II. ii, Your every Grace Will kill at least your thousand in a day 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. i, There my Thoughts my every Care is center'd 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III 97 Her every moment to find the moment critical 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang Abb* (1866) 95 1812 COLERIDGE in Southey *Omniana* II 234 The ungrateful traitor, whose every measure has been to make them still more incapable 1835 BECKFORD *Recoll* 146 Anger pervaded his every look and gesture 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind* 87 The Americanism of his every thought, word and act 1879 J W SHIRLEY *Who is Mary?* 258 She turned her love over in its every aspect

c with a superl adj (preceded by *the*) interposed before the sb *Obs* or *arch.* (The sense would now be expressed by *even the least*, etc, treated as a parenthesis).

1620 J KING *Serm* 28 Euery the least remembrance. 1659 BP WALTON *Consid Considered* 73 In all the Copies extant every the least iota and tittle is to be found 1785 MRS A M BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscr* (1786) V. 117 Strict adherence to every the minutest part of their customs and religion 1806-7 J BERESFORD *Miseries Hum Life* (1826) I x, Every the most minute article 1837-8 SIR W HAMILTON *Logic* XV (1866) I 277 Every, the most complex, web of thought may be reduced to simple syllogisms

†**d.** with *a* or *an* before the sb *Obs*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 510 (Gött) Iornays fourti mile euerilk a day *c* 1325 *Pol Songs* (1839) 157 Everuch a parosshe heo polketh in pyne 1352 MINOT *Poems* x 51 God save sir Edward his right In everilka nede *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf* (W de W 1494) II xli, Euerych a soule resonable owyth for to coueyte nyghynge to Jhesu

e with sbs referring to time, as *day, year*, etc in advb. phrases indicating repetition (cf EVERYDAY); also (*b*) before a cardinal numeral, to indicate successive groups of objects, (*c.*) before an ordinal, successive intervals of action. So *Every other* (*day*, etc.), where *other* = 'second'. Also *attrib.* †*Every other while* at alternate periods; every now and then.

(*a*) *c* 1205 LAY 6034, & aure alche [*c* 1275 euereche] wintre inne Wales heo wuneden *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 19041 (Gött) Arli þe apostlis euer-ilke day went to þe temple for to prai *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) XII, A marchand of this cite, Hade euiryche 3ere thre hundryth pownde *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 141 Eryday, or eueryday, *quotidie* 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 196 Eueryday, *quotidie* 1652 NEEDHAM tr *Selden's Mare Cl.* 23 The keeping of greater Armadoes every day then other 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* III 823 Tisiphone every Moment rises to the sight 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr* II § 6 The world every day grows wiser 1796 H HUNTER tr *St.-Pierre's Stud Nat* (1799) III 41 The two tides of six hours re-appear every day equal

(*b*) 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* V II 278 In euery tenne [women] that they [the Gods] make, the diuels marre fiue. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl* (1629) 19 Euery twelue yeares ther should be set forth two Ships *a* 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Let. to Mrs S.* 5 Aug., Every twenty paces gives you the prospect of some villa, and every four hours a large town. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* I 176 A parliament should be held every three years

(*c*) *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) XVI 174 At euery thrydde pas þat þei gon fro here hows þei knelen *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1256 To clothe the al new, euerich othir day. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 20 Every yer or every other yer ys Chosyn a Duke. 1545 UDALL, etc *Erasm. Par* (1548) *Luke* IV. 98 a, An extreme tyrannous deiuull . dooeth euery other while soodainly take hym 1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, III. II 329 This same staru'd Iustice hath done nothing but prate to me . and euery third word a Lye 1829 BENTHAM *Wks* (1843) XI. 18 The daily, more than the every other day, papers. 1884 M E WILKINS in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 793/1 She stopped to kiss her every other minute

f. Phrases, *On every side* everywhere, in every direction In same sense, †*In* or *on every end, on every half Every man Jack, every mother's son* (colloq): every single individual *Every now and then, every now and again, every once in a while* [corruption of *ever*, etc], at intervals, from time to time *Every bit, every whit*, altogether, entirely, quite. *Every here and there* at various points or places *Every which way* · (U. S) everyway, in all directions. Also EVERY-DEAL.

c 1205 LAY 5883 On auer alcheie [*c* 1275 euereche] halue *Ibid* 10549 Folc hi wende an auerilche [*c* 1275 euereche] ende. 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 5952 The deneis in euerich ende Him wolnede her & þer *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 1646 (Trin) Couetise leechery and pride Haþ spred þis world on euery syde. 1583 STOCKER *Warres Lowe C* I 79 a, The Spaniardes murdered euery mothers sonne of them 1700 S PARKER 6 *Philos Ess* 12 The Primæval Earth will be every whit as ill shaped as that we pooi Mortals inhabit. 1731 *Select fr Fog's Weekly Jrnl* (1732) II 255 The Doctor was every now and then confoundedly puzzled what to do with them 1833 BP. THIRLWALL in *Philol Mus* II 240 The theory will every now and then become the foundation of the history 1840 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* XXVIII, 'Every one of 'em,' replied Dennis, 'Every man Jack.' 1859 DASENT *Pop Tales Norse* 347 Every man Jack of them are so sound asleep 1860 BARTLETT *Dict Amer* s v, Every once in a while 1872 MARK TWAIN *Roughing It* (in Farmer *Americanisms*), He put on the pack saddle and then wound a rope all over and about it and under it every which way 1883 P ROBINSON *Inshes of Fancy* 90 Every now and again the ear could catch the sudden splash of pike meeting pike

†**2** With plural sb. (chiefly with defining word interposed) All severally (cf. Gr ἕκαστοι). *Obs*

1558 Q ELIZ in Strype *Ann Ref* I App 1 2 Subjects of every the said kingdomes 1591 F SPARRY tr *Cattan's Geomancie* 68 Of the head and of euery things therein contayned 1610 SHAKS *Temp* V 1 249 I'le resolue you of euery These happend accidents 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 126 Taking Polycrates the Athenian Captaine with him, and a man from euery the Coronels 1626 W SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess* (1629) 256 Wee owe him [God] obedience according to euery his morall commands 1671 H M tr *Erasm Colloq* 91 Every several Troups have then Ensignes

3 With loss of distributive sense = 'All possible', 'the utmost degree of'.

[1783 LD PERCY in *G Rose's Diaries* (1860) I 58 Every domestic ease that a mortal could enjoy] *Mod* I feel every respect for him They showed him every consideration. There is every prospect of success

4 In senses now commonly expressed by *each*

a In *every man*, used to distribute a plural (*arch*) †**b** Each of two (*obs* exc *dial*)

1526-34 TINDALE *Matt* XX 9 They came and receaved every man a peny [So in 1611 and *R V*] 1599 THYNNE *Animadv* (1875) 50 They dyd ryde one euerye syde of him 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X 455 The Sergeants, and the two slaues, thrust on euery ancle an heauy bolt 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss* s v, There's a chimley on every en' o' the house

†**5** = ANY; in sentences expressing possibility

1552 HULOET s v, Euerye man, *quilibet.* 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* IV (1586) 180 b, When euerie season sufereth them [bees] not to be abroad, they must at such times bee fedde 1760 GOLDSM *Cit. W* XXV, The weakness of the wall which every earthquake might overturn

II. *absol.* (quasi-*pron*)

†**6.** Everybody, every one. *Obs*

a 1225 *Ancr R* 4 Vor euerich schal holden þe uttre efter þet þe hcome mei best mid hire serui þe inre. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 2355 Euerilc he liste, on ilc he gret *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III 102 Fuyr schal preve þe werke of everyche *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol* 103 Every hath of God a propre gifte, Som this, som that, as him likith. 1475 CAXTON *Jason*, Euerich hadde well eten and dronken raysonably. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron* (1811) 4 That euerich admyttyd in to the lybarte of the cite be of certayn crafte or office

7 Each, or every one, *of* (several persons or things). Formerly often with verb in pl. *Obs* exc in legal documents

1388 WYCLIF *Matt* XV 9 Thei token euerychc of hem a peny 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* III XII (Tollem MS), þe wit þat takeþ hede to many þingis takeþ þe lasse hede to euerichc þerof *c* 1430 *Cookery Bks* 20 Temper it vppe wyth almaunde mylke, & do euery of hem in a potte 1486 in *Surtees Misc* (1890) 47 Hertly I pray you, and everych of you 1512 *Act 4 Hen VIII*, c 10 All other thinges comprised in the same Indentures and letres patentes and in everych of them 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I LXVIII. 116 Every of the sayde joyntes are of the quantitie of a wheate corne 1658 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 420 Promissing to them and every of them rewards and summes of money 1665 J SERGEANT *Sure-footing in Chr* 224 Every of whose Words and Actions were infinitely to be admir'd 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 41 Every of the said chirurgeons is to have twelvepence a body searched by them

b *esp* in phrase *All and every* (= L *universi et singuli*) The phrase is also occas used in concord with a sb. in sing or pl.

1502 *Gt. Charter* in Arnolde *Chron* (1811) 223 That the chartur aforsaid in alle and euerych her articles be observed. 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 182 Let vs all & euerycche of vs in all our distresse ron to that trone of mercy. 1570 GRINDAL *Rem* (1843) 149 That all and every of the said vicars have a Bible. 1655 MRQ WORCESTER in Dircks *Life* (1865) 390 Use these seals to all and every of the purposes aforesaid. 1826 BENTHAM in *Westm Rev* VI. 473 To all and every the children and child of the said intended marriage. 1845 *Act* 8 & 9 *Vict* c 119 Sched II, The said covenantor, his heirs, executors, or administrators, and all and every other person whosoever

†**c** Each (of two). *Obs*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L G W* 2378 *Philomene*, In armes everych of hem [Philomela and Progne] other taketh 1393 LANGL *P Pl* C XXI 77 A cacchepol craked a-two here legges of euerich of þo þeoues *a* 1502 in Arnolde *Chron* (1811) 300 It was decreed by the sayd arbitrours, that euerych off my Lordis of Glouceter and of Winchester shulde take ethir other by the hand 1560 FRAMPTON in Strype *Ann Ref* I XX 242 Two men covered with white canvas coats, and every of them a vizard upon their faces 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* V II 547 There be two sortes of Blites and every of them is diuided againe into two kindes

†**8.** Distributing a plural *Obs*; = EACH.

c 1300 *Beket* 671 Forto do everech his beste to wende ech in his side *c* 1430 *Cookery Bks* 27 Take a porcyon of poudr of Clowys, of Gyngere, of Graynys of Perys, of Euery a porcyon *c* 1440 *Douce MS* 55 XXXIX, Cast broth and water and wyn of everiche a quantite 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V* 16 Goo ye eueryche under that baner that he wyl mayntene.

III. Combinations

†**9. Every other.** = Each other · used as a reciprocal pronoun (In early use *every* is subj and *other* obj., later the phrase appears as a compound) *Obs*

1154 *O E Chron* an 1135, Æuric man sone ræuede oþer þe mihte *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 7 We luuien ure efrec oðer us bi-twenen swa we weren broðre *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W* 719 *Tisbe*, The name of every ch gan to othyr spryngе *c* 1386 — *Pars T.* 128 The lovyng children wolden everych of hem eten other if thay mighten 1413 LYDG *Pilgr Sowle* V XIV (1483) 105 They saiden graces wonder ioyfully taking euerichc other by the hand 1594 KYD *Cornelia* V, in Hazl *Dodsley* V 242 They ran at ever-each other hand and foot

10 Every one (In 16–17th c the form *everych one* was often divided *every chone*)

†**a** *adj.* = sense 1 a *Obs.*

1548 UDALL *Erasm Par Luke* 103 b, Euery one man ought to be neighbour to an other

b *adj. absol* (e vri wn). With reference to a sb or pron going before, which it usually distributes, or followed by *of* Often incorrectly with pl vb. Sometimes = Each (of two things)

c 1225 *Ancr R* 18 Bleccið ou mid euerichon of ðeos gretunges *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 185 Ilk kinnes erf, and wrim, and der And euerilc on in kinde good *c* 1320 R BRUNNE *Medit* 132 With hym þey ryse everyche one *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III 502 Evere ilk one of þese parties is þo same Gods body *c* 1430 *Hymnis Virg* (1867) 48 We schulen foonde euery-choon *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* 121 He commaundes you everilkon, To hold no kyng bot hym alon 1503 *Skeph Kalender* XLVII, I shall them soon vanquish every chone *a* 1535 MORE *On the Passion* Wks 1389/1 To haue hadde theym taken and slayne euerye chone 1588 KING tr *Camsius' Catech* 216 The sinne of Adam is in al men, ane seuerall and peculiar sinne in euerilk ane 1607 TOPSELL *Four f Beasts* (1673) 223 The under lip five, every one of the cheeks ten 1611 BIBLE *Num* XVI 3 All the Congregation are holy, euery one of them *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem* (1759) I 14 What we every one can swear 1699 BENTLEY *Phal* Pref 89 Every one [of these Passages] are true

c *pron* (e'vri,wɒn) Everybody; sometimes written as one word The pron referring to *every one* is often *pl* · the absence of a sing pron of common gender rendering this violation of grammatical concord sometimes necessary

a 1225 *Ancr R* 252 Muchel neod is þet euerichon holde mid oðer, mid bisie bonen *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 10047 (Trin) þe chastite of þis lady Ouercomeþ Gredines of euerichon 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII 125 Euerichon loked to hym self. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf* 1055 Cryst save everychone 1556 J HEYWOOD *Spider & F* A iij, Tyll everie one had mocked everichone 1695 WOODWARD *Nat Hist Earth* Pref, The Difficulties of every one 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr* IV § 21 Every one knows that analogy is a Greek word 1735 JOHNSON tr *Lobo's Voy* 99 Every one Sacrifices a Cow or more, according to their different Degrees of Wealth or Devotion 1870 DASENT *Eventful Life* (ed 4) I. 1 Every one had made up their minds that I was to be one thing, and I came out another 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 479 Those familiar words are in the mouth of every one. 1877 W H MALLOCK *New Repub* (1878) 94 Everyone then looked about them silently, in suspense and expectation

11 In parasynthetic derivatives, as *every-coloured*

1744 THOMSON *Spring* 726 The Peacock spreads His every-colour'd Glory to the Sun

12 Combined with adverbs, as EVERYHOW, EVERYWHERE, etc, and with substantives, in which the combination is usually written as one word, the sense of the substantive being weakened, as EVERYBODY, EVERYTHING, etc

¶**13** The form *ever each*, surviving in archaistic use till 16th c., was corrupted into *every each*, which often appears in late editions of 15th c. texts (where the originals had *evereche, everych*, or the like), and hence has occas been used *arch.* by recent writers

1430 LYDG *Bochas* I XIX (1554) 35 b, Sampson toke their [foxes] tailes knit them twein and twein And amid euery eche he set a fire-bronde 1477 NORTON *Ord Alch* 1 in Ashm (1652) 21 Everie each of Foure were Gold and like a Knight 1567 MAPLET *Gr Forest* 29 And euery eche moment at death his nod and beck 1607 TOPSELL *Four f Beasts* (1673) 375 Every each other day he suffereth one sickness or other 1609 C BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* VII (1623) R iij, But for the most part they die euery each one. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* I XXVII (1816) I 49 Every each of them [1470 everyche of hem] did him homage 1864 MUNBY in *Once a Week* 26 Nov, Now every each hath pass'd the bar.

Every, obs. var. of IVORY.

Everybody (e·vəri-ˌ, e v'riˌbɒdɪ, -bʊ̈dɪ), *pron.* [Comb of EVERY and BODY in the sense (now obs in literary use) of *person*. Formerly written as two words: cf ANYBODY.] Every person, every one *Everybody else* · every other person. Sometimes incorrectly with *pl vb* or *pron*

c 1530 LD BERNERS *Arth Lyt Bryt* 285 Everye bodye was in theyr lodgynges. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1613) 156 Now this king did keepe a great house, that euerie body might come and take their meat freely 1620 *Horæ Subsec* 477 To take vpon him the disciplining of euery body for their errours 1692 T H[ALE] *Acc New Invent* p. Ixxxvii, That which is every body's work is no body's 1710 BERKELEY *Princ Hum. Knowl* § 97 Time, place, and motion . are what everybody knows 1715 DE FOE *Fam Instruct*. I 1 (1841) I 10 Do not everybody else love him? 1759 BP WARBURTON *Lett* (1809) 280 Every body else I meet with are full ready to go of themselves *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk* II 196 Gilbert was every body's body 1820 BYRON *Wks* (1840) IV 298 Every body does and says what they please 1860 TYNDALL *Glac*. I xi 72 What I suppose has been observed by everybody. 1866 RUSKIN *Eth Dust* v. (1883) 82 Everybody seems to recover their spirits 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 119 He was ever on the alert..to impart of it [knowledge] to everybody else

Everyday (e vərɪ-, e vrɪˌdɛ̤, e vrɪˌdɛ̄), *sb* and *a.* [Combination of EVERY and DAY]

A. *sb.* † **a** Each day in continued succession.

b. *dial* A week-day, as opposed to Sunday

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* II II 33 O þou man wher fore makest þou me gilty by þine euerydayes pleynynges 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk* s v, Oh! I keeps they for Sundays, I don' put 'em on 'pon everydays *Mod Sc.* Ask him for an every-day, he cannot come on a Sunday Sunday and every day are alike to him.

B *attrib*, passing into *adj*

1 Of or pertaining to every day, daily; also, pertaining alike to Sundays and week-days

1647 SALTMARSH *Spark Glory* (1847) 170 His fulness lives in an eternal every-day sabbath, while some live in little more than . one day in the week. 1648 HAMMOND *Wks* IV (1684) 508 An every-day care for the drying up of the great fountain of Leprosie in the Heart 1796 LAMB *Lett to Coleridge* in *Life* II 16, I am heartily sick of the every-day scenes of life 1804 BP. LINCOLN in G Rose's *Diaries* (1860) II 85, I do not doubt but you want constant every-day debaters. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav* Introd 6 *note*, Make religion the every-day business of your life 1861 FLO NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 95 The everyday management of a sick room 1880 MUIRHEAD tr *Instit Gaius* 591 Voluntary sale of a slave was of everyday occurrence 1888 ELWORTHY *W Somerset Word-bk* s v, An 'every-day horse' is one that can work all the week long not like a Parson's horse, which can only work Sundays.

2 Of articles of dress: Worn on ordinary days or week-days, as opposed to Sundays or high-days Also fig *Every-day self.*

1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I 1, Few great ladies going to a masque outshine our's [fashions] in their every-day habits 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser I (1863) 215 The every-day ribbands were coloured 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* XIII, Mr Quilp invested himself in his every-day garments. 1883 H. H KANE in *Harper's Mag* Nov 945/2, I seemed to have left my every-day self in the vestibule

3 To be met with every day; common, ordinary. Of persons and their attributes: Commonplace, mediocre, inferior Also *every-day-world* adj

a 1763 SHENSTONE (T), Things of common concern make no slight impression on everyday minds 1781 JOHNSON *L P., Akenside*, This was no every-day writer 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) IV 19 Every-day knowledge had the most of his just praise. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog* 202 Persons of no every-day powers and acquirements 1845 J H NEWMAN *Ess Developm*. 249 Her every-day name was the Catholic Church 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr Tadpole* XXXII (1879) 277 [She] had shrunk from the every-day people in the parlour of the public-house 1862 BURTON *Bk Hunter* 5 The vulgar everyday-world way of putting the idea 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq* (1876) II VIII 287 Treason is spoken of as an everyday matter 1871 *Mad. Simple's Invest* IV, People who have a cook ought not to dine like everyday folks

Hence **Everydayness**, *rare*

1840 LOWELL *Love* Poet Wks (1879) 82 The every dayness of this work day world 1876 MRS WHITNEY *Sights & Ins*. XXIV, Nice, jolly every-daynesses.

† **E·verydeal.** *Obs* [Combination of EVERY and DEAL]

1 as *sb* Every part, the whole, every point in particular.

1297 R. GLOUC (1724) 35 For my god heo louede me, & now he habbeþ euery del *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 78 A message Teld William eueridele of Malcolme robberie 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr Sowle* IV XXXVI (1483) 83 The feete ben the bases that beren euerydele 1496 *Dives & Paup* (W de W.) I. XX 54/2 As they saye one holy prayer may chaunge euery dele. 1531 ELYOT *Gov* I XX, The straunge kynge.. understode euery dele of the mater

b. subjoined to a sb. or sb pron.; emphasizing the totality of the object · Every whit, every part (of it); shading off into the advb. use 2

c 1220 *Bestiary* 345 Forwerpen pride eurilc del, so heit doð hise hornes 1297 R GLOUC (1724) 408 An quoynte tour hii lete make eueryidel of tre *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth*. II I 31 She þat 3it coureþ hir and wympleþ hir to oþer folk, haþ shewed hir euerydel to þe 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 102/1 Thenne saynt Iohn toke the cuppe and dranke it of euerydele 1560 *School-ho Women* 787 in Hazl. *E P. P* IV. 135 Thy beasts, thy goods and thy children all Be dead and brent now euery deale.

2 as *adv* In every part, in every respect; entirely, wholly.

c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass-bk*. (MS. B) 526 Make my loue, both day & nyght sykerly sett euerilk dele *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab* 314, I have aspied everydele Howe that shalle alle be betrayede *c* 1475 *Partenay* 914 Ther coursers loged . Insyde tentes ful fair eueridel 1597 BP HALL *Sat* III VII 49 If that semblance suite not euerie deale 1714 GAY *Sheph Week* V 79 There ev'ry deale my Heart by Love was gain'd

Everyhow (e vərɪ-, e v'riˌhaʊ), *adv. rare.* [See EVERY 12.] In every way

1837 HAWTHORNE *Amer Note-bks* (1879) I 102 Crags, all shattered and tossed about everyhow 1880 *Athenæum* 24 Apr 529 The walking tour was got through every how but on foot

† **Everylike,** *adv. Obs.* exc *dial.* Also 5 everelike, -yllyke, -ylyche [f. EVER + ELIKE, though probably looked upon as = EVERY + LIKE] Ever in like fashion; continually; in later dialectal use, from time to time; at intervals.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 340 þe ious out he wrengis, Erne till exorcise & ethis euer elike *Ibid* 727 (Dublin MS) That oþer wy for hys werkez wepys euerylyke *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod* 2764 3et almys-dede and fastyng he dude everylyche continuelle 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss*. s v., They kept playing the music every like

Every one · see EVERY 10

Everything (e vərɪ-, e v'rɪˌþɪŋ), *pron*

1. A combination of EVERY (sense 1) and THING. As in *anything, something, nothing*; the subst. element has usually no definable meaning, the compound being equivalent to a neuter absol use of the adj. The distributive sense etymologically belonging to the word is often absent, its force being merely collective; hence it is the current substitute for *all* (absol), *all things*, which in most contexts are now somewhat formal. Often followed by adj., as *everything good* = 'all that is good'. Formerly written as two words, this is now rare, exc. where the two words are used without modification of sense

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 398 *Prol*, In noble corage oghte been al este, And weyen euerything by equytee *c* 1440 *Generydes* 4 Wyse and manly preuyd in euery thyng. 1567 J SANFORD tr *Epictetus* 2 b, In euery thing . which thou louest, thou must diligently consider the qualitie 1600 SHAKS *A. Y. L* II VII. 166 Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans euery thing 1672 WILKINS *Nat Relig* I II, Every thing is endowed with such a natural Principle, whereby it is necessarily inclined to promote its own preservation and well being 1681 DRYDEN *Abs & Achit*. I. 548 Zimri. was everything by starts and nothing long 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 180 P 8 Among the sons of learning, many seem to have thought of everything but themselves 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej* XXVII, Every thing however went on smoothly 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng*. IV. 567 She had not his partiality for everything Dutch and for everything Calvinistic 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz* I. IX. 572 The government [in France] is believed to see every thing, know every thing, and provide for every thing 1879 M ARNOLD *Guide to Eng Lit*, Mixed Ess 180 Everything, surely, depends upon what the lesson is

b as *predicate*, characterizing something as of supreme importance *colloq*

Mod Be sure you are in good time; that is everything

2 *sb rare* in *sing*; in *pl humorously.* Things of every kind Also (nonce-use) quasi-*adj.*; and in comb, *everything-maker*

1797 MRS. A M BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) V, Miss Walsingham was the most accomplished, the most sensible, the most every thing woman could be. 1802 BENTHAM *Wks*. (1843) X 390 It is against my habits, my principles, my everything, to propose it to him *a* 1845 HOOD *To Mr Malthus* III, There are. too many everything-makers 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr* I III, But to be sure there were rum everythings 1884 RUSKIN in *Pall Mall G* 3 Dec 3/2 Patent everythings going of themselves everywhere

Everyway (e vərɪ-, e·v'rɪˌwe̤), *adv.* [Cf. ALWAY, ANYWAY. sometimes written as two words]

1 a In every manner or way, in every direction. **b** In every respect

a 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 197 Eueryway, *omni modo, quauis* 1580 BARET *Alv* E 376 Square euerie way, *quoquo versus quadratum* 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist*. (1776) I 398 A Deity residing in the midst of an universe, infinitely extended every way 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 34 The everyway external stream

b. 1601 SHAKS *Jul C*. IV. III. 55 You wrong me every way: You wrong me Brutus 1615 BEDWELL *Moham Imp* II § 57 The contrary opinion is every way without any shew of probability 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV II, Her mind was every way equal to her person. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc* (1857) I 169 A wide and everyway most important interval

quasi-*adj* 1628 HAKEWILL in *Ussher's Lett*. (1686) 399 Sir Thomas Bodley, of whose .. every way sufficiency, I have had a long trial

2 *Comb* (*nonce-wds.*)

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1852) I 475 A clock with everyway-multiform-exquisitely-mechanical circumstances belonging to it. 1841 J T HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* III 320 Every-way-at-once-ish eyes

Hence **Everywayness** (*nonce-wd*), the quality of extending in every direction.

1674 N FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv*. 103 His everywayness or immensity is the same.

† **E·veryways,** *adv. Obs.* [EVERY + *ways* advb genitive. Cf ANYWAYS.] In every direction

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* IV IV. (1495) 85 The bodies euery wayes ben grete hye and longe and brode.

Everywhen (e·vərɪˌwɛn, e·v'rɪˌhwɛn), *adv* [f. EVERY + WHEN; on analogy of *everywhere*] At all times, always

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr* (1858) 211 Everywhere and everywhen a man has to 'pay with his life' 1850 LYNCH *Theo Trin* XI 208 Every when and every where Sweetest flowers welcome are. 1862 *Q Rev* Apr 425 Religion must be with us everywhere and everywhen

Everywhence (e vərɪˌ-, e vrɪˌhwɛns), *adv. rare.* [f. EVERY + WHENCE on analogy of *Everywhere*] From every direction.

1890 ROSSETTI *Wks* II, 458 They all come at his summoning Everywhence both far and near

Everywhere (e vərɪˌ-, e·v'rɪˌhwɛ̄əɹ), *adv* [repr two distinct ME compounds. I. *Ever-ywhere*, f EVER + WHERE (OE. *gehwǽr*) anywhere, everywhere 2 *Every-where*, f. EVERY (ME. *everilk*) + WHERE. Formerly often written separately]

1. In every place; also in narrower sense, in every part (of a limited space, of a book, an author's writings, etc.).

a 1225 *Ancr. R* 200 Auh 3e euerihwar, hwarse ich go swuðest forð, bileaue 3e þe lengure *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath* 681 þi leofmon & ti lauerd .is mit te eauerihwer *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 5567 (Gött) Ouer all his kingriche euerilk-quar [*c* 1340 *Trin* euery where]. *c* 1340 *Ibid* 18001 (Trin) What maner is þat ihesus þat werreþ on þe euerywhore. 1413 LYDG *Pilgr Sowle* III X. (1483) 56 Suche noyse and crye euery where sownyd allas *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* Wks (Rtldg) 85/1, I may be here and there and everywhere 1662 STILLINGFL *Orig. Sacr* III II § 18 Motion . must be alike everywhere in it [matter]. 1692 E WALKER *Epictetus' Mor*. XIV, You'll find th' Avenues guarded ev'ry where 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I Introd., I every-where use these Words in the Senses here ascribed to them 1850 MCCOSH *Div Govt* I II. (1874) 39 We discover everywhere signs of littleness and restlessness 1860 TYNDALL *Glac*. I. XIX 136 The horizontal stratification is everywhere beautifully shown 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 116 Irresistible here, as everywhere in Plato, in his intellectual superiority.

† **2.** quasi-*adj* All-pervading. *Obs. rare*[−1]

1674 N FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv*. 31 Eternity is said to be an everlasting now, and immensity as an every where cleavelesness

Hence **Everywhereness,** ubiquity, omnipresence *? are.*

1674 N FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv*. 32 Neither of them would come any nearer to everlastingness, or everywhereness, than the shortest and the least do. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XX (1848) 70/1 Poetry is not confined to books, For the creative spirit hath God's everywhereness

Every while, whit: see WHILE, WHIT.

Everywhither (e vərɪˌ-, e v'rɪˌhwɪ ðəɹ), *adv* [f. EVERY + WHITHER; in ME. perh f EVER + YWHITHER] In every direction

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* IV IV (1495) 85 The moost mater is obedyent that stretchyth itselfe euery whyther and moost vpwarde. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. VIII (1872) 48 It was talk spreading everywhither in inextricable currents 1888 TALMAGE *Serm* in *The Voice* (N. York) 28 June, A hymn has wings, and can fly everywhither

‖ **Eveschie.** *Obs. rare*[−1] [OF *eveschié* (mod F. *évêché*) = Pr. *evescat*:—L *episcopātus*, f. *episcopus* bishop.] A (French) bishopric.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 34 Withe thre eveschies clepid diocesis and citees in the saide duchie.

Eves(e, obs form of EAVES.

† **E·vese,** *v. Obs.* [OE *efesian, efsian*, f *efes*, EAVES; the original sense must app have been 'to cut the thatch at the eaves of a building' (cf *eaves-knife*), but all the known OE examples have the wider sense 'to clip'] *trans* To cut, clip (a person's hair, the coat of an animal, a tree, etc.); to cut short the hair of (a person).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram* XXVI (Z) 157 Ic efesige oððe ic scere scep oððe hors *a* 1225 *Ancr R*. 398 Absalones schene wlite, þet ase ofte ase me euesede him me solde his euesunge —þeo her þe me kerf of—uor two hundred sicles of seolure *c* 1300 *Marina* 64 in Horstmann *Leg*. I 172 A robe he dude hire apon, Ant euesede hire ase a mon *c* 1325 *Gloss W de Bibles w*. in Wright *Voc*. 144 Monn top vus pri estancez [*Gloss*, evese my cop] *c* 1340 *Gaw & Gr Knt*. 184 Watz euesed al vmbe-torne, a-bof his elbowes. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 166 Orche3ardes and erberes euesed well clene

Evesing, var. form of EAVESING, *Obs.*

† **E·vesong.** *Obs.* [f EVE *sb*[1] + SONG]

1. = EVENSONG I a; also *gen* (perh *transf*) a song sung at eventide.

a 1225 *Ancr R*. 22 Efter euesong anonriht sigged ower Placebo. *c* 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 66 He bi-gan one saume of euesongue *c* 1300 *St Brandan* 214 The foweles tho hit eve was, bigonne here evesong 1389 in *Eng Gilas* (1870) 121 þe secunde belle of þe Euesong of seint Peter 1455 E CLERE in *Four C Eng. Lett*. 5 He seith matyns of Our Lady and evesong

2 Short for 'evensong-bell'.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl* C. VII 396 Bargeynes and beuereges by-gunne to aryse, And setyn so til euesong rang

3 *attrib*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 87 Of the cruche he was do At evesanges oure 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 243 þe bataille dured from underne of þe day to eue song tyme 1460 *Lybeaus Desc* (Kölb) 1424 From þe our of prime Till hit was evesong time To fi3te þey wer þro

† **E·vest.** *Obs.* Forms: I æfest, æfst, æflst, efest, 3 evest, -ist, ? eust, oust Cf EFT *sb*.[2] [OE. *æfest*, acc to Sievers for **æfést*, f *æf-* (= OF, Ger *ab*) from, away from + *ést* (see ESTE *sb*.), cf. Ger. *abgunst*] Envy, malice.

a 1000 CYNEWULF *Elene* 496 Pæt hie for æfstum unscyldigne feore beræddon *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps*. lxix 4 Heora æfstu eac ealle sceamien. *a* 1300 *Cursor M*. 18552 (Gött)

þe princes als his ful fas wid eust [*printed* enst; Cotton, oust, *printed* onst] and nith agun his ras *Ibid* 23138 (Edin MS.) In nipe and euest [*printed* enest] and licheri. *Ibid* 23279 (Edin.) þai þat war fild of euist [*printed* enist].

E·ve-star. *Obs.* exc *poet.* [f. EVE *sb*.¹ + STAR.] = *Evening star*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* I v 22 þe euesterne esperius is pale by þe morwe at þe ryssynge of þe sonne 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I 301 This Spayne heet somtyme of Hesperia, the eue sterre *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 144 Evesterre, *esperus, vesper* 1691 ED. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* xv 21 Mans Astral Spirit, called his Prophetick Evester. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xii, There peered May's earliest eve-star

† Eve·stigate, *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *ēvestīgāt-us*, pple. f. *ē* out + *vestīgāre* to track, discover. Cf. INVESTIGATE.] *trans.* To seek out, search after, follow in the track of.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY; hence in CRAIG, etc.

Hence **Eve stigated** *ppl. a.* **Eve stiga·tion,** a searching out, an investigation.

1775 ASH, *Evestigated*, searched out 1658 PHILLIPS, *Evestigation*, an earnest seeking after 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

Evet(e, evett, obs. ff. EFT *sb.*

† Evibrate, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ēvibrāt-* ppl. stem of *ēvibrāre*, f. *ē-* out + *vibrāre* to brandish: see VIBRATE.] **a.** *intr.* To shake, tremble. **b.** *trans.* To brandish (a sword), to hurl (a missile); in quot. *fig.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* 63 Doe not his handes and all his bodie euibrate, quauer, and shake 1623-6 COCKERAM *Euibrate*, to shake 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 199 That wonderful contrition of heart, that the word of God makes, when it is sincerely and powerfully evibrated against the Enemies of his Kingdom.

Hence † **Evibra·tion** [see -ATION], the action of brandishing, a quick movement.

1644 H. VAUGHAN *Serm.* 20 Dost thou stay the loose evibrations and glances of the eye? 1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

Evick(e, var. form of EVEICK, *Obs.*

Evict (ĭvi·kt), *v.* [f. L. *ēvict-* ppl. stem of *ēvincĕre*, f. *ē-* out + *vincĕre* to conquer

The etymological senses of the Lat. word are 1. To conquer or overcome completely (*ē-* having merely an intensive force), 2. To obtain by conquering or overcoming; to recover by judicial means, to gain or accomplish in spite of obstacles, 3. To overcome and expel; to eject by judicial process, 4. To elicit by force of argument, to prove. See EVINCE.]

I. *Law.*

1. *trans.* To recover (property or the title to property) *of* or *from* any one by a judicial process, or in virtue of a superior title.

1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 29 Indent., Yf the seid advouson after the seid appropriacion be evicted and taken from the said Abbas and Convent. 1541-2 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 39, § 54 If the said manours be recovered or euicted out of or from the possession of eny suche person by eny just or former title 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 145 Earle Hubert granted to the said John all the right that he had in the countie of Granople, and whatsoever might be got and evicted in the same countie. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. Eng.* 118 He euicted the same [the island of Seales] in law *a* 1610 HEALEY *Theophrast.* (1616) To Rdr., If the thing bought bee euicted from the buyer, by reason the seller his possession was not good. 1635 SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* in *Lismore Papers* Ser. I (1886) IV. 81 That [he] should give sufficient securetie to answer all the mean profitts if by law I should evict his tytle 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v. *Eviction*, If land is evicted, before the time of payment of rent on a lease, no rent shall be paid by the lessee 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 434 If A. gives in exchange three acres to B. for other three acres, and afterwards one acre is evicted from B., the whole exchange is defeated

† **b.** ? To vacate, retire from. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1530 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1712) XIV. 373 The same Lord Cardinall shall not Resign Leve Relese or otherwise Discharge or Evicte his Possession.

2. To expel (a person) by legal process † *of, from, out of* (land, etc.); also *simply*.

1536 HEN. VIII in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 124 II. 90 You have evicted hym of the possessyon of the same. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* v. (1599) 199 They had no conscience to euict the iust owner out of the whole *a* 1619 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 52 Being euicted by Law, of certayne other parcels of Land. 1720-54 *Apol. S.-Sea Direct.* in Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xvii. 365/2 They had been evicted out of their estates however long enjoyed 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 323 If, after an exchange of lands, either party be evicted of those which were taken by him in exchange, through defect of the other's title 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Eviction*, If a widow is evicted of her dower or thirds, she shall be endowed in the other lands of the heir 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. iv. § 3 Should it be sold the purchaser may be evicted by the wife or children

b. In recent popular use, *esp.* To eject (a tenant) from his holding.

1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* xxxiv. 429 The great landowners evicted their tenantry, who were thus thrown upon the country, houseless and landless, but free 1889 *Daily News* 8 May 5/7 Two of the principal tenants on the estate were evicted.

c. Hence *transf.* To eject (persons) forcibly from any position.

1876 WEISS *Wit, Hum. & Shaks.* i. 5 When a great freshet takes possession of a country and evicts the tenants of every hole, thicket, and burrow, there is an indiscriminate stampede of the animals. 1878 LADY HERBERT tr. *Hübner's Ramble* I. xii. 197 The new arrivals are the born antagonists of our enemies. They will evict them.

II. General senses.

† **3 a.** To conquer (a country, etc.); to obtain by conquest. *Obs.*

1560 *Cotton MS.* in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1881) VI. 326 [The kingdom to be] evicted out of the hands of their own nation 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 368 Edward. euicted from the Danes the Prouince of East-Anglia.

† **b.** To overcome (an adversary, adverse circumstances, etc.). *Obs.*

1642 G. EGLISHAM *Forerun. Revenge* 7 Meanes may be had to resist or evict the most violent beast that ever nature bred 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 171 Their industry fortunated by God has made head against its misfortune, and evicted its cloud

† **4.** To extort by force. *Obs.* Cf. EVINCE 3.

1631 CHAPMAN *Cæsar & Pompey* IV. i, Your happy exposition Euicts glad grant from me you hold a truth 1648 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* v. 200 Rebell mouths (who speake noe truth, vnles Evicted 'bove their Rage) did then confesse Him master of ye feild

† **5 a.** To vanquish in argument or litigation, to confute (a disputant), refute (an opinion or argument). **b.** To convict or convince (*of*). *Obs.*

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) App. 305 When by argumente they weare evicted, they pleaded my vnderstandinge of the interpretore or coruptyone in the translacion 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 585 Before hee coulde haue euicted Democritus of his foolish opinion. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* Pref. (1831) 77 This work doth sharply reprove and evict the world of sin 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. xxx. (1639) 50 Therfore (as Johannicus saith) the eye hath seven coates But his opinion by sundry Anatomists hath been evicted, making but only six 1611 SPED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* VII. (1614) 13/2 Canute to evict his flatterers made triall of his Deitie. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 5 He had need take great heed least instead of evicting his adversary, he only acquires the repute of a light and foolish man 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Evict*, to convince by force of argument, etc.

† **6** To establish by argument, to prove. With simple *obj.* or *obj* sentence, also with *inf.* or *as* with complement. *Obs.* = EVINCE 4.

1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 126 There are wonderfull cunning men on your side, if they can euict this 1610 C. HAMPTON *Serm.* 30 Which euicteth, that there was one greater than the rest 1614 BP. HALL *Epist.* V. ix., Let this stand evicted for the true and necessarie sense of the Apostle 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 221 That it is in its own nature laudable is by some evicted by the authority of the Ancients 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. (ed. 2) 306 This nervous Fluid has never been discovered in live Animals nor its necessity evicted by any cogent experiment 1722 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 683 Unless your friend have more to evict them [papers] to be Mr. M'Ward's than Mr. Goodal's saying so.

† **b** To settle (a controversy) by a decisive argument. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 447 It might seeme that we had alleadged sufficiently for thys matter, and evicted the controversy throughly 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. II. vi. Whether that argument does evict the question.

Hence **E·victed** *sb.* [cf. *convict*], **Evi·ctee** , an evicted tenant (*rare*) **Evi·cting** *vbl. sb.* (*attrib.*) and *ppl. a.*

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Dec. 1/2 Not a penny of rent to be paid until the 'evicts' were reinstated 1879 *Daily News* 31 Jan. 2/2 This I found tenanted by some people who . were considerably above the rank of the evictees. 1889 *Daily News* 8 May 5/7, 130 police accompanied the evicting party. 1863 FAWCETT in *Pol. Econ.* II. VII. 237 Assassination was the retribution with which the cottiers of Ireland not unfrequently punished an evicting landlord

Evicted (ĭvi·kted) *ppl. a.* [f. EVICT *v.* + -ED¹.] **a.** In various senses of the vb. **b.** Of a holding: From which the tenant has been evicted.

1604 J. BURGES in W. Covell *Answ.* (1606) 156 Farie be it from vs for any mans cause to maintaine an euicted errour 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. VII. 237 For the evicted tenant would only be replaced by another tenant of the same character 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VII. 445 The evicted natives withdrew sullenly to the lands which had been left them by the spoiler. 1888 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 6/2 This staying of the evictor's hand was due..to the boycotting of evicted farms.

Eviction (ĭvi·kʃən). [ad. L. *ēvictiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēvincĕre*. see EVICT, EVINCE.] The action of evicting or † of evincing.

I. *Law.*

1. The action of recovering or taking possession of lands or property by legal process. Cf. EVICT *v.* 1.

1583 STOCKER *Warres Lowe C.* II. 5 b, That reasonable satisfaction bee made, to the buyers and sellers of the Possessions and Rentes aforesaied, in respect of their euiction *a* 1610 HEALEY *Theophrast.* (1616) To Rdr., He is lyable to make good the euiction, who selleth for another as he who, etc 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. IX. § 23 The Title of the Foundation thereof, with the land thereunto belonging, were subject to eviction. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Mar. 127/2 The eviction or destruction of a thing mortgaged, don't extinguish the debt 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, *Eviction*, A recovery of lands, &c. by form of law. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

2. The action of evicting or dispossessing a person of property, etc. In recent use, *esp.* the evicting a tenant from lands, houses, etc. Also *attrib.*

a 1626 BACON (J.), The pretorian court will set back all things, and no respect had to eviction or dispossession 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 322 A rent service is discharged by the eviction of the tenant out of the whole land 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. VII. 237 Neither could the landlord have recourse to eviction 1884 PAE *Eustace* 69, I will get you father to order their eviction from the cottage. 1889 *Daily News* 8 May 5/7 An exciting eviction scene occurred to-day on the property of Lord Inchiquin.

fig. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 159 On the contrary the people have a right of perpetuall eviction 1691 BP. LLOYD *God's Disposing of Kings* I. 67 An eviction by the just sentence of God, who thus put's him out of a Trust that he abused.

II. *gen.*

† **3** The action of conquering (a country, etc.), or of obtaining by conquest. *Obs.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 366 After the Euiction from the Scots of those Countries 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. § 31 King Henry was not vnwilling, be cause Britaine seemed clearely past possibilitie of euiction

† **4. a** The action or process of vanquishing (a person) in argument, or of confuting (an opinion), an instance or a means of confutation; the condition of being confuted. **b** Conviction (of an accused person). *Obs.*

1614 BP. HALL *Epist.* IV. v, He hath counsels for all doubts, evictions for all errours 1625 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 62 All euictions there, as elsewhere, depend vpon witnesses 1627 BP. HALL *Gt. Impostor* 509 Wise men whose wisdome is frequently imployed in the triall, euiction, dooming, of malefactors 1649 — *Cases Consc.* III. v, Meere error makes not an heretick eviction and contumacy must improve his error to be heretical. 1651 GATAKER in *Fuller's Abel Redev.*, *Whitaker* 405 He grapled with Rainolds who had bin nibling at the Preface to his eviction of Sanders his Demonstration 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purch.* Pref. 22 Upon Eviction I shall freely yield

† **5** The action or process of eliciting or establishing by argument; demonstration, proof. Also an instance or means of proving; an evidence, proof. *Obs.* Cf. EVICT *v.* 6, EVINCE *v.* 4.

1622 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) A 1 b, Difficultie of euiction ariseth hence: first, that, etc 1625 A. GIL *Disc. Trinity* 214 Faith is said to bee an eviction or proofe of things hoped for, though they be not seene 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 82 For further eviction, we may yet add, that, etc 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 875 That these two Circles should continue thus is a further Eviction of a Providence also. 1692 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 114 A Plurality of Voices.. carryes the Question in all our Debates, but rather as an Expedient for Peace than an Eviction of the Right. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* I. 22 It has ever been prejudicial to the truth, to labour at rational evictions of sacred mysteries 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. I. iv. 82 The sole and ultimate end of logic is the eviction of truth.

† **Evi·ctive,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *ēvict-* (see EVICT *v.*) + -IVE.] Tending to evince or prove, demonstrative, conclusive.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* x. 75 Your texts . are not evictive, nor convincing.

Evictor (ĭvi·ktəɹ) Also **evicter** [f. EVICT *v.* + -OR.] One who evicts.

a. One who expels the inhabitants from a country. **b.** One who evicts his tenants. **c.** A person employed to eject tenants from their holdings.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 162 They [Moors of Spain] were as different too from their conquerors and evictors as possible. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Oct. 5/2 One of the pitmen . barricaded his door, and as the evictors had no warrant to force it open the proceedings were suspended. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Oct. 4/7 A crusade against those denounced as evicters and rackrenters. 1888 KENNY in *Times* 2 Oct. 5/6 The Plan of Campaign is their [the tenantry's] only .protection against the hand of the evictor

Evidence (e·vidĕns), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 evi-, evydens, -nce, (5 hevydense, 6 esvedence, ewydence), 4- evidence [ME. *evidence*, a. F. *évidence*, ad. L. *ēvidentia*, f. *ēvident-em*. see EVIDENT. Cf. Pr., Sp. *evidencia*, It. *evidenza*.]

I. 1. The quality or condition of being evident; clearness, evidentness.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* V. IV. (1675) 310 Certain Truths, that have in them so much of native Light or Evidence . it cannot be hidden 1665 BUNYAN *Holy Citie* Pref. Ep. A iij, I should not have been able to speak so much as five words of truth with life, and evidence 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man* I. II. 63 They [our faculties] expand and evolve themselves into more distinction and evidence of themselves 1721-1800 in BAILEY 1882 MIVART *Nat. & Th.* (1885) 122 So evident that we require no grounds at all for believing them save the ground of their own very evidence.

b *In evidence* [after F. *en évidence*], actually present; prominent, conspicuous.

18 *Blackw. Mag.*, The sister whose presence she had relied on was not in evidence. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap.* 479 The faithful of our province raised the sum And so, the sum in evidence at length, Next step was to obtain [etc.] 1888 *Ch. Times* 28 Dec. 1153/3 The Broad Church school was more in evidence than at any previous Congress.

† **2.** Manifestation; display. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* III. 24 The spirit of almigti God made grete euydence [Vulg. *evidentiam*] of his shewyng. *c* 1430 LYDG. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 45 Doblettes of glass yeue a gret euidence, Thyng counterfet wyl faile at assay 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 5 Which hee performed with that euidence of great learning.

II. That which manifests or makes evident.

3. An appearance from which inferences may be drawn; an indication, mark, sign, token, trace. Also † *To take evidence*: to prognosticate. *To bear, give evidence*: to afford indications.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4518 (Gött.) If ani man þer ware Coude telle to quat euidens it [Pharaoh's vision] bare. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol. 1, I have perceived well by certeyne evidences theire ability to lerne sciences 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 81 This horse . was to Troie an evidence Of love and pees for evermo. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.*

xviii xxxix (1495) 800 Ofte men that shall fyght takyth euydence and diuineth what shall befalle by sorowe othe by the ioye that the horse maketh. 1530 Palsgr 217/2 Evydence, declaryng of a thynge 1601 Cornwallyes *Ess* II xxxi, The creatures that giue us earthly immortalitie [1632 mortalitie], whose chosen evidence is beauty 1644 Cromwell in Ellis *Orig Lett* I 362 III 300 It had all the evidences of an absolute Victorie 1681–6 Scott *Chr Life* (1747) III. 263 A plain Evidence that this God and that Angel of Jehovah were the same Person 1727 De Foe *Syst Magic* I II (1840) 50, I give you this as an evidence of the difference in the kinds of magic. 1846 Prescott *Ferd & Is* II II I 243 She every where afforded the evidence of faculties developed by unceasing intellectual action 1856 Froude *Hist Eng* (1858) II. VII 221 An opportunity was offered them of giving evidence of their loyalty 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I XV 99 A day was spent in examining the evidences of ancient glacier action 1867 Lady Herbert *Cradle L* VII 167 The country they were traversing gave evidence of careful cultivation

b In religious language: Signs or tokens of personal salvation

1758 S Hayward *Serm.* XVI 493 A person just entering upon eternity..with his evidences all dark

†4 Example, instance (frequent in Gower) Also, *To take (an) evidence. Obs*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2295 (Gött) Þis euydens [*Cott* forbisming] biheld þis oþer *c* 1377 Langl. *P Pl* B XV 429 Go bifore as a good baneoure, And hardy hem þat bihynde ben and 3iue hem good euydence 1393 Gower *Conf* I 50 Whereof thou might take evidence To reule with thy conscience *Ibid.* III 270 By this evidence lerne, How it is good, etc.

5. Ground for belief, testimony or facts tending to prove or disprove any conclusion. Const *for, of* (the thing to be proved), *from, of* (the source of testimony). † *To have evidence to say*, etc.. to have good grounds for saying, etc. (For *External, Internal, Moral, Probable Evidence*, see these adjs)

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm* Sel Wks II 107 Þe dedis þat Crist dide ben unsuspect evydence þat Crist is boþe God and man. — *Sel Wks.* III 340 Þei shulden haue euydence to seie þat God haþ told þem þis 1393 Gower *Conf* III 87 Theology . yiveth evidence Of thing, which is nought bodely. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 286 Thus hafe we evydens to aske þe Emperour whate ryghte þat he claymes *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII XV 163 Dis Kyng [Edwart] þan feyhnyd evydens As to declere hys Consciens Quhat he in Scotland gert be dwne 1480 Caxton *Descr Lng* 18 He maketh non euidence for in neyther side he telleth what moeueth him so for to saye 1530 *Compend Treat* (1863) 49 But it ought to be as we shall proue by open euidence thorough goddes helpe 1594 Hooker *Eccl Pol.* I IV (1611) 10 Adoration, grounded vpon the euidence of the greatnesse of God 1611 Bible *Heb* XI 1 Now faith is the euidence [1887 *Revised* assurance] of things not seen 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig Sacr.* III I § 7 Those who deny that there is a God, do assert other things on far less evidence of reason. 1736 Butler *Anal* II III Wks 1874 I 179 Its evidence not being so convincing and satisfactory, as it might have been 1769 *Junius Lett* V 27 The plain evidence of facts is superior to all declarations 1794 Paley *Evid.* (1825) II 285 There is no evidence that any forgeries were attempted 1809 *Med Jrnl* XXI 359 The truth of which I can yet attest by living evidence 1816 J Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I 457 The evidence of sight is corrected by the judgment 1846 Mill *Logic* III XXI § 1 Evidence is not that which the mind does or must yield to, but that which it ought to yield to 1878 Huxley *Physiogr* 100 The weight of evidence appears strongly in favour of the claims of Cavendish.

†b *An evidence*. something serving as a proof. *Obs* Cf 8

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camd Soc) 19 Thinges wiche I graunte expressyd as folwith aftyr in writyng that here aftyr it may be knowe for an euydence in the seid tabyll 1478 *Paston Lett.* No 821 III 234 Donne ffounde that the Duke off Suffolk was verrye patrone, whyche was ffalse, yitt they ded it ffor an euydence 1665 Glanvill *Sceps. Sci* Addr 3, I took the boldness to borrow that deservedly celebrated Name, for an Evidence to my Subject. *a* 1704 Locke (J), Cato Major has left us an evidence, under his own hand, how much he was versed in country affairs

c. *Evidence* or *Evidences of Christianity, of the Christian Religion*, or simply *The Evidences.*

[1699 Bp S. Bradford (*title*) The Credibility of the Christian Religion, from its intrinsic Evidence] 1729 Entick (*title*) The Evidence of Christianity asserted 1730 (*title of posthumous work by Addison*) The Evidences of the Christian Religion 1794 Paley (*title*) Evidences of Christianity 1859 Mill *Liberty* (1866) 63/2 There is no reasonable objection to examining an atheist in the evidences of Christianity 1864 Bowen *Logic* IX 295 The other half [of the Fallacy is found] in a treatise on the Evidences.

III. Legal uses of 5.

6. Information, whether in the form of personal testimony, the language of documents, or the production of material objects, that is given in a legal investigation, to establish the fact or point in question. Also, *An evidence* = a piece of evidence phr. *To bear, give in, give evidence To call in evidence*: to call as a witness. For *Circumstantial, Parole, Presumptive, Primâ Facie, Verbal*, etc. *Evidence*, see these adjs

1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c 4 The seid Justices shall awarde to the same persone so gevyng evydens *xs.* 1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* 114 Euery one of them geuing in euidence that they had spoken afore. 1594 Daniel *Compl. Rosamond* XCII, The bed that likewise giues in euidence Against my soule. 1677 Hale *Prim Orig Man.* II I 130 The concurrent testimonies of many Witnesses. make an evidence more concludent. 1683 Dryden *Ded Plutarch's Lives* 20 They. transported their evidence to another [country] where they knew 'twas vendible 1707 *Curios in Husb. & Gard* 343 To be call'd in Evidence concerning a Curiosity, that employ'd all the Great Men of his time *a* 1714 Burnet *Own Time* I III 415 The person he had sent to Mitchell gave a full evidence of the promises he had made him but Sharp denied them all 1761–2 Hume *Hist Eng* App I I 158 Want of discernment in judges, who could not discuss an intricate evidence 1792 *Anecd W Pitt* I IV 58 To find proper evidence for convicting the offender 1817 W Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed 4) II 987 *Primâ facie* evidence of a publication by the bookseller. 1859 Dickens *T Two Cities* II XII, There was no getting over his evidence 1863 *Royal Charter* § 16 in *Lond Univ Calendar* (1866) 25 Which Register shall be conclusive evidence that any person whose name shall appear thereon is entitled to vote

transf 1611 Bible *Transl Pref* 5 So S Chrysostome, that liued in S Hieromes time, giueth euidence with him *a* 1719 Addison *Evid Chr Relig* (1730) 23 They bear evidence to a history in defence of Christianity 1875 Scrivener *Lect Grk Test* 10 Their evidence is entirely independent of the later Greek copies

b. *The evidence*. the testimony which in any particular cause has been received by the court and entered on its records Similarly, *To be* or *produce in evidence* to be a part, *or* to produce as a part, of the evidence before the court

1817 W Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed 4) II 959 The policy must be produced in evidence 1860 Dickens *Uncomm Trav.* VIII, The same incorrigible medical forefinger pointed out another passage in the evidence *Mod.* The document is not in evidence.

c Statements or proofs admissible as testimony in a court of law

1817 W Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II Index, Fleet books, not evidence. Where declaration of wife, and letters written by her, are evidence. *Mod* What a witness states on hearsay is not evidence My lord, I submit that this document is not evidence

†7 One who furnishes testimony or proof; a witness. Sometimes *collect* = 'witnesses' *Obs*

1593 Shaks *Lucr* 1650 His scarlet lust came evidence to swear That my poor beauty had purloin'd his eyes 1605 — *Lear* III vi 37 I'll see their trial first. Bring in the evidence 1681 *Trial S Colledge* 72 And did not you come to me and tell me, there was a noise of your being an Evidence. 1731 *Gentl Mag* 218 The Lady Lawley was sentenced to be imprisoned one month for spiriting away an evidence 1762 Foote *Orators* II (1767) 50 Look upon this evidence, was he present at Mr Parson's knockings. 1823 Scott *Peveril* xli, Two infamous and perjured evidences made oath to the prisoners' having expressed themselves interested in the great confederacy of the Catholics.

†b *transf.* A spy. *Obs.*

1691 Southerne *Sir A Love* v i, Get you gone then, like an Evidence, behind the hangings

c *To turn King's* (*Queen's, State's*) *evidence* (formerly also † *To turn evidence*), said of an accomplice or sharer in a crime to offer himself as a witness for the prosecution against the other persons implicated.

1722 De Foe *Col Jack* (1840) 79 One of the gang, to save his own life, has turned evidence 1865 H. Kingsley *Hillyars & B* IV, I hate a convict who turns Queen's evidence 1886 *Science* (N Y) VIII 603 Mr Bartlett Channing Paine comes into court, and, as state's evidence, gives the following testimony *transf* 1889 *Daily News* 25 Dec 5/2 The Bishop might have been better employed than in turning King's evidence against the Sermon on the Mount.

†8 A document by means of which a fact is established (see quot. 1628); *esp.* title-deeds. (In 15–16th c often in collective sense = 'documents'; sometimes with a numeral, as if mistaken for an actual plural Cf. Evident) *Obs* exc *Hist.* and in legal formulæ

a 1444 *Paston Lett* No. 38 I 51 The evidences receyved of yow at your last beyng at Norwich 1465 *Ibid* No 500 II 179, I have put your evydens that com owte of the abbay in a seck and enseylyd hem under Ric Call ys seall 1465 *Mann & Househ Exp* (1841) 275 The same day Brame tokē to Thorneton sertene hevydence of myn, to take to James Hobard. 1502 *Plumpton Corr.* 151 All your new esvedence by your father to John Norton 1505 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 327 A boxe w^t^ iij ewydence w^t^ iij other wretynges 1535 Coverdale *Jer.* xxxii. 14, I charged Baruch . to take this sealed euidence with the copie 1587 Holinshed *Chron* III 938 A poore woman besought him to declare what he had doone with euidences of hirs 1594 *Mirr Policy* (1599) I ij, All the farmers were murthered their goods spoiled, their euidences burned, their houses raised. 1628 Coke *On Litt* 283 a, Writings vnder seale, as Charters and Deeds, and other writings without seale, as Court Rolles, Accounts, and the like are called Euidences *a* 1672 Wood *Life* (1848) 142 He began to peruse the evidences of Oriel coll in their treasury 1706 in Phillips (ed Kersey) 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV 327 The next clause usually inserted is, 'together with all deeds, evidences, and writings' 1875 J T Fowler *Ripon Ch Acts* (Surtees) Pref 5 A book of evidences relating to Obits kept in Ripon Minster.

9 *Comb*

1827–8 Bentham *Wks* (1843) X 584 You might go on to examine evidence of the character of the evidence-giver 1828 C. Wordsworth *K Chas I.* 103 A more visionary piece was never sketched by the pencil of a determined evidence-maker. 1832 R Southey in *Q Rev* XLVII 500 Jurymen are not the only persons who, upon occasion, can show themselves evidence-proof

Evidence (e vidĕns), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1 *trans.* Of things. To serve as evidence for; to attest, prove. Rarely intr. *To evidence to.*

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom* II XII § 2 (1622) 334 The testimonie of neither of them . doth so euidence the matter, as the things themselues doe. 1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* I 1 Worcestershire. Kent, and many other parts .. can sufficiently evidence the profits of Orchards 1690 Penn *Rise & Progr. Quakers* (1834) 57 His behaviour at Derby did abundantly evidence it 1742 Young *Nt. Th* VII 520 Fierce passions presage a nobler flight, And evidence our title to the skies 1859 Halliwell *Evid Chr* 97 Occurrences evidencing the divinity of Christ. 1875 Lyell *Princ Geol* (ed. 12) II II XXVIII 88 The Hillsides were much shaken, as evidenced by the many bare patches with which they were checquered 1885 Clodd *Myths & Dr* I IV 68 The survival of grammatical forms common to the Aryan ancestors evidenced to one parent primitive speech.

2 Of persons: To support by one's testimony, attest (a fact or statement)

a 1647 W Bradford *Plymouth Plantation* (1856) 424 Y^e^ cause and passages were clearly represented & sufficiently evidenced. 1667 E. Chamberlayne *St Gt Brit* I. (1684) 336 No one Saint in all the Calendar (except those attested by Scripture) is better evidenced 1721 Southerne *Disap pointm* III, II, I invoke Heav'n, earth, and men to evidence my truth 1826 Disraeli *Viv Grey* III. IV, The one [story] I am about to tell is so well evidenced that I think even Mr. Vivian Grey will hear it without a sneer 1864 Bowen *Logic* XIII. 422 This is no reason for doubting their reality, when they are evidenced by Intuition. 1886 Burton *Arab Nts* (abridged) 163 If the truth of her story be evidenced I will exact retaliation.

†3 To establish by evidence; to make evident, demonstrate, prove. With simple *obj*, *obj.* sentence, or *inf Obs.*

1632 J Lee *Short Survey Sweden* 53 How great forces . this mighty Prince is able to bring into the field, may by this late expedition easily be evidenced 1648 Chas. I in Neal *Hist Purit.* III 506 Until the same shall be evidenced to me to be contrary to the word of God 1649 Selden *Laws Eng* I. XVI (1739) 31 This the words of the Historian do evidence 1665–6 *Phil. Trans* I. 244 Cassini pretends to evidence by his observations, that those spots were very large. 1673 Temple *Ess. Irel.* Wks. 1731 I 118 The Horses must be evidenced by good Testimonies to have been bred in Ireland 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XVIII VII, Put together so many circumstances to evidence an untruth 1793 T. Jefferson *Writ* (1859) III 550 Our laws . to evidence their right to this, permit them, etc. 1806–7 J Beresford *Miseries Hum Life* I Introd , As I will evidence in a few instances already quoted

4 With reference to legal evidence. †a. To give evidence against (a person). *Obs*

1691 Luttrell *Brief Rel* (1857) II. 190 Charles Edwards, who evidenc'd Mr Arnold in 1683 hath made affidavit that what he swore against Mr Arnold was false 1695 *Remarks Late Serm* (ed 2) 6 One T O hath. Evidenc'd I know not how many to the Gallows

†b To disclose or relate as a witness. *Obs.*

1656–7 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I 336 He evidenced two remarkable passages of her life 1694 Crowne *Regulus* III II, I have nothing to evidence 1812 J J. Henry *Camp agst Quebec* 161 The wretch had evidenced all our proceedings minutely

c *intr* To give evidence, appear as a witness

1656 S H *Gold. Law* 19 His apparent perfections spake and evidenced for him. 1692 Rochester *Contriv S Blackhead* in *Select Harl Misc.* (1793) 311 One of the most graceless wretches, that ever yet entered upon the stage of evidencing 1693 Luttrell *Brief Rel* (1857) III 185 Her maid will evidence against her 1887 *Scribn Mag* (Farmer *Americanisms*), I hadn' 'a' thought ye'd 'a evidenced agin me that a-way

5 To give evidence or indication of, to indicate, manifest. Const. with *sb* or *refl pron.* as *obj*, also with complementary *inf* or with *obj* sentence

c 1610 Sir J Melvil *Mem* (1735) 91 Thereby evidencing she did not stand upon Ceremonies 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* IV XIII 225 Were there any such effectuall heat in this starre, yet could it but weakly evidence the same in Summer 1659 Hammond *On Ps* XXXIV 20 Paraphr 283 Evidenceth it selfe in a signal preservation of such. 1663 Charleton *Chor Gigant.* 56 The runes evidence themselves to be the effect. *a* 1729 Clarke *On the Evidences* 331 (R) The effect evidenced itself in a remarkable manner 1788 W Tudor in Sparks *Corr Amer Rev* (1853) IV 230 A desire of evidencing that respect and gratitude which I feel for you 1863 Mrs C Clarke *Shaks Char* XII. 299 Her native hilarity of heart is evidenced constantly 1872 Browning *Fyfine* XLIII, If somehow every face Evidence that warm Beneath the veriest ash, there hides a spark of soul. 1876 Digby *Real Prop* VIII. 349 The courts eagerly seized on any expressions evidencing this intention.

Hence **Evidencing** *ppl.a* and *vbl sb* Also *attrib*

1630 Sanderson *Serm* II 253 For the farther evidencing of the necessity of which duty 1654 Earl Orrery *Parthen* (1676) 170 By so evidencing a demonstration, it was impossible to separate us 1682 *Abs & Achat* II. 74 Since our evidencing days began! 1774 Goldsm. *Hist Greece* I 337 The most detested part of the citizens, such as lived by evidencing and informing.

†**Evidenceable,** *a Obs* [f prec. + -able.] That may be evidenced; capable of being evidenced or proved.

1665 J. Sergeant *Sure-footing in Chr* 3 This must be easily evidenceable by other knowledges 1668 Howe *Bless Righteous* (1825) 141 Wherein that necessity is evidenceable from the nature of this blessedness 1687 *Relat. Eng Reform.* 249 What is easily evidenceable to another, may happen not to be so to the Sovereign power.

Hence †**Evidenceableness.**

1665 J Sergeant *Sure-footing in Chr* 55 To show the Evidenceableness of Tradition's Ruling Power.

†**Evidencer.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -er 1] One who gives evidence; a witness

1593 Nashe *Christ's T* (1613) 25, I, which am the Lord and Authour of life, must bee the Authour and Euidencer against thee of death 1653 R. Baillie *Dissuasive Vind* (1655) 27 The first evidencer of justification. *a* 1734 North *Exam* II IV. (1740) 238 Oates wrought . to bring him into the Preferment of an Evidencer's Place

†Evidenceship. *Obs.* [f EVIDENCE *sb* + SHIP] a The office or function of an evidence (or witness) b. *humorously*, as a title (after *lordship*, etc).

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I 315 And thereby gave so great offence to their evidenceships, the plot witnesses 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV 338 That ingenious knack of forgery and a detection since in evidenceship, have been his ruin.

Evidencive (e vidĕnsiv), *a. rare.* [f. EVIDENCE *v.* + -IVE.] Giving evidence or indication; indicative Const *of.*

1848 LD WODEHOUSELLE in *Ramsay's Wks* III App 390 The most remarkable circumstance evidencive of his enthusiastic attachment

†Evidency (e'vidĕnsi) *Obs.* [ad. L. *ēvidentia*: see EVIDENCE and ENCY]

1. The quality or state of being evident or clear; clearness, evidentness, = EVIDENCE *sb* 1.

1533 tr. *Erasmus' Com. Crede* 150 b, Payntyng setteth the thing forth to the eye and perfourmeth that euidencie makynge the thynge manifeste 1592 tr *Junius on Rev* xvii 8 So I expound the words of the Apostle for evidency sake 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* VIII Argt, The fame and euidencie of wisdome.

2 Indication, mark, sign, token; = EVIDENCE *sb.* 3.

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxxvi 206 These things being matters of iudgement & consisting of euidencie to be knowen of others. 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* III XVI 178 These are not dead when they cease to move or afford the visible evidencies of life. 1813 *Examiner* 26Apr 266/1 Surer evidencies of the immortality of man

Evident (e vidĕnt), *a* and *sb.* [ad. L *ēvident-em*, in same sense, f *ē-* out + *vident-em*, pr. pple. of *vidēre* to see Cf. Fr *évident*

With the use of this active form in passive sense cf 'to look (well or ill)', Ger. *aussehen* to appear, lit. 'to see out.' Late Lat had the pass. *ēvidēri* to be evident]

A *adj*

1. †a. Of physical objects. Distinctly visible; conspicuous (*obs*). b. (With mixed notion of 2) of tokens, vestiges, etc., or of states or conditions Obvious to the sight; recognizable at a glance

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd* XIV 17 The euydent [1388 opyn, 1611 expresse; Vulg *evidentem*] ymage of the king, whom worshipen thei wolden, thei maden. *c* 1400 *Festivall* in Hearne *R Brunne's Chron* Pref. 198 Þat ylke white cerne [*printed* cerue] was an euydent tokon of her martirdome. *c*1430 LYDG *Thebes* III (1500) K iij, The Grekes Dyspeyred Dempte playnly by tokens euydent 1483 CAXTON *G de la Tour* A v, He doth for them euydent myracles. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref* 7 Make good euident markes, at euery inches end. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* I 68 Then doe I strive to wash it out with Teares, But then the same more evident appears 1667 MILTON *P L* IX 1077 Bad Fruit of Knowledge Which leaves in our Faces evident the signes Of foul concupiscence. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* II 79 At Shooting at a Ship in a River, he must put his Piece to some evident mark on the other side the River. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 65 Thin persons have the muscles of the neck much more evident than would be judicious to imitate [in painting] 1806 *Med Jrnl* XV 443 Of which [small-pox] she bore evident marks. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I 338 Thou canst move about, an evident God. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* II xvii 320 The retardation of the ice is most evident near the sides.

2. Clear to the understanding or the judgement; obvious, plain. Const. *to* †(*It*) *is evident to be* . . ='it is evident that (it) is . .'

1393 GOWER *Conf* III 221 Which in the bible is evident, How David in his testament, etc 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 B iv b, It is euydent yᵗ none indication is taken of the cause. 1601 SHAKS *Twel N* II v. 128 Why this is evident to any formall capacitie. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng* I. (1739) 202 It is evident to be nothing but a Temporal Monarchy 1659 PEARSON *Creed* 4 Truths apparent in themselves .. are not called Credible, but evident to the understanding 1754 EDWARDS *Freed Will* II. XII 119 For a Thing to be certainly known to any Understanding, is for it to be evident to that Understanding 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf* II. 360 The vast importance of sheep, with their constant increase, is most evident 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 209 That this distinction is as sound on the evolutional theory of society as on any other is quite evident

†b. Occasional uses. Having preponderating evidence Of a remark. Obviously true *Obs*

1711 SHAFTESB *Charac* III § 2 (1737) II. 417 Upon fair Conviction, to give our heart up to the evident side is to help Reason heartily 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 192 But this remark of my friend's appeared more evident in a few weeks more

†**3** Of a sign, testimony, etc Indubitable, certain, conclusive *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 161/1 No scripture can be euident to proue any thing that he lyst to deny 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xx. 20 He yeeldeth an euidenter witnesse of his trust. 1611 SHAKS *Cymb* II. IV. 120 Render to me some corporall signe about her More euident then this: for this was stolne. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I § 39. 61 We see how evident the holy Scripture is in this principle of our Christian Faith. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks (1847) 430/1 Where did he assign it [the tenth], or by what evident conveyance to ministers?

†**4.** quasi-*adv* = EVIDENTLY *Obs*

1519 *Interl Four Elements* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I 38 One way it [the earth] is round, I must consent, For this man proved it evident.

B. *sb* Something that serves as evidence; *spec.* in *Sc. Law*, a document proving a person's title to anything; usually in *pl.* title-deeds.

1424 *Sc Acts Jas I* (1597) § 9 The King may gar summond, all his tennentes to schaw their charters and evidentes 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* III 247 His lordis all befoir him he [Robert the Bruce] gart caw, Thair euidentis of thair landis till schaw. 1678 in Burt *Lett N. Scot* (1818) I 64 [Inscription in a house] 16 Christ is my life and rent 78 His promise is my evident 1816 SCOTT *Antiq* IV, It is written all these various ways in the old writings and evidents 1868 *Act* 31-32 *Vict* c. 101 § 8 Absolute warrandice as regards the lands and writs and evidents

†**E'vident,** *v Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f prec.] = EVIDENCE *v*

1643 PRYNNE *Sov Power Parl* II 74 As all the old and new Acts with other such aides in all our Kings Reignes, abundantly evident

Evidential (evide nʃăl), *a.* [f. L. *ēvidentia* + -AL.]

1. a. Of or pertaining to evidence b Based or resting on evidence, relying on evidence; *esp* the Evidences of Christianity, as in *Evidential method, school, system*

1654 W SCLATER *Fun Serm.* 20 No such evidentiall verity is demonstrated in Holy Writ, as of Absolute Necessity to be believed unto salvation 1668 HOWE *Blss Righteous* (1825) 204 It is a steady direction of heart towards the future glory, that must be the evidential ground of thy hope to enjoy it. 1683 E HOOKER *Pref hp Pordage's Mystic Div* 69 The firm and evidential Probation of invisibls, things out of sight. 1772 R. HILL in Fletcher *Logica Genev* 58 You cannot suppose that . he intended to exclude good works in an evidential sense 1865 MOZLEY *Mir.* I 7 The evidential function of a miracle is based upon the common argument of design. 1871 TYLOR *Prim Cult.* I. 380 The basis of theological science must be historical as well as evidential. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl Relig Knowl.* III 2507/1 Whately was a genuine disciple of the 'evidential' school Faith is to him the conclusion drawn from historical premises.

2. Furnishing evidence; having the nature of evidence, serving to attest. Const. *of.*

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 198 Sight of all our senses is most active, penetrative, discerning, and evidentiall. 1701 FLEETWOOD *Miracles* 220 Those [miracles] should be Evidential ones, which God enables Men to work in order to gain belief 1837 J MACCULLOCH *Proofs Attrib God* II. 431 Subjects evidential of the attributes of the Deity 1839 *Blackw Mag.* XLVI. 94 Evidential miracles simply prove Christianity. 1879 FARRAR *St Paul* I 202 That Paul should have passed . from one direction of life to the very opposite is evidential of the power and significance of Christianity

†**3** Resting on documentary evidence. *Obs*

(Folkingham explains that the 'evidential' character of a possession is that which is denoted by such terms as *feodum, allodium*, etc)

1610 W FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* III 1 65 The Propriety of Possessions intimates their particular state and condition, and may be diuided into Vocall and Euidential *Ibid* III II 66

Evidentially (evide nʃăli), *adv* [f as prec. + -LY²]

1. By means of evidence; as regards evidence, with regard to its value as evidence

1654 EYRE in Warren *Unbelievers* B iij, Faith is from justification causally, and justification by faith evidentially *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* I 362 It was believed, though not so soon evidentially discovered, that a rebellion was ready to break out. 1836 G S FABER *Answ Unsenbeth* 6 Any doctrine which can be shewn evidentially to have existed in the third century. 1886 GURNEY *Phantasms of Living* I. 35 Of the two series the second is evidentially to be preferred.

†**2.** Intuitively. *Obs.*

a 1726 SOUTH *Serm* IX xi 323 They [angels] do not fully and evidentially know them [the mysteries of God]

Evidentiary (evide nʃări), *a.* [f. L *ēvidentia* EVIDENCE + -ARY]

1. Of or pertaining to evidence, = EVIDENTIAL 1 a

1820 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 181 The clearing of his character so far as concerns evidentiary trustworthiness 1846 GROTE *Greece* I XIX II 56 An inscription . carries evidentiary value under the same conditions as a published writing on paper. 1879 CARPENTER *Ment Phys* I IX. § 2 395 Through its power of modifying the relative force of different evidentiary considerations

2. Furnishing evidence, having the nature of evidence. Const. *of.* = EVIDENTIAL 2.

1818 JAS MILL *Brit India* III 1 32 The charges ought to be exhibited first, and no evidentiary matter granted, but, etc 1827 BENTHAM *Ration Evidence* Wks 1843 VII 20 To treat it upon the footing of an evidentiary act, with reference to the corresponding principal act. 1845 MILL *Ess* II 221 But they are evidentiary of a tone of thought which has prevailed so long among the superior intellects. 1875 *Contemp Rev* XXVI. 580 The upward slant becomes an evidentiary fact of singular cogency. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. (ed. 2) 201 It is only the adventitious or accidental or evidentiary portion of the title in which they differ.

Evidently (e vidĕntli), *adv.* [f EVIDENT *a.* + -LY²]

†**1.** So as to be distinctly visible or perceptible; with perfect clearness, conspicuously. Hence in active sense, with vbs of perceiving, knowing, explaining, etc : Without possibility of mistake or misunderstanding, clearly, distinctly. *Obs* or *arch.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* III. xi 101 Panne alle the dyrknesse of his mysknowynge shal seen .euydently to [þe] syhte of his vndyrstondynge 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 1 Whiche grace euidently to me knowen and understonde hath compelled me [etc] 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I B viij a, It is evidently knowen that water will wexe thycke, if this rote be brused and put in it 1584 FINNER *Def Ministers* (1587) 39 We haue here most manifestlie & most euidentlie written the contrarie 1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* I VIII (1611) 21 Things which men by the light of their naturall vnderstanding euidently know. 1611 BIBLE *Gal* IV 1 O foolish Galatians before whose eyes Jesus Christ hath been evidently [*Revised*, openly] set forth 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 277, I found the way go evidently down hill 1776 GIBBON *Decl & F* XII (1854) II 41 An act which evidently disclosed his [Tacitus'] intention of transmitting the empire to his descendants. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat* I. 435 All the substances hitherto examined have evidently appeared to be compounded of one or more of these elementary principles 1833 CRUSE *Eusebius* I VI 31 And this is evidently proved to have been fulfilled

2. So that the fact predicated is evident, manifestly, obviously. Now chiefly *parenthetic*; = 'as manifestly appears', 'as may be clearly inferred'

1690 LOCKE *Hum Und.* II. XXIX § 5 No Idea, therefore, can be undistinguishable from another for from all other, it is evidently different 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I III 387 Those who walk and talk in their Sleep, have evidently the Nerves of the Muscles so free, as that, etc. 1761 HUME *Hist Eng* II XXXVI 292 Reason was so evidently on their side 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII 391 They evidently regarded Macedonia as a bulwark against the encroachments of Rome 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I XI 71 The spirit and the muscles were evidently at war

†**3** *Sc Law* By evidence of a deed or document *Obs.*

1609 SKENE *Reg Maj, Forme of Proces* 118 Quhen the defender proves his exception, or duplie, be sic wreit, and evidently as said is, lib I. c 25 12 quon attach c. 81.

Evidentness (e vidĕntnes). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being evident, clearness, obviousness, plainness

1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App XVI 295 It behoueth first to vnderstande for the more euidentnesse of that that foloweth, that [etc] 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* VIII 100 What euidentnesse or certeintie is there in the Greeke Histories 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Evidentness*, plainness to be seen, perceived or understood. 1869 *Contemp Rev.* XII. 120 There is a want of evidentness of meaning

†**Evi'gilate,** *a Obs.*⁻° [f L. *ēvigilāt-* ppl stem of *ēvigilāre*, f. *ē-* out + *vigilāre* to watch, f. *vigil* awake.]

1730-6 BAILLY (folio), *Evigilate*, to watch diligently, to study hard 1775 in ASH

†**Evigila'tion.** *Obs rare*⁻¹ [ad. late L *ēvigilātiōn-em*, n. of action f *ēvigilāre* see EVIGILATE] Awakening In Dicts. explained as 'a waking or watching'.

1720 S. PARKER *Biblioth. Biblica* I. 157 The Evigilation of the Animal Powers, when Adam awoke. 1832 in WEBSTER, etc.

Evil (ī'v'l), *a* and *sb.* Forms: 1-2 yfel (in inflexions yf(e)l-), (2-4 ifel, 2 efel, yfell, 3 ywel(l, 2-3 ufel, 2-4 uvel(e, 2-5 ivel, (3 ȝevel, 4 ivil), 3-6 evel(l(e, (5 ewelle, hevelle, 6 ewil, yell), 4-6 evill(e, -yl(l(e, yvel(l(e, (6 yevill), 4- evil. [ME. *ivel* (*i*), OE. *yfel* = OS *ubil*, OFris, MDu *evel* (Du. *euvel*), OHG *ubil, upil* (Ger. *übel*), Goth. *ubils* —OTeut **ubilo-z*; usually referred to the root of *up, over*; on this view the primary sense would be either 'exceeding due measure' or 'overstepping proper limits'.

The form *evel*, whence the mod form descends, appears in ME first as west midland and Kentish, but in 15th c. had become general The conditions under which early M E (*i*) or (*ĭ*) became (*ē*), the antecedent of mod Eng (*ī*), are not clearly determined, the present word and *weevil* seem to be the only examples in which this change was other than local; obs. and dial instances are *yeve*='give', *leve*='live', EASLE (Other apparent examples are due to OE forms with *eo*, resulting from *u-* or *o-* umlaut)]

A *adj.* The antithesis of GOOD in all its principal senses

In OE, as in all the other early Teut langs exc Scandinavian, this word is the most comprehensive adjectival expression of disapproval, dislike, or disparagement In mod colloquial Eng it is little used, such currency as it has being due to literary influence In quite familiar speech the adj is commonly superseded by *bad*, the sb is somewhat more frequent, but chiefly in the widest senses, the more specific senses being expressed by other words, as *harm, injury, misfortune, disease*, etc

I Bad in a positive sense

1. Morally depraved, bad, wicked, vicious Also *absol* *Obs* as applied to persons

971 *Blickl. Hom* 37 We sceolan ure heortan clænsian from yflum ȝeþohtum *Ibid* 161 Hi cymingum & yfelum ricum ealdormannum wiþstandan mihtan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1742 To bærnenn all þatt ifell iss Awezz inn hise þeowwess *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 8106 (Fairf) Lothe is Eville mannys soule & body bope. 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* XV CXVII (1495) 532 Pentapol hathe that name of 5 cytees of euel men that were dystroyed wyth fyre of heuen *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* X 31 (Harl. MS) Ivel men, þe which neyþer lovith god, neyþer hire neghebowre. 1526 TINDALL *Matt.* XVI 41 He will cruellye destroye those evyll persons 1584 POWEL tr *Lloyd's Cambria* 26 Sigebert for his Euill behaviour was expelled 1611 BIBLE *Gen* VIII. 21 The imagination of mans heart is euill from his youth. 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* Wks 1847 I 94 She from the dark embrace all evil things Brought forth and nurtured mitred Atheism! 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed 4) II 1156 Imputing to a person an evil inclination 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. (1876) 10 Good deeds act and react on the doers of them; and so do evil.

absol. c1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 23 Alle men shullen cume to libben echeliche þe gode on eche blisse þe uuele on eche wowe *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25249 (Cott Galba MS) On domesday þe euill sall fra þe gude be drawn 1827 POLLOK *Course T* x. 215 To the evil Eternal recompense of shame and woe

2 Doing or tending to do harm, hurtful, mischievous, prejudicial Of advice, etc Misleading Of an omen, etc Boding ill.

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 3 Heo urnen on-3ein him al þa hebreisce men mid godere and summe mid ufele þeonke. *c* 1205 LAY 2541 Ah þa heora fader wes dæd þe sunen duden vuelne [*c* 1275 vuele] ræd *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 52 Is hit so ouer vuel uor te toten utward? 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 593 Thurghe evelle conceille was slayne the Erle of Arundelle *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 4635 (Fairf) He prisoned was wiþ euel rede *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* III 330 Evyl ensaumple of opyn synne *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* (MS A) 41 It is not yvel to putte a litil opium to þe oile of þe rosis *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 703 þe euyll sterne of Ercules how egirly it soro3es. *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod* 808 Hym shulnot harme non hevelle thyng *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* 4 Gouernauncis of the clergie whiche summe of the comoun peple ungen to be yuele 1530 PALSGR. 217/2 Evyll tourne, *maluuais tour* 1584 POWELL tr *Lloyd's Cambria* 99 King Edward by Euill counsel banished Algar 1587 MASCALL *Govt Cattle, Oxen* (1627) 36 Yeugh is euill for cattell to eate 1593 SHAKS 3 *Hen VI*, v vi 44 The Owle shriek'd at thy birth, an euill signe 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* XXXVII 20 Some euill beast hath deuoured him *a* 1649 DRUMM or HAWTH Wks 32 Weigh not how we, Evil to our selves, against Thy laws rebell 1655 CULPEPPER *Rivertus* I XVI. 57 In a great Headach it is evil to have the outward parts cold. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod Paint* II II II XV § 5 The neglect of art has been of evil consequence to the Christian world 1868 J H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch Eng.* I 403 The evil system of pluralities

3 Uses partaking of senses 1 and 2 **a.** *Evil will*. depraved intention or purpose, also, desire for another's harm, = ILL-WILL *rare* in mod use

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past* XXI 157 He of yfelum willan ne gesyngað *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 1065 (Cott) For caym gaf him wit iuel will 1340 *Ayenb* 66 þe dyeuel beginþ þet uer of tyene and euel wyl uor to becleppe 1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B. v 121 For enuye and yuel wille is yuel to defye. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I CXIX 142 The duke .. pardoned them all his yuell wyll 1540 COVERDALE *Fruitf Less* III. Wks (Parker Soc) I 370 Many afflictions, much evil-will shall happen unto you 1563 *Homilies* II *Rogat Week* III (1859) 492 Cast we off all malice & all evil will. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann* III II (1622) 65 He [Piso] increased the euill will of the people towards him

b. *Evil angel, spirit*, etc. Also, *The Evil One* († Sc. *The evil man*) · the Devil.

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Matt XIV 26 Forðon yfel wiht is 1555 EDEN *Treat Newe Ind* (Arb) 27 Sundrie illusions of euyl spirites 1601 SHAKS *Jul C* IV. III 282 *Bru* Speake to me, what thou art. *Ghost* Thy euill Spirit, Brutus? 1611 BIBLE *Luke* VII. 21 Hee cured many . of euill spirits. 1648 *Acts Gen Assemb* 463 (Jam) Whilest some fell asleep, and were carelesse the evil man brought in prelacy 1667 MILTON *P L* IX. 463 That space the Evil one abstracted stood From his own evil 1681-6 J SCOTT *Chr Life* (1747) III 347 The Ministry of the evil Angels to him 1727 DE FOE *Syst Magic* I I (1840) 24 They did not suppose those wise men had an evil spirit 1825 LYTTON *Zicci* 2 The Evil Spirit is pulling you towards him 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts* I 117 Sakhr was an evil Jinnee. 1881 BIBLE (Revised) *Matt* VI 13 Deliver us from the evil one.

c Of repute or estimation Unfavourable. *Evil tongue*: a malicious or slanderous speaker *arch*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 20 Of him in holy kirke men said euelle sawe. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor* VI. 8 By yuel fame and good fame *c* 1450 MYRC 58 Wymmones serues thow moste forsake, Of euele fame leste they the make 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus* XXVIII 19 Wel is him that is kepte from an euell tonge 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* XXII 19 He hath brought vp an euill name vpon a virgine of Israel *Mod Newspaper*, The defendant was arrested in a house of evil repute.

4. Causing discomfort, pain, or trouble; unpleasant, offensive, disagreeable; troublesome, painful.

a 1131 *O. E. Chron* an. 1124 Se king let hine don on ifele bendas 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* IV (1586) 161 The berrie of the wilde Vine .the evill taste wherof will cause them to loth Grapes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I LXXXVIII 130 The herbe is of a very evill and strong stincking savour 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und.* II. XX (1695) 121 We name that Evil, which is apt to produce or increase any Pain, or diminish any Pleasure in us 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* lv, Are God and Nature then at strife That Nature lends such evil dreams?

†**b** Hard, difficult Const *to* with *inf* *Obs*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 147 Hit is uuel to understonden on hwulche wise Mon mei him solf forsake 1377 LANGL *P. Pl* B XV. 63 Hony is yuel to defye and engleymeth þe mawe. 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I CCXXI 286 It was yuell mountyng of yᵉ hyll. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. A IV b, Astriction . is ether very euyll to be founde, or els there is none to be founde at all.

†**5.** Of conditions, fortune, etc, also (rarely) of persons · Unfortunate, miserable, wretched. *Evil health*: misfortune (see HEALTH) *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 33 Hwi beo we uule on þisse wrecche world. *a* 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 441 Hi beden God 3iue him uuel fin. *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 7320 (Trin) Þei aske anoþer kyng þen me Euel hele þe tyme shul þei se *c* 1450 *Merlin* I 20 Thow toldest the person that thow were euel thereon 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 30 Thenne cam agaynst him the king of Poulane, but that was to his euill helthe *c* 1500 *Melusine* 78 He after the dede & euylhap fledd with all from þis land 1530 PALSGR. 217/2 Evyll lucke, *malevr.* 1611 BIBLE *Ex* V 19 The officers did see that they were in euill case. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* v. III. § 15 So beaten and yn such euill plight.

b. Of periods of time: Characterized by misfortune or suffering, unlucky, disastrous. *Evil May-day*. see MAY-DAY.

1377 LANGL *P Pl* B IX 120 Wastoures and wiecches out of wedloke Conceyued ben in yuel tyme *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* III. 107 Evyll daye gyve you, god 1667 MILTON *P L* IX 780 Her rash hand in evil hour Forth reaching to the Fruit. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* IV, Help me in my Evil Day 1806–7 J BERESFORD *Miseries Hum Life* (1826) IV Introd, In an evil hour I changed my lodgings 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 280 In times which might by Englishmen be justly called evil times 1878 BOSW SMITH *Carthage* 186 The Boii determined to anticipate the evil day

6. Evil eye. (Phrases, *To bear, cast, look with, an evil eye.*) **a.** A look of ill-will

c 1000 *Liber Scintillarum* XXVII (1889) 102 Unclænnyss eage yfel [oculus malus] withersacung gemænsumiaþ man 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* VII. 22 Fro withynne, of the herte of men comen vnchastite, yuel yȝe, blasphemyes 1526-34 TINDALE *Matt.* XX. 15 Ys thyne eye evyll because I am good 1611 BIBLE *Mark* VII 22 Lasciuiousnesse, an euill eye [*Rev V* an evil eye], blasphemie *a* 1639 W WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. XX (1640) 202 Why should wee beare an evill eye towards them? 1645 QUARLES *Sol Recant* X. 79 Let not thine eyes be evill 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 58 They look with an evil eye upon Leghorne 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I. 394 Patriotic citizens will cast an evil eye upon you as a subverter of the laws.

b A malicious or envious look which, in popular belief, had the power of doing material harm; also, the faculty, superstitiously ascribed to certain individuals, of inflicting injury by a look. Cf Fr. *mauvais œil*, It. *malocchio.*

1796 *Statist. Acc Scot* XVIII. 123 The less informed are afraid of their [old Women's] evil Eye among the cattle. 1797 DALLAWAY *Acc. Constantinople* 391 Nothing can exceed the superstition of the Turks respecting the Evil Eye of an enemy or infidel 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I III, He certainly possesses the gift of the evil eye 1871 READE *Terrible Tempt* (1901) XXXIII, Or if you didn't kill him, you'd cast the evil eye on him. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh Wood-lk* s v *Evil*, 'E's a nasty downlookin' fellow—looks as if 'e could cast a nev'l-eye upon yo'.

II Bad in a privative sense: Not good.

†**7. a.** Of an animal or vegetable growth or product, as a tree, fruit, the body, 'humours': Unsound, corrupt Of a member or organ: Diseased. *To have an evil head*: to be insane. **b.** Of air, diet, water · Wanting in the essentials of healthy nutrition; unwholesome. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Matt VII 17 Ælc yfel treow byrþ yfele wæstmas *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd.* II 178 Gif of þære wambe anre þa yfelan wætan cumen *c* 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom* 183 Gief þe licame beð euel, loð is heo þe sowle *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag* (W) 1878 Iuel blod was hire withinne 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* VII 18 A good tree may nat make yuel fruytis, nether an yuel tree make good fruytis *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* (MS A) 38 Yvel fleisch growiþ in a wounde *Ibid.* 80 If . þe eir be yvel, þe sike man schal be chaungid into good eyr. *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 20 A gentille man. was riotous and hadd an evelle hede [Fr *male teste*] 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I XVIII 24 Beastis they myght eate at their pleasure without bredde, whiche was an euyll dyette. 1555 LATIMER in Foxe *A & M* (1563) 1372/2, I am an old man and haue a verye euill backe 1591 F SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 199 I iudged that the horse had an euill foote and was worth nothing 1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, I I 139 O he hath kept an euill Diet long 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy* (1810) III 341 The water whereof was so evill 1611 BIBLE *Jer* XXIV 3 Very euill [figs] that cannot be eaten, they are so euill

†**8.** Inferior in quality, constitution, condition or appearance, poor, unsatisfactory, defective *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 197 Heo [seo cirice] is eac on onsyne utan yfeles heowes. *c* 1300 *Cursor M* 21805 (Edin) Þis tale queþir it be iuil or gode I fande it writin 13 . tr. *Leges Burgorum* c. 63 in *Sc Stat.* I 345 And gif scho makis ivil ale and dois agane þe custume of þe toune .. scho sall gif til hir mercyment VIII s or be put on þe kukstule. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4459 Whanne she wole make A fulle good silogisme . aftirward ther shal in deede Folwe an evelle conclusioun. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* (MS B.) 8 Euyle maners beþ folwynge þe lyknesse of an yvele complexioun 1561 in T. Thomson *Inventories* 141 Item, ane evill litle burdclaith of grene 1576 GRINDAL *Let Ld. Burleigh* (Wks (1843) 392, I pray your lordship, appoint when you come to take an evil dinner with me 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm* I (1637) 7 If a man cut with an evill knife, he is the cause of cutting, but not of evill cutting 1592 in *Vicary's Anat* (1888) App. IX 229 Vayns gude to be opynd for .. euyll sight 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj* 142.

†**b** Of a workman, work, etc. Unskilful. *Obs.*

1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1883) 6 None euill captaine was hee in the warre 1530 PALSGR 416/1, I acloye with a nayle, as an yvell smythe dothe an horse foote 1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV 85 He is an euell pyper but a good fiddler 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I (1586) 36 An excellent good seede for an evyll husbande 1799 S FREEMAN *Town Off.* 146 Forfeit every hide marred or hurt by his evil workmanship.

B. *sb*

I The adj. used *absol* That which is evil

1. a. In the widest sense: That which is the reverse of good, whatever is censurable, mischievous, or undesirable. Also with adj: *moral, physical evil*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 939 (Fairf) Y made eville & good to you knowen 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* III. 5 3e shul ben as Goddis, knowynge good and yuel. 1559 *Bury Wills* (1850) 153, I, Sir Willm Paynter wᵗ all vnderstanding of good and evell, make this my last will. 1611 BIBLE *Gen* III. 5 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I 292 All Nature is but Art, unknown to thee All partial Evil, universal Good 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No 89 P 4 Almost all the moral good which is left among us, is the apparent effect of physical evil 1819 *Pantologia* s v, The most serious difficulty lies in accounting for the permission of moral evil or guilt. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac* XVIII (1862) 295 They [the Scriptures] ever recognize the reality of evil 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph* 180 Evil is of two sorts, evil of sin, and evil of punishment 1869 J MARTINEAU *Ess.* II 42 Moral evil is a broad black fact 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ* VII 269 The greatest of all mysteries—the origin of evil.

b What is morally evil, sin, wickedness.

c 1040 *Rule St Benet* (Logeman) 3 Gecyr from yfele & do god. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom* 219 þat teonðe werod abreað, and awende on yfele. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 11 An wereȝed gost . him aure tacheð to ufele 1413 LYDG *Pilgr Sowle* IV XXV (1483) 71 To chesen the good fro euylle 1596 RALEIGH in *Four C Eng Lett* 37 Converting badd into yevill and yevill in worse 1611 BIBLE *Prov* III 7 Feare the Lord, and depart from euill

c What is mischievous, painful, or disastrous

c 850 *Bede's Death-song* in Sweet *O. E Texts* 149 To ymbhycgannae huaet his gastae, godaes aeththa yflaes aefter deothdaege doemid uueorthae. 971 *Blickl Hom* 115 Nu is æȝhwonon yfel and sleȝe 1154 *O. E. Chron* an 1135 Al unfrið, & yfel, & ræflac *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 788 Þat ywel him sulde nunmor deren. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7949 (Cott) Iuel he sal apon þe rais *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel Wks. II 249 3elde to noo man yvel for yvel *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1699 Depely þam playnt, Quat erroure of þis Emperoure & euill þai suffird *c* 1450 *Nominale* in Wr-Wulcker 709 *Morbosus*, full of ewylle 1611 BIBLE *Job* II 10 Shall wee receiue good at the hand of God, and shall wee not receiue euil? 1789 BENTHAM *Princ Legisl* XVIII § 17 *note*, It was the dread of evil, not the hope of good that first cemented societies together 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* XCVIII, Evil haunts The birth, the bridal

2. *To do*, †*say evil* (In post-inflexional Eng. hardly distinguishable from use of EVIL *adv*) †*With evil* · with evil intention. † *To take in*, or *to, evil*: to take (a thing) ill; also, to be hurt by

c 825 *Vesp Psalter* XIV. [XV] 3 Ne he dyde ðæm nestan his yfel 971 *Blickl Hom.* 51 He us þonne forgyldeþ swa we nu her doþ, ȝe godes ȝe yfeles. *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt. V 11 Eadiȝe synt ȝe þonne hi wyriað eow and ehtað eow and secȝeað ælc yfel [Vulg *omne malum*] ongen eow. — John V 29 Þa þe god worhton farað on lifes æreste, and þa þe yfel [Vulg *mala*] dydon on domes æreste. *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 23183 (Trin) For good & euele þat þei did ere. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B VIII 23 'And whoso synneth', I seyde 'doth yuel, as me þinketh' *c* 1430 *Syr Gener* (Roxb) 2494 Mi lordes Take it not in euel that I say here. *Ibid* 3972 That stroke Generides to yuel nam *c* 1460 *Emare* 535 Another letter she made with evyll *c* 1510 MORE *Pyus* Wks 15/2 If folk backbite us & saie euill of us shal we so grevously take it, that lest they should begin to do yuel? 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 127 To do Evil, *male facere* 1611 BIBLE *Eccl* V 1 They consider not that they doe euill. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* 29 He does no evil.

3. With defining word: That which is evil in some particular case or relation, the evil portion or element of anything Also quasi-*abstr.* as in *To see the evil of* (a course of action).

c 897 K ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past* XXI 157 Þu meaht ȝeseon eall ðæt yfel openlice ðæt ðærinne lutað. *c* 1400 *Solomon's Bk Wisd* 70 3if he wot any yuel by þe 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I CV 127 So that all thynges consydred, the good and yuell, they yelded them to therle of Derby 1590 SPENSER *F Q* II VIII 29 The evill donne Dyes not, when breath the body first doth leaue 1611 BIBLE *John* XVII 15, I pray that thou shouldest keepe them from the euill 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* II XXVIII. 162 All evill. inflicted without intention .is not Punishment 1667 MILTON *P L* I 163 If then his Providence Out of our evil seek to bring forth good. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* XXIX, To inquire what were the sources of the evil that we suffer. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm* II 34 The evil which is the excess of appetite and passion is not so bad as the evil which corrupts virtue

II. A particular thing that is evil.

4. *gen.* Anything that causes harm or mischief, physical or moral. *The social evil*: prostitution.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 8108 (Cott) Þir wandes thine wit-in þe rote Gains iuels all þat bar al bote *c* 1325 *E E Allit Poems* B 277, & þenne euelez on erbe ernestly grewen *c* 1450 *Castle Hᵈ Life St Cuthb* (Surtees) 3696 Of twa euels gif ȝe nede þe tane To chese. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 237 Of two euylles men ought to choose the lasse 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm Prov* 39 A lytle euyll, a great good 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* II. (1586) 77 Among other evils, they [hop gardens] will be full of Woormes. 1611 BIBLE *Prov* XXII 3 A prudent man foreseeth the euill, and hideth himselfe 1674 R GODFREY *Inq & Ab Physic* 94 We being admonisht by the vulgar proverb, To choose the least of Evils. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV 135 There are evils to which the calamities of war are blessings. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I 305 Correcting an evil which disturbed the internal tranquillity of Sparta. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* II 136 One of the chief evils which afflicted Ireland 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 13 A real evil to be combated 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) V. 75 We can afford to forgive as well as pity the evil which can be cured

†**5.** A wrong-doing, sin, crime. Usually *pl* *Obs*

Beowulf 4194 [Ic] þam leod-scaðan yfla gehwylces hondlean forgeald *c* 1000 *Ags Ps* CV. 25 [CVI 32] Þær Moyses wearð mægene gebysgad for heora yfelum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 15 Þas þeues þet nulleð nu nefre swike heore uueles *a* 1300 *E E Psalter* LXXIV 5 [LXXV. 4], I said to wicke, Ivels wiȝh do þer foin *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* IV 1 109 Yif þat yuelys passen wiþ outen punyssheinge *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XXI 465, I have don many grete evylles agenst my creatour. 1559 *Mirr. Mag*, *Worcester* XVII, King Edwardes evilles all wer counted mine. 1597 SHAKS. *Rich III*, I. II 76 (Qo) Of these supposed evils [*Fo* crimes] to acquit myself 1614 BP HALL *Contempl O. T.* VI 11, Men thinke either to patronize or mitigate evils, by their famed reasons.

†6 A calamity, disaster, misfortune *Obs*

a 1300 *E E Psalter* lxxxix [xc] 15 Yheres in whilke we segh ivels þus *c* 1400 *Apol Loll* 41 He reproud þe rych, and seid many iuel to cum to hem *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xix 408 Grete evylles and harmes are happeth therby 1535 Coverdall *Esther* viii 6 How can I se the euell that shal happe vnto my people? 1590 J Smythe in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 64 Ther may uppon dyvers accidents ensue such and so great evills unto your Majestie and Realme 1667 Milton *P. L* ii. 281 How in safety best we may Compose our present evils 1791 Mrs Radcliffe *Rom Forest* i, With the additional evil of being separated from his family.

7. †**a** *gen.* A disease, malady. *Obs*

c 1205 Lay 17598 Aurilie wule beon dæd þat ufel is under his ribben *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1114 Than him tok an iuel strong 1340 Hampole *Pr Consc* 3001 Som Sal haf als þe yuel of meselry *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb) viii 29 A medicinal thing it [aloes] es for many euils 1480 Caxton *Descr. Eng.* 25 The yelow euyll that is called the Jaundis 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* iii 843 The slow creeping Evil eats his way 1725 N. Robinson *Th Physick* 280 It cannot be expected that the feeling his Pulse will remove the Evil he labours under

fig. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3269 This is the yvelle that love they calle.

b. *The Aleppo evil*: 'a disease, which first appears under the form of an eruption on the skin, and afterwards forms into a soit of boil' (*Penny Cycl* XII 12/2). † *The foul evil*: the pox. † *The falling evil*: = 'the falling sickness', epilepsy

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 21831 (Trin) Þe fallyng euel had he to melle *c* 1400 Maundev (1839) vi 69 It heleth him of the fallynge Euyll *c* 1475 *Pict Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 791 *Hic morbus caducus*, the fallyn evylle 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 506 The bloud of a lamb mingled with wine doth heal .those which have the foul evil. 1869 E A Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed 3) 79 The Aleppo evil, the Damascus ulcer, and some other diseases

c. Short for King's evil: Scrofula. Also *attrib.* in † *Evil gold*, the gold coin (see Angel 6) given by the king to those touched by him for 'the evil'.

[1530 Palsgr. 182 *Les escrouelles*, a disease called the quynnancy or the kynges yvell] 1605 Shaks. *Macb* iv iii 146 *Macd.* What 's the Disease he meanes? *Mal* Tis call'd the Euill 1667 *Loud Gaz* No 154/4 There will be no farther Touching for the Evil till Michaelmas next 1702 *Ibid* No 3814/4 Stolen..two Pieces of Evil Gold 1737 Pope *Hor Epist* ii ii 219 When golden Angels cease to cure the Evil 1751 Fielding in *Lond Daily Advertiser* 31 Aug, Two of the most miserable Diseases the Asthma and the Evil 1868 Freeman *Norm Conq* (1876) II App 536 The first who undertook to cure the evil by the royal touch.

C *Comb.*

1. Of the *adj*, chiefly parasynthetic adjs, as *evil-affected* (hence *evil-affectedness*), *-complexioned, -eyed, -fortuned, -headed, -hearted, -hued, -mannered, -minded* (hence *evil-mindedness*), *-officed, -qualified, -savoured, -starred, -thewed* [see Thew], *-thoughted, -tongued, -weaponed, -willed*; also † evil-usage = Ill-usage. Evil-favoured, etc

1611 Bible *Acts* xiv 2 Stirred vp the Gentiles, and made their mindes *euill affected against the brethren 1670 Cotton *Espernon* i iv 154 The *evil affectedness of the people. 1623 Drumm of Hawth *Cypress Grove* Wks 121 If they were not distempered and *evil complexioned, they would not be sick 1611 Shaks *Cymb* i. i. 72 You shall not finde me (Daughter) *Euill-ey'd vnto you. 1661 Pierce *Serm* 29 *May* 35 Nor can you rationally hope to keep your Peace any longer, then whilest the evil ey'd Factions want power to break it 1872 Ruskin *Eagle's N* § 106 But to be evil-eyed, is that not worse than to have no eyes? 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxvi 94 O fortune *euyll fortuned why haste thou not permytted me, etc *c* 1583 Balfour *Practicks* 490 (Jam) Gif the awiner of the beist. knew that he was *evil-heidit or cumbersom 1832 Tennyson *Œnone* 49 *Evil hearted Paris. Came up from reedy Simois all alone *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 368 Me tolde him þet his deore spuse were .lene & *vuele iheowed 1656 Trapp *Comm Col.* ii. 20 The most uncivil and *evil-mannered, of all those who have borne the name of God upon earth 1531 in *Vicary's Anat* (1888) App. vii. 201 Opportunity was taken by the *evil-minded to worry alien Surgeons 1687 Dryden *Hind & P* ii 689 Some evil-minded beasts might wreak their hidden hate 1817 Cobbett *Pol Reg* 8 Feb 164 The endeavours which have recently been exerted. by designing and evil-minded men 1884 J Parker *Apost. Life* III. 144 We ourselves are infinite in the variety of our *evil-mindedness 1607 Tourneur *Rev. Trag* ii i, What makes yon *euill-offic'd man? 1613 *Life Will. I* in *Select Harl Misc* (1793) 12 His return was on foot, by reason of the *evil-qualities ways. *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 4733 [Love is] Right *evelle savoured good savour. 1842 Tennyson *Locksley H.* 155 In wild Mahratta-battle fell my father *evil starr'd *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2177 Nevir thing so wild Ne so *evill thewid, as I was my selff. 1824 J Symmons tr. *Æschylus' Agamem* 11 Cure me of *evil-thoughted care. 1867 in *Deutsch's Rem* 8 The *evil-tongued messenger arrived in the camp 1645 Milton *Tetrachord*, Wks (1847) 218/1 Hemingius writing of divorce gives us six [causes thereof], adultery, desertion, inability, errour, *evil usage, and impiety 1590 Sir J Smyth *Disc Weapons* Sig ***, They have been contented to suffer their soldiers to goe *evill weaponed 1393 Langl. *P. Pl* C. ii 189 Men of holy churche, Auerouse & *euel-willed whanne thei ben auaunsed *c* 1400 *Apol Loll* 25 Who schal rise to gidre wiþ me aȝenis þe iuil willid 1460-70 *Bk Quintessence* (1889) 26 Saturn is a planete evel-willid and ful of sekenes 1533 More *Answ poysoned Bk* Wks 1054/2 His wisedome will not enter into an euil-willed heart

2. Of the *sb* **a.** objective with agent-noun, as *evil-sayer, -speaker, -worker*; with vbl. sb. and pr pple forming adjectives and substantives, as *evil-boding, -saying, -speaking, -wishing*. **b** instrumental, with pples, forming adjs, as † *evil-becaught, -impregnated* Also evil-proof *a*, proof against evil Evil-doer, -willer, etc.

c 1330 *Arth & Merl* 296 Thai weren sought and founde hem nought Tho he held hem *iuel bicought 1833 H Martineau *Manch Strike* xi 125 The *evil-bodings which a succession of Job's comforters had been pouring into her ears 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I 101 And evil-boding bitches, and ill-omened birds 1855 *Woman's Devotion* II. 25 *Evil-impregnated air that seemed to surround Lady Jane, wherever she went 1864 Skeat *Uhland's Poems* 63 Now, builder, finish the walls and roof, God's blessing hath made it *evil-proof 1530 Palsgr 217/2 *Evyll sayer, *maldisant* 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 93 Detractyon is a preuy & secrete *euyll sayenge of our neyghbour *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 274 Þeor beo naddren Þa tered and freteð þe *uuele speken 1413 Lydg *Pilgr. Sowle* iii v (1483) 53 Gladly heryng euery euil speker 1611 Bible 1 *Pet* ii 1 *Euill-speakings 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr* III 495 Many good Men. look upon these Evil speakings as a sort of Martyrdom 1847 Grote *Greece* ii xi (1862) II 339 [Solon] forbade absolutely evil-speaking with respect to the dead *a* 1586 Sidney (J.), A country full of *evilwishing minds towards him. 1552 Abp Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 4 Behald the doggis, behald *ewil workeris 1611 Bible *Phil.* iii 2 Beware of euill workers.

† **E'vil,** *sb* 2 *Obs.* Meaning uncertain.

(Some commentators explain it as 'a jakes, privy', there seems to be no ground for this exc in the two passages themselves, where 'hovel' would suit equally well. But identity with prec seems quite possible)

1603 Shaks *Meas for M* ii ii 172 Hauing waste ground enough, Shall we desire to raze the Sanctuary And pitch our euils there? 1613 — *Hen VIII*, ii i. 67 Let 'em looke they glory not in mischiefe Nor build their euils on the graues of great men.

E'vil, *sb.*3 *dial.* [The OE word for 'fork' is *geafol*, a parallel form **gifel* might give *evil* in dialects] (See quot.)

1642 in Cotton *Barnstaple* (1890) 68 [The common sort] betooke themselves to armes some with pikes, some with dunge Evells, some with great poles 1863 Morton *Cycl Agric* (E D S), *Evil*, three-pronged fork

Evil (ī v'l), *adv* Forms 1 yfele, yfle, 3–4 uvele, ufele, 4–6 evel(e, -el(l(e, yvel(e, -ell, (4 evyl, ivel, yvyl, yvle, 5 avell, ewell, yeffell), 4–7 evill(e, -yl(e, -yl(l(e, (6 ewill), 3– evil [ME. *uvele* (*u*), *wele, evele*, OE *yfele*, f. *yfel* = OS *ubil* (Du *euvel*), OHG. *ubil, upil* (MHG. *übele*, Ger. *übel*):—OTeut. **ubilō*] In an evil manner, ill

†**1** Wrongly, wrongfully, wickedly, ill; *esp.* with *To do, speak*, etc. *Obs*; cf. Evil *sb* 2.

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* John xviii 22 Gif ic yfele [1160 *Hatton* efele] spræce cyð gewittnysse be yfele *c* 1000 *Ags Ps* lxx[i] 9 Oft me feala cwædon feondas yfele. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 6531 (Gott) Sone herd he Þat his folk ful euil had don. *c* 1330 R Brunne *Chron* (1810) 147 Þe clergy Gaf a grete cursyng on whilk of þam Þat euelle bituex þam spak. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 12 Þei coueten euyle here neiȝeboris goodis. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 10493 Ector with envy evill he dyssayuet, Dang hym to dede *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xc. 413 (Add MS) The yonge sone spendid Euyll the money that was take hym to the vse of the scole 1541 R. Barnes *Wks* (1573) 361/1 Man euill vsyng hys free-will, dyd both loose him selfe, and also his freewil 1547 *Homilies* i *Contention* ii (1859) 138 If I be evil reviled, shall I stand still, like a goose or a fool? 1580 Baret *Alv* E 388, It is euill done of you, *iniuriè facis* 1611 Bible *John* xviii. 23 If I haue spoken euill beare witnesse of the euill.

b. *To speak evil* (OE *be*) *of* to speak maliciously, slanderously, abusively *of*; in later use perh regarded as a *sb*, but in OE and ME an *adv*

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Mark ix 39 Nis nan Þe on minum naman mæȝen wyrce & mæge raðe be me yfele sprecan 1535 Coverdale *Ezek* xxxvi 23 My greate name which amonge the Gentiles is euel spoken of 1580 North *Plutarch* 740 [Alexander's friends] beganne to speake euill of him 1611 Bible *Mark* ix 39 There is no man, which shall doe a miracle in my Name, that can lightly speake euill of me *c* 1630 Drumm of Hawth *Poems* Wks 45 Here Aretine lies Who, whilst he liv'd spoke evil of all *a* 1768 T Secker *Serm* (1775) lxxxix III 229 Whoever is long evil spoken of, hath been faulty. 1841 Lane *Arab Nts* I 91 That I should be his enemy, and speak evil of him

†**c** *To hear evil* to be evil spoken of; = L *male audire*. Cf *To hear ill Obs.*

1584 *Forme of Prayer Ch Scotl* G 2 b, If he haue.. gouerned him selfe in suche sorte as the worde of God hath not hearde euill. 1590 Spenser *F Q* i v 23 O! what of gods then boots it to be borne, If old Aveugles sonnes so evill heare?

†**2** Harmfully, injuriously, *esp.* in *To evil entreat*; badly, severely, shamefully *Obs*

c 1205 Lay. 1903 Vfele [*c* 1275 vuele] he hine mæide 1340 *Ayenb* 239 He het þet ha wer riȝt wel ybeate and euele y-drage *c* 1380 *Serm Ferumb* 2557 Do make vp Seynt petris churche þat þe Sarsyns han yule arayd *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 9685 The bodies on bent brethit full euyll *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 23 They plucked each other by the here of the hede right evelle 1485 Caxton *Paris & V* 19 Geffroy went to therthe under hys hors ryght evyl hurte 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz* c 4. § 35 If any such Master shall misuse or evil intreat his Apprentice. 1578 *Gude & Godlie Ball* (1868) 133, I was Euill totcheit and rockit. 1611 Bible *Deut* xxvi 6 The Egyptians euil intreated vs, and afflicted vs 1693 *Mem. Ct Teckelie* ii 89 More fit to ruine and evil entreat the Peasants than to fight an Enemy 1749 *Act* 22 *Geo II* in Beawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 251 Pillaged, beaten, or evil-intreated

†**3.** With difficulty, hardly *Obs*

1377 Langl *P.Pl* B xii 8 In þyne olde elde þat yuel can suffre Pouerte. *c* 1435 *Torr Portugal* 81 Fulle evylle thow dourst hyme stond 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* ii viii, It is euyl sene said the knyghtes that thou art a true man that thou wolt not telle thy name 1583 Ld Berners *Froiss* I cccc.xxxviii 771 They shulde full yuell agone any farther to gette any forage 1580 North *Plutarch* 819 Brutus could evil away with the tyranny

†**4** Badly, poorly, indifferently, insufficiently; not well *Evil at ease* = ill at ease. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 16119 (Cott) Mi wyf es sumquat iuel at ess *c* 1340 *Ibid* 4422 (Trin) Alas Ioseph Euel is þe quit þi trewe seruyse. 1399 Langl *Rich. Redeles* iv 52 Euyll be we worthy to welden oure hire. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth* ix, Alle bare was the body in clething evyl clad 1475 *Bk Noblesse* 30 No cheveteyn can not have. good men of armes eville paied *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* ix 253, I am evyll contente 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss* I. xviii 21 With them came other folkis of the countrey. with brede euyll bakyn. *Ibid.* I lxxxiii 105 They were but yuell payed 1563 *Homilies* ii *Idolatry* ii (1859) 197 The East and West Churches, which agreed evil before. fell to utter enmity. 1587 Harrison *England* ii xxi (1877) I 332 Sicke and evill at ease 1599 Hakluyt *Voy* II. 129 Horses very leane and evill appoynted for service.

†**5.** Badly, defectively, imperfectly, unskilfully, also, incorrectly, wrongly *Obs*

a 1000 *Riddles* xliv 10 (Gr) Gif se esne his hlaforde hyreð yfle *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 1204 Ic wot if smithes sale vuele clenche *c* 1300 *Beket* 404 So schal the pays of the londe wel uvele beon iholde *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 25828 (Fairf) Qua-sim dos squa is iuel taȝt *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* (MS A) 93 Cankre comeþ of a wounde yvel heelid *c* 1450 *Merlin* iii. 46 Sirs ye knewe Merlin full euell. 1551 Robinson tr *More's Utop* Ded Ep (Arb) 14 A good tale euel tolde 1577 B Googe *Heresbach's Husb* i (1586) 22 If it be shallowe in one place, and deepe in an other, it declares the grounde to be evill handled in the plowing. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus* 74 Shew me a reason why the Discord is euill taken here? 1629 Purchas *Pilgrims* II 1032 These vessels are more wide than ours, being evil made

†**6.** Badly, unfortunately, unhappily, unsuccessfully. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl Hom* 247 Þy læs wen sie þæt we yfele forweorþon *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen* 387 (Gr) Dæt sceolde unc Adame yfele geweorðan ymb ðæt heofonrice *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 18278 (Fairf) Evylle hast þou done thy-self to spede *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1067 Yvel mote they thryve & thee These losengers ful of envye! 1401 *Pol Poems* (1859) II. 97 Evel mot he spede, that beggith of the puple moie than is nede. 1795 *Robin Hood* (Ritson 1795) I 83 Yeffell mot he the, Seche thre strokes he me gafe. 1611 Bible 1 *Chron.* vii 23 It went euill with his house.

†**7.** With *to become, like*, etc. *Obs*

c 1230 *Halt Meid* 7 To don al & drehen þat him liked ne sitte hit hire se uuele *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 548 (Gott) Of thing men likis, euil or wele *c* 1300 *Beket* 1179 Uvele bicom him to gon afote 1540 Coverdale *Fruit Less.* Pref Wks (Parker Soc) I 201 How evil doth it become a believer to be ireful and greedy of vengeance 1593 Shaks 3 *Hen VI*, iv vii 84 How euill it beseemes thee, To flatter Henry

8. *Comb* **a** With *agent-nouns*, forming sbs, as *evil-liver, -looker.*

1846 Trench *Mirac* xxxiii (1862) 462 The ship of the Church,—encumbered with *evil-livers till it well nigh makes shipwreck altogether 1887 Lady Bellairs *Gossips w. Girls* ii 64 Do not delude yourself that you will be able to reform a lover who has been an evil liver 1697 Evelyn *Numism* ix 302 Witches and *Evil-lookers as they call them

b. With *pres pples*, forming adjs., as *evil-smelling*; with *vbl sbs*, forming sbs, as *evil-getting* (*concr.*), *-taking* Also evil-liking, ill-favoured, evil-sounding, harsh-sounding; Evil-willing.

1652 Bp Hall *Invis. World* iii. § 5 He [Satan] heartens us in *evil gettings under pretence of the opportunity of liberal almsgiving 1535 Coverdale *Joel* i 18 The bullockes are very *euel likynge because they haue no pasture. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl Fleet* I 187 They were here, crouched in this filthy, *evil-smelling place. 1552 Huloet *Euil soundynge, *absonus* 1547 *Homilies* i. *Salvation* iii. (1859) 32 To avoid *evil taking and misunderstanding

c. With *pa pples*, forming adjs (*a.*) With sense 'wickedly, wrongly', as *evil-disposed, -gotten, -won* (*b*) With sense 'imperfectly, unskilfully' (= *mis-*), as *evil-fashioned, -loved, -ordered, -pieced, -shaped, -shapen, -sown, -spun, -taught* Also evil-stained [see Stain], lit 'ill-blessed', *i.e* accursed.

1563 Foxe in *Latimer's Serm & Rem* (1845) p. xix, He was tossed and turmoiled by *evil-disposed persons 1854 J S C Abbott *Napoleon* (1855) I xxxvii 571, I should, on the contrary have created the Tribunate, had I been hypocritical or evil-disposed 1483 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 28 Breyerton, taȝer, has an ewell dyspossid woman to hys wyff *Ibid.* John Herrot has avell dysspositd chylld *c* 1496 *Serm Epist Puer.* (W de W.) B iij, *Euyll-fasshened garmentes & deuyllyssche shoon & slyppers of frensmen 1539 Taverner *Erasm Prov* 25 *Euyl gotten good go euyll awaye 1552 Huloet *Euil loued, *antiphatus* 1526 *Househ Ord.* 235 That the napery be not torne nor rent or otherwise *evill-ordered 1570-6 Lambarde *Peramb Kent* (1826) 307 Friendship, that is but *evill peeced, will not ioine close, but falleth asunder againe 1588 A King tr *Canisius' Catech* K iv, Away with luther and Caluine and sic *euilsained sanctes 1832 Motherwell *Poems* (1847) 17 And sway to their purpose Each *evil-shaped mood 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P R* xii xxxii (1495) 432 The pecok hath an *euyll shapen heed *a* 1542 Wyatt *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 170 The gain is hers, the loss is mine Of *evil-sown seed such is the fruit 1388 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc) 45 Ware of *evel-spon waste 1377 Langl *P Pl* B. xx 185 'Sire *euel-ytaught elde' quod I 'vnhende go with the'! 1583 *Sempill Ball* 210 Ane carling of the Quene of Phareis, That *ewill win geir to elphyne careis

†**E·vil,** *v*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 yfelan, -ian, 2 uvelien, 3 i-uvelen, 4 evel-, yl(en, 5 evel, -yl. [ME *uvelien* (*u*), OE *yfelian*, f *yfel*, Evil *a*.]

1 *trans* To do evil to; to harm or injure; to ill-treat; to affect with disease.

*c*1000 *Ags. Ps* lxxxii[i] 3 And ehtunga ealle hæfdon, hu hi þine halgan her yfeladan. *Ibid.* cvi[i] 38 Næs heora neata nan geyfelad *c*1175 *Lamb. Hom* 15 Ne scal us na mon uuelien þer uore *c*1205 Lay 31774 Ær þe uisc i-eten weore i nueled was þe king *c*1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1843 Thou shalte lyve and wel fare, Yf the nothing evylle.

2 *intr.* **a** To grow bad (morally). **b.** To fall ill, to be ill or sick

1002–23 Wulfstan *Addr. to Eng* (ed Napier) 156 Đeos worulđ sceal ær Antecristes tocyme yfeljan swiđe 1303 R Brunne *Handl. Synne* 8032 She euylde, And deyde sunner þan she wylde 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I 81 In Ynde beeþ men of fyue cubites long, þat eueleþ nouȝt, noþer ȝildeþ vp þe breeþ 14 tr *Higden* (Rolls) VII 516 (Harl MS 1900) The duke eueled so in the wey

E·vil-do·er. [f. Evil *sb.* + Doer] One who does evil; a malefactor

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R.* xii xxxvii 436 The herte of the lapwynge is gode to euyl doers 1526–34 Tindale 2 *Tim* ii. 9, I suffre trouble as an evyll doar even vnto bondes 1611 Bible 1 *Pet* ii 12 They speake against you as euill doers 1736 Berkeley *Disc. to Magistrates* Wks III 421 Punishments that await evil-doers 1851 D Jerrold *St Giles* ix 87 Those who were so sharp after evil-doers had commonly not the cleanest consciences themselves 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* I. v 248 The formidable Proctor, who is a terror to evil-doers

E·vil-do·ing, *vbl. sb.* [f. Evil *sb* + Doing.] The action of doing evil.

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R.* xii xxxvii (1495) 436 In theyr euyll doyng they vse theyr hertes 1526–34 Tindall 1 *Pet.* iii 17 It is better, that ye suffre for well doynge then for evyll doynge [1611 euill doing, 1881 (*Rev*) evil doing] 1682 *Sec. Plea Nonconf.* 59 His Approbation, which he never gave to Evil-doing 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat* (1852) I. 576 The penalties annexed to evil-doing.

†**E·vilfare.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Evil *sb* + Fare *sb.*, cf. *welfare.*] Ill-success, misfortune.

1553 Grimalde *Cicero's Offices* II (1558) 79 A great power ther is in fortune, either for welfare or euilfare.

†**E·vil-fa·voured,** *a Obs.* [f. Evil + Favour + -ed[2]] Having a repulsive appearance or aspect, ill-looking; = Ill-favoured

1530 Palsgr. 217/2 Evylfavoured face, *grimace* 1535 Coverdale *Lev* xxi 18 Blynde, lame, with an euell fauoured nose, with eny mysshappen membre. 1563 *Homilies* II *Idolatry* III (1859) 229 Evilfavoured and rude lumpes of clay 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 348/2 They seeke for nothing but plaisters to couer the foule euilfauoured matter. 1607–12 Bacon *Ess., Custom* (Arb) 366 Macciauell well noteth (thoughe in an Evil favoured instance), there is [etc.]. 1775 in Ash, hence in mod Dicts

Hence †**E·vilfa·vouredly** *adv*, in an ill-favoured manner; defectively, imperfectly, improperly; maliciously. †**E·vilfa·vouredness,** the quality of being ill-favoured, deformity, ugliness.

*a*1556 Cranmer *Wks* I 33 How evil-favouredly you and Smith agree among yourselves. 1568 Turner *Herbal* III 60 Selfe heale is called of some of the Germanes, evelfavoredly, *Prunella.* 1577 Harrison *England* Ded, The curious, and such as can rather euill fauouredlie espie than skilfullie correct an error 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 525 That Painter .. had euill fauouredlie proportioned a painted Henne. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* (1629) 38 Images .. made evill favouredly according to their best workmanship. 1535 Coverdale *Deut* xvii. 1 Thou shalt offre no oxe or shepe that hath a blemish or eny euell fauourednesse on it 1547 *Homilies* I *Contention* I (1859) 134 You shall see the evilfavouredness and deformity of this most detestable vice. 1594 *Marr Policy* (1599) 164 Riches make a woman proud. Euilfauourednesse maketh her odious. 1775 in Ash; hence in mod Dicts

†**E·vilful,** *a. Obs*—[0] [f Evil *sb* + -ful] Harmful, malicious. Hence **E·vilfully** *adv*, in a harmful or malicious manner.

*c*1400 *Apol Loll* 76 þu schal do no þing ȝeuelfuly to þi neȝbor in his nedis to be releuid.

†**E·villess,** *a Obs* In 4 evelles [f Evil + -less.] Without evil; free from evil

*c*1394 *P Pl Crede* 242 Syghthen Christ deyed Oure ordre was euelles

Evilly (*ī* v'l,li), *adv.* [f. Evil *a.* + -ly[2]] In an evil manner.

1. Viciously, wickedly, censurably

a 1580 *Apol Pr Orange* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 501 Who have very evilly, and without any cause, withdrawn themselues from us 1603 Knolles *Hist Turks* (1638) 96 They haue euilly prosecuted that their pretended right and title 1624 Quarles *Job* (1717) 197 His plenty, evilly come..shall soon pass away 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Evilly*, in a bad manner 1863 J C Morison *St. Bernard* III iii 331 No knowledge or power is evil, however evilly it may be employed 1871 Alabaster *Wheel of Law* p xxxvi, He has lived evilly in previous generations

2. With evil purpose or result; injuriously; maliciously, mischievously; noxiously

1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* I § 20 27 Who more evilly entreated and persecuted in the world 1655 Fuller *Ch Hist* IV ii § 14 Others, who publish.. evilly and falsly.. that Richard late King of England is still alive. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* II. VII 320 She would make known whoever should be so evilly affected 1677 *Lond Gaz* No 1239/4 A Spanish Man of War commanded the Masters on board, very evilly intreated them 1845 R. Chambers *Vest. Creat., Mental Const Anim*, The production of those evilly disposed beings is in this manner. 1872 Howells *Wedd. Journ.* 81 The hot, greasy biscuit, steaming evilly up into the face 1873 Ouida *Pascarel* I. 35 They eyed me askance very evilly and munched their chocolate chicchi 1875 Farrar *Seekers* II iii 215 Two or three evilly-squalling brats 1879 *Premature Death* 62 It tells evilly on the health-condition of large sections of the population.

3 Unfavourably.

1668 Howe *Bless Righteous* (1825) 260 Not to desire heaven is so evilly thought of, that, etc 1823 Lamb *Let B Barton* in *Life & Lett* XII. 119 And let 'em talk as evilly as they do of the envy of poets. 1864 Dr Manchester *Court & Soc. Eliz. to Anne* II 160 This latter, evilly celebrated in his day, was Ferdinando, Marquis de Paleotti 1883 *Daily News* 20 June 5/6 The evilly reputed spot—the guet-apens where we were all to be massacred

4 Not well, badly. †**a** Faultily, insufficiently, defectively (*obs*) **b** Unhappily.

1587 Fleming *Contn Holinshed* III. 1278/2 Robert Baldocke, a man evillie beloved 1590 *Disc Sp Invas* in *Harl Misc* (Malh) II. 162 The which embassage made the gentleman to be evilly entertained by our men 1655 Digges *Compl Ambass.* 121 How evilly they rest satisfied is well known. 1683 Salmon *Doron Med.* III 643 Restores the whole Skin (though evilly framed as to its Pores) making it well coloured 1845 J. H Newman *Ess Developm.* 223 Superstitious men fare most wretchedly & evilly

†**5.** With difficulty; reluctantly, impatiently.

1595 Shaks. *John* III. iv 149 This Act so evilly borne shall coole the hearts Of all his people. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd & Commw* 234 The Provinces of Aragon also, doe evilly brooke this government

†**6** Incorrectly, inappropriately, improperly

*c*1555 Harpsfield *Dworce Hen VIII* (1878) 293 How well and godly he preached, though the place were very evily applied 1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1653) 803 These words of Arstotle, evilly understood by Pliny and other ancient writers. 1607 Shaks *Timon* IV iii. 468 Oh Monument And wonder of good deeds, euilly bestow'd! 1677 Gale *Ct Gentiles* II iv. 112 Natural liberties in it self good but evilly applied.

E·vilmost, *a. rare*—[1] [f. Evil *a* 5 on the analogy of Hindmost] Most evil or unlucky

1857 Collins *Dead Secret* (1861) 258 One day (he said) of all the days in the year the evilmost for Sarah she changed that name

Evilness (*ī* v'l-, *ī*·vilnes). [OE. *yfelnyss*, f as prec. + -ness.] The quality or condition of being evil.

1. Badness, viciousness; wickedness, depravity

1000 Ælfric *Hom* II. 278 Þæt we sceoldon wistfullian na on yfelnysse beorman, ac on þeorfnyssum *c*1175 *Lamb Hom* 17 Þet he icherre from þan uuelnesse ear his ende dei. *a*1300 *E E Psalter* li. 5 [li. 3] Þou loved ivelnes ovre betternes. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A* I i 4 That cometh nothyng of the right of warre but by euylnes of the peple 1553 Bp. Ponet in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II ii xxiii 445 The evilness of the abuse hath marred the goodness of the word. 1677 Hale *Prim Orig. Man.* I ii. 55 The evilness and unseasonableness of moral or natural actions, which falls not within the verge of a brutal faculty 1730–6 in Bailey (folio).

†**2.** Evil influence, hurtful character, noxiousness. *Obs.*

1563 Hyll *Art Garden.* (1593) 19 That the euilnes and corruptnes of the grounde, may be washed away with the winter showers 1564–78 Bulleyn *Dial agst. Pest* (1888) 31 When as the Sunne and Moone doe enter into any of their circles in those greate bodies, then our little bodies in earth do feele the goodnes or euilnesse of them 1620 Venner *Via Recta* Introd. 7 The Inhabitants, by reason of the euilnesse of the aire, haue grosse spirits

†**3.** Ill-health, illness *Obs.*

1599 Harsnet *Agst. Darell* 325, I oftentimes heard M. Dairell say before my pretended Evilnes that [etc].

†**4.** Poor or bad quality, inferiority *Obs*

1548 Cecil *Pref to Q. Catherine's Lament*, Neither the goodnes of the cause can mooue them to saie more, neither the euilnesse less 1549 Latimer *Ploughers* (Arb) 27 They saye that the euylnes of money hath made all thinges dearer 1621 Ainsworth *Annot. Pentat* Gen xli 20, I have not seen their like, in all the land of Egypt, for evilness.

†**E·vilty.** *Obs* [ME *evelté*: see Evil *a* and -ty, and cf. *everlastingty.* Substituted in a late MS of the *Cursor Mundi* for *vileté*, the reading of the Cotton MS in both passages] Evil, harm.

*c*1330 *Assumpt Virg* 280 in *Cursor M* App ii, Þerof be þi most þouȝt, When I am parted Iohan, fram þee, That þei do my bodi none euelte [sic MS, printed *eneste*] *Ibid* 439 Men dide me moche euelte þei token me & bette me sore

†**Evil-willer.** *Obs.* [f Evil *sb* + Willer] One who wishes evil to another; an ill-wisher.

1460 Earl Marche in Ellis *Orig Lett* I 5. I 9 Ayenst thentent & malice of your evil willers 1567 Bond in Keith *Hist. Scot.* 381 Our comoune Enmyis and evill Willeris 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit* I. 16, I fear me lest malitious evilwillers would wrest them to the detraction and slander of the said nations

†**Evil-willing,** *a Obs.* [f Evil *adv.* + Willing *a* or *pr. pple*]

1. Unwilling, disinclined. Const. *to* with *inf*

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II cxl 151 a, He was euell willinge to shewe the trouthe. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogat Week* III (1859) 492 This Spirit will never enter into an evil-willing soul.

2. quasi-*sb* An ill-wisher, enemy.

*c*1340 *Cursor M* 6829 (Trin) If þou fynde of þyne euele willonde Vndir birþen his beest liggonde helpe him.

Hence **Evil-willingly** *adv*, grudgingly, unwillingly.

1549 Chaloner tr. *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* Siv, They doe it evilwillyngly

†**E·vil-wi·lly,** *a. Obs.* [parasynthetically f. *evil will*. see Evil *a* and Willy] **a.** Having evil desires. **b.** Malevolent, spiteful.

1382 Wyclif *Wisd* i 4 In to an euell willi soule shal not gon in wisdam *c*1400 *Apol. Loll.* 25 Prelats mai sore drede, þat her uuilwilly cursing be in cause whi þe puple dredi þ not cursing 1500–20 Dunbar *'In secreit place this hyndir nycht'*, Be warme hairtit & nocht ewillwillie.

Evince (ĭvi ns), *v* [ad. L *ēvincĕre*, f *ē* out + *vincĕre* to conquer (For the Lat senses see Evict)]

†**1** *trans* To overcome, subdue, prevail over

1620 Venner *Via Recta* viii. 167 Because it cannot be concocted, and euinced of nature, [it] filleth the body with crude humours. 1650 Hubbert *Pill Formality* 100 They will keep their hold until they be evinced and cast out. 1671 Milton *P R* iv. 235 Error by his own arms is best evinc't 1678 H Vaughan *Thalia Redv*, *Day-spring*, My Prince Whose fulness no need could evince

†**2.** To convince Also *absol Obs.*

1621 I. C in *T Bedford's Serm* sig I. 6 a, Whether their Consciences bee not euidently euinced of the truth of the Gospell 1664 Power *Exp Philos* Pref 7 Such, I am sure our modern Engine [the Microscope] will occularly evince and unlearn them their opinions 1668 Hale *Pref. to Rolle's Abridgm.* 2 His arguments were fitted to prove and evince, not for ostentation, plain yet learned 1670 G H *Hist Cardinals* I 1. 13 The principal drift of his discourse was to evince the people, that the Religious were oblig'd to reprehend the Errors of all people.

†**b.** To confute, convict of error. *Obs*

1608–11 Bp Hall *Epist.* VI. § 5 Were we euer the true Church of God? Who hath admonished, euinced, excommunicated, us? 1661 Cowley *Advanc Exper Philos*, The Popular and received Errors in Experimental Philosophy shall be evinced by tryal 1672 Sir P Leycester *Prolegom* in Ormerod *Cheshire* (1880) I. 29 Not evinced by any solid answer or reason to the contrary

†**3** To constrain, compel (assent), extort (concessions, etc) by force of argument or persuasive motives. *Obs.*

1631 T Adams in *Lett Lit. Men* (Camden) 149 His profession of love of readiness to assist in any thing all which evince my most grateful acknowledgment *a*1658 Cleveland *Gen Poems, etc* (1677) 170, I shall wave the Arguments wherewith you endeavour to evince our Consent.

†**4.** To prove by argument or evidence; to establish. Also, *rarely*, To prove the rightness of, vindicate Const. **a.** with simple *obj.*; **b.** with *obj. clause*; **c.** with *inf* To prove (a person or thing) to be (so and so); **d.** *absol Obs*

a. 1610 Bp Hall *Apol Brownists* § 5 Wee holde, and wish no lesse, your places evince no more 1621 Burton *Anat Mel* Democr (1676) 11/1 You shall see by what . arguments I will evince it, that most men are mad 1661 Boyle *Examen* III (1682) 20 Having said thus much to evince against Mr Hobbs the Gravity of the Air. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref* I xx 247 Who did make it their business in their sermons to prove and evince the present proceedings in religion 1738 Warburton *Div Legat* I 77 We require no more to evince the Falshood of that Assertion

b 1621 Speed *Hist. Gt Brit.* VI ix 80 Our former allegations doe euince that, etc 1695 Woodward *Nat Hist Earth* I (1723) 16 Having detected the Insufficiency of them, by evincing how far they are from being conclusive 1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I 419 We want not instances from lithotomy to evince, that wounds of this part are curable.

c 1635 Jackson *Creed* VIII. xx. Wks. VIII 39 Judicious commentators do clearly evince this form of congratulation Hosanna to be precatory. 1647 Lilly *Chr Astrol* clxxvii 750 h—being in ♂ an earthly Signe—will evince the Native to accumulate Wealth by Pastorage, Tillage, etc. 1667 *Naphtali* Postscr (1761) 276 They will evince him to be the archest traitor that ever Scotland bred 1709 Strype *Ann Ref* I xi 136 The practice of the lawyers, evinced this, and the rest to be good laws

d. Bp Hall *Cases Consc.* II v. (1654) 116 The Accuser complaines, the Witnesse evinceth, the Judge sentences.

5 To be an indication or evidence of; to make evident or manifest Const **a.** with simple *obj*, **b** with *obj. clause* or preceded by *as*

a. 1772–84 Cook *Voy* (1790) IV. 1481 Their pacific disposition is thoroughly evinced, from their friendly reception of all strangers 1802 Paley *Nat Theol* xxvi. (1819) 465 The contrivances of nature decidedly evince intention. 1811 J Pinkerton *Petral* I 597 The presence of resin, and fibre, are esteemed to evince the original vegetable character. *a*1866 Grote *Eth. Fragm.* III (1876) 52 Nothing can more clearly evince the preponderance of this view

b. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel* II ii. VI iii (1651) 299 Fishes which, as common experience evinceth, are much affected with music 1702 W. J *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* vii 22 The Ruins that are round about do sufficiently evince that anciently there were great Buildings in this Place. 1726 Leoni tr. *Alberti's Archit* I. 40 b, A Tower made its way thro' the ground it stood upon, which, as the fact evinced, was a loose weak soil. 1779 J. Moore *View Soc Fr.* (1789) I vii. 45 What is mentioned in my last letter evinces how very opposite their sentiments are. 1864 Bowen *Logic* xi 359 These considerations appear to me to evince very clearly, that [etc].

6. To give tokens of possessing; to reveal the presence of (a quality, condition, feeling); to display, exhibit, manifest.

1829 Scott *Rob Roy* Introd. 18 The knees and upper part of the leg evincing muscular strength 1853 C. Bronte *Villette* xxxvii (1876) 420 His answers evinced both wisdom and integrity 1879 Hare *B'ness Bunsen* I iii. 65 The extreme truthfulness of both her father and mother is so quaintly evinced in the following letter

b *refl.* To show oneself (to be) *so and so.*

1804–8 Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 267, I evince myself a social man

Evinceable, obs. form of Evincible.

†Evi·ncement. *Obs.* [f. EVINCE + -MENT] The action or process of evincing, proof

1655 EARL ORRERY *Parthen* (1676) 19 As an evincement of the greatness of my flame 1686 H MORE *Real Presence* 20 A plain Evincement that our Saviour meant figuratively, when, etc

Evi·ncible, *a* Also 6 -eable [f. as prec + -IBLE] a. That may be evinced, demonstrable †b Of proofs. Demonstrative, convincing

1593 BILSON *Govt Christ's Ch.* 335, I see utterly nothing euinceable by these examples 1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man* I II 63 Possibly the Immortality of the Soul is evincible by very great reason 1761 HUME *Hist Eng* II XXXIX 356 *note*, That Bothwell was young, appears, among many other evincible proofs from Mary's instructions to the bishop of Dumblain 1828 in WEBSTER

Hence **†Evi·ncibly** *adv*, in an evincible manner, so as to prove convincingly

1736 in BAILEY; hence in ASH, etc

Evincing (ɪvɪ·nsɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f as prec + -ING²] That evinces, †convincing

1641 MILTON *Animadv* (1851) 192 The inference is undeniable from the general to the particular, an evincing argument in Logick 1673 *Lady's Call* I § 1 12 The more evincing attestation they must attend from the unerring tribunal hereafter 1729 DILWORTH *Pope* 65 He thought the arguments there offered so evincing 1794 G ADAMS *Nat & Exp. Philos* II. XXI 423 [He] will feel the evidence of the hereditary evil of man evincing

Hence **†Evi·ncingly** *adv*, in an evincing manner; convincingly

1656 H MORE *Antid Ath.* II ii (1712) 43 That the foregoing Phænomena are not by chance or luck will be more evincingly confirmed 1664 POWER *Exp Philos* II 107 By which it most evincingly appears that water does gravitate in its own Sphære

Evincive (ɪvɪ·nsɪv), *a* [f. EVINCE + -IVE.] Giving indications or proof; indicative Const. *of*

1806 FESSENDEN *Democr* II 96 A few particulars, which shall be evincive of the kind of talents, which are necessary to qualify a man 1812 J J HENRY *Camp agst Quebec* 48 It may be proper to relate the following anecdote as more evincive of the fact. 1870 J STORY *Equity Jurispr* XXIV 167 Any writing sufficiently evincive of a trust, will create a trust by implication

Evin(g, obs var *eaving*, q v under EAVE.

1651 OGILBY *Æsop* (1665) 187 A little Mouse Streight she presents on th' Evins of the House 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict* 332 Near unto the evings of the house [Hen House] should be long perches,

†Evi·ntegrous, *a Obs*—° [f L *æv-um* age + *integ-um* whole, entire + -OUS] (See quot)

1674–82 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Evintegrous*, that bears age without decay 1692–1732 in COLES 1775 in ASH

Evir, obs form of IVORY.

†E·virate, *ppl a Obs.* [ad L *ēvirāt-* ppl stem of *ēvirāre*: see next.] Castrated, emasculated; deprived of manly strength or vigour

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton* Annot 15 The water drunken, caused men to be evirate and effeminate 1609 — *Amm Marcel.* XXVII 2 321 A certaine esquier or targuetier, borne a verie evirate Eunuch 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol. 11 Nature is not yet evirate, but holds out bravely.

Evirate (ī vɪrɛ̄t, ɛ·vɪrɛ̄t), *v.* [f L. *ēvirāt-* ppl stem of *ēvirāre* to deprive of virility, f. *ē* out + *vir* man] *trans* To deprive of virility or manhood a To castrate (a male) b To deprive of manly qualities or attributes, to render unmanly in character or appearance.

a 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* II. III 'II. (1651) 312 Some Philosophers and Divines have evirated themselves, and put out their eyes voluntarily the better to contemplate. 1640 BP HALL *Chr Moder* I § 4 Origen and some others that have voluntarily evirated themselves 1846 LANDOR *Exam Shaks* Wks II 280 The Pope offered a hundred marks in Latin to whoever should eviscerate and evirate him [Doctor Glaston]

b. 1626 W SCLATER *Exp 2 Thess* (1629) 272 How doth it [idleness] enirate, un-man men? 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 131 Without impiety [we] cannot eradicate our Beard but we must renounce that, and account it for a sport so fondly to Evirate ourselves 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph Apol.* 90 On thee whose life work preached 'Raise soul, sink sense' Evirate Hermes!"

Hence **E·viratıng,** *vbl sb*

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 245 Oh, look with shame .. upon this wofull evirating, or dis-humaning yourselves.

‖Evirato (evɪrā·to). Pl **evirati** [Italian, ad L. *ēvirātus*, pa pple of *ēvirāre*: see EVIRATE *v*] A male singer castrated in boyhood so as to retain an alto or soprano voice. Cf. CASTRATO.

1796 BURNEY *Metastasio* III 330 The exquisite voices and refinements in singing of the Evirati 1879 J MARSHALL in Grove *Dict Mus* I 514 He [Ferri] seems to have surpassed all the evirati in brilliance and endurance

Evıration (evɪrē·ʃən). [ad. L *ēvirātiōn-em*, n. of action f *ēvirāre*; see EVIRATE *v*] The action of depriving of virility; the state of being deprived of virility, emasculation Also *fig.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 1232 They had saved the children of Greeks from evıration 1654 USSHER *Ann* vi (1658) 122 The wrong which had been done him in his evıration 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Evıration*, a gelding, an unmanning; also making effeminate.

fig. 1829 LANDOR *Imag Conv* (1846) II 51 If he could recover his senses under a worse and more shameful evıration

†Evi·rtuate, *ppl a. Obs. rare.* [f. as next + -ATE²] Deprived of virtue, strength, or power, enervated.

1799 S T. COLERIDGE in Mrs. Sandford *T Poole & Friends* (1888) I 304 The most heaven-inspired penmaker that these superficial, weak, and evirtuate ages have produced to redeem themselves from ignominy

†Evi·rtuate, *v Obs* Also 7 evertuate. [f Fr (*s'*)*évertu-er*, f. *é-* (for *es-*) '—L. *ex-* out + *virtu* virtue (cf Pr *esvertudar*) + -ATE³]

1. a. *refl.* To put forth virtue from (oneself); to exert oneself (to do something) b. *intr.* To put forth virtue, exert influence.

1642 HOWELL *For Trav* (Arb) 72 One should evertuate himselfe to bring something home, that may accrue to the publique benefit *c* 1645 — *Lett* (1650) II lxi, Thus my noble Lord have I evertuated myself, and strech'd all my sinnews to satisfy your Lordship's desires touching this subject 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 25 The Secret we enquire after, and which does most apparently seem to evirtuate towards this end [manuring land], is some vegetable Salt

2 *trans.* To take away the virtue of, to deprive of authority, power, or strength.

1640 LD DIGBY *Sp Trienn Parl* (1641) 24 Where is the legislative Authority? In the King circled in, fortified and evirtuated by his Parliament 1644 H PARKER *Jus Pop* 65 The Comitia are totally depraved and evirtuated by being called out of the field into the palace 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Evertuate* 1721–1800 BAILLY, *Evertuate*

Eviscerate (ɪvɪ·sĕrɛ̄t), *ppl a* [ad L. *ēviscerāt-us*, pa pple of *ēviscerāre*. see next] Drawn from the bowels (of the earth).

1830 W PHILLIPS *Mt Sinai* IV 352 Lay blocks of sapphire shapeless, out of earth As fresh eviscerate

Eviscerate (ɪvɪ·sĕrɛ̄t), *v.* [f L. *ēviscerāt-* ppl. stem of *ēviscerāre* (= sense 1), f *ē-* out + *viscer-a* (pl. of *viscus*) the internal organs, VISCERA]

1. *trans.* To take out the internal organs or entrails of; to disembowel, to gut Also *absol.*

1623 in COCKERAM 1651 R WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop Err* IV XXXVI. 353 They are taken out of creatures that are slain and eviscerated 1846 [see EVIRATE *v*] 1856 KANE *Arct Expl* II XII 127 He was first harpooned, then eviscerated 1862 *Macm Mag* Oct 511 The weird-like gutters eviscerate in desperation, as basketful after basketful is poured into the gutting-trough. 1862 ALCOCK *Capit Tycoon* II 6 Declaring that if he did not obtain full justice on the spot, he would eviscerate himself in the Prince's presence. 1882 T J PARKER in *Nature* XXV. 352 The fish is eviscerated, the gills removed and placed in strong spirit

b. *refl* of the spider Also *fig.* † *To evisscerate one's brains.*

1621 BURTON *Anat Mel.* I II. III. XIV. (1651) 125 If he be a Scholar so commended for his much reading he will eviscerate himself like a spider, study to death 1623 DRUMM OF HAWTH *Cypress Grove* Wks 119 The spider for the weaving of a scornful web eviscerateth it self many days 1633 T ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* II 5 A spider eviscerates herself, spends her own bowels in making a web to catch a fly 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* XXXII 11 Your most elaborate demonstrations, for the which you had eviscerated your brains

c *transf.* To clear out the contents of, to empty, gut

1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV 656 In vain did I, as it were, eviscerate every pocket 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev.* I. IV III, A Paper-Warehouse eviscerated by axe and fire.

2 In various figurative applications.

a. To draw out what is vital or essential in (any thing); to elicit the 'pith' or essence of *rare*

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* Pref. to Rdr, They as it were eviscerating Nature. have collected innumerable Experiments, etc 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 205 To prevent fraud and chicane, and eviscerate the very truth of the title 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* IX, Some single point I could eviscerate and leave settled

b. To empty *of* vital contents; to deprive (an argument, institution, enactment, etc.) of all that gives it value or importance

1834 *Blackw Mag* XXXVI 329 France was eviscerated of all the nobler organs which once gave it a European existence. 1845 W SEWELL *Hawkstone* I 79 The hymn was . one of Watts' which Mr. Priestley had previously eviscerated of all peculiar doctrines 1881 *Daily News* 15 Feb 2/1 Amendments intended to eviscerate the clause were moved by Dr Commins and others

†c *transf* To bring out the inmost secrets of; *refl.* to disclose one's inmost thoughts. Also *fig Obs rare.*

1607 J KING *Serm.* Nov 32 Yet was the deep and unsearchable hell of their harts eviscerated, ransacked, etc. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* I. VI 270 Now that I have thus eviscerated myself and dealt so clearly with you, I desire by way of correspondence that you would tell me, etc.

Eviscerated (ɪvɪ·sĕrɛ̄ted), *ppl. a* [f. prec. + -ED¹.] a. Disembowelled; *fig* deprived of vital contents †b Sent forth from the vitals (*obs*).

1643 *True Informer* 35 The poor penitent peccant soul may be said to breath out herself into the bosome of her Saviour by tender ejaculations and eviscerated ingeminations. 1858 SEARS *Athan* III II 266 A question to which our eviscerated Protestantism is incapable of returning a consistent answer. 1884 *Spectator* 5 Apr. 439/2 Eviscerated prophecy of this kind is a mockery

Evi·scerating, *vbl sb* [f as prec + -ING¹] The action of the vb EVISCERATE, *lit.* and *fig*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 72 Nor luest thou [O Herring] by the unlyuing or euiscerating of others, as most fishes do 1692 SIR T P BLOUNT *Ess* 112 The Eviscerating, and disclosing the secrets of nature.

Evisceration (ɪvɪsĕrē·ɪ ʃən) [as if ad. L. **ēviscerātiōn-em*, n. of action f *ēviscerāre*: see EVISCERATE Cf F. *éviscération.*]

1. The action or process of eviscerating or taking out the viscera, disembowelling

1692 EDWARDS *Remarkable Texts* 161 This evisceration is very remarkable, for 'tis emphatically said his bowels, yea all his bowels gushed out 1845 SYD SMITH *Irish Rom Cath Ch* Wks 1859 II 234/2 The O'Sullivans have a still earlier plea of suspension, evisceration, and division

transf 1886 *Boston* (Mass) *Jrnl* 3 Sept 2/2 Another attributes it [earthquake] to volcanic evisceration.

2 *fig* (cf. EVISCERATE 2) †a. Manifestation of one's inmost thoughts, unbosoming. b. The extracting or eliciting of the inner meaning (of anything) c The depriving (an enactment or statement) of all that gives it value

1628 DONNE *Serm* (1640) XXIII 230 Gods laying himself open, his manifestation his evisceration and embowelling of himselfe to us there [in heaven] 1832 COLERIDGE *Table-t* 27 Oct, If a certain latitude in examining witnesses is a necessary mean towards the evisceration of the truth of matters of fact 1874 H R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* VIII 498 The practical evisceration or modification of the Mosaic legislation by carnal or ceremonial additions 1880 STANLEY *Ess*, *Subscription* (1884) 179 A form of subscription which, after the evisceration of the old form, contains nothing of a safeguard and something of an offence 1880 E WHITE *Ceet Relig* 54 The enormous labour of evisceration expended upon their writings by the Unitarian commentators

Evitable (e vɪtăb'l), *a* [ad L *ēvītābilis* avoidable, f *ēvītāre* · see EVITE *v* Cf F *évitable*] That admits of being avoided; avoidable (Now chiefly in negative contexts)

1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W de W 1506) IV. XIX 218 By necessyte euytable or not *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Hen VIII* (1878) 110 Wherefore necessity only, though it be evitable, is sufficient to procure a dispensation 1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* V (1617) 198 Of two such euils, being not both euitable, the choice of the lesse is not euill 1665 BOYLE *Occas Reft* II 1 (1675) 200 How many evitable Mischiefs our own Appetites or Vices expose us to 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann Rev* I. 31 So much evitable difficulty, so much fruitless expenditure is incurred by every new enterprize 1836 A WALKER *Beauty in Woman* 36 The scarcely evitable consequence of great fortune will ever be the ruin of the rich

†E·vitate, *v Obs rare* [f L *ēvītāt-* ppl stem of *ēvītāre* see EVITE *v*] *trans* To avoid, shun, = EVITE *v*

1588 R PARKE tr *Mendoza's Hist China* 409 Many other thinges left out for to euitate tediousness 1598 SHAKS *Merry W* V v 241 She doth euitate and shun A thousand irreligious cursed houres 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 518 Whereas honest men profit the commonwealth in causing themselves to be imitated, I shall happily benefit the same, in making my selfe to be evitated 1775 in ASH

Evita·tion (evɪtē·ɪ ʃən) [a L *ēvītātiōn-em*, n of action f *ēvītāre*. see EVITE *v*] The action of avoiding or shunning, avoidance, shirking

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 293 In all Bodies, there is an Appetite of Union, and Evitation of Solution of Continuity 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist Philos* (1701) 479/2 Election of things convenient, and Evitation of their Contraries 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul* I 7 In the first of these [apocryphal epistles] I found, as I expected, a total evitation of circumstances 1885 R W DIXON *Hist Ch. Eng* XVII. III 172 The Englishman Pole true to his destiny of evitation, had declined the toils and honours of the Papacy

E·vite, *sb* [f. *Eve* the first woman + -ITE Cf ADAMITE] A name humorously applied to a woman wearing little clothing

1713 ADDISON in *Guardian* No 134 P 6 There being so many in all Public Places, who show so great an Inclination to be Evites *Ibid* No 142 That the Evites daily increase, and that fig-leaves are shortly coming into fashion

Evite (ɪvə·ɪt), *v arch* [ad. F *éviter*, ad L *ēvītāre*, f *ē-* out + *vītāre* to shun.] *trans* To avoid, shun. (In 18–19th c almost peculiar to Scotch writers)

1503 *Sheph Kalender* VIII, When they would evite and eschue the wonderful blasts of the wind, they plunged into the water 1599 A M tr *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 132/2 You must also evite all cibaryes which cause heate, also spices 1635 QUARLES *Embl* I VIII (1718) 33 What we ought t' evite As our disease, we hug as our delight 1697 W. CLELAND *Poems* 79 (Jam.) We're obleidg'd in conscience, Evill's appearance to evite *a* 1746 MACLAURIN *Algebra* (ed 4) 265 In order to know how to evite this absurdity let us suppose [etc] 1814 SCOTT *Wav* XIV, Balmawhapple could not evite giving satisfaction to both. 1834 WILSON in *Blackw Mag* XXXV 1005 The only position in which we could have evited death 1889 STEVENSON *Master of Ballantrae* XII. 314 Others were scarce able to support his neighbourhood—SIR William evitung to be near him

Hence **Evi·ting** *vbl sb*, the action of the verb EVITE; avoiding, avoidance

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 21 For euiting of such like hainous and abhominable treasons. 1707 SIR W. HOPE *New Meth Fencing* (1714) 167 Carrying sometimes your sword-hand low for the better eviting of your adversary's parade

†Evite·rnal, *a Obs.* Also ÆVITERNAL [f. L. *æviternus* (whence by contraction *æternus*), f *æv-um* age + -AL. Cf Fr. *éviternel* (16th c in Godef), which may be the source

In med L *æviternus* (owing to its more obvious connexion with the etymon *ævum*) was sometimes used to express eternity of *duration*, as contrasted with the notion of timelessness expressed by *æternus*]

= ETERNAL; used *esp.* with reference to future duration (see quot. s v. ÆVITERNAL). Johnson's explanation (quot. 1755) is not supported by our examples.

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F Drake* (1881) 33 Celestiall Goddesse, eviternall Fame, Minerva's daughter by faire

Maia's sonne 1600 Tournrur *Tvanyf Met* Prol 81 What pallid spirit tells of strange euents? Of euiternal night? 1611 T Farnaby *Panegyr Verses* in Coryat *Crudities*, Hang monuments of eviternall glory to th' honour of Thomas Coryate 1652 Bp Hall *Myst Godl* § 9 The angels are truly existing, spiritual powerful, eviternal creatures 1755 Johnson, *Eviternal*, eternal in a limited sense; of duration not infinitely but indefinitely long

Hence † **Evite rnally** *adv* = Eternally.

1609 Bp Hall *Passion Serm* Wks (1627) 437 The body hangs on the crosse, the soule is yeelded, the Godhead is euiternally vnited to them both *a* 1641 Bp Mountagu *Acts & Mon* 6 The Soule, is an essence eviternally subsisting, and immortall as Angels are

Eviternity (ĭvĭtɔ̃ ɪnĭtɪ). [ad late L *æviter-nitas*, f *æviternus*: see Eviternal. Cf OF *eviternité*] Eternity of duration, everlastingness. (See also quot. 1755)

1596-1640 [see Æviternity] 1652 Bp Hall *Invis World* (L.), There shall we passe our eviternity of blisse in lauding and praising our Creator 1656 [J Serjeant] tr *T White's Peripatet Instit* 329 The notion and difference of three Durations is evident of Time of Eternity [explicated] when we treated of God lastly, of Eviternity in Intelligences 1755 Johnson, *Eviternity*, duration not infinitely, but indefinitely long. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas I*, I iii 33 The questions whether his [God's] eternity was only an evi-ternity

Evittate (ɛ,vɪ tēt), *a Bot* [f. E- pref 3 + Vitta + -ate2] Having no vittæ or oil-canals, said of the fruit of some umbelliferous plants.

1866 in *Treas Bot*

Evocable (e vŏkăb'l), *a* [a F *évocable*, f *évoquer*, ad L *ēvoc-āre*. see Evoke] That may be called forth

Evocate (e vŏkeɪt), *v* [f L. *ēvocāt-* ppl stem of *ēvocāre*: see Evoke]

†**1.** *trans.* To call forth *Obs* in gen sense

1639 Bp Reynolds *Lord's Supp.* xviii, The seed to be scattered the Sun to evocate and excite the seminal virtue 1665 G. Harvey *Advice agst. Plague* 6 The said Arsenical bodies require a very dry and warm air, to melt and open the surface of the Earth to attract and evocate them thence. [Misquoted by Johnson s v. *Evocate*]

2. To call up (spirits) from the dead, (events) from past times.

1675 J. Smith *Chr. Relig Appeal* II 10 Thyestes his Ghost groans when ere that is evocated to attend the pleasure of the black Artist 1732 Stackhouse *Hist Bible* v III. iii, [Saul] thinking there was any efficacy in magical operations to evocate the dead 1817 Byron *Let. Murray* 15 Feb in Wks (1846) 175/2 He goes to evocate a ghost 1822 T. Taylor *Apuleius* 277 The ancient Egyptians evocated the souls of demons, or angels, and inserted them in sacred images 1827 Sir H Taylor *Isaac Comnenus* I iv, Where memory evocates imperial deeds Such as betray'd Britannicus of old. 1851 G S Faber *Many Mansions* (1862) 392 *note*, Here Ulysses evocates the souls of the dead

3 *nonce-use* To call out (from a house, etc).

1834 Beckford *Italy* II 228 Driving to the palace [I] evocated the archbishop's confessor.

Hence **E·vocated**, *ppl a*

1816 G. S. Faber *Orig Pagan Idol.* III. 350 The evocated spirits come up

Evocation (evokē·ɪ ʃən) [ad L *ēvocātiōn-em*, n. of action f *ēvocāre* see Evoke] The action of evoking, a calling forth or out.

†**1.** The calling (of a person) from a specified place or association, (of the spirit) from present surroundings *Obs.*

1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam Ep.* (1577) 202 In this euocation of Abraham is taught howe needefull it is to Gods people, to be deuided and drawn from vices 1612-5 Bp Hall *Contempt O T* xx 11, The hastie evocation of so noted a person, to such a secrecie *a* 1631 Donne *Serm.* cxxi. V. 150 His Night-watchings are Ecstatics and Evocations of his Soul into the Presence and Communion of Saints *a* 1640 Jackson *Creed* xii vii, The Greek 'Εκκλησία [signifies] a society elected or called out. This evocation or selection is of divers sorts

transf 1656 tr *Hobbes' Elem Philos* (1839) 448 Our spirits and blood, and whatsoever is fluid within us, is called out from the internal to the external parts of our bodies He that can give a possible cause of this evocation and swelling [etc]

b *Rom. Antiq.* The calling upon the gods of a besieged city to forsake it and come over to the besiegers

1656 Cowley *Davideis* IV. notes 149 Their solemn Evocation of Gods from the Cities which they besieged 1753 in Chambers *Cycl Supp* 1853 De Quincey *Wks* (1862) XIV 73 The Pagan practice of evocation applied to the tutelary deities of such a state

†**2.** = Avocation 2, 3

1769 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann Reg.* 2/2 If the empress of Russia finds no evocation from disturbances at home, the Turkish empire may fall by the hands of a woman 1810 Scott *Let to W. Hayley* 12 July, A number of most unpoetical evocations have made me appear very ungrateful

3. a. The evoking or calling up a spirit. Const *of*. b The formula to be used in evoking a spirit.

a 1633 Ames *Agst Cerem.* II 147 [They] paved the way for invocation of Saints in heaven, and evocation of men out of Hell. 1682 H. More in *Glanvill's Sadducismus* Postscr. 43 She turning her face from Saul, mutters to her self some Magical form of evocation of Spirits. 1843 *Blackw Mag.* LIV. 675 The rapidity of her evocation was most surprising, as M de Cagliostro had no idea of the person I should desire him to call up 1856 R A Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I 83 Divination and evocations are practised with increasing credulity.

b 1631 A. B tr *Raleigh's Ghost* I. xiii 208 The like Negromantical euocation to be made by Scipio, is read in Silinus 1823 D'Israeli *Cur Lit*, *Dreams Dawn Philos*, The abbot sent three or four leaves stuffed with the names of devils, and with their evocations

4 The calling out or removal of a cause or action from an inferior to a superior court, = med L *evocatio*, Fr *évocation*

[1611 Cotgr, *Evocation*, an euocation also, a calling before one by authoritie, a transferring, or remouing of causes vnto a higher Court by command of the Judges thereof] 1644 Bp Maxwell *Prerog Kings* 1 8 Nor can he be debarred by precognition or evocation to determine or Judge in any thing that concerneth that his Kingdome 1682 *News fr France* 10 The one [Edict] was that no Protestant may have the Relief of an Evocation (or appeal) from any Court of Justice 1694 Falle *Jersey* vii 206 We have a Jurisdiction established among our selves, and our Properties secured against vexatious suits and Evocations into England 1759 Hume *Hist Eng* (1818) IV 90 The evocation which came a few days after from Rome 1792 *St Papers* in *Ann Reg* 171* The citizens cannot be withdrawn from the judges by any other attributions or evocations than those which are determined by the laws. 1832 in Webster. 1862 S Lucas *Secularia* 363 Other matters .were from time to time withdrawn from the ordinary tribunals, and by a process of evocation transferred to the Council

5 a. The action of evoking or calling forth into existence or activity, an instance of the same. Const. *of*. Also *concr*

1775 Harris *Philos. Arrangem* (1841) 259 There is no one who imagines every recent production to be an absolutely fresh creation an evocation of something out of nothing 1822 De Quincey *Confess* (1862) 84 Magical powers of evocation which Christianity has put forth 1845 R. W. Hamilton *Pop Educ* iv (ed 2) 84 You have caused him who was created a thinking being, to think You have done reverence to the Father of spirits in the evocation of that spirit 1861 McCaul *Aids to Faith* v 215 The evocation of light is the prominent object of the first day's work 1881 E Mulford *Republic of God* viii 173 The faith which is the gift and the evocation of this revelation. 1887 Gladstone in *Times* 6 Sept 12/3 There is a growing necessity for the cultivation of local resources the evocation of which will be a most healthy proceeding

b With reference to the Platonic theory of recollection (ἀνάμνησις). A calling up of knowledge acquired in a previous state of existence

1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* To Rdr A 11 a, We could be content with Plato, that knowledge were but Remembrance; that Intellectual acquisition were but Reminiscentiall evocation. 1865 Grote *Plato* I xix. 530 This magical evocation of knowledge from an untaught youth

†**6** *Gram.* (See quots) *Obs.*

1612 Brinsley *Pos. Parts* (1669) 27 Every Vocative case is of the second Person by a figure called Evocation. Because *Tu* or *Vos* are understood in every Voc cause 1657 J Smith *Myst Rhet* 190 Evocation is an immediate Reduction of the third person either to the first or second 1678-96 Phillips *Evocation*, in Grammar it is a figure of Construction, being a reducing of the third Person, either to the first or second, as *Ego tuæ deliciæ istuc veniam.*

Evocative (ɪvǫ kătɪv, e vokeɪtiv), *a* [ad L *ēvocātīv-us*, f *ēvocāre*: see Evocate] Tending to call or draw forth Const *of*

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 160* Gargarismes..whose faculty is either levative, or repressive, or evocative 1855 Bailey *Mystic* 61 At his will-fraught and evocative word, The strange star brightened largelier 1881 *Brit. Q Rev* Jan, The soul of good in things evil which has proved. so evocative of some of the least natural graces, so productive of spiritual energy

Evocator (e vŏkeɪtəɪ) [a. L. *ēvocātor*, agent-n. f. *ēvocāre*. see Evocate] One who evocates or evokes, *esp.* one who evokes or calls up a spirit

1794 T Taylor *Pausanias* I. 305 [He] went to Phigalea, to the Arcadian evocators of souls. 1817 Byron *Manfred* II ii 188 He roused The Arcadian Evocators to compel The indignant shadow to depose her wrath 1835 *Blackw Mag* XXXVIII 647 Imagination like an olden Evocator rears The gorgeous phantoms of forgotten years

Evocatory (ɪvǫ kătərɪ), *a* [ad. late L *ēvocātōrius*, f *ēvocāre*. see Evocate and -ory] Having the function of evoking or calling forth.

a 1711 Ken *Psyche* Poet Wks 1721 IV 266 Satan Saw an old Clinick breathing out his last, And his evocatory Fiends enjoin'd Whom he to tare away his Soul assign'd 1817 tr *Dubois' People of India* xi, The Mantras are of various sorts, invocatory, evocatory, deprecatory, conservatory.

Evoca·trix. *rare*−1 [a L. **ēvocātrix*, fem of *ēvocātor* see Evocator] A female evocator, a woman who calls up spirits

1847 De Quincey *Protestantism* Wks VIII 138 She was an Evocatrix, or female necromancer, evoking phantoms that stood in some unknown relation to dead men

‖ **Evoe,** *int* (*sb*) Also evohe [a L *evoe*, more correctly *euæ*, *euhæ*, a Gr. εὐοῖ] The Bacchanalian exclamation 'Evoe!'

1586 *Praise of Mus* 6 Those dronken euohes and howlinges 1819 Shelley *Prometh Unb* II iii 9 Like Mænads who cry loud, Evoe! Evoe! 1830 Carlyle *Misc* (1872) III 2 The earth is giddy with their clangour, their evohes.

†**Evoi·d,** *v Sc Obs* Also 6 evode [ad OF *evuider* (mod F *évuider*), f *é-* out + *vuider*, f *vuide* (Fr *vide*) Void] *trans.* To clear out, empty out, remove, get rid of

1533 Bellenden *Livy* v (1822) 424 He maid thame [the army] to evode all dredoure, takand na fere of inemyis 1536 — *Cron Scot.* (1821) I p lvii, Thay wald nevir evoid the displeseir out of thair hertis

Evoir, obs form of Ivory.

Evoke (ɪvōu·k), *v* [ad. Fr *évoquer*, ad. L. *ēvoc-āre*, f *ē-* out + *vocāre* to call]

1 *trans* To call forth, *esp* to summon up (spirits, etc) by the use of magic charms

1623-6 Cockeram, *Evoke*, to call forth 1774 Warton *Hist Eng Poetry* xxxiii (1840) II 509 The only use of this character is to evoke the Devil, and summon the court *Ibid* lxi (1840) III 399 To evoke the Queen of the Fairies in the solitude of a gloomy grove 1812 Landor *Ct Julian* Wks 1846 II 503 If only warlike spirits were evoked By the war-demon 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (ed 6) II ii 15 It is a monster thus evoked that we see stalking abroad.

2 *transf.* and *fig.* a. In various associations, with more or less obvious allusion to magical operations

1749 Warburton *Lett.* (1809) 13, I had no sooner evoked the name of Shakespear from the former editions than a crew of strange devils come chattering round about me 1757 Hurd *On Marks of Imitation*, Johnson evokes Fancy out of her *cave of cloud* 1844 Emerson *Lect Yng Amer* Wks (Bohn) II 293 Railroad iron is a magician's rod to evoke the sleeping energies of land and water 1868 Stanley *Westm. Ab* I 21 On his way he evoked with his staff the two springs of the Island

b To call (a feeling, faculty, manifestation, etc) into being or activity. Also, To call up (a memory) from the past.

1836 Emerson *Eng Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II 70 The ambition to create value evokes every kind of ability. 1866 Max Muller *Chips* (1880) III vii 183 He rather likes now and then to evoke a smile 1877 Browning *La Saisiaz* (1878) 82 Be this, sad yet sweet, the sole Memory evoked from slumber! 1879 Carpenter *Ment Phys* I. I § 16 18 Unable to evoke a respondent movement from the exhausted Muscles.

3. To summon (a cause) from an inferior to a superior tribunal (cf. Avoke)

1752 Carte *Hist Eng* III 474 *marg.*, The conference at York evoked to London. 1839 Keightley *Hist Eng* II. 10 She protested against the competency of the court, as the cause had been evoked to Rome by the Pope 1851 Hussey *Papal Power* I 5 Authority to evoke causes to Rome.

Hence **Evo ked** *ppl a*, **Evo ker,** one who or that which evokes, **Evo king** *vbl. sb*, the action of the vb. Evoke.

1849 S. R Maitland *Illustr Mesmerism* I 49 Where do we read about magic circles, and evoked fiends, black cats, etc.? 1845 Mozley *Ess.* (1878) I 121 An evoker of all his cleverness and ready wit 1853 De Quincey *Autobiog Sk.* Wks. I 27 The playfulness of the scene is the very evoker of the solemn remembrances that lie hidden below 1848 W H Kelly tr *L Blanc's Hist Ten Y* II. 189 The evoking of this famous and terrible name provoked scandal

†**E·volate,** *v Obs rare*−1 [f. L. *ēvolāt-* ppl stem of *ēvolāre*, f *ē-* out + *volāre* to fly] *intr* To fly forth or away

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 369 Flowers .at length evolating in dawen

†**Evola·tic,** *a Obs*−0 [f L *ēvolāt-* ppl. stem of *ēvolāre* (see prec) + -ic] 'Flying abroad'. Bailey (*folio*, 1730-6)

1775 in Ash, hence in mod Dicts

†**Evola·tical,** *a Obs.*−0 = prec

1656-81 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in Bailey, hence in mod Dicts.

†**Evola·tion.** *Obs* Also 7 in bad form evolition [ad late L *ēvolātiōn-em*, n of action f *ēvolāre* see Evolate] The action of flying out or away

1644 Bp Hall *Free Prisoner* § 7 (T) These walls of flesh forbid that evolation [of the soul] 1645 — *Remedy Discontents*, How did he triumph over your cruelty? how did he by his happy evolation make all those stones precious? 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1776) 31 Forest trees and woods .hinder the necessary evolition of this superfluous moisture 1669 J Rose *Eng Vineyard* (1675) 22 Salts and spirits which a more moderate fire would preserve from evolution and flying away

†**Evo·luble,** *a Obs rare*−1. [f as if ad L. **ēvolūbilis*, f *ēvolvĕre* see Evolve. Cf Voluble.] Rolling swiftly away.

1667 H More *Div Dial.* (1713) 558 That Life which is consumed by an evoluble succession

Evolute (e vŏlɪut), *a.* and *sb.* [ad L *ēvolūt-us*, pa pple of *ēvolvĕre* to roll out: see Evolve]

A *adj.*

a *Evolute curve* = B 1 b (See quot. 1835)

1796 Hutton *Math Dict.* I 453/1 s v, The values of the absciss and ordinate of the Evolute curve EC. 1828 — *Course Math* II 351 Any radius of curvature is a tangent to the evolute curve at the point F. 1835 Lindley *Introd Bot* (1848) II 65 Exorhizie evolute, or fully developed.

B. *sb*

1 *Math* A curve which is the locus of the centres of curvature of another curve (its *involute*), or the envelope of all its normals. *Radius of the Evolute, Imperfect Evolute* (see quots 1751)

The end of a stretched thread unwound from the evolute will trace the involute, hence the names

1730-6 in Bailey (folio). 1751 Chambers *Cycl* s v, The radius of the Evolute is the part of the thread comprised between any point where it is a tangent to the evolute, and the correspondent point where it terminates in the new curve. *Ibid*, *Imperfect Evolute* This curve would be a sort of evolute, and would have its radii; but an imperfect evolute, since the radii are not perpendicular to the first curve. 1852 G. Salmon *Higher Plane Curves* 110 If we take a fourth harmonic to the tangent and the lines joining its

point of contact to two fixed points, we shall have a line which may be called the quasi-normal, and its envelope will be a quasi-evolute 1881 W Spottiswoode in *Nature* No 624 571 The phosphorescence takes the form, approximately, of the evolute of an ellipse 1882 Proctor in *Knowledge* 24 Nov 423 The evolute of a circle is a point—the circle's centre The evolute of a straight line is either of the points at infinity in direction perpendicular to the line

¶ 2 Erroneously used for Involute. Also *attrib.* in *evolute-cog*, a cog the two sides of which are involutes of circles.

1812-6 Playfair *Nat Phil* (1819) I 81 One of the curves there proposed [for the teeth of wheels] is the evolute of the circle 1860 *Mech Marine Mag* VII 140 A wheel, having on its circumference a series of evolute-cogs

3. The developed surface, 'development', of a cone or cylinder. *rare.*

1793 Smeaton *Edystone L* § 60 *note*, The figure thus formed would become a kind of evolute of the surface of the whole building

Evolutility (*ivǫ* liuti liti). [f. L. *ēvolūt-* (ppl stem of *ēvolvĕre*: see Evolve. Cf. *contractility*] 'The faculty possessed by all substances which are capable of self-nourishment to manifest the nutritive acts by changes of form, or of volume, or of structure' (*Syd. Soc Lex* 1884).

Evolution (evŏliū ʃən, ēvŏlū ʃən) [ad. L *ēvolūtiōn-em* (recorded in the sense 'unrolling of a book'), n. of action f. *ēvolvĕre*: see Evolve. Cf Fr *évolution*. The pronunciation (ēvŏ-) is not sanctioned by any Dict, but is now somewhat common]

I. The process of unrolling, opening out, or disengaging from an envelope.

1. The opening out or unfolding of what is wrapped up (*e g.* a roll, a bud, etc); *fig.* the spreading out before the mental vision (of a series of objects); the appearance in orderly succession of a long train of events. Also *concr.* 'the series of things unfolded or unrolled' (J.).

1647 H More *Poems* 150 Evolution Of outward forms spread in the worlds vast spright 1667 — *Div Dial* 1 § 15 The whole evolution of ages, from everlasting to everlasting, is represented to God at once 1678 Cudworth *Intell Syst.* 878 The Periods of Divine Providence, here in this World, are commonly Longer, and the Evolutions thereof Slower. 1742 Young *Nt. Th* IV 510 Beyond long ages, yet roll'd up in shades What evolutions of surprising fate! 1762 — *Resignation* II XXXVI, Flowers When ev'ning damps and shades descend, Their evolutions close 1759 Johnson *Idler* No 70 P 11 He whose task is to reap and thresh will not be contented without examining the evolution of the seed 1843 G S Faber *Sacred Cal Proph* (1844) I p xv, The evolution of time has served only to confirm me in the honest persuasion, that, etc

2. Emergence or protrusion from the folds of an envelope. Frequent in *Bzol*

1762 Hudson in *Phil Trans* LII 500 Our author asserts, That every Fungus is contained in an entire and perfect state in the egg, or as it is called, the seed, and wants nothing but evolution, in order to imbibe the necessary juices 1800 *Med Jrnl.* III 5, I determined to leave Nature undisturbed, to effect the evolution of the child 1817 T Say *Hessian Fly*, Entom. Wks 1859 II 7 The specious circumstance of its evolution from the pupa itself of the destroying larva 1887 *Gray's Anat* (ed. Pike) 85 The first appearance of the eye consists in the protrusion or evolution from the medullary wall of the. interbrain of a vesicle

3. The process of evolving, disengaging, or giving off (gas, heat, light, sound, etc), an instance of this process.

1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV 289 A powerful evolution of the muriatic acid is painful and dangerous. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc & Art* II 278 Two dissimilar metals are not essential to the evolution of galvanism 1839 G Bird *Nat Philos.* 138 The evolution of musical sounds during the cooling of heated metals 1875 Lyell *Princ Geol.* II II. XXXII. 214 There is a constant evolution of heat and light 1878 Huxley *Physiogr* 82 Decomposed by the acid with the evolution of carbonic acid gas

4. *Math.* a. *Geom* The unfolding or opening out of a curve †(*a*) the straightening it out, through all intermediate degrees of curvature, till it becomes a straight line; (*b*) the production from it of an involute, such as would be traced by the end of a stretched flexible thread unwound from the outside of the curve.

1700 *Phil Trans.* XXII 445 By the Equable Evolution of a Circle, I mean such a gradual approach of its Periferie to Rectitude, as that all its parts do together and equally evolve or unbend 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl*, *Evolution*, in geometry, the unfolding, or opening of a curve, and making it describe an evolvent 1818 Hutton *Course Math.* III. 352 To determine the nature of the curve by whose evolution the common parabola AB is described

b. *Arith* and *Alg.* The extraction of any root from any given power; the reverse of involution.

1706 in Phillips (ed Kersey) 1734 *Builder's Dict*, *Evolution*, The Extraction of Roots out of Powers 1806 Hutton *Course Math.* I 200 Evolution is the method of finding the square root, cube root, etc, of any given quantity 1859 Barn Smith *Arith & Algebra* (ed 6) 262 Evolution is the inverse of Involution, being the method of finding any root of a given quantity.

5. The process of evolving, developing, or working out in detail, what is implicitly or potentially contained in an idea or principle; the development of a design, argument, etc.

1677 Hale *Prim Orig Man* III ii 259 It must have potentially at least the whole Systeme of Humane Nature, or at least that Ideal Principle thereof, in the evolution whereof the complement and formation of the Humane Nature must consist 1768 Johnson *Pref to Shaks* Wks IX 247 His plays in the successive evolutions of the design, sometimes produce seriousness and sorrow, and sometimes levity and laughter 1774 J Bryant *Mythol* I p xv, They [certain names] may be again resolved by an easy and fair evolution 1820 Coleridge *Let C A Tulk* (in *Sotheby's Catal.* May 1890), I had arrived at this conclusion by necessary evolution from the First Principle of my Philosophy 1870 R W Dale *Week-day Serm* IV 83 Some slip in the evolution of an argument 1878 Simpson *Sch. Shaks* I 140 A chorus is introduced to make up for the want of dramatic evolution

b. *concr* The result of this process

1820 Coleridge *Let C A Tulk* (in *Sotheby's Catal* May 1890), The sensible world is but the evolution of the Truth, Love, and Life, or their opposites, in Man 1856 R A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I 19 Philosophers who believe themselves organs of the world-soul, and their systems an evolution of the Deity 1862 F Hall *Hindu Phil Syst* 55 *note*, In the Sánkhya, happiness, misery, will, and activity are evolutions from the internal organ

6 *Bzol.* a Of animal and vegetable organisms or their parts· The process of developing from a rudimentary to a mature or complete state

1670 *Phil Trans* V 2078 By the word Change [in Insects] is nothing else to be understood but a gradual and natural Evolution and Growth of the parts 1745 Needham *Microsc Disc* Introd 1 Nature ever exerting its Fecundity in a successive Evolution of organised Bodies 1791 E Darwin *Bot Gard.* II 8 *note*, The gradual evolution of the young animal or plant from its egg or seed 1801 *Med Jrnl* V 588 A series of experiments on the evolution of the Chick. 1805 *Ibid* XIV 336 The formation and evolution of this part of the brain 1839 Johnston in *Proc Berw Nat Club* I 201 Masses of eggs, in different stages of their evolution, are met with in the same nest.

b. *Theory of Evolution*. the hypothesis (first propounded under that name by Bonnet 1762) that the embryo or germ, instead of being brought into existence by the process of fecundation, is a development or expansion of a pre-existing form, which contains the rudiments of all the parts of the future organism Also called 'the theory of Preformation'; the latter name is now preferred, to avoid confusion with the following sense

1831 [see Epigenesis] 1877 Huxley *Encycl Brit* VIII 745

c The origination of species of animals and plants, as conceived by those who attribute it to a process of development from earlier forms, and not to a process of 'special creation'. Often in phrases *Doctrine, Theory of Evolution*

1832 Lyell *Princ Geol* II. 11 The testacea of the ocean existed first, until some of them by gradual evolution, were improved into those inhabiting the land. 1852 H Spencer *Developement Hypoth* Ess (1883) I 381 Those who cavalierly reject the Theory of Evolution, as not adequately supported by facts, seem quite to forget that their own theory is supported by no facts at all 1859 Darwin *Orig Spec* VII (1873) 201 At the present day almost all naturalists admit evolution under some form 1863 E V. Neale *Anal. Th & Nat* 185 The diversity of species has arisen by the evolution of one species out of another 1881 Sir J Hooker in *Nature* No. 619 446 The doctrine of the orderly evolution of species under known laws

7. The development or growth, according to its inherent tendencies, of anything that may be compared to a living organism (*e g* of a political constitution, science, language, etc.); sometimes contrasted with *revolution* Also, the rise or origination of anything by natural development, as distinguished from its production by a specific act; 'growing' as opposed to 'being made'

1807 Knox & Jebb *Corr* I 367 Its [our British constitution's] tardy evolution bespeaks something fitter to endure. 1833 Chalmers *Const Man* (1835) II VII 39 When commerce is left to its own spontaneous evolutions 1837 Sir F Palgrave *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 138 Our constitutional form of government has been produced by evolution 1847 Grote *Greece* II. XVII. (1862) II 431 The same great evolution of Scythian power. 1873 H Spencer *Study Sociol.* V 98 Psychology deals with the evolution of the faculties . by what processes ideas grow from concrete to abstract and from simple to complex.

8. The formation of the heavenly bodies according to the received theory which supposes it to have taken place by the concentration and consolidation of cosmic matter.

1850 Nichol *Archit Heav.* Pt III (*title*) Psyche, or Evolution *Ibid* 239 (*heading of page*) Universal Evolution 1851 *Ibid.* (ed. 9) 289 As on Earth, there is [*sic*] also—ruling these high Heavens—vast processes of evolution 1880 Haughton *Phys Geog* I 2 The idea of the evolution of planets is due to the great astronomer Laplace.

9. In recent philosophical speculation used in a more comprehensive sense, of which the senses 6 a, 6 c, 7, 8 are regarded as special applications.

According to Herbert Spencer, whose views have greatly influenced not only the technical but also the popular use of the word, all the changes in the universe, whether material or psychical, are phenomena either of Evolution or of the reverse process of Dissolution; his definition of the former is quoted below

1862 H Spencer *First Princ* II XVII. § 145 (1875) 396 The formula finally stands thus —Evolution is an integration of matter and concomitant dissipation of motion; during which the matter passes from an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity to a definite, coherent heterogeneity; and during which the retained motion undergoes a parallel transformation 1878 J Sully in *Encycl Brit* VIII 765 Mental evolution is a progressive composition of units of feeling in more and more complex forms *Ibid*, Mr Spencer's elaboration of the subject of social evolution has not been carried far enough 1883 A Barratt *Phys Metem. princ* 32 The laws of Evolution apply to both universes a universe of material forces, and a universe of conscious states 1885 Clodd *Myths & Dr* II 144 Evolution is advance from the simple to the complex

II. A tactical movement (and derived senses).

10 *Mil.* and *Naut.* The unfolding or opening out of a body of troops or squadron of ships; hence *gen.* any movement or change of position, such as counter-marching, wheeling, etc, required in the due disposition of a force, whether for review, or for active operations. Also *fig*

1622 F Markham *Bk War* IV VIII. 152 But if it be to performe any Evolution or alteration of figure. then he shall see that they observe at least six foote distance betweene one Horseman and another [1697 P Hoste (*title*) L'Art des Armées Navales, ou Traité des Evolutions Navales] 1704 Cocker App *Terms of War, Evolutions*, when a Body of Men change their form This is done by doubling of Ranks or Files, Counter-marches, or Wheelings 1751 Chambers *Cycl* s v, By naval evolutions he [Hoste] means, the motions made by a fleet, squadron, or naval armament, in order to put themselves into a proper disposition for attacking the enemy, or defending themselves with the most advantage 1796-7 *Instr & Reg Cavalry* (1813) 90 This countermarch of each division is an evolution of great utility 1836 Thirlwall *Greece* II. XV. 307 The Persian ships were turned by the wind and the waves, their evolutions were thwarted 1853 Stocqueler *Mil Encycl* s v, That evolution is best which, with a given number of men, may be executed in the least space 1878 Bosw Smith *Carthage* 253 The surrounding country was level and suitable to the evolutions of cavalry

fig. 1771 Burke *Corr* (1844) I 296 That versatility, those sudden evolutions have something derogated from the credit of all public professions 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit* (1867) 580 Jonson's intense observation was microscopical when turned to the minute evolutions of society 1847 Helps *Friends in C* (1873) I VII 90 Evolutions of patience and temper are performed at the fireside.

11 *transf* A wheeling about; a movement in dancing, gymnastics, etc. Also, one of the regulated and recurring movements of a portion of a machine

a 1691 Boyle (J.), The spontaneous coagulation of the little saline bodies was preceded by almost innumerable evolutions 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I 79/1 They move in an agreeable manner, performing certain involutions and evolutions in a quick measure. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom Amusem* 41 Clouds of a dark brown colour, floating in varied evolutions 1825 J Nicholson *Operat Mechanic* 73 The various evolutions and positions to which every revolution of the wheel subjects each paddle 1833 J Holland *Manuf Metals* II 214 The short evolution which the bar has to traverse, not being more than one fourth of a circle 1837 *New Monthly Mag* LI. 471 A perfect artiste of the ballet going through her admirable evolutions 1850 Mrs Stowe *Uncle Tom's C* XI, Haley made him perform various evolutions to show his muscles

† b A winding about, an intricate form *Obs*

1763 Johnson 5 July in *Boswell*, It is not in the showy evolutions of buildings . that the wonderful immensity of London consists. 1774 J Bryant *Mythol.* I. 270 Roots and sprays are often so fantastic in their evolutions as to betray a remote resemblance [to a human fabric]

III. 12 In etymological sense. The action of rolling (anything) out on a spindle *rare*

1880 R. Owen *Sauctorale Cathol* 271 From the horrible manner of his death by the evolution of his intestines, Italians regard him [St Elmo] as their advocate against spasmodic pains.

Evolutional (evŏliū ʃənăl), *a* [f prec + -al] Of or pertaining to evolution; due to or produced by evolution

1862 F Hall *Hindu Philos Syst* 181 *note*, The Upanishads describe Brahma as unchangeable; and this notion would be contravened by that of his being an evolutional material cause. 1874 Morley *Compromise* (1886) 209 The evolutional theory of society

Evolutionary (evŏliū·ʃənări), *a.* [f as prec. + -ary]

1. Of or pertaining to evolution or development; evolutional

1846 Worcester cites *Eclectic Rev* 1875 *N. Amer. Rev* CXX 255 The bond of continuity which makes man the central link between his ancestors and his posterity is evolutionary 1883 H Drummond *Nat Law in Spir W* XII (1884) 407 The development throughout obeys the evolutionary law in being from the general to the special

b. Of language, opinions, methods, etc: In accordance with the theory of evolution. Hence qualifying personal designations. Following evolutionary methods

1864 F Hall in Wilson tr *Vishnu Purana* III 25 The evolutionary doctrine 1881 G Allen *Vignettes fr Nat* x. 93 These self-same. outer flowers make the guelder rose so interesting a plant in the eyes of the evolutionary biologist 1876 C E Appleton *Life & Lit Relics* (1881) 284 Its process, as we should now say in evolutionary language 1881 Romanes in *Nature* XXIII 501 The evolutionary psychologist.

2. Of, pertaining to, or performing the evolutions or manœuvres of troops or ships of war.

1859 in Worcester. 1861 J H Macdonald *Evolut Battalion* 8 The first object of all evolutionary operations in the field . . is to move towards the enemy. 1881 *Army & Navy Gaz* 23 July 570/2 The French Evolutionary squadron

will visit Oran Algiers, etc 1890 *Daily News* 9 May 5/6 The evolutionary grounds on which the special review is to be held cover a magnificent area of level steppe

Evolutionism (evōlūʃənɪz'm) [f. as prec. + -ISM] The theory of evolution or development

1869 HUXLEY in *Sci Opin.* 28 Apr 487/1 The three schools of geological speculation which I have termed Catastrophism, Uniformitarianism, and Evolutionism 1872 E. FRY in *Spectator* 21 Sept 1201 Evolutionism does not propose to explain the unfolding of life out of dead matter 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* xiv 348 Evolutionism excluded creation and theism

Evolutionist (evōlūʃənɪst) [as prec + -IST] 1. One who upholds the doctrine of evolution, an adherent of evolutionism.

1859 DARWIN *Orig Spec.* vii (1873) 189 It is admitted by most evolutionists that mammals are descended from a marsupial form 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* xiv 349 The evolutionist is really in a position of absolute antagonism to the idea of creation

b. *attrib* or *adj*

1877 DAWSON *Orig World* xv 338 The prevalence of the evolutionist philosophy 1882 *Athenæum* 24 June 789/2 Right conduct on evolutionist principles can only be such conduct as is in accord with the conditions of social vitality

2. An advocate of the theory of 'Evolution', as opposed to Epigenesis. Cf. EVOLUTION 6 b

1875 tr *Schmidt's Desc & Darw* 45 The vehement dispute between Evolutionists and Epigenists.

3 One skilled in evolutions

1864 in WEBSTER, and in mod. Dicts

Evolutionistic (e vōlūʃənɪ stik), *a* [f. prec + -IC] a. Tending to support the doctrine of evolution. ¶ b Tending to produce evolution.

1883 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 6/1 The address was a striking array of facts, all evolutionistic in their character. 1885 C. DIXON in *Nature* XXXIII 128 Nor do I consider it fair.. to infer that isolation, etc, do not explain the cause of variation, and therefore that they fail as evolutionistic agents.

Evolu·tionize, *v. rare.* [f EVOLUTION + -IZE.] *trans* To develop by evolution

Hence **Evolu·tionized** *ppl. a.*

1883 *Westm. Rev.* July 273 Our knowledge of evolutionized human nature. 1885 *Brit & For. Evang. Rev* July 436 Those who speak of angels do not speak of them as evolutionised men

Evolutive (e vŏlɪutɪv), *a* [f L. *ēvolūt-* ppl stem of *ēvolvĕre*: see EVOLVE] Pertaining or tending to evolution or development; promoting evolution

1874 LEWES *Problems Life & Mind* I 112 The special evolutive conditions, namely, etc 1883 *Nature* 15 Feb 367 The life of the sieve tubes may be divided into 2 periods; the evolutive and the passive 1886 F MYLRS in *Phantasms of the Living* I. Introd. 43 We have induced [by hypnotism] a change of personality which is not *per se* either evolutive or dissolutive

Evolvable (ĭvǫ lvăb'l), *a.* Also -ible (-ib'l). [f next + -ABLE] That may be evolved; capable of being drawn out or developed.

1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk., Pope* 231 Truth lies everywhere, in these, Not absolutely in a portion, yet Evolvible from the whole. 1888 J. I SWANDER in *Microcosm* (N Y) Oct, Setting free that substantial form of force—either light or electricity—evolvable by these respective processes.

Evolve (ĭvǫ lv), *v.* [ad. L *ēvolvĕ-re* to roll out, unroll, f. *ē* out + *volvĕre* to roll]

1. *trans* To unfold, unroll (something that is wrapped up), to open out, expand Almost always *fig.*

a 1641, 1647 [see EVOLVED *ppl a*] 1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man.* I I. 31 This little active Principle as the Body increaseth evolveth, diffuseth and expandeth if not his Substantial Existence, yet his Energy and Virtue. 1835 I TAYLOR *Spir. Despot* II 54 If we wish to see the Voluntary Principle fully evolved and ripened under a summer heat. 1839–40 W IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 67 Mr Glencoe would stimulate and evolve the powers of his mind 1855 H REED *Lect Eng Lit* VI. (1878) 188 Their condensed wisdom may be evolved for new applications.

† b. *lit* To unwind (a thread, also a curved line). *Obs rare.*

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Evolute*, the first curve supposed to be opened, or evolved, which being opened describes other curves 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict*, *Evolute* is any curve supposed to be evolved or opened, by beginning to evolve or unwind the thread from the other end, keeping the part evolved, or wound off, tight stretched 1811 — *Course Math.* II 334 If AE, BF, etc be any positions of the thread, in evolving or unwinding, it follows, etc.

2. To disengage from wrappings, disclose gradually to view; to disentangle; to set forth in orderly sequence. (Only with reference to immaterial objects, though often consciously *fig.* from the physical sense).

1664 H. MORE *Myst Iniq.* XVII 63, I have not yet evolved all the intangling superstitions that may be wrapt up. 1737 THOMSON *To Memory of Ld. Talbot* 144 He thro' the Maze of Falsehood urg'd it [the Truth] on, Till, at the last evolv'd, it full appear'd 1744 AKENSIDE *Ep to Curio*, Time Evolves their secrets, and their guilt proclaims 1773 MONBODDO *Lang* I I VIII 101 With so many various forms and substances, that it is difficult to evolve them and shew them by themselves 1852 LD COCKBURN *Jeffrey* I 189 Jeffrey's whole opinions and tastes were evolved in these articles 1858 SEARS *Athan.* III IX. 325 The outlines of Paul's system of Pneumatology.. have been sufficiently evolved in the preceding pages.

3 *Math.* To extract (the root of a number or quantity). Cf EVOLUTION 4 b.

1810 HUTTON *Course Math* I. 202 To Evolve or Extract the Roots of Surd Quantities

4 To give off, emit, as a product of chemical, vital, or other internal action, to liberate or disengage from a state of chemical combination.

1800 *Med. Jrnl* III. 125 The expectorated fluid may evolve fetor 1806 DAVY in *Phil Trans* XCVII 9 The fixed alkali is not generated, but evolved, either from the solid materials employed, or from saline matter in the water 1822 IMISON *Sc & Art* II 63 The chlorine will be evolved. 1844–57 G. BIRD *Urin Deposits* (ed 5) 80 Nitrogen and carbon evolved from the system in the form of urea and uric acid 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* III 69 In September the vapours evolved from Vesuvius grew to be considerable

5 To bring out (what exists implicitly or potentially) *e g* to educe (order from confusion, light from darkness, etc); to deduce (a conclusion, law, or principle) from the data in which it is involved; to develop (a notion) as the result of reflection or analysis; to work out (a theory or system) out of pre-existing materials

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res* (1858) 47 An English Editor, endeavouring to evolve printed Creation out of a German printed and written Chaos 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* III. 172 New claims of authority . were gradually evolved from the doctrine of the Supremacy 1859 MILL *Liberty* (1865) 30 Other ethics than any which can be evolved from exclusively Christian sources. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* VIII 262 The particular instances are first stated as facts, and then the law they constitute is evolved 1874 SAYCE *Compar Philol* VII 296 The idea of a subject-pronoun was evolved last of all 1883 MRS. PLUNKETT in *Harper's Mag* Jan 241/2, I evolved a satin-covered heart-shaped Christmas leaf

6. Of circumstances, conditions, or processes To give rise to, produce by way of natural consequence

1851 LONGF *Gold Leg* I *Castle Vaultsberg*, The new diseases that human life Evolves in its progress 1866 HUXLEY *Phys* x. (1872) 236 The simple sensations which are thus evolved 1868 HELPS *Realmah* XVII (1876) 476 New felicities—evolved in each representation. 1879 *Spectator* 7 June 719 That habits of gregariousness tend eventually to evolve a morality

7. To develop by natural processes from a more rudimentary to a more highly organized condition; to originate (animal or vegetable species) by gradual modification from earlier forms; in wider sense, to produce or modify by 'evolution' (See EVOLUTION 6–9). Chiefly in *pass.* without reference to an agent.

1832 LYELL *Princ Geol* II. I. 14 The orang-outang, having been evolved out of a monad, is made slowly to attain the attributes and dignity of man 1837 SIR F PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 204 Was the first Ichthyosaurus gradually evolved from some embryo substance? 1849 MURCHISON *Silura* II (1867) 23 Lying upon them, and therefore evolved after them, other strata succeed. 1873 H SPENCER *Study Sociol.* V. 102 Societies are evolved in structure and function as in growth. 1881 SOLLAS in *Science Gossip* No 202. 217 The organism . was evolved in the course of ages from some simpler form of life 1884 E. P ROE in *Harper's Mag* Apr 737/2 If God .. chooses to evolve His universe, why shouldn't He?

8 *intr.* for *refl* in various of the above senses To open out, expand; to come gradually into view; to arise by way of natural or logical consequence; to be developed by 'evolution'.

1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax* (1836) I IV IV 288 When great political exigencies evolve they are usually as much distinguished by the rise of sublime characters 1800 A CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 488 The excellence of that character which gradually evolved on his admiring countrymen. 1827 G. S. FABER *Sacred Cal Proph* (1844) I 201 Then come the days of blessedness, which both Daniel and John describe as evolving .in the course of the present visible sublunary world. 1849 C BRONTE *Shirley* V 57 May feel ripe to evolve in foliage 1863 W PHILLIPS *Speeches* IX 235 Everything else will evolve from it 1879 H SPENCER *Data of Ethics* § 104. 269 How does mechanical science evolve from these experiences? 1881 *Student* II. 35 A tree evolves in obedience to his [God's] laws.

Evolved (ĭvǫ lvd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec + -ED[1]] † a Unfolded, opened up, made manifest or clear (*obs*). b Developed; developed by evolution

a 1641 BP MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 172 Speaking so plaine and in evolved termes 1647 H MORE *Song of Soul* II III IV XI, Evolved reason cannot stand at one Stoutly to guard thy soul from passion 1857 H REED *Lect Eng. Poets* II 268 The best efforts of mind are those which are purely self evolved 1884 H SPENCER in *19th Cent* XV 12 By future more evolved intelligences, the course of things now apprehensible only in parts may be apprehensible all together. 1887 *Spectator* 29 Oct. 1456 Inorganic matter, like water, which is not an evolved product.

Hence † **Evo lvedly** *adv.*, explicitly, in express terms.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 77 In none of them [the Prophets] was it plainly, directly, evolvedly said and foretold, that, etc.

Evolvement (ĭvǫ lvmĕnt). [f EVOLVE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of evolving, the condition of being evolved, evolution

1845 SCOTCQUELFR *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 168 India owes to its exertions the evolvement of the products of a soil unrivalled for its richness 1852 *Blackw. Mag* LXXI. 596 Eyes, heart, mind, all fixed on the wondrous . evolvement of the story 1866 *Eng Leader* 22 Dec 352 Jesus showed that he aspired at an evolvement, and not a revolution, though historically and philosophically it may be proved that the only real revolutions are evolvements 1883 T WRIGHT in *19th Cent* No 72 280, I am in a position to speak not from any process of evolvement from an inner consciousness but from personal knowledge

b. *concr* in *pl* The displayed folds (of a banner).

1849 JANE PORTER *Scot Chiefs* (1854) 156 As its vast evolvements floated in the air, the cry of triumph burst from every heart

Evolvent (ĭvǫ lvĕnt), *a* and *sb Math* [ad L *ēvolvent-em*, pr. pple. f *ēvolvĕre*. see EVOLVE]

A. *adj.* That evolves † *Evolvent line*. the right line (the tangent to the evolute), the extremity of which is the locus of the involute. B *sb* 1 The involute of a curve 2 (See quot. 1862)

1708 tr *Gregory's Prop. Catenaria* in *Misc Cur* II 236 The Evoluent Line UF is a third Proportional to AC and CB 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Evolvent*, in geometry the curve resulting from the evolution of a curve; in contradistinction to the evolute. 1796 in HUTTON *Math. Dict.* 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos Syst.* Introd. 9 *note*, 'Originant' might answer, or 'evolvent' [for *prakriti*]; and 'originate' or 'evolute' for *vikriti* 1882 E B COWELL in tr *Sarva-darśana-saṃgraha* 221 That which is evolvent only [*note*, I borrow this term from Dr Hall].

Evolver (ĭvǫ lvəɹ) [f. EVOLVE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who, or that which, evolves.

1803 W TAYLOR in *Ann Rev* I 398 They may be useful as seminaries of instruction, useful as evolvers of merit. 1825 COLERIDGE in *Rem* (1836) II 345 The fates, the evolvers of the endless thread 1883 MONIER-WILLIAMS *Relig Th in India* III 44 The male god Brahma . the apparent Evolver of all the inferior forms.

Evolvible: see EVOLVABLE.

Evolving (ĭvǫ lvɪŋ), *vbl sb* [f EVOLVE + -ING[1]] The action of the vb. EVOLVE; an instance of the same. Also *attrib*

1831 FARADAY *Exp Res* XLVII 333 This evolving and involving motion continues 1890 *Athenæum* 8 Feb 184/2 He by himself planned everything, and gods, men, and things came into existence from his evolvings

Evo·lving, *ppl. a* [f. as prec + -ING 2] 1 That evolves, in quots *intr.* a. Opening b Issuing forth, emitted

c 1720 PRIOR *Solomon* III. Poems 1723 I 187 Ambrosial Odor Does round the Air evolving Scents diffuse 1773 J ROSS *Fratricide* (MS) V 800 Thou shalt quit Thy earthy prison, and evolving Heaven Shall snatch thee.

2 That is in process of evolution.

1862 H SPENCER *First Princ.* II XIX. § 149 (1875) 402 The genesis of the re-arrangement undergone by every evolving aggregate, is in itself one 1883 H DRUMMOND *Nat Law in Spir W* (ed 8) 244 The evolving batrachian. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 3/1 This evolving town council was a purely native growth.

‖ **Evolvulus** (ĭvǫ lvĭăl'ŭs). [mod.L, f. *ēvolvĕre* (see EVOLVE) Cf. CONVOLVULUS] *Bot* A genus of the Nat Order *Convolvulaceæ*, containing about 60 species, natives chiefly of tropical America

1847 in CRAIG 1866 *Treas Bot*, *Evolvulus* bear entire usually small nearly sessile leaves, and small flowers, etc 1884 in *Syd Soc Lex.*

† **Evo·me,** *v Obs* [ad L. *ēvomĕ-re*. see next] = next. *lit* and *fig.*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3446 On the thredde day therafter on the land hym [Jonas] evomed [*v.r* kest out] 1524 *St. Papers Hen VIII*, VI 231 He shall at the last, fynding tyme and oportunitie, evome and discouer his pestiferous intent. 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* II. 308 Suddanelie it [stomack] will Evome agane all that it tuik befoir

† **Evo·mit,** *v. Obs.* Also 5–6 evomette, -et [f. L. *ēvomit-* ppl. stem of *ēvomĕre*, f. *ē-* out + *vomĕre* to VOMIT] *trans* To vomit, throw out, eject (the contents of the stomach). Also *transf.* and *fig*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 65 That oþer . be seyde to deuoure waters and evomette theyme twyes in a day 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch* II Pref, These hath he not yet all, as vnsauerye morsels evometed for Christ 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* V 82 If any part free from the same elaboration [in the spleen] it is euomitted in to the Ventricle to a great purpose and vse 1714 J WYETH *Supp. to Ellwood's Autobiog* (1765) 405 He hath evomitted Floods, not of Reproach only—but of the most malicious Slanders.

Evomita·tion, erron form for EVOMITION, q v. It occurs in some edd of Swift *T. Tub* IV. (see quot. 1704 in next)

† **Evomi·tion.** *Obs.* [ad L. **ēvomitiōn-em*, n. of action f *ēvomĕre* see EVOMIT.] The action of vomiting forth *lit* and *fig.*

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp* Pref to Rdr 23 That evomition, or Gods spewing this Church of England out of his mouth. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim & Min* 35 [Cows' milk] helps against the ephemeron or cantharides, causing the evomition of the same. 1704 SWIFT *T Tub* (ed. 1) iv, He was to receive immediate Benefit either by Eructation or expuration, or Evomition. 1755 in JOHNSON; whence in mod. Dicts.

b *concr.*

1674 DURANT in *Phil Trans.* XLIV 221 As it was not possible to gather the Evomitions of our Vulcano's.

Evonymus: see EUONYMUS.

Evorye, evour(e, obs ff IVORY

Evulgate (ĭvǫ lgĕt), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. L. *ēvulgāt-* ppl. stem of *ēvulgāre*, f. *ē-* out + *vulgāre* to spread among the multitude, f *vulgus* the multitude] *trans* To send out among the people, make commonly known or public; to divulge; to circulate, publish (a book).

1563–87 FOXE *A & M* (1596) 1085/1 He did euulgate and disperse abroad great numbers of bookes 1804 W TAYLOR in *Ann Rev* II 689 Anecdotes in which many amusing particulars occur that had not before been compiled, or at least not evulgated here 1822 *Blackw Mag.* XII 656 They may permit younger sisters in the craft to evulgate what they may have 'lisped in numbers' 1831 *Fraser's Mag* IV 177 Haller, in 1732, evulgated the first edition of his Swiss poems

Evulgation (*ĭvʊlgē·ɪ* ʃən). *Obs* or *arch* [f as if ad L **ēvulgātiōn-em*, n of action f *ēvulgāre*. see prec] The action of making commonly known, publishing, publication.

1638 W SCLATER (Jun) in *W. Sclater's Serm Exper* To Rdr, I was so studious of their Evulgation 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio) 1786 (*title*) Advice to the Clergy of every Denomination with the Evulgation of the Resolutions of a late Congress held in Germany 1797 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* XXIV. 509 A century and half after the evulgation of Roman and Greek literature. 1807 F. WRANGHAM *Serm on Transl Script* 3 Rebellion, as well as heresy, would accompany the evulgation of Scripture.

†**Evu'lge,** *v Obs.* [ad. L *ēvulg-āre* see EVULGATE] = EVULGATE

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* Ep to Rdr, Being by so much the more doubtfull to evulge the same 1654 T. KECK in *Sir T Browne's Relig Med.* Addr to Rdr, I made this recueil meerly for mine own entertainment, and not with any intention to evulge it

†**Evu'lsed,** *ppl. a. Obs.*—° [ad L *ēvulsus*, pa. pple of *ēvellĕre*, f *ē-* out + *vellĕre* to pluck] Plucked, pulled off or out by force

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio) 1775 in ASH.

Evulsion (*ĭvʊ* lʃən). [ad. L *ēvulsiōn-em*, n of action f *ēvellĕre*, f *ē-* out + *vellĕre* to pluck Cf Fr. *évulsion*] The action of pulling or plucking out by force, forcible extraction.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXI 171 Thrice he pluck'd [to get his lance out], and thrice sure Pelias barr'd His wish'd evulsion 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim & Min* 340 The gall with rosin of Cedar hindereth the growing of hairs on the eyeliddes, after evulsion 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1865 WOOD *Homes without H.* 27 Its [the fur of the animal] evulsion produces no such disastrous effects 1879 J. TIMBS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ* IV. 107/1 Mr L removed by evulsion both sides of the great toe nail 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Evulsive (*ĭvʊ* lsiv) [f L *ēvuls-* ppl. stem of *ēvellĕre* (see prec.) + -IVE Cf. F. *évulsif, -ive*] 'An instrument used for evulsion, such as a tooth forceps' (*Syd. Soc Lex* 1884).

‖ **Evviva** (ev|*vī* va) [It, f *e* ('—L. *et*) used intensively + *viva* ('—L. *vīvat*), optative of *vivere* to live] The cry of 'Long live (the king)', hence, a shout of applause

1887 *Edin. Rev* July 147 No loud evvivas from applauding Christendom

Ew, obs. form of YEW

†**E'wage** [1]. *Obs* [a OF (*jagounce*) *ewage*, (? jacinth) of the colour of water.—L *aquāticus* in same sense, f *aqua* water] A precious stone having the colour of sea water.

1377 LANGL *P. Pl.* B II 14 His fyngres were fretted with golde wyre, And þere on red rubyes Orientales and ewages enuenymes to destroye *c* 1430 LYDG *Ballad of our Lady* XIV, Blewe ewage Stable as the loupe ewage of pitie

†**Ewage** [2]. *Obs.* [AF, f. *ewe* (mod F. *eau*) water + *-age* (see -AGE), as if repr L type **aquāticum*, f *aqua* water] See quots., also in med. Lat form *ewagium*.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp. Ewage*, Ewagium, in our old writers, the same with Aquage, which is toll paid for water-passage.

Ewai, obs form of AWAY

Ewden-drift. *Sc.* Also 7 ewindrift, 8 youden drift, 9 contracted form endrift. 'Snow raised, and driven by the wind' (Jam).

1630–56 SIR R GORDON *Hist Earls Sutherl* 246 Their fell such ane extream tempest, ewindrift, sharp snow, and wind, full in their faces 1790 SHIRREFS *Poems* 285 When to my Meg I bend my tour, Thro' Ewden drift, or snawy-show'r 1790 MORRISON *Poems* 121 (Jam) The strongest wind Tho' mixt wi' hail, wi' rain or youden drift, Brings ay a calm at last 1813 W BEATTIE *Tales* 35 The first thing meets him is a dose Of styth endrift and hail.

Ew'der. *Sc.* Also yowther Vapour, smoke, fume.

1755 R. FORBES *Ajax his Speech* 4 Fan Hector try'd Thir barks to burn an' scowder He cou'd na bide the ewder 1755 — *Jrnl. fr Lond to Portsmouth* He was like to smore us i' the coach wi' the very ewder o't [his pipe] 1814 *Northern Antiq.* 271 The yowther drifted sae high i' the sky, The sun worth a' sae red

Ewe (*yū*), *sb*[1] Forms. *α.* 1 eowu (3 awe, ouwe), 6–8 ew, (6 eawe), 1– ewe *β* 4 yoo, 6 *Sc.* yeowe, 30w, (30wn), 6–7 *Sc* 30ue, 6–8 yew(e, 4–9 *Sc.* and *north dial* yow(e. [Com. Teut and Aryan. OE *eowu* (? *ēowu*), corresp to OFris. *ei* (MDu. *oue, eue*, Du *ooi*), OHG *ouwi, au, ou* (MHG. *awe, ou*, mod HG. dial *au-* in *aulamm* ewe-lamb), ON *ær*·—OTeut **awi-z*:—OAryan **ow-s*; cf. L. *ovi-s*, Gr. *ὀ(F)ίς*, OIr *oi*, OSl. *ovĭ-ca*, Lith. *avi-s*, Skr *avi*.

The OE represents a type **ǥuwi*·—WGer. **awwi*, the word having assumed the ending of the short *a-* stems; cf. *dęnu* from OTeut. **dazu-z*. It is disputed whether the diphthong is long (*éo* —*eu* from *ew*) or short (*eo*, a modification of *ę* due to the influence of the following *w*, cf *eo* as *u-* umlaut of *e*) The latter view is favoured by the retention of the final *-u*, which is normal only in short stems]

1 A female sheep

α *Laws of Ine* lv, Eowu bið, mid hire ǯeonge sceape scilling weorþ *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC Gen XXXIII 13 Ic hæbbe ǯeeane eowa and ǯecelfe cy mid me *a* 1100 in *Cod. Dipl* IV 307 To eastran two ewe mid twam lamban *a* 1240 *Cuckoo Song* in RITSON *Anc Songs* 3 Sumer is icumen in Awe bleteþ after lomb *a* 1300 *Debate Soul & Body* in *Map's Poems* (Camd) 335, I scholde have ben dumb as a schep, or as a nouwe 1393 LANGL *P Pl* C XVIII 21 (MS T) By meris mylk lyuede & Ewis 1465 *Mann & Housek Exp* (1841) 296 For a ram and XIX ewes, pryse the pece, XX *d* 1599 *Broughton's Lett* II 8 It is a poore flocke of sheepe where the Ew must beare the bell 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI 649 Ewes and thir bleating Lambs 1728 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph* II IV, When I to milk the ewes first tried my skill. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf* II 293 They seldom mistake the ewe to which each lambkin belongs

β *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sec Nun's T* 199 Sche sendeth here As meek as ever was eny lamb to yow ? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl., Shepherds* I 120 Be it weither or be it yoo 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneuis* V. XIII. 22 In wirschip of Erix a blak 30w to god of tempestis fell 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* lxxvii 71 As he was folowinge the yowes greate with yonge 1560 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* Prol 54 The Watter is compairt to the 3own 1562 J HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr* (1867) 19 She can wynke on the yew, and wery the lam 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II lxxv 540 The Cheese that they use to make of Yeowes and Goates mylke 1587 MASCALL *Govt Cattle, Sheep* (1627) 249 There is also in the teats of yeaws a certaine stopping in some of their teats. 1616–61 HOLYDAY *Persius* 305 Bless thou my lambs! And make my tender yews the happy dams Of many young-ones 1714 *Fr Bk of Rates* 51 Sheep, Yews per Head 1781 BURNS *Death Maitie*, Warn him To stay content wi' yowes at hame

b (See quot)

1879 A GALLETLY *Wool* in *Cassell's Techn Educ* IV 260/1 The term 'ewes' is applied in long-stapled wools, to the short, tender, inferior fleeces

2 *transf.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* V v, [*To his sister*] *Kas* Come on, you yew, you haue match'd most sweetly, ha you not? *a* 1700 B E *Dict Cant Crew, Ewe*, or *the White Ewe*, a Top-woman among the Canting Crew, very Beautiful *Ibid*, *Strowling-morts* Travel the Countries, making Laces upon Ewes. 1725 *New Cant Dict*, Yews 18 JAMIESON *Rotten yow*, metaph, Applied to a person subjected to much expectoration.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *ewe-mutton, -trade*; also, ewe-bught, *Sc* (see BOUGHT *sb* [2]), ewegang (see quot. and GANG *sb*), ewe-hog (see quot. and HOG); ewe lamb, a female lamb, also *fig* (with spec reference to 2 *Sam* XII), ewe-lease, a pasture for ewes (see LEASE *sb* [2]), ewe-milk, milk of ewes, also *attrib*, ewe-milker, one who milks ewes, also ewe-milking, *vbl sb.*; ewe-teg, a ewe in its second year (see TEG)

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t Musc* (1733) I 88 Will ye go to the *ew-bughts Marion And wear in the sheep wi' me? 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 252 At ewe-bught, or at evening fold 1836 HOR SMITH *Tim Trumph* I 157 Comes dancing in from the ewe bughts the bright-eyed Bessie 1769 BP WILTON *Inclos. Act* 7 A certain sheep-walk called *ewegang the said ewegang shall remain 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb* (1623) 106 The first year a male Lambe is called a weather-Hog and a female Lambe an *Ewe-Hog 1388 WYCLIF *Gen* XXI 28 Abraham settide seuene *ewe lambren of the flok asidis 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam* XII 3 Nothing saue one litle ewe lambe 1828 SCOTT *F M Perth* V, I cannot afford the church my only and single ewe-lamb 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* 81 The black sheep baaed to the miller's ewe-lamb. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* I XIV 168 Over the snowy down or *ewe lease on Weatherbury Upper Farm. 1549 *Compl Scot.* VI 42 Thai maid grit cheir of euyrie sort of mylk, bayth of ky mylk & *3oue mylk 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Midl* XXXVIII, Maybe ye may like the ewe milk cheese better 1815 — *Guy M* XXIII, A half dressed *ewe-milker shut it [the door] in their faces 1728 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II IV, When I at *ewe-milking first sey'd my young skill 1602 MARSTON *Ant & Mel.* V, A good fat legge of *ewe mutton 1888 *Daily News* 1 Nov 7/3 (Meat) Ewe mutton improved in value 1696 *Lond. Gaz* No 3194/4 There is 2 Rams and 7 or 8 *Ewe Tegs among them 1890 *Daily News* 2 Sept 2/7 The *ewe trade was extremely dull

b in the names of various plants, as ewe-bramble, *dial.*, the common bramble, *Rubus fruticosus*; ewe-daisy, *Potentilla Tormentilla*, ewe-flower, ? the daisy; ewe-gowan, *Sc*, the common daisy, *Bellis perennis*

1818 HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* I 215 (Jam.) Eneugh to make the pinks an' the ewe-gowans blush to the very lip 1825 — *Queen Hynde* 14 The little ewe-flower starr'd the lea 1847–78 *Halliwell, Ewe-gowan*, the common daisy *North.* 1853 G JOHNSTON *Nat Hist E Bord.*, Ewe Daisy, Potentilla Tormentilla 1876 in BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Dict Plant-n* 1888 *W Somerset Word-bk*, *Ewe-bramble*, the common bramble, *Rubus fruticosus*

Ewe, *sb.*[2] *dial* (See quot.)

1863 MORTON *Cycl Agric* in *Old C. & Farm. Wds* (E D S.) 142 White ewe is a shelly kind of earth in the fens.

Ewe, *v.* [f EWE *sb* [1]]

†**1.** *trans.* To yean, give birth to (a lamb) *Obs.*

1579 E K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph Cal* Feb 83 *Rather lambes*, that be ewed early *c* 1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict*, *Spade geboren*, A Lambe Late ewed

2. *trans* To give a 'ewe-neck' look to

1848 G F RUXTON in *Blackw Mag* LXIII 730 The severities of a prolonged winter had robbed his bones of fat and flesh and 'ewed' his neck.

Hence **Ewed** *ppl a*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV 116 The God of Light To whom a hundred first-ewed lambs vow thou

Ewe, obs form of YEW

†**Ewe ardaunt.** *Obs* [a OF *ewe ardant* (mod *eau ardente*), lit. 'burning water'.] Ardent spirit.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 9 So mey me nau3t in ewe ardaunt That neth no wateris wyse

Ewelinge, ewinlynge, var ff EVENLING, *Obs*

c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints, Paulus* 48 Als in to sum othir thinge he wes to petir as ewelinge. *Ibid*, *Adrian* 480 Sa he mycht be to þame ewinlynge

Ewelle, obs form of EVIL

Ewen, obs form of YEWEN *a*

Ewe-neck. A thin hollow neck (in a horse).

1820 W IRVING *Sketch bk Sleepy Hollow* (1887) 410 A broken-down plough-horse. with a ewe neck, and a head like a hammer 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* (ed 3) 322 Between the two extremes of the ewe-neck and its opposite there are many degrees

Hence **Ewe-necked** *a*

1704 *Lond Gaz* No 45 18/4 A grey Mare Ewe-Neck'd 1840 BARHAM *Ingol Leg*, *Grey Dolphin*, His dapple-grey steed was a little ewe-necked 1858 O W HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t* (1883) 222 Drawn by a rat-tailed, ewe-necked bay 1878 *Cumberld. Gloss*, *Yowe neck't*, the arch of the neck bending downwards

†**Ew'er** [1]. *Obs* Forms: 4–7 ewer(e, 5 ewar(e, euwere, 6 y)ewre [a OF. *ewer* (Cotgr *eauier*) ·—L. *aquārius*, f *aqua* (OF *ewe*, mod *eau*) water] = EWERER

1361 in Nichols *Royal Wills* 53 Davy, *g'est* Barber *et* Ewer *c* 1450 *Bk Curtasye* in *Babees Bk* 641 An euwere in halle þere nedys to be He schalle gef water to gentilmen 1461–83 *Liber Niger Edw IV* in *Househ. Ord* 84 Twoe yomen ewars that resceyveth of the sergeaunt all naperyes, basins, ewers, chauffyrs for the halle 1601 F TATE *Househ Ord Edw II*, § 50 (1876) 35 Thei shal carn the flesh, and the fish. with the helpe of the Ewers from the kitchin to the dresser

Hence †**Ew'eress,** a female 'ewerer'

1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* IV 20 The marshall ycclipped was dame Reason, And the yewres also Observaunce

Ewer [2] (*yū* ɔɹ). Forms. 4–5 ewere, 5–6 euer, ewar, (5 ewear, ewyr, hure, yore), 6 eure, (ower, ure, yower), 6–7 ewre, 7 eawer, eawr, 5– ewer [ad. AF **ewere*, parallel with OF *aguuere* (mod *aguière*), *ewere* (17th c in Cotgr.), repr. Lat type **aquāria*, f *aqua* water; cf prec]

1. 'A pitcher with a wide spout, used to bring water for washing the hands' (W) In mod use the trade name for a bedroom water-jug

c 1325 *E E Allit P* B 1457 þer wer bassynes ful bryȝt of brende golde clere, Enaumayled with azer & eweres of sute 14 *MS Cantab* Ff. 1 6, f. 58 (Halliw) Yore [= ewer] 1413 LYDG *Pilgr Sowle* V XI (1483) 103 This sygne is Aquarius with his ewer 1494 FABYAN VII 345 He gaue to yᵉ abbot a basyn with an ewyr of syluer 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII IX 17 As quhow the crystall eweris [ed 1710 eueris] to thair handis The watir gave 1574 *Gifts to Queen* in Nichols *Progr Q Eliz* I 413 A very smale fountayne of golde with ower in it, enamuled 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 73 The holding up aloft a silver Ewre, after washing 1725 POPE *Odyss* I 179 The golden ewer a maid obsequious brings 1815 SCOTT *Guy M* XXIV, Ailie at that instant entered with basin and ewer

2 *Comb*, as *Ewer-wise*

1599 MINSHEU *Dial in Sp & Eng* 11/2 This pot made ewer wise

Ewer [3]. *dial* Also 8 yewer, 9 ure, yure, yooer, yawer [a ON. **jūðr* (Icel *jūgr*, Sw *jur*)·—OTeut **euðr-*, ablaut-variant of **ūðr-*, whence UDDER] = UDDER.

1787 GROSE *Provinc Gloss*, *Ewer*, an udder N 1788 W MARSHALL *E Yorksh* (E D S) s v., *Ewer* and *Yewer* 1847–78 in HALLIWELL 1873 *Swaledale Gloss Yure*, an udder 1878 *Cumberld. Gloss*, *Yooer, Yawer*, the udder of an animal.

Ewer, ? corrupt form of OYER

1583 STUBBES *Anat Abus* II 106 Maye Byshops bee Iustices of Assises, Ewer, Determiner, and the lyke

Ew'erer. [f EWER [1] or EWER-Y + -ER [1]] A servant who supplied guests, etc. at table with water to wash their hands.

c 1450 *MS Sloane* 1986 40 The ewerer [*v r* euwer] schal hele his lordes borde With dowbull napere at on bare worde 1851 TURNER *Dom Archit* III III 79 When the ewerer brought water 1858 G GILFILLAN *Mem* in *Wyatt's Poet Wks.* p VII, At Anne Boleyn's marriage in July 1533 Wyatt officiated as ewerer, in room of his father

Ewery, ewry (yūe ri) Forms: (5 ewary, -erye, eawerie, eurey, 6 ewe-, yewrie, 6–7 ewrie, 7 eawrye), 5– ewery, ewry [f. EWER + -Y [3].]

1. The apartment or office for ewers, *esp* in former times, in the royal household; a room where ewers of water, table linen, and towels were kept. Also *Groom, Sergeant of the Ewery.*

[1392 *Will Earl of Arundel* in Turner *Dom Archit* III iv 114 Pur l'ewerye un paire basyns d'argent] *c* 1460 *Plumpton Corr* 25 John Felton groom of the Chamber, and John Ward groom of the Eurey *c* 1460 J RUSSELL *Bk Nurture* 256 in *Babees Bk*, Take it [be surnape] vppe and to þe Ewery bere hit youre silf agayne 1513 *Bk Kervynge* ibid 155 So thyn ewery be arayed with basyns & ewers, & water hote & colde. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen VIII*, c 12 § XI The sergeant of the Ewrie shal also be . redy with clothes sufficient for the surgeon. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron* III. 920/1 In the butterie two yeomen,

two groomes, and two pages. and in the yewrie likewise 1671 Evelyn *Diary* 1 Mar., The King walking along the entries as far as the ewry 1723 *Hist Reg*, *Chron. Diary* 36 Master of the Ewry to their Royal Highnesses.

b. *attrib*

c 1460 J Russell *Bk Nurture* 232 in *Babees Bk*, Pan emperialle þy Ewry borde with basons & lauour 1502 *Privy Purse Exp Eliz. York* (1830) 80 Thewry doore at Baynardes Castell.

†**2.** 'The scullery of a religious house'. *Obs*

In mod. Dicts

Ew·est, *adv* (quasi-*adj.*) *Sc.* Also 6 ewoss, ewous, euous, euuse, ewuse Comp. *more ewous.* [Perh. evolved by a wrong division of Anewst (*an ewest* for *a newest*)] Close at hand

1527 *Burgh Rec Aberd* 3 June (Spald Club) I 117 One of your landis liand mair evuse to ws interchange the saidis landis with wtheris hauffand landis liand mair ewuse [*printed* evnse] to ws 1543 *Aberd Reg* V. 18 (Jam) Causing of your folkis that ar maist ewoss wss to be in redenes I haf gewin command & charge to my friendis & folkis maist ewous yow 1572 *Sc Acts Jas. VI*, § 48 The Manses maist ewest to the Kirk. 1637–50 Row *Hist Kirk* (1842) 153 That a gleeb of four akers of land be designed off the most ewest and commodious land *a* 1657 Sir J Balfour *Ann Scotl* (1824–5) II. 258 The remanent Lordes of the clergie, being ewest to him. 1814 Scott *Wav.* vlii, 'To be sure, they lie maist ewest' said the Bailie.

Ewfras, ewfit(e, obs ff. Euphrasy, Eft.

Ewgh, ewghen, obs ff Yew, Yewen

Ewhow (*ē*·hwau), *interj.* [f Eh + Whow] *Sc* 'An exclamation of regret or pity'.

1816 Scott *Old Mort* v, 'But ewhow! they are purrly armed, and warse fended wi' victual.'

Ewin, obs form of Even.

E-wis, variant form of I-wis, *Obs.*

Ewk, var of Yeuk, *Sc*, to itch.

Ewle, obs. form of Yule.

Ewlow, ? obs. form of Yellow.

1541 *Lanc Wills* I. 80 In y^e^ chapel vj. old ewlow quishens

†**Ewre,** *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? var. of Ore] ? Rust, oxide.

1597 Lowe *Chirurg* (1634) 97 By the continuall sorting and telling of this coyne, then did enter of the ewre of that brasse and copper under the nails of her fingers.

Ewre, var. of Eure, *Obs.*, destiny.

†**Ewrose.** *Obs.* Also 4 eurose, 5 euerose, euerrose. [a. OF. *ewe rose*, mod *eau (de) rose.*] Rose-water

c 1350 *Med MS* in *Archæol* XXX. 364 Jows of betonye wt eurose clere Counfortyth ye herynge of ye ere *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev* 1391 With Watyr of everrose clere, They wesche *c* 1440 *Anc Cookery* in *Househ Ord* (1790) 455 And a pynte of water of ewrose. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B viij a, Wash hir with euerose

Ewse-dreep, obs. form of Eavesdrip

1639 *Bury Wills* (1850) 180 The edifices gardens, waies, water courses, easemt^s^, ewse dreepes, and appurtenances

Ewt(e, obs form of Eft.

1584 R. Scot *Discov Witchcr* xiii v. 238 The carcases of snakes, ewts, and other serpents

Ewte, *v dial* [repr OE. *ġeōtan*: see Yete]

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E D S) 65 *Iwte*, to pour in 1787 in Grose *Provinc Gloss* 1847–78 in Halliwell.

†**Ewté,** corrupt form of *lewté*, Lewty, loyalty.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II 62 Lust of fleich and lust of ije, and pride in oure lyvynge On this three, Jak, by my ewté, is groundid al 3our colege

Ewteuth, obs. var. Outwith *prep.*, outside of.

Ewyn(e, obs. form of Even.

Ex, obs form of Ax.

a 1400 *Sir Degrev* 325 Wyth scharpe exus of stelle He playtede here basnetus welle *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 144 Ex, instrument *Securis.*

Ex (eks), *prep* [a L *ex* out of (archaically also *ec*), corresp to Gr. ἐξ, ἐκ (see Ex- *pref*^{2}), Gaulish *ex-* (OWelsh *eh-* in *ehofn* fearless), OIr *ass, ess-, e-*, Lith *isz*, ? OSl. *izŭ* (Russ *iz*'). Before consonants sometimes reduced to *ē*]

1. In Lat phrases (some of which are in Eng written as single words), as Ex animo, Ex parte, Extempore, Ex-voto, etc., q.v. in alphabetical place

2 *Comm.* a Used for 'out of', 'landed from' (a ship), with reference to goods Similarly in phrase *Ex warehouse*: (sold directly) from the warehouse b With sense 'without,' 'exclusive of'; *esp.* in phrase *Ex dividend* (abbreviated *ex div* or *x d*), used with reference to sales of stocks or shares to indicate that the dividend next to be paid is not included in the sale So formerly *ex interest* (abbreviated *ex int*, *ex in*, *x. i*), also *ex new* (*ex n.*, *x. n*), intimating that the right to an allotment of new shares or stock is not included in the sale

1845 *Times* July [In the daily lists of prices of railway shares the following frequently occur], ex. div, x d, ex in, ex int, x i, ex new, ex n, x. n 1877 R Giffen *Stock Exch Securities* 59 The price quickly rising from 125 cum div early in July to 136 ex div in September 1884 *Times* 4 July 11 The landing shed with its contents, about 100 tons of flax ex the Maria A Hinde was totally destroyed by fire 1887 *Daily News* 8 July 6/8 During the week a good deal of business, ex-warehouse, has been transacted 1888 *Ibid* 5 Oct. 5/3 The price is said to have been fully fivepence farthing a pound ex ship *Mod* The custom-house expenses amount to £5, ex stamps

Ex- *prefix*^{1}, of Latin origin.

I repr L *ex-*, the prep *ex* (see prec) in combination

1. In Latin the form *ex-* appears before vowels and *h*; also before *c*, *p* (exc in *ēpotāre*, *ēpōtus*), *q*, *s*, *t*; before *f* it becomes *ef-* (in inscriptions *ec-*, cf. Gr. ἐκ); before other consonants (exc in *exlex*) it becomes *ē* All these various forms are represented in many Eng derivatives; e.g *ebullient, effervesce, extend* An *s* following the prefix was in mediæval spelling commonly omitted, and this practice has been adopted in English orthography, as in *exert, extinct*; in some scientific terms, however, the *s* has been retained in order to exhibit the composition more clearly, as in *exsert* to protrude (etymologically = *exert*), *exsanguineous, exsiccate* The euphonic rules affecting the prefix in class. Lat did not prevail in vulgar Lat., the universal form being *ex-*, represented in Romanic by *es-* (see Es-) In OF. and in ME., words with the prefix *es-* were occasionally written with *ex-*, after the analogy of words adopted from Latin, a few of these refashioned forms remain in mod. Eng, as *exchange, expound.*

When it has primary or secondary stress, the prefix is pronounced (eks); in unstressed position this remains before a (written) cons, though in southern usage (eks) is commonly substituted; before a stressed vowel the pronunciation is usually (egz), becoming (egz) in southern speech; this rule, however, has many exceptions, chiefly in rare words and in words affected by the analogy of cognates differently accented

2 The Lat compounds of *ex-* chiefly belong to the following classes, all which are represented by English derivatives. 1 Verbs formed from other verbs; in some of these *ex-* has its primary force of 'out', 'forth', as in *exclūdĕre, exīre* (whence Eng. *exclude, exit*); in some it means 'upward', as in *extollĕre* (whence Eng *extol*); in others it has the sense 'thoroughly', as in *excruciāre* (whence Eng *excruciate*) 2 Verbs formed from adjs., with general sense 'to bring into a certain state', as *exacerbāre, exasperāre* (whence Eng. *exacerbate, exasperate*). 3. Verbs formed from sbs; some of these are really formed on phrases in which *ex* governs the sb, and have the senses 'to remove, expel, or relieve from (that which is denoted by the sb)', as *excūsāre, expatriāre, exonerāre* (whence Eng. *excuse, expatriate, exonerate*); others have the sense 'to deprive of (what is denoted by the sb.)', as *excoriāre, excortcāre* (whence Eng *excoriate, excortcate*) 4. Adjs formed from sbs, with the general sense 'deprived of something', as *exsanguis* bloodless (whence Eng *exsanguineous*), in imitation of these, many terms of mod science have been formed in which *ex-* has the non-Latin sense 'destitute of', as *exalbuminous, exstipulate*; the form *e-* (see E- *pref.*^{3}) has however more frequently been employed, even where Lat. euphony would require *ex-*, as in *ecaudate.*

II *Ex-* (with hyphen) prefixed to Eng. words.

3 Prefixed to titles of office or dignity, to form designations for persons who have formerly held the position in question In more restricted sense these compounds denote the immediate predecessor (when still living) of the present holder of the position. After the analogy of these words, *ex-* is prefixed indiscriminately, with the sense expressed by 'former', 'sometime', 'quondam', to sbs designating persons with respect to their calling, station, character, or the like.

[On the analogy of forms of expression like *ex exsule consul*, '(that has become) a consul from an exile', the phrases *ex consule, ex magistro equitum*, etc were in the Latin of the empire added as titles to the names of men who had filled the offices of consul, master of the horse, etc At a later period these phrases gave rise to the compounds *ex-consul, exmagister*, in the same manner as the compounds *procosul, proprætor* had been developed from the older *pro consule, pro prætore.* In med Lat this usage was greatly extended, such forms as *ex-Augustus* ('ex-emperor') being of frequent occurrence Some words of this formation (e g *ex-professor*) passed in adapted forms into It and Fr, and on the analogy of these *ex-* was prefixed to Romanic words. The Eng. use, imitated from Fr., seems to have first become common towards the end of the 18th c]

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R* xiv xlviii. (1495) 484 Ex-consul is he that leuyth the offyce of Consul 1683 Cave *Ecclesiastici, Athanasius* 80 Sending the Ex-consular Dionysius to be a Witness of their Transactions 1793 Burke *Policy of Allies* Wks VII. 129 The ex-bishop of Autun 1796 S Perry *Argus* 20 Feb. 368 This ex-mayor was brought into Paris and conducted to the mayoralty. 1805 G Ellis *Let* 9 Jan in Lockhart *Scott*, This is Frere—our ex-ambassador for Spain 1806 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Tristia* Wks 1812 V. 238 The mad ex-courtiers cry Thou old black sheep 1815 Wraxall *Hist. Mem.* II. 35 He eulogized Laurens, the American expresident, when a prisoner in the Tower 1819 *Edin Rev* XXXII 52 The anti-commercial system of the Ex-emperor has been adopted by his successors 1823 Byron *Age of Bronze* xvii, And the *ex*-empress grows as *ex* a wife 1828 Steuart *Planter's G* 500, I shall beg leave, as a sort of Ex-professor of that art, to offer a few hints 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* III 19 This body, at once a council and a court of justice, was composed of the ex-archons 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxxiv, An ex-beau about town 1859 Lang *Wand Indus* 192, I was now alone with the ex-Commander of the Seik Cavalry 1860 L V Harcourt *Diaries G Rose* II 1 The ex-secretary for the Treasury. 1875 Poste *Gaius* II (ed 2) 206 The remedy of the ex-proprietor of the accessory is an in factum actio 1884 A Forbes *Chinese Gordon* II 48 Some were ex-mates of merchantships. 1891 *Daily News* 16 Mar. 7/3 A husband or wife who has obtained a divorce has a right after it is granted to sue the ex-spouse for alimony.

b When the designation to which *ex-* is prefixed is a phrase, the hyphened prefix has the appearance of being attached simply to the first word. Hence *ex-* occas occurs in actual combination with an adj, with sense 'formerly'.

1826 Bentham in *Westm Rev* VI 457 Ex-learned as I am, and, therefore, if ever, no longer learned—in the law in general, never learned at all 1834 T Medwin *Angler in Wales* II 184, I have heard him more than once tell of his rencontre with an ex-flogging Secretary at War 1859 Lang *Wand. India* 413 A score of ex-Thuggee officers 1887 *Charity Organ. Rev* June 254 One of our ex boarded-out boys enlisted some three years ago 1887 *Pall Mall G* 21 Sept. 12/1 The 6,000,000 dols is mainly made up of this ex-Russian capital. 1890 *Ibid* 14 Jan 2/2 Such nonsense is unworthy of an ex-Liberal ex-Lord Chancellor

c From some of these combinations sbs. have occas been formed by the addition of suffixes

1793 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev* XII 82 Among the Prussian clergy, the alarm of ex-Jesuitism has nearly rendered orthodoxy disreputable 1865 *Morning Star* 29 May, The rage of the priests and ex dynastists at the spirit, splendour, and immense success of the solemnity

4 *Ex-party* (nonce-wd), the party of the 'outs'.

1809 Syd Smith in *Edin Rev* XIV 44 He should recollect that his Methodists are the ex-party

Ex- *prefix*^{2}, of Greek origin The Gr. ἐξ out of, etymologically = L *ex-* (see prec) occurs only before vowels, as in the words adopted into Eng in the forms *exanthema, exarch, exegesis, exodus, exorcize*, etc. Before consonants it is replaced by the related and synonymous form ἐκ-, which becomes *ec-* in Latin, and hence in the Eng derivatives, as *ecbasis, eccentric, eclipse, ecstasy*, etc

Exaccion, -oun, -yon, obs ff. Exaction

†**Exacerate,** *v Obs* [f Ex- *prefix*^{1} + L. *acus* (*acer*-) chaff + -ate^3] *trans.* To clear away the chaff from, winnow

Hence **Exacerated** *ppl. a* **Exacera tion,** the action of winnowing.

1656–81 Blount *Glossogr*, *Exacerate* 1692–1732 Coles, *Exaceration* 1736 Bailey, 1775 Ash, *Exacerated*

Exacerbate (egz-, eksæ səɪbēit), *v* [f. L. *exacerbāt*- ppl stem of *exacerbā-re*, f. *ex-* intensive + *acerb-us* harsh, bitter, grievous]

1. *trans.* To increase the smart of (a pain), the virulence of (disease), the bitterness of (feeling, speech, etc.); to embitter, aggravate. Also, to embitter or sour the feelings of (a person); to irritate, provoke

1660 *Hist Wars Scot under Montrose* App. 206 The Ministers never ceased to exacerbate his misery. 1755 in Johnson 1818 *Art Preserv. Feet* 11 The radical cause of the complaint is often attributed to that which merely exacerbates the pain. 1843 Poe *Gold Bug* Wks 1864 I. 56, I thought it prudent not to exacerbate the growing moodiness of his temper 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1877) II viii. 102 Exacerbated by disappointment he had let loose his rage and passion 1876 J. Weiss *Wit, Hum & Shaks* vii 243 A woman's language becomes exacerbated because she is so inadequate to protest by actions

2. *intr.* for *refl.*

1837 *Penny Cycl* VIII 410/1 The feverish symptoms disappear or remit soon to recur or exacerbate 1837 Carlyle *Fr Rev* II iv v, The sour doubting humour has had leave to accumulate and exacerbate.

Hence **Exacerbated** *ppl. a.*

1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Exacerbated*, provoked or vexed, afresh 1804 *Minature* No I (1806) I 6 The ponderous dignity of the Rambler would, with 'exacerbated' severity, lament the sad degeneracy of the present day, etc. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp* xxxvi (1856) 326 The disease had come back with exacerbated virulence. 1857 G Gilfillan in *Waller & Denham's Poems* 208 Butler, then a disappointed and exacerbated man, was malignant enough to lampoon him for lunacy

Exacerbation (egz-, eksæ səɪbē·ʃən). [ad L *exacerbātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exacerbāre* to Exacerbate]

1 The action of exacerbating or provoking to anger or hatred, the condition of being exacerbated, embitterment, irritation; an instance of the same

1582 N. T (Rhem) *Heb.* III 15 Do not obdurate your hartes as in that exacerbation 1605 G. Powell *Answ. Puritan-Papist* 39 It breedeth exacerbation of minde 1638 Bp Reynolds *Peace Ch.* 21 Which course usually tendeth to mutuall exacerbation. 1797 Godwin *Enquirer* I x. 86 Fits of peevishness and exacerbation. 1808 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 105 Political controversy, and the ex-

acerbation of spirit into which it degenerates. 1827 Capt T Hamilton *C Thornton* (1845) 81 Those exacerbations of temper to which he was habitually liable 1874 Farrar *Christ* (ed 2) II xliii 106, *footn.*, The exacerbation between Jews and Samaritans was always at its worst during the anniversaries of the national feasts

2 Increase in severity (of disease, sufferings, punishments, etc.), an instance of this Chiefly *Path*, a paroxysm (of a fever, etc), also *transf.*

1625 Hart *Anat. Ur* II iii 64 Coniectures of I know not what kinde of feauer, the which now and then was not without some exacerbations 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol Anat.* 366 A Fit or Exacerbation at every Circuit of the blood 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 348 A great Exacerbation of this Pain the Moment after swallowing anything 1785 Paley *Mor Philos.* (1818) II 297 A vigilant magistracy, an accurate police contribute more to the restraint of crimes than any violent exacerbations of punishment. 1809 W Irving *Knickerb* (1861) 111 He absolutely trembled with . the exacerbations of his valour 1861 J Graham *Pract. Med* 608 There are few diseases more painful to witness than is tetanus, especially during the exacerbations of the spasm 1877 Roberts *Handbk. Med* (ed 3) I 80 Hectic fever is of a distinctly intermittent or remittent type, there being exacerbations

†**Exacerbe·scence.** *Path. Obs* [f as next: see -ENCE] Increase of violence or severity (in a disease); = Exacerbation 2.

1794-6 E Darwin *Zoon* (1802) II 162 Hectic fever.. having the exacerbescence towards evening.

Exacerbescent (egzæ·səibe·sĕnt), *a* [ad L *exacerbescent-ent*, pr pple. of *exacerbescĕre* to become angry, f. *ex-* (see Ex-*pref.*[1]) + *acerb-us* harsh, bitter.] Tending to become embittered.

1889 H. F Wood *Englishm of Rue Cain* xi 155 That exacerbescent irritability had been partly assumed

†**Exacerva·tion.** *Obs.* [as if a L **exacervātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exacervāre*, f *ex-* intensive + *acervāre* to heap, f. *acervus* heap.] The action of heaping up, accumulation.

1730-6 in Bailey (folio); whence in Johnson, Ash, etc

†**Exacinate,** *v. Obs.* [f med.L. *exacinātus* ppl. stem of *exacināre*, f *ex-* out + *acinus* grape-stone.] *trans.* To remove kernels or stones from fruit. 1656-1681 in Blount *Glossogr*

Hence †**Exacina·tion.** *Obs.*

1658-96 in Phillips, 1730-6 in Bailey (folio), 1775 in Ash.

Exacion, obs form of Exaction.

Exact (egzæ kt), *a.* [ad. L *exact-us*, pa. pple. of *exigĕre* · see Exact *v*

The L. adj has the senses (1) 'highly finished, consummate', from the vb in the sense 'to complete, bring to perfection', and (2) 'accurate, precise', from the vb in the sense 'to calculate precisely' See Exact *v*]

I Perfected, consummate, 'finished'

†**1.** Of qualities, conditions, attainments, etc. · Consummate, finished, refined, perfect. Rarely in bad sense *Obs*

Expressions like 'exact taste' have a mixed notion of sense 5 b, to which the later instances should perh. be referred

1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Providence* viii, We all acknowledge both thy power and love To be exact, transcendent, and divine *a* 1659 Osborn *Queries* Epist (1673) S 8 v b, The imployment of Children in their exactest Innocencie, being to make Houses and raise Pies of Dirt 1661 Lovell *Hist Anim & Min.* Introd , The hearing is most exact in the hare 1676 Hale *Contempl.* I 123 They pursued . their Redeemer with exact Bitterness 1702 C Mather *Magn. Chr* III iii (1852) 546 Certain Indians, whose exacter education he was desirous of 1726 W R Chetwood *Adv Capt R Boyle* 203 Every Feature so exact and uniform . that I was amaz'd 1727 Swift *To a very yng. Lady*, A man . of an excellent understanding, and an exact taste

†**2.** Of persons · Highly skilled, accomplished, (in taste) refined. *Obs*

1599 Hakluyt *Voy* II I 28 Baldwine a Deuonshire man . was a very eloquent man, an exact Philosopher *c* 1616 Fletcher *Q Corinth* I ii, A Lady of your youth . a most exact lady, may doe all this Out of a vertuous love. 1656 R Robinson *Christ All* 80 Christ, he is as exact in all spiritual diseases as he is in any disease 1667 Milton *P L.* IX 1017 Eve, now I see thou art exact of taste 1725 Pope *Odyss* XVI 275 Two Sew'rs Exact of taste

†**3.** Of material objects: Highly wrought, elaborate. Of buildings, etc: Well-designed *Obs.*

1667 Milton *P. L* VII 477 Smallest Lineaments exact In all the Liveries dect of Summers pride. *c* 1710 C Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 89 A very Exact house and gardens.

II. Precise, rigorous, accurate

4 Of law and its administration, rules, order, procedure, etc · Admitting of no deviation, precise, rigorous †Of diet · Strictly regulated.

1538 Starkey *Englaud* I ii 52 Hyt was not possybul sodeynly, by exacte law and pollycy, to bryng such a rude multytude to perfayt cyvvylyte 1594 Hooker *Eccl Pol* I ii (1611) 4 Observeth in working a most exact order or lawe. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 355 The Patient may protract a miserable Life with an exact thin Diet of Whey Broths, etc 1748 Hartley *Observ Man* I. iii 296 Here there is the exactest Uniformity. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II v iii 414 The troops were kept in such exact discipline, that the people . remained in their houses. 1870 Emerson *Soc & Solit*, *Eloq.* Wks. (Bohn) III 41 Eloquence rests on laws the most exact and determinate

5. a. Of actions, processes, investigations, knowledge, etc : Accurate in detail, strict, rigorous.

1533 More *Apol* I Wks. 845/2 Suche exacte cyrcumspeccion to be by me vsed in my wryting 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I 6 b, There nedeth .. an exacter diligence 1603 Jas I in Ellis *Orig Lett* I 244 III 81 How waire judgis should be in trusting accusations withoute an exacte tryall. 1658 *Vestry Bks* (Surtees) 324 That Tho Johnson and Robt Chilton doe take an exact veiw of all the leads about the church 1791 Cowper *Odyss* I 549 Folding it with the exactest care 1794 Mrs Radcliffe *Myst Udolpho* I, He gave an exact acquaintance with every part of elegant literature 1857 Dickens *Lett* (1880) II 19, I shall act upon it in the most exact manner 1857 Buckle *Civiliz* I. vii 337 [Boyle] was the first who instituted exact experiments into the relation between colour and heat

b Of persons or their faculties. Characterized by accuracy of knowledge, observation, statement, workmanship, conduct, etc Of a judge, etc.: Strict, rigorous

1597 Bacon *Ess*, *Studies* (Arb) 10 Reading maketh a full man, conference a readye man, and writing an exacte man 1607 Shaks *Timon* II ii 165 Call me before th'exactest Auditors And set me on the proofe 1659 Hammond *On Ps* cxlii 2 Paraphr 690 To appear with hope or comfort before thine exact tribunal ! 1682 Burnet *Rights Princes* v 148 Mezeray is the exacter Writer 1696 Whiston *Th Earth* I (1722) 34, I have followed our most exact Observer Mr Flamstead 1725 Pope *Odyss* XXI 439 The bow perusing with exactest eye 1780 Cowper *Table-t.* 646 Then Pope, as harmony itself exact Gave Virtue and Morality a grace 1848 M Arnold *Poems* 1877 I 26, I Am the exacter labourer 1849 Grote *Greece* II. xlvii (1862) IV 144 The poorer citizens were more exact in obedience and discipline

6 Of ideas, images, representations, expressions, descriptions, resemblances, etc Perfectly corresponding, strictly correct, precise, accurate

1645 Milton *Tetrach* (1851) 236 The visible and exactest figure of lonelines it selfe 1663 Cowley *Royal Society* IV, Who to the Life an exact Piece would make. 1672 Wilkins *Nat. Relig* 400 This book contains as the most ancient, so the most exact story of the world 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* III 19 The exact similarity of the two halves of the face 1782 Priestley *Corrupt Chr* I I 79 It is not easy to give an exact translation of this passage. 1796 H Hunter tr *St Pierre's Stud. Nat* (1799) III 178 Such a one is able to form in his own mind an exact idea of order. 1816 Scott *Antiq* VII, It was some time before they [shouts] were in exact response to their own 1881 Tylor *Anthropol* V 133 Man's efforts to get easier, fuller, and exacter expression for his thoughts

7. Of a calculated result, a quantity or quantitative relation, a position, figure, date, etc.: Precise as opposed to approximate. Also with defining word: That is precisely what is designated; = '(the) precise'

1601 Shaks *All's Well* III. vi 65 The merit of service is sildome attributed to the true and exact performer. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort* (1729) 187 The Cutting and the Pruning were perform'd in such and such an exact Minute of the Moon. 1802 Paley *Nat Theol* III § 1 22 The pupil, under all its different dimensions, retains its exact circular shape. 1806 Hutton *Coerse Math.* I 205 When the given surd contains no exact power, it is already in its most simple terms 1849 Mrs Somerville *Connex Phys Sc* IV 32 Not following the exact law of gravity. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. vii 50 The exact appearance of a mountain of cast copper 1861 Flo Nightingale *Nursing* 5 The exact value of particular remedies is by no means ascertained 1878 Huxley *Physiogr* 7 At the instant of reaching its greatest height, or in other words at exact noon. *Mod* These are his exact words A is an exact multiple of B

8. Of methods, instruments of research, language, etc : Characterized by precision, not admitting of vagueness or uncertainty. *Exact sciences*: those which admit of absolute precision in their results; *esp* the mathematical sciences

1665 *Phil Trans* I 37 Having no instruments exact enough 1681 Chetham *Angler's Vade-m* Pref (1689) 4 Perfect knowledge of the exactest ways of the practical part of the Art 1762-71 H Walpole *Vertue's Anecd Paint.* (1786) II 73 The exactest arts of building ships were not unknown to him. 1841 Myers *Cath Th* III § 7 22 No spoken language has yet been found exact enough to express the highest generalisations. 1863 Fawcett *Pol Econ.* I i 3 All who have studied an exact science must have experienced the formidable difficulties which elementary chapters invariably present 1866 J Martineau *Ess* I 3 The exact sciences constituted the preponderant discipline 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) IV. 26 Of the creative arts we may make two classes—the less exact and the more exact

†**9.** As *adv.* = Exactly. *Obs.*

1677 Gilpin *Demonol* (1867) 407 In seeming exact suiting scripture suggested 1692 Locke *Educ* § 11 Nature works of her self a great deal better and exacter than we can direct her 1703 Moxon *Mech Exerc* 182 Guide his Foot the firmer and exacter. 1737 Pope *Hor Epist* II ii. 97 There's a Rehearsal, Sir, exact at one 1791 Cowper *Yardley Oak* 36 Two lobes, protruding, paired exact

†**Exact,** *pple Obs rare*—[1]. [?ad L. *exactus*, pa pple of *exigĕre*: see Exact *v*] Drawn forth by descent, descended

1602 Warner *Alb Eng* XI lxi (1612) 267 Of noble Parentage and rich was Mandeuil exact

Exact (egzæ kt), *v.* [f L. *exact-* ppl stem of *exigĕre*, f. *ex* out + *agĕre* to drive The lit sense is thus 'to drive or force out', hence the various derivative senses 'to demand, require'; 'to try, weigh accurately'; 'to complete, bring to perfection'; with other significations not retained in the English derivative.]

1. *trans.* To demand and enforce the payment of (fees, money, taxes, tolls, penalties, etc.); to extort. Const. *from, of,* † *on,* † *upon.*

1529 More *Supplic Soulys* Wks 308/1 The freres quarterage, which he sayd that thei exacte of euery houshold 1531 in W H Turner *Select Rec Oxford* 102 The Mayre and Burgesses exact apon them tolls 1548 Forrest *Pleas. Poesy* in *Starkey's England* App 95 Too reyse his Rent alas it neadethe not or fyne texact for teanure of the same 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II xxviii 164 Where a Law exacteth a Pecuniary Mulct. 1661 Marvell *Corr* Wks 1872-5 II. 68 In it [the Patent] none of those fees or summs exacted are specifyd 1703 Maundrell *Journ Jerus* (1732) 4 They take occasion to exact from Passengers arbitrary Sums. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* I vi, Flatterers exact the same taxes on all below them which they themselves pay to all above them 1856 Emerson *Eng Traits, Voy to Eng* Wks (Bohn) II 14 This seafaring people .exacted toll from the ships of all other peoples.

†**b** To require or enforce the surrender of (an object). *Obs*

1655-60 Stanley *Hist Philos* (1701) 468/2 His Books burnt After that they had been diligently exacted of all that had any of them

c *loosely.* To inflict (vengeance). Const *against, from*

1858 Froude *Hist Eng* III xii 3 The revenge which he would one day exact against his uncle 1874 Green *Short Hist.* II 65 The King angrily bade him exact vengeance from the town

†**d.** With *personal obj* To extort money, etc. from; to oppress with exactions. *Obs*

1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c 6. § 2 The officers unlawfully exacted the Kinges subiectes 1597 Daniel *Civ Wares* III lxxxix, The poor concussed state Shall ever be exacted for supplies.

2 To require by force or with authority the performance of (duty, labour, etc), the concession of (anything desired); to insist upon. Const *from, of*, in early use sometimes with *clause* or *inf.* as *obj.*

1564 Golding tr. *Justin* (1570) 87 The common people importunately exacted to haue all dettes clerely released 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist* 97 The courtesie which I exact of you 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev* I v, Let my breath exact You strike sad tones unto this dismal act 1638 R West in *Jonsonus Virb* 36 Thou exact'st our best houres industrie. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 175 All the Wealth is almost in their Hands, whereof an Account is exacted 1690 Norris *Beatitudes* (1694) I 148 A Precept . too perfect to be severely exacted in that Infant Age 1754 Sherlock *Disc* (1759) I. iii 95 Christ came to exact Obedience from every Creature 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* I 235 Ever since the reign of Elizabeth the oath of supremacy had been exacted from members of the House of Commons. 1863 Fr A Kemble *Resid Georgia* 39 Labor exacted with stripes 1871 Freeman *Norm Conq.* (1876) IV xvii. 91 William exacted strict attendance at divine service from all his company.

3. Of circumstances, conditions, dignities, etc.. To render becoming, desirable, necessary, or unavoidable; to call for, demand, require Const. *from, of*, rarely with *direct personal obj* and *inf*

1592 West *Symbol* § 56 C 1 b, Then followeth the drawing of such Instruments in forme. as the qualitie of the fact or contract exacteth 1601 Bp Barlow *Serm Paules Crosse* 27 The crowne exacteth of us reuerence 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev* II. ii, Our state exactes, Our subjects not alone to beare, but praise our acts. 1672 Villiers (Dk Buckhm) *Rehearsal* (1714) 47 The place you fill, has more than amply exacted the Tallents of a wary Pilot 1680 Boyle *Scept Chem* v 289, I must withhold my Beleef . till their Experiments exact it. 1683 D A *Art Converse* 18 Their gray hairs exact of us a particular respect 1853 C Bronte *Villette* xxx. (1876) 344 No form of friendship under the sun had a right to exact such a concession. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxi 423 The scurvy exacts a comfortable temperature and a drying one

†**4** *intr* To practise exactions, impose contributions. Const *on, upon* Also in *indirect pass.*

c 1591 in *Lett Lit. Men* (Camden) 78 Gevinge to the nobilitie vnjuste . libertie to exact on the baser sorte of people. 1611 Bible *Ps.* lxxxix 22 The enemie shall not exact vpon him. *a* 1619 Daniel *Coll Hist Eng* (1621) 35 He was again informed how he exacted upon the Normans 1679 in Gutch *Coll Cur.* I 276 Others were exacted upon in what they bought 1687 Burnet *Trav* II (1750) 86 Innkeepers think they have a right to exact upon Strangers 1727 Swift *Modest Prop* Wks 1755 II ii 67 To cheat and exact upon us in the price, the measure, and the goodness

5. *trans.* In etymological sense. To force out, extract *arch*

1639 Fuller *Holy War* II xliv (1647) 103 It passeth my Chymistrie to exact any agreement herein out of the contrariety of writers 1674 *Govt Tongue* vi § 23 130 We do like witches with their magical chymistry, exact all the venom 1883 R. Bridges *Prometheus* (1884) 6 He next withdrew The seeds of fire that else had still lain hid In the blue flakes of flint For man to exact and use

6 In various occasional uses †**a.** To interpret rigorously (*obs.*). †**b** To render exact, finish, perfect (*obs*) **c.** *nonce-use* (after L *exigere*) To produce (a work of art).

1646 J Gregory *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 27 This [Matt ii 12] is a strange Phrase, if it should be exacted by our manner of expressing 1669 Barrow in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II 67, I have tore out some leaves which I shall send you somewhat more exacted 1870 Ruskin *Lect Art* III (1875) 70, I think the 'Dunciad' is the most absolutely chiselled and monumental work 'exacted' in our country.

7 *Law.* (See quots.)

1607 Cowel *Interpr.* s v. *Exigent*, This writ seemeth to be called an *Exigent* because it exacteth the party, that is, requireth his expearance or forthcomming, to answer the lawe 1769 Blackstone *Comm* III. 283 A writ of *exigent* or *exigi facias* .. which requires the sheriff to cause the

defendant to be proclaimed, required, or exacted, in five county courts successively, to render himself, if he does not appear, he shall then be outlawed

transf 1858 Hogg *Life Shelley* I 289 Shelley ought to have been exacted five times before the outrageous sentence of outlawry was passed against him

Exactable (egzæ ktăb'l), *a* [f. Exact *v.* + -able] That can be exacted.

1838 *Blackw Mag* XLIV 622 A certain percentage is exactable 1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV 798 The highest rate of interest 'exactable' by law was five per cent

Exacted (egzæ kted), *ppl. a.* [f. Exact *v.* + -ed1] In senses of the vb.

1618 *Barnevelt's Apol* E iv b, The third part of the exacted debts 1624 Capt Smith *Virginia* v 183 Finding the Inhabitants abhorring all exacted labour. 1874 Miss Mulock *My Mother & I* 138 Beyond exacted lessons I had never cared to study.

Exacter (egzæ ktəɹ). [f. Exact *v.* + -er1: see Exactor]

1. One who enforces payment of (dues); also one who demands more than his due, an extortioner Const. *of*; = Exactor 1 and 2.

1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I 55 They [the Tartars] are most intollerable exacters 1612 Bacon *Ess., Judicature* (Arb) 458 The attendance of Courts is subiect to foure bad instruments The fourth is the Poler and exacter of fees. 1673 Temple *Observ. United Prov* Wks. 1731 I 47 They take Advantage of other Mens Ignorance. as great Exacters, where the Law is in their own Hands. 1681 H More *Expos. Daniel* 183 Antiochus Epiphanes shall be a great exacter of Tributes

transf 1596 B Griffin *Fidessa* (1876) 8 Vnkind exacters of their fathers breath.

2. = Exactor 3. Const. *of*; also *upon* with *pers. obj.*

1561 T Norton *Calvin's Inst* II 110 A rigorous exacter that will not be satisfied but with his ful task performed. 1640 Bp. Hall *Episc* I viii 31 The rigid exacters of the Judaicall observation of the Lords day. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* 81 Prone to be rigorous exacters upon others 1702 *Eng. Theophrast* 185 No men are so strict exacters of modesty in a servant as those that are most prodigal of their own 1759 *Charac* in *Ann Reg* 317/2 He was so rigid an exacter of perfection. 1788 *Disinterested Love* II. 144 A severe exacter of pensive looks and solemn faces.

Exacting (egzæ ktiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f Exact *v.* + -ing1] The action of the vb Exact.

1603 Shaks *Meas for M.* III ii 295 Disguise shall by th'disguised Pay with falshood, false exacting *a* 1716 South *Serm* I. v (R.), By a vigilant exacting from them [teachers] the instruction of their respective flocks.

Exacting (egzæ'ktiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. prec + ing2] That exacts, in senses of the vb.

†1 That collects taxes *Obs*

a 1618 Ralegh *Prerog. Parl* 9 Hee called all his exacting officers to accompt

2 That demands excessive payment, extortionate.

1583 Stubbes *Anat Abus* II. 85 If he for the execution therof should aske me more than we agreed for, were not this man a naughtie, exacting, and fraudulent felowe?

3 Of persons, their feelings, temper, etc., That requires or is disposed to require too great advantages, exertions, or sacrifices.

1634 Habington *Castara* (Arb.) 107 Set at liberty by death thou owest no debt T' exacting Nature 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xl, Mrs Skewton was in the irresolute, exacting, jealous temper that had developed itself on her recovery 1873 Black *Pr Thule* ix. 132 You are naturally jealous and exacting 1882 Miss Braddon *Mt Royal* I. i 4 All the exacting ideas of early youth in relation to love and lovers *absol.* 1847 Bushnell *Chr Nurt* II v (1861) 328 There is a great difference between the exact and the exacting. 1868 Peard *Water-Farm* xi 115 The returns shall. satisfy the most exacting.

Hence **Exa'ctingly** *adv*, in an exacting manner. **Exa'ctingness**, the quality of being exacting.

1849 *Lit. World* (N Y.) No 127 4 It [truth] applies to particulars as exactingly as to generals 1866 *Contemp Rev.* II 188 A sensitiveness about his own position which might have turned to jealous exactingness 1889 Morley *Walpole* 107 The boundless activity and exactingness of a reformed House of Commons.

Exaction (egzæ kʃən) [a. F *exaction*, ad. L *exactiōn-em*, n. of action f *exigĕre*. see Exact *v*] The action of exacting.

1. The action of demanding and enforcing payment (of fees, taxes, penalties, etc.), an instance of the same.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III 517 Þe þinggus þat ben duwe to prest shulde be 3oven frely, wiþouten exaccioun 1382 — 2 *Macc* iv 27 Exactioun of tributis perteynede to hym 1489 *Sc Acts Jas IV* (1597) § 18 Of the quhilk tak thair, and exaction thairof, our Souerane Lord knew na cause 1596 Shaks *Merch V* I iii 166 What should I gaine By the exaction of the forfeiture? 1652 Needham tr *Selden's Mare Cl* 6 Assigning of places for the exaction of it [customs] 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit India* III i 30 He was the proper object of penal exaction 1832 Ht. Martineau *Ireland* 108 He could not allow that its [tithe's] exaction deserved the name of plunder 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) III. 303 Exactions of market and harbour dues

b The action of enforcing the performance of (a task) or the rendering of (respect, service, obedience, etc.).

1674 S Vincent *Gallants Acad* 93 He. is strictly just in the exaction of respect 1868 M Pattison *Academ Org* v 161 The exaction of a written dissertation on a given thesis seems likely to be efficacious.

2 The action of demanding or requiring more than is due or customary; an instance of the same; an illegal or exorbitant demand; extortion

1494 Fabyan *Chron* iv lxiv. 43 [Allectus] vsed and exercysyd many Tyrannyes and exaccions 1578 T N tr *Conq W India*, Complaintes against Mutezuma of many wrongs and exactions done by him 1632 Lithgow *Trav* v 180 The Master (who as he was an Infidell, vsed me with great exaction). 1655 Diggs *Compl Ambass* 21 Great exactions used by the innkeepers at Gravesend 1785 Burke *Sp Nabob Arcot's Debts* Wks IV 286 Tyrannous exaction brings on servile concealment 1863 Mary Howitt *F. Bremer's Greece* II xiv 108 The Christians of the plain are especially exposed to exactions of the Government. 1873 F Hall *Mod Eng* 348 We may, without being chargeable with exaction, ask of him to remit a little the rigour of his requirements

3 A sum of money which is exacted, an arbitrary and excessive impost

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* vi xix. (1495) 205 Lordes ouersette the people wyth exaccyons and talyages 1460 Capgrave *Chron* 227 Many cytees in Gyan fel fro the obediens of Prince Edward for grevous exacciones that were leyde upon hem 1516 Pynson *Life St Birgette* in *Myrr our Ladye* Introd 53 The kyng of Swecia wolde haue charged his comons with a great exacion 1613 Shaks. *Hen VIII*, I ii 25 They vent reproches Most bitterly on you, as putter on Of these exactions 1786 Burke *W Hastings* Wks 1842 II. 123 The small balance of fifteen thousand pounds remaining of the unjust exaction aforesaid 1856 Froude *Hist Eng* (1858) II. viii 256 The exactions might have been tolerated if the people had been repaid by protection

4 *Law* (See quot)

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 149 Extortion is where an Officer demaundeth and wresteth a greater summe or reward than his iust fee· And Exaction is where an Officer or other man demaundeth and wresteth a fee where no fee is due at all 1672 in *Cowel's Interpr*

b (See quot and Exact *v.* 7)

1826 Chitty *Crim Law* I 359 The five exactions or callings of the defendant, and his non-appearance at the five successive county courts.

†**Exa'ctious**, *a. Obs rare* [f. Exacti-on + -ous] Characterized by exaction; exorbitant

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd & Commw* 477 An exactious Prince 1633 *Cal St Papers* Dec., The parish clerk would not suffer a poor parishioner to be buried without such exactious fees as were unreasonable.

Exactitude (egzæ ktitiud) [a F *exactitude*, f. *exact*. see Exact *a.* and -tude] The quality of being exact; attention to minutiæ, accuracy of detail, precision. †Also (as in Fr) = Exactness, perfect correctness (of a statement).

1734 tr *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* V. 132 There is. in virtue, an exactitude and steadiness or rather a kind of stiffness. 1794 G Adams *Nat. & Exp Philos.* I. xi 440 The weight of the balloon determined with the most scrupulous exactitude. 1825 T. Jefferson *Wrtt.* (1830) IV 419, I have no doubt of the exactitude of the statement in your letter 1859 Geo Eliot *A Bede* 87 Performing the initial duties to her dead with the awe and exactitude that belong to religious rites 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks* Ser I (1873) 153 To occupy himself with the exactitudes of science

Exactive (egzæ ktiv), *a. rare.* [f L. *exact-us* (see Exact *v*) + -ive.] Disposed to exact or be exacting Const. *of*. Hence **Exa ctiveness**, the quality of being exactive.

1822 [G Grote] *Anal Infl. Nat Relig.*, Personal affections almost always frivolous and exactive 1868 W. Hanna *Ministry in Galilee* 216, I am selfishly exactive of affection

1628 Le Grys tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 250 It was..an exactiueness of vertue, that had made him carry himselfe with such modesty

Exactly (egzæ ktli), *adv.* [f. Exact *a.* + -ly2]

†1. In a perfect manner, perfectly, to a perfect degree, to perfection, completely. *Obs*

a 1533 Frith *Disput Purgat* (1829) 85 The Scripture is for that intent left with us, that it may be understood of us exactly, and to the uttermost point 1602 Shaks *Ham* I ii. 200 A figure like your Father, Arm'd at all points exactly, *Cap a Pe*, Appeares before them 1639 Fuller *Holy War* v xxx (1647) 283 His Frontier cities are exactly fortified. 1663 Boyle *Consid. Exp & Nat. Phil* i 60 In the Life to come, when we shall questionless glorifie God exactliest, we shall have, etc. 1664 Power *Exp Philos.* II 88 Glass-Tubes exactly closed; or Hermetically sealed at the one end 1667 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 32, I could not find it had any in places exactly darkened 1680 Burnet *Rochester* (1692) 7 He was exactly well bred *c* 1710 C. Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 108 On the top of wch hill you see a vast prospect Exactly Round it 1726 W R. Chetwood *Adv Capt. R. Boyle* 357 They are.. exactly proportion'd in their Features

2 In an exact or accurate manner; with careful attention to detail, with strict conformity to rule; punctually; with propriety Now somewhat *rare.*

1612 Brinsley *Lud Lit.* xxi (1627) 249 Learning to construe the Hebrew into the Latine exactly 1644 Evelyn *Mem* (1857) I 66, I went to see more exactly the rooms of the fine Palace of Luxembourg 1709 Steele *Tatler* No 5 P 2 He remembered he was to sup with a Friend, and went exactly to his Appointment 1712 Tickell *Spect* No 410 P 1 A Lady most exactly dressed from Head to Foot. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess Waters* I. 87 Let it be quickly dried on the outside, and exactly weighed. 1774 Chesterf *Lett* I xlii. 135 We must. not pass a word which we do not understand. without exactly inquiring the meaning of it 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit India* II. v viii. 682 The sixth part [of his revenues] had been exactly paid. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Hill & Vall.* iv 66 He paid for his lodging exactly and regularly.

†3 Precisely, as opposed to *vaguely*; in express terms. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud Ep* I. ix. 36, I adhere unto Archimedes who speaketh exactly, rather than the sacred Text which speaketh largely.

4. Of knowledge or statement· Accurately, with strict correctness.

1776 *Trial Nundocomar* 23/1, I do not know his age exactly, he is a young man 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb* xi (1878) 225, I could not repeat the words exactly to Old Rogers 1879 Lockyer *Elem Astron.* vii. 240 The circumference more exactly expressed is 3 14159 times the diameter

5 Of resemblance, agreement, adaptation, correlation Precisely; without any discrepancy.

1662 Stillingfl *Orig Sacr.* II. vi. § 2 Every event is not exactly correspondent to the prediction 1766 Goldsm. *Vic W.* xi, I was of opinion, that two such places would fit our two daughters exactly 1806 Hutton *Course Math* I 145 Divide the numerators by each other, and the denominators by each other, if they will exactly divide. 1860 Tyndall *Glaciers* I x 65 When this hail was squeezed together, it exactly resembled a mass of oolitic limestone.

b. Qualifying a predication of identity, a specified quantitative relation, position, manner, time, etc: Precisely, 'just', as opposed to *approximately*

1658 F. Osborne *Hist Mem Q Eliz* A v, Good Books . running so exactly the fate of Acorns 1776 Adam Smith *W N* I i i 12 Every other workman being exactly in the same situation 1809 Roland *Fencing* 26 It is not a general rule to recover exactly in the same position of your sword. 1816 J Smith *Panorama Sc & Art* II 720 The seventh division falls exactly on the bend of the knee 1823 Lamb *Elia* (1867) 99 Had I twenty girls, they should be brought up exactly in this fashion 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. 56 The English will go exactly as if they were in England 1858 Lardner *Hand-bk Nat Phil, Heat* 329 The difference will be found to be exactly equal to the height of a column, etc *Mod* Exactly at one o'clock Her Majesty arrived. You are exactly the man for the post.

c. *ellipt* expressing entire approval of, or concurrence in, a suggested statement. *colloq*

1869 W S Gilbert *Bab Ball*, 'Nancy Bell' xvi, 'I'm boiled if I die, my friends', quoth I, And 'exactly so', quoth he. *Mod.* 'Then you think the letter is a forgery?' 'Exactly'.

d. with expressed or implied negative, often used when the statement denied is to be replaced by another somewhat similar in effect.

Mod. Without exactly denying it, he led me to believe it was not true. He is not exactly a scholar, but he has read a great deal.

Exactment (egzæ'ktmĕnt). *rare.* [f. Exact *v* + -ment.] The action of exacting; exaction.

1808 Lamb *Spec Eng. Dram Poets* 527 The hours and half-hours as they expire bring him nearer and nearer to the exactment of his dire compact.

Exactness (egzæ'ktnes). [f. Exact *a* + -ness.] The quality or condition of being exact.

†1 Consummate skill, perfection of workmanship, high finish; elaborateness. *Obs*

1564 Haward *Eutropius* To Rdr. 6 That worthy orator apperceived that Tully should in processe of time bereft ye Gretians of theyr exactnesse in all sciences 1658 Ussher *Ann.* VI 592 Young men, who gave offence to every body by the exactnesse of their hair 1668 D Smith *Voy Constantinople* in *Misc Cur* (1708) III 19 For curious Painting rich Altars, and exactness of Architecture, incomparable. 1695 Ld Preston *Boeth* III 121 How fleeting, and of how short Duration is Beauty and Exactness of Feature 1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav* (1706) 123 He went to walk in his Gardens, whose exactness yields in nothing to ours.

†2. Of laws, rules, observances: Strictness, rigour. *Obs.*

1631 R Byfield *Doctr Sabb.* 82 They observed their Festivals with severe exactnesse from all worke 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 34 If thou knewest the exactnesse of the law and thine owne weakness 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr* iv. § 23 Doth any one find fault with the exactness of geometrical rules. 1747 Wesley *Prim Physic* (1762) p xvii, Observe the greatest Exactness in your Regimen.

3 Of processes, results, methods, statements, etc: Minute accuracy, precision

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud Ep* iv vii. 197 We made triall in Scales of good exactnesse 1658 A Fox tr *Wurtz' Surg* II. v 58 Other Wounds require not such exactness in the dressing 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II 435 At Sea the Meridian is not so easie to be found to any tolerable exactness. 1736 Butler *Anal.* Introd Wks 1874 I. 4 Persons who require things to be stated with greater exactness than our faculties appear to admit of 1747 Berkeley *Tar-water in Plague* Wks. III. 487 These [medicines] require an exactness in the dose, where a small error may produce a great mischief 1841 W Spalding *Italy & It Isl.* II 47 A plan of the old church, representing with sufficient exactness its state at Charlemagne's coronation 1876 J H Newman *Hist Sk* I ii v. 263 This very absence of scientific exactness constituted in Roman eyes a principal charm of Cicero's compositions

4 Minute attention to detail; carefulness, accuracy In *pl.* Instances of the same

1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Ded (1851) 141 The industry, the exactnesse, the labour in it, confess'd to be more then ordnary 1662 Stillingfl *Orig Sacr* III i § 16 With the same exactness hee goes through all the parts of the body 1716 Lady M. W Montague *Lett.* I. ii. 10, I shall follow your orders with great. exactness 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1810) VI lii 337 Has Lady G. dated? No, I protest! We women are above such little exactnesses 1797 Mrs Radcliffe *Italian* xxiv, He reviewed, with exactness, the late behaviour of the Marchesa. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* IV 463 He had that sort of exactness which would have made him a respectable antiquary. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang* ii 29 Every writer who aims at exactness has to begin with definitions.

†b. Of personal habits: Regularity, punctuality Of deportment, dress, etc.: Preciseness, formal propriety *Obs*

1683 D A *Art Converse* 4 A certain exactness in all our words and expressions 1689 Burnet *Tracts* I 8 A mixture of a French openness and an Italian exactness 1712 Steele *Spect* No. 423 ¶ 2 An unaffected Exactness in his Dress and Manner 1800 Mrs. Hervey *Mourtray Fam* I 167 Six o'clock is our hour: you know my exactness

Exactor (egzæ·ktəɹ) Also 4 exactoure, 5–7 exactour, 7 exactore [a. L. *exactor*, agent-n f *exigĕre*: see Exact *v.* and -or Cf Exacter]

1. One who exacts: (in Lat senses) a. An officer who levies or collects tribute, taxes, or customs; a tax-collector. *arch.*

1563–87 Foxe *A & M* (1596) 259/2 The popes exactors went about to extort from the Churchmen the fift part of their goods 1611 Bible *Isa* lx. 17, I will also make thy officers peace, and thine exactours righteousnesse 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq* (ed 3) I iii 99 *note*, The word [Reeve], under the form of *Grieve*, has changed from a public to a private *exactor*

†b. An officer of justice (see quot). *Obs.*

1388 Wyclif *Deut* xvi. 18 *marg*, Exactours ben thei that enqueren the truthe bi mesurable betingis and turmentis, and performen the sentence of iugis. 1582 *N T.* (Rhem) *Luke* xii 58 Lest the iudge deliuer thee to the exactour [1611 officer] and the exactour cast thee into prison.

c. One whose duty it is to enforce the performance of work; a taskmaster

1609 Bible (Douay) *Ex.* v 6 He commanded in that day the overseers of the workes and the exactores of the people 1611 — *Job* xxxix 7 Neither regardeth he the cry of the driver [*marg.* exactor]

2. One who makes illegal or unjustifiable exactions; an extortioner, oppressor

1382 Wyclif *Zech* ix 8 The exactoure, or the vniust axer, shal na more passe vpon hem *c* 1530 H. Rhodes *Bk Nurture* in *Babees Bk* 106 Bee not an exactour of another man 1586 T. B *La Primaud Fr. Acad* i. (1594) 624 Provided he become not prodigall, which would soone make him an exactor 1650 tr *Caussin's Holy Peace* 45 No force of treasure is comparable to the greedinesse of the exactours themselves. 1818 Jas Mill *Brit India* II v vii 604 Whatever it was the pleasure of the exactor to take 1833 I. Taylor *Fanat.* v 108 The warfare against ghostly exactors

3 One who demands, lays claim to, or insists upon (something) as a matter of right; often with the added notion of excess. Const *of.*

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom* i vi. § 2 (1622) 42 As they reposed great Religion in an oath, in respect of the Actor: so did they likewise, in respect of the Exactor 1648 *Eikon Bas* 146 The will of my Enemies seems to be their onely rule .their success the exactor of what they please to call justice. 1670 G H. *Hist Cardinals* II. iii. 197 He was then an exactor of certain punctilioes 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No 193 ¶ 6 There are unmerciful exactors of adulation, who withhold the wages of venality 1828 Southey in *Q. Rev* XXXVII. 218 So severe an exactor of accuracy ought to be more observant of it himself 1875 A R. Hope *My Schoolboy Friends* 10 As the exactor of tasks.

fig. 1642 J Eaton *Honey-c Free Justific.* 83 Moses his Law is a severe exactor.

Exactress (egzæ ktrés). *rare.* [f Exactor + -ess[1]] She that exacts, a female exactor.

1611 Bible *Isa.* xiv. 4 How hath the oppressor ceased! the golden city [*marg* exactress of gold] ceesed! 1624 B Jonson *Neptune's Triumph* Wks. (Rtldg.) 639/2 That were a heavy and hard task, to satisfy expectation, who is so severe an exactress of duties 1833 J Kenrick in *Philol Mus* II 351 The name . more probably means 'exactress of justice'

†**Exa·cuate,** *v. Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *exacu-ĕre* (f. *ex-* intensive + *acuĕre* to sharpen) + -ate[3]]

1. *trans.* To make keen or sharp; to sharpen, stimulate, excite.

1632 B Jonson *Magn. Lady* iii. iii, Sense of such an injury received Should so exacuate, and whet your choler 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc Compit* xix. 680 Some Cephalicks exacuate and strengthen the Inhabitants thereof [the Brain], the animal Spirits 1721–1800 in Bailey.

2. To make acrid or pungent.

1674 *Phil. Trans* IX 104 The Nitro aerial Spirit doth sooner or later exacuate and make fluid the Salino-metallic parts

Hence †**Exa·cuated** *ppl a*, †**Exacua·tion.**

1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* II. xxxiii 227 The exacuated Tortures of Antiochus 1623 Cockeram, *Exacuation*, a whetting 1692–1732 Coles, *Exacuation.*

†**Exa·diverse,** *a. Obs rare*—[1]. [f. L *exadversum, -us* adv, over against, opposite, f *ex* out + *adversum, -us* towards, f. *adversus* see Adverse] Directly opposed.

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 22 If the whole conclave of Hell can .compromise exadverse and diametrall contradictions.

Exæcation, obs. form of Excoecation.

Exædify, var. f. Exedify.

†**Exæ·stuate,** *v Obs.* Also 7 exe-. [f *exæstuāt-* ppl. stem of *exæstuā-re*, f *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *æstuā-re* to boil up Cf Æstuate.]

1. *intr.* To boil up; to ferment; (of flames) to flare up

1642 *Strangling Gt. Turk* in *Harl Misc.* (Malh) V 192 No flames could exestuate more than their fury and ravings 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Exæstuate*, to boil or cast up waves, or as a boiling pot does. 1775 in Ash

2. *trans* To overheat.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 53 That it may not too much exestuate the liver.

¶ (Wrongly explained; see quot).

1657 *Phys Dict*, *Exestuate*, destroy the heat of any part Hence †**Exæ·stuating** *ppl a*, that boils or surges up.

1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* vi 219 The unloadings or things cast over-board by the exestuating bloud

†**Exæstua·tion.** *Obs* Also 7–8 exestuation [ad. L *exæstuātiōn-em*, n of action f *exæstuā-re* see prec] A boiling up; fermentation

1666 G Harvey *Morb. Angl* iv 44 If the patient is discommoded with a glowing heat under the short ribs, you may suppose it to be an exæstuation 1710 T Fuller *Pharm Extemp.* 296 These Earths mix in with it [the Bile] and put a restraint upon its preternatural exestuation. 1730–6 in Bailey (folio) 1775 in Ash

†**Exa·gger,** *v. Obs* [ad. L. *exagger-āre*. see Exaggerate] *trans.* (and *absol.*) = Exaggerate

1535 Joye *Apol Tindale* 26 Se how this man exaggereth 1597 T Beard *Theatre God's Judgm.* 378 Iulian exaggered also his sacrilege with scornefull iests.

Exaggerant (egzæ·dʒĕrănt) *rare*—[1]. [as if ad. L *exaggerant-em*, pr pple. of *exaggerāre*: see Exaggerate.] One who holds exaggerated or extreme views; an extremist.

1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev* I 352 The moderate have less courage than the exaggerants, and therefore suit the majority.

Exaggerate (egzæ·dʒĕrĕt), *v.* Also 6 exagerat. [f. L *exaggerāt-* ppl. stem of *exaggerā-re*, f *ex-* intensive + *aggerā-re* to heap up, f. *agger* heap. Cf. F *exagérer*, 16th c *exaggerer*]

†1 *trans.* To heap or pile up, accumulate: said with reference to both material and immaterial objects; also to form by accumulation. *Obs.*

1533 More *Apol* Wks. 871/1 Yf hee woulde take no suche bywayes, he woulde not. accumulate and exaggerate the gryefes. 1553 T Wilson *Rhet.* 63 b, In praisyng or dispraisyng, wee muste exaggerate those places towardes the ende, whiche make menne wonder at the straungenesse of any thyng. 1583 Stubbes *Anat Abus* (1877) 58 With their flipping and flapping up and down in the dirte they exaggerate a mountain of mire. 1621 Burton *Anat Mel.* II iii. iii. (1651) 330 What a deal of trouble do we sustain and exaggerate unto ourselves, to get that secure happiness . which we peradventure shall never have. 1677 Hale *Prim Orig. Man.* II. vii 191 Trees of Oak and Firr .covered by the Silt and Moorish Earth exaggerated upon them *Ibid.* IV. ii. 299 The water .. exaggerating and raising Islands and Continents in other parts

†2. To 'pile up' (enlogies, accusations); to emphasize (statements); to make much of, dwell on the greatness of (virtues, faults, conditions, etc)

1564 *Brief Exam* Sig * iij, To exagerat the matter agaynste them .. shall .. be spared. 1581 Marbeck *Bk of Notes* 707 This word (Mene) is doubled to exaggerate the certaintie of the matter 1603 Knolles *Hist Turks* (1621) 1123 Alledging and exaggerating many his most cruell actions 1620 Shelton *Quix* (1725) III II xxv 175 They told what had happened in the search for the ass, the one exaggerating the other's cunning in braying. 1650 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low-C Warres* x. 19 Exaggerating, indeed not falsely, the Necessity of the Provinces. 1656 Earl Monm *Advt fr. Parnass* 387 It was..very praiseworthy in Bishop Jovius to exaggerate the praises of the Princes his Benefactors *a* 1734 North *Lives* I. 401 His lordship used to exaggerate the monstrous impudence of Counsel that insisted so iniquitably

3 To magnify beyond the limits of truth; to represent something as greater than it really is.

(The 16th century quots may belong to 2)

[1563–87 Foxe *A & M.* (1596) 359/2 Thus they aggerating and exaggerating the fault to the vttermost flie vpon the poore asse and deuour him 1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* I. iii. 182 Rufus, Ile terme thee but intemperate, I will not once thy vice exaggerate] 1613 R. C *Table Alph* (ed. 3), *Exaggerate*, to make a thing more then it is *a* 1631 Donne *Septuagint* (1633) 105 Men, when they heare anything .to utter and augment the same. and to exaggerate the same by words odious and bitter. 1712 Addison *Spect* No 399 ¶ 5 A Friend exaggerates a Man's Virtues, an Enemy inflames his Crimes 1772 *Junius Lett* Pref 10 They .greatly exaggerate the evil they complain of 1832 Webster, *Exaggerate*, in Painting to heighten in colour or design 1868 J. H Blunt *Ref Ch Eng* I. 401 A modern historian has done his best to exaggerate everything that would tell against the clergy. 1874 Green *Short Hist* vi. 333 The charges were grossly exaggerated, but there is no ground for believing them to have been wholly untrue.

absol 1781 Gibbon *Decl & F.* III xlviii 29 Calumny is more prone to exaggerate than to invent. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* (1858) 266 In no point does he [Shakspeare] exaggerate but only in laughter. 1878 Gladstone *Prim. Homer* 59 Early navigators exaggerate without fear to enhance the interest of their tales

4 To intensify, aggravate (conditions, etc.), abnormally; to make (physical features, etc) of abnormal size

1850 L Hunt *Autobiog.* I. vii 276 A nose exaggerated by intemperance 1868 Rogers *Pol Econ* viii (ed 3) 73 The existing distress was exaggerated by this great social change 1873 Mivart *Elem Anat* II 51 In the preponderating size of the Lumbar Vertebrae man but exaggerates a character generally present in his class.

Exaggerated (egzæ·dʒĕrĕted), *ppl a* [f prec. + -ed[1].]

†1. Heaped up. *Obs rare*—[0].

1552 Huloet, Exaggerated, *repositus, a, um*

2 Magnified or inflated beyond the limits of fact, justice, propriety, or truth, excessive.

The ordinary application of the pple and ppl. adj now differs from that of the finite verb we say that a speaker 'exaggerates his *facts*,' but it is his *statements* that are described as 'exaggerated'

1725 Pope *Pref to Shaks*, The most exaggerated thoughts, the most verbose and bombast expression 1812 Sir H Davy *Chem. Philos* 18 His exaggerated censure of the methods of the ancients had an effect in diminishing their popularity 1843 Bethune *Sc Fireside Stor* 39 Before any exaggerated report could reach them 1849 Cobden *Speeches* 37 There has prevailed a most exaggerated idea as to the necessity of that force *a* 1862 Buckle *Misc Wks* (1872) I. 308 Gods were exaggerated heroes, and their heroes were exaggerated men

3 Abnormally enlarged, monstrous, overgrown

1860 Tyndall *Glac* I x 65 My route was an exaggerated zigzag. 1885 O T Miller in *Harper's Mag.* Mar 600 He resembles an exaggerated wren

Exa·ggeratedly (egzæ·dʒĕrĕtedlı) ; *adv* [f prec + -ly[2]] To an exaggerated or excessive degree, unduly

1854 Kingsley *Alexandria* iii 94 He perceived so deeply, I may say so exaggeratedly, the analogy between, [etc] 1870 Ruskin *Lect Art* ii 47 The persons who most clearly estimate their value, exaggeratedly estimate it 1879 Proctor *Pleas Ways Sc* x 210 Turn we. from .the exaggeratedly monstrous cuttle-fish, to the sea-serpent

†**Exa·ggerately,** *adv. Obs rare*—[1] [f. **exaggerate* ppl adj, ad L *exaggerāt-us* pa. pple. of *exaggerāre* (see Exaggerate *v*) + -ly[2]] = prec.

1646 N Lockyer *Serm* 28 Oct 3 The action of the Father towards the Sonne is sad, and exprest exaggerately, etc

Exaggerating (egzæ·dʒĕrĕtıŋ), *ppl. a* [f. Exaggerate *v* + -ing[2].] That exaggerates

1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II v viii 667 The exaggerating language of Mr Hastings 1833 Thirlwall in *Philol. Mus* II 576 In this Mr Ast discovers the hand of an exaggerating rhetorician 1881 Mrs Lynn Linton *My Love* I 77 You always were one of the most exaggerating children possible

Hence **Exa·ggeratingly** *adv*

1858 *Chamb Jrnl* IX. 376 She retailed what Lisa saw fluently, unfailingly, and, we regret to add, exaggeratingly 1876 W Graham *Mem J. Macfarlane* iii. 144 Neither heartlessly inappreciative of the past, nor exaggeratingly friendly to the present

Exaggeration (egzæ dʒĕrē·ı ʃən) [ad L *exaggerātiōn-em*, n. of action f *exaggerā-re* see Exaggerate]

†1. The action of heaping or piling up; *e g* of silt by a river or the sea; also *concr* that which is so piled up *Obs.*

1677 Hale *Prim Orig Man* II ix 221 Lakes grow by the exaggeration of Sand by the Sea *Ibid.* II xii 241 The fruitfullest part of Egypt. is an Exaggeration, or Ground gained by the Inundation of Nilus

†2 The action of emphasizing or dwelling on the greatness of (a good or bad quality or action).

1586 A Day *Eng Secretary* II (1599) 93 In this exaggeration of vices, so also might there bee the like of Vertues, as if one should exhort a man to Pietie after hee had set forth all the commodities thereof 1611 Bp Andrewes *Serm* II. 277 Of Himself it is said, and by way of exaggeration, He humbled Himself to death, the death of the Cross. *c* 1647 Boyle *Agst Swearing* Wks (1772) VI 11 They swear not but when they are angry, and then (for all our clamours and exaggerations) they mean no harm at all *a* 1745 Swift (J), Exaggeration of the prodigious condescensions in the prince to pass good laws, would have an odd sound at Westminster

3 The action of exaggerating or magnifying unduly in words or representation Also, an instance of this, an exaggerated statement.

1565 Jewel *Repl Harding* 88 Which [smal] companies he [Chrysostome] by an exaggeration calleth Nobody 1685 *Gracian's Courtiers Orac* 35 Exaggeration is a kind of lying by Exaggeration one gets himself the reputation of a man of bad discerning 1776 Gibbon *Decl & F.* I. xvii 442 Such exaggerations will be reduced to their just value 1848 W H Bartlett *Egypt to Pal* xxiv (1879) 489 If we were to accept the account of Josephus as not an utterly baseless exaggeration 1878 Huxley *Physiogr* 177 The exaggeration of the vertical height in the diagram.

b *transf.* in *Painting* and *Sculpture*: A heightened representation of a subject either in design or by excessive colouring.

1734 in *Builder's Dict.* s. v. 1738 Chambers *Cycl* s v, This exaggeration must be conducted in such manner, as not to put the objects out of their natural characters. 1828 in Webster; and in mod Dicts

c. *concr* An exaggerated copy.

1841–4 Emerson *Ess*, *Spir. Laws* Wks. (Bohn) I. 63 Hideous dreams are exaggerations of the sins of the day 1872 Baker *Nile Tribut* viii 132 The eye of this animal is the most beautiful exaggeration of that of the gazelle

4. Aggravation of a condition, etc ; also *concr.*

1661 Cowley *O Cromwell* (1669) 70 The diligence of wicked persons is only an Emphasis and Exaggeration of their wickedness

Exaggerative (egzæ·dʒĕrătıv), *a* [f Exaggerate *v* + -ive Cf. Fr *exagératif*]

1. Of a statement, representation, etc.. Marked by exaggeration, hyperbolical.

1797 A. Geddes *Bible* II Pref 8 This exaggerative language warns us not to take words of that kind in a strict theological meaning 1863 *Sat. Rev* Jan 123 The exaggerative character of these drawings. 1880 J. Hawthorne *Ellice Quentin* I 97 Let this confession put the reader on his guard against. exaggerative or prejudicial statements

2. Of persons: Given to exaggerate; prone to exaggeration

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev* III v iv, 'Out of doors', continues the exaggerative man, 'were mad multitudes dancing round the bonfire'. 1854 H Miller *Sch & Schm* xxiii (1857) 505 The tender passion is always a strangely exaggerative one 1870 J H Friswell *Mod Men Lett* 32 Dickens was very often exaggerative and pantomimic

Hence **Exaggeratively** *adv*, in an exaggerative manner. **Exaggerativeness**, the quality of being exaggerative.

1856 *Chamb Jrnl* V 365 Exaggeratively exhibiting the defects of the system. 1867 Carlyle *Remin.* II. 16 'It were better to perish', as I exaggeratively said to myself, 'than continue schoolmastering' 1873 *Spectator* 22 Feb 245/1 A certain exaggerativeness in some of his anecdotes

Exaggerator (egzæ dʒĕrĕtəɹ). [a late L *exaggerātor*, agent-n. f *exaggerā-re* to Exaggerate] One who or that which exaggerates.

1822 J. Flint *Lett Amer.* 60 This is the hill that a florid exaggerator has described as a solid mass of coal 1828 *Blackw Mag* XXIV 47 Fear is a great exaggerator. 1856 Mrs Browning *Aur Leigh* I 858 Those virtuous liars, dreamers after dark, Exaggerators of the sun and moon

Exaggeratory (egzæ dʒĕrătə ri), *a.* [f Exaggerate *v* + -ory] Containing or characterized by exaggeration; prone to exaggerate

1759 Johnson *Rasselas* xxviii 63 You fall into the common errors of exaggeratory acclamation 1849 *Tait's Mag* XVI 539 The peculiar, egotistical, and exaggeratory temperament characteristic of the Americans.

†**Exa·gitate**, *v. Obs* 7 *pa pple* exagitat(e. [f. L. *exagitāt-* ppl. stem of *exagitā-re*, f *ex-* (see Ex- *pref*[1]) + *agitā-re* to put in motion, Agitate]

1. *trans* To stir up (the humours, spirits, etc); to quicken (the breathing), to set in motion (the blood); to excite.

1621 Burton *Anat Mel* I ii II. v, The divell . gets in with the aire, and exagitates our spirits, and vexeth our souls. 1651 Biggs *New Disp* 155 The anxiety and powerfullest respiration of the arteries is exagitated. 1655 Culpepper, etc. *Riverius* xv v. 419 Sharp Clysters which do exagitate the Humor whereby the Symptomes are wont to become more fiery 1717 J Kliil *Anim Œcon.* (1738) 294 A continual Heat . exagitated by the Temptations of the Town. 1727 Fielding *Love in Sev. Masq* Wks. 1775 I. 20 It [business] has exagitated my complexion to that exorbitancy of Vermeile, that, etc 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 328 The warm Air of the Bed exagitates the Blood.

2. a. Of a disease, pain, etc.. To torment, worry. b Of a man's foes: To harass, persecute.

a. 1532 in Burnet *Hist Ref* II. 168 Being so long sick and exagitate with this same sore 1596 Fitz-Gleffray *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 15 The paines that now exagitate his soule, Time cannot tame. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 198 When too much waking hath exagitated the mind. 1677 Gale *Crt Gentiles* II iv 32 When it [the soul] shal see and instil the desire of him into it self .it shal cease to be exagitated by pricking dolors.

b 1602 T Fitzherbert *Defence* 7 a, S Chrisostome . wasso exagitat by the calumnious, and contumelious tongues of heretykes that, etc. 1618 T. Gainsford *P. Warbeck.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 86 The king not determining to give them battle, or exagitate them at all till, etc. *a* 1656 Hales *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 485 He was sorry Martinius should be so exagitated for a speech which..was true.

3. To attack violently (a doctrine, error, fault, etc); to inveigh against, rail at

1594 Hooker *Eccl Pol.* III (1632) 163 This their defect and imperfection I had rather lament in such case than exagitate. 1656 Trapp *Comm Eph* I. 5 The doctrine of predestination was much misused and exagitated 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N T* I Pet III. 8 Christians. live in concord, not exagitating, but compassionating each others infirmities

4. To debate, discuss

1610 Donne *Pseudo-Martyr* 294 His last Title. we have no reason to exagitate in this place *a* 1649 Drumm of Hawth *Jas III*, Wks. 43 During his abode at Rome, the old question .began to be exagitated 1662 S. P *Acc. Latitude Men* in *Phenix* II 581 Tho this name of Latitude-Men be daily exagitated amongst us, both in Taverns and Pulpits 1749 Br Lavington *Enthus. Methodists & Pap* III. (1751) 330 Aristophanes in such a free manner exagitates the mysterious solemnities

5. In etymological sense. To shake out. *rare.*

1642 *Answ to Observ agst King* 11 Traiterously exagitate and tosse the Royall Scepter out of his hand

Hence †**Exagitated** *ppl a.* †**Exagitating** *ppl a*, producing agitation, disturbing

1655-60 Stanley *Hist. Philos* (1701) 578/1 A coacervate and exagitated Wind 1659 W Chamberlayne *Pharonnida* III. ii, Th' ensuing storms exagitated rage 1662 S. P *Acc. Latitude-Men* in *Phenix* (1708) II 507 Having taken an impartial View of this so much exagitated Company of Men 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud. Ep* IV. ix. 200 In diseases of the chest Hippocrates condemneth it [sneezing] as too much exagitating

†**Exagita·tion.** *Obs* [ad. L. *exagitātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exagitā-re*: see Exagitate *v*] a. The action of stirring up (the blood, humours, etc), setting in motion or exciting, also an instance of the same, an excitement. b. Discussion.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1134 This is but a flatulent exagitation. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 474 Animall spirits are made of the vitall, changed by many exagitations and alterations by the arteries 1632 tr *Bruel's Praxis Med* 401 Neyther is there any danger of the exagitation of the humors. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc Compit* VI 216 The exagitation of the more gross particles [of the blood] is .. more languid 1737 *Common Sense* (1738) I 139 Exagitations of Choler, which are apt to break out into Rogue and Rascal

†**Exa·gite**, *v. Obs.* [ad OF *exagite-r*, f L. *exagitāre*: see Exagitate] *trans* = Exagitate; in quot. to keep on demanding.

1621 W. Sclater *Tythes* (1623) 149 It is my liberalitie to afford answer to the Argument from first fruits, why doe you so punctually exagite, exact it?

Exagon, -gonal, obs ff Hexagon, etc

Exalacion, obs form of Exhalation.

Exalbuminose (eksælbiū·minōs), *a. Bot.* [f. Ex- *prefix*[1] + L *albūmen* (*albūmin-*) + -ose.] =next

1866 *Treas. Bot*, *Exalbuminose*, having no albumen

Exalbuminous (eksælbiū·minəs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec + -ous.] Having no albumen in the seed

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst Bot* 226 They [Lentibularieæ] are known from Primulaceæ by their . exalbuminous embryo 1880 Gray *Struct Bot* II 14 Seeds are distinguished into albuminous and exalbuminous, those supplied with and those destitute of albumen

Exalgin (eksæ ldʒin). *Pharmacy.* Also **exalgine** [f Ex- *prefix*[1] + Gr. ἄλγ-os pain + -in] A methyl compound of acetanilide, so called from its use as an anodyne.

1889 *Pharm Jrnl* 30 Mar 781/1 Exalgine occurs in needles or in large white tablets. 1890 *Daily News* 1 Dec 5/6 A prescription ordering exalgine

Exallo·triote, *a nonce-wd* (*bombastic*) [as if ad Gr. *ἐξαλλοτριωτός, f ἐξαλλοτριό-ειν, f. ἐξ + ἀλλό-τριος foreign] Brought from a foreign country

1849 Lytton *Caxtons* II. iii lxvi, Is there no mission in thy native land, O planeticose and exallotriote spirit?

Exalt (egzǫ lt), *v* Also 5 exsaulte, (8 exhalt). [ad. L *exaltāre*, f *ex-* (see Ex- *pref*[1]) + *altus* high. Cf Fr *exalter* (16th c. in Littré).

Vulgar Lat. had **exaltare* of similar formation and meaning, of which the regular phonetic descendant is OF *essalcier, essaucier*, represented in mod.F. by the two vbs *exhausser* to lift up, and *exaucer* to listen favourably to (a prayer): with the latter cf. 6]

1. *trans* To raise or set up on high; to lift up, elevate In physical sense now *arch.* or *rhetorical*, or in humorously bombastic use

1535 Coverdale 2 *Esdras* xv 53 Thou haddest slayne my chosen, exaltinge the stroke of thy handes 1582 N. T (Rhem) *Matt* xi 23 Thou Capharnaum, shalt thou be exalted vp to heauen? 1601 Shaks *Jul C* I iii 8, I haue seene Th'ambitious Ocean swell To be exalted with the threatning clouds 1613 T. Milles tr *Mexia's Treas Anc & Mod. Tenues* 954 Exalting his Courtlax to strike the stroke 1698 Luttrell *Brief Rel* (1857) IV 401 Yesterday one Hoyle was fined; as also to be exalted in the market place instead of a pillory 1712 Pope *Messiah* 86 Imperial Salem, rise! Exalt thy tow'ry head. 1808 J Barlow *Columb* I 325 Exalt your heads, ye oaks. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. xvii (1865) 131 Exalting his umbrella over her poor basket of fruit. 1832 *Blackw Mag* Feb. 287 Let the rogues swing, And thus be exalted

b *transf.* To 'lift up' (the voice, a song). *arch* Cf. Enhance 1 c

1611 Bible 2 *Kings* xix 22 Against whome hast thou exalted thy voyce? 1709 Prior *Henry & Emma* 737 Now, Mars, she said, let Fame exalt her voice 1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* I. 642 The warbling birds exalt their evening lay 1795 Agnes Musgrave *Cicely* I 35 Jane, exalting her voice, cried, etc

2 In various *fig.* or non-material senses: a. To raise in rank, honour, estimation, power, or wealth † Formerly *occas.* with title as complement. † Also (rarely) with *up*

? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks Soc) I 9 The three tryalles in a throne, And trewe Trenitie, Be grounded in my God heade, Exsaulted by my excelencye. 1430 Lydg. *Chron Troy* II x, One she [Fortune] can high in riches exalte And an other plonge in pouertye. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. ccxix 241 Wyllyam exalted the Normans, and gaue vnto theym the chief possessyons of the lande 1565 Cdl Allen in Fulke *Confut Doctr Purgatory* (1577) 377 Proue me that your mother Church prayeth not for her departed .. you shall be exalted up for euer. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 72 It seemeth likely that you will aspire to take his crowne from him, and to be exalted king yourselfe 1611 Bible *Ezek.* xxi. 26 Exalt him that is low, and abase him that is high *a* 1658 Waller *Poems, To my Ld. Protector* xxi, Still as you rise, the state, exalted too, Finds no distemper 1667 Milton *P L* I 736 Scepter'd Angels. whom the supreme King Exalted to such power 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxvii 330 Society can exalt the meanest and worst of men 1861 May *Const Hist* (1863) I. i 10 He [George III] came to the throne determined to exalt the kingly office

†b To elate with pride, joy, etc. Also *intr.* for *refl. Obs.*

a 1533 Ld Berners *Gold Bk. M Aurel.* (1546) I v b, With a littell fauour ye wyl exalt, augement, and grow into gret prid 1568 Grafton *Chron* II 44 When the Empresse had. committed the king to warde she was not therewith a little exalted. 1605 Shaks *Lear* v iii, 67 Not so hot: In his owne grace he doth exalt himselfe, More then in your addition. 1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb.* II (1843) 48/2 The covenanters were very reasonably exalted with this success. 1708 Pope *Ode St Cecilia* 27 Music when the soul is press'd with cares, Exalts her in enlivening airs.

c. *refl* To assume superiority. *arch*

1611 Bible 1 *Kings* i 5 Then Adoniah the sonne of Haggith exalted himselfe, saying, I wil be king 1878 B. Taylor *Deukalion* III. i, Exalt thyself past limits of my law, I feed thee still.

transf. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew* I. (ed. 4) 73 That the Salt does not exalt itself above the Sulphur

d. To praise, extol, magnify. Also *absol.*

1430 Lydg. *Chron Troy* I v, He that lyst her name so hyghe exalte 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W 1532) 59 b, And exalting it [his holy lyfe] moost hye, make thyselfe in herte moost lowe. *c* 1532 Dewes *Introd Fr* in Palsgr 1023 In Heven they may laude and exalte with the saintes *a* 1545 Croke *Ps* (Percy Soc) 18 My tonge shall both daye and houre, Dewly exalte thy justice styll 1611 Bible *Ps* xxxiv 3 O magnifie the Lord with me, and let vs exalt his name together 1632 J Hayward tr *Biondi's Eromena* 132 Taking opportunely hold of an occasion .to exalt the valour of the younger [Prince] 1719 Watts *Ps* xcix 11, Exalt the Lord our God. *a* 1845 Hood *Tale Trump* 140 The brandy and salt We now exalt, Had made a noise in the public ear.

e. To raise to a higher class, a higher degree of value or excellence; to dignify, ennoble

1711 Steele *Spect* No. 4 ¶ 8, I shall not lower but exalt the Subjects I treat upon 1788 Reid *Aristotle's Log* IV § 3 80 A negative may be exalted into an affirmative 1791 Boswell *Johnson* 5 Apr. an 1772 Men less exalted by spiritual habits 1836 Emerson *Nat, Lang* Wks. (Bohn) II 152 The moment our discourse. is exalted by thought, it clothes itself in images.

f To stimulate (powers) to higher activity

1744 Thomson *Summer* 307 Each liquid Inflames, refreshes, or exalts the taste 1860 Geo Eliot *Mill on Fl* VI. iii, Trivial causes had the effect of rousing and exalting the imagination.

†3 In Alchemy and early Chemistry: To raise (a substance or its qualities) to a higher 'degree'; hence, in wider sense, to raise in quality, refine, mature; to intensify, render more powerful (physical agents or effects) Also *fig.*

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* x. in Ashm. (1652) 178 Then up to Hevyn they must Exaltyd be. to be intronyzate In Clowds of clerenesse 1570 Dee *Math. Pref* 8 A liquid Medicine whose Qualitie of heate is in the 4 degree exalted 1610 B. Jonson *Alch* I. i, Have I Sublimed thee, and exalted thee, and fix'd thee I' the third region? 1691 Ray *Creation* (1714) 92 Other stones being exalted to that degree of Hardness 1725-6 Pope *Odyss* xxiv 400 The hours produce their [vines'] latent buds, and Sol exalts the juice. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 44 Oil, purified and exalted by the organical powers of the plant 1762 *Gentl Mag* 269 The sun is known to exhalt the poison of the viper 1790 A. Crawford in *Phil Trans* LXXX. 402 A little strong vitriolic acid, by which the smell was exalted, and a slight effervescence was produced. 1795 Burke *Regic Peace* IV. Wks. IX. 14 This is Jacobinism sublimed and exalted into most pure. essence. 1813 Sir H Davy *Agric Chem* (1814) 257 The seeds of plants exalted by cultivation

†b To volatilize, carry off in vapour. *Obs.*

1686 W Harris tr. *Lemery's Chem* III iii. (ed 3) 735 The fuliginosity which made it black will be exalted and leave the Harts horn white

4. To raise in degree, intensify, heighten.

1842 W Grove *Corr Phys Forces* 92 If this intensity be exalted to a certain point the sulphuret becomes luminous. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint* 202 They [varnishes] enliven or exalt the colours by their colourless transparency. 1870 *Eng Mech.* 4 Feb 512/2 To colour gold, or as it is technically called, to exalt the colour of gold

5 *Astrol* in *passive* of a heavenly body: To be in the position of greatest influence.

1647 *Almanak for* 1386, 2 The Son is exalted and raised uppe in þe 19 gre of þe Ram, þe Mone is exalted in þe 3 gre of þe Bul 1652 Culpepper *Eng. Physic* (1656) 48 Saturn being exalted in Libra, in the house of Venus 1819 Jas Wilson *Dict Astrol* s.v. *Exaltation*, If power may be deemed exaltation, all planets must be exalted when they arrive at their northern nodes, and advance towards our zenith

¶ 6. *nonce-use* Of a deity: To grant (a prayer) [after OF. *essalcier*, F. *exaucer*]

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xvi. (1890) 62 The god almyghty Iupyter wolde exalte his requeste

†**Exa·lt,** *sb. Obs* [f Exalt *v*] The action of exalting, in quot = Exaltation 2 c

1617 Markham *Caval* VI. 2 To the exalt of the most serviceable Beast that euer was created

Exa·lt, *pple*, short for Exalted.

1871 Browning *Pr Hohenstiel* 1835 Bravest of the brave Doers, exalt in Science 1873 — *Red Cott Nt-cap* 1122 Out I stand Exalt and safe, and bid low earth adieu

‖ **Exaltado** (egzǫltā·do). [Sp, pa. pple of *exaltar* to Exalt.] A member of the extreme radical party in Spain Also *transf.*

1824 *Westm Rev* I 25 An apprehension of being esteemed somewhat of an *exaltado*, may have induced him [T Moore] to make this little sacrifice *Ibid.* I 293 Much has been said in Spain on the distinction . between the *Moderados* and the *Exaltados.*

†**Exaltate,** *v Obs.* [f. L *exaltāt-* ppl stem of *exaltāre* to Exalt] *trans* = Exalt *v* 3.

1471 Ripley *Comp Alch.* x in Ashm (1652) 179 Yf thou therfore thy Bodys wyll Exaltat

†**Exaltate,** *pple Obs.* [ad. L. *exaltāt-us*, pa. pple of *exaltā-re* to Exalt.] = Exalted.

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol* 704 In Pisces, wher Venus is exaltat. *a* 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg Prince.* 5227 Every man willethe to ben exaltate *c* 1430 Lydg *Bochas* VII iv (1554) 167 b, Amid the heauen, was Venus exaltate. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1161 Salomones throne was with sex graces exaltate [*v r.* reisid]. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2551 Sum in to worschip to be exaltate.

Exaltation (egzǫltē·ʃən). Forms: 4 exaltacioun, 4-7 exaltacion, -yon, 6 exhaltation. [a F. *exaltation*, ad. L. *exaltātiōn-em*, f *exaltāre*: see Exalt] The action of exalting, the fact or state of being exalted.

1. In physical sense: The action of lifting up or

raising on high; the state of being lifted up, or set in a high position

1616 LANE *Sqr.'s Tale* XI 278 He comes ' whose horse fomed the seas invndation, as th' ridea felt him on owne exaltation 1686 HORNECK *Crucif Jesus* XVI 403 Lift me up from the earth, that I may relish the comfort of thy exaltation. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat & Exp Philos* I x 429 When the sun is at its greatest exaltation in summer 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* II VIII 265 [Glacier] tables a limit is placed to their exaltation by the following circumstance.

b *Exaltation of the Cross*. a feast observed on Sept 14th (see quot 1884)

1389 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 54 Vº exaltacion of yº holy crouche 1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng* V (1520) 60 b/1 Than was the feest of the exaltacyon of the crosse made. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist Eng* II 770 Thursday after the Exaltation of the Cross in Septembei. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* s v *Cross*, The 'Exaltation of the Cross' was celebrated from ancient times in memory of the miraculous appearition which Constantine saw in the year 317 The day was afterwards kept with greater solemnity, when after the victory over the Persians in 627, Heraclius recovered the true cross.

†**c.** *concr.* A fanciful name for: A flight (of larks). *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Hors Shepe & G* (1822) 30 A exaltacion of larkes 1824 J M'CULLOCH *Scotland* III 407, I have never spoken of 'an exaltation of larks' 1883 *Standard* 26 Sept. 5/1 Every one with any pretence to be gentle-folk spoke of an exaltation of larks

2. In non-material sense **a** Elevation in authority, dignity, power, station, wealth, etc, *esp.* the elevation of a sovereign to a throne †Also *occas.* An exalted position; elevated rank

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* VII 33 The place where hir glorye and exaltacion ought to be manyfested. 1539 TONSTAIL *Serm Palm Sund.* (1823) 15 Here it is to be noted, that God gaue to Christe his exaltation, as to man, and not as to god 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 72 Ye have presumed thus to stande against the exaltation of this oure sovereigne. 1611 BIBLE *Judith* XVI 8 The exaltation of those that were oppressed. *a* 1631 DONNE in *Selections* (1840) 104 Though faith be of an infinite exaltation above understanding 1670 G H *Hist. Cardinals* III II 268 The Exaltation of this Pope happen'd upon Ascension day 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. ii 42 Like that of Joseph's brethren, when he told them the story of his exaltation in Pharaoh's court. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1876) II 188 A master is in his highest Exaltation when he is *loco parentis* 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng* III XIII 88 The Reformation in their minds was associated with the exaltation of base blood.

b Elation of feeling, a state of rapturous emotion; an undue degree of pleasurable excitement Also *Path* (see quot 1884)

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. CCVI 219 In tyme of whiche exaltacion of his mynde, he charged the water that he shulde flowe no hygher 1707 *Lond Gaz* No 4351/1 We want Words to express the Exaltation it has rais'd in us, to see Your Majesty's unwearied Endeavours crown'd with such Success 1870 EMERSON *Soc & Solit.* VII 144, I knew a man in a certain religious exaltation, who thought it an honor to wash his own face 1874 MAUDSLEY *Respons in Ment Dis* VII 234 There was nothing particularly noticeable in him except a condition of exaltation in the spring 1884 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Exaltation*, the immoderate increase of the action of an organ.

c. An extolling, a laudation

1630 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 190 Your praises, and exaltations of free grace.

d. The raising to a lofty point of excellence, exalted degree, an exalted manifestation.

1656 COWLEY *Pindar Odes, Brutus* II, Th'Heroick Exaltations of Good, Are so far from Understood, We count them Vice. 1667 RUST *Pun. Serm Bp Taylor* (1672) 67 Those Heavenly Bodies are fit instruments for the Soul, in its highest Exaltations *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm* I. Wks. (1714) 4 In God all Perfections in their highest degree and exaltation meet together 1837 HT MARTINEAU *Soc Amer* III 1 The degree of civilisation of any people corresponds with the exaltation of the idea which is the most prevalent among that people. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* I 12 That chivalrous spirit, was found in the highest exaltation among the Norman nobles. 1883 *Christian Commw.* 6 Dec. 174/1 Is this exaltation of the ideal of life an evil?

e Augmentation in degree or intensity.

1732 LAW *Serious C* V (ed. 2) 75 The refinement and exaltation of our best faculties 1842 W GROVE *Corr Phys Forces* 80 We obtain an indefinite exaltation of chemical power 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int* II II, § 1 (1864) 177 The skin is therefore marked by a great exaltation of the common sensibility of the body

f Of prices; A rise. *rare*

1866 ROGERS *Agric & Prices* I. XXI 536 The last two years being affected by the exaltation in the price. 1884 — *Work & Wages* 22 Quite as great is the exaltation in the price of millstones

3 *Astrol* The place of a planet in the zodiac in which it was considered to exert its greatest influence. Also *fig*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr's T.* 41 Phebus the sonne..was neigh his exaltacioun. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R*, VIII IX (1495) 307 The sonne hath his vertue and exaltacion in the eyghteenth gree of Aries *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Rollo* IV II, Mars his gaudium rising in the ascendant That joint with Libra too, the house of Venus And Imum Cœli, Mars his exaltation [*printed* exultation] Ith' seaventh house 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* II ii, She in her exaltation, and he in his triplicite trine and face, assure a fortunate combination to Hymen. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v, The 15th degree of Cancer, is the exaltation of Jupiter, according to Albumazar 1819 JAS. WILSON *Dict Astrol*, s. v., The original meaning of the planets' exaltations seems to have been unknown in the time of Ptolemy 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 121 Your exaltations and triplicities, Fiery, airy and the rest *fig* 1607-12 BACON *Ess*, *Custom & Educ* (Arb) 372 In such places the force of Custome is in his exaltacion

†**4** In the older chemistry and physiology The action or process of refining or sublimıng, the bringing a substance to a higher degree of potency or purity, an instance of the same *Obs*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp Alch* X in Ashm (1652) 178 Exaltacion, Full lyttyl yt ys dyfferent from Sublymacyon. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 176 a, Let the exhaltation of the vineger be after done on a soft fyre 1605 TIMME *Quersit* III 184 Exaltation is euaporation of the impure humour 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 107 The Chyle it self receiving yet farther exaltations. 1686 W HARRIS tr *Lemery's Chem* II V (ed 3) 486 Tincture of Cinnamon is an exaltation of the more oily parts of Cinnamon in Spirit of Wine 1718 QUINCY *Compl Disp* 8 Salts, most capable of Exaltation, wrapped up in a small Portion of Phlegm 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s. v, It is this exaltation of the sulphurous part in strawberries, that gives them their agreeable, vinous taste

†**b** *concr* A substance in a highly refined condition. *Obs*

1686 W HARRIS tr *Lemery's Chem* I XX (ed 3) 437 Flower of Sulphur is an exaltation of Sulphur

Exaltative (egzɒ·ltătĭv), *a rare* [f L. *exaltāt-* ppl stem of *exaltāre* (see EXALT) + -IVE.] Tending to exalt

1820 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 23 Of these two branches of the art of deception, the first mentioned may be termed the depressive .the other the self-exaltative

Exalted (egzɒ·lted), *ppl a* [f EXALT *v*]

1 Raised or set up on high, elevated.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I 1 65 Weepe your teares Into the Channell, till the lowest streame Do kisse the most exalted Shores of all *a* 1631 DRAYTON *Elegies, To W Brown*, Thoughts winged to fly To that exalted stand. 1728 POPE *Dunc* II. 275 Thro' half the heav'ns he pours the exalted urn. 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F.* II 108 The Great King . from an exalted throne beheld the misfortunes of his arms

†**b** Of the voice Elevated, raised aloud *Obs.*

1711 STEELE *Spect* No. 147 P 2 These pronounce the first part of a Sentence with a very exalted Voice 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy S Seas* 74 With an exalted Voice, Captain C—p, says, etc. 1790 'A LADY' *Norman & Bertha* II 148 Mrs Westbrook and Norman heard their exalted voices, but could not distinguish their words.

2 Elevated in rank, station, or public estimation. Usually without implication of any previous lower condition · Highly placed, of high station, etc *An exalted personage*: used for someone of high (usually royal or princely) rank, whom it is not desired to designate explicitly.

1623-6 COCKERAM II, *Exalted*, promoted 1737 POPE *Hor Epist* II II 106 Peers give way, exalted as they are, Ev'n to their own S-r-v-nce in a car 1800 FISHER AMES *Eulogy on Washington* Wks (1809) 116 Time never fails to bring every exalted reputation to a strict scrutiny 1828 SCOTT *F M. Perth* XXII, The physician hoped he saw his exalted patient merry and happy. 1847 DR. CORRIE in Holroyd *Memorials* (1890) 248 To place over us an exalted personage who has not been educated among us 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* IV. 41 Any man whom a revolution has hurled down from an exalted station

3 Of persons: Impassioned, rapturously excited.

1712 STEELE *Spect* No 503 P 2 When the Musick was strong and bold, she look'd exalted, but serious 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XII, From vale To vale the exalted Adosinda went.

b. Of the pulse. High, rapid

1742 FIELDING *J Andrews* I. XIII, His pulse was very exalted.

4. Of feelings, powers, sentiments, states of the mind †**a.** Carried to a high degree; intense **b** Elevated, lofty in character; sublime, noble. Cf. EXALTATION 2 d, e.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel N* II v. 30 Besides she uses me with a more exalted respect, than any one else 1665 BOYLE *Occas Reft* I VI, He, whose high Reason, and exalted Piety, has plac'd him above them 1704 J TRAPP *Abra-Mulé* II 1 381 You cannot boast a more exalted Hatred Against the Visier's Person. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit* (1818) 160 The light of God's countenance will irradiate all their exalted faculties. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem Philos* 12 Warm with the ardor of an extending and exalted religion 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks (Bohn) I. 382 Some men are born with exalted powers for this second creation

c Of diction Elevated, 'high-flown'

1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* I (1843) 6/1 After many exalted expressions to that purpose. 1684 EARL ROSCOM *Ess Translated Verse* 26 In what exalted strains Sicilian Muses Proclaim Saturnian Times 1739 T SHERIDAN tr. *Persius* Ded 8 A most exalted Lecture, instructing us in the true Freedom of the Mind

†**5** *Chem* and *Phys* Refined, sublimed, concentrated Cf EXALT *v.* 3 Of flavour, smell, etc.. Intense, strong. *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III 85 To make proiection with a medicine so exalted, as that one shal extend vpon a hundreth. 1712 tr *Pomet's Hist Drugs* I 14 It contains a great deal of exalted Oil 1746 R JAMES *Introd Monfet's Health's Improv* 18 The Solan Goose. whose Flesh is of a very exalted Taste 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Exaltation*, Most sulphurous matters, much exalted, are observed to be of a red colour. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym* (1809) 146 The venom of the Adder, or English Viper, is not so exalted . as that of the Italian

Exaltedly (egzɒ·ltedlı), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY²] In an exalted manner or degree; in a high style, also, with exaltation or excitement.

1790 G WALKER *Serm* II XVIII 51 No one can think exaltedly of God, and think meanly of man, who is the work of God 1852 *Blackw Mag* LXXI 747 One does not require to dine exaltedly in order to dine well 1855 DICKENS in J Forster *Life* (1874) III, Old Lemaître plays his famous character, and never did I see anything, in art, so exaltedly horrible and awful 1887 T HARDY *Woodlanders* II XVII 323, 'I knew I was right!' said Grace exaltedly.

Exaltedness (egzɒ·ltednes) [f as prec + -NESS] The quality or condition of being exalted **a** in character, mind, nature, etc **b.** in social position, rank, etc

a 1659 H MORE *Immort Soul* (1662) 171 The Soul of the Mother, in which there is no such measure of exaltedness 1742 GRAY *Wks* (1825) II 113 The exaltedness of some minds may make them insensible to these light things 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor* XII, The stern exaltedness of zeal 1881 A B BRUCE *Chief End Revelat* III 132 The Divine perfection is judged of by reference, not to the idea of grace, but rather to that of exaltedness above the world

b 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Exaltedness* height of promotion 1860 PUSEY *Min Proph* 375 Pride doth imitate exaltedness

Exalter (egzɒ·ltəı). [f EXALT *v.* + -ER¹] One who, or that which, exalts (in senses of the vb.)

1471 RIPLEY *Comp Alch* Pref in Ashm (1652), Fro thys envyos valey of vanyte, O our Exalter 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 309 O noble sisters who were the onely exalters of all womankinde 1678 R BARCLAY *Apol Quakers* VIII. § 6 250 Our Adversaries are Exalters of the Scriptures in words 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit.* XVIII 621 Cinnabar is an useful Exalter, and a .safe Alexiterick *c* 1732 SWIFT *Answ to 'A Conclusion'* in Anderson *Poets Gt Brit* (1794) IX 147 Her majesty never shall be my exalter, And yet she would raise me, I know, by a halter! 1733 A. HILL *Adv Poets*, Epist 5 A Poet is an Exalter of what is most dignified, and substantial, in Nature *a* 1849 J C MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 176 The Grave is the only Exalter

Exa·lting, *vbl sb.* [f as prec + -ING¹] The action of the vb. EXALT, in quot *concr* †= EXALTATION 1 c

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj a, An Exaltyng of Larkis 1688 R HOLME *Armoury*, Exalting of larks

Exalting (egzɒ·ltĭŋ), *ppl. a* [f. as prec + -ING².] That exalts (in various senses of vb)

1665 BOYLE *Occas Reft* I II (1675) 79 The exalting Efficacy of this kind of Distillation. 1844 EMERSON *New Eng Reformers* Wks (Bohn) I 261, I find nothing healthful or exalting in the smooth conventions of society. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint* 202 The peculiar exalting effect of varnishes upon colours

Hence **Exa·ltingly** *adv rare*

1855 *Chamb Jrnl* IV 222 The soul's glory .shone through them [her features] so exaltingly

†**Exa·ltive,** *a. Obs* [f. EXALT *v* + -IVE] Tending to exalt or elevate

1560 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* I 257 Me to perswade with wiang enarrative Lufe to abstene, it is so exaltive.

†**Exa·ltment.** *Obs* [f as prec + -MENT] The action of exalting; the state of being exalted; exaltation

1660 W SECKER *Nonsuch Prof* 109 As he was abased for the creatures exaltment, so he was exalted for the creatures abasement. *a* 1677 BARROW *Wks* (1687) I 496 Sanctity implying an exaltment in nature or use of the thing, which is denominated thereby.

†**Exa·ltress.** *Obs rare.* [f EXALTER + -ESS] She who exalts

1650 WEEKES *Truth's Confl.* III 81 Yours [your opinion] will be found the great exaltresse of free-will in men

Exam (egzæm) *colloq* [Short for EXAMINATION] An examination (sense 5)

1877 *Drwen to Rome* 67 (D) Things may be altered since the writer of this novelette went through his exam 1882 J HAWTHORNE *Fort Fool* I XIX, He sported his oak once five consecutive days and nights before an exam. 1884 *Athenæum* 15 Mar Advt, Matriculation and other Exams

†**Exa·me,** *v Obs Sc* Also 6 exem(e [Shortened var of EXAMINE; cf *examne* among the forms of the latter] = EXAMINE *v.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII VII. 48 Begouth for till exem, and till assay The wond wyth mony crafty medycyn 1572 *Semptll Ball* (1872) 146 Gif thay repent not Exame thair conscience of particular pactioun 1588 A KING tr *Canisius' Catech* 209 Befour iudgement exame thy self and thow sal find grace in the sight of God.

Examen (egzē·men). [a. (through Fr *examen* or directly) L. *exāmen* means of weighing, tongue of a balance, *fig* testing, examination, for **exagmen*, f **exag-*, *exigĕre* to weigh accurately. see EXACT *v*

The sense 'tongue of a balance' (*ligula*) rests on the authority of the scholiast to Persius, it seems to occur in Virg *Æn* XII. 725, where, however, 'scale-beam' would equally suit the context Servius obscurely explains it as 'filum quo trutina regitur' (L *exămen* 'swarm of bees, flock' is related to *exigĕre* in the sense 'to lead or drive out') The Romanic forms, It *esame*, Sp *exámen*, Fr. *examen*, are synonymous with Eng *examination*]

1. Examination, scrutiny (of a doctrine, system, etc.); investigation (of an affair) Now *rare*

1618 BOLTON *Florus* To Rdr 4 The doctrines . are such as thou art to expect from an Heathen and their examen will elsewhere fall out fitly. 1645 *City Alarum* 17 They allow the Prince of Orange every summer a tun or two of gold without examen, for Intelligence 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit* (1742) I 45 Things which I had learnt by a very laborious Examen and long Study 1801 FUSELI *Lect Art* i. (1848) 370 Recalled his pupil to the examen of the great principle 1890 E JOHNSON *Rise Christendom* 123 That only [is] wise which the law of God or the examen of his senior has pointed out.

b. *Eccl.* and *Law.* (*a*) A formal examination (of the conscience or soul) (*b*) The examination (of a candidate for ordination (*c*) †A legal examination or inquiry (*obs*)

1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 99 In all those days he made a most exact examen of his Soul 1669 WOODHEAD *St Teresa* II VII 59 This Examen shall have a Bell to ring to it Let every one at the time of the Examen, kneel down and briefly examine her conscience 1685 H CONSETT *Pract Spirit Courts* 95 To compel them to . undergo the Examen the Judge imposeth upon them 1696 PHILLIPS, *Examen*, a Trial, Proof, particularly of one that is to be admitted to Orders or Employment [So 1721 in BAILLY.] 1853 FABER *All for Jesus* 36 We might ask it in our examen of conscience 1885 *Catholic Dict* s v *Examination of Conscience*, St Ignatius also recommends a particular examen to be made, at least daily on that particular sin into which the individual most frequently falls

†2 A critical dissertation or treatise (on any subject); an examination, disquisition. *Obs.*

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton* To Rdrs, Correct what is amisse according to the Examen and Review annexed to the end of all 1652 BAXTER *Inf Bapt* Apol 7 Having greedily read over his Exhortation and Examen a little before 1667 BOYLE (*title*), An Examen of The Origine (and Doctrine) of Substantial Formes 1738 JOHNSON *Let to Cave* Sept in *Boswell*, An Examen of Mr. Pope's Essay, &c.

†3 Investigation by experiment, a test, assay

1661 GLANVILL *Vanity Dogmat* VIII 73 The only way to know what is sophisticate is to bring all to the Examen of the Touchstone 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 25 Some might here recommend to us a more accurate Microscopical Examen 1717 F SLARE in *Phil Trans* XXX. 565, I made a yet more nice and certain Examen of these Waters, by mixing Milk with them 1765 WILKINSON *ibid.* LV 103 We proceeded to the more important examen, to discover the precise quantity of cork necessary to sustain a man in the water

4. The tongue of a balance. *rare.*

[1832 GLLL *Pomperiana* I. III. 44 Common scales . were found without that little projecting point above the beam which serves to mark more accurately the absence of equipoise, and which was called by the Romans ligula, and examen.] 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* II. 292 When the beam does, by the position of its examen or vertical spur over the axis, appear to have its two brachia exactly *in equilibrio*. 1850 WEALE *Dict. Terms* s v.

Exameter, -tron, obs ff. HEXAMETER.

Examinability (egzæ mĭnăbĭ lĭti) [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being examinable

1879 *Law Rep.* App Cases Ho Lords IV 801 No question arose as to the validity, or examinability of a foreign judgment.

Examinable (egzæ mĭnăb'l), *a.* [f EXAMINE *v.* + -ABLE]

1. Capable or admitting of being examined † Of a body: That is to be tested (*obs*).

1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II AXV 122 The Draughts and first lawes of the Game are positiue, but not examinable by reason. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* Pref (1673) 8 Great bodies are more examinable by being scatter'd into parcels 1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man.* II VII 200 Whatever the truth of this Opinion be, it is not here properly examinable 1678 R. RUSSELL *Gober* III II III. III 220 Blow upon the Surface of the Examinable Body until it flows 1794 G ADAMS *Nat & Exp Philos* II. XXI. 404 The smallest examinable quantity of matter 1808 BENTHAM *Sc Reform* 70 Half a dozen witnesses not examinable but at so many different days 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* XXXVII. (1856) 340 The horn was perfectly examinable

†b Sc *Examinable persons*. parishioners eligible to be examined for admission to communion

1719 R ERSKINE *Let* in Fraser *Life* 46 [There are] upwards of 5000 examinable persons in the congregation. 1722 WALKER *Life of Cargill* 30 In which Parish 300 out of 900 examinable Persons wasted away. 1850 *Form of Petit.* in Cook *Styles of Writs Ch Crts Sc.* 185 The present examinable population of the parish amounts to — persons

2 *Law* Subject to examination or inquiry, competent to be examined or inquired into, cognisable.

1594 WLST *Symbol* II *Chancery* § 71 That it be such as is examinable in this court 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 21 Feb, The privileges of Parliament are few to the Commons' house, and those not examinable by them, but only by the House of Lords. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I. XVIII. 491 His determinations are final, and examinable in no other court whatsoever. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) V 300 A fine is properly examinable in that court only where it is entered. 1884 SIR C S. C. BOWEN in *Law Rep Q Bench* XIII 87 His intentions are examinable to this extent

Examinant (egzæ mĭnănt). *sb* and *a.* Also 7 -ante, 8 -ent ad. L *exāmĭnant-em*, pr. pple of *exāmĭnāre* · see EXAMINE *v* and -ANT

The passive sense 2 (in our quots earlier than 1) is unetymological, app it was felt that the older EXAMINATE *sb* etymologically meant rather 'one who *has been* examined' than 'one who *is being* examined,' and the derivative of the pr pple was adopted to express the latter notion]

A. *sb*

1. One who examines; *esp* one who conducts a judicial or academic examination, an examiner

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III II 1, Don Quixote was so discreet, that the two examinants undoubtedly believed he was quite well. 1661 EVELYN *Diary* 13 May, The Examinants or Posers were Dr Duport, Greek Professor at Cambridge, Dr. Fell, etc. *a* 1797 H WALPOLE *Mem Geo. II*, III 271 The chief examinents were General Cholmondeley and Lord Albemarle. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Mdl.* XIII, The upper end, where the examinants sate, was thrown into shadow. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* VI XI, The converts were . older Christians than either of their examinants 1859 J C. HOBHOUSE *Italy* I. 288 Objects whose authenticity may be questioned by the first cool examinant

b. In comb. *self-examinant* (nonce-word).

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1854) 126 If the self-examinant will abandon this position

†2 a One who is being examined; one who is being examined as a witness; a deponent. *Obs*

1588 *Losses Sp Navy* in *Harl Misc.* (Malh.) II 52 The admiral came away with seven and twenty sail, which this examinant did tell 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho Lords* (Camden) 29 She slaundered the examinant being told of the daunger of a sclaunder, she is fledd. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* VIII, He brought a certain powder to his mistress, which the examinant believes to be the same 1777 T. M'KEAN in Sparks *Corr Amer Rev* (1853) I 446 One of the examinants said that a great number of officers were killed 1812 J J HENRY *Camp agst Quebec* 161 The questions did not admit of equivocation, if the examinants had been so inclined.

†b One who undergoes an examination as to his fitness for church-membership, ordination, etc., an examinee *Obs.*

1633 D ROGERS *Treat Sacraments* II 14 To instruct all Christian examinants, in their triall to be carefull of themselves 1663 *Flagellum, or O Cromwell* (1672) 148 The questions these men put to the Examinants, was not of Abilities or Learning, but, etc. 1715 PRIDEAUX *On Ref Two Univ* in *Life* 234 The examiners shall examine two at a time the examinants shall appear before them, in classes of six at a time

†B. *adj* That has the function of examining.

1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks (1851) 373 For the Magistrate by his examinant committies to circumscribe his free election of Ministers.

Examinate (egzæ mĭnĕt), *pple* and *sb* Also 6–7 **examinat.** [ad. L. *exāmĭnāt-us*, pa pple of *exāmĭnāre* · see EXAMINE *v*]

†**A.** *pple.* = Examined. (In first two quots. app Tortured. But possibly it may be a misprint for *examinate*)

1472 RIPLEY *Comp Alch* X in Ashm (1652) 178 Whych must be Cruꝛyfyed and examynat And then contumulate both Man and Wyfe. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* II 364 So vp he rais into ane stakkeland stait, As he had bene fra wit examinat 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXXVI, Unless ane were judicially examinate

B *sb.*

1. A person under examination, either as a witness or accused person

1537 in Froude *Hist Eng.* III 192 *note*, Sir Francis Bigod did read to this examinate a book made by himself. 1587 FLEMING *Contn Holinshed* III. 1409/1 This examinat called on the earle, telling him the lieutenant was there 1609 HOLLAND *Amm Marcel* XIV V 435 *note*, To this the tormentors..fastened the armes and feet of the poore examinate or condemned person to be tortured 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. XXV. 290 There appeared to this examinate one in white apparel 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw Ho!* (1862) 52 The examinate found it so difficult to answer the question that he suddenly became afflicted with deafness

2 One who undergoes examination with a view to a certificate, degree, etc

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy* II II 72 The other examinates founde insufficient to proceed are sent backe to their studie againe 1868 *Daily News* 20 Oct, A system of inter-collegiate lectures open to all the examinats.

†**Exa·minate,** *v Obs.* [f. L *exāmĭnāt-* ppl. stem of *exāmĭnāre* · see EXAMINE *v*] = EXAMINE *v*

1560–78 *Bk Discipl Ch. Scot.* (1621) 27 The persons that are to be examinated, must be commanded to appeare before men of soundest judgement

Examination (egzæ mĭnē' ʃən). Forms · 4 -cioun, 5 -tyowne, 4–7 -cion, etc. [a F. *examination*, ad L. *exāmĭnātiōn-em*, n of action f *exāmĭnāre*. see EXAMINE *v.*] The action of examining; the state of being examined.

†1 A testing, trial, proof, assay Also *fig* Obs exc. as a contextual use of 3.

c 1310 MORE *Pacus* Wks 32 In straite balance If thou shouldest our sinne ponder Who able were to beare the punishement The whole engine of all this worlde With suche examinacion might not stande 1552 LATIMER *Serm St Stephen's Day* Wks. (Parker Soc) II 104 Calamities be but examinations and proofs to provoke us to call upon God [1799 G SMITH *Laborat* I 73 The examination, or *assay*, of the purity of gold or silver]

2 a. The action of testing or judging by a standard or rule. Now only with some notion of 3 or 6. Cf EXAMINE *v* 2 a Cf. *Self-examination*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib* 301 For as moche as the Examinacioun is necessarie, let us bygynne at the Surgiens *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VI II 40 That all examynatyowne Off thai persownys propyrly The kyrk suld hawe in gret party *c* 1460 tr *T. à Kempis* 139 Grace in euery understondinge submitteþ himself to goddis examynacion 1627 H MASON (*title*), The Tribunal of Conscience, or a Treatise of Examination, shewing how a Christian should examine his Conscience 1885 *Catholic Dict*, *Examination of Conscience* should be made at least every evening.

†b. Judicial inquiry into the guilt or innocence of an accused person *Obs.* Cf 6

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII 165 Sone þe day of examinacioun was sette 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI CCX 224 The bysshop he commytted to the examynacion & correccion of the clergy 1526–34 TINDALE *Acts* XXV 26, I have brought him vnto you that after examinacion had, I myght have sumwhat to wryte 1557 *Order of Hospitalls* D j, For the Examination of Single Women being gotten with Child. 1662 STILLINGFL *Orig. Sacr.* II. V § 3 After a particular examination of Jeremiah they acquit him. 1685 — *Orig Brit.* V 304 They anointed Kings and not long after they without Examination took them off

3 The action of investigating the nature, qualities, or condition of any object by inspection or experiment; minute inspection, scrutiny. *Post-mortem examination* = AUTOPSY 2.

1630 *R Johnson's Kingd & Commw* 99 The examination of passengers at the frontier Tounes of the Princes of Italie. 1819 J. G CHILDREN *Chem. Anal* Introd 10 The examination of a substance containing few elements. 1836 *Act* 6–7 *Will IV*, c 89 It shall be lawful for the Coroner to direct the performance of a post-mortem Examination 1863 *Royal Charter* § 42 in *Lond. Univ Calendar* 35 Which accounts shall be subject to such examination and audit as the said Commissioners may direct. 1875 URE *Dict Arts* II 727 The colour of the stroke made upon the touchstone by the metal under examination. 1884 *Syd Soc Lex., Physical Examination*, the investigation of disease by means of the senses, as when the cardiac respiratory sounds and movements are examined with the ear, or by means of instruments devised to render them more conspicuous 1888 E. EGGLESTON *Graysons* XXIV, Bob made what a surgeon would call a 'digital examination' of the dungeon door.

4. The action or process of searching or inquiring into (facts, opinions, statements, etc.); investigation, scrutiny.

1538 STARKEY *England* II 74 That was agred at the begynnyng for the bettur examynatyon of every thyng *c* 1626 WOTTON *Let* in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 549 After the examination of circumstances, there is a liberty of judgment. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm* (1737) V VII 321 Surely nothing that is self evident, can be the proper subject of examination, or tryal 1794 MRS RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* I, To look with cool examination upon the disappointments he sometimes threw in her way. 1864 J H NEWMAN *Apol.* 129 In that very agreement. would really be found on examination, the elements of an essential discordance. 1878 STANFORD *Symb Christi.* 4 Such an account now claims our examination

5. The process of testing, by questions oral or written, the knowledge or ability of pupils, or of candidates for office, degrees, etc For *Honour, Local, Middle-Class, Pass, Senate-House Examinations*, see those words

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud Lit* V 48 Which worke of continuall examination, is a notable quickner and nourisher of all good learning *Ibid* XXVIII 282 That euery yeere there be a solemne examination by the Gouernours of the schoole 1694 GIBSON in Ellis *Lett Lit Men* (Camden) 235 We met him just as he was going for Pauls to [*sic* ? *read* to Pauls for] examinations. 1783 *Lett Radcliffe & James* (Oxf. Hist Soc) 232 To day I went through part of my examination for Orders 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XIV, A dreadful uncle volunteered examinations of him in the holidays on abstruse points 1866 *Lond Univ. Calendar* 40 The Examination shall be conducted by means of Printed Papers

6 Formal interrogation, *esp* of a witness, or an accused person *Examination-in-chief*, that made by the party calling the witness See CROSS-, RE-EXAMINATION † Also, Interrogation under torture.

The judicial interrogation of accused persons has no place in the criminal process of the common law, but by various statutes from 16th c justices of the peace were directed to 'take the examination' of prisoners before sending them for trial This expression has survived, though the practice which it denotes no longer exists; hence the preliminary investigation before justices of the peace or police-magistrates is still called the *examination* of the prisoner, so that the word in this connexion has reverted to the obsolete sense 2 b.

a 1555 LATIMER in Foxe *A. & M* (1684) III 383, I was once in Examination before five or six Bishops every week thrice I came to Examinations 1592 GREENE *Art Conny-catch* III 5 What hee spake of either came to him by examinations, or by riding in the circuits 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II IV 274 The Tormentors examined him for several hours they ceased not their Examinations. 1838 *Penny Cycl* X. 103/1 s v *Evidence*, The cross examination of a witness is founded upon what the witness has stated in his examination in chief 1841 MACAULAY *W Hastings* Ess 1854 II 651/2 There remained examinations and cross-examinations 1861 W BELL *Dict Law Scot* 234/2 The party is brought before a magistrate for examination

b. The statements or depositions made by a witness or accused person when examined; the record of such statements. *To take the examination of*, to interrogate and note down the answers.

1533 *Frith's Answ More* Title-p., Vnto which boke are added the articles of his examinacion before the bishoppes. 1554 *Acts* 1–2 *Ph & Mary* C 13 § 4 The said justices before any bailment or mainprise, shall take the examination of the said prisoner 1591 J HORTOP *Trav.* in Arb. *Garner* V 329 The Earl of Sussex commanded his Secretary to take my name and examination 1600 *Essex Rebell. Exam* in *Shaks C. Praise* 35 The examination of Sr. Gelly merick Knyght taken the xvijth of February, 1600 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 10 The clerke reade the examinacions taken in Courte 1826 *Act* 7 *Geo IV*, C 64 § 3 Every Justice of the Peace before whom any Person shall be taken shall take the Examination of the Person charged 1848 *Act* 11–12 *Vict.* C 42 § 19 *marg.*, Place where Examination taken, not an open Court. 1861 W BELL *Dict. Law Scot* 234/2 The examinations of the witnesses at the precognition. never can be used . against the witnesses.

7 *attrib* and *Comb*, as *examination fever, questions, statute, system*, etc, **examination-paper**, (*a*) paper specially prepared for use in examinations; (*b*) a written or printed series of questions, etc. to be answered by the examinee; (*c*) a written series of answers by an examinee; **examination-schools**, in Oxford parlance: (*a*) the several branches of the University curriculum in which a formal examination is instituted; (*b*) the building in which University examinations are held.

1884 CRICHTON-BROWNE in *Pall Mall G* 16 Sept 11/1 The '*examination fever,' as it has been called, that leaves such unpleasant sequelæ behind it is now endemic in the metropolis 1837 (*title*), *Examination Papers for Theological Students. 1838 (*title*), *Examination Questions and Answers, from 'Butler's Analogy.' 1868 M PATTISON *Academ Org* VI 244 If he [a professor] wishes for any auditors at all, he must make himself subservient to the *examination schools 1886 *Oxf Univ Calendar* 55 Full information will be found. in the *Examination Statutes. *Mod.* (Oxford) The Examination-schools are beyond University College

Hence **Examina'tional** *a*, of or pertaining to examination or examinations, based upon (academical, etc) examinations **Examina'tionism,** the habit of relying upon or the practice of employing examinations as the test of fitness, knowledge, etc. **Examina'tionist,** one who upholds the system of examinations.

1826 BENTHAM in *Westm Rev VI.* 492 Tests preferred by Mr Chancellor of the Exchequer, presumably the financial by their humble servant, the examinational 1859 *Sat. Rev* 12 Feb 178/2 The establishment of what .. we may call an examinational franchise 1884 H M JONES *Hints on Senses* 148 For future success in life the test of early examinational proficiency is a most fallacious one 1884 *Lond Frnl Sc* XXI 240 A reaction against that miserable examinationism which earns for us the title of the 'Chinese of Europe.' 1889 *Pall Mall G* 27 June 3/1 Much emphasis is laid by the theoretical examinationists on the supposed difficulty that the public have in discriminating between a trained and an untrained nurse

†**Exa'minative,** *a* *Obs* [f. EXAMINE *v* + -ATIVE] Concerned with examination.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* IV. iii Wks III 27 In opposition to such as restrain assent only unto the reflexive or examinative acts of understanding.

Examinator (egzæ'mineitəɹ). [a late L. *examinātor*, f. *exāmināre*: see EXAMINE *v*] One who examines.

†**1.** = EXAMINER 1. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* VI vi 299 An inference somewhat Rabbinicall, and not of power to perswade a serious examinator 1783 *Town & Country Mag* 168 John Hewitt, Esq examinator of the hearth money in Dublin. 1830 MOIR in *Blackw Mag* XXVIII. 698 That severe and acute examinator of historical truth

†**2.** *Sc* = EXAMINER 2 *Obs.*

1752 J LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed 2) 109 The Witness repeats the Words after the Lord Examinator 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxii, Having, like a prudent examinator, suffered his witness to give vent to all her indignation.

3. = EXAMINER 3 *rare* exc *Sc*

1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* Democr (1676) 38/1 Qualified by the strict approbation of deputed examinators 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl Hist 16th Cent* II iv xx. 362 These Examinators shall be Masters or Doctors, or Licentiates in Divinity or Canon Law 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect Inflam* Introd. 25 To collect the suffrages of the surgeons who were the examinators. 1835 *Fraser's Mag* XII. 259 It was not unusual to obtain a private hint from the examinators on what chapter their questions were to be founded 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss* 485 In no European Faculty of Arts was Theology a subject on which its examinators had a right to question the candidate

Examinatorial (egzæ mināto'riăl), *a* [f late L. *exāmināt̄ōri-us* (see next) + -AL] Of or pertaining to an examiner or an examination.

1866 *Reader* 10 Mar 247/1 A person who has frequently felt the examinatorial pulse. 1868 DICKENS *Lett* 21 Mar, Johnnie has my profound sympathy under his examinatorial woes 1881 *Sat. Rev* 26 Feb 270 Examinatorial experience is not without its peculiar bitterness.

Examinatory (egzæ mināto ri), *a* [ad. L. *exāmināt̄ōri-us* belonging to examination, f. *exāmināt̄or* see EXAMINATOR and -ORY.] = prec.

1887 *Athenæum* 23 July 109/3 It will probably be found more useful for examinatory purposes than the latter

†**Exa'mine,** *sb* *Obs* exc *Hist.* [f next vb (or ? ad L. *exāmen, -inis* cf *origin*)] = EXAMINATION. Also *attrib*

1605 *Answ supposed Discov Romish Doctr* 43 Therefore the examine of such things we entreate may be left to God. 1630 I. CRAVEN *Serm.* (1631) 14 Vpon a second examine, it may seeme to be personall. 1662 J LAMONT *Diary* 21 Sept, Divers persons were excommunicat both for ignorance, and being absent from the dyetts of examine 1885 A EDGAR *Old Ch. Lyfe Scot* 124 *note*, It may be presumed that the examine roll was very carefully made up by the minister

Examine (egzæ min), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **examen**(e, **examyn**(e, (4 **examini**, 5 **examne, exammæn**, 6 **examme, exemne**), 6–7 **examin**, 4– **examine** See also EXAME. [ad. F. *examiner*, ad L. *exāmināre* to weigh accurately, test, try, inquire into, f. *exāmen*: see EXAMEN]

†**1.** *trans* To try, test, assay (precious metals, etc.). Said both of personal and material agents Also *fig.* *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xi. 7 Syluyre examynd in fire *Ibid* xvi 4 In fire þou examynd me. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xxii 31 The speche of the Lord examynyd bi fier 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI 211 Þis fuyre schal examyne and serche alle men dedes. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf* (W de W 1494) II. xxviii, Suffreth it .to be well examyned thorugh ghostly trybulacyons.

2 a. To test judicially or critically; to try by a standard or rule. *Obs.* exc with mixture of sense 3 or 6, to one or other of which phrases like *To examine oneself, one's conscience,* etc now chiefly belong

1340 *Ayenb* 137 He nele nazt lete ne smal ne grat þet ne ssel by examened and y-demd ine þe cort of merci *Ibid* 153 He ssel wel examini his þoȝtes *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 236 In examynyng of youre counseiloures, ye schul considre many thinges *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) xxxi 315 Þei schewed me a boke, þat my boke was examynde by. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor* xi 28 Let a man examen him silfe and so let him eate of the breed and drynke of the cup — 1 *Thess.* v 21 Examen all thynges and kepe that which is good 1580 BARET *Alv* E 398 Doe you not examine or measure such thinges as be done at Lacedemon, according to your lawes and ordinances. 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* II 1 291 Nay mocke not .examine your conscience 1611 BIBLE *Ps* xxvi 2 Examine me, O Lord, and proue me; try my reines and my heart 1684 ABP. W WAKE *Prep for Death* (1688) 26 We ought before it be too late, to examine our Souls, and provide for futurity. 1690 J HARRINGTON *Def Rights Univ Oxford* Pref, Examined by the unequal standard of the immunities of mean corporations

†**b** To try, investigate the guilt or innocence of (an accused person) *Obs.* Cf 6.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) VIII 91 And there was oure Lord examyned in the nyght and scourged and smyten *a* 1471 *Chron. Rich. II to Hen VI* (Camden 1856) 10 Yf thou .. were wel examned, thou hast do more ayens the kyng than I 1526 TINDALE *Acts* IV 9 Yf we are examined [so 1611] of the good dede done to the sycke man

3. To investigate by inspection or manipulation the nature, qualities, or condition of (any object), to inspect in detail, scan, scrutinize Also in various specific uses: To check, verify in detail (a calculation, an account); to investigate by inspection or experiment the pathological condition of (an organ, a person, or animal); to subject to autopsy, to search, inspect (baggage, etc) for contraband goods

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 248 Þei brouht þe cronykles .. þe old chartres & titles Of ilk a bisshop se, & ilk a priourie Examend þam & cast ilk amountment. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III 205 From humeres he [Pictagoras] tornede hym to examyne strenges, and streyned guttes and senewes of schepe. 1476 *Proclam* 3 April in *York Myst* Introd 37 To serche, here, and examen all þe plaiers and plaies and pagentes 1580 BARET *Alv* E 397 To discusse and examine diligently the account and reckoning of the souldiers 1595 SHAKS *John* I 1 89 Mine eye hath well examined his parts, And findes them perfect Richard. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb) 50 It will ask. the work of twenty licencers to examin all the lutes, the violins, and the ghittarrs in every house 1699 DAMPIER *Voy* II 1 77 The Watch men stand in the Street by the Watch-houses, to examin every one that passeth by 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV 234 The critic Eye Sees hairs and pores, examines bit by bit 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 23 Doss examined the books, and found the following entry 1781–3 COWPER *Poet, Oyster, etc* 33 Many a grave and learned clerk, With curious touch examines me, If I can feel as well as he. 1828 SCOTT *F M Perth* VIX, Let the chirurgeon Dwining examine that poor piece of clay, that he may tell us how he came by his fatal death. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I xi. 73 Our guide had examined the glacier for some distance. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch Scotl* II iv 154 The visitors met to examine the Latin versions. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* v 64 Of a large number of men examined in Europe four or five per cent have been found color-blind

absol *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Allegory* II, Many passed it by with careless tread .But others .Pause to examine.

4. To inquire or search into, investigate (a question or subject); to consider or discuss critically, to try the truth or falsehood of (a proposition, statement, etc.).

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* i 34 The kyng byholdynge and diligently examyninge the thing, made a temple to hym *c* 1490 *Plumpton Corr* (Camd Soc.) 76 The cause wherof hath bene .. shewed unto you; and I desire and pray you reply to examme it. 1538 STARKEY *England* I ii. 28 Thys thyng of Socrates semyth to me somewhat straunge let vs a lytyl examyn thys. 1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, IV 1 69 If you would take the paines but to examine the Warres of Pompey the Great 1678 R L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor* (1702) 102 It Examins all the Circumstances of Time 1704 ADDISON *Italy* Pref, Few Men have Talents or Opportunities for examining so copious a Subject. 1785 REID *Int Powers* II ix. (1803) 235 We shall examine this theory afterwards. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 221 The plea which we are examining .. would have to be expressed in this way

absol. 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* Democr (1676) 43/2 At the first sight all is well, but farther examine, you shall find them wise on the one side, and fools on the other

b with indirect question as *obj*: To inquire, try to ascertain

1303 R BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9618 Prestes shulde examyne what she [the midwife] couthe. 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 10 God prouoth vs, what we be, and examyneth how moche we profyte in grace. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* I. VIII (1611) 22 Men will not bend their wits to examine whether things. be good or euill 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* V (1843) 204/2 It was time to examin how he had lost those Priviledges. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* II VIII (1803) I 195 To examine whether there might not be other first principles.

5. To test (a person) by questioning; *esp* to interrogate in order to test the capacity or knowledge of (a pupil, a candidate for a certificate, degree, official employment, etc.) Const. *in*, †*of, on, upon.*

c 1380 WYCLIF Wks (1880) 40 3if ony wille comen to oure breþeren late þe mynystris diligently examyne hem of þe comun feiþ and þe sacramentis of holy chirche 1611 BRINSLEY *Lud Lit.* iii. 16 Examine them in syllables of three letters, after in moe. 1715 PRIDEAUX *Reform. Univ. Inn. in Life* 235 Such only, as shall obtain a certificate of approbation from the two Examiners who examined them, shall be qualified for the said Degree 1730 *Burgh Rec Dingwall* 30 Nov, in Grant *Burgh Sch Scotl* II VI (1876) 221 The particular passages upon which he was examined *a* 1838 LD ELDON in H. Twiss *Life* I. 57, I was examined in Hebrew and History 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ Org* VI. 251 At the end of the time the poor wretches were examined on all these subjects

absol 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud Lit* XXVIII 283 The Visitours .. who are not satisfied, to examine where, and as they please 1863 *Royal Charter* § 38 in *Lond Univ Calendar* (1866) 33 The said Chancellor. shall have power to examine for the several Degrees

†**b** To put questions on (what has been learned)

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud Lit.* VII 79 Especially examine those Verbs often, which haue two Preterperfect tenses. *Ibid* 80 In examining the Syntax, it is the best to do it in Latine

6 To interrogate formally, question (*esp.* a witness, an accused person)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* III 438 3if alle bisshopis and freris weren wisly che examyned whether þey weren heretikis. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VIII. XXIV 54 The dravere he gert and oþir ma Swa be examynyd, þat etc 1533 EARL DERBY in Ellis *Orig Lett* I 115 II 43 William Dalton squyer examyned deposith and saith 1549 *Compl Scotl.* XII 98 Quhen thir ten hyrdis var exemnit. quhar the samnete armye vas campit *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* (Bullen) VI 113 Now, Faustus, examine them of their several names and dispositions 1673 *Essex Papers* (1890) 90 There were no questions asked but what they who were examined knew concerning Mr Peter Talbott's exercising of Ecclesiasticall Jurisdiction 1779 J HARRIS in *Lett. 1st Earl Malmesbury* (1870) I 410 Sir Guy Carlton was four hours being examined at the Bar of the House 1828 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) V 429 The usage had always been, upon a common recovery against husband and wife, to examine the wife 1838 *Penny Cycl* X 101/2 If a plaintiff consents to be examined as a witness his evidence may be admitted

†**b** To interrogate under torture Cf *question.*

1580 BARET *Alv.* E 395 To take awaie violently, and examine by torments 1611 BIBLE *Acts* XXII. 24 The chiefe captaine bad that hee [Paul] should be examined by scourging 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II IV 274 The Tormentors examined him all the while, and to no Purpose

7 *intr* †**a** To look carefully, 'see to it' *that*, etc (*rare*) **b.** To make examination, inquire *into*

1712 STEELE *Spect* No 426 P 2 To examine that no one over-heard them *a* 1764 LLOYD *Dial betw Author & Friend*, Read their works, examine fair—Show me invention, fancy there 1837 *Penny Cycl* VIII 46/1 Authority is given to the court to examine in a summary manner into any offence. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist Eng* II 90 To examine into the charges 1869 M ARNOLD *Cult & An* (1882) 223 That is, to examine into the nature of real good

Hence **Exa mined** *ppl a*

1817 SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II 722 To be prepared with an examined copy of the writ. 1861 W BELL *Dict Law Scot* s v, In English law, an examined copy of a deed is a copy examined and certified by the proper officer.

Examinee (egzæ mini). [f prec vb + -EE] One examined; a person under examination

1788 T TWINING in *Mad D'Arblay's Diary* 20 Jan, Don't you think that the Examinee has a natural right to examine the Examiner? 1813 *Examiner* 12 Apr 228/1 The answers given by examinees 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 528 'What verb should you like?' inquired the examinee 1868 M PATTISON *Academ Org* V 296 What kind of knowledge can they [examination questions] be the test of, in the examinee?

Examiner (egzæ'minəɹ) [f as prec. + -ER[1].]

1 One who looks into the nature or condition of (a person or thing); one who inquires or searches into (facts); an investigator. Also †an official inspector (*obs.*) Const. *of.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III 202 Sinne is a spirituall leprosie, therfore let vs be also examiners of sinn 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat Combat* V. II, Be but a just examiner of thyself 1665 *Orders Ld. Mayor Lond.* in De Foe *Plague* (1840) 39 That these examiners be sworn by the aldermen to . learn what persons be sick 1668 HALE *Pref Rolle's Abridgm* 2 He was a strict Searcher and Examiner of businesses. 1799 V KNOX *Consid Lord's Supp* § 21 Wks 1824 VII. 452 The rigid examiners of Christ's pretensions .. seldom take into consideration the love of God

b Hence: a frequent title of newspapers

1710–14 SWIFT, etc. (*title*) The Examiner 1808–36 L HUNT, etc (*title*) The Examiner

c. (More fully *Examiner of India Correspondence*) Under the East India Company, the title of an official at the India House, who was responsible for the conduct of the Company's correspondence

1779 *Royal Kalender* 212 Examiner of India correspondence, S Wilks 1836 *Gent Mag* Aug 212 The duties of his [J Mill's] important office, that of Chief Examiner to the East India Company. 1883 *Encycl Brit.* XVI 309 The duty of the so-called examiners was to examine the letters of the agents of the Company in India, and to draft instructions in reply. The character of the Company's government was almost entirely dependent upon their abilities as statesmen

†**2.** One who examines or interrogates (an accused person, a witness, etc); one who conducts an official inquiry. *Obs*

1530–1 *Act* 22 *Hen VIII*, c. 14 If the same person so endited do make suche profe as the saied examiners shall thynke sufficiente. 1541 R COPLAND *Maner to Exam Lazares* Q ij, The examyners ought to enquyre of theym by the prymatyfe causes of lepry. 1557 PAYNELL *Barclay's Jugurth* 44 He was electe to be one of the examinours or commyssioners to make inquisicion of these thre pointes rehersed. *a* 1676 HALE *Com. Law Eng.* XII. § 9 A crafty

Clerk, Commissioner, or Examiner, will make a Witness speak what he truly never meant 1682-6 J Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III 606 Nor did they [the Apostles] alter any one of them [Circumstances] upon different Examinations before different Examiners

b. *spec* An officer, formerly of the Court of Chancery, now of the High Court of Justice, whose duty it is to take the depositions of witnesses when so directed by the court. Formerly more fully *Examiner in Chancery*

3 A person appointed to conduct an examination of pupils, candidates for degrees, etc

1715 [See Examine 5] 1861 *Times* 29 Aug, To defeat cramming is the most useful art of the Examiner 1886 *Oxf Univ Calendar* 56 An Examination conducted by the Regius Professor of Civil Law with three or four other Examiners

Hence **Examinership**, the office of examiner

1880 in Wilbstlr *Suppl* 1881 *Athenæum* 14 May 655/2 It ought to make examinerships less the monopoly of resident tutors than they have been. 1885 *Law Times* 25 July 237/1 Solicitors would not like to take paid examinerships on the terms suggested

Examining (egzæ minin), *vbl. sb* [f. Examine *v* + -ing[1]] The action of the vb Examine, in various senses.

c 1386 Chaucer *Melib* P 236 In the examynyng of 3oure counseiloures *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* 193, I my self shalle make examynyng. 1590 Sir J Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 20, I will now therefore proceed to the consideration and examining of three most important things 1612 Brinsley *Lud Lit* xxii (1627) 257 This strict examining will be a good meanes to make them attentive. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Apr 6/1 Unskilled examining is doing serious damage to the cause of education.

attrib. 1793 Nelson 14 Feb in Nicolas *Disp* (1845) I 300 He must be in London before the 7th of March as that is the examining day

¶ Used gerundially with omission of *in*

1815 Mrs. Pilkington *Celebrity* I. 222 During the time the wound was examining, Augustus worked himself up to a pitch of agony

Exa'mining, *ppl a.* [f as prec. + -ing[2].] That examines, appointed to examine

1783 *Lett. Radcliffe & James* (Oxf Hist. Soc) 232 The Bishop of Lincoln ordains Bowerbank acts as examining chaplain 1868 M Pattison *Academ. Org* vi 244 Oxford is now, with respect to its candidates for honours, little more than an examining body.

Hence **Exa miningly** *adv*, in an examining or scrutinizing manner; searchingly

1876 Geo Eliot *Dan Der* vii li, She still kept her hand in his, and looked at him examiningly 1890 *Chamb. Jrnl* 4 Jan 16/1 He looked at her so examiningly that she could not but pause.

Examplar (egzɑ·mplăɹ), *sb* Now *rare*. Forms: 5 **examplaire, -ayre, -eir, -ire, exawmplere,** 5-7 **exampler,** 6- **examplar.** [a OF *examplaire, exemplaire* (see Exemplar), semi-learned form of *essamplaire*:—late L. *exemplārium*, f *exemplum* Example *sb*

Now almost superseded by *exemplar*, it is possible that some of the recent instances may be merely misprints]

1. A pattern, model, a perfect specimen (of some quality), a person or thing to be imitated.

c 1430 Lydg in *Pol Rel. & L Poems* 47 Moder of ihesu, myrrour of chastite Trew examplire of verginite 1483 Caxton *G de la Tour* D iij b, After thexamplayre of his sone 1561 T Norton *Calvin's Inst* iv 60 They . toke their examplar out of the dotages of the Gentiles 1568 E Tilney *Flower of Friendship*, A silent person is the exampler of wisedome. 1582 N T (Rhem) *Heb* ix 23 It is necessarie therefore that the examplers of the cælestials be cleansed with these 1603 Daniel *Panegyr Kinq* xxiii, There, great examplar! prototype of kings! 1794 Paley *Evid* (1825) II 311 He could no longer have a living examplar to copy from 1860 Thackeray *Round. Papers, Nil nisi bonum* 228 An examplar of goodness, probity, and pure life.

†b. ? A deterrent example. *Obs*

[1560 (see Examplar *a*)]

†2 A book of (moral) examples. *Obs. rare*—[1]

1483 Caxton *G de la Tour* A ij, I tolde them that I wolde make a book and an examplayre for my doughters.

3. †A copy, transcript (*obs*) b An exemplar (of a book), one of the 'copies' of which the edition consists.

1413 Lydg *Pilgr Sowle* iv xxix (1859) 62 Euery good kynge is preised by the exampler [Fr *lexemplaire*], figure, or statua of his good condicion, and knowen therby, ryght as a man is knowen by his visage. *c* 1475 *Partenay* Prol 131 That I ther take the exampleir wold Off a boke of his which that he had made. 1572 W Malim in Hakluyt *Voy* (1599) II 1 121 With what paine and diligence, I referre me to them which are skilfull in the Italian tongue, or may the better iudge, if it please them to trie the same, casting aside this exampler 1880 *Academy* 4 Sept. 163/1 Pamphlets existing in unique examplars

†4. A piece of needlework containing examples of stitches, etc. see Sampler *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr 217/2 Exampler for a woman to worke by, *exemple.* 1583 Rich *Phylotus & Emelia* (1835) 13 She might goe seeke out her examplers, and to peruse whiche woorke would doe beste in a Ruffe

†**Exa'mplar,** *a Obs.* Also 6 **examplair.** [ad. OF *examplaire*· see Exemplar *a*] = Exemplary in various senses: a Serving or fitted to serve as an example, pattern, or model; b ? Serving as a deterrent (quot. 1560, but this may be an instance of prec. sb.).

1560 Rolland *Crt Venus* II 819 To that fals [unchastity in a Vestal] is na grace, Bot eirdit quik, to the lasf examplair 1602 T Fitzherbert *Defence* 8 Wee ad therto his religious lyfe, so examplar for all kynd of vertue. *a* 1631 Donne in *Selectious* (1840) 26 Wash thyself in these three examplar baths of Christ's tears

Examplary · see Exemplary.

Example (egzɑ mp'l), *sb* Forms: 4-6 **exemple, exsaumple,** 5-6 **exaumple, -awmple,** (5 **axampil, exsawmple,** 6 **exampul**(1), 5-6 *Sc.* **exaimple, exampill, -empill,** 5- **example.** [a OF. *example, exemple*, a refashioning (after Lat.) of earlier *essample* (see Asaumple):—L *exemplum*, f *excm-, eximĕre* to take out see Exempt The primary sense is thus 'something taken out, a Sample, specimen'. The main Eng. senses are derived from Lat through Fr In the arrangement below the presumed logical order has been adopted in preference to the order in which the senses are recorded in Eng See also Asaumple, Ensample, Sample, which are ultimately the same word]

1. A typical instance; a fact, incident, quotation, etc that illustrates, or forms a particular case of, a general principle, rule, state of things, etc., a person or thing that may be taken as an illustration of a certain quality. Phrases, *For, by way of, example*; formerly also (ellipt) *example* in same sense

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* Introd (Roxb) 3 And to thys manyfold of nature Exaemplys, acordyth weel scrypture 1538 Starkey *England* I 1 22 They see exampullys of many and dyverse, wych wythout profyt had attemptyd the same 1548 Gest *Pr Masse* 123 Example his reporting of the baptisme wordes over himselve maketh nether baptisme ne absolution 1552 Abp Hamilton *Catech* (1884) 12 Foure familiar exempilles drawin fra the haly scripture 1585 Jas. I *Ess Poesie* (Arb) 61 As for exempill 3e man not say Then feir nocht Nor heir ocht 1611 Bible *Transl Pref* 2 Wee shall finde many the like examples 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 52 Eight pence difference, example, There goeth four load of Sand 1697 Dryden *Æneid* Ded. Wks 1887 XIV 164 Can we, for example, give the praise of valour to a man who [etc] 1752 Hume *Ess & Treat* (1777) I 210 No criticism can be instructive which is not full of examples and illustrations 1842 W Grove *Corr Phys Forces* 62, I might weary you with examples, showing that, etc 1860 Tyndall *Glac* II viii 265 Almost all glaciers present examples of such [glacier] tables 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) I 273 A round, for example, is 'a figure' and not simply 'figure' 1885 F Temple *Relat Relig & Sc* iii 69 The will is to Science the first example of power

b A problem framed to exemplify a rule in arithmetic, mathematics, etc; an exercise

1674 Playford *Skill Mus* II 96 Practice to play this Example of the Notes ascending and descending 1847 Goodwin (*title*), A Collection of Problems and Examples adapted to the Elementary Course of Mathematics. 1888 Wolstenholme (*title*), Examples for Practice in the use of Seven-figure Logarithms

c A specimen (of workmanship). Also, a 'copy' of a book, etc (now only with reference to rarities)

1530 Palsgr 217/2 Example of a boke, *copie.* *a* 1553 Ascham in Fleming *Panopl Epist* (1576) 437, I have sent examples [of this Epistle] to the Kinges majestie, and the rest of that noble and gallant companie 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I v 11 Whiche a man shall finde described in some examples of Dioscorides, 1875 Fortnum *Majolica* v 48 This Florentine porcelain is especially rare, scarcely thirty examples being known to exist 1880 *Daily News* 2 Dec 5/3 A London bookseller lately disposed of an example for four shillings and sixpence *Mod.* The gallery contains several examples of this master.

2 *Logic.* = Gr *παράδειγμα* (Aristotle). The species of argument in which the major premiss of a syllogism is assumed from a particular instance

a 1679 Hobbes *Rhet* I 11 (1681) 3 An Example is a short Induction, and an Enthymeme a short Syllogisme. 1774 Reid *Aristotle's Logic* iv § 7 Aristotle gives some observations upon imperfect syllogisms; such as example, which is an imperfect induction 1860 Abp. Thomson *Laws Th.* 249 The Example is an argument which proves some thing to be true in a particular case from another particular case 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) IV 505 Example comes into use when we identify something unknown with that which is known

3 A signal instance of punishment intended to have a deterrent effect; a warning, caution; a person whose fate serves as a deterrent to others. Chiefly in phrases, † *For*, †*in example, to make* (*a person*, etc) *an example, an example of* (*a person*); also, *to take example*

1382 Wyclif *Jude* 1 7 Sodom and Gomor . ben maad ensaumple [*v r* exsaumple], sustenynge peyne of euerlastinge fijr 1548 Hall *Chron.* 204 Caused the lord Welles . to be behedded there, to the terrible example of other, which shal put their confidence in the promise of a prince. 1568 Grafton *Chron* 1253 Hanged at Greenewiche for robberies, in example of all other *c* 1592 Marlowe *Massac Paris* III iv, All rebels under Heaven Shall take example by his punishment 1599 Shaks *Much Ado* v 1 332 An arrant knaue . which I beseech your worship to correct your selfe, for the example of others 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 76 Brought to the barre to be punished for example sake. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C Warres* 389 Let these mens unhappy examples be a warning to others. 1711 Addison *Spect.* 26 P 3, I . will not be provoked . to make an Example of any particular Criminal. 1793 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ* (1832) II 388 The examples are so striking and terrifying that every individual trembles 1803 *Pic Nic* No 4 (1806) I 140 They must be made an example of 1827 Pollok *Course T* x, Has he not given at times Example fierce of wrath and judgment?

4 A parallel case in the past, also in phrases, *beyond, without example.*

1530 Palsgr 217/2 Example a symilitude of a thyng, *exemple* 1595 Shaks. *John* III iv 13 Such temperate order in so fierce a course, Doth want Example. 1707 Freind *Peterborow's Cond Sp* 50 A Discipline and Generosity without example 1726 Butler *Serm* iv. 76 He was mild and gentle beyond Example. 1817 *Parl Deb.* 205 The demand upon gunsmiths for every species of fire-arms has been beyond all former example 1821 Shelley *Hellas* Pref, A spirit and a wisdom which has few examples

5 A precedent appealed to, to justify or authorize any course of action *arch* or *Obs*

1509-10 *Act* 1 *Hen VIII*, c 20 § 1 That thees grauntz be not take in example to the Kyngez of England in tyme to comme. 1582 Savile *Tacitus' Hist* iv x (1591) 188 Hordeonius beganne a very ill example, that all letters sent from abroade should be deliuered to the standerd-bearers of the Legions 1647-8 Cotterell *Davila's Hist Fr* (1678) 11 Katherine of Medicis according to many Examples of former times, pleaded the right . to assume the regency 1700 Tyrrell *Hist Eng* II 853 With a Saving Clause, that it should not be drawn into Example

6 A person's action or conduct regarded as an object of imitation; often qualified by adjs. *good, bad, evil*, etc. Phrases, *To give, leave, set an example* Also, a person whose conduct ought to be imitated, a 'pattern' of excellence

1382 Wyclif 1 *Tim* iv. 12 Be thou ensaumple [*v r* exsaumple] of feithful men in word in feith, in chastite *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs & Lim Mon* (1714) 10 They, by Example of Nembroth, made them Realmys 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* II 1, Gyuyng example to alle the Barons *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3099 Neuer we mycht Have bet exampil than iffith ws 3one knycht. 1570 Ascham *Scholem* (Arb.) 66 This Court also neuer lacked many faire examples, for yong gentlemen to folow 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort* (1729) 185 Forc'd either to Imitate, or as I do, to celebrate your Example 1718 Rowe tr *Lucan* I, He copies from his master Sylla well, And would the dire example far excell. 1796 H Hunter *St Pierre's Stud Nat.* (1799) III. 588 Of this our own Country ought to set the example to the Nations 1853 Robertson *Serm* Ser II. 241 You copy the outline of a model you imitate the spirit of an example 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* viii, If you will set me that example, I promise to follow it.

b. In generalized sense · Action or conduct that induces imitation; *hence*, 'influence that disposes to imitation' (J).

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* II xvi (1495) C ij a/2 The angels take by yefte and yeue forth by example 1653 Walton *Angler* 47 Well, you know what example is able to do *a* 1680 Butler *Rem* (1759) I. 73 Example, that imperious Dictator Of all that's good, or bad to human Nature *a* 1729 J Rogers 19 *Serm* iv. (1735) 70 Example is a Motive of a very prevailing Force on the Actions of Men 1796 Burke *Regic Peace* i Wks VIII 196 Example is the school of mankind 1871 Smiles *Charac* II (1876) 35 Example is far more than precept It is instruction in action

c. *To take example* to learn by, or copy, the example of another. Const †*at, by*, †*of*

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol* 568 A gentil Mauncipie was ther of a temple, Of which achatours mighten take exemple 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 86 He is right happy that can chastyse himself taking example by other. 1548 Udall, etc *Erasm. Par. John* 103 b, Ye shall take exaumple at me 1587 *Mirr. Mag*, *Porrex* ix, Example take you Princes of the land 1611 Cotgr, *Exemplairement*, exemplarily; for others to follow, or to take example by 1632 Sherwood, To take example by, *patronuer*

d *Of* (*bad*) *example* (= L. *malī exempli*, Fr. *de mauvais exemple*) *rare.*

1865 M Arnold *Ess in Criticism* 66 Some people will say these are little things, they are not, they are of bad example

¶e A pattern, design to be copied. *Obs* (A mere Latinism)

1539 Bible (Taverner) 1 *Chron* xxviii. 12 Dauid gaue Salomon his son the paterne of the porch. and the example of that was in his mynde. 1609—(Douay) *Num.* viii 4 According to the example which our Lord shewed to Moyses, so wrought he the candlesticke

¶7. An alleged designation for a company (of 'masters'). *Obs.*—o

1486 *Bk St Albans* F vij a, A Example of maisteris

8. Comb, as *example-giver.*

1540 Coverdale *Frutf Less* 1 (1593) R iv b, Before vs we haue an high perfect example giuer.

Example (egzɑ mp'l), *v.* Also 5 **exawmplyn,** 5-6 **exaumple,** 6 **exemple.** [f prec sb Cf. OF. *exemplier*]

1 *trans* To exemplify; to furnish a model or pattern of; to find or give an example of instance of; also with sentence as *obj* *Obs* exc in *passive.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 144/2 Exawmplyn, *exemplifico.* *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 452 For to exaumple bi hise dedis to othere men the seid iij principal governaunce 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F* lxxviii 128 My meaning last exampled by my fleeing with flise. 1598 Chapman *Iliad* iv 238 He examples this With toiling, like the worst, on foot. 1613 Sherley *Trav. Persia* 18 To example to other how much it pleaseth God to fauour good intentions 1655 E. Terry *Voy E India* 218 Keeping to their old fashions exampled to them by their predecessors. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* vi 343 Exampling hardiest deeds, Salisbury struck down the foe 1828 Carlyle in *Foreign Rev.* II 116 Of an interest altogether peculiar, and not in this degree exampled in recent

literature 1879 Morley *Burke* 89 Burke devoted himself to this duty with a fervid assiduity that has not often been exampled, and has never been surpassed.

b Of things To be an example of

1881 *Athenæum* 25 June 840/1 Mr. Arnold quotes, as exampling Wordsworth at his highest, the single line, Will no one tell me what she sings?

†**2** To hold forth (a person) as an example Also with *out* *Obs*

1625 Fletcher *Lover's Progr* II iii, You are the pattern of fair friendship, Exampled for your love 1639 W Sclater (Jun) *Worthy Communicant* 7 The stroke of God's displeasure, of which Nadab and Abihu are exampled out for our warning. 1654 Gayton *Pleas Notes* IV xx 268 Fortune had an intent to example him for his sufferings

†**3.** To furnish an antecedent example or precedent for; to justify by precedents *Obs.*

1587 (*title*), A Defence of the honorable Sentence and Execution of the Queene of Scots, exempled with analogies 1588 Shaks *L L L* I ii 121 That I may example my digression by some mighty president 1595 — *John* IV iii 57 [This shall] proue a deadly blood-shed but a iest, Exampled by this heynous spectacle.

4 †**a.** Of things. To serve as an example or warning to (*obs*) **b.** Of persons: To set an example to, instruct by example. *rare*

1592 Greene *Art Conny-catch* III 25 Let the poore Cutlers mishap example others 1631 Laud *Seven Serm* (1651) 325 And what a Kings Son may learne, when he is exampled by such a Father 1772 J Woolman *Jrnl* x (1840) 147 Placing children where they may be likely to be exampled and instructed. 1816 Coleridge *Statesm Man* (1839) 315 Taught by God's word, exampled by God's providence, commanded by God's law. 1881 W E Henley in *Academy* 27 Aug. 156/1 The pair settle quietly down generally exampling their friends and neighbours 1883 E Balfour in *Mag Art* Aug 398 They..example those whom they are engaged in teaching.

†**5.** *intr.* **a.** To serve as an example or warning **b** To quote an example *Obs*

1571 Henryson *Mor Fables* 28 This suddaine death of this false Tod examples exhortand folke to amend 1599 B Jonson *Cynthia's Rev* v. ii, I will example unto you Your opponent makes entry as you are engaged with your mistress

Hence **Exa·mpled** *ppl a.*, that is made an example **Exa·mpling** *ppl a.*, that sets an example

a 1637 B Jonson *Underwoods, Epithal* x, Search, Sun, and thou wilt find They are th' exampled Paire, and murrour of their kind 1725–20 Pope *Iliad* VI 75 A dreadful lesson of exampled fate *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* IV 337 Thy brave exampling hand Might double our young Grecian spirits

†**Exa·mpleless,** *a* *Obs.* *rare* Also 7 **examplesse.** [f. Example *sb.* + -less] Without an example or precedent; unexampled

1603 Florio *Montaigne* III xii. (1632) 587 What is become of that wonderfull examplelesse example? 1603 B Jonson *Sejanus* II. iv, So examplêsse [*sic*] and vnblam'd a life, As that of the renown'd Germanicus

Exampleship (egza·mp'lʃip) *rare*⁻¹. [f. Example *sb.* + -ship] The function of setting an example

1864 *Sat Rev* XVIII 743/2 Exampleship belongs to them [the queen on her throne, the father in his family, etc.] as a sort of heritage

†**Exa·mplify,** *v* *Obs.* *rare*⁻¹ [f Ex- *prefix*¹ + Amplify] *trans.* = Amplify

1677 Wychlrley *Plain Dealer* III 1, I will, as I see cause, extenuate, or examplify Matter of Fact

Examplify, obs. form of Exemplify

Examply, var of Exemply *v* *Obs.*

Exan.

1597 Gerard *Herbal, Suppl to Table Eng. Names*, Exan is Croswort, yet not our *Crucuata*

†**Exangera·tion.** *Obs* *rare* [irreg f. Ex- *pref.*¹ + Anger *v* + -ation] Provocation to anger

1631 R H *Arraignm Whole Creature* xviii 306 Instead of hoped Contentation wee reape vexation, exangeration, distraction *Ibid* 307 They subject the Soule to exceeding divisions, distractions, exangerations and vexations

Exanguin, -guious, -guous, etc. see Exs-.

†**Exa·ngulous,** *a* *Obs.*⁻° [f Ex- *prefix*¹ + L *angul-us* Angle + -ous] Without angles or corners 1730-6 in Bailey (folio) 1775 in Ash, etc

†**Exa·nimal,** *a.* *Obs.*⁻° [ad L. *exanimāl-is*, f *ex-* (see Ex-) + *anima* breath Cf. *animal*] Lifeless, breathless 1730-6 in Bailey (folio)

Exanimate (egz-, eksæ nimĕt), *ppl a* [ad L *exanimāt-us*, pa. pple of *exanimāre* see next] **1** Deprived of life, lifeless, dead; rarely of an inorganic substance = Inanimate.

1552 Huloet, Exanimate or kylled, *confectus*. 1590 Spenser *F. Q* II xii 7 Ships, which had been wrecked late stuck with carcases exanimate 1635 Swan *Spec M.* IX § 1 (1643) 469 Oftentimes by dust and knocks they [bears] are almost exanimate and without life 1804 J. Grahame *Sabbath* (1839) 23/2 The circling halo beam'd Upon that face, clothed in a smile benign, Though yet exanimate. 1848 Miller *First Impr.* II. (1857) 23 It is a petrifaction—a fossil an exanimate stone 1858 *Chamb. Jrnl*, IX 338 Thither, almost exanimate from fright was he conveyed

b. Lifeless in appearance; without respiration

1619 R. Jones *Serm* in *Phenix* (1708) II 490 They were exanimate, but whether that Fit held them only by way of Syncope, or [etc.] 1837 *Old Commodore* I 219 Exanimate, collapsed, the Commodore was lifted on board 1849 Lytton *Caxtons* XVIII. viii, Squills again closed his eyes, and became exanimate

2 Deprived or destitute of animation or courage, spiritless.

c 1534 tr *Pol Verg Eng Hist* (Camden) I 185 At whose fall the residew became so hartelesse and exanimate that they were all slayne 1668 Wilkins *Real Char* 253 Out of heart, crest-faln, exanimate 1728 Thomson *Spring* 1049 The grey morn Lifts her pale lustre on the paler wretch Exanimate by love 1808 J Barlow *Columb* V 853 Pale, curbed, exanimate, in dull despair 1841 *Fraser's Mag* XXV 217 The comparatively exanimate productions of a hundred moralists

Exanimate (egz-, eksæ nimĕt), *v.* *rare* in mod use Also 7 **exanimat** [f L. *exanimāt-* ppl. stem of *exanimāre* to deprive of life, f *ex-* out + *anima* breath of life]

†**1.** *trans* **a** To deprive of life; to kill. **b** To deprive of the appearance of life, to render breathless or unconscious *Obs*

1593 B Barnes *Parthenophil & P* Sonn lvi, Thy love, which doth each part exanimate 1620 Venner *Via Recta* (1650) 225 A Charcoal fire will quickly exanimate you and cast you into a sowne 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 24 That they might exanimate all those whose life they envy or hate

b. *fig humorous* To knock the breath out of

1878 *Fraser's Mag* XVII 738 Mr Sayce has furnished enough grammatical details, not only to 'flutter' the Aryans, but to exanimate most believers in a grammar at all

†**2** To deprive of courage or spirit, to dishearten, dispirit *Obs*

1552 in Huloet 1567 Drant *Horace' Epist* II i G vj, These two doth much exanimate And strykes the hart full coulde 1638 A. Read *Chirurg* II 14 Ustion. is horrible to the apprehension, for it doth in a manner exanimat cowardly persons. 1667 Flavel *Saint Indeed* (1754) 141 If it be attended with suffering, it will exanimate and sink him 1731–1800 in Bailey.

Hence **Exa·nimated, Exa·nimating** *ppl adjs*

1689 T Plunket *Char Gd Commander* 3 But our brave Hero, whom I now describe, Is none of that exanimated Tribe 1697 Topsell *Four f. Beasts* (1673) 341 The old Magicians by reason of this exanimating property, did not a little glory in these beasts

Exanimation (egz-, eksæ nimē·ʃən) [ad L *exanimātiōn-em*, n of action f *exanimāre*: see Exanimate *v*] †**a.** Deprivation of life (*obs*). **b** 'Apparent death from swooning' (*Syd. Soc Lex.* 1884). **c** Deprivation of spirits, disheartening, discouragement.

a. 1670 Maynwaring *Vita Sana* XVI 148 Fear scattering [the spirits] from the Fountain of Life, into the external parts, making a dissolution almost to exanimation

b 1731–1800 Bailey, *Exanimation* . a swooning or such a sinking of the Spirits as is attended with the Loss of Sense for some time

c 1604 T Wright *Passions* v 175 Euery accent exclamation, indignation exanimation, exultation, fitly deliuered, is, etc 1635 Valentine *Four Sea Serm* 55 An exanimation of the mariners because of the greatnesse of the danger.

‖ **Ex animo** (eks æ nimo). [L. *ex* out of + *animō*, abl. of *animus* soul] Literally. From the soul; hence, heartily, sincerely

1612 Brinsley *Lud Lit* XVIII (1627) 214 To dispute, as if *ex animo* in good earnest, with all contention and vehemencie 1843 Robertson in *Life* I 101 As to the Church of England, I am hers, *ex animo*

†**Exa·nimous,** *a* *Obs.*⁻° [f L *exanim-is* lifeless + -ous] (See quot)

1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Exanimous*, without spirit or life Hence in Johnson and in mod. Dicts

†**Exa·nnual,** *a* *Obs* *rare*⁻¹ [App f. Ex- *prefix*¹ + Annual.] In *Exannual Roll* a roll kept at the Exchequer to which debts to the Crown presumed to be irrecoverable were transferred, instead of being carried forward in the 'Annual Roll' from year to year

1650 *Order Ct of Exchequer* in Hale *Sheriffs Accompts* (1683) 96 So much of the said Firmes as are become illeviable, shall be conveyed out of the said annual Roll and Sheriffs Accompts into the exannual Roll of this Court.

Exannulate (eksæ mŭlĕt), *a* *Bot.* [f Ex- priv + Annul-us + -ate²] Having no *annulus* or ring round the sporangium, as certain ferns; opposed to Annulate

1861 Bentley *Bot* 369 Those in which the ring is absent are said to be exannulate 1880 Gray *Struct Bot* x § 2 361 Not dehiscent, exannulate

†**Exa nnulose,** *a* *Zool.* *Obs* [f Ex- privative + Annul-us + -ose] Of certain invertebrate animals Having a body not consisting of rings or ring-like segments

1832 Johnston in *Proc Berw Nat Club* I 8 Communications relating to the exannulose invertebrate tribes have been made as yet only by myself

Exanthalose (eksæ nθălōus) *Min* [f Gr ἐξανθ-έειν (see Exanthema) + ἅλ-s salt + -ose (First used in Fr by Beudant *Minéral* (1832) II 475)] (See quots)

1837 R Allan *Phillips' Min*, 198 Exantholose 1844 Dana *Min* 221 1868 *Ibid* 637 *Exanthalose* is a white efflorescence, such as results from the exposure to the air of glauber salt. 1882 Watts *Dict Chem.* II. 613 *Exanthalose*, native sulphate of sodium

Exanthem (eksæ·nθem). *Path.* [Anglicized form of next] = next

1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Exanthemes*, the Small-Pox, wheals or pushes in a mans skin, Measles 1861 Bumstead *Ven Dis* (1879) 737 The extensive superficial exanthems are peculiar to the first months of the disease 1876 J S Bristowe *Th & Pract Med.* 290 The term *exanthem* should be exclusively applied to the several eruptions which attend and characterise the infectious fevers.

‖ **Exanthema** (eksænθī·mă) Pl. **-ata.** [late L, a Gr ἐξάνθημα eruption, f ἐξανθέειν, f ἐξ- out + ἀνθέειν to blossom, f ἄνθος blossom]

1 *Path* An efflorescence, eruption, or rash such as takes place in measles, small-pox, etc. Also, a disease characterized by efflorescence, an eruptive disease Chiefly *pl.*

1687 *Phys Dict*, *Exanthemata*, the small pox are pustules, and the measles spots which, etc 1766 Smollett *Trav* I xxiv 367 Some few persons of gross habits have been seized with putrid fevers, attended with exanthemata 1806 *Med Jrnl* XV 383 Frambœsia resembles variola and the other exanthemata 1876 tr *Wagner's Gen Pathol* 15 Certain febrile affections, especially the acute exanthemata.

2. *Bot* Blotches and eruptive excrescences on the surface of leaves

1866 in *Treas Bot* 1884 in *Syd Soc Lex*

Exanthematic (eksæ nθĭmæ tik), *a* *Path* [f Gr ἐξανθηματ-, stem of ἐξάνθημα (see prec) + -ic] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, an exanthema, eruptive

1860 in Maynl *Exp Lex* 1869 E A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed 3) 106 Hospital gangrene is a precursor of exanthematic typhus

Exanthematology (e ksĕnθĭmătp lŏdʒi) [f as prec.. see -logy] The doctrine or study of the exanthemata, a treatise on eruptive fevers.

[1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Exanthematologia*, an account or treatise of eruptive fevers, the measles and small pox] 1860 in Mayne *Exp Lex* 1884 in *Syd. Soc Lex*

Exanthematous (eksænθī·mătəs), *a* [f as prec + -ous.] Of, or pertaining to, or of the nature of an exanthema, efflorescent.

1755 Johnson, *Exanthematous*, pustulous, efflorescent, eruptive. 1780 Layard *Cattle Distemp* in *Phil Trans.* LXX 543 The contagion was not of the exanthematous sort 1836 Todd *Cycl Anat* I 429/1 In the exanthematous diseases, the blood partakes of the general disorder of the system 1838 *Penny Cycl* X 108/1 Fever is an essential element in exanthematous disease

Exanthine (eksæ nθəin) [f Gr. ἐξανθ-έειν (see Exanthema) + -ine] The Purree or Indian yellow of India 1875 in Ure *Dict Arts.*

†**Exa·ntlate,** *a.* *Obs* *rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *exantlāt-us*, pa pple. of *exantlāre* see Exantlate *v*] Pumped out, drained

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* P 81 Not yet exantlate and exhausted with generating and concocting

†**Exa·ntlate,** *v* *Obs* [f L *exantlāt-* ppl stem of *exantlāre* to draw out (a liquid).

The etymology of the L word is disputed, some, relying on the variant spelling *exanclare* (which seems to be the better attested of the two), consider it to be f *ex-* out + *anculus* servant, so that the primary sense would be 'to draw (water, etc) as a servant.' Others regard the word as ad Gr. ἐξαντλεῖν to pump out, empty (liquids), f ἐξ out + ἄντλος hold of a ship In any case the fig use of *exantlare* or *exanclare* for 'to endure to the uttermost' must have been suggested by the precisely similar use of the Gr word]

1 *trans* To draw out as from a well

c 1650 Charleton cited by Blount *Glossogr.* (1656) [cf quot. 1650 s. v Exantlation].

2 To waste away, spend, exhaust. Also *refl*

1660-3 Boyll *Usef Nat Phil* II v, Acid or saline liquors, which soon coagulate, or exantlate themselves by working, and thereby become unfit for future operations. 1680 — *Scept. Chem.* II 117 By time those seeds are Wear'd or Exantlated, or unable to Act their Parts any Longer.

†**Exantla·tion.** *Obs.* [f. prec. see -ation.]

1 The action of drawing out, as water from a well, *fig* only.

1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* I v 18 Truth which wise men say doth lye in a well, is not recoverable but by exantlation 1650 Charleton tr. *Van Helmont's Dolor, Catarrhi* Pref 7 A deplorable remora to the timely exantlation of Truth 1704 Swift *T Tub* Introd, To draw up by exantlation or display by incision 1731–1800 in Bailey, and in mod Dicts.

2. Exhaustion; exhausted condition

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 42 Most of them have annexed their own cruelties rottennesse, exantlation of their powers

Exappendiculate (e ksæpĕndi kiŭlĕt), *a.* *Bot.* [f Ex- *prefix*¹ + L *appendicul-a* (Appendicle) + -ate²] Having no appendicles or appendages

1870 Hooker *Stud Flora* 48 Petals exappendiculate.

Exarate (e ksărĕt), *a* *Entom* [ad L. *exarāt-us*, pa pple. of *exarāre*: see next *v*] (See quot)

1870 Rolleston *Anim Life* 76 The chrysalis differs in being 'free' or 'exarate'. 1888 — (ed. Jackson) 152 Of the first kind of pupa two varieties are distinguishable In one the larval skin is simply thrown off It is known as incomplete, exarate or *libera*.

†**E·xarate,** *v* *Obs.* [f L *exarāt-* ppl stem of *exarāre* to plough up; also, to trace characters on a waxen tablet, f. *ex-* out + *arāre* to plough.]

1 *trans.* To dig or plough up.
1656-81 in Blount *Glossogr*
2 To write or note down
1656 in Blount *Glossogr*. 1657 Rrrvr *God's Plea* 230 God hath an observing eye over a Penitent, and doth exarate and can enumerate all his manifestations.

Exaration (eksărē·ĭ ʃən) [ad late L. *exarātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exarāre*: see Exarate *v*.]
†1 The action of ploughing. *Obs.*—°
1658-96 in Phillips 1721-1800 in Bailey
2. The action of tracing (characters) upon stone, or writing. Also *concr.* a writing; a composition, *rare* in mod use
1631 R Byfield *Doctr. Sabb.* 76 This pleadeth the necessitie of..their exaration, or drawing, as it were, with his pencill on the Tables of stone 1683 E. Hooker *Pref. Ep to Pordage's Mystic Dev* 94 These exarations of his Penn 1716 M Davies *Athen Brit.* II 389 The Whimsical Exarations of Socinus, Crellius, etc 1755 in Johnson 1840 W H. Morley in Lane *Arab Nts* (1841) III 743 The story in the Persian MS. is written in three different hands. The first part has been apparently added since the exaration of the other two

†**Exarceate**, *v Obs rare*—1. [irreg. f. Ex-*prefix* 1 + L *arcē-re* to keep off + -ate 3] *trans.* To hinder, prevent.
1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 256 It [aloes] takes away obstructions, exarceates putretude

Exarch (e ksaik). Also 6 exarke. [ad L *exarch-us*, a. Gr ἔξαρχος, in class. Gr. a leader, chief, f. ἐξάρχειν to take the lead, f ἐξ (see Ex-*pref* 2) + ἄρχειν to begin, rule. In the post-classical uses represented by the Eng word, the prefix was perh taken in the sense 'out, sent out'.]
1 Under the Byzantine emperors, the governor of a distant province, as Africa or Italy, in the latter case with title 'Exarch of Ravenna'. (The title was revived in the Holy Roman Empire: see quot. 1751.)
1588 Allen *Admon.* 44 So did S. Gregory the first moue Genadius the Exarke, to make warres against the heritikes. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd & Commw.* (1603) 107 Ravenna, where some Emperors have kept their courts, and after them their Exarches or lieutenants. 1751 Chambers *Cycl* s v, The emperor Frederic created Heraclius, exarch of the whole kingdom of Burgundy. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlix. V 120 These remote provinces [Italy and Africa] required the presence of a supreme magistrate, he was indifferently styled the exarch or the patrician 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep* I 11 Governed by a lieutenant of the Emperor of Constantinople, under the title of exarch of the five cities of Pentapolis 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr* (1864) II III VII 132 The Exarch of Ravenna, the representative of the Byzantine Empire. 1872 E. W Robertson *Hist. Ess* 205 The Pope anointing Pepin and his two sons. as Patricians of the Romans thus occupying the condition of the Exarch.
2 *Eccl.* In the Eastern Church, a title originally equivalent to 'archbishop', 'metropolitan', or 'patriarch', which in early use were employed almost indiscriminately Subsequently, 'a bishop having charge of a province, and next in rank to a patriarch' (*Catholic Dict.*); also, a legate or deputy of the patriarch, entrusted with some special charge or mission
a 1600 Hooker *Eccl Pol* VII. XVI 42 In the council of Carthage it was decreed, that the bishop of the chief see should not be entitled the exarch of priests 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr* I. II (1636) 58 Gregorius Hieromonachus, the Patriarchal Exarch from Trapezunt. 1751 Chambers *Cycl* s v, In 493 Sebas was established exarch, or chief, of all the anchorets within the territory of Jerusalem. 1851 Hussey *Papal Power* II 74 Bishops or clergy should appeal from their metropolitan to the exarch of the Province 1877 E Venables in *Dict Chr Biog.* I. 288/1 He [Basil of Caesarea] was metropolitan of Cappadocia, and exarch of Pontus 1884 Arnold-Forster in *Contemp Rev* Mar 412 The constitution of the Bulgarian Exarch by the Porte in 1870.
Hence **Exarchal** *a*, of or pertaining to an exarch.
1855 Milman *Lat Chr* (1864) II. IV ix. 414 The exarchal government from the first had only been powerful to tyrannise and feeble to protect.

Exarchate (e ksaikeit, eksā ikēt). Also 6-7 exarchat, -cat. [ad late L *exarchāt-us*, f. *exarchus*: see Exarch. Cf Fr. *exarchat.*]
1. The office, dignity, or jurisdiction of an exarch, whether a. civil, or b ecclesiastical.
a 1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 196 b, Longinus brought in a new name of dignitie, that is to witte, the exarchate of Italie. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr* 259 After the overthrow of the Exarchat the Romans began to be governed by the Popes. 1678 Wanley *Wond Lit World* v. II § 16 469/2 Justinus the second instituted the Exarchate of Ravenna. 1751 Chambers *Cycl* s v. *Exarch* The exarchs subsisted about a hundred and eighty-five years, and ended in Eutychius; under whose exarchate the city of Ravenna was taken by the Lombard king
b. 1876 *Daily News* 16 Dec 5/6 A self-governed province, including the territory of the Bulgarian exarchate
2 The province or territory governed by an exarch, whether a. civil, or b ecclesiastical.
a 1563-87 Foxe *A & M* (1596) 117/1 Pipinus. gaue to the said see of Rome, the exarchat or princedome of Rauenna. 1764 Gibbon *Misc Wks* (1814) V. 39 Pepin and Charlemagne gave the duchy of Rome and the exarchate of Ravenna to the popes. 1861 J Sheppard *Fall Rome* VI. 314 The Byzantines still retained the exarchate,
b. 1877 E. Venables in *Dict. Chr. Biog* I. 290/2 He [Basil] was to be found in every part of his exarchate.
Hence †**Exarchateshi p**, *Obs*
1606 G W[oodcocke] tr *Justin's Hist.* Hh VJ a, Iustinvs instituted the Exarchatship

†**Exarchy.** *Obs*—° [f Exarch + -y 3] = prec.
1656-81 Blount *Glossogr*, *Exarchy*, the chief place of dignity under the Emperor, the Lieutenancy of the Empire. 1721-1800 in Bailey.

Exareolate (eksi ărī ŏlēit), *a Bot* [f. Ex-*prefix* 1 + Areola + -ate 2] Unmarked by areolæ; not areolate. 1866 in *Treas. Bot*

Exarillate (eksi æ rilēit), *a Bot* [f Ex-*prefix* 1 + *arill-us* Aril + -ate 2.] Having no aril; not arillate.
1830 Lindley *Nat Syst Bot* 150 Cotolla with a twisted æstivation exarillate seeds.

Exaristate (eksi ări stēit), *a Bot.* [f. Ex-*prefix* 1 + Arista + -ate 2.] Having no arista, awn, or beard; not aristate.
1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1884 in *Syd Soc Lex*

Exarticulate (eksi aati kiŭlēit), *a Entom.* [mod f Ex-*pref* 1 + L *articul-us* joint + -ate 2. (Late L. had *exarticulātus* in sense 'inarticulate'.)] Not jointed; not consisting of two parts
1835 Kirby *Hab & Inst Anim.* II. XVI 78 An elongated exarticulate base, representing the handle of a whip

Exarticulate (eksi aati kiŭlēit), *v* [f as prec + -ate 3] *trans.* †a 'To put out of joint, dislocate' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656-81) *Obs* b. 'To remove a limb, or a part of a limb, at a joint' (*Syd Soc. Lex.* 1884).

Exarticulation (e ksiartikiŭlē·i ʃən). [f. as prec + -ation]
†1. The putting (a limb) out of joint; dislocation, luxation. *Obs*
1658 in Phillips. 1721 in Bailey, whence in mod Dicts.
2 Amputation at a joint, removal of a limb, or a part of a limb, at a joint.
1884 in *Syd Soc Lex*

†**Exartuate**, *v. Obs.*—° [f late L *exartuāt-* ppl stem of *exartuāre* (Carpentier), f. *ex-* (see Ex-*pref* 1) + *artus* joint cf. Artuate]
1656-81 Blount *Glossogr*, *Exartuate*, to carve as meat is carved, to quarter as the hangman doth

†**Exasper**, *v. Obs* [ad (directly or through F *exaspér-er*) L. *exasper-āre*. see Exasperate *v.*] = Exasperate *v.*
1545 Joye *Exp Dan* VII 96 b, A lyon is a cruell beast yf he be exaspered 1637 R. Humphrey tr *St Ambrose* I 9 Whosoever hee bee that exaspereth

Exasperate (egzɑ spĕrēit), *pa pple.* and *ppl. a* [ad. L *exasperāt-us*, pa. pple. of *exasperāre*: see Exasperate *v*]
†**A.** *pa pple.*; in various senses of the vb *Obs*
1540-1 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1549) 160 Wherwith thei beeyng exasperate wente vnto two gentlimen dwellyng hereby 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 119 Yf it be so that the cough haue exasperat and made rough the tounge 1585 Lloyd *Treas. Health* H viij, Apply vnto the head beyng shauen mustarde seed, & the skynne shalbe exasperate and the rewme dryed. 1605 Shaks *Mach* III VI 38 This report Hath so exasperate their King, that hee Prepares for some attempt of Warre. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcel* XIV v. 8 This rigor of his was much more exasperate by information given of certain offensive crimes.
B. *ppl a*
1 *Bot* Rough; covered with short stiff points.
1866 in *Treas Bot* 1884 in *Syd Soc. Lex.*
2. = Exasperated 2 and 3 *arch.*
1601 Holland *Pliny* (1634) II 211 Some diseases would be more exasperat and angry. 1606 Shaks *Tr. & Cr.* v. I 34 *Ther.* Do I curse thee? *Patr* Why no *Ther* No? why art thou then exasperate? 1622 Bacon *Hen VII*, 79 Matters grew more exasperate betweene the two kings of England and France 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* II. 190 To the exasperate patience of the foe [we opposed] Desperate endurance 1854 *Tait's Mag* XXI. 167 He pours out the whole full flood, fiery and exasperate, of his emotions. 1856 Mrs Browning *Aur. Leigh* IV. 177 Swallows which the exasperate dying year Sets spinning in black circles.

Exasperate (egzɑ spĕrēit), *v* Also 6-7 ex-asperat. [f. L *exasperāt-* ppl stem of *exasperāre* to roughen, irritate, f *ex-* (see Ex-*pref* 1) + *asper* rough]
†1. To make harsh or rugged; to add harshness to (language, sounds, etc); to render (laws) more severe *Obs.*
1597 Morley *Introd Mus* 177 Cadences bound with the fourth or seuenth being in long notes will exasperat the harmonie. 1634 H R. *Salerne Regim.* 155 Nuts exasperate the voyce and make it like a Cranes voyce. 1643 Milton *Divorce* II XVII, Not considering that the Law should be exasperated according to our estimation of the injury 1652 W G tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 264 So great hath been the bloody wickednesse of these times, that this Law hath been somewhat more exasperated 1692 *Christ Exalted* 99 Our Translators do rather mollifie, than exasperate, the word *mneas*, and say, Thou hast aborred 1765 Beattie *On Churchill* 87 Did hate to vice exasperate thy style, No—Bufo match'd the vilest of the vile
2. To increase the fierceness or violence of (a disease, pain, appetite, etc.). Now with mixed notion of 3, 4
1621 Cotgr., *Aigrun*, any thing that encreases, or exasperates, a disease, or sore *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* in *Beauties of B.* (1846) 59 Rubbing the sore doth tend to exasperate and inflame it. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp* 197 All the other Symptoms will be exasperated by the tumult which Evacuations cause. 1783 P Pott *Chirurg. Wks* II 311 Scirrhus or cancer was exasperated, and made worse by it 1843 Prescott *Mexico* (1874) II 347 Two injuries on the head, one of which was so much exasperated by fatigue. 1850 Lynch *Theoph Trinal* v 83 If we do not heed the claim of the different appetites we exasperate them.
†b. To make more grievous or painful; to aggravate. Also, to represent as worse; to exaggerate, magnify *Obs.*
1561 Daus tr *Bullinger on Apoc* (1573) 36 He speaketh modestly, least by exasperating ouermuch the sinne and errour in the faythfull, he should discourage them vtterly 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I VI. (1605) 167 Why didst thou Create These harmefull Beasts, which but exasperate Our thorny life? 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud. Ep* VII XVII. 376 Judas having sinned beyond aggravation, and committed one villany which cannot bee exasperated by all other 1651 *Relig. Wotton* 33 Not to exasperate the Case of my Lord of Southampton 1681 *Lond Gaz.* No. 1625/1 They of Liege do every day more and more exasperate things 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No 73 ₱ 5 This visionary opulence exasperated our necessities
3. To embitter, intensify (ill-feeling, passion, wickedness.) Now chiefly with mixed notion of 4. Also, in good sense. †To heighten (courage).
1548 Udall, etc *Erasm. Par Matt.* II 26 b, That.. the vngodlines of Herode might more and more be exasperated. 1624 Raleigh *Hist World* II IV VII § 1 248 The Roman Dictator to exasperate his souldiers courage, threw their owne ensignes amidst the enemies 1677 Otway *Titus & Berenice* III 1, Why come you thus, t'exasperate my Despair? 1773 Johnson in *Boswell* I May II. 107 The pride of a common man is very little exasperated by the supposed usurpation of an acknowledged superior 1794 Paley *Evid* II. IX § 3 (1817) 265 These feuds were exasperated by the mutual persecutions of the Jews and Christians 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I IV VII. 490 His naturally wild and headstrong temper was exasperated by disease
4 To irritate (a person); to provoke to anger, to enrage, incense Const. *to*, also *to* with *inf*
1534 More *Let. Marg Roper* Wks. 1429/2, I should but further exasperate hys highnes 1586 Jas VI, in Ellis *Orig. Lett* I 224 III. 19 If I shall persist in that course ye shall rather be exasperattet to passionis in reading the wordis 1625 Shirley *Traitor* IV. 1, I did exasperate you to kill or murder him. 1768 Franklin *Ess* Wks. 1840 II. 367 The poor are. exasperated against the rich, and excited to insurrections 1773 Goldsm *Stoops to Conq* IV. Wks (Globe) 670/1 You know my hasty temper, and should not exasperate it. 1818 Scott *Hrt Midl* IV, The burghers were greatly exasperated at the unexpected respite 1819 Shelley *Cenci* II ii 37 Thus he is exasperated to ill 1867 Emerson *Lett & Soc Aims, Progr Culture* Wks (Bohn) III. 236 In England the game laws.. exasperated the farmers to carry the Reform Bill
refl Boorde, *Brev. Health*, Pref 2 a, Exasperate not yourselfe agaynste me for makynge of this lytle volume of Phisycke 1871 Smiles *Charac* VI (1876) 175 We shall not mend matters by exasperating ourselves against them
absol 1606 G W[oodcocke] tr *Justin's Hist* 100 a, Philip exasperated what he could, to perswade the Etolians to ioyn warre with him. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II 254 Not knowing whether such a denial might satisfie or exasperate 1645 Milton *Tetrach* Ded, Those who ceased not to exasperate without cause
b *transf.*
1654 R Codrington tr. *Justin's Hist.* 67 Injury on this side, and indignitie on the other side did exasperate their swords. 1865 Merivale *Rom Emp.* VIII lxiii 30 The stream. foams in a furious torrent, exasperated by the rocky ledges which at some points intercept its course
†5. To irritate physically; to render sore, chafe
1552 Huloet, Exasperate, *vlcero* 1610 Markham *Masterp* II. clxxiii. 494 Though it [myrrh] doth cleanse much, yet it doth not exasperate the arteries 1621 Venner *Tobacco* (1650) 411 Not sucking it with a sudden or strong attraction: for then it will exasperate the winde pipe. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* 105 The Mugil, being somewhat rough and hard-skinned, did more exasperate the gutts of such offenders
†6 *intr.* a Of persons: To become enraged or incensed. Cf 4 b. Of things: To become worse or more serious Cf. 2 b. c. Of a disease, etc.: To increase in violence or severity. Cf. 2. *Obs.*
1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 94 The more his external wounds healed, the more did his internall exasperate and fret. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II II 18 Notwithstanding that matters began to exasperat more and more he would abate nothing. 1659 Heylin *Aerius* in Fuller's *Appeal* (1840) 339 The University of Oxford frequently quarrelled and exasperated, upon slight occasions. *a* 1734 North *Life Ld Guilford* 83 The Distemper exasperated, till it was manifest she could not last many Weeks

Exasperated (egzɑ spĕrēited), *ppl. a* [f. prec + -ed 1]
1 In various senses of the vb.
1611 Cotgr., *Agacé*.. incensed, prouoked, exasperated. 1660 Milton *Free Commw.* 424 We remain finally secure from the exasperated Regal Power. 1661 Lovell *Hist Anim & Min.* 35 Cows milk. used as a gargarisme, helps the throat straightened by catarrhes, and the exasperated jawes. 1694 Phillips tr *Milton's Lett State* 29 July 1655 Such exasperated Cruelties inflicted upon the Professors of the same Religion with our selves *a* 1724 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) I 67 That raised the spirits of those that were already but too much exasperated. 1756 Lady M W. Montagu *Lett.* XCV. IV 73 She eloped one fair morning.. leaving her two daughters. to the care of the exasperated marquis. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 209, I saw that they were getting exasperated with one another.

b *Her.* (See quot)
1830 ROBSON *Brit Her*, *Exasperated*, depicted in a furious attitude

†**2** ? Narrowed gradually to a point, tapered
1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 674 If it were not for these bunches it would be so exasperated or extenuated toward the end like to the tail of a Rat or great Mouse

Hence **Exasperatedly** *adv*, †**Exasperatedness**, *Obs* —° = EXASPERATION 3
1872 *Daily News* 26 Aug, The others raged exasperatedly against him in their clubs 1886 MRS E MOBERLY *Lady Valeria* II v 110 Lord Altcar laughed again, but exasperatedly 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Exasperatedness*, incensedness, the being exasperated 1775 ASH, *Exasperatedness*.

Exasperater: see EXASPERATOR.

Exa·sperating, *vbl sb* [f EXASPERATE *v* + -ING¹] The action of the verb EXASPERATE
1611 COTGR, *Exasperation*, an exasperation, prouocation, exasperating, vexing

Exasperating (egzɑ spĕrĕitiŋ), *ppl a* [f as prec. + -ING²] That exasperates (in senses of vb); exceedingly irritating or provoking
a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w the Spirit* (1867) 344 A sin of a very exasperating nature 1674 GREW *Anat. Plants*, Lect VI 290 Jalap, Mercury, and Daisy, have all of them that exasperating Tast in the Throat 1858 FROUDE *Hist Eng* III xvii 458 An evidence of unmistakeable goodwill in revealing an exasperating secret 1876 BLACK *Madcap V* vii 59 Do you know what an exasperating girl you are?

Hence **Exa·speratingly** *adv.*, in an exasperating manner, provokingly
1851 DICKENS *Lett* (ed 2) I 262 Stone presents himself with a most exasperatingly mysterious visage 1884 JUL WEDGWOOD in *Contemp. Rev* Mar 452 The most exasperatingly unreadable stuff ever met with

Exasperation (egzɑspĕrē¹ ʃən) [ad. L *exasperātiōn-em*, n. of action f *exasperāre* see EXASPERATE *v*]
1 Of a disease, etc Increase of violence or malignity; exacerbation, an instance of this.
1633 WOTTON *Let* in *Reliq Wott* (1672) 457 Judging, as of Patients in Feavers, by the exasperation of the fits. 1671 SALMON *Syn Med* II xlvi 315 Shivering, and Exasperation of the Feaver are not always to be accounted evil 1860 EMERSON *Cond Life*, *Power* Wks (Bohn) II. 334 The ecstasies of devotion with the exasperations of debauchery 1884 in *Syd. Soc Lex*
2 The action of exasperating or provoking to anger; embittering; intense provocation, an instance of this Also, a cause or means of exasperating
a 1631 DONNE in *Selections* (1840) 38 Forbearing all exasperations by odious names of subdivision 1676 OWEN *Worship of God* 172 That he may take no occasion thereby for the exasperation of his own spirit. *a* 1731 ATTERBURY (J.), Their ill usage and exasperations of him disposed him to take liberty 1861 GEO ELIOT *Silas M.* (1868) 26 He had made ties for himself which were a constant exasperation
3. The condition of being exasperated or intensely irritated, exasperated feeling, violent passion or anger; †an instance of this
1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxxii (1870) 205 Saying, that. I wold set them by the fete wyth other wordes I had to them of exasperacyon 1612-5 BP HALL *Contempl O T* xix iv, Neither the furious purposes of Ahaziah, nor the exasperations of a Jezebel can hurt that prophet 1672 OWEN *Evang Love* 43 Divisions and Schisms, and mutual Exasperations among themselves *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm* (1744) X ix 282 Perhaps it was a word extorted from him by the exasperation of his spirits 1817 BENTHAM *Parl Ref Catech.* Introd. 56 Should the only remedy be refused [and] oppression continue. then it is not quiet sense that will speak, but exasperation 1858 FROUDE *Hist Eng* IV xviii 13 The exasperation of the people with the English increased the cordiality with which he was received
†**4.** Exaggeration (in a bad sense); 'malignant representation' (J.) = AGGRAVATION 5. *Obs rare.*
1648 *Eikon Bas* § 3 12 An act which My enemies loaded with all the obloquies and exasperations they could 1755 in JOHNSON, whence 1818 in TODD
¶ **5** *Punningly*, Misplaced 'aspiration'.
1854 'CUTHB BEDE' *Verdant Green* II ix. 80 With a footman's bow, and a footman's *h*exasperation of his h's

Exasperative (egzɑ·spĕrĕitiv), *a* [f. L *exasperāt-* ppl stem of *exasperāre* (see EXASPERATE *v*) + -IVE] Of a nature to exasperate or irritate, exasperating
1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* I VII iv, Maternity meets there with hunger-stricken Maternity, sympathetic, exasperative.

Exasperator, -er (egzɑ spĕrĕitəɹ). [f EXASPERATE *v.* + -OR, -ER¹] One who exasperates.
1632 SHERWOOD, An exasperater, *agaceur* 1755 JOHNSON, *Exasperater* 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* I v v, Fat are your larders ye plotting exasperators of the Poor.

Ex-a·spirate, *v. nonce-wd. trans.* To deprive of an aspirate or *h*.
1832 *Blackw. Mag* XXXII. 509 Everybody knows her [Medusa's] celebrated head of hair and that she herself was literally the first Wig. Hence the Whigs—for Medusa herself was one, and head of that family ex-aspirated

Exaturate, -ed, -ation · see EXSATURATE, etc.

†**Exau·ctorate**, *pa pple.* and *ppl. a Obs.* In 7 **exauctorat** [ad L *exauctōrāt-us*, pa pple of *exauctōrāre* · see next] Deprived of office, divested of authority
1680 HICKES *Spir. Popery* 9 Saying, that Jesus Christ is quite exauctorat and unkinged by it 1728 *Wodrow Corr* (1843) II 370 If we refuse to baptize in families, people will go to . the exauctorate Episcopal clergy, and leave our communion 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl* IV, 'He [was] then in a point of trust and in point of power .. but after Wilson was cut down, it was a' ower—he was clean exauctorate'

†**Exau·ctorate**, *v. Obs.* Forms 6-7 exauthorate, 7 exauterate, -orat(e, 7-8 exauctorate [f L *exauctōrāt-* ppl stem of *exauctōrāre* to dismiss from service, f *ex-* (see EX- *pref*¹) + *auctor* AUTHOR]
1 *trans* 'To dismiss from service' (J), to depose from office, deprive of authority or rank
1623-6 COCKERAM, *Exauthorate*, to put men of warre out of wages 1642 JER TAYLOR *Episc* Pref, The first Bishop that was exauctorated was Prince, and Bishop of Geneva. 1660 — *Duct Dubit* II 1 264 God can punish and exauthorate whom he please, and substitute others in their room. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm* 7 Admitting a Plebeian coordinateness which in time ex-auctorated the Senate. 1676 W. ROW *Contn Blair's Autobiog* xi (1848) 336 They did exauctorate and depose the Protector Richard Cromwell. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg* 291 Arius and other Arch-Hereticks were by the church treated with no other kind of Punishment than by exauctorating and depriving them of their Degrees therein. 1731-1800 in BAILEY
2 To deprive (a law, etc) of authority; to destroy the authority of
1593 BILSON *Govt Christ's Ch.* 311 That men might see them [the new laws] before you exauthorate the olde 1606 J HYND *Eluosto Libed* 51 The yron naturally cleaveth to the forcible Adamant, and nature can not be exauthorated *a* 1648 LD HERBERT *Hen. VIII* Ded (1683) A 3 a, I hope they [defects] will not be so great or many, as to exauctorate the rest 1679 S SMITH in Howell *State Trials* (1816) VII 587 He [the pope] exautorats, and invalidates then [the Scriptures'] divine original, and superintendency

Hence **Exau·ctorated** *ppl a*, **Exau·ctorating** *vbl. sb.*
1622-62 HEYLYN *Cosmogr* I (1682) 239 Conferred on them all the Lands and Possessions of the exauctorated Templers *c* 1661 *Argyle's Will* in *Harl Misc* (1746) VIII 28/1 An alms-house, for the entertaining of all antiquated, exauthorated elders. 1682 EVELYN in *Pepys' Diary* VI. 141 Pharaoh's exauctorated butler 1785 ARNOT *Trials* (1812) 338 Letters of orders granted by an exauctorated Bishop 1648 *Petit Eastern Assoc* 3 The exautorating, and well neare the adnulling of our Parliament 1652 W SCLATER (Jun) *Civil Mag* (1653) 15 Samsons, who would thus attempt the exauctorating of Civill Magistracy

†**Exauctora·tion.** *Obs.* Also 7 **exaut[h]oration.** [as if ad. L **exauctōrātiōn-em*, n. of action f *exauctōrāre* see prec. Cf Fr. *exauthoration* (Cotgr)] The action of 'exauctorating'.
1 Discharge from military service
a 1654 BP J RICHARDSON *Observ Old Test* 327 (T) No discharge in that war no dismission from it, no vacation, or exauctoration 1725 tr *Dupin's Eccl. Hist* 17th *C* I II 30 Degradation is founded on the Example of Military Exauctoration.
2 a Deprivation of office or authority; degradation **b** Abolition (of an office), annulling (of authority).
1625 DONNE *Serm* 3 Apr 17 Exautorations and Excommunications amongst the Bishops 1641 HEYLIN *Help to Hist* (1671) 156 On the exauctoration of Bishop Heath, it was assigned to Master Hooper 1651 JER TAYLOR *Serm for Year* I xxi. 267 To protect and nourish those that will prove ministers of their [kings'] own exauctoration *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem Wks* (1660) 308 Do not you think that those went somewhat too far in the exauthoration of Episcopal office and dignity 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg* 206 Deposition, Degradation, or Exauctoration is the removing of a Person from some Degree, Dignity, or Order in the Church 1822 MRS E. NATHAN *Langreath* II 271, I would have used my influence to have averted your exauctoration [Said by a person fond of pedantic language] 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit Rem* III 207 Little did Taylor forsee that to indiscreet avowals like these the exauctorations of the Bishops would be in no small portion attributable

†**Exau·dible**, *a Obs* [ad L. *exaudībilis*, f *exaudīre*, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref*¹) + *audīre* to hear.] In senses of Latin: **a** Able to be heard easily; distinctly audible. **b.** Hearing readily, giving ear to prayer
c 1430 tr *T à Kempis' Imit* I xxiv, Now þy labour is fruytful, þi weping acceptable, þi mornyng exaudible 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr* 4 Most debonayr fader graunte to vs thy sonnes mekely besechyng thē benyngne & exaudyble.

†**Exaudi·tion.** *Obs rare*—¹. [ad. late L *exauditiōn-em*, n of action f. *exaudīre*. see prec] The action of hearing effectually; hearkening
1617 COLLINS *Def Bp Ely* II vi 228 The word inuocation is sometime veryfied vpon them. and so exaudition likewise

Exau·gural, *a rare*—¹. [f Ex- + the 2nd element of INAUGURAL in imitation of that word] Of a discourse Delivered at the close of a term of office.
1887 *Eng Hist Rev* II 358 Drawing comparisons between the author of the inaugural and the author of the exaugural address

†**Exau·gurate**, *v Obs* [f L *exaugurāt-* ppl stem of *exaugurāre* to profane, f *ex-* (see EX- *pref*.¹) + *augur* AUGUR] *trans* **a.** To cancel the inauguration of; to unhallow, make profane **b** To augur evil to
1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I lv 38 [Tarquin] determined to exaugurate and unhallow certain churches and chappels 1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 240* The presaging Aruspex will exaugurate me with all manner of ill luck 1695 H DODWELL *Def Vind. Deprived Bishops* 49 So far it was from giving him any Power over the High Priesthood itself He had no Power of Inaugurating, and therefore none of Exaugurating 1721-1800 in BAILEY

†**Exaugura·tion.** *Obs.* [ad L *exauguratiōn-em*, n of action f *exaugurāre* · see EXAUGURATE] The action of unhallowing or making profane
1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I lv 38 The birds by signes allowed the exauguration and unhallowing of all other cels and chappels. 1651 J F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ Philos* 108 To these is added Exauguration, viz when the rod fell out of the hand of the Augure 1730 in BAILEY (folio) 1775 in ASH

Exaumple, obs. form of EXAMPLE

†**Exau·n.** *Obs rare*—¹. [Meant to represent the pronunciation (ĝgzān) of Fr *exempt*. Cf. EXON] = EXEMPT *sb*
1678 BUTLER *Hud* III ii 600 This comes of Breaking Covenants, And setting up Exauns of Saints.

Exausiastick, var f EXOUSIASTIC, *Obs*

†**Exau·spicate**, *v Obs*—° [app f Ex- *pref*.¹ privative + AUSPICATE. (L had *exauspicāre* to take an augury.)] (See quots)
1623-6 COCKERAM, *Exauspicate*, to doe a thing vnluckily 1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1775 in ASH

†**Exauspica·tion.** *Obs*—° [f prec vb.: see -ATION] An unlucky beginning of a thing.
1730-6 in BAILEY (folio) 1775 in ASH

Exauthorate, -ation, var. ff. EXAUCTORATE, -ATION, *Obs.*

†**Exauthoriza·tion.** *Obs* [f. next: see -ATION] The action of depriving of authority
1640 BP HALL *Episc* I § 5 18 To eject the knowne instruments of that Papall Tyrannie without whose perfect exauthorization they could conceive no hope of injoying the Gospel and themselves

†**Exau·thorize**, *v. Obs* In 6 -toryse [f Ex- + AUTHORIZE] *trans.* **a** To depose from office **b** To deprive of authority, = EXAUCTORATE *v*
1546 BALE *Eng Votaries* II (1550) 93 The kynge made an acte, that men of the church commyttynge offences notable, shulde be exautoryesed or dysgraded by the byshop of the dyocese 1612 SELDEN in Drayton *Poly-olb.* xvii Notes 272 Sometimes animating the subject by censorious exauthorizing the Prince 1629 WADSWORTH *Sp Pulpr* VI 52 The Iesuites endeauoring by all possible meanes to exauthorize him vnder hand 1632 in SHERWOOD

†**Exburse**, *v Obs*—° [f Ex- + BURSE; cf *disburse*] *trans* To disburse, or discharge.
1847-78 in HALLIWELL

Excæcate, -ation, var. ff EXCAECATE, -ATION

Excalcarate (eksˌkælkăre¹t), *a* [f. Ex- privative + L. *calcar* spur + -ATE 2] = ECALCARATE.
1884 in *Syd Soc. Lex.*

†**Exca·lceate**, *v Obs.* [f. L. *excalceāt-* ppl. stem of *excalceāre* to take off the shoes, f *ex-* + *calceus* a shoe] *trans.* To take off the shoes of
1623-6 COCKERAM, *Excalceate*, to put off ones shooes 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v *Excalceation*, Among the Hebrews a widow, whom her husband's brother refused to marry might excalceate him and spit in his face.

Hence **Exca lceated** *ppl a*
1730-6 in BAILEY (folio) 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Excalceation*, The house of the person was, thenceforward, called, the house of the excalceated 1832 in WEBSTER.

†**Excalcea·tion.** *Obs* [as if ad. L. **excalceātiōn-em*, n of action f *excalceāre*. see prec] The action of taking or putting off the shoe, or shoes, *spec* among the Hebrews, the taking off of a shoe by a widow, from her husband's next of kin, upon his refusal to marry her
1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1819 in *Pantologia* 1876 *Leisure Hour* 155 Excalceation—that is the putting off the shoes as a mark of worship or token of respect

†**Excalfa·ction.** *Obs rare.* Also 7-8 excalefaction [ad L. *excalfactiōn-em*, n of action f. *excalfacĕre* to warm, heat, f *ex-* (see EX- *pref*.¹) + *calefacĕre* to heat] The action or fact of warming, calefaction
1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1673) 38 Apply it to a moist body lacking refrigeration, or to a cold body wanting excalfaction. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Excalfaction* 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Excalefaction* 1730-6 — (folio), *Excalfaction*
So †**Excalfa ctive** *a.*, tending to warm; warming. †**Excalfa ctory** *a.* Also 8 **excalef-.** = prec.
1611 COTGR, *Excalfactif*, excalfactiue; heating, chafing, warming 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II 303 The very filth from the wals of their places of wrestling (say they) [Greeks] hath a speciall excalfactory vertue. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Excalfactory*. 1775 ASH, *Excalefactory*

Excalibur (ekskæ libəɹ) Also 5 **escalibourc, excalaber, excalybur**, 7 **escalibour**, 9 **excalibar, -our** [a. OF *Escalibor* (with many variant spellings), corrupt form of CALIBURN, in Geoffrey of Monmouth (*c* 1140) *Caliburnus*
The Welsh form in the Mabinogion is *Caledvwlch*, which has a resemblance, that cannot well be accidental, to *Caladbolg*, the name of a famous sword in Irish legend The Welsh and Irish forms do not correspond phonetically: the one or the other has probably undergone corruption Prof Rhys, taking the Irish form as the correct one, suggests the translation 'hard-belly', *i e* 'voracious,' and thinks the Welsh form may have come from Breton.]
The name of King Arthur's sword
[*c* 1300 *Merlin* (Huth MS) 101 c, Sailes .que l'espee est apielee par son droit non Escalibor.] *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth* 3448 Excalaber, my swerd good *c* 1450 *Merlin* VII 118 The right name [of the sword] was cleped Escalibourc,

whiche is a name in eb\ewe, that is to sey in englissh, Lyttynge, Iren, tymber, and steill 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v viii, Kyng Arthur . smote hym ageyne with Excalibur that it clefte his hede. 1598 B JONSON *Ev Man in Hum* III i, You talk of Morglay, Excalibur, Durindana. 1825 SCOTT *Talism* xxvii, No sword on earth, were it the Excalibar of King Arthur, can cut that which opposes no steady resistance to the blow 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d Arth* 103 King Arthur's sword, Excalibur, Wrought by the lonely maiden of the Lake

Excamb (ekskæ·mb), *v. Sc Law.* [ad. med. L. *excambiāre*: see EXCHANGE *v*.] *trans* To exchange (land) Also *absol*

1629 *Charter Chas. I* in Stair *Instit* II. xiv §1 The present Proprietar of the Lands Excambed 1770 *Act* 10 *Geo III*, c 51 § 32 It shall and may be lawful for proprietors of entailed estates to excamb or make exchanges of land 1847-8 *Act* 11-12 *Vict* c 36 § 5 It shall be lawful for any heir of entail in possession to excamb such estate, in whole or in part 1877 *Encycl Brit* VIII 783 The power to excamb was gradually conferred on entailed proprietors

Hence **Excambed** *ppl a* **Excamber** [+-ER1], one who excambs, a party to excambion.

1836 *Act* 6-7 *Will IV*, c 42 § 4 *marg*, Tenure of excambed lands 1629 *Charter Chas I* in Stair *Instit* I xiv §1 The Excamber and his Heirs should have Regress 1861 W BELL *Dict Law Scot* s v *Excambion*, This right to recur to the original property in case of eviction, is competent to the original excamber and his heirs

Excambie, *v. Sc* [var of EXCAMB.]

1808-80 in JAMIESON.

Excambion (ekskæ·mbiŏn) *Sc Law.* [ad. med.L. **excambiōn-em* (=*excambium*), f. *excambiāre*: see EXCAMB.] Exchange or barter, *spec.* of land

[1540 *Sc Acts Jas V*. 25 Feb (1814) II 366 And counsails be kingis grace to geif for his graces part of be said excambium als mekle land as, etc.] 1572 *Sempill Ball.* 147 Sic vane excambion can I not considder As marrow tratours and the trew togidder *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist Ch Scot* (1655) 100 He gave in excambion the lands of Cambo in the same parish 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 143 The grant, by which the lands are exchanged, is expressly said to be an excambion 1861 W BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s v, The land which he has received in excambion

†**Excambi·tion.** *Sc Law Obs.* [ad med. L. *excambītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *excambīre*, f. *ex-* out + *cambīre* to exchange: cf. CHANGE *v*.] = EXCAMBION Const. *with*

1586 *Contract at Kirkcudbright* 15 Dec, The said Thomas . dispones to the said Roger Kirkpatrick . in excambition with the said Rogers part of the landis of Auchenflor foirsaid, all and haile the said Thomas tenements, landis, annualls and pertinents underwrytten.

Excandescence (ekskăndĕ·sĕns). [ad. L. *excandēscentia*, recorded in fig. sense, nascent anger, passionateness, f. *excandēsc-ĕre* to grow white-hot, kindle, glow, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*1) + *candēscĕre*, inceptive of *candēre* to be white, shine: see -ENCE] Heat, the state of growing hot.

a The action of bursting into a glow, the condition of giving out a glowing heat; a heated condition. †b. A state of violent anger; passion.

a 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc Compit.* VIII. 306 The excandescence of the animal spirits, and the effervescence of the bloud must be quieted. 1775 in ASH 1832 in WEBSTER 1867 T H DYER *Pompeii* XI 45 Not in that state of excandescence in which they would have set fire to any thing.

b. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Excandescence*, great heat or wrath. 1775 in ASH, etc

†**Excande·scency.** *Obs.* [f as prec: see -ENCY.] a The quality or state of growing hot; an instance of the same. b Anger, passion.

1604 T WRIGHT *Passions* I vi 26 In passions I could adde welnie eleven more, as, mercy excandescencie, envy, etc 1683 SALMON *Doron Med* I 159 Causing a Distraction and Excandescency 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit.* VIII 306 A Hypercatharsis drives the animal spirits into excandescencies, not easily appeased 1721-1800 in BAILEY 1822 MRS E. NATHAN *Langreath* II 271 It raises my excandescency to listen to her. [Said by a lady who uses absurdly pedantic language.]

Excande·scent, *a.* [ad L *excandēscent-em*, f *excandēscĕre* to grow hot. see EXCANDESCENCE] White-hot, glowing hot.

1832 in WEBSTER, and in mod Dicts

†**Exca·ndidate,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [ad. late L. *excandidāt-* ppl. stem of *excandidā-re* to whiten, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*1) + *candid-us* white. see CANDID, CANDIDATE] Whitened, made white

1560 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* II 392 Quhilk Montane [Caucasus] is all excandidate With snawis fell.

†**Excanta·tion** (ekskæntē·ı ʃən). *Obs. rare* [ad. L. **excantātiōn-em*, n. of action f *excantāre* to bring out by enchantment, f *ex-* out + *cantāre* to sing.] The action of removing (anything) by enchantment

JOHNSON 1755 explains the word as 'disenchantment by a countercharm', which may perh be the sense in quot 1580. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 349 Which imagine that the mynde is eyther by incantation or excantation to bee ruled 1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* IV xxiii 277 The Don inchanted in his Cage, out of which there was no possibility of getting, but by the power of a higher excantation 1863 W W STORY *Roba di R* I 271 This excantation of fruits was not the same as incantation.

Excarnate (ekskā·rnĕt), *a.* [ad. late L. *excarnāt-us*, f. *excarnāre*. see next] Divested of flesh, or of a human body. opp to *incarnate*.

1858 SEARS *Athan.* III i 255 The Divine Word again becoming excarnate, and ascending to a reunion with God

†**Exca·rnate,** *v Obs* [f. late L *excarnāt-* ppl stem of *excarnāre* to deprive of flesh, f. *ex-* out + *carn-em* flesh]

1 *trans* To strip off or remove the flesh or fleshy parts of

1648 PITTY *Advice to Hartlib* 14 The Mate [of the Chyrurgeon] shall excarnate bowels, artificially dry the Muscles, &c 1693 *Phil. Trans* XVII 975 The lateral Fins of it being excarnated, are like the whole Arm 1709 BLAIR *ibid* XXVII 57 The time was taken up in excarnating, boyling, and taking care of the Bones 1755 in JOHNSON; whence in mod. Dicts

b with reference to plants

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 189 If you sow them [Black Cherry stones] in beds immediately after they are excarnated 1671 GREW *Anat Plants* I. 1 § 25 This Seminal Root cannot be perfectly excarnated by the most accurate Hand 1725 BRADLEY *Fam Dict* s v *Service*

2. *intr* To lose flesh, grow lean

1740 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict.* (ed 3), *Excarnate*, to grow lean naturally

Hence **Excarnated** *ppl. a.*, **Excarnating** *vbl sb*

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Excarnated*, become lean, nothing but skin and bone 1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans* XXVII 94 A Butcher assisted at the Excarnating of the Bones.

Excarnation (ekskarnē·ı ʃən) [n. of action f prec: see -ATION.]

1 (See quot.)

1847 CRAIG, *Excarnation*, in Anatomy, a method by which the blood-vessels are isolated after injection from the parts among which they are inserted. The agents are putrefaction or immersion in an acid 1884 in *Syd. Soc Lex.*

2 a. Separation (of the soul) from the body at death b Emergence from corporeal form and conditions. opposed to *incarnation*

1858 SEARS *Athan* II xi 240 His [Christ's] resurrection is none other than his excarnation, or his emergence out of all natural conditions *Ibid* III 251 That excarnation of man which makes him eternally the denizen of a spiritual world.

†**Excarnificate** (ekskarni·fikĕt), *v Obs.* Also *pa. pple* 6 **excarnificat** [f. L. *excarnificāt-* ppl stem of *excarnificā-re* to tear to pieces, f *ex-* intensive + *carnificāre* to cut in pieces, f *carnifex* executioner: see CARNIFEX] *trans.* a. To torment, torture, rack b To do the office of an executioner upon

1563-87 FOXE *A & M* (1596) 89/2 Benjamin the deacon . was most miserable excarnificat, having twenties sharpe pricks of reeds thrust under his nails. 1621 CORYAT *Crudities* 37 I did euen excarnificate his [my horse's] sides with my often spurring 1623-6 COCKERAM *Excarnificate*, to hang one 1664 H MORE *Myst Iniq* XIII 167 The racking and excarnificating their bodies. 1721-1800 BAILEY *Excarnificate*, to Butcher, to quarter, or cut one to pieces.

Hence **Excarnification** [see -ATION], the action of excarnificating or taking away the flesh.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1755 in JOHNSON, whence in mod Dicts

†**Exca·rnous,** *a Obs rare*−1. [f Ex- priv. + L. *carn-em* (nom *carō*) flesh + -OUS, cf CARNOUS] Without flesh, fleshless

1686 A SNAPE *Anat Horse* II. ix 89 He affirms them to be excarnous or without flesh.

Ex cathedra · see CATHEDRA 2

Excathedral (ekskăpī·drăl), *a rare.* [f the L. phrase *ex cathedra* (see CATHEDRA) + -AL] Official, authoritative

1880 A. MITCHELL *Past in Present* VI 143, I say this . with a proper amount of ex-cathedral confidence

Hence **Excathe·dralishly** *adv*, in an official manner, as if with authority.

1831 *Blackw Mag* XXX 123 Before we can understand any thing of Homer, it has been said ex cathedralishly, that we must study the manners of the heroic ages.

†**Exca·thedrate,** *v Obs rare.* [f the L phrase *ex cathedra* (see CATHEDRA) + -ATE3] *trans.* a. To condemn authoritatively or *ex cathedra*. b To remove from the cathedra; to depose

1644 BP MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* XIV. 135 Ergo in case of male-administration by the Pope why not excathedrate him too? 1648 HERRICK *Hesper, To Bp of Exeter*, If I can Stand before you And never shew . feare To see my lines excathedrated here

Excavate (e kskăvēlt), *ppl a* [ad L *excavātus*, f *excavāre* see next] Hollowed out

1572 DIGGES *Pantom* I xvii Eiij, Water contained in these Welles, or in any other Regular excauate body *Ibid* III iv Qij b, Howe excauate or holowe tymber. is measured 1848 DANA *Zoöph* 200 Cells excavate, many-rayed

Excavate (e kskăvēlt), *v* [f. L. *excavāt-* ppl stem of *excavāre* to hollow out, f *ex-* out + *cavāre*, f. *cavus* hollow see CAVE]

1 *trans* To make hollow by removing the inside; to make a hollow in, to hollow out; to dig out (soil) leaving a hollow. Also, *To excavate* (something) *into* to form into by hollowing

Now chiefly with reference to the removal of earth by digging; the wider use tends to be felt as transf. from this

1599 A. M tr *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 95/2 Take a sweete and fragrant Apple, excavate the same 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort* (1729) 189 Reserve it [Dung] for Use in some hard-bottom'd shady Place, a little excavated 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* (J.), Flat thecæ, some like hats, some like buttons, excavated in the middle. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk Trades* (1842) 197 (Engineer) So much per cubic yard according to the nature of the soil to be excavated. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh* VIII. 202 The ground is excavated in a circular shape, so as to make a pit 1866 DICKENS *Reprint Pieces* 117 The foot of the cliff is excavated into a cavern 1870 HOOKER *Stud Flora* 45 Viola tricolor stigma capitate, excavated Heartsease or Pansy

2 To form or make (a hole, channel, etc.) by hollowing out

1839 G BIRD *Nat Phil* 233 If a cavity be excavated at this point 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U S.* II 329 One of them began to excavate a hole, and soon entirely disappeared under ground 1873 MIVART *Elem Anat* II 50 The canal excavated inside the neural arches.

3. To uncover or lay bare by digging; to unearth. Also *fig.*

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII 381/1 About a fourth part of the city [Pompeii] along the western side of the walls has been excavated. 1844 *Mem Babylonian P'cess* II 61 In excavating the tomb, a slab has been left about two feet six inches high 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr* II 1 89 A Scotsman excavated by the labours of the indefatigable Dr. M'Crie

4 To get out by digging

1848 W H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal* x (1879) 220 It seems to be as yet an unproved opinion that copper was found and excavated in this place 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* xl (1856) 363 Pulpaceous material which he had excavated from the ice

Hence **Excavated** *ppl a*; **Excavating** *vbl sb* (also *attrib*)

1599 A M tr *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 111/2 An excavatede peece of woode 1664 EVELYN *Acc. Archit* 130 Striges are those excavated Channells by our Workmen call'd Flutings and Groeves 1691 T [HALE] *Acc. New Invent* 124 We come to hollowing or excavating of our Logg 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* v 740 Deep Caves .. Which . wrought with endless Toil, Ran thro' the faithless excavated Soil 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* VI. iii, This opened into a covered and excavated way. 1855 H SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1870) I. v II. 516 The excavating power of the current

Excavation (ekskăvē·ı ʃən). [(? a. F *excavation*) ad L *excavātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *excavāre*. see EXCAVATE] The action of excavating.

1. The action or process of digging out a hollow or hollows in (the earth, etc); an instance of the same; the result or extent of the process.

1611 in COTGR s. v. *Excavation*. 1623-6 in COCKERAM 1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man.* IV. ii 299 This excavation of the Terrestrial Body, or elevation of other parts thereof whereby the water subsided. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v, The excavation of the foundations of a building is settled, by Palladio, at a sixth part of the height of the whole building. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol Ess* 89 The utter separation of both continents was most probably the effect of excavations by volcanoes 1863 LYELL *Antiq Man* 35 All the remains of organic bodies found during the excavations belonged to living species 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 134 The amount of excavation which can be wrought by means of running water 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* I 38/2 Digging out the hollows for cellars, &c. is called the excavation

2 *concr.* An excavated space, a cavity or hollow

1779-81 JOHNSON *L P, Pope* Wks IV 45 Pope's excavation was requisite as an entrance to his garden 1783 *Phil Trans* LXXIII 145 All spots which consist of a dark nucleus, and surrounding umbra, are excavations in the luminous matter of the sun 1848 W H BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* XXIV (1879) 489 The wine press was an oblong excavation in the rock. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* App (1856) 550 All great peninsulas have an excavation or bend inward on their westward side.

3 The process of laying bare by excavating; an unearthing; in quot *fig.*

1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II i. 73 The excavation of state papers has thrown [light] on the vast designs of, etc

Excavator (e kskăvēltəı) [f. EXCAVATE *v* + -OR; cf. F. *excavateur*]

1 One who excavates: a. *gen.* (Const *of*). b. *spec* A labourer employed to dig out earth.

1825 [TODD refers to an advertisement of Jan 2] 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk Trades* (1842) 197 (Engineer) To the 'excavators', as they are called, the digging is let 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* VI, So the Excavator's House of Call had sprung up from a beer shop 1880 *Echo* 18 Sept 3/4 A number of excavators were engaged upon the foundations for a block of model dwellings 1882 *Century* XXV. 303 A more thorough and comprehensive sifting of the Assos ruins by the same able excavator.

c. Said of inanimate agents.

1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit*, *Farming* Wks (Bohn) III. 59 The railroad dirt-cars are good excavators. 1870 *Echo* 10 Jan, Such is the testimony of Mr Peach to the power of ocean as an excavator.

2. *spec.* a A machine for digging out earth, etc. b. An instrument for removing the carious parts in a tooth previous to filling

1864 in WEBSTER 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I 814/1 The excavator is mounted on a carriage which traverses on a temporary track 1884 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Dental Excavator*

Hence **Excavatorial** (eksıkævătō·rĭăl), *a*, pertaining to excavation, or to the work of the excavator **Excavatory** (eksıkæ vătərı), *a.* = prec.

1849 FREEMAN *Archit* 80 Egyptian and Indian architecture are two separate products of the excavatory process. 1855 *Fraser's Mag* LI. 271 A long list of brilliant excavatorial successes 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II x. 358, I got no outlet. for my excavatory fancy.

·Excave (eksıkē·ıv), *v. rare.* [ad. L. *excavāre* · see EXCAVATE Cf. F. *excaver.*] †a. *trans.* To scoop or hollow out (*obs*). b. *absol.* To carry on excavations (*rare*)

1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* I 2 Some bones are smal, but

notably excaued, as of the fingers 1623-6 in Cocklram 1884 *Trans Victoria Inst.* 243 In some of which sites we have been allowed to excave

Excеade, obs form of Exceed

† **Excе·cate,** *pa. pple* and *ppl. a Obs* [ad L. *excæcāt-us* blinded, see next.] Blinded, deprived of sight (in quots *fig*)

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 249 b, Yf the iewes dyd slee hym, they shold be excecate & blynded, & so lese the true fayth 1535 *Goodly Primer* (1834) 93 Lighten our minds excecate, O Lord, our consolation 1557 Paynel *Barclay's Jugurth* Bj, Man .. is excecate by ambicion and desyre of lordship

† **Excе·cate,** *v Obs.* Also 6 execate, 7 excecate [f. L. *excæcāt-* ppl stem of *excæcāre* to make blind, f *ex-* (see Ex- *pref* [1]) + *cæc-us* blind] *trans* To make blind, to blind *lit* and *fig*

?1540 in Hall *Chron* (1548) 246 a, That the people of Scotlande is vtterly execated and blinded 1613 R C *Table Alph* (ed 3) *Excæcate,* to make blinde 1665 G Havers *P. della Valle's Trav E India* 29 He caus'd his eyes to be sew'd up to the end to deprive him of sight without excecating him. 1721-1800 Bailey, *Excecate*

Hence **Exce·cated** *ppl. a.*

1550 Bale *Apol* 19 To make Sathan apere the Aungell of lyghte to the excecated worlde.

Excecation (eksɪkē·ʃən) *Obs* or *arch* Also 6-7 excœc-, 7-9 excæcation [f prec + -ation]

1 The action of putting out the eyes, punishment by blinding, also, an instance of the same, the state or fact of being blinded

1613 Daniel *Coll Hist Eng* 161 He committed these barbarous examples of cruelty by excæcations and miserable dismembering the people. 1678 Gale *Crt Gentiles* III 95 God punished Elymas, the Sorcerer, with corporal Excecation 1721-1800 in Bailey 1827 Sir H Taylor *I Commenus* III v, Death, Not excaecation, if the thought of that Calls up these looks of horror

† **2** *fig.* The action of blinding mentally or spiritually, the condition of being mentally blinded

1529 Frith *Antithesis* (1829) 317 This excœcation God hath sent into the world for sin 1588 Allen *Admon.* 26 The state of kinge Pharao his obduration and excecation in wilfull wickednesse 1622 H Sydenham *Serm. Jacob & Esau* (1626) 30 God doth concurre to the excæcation and hardening both of the minde and heart 1640 Bp Reynolds *Passions* VIII 65 This Deceit and Excecation is a proper worke of Passion.

Exced(e, obs form of Exceed.

Excedandlye, obs Sc. form of Exceedingly

† **Exce·dent.** *Obs rare* [ad L *excēdent-em,* pr pple of *excēdĕre* · see Exceed] **a.** *adj* used *absol* That which exceeds. **b.** *sb* [after Fr *excédant*] The portion or quantity in excess, excess.

1655-60 Stanley *Hist Philos* III II 99 The first excesse and defect is in two, in the excedent and the deficient 1811 J Black tr *Humboldt's Polit Ess* I 108 The population would double in two hundred and fourteen years, if no war were to diminish the annual excedent of the births.

Exceed (eksī·d), *v.* Also 4-6 excede, 6 exceade, -ced, 6-7 exceede. [ME *exceden,* ad F *excéder,* ad. L. *excēd-ĕre* to go out, exceed, etc., f. *ex-* out + *cēdĕre* to go

The trans use, somewhat rare in Latin, is the only one preserved in the Romanic langs In Eng the intr senses appear to be developed from the transitive]

† **1.** *trans.* To pass out of (boundaries, etc.), to transcend the limits of, to proceed beyond (a specified point). Also, rarely, to project beyond *Obs.* or *arch*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v v 169 Wit and ymaginacioun ne mowen nat strecchen . hem self to knowynge of vniuersalite for þat þe knowyng of hem ne may exceden þe bodyly figure 1413 Lydg *Pilgr Sowle* IV. xxiii (1483) 69 That fyre..excedeth nought thyne owne subtyle persone ne in dedely bodyes this fyre hath no power 1655-60 Stanley *Hist. Chald Philos* (1701) 1/1 But the Philosophy of the Chaldæans, exceeded the Bounds of their Country, and dif fused it self into Persia 1700 *Pennsylv Archives* I 135, I am to Complain of one Capt Barford, who has exceeded all bounds. 1712 J James tr *Le Blond's Gardening* 155 Uncover the Clod, and trim the straggling Roots that exceed it *Ibid* 207 Bury them so that they may a little exceed the Surface of the Wall on both Sides 1774 J Bryant *Mythol* I p xii, The Egyptian accounts exceed not only the times of the Deluge, but the æra of the world 1788 T Jefferson *Writ* (1859) II 370, I. shall pursue the course of the Rhine as far as the roads will permit me, not exceeding Strasburg 1862 G. C Lewis *Astron Ancients* xxi *note,* Cleomedes lays it down that the planets never exceed the zodiac.

† **b** To transgress (a law). *Obs*

1393 Gower *Conf.* III 284 Lust of love excedeth lawe. 1794 S. Williams *Vermont* 360 Laws respecting their increase which cannot be exceeded.

c To go beyond, do more than is warranted by (a privilege, right, commission, etc.).

1542 Hen VIII *Declar Scots* 195 Liberty was gyuen to the ambassadours to excede their commission. 1606 Shaks *Ant. & Cl* III VIII 4 Do not exceede The Prescript of this Scroule 1883 *Law Rep.* Q Bench XI 595 The defendant by uttering the words complained of exceeded his privilege as an advocate. 1891 *Ibid* Wkly Notes 72/2 The arbitrators had exceeded their jurisdiction in awarding that the applicant should pay the costs.

2 To be greater than Const *by.*

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II § 23 Rikne how manye degrees that the first altitude of A excedeth his seconde altitude *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs & Lim. Mon* (1714) 47 He may esteme what sume thay [charges] be not like to excede

1637 *Decree Star Chamb* § 27 in Milton *Areop* (Arb) 21 Provided, that they exceede not the number of foure 1729 Butler *Serm* Wks 1874 II 15 The cares and disappointments of ambition for the most part far exceed the satisfactions of it 1797 Bewick *Brit Birds* (1847) I 15 The male [Merlin] scarcely exceeding the size of a Blackbird 1821 Shelley *Epipsych* 181 If you divide pleasure and love and thought, Each part exceeds the whole 1848 Macaulay *Hist Eng* I 420 Boys and girls created wealth exceeding what was necessary for their own subsistence by twelve thousand pounds a year

b To be too great for; to surpass, overtask

1596 Spenser *F. Q* VI III 51 Such chaunces oft exceed all humaine thought 1635 N R tr *Camden's Hist Eliz* I 2 Such grief as did exceede all consolation 1735 Pope *Prol Sat* 36 To be grave, exceeds all Pow'r of face 1765 Bp Law *Theory of Relig* I (ed 5) 11 *note,* Perhaps it exceeds the power of human understanding to decide where mechanism ends.

3 To surpass, outdo, to be superior to. Now chiefly const *in*, formerly *for, of*

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* V IX 779 A Dochter. Dat excedyt of Bewte All þe Ladys of þat Cuntre *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1173 O knycht Whois manhed can al otheris to exced 1553 Eden *Treat New Ind* (Arb) 22 They exceade all other men in bignesse of bodie 1641 Wilkins *Math Magick* I IX (1648) 60 This latter engine does so far exceed all other contrivances to this purpose 1653 Walton *Angler* 1 20 In that Psalm the Prophet David seems even to exceed himself 1735 Pope *Ep Lady* 170 She Observes how much a Chintz exceeds Mohair *a* 1845 Hood *Stag-eyed Lady* i, There was one [act] in pity might exceed The sack of Troy 1850 Tennyson *In Mem* lx, Some poor girl whose heart is set On one whose rank exceeds her own

† **4.** *intr* To pass the bounds of propriety, to go too far, to break out *Obs*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* III 293 Thow exceedis to that knycht Fer mayr be treuth than it is ony rycht 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W 1531) 303 b, The tyrauntes began more outragyously to excede in all fury and woodnes 1611 Bible *Job* xxxvi 9 Then he sheweth them their work, and their transgressions that they have exceeded 1647 Ward *Simp Cobler* 48 His Subjects will exceed in some vitious Liberty, to abate their griefe. 1758 S Hayward *Serm* xvii 543 You cannot possibly exceed in your love to him

b To pass the limits of truth; to exaggerate

1717 Berkeley *Tour Italy* 21 May Wks IV. 543 Said to contain about 4000 souls They seem to exceed in the numbers of this town 1815 J. W Croker in *C Papers* (1884) I III 71, I believe I exceed when I say there were 200 persons assembled

5. To be preeminent, whether in a good or bad sense; to bear the palm; to be greater or better than, surpass others; to preponderate † *To exceed above* · = sense 3

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 56 Aboue alle thyng that may be conceyued of any mannys mynde, hyt excedeth of cruelnes and dedly tormenting 1509 Hawes *Past Pleas* XI IV, Phebus above all sterres in lyght Dothe exceede. 1593 Shaks *Lucr* 229 The guilt being great, the fear doth still exceed 1599 — *Much Ado* III IV *17 Marg.* I saw the Dutchesse of Millaines gowne *Her* O that exceedes they say 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I XI 48 An Emulation of who shall exceed in benefiting 1654 Ashmole *Chym Collect* 21 One of the Contraries exceeding destroies the rest 1674 Dryden *State of Innocence* V 1, Justice must punish the rebellious deed, Yet punish so, as pity shall exceed 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) V. 76 Men always choose the life which exceeds in pleasure

b To abound, teem *with*

1624 Capt Smith *Virginia* II 23 The river exceedeth with abundance of fish

6 Chiefly in Cambridge use. To have more than usual at a meal; to have extra or holiday fare Cf Exceeding 2 a. Also of the 'commons' (food): To be in extra quantity.

c 1590 Greene *Fr Bacon* IX (1630) 39 This day shall be a festiuall day with me For I shall exceed in the highest degree *a* 1616 Beaum & Fl *Wit at sev Weapons* I II, Sir, these fellows may pray for you, you have made the scholar's commons exceed to day. 1626 Meade in Ellis *Orig Lett* I 328 III. 231 Dr Pask made his colledge exceed that night.

¶ **7.** To issue, proceed. *Obs rare* —[1]

1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1608) 817 All the hinderance and let [to breeding] is found to exceed of cold

Exceedable (eksī·dăb'l), *a* [f prec. + -able] That may be exceeded.

Todd's explanation, copied into mod Dicts, is due to a misunderstanding of Fr *surmontable* in Sherwood

1611 Cotgr., *Surmontable* . surpassable, exceedable. Hence 1632 in Sherwood 1819 Todd, *Exceedable,* That may surmount or excel [with reference to Sherwood] Hence in mod Dicts

Exceeder (eksī·dəɹ) [f. as prec + -er[1]] One who exceeds

1625 Bp Mountagu *App Caesar* xxxvi 317 That abuse doth not evacuate the commission, not in the Exceeders and Transgressors, much lesse in them that exceed not 1669 Cokaine *Poems* 124 Rich in those vertues A fair exceeder of the best examples 1847 in Craig, and in mod. Dicts

Exceeding (eksī·dɪŋ), *vbl. sb* [f. as prec. + -ing[1]]

1. a. The action of the verb Exceed, in various senses. † **b.** An instance of the same; an unusual action, a performance in excess of what is requisite (*obs*) † **c.** The quality of surpassing others; superiority, excellence (*obs*)

1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng* II (1520) 13/2 Salamon of the gyfte of our lorde hadde a synguler excedynge above all men. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N Y Gift* 29 No more will . a frend crosse her louing exceedinges, in whome his hart delighteth 1636 Flatly *Clavis Myst* VIII 102 Our defects as well as our exceedings *a* 1656 Bp Hall *Occas Medit* (1851) 91 But these exceedings should be both rare and moderate 1711 Addison *Spect* No 21 P 2 There has been a great Exceeding of late Years in the second Division

2 *concr.* **a** *pl* In college language (still used at Cambridge). Extra commons allowed on festival occasions Also *transf* Cf Exceed 6 [So L *excedentia* in *Oxf Accts c* 1400]

1629 Massinger *Picture* V 1, They hold cheese-parings For festival exceedings 1655 Gurnall *Chr in Arm* I 297 His joys They are as exceedings, with which he feasts the believer, but the cloth is soon drawn 1662 J Strype in *Lett Lit Men* (Camden) 178 Sometimes we have Exceedings, then we have two or three dishes otherwise never but one *a* 1680 Butler *Rem* (1759) II 199 Certain Virtuosos . unsatisfied with the Brevity of the Gazette desire to have Exceedings of News, besides their ordinary Commons 1885 L Stephen *Lyfe H Fawcett* III 77 The Christmas 'exceedings' as they were called in our official language, had a certain reputation

† **b** chiefly *pl* An amount (of funds, goods, etc) in excess of calculation, or of what is usual, an excess, a surplus *Obs*

1719 W Wood *Surv Trade* 54 The Exceedings of the year 1712, which had so prodigious a Ballance in our Favour 1797 Burke *Regic Peace* III Wks VIII 417 Including the fisheries, and making a moderate allowance for the exceedings beyond his calculations 1828 Ld Grenville *Sink Fund* 5 Without such an exceeding a sinking fund can have no solid operation 1833 Lamb *Elia* (1860) 384 Much ado we used to have every December to account for our exceedings

Excee·ding, *ppl a* and *adv* [f as prec. + -ing[2].] **A.** *adj.*

† **1.** Of persons, actions, language, etc.: Overstepping the limits of propriety or custom; going to extremes *Obs*

1494 Fabyan *Chron* IV lxiii 43 He exercisid Tyranny in so excedynge maner, that the Countree waxed wery of hym, & conspyrid his deth 1529 More *Dyaloge* IV Wks 265/1 To shew by that great exceding word [let him be anathema] the vndoubted trouth of the faith 1585 Abp. Sandys *Serm* (1841) 315 Why was Anna so exceeding in craving children at the hands of God? 1644 Hunton *Vind Treat Monarchy* Iv 27 Exceeding Acts notwithstanding morall limitation are authoritative 1742 Mrs Delany *Autobiog & Corr* (1861) II 191 Sir Philip Sydney's famous Romance is far exceeding the exceedingness of the most exceeding imagination

2 Surpassing in amount or degree, extremely great, excessive Now only with sbs denoting quality, condition, or feeling, or including a notion of magnitude or multitude. Rarely used predicatively

1547-8 *Order Communion* 10 The excedyng loue of our master and onely sauior Jesus Christ 1568 Grafton *Chron* II 23 In the VI yere of his [William II's] reigne were exceedyng floodes 1596 Spenser *F Q* IV V 10 Whose beauties beame daz'd the eyes of all as with exceeding light 1664 Power *Exp Philos* I 76 The exceeding quantity of Water which at every interval he drinks *c* 1680 Beveridge *Serm* (1729) II 133 It cannot but be an exceeding grief to you that you cannot obey him 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc Hist* (1827) I. Pref 41 Attended with a vast concourse of people and exceeding magnificence 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng* IV 677 Reports touching the exceeding badness of the beer which he brewed 1866 Neale *Sequences & Hymns* 112 The exceeding host of priests 1875 Scrivener *Lect Grk Test* 19 Their exceeding value for illustrating the literary history of these ages 1878 G Macdonald *Phantastes* II xx 132 His love for his father was so exceeding

† **3** Of surpassing excellence *Obs*

1552 Latimer *Serm* (1571) 166 b, Christ tooke our nature vpon him Oh, what an exceeding thing is this? 1599 Jonson *Ev Man out Hum* II II Wks (Rtldg) 43/1 How long shall I live, ere I be so happy To have a wife of this exceeding form?

B *adv.* = next. Prefixed to adjs or advbs Very common in 17-18th c, now somewhat *arch.*

1535 Coverdale I *Chron* xxii [xxi] 13 Yet wyl I rather fall in to y- hande of the Lorde, for his mercy is exceadynge greate. 1599 Shaks *Much Ado* III IV 25 My heart is exceeding heauy 1644 Milton *Educ* Wks. (1847) 99/2 We Englishmen are observed by all other nations to speak exceeding close and inward 1735 Wesley *Wks* (1872) I. 18 Mr. Delamotte was exceeding sick for several days 1779 Forrest *Voy N Guinea* 96 Our Papua friends had behaved exceeding civily 1814 Wordsw *Excursion* I 112 A virtuous household, though exceeding poor 1857 H Miller *Test Rocks* VIII 321 The controversy is one in which there is exceeding little footing for any party 1857 Hawthorne *Eng Note-bks* 17 Sept, He is of exceeding fluent talk.

Exceedingly (eksī·dɪŋlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec + -ly[2]] In an exceeding manner or degree.

† **1** Of manner: So as to surpass others *Obs*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* II. 30 Excedandlye he wald lyft mekill mar Than ony twa that thai amang thaim fand.

2 Of degree: Above measure, extremely

a with verbs, formerly in extensive use, now chiefly limited to those that indicate emotion, feeling, or the expression of them

1535 Coverdale *Ps* civ [cv.] 24 He increased his people exceadingly 1592 Spenser *Vis World's Van* VIII, A gilden towre which shone exceedinglie 1615 Latham *Falconry* (1633) 124 The wormwood exceedingly shred with a sharp knife 1665 Boyle *Occas Reft* IV XIII (1675) 255 The choice of ones Company does exceedingly discover whether a Man be Good, or Bad 1678 Wanley *Wond Lit World* V 1. § 93, 467/2 He travelled exceedingly for establishing the Peace of Christendom. 1797 Burke *Corr.* IV 420, I approve his

plan exceedingly 1841 LANE *Arab Nts* I 53, I praised God and rejoiced exceedingly *a* 1845 HOOD *Ode to Miss Kelly* II, I like exceedingly your Parthian dame

b. with adjs and advbs. Now only with the positive deg ; formerly occas prefixed to *more*, *too*

1535 COVERDALE *Jonah* I 10 Then were ye men exceadingly afrayed 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L* III 1 145 My good knaue Costard, exceedingly well met. 1660 *Bp. Hall's Rem Wks* A ij, That account of the Life of the Reverend Author ,is exceedingly too short *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm* (1741) I 1 2 Exceedingly many needless incumbrances 1704 NEWTON *Optus* III (1721) 324 Is not this medium exceedingly more rare and subtile than the air? 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst Relig.* (1782) I 83 The sole pursuit of sensual pleasure is exceedingly injurious 1847 JAMES *Convict* II, She seems to me to be exceedingly pretty 1881 *Med Temp Jrnl* No 49. 21 This he found to answer exceedingly well

†**Excee·dingness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being in excess of usual limits, excessive measure or degree

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV 439 This complaint had awaked the spirits of the Arcadians, astonished before with the exceedingness of sorrow. 1625 K. LONG tr *Barclay's Argenis* V. IX 350 Carried away with the exceedingnesse of gladnesse 1742 [see EXCEEDING *ppl. a* 1] 1847 in CRAIG

Excel (ekse l), *v* Also 5–8 excell(e [ad F *excelle-r*, ad L *excellĕre* to rise above others, be eminent, f *ex-* (see Ex- *prefix* 1) + **cellĕre* to rise high, tower, a vb found only in compds, whose root appears in the adj *celsus* lofty.]

1 *intr* To be superior or preeminent in the possession of some quality, or in the performance of some action, usually in a good sense, to surpass others Const *in*, sometimes *at*

14 *Circumcis* in *Trindale's Vis.* (1843) 92 And the thyrd he calleth holyness For hit excelleth in perfeccion *c* 1430 LYDG *Lyfe St. Albon* (1534) A ij, His goodnes so hyghly doth excell 1529 MORE *Conf agst Trib* II Wks 1206/1 Some other vertue wherein the ryche manne maye excelle. 1590 SPENSER *F Q.* I IV 17 Pecocks, that excell in pride. 1611 BIBLE *Gen* xlix 4 Vnstable as water, thou shalt not excell. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 185 They are to say truly a warlike but desperate nation, excell in theeving 1709 POPE *Ess Crit.* 15 Let those teach others who themselves excel 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 793 The Power That Bids these in elegance or form excel 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T* (1816) I. x 79 Ambitious of excelling at the game 1811 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* I 132 Scott certainly does not excel in the Spenser stanza

†b. To be in greater proportion than another thing; to preponderate; = EXCEED 5. *Obs.*

16 *Tarquin & Tullia*, It was hard to tell, Whether its [the land's] guilt or losse's did excel

2. *trans* To be superior to (others) in the possession of some quality, or in the performance of some action, usually in a good sense, to outdo, surpass. Const. *in*, occas *at*

1493 *Petronilla* (Pynson) 6 Petronylla All other maydyns excelled in farenesse 1514 BARCLAY *Eglogs* II (1570), The wretched lazar Hath life which doth the courters life excell 1596 SPENSER *F Q.* V. XII 35 A wicked hag, and Envy selfe excelling In mischiefe 1667 MILTON *P L.* IV 490, I see How beauty is excelld by manly grace And wisdom, 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 86 We do all other men excel At wrestling leaping, running well 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No. 273 ¶ 2 Homer has excelled all the heroic poets that ever wrote, in the multitude and variety of his characters 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 167 Goupy very happily caught the manner of Salvator, and in some things excelled him 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn to Mercury* II, She gave to light a babe all babes excelling 1828 SCOTT *F M. Perth* Introd, The Castle may excel us in extent of prospect and natural sublimity of site

b. To surpass (another's qualities or work) *rare*

1611 HEYWOOD *Gold Age* I Wks 1874 III 14 Sibill should produce a sonne, That should his Fathers vertues much excell 1779–81 JOHNSON *L P*, *Pope* Wks IV 18 He has excelled every composition of the same kind

†3 a To be greater than, exceed. b To be too hard or great for, overpower *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P L* II 884 She op'nd, but to shut Excel'd her power *Ibid* VIII 456 An object that excels the sense 1703 T. N *City & C Purch.* 5 A well proportion'd Antechamber, ought in length not to excel the breadth.

Excellence (e ksĕlĕns) [a F *excellence*, ad L. *excellentia*, f. *excellent-em* EXCELLENT]

1 The state or fact of excelling; the possession chiefly of good qualities in an eminent or unusual degree; surpassing merit, skill, virtue, worth, etc; dignity, eminence

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* VI 23 And he bigan for to thenke the worthi excellence of age 1413 LYDG *Pilgr Sowle* IV. XXVIII (1483) 74 Lucifer and his felaushyp delytynge them to wondren vppon theyr owne excellence 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm* (Percy Soc) 13 All the children He set in honour, and rowme of excellence 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W 1531) 208 b, The sublimite or hye excellence of the crosse of Chryst. 1590 SPENSER *F Q* II. XII 87 The mind of beastly man hath soone forgot the excellence Of his creation. 1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, II II 113 Whatsoever cunning fiend it was, That wrought upon thee so preposterously, Hath got the voyce in hell for excellence 1602 — *Ham* V. II. 143 Sir, you are not ignorant of what excellence Laertes is at his weapon *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem* (1759) I. 10 One for his Excellence In height'ning Words and shad'wing Sense Was magnify'd 1729 BUTLER *Serm* Wks 1874 II 178 Superior excellence of any kind is the object of awe and reverence to all creatures 1779–81 JOHNSON *L P Pope* Wks IV 73 Those who attain any excellence commonly spend life in one pursuit 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed 5) II 167 The brightest examples have arisen of intellectual and moral excellence. 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng.* (1858) I. I. 49 That most difficult condition of commercial excellence under which man should deal faithfully with his brother.

b Phrases: †*In excellence of* = superior to (*obs.*) *By* (*an, way of*) *excellence*; in early use translating L. *per, propter excellentiam*, Gr κατ' ἐξοχήν, in later use = Fr. *par excellence* (so called) as being preeminently entitled to the designation given Now *rare* Cf EMINENCE 8 c

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab* 17 While þat Rome was in excellence Of alle Realmes in dignite 1613 BP HALL *Holy Panegyrick* Wks (1627) 476 Attendance on His [God's] ordinance (which by an excellence is tearmed His service) *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat Antients* Wks 1730 I 18 Lucilius having embellished it [this poem], ought by way of excellence, to be esteemed the first author 1822 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* IX, Richard the First of England, the arch-crusader and anti jacobin by excellence 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit* II III § 5 102 Cesalpin was denominated, by excellence, the Philosopher 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1854) I. 55 In the mouth of an Athenian, Demeter and Persephone were always the Mother and Daughter, by excellence

2 That in which a person or thing excels, an excellent feature or quality

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* II. § 26 The excellence of the spere solide shewyth manifeste the diverse assencioun̄s of signes in diverse places 1602 SHAKS *Twel N.* I III 127 *To.* What is thy excellence in a galliard, knight? *And* Faith, I can cut a caper. 1703 LOCKE in *Four C Eng Lett.* 142 The adoration due to your other excellences 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 208 ¶ 12 Some [papers] may be found, of which the highest excellence is harmless merriment 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal* VIII (1858) 325 The great excellence of the eastern table-land was in pasture and in forest 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist Sk* I. I IV 197 Civilized nations allow that foreigners have their specific excellences

†b. An excellent action; a kindness, favour *Obs*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L G W.* 2045 *Ariadne*, Yow that don me this excellence

†3 a An excellent personality. *Obs*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Introd (Roxb) 5, I diligence Do to plesyn the wurthy excellence Of thys holy maydyn 1633 FORD *Broken H* IV II, Y'are to render Account to that faire Excellence, the Princesse 1722 E. HEYWOOD *British Recluse* 20 Blush not, fair Excellence! 1790 MRS. A. M. JOHNSON *Monmouth* II 95 That sainted excellence fell under the repeated strokes of their bloody swords!

†b As a title of honour, = EXCELLENCY 3 b *Obs*

c 1590 GREENE *Fr Bacon* (1630) 51 If it may please the Lady Ellinor, One day shall match your Excellence and her 1642 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 91 To treat with his excellence abt exchange of prisoners 1670 G. H. *Hist Cardinals* II III 184 The accident that happen'd betwixt his Excellences Servants, and the *Corsi* 1712 STEELE *Spect* No 497 ¶ 2 He told his Excellence, That he [the speaker] had pretended to be wiser than he really was 1737 POPE *Hor Epist* II ii 44 Next pleas'd his Excellence a town to batter. 1796 BURNEY *Metastasio* I 403 Being furnished with a letter from me to your excellence

Hence **Excellenceship.** *nonce-wd*

c 1716 *Lett fr. Mist's Wkly. Jrnl* (1722) I 59 To his Excellenceship the Author of the Weekly Journal

Excellency (e ksĕlĕnsi). Also 5 excelencye. [ad L *excellentia*: see prec and -ENCY]

†1. = EXCELLENCE 1. *Obs* or *arch*

†*a* 1400 *Chester Pl* (Shaks Soc) I 9 Exsaulted by my excelencye 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W 1531) 195 b, To be had in honour as theyr vertue or excellency requyreth. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 95 He could not better haue shewed his excellencie aboue Aaron. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem* (1637) 163 Lady Iane Grey. for her excellency in the Greek tongue was called for Greia, Graia. 1611 BIBLE *Ps* lxii 4 They onely consult to cast him downe from his excellency 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* Pref 1 An high esteem of the Excellency of Musick. 1716–8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett* I. xl. 162 Fountains, famous for the excellency of their water 1783 HAILES *Antiq Chr Ch.* IV. 87 There is friendship, says he, between good men and the Divinity, moral excellency uniting them

b High degree of skill; proficiency

a 1704 LOCKE (J.), I have, amongst men of parts and business, seldom heard any one commended for having an excellency in musick

†c. *concr* Something that excels, or takes the highest place; the 'beauty' or 'flower'. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Isa* lx 15, I will make thee an eternall excellencie, a ioy of many generations 1660 W. SECKER *Nonsuch Prof* 8 Man is the excellency of the creature, the Saint is the excellency of the man 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St Gt Brit* I I III (1743) 6 The college of the knights of the garter is curiously adorned . with the excellency of modern Painting and carving

†d In phrases, *By, for, with* (*an*) *excellency* = by way of excellence. see EXCELLENCE 1 b *Obs.*

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam Ep.* (1577) 4 For excellencie, it was written of him [Caesar] that he neuer forgot seruice, or euer did remember iniurie. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* V § 2 411 This relative particle *They*, as here it is used, is to be taken *κατ' ἐξοχην* [*sic*] with an excellency 1648 N. ESTWICK *A Treatise* 44 The person here is called, by an excellencie, the Spirit of truth 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit* III 3 The fifth advance in Humanity is nam'd Poetry or Humanity it self, by excellency or preference

2. a That in which a person or thing excels, an excellent feature or quality; a chief accomplishment, a specialty; = EXCELLENCE 2

1602 SHAKS. *Twel N* II III 163 Cram'd (as he thinkes) with excellencies 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* VIII (1867) 195 One's excellency may consist in the unsnarling of a known controversy 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* I 1, That a mans excellency should lie in neatly tying of a Ribbond, or a Crevat! 1712 J. JAMES tr *Le Blond's Gardening* 143 The Maple has this peculiar Excellency, that it grows in the Shade 1771 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc* IV (1876) 357 Those higher excellencies of which the art is capable. 1839 LD. BROUGHAM *Statesm Geo III, Ld Grenville* (ed 2) 144 The faults of his character were akin to some of the excellencies.

†b With *the*: That which makes (a person or thing) to be excellent; the criterion of excellence.

1643 BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* III (1652) 207 What is the excellency of man but Religion? 1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc* 98 The Excellency of Sawing is, to keep the Kerf exactly in the Line marked out to be sawn 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem* (ed. 3) II 495 The excellency of a good enamel is, that it easily fuses into a kind of paste at the heat which is necessary for baking stoneware

†3 a An excellent personality, a 'dignity' *Obs*

1688 COLLIER *Several Disc* (1725) 278 The Arians say that Christ is called God only by way of Participation, as other created Excellencies are.

b As a title of honour Cf EMINENCE 5, EXCELLENCE 3 b.

The quots show that it was formerly applied to royal personages, to ladies, and others, though in England now limited to ambassadors, ministers plenipotentiary, governors (extended also to their wives) and certain other high officers

[*c* 1325 *Address to Edw II* in Pike *Year-bks* 13 & 14 *Edw III* 362 Vestra Excellentia] *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd Fr* in Palsgr 1037 Your excellency [Queen Mary of France] doth styre and move me continually 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 390 Sir John Bushe made request that it might please the kinges hignesse and excellencie, that, etc 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* B ij, The Lord grant your Excellencie [Dutchess of Richmond] all increase of felicitie 1696 WHISTON *Th Earth* III (1722) 276 His Excellency the Muscovite Ambassador 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* I v 61 Their excellencies, who were privately told how much I had been their friend 1763 SCRAFTON *Indostan* III (1770) 64 They desired a private conference with the Soubah: but his Excellency, etc 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* Ded, To his Excellency Prince Alexander Mavrocordato, late Secretary for Foreign Affairs 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II. 148 Retaining the guard of honour, the sword of state, and the title of Excellency

Excellent (e ksĕlĕnt), *ppple*, *adj*, and *adv* Forms: 4–5 excelent(e, exellent, -ilent, 5–6 excellente, 6 exelent (*pl.* excellentes), 4– excellent [a F. *excellent*, ad L. *excellent-em*, pr. pple. of *excellĕre* to EXCEL]

A as *pr pple* [cf. -ENT 2] Excelling.

c 1400 *Beryn* 1110 Some fair lusty lady, that of pulcritude Were excellent al othu. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VII. VII 15 Tat Prynce excellent in vysdwme All Pryncis of þe Crystyndwme 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. VII. 30 Eneas excellent all the lave

B *adj*

1 Of a person or thing: That excels or surpasses in any respect; preeminent, superior, supreme. Of qualities. Existing in a greater, or an exceptionally great, degree

†a In favourable sense *Obs* merged in 3.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor* XII 31 Sue ȝe the bettere gostli ȝyftis. And ȝit I schewe to ȝou a more excellent weye 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 341 Plato was most excellent among Socrates [his] disciples *c* 1430 *Lyfe St Kath* (1884) 17 The excellent beute was so greet that Adrian fille doun before hem wyth greet drede 1539 TONSTALL *Serm Palm Sund* (1823) 52 John the Euangelist most excellent in innocency 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 49 The excellente artificers Ooliab and Beselchel. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc* III I XXI (ed 7) 326 They [the stars] are darkned by the excellent brightnesse of the Sunne 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* IV 1 115 He that employeth his wit to many sciences, commonly cannot be excellent in any 1610 A. COOKE *Pope Joan* in *Harl Misc* (Malh) IV 20 St Andrew's Church at Bourdeaux, one of the excellentest Churches in all France. 1656 MORE *Antid Ath* (1712) 62 The excellent usefulness of the Horse 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat* (1841) 27 To consider which, upon the whole, is more excellent than the other two

†b. In bad or neutral sense. *Obs* or *arch*

1588 SHAKS *Tit A* II III 7 A very excellent peece of villany. 1605 — *Lear* I II 128 This is the excellent foppery of the world. 1606 — *Ant & Cl* I I 40 Excellent falshood. 1629 CHAPMAN *Juvenal* V 282 Nor any excellentest Zany can More then a weeping-gut [*Lat* plorante gula] delight a man. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp* III § 15 160 Crucifixion was an excellent pain, sharp and passionate. 1759 HUME *Hist Eng* XLII (1805) V 305 Elizabeth was an excellent hypocrite 1818 SHELLEY *Julian* 242 Those absurd deceits carry through The excellent impostors of this earth.

†2 Excelling in rank or dignity; exalted, highly honourable. In heraldic use, a formal epithet indicating a rank higher than that denoted by 'noble' *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) XXIV. 109 He es halden þe maste excellent emperour of þe werld *c* 1430 *Lyfe St Kath* (1884) 17 Than con þat was more excellent þan anoþer spake first. 1486 *Bk St Albans, Her* A ij a, It is shewyd of rigalities wiche ben noble and wich ben excellent 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* I 4 He hath by inheritaunce obteyned an excellenter name then haue they. 1565 HARDING in Jewel *Def Apol* (1611) 251 He would aduance these Creatures [Bread and Wine] to a much excellenter condition 1611 BIBLE *Ps* CXLVIII 13 Let them praise the Name of the Lord, for his Name alone is excellent [*marg* exalted). *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb* II 1 God sent . his Son, more excellent than the excellentest meer creature 1702 A. DE MOIVRE *Meth. Squaring Curves* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) II. 158 That Excellent Person thinks this Series not to be General enough.

†b. As a title of address. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Luke* I 3 To write unto thee in order, most excellent Theophilus 1632 J. HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* B ij, To the most Illustrious and right Excellent .. The Lord Duke of Richmond. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* V. i, My commission Extends no further, excellentest lady, Than to a service

†c. Assuming superiority, haughty, 'superior'.

c 1430 A B C in *Babees Bk* 11 [Don't be] To elenge, ne to excellent, ne to eernesful neiþer.

3. (The current sense; originally a contextual use of 1) Used as an emphatic expression of praise or approval, whether of persons, things, or actions: Extremely good.

1604 SHAKS *Oth* II iii 77 'Fore Heauen, an excellent Song. 1606 — *Tr & Cr* I ii. 197 Here's an excellent place, heere we may see most brauely 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort* (1729) 186 The Felicity of an excellent Gard'ner *Ibid* 189 The Dung of Pigeons and Poultry, is excellent for the Fig-Tree 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Ded, I have enjoy'd the patronage of your family from the time of your excellent grandfather 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* Wks. I 247 A most excellent Drink in bilious Fevers 1784 COWPER *Task* II 790 Some minds taste Of what is excellent in man 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser II. xix (1865) 371, I rattled off some of my most excellent absurdities 1849 JAMES *Woodman* VII, Are you sure these excellent friends of yours have gone on? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III 325 Colin Macdonald of Keppoch, an excellent specimen of the genuine Highland Jacobite 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I. XVIII 124 The snow was in excellent order.

absol 1621 BIBLE *Ps* XVI. 3 My goodnes extendeth to the Saints and to the excellent 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit* (1818) 220 Hast thou not known, the excellent of the earth, who were living images of their Maker? 1821 *Hist Geo Desmond* 85, I did not fail to count myself among the excellent of the earth

† b. as *sb* in *pl.* Excellencies *Obs rare*

1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W de W.) II XVII N iij, Honour, glorye .. and all other excellentes and perfeccyons

† C *adv.* = EXCELLENTLY. *Obs.*

a With verbs. b With adjs and ppl adjs; with the latter often hyphened c With advbs. *well, ill.*

a. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* B j, Alexander to Socrates made reuerence ryght excellente and publykely. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I i 29 *Pain.* 'Tis a good Peece *Poet* So 'tis, this comes off well, and excellent 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St* II XVI 109 Here it doth most excellent

b 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* XLVI (1636) 60 It [Blessed Thistle] is excellent good against any kind of Feaver 1586 A DAY *Eng. Secretary* I (1625) 144 A number of excellent penned discourses. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv* 24 Your excellent-built Vessel 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II xvi. 327 Wine they have excellent good

c 1590 MARLOWE *Edw II*, v v Wks. (Rtldg) 220/2 *Lagh* Was it not bravely done? *Gur.* Excellent well 1604 SHAKS *Oth* II iii 122 Excellent well. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* in Dodsley *O Pl* (1780) VI 202 How excellent ill this humour suits our habit 1756 W TOLDERVY *Hist. Two Orphans* II 116 They doubted not of doing excellent well

Excellently (e·kse̊lĕntli), *adv.* [f prec + -LY2] In an excellent manner or degree

†1. So as to surpass (others) Const *of Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr Knt* 2423 þes wer forne þe freest þat folyed alle þe sele, Ex-ellently of alle fyse oþer

2. In an unusual degree; exceedingly, superlatively, surpassingly: †a with verbs (*obs*); b. with adjs.: now only in good sense (with mixed notion of sense 3), c. with adv. *well* (*arch*)

a. *c* 1460 tr. *T à Kempis* 145 Dispute not why þis is so gretly peyned, & he is so excellently lifte up 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iv. 13, I like the new tire within excellently

b. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W 1531) 2 For it may be ryght well, that some be excellently lerned, and yet, etc 1548 R HUTTEN *Sum of Diuinitie* B v a, By the lawe is sin excellently giltye. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* I ii, A sorrow shews in his true glory, When the whole heart is excellently sorry 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I iv 15 Excellently wise, or excellently foolish 1677 DRYDEN *State Innocence* Pref, Comedy is both excellently instructive, and extreamly pleasant. 1826 SOUTHEY *Lett* (1856) IV. 37 Believing that he is an excellently good man.

c. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I Wks 121/1 Many an holy bishop excellently well lerned in scripture 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn* II xviii § 1 A science excellent, and excellently well laboured 1712 STEELE *Spect* No 270 ₱ 1 His Part, and that of the Maid are excellently well performed

3. Extremely well

1527 BIBLE *Isa* xii 5 in Lewis *Eng Transl. Bible* (1731) 16 Synge unto the Lorde, for he hath done excellentlye. 1553 EDEN *Treat New Ind* Ded, Howe excellently the Poet Homere had set forth his heroical factes 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1638) 247 A company of braue soldiers excellently furnished 1653 WALTON *Angler* 51 And so excellently cook'd this fish 1782 V KNOX *Ess* CXXXII Wks (1824) II 68 He [Erasmus] has written so excellently that, etc 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser II. (1863) 272 Our excellently-intentioned governess 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 65 Excellently constituted as Fontenelle was in a great many ways.

† **Excellentness.** *Obs* [f as prec + -NESS] = EXCELLENCE.

1569 GOLDING *Hemynges Post* 12 Hee commendeth John for the excellentnesse of his Prophecie 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 397 Writers of no lesse excellentnesse then ancientnesse 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH

Excelling (ekse·lɪŋ), *vbl sb* [f. EXCEL + -ING1.] The action of the vb. EXCEL; also an instance of the same

1561 DAUS tr *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 125 Their excellyng is but in mouth and in boastyng. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let v, They [thy two last letters] excel (though the task was difficult) thy usual excellings.

Excelling, *ppl. a* [f as prec + -ING2] That excels; superior, surpassing Now only in good sense. † Of a number: Exceedingly great.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol Poetrie* (Arb) 67 They are excelling parts of Poesie 1604 SHAKS. *Oth* v ii 121 Thou cunning'st Patterne of excelling Nature 1646 H LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 5 The Divell hath a most excelling malice 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* D iij b, That may in time make up an excelling number. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 334 The excelling Youth should be set to read a little Portion from the best Translations. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg Monast Ord.* Introd 20 These communities produced some of the most excelling of the early artists 1879 CHR. ROSSETTI *Seek & F.* 34 The Law was not glorious, as compared with the excelling glory of the Gospel.

Hence **Exce·llingly** *adv.*, **Exce·llingness,** the state or quality of excelling, = EXCELLENCE.

1621 LADY M WROTH *Urania* 452 Make mee excellingly vnfortunate 1701 BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* 31 It is raised to that Excellingness, that, etc.

† **Exce·lse,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *excels-us* high, lofty, ppl adj of *excellĕre*: see EXCEL]

A *adj.* Lofty, high, *rare* in lit sense, *fig* of high rank, character, or quality

1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 390 Besechyng his excelse, high, and adorant Majestie, that he would witsafe to graunt him this or that 1598 YONG *Diana* 48 Any beautie Though it be neuer so excelse 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 116 Most excelse and victorious Prince 1656 EARL MONM *Advt fr. Parnass.* 293 They did chiefly wonder, that the prime Senators of so excelse a Commonwealth did freely exercise marchandising 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 458 Those that inhabit excelse plants. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio) 1775 in ASH

B. *sb* [tr. L *excelsum*] A 'high place' *rare*–1. [1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng* II (1520) 18/2 Jonathan son to Osyas toke not away excelsa as other dyde] 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Isa* XVI 12 Moab hath laboured for his excelses [1611 the high place]

Excelsior (ekse lsio1). [L., compar. deg. of *excelsus* high: see EXCELSE.]

‖ 1 a The Latin motto ('higher') on the seal of the State of New York (adopted by the senate of that state 16 Mar 1778), the accompanying device being a rising sun Hence *attrib* in *The Excelsior State*, New York b Used by Longfellow (quasi-*int.* as an expression of incessant aspiration after higher attainment) as the refrain of a popular poem; hence employed with similar sense by many later writers

The adverbial meaning (='upwards') commonly given to the motto cannot be justified by L grammar According to S. Longfellow *Life H W Longfellow* I 384, the poet was at first unaware of the solecism in the motto as thus interpreted, and when it was pointed out to him suggested that the word might be taken to stand for *Scopus meus excelsior est*, 'My goal is higher.' It is not clear whether the original use on the seal is a blunder, or whether it was meant as an abbreviation for some grammatically admissible phrase

1778 *Drawing of Seal* in *N. Y. Senate Rep* (1882) No 61 Excelsior 1841 LONGF *Excelsior* 30 A voice replied, far up the height, Excelsior!

2. Often used as a 'trade-mark', and *attrib* in the names given by tradesmen to special articles of manufacture; also in the titles of various periodicals in U. S and in England

1851 *Catal Grt. Exhibition* III. 1467 Excelsior soap [An American exhibit] 1876 *Furniture Gaz* 24 June 401/1 The Excelsior spring mattress. 1888 (*title*) The New Excelsior Test Cards in Arithmetic

3 *U S.* A trade name for short thin curled shavings of soft wood used for stuffing cushions, mattresses, etc Also *attrib* in *excelsior-machine.*

1868 *Specif U, S Patent* No. 75728 A machine for manufacturing that article of commerce technically called 'excelsior' for filling mattrasses. 1873 *Furniture Gaz* 22 May 3/2 'Excelsior' or fine wood shavings used for cheap upholstery purposes 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* I. 815/1 Excelsior-Machine 1884 *Boston* (Mass) *Jrnl* 9 June, Large quantities of poplar-wood, to be used in the manufacture of excelsior

† **Exce·lsitude.** *Obs.* [ad. L type **excelsitūdo*, f *excels-us* lofty see EXCELSE and -TUDE.] Highness, majesty.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron* CLXXVIII xvi, Thei putte their cause to God his hie excelsitude 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 22 To chaunt and carroll forth the Alteza an excelsitude of this monarchall fiudy Induperator. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH

b. *humorously.* As a title or form of address, = HIGHNESS.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Ep Ded, Your diminutiue excelsitude and compendiate greatnesse

† **Exce·lsity.** *Obs* –0 [ad. L *excelsitās* loftiness, f *excels-us* lofty. see EXCELSE] Height, altitude, loftiness; 'haughtiness' (Bailey *folio* 1730–6)

1623 in COCKERAM. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Excentral (ekse·ntrăl), *a. Bot.* [f. L *ex-* out of + *centr-um* CENTRE + -AL] Out of the centre; = ECCENTRIC 3

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Excentric, -ical, etc: see ECCENTRIC, -ICAL.

Except (ekse pt), *v* Also 4–6 excepte, 6 *Sc.* excep, 7 eccept, exept [ad. F *excepte-r*, f L. *except-* ppl stem of *excipĕre* to take out, f *ex-* out + *capĕre* to take. Cf Pr *exceptar*; the formally equivalent L. *exceptāre* had only the sense 'to catch, take up'. AF had *exceper* (Britton II. xvi. § 3, IV. iv § 1) app. ad L *excipĕre*]

1 *trans* To take or leave out (of any aggregate or collective whole), 'to leave out and specify as left out' (J); to exclude (from an enumeration, the scope of a statement or enactment, a privilege, etc); to leave out of account or consideration. Const *from, out of*; also *simply.*

1530 PALSGR 541/2 He is the best of al his kynne, I excepte none 1535 COVERDALE I *Cor* XV 27 He is excepted, which put all thinges vnder him. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* II iii (1611) 59 All meates indifferent were it not that God by name excepted some 1601 SHAKS *Jul C* II. i 281 Within the Bond of Marriage, tell me Brutus, Is it excepted, I should know no Secrets That appertaine to you *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Via Media* Rem. Wks (1660) 376 He hath given his law to all, [he] excepts no man from salvation 1680 BAXTER *Answ Stillingfl* VII 20 He that marrieth Persons may not except the Husbands Power of Government *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* II 302 Another clause in the bill was liable to great objections all the royal family were excepted out of it 1776 ADAM SMITH *W N* I XI I 227 If you except coin and such other vegetables as are raised by human industry 1824 SCOTT *St Ronan's* XXX, I hope you do not except yourself? 1882 J H BLUNT *Ref Ch Eng* II 196 He was excepted from the general pardon

b In pa pple *excepted* in the *absol* const, and placed after the sb Cf EXCEPT *pa pple* 2.

1514 EARL WORCESTER in Ellis *Orig Lett.* II 69 I. 234 He shall have as many [men] more to serve his Grace ayenst any Prince leving noon reserved nor excepted 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 72 His father the king excepted there is none whose honor I more tender and love 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 46 [The Ile] procreates nothing noteworthy, Salt excepted 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas V*, III VII 18 The whole kingdom, a small corner excepted, was subjected to the Turkish yoke. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom Emp* XI (ed 5) 172 The Church excepted, no agent did so much to keep alive the memory of Roman institutions.

2. *intr* To make objection; to object or take exception. Const *against* (exceedingly common in 17th c), † *at, to.* Also in *indirect passive*

[From the use of L *excipere* (*adversus aliquem*) in Roman Law; the etymological notion being that of limiting the right alleged in an opponent's declaration by setting up a countervailing right in the defendant which excepts his case (see EXCEPTION 4)]

1577 HANMER *Anc Eccl Hist* (1619) 246 He excepteth against Eusebius and his adherents, as open enemies 1601 SHAKS *Twel N* I iii. 7 *Mar* Sir Toby your Cosin takes great exceptions to your ill houres. *To* Why let her except 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref* 5 Sixtus and Alphonsus men not to be excepted against by them of Rome 1620 BACON in Ellis *Orig Lett* II 259 III. 236, I may be allowed to except to the witnesses brought against me 1647 MAY *Hist Parl* II ii. 33 Parliament consented to all the Propositions; but the King excepted against one of them. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci* 53 He excepts at Gassendus's animadverting on Aristotle's manners 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 34 One excepted to the gentility of Sir William Hearty, because he wore a froze coat. 1746 DA COSTA in *Phil Trans* XLIV 406 As for the irregular Figure of the Belemnites being excepted against, I believe few Fossilists will argument that 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (ed 2) II 50 The criminals who excepted against Cato were generally condemned 1885 SIR E E KAY in *Law Times Rep* LII 84/2 They had got their affidavit, to the sufficiency of which they did not except.

† b *transf* of a document. *Obs*

1809 R LANGFORD *Introd Trade* 22 If the bill be foreign, a merchant draws two or three of the same date, each of which excepts against the rest, that no more than one of them should be paid.

† 3 *trans* To offer or allege as an objection; to object Const. with simple obj. or obj. clause, *against, to Obs*

a 1592 GREENE *Jas IV*, v. iv, O lawyer. Why thrive you by contentions? why devise you Clauses and subtle reasons to except? 1625 BACON *Ess, Marriage* (Arb) 267 They have heard some talke, Such an one is a great rich Man, And another except to it, Yea, but he hath a great charge of Children 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. XXVIII (1840) 102 Others excepted, that this exception was nothing worth 1680 BURNET *Rochester* (1692) 96, I desired him to see what he could except to them 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 267 The learned gentleman has been pleased to except against this part of the evidence; that [etc]

† 4 To object to; to take exception to, to protest against *Obs. rare* exc in Shaks

1593 SHAKS *Rich. II*, I i 72 There I throw my gage, And lay aside my high bloods Royalty, Which feare makes thee to except. *c* 1600 — *Sonn* CXLVII, I desperate now approve Desire is death, which physic did except

† 5. In lit. sense: To take out, extract, excerpt

1721 STRYPE *Eccl Mem* I. XII 315 The judgments of which two last are excepted out of the rest and printed in the History of the Reformation

† 6 To receive, accept *Obs* [A frequent sense of L. *excipere*; but in some at least of the examples the word is a mistake for AOCEPT]

1393 GOWER *Conf* III. 178 To the pouer and to the riche His [the king's] lawes mighten stonden liche, He shall excepte no persone 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* XVI. XXXIX, Her [fortune's] louring chere she may ryght sone chaunge, And you excepte and cal unto her grace *c* 1530 LD BERNERS *Arth Lyt Bryt* (1814) 260 Her grace hath excepted my seruice. 1550 J COKE *Eng & Fr Herald* § 157 (1877) 103 To except them (as they be) very lordes of the narowe sea 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turkes* (1638) 149 Which their offer he gladly excepted 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem Glory* (1869) 92 God so willing eccept my ejaculatory Prayrs

absol 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1002 Quhat wald thou do, I wald we wist Except, or giue us oure

Except (ekse pt), *pple, prep*, and *conj* Also 5–6 excepte, 5 *Sc.* excep [ad L. *except-us*, pa. pple. of *excipĕre*: see EXCEPT *v*]

† A. *pple* = *excepted*, pa. pple. of EXCEPT *v.*

† 1. As predicate (with the vb *to be*) or as complementary obj: Not included. Also occas, Exempted. *Obs.*

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb) 63 He thoughte hym selfe excepte in this worlde fro the comon labur of men. 1523

Ld. Berners *Froiss* I. cxlvii 177 To this truse all parties were agreed, but Bretayne was clerely excepte 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 62 The greatest synner that is may attayne therto, and none be excepte. 1535 Coverdale *1 Kings* xv 22 Kynge Asa caused it be proclamed in all Iuda Heie be no man excepte

†2 ? Accepted *Obs* (See Except *v* 6.)
(The old edd read *expert*, which may be correct.)
c 1400 *Rom Rose* 4291 She was except in his servise.

†3. In concord with a sb in the nominative absolute, = '(being) excepted'. *Obs*

a. preceding the sb. (See B. 1.)

b. following the sb

1467 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 394 Yf eny citezen fforeyn wolle sue eny citezen denesyn for eny matere or cause done w^t outforth pleas of lond only except 1494 Fabyan *Chron* v cx 84 All other, as well of Brytons as of Saxons, faylyd, or lefte of, that allonly excepte 1535 Coverdale *Acts* xxvi 29, I wolde to God that I mighte persuade the to be soch as I am these bondes excepte [Wyclif, out takun thes bondis; Vulg *exceptis vinculis his*] 1594 Shaks *Rich III*, v iii 243 (Richard except) those whom we fight against, Had rather haue vs win, then him they follow 1646 E. F[isher] *Mod Divinity* 7 Let all the fruits of Paradise be in thy power, one tree except 1667 Milton *P. L.* ii 678 God and his Son except, Created thing naught valu'd he nor shun'd

B *prep.*

1. In ME, in the construction A 3, the pple., like its synonym *out-taken*, might precede the sb When this collocation of a pple. ceased to be idiomatic, *except* became a prep., with the sense Excepting, with the exception of, save, but

Owing to the rarity of instances in which an inflected pron. takes the place of a sb, it is impossible to say definitely how soon the change in the grammatical character of the word took place, but it had prob begun before 16th c Cf Fr *excepté* and *hormis*, which are now treated as preps Possibly the word was sometimes taken as the imperative of Except *v*; cf *excipe* in the Eton Latin Syntax

1377 Langl *P. Pl* B. ix 140 Alle shal deye Excepte oneliche of eche kynde a couple [A. x. 169 out taken Eihte soules and of vche beest A couple] *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* v 1026 That entiyt in, befor thaim fand no ma, Excep wemen 14 *Customs of Malton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 58 In ye feyldes and in ye more and in all othyr places, excepptt severall of ye lorde 1560 Whitlhornl *Arte Warre* (1573) 83 b, No Capitayne will lye neere the enemie except hee that is disposed to fighte the fielde. 1591 Shaks 1 *Hen VI*, i i 91 France is reuolted from the English quite, Except some petty Townes 1655 W. F. *Meteors* iii. 56 Old Wives are wont to say that no night in the year except one, passeth without Lightning 1766 Goldsm. *Vic W* xix, The rabble of mankind know nothing of liberty except the name 1860 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav* iii, Everybody else in the room had fits, except the waidswoman. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. i 291 There where we go shall all be new to thee Except the love that thou hast won from me

†2 Leaving out of account, hence, in addition to, besides, as well as *Obs. rare.*

1578 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot* 27 Excepte fleshe, fishe and eldinge this Ile hes a pasture that may feid sum wethuis. 1756 Amory *J. Buncle* (1770) I. 101 Except hours of sleep, we were rarely from each other

†3. Without *Obs* ? *rare*—1.

1588 J Millis *Briefe Instr* F v b, Neuer enter any parson in your booke..except the consent of the same person

C. *conj.*

1. Introducing a predicative clause expressing a fact that forms an exception to the statement made. Now only in full form *except that* (in which *except* looks like a *prep.* with sentence as *obj*); in 16–17th c *that* was sometimes omitted. Cf. Fr *excepté que.*

1568 Grafton *Chron* II. 260 Then there came men of estate out of the good Townes of Flaundyrs, except out of Gaunt there came none. 1593 Shaks *Rich II*, i iv 6 *Rich* What store of parting tears were shed? *Aum* Faith none for me: except the Northeast wind .Awak'd the sleepie rhewme, and so by chance Did grace our hollow parting with a teare. 1601 — *All's Well* iv iii 300 More of his soulidership I know not, except in that Country, he had the honour to be the Officer to instruct for the doubling of files *Mod* The cases are quite parallel, except that A is a younger man than B

2. Introducing a hypothetical clause expressing a supposed case in which an exception will or may exist; = 'unless', 'if not'

†a. in full form *except that, except that if Obs rare*

1513 More in *Harding's Chron* (1543), This is my minde excepte that any of you my Lordes anye thinge perceaue to the contrarye [The reading is doubtful, Rastell's text (*More's Wks* 1557 I. 48) omits *that*]. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss* I ccxii 257 He shall leaue them entierly to us, excepte that if ye Frenche kynges had theym by exchaunge for other landes

b as simple *conj* The use of subjunct. or indic. follows the same rules as with If

14 *Customs of Malton* in *Surtees Misc* (1890) 59 Excepp-pyd thay haffe prisoners for to delyver 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W 1531) I Harde it is for any persone. to perceyue the dryfte of this treatyse excepte they rede before the two fyrst bokes. 1531 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, i § 4 Every such person shall. abide in perpetuall prison Except onely such person .do fynde two sufficiente suerties 1641 Winthrop *New Eng* (1826) II 43 He said he would not go off the bench except he were commanded. 1678 C Hatton in *Hatton Corr* (1878) 163, I desire not to meddle with ye mother, except ye Lord^p will take ye boys 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc* 252 Except my memory fails me, these are all 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) IV. xix. 149 Nobody knows of the matter, except he has complained to my Brother. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem* xciv, In vain shalt thou call The spirits Except thou too canst say, My spirit is at peace with all 1872 Dasent *Three to One* I 219 She never offered any one advice, except it were asked of her

c After *except* conj the phrases *it be, it were*, etc., are often used instead of repeating the principal verb

1591 Shaks 1 *Hen VI*, i i 43 Ne're throughout the yeere to Church thou go'st, Except it be to pray against thy foes *a* 1674 Milton (Webster 1864), Except it be because her method is so glib and easy 1812 Southey *Lett* (1856) II 252 No drama .will be [written] except it be by the same hand

3 Followed by an adv., phrase, or clause expressing the particular manner, degree, time, place, means, purpose, attendant circumstance, etc, with regard to which the proposition is not applicable. Otherwise (or elsewhere, etc.) than

This construction may be regarded as an instance of the use of the prep (see B 1) with advb phrase as obj., for which cf expressions like 'The cause was tried in London instead of at York' It may, however, have arisen from 2 by ellipsis: cf similar use of *unless*

1586 A. Day *Eng Secretary* i (1625) 53 The ordering whereof (except in Letters Excusatorie or Defensorie) is wholly exempted the course in those Letters prescribed 1596 Shaks *Merch V.* ii i 12, I would not change this hue, Except to steale your thoughts my gentle Queene 1654 Fuller *Triana* iii, He affirms her disease mortal, except one herb procured for her, etc 1766 Goldsm *Vic W* xxiv, Nor do I know how to prevent the course of justice, except by paying the money myself 1816 J Wilson *City of Plague* i iii, Alone castaway Who hopes no resting-place except in heaven 1857 Buckle *Civiliz.* I. xi 632 Society can have no hold on any class except through the medium of their interests 1868 C. Clarke *Relig & Duty* 70 The Apostle counted himself weak except as strengthened by the Spirit of God. 1877 F Hall *Eng Adj in -able* 161 Rely, Except metaphorically, has not a personal reference *Mod* The city was strongly fortified on all sides, except here.

b *Except for*. exception being made for, were it not for, but for

†**Exceptance** *Obs rare*—1 [f Except *v* + -ance] = Exception.

1603 W. Watson in Dodd *Ch. Hist of Eng* (1841) IV. xxxii, None taking, nor imagining how to take, exceptance against the premises

Exceptant (ekse ptănt), *a* and *sb* [ad. L *exceptant-em*, pr pple of *exceptāre* · see Except *v*]

A *adj* That excepts, taking exception.

1846 Worcester cites Ld. Eldon 1864 in Webster; and in mod Dicts

B. *sb* One who excepts; *esp.* in *Law*, one who takes exception to some part of the proceedings in a court, *usually* an accused person who excepts to a judge or juror

1697 *Exceptions to Decree of Commissioners* in *Cumb & West Archæol Soc. Trans* VIII 98 The messuages and lands in the Exceptants possession.

†**Exceptation.** *Obs rare*—1 [ad late L *exceptātiōn-em*, n of action f. *exceptāre* to take out, receive see Except *v*] a. = Exception.

b 'An often receiving' (Bailey *folio* 1730–6)

1662 Allestree *Serm* I 235 Because David went aside, and was upright with an Exceptation

Excepted (ekse pted), *ppl a* and *prep.* [f. Except *v* + -ed[1].]

A. *ppl. a* In senses of the vb

a 1569 Kinglsmyll *Man's Est* v (1580) 21 They eate of the excepted tree. 1649 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I 132 Articles contayning nothing in relacion to excepted persons but leave to transport themselves 1667 Milton *P. L.* xi 426 Some who never touch'd Th' excepted Tree 1692 W. Lowth *Vindication* (1699) 54 The third instance of Excepted Cases. 1853 Maurice *Proph & Kings* vii 107 It is extremely rash to deduce the nature of prophecy from doubtful and excepted cases

absol a 1656 Br. Hall *Modest Offer* Rem Wks. (1660) 338 All the Churches (who do all submit themselves to Bishops, or Superintendents, except the fore-excepted).

†B. *prep* = Except B 1. *Obs*

1559 Baldwin in *Mirr for Mag* (1563) E 1 b, The bluddy tyrant brought them all to ende Excepted me

Excepter (ekse ptəɹ). [f as prec + -er[1]]

a. One who excepts or takes exception (to anything) †b. = Accepter (cf Except *v* 6). *Obs*

1639 Ainsworth *Annot Pentat.* Advt 7 It would be known of this Excepter whether he would have men alwaies to follow the word in the line, or in the margin 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 9 God is no excepter of persons, grace is free

Excepting (ekse ptiŋ), *vbl. sb* [f Except *v* + -ing[1]] The action of the verb Except

a 1626 Bacon *Jurisdict. Marches* Wks 1740 IV 136 The excepting of that shire by itself doth fortify that, etc 1634 Sanderson *Serm* II 288 Here is no excepting against any witness nor refusal of any judge.

Excepting (ekse ptiŋ), *prep* and *conj* Also 6–7 *Sc* excepand, exceptand [f as prec + -ing[2]]

A *prep*

1 quasi-*prep* The pr pple. of the vb used *absol*: = 'If one excepts'

1549 *Compl Scot* xi 95 Al the irland men ar sklauis til hym, excepand ane certan that kepis them sel on the strait montanis 1553 Brende *Q Curtius* 107 b, He commaunded the baggage to be brought together in one place excepting only such thinges as were very necessary. 1593 Shaks 2 *Hen. VI*, i i 193 Thy deeds Hath wonne the greatest fauour of the Commons, Excepting none but good Duke Humfrey 1637–50 Row *Hist Kirk* (1842) 177 That no meetings be among the pastors without his Majestie's consent, exceptand alwayes their ordinarie Sessions. 1693 Dryden *Persius* Sat v 129 May I not live without Control or Awe, Excepting still the Letter of the Law? 1796 *Ned Evans* I 146 His neighbours excepting the article of cash, were his equals 1874 Morley *Compromise* (1886) 105 Of all societies not even excepting the Roman Republic, England has been the most emphatically political

2 Hence as simple *prep.*: With the exception of, except

1618 Hales *Gold Rem* (1688) 381 All young Persons, excepting my self 1697 Collier *Ess Mor Subj.* i iii (1732) 130 Excepting the Royal Family, they get but little by it 1766 Goldsm *Vic W* xxxii, This was received with great approbation by all, excepting my wife. 1818 Jas Mill *Brit India* II v iv 431 They were in possession of the whole of Mysore, excepting the principal forts. 1863 Mary Howitt *F Bremer's Greece* II xvi 149 Nothing to be seen on the place excepting some blocks of marble

B *conj.*

1. With the exception of the fact *that*; = Except C 1

Mod The copy is perfectly accurate, excepting that the accents are omitted

2 Unless, = Except C. 2 In early use occas. with *that.*

1652 Gaule *Magastrom* xxvi, Neither doe any kind of men agree more together then astrologers and poets doe, excepting that they dissent about Lucifer and Vesper. *c* 1714 Lady M W Montague *Let. to Mrs. Hewet*, You see what stuff I am forced to write, but to such I am compelled, excepting I should entertain you with York loves and piques 1804 Wellington in Owen *Disp* 286 Scindiah certainly could have done nothing excepting he could bring his brigades to Poonah

3. With adv or phrase; = Except C 3. Now *rare.*

a 1641 Br Mountagu *Acts & Mon* (1642) 463 Others [fasted], at evening onely excepting in the weeke before Easter 1660 Jer Taylor *Duct. Dubit* II iii Rule iv, To it self onely it is to be imputed, excepting where the malice of the first agent hath, etc 1800 Mrs Hervey *Mourtray Fam* I 129 Lady Clannarmon (excepting when she forgot me) provided for my maintenance 1803 Wellington in Owen *Disp* 779 The exportation of British manufactures, excepting of military stores, ought to be free. 1849 *Sk Nat Hist*, *Mammalia* IV 54 Excepting during the rainy season these little animals can never taste fresh water

Exception (ekse pʃən) Forms: 4–7 excepcion, -cioun, 5–6 -cyon, 6 -tioun, 5– exception [a AF. *excepcioun* (Fr. *exception*), ad. L *exceptiōn-em*, n of action f *excipĕre* to Except]

1. The action of excepting (a person or thing, a particular case) from the scope of a proposition, rule, etc, the state or fact of being so excepted Const *from, to.*

c 1385 Chaucer *L G W* 2653 *Hypermnestra*, Al joure wille I shal fulfille So it to me be non confusioun. I nele quod he have non excepcioun. *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 4087, I shalle defende it Withouten ony excepcioun Of ech maner condicioun 1561 tr. *Calvin's* 4 *Godly Serm.* 1 D j b, Here is no exception or pretence of preuelege 1709 Steele *Tatler* No 92 ¶ 1, I know no Manner of Speaking so offensive as that of giving Praise, and closing it with an Exception 1832 Lewis *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* xi 94 This exception of women and children from the whole community

¶ The legal maxim, 'Exception proves (or confirms) the rule in the cases not excepted' (*exceptio probat regulam in casibus non exceptis*), which is in its original form an example of sense 1, is commonly quoted as 'The exception proves the rule', the sb being interpreted in sense 2

[1617 Collins *Def Bp Ely* 100 Indefinites are equivalent to vniversalls especially where one exception being made, it is plaine that all others are thereby cut off, according to the rule Exceptio figit regulam in non exceptis] 1640 G Wats *Bacon's Adv. Learn* viii iii Aph 17 As exception strengthens the force of a Law in Cases not excepted, so enumeration weakens it in Cases not enumerated 1662 J Wilson *The Cheats* Pref, I think I have sufficiently justify'd the Brave man even by this Reason, That the exception proves the rule 1768 Johnson *Pref to Shaks* Wks (1787) IX 269 The exception only confirms the rule. 1837 Gen P Thompson *Exerc* (1842) IV 243 With a view of making (according to another of the expressions which I have heretofore found puzzling) one of those exceptions which confirm the rule. 1855 Jowett *Ess* 468 We may except one solitary instance (an exception which eminently proves the rule)

2 Something that is excepted; a particular case which comes within the terms of a rule, but to which the rule is not applicable, a person or thing that does not conform to the general rule affecting other individuals of the same class. Const †*from, to*

1483 Caxton *Cato* I vj b, This rewle is generalle wythout any excepcion. 1534 Whitinton *Tullyes Offices* i (1540) 20 Nothynge is more accommodate to the nature of man, but it hath many cautions and excepcyons 1590 Swinburne *Testaments* 184 Of which rule, neuerthelesse there be diuers exceptions 1639 Fuller *Holy War* iii xxiv. (1840) 162 Egypt was an exception from the rules of all other Countries, 1785 Cowper *Tiroc* 842 Such rare exceptions, shining in the dark, Prove, rather than impeach, the just remark. 1829 A W Fonblanque *Eng. under 7 Adm* (1837) I 280 Only a little exception from the amiable tenor of their conduct 1839 G Bird *Nat Phil* 153 The only exceptions to this gradual diminution of the angle of declination, appear to have taken place in 1834. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal* ii (1858) 113 The Phenician cities sent forth their fleets But they were the exception of the world.

b *The exception* (predicatively) · something abnormal or unusual, contrasted with *the rule*

1862 Stanley *Jew Ch.* (1877) I. 366 The possession of the gift was the rule and not the exception. *Mod* You occasionally get a comfortable bed, but it is quite the exception

3 Phrases, partaking of senses 1 and 2. *To make (an) exception; with (the) exception (of, that), without exception; † in exception to*

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II § 34 Of comune, tretis of Astrolabie ne make non excepcioun wheyther the mone haue latitude, or non *c* 1430 Lydg. *Compl Bl Knt* xxiii, He was without excepcioun, To speke of manhod, oon the best on lyve. 1529 More *Sr̃pplic Soulys* Wks 303/2 Ex cepcion maketh he none, in this worlde 1626 W Sclater *Exp 2 Thess* (1629) 210 With exception of the crosse. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* II xxvi. 140 A Law that obliges all the Subjects without exception 1735 Pope *Ep Lady* 275 Heav'n Blends in exception to all gen'ral rules Your Taste of Folhes, with our Scorn of Fools 1777 Priestley *Matt & Spir* (1782) I. xiv 157 Here is no exception made of any part of the man that was not to die. 1778 Bp Lowth *Isaiah*, Notes 37 With exception of certain ugly rings 1780 Burke *Sp. Bristol.* Wks. III 364 Promises were made without any exception or reserve. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit* (1882) 73 With exception of one or two fundamental ideas 1829 Southey *Sir T More* II. 300 In exception to the general course of feeling. 1841 Borrow *Zincali* I 1 221 All those in Badajoz were very poor, with the exception of one man

4 *Law* [after L *exceptio* in Roman Law; cf. Except *v* 2] a. A plea made by a defendant in bar of the plaintiff's action; in Scots Law = Defence *Peremptory exception*, one tending to the dismissal of the action *Dilatory exception*: one tending to arrest its progress *Declinatory exception*. a dilatory exception consisting in a denial of the jurisdiction of the court. b. An objection made to the ruling of a court in the course of a trial. c. In Courts of Equity (*obs* in England since 1875): An objection by the plaintiff to the defendant's answer as insufficient

Bill of Exceptions, a statement of objections to the ruling or direction of a judge drawn up on behalf of the dissatisfied party, and submitted to a higher court This procedure still exists in Scotland, in England it was abolished by the Judicature Acts of 1873–5.

[*c* 1250 Bracton v. v 1, Sciendum quod exceptio est actionis elisio per quam actio perimitur vel differtur 1292 Britton II. xvii § 1 En plusours maneres est ceste assise destourbe que ele ne soit tauntost prise, sicum par excepcioun peremptorie, sicum et par exceptiouns dilatories] 1413 Lydg *Pilgr Sowle* xviii (1859) 19 Were it so that by thyn excepcyon I personelly shold not be herde in thys present Court 1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 116 a, Hauing no exception, they were caried to Paris. 1560 Rolland *Crt Venus* I 800 Charge him compeir [With] exceptionis, and causis defensall (Gif he sic hes) that may himself supple *a* 1599 Spenser *State Irel* Wks 1862 V 323 [A fellon] may have fifty-six exceptions peremptory against the jurors. 1699 Bentley *Phal* 397 The Defendant makes his exception to the Indictment, because he did not call him Ἀνδροφόνον, which was the Word that was penal by Law *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I iv. 676 The first part of it was an exception to the authority of the Court 1768 Blackstone *Comm* III. 372 This bill of exceptions is in the nature of an appeal, examinable in the next immediate superior court, upon a writ of error 1861 W Bell *Dict Law Scot* s v, Generally speaking, everything which one alleges for defending himself, and for eliding the action, is called an exception 1877 C C Langdell *Equity Pleading* § 82 [If the plaintiff thinks the answer insufficient] he must except to it, *i e* specify in writing the parts of the bill which are not sufficiently answered, and thereupon the bill, answer, and exceptions are referred to a master

† 5. *transf.* a. A plea tending to evade the force of an opponent's argument. b A formal objection (to a proceeding, a person's status or fitness for office, etc). *Obs*

1562 Cooper *Answ to Def. Truth* (1850) 52 Men that make exception to his possession, and claim the right thereof themselves 1593 Nashe *Christ's T* 4 a, That these ill Hus-band-men the Iewes, should haue no credible or trueth-like exception left them (that they tooke him for a counterfeit) 1599 Shaks *Hen. V*, iv ii 25 'Tis positiue against all exceptions That our Pesants were enow To purge this field of such a hilding Foe. 1643 Sir T Browne *Relig Med.* I. § 25, I cannot but wonder with what exceptions the Samaritans could confine their beliefe to the Pentateuch 1663 Evelyn *Diary* (1827) II 212 The chapel dore was then set open for any to enter and give their exceptions. 1689 *Col Rec Pennsylv* I 266 More time should have been allowed for their appearing to make their Exceptions

† 6 Objection, demur, faultfinding; an instance of this, an objection, adverse criticism, complaint *Obs* or *arch* exc in phrases · see 7

1571 Hanmer *Chron Irel* (1633) 17 Many exceptions were made against them. 1611 Bible *Transl Pref.* 4 To expose themselues to many exceptions and cauillations 1614 Selden *Titles Hon* 143 Diogenes presently gaue it to his sweetheart Lysiodos, and shee without exception ware it 1662 Gunning *Lent Fast* 1 The Pharisees came to our Saviour, and by way of exception said, 'Why do the disciples of John fast?' 1667 Pepys *Diary* (1879) IV 245 Sir C Sedley's exceptions against both words and pronouncing were very pretty 1703 *Rules Civility* 31 Fooling which produces exception and quarrels many times 1738 Birch *Milton's Wks*, *Life* I 18 The Exception to Milton's Piety relates to his being a Protestant 1767 Blackstone *Comm* II. 57 It being . unreasonable, that the lord should extend his protection to a person to whom he had exceptions

† b Dislike, dissatisfaction. *Obs. rare.*

1602 Shaks *Ham* v ii 242 What I haue done That might your nature, honour, and exception Roughly awake, I heere proclaime was madnesse.

† c A ground of objection; something that is or may be objected to *Obs.*

1633 Bp Hall *Hard Texts, N T* 110 The disciples neade no open complaint of this their exception and scandall 1645 *Direct Lords & Com* 2 [For the election of Elders], In case no just exception, shall be proued against him *c* 1665 Mrs Hutchinson *Mem Col Hutchinson* (1846) 247 Having no exceptions against the governor in his own person

7 Phrases belonging to sense 6. a *Above, beyond, † greater than, without (all) exception*, above, etc, cavil, reproach, or suspicion.

1475 Caxton *Jason* 24 b, She that is veraily without ony excepcion 1641 J Jackson *True Evang T* I 48 A grand Witnesse of their own, greater than exception 1661 Bramhall *Just Vind* vii 171, I produce two witnesses beyond exception 1710 Berkeley *Princ. Hum Knowl* I § 10 Demonstrate beyond all exception 1780 Burke *Sp Bristol* Wks III 388 He is a witness without exception

b *Leable, open, subject to exception.*

1658 Bramhall *Consecr Bps* vii 156 An Adversaries Testimony is subject to exception and makes no full proofe. 1765 T Hutchinson *Hist Col Mass* I 147 A declaration which in some parts of it is liable to exception 1818 Hallam *Mid Ages* (1872) I. p v, The treatise of Nathaniel Bacon, itself open to much exception 1835 I Taylor *Spir Despot* vi 255 Motion liable to the most serious exception 1842 W Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* 74 The applications I have made of these terms may be open to some exception

c. *To take (an) exception († exceptions) against, at, † of, to, † unto* to make objection to, find fault with, disapprove; also (chiefly with *at*), to take offence at. Formerly sometimes without prep, *To take (an) exception*. to make (an) objection, to object or complain (*that*)

Now only with the obj an action, statement, quality, etc, not a person or material thing

1542 Hen VIII *Declar Scots* 204 The Scottis wyl take exception to the homages of theyr prynces 1561 T Norton *Calvin's Inst* I. 24 If any man take exception, and say, etc 1591 Shaks *Two Gent* v ii, 3 *Th* What saies Siluia to my suit? *Pro* Oh Sir she takes exceptions at your person 1597 Hooker *Eccl Pol* v vii (1611) 196 Not able to take any strong exception against 1621 Burton *Anat Mel* II ii 1 1 (1651) 232 Galen takes exception at Mutton 1662 J Bargrave *Pope Alex VII* (1867) 15 They took exceptions of the quality of Illustrissimo *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist Reb* xii (1704) III 238 There were not two Persons . who did not take some exception to it *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N T. Mark* ii 12 Observe, the exception which the scribes took against our Saviour 1715 T Bennet *Ess* 39 *Art* 215 The animadvertor's stationer taketh exception, that I have printed all his book. 1822 *Edin Rev* No 74. 361 We must, as good Presbyterians take an exception to the assertion 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, iv (1857) 60 Some of the more haughty of the aristocracy did take exception at his neglecting to raise his cap to them 1868 G Duff *Pol. Surv* 190 Exception has been taken to these figures

¶ 8 Erron. for Acception. Cf Except *v.* 6

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus* xx 24 Forsothe bi excepcioun of persone he shal leese hymself 1607 Norden *Surv Dial* A iv b, With the sweat of thy face thou shalt eate thy bread And this without exception of persons

† **Exce·ption,** *v Obs rare* [f. prec. (AF. had *excepcioner* in sense 1)]

1. *intr* To lodge or state an exception

1593 Nashe *Christ's T* (1613) 184 There is no demurring, or exceptioning against his testimony

2 *trans* To except (in quot pr. pple. used *absol*: cf Excepting *prep.* 1)

1656 Hobbes tr *Wallis* in *Six Less* iv Wks 1845 VII. 290 He was the worst geometrician of all mortal men, not exceptioning so much as Orontius

Exceptionable (ekse pʃənăb'l), *a.* [f prec + -able.]

1. That may be excepted against, open to objection Now chiefly with negative words

1691 Ray *Creation* I (1714) 45 As the theory is built wholly on a false supposition, so is it all along precarious and exceptionable 1712 Addison *Spect* No 279 ₱ 5 This Passage I look upon to be the most exceptionable in the whole Poem 1784 De Lolme *Eng Const* I xii. 123 *note*, The depositions of those witnesses who are adjudged upon trial to be exceptionable, are set aside 1837 J D Lang *New S Wales* II 35 The Female Factory at Paramatta has been under most exceptionable management, insomuch as to have proved an absolute nuisance 1870 Anderson *Missions Amer Bd* III x 157 The Greek priest led the way chanting the funeral dirge, in which there was nothing exceptionable.

† b of persons. *Obs*

1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) I xxv 175 Greville is surely (exceptionable as he is) a better man. 1813 *Examiner* 8 Feb 88/2 The ladies in that piece, though very exceptionable, are of a stamp far above his *Angelica.*

¶ 2. Occasionally misused for Exceptional.

1801 W Dupré *Fr Dict* in F Hall *Mod Eng* (1873) 201 To add an exceptionable article to a law 1854 H Miller *Sch & Schm* (1858) 381 A time in which even fishes were so rare and exceptionable, that they occupied a scarce appreciable place in Nature. 1874 Motley *Barneveld* II xx 356 The fact that he had not been stretched upon the rack during his trial was complacently mentioned a proof of exceptionable indulgence.

quasi-*sb* 1844 Tupper *Twins* xviii, How silly and harmful a thing is secresy (exceptionables excepted).

Hence **Exce·ptionableness**; **Exce·ptionably** *adv*

1664 H More *Myst Iniq.* 336 The exceptionableness of his division of the duration of the world into seven Ages. 1820 Hazlitt *Lect Dram Lit.* 179, I suspect that the exceptionableness of the subject is that which constitutes the chief merit of the play.

Exceptional (ekse pʃənăl), *a.* [f Exception *sb* + -al. cf F *exceptionnel*] Of the nature of or forming an exception, out of the ordinary course, unusual, special

1846 Worcester cites *Q Rev* 1852 Disraeli 3 Dec in *Sel Sp* I 369 As regards its financial condition, Ireland has been in a very exceptional state 1861 Dickens *Gt Expect* vi, The subject ceased to be mentioned saving on exceptional occasions 1868 M Pattison *Academ Org.* v 121 The founders of the thirteen colleges were almost all of them exceptional men 1875 Scrivener *Lect Grk Test* 81 Documents or records of exceptional value

absol 1870 Lowell *Study Wind* 136 The mastery of Shakespeare is shown perhaps more strikingly in his treatment of the ordinary than of the exceptional

b Const *from rare*

1883 Sir H Cotton in *Law Times Rep* XLIX 324/1 That, therefore, makes this case exceptional from that of an ordinary case of mortgagor and mortgagee

Hence **Exceptionalness.**

1886 *Spectator* 28 Aug 1142 It is not the meritoriousness but the exceptionalness of the achievement which makes the few willing to attempt it 1889 Talbot in *Lux Mundi* (ed 10) 137 If we still plead that our sense of wonder stipulates for exceptionalness

Exceptionality (ekse pʃənæ lĭti) [f prec. + -ity] Exceptional character or quality: *pl.* things exceptional.

1854 Hawthorne *Eng Note-bks* (1879) I 79 The coroner had a kind of formality and orderliness which balances the exceptionalities with which he had to deal 1872 *Contemp. Rev* XX 383 The exceptionality of the boon helped to deepen the dreariness. 1890 *Harper's Mag* June 44/2 We remembered the exceptionality of his position.

Exceptionally (ekse·pʃənăli), *adv.* [f. as prec + -ly²]

1. In an exceptional manner or degree; uncommonly, unusually, unusually well

1848 T Sinclair *The Mount* 58 This critic is exceptionally wise in practical matters 1879 Wallace *Australas* x 212 In its animal life this colony is not exceptionally rich in species 1881 *Macm Mag* XLIII 436/2 Music too shadowy in outline to be grasped by the uninitiated, unless very exceptionally performed

2 By way of exception, as an exception to rule or custom

1862 F Hall *Hindu Philos Syst* 144 Such has been, not exceptionally, the history of the Systematists 1866 Carlyle *E. Irving* 106 The official invited us exception ally in for an actual inspection of his theodolite. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod Par. Churches* 36 Western galleries should be but exceptionally used in parish churches

Exceptionary (ekse pʃənări), *a rare* [f Exception + -ary¹] a. Of or pertaining to an exception (see Exception 1); indicative of an exception b = Exceptional

a 1783 J Scott *Crit Ess. Eng Poets* (1785) 283 The exceptionary 'all but' includes an aged decrepit matron 1850 Carlyle *Latter-d Pamph* viii. 23 Silent exceptionary individuals

† **Exce·ptioner.** *Obs rare*⁻¹. [f Exception *v* + -er¹] One who takes exception, or objects (to anything); an objector.

1641 Milton *Animadv* (1851) 186 For other exceptioners there was no thought taken. Hence 1818 in Todd, etc

† **Exce·ptionist.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f Exception *sb* + -ist] = prec.

1689 *Def Liberty agst Tyrants* 53, I demand of such Exceptionists, whether magistrates have lost their right

Exceptionless (ekse pʃənles), *a.* [f as prec. + -less] Without an exception; not admitting of an exception

1782 Burke *Let Penal Laws* Wks VI 274 The bill is.. a renewed act of indispensable, exceptionless disqualification 1854 *Fraser's Mag* XLIX 73 It is only in idea that we can realize such a moment of universal, indiscriminate exceptionless deification 1867 Macfarren *Harmony* vi. (1876) 215 General, uniform and exceptionless.

Exceptious (ekse pʃəs), *a.* [f Excepti-on + -ous, after the analogy of *captious*] Disposed to make objections; cavilling, peevish, captious

1602 W. Bas *Sword & Buckler* B ij, While those things that are done must alwaies lye, As obiects to a nice exceptious eye 1769 Chesterf *Lett* 301 It is the character of Country Ladies to be exceptious, and suspicious of slights 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t* (1824) II vi 141 He was not exceptious He gave a cordial welcome to all sorts, provided they were the best in their kind 1850 W C Macready in Pollock *Remin* II 353 [Carlyle] was quite in one of his exceptious moods

Hence **Exce ptiousness**

a 1677 Barrow *Serm* Wks. (1687) I 8 It [admonition] becomes unsavory and odious, and .. resembles a froward, malitious, exceptiousness 1688 Collier *Several Disc* (1725) 316 The blessed Spirits are too good to have anything of State or Exceptiousness in them. *a* 1716 South *Serm* (1744) X ix 282 Alarmed by an experience of the baseness and the exceptiousness of men. 1818 in Todd, etc

† **Excepti·tious,** *a Obs*⁻⁰ [f L *exceptīcius, -itius* caught up, intercepted, f. *excipĕre* see Except *v* and -itious] 'That is taken or received' (Bailey *folio* 1730–6). Hence 1775 in Ash

Exceptive (ekse·ptiv), *a* and *sb* [ad late L *exceptīv-us*, f *except-* ppl stem of *excipĕre*: see Except *v* Cf. OF. *exceptif.*] **A** *adj*

1. *Logic*, etc a Of a word, *esp* a particle: That introduces an exception

[*a* 1249 W Shyreswood in Prantl *Gesch Logik* III 21 Postquam dictum est de signis et de dictionibus exceptivis

conveniente1 dicendum est de hac dictione 'solus'] 1624 H Mason *Art of Lying* v 84 That which this sentence doth deny of the Sonne, it doth by vertue of the exceptiue particle adioynd, affirme of the Father, No man, no nor the Sonne doth know it, but the Father 1659 *Instruct Oratory* (1682) 108 (T) It is to be inferred either by a conjunction, causal, illative, exceptive, etc 1751 Chambers *Cycl* s v *Conjunction*, Exceptive Conjunctions are, if it be not unless that, etc

b Of a proposition That has a specified exception attached to the subject; *e.g.* Nothing on earth *but man* is great

[*a*1347 W Occam in Prantl *Gesch Logik* III 409 Circa exceptivas est sciendum, quod ex omnibus exceptivis in prima figura non sequitur conclusio exceptiva] 1563–87 Foxe *A & M.* (1596) 13/2 The proposition is not exceptiue, excluding other apostles 1725 Watts *Logic* III II § 4 Exceptive Propositions will make complex Syllogisms 1870 Jevons *Logic* VII 68 Exceptive propositions

c Of a clause, law, etc: Making an exception, excepting something from a general rule

1643 Milton *Divorce* II v (1851) 74 A dispensation is rather a particular and exceptive law absolving and disobliging from a more general command 1837 Lockhart *Scott* (1839) VI. 37 *note*, The hostile critic selected for exceptive encomium one 'old Jacobite strain' 1856 Froude *Hist Eng* I 416 An exceptive clause introduced into the act 1884 L Pell in *Law Times* 7 June 104/1 This is again the application of the exceptive distinction

2 Of persons and their utterances: Disposed or tending to take exception; hypercritical, captious

1621 W Sclater *Tythes* (1623) 197 His proceedings, though too too exceptiue, yet such as, being yeilded, inferred nothing against the Diuine ius for Tithing 1858 *Chamb Jrnl* X. 280 Any exceptive persons who are not inclined to rest satisfied with appearances and authorities. 1861 Tulloch *Eng Purit* III 374 His criticisms show his singularly exceptive, and over-curious logic

3 = Exceptional.

1849 F W Newman *Soul* 168 This is an exceptive case

B *sb* [The adj. used *absol.*] *Logic.* An exceptive word or proposition Cf A 1 a and b.

1563–87 Foxe *A & M* (1596) 20/2 Yet upon his exclusiues and negatiues, this exceptiue must needs be inferred 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl* 174 The scriptures that say Christ is in heauen speake without exclusiues, or exceptiues 1633 T Adams *Exp 2 Peter* 1 10 All these exceptives, 'but', 'notwithstanding', 'nevertheless', are against us 1864 Bowen *Logic* v. 145 These [Expositles] are divided into Exclusives, Exceptives and Restrictives

Hence **Exce·ptively** *adv*, in an exceptive manner or sense **Exceptivity**, *nonce-wd*, readiness to make exceptions (from rules of conduct)

1609 J Rayn(o)ds *Agst Bellarmine* (1610) 5 If the worde be taken exceptiuely, yet may it be an exception negative 1621 W. Sclater *Tythes* (1623) 39 They are exceptiuely or disiunctiuely only allotted 1870 *Contemp Rev* XV. 447 *Milverton* They do not know when to make the exceptions *Ellesmere* Exceptivity (I like to coin a new word) requires so much moral courage

†**Exce·ptless**, *a Obs rare*—1 [irreg f Except *v* + -less] Making no exception; extending to all

1607 Shaks *Timon* IV. iii. 502 Forgiue my generall, and exceptlesse rashness

Exceptor (eksepto͡ɪ, -ɔɪ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist* (sense 2 b). [a. late L. *exceptor*, agent-n f. *excipĕre*. see Except *v*]

†1 One who objects or takes exception (to anything), an objector *Obs* = Excepter a

a 1641 Bp Mountagu *Acts & Mon* (1642) 211 Were such upstart Exceptors to deale with Atheists how should a man proceed? 1679 Puller *Moder Ch Eng* (1843) 155 Those very exceptors are really like the Romanists 1690 T Burnet *Ans Except Th Earth* 1, I shall follow the learned Exceptor from Chapter to Chapter. 1755 in Johnson, hence in mod Dicts

2 †a A reporter, short-hand writer. *Obs*—0 b *Hist.* An officer in the Court of Chancery under the later Roman Empire.

1674 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Exceptor*, he that writes ones words as he speaks them, a gatherer [Hence 1692–1732 in Coles] 1728 H Herbert tr. *Fleury's Eccl. Hist* II 16 An officer belonging to the Proconsul . who seems to be one of those called Exceptors or Clerks of the court.

†**Exceptori·ous**, *a Obs.*—0 [f late L *exceptōri-us* serviceable for receiving (f. *excipĕre* see Except *v*) + -(i)ous] 'That receives or contains' (Bailey *folio* 1730–6). Hence 1775 in Ash.

Excercitation, Excercite · see Exerc-

†**Exce·rebrate**, *v. Obs* [f. L *excerebrāt-*, ppl. stem of *excerebrāre*, f. *ex-* out + *cerebr-um* brain]

1. *trans.* To clear out from the brain or mind.

1621 S Ward *Life of Faith* (ed 2) vii, Hath it [faith] not soueraigne vertue in it to excerebrate all cares, expectorate all feares and griefes?

2 To beat out the brains of.

1623–6 in Cockeram 1721–1800 in Bailey

Also **Exce·rebrate**, *a* [ad L *excerebrāt-us*] (see quot). **Exce·rebrated**, *ppl a* [+ -ed 1] (see quot) **Excerebra·tion** [+ -ation] a. (see quot 1721–1800). b (see quot. 1884).

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex*, *Excerebrate*, delirious, out of his mind 1736 Bailey, *Excerebrated*, having his brains beat out, wanting brains, witless 1775 in Ash 1721–1800 Bailey, *Excerebration*, a beating out ones Brains 1884 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Excerebration*, the removing of the contents of the skull, the brain, and the other structures Also, a term which has been used to designate abnormal Cerebration.

†**Exce·rebrose**, *a. Obs*—0 [f Ex- *pref* 1 + L *cerebr-um* brain + -ose] (See quot.)

1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Excerebrose*, brain-sick, wanting brains Hence 1775 in Ash, etc

†**Exce·rn**, *v Obs* Also 6–7 -cerne. [ad L *excern-ĕre*, f *ex-* out + *cernĕre* to sift] = Excrete

1 *trans* Of animals and plants, or their organs. To separate (waste matter) from the blood or sap, preparatory to discharging from the system

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 542 The Moss of trees is a kind of hair; for it is the juice of the tree that is Excerned 1691 Ray *Creation* (1714) 294 The Humours excerned by Sweat and Urine are near akin, if not the same 1737 Bracken *Farriery* (1763) 47 The Serum of the Blood is excerned or separated by the Glands 1738 D. Bayne *Gout* 101 The dissolution of such particles carries them through the fine strainers in order to be excerned

absol 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 299 The Benefits that come of Exercise are . that it helpeth to Excerne by Sweat 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig Man* I l 30 That Soul digests, sanguifies, carnifies, excerns

2 To discharge, void (an excrement, secretion)

1578 Banister *Hist Man* v 72 That the dregges might be duly excerned or auoyded 1650 H. Brooke *Conserv Health* 183 Phlegm that is excerned by the mouth 1691 Ray *Creation* (1701) 166 Such an unguent or Pap prepared, such an open vessel to excerne it into, to receive it

Excernent (eksɜ·mĕnt), *a* [ad L *excernent-em*, pr. pple of *excernĕre* · see Excern] = Excretory

1836 Todd *Cycl Anat.* I 798/1 Derangements of the excernent organs 1884 in *Syd Soc Lex*

†**Exce·rp**, *v. Obs* [ad L *excerp-ĕre* · see Excerpt *v.*] = Excerpt *v* 1.

1563–87 Foxe *A & M* (1596) 45/2 Of this Melito, Eusebius excerpeth certeine places of his apologie *a* 1640 Jackson *Creed* XI xliv Wks XI 311 Out of this tractate himself had excerpt the two next foreprinted sermons 1697 Molyneux in *Locke's Lett* (1708) 241 If their lordships should think fit to excerp anything out of those papers

†**Exce·rpt**, *pple Obs.* In 5 excerpte. [ad. L *excerpt-us*, pa pple. of *excerpĕre* see Excerpt *v*] Excerpted, extracted, selected.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I 7 Y intende to compile a tretys of the state of the yle of Breteyne, excerpte of diuerse labores of auctores.

Excerpt (eksɜ·rpt, eksɜ·rpt), *sb* Also 8 excerp, 7–8 L *pl* excerpta [ad L. *excerpt-um*, neut of pa pple of *excerpĕre*: see Excerpt *v.*]

1 A passage taken out of a printed book or manuscript, an extract, quotation, selection

a 1638 Mede *Par. 2 Pet.* iii. App Wks III. 618 Some Excerpta out of the Fathers concerning the Renovation of the World 1638 Rouse *Heav. Univ* Advt (1702) 3 Excerpts out of all the Greek and Latin Fathers 1704 Hearne *Duct Hist* (1714) I 150 An Epitome of the latter xx Books is also Extant And also noble Excerpta by one Theodosius 1706 Sibbald *Hist. Picts* in *Misc Scot* I 91 The excerpts of the old register of St. Andrew calleth him a bishop, and his companions Clerks 1817 Southey *Let* 17 Apr, Papers from the 'Quarterly Review,' together with certain excerpts from the 'Register' 1876 M. Davies *Unorth Lond* 8 Mr Conway read an excerpt from one of Mazzini's Orations 1882 J T Fowler *Mem Ripon* I 1 (*headline*) Excerpts from Chronicles

2. An article from the 'Transactions' of a learned society or from a periodical, printed off separately for private circulation Cf *off-print*

This sense has long been in use in the official correspondence of learned societies (Royal Society, Society of Antiquaries, etc), but does not appear to be generally current.

1883 *Proc Royal Soc.* 369 *List Presents*, [An author sends several works, of which the titles are quoted] And fourteen other Excerpts 1889 *Ibid.* 252 Excerpt. [Added in brackets to the title of a work presented]

3 In etymological sense. A thing picked out *rare*

1837 M. Donovan *Dom Econ.* II 15 The emperor had a large silver dish, the filling of which occasioned wholesale slaughter; his excerpts being insignificant parts of various small and rare birds and fishes

Excerpt (eksɜ·rpt), *v* [f L. *excerpt-* ppl stem of *excerpĕre*, f *ex-* out + *carpĕre* to pluck]

1 *trans* To cull out (passages, phrases, etc.); to take out as an extract; to extract, quote. Also *absol* to make extracts.

c 1536 Wolsey in Ellis *Orig Lett.* II 99 II 21 A Copy of certain Articles and Clauses excerpted and taken out of the Popes Letters 1615 Chapman *Odyss* II 105 This close note I excerpted *a* 1662 Heylin *Laud* II (1671) 301 He had excerpted and laid by many notes and precedents 1851 Carlyle *Sterling* II iii (1872) 113 An affectionate and eloquent notice of him; which was excerpted into the newspapers also 1865 — *Fredk Gt* IX xx x 193 The Book we excerpt from is *Mémoires du Comte de Hordt* 1874 Mahaffy *Soc Life Greece* IX. 281 Athenæus excerpted largely in this direction

†2 In etymological sense To pluck out; to abstract, remove, also *fig. Obs.*

1538 Leland *Itin* IV 64 Thinges excerpted out of the East Glasse Window of our Lady Chappell 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 429 Which Musk being excerpted before it be ripe, smelleth strongly and unpleasantly *c* 1612 Donne *Biathanatos* (1644) 23 Every branch which is excerpted from other authors and engrafted here, is not, etc.

¶ b. To take out, eliminate *rare.*

1881 J Payne *Villon's Poems* Introd 22 If one should excerpt from their verse its accidental local colouring

Hence **Exce·rpted** *ppl a.*

1818 G. S Faber *Horæ Mosaicæ* II 192 Excerpted particles of the pure and ethereal light

Excerptible (eksɜ·rptib'l), *a* [f. prec + -ible] That admits of being excerpted, suitable to make extracts or selections from

1880 *Athenæum* 11 Dec 777/3 What is to be said as to the exclusion of Flaubert, who is easily excerptible? 1883 *Pall M G* 1 June 4/2 Such students are never likely to be the majority. For others Goethe is certainly 'excerptible'

Exce·rpting, *vbl sb* [f as prec + -ing 1] The action of the vb Excerpt, an instance of it

1867 Carlyle *Remin* II 55 My time, with little 'Goethe' papers and excerptings went more prosperously than before

Excerption (eksɜ·rpʃən). [ad L *excerptiōn-em*, n of action f *excerpĕre* see Excerpt *v*]

1 The action of excerpting, making selections from (a book, manuscript, etc.)

1883 *Pall Mall G* 13 Nov 5/1 Mr Buchanan is a writer exceptionally suited for excerption and revision.

2 *concr* An extract from a book, document, etc Also, formerly, a collection of extracts

The Excerptions of Egbert a work with the title *Excerptiones e ductis et canonibus sanctorum patrum*, erroneously ascribed to Egbert, Abp of York

a 1618 Raleigh (J), Times have consumed his works, saving some few excerptions 1635 Prynne *Unbish Tim* (1661) 73 Egbert Archbishop of York made a collection or excerption out of the Canons of sundry antient Councils 1662 More *Philos Writ* Pref Gen (1712) 23 A Book of Excerptions out of Origen's Writings. 1709 J Johnson *Clergym. Vade M* II 156 Many of the Excerptions of Egbert were transcribed from it 1776 G. Campbell *Philos Rhet* (1801) I 1 ii 66 A needless multiplicity of excerptions

Excerptive (eksɜ·rptiv), *a* [f Excerpt *v* + -ive] Inclined to excerpt, characterized by excerption.

1860 Worcester cites Mackenzie

†**Exce·rptor.** *Obs* [a L *excerptor*, agent-n f *excerpĕre*. see Excerpt *v*] One who excerpts or makes extracts (from a book, etc)

1683 J Barnard *Life Heylin* 12, I have not been surreptitious of whole pages together and appropriated them to myself without any Mark I am no such Excerptor

Excerse, obs form of Exercise

Excess (ekse·s). Also 4–7 excesse, 5–6 exces, (5 exesse, 6 excysse). [ad F *excès*, ad L. *excĕss-us*, n. of action f *excēdĕre* to Exceed]

†1. In literal sense. The action of going out or forth, adjournment (of Parliament) *Obs rare.*

c 1450 *Voc* in Wr.-Wulcker, 581 *Excessus*, excesse, passynge oute 1621 Elsing *Debates Ho Lords* App. (Camden) 131 That they be accquainted that Tuesday should be the day of excesse

†b. *fig.* Departure *from* custom, reason, etc. *Obs.*

1709 Steele *Tatler* No 51 P 2 In all these glorious Excesses from the common Practice, did the happy Orlando live in an uninterrupted Tranquility. 1738 *Common Sense* (1739) II 84 Other fashionable Excesses from Reason

†c. *Excess* (incorrectly *access*, cf. Access 9, 10) *of mind, soul*, also simply *excess* = L. *excessus mentis*, ecstasy, trance, stupefaction. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Acts* x 10 An excess of soule, or rauysching of spirit [*v r* mynde] fel on hym. *Ibid* xi. 5, I was in the citee of Ioppe preynge, and I syȝ in excess of my soule a visioun 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 270 b, Saynt Peter was in excesse of mynde in the house of Symon Coryar *Ibid* 271, I sayd in myne excesse, euery man is a lyer 1582 *N T* (Rhem) *Acts* x 10 There fel vpon him an excesse of minde 1609 Bible (Douay) 2 *Esdras* xiii 30 He shal come in excesse of minde upon them [1611 to the astonishment of them] that inhabite the earth

†2 'Violence of passion' (J); extravagant or rapturous feeling; unrestrained manifestation of grief *Obs*

1423 Jas I *Kingis Q* cxliv, Off thy distresse and excesse to haue reuth I will [hir] pray full faire 1509 Hawes *Past Pleas* xxxiii. xxx, La Bell Pucell must love you evermore, Which for her sake Doth such actes by chyvalrous exces 1724 *Wodrow Corr* (1843) III. 120 The Priests under the Old Testament were, by a particular law, guarded against excesses upon the death of their relations. 1742 Collins *Ode* III *To Simplicity* 44 Tho' taste, tho' genius, bless To some divine excess 1775 in Ash. 1818 in Todd

3 The action of overstepping (a prescribed limit), going beyond (one's authority, rights, etc.); an instance of this Chiefly in *Law*

1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) IV. 248 She exceeded her power, in appointing to the issue of the son; and therefore the excess was void 1891 *Daily News* 28 Jan 3/2 Judges of courts of law did not notice excess of jurisdiction on the part of the House

†4. Extravagant violation of law, decency, or morality, outrageous conduct *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Melib* P 563 Ye shul venge yow by the lawe and noght by excesse ne by outrage *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII xxiv 161 Punysyd exces and trespas 1480 Caxton *Chron Eng* III. (1520) 20 b/2 Two were chosen that yf ony of theym wolde make ony excesse the other sholde governe hym 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W de W 1531) 140 b, Be sory for your fall, and do due penaunce after the qualite and quantite of your excesse *c* 1630 Milton *Ode Circumcision*, The full wrath beside Of vengeful justice bore for our excess 1682 Evelyn *Diary* (1827) III 76 This excesse of making churches charnel-houses 1791 Cowper *Odyss* III 262 Ah that I the deeds Might punish of our suitors whose excess Enormous I feel

b An instance of this; an outrage Chiefly *pl* Now with mixture of sense 5

14 . *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII 129 Leste by hir excesses þey schulde scorn þe good name of Cryste 1677 Hale *Prim Orig Man* II xi 240 The great Governour of the World brought about ends to punish their [men's] Excesses and Enormities 1769 *Junius Lett* I 6 They have been driven into excesses little short of rebellion 1848 Macaulay *Hist Eng* I 166 The excesses of the Star Chamber had faded from the minds of men 1876 J H. Newman *Hist Sk* I I III 139 Their excesses seem to have been inferior to those which provoked them

5 The overstepping the limits of moderation; an instance of this a. *gen*

1552 Huloet s v, Excesse in aduauncyng or depressyng, as truer then God, falser then the Deuyll 1594 Hooker *Eccl Pol* iv viii (1611) 143 To draw men from great excesse, it is not amiss 1655 Denham *Coopers Hill*, One excess Made both, by striving to be greater, less 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat* (1777) I 193 Excess in love transports a man beyond himself 1794 Mrs Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* II, All excess is vicious 1829 *The Bengallee* 182 The Hookah's monstrous snake . That type of eastern Luxury's excess. 1878 Morley *Carlyle* 163 Excess leads people into emotional transports.

b. *spec* Intemperance in eating or drinking

c 1386 Chaucer *Pard T* 514 How manye maladyes folwen of excesse and of glotonyes. *c* 1430 Lydg in *Pol Rel & L Poems* (1866) 25 With holy men speke of holynesse With drownkyn men do surfettes by excesse 1578 *Gude & Godlie Ball* 17 We pray his godly Maiestie To blys our meit And saif vs fra excess and drunkinnes. 1662 B Duppa *Rules Devot.* (1675) 84 The body, once heavy with Excess and Surfeits, hangs plummets on the nobler part 1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat* IV 64 It is also in his power to forbear excess in eating and drinking 1840 Barham *Ingol Leg*, *Spectre Tappington*, Apoplexy, induced by the excesses of the preceding night. 1859 O W. Holmes *Punch-bowl* Poems 271 'Tis but the fool that loves excess; hast thou a drunken soul?

6. The fact of exceeding something else in amount or degree; preponderance †Also the fact of surpassing or excelling others (*obs.*) *In excess of*: to a greater amount or degree than.

a 1618 Raleigh *Maxims St* (1651) 64 An excellency or excess above the rest, either in honour, wealth, or virtue. 1704 Newton *Optics* II II. (1721) 127 Rays retain their colorific qualities, by which those of any sort do by their Excess and Predominance cause their proper Colour to appear. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B* Introd Wks I 112 In things whose excess is not judged by greater or smaller, as smoothness and roughness [etc] 1838 De Morgan *Ess Probab* 115 There can be no possible reason for an excess of white, which does not equally apply in favour of an excess of black. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II iii 242 The quantity we receive is in excess of the quantity lost. 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* II. 30 When . one or more muscles act in excess of their opponents, a squint is produced

b The amount by which one number or quantity exceeds another. *Spherical excess*: (see quot. 1840) *Excess fare* (on railways). a payment made by a person travelling beyond the place, or in a higher class than that, specified on his ticket. *Excess luggage*: luggage over the weight for which a passenger is allowed free carriage

1557 Recorde *Whetst* M iv, Compare those excesses and wantes well together. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* I Axiom xv, If to equal things, you add unequal, the excess of the wholes shall be equal to the excess of the additions 1812 Woodhouse *Astron* xviii 201 The accumulation of the daily excesses. 1831 Brewster *Optics* iv 36 Divide the index of refraction by its excess above unity 1840 Snowball *Spherical Trigonom* § 63 (ed 5) 34 The quantity by which the sum of the degrees in the angles of the spherical triangles exceeds 180°, is called the Spherical Excess of the triangle 1882 *Standard* 2 Sept 6/4 He received a book for the purpose of giving receipts to passengers for 'excess' fares.

†**c** Usury, interest *Obs*

1596 Shaks *Merch. V.* I. iii 63 Shylocke. I neither lend nor borrow By taking, nor by giuing of excesse

7. The state of exceeding or being in greater quantity or degree than is usual or necessary, exuberance, superabundance; an instance of this, an extreme degree or amount; an 'extreme', a 'height' (of wickedness, etc). † *Of excess* = in abundance

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 335 Pere is noȝt gret passynge and exces in chele noþer in hete 1430 Lydg *Chron. Troy* I v, The medlynge in conclusion So was ennewed by proportion That fynally excesse was there none 1593 Hawes *Examp Virt* xi 207 Than I to hym gaue strokes of exces. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist* 269 The excesse of vertue worketh no manner of annoyance 1605 Shaks *Lear* IV 1 73 So distribution should vndoo excesse, And each man have enough 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* II 570 Commend the large Excess Of spacious Vineyards, cultivate the less 1719 Young *Busiris* IV. i, To behold thee In such excess of sorrow, quite destroys me 1802 Paley *Nat Theol.* xxvi (1819) 406 Their vivacity, their leaps out of the water, their frolics in it, all conduce to show their excess of spirits. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit India* II iv v. 193 This [he] treated as the highest excess of insolence 1848 Macaulay *Hist Eng* I. 636 Kirke was not the last, to whom this excess of wickedness was popularly imputed

†**b** *concr* in *pl* Resources beyond the 'necessaries' of life; luxuries *Obs*

1658 *Whole Duty Man* xiv. § 16 112 That deny relief to their poor parents, that cannot part with their own excesses and superfluities

c *Chem.* An amount greater than is needed for a specific purpose, *e g* for combination with other elements, or for dissolving a given quantity of a substance Also *In (great) excess*

1807 T Thomson *Chem* (ed 3) II 610 It might be called supersulphate of ammonia, as it contains an excess of acid. 1838 — *Chem. Org. Bodies* 204 At first there was an excess of the former salt, but afterwards xanthate of potash was added till it constituted an excess 1844–57 G. Bird *Urin Deposits* (ed 5) 383 Liquor potassæ must then be added in great excess, a precipitate of hydrated oxide of copper first falls, which redissolves in excess of alkali

8. The fact or state of being in greater amount or degree than is beneficial or right; 'faulty superfluity' (J); an excessive amount or degree (of anything) Sometimes in contrast with *defect*

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 276, I bidde never as to my dele But of the hole an halven dele That is none excess as me thenketh. 1488 Caxton *Chast Goddes Chyld* 72 Excesse of mete feblith and dulleth a mannys wyttes 1591 Shaks *Two Gent* III 1 220, I haue fed vpon this woe already, And now excesse of it will make me surfet 1691 Hartcliffe *Virtues* 137 The two Extremes whereof are, on the defect ἀοργησία, to be free from Anger The other Extreme in the Excess, is ὀργιλότης, a Vice, which hath not yet found an English Name 1725 N. Robinson *Th Physick* 314 If the Spirits flag during the Operation from the Excess of the Evacuations *a* 1731 Atterbury *Serm* (J), Parsimony is the more pardonable excess of the two 1829 I Taylor *Enthus* I (1867) 16 If enthusiasm were only an error in degree or a mere fault by excess *a* 1871 Grote *Eth Fragm* v (1876) 165 We ought to choose the middle point and not either the excess or the defect 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) V 9 The excess of tyranny in Persia and the excess of liberty at Athens have been the ruin of both

b Phrases: *In, to (an) excess, to carry (something), to drink, eat, go, run to excess.* † *(Object) of excess*, that possesses some quality in excess

1526–34 Tindale 1 *Pet* IV 4 That ye runne not also with them vnto the same excesse of ryote 1625 Bacon *Ess*, *Goodness* (Arb) 199 The desire of Power in Excesse, caused the Angels to fall 1626 — *Sylva* § 261 An Object of surcharge or excess, destroyeth the Sense As the light of the Sun the eye, a violent sound (near the Ear) the hearing. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett* (1655) II 71 [Canary wine] leaves less dreggs behind, though one drink it to excess 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XI. III, Sophia . was yielding to an excess 1764 Goldsm *Trav.* 97 Till carried to excess This fav'rite good begets peculiar pain. 1838 W. Beaumont *Exper Digestion* (ed Combe) 252 Eating voraciously or to excess 1841 Miall *Nonconf.* I. 1 At present we have government in excess 1875 Darwin *Insectiv Pl* VI. 110 Raw meat and other nutritious substances, given in excess, kill the leaves

¶ **9.** = Access 10

1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terap* 2 D iij, They counceyll them that haue the feuers to passe the excesse that ought to come the thyrde day or no 1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav* 168 In twelve dayes I had a thousand bloudy stooles (which excesse kild our Lord Ambassadour Sir Dodmore Cotton at that time)

† **Exce·ss,** *a Obs* Also 4–6 excesse, 7 excysse. [? attrib. use of Excess *sb*] = Excessive a. Beyond the usual or specified amount. **b** Beyond what is necessary, proper or right

? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl* (Shaks. Soc.) 24 But excesse sleepe behoves me to make one this man heare 1547–64 Baldwin *Mor Philos* (Palfr) VII v, Excesse bibbing and drinking, pricketh fast forwards to lechery. 1574 Hyll *Conject. Weather* 1, And the excesse qualitie of any of the four quarters is evill and daungerous to the fruites of the earth 1636 in Picton *L'pool Munic Rec.* (1883) I. 162 For takeinge excysse fees contrarie to auncient orders.

Exce·ss, *v.* [f. Excess *sb*] *trans.* To charge with an excess fare

1888 *Difference of Fare Excess Voucher on N B. Railway* 16 May, In case of Tickets being excessed before the journey has been accomplished

† **Exce·ssful,** *a. Obs.* [f Excess *sb* + -ful.] Characterized by excess; excessive

1633 Bp Hall *Hard Texts* 475 In a degree above necessity and convenience even to wantonnesse and excessefull curiosity. 1664 H More *Myst. Inq* vii. 128 This extreme glory and excessfull affluency of the World

† **Exce·ssion.** *Obs. rare* −1. [ad late L. *excēssiōn-em*, n of action f. *excēdĕre* to go out or forth: see Exceed.] A going out or forth

1655–60 Stanley *Hist Philos* I viii 112 Motion is a mutation of parts, or an excession out of place

Excessive (ekse·siv), *a* (*sb.*) and *adv* Forms: 4 excessife, 5 excessif, excessyfe, 5–6 excessyve, 6 (accessive), excesseve, 5– excessive. [a. F. *excessif*, *-ive*, as if ad L. **excēssīv-us*, f *excēss-* ppl. stem of *excēdĕre*; see Exceed]

A *adj*

†**1.** Of persons or their actions: Transgressing the bounds of law, decency, or morality; outrageous, lawless, wrongful. *Obs.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* III 117 Thinges which are excessife Ayein the lawe, he shal nought do 1548 Hall *Chron* 97 Certain ordinaunces, made by the Maire and Aldermen of London, against the excessive takyng of Masons and other laborers, for their daily jorneis 1568 Grafton *Chron* II 164 He made a law also the same time against the excessive takyng of Usurie by the Jewes 1656 Cowley *Davideis* IV 623 Those who before did God's fair Choice withstand Th' excessive Vulgar now to Death demand

2 Of qualities, states, actions, magnitudes, etc

†**a.** In favourable or neutral sense Exceeding what is usual; 'surpassing'; exceedingly great.

1475 Caxton *Jason* 20 Wherfore were ye so habundantly garnished so well of excessiue ande chief alle beaute 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 162 They come downe agayn to them selfe from suche excessyue eleuacyon or extasy 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 438 If Panicum be laid below and about the Bottom of a Root, it will cause the Root to grow to an Excessiue Bignesse. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* B v b, Water, can be easily drawn, an excessive and almost incredible height above its Centre.

b. Exceeding what is right, proportionate, or desirable, immoderate, inordinate, extravagant

a 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 450 A foule waste of clothe and excessyfe 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* XXVIII (1890) 110 A highe coloure ouer excessyue and dyshonneste 1601 Shaks *All's Well* I 1. 65 Moderate lamentation is the right of the dead, excessiue greefe [is] the enemie to the liuing. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* I VIII 36 Excessive desire of Revenge, when it becomes habituall, hurteth the organs 1752 Hume *Pol Disc* X 203 Excessive severity in the laws is apt to beget great relaxation in their execution 1844–57 G Bird *Urin. Deposits* (ed 5) 84 A man eats an excessive meal of meat, more than he can assimilate into healthy blood 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) III 681 A single night of excessive rain left the rock of the Acropolis bare.

3 Of persons · Given to excess in anything; intemperate, extravagant. Now only with agent-nouns or predicatively with const *in.*

1586 T B *La Primaud Fr Acad* I (1594) 190 These excessive fellowes never expect hunger, or thirst but through intemperance prevent them. 1624 Capt Smith *Virginia* VI 219 If a man worke but three daies in seuen, hee may get more than hee can spend vnlesse hee will bee exceedingly excessiue 1663 Cowley *Verses & Ess*, *Shortness Life*, A man who is excessive in his pains and diligence 1670 Milton *Hist Eng.* Wks 1738 II 118 He is said to be at Table not excessive 1710 Steele *Tatler* No 182 ¶ 2 Who is not excessive in the Discourse of what he extremely likes? *Mod* Avoid the company of excessive drinkers.

†**4** Of expressions · Hyperbolical. *Obs.*

1555 Edpn *Decades* 127 They compare them in bignesse to elephantes but this by an excessyue kynde of speache

5 Of climates . Characterized by extremes.

1830 Lyell *Princ Geol* I 107 There are excessive climates, as they have been termed, where the temperature of winter and summer is strongly contrasted

†**6.** as *sb* Something excessive; an extravagance *Obs rare*

1644 H Parker *Jus Pop* 49 Great Monarchies are monstrous excessiues in Nature

†**B** *adv* = Excessively. *Obs* , very common in 17–18th c

1569 Turberv. *Epitaphs & Sonn* (1837) 366 Ye are excessiue proude 1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav* 216 The Sea at the brinke of this Ile is excessiue deepe *a* 1720 Sheffield (Dk Buckhm) *Wks* 1753 II 102 Mr Lane grew excessive angry 1768 Goldsm *Good-n Man* II 1, His manner was excessive harmless 1774 Pennant *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 345 The night most excessive dark. 1796 Burney *Metastasio* I. 395 This would be an excessive long chapter

Excessively (ekse·sivli), *adv.* [f prec + -ly 2]

†**1** Of manner: a. Wastefully, lavishly, prodigally. b. Greedily *Obs*

1552 Huloet, Excessyuely *profuse* 1563 Golding *Cæsar* 85 The beastes which the Galles do most delight in and whych they pay for excessiuely. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* II xii 3 Which having swallowd up excessively, He soone in vomit up againe doth lay

2 In an excessive amount or degree, beyond measure, immoderately. (In mod. use a stronger expression than *exceedingly*)

c 1460 Fortescue *Abs & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 68 Whan any of his Lords schal happyn to be so excessively grete as [etc.] 1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W. de W 1506) IV 1 167 He is excessyuely humylyed 1591 Horsey *Trav* (Hakluyt Soc) 192 He used me but ruffiye, by reason I could not drincke excessivlie with him 1634 H R *Saleme Regim* 2 Anger . excessiuely chafeth and inflameth the membres 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud Ep* V XXI 271 A conceit . wherein although it seeme excessively ridiculous there may be some what of truth 1721 Steele *Spect* No 145 ¶ 6 The Fellow is rich but excessively ill-bred. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 63 It makes them smart and burn excessively 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts* I. 80 There came forth from it nothing but smoke at which he wondered excessively 1877 Lady Brassey *Voy Sunbeam* XXII (1878) 378 The scenery seemed of an excessively rudimentary description.

Excessiveness (ekse·sivnes) [f. as prec. + -ness] The state or quality of being excessive; excessive measure, quantity, or degree

1494 Fabyan *Chron* VII 480 And upon yᵗ ensuyd suche excessyuenes of rayne that corne was therwith drowned in yᵉ erthe 1600 J Lane *Tom Tel-troth* 615 A bibbing swilbowle and a bowzing gull, which never drinke but with excessiveneesse 1657 Rumsey *Org. Salutis* 1 (1659) 2 Excessiveness of heat and cold in several parts of the body, which breeds Agues and Feavers 1730–6 in Bailey (folio) 1775 in Ash 1832 in Webster, and in mod Dicts

Exchange (eksʧē·ndʒ), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 eschaunge, (6 eschange), 5–6 exchaunge, (6 exchaunce), 6– exchange [ME *eschaunge*, a. AF. *eschaunge*, OF. *eschange* (F *échange*) —late L *excambium*, f *excambiāre*; see Exchange *v* In 16th c the prefix *es-* was, as in some other words, altered to *ex-* after L. analogies]

I. The action or process of exchanging.

1. The action, or an act, of reciprocal giving and receiving: a. of things in general. Proverb, *Exchange is no robbery*

c 1384 Chaucer *H Fame* II 189 Of loues moo eschaunges Then euer cornes were in graunges *c* 1400 *Test Love* I (1560) 275/2 My moeble is insuffisaunte to countervayle the price of this jewell, or els to make the eschaunge 1552 *Act* 5–6 *Edw VI*, c. 19 § 1 To exchange gold for silver so that no man . did take no profit for making such exchange. 1599 Shaks *Much Ado* II 1 320, I giue away my selfe for you, and doat vpon the exchange 1655 Fuller *Ch Hist* I V. § 11 In lieu of what he left behind him, Exchange is no Robbery, he carried along with him some of St Alban's Dust *a* 1719 Addison (J), They lend their Corn, they make Exchanges 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. XXV.

182 The due exchange of loads having been made, we advanced upon the glacier 1863 DICKENS *Lett* (1880) II 196 Let us make an exchange of child stories

b of goods, merchandize; = BARTER, in political economy often with wider sense of 'commerce'

1553 EDEN *Treat Newe Ind* (Arb) 8 Salomans factours for exchaunge of other marchaundyse 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 446 If it be a commutation of goods for goods, it is more properly an exchange, but, if it be a transferring of goods for money, it is called a sale which is a method of exchange introduced, etc 1863 ROGERS *Pol Econ* xvii. (1876) 224 No one questions the natural rights of free exchange

c. of prisoners of war

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV 130 Yf hey wolde graunte . Theschaunge of her 1494 FABYAN *Chron* VII CCXXXIII 267 Meanys was made for delyuerie and exchaunge of ye prysoners 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt Brit.* (1632) 479 These two Chief-taines wearied with irksomnesse of Irons made exchange the one for the other 1698 LUDLOW *Mem* I 109 Procuring my exchange for his two Sons. 1780 B LINCOLN in Sparks *Corr Amer Rev* (1853) III 96 An exchange, when made a prisoner, is one of the rights of a soldier 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Exchange*, a mutual agreement between contending powers for exchange of prisoners

d. of blows, passes, strokes (in fencing, games, etc), salutations

1602 SHAKS *Ham* v ii. 280 If Hamlet give the first or second hit, Or quit in answer of the third exchange. *a* 1687 WALLER *Bat Summer-Islands* III, Thus they parted, with exchange of harms 1882 STANLEY *Jew Ch.* (1877) I xiii 258 We hear the exchange of salutations between the reapers and their master 1882 *Daily Tel* 18 July 2 This [game at tennis] fell to E Renshaw after some good exchanges.

e of military or naval commissions, etc. (see quot.). Also *attrib.*, as in *exchange system.*

1823 CRABB *Technol Dict.*, *Exchange* between officers, who remove from one regiment to another, or from full pay to half pay, for which a consideration is usually given, called the Difference 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XXXI, Captain Falcon .received his commission that evening, and the next day the exchanges were made 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Exchange*, the removal of officers from one ship to another 1875 *Act* 38 *Vict.* c 16 Her Majesty may authorise exchanges to be made from one regiment to another regiment 1875 D. WOLFF *Sp Ho Com* 22 Feb, In the Artillery, Engineers, and Marines, they had from time immemorial had the Exchange system, yet they had never adopted the Purchase system.

f in *Chess*, of pieces captured *To force the exchange*. to play so as to compel your opponent to take one piece for another. *To gain, win, lose the exchange*: to take or lose a superior piece in exchange for an inferior

1823 CRABB *Technol Dict.* s v. *Chess*, Exchanges often give the adversary an advantage 1848 H STAUNTON *Chess-Players Handbk* (ed 2) 21 When a player gains a Rook for a Bishop or a Knight, it is termed winning the exchange 1865 *Howseh Chess Mag.* 34 This move loses, at least, the 'exchange' 1878 H E BIRD *Chess Openings* 105 Black gains the exchange, and should win.

g (*To give, have, take*, etc.) † *by, in exchange* † *of, for* (something else)

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 3182 Priam. .may prestly suppose His suster to sese, sent by eschaunge 1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* II. ii. 243 There is money spend all I haue, onely giue me so much of your time in exchange of it 1611 BIBLE *Matt* xvi 26 Or what shall a man giue in exchange for his soule? 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 109 A very gainfull returne of Amber Greese and vendible commodities in exchange of Iron Tools 1665 DRYDEN *Ind Emperor* (J), O spare her life, and in exchange take mine 1778 T JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 147 You can get two Pieces in Exchange for your Queen 1837 W IRVING *Capt Bonneville* III 193 Giving horses in exchange for the articles of which they stand in need.

2 *Law.* 'A mutual grant of equal interests, the one in consideration of the other' (Blackstone *Comm* (1767) II. 323)

1574 tr *Littleton's Tenures* 73 b, In exchange it behoveth, that the estates that bothe parties have in the landes so exchaunged be equal 1642 PERKINS *Prof Bk.* IV § 284. 126 Now is to shew in what time the estates of exchanges ought to be executed. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) V 203 A husband and wife joined in exchanging lands, which were the estate of the wife, with a stranger, for other lands, and the exchange was executed 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* x § 1 378 Conveyances by way of exchange.

3. The action of giving or receiving coin in return for coin of equivalent value either of the same or a foreign country, for bullion, or for notes or bills; a bargain respecting this, the trade of a money-changer. † *Bank of exchange*. the office of a money-changer or banker.

[1335 *Act* 9 *Edw. III*, stat 2 c 7 Et que table deschange soit a Dovorti & aillours, ou & q^ant il semblera a nos & a notre consail per faire eschange] 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B v 249 Eschaunges and cheuesances with suche chaffare I dele *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 278 Wel couthe he in eschaunge scheeldes [*i. e.* Fr écus] selle 1526 *Pilgr Perf* II IV 43 b, He maketh his banke and exchange with some ryche marchaunt 1552 HULOET, *Exchaunge*, wher as gayne or lucre is gotten at the second hande, *promercium* 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* 127 Not without good cause hath Douer beene assigned by lawes of Parleament as a speciall place for passage and eschaunge 1580 BARET *Alv* E 428 The losse and decay for the exchange of some peece of gold or siluer, *collybus* 1611 COTGR. s v *Change*, Banke of Exchange, or place wherein money is exchanged, and commodities bartered for *Mod* I lost a good deal by the exchange of some 20-mark pieces that I brought home

† b The profit obtained by a money-changer or money-lender *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, *Banqueter* or he that kepeth a banck of mony, of whome people doo borowe money vpon gayne, called exchaunge 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Exchange* is also used for the profit, which a merchant or broker makes of a sum of money received Sometimes also used for the profit allowed for the moneys advanced in any one's behalf

4 'That species of mercantile transactions by which the debts of individuals residing at a distance from their creditors are cancelled without the transmission of money' (McCulloch), by the use of 'bills of exchange'.

The simplest case of such a transaction is when two merchants in one place are respectively debtor and creditor for equal amounts to two merchants in a distant place The two debts may be settled by the two creditors *exchanging* their claims; the process being that one of the creditors draws a 'bill of exchange' on his distant debtor, and sells it to his neighbour for its value in present money, the latter sends it as payment of his debt to his creditor, who thus obtains a claim upon a neighbour in exchange for his claim on a person at a distance In practice the matter is much more complicated, and the term *Bill of Exchange* has acquired an extended signification from which the etymological notion has almost disappeared (see BILL *sb*.[3] 9) By writers on the theory of finance *exchange* is used for the whole system of transactions effected by 'bills of exchange', and is formally divided into *Inland* and *Foreign Exchange*. But in practice (exc. in the term *bill of exchange* itself) the word now almost exclusively means foreign exchange, and in this use has a mixed notion of sense 3, the price at which a bill drawn on a foreign country for a given amount may be bought being subject to variations, depending (1) on the varying relation in intrinsic value between the coins of the two countries, (2) on the varying demand for bills, and (3) on the length of time for which the bill has to run

Par of exchange: the recognized standard value of the coinage of one country in terms of the coinage of another; *e g* £1 sterling at par = 25 22½ francs French money. *Rate* or *Course of exchange* (also simply *exchange*): (*a*) the price at which bills drawn in the currency of a foreign country may be purchased; (*b*) sometimes, the percentage by which this differs from par; *e.g.* 'the (rate of) exchange has risen from 9½ to 10 p. c.' *Arbitration of exchange*: see ARBITRATION.

Economic writers distinguish between the *real* par of exchange, which is the relation in intrinsic value existing between the coins of two nations, and the *nominal* or *conventional* par, which may for convenience be maintained at a fixed level When the price that must be paid for a foreign bill exceeds par, *the exchange* is said to be *against*, or *unfavourable to*, the country in which the bill is drawn; when the price is below par, *the exchange* is *in favour of* that country

1485 [see 5] 1560 in *Harl Misc* (Malh) II. 478 By this reformation of base monies .the accoumpte, which, by merchauntes, is called the Eschaunge, shall aryse in estimation of the monies of Englande 1596 SHAKS *Tam Shr* IV ii 89, I haue bils for monie by exchange From Florence, and must heere [at Padua] deliuer them. *a* 1627 HAYWARD *Edw VI* (1630) 9 Hee was skilful in the exchange beyond the seas 1691 LOCKE *Lower Interest* Wks 1727 II 57 Within a Month a Million must be return'd into Holland, this presently raises the Exchange *Ibid* II 72 Foreign Exchange is the Paying of money in one Country, to receive it in another 1694 CHILD *Disc Trade* (ed. 4) 174 The course of the Exchange. being generally above the intrinsick value or par of the coins of foreign Countries, we .. lose by such Exchange 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett* Wks 1755 II ii 44 The difference is almost 25 per cent. which is double to the highest exchange of money 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV in (1869) II. 49 The ordinary course of exchange should be allowed to be a sufficient indication of the ordinary state of debt and credit between any two places. 1788 T JEFFERSON *Writ* (1859) II 468 In this paper, you will see the exchange of yesterday 1861 GOSCHEN *For Exch* 48 The limits within which the exchanges may vary . are on the one extreme, the par value, plus the cost of the transmission of bullion, on the other extreme, the par value, minus this identical sum *Ibid* (1864) 75 The natural value of the rouble would have been 5 per cent below the nominal par of exchange 1868 SEYD *Bullion & For Exch* 394 The actual Mintage Par of Exchange between London and Paris is £1=frs 25'2215

For all practicable purposes, however, we may call the Par of Exchange frs 25 22½ centimes

† b *Dry exchange* (= It. *cambio secco*, Fr. *change sec*). a method of evading the laws against usury by means of fictitious bills of exchange *Obs*

The expression (*trockner Wechsel*) still survives in German in the sense of a promissory note, i e a bill drawn by a person upon himself

1485-6 *Act* 3 *Hen VII*, c 5 Eny bargayne by the name of drye exchaunge be utterly voide 1572 T WILSON *Disc Usury* (1584) 117 b, The second kind [of exchange by bills] called sicke and drie exchange is practised when one doth borrowe money by exchange for a strange region, at longer or shorter distance of time, to serue his turne the rather thereby, not minding to make anie reall payment abroad, but compoundeth with the exchanger to haue it returned backe againe, according as the exchange shall passe from thence to London, for such distance of time as they were agreed vpon 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 266 Dry Exchanges consist in a giving of Monyes .. but the repayment is to be made after a certain time in the same place where the Monyes was given, and such a sum certain over and above, as the giver of Monyes can get and agree for

c *Arith* (See quot)

1849 FREESE *Comm Class-bk* II. 69. 1889 BARN SMITH *Arith & Algebra* (ed 6) 513 Exchange is the Rule by which we find how much money of one country is equivalent to a given sum of another country, according to a given course of Exchange.

5 = Bill of Exchange (see BILL *sb*.[3] 9). Still occas used in commercial correspondence. Also *ellipt.* in *First, Second*, or *Third of Exchange* (= Fr. *première*, etc *de change*).

1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 55 He had receued the eschaunge that Vyenne had sent hym *Ibid* 57 She sendeth to you an eschaunge of thre thousand floryns. *Mod* (Form of Foreign Bill) Sixty days after sight of this Second of Exchange (First and Third unpaid) pay to the order of, etc

¶ 6. In senses more correctly expressed by CHANGE: a Substitution of one person or thing for another. † b. Variation of conduct, etc. † c. Transmutation; mutation, alteration

1393 GOWER *Conf* III. 351, I se the world stond ever upon eschaunge. *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb* I 236 Preve eke the unpreved grene afore eschaunge. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Dispraise of Women* xii, These women .. Most loue eschaunge and doublenes. 1548 GEST *Pr Masse* B vij b No more can thee bread be christes body wythoute the exchaunge of the matter therof unto the sayd body 1572 R H tr *Lavaterns' Ghostes* (1596) 165 The exchange of Empires, and of other things, are in his power 1588 SHAKS *L L L.* IV. iii. 43 'I h' allusion holds in the Exchange. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* III. xv. (Arb.) 182 Your figures that worke auricularly by exchange vsing one case for another, or tense, or person. 1859 REEVE *Brittany* 235 At the only inn everything was in comfortless confusion, arising from an exchange of tenants.

II. 7. A person or thing that is offered or given in exchange or substitution for another.

1490 *Plumpton Corr* 100 They will take yt in ferme, or els make yt exchaunce with you of lands lyeing in Yorkshire 1605 SHAKS *Lear* IV. vi 280 A plot vpon her vertuous Husbands life, and the exchange my brother *Ibid* V. iii 97 There's my exchange [a glove] 1664-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen* VI. (1676) 734 Having avowedly in his power a sufficient exchange for him *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J), The respect and love which was paid you .was a wise exchange for the honours of the Court.

b A newspaper sent to the office of another newspaper in exchange for the latter

1886 *Chr Life* 23 Jan 37/3 'The pulpit and the people are rising out of the superstitions into the real religion'—so remarks an exchange

III. A place of exchange

8 *King's* or *Queen's Exchange*: see quot.

1601 Q. ELIZ. *Let. base Moneys* in T Stafford *Pac Hib* 149 We require you to giue all attention of it [by] bringing in all others according to the course of Our Exchange, which by Our Proclamation you may perceiue that wee haue instituted [*a* 1623 (see EXCHANGE *v* 1 b)] 1706 PHILLIPS, *The Queen's Exchange* 1751 CHAMBERS' *Cycl.* s v, The King's Exchange or the place appointed by the king for exchange of plate, or bullion for the king's coin.

† 9 A money-changer's establishment or office.

a 1569 KINGESMYLL *Comf Afflict* (1585) A iij, To lay it [a talent] with you in exchange and banke. 1575 FENTON tr *Guevara's Gold Epist.* (1582) 75 Hee whipped out the Usurers, reuersed their exchaunges, and dispearsed their treasures

10. A building in which the merchants of a town assemble for the transaction of business Cf. BURSE 3 b, CHANGE *sb.* 3

The 'Burse' or Exchange built in London by Sir T Gresham in 1566 received from Queen Elizabeth the name of Royal Exchange, which is retained by the present building Gresham's building is in 17th c sometimes called the *Old Exchange*, to distinguish it from the *New Exchange*, i e. 'Britain's Burse'

1589 NASH *Pasquil's Ret* 1, I little thought to meete thee so suddainly upon the Exchange 1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit*, *Mdx.* 1 35 Sir Thomas Gresham named it the Burse, whereunto afterward Queene Elizabeth gave the name of Royall Exchange *a* 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man* (1636) 39 You cannot builde it a schoole, an Exchange, or a bathe 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 23 As for their Exchang[e] where they sell many fine and curious things, there are two or three prety walks in it 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I i, Being forced to fetch these from the Old Exchange, These from the Tower, and these from Westminster. 1710 *Lond Gaz* No 4708/4 Inquire at the. Royal Exchange East Country-Walk in Exchange Time 1716-8 LADY M W MONTAGUE *Lett* I xxxviii. 154 Behind the mosque is an exchange, full of shops. 1790 J. WILLOCK *Voy diverse parts* IX. 298 The exchange [Königsberg] is a beautiful edifice. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* IV, The Royal Exchange was close at hand

fig 1628 EARLE *Microcosm* lii (Arb) 73 It [Pauls Walke] is the great Exchange of all discourse. 1643 DENHAM *Cooper's Hill* 188 His [Thames'] fair bosom is the world's exchange 1793 BURKE *Corr* (1844) IV 196 Sir Gilbert Elliot is not found in a common shop of the diplomatic exchange 1886 D C MURRAY *Cynic Fortune* VI, Fairy bank-notes which are only valuable at the Exchange of Fancy

b. Preceded by some defining word that indicates a special branch of business: as *Coal-, Corn-, Hop-, Stock-, Wool-Exchange*, for which see those words

11 *U S* A dram-shop.

1882 SALA *Amer Revis.* II. ii 13 Here [in New Orleans] the dram shops are called 'exchanges'

12 *attrib* and *Comb.* (sense 6) *exchange-time*, (senses 3, 4) *exchange-bank, -broker, -office, -shop*; also **exchange-cap** (see quot); † **exchange-man**, (*a*) a merchant on Change; (*b*) a shopkeeper at the 'New Exchange'; † **exchange-wench, -woman**, a shopwoman at the same, **exchange-value** = *exchangeable value.*

1535 COVERDALE *Luke* XIX 23 Wherfore than hast thou not delyuered my money to the *exchaunge banke. 1704 COCKER App., *Exchange Brokers, men that tell how the Exchange of Money goes, and finds those that will Exchange. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* I, 815/1 **Exchange cap*, a fine quality of paper used for printing bills of exchange, etc 1631 DONNE *Polydoron* 108 There are three sorts

of honest men · viz your *Exchangeman for the bearing up of his credit, etc 1783 Ainsworth *Lat Dict* (Morell) II *Nūgivendus* an exchange-man, or milliner 1863 Fawcett *Pol Econ* III IX 416 A person wishing to exchange money for French money goes to an *exchange office in London 1631 T Powell *Tom All Trades* 48 A pretty way of breeding young Maides in an *Exchange shop, or St Martins le grand. 1710 *Lond Gaz* No 4708/4 In Exchange Time 1863 Fawcett *Pol Econ* I I. (1876) 7 *Exchange value is the characteristic which stamps a commodity with the attribute of wealth 1683 *England's Vanity* 32 Every *Exchange-Wench is usher'd in by them [Pearles] into her stalls. 1707 Cibber *Double Gallant* IV, To treat a Woman of Quality like an Exchange-Wench 1697 — *Woman's Wit* III, Your Ladyship's being out of Humour with the *Exchange Woman, for shaping your Ruffles so odiously, made you a little too reserv'd.

Exchange (eksˌtʃēˈndʒ), *v* Forms: (? 4 schange), 5, 7 eschange, 6 exchaunge, 6– exchange [a. OF *eschangier* (mod F. *échanger*) ·— late L *excambiāre*, f *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *cambiāre*. see Change *v*]

1. *trans.* To change away; to dispose of (commodities, possessions, etc) by exchange or barter, to give, relinquish, or lose (something) whilst receiving something else in return Also *absol*

1484 Caxton *Curiall* (1888) 13 They selle, bye or exchange somtyme theyr rentes or propre vestementis 1545 *Act* 37 *Hen VIII*, c 9 § 5 The Wales so bargained, sold, exchanged or shifted 1611 Bible *Ezek* xlviii 14 They shall not sell of it, neither exchange, nor alienate the first fruits of the land. 1808 *Hoyle's Game Chess* 19 When you have two pawns on a front line neither should be pushed forward until the adversary proposes to exchange *Ibid* Strive to capture or exchange those men which would prevent it [a direct attack]. 1835 I Taylor *Spir Despot* II 30 Difficulties that may be exchanged sooner than avoided

b With *for* (†*with*) before the thing taken in exchange In mod. use also with *against* (? after Fr *contre*) Also *absol*

1611 Shaks *Cymb* I v. 55 To shift his being, Is to exchange one misery with another 1611 Ainsworth *Annot Pentat* Gen xxii. *heading*, Isaak is exchanged with a ram *a* 1623 Camden (J), The king called in the old money and erected exchanges where the weight of old money was exchanged for new 1680 Morden *Geog Rect*, *Tartary* (1685) 77 The Commodities that the Turks exchange for with the Inhabitants are Slaves *a* 1704 Locke (J), Exchange his sheep for shells, or wool for a sparkling pebble 1786 W Thomson *Watson's Philip III* (1839) 243 He was impatient to exchange the luxury of a palace for the dangers and hardships of the field 1833 [see Against 14] 1868 Rogers *Pol Econ* III (ed 3) 22 Where dealings are transacted on a large scale, it is not difficult for commodities to be exchanged against commodities. 1874 Green *Short Hist* III 123 The vague expressions of the older charters were now exchanged for precise and elaborate provisions

†c. To obtain (something) in exchange *for*

1588 Shaks *L L L* IV I 84 What, shalt thou exchange for ragges, roabes 1596 Spenser *F Q* VII VI 6 Ne shee the lawes of Nature onely brake, But eke of Justice And death for life exchanged foolishlie

2 To give and receive reciprocally; to make an exchange of; to interchange *Const* sing or pl obj. *with* (a person).

1602 Shaks *Ham.* V. ii. 340 Exchange forgiuenesse with me, Noble Hamlet 1611 — *Wint. T* IV IV 284 She wold not exchange flesh with one that lou'd her 1698 Ludlow *Mem* (1721) I 47 The great Shot was exchanged on both sides for the space of an Hour 1711 Addison *Spect* No 12 ¶ 2, I do not remember that we have exchanged a Word together these five Years 1797 Mrs Radcliffe *Italian* VII, Would we could exchange natures with him for a moment 1832 Ht Martineau *Each & All* VI 79 They exchanged smiles, and understood one another immediately 1844 H H Wilson *Brit India* II. 417 No engagements of allegiance or protection had ever been exchanged 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* III. 5 Blows were exchanged

3. *Mil.* and *Naval* a To give up a prisoner to the enemy in return for one taken by them

1726 Tindal *Rapin's Hist Eng* (ed 2) I 207/2 Matilda consented he should be exchanged for the King 1853 Stocqueler *Mil Encycl*, *Prisoners of War* are deprived of their liberty until regularly exchanged 1860 Woolsey *Introd Internat Law* § 146 336 Prisoners are generally exchanged within the same rank man for man

b *absol.* To pass, by exchange with another officer, *from* or *out of* one regiment or ship *into* another Cf Exchange *sb* I e.

1787 Nelson 10 July in Nicolas *Disp* (1845) I 243 Lieutenant Hope wished to exchange out of the Pegasus into the Boreas 1875 Gathorne Hardy *Sp Ho Com* 22 Feb, A poor man may find himself in positions where he could not exchange 1875 Trevelyan *ibid*, The officer above them who refuses to exchange out of the battalion

4 *intr* Chiefly of coin · To be received as an equivalent *for*

1776 Adam Smith *W N* I. xi (1855) 89 In 1695 the value of the silver coin was not kept up by the gold coin, a guinea then commonly exchanging for thirty shillings of the worn and clipt silver 1848 Mill *Pol Econ* III iii § 2 Demand and supply always rush to an equilibrium, but the condition of stable equilibrium is when things exchange for each other according to their cost of production 1890 *Sat Rev* 3 May 531/2 An English sovereign exchanged a little while ago for thirteen rupees

5 *trans* = Change *v* 6 Also *To exchange into* = Change *v* 6 b

The first quot may belong to Change *v*; *schaungen* appears among the forms of that word in 14th c.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 479 (Gött) Fra þan his [Lucifer's] name schangid was, Now es he cald foule sathanas 1548 Grst *Pr. Masse* 83 Can it be hys bodye, onles it be exchaunged into it? 1586 A Day *Eng Secretary* I (1625) 144 But as it much differeth from the other, is also alike exchanged by title, that one tearmed Friendship, and this other Love *c* 1600 Shaks *Sonn* cix, I returne againe, Just to the time, not with the time exchang'd

Exchangeability (eksˌtʃēˈndʒăbĭlĭtı) [f next see -ity] The quality or condition of being exchangeable

1778 Washington *Let* 8 Mar, Wks 1834 V 260 To fix their [captured citizens'] exchangeability upon the easiest and most unequivocal foundation 1833 *New Monthly Mag* XXXVII 501 Mr Bailey seems to mistake exchangeability for value 1861 Goschen *For Exch* 10 To inquire how the rate of interest the depreciation of the currency in which the bills are payable, affect their exchangeability

Exchangeable (eksˌtʃēˈndʒăb'l), *a.* [f. Exchange *v.* + -able]

1 That may be exchanged. Const *for*.

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II xxiv 127 A mans Labour also, is a commodity exchangeable for benefit 1778 Washington *Let* 8 Mar, Wks 1834 V. 255 On condition of General Lee being declared exchangeable 1840 *Tait's Mag* VII 638 The notes are not easily exchangeable 1869 Tyndall *Notes on Light* 14 In optics, the position of an object and of its image are always exchangeable

2. *Exchangeable value*. value estimated by that of the goods for which a thing may be exchanged.

1776 Adam Smith *W N* (1806) I I iv 38 The principles which regulate the exchangeable value of commodities 1821 Torrens *Product Wealth* 10 Nothing but a vague and inaccurate use of language could have led to the notion that exchangeable value constitutes wealth 1834 Ht Martineau *Moral* III 86 It is labour which confers exchangeable value 1862 Ruskin *Unto this Last* 114 How good must meant be, in order to possess any exchangeable value?

†3 = Commutative I b *Obs. rare*

1575 T. Rogers *Sec Coming Christ* 34 a, This Arithmetical proportion Aristotle ascribeth the exchaungeable iustice

Hence **Exchangeably** *adv*

1598 Florio, *Scambiéuole*, by exchange, mutuall, exchangeablie

Exchanger (eksˌtʃēˈndʒəı). Also 7 (in *Law*) -or. [f as prec + -er[1]]

1 One who exchanges or makes an exchange

1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c 16 The same sale, exchaunge or deliuere shalbe felony in the seller, exchaunger or deliuerer 1613 Sir H Finch *Law* (1636) 116 The exchangor or his heire may vouch to warranty by an exchange without deed 1642 Perkins *Prof Bk* IV § 263 If any of us the Exchangers dye before attornment it is not good

†2 A money-changer, an exchange-broker, a money-dealer, banker *Obs* exc with allusion to the N T †*The King's Exchangers* · officers appointed by the king to give coin in exchange for bullion or plate

1539 Bible (Great) *Matt* xxv 27 Thou oughtest therfore to haue delyuered my money to the exchaungers. 1552 *Act* 5–6 *Edw VI*, c 19 § 1 No man did take no Profit for making of such Exchange, except the Kings Exchangers 1584 Fenner *Def Ministers* (1587) 98 Christ overthrew the exchaungers banckes 1682 Scarlett *Exchanges* 103 An Exchanger should know in the places where Banks are kept, the ordinary times when the Banks are shut *a* 1704 Locke (J), These exchangers generally chuse rather to buy bullion than run the risk of melting down our coin 1866 Crump *Banking* 1 9 They [*mensularii*] were also authorised by the state to act as exchangers, and give Roman coins for foreign ones

Exchanging (eksˌtʃēˈndʒıŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. as prec + -ing[1]] The action of the vb. Exchange.

1553 Eden *Treat Newe Ind* (Arb) 17 At which exchaunging of wyues, one of them speaketh to another after this manner 1594 Hooker *Eccl Pol* II i (1611) 129 This was the ancient manner in Israel concerning redeeming and exchanging 1671 H. M tr *Erasm Colloq* 385 Doth God accept of such exchangings of souls? 1819 in Picton *L'pool Munic Rec* (1886) II. 339 Renewal of leases and the exchanging of lives thereon

Excheat, -or, altered forms of Escheat, -or

Exchequer (eksˌtʃe kəı) Forms. 3–6 escheker(e, (4 eschekkere, 4–5 ess-, estcheker), 5–7 eschequer, -eer, excheker, -yr, (6 escheaquer, eschequier, -our, 7 exchecker), 6– exchequer. [ME *escheker*, a OF. *eschequier* (mod. F. *échiquier*) = It *scaccario*, med.L *scaccārium* chess-board, f *scacc-us* check, *scacchi* chess. see -arium, -er The modern *exchequer* is a literary corruption, caused by mistaking *es-* in this word for the OF *es-* ·—L *ex-*, as in *exchange*, L *excambium*, now Exchange, *esplet*, L *explicetum*, now Exploit, etc When these words were refashioned after L. analogies, *escheker* was ignorantly altered in the same way For the derivation see Chequer, Check]

†I 1 A chess-board; = Chequer *sb*[1] I *To play at (to) the escheker* to play at chess *Obs*

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl* 344 He wule come þe mei And bidde þe pleie at þe escheker Whane þescheker is forþ ibroȝt Bibute panes ne plei þu noȝt *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 2224 Þo þat wilheþ to leue at hame pleyeþ to þe eschekkere *a* 1420 Hoccleve *MS Soc Antiq.* 134 fol 263 (Halliw) And alle be hit that in that place square Of the listes, I mene the estcheker. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* 135 Ther ben as many poyntes in the eschequer voyde as fulle.

II The King's Exchequer

2 Under the Norman and Angevin kings of England An office or department of state managed by the Treasurer, the Justiciary and the other judges of the King's Court, and certain Barons appointed by the King Its functions combined the collection and administration of the royal revenues with the judicial determination of all causes relating to revenue In the subsequent development of this institution, it was gradually divided into two distinct branches, the one being charged with judicial, the other with administrative functions: see 3, 4.

The name originally referred to the table covered with a cloth divided into squares, on which the accounts of the revenue were kept by means of counters It is disputed whether the application of the word to the treasury and the tribunal connected with it originated in Normandy, or whether it was imported into Normandy from England After Normandy became part of France, the supreme court of law in that province continued to bear the name of *eschequier* until the reign of Francis I, when this name was superseded by that of *parlement*

[1292 Britton I 1 § 9 Ausi volums nous, qe a nos Eschekers a Westmoster et aylours eynt nos Thresorers et nos Barouns illucs jurisdicciouns 1332 *Literæ Cantuarienses* (Rolls) cccclv I 480 Noz seriantz. vienent a Canterbire a nostre Eschekier pur loure acounte rendre] *c* 1330 R Brunne *Chron* (1810) 280 To Berwik cam þe kynge eschekere, Sir Hugh of Cressyngham he was chancelere, Walter of Admundesham he was tresorere 1875 Stubbs *Const Hist* I xi 377 The Exchequer of the Norman kings was the court in which the whole financial business of the country was transacted

b *Chancellor of the Exchequer* an officer originally appointed in the reign of Henry III as assistant to the treasurer, now the responsible finance minister of the United Kingdom. see Chancellor 3.

c *Exchequer of the Jews* (L *scaccarium Judæorum*) in the thirteenth century, a department of the Exchequer which had charge of the collection of the revenues exacted from the Jews (See C Gross *Exchequer of the Jews* in *Papers read at the Anglo-Jewish Exhibition*, 1887)

3 (More fully *Court of Exchequer*, *Exchequer of Pleas*) A court of law, historically representing the Anglo-Norman exchequer in its judicial capacity By the Judicature Act of 1873 it was converted into 'The Exchequer Division' of the High Court of Justice, and by Order in Council in 1881 this was merged in the Queen's Bench Division

The jurisdiction of the court was theoretically confined to matters of revenue, but in practice was gradually extended to all kinds of cases (except 'real actions') by means of the legal fiction that the wrong suffered by the plaintiff had rendered him unable to pay his debts to the king In addition to its jurisdiction at common law, the court had a jurisdiction in equity, abolished in 1841 In its latest form it consisted of the Chief Baron and five judges, called the Barons of the Exchequer, the Chancellor of the Exchequer was in theory a member of it, and was entitled to a voice in its decisions when it sat in equity

1489–90 *Plumpton Corr* 90 Your matter in the Excheker is grevous, there is iij wryttes agaynst you *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D* v vi (1847) 85 For sure I will put you up into the Eschequer. 1661 J Stephens *Procurations* 34 It is an hundred years since the Certificate upon the Commission of *Melius inquirendum* was returned into the Exchequer 1732 Pope *Hor Sat* II ii 130 The Temple late two brother Serjeants saw One lull'd th' Exchequer, and one stunn'd the Rolls 1816 J Manning (*title*), The Practice of the Exchequer of Pleas 1827 [see Estreat *v* 1]

fig 1814 Scott *Wav* xxiv, I cannot call you into Exchequer, if you do not think proper to read my narrative

b As the designation of analogous courts in Scotland and Ireland, see quots The Exchequer of Scotland was abolished in 1856 (19 and 20 Vict. c. 6), its functions being transferred to the Court of Session

1816 *Encycl Perth* IX. 204/2 The court of exchequer in Scotland has the same privileges and jurisdiction as that of England 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will IV*, c 13 All the Powers at present exercised by the said Barons of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland shall from and after the passing of this Act cease and determine

4. The office or department of the public service, which is charged with the receipt and custody of the moneys collected by the several departments of revenue

In early use not distinguished from Treasury; but the department of state called the Treasury has not since the 15th century exercised directly the function etymologically indicated by its name The office charged with the custody of the revenues was in theory a branch of the Court of Exchequer (see 3), and was sometimes called *the Lower Exchequer*, *the Exchequer of Receipt*, or *Receipt of Exchequer*, to distinguish it from the judicial branch (*Exchequer of Pleas*) By the Exchequer and Audit Act 1866, the offices of Comptroller of the Exchequer and Auditor General, and the departments over which they presided, were united

a 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg Princ* 68 Syn thou maist not be paied in the escheker *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs & Lim Mon* (1714) 43 The expensys of which Houshold may sone be estemyd by the Clerks of the Escheker 1555 Eden *Decades* 133 The fyfthe portion dewe to the kynges Excheker 1574 tr *Littleton's Tenures* 33 b, To bee one of his [the kynges] chamberlaines of his receite of his Eschequer 1602 F Tate *Househ. Ord Edw II*, § 4 (1876) 7 The Contrerollour ought to keepe a countre roll against the tresorer of the warderobe and testefy it in thexcheker upon the thresorers account. 1638 Dk. Hamilton in *H. Papers*

(Camden) 54 Itt onlie restheth hou he shall be payed, for in your excheker heire ther is none 1672 COWLL *Interpr* s v, The other [part of the court] is called The Receit of the Exchequer, which is properly employed in the receiving and paying of Money 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp* s v, Exchequer is more particularly used for a chamber, or apartment, in Westminster-hall, consisting of two parts the lower Exchequer 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect Hist* v lxiv 514 The money is lying in the exchequer to discharge the interest of the old debt 1876 BANCROFT *Hist U S* III vi 370 His [Grenville's] desire was for a tellership in the exchequer

b. *The Exchequer*. short for 'the contents of the Exchequer'

1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* I. (1843) 2/1 The exchequer being so exhausted with the debts of king James 1671 C HATTON in *Hatton Corr* (1878) 62 Y exchequer is at soe low an ebbe

5 In extended sense. A royal or national treasury

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Ad aerarium rationes has referre*, to bring in his accompt to the exchequer 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIV XXIV 525 The souldiours were dayly maintained and fed out of the Kings exchequer 1756-7 tr *Keysler's Trav* (1760) IV 222 The exchequer for Hungary is kept at Presburg 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 221 For the benefit of his exchequer, he might sell the rest for slaves to his Christian subjects in Spain and Italy 1844 H. H WILSON *Brit India* II 471 A surplus revenue and an unembarrassed exchequer 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I II (1857) 19 It seemed to his Spanish subjects that he rarely visited them, except when his exchequer required to be replenished

b *fig* (Common in 17th c., now *rare*.)

1589 NASHE *Greene's Arcadia* Pref (1616) 6 The Exchequer of eloquence, Sir John Cheeke 1596 — *Saffron Walden* 75 He would bee a more rare Exchequer of the Muses, than rich Gaza for wealth 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng Trav* II Wks 1874 IV 31 Of all the Treasures of my Hopes and Loue, You were th' Exchequer, they were Stor'd in you 1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xiv (1700) 91 Love itself (that poor man's Surety and Exchequer) 1737 M GREEN *Spleen*. (R), School-helps I want, to commit a theft On Wealth in Greek exchequers left 1881 G W CABLE *Mme. Delphine* II 10 The soul of honour frank —the very exchequer of truth

6 *transf.* The pecuniary possessions, the 'cash-box', 'purse', of a private person, a society, etc.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 216 The poore should live upon their own exchequer 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr Ethics* XXVIII 455 A palace and a coach, an exchequer full of gold are all the grounds of the respect that they pay us. 1685 SOUTH *Serm* (1737) I x 384 A command, or call to be liberal shuts up every private man's exchequer 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1867) 32 These were feeders of his exchequer to whom he had occasionally been beholden for a loan 1855 THACKERAY *Fatal Boots* III, The .. impoverished state of my exchequer

7 *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *exchequer-book, -bullion, -chancellor* (rare), *-standard* Also **exchequer-bill**, a bill of credit issued by authority of Parliament (first in 1696), bearing interest at the current rate; hence **exchequer-bill-office**, the office where exchequer-bills are issued and received; **exchequer-bond**, a bond (see BOND 10) issued by the Exchequer at a fixed rate of interest and for a fixed period, **exchequer-court** = *Court of Exchequer* (see 3); also, 'the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of York' (Bailey), **exchequer-man**, an official of the exchequer, **exchequer-note** = *exchequer-bill*, **exchequer-tallies** (see TALLY), the notched sticks with which the accounts of the Exchequer were formerly kept. Also EXCHEQUER-CHAMBER.

1701 *Lond Gaz* No 3694/4 Lost 3 *Exchequer Bills of 5*l each 1799 *Hist Europe* in *Ann Reg* 191/1 Exchequer-bills to the amount of £3,000,000 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* IV 698 In the midst of the general distress and confusion appeared the first Exchequer Bills 1813 *Examiner* 12 Apr 237/1 A crowd of brokers beset the *Exchequer-Bill-Office 1859 MCCULLOCH *Dict Commerce* 611 In 1853 *Exchequer Bonds were issued bearing interest at 2½ per cent for ten years. 1844 R. WATT *Bibl Brit* 410/1 The *Exchequer Book, entitled Liber Niger Scaccarii 1805 P. L D BONHOTE (*title*) Logarithm Tables, adapted to the calculation of *Exchequer Bullion 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI XCVIII, All *Exchequer Chancellors endeavour to dispense with Cocker's rigours 1721-1800 BAILEY, **Exchequer Court* 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit* 401 A merchant of London was brought before the *exchequer court for not paying tonnage and poundage 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm Tim* 223/1 We shall lack no *Exchequer man to put us in shute. 1625 in Rushw *Hist Coll* (1659) I. 207 The Exchequer-man making his profit from the Kings wants. 1795 *Hist Europe* in *Ann Reg.* 1796, 70/1 The discount given occasionally on *Exchequer notes was equally discreditable and alarming 1653 R. MASON in Bulwer *Anthropomet* Let to Author, And so insolently violate the *Exchequer standard of Heaven without a blush 1690 CHILD *Disc Trade* (ed 4) 21 Such as have disposed of his Majesty's *Exchequer-tallies

Exchequer (eksɪtʃe·kəɹ), *v.* [f. prec.]

1 *trans* To place in an exchequer or treasury; to treasure up *Obs rare*—1

1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr* II vii 67 Vast Bulk and Heaps of Treasure exchequer'd in the Lateran Palace

2. To proceed against (a person) in the Court of Exchequer

1809 *Chron* in *Ann Reg* 408/2 The lord was exchequered; that is, the attorney-general filed his information against him. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W* xl, If ever he heard of Titus shooting on his grounds again, he would exchequer him as sure as he was born 1864 SIR F PALGRAVE *Norm & Eng* IV 215 Anselm was Exchequered for the imputed fault

b (See quot 1867)

1828 SOUTHEY in *Q Rev* XXXVIII 93 The vessel was seized by a custom-house officer, brought back and exchequered 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk*, *Exchequered*, seized by government officers as contraband

Exchequer-chamber. Also CHEQUER-CHAMBER

1 The chamber devoted to the business of the royal exchequer

[1494-1611 see CHEQUER-CHAMBER 1] 1819 *Pantologia* s v *Exchequer*, The court of equity is held in the exchequer chamber before the treasurer, chancellor, and barons

2 'A tribunal of error and appeal' (Wharton) abolished in 1875 by the Judicature Acts, which transferred its jurisdiction to the Court of Appeal.

[1528-1714 see CHEQUER-CHAMBER 2] 1640 SAINT-JOHN (*title*), Argument on the case of Ship-money, before the Judges in the Exchequer-Chamber 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm* III 56 The court of exchequer chamber then consists of all the judges of the three superior courts 1827 HALLAM *Const Hist* (1876) II xviii 18 The cause was heard before all the judges in the exchequer-chamber 1838 *Penny Cycl* X 110/2 The Court of Exchequer chamber was first erected in England by stat 31 Edw III 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex* s v *Exchequer* The 40 Geo III c. 39, established a Court of Exchequer Chamber in Ireland

Exchete, -er, -our, obs f ESCHEAT, -OR

Exchew(e, **-chue,** obs ff. ESCHEW *v* 1

Excide (eksəi d), *v* 1 [ad L *excīdĕ-re* to cut out, f. *ex-* out + *cædĕre* to cut] *trans* To cut out Also *fig* Hence **Excided** *ppl a*

1758 J S. *Le Dran's Observ Surg* (1771) 78 We were obliged to excide the Bigness of a large Nut 1819 LAMB *Essal Mem*, *To Wordsw* 250 The gods cut off every seed of envy in his bosom But with envy they excided curiosity also 1883 *American* VI 397 The excided parts 1888 GLADSTONE in *19th Cent* May 781 Our Lord's divinity draws after it all that Robert Elsmere would excide

† **Exci·dion.** *Obs rare*—1 [ad L. *excīdiōn-em* destruction, believed to be f *exscid-*, *exscindĕre* to extirpate, destroy, f *ex-* out + *scindĕre* to cut] Extirpation, destruction

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* i (1890) 11 Troye was enuyronned in fourme of siege, and of excidyon, by Agamenon

† **Exci·pient,** *a* and *sb* *Obs* [ad. L. *excipient-em*, pr pple of *excipĕre* to take out, except, take up, receive, f *ex-* out + *capĕre* to take]

A *adj* That takes exception; objecting

1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg* 252 The persons pronouncing it [Excommunication], ought to be set forth in the Pleading by the Party Excipient within eight Days

B *sb* 1 One who takes up or receives in succession *rare*

1852 *Tait's Mag* XIX 605 That excipient of avuncular traditions first quotes from the reply made by Napoleon

2 (See quot 1753)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp*, *Excipient* a term used to express that ingredient in a compound medicine, the business of which is to receive all the rest, such is the conserve in electuaries, the syrup in bolusses, &c 1831 J DAVIES *Manual Mat Med* 25 The excipient serves as a vehicle 1890 *Nation* (N Y) 10 Apr 287/2 Sugar of milk as an excipient in such medicines as lacto-peptine, pepsine, etc

3 The material or surface that receives the pigments in painting.

1855 tr *Labarte's Arts Mid Ages* IV 101 Painting on a metallic excipient

Exciple (e·ksɪp'l), **Excipule** (e·ksɪpɪul) Anglicized forms of next

1866 in *Treas Bot*

‖ **Excipulum** (eksɪ pɪ·lŭm) *Bot* [L *excipulum* a receptacle, found only in pl., f. *excipĕre*: see EXCIPIENT] A layer of cells lying beneath and partially enclosing, as a cup, the APOTHECIUM (q v) in lichens

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog Bot* § 292 284 The form of the aperture depends upon the form of the apothecium, or excipulum, the margins of which are rounded 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 37 There is no proper excipulum or peridium 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot* 324 The part of the thallus which surrounds the excipulum rises and grows with it forming a bowl-like rim

Excisable (eksəi zăb'l), *a* 1 [f EXCISE *v* 1 + -ABLE] Needing to be excised or expunged

1855 *Chamb Jrnl* IV 362 There are excisable passages in Shakspeare

Excisable (eksəi zăb'l), *a* 2 Also 7-9 **exciseable.** [f EXCISE *v* 2 + -ABLE] Of things Liable or subject to excise duty Of persons: Liable to the imposition of excise duty.

1689 *Lond Gaz* No 2416/3 The Brewers and Retailers of Excisable Liquors 1797 BURKE *Regic Peace* III Wks VIII 406 The general licences which the law requires to be taken out by all dealers in exciseable commodities 1858 BRIGHT *Sp Reform* 21 Dec, Every man who consumes any exciseable articles, pays taxes 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U S* III. xxii 563 The Americans were henceforward exciseable and taxable at the mercy of parliament *Mod Advt*, I, A B do hereby give notice that it is my intention to apply for a License to sell Excisable Liquors by Retail

Excise (eksəi z), *sb.* Also 5, 7 **excyse,** 7 **accize,** 7-8 **accise.** [app. a. MDu. *excys, exuus* (1406 in *Keurboeken van de Stad Leiden* 14), also *accys*, prob ad OF *acces* tax (12th c, riming with *defeus*:—L *defēnsum*) or some earlier form.—late L type **accēnsum*, verbal sb f *accēnsāre* to tax (whence OF. *accenser*, *acenser*), f *ad* to + *cēnsus* tax see CENSUS

OF had also the learned form *accens*, whence prob MDu *excyns*, *exchyns*, mod Du *accyns* For the treatment of late L or primitive Romanic *ē(i)s* in early adoptions into Du, cf Du *spys* viand, repr late L *expēnsa*, and *cyns* repr L *cēnsus* The mod F *accise* occurs only with reference to the Low Countries and England, and is prob adopted from Du A med L *accisia* is mentioned by Du Cange (who gives no quots) as occurring in imperial documents as a variant of *assisa* (see ASSIZE), this may be a latinization of the MDu word In Du the two words *accys* 'excise' and *assys* 'assize' have been to a great extent confused, having both the meaning 'tax', the Du etymologists regard the former as a corruption of the latter, and the form *accyns* as a further corruption due to confusion with *cyns*, Lat *census* By Lat writers in the Low Countries (16–17th c) the word is often rendered by *excensus* The notion of derivation from L. *excīsum* 'something cut out' (cf EXCISE *v* 1) may have been the cause of the substitution of *ex-* for *ac-* in the MDu form]

1 *gen* Any toll or tax

[1490 *Commercial Treaty Eng. & Florence* in Rymer *Fœd* XII 391 Quas excisas, gabellas, et dacias dicti subditi Regis Angliæ in dicta civitate Pisarum solvent et dabunt] 1494 FABYAN *Chron* VII 505 As well by chaungynge of the moneys as other many vnlefull excysys 1555 BRADFORD in Strype *Eccl Mem* III App xlv 135 So wyll they bringe in excises upon cytie and vyllage 1622 MALYNES *Anc Law-Merch* 193 Whereas Customes, Subsidies, Impositions, Toles, Accizes, Imposts and other duties are due by the Law of Nations 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* I ii, No man should dare To kill a hen Without excise *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Levities*, *Stanzas*, He Full gladly pays four parts in eight To taxes and excises

2 *spec* 'A duty charged on home goods, either in the process of their manufacture or before their sale to the home consumers' (*Encycl. Brit.*). In England this kind of taxation was first adopted in 1643, in acknowledged imitation of the example of Holland. It long continued to be highly unpopular see Johnson's definition below.

The taxes levied under the name of Excise by the Ordinance of 1643 included certain duties imposed, in addition to the customs, on various foreign products, it was not until the present century that the actual use of the word became strictly conformed to the preceding definition

a in Holland.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel* Wks (Globe) 669/2 All the townes of the Lowe Countreyes doe cutt upon themselves an excise of all thinges towarde the mayntenaunce of the warre 1613 in *North N & Q* I 73 The Consergerie is frie of all excyses of wyne and beir *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* I i vii, The monstrous Accises which are impos'd upon all sorts of Commodities [in Amsterdam] 1665 *Surv Aff Nether* 193 Their very enemies, though they hate the States, yet love their Liquor, and pay Excise 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed 4) 5 The lowness of their customs, and the height of their excise, which is certainly the most equal and indifferent tax in the world

b in England or the United Kingdom

1642 *Declar Ho Com* 8 Oct, Aspersions are by malignant persons cast upon this House that they intend to lay excizes upon commodities 1643 *Ord Lords & Com* 22 July § 2 An Office is hereby erected called or known by the name of the Office of Excise or New Impost 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* VII (1843) 471/1 This [July 22, 1643] was the first time that ever the name of the payment of excise was heard of, or practised in England 1667 MARVELL *To a Painter*, Excise With hundred rows of teeth, the shark exceeds, And on all trades like Cassawar she feeds 1755 JOHNSON *Excise*, a hateful tax levied upon commodities, and adjudged not by the common judges of property, but wretches hired by those to whom excise is paid 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N* (1869) II v ii 492 Such duties become properly a sort of inland customs or excises 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II vi § 1 (1852) 271 The duty on bricks, the article most recently subjected to the excise, was imposed in 1784

c in the United States

1789 T JEFFERSON *Wrtt* (1859) III 17 Excise is a duty paid in the hands of the consumer or retailer *Ibid* But in Massachusetts they have perverted the word excise to mean a tax on all liquors, whether paid in the moment of importation or at a later moment, and on nothing else 1875 A DELMAR in *Johnson's New Univ Encycl*, Excise in the U S is confined to the tax on the production or sale of spirituous or fermented liquors, or the productive capacity of liquor stills, revenue from liquor stamps, etc

d *Board, Commissioner, Officer, Supervisor of Excise*, or *Excise Revenue*.

1695 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* 16 Jan, The officers of the excise there [Bristol] will be dismist 1724 WATTS *Logic* 52 A supervisor of the excise 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* III, I hae a cousin at the board of excise—that's Commissioner Bertram 1819 *Pantologia* s v *Excise laws*, The officers of excise are to be appointed by the commissioners. *Ibid* s v *Excise laws*, Commissioners of excise are empowered to make restitution of exciseable goods 1838 *Penny Cycl* X. 111/2 The commissioners of excise revenue

e *transf.* and *fig*

1658 F OSBORNE *Hist Mem Q Eliz* 36 *Greatnesse, seldome admitted to a cheap Market* Sellers recompensing their want of honour, by the Excise they put on such as owne it *a* 1659 CLEVELAND (J), Ambitious now to take excise Of a more fragrant paradise, *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Poet. Wks.* (1686) 95 And for each pleasurable sin exacts excise

3 Payment or imposition of excise. *Obs*

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 183 ¶ 1 The Brewer in his Excise, the Merchant in his Customs think never the worse of themselves for being guilty of their respective Frauds towards the Publick. 1732 POPE *Ep Bathurst* 120 Ask you why Phrynè the whole auction buys? Phrynè foresees a general excise 1733 SWIFT *Advice to Freemen of Dublin*

Wks 1745 VIII 292 A pamphlet printed in England by authority, to justify the bill for a general excise.

4. The government office or department charged with the collection of excise. Now merged in the Department of Inland Revenue.

1784 COWPER *Task* IV 504 Th' excise is fatten'd with the rich result Of all this riot 1838 *Penny Cycl* X 111/2 The last named [tea] of these [foreign products] was the last that was withdrawn from the management of the Excise 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. VI (1852) 249 The vexatious surveillance formerly exercised by the excise 1884 POL *Eustace* 220 It's not the first time she has baulked the hungry hounds of the Excise

5. *attrib*, as *excise-bill*, *-commissioners*, *-dues*, *-duty*, *-house*, *-laws*, *-office*, *-people*, *-spies*, *-system*, *-yacht*, etc. **Excise duties**, those collected by the Board of Inland Revenue, or its officers, comprising many to which the name 'excise' does not properly belong, *e g* the tax for armorial bearings, game licenses, etc Also EXCISEMAN.

1733 MAYOR LONDON in *Swift's Lett* 6 Aug, In the late affair of the *Excise Bill. I acted consistent with. honest principles. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc* (1857) I. 196 The Honourable *Excise Commissioners. *Ibid* 201 Computing *excise-dues upon tallow 1752 *Pref. Arbuthnot's Serm. Union* Wks II 174 A Barrel of Beer, or Ale is never to pay more than two Shillings Sterling *Excise-Duty 1834 *Brit Husb* I. 378 In consequence of the former excise duty. the use of salt, as manure, has been upon too limited a scale *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* (1650) II 107 They burnt down to the grownd the *Excise house in Smithfield 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I. 318 The rigour and arbitrary proceedings of *excise-laws 1698–9 LUDLOW *Mem.* II 59 (R) An order given to the *Excise-office for satisfying an old debt 1738 [G SMITH] *Cur Relat* II 190 They go to the Accise Office to pay the Duty 1820 SHELLEY *Œdipus* II 1 178 Ladies Walked Through rebels Tithe-proctors, and *excise people, uninjured! 1676 MARVELL *Mr Smirke* Wks 1875 IV 10 They itinerated like *excise-spyes from one house to another 1873 *Financial Reformer* May 78 *note*, Exactly descriptive of the effects of our *Excise system. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* iii, Little curlie Godfrey..he's on board an *excise yacht.

Excise (eksəɪ z), *v.*[1] [f. L. *excīs-* ppl stem of *excīdĕre* to cut out, f *ex-* out + *cædĕre* to cut.]

†**1.** *trans* To cut off a portion of skin from (a person); = CIRCUMCISE 1. The quots refer chiefly to an analogous operation upon females

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 168 Such women or girles of Christians that live in slavery, by price or conquest, are excised forceably 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* Pref, Women are, as an ornament, excis'd. *Ibid.* xx 209 The Mahometans of Africa do excise themselves

2 To cut out (a passage or sentence) from the context, to expunge

1647 J BIRKENHEAD *Assembly-Man* To Rdr, They Excis'd what they liked not 1874 H R REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* II. 68 Marcion excised other portions of the Gospel which contradict his views 1884 *Manch Exam.* 9 Apr. 5/6 All reference to Ireland shall be excised from the Bill.

3 To cut out (a limb, organ, etc.). Also *fig*

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat* I. 792/2 The heart of a salamander may be excised, and yet the animal will live for several hours. 1875 E WHITE *Life in Christ* III. XX (1878) 278 We do not understand how by transgression he [Adam] succeeded in excising one part of his nature.

4. To cut or hollow out; to notch. Chiefly *Bot* and *Zool*

1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* I 32 The transuerse Processes of Os sacrum are excised, and engrauen. 1851 DARWIN *Cirripedia* 121 Scutal margin [of *Dichelaspis warwicki*] deeply excised at a point corresponding with the apex of the scuta. 1870 HOOKER *Stud Flor.* 102 Vicia sativa leaflets linear-obovate, obtuse truncate or excised at the tip

Hence **Excised** *ppl a* see 3 and 4

1866 T WRIGHT in *Intell Observ* No 50 143 Excised marks and sculptures on stones 1871 *Daily News* 13 Feb, On either side of the excised joints.

Excise (eksəɪ z), *v.*[2] [f. EXCISE *sb*]

†**1** *trans.* **a.** To impose an excise or tax upon (a thing). Also *transf.* and *fig* *Obs*

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* III XCIX 49 Love, Thou canst such oregrown Behemoths please As tax the scaly Nation, and excise the Seas *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Hue & Cry* III, When zealous hinting and the yawn Excise our Miniver and Lawn 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 24 The first way we propose, is, to excise the very land itself in kind. 1761 CHURCHILL *Night* in Chalm *Poets* XIV 286 No Statesman e'er will find it worth his pains To tax our labours, and excise our brains *a* 1764 LLOYD *Charity* Poet. Wks 1774 II 155 Worth is excis'd, and Virtue pays A heavy Tax for barren praise. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I 320 Brandies and other spirits are now excised at the distillery.

b. To force (a person) to pay an excise-due, hence, to overcharge; also *fig*

a 1659 CLEVELAND *London Lady* in Wks (1687) 238 Thus purely now herself homewards she packs, Excis'd in all the dialects of her knacks Squeezed to the utmost Thread, and latest Grain. 1687 W W* in *Cleveland's Wks* 281 Yet did he ne'er Excise the Natives, nor Made Foreign Mines unto his Mint bring Oar. 1732 POPE *Hor Sat* II. II 134 In Southsea days not happier, when surmis'd The Lord of Thousands, than if now Excis'd 1815 SCOTT *Guy M* xliv, 'We'll no excise you neither, though we live sae near the Custom-house' *c* 1830 — *Monast* Introd Ep, 'I wadna hae excised Johnnie.'

†**2.** To deduct by way of excise. *Obs rare*—[1].

1713 *Guardian* 11 May (1756) 232 'Tis impossible to conceive that more than an eighth part can be excised from the expences of your subjects

Hence **Excising** *ppl a*

1735 POPE *Donne, Sat* IV 147 Shortly no lad shall chuck, or lady vole, But some excising Courtier will have toll

Exciseman (eksəɪ zmĕn). [f EXCISE *sb* + MAN] An officer employed to collect excise duties and prevent infringement of the excise laws

1647 S SHEPPARD (*title*), The Committee Man curried A Comedy discovering the Corruption of Committee Men and Excisemen 1681 PRIDEAUX *Lett* (Camden) 107 The mayor haveing unreasonably taken many licences for ale houses without a legal cause, the excisemen came and complained to the Vice-Chancellor of it *a* 1704 T BROWN *Fable T* Poems 133 A broken Shopkeeper, ends in an Exciseman 1789 J PILKINGTON *View Derbyshire* I 405 Mathematical rulers and excisemen's gauging sticks 1828 CARLYLE *Crit & Misc Ess, Burns* Wks VII 67 To-morrow he must go drudge as an exciseman 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ* IV III. 557 The exciseman can visit the malt-house whenever he pleases

Hence **Excisemanship**, the office of exciseman

1837 LOCKHART *Life Scott* (F Hall)

Excision (eksɪ ʒən) [ad. (either directly or through Fr. *excision*), L. *excīsiōn em*, n. of action f *excīdĕre* see EXCISE *v* [1]]

1 The action or process of cutting off or out (any part of the body)

1541 R COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 A 1j b, Holowe vlceres procede of two causes, that is to wete of excysyon and of eroysion 1541 SYMONDS *Serm bef Ho Com* D 1j b, In a gangræne to endure the excision of a limb. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No 17 P 5 The excision or laceration of the vital parts 1836 TODD *Cycl Anat.* I 462/1 Excision of the lower jaw 1864 *Sat. Rev* 21 May, Slitting of noses and excision of ears had, indeed, gone out of fashion

b. *fig*

1791 HAN MORE *Relig. Fash. World* 133 A christian life seems to consist of two things the adoption of good habits, and the excision of such as are evil 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* II 256 By a manifesto published March 25, 1793 it [Poland] underwent another excision 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm* Ser IV ix (1863) I 60 The manlier and more vigorous feelings and emotions did not undergo excision 1878 LECKY *Eng in 18th C* I III 435 Defoe and the Speaker Onslow both desired the excision of rotten boroughs

2. The action of cutting off from existence, destruction; extirpation; the condition or state of being cut off. Also *fig*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXI (1890) 76 All the grekes folke swore that troye shold be distroyed The harde conspyracion of the same grete excysion was made ferre from my lande 1531 ELYOT *Gov* II III. XXIII. 358 O poure and miserable citie! what sondry tourmentes, evcisions and other euill aduentures hathe hapned unto the 1626 DONNE *Serm* XXI 211 a, It shall not work as a Circumcision, but as an Excision, not as a lopping off, but as a rooting up 1702 C MATHER *Magn Chr* I III (1852) 58 Lest the inhabitants of Plymouth should revenge that excision of their countrymen 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* XXIII (1862) 343 That accursed race once doomed of God to a total excision, root and branch

3. The action of cutting off (a person) from a religious society; excommunication.

1647 *Power of Keys* IV 74 Excommunication denotes the excision from all or any degree of Communion *in sacris* 1699 BURNET 39 *Art* XVI (1700) 143 Among the Jews some sins were punished by a total excision or cutting off. 1834 CAUNTER *Orient Ann* IX 118 Doomed to the penalties of everlasting excision 1879 FARRAR *St Paul* II. 92 A wrong which the Mosaic law had punished with excision from the congregation.

4. The action of cutting out or erasing (a passage from a book, a clause from a bill, etc), an instance of the same

1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I 42 Shall we hold the received text provisionally and subject to excision. 1881 — *Sp at Leeds* Oct., It would be my imperative duty to make large excisions 1884 *Manch. Guard* 3 Oct 5/5 To throw upon the House of Commons the excision of the proposed clause

5. The action of cutting or hollowing out in quot. *concr.* A space hollowed out. *rare.*

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom Amusem* 29 A spade deep excision for the planks to rest upon

Excisor (eksəɪ zŏɪ). *rare.* [f. EXCISE *v* [2] + -OR] An exciseman.

1835 *Blackw Mag* XXXVII. 859 No longer excisors and curs'd supervisors Shall vex us

Excitability (eksəɪ tăbi lĭti). [f. next: see -ITY. Cf. Fr. *excitabilité.*]

1 The quality of being excitable, liability or tendency to excitement; in *pl* excitable feelings.

a 1803 FOSTER in *Life & Corr* (1846) I 187 Excitement is excitability too 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 250, I fancy, the rigorous earnest man, with his keen excitabilities, was not altogether easy to make happy 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III 60 Romola shrank from the shrill excitability of those illuminated women.

2. *Phys* Of an animal or vegetable organ or tissue: The capacity of being excited to its characteristic activity by the action of a specific stimulus. (In the Brunonian physiology *excitability* or *incitability* was regarded as the essential principle of vitality; the earlier quots refer more or less to this theory)

1788 J. BROWN *Elem Med* § 14 The property, by which both sets of powers act, should be named Excitability, and the powers themselves Exciting Powers 1799 E. DARWIN *Phytol* XIV 1. 1. 316 The buds of vegetables possess irritability, and sensibility, and voluntarity, and have associations of motion. But the three latter kinds of excitability are possessed in a much less degree by vegetable buds 1802 *Med Jrnl.* VIII. 333 Opium acts primarily on the living principle, or, as he terms it, excitability of the system 1807 J E SMITH *Phys Bot* 65 In forced plants the irritability, or excitability, is exhausted 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I 34 Pleasure consists in the harmony between the specific excitability of a living creature, and the exciting causes correspondent thereto 1854 BUSHNAN in *Circ Sc.* (*c* 1865) II 3/1 The chemical laws are brought into operation by the agency of an organic excitability 1866 HUXLEY *Phys* IX (1872) 220 The excitability of the retina is readily exhausted

Excitable (eksəɪ tăb'l), *a* [ad L *excitābilis*, f *excitāre* · see EXCITE *v* Cf Fr *excitable*] Capable of being excited; prone to, or susceptible of, excitement, easily excited Const. *to.*

1609 BP BARLOW *Answ Nameless Catholic* 305 Their persons are liable to Deposing and killing, and their Subiects excitable to Insurrection *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm* XXXII Wks 1741 I 342 His affections were excitable by their due objects. 1837 LYTTON *E Maltrav* 25 His flexile and excitable fancy was conjuring up a thousand shapes 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* I II, One of those excitable natures which cannot endure the influence of strong drinks *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer Note-bks* (1879) I 53 He is wonderfully excitable to mirth

Hence **Excitableness**, the condition or quality of being excitable

1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) V 238 A precaution against the excitableness of youth

Excitancy. [f next: see -ANCY] The property of exciting or calling into activity.

1834 COLERIDGE *Lit Rem* IV 25 The active life or excitancy belongs to the former, the passive life or excitability to the latter

Excitant (e ksɪtănt, eksəɪ tănt), *a* and *sb* [ad L *excitant-em*, pr pple of *excitāre*: see EXCITE Cf Fr *excitant*]

A *adj* That rouses, excites, or stimulates; exciting, stimulating Cf EXCITE, senses 1, 4, 6.

1607 R CRACKENTHORP *Serm* (1608) 11 Gods grace, in our conversion, is not onely an excitant but a vitalficant grace 1662 BP NICHOLSON *Exp Catech* (1678) 60 The Donation of Heavenly Grace excitant, adjuvant, or co-operant 1773 *Phil Trans* LXIII. 337 Cushions covered with silk are much more powerfully excitant 1801 *Med Jrnl* V 471 The excitant powers of the fixed alkali were not at all, or very little known 1860 MAYNE *Exp Lex, Excitant*, raising up, exciting; provoking, stimulating

B *sb.* An agent which excites (organs or tissues) to increased vital activity, a stimulant. Also, an agent for inducing electrical action.

1833 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 2 Sept., The English affect stimulant nourishment—beef and beer The French excitants alcohol, champagne 1836 *Blackw. Mag* XXXIX 309 Salts are the excitants of the growth of plants 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* VIII (ed. 2) 300 A warm bath should only be employed as a momentary excitant. 1885 *Pall Mall G* 11 Feb 4/2 A weak solution of potash as the excitant.

†**Excitate,** *v. Obs* Also 6 exitat *Pa tense* 6 excitate. [f L *excitāt-* ppl. stem of *excitāre*. see EXCITE] = EXCITE

1548 BP HOOPER *Declar* 10 *Commandm* IV, To shew what profit followeth the doing of it, that the commodity might excitate the mind. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* II 435 Thir wordis scho said richt sone him excitate 1591 NASHE *Prognost* 3 Celestiall bodies, whose influence doth exitat and procure continuall mutability in the lower region 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* II IV 81 If you touch a piece of wax already excitated with common oyle, it will attract. 1658 — *Hydriot.* 58 Their iterated clamations to excitate their dying or dead friends 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos* (1701) 389/2 It was the custom of the Pythagoreans as soon as they waked, to excitate their souls with the Lute

Hence **Excitating** *ppl. a.*

a 1643 J. SHUTE *Judgem & Mercy* (1645) 29 The sinnes of other men, they may bee the externall, irritating, exitating cause of Gods judgements.

Excitation (eksɪtēɪ ʃən). Also 5–6 exce-, excitacion, -ioun, excytacyon [a F. *excitation*, ad L *excitātiōn-em*, n. of action f *excitāre* to EXCITE]

1 The action of exciting (in various senses of the verb); an instance of this †*By* (*a person's*) *excitation*: at (a person's) instigation. *rare* or *arch.* in general sense.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) XXXI. 139 Thurgh comforth of þaire wordes and þe excitacioun of þaim, we schrafe vs clene and herd messe. 1462 EDW IV in Ellis *Orig. Lett* II. 41 I 127 The malicious counseyle and exitacion of Margaret his wife *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* XX. (1890) 69 The impetuous excitacions, that often tymes thy messangers made vnto me, 1548 HALL *Chron* 99 A man, that confessed, that he was there by myne excitacion 1587 FLEMING *Contn Holinshed* III. 1413/1 Bookes conteining false, seditious, and slanderous matter to the excitation of insurrection *c* 1630 JACKSON *Creed* IV III Wks III. 462 The excitation of God's gifts in us, whereby we are united to Christ 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 95 His Excitation of the Graces of Prayer in us, is called his making Intercession for us. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even* XIV, The alternate excitation of hope and fear is attended with considerable delight. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* XXX (1870) II. 214 The ceaseless excitation of the mind to new knowledge.

b. In various physical senses †the process of setting in motion, †contagion (of a putrid substance), calling forth (of heat, sound, etc.); the exciting (an organ or tissue) by an external stimulus.

1542 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Forn* T IV, The helpes for woundes composed with corrupte sores are they that requyre excytacyon 1557 *Sarum Primer* E IV, Rejoyse, bicause he ascended into heaven again By his proper excitacion

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 330 The Second [means to induce Putrefaction] is by Inuitation or Excitation, as when a Rotten Apple lieth close to another Apple that is Sound 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic.* XIII 331 Highly expansive elements called into tremendous action by the excitation of heat 1862 H SPENCER *First Princ* (1867) § 79 The order of excitation is from muscles that are small to those which are larger 1866 HUXLEY *Phys* IX (1872) 222 The excitation of the retina proper

2 A means of excitement, an influence that excites; a stimulus, encouragement, instigation. *arch*

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I lxxxviii. 136 Music as the Spartans used it served still for an excitation to Valor 1670 *Devout Communion* (1688) 65 Descend into my heart by the excitations of thy grace. 1755 TAYLOR *Let* in E. Law *Th Relig* 402 The subject yields the warmest, and strongest excitations to piety 1817 MAR EDGEWORTH *Ormond* XXIII (1832) 280 Tommy, with this excitation, soon got to the head of his class 1819 SOUTHEY *Lett* (1856) III 163 Here is a fellow publishing the most direct excitations to assassination and rebellion 1877 MRS OLIPHANT *Makers Flor* VIII 212 His example was a continued .. excitation to his brethren

3 The state of being excited, excitement, an instance of this. Now somewhat *rare*

1393 GOWER *Conf* III. 20 They two [Galba and Vitelle] through her dronkenhede Of witles excitation Oppressed all the nacion Of Spaine 1638 ROUSL *Heav Univ* v. (1702) 49 Kindling them unto a more Incentive Excitation 1698 tr. *Fenelon's Maxims of Saints* 53 All hasty and unquiet Excitation fore-running Grace. 1830 COLERIDGE *Table-t* 1 May, It is said that every excitation is followed by a commensurate exhaustion. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan Der* III XXIII, His temperament was still in a state of excitation

4. *Electricity* and *Magnetism* The action or process of inducing an electric or magnetic condition, the condition so induced.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem Philos* (1839) 526 As for jet, it must first be excited by rubbing whereas the loadstone hath sufficient excitation from its own nature. 1709 HAUKSBEE *Phys.-Mech Exp* II (1719) 71 The Easie Excitation of the Electrical Matter 1822 IMISON *Sc & Art* I 322 The simple rubber..will produce a very slight excitation of the cylinder 1846 J JOYCE *Sci. Dial.* iii *Electr* 359 Electrical machines, so formed as, by excitation to collect Electricity 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm Sc* (ed 6) I xiii 375 Its polar excitation is at once manifested

Excitative (eksəi·tătiv), *a.* [a F *excitatif, -ive*, as if ad. L. **excitātīv-us*, f *excitāre* see EXCITE *v*] Able or tending to excite in senses of the verb Const. *of.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXII (1890) 78 Exhortations & pyetous remonstrances excytatiue of all well wyllyng *a* 1677 BARROW *Exp. Creed* (T) Admonitory of duty and excitative of devotion. 1704 HEARNE *Duct Hist* (1714) I 408 The Pythagoreans, said that Fire is the Excitative Power. 1847 R W HAMILTON *Disc Sabbath* IV (1848) 135 Who can say what shall be the growth of holiness where all is auspicious and excitative? 1881 *Nature* XXIV 208 [Paper read] on the thermal laws of the excitative spark of condensers

†**Excita·tor.** *Obs rare.* [a L *excitātor*, agent-n f *excitā-re*: see EXCITATE and -OR Cf. Fr. *excitateur*]

1. One who excites; *spec* one whose business it is to rouse others from sleep

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III 182/1 The Excitator, who wakeneth the Jesuites in the Morning

2 (See quot)

1847 CRAIG, *Excitator*, an instrument employed to discharge a Leyden jar, or other electrical apparatus, without exposing the operator to the consequences of the shock 1864 in WEBSTER, and in mod Dicts

Excitatory (eksəi·tătəri), *a* [f. L *excitāt-* ppl. stem of *excitāre* (see EXCITATE) + -ORY] Tending to or productive of excitation; characterized or produced by excitation.

1803 *Med. Jrnl* IX 147 Communication was produced between the two armatures by a silver wire or excitatory arc 1874 COOKE *Fungi* (1875) 58 Excitatory organs for the dehiscence of the asci 1882 *Nature* No 637 258 Changes in the electrical relations of the two surfaces [of a leaf] (called the excitatory variation) *Ibid* XXVI 353 The excitatory motions both of plants and of animals

Excite (eksəi·t), *v* Also 4-5 exite, 4-6 excyte, 5 excoit, exyte. [a Fr *exciter* (= Pr. and Sp *excitar*), ad. L *excitāre*, freq of *excīēre* to set in motion, awaken, call forth, instigate, f. *ex-* out + *cīēre* to set in motion]

1. *trans.* To set in motion, stir up

a *fig* To move, stir up, instigate, incite. Const †*til, to, unto, to* with *inf.* or *that* (with subord. clause), also *simply*. Now only with mixed notion of 5.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol, þe sange of psalmes excites aungels til oure help *Ibid* IX 25 Antecrist sall excite him [God] in his synn to punysch him 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* V. XXIII. (1495) 131 Oxen ben excited to traueile more by the swete songe of the heerd than by strokes and pryckes. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I V 12 Gwentolena excyted her Fader and frendes to make warre vpon the sayd Lotryne. *a* 1575 ABP. PARKER in Farr *S. P. Eliz* (1845) I 2 Of Sabbath day the solemn feast Doth vs excyte by rest, God's mighty workes that we declare. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist Philos* (1701) 185/1 Exciting the Soul of the World and converting it to himself 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ Jerus.* (1732) 135 Excite those People to use a little more fervour in their Prayers. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat* V 118 We excite children by praising them. 1818 JAS MILL *Brit India* II IV. IV 129 That veteran intriguer excited his attendants to resist 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng* II 54 He was sent to try to excite the emperor to a crusade 1850 MCCOSH *Div Govt* II III. (1874) 254 The imagination is apt to be still more excited by the stirring incidents of war

absol *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III. 516 Þe kyng may take awey þes temporaltees from prelatis, whan laweful cause exitiþ 1590 SPENSER *F Q* III II 3 Whose prayse I would endyte as dewtie doth excyte 1683 SOAME & DRYDEN *Art of Poetry* II 9 There native beauty pleases and excites

†b To provoke, challenge *Obs*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* V 12 Out pute þaim · foi þai excitid þe lord 1388 WYCLIF *Judith* XIV 12 Myis ben goon out of her caues, and doren excite us to batel 1485 CAXTON *Chas Gt* 40 Of Fyerabras how he came to excyte thexersyte of Charles

†c In physical sense To set in motion, stir up (so L *excitare harenam*, Sallust) *Obs rare*$^{-1}$

1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* III 362 He snuffs the Wind, his Heels the Sand excite

2 To rouse, awaken.

†a *lit* To rouse from unconsciousness *rare*

c 1440 LOVE *Bonavent Merr* xlv. (Sherard MS) 101 Than was our lady excited and roos as it hadde ben fro sleep

†b To call up (a departed spirit) *Obs. rare*

1651 WALTON in *Reliq Wotton* (1672) 208 Unless we could excite them again, and confer a while with their naked Ghosts

c To call forth or quicken (a faculty, feeling, etc) from potential into actual existence, to rouse up, awaken (what is dormant, sluggish, or latent)

1393 GOWER *Conf* III 18 Venus Hath yive him drinke Of thilke cuppe, whiche exciteth The lust 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Introd (Roxb) 4 The fyrst cause is for to excyte Menys affeccyoun 1641 WILKINS *Math Magick* I 1 (1648) 3 Such mysticall expressions, as might excite the peoples wonder. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg* IV 98 With Shouts, the Coward's Courage they excite 1699 BENTLEY *Phal* XI 304 'Tis the design of Tragedy to excite Compassion in the Auditory 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc* 242 The Fire in Lime burnt lies hid but Water excites it again 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat* III 55 A master may, by the exercises he sets, excite the superior capacity of his scholars 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom* (1767) I iii. 103 Who can describe the detestation it excites? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) IV 495 The characters excite little or no interest

3 To induce, elicit, provoke (actions, manifestations), to bring about, occasion (active conditions).

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* VII lxvii (1495) 285 It is a generall medycyne to excyte spewynge. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* (1886) 122 þe deuyll excited among þe pepil diuers opynyouns of heresy 1576 NEWTON tr *Lemnie's Complex* (1633) 104 It is expedient to excite and cherish native heat with exercise 1612 *Enchir Med* III Through a catarrhall distillation the cough is excited. 1704 PENN in *Pa Hist Soc Mem* IX 341 Excite his return, or to send for his family to him. 1786 GILPIN *Mount & Lakes Cumbld* (1788) II 60 Brass guns, for the purpose of exciting echoes 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 73 Heat excites and promotes a motion in the fluids 1797 BURKE *Regic Peace* III Wks VIII 303 They [the English ministry] did not excite the general confederacy in Europe. 1803 *Phil Trans* XCIII 84 The bar was melted in the strongest heat which could be excited 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) II VII 176 [He] had endeavoured to excite an insurrection in the eastern counties 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl* (1868) I V 192 Fire-ships, intended only to excite a conflagration of the bridge 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I 142 It may excite a smile when I say so.

4. To affect by a stimulus (bodily organs or tissues), so as to produce or intensify their characteristic activity.

1831 BREWSTER *Nat Magic* iii 37 We observe it [the retina] to be so excited by local pressures as to see in total darkness moving and shapeless masses of coloured light 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int* I. II. § 18 (1864) 51 Irritation or contact with a surface excites a single group of muscles in one way. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* I 4 Changes which take place within the cells of the tentacles when the glands are excited

5 In modern use. To move to strong emotion, stir to passion; to stir up to eager tumultuous feeling, whether pleasurable or painful

1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxi (1879) 601 All the events of life, however strongly they may move or eagerly excite him never can remove that sainted image from his heart 1855-79 [see EXCITED *ppl. a* 1] 1886 LESLIE STEPHEN *Life H Fawcett* VIII. 352 The only result of his endeavours to bring it before the House had been to excite the Under-Secretary for India. 1891 *Punch* CI. 121/2 'It excites me—it amuses me to talk to a *cocher*.'

6. a. *Electricity* and *Magnetism.* To induce electric or magnetic activity in (a substance); to set (an electric current) in motion, also *absol.* b. *Photography.* To render (a plate, etc) sensitive to light, to sensitize

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* II II 60 If an iron or steele not formerly excited, be held perpendicularly or inclinatorily unto the needle, the lower end thereof will attract the cuspis or southerne point. 1827 FARADAY *Chem Manip* XXIV 631 Excite a glass rod by silk. 1839 G BIRD *Nat Phil* 157 The magnets are used merely to excite in the manner already explained *Ibid* 277 The remarkable fact of magnets exciting electric currents in wires moved near them 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* III 270 For exciting the collodion film a bath should be mixed J C LEAKE *ibid.* IV. 323/2 When excited the plate should be placed in the dark-slide.

Excited (eksəi·ted), *ppl a* [f prec. + -ED^1]

1 Stirred by strong emotion, disturbed, agitated.

1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III 275 The population of Edinburgh was in an excited state. 1864 MRS CARLYLE *Lett* III. 216 The excited people rushed out to me. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* I 199 Thiers carried with him much of the excited public feeling of France

b Of trade: Abnormally brisk or active.

1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ* 123 Business men must become .. careful during excited trade

2. a. *Electricity* and *Magnetism.* In which electrical or magnetic action has been induced; electrized, magnetized b Of bodily organs or tissues. Affected by a stimulus c. Of a seismographic instrument. Agitated

1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* 144 Excited Needles, when they stick fastest to each other, owe their Union to their having both been touched by the Loadstone 1812 SIR H DAVY *Chem Philos* 129 The different states may be known by presenting a metallic point to the excited body 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. x 235 The visible direction of an object should be a line perpendicular to the curvature of the retina at the excited point. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* II § 35 (1870) 37 The excited magnetic field 1881 *Standard* 12 Aug, The instruments become less excited, and gradually fall back to more normal conditions

Excitedly (eksəi·tedlı), *adv.* [f prec + -LY^2] In an excited manner.

1852 J B OWEN in Vct Ingestre *Meliora* I 137 The children looked excitedly at their father 1858 MRS CARLYLE *Lett* II. 389 He now talks incessantly, and excitedly 1875 FLO. MARRYAT *Open Sesame* I VI, 'Let him come', cries the girl excitedly 1882 J H BLUNT *Ref Ch Eng* II 101 The young king dashed his pen excitedly through some words of the oath.

†**Excite·ful,** *a Obs. rare* [f EXCITE *v*; cf *assistful*] Tending to excite to action

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss* II 56 To Stern Pluto and Persephone, apply Exciteful prayers 1618 — *Hesiod* II 423 Many a fore studied exercise Was instituted, with exciteful prize

Excitement (eksəi·tmĕnt) [f EXCITE *v* + -MENT. First used in sense 3 (= L *irritamentum*) which is the only sense recognized by Johnson]

1. The action of exciting; the fact of being excited, = EXCITATION. Somewhat *rare.*

1830 HERSCHEL *Stud Nat Phil* II II (1851) 89 The excitement and propagation of motion 1840 MILL *Diss & Disc.* (1859) I 116 *note*, Experience must precede the excitement of any ideas in the mind

2 Excited state or condition

a *Path* A state of abnormal activity in any organ. †Also, in the 'Brunonian' physiology, the effects resulting from the presence of the vital principle in the organism

1788 J. BROWN tr. *Elem Med* § 26 The effect of the exciting powers, acting upon the excitability, is to be denominated Excitement [Latin 1780 *Incitatio*] 1793 BEDDOES *Consumption* 148 Diseases of excitement on the one hand; and debility on the other 1799 *Med Jrnl.* II 452 The greatest degree of excitement, consistent with life, may be communicated by this agent [electric fluid] 1801 *Ibid* V. 82 An addition to that just degree of excitement which constitutes health

b. Stimulation, titillation (of the senses)

1823 LAMB *Elia* Sec I xxii, No possible taste or odour can convey a delicate excitement comparable to this mixture

c In recent use: The condition of being mentally excited, whether by pleasurable or painful emotion Cf. EXCITE *v* 5

1846 TRENCH *Miracles* VI (1862) 185 Men in their thirst for excitement have a kind of pleasure in being the bearers even of evil tidings. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I XXII 152 He approached me with some excitement of manner 1864 J H. NEWMAN *Apol* 156 The excitement it [Tractarianism] caused in England

3 Something that excites; a means of exciting

†a. Something that tends to excite (a feeling); a motive or incentive *to* action, an exhortation, encouragement *Obs* or *arch.*

1604 SHAKS *Ham* IV iv. 58 (Qq) A father kill'd, a mother stain'd, Excitements of my reason, and my blood 1633 MAY *Hen II*, VII 79 Excitements every where From Pulpits sounded in the peoples eare, To aid their brother-Christians 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St.* II XVI 112 Rather are diligent lads to be encouraged with all excitements to Learning 1736 BUTLER *Anal* I V Wks 1874 I 89 Perception of danger is a natural excitement of passive fear, and active caution. 1741 WARBURTON *Div Legat* IX II (1846) 373 The General encouraging his followers, by all the usual excitements to do their duty 1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm* 420 In any half dozen sermons of Jeremy Taylor, there are more excitements to inquiry than are presented to the congregations of the present day during twice as many months 1858 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk* Wks I 239 Each had yet its own separate occasions and excitements.

b In physical sense

1862 DARWIN *Fertiliz Orchids* IV 153 I suspect that it does explode without the excitement of a touch

c. An occasion of mental excitement

1878 R W. DALE *Lect Preach* VII 186 Their knowledge brings them some noble excitements and satisfactions

Exciter (eksəi·tər) Also 5 excitour Cf EXCITOR [f EXCITE *v* + -ER.^{1}]

1. One who, or that which, excites; † an instigator

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 267 Lewelynes broþer David . þat was exciter [L *incentor*] of all þis woo. *c* 1400 *Test. Love* I (1560) 277/2 Excitours to the matters were so painted and coloured, that etc. 1617 COLLINS *Def Bp Ely* II IX. 360 He would haue religion to be an exciter of our reuerence to Saints 1795 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 89 Exciters of the insurrection 1812 SHELLEY in Hogg *Life* (1858) II. 58 The personal exciter and strengthener of my virtuous habits. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess Hist. & Art* 325, I am simply looking upon War as the strongest exciter of the human mind.

2. *Med* An excitant; a stimulant.

1832 in WEBSTER; whence in mod Dicts.

Exciting (eksəi·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. EXCITE *v* + -ING^1] The action of the verb EXCITE. Also an instance of it. † Phrase, *At (of, by) exciting of* by the instigation of.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II 133 At exityuge of quarta decimanorum þat helde Esterday þe xiiij^a day of þe mone Chedde was i-take 1413 LYDG *Pilgr Sowle* I II (1483) 3 Yf that my pylgrim hath ought done of thyne excytyng 1494 FABYAN *Chron* VI CLXXIX 192 A company of them, by the exityng of Hurkus folowed the kynges hoost 1525 LD BERNERS *Froiss* II. XCIII. [IXXXIX.] 279 The chiefe exkytyng of these maters came by the kynges uncles 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 354 It must proceed from the Quickning and Exciting of the Naturall heat 1652 G HERBERT *Country Pars* XXII, Wanting many excitings of grace [when not attending the Communion]

Exciting (eksəi tiŋ), *ppl a.* [f as prec. + -ING².] That excites. *Exciting cause*. (chiefly *Path*.) that which immediately causes disease, etc; opposed to *predisposing cause*

1811 HOOPER *Med Dict*, *Exciting cause* 1826 DISRAELI *Viv Grey* V XIII, Story after story followed each other with exciting haste 1834 *Cycl Pract Med* III 57/1 The exciting causes of hepatitis may be enumerated as follows 1849 RUSKIN *Sev Lamps* § 2 9 Principles exciting rather than directing 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* IV. 542 The public attention was occupied by other and far more exciting subjects *a* 1871 GROTE *Eth Fragm* 1 (1876) 13 Certain acts and forbearances considered as the exciting cause of disposition on the part of others

Hence **Exci tingly** *adv*, in an exciting manner. 1860 in WORCESTER, and in mod Dicts

Excitive (eksəi tiv), *a* [f. EXCITE *v* + -IVE] Tending to excite. Const *of*

1774 N. WRAXALL *Let* in *Tour North Europe* (1776) 164 A sight rather excitive of disgust than desire 1862 BURTON *Bk Hunter* 51 The least excitive of the bad passions

Excito-motor (eksəi tomōu tŏi), *a.* = next 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim Life* Introd 90 The three typical pairs of excitomotor ganglia are easily recognisable 1881 POWER *Carpenter's Hum Physiol* § 404 Such movements are properly distinguished as excito-motor

Excito-motory (eksəi tomōu təri), *a Phys* [f EXCITE-OR + MOTORY, formed by Marshall Hall in 1836] Of or pertaining to the spinal group of nerves, composed of the excitor and the motor nerves. Often applied to the reflex actions which are produced by this division of the nervous system

1836 M HALL *Lect Nervous Syst.* 12, I propose to divide [the Nervous System] into 1 The Cerebral 2 The True Spinal or the Excito-motory, and 3 The Ganglionic 1847 TODD *Cycl Anat* III 609/2 A distinct series of excito-motory fibres 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II 189 Besides this excito motory system the Nudibranches possess a 'sympathetic' system 1862 T GRAHAM *Pract Med* 593 In infancy, when the voluntary power is as yet undeveloped, the excito-motory is in the fullest activity

Excitor (eksəi tŏi, -əi). Cf EXCITER [f EXCITE *v.*, on the analogy of *motor*] a = EXCITER b An afferent nerve belonging to the spinal division of the nervous system Also *attrib* or as *adj*

1816 JANE AUSTEN *Mansfield Park* II. 126 All those fine feelings of which he had hoped to be the excitor, were already given. 1836 M HALL *Lect Nervous Syst* 15 The true Spinal Nerves I The Excitors *Ibid* 21 The incident excitor nerves, the medulla, and the reflex motor nerves, constitute the system. 1865 *Cornh Mag* XI 592 It is quite credible that the messenger of death operated through the usual excitors of disease. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis* III III 674 Another excitor is a brush of fine wires 1874 CARPENTER *Ment Phys* I II § 62 (1879) 63 Other excitor fibres are included in the ordinary nerve-trunks

Excitress (eksəi tres) *rare* [f EXCITER + -ESS.] A female exciter.

a 1860 'Used somewhere by H. H WILSON' (F Hall).

Excitory (eksəi təri), *a* [f. as prec + -ORY] Fitted to excite; instrumental in exciting.

1818 BOSTOCK *Galvanism* I 18 The excitory arc, or the metallic part of the circle 1861 HULME tr *Moquin-Tandon* II I 48 The females are provided with a vagina or sheath for the reception of the excitory organ of the male.

Exclaim (eksklē·m), *v* Also 6–7 **exclame**, -aime [ad F. *exclamer*, ad L. *exclāmāre* to call out, f *ex-* out + *clāmāre* to call, shout]

1 *intr.* To cry out suddenly and vehemently, to cry out from pain, anger, delight, surprise, etc Rarely with *out*

1570 LEVINS *Manip* 18 To Exclame, *exclamare* 1591 SHAKS 1 *Hen. VI*, IV 1 83 Say Gentlemen, what makes you thus exclaime? 1667 MILTON *P. L* X. 416 On either side Disparted Chaos over built exclaimed. 1768 STERNE *Sent Journ*, *The Bidet*, Grant me but decent words to exclaim in. 1845 DARWIN in *Life & Lett* (1887) I. 342, I assure you the contrast made me exclaim out

b with quoted words, either in direct or indirect speech

1591 SHAKS 1 *Hen VI*, I 1 125 The French exclaym'd, the Deuill was in Armes 1630 *R Johnson's Kingd & Commw* 311 Exclaiming that the tyranny of the Nobilitie had inforced them to this action 1709 POPE *Ess Crit* 279 'What! leave the Combat out?' exclaims the Knight 1781 COWPER *Hope* 437 'Spoke like an oracle', they all exclaim 1828 SCOTT *F. M Perth* XXI, 'By Saint Andrew, Robin!' exclaimed his father, 'thou art like a screech-owl' 1858 FROUDE *Hist Eng* III XIV 191 The people exclaimed that they were betrayed by the gentlemen

2 a *To exclaim against*. to cry out loudly and suddenly against, accuse loudly, blame (persons, their actions and attributes), to make an outcry against, protest against, rail at (a thing) Also with *indirect passive arch.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 757 Here she exclaims against repose and rest 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl* 338 The Inhabitants did indeed exclaim against this kind of Jurisdiction 1658 *Mem Reign Jas I*, 25 None ever exclaimed more against that Prince then usually he did 1724 T. BURNET *Life Bp Burnet* in *Own Time* I 59 In his charges to the Clergy he exclaimed against the pluralities 1726 CHETWOOD *Adv Capt R Boyle* 35, I began to exclaim against him in a friendly manner 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc Hist* V XII 158 Sparta was already much exclaimed against for the treaty of Antalcidas 1860 *Sat Rev* IX 9/2 Satisfied with exclaiming against the inconsistencies which he detected in the conduct of remarkable persons

b *To exclaim at, on, upon*: in same sense, also, (quots 1589, 1818), to apostrophize *arch*

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm* x (1637) 98 So as I may not be exclaimed upon justly in the world 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* III. XIX (Arb) 245 We do sodainly flye out and either speake or exclaime at some other person or thing as a louer to his vnkind mistresse 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr* III 1, I will exclaim to the world on thee, and beg justice of the duke himself 1709 STRYPE *Ann Ref* I XXXVII 424 These men sometimes he makes spoit with and sometimes declaimes and exclaimes upon them 1822 LAMB *Elia*, *Christ's Hospital*, How I would wake weeping, and in the anguish of my heart exclaim upon sweet Calne in Wiltshire! 1823 SOUTHEY *Hist Peninsu War* I 184 He exclaimed on the horrid treatment they were giving him

† c *To exclaim of* to complain loudly *of*

1578 T N tr *Conq W Indies* 116 They came exclaiming of the Captains of the power of Tlaxcallan, who had bounde them 1624 CAPT SMITH *Virginia* (1629) 39 [Some bad natures] exclaime of all things

† **3** *trans* To express by exclamation. With *compl obj.* To proclaim loudly. *Obs rare*

c 1592 MARLOWE *Massac Paris* III II. Wks (Rtldg) 242/1, I curse thee, and exclaim thee, miscreant 1782 *Fashionable Follies* II 75 The beautiful creature exclaimed thus her abhorrence of inconstancy

Hence **Exclai mer**, one who exclaims or cries out with sudden vehemence **Exclai ming** *vbl sb*, the action of the vb EXCLAIM, an outcry **Exclai ming** *ppl. a*, that exclaims

1689 LOCKE *Toleration* 17 The Opposers of Errors, the Exclaimers against Schism 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed 3) III. 225 The exclaimer relates half a dozen similar instances 1872 DASENT *Three to One* I 3 Some one exclaims 'regular old fogies' Let us reason with this exclaimer 1585 ABP SANDYS *Serm* (1841) 226 The exclaiming of the people hath many times as much cause as had the harlot's complaint made unto Solomon. 1688 R L'ESTRANGE *Brief Hist Times* III 292 They both brake out in Violent Exclaymings, Lord! What will become of us! 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III 188 Our intermingling Exclaimings and Observations 1877 *Daily News* 1 Nov 6/1 There was a questioning and exclaiming that I refrain from repeating 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 216 The happy dwellers of these vallies Haue prayed me leaue my straung exclaiming musike. 1633 T STAFFORD *Pac Hib* III (1821) 259 The exclayming mouths of these discontented people

Exclaim (ekskl$\bar{e}$ m), *sb rare* 'Now disused' (J). [f. prec. vb] Exclamation, outcry

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* 213 With these or the like exclaimes 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel* in *Holinshed* II 150/1 He thought by waie of exclames to aggrauat his owne case 1633 *Castlie Whore* I i, in Bullen *O Pl* IV, Intending by exclaimes to raise the Court 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* V II, It needed not that with a third exclaim King James's trumpeter aloud should cry 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* III. 344 Thus I bring Sordello to the rapturous Exclaim at the crowd's cry.

Exclamation (eksklămē·ʃən) Forms: 4–6 **exclamacioun**, 5–6 **-cion**, **-cyon**, 6 **-tioun**, **-tyon**, 6– **-tion** [a. Fr *exclamation*, ad L. *exclāmātiōnem*, n of action f *exclāmāre* see EXCLAIM *v*]

1 The action of exclaiming or crying out; the loud articulate expression of pain, anger, surprise, etc.; clamour, vociferation Also, an instance of this, an outcry, an emphatic or vehement speech or sentence

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* Prol., He ordeynynge in the vois of a prophetis exclamacioun, schewith the ordre of dekenis electioun 1494 FABYAN *Chron* VI CCVII 220 Therfore the mydwyfe made an exclamacyon, and sayde, this childe shall be a kynge 1533 MORE *Apol* VIII Wks 860/1 Tyndall aunswereth me wyth an hedious exclamacion, and crieng oute vppon my fleshelynesse and foly 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 72 At these wordes one of them burst out in exclamation 1637 STIRLING *Doomes day*, *10th hour* st LVI in Chalmers V 392 Huge exclamations burst abruptly out 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. VI 106 What my Tongue might express was rather Exclamation, such as, Lord! what a miserable Creature am I 1828 SCOTT *F M Perth* XIX, The cries and exclamations of a woman screaming 'Oh, my husband! —my husband' 1850 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C* VII, Always making these exclamations in some rough part of the road 1873 BLACK *Pr Thule* (1874) 24 They were startled by an exclamation from Ingran

2. The action of loudly complaining or protesting, a loud complaint or protest, a derogatory outcry; a 'vociferous reproach' (J) Const *against*, † *of*, † *on*, and in phrases *To* † *infer*, *make exclamation against*, † *upon arch*

1430 LYDG *Chron Troy* III XXII, Well maye I make an exclamacion Of ignoraunce 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI CLXXXII. 180 Charlys heryngne this exclamacion of his subgettes . was right heuy in his herte 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis*, *Exclamacion* (1710) 485 Ane Exclamacioun Againis detractouris 1530 *Calisto & Melib* in Hazl *Dodsley* I 54 Oh, his lamentations and exclamations on fortune *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold Bk M Aurel* (1546) O ij b, The myserable person maketh exclamacion vpon the rightwise goddes 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 425 Inferring an exclamation and outcrie, against the croked . condition of this life 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. II 52 These exactions They say are deuis'd by you, or else you suffer Too hard an exclamation 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 34, I might spend a great deal of my time in exclamations against the follies of those things 1777 PRIESTLEY *Disc Philos Necess* III 24 What exclamation and abuse must he not expect? 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* XI, Dame Crank began a horrible exclamation against Jack Hostler

† **3** Formal declaration, proclamation. Const *of Obs* Cf EXCLAIM *v* 3.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev* II V, He stand amaz'd, And fall in exclamations of thy vertues 1631 T POWELL *Tom All Trades* 132 Many Patrons are content to present upon due exclamation of the integrity of the life of such suitors

4 a. *Rhet* = ECPHONESIS or EPIPHONEMA b *Gram.* = INTERJECTION. c *Note, point of exclamation*, also (U S) *Exclamation-mark* or *point* = *Note of admiration*: see ADMIRATION 4

a 1552 HULOET, Exclamation, *epiphonema* 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* III XIX (Arb) 221 The figure of exclamation [*marg* Ecphonisis or the Outcry] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Exclamation* a Figure in Rhetorick, as Now I speak to thee O Africanus

b. 1862 H SPENCER *First Princ* II XV. § 123 (1875) 347 The lowest form of language is the exclamation, by which an entire idea is vaguely conveyed through a single sound

c 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet* 271 A note of Exclamation or Admiration, thus noted! 1755 JOHNSON, *Exclamation* a note by which a pathetical sentence is marked thus! 1824 L MURRAY *Eng Gram* (ed 5) I 408 A sentence, in which any wonder or admiration is expressed may be terminated by a note of exclamation 1864 WEBSTER, *Exclamation*, A sign by which emphatical utterance or outcry is marked; thus [!],—called also exclamation point

† **d** *Music* (See quot) *Obs.*

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus* I XI 43 Exclamation properly is no other thing but the slacking of the Voice to re inforce it somewhat more

Exclamative (eksklæ mătiv), *a. rare* [f. L *exclāmāt-* ppl. stem of *exclāmāre* (see EXCLAIM *v*) + -IVE Cf mod F. *exclamatif*] Containing or expressing exclamation, exclamatory

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Exclamative*, of or pertaining to exclamation 1775 in ASH 1838 *Fraser's Mag* XVIII 471 Renowned O! Y? (thou exclamative—interrogation)

Hence **Excla matively** *adv*, with exclamation, exclamatorily

1836 in SMART 1860 in WORCESTER, and in mod Dicts

Exclamatory (eksklæ mătəri), *a* [f L *exclāmāt-* ppl stem of *exclāmāre* + -ORY]

1 That exclaims or cries out loudly; that utters exclamations Of a feeling, etc: That vents itself in exclamation; noisy, outspoken.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T* 22 b, Wold God there were no other exclamatory crime then this to be objected against thee *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm* LXIII (1640) 635 Whom afflictions supple and mollifie no farther but to an intemperate and exclamatory Sorrow. 1755 JOHNSON, *Exclamatory*, practising exclamation 1803 W TAYLOR in *Ann Rev* I 400 The exclamatory vehemence and contagious zeal of his manner 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl* I VI (1886) 48 You are so hot-headed and exclamatory that I cannot get a word in

2 Of or pertaining to exclamation, of the nature of or resembling an exclamation, containing, expressing, or marking an exclamation

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm* IV VII 346 Those exclamatory words of St Paul How unsearchable are his judgements 1727 *Art Speaking in Public* (ed 2) 129 To pronounce those exclamatory Expressions without either Grace or Exclamation 1767 STERNE *Tr Shandy* (1802) IX XXXIII 283 Beginning the sentence with an exclamatory whistle 1824 L MURRAY *Eng Gram* (ed 5) I 408 (*heading of* §) Of the Exclamatory point (!). 1866 GEO ELIOT *F Holt* I Introd (1866) 2 The tube-journey is as barren as an exclamatory O!

Hence **Excla'matorily** *adv.*, in an exclamatory manner

1836 in SMART *Walker's Dict.* 1863 *Not an Angel* I 41 'My darling!' exclamatorily 'What do you want?' 'My darling?' interrogatively

Exclude (eksklū d), *v* Also 5–6 **exclud**, 5 *pa pple* **exclud**, 6 *Sc* **excluid** [ad L *excludĕ-re* to shut out, f *ex-* out + *claudĕre* to shut]

I To bar or keep out (what is already outside).

1. *trans* To shut out (persons, living things), hinder from entering (a place, enclosure, society, etc). Const *from*, † *out of*, and † with double obj by omission of *from*

c 1440 *York Myst* XV. 32 The force of the feende to felle in sighte, And all his pouer excluded shulde be *c* 1465 *Eng Chron* (Camden) 10 This childryn shall be disherited, and excludid fro the parlement for evirmore 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 7 b, Therby all menkynde was vtterly lost and excluded out of paradyse. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr* (1646) I. 132 Far be it from us to believe that all these Christians are excluded heaven 1670 R COKE *Disc Trade* 71 Plato excluded every one his School who was ignorant in Geometry 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* II. 512 Exclude th' incroaching Cattle from thy Ground 1708 J CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt Brit.* II I II (1743) 329 The first occasion of building the Roman Wall was to exclude the Scotish Highlanders 1722 SEWEL *Hist Quakers* (1795) I II 144 Out of God's kingdom you are excluded 1870 YEATS *Nat Hist Comm.* 170 Nobody was excluded who laid down his penny at the bar 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci Lect* III 96 We find in flowers various modes of excluding ants.

b. To shut out, prevent the entrance of (noise, air, light, etc).

1598 BARRET *Theor Warres* IV II 105 All rumour and lowd noises are to be excluded 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort* (1729) 190 When Branches are so thick that they exclude the sun and air 1704 POPE *Windsor For* 18 Waving

groves part admit, and part exclude the day. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX 366/2 Hoods will also be fitted over the tops of the doors so as to further exclude the draught

2 With an immaterial thing as obj To shut out, give no place to, to prevent the existence, occurrence, or use of Const *from*, and with double obj

1382 Wyclif *Rom* 1st Prol, Lest happili hate of the prelatis name, shulde exclude the profit of the lessoun 1393 Gower *Conf* III 366 None aite Through which it mighte ben excluded, That he ne was fully concluded To love 1450–1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 59 Iesu crist wyllyng that all suche songe shulde be excluded from thys order 1545 Joye *Exp Dan* xii 220 Wherfore our faithe stayed vpon god excludeth al maner a doute. 1604 Rowlands *Looke to it* 44 Eate, drinke, be merry Exclude all Pittie, Conscience, and Remorce 1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks 1874 II 50 It is impossible that this subject should be wholly excluded conversation 1794 Mrs Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* v, Sometimes the thick foliage excluded all view of the country. 1841–44 Emerson *Ess., Poet* Wks. (Bohn) I. 160 The vocabulary of an omniscient man would embrace words and images excluded from polite conversation

b To shut out or reject from consideration, notice, or use.

1594 Hooker *Eccl Pol* II v (1611) 63 And so exclude the rest of the Scripture 1612 Brinsley *Lud Lit* Addr to Rdr 10 Not. excluding the better way when it is found 1632 J Hayward tr *Biondi's Eromena* 148 The world excludes those things for which it can give no reason

c Not to admit of, to leave no room for, be incompatible with, the presence of (a material or immaterial object) Also † *To exclude out*

1625 Bp Mountagu *App Caesar* 104 The freedome of will doth not exclude out God's prerogative royall. 1690 Locke *Hum Und* II iv, A solid substance excludes all other solid substances 1736 Butler *Anal.* I vi Wks 1874 I 112 This Necessity does not exclude deliberation 1771 *Junius Lett* lxi 318 He is fond of introducing any law that contradicts or excludes the common law of England 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) I 407 The number three excludes the number four 1884 H Spencer in *19th Cent* XV 7 Absolute indifference excludes the conception of will

3. To shut off, debar *from*; to preclude, prohibit † Formerly const. *of*; also *to* with *inf*

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c 40 Preamb, The same Erle is excluded to have or enjoye the seid Manoris *a* 1533 Ld Berners *Gold. Bk M Aurel* (1539) Prol. ad fin, Euery wyse man wyll not saye that I am the principall auctour of this warke, nor yet exclude me clene from it 1538 Starkey *England* I ii 34 He ys therby excludyd also from the vse and vtward exercyse almost of al vertue 1574 tr *Littleton's Tenures* 52 a, Theye bee excluded duringe their lyves to defete the particion *a* 1626 Bacon *Max & Uses Com Law* ii 7 These were to exclude him utterly of his right 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 103 Francis of Vaudemont being next heir by the said [i e Salic] Law, which excludes Females 1667 Milton *P L* III 202 And none but such from mercy I exclude. 1737 Whiston *Josephus' Hist* IV vii § 4 Placidus's concern was to exclude them from getting into the village. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot* I. iii 169 They laboured to exclude the English from the treaty of Chateau en Cambresis. 1856 Kane *Arct Expl.* II. ii 29 Here, completely excluded from the knowledge of things without

† b with double obj. *Obs.*

1692 Locke *Toleration* in Wks. 1727 II. 333 Excluding them the ordinary and probable Means of Conversion *a* 1718 Penn *Tracts* Wks 1726 I 547 Professors of Christianity, that exclude both such Men, and such Knowledge the Kingdom of God

4. To leave out, omit purposely, except (from a category, list, the scope of a proposition or enactment, etc); 'not to comprehend in any grant or privilege' (J.). Const *from*, †*out of*, also *simply*

c 1400 *Pury Marye* in *Tundale's Vis* (1843) 129 Thys meyde. Excluded was for condycion 1689 C Hatton in *Hatton Corr* (1878) II 131 Y^e^ author is threaten'd by Sr Robt to be excluded out of ye Act of indemnity 1707 *Curios in Husb & Gard* 118 Having excluded them from the Society of Men, he places them among Beasts 1724 [see 5] 1755 in Johnson

† b. To let off, relieve, exempt (a person) *from* (an obligation). *Obs rare*

1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 83 Excluded and exempted from the debt which others owe by the common law of nature.

c. Of a word, term, proposition, etc To shut out of or not to include in its scope, application, or meaning.

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks 384/1 If saint James sayd that god had begotten vs by his goodnes, do these wordes exclude al the meanes that hys goodnesse vsed toward it. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 234 When we say the conception of our Saviour was wrought by the operation of the Spirit. observe, What is excluded by that attribution to the Spirit. 1862 H Spencer *First Princ.* I iv § 26 (1875) 89 Excluding as they [these propositions] do an all-important fact 1882 J Seeley *Nat Relig.* I iv (1891) 85 Nature excludes the whole domain of human feeling

5. The pr pple. used *absol*

a = 'To the exclusion of' † b = Excepting

1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 76 Whatsoever the son does acquire, it is his own, excluding his Father 1724 R Falconer *Voy., Adv & Escapes* (1769) 273 A Court Martial found them guilty of Cowardice, excluding Constable

II. In pregnant sense, to expel and shut out

6 To put out (of a room, a society, a possession, etc.), to banish, expel. Const †*out of, from*, also with double object and *simply*

1388 Wyclif *Num* xii. 15 So Marie was excludid [1382 putte] out of the tentis *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2842 In pacience possede at he mist [þan] Be excludit [*Dublin MS* exclud] out of his erd 1531 Elyot *Gov* II xii 154 They excluded him out of their counsayle 1604 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 435 If any man be lawfully seazed of any tenement he shall never be excluded but by the kings writ 1667 Marvell *Corr* lxxix Wks 1872–5 II 224 They voted that he be excluded the House 1777 Robertson *Hist Amer* I iii 229 As Las Casas excepted against the members of the council of the Indies, all of them were excluded 1850 Prescott *Peru* II. 133 They then caused the women to be excluded from the church

7 a After L *excludere ova* To draw, put or thrust forth from (a receptacle), to hatch (chickens, etc.), also *fig*, to give birth to (young), to lay (eggs) Also †of the midwife To extract Const *from, out of*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 117 If that ony þing of corrumpcioun abide þe place schal be opened wiþ an instrument, & so schal þe quyttur be excludid 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor* 53 To rid and exclude the winde and aire out of leather bagges or bladders 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* iii xvii (1660) 208 Spiders are no sooner hatched and excluded out of their egs, but forthwith they practise to make webs 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* (ed 2) 151 A Cock will fertilitate the whole cluster of eggues, which are not excluded in many weeks after. 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* I 2 The next day she excluded the Fœtus that was four months old 1713 Derham *Phys Theol* vii iv 393 The Eggs of the Ostrich are cherished only by the heat of the Sun till the Young be excluded 1721 Bradley *Wks. Nat* 59 The male [fish] covers it [the egg] with a prolifick Juice as soon as it is excluded from the Body of the Female 1754–64 Smellie *Midwif* I Introd 8 He describes the method of excluding the Fœtus 1851 Darwin *Cyclopedia* I 10 In some cases the larvæ, when first excluded from the egg, have not an eye

† b To discharge, void. *Obs*

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 196 Who out of the corners of her eyes excluded a sort of congealed matter.

Excluded (eksklū ded), *ppl a* [f prec + -ED[1].] In senses of the verb Also *absol*

1672 in *Essex Papers* (1890) I 27, I lately believd that they would of themselves have readmitted their excluded Alderman 1717 Lady M W Montague *Lett* II xliv 24 It is easy to see in her manner, that she has lived excluded from the world 1860 Mill *Repr Govt* (1865) 22/2 The interest of the excluded is always in danger of being overlooked 1879 Green *Read Eng Hist* xvii 83 The excluded monks

b *Excluded middle, third* (see quots)

1837–8 Sir W Hamilton *Logic* (1860) I 83 The principle of Excluded Third or Middle—viz between two contradictories—enounces that condition of thought, which compels us, of two repugnant notions, which cannot both coexist, to think either the one or the other as existing. 1849 Abp Thomson *Laws Th* 295. 1884 tr *Lotze's Logic* 10 Every physical enquiry employs the logical principles of Identity and Excluded Middle for the attainment of its results.

† **Exclu'dent.** *Obs* [ad. L. *excludent-em*, pr pple of *excludĕre*. see Exclude] = Excluder b.

1670 *Conclave wherein Clement VIII was elected Pope* 9 It is now in your power to make unto yourself and the rest of the Excludents an immortal Friend of Santa Severina. [See also Excluding *ppl a*]

Excluder (eksklū dəɹ) [f. Exclude + -er[1]] One who or that which excludes or shuts out.

b. *spec* One who attempts to exclude a candidate from office by voting against him; *esp* one who voted for the Exclusion Bill (Exclusion 1 b)

1670 G H *Hist. Cardinals* III ii 276 They left no stone unturned, that might mollifie the excluders, and prevail with them to give their votes for Montalto 1685 *Addr Middlesex Just of Peace* in *Lond Gaz* No 2010/4 The race of Regicides and Excluders (who Murthered the Royal Martyr your Father) 1848 Macaulay *Hist Eng* I 476 The grand jury of Suffolk expressed a hope that the parliament would proscribe all the excluders

Excluding (eksklū dĭŋ), *vbl sb.* [f as prec + -ing[1]] The action of the vb. Exclude

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ Osor.* 505 b, The life and the health of the body is nothing els, but an excluding of death and Sickenesse 1657–8 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II 428 The excluding of the old peerage, which have right and are a considerable party 1662 Stillingfl *Orig Sacr* III ii. § 18 We need not fear the excluding of a Deity from being the prime efficient cause of the world

Exclu'ding, *ppl a* [f as prec. + -ing[2]] That excludes or shuts out, exclusive.

1670 G. H *Hist Cardinals* III iii. 329 If the Head of the including Faction, offers the Head of the Excluding Party, to assist him. in the Election of one of the Excludents, let him alwayes be suspicious 1836 E. Howard *R Reefer* vi, A sect of Methodists, more dismal and more excluding

Hence **Exclu dingly** *adv.*

a 1641 Bp Mountagu *Acts & Mon* (1642) 30 Who out of that respect are all of them, not excludingly, any one of them, styled, The Lords Anointed

† **Exclu'se,** *v Obs rare*[−1]. [f L *exclūs-* ppl stem of *excludĕre*] *trans* = Exclude.

1513 Hen VIII in Tytler *Hist Scot* (1864) II 288 *note*, The King of Navarre being exclused from his realme for the assistance given to the French King

† **Exclu'se,** *pa. pple Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad L *exclūsus*, pa pple of *excludĕre*. see Exclude] Excluded; shut out

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* xii 278 That [chestnut trees] not refuse clyves ther humoure is not excluse

† **Exclu'sible,** *a Obs rare*[−1] [f L. *exclūs-* (see Exclusive *v.*) + -ible] That may be or should be excluded

1650–3 tr *Hales' Dissert de Pace* in *Phenix* 1708 II. 371 Neither seem they exclusible from Heaven, who, etc

Exclusion (eksklū ʒən) [ad. L *exclusiōn-em*, n of action f *exclūdĕre* see Exclude] The action of excluding in various senses

1. Shutting from a place, a society, etc, debarring from privilege, omitting from a category, from consideration, etc., an instance of the same

1614 Raleigh *Hist World* I 80 The most high God is also an infinite God, not onely by exclusion of place, but by the dignity of nature 1622 Bacon *Hen VII*, Wks (1857) 372 To have the disposing of the marriage of Britain with an exception and exclusion, that he should not marry her himself 1626 — *Sylva* § 318 All exclusion of open Air. maintaineth the Body in his first freshness 1667 Milton *P L* III 525 To dare The Fiend or aggravate His sad exclusion from the dores of Bliss 1670 G H *Hist Cardinals* III ii 276 There were 32 Cardinals in the Conclave for the Election of that person, and twenty for his Exclusion 1690 Locke *Hum Und* II iv, Solidity consists in repletion, and so an utter exclusion of other bodies out of the space it possesses 1698 Ludlow *Mem* (1751) I 14 An Act for the exclusion of the Bishops out of the House of Lords *a* 1731 Atterbury *Serm on Matt* xxvii 25 (Seager) Their exclusion from offices and honours 1791 Burke *App Whigs* Wks VI 110, I cannot be of opinion, that by his [Burke's] exclusion they have had any loss at all 1826 Scott *Woodst* viii, Cromwell was wont to invest his meaning in such a mist of words, surrounding it with so many exclusions and exceptions. 1832 Austin *Jurispr* (1879) II xlix 832 That [mode of property] which implies the largest power of user and exclusion 1863 H. Cox *Instit* III. iii 619 The exclusion of the female line. from succession to fiefs in England.

b Phrases, † *In exclusion of, to*; *to the exclusion of*

1691 T H[ale] *Acc New Invent* 87 Establishing this Method of sheathing, in Exclusion to all that had been till then used in the Navy. 1716 Addison *Freeholder* No 5 To the Exclusion of all common Humanity to Strangers 1774 Sir J Reynolds *Disc* v (1876) 391, I take this study in aid and not in exclusion of the other. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr* I 15 He spoke in the singular number to the express exclusion of Eugene 1871 B Stewart *Heat* § 116 Two vessels entirely filled with water and vapour of water to the exclusion of air or any other gas

c. *Bill of exclusion, Exclusion Bill*. a bill brought before parliament in the reign of Charles II (1679) for excluding or preventing James, Duke of York, the king's brother, from succeeding to the crown, on the ground of his being a Roman Catholic So *Exclusion Parliament*.

1700 Luttrell *Brief Rel* (1857) IV 667 Sir William Williams, speaker of the exclusion parliaments in the reign of King Charles the 2d, is dead. 1729 J Bramston *Art of Politics* 15 When the Exclusion-Bill was in suspense 1827 Hallam *Const Hist* (1876) II xii 432 The bill of exclusion was drawn with as much regard to the inheritance of the duke of York's daughter as they could reasonably demand 1872 J S Brewer *Stuarts in Eng Stud.* (1881) 197 Halifax had spoken with great energy against the Exclusion Bill

2 Method or *process* of Exclusion(s): the process of discovering the cause of a phenomenon, or the solution of a problem, by successively disproving all but one of the conceivable hypotheses In *Mathematics*, applied to a method, now obsolete, devised by Frenicle *c* 1666 for solving problems in the Theory of Numbers.

3 The action of putting or thrusting forth from any receptacle, of laying (eggs), hatching (chickens), bringing forth (a fœtus) † Also *concr* that which is excluded

1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud. Ep* III. vi 117 That the time of the Beares gestation lasting but a few dayes the exclusion becomes precipitous. There may from this narrow time of gestation ensue a minority or smalnesse in the exclusion 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* 145 The strange sagacity of little insects in choosing fit places for the exclusion of their eggs 1748 Hartley *Observ Man* I ii 176 The Exclusion of the Fœtus 1836 Todd *Cycl Anat* I 629/2 The larva of the Newt..a few days after its exclusion from the egg

† 4 The action of discharging (excrement) Also *concr* matter excluded, excrement *Obs*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud Ep* III iii 210 The salt and lixiviated serosity hath but a single descent, by the guts, with the exclusions of the belly 1664 Power *Exp Philos* I. 10 The excrements in the Louse, there deposited just before exclusion

Exclusionary (eksklīʒənări), *a* [f prec. + -ary[1]] Of or pertaining to exclusion; characterized by exclusion.

1817 Bentham *Parl. Ref Catech* p clv, Note well the persons to whom, in this instance, the exclusionary force is in an immediate way applied. 1849 W M Best *Law Evid* (1870) 32 Some of these rules are of an exclusionary nature, and reject as legal evidence facts in themselves entitled to consideration.

Exclu'sioner. *Obs.* exc *Hist* [f as prec + -er[1]] One who upholds exclusion, *spec.* a supporter of the 'Exclusion Bill' (see Exclusion 1 b)

1685 *Lond. Gaz* No 2019/3 Other Disaffected Exclusioners *a* 1734 North *Exam.* II. v (1740) 321 How rampant these Procurators of Power, the Exclusioners, were under such Circumstances 1772 Goldsm *Hist. Eng* III 439 The court were willing to draw up a libel, which should be imputed to the exclusioners, and thus render them hateful to the people

Exclusionism (eksklīʒəniz'm) [f as prec + -ism] The character, manner, or principles of an exclusionist; exclusivism,

1846 Worcester cites *Chr. Observer* 1864 in Webster; hence in later Dicts

Exclusionist (eksˌklūˑ ʒənist) [f. as prec + -IST] One who favours exclusion; one who would exclude another from some privilege

1822 HAZLITT *Table-t*, *On Reading New Bks* (1852) 22 And those who claim it for themselves or others are exclusionists in literature 1825 *New Monthly Mag* XVI 372, I am not . an exclusionist in matters of society 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess*, *Compensation* Wks (Bohn) I 47 The exclusionist in religion does not see that he shuts the door of heaven on himself in striving to shut out others

attrib 1860 *Sat Rev* IX. 7/1 How could any Minister attempt to remove the relics of the exclusionist system?

b. *Eng. Hist.* A supporter of the *Exclusion Bill*. see EXCLUSION 1 b.

1756 HUME *Hist. Eng* (1854) VI lxviii. 329 The reasoning of the exclusionists appeared the more convincing 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I. 256 Opponents of the court were called Birminghams, petitioners and exclusionists

Exclusive (eksklūˑsiv), *a* and *sb.* [ad med L *exclūsīv-us*, f. *exclūs-* ppl stem of *exclūdĕre* to EXCLUDE: see -IVE. Cf F. *exclusif, -ive*]

A. *adj.*

I. That excludes

1 Having the power or the function of excluding. *rare*. *Exclusive voice*. right of veto

1570 LEVINS *Manip* 153 Exclusiue, *exclusiuus* 1667 MILTON *P. L* VIII 625 We obstacle find none Of membrane, joynt, or limb, exclusive barrs 1682 TATE *Abs & Achit* II 254 Who with exclusive bills must now dispense, Debar the heir, or starve in his defence 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey) s v., Soveraigns have an Exclusive Voice in the Election of Popes. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* V xxxiv. 217 Your 'tutor' your friend, your 'BROTHER' (too clearly do I see the *exclusive* force of that last recognition!).

†2. Excluding (some other) from participation. Const *of, to*. Sometimes quasi-*adv* = 'to the exclusion *of*'. *Obs.*

1670 R COKE *Disc. Trade* 66 The Dutch .will drive the Trade of the World exclusive to the English 1698 LOCKE *Govt.* 125 One that was, by Right of Nature, to Inherit all . exclusive . of his brethren 1709 STRYPE *Ann Ref* I xxxii 370 By this sudden peace exclusive to the English, the Protestants were .. weakned.

3 Not admitting of the existence or presence *of* (something); unable to co-exist, incompatible *Exclusive concepts* (Logic) · (see quot)

a 1716 BLACKALL *Wks* (1723) I. 4 The lowest Degree [of eternal Life and Happiness] is exclusive of all Pain and Misery. 1796 BURKE *Regic Peace* i. Wks VIII. 201 Various persons may concur in the same measure on various grounds They may be various, without being contrary to, or exclusive of each other 1864 BOWEN *Logic* IV 93 Exclusive Concepts—*animal* and *vegetable*, for instance—do not coincide in any part of their Extension

4. Of a statement, enumeration, measurement, etc.: Excluding, not comprising (something). Const *of*, †*to* Of an interval: Not including one or both of the specified terminal points. Opposed to *inclusive*

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng* II Pref (1739) 3 Not one instance in all that Book is exclusive to the Commons. 1651 BAXTER *Inf Bapt* (1656) 105 The word, 'To such' is rather inclusive as to them, then exclusive

b. quasi-*adv* (and *adv*) So as to exclude; according to the exclusive mode of computation (In the earlier instances the word is perh. the Lat. adv. *exclūsīvē*: cf *esp.* quot *a* 1626)

1515 in Pitcairn *Crim Trials* I *261 Fra the xiiij day forsaid inclusiue, to xx day of pe samyn exclusiue. [*a* 1626 BACON *Jurisdict Marches* Wks 1740 IV 133 The distinction of *exclusivè* and *inclusivè* is a distinction both in time and place] 1679-88 *Secr Serv Money Chas. & Jas* (Camden) 90 From 25th Decemb. last exclusive, to 29th Feb'ry following incl 1724 SWIFT *Wks* (1778) III 384 Nor do I know whether he reckons the dross exclusive or inclusive with his three hundred and sixty tons of copper 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Exclusive* .. is also used adverbially as . He sent him all the Gazettes, from No. 195 to No 300 exclusive 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I iii. 24 The chalet contained four men exclusive of myself and my guide.

¶ In 18th and early 19th c. *exclusive of* is often used where we should now say 'irrespective of', 'apart from (the question of)', 'not to speak of'

1762 MRS. SHERIDAN *Miss S Bidulph* (1767) V 35, I should (exclusive of any other reasons) have thought myself bound, etc. 1792 *Eliz Percy* II 101 He could not, exclusive of his moral character, escape the slur of villany 1845 R. WARD *Tremaine* II. xii. 118, I think I should like to know her, exclusive of having lost my way 1847 SOUTHEY *Hist Penins War* II. 676.

II Excluding all but what is specified.

5 *Logic.* Of propositions and particles (see quots 1864)

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 111 Logicians framyng a sounde and probable Argument from the proposition Exponent, to the Exclusive 1725 WATTS *Logic* III ii § 4 Exclusive Propositions will form a complex Argument, as, pious Men are the only Favourites of Heaven 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v 135 The English Exclusive particles are, one, only, alone, exclusively, etc *Ibid* v 145 Exclusive Propositions limit the Predicate to this one Subject, thereby excluding it from every other Subject

6. Of a monopoly or grant: Excluding all other persons from the rights conferred Hence of a right, privilege, possession, quality, etc · In which others have no share. *Sc. Law*. (see quot. 1861).

1765 T HUTCHINSON *Hist Prov Mass* i 129 The French claim an exclusive fishery upon the sea-coast 1790 BURKE *Fr Rev.* 20 The king's exclusive, legal title. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp* V 488 They must be under the immediate and exclusive command of their own commanding officer. 1844 H H WILSON *Brit India* III 477 The right of exclusive trade with India, had been withdrawn from the Company 1861 W BELL *Dict Law Scot* 354/1 Exclusive Privilege is used in a limited acceptation to signify the rights and franchises of the nature of monopolies, formerly enjoyed by the incorporated trades of a royal burgh 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 1 June 5/2 The *Daily News* has, by the accuracy of its exclusive information, made, etc

b Exclusively confined *to rare*

1804 J GRAHAME *Sabbath* 450 Nor is regret exclusive to the old

7. Of actions, sentiments, etc: Strictly limited to the object or objects designated *Exclusive dealing* the practice of confining one's custom to certain special tradesmen, *esp* on political or ecclesiastical grounds

1836 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Election for Beadle* 46 A threat of exclusive dealing was clearly established against the vestry clerk 1883 H SPENCER in *Contemp Rev.* XLIII 9 Exclusive devotion to work has the result that amusements cease to please.

8. Employed or followed to the exclusion of everything else; single, sole.

1790 BURKE *Fr Rev.* Wks V 355 If he had been made the exclusive channel 1862 SIR B BRODIE *Psychol Inq* II i 5, I do not see why these should be the exclusive studies of our schools 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist Man* IV 70 By no means the exclusive medium of thought. 1873 MIVART *Elem Anat.* II 58 The main or exclusive locomotive organ

III. 9. Of a corporate body, government, class of society, social circle, etc: Disposed to resist the admission of outsiders to membership or to intimacy of association. Hence of persons as members of such associations, their temper or principles

1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser II xvi (1869) 312 The same exclusive and narrow-minded spirit [as that of Dissenters] 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II xiii. 62 Exclusive ' pooh ' trash ' talk to every body 1847 EMERSON *Repr Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 336 The literary class is usually proud and exclusive. 1857 MAX MULLER *Chips* (1880) I x 256 No religion was more exclusive than that of the Brahmans 1870 E PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 162 An oligarchic government, as exclusive as that of the worst days of the Venetian Republic 1878 BOSW SMITH *Carthage* 179 The strange animals and rich minerals which had so enlarged the ideas of the untravelled and exclusive Israelites

B. *sb.*

1 An exclusive proposition or particle Cf A. 5

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks 943/1 This man hath a special insight in inclusiues & exclusiues, when he weneth yᵗ in my words it wer included [etc] 1579 FULKE *Heshusius' Parl.* 174 The scriptures that say Christ is in heauen, speake without exclusiues, or exceptiues *a* 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp* (1677) 285, I will not now stand to prove the exclusive 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v 145 These [Exponibles] are divided into Exclusives, Exceptives and Restrictives

†2 = *exclusive voice* (see A 1 , cf. It. *esclusiva*).

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec* (1632) 147 Whereby having the Exclusive as they terme it; no Pope can be made but with his liking

3 An exclusive person Cf A 9

1825 R WARD *Tremaine* II. ii 24 She came out . in full maturity of fastidiousness, a finished Exclusive 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) VIII. 75 One by one, the other exclusives were seen engaged in a little tête-à-tête with her Ladyship 1867 LYD CHILD *Rom Repub* XXIII 283 She used to be the most fastidious of exclusives

Exclusively (eksklūˑsivli), *adv* [f. prec + -LY².]

†1. In an exclusive sense; by an exclusive mode of computation, with exclusion of the extreme points of a series *Obs* cf. EXCLUSIVE A 4 b

1597 MORLEY *Introd Mus* 70 In reckoning your distances you vnderstood mee exclusiuely, and I meant inclusiuely 1656 COWLEY *Davideis* III (1669) 119 *note*, Some understand this gift exclusively, as to the Sword, Bow, and Girdle 1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* III ix. (1682) 74 All the Experiments from the 9 to the 17 exclusively our examiner leaving uncensured. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas & Jas.* (Camden) 146 Com'encing the 20th of September last exclusively, and ending the 14th Dec instant inclusively. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg* 152 The first Part lasts from the Date of the Citation to the Contestation of Suit, exclusively 1805 EAST *Reports* V 246 The word *until*. .is used indifferently either inclusively or exclusively

†2. To the exclusion of, without the participation of, the persons or things designated. Const. *of, to Obs.*

1650 BP TAYLOR *Lib. Proph* App to § 18 (1817) 409 [In baptism] when water is taken exclusively to the Spirit, it is very true that it is not water that cleanses the soul *a* 1692 BOYLE (J.), To be esteemed, exclusively to all the rest, its inexistent elementary ingredients 1725-6 BROOME *Notes to Odyssey* (J.), Ulysses addresses himself to the queen chiefly or primarily, but not exclusively of the king 1748 HARTLEY *Observ Man* I iii 389 These Criterions might establish the Genuineness of the Prophecies, exclusively of all other Evidences

3 So as to exclude all except some particular object, subject, etc ; solely.

1650 CROMWELL *Lett* 12 Sept , Are you troubled that Christ is preached? Is preaching so exclusively your function? 1794 PALEY *Evid* (1825) II 294 The power of life and death resided exclusively in the Roman governor 1825 M·CULLOCH *Pol. Econ* II ii. 153 We do not owe our fires exclusively to the miner, or exclusively to the coal merchant.

†4 In a spirit of exclusiveness *Obs rare.*

1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf Park* (1851) 72 A set of men you condemn so exclusively

Exclusiveness (eksklūˑsivnes) [f as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being exclusive; the desire or tendency to exclude others, exclusive character

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Exclusiveness*, exclusive quality 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser II (1873) 340 Exclusiveness. arises from the monopolizing spirit of selfishness 1845 R JEBB in *Encycl Metrop* II 715/1 The exclusiveness of property 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt Royal* II vii 136 There were others who preferred the exclusiveness of a separate table

Exclusivism (eksklūˑsiviz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM] The principle or practice of being exclusive, systematic exclusiveness

1834 *Tait's Mag* I 598 *Exclusivism*,—or the principle of keeping others without a certain pale, and boasting of being within ourselves. 1840 *Ibid* VII 798 That spirit of gain or exclusivism which has seized those who are called the owners of the streams 1887 LANG *Myth, Ritual & Relig* II 280 We may deprecate the charge of exclusivism.

Exclu'sivist. *rare* [f as prec. + -IST.] One who maintains the exclusive validity (of a theory)

1885 GLADSTONE in *19th Cent.* Nov 701 The field of Greek mythology .. is the favorite sporting-ground of the exclusivists of the solar theory

Exclu'sory (eksklūˑsən), *a* [ad. late L. *exclūsōri-us*, f *exclūs-* ppl stem of *exclūdĕre*: see EXCLUDE *v* and -ORY.] Having the power or the function of excluding; tending to exclude, = EXCLUSIVE A 1. Const. *of.*

1585 BONNER in Burnet *Hist Ref* II. 179 To put out the Term *peremptory*, and other that were exclusory of further disputations 1654 'PALÆMON' *Friendship* 25 'Twere extreamly tedious to run over all the Vices and shew how they were particularly exclusory of Friendship 1721-1800 in BAILEY 1865 *Daily Tel* 4 Nov 4/5 The exclusory laws were the result of the narrowest and most exasperating religious intolerance.

†**Excoˑct,** *v. Obs* [f. L *excoct-* ppl. stem of *excoquĕre*, f *ex-* out + *coquĕre* to boil, melt]

1. *trans* To produce, extract, or obtain (chiefly, a metal) by heat

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 508 There is a stone .out of which (with burning) they excoct brasse 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 843 Salt and sugar, which are excocted by Heat, are dissolved by Cold, and Moisture 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr* iii. 56 A new Iron is excocted forth of them. 1755 in JOHNSON

b. To drive off by heat. In quot *fig*

1563-87 FOXE *A & M.* (1596) 204/1 If [Becket] through immoderat violence of zeale, did exceed the same was excocted againe and purged by the fire of his suffring. 1651 H MORE in *Enthus Tri* (1656) 208 Put thy soul into a crysipile and set it on that fire that will excoct and purge out thy drosse

2 To drive off the moisture of; to elaborate, refine, mature, ripen

1572 J JONES *Bathes of Bath* II 18 b, Arguinge an earthy dryenes, temperally excocted, and not parched 1576 NEWTON tr *Lemnie's Complex* (1633) 179 Their head is not of ability to excoct the nutriment into the use and comlinesse of haires 1710 T FULLER *Pharm Extemp.* 182 The Saliva . so excocted and viscid as to bring hazard of Suffocation *Ibid* 297 Bile .too much excocted makes wild Mischief

†**Excoˑct,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare*⁻¹ [ad L. *excoct-us*, pa pple of *excoquĕre*: see prec] Boiled thoroughly

1576 NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex* (1633) 173 An unsavory humour which being excoct, settled and fined from the dregges is brought to the nature of pure and good Wine

†**Excoˑction.** *Obs rare.* [ad. late L. *excoctiōn-em*, n. of action f *excoquĕre*: see EXCOCT] The action of extracting or elaborating by heat

1640 G WATS tr *Bacon's Adv Learn* v ii. 228 In the excoctions and depurations of Metalls it is a familiar error, that to advance excoction, they augment the heate of the Fornace 1715 tr *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem* II vii. 316 There are other Things, which are not as yet found out, as . Excoction of the thinnest Waters

†**Excodicaˑtion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹ [ad late L *excōdicātiōn-em*, n. of action f *excōdicā-re* to remove the soil from the roots of a tree, f *ex-* (see Ex- *pref*¹) + *cōdex, cōdic-em*, later form of *caudex* stem, trunk] The action of digging up or removing the soil from the roots of a tree.

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* II 3 Excodicacion is hem [vines] to desolate Of erthe, and all from every roote abate.

Excogitable (ekskoˑdʒităb'l) *a* [as if ad L. **excōgitābilis* f. *excōgitāre*: see next.] That admits of being excogitated. (In quot mistake for *inexcogitable*; the It original has *inescogitabile*.)

1592 R D *Hypnerotomachia* 67 They brought mee into a fayre Orchy-ard of excogitable expense, tyme, and subtelte of woorke-manshippe

Excogitate (ekskoˑdʒitēt), *v.* [f. L *excōgitāt-* ppl stem of *excōgitāre* to find out by thinking, f *ex-* out + *cōgitāre* to think: see COGITATE]

1. *trans.* To think out, to construct, frame, or develop in thought; to contrive, devise. Also with *inf* or *sentence* as *obj*

c 1530 H DOWES in Froude *Hist Eng* I 39, I have endeavoured myself to excogitate how I might most profit him 1546 LANGLEY *Pol Verg De Invent* I. vi. 12 b, Plinie saieth he euer thought yᵗ the Assirians Excogitated the letters, which Cadmus brought out of Phenice into Grece 1647 LILLY *Chr Astrol* CLXXII 734 The Ancients have excogitated many and sundry wayes for to find out the true time. 1665 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 167 Dr. Wilkins, Sir Wm. Petty, and Mr Hooke, with our operator are ex-

cogitating new rigging for ships 1836-7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph* xx. (1870) II 4 We here excogitate no new, no occult principle 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk* III. 712 He did at last excogitate How he might keep the good and leave the bad

absol 1814 Chalmers *Evid Chr Revel.* VIII 214 He ceases to observe, and begins to presume, or excogitate

¶ 2 *intr* = Cogitate.

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks* II xxxvi. 266/1 When thereon I doe excogitate, Intrinsicall and querimonious paines Doe pulverise the concaue of my braines

†**Exco·gitate,** *pple. Obs* [ad L. *excōgitāt-us*, pa. pple. of *excōgitā-re*: see prec.] Used as pa. pple. of prec.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* II VII, What noble statutes, ordinances, and actes of counsaile from time to time haue bene excogitate. 1542 Henry VIII *Declar. Scots* 196 It appereth a playne deuise only excogitate for a delay 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni* 30 Honour can be told or excogitate to be in any Man

Excogitated (ekskɒ dʒɪtɛɪtɛd), *ppl a* [f. prec. verb + -ED¹.] Thought out, contrived, devised

a 1629 Fotherby *Atheom* I. VII § 3 An excogitated and composed tale, to deceiue the world 1814 Chalmers *Evid Chr. Revel* X. 267 An assumed or excogitated principle of our own. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess* II. 177 An excogitated system, arising by the evolution of pure thought.

Excogitation (ekskɒ dʒɪtɛɪ·ʃən) [ad. L. *excōgitātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *excōgitāre* to think out: see Excogitate.]

1 The action of excogitating; thinking out; reflection, mental contrivance Const. *of*

1531 Elyot *Gov* I XXIII, To consideration pertaineth excogitation and auisement. 1655 H. Vaughan *Silex Scint.* I Pref (1858) 3 Many of them cast away all their fair portion of time, in excogitation of idle words 1759 Johnson *Rasselas* xliii, The labour of excogitation is too violent to last long. 1854 H. Rogers *Ess* (1860) II 12 Patient excogitation must be the metaphysician's great instrument 1864 Dickens *Mut. Fr* I ii, To the excogitation of this problem, [he] had devoted many anxious hours

2. A result of the action; a plan thought out; a contrivance, an invention.

1664 Power *Exp. Philos* I 81 The second Experiment is one of the ingenious Excogitations of M Gascoign's. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol Arith.* i (1691) 21 All these Particulars, said to be the subtile Excogitations of the Hollanders. 1706 Phillips, *Excogitation*, an Invention or Device 1721-1800 in Bailey. 1748 Smollett *Rod Rand* (1812) I. 292, I will impart my own simple excogitations

Excogitative (ekskɒ dʒɪtɛɪtɪv), *a* [f. Excogitate *v.* + -ive.] Adapted for, concerned with, or having the power of excogitating.

1846 H. Rogers *Ess* I IV 170 In mathematics, where the demands on the excogitative faculties are so great. 1864 Sala in *Daily Tel* 23 Nov., I had an acute excogitative ability I could reason out an idea

Excogitator (ekskɒ dʒɪtɛɪtəɹ). [agent-n. f. L. *excōgitā-re*. see Excogitate and -or.] One who excogitates

1847 Sir W. Hamilton *Let. De Morgan* 28 An original excogitator of the doctrine

†**Exco·gitous,** *a. Obs* 1 *are*—¹. [f. L. *excōgit-āre* + -ous; after med L. *cōgitōsus*.] Inventive.

1646 N. Lockyer *Serm.* 15 Impatience is very excogitous

†**Excola·tion.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad L. *excōlātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *excōlāre* to strain out, f. *ex-* out + *cōlāre* to filter.] The action of filtering or straining out

1578 Banister *Hist Man* v. 83 A certaine worke made in the reynes to the excretion or excolation of Urine

†**Excomme·nge,** *v. Obs.* [ad. AF. **excomenger*, OF *escomenger*, corresp to Pr. *escomenjar*, *escomengar*:—L. *excommūnicāre* to Excommunicate.] *trans* To excommunicate.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV VII 186 Yf the synner be fallen into sentence, excommenged or interdyted 1577 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 26/2 The pope excommenged the towne 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 149 Excommengement is where a man by the iudgement in Court Christian is Excommenged

Hence †**Excomme·ngement** [OF *escomengement*], excommunication.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c. 24 § 1 Any . excommengement pleaded or alleged in the partie playntif. 1531 *St Germain's Doctor & Stud* II XXXII, Yf the excommengement be of record in the kynges courte. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 134 a, None can certifie excommengement but only the Bishop 1641 [see above]

†**Exco·mmon,** *v nonce-wd.* [f. Ex- *pref.*¹ + Common: cf next.] = Discommon (see quot.)

1667 E. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit* I III X. (1743) 241 For lighter offences they [members of Lincoln's Inn, etc.] are only excommoned, or put out of commons, not to eat with the rest

†**Exco·mmune,** *v. Obs* Also 5-6 excom(m)yne [ad. F. *excommunier*, ad L. *excommūnicāre*: see Excommunicate.]

1 *trans* (*Eccl.*) = Excommunicate 1.

1483 Caxton *Cato* F ij, Alle those that byleve the sortileges and deuynours been excommunyd 1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I VII 77 To be excommyned & departed by mortall synne from the holy chyrche catholyke 1608 T. Morton *Preamb Incounter* 27 He was admonished and excommuned before he was degraded

2. *transf.* With double obj.: To excommunicate or exclude from.

1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II IV. i. 15 We cannot recover Paphos proportionably into this Map, behold it therefore peeping in, but excommuned the lines thereof. 1654 Gayton *Pleas Notes* I VI 21 Poets were excommun'd Plato's Common Wealth

†**Exco·mmunement.** *Obs*—° [ad OF *excommunement*.] = Excommunication

1530 Palsgr. 218/1 Excomunement, *excommenge*

Excommunicable (ekskɒ·mɪū nɪkăb'l), *a* [f. Excommunic-ate *v.* + -able.] Liable to be excommunicated; deserving excommunication Of an offence: Punishable by excommunication.

1594 Hooker *Eccl Pol* III 1 (1617) 84 Altho' they be impious idolaters, wicked Heretikes, persons excommunicable 1646 *Burd Issach* in *Phenix* 1708 II 281 This Assembly is above the King to their Orders he must give Obedience: otherwise he is excommunicable. 1680 Baxter *Cath Commun* (1684) 13 To render each other odious, or vile, and excommunicable. 1836 Keble in *Hooker's Wks.* (1845) I Pref. 28 What offences are excommunicable.

Excommunicant (ekskɒ·mɪū·nɪkănt) [ad. L. *excommūnicant-em*, pr. pple of *excommūnicāre* see Excommunicate. (With sense 2 cf. Examinant 2.)]

1 One who excommunicates; an excommunicator

1651 Hobbes *Leviath* III xliii 308 Might be a greater pain to the Excommunicant than to the Excommunicate.

¶ 2 = Excommunicate B

1586 Ferne *Blaz Gentrie* 313 Likewise with these, we arraunge all, excommunicants, heretiques, vsurers, pandars, histrions, or stage players 1641 Heylin *Hist Episcopacy* (1657) II 365 When as the wickednesse of Felicissimus was growne vnto the height, the Father of his owne authority denounced him excommunicant 1887 J. Martineau *National Church* in *Contemp Rev* LI 416 Innumerable swarms of excommunicants—Donatists, Arians, Monophysites, Albigenses, Hussites. [In mod. Dicts.]

Excommunicate (ekskɒ·mɪū nɪkɛ̆t), *pa pple*, *ppl a* and *sb* Also 6, 8 -icat [ad. L. *excommūnicāt-us*, pa. pple of *excommūnicā-re* (see next).]

A. *pa pple* and *ppl adj*

1. Excommunicated *arch*

1526 Tindale *John* IX. 22 He shulde be excommunicat out of the Smagoge 1662 Lamont *Diary* 21 Sept. 195 Divers persons were excommunicat att this tyme 1762 Hume *Hist. Eng* XIV 129 They engaged the bishops to pronounce him [Gavaston] excommunicate if he remained any longer in the kingdom 1839 Bailey *Festus* Proem (1848) 5/1 Nor is this An outlawed orb nor excommunicate 1874 Green *Short Hist.* III § 2 121 None of his allies could fight side by side with an excommunicate king

¶ 2 *Excommunicate things* (tr. Heb חרם *hērem*): objects devoted to destruction.

1551 Bible (Matthew) *Josh.* VI. 18 If you take of the excommunicate thynges so shal you make the hooste of Israell excommunicate 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr* 213 Achan . took of the excommunicate things of Jerico

B *sb.* An excommunicated person.

1562 in Strype *Ann Ref.* I XXXI. 349 Those excommunicates, for whom there is a *Significavit* directed. 1670 Milton *Hist Eng.* IV (1851) 159 Thou hast neglected to abstain from the House of that Excommunicate *a* 1721 Ken *Hymns Evang* Poet Wks. 1721 I 135 Jews you as Excommunicates will treat 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1877) III XXX 309 They turned the coffin of Gaston de Foix, as an excommunicate, out of the Cathedral

transf 1626 Shirley *Brothers* III 1, Poor Fernando, for her sake, must stand An excommunicate from every blessing 1640 T. Carew *To my inconstant Mistris* 1, Thou, poore excommunicate From all the joyes of love

Excommunicate (ekskɒ·mɪū nɪkɛ̆t), *v.* Also 6 -icat. [f. late (Eccl.) L. *excommūnicāt-* ppl. stem of *excommūnicāre* lit. 'to put out of the community,' f. *ex-* out + *commūnis* common, on the analogy of *commūnicāre* (see Communicate).]

1 *trans.* (*Eccl.*) To cut off from communion, to exclude, by an authoritative sentence, from participation in the sacraments and services of the church, or from religious rites in general.

1526-34 Tindale *John* XVI 2 They shall excommunicat you 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm Tim* 118/1 To deliuer to Sathan is nothing else, but to excommunicate a man. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 10 If a man be excommunicated, he shall have no advantage or relief in any plea by the common law. 1757 Burke *Abridgm Eng. Hist.* Wks X 189 They [the Druids] were further armed with a power of excommunicating any obnoxious persons 1815 Wellington 19 Jan. in Gurw *Disp* XII 250 The actors of the Théâtre Français having been excommunicated the curate of St. Roch refused to receive the body into the Church. 1875 Bryce *Holy Rom Emp* XIII (ed 5) 209 Excommunicated by Gregory IX. for not going to Palestine, he [Frederick II] went, and was excommunicated for going.

†**b.** To forbid (an action) under pain of excommunication *Obs rare.*

1644 Milton *Areop* Wks (1847) 106/1 Martin the fifth by his bull was the first that excommunicated the reading of heretical books.

2 *transf.*

1602 Rowlands *Greene's Ghost* 3 To be reiected and excommunicated from the fellowship of all honest men 1666 J. Smith *Old Age* (1752) 46 [In assimilation] those [parts of the chyle] that are like to prove unconformable, are excommunicated to the poles 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser I III (1865) 24 He was excommunicated, put out of the pale of the school 1848 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* II. 93 If he were contumacious he might be excommunicated, or, in other words, be deprived of all civil rights and imprisoned for life.

Hence **Excommunicated** *ppl. a.*; also *absol.*, **Excommu·nicating** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a.*

1580 Baret *Alv* E 430 Excommunicated 1648 Jenkyn *Blind Guide* 1 4 The faithfull with a holy scorn neglect his excommunicating of you 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I III. ix 93 That none eat or drink with such an excommunicated person 1715 M. Davies *Athen Brit.* I. 252 Neither bound to Obey an Excommunicated Queen. 1814 Scott *Ld of Isles* II XXIV, Or dream of greeting, peace or truce, With excommunicated Bruce! 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II V VI, Plotting Aristocrats, and excommunicating Dissident Priests 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref* II. 487 The right of excommunicating is inherent in every man. 1862 Trench *Mirac* XVIII 303 In case the excommunicated showed no sign of repentance.

Excommunication (ekskɒ·mɪū·nɪkɛ̄·ʃən). Also 5 **excomunycacion** [ad. late L. *excommūnicātiōn-em*, f. *excommūnicāre*: see prec. and -ation. Cf. F. *excommunication.*] The action of excommunicating or cutting off from fellowship.

1. *Eccl.* The action of excluding an offending Christian from the communion of the Church; the state or fact of being so excluded. Also in wider sense. The exclusion of an offending member from any religious community, *e.g.* Jewish or heathen

The Canon Law recognizes two kinds of excommunication: the lesser, by which an offender is deprived of the right to participate in the sacraments, the greater, by which he is cut off from all communication with the church or its members

1494 Fabyan *Chron* VI. clxiv. 168 This to be obseruyd vpon payne of excomunycacion. 1555 Eden *Decades* 172 We furthermore streightly inhibite all maner of persons . vnder the peyne of the sentence of excommunication to trauayle for marchaundies. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* (1839) 502 This part of the power of the keys, by which men were thrust out from the kingdom of God, is that which is called excommunication. *a* 1744 Pope *Love of the World Reproved*, A part in every swine No friend May taste On pain of excommunication 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III 34 A sentence of excommunication was pronounced, which enjoined Ambrose to depart from Milan without delay 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng* (1858) I. III 192 Excommunication seems but a light thing when there are many communions

b *transf*

1830 Hood *Haunted H* I iii, A house—but under some prodigious ban Of Excommunication 1840 — *Up the Rhine* 16 The yellow flag which indicates that sanitary excommunication [quarantine] 1873 F. Hall *Mod. Eng* 34 He calls you a utilitarian The greater excommunication being thus denounced against you

2 Short for 'sentence of excommunication'.

1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb* II. (1843) 43/2 To restrain any excommunication from being pronounced.. without the approbation of the bishop 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III lvi 366 By some acts of rapine or sacrilege, he had incurred a papal excommunication 1866 Kingsley *Herew* VII. 129 The pope fulminated an excommunication against him.

3 (See quot.)

1751 Chambers *Cycl* s. v., The rule of the Benedictines gives the name Excommunication, to the being excluded from the oratory, and the common table of the house

Excommunicative (ekskɒ·mɪū nɪkɛ̆·tɪv), *a.* [f. Excommunicate *v.* + -ive.] a. Characterized by the refusal of communion. b. Containing a sentence of excommunication. c. Also of persons: Disposed or eager to excommunicate

1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (1848) I 166 No other Church acts on so narrow and excommunicative a principle. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk Gt* (1865) I. II IV 68 Thomas à Becket coming home excommunicative. 1876 *Contemp Rev* XXVIII 65 There was in existence an excommunicative decree against comedians

Excommunicator (ekskɒ·mɪū·nɪkɛ̆·təɹ). [f. as prec. + -or.] One who excommunicates.

1643 Prynne *Treachery & Disloy.* 8 King John.. himselfe was one of the Excommunicators. 1681 Baxter *Answ Dodwell* II 12 Who will judg, but the Excommunicator, what is unsinful as to his act? 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, I. VI 169 The Pope, who succeeded the excommunicator of Elizabeth. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IV. VII II 94 He must obtain the absolution from his excommunicator.

Excommunicatory (ekskɒ·mɪū·nɪkătəri), *a* [f. as prec. + -ory.] a. Of or pertaining to excommunication. b. = Excommunicative c.

a. 1683 Cave *Anc. Ch. Govt* 292 The Excommunicatory letter sent to Acacius himself. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr* (1864) III VI III 458 The spiritual death inflicted by the excommunicatory decree of the church at Augsburg 1884 M. Rule *Pref. to Eadmeri Historia Novorum* XXI, The excommunicatory sentence which the council of Bari adjudged the Red King to have incurred

b 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. V VI, The excommunicatory Priests give new trouble in the Maine and Loire

†**Excommu·nion.** *Obs* [? f Excommune *v.*, on the analogy of *communion*. Cf. Pg *excommunhaõ*.] = Excommunication. (Frequent in Milton.)

1641 Milton *Ch Govt* II in Wks. (1847) 51/1 They. holding forth the dreadful sponge of excommunion pronounce him wiped out of the list of God's inheritance. 1642 *Remonstr Ch. Ivel* 32 There was an Excommunion from the chief of their Church, against any of his Religion that would not do the like 1659 Milton *Civ. Power Eccl Causes* Wks. 1738 I 549 Such are punished by Excommunion only

†**Exco·mmuny.** *Obs.* In 6 **excomunye.** [a. OF. *excommunie*, f. *excommunier* to excommunicate.] = Excommunication.

1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV ix. 195 Paynes canonycalles as ben excomunye, suspencyon, interdyte.

Exco(m)myne, var. form of Excommune *v. Obs*

†**Exco·ncavate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ex-* out + *concavus* Concave + -ate³.] *trans* To hollow out.

1599 A. M. tr *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 141/2 Excoucavate an onione, replenishe him agayne with saffern, etc.

†**Exco·rdiate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Ex- + L. *cord-*, *cor* heart + -(i)ate².] Deprived of heart or courage.

1594 *Zepheria* xxxix, If at last, she all, through fear excordiate, Command thee not to peace

Excoriable (ekskō·rĭăb'l), *a. rare*—[1]. [f L *excoriā-re* (see next) + -BLE] Capable of being excoriated; that may be rubbed or stripped off.

1658 SIR T BROWNE *Gard Cyrus* III 147 Such a natural net is the scaly covering of fishes even in such as are excoriable and consist of smaller scales, as Bretts, Soals

Excoriate (ekskō·rĭeĭt), *v* Also pa pple 6–9 EXCORIATE [f L. *excoriāt-* ppl stem of *excoriā-re* to strip off the hide, f *ex-* out + *corium* hide]

†**1.** *trans.* To pull off the skin or hide from (a man or beast); to flay *Obs*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* III. 41 Otanes whom Cambyses had excoriated for false judgement *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb* IV 13 Beasts being excoriated or flayed, were cut down from the neck to the rump *a* 1681 WHARTON *Fasts & Fest.* Wks (1683) 26 He [St Bartholomew] was Excoriated, or fleaed alive. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv Grey* II xv 77 They compliment them [their victims] upon the delicacy of their limbs prior to excoriating them.

b *transf* To strip off the rind or bark from

1775 ASH, *Excoriating*, taking off the bark

2. To remove portions of the skin (or analogous membrane) from Now chiefly *Path* of the action of corrosives, of abrasion, etc.

1497 BP ALCOCK *Mons Perfect* E ij a, Excoriate and wounde dayly theyr self with sharpe hayr 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I xiii 60 The intralls being excoriated, death by a lingering consumption ensueth 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract Physick* 109 The ends of his Fingers are supposed to be excoriated 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph Cl* (1815) 77 Stuffing my nose with spirit of hartshorn, till the whole inside was excoriated 1857 C BRONTE *Professor* II xx 104 My lips were excoriated as with vinegar and gall 1867 F H LUDLOW *Little Briggs & I* 201 The grand idea of how to fix it in a boy's memory was to excoriate his palm

3. *transf* and *fig.*

1633 J FISHER *True Trojans* III viii in Hazl *Dodsley* XII 506 Though wrongs excoriate the heart 1661 R W *Conf Charac, Colledge Butler* (1860) 67 He can excoriate a loafe 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V 233 Excoriating the Language Latiale. 1809 *Naval Chron* XXV 209 It [lightning] excoriated the lower part of the head post

4. To strip or peel off (the skin), to remove (the lining membrane) by corrosion

1547 BOORDE *Brev Health* cix 41 b, Excoriat the skyn and maturat the matter 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 71 Because it may bee excoriated or flayed off *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist Air* XIX Wks 1772 V. 694 The heat of the Island Squanena excoriates the skin. 1767 GOOCH *Treat Wounds* I 445 To prevent the matter from excoriating the skin 1843 BETHUNE *Sc Fireside Stor* 62 Exuding acrid matter, and thereby excoriating the cuticle

Excoriate (ekskō·rĭeĭt), *pple adj* ; also 6–7 -at. [ad L *excoriāt-us*, pa pple of *excoriā-re* see next.] **A.** Used as pa pple. of prec **B** *ppl a.* = next.

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1546) K j, If the bowels be excoriat, ye shal give thys peculiar remedy 1560 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* II. 344 Tratour Thow seruis quick to be excoriate. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic* (1751) 109 While hips excoriat, made him swaddle Through all the corners of the saddle 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 5 A shattered veteran ,with excoriate forks 1814 CARY *Dante* 55 The pack came Excoriate from the lash

†**b.** with allusion to the practice of circumcision

1611 *Panegyr Verses* in Coryat *Crudities*, He more prevail'd against the 'xcoriate Iewes Then Broughton could

Excoriated (ekskō·rĭeĭtĕd), *ppl. a* [f EXCORIATE *v.* + -ED[1].] Having the skin or rind rubbed or stripped off Also *transf.* and *fig*

1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim & Min* 49 The decoction of a Fox excoriated and embowelled used as an embrocation 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat* (J), An hypersarcosis arises upon the excoriated eyelid 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 233 'Tis meer excoriated Latiality 1819 G S FABER *Dispensations* (1823) II. 296 Pointing to his excoriated frame

Excoriation (ekskō·rĭeĭ·shən) [f. EXCORIATE *v* : see -ATION. Cf F. *excoriation*]

1. The action of excoriating; the state of being excoriated: †**a.** the action or process of flaying (a man or beast (*obs.*)); **b.** the action of abrading a portion of the cuticle, or of the coating of any organ of the body; an instance of this; **c** the action of stripping off (the bark of a tree)

a 1607 BREWER *Lingua* III v, A little before the excoriation of Marsyas 1635 AUSTIN *Medit* 220 Some keep the day of his [Bartholomew's] Excoriation; and some, the day of his Decollation holy 1669 GALE *Crt Gentiles* I II ix 141 After the killing of the Holocaust, follows the excoriation, and dissection

b. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb) 259 The reed flyx wyth of the guttys excoryacyoun Sendyth owte sangweyn agestyoun 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV lxxx. 544 They drinke it [tragacanth] against excoriation or knawing of the bladder 1596 DANETT tr *Comines* 296 A sharpe sickness of excoriation and the stone 1664 H MORE *Myst Iniq* xxii. 84 What Flagellations and Excoriations of the Body. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 133 P 3, I was punished with artificial excoriations in hopes of gaining new graces with a new skin 1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist* (1776) VII 99 The Germans complained of a slight excoriation of the lips 1813 W HEBERDEN in *Med. Trans* (1815) V 39 Stopping the Excoriation ..consequent upon continual Pressure in Bed. 1844 TUPPER *Twins* xv, Lash, lash, lash, in furious and fast succession to the universal excoriation of Mr Julian Tracy.

c 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylvæ Brit.* 125 The constant excoriation of the bark also produces a variety of hues.

2. *fig*

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 207 Hee hath marvailously enhanc'd the revenues of the Crowne, though with a pitifull excoriation of the poorer sort 1651 BAXTER *Inf Bapt.* Apol 22 It is the excoriation and exulceration of mens spirits that usually causeth the smart

3 An excoriated place (on the body) a sore

c 1540 in *Vicary's Anat* App ix. (1888) 221 A plastie devised by the kinges Maiestie at Grenewich, and made at Westminstre, to heale excoriacions 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v, He had a grievous excoriation behind, with riding post. 1874 tr *Van Buren's Dis Genit Org* 19 The epithelium comes off in patches, leaving irregular excoriations

†**Excorporate,** *ppl a Obs* [f. L. *ex-* (see EX- *pref*[1]) + *corpor-, corpus* body + -ATE[3]. Cf. INCORPORATE.] Disembodied.

a 1629 T GOFF *Bajazet* IV ix, So Jove I come, excorporate, divine, Immortal as thyself

Excorse see EXCOURSE *v Obs*

Excorticate (ekskɔ̄·rtĭkeĭt), *v.* [f L *ex-* out + *cortic-* stem of *cortex* bark, shell + -ATE[3]] *trans* To pull or strip off the bark from (a tree), or the shell from (a nut, seed). Also *fig*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 63 The seeds are excorticated by a knife 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 69 Moss is to be rubb'd and scrap'd off with some fit instrument of Wood, which may not excorticate the Tree 1844 ALB SMITH *Adv Mr Ledbury* V (1886) 16 Looking about the nails as if he had been excorticating millions of new walnuts

b. *fig*

1600 O E. *Repl to Libel* III vi 31 To make his eloquence seeme more admirable, he doth excorticate certaine Latin words according to his Romish fashion.

Hence **Excorticated** *ppl. a*

1657 *Phys Dict*, *Excorticated*, fleyed or pieled 1693 SIR E KING in *Phil Trans* XVII. 863 (Whole Oatmeal, or) an Excorticated Oat 1725 BRADLEY *Fam Dict* s v *Dia-hexaple*, Take Juniper-Berries unexcorticated, and Bay Berries excorticated

Excortication (ekskɔ̄·rtĭkeĭ·ʃən). [f. prec. see -ATION. Cf F *excorticatıon*] The action of stripping off or peeling the bark (from a tree).

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 517 The prejudice accruing thereby as to the Tanner (in regard of the more difficult Excortication). 1725 BRADLEY *Fam Dict* s. v. *Infirmities of trees*, Excortication and Bark-Baring

†**Excourse,** *sb Obs* [variant of EXCURSE, after the analogy of COURSE]

1. The action of running forth or out; an excursion or sally; usually a hostile or marauding one.

1523 *St Papers Hen VIII*, IV 35 The lodes and excourses divised, to be made or not made, as ye shal se the cace to requyre 1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 20 b, He assailed and inuaded more inwardly by excourses of his horsemen 1584 R. SCOT *Discov Witches* III ii 43 During the whole time of the witches excourse, the diuell occupieth the roome and place of the witch

2. a. The means of sallying forth **b.** The extent of ground covered, range (of a person's activity, also of a chain of mountains).

c 1534 tr *Pol Verg Eng Hist.* I 6 The nation of Britons having thether excourse owt of Fraunce did occupie the ilonde *Ibid*, The mountayne Grampius from the entree of the ryver Dee hathe excourse to the Irish seas 1555 BONNER *Necess Doctr.* C, The Excourse of hym is even unto the helles

3 = EXCURSUS 2.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl* 144 He interlaceth a fond excourse of the authoritie of the later writers

†**Excourse,** *v Obs.* [Also excorse [var. of SCOURSE] *intr.* To exchange, barter, 'swop' (It is doubtful whether quot 1593 belongs here)

1593 NASHE *Christ's T* 52 b, So shall you be ready to curse God, and desire to be swallowed quicke, to excorse the agony you are in 1623 COCKERAM II, To Change Excourse, Trucke, Traffique Barter.

†**Excre·able,** *a. Obs. rare*—[0] [ad L. *ex-(s)creābilis*, f. *ex(s)cr eā-re* . see EXCREATE and -ABLE] That may be spit out

1623–6 COCKERAM, *Excreable*, which easily may be spit out 1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Excreable*, that may be voided by spitting or retching *a* 1745 SWIFT (W) 1832 in WEBSTER, and in mod Dicts

Excrease, var of EXCRESCE *v Obs*

†**Excrea·te,** *v Obs*—[0] [f L *ex(s)creāt-*, ppl stem of *ex(s)cre-āre* to spit out by coughing (f *ex* out + *scre-āre* to hawk, hem) + -ATE[3]] *trans* To cough or hawk up, to spit out.

1623–6 in COCKERAM 1721–1800 in BAILEY, whence in mod Dicts.

†**Excrea·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *ex(s)creātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ex(s)creā-re* see prec.] The action of coughing up or spitting out, expectoration.

a 1556 CRANMER *Wks* II 320 Extreme coughing and excreations which I cannot eschew. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1673) 204 The rennet stayeth bleeding, and refresheth excreations of bloud 1620 HEALEY *St Aug Citie of God* 277 Sweet Incrassating Things may help Excreation out of the Throat 1620 VENNER *Via Rectæ* (1650) 323 The excrements of the braine must daily be avoyded thorow the mouth by spetting and excreation

Excrement[1] (e kskrĭ·mĕnt). [a. F. *excrément*, ad. L. *excrēment-um* what is sifted out, f. *excrē-, excernĕre* (see EXCERN, EXCRETE), f. *ex-* out + *cernĕre* to sift.]

†**1.** That which remains after a process of sifting or refining; the dregs, lees, refuse. In quots. *pl.* only. *Obs.*

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 161 b, When as in it shall no other be contayned or remaine then the excrementes of the sage. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp*, II. clxxiii 501 Tartar is the excrements of wine, which sticke to the vessell 1698 KEILL *Exam Th Earth* (1734) 299 This Earth he stiles the very dregs and excrements of nature

2 *Phys.* **a** 'That which is cast out of the animal body by any of the natural emunctories' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*), superfluous matter thrown off by the bodily organs; an excreted substance. Now *rare* in general sense.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Excrementum*, the dregges or excrementes of digestion made in the bodie, as fleume, choler, melancholie, urine, sweate, snivell, spittel, milke, ordure 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 289 Why doe they not offer us their Spittle, and other excrements of the body to be kissed? 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1673) 356 This excrement [urine] is meerly proper to four-footed living-beasts. 1658 A Fox tr *Wurtz Surg* III iv 227 Corruption is the excrement of wounds. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam Dict* II S iv b/2 The Nose serves to give a Passage to a Sort of Excrement 1745 BERKELEY *Let* Wks 1871 IV 305 The gout throws off a sharp excrement from the blood to the limbs

transf 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* IV (1586) 180 b, Whether it [manna] bee the sweate or excrement of the Heavens, or a certaine spittle of the starres 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v, Some hold ambergrise an excrement of the sea.

b. *esp.* 'The alvine fæces or the waste matter discharged from the bowels' (*Syd Soc Lex.* 1884). Commonly *pl* or *collect sing* , rarely *sing.* with *an*

1533 ELYOT *Cast Helthe* II (1541) 18 b, Breade haueing moch branne, fylleth the bealy with excrementes 1555 EDEN *Decades* 213 The excremente which they auoyde is a lyuynge worme 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks 1875 IV 413 But he is an ill woodman that knows not the size of the beast by the proportion of his excrement. 1704 SWIFT *T Tub* (1711) 209 A fly, driven from a Hony-pot, will finish his Meal on an Excrement 1843 J A SMITH *Product Farming* (ed 2) 88 The excrements of all animals contain less nitrogen than their food 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv Pl* xiv 326 Sausage-shaped masses of excrement

†**c.** Superfluous matter thrown off by a plant. *Obs*

1606 BRYSKETT *Civ Life* 43 Trees and plants grow, bloome, and bring forth fruit, which fruit Aristotle sayth, cometh from them instead of excrement 1664 POWER *Exp Philos* I 29 How should an excrement [Cuckow-spitt] of so many several Plants, still breed one and the same Animal 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v, Gums, diverse juices, balms, &c issuing spontaneously from their respective trees, are sometimes called excrements

3 *fig* (In 16–17th c often as an opprobrious designation of persons)

1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst* Author's Pref, Abject sillie men we be yea and if you will, certaine excrements and outcasts of the world 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 17 Ipta was thrown out for a base excrement from the family of Gilead *a* 1688 VILLIERS (Dk Buckhm) *Poems* (1775) 142 Thou common shore of this poetic town, Where all our excrements of wit are thrown

†**Excrement**[2]. *Obs* [ad L *excrēment-um*, f *excr ē-, excrēscĕre*, f *ex-* out + *crēscĕre* to grow.]

1. That which grows out or forth; an outgrowth; said *esp* of hair, nails, feathers.

1588 SHAKS *L L L* v 1 109 It will please his Grace. to dallie with my excrement, with my mustachio 1609 C BUTLER *Fem Mon* 1 (1623) C j, Men, beasts and fowles haue outwardly some offensive excrement, as haire, or feathers 1615 W HULL *Mirr. May* A iv a, Siluer and gold, the white and yellow excrements of the earth? 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* II 85/2 Agarick, an Excrement or hard Mushroom, growing out of the sides of old Trees. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* XIV 236 That Excrement in the Negroes being more like Wool than hair

b A growth, product

1616 SURFL. & MARKH *Country Farme* 507 The excrements of the poole are the frogge and the creuisse

2 *fig.* (When the notion is that of 'superfluous outgrowth', this is sometimes not easily distinguished from the fig use of EXCREMENT [1].)

1549 *Compl Scot* VI 59 The myst, it is the excrement or the superfluite of the cluddis 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol* I A iij b, Our Religion in England is no newe excrement of the braine of man 1606 WARNER *Alb Eng* XV XCIV (1612) 376 Wit so is wisedomes Excrement *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm* Wks 1716 I 322 Unwilling to part with the very superfluities and excrements of their fortune

3 *abstr* Growth, increase, augmentation.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 653 Otherwise they [great Worms] would increase after the same sort in all respects, as the common Wasps do. The excrement is only in the small Worms 1609 DOWLAND *Ornith Microl.* 47 Augmentation is the excrement of some Note For in it is put a Minime for a Semibreefe

†**Excrement,** *v. Obs rare*—[1]. [f. EXCREMENT *sb* 1] *intr* To void excrement

1632 LITHGOW *Trav* VIII 347 [She] had neyther eate, nor drunke, nor yet excremented for thirteene yeares.

Excremental (ekskrĭme·ntăl), *a* [1] [f EXCREMENT [1] + -AL]

†**1** Pertaining to, or consisting of, the dregs or baser part of any substance Cf EXCREMENT [1] I Of food: Consisting largely of matter useless for nutrition. *Obs.*

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 193 b, Vitrioll containeth much of the waterie and excrementall moysture in it. 1600 TOURNEUR *Transf Met* XXVI 179 The flesh, the soule's imprisoner, Of excrementale earth is wholy fact 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1673) 525 Swines flesh . is less excrementall then Pigs flesh, and therefore more nutrible. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 85 They have in their flesh much moist and excrementall juyce 1655 MOUFET & BENN *Health's Improv* (1746) 183 A Cuckow, whose much spitting argueth a corrupt and excremental Flesh. 1662 R MATHEW

Unl. Alch. § 110 180 To take a few grains of the excremental parts, out of an ounce of the substantial parts.

2 Of the nature of excrement or evacuated matter

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag* 2 The filth and excrementall matter of the bodie is thereby [by exercise] scattered and avoyded. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II VII (ed 4) 115 Whether those little dusty particles upon the lower side of the leaves be seeds and seminal parts, or rather excremental separations, we have not been able to determine 1878 FOSTER *Phys* II I § 1 183 The nutritious digested material is separated from the indigested or excremental material

b *fig* (cf EXCREMENT[1] 3)

1591 GREENE *Disc Coosnage* (1859) 40 Vipers of the world, and an excrementall reversion of sin. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 159 In a damnable state are you, O ye excrementall vessels of lust

3 Pertaining to or consisting of excrements, concerned with or proceeding from excrements

1599 A. M tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 139/2 When any man his excrementalle intestine issueth out 1624 DONNE *Serm* XVII 164 a, The spitting places and excremental corners of the Streets 1762 LLOYD *Genius, Envy & Time* 97 Mere excremental maggots, bred In poets topsy-turvy head 1875 W. HOUGHTON *Sk Brit Insects* 115 Besides excremental food they prey on insects 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl* 15 Nov 2/4 In excremental contaminations especially lies the greatest risk [of cholera poison]

† Excreme·ntal, *a*[2] *Obs. rare* [f EXCREMENT[2] + -AL] Of the nature of an outgrowth or excrescence.

1644 MILTON *Areop* (Arb.) 45 Her whitenesse is but an excrementall whitenesse. 1656 *Artif Handsom* 46 Art [the polling of the hair, paring the nails, etc.] doth dayly turn those things which are but excrementall, to be ornamentall

Excremential (ekskrĭme·nʃăl), *a* *rare*[−1] [f. EXCREMENT[1] + -(I)AL. Cf Fr *excrementiel*] = EXCREMENTAL[1]

1847 JOHNSTON in *Proc Berw Nat Club* II. 226 Its pores are choked by excremential fluids

† Excreme·ntious, *a* *Obs rare* [f. as prec. + -(I)OUS] = EXCREMENTITIOUS *a*.[1]

1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst* lii 740 If nature produceth precious stones of excrementious moisture 1694 WESTMA COTT *Script Herb* 22 Green beans are cold and moist and excrementious 1707 FLOYER *Physic Pulse-Watch* 24 Excrementious Humours, as Urine, Sweat, and hot Fumes from the Blood.

Excrementitial (ekskrɪmentɪ ʃăl), *a* Also 7 -all [f as next + -AL. Cf Fr *excrémentitiel*] = EXCREMENTITIOUS

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii 51 If it [veal] be too young, then it is ouer-moist, crude, and excrementitiall 1857 BULLOCK tr. *Caseaux' Medwif* 230 An excrementitial part, charged with carbon, forms the meconium

Excrementitious (ekskrɪmentɪ ʃəs), *a*[1] [f. assumed L **excrēmentĭcr-us* (f *excrēment-um* EXCREMENT[1]) + -OUS]

† 1 Of the nature of the dregs or worthless part of any substance Of food Consisting largely of matter useless for nutrition, = EXCREMENTAL[1] 1.

1623 HART *Arraignm Ur.* II 8 The excrementitious part of the food is voided forth 1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim & Min* Introd., The flesh of wild beasts is lesse excrementitious and dryer, than that of the tame

2 Of the nature of excrement or excreted matter

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch* XIV 118 The aged faile in the execution of externall actions by excrementitious humiditie. 1623 ROWLANDSON *God's Bless.* 35 As if mildew were an excrementitious humor 1670 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans* V 2013 We kept the same Duckling in the same Receiver very close to keep in the excrementitious steams of her body 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 30 Exhaling vessels, for carrying off excrementitious parts, are discovered throughout the whole surface of the vegetable 1761 *Brit Mag* II 435 The scent of excrementitious animal juices, such as musk, civet, etc 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* (1828) III XXXII 297 Almost all insects discharge some drops of an excrementitious fluid 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 740 s v *Guano*, This extraordinary excrementitious deposit of certain sea-fowls

fig 1641 *Compl conc Corruptions & Grievances* 4 Sweare to all we must, or else be thrust out as excrementitious burthens of the Church 1683 D A *Art Converse* 39 The very scum of the world, and the very excrementitious part of mankind.

3 Pertaining to or arising from excrement ¶ Also (*nonce-use*), Full of excrement, foul with ordure.

1792 A YOUNG *Trav. Fr* 160 When brisk mountain gales do not ventilate these excrementitious lanes 1887 *Q Rev* 7 Jan 209 There is indeed reason to suspect the existence of such excrementitious pollution of the soil

Hence **† Excrementi tiously** *adv*, a. so far as the excrementitious portion is concerned; b. (*nonce-use*) nauseatingly, disgustingly **† Excrementi tiousness,** excrementitious quality, in quot. *concr*

1638 T WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 44 Cold and dry in temper, but excrementitiously moist. 1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks (1679) 374 Men Excrementitiously exact and diligent to very Dotage 1660 tr *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* II. 81 On this wise are all the voidings of the excrementitiousness of the body.

† Excrementitious, *a*[2] *Obs.* [f. assumed L. **excrēmentĭcr-us* (f *excrēment-um* EXCREMENT[2]) + -OUS Cf. prec.] Consisting of, or of the nature of, an outgrowth.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I XXX. 60 Hair is but an excrementitious thing 1677 HALE *Prim Orig. Man.* III. IV. 266 These [feathers] are excrementitious, and not really parts of the Bird.

† Excreme·ntive, *a. Obs rare*[−1]. [f. EXCREMENT[1] + -IVE.] Fitted to carry off or discharge excrement (from the body)

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II lii 262 It may, indeed, be thought a modesty in nature, to cover those excrementive parts, which, left uncover'd, perhaps might offer offence

† Excreme·ntize, *v Obs rare*[−1]. [f EXCREMENT[1] + -IZE] *intr* To void excrements

c 1670 WOOD *Life* (1848) 135 Inflamed with strong liquors, they went into the balcony and excrementized in the street

† Excreme·ntous, *a.*[1] *Obs rare* [f L. *excrēment-um* (see EXCREMENT[1]) + -OUS.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, EXCREMENT[1]

1626 SURFL & MARKH *Country Farme* 391 The common Nut hath power to drie the excrementous moisture of all things whereunto it is applyed 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* II VI 95 The corrupt and excrementous humors in man are animated into lyce 1721–1800 in BAILEY

† Excreme·ntous, *a*[2] *Obs rare*[−1] [f L *excrēment-um* (see EXCREMENT[2]) + -OUS] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an outgrowth

1597 LOWE *Chirurg* (1634) 23 *Pe.* Which are the Members called excrementous? *Jo* The nailes and the haire

† Excreme·ntuous, *a Obs.* [f EXCREMENT[1] + -(U)OUS] Of the nature of excrement, refuse, or dregs, = EXCREMENTITIOUS *a*[1]

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 4 b, When therefore the grosser and excrementuous partes abyde in the bottome of the Lymbecke 1616 SURFL & MARKH *Country Farme* 672 Although the heronshew be a royall meate his flesh is full of excrementuous parts

† Excre·sce, excrea·se, *sb Obs* [f. next] A growing out, in quots *concr* excess amount, increase.

1707 STEWART *Index to Scots Acts* 14 (Jam.) The excresce of the excise or the inland salt and forraign commodities, etc 17 W. FORBES *Suppl* Dec 56 (Jam.) There happened in the coining sometimes an excresce on the tale, of five or six shillings or thereby, in one hundred pounds

† Excre·sce, excrea·se, *v Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* excresse [ad L *excrēscĕre*. cf INCREASE.] *intr* To grow out or forth; to constitute an excrescence, to increase inordinately, to exceed what is usual

1570 B. GOOGE *Pop Kingd* II (1880) 236 So hath this wretched kinde of men in little time excreast 1588 A KING tr. *Canisius' Catech* h vij, Quhilk [xi days] addit to yᵉ zere quharin it excresseis makis yᵉ same to exeid the common zere of yᵉ sone be 19 dayes 1691 ED TAYLOR tr *Behmen's Theos Philos.* 71 The Pores so numerous in the Skin, thro' which the Hairs excresce.

Hence **† Excrea sing** *ppl a*

1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* 2 a, When a bone in any part, stretcheth forth his substance in excreasing maner 1671 *True Nonconf* 145 How this excresing power should have crept into the whole Church

Excrescence (ekskre sĕns) Also 6 excressence. [ad. L *excrēscentia*, f. *excrēscent-em* · see EXCRESCENT and -ENCE Cf Fr. *excrescence*]

† 1 The action of growing out or forth Also, immoderate growth, overflow, abnormal increase

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 409 Thare gudis war multiplyit be excrescence of the proffitt that thay have won 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 83 There is a double limit, beyond which the excrescence of the Haire dooth not proceede. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng* I xl (1739) 60 This Island became a common Sewer to the Excrescence of those Eastern peoples 1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man* II IX 225 Our annual Winters correct the excrescence of Insects 1752 D CAMPBELL in *Scots Mag* (1753) July 347/1 The said excrescence of the rents of that farm would be accounted for to them

† b. = EFFLORESCENCE 4. *Obs*

1718 J CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig Philos.* III XXVII § 12 The Excrescence of Salt-Petre from old Walls made of Mortar and Stone

c Of a feeling, etc.: Exuberant outburst; exuberance. Now *rare* In early use · † Overblown pride, swagger.

1629 in *Biblioth. Regia* 28 The insolence and excrescence of the Popish pretended clergy 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks (1858) 565 Of such like stuff we meet not any where with more excrescence then in his own lavish Pen. *a* 1667 JER TAYLOR (W.), Excrescences of joy 1768 JOHNSON *Pref to Shaks.* in *Wks.* (1787) IX 281 The exuberant excrescence of his diction I have often lopped 1867 A BARRY *Sir C. Barry* VI. 232 The excrescences of that ardent desire for perfection

2 Something that grows out, a natural outgrowth or appendage Now somewhat *rare*

1633 T ADAMS *Exp 2 Pet* II 20 Even these excrescences [hairs] are ornaments. 1664 POWER *Exp Philos* I 8 Nature having imp'd her [Butterfly's] wings with these plumeous excrescences 1782 W F MARTYN *Geog Mag.* I 38 Nor ever cutting their hair or nails to whatever length these excrescences may grow. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev Lamps* VI § 15 177 Their character of sublimity passes into excrescences,—into mane and beard as in the lion 1871 DARWIN *Desc Man* II. XII 35 These horns consist of an excrescence of bone covered with a smooth sheath

fig. *a* 1681 GLANVILL *Serm on 1 Pet* 1 22 (1681) 122 Shall we lose a Limb for an Excrescence, or an Essential of Religion for that which is but accessary? 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* Wks. 1757 IV. iv. 191 They are mere excrescences to the good man's happiness; and he has no more feeling in them than in his hair, or his nail. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1852) I 42 Have we not motives for those excrescences of action? 1868 M PATTISON *Academ Org.* V 253 The professor was an excrescence on the examination system.

3 An abnormal, morbid, or disfiguring outgrowth; a disfiguring protuberance or swelling on an animal or vegetable body.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I xlv. 61 Wartes, and such like excressence, or superfluous out growings 1599 [see ALIENATE *ppl. a.* 2] 1681 tr *Willis' Rem Med. Wks* Voc., *Excrescences* warts or pieces of flesh *a* 1682 SIR T BROWNE *Tracts* 60 This is no proper Berry, but a kind of Vessicular excrescence 1713 CHESELDEN *Anat* I. I (1726) 7 Bony excrescences upon the bones are frequent. 1752 BERKELEY *Tar-Water* Wks 1871 III 500 Tumours, wens, and preternatural excrescences 1807 J E SMITH *Phys Bot.* 346 Many of our Willows bear round excrescences, as large as peas, on their leaves 1844 DUFTON *Deafness* 97 Fungous excrescences [of the ear] may be removed either by the forceps or the knife

b *transf.* and *fig*

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem* (1759) I 226 Pedantry is but A stupified Excrescence, like a Wen, Fed by the peccant Humours of learn'd Men 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I 378 A room from the upper part of which are dependent many excrescences 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst* I XXXVI 498 An irregular excrescence from the main ridge of trap 1871 B TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I 318 *note*, The piece [Oberon and Titania's golden wedding] can only be regarded as an excrescence

Excrescency (ekskre sĕnsi). Also 6–7 -sy, -sie [f as prec · see -ENCY]

1 Excrescent state or condition; the quality or fact of growing out or forth, abnormal or excessive development, an instance of the same † In early use also. An exuberant outburst, an extravagance.

1638 FEATLEY *Strict Lyndom* II 12 The excrescensie and superabundance of Saints satisfactions. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Exhort § 7 Some Saints have had excrescencies and eruptions of holiness in the instances of uncommanded duties. *Ibid* I II § 25 Our Fasts, and all exteriour acts of religion are to be guided by our Superiour, if he sees cause to asswage any excrescencie 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 172 The Deduction and Moderation of their [the Nails'] Excrescencie to a just extendure *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 149 An extraordinary excrescency of bones below the rump bone 1748 tr *Vegetius' Distemp Horses* 202 If there is an Excrescency of Flesh, you shall boil Grass with Oil and put it in it.

† 2. Something that is excrescent, an outgrowth; = EXCRESCENCE 2. Often applied to fungi *Obs*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 146 Warts and suche lyke excrescensys on the face 1597 GERARD *Herbal* CLXII 1384 The earthie excrescencies, called Mushrums 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 5 Pruned of their luxuriant excrescencies 1646 J HALL *Poems* Pref., A Mushrome though but an excrescency, well drest is no poyson, but a Salad 1653–5 H MORE *Antid. Ath* II XI. (1712) 73 The red pugger'd attire of the Turky, and the long Excrescency that hangs down over his Bill 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 246 Excrescencies in form of Teats 1736 BAILEY, *Excrescency*, that which sticks to or grows upon another thing, as cat's tails upon a nut tree, etc

† 3 An abnormal, morbid, or unsightly outgrowth, = EXCRESCENCE 3. *Obs*

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 43 A huge and monstrous Wen little lesse then the Head it selfe, growing to it by a narrower excrescency 1691 RAY *Creation* (1701) II 236 A large Wen upon our Faces. or any the like superfluous Excrescency

b. *transf* and *fig.*

1649 MILTON *Eikon* XI (1851) 424 Hee would have onely the excrescencies of evil prun'd away for the present *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm* Wks. 1716 I 158 Oaths as they commonly pass are mere excrescensies of speech 1713 *Guardian* No 1 ¶ 5 Ambition, lust, envy, and revenge are excrescencies of the mind 1756–82 J WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. III 132 The two last books of the Iliad may be thought not to be excrescencies but essential to the poem.

Excrescent (ekskre·sĕnt), *a* Also 6 excressent. [ad L. *excrēscent-em*, pr. pple of *excrēscĕre*. see EXCRESCE *v*]

1. † a *gen.* That grows out. Const *from* (*obs*) **b** *Bot* of a peduncle (see quot 1857)

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 172 The excrescent, supercrescent, and ever-crescent parts 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig Man.* III II 257 The first spontaneous production of Men was in certain Folliculi or Bladders, excrescent from the Earth 1779 *Projects* in *Nat. Hist* 107/2 They will wash this excrescent substance off 1834–43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1862) 24 Matter will arise contingent to the story or excrescent from it. 1857 HENFREY *Bot* § 139 Sometimes the peduncles undergo expansion during the ripening of the seeds, so as to form part of the fruit; such an inflorescence or peduncle is called excrescent

2 † a Growing in excess or beyond normal limits, excessive (*obs.*) **b.** Growing abnormally out of something else, constituting an excrescence; redundant, superfluous

1633 T ADAMS *Exp 2 Peter* II. 13 We pare off such excrescent blemishes that the body may be perfect 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 69 The virtue of chrysocal is to cohibit excrescent flesh 1671 *True Nonconf* 153 Their Immediate successors are against your Prelatick excrescent power 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* IV X (1715) 248 She from the Fore-head of a new foal'd Colt Th' excrescent Lump doth seek 1732 POPE *Ess Man* II 49 Expunge the whole, or lop the excrescent parts [of Science] 1886 F FORD in *Mag of Art* Nov 8 There is an excrescent structure of wood stuck on to the wall.

3. Constituting an excess over the normal quantity. Formerly, *spec.* in Chronology

1609 HOLLAND *Amm Marcel* XXVI i. 456 *note*, The odde day which everie fourth yeare arising out of the six excrescent howers in each yeare, maketh the leape yeare *a* 1654

SELDEN *Fortescue's De Laud Reg* (1672) 128 The foure excrescent quadrants of a day in the Julian yeare were and are, at the end of every four years space, put into one day 1832 CHALMERS *Pol Econ.* vii. 220 The excrescent, or the superinduced population

b. *Gram.* Of a sound in a word: Having no etymological value, but developed by the influence of euphony.

1868 KEY *Philol Essays* 204 Excrescent Consonants. I have thought it desirable to ask for one [a new grammatical term] . because the ordinary term 'epenthesis' seems to have been formed on a false theory. 1881 SKEAT *Etym. Dict.* s v *Sound*, The final *d* .is excrescent, just as in the vulgar *gownd* for *gown*

Excrescential (ekskresē·nʃăl), *a* [f. L. *excrēscenti-a* (see EXCRESCENCE) + -AL] Of the nature of an excrescence, redundant.

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vi § 15 177 Mane and beard as in the lion .are excrescential characters *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note bks.* (1879) II 183 The vestry . occupies that excrescential edifice

Excrescenti·tious (ekskresĕnti ʃəs), *a. rare*⁻¹. [badly f. EXCRESCENT + -ITIOUS; after *adventitious*] Of the nature of an excrescence.

1833 *New Monthly Mag* XXXVIII 189 This wart on the 'great wen' is as distinct and excrescentitious as if, etc

Excress, -ence, -ent, obs ff. EXCRESCE, etc.

† **Excre·ssion.** *Obs.* Also 7 excresc̆ion, -sion. [A non-etymological formation (for EXCRETION) on L. *excrēscĕre*. Cf. CONGRESSION] An outgrowth; = EXCRETION 2

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II CXXIX 430 Such bones, knobs, or bunches, are called excresions 1623-6 COCKERAM, *Excrescion.* 1635 MARKHAM *Faithful Farrier* (1638) 102 Any bony excression upon any member of an Horse, as Splint, Spaven. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam Dict* s v *Rules*, If there are hard knots on the outside, they are screws or excressions *fig.* 1647 J LAWNIND *Putney Projects* 39 Those excressions of nature, the great Lawyers

‖ **Excreta** (ekskrī tă) [Lat ; neut pl. of pa. pple. of *excernĕre*: see EXCERN, EXCRETE] Excreted matters; the waste expelled from the animal body, now often limited to the fæces and urine, or to the former only.

1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* XXX 674 The excreta had been expelled a full yard from the orifice 1877 ERICHSEN *Surg* I 8 The lungs and skin are unable to set free their excreta. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 227 The smoke and ashes of the animal are. the fæcal and urinary excreta

Excrete (ekskrī t), *v* [f. L *excrēt-* ppl. stem of *excernĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *cernĕre* to separate, sift. See EXCERN.]

1. *trans* Of animals and plants or their organs: To separate (chiefly waste matters) from the vital fluids preparatory to discharging from the system; to separate and expel from the system through the emunctory organs; often used with reference to the process of expulsion merely

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III 890 Nature copiously excretes by the Reins. .a liquor compounded of Aqueous, Saline, Sulphury, and other particles. 1720 W. GIBSON *Diet Horses* iv. (ed 3) 58 Things excreted and retained 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xix. (1803) 366 Slime excreted by the animal's skin. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat* I 401/1 A sanguineous fluid is excreted from the bladder 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* IV (1873) 73 Certain plants excrete sweet juice. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog* III. 79 Animals .. live by absorbing oxygen and excreting carbonic acid

† b. *intr.* for *refl* with *forth*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 301 Vaporous fumes that excrete forth from the brain.

c. *absol* (In quot 1832 humorously for 'spit') 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 830 English 'commercial gentlemen' excrete in spit-boxes. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys* I 15 The body feeds, and it excretes 1881 MIVART *Cat* 232 The lungs excrete.

† 2. Of drugs, etc, and of personal agents: To cause the excretion of Also with *forth, out* *Obs*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* II. 36 It .. maketh the body soluble, by excreting forth of yellow cholericke humors *Ibid.* VII 119 They loose the belly, and excrete out choler. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 187 Adæquate meanes to excrete the catarrhous matter.

Hence **Excre·ted** *ppl. a.*, sifted out and discharged. **Excre·ter,** that which excretes or discharges. **Excre·ting** *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a*

1802 PALEY *Nat Theol* XIII Wks 1825 III. 145 The nature and quality of the excreted substance 1844-57 G BIRD *Urin Deposits* (ed. 5) 449 This remarkable critical increase in the excreted solids of the urine is observed 1849 J. F JOHNSTON *Exp Agric* 32 Excreting is the final function exercised by the animal in reference to its food. 1852-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 843/2 The skin is an active excreter of free phosphoric . acids. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ Psychol* (1872) I. I. v. 92 The excreting structures of the skin

Excretes (ekskrī·tz), *sb. pl rare*⁻¹. Anglicized form of EXCRETA

1883 B. W. RICHARDSON *Prevent Med* VII 281 The grand outlet for the nitrogenous excretes of the animal body.

† **Excre·tic,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *excrēt-* after Gr. analogies · cf. *eccritic*] Of or pertaining to excretion.

1612 *Enchar. Med.* III. 74 Panting of the heart is caused from the Excreticke faculty, which doth endeavour to exclude that which is hurtfull

Excretin (ekskrī tin). *Chem.* Also 9 -ine [f. L. *excrēt-* (see EXCRETE *v.*) + -IN.] (See quots)

1854 *Proc. Royal Soc* VII 153 This crystalline body the author [W. Marcet] proposes to call Excretine 1889 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 530/1 *Excretin* $C_{20}H_{36}O$ Obtained by exhausting fresh excrements with boiling alcohol and leaving the solution to stand for a week. 100 pounds of fresh excrements yielded 8 grams of pure excretin.

Excretion [1] (ekskrī ʃən). [(? a Fr. *excrétion*) ad. L. *excrētiōn-em*, n of action f. *excernĕre* to sift out, separate: see EXCRETE]

The action or process of excreting

1. Separation of animal products (chiefly, those useless for nutrition) from the blood

1605 TIMME *Quersit* III 148 Excretion, or separating in bodies of superfluities and excrements 1691 RAY *Creation* II (1692) 115 The constant separation and excretion whereof [Urine] is necessary for the preservation of Life 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* 14 The common Symptoms of the Excretion of the Bile being vitiated, are a yellowish Colour of the Skin a loss of Appetite, [etc] 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V 488/2 Calcareous integument formed by excretion

b An analogous process in plants,

1862 DARWIN *Fertil Orchids* vi 278 The secretion acts also as an excretion. 1876 — *Cross-Fertil.* x 403 The excretion [of a sweet fluid] manifestly depends on changes in the sap.

c. Of the teeth: The (supposed) formation of the teeth by matter 'excreted' from the pulp Hence *attrib* in *excretion-theory.*

1812 CUVIER *Les Ossemens Fossiles, Elephans* 65 Les substances dont se composent les dents se forment toutes par excrétion et par couches *transl* (ed 4, 1835) 198 Formed by excretion and by layers 1839 NASMYTH *Research Teeth* 28 He [Cuvier] holds that the different substances which constitute the teeth are formed by excretion and in layers. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 292 The 'excretion theory' of dental development

2 The action of casting out of the body that which has been separated by any of the organs, *esp.* evacuation of the bowels.

1640 *Erotomania* 51 Excretion, or Retention 1645 MILTON *Tetrach* (1851) 170 The fleshly act . beeing at best but an animal excretion. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat Ins* 1122 Children are continually provoked to excretion. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 274 What stimulates and promotes the Excretion of the Blood 1865 *Englishman's Mag* Oct 297 A common central aperture, through which the functions of secretion and excretion are carried on

3 *concr* That which is separated and ejected from the body.

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 60 None held it then a grace to have .the very excretions of beasts to sent them. *a* 1682 SIR T BROWNE *Tracts* 113 In hawks and cormorants I have sometimes observed bloody excretions 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol* XIX (1803) 366 The aptness of this excretion [slime] to the purpose 1842 ABDY *Water Cure* (1843) 21 A slight yellow excretion, by which morbific matter is eliminated 1872 HUXLEY *Phys* I 3 Those products which are thrown out of the body, and are called excretions.

† **Excre·tion** [2]. *Obs* [as if ad. L **excrētiōnem*, n. of action f *excrēscĕre* to grow out or forth, f *ex-* out + *crēscĕre* to grow.] a The action of growing out or forth. b. *concr* Anything that grows out (whether naturally or abnormally) in animals or plants; = EXCREMENT 2, EXCRESCENCE. Also *fig*

1612-5 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* x. v, [Samson] had ceased to be a Nazarite not for the want of that excretion [his hair] 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xlv. 247 The excretions of the Body grow but insensibly. 1633 T ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* 1 16 From her . shave and pare off . those superfluous excretions of sin 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict* s v. *Splint*, The Cure of all Splints and boney Excretions

Excretionary (ekskrī ʃənări), *a* [f EXCRETION [1] + -ARY.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of excretion.

1872 HUXLEY *Phys* I. 16 These excretionary matters are separated from the blood by the excretory organs

Excreti·tious, *a.*[1] *rare*⁻¹ [f L *excrēt-* ppl stem of *excernĕre*. see EXCRETION [1] and -ITIOUS] Of the nature of excreta; = EXCREMENTITIOUS *a* 1 *c* 1865 in *Circ Sc*, Uric acid, with other excretitious matters

Excreti·tious, *a* [2] *rare.* [f L. *excrēt-* ppl stem of *excrēscĕre* see EXCRETION [2] and -ITIOUS] Of the nature of an outgrowth

1820-7 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) II. 82 An excretitious suit is a suit which has grown out of a former one. *Ibid* VI 379 This excretitious crime

Excretive (ekskrī tiv), *a* [f L *excrēt-* (see EXCRETE *v*) + -IVE, repr L type **excrētīvus.*] Having the power or function of excreting or promoting excretion.

1666 G HARVEY *Morb Angl* 15 Some fault in the Excretive faculty of the parts 1673 LISTER in *Phil Trans.* VIII 6062 Excretive glandules 1707 *Curios. in Husb & Gard* 240 It has a nutritive excretive, expulsive Faculty 1775 in ASH, and in mod Dicts.

Excretolic (ekskrɪtǫ lik), *a. Chem.* Also **excretole·ic.** [f EXCRET-IN + -OL (see CARBOLIC) + -IC] In **Excretolic acid,** 'a fatty acid, obtained by Marcet from the alcoholic extract of human excrements' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

1867 A. FLINT *Physiol Man* II 399 The substance called excretoleic acid is very indefinite in its composition and properties. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim Chem* 82.

Excretory (ekskrī·təri, e kskrɪtəri), *a* and *sb Phys.* [f L. *excrēt-* (see EXCRETE *v.*) + -ORY. Cf. Fr. *excrétoire*]

A *adj*

1. Having the function of excreting; pertaining to or connected with the process of excretion. *Excretory duct, vessel,* etc. · one which either in an animal or plant conveys the excretion to the surface, as the lachrymal duct, or into a prepared cavity, as the bile duct.

1681 tr *Willis' Rem Med Wks* Voc. 1684 BOYLE *Porousn Anim & Solid Bod* III. 11 The Orifices of small excretory vessels 1708 KEILL *Anim. Secretion* 131 The Water passes off through the Pores or Excretory Ducts of the Plant 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat* III. 315/1 The excretory outlet 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II 167 Respiratory and excretory orifices. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 197 The excretory function was admirably active.

2. Of the nature of excreta

1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat* 46 Gaseous excretory matters are eliminated from the organism for the respiratory organs

B. *sb* An excretory vessel or duct.

1715 CHEYNE *Philos Princ Relig* I 134 The other Excretories of the Body 1741 MONRO *Anat* (ed 3) 57 One can squeeze out of their Excretories a mucilaginous Liquor 1805 W SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 5 The morbid saline parts [are] carried off by the excretories.

Excribe, var. form of EXSCRIBE

† **Excri·minate,** *v. Obs rare.* [f. L. *ex-* out (see EX- *pref*[1]) + *crīmin-* stem of *crīmen* accusation, charge + -ATE [3]] *trans* To clear from an imputation; to shift an imputation from (a person) *upon* (another); in quot *refl.*

1662 MARVELL *Corr* XXIX. Wks 1872-5 II 71, I had rather .undergoe any blame then to excriminate my selfe upon any one of you 1796 COLERIDGE *Watchman* 92 To excriminate themselves in the opinion of the public.

Excruciable (ekskrū ʃiăb'l), *a* [ad. L. *excruciābilis*, f. *excruciāre*: see EXCRUCIATE *v* and -ABLE] Capable of being tormented; liable, subject to, or deserving of torture.

1731-6 BAILEY (folio), *Excruciable*, worthy to be tormented. 1831 HOGG in *Blackw Mag.* XXIX 916 The greedy heart On which the gnawing worm of avarice Preyed straining every sense To that excruciable and yearning core.

† **Excru·ciament.** *Obs rare*⁻¹. [as if ad L **excruciāment-um*, f. *excruciāre* see EXCRUCIATE *v*] = EXCRUCIATION.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 65 To this wild of sorrowes and excruciament she was confined, either to be held a flat thornback, or sharp pricking dog-fish, etc.

† **Excru·ciate,** *ppl. a. Obs* [ad. L *excruciātus*, pa. pple of *excruciāre*. see next] a = EXCRUCIATED *ppl a* ¶ b. = EXCRUCIATING *ppl a*

a 1625 BEAUMONT & FLETCHER (W), Would she sit thus then excruciate? 1625 CHAPMAN *Odyss* VII 398 My heart, long time excruciate, Amongst the leaves I rested all that night 1773 J ROSS *Fratricide* (MS) II 620 Excruciate pains Seiz'd on our Father's frame

Excruciate (ekskrūi ʃiĕit), *v.* Also 7 excruciat, -tiat(e [f. L. *excruciāt-* ppl. stem of *excruciāre*, f. *ex-* intensive (see EX- *pref.*[1] 2) + *cruciāre* to torment, f *cruc-em* cross]

1. † a. *lit.* To subject to torture, put on the rack, etc., *fig.* to 'rack' (one's brains) (*obs.*) b. *transf* To cause intense pain to, torment acutely (a person's senses). Often *hyperbolical*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 41 To Excruciate, *excruciare* 1593 NASHE *Christ's T* (1613) 154 They by pining and excruciating their bodies, liue in hell here on earth, to auoid the hell neuer ending 1593 — *Four Lett. Confut* 56 You shall not excruciate your braine to be conceited and haue no wit 1623 COCKERAM III, *Perillus* invented a brazen Bull made redhot to torment and excruciate malefactors. 1717 BULLOCK *Wom a Riddle* I 1, May convulsions seize and excruciate my optick nerves 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser IV (1863) 256 The bassoon, on which George Evans was wont .to excruciate the ears of the whole congregation

2 *fig* To torture mentally, inflict extreme mental anguish upon

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl* I i, This doth excruciate The very substance of my vexed soul 1611 MARKHAM *Countr Content* I xi (1668) 61 He must. neither vex nor excruciate himself with losses or mischances. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist Philos.* (1701) 617/2 He neither blunts his mind, nor excruciats it with cares 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No 47 P 17 If a customer talks longer than he is willing to hear, he will complain that he has been excruciated with unmeaning verbosity 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* XXVI. 445 He described himself as excruciated with anxiety.

absol 1631 CHARLETON *Ephes & Comm Matrons* II. (1668) 44 Their joys are infested with such calamities, that they excruciate.

Hence **Excru·ciated** *ppl a*, tormented, tortured. 1792 *Minstrel* (1793) I 80 Oh my excruciated heart!

Excruciating (ekskrūi ʃiĕitiŋ), *ppl a.* [f prec. + -ING [2].] That excruciates or causes extreme pain or anguish, whether bodily or mental, tormenting, torturing, agonizing Const *to*

1664 H. MORE *Myst Iniq* XX. 75 The excruciating fear of a worse then Pagan Purgatory. 1770 GOLDSM. *Life Bolingbroke* Wks (Globe) 467/2 A cancer in his cheek, by which excruciating disease he died 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an 1756(1831) I 299 That most difficult and excruciating question, the Origin of Evil 1833 I TAYLOR *Fanat.* VI 179 Excruciating deaths, especially empalement or crucifixion 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I XXIII. 161 The biting of the hydrocarbons was excruciating to the eyes.

b *hyperbolically*, in humorous use.

1819 CAMPBELL *Spec. Brit. Poets* III 2 He [Drayton] is a less excruciating hunter of conceits [than Cowley]. 1824 W IRVING *T Trav* I 348 Blunders in sense and sound,

that were excruciating to an author's ears. 1865 Miss Braddon *Only a Clod* I 6 If there's one thing in the world that's more excruciating than another, it's that fellow's cheerfulness 1876 M Davils *Unorth Lond* 26 An excruciating chorus having been performed

Excruciatingly (ekskrɪ̄ ʃɪˌɛ̄tɪŋlɪ), *adv.* [f prec + -LY 2] To an excruciating degree, in an extremely painful manner. Often *hyperbolically* in humorous use.

1808 *Ann. Reg* 1806, 878 His sarcasm was excruciatingly severe. 1838 Dickens *Nich Nick.* xxxiv, Why is she so excruciatingly beautiful? 1861 Bumstead *Ven Dis* (1879) 182 Emissions which are excruciatingly painful. 1865 Miss Braddon *Sir Jasper* xxxiii, A negro melody of an excruciatingly lively character

Excruciation (ekskrɪ̄ ʃɪˌɛ̄ɪ ʃən). [ad L. *excruciātiōn-em*, n of action f *excruciāre*: see Excruciate *v.*] The action of causing or the state of suffering extreme pain, an instance of this.

1618 T. Gainsford *Hist P Warbeck* in *Select. Harl Misc* (1793) 61 After she had lived a while in excruciation both of soul and body 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* II lvii (1), The thwartings, and the excruciations of life 1646 Gaull *Cases Consc.* 191 Can his excruciation be a sufficient cause for our execution? 1885 G Meredith *Diana* II 1 5 The doom of men to excruciation in endlessness

Excruciator (ekskrɪ̄ ʃɪˌɛ̄ɪtəɹ) *rare* [ad L *excruciātor*, agent-n f *excruciāre* to Excruciate.] One who excruciates; a tormentor

1864 *Realm* 20 Apr. 8 Signor Sivori turned round upon his excruciators, and stamped most furiously.

Excrustation (ekskrʊstē ʃən), *rare* [ad med L *excrustātiōn-em* f *excrustāre*, f *ex-* (see Ex- *pref* 1) + *crusta* Crust, covering] The stripping a book of its covering of precious metal.

1844 Maitland *Dark Ages* Ess xiii 218 Charity and need, as well as cupidity were likely to produce what was then termed *excrustation*, and to risk the destruction of the manuscript [Maitland refers in footnote to *Vit Aldhelmi*, Die uno xii textus Evangeliorum .et auro nudata et excrustata sunt]

Excubant (e kskiʊbănt), *a rare* (*pedantic*) [ad L. *excubant-em*, pr pple of *excubāre* to lie on guard, f. *ex-* out + *cubāre* to lie down] Keeping watch.

1831 T L Peacock *Crotchet Castle* xviii 186 The enemy may be still excubant, and we had better not disperse till daylight

† **Excuba·tion.** *Obs.*—° [ad L. *excubātiōn-em*, n of action f *excubāre*: see prec] The action of watching or of keeping guard

1623 in Cockeram, 1721–1800 in Bailey

† **Excu·bitor.** *Obs. rare*—1 [a L. *excubitor* watchman, agent-n. f *excubāre* see Excubant *a*] A watchman, sentinel.

1775 G. White in *Phil Trans* LXV 261 The swallow is the excubitor to the house-martins . announcing the approach of birds of prey

E·xcudate, *v. rare.* [badly f. L *excūd-ĕre* (see next) + -ate 3.] *trans* = next.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 748 The world would have need of consolation, should a single sentence excudated in such a smiddy peradventure escape record.

† **Excu·de,** *v Obs*—° [ad. L *excūd-ĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *cūdĕre* to strike, beat.] *trans* 'To beat or strike out; to find out with study' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1674) 1775 in Ash.

† **Excu·lcate,** *v. Obs*—° [f L *exculcāt-* ppl stem of *exculcā-re*, f *ex-* (see Ex- *pref* 1) + *calcā-re*: see Calcate.] *trans* To tread or trample out

1656–81 in Blount *Glossogr* 1721–61 in Bailey.

Hence **Exculca·tion,** the action of treading out.

1730–6 in Bailey (folio); 1775 in Ash.

Exculp, var. of Exsculp *v. Obs.*

Exculpable (ekskʊ·lpăb'l), *a. rare* [f Ex- culp-ate *v* + -able.] Capable of being exculpated or freed from blame or accusation

1646 Buck *Rich III*, iii Contents, How the Sonnes of King Edward came by their deaths King Richard Exculpable thereof Hence 1827 in Todd, and in mod Dicts

Exculpate (ekskʊ lpēt), *ppl. a* [f. next. see -ate 4] Declared guiltless, free from blame.

1814 Cary *Dante* (Chandos) 227 These spirits stood exculpate 1830 W Phillips *Mt Sinai* iv 163 Casting on his peers The burden of their mutual sin, Himself exculpate

Exculpate (e kskʊ̆lpēt, ekskʊ lpēt), *v* [f Ex- *pref* 1 + L. *culp-a* blame + -ate 3 Cf It *scolpare*, med.L **exculpāre* implied in *exculpātus* (Du Cange).]

1. *trans.* To free from blame; to declare free from guilt, to clear *from* an accusation or blame

1656–81 [see 1 b]. 1721 in Bailey. 1758–9 Lowth *Life Wykeham* v. 156 Men who had been punished in the parliament of 1376, and who had gotten themselves exculpated in the succeeding parliament 1841 James *Brigand* xx, She exculpates me from blame in this matter 1850 Grote *Greece* II. lxii, The latter stood exculpated on both charges

refl. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (J.), A good child will not seek to exculpate herself at the expence of the most revered characters. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 110 From this charge of inconsistency I shall best exculpate myself by the full statement of the third system 1863 Mrs. Oliphant *Salem Ch.* iv 63 Poor Vincent made a hasty effort to exculpate himself from the soft impeachment

† b *intr.* for *refl. Obs rare*

1656–81 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Exculpate*, to cleer ones self of a fault 1780 Burke *Corr.* (1844) II. 315 To be over earnest in endeavours to exculpate, previous to accusation, would imply [etc] 1783 — *Rep Affairs India* Wks XI. 326 Doubts whether the refusal to exculpate by oath can be used to infer any presumption of guilt.

2 Of things. † a To serve as an excuse for; to justify. *Obs. rare.* b. To furnish ground for exculpating Const *from*

1706 Phillips (ed Kersey) s v., Good meaning will never exculpate blind and Superstitious Devotion 1783 Burke *Rep Affairs India* Wks XI 132 Evidence, which may tend to criminate, or exculpate, every person 1875 Farrar *Seekers* I vi 83 The tenor of his life has sufficient weight to exculpate him from an unsupported accusation.

Exculpation (ekskʊlpē ʃən). [f prec. vb : see -ation] The action of exculpating or clearing from blame, or from an alleged crime; an instance of this; a ground or means of exculpating; an excuse or a vindication.

a 1715 Burnet *Own Time* an 1684 (R.) In Scotland the law allows of an exculpation, by which the prisoner is suffered before his trial to prove the thing to be impossible 1751 Smollett *Per Pic* (1779) I xviii 159 She maintained a sort of ceremonious distance, which she thought requisite . for her own exculpation 1752 J Louthian *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 100 To bear Witnessing anent the said Complainer's Innocence and Exculpation of the Crime libelled against him 1788 Reid *Act. Powers* iv vi 619 The madness of a short fit of passion is incapable of proof; and therefore is not admitted in human tribunals as an exculpation. 1828 Scott *F M Perth* xxx, Ramorny did not attempt an exculpation 1873 Symonds *Grk Poets* viii. 238 Without seeking to offer any exculpation for what offends us in the moral sensibilities of the Greeks.

b *Letters of exculpation* (in *Sc. Law*): a warrant issued to a defender in a criminal prosecution for citing witnesses in his defence.

1773 Erskine *Instit Laws Scotl* (1838) iv v 1123 Letters of exculpation are granted of course, at the suit of a defender in a criminal trial, for citing witnesses, etc 1861 in W Bell *Dict Laws Scotl* 354/2.

Exculpative (ekskʊ lpătĭv), *a. rare*—1 [f. Exculpate *v* : see -ative] Intended to exculpate

1827 Bentham *Ration Evid* Wks (1843) VI 155 In England, scarcely any crime is so common as that of exculpative perjury

Exculpatory (ekskʊ lpătəɹi), *a* [f. as prec. + -ory] Of statements, evidence, etc Adapted or intended to clear from blame or a charge of guilt; apologetic, vindicatory Const *of*

1779–81 Johnson *L. P*, *Pope* Wks IV 58 He wrote an exculpatory letter to the Duke 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev* III. iv vii, Witnesses, exculpatory, inculpatory 1846 Grote *Greece* I iii (1862) I 67 Two exculpatory pleas. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII 594 The statement is not, however, altogether so exculpatory of the French.

Excur (eksˌkʊ̄ɹ), *v. rare.* Also 7 **excurre.** [ad L. *excur-rĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *currĕre* to run.]

† **1** *intr.* To go out of or beyond the ordinary or proper course or path; to digress; to go to an extreme *Obs*

1656 M. Casaubon *Enthus* iii. 80 Beyond which not to excurre is my chiefest care 1669 Flamsteed in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II 85 Thus far this heat for the concerns of science hath caused me to excur. 1672 G Harvey *Morb Angl* (ed 2) 47 His Disease was .an Asthma, oft excurring to an Orthopnœa.

2 *U. S.* (See quot)

c 1850 *Nat Encycl* I. 619 [Americanisms] *Excur*, used as a verb in the sense of to take an excursion.

† **Excu·rriate,** *v Obs.*—° [f L *excūrriāt-* ppl stem of *excūrriāre* to eject from the curia, f *ex-* out + *cūrria* the senate-house] 'To throw out of the Court' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656–81)

Hence **Excuria·tion**

1692–1732 Coles, *Excuriate* 1658 Phillips, *Excuriation*

Excu·rrency. *rare*—1. [f L. *excurrent-em*: see next and -ency.] A digression.

1650 B *Discollimnium* 14, I shall make bold to speak a word to them all, though I make a little excurrency

Excurrent (ekskʊ rĕnt), *a* [ad L. *excurrent-em*, pr pple of *excurrĕre* · see Excur]

1 That runs out or forth. Of arterial blood That flows from the heart

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol* xxxii (1828) III 293 The excurrent (or arterial) stream took its course along the inner margin *Ibid.* xxxix IV 92 In the excurrent part of its course 1887 W J Sollas in *Encycl Brit* XXII 413/1 s v. *Sponges*, The insoluble residue is carried out through the oscule by the excurrent water

† **2.** Passing beyond bounds or limits; overflowing, superabundant (in quot. *fig.*) *Obs rare*—1

1605 Timme *Quersit* i iv 12 Restraining a matter excurrent, within bondes and limits

3 Admitting of or affording an exit.

1854 Woodward *Mollusca* (1856) 277 Fig 185. showing the relative extent of the liver and ovarium *e*, excurrent orifice. 1887 W J Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII 414/2 s v *Sponges*, In higher forms of sponges the chambers cease to open abruptly into the excurrent canals

4 *Bot.* a (See quot 1835) b Projecting beyond the tip or margin, as when the midrib of a leaf is continued beyond the apex.

a. 1835 Lindley *Introd Bot.* (1848) II 362 Excurrent; in which the axis remains always in the centre, all the other parts being regularly disposed round it; as the stem of abies. 1880 Gray *Struct Bot.* iii. § 3. 40.

b 1847 in Craig 1870 Hooker *Stud Flora* 375 Horned Pond-weed Stamen 1 connective excurrent. 1882 *Gard. Chron.* XVIII. 70 Excurrent at the apex

† **Excu·rse,** *sb Obs rare*—1 [ad. L *excurs-us*. see Excursus] An outrush, raid, hostile sally

1586 J Hooker *Girald. Irel* in *Holinshed* II. 15/1, I am to require thee that thou doo retire and withdraw these excurses of strangers.

Excuse (ekskū ɪs), *v* [f. L. *excurs-* ppl stem of *excurrĕre* · see Excur]

1. *intr* To run off, wander, digress. Chiefly *fig*

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III x. 71 How I excurse! Yet thou usedst to say, thou likedst my excursions. 1887 *Sat Rev* 17 Sept 403 The text excurses in Mr Carroll's usual style about babies and cakes. 1891 Miss Dowie *Girl in Karp.* 239 At first I excursed in various directions thinking to light upon a track

2 To make, or go upon, an excursion

1775 *Sterne's Sent Journ. Contd*, *Tilt of Arms* 177 Who can dispute a Parisian's word, who never has excursed beyond the gates? 1820 Knox & Jebb *Corr* II. 440, I . am to excurse ten miles, on the Dover road 1841 Car. Fox *Mem Old Friends* 7 Aug, When the Franklins . were excursing in Ireland, they went through some difficult pass

3. *trans.* 'To journey or pass through' (Webster 1864)

a 1859 Hallam is cited by Worcester (1860).

Excursion (ekskū ɪʃən) [ad. L *excursiōn-em*, n. of action f *excurrĕre* to run out · see Excur. Cf. F *excursion*]

† **1.** The action of running out; escape from confinement; 'progression beyond fixed limits' (J.); running to extremes; an instance thereof

1579 Twyne *Phisicke agst Fortune* II Ep Ded. 153 b, What roaring of floodds, what excursion of riuers. 1654 H L'Estrange *Chas I* (1655) 4 Nor is it any excursion beyond the precincts of verity to say, that [etc] 1729 Shelvocke *Artillery* iv 266 These round boards—prevent the Excursion of the least Atom of the Moving Power till the Projectile is departed 1732 Ray *Dissol World* i iii (ed 4) 44 Stop and inhibit their [the winds'] excursions 1733 Arbuthnot *Ess Air* iv 87 Those great Excursions of the Seasons into the Extremes of Cold and Heat.

b. *transf.* The fact or state of 'running out' or projecting in any direction (*rare*). Hence formerly † *concr* . Something that runs out or projects; an extension, projecting addition (of a building), an offshoot, branch, projection (of land, mountains, etc)

1622–62 Heylin *Cosmogr* i (1682) 33 Of this large Mountain most of the Hills are but the excursions 1655 Fuller *Ch Hist* vi vi § 18 Countrey Churches . wherein such excursions of building as present themselves beyond the old fabrick were since erected *a* 1682 Sir T Browne *Tracts* 191 An excursion of land shooting out directly 1852 Sir W Hamilton *Discuss* App. i. 620 Quantity is marked by the relative length of a terminal line within, or its indefinite excursion before, the limit of comparison

fig a 1626 Bacon *Wav Spain* in *Harl Misc* (Malh.) IV 133 The ravishing whereof was a mere excursion of the first wrong, and a superinjustice.

† **2.** *fig.* An outburst (of feeling); a sally (of wit), an overstepping of the bounds of propriety or custom, a freak; vagary, escapade. *Obs.*

1662 H. More *Philos Wrtt* Pref. Gen (1712) 22 Which was no inconsiderate excursion of a juvenile fervour in him, but a permanent faithfulness of Spirit 1680 Burnet *Rochester* (1692) 124, I have not enlarged on all the Excursions of his wit. 1701 Swift *Contests Nobles & Com* Wks. 1755 II i 21 Alcibiades, having been formerly noted for the like frolicks and excursions, was immediately accused of this 1711 Addison *Spect.* No 34 ¶ 4, I think your Raillery has made too great an Excursion, in attacking several Persons of the Inns of Court 1719 De For *Crusoe* (1840) I. i. 15 This indeed was an excursion of his spirits. 1785 Cowper *Tiroc.* 228 His wild excursions, window-breaking feats are made their favourite themes 1793 Burke *Cond Minority* Wks. 1842 I 612 His friends saw no security after this excursion of his, but in the re-union of the party.

† **3.** *Mil.* An issuing forth against an enemy, a sally, sortie, raid *Obs.*

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 43/2 Trenches that you have made for your oune defense, to keepe off their excursions 1603 Knolles *Hist Turks* (1621) 1230 The Turks were determined yet to make a great excursion for the spoiling of the countrey 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C Warres* 637 Placing Forts and Guards along the River, to repress any Excursions from Fort Andrew 1701 *Lond Gaz* No 3756/13 The Germans make Excursions beyond the Adda . to fetch in Forage.

4. A journey, expedition, or ramble from one's home, or from any place with the intention of returning to it.

1699 Dampier *Voy* II ii 42 Many little Excursions that I made in these parts 1743 Berkeley *Let.* 29 Oct. Wks. IV. 289 My health suffers me to make no excursions farther than a mile or two *a* 1788 N Cotton *Fire-side* iv, Giving her vain excursions o'er, The disappointed bird [Noah's dove] once more Explor'd the sacred bark 1816 J Smith *Panorama Sc & Art* II 159 The longest aeronautic excursion ever taken was by Blanchard. 1823 J. D Hunter *Captivity N. Amer.* 124, I started..on a hunting and trading excursion 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* i vii. 47, I made a long excursion up the glacier.

b *fig*

1665 Glanvill *Sceps. Sci.* xiv. 81 The excursions of our roving phancies which cannot be kept to a close attendance 1704 Swift *T. Tub* Author's Apol, It is the frequent error of those men. to make Excursions beyond their talent and their office. 1764 Reid *Inquiry* vii. 211 Many authors have made excursions into this vast territory. 1888 Bryce *Amer.*

Commw I II 21 The only excursion into the historical domain which I shall have to ask the reader to make.

c *transf.* in *Physics*, etc · One of the individual movements executed by any body or particle in oscillating or alternating motion; the distance traversed in such a movement

1799 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans* XC 136 In the middle of the chord, the excursions on each side the axis are always equal 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 171 The particles themselves perform very small excursions, merely vibrating up and down 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 16 The excursions of the plunger rod vary with the amplitude of the several vibrations made by the diaphragm to which it is attached

5. *spec* A journey or 'trip' undertaken for the sake of pleasure or health. In recent use often. A pleasure-trip taken by a number of persons; occas short for *excursion-party* or *excursion train*

1779 COWPER *Lett* July Wks. (1876) 38 It was an excursion of pleasure to go to see Ramsgate 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett Cont Countries* I 297 We had yesterday a delightful excursion on the lake

6 Deviation from a definite path or course.

a in physical sense Now only *Astron.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 1307 The defect of the Moone and her occultation, be as it were the excursions, deviations out of course 1727 SWIFT *Desire & Possess* Wks 1755 IV I 82 He strove to pick up all he found, And by Excursions lost his Ground 1732 RAY *Dissol World* III v (ed 4) 374 The Excursions of these last [the Comets] do argue it more than possible that the Sun may quite lose his light 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron* IX 288 The excursions of the earth on either side of the ellipse, are so very small as to be hardly appreciable

†**b** A deviation from custom, rule, or propriety. Cf 2. *Obs*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 299 Monsters Aristotle calleth Excursions and Digressions of Nature 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* 38 A Watch, to observe thy fails, and thy excursions *a* 1656 BP HALL *Life* Rem Wks (1660) 11 Finding that somewhat out of my way, not without a secret blame of my self for so much excursion, I fairly gave up that task *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet Wks. 1721 III. 109 On ev'ry Sense he kept strict jealous Eyes, Ready the least Excursion to chastise. 1769 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* II (1884) 18 A Student is always apt to mistake the most trifling excursions for discoveries of moment

†**c** A deviation from the direct course in argument or discourse; 'ramble from a subject' (J.), a digression. *Obs*

1574 WHITGIFT *Def Answ* II Wks 1851 I 208 It is an argument that you lack good matter, when you make such excursions from the purpose 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch Div.* 259 Pardon this long excursion on this subject 1684 EARL ROSCOM. *Ess Transl Verse* 215 Excursions are inexpiably bad, And 'tis much safer to leave out, then add. *c* 1720 W GIBSON *Farriers Dispens* VII. (1734) 167 We shall take the liberty of a short Excursion, to put this matter yet into a better light. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser I XI. (1865) 89 You cannot make excursions with him . for he sets you right [in conversation].

7 *attrib.* (sense 5), as in **excursion-train**, a train intended to convey persons making a pleasure excursion, usually at reduced fares, also *excursion-agent, -fare, -party, -ticket.*

1850 THACKERAY in *Scribn Mag* I 688/2, I should like to come by the Excursion train 1866 R. M BALLANTYNE *Shift. Winds* XXIV, It chanced to be an excursion day, and several were besieging the ticket-windows 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* II, Tope, Chief Verger and Showman, was accustomed to be high with excursion parties 1878 F S WILLIAMS *Midl Railw* 626 The exceptional colours [tickets] are for excursion trains

Hence **Excursion** *v*, *intr.* to make or go on an excursion. **Excursional** *a*, of or pertaining to an excursion. **Excursionary** *a*, of the nature of an excursion; of a person, going on an excursion. †**Excursioner** = EXCURSIONIST. **Excursionism**, the custom or practice of making or organizing excursions

1792 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Jan V 283 You have been excursioning and travelling all the world o'er since I saw you last. 1825 LAMB in Talfourd *Life & Lett* XV 142 Yesterday I excursioned twenty miles 1885 *Daily News* 6 Oct 5 The members of the Church Congress are not much given to excursioning 1848 DICKENS *Let.* 22 July, Pray let me divide the little excursional excesses of the journey among the gentlemen. 1769 *Garrick's Vagary* 53, I conclude . my excursionary Trip from London to Stratford 1858 MAYNE REID in *Chamb. Jrnl.* IX. 77 Was it the excursionary belles from Saratoga who came to visit us? 1786 MAD D'ARBLAY *Diary* III. 111 The Royal excursioners did not return till between six and seven o'clock 1886 GOLDW. SMITH in *Macm. Mag* Oct 406 Excursionism, which began with the Exhibition of 1851, has now assumed immense proportions

Excursionist (ekskɜ̄ ɪʃənɪst). [f prec +-IST] 1. One who goes upon a (pleasure) excursion, one who travels by an excursion-train.

1830 LAMB *Lett* XVII. 164 The excursionists reached home . a little after four 1851 W COLLINS *Rambles beyond Railw.* IX. (1852) 183 A company of excursionists from a remote inland district of the county 1861 *Times* 10 July, A large party of excursionists left Crewe for Trentham-park.

2. *colloq* One whose business it is to arrange means for travelling on pleasure excursions; an excursion-agent

Excursionize (ekskɜ̄ ɪʃənəɪz), *v.* [f as prec. +-IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make excursions to or about (a district, etc). *rare.*

1827 *Blackw Mag* XXII 555 Fixing your head-quarters in Inverleithen, and excursionizing the whole country-side 1861 *Sat. Rev* XII 489/1 This perverse system of excursionizing a building.

2 *intr* To make, or go on, an excursion or excursions.

1866 *Pall Mall G* 27 Aug 5 Most of the British Association people went out excursionizing on Saturday. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph* III 220 Edgar and Daphne had excursionised a little upon the nearest hillsides

Hence **Excursionizing** *vbl sb*

1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* XXIX 328 There was more excursionising next day.

Excursive (ekskɜ̄ ɪsɪv), *a.* [f L *excurs-* ppl. stem of *excurrĕre* (see EXCUR) + -IVE, very common in 18th c]

1. **a.** Of the nature of an excursion, consisting of excursions or sallies (*obs* in literal sense) **b** Of reading, etc Desultory; varied in direction.

1673 RAY *Journ Low C., Montpellier* 463 From Montpellier we made an excursive voyage into Provence 1749 *Power Pros Numbers* 54 Excursive Flights natural to those who have dealt much in Verse 1799 S. TURNER *Anglo Sax* I IV. VIII 321 They made excursive ravages over the adjacent country 1816 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* XXIII (1828) II. 352 Then resumes it's gay excursive flights 1836 W IRVING *Astoria* II 60 We are wandering into excursive speculations 1848 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl Bk* Ser I (1850), Johnson's excursive reading

2. a That makes excursions or sallies in various directions; capable of, or addicted to, varied flights, having a wide range of pursuits or interests **b** Apt to diverge from a definite course; prone to stray, erratic; digressive

1744 THOMSON *Spring* 953 Your eye excursive roams 1774 WARTON *Hist Eng Poetry* LVIII (1840) III 425 The first [book of Hall's Satires] is miscellaneous and excursive 1779–81 JOHNSON *L P, Pope* Wks IV 103 An intelligence perpetually on the wing, excursive, vigorous, and diligent 1816 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* XXXV (1828) III 644 The order to which the excursive butterfly belongs is the Lepidoptera 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 81 That brilliant and excursive genius which created the design 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* Introd, Keeping in the straight road his excursive black cattle 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit* III iii § 127 110 Bacon was sometimes too excursive to sift particulars. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* IX (1876) 256 Do keep to the point, my excursive friends

Excursively (ekskɜ̄ ɪsɪvlɪ), *adv* [f prec. + -LY²] In an excursive or rambling manner; erratically, desultorily, digressively

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an 1728, The flesh of animals who feed excursively is allowed to have a higher flavour than that of those who are cooped up 1841 HOR SMITH *Moneyed Man* III VII 193 How excursively have I speculated on a lady's glove 1871 ARNOLD *Lect Mod Hist* I (1878) 98 He must now break forth excursively to the right and left

Excursiveness (ekskɜ̄ ɪsɪvnes). [f. as prec. +-NESS] The quality of being excursive; a tendency to depart from the beaten track, or from any fixed course; digressiveness; capacity for mental 'flights' in varied directions

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. XXXIV. 251 An excursiveness of imagination *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Conversation* Wks XIV. 177 The natural excursiveness of colloquial intercourse is one of its advantages 1866 WHIPPLE *Char & Chas ac. Men* 222 The very process which gave depth and excursiveness to his mental vision

†**Excursory.** *Obs rare*⁻¹. [f L *excurs-* ppl stem of *excurrĕre* (see EXCUR) + -ORY.] A rambling speech

1590 GREENWOOD *Answ Def Read Prayers* 12 To this ignorant excursorie I answered, that all false . worship .. was Idolatrye

Excursus (ekskɜ̄ ɪsʊs). *Pl.* **excursus**, after Lat., now usually **excursuses** [a L. *excursus*, n of action f *excurrĕre* lit. 'to run out': see EXCUR and cf. EXCURSION]

1. The Lat word is used by editors of the classics to signify A detailed discussion (usually in the form of an appendix at the end of the book, or of a division of it) of some point which it is desired to treat more fully than can be done in a note. Hence occas. applied to a similar appendix in other works

1803 *Ann Rev* I 527/2 This subject is considered in the first excursus of the 8th book [in Heyne's Homer] *Ibid* 535/2 Of those excursus which relate to the historical illustration of the poet 1858 *Sat Rev* V 536/1 The volume is closed by two carefully-written excursus 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 30 They should be read as excursuses to accompany his text 1878 W H. SIMCOX in *Academy* 594/3 He adds . a series of excursuses on the leading ideas of the Epistle

2 A digression in which some incidental point is discussed at length

1845 *Athenæum* 11 Jan. 48 We shall quite bewilder our readers by this excursus 1876 M DAVIES *Unorth Lond.* 384 He concluded a most interesting excursus by dwelling on the prospects of Church extension 1882 A. W WARD *Dickens* VI. 160 The excellent description of a winter journey . with an excursus on inns in general

Excurvation (ekskɜ̄ ɪvē¹ ʃən) [f Ex- *pref.*¹ + CURVATION.] A bending or curving outwards

1877 ERICHSEN *Surg* (ed. 7) 299 When excurvation has taken place, there has been loss of substance 1884 *Syd Soc. Lex., Spinal excurvation*, posterior curvature of the spine.

Excurved (ekskɜ̄ ɪvd), *ppl. a.* [f. Ex- *pref.*¹ + CURVED.] Curved outwards (as the antennæ of certain insects).

1884 in *Syd Soc. Lex.*

Excusability. *rare* [f next see *-bility*, -ITY.] = EXCUSABLENESS

a 1711 KEN *Lett* Wks (1838) 51 Allowing all degrees of excusability to those who are of a different persuasion

Excusable (ekskɪū zăb'l), *a.* Also 5 **excusabil**, 6–7 **excuseable.** [a. Fr. *excusable*, ad L *excūsābilis*, f *excūsāre*: see EXCUSE *v*]

1 Of a person · Deserving to be excused, that may be excused or acquitted. † Const. *of*

1393 GOWER *Conf* I. 76 If any man forswey Through hem, they be nought excusable *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf* (W de W 1494) II. XVIII, They are somwhat excusable for her astate of lyuynge 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 336 Daily remembraunce of your goodnesse shall pleade me excusable of unthanckfulnesse *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* (1650) I 340 Those are the excuseablest kind [of pagans] who adore the sun and moon, with the host of heaven 1743 H WALPOLE *Lett H Mann* (1834) I lxx 254, I don't sell you my news and therefore should not be excusable to invent. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks 1842 II 155 That the said Warren Hastings was the less excusable in this

2 Of actions, conduct, etc. Admitting of excuse or palliation *Excusable homicide* (see quot 1769)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III 981 Som manere Ialousye Is excusable more þan som 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron* 281 And that her rebellion schuld be more excusabil 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III XXII (1634) 460 Dallying by shifts is never excusable 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* I VII 26 With more excusable reservation may we shrink at their bare testimonies. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 121 P 4 The only Extravagance of this Kind which appears to me excusable. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV XIV 182 Excusable homicide is of two sorts, either *per infortunium*, by misadventure, or *se defendendo*, upon a principle of self-preservation *Ibid* 183 Homicide in self-defence is also excusable, rather than justifiable, by the English law 1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 29 Emily felt a strong yet excusable curiosity.

Excusableness (ekskɪū zăb'lnes). [f. prec. +-NESS] The quality of being excusable; capability of palliation.

1657 S W. *Schism Dispach't* 75 In their excusableness is terminated the controversy in hand 1684 SHARP *Disc Conscience* 56 The Innocence or Excuseableness of some Mens mistakes. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed Will* IV. III. (ed 4) 292 Our ideas of excusableness or faultlessness. 1755 in JOHNSON; whence in mod Dicts

Excusably (ekskɪū zăblɪ), *adv.* [f. as prec. +-LY²] In a manner admitting of excuse; so as to deserve being excused.

a 1619 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 124 Priviledges and exemptions from that Law, he may be excusably ignorant of. 1704 HEARNE *Duct Hist* (1714) I 411 He taught, that no Man could excusably live Idle in the World 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng Gram* (ed 5) I. 426 His ideas may, very excusably, be on some subjects incomplete. 1884 *Manch Exam.* 21 Nov 6/1 On this matter Lord Northbrook was excusably angry.

Excusal (ekskɪū zăl) Now *rare* [f. EXCUSE *v* + -AL] The action or fact of excusing; an instance of this Const *of.*

1584 PLELE *Arraignm Paris* IV IV, I must plead For safe excusal of my guiltless thought 1620 ALLURED in Rushw *Hist Coll* (1659) I 91 Yea, upon the excusal of some, and refusal of others [who were bade to the marriage] 1864 R A ARNOLD *Cotton Fam* 286 The deficiency caused by the excusals on account of poverty 1888 *Whitby Gaz* 5 Oct. 3/3 The committee had met to go through the list of excusals and irrecoverables

†**Excusation.** *Obs* Also 5 aphetic SOUSATION. [a. Fr. *excusation*, ad. L *excūsātiōn-em*, f *excūsāre*: see EXCUSE]

1. The action of offering an excuse, defence, or apology; also, the condition of being excused, in phrase *To have in excusation*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9261 (Gott) He sal find widvten excusacions Sexti alde generacions [from Adam to Christ] *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III 440 Worldliche excusacioun shal not þenne assoyne [*printed* assoyve] *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XXXIX 478, I am a synnere In alle thynge therfore haueth me now in excusacioun 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W 1531) 84 Whiche maner of excusacyon may be many wayes 1605 BACON *Adv Learn.* I III § 6 It [learning] needs the less disproof or excusation 1677 GALE *Crt Gentiles* II IV. 6 Ligation or Excusation and Accusation

2. The action of setting free, or the state of being set free, from a duty, obligation, etc.; release from a duty, etc

c 1400 *Apol Lollt.* 34 Wiþout excusacoun, but if Crist despens wiþ hem, & excuse hem, or for bed hem 1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W. de W 1506) II I 87 Yᵗ we sholde not haue excusacyon not doynge them *a* 1540 COVERDALE *Let. to Cromwell* Wks II 491, I was required to deliver this writing to your mastership mine own self: notwithstanding I must desire favour on your behalf for my excusation [etc.]

3. An excuse, a real or alleged ground of excuse; a plea or apology, = EXCUSE *sb* 2 and 3

a for an offence, etc.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 411 Heere ben þre excusaciouns to excuse prestis synne. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 97 She wost not what she might do nor sey, for there was none excusacion in her folye. 1563 DAVIDSON *Answ. Kennedy* in *Wodr Soc. Misc.* 192 Men that had fallin in error wald have had ane juste excusation, that the wrang [etc.] 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 45, I . shall be allowed the full benefit of all the..excusations .that I .can devise.

b for release from a duty, obligation, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T.* ¶ 90 No man may been absent for certes there auailleth noon Essoyne ne excusacion *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* II xxxvi (1838) 388 Now is there none excusacione on thi side, but thou shalt take me to thyne husbonde 1530 *Proper Dyalogc* (1863) 41 Yᵗ it be not lefull to yᵒ by no excusacion to tarye fyue dayes 1563–87 FOXE *A & M* (1596) 281/2 Neither by petition made to the pope, nor yet by his lawfull excusation 1662 GUNNING *Lent Fast* 157 The 4 Excusations are . bodily infirmity [etc]

Excusative (ekskiū·zătiv), *a rare* [f. EXCUSE *v.* + -ATIVE. Cf OF. *excusatif, -ive*] Tending to excuse

1865 *Reader* 20 May 571/2 The excusative-censorial style, in which there is neither just praise nor honest blame.

Excusator (ekskiū·zēi tŏr) *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [a. late L *excūsātor*, agent-n. f *excūsāre* to EXCUSE] One who makes an excuse, defence, or apology, *esp* a person officially authorized to present an excuse.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III 543 King Henry despatched him thither [to Rome] for his excusator 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng* III. 110 The laws do not oblige an excusator or defender to give any security 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* IV xxi. vii 164 The Council sent out Carne as an excusator from the English people

Excusatory (ekskiū zătəri), *a* [ad med L. *excūsātōri-us*, f. late L *excūsātor* : see prec] Tending or intended to excuse; making or containing an excuse; apologetic

1535 BONNER *Let* in Burnet *Hist Ref* II 175 The matters excusatorie to be admitted by his Holiness. 1642 SIR E DERING *Sp on Relig* To Rdr, Let those who are in a fault ransom themselves with excusatory defences 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII lix. 234, I hear the fellow's voice in a humble, excusatory tone 1818 LAMB *Last Ess Elia, Pop Fallacies* 482 It would be a good face if it were not marked by the small-pox—a compliment which is always more admissive than excusatory. 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr* III. vii, Offering these excusatory words as if they reflected great credit on himself

Excuse (ekskiū s), *sb* Also 5–6 escuse, aphetic SCUSE, q v. [a OFr. *excuse*, fem., f *excuser* · see EXCUSE *v.*

The pronunciation with (s), instead of (z) as in the verb, is due to the analogy of pairs of words like *use, abuse* vbs and sbs , *advise* and *advice*, etc , where the sb was in OF masc , and ended in *s*]

1. The action of the vb. EXCUSE.

a. The action of offering an apology for a person, or in extenuation of an offence Const *of* or *possessive case* of pers pron Now *rare* exc in phrase *in excuse of*. Also rarely the action of begging off from a duty or obligation

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc* 308 Yf þat I to yowe myne othes beede For myn excuse a scoine shall be my mede 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron* 227 Ser Robert sent him mech tresoure, and than he cam to his excuse 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 149 For excuse of the saide socrates 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W 1531) 76 b, After that folowed doublenes and excuse of his synne 1608 SHAKS. *Per* II iii 96 Come, gentlemen Even in your armours I will not have excuse 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon* II 1, Letters . in excuse Of these forces sent against her. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 18 Hence with denial vain and coy excuse 1792 *Anecd. W Pitt* I iv. 73 In excuse of their conduct it is said [etc] 1823 LINGARD *Hist Eng* VI. 251 Henry pleaded the scruples of his conscience in excuse of his precipitancy 1825 LYTTON *Zicci* I. 1, The old woman gave me a note of excuse

b. The action of looking indulgently upon an offender or an offence; consideration, indulgence, pardon.

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos* (1701) 24/2, I will condemn without excuse those that deserve it 1675 in *Essex Papers* I 318 He begs your Exᶜʸ Excuse that you doe not heare from him by this post 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I Pref 23, I heartily crave the excuse and pardon of every Reader *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 25, I see my fau'ts And now I'm come to beg for your excuse 1824 SCOTT *Ld of Isles* III vii, He pray'd excuse for mirth broke short.

† c. The action of releasing (a person) from an obligation; a dispensation, release *Obs.*

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist* (1619) 288 Supposing they had got their desired excuse, absented themselves. 1607 SHAKS *Cor.* I iii 114 *Val.* I pray go with vs *Virg* Giue me excuse good Madame, I will obey you in euery thing heereafter

2 That which is offered as a reason for being excused; sometimes in bad sense, a (mere) pretext, a subterfuge a A plea in extenuation of an offence, b. A plea for release from a duty, obligation, etc Const. *for*, † *from*

a *c* 1500 *Melusine* 260 Yf it might plese you to here my lord & husband & his escuse. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb) 42 A bad excuse is better, they say, then none at all 1590 SHAKS *Mids N* III ii 245 Stay gentle Helena, heare my excuse 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* II xxvii 156 Place for Excuse, by which that which seemed a Crime, is proved to be none at all 1667 MILTON *P L* IX 853 To him she hasted, in her face excuse Came Prologue *a* 1700 B E *Dict Cant Crew, Lame Excuse*, a sorry Shift or Evasion 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III xxii. 202 Excuses are more than tacit confessions. 1761 F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Biddulph* I 305, I am weary of inventing excuses from absenting myself. 1858 DORAN *Crt Fools* 70 The excuse was worse than the crime

Comb 1850 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C* xviii 175 Dinah was mistress of the whole art and mystery of excuse-making.

b *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlvi 156 None excuse can auayle, for it must be thus 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 405 As for excuse, which peradventure you will make by reason of the great showers, I meane to admitt none 1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr.* II iii. 173 *Vlis* Achilles will not to the field to morrow. *Ag* What's his excuse? 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No 19 ¶ 8 He has only time to taste the soup, makes a short excuse to the company [etc]

3. That which serves to excuse, or which tends to extenuate (a fault or offence), a cause, reason, or ground for excuse; *esp* in phrase *without excuse* Also, a ground for release from duty.

1494 in *Eng Gilds* 188 Noo man then be absent wᵗ-oute a resonable and sufficiaunt excuse 1533 FRITH *Answ More Let* 9 Them am I bounde to beleve, and am dampned wythoute excuse yf I beleve them not 1596 SHAKS 1 *Hen IV*, v ii 17 My Nephewes trespasse hath the excuse of youth 1632 J HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 140 Wondring . why Eromina would not be seene, for which he beleeved not her vow an excuse sufficient *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm* cciii. (1743) X 463 The consideration of our own impotency is no excuse to our sloth and negligence 1729 BUTLER *Serm* Wks 1874 II 129 They tell you for an excuse that they did not think they were so much in debt. 1794 PALEY *Evid* III iv (1817) 304 Seeking out some excuse to themselves for not receiving Jesus 1814 CHALMERS *Evid Chr. Revel* Advt 5 The external testimony of Christianity . leaves infidelity without excuse 1887 *Times* 29 Aug. 13/6 Charged with knocking without lawful excuse at the door

4. At Cards (in the game of Tarocco)

1816 SINGER *Hist Cards* 239 If a king is played, and you have not the queen to form a sequence, you play the fool, and this is called an *excuse*.

Excuse (ekskiū z), *v.* Forms · 3–6 **escuse**(n, (4 **excusi**), 4–5 **ascuse, -kuse, -kewse, -kewese**, 4– **excuse**. Also aphetic SCUSE, q v. [ME *escusen, excusen*, ad. OF *escuser, excuser*, ad L. *excūsāre*, f *ex-* (see Ex- *pref*¹) + *causa* CAUSE, accusation]

I To offer, or serve as, an exculpation for

1 *trans* To offer an apology for

a. To attempt to clear (a person) wholly or partially from blame, without denying or justifying his imputed action Chiefly *refl*

a 1225 *Ancr R* 304 Mon schal nout werien [v r escusen] him ne siggen, Ich hit dude þuruh oðre 1340 *Ayenb.* 7 Ne he ne may habbe skele þet he him moze excusi 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor* xii 19 Ȝe wenen, that we schulen excuse vs anentis Ȝou *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 61 Whanne God asked her whi she had broke his comaundement she beganne to excuse hei 1653 WALTON *Angler* Ep Ded 6, I should rather excuse myself, then censure others 1675 CROWNE *Country Wit* v 84 My Lord has been to seek me in such a rage, that if you do not excuse me, it will be a parting quarrel 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix 257 To excuse yourself, you publickly impeach your accomplice

b To seek to extenuate or remove the blame of (an acknowledged fault). † Also *rarely* with sentence as *obj*

1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 12357 He [Adam] wulde haue excusede hys fame As who seyþ, 'Gode was to blame' 1340 *Ayenb* 61 Þe blondere defendeþ and excuseþ þe zennes of ham þet he wyle ulateri *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* 77 For shame yit should she let, To excuse her velany by me 1548 HALL *Chron* 184 b, The Mayre sent the recorder to excuse the matter. 1590 SHAKS *Com Err* III i 92 She will well excuse Why at this time the dores are made against you 1660 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks 1872–5 II 17, I had rather expose mine own defects then excuse thereby a totall neglect of my duty. 1667 MILTON *P L.* IV 394 So spake the Fiend, and with necessitie. excus'd his devilish deeds. 1751 E HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* I 216 She . excused having made him wait 1793 GOUV MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ* (1832) II 372 He is driven to excusing a step, which it is not possible to justify 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) II. ix 368 It was a strange proceeding, to be excused only. by the pressure of the times

c *absol.*

1590 SHAKS *Mids N* v i 363 Neuer excuse, for when the players are all dead, there need none to be blamed 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* II xix 97 To accuse, requires lesse Eloquence than to excuse

† d [after L *excusare se esse*, etc] *To excuse* (a person or thing) *to be*, etc , *to excuse oneself that*, etc : to allege by way of excuse or explanation, that (it is), etc *Obs*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii 7 No man may excuse him 'þat he ne is sum tyme stird fra synn to gode'. 1393 LANGL. *P Pl* C xxiii 6 Coueþest þou nat excuse þe þat þow nome no more þan neode þe tauhte? *a* 1532 LD BERNERS *Huon* xcv 309 The prouost . excusynge hym selfe that he knew nothynge of yᵉ trewes 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* I iii § 10 Excusing himselfe that it was reason to yeeld to him, that commaunded thirtie Legions 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol Anat.* III i 323 The Father excepts the Nerves of the Privity manifestly hollow, which nevertheless his Son excuses to have been meant of the hollow Ligaments of the Privity

† 2. To maintain the innocence of (a person); to defend from an accusation (*of*) ; to maintain the rightness of, seek to justify (an action). *Obs*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 40 The thef escusede Jhesu Cryst, And hym gelty gan ȝelde *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 4045 Sche of þat sclaunder excused hire al-gate *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H Fame* I 427 She desired no-thinge ellis But to excusen Eneas. 1481 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 323 John Mather askused hymsell wᵗ vj men sworyn apon a boke 1526–34 TINDALE *Rom* II 15 Their thoughtes accusynge one another or excusynge. 1531 *St German's Doctor & Stud* liv 148 a, Howe may the playntyfe there be excused of an untruthe? 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II 140 To excuse him of the death of the archbishop Thomas 1696 STILLINGFL *Serm* II 66 To have excused these two commands from a palpable contradiction.

† b with complement, or *to be* (so and so) *Obs*

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut* xlvii. 281 Is there not any of vs all that can excuse himselfe to bee vnsubiect to such haughtinesse 1587 *Mirr Mag , Poniex* vii, Can I excuse my selfe deuoide of faut

3. To obtain exemption or release for, to allege reasons for the exemption of (a person) from a duty or obligation Const. † *for, from*, in early use with *that* , *not*

1340 *Ayenb.* 33 He him excuseþ þet he hit ne may do. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 Al þe oþer schul comen to þe placebo and dirige but ȝif he may hym excuse reasonabely 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron* 141 He excused him be the werre that he had with Frauns 1467 *Mann & Househ Exp* (1841) 172, I promessed the Kenge I wolde make in al haste a new schepe were fore, I pray ȝowe helpe to askewese me fore my komenge 1593 SHAKS 3 *Hen VI*, v v. 46 Clarence excuse me to the King my Brother. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* (1698) I 356 Captain Swan excused himself, and said he would have nothing to do with it 1712 HEARNE *Collect* (Oxf. Hist Soc) III. 361, I excus'd myself upon account of my being oblig'd to return speedily to Oxford 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* IV § 5 96, I am very willing to excuse myself from entering upon this great branch of Logic

absol 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xiv 18 Alle bigunnen togidere to excuse [1388 excusen hem].

† b To beg off from (doing something), to decline with apologies *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron* 204 Willing him with all hast to repayre unto hym, which oftentymes he had excused by syckenes and debilitie of his body 1588 R PARKE tr. *Mendoza's China* 262 They could not excuse to go vnto them to accomplish their commandement 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent* I iii 71 To morrow be in readinesse, to goe, Excuse it not for I am peremptory 1624 CAPT SMITH *Virginia* I. (1629) 14 He did what he could to excuse it, yet their importunities would not cease till he undertooke it 1709 STRYPE *Ann Ref.* I xiii (*heading of ch*), The Bishop of Ely excuseth his ministring in the chapel by reason thereof 1754 J HILDROP *Misc Wks* II 123 He pressed me to dine with him, which I excused

† 4. To screen, shelter. [Cf late L *se a calore excusare* (Palladius)] To save from punishment or harm, *esp* by suffering (in a person's stead), to exempt (a person) from a duty by taking his place Const *of, from* *Obs*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii 7 He suffirs nan to be þat may excuse þaim of the hete of his luf. 1461–83 *Liber Niger* in *Househ Ord* 16 Every officer in unitie of love applyed to excuse other by servyce and attendaunce *Ibid.* 82 Everye yoman to helpe to excuse others for his busyness in his absence 1543 SIR J. WALLOP in Maclean *Carew* 126, I wold wische to God the next kynesman I have had excused him. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 426, I would her life might have beene excused by my death. 1653 H MORE *Antid Ath.* II xi, An Armature often excuses the more useful parts of his head from harm 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No 82 ¶ 3 At School, he was whipped thrice a Week for Faults he took upon him to excuse others

† b. To regard as exempt or safe *from* *rare*

1643 SIR T BROWNE *Relig Med* I. § 28, I excuse not Constantine from a fall off his Horse upon the wearing those nayles on his bridle.

5 Of things, circumstances, etc · To serve as an excuse or exculpation for

1538 STARKEY *England* I ii 31 Such ignorance excusyth not errorys in mannys lyfe 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr N T* Matt III 4 Other men's superstition will not excuse mens superfluity. 1702 POPE *Wife of Bath* 97 Shape excuses the defects of face 1800 ADDISON *Amer. Law Rep* 13 The wife's presence will not excuse the husband 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) I v. 434 There are some acts of injustice which no national interest can excuse

absol 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV 2 Ignorance will not excuse 1736 BUTLER *Anal* II i Wks I 163 Ignorance .. will .. just as little, excuse in one case as in the other.

b In *passive* To have a sufficient excuse; to be freed from blame

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr* 27 If þou leue nedfull besynes of actyf lyfe by-cause of desire to gyffe þe to gastely ocupacyone, wenande þat þou arte thereby excusede . þou dose noghte wysely 1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm Par , John* 57 b, The common people and the vnlearned are to be holden excused, and may be forgeuen. *a* 1626 BACON *Max & Uses Com Law* v. 26 If a warrant come from the King to sell wood upon the ground whereof I am tenant I am excused in waste 1787 *Minor* 96 Cupid being blind was partly excused accompanying a counterfeit

II. To accept an excuse for or from.

6. a. To accept a plea in exculpation of (a person); to judge leniently on the ground of extenuating circumstances. Const. † *of, for.*

c 1325 *E E Allit. P* A 281 To be excused I make requeste *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T* 908 Although his ire heie gylt accused, Yet in his resoun he hem bothe excused *c* 1450 *Castle Hd Life St. Cuthb* (Surtees) 7305 Þai were excused þan, for why þai did wrange vnwitandly 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* II xxvii 157 He is totally Excused, for the reason next before alledged 1862 SIR B BRODIE *Psychol. Inq* II. iii 85 We may excuse altogether those who labour under the illusions of actual insanity. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) V 179 The people may be excused for following tradition only

b Phrase, *Excuse me* · used parenthetically in conversation as apology for an impropriety in speech, etc , or as a polite way of disputing a statement

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I ii 87 *Pan.* Hector is not a better man than Troylus *Cre* Excuse me *Pan* He is elder 1889 A LANG *Lett. Lit* iii. (ed. 2) 33 That infernal (excuse me) coward and villain.

c To admit apology for, overlook, condone (a fault, offence, impropriety, etc); to regard indulgently, pardon the faults of (a performance). Also with indirect personal object.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* Prol 2, I prey every discret persone to have my rewde endytyng for excused 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet* 107 Some tymes we excuse a fault and accuse the reporter 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent* IV 1 54 We cite our faults, That they may hold excus'd our lawlesse liues 1607 — *Cor.* IV VII 11, I must excuse, What cannot be amended 1702 *Eng. Theophrast* 125 It is a very dangerous mistake to excuse these vile inclinations upon the tenderness of their age 1737 POPE *Hor Epist.* II. i. 215 (Excuse some courtly stains) No whitei page than Addison's remains 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* I i, Excuse my glove, Thomas. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton* Ess (1854) I 13/2 If ever despondency and asperity could be excused in any man, they might have been excused in Milton 1857 ROBERTSON *Serm* Ser. III XVII 217 The boldest heart may be excused a shudder.

7 To set free (a person) from a task, duty, obligation; dispense from payment, attendance, etc Const †*for*, *from*, also with double obj.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* XIV 19, I preie thee, haue me excusid. 1389 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 7 That they come to þe dirige. but he haue a resonable cause to be excused 1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, V 1. 3 *Shal* You shall not away to night. *Fal* You must excuse me, M. Robert Shallow 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb.* I (1843) 33/1 Laud attended throughout that whole journey, which he no doubt would have been excused from 1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav* (1706) 85 She sent word to all the Ladies of Brussels and Antwerp, she would excuse them for their Visits. 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 295 He would not be excused from going back with us 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch Scand* II 11, Your ladyship must excuse me, I'm called away by particular business 1817 MAR EDGEWORTH *Two Guardians* III IV, *Beauchamp*. Come, shake hands, and be friends. *St Albans* Excuse me, Mr Courtington *Mod* The jury were excused from attendance for the rest of the week. He was excused the entrance-fee.

8 'To remit, not to exact' (J); to grant excuse for the want or absence of, to dispense with

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* I IX 35 If any man shall from hence conclude, the Moone is second in magnitude unto the Sun, he must excuse my beliefe 1726 CHETWOOD *Adv Capt R. Boyle* 58, I must beg you to excuse my waiting on you for a little while. 1814 BYRON *Note in Orig. MS* Wks (1846) 90/1 *note*, He will excuse the '*Mr* '—we do not say *Mr* Cæsar. 1836 LYTTON *Duchess de la Vallière* V V, From our royal court We do excuse your presence

†**Excu·sedly**, *adv Obs. rare.* [f. *excused*, pa. pple. of EXCUSE *v.* + -LY[2]] In a manner admitting of excuse; with (more or less) excuse

1654 R CODRINGTON tr *Justin's Hist. World* 297 More excusedly to perform what he had determined. *Ibid* 403 He hoped that he more excusedly should commit Sacrilledge.

Excuseless (ekskiū·slĕs), *a* [f prec + -LESS.] Without excuse.

1 Of a person: a. Having no excuse to offer

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 5 Because that Poticaries shoulde be excuseslesse I have shewed in what places. the herbes growe 1608 W. SCLATER *Malachy* (1650) 5 Then surely are we utterly excuseless 1711 *Peace in Divinity* 2 The Reprobate shall have such Grace only procur'd for him, as will render him excuseless

†b Not offering an excuse *Obs*

1640 QUARLES *Enchirid* II 11, Charity is a naked child Naked, because excuseslesse and simple.

2 Of things Admitting of no excuse; inexcusable.

1611 W SCLATER *Key* (1629) 96 Such an excuseslesse sinne is vnthankefulnesse 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 301 Excuselesse is the idle mans *nihil agendo*, sleeping out his Lamp 1667 *Decay Chr Piety* XVI P 3 The voluntary enslaving my self is more excuseless 1889 *Eng Illust Mag* Sept 894/2 An absolutely excuseless egotism.

†**Excu·sement.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *escusement*: see EXCUSE *v.* and -MENT] = EXCUSE *sb.* 2.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I 76 Thilke excusement was none

Excuser (ekskiū·zəɹ) [f EXCUSE *v* + -ER[1].] One who excuses

1 One who offers an excuse for or extenuates (a fault)

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas Fr. Tong, Excuseur*, an excuser. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II XI (1851) 89 Miserable excusers. 1730 SWIFT *Vind. Ld. Carteret* Wks 1761 III 189 In vain would his excusers endeavour to palliate his enormities by imputing them to madness 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser I. (1863) 164 She was the excuser-general of the neighbourhood, turned every speech and action the sunny side without 1871 SMILES *Charac* IV 92 To the sophistries of such an excuser, Sir Samuel Romilly once wrote [etc.]

†**2** One who obtains the release of another from a duty, etc., by taking his place; a substitute, deputy. Cf. EXCUSE *v.* 4 *Obs.*

1461–83 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* 65 The Steward and Thesaurers excusers and attorneys .. may take it in absence of the gretter and elder.

Excusing (ekskiū zĭŋ), *vbl sb.* [f EXCUSE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb EXCUSE in various senses; also, an instance of this; a plea or ground of excuse.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxl 3 Swa be oure lippis. sperd til excusynge of syn *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III. 512 3if þis excusinge were soþ *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 6588 Noon excusynges A parfit man ne shulde seke *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst*, *Annunc* 78 They sayde ther helpyd none excusyng, And wed us thus togeder 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 103 Those lawes concerninge excusinge of tutors and curators are verie seldome. practised. 1664 SOUTH *Serm. John* xv. 15 (1737) II. ii 58 Many things. .may go a great way towards an excusing of the agent.

Excu·sing, *ppl a* [f. as prec. + -ING[2]] That excuses, or makes excuse; containing an excuse.

Hence **Excu·singly** *adv*, in an excusing tone or manner; by way of excuse

1657 S. W. *Schism Dispacht* 93 His excusing words, that they, etc. 1688 COLLIER *Several Disc* (1795) 213 Others omit the most excusing Circumstances 1876 MISS BRADDON *Y Haggard's Dau* VI 83 She remembered excusingly that [etc.] 1883 J G BUTLER in *Bible Wk* II 35 Peter had spoken so gently, and even excusingly, to the crucifiers of Christ

†**Excu·sive,** *a Obs rare*[−1]. [f EXCUSE *v* + -IVE] That tends to excuse; excusing.

1592 *Nobody & Somebody* (1878) 288 Our eares are deafe to all excusive pleas.

Hence †**Excu·sively** *adv*

1641 *Disc Prince Henry* in *Harl Misc* (Malh.) III 522 To the first, he gave answers satisfactorily —To the other, excusively

†**Excu·ss,** *v Obs.* [f L *excuss-* ppl stem of *excutĕre*, f *ex-* out + *quatĕre* to shake, the vb had also the sense of searching a person by shaking his loose robe. Cf. sense 2.]

1 *trans* To shake off, cast off, get rid of. Said with reference to things material and immaterial

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1673) 239 To brush over their Horses with a little linnen instrument whereby they excusse all dust from the beast —*Serpents* (1653) 603 Snakes with tender skin excuss'd their years enlarge 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 164* That the exterior shell and all glumosity may be excussed 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig Sacr* I 1 § 12 They could not totally excuss the notions of a deity out of their minds 1668 HOWE *Bless Righteous* (1825) 119 The holy soul's release. will excuss and shake off this drowsy sleep

2 To shake out the contents of anything; hence, to investigate thoroughly, discuss (a question or document); also, to get (the truth) *from* (a person)

1570 FOXE *A. & M* (ed. 2) 689 If I should take in hand your Popishe portues and excusse euery Popishe martyr and sancte there canonised 1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 496 Saint Augustine doth more fully excusse and handle this argument 1579 G HARVEY *Letter bk* (Camden) 59, I then excussid the matter. 1654 JUNIUS (Webster 1864), To take some pains in excussing some old documents. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg* 438 To examine a Delinquent on Oath to excuss the Truth of some Crime from him

3. *Mod. Civ Law.* [Cf OF. *escosser*, *esconsser*, 'saisir, dépouiller' (Godef.).] To seize, take in execution (a debtor's goods).

1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg* 272 The Person of a Man ought not by the Civil Law to be taken for a Debt, unless his Goods and Estate has been first excuss'd 1755 in JOHNSON, whence in mod Dicts

†**Excu·ssable,** *a. Obs.*—[f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be shaken off.

1730–6 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH

†**Excu·ssion.** *Obs* [ad L *excussiōn-em*, n of action f *excut-ĕre* · see EXCUSS.]

1. The action of shaking, casting, or putting out or off, material or immaterial things

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* 125 The new bunches swelling vp .do thrust off the old horns, being holpe by the willing excussion of the beast that beareth them. 1620 BP HALL *Hon Mar Clergy* I § 3 The iust excussion of that seruile yoke 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot* II VI 183 Extrusion or excussion of the Muscle that moves the Jaw 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 73 Fire is, by excussion, kindled from flint 1698 *Consid conc Succession & Allег* 33 The late King's Excussion of his Regal Authority 1732–1800 in BAILEY

2. 'Diligent inquisition or examination' (Bailey) RICHARDSON cites an example of this sense from Wats' tr *Bacon's Adv. Learn* (1640) VI II 274; but the word is a misprint for *excursion* (the original having *excursio*).

3. *Mod Civ. Law* [Cf OF. *escussion* in same sense] Seizure of goods for debt, etc.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch* 453 Debarring .the exceptions of Prescription, Excussion, etc 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg* 272 If upon such an Excussion there are not Goods found sufficient his Body may be attach'd 1755 in JOHNSON, whence in ASH, etc

†**Excu·ssive,** *a Obs rare*[−1] [f L *excuss-* ppl stem of *excut-ĕre* (see EXCUSS) + -IVE] Designed for shaking out

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 484 Sieves made of Horse-hairs called sometimes excussive incernicles

†**Excu·tient,** *a Obs*—[ad. L *excutient-em*, pr pple of *excutĕre*: see EXCUSS] 'Shaking off' (Bailey *folio* 1730–6). 1775 in ASH

Excutifi·dian, *nonce-wd* [f. L. *excut(i)-* stem of *excutĕre* (see EXCUSS) + *fid-es* faith + -IAN.] 'One who believes that saving faith or grace can be wholly lost or shaken off' (Davies *Suppl Gloss*)

a 1656 BP. HALL *Lett Fall fr Grace* Rem Wks (1660) 389, I am sorry that any of our new Excuti-fidians should pester your Suffolk.

†**Exde·cimate,** *v Obs.*—[f Ex- *pref.*[1] + L *decim-āre* (f *decimus* tenth, f *decem* ten) + -ATE[3] Cf EDECIMATION] *trans.* 'To tithe out' (Cockeram 1623–6)

Ex div., abbrev. *Ex dividend*: see EX *prep.* 2.

Exe, obs. form of AX, AXE *sb*[1] and [2].

Exeat (e·ksɪæt) [L. *exeat* let (him) go out, 3rd pers. sing. pres. subj of *exire* to go out: see EXIT]

‖ **A** In Lat. use as verb.

In plays of the early 16th c used as a stage direction, equivalent to the later EXIT. (So also **E·xeant,** 'let (them) go out', for which EXEUNT was afterwards used)

c 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) I 275 Exeant *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D* I II (Arb) 19 Exeat

B *sb* A permission to go out [So used in Fr.]

1. A permission to leave the diocese, granted to a priest by the bishop

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio) 1855 R BOYLE *Boyle v Wiseman* 71 Armed with the above exeat, I immediately applied for employment to the Bishop of Southwark

2. In English public schools and colleges, in monastic houses, etc: A permission for temporary absence Also **E·xeant,** such a permission granted to more than one person

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v, His master has given him an exeat 1806 K. WHITE *Let* 30 June, He would not give me an exeat, without which no man can leave his college for the night. 1852 C A BRISTED *Eng University* I 193 *note*, Exeats were never granted [at King's Coll Camb.] but in cases of life and death 1859 FARRAR *Y. Home* 259 How shall I get my exeat to go to London.

Execate, -ation, var ff. EXCECATE, -ATION

Execrable (e·ksĭkrăb'l), *a* Also 5 **excecrable,** 6 *Sc* **execrabill,** 7 **exsecrable** [ad L *execrābil-is* (*exsecrābil-is*), (*a*) execrating, cf. sense 1; (*b*) accursed, detestable, f. *execr-ārī* (*exsecr-ārī*): see EXECRATE Cf Fr. *exécrable*]

†**1.** Expressing or involving a curse, hence, of an imprecation. Awful, fearful *Obs*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Pet.* II. 12 Aungels .beren not agens hem the execrable doom 1580 BARET *Alv* C 1802 A Cursing and oth execrable 1622 FLETCHER *Sea Voy* II. 11, Did we then heie plant ourselves, With execrable oaths never to look On man? *c* 1630 in Risdon *Surv Devon* § 108 (1810) 110 A fearful and execrable curse on all such as shal diminish it.

2. Of persons and things Deserving to be execrated or cursed, abominable, detestable.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* IV (1890) 19 Full of so excecrable cruelte 1513 MORE *Rich III*, Wks 36/2 The execrable desire of soueraynteee, prouoked him to theire destruccion *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* Wks. (Rtldg.) 95/2 Thou execrable dog 1667 MILTON *P L* XII 64 O execrable Son so to aspire Above his brethren 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ Jerus* (1721) 68 It was shut out of the Walls of the City, as an execrable and polluted place 1736 BERKELEY *Disc Magistrates* Wks III 427 That execrable Fraternity of Blasphemers, lately set up within this city of Dublin. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 169 He is either a lover of parasites or else the most execrable cynic 1878 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* II. II, A knot of ruffians With execrating execrable eyes

†b That is put under a curse; accursed *Obs*

1557 N T (Genev.) 1 *Cor* XII 3 No man speaking in the Spirite of God, calleth Iesus execrable 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V XVII (1611) 209 Reserue, as..Saul did, execrable things, to worship God withall.

†c. Calling forth expressions of horror; piteous, horrifying, shocking *Obs*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* VI. (1890) 22 Ye aduentures of fortune harde & dyuersly excecrable 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* III. 529 Whereby brake out that execrable Rage 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* (1632) 36 The heav'n put out his guilty eye, That durst behold so execrable sight 1613 R. HILL *Common Instruct.* 20 His [the Minister's] breaking of bread [doth signifie] the execrable passion of Christ *a* 1704 T BROWN *On Dk Ormond's Recov* Wks. (1730) I. 49 Bellona me invites To seas of blood, and execrable sights. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I III 33 The execrable image of this scene.

3 *hyperbolically.* Calling forth expressions of extreme disgust; of wretched quality, bad beyond description [So mod Fr *exécrable.*]

1738 WARBURTON *Dev. Legat* I 79 His execrable paradox 1753 ARMSTRONG *Taste* 15 Blindly we good, and bad, and execrable swallow. 1789 LD AUCKLAND *Corr* II. 191 Our mule-drivers were wicked enough to carry us to an execrable posada. 1815 MOORE *Lalla R* (1824) 127 The versification .was, to say no worse of it, execrable. 1867 MISS BRADDON *Run to Earth* III, What execrable weather.

Hence **E·xecrableness.**

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Execrableness*, accursedness, impiousness 1775 in ASH

Execrably (e·ksĭkrăblĭ), *adv.* [f EXECRABLE + -LY[2]] In an execrable manner

†a So as to deserve execration (*obs.*). b Accursedly, abominably, detestably, atrociously

1633 PRYNNE *Histrio Mastix* I VI II 154 These Playes themselves must certainely be execrably odious to all good Christians 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1362 What act more execrably unclean? 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* I 14 'Tis Fustian all, 'tis execrably bad 1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* I iii, They [the shoes] pinch me execrably 1794 V KNOX *Antipoleuus* 27 The object of a battle was sordid lucre, or something still more execrably flagitious 1806–7 J BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II XXXVII, Bells execrably rung for some hours every evening 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It Jrnls* (1872) I 6 Pictures, execrably bad in all cases.

Execrate (e·ksĭkrēt), *v.* [f L. *execrāt-* (*exsecrāt-*) ppl stem of *execrāri* (*essecrāri*) to curse, f *ex-* (see EX- *pref*[1]) + *sacrāre* to devote religiously (in good sense, to a deity; in bad sense, to destruction), f. *sacr-um* (masc. nom. *sacer*) devoted, religiously set apart; hence, in good sense, hallowed to a deity, SACRED; and in bad sense, devoted to destruction, accursed. Cf *consecrate.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To pronounce a curse upon; to declare accursed. *To execrate out*: to drive out with a curse. *Obs. rare.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV XXVIII (1840) 229 His own share [of goods] he execrated, and caused it to be burnt 1692 ED TAYLOR tr *Behmen's Theos Philos* XV 272 Became execrated out of Paradise

absol 1612 T TAYLOR *Comm Titus* I 13 It is one thing to excommunicate, another to curse and execrate.

†b. Occasionally used by way of antithesis to *consecrate* To make unholy. *Obs.*

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref* Wks. 1846 I 193 The bastard Bischope, who yit was not execrated (consecrated thei call it) 1647 WARD *Simp Cobler* 33 Execrating a Protestant Parish Church one day, and consecrating it the next. 1656 *Artif Handsom.* 156 As if meer plebeian noyse .. were enough to execrate anything as devilish

2 To imprecate evil upon (as an expression of hatred); to express or feel intense loathing or abhorrence for, to abhor, detest

1561 tr. *Calvin's 4 Godly Serm* 1 D j, The Iewes of that time are commaunded to execrate the idolatrie of the Chaldeans. *a* 1698 TEMPLE (J.), Some form contrary to that which they lately execrated and detested 1765 G COLMAN *Terence* Pref. 42 Le Fevre wrote a most elegant copy of Latin verses, execrating the Flute. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt Chr* I 1 58 The name of Arius was execrated 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz* I VIII 543 Their views would have been execrated as impious novelties

†3 To call down (something) *upon* (a person) as a curse; to imprecate. *Obs rare*

1602 WARNER *Alb Eng* Epit (1612) 374 In maintenance of a falsehood he execrated vpon himselfe a choaking

4. *intr* To utter curses

1786 *Francis, the Philanthropist* III. 3 He received a thousand curses from his master, who continued to execrate, the whole way to Dartford 1840 BARHAM *Ingol Leg, The Ghost*, He execrated Ere he crawled into bed 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt.* (1865) I IV III 294 England .. execrates lamentably over its William Conqueror

Hence **Execrated** *ppl. a.*, accursed, detested. **Execrating** *ppl. a.*, that execrates

1660 R COKE *Power & Subj* 174 If any man who serves at the altar be accused of a crime let him eat the execrated bread [mistranslation of OE *corsnéd*] 1769 *Oxford Mag* II 144/1 This execrated, because culpable child 1772–84 COOK *Voy* (1790) IV. 1371 We saw this execrated island at the distance of about four leagues 1829 *The Bengallee* 61 All these .spake execrating volumes against the complicated cruelty 1878 [see EXECRABLE 2]

Execration (eksĭkrē·ĭ ʃən) [ad. L *execrātiōn-em* (*exsecrātiōn-em*), n of action f *execrā-re* (*exsecrā-ri*) to EXECRATE. Cf Fr *exécration*.]

1 The action of execrating

†a. The action of solemnly laying under a curse, an instance of this *Obs.* or *arch*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron* XV. 15 Thei sworen to the Lord with a grete voice with execracioun *c* 1585 R BROWNE *Answ to Cartwright* 34 The power of the word to rebuke and giue ouer to execration 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* Author's Prayer 21 The execration of the Son of Thy Love 1729 BUTLER *Serm* Wks 1874 II 84 To assist with the religious ceremony of execration 1754–62 HUME *Hist Eng* II XXXI. 210 The ecclesiastics kept the world in subjection by holy execrations 1863 J G MURPHY *Comm Gen* XXVI 28 An oath of execration on the transgressor

b. The utterance of curses (as an expression of hatred)

1688 in Ellis *Orig Lett* II 379 IV. 174 The Lord Chancellor was taken and brought amid universal execration of the People before the Lord Mayor 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III VIII 104 The name of Maurice was mentioned, with execration 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 79 A tempest of execration and derision burst on the servants of the Company

c Utter detestation; intense abhorrence

[1557 N T (Genev.) 1 *Cor.* XVI 22 If any man loue not the Lord Iesus Christe, let him be had in execration.] 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M* (1596) 11/2 It [the title pope] is now worthilie come into contempt and execration *a* 1699 STILLINGFLEET (J.), The Indians, at naming the devil, did spit on the ground in token of execration 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II XIV 282 The Peruvian Indians held the name in execration. 1848 MARIOTTI *Italy* I. 1. 91 The Sicilian Vespers have long been made a subject of horror and execration

2 An uttered curse; an anathema, an imprecation

1563–87 FOXE *A & M* (1684) III. 949 All the Country with Execrations detested them 1603 B JONSON *Sejanus* V X, With such black and bitter execrations she fills the air. 1650 B *Disciplinarium* 21 The Romane proverbiall execration, *abi in malam Crucem*. 1793 MRS E PARSONS *Woman as she should be* II 207, I could write volumes in execrations against the match 1820 KEATS *Eve St Agnes* X, Lords, Whose very dogs would execrations howl Against his lineage 1873 SYMONDS *Grk Poets* IV. 100 A man who.. would have been hunted from society with execrations.

3. That which is execrated; an object of cursing.

1611 BIBLE *Jer* XLIV 12 They shall be an execration and a reproach 1871 R ELLIS *Catullus* XIV. 22 Clumsy Poet-rabble, an age's execration!

†**Execra·tious**, *a. Obs rare*$^{-1}$ [f. EXECRATI-ON + -OUS] Of the nature of an execration.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 99 A whole volley of execratious wishes

Execrative (e·ksĭkrē·ĭtĭv), *a* [f *execrāt-* ppl. stem of *execrāri* (*exsecrāri*) to EXECRATE + -IVE] Of or pertaining to execration; prone to execration; characterized by or containing an execration.

1830 JAMES *Darnley* XXVII 121 Manifold opportunities for the captain and pilot to exercise their execrative faculties 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev* III I i, Into the body of the poor Tatars execrative Roman History intercalated an alphabetic letter, and so they continue Tartars of fell Tartarean nature, to this day. 1871 — in *Mrs Carlyle's Lett* II. 99 On which day Nigger Question [in 'Fraser'] had come out with execrative shrieks from several people

Hence **Execratively** *adv.*

1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* III I 1, When. those Northmen came in foul old Rome screamed execratively her loudest

Execrator (e·ksĭkrē·ĭtəɹ) *rare* [a L *execrātor* (*exsecrātor*), f *ex(s)ecrāri*. see EXECRATE] One who execrates or pronounces an execration.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III 311 O that it had turned. to a mortal quinsy, and had choked the old execrator 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* V VI, The curse worked best in the absence of the execrator

†**Execratory,** *sb Obs* [as if ad L. **ex(s)ecrātōrium*, neut. sb. f. *ex(s)ecrāri*. see EXECRATE and -ORY.] 'A formulary of execrations' (Todd).

1675 L ADDISON *State Jews* XX 179 The Execratory .. Wherein they profoundly curse the Christians

Execratory (e·ksĭkrē·ĭtərĭ), *a* [as if ad. L. **exsecrātōrius*, f *exsecrāri*: see prec Cf Fr. *exécratoire*] Of or pertaining to execration; of the nature of or containing an execration

1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* IX ix § 82 The King..sware to keepe all Liberties vpon paine of that execratory sentence 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* XIV, Narrating Lancelot's fanatical conduct, without execratory comment

Exect, etc.: see EXSECT, etc.

Executable (eksĭ·ĭūtăb'l), *a.* [f EXECUTE *v* + -ABLE. Cf. Fr. *exécutable*] That can be executed, performed, or carried out

1796 in *Bentham's Wks.* (1842) XI. 114 Without communication with the river . the Contract not executable. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. X (1876) 246 Truths profound and executable only in ages 1856 *Edin Rev* Jan 244 The whole project is set down as executable at eight millions 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett* II 249 [An intention] not executable either when the time came

Executancy (eksĭ·ĭūtănsĭ). [f EXECUTANT see -OY] The qualification of an executant; power and skill in performing (music)

1858 *Times* 30 Nov 10/5 Such music lying hardly within the sphere of amateur executancy 1866 MACFARREN in *Athenæum* No. 2004 Musical progress in executancy.

Executant (eksĭ·ĭūtănt), *a* and *sb.* [a. F. *exécutant*, pr pple of *exécuter* to EXECUTE.]

A *adj* That performs (music). *rare.*

1865 *Reader* No. 123 523/2 Any living executant musician

B *sb.*

1 *gen.* One who executes, performs, or carries out Const. *of.*

1858 J MARTINEAU *Studies Chr.* 151 This world may be regarded as the stage of divine agency, using the visible actors as the executants of an invisible thought 1860 *Times* 11 Oct 10/6 Mr Philip being the executant of the whole of the work. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk* V 2003 Absolve then me law's mere executant

2. *esp.* A musical performer

a 1859 DE QUINCY in H A. Page *Life* (1877) II xix 174 All great executants on the organ 1862 R H PATTERSON *Ess Hist & Art* 90 The soul, at once composer and executant 1872 GEO ELIOT *Middlem* XVI, Rosamond, with the executant's instinct, had seized his manner of playing

†**Executative,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$ [f next: see -ATIVE.] =EXECUTIVE.

1647 *Mercurius Brit, His Spectacles* 4 The derived and executative power in Parliamentary Acts

Execute (e·ksĭkiut), *v.* Also 5 excecute, 6 exequute, *Sc.* exsecute [ad. Fr *exécute-r* = Pr *executar*, Sp *ejecutar*, It *esecutare*, ad. med L *executāre*, f. L *ex(s)ecūt-* ppl stem of *ex(s)equī* lit. 'to follow out', f *ex-* out + *sequī* to follow]

I. To follow out into effect, carry out

1. *trans* To follow out, carry into effect (an intention, purpose, plan, instruction, or command)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T* 806 The destine That executeth The purveans, that God hath seye byforn. *c* 1430 LYDG *Thebes* 414 To execute the biddyng of the Kyng 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 13 When ye thinke any good thought execute it 1555 EDEN *Decades W Ind* 71 Yet durst they at noo tyme execute theyr lordes commaundemente. 1596 TATE & BRADY *Ps* CIV 4 To execute his dreadful Will 1776 ADAM SMITH *W N* II V I 371 The capital of all the individuals of a nation..is capable of executing only certain purposes. 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Manch Strike* IX 97 Large orders, which we have been unable to execute 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* VII, The boy departed to execute his commission 1858 FROUDE *Hist Eng* IV. XVIII 16 The regent and his friends imagined measure after measure, which they wanted resolution to execute

absol 1606 DANIEL *Fifth Poem Earl Devon* 211 With courage on he goes, doth exiquute With counsell 1633 FORD *Broken H* I II, Judgment commands, But resolution executes. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss* II. 1 797 When I bid 'em execute, 'tis done

†b. To give practical effect to (a passion, sentiment, principle). Also, to bring (a weapon) into operation *Obs.*

14 *Circumcis.* in *Tundale's Vis* (1843) 88 Tyrrantis that the bodye slethe To execute hur venym vp by deth *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 10 b, To execute his dampnable enuye 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 83 The people refrayned not untill they had executed the full of their malice 1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr* V. VII 6 In fellest manner execute your arme 1608 *Yorksh Trag* I III, What! may I not look upon my dagger? Speak villain, or I will execute the point on thee 1681–6 J SCOTT *Chr Life* (1747) III 338 He attempted to execute his Rage and Malice upon him.

c To carry into effect ministerially (a law, a judicial sentence, etc.). Cf. 6.

1413 LYDG *Pilgr Sowle* IV. XXXIV. (1483) 82 The gouernement. shold be admynystred and executed by suche as were of grettest bounte 1475 *Bk Noblesse* (1860) 41 Whan dew diligence have be shewed by us in executing the saide right 1548 HALL *Chron* 213 This iudgement was executed before the Castell gate of Bristow. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* I (1843) 5/1 After his return, he [Villiers] executed the same authority in conferring all favours and revenging himself [etc.] 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* 3 Good laws should execute themselves in a well regulated state 1769 GOLDSM *Rom Hist* (1786) II 487 The only reparation was the putting Fausta to death, which was, accordingly, executed upon her. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, II III (1857) 225 No choice was left to the civil magistrate but to execute the terrible sentence of the law against heretics. 1861 W BELL *Dict. Law Scot* 355/1 The messenger has given the citation, or executed the diligence

d To perform or carry out the provisions of (a will).

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 30 To se that my wille be executyd trewly 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 150 *Executor*. the person that shall execute his Testament 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Executor*, a person nominated by a testator to see his will, and testament, executed or performed 1861 W. BELL *Dict Law Scot.* 360/1 The acknowledgment of the debts by the defunct in his last will, which it is the duty of the executor to execute.

2 To carry out, perform (an action, operation, movement, etc., that has been planned or prescribed, or that requires skill or care)

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 1 To seke & execute þe werkes most acceptable to hym 1549 *Compl. Scot.* III 25 The kyng anchises lamentit the distructione of the superb troy, exsecutit be the princis of greice 1574 tr *Marlorat's Apocalips* 28 To make John the redyer too execute the worke enioyned vntoo hym. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* X 30 Thou hast done well in executing that which is right in mine eyes 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III III 198 Always averse from executing so terrible an action. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 19 To discover what is necessary to execute, at the instant the adversary exposes his body. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI II, The Prince executed a blast with great skill 1842 ALISON *Hist Europe* V. XXXI 309 Moreau executed a change of front, arranging his army parallel to that of the enemy 1884 *Punch* 25 Oct 195/2 They..execute .. a wild dance. as Act drop descends

†b. *spec.* To perform, celebrate (ceremonies, religious service). *Obs*

1450 *Pol., Rel & L Poems* (1866) 6 Who shall execute ye fest of solempnite. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm* (Percy Soc) p XXXII, To ordeyne ministers to execute service. 1548 GEST *Pr Masse* 114 Not any real and true sacrifice. executed by the priest 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* VI *annot*, The Clergie. when they doe not execute or say Masse themselues. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 417 Ancient Forms .. properly executed. by venerable Men

absol 1546 in Strype *Eccl Mem* II. App A 5 The Bishop of Winchester was appointed to make the sermon and to execute 1709 — *Ann Ref* I. IX 127 The Abp of Canterbury. who did execute, began the service

c. To perform acts of (justice, cruelty, vengeance, etc.) *arch*

1530 RASTELL *Bk Purgat* III i, [God] executyth. good & indyfferent justyce to. his creatures. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud Lit* XXVIII (1627) 286 Justice cannot be executed, nor any gouvernment or authority maintained. 1685 R BURTON *Eng. Emp Amer* I 25 Where they executed great severity, as well as in other places 1821 SOUTHEY in *Q Rev* XXV. 332 Lord Clarendon says that all manner of cruelty was executed.

3 *Law.* To go through the formalities necessary to the validity of (a legal act, *e.g.* a bequest, agreement, mortgage, etc.). Hence, to complete and give validity to (the instrument by which such act is effected) by performing what the law requires to be done, as by signing, sealing, etc

1737 POPE *Hor Epist.* II II 92 My counsel sends to execute a deed 1804 WELLINGTON in Owen *Desp.* 434 The proposed treaty of peace after being attentively perused, was executed by his Highness without the slightest hesitation 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. (1857) 6 Charles the Fifth executed an instrument by which he ceded to his son the sovereignty of Flanders 1866 CRUMP *Banking* III 85 An undertaking to execute a mortgage if called on to do so.

absol. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 33 One who executes a deed for another. must execute in the name of his principal.

b. *To execute an estate*: to convey or confer an estate in property, etc., *esp* by some particular operation of law, as under the Statute of Uses Cf. †*to make an estate* (ESTATE *sb.* II b).

1536 *Act 27 Hen VIII*, c. 10 Any person or persons. which shall haue any estate to them executed by authority of this Act *a* 1626 BACON *Max & Uses Com. Law* 55 A use may be created and the estate of the land thereupon executed 1642 PERKINS *Prof Bk* IV 123 He hath fee simple executed in the same acre 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop* VII 333 Which estates could not be executed or transferred from the common law grantee to the beneficiary

4 a. To fulfil, discharge (an office, a function) Also, formerly, †To perform the functions of (an official position). †b. *absol.* or *intr* Of a thing: To perform its functions, 'work' (*obs*)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII 133 He ordeyned another pope for to execute þe office of holy chirche. *a* 1627 HAYWARD (J.), The cannon against St Stephen's gate executed so well, that the portcullis and gate were broken 1659 RUSHW. *Hist Coll* I. 78 A Fee belonging to the Place which he then executed *a* 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 172 Dr Fell would not suffer him to execute the place of architypographer 1833 J H NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I 343 Places which none but Maltese deputies can execute 1863 COX *Instit.* III VIII. 718 The question arose how his office was thenceforth to be executed

5 To carry out the design for (a product of art or skill), to produce as an artist or skilled workman, to perform (a musical composition)

1735 J Price *Stowe Br Thames* 10 The Manner of executing the intended Bridge 1768 W Gilpin *Ess Prints* 146 Etchings executed in a bold and masterly manner 1778 *Eliza Warwick* II. 31 She took in plain linen, and executed a good deal of it. 1804 *Ann Rev* II 97/2 The translation is wretchedly executed 1822 B'ness Bunsen in Hare *Life* I. vi. 192, I saw executed in marble the Mercury and the Hope 1826 *Ibid*, II vii 259 An oratorio which he has this winter composed, but which has never yet been executed. 1839 Yeowell *Anc Brit Ch* vii (1847) 75 Egbert executed a Saxon version of the four Gospels.

absol 1768 W Gilpin *Ess Prints* 32 Every artist executes in a manner peculiar to himself 1774 *The Trinket* 46 Charlotte did not execute amiss

II. To do execution upon

[It is not quite clear whether these uses, which occur early in Fr and med L, were merely developed from 1 c, or whether they partly represent the etymological notion of L *exequi* 'to pursue to the end']

6. To inflict capital punishment upon; to put to death in pursuance of a sentence. More fully, † *To execute to death* [= Fr. † *exécuter à mort*] † *To execute by the head* · to behead

1483 Caxton *Cato* B iij b, To robbe and to stele wherfore they be hanged or otherwyse executed by Justyse 1523 Ld Berners *Froiss.* I clxxxvii, They were executed by dyuers tourmentes of dethe 1548 Hall *Chron* 13 b, Sir Thomas Blonte and all the other prysoners were executed 1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl Hist* (1619) 182 First of all Theotecnus himselfe he executed to death 1579 Fenton *Guicciard* IV. (1599) 180 He was executed by the head the day following 1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1634) 514 Divers of their chieftains have been executed to death *a* 1687 Petty *Pol Arith.* Pref (1691) A iij, No more Beggars in the Streets, nor executed for Thieves, than heretofore 1715 M Davies *Athen Brit* I 133 Prosecuting and Executing those to death, who [etc.] 1847 James *Gowrie* xlvi, Three of the Earl's faithful servants were executed at Perth.

† b. Hence for. To put to death, kill *rare*

[1557 North tr. *Gueuara's Dyall Pr* 68 b/2 When death hathe done his office, executing all earthelye men] 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, iv 1 82 Thou Aumerle, didst send two of thy men, To execute the Noble Duke at Callis.

† 7. To take the body of (a debtor) in execution. (See Execution 7) *Obs rare.*

1608 *Yorksh. Trag* I iv, Your brother .hes in bond executed for your debt

† 8. [after Fr. *exécuter*] To subject (a country) to military execution. (See Execution 9.) *Obs.*

1679 *Loud. Gaz* No 1393/3 The French .ave resolved to exact the Contributions from the Mayery of Bolduc, and in case they are not paid, to execute the Countrey

† **III. 9.** To deal with as an executor, to administer. *Obs rare*—1.

1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* 352/3 Late euery executour be ware that he execute well the goodes of them that they haue charge of.

† **Executе,** *pa. pple. Obs* Also 4–7 **execut(t,** 6 *Sc* **exseut.** [ad. L *executūs*, pa pple. of *exequī*: see Execute *v*] = Executed.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 622 (Camp MS) But execut was al byside here leue At the goddes wyl *c* 1430 Lydg. *Thebes* 255 Wher the domys and plees of the toun weren execut. 1549 *Compl Scot.* Ep. Ded 2 The acts that your prudens garris daly be exsecut. 1560 Rolland *Crt Venus* I 863 Heir we Be this our letter Execute and Indorsat dewlie 1642 Perkins *Prof Bk* II 75 The estate taile shall bee execute in the Donee 1682 *Lond. Gaz* No 1682/1 The said Archibald Earl of Argile to be Execute to the Death 1711 *Countrey-M Let. to Curat* 6 This act was oftimes severely Execute

Executed (e kstkiu·ted) *ppl. a* [f Execute *v* + -ed1.] In senses of the verb a *gen* Carried out, performed, practised, inflicted.

1643 Milton *Divorce* II xiv. (1851) 98 When those worst faults are committed, by whoso dares under strict and executed penalty. 1678 Norris *Coll. Misc* (1699) 302 The Positiveness of sins of Commission, lies in the executed Act.

b *Law.* Of a consideration, contract, estate, etc.: Performed, carried out or into effect, completed, fulfilled; opposed to Executory, q. v.

1592 West 1*st Pt. Symbol* § 44 C, Euerie estate is either executed maintenant, or executorie by limitation of vse. 1601–2 Fulbecke *2nd Pt Parall* 70 Two sorts of damages the one executorie, the other executed 1752 Chambers *Cycl., Executed fine* 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II 443 A contract may be either executed or it may be executory 1848 Wharton-*Law Lex*, *Executed Contract*, is where nothing remains to be done by either party. 1861 W Bell *Dict Law Scot* 354/2 s v.

Executer (e kstkiu·təɹ), [f. Execute *v.* + -er1] One who executes; = Executor 1.

1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c 12 § 4 Euerye suche personne .so doynge, and their fauctours procurers, executers, and counsaylours *a* 1677 Barrow *Wks.* (1741) I, 119 The executers of his edicts *a* 1734 Dennis (J.), Sophocles and Euripides, in their most beautiful Pieces, are impartial executers of poetick justice 1837 Marryat *Dog-Fiend* iv, An obedient executer of all his tyranny

† **Executibi·lity.** *rare*—1. [f L *executī-*; cf. Execute *v.* and *perfectibility.*] Capability of being executed, performed, or carried out.

1801 *Ann Reg.* 1799, 176 The committee had seen the advantages of that principle, imperfect as its executibility was

Executing, *vbl sb* [f Execute *v* + -ing1] The action of the vb Execute

1480 *Bury Wills* (1850) 60 For the due executyn and performaunce of this my testament 1536 *Act* 27 *Hen VIII*, c 10 The executing of any estate to any person *a* 1633 Austin *Medit* (1635) 239 These Bags (like executing waights) weighed downe his [St Matthew's] Conscience 1626 in Rymer *Fœdera* XVIII 675/2 We doe give for the executeing of the said Office the Fee of twelve Pence

Executing, *ppl a* [f as prec + -ing2] That executes.

1680 Otway *Orphan* II. 1, With this bold executing aim I struck The monster

Execution (eksi·kiū·ʃən) Forms · 4 **execucoun,** 4–6 **execucion,** -cioun, -cyon, 4–7 **-sio(u)n,** -syon, 5 **excecussyon,** 6 **excecutyon, excecucione,** (**exiocuoyon**), *Sc.* **exsecutione,** (7 **exequition**), 6– **execution** [ME *execucion*, a AF *execucioun*, F *exécution*, ad L *executiōn-em*, *exsecūtiōn-em*, n of action f *ex(s)equī* see Execute *v*] The action of executing; the state or fact of being executed

1. The action of carrying into effect (a plan, design, purpose, command, decree, task, etc.); accomplishment, an instance of this. Also, *To carry*, † *order*, *put in* or *into execution.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 472 He Had every thing put in Execucion 1388 Wyclif *1 Esdras* vi 13 [vii 1] Therfor Tathannai and hise counseleris, diden execucioun bi that kyng Darius hadde comaundid 1494 Fabyan *Chron* I. i. 7 In all olde Storyes is nat founde that any suche Storye was put in execucion 1591 Shaks *Two Gent* I. iii. 36, I like thy counsaile and how well I like it, The execution of it shall make knowne. 1651 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 259 He beggs me to further the execusion of the Kings comission 1707 Freind *Peterborow's Cond. Sp* 208 To such extraordinary Thoughts, and such diligent executions, were owing all our successes in Spain 1772 Johnson *Let Mrs. Thrale* 29 Oct., His intention and execution are not very near each other 1810 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* V. 507 The mode in which directions given to the Portuguese authorities are carried into execution 1863 Fr A. Kemble *Resid Georgia* 109, I determined to put into execution a plan I had formed 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 11 There are. eras of counsel and eras of execution

† b. The giving practical effect to (a passion, sentiment, or principle); exercise (of powers), manifestation in act (*rarely*, in speech) *Obs*

1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 780 Workes are rather the executions and the ministring of righteousnesse 1586 T B. *La Primaud Fr Acad* I (1594) 17 He may represse them [his wicked inclinations] that they breake not out into any damnable execution. 1593 Shaks 3 *Hen VI*, II ii 111 Scarse I can refraine The execution of my big-swolne heart Vpon that Clifford 1604 — *Oth* III iii 466 1606 — *Tr & Cr* I iii 210 1622 R Hawkins *Voy S Sea* (1847) 208 Griefe and rage caused me to breake forth into this reprehension and execution following—'Great is the crosse' [etc.]. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph* Pref 21 My redemption from the execution of thy wrath

c. The executing or carrying into effect (a law, agreement, writ, sentence, etc). Cf 7, 8

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 37 Bynde men to here wickid lawis & wrong executions of hem 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen VIII*, c. 10 Fynes levyed for the execucion and performaunce of the said Indentures 1591 Lambarde *Archeion* (1635) 209 The Writ came so late to his hands, that he could not make execution of it 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* II. xxi 109 To cause those laws to be put in execution 1710 Prideaux *Orig Tithes* II 54 We have God's Precedent in the Execution of that Law to guide us 1766 Goldsm *Vic W* xxviii, The coward is determined to put the law in execution against me 1803 Wellington in Gurw *Disp* I. 492 The sentence on this sepoy should be carried into execution 1845 M'Culloch *Taxation* II iv (1852) 185 Commissioners have been appointed to carry the act into execution

2 The effecting or carrying out (a prescribed or designed operation or movement), the production (of a work of art or skill); the vocal or instrumental rendering (of a musical composition); in early use, † the performance (of rites or ceremonies). Hence often, The manner in which an operation, work, piece of music, is 'executed'

c 1534 tr *Pol Verg Eng Hist.* (Camden) I 166 After the execution of divine service *a* 1700 Dryden (J.), The excellency of the subject contributed much to the happiness of the execution 1713 *Guardian* No 1 ¶ 3 This gentleman is, as to the execution of his work, a Mechanick. 1751 Labelye *Westm. Br* 16 The two largest Piers were ordered into Execution, of solid Portland Stone 1752 Chambers *Cycl*, *Execution* is particularly used in French music, for the manner of singing. 1768 Gilpin *Ess Prints* 85 His [Rembrandt's] execution is peculiar to himself It is rough or neat, as he meant a scetch or a finished piece. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, II iv (1857) 243 A new palace presenting in the beauty of its execution one of the noblest monuments of the architecture of the eighteenth century 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* IV 62/1 The execution of the requisite tools and machinery

† b An instance of the same; a performance

1582 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 191 How it may be helpt I will hereafter in my priuate executions declare *a* 1628 Preston *Breastpl Love* (1631) 125 Look to your actions, to your doings, to your executions and performances 1728 R Morris *Ess. Anc Archit* 89 Those Executions, which are perform'd conformable to the Practice of the Ancients. *Ibid* 94 Our Moderns, whose Executions are generally standing Monuments to their Shame.

c. Excellence of execution; *esp.* in the performance of music, mastery of the processes by which the required artistic effect must be produced

1795 Mason *Ch Mus* II. 137 The term Execution is generally applied to that volubility of throat which expresses accurately such divisions 1807 Jas Johnson *Orient. Voy* 54 Most of them are taught music and some have acquired a tolerable degree of execution 1824 Byron *Juan* xvi xli, The circle applauds The lines, the feeling, and the execution 1842–76 Gwilt *Archit* 176 They [statues] were not equal in execution to those of France. 1854 E Bradley (C Bede) *Verd Green* II. ix, A firework piece of Music, in which execution takes the place of melody.

3. The performance or fulfilment (of an office or function). *To put in execution* to execute

1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist* Q iv, Before, the sense of seeing was delighted now the sense of feeling beginnes to put in execution his office 1605 Shaks *Lear* I i 139 The Sway, Reuennew, Execution of the rest be yours 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* iv. § 15 401 Papists are by law interdicted the execution of ministeriall functions 1836 Marryat *Midsh Easy* xli, You will have no obstruction from us in the execution of your duty 1876 J H. Newman *Hist. Sk* I iv i. 344 He gave himself up to. the due execution of his high duties

† b Action, operation *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W de W 1531) 49 b, Whiche yf he had not tasted and put in execucyon, he sholde neuer haue dyed. 1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav* 212 Like the Dodoes wings, more to looke at, then for execution 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv* v 116 The King had not with him above 4000 men. and of those scarce 1500 came up to Execution 1729 Shelvocke *Artillery* iv 295 The best Opportunity you can have for putting these [Poisonous] Balls in Execution, is when the Heavens are clouded over

† 4. Efficiency in action, executive ability *Obs*

1549 *Compl Scot* Ded 4 Be his magnanyme proues and martial exsecutione, he delyurit the holy land 1600 Holland *Livy* xxxviii xli 1008 He was a man of much valour and execution 1601 — *Pliny* II. 213 Lucullus a captain of great execution lost his life by such a loue potion

5. Effective action (*esp* of weapons), destructive effect, infliction of damage or slaughter Now almost exclusively in phr *to do execution*

1588 Shaks *Tit. A* II iii 36 An Adder when she doth vnrowle To do some fatall execution *Ibid* iv ii. 84 1605 — *Mach* I ii. 18 His brandisht Steele, Which smoak'd with bloody execution 1590 Sir J Smyth *Disc Weapons* 4b, Short daggers are of greater execution amongst all sorts of armed men. 1649 Selden *Laws Eng* I xiv (1739) 26 Though the Canons roar loud, yet the execution is not mortal *a* 1672 Wood *Life* (1848) 26 The two gallant majors charged the rebells up thro the street, doing execution all the way 1828 G W Bridges *Ann Jamaica* II xviii 342 The most cruel execution is usually inflicted on the backs of a flying enemy 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I viii (1857) 137 The shot, probably from the distance of the ships, did no great execution

comr 1581 Styward *Mart Discipl* I 45 The heart of the battaile, vsuallie called the slaughter of the field, or execution of the same

b *fig* of the effect of arguments, personal charms, etc

1678 Cudworth *Intell Syst* 683 Certain metaphysical arguments for a Deity can do but little execution upon the minds of the generality 1707 Farquhar *Beaux Strat* II ii, You are so well dress'd that I fancy you may do Execution in a Country church 1766 Goldsm. *Vic W.* I, Sophia's features were not so striking at first, but often did more certain execution 1840 Thackeray *Paris Sk bk*, *Beatrice Merger* I Black eyes, which might have done some execution had they been placed in a smoother face

6. *Law* The due performance of all formalities, as signing, sealing, etc, necessary to give validity to a deed or other legal document.

1776 *Trial Nundocomar* 17/1 Is the name at the bottom of the paper, written as a witness to the execution? 1848 Wharton *Law Lex*, *Execution of Deeds*, the signing, sealing, and delivery of them by the parties, as their own acts and deeds 1891 *Law Times* XC. 462/2 One of Wayman's clerks attested Mrs Headley's execution of the deed.

7 The enforcement by the sheriff, or other officer, of the judgement of a court; 'the obtaining of actual possession of anything acquired by judgement of law' (Coke *On Litt* (1628) 154 a), chiefly, the seizure of the goods or person of a debtor in default of payment. Also in phrases, (*To have*) *for execution*, (*to be*, *take*) *in execution*, *to sue*, *take* (*forth*) *execution.*

Writ of execution, or simply *Execution* the process under which the sheriff or other officer is commanded to execute a judgement *To return an execution* to report the service of the writ So *return of execution*

[1292 Britton I i § 5 A fere nos commaundementz et les executiouns de nos jugementz.] 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen VII*, c 36 § 1 It [shall] be lawefull to sue execucion ayenst the said Sir Edward . by writ or wryttes of Elegit 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb* § 157, I doo . haue theyr bodyes in prisone for execution, tylle they haue made me payment 1586 J. Hooker *Girald Irel* in *Holinshed* II 128/1 No action or suite taking effect except also executions in law, awarded . before the beginning of the parlement 1592 West 1*st Pt Symbol* § 104 B, When he shall thinke it most to him conuenient to sue forth execution upon the said statute marchant. 1597 Warner *Alb Eng* x. lvi, The Writ of Execution, that her Heading did purport. 1632 Massinger & Field *Fatal Dowry* I ii, Let our executions That lie upon the father be returned Upon the son 1632 *Star Chamb Cases* (Camden) 128 Did afterwardes take forth execution against the defendant and the partie was in execution 1670 *Moral State Eng* 30 By the next Term is presented with an Execution, from his Taylor, or Landlord. 1697 Luttrell *Brief Rel* (1857) IV. 325 Two bailiffs endeavouring to enter a house . upon an execution. 1725 *Lond Gaz.* No 6404/7 A Prisoner in Execution at Ruthyn Gaol 1767 Blackstone *Comm* II 447 Unless . the writ of execution is actually delivered to the sheriff 1807 J. Marshall *Const. Opin.* (1839) 37 One court never

awards execution on the judgment of another. 1817 Sellwyn *Law Nisi Prius* II 722 It may be prudent to be prepared with an examined copy of the writ of possession and return of execution. 1827 Hallam *Const Hist* (1876) I vi 302 A member having been taken in execution on a private debt before their [Parliament's] meeting 1875 Poste *Gaius* III (ed 2) 342 The English process in an ordinary execution is, etc

b Hence, in popular language The actual levy or seizure of goods by a sheriff's officer

1777 Sheridan *Sch Scand.* I 1, I am told he has had another execution in the house yesterday. 1840 Hood *Up the Rhine* 233 A squalid, comfortless room, hardly furnished enough to invite an execution 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* xix, Coming with a piteous tale that there was an execution in their house.

c *Scots Law* (see quot.)

1752 J. Louthian *Form of Process* 93 The Letters, with the Executions against the Prisoner *Ibid* 130 The Executor returns his Executions against the Criminals in the following manner 1861 W. Bell *Dict Law Scot*, *Execution* by a Messenger-at-Arms or other officer of the Law is an attestation under the hand of the messenger [etc.] that he has given the citation, or executed the diligence, in terms of his warrant for so doing.

¶ **d.** An alleged designation for a company of officers *Obs*—°

1486 *Bk St Albans* F viij a, An Execution of Officerys.

8 The infliction of punishment in pursuance of a judicial sentence; an instance of this (In legal use also more fully *criminal execution*)

a. *gen* (but chiefly with reference to corporal penalties)

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 20 Medele þou merci with execusioun 1563 *Homilies* II *Wilful Rebel* III (1859) 575 Let us fear the dreadful execution of God 1640 W. Prynne *Petit.* in Rushw *Hist. Coll* III I 76 The small Remainder of his Ears, left after his first Execution *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Occas Medit* (1851) 105 Let others rejoice, in these public executions 1827 A. Fonblanque *Eng. under 7 Administr* (1837) I 81 In military executions, a medical man stands by and sees what the sufferer under the scourge can bear. 1848 Macaulay *Hist Eng* (ed 3) I. 489 After the execution Dangerfield was taken back to prison

b. *spec.* The infliction of capital punishment; the putting (a person) to death in pursuance of a judicial or authoritative sentence. Also called † *execution of death*

c 1360 *Song of Mercy* 37 in *E. E. P* (1862) 119 Riht wolde ȝe vs, for vr sunne Miht wol don execucion 1471 Dk. Clarencl in *12th Rep Comm. Hist MSS* App iv I 4 Edmund late Duc of Somerset taken and put to execucion *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi 366 Maye ye doo execusion vpon hym 1494 Fabyan *Chron* II. xxxvii. 27 To be put to dethe by heddyng, fleyng, brennynge, and other Cruel Execucions 1527 Torkington *Pilgr.* (1884) 69 To be put to execucion of Dethe by and bye 1536 Sir W. Kingston in Ellis *Orig Lett* 1. 122 II 63, I have told my lord of Rocheford that he be in aredynes to morow to suffur execusyon 1556 *Chron Gr Friars* (Camden) 25 Thys yere the commons of Cornwall arose The captayns tane and put to execucione 1605 Shaks. *Macb* I iv 1 Is execution done on Cawdor? 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* IV viii 385 Disgrace, Torture, Execution of death and other externall crosses like unto these. 1680 H. Dodwell 2 *Lett of Advice* (1692) 39 The stakes and gridirons, and other the most terrible executions 1727 Swift *Gulliver* II v 137 To see an execution of a man who had murdered 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* IV. liii 147 The execution of these men did not even tend to prevent crime

9 'The ravaging and destroying of a country that refuses to pay contribution' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). Also *military execution* [After Fr *exécution*]

1618 Fletcher *Loyal Subj* v vi, You know his marches, You have seen his executions. Is it yet peace? 1689 *Lond Gaz* No 2423/3 To put the Dutchies under Military Execution, in case they do not pay, etc

10. *attrib* and *Comb* (chiefly in sense 8), as *execution man, Monday, part, place,* etc., **execution-day** (see quot.); **Execution-Dock**, the dock (at Wapping) where criminal sailors were executed

a 1700 B. E. *Dict Cant Crew*, **Execution-day*, Washing-day 1694 Luttrell *Brief Rel* I Mar (1857) III 277 Some of the persons convicted lately for pyracy will be hanged at *Execution Dock on Saturday next 1883 Stevenson *Treasure Isl* xxix (1886) 211 It looks mighty like a hornpipe in a rope's end at Execution Dock by London town *c* 1575 *Cambyses* in Hazl *Dodsley* IV. 200 Good *execution-man, for need Help me with him away. 1892 W. J. Loftie *Lond City* 125 A Sunday always elapsed between 'Trial Friday' and *'Execution Monday' 1710 Norris *Chr Prud.* II 96 Policy agrees with Prudence, as to the *Execution part, the use of fit or effectual means 1594 Nashe *Unfort Trav.* Wks. 1883-4 V 168 To the *execution place was he brought

Hence **Execu·tion** *v Obs*, = Execute *v* 6

1565 T. Stapleton tr *Bede's Hist Ch Eng* 18 The executioner desired that he might be executioned, ether for him or with him.

Execu·tional, *a. rare* [f prec + -al] Of or pertaining to the execution of a plan or design

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks (1834) 275 Employments, whether preparatory to or executional in war

Execu·tioneering, *ppl a. nonce-wd* That is employed in executions (of criminals)

a 1834 Lamb *Inconven fr being Hanged* Wks 563 The cimetar of an executioneering slave in Turkey.

Executioner (eksĭkiū ʃənəɹ). Also 6 executioner. [f. Execution *sb.* + -er1]

1 One who executes or carries into effect (a command, design, instructions, law, justice, etc); a perpetrator (of an evil deed). *Rare* in mod. use

1598 Barret *Theor Warres* III 1 37 To haue a souldier to be very perfect, and a good executioner indeede 1619 Hales *Golden Rem* (1688) 455 With them God the Father alone is the Author of our Election, and Christ only the Executioner 1673 Baxter *Let* in *Answ Dodwell* 83 The People are Executioners of Excommunications while they withdraw from the Excommunicate. 1683 *Apol Prot France* II 27 The soldiers are employed as Executioners of these Outrages 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I xvi 277 To take upon me to be an executioner of his [God's] justice. 1827 Scott *Napoleon* Introd, The people had a right to act as the executioners of their own will. 1879 Baring Gould *Germany* II 245 German right trusted to the moral sense as its executioner.

† **b.** One who performs the duties of a place or office *Obs rare*

1587 Fleming *Contn Holinshed* III 1491/2 The verie situation of the place ministreth incouragement to the executioners *a* 1626 Bacon (J.), The executioners of this office cannot be guilty of oppression

c *transf* said of things *rare.*

1647 Crashaw *Poems, Sospetto d' Herode* xli, All along The walls Are tooles of Wrath, anvils of torments hung, Fell executioners of foul intents 1755 in Johnson; whence 1818 in Todd; and in mod. Dicts.

2. *gen.* One who carries a sentence or judgement into effect; a punisher

1578 Timme *Calvin on Gen* 222 Howsoever Magistrates do wink, God raiseth up elsewhere exequutioners which repay to bloodshedders their reward 1678 tr. *L. de Gaya's Art War* I 34 The Provost Mareschal hath a Troop of Officers on Horseback, with an Executioner to punish those that offend against the Orders of the General *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* Matt xxvii 5 Conscience is a powerful, though invisible executioner 1798 Malthus *Popul* IV vii, When nature will govern and punish for us, it is a very miserable ambition to wish to draw upon ourselves the odium of executioner

3. The official who carries out a sentence of death; a headsman, hangman, etc.

1561 Brende *Q. Curtius* VIII 153 He being a kynge had vsed the detestable office of an executioner 1603 Shaks. *Meas for M* IV II 222 Call your executioner, and off with Barnardines head 1698 Ludlow *Mem* I 245 The King kneeled down at the block, and the executioner performed his office 1776 Gibbon *Decl & F.* I. 320 The executioners were fatigued 1859 L. Oliphant *China & Japan* II IX 194 Criminals who have committed crimes worthy of death, forestall the public executioner

4 *transf.* and *fig* **a.** One who puts another to death. **b** One who or that which tortures like an executioner or hangman.

1594 Shaks *Rich III*, I II 186 Though I wish thy death, I will not be thy Executioner 1621 Burton *Anat Mel* I II III IV, A poysoned worme gnawing the very heart, a perpetuall executioner 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV 48 It is likely they will not be their own executioners 1755 in Johnson 1840 Hood *Up the Rhine* 322 What is war but a great wholesale executioner.

Hence **Execu·tioneress,** a female executioner.

1656 S. Holland *Zara* (1719) 92 Your name should be hang'd, drawn, and quartered by the common Executioneress Fame. 1864 R. F. Burton *Dahome* II 40 The Mingan had a billhook in her left hand, as executioneress of the inside

Executive (ekse kiŭtiv), *a.* and *sb* [ad. L. type **ex(s)ecūtīv-us*, f. *ex(s)ecūt-* ppl. stem of *exsequī* see Execute *v.* and -ive Cf F *exécutif*]

† **1** Capable of performance, operative *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud Ep* III xvii 148 They [some Laws] enjoyned perpetuall chastity, for [Hermaphrodites] being executive in both parts, male and female, and confined by some Laws unto one, they restrained a naturall power

¶ **b** That executes sentence of death. (Stressed *e xecutive*) *Obs rare*—1

1773 J. Ross *Fratricide* (MS.) I 268 First whirl'd aloft the executive blade.

2 † **a** Active in execution, energetic (*obs rare*). **b.** Apt or skilful in execution. (Chiefly *U. S.*)

1708 Penn in *Pa Hist Soc Mem* X. 291 Rouse up, and be vigorous and executive. 1825 *New Monthly Mag* XIV. 178 He is tolerably executive in converting his wishes into acts. 1888 Bryce *Amer Commw* II III lix 412 The Americans are, to use their favourite expression, a highly executive people

3 Pertaining to execution, having the function of executing or carrying into practical effect.

1677 Hale *Prim Orig Man* I i 29 They are the strongest Instruments, fittest to be executive of the commands of the Soul 1685 R. Baxter *Paraphr N. T* 2 Tim. I 7 The three great faculties of the Soul, the Executive Faculty the Will and the Intellect. 1691 Norris *Pract Disc.* 29 The Ship indeed has good Sails, there is nothing wanting to the Executive part 1753 N. Torriano *Gangr Sore Throat* 105 The Method of Treatment is always founded on the general Indications, but the executive Part is subordinated to Circumstances 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Executive branch*, the commissioned and working officers of the ship, as distinguished from the civilian branch 1875 Hamerton *Intell Life* IV II. 149 A most experienced artist, a man of the very rarest executive ability 1879 Lubbock *Addr. Pol & Educ* III 47 Two executive Commissions were subsequently constituted.

b. *esp* as the distinctive epithet of that branch of the government which is concerned or charged with carrying out the laws, decrees, and judicial sentences, opposed to 'judicial' and 'legislative'

1649 Selden *Laws Eng* I. xvi. (1739) 29 The executive power of the Law rested much in the Nobility. 1689 Locke *Govt.* II xii, The legislative and executive power come often to be separated 1742 Hume *Ess* VI *Indep Parl.*, The executive power in every government is altogether subordinate to the legislative 1790 Burke *Fr Rev* 288 This their first executive officer is to be a machine 1848 Macaulay *Hist Eng* I 469 The executive government could undertake nothing great without the support of the Commons 1863 Cox *Instit* III III. 631 The king has absolute power to retain executive ministers against the declared wish of the nation.

4 Of or pertaining to the Executive (see B 1). *Executive Session*, U. S. (see quot. 1888)

1811 J. Quincy *Speech* 30 Jan (1874) 235 Those desirous of places in the executive gift 1837 H. Martineau *Soc Amer* II 289 The fear and complaint are of the increase of executive patronage 1865 Lincoln *Message to Congress* 6 Jan., If the people should make it an Executive duty to re-enslave such persons 1888 Bryce *Amer Commw* II II xl 97 A State Senate has the power of confirming or rejecting appointments to office made by the governor When it considers these it is said to 'go into executive Session'

B. *sb*

1 That branch of the government which is charged with the execution of the laws

1790 Burke *Fr Rev* Wks V 99 A Council holds a sort of middle place between the supreme power exercised by the people and the mere executive. 1847 Mrs. A. Kerr *Hist Servia* 298 This force constituted a sort of armed executive. 1866 Bright *Sp. Irel* 30 Oct., By the forbearance and permission of the Irish executive

fig 1842 Mrs. Browning *Grk Chr Poets* (1863) 146 The drama is the executive of literature.

b. The person or persons in whom the supreme executive magistracy of a country or state is vested. Chiefly U.S., applied to the President (also called *chief executive*), and to the governors of states.

1787 *Resolution* 1 June in *Jrnl Fed Conv* (1819) 89 Resolved, That a national executive to consist of a single person be instituted 1787 Randolph in Bancroft *Hist U.S* (1885) VI 213 A national executive chosen by the national legislature and ineligible a second time. 1811 J. Quincy *Speech* 30 Jan (1874) 242 It may be admitted that all executives for the time being are virtuous 1855 A. Barnes *Way Salvation* xi 138 It might contribute much to dispose an executive to pardon an offender if he was satisfied that he was truly penitent 1876 Garfield *Sp. Policy Pacif* in Kirke *Life* 30/2 Our great military chieftain [Grant] had command as chief executive during eight years of eventful administration 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S* VI 294 The executive was henceforward [from 6 Aug 1787] known as the 'President' 1891 *Nation* (N. Y.) 5 Nov 345/1 A Governor who had shown himself one of the best executives the State has ever had.

2 *transf* Any administrative body

1868 Peard *Water-farm* IX 100 Sixteen shillings per week to each water-keeper, would secure a grateful, and honest executive 1884 Sir J. Bacon in *Law Rep* 26 Chanc. Div 133 Directors, who were to form the executive of the association

Executively (ekse kiŭtivli), *adv* [f. prec + -ly2] In an executive manner; in execution; by the action of the Executive

1661 *Papers on Alter Prayer-bk* 124 In absolving the excommunicate, the Church both judiciously, and executively remitteth the penalty of excommunication *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm* Wks (1716) I 345 God the Holy Ghost did executively by miraculous operation conduct our Saviour into his fleshly tabernacle. 1716 M. Davies *Athen Brit* III 4 Protestant Countries where Jesuitism and Papism are Legislatively Tolerated or Executively Permitted

Executor (eks-, egze kiŭtəɹ in sense 3, eksĭkiŭtəɹ in sense 1) Forms: 3-4 **executur**(e, **esecutor**, (4 **excoketour**), 4-5 **excecuto(u)r**, 4-6 **exequitour, -quutor**, 4-7 **executour**, 6 **exectour**, 4- **executor** See also Secutor [a AF *executour*, a L *ex(s)ecūtōr-em*, agent-n from *exsequī* to Execute]

1. One who executes or carries out (a purpose, design, command, work, etc), one who carries into action, or puts into practice (some quality); a conductor or manager (of affairs), an administrator or enforcer of (a law, vengeance, etc.); an agent, doer, performer, executer, *in Scots Law*, one who serves a writ or executes a warrant Now *rare* exc. in legal uses see Executer

1388 Wyclif I *Esdras* v 58 Executours [1382 folewers out], or folewers, of the lawe 1483 *Cath. Angl* 119 An Executor, *executor*. 1563 Foxe *A. & M* (1596) 1213/2 Ioseph an excellent doctor and executor of chastitie, and other vertues 1567 Throgmorton in Robertson *Hist Scot.* (1759) II App 45 The said Earl [Bothwell] was one of the principal executors of the murder [of Darnley] 1610 Shaks. *Temp* III i 13 Such basenes Had neuer like Executor 1662 Petty *Taxes* 63 When the executors of them [penal laws] keep them hid until a fault be done 1720 De Foe *Capt Singleton* XIV (1840) 242 The executor of his own vengeance 1726 Leoni tr. *Alberti's Archit, Life* 5 His Assistant and the faithful Executor of his designs. 1752 J. Louthian *Form of Process* 83 So soon as the Letters are execute against the Criminal, the Executor is to apprehend and imprison him 1864 *Reabn* II May 1 Ordinary exhibitions result only in the advantage of the shopkeeper; the designer and executor being studiously ignored 1875 Stubbs *Const Hist* § 811 (ed. 2) III 588 His [the mayor's] functions as receiver and executor of writs devolved on the sheriffs of the newly constituted shire

b. One who performs the duties, etc. (of an office, service, ceremony, etc.).

c 1450 *Pol, Rel & L Poems* 7 Executor of this office, dirge for to synge, Shall begynne yᵉ bisshope of seynt as [Asaph]

1548 GEST *Pr Masse* 106 Bee not also the ful Executors of the same justly named sacryfycers? 1558 FORREST *Grysilde Sec* 96 He was, emonges other thynges all, The Executor of her Funerall 1560 in Strype *Ann Ref* I xvii 214 The ministers receiving the Communion at the hands of the executor 1841 MYERS *Cath Th* II § 26 304 The Priests were simply sacrificers and executors of ceremonial

†**2.** = EXECUTIONER. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron* VI clxxxvi 186 After whiche sentence Hebert was by the executours moste shamefully hanged 1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, I ii 203 The sad-ey'd Iustice Delluering ore to Executors pale The lazie yawning Drone 1614 BP HALL *Contempl. O T* IV iv, How much rather had they [the Egyptians] to send them [the Israelites] away wealthy, than to have them stay to be their executors.

†**b** One who or that which gives effect to (a passion) *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn T* 302 Ire engendrith homicide, Ire is in soth executour of pride.

3 A person appointed by a testator to execute or carry into effect his will after his decease *Literary executor*: one who is entrusted with the care of the papers and unpublished works of a literary man

c 1280 *E. E P* 19 Pe deuil is his executur, of is gold an is tresure 1340 *Ayenb* 38 Kueade exequitours of bekuydes *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II liii 372 (Add. MS) Lordes, or othere rauenours that ben Eyres ande excecutores 1558 in *Vicary's Anat* App v (1888) 185 The said Thomas Dunkyn, his heyrs, executors, admynystrators or assignes 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* I (1843) 22/2 His grandfather had been left by King Harry the Eighth one of the executours of his last will 1771 BROWN in *Gray's Corr* (1843) 163 No discharge against any claims which his executors might make. 1858 LD ST LEONARDS *Handy Bk Prop Law* xviii 141 Creditors or executors may prove a will to which they are attesting witnesses. 1868 G DUFF *Pol Surv* 105 Mr. Senior's conversations which we trust his literary executor will soon publish

b. in various legal phrases (see quots.).

1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict*, *Executor de son tort*, Or of his own wrong, is he that takes upon him the Office of an Executor by intrusion, not being so constituted by the Testator. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II 507 If a stranger takes upon him to act as executor, without any just authority, he is called in law an executor of his own wrong, *de son tort*, and is liable to all the trouble of an executorship, without any of the profits or advantages 1861 W BELL *Dict Law Scot* 214/2 *Confirmation of Executor*, is the form in which a title is conferred on the executor of a person deceased, to administer the defunct's moveable effects [etc] *Ibid* 358/1 The office of executor is conferred either by the written nomination of the defunct, or, failing that, by decree of the commissary; the executor, in the former case, being called an executor-*nominate*, and, in the latter, an executor-*dative* *Ibid.* 362/1 Any creditor of the deceased holding a liquid ground of debt may obtain himself confirmed executor creditor

c. *transf* and *fig*

1580 SIDNEY *Sidera* XIII in *Arcadia* (1622) 501 His deathbed peacocks folly. His sole exectour blame *c* 1600 SHAKS *Sonn* iv, Thy unused beauty must be tomb'd with thee, Which, used, lives th' executor to be 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1673) 177 He destroyeth them and so maketh himself executor to their heaps of hony 1645 BP HALL *Reneed Discontents* 23 His greatnesse is dead..before him, and leaves him the surviving executour of his own shame

Executorial (ekse kiūtōˑ riăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6–7 executoriall, -ell. [ad. med L. *executōriālis*, f L *ex(s)ecūtōri-us*, see EXECUTORY]

A *adj* Of or pertaining to an executor **b** *Scots Law* Pertaining to the execution of a warrant, etc. **c** Canon Law *Executorial Letters* (med L. *litteræ executoriæ* or *executoriales*) · a mandate issued by the Pope requiring the collation of a specified clergyman to a benefice.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII 275 Excuse me, Sir, for the sake of my executorial duty and promise 1754 ERSKINE *Princ Sc Law* (1809) 35 In this office are sealed letters of executorial diligence 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II 508 Letters of administration whereby an executorial power to collect and administer is vested in him 1796 BURNEY *Metastasio* I 68, I received the executorial letters against Cardinal Coscia 1850 JAMES *Old Oak Chest* I 49 Two lawyers were also there, arranging the executorial affairs. 1865 MRS WHITNEY *Gayworthys* lx, His legal and executorial bag

†**B** *sb Scots Law* 'Any legal authority employed for executing a decree or sentence of court' (Jamieson). *Obs*

1525 Q. MARGT (Scotl) in Miss M A. E Wood *Lett R. & Illust Ladies* (1852) I 371 In like manner we have superseded executorials and sharp process which we have on him 1640 *Act* 34 *Chas I* (1870) V 287 The estates of parliament ordeanes pe lordis of Sessione to grant lettris and other executoriellis against the excommunicat prelates 1728 in *Mem Domestica* (1889) 12 Letters of horning and all other executorials may pass hereupon.

Executorship (ekse kiūtəɹʃip) [f EXECUTOR + -SHIP.] The office or duty of an executor

1530 in W H Turner *Select Rec Oxford* 90 Thomas Johns ought no peny to Falowfyld but by way of executorshyp 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 15 Sept, If she will not be ruled, I shall fling up my executorship 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II xxv. 288 He went to town this morning on the affairs of his executorship 1823 LAMB *Elia, South Sea House* (1867) 7 He made the best executor in the world. he was plagued with incessant executorships accordingly

Executory (ekse kiūtəri), *a.* and *sb* [ad. L *ex(s)ecūtōri-us*, f *ex(s)ecūtor*; see EXECUTOR and -ORY Cf. F. *exécutoire*.]

A *adj*

1. Of or pertaining to the execution or carrying out of a command, decree, law, instructions, etc

1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III 158 The question is only executory, not declarative, only as a direction to your Committee 1706 BP OF LINCOLN *Charge* 19 This Constitution was only an Executory Declaration of the Ancient Ecclesiastical Law *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam* III vii § 30 (1740) 524 The Contrivance at last came out of a Gray's Inn Cabal, as the Persons, active in the executory Part, make plain. 1790 BURKE *Fr Rev* Wks. V 357 What sort of person is a king to command executory service, who has no means whatsoever to reward it? 1851 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* VI xl 27 The machinery for applying our principles to executory details is very imperfect

b. Of a law, etc: In execution or operation; in force, of force, operative

1483 *Act* 1 *Richard III*, c 6 § 4 The aforesaid Ordinance [shall] be executory from the Feast of the Annunciation perpetually after to endure 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng* II xxviii (1739) 131 A Law, that was executory all the days of Henry Eighth 1791 *St Papers* in *Ann Reg* 139* Their decrees are rendered executory without requiring sanction 1882 *Manch Guard* 21 July, The Canal Convention as far as France is concerned is only executory after the Chamber has ratified it 1885 *Pall Mall G* 13 May 7/2 An action on the judgment if the court sees in it nothing contrary to French law may be declared executory without going into the merits

2 Concerned or charged with the execution of a command, decree, law, etc., = EXECUTIVE A 3

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng* I liv (1739) 95 The power of Militia is either the Legislative or Executory power 1796 BURKE *Corr* (1844) IV 414 As far as I know anything of Mr Dundas's office, it is merely executory 1829 *Blackw Mag* XXV 43 The Lord Lieutenant and the Secretary were cut down into mere executory agents of the British Government 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* II 128 The lower and executory parts of each of these functions. are taken up by deities far inferior to her

3 *Law* Of acts or dispositions. Designed to take or capable of taking full effect only at a future time. Opposed to *Executed*

1592 WEST 1*st Pt Symbol* § 44 C, Euerie estate is either executed maintenant, or executorie by limitation of vse 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s v *Agreement*, The third is Executory, in regard the thing is to be done afterwards 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II xxx 443 A contract may be executory, as if they agree to change [horses] next week 1828 COLEBROOKE *Treat Obligations & Contracts* I 16 An executory contract is one which is to be subsequently fulfilled 1827 J POWELL *Devises* II 203 The terms of the executory trust seemed to import that no conveyance was to be made to J until the death of the wife 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* VII 328 Devises of future interests in land, or, as they were called, executory devises

†**4.** Of or pertaining to an executor or to his duties, = EXECUTORIAL. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$

1560 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot* (1677) III 164 The Rector of the University must be exempted from all .. burdens that may abstract them from attending the youth, such as Tutory, Curatory, Executory, and the like

B. *sb.*

†**1** = EXECUTORSHIP, EXECUTRY. *Obs rare*$^{-1}$

1496 *Dives & Paup* (W. de W) IX. vi 355/2 Them that have mysgoten them by myspurchace, or by withholdynge of dette, or by false executorye

2 An executive body (see EXECUTIVE B 2)

1868 W T THORNTON in *Fortn. Rev* May 521 Unionist executories have all the requisite capacity for practising the compulsion with which current belief charges them

Executress (ekse kiŭtres) ? *Obs* Also 6 exequetresse [a OF. *executeresse*, fem. of *executeur*. see EXECUTOR] = EXECUTRIX.

1591 *Troub Raigne K John* (1611) 27 A will indeed. Wherein the diuell is an ouerseer, And prowd dame Elianor sole Executresse *c* 1600 *Distracted Emp* II 1 in Bullen *O Pl* (1884) III 187 But how fares The Empresse now, my dear exequetresse? 1818 in TODD; hence in mod. Dicts

†**Exe·cutrice.** *Obs* Also 5 executorice, -tryse [(? a AF **executrice*) ad L *executrīce-m* (nom. *executrix*): see next Cf It *esecutrice*] = next.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III 568 O Fortune, executrice of werdis! 1410 *E E Wills* (1882) 17 Y be-quethe my godys to Ione my wyff myn Executorice Cheff *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1197 Oure ladie wold be purified to be of the lawe Executrice. 1526 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 254 Agnes Lenche my wife, Whom I ordeigne my soole Executrice 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 79 Weaue thou the web begun by my deuice, Of warie age as bold executrice.

Executrix (ekse kiŭtriks) *Pl* -trices [a med L *executrix*, fem. of *ex(s)ecūtor*: see EXECUTOR.] A female executor, *esp* a woman appointed by a testator to execute his will

1502 *Bury Wills* (1850) 95 Of this my testament and last will I make myn executrix the seid Anne my wyff *a* 1577 SIR T SMITH *Commw Eng* (1609) 120 [Wives] bee made at the death of their husbands eyther sole or chiefe executrices of his last will and Testament 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* XXII 249 Unlesse the intelligences the executrices of Gods providence have used this Art in some Region 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I xvii, A female at seventeen may be executrix 1827 J POWELL *Devises* II 33 A testator appointing his wife S sole executrix of his will

Hence †**Exe cutrixship** *Obs rare*$^{-1}$, the office of executrix

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. viii 229 The executrixship of all is thine

Executry (ekse kiŭtri). *Sc.* [f. EXECUT(O)R + -Y3] **a.** = EXECUTORSHIP. **b** 'The general name given to the moveable estate and effects of a defunct' (W Bell *Dict Law Scot* 1861)

1655 in *Z Boyd's Zion's Flowers* (1855) App 28/2 Accompt of Mr Zachary Boid's Executry and Movable Goods 1754 ERSKINE *Princ Sc Law* (1809) 428 Executry, though it be sometimes said to carry a certain degree of representation of the deceased, is properly an office 1843 *Tait's Mag* X 314 Having performed the last sad offices of friendship we shared their executry among the survivors. 1885 *Law Rep* 10 App Cases 457 Our said Lords should remove the defenders from their said office of trust and executry

†**Exe·de,** *v Obs.* [f. L *exedĕre*, f *ex-* out + *edĕre* to eat] *trans* To eat out, corrode

1669 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 342 A bar of iron exeded and consumed with Rust 1752 *Monthly Rev.* Jan 69 The antient piece of money is not the least blurred or exeded 1754 LEWIS in *Phil Trans* XLVIII. 688 All metallic substances, except gold, are exeded from platina by the simple acids

Exedent (e ksī·dĕnt), *a* [ad L *exedent-em*, pr pple of *exedĕre* see EXEDE] 'Eating up, consuming; ulcerating' (*Syd. Soc Lex* 1884)

†**Exe·dify,** *v Obs. rare* In 7 exædifie [ad L. *exædificā-re* to build up, construct, f *ex-* + *ædificā-re* see EDIFY.] *trans* To build up, to complete, finish.

a 1617 P BAYNE *Diocesan's Tryall* (1621) 76 The exædifying of the body of Christ 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind Answ* § 13 Bishops are given not to lay foundations, or to exædifie some imperfect beginnings.

‖**Exedra, exhedra** (e ksī·dră, eksī· dră) *Pl* 8–9 exedræ, -hedræ [a. L *exedra*, f Gr ἐξ- (see Ex- *pref*^{2}) + ἕδρα a sitting place. Cf F *exèdre*]

1 *Ancient Arch* **a** 'The portico of the palæstra or gymnasium in which disputations of the learned were held among the ancients, also, in private houses, the pastas or vestibule, used for conversation' (Parker *Gloss Archit* 1874)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Exedræ* 1832 GELL *Pompeiana* I vi 90 The vestibulum and the exedra 1841 W SPALDING *Italy & It Isl* I 189 Exedræ, the usual scenes of the afternoon slumber 1858 R A VAUGHAN *Ess & Rev* I 5 He sees them sitting in the shady retirement of the exhedra, discussing their theories

b = APSIS 3 b *a* cf. CATHEDRA

1725 tr *Dupin's Eccl Hist* 17*th c* I v 69 The Preacher was plac'd in a Chair lifted up, which the ancients called Exedra 1842–76 GWILT *Archit* Gloss. s v *Apsis*, The bishop's throne was sometimes called exhedra 1875 PARKER *Gloss Archit*, *Exedra*, used as synonymous with Cathedra, for a throne or seat of any kind

2 (See quots)

1850 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, *Exedra* a by-place, or jutty 1875 PARKER *Gloss Archit*, *Exedra* or *Exhedra*, a recess or large niche in a wall sometimes applied to a porch or chapel which projects from a larger building

Exeem, var form of EXEME *Sc*

†**Exegema·tic,** *a Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [as if f Gr. *ἐξηγηματ- stem of *ἐξήγημα explanation (f. ἐξηγέ-εσθαι. see EXEGESIS) + -IC] Explanatory

1683 E HOOKER *Pref Ep to Pordage's Mystic Div.* 102 By waie of an Exegematic Character.

Exegence, -ency, -ent, obs ff EXIGENCE, etc

Exegesis (eksĭdʒī· sis) [a Gr ἐξήγησις, f ἐξηγέεσθαι to interpret, f ἐξ- (see Ex- *pref*^{2}) + ἡγέεσθαι to guide, lead Cf F *exégèse*]

1 Explanation, exposition (of a sentence, word, etc); *esp* the interpretation of Scripture or a Scriptural passage.

1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict*, Exegesis, an explication of words or an elucidation of sentences *a* 1848 R W HAMILTON *Rew & Punishm* Notes (1853) 423 The exegesis of Scripture is conducted by instituting inquiry into what certain parties understood 1857 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* VI xix 59 That most wretched consummation, which reduces all exegesis to a profane and deluding art. 1876 M ARNOLD *Lit & Dogma* 161 A very small experience of Jewish exegesis will convince us

b An explanatory note, a gloss

1619 *Sacrilege Handl* App 33 The Septuagint makes the 23 vers but as an Exegesis of the former verse *a* 1638 MEDE *Chr Sacrif.* v. Wks II. (1672) 364 Κλάσις τοῦ ἄρτου and προσευχαι, Breaking of Bread and Prayers, are to be referred to κοινωνία Communion, as the Exegesis thereof. 1653 W SCLATER (Jun) *Fun Serm* (1654) 5 The exegesis and exposition of the former [expression] 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v, The second [word] is only an exegesis, or explanation of the first

c An expository discourse.

1727–51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Hence 1832 in WEBSTER; and in some mod Dicts

†**2** *Algebra* (See quot) *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Exegesis* Numerosa the Numerical, or Lineal Solution, or Extraction of Roots, out of Adfected Equations 1796 HUTTON *Math Dict.* s v

Exegete (e ksĭdʒī·t) [ad Gr ἐξηγητής an expounder, interpreter, f. ἐξηγέεσθαι (see EXEGESIS). cf F *exégète.*] An expounder, interpreter

1 *Greek Antiq* At Athens, one of those three members of the Eumolpidæ, whose province it was to interpret the religious and ceremonial law, the signs in the heavens, and oracles

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio), *Exegetes*, persons among the Athenians learned in the laws of the juris consulti, whom the judges used to consult in capital cases 1869 A W WARD tr *Curtius' Greece* II II. iv 19 Apollo himself was the supreme Exegete, the ultimate source of legality

2 One who explains or interprets difficult passages, one skilled in exegesis; an expounder.

1859 Ellicott *Comm Gal* Pref (ed 2) 25 For the former [Chrysostom] as an exegete, I entertain the greatest respect 1872 *Contemp Rev* XXI 74 Goodwin, an exegete hardly second to Chillingworth. 1885 Plumptre *Spir in Prison* 364 Unrivalled as an exegete of Scripture

‖ **Exegetes** (eksĭdʒī tīz) [a. Gr. ἐξηγητής: see prec] (See quots.)

1846 Grote *Greece* I i I 83 The exegetes or local guide and interpreter belonging to each temple recounted to curious strangers these traditional narratives *Ibid* (1854) I 381 The Theban exegetes assured Pausanias of this fact

Exegetic (eksĭdʒe·tĭk), *a* and *sb*. [ad Gr. ἐξηγητικός, f ἐξηγεῖσθαι: see Exegesis Cf Fr. *exégétique*] **A** *adj*

1. = Exegetical Const *of*.

1655-60 Stanley *Hist Philos* (1701) 175/1 Of Platonick discourse there are two kinds Hyphegetick, and Exegetick 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II iv 187 Plato oft joins them [Law and Order] together as exegetic each of other 1801 W Taylor in *Monthly Mag* XII 577 It is behind the present state of exegetic knowledge. 1837 Carlyle *Fr Rev* II iv iv, This strange autograph Letter the National Assembly decides on transmitting to the Eighty-three Departments, with exegetic commentary 1841 G S Faber *Provinc Lett* (1844) I 206 *note*, The *etiam* is exegetic and explanatory of what Reinerius had said just before

2. *Alg* [after mod.L. *exegeticus*, so used by Vieta in 1600] The distinctive epithet of Vieta's process (see Exegesis 2) for the solution of equations

1843 De Morgan in *Penny Cycl* XXV 317 His [Vieta's] extension of the antient rules for division and extraction of the square and cube roots to the exegetic process for the solution of all equations

B *sb*. **1** = Gr ἐξηγητική (τέχνη) (see quot)

1838 Sir W. Hamilton *Logic* xxxiv. (1866) II. 199 The Art of Interpretation, called technically Hermeneutic or Exegetic.

2 *pl* (after Gr τὰ ἐξηγητικά) = *Exegetical theology*: see Exegetical

1852 J H Newman *Scope Univ Educ* 17 Aquila, Symmachus have supplied materials for primitive exegetics 1864 Carlyll *Irvedh. Ct* IV 310 An uncommonly frugal rate of board, for a man skilled in Hermeneutics, Hebraics Exegetics, etc

Exegetical (eksĭdʒe·tĭkăl), *a* [f as prec + -al]

†**1** Of the nature of a gloss, explanatory Const. *of, to Obs*

a 1623 W Pimbll *Exp Zachary* (1629) 115 This Exegeticall interpretation of this place sounds harshly 1642 W. Price *Serm* 32 The one verse is exegeticall to the other 1666 J Smith *Old Age* (ed 2) 135 Life, and soul, and spirit, are often made exegetical one of another 1721 *Wodrow Corr* (1843) II 553, I take this proposition to be exegetical.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of exegesis, exposition or interpretation, *esp* of the Scriptures; expository. *Exegetical theology*: that branch of theological learning which deals with the interpretation of the Scriptures and the subjects therewith connected; = *Exegetics*

1838-9 Hallam *Hist Lit* (1864) IV ii iv. 57 In the exegetical theology, the English divines had already taken a conspicuous station. 1844 Stanley *Arnold* (1858) I iii. 148 Dogmatical instruction conveyed in a practical or exegetical shape 1862 H J Rose in *Replies to Ess & Rev* 120 He has attributed to Jerome exegetical absurdities

3. Of or pertaining to exegetics

1884 *Nonconf. & Indep* 14 Feb 157/1 Exegetical study is not new to him

Exegetically (eksĭdʒe·tĭkălĭ), *adv* [f prec. + -ly²] In an exegetical manner †**a** By way of gloss or explanation. *Obs* **b.** In an expository manner.

a 1638 Mede *Chr Sacref* iv Wks ii 361 Here you see Oblations and Eucharists exegetically joined together 1659 Pearson *Creed* I 201 The 'form of a servant' exegetically continued 'in the likeness of man' *a* 1710 Bp Bull *Wks* (1713) I 200 This is not added exegetically, or by way of Exposition. 1845 R Jebb in *Encycl Metrop* (1847) II 675/1 The science of jurisprudence properly admits of being treated in four different ways, philosophically, didactically or dogmatically, and exegetically

Exege·tist (eksĭdʒī tĭst) [f. Gr ἐξηγητ-ής (see Exegete) + -ist] = Exegete 3.

1848 Geo Eliot in *Life* iii (1887) 201, I speak to an experienced exegetist. 1882-3 Schaff *Encycl Relig Knowl* I 640 Diodorus . was, as an exegetist, one of the masters of the Antiochian school

Exeime, obs form of Exeme *v Sc*

Exelent, obs form of Excellent

Exeleuthero·stomize, *v nonce-wd* [as if ad Gr. *ἐξελευθεροστομίζ-ειν, f. ἐξ out + ἐλεύθερος free + στόμα mouth] *trans.* To speak out freely

1854 Badham *Halieut* 281 The heroes of the Iliad—shall we hide it to live, or exeleutherostomize it and die?—are for the most part boors

Exeltree, obs. form of Axle-tree.

Exembryonate (ekse mbrĭ|ŏnēĭt), *a Bot* [f. Ex- *pref*¹ + med L. *embryōn-em* + -ate]

1866 *Treas Bot*, *Exembryonate*, a name given to cryptogams in consequence of their spores not containing an embryo

†**Exe·me,** *v*. Chiefly *Sc. Obs*. Also 6-9 **exeem**(e, 7 **exeime, exime** [ad L *exim-ĕre*, f *ex-* out + *emĕre* to take. For the phonology cf. *redeem*]

1. *trans.* To set free, release. **a** *from* a payment, an obligation, *from* obedience to (a law, rule, etc); = Exempt *v* 4 a and b.

1563 Davidson *Answ Kennedy* in *Wodr Soc. Misc* (1844) 251 The Gentiles that believis is exemit fra the Law of Moyses. 1639 *Procl Chas I Scotl* 2 [We] eximed all ministers at their entry from giving any other oath than, etc *a* 1657 Sir J Balfour *Ann Scot* (1824-5) II 28 All knowen merchants wer eximed from taking this othe 1733 P Lindsay *Interest Scot.* 174 So many of them [foreign Materials] as are used at publick Bleach-fields, should be exeemed from the Payment of Duty 1814 Scott *Wav* xii, He hath no title to be exeemed from the obligations of the code of politeness

b *from* pain, a penalty, etc, also *simply*; = Exempt *v*. 4 c

1578 in Spottiswood *Hist Ch Scot.* vi (1677) 299 Nor doth it agree with the Scripture that they should be exeemed from the correction of their brethren 1585 *Commend Verses* in *Jas I's Ess Poesie* (Arb) 10 My minde exemed was from caire 1637 Gillespie *Eng Pop Cerem* II vii 29 His Majesties Auctority, did exeeme the affirmers from the paines of probation. 1647 H More *Song of Soul* II iii iv. ii, It no man can exeem from miseries 1716 J Row in *Wodrow Corr* (1843) II 135 He had paid his cess, yet this exeemed him not.

2 To take away, remove, also, to select, except *from*; = Exempt *v* 1, 2.

a 1605 Montgomerie *Misc Poems* xvii 59 Beuties freshest florish, fair, Exemed clene from Loves lair 1640 *Canterb Self-Convict* 63 They exeeme all tenets controverted this day among any Christians from being the Subject of heresie *a* 1652 Calderwood *Hist Kirk* (1843) II 342 She did what she could to exeme all feare and doubts out of his minde 1688 *Ess on Magestracy* in *Hart Misc* (1808) I 5 Express liberty is a stipulation, whereby some things are by express paction eximed from the power of the Sovereign

†**E·xemie,** *a Obs rare* [ad L. *exim-ius* distinguished, f *eximĕre* see prec Cf. OF *exemme*] Excellent, illustrious

1497 Bp Alcock *Mons Perfect* A ij 4 The exemie prophete Ysay exhorteth al mankynde

Exempill, obs form of Example.

†**Exe·mplable,** *a Obs*. [ad med L *exemplābilis*, f *exemplar* Exemplar *sb*.] 'That may be imitated' (Bailey 1721-61) 1775 in Ash

Exemplar (egze·mplăr), *sb* Forms: 4-5 **exemplare, -ayre,** 5-6 **exemplare,** 5- **exemplar.** [ME *exemplaire*, a OF *exemplaire*: see Exampler The mod form is partly a descendant of this, partly an adoption of L *exemplar, -āre*, sb, orig neut of *exemplāris* adj see next]

1. A person or thing which serves as a model for imitation; an example Formerly also, †a pattern for work cf Sampler

1432-50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I 5 In this tyme, thexemplares of acciones spectable scholde not be patent 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xi (1890) 41 [Nature] hathe produced hym [Aeneas] for to make one fayer chief werke to thexemplayre of alle other. 1530 Palsgr 157 *Vne exemple*, an exemplar for a woman to worke by 1549 Latimer *Serm bef Edw VI* (Arb) 109 Christ is the patrone and the exemplar, that all preachers oughte to folowe 1694 Pomfret *Poems, Death Q Mary* 128 Him for her high exemplar she design'd 1744 *Epitaph* in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) I 676 His Master's presence will reward his virtues by a more intimate converse with the great Exemplar 1793 T Maurice *Ind Antiq.* (1806) I 105 It is impossible for the artist to deviate from the exemplar before him 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V 25 The Republic is .. the pattern of all other states and the exemplar of human life.

†**b** = Example 3 b *Obs rare*⁻¹.

1393 Gower *Conf* II 31 Fulfilled of slouthes exemplaire There is yet one his secretaire, And he is cleped negligence.

2. The model, pattern, or original after which something is made; an archetype whether real or ideal

a 1618 Raleigh (J), The idea and exemplar of the world was first in God 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 158 Christ was like to Moses, as the Exemplar, or Sample [is] to the image. 1725 Watts *Logic* I iii § 3 Real ideas are such as have real objects or exemplars, which did, or do actually exist 1829 Jas. Mill *Hum Mind* (1869) I viii 251 The external exemplars according to which individual things were made 1882 Farrar *Early Chr* I 269 A spiritual world, which was the archetype and exemplar of the visible.

3 An instance, example; a parallel instance, a parallel

1677 Hale *Prim Orig Man.* I i 26 It doth give me not only an undeniable evidence, but an exemplar in analogy and explication 1863 Geo Eliot *Romola* I vi, Those frivolous productions of which Luigi Pulci has furnished the most peccant exemplar 1866 H Phillips *Amer Paper Curr* II xi Modern history is not wanting in exemplars

4 A typical instance, a type, specimen (of a class); a typical embodiment or personification (of a quality, system, etc).

1656 Sanderson *Serm* (1689) 131 There is scarce to be found such another complete Exemplar of a wicked Magistrate [as Caius Verres] *c* 1676 South *Serm Worldly Wisd* (1715) I 340 Cromwell the grand Exemplar of Hypocrisy 1744 Harris *Three Treat* iii ii (1765) 216 An Offer to paint them a Helen, as a Model and Exemplar of the most exquisite Beauty 1812 Woodhouse *Astron* xxiv 258 A kind of sample and exemplar of almost all Astronomical processes 1837 Thirlwall *Greece* IV. xxxv 361 Sisyphus, the legendary exemplar of cunning 1862 Stanley *Jew Ch* (1877) I. xvii. 323 They are the true exemplars of the grasping and worldly clergy of all ages 1868 Helps *Realmah* xii. (1876) 309 The friendship between a dog and a man is the highest form and exemplar of friendship.

5. A 'copy' of a book, etc

1539 Taverner *Bible* Pref, To amend the same [default] according to the true exemplars 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* xv. Introd 431 In the Greke exemplars are found in this 15 booke only 5 propositions 1665 *Phil Trans.* I 102 His second Tome, whereof he lately presented some Exemplars to his Friends 1864 Hazlitt *E P Poetry* IV 1 Many pamphlets remain to us only in a single exemplar 1875 Scrivener *Lect Grk Test* 1 4 All exemplars of the same edition resemble each other.

†**Exe·mplar,** *a Obs* Also 5 **exemplair**(e, 7 **exemplare** [ad (either through F *exemplaire* or directly) L. *exemplār-is* (see -ar¹), f. *exemplum*]

1. Typical, = Exemplary *a* 2.

1570 Dee *Math Pref* 3 The Exemplar Number of all thinges Numerable *a* 1668 Davenant *To the Queen* Poems (1673) 246 That Sand 's th'exemplar Seed, by which we know How th' Hour's of the ensuing Year will grow.

2. Of a penalty, = Exemplary *a* 3.

1588 R Parke tr *Mendoza's China* 92 Coockoldes . are punished with exemplar punishments 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt* 414 If he were found culpable of such a villany, he would inflict an exemplar punishment vpon him 1639 G Daniel *Ecclus* xix 10 He shall be worne with ranke Infirmities, Corrupt, and made Exemplar to the Eyes Of other Men. 1656 Cowley *Davideis* iv 120 Ely's curs'd House th' exemplar Vengeance bears Of all their Blood

3. Likely to become an example or precedent; extraordinary, flagrant; = Exemplary *a* 4.

1605 Bacon *Adv Learn* II xxiii § 6 One judicial and exemplar iniquity in the face of the world doth trouble the fountains of justice more than [etc] *a* 1634 Chapman *Rev Honour* Wks (1873) III 331 That which on others would be fitting justice, On your. son will be exemplar cruelties

4 = Exemplary 6

c 1475 *Partenay* 6377 Thys lady full swete and ryght debonair, To all other lades exemplar. *a* 1500 *Flower & Leaf* lxxii, The nine crowned be very exemplaire, Of all honour longing to chivalry 1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1634) 3 Having with an unmatched countenance and exemplar constancie endured these two affronts. 1621 Donne *Serm* xxi 205 Exemplar men that might be our patterns for sobriety 1683 *Lond Gaz.* No 1864/1 Your Exemplar and happy Government in Church and State 1706 De Foe *Jure Div* xii 273 Exemplar Veitue took the Reins in Hand 1739 'R Bull' tr *Grobianus* 39 Like his thy Life, like his thy Manners be, And shine exemplar to Posterity.

b. Having the force of an example

1642 Chas I *Answ Petit Lds & Com* 17 *June* 6 The Fidelity of His good Subjects of this County, which He hopes will prove exemplar over His whole Kingdom

Hence †**Exe·mplarly** *adv*, by means of example; in an exemplary or signal manner

1626 T H *Caussin's Holy Crt* (1634) A ij b, A Pious Queene, who exemplarly maketh good, what diffusedly is heere handled 1676 W Row *Contn Blair's Autobiog* xii (1848) 413 Duty which lieth more eminently and exemplarly on the Ministers of the Gospel

Exemplaric, *a rare* [f Exemplar *sb* + -ic] Serving as an exemplar

1836 G S Faber *Election* (1842) 311 The typical or exemplaric Election of the Israelites under the Law

Exemplarily (for pronunc cf. Exemplary), *adv* Also 7 **-aryly** [f Exemplary *a* + -ly²] In an exemplary manner

†**1.** In various obs senses: As an example, pattern, or archetype, by way of example or illustration; signally, conspicuously. Cf Exemplary 2, 4, 5.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav* (1677) 114 These wild dogs . vary their species, as exemplarily we see in the Indian Ounce, which is the product of an Europæan cat. *a* 1677 Barrow *Wks* 1686 II 341 Hence he could describe an exact copy of righteousness for us to transcribe; shewing us exemplarily how as men we should behave ourselves 1678 Cudworth *Intell Syst* 503 Considerations of the Deity as vertually and exemplarily containing all things 1683 E Hooker *Pref. Ep to Pordage's Mystic Div.* 21 Sin is not only in private, connived at but autoritatively, exemplarily and Diabolicly, in public, countenanced *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N T* Luke vi. 19 How rare it is to find those who are eminently great, exemplarily good?

2 By way of deterrent example or warning.

1627 Hakewill *Apol*, iv xiv 1 (1630) 503 Some he punisheth exemplarily in the world 1684 *Lond Gaz* No 1952/3 His Excellency . being resolved to have the promoters of these Tumults exemplarily punished. 1774 Wilkes *Corr* (1805) IV. 180 The perfidy of the French, and the treachery of the Dutch, were exemplarily chastised 1880 Sala in *Illust Lond. News* 18 Dec. 587 Their leaders were exemplarily hanged.

3 So as to deserve imitation

1611 Cotgr *Exemplairement*, exemplarily; for others to follow, or to take example by 1625 Donne *Serm* iii 20 Such as were noted to be exemplarily religious and sanctified men 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) III ix. 62 Mrs Oldham lived now very happily and very exemplarily 1858 Holland *Titcomb's Lett* i 173 The cast iron husband, provides for his family exemplarily 1876 Bancroft *Hist U S* I viii. 226 Exemplarily faithful to his country and to its prince

Exemplariness (for pronunc cf Exemplary). Also 7-8 **exemplarines.** [f as prec + -ness] The quality of being exemplary.

1 The quality of being worthy of imitation; fitness to serve as a model for imitation.

1650 Davenant *Gondibert* Pref, Wit. is, in Divines, Humility, Exemplarines [*edd.* 1651, 1673 Exemplariness], and Moderation 1698 Atterbury *Disc Lady Cutts* 10 The Exemplariness of her Behaviour call'd off the Eyes of several to observe it 1752 Carte *Hist Eng* III. 619 The exemplariness of her conduct. *Ibid.* IV. 337 The exemplariness of their lives. 1883 Schaff *Encycl Relig. Knowl*

II 973/2 [P. Henry] is remembered for the purity and exemplariness of his life.

†**2** The quality of being likely to be taken as an example; prominence *Obs*

1665 Boyle *Occas Refl.* IV xii, The exemplariness and influence as well of their [kings'] vices as of their virtues

Exemplarity (egzemplæ·rĭti) [f L *exemplār-is* + -ITY. Cf. Fr *exemplarité*] The quality of being exemplary Cf Exemplary *a* 3 and 6

1. The quality of being fit to serve as a model or pattern for imitation, exemplary conduct, exemplariness, also, an instance of such conduct

1619 Brent tr *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* (1676) 134 His Holiness should send ten or twelve Prelates men rare, of exemplarity and learning 1644 J Goodwin *Fightuig agst God* 39 Such exemplarities of life and conversation, which are sanctified and appointed by God 1681 H. More *Exp Dan.* IV 127 *note*, John having by the exemplarity of his Life . drawn the eyes of all so upon him. 1789 Bentham *Princ Legisl* XVII § 13 The properties of exemplarity and frugality seem to pursue the same immediate end though by different courses 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk* XII 271 Defunct in faith and exemplarity

†**2.** The quality or fact of acting as an example or pattern *Obs*

a 1677 Barrow *Whs* 1686 III 33 Some performances [of our Lord] were done for exemplarity

†**3.** The quality or fact of acting as an example or warning *Obs*

1648 Cromwell *Let* 21 Sept (Carlyle), I hope the exemplarity of justice will testify for us our great detestation of the fact. 1660 Jer Taylor *Duct Dubit* IV IV § 11 Not upon any direct account of justice, but for terror and exemplarity

†**Exe·mplarize,** *v Obs rare*$^{-1}$ [f Exemplar + -ize.] To illustrate by example

Hence **Exe·mplarizing** *ppl. a.*

1652 Gaule *Magastr om.* 103 The historizing or exemplarizing [*misspr inted* exemplanizing] Astrologers.

Exemplary (egze·mplări, egzemplări), *a* and *adv* Also 6–7 **exemplarie**, 6–9 **examplary**, 7 **exemplearie**. [f. late L *exemplār-is* (see Exemplar *a.* and -ary^2), f *exemplum*] **A** *adj.*

†**1.** Of or pertaining to an example, furnishing examples *Obs*

1623 Cockeram, *Exemplarie*, of or belonging to an example. 1640 J Mabbe (*title*) Cervantes' Exemplarie Novells *a* 1649 R. Holdsworth in Spurgeon *Treas Dav* Ps CXXIII 2 It is an exemplary particle, to stir them [men] up to do the like 1692–1732 in Colls 1822 (*title*) The Exemplary Novels of M. de Cervantes Saavedra

2 That may serve as a specimen or type; in a typical form, typical.

1614 Selden *Titles Hon* 5, I allow, that a Family . was as an exemplary Monarchie 1670 Milton *Hist Eng* III. (1851) 94 This third Book having to tell of accidents various and exemplary. 1683 tr *Erasmus' Moriæ Enc.* 31 The two Cato's are exemplary instances 1878 Ruskin *Notes on Turner* 72 Four exemplary drawings he [Turner] made for specimens

b. Serving for an illustration; illustrative

1639 Fuller *Holy War* V. XXIV (1647) 271 Exemplary is the Coat of George Villiers Duke of Buckingham, five Scallop-shells on a plain Crosse, speaking his predecessours valour in the Holy warre. 1817 W Taylor in *Monthly Rev* LXXXII. 82 Collecting exemplary passages which can only assist a reader to infer the meaning of a word by induction

3 Of a penalty, damages, etc. Such as may serve for a warning, or act as a deterrent.

1603 Knolles *Hist Turks* (1638) 196 The Christians sent by Lazarus suffered many of them exemplary punishment. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III 99 His justice was exemplary on thieves and robbers 1734 tr *Rollin's Anc Hist* (1827) III. VII. 298 He took an exemplary vengeance. 1809 *Observer* 7 May, From the frequency of this offence, it became necessary to punish it with exemplary severity. 1888 Bryce *Amer Commw* II App 672 The plaintiff, in addition to the actual damage, may . recover exemplary damages

†**b** Phrases: *To be exemplary*. to become a warning *To make* (*a person*, also *a thing*) *exemplary*. to make an example of *Obs.*

1591 Lambarde *Archeion* (1635) 181 These offences might be made exemplary and forewarning to other men 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 251 Let him be exemplary in his punishment Send him to the Tower, and fine him 1000*l* 1669 *Lond Gaz* No 411/4 The Ring-leaders in the late Tumult, whom he intends to make exemplary 1692 R L'Estrange *Josephus' Antiq* IV. ii. (1733) 79 That dark Way of Proceeding ought to be made exemplary in time

4 Of a kind to become an example, liable to be turned into a precedent. Hence in weaker sense Such as to attract notice; remarkable, extraordinary, signal *arch.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng Poesie* I xx (Arb) 58 The good and bad of Princes is more exemplarie then the priuate persons 1629 Chapman *Juvenal* 185 A lamprey of an exemplary size, That for dimension bears the prize from all. 1649 Selden *Laws Eng* II III (1739) 18 Such crimes as are contrary to the publick profit or peace, in a more exemplary way than ordinary 1718 Prior *Solomon* II 986 From this abyss of exemplary vice Resolv'd to rise 1829 Gen P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I 137 There was nobody that made a more exemplary bawling for the constable.

5. Of things: Serving as a model or pattern, after which something may be made; archetypal

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol* I III. 8 We are not of opinion . that nature in working hath before her certaine exemplary draughts or patternes. 1659 H. L'Estrange *Alliance Div. Off.* 40 So that what Osmund intended peculiarly for his own use became exemplary to others 1702 *Loud. Gaz.* No 3809/8 An exemplary Invoice, proper for those at Sea and Land 1816 W Taylor in *Monthly Rev* LXXXI 525 Manuscript books . sufficiently popular to be exemplary 1854 Trench *Synon. N T* Ser 1 (1860) 83 The first edition of 1611 should have been considered authoritative and exemplary for all that followed

6 Of persons and personal attributes. Fit to serve as an example or pattern for imitation

1589 Puttenham *Eng Poesie* I XIX (Arb) 55 The good and exemplarie things and actions of the former ages. 1612 T Taylor *Comm Titus* II 7 In good doctrine, and good life .exemplarie to his [a minister's] people in publike and priuate. 1640 T Heywood (*title*), The exemplary Lives and memorable Acts of nine the most worthy Women of the World. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* A ja, Your Lordship hath been exemplary to better Building 1709 Steel *Tatler* No 104 ₱ 3 This Lady lived several Years an Exemplary Pattern of Conjugal Love 1848 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* II 92 He was a man of learning and fervent piety and an exemplary parish priest 1883 W R S Ralston in *19th Cent* XIII. 88 Popular tales are, as a general rule, provided with exemplary morals.

Hence †**b.** Excellent, perfect. *Obs*

1644 Bulwer *Chirol* 11 The most faithfull guide to the exemplary knowledge of any matter of Fact

†**B** *adv* In an exemplary manner, to an exemplary degree; so as to be exemplary *Obs*

1626 G Sandys *Ovid's Met., Life* 3 Continuing to the end exemplarie faithfull 1658 A Fox tr *Wurtz' Surg* I III. 8 Such Surgeons deserve to be punished severely and exemplary 1729 Morgan *Algiers* I IV 74 That good Pastor [S Augustine] persuaded him to live exemplary in his Station. 1772 Wilkes *Corr* (1805) IV. 139 Our captain had been exemplary humane and good

†**Exemplary,** *sb. Obs* [ad late L *exemplārium* (whence Fr *exemplaire*: see Exampler), f *exemplum* Example]

1 a. A type or figure. **b** A typical instance, an example **c** An example, pattern of conduct

c 1430 Lydg *Bochas* I. viii 118 (1558) 15 a/1 Let Zisara be your exemplary. *Ibid* II. xxii 7 56 b/1 An exemplary of porte & maner. 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 374 Basill calleth breade & wine *ἀντίτυπα*, or *exemplaria*, exemplaries of the bodie and bloud of Christ 1583 Stubbes *Anat Abus.* B vj, The pride of apparel remaining in sight, as an exemplary of evill

2 a. A 'copy' of a book; = Exemplar *sb* 5 **b.** A copy or transcript (of a writing)

1538 Leland *Itin* I p xix, Parte of the exemplaries hath beene imprinted yn Germany 1548 Udall *Erasm Par., Luke* Pref 5 b, The Latine exemplaries do vary and not well agree 1633 J Done *Hist Septuagint* 29 The exemplary of Demetrius his request to the King was this Great sir, Since [etc] 1706 A Bldford *Temple Mus* VII 143 Moses had ordered the Kings a Copy of the Law The Exemplary of the Temple was taken away

†**Exe·mplate.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$ [ad late L *exemplāt-um*, neut pa. pple of *exemplāre*. see next] Something made after an exemplar or pattern Contrasted with *exemplar*

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II IV 321 The Divine Essence, which representes al things, as an Exemplar directes the operation of God in producing the Exemplates or things formed according thereunto

†**Exemplate,** *v. Obs. rare* [f late L. *exemplāt-*, ppl stem of *exemplāre* 'to example' (in various senses), f. *exemplum* Example] *trans* To show by examples.

c 1601 W. Watson *Decacordon* 193 Might it be without offence to exemplate out of Parsons *Philopater* by what meanes the change of religion came, I could, etc

†**Exe·mplative,** *a. Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [f L *exempl-um* Example *sb*; cf. *figurative*] Furnishing an example.

c 1450 Henryson *Mor Fab.* 84 The sentence was fructuous and agreable, In Moralitie exemplatiue prudent.

Exemple, -er, obs ff Example, -er

Exemplifiable (egze·mplifəi·ăb'l), *a rare* [f. Exemplify + -able] That may be exemplified

1807 Coleridge *Lit Rem* (1836) I 263 The psychological cause is easily stated, and copiously exemplifiable 1864 in Webstle·r, and in mod Dicts

†**Exe·mplificate,** *v Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [f. med L. *exemplificāt-* ppl. stem of *exemplificāre* see Exemplify.] *trans* = Exemplify 8.

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron* III 1124/1 The words whereof for the more euidence, I thought here to exemplificat.

†**Exe·mplificate,** *sb Obs rare*$^{-1}$ [ad med. L. **exemplificātum*, neut of pa pple of *exemplificāre* see prec] A copy, transcript

1577 Harrison *England* II XXV (1877) I 365 Sundrie exemplificats of the grants are yet to be seene in writing.

Exemplification (egze·mplifikā·ʃən) [a AF. *exemplification*, ad med L *exemplificātiōn-em*, n of action f *exemplificāre* see Exemplify]

1 The action of exemplifying; showing or illustrating by example; an instance of this *In exemplification of* · so as to exemplify.

1548 Hall *Chron* Hen VIII an 22 For the more exemplification of the same, he sent the Lorde de Roche with letters of credence. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* III § 1 179 Before the particular exemplification of the foresaid promise, the Issue thereof is inserted 1779–81 Johnson *L P., Addison* Wks III 87 The mention of another like consequence from a like cause is not a simile, but an exemplification 1809 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 20 So much in proof and exemplification of the probable expediency of pious deception 1864 Burton *Scot Abr* II 1 60 In exemplification of some of the recondite principles laid down

2 That which exemplifies, or serves as an illustration of a law, general principle, statement, etc.

1582 G Martin in *Fulke's Defence* (1843) 490 As is plain by the exemplification immediately following, of king, and dukes, and other sent or appointed by him 1650 Elderfield *Tythes* 310 Let thy life be a counterpart or exemplification of thy book of religion 1798 Malthus *Popul.* (1817) I. 52 An exemplification of the obvious truth, that population cannot increase without the food to support it 1865 Grote *Plato* I. II 379 Particular exemplifications of the Beautiful, substituted in place of the general concept

3 An attested copy or transcript of a record, deed, etc

[1382 *Act* 1 *Rich II*, c 4 Quodque exemplificaciones illæ ejusdem sint vigoris sicut munimenta illa forent 1429 *Act* 8 *Hen. VI*, c 12 Saunz ascun rasure en une mesme lieu en mesme lexemplification & lenrollement] 1542–3 *Act* 34–5 *Hen VIII*, c. 27 § 39 Euery exemplificacion vpon any recorde..shall be sealed with the Kinges iudiciall seale 1653 in Somers *Tracts* (1795) II 538 To the Masters of the Chancery for examining every Skin of an Exemplification of a Record 1767 T Hutchinson *Hist. Coll. Mass.* II 212 An exemplification of Burgess's commission was obtained 1884 *Roscoe's Law of Evidence* (ed 15) 91 An exemplification produced from the proper custody is evidence

†**4.** ? A setting forth at length *Obs*

1588 J H[arvey] *Disc Probleme* 54 But which of them were the originall record of the maker, or phantastical exemplification of the writer it is to little purpose to know

Hence **Exemplifica·tional** *a*, of or pertaining to exemplification

1826 Bentham in *Westm Rev* V 498 Case to which the exemplificational [shape of a code] more particularly applies, that of an as yet only proposed code

Exemplificative (egze·mplifikătiv), *a* Tending to exemplify; furnishing an example Const *of*

1826 Bentham in *Westm Rev* VI. 498 Distinguishable shapes the ratiocinative, the instructional, the exemplifica tive 1889 F Hall in *Nation* (N Y) XLVIII 96/2 Of this truism the still frequent onslaughts on reliable are noticeably exemplificative

Exemplificator (egze·mplifikē·tər). *rare*$^{-1}$ [a med L. *exemplificātor*, agent-n. f *exemplificāre* (see Exemplify)] An exemplifier, exemplar

1832 *Fraser's Mag* VI 604 Byron is the least exemplificator of this

Exemplified (egze·mplifəid), *ppl a* [f. Exemplify + -ed^1] In the senses of the verb **a.** That has been copied out; of which an attested copy has been made **b** Made into an example; notorious

1586 A Day *Eng Secretary* II (1625) 45 Your exemplified discourse 1638 in Harwood *Lichfield* (1806) 482 As appeareth by the old exemplified lease. 1660 Boyle *Seraphic Love* 72 Wonders wrought for a generation that ascrib'd them to the Devil, and return'd them with so exemplified an Ingratitude. 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Exemplified*, cleared, proved or confirmed by an example or instance, also, copied out from a deed or writing

Exemplifier (egze·mplifəi·ər) [f as prec + -er^1.] One who exemplifies

1552 Huloet, Exemplifier, or he that foloweth the example of others, *ascriptor* *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm* III xlv 374 Jesus (the Author, Master, and Exemplifyer of these doctrines) 1775 in Ash. 1832 in Webster, and in mod Dicts.

Exemplify (egze·mplifəi), *v* Also 5–6 **examplify.** [ad med L *exemplifi-cāre*, f *exemplum* Example + *-ficāre* see -fy]

†**1.** *trans* To instruct by example, set a (good) example to Also *absol. Obs*

1430 Lydg *Chron Troy* IV XXXV, Priestes should the worlde exemplefye With good doctryne of perfection 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 2299 To instructe and informe and to exemplyfy

†**2.** *trans.* To make an example of (a person)

1632 B Jonson *Magn Lady* III IV, Your exemplified malefactors, That have survived their infamy and punishment 1642 D Rogers *Matrim Honour* 337 A just and jealous God, not sparing to exemplifie his best servants

†**3** To set an example of, exhibit a model of

1649 Selden *Laws Eng* II XIII (1739) 69 A thing that none of his Predecessors ever exemplified to him 1673 *Lady's Call* I III. 21 If the poor happen not to have more charity then they exemplify to them.

†**4.** To fashion after an example or model. *Obs.*

1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 475 They make the body of Christ, both the exemplar, and the thing exemplified 1681 –6 J Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III 576 Those outward Images, which they exemplified from the Similitudes which they fram'd of him in their own Fancies.

†**5** To adduce, allege, quote, use as an example. *To exemplify to*. to compare *to* by way of example or specimen *To exemplify to be* to quote by way of example as being *Obs*

1509 Hawes *Past Pleas* XI XIII, For whych poetes hym so exemplyfied 1592 Danill *Compl Ros* Wks (1717) 39 Exemplify my Frailty 1593 Nashe *Lett Confut* 54 Canst thou exemplifie vnto mee one minnum of the particular deuice of his play that I purloind? *a* 1618 Raleigh in Gutch *Coll Cur* I 83 The emphyteusis or feudum for understanding sake may be exemplified to an estate at this day allowed 1641 Milton *Ch Govt* II. (1851) 63 Not to exemplifie the malapert insolence of our owne Bishops 1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* I lxii (1739) 121 Glanvil exemplifies Sedition and destruction of the Kingdom, to be in equal degree a Wound of Majesty 1794 G Wakefield *Exam Paine's Age of Reason* 24 To exemplify their morality in contradistinction to that of the gospel

†b *absol* To find precedents, excuse oneself by example *Obs*

1597 Daniel *Civ Wares* I. xcvii, That our times might not have t' exemplifie with aged stames

6. (The current sense) **a** To illustrate by examples, to find or furnish an example or instance of Occas with sentence as *obj*

c 1430 Lydg in *Pol, Rel & L Poems* (1866) 46, I exemplifye by kyndly prouidence Bewte wyll shew thow hornys away 1588 Fraunce (*title*), Lawiers Logike, exemplifying the præcepts of Logike by the practice of the Common Lawe 1610 Healey *St Aug Cite of God* 214 His desire of armes and war wherby to exemplifie his valour 1637 Gillespie *Eng Pop Ceremo* II iii 18, I will really exemplify that which I say. 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep.* II vi 22 How far they exceeded, may be exemplified from Palæphatus, in his book of fabulous narrations. 1668 Barrow in Rigaud *Corr Sci Men* (1841) II 48 The rules I sent you concerning the hyperbola, I cannot well exemplify 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No 208 ₱ 3, I have rarely exemplified my assertions by living characters 1818 Jas Mill *Brit India* II v viii. 683 A completeness never before exemplified 1864 Bp of Lincoln *Charge* 8 Its Principal has exemplified to its pupils how labor best prospers when it is the labor of love 1869 Phillips *Vesuv* ii 31 Not is it the earliest style of wall exemplified in Mycenæ

b To be or serve as an example of.

1793 Beddoes *Math Evid* 147 The mode of expression of children and Africans frequently exemplifies this remark 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* II vi (1852) 277 The roads in the Highlands exemplify the correctness of this statement 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II xxx 406 The third action is exemplified by the state of the rails near a station, etc 1878 C Stanford *Symb Christ* I 31 The principle which the ancient payment of tithes exemplified

c *intr* To quote examples or instances by way of illustration †*To exemplify in, of* = 'to instance in', i e to cite (something) as an instance

1582 G Martin in Fulke *Def* (1843) 213 Suppose he had exemplified of the two condemned heretics, Jovinian and Vigilantius also 1587 Harrison *England* II v (1877) I 136, I could exemplifie also in manie other. 1598 R Haydocke tr *Lomazzo on Painting* II 157 And thus, if I woulde inlarge my discourse, I might exemplifie in the light passing through a glasse ful of red wine 1619 Brent tr *Sarpi's Hist Counc Trent* (1676) 590 He exemplified in Darius, who, etc 1641 Bp Hall *Misch Faction* Rem Wks (1660) 66 It were to no purpose to exemplifie, where the instances are numberlesse

7 To make an official copy of, *esp.* to make an attested copy of (a legal document) under an official seal.

1523 Fitzherb *Surv* 20 b, Any partie may haue a copye exemplyfied vnder the seale of offyce of the same place. 1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz* c 3 § 3 Fines shall be exemplified under the Great Seal of England. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor* 928 He proposed that their tragedies should be exemplified and engrossed faire 1687 *Lond Gaz* No 2277/4 The Lawes for the preservation of the Spawn and Spatt of Oysters were Signed and Exemplified under the Seal of the High Court of Admiralty 1710 *Ibid* No 4735/4 Which Recovery was exemplified under the Great Seal 1884 *Roscoe's Law of Evidence* (ed. 15) 91 An exemplification produced from the proper custody and purporting to exemplify a commission from the crown is evidence though the seal has been lost

†**8** To copy (a document); to quote in writing

1570-6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 221 The storie of King Vortigers Wassailing I have already exemplified 1581 — *Eiren* II iv. (1588) 149 This last Statute I have exemplified the more at large 1629 A Hamilton in *Ussher's Lett* (1686) 405 If your Grace hath a mind to exemplify, write out, or collect any thing out of any of the said Books. 1665 J Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 85 That Inscription mentioned by Camden and by him exemplified 1709 Strype *Ann Ref* I ii. 58 Because it is a private act, and unprinted, I exemplify it in the Appendix.

†**Exe'mply,** *v Obs* Also examply. [ad. OF. *exemplier*, f. *exemple*. see Example *sb.*] *trans.* = Exemplify 6 and 7

1561 Eden (*title*) Martin Cortes' Art of Navigation examplied [Sp *exemplificado*] by many Demonstrations 1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 184 They produced an Act of Parliament, exemplied [? *misprr for* exemplified] under seal, and offered it to a clerk to read it

Exe'mpt (egze mpt), *ppl a* and *sb* [a Fr *exempt* = Pr. *exempt*, ad L *exempt-us*, pa pple. of *eximĕre* to take out, f *ex-* out + *emĕre* to take]

A *pple.* and *adj*

1 With distinctly ppl. sense: = *exempted* pa. pple and ppl adj

a Taken away, removed *from*, abolished *Obs.* exc. *arch* †b. = Excepted; also *exempt case*; cf. Exempted. *Obs.* †c Cut off, debarred, excluded. *Obs* †d. Removed *from* (*out of*) allegiance, liability, or obligation to *Obs*

The pple may have been referred variously to the Eng vbs *exeme*, *exempt*, or have been employed in direct imitation of the use of L. *exemptus*

a. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth* II vii. 60 Þe soule beynge in heuene reioiseþ þat it is exempt from alle erþely þinges 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop* I (Arb) 46 They be cleane quite and exempte out of the bondes and daunger to Gods commaundement *a* 1631 Donne 6 *Serm* I (1634) 18 Men appropriated to God, men exempt out of the world 1697 Dryden *Æneid* VII. 287 When exempt from Mortal Earth 1874 Holland *Mistr Manse* 125 Blessed Sleep! in which exempt From our tired Selves long hours we lie

b. 1426 *Pol Poems* (1859) II 137 The cours suyng in alle is hole entent, And in no wise list not be exempte. 1679 Dryden & Lee *Œdipus* 15 Hear then this dreadful imprecation, hear it 'Tis lay'd on all; not any one exempt 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr* IV. 572 These are very rare and exempt cases 1788 Wesley *Wks* (1872) VI 281 With regard even to these exempt cases.

c *c* 1450 *Castle Hd Lyfe St Cuthb* (Surtees) 3712 My teching eftir my dissese Sall' noȝt be had in contempt, Na all' oute of doyng all exempt *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* I 562 In Wanhope weren they falle, and exempt from giaces alle *c* 1500 *Melusine* 8 Whens may be suche a fayr lady so exempt & vnpurveyed of felawship 1580 Lupton *Siqvila* III Judges that favour falshood shall be exempt from Gods presence 1598-9 E Forde *Parismus* I. (1661) 49 Being exempt from the clear light of the sun

d *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks* III 351 þei [priests] ben exempt fro Goddis lawe by privylegies þat þei han getun *a* 1400 *Cov Myst.* (Shaks Soc) 209 Alle thynge must obeye to Goddys look, Out of his myght is non exempt 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb) 101 Y saw hym exempte and delyuered frome al peynys 1513-4 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, c 6 [They] haue been exempt and discharged from all offices and businesse 1538 Starkey *England* II iii 205, I wold haue no offycer of cyte nor towne to be exempt from theyr authoryte. 1652 Davenant *Gondibert* I iv 11, Lands exempt from Nature's law

†**2.** Picked out, choice, select *Obs.*

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* IX 604 Of whose faire sexe, we come to offer seauen, The most exempt for excellence

†**3.** Not subject to a superior authority, independent *Obs.*

1552 Huloet, Exempt or privileged by the kinges charter, *exemptus*. 1583 Stubbes *Anat Abus* II 8 Is the lande diuided into shires, counties, precincts, and seuerall exempt liberties? 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 73 The Locri, surnamed Ozolæ, free states and exempt 1628 Coke *On Litt* 133 The wife of the King of England is an exempt person from the King, and is capable of lands 1738 *Common Sense* (1739) II 113 The Tea-Table is a Place which seems to prescribe for an exempt Jurisdiction from Common Sense.

b *esp* of a monastery or other religious foundation *Obs* exc *Hist*

1460 Capgrave *Chron* 261 William bischop of Canntirbury .. gat bulles fro the Court to have xxiiid. of the pound, both of exempt [cherchis] and not exempt 1525 (*title*), The Boke of Comfort Enprented in the Exempt Monastery of Tavestok in Denshyre 1621 Abp Abbot in *Fortesc Papers* 165 The Churche of Westminster being an exempt and privileged place 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg* 13 An Abbot cannot without the Knowledge and Advice of his Convent, subject an Exempt Monastery to any Person 1868 Stanley *Westm Ab* vi 516 The Primate preferred to avoid the question of the exempt jurisdiction of Westminster

4 Freed *from* allegiance or liability to; not subject to the control or influence of

1667 Milton *P L* II 318 To live exempt From Heav'ns high jurisdiction 1716 Lady M W Montague *Lett* xli II 11 There were some people exempt from their [enchantments'] power. 1850 Gladstone *Glean* (1879) V lxiii 211 There is no European country in which ecclesiastical societies are exempt from civic control 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod Par Churches* 117 The old builders neither were infallible, nor are exempt from criticism.

5. Not liable to suffering, hardship, or inconvenience †*of, from*; not exposed or subject to **a** danger, disease, or evil of any kind.

a 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ* 1116 This worldes power and riche abundaunce Of drede of perile never ben exempte. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* VIII (1890) 35 To kepe hir cyte and the cytezeyns vnhurt and exempt from oppressyons. *a* 1637 B. Jonson (J), To live exempt From all the nets that thou canst spread. 1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard* (1675) 199 Where they may be exempt from the frost. 1711 Steele *Spect* No 4 ₱ 2 Exempt from the Passions with which others are tormented 1759 J. Mills *Duhamel's Husb* II ii (1762) 241, I did not see any one field exempt from this distemper. 1846 Trench *Mirac* xxix. (1862) 393 They whom Christ loves are no more exempt than others from their share of earthly trouble and anguish

b a charge, duty, payment, tax, etc

1471 Ripley *Comp Alch.* in Ashm (1652) 108 Exempt from Claustrall observance 1527 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. VIII 212 Those Surgeons which be exempt from Almaner offices, enquestes & wacches 1555 *Fardle Facions* I. v. 62 This sorte of menne is priuileged, and exempte from all maner of charges 1794 Sullivan *View Nat* II 432 These lived exempt from all public concerns and duties. 1853 Stocqueler *Mil Encycl* s v, Men of a certain age are exempt from serving in the militia. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 75 A man because he is a noble or a priest was not exempt from paying certain taxes

6. Unsullied, unaffected by; clear, free *from* (a defect, flaw, stain, weakness)

1586 A. Day *Eng Secretary* I. (1625) 8 These. being utterly exempt from any waight or gravity at all, are rightly termed familiar letters *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* VIII 435 Hector led to a place, pure and exempt from blood, The Trojan forces *a* 1704 T Brown *Sat agst. Woman* Wks 1730 I 57 Celia alone's exempt from all these crimes 1821 Shelley *Prometh Unb* III. iv. 156 From custom's evil taint exempt and pure. 1875 Scrivener *Lect. Grk Test* 6 Not exempt from the common failings of humanity.

B *sb*

1. *gen* An exempted person; *esp* one relieved from performance of a duty, payment of a tax, etc

1846 Prescott *Ferd & Is* II ii iii 315 The only legal exempts [from this military service] were the clergy, hidalgos, and paupers 1860 Emerson *Cond Life* IX 184 To point at one or another fine madman, as if there were any exempts 1876 Bancroft *Hist U S* IV xxvii 518 Old men who were exempts, except in case of immediate danger to the town

2 *Eccl.* A person or religious establishment not subject to the jurisdiction of the bishop. Cf A. 3 b. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1532 R. Bowyer in Strype *Eccl. Mem* I xvii 134 Reformators of divers orders of religion .. as well exempts as not exempts. 1577 Harrison *England* II. ii (1877) I. 42 Though it [the archdeaconrie of S. Albons] be under the Bishop of London for visitations & synods, yet is it otherwise reputed as member of the see of Lincolne, and therefore worthily called an exempt 1706 tr *Dupin's Eccl Hist* 16*th C.* II iv xxi 377 The Holidays shall also be observed by all Regulars, even Exempts

†**3** In the French army. **a** An inferior cavalry officer who commanded in the absence of the captain and lieutenant, and was exempt from ordinary military duty *Obs* exc *Hist*

1670 Cotton *Espernon* II viii 347 Mazure, and du Lion Exempts of her Guards 1702 *Lond Gaz* No 3822/3 Our Men took an Exempt of the Life-Guard 1751 Smollett *Per Pic* (1779) II xlv 83 A file of musqueteers commanded by an Exempt [in Paris]. 1753 *Scots Mag* XV 64/1 Three exempts of the guards. 1823 in Crabb *Technol Dict*

†**b** A French police officer *Obs* exc *Hist*

Originally, a sub-officer of the mounted police (*maréchaussée*) corresponding in rank and function to the 'exempts' of the cavalry

1678 tr *Gaya's Art of War* I 34 The Provost Marechal hath a Troop of Officers on Horseback, with a Lieutenant, Exempts, etc 1732 *Birmingham Courierf* I 240 In the midst of this scene, an exempt of the police arrives 1840 Thackeray *Paris Sk Bk* (1867) 115 He slipped through the exempts, quite unsuspected

4 In the English army †**a** after Fr. usage: A sub-officer of cavalry. *Obs.*

1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *An Exempt*, a Life-Guard free from Duty. 1721–1800 in Bailey. 1739 Lady Hartford *Corr.* (1806) I 216 An exempt in my Lord's Troop

b. One of the four officers who in turn command the Yeomen of the Guard in the absence of their superior officers Now more commonly Exon, q.v.

1700 Luttrell *Brief Rel* (1857) IV 711 Mr Dormer is made exempt of the yeomen of the guards in the room of Mr Uphill 1717 *Hist Reg*, *Chron Diary* 5 One of the Exempts of his Majesty's Yeomen of the Guards. 1844 W J Thoms *Bk of Court* (ed 2) 370 The Exempt of the Yeomen of the Guard is a resident officer who sleeps at St James's, as Commandant of the Yeomen on duty

Exempt (egze mpt), *v.* Pa pple 5–6 **exempt.** [ad. Fr. *exempter*, f. *exempt* adj : see *prec*]

†**1.** *trans* To take out or away, to put far away, remove, cut off. Const *from*, *out of*. *Obs.*

1553 T Wilson *Rhet* 39 Exempted from Sathan, to lyve for ever with Christe our Sauioure. 1563 *Homilies* II *Right Use Church* II. (1859) 165 They. were exempted and banished (as it were) from the house of the Lord. 1565 Golding *Ovid's Met* IV. (1593) 97 He hist: for nature now had cleane exempt All other speach 1589 Greene *Arcadia* (1616) 40 Ile exempt them [flowers] all from my smell 1595 R Johnson 7 *Champions* II v (1608) 4 The Emperours onely daughter exempted herselfe from all company 1599 A M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 4/1 The payne will totallye be exemptede, and abolishede. 1635 *Tom a Lincolne* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) II. 267 Being once exempted from my sight

†**b** To single out, select *Obs.*

1538 Starkey *England* I. iv. 139 For theyr vertue they schold be from the commyn pepul, as hyt were, exemptyd 1548 Udall, etc *Erasm Par. Matt.* I 22 She exempted out of the sorte and order of common women, was chosen 1648 Milton *Sonn* XIII *To H. Lawes*, Thy worth and skill exempts thee from the throng

†**2** To take away or omit (from a category or enumeration); to except. Const. *from*, *out of*, rarely with double *obj.* Also in the pa pple in concord with a sb in the nominative absolute, = Excepted 3 b; and in the pr. pple used absol as quasi-*prep.*; = Excepting *prep.* A. 1. *Obs.*

1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* 120 Praying to Christ at the masse, hys supper or els where, heaven exempted 1571 Fortescue *Forest Hist.* 5 A small matter is it in mene hundred or a thousande yeeres to exempte twentie or thirtie 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ Osor.* 129 S. John doth not exempt himselfe out of the same number 1586 A. Day *Eng Secretary* I. (1625) 53 The ordering whereof (except in Letters *Excusatorie*, or *Defensorie*) is wholly exempted the course in those Letters prescribed 1604 Hooker *Eccl Pol* Pref. viii. § 9 Their error exempted [*ed* 1594 excepted] they seemed otherwise right good men 1665 Glanvill *Sceps. Sci* IX. 47 While all complain of Ignorance and Error, every one exempts himself 1731 *Lett from Fog's Jrnl.* (1732) II 286 Invited by all Ranks. not exempting even a Branch of the Royal Family.

†**3.** To debar, exclude *from* the enjoyment of or participation in something. *Obs.*

1553 T Wilson *Rhet.* 101 b, They exempted brybers frome bearynge rule in the commune weale 1579 North *Plutarch, Agesilaus* 670 Them selues [the Thebans] onely exempted from treatie of peace 1667 H More *Div Dial* I. xxxv. (1713) 78 Cogitation is exempted or prescinded from all Extension 1689 Evelyn *Mem* (1857) II 311 The Convention exempt the Duke of Hanover from the succession to the Crown

4. To grant to (a person, etc.) immunity or freedom *from* a liability to which others are subject.

a. from (the payment of) a fine, tax, etc. Also const *of*, *simply*, and *absol*

1467 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 393 Euery citezen and Burgeys w'outforth shal pay at euery taske, vigille, lones except certeyn persones that be exemted. 1496–7 *Act* 12 *Hen VII*, c 13 § 1 Tounes and places exempted or discharged of payment to suche xv^mes 1573 Cooper *Thesaur.*, *Eximere de vectigalibus*, to exempt from paying tribute 1705 Arbuthnot *Coins* 279 Valentinian. exempted them [Mariners] from all Taxes 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* I. 149 When did his bailiff exempt from the rent? 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 163 Other towns were exempted.. from.. customs dues

b. from (the control of) laws, (obedience to) an authority

1401 *Pol Poems* (1859) II. 28 Why have ye exempt you from our kings lawes 1530 PALSGR 541/2 Many abbayes be exempted from their bysshoppe 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* II III § 25 King Kenulphus had power to exempt this Abbot from the Iurisdiction of the Bishop 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng* III liv. 160 Those high churchmen were desirous of exempting the mitre from all subjection to the crown. 1829 I TAYLOR *Enthus* II (1867) 33 The religious emotions are exempted from this general law.

c from pain, penalty, suffering, or inconvenience; also, from a defect, weakness, etc

1484 CAXTON *Curiall* I Fortune hath exempte the fro the anguyssches that I suffre 1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III 195 Yᵉ cursednesse of old Adam, from which we are exempted by Christ 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* I (1843) 4/1 The course of exempting men from prosecution, by dissolving of parliaments 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect* IX 330 Our Saviour's own Disciples were not exempted from the common Error 1707 *Curios in Husb & Gard* 218 A Delay from which we are exempted by our new Method 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) I v. 443 Clergy who committed felony were no longer exempted from the penalties of their crimes

d. from a burden, duty, or obligation, a burdensome state or condition

1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 414 King Edwarde the thirdde by his honourable chartres exemptid the saide maires, to feche their saide charges at the castell Yate 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* XXXIII 16 Kings and Tyrants being exempted from the comon lot, seeme to themselves to be out of danger of gunshot 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turkes* (J.), The religious were not exempted, but fought among the other soldiers *c* 1665 MRS HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 39 Living constantly in the country he could not be exempted from administering justice among them 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ Jerus* (1732) 128 The Beast has the privilege to be exempted from all other Burdens ever after. 1718 LADY M W MONTAGUE *Lett.* I II 70 The quarantine, from which nobody is exempted 1836 LANE *Mod Egypt* II. 345 The Copts are exempted from military service. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* Introd (1852) 36 A conscription pressing with its utmost severity on certain classes of the population, and exempting others

Exempted (egze mpted), *ppl a* [f. prec + -ED[1]] †a. Withdrawn from care; unburdened. Of a soul Withdrawn from the body, separate. †b. = EXCEPTED. c. To whom immunity (from punishment, burdens, or obligations) has been granted.

1598 YONG *Diana* 76 In braue loue and fortunes art, There is not anything lesse sure Then such a free exempted hart 1603 R. NICCOLS *Fun Orat Q Eliz*, If exempted soules may be subject to passions 1712 BERKELEY *Pass Obed* § 17 Whether obedience to the supreme power be not one of those exempted cases 1725-6 POPE *Odyss* XXII 418 With tum'rous awe From the dire scene th' exempted two withdraw 1775 BURKE *Sp Conc Amer* Wks 1842 I 199 The abuses have been full as great in the exempted as in the punished.

†**Exe·mptible.** *Obs.* [f. EXEMPT *v* + -IBLE] a Capable of being exempted. b That may be easily removed; = next

1611 COTGR, *Exemptible*, Exemptible, loosse, free, quit, priuiledged 1623-6 COCKERAM, *Exemptible*, which may be easily taken away

Exemptile (egze mptil), *a.* [ad. late L *exemptil-is*, f *eximĕre* · see EXEMPT *a*] That may be taken out, removable

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 352 Jupiter gave her [Lamia] exemptile eyes that might be taken in and out at her own pleasure 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 488 A Money-Counter should have many exemptile boxes in its antick part 1832 LEWIS in *Philol. Mus* I 137 He withheld the pay and provisions of his mercenaries on the exemptile days (ἐξαιρέσιμοι ἡμέραι).

Exemption (egze mpʃən) Forms 4–5 exemcion, -coun, (6 -tioun), 6– exemption. [a Fr *exemption*, ad L. *exemptiōn-em*, n of action f *eximĕre* to EXEMPT] The action of exempting, the state of being exempted

†1 a. The action of taking out or away, the state of being taken out or away b Exception, exclusion from an enumeration, etc *Obs*

a 1398 ROWLANDS *Betraying of Christ* 44 By death of Christ, the Law was in exemption. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II III. (1611) 42 Adumbration or Transparency is a cleere exemption of the substance of the charge

b 1538 STARKEY *England* I IV 139 Thys exemptyon ys to be gyven to the dygnyte of presthod 1670 G H *Hist Cardinals* I III. 70 The Cardinals should be chosen out of all the Provinces without exemption of any

2. The action of exempting, or the state of being exempted (see EXEMPT *v.* 4) from a liability, obligation, penalty, law, or authority; freeing, freedom; an instance of the same, an immunity.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 93 He schal geten a priuelege or exemcion for his gold sent & spendid at rome 1488-9 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, c 5 This acte of adnullacion of exemcions of payment or colleccion of dismes 1578 *Gude & Godl Ball* 77 Our tungis hes ane exemptioun 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* II. XXI 109 We take Liberty, for an exemption from Lawes. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic* IV 189 King Henries exemption of himself from all spirituall jurisdiction 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III 115 Thy great Father requires Glory from all men . no exemption. 1705 BURNET *Own Time* V (1734) II 158 An exemption for twenty one years from all Taxes and Customs. 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* V 262 Genius pleads exemption from the laws of sense 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s v, A writ of exemption, or of ease, to be quit of serving on juries, and all public service. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Rew* 14 An exemption from punishment already incurred, is a pardon. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* IV 172 Some [boroughs] bought charters of exemption from the troublesome privilege [of sending burgesses to parliament]

b *spec* 'A privilege by which persons or places are withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the ordinary and immediately subjected to the Holy See' (*Catholic Dict* 1885)

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron* 167 There was the Provincial of the ordre alegging for him here exemcion 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind* 145 He complains of the exemption of Abbats from their Bishops 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v, The first exemptions granted to monks were only for the liberty of electing their abbot, independently on the bishop 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref Ch Eng* I. 7 He protests especially against exemptions.

3. Freedom, immunity *from* a defect, disadvantage, or weakness.

a 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* I (1671) 53 Humane frailty from which the holiest and most Learned men cannot plead Exemption 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 105 ¶ 5 The Men who value themselves most on their Exemption from the Pedantry of Colleges 1784 COWPER *Task* I 404 Even age itself seems privileged in them With clear exemption from its own defects 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd Burke's Wks* I 7 A tolerable exemption from faults will generally be their highest merit 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exped.* XXIV (1856) 199 Water free from ice, the exemption being due to the island . acting as a barrier 1884 *Q Rev* Apr. 350 A singular exemption from the ferocious forms of life

†4 *concr* (see quot) *Obs. rare*[−1]

a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* To Rdr, Pomœrium is a certaine space about the walls of the City or Towne where 'tis not lawfull to plough, build houses, or inhabite .. termed the territorie, or exemption

†**Exempti·tious,** *a Obs.* [f. L *exempt-* (see EXEMPT *v*) + -ITIOUS] Capable of being taken out, separable

1667 H MORE *Div Dial* I XXV (1713) 50 If Motion were a thing that was loose or exemptitious from Matter

Exe·mptive (egze mptiv), *a. rare* [f as prec + -IVE] Tending to procure exemption (from guilt or punishment).

1827 BENTHAM *Ration Evid* Wks 1843 VII 15 To disprove the commission of the crime by proving the existence of some exemptive circumstance

Exen, obs. form of *oxen*: see Ox

‖ **Exence·phalus** (eksɪense·fălŭs) Pl. exencephali [mod.L. *exencephalus*, f. Gr ἐξ out + ἐγκέφαλος brain] 'I G St. Hilaire's term for a monstrosity in which the brain lies wholly or chiefly outside the cranial cavity at the back of a very flattened head' (*Syd. Soc Lex* 1884)

Exenterate (ekse ntĕrĕt), *ppl a* [ad L *exenterāt-us*, pa pple of *exenterāre*. see next.] = EXENTERATED

1835 SOUTHEY in C. C Southey *Life* VI 280 The pig . which was not yet bacon scalded, exenterate and hardly yet cold 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk* V 2010 A soldier bee That yields his life exenterate with the stroke O' the sting that saves the hive

Exenterate (ekse ntĕrēt), *v* Also 7 exenterat [f L *exenterāt-* (*exinterāt-*) ppl. stem of *exenterāre* (*exinterāre*), f. *ex-* out + Gr ἔντερ-ον intestine Cf Gr. ἐξεντερίζειν.]

1 *trans.* To take out the entrails of, to eviscerate, disembowel *Obs.* in literal sense

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* V XV § 3 (R) In this beastly carving of humane bodies sometimes exenterating women 1630 DONNE *Serm* XXV 246 Such bodies as were exenterated and embowelled and then plastered about with spices and gums 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* III XIII 136 Nor doe they [toads] containe urinary parts as may appeare unto any that exenterats or dissects them *a* 1697 AUBREY *Life Bacon* in *Lett Emin Persons* (1813) II 227 They went into a poore woman's house and bought a hen, and made the woman exenterate it 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

fig. 1636 W. AMBROSE in *Ann. Dubrensia* 37 Summon the world, exenterate old stories. 1641 *Frogs of Egypt* 5 Great God! Who justly dost exenterate with shame All Enemies to Thee. 1822 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III 337 A boxful of papers which I have to read and exenterate 1886 BLACKIE in *19th Cent* Apr 535 Exenterating itself of its own better soul

†2 To take out (the bowels or internal parts)

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1673) 21 The reins [of an Ape] exenterated, bruised and put into new pure wine 1609 BP BARLOW *Answ Nameless Catholic* 68 A Carrionly Curre, entring her Tombe, and exenterating her very bowels to staunch his rage

transf 1612 J COTTON *Dang Pract Physic* II i 88 They unlawfully exenterate and eate out the bowels of poore mens purses 1623 MABBE tr *Alemani's Guzman d'Alf* II 212 It [riches] exenterates and pulls out the very bowells from the profoundest parts of the earth

Hence **Exe·nterated** *ppl a*, deprived of entrails, disembowelled; also *fig* **Exe·nterating** *vbl sb.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 88 Exenterated animals . are stuffed with medicamental things 1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* (1672) 17 The Kingdom had one Viper more fostered, to the exenterating of her bowels. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 141 Exenterated rulemongers and eviscerated logicians 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y Ago* I 60 Fragments of exenterated maids (belonging to the order Pisces)

Exenteration (eksentĕrē·ɪ ʃən) [as if ad. L **exenterātiōn-em*, n of action f *exenterāre* see EXENTERATE]

1 The action or process of exenterating or taking out the entrails.

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* III XXI 157 Upon exenteration he found these animals in their bellies 1705 T. GREENHILL *Embalming* 121 If we can arrive at this Perfection, without Exenteration or Incision 1823 MOORE *Rhymes on Road* Introd 59 A hero wrote 'mid all the pains And horrors of exenteration, Nine charming odes 1884 *Cornh Mag* July 69 There is no exenteration, no steeping in palm-wine

fig 1808 LAMB *Charac. Dram Writers* Wks 531 A faint bodily image of this exenteration of the inmost mind 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* XIX, There is self exenteration enough and to spare in my story

2 The condition of being devoid of entrails

1831 *Fraser's Mag* IV 633 A lankness of figure that denoted almost utter exenteration

Exenteritis (eksɪentĕrəɪ·tɪs). *Path* [f *Expref*[2] + ENTERITIS.] 'Inflammation of the outer or peritoneal coat of the intestines' (*Syd Soc. Lex*)

1847 in CRAIG

Exept, obs form of EXCEPT

†**Exequa·tion.** *Obs rare*[−1]. [ad L *exæquātiōn-em*, f *exæquāre* to make equal, f. *ex-* (see Ex-pref[2]) + *æqu-us* EQUAL] The state of being exactly equal

1656 JEANLS *Fuln Christ* 138 The union is not by way of exequation, or equipatency

Exequatur (eksĭkwē·tŏɪ). [a. L *exequātur*, he may perform. 3rd pers. sing pres. subj of *exequī* (see EXECUTE)]

1. An official recognition of a consul or commercial agent by the government of the country to which he is accredited, authorizing him to exercise his power

1788 T JEFFERSON *Writ* (1859) II 498 There shall be delivered to them the Exequatur necessary for the exercise of their functions 1826 KENT *Comm* 43 If any consul be guilty of illegal or improper conduct, he is liable to have his exequatur revoked. 1879 *Daily News* 26 May, The Spanish Foreign Office objects to granting the Exequatur for the Chinese Consuls.

2 An authorization granted by a temporal sovereign for the exercise of episcopal functions under Papal authority, or for the publication of Papal bulls Hence, the right of insisting on the necessity of such authorization

1859 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, III 365 The councils in those states . refused to allow the publication of his bulls without the royal exequatur. 1885 *Catholic Dict* s v, The Roman Pontiff allows Italian bishops to apply for the exequatur to the sovereign as the *de facto* occupant of power

†**E·xequent,** *a Obs* [ad L *exequent-em*, pr pple of *exequī* to EXECUTE] That executes

1617 COLLINS *Def Bp Ely* II IX. 359 Diligent, not exequent, as your School-men loue to speak

Exequial (eksī·kwiăl), *a* [ad L *exequiāl-is* (*exsequiāl-is*), f. *ex(s)equiæ* · see EXEQUY] Of or pertaining to a funeral

1613 J DUNSTER in Spurgeon *Treas Dav.* Ps LXXIX 2 The manner of our burial, the exequial pomp, etc 1725-6 POPE *Odyss* XXIV 108 Thetis herself to all our peers proclaims Heroic prizes and exequial games 1751 CAMBRIDGE *Scribleriad* IV 16 Rites exequial [must] grace his honour'd tomb 1820 *Blackw Mag* VII 194 The last book of the Iliad has supplied a great part of the exequial diction. 1866 F. HALL in Wilson *Vishnu Purâña* III 120 *note*, The former term imports undeserving of exequial offerings

†**Exe·quious,** *a Obs.* ? *are*[−1] [f L. *exequi-æ* + -OUS] = prec

1603 DRAYTON *Bar Wars* II. LXIII, Build the funeral-pile, Lay your pale hands to this exequious fire

Exequy (e·kslkwi), now always in pl. **exequies** e·kslkwiz). Forms: *a sing* 5–7 **exequie,** -y, 7, **exquie.** *β pl* (4 **exequises, exeqwyis, exquies**) 6 **exequeis,** 4– **exequies.** [a OF *exequies, exeques* = Pr *ex(s)equias*, a. L *ex(s)equiās*, acc. of *exsequiæ* pl., lit 'train of followers', f *exsequī* to follow out, follow to the grave (see EXECUTE) The OF word, on adoption into English, was treated partly as a sing (cf pl. form *exequises*), and partly as a pl.; from the latter of which the sing *exequy* was afterwards developed]

Funeral rites, funeral ceremony, occas. in sense of 'funeral train' or 'bier'

†a *sing*, with *pl* in sense 'funerals' *Obs.*

1389 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 74 Pay shul fynden iiij torches, ffor to brenne at exequises of euery brothir and sistir pat dies *c* 1400 *Apol Loll* 50 For sepulturis, or exequies, diriges of pe dead or oper sacraments 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 130 He was borne to chirche and his exequye doon 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 210 At this Obite or Exequie was his wyfe 1602 *Return fr Parnass* I II. (Arb) 11 Carelesse care to preuent his exequy, Scarce deigning to shut vp his dying eye. 1691 WOOD *Ath Oxon* I 179 Sermon at the Exequy of Joan Queen of Spayne.

b *pl.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam* III 31 Kittith 3oure clothis, and beth gird with sackis, and weileth before the exeques [1388 heersis, ether dirige] of Abner *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VII VIII 469 Eftyre þa exeqwyis als fast Til Lwndyn þis ilk Rychard past 1482 *Paston Lett* No 861 III. 282 Xij pore meen. to holde xij torches abowte myn herse..during the exequies and masse of my beryng 1538 LELAND *Itin* IV 64 The which Body was layed with solemne Exequies in a fayre Chest made of Stone. 1615 G SANDYS *Trav* 83 A father following the exequies of his sonne 1639 G DANIEL *Ecclus* XXII 37 Exequies to the Dead will but require Seaven daies 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Sigismonda & G* 661 There yet remained thy funeral exequies. 1771

Antiq Sarisb. 182 If [the Choral Bishop] died within the month, his exequies were solemnized with great pomp 1832 Motherwell *Poems, Midn Lamp*, Thou wilt not die until the morrow bright Has seen thy exequies 1837 Thirlwall *Greece* IV xxxii 272 The festival of Adonis was celebrated with the representation of funeral exequies

† An alleged sense, 'a funeral ode', has been wrongly inferred from the title of a poem 'The Exequy' in Bp. H King *Poems* (1657) 52.

† Exe·rce, *sb. Obs Sc* In 6 excerse [f next] Exercise.

1549 *Compl Scot* Prol 9 Throucht sic excerse, ther membris mycht be purgit fra corruppit humours.

† Exerce, *v.*; chiefly *Sc Obs* Forms: 4 exercen, 5–6 excers(e, 6 exers, 5– exerce. [a OF. *exercer*, ad. L *exercēre*: see Exercise *sb*]

1. *trans* To set in motion; to give play to (anger); to display (wisdom); = Exercise *v* 1 b

1535 Stewart *Cron Scot.* (1858) I 84 Amang the Britis for till exers thair ire, Tha enterit in baith with blude and fyre 1578 *Gude & Godl Ball* (1868) 85 The just mannis mouth exercis sapience

2. To give employment to (a person); to employ with a view to improvement; to discipline, train Const *in*. Also *absol.* of a thing· To keep employed or busy, = Exercise *v* 2 and 4

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth* iv vii (1561) 234 a, Certes all thyng that exerceth or corrigeth it profiteth 1548 *Compl Scot* Prol 9 He statut ane ordinance til excerse his proper childir ande the 3ong princis 1584 T Hudson *Du Bartas' Judith* (1608) 696 The honie bees Exerce themselfes on buddes of sweetest trees 1585 Jas I *Ess Poesie* (Arb) 29 The bookes of Troy Exeice but cease thy toung and eke thy pen. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot* (1885) 92 In handling of waiponis exerce thame

3 To carry on, carry out, perform (deeds, trades, etc); to put in force, wield (power, right, etc), to fulfil (a duty), fulfil the duties of (an office) Cf. Exercise *v* 5. Also *intr.* to serve (as a soldier)

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth* II. vi 52 But wher shal men fynden any man þat may exercen or haunten any ryȝt vpon an oþer man but oonly vpon hys body *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 118 For to use and excerse the werkys of thaire sauement 1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* 427/1 He had excerced the fayte of aduocacye in the bysshoppes courte of Tryguyer. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII viii 141 To excers vnder the, And lerne the fate of knychthe cheulrye 1528 Lyndesay *Dreame* 1074 Be exampyll to thy peple all, Exersing verteous deidis honorabyll 1588 A King tr *Canisius' Catech* 9 Our lord Iesus thairfor sittis one the rycht hand of the power of god, exerceing æqual pouer with yᵉ father *a* 1639 Spottiswood *Hist. Ch Scot* v. (1851) 196 The Iustice Aires were exerced with much rigour 1681 *Loud Gaz* No. 1670/1 The Intrinsick Spiritual Power of the Church as it was exerced by the Apostles. 1707 Dr Athol in *Vulpone* 21 To retain, enjoy or bruik and exerce all their Rights

Hence **Exe·rced** *ppl. a*, in scholastic phrase *exercised act* (= 'exercised act'; see Exercised *ppl a*)

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks (1834) 293 Figures and tropes in their *actu signato*, somewhat harsh and scabrous, yet in their exerced act, etc

† Exe·rcent, *a* and *sb Obs.* [ad. L. *exercent-em*, pr pple of *exercēre* to Exercise.]

A. *adj* That is actively exercising the duties of his calling or profession, or the characteristic functions of his office. Said *esp.* of an advocate: That is practising his profession, in practice.

1643 Owen *Puritan turned Jesuit* 45 The Tyrant exercent. a Prince, that doth wilfully dissolve all, or the chiefest compacts of the Common-wealth 1720 Strype *Stow's Surv* (1754) I I. xxiv 173/1 The Doctors Exercent in these courts in the year 1694 being forty four. 1721–2800 in Bailey 1726 Aylife *Parerg* 56 The Judge may oblige every exercent Advocate to give his Patronage and Assistance unto a Litigant in Distress for want of an Advocat. [1857 *Act* 20 & 21 *Vict* c 77. § 116 'The College of Doctors of Law exercent in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts', incorporated under that style 22nd June 8 Geo. III]

B. *sb* One who exercises or follows a profession.

1720 Strype *Stow's Surv.* I I xxiv. 155/2 Anno 1585 the doctors then inhabiting the Commons and Exercents in these courts were .but sixteen or seventeen in all

Exercisable (e·ksəisəi zăb'l), *a* Also 8–9 **exerciseable,** 8 **-ible.** [f next + -able] Of an office, power, right, etc · Capable of being exercised, employed, or enforced

1741 T. Robinson *Gavelkind* II ii. 170 Not only Lands, and other corporeal Inheritances but also all Inheritances ..annexed to or exerciseable within the same. 1767 Blackstone *Comm* II III. 20 Exercisible within the same 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) III. 127 Judicial offices are only exerciseable by persons of skill and capacity 1882 J H Blunt *Ref Ch Eng* II 38 Spiritual powers which are exercisable in all parts of the world

Exercise (e·ksəisəiz), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **exercise,** -cyse, -sise, -sice, 5–6 **exercyse,** 6 *Sc* **exercеis(s, -cyiss, exercice,** 4– **exercise.** [ME. *exercise*, a. OF. *exercice* = Pr *exercici, exercist*:–L. *exercitium*, f. *exercēre* to keep at work, busy, employ, practise, train (cf. Exercise *v*), f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*¹) + *arcēre* to shut up, restrain.

The etymological notion of *exercēre* is obscure: it is often regarded as having meant primarily 'to drive forth (tillage beasts),' and hence 'to employ, set to work']

1. The action of employing in its appropriate activity, (an organ, a faculty, or power) of giving practical effect to (a right), of exerting (influence or authority); the state or condition of being in active operation.

c 1340 Hampole *Psalter* III. 5, I rase fra ded til lyf, fra ydelnes til excercise in godis seruys 1608 Shaks *Per* I iv. 38 These mouths are now starv'd for want of exercise 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 331 Thou shalt not suffer me to continue without exercise, or power of exercising my vital faculty 1698–9 Ludlow *Mem* (1751) I. 246 Whether the House of Commons should take advice of the House of Lords in the exercise of the legislative power? 1729 Butler *Serm* IV Wks 1874 II 46 Their conversation is merely an exercise of the tongue 1792 *Anecd W Pitt* II xxix 129 The exercise of this, their constitutional right, of giving their own money 1820 Scott *Ivanhoe* xxii, A large mouthful, which required the exercise of both jaws at once 1820 Keats *Hyperion* I 107 Godlike exercise Of influence benign. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph* I (1877) I 7 The one condition under which all powers are developed in exercise 1879 Geo Eliot *Coll Breakf P* 164 That exercise of soul Which lies in full obedience 1890 Sir C. S C. Bowen in *Law Times Rep* LXIII 735/1 Such a matter as this is not one for the exercise of the judge's discretion.

b The use *of* or method of using (a weapon)

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xlv 50 The excercyse of armes is dyscontynued 1632 J Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 161 Nerves hardened with the continuall exercise of the sling. 1678 tr *Gaya's Art of War* II 57 The Exercise of the Pike 1685 *Abridgm Eng Mil Discipl* 3 The Officer must first command silence, and then proceed to the Exercise of the Musquet

† 2. Habitual occupation or employment, customary practice. *To make it one's exercise*: to make it one's employment *Obs*

1551 Robinson tr *More's Utop* II (Arb) 149 Thinking felicitie after this life to be gotten by good exercises 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen VI*, IV vi 85 Hunting was his dayly Exercise. 1614 Ralegh *Hist World* v II 581 So he makes it his exercise to torment and murther all whom he suspecteth 1668 in T W Marsh *Early Friends Surrey & Sus* VII 57 This is none of the Quakers exercise 1738 Wesley *Psalms* I II, His Exercise by Day and Night To search his Soul-converting Word

3 The practice (of virtues or vices); the habitual carrying out (of any particular kind of conduct); the practice or fulfilment of the duties of (a profession, office, etc); the execution of (functions)

1393 Gower *Conf* III 19 Upon the nature of this vice, Of custume and of exercise A tale I shall rehercen 1432 *Paston Lett* No 18 I 32 He may putte hem from excercise and occupacion of the Kinges service. 1538 Starkey *England* II II 187 Abbeys and monasterys for the exercyse of a monastycal lyfe 1552 Huloet, Exercise of marchandise, *negotiatio* 1594 Hooker *Eccl Pol* IV xiv (1611) 167 Suspence of iudgement and exercice of charity were safer 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* II xxx 181 To defend private men in the exercise of severall Trades 1677 Hale *Prim Orig Man* I I 6 The Rules and Exercise of Architecture. 1773 *Observ State Poor* 42 The exercise of cruelty is too frequently a concomitant of the acquisition of power 1850 Mrs Jameson *Leg Monast. Ord* (1863) 332 After some years spent in the exercise of every virtue 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq* (1876) IV. xvii. 55 A. larger exercise both of concert and secrecy

4. The practice and performance of rites and ceremonies, worship, etc; the right or permission to celebrate the observances (of a religion) † Formerly also *ellipt* = 'exercise of worship'. Cf 10.

1658 B Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 49 The Emperours brother Mathias granted the Exercise of the Confession of Auxbourgh, throughout all Austria. *Ibid* 64 He re-established the Exercise of the Roman Catholick Religion *Ibid* 222 The King hath lost seven Provinces, and the said Church, her exercise 1704 Addison *Italy* 508 [Lewis] refus'd even those of the Church of England the publick Exercise of their Religion. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F* III. 92 The exercise of public worship appears to be the only solid foundation of the religious sentiments of the people

† 5. The action or process of training or drilling scholars, troops, etc, an instance of this Const *of*. *Camp of exercise*: a camp established for the purpose of training troops *Obs*

a 1533 Ld Berners *Gold Bk M Aurel* (1546) H, Now wil we speake of his laudable exercises of them that came to hym. 1538 Starkey *England* II i. 161 A commyn place appoyntyd to the exercyse of vthe 1685 *Abridgm. Eng Mil Discipl* 25 The Exercise of Horse consists in fewer Words of Command, then that of Foot 1819 Rees *Cycl.* s. v *Camp*, A Camp of peace and exercise.

¶ b The action of working the ground (after L.).

1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* I 143 He with frequent Exercise Commands Th' unwilling Soil [tr *exercet tellurem*]

6 Practice for the sake of training or improvement, either bodily, mental, or spiritual.

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr* 14 A saule þat haues by gastely excercyse ouercomene and dystroyede concupyscens and passiouns 1483 Caxton *Cato* B iij, For by the same playe one may doo his excersise. 1509 Fisher *Fun. Serm C'tess Richmond* Wks 292 For her exercyse she dyde translate dyuers maters of deuocyon out of the Frensshe into Englysshe 1557 Recorde *Whetst* F ij b, Exercise is the beste instrument in learnyng *c* 1570 *Short Sum 1st Bk Discipl. Ch Scot* § 5 Reiders fynd unabill, efter tua 3eiris exercеis, for the ministrie 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 8 b, In the drawing of a line he meant a continual exercise to perfection. 1725–6 Pope *Odyss* VIII. 201 Skill'd in heroic exercise, I claim A post of honour. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit India* (1854) 12 An army of exercise was assembled on the Gwalior frontier 1853 — *Mil Encycl*, *Exercise*, the practice of all those motions and actions, together with the whole management of arms, which are essential to the perfection of a soldier, and the rendering him fit for service.

† b Acquired skill *Obs*

1602 Shaks. *Ham* IV. vii. 98 Hee gaue you such a Masterly report, For Art and exercise in your defence.

c Disciplinary suffering, 'trial'; an instance of this. Also, a state of distress or anxiety, a painful mental struggle. Now *rare*.

c 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T* 1100 For our exercise, With sharpe scourges of adversitee to be bete 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W 1531) I b, Goostly excerysse, or mortifycacyon of the senses 1657 Cromwell *Sp* 20 Apr. (Carlyle), The exercise that hath been upon me these three or four days *a* 1662 D Dickson in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav* Ps lxxa viii (*title*), The heaviest exercise we can imagine possible for a saint *a* 1713 Ellwood *Autobiog.* (1714) 321 For I presently saw, it would bring a very great exercise upon me 1861 Mrs Stowe *Pearl Orr's Isl.* 26 These 'ere forty years that I've been round . tendin' funerals I've watched people's exercises

7. Exertion of the muscles, limbs, and bodily powers, regarded with reference to its effect on the subject; *esp.* such exertion undertaken with a view to the maintenance or improvement of health. Often with modifying words, as *carriage-, horse-, open air, walking*, etc, *exercise*.

c 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Pr T.* 19 Attempre dyete was al hir phisik, And exercise and hertes suffisaunce 1531 Elyot *Gov* I xvi, By exercise the health of man is preserued 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 299 Use not Exercise and a Spare Diet . if much Exercise, then a Plentifull Diet *a* 1700 Dryden (J.), The wise for cure on exercise depend 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 261 Violent Exercise or Labour produceth this Effect 1779 Johnson *Let. to Mr Thrale* 23 June, Exercise is labour used only while it produces pleasure 1806–7 J Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II xvi, To work in your garden for the sake of exercise. 1865 *Handy Horse Bk* 32 Two hours' daily exercise at a fast walk will be enough to keep a hack fit for his work

8 A task prescribed or performed for the sake of attaining proficiency, for training either body or mind, or as an exhibition or test of proficiency or skill.

a. *gen*

1576 Fleming *Panopl Ep* 356 As well in bodilie exercises as in the also that beelong unto the minde 1655 Walton *Angler* (ed 2) 23 What more manly exercise then hunting the Wild-Boare? 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig Sacr* II iv § 5 The exercises of those who were educated in these Schools of the Prophets, were instructions in the Law 1817 Chalmers *Astron Disc* I (1852) 18 It is truly a most Christian exercise to extract a sentiment of piety from the works and the appearances of nature 1860 Ruskin *Mod Paint.* V. IV § 6 238 Of these the mason's exercises are in the worst possible taste. *Mod* The use of the sloping ladder is an improving exercise

b. In *pl.* Military drill, athletics, field sports, dancing, etc. Also in *sing.* as a collective term, or in sense of 'a drill or parade'. Often with modifying words, as *bayonet-, cutlass-, small arm-, sword-*, etc, *exercise*; also *manual exercise* (see Manual).

a 1533 Ld Berners *Gold Bk M. Aurel* (1546) B viij b, The father of Marke Aurelee themperour, had bene pretour in exercyses [mistranslating *de los exercitos*] 1600 Shaks. *A Y L.* I. i 76 Allow me such exercises as may become a gentleman 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb* I. (1843) 4/2 [George Villiers] spent two or three years in learning the exercises of riding and dancing 1704 *Lond Gaz.* No 3704 Let them [able Bodied Men] repair to Captain Silver at his House or at the Exercise on Black-Heath *a* 1719 Addison (J.), The French apply themselves more universally to their exercises than any nation 1728 Pope *Dunc* II *Argt*, Then follow the exercises for the Poets, for tickling, vociferating, diving 1776 Gibbon *Decl & F* I xviii 483 The exercises of the body prepared them for the fatigues of war 1788 Franklin *Autobiog.* Wks 1840 I 197 The several companies were forming and learning their exercise 1796–7 *Instr & Reg Cavalry* (1813) 199 As steady in the ranks, as if he was at a common exercise

c As a University term: An academical declamation or disputation, a vivâ voce examination; a dissertation, musical composition, etc, required from candidates for degrees.

1563 Foxe in *Latimer's Serm & Rem* (1845) p x, After some continuance of exercises in other things, he gave himself to the study of divinity. *a* 1656 Bp Hall *Life* Rem. Wks (1660 10 Never durst I appear in any of those Exercises of Scholarship [public Disputations] 1701 W Wooton *Hist. Rome, Marcus* I. 3 He . obliged him to frequent the Lectures and Exercises of the Rhetoricians 1705 *Addr. Univ Oxf.* in *Lond. Gaz* No 4086/1 The Exercise performed in our Theater on New-year's-Day. 1726 Amherst *Terræ Fil* xlii (1754) 219 They have [at Oxford] long, tedious forms, which they call exercises, through which every candidate for a degree must pass 1856 Emerson *Eng Traits, Aristocr* Wks (Bohn) II. 87 Noblemen are exempted from the public exercises for the degree 1886 *Oxf Univ Calendar* 56 The exercise [a piece of Vocal Music] is to be performed in public, and a copy of it to be deposited in the Music School *Ibid* 58 Doing the Exercises [Dissertations or exegetical Lectures] for one of the two [degrees] only.

d. A composition or translation written by pupils at school; a piece of music, a problem, etc., designed to afford practice to learners.

1622 Brinsley *Lud. Lit* iv (1627) 32 Now those that write exercises, may take the opportunitie of that time, to write them so faire as they can 1712 Budgell *Spect* No. 337 ¶ 8 A theme or copy of verses are the usual exercices. 1740 J. Clarke *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 34 The Scribling a few lines of Latin Exercise every Night. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No 141 ¶ 4, I was furnished with exercises and instructed in my lessons by some kind patron. 1841 J. T.

HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II 235 To prepare their exercises and lessons for the following day. 1853 MISS SHEPPARD *C. Auchester* I. xvii 168 She began to sing her florid exercises

e A written composition, an essay, sermon, treatise.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc* 95 In my former Exercises, I did not teach you how to chuse the Tools a Smith was to use *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI 103 Would the time and measure of this exercise permit *a* 1742 BENTLEY *Serm* viii (R.), Having abundantly proved in our last exercise that, etc. 1880 T FOWLER *Locke* 1 8 These compositions do not rise much above, or sink much below, the ordinary level of such exercises

†**f** *concr.* The object of exercises, 'the sport'.

1628 FORD *Love's Mel* I i, To be man, my lord, Is to be but the exercise of cares In several shapes

†**9.** A recreative employment, pastime *rare*

1622 BACON *Hen VII*, 17 Thinking to performe all things now, rather as an Exercise then as a Labour.

10 A religious observance Cf 4

a *gen* (*sing* and *pl*) Also *religious exercise(s, exercises of devotion, religion,* or *worship*

1560–1 *1st Bk Discipl Ch Scot* (1621) 60 That exercise which St Paul calls prophecying 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III iv 41 Fasting, and Prayer, much Castigation, Exercise deuout. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xxvii 85 Constancy in maintaining all good exercises of Religion 1644 *Direct Publ Worship* Ordinance 2 In all exercises of the publique worship 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph Cl* (1815) 167 He had assisted in Lady Griskin's, and several private houses, at exercises of devotion. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 606 His followers passed a great part of the day in religious exercises 1868 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) II viii 168 Punctual in every exercise of devotion 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv* III. 49 Producing great terror and much religious exercise. 1880 T FOWLER *Locke* 1 5 Locke must have occasionally found these tedious, and doubtless lengthy, exercises [religious services at college] somewhat irksome

b. An act of public worship

1574 WHITGIFT *Def Answ* II. Wks (1851) I 197 The exercises of 'praying, singing of psalms, interpreting, and prophesying' 1628 EARLE *Microcosm*, *Shee precise Hypocrite* (Arb) 63 She. thinkes the Weeke dayes Exercise farre more edifying then the Sundaies 1636 DAVENANT *Wits* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1780) VIII 413 And squire thy untooth'd Aunt to an exercise. 1674 *Consid Peace & Goodw Prot* 22 The main upholder of two famous Exercises 1888 E EGGLESTON *Graysons* x 117 The 'exercises' lasted a full hour longer, and it was half-past 10 before the presiding elder gave the benediction

c An act of preaching or prophesying; a discourse

1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, III. ii 112, I am in your debt, for your last Exercise 1604 *Const & Canons Eccl* lxxii, Sermons, commonly tearmed by some Prophesies or Exercises, in market-townes, or other places. 1650 EVELYN *Mem* (1857) I 272 Having a mind to see what was doing among the Rebels I went and found one at exercise in the chapel 1799 C WINTER in W. Jay *Mem* 30 When he closed his exercise, the people, seemed to say, etc 1868 J. G MIALL *Congreg Yorksh* 22 Prophesyings, or, as they were now [in 1603] called, 'Exercises'.

d An act of private worship.

1592 GREENE *Art Conny-catch* III 11 They had said praiers, their euening exercise 1663 *Flagellum; or O. Cromwell* (1672) 21 The Family was called together to prayers, at which Exercise they continued long 1822 GALT *Steam-Boat* 299, I went down stairs again to the parlour to make exercise 1824 SCOTT *St Ronan* xxviii, That honest person was, according to his own account engaged in the exercise of the evening. 1825 J NEAL *Bro Jonathan* I 34 On a Saturday evening .after the 'exercises' have been finished .they fall into serious conversation

e. *Sc* The discussion of a passage of Scripture; a meeting of the Presbytery for holding such a discussion. *Exercise and Addition*: see quot. 1709.

1572 *Lament. Lady Scot.* in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II 246 The word of God is in the schuills exercise trewlie teichit 1598 *Sc Acts Jas VI* (1814) 189 Exemit. fra all teiching in kirkis and congregationis, except in exerceissis and censuring of doctrine in exerceissis 1709 W STEUART *Collect & Observ* 30 The Presbyterial Exercise and Addition; The Exercise gives the Coherence of the Text and Context, the Logical Division, etc The Addition gives the Doctrinal Propositions or Truths. 1884 C ROGERS *Soc Life Scot.* II. xi 89 In 1638 the Presbytery of St Andrews at their weekly meetings were proceeding through St John's Gospel with an exercise and addition on every verse.

f. Hence the Presbytery itself.

1578 *Act Presb. Edin* in *Wodr Soc Misc* (1844) 407 The Brethren of the Exercyiss of Edinburgh beand convenit 1612 *Sc Acts Jas VI* (1814) 499/1 The Ministers of the exercise of Dalkeith fand the best meane for reparing of the Kirk to be, etc 1884 C. ROGERS *Soc Life Scot* II xi 89 Members of each presbytery, then styled 'the Exercess'

11. *attrib.* in **exercise book**, a blank book of the kind used in schools for the writing of exercises.

Exercise (ɛ ksəɹsɪəɪz), *v* Forms: see the sb. [f. prec sb

The vb has taken the place of the obsolete EXERCE, and is thus the representative in sense of L *exercēre*, Fr *exercer*, from which many of its uses are directly taken]

1. *trans* To put in action or motion

†**a** To put in operation, employ, use (an instrument, remedy, or any agency); to work (an animal) *Obs*

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 299 Vpon the asse, whiche of no man before had ben vsed ne exercised 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III iii. 53 Let us. our weake hands. teach The dreadful speare and shield to exercize 1612 DRAYTON *Poly olb.* A, Some exercising their pipes, some singing roundelaies 1691 T H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent* 18 Without the least other Preparation or Mixture exercised upon the Metal it self. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* II 489 Then exercise thy sturdy Steers to plough Betwixt thy Vines 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II ii 37 My Nurse gave me part of a Straw, which I exercised as a Pike 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 153 The King's factor should venture to exercise his Majesty's property freely 1792 *Munchhausen's Trav* xx. 60 When they quarrel they exercise a strait horn.

b To employ, bring to bear, apply (power, skill); to make practical use of (a right or privilege)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T* 578 Ther as he might his vertu excersise. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xvi 27 Amri, & all that he dyd, and his power that he exercysed. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* I x (1611) 25 The life is led most happily, wherin all vertue is exercised without impediment 1622 MASSINGER *Virg Mart* I. i, To exercise that power Heaven has conferr'd upon me 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* II xxviii. 162 That right of Punishing, which is exercised in every Common-wealth 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und* IV. xiv. § 4 This faculty of the mind, when it is exercised immediately about things, is called judgement 1711 E FENTON *Ep to Southerne* 11 Sculpture exercis'd her Skill . to make the Marble breathe 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr Atonem* viii (1852) 224 The Divine Being exercises the right to forgive with out any compensation 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* vii 394 An arbitrary power of imprisonment was still exercised by the Council 1891 *Law Reports, Weekly Notes* 77/1 The coheiresses could have exercised the trust for sale

2 To employ habitually, practise (a person); to busy Const. *in* (Now only *refl* and *pass.*, with some notion of gaining skill by practice cf 3).

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* xv 12 Onye was exercised, or haunted, in vertues fro a child *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs & Lim Mon* (1714) 90 Thay [Archers] nedyn to be mich exercysyd in schotyng 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 2 Some . be moche exercysed in goostly conuersacyon 1553 EDEN *Treat Newe Ind* (Arb) 10 He had been wel exercysed in Astronomy *Ibid* 24 They are exercysed in fyshing 1583 STUBBES *Anat Abus* II 51 Cut off the haire in such comelie and decent maner as these barbers exercised therein can doe 1613 SIR H FINCH *Law* (1636) 162 A Clarke of the Crowne . which was neuer exercised in the Office 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* IV (1702) I 298 Untainted with any of those vices, which the Officers of that Army were exercised in. 1751 JORTIN *Serm* (1771) I. iv 78 They exhort us to exercise ourselves in godliness 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F* III 223 To give battle to an innumerable people, exercised in arms 1794 MRS RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* I, She usually exercised herself in elegant arts 1835 WORDSW *C. Lamb*, The hermit, exercised in prayer and praise Is happy 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc Life Greece* VIII 241 He and his fellows were all exercised as jurymen in deciding political and social disputes

†**b** *transf.* To employ, occupy (time) *Obs*

1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 94 P 3 Those Parts of Life which are exercised in Study, Reading, and the Pursuits of Knowledge

†**c** To till (the ground); = L. *exercēre terram*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen* IX 20 Noe, a man erthe tylyer, began to excersise [1388 tile] the erthe 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr *Justin's Hist* 507 To exercise and mitigate the fields with ploughs 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* I. 232 Unless the Land with daily Care Is exercis'd

3 To train by practice, to employ, put into action or movement, for the sake of acquiring skill or strength; to drill (soldiers, etc.), to put through evolutions for practice or display; to put (the limbs, the body) through a course of movements for the sake of strength or health. Also, to subject to ascetic discipline.

1388 WYCLIF 1 *Sam* xx. 20 Y schal caste as excercisynge [1382 hauntynge] ether pleiynge me at a signe 1533 FRITH *Another Bk agst. Rastell* 336 God left the Phillistines to exercise and nurture the children of Israel 1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. bef. Edw VI* (Arb) 161 Menne of Englande when they woulde exercyse theym selues were wonte to goo a brode in the fyeldes a shootynge 1557 BIBLE (Genev) *Heb* v. 14 Them which through custome haue their wittes exercised, to iudge both good and euyl. 1557 in *Babees Bk* (1868) 247 Moderatly exercise your body with some labour 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 84 Here [in tennis] the Body is briskly exercised more than ordinary *a* 1695 WOOD *Life* (1848) 266 A company of scholars exercised themselves in feats of arms privately in All Souls coll. quadrangle 1743 R POCOCKE *Descr East* I 57 The Arabs who came out to meet the cashif exercised themselves all the way on horseback 1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* II. (1845) 116 The objects to which I had been exercising all my powers 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II v 478 [Ximenes] exercised himself with fasts, vigils, and stripes 1842 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. ix. 142 He exercised the horses at Newmarket.

b. *transf* To practise soldiers in the use of (weapons); to put (a gun) through its evolutions

1713 ADDISON *Cato* II vi, I'll draw up my Numidian troops to exercise their arms 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xviii, Exercising the great guns on board ship.

†**c** To accustom, inure *Obs*

1558 in Strype *Ann Ref* I. App iv 6 To exercise the queen's majesty's subjects to obedience 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 110 In the mean time exercise them to meat.

4 To give employment to; to engage the attention or feelings of; to tax the powers of.

1538 STARKEY *England* II i 176 Such poverty, exercysyth wel the pytuose myndys of them wych have enough 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* III 71 The continuall Warres which exercised King Darius. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enq* Wks (1841) 394 The authors of our own country having exercised many critics of learning 1818 JAS MILL *Brit India* II iv. v 170 The situation was calculated to exercise Hindu duplicity and address. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ*, IV. 66/1 Various breeds had great celebrity—a celebrity which exercised the pens of their most famous writers

b *esp* To harass, vex, worry, to afflict, make anxious, 'prove'

Originally in religious use with some notion of disciplinary exercise (see 3); the wider use was prob. at first *transf* from this. Cf EXERCISE *sb* 6 c.

a 1555 LATIMER *Serm & Rem* (1845) 323 Exercised with my old disease in my head 1596 BP BARLOW 3 *Serm* II 87 There is also another cause why God thus exerciseth his children *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col Hutchinson* (1848) 159 Injurious prosecutions, wherewith the governor was afterwards much exercised *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I 78 God thought fit to exercise him with calumny 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I 24 At times his mind was much exercised 1758 S HAYWARD *Serm* xvii 520 The melancholy disorder he [Job] was exercised with. *a* 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* I iii 68 The. dispensation with which it had pleased the Almighty to exercise her 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf* v (1889) 42 Tom [was] much exercised in his mind as to what manner of man he had fallen upon. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch Shaks* I. 113 The minds of people at Rome were exercised concerning the division of the expected spoil 1888 *N & Q* Ser VII V 418 My own housemaid was very much exercised by an inexplicable tinkling of her door-bell.

5. To carry on, carry out, perform.

†**a** To perform (*esp* habitually), practise, take part in (an action, feat, game, etc.), to play (a part). *To exercise the great horse* (see HORSE).

c 1430 tr *T à Kempis* 37 Brebern þat exercisen not þo þinges as þei are called to! 1531 ELYOT *Gov* I xxvii, He neuer exercised any other play or game 1538 STARKEY *England* I ii 41 Frely hyt exercysyth vertues actys 1541 R COPLAND *Guydon's Quest Chirurg* A iij a, What dyuers operacions exerciseth the Cyrurgyen? 1547 *Homilies* I *Short Declar Faith* I (1859) 38 The liuing body of a man ever exerciseth such things as belong to a naturall and liuing body 1548 HALL *Chron* 197 b, The Poleaxe (the whiche feate he had greatly exercysed) 1552 HULOET, *Tragœdus*, he that dothe exercise some parte in a tragedie 1580 STOW *Ann* (1605) 481 Henry Hotespurre . maketh inuasion vpon them exercising laudable factes 1592 CHETTLE *Kindeharts Dr* (1841) 19 But now, I heare, my blinde brother, that exerciside the base 1644 EVELYN *Mem* (1857) I 70 Here I went to see them ride and exercise the great horse 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 551 About him exercis'd Heroic Games Th' unarmed youth of Heav'n. 1760 C JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I 201 The matron .immediately began to exercise her donations to public charities

†**b.** To carry on, ply, pursue (an occupation, trade, etc.); to discharge the functions of (an official post); to practise oneself in (an art, language, etc.) *Obs*

1467 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 407 The craft that he canne or exercisith 1511–2 *Act* 3 *Hen VIII*, c. 23 § 9 They may occupie and excercise their roomes and offices of foreyn Auditours 1555 EDEN *Decades W Ind* 35 They had graneges & exercised tyllage 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I 61 It . is a kinde of porte towne, hauing a great marte exercised therein 1601 R JOHNSON *Kingd & Commw* (1603) 13 Many good townes and riche places where clothing is exercised 1603 JAS I in Ellis *Orig Lett* I 239 III 66 We have thought good to appoint the lord Thomas Howard de Walden to exercise that place 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 396 Which hunting of wilde boares is more exercised by the Germans then by any other Christian nations. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 5 In Venice he exercised Merchandise, though with no great prosperity 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* 17 He had neither the leisure to study, nor so much as to exercise the Roman language. 1771 GOLDSM *Hist Eng* I 249 The inhabitants exercised pasture in the open country

†**c.** To celebrate, perform (a ceremony, religious service, etc.); to perform the observances of (a religion). *Obs*

a 1400 *Cov Myst* 71 This we clepe festum Encenniorum, The new ffest of whiche iij in the 3ere we exercyse 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 78/3 With the drede of God they exercised the feste of theyr weddynges 1486 in *Lichfield Guild Ord.*, Owr ordinary visitacion had and exercysed in the chapell of owr lady beside the market place of Lichfeld 1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig* xxvi 228 The Gregorians . exercise notwithstanding their liturgies in the Greek tongue 1698 LASSELS *Voy Italy* II 94 In this place was exercised the first publick profession of Christian religion *a* 1732 ATTERBURY *Serm Matt.* xxvii 25 (Seager) They were permitted by their conquerors freely and publickly to exercise their religion. 1807 J. JOHNSON *Orient Voy* 357 They have a regular form of government, and exercise the Mahometan religion

d. To perform or practise acts of (justice, cruelty, oppression, duplicity, etc). Cf 1 b.

1494 FABYAN *Chron* II xxxii 25 Gurguncius exercisyd Iustyce to his subiects 1548 HALL *Chron.* 223 Thei exercised their crueltie, against their awne selfes 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v iv. 82 No longer exercise, Upon a valiant Race, thy harsh. iniuries *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N T.* Matt VII 5 To exercise severity in judging of ourselves 1791 BURKE *Corr* (1844) III 356 So much perfidy, pride, cruelty, and tyranny, never was exercised in a like case, 1818 JAS MILL *Brit India* II. v. VIII 679 The greatest oppression was evidently exercised upon the unhappy cultivators

e To discharge, fulfil (functions); to exert, wield, possess (dominion, jurisdiction, etc.)

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt Tamburl*, IV i, I exercise a greater name, The scourge of God 1658 *Whole Duty Man* XIV § 8. 108 Those who dare presume to exercise the offices of it, without being lawfully called to it *a* 1704 LOCKE (J), That dominion which their governours had a right to exercise over them. 1736 BUTLER *Anal* I. III Wks 1874 I. 47 Government of the same kind with that, which a master exercises over his servants 1790 GOUV MORRIS *Life & Writ* (1832) II 117 It engrosses all functions though incapable of exercising any. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. vi. 150 The late exiles..

attempted to exercise their ministry. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* v 111 Swift did not exercise either so gentle or so imperial a sway as Addison.

f. Of things: To 'exert', possess efficiently (force, influence, effect).

1862 H SPENCER *First Princ* II iv. § 54 (1875) 178 The force which a given quantity of matter exercises, remains always the same. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* xi (1880) 179 The Exodus of the French Protestants exercised a highly important influence on European politics.

6 *absol* or *intr* for *refl* in various senses.

† a. To ply one's calling, to 'practise' *Obs*

1511-2 *Act* 3 *Hen VIII*, c. 11 That noo person .take upon hym to excercise and occupie as a Phisicion 1565 *Act* 8 *Eliz* c 13 § 5 Sea-faring Men may freely and quietly exercise and row in their own Wherries

† b. To perform one's office, practise, *upon* Also, To treat *upon* a subject *Obs.*

1610 SHAKS *Temp.* I ii. 328 Vrchins Shall for that vast of night, that they may worke, All exercise on thee. 1616 LANE *Sqr's Tale* 120 Wheare such surgeons on flesh exercise 1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc* Pref 6 And lastly, as a close to Smithing, I shall Exercise upon Steel, and its several Sorts.

c. To go through exercises or evolutions; *esp.* of soldiers, 'to drill'.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl* III vi 12 I'th' common shew place where they exercise. 1678 tr *Gaya's Art of War* II 53 Exercise. *Ibid.* 57 Whilst the Pikes are exercising, the Musketteers are made to order, or rest upon their Arms 1697 POTTER *Antiq Greece* I viii. (1715) 38 For Wrestlers, Dancers, and all others that would, to Exercise at the same Time 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 64 In which I bear my trusty sword When I do exercise

† d. To take exercise. *Obs.*

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv* (1746) 211 Thirdly, Exercise not presently upon it [milk] *a* 1698 TEMPLE *Health & Long Life* Wks. 1720 I 279 In the course of common Life, a Man must either often Exercise, or Fast, or take Physic, or be sick 1734 J ROGERS *Ess. Epid. Dis.* 257 A spare Diet is necessary, when we can't Exercise.

† 7 *intr.* To conduct or engage in a religious exercise or service; to expound or interpret Scripture. *Obs.* exc *Hist.* Cf. EXERCISE *sb.* 10.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst* Contents, Leaving the inferiour manner of exercising which hee used among the Israelites. 1635 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) I. 214 Mr Shepherd prayed with deep confession of sin, etc, and exercised out of Eph v. 1649 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III 38 Lieutenant-Gen Cromwell exercised yesterday at Whitehall, to inquire of the Lord, etc. 1663 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett* (1882) 130 In ye morning I exercis'd at home, I hope to edification.

Exercised (e ksəɪsəizd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1]] In senses of the vb.

Exercised act · tr med L. *actus exercitus*, a scholastic term used in various senses opposed to *actus signatus*; in Duns Scotus it means specific being viewed in itself, not as an object of predication See EXERCED, EXERCITE *a.*

1552 HULOET, Exercised, *Exercitatus* 1590 C. S *Right Relig* 19 He disclaimeth .such exercised lordship ouer the Clergie 1597 J PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 37 We must be all exercised souldiers. 1607-12 BACON *Ess Fortune* (Arb) 379 The exercised fortune maketh the Able man. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 53 Therfore the end hath an actiue, and an exercised act, in the producing of the effect 1631 T MAY tr *Barclay's Mirr Mundes* II 33 The strongest and most exercised head in Contemplation. 1690 PENN *Rise & Progr. Quakers* (1834) 63 We were an exercised people. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an 1756 We .venerate in Johnson one of the most exercised minds that our holy religion hath ever formed 1841 MYERS *Cath Th* III § 40. 147 Questions decided .by the exercised faculties of each spiritual mind

Exerciser (e ksəɪsəizəɹ). [f EXERCISE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which exercises

1 In senses of the vb. Const. *of.*

1552 HULOET s v, Exerciser of anye of these fiue games. 1604 *Const & Canons Eccl* CXXVI, Possessours & Exercisers of peculiar Iurisdiction *c* 1619 HIERON *Wks.* I. 16 Crosses are trialls of faith, exercisers of patience. 1686 J SERGEANT *Monast. Conventions* 11 They [the monks of St Basil] became so industrious, that their Monastery was called the place of Exercise, and they the Exercisers 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann Rev* III 240 Excellent sharp-shooters and exercisers 1831 *Blackw Mag* XXIX. 146 The .virtual exercisers of the elective privilege. 1864 DICKENS in *Daily Tel* 12 May, [The player's] is not a vocation the exerciser of which can profit by the labours of others.

2 An apparatus for exercising the limbs, etc

1889 *The Voice* (N. Y.) 3 Oct Advt, The best health exerciser on the market. *Mod.* A B and Co's Home-exerciser

Exercising (e ksəɪsəizɪŋ), *vbl. sb* [f. EXERCISE *v* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb EXERCISE; an exercise. Also *attrib.*

1509 FISHER *Penit. Ps.* li Wks. 100 The excercysynge and doynge of many good werkes 1548 R. HUTTEN *Sum Divinity* 266 They be exercisynges of faythe 1616 BINGHAM tr *Ælian's Tactycks* 156 In exercising you must onely use these three termes of direction Make ready. Present Give fire. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III xi. 206 All sorts of trainings and exercising of armes 1709 W. BISHOP in *Ballard MSS.* (Bodleian) XXXI. 54 The Free Exercising of Their Religion. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech*, *Exercising-apparatus*, an apparatus for the use of gymnasts, or for the training of special muscles

¶ Used gerundially with the omission of *in.*

1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persec* 358 Whilst these severities were exercising against Protestants.

Exercising (e'ksəɪsəizɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f as prec. + -ING[2].] That exercises.

1711 SHAFTESB *Charac* (1737) I 343 The exercising-authors of this kind have been above describ'd, in the beginning of this treatise

† **Exe'rcist,** *Obs rare*—[1]. [f EXERCE *v.* + -IST] One who practises (religious) exercises

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit* I 245 Mr Ignatius's Rules for his meditating Exercists

Exercitant (egzɛ ɪsɪtănt). [a. F. *exercitant*, ad L. *exercitant-em*, pr. pple. of *exercitāre*, frequentative of *exercēre* to exercise: see EXERCE] One who is engaged in spiritual exercises.

1858 FABER *Life Xavier* 465 He gave the spiritual exercises of his blessed father Ignatius; though generally speaking the exercitants were chiefly confined to the first week 1890 *Tablet* 30 Aug 356 The exercises were to lead the exercitant, to saintliness.

† **Exe'rcitate,** *pa. pple Obs.* [ad. L *exercitāt-us*, pa. pple. of *exercitāre*: see prec.] Exercised, *e g.* with spiritual discipline.

c 1425 tr. *T à Kempis' Consol* II. ix, He is not hye yn contemplacion of god, yet [*read* þat] is not exercitate for god in som tribulacion. *Ibid* III xxi, So mightily temptid, so greuously troublid, so manifolde preued and exercitate.

Exercitation (egzɛ ɪsɪtē ʃən) Forms: 4-5 exercitacion, -cioun, 6 exercetation, -cytacyon, 5- exercitation [ad. L. *exercitātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exercitā-re*: see EXERCITANT]

1 The exercising, putting in operation, or exerting (of faculties, powers, etc); an instance of this

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. vi 140 Þei sholden conferme þe vertues of corage by þe vsage and exercitacioun of pacience 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 304 Asclepiades [held the soul to be] an exercitation of the senses 1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* I iii, He was never detected in such furtive compositions, nor indeed in any other exercitations of his great talents. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T More* II. 109 They have an ambitious propensity for intellectual exercitation 1880 J. B. CROZIER *Relig Future* II. 123 Emerson's religion requires no exercitations of the imagination to vivify it.

† 2. The practising (of a trade), habitual performance (of actions). *Obs.*

1579 *Burgh Rec. Aberd* in Grant *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II xiv. (1876) 480 The exercetation of all crafts. 1633 J DONE *Hist Septuagint* 180 You use to Whet and sharpen your understanding in the exercitation of high deedes and gests.

b. An accustomed employment, a duty belonging to one's office.

1737 *Common Sense* (1738) I. 20 Not to mention what a fatal Hinderance a prominent Abdomen would prove to his royal Exercitations in the Seraglio 1760 GOLDSM *Cit W.* v, His health is still pretty well; nor is he in the least unfit for any kind of royal exercitation. *Ibid* cix.

3. The training (of a person or his faculties) by practice; practice (of an art, etc) for the sake of improvement; an instance or a mode of this.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 21 The second was exercitacion and usage in dedis of armes. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* Ded., From industrious exercitations many vtilities do flowe and source. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 283/2 Nothing in Life can be rightly done without exercitation. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 38 244 Let us for our own Exercitation. turn to the Description of it 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett* II. clxiv 97 Consider them [systems] only as exercitations for the mind. 1831 SOUTHEY in *Q Rev.* XLIV. 99 The practice had become so much an exercitation of subtlety, on the part of its professors. 1864 LOWELL *Biglow P* Wks (1879) 313 The writing of verses is a good rhetorical exercitation.

† b. Spiritual discipline. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* XVIII i. (1495) 748 Some beestes ben made for exercitacion of man and therfore ben made flyes and lyce *c* 1425 tr *T à Kempis' Consol* II ix, Whan spiritual exercitation is ioyen of god, receiue it with gret þankinges

† 4. Exercise of the body; a mode of exercise.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Tim* iv 8 Bodili excercitacioun, or trauelinge, or abstinence, to litil thing is profytable *a* 1500 *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII 154 Exercitacyone of body she sette litil by 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 C ij, Ye ought to haue cure of all the body, in strengthyng it with dyuers exercytacyons 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn* IV. II, 191 Walking [is good] against the crudities of the stomack, and for other diseases other exercitations. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat Ins* 898 To the Conservation or keeping of Bees, many things are required, to wit, orderly diet air, exercitation.

5. Devotional exercise; an act of public or private worship.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III 1. 31 He had morning exercitations at his own house 1673 PENN *The Chr a Quaker* x Wks. 558 Spiritual Exercitation. 1792 G WAKEFIELD *Enquiry* 14 Diurnal exercitations for spiritual improvement 1828 CARLYLE *Misc* (1857) I. 101 Werner appears to have assisted at certain 'Spiritual Exercitations'

6. An exercise or display of skill, *esp* literary or oratorical; a written or spoken disquisition, essay, discourse.

1632 J WEEMSE (*title*) Divine Exercitations, containing divers Questions and Solutions for the right understanding of the Scriptures 1689 *Dial. Tim. & Titus* 39 (*heading*) A Friendly and Cordial Exercitation to my Brethren in the Ministry 17 in Somers *Tracts* II 240 Scaliger, in his 323d Exercitation against Cardan 1736 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* III. 162 He published a Latin exercitation upon the same subject 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort* Introd, Indulging a flowing diction in his prose exercitations 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth Lond* 352 A very wild campanological exercitation 1877 M ARNOLD *Last Ess on Ch.* 22 The superb exercitations of Bossuet or the reasoning and rhetoric of Pascal.

† **Exercita'tor.** *Obs. rare.* [a. L *exercitātor*, agent-n f *exercitā-re* · see prec] One who writes an 'exercitation'.

1649 NEEDHAM *Case Commw.* 21 The Exercitator objects, that the present Governours have usurped over the Majority of the House 1650 A. A. *Reply Sanderson* 10 The Exercitator . confesses . That such an Oath may be suspended

† **Exercita'tory,** *a Obs rare*—[1]. [ad. L *exercitātōri-us*, f. *exercitāre*: see EXERCITATION] Of the nature of an exercitation or dissertation.

1672 *Life & Death of Arminius & Episc* II. 4 Diligent and industrious in disputations, and exercitatory Sermons

† **Exercite,** *sb.*[1] *Obs* Also 5 excercyte, -syte, exeercyte. [a. OF. *exercite*, ad. L. *exercitus* army (*u* stem), action of exercising, hence *concr*, f. *exercēre*: see EXERCE *v*] An army, host.

1485 CAXTON *Chas Gt.* 21 In that tyme were baptysed thre thousand men of hys excersyte. 1490 — *Eneydos* XXII. 83 He sawe the felawes of the Emmendes and alle their excercyte. *c* 1490 — *Blanchardyn* (1890) 9 He arryued wyth alle his Exeercyte nyghe to the oost of Subyon. 1550 J. COKE *Eng & Fr. Herald* § 72 (1877) 81 Wyllyam Conquerour . passed, with his exercite of the noble Englyshemen, into Fraunce.

† **Exe'rcite,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 5 excersite, -yte, 5-6 exercite, -citie, -cyte. [a. OF *exercite*, of obscure formation; perh. f *exerciter* (see EXERCITE *v.*); possibly ad L. *exercitus* (see prec.).] In various senses of EXERCISE *sb.* Drilling (of soldiers); practice (of virtue, etc.); occupation (of time); discharge (of the duties of an office); also, *exercite of* = practices preparatory to.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt* 20 It is tyme. to forsake the false goddes whyche do no thynge but excersite of dampnacyon 1489 — *Fayttes of A* I vii 15 The excercyte of their offyce. 1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W DE W. 1506) III iii 148 Excellente in contemplacyon, & in the exercyte or usynge of lyfe spyrytuall. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold Bk. M Aurel.* (1546) R iij a, The kepyng of hyr selfe [Lucrece] close in her house, the exercytie of her tyme

† **Exercite,** *ppl. a Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *exercitus*, pa. pple. of *exercēre*: see EXERCE] In *Exercite act* = 'exercised act'; see EXERCISED *ppl a.*

1711 tr *Werenfelsius' Disc. Logomachys* 101 Then [follow] Acts divided, signate, exercite

† **Exercite,** *v. Obs* Also 5 excercyte [a. OF. *exerciter* to exercise, ad. L *exercitāre*: see EXERCITANT.] *trans* To exercise, practise; to discipline, drill; to wield, bring into play (a weapon).

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 27 Good men of armes well lerned and exercited 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* 427/4 He excercytyng and occupyeng hym in thys holy operacion or werke *c* 1500 *Melusine* 224 In many other appertyse of armes they excercyted them self 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 B iij b, The boke of medycamentes, wherin it behoueth to be exercyted who soeuer wyll take any fruyte of these present comentaries 1556 J O[LDE] tr *Walther's Antichrist* 161 But the material sweord must be exercited for the churche, and the spiritual sweorde of the churche.

† **Exercition.** *Sc Obs. rare.* In 6 -tioun(e. [ad. L. *exercitiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exercēre*: see EXERCE.]

a Exercise, whether bodily or mental. b. Military exercise, drill. c Enforcement (of law).

1525 *Sc Acts Jas. V* (1816) 295 Þe hail lordis referris the exercitioune of the Kingis maist noble persoune to the discrecioune of the Lordis being with him for þe tyme 1528 LYNDESAY *Dream* 874 Quhy want we lawis Exersitioun? 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot* (1821) I p xxiv, Corporall exercitioun of the handis. 1540 *Sc Acts Jas V* (1814) 363 That exercitioune may be had throwout all þe realme amangis all our soumane lordis liegis for exercing of þare personis in ordoure 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 26 Tha war ordanit also for our spirituall exercitioun.

‖ **Exercitor** (egzɜ·ɪsɪtǫɹ) *Roman Law.* [Lat. *exercitor*, agent-n. f *exercēre*] (See quot)

1850 BURRELL *Law Dict* s. v, The exercitor was bound for the acts of the master. 1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Instit Gaius* IV § 71 *Exercitor* is the name given to the individual who is drawing the daily profits of the ship.

Exercito'rian, *a.* [f. L. *exercitōri-us* (f. EXERCITOR see prec) + -AN] Of or pertaining to an exercitor. *Exercitorian action* (see quots).

1880 MUIRHEAD tr *Instit. Gaius* 494 Exercitorian action, a prætorian action *in solidum* granted to a creditor against a *paterfamilias* or owner, who, as *exercitor* of a ship, had placed his *filius familias* or slave in charge of it.

‖ **Exerga'sia.** *Rhet. Obs* Also 6 erron **exargasia.** [a. Gr. ἐξεργασία lit. 'working out,' f. ἐξεργάζεσθαι to work out, perfect, f. ἐξ out + ἐργάζεσθαι to work, f. ἔργον work.] (See quots.)

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* III xx (Arb) 254 *Exargasia* . a terme transferred from these polishers of marble. 1657 J SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 221 *Exergasia.* a figure when we abide still in one place, and yet seem to speak divers things, many times repeating one sentence, but yet with other words, sentences and exornations 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† **Exerga'stic** *a. Obs.* In 7 erron. **exargastic.** [ad. Gr. ἐξεργαστικ-ός able to accomplish, f. ἐξεργάζεσθαι, f ἐξ out + ἐργαζέσθαι to work.] Tending to work out.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks (1834) 292, I could have introduced, in case of obscurity, synonymal, exargastick, and palilogetick elucidations.

† **Exe'rgasy.** *Obs.*—[0] Anglicized form of EXERGASIA. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio) 1775 in ASH.

Exergual (egzɜ ɪgăl), *a.* [f next + -AL.] Pertaining to the exergue.

1856 SMYTH *Rom. Fam Coins* 233 The exergual letters are cut clearer than those in the field 1864 EVANS *Coins Anc. Britons* 299 There is an exergual line.

Exergue (e ksəɪg, egzə·ɪg). *Numism.* Also 7 **exerge, -urg** [a. F. *exergue* (used freq by De Bie 1634), app. f. Gr ἐξ out + ἔργον work; prob. intended as a quasi-Gr. rendering of Fr *hors-d'œuvre*, something lying outside the work.] A small space usually on the reverse of a coin or medal, below the principal device, for any minor inscription, the date, engraver's initials, etc. Also, the inscription there inserted

1697 Evelyn *Numism.* v. 188 Position of the Legenda, some on the Exerge only. *Ibid* 98 Exurg 1761 *Phil Trans* LII 29 The inscription in the exergue is formed of the Etruscan characters 1842 Brande *Dict Sc Lit & Art* 833/1 When occupying the lower extremity of the pieces, and separated from the rest by a horizontal line, they [the words] are termed the exergue 1864 C W King *Gnostics* 54 In the exergue is set out a table supporting a loaf

transf. 1851 Landor *Popery* 49 Never tear a hole in the exergue of the pantaloon because they have been sitting in a dirty place.

Exe'rgum. [Latinized form of prec, as if ad Gr *ἐξέργον] = prec.

1730–6 in Bailey (folio) 1856 W H. Smyth *Catal Northumberland's Rom Family Coins* 232 On the exergum P(ublius) Galb(a).

†**Exe'rt,** *pple.* and *ppl a Obs* [ad L *ex(s)ert-us* pa. pple of *exserĕre* to Exert] Used as pa. pple. of next. Also as *ppl a.* Exsert, Exserted

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* 1 I. xxxix, The self-same power (Which is exert upon each mortall wight). *Ibid* II II. I 1, To view the various frie from their dark wombs exert 1661 Lovell *Hist Anim. & Min* Introd, They [the teeth] are not exert or serrate in any [animals] that are horned, but concavous in all.

Exert (egzə·ɪt), *v* [f. L *exert-*, better *exsert-*, ppl. stem of *exserĕre* to put forth, bring out, f *ex-* out + *serĕre* to bind, entwine. The formation is prob. due to antithesis with *inserĕre* to Insert See Exsert *v*]

†**1.** *trans.* To thrust forth; to push out or up; to discharge (a seed); to emit (light, etc) *Obs* Cf. Exsert.

1660 tr *Amyraldus' Treat. Relig* II v. 231 The seeds of venome will infallibly be exerted to our mischief *a* 1688 Cudworth *Immut. Mor* IV I. § II He that should say the Sun had a Power of exerting Light out of his own Body 1690 J Banister in *Phil Trans* XVII 671 The Film, the Nautilus .. exerts, may be analogous to this 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg* II 596 Apple Trees, whose Trunks are strong to bear Their spreading Boughs, exert themselves in Air. 1708 J Philips *Cyder* II 60 The Orchart loves to wave With Winter Winds, before the Gems exert Their feeble Heads

†**b** To bring to light (something previously hidden); to exhibit, reveal. Also, to put forth in action (one's latent character). *Obs.* [Cf. L. *paulatim exseruit principem*, Suet. *Tib.*]

a 1700 Dryden (J.), The several parts lay hidden in the piece, Th' occasion but exerted that or this 1711 Addison *Spect* No 130 P 1 My Friend was in some doubt whether he should not exert the Justice of the Peace upon such a Band of Lawless Vagrants. 1743 Fielding *Wedding-day* II. I, They lead us into ruin with the face of angels, and when the door is shut on us, exert the devil

2 To manifest in action, bring into active operation (force, a quality, etc), to exercise, bring to bear. † *To exert every nerve* = to strain every nerve.

1681 Flavel *Right Man's Ref* 210 God's Faithfulness is actuated, and exerted in his Providences 1693 South *Serm.* 582 The fore mentioned faith will .recover and exert itself. 1711 Addison *Spect* No. 112 P 1 And exerting all such qualities as are apt to give them a figure in the eye of the Village. 1766 Goldsm *Vic W* XII, Deborah exerted much sagacity in conjecturing 1781 Burke *Corr* (1844) II 453, I should have exerted every nerve for Mr Laurens 1804 *Med Jrnl* XII 298 To exert a power truly consistent with their constitutional prerogative 1816 J Smith *Panorama Sc & Art* II. 303 All bodies are capable of exerting electrical attraction 1860 Tyndall *Glac* II xxi 344 Supposing the unimpeded thrust of the whole glacier to be exerted on the ice at the Montanvert, etc. *a* 1862 Buckle *Misc Wks.* (1872) I 133 In the middle ages the influence of the church was almost invariably exerted on the side of order and peace.

3. *To exert oneself.* to put forth one's latent powers; to use efforts or endeavours; to strive

1736 Butler *Anal.* I II. Wks. 1874 I 35 By thus exerting ourselves, we obtain and enjoy these objects. 1796 H Hunter tr. *St Pierre's Stud Nat* (1799) I 62 Every individual is under obligation to exert himself for the general good. 1861 Trollope *Barchester T* xiii, Every one must now exert himself who would not choose to go to the wall.

†**b** *intr.* for *refl. Obs.*

a 1749 Philips *Pastorals* v, To try How art exerting, might with nature vie 1799 Mackintosh *Law Nat & Nations* Wks. 1846 I 363 Other men have exerted to disguise the most miserable common-places in the shape of paradox

†**4** To perform, practise *Obs*

1662 Glanvill *Luz Orient.* III 29 An occasioning him to exert an operation of his mind which he did not before 1667 Sydenham in J Brown *Horæ Subsec* Ser I. (1882) 125 If it shall happen yt the Mercury shall exert its operation by stooles. *a* 1716 South (J.), When the will has exerted an act of command upon any faculty of the soul 1757 Burke *Abridgm Eng Hist* III. IV, The youth after exerting many useless acts of unfortunate bravery, fell in battle

Exerted (egzə·ɪted), *ppl a* [f. prec. + -ed 1.]

†**1.** Thrust out, projecting; Exserted. *Obs.*

1697 Dryden *Æneid* XI 944 Resistless, through the War, Camilla rode One side was bare for her exerted Brest 1698 Tyson in *Phil Trans* XX. 113 Eyes Black, small, vivid and exerted 1756 T. Amory *J Buncle* (1770) I xiii 51 Its exerted clavicle has several volutions 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. (1828) I 121 With a very long exerted sting 1823 W Scoresby *Jrnl. North Whale Fishery* 418 The front teeth of both jaws would appear to be exerted during the life of the animal

2. Roused to effort; brought into vigorous action, strained

1675 M Clifford *Hum Reason* in *Pheux* (1708) II. 550 Men often move their Bodies, without any particular exerted Thought of doing so 1701 Rowe *Amb Step-moth* I 1, The utmost Power of my exerted Soul Preserves a being only for your service 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* XVII 767 His exerted sight Pass'd this and that way, through the ranks of fight. *Ibid* XVII 833 Two mules with exerted strength, Drag some vast beam

Hence **Exe'rtedness,** *rare*$^{-1}$, the quality of being exerted or brought into vigorous action

1681 H More *Exp Dan* III 74 The ethereal purity, exertedness, and activity of their [Angels'] nature.

Exerting (egzə·ɪtɪŋ), *vbl. sb* [f as prec + -ing 1.] The action of the vb Exert, †an instance of this, an exertion

1676 Hale *Contempl* I (1689) 260 This habit of piety in your soul will put forth actual exertings of it self in applications of short occasional prayers 1677 — *Prim Orig Man.* I I 31 This analogical Providence though it accomodate not it self to the finger in those exertings of those Senses of Seeing or hearing, yet, etc 1695 Pepys *Let. Tanner in Academy* 23 Aug (1890) 152/2 Inviteing our learned Professor to ye exerting of his Strength

Exertion (egzə·ɪʃən). [as if ad L **exertiōn-em* (*exertiōn-em*): see Exert *v* and Exsertion]

†**1.** The action of putting forth, manifestation, display. Const. *of Obs.*

1668 Howe *Bless Righteous* (1825) 252 O my Soul take thy allowed pleasure in such exertions of God, as thou dost now experience in thyself. 1682 Sir T Browne *Chr Mor* 33 Could we apprehend the ideated man, and as he stood in the intellect of God upon the first exertion by creation. *a* 1768 Secker *Serm* I x, A proper exertion of that chearfulness, which God hath plainly designed us to shew. 1796 Jane Austen *Sense & Sens* (1849) 99 An exertion of spirits, which increased with her increase of emotion.

2 The action or habit of exerting or putting into active operation (an organ, the faculties, or habit of the body or mind); the action of exercising or putting in force (power, a principle). Also an instance of this. Const *of*

1677 Hale *Prim Orig Man.* I. I 21 The several exertions of the several organs relating to their several functions. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I v Wks. 1874 I. 88 Habits of the mind are produced by the exertion of inward practical principles 1756 Burke *Vind. Nat Soc* Wks 1842 I 15 A timidity which hinders the full exertion of his faculties 1761–2 Hume *Hist. Eng* (1806) III App. III 600 [Elizabeth's] imperious temper rendered her exertions of power violent and frequent 1818 Jas Mill *Brit India* II v VI 568 Carrying the exertion of their powers to a height more extraordinary than they had before attempted. 1828 Scott *F M Perth* XXIV, By a skilful exertion of strength and address, the body of Bonthron was placed safely on the ground.

attrib. 1889 *Pall Mall G* 2 Dec 6/2 Exertion money, that is, the girls are set to work against one another by the promise that those who work hardest shall be paid extra

3. The action of exerting oneself; vigorous action; effort, an instance or mode of exerting oneself.

1777 Robertson *Hist Amer.* I II 125 The constitution of their bodies [was] naturally unaccustomed to the laborious exertions of industry 1806–7 J Berkeford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II XXXVI, Working the dumb-bells and other irrational exertions. 1810 Wellington in Gurw *Disp* VI 327 To stimulate others to similar exertions. 1844 Thirlwall *Greece* VIII lxi 100 The fire was soon extinguished by the exertions of the soldiers 1855 Sir H Douglas *Mil Bridges* VI 289 Every exertion should be made. to restore a passage. 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I XXII 152 To keep up the proper supply of heat by increased exertion 1876 J H Newman *Hist Sk* I II 1. 247 His health was as yet unequal to the exertion of pleading.

Exertive (egzə·ɪtɪv), *a.* [f Exert *v.* + -ive.]

1. Tending to exert or rouse to action

1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* XI (1877) I. 186 Exertive faculties, the best expression to denote the faculties—of will and desire 1881 J C Dolan in *Pennsylv Sch Jrnl* XXX 82 The will is universally conceded to be the conative or exertive faculty

2. (Meaning obscure · perh some error in text)

1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* I. 24 Be Fische in flude swowming so exertiue.

†**Exe'rtment.** *Obs rare*$^{-1}$ [f. Exert *v* + -ment] The action of exerting, display, exertion

1696 Edwards *Exist & Provid. God* I 153 This unusual exertment of divine providence we of this nation have lately felt with surprise 1860 Worcester cites Clarke

†**Exe'sion.** *Obs.* [as if ad. L. **exēsiōn-em*, n. of action f *exedĕre* (see Exede), f *ex-* out + *edĕre* to eat] The action of eating out.

1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* III. XVI. 145 Theophrastus denieth the exesion or forcing through the belly [of the viper]. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc Compit* 87 Exesion is made by tarrying for Concoction. 1775 in Ash.

Exestuate, -ating, -ation: see Exæstuate.

Exeter (e ksɪtəɪ). The name of an English city, used *attrib.* in *Exeter-elm* (see quot) Also, as the name of a bait for salmon

1882 *Garden* II Nov 419/3 The Exeter Elm is simply a fastigiate variety 1883 *Fisheries Exhib Catal.* 54 Phantoms, Exeters and various other Baits for Salmon

‖**Exeunt** (e ksɪ|ʊnt), *v.* [L *exeunt* they go out, 3rd. pers. pl. pres. indic of *exīre* to go out: see Exit] A stage direction (*orig* **Exeant:** see Exeat) signifying that at this point two or more actors leave the stage So in *Exeunt omnes* 'all go out', a direction for all to retire

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV 832 We shall gife hire attendance. Exeunt. 1613 Shaks *Hen VIII*, I II. 214 *Kn* By day and night Hee's Traytor to th' height *Exeunt.* 1673 Dryden *State Innoc* III 1, [Stage direction] the two Angels exeunt severally 1779 Sheridan *Critic* II. II, Exeunt praying would vary the established mode of springing off with a glance at the pit

‖**Ex facie** (eks fē| ʃi|ɛ). *Sc Law* [L. *ex* out of + *facie*, abl. of *facies* face.] On (*lit.* from) the face (of a document), so far as appears from the document itself. Also *attrib.*

1861 W Bell *Dict Law Scot* 348/2 A deed *ex facie* valid and regular, but irreducible on the head of deathbed, etc *Ibid., Ex facie* nullities, whether at common law or founded on statute, are pleadable by way of exception.

Exfamiliation (e ksfămɪ li|ē·ʃən). *rare*$^{-1}$. [n of action f. Ex- + L. *familia* family, on analogy of *expatriation*] Exclusion from a family

1879 Hearn *Aryan Household* 131 This power of admission on the one side, and on the other side of expatriation, or, perhaps, I should rather say of exfamiliation

Exfetation (eksfɪtē| ʃən). *Med rare*$^{-0}$. Also **exfœtation.** [f Ex- *pref.*^{1} + L *fētū-re* to impregnate: see -ation] 'Imperfect fetation in some organ exterior to the uterus' (Hoblyn 1858)

Exfiltration (e ksfiltrē| ʃən) *rare*$^{-1}$. [n of action f. Ex- *pref* 1 + Filt(e)r: see -ation.] The action or process of filtering out

1878 Lawrence tr *Cotta's Rocks Class* 25 Zeolites 'are products of exfiltration or of the internal decomposition and transmutation of the mother rock'

Exflect (eksflekt), *v rare*$^{-1}$. [f Ex- + L *flectĕre* to bend, turn] *trans.* To bend out or outwards.

1877 Coues *Fur Anim* VII 204 The lower border is emarginate, and the angle itself is scarcely exflected

Ex-focal (eksfō·kăl), *a rare*$^{-1}$. [f Ex- *pref* 1 + Focal] Not passing through the focus

1881 T. Stevenson in *Nature* XXIII. 560 The ex-focal rays proceeding from the outer edges of the flame.

†**Exfo'diate.** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$ [f. L. *exfodi-* stem of *exfodĕre* (*effodĕre*) to dig out or up (f *ex-* out + *fodĕre* to dig) + -ate 3] *trans.* To dig out

a 1860 'Used somewhere by H. H. Wilson' (F Hall)

Hence **Exfo diated** *ppl a* **Exfodia tion,** the action or process of digging out; in quot. *fig*

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 24 Oct. 4/3 The women carefully wash the exfodiated clay 1823 *New Monthly Mag* VII. 124 It was necessary that he should attain the light by a long process of exfodiation [*printed* exfodation]

Exfœtation, var. form of Exfetation.

Exfoliate (eksfō·u li|ēit), *v.* [f late L. *exfoliāt-* ppl stem of *exfoliāre* to strip of leaves, f *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*^{1}) + *folium* leaf see -ate 3. (In Fr *exfolier*) Cf Efoliate]

1. *trans* a *Pathol* To cast off, shed (the cuticle, the surface of a bone) in the form of 'leaves' or scales. b. *Surg.* To remove the surface of (a bone, etc.) by exfoliation

1612 Woodall *Surg Mate* Wks. (1653) 391 Nature doth of her self exfoliate, and cast off the part putrid. 1671 Shadwell *Humorist* v, I have hurt myself just upon the shin-bone that was exfoliated 1683 Salmon *Doron Med* II 588 It is an excellent thing to scale and exfoliate Bones 1799 *Med Jrnl* II 446 The other [wound] continued to exfoliate a little bone 1810 *Charac. in Ann. Reg.* 1808 116 Animals that exfoliate their cuticle annually

2 *intr.* Of a bone, horny substance, a scar, the skin, etc.. To separate or come off in thin leaf-like layers or scales; to desquamate, scale off.

1676 Wiseman *Chirurg Treat.* II VII 184 The Heel bone rarely exfoliates by rough handling. 1774 Goldsm *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II I VI 26 [The horny helmet of the cassowary] exfoliates slowly like the beak 1807 *Med. Jrnl* XVII 278 The eschar produced by the caustic exfoliated very kindly. 1818 *Art Preserv Feet* 177 The nails..are subject to exfoliate. 1844–67 G Bird *Urin Deposits* (ed 5) 359 The warm bath was daily used as soon as the skin began to exfoliate 1856 Kane *Arct Expl* II XI 34 Down with a frozen heel, the bone exfoliating

3. *transf* a Of the cellular tissue of trees. To peel off. Of the trunk. To throw off layers of bark. b. Of minerals, metals, rocks, etc · To split into laminæ, come off in layers or scales.

1807 J E Smith *Phys Bot* 23 The Cellular Integument exfoliates in trees 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* I 591 Trunks of trees, lying one on the other easily exfoliate, by drying in the open air 1831 J Holland *Manuf Metals* I 152 The wrought iron exfoliates, or separates in laminæ. 1839 Murchison *Silur Syst* I XXXVI 501 The columnar greenstone exfoliates at the angles of the prisms 1862 Dana *Man Geol* 64 Before the blowpipe it [anhydrite] does not exfoliate like gypsum. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 145/1 The fire is only moderate at first, lest the cupel should crack and exfoliate by being too suddenly heated.

4 *trans* In etymological sense To unfold the leaves of, to open out, develop In quot. *fig*

1808 KNOX & JEBB *Corr* I 447 To make a sermon out of one of his discourses partly, by exfoliating ideas, that are like rosebuds 1877 WRAXALL tr *Hugo's Miserables* v XXXIX 26 Questions exfoliated themselves.

Hence **Exfo liated, Exfo liating** *ppl adjs*

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg Treat* v IX 398 The exfoliated edges of the bone 1859 REEVE *Brittany* 236 The columns were getting rusty and exfoliated 1882a *Times* 23 Mar 9/5 The dust of their exfoliating skin

Exfoliation (eksfōu liē'ĭ ʃən) [a F *exfoliation*, f as prec : see -ATION]

1. *Surg.* and *Path* The action or process of exfoliating

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg Treat.* IV IV 264 The bone laid bare in order to Exfoliation *c* 1720 W GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens* I I (1734) 25 Euphorbium It's Tincture is often applied to Bones that are laid bare, to hasten an Exfoliation 1741 MONRO *Anat* (ed 3) 51 The Exfoliation which Cartilages are subject to 1797 M BAILLIE *Morb Anat* (1807) 89 The cricoid cartilage, being converted into bone, was separated by exfoliation 1851 CARPENTER *Man Phys* (ed 2) 173 This moulting is precisely analogous to the exfoliation and new formation of the Epidermis, in Man

b *transf.* Cf EXFOLIATE 3

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Huttou. Th* 31 This stone is subject to perpetual exfoliation 1816 R JAMESON *Char Min.* (1817) 294 Exfoliation, or the separation of the folia of a mineral from each other 1848–53 LAYARD *Nineveh* IX. 223 A kind of exfoliation had taken place on the surface of the glass vase 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I 1 6 The exfoliation of rails, the fibres of iron, etc 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 413 In old age they [parenchymatous cells] die off after breaking up into layers or rows (exfoliation)

2 That which is exfoliated; an exfoliated portion; a 'coat' or layer in the stem of a tree

1750 G HUGHES *Barbadoes* 110 The several exfoliations of its [a tree's] green part were equal in number to its branches. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd Bot.* (1848) I 238 The spongelets of the aerial roots consist of exfoliations of the epiphlœum. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 27 Such casts are mistaken for exfoliations of the living membrane

Exfoliative (eksfōu liĕtiv), *a* and *sb.* [a. F *exfoliatif, -ive*, f. *exfolier*, ad. L. *exfoliāre*: see EXFOLIATE *v* + -IVE]

A. *adj.* 'Capable of causing, or favourable to, exfoliation' (*Syd Soc. Lex.* 1884)

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Exfoliative Trepan*, one proper to scrape, and at the same time to pierce a bone, and so to exfoliate or raise several leaves or flakes one after another. 1746 AMVAND in *Phil Trans* XLIV 196 With the exfoliative Trepan, to make a fair Opening into the medullary Cavity of the Bone. 1875 H WALTON *Dis Eye* 494 Occasionally an exfoliative effort is seen on the surface of the eye

B *sb.* Something which produces exfoliation.

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* II. VII 185 Dress the Bone with the milder Exfoliatives, and keep the Ulcer open, till the burnt Bone cast off

Exforcipate (eksfō rsipĕt) *nonce wd* [f EX- *pref*[1] + L. *forcip-em* forceps + -ATE[3]] *trans* To extract with a forceps. In quot *fig*

1838 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem* III. 383 Wrapped up in the womb of this or that text of Scripture to be exforcipated by the logico obstetric skill of High Church doctors

† **Exfu'se,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. = EFFUSE *v*

1612 W PARKES *Curtaine-Dr* (1876) 16 View with what delight and greedinesse of appetite he [the drunkard] infuseth and exfuseth, powres out and powres in

† **Exge'nerate,** *v. Obs. rare* [f EX- *pref.*[1] + GENERATE *v*] *trans.* To generate or produce out of something else. Hence **Exge'nerated** *ppl a*

1662 J SPARROW tr. *Behme's Rem Wks, Apol. Perfect* 9 The Divine Love is an Exgenerated Substance *Ibid., 2nd Apol. Tylcken* 47 How is the New Birth performed in Us? is it entering in or exgenerating? is it not performed in us in our Souls?

Exgurgitate, obs. var. of EGURGITATE. Hence **Exgurgita tion,** *Obs.* (see quot)

1623–6 COCKERAM, *Exgurgitate*, to vomit. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Exgurgitation*, a casting or voiding up

Exh-. In the more common of the words beginning with these letters, such as *exhaust, exhibit*, the *h* is usually silent; many persons, however, sound it (esp in deliberate or public utterance) when the word has the stress on the second syllable To avoid inconvenient repetition the more frequent of the two alternative pronunciations will alone be indicated In words of little colloquial currency the *h* is ordinarily sounded when it begins a stressed syllable.

Exhæredate, -ation, obs. ff EXHEREDATE, -ATION

Exhalable (egz-, eks|hē'lăb'l), *a* Also 7 **-ible** [f. EXHALE *v.* + -ABLE] That can be exhaled, capable of being evaporated

1675 GREW *Anat Plants, Lect* VI (1682) 291 Plants, whose Virtue lieth in their exhalible Parts *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist Air* VIII. (1692) 29 The Body by Exsiccation is deprived of those liquid and exhalable Parts 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV 544 These exhalable Parts 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod Dicts

Exhalant (egz-, eks|hē'lănt), *a* and *sb.* Also 8–9 **-ent** [a. Fr. *exhalant*, ad L. *exhālant-em*, f. *exhālāre* to EXHALE.]

A *adj*

1. That exhales, exhaling.

1811 *Edin. Rev.* XIX 52 Carbonic acid is..given out directly by the exhalent vessels of the lungs 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II 243 The exhalent siphon [in Bivalves] has but a single row of tentacles 1883 C F HOLDER in *Harper's Mag* Jan 187/2 Their orifices so arranged that the inhalent are upon the outside of the cylinder, and the exhalent upon the inner side.

2 *Exhalant* (*artery, vessel*, etc) · that transfuses or conveys (blood, etc) in minute quantities.

1771 T. PERCIVAL *Ess Med & Experim* (1777) I. 253 The lymph which is thrown out, from the exhalant arteries, into the intestines. 1782 A MONRO *Anat* 35 These exhalent arteries must have corresponding absorbent veins 1830 R KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 181 Exhalent arterioles opening at the surface of the peritoneum 1847 YOUATT *Horse* XII 452 Increased action of the exhalent vessels.

B *sb* An exhalant vessel or organ *Obs*

1796 MITCHILL in Morse *Amer. Geog* I 200 *note*, Its odour resides in the cuticular exhalants. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min Waters* 463 In fever the exhalents on the surface of the body will not admit of a free passage to the perspirable fluid. 1820 E P LUSCOMBE *Health of Soldiers* 46 The Sun's rays, by which the exhalants on the surface of the body are kept in a state of high excitement *a* 1841 SIR A COOPER in T Graham *Dom Med* (1844) 407 Dropsy arises from an increased action of the exhalents.

attrib. 1836 TODD *Cycl Anat* I. 605/1 The important exhalent function of the skin is annihilated.

† **Exhalate,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 **exhallate.** [f L. *exhālāt-* ppl. stem of *exhālāre* to EXHALE]

1. *trans.* a. To send off as vapour, to evaporate.

b To produce by evaporation

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II II (1608) 282 The flitting Clouds it [the sea] cease-les exhalates 1599 A M tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 70/1 Let it seeth till it be sodden, and exhalatede awaye the depth of thre fingers 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 334 Dewes of cold deuotions mixt with exhalated smokes of sublimed aspires. 1643 I STEER tr *Fabricius' Exp. Chirurg* XII 47 Those sharpe humours may be exhallated by the pores of the skin

2. *intr* a = EXHALE 2. b (See quot. 1623)

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 125/1 Cover the same least the vigor therof exhalate 1623 COCKERAM II, To Breath on something, *Exhalate, Euaporate*

Exhalation (eksălē'ʃən). Forms: 4–6 **exalacion,** (4 -tion, 5 -cyon, 6 -tione), 5 **exalacioun, -cyoun,** 6–**exhalation.** [ad L *exhālātiōnem*, n. of action f *exhālāre* to EXHALE]

1. The action or process of exhaling, breathing forth or throwing off in the form of vapour, evaporation. Const *of.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R.* III XV (Tollem MS), To hot sunne makeþ to greet exalacion and wastynge of þe kynde hete. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* II III. 152 It is drede of sodeyn deeþ, for sodeyn exalacioun of þe spiritis. 1582 HESTER *Secr Phisonv* I XXXII 39 The Feuer is dissolued with exhalation and exsication. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 41 The aire by exhalation is elevated, and doth rise from the earth. 1676 GREW *Anat Plants, Lect* II. (1682) 240 Exhalation, when not only fumes, but visible steams are produced 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I 135/2 The skin and pulmonary surface are the great implements of exhalation among animals

fig 1670 G H *Hist Cardinals* I II 60 A Pinnacle of Grandeur above all exhalation of scandal.

b. The action of emitting the breath; expiration, an instance of this; a puff. Also *fig* the blowing off or getting rid of (anger, excitement, etc.)

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I 416 After these exhalations his mind became more composed. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 249 There are some who shorten the brief span of our [a cigar's] being, making it only a few volcanic exhalations. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc Aims, Poet. & Imag* Wks. (Bohn) III. 159 The length of lines in songs is determined by the inhalation and exhalation of the lungs 1878 H. JAMES *Europeans* I. II 73 Gertrude gave a little long, soft exhalation.

2. *concr.* That which is exhaled; a mist, vapour, etc.; an emanation or effluvium, a scent. Also *collect*

1393 GOWER *Conf* III 95 Through divers exalations Men sene diverse forme appere Of fire. 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R* XIV III (1495) 469 Hylles gendre exalacyon, smokes and vapours. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (ROXB) 287 She ouery stynking exalacyoun Of þe eyr bare alwey ful heuyly 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov* 64 Sickenesses, whiche undoubtedly dooe growe of corrupt exhalacions ventynge out of mens bodies 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 1 b, Abstain from soche meates, as make exalacion, or smoke up into the braine 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Markall* 32 So noysome an exhalation, that birds are poysoned with the very breath and ayre thereof. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 78 P 2 The Indian wanders among his native spices without any sense of their exhalations. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom Emp* (1865) VII lx 282 Nero's golden house had risen like an exhalation, and like an exhalation it disappeared. 1869 E. A. PARKS *Pract Hygiene* (ed 3) 117 Pulmonary and cutaneous exhalations of men

fig 1592 NASHE *P Penilesse* 11 a, Exhalations, drawen vp to the heauen of honor, from the dunghil of obiect fortune 1871 R. H HUTTON *Ess* II 342 The turbid malarious exhalations of visionary excitement

3. A body or portion of vapour, usually enkindled vapour, a meteor *arch*

1561 EDEN *Arte Navig* II XV 51 b, Shining exhalations appeare in tempestes 1601 SHAKS *Jul C.* II I 44 The exhalations, whizzing in the ayre, Giue so much light, that I may reade by them 1660 GLANVILL *Vanity Dogm* XVIII 174 The Galaxy is no exhalation from the Earth, but an heap of smaller Luminaries 1720 OZELL tr *Verlot's Rom Rep.* I IV. 201 This Year fiery Exhalations were seen in the Air 1871 FARRAR *Witn Hist* II. 58 The star of the shepherds was a meteoric exhalation

† **Exhalative,** *a Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *exhālāt-* ppl stem of *exhālāre* (see EXHALE) + -IVE.] Of a nature to be exhaled; exhalable.

1594 PLAT *New Sorts of Soil* 25 When they [corne and other seedes] are ripe the exhalative water flyeth away, and the generative remaineth.

Exhalatory (egz-, eks|hæ lătəri). [as if ad. L. **exhālātōrium*, f. *exhālāre* to EXHALE + -ORY.] A passage or vent for exhalation (of gas)

1813 *Monthly Mag* XXXVI 138 In Persia, there are several natural exhalatories of hydrogen gas.

Exhale (egz-, eks|hē l), *v*[1] Forms: 5 **exale,** 6 **exhall,** 7 **exhael,** 8 **exhal,** 7– **exhale.** [ad F. *exhaler*, ad. L *exhālā-re* to breathe out, evaporate, f *ex-* out + *hālāre* to breathe.]

I. To give, pass, or draw off in vapour

1. *trans.* To breathe, give forth, or disengage from the surface; to send up (fumes, gas, vapour, etc); to give off in vapour. Also *fig*

a 1628 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Epiph.* in FARR *S P. Jas I* (1848) 144 We shall exhale our vapours vp direct 1664 POWLE *Exp Philos.* I 29 It had lost near two drams of its former weight, which was exhaled by insensible Transpiration 1667 MILTON *P L* V. 421 Nor doth the Moon no nourishment exhale, From her moist Continent to higher Orbes 1727 DE FOE *Syst Magic* I IV. (1840) 103 The vapours which by their acquired heat they have exhaled 1772 SIR W JONES *Laura* Poems (1777) 80 Every bower exhal'd the sweets of May. 1805 W SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 248 This mineral water exhales no perceptible smell. 1849 MRS SOMERVILLE *Connex Phys Sc* XXVII 301 They [plants] exhale oxygen 1870 EMERSON *Soc & Solit, Civilis.* Wks (Bohn) III 38 Eloquence may warm itself until it exhales symbols of every kind and colour 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 67 Water . exhaled from the leaves of plants and from the lungs and skin of animals.

2 *intr.* Of vapour, perfume, †heat, etc.: To pass off into the air. Of a liquid, etc To pass off as vapour; to evaporate. Const *from, out of.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* II III. 149 (MS. B) Spirites exaleþ whyche þat buþ frendys, boþe to þe body & eke to þe soule. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I 303 Se the floode be goode ther thou will duelle: For ofte of it exaleth myst impure 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 399 Fire doth lick up the Spirits and Blood of the Body, so as they exhale 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* III. (1651) 66 Let it be melted with a soft fire, that all the moisture may exhale 1707 *Curios. in Husb & Gard* 257 Cover the Earth with good Straw-Mats, that the Heat may not exhale. 1718 J CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig Philos* (1730) II XVIII § 6 The same has been observed as to Acid Liquors, by the sowre Smell that exhales from them 1799 G SMITH *Laborat.* I 329 When the matrass is made red hot, sulphurous matters will exhale. 1860 EMERSON *Cond Life, Worship* Wks (Bohn) II 407 When flowers reach their ripeness, incense exhales from them

b *transf.* and *fig*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I II IV VII, As if all our dearest friends lives had exhaled with his. 1667 MILTON *P. L* VII. 255 When Orient Light Exhaling first from Darkness they beheld. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* IV 710 His Hopes exhal'd in empty Smoke. 1849–50 ALISON *Hist Europe* III XVIII § 35. 561 His indignation exhaled in a letter to the Count d'Artois. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls* I. 174 The illusion and lifelikeness . exhales out of a picture as it grows old

3 *Phys.* and *Path.* Of animal fluids: To pass off in minute quantities through a membrane or blood-vessel. Also in *passive.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 126 (MS A) Þei loken if ony þing exale out bi þilke rimelle—as blod or ony other mater 1830 R KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 79 The fluid which the ultimate ramifications of the arteries exhale in it [the cellular tissue] 1834 M'MURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim Kingd.* 19 The extremities of the vessels simply spread themselves over large surfaces, whence the produced fluid exhales. 1836 TODD *Cycl Anat* I. 401/1 Blood is rarely exhaled at the internal surface of the bladder 1865 *Morn Star* 23 Feb., The blood merely oozes through the coats of the relaxed vessels—in medical phrase we say it is exhaled.

4 *trans* To draw up or drive off in the form of vapour; to evaporate, *rarely*, † to draw up (a vapour); to draw out the perfume of (*e g* a rose).

1589 NASHE in *Greene's Menaphon* Pref. (Arb) 9 The Sea exhaled by drops, will in continuance be drie. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III V 13 Yon Light is some Meteor that the Sun exhales 1622 T SCOTT *Belg Pismire* 53 The Sunne exhales vapours from the Sea. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 413 The November Rose is the sweetest, having been less exhaled by the Sun 1641 FRENCH *Distill* III (1651) 65 These Salts must be calcined, which is done by exhaling their flegme 1707 *Curios. in Husb & Gard* 235 A prodigious Quantity of clear Water must be exhal'd, to get an Ounce of dry Sediments 1825 SCOTT *Talism* I, Bitumen and sulphur, which the burning sun exhaled from the waters of the lake. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Prospects* Wks (Bohn) II 173 The filths of nature, the sun shall dry up, and the wind exhale

b *transf* and *fig*

1588 SHAKS *L. L. L.* IV III 70 Thou, faire Sun, which on my earth doest shine, Exhalest this vapor vow. 1632 J HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 105 Teares not sufficient to exhale and evaporate the heavinesse of her heart. 1725–6 POPE *Odyss.* XXII 432 The warm sun exhales their soul away

II. To breathe or blow forth from within.

5. To breathe out (life, soul, words, a prayer, etc.).

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb) 57 Hee exhaled into his eyes such deepe impression of his perfection, as that, etc *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVIII. 196 Twelue men, of greatest strength in Troy, left with their liues exhald. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I XIII. § 3 (1622) 140 In these miserable torments, they both exhaled their execrable soules *a* 1638 MEDE *Chr. Sacrif* V Wks II (1672) 362 An Oration exhaled from sanctified Souls. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I I. 355 And silent words Of mercy breathed from heaven will

be exhaled into thy wither'd heart. 1885 Clodd *Myths & Dr.* II IX. 203 The Romans, conceived the soul .. as exhaled with the dying breath

6. To blow off (as steam), chiefly *fig.* to get rid of (enthusiasm, wrath, etc) as if by blowing. Also, *To exhale oneself.* Cf. Blow *v* 10.

1745 *Fortunate Orphan* 237, I exhaled my Grief in the bitterest Exclamations. 1802 Mar Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I XI 92 A. suffered him to exhale his passion in oaths. 1832 T L. Peacock *Crotchet Castle* VIII 104 To narrate his misadventures, and exhale his budget of grievances 1845 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I 341, I have exhaled myself with a paragraph or two in my journal on the sin of Brazilian slavery 1860 Pirsse *Lab. Chem Wonders* 9 Sulphur is exhaled from the volcanoes at the time of their activity 1860 W Collins *Wom White* II narr. VIII. 245, I exhale the rest of my enthusiasm in the open air 1867 *Month* 512, I could not exhale my wrath before his grace

7 *intr.* To make an expiration; opposed to Inhale.

1863 Tyndall *Heat* III 54 When we exhale, we pour out from the lungs carbonic acid.

Hence **Exha·led** *ppl a* (in senses 1 and 4)

1593 Shaks *Lucr* 779 Let their exhaled unwholesome breaths make sick The life of purity 1596 — 1 *Hen IV*, V I. 19 Will you, be no more an exhall'd Meteor. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* V § 2 (1643) 180 That which we call a fiered whirlwind, being an exhaled blast set on fire.

† Exha·le, *v* [2] *Obs* Also 6 **exhall** [f. Ex- *pref* [1] + Hale *v*] To drag out or draw forth.

1. *trans* To drag (a person) away; to draw (a thing) out of. Also *absol.* to draw (a sword) from the scabbard.

1599 Shaks *Hen V*, II. I 66 O Biaggard vile The Graue doth gape, and doting death is neere, Therefore exhale 1601 B Jonson *Poetaster* III 1. Wks (Rtldg.) 116/1 Nay, I beseech you, gentlemen, do not exhale me thus 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 400 A mouse being flead and put unto a wound will presently exhale and draw them [the head of a dart, etc] out of the same 1615 T Adams *Spir Navigators* 34 Couetous wretches, that would dig to the Center to exhale riches.

b To cause (blood, tears) to flow Const. *from* (Prob. influenced by Exhale *v.* 4.)

1594 Shaks. *Rich III*, I II 58 'Tis thy presence that exhales this blood From cold and empty Veines. 1611 Speed *Hist Gt. Brit.* IX. IX (1632) 633 These words exhaled ioyfull teares from many of the hearers. 1613 W Browne *Brit Past* I. V, That did from Fida's eyes salt teares exhale

2 To draw up; raise (a person) to a higher position. *rare.* Cf Exalt *v* 2.

1595 Markham *Sir R Grenvile* B vij b, Thou Whom men adore, and all the gods exhall [*rime* call] Into the books of endlesse memorie. 1604 Drayton *Owle* 689 They whose Minds should be exhal'd and hie. 1647 Ward *Simp Cobler* 48 When Kings rise higher than they should, they exhale Subjects higher than they would.

Exhalement (egz-, ekshē·l mĕnt). [f. Exhale *v.* [1] + -ment.] = Exhalation

1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* II. V. 86 Nor will polished amber although it send forth a grosse and corporall exhalement be found a long time defective upon the exactest scales. 1816 Moore *Go, let me Weep* 1, While tears, that from repentance flow, In bright exhalement reach the skies. 1839 G. Darley *Introd Beaum. & Fl Wks* I 26 Our present poet speaks..to no end save exhalement of superfluous animal spirits.

† Exha·lence. *Obs.*—° [f as prec + -ence] 'The action of exhaling, or matter exhaled'.

1850 in Ogilvie

Exhalible: see Exhalable.

Exhaling (egz-, ekshā·l ĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Exhale *v.* [1] + -ing [1].] The action of the vb. Exhale; an instance of this.

1626 Sylvester *Tobacco Battered* Wks. (1621) 1146 Those that Offend the Nose, with filthy Fumes exhalings 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 333 The fifth [means to induce Putrefaction] is by the Exhaling of the Principal Spirits.

Exha·ling, *ppl a.* [f. as prec + -ing [2].] That exhales; in senses of the verb *lit.* and *fig.*

1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys Mech* XXII 178 The exhaling and imprison'd steams 1665 Hamilton in *Phil Trans.* LV. 154 Evaporation is vastly promoted by a current of fresh air passing over the exhaling surface. 1767 Gooch *Treat Wounds* I 289 Moisture, by the exhaling vessels, may be conveyed to the extravasated fluids. 1811 Pinkerton *Petral* II 357 Exhaling fumes prevented him from approaching the upper crater. 1890 *Spectator* 15 Mar, An ever-dwindling and exhaling experience of the conscience.

Exhall, obs var Exhale *v.*

Exhaltation, obs. form of Exaltation.

† Exha·nce, *v. Obs.* Also 5–7 -ha(u)nse, 6 **exhaunce** [alteration of Enhance, after words beginning with Ex-] = Enhance 2 b, 4, 5.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* lxix (1868) 91 The iugementis of God are meruelous, for .he exhaunsithe the meke, that besechithe his grace and mercy. *c* 1590 *Secret Mem Earl Leicester* (1706) 73 He that may return the same [lands] into Her Majesties Hands by a fresh Exchange, Rent for Rent, for other Lands never exhaunced before 1656 Sanderson *Serm* (1689) 427 Exhaunsing of Fees, trucking for Expedition, racking of Rents. 1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond* 104 The .pretended Labourers exhansed the rates of their own portadge.

† Exhau·riate, *v Obs rare*—[1]. [irreg f. L *exhaurī-re* (f *ex-* out + *haurīre* to draw) + -ate [3]] *trans* To draw out or forth (a humour)

1683 Salmon *Doron Med* II 423 Powerfully exhauriates Serous Humors.

† Exhau·se, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *exhaus-ser* (mod F in this sense *exaucer*), earlier *essaucier, essalcier*:—popular L **exaltiā)e*, f as *exaltāre*: see Exalt *v* ¶ 6] *trans.* To hearken to, hear (a prayer, etc.)

1599 A. Hume *Hymns* (Bannatyne Club) 7 Exhause my prayer and thy praise *Ibid* 29, I to the Lord did call, Quhilk ever did exhause my voice & healed me with speede.

Exhaust (egzō·st), *sb* [f Exhaust *v*] The process or means of exhausting.

1. a. *Steam-engine* The exit of steam from the cylinder after having done its work in propelling the piston, the passage through which this takes place; = Eduction 5 (Also in similar sense with reference to water-power and gas engines)

Etymologically, this is appropriate only to the case of a low-pressure engine, in which the steam is literally 'exhausted' from the cylinder by opening communication with the condenser; but when high-pressure engines were introduced, the word continued to be used as a synonym of Eduction, which it has almost superseded.

1848 *Pract Mech Jrnl* I. 44, I have before seen double valves with the duplex steam passages, but in all of them the exhaust was single. 1865 Burgh *Slide Valve* 71 In some instances an increase is deemed necessary to allow a more free exhaust 1875 Martin *Winding Mach* 76 Back-pressure in the exhaust, owing to the large masses of steam which are suddenly let out through contracted passages 1887 J. A Ewing in *Encycl Brit* XXII 487 If during the back stroke the process of exhaust is discontinued before the end 1889 *Blackw Mag* Sept 322 The rapid pulse-like beats of the exhaust [in a locomotive] 1890 *Engineer* 30 May 441 No choking of the exhaust can prevent an increase of speed.

b. The process of exhausting (a vessel) of air; the degree to which exhaustion is carried

1880 De La Rue in *Nature* XX 33 The greatest exhaust that we have produced, 0·000055 millim *Ibid.* As the exhaust is carried further it becomes a pale milky white

2. a. The production of an outward current of air by creating a partial vacuum. **b** Any apparatus for effecting this Cf. *exhaust-fan.*

1852 *Pract. Mech Jrnl.* V. 54 A free and copious exhaust is secured on both sides of the cylinder [fan]. 1884 *Bath Herald* 27 Dec 6/4 An exhaust [in a flour mill] carries away the lightest particles. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct 11/1 There are two great exhausts to draw off smoke and heat from the stage 1889 *Daily News* 2 Jan. 2/4 A steam exhaust, which produces an artificial air current.

3. *attrib* and *Comb*, chiefly in sense 1 a, as *exhaust-passage, -pipe, -valve*, also **exhaust-fan** (= earlier *exhausting fan*), a fan for producing a current by creating a vacuum; **exhaust injector**, an injector for feeding a steam-boiler with water, worked by exhaust steam; **exhaust-port**, the opening in the slide-valve of a steam-engine for the escape of exhaust-steam (= *exhaust-passage*), **exhaust-steam**, the waste steam discharged from the cylinder of a steam-engine.

1874 Knight *Dict Mech* I. 815/2 **Exhaust-fan* 1882 *Birmingham Wkly Post* 24 June 3/7 An exhaust fan for drying hay and corn in the stack 1890 *Engineer* LXX. 473 We have for years made *exhaust injectors that. utilise waste steam. 1848 *Specif. Varley's Patent* No 12,238 2 *Exhaust-passage. 1854 *Pract Mech. Jrnl.* VI. 115 As the exhaust passage [in a water pressure engine] is open to the pipe, the waste water passes off through this pipe. 1848 *Ibid.* I. 44 The central *exhaust port of the slide valve. 1848 *Pract. Mech. Jrnl* I 80 The *exhaust steam from the cylinders. 1890 *Engineer* 7 Nov 386 (*title of paper*) Treatment and Utilisation of exhaust steam 1848 *Specif Varley's Patent* No 12,238. 2 The two *exhaust valves

† Exhau·st, *pa pple.* and *ppl a. Obs.* Also 7 **exhauste**, *erron.* **exhaused.** [ad. L *exhaust-us*, pa. pple. of *exhaurīre*: see next]

A *pa. pple* (in various senses of the vb.)

1523 Wolsey in Fiddes *Life* II 114 The enemy exhaust of money 1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1549) 123 Charges enforced, haue exhaust the more parte of your substaunce 1627 May *Lucan* VIII, They. when their quivers are exhaust, must flee. 1649 *Lanc Tracts* (Chetham Soc) 278 Most men's estates being now almost quite exhauste by the present scarsity 1654 R. Codrington tr *Justin's Hist* 121 The Kingdom exhaused of souldiers did much distract him. 1708 Philips *Cyder* I 124 When the alien compost is exhaust, Its Native Poverty again prevails

B. *ppl. a.* = Exhausted *ppl a* in various senses.

1621 Burton *Anat Mel* I II I VI (1676) 39/1 Intemperate, dissolute, exhaust through riot 1624 F. White *Repl. Fisher* 555 Contemning the merits of Christ, accounting the same drie and exhaust. 1627 tr *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 28 The eager flames, do dry Bodies and render them exhaust and saplesse. 1647 H More *Song of Soul* III. II xlii, His brain In time would be exhaust and void of wit 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* II 55 Reject the apple-cheese tho quite exhaust.

Exhaust (egzō·st), *v.* [f L. *exhaust-* ppl. stem of *exhaurīre*; see Exhauriate]

1. *trans* To draw off or out (now only, air); *lit.* and *fig*

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen VIII*, c 24 Innumerable summes of money, craftely exhausted out of this realme 1607 Shaks. *Timon* IV iii 119 The Babe, Whose dimpled smiles from Fooles exhaust their mercy. 1632 Massinger & Field *Fatal Dowry* II 1, Your thankless Cruelty, and Savage Manners Exhaust these Floods [of tears] 1665 G. Harvey *Advice agst Plague* 23 Exhaust a convenient proportion of bloud. 1705 Derham in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 319 Those with double Barrells. exhaust the air with greater ease and quickness 1728 Earbery tr. *Burnet's St Dead* I. 157 These things we have exhausted from the sacred Scriptures. 1839 G. Bird *Nat Phil.* 101 Exhaust the air from beneath the bladder. 1858 O. W Holmes *Aut. Breakf T* xii, Putting an animal under the bell of an air-pump and exhausting the air from it

† b. To take a draught of; to drink or suck up Cf L *exhaurire vinum. Obs.*

1599 Hakluyt *Voy* II II 331 The Dragon thrusteth his head into his [the Elephant's] tronke and exhausteth his breath. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 360 Some that have kept Chamelions might observe their Bellies to swell after they had exhausted the air. 1679 Jane *Fast Serm* 8 Salmanasser like an insatiable gulph devoured and exhausted all

2. To use up completely (either a material or immaterial thing); to expend the whole of; to consume entirely

1533 Elyot *Cast Helthe* II VII (1541) 18 b, The fyre hathe not exhausted the moysture of them. *a* 1704 Locke (J), Though the knowledge they have left us be worth our study, yet they exhausted not all its treasures 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 555 Here point your thunder, and exhaust your rage! 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No 87 P 14 A student may easily exhaust his life in comparing divines and moralists 1786 Burke *W. Hastings* Wks 1842 II. 125 Whatever relief was given .the same was soon exhausted 1853 H Rogers *Ecl. Faith* 223 How do they almost exhaust the resources of language to express their sentiments

† b in weaker sense: To expend, spend. *Obs*

1616 Bullokar, *Exhaust* to consume, spend, or waste 1659 Hammond *On Ps* XVII 14 Paraphr 87 To leave abundantly to their children having no care of charity or mercy to others, on which to exhaust anything

c To account for or utilize the whole number or quantity of (anything).

1748 Hartley *Observ Man* II 1 23 In the same manner as Mathematical Quantities are exhausted by the Terms of an infinite Series 1816 Bentham *Chrestom.* 241 The parts exhaust the contents of the whole 1846 Mill *Logic* III XXV. § 6 There have taken place a sufficient number of drawings to exhaust all the possible combinations. 1874 Morley *Compromise* (1886) 227 Good ideas are not all exhausted by the ancient forms

3. To empty by drawing the contents off or out; to drain, to empty *of* (specified contents).

1614 Earl Stirling *Doomes-day* 3rd Hour lxxvi, The litle Brookes exhausted in their Springs. 1660 Boyle *New Exp Phys Mech.* Proem 19 We never were able totally to exhaust the Receiver 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* III 484 The Udders never fail, But when they seem exhausted, swell the Pail 1784 *Specif Watt's Patent* No 1432 Which vessel [a condenser] by cooling and condensing part of the steam does partly exhaust the steam vessel [i e the cylinder] 1807 T. Thomson *Chem* (ed 3) II. 138 Having closed my nostrils and exhausted my lungs 1860 Tyndall *Glac* II. III. 245 A tube which could be exhausted of air. 1871 — *Fragm Sc.* (ed 6) I II 38 Let us suppose the glass tube . to be exhausted by an air-pump.

b. *refl.* Of a river To empty itself *rare*

1833 Lytton *Eng & English* III 1, The waters of Terek exhaust themselves in the Caspian Sea

c. *intr.* Of steam: To escape from the cylinder after doing its work; cf Exhaust *sb.* I a

1851 *Pract Mech. Jrnl* IV. 146 The steam exhausts through the centre opening. 1865 Burgh *Slide Valve* 52 Before the steam can exhaust, the valve must open the same port

4. To draw out all that is essential or interesting in (an object of investigation or exposition); to treat or study (a subject) so as to leave nothing further to be explained or discovered.

1704 Addison *Italy* Pref, There are still several of these topics that are far from being exhausted 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No 150 P 6 He who soon exhausts any single subject, is always eager for new enquiries 1845 M Pattison *Ess* (1889) I 2 Hooke was considered to have exhausted the history of the Roman Republic. 1860 Trench *Serm. Westm Ab* IX 92 It is not easy to exhaust them [words of Scripture] so to draw out all their meaning. 1875 Hamerton *Intell Life* IX 1 301 We do not easily exhaust the mind of another.

5 To drain (a person, kingdom, etc.) of strength or resources, or (a soil) of nutritive ingredients; hence, to weary out, enfeeble extremely

1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* III XCV 364 The Kingdome was much exhausted of men and mony *c* 1676 Wiseman *Surgery* (J), Spermatick matter of a vitious sort. exhausts it [the blood] of its best spirits. 1707 Addison *Pres St. War* Wks 1746 III 253 The French monarchy is already exhausted of its best and bravest subjects. 1711 Earl Oxford in Ellis *Orig Lett* II 409 IV 266 This the Queen has done notwithstanding the great need we have of peace, and that the nation is exhausted *a* 1714 J Sharp *Serm* (1754) III. III. 44 There is no man that thinks warmly . upon a thing, but mightily exhausts his spirits 1787 Winter *Syst. Husb* 31 Lime exhausts the earth by absorbing its oily particles 1798 Ferriar *Eng. Histor* in *Illustr. Sterne* 233 Great exertions seem to exhaust the moral, as well as the physical world 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I. XI. 79 The thought of being absolutely exhausted had never occurred to me 1862 Merivale *Rom Emp* V. VII 163 The inhospitable wilderness was exhausted of its scanty resources 1887 Stubbs *Med & Mod. Hist.* 230 The Thirty Years' War exhausted Germany.

¶ Incorrectly used for Exhange.

1622 F. Markham *Bk War* II III 50 The priuiledge whereof doth exhaust and raise up his entertainment

Exhausted (egzō·sted), *ppl a.* [f Exhaust *v* + -ed [1]] In senses of vb

1 Consumed, used up, expended

1656–81 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Exhausted*, drawn out, emptyed, consumed 1701 Rowe *Amb. Step-moth.* III. 1, Fresh Supplies renew th' exhausted Stores

2 Emptied of contents; chiefly said of a vessel or receiver. Emptied of air

1667 Boyle in *Phil Trans.* II 583 In one exhausted

Receiver, I had observed [etc.] *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I 69 To prevent any air from getting into the exhausted glass. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* I xxi, Exhausted mines Supplied their golden store 1869 MRS SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sc.* I i ii 39 The whole amount of radiant heat that passed thro' the exhausted tube.

3 Of air, soil, etc. Deprived of essential properties, effete, 'spent', worn out. Also, deprived of resources, completely impoverished

1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort* (1729) 230 The Funnel which carries up the exhausted Air of the Green-house. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* Advt. 9 Take out all the old, worn out, or exhausted Earth 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III 177 The revenue of exhausted provinces 1832 HT MARTINEAU *Ireland* I 14 He had grown potatoes, but the soil became exhausted 1858 GRILNER *Gunnery* 17 We still fruitlessly fall back on exhausted principles

4 Of persons or living things: Having one's strength, energy, etc. used up, tired out

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI 852 Fire that of thir wonted vigour left them drain'd, Exhausted 1796 BURNEY *Metastasio* II 296 A tired and exhausted individual, loaded with years 18. *Parl. Deb.*, Lord Holland did not mean to discuss the subject at any length in the present exhausted state of the House 1846 PEEL *Sp.* 28 June in McCarthy *Own Times* (1879) I 412 When [working men] shall recreate their exhausted strength with abundant and untaxed food 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* I The exhausted cart and cab horses staggered under their loads.

Hence **Exhau·stedly** *adv.*, in an exhausted manner **Exhau·stedness**, exhausted state or condition, worn out condition

1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 161 The poor beasts toiled exhaustedly on 1883 CABLE *Dr. Sevier* vi, Her skirt dropping between her knees, and her hands pressed on them exhaustedly 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 713 The disquietude of utter prostration and exhaustedness produced by the application of violent remedies.

Exhauster (egzɔ̄·stəɪ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1]] One who, or that which, exhausts

1743 J. ELLIS *Knowl. Div. Things* IV 346 Now which of the Ancients was this Exhauster of Nature 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 389 Would it be no advantage to strike out one of these exhausters [wheat, rye, barley, and oats], and substitute an improver 1853 JOHNSTON in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV I 10 The wind is probably a still more rapid and widely-acting exhauster of these forest lands 1884 *Health Exhibit Catal.* 60/1 Apparatus for manufacturing, concentrated manure, comprising Concentrator, Condenser, Exhauster, and Agitator

b In *gas-making*. (see quot. 1859.)

1841 *Specif. Grafton's Patent* No. 9062 3 The gas from this end of the retort is thereafter drawn through the pipe *h* directly into the exhauster 1859 CLEGG *Coal Gas* 186 Various kinds of machines have been contrived for pumping the gas in a continuous flow out of the retorts—for that is in fact the principle of the action of exhausters 1889 *Jrnl. Gas Lighting* 19 Nov. 964 The engine and exhauster are connected by a flexible coupling

Exhaustibi·lity (egzɔ̄·stɪbɪ·lĭtɪ). [f. next, see -ITY.] The quality of being exhaustible; capability of being exhausted

1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 349 His extractive power was such, that it never admitted the exhaustibility of a subject. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* x. 367 The question of the exhaustibility of our coal-fields is highly complicated. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Exhaustibility*, Benedict's term for the condition where the electio-muscular contractility diminishes greatly after a short application 1889 COURTNEY *Mill* I. 25 The possible exhaustibility of musical combinations

Exhaustible (egzɔ̄·stɪb'l), *a.* [f. EXHAUST *v.* + -IBLE.] That admits of being exhausted.

1667 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* II 587 A very small Receiver, exhaustible at a Suck or two 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Collins*, His uncle left him about two thousand pounds, a sum which Collins could scarcely think exhaustible. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I 35 Coal and other useful substances are not only strictly local, but exhaustible

Exhausting (egzɔ̄·stɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1]] The action of the vb. EXHAUST in its various senses; an instance of this. Also *attrib.*

1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 66 Sucke out of this realme, innumerable sommes of money yerelye, to the great exhausting of the same. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 153 The populousness of the kingdom still increaseth, notwithstanding its great exhaustings by wars, and plagues 1827 FAREY *Steam Engine* 448 The steam must be evacuated from it, through one or other of the two exhausting valves 1831 LARDNER *Pneumat.* v. 280 The most simple form of instrument for producing the rarefaction of air is that which is called the exhausting syringe 1853 *Pract. Mech. Jrnl.* VI 209 (*title of article*) Blowing and exhausting fans 1887 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 3/6 Exhausting nozzles are used as well as injecting ones, so that while fresh air is supplied foul air can be removed

Exhau·sting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2]] That exhausts, *chiefly*, that exhausts the strength, wearying, tiring, enfeebling

18 MASON GOOD *System Med.* (L.), A series of exhausting paroxysms succeeds 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 289 The misfortune, of coming after this exhausting generation 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV 297 A mighty effort, it was but too exhausting to be repeated 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* I. There are men of *esprit* who are excessively exhausting to some people 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I xi 71 The exhausting journey over the boulders and debris

Hence **Exhau·stingly** *adv.*, in an exhausting manner, so as to exhaust or tire out

1882 BUXTON in *19th Cent.* Nov. 791 The matter was exhaustively (some might say exhaustingly) discussed.

Exhaustion (egzɔ̄·stʃən). [as if ad. L. **exhaustiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exhaurīre*; see EXHAUST *v.* Cf. F. *exhaustion*.] The action of exhausting; the state of being exhausted.

1. The action or process **a.** of drawing out or forth, *esp.* air; **b** of emptying of contents, the condition of being emptied

1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* III. xx. (1682) 80 Upon the exhaustion of the air incumbent on the water [etc.] 1800 VINCE *Hydrostat.* VIII (1806) 82 You make a more perfect exhaustion by the other method. 1881 SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* No. 623 550 In the next tube the exhaustion has been carried further

c *spec.* (*Steam-Engine*) The discharge of waste steam from the cylinder, cf. EXHAUST *sb.* 1 a. Also *attrib.*

1782 *Specif. Watt's Patent* No. 1321 5 The regulating valve is then to be shut and the exhaustion regulating valve is opened 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 107 The exhaustion-cock was shut, the steam was readmitted into the cylinder, and the operation was repeated 1848 E. ALBAN *Steam Engine* 57 The exhaustion openings are usually made much too small 1849 *Specif. Unwin's Patent* No. 12,410 2 This improved method of clearance or exhaustion is applied to an engine suitable for locomotive purposes

2. The action or process of consuming or using up completely

1831 KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* p. v, The rapid sale and exhaustion of that work 1881 SIR W. THOMSON in *Nature* No. 619 449 This exhaustion [of heat] would not be complete until the absolute zero of temperature was reached

3 The state of being exhausted of strength, energy, etc., extreme loss of strength

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 163 There ensueth no destructive exhaustion 1651 *Relig. Wotton* (1672) 334 Great exhaustions cannot be cured with sudden remedies 1793 BEDDOES *Calcul., etc.* 175 In the state of temporary exhaustion the fibre loses its tone 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 253 Lacking in their utter exhaustion strength for fighting and breath for scolding 1877 ERICHSEN *Surg.* I. 11 Exhaustion is an occasional cause of death after severe operations

b. The draining (anything) of valuable properties, the condition of being so drained

1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* VIII (1814) 359 When cattle are fed upon land not benefited by their manure, the effect is always an exhaustion of the soil

c *Chem.* (See quots.)

1874 W. CROOKES *Dyeing & Calico-print.* 32 The precipitate from the alkaline extract of cotton, after exhaustion with boiling alcohol, was, without being previously dried, dissolved in dilute caustic soda-lye 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Exhaustion*, In Pharmacy, the term is applied to any process, such as percolation, whereby the active constituents of a drug are removed in solution, leaving it exhausted

4 Exhaustive enumeration or treatment; cf. EXHAUST *v.* 2 c, 4

1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* III (1869) 96 The lists are presented, by way, not of exhaustion, but of example

5. **a** *gen.* The process of establishing the correctness of a hypothesis by 'exhausting' all the other conceivable hypotheses relating to the question; the process of arriving at a conclusion by the successive elimination of unsuitable alternatives

fig. 1877 OWEN in *Wellesley's Disp.* p. xxxvi, By a process of exhaustion, the specific gravity of the inefficient would gradually deposit them below their betters

b Math. *Method of exhaustions.* (See quot. 1730-6.)

1685 J. WALLIS *Treat. Algebra* lxxiii. 280 It will be necessary to premise somewhat concerning (what is wont to be called) the Method of Exhaustions 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Exhaustions* (in Mathematics) a way of proving the equality of two magnitudes by a *reductio ad absurdum*; shewing that if one be supposed either greater or less than the other, there will arise a contradiction. 1881 ROUTLEDGE *Science* ii. 37 The method of exhaustions is only an application of the general principle of limits 1884 MERZ *Leibnis* III. 49 The method of exhaustions in which the area of a surface enclosed by a curve is found by inscribing polygons of an increasing number of sides.

Exhaustive (egzɔ̄·stɪv), *a.* [f. L. *exhaust-*, ppl. stem of *exhaurīre* (see EXHAUST *v.*) + -IVE.]

1 Tending to exhaust or drain of strength, resources, etc

1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. VIII. 278 The fierce and exhaustive contentions which the rival strangers in Carnatic were waging against one another 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I 98 In what imminent peril the revenues were from the exhaustive squandering of the Court 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* II. XII. 70 The parasites who fed on the Queen Regent were exhaustive of the French exchequer.

2 Characterized by exhausting a subject, etc., leaving no part unexamined or unconsidered; complete, comprehensive.

1786–9 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) II. 540 Proceeding upon the exhaustive plan 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 585 His transcendental deduction of the categories of criticism [is] neither discretive nor exhaustive 1813 *Edin. Rev.* XXII. 23 His method of handling the subject has been termed exhaustive 1853 TRENCH *Proverbs* 125 *The things of friends are in common* Where does this find its exhaustive fulfilment, but in the Communion of Saints? 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 127, I shall attempt in this limited work no exhaustive survey

b. (Cf. EXHAUSTION 5 a.)

1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 405 *note*, By the exhaustive method, therefore, we see that the visit dwelt on in Gal. ii must have been the third

Exhaustively (egzɔ̄·stɪvlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2]] In an exhaustive manner, so as to treat of every point, fully.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 319 A system of logical division in the exhaustively bifurcate mode 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 175 It is neither my desire, nor is it my intention to treat the subject exhaustively

Exhau·stiveness (egzɔ̄·stɪvnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being exhaustive

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 280 The idea of exhaustiveness as applied to logical division 1872 MINTO *Eng. Lit.* II. V. 386 The exhaustiveness and subtlety of the thought 1885 FARRAR in *Libr. Mag.* Dec. 500 The exhaustiveness of the curriculum of your University

Exhaustless (egzɔ̄·stlĕs), *a. poet.* and *rhetorical.* [f. EXHAUST *v.* + -LESS.] Incapable of being exhausted; inexhaustible

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* III, When we Nature's exhaustless energy respect 1746 HERVEY *Flower Garden Medit.* (1818) I 135 The fields are our exhaustless granary 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 396 An exhaustless supply of clear water 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* XVI. 403 Delicate lights thrown into his characters that render them exhaustless as studies

Hence **Exhau·stlessly** *adv.*, in an exhaustless manner, so as to be inexhaustible. **Exhau·stlessness,** the quality of being inexhaustible.

1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* III 187 Exhaustlessly prolifick, shall they ne'er In shapes by Fancy unconceiv'd appear? 1886 W. M. CONWAY *Flemish Artists* 20 The exhaustlessness of the miniaturist's fancy

† **Exhau·stment.** *Obs. rare* [f. EXHAUST *v.* + -MENT.] The action or means of exhausting, the state of being exhausted; an instance of the same, a 'drain' of money

1621 BP. G. WILLIAMS in *Cabala* (1654) 55 This Bishoprick being meanly endowed in regard of the continual charge, and exhaustments of the place. 1648 *Petit Eastern Assoc.* 22 We can see no possible end of our exhaustments

† **Exhau·sture.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -URE] The action of exhausting, the state of being exhausted, also, an instance of this

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. XX. (1632) 970 Yet was he the feebler, by reason of so fresh exhaustures 1687 N. JOHNSTON *Assur. Abbey Lands* 54 Alledging the exhausture of the Exchequer by the late War 1778 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 105/2 So great an exhausture of blood and treasure *Ibid.*, The state of debility and exhausture brought on by our civil contest. 1786 *Ibid.* 174/1 Religious prejudices are wearing away in France, and it will not require a very long succession of years for their entire exhausture.

Exhedra, var. of EXEDRA.

† **Exhe·rb,** *v. Obs.*—[o] [ad. L. *exherb-āre*, f. *ex-* (see EX-*pref.*[1]) + *herba* grass] 'To take herbs from any place' (Cockeram 1623–6).

Exheredate (eksɪhe·rĭdeɪt), *v.* Now *rare.* Also 7 exhæredate, 9 *Sc.* -heridate [f. L. *exhērēdāt-* ppl. stem of *exhērēdāre* to disinherit, f. *ex-* (see EX-*pref.*[1]) + *hērēd-em* heir] *trans.* To disinherit. Also *fig.*

In recent use only in Sc. writers (misspelt). It was never a term of Common Law

1552 HULOET, Exheredate, *abominor* [Cf. Augustine *in Ps.* v, Solent enim abominati dici exheredati.] 1623–6 COCKERAM, *Exheredate*, to disherite 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 207 Other virtues of equal merit, must not be exheeredated, or become spurious, to advance its legitimation 1721–1800 in BAILEY 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XXXVI, 'Madam,' replied the youth, 'though exheridated and disowned, I am yet a Douglas'. 1834 M. NAPIER *Mem. Napier of Merchistoun* I 32 The anxiety of Duke Arnold was to exheridate his only son

Hence **Exhe·redated** *ppl. a.*

1828–40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II 192 Henry [VI.] the exheridated monarch.

Exheredation (eksɪherĭdēɪ·ʃən). Also 7 **exhæredation** [ad. L. *exhērēdātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exhērēdāre* to EXHEREDATE.] The action of exheredating or disinheriting, disinheritance; an instance of this.

1515 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 12 Y^e^ same ground [they] have inclosed to their owne use in exheredation and gret p^r^judice unto ye Mayr 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 41 The trespas of the sonne or of the heire, sall not be ane cause of exheredation of the father 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 47 For the many Exheredations that hapned Their Guardianshipp was conferred upon the King 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., By the ancient Roman law, the father might pronounce exheredation without any cause. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II XIV 95 A general sentence of forfeiture or 'exheredation' was issued

† **Exheredita·tion.** *Obs. rare* = prec.

1583 STOCKER *Cav. Warres Lowe C.* II 6 a, All Grauntes, Exhereditations, and other disposed goodes.

† **Exhi·be,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1] In 5 **exhybe** [a. F. *exhibe-r*, ad. L. *exhibēre* to EXHIBIT] *trans.* To exhibit, produce.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II 245 a/2 Yf he hadde not conne exhybe and shewe the same ayen he sholde haue lost his hede

† **Exhibent.** *Obs. rare*—[1] [ad. L. *exhibent-em*, pr. pple. of *exhibēre*: see EXHIBIT] One who administers (a rite). Cf. EXHIBIT *v.* 1

1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* III 25 Baptism received unworthily, that is, either on the exhibents or receivers part

† **Exhi·bit,** *pple. Obs.* Forms: 6 **exhibet, -yte, exhybet, exibite,** 6–7 **exhibit(e** [ad. L. *exhibit-us*, pa. pple. of *exhibēre*. see EXHIBIT *v.*] = *exhibited*, pa. pple. of EXHIBIT *v.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 192 b, Worshyp exhibyte and done to the sayntes of God 1529 WOLSEY in

Ellis *Orig Lett.* I 104 II. 8 Thys kyndnes exhibite from the Kyngs Hyghnes shall prolong my lyff. 1534 Whittinton *Tullyes Offices* II (1540) 103 Who is he that wyll not prefer in his dyligence exhybet the fauour of a ryche man. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 4 We have exhibet to you this present Catechisme 1639 Chas I *Proclam Scot* 4 Some whereof were produced and exhibit by our Commissioner

Exhibit (egzi·bit), *sb* [ad. L *exhibit-um* pa. pple neut of *exhibēre*: see Exhibit *v*]

1. *Law* a (see quot 1672.) b. Any document (or, more recently, any material object) produced in court and referred to and identified in written evidence

1626 *Impeachm Dk. Buckhm.* (Camden) 40 The exhibite shewed unto him . is the true bill of ladeinge 1636 *Divine Trag* 43 Suppressing the Gentlemans exhibits and defence 1662 *Act* 14 *Chas II*, c 14 All the Processes, Exhibites, Writings .. and Orders were had, taken, made and done in the said Court of Admiralty 1667 E Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit* I II. VIII (1743) 73 The office of the Register is to attend the court, to receive all libels, or bills, allegations and exhibits of witnesses. 1672 Cowel *Interpr*, *Exhibit*, Exhibitum, When a Deed, Acquittance, or other writing is in a Chancery suit exhibited to be proved by Witnesse, and the Examiner writes on the back that it was shewed to such a one at the time of his Examination, this is there called an Exhibit. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 46/2 Nagree paper fixed and marked exhibit M 1798 *St Papers* in *Ann. Reg* 288 Eight pages of ciphered exhibits 1888 Chitty 5 *Rep Pat., etc Cases* 673, I have also an exhibit of goods which the Applicants manufacture or sell

2 A detailed and formal statement of particulars (as debts, liabilities, etc.); *orig* one intended for production in court, hence *gen.*

1702 *Lond. Gaz* No 3778/4 They are desired to bring or send such their Exhibits of Book Debts, Bonds, etc. 1864 D A. Wells *Our Burden & Str* 6 Having thus presented an exhibit of our present and prospective national liabilities.

3. *Eccl.* in *pl.* The documents (letters of orders, institution and induction, etc) which a beneficed or licensed clergyman may be required to produce at the first visitation after his admission. Hence, the fees payable on presenting these documents.

1629-30 Bp Bedell in *Ussher's Lett* (1686) 422 By Fees, he seeks to take. for Exhibits at Visitations. 1767 Burn *Eccl Law* (1824) IV. 19 None but the bishop, or [his representative] hath right *de jure communi* to require these exhibits of the clergy 1863 Blyth *Hist Notices Fincham* 72 At the Bishop's primary visitation in 1858 the synodals were 5*s* and the exhibits 13*s* 4*d*.

4. Something exhibited or presented to view.

†a. *gen* A spectacle, sight. *Obs.*

1676 Hale *Contempl.* I. 449 In the study of a poor Fly, there would be such a confluence of so many wonderful and difficult Exhibits in it.

b. One of the objects composing an 'exhibition'.

1862 *Leader* (Melbourne) 5 July, Exhibits for the Geelong and Western District Agricultural and Horticultural Society's Show 1876 *Fam. Herald* 2 Dec 79/2 An exhibit in the Peruvian section .. attracted an unusual share of attention 1884 *Graphic* 16 Aug 166/2 The horses were a grand show of 390 exhibits.

c The collection of articles sent by any one person, firm, country, etc. to an 'exhibition'.

1871 *Daily News* 7 Dec, There is not much the matter . with his exhibit [of cattle]. 1881 *Harper's Mag* June 50 The Portuguese exhibit at the last Universal Exposition at Paris. 1887 F. E Chadwick in *Scribn Mag.* I. 517/1 The only French exhibit was that of the Bureau Veritas

5. A showing, producing in evidence, display.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* III v 95 The Play was to be presented to some few friends before the publick exhibit 1864 Fessenden in *Times* 24 Dec., The power to compel an exhibit of books of account 1886 B W. Richardson in *Pall Mall G* 27 Sept 6/2 There was no exhibit in these workers of any deficiency of muscular perception or skill.

Exhibit (egzi·bit), *v* Forms: **5 exhibete, 6–7 exhibite, (6 exhybet, exibyte), 6– exhibit.** [f L *exhibit-* ppl. stem of *exhibēre*, f. *ex-* out + *habēre* to hold]

I. To offer, furnish, administer

†**1** *trans.* To offer, present (sacrifice, etc.); to administer (an oath) *Obs*

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* v (1890) 21 His felaushyppe chosen by hym for to make and exhibete the sayd sacrefyce. 1532 More *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks 805/2 We exhibite our bodies a liuely host 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. XII. (Arb) 44 To him [God] we can not exhibit ouermuch praise. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. XII 54 The worship which naturally men exhibite to Powers invisible 1657 Howell *Londinop* 37 That the said Commissioners should have power to exhibit an Oath.

†**2** To grant, provide, furnish; const *to*, *unto*, hence, to defray (expense) *Obs*

1548 Hall *Chron.* 195 b, Frendes will not remember a great gratuitie and benefite in time of necessitie, to them shewed and exhibited 1563–83 Foxe *A & M* II 997/1 To D Royston he [Humfrey Mummuth] exhibited fortie or fiftie pounds. 1577 Vautroullier *Luther on Ep. Gal* 178 The blessing promised to Abraham and exhibited by Christ. 1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist* (1619) 107 Whose necessary expences and charges Ambrose exhibited 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v lx (1612) 319 Wee defraude them of such outward helps as wee ought to exhibit. 1623 Bingham *Xenophon* 32 We will exhibite you a market 1654 *Triana* in Fuller *Cause & Cure* (1867) 162 He kept Feliciano. as a gentle almsman, exhibiting diet and some slender accommodations unto him

†b. *intr.* To provide maintenance; to give an 'exhibition'; to minister (to a person's wants). Const *to*, *unto*. *Obs* Rarely *trans*: To give an exhibition to (a student)

1602 F. Godwin *Bps of Eng.* 312 [The] Deane of York sent him to Oxeford, and so long as he liued exhibited vnto him there. *a* 1695 Wood (cited by Webster) He was a special friend to the university exhibiting to the wants of certain scholars 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I xlviii. 520 Well disposed people used to exhibit to poor students 1868 M Pattison *Academ Org* IV. 107 The sum paid out of endowments to students exhibited

3 *trans* (*Med*) To administer (a remedy, etc)

1601 Holland *Pliny* II 251 They were wont to exhibit it [Scammony] for a purgation. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* VIII 168 If the meat desired be of a very naughty and ill property, then it is not to be exhibited 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet* 233 As if they would exhibit a medicine to the Head 1725 N. Robinson *Th Physick* 295 Let a Vomit be exhibited in the first Place. 1821 T Sandwith *Observ Med & Surg* 16 A tea-spoonful of the antimonial wine was exhibited every hour. 1874 A. B Garrod *Mat Med* (ed 4) 166 The patient should fast for four or five hours before chloroform is exhibited

II. To submit or expose to view; to show, display

4 To hold out, or submit (a document) for inspection; *esp.* to produce, lodge, put in (a document) in a court of law, to append as an 'exhibit' *to* written evidence. Const. *to*; also †*into* (a court)

1529 *Act* 21 *Hen VIII*, c 5 So that the said testament be exhibited to him . in wrytyng *c* 1538 Starkey *Lett* p lxxv, I haue not fayned to exibyte to your grace this rude commentary 1591 Shaks 1 *Hen VI*, III 1. 151 Accept this Scrowle . Which We doe exhibite to your Maiestie *a* 1626 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 67 They are to exhibite the will into the Bishops court. 1848 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* II 44 One of the persons to whom the manuscripts were exhibited was Archbishop Sancroft 1884 *Law Rep.* 14 Q Bench Div 205 The records exhibited to the affidavits filed in the cause.

absol. 1880 Muirhead tr *Instit Gaius* IV § 163 His application for an arbiter involved an admission that he was bound to restore or exhibit.

†b. To give up (oneself to justice). *Obs. rare*—1

1628 Hobbes *Thucyd* (1822) 64 Pausanias came forth and exhibited himself to justice

5 a. To submit for consideration; to present, prefer (a petition, an accusation, etc). Cf. 1.

1529 *Act* 21 *Hen VIII*, c. 16 § 11 Our true and faithful Subjects exhibited unto us a lamentable Bill of Complaint. 1598 Shaks *Merry W.* II. 1 29 Why Ile Exhibit a Bill in the Parliament for the putting downe of men 1634 W. Tirwhyt tr. *Balzac's Lett* 66 May easily impetrate at Gods hands any supplication you shall exhibite 1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb* I (1843) 10/1 He exhibited another charge of high treason against the duke 1709 Strype *Ann Ref* I. III 75 A discourse exhibited to the Queen's Council 1747 *Col Rec Pennsylv* V. 99 The several Charges exhibited by the Complainants against Mr. Ruston were frivolous and malicious 1805 *East's Rep* V. 353 Where two libels are exhibited against two inhabitants of a parish for tithes 1829 I. Taylor *Enthus.* IV (1867) 79 Our part is merely to exhibit against the system the charge of delusion or enthusiasm. 1883 *Rules Supreme Court* LXXI § 7 Any interrogatories may be set aside on the ground that they have been exhibited unreasonably

†b To promulgate, publish (a decree or order).

1693 *Mem. Ct Techely* III. 2 Orders should be exhibited for maintaining Officers and Souldiers.

6. To set forth (in words or figures); to detail

1534 Whitinton *Tullyes Offices* I (1540) 27 In exhybetynge these offyces and dutyes, we must, etc *a* 1656 Hales *Gold Rem.* (1688) 420 Leave to exhibit their Mind in writing *a* 1687 Petty *Pol Arith.* VIII (1691) 109 Mr Samuel Fortry exhibits the particulars 1774 Warton *Hist Eng Poetry* II (1840) I. 82 Which [entries] I choose to exhibit in the words of the original. 1807 T. Thomson *Chem* (ed 3) II 381 The following Table exhibits the result of these experiments 1846 Mill *Logic* I III § 1 To exhibit an enumeration of all kinds of things which are capable of being made predicates

7. To manifest to the senses, *esp* to the sight, to present (a material object) to view.

1573 (*title*), The Whole Works of W Tyndall, etc now in print here exhibited to the Church. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* XXIV. 6 Annot 138 Where God hath promised to exhibite himself to those that worthily approach him 1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist* (1776) VII 318 Out of this opening they exhibit their real head and eyes. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog* I. 128 The coasts sometimes exhibit extensive beaches 1805 W Saunders *Min. Waters* 9 Water is .. made up of two substances, neither of which can be exhibited separately, except in the gaseous form 1837 Goring & Pritchard *Microgr* 187 For a solar intended to exhibit large objects. 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I IV. 33 It may be that the lake simply exhibits the colour of pure water.

b To present to mental view

1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 590 We haue of this, very many examples exhibited vnto vs 1607 C. Lever in Farr *S. P Q Eliz* (1845) II. 522 Exhibite, Lord, my pardon in thy prayer. 1780 Johnson *Let Mrs Thrale* 18 Apr, She and her husband exhibited two very different appearances of human nature 1781 Gibbon *Decl & F.* II xli. 506 The general exhibited a memorable lesson of firmness and severity 1802 *Med Jrnl* VIII 532 Oxydated muriatic gas . exhibits . the surest means of checking contagion 1821 J Q. Adams in C Davies *Metr Syst.* III (1871) 84 In both, the phenomenon is still exhibited

†c. *intr.* for *refl.* *Obs*

1656–81 Blount *Glossogr*, *Exhibite* .. to shew it self 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat* (1852) I 119 It is in the nature of the mind to assent to whatever appearances that exhibit when all other evidence that might correct them is removed out of her reach.

8. To represent by a figure, drawing, etc.: said also of the drawing itself

1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 210 Embellished only with 34 plates, but they exhibit mostly new, rare, and valuable plants. 1825 J Nicholson *Operat Mechanic* 279 One of these branches is exhibited in the figure 1831 Brewster *Optics* VI 63 The following method of exhibiting caustic curves I have found exceedingly convenient

b. To present a delineation or an embodiment of in words or in action.

1848 Macaulay *Hist Eng* I 404 In the power of exhibiting character by means of dialogue he was deficient 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V 12 [They] are to exhibit in their lives that virtue which is the basis of the state.

9 To manifest by signs, indicate the existence of, display.

1799 *Med Jrnl.* II 251 Countenance exhibits more distress 1832 Ht Martineau *Ireland* 113 More exhibited their uncomplaining poverty in their looks and dress 1845 M Pattison *Ess* (1889) I 15 Gregory exhibits a union of prudence and unshrinking principle. 1854 Brewster *More Worlds* IX 147 The power, and wisdom, and goodness of the Creator, are exhibited to us every day and every hour

10 To show publicly for the purpose of amusement or instruction, or in a competition; to make a show of; *rarely*, to perform in public.

1797 Bewick *Brit Birds* (1847) I 65 A living bird exhibited in a show 1832 G Downes *Lett. Cont Countries* I 31 This celebrated musician, whose laurel also is exhibited. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl* 201 Mr Eyles exhibited the best six 1845 E Holmes *Mozart* 19 One of them . happening to exhibit a solo on the violin 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 112 After supper Voltaire would exhibit a magic lantern 1878 Jevons *Prim Pol Econ.* 57 Except to exhibit as curiosities

absol. 1766 Goldsm *Vic W* XVIII, Carrying their scenes . to the next village where they were to exhibit 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl* (ed. 2) 145 A theatre, where a party of strolling comedians occasionally exhibit 1828 Jas Mill *Brit Ind* II. v. v 493 With as much regularity, as if they had been exhibiting on a parade

b. *U. S.* To present or declaim (a speech or an essay) in public Also *absol*

1817 *Laws Yale Coll* IV. § 11 If any student shall exhibit anything not allowed by the Faculty *Ibid.* VIII § 28 No Student who shall receive any appointment to exhibit before the class shall give any treat of wine

c *intr* for *refl*

1863 Mrs C Clarke *Shaks Char* VI 152 He there exhibits in rampant folly.

Hence **Exhibited** *ppl a*

1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Exhibitea*, presented or offered. 1775 Ash, *Exhibited*, brought forth to view, proposed, displayed 1861 Thornbury *Turner* I 258 The 'Moonlight at Millbank' was his first exhibited oil-picture

Exhibitable (egzi·bităb'l), *a.* [f. Exhibit *v* + -able] That admits of being exhibited.

1838 Coleridge *Lit. Rem* III 388 They are all δυνάμεις, exhibitable powers. 1860 Chambers *Encycl* s v *Balance of Trade*, Both actually gain, though the gain may not be exhibitable in the form of a money-balance

Exhibitant (egzi bitănt). *rare* [f. Exhibit *v* + -ant.] a. One who exhibits or displays (qualities). †b. One who prefers or presents (an accusation).

1818 *Morn Chron.* 9 Feb, Articles of peace exhibited by the Right Honourable Henry Viscount Sidmouth against Arthur Thistlewood First this exhibitant saith, that in the month of April last, Arthur Thistlewood was committed to the Tower of London on charges of high treason, etc 1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LIX. 16 Liberality, and generosity secure for the memory of their exhibitant gratitude and reverence.

Exhibiter (egzi bitər). [f as prec. + -er[1].] One who exhibits (in various senses of the vb.) Now *rare*; = Exhibitor

1599 Shaks *Hen. V*, I 1. 74 He seemes rather swaying more vpon our part, Then cherishing th'exhibiters against vs 1613 T Godwin *Rom Antiq.* (1658) 99 The master or exhibiter thereof, did give notice unto the people, what day the prize should be performed. 1836 Hor. Smith *Tin Trump* (1876) 267 The pig exhibiter remonstrated with the author of the mischief.

Exhi·biting, *vbl sb.* [f. as prec + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Exhibit in various senses.

1620 Venner *Via Recta* II. 30 How many precepts ought there to be observed in the exhibiting of pure wine in respect of the age 1643 in *Select Harl Misc* (1793) 311 The giving and the exhibiting of the poison 1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem* III XI 106 Wealthy and well-disposed citizens deposited their charitable monies, for the exhibiting to ingenious men at the universities

Exhibition (eksibi·shən) Forms: 5–6 exhibicion, -ycion, 5 (exebucion, -hebicion), exhibicion, -hibycion, -hybycyon, 7 (exhibicon), 6– exhibition [a. OF. *exhibicion*, Fr *exhibition*, ad. late L *exhibitiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exhibēre* to Exhibit]

I. The action of providing or furnishing

†**1.** Maintenance, support. *Obs.* [Cf. late L *exhibitio et tegumentum* = 'food and raiment' (Forcellini)]

1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) VII 259 Havynge a litelle summe assignede to his exhibicion 1480 *Bury Wills* (1850) 65, I will that oon parte therof to be applied and conuerted to thexibicion and sustentacion of a perpetuall chapleyn 1567 R Mulcaster *Fortescue's De Laud Leg* (1572) 113 Charges for the exhibition [L. *exhibitione*] of their Children *a* 1625 Fletcher *Nice Valour* III 1, My maintenance, rascals, my Bulk, my exhibition! 1721 Strype *Parker* (1821) I 503 To bestow £8 of the said £10. towards the use and exhibition of three grammar scholars.

†b. The 'foundation' of a grammar-school

15 in Whiston *Cathedral Trusts* 12 That no childe be

admitted to thexhibicion of the said churche, whose fathei is knowne to be worthe in goodes above cccli

†2 *sing* and *pl* An allowance of money for a person's support; a pension, salary *Obs*

1498 *Patent Roll* 13 *Hen VII*, On reasonable wages or exebucion. 1501 *Plumpton Corr* 163 He sendeth you but xli towards the exibicions of my nese his wyfe 1635 Sir R Boyle *Diary* in *Lismore Papers* Ser I (1884) IV 138 50li was lent to my son which I am to abate owt of his next Easter exhibicon 1676 Wycherley *Pl Dealer* v 1, He must have a setled Exhibition of forty pounds a Year 1741 Swift *Pyes St Affairs* Wks. 1755 II I 215 He is driven to live in exile upon a small exhibition

†b A gift, present. *Obs*

1579 Fulke *Confut. Sanders* 553 His owne bondslaues, whom he hyreth with a little exhibition, to blase his charitie 1604 Shaks *Oth* IV III 75, I would not doe such a thing for a joynt Ring nor any petty exhibition.

3 †a Pecuniary assistance given to a university student (*obs.* in general sense) b Now only *spec.* A fixed sum given for a term of years from the funds of a school, college, or university, generally upon the result of a competitive examination Cf Bursary 3 and Scholarship

a *c* 1525 Skelton *Replye* 143 To gyve you exhibycion To mainteyne with your skolls 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 194 They will giue a scholer some petie poore exhibition to seeme to be religious 1598 E Gilpin *Skeal* (1878) 21, I have sized in Cambridge, and my friends a season Some exhibition for me there disburst

b 1631 T Adams in *Lett Lit Men* (Camden) 146 An exhibition of £40 per annum for two or three years 1692 Sir R Bulkeley in *Evelyn's Mem* (1857) III 323 At St Paul's school he was chosen (with a small exhibition of £10 a year) to go off to Cambridge 1772 *Hist. Rochester* 91 A yearly exhibition was to be paid to four scholars. 1806 K White *Let* 30 June, My last term bill amounts only to £4 5*s.* 3*d*, after my exhibitions are deducted 1886 *Oxf Univ Calendar* 37 Candidates for the [Junior Mathematical] Exhibition must be Members of the University who have not exceeded eight Terms from their matriculation inclusively

II. 4 *Med* The administration of a remedy

1785 J Pearson in *Med Commun* II 77 The most proper remedy against such a diarrhœa, is the exhibition of a cathartic. 1806 *Med Jrnl* XV 101 During the exhibition of all these medicines, purgative glysters also were used. 1875 B Meadows *Clin. Observ* 28 As the result of the exhibition of arsenical treatment

III. 5. The action of exhibiting, submitting for inspection, displaying or holding up to view; manifestation; visible show or display (of a feeling, quality, etc), an instance of this Const *of.*

1663 Barrow *Serm.* (1683) I xii 162 The ancient exhibition of a gracious promise. 1692 Ray *Dissol. World* III IX (1732) 400 The Exhibition of the Messiah 1701 Grew *Cosm Sacra* II v. § 17 What are all mechanick works, but the sensible exhibition of mathematick demonstrations? 1755 Magens *Insurances* I. 453 The Exhibition of the usual Clearances and Certificates 1780 Harris *Philol Enq* Wks (1841) 427 A dramatic piece, or play, is the exhibition of an action. 1833 Chalmers *Const Man* (1835) I v 208 Anger, if we but study its history and actual exhibitions. 1850 Mrs Jameson *Leg Monast Ord* (1863) 94 Dunstan never would have dared such an exhibition of presumption

b. The action of producing (an object of litigation) in court

1880 Muirhead tr *Instit Gaius* IV § 157 He is pursuer who desires exhibition or restitution

c *Sc. Law* An action for compelling production or delivery of writings.

1861 in W Bell *Dict. Law Scotl.*

d. *concr.* Something that is exhibited, a display, sight, spectacle

1786 Gilpin *Observ Mts & Lakes* I p xxvii, The windings of a noble river—or some other exhibition *c* 1790 Imison *Sch Art* II. 51 Some excellent prints held in great esteem among the admirers of exhibitions of this kind 1848 Macaulay *Hist Eng* I 665 Exhibitions which humane men generally avoid.

e. *To make an exhibition of oneself*: to behave so as to appear in a contemptible aspect *Colloq*

6 A public display (of works of art, manufactured articles, natural productions, etc.); also, the place where the display is made In early quots. often *spec.* the exhibition of pictures of the Royal Academy; now applied *esp* to those exhibitions on a large scale of which the 'Great Exhibition' held in London in 1851 was the first and typical example.

1761 Johnson *Let Barretti* 10 June in *Boswell*, The artists have instituted a yearly exhibition of pictures and statues This year was the second exhibition 1818 Byron *Beppo* lxxviii, No exhibition glares with annual pictures. 1824 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II ix. 183 Is it possible that the Exhibition has closed and 'Silenus' not been sold? 1851 *Expositor* II Jan 163/3 The Exhibition is to be no mere fancy fair or amateur show-room 1890 (*title*), Catalogue of the Royal Military Exhibition

b. *attrib* and *Comb.*

1840 Dickens *Old C Shop* xxvii, It was too late to repair to the exhibition-room 1861 Thornbury *Turner* I 91 The lad's own productions at Somerset House would have been quite enough to attract an exhibition-haunting amateur.

Hence **Exhibi·tional** *a*, of or pertaining to an exhibition. **Exhibi·tionize**, *v*, *nonce-wd.*, *intr* to frequent exhibitions.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI 245 Hackneyed as we are in exhibitionizing, we did not contemplate this scene without the liveliest pleasure 1882 J. Parker *Apost. Life* (1884) III. 294 There is no touch of merely exhibitional genius 1886 *New Princeton Rev* I 121 Madame and her suite had gone to partake of their yearly exhibitional refreshments.

Exhibitioner (eksɪbɪ·ʃənəɹ). [f prec + -er1] †1 One who pays for (a person's) maintenance *Obs*

c 1575 Fulke *Confut Doctr Purgatory* (1577) 438 To make a fond florish a farre of in wordes of common wrangling, to please your patrones and exhibitioners

2 One who holds an exhibition at a university.

1679 Burnet *Hist Ref* I III 227 (an 1536) Yet severe Impositions and heavy Taxes were laid on them; a fifth part for Repairs, a tenth at least for an Exhibitioner 1707 Hearne *Collect* 24 Jan. (Oxf Hist Soc) I 319 10 Exhibitioners who are to study the Hebrew and Greek Tongues 1843 Coleridge in Arnold *Stanley's Life & Corr* (1844) I 1 9 Corpus is a very small establishment with four exhibitioners 1886 *Oxf Univ Calendar* 117 There is a power of renewal if the College are satisfied with the Scholar or Exhibitioner.

3. = Exhibitor 1, 2.

1791 G Wakefield *Enquiry Publ Worship* 30 The effect is not so correspondent to the nature of the expected visitant, as to the faculties of the exhibitioner. 1792 — *Ibid* (ed 2) 42 *note*, The indefensible mode of our dissenting exhibitioners 1840 *Fraser's Mag* XXI 730 There is among the present exhibitioners [at the Royal Academy] no lack of this kind of talent.

Exhibitionist (eksɪbɪ ʃənɪst) *rare*−1 [f as prec. + -ist] One who takes part in an exhibition or public performance; a performer.

1821 *Blackw Mag.* IX 571 The whole of the service is to devolve upon the clergyman and the precentor, with a few hired or trained exhibitionists

Exhibitive (egzɪ bɪtɪv), *a.* [ad. mod L. *exhibitīvus*, f *exhibit-*. see Exhibit *v* and -ive] †1. Having the function of imparting or communicating. Cf. Exhibit *v* 1. Const *of* *Obs*

[1550 Bucer *Conf. de Euch.* § 54 Malo dicere pane & vino dari corpus & sanguinem Domini, quam significari, et panem hic signum esse corporis exhibitivum quam signum simpliciter] 1607 *Schol Disc agst. Antichr* I II 98 The signes of the old Testament be not in his iudgment exhibitiue of any grace, but significatiue only 1681 R. L'Estrange *Apol. Prot* IV i 112 That the Species of Bread and Wine are not only Signs but that they are also Exhibitive and Communicative of the very things that they represent

2. Having the property or function of exhibiting or showing forth. Const *of*

1596 H Clapham *Briefe Bible* I 32 Togither with his Covenant, the Lord adioyneth a Seale, or exhibitiue Signe. 1708 *Brit Apollo* No 45 1/2 Words exhibitive of a double figure. 1737 Waterland *Eucharist* 168 The Sacramental Bread representative and exhibitive of the natural Body.

†3 Used for. Self-manifesting (Of the Divine mind by Norris opposed to *conceptive*) *Obs rare*

1678 Norris *Coll Misc.* (1699) 159 The Simple Essences of Things are the same with that [*sc.* the Divine] Understanding it self, consider'd as variously exhibitive or representative. *Ibid* 352 By the mind of God Exhibitive, is meant the essence of God, as thus or thus imitable, or participable by any Creature

Hence **Exhi·bitively** *adv.*

1610 T Higgons *Serm. Pauls Crosse* 3 *Mar* (1611) 21 This grace is, equally, in all the persons, but originally in the Father, exhibitiuely in the Son 1739 Waterland *Sacram Part Eucharist* 12 The Trope lies in the Verb *was*, put for signify, or exhibitively signifie

Exhibitor (egzɪ·bɪtəɹ). [a L. *exhibitor*, agent-n. f *exhibēre* to Exhibit.]

1. One who shows (something) as a curiosity; a showman, one who produces in public a show or spectacle Cf Exhibiter b.

1654 Gayton *Pleas Notes* IV xi. 245 The exhibitors of that shew politiquely had plac'd Whifflers arm'd and link'd through the Hall 1814 Wordsw *Excursion* VIII 29 The spectator, who a while was pleased More than th' exhibitor himself. *a* 1845 Hood *Ode to J. Ireland* 1, Oh, very reverend Dean and Chapter, Exhibitors of giant men 1875 Buckland *Log-bk* 19 The exhibitor told us a wonderful story.

2 One who contributes an article for public exhibition

1845 *Florist's Jrnl* 205 The only exhibitor in the class for 12 species 1851 *Expositor* II Jan. 163/3 The hosts of exhibitors [at the Exhibition of 1851].

Hence **Exhi·bitorship.**

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV 72/1 Medal and Honourable Mention become little more than a certificate of exhibitorship

Exhibitory (egzɪ bɪtəɹɪ), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *exhibitōri-us*, f. *exhibēre*: see Exhibit and -ory]

A. *adj*

1 a Intended to exhibit, set forth, or display. b Of or pertaining to display or exhibition.

1772 Warton *Life Sir T Pope* (1780) 379 *note*, An exhibitory bill. of expences for their removal this year 1849 Ruskin *Sev Lamps* I § 8 18 The treatment of the Papists' temple is eminently exhibitory; it is surface work throughout 1879 H N Hudson *Hamlet* Pref 15 Knowledge .. less available for exhibitory purposes. 1882 *Century Mag* XXV 101 The gay, storm-beleaguered camp, in the words of its exhibitory press, began to 'boom'

2 Intended to cause the exhibition or production of an article in dispute

1886 Muirhead in *Encycl. Brit* XX 709/1 If the respondent obeyed the order in a restitutory or exhibitory decree, there was an end of the matter

†B *sb.* A procedure with regard to the 'exhibition' of remedies. *Obs.*

1607 Walkington *Opt Glass* 14 Physicians (whose exhibitories to themselues do not parallele their prescripts .to others)

Exhilarant (egzɪ lărănt), *a* and *sb* [a F. *exhilarant*, ad L. *exhilarant-em*, pr pple of *exhilarāre* to Exhilarate]

A *adj* That exhilarates; exhilarating.

1866 Mrs Whitney *L Goldthwaite* XII. 294 The exhilarant draught in which they drank the mountain-joy. 1872 Blackie *Lays Highl* Introd 49 The breeze .and the tide impart a healthy and an exhilarant stimulus.

B. *sb* An exhilarating medicine

1803 Pilkington *View Derbysh* I 329 It has been holden in high repute as a cordial and exhilerant [*sic*] 1839 *New Monthly Mag* LVII 371 The use of this drug as an exhilarent [*sic*] is not confined to the poor *a* 1843 Southey *Doctor* (1849) 164 An exhilarant and a cordial which rejoiced and strengthened him 1868 Garrod *Mat Med* (ed 3) 390 Exhilarants are medicines whose primary effect is to cause an exaltation of the spirits.

Exhilarate (egzɪ lăɹēt), *v.* Forms: 7-8 exhilerate, (6 -arite), 6– exhilarate. [ad. L. *exhilarāt-* ppl. stem of *exhilarāre*, f *ex-* (see Ex-*pref*.1) + *hilar-is* cheerful · see Hilarity.]

1 *trans* To make cheerful or merry, to cheer, enliven, gladden (a person, his spirits, etc.)

1540 Morysine *Vives' Introd Wysd* E vj b, A cleane and a pure conscience maye exhilarate the mynde. 1621 Burton *Anat Mel* II II. VI III, Sundry are the meanes . to exhilerate a sorrowfull heart 1751 Smollett *Per Pic.* (1779) II. xxxviii 22 Peregrine advised him to exhilarate his spirits with a glass of wine *a* 1763 Shenstone *Ess* 36 He would be exhilarated at the sight of the first beggar that he saw 1796 C Marshall *Garden.* xx. (1813) 426 Frost .. exhilarates our spirits 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxxvi, It seemed greatly to delight and exhilarate him to say so.

b. To impart cheerfulness to, enliven (a thing or pursuit)

1751 Johnson *Rambler* No 177 ¶ 5 A select company of curious men, who met once a week to exhilarate their studies 1795 Anderson *Embassy China* 274 A joyous dinner, exhilarated by plenty of spirits.

†2 *intr* To become cheerful *Obs. rare*−1.

1620 Bacon *Sp. in Parl* in *Lett. & Life* (1874) VII 177 The shining of the sun, whereby all things exhilarate, is hindered by clouds

Exhilarating (egzɪ lăɹētiŋ), *ppl. a* [f as prec + -ing2.] That exhilarates; cheering, enlivening, inspiriting

1643 Milton *Divorce* II. ix (1851) 87 Marriage was especially giv'n as a cordiall and exhilarating cup of solace. 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* II 66 A Continual Tide Flows from th' exhilerating Fount. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Denham*, Nothing is less exhilarating than the ludicrousness of Denham. 1845 Darwin *Voy Nat.* IV (1879) 76 We started for another exhilarating gallop 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* XXV 519 The air which was exhilarating to Europeans.

Hence **Exhi·laratingly** *adv*

1850 in Ogilvie

Exhilaration (egzɪ lăɹēi·ʃən). Also 7-8 exhileration. [ad. late L. *exhilarātiōn-em*, n. of action f *exhilarāre* to Exhilarate]

1 The action or means of exhilarating; a cheering or enlivening influence.

1623–6 Cockeram, *Exhileration* 1629 J. Maxwell tr *Herodian* (1635) 301 To use all exhilarations for joy of the gods wedding 1792 V Knox *Serm* xi. 247 This remedy . enlivens by an unnatural exhilaration. 1864 Longf *Falc. Ser Feder.* 139 There was that wild exhilaration in the air.

2 The condition or feeling of being exhilarated

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 721 Exhilaration hath some Affinity with Joy 1802 Cogan *Philos Treat Passions* I II (ed 2) 63 Every species of torpor is subdued; an exhilaration succeeds 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick* xxiv, A bill of fare that might kindle exhilaration in the breast of a misanthrope 1875 Hamerton *Intell Life* x. v 388 The feeling of..exhilaration will last for several hours

Exhilarative (egzɪ lăɹētɪv), *a* [f L *exhilarāt-* ppl stem of *exhilarāre* to Exhilarate + -ive] Tending to produce exhilaration.

1864 Carlyle *Fredk Gt* IV 356 Pamphlets .. sapid, exhilarative 1873 *St Paul's Mag* Feb 133 It was a morning most exhilarative 1875 H. C Wood *Therap* (1879) 200 A feeling of lassitude, preceded by a short period of exhilarative excitement

Exhilarator (egzɪ lăɹēi·təɹ). [f Exhilarate *v.* + -or] One who, or that which, exhilarates

1807 *Edin Rev.* X 88 We certainly do not approve of cards and wagers as the best exhilarators of the spirits 1822 *Blackw. Mag* XII 279 Where Erskine parted his mantle of puns among the aspiring exhilarators of the Bar

Exhi·laratory, *a rare.* [f. Exhilarate *v.* + -ory] Having the effect of exhilarating

1871 L Stephen *Playground of Europe* 284 The danger is trifling enough to be merely exhila[ra]tory.

Exhilient, bad form of Exilient, *Obs.*

Exhort (egzɪ·hɔ̄ɹt, egzɔ̄ɹt), *v.* Forms: 4–6 exort(e, -horte, 4– exhort. [ad L. *exhort-āri*, f *ex-* intensive + *hortāri* to encourage: see Hortatory Cf F. *exhorter* and Enhort. Not now in colloquial use]

1 *trans* To admonish earnestly; to urge by stimulating words to conduct regarded as laudable. Said also of circumstances, etc. To serve as an incitement a. *simply.*

c 1400 *Apol Loll.* 30 If prestis ouerwle exort or monest þe peple *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxi 247 He soo exorted me that at the houre of mydnyghte he made me to aryse hastely 1538 Starkey *England* I I 25 To the wych purpos the tyme exhortyth us 1548–9 (Mar) *Bk Com. Prayer, Offices* 19 Then shall the minister exhort the sicke person after this fourme. 1604 Shaks *Ham.* IV IV 46 (Qq)

Examples, gross as earth, exhort me 1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 40 Write to me exhort me, admonish me

absol. *c* 1400 *Apol Loll* 31 þe prest be mi3ti to exort in al doctrin. 1526-34 TINDALE 2 *Tim* iv 2 Exhorte with all longe sufferinge and doctryne. 1652 HOBBES *Leviath.* II xxv. 131 The words of him that Exhorteth *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg*, *Jerry Jarvis*, Whether the Rev Mr. Hyandry exhorted or made way for the Rev Mr Tearbrain 1881 BIBLE (R V.) *Rom.* xii 8 He that exhorteth, to his exhorting.

b. Const. *to* with *inf.* or *subord. clause*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* iv. (1890) 19, I the exhorte and counceylle that thou ne defoylle nomore thyn hondes wyth my bloode. 1532 *Thynne's ed of Chaucer's L. G. W Hyps & Medea* 73 That he in his neuewe Iason wolde exhorte To saylen to that londe 1535 COVERDALE *Neh* ix 26 Thy prophetes (which exhorted them so earnestly, that they shulde conuerte vnto the) 1611 BIBLE *Tit* ii 6 Yong men likewise exhort, to bee sober minded. 1735 BERKELEY *Def. Free-think. in Math.* § 37, I have long ago done what you so often exhort me to do 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps* (1869) I v 226 The bishops were exhorted not to engage in secular affairs more than was necessary

c Const. *to* an action or course, a condition.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* i Wks 162/2 To call and exorte the worlde from all pleasure of the fleshe to the puritie and clennes of the body and soule. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* i. x (1611) 25 The Apostle, in exhorting men to contentment. 1747 JOHNSON *Plan Eng Dict* Wks IX 285 Commonly we exhort to good actions, we instigate to ill *a* 1785 GLOVER *Athenaid* II 45, I through each city. Have pass'd, exhorting Greece To bold defence 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 79 The people would be exhorted to liberality

2. With *obj* a thing: To recommend earnestly; to insist upon

c 1500 *New Not-br. Mayd* in *Poet Tracts* (Percy Soc) 47 What I exhorte Not herde is 1526-34 TINDALE 1 *Tim.* vi. 2 These thynges teache and exhorte 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 179 While we Designing or exhorting glorious Warr. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog* Wks. 1840 I 8 Exhorting the repeal of those laws, so contrary to charity. 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) I ii. 96 He again exhorted a reform

† **Exhort,** *sb. Obs.* [f prec. vb] = EXHORTATION.

c 1475 *Partenay* 3972 By the exort of vntrew man. 1525 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* II Pref, The princely exhorte, whiche our foresaid gracyous souerayne gaue me 1590 LODGE *Euphues Gold Leg*, Did he make a large exhort unto concord? *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI 183 Everywhere he breathed exhorts 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XII. 324 Drown Hector's Vaunts in loud Exhorts of Fight 1829 A. W. FONBLANQUE *Engl under 7 Administr* (1837) I. 238 Perpetual exhorts to a new birth unto Toryism

† **Exhortance.** *Obs* In 7 *Sc.* exhortans. [f as prec + -ANCE] = EXHORTATION.

(But possibly *exhortans* may be an abbreviation in the MS for *exhortations.*)

c 1646 T. CRAUFURD *Hist Univ Edinb* (1808) 45 He [Mr. Robert Rollock]. with most pithy exhortans setting them on to vertue and pietie

† **Exhortary.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 6 -arie. [f. EXHORT *sb* + -ARY.] = EXHORTATION

1584 LODGE *Alarum* 54 The father having ended this exhortarie is answered..of his dissembling sonne thus

Exhortation (eksɒɪtē^{1}ʃən). Forms: 4-5 exort-, exhortacioun, 5-6 exhortacion, -yon, exortacion, (6 exhortatyoun, exortation) 5- exhortation. [ad L. *exhortātiōn-em*, n. of action f *exhortārī* to EXHORT Cf. Fr *exhortation.*]

1. The action or process of exhorting, of earnestly admonishing or urging to what is deemed laudable conduct; an instance of this

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Tim.* iv 13 Til I come take tent to redynge, to exortacioun and techynge. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII viii. 720 Eftyr syndry exhortatyownys 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 6 To gadre money or tresor by subtyl exortation. 1505 FISHER *Penit. Ps.* Wks 1 This treatyse .. was made .. at the exortacion and sterynge of princesse Margarete. 1552 ABP HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 30 Thair mother gaf exhortacion to ilkane of thame *a* 1656 HALES *Tracts* (1677) 11 Exhortations from all sin *a* 1732 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1723) II. vi 224 There is no Room for any Exhortations to charity 1828 WHATELY *Rhet.* III Introd., A great part of the Preacher's business consists of Exhortation 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 177 An exhortation to the youthful monarch to check his own self-indulgence.

2 A set speech delivered for the purpose of exhorting; a discourse, *esp.* a formal address in the course of a religious observance, liturgical formulary or rite. Also in phrase, *To make an exhortation*

c 1450 *Why I can't be a Nun* 373 in *E. E. P* (1862) 148 Now, ladyes, taketh gode hede to thys exhortacion That I haue tawȝt yow in thys lore 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxxvii. 215 All the people war gathered about him, to heare him make an exortation 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II 326 The place where Moses made those divine exhortations some say was Bethabara 1704 NELSON *Fest & Fasts* II ix (1739) 582 As the Exhortation before the Communion suggests to us. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* v, The clergyman .. delivering (very unaffectedly and simply) the closing exhortation 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III xviii 28 The result of this exhortation was a long and .important session

3. *attrib.*

1872 SHIPLEY *Glossary* 190 *Exhortation Week*, The week before Septuagesima Sunday; so called in the Eastern Church because the faithful are then exhorted to prepare for the Great Fast Also called *Exhortatory Week.*

Exhortative (egzɔ̄·ɪtătɪv), *a* [ad. L *exhortātīv-us*, f. *exhortārī*: see EXHORT and -IVE Cf F. *exhortatif, -ive*] Of, pertaining to, or containing exhortation; intended to exhort.

1564 J. WHITE (*title*), Agapetus, An Exposition of Chapters Exhortative 1583 [see CONSULTATIVE] 1631 WEEVER *Anc Fun. Mon* 246 Laurence writ exhortatiue Epistles to the Bishops 1687 T TRAMALLIER in *Magd Coll & Jas. II* (Oxf. Hist Soc) 213 The exhortative part of his Speech *c* 1810 COLERIDGE *Notes on Jer Taylor, Lit Rem.* III. 301 The words of the Apostle are exhortative and dehortative. 1836 *Blackw Mag.* XXXIX 231 The dictatorial exhortative style of the leading journal 1836 LANE *Mod. Egypt.* I x 317 A few words exhortative to charity Hence **Exhortatively** *adv*

1693 LEIGHTON *Comm* 1 *Pet* (1850) I 146 Some read these words exhortatively

Exhortator (eksɒɪtē^{1} tər). *rare*$^{-0}$. [a late L *exhortātor*, agent-n f. *exhortārī* to EXHORT.] One who exhorts or encourages; = EXHORTER.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Penny Cycl* In mod. Dicts

Exhortatory (egzɔ̄·ɪtătərɪ), *a* and *sb* [ad late L. *exhortātōri-us*, f *exhortārī*: see EXHORT *v.* and -ORY]

A. *adj* Of, pertaining to, or containing exhortation, intended to exhort

1544 'H STALBRYDGE' (*title*), Epistel exhortatorye agaynst the pompous popysh Bischops. 1616 N BRENT tr *Sarpi's Hist Counc Trent* (1676) 314 They used an exhortatory remedy to the Prelates. 1640 BP HALL *Episc* III ix. 269 An exhortatory conclusion to our brethren at home 1780 ARNOT *Hist. Edin.* i. (1816) 38 The minister preached an exhortatory discourse 1818 T JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV 448, I could take no part in it [the discussion] but an exhortatory one. 1870 tr *Lange's Comm Ecc* 76 The entire contents, are of an exhortatory character

† **B** *sb* An exhortatory discourse *Obs*

1656 H. HAMMOND (*title*), A Paræenesis or Exhortatory to all True Sons of the Church 1675 J. SMITH *Chr Relig Appeal* I. 37 Justin Martyr. in his Exhortatory to the Gentiles

Exhorter (egzɔ̄·ɪtər). Also 6 exhortoure, *Sc.* exhortar. [f. EXHORT *v* + -ER^{1}]

1 One who exhorts or urges on to action. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Exhoitoure, *suasor* 1554 T. MARTIN *Marr. Priests* A a iv, A moste deuoute exhorter, & a most earnest perswader 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist Philos.* (1701) 85/2 Socrates as being a Man Absolute and Perfect never needed any exhorter. 1875 C F. WINGATE in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX 146 He took a lively interest in prayer meetings and was an earnest exhorter

2. *spec* In various Christian Churches, a person appointed to give religious exhortation under the direction of a superior minister. Cf EVANGELIST 3 c.

1513-75 *Diurn Occurr* (Bannatyne Club) 88 It was ordanit be the Ministeris, exhortaris and leidaris of this realme. 1564 *Act Edin Gen Assembly* 25 Dec, An Act. 'Ordaining every Minister, Exhorter and Reader to have one of the Psalm Books'. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 40 The Generall Assemblie [to] appoynt the proportion how much shall a Superintendent have .how much ane Exhorter, how much a Reader 1772 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 5 June, One of these exhorters was Jacob Rowell

Exhorting (egzɔ̄·ɪtɪŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. as prec + -ING^{1}.] The action of the vb. EXHORT; encouragement, instigation; an exhortation, address

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xx 65 The proude mayden in amours, after this exhortyng sayde that she sholde noo more speke therof vnto her 1490 — *Eneydos* xl 132 Euander slewe his fader by exhortynge of his moder that vyceta was called 1591 HARINGTON *Orl Fur* XXVIII XCVI, The godly Frier .With new exhortings bad her to beware.

Exhumate (e ksˌhɪʊmēt), *v.* Also 6 *pa. pple* exhumate. [f. med L. *exhumāt-* ppl. stem of *exhumā-re* to EXHUME.] = EXHUME *v. lit.* and *fig.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 796 The Kyng hearyng his subject to be exhumate and brent without his knowledge. 1619 'R. JONES' [Lushington] in *Phenix* (1708) II 480 The Women gave the Watch-word to the Disciples, who immediately do exhumate his Body 1715 M DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 175 His [Wiclif's] Body was Exhumated and Burnt *Ibid* I 272 The present Sermon-maker would needs exhumate poor Fryar John. 1846 WORCESTER cites DR HITCHCOCK. 1881 *Gd. Words* XXII 45/1 The writer whose hands are cramped with the pen will draw his legs from under the desk, and. exhumating his knapsack, dry with a winter's dust, [will] make straight for the mountain

Exhumation (eksˌhɪʊmēˌʃən) [a. Fr *exhumation*, ad. med L. *exhumātiōn-em*, n. of action f *exhumā-re* to EXHUME] The action or process of digging up or removing (a body, etc.) from beneath the ground Also, an instance of this

1797 W SEWARD *Suppl. to Anecd.* 288 Tracts relative to the exhumation in the great church at Dunkirk 1819 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev* XXI. 373 The details of this barbarous exhumation are curious. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II xxiv. 344 The dead body of Arsenius was, after exhumation, produced before the council of Tyre 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann* II. iii vi. 163 The exhumation of two oaken cists 1869 E A PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed 3) 114 Febrile affections produced by exhumations of bodies.

Exhumator (e ksˌhɪʊmeˈtɔr). [agent-n f L. *exhumāre* to EXHUME] One who exhumes.

1820 *Blackw Mag* VII. 321 The fraternal embrace of the exhumator of Tom Paine's bones 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 271 The exhumators of the remains of Adam Smith. 1832 MAGINN in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 417 If the reformers of our day have no Hampden, they have his exhumator and biographer, Lord Nugent,

Exhume (eksˌhiūˈm), *v* [ad. F *exhume-r*, ad. med.L. *exhum-āre* (13th c. in Du Cange), f *ex-* out + *hum-us* ground.]

1. *trans.* To dig out or remove (something buried) from beneath the ground.

1783 WATSON *Philip III* (L.), More than a dozen bodies were thus unnecessarily exhumed 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg Art* (1850) 101 It was not the manner of those days to exhume .the bodies of holy men 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 643 Bones that have been exhumed by the waves 1863 LYELL *Antiq Man* 48 No less than 17 canoes had been exhumed. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* VIII 112 The wild animals might have exhumed the body

b *transf* and *fig* To unearth, bring to light.

1819 SCOTT *Let* 3 Oct in *Lockhart*, I go a day sooner to exhume certain old monuments of the Rutherfords at Jedburgh. 1865 LECKY *Ration* I i 104 The industry of modern antiquarians has exhumed two or three obscure works 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* III iii. 403 The letters of the royal assassin .were exhumed

2. To remove the overlying soil from *rare.*

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont* 31 When we exhume an old land-surface the remains of Mammals may be found in tolerable plenty

Hence **Exhumed** *ppl. a* (in quots. *fig*)

1840 GLADSTONE *Ch Princ* 19 They will give to those, as it were, exhumed verities a degree of weight and prominence 1878 H M STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xii 356 The aborigines of these new and exhumed regions.

Exhumer (eksˌhiūˈmər). [f as prec + -ER^{1}] One who exhumes

1872 MARK TWAIN *Innoc Abr* xxxi. 243 The exhumers of Pompeii 1886 *Pall Mall G* 24 Apr 5/2 The work of the exhumer is amply repaid

Exhybe: see EXHIBE, *Obs.*

Exibilate, exiccate, etc. see EXSIBILATE, etc.

† **Exiconize,** *v Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. Gr. ἐξεικονίζ-ειν, f ἐξ- (see Ex- *pref*^{2}) + εἰκών image.] *trans.* To portray, depict

1641 EARL MANCHESTER in *Mountague's Let., etc.* 12 Our faith is no other but what is exiconized in the Apostles' creed.

[**Exidemic, -al:** see *List of Spurious Words*]

† **Exient.** *Chronol Obs rare.* [ad. L. *exiens*, pr pple. of *exīre*: see EXIT. Cf *transient*] Preceded by a numeral: The (first, second, etc) year reckoned from any epoch.

1677 CARY *Chronol* 67 The fourth Exient of the sixth Olympiad *Ibid* 223 The 3rd exient of Asa.

Exies (e ksɪz), *sb. pl. Sc.* [? corruption of ACCESS.] ? Hysterics

1816 SCOTT *Antiq* xxxv, 'Jenny Rintherout has ta'en the exies, and done naething but laugh and greet' 1818 — *Br Lamm* xi, 'The cook-maid in the trembling exies'.

‖ **Exigeant** (ęksɪzan), *a.* [Fr pr. pple. of *exiger*, ad L *exigĕre*: see EXIGENT] = EXACTING *ppl a* 3 Also used (with sbs. denoting women) in fem form **Exigeante** (ęksɪzɑ̄nt).

1803 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* VIII, Clarence Hervey had been used to the brilliant and exigeante lady Delacour. 1837 C'TESS BLESSINGTON in C. Heath *Bk. of Beauty* 190 It scarcely satisfied the jealous and exigeant lover 1871 R. H HUTTON *Ess* I. 22 Falling into the jealous, exigeant, selfish type of affection

Exigence (e ksɪdʒĕns) Also 7 exegence. [a F. *exigence*, ad L. *exigentia*, f. *exigent-em*, pr. pple. of *exigĕre*: see EXIGENT]

1. The state or fact of being exigent; urgent want; need, necessity

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* I. xx (Arb) 58 A priuat person, whose manner of life and calling hath no such exigence. 1633 P FLETCHER *Purple Isl* VIII XVI, Their violence Was none, or weak in time of greatest exigence 1691 T. H[ALE] *New Invent.* 130 So many as will suffice in time of Exigence 1849 C BRONTE *Shirley* XXI, A churchwarden who feels the exigence of whitewash.

† b. What is needed or required; demands, exigency, need, requirement, = EXIGENCY 2 *Obs*

1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* I xiv (1611) 43 According to the exigence of that speciall end whereunto they are intended 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 92 The nature of his offices and the whole exigence of the Epistle proclaime him Bishop. 1676 HALE *Contempl* I. 443 For the convenient support of the Exigences of my nature and condition 1710 *Tatler* No. 252 P 2 If we drink the least Proportion beyond the Exigence of Thirst. 1784 COWPER *Task* II 557 Ghostly counsel, if it fall Below the exigence 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV ix. 287 Supervisors, with powers adapted to the exigence of the case.

2. A pressing state of circumstances, or one demanding immediate action or remedy; a sudden or pressing necessity, an emergency; a difficulty, extremity, strait.

1643 *True Informer* 15 His Majesty summoned all his Nobles to appeare, to advise with them in this exigence. 1671 CROWNE *Juliana* IV, A warlike Fantome By heaven created for this exigence 1702 C MATHER *Magn Chr.* II. IV (1852) 124 Mr. Winthrop being in this exigence chosen the governour. 1726 DE FOE *Hist Devil* I xi (1840) 160 God himself relieved the Israelites in every exigence 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* XXIII, Escape as unexpected as the exigence was threatening 1863 MRS. C CLARKE *Shaks. Char* XVII. 434 Falstaff is equal to any exigence

¶ **3** As a personal quality: Exactingness. *rare.* [After Fr use, cf. EXIGEANT]

[1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) I ii 35 Mortgaging my time and patience by her *exigence* every hour in the day] 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser II II 102 The habit of exigence. That last is not a common English word

Exigency (e ksɪdʒĕnsɪ) [ad. L *exigentia*: see prec and -ENCY] The quality of being exigent.

1. a. Exigent character, pressing state (of circumstances, etc.), stringency (of requirements). b Urgent want; pressing necessity; an instance of this; in *pl.* pressing needs, straits.

a 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas V*, III x 224 Such immediate assistance as the exigency of her affairs required 1794 PALEY *Evid.* I. iv (1817) 66 To inspire them with fortitude proportioned to the increasing exigency of the service 1836 J GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* IX. (1852) 289 Nor whatever the exigency of our circumstances, can we rationally doubt of needful assistance. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* I. 577 The exigency of the case warranted him in borrowing .. a fine horse belonging to Dare

b. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* vii. 70 [He] was driuen to such an exigency that he was constrained [etc.]. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 88 The amazing Exigencies of a sinking Man excuse the folly of catching at Reeds 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Past.* Pref. (1721) I 79 The Romans in great Exigency, sent for their Dictator from the Plow. 1707 ADDISON *Pres St War* Wks. 1746 III. 245 We already complain of our want of bullion and must at last be reduced to the greatest exigencies. 1761 STERNE *Tr Shandy* (1802) III II 260 The natural exigency my father was under of rubbing his head 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* II 37 The extreme exigency of the moment. 1863 FROUDE *Hist Eng* VIII 61 Yet the Exigencies of England required peace

2. That which is needed or required; demands, needs, requirements: a. *sing*, now *rare* exc. in *Law* (see quot. 1883). b *pl*

a. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* III. I (1588) 329 The residue were fined according to the exigencie and temper of their fault. 1662 *Bk Com Prayer* Pref, The various exigency of times and occasions. 1818 JAS MILL *Brit. India* III VI I 37 In his demands upon the Rajah Mr Hastings had exceeded the exigency 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* XXXII (1853) 264 The talents of Mahomet rose to the exigency of the moment. 1883 SIR F POLLOCK in *Law Rep* 11 Q Bench 433 When the sheriff has seized the debtor's goods, it is his duty to go on selling until he shall have realized enough to satisfy the exigency of the writ.

b. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* iv. 73 Devout persons are directed to several saints, for their several exigencies 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett* III, I intreat you will never suffer Mr Wood to be a judge of your exigencies 1857–8 SEARS *Athan.* IV. 28 Those who think God will work miracles to meet the exigencies of theology.

† **Exigendary.** *Law Obs* [ad. med.L. *exigendārius*, f. *exigenda*. see EXIGENT *sb.*[2] and ARY[1].] = EXIGENTER

1607 COWEL *Interpr Exigendarie of the common bank* is otherwise called Exigenter 1721 in BAILEY 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

Exigend(e: see EXIGENT *sb* [2]

Exigent (e ksidʒĕnt), *a* and *sb.*[1] Also 5 -ente, 6–7 exegent(t, 7 exgigent. [ad L *exigent-em*, pr. pple. of *exigĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *agĕre* to drive: see EXACT *v* Cf. OF. *exigent.*] **A** *adj*

1. Requiring immediate action or aid, pressing, urgent

1670 CLARENDON *Contempl. on Ps* Tracts (1727) 617 That exigent cry for help 1796 BURKE *Lett. Noble Ld.* Wks VIII. 46 At this exigent moment the loss of a finished man is not easily supplied. 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits, Univ* Wks (Bohn) II 94 A fop. in exigent circumstances, will play the manly part. 1882 T. MOZLEY *Remin* II lxxxiii. 98 There were other and more exigent demands [upon Denison's means]

2 Requiring a great deal, demanding more than is reasonable; exacting, pressing

1828 A W. FONBLANQUE *Engl under 7 Administr* (1837) I 144 It was said of some exigent man, that, etc. 1842 SIR H TAYLOR *Edwin the Fair* II II, A love that clings not, nor is exigent, Encumbers not the active purposes, Nor drains their source 1870 EMERSON *Soc & Solit, Clubs* Wks. (Bohn) III. 92 Varied foods, climates, beautiful objects are the necessity of this exigent system of ours 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1878) 76 His restlessness .was never tyrannical and exigent

b. Const *of.*

1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* II. I ii, But now this body, exigent of rest, Will needs put in a claim. 1871 MORLEY *Vauvenargues* Crit. Misc. 20 An age when the intellect is usually most exigent of supremacy

B. *sb.*[1]

†**1.** A state of pressing need; a time of extreme necessity; a critical occasion, or one that requires immediate action or remedy; an emergency, extremity, strait. *To bring, drive, put,* etc *to, to take* (*an*) *exigent Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG *Ord Fools* 4 Bacus and Iuno hath set abroche a tonne, [And] Brouthe the[r] braynys vn-to exigente. *a* 1548 *Hye way to Spyttel Hous* 1021 in Hazl *E. P P.* IV 67 In theyr fury they be so vyolent, That they wyll bryng one to an exegent. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron* II 3 The duke seeing himselfe to be driuen to such an exigent. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV. (1622) 413 In steed of doing any thing as the exigent required, he began to make circles. *a* 1639 W WHATELEY *Prototypes* I XVI (1640) 162 God will have a well in store, and shew it us at the exigent. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* IV. 300 In such Exigents this Manipulus may be recurred to 1755 in JOHNSON. 1818 in TODD

b. Last pinch; end, extremity

1586 A DAY *Eng. Secretary* II (1625) 92 Here by degrees is passed to the last exigent 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen VI*, II. v. 9 These Eyes .Waxe dimme, as drawing to their Exigent 1600 *Dr. Dodypoll* IV. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl* III. 146, I feare my barbarous rudenesse to her Hath driven her to some desperate exigent. 1631 HEYWOOD *Eng. Elis.* (1641) 142 What a dangerous exigent must she needs come to, whose life was thus assaulted?

†**2.** *pl.* Needs, requirements *Obs*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Esdras* vii. 65 He is bountiful, because he wil geve according to exigentes. 1641 CHAS. I in Rushw. *Hist Coll.* III (1692) I 536 Most effectual and proper for the present exigents of the Kingdom. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 12 Because it is not accommodate to all Uses and Exigents.

b. A required amount, a needed quantity

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* III 337 His enterprise Marked out anew, its exigent of wit Apportioned

Hence **Exigently** *adv*, in an exigent manner.

1889 W SHARP in *Academy* 30 Nov. 352/3, I cannot but hope that he will not pursue too exigently his latest method

† **Exigent,** *sb.*[2] *Law Obs* Also 5–6 exigend. [In 15th c. *exigend*, a AF. *exigende*, ad. med.L *exigenda*, gerundial pple. of *exigĕre*: see prec.] A writ commanding the sheriff to summon the defendant to appear and deliver up himself upon pain of outlawry, also called *writ of exigent.*

[1292 BRITTON I. II § 8 Et si le pleyntif face defaute a nuli Counté, aduncc cessent les exigendes jekes a nostre venue en le pays] 1464 *Paston Lett.* No 491 II 161 He hath taken suerte that ye schall appere in the crastino animarum upon the exigents returnable. 1491 *Act 7 Hen VII*, c. 24 By reason of eny processe or exigend made within the same Countie 1502–3 *Plumpton Corr* 173 On tewsday last was the court and then was ther none exegent called agaynst you *c* 1508 *Ibid.* 204 If I wold suffer the exigend, which I had agaynst you, not to goe out agaynst you 1670 VAUGHAN *Bushell's Case* in *Phenix* (1721) I 429 The Party came into Court and demanded Oyer of the Exigent. 1678 BUTLER *Hudibras* III I 1036 What Charms [must that Lady have], that can null Decree and Exigent. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm* III 283 If a *non est inventus* is returned upon all of them, then a writ of *exigent* or *exigi facias* may be sued out. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

b Phrases. *Clerk of the Exigents*; *to put in exigent*; *to sue to* (*an*) *exigent.*

a 1577 SIR T SMITH *Commw. Eng.* II. xiv (1609) 61 The Clarke of the Exigent is to frame all manner of Processes of *Exigi facias* 1628 COKE *On Litt* 114 a, Goods and chattels of those that be put in exigent 1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 146 This Beavor, in Michaelmas term, had caused him to be sued to exigent. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No 1209/4 Benjamin Hill, late Clerk of the Exigents. 1690 in Picton *L'pool. Munic Rec.* (1883) I. 300 John Hodgson is sued to an Exgent by one John Brier in Trespasse

Exigent (e ksidʒĕnt), *v* [f. EXIGENT *sb* 1 and 2] *trans.* †a. To subject (a person or thing) *to.* b. To carry out a writ of exigent against.

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 4 [They] forfeit their faith..to their Lord, the Publike Welfare, by exigenting it to intolerable sufferings and dangers 1837 PALGRAVE *Merch & Friar* IV. 241 Were you by the Coroner in County Court duly exigented and proclaimed?

† **Exigenter.** *Law. Obs.* Also 7 exigentor, -egenter. [a. AF. *exigenter*, f *exigente*, *exigende*: see EXIGENT *sb.*[2]] An officer of the Court of Common Pleas who made out all exigents and proclamations in cases pertaining to outlawry. Also, in 18–19th c, a similar officer of the Court of King's Bench

[1432 *Act* 10 *Hen. VI*, c 4 Null Filicer Exigenter ne autre Officer] 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c 4 § 1 The Felyssour or exigenter in whose offyce suche sute is taken. 1654 *View Regulation of Chancery* 20 The Filacers and Exigentors . in the Court of Common Pleas. 1672 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Angliae Notitia* (ed 6) 218 [In the Court of Common Pleas] There are also four Exigenters, whose Office is to make all Exigents and Proclamations in all Actions where Process of Outlawry doth lye 1692 WOOD *Ath. Oxon* I 317 He had given to him the Exegenters Office of the Common Pleas. 1784 *Town & Country Mag* 7 Jan 56 Ackland, esq deputy filazer and exigenter to the court of King's bench. 1837 *Act* 7 *Will. IV & 1 Vict* c. 30 sched A, Offices abolished by this Act On the Plea Side of the Court of Queen's Bench Filacer, Exigenter, and Clerk of the Outlawries . In the Court of Common Pleas .. Exigenter and Clerk of the Supersedeas.

‖ **Exigi facias** (e ksidʒəi fē·ⁱ ʃiæs). *Law.* [L. phrase, lit. 'that you cause to be demanded', f. *exigĕre* to demand, exact, and *facĕre* to make, cause] = EXIGENT *sb* 2

a 1577 SIR T SMITH *Commw. Eng* II XIV. (1609) 61 The Clarke of the Exigents is to frame all manner of Processes of Exigi facias. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex*

Exigible (e·ksidʒib'l), *a* [as if ad L. **exigibilis*, f *exigĕre*: see EXACT *v.* Cf. F. *exigible*] That may be exacted; demandable, requirable, chargeable Const. *against, from* (a person).

1610 W FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* III v. 72 This [service] is not now exigible. 1792 T. JEFFERSON *Writ* (1859) III 339 There is no part of our debt exigible at this time. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 543 They were all charged the full sum exigible on their rent. 1883 LD BLACKBURN in *Law Rep* 9 App Cases 65 Whether the duty on post-horses was exigible in respect of post-horses carrying an express, etc

Exiguity (eksigiū·ĭti). [ad. L. *exiguitās*, f. *exiguus* see EXIGUOUS] The quality or condition of being exiguous; scantiness in measure; smallness in size or quantity, littleness.

1623–6 in COCKERAM. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* I. 116 Sense is .puzled at the exiguity of particular moats. 1664 POWER *Exp Philos* I 34 Their exceeding exiguity; for certainly of all Animals they are the least 1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LX. 589 Astonished at the exiguity of the *plats* placed before him. 1873 WHITNEY *Orient. Stud.* 242 We are disappointed at the exiguity of the results

concr. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 8 The Insectile automata (those living exiguities).

Exiguous (egzi giuəs), *a* [f L. *exigu-us* scanty in measure or number (f. *exigĕre* to weigh strictly: see EXACT *v*) + -OUS.] Scanty in measure or number; extremely small, diminutive, minute.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 141 Of great vertue, yet of an exiguous quantity 1654 tr. *Scudery's Cura Pol.* 39 If they have any being, it is so exiguous, that it is scarce visible *a* 1708 J PHILIPS *Fall of Chloe's Jordan* 100 Protected mice, The race exiguous Their mansions quit 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* v. v, The soldier's pay is in the highest degree exiguous, not above three half-pence a day 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 23 May 3 The judgment of the House of Lords on the exiguous point raised by the Bordesley appeal

Hence **Exiguousness** = EXIGUITY.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Exiguousness*, littleness, smallness 1775 in ASH 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Sept 352/1, No 1, though its apparent exiguousness might suggest a different conclusion, is a number of the highest importance.

Exile (e ksəil, e gzəil), *sb.*[1] Also 4 exil, 5–6 exyl(e, exyll(e. [a OF. *exil*, refashioned form of *essil*, state of banishment, also (cf sense 2) devastation, destruction = Pr. *essalh*, semi-popular ad. L. *exsilium* state of banishment, f *ex-* out + *sal-* (= Skr. *sar-* to go), root of *salīre* to leap (whence also *exsul* · see EXUL); cf. *consilium* COUNSEL In sense 2, OF. *essil* is a vbl sb f *essiller*. see EXILE *v* 4. (Formerly accented *exíle*)]

1. Enforced removal from one's native land according to an edict or sentence; penal expatriation or banishment; the state or condition of being penally banished; enforced residence in some foreign land. Phrases, † *To go, put in* or *to exile*; *to drive, go, send into exile.*

In Israelitish history *spec.* the captivity of the Jews in the 5th century B.C.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 11154 (Cott) Wit all þou sal bi halden vile, Quar-sa þou wendes in exile *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 131 How alle his kynde exile was on þam laid *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I III 10 Whi art þou comen in to þis solitarie place of myn exil *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII VIII 44 Saynt Thomas In Frawns, as in-til Exile, was 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 41 He was put to exyle in to y yle of Sardeyn. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom & Jul.* v. III 211 Griefe of my Sonnes exile hath stopt her breath. 1667 MILTON *P L* I 632 These puissant Legions, whose exile Hath emptied Heav'n. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I XIII. 177 The first bishops newly returned out of their exiles, as Cox, Grindal [etc]. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II x 365 He had taken the advantage of his exile to travel 1838 LYTTON *Leila* II. i, I accept them provided, first, that thou obtainest the exile or death of Muza. 1845 S AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III 35 Zapolya neglected no means by which he could, from his exile at Tarnow, keep Hungary in a state of agitation. 1868 E EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. XXI 460 Exile was made the condition of his pardon.

b *gen.* Expatriation, prolonged absence from one's native land, endured by compulsion of circumstances or voluntarily undergone for any purpose

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 187 To do profite to the comune He toke of exile the fortune. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 724 Soche a maiden þat forsec hir fader & hir fre londe . Auntrede hir to Exile euer for þi [Jason's] sake. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W 1531) 298 For thy exile and fleynge in to Egypte. 1548 HALL *Chron* 242 b, He so greved his nobilitie that some of their voluntarie will, went into Exile. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* I 519 After an exile of many years, Dudley North returned to England with a large fortune.

c *transf* and *fig*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 19 Godes flesche and eke hys blode . frevereth ous in oure exil. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc* 1165 þe world es na thyng elles Bot en hard exil, in qwilk men duelles. 1340 *Ayenb* 132 Huan he y 213þ þise wordle þet ne is bote an exil and a dezert uol of fluos. *c* 1450 *Castle Hd Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 7994 þe same bischope . Fra his kirke was putt in exile. 1547 *Act* 37 *Hen VIII*, c 2 The couersion therof [Hounsloo Heathe] into tillage . by mennes labour shall be an exile of idlenesse in those parties. 1592 SHAKS *Rom. & Jul.* III. III 20 Banished is banisht from the world, And worlds exile is death. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II III. *Vocation*, All our life and Age Is but an exile and a Pilgrimage 1878 B TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. I. 20 And out of its exile The passion return.

d. *attrib.*

1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I VIII. 202 Thou Deigned to Come down to dwell with Me in this Exile-World. *Ibid.* I IX 207 Man, a Pilgrim upon Earth . should sanctify his Exile-state, by these Trials.

†**2.** Waste or devastation of property; ruin, utter impoverishment. *To put in exile* [OF. *metre a essil*]: to ravage (a country), ruin (a person). *Obs*

[1267 *Act* 52 *Hen. III*, c 23 Item firmarii tempore firmarum suarum vastum, vendicionem, seu exilium non faciant, in domibus, boscis, hominibus, neque, &c] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 869, I purpose me to putte hem in exil for evermore *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lii 96 3if oure rem withowten kyng be ony while, It myhte sone thanne fallen into exylle. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E VI b, He began werre to his neyghbours . in so much that the reame was put in exyl 1490 — *Eneydos* XXII. (1890) 81 Her cyte and landes of Cartage are all dystroied and tourned in exyll 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par John* 74 a, The temple was . repayred after the exile that was made at Hierusalem by the Persians. 1618 PULTON *Stat.* 52 *Hen. III*, c. 23 Fermors, during their termes, shall not make wast, sale, nor exile of House, Woods, and Men without speciall licence. [So 1700 in J. Tyrrell *Hist. Eng.* II. 1114.]

Exile (e ksəil), *sb.*[2] [Of obscure formation; perh. merely a concrete use of EXILE *sb.*[1] I (cf. OF. and ME. *prison* = prisoner); the development of sense may have been produced by direct association with L. *exsul.* It may however be f. EXILE *v.*]

1. A banished person; one compelled to reside away from his native land.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* (Kölbing) 8922 To lese his londes & ben exil. *c* 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb* (Surtees) 5308 Of þair bischop, þat lange whyle had bene fra his kirk exile. 1588 SHAKS *Tit. A.* III. I. 285 Get thee from my

sight, Thou art an Exile, and thou must not stay 1611 Bible *Isa* li 14 The captiue exile hasteneth that he may be loosed. 1697 Dryden *Virg Ecl* i 91 O must the wretched Exiles ever mourn, Nor after length of rowling Years return? 1759 Robertson *Hist Scot* I ii 85 This unhappy exile, was destined to be the father of a race of kings 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav* II 105 Had been found guilty of the crime of patriotism, and was an exile from his country 1874 Green *Short Hist* vii 399 Thousands of Flemish exiles found a refuge in the Cinque Ports

attrib and *Comb* 1790 *Norman & Bertha* I 2 Thither froward fate pursued this amiable exile pair 1856 Grote *Greece* II. xcv XII 439 The officers of Antipater, called in the language of the time exile-hunters, were on the look-out to seize these proscribed men. 1888 *Century Mag* May 3 A careful study of the exile system [of Russia.] *Ibid* 4 Officers of the Exile Administration.

b. *transf.* and *fig*

1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill* 365 The poor exiles Hung round the bowers, and fondly looked their last. 1820 W Irving *Sketch Bk* I. 144 An exile from the paternal roof. 1843 Neale *Hymns for Sick* 58 Thy grace in us, poor exiles yet, implant. 1852 Earp *Gold Col. Australia* 100 The convict system ceased in New South Wales in 1839, but 'exiles' as they were termed, *i. e.* men who had passed their probation at home, were forwarded till 1843.

2 *attrib.* in *Exile-tree, Exile-oil-plant*, a name applied in India to the *Thevetia nerufolia* (N O *Apocynaceæ*), a plant introduced into that country from the West-Indies or tropical America.

It has large saffron coloured flowers, and the bark is used in medicine as an antiperiodic

1865 *Madras Quart Jrnl Med Science* VIII 195, I met with a large solitary tree and from its situation, it occurred to me that the popular English name of 'Exile' seemed very appropriate 1868 Waring *Pharmacopœia of India* 138 A West Indian shrub, domesticated in India, and cultivated under the name of *The Exile* or *Yellow Oleander*. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Exile tree 1884 Miller *Plant-n.* s.v. *Oil-plant*, Exile *Ibid* s. v. *Thevetia*, Exile-oil plant

Exile (e ksail, e gzail), *a. Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. L. *exīlis* thin, lank. Cf F. *exile* (Cotgr.).

The ultimate etymology is disputed, some regard it as contracted from **exigilis*, f *exigĕre* (cf. Exiguous; others as f *ex-* privative + *ilia* entrails, the primary sense being assumed to have been 'disembowelled']

1. Slender, shrunken, thin; diminutive

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* xi 387 Ache seede . Wherof the flaume hath lefte a core exile. 1611 Cotgr. s. v *Champ*, Excellent spirits are often lodged in exile, or small, bodies 1671 Flamsteed in Rigaud *Corr Sci. Men* (1841) II. 124, I saw the Anses of Saturn very exile 1687 H More *Apt Antid.* (1712) 225 This actual division of the whole into so many subtile, exile, invisible particles.

2 Attenuated, thin Of theories Fine-spun

1610 W Folkingham *Art of Survey* i viii 18 That ground which breathes forth exile and fumie vapours quickly vanishing is..plyant for the plowe 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 75 Meanes to draw forth the Exile heat which is in the Air *Ibid.* § 155 His Voice plainly made extreame sharp and exile, like the Voice of Puppets. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* i Pref., These exile Theories 1797 *Hist. in Ann. Reg* 178/1 It is not the paper that is, in fact, the substitute for money but something still more exile, the promise stamped upon it.

†**b.** *Grk Gram* Unaspirated *Obs.*

1671 H M tr *Erasm. Colloq.* 202 If oũ be acuted and exile, etc

3. Meagre, scanty; 'lean', poorly endowed. Also of soils · Poor, barren.

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* xi 30 In lande ther ayer is hoot and drie, And erthe exile or hilly drie or lene, Vynes beth best ysette. 1525 Wolsey in Ellis *Orig Lett* II 99 II 18 The Suppression of certain exile and small Monasteries. 1535 Cranmer in Strype *Eccl Mem* I. xxvi 189 Their benefices were so exile that no learned man would take them 1565 W Alley *Poor Man's Libr* I Ded A iij, The little talent of my exile and sclender learnyng 1654 Fuller *Comm. Ruth* (1868) 123 Is it not a petty, a small, exile courtesy. 1685 H More *Paralip Proph* 451 A more magnificent expression of what is, Chap II, said in more exile phrase. 1863 J. R Walbran *Mem Fountains Ab* (Surtees) I. 50 The convent was in the most exile condition.

b quasi-*adv*

1654 Gayton *Pleas Notes* I. iii. 8 The ingeniousest Wits in the world have been such who feed exilest, or most slenderly.

Exile (e·ksail, e gzail), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **exil**(l, **excile**, 4 **exile-n**, 5 **exyl**(e, 4–**exile**. [ad. OF. *exilier* (12th c), learned form of *essillier, esseillier*, etc :—late L. *exilitāre*, f. *ex(s)ilium* Exile *sb*[1] In OF. the vb. has chiefly the sense to ravage, devastate (cf. sense 4 below); for the development of meaning cf *exterminate* (Formerly accented *exīle*, so always in Shaks and Milton)]

1. *trans.* To compel (a person) by a decree or enactment to leave his country; to banish, expatriate. a. with *from*, † *out of*; also † *into*, *to*

a 1330 *Roland & V.* 39 Þe king ebrahim Out of lond exiled him. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 156 Afterwarde into an ile This Jupiter him didde exile *c* 1450 *Merlin* x 145 [They should] go vpon the kynge Arthur and so exile hym fro all the contree. 1493 *Festvall* (W. de W 1515) 73 The emperour exyled Iohan .. into the yle of Pathmose 1592 Shaks *Rom & Jul.* III. i. 192 For that offence, Immediately we doe exile him hence. 1664 H More *Myst Iniq* xi 35 Whom assuredly they could not think exiled from Heaven. 1756–7 tr *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 242 Ravenna . very kindly received Dante, when he was exiled from Florence.

b with *double obj.* (Cf Banish.)

1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1862) 179 Godwine and his Sonnes were exiled the Realme. 1606 Earl North Ampton in *True & Perfect Relat* E e iij a, For Conspiracy . was the Archb. Cant exiled the Kingdom 1608 J King *Serm.* 24 Mar. 3 He . was exiled the world. 1812 S Rogers *Columbus* iii 21 All, exiled the realms of rest, In vain the sadness of their souls suppressed

c *simply.* Also † *to exile forth.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron* (1810) 58 Þerfor was þe dome gyuen To exile þe erle Godwyn 1393 Gower *Conf* III. 263 The fader Forth with the sone they exile *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 13070 Orestes shuld render his londes, And be exilede for euermore. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* iv. 282 Sum part off tham That Makfadzan had exilde furth beforne *a* 1471 *Chron Rich II, etc* (Camden 1856) 13 The kyng [Rich. II] exiled the duke of Hereforde for terme of x. yeer 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb) 186 Thou takest it heavily that thou shouldest be exiled without cause. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* i. 3 The man who forc'd by fate Expell'd and exil'd 1840 Mrs Browning *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I 91 Hear us sing above you 'Exiled is not lost'

† **d.** *intr.* To be in exile, = L *exsulare rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 2582 (Cott) A uoice said In egipte suld his sede exile In tharldon four hundret 3ere *a* 1618 Sylvester *Du Bartas* (1621) 1041 The more the Body dures, Soul more indures; Never too soon can Shee from thence exile

2. *transf.* and *fig* To banish or separate *from* (one's home, a pleasant or endeared place or association) Const as in 1 a, b, c.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 2974 Þe saules here Er exild fra þis lyf til payn, With-outen any turnyng agayn 1500–20 Dunbar *In Prays of Woman*, Exylit he suld be of all gud company 1526 Tindale *Acts* iii 23 Every soule which shall not heare that same prophet shal be exyled [ed. 1534 destroyed; so in Wyclif (1382–8), Bible (1611), etc] from the people 1578 *Gude & Godl. Ball* 118 That will [free will] thy presence hes me exilit 1590 Shaks *Mids N.* III ii. 386 They wilfully themselves exile from light 1601 B Jonson *Poetaster* iv vii, Exiled the circle of the court 1749 G. West tr. *Pindar*, 1*st Pythian Ode* (R), Exil'd from Praise, from Virtue, and the Muse. 1781 Cowper *Charity* 243, I am free, At my best home, if not exiled from thee 1814 Jane Austen *Watsons* xxvi, You are fitted for society and it is shameful you should be exiled from it 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Aristocr* Wks. (Bohn) II. 80 The French live at court, and exile themselves to their estates for economy.

† **3** To banish, expel, get rid of. *Obs*

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks.* II. 385 Þis oonhede þat Crist made is wel nyze exclid. 1393 Gower *Conf* I 13 Þe pestilence, Which hath exiled pacience Fro þe clergie in special *c* 1430 Lydg *Compl. Bl Knt* lxxiii, For to exile Trouthe Out of her Court. 1483 Caxton *G de la Tour* Q iv, Her lord exyled and put her fro hym *c* 1534 tr *Pol Verg Eng Hist* (Camden) I 27 Gildas exilinge all fables, most ernestlie embraceth truth. 1563–87 Foxe *A & M.* (1684) III. 431 None, that had not clean exiled all humanity 1593 Shaks 2 *Hen. VI*, III i 46 Equitie [is] exil'd your Highnesse Land *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth *Poems* Wks 27 That place Where black-brow'd night doth not exile the day 1700 Dryden *Fables, Cymon & Iphig* 218 His brutal manners from his breast exiled.

† **II. 4.** To devastate, ravage, bring to ruin *Obs.* Cf Exile *sb.*[1] 3.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xv. (1869) 12 Þilke þat wolen exile þe hous of grace dieu and dispoile it of hire goodes. *a* 1470 Tiptoft *Cæsar* xiii (1530) 18 Hys cuntry so robbed, pylled & exyled [*vastatis*] 1481 Caxton *Myrr* I vi 32 Yf ne were theyre good prechynge Cristente shold be exyled by errour and euyl byleue 1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* I. xxvi 38 He wasted .all the playn countrey of Scotland, and exiled diuerse townes *a* 1533 — *Huon* clxii 633 They exyle your countre, they sle men, women and chyldren.

Exiled[1] (e·ksaild), *ppl a* [f. Exile *v.* + -ed[1].] In various senses of the verb

c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass-bk* (MS. B) 379 Hom þat are in ille lyue seke or prisonde .pore, exilde, deserit. *c* 1430 tr *T à Kempis' Imit.* 125 Þe exiled sones of Eue weilen. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 112, I forbede you that ye byleue not the Counseill of none exilled and flemed fro his land 1609 Shaks *Macb* v viii. 66 Our exil'd Friends. 1632 J Hayward tr *Biondi's Eromena* 108 The sicke woman recovered together with her strength, her before exiled beauty 1728 Rowe tr *Lucan* I 505 To thee, behold, an Exil'd Band we come 1794 Southey *Bot Bay Eclog* i, Still wilt thou present The fields of England to my exiled eyes 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vi 298 The exiled Greek scholars were welcomed in Italy

absol 1839 E D. Clarke *Trav* vi. 24/2 Tobolski, from the number of the exiled, is become a populous city.

[**Exiled**[2]: see *List of Spurious Words*]

Exilement (e ksailmĕnt). Also 7 **exilment**. *rare* in mod. use. [f. as prec. + ment] The action of exiling; the state or fact of being exiled; banishment, exile.

1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* 117 The godlye fathers in theyr exilement wandering in forren contreis 1651 Gataker *Life Bale* in *Fuller's Abel Redev* 504 An inseparable . companion . with him in all his troubles and exilments 1738 Neal *Hist Purit.* IV. 233 He [Charles II] abjured the Protestant religion soon after the exilement of the Royal family 1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev* I 435 Their exilements have increased the number of foreign scholars among them

Exilent, obs. form of Excellent

† **Exiler.** *Obs* [f as prec + -er[1].] One who, or that which, exiles (in senses of vb). Also *fig.*

1382 Wyclif *Judith* viii 25 Thei that temptaciouns resseyueden not with the drede of God ben exilid of the exilere [1388 distried of a distriere, Vulg *exterminati sunt ab exterminatore*] and of serpentis pershiden. *c* 1450 *Cvt of Love* 598 Love is exiler aye of vice and sin. 1645 J Bond *Occasus Occid* 25, I find that sin notoriously branded as an Exiler, not only of Persons, but of whole Churches.

Exilian (egz-, eksi lian), *a* [f. L. *ex(s)ili-um* (see Exile *sb*[1]) + -an.] = next.

1882–3 Schaff *Encycl Relig. Knowl* III. 2106 Wellhausen considers the second account as . of exilian or post-exilian origin. 1888 Cave *Inspir O Test* v. 277 The prophetical writers prior to the exilian period.

Exilic (egz-, eksi lik), *a.* [f Exile *sb.* + -ic] Of or pertaining to exile, *esp.* the exile, or period of the exile, of the Jews in Babylon

[1871 F Bolton *Delitzsch's Comm. Ps* cxviii III. 223 It is without any doubt a post-exilic song] 1888 S R Driver *Isaiah* v 188 Whether it be Isaiah or an exilic prophet who speaks 1890 G A Smith *Isaiah* II p. xvii, Almost every metaphor may be referred to the book of Isaiah, and mostly to its exilic half

† **Exi·lience.** *Obs. rare.* [f Exilient · see -ence] The state of being 'exilient'; exultation, rapture; also *fig*

1623 Holyday *Serm* (1626) 1 His iust exilience is so great. 1655 tr *Francion* xi 15 This News did so ravish him with an exilience of joy *a* 1721 Ken *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III 473 You may my full Exilience hit — *Preparatives* ibid IV 126 Heav'n-born Perfume will raise Exilience

† **Exi·liency.** *Obs* [f. Exilient : see -ency.] = prec Also *concr.* an outburst, outcome.

1640 Bp Reynolds *Passions* xi. 100 In embracings, kisses, in the exiliency and egresse of the spirits in the expansion of the heart. *a* 1662 Heylin *Laud* II 294 Which . ought to be rather attributed to some exiliency of humane frailty.

† **Exi·lient,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 **exh-** [ad. L. *ex(s)ilientem*, pr. pple of *ex(s)ilīre* to spring out or forth, f. *ex-* out + *salīre* to spring] That leaps forth or springs up, exulting, bounding; active, alert.

1669 *Addr. to Yng Gentry Eng* 77 He might have the high spring tides of exhilient joy enlarging their channels *a* 1721 Ken *Christophil* Poet. Wks 1721 I 478 Th' exilient Strings leap up into Chords. — *Edmund* ibid II 20 God's Will you all live exilient to fulfil — *Hymnotheo* ibid III 84 The Saints exilient Dust from Tombs uncas'd, Shall into Limbs be mutually embrac'd

† **Exilila.** *Obs* Also 6 **exeleres, exilya, exulila**

1526 *Will Rec Hanchett* (Somerset Ho), A pair of beades of exilila gauded with silver 1528 *MS List of Jewelry* (Pub Rec. Office), A pair of bedys of exulila, with the v woundes 1537 *Will C'tess Oxford* (Somerset Ho), Exeleres bedes. 1538 *Will Paxforde* (Somerset Ho.), Bedes of exilya

Exiling (e ksailiŋ), *vbl sb* [f. Exile *v* + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Exile; an instance of the same; the state of being exiled, banishment, exile. Now only gerundial

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth* i iii 11 Yif þou hast not knowen þe exilynge of anaxogore. *c* 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd § *Treat Wyclif* 116 Whenne cristen men weren compellid bi exilyngis, betyngis & deþis to make sacrifice to ydols 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II 343 Cadmus chees his exilynge in Grecia 1398 — *Barth De P R.* xviii xxv. (1495) 784 The kynge came oute of exilynge *c* 1430 Lydg *Bochas* i vii, [He] Humble of his cheare toke his exilinge 1516 Pynson *Life St Birgette* in *Myrr our Ladye* p. lv, In the exilynge of a certeyn man I was ouermoche rygorouse. 1635 Sibbes *Soul's Confl* (1638) 3 His exiling from Gods house

† **Exili·tion.** *Obs.* [f L. *ex(s)ilī-re* (see Exilient) + -tion] A leaping or springing up or forth

1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* II. v. 88 Sulphur and small-coale mixed will not take fire with noise, or exilition. 1656–81 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1721 J Greenwood *Eng Gram.* 194 This *ing* is used to denote a single but not manifold exilition or leaping up. 1755 in Johnson

Exility (eksi·liti). [ad. L. *exīlitāt-em*, n of quality f. *exīlis* Exile *a*]

1. Shrunken or attenuated condition, smallness in number or size; thinness, slenderness, meagreness.

1528 *St Papers Hen VIII*, II 130 The Kingis revenues be brought to suche exilitie, that they suffice nat to ordinarie charges *c* 1534 tr *Pol Verg Eng Hist.* (Camden) I 72 The place wherin thei foughte was verie streyght, and therfore commodius to the exilitee of the Romains 1641 Prynne *Antip* 270 The exilitie and smalenesse of his learning 1750 G Hughes *Barbadoes* 41 They [Guinea worms] are exceeding long in respect to their great exility and thinness 1779–81 Johnson *L. P*, *Cowley* Wks II 24 Subtlety in its original import means exility of particles 1813 J. Forsyth *Remarks on Antiq, etc during an Excursion Italy* 382 The apparent height and the exility admired in a Gothic pillar. 1819 H. Busk *Vestriad* iv. 313 His exility of snout. 1847 in Craig.

† **b.** Smallness or slenderness of income or revenue; poorness, poverty. *Obs*

1559 Abp Parker, etc in *Parker's Corresp* (1853) 100 In consideration of the exility of the bishoprickes 1562 Grindal *Let to Abp Parker* Wks. (1843) 252 If by exility or decay of benefices. any arrearages be. 1651 *Fuller's Abel Redev, Andrewes* (1867) II 161 His majesty (because of the exility of that bishopric) soon after added the parsonage of Cheyham. 1774 Hutchins *Hist Dorset* I. 63 The bishop of Sarum sets forth the exility of the two churches . which were not sufficient to maintain a priest each.

2. Of a sound, spirit, a woven substance, etc. . Tenuity, thinness, fine texture. Hence of immaterial things · Refinement, subtlety.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 154 The Voice or other Sound is reduced, by such passage to a great Weakness or Exility 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II II. xxi, This souls thin spread exility 1751 Harris *Hermes* III iv Wks (1841) 232 Bodies so exceedingly fine, that their very exility makes them susceptible of sensation 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol* xxi. § 4 (1819) 334 This extreme exility [of light] though difficult to conceive, is easy to prove. 1802 *Ann. Reg* 11 The Act of Faith is expressed..on the thinnest paper, the exility of

which [etc]. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1859) I 286 [They] could not appreciate such exility of elegance, and such sublimated refinement. 1866 J Martinlau *Ess.* I. 144 The extreme exility of the evidence

b. *concr.* A refinement, subtlety.

1647 H More *Poems* 111 The soul contemns as nought unseen exilities

† **Eximiety.** *Obs.*—° [ad late L *eximietāt-em*, f. *eximius* . see Eximious] Excellency.

1656-81 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1692 in Colls. 1730-6 in Bailey (folio). 1775 Ash, *Eximity.*

Eximious (egzi mɪəs), *a* Now *rare* [f L *exim-ius* excepted, select, choice (f *eximĕre* see Exempt *v*) + -ous]

Common in 17th c literature the few examples in 19th c. are humorously bombastic or pedantic.

Excellent, distinguished, eminent.

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* ccxxxvi, Kynges, and kynges sones, and other noble men hath ben eximious Phisicions 1619 W. Sclater *Expos* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 236 Things . eximious and eminent in loue aboue many other Graces 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 502 This syrupe is eximious against many affections 1678 Cudworth *Intell Syst* 1 v 709 Our Saviour Christ, was unquestionably, that One Eximious Prophet, which God promised to send 1681 Glanvill *Sadducismus* ii 187 There is in this Relation an eximious example of the Magical venome of Witches. 1710 R. Ward *Life H More* 22 This Eximious Person 1829 T L. Peacock *Misfort Elphin.* 103 All [were] the most eximious and transcendent persons of the earth. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk Gt* xiii ii, Oh ye wigs, and eximious wig-blocks, called right-honourable 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk* ix. 109 The picture be for our eximious Rome

Hence † **Exi miously,** in an 'eximious' manner; excellently, notably, singularly. † **Exi mious-ness,** the quality of being 'eximious'.

1650 W Sclatlr (Jun) in *W Sclater's Exp. Rom* iv Ep Ded , It being so eximiously beautified 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 505 It is most eximiously medicinal 1681 H. More *Exp. Dan* ii 42 Is not this part of the Prophecy also eximiously fulfilled? 1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Eximiousness* Hence 1775 Ash, *Eximiousness*

† **Exi nanite,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *exinānīt-* ppl. stem of *exinānīre* to make empty, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *inānis* empty]

1 *trans* To make void or of none effect; to deprive of force, virtue, etc

c 1555 Harpsfield *Dworce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 216 It doth utterly frustrate, exinanyte and annul the . validity of the said brief. 1646 Evance *Noble Ord* 10 Sinne will (ἐξουθενεῖν) Eximinate honour. 1661 Bramhall *Just. Vind.* vi 151 The coming . of the Popes infamous messenger by which oathes..rights, priviledges, were not only weakned, but exinanited.

2. To reduce (a person) to emptiness; to empty (of dignity, power, etc.); to abase, humble; chiefly *refl*, said of Christ with reference to *Phil* ii. 7.

1577 Bull *Luther's Comm. Ps. Grad.* cxxv. 1 Gods power taketh no place in vs vntill we be vtterly exinanited 1582 N T (Rhem) *Phil.* ii. 7 He exinanited him self [1611 made himselfe of no reputation], taking the forme of a servant. 1624 Gataker *Transubst* 195 They thinke hee was not throughly enough exinanited . here on Earth.

† **Exinani tiate,** *v. Obs. rare trans* = prec

1698 *Christ Exalted* § 61 48 For the Sin it self they utterly deny it, though by it they evacuate or exinanitiate many Texts of Scripture *Ibid* § 67. 53 He wholly evacuates and exinanitiates the Gospel

Exinanition (eksɪnăni ʃən). Also 8 **exhinanition.** Now *rare.* [ad. L. *exinānītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exinānīre*: see Exinanite]

1. The action or process of emptying or exhausting, whether in a material or immaterial sense; emptied or exhausted condition.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* III viii (1632) 502 It [learning] doth .. purifie . and subtilize them [minds] even unto exinanition or evacuation. *a* 1631 Donne *Ess* (1651) 118 Replenishing the World after that great Exinanition by the generall Deluge. 1633 Earl Manch. *Al Mondo* (1636) 201 Some . cared not to afford common assistance to nature, and so have dyed through exinanition and want of strength 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt Exemp* 1 6 A life whose stories tell of fastings to the exinanition of spirits. 1720 Gibson *Diet. Horses* v. (ed 3) 81 Whether the signs be Repletion and fulness, or Exhinanition and Lowness of his Flesh 1819 Coleridge in *Athenæum* 7 Jan 1888, 17/3 Dante asks for an evacuation and exinanition of Marsyas, that so he [Dante] might become a mere vessel of the Deity 1862 A H Clough in *Macm Mag* Aug. 323 Life at very birth destroyed, Atrophy, exinanition ' 1884 *Syd Soc Lex* , *Exinanition*, a thorough and complete emptying.

2. The action or process of emptying of pride, self-will, or dignity; abasement, humiliation; an instance of this; also, a state of humiliation.

1627 Donne *Serm.* v 45 This exinanition of ourselves is acceptable in the sight of God 1649 Jer Taylor *Gt Exemp.* iii. xv. 129 He was to take upon him all the affronts, miseries and exinanitions of the most miserable. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* iv lviii, I'l press still Th' Exinanition of my o'regrown will. 1686 H More in Norris *Theory Love* (1688) 287 The scope they aym at is a perfect exinanition of ourselves, that we may be filled with the sense of God.

b. *esp* of Christ; with reference to *Phil* ii 8.

a 1612 Donne Βιαθανατος (1644) 188 Christ said this now, because his Passion was begun; for all his conversations here were degrees of exinanition. 1659 Pearson *Creed* I. 200 His exinanition consisted in . the assumption of the form of a servant. 1855 W. H Mill *Applic. Panth. Princ* (1861) 26 The death of the God-man is only the throwing off of his exinanition or humiliation. 1882-3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I 463 [The Kenotic theory] teaches a temporary self-exinanition of the pre-existent Logos.

Exindusiate (eksɪndiū sɪ,ĕt), *a. Bot* [f Ex- *pref.*[1] + L *indūsi-um* (see Indusium) + -ate[2]] 'Not having an indusium' (*Treas Bot* 1866).

E xine, *rare* [f. L. *ex-* out + -ine] = Extine.

1884 *Syd Soc Lex.*, *Exine*, Fritzche's name for the *Exhymenium*, or outer layer of a pollen grain

† **Exi nfluence,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Ex- *pref.*[1] + Influence *sb*] *trans.* To deprive of influence.

1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond* 59 These repulsives shall be exinfluenced, and their vigour be abated

Exi nguinal (eksɪ ŋgwinăl), *a.* and *sb Entom.* [f. Ex- *pref.*[1] + L. *inguin-*, *inguen* groin + -al]

A *adj.* Situated outside the groin B. *sb* 'The second segment or trochanter of the limbs of the Arachnida' (*Syd. Soc Lex.* 1884).

Exintine (eksɪntɪn, -təin) [f. L *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *int-us* within + -ine[1].] 'The membrane of the pollen grain which lies between the *Extine* and the *Intine*' (*Syd. Soc Lex* 1884).

1852 in Brande (Supplement). 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

† **Ex-i ntricate,** *v Obs rare*—[1]. [f Ex- *pref.*[1] 2 + L *intrīcāt-* ppl stem of *intrīcāre* to entangle: see Intricate *v*] *trans.* To disentangle, extricate. Const *from* (In quot *refl*)

1661 Feltham *Resolves* II lx, A disadvantage, from which he hath no way to ex-intricate himself, but by the dextrousness of his ingenuity.

Exion. Blunder of Mrs Quickly for 'action'

1597 Shaks 2 *Hen. IV*, II 1 32, I pra' ye, since my Exion is enter'd let him be brought in to his answer.

† **Exipo tic,** *a Med. Obs.* [ad. Gr. ἐξιπωτικ-ός fit for squeezing out, purgative, f. ἐξιπόειν to squeeze out, f. ἐξ out + ἰπόειν to press down.] (See quots)

1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict*, *Exipoticos* an epithet for digesting or detersive medicines] 1860 Mayne *Exipoticos, Expoticus, Pharm*, Formerly applied to medicines esteemed digestive, detergent, exipotic 1884 in *Syd. Soc Lex.*

Exist (egzi st), *v.* [ad. Fr *exist-er*, ad. L. *ex(s)istĕre* to stand out, be perceptible, hence to exist, f *ex-* out + *sistĕre* reduplicated form of *stā-* to stand. (The late appearance of the word is remarkable · it is not in Cooper's Lat.-Eng. Dict. 1565, either under *existo* or *exto.*)]

1 To have place in the domain of reality, have objective being.

1605 Shaks *Lear* I i. 114 The orbs From whom we do exist, *a* 1716 South *Serm* (1737) I 11 45 To conceive the world . to have existed from eternity. 1793 Blackstone *Comm* (ed 12) 593 Corporations which exist by force of the common law 1797 Godwin *Enquirer* I. vi. 41 The Roman historians are the best that ever existed. 1846 Mill *Logic* I iii. § 6 The man called father might still exist though there were no child 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 14 The conception of justice towards heretics did not exist (in unscientific ages).

2 To have being in a specified place or under specified conditions. With advb. phrase or *as*; formerly with simple complement. Of relations, circumstances, etc. To subsist, be found, occur.

1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev* iv i, Most things that morally adhere to soules, Wholly exist in drunke opinion. *a* 1704 Locke (J), That combination does not always exist together in nature. 1786 H Tooke *Purley* (1860) 201 A quality which . would make me rather chuse . to exist a mastiff or a mule 1807 Crabbe *Par Reg.* I 609 But though no weed exists his garden round. 1823 H J Brooke *Introd Crystallogr* 165 The character of the modifying planes may be considered to exist in all the prisms belonging to this class 1833 N. Arnott *Physics* (ed 5) II 1 122 Which substances . usually exist as airs. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xv. 102 A space of a foot existed between ice and water

3 To have life or animation; to live.

1828 Scott *F M Perth* xxxii, The Prince of Scotland was not to be murdered he was only to cease to exist.

4 To continue in being, maintain an existence.

1790 Burns *Let. to P Hill* 2 Mar , We are under a cursed necessity of studying selfishness, in order that we may exist. 1791 Burke *Corr.* (1844) III 359 That government is strong indeed which can exist under contempt 1797 Mrs Radcliffe *Italian* Prol , How does he contrive to exist here?

Existability: see Existibility

Existence (egzi stĕns) Also 6 *Sc.* **existens.** [a OF. *existence*, ad. med L *existentia*, n. of state f *ex(s)istent-em* (see Existent), pr. pple. of *ex-(s)istĕre*: see Exist and -ence.] The state of being existent.

† 1. Actuality, reality. *Obs.*

(Opposed to *apparence* . the Fr words often so occur in the *Roman de la Rose*)

c 1384 Chaucer *H Fame* 1 266 Allas what harme dothe Apparence Whan hit is fals in existence. *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 5552 To se Hym that is freend in existence From hym that is by apparence. 1430 Lydg *Chron. Troy* I v, A deceyte is couertly yment. As it were sothe in very existence.

2. Being; the fact or state of existing; 'actual possession of being' (J.). *In existence*: as predicate = 'extant'.

c 1430 Lydg. *Pol. Rel. & L Poems* (1866) 45 Thyng counterfetyd hath non existence 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 267 The coloures of faces, quantites of bodies, qualites of sawles, haue theire existence in man after the diuersite of heuyn. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 38 God allone is be himself; of his awin natural existens. 1665 Glanvill *Sceps. Sci* 20 Matter is not necessary to the Soul's existence. 1725 Watts *Logic* III. ii § 8 An Argument taken from the Nature or Existence of Things. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat* (1852) II 462 Existence belongs solely to substances, and essence solely to qualities. 1816 J Smith *Panorama Sc & Art* I 585 The earth was the most consequential aggregate of matter in existence. 1818 Jas Mill *Brit. India* III iv ix 298 It created some evils of the greatest magnitude which previously had no existence. 1856 Sir B Brodie *Psychol. Inq* I ii 56 These facts sufficiently proved the existence of some actual disease 1871 Alabaster *Wheel of Law* p xxxvii, Buddhists see more reason to lament existence than to be grateful for it.

b. Continued being, continuance in being

1736 Butler *Anal.* I i Wks. 1874 I 17 We know not at all upon what the existence of our living powers depends 1811 Wellington in Gurw *Disp* VIII 274 People who absolutely depend for their existence upon the continuance of His Royal Highness' protection. 1874 Green *Short Hist* viii 492 The colony was now firmly established and the struggle for mere existence was over

c. Continuance of being as a living creature; life. (Sometimes in disparaging sense: 'a mere existence not worthy the name of life'.)

1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav* 169 Their famous Æscalapius, seeing no more money, limited my life to five dayes more existence 1825 Landor in *Four C Eng. Lett* 441, I shall remember his [friendship] to the last hour of my existence 1838 De Morgan *Ess Probab* 223 [An annuity] to be paid at the end of the year in which the joint existence fails 1860 B'ness Bunsen in Hare *Life* II v. 276 His existence of bodily ease and freshness 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* vii, We have had a wretched existence.

3. A mode or kind of existing

a 1763 Shenstone *Ess* (1765) 52 Such appears to me to be the true existence of apparitions 1867 M Arnold *Empedocles on Etna* I ii, Other existences there are, that clash with ours. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 28 New existence led by men and women new.

4 *concr* a. All that exists; the aggregate of being.

1751 Harris *Hermes* Wks (1841) 142 Existence may be considered as an universal genus 1868 Geo Eliot *Sp. Gypsy* 51 All beauteous existence rests, yet wakes.

b Something that exists; a being, an entity

1605 Timme *Quersit.* I iii 10 Things naturall are called properly naturall existences or beings 1624 Massinger *Renegado* v ii, Prosper, thou Great Existence, my endeavours ' *a* 1754 Fielding *True Patriot* Wks. 1775 IX 329, I have heard of a man who believed there was no real existence in the world but himself 1820 Keats *Hyperion* II 337 When all the fair existences of heaven Came 1846 Mill *Logic* I iii § 1 An enumeration of Existences, as the basis of Logic, did not escape the attention of the schoolmen 1891 C. R Francis in *Indian Mag.* Sept 459 There is no limit to the ever increasing number of deified existences

† **Exi stency.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L *existentia* · see prec and -ency]

1 The fact or state of existing; continuance of being; = Existence 2

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep* III xiii 137 It may be doubted whether it be of existency, or really any such stone in the head of a Toad at all 1654 S Ashe *Fun Serm.* 10 Mar. 25 The existency of Christ in Believers giveth existence to their hopes of glory. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I v 113 It is impossible that any Being can be eternal with variety of states or manner of existency 1683 Pordage *Myst Div* I Before the Globe of Eternity was in existency. 1708 H Dodwell *Nat Mortal. Human Souls* 5 Existency depending on the arbitrary Divine Pleasure.

b. A state or mode of being.

1710 *Tatler* No 246 ¶ 1 We stand in the middle of existencies [*i e* between angels and brutes]

2. Something which exists; a being, an entity, = Existence 4.

1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 202 A whole, sayth he, is twofold, viz. Vniversall, or a totall existency 1631 *Celestina* I 5 See what difference there is betwixt apparencies and existencies. 1691 Ed Taylor tr. *Behmen's Theos Philos* 338 Where lye innumerable multiplicity of Existencies or Beings. 1824 *Westm. Rev* I. 480 By the greater intensity of sensations we judge of real existencies.

b. A concrete form; a substance.

1651 W. G tr. *Cowel's Inst* 235 And bodies Politick have not visible Existencies whereby they may be taken.

Existent (egzi stĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L *ex-(s)istent-em*, pr. pple of *ex(s)istĕre*. see Exist.]

A *adj.*

1. That exists, existing; having being or existence. Often emphasized by *actually*, *really*, *truly*, etc

1561 Eden *Arte Nauig.* Pref , One common sence existent in them all. 1594 *Murr. Policy* (1599) Q iij, Some bad Societie aimeth at an apparent but not existent good. 1656 tr *Hobbes' Elem Philos* (1839) 18 Whether that thing be truly existent, or be only feigned 1734 Jackson *Existence of God* 46 There is but one necessarily existent Being. 1793 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II 302 Forty five thousand men were about the existent force. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har* iv lxxxvii, And thou, dread statue ! yet existent in The austerest form of naked majesty. 1860 Bright *Sp Ch. Rates* 27 Apr., A power which is found to be greatly less existent in a congregation of the Established Church 1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ* iii (ed 3) 27 The quantity [of gold] existent and in circulation

absol 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1352 Usurping the name of the true Jehovah or alwaies Existent. 1653 H More *Antid. Ath.* I viii. (1712) 146 He declares why the Existent should exist 1875 *Encycl. Brit* II 522/2 Pure unconditioned actuality, the ever existent, or God.

2. Now existing; present-day

1791 Burke *Th Fr. Affairs* Wks VII. 72 To govern the existent body with as sovereign a sway as they had done the last. 1874 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* IV xliii 153 It gives you types of existent Frenchmen..of a very different class.

B. *sb.* An existent person or thing.

1644 Bp. Maxwell *Prerog. Chr Kings* II 31 Frequently expressions in the abstract expresse existents in the concrete. 1655 H More *Apol Antid* (1662) 146 If there be any necessary Existent, it is plain that it is Matter 1722 Wollaston *Relig Nat* v. 69 For He is a necessary existent *a* 1878 Lewes *Study Psychol* (1879) 51 These same phenomena viewed no longer as modes or existences, but as subjects or existents

Hence **Exi·stently** *adv.*

1694 R. Burthogge *Reason* 67 Sentiments (as such) are, in their own formalities, but apparently only, not existently, without the faculties that so conceive them.

Existential (egzɪstĕnʃăl), *a* [ad. late L *existentiāl-is*, f. *existentia* Existence]

1 Of or pertaining to existence

1693 tr *Barlow's Exercit* i. Rem. 483 Enjoying the good of existence and, the being deprived of that existential good. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1818) III 96 *note*, The essential cause of fiendish guilt, when it makes itself existential and peripheric 1878 S Hodgson *Philos Refl* II III VII § 1 12 There is a certain parallelism between the logical and existential analyses

2 *Logic.* Of a proposition, etc : Expressing the fact of existence; predicating existence

1837–8 Sir W Hamilton *Logic* XIII (1866) II 229 Existential propositions, that is, those in which mere existence is predicated 1846 — *Diss* in *Reid's Wks* 811 The character of the existential Judgments they involve 1888 J Venn in *Mind* July 415 Convention does not allow us to say 'It executes' But we can just as conveniently adopt the existential form, 'There was an execution'

Hence **Existe·ntially** *adv.*, by virtue of existence

a 1834 Coleridge (Webster 1864) Whether God was existentially as well as essentially intelligent.

Exister (egzɪ·stəɹ). *rare.* [f. Exist + -er[1]] One who or that which exists

1887 *Atlantic Mag* Apr 572/1 Given a somewhat humdrum and monotonous existence; the exister finding 'Denmark a prison'

Existibility (egzɪstĭbɪlĭti). Also **-ability.** [f. next : see -ity] The quality of being existible; capability of existing.

1888 *Nature* 1 Mar. 417/2 The inquiry into the existability of perfect numbers.

Existible (egzɪ·stĭb'l), *a. rare.* [f. Exist + -ible.] That can exist; capable of existing

1701 Grew *Cosm Sacra* III. iv 119 It is evident, That all Corporeal and Sensible Perfections, are in some Analogous way, Existible, in the Human Mind 1730–6 in Bailey (folio). 1775 in Ash, hence in some mod Dicts

† **Exi·stimate,** *v. Obs* [f L *exīstimāt-* ppl stem of *existimāre*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref*[1]) + *æstimāre* · see Esteem *v*] = Esteem *v.* 5.

1656–81 Blount *Glossogr*, *Existimate*, to suppose, to judge, to think or deem 1721–1800 in Bailey

† **Existima·tion.** *Obs.* [ad L *exīstimātiōnem*, f. *exīstimāre* : see prec.] = Estimation.

1 Valuation in respect of excellence or merit; appreciation; worth in the opinion of others, repute, credit; = Estimation 2 a, b.

1538 Starkey *England* II i. 151 Such honowre and exystymatyon as ys gyven to maryed men. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop* II (Arb) 82 One rather willing the harme of the weale publike then any diminution of his owne existimation 1670 *Moral State Eng* Pref, He who striveth to wound his Brother's Existimation, at the same time stabbeth his own. 1712 Steele *Spect* No. 456 ¶ 6 Mens Existimation [*ed Morley* Estimation] follows us according to the Company we keep

2. Opinion based on reasoning; judgement.

1655–60 Stanley *Hist Philos* VIII. (1701) 324/1 Faith is proper to a wise man, for it is a firm existimation. 1698 Phillips, *Existimation*, a thinking or judging 1721–1800 in Bailey.

Existing (egzɪ·stĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Exist + -ing[2]] That exists or has existence, that exists at any implied or specified time

1762 Foote *Orator* I Wks 1799 I 204 They are not at present existing in this kingdom. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* IX xiv, In Nature are two hostile Gods, Makers and Masters of existing things 1827 Jarman *Powell's Devises* II 343 All the expressions applied to females, shewing that he meant existing daughters, not future issue 1848 Macaulay *Hist Eng* I 98 He bound himself not to dissolve the existing Parliament without its own consent. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 5 His sympathy with existing sources of comfort.

Hence † **Exi·stingly** *adv*, actually, as a matter of fact, in reality.

1601 Deacon & Walker *Spirits & Divels* 147 They were not existingly, but appearingly, turned into serpents

Exit (e·ksĭt) [Two formations. (1) a L *exit*, 3rd pers sing. ind. of L *exīre* to go out, f. *ex-* out + *īre* to go; (2) ad. L *exitus* (*u-* stem) going out, departure, n of action f *exīre*

In the subst use the two formations often do not admit of being distinguished, senses B 1–3 appear to belong chiefly to the first, while B. 4 (at least chiefly) and B 5 belong to the second.]

A. Used as a Latin word in stage directions; formerly Exeat was also used. Also *transf.*

[*c* 1485 *Digby Myst* II. 244 Et exiat Deus. *Ibid* IV 1423 Tunc exit Iohannes, et dicit Petrus.] 1538 Bale *Three Lawes* 743 Awaye now wyll I rounde *Exit.* 1593 Shaks *Rich. II* I. III. 248 Six yeares we banish him, and he shall go. *Exit* *a* 1652 Brome *Love-sick Court* III 1, And kill'd the Patient was but sick before. *Exit.* 1747 Smollett *Regicide* IV. VI, I hope to see thee bloom With vernal freshness, and again unfold Thy beauties to the sun! [*Exit* Dunbar 1817 Coleridge *Biog Lit.* II 282 So exit Clotilda, and enter Bertram 1826 Disraeli *Viv Grey* IV. IV, Come, a bon-mot, or a Calembourg, or exit Mr Vivian Grey.

B *sb*

1. The departure of a player from the stage

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L* V II 598 Keepe some state in thy *exit*, and vanish 1600 — *A. Y. L* II VII. 141 They haue their Exits and their Entrances 1648 C Walker *Relat. & Observ* 18 My Exit shall be accompanied with an applauze. 1711 Steele *Spect* No 51 ¶ 6 When the Actors made their Exit. 1802 Mar Edgworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. xx 192 The eyes of all .. were upon her, as she made her exit

b *transf.* and *fig*

a 1652 J Smith *Sel Disc* VI. 231 This sleep was upon the exit of his vision 1685 *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 58 The difficult matter is to have the same applause at ones exit. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr* (1858) 234 The last exit of us all is in a Fire-Chariot of Pain 1874 Morley *Compromise* (1886) 126 Progress would mean something more than mere entrances and exits on the theatre of office.

c *esp.* Departure from the scene of life, death.

1661 Feltham *Lusoria* XXIII *On Sir R Cotton*, He scorn'd an Exit by the common means 1684–5 in Ellis *Orig. Lett* I 382 III. 338 He made as very glorious christian exit as ere was known 1768–74 Tucker *Lt Nat.* (1852) II 448 Such of our malefactors as make a penitent exit. 1794 Scott in Lockhart *Life* I VII. 222, I stayed in town to witness the exit of the oldevant Jacobin, Mr Watt

2. A going out or forth, a departure from any place or situation; an emergence; also, liberty or opportunity to go out, passage out of any place.

1659 T. Pecke *Parnassi Puerp.* 4 Sowre is the Exit Of the salacious Cyprian Emperess 1665 Glanvill *Sceps Sci.* VI 26 They might finde an easie exit almost everywhere. 1713 Derham *Phys Theol* VII IV. 390 There should be one part provided for the Formation of the Body before it's Exit into the World 1816 J Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II 320 The cover should contain two holes, one for the exit of the steam, etc 1829 Lytton *Devereux* IV. I, No one had perceived their entrance or exit 1849 James *Woodman* XXXV, The man had just given admission or exit to some one 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog Sea* VIII. § 393 There is sometimes, if not always, another exit of warm water from the Indian Ocean. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 271 A leaf-trace consisting of a single bundle, which does not divide into three bundles till its exit at the node into the leaf

fig. 1791 Paine *Rts Man* (ed. 4) 72 This species of imaginary consequence. hastens to its exit. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp* (1865) VI. I. 175 Life, she urged, is over, nought remains to look for but a decent exit from it. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) IV. 76 Forgetfulness is the exit of memory

† 3 The last portion or end of anything *Obs*

1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I XLVIII 76 The exit of the Verse will tell him. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1776) 125 Towards the exit of January, or early in February

4. A channel of egress; an outlet.

1695 Woodward *Nat Hist Earth* III i § 4 The rest [of the rain] cannot make its Way to Wells, the perpendicular Fissures, or the like Exits 1786 Gilpin *Observ Mts & Lakes* I 165 At the conclusion of this amphitheatre we found an exit 1881 Jowett *Thucyd.* I 66 An enclosure which was surrounded by a great ditch and had no exit.

5. = L. *exitus terræ.*

[1597 Skene *De Verb Sign*, s v, *Exitus Terræ*, the rentes, fruites, and profites of the land] 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I XXVIII 674 The exits of the manor are little more than a fourth of the amount recorded in 1332

6. *attrib*

1852–9 Todd *Cycl Anat* IV. 464/1 Their usual exit-pipe is no longer open 1859 Geo Eliot *A Bede* 7 With this exit speech Wiry Ben shouldered his basket and left the workshop

Exit (e·ksĭt), *v* [f. prec sb.] *intr* To make one's exit, depart, disappear; *fig* to decease, die.

1607 *Barley-Breake* (1877) 10 Much like vnto a Player on a stage As one distract doth exit in a rage. *a* 1652 Brome *Love-sick Court* II. 1, My souls better part exited, left The other languishing 1806 Surr *Winter in Lond* I 201 [She would become] duchess of Delaware, if old Pomposo would exit 1844 W H Maxwell *Fort O'Halloran* VII, She exited from the chamber 1890 *Temple Bar* Aug 579, I desire to exit with the fiddlers playing, the foot-lights ablaze, the house looking on

Exitacion, -ation, obs ff. Excitation

Exitat, var. form of Excitate *v*, *Obs.*

Exite, obs form of Excite.

† **Exitelite.** *Min Obs.* [f. Gr ἐξίτηλ-ος evanescent (f. ἐξιέναι, f. ἐξ out + ἰέναι to go) + -ite.] A synonym of Valentinite.

1841 Chapman *Min.* 39 *Exitelite*, Oxide of Antimony. 1868 Dana *Min.* 284.

† **Exi·tiable,** *a. Obs rare.* [ad. L *exitūbilis* destructive, f. *exitium* a going out, destruction, f. *exīre* · see Exit] Destructive, ruinous

1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* (1673) 189 Their [goats'] teeth are exitiable to all tender plants. 1730–6 in Bailey (folio).

Exitial (egzi·ʃăl), *a Obs* or *arch* [ad L. *exitiāl-is* destructive, f. *exitium* : see prec] Hurtful; destructive to life, deadly, fatal

c 1534 tr. *Pol Verg. Eng Hist* (Camden) I 123 These menn had ynoughe to doe to. defer the exitiall fall of their contrie *Ibid* I 177 The charge of regalitie had benne hurtfull and exitiall to so manie his predecessors 1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1653) 749 The biting of it is very exitial and deadly 1633 T. Adams *Exp 2 Peter* II. 1 They [heresies] are exitial and pestilent to the kingdoms, where they are admitted 1699 Evelyn *Acetaria* (1729) 177 [Mushrooms are] malignant, exitial, mortal and deleterious. 1721–1800 in Bailey 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Exition (eksi·ʃən). ? *Obs.* [ad. L *exitiōn-em*, n of action f *exīre*. see Exit *sb*] The action of going out or forth, departure, exit; also, place or point of exit.

1670 *Conclave wherein Clement VIII was Elected Pope* 17 That his exition might not be prevalent with any other, the door was presently shut 1676 Worlidge *Cyder* (1691) 143 Which so condenseth its spirits, that they seek not any exition 1816 Klatinge *Trav.* II 65 The building has but one gate or outlet, where the search upon exition is as close as in the diamond-mines

† **Exitio·se,** *a Obs.*—° = next

1730–6 in Bailey (folio) 1775 Ash [*misprr.*] Exitose.

† **Exi·tious,** *a Obs* [ad L. *exitiōs-us* destructive, f. *exitium* see Exitiable.] = Exitial

1563 *Homilies* II *Idolatry* III (1859) 242 Setting up of images in churches proved not only harmful, but exitious and pestilent 1651 Biggs *New Disp* ¶ 241 Exitious humours are forced out of the body 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 378 In Persia they found this tree [Peach] to be exitious. 1709 *Brit Apollo* II No 74 3/1 Blind to Events, however they might prove, Or Proditorious or Exitious. 1730–6 in Bailey (folio) 1775 in Ash 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex*

† **E·xiture.** *Obs* In 5 exitour. [ad med.L. *exitūr-a*, f. *exīre*: see Exit *sb.* Cf. OF. *exiture.*]

1. Passage out or forth

1578 Banister *Hist Man* I 13 Children, having in the vtmost part of the chinne a lineall ascense..for the exiture of Ligamentes 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 154 The Sphincter .. a round muscle compassing about the end of the right gut to hinder the exiture of the excrements

2 A running abscess [So in OF]

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 52 (MS A) His cure schal be seid in þe chapitle of apostymes & of exitours [*MS.* B exitures] 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* II XXI 33 An exiture is everye kynde of an aposteme 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 722 It cures green wounds and exitures [1811 Hooper *Med Dict*, *Exitura*, a running abscess. 1860 Mayne *Exp. Lex.*, *Exitura.* 1884 *Syd. Soc Lex*, *Exitura*]

Hence † **Exitu·ral** *a.*, of or pertaining to an 'exiture' or abscess

1758 J S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg* (1771) 312 Accidents, that accompany exitural Tumours *Ibid.* 321 A small exitural Tumour appeared in the Ham

Exitus (e·ksĭtŏs). [L *exit-us* (*u* stem) a going out or forth, f. *exīre*: see Exit *sb.*]

† 1. A going out or forth, a departure, exodus (see also quot 1706) *Obs.*

1664 H. More *Exp 7 Epist.* 5 The Exitus of the Ephesine Church 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig Man* II VII 178 The Period between the Flood and the Exitus of the People out of Egypt was about 800 Years. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Exitus* a going forth, the end of a Business, Death

2 *Path* (See quots. 1811 and 1884)

1811 Hooper *Med Dict.*, *Exitus*, a prolapsus, or falling down of the womb or anus. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex*, *Exitus*.. the termination of a disease, especially when well marked

† **Exle·gal,** *a. Obs rare.* [f. L *exlēg-em* lawless (f *ex-* Ex-*pref*[1] + *lēg-em* law) + -al.] Lawless.

1602 W Watson *Decacordon* 306 But the best course to be taken is by this exlegall legifers lawes set downe *Ibid* 300 The exlegall legifer Fa. Parsons

‖ **Ex-libris** (eks ləi brĭs) Used also as *pl.* [f. L. *ex librīs*, lit. 'out of the books', *i.e.* 'from the library' (of the person whose name follows); mod. Lat. phrase often used in inscriptions indicating the ownership of books]

An inscription, label, or stamp indicating the owner of a book; *esp* a label or stamp of this kind artistically designed, bearing, *e.g* the person's arms or crest, or some emblematic device; a book-plate or the like.

1880 Warren *Book-plates* i 1 In England we call such a ticket as this, William Downing's book-plate, as abroad it would be called his ex-libris *Ibid* XII. 124 In Germany, ex-libris have undoubtedly existed for more than three centuries and a half. 1884 *N & Q* 21 June 486/1 A curious ex libris, stamped on the paper lining the cover of the book, front and back

attrib. 1891 (*title*), The Journal of the Ex-Libris Society.

Ex-librist (eksˌləi brĭst) *rare*—[1]. [f Ex-libris + -ist] One who collects specimens of 'ex-libris'

1880 Warren *Book-plates* i 4 The ex-librist is but a humbler class of bibliophile

† **Exlineal,** *a. Obs. rare* [f Ex- *pref*[1] + L. *linea* Line + -al] Out of the direct line of descent

1716 M Davies *Athen Brit* III 40 Melampus and Chiron seem to be of an exlineal Race and perchance of a mystical Offspring

Exo- (e·ksǫ; before two unstressed syllables eksǫ·), *prefix* (before a vowel sometimes reduced to *ex-*), repr. Gr. ἔξω, without, in many compounds of modern formation, as **E·xarteri·tis,** **E·xo-arteri·tis** [see Arteritis], *Path.*, inflammation of the outer coat of an artery. **Exoca·rdial** *a. Phys.* [cf. Cardial], pertaining to the exterior of the heart. **E·xocarp** [Gr. καρπ-ός fruit], (in fruits) the outermost layer of the pericarp; = Epicarp. **Exocho·rion,** *Anat.* [see Chorion], the outer layer of the chorion or membrane that encloses the fœtus. **Exocœ·lar** *a.* [Cœl-om + -ar], pertaining to the outer side of the cœlom or body-cavity. **E·xoderm** [Gr. δέρμα skin], the outer

layer of the blastoderm; = ECTODERM; also, the external crust of the body of an insect **Exogastri·tis**, *Path.* [see GASTRITIS], inflammation of the outer coat of the stomach. **Exogene·tic** *a* [Gr *γενετικός*, f. *γένεσις* GENESIS], that arises from without. **Exo·gynous** *a* [Gr. *γυνή* woman + -OUS], having the style projecting prominently out of the flower **Exona·rthex** [see NARTHEX], the outer vestibule of a Greek church (cf ESONARTHEX) **Exoneu·ral** *a* [see NEURAL], operating outside the nerves; hence **Exoneu·rally** *adv.* **Exopa·thic** *a* [Gr. *πάθ-os* suffering + -IC], (of disease) originating outside the body (cf AUTOPATHIC) **Exo·phagous** *a.* [Gr. *φαγ-εῖν* to eat + -OUS], (see quot.). **Exo·phagy** [as prec. + -Y], the habit of being exophagous **Exophy·llous** *a.* [Gr. *φύλλ-ον* leaf + -OUS], (see quot.). **Exoplasm** [Gr *πλάσμα* something moulded or formed], the outermost layer of the cuticular protoplasm of some Protozoa (cf. ECTOPLASM, ENDOPLASM, s v. ECTO-, ENDO-). **Exo·podite** [Gr *ποδ-* *πούς* foot + -ITE], 'the outermost of the two processes appended to the basal process of the hinder limbs of some of the Crustacea' (*Syd Soc. Lex.*); hence **Exopodi·tic** *a* **Exo·ptile** *a Bot* [Gr. *πτίλον* feather], having a naked plumule **Exo(r)rhi·zal** *a Bot.* [Gr *ῥίζ-α* root + -AL], (of plants) having the radicle naked, *i.e* not enclosed in a sheath; also **Exorrhi·zous** *a.* **Exosco·pic** *a* [Gr. *-σκοπ-os* watching], viewing from the outside; having regard to external appearances or relations; hence **Exosco·pically** *adv.* **Exoske·letal** *a. Anat*, of or pertaining to the **Exoske·leton**, the external integument, whether bony or calcified, as in some animals, or leathery as in others; also *fig* **Exosperm**, *Bot.* [Gr. *σπέρμα* seed]. **Exospore**, *Bot.* [see SPORE], the outer coat of a spore or oosphere in fungi or lichens; hence **Exospo·ral** *a*, pertaining to an exospore; **Exospo·rous** *a*, a term applied to fungi whose spores are on the outer surface of the sporangium **Exostome**, *Bot* [Gr *στόμα* mouth], the aperture in the outer integument of the ovule **Exothe·ca**, *Zool* [Gr *θήκη* case], the hard exterior wall of the gonosome of the Hydrozoa; hence **Exothe·cal** *a*, pertaining to the exotheca. **Exothe·cium**, *Bot.* [mod Lat, f. Gr. *θήκ-η* case], 'the cuticular or outer layer of the anther' (*Syd Soc Lex*)

1866 A. FLINT *Princ Med.* (1880) 315 The sign is called sometimes, in contradistinction from the murmur produced by blood-currents within the heart, an *exocardial murmur 1845 GRAY *Bot. Text bk* I x 252 **Exocarp* 1870 HOOKER *Stud Flora* 326 Euphorbia .valves with a coriaceous exocarp. 1857 BULLOCK *Caseaux' Midwif.* 195 The external also called the *exochorion, is wholly destitute of vessels. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. IX. 271 The *exocœlar, that is, the outer, or parietal cœlom—epithelium *Ibid* I. VIII 197 The protoplasm of the *exoderm cells. 1884 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, Exoderm. 1850 NEALE *Hist East Ch* I 245 The esonarthex opens on to the church by nine doors, to the *exonarthex by five 1851 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (ed 2) 73 To denote mental phenomena of the kind I am supposing, I propose the term *exoneural (*ἔξω νεῦρον*). 1881 W. F. BARRETT in *Nature* XXIV. 212 There seemed to be a veritable exoneural action of the mind 1881 J. SIMON *Ibid* 372 We see the various causes of death as under two great heads, respectively autopathic and *exopathic 1883 *Pall Mall G* 30 Nov 5/1 The Indians are *' exophagous', that is, do not eat members of their own tribe 1839 LINDLEY *Introd Bot.* I II 252 *Exophyllous; because the young leaves of dicotyledons are always naked 1888 *Athenæum* 4 Feb 151/1 The granulated structure of its *exoplasm was described 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim Life* 92 The anterior extremities of the palpiform *exopodites 1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv Anim* VI 281 The exopodite, metamorphosed into another such bowl shuts down over the endopodite 1870 BENTLEY *Bot* 120 Such a mode of root-development has been called *exorhizal. 1884 *Syd. Soc Lex.* *Exorrhizous 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom* Wks. 1843 VIII. 94 Division of Politics and Government into Exoscopic and *Exoscopic, i e external-concerns-regarding, viz International Government and Politics 1853 SYLVESTER in *Phil Trans* CXLIII. I 409 The method becoming as it may be said endoscopic instead of being exoscopic as in the first section. *Ibid*, The subject is treated *exoscopically in the first and last sections 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd 57 *Exoskeletal ossifications. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv Anim* I. 55 From the epidermis, all cuticular and cellular exoskeletal parts are developed 1847 TODD *Cycl Anat.* III 846/2 *Exoskeleton 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr Univ Progr.* 409 In the highest Annulosa, the exo-skeleton and the muscular system, never lose all traces of their segmentation. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont* 187 The Mollusca commonly possessing an exoskeleton or shell. 1888 J. JACOBS *Budæus* III, These are the facts that form the exoskeleton of his life. 1859 TODD *Cycl Anat* V. 246/2 The *exosporal membrane dehisces in three valves. *Ibid* V. 246/1 The sporangium burst by the swelling of the *exospore 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot* 325 The exospore is usually smooth and often variously coloured 1884 *Syd Soc. Lex* *Exosporous. 1845 GRAY *Bot Text bk.* I IX 241 The orifice of the primine is called the *Exostome, that of the secundine of the inner Endostome, literally the outer and the inner orifice. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 81 The arillus being produced from the exostome 1877 NICHOLSON in *Encycl. Brit* VI 374 They [the costæ of the coral] may be united by transverse plates ('*exothecal dissepiments') which run horizontally across the intercostal spaces 1870 BENTLEY *Bot* 239 An outer which. is called the *exothecium.

Exoccipital (eksɒkˈsipităl), *a* and *sb* [f Gr *ἔξω* (see EXO-) + L. *occipit-*, *occiput* the back of the head + -AL]

A. *adj* That is outside the occipital bone

1847 TODD *Cycl Anat* III 308/1 The groove between the occipital condyle and the exoccipital process 1869 *Proc Amer. Phil Soc* XI 577 The great extent of the exoccipital element

B *sb pl.* Those parts of the occipital bone which form the sides of the foramen magnum and support the condyles Cf CONDYLE 2

1854 OWEN in *Curc. Sc* (c 1865) II 59/1 The exoccipitals are very irregular subtriangular bones. 1855 — *Skel & Teeth* 26 The two condyles being developed from the two exoccipitals. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 61 Each ex occipital supports one of the condyles before noticed

Exoctohedron: see HEXOCTAHEDRON.

Exoculation (eksɒkiuleiˈʃən). [as if ad L. **exoculātiōn-em*, n of action f. *exoculāre* to put out the eyes, f. *ex-* out + *oculus* eye] The action of putting out the eyes, *e.g.* in execution of a judicial sentence; blinding

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd & Commw* 13 From these Nations have tortures taken their originals· as exoculations and impalements on stakes 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* II *note*, The history of Europe during the dark ages abounds with examples of exoculation.

Exode (e·ksōud), *sb*[1] Also 9 exod. [anglicized form of EXODUS Cf Fr. *exode*]

†**1.** The Book of Exodus; = EXODUS 1 *Obs*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 196, I pisse wildernesse wende ure Louerdes folc, ase Exode telleð

2 = EXODUS 2 a Somewhat *rare.*

a 1751 BOLINGBROKE *Minutes Ess* Wks 1754 V 141 They [the Israelites] could bring, at the time of the Exode, six hundred thousand fighting men into the field 1826 G. HIGGINS *Horæ Sabbat* (1833) 41 The Sabbath was first instituted, on their exod from Egypt. 1853 G. S. FABER *Downf of Turkey* 47 The circumstances of the exode

3 *transf.* = EXODUS 2 c

1882 T. M. POST in *Chicago Advance* 22 June, The Exode [of colored people from the South about 1880]

Exode (e·ksōud), *sb*[2] [a Fr. *exode*, ad late L. *exodium*. see EXODIUM] **a** in the Gr drama = EXODIUM 1; hence *gen.* the ending, catastrophe of a play, **b** in the Roman drama = EXODIUM 2

a 1684 EARL ROSCOM *Wks.* (1753) 176 The Romans had three plays acted, one after another, on the same subject; the first a real Tragedy, the second the Attellane; the third a Satyr or Exode, a kind of Farce of one act 1759 W. MASON *Caractacus* Argt in *Poems* (1805), The Exode, or Catastrophe, is prepared by the coming of Arviragus the King's son 1833 *Blackw Mag* XXXIV 721 Hindu writers are in general successful in maintaining the character of their exode.

Exoderm: see EXO- *pref.*

†**Exo·diary.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *exodiāri-us*, f *exodium* see EXODIUM] A player in the exodium.

1793 J. WILLIAMS *Calm Exam.* 100 Britons will admit of no Exodiary, like the Romans, to divert them with unappropriate merriment, when the business of the Tragedy has ceased

Exodic (eksɒˈdik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἔξοδ-os* way out, issue, EXODUS + -IC]

1 Of or pertaining to an exodus.

In some mod Dicts.

2. *Phys* 'Proceeding out of or from the spinal marrow' (*Syd Soc Lex.*) 1850 [see ESODIC]

Exodist (e·ksɒdist). *rare* [f. EXODE *sb* + -IST.]

1. One who makes an exodus In quot. applied to the Israelites.

1883 R. F. BURTON in *Academy* 5 May 311/2 The Exodists would naturally travel by the present Hâj highway from Suez to El-'Akabah

2 One who departs or goes out from one place to settle in another; an emigrant

1849 LOWELL *Biglow P* Wks (1879) 179 Want was the prime foe these hardy exodists had to fortress themselves against

‖ **Exo·dium.** Also 6 *pl.* exodia. [a. L *exodium*, ad. Gr. *ἐξόδιον*, f. *ἔξόδιος* of or belonging to an exit, f *ἔξοδος* see EXODUS]

1 *Grk Drama.* The concluding part of a play; the catastrophe 1842 in BRANDE In mod. Dicts.

2 *Rom. Drama.* A comic interlude originally attached to the Atellanæ, but afterwards given as a separate performance after tragedies

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 251 Merrie scoffes and jestes which thereupon were afterwards called Exodia, and were inserted commonly in the Atellane Comedies 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v., Among the Romans, the exodium was pretty nearly what farces are with us

Exodus (e·ksŏdŭs) [a L. *exodus*, a Gr *ἔξοδος* going out, f *ἐξ* out + *ὁδός* way]

1. The title of the book of the Old Testament which relates the departure of the Israelites out of Egypt.

(In 14–16th c. sometimes 'Book of Exodi', retaining the Lat. genitive)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *On O T.* (Sweet) 63 Seo oðer boc is Exodus gehaten 1388 WYCLIF *Ex* Prol, This book of Exodi, that is to seie, of going out, makith mencioun, that, etc. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm Par Rom* IX 15 That, whiche in the boke of Exodi is by God spoken, I wyl shewe mercy, to whom soeuer I shewe mercy. 1579 FULKE *Heshins' Parl.* 8 In Exodus and Leuiticus are many thinges very easie and plaine 1611 BIBLE (*heading*), The Second Booke of Moses, called Exodus [So 1885 — (Revised)]

2 A going out or forth.

a *spec* The departure of the Israelites from Egypt

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1649) 107 The Men of Hamel date all their publick Matters especially, from this Exodus, or going forth of the Children. 1740 WARBURTON *Div Legat* IV § 6 (1755) IV 85 The two generations, between the exodus from Egypt and the entrance into Canaan 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I 460 *note*, Pharaoh consented to the Exodus, but it was only in wrath and fear

b. *gen* (more or less consciously *transf.* from 2 a). *lit.* and *fig*

1623–6 COCKERAM, *Exodus*, a going out 1721–1800 in BAILEY 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* III 1 (1849) 81 Our Exodus from New York commenced under the happiest auspices. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* (1853) 228 To trace that son's exodus from the paternal mansion 1858 MAURY *Phys Geog Sea* VI § 306 The air. at its exodus, is dry 1862 R. VAUGHAN *Nonconformity* 383 The exodus from the established church which dates from the 17th August, 1662. 1881 MAHAFFY *Old Grk Educ.* xi. 140 A formal exodus of philosophic students, who only returned with Theophrastus

c. *esp.* The departure or going out, usually of a body of persons from a country for the purpose of settling elsewhere. Also *fig.* Cf. EMIGRATION 2.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res* (1858) 49 This Genesis of his can properly be nothing but an Exodus (or transit out of Invisibility into Visibility) 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 75 The poor-rate was forcing an exodus of farmers and mechanics 1862 T. C. GRATTAN *Beaten Paths* I. 132 The rushing exodus, as it was the fashion to call this continuous transatlantic movement 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* XIV 202 A complete exodus of the entire tribe.

Exody (e·ksŏdi). *rare.* [ad. Gr. *ἐξοδία* going out, f *ἐξ* out + *ὁδός* way]

1 The Book of Exodus; = EXODUS 1.

1832 in WEBSTER; 1847 in CRAIG

2 = EXODUS 2 a.

1677 HALE *Prim Orig. Man* II. iii 146 Ever since the time of the Jewish Exody. 1832 in WEBSTER.

3 = EXODUS 2 b

1775 ASH, *Exody*, a departure, a journey from any place. 1832 in WEBSTER 1882 G. MACDONALD *Castle Warlock* I. xx 332 The plomp of the cork's exody, and the gurgle of the wine speedily consoled him

‖ **Ex officio, ex-officio,** *advb phrase* [L. *ex* out of, according to + *officiō*, abl of *officium* duty, office.] In discharge of one's duty, in virtue of one's office; hence, as quasi-*adj* = OFFICIAL

1533 MORE *Apol.* xl Wks 907/2 The conuenting of heretikes *ex officio*. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.* s v *Office*, A thing found by Inquisition made *ex officio*. 1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* § 40 No Enquiry *Ex officio* may be thus made. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 94 He may call them *ex Officio* to Account. 1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug 529/1 He does not strike at the Ex-officio Information itself 1886 *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* 18 The Proctors are *ex officio* members of each of the under-mentioned Committees.

Hence **Ex-offi·cial** *a.*, proceeding from office or authority.

1847 in CRAIG; hence in some mod. Dicts.

Exogamous (eksɒ găməs), *a.* [f Gr. *ἔξω* (see EXO-) + *γάμ-os* marriage + -OUS.] Characterized by, of the nature of, or pertaining to, exogamy.

1865 MCLENNAN *Prim. Marriage* III. 56 Various circumstances common to exogamous tribes 1883 A. LANG in *Contemp Rev.* Sept 411 The exogamous prohibition in Rome was as complete as among the Hindoos

Exogamy (eksɒ gămi) [f. as prec.: cf ENDOGAMY] The custom by which a man is bound to take a wife outside his own clan or group Hence **Exoga·mic** *a.* [see -IC], pertaining to exogamy.

1865 MCLENNAN *Prim. Marriage* III 48 The words 'endogamy' and 'exogamy' are new 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig Civiliz.* III (1875) 132 A strict system of exogamy prevails 1873 *Contemp Rev* XXII 423 The transition which sometimes takes place from the exogamic to the endogamic system. 1885 TYLOR in *Academy* 1 Aug. 67/2 A social development late in comparison with the really early stages—female descent and exogamic totemism.

Exogastritis: see EXO- *pref*

Exogen (e·ksɒdʒen) *Bot* [in Fr. *exogène* (De Candolle 1813), mod L. *exōgena*, *-us* (imitating L *indigena*, *-us*) adj., growing on the outside, used in fem. as sb., f. Gr. *ἔξω* (see EXO-) + *γενής* born, produced] A plant whose stem grows by deposit on its outside; opposed to ENDOGEN

The class of Exogens is identical with that of the Dicotyledons, one of the two main divisions of phanerogamous plants (But see quot. 1889, and cf BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit* IV 99)

[1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst Bot* 1 Exogenæ have a distinct deposition of pith, wood, and bark.] 1838 *Penny Cycl* X 128/1 Exogens have an embryo so robust as to be able to spring at once into existence 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* VI. 121 Those higher plants which start in life with two seed-leaves, and have stems with distinct bark, wood, and pith—the Exogens. 1889 *Chambers' Cycl., Exogenous Plants*, or *Exogens*, a term applied to dicotyledons by Lindley to express an erroneous view of the mode of stem-thickening from that of monocotyledons, and now wholly disused by botanists,

Exogenetic · see EXO- *pref.*

Exogenous (eksɒ dʒĭnəs), *a.* [f mod.L *exōgen-a*, *-us* (see EXOGEN) + -OUS] **a.** *Bot.* Growing

by additions on the outside; of the nature of an exogen, pertaining to or characteristic of the exogens b *Path* = EXOGENETIC. c *Anat* Of a portion of bone (see quot 1854); opposed to *autogenous*

a 1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot* Introd 19 A section of the trunk of an Exogenous plant exhibits bark on the outside 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol* III 98 There is a considerable analogy between the mode of increase of a volcanic cone and that of trees of exogenous growth 1872 H MACMILLAN *True Vine* III 76 As examples of exogenous plants may be mentioned the oak the apple and the rose *fig* 1874 MRS WHITNEY *We Girls* IX 191, I am going to try if one little bit of social life cannot be exogenous 1885 MRS LYNN LINTON *Stabbed in Dark* IV 40 [He had] a more exogenous nature than had the other; a nature which lived more on, and adopted more from, externals

b 1883 *Fortn Rev* 1 Aug 177 An exogenous contagion is one that depends for its potency upon favouring conditions outside the body

c 1854 OWEN in *Cyc Sc* (c 1865) II 48/2 Parts that grow out from previously ossified parts are called 'exogenous'.

Hence **Exo genously** *adv*

1879 *Spectator* 6 Sept 1125/1 Why should it [the Temple] not grow exogenously, building not towards the inside, but the outside? 1890 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* 17 Apr 573 The former of these plants possessed a highly organized, exogenously developed xylem zone

Exogynous: see EXO- *pref.*

†**Exolete,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *exolēt-us*, pa pple of *exolēscĕre* to grow up, grow out of use, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref*[1]) + *ol-* to grow; cf *adolēscĕre*.] a. That has gone out of use; disused, obsolete b That has lost its virtue, effete, insipid. c Of flowers: Faded.

a 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 178 A Greeke inscription which I could not understand by reason of the antiquity of those exolete letters 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel.* II IV I V, In which [apothecaries' shops] many exolete, things out of date are to be had. 1651 LD. DIGBY, etc. *Lett conc Relig* IV 125 Paganism is ridiculous, Judaism exolete. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks (1834) 211 Plautus exolet phrases have been [exploded] from the eloquent orations of Cicero 1705 tr. *Cowley's Hist Plants* Pref (1795) 20, I declaimed against the use of exolete and interpolated repetitions of old fables

b. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 283 The vulgar carpobalsame being .. faint, rancid, exolet 1676 *Phil. Trans* XI 708 How exolete Blood falls asunder 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* x 358 These Exoticks are now and then deprived partly of their virtues and exolete

c. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Exolete*, faded, or withered, as flowers

†**Exolu·tion.** *Obs* Also 7 exolusion, exsolution [ad L. *ex(s)olūtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exsolvĕre*. see next]

1. The action of loosening or setting free; the state of being loosened or set free, *esp* the emission or escape of 'animal spirits' formerly assumed as the cause of swooning

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 41 There is an exolusion, and so a defect of vitall spirits. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr *Parey's Chirurg.* 805 An exolution of the spirits like sowning 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh Spa* iv 46 A canine appetite, & other ill symptomes caused by the exolution of the skin 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 591 Honey boyled to the exolution of the aqueous humidity 1662 STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* 1 4 At that time of the year, our bodies suffer a greater exolution of Spirit.

¶ Used for · Dissolution, end.

1846 DR S BROWN *Hist. Sci* in *Lectures* (1858) I. 339 The evening .. twilight of an era is always the time when the poets who are to sing its approaching exolution come abroad

b. Relaxation (of the bodily powers); faintness.

1634 T. JOHNSON tr *Parey's Chirurg.* XXII XX. (1678) 504 By this kind of disease [Plague] there cometh exolution of the faculties. 1650 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* (ed. 2) III IX 101 The exolution and languor ensuing that act [of spermaticall emission] 1652 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 198 The exolution of the powers thence depending, would not bear those swift motions. 1674-82 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*; whence 1692-1732 in COLES.

c In mystical sense

1658 SIR T BROWNE *Hydriot* v 83 If any have been so happy as truely to understand Christian annihilation, extasis, exolution

2 'A full and perfect payment' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1674). Hence 1692-1732 in COLES

†**Exo·lve,** *v. Obs* [ad L. *ex(s)olvĕre*, f *ex-* out + *solvĕre* to loosen] a *trans* To slacken, diminish b *intr* for *refl* To dissolve c 'To pay clear off' (Bailey 1730-6 *folio*).

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v 68 By lightly receiuing them, do gently exolue the violence of euery motion. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 41 Their virtue cannot so easily exolve and perish

‖ **Exomion** (eksō·u·miŏn) [as if a Gr. **ἐξωμίον*, dim of *ἐξωμίς* · see next] = next

1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol* 140 Describe the new exomion, sleeveless coat He. robbed me of.

‖ **Exomis** (eksō·u·mis) [Gr. *ἐξωμίς*, f. *ἐξ* out + *ὦμος* shoulder] A vest without sleeves, leaving the shoulders bare; worn by artisans and slaves

1850 LEITCH tr *Müller's Anc Art* 400 The exomis, worn by artisans, while it supplied at the same time the place of the himation .left the right shoulder with the arm free.

‖ **Exomologesis** (eksɪɒ·mɒlɒgĭ·sis). Also 6 exh-. [Gr. *ἐξομολόγησις* f *ἐξομολογέειν*, f. *ἐξ* intensive + *ὁμολογέειν* to confess: see HOMOLOGATE.] A full confession, a public confession

1592 tr *Bullinger's Decades* 575 Exhomologesis is the discipline of prostrating and humbling men in habite, in living, to lie in sacke and ashes 1655 JER TAYLOR *Unum Necess* IX §4 613 All publick criminals were tied to a publick Exomologesis or Repentance in the Church 1679 PULLER *Moder Ch Eng* (1843) 276 Doctor Cressy may be thought to owe a penance for his Exomologesis 1868 *Q Rev* Jan 59 Auricular confession put in place of the old exomologesis

‖ **Exomphalos** (eksɒ·mfălɒs) Also in mod L form **exomphalus** [Gr *ἐξόμφαλος*, f *ἐξ* out + *ὄμφαλος* navel] (See quots)

1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif* I 423 This compression must be continued for some time in order to prevent an Exomphalus, or rupture at the navel 1842 DUNGLISON *Med Lex* (ed 3) *Exomphalus* 1878 T BRYANT *Pract Surg* I 647 An umbilical hernia or exomphalos is a protrusion at the navel

Exomphalous (eksɒ·mfălɒs), *a* [f prec + -OUS] Having a ruptured or protuberant navel

1863 R. F BURTON *Abeokuta* I 43 The children are all more or less exomphalous

Exon (e·xŏn). [app. intended to express the pronunciation (*ĕgzən*) of Fr. *exempt*

Cf EXAUN, occurring as a spelling of *exempt* in 1678; also *exant* (quot 1655 below), used in the sense of EXEMPT *sb.* 4 a The 'exempts' or 'exons' of the Yeomen of the Guard, according to Thoms *Bk of the Court*, were first appointed in 1668]

The ordinary title of the four officers of the Yeomen of the Royal Guard, 'styled *corporals* in their commissions' (Thoms) and ranking below the 'Ensign', = EXEMPT *sb.* 4 b.

[1655 in *Nicholas Papers* (1892) II 354 The Court gaue Moreland (Cromwells express) two Exants of yᵉ guards to conduct him in safety] 1767 *Royal Calendar* 83 Yeomen of the Guards Exons [4 names follow] 1843 MACAULAY *Ess, Mad. d'Arblay*, It never occurred to the Exons, and Keepers of the Robes, that, etc 1873 *Daily News* 19 June 6/5 Colonel Bourke (the Exon in Waiting). 1891 *New Army List* 132 Yeomen of the Guard Exons [4 names]

Exonarthex · ses EXO- *pref*

Exoner (egzō·nəɹ), *v. Sc* [ad. Fr. *exonér-er*, ad L *exonerāre* see EXONERATE *v*] = EXONERATE in various senses: To relieve from a burden; to free from responsibility, liability, or blame Now only in *Sc. Law.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II (1822) 149 Commanding the saidis consulis to exoner thaimself of all auctorite 1582 in Spottiswood *Hist Ch Scot* VI (1677) 323 They should be exonered of all Action, civil or criminal. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng Pop. Ceremn.* Epist C, You shall neither convince your Adversaries, nor yet exoner your owne consciences 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 86/1 She hath exonered herself 1866 *Times* 6 Aug Advt, For the purpose of having the Trust Funds divided and the pursuers exonered of the said trust 1881 *Daily Tel* 16 Feb, Thereafter to exoner and discharge him of his office and management as judicial factor

Exo·nerate, *pple Obs* exc *arch* Also 6 **exoneratt.** [ad L. *exonerāt-us*, pa. pple. of *exonerāre*: see next.] Used as pa. pple of next.

1528 in Burnet *Hist. Ref* II 83 How may his Holiness find his Conscience towards God exonerate. 1546 in *Vicary's Anat* (1888) App VIII. 219 [They] shalbe clerely exoneratt & dyscharged of beryng eny maner of Armour 1621 BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 275 (an 2 Eliz.) To be cleerly exonerate, acquited, and discharged. 1868 LOWELL *Willows* in *Amer Poems* (Routl) 372 By right of birth exonerate from toil

Exonerate (egzɒ nĕrɛ·ĭt), *v.* Also 6–7 -at [f L. *exonerāt-* ppl. stem of *exonerā-re*, f *ex-* (see EX- *pref*[1]) + *oner-, onus* burden. Cf. Fr *exonérer*.]

1. *trans.* To take off a burden from; to relieve *of* (a burden, material or immaterial), to unload, lighten (a ship); also *humorously*, to 'relieve' (a person) of his money. Now *rare*

1524 HEN. VIII in Strype *Eccl Mem.* I. App. xiii. 30 Discharging or exonerating their galeis 1566 PAINTER *Pal Pleas.* I 46 [They] haue prayed to God to be exonerated of loue, aboue all other diseases 1615 T. ADAMS *Spir. Navigator* 34 He strives to exonerate his shoulders of *a* 1634 CHAPMAN *Bacchus* 110 Exonerate Our sinking vessel of his deified lode 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* III 13 They would quickly exonerate their families of them. 1640 BP REYNOLDS *Passions* XXI 218 It exonerateth the mind of all those dulling Indispositions 1785 BURKE *Sp Nabob Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 308 The debt thus exonerated of so great a weight of its odium 1798 WELLINGTON in Owen *Disp.* 29 Success would certainly exonerate our finances 1807-8 SYD SMITH *Plymley's Lett* x, Be exonerated of his ready money and his constitution

†**2.** To discharge the contents of (the body, an organ), *esp* by evacuation. *To exonerate nature, oneself*: to relieve the bowels. *Obs.*

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* VIII. (1870) 248 And exonerate your selfe at all tymes that nature wold expell *Ibid* XXX. 293 To exonerat the blader and the bely whan nede shall requyre 1615 G SANDYS *Trav* 65 They sit all the day long, vnlesse they rise to exonerate nature 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 149 [They] over-load their mouthes and by a sudden laughter exonerate their chaps 1710 T FULLER *Pharm Extemp* 322 Cachectic Pills exonerate the Habit of the Body 1829 *Health & Longevity* 269 The bowels .. ought to be exonerated at least once in two days

†**b.** *intr* for *refl. Obs*

1631 R H. *Arraignm Whole Creature* XIII §1 178 Overcharged till they. exonerate as a Wolfe or Dog, too full gorged, with Carion. 1704 J. PITTS *Relig & Manm. Mahometans* IV. 25 These Moors accounting it a great piece of Rudeness to exonerate in the sight of another. 1762 B. STILLINGFL. *Econ. Nat.* Misc Tracts 123 Care is taken that these animals should exonerate upon stones, etc

†**3.** *refl.* Of a lake, river, sea, etc., also of a blood-vessel: To empty itself, its waters, or contents; to disembogue, discharge. *Obs*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy* I 113 Neither did this riuer exonerate itself into any sea 1635 JACKSON *Creed* VIII XX Wks VIII 43 We all meet in the main or ocean whereinto this psalm and others do exonerate themselves 1659 MACALLO *Can. Physick* 25 The great Veines do exonerate themselves into the little 1715 HALLEY in *Phil Trans* XXIX 298 That [gulf] of Paria, into which the Lake of Titicaca does in part exonerate it self.

†**4** *trans* a To discharge, pour off (a fluid product, a body of water) b To cast off, get rid of (persons, population) *Obs rare*

a 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 429 It [the bile] is exonerated into that which is called the Caua or hollow veine 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog Del* II VI 96 The streitnesse of the channell, wherein a great sea is to bee exonerated 1672 *Phil Trans* VII 5009 The Lympha does wholly exonerate itself into the sub clavial and jugular veins

b 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* I VIII §4 These borderers might exonerate their swelling multitudes. 1657 HAWKE *Killing is M* 23 Whereby such nefarious and facinerous persons may be exonerated

5. To relieve *from*, †*of* (anything burdensome, a duty, obligation, payment, task, etc)

1548 HALL *Chron* 227 That he might exonerate them of the great charges, travayles & labors, that they now were in *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen VIII* (1878) 25 Would God Sir Thomas Moore had exonerated and discharged me of this my pains & labour 1692 *Lond Gaz* No 2786/3 To exonerate and discharge them from all Arrears of Hearth-money. 1783 BURKE *Rep Affairs India* Wks 1842 II 62 Mr Hastings offered to exonerate the company from that 'charge'. 1835 I TAYLOR *Spir. Despot* II. 75 A body of clergy exonerated of all solicitude 1851 *Ord & Regul R. Engineers* II. 2 Commanding Royal Engineers will not exonerate any Officers from the performance of such Duties

6. To free from blame, to exculpate; also, to relieve from the blame or burden *of*, to relieve or set free *from* (blame, reproach)

1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 40 That lord Oxford might be induced to exonerate Churchyard 1654 H L'ESTRANGE *Chas I.* (1655) 21 Nothing would prevail, nor would the Duke be exonerated 1678 R BARCLAY *Apol Quakers* v. § 12 136 Such a season sufficiently exonerateth God of every Man's Condemnation 1824 W. IRVING *T Trav* I. 334 To exonerate myself of a greater crime. 1825 MAD D'ARBLAY *Diary* I 561 To exonerate her from the banal reproach of yielding unresisting to her passions *a* 1848 R. W HAMILTON *Rem & Punishm* VIII. 489 Do we seek to exonerate His justice by the denial of His faithfulness? 1884 PAT *Eustace* 187, I won't exonerate the Government

Exoneration (egzɒ nĕrɛ·ĭ ʃən). [ad. L *exonerātiōn-em*, n. of action f *exonerāre* see prec] The action of exonerating

†**1** The action of discharging or relieving the contents of the bowels, etc.; evacuation, the action of disburdening nature` Const. *of Obs*

1651 HOBBES *Leviath* I. VI 24 Some [appetites] are born with men, as Appetite of excretion and exoneration 1701 GREW *Cosm Sacra* III IV. 116 The body is adapted unto Eating, Drinking, Nutrition, Cotion, and other ways of Repletion and Exoneration 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc E Ind* I XI 123 In each Cabbin, is a Kitchin and a Place for Exoneration. 1784 HENLEY in *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 137 *note*, The ablution and prayer indispensably required on the exoneration of nature

2. The action of disburdening or relieving, or the state of being relieved from a duty, office, obligation, payment, etc; also, from blame or reproach; an instance of this, a formal discharge. Const *of*. In *Sc Law* · see EXONER

1640-1 *Kirkcudbr War-Comm. Min Bk* (1855) 90 And the coppie thairof delyverit to thame for thair exoneratione. 1641 in Rushw. *Hist Coll.* III. (1692) I 372 To receive account of all Commissions granted .and grant Exonerations thereupon 1660 R COKE *Power & Subj.* 211 An act concerning the exoneration of the Kings subjects from exactions and impositions 1676 W ROW *Contn Blair's Autobiog.* x (1848) 229 Papers had been prepared by the Commissioners of Estate and Kirk for their exoneration 1866 *Times* 6 Aug. Advt, A Process of Multiplepoinding and Exoneration has been instituted

Exonerative (egzɒ nĕrătĭv), *a* [f L. *exonerāt-* ppl. stem of *exonerāre* (see EXONERATE) + -IVE] Tending to give relief (from an obligation)

1819 in TODD 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I Introd (ed 2) 3 Title .. is any fact Collative or Privative of a Right and Impositive or Exonerative of an Obligation.

Exonerator (egzɒ·nĕrɛ·təɹ). [a late L. *exonerātor*, agent-n. f *exonerāre*: see EXONERATE] One who exonerates.

a 1834 DANE cited by WORCESTER 1846

‖ **Exoneretur** (egzɒ nĕrī·təɹ). *Law. Obs.* [f. L *exonerētur* let him be discharged, 3rd pers sing pres subj passive of *exonerāre* · see EXONERATE *v*] 'An entry made upon the bail-piece upon render of a defendant to prison in discharge of his bail' (Wharton *Law Lex* 1848).

1824 BINGHAM *Reports* I 206 The Court refused to enter an exoneretur on the bail-piece

Exoneural, -pathic, -phagous. see EXO- *pref*

Exophtha·lmia. [mod L f EXOPHTHALMUS] = EXOPHTHALMUS

1721-1800 in BAILEY, whence in mod. Dicts

Exophthalmic (eksɪɒfθæ·lmĭk), *a Path* [f. EXOPHTHALM-US + -IC] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by exophthalmus.

1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 191 The exophthalmic

goitre or Basedow's disease 1889 *Med Jrnl* 28 Sept 720/2 Rapid action of the heart—in exophthalmic goitre

Exophthalmus, -os (eksɪfθæ lmŏs, -ɒs) *Path* [mod L, a Gr ἐξόφθαλμος, f ἐξ out + ὀφθαλμός eye] Protrusion of the eye-ball

1872 Darwin *Emotions* vi 162 Dr Gunning has lately recorded a case of exophthalmos in consequence of whooping-cough 1876 tr *Wagner's Gen Pathol* 565 Exophthalmus is constantly present in suffocation

Exophthalmy. Anglicized f Exophthalmia. 1706 in Phillips (ed Kersey); whence in mod Dicts

Exophyllous, -plasm, -podite see Exo- *pref.*

†**Exo·pt,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1] [ad L *exopt-āre*, f *ex-* (see Ex- *pref*[1]) + *optāre* to wish] *trans* To wish or desire greatly.

1548 Forrest *Pleas Porsye* 66 a, ['The goods of the world' induce] the soone withe the father also to mache, By vttre diffiaunce his deathe to exopte

†**Exo·ptable,** *a Obs*—° [ad L *exoptābilis*, f *exoptāre* see Exopt] To be desired or wished

1656 in Blount *Glossogr* 1721–1800 in Bailey 1818 in Todd; whence in mod Dicts

†**Exo·ptate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f L *exoptāt-* ppl. stem of *exoptā-re*] *trans* To desire earnestly

1692 in Coles. 1721–1800 in Bailey

†**Exopta·tion.** *Obs* [as if ad L **exoptātiōnem*, n of action f. *exoptāre* to long see Exopt] The fact or state of earnestly desiring

1633 T Adams *Exp 2 Peter* iii 18 The former is by way of gratulation, the other by way of exoptation 1721–1800 in Bailey; 1847 in Craig

Exoptile see Exo- *pref*

Exorabi·lity. [f next + -ity.] The quality or condition of being exorable

1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* cxii 2 The sesterces all, give back Silo, Then be a bully beyond exorability, you

Exorable (e·ksŏrăb'l), *a* Now *rare* [ad L *exōrābilis*, f *exōrāre* see next. Cf. Fr *exorable*]

1. Capable of being moved by entreaty, accessible to entreaty

1563–87 Foxe *A & M* (1684) III 259 For he is exorable, and hath no pleasure in the death of a Sinner. 1641 W Cartwright *Ordinary* ii. 1, A Usurer is somewhat exorable When he is full *a* 1694 Tillotson *Serm.* xxxi (1742) II 356 They shall address themselves to the mountains and rocks, as being more pitiful and exorable than he 1788 V Knox *Winter Even* III vii. 1 8 Death, whom no arts can render exorable, disappointed his ambition 1867 *Contemp Rev* VI 371 Entreaty was for the exorable, and it failed, action for the inexorable, and it succeeded

†**2** In active sense Effectual in entreaty *Obs* [Cf L *exorabile carmen*]

1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam Ep* (1577) 361 Good workes be more exorable vnto God than holy desires

Hence **Exorableness,** the condition or quality of being accessible to entreaty

1642 Rogers *Naaman* 55 A spirit of mildnesse, mercie, exorablenesse and easinesse to be intreated 1679 J Goodman *Penit. Pardon* I. i. (1713) 2 The exorableness of a Father upon his Son's submission 1730–6 in Bailey (folio)

†**E·xorate,** *v Obs.* [f. L. *exōrāt-* ppl stem of *exōrāre*, f *ex-* (see Ex- *pref*[1]) + *ōrāre* to pray]

1 *trans.* a To request earnestly, implore b To prevail upon (a person) by entreaty

1599 Porter *Angry Wom Abingd* Prol, Let a poore scholler implore and exerate [*sic*] that you would make him riche in the possession of a mite of your favours *c* 1600 *Timon* II. iv. (1842) 32 Let it, O lett it bee lawfull for mee to orate and exorate 1654 H L'Estrange *Chas I* (1655) 21 Nothing could prevail, nor would the duke be exorated.

2. To obtain by request

1623–6 in Cockeram

†**Exora·tion,** *Obs* [ad L *exōrātiōn-em*, n. of action f *exōrāre*. see Exorate] The action of beseeching or entreating; an entreaty

1609 Bible (Douay) *Ecclus* xvi 12 Mightie [is] exoration, and powring out wrath 1616 R C *Tymes' Whistle* vi 2511, I leave thee with my best exoration For thy most speedy .. reformation *a* 1625 Fletcher *Love's Cure* v. iii, Deafe to your cries. and Marble To all impulsive exorations

†**Exorb,** *v. Obs* [ad. L *ex(s)orb-ēre* to suck up, f *ex-* (see Ex- *pref*[1]) + *sorbēre* to suck] *trans* To suck up or out

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 720 Alwayes agitating them till the whole humour be exorbed

†**Exo·rbeate,** *v Obs* [f L *ex(s)orbē-re* (see Exorb) + -ate[3].] *trans* To swallow up, engulph

1623 in Cockeram II.

Exo·rbital, *a* [f. Ex- *pref*[1] + Orbit + -al] Outside the orbit.

1876 *Catal Sci Appl S Kens* 553 For the determination of the exorbital protrusion of the eye-ball

Exorbitance (egzɔ̄ ɪbɪtăns) Also 7–8 **exh-** [f Exorbitant: see -ance Cf. Fr *exorbitance*] The quality or condition of being exorbitant

†**1.** Divergence or aberration from the prescribed or ordinary track; eccentricity, irregularity, anomaly, or an instance of these. Also, aberration of mind; an attack of insanity. *Obs* or *arch.*

1631 Preston *Life Eternal* (1634) 26 Now, whence comes this uneven walking, this exorbitance of the wheeles 1663 J Spencer *Prodigies* 133 All these exorbitances in Nature serve to foil and set off the general beauty of its Works. 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xi 373 The first exorbitance [in a case of mania] was very violent and lasted for ten months 1685 Boyle *Enq. Notion Nat.* 149, I shall not mention those Grand Anomalies, or Exorbitances 1707 Floyer *Physic Pulse-Watch* 186 By the Pulse we find by what Method we must regulate all Exorbitances 1842 De Quincey *Philos Herodotus* Wks IX 208 Our growing exorbitance from our limits warns us to desist

2 Divergence from the right path; transgression of law or morality, misconduct, lawlessness, criminality; an instance of the same *arch*

1611 Speed *Hist Gt Brit* ix. viii § 58 A project so execrable, as well may justifie King Johns exorbitances *a* 1618 Sylvester *St Lewis* 324 Eyes deep-vail'd with Ignorance Or Knowledge stained with Sinnes Exorbitance 1632 Massinger *City Madam* i 1, 'Tis strange my master can Give the reins to such exorbitance 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* Dvb, Beware of ill Builders since by their exorbitances, happen many irrepaiable accidents 1769 *Hist Europe* in *Ann Reg* 32/2 A picture sullied with the most dreadful exhorbitances 1810 Scott *Lady of L* ii xxviii *foot-n*, The Border robbers .. had committed many exorbitances 1850 Grote *Greece* ii lv (1862) V 30 Such unprincipled exorbitances of behaviour.

3 Excessiveness, extravagance; an instance of this Now chiefly, outrageous excessiveness, of demands, charges, prices, estimates, etc

1646 Mrq Ormond in Carte *Life* (1735) III 470 To heighten the exhorbitance of their expectations and demands 1706 Garth *Dispens* (ed 6) ii 19 They riot still, Unbounded in Exorbitance of Ill. 1793 Bp Horsley *Serm* (1824) I 198 The barriers against the exorbitance of licentiousness will soon be borne down 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* ii v. (1852) 212 The exorbitance of the duties on tea and tobacco 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk* x 186 The exorbitance Of sin in this one sinner. 1884 *Law Rep* 26 Chanc Div. 240 The exorbitance of Hobson's charge for collecting the debts.

Exorbitancy (egzɔ̄ ɪbɪtănsɪ) [f Exorbitant see -ancy] The quality of being exorbitant

1 = Exorbitance 1. Now *rare.* Also, †an irrational opinion

1621 W Sclater *Tythes* (1623) 103 Exorbitancie enough from the primary rule of assignement to Parish Churches. 1649 Milton *Eikon* xxvi 468 That planetary motion, that unblamable exorbitancy 1672 *Phil Trans* VII. 5126 To suppose an infinite profundity of the Stellar Sphere: an Exorbitancy not to be admitted 1677 Hale *Prim Orig Man* iii. iii 265 This witty Man hath somewhat rectified the exorbitancy of Epicurus 1879 H N Hudson *Hamlet* 13 Frequent displays of mental exorbitancy

†**2** = Exorbitance 2 *Obs*

1619 W Sclater *Exp* 1 *Thess* (1627) II Ep Ded 4 Information of exorbitancy in some particulars of the Church 1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb* i (1843) 29/1 The exorbitancy of the house of commons proceeded principally from then contempt of the laws 1658 Bp L Womock *Exam Talenus* 40 There are sins as in blasphemie wherein the act is not to be distinguished from the exorbitancie 1670 G H *Hist Cardinals* i ii 58 Any Treatise that rebukes the Exorbitancy of their Lives. 1702 *Lond Gaz* No 3795/3 His zealous Endeavour to curb the Exorbitancy of France

3 (Cf Exorbitant A. 4) a. = Exorbitance 3

†**b** Disposition to exceed one's rights; excessive greed or rapacity; an instance of this (*obs*)

a 1638 Mede *Wks* (1672) Gen Pref, I am far from interpreting your Love Exorbitancy 1653 A Wilson *Jas I* 102 The exorbitancy of the new buildings about the City being a shelter for them 1669 W Simpson *Hydrol Chym* 81 Gout roused up from the exorbitancy of a spurious acid ferment in the ultimate digestion 1674 *Govt Tongue* vii (1684) 168 This monstrous exorbitancy of discourse 1722 Sewel *Hist Quakers* Pref (1795) I 14 The exorbitancies to which some launched out 1749 *Numbers in Poet Comp* 26 One can hardly imagine the Antients could have run into Exorbitancies in protracting their Rhythms 1768–74 Tucker *Lt Nat* (1852) II 363 The exorbitancy of the Romans swallowing up their neighbouring nations one after another 1783 Burke *Rep Affairs India* Wks. 1842 II 23 A system of restraint on the exorbitancies of their servants 1791 W Maxwell in Boswell *Johnson* (1831) I. 381 Who knows any real sufferings [from love] more than from the exorbitancy of any other passion? 1803 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp* II 386 From the exorbitancy of that [duty] in particular levied at Collun 1877 Morley *Crit Misc* Ser II 375 Divested of all the exorbitancies of his spirit and his style

Exorbitant (egzɔ̄ ɪbɪtănt), *a* and *sb.* Also 6 **exorbytant,** 6–8 **exhorbitant, -ent** [ad late L *exorbitant-em*, pr pple of *exorbitāre* to go out of the track, f *ex-* out + *orbita* wheel-track: see Orbit. Cf. Fr. *exorbitant*] **A** *adj.*

†**1** Leaving a specified track, deviating *from* a specified rule or principle Of remarks, discussions, etc Wandering from the subject, irrelevant *Obs*

1534 Whittinton *Tullyes Offices* i (1540) 46 Suche play as is not exorbytant fro the exercyse of honesty 1599 *Broughton's Lett* ix 30 A government, exorbitant from the milde course of law and iustice 1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* (1673) 369 Having .mentioned such a story, it is not exorbitant to add in one word other fictions 1644 Jessop *Angel of Eph* 50 How exorbitant from this rule the practices of our Prelates have been 1674 Owen *Holy Spirit* (1693) 45 Exorbitant from the Principles of Nature

†**b** Projecting, salient *Obs*

1714 Derham *Astro-theol* v v (1769) 144 [Had the earth been square] they must have been retarded by the exorbitant angles

2 Deviating from the normal, prescribed, or customary track †**a** Of movements, conduct, etc.: Eccentric, erratic, irregular (*obs.*)

1613 Daniel *Coll Hist Eng* (1626) 67 Strong raines to hold him in, from all exorbitant courses 1654 H L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 35 The Commons when they see such a Blazing-star in course so exorbitant .cannot but look upon it 1673 *Lady's Call.* i § 1 5 The vanity of wit.. has no where a more free and exorbitant range than in censuring and deriding

b [After use of *exorbitans* in Roman Law] Of cases, offences, etc · Anomalous, not coming within the intended scope of a law Of powers, privileges, enactments Abnormal, not in accordance with general principle

c 1460 Fortescue *Abs & Lim Mon* (1714) 47 What sume thay [the king's charges] be not like to excede, but if ther fal a Case over much exorbitant 1594 Hooker *Eccl Pol.* III xi (1611) 114 Causes exorbitant, and such as their lawes had not provided for 1675 [cf 4 a] *a* 1754 Fielding *Charge to Grand Jury* Wks 1784 X 161 The punishment is fine or imprisonment, and if the case be exorbitant, by pillory and loss of ears 1756 Nugent *Montesquieu's Spir. Laws* (1758) I ii iii 19 A magistrate invested with an exorbitant power 1832 Austin *Jurispr* (1879) II. 909 Though the law and the right are 'exorbitant' or 'eccentric' *Ibid* II 981 They are mere anomalies exorbitant or irregular commands

†**c** Aberrant from the common type, monstrous, abnormal *Obs*

1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* (1673) 358 The colour of Lions is generally yellow, for these before spoken of, black, white and red, are exorbitant 1662 Gerbier *Princ.* 23 Those passions become the originall causes of exorbitant Features and Forms

†**d.** Of an insane person or his condition: Extravagant, frantic, wild *Obs*

1667 *Phil Trans* II 620 We found him [a madman] somewhat less exorbitant 1702 C Mather *Magn Chr* iii ii 1 (1852) 358 The wretch continued in an exorbitant frame for a few days

†**3** Forsaking, or apt to forsake, the right path, erring, faulty, transgressing, trespassing. *Obs.*

1556 Lauder *Tractate* 795 Raisand gret derth, exhorbitent Againis 3our actis of Parliament 15 Sir H. Sidney in *Ussher's Lett* (1686) App 25 That thou, entring into this exorbitant Age, mayest be prepared to shun those courses 1605 B Jonson *Volpone* iv vi, I haue transgrest Against the dignitie of the court And beene exorbitant *a* 1638 Mede *Disc Prov* iv. 23 Wks I 203 We must resist and crush every exorbitant thought which draws to sin 1640 Bp Hall *Chr Moder* 8/2 The very patriarchs and princes of God's peculiar people were palpably exorbitant in this kind. 1649 Milton *Eikon* Pref, The people exorbitant and excessive in all thir motions *a* 1716 Blackall *Wks* (1723) I 98 Over-rule their exorbitant Passions

4. Exceeding ordinary or proper bounds **a.** Going to excess in any action or quality Of actions, appetites, desires, etc. Excessive, immoderate *arch* Now with stronger sense. Grossly or flagrantly excessive

1621 Burton *Anat Mel* i. ii iii xi, Appetites both good if they be moderate, both pernitious if they be exorbitant 1622–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* iii. (1673) 58/2 They had formerly been exorbitant in the worship of Idols 1659 Wharton *Disc Astrol* Wks (1683) 185 The exorbitant Practice of frequent Blood-letting. 1675 tr *Machiavelli's Prince* xvii (Rtldg 1883) 104 Exorbitant mercy has an ill effect. 1719 J. Richardson *Science Connoisseur* 147 Some are Exorbitant in the Praises of what Themselves Possess. 1802 Paley *Nat Theol.* xxvi (1826) 389 The exorbitant multiplication of some troublesome insects 1853 Herschel *Pop Lect. Sc.* ii § 21 (1873) 63 The excessive, exorbitant prodigality of diffusion of the sun's light and heat. 1871 Browning *Balaust.* 282 They wondered strangers were exorbitant In estimation of Euripides

†**b** Exceeding one's rights, encroaching *Obs*

1631 Weever *Anc Fun. Mon* 790 By the exorbitant authoritie of the Pope, this election was disanulled *a* 1635 Naunton *Fragm Reg* (Arb) 45 My Lord of Essex was so exorbitant in the limitation of the Soveraign aspect

c Of a price, rate, stipulation, demand, claim, etc. Grossly excessive

1670 R Coke *Disc Trade* 24 The Exorbitant Impositions of the King of Denmark 1722 De Foe *Moll Flanders* (1840) 845 Nor were his conditions exorbitant 1729 Franklin *Ess* Wks. 1840 II 255 To restrain men from giving and receiving exorbitant interest 1781 Gibbon *Decl & F* II xlvi 721 He exhausted them wealth by exorbitant tributes 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* III 159 The Indians raised the price of horses to an exorbitant rate 1860 Kingsley *Misc* II 205 The landlord can obtain an exorbitant rent 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I 385 The informers are far from being exorbitant in their demands 1879 M Arnold *Irish Catholicism* Mixed Ess. 126 To advance pretensions the most exorbitant

d Of power, wealth, etc.: Overgrown, enormous, excessive *arch*

1648 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I 116, I hold Lord Jermins power as vast and exorbitant 1693 Locke *Educ* § 7 An exorbitant fortune *c* 1771 J Fletcher *Check* iv Wks 1795 III 12 Your favourite doctrines would lose their exorbitant influence 1816 F H Naylor *Hist Germany* I i ix 362 Prescribing bounds to the exhorbitant power of Austria.

e. Of a material object, an outline, or surface Disproportionately large, excessive in any dimension, in mod use, outrageously or extravagantly large Also *fig arch*

1662 Gerbier *Princ* 9 Those exorbitant Chimney-Shafts 1667 E. Chamberlayne *St. Gt Brit* i iii x (1743) 228 The exorbitant extent and compass of Parishes 1688 R Holme *Armoury* iii 382/1 The exorbitant and over-burnt Wick in a candle 1709 Sacheverell *Serm.* 15 Aug 15 This Overgrown, this Exorbitant Sinner 1711 Shaftesb *Charac* ii iv (1737) II 303 Its chief Bulk being compos'd of two exorbitant Muscles 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* (1858) 169 With exorbitant breast-pin 1863 Geo Eliot *Romola* (1880) I 5 The exorbitant line of the Pitti [palace] roof [at Florence] is hidden from San Miniato.

†**B** *sb.* One who or something which exceeds proper limits. *Obs rare.*

1626 W SCLATER *Exp 2 Thess* (1629) 277 Howsoeuer exorbitants behaued themselues, they [Brethren] yet should continue in weldoing 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 25 His Majesty demanded justice against those exorbitants *a* 1714 M HENRY *Wks* I 135 The most daring exorbitants of an ungoverned tongue.

Exorbitantly (egzɔ̄ ɪbɪtăntlɪ), *adv.* [f prec. + -LY[2].] In an exorbitant manner or degree; at an exorbitant rate

a 1635 SIBBES *Serm John* xiv. 11 Affections are. raised up irregularly and exorbitantly. 1668 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps* Tracts (1727) 604 Using the power .so exorbitantly 1693 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* III x, The old fat fool that paints so exorbitantly. 1711 *Vind Sacheverell* 20, I know you to be exorbitantly wicked 1837 SYD SMITH *Lett. Singleton* Wks 1859 II 257/1 Incomes exorbitantly and absurdly great 1864 MRS CARLYLE *Lett* III 220, I get plenty of cream, quite good, paying for it exorbitantly.

Exorbitate (egzɔ̄ ɪbɪtēt), *v Obs* or *arch* [f L. *exorbitāt-* ppl. stem of *exorbitāre* see EXORBITANT] *intr* To deviate from the usual course, to stray.

1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp Jonah* 116 We are ready to exorbitate 1643 PRYNNE *Sov Power Parl* I (ed 2) 5 The Law . ought to bridle him [the King] when he exorbitates from the Law 1643 HUNTON *Treat Monarchy* I IV (1689) 28 If one exorbitate, the power of restraint should be in the rest. 1651 SMITH in *Fuller's Abel Rediv* 572 Such as least exorbitate [*printed* exorbitate] from the Doctrine of the Church of Rome 1671 H STUBBE *Reply* 31 When other Mens Flatteries did thus Exorbitate, etc.

b. Of heavenly bodies. To deviate from the usual orbit; to follow an erratic course

1693 BENTLEY *Atheism* VIII 12 They would .. sometimes have exorbitated beyond the distance of Saturn 1747 HERVEY *Medit.* II. 231 The heavenly bodies would exorbitate into wild confusion 1827 COLERIDGE *Biog Lit* 22 To describe the earth as in imminent danger of exorbitating

Hence † **Exo·rbitating** *ppl, a*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav* x. 487 No inference can prye, nor strange allation proove, In your exorbitating [*printed* exorbitanting] braines, my period I did mooue 1644 HUNTON *Vind Treat Monarchy* VII. 55 Parliament [is] bound to resist the destruction of liberties, by exorbitating Princes 1659 H MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 175 Rather the work of Art then of exorbitating Nature.

Exorbitation (egzɔ̄ɪbɪtē[1] ʃən) [ad L *exorbitātiōn-em*, n of action f *exorbitāre* see EXORBITATE] Deviation from the usual path or track; an instance of the same

a 1628 PRESTON *New Covt* (1634) 200 If there be an exorbitation of the line it is not straight. 1631 R BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb* 172 The exorbitation of discipline 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch* I 12 They are an Exorbitation and bringing out of Square 1847 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1862) VII 76 No deliberative body would less have tolerated such philosophic exorbitations from public business

Exorcise: see EXORCIZE

† **Exorcision.** *Obs. rare* [f. *exorcise*, EXORCIZE *v.* + -ION.] = EXORCISM.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W de W. 1506) I II 13 And that is as now of the exorcysyon

Exorcism (e·ksɔ̄ɪsiz'm, egzɔ̄ ɪsiz'm) Forms. 5–7 exorcisme, (4–5 exorsism, 6 exoroysme, -oyme), 5– exorcism. [ad, late L *exorcism-us*, a Eccl Gr ἐξορκισμός, f ἐξορκίζειν see EXORCIZE Cf Fr. *exorcisme*.

In this and the related words Johnson and nearly all later Dicts. mark the stress on the first syllable, but the second pronunciation is often heard, esp in *exorcize*, which otherwise is liable to confusion with *exercise*]

1. The action of exorcizing or expelling an evil spirit by adjuration or the performance of certain rites; an instance of this.

P In first quot misused for *exorcist*

13 *E. E. Allit. P* B 1579 SORSERS & exorsismus & fele such clerkes. *c* 1450 *Castle Hd Life St Cuthb.* (Surtees) 3815 Be þe vertu of exorcisme 1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W de W 1506) I. II 14 And that suffyseth as now of the exorcysme & cathecysme. 1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* (1846) 44 Ye did give your names, & began to be ground with fastinges & exorcymes 1641 MILTON *Reform* I. (1851) 3 Then was Baptisme chang'd into a kind of exorcisme 1750 WARBURTON *Doctr Grace* II v Wks (1811) VIII. 336 To evince these great Truths, seems to have been the end both of Possessions and of the Exorcisms 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har* IV XXIV, The spectres whom no exorcism can bind 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur Leigh* II 872 An exorcism against the devildom Which plainly held me 1879 FARRAR *St Paul* I 492 The calm authoritative exorcism restored the broken harmony of her being

† b. *improperly.* The action of calling up spirits; the ceremonies observed for that purpose, conjuration. *Obs.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron Troy* I v, But moste she wrought by nycromancye With exorsismes and conjuracions. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen VI*, I IV 5 Will her Ladyship behold and heare our Exorcismes? 1602 DEKKER *Satiromastix* 183 This ghost of Tucca was raised up (in print) by new Exorcismes *a* 1652 J SMITH *Sel Disc.* II. 37 This root of superstition branched forth into magic and exorcisms.

2 A formula employed in exorcizing

1550 BALE *Apol* 23 b, I found an olde bishoppes ordynary or boke of their exorcismes for church halowinges, etc 1652 HOBBES *Levath* IV xliv 339 The same Exorcisme is repeated once more 1751 SMOLLETT *Per Pic* (1779) I. xxxiv 306 Morgan began to utter exorcisms with great devotion 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* (1757) IV VI 251 Here, then, I shall begin my exorcism. Its words must be strange and barbarous, suited to the occasion 1816 SCOTT *Antiq* XXV, Fortified with as many exorcisms as his memory could recover, he advanced,

† b An imprecatory oath *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pluy* II. 225 That prescript forme of exorcisme, whereby the two Decij, both the father and sonne, betooke themselues to all the hellish furies.

Hence **Exorci·smal** *a.*, pertaining to, or of the nature of, exorcism.

1887 *Fortn Rev* May 740 The exorcismal practices of the clergy

E·xorci·sory, *a* [f *exorcise*, EXORCIZE + -ORY] Serving to exorcize

1836 E HOWARD *R. Reefer* xliv, The exorcisory cantation of the previous night

Exorcist (e·ksɔ̄ɪsist, egzɔ̄ ɪsist) Forms: 4–6 exorciste, (6 exerciste), 6– exorcist [ad late L *exorcista*, ad Gr ἐξορκιστής, f ἐξορκίζειν · see EXORCIZE. Cf Fr. *exorciste.*] One who exorcizes

1 One who drives out evil spirits by solemn adjuration, etc

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* XIX 13 Summe of the Iewis exorcistis, or coniurens 1549 SELDEN *Laws Eng* I x (1739) 18 Exorcists, that served to dispossess such as were possessed by the Devil 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot in* 1772 344 The exorcist was called in to drive away these evil Genii 1853 H. ROGERS *Ecl Faith* 86 A dumb demon, awaits to find a voice at the summons of an exorcist

transf 1877 'RITA' *Vavenne* III VIII, Hard work is the best exorcist for dark hours and painful memories

b *spec* The third of the four lesser orders in the Roman Catholic Church Cf BENET

1560 BECON *Catech* Wks (1564) 462 a The exorciste must cast out devils, & say unto the people, that all suche as wyll not communicate, must departe & go awaye 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 245 Acolytes, exercistes, readers, etc 1642 JER TAYLOR *Episc* (1647) 174 The office of an exorcist [is] no way dependent on the office of a deacon 1844 LINGARD *Anglo Sax Ch.* (1858) I IV. 133 We soon meet with exorcists these were ordained

† **2** One who calls or pretends to call up spirits by magical rites *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS *Jul C.* II I 323 Thou like an Exorcist, hast conjur'd vp My mortified Spirit 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* I III III (1651) 211 The knavish impostures of Juglers, Exorcists, Mass-Priests and Mountebanks

3 *Comb.*

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II IV I 454 David's sacred Ditty Exorcist-like chac't Nature's cruel Foe

Hence **Exorci·stical** *a*, of or pertaining to an exorcist or to an exorcism

1664 H MORE *Myst Iniq* XVIII, And uses an Exorcistical form for the ejecting 1749–51 BP LAVINGTON *Enthus. Method & Papists* III (1754) 185 A rare Instance of Exorcistical Virtue 1827 W G S *Excursion of Village Curate* 128 Exorcistical, necromantical and demonological charms

Exorcization (eksɔ̄ɪsaɪzē[1] ʃən). Forms: 4 exorcisacioun, -zacion, exorsisacion, -cyon, -tion, 6 exorcysacyon, 6– exorcisation [f next + -ATION] The action of exorcizing; *i e* a of driving out evil spirits by adjuration, etc, † b of calling up spirits by magic

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 750 Throu exorcizaciones, To ger spiritis to thame apeir *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H Fame* III 173 Old witches, sorceresses, That usen exorsisations. 1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W de W. 1506) I II 13 And do that solempnyte of exorcysacyon 1563–87 FOXE *A & M* (1596) 467/2 The booke of exorcisation which is sprinkled in the church 1664 H MORE *Myst Iniq* XVIII, The Priest's Exorcization in the Names of God does not excuse him from the guilt of Enchantment. 1684 I MATHER *Remark Provid* (1856) 183 To cure diseases, and drive away evil spirits by exorcizations, etc 1749–51 BP LAVINGTON *Enthus. Method & Papists* III (1754) 115 His better Friends have inserted a Prayer in the Office of Exorcization 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl* II XXV 252 My promised exorcisation of the demon in his stomach

Exorcize, -ise (e·ksɔ̄ɪsɔɪz, egzɔ̄ ɪsɔɪz), *v* Also 6 exorsize [(? ad Fr. *exorcise-r*,) ad late L *exorcizāre*, ad Gr ἐξορκίζειν, f ἐξ out + ὅρκος oath

Owing perh to association with *exercise*, the spelling *-ise* is now almost universal, the better form *exorcize* is marked in most Dicts as obsolete]

1 *trans.* To drive away (an evil spirit) by the invocation or use of some holy name; to call forth, expel Const *from, out of*

1546 BALE *Eng Votaries* 35 All vayne & craftye scyences, exorcysynge, incautynge & coniurynge. 1711 STEELE *Spect* No. 141 P 6 Something in this Comedy wants to be exorcised more than the Witches. 1850 MRS JAMESON *Leg. Monast Ord* (1863) 21 Touched him on the shoulder with his staff and exorcised the demon 1870 GLADSTONE *Glean* IV. VI 202 The spirit which devised it, is not exorcised, either from the priesthood or the rural population

2 To clear (a person or place) *of* evil spirits, to purify or set free from malignant influences

1645 EVELYN *Mem* (1857) I 178 They were exorcised at their entering the church with abundance of ceremonies 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 110 P 5 The Knight ordered all the Apartments to be flung open, and exorcised by his Chaplain. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th* IX 1362 Exorcise his heart So long possest. 1826 W JAY *Christian Contemplated* IX 292 This joy exorcises a man, of carnal affection 1848 LYTTON *Harold* XI IX. 291 Muttering hymns, monks huddled together as if to exorcise the land of a demon

3 To call upon (an evil spirit) with a solemn asseveration; to adjure Also, to conjure up Now *rare.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov Witcher* XV XII 412, I doo conjure and I doo exorcise you, by the father, by the sonne, and by the Holy-ghost that you doo come unto me 1649 R HODGES *Plain Direct* 8 His daily exercise is to exorcise or adjure 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* (1822) I 44 The devil was exorcised to go out, and enter no more into him 1848 MRS JAMESON *Sacr & Leg Art* (1850) 406 Having exorcised the dragon in the name of Him who was born of a virgin

transf 18 . DE QUINCEY *Wks* (1871) XVI 16 Secrets of ages remote from each other have been exorcized from the accumulated shadows of centuries

Hence **Exorcized** *ppl a* **Exorcizement**, the action of exorcizing; exorcizing influence. **Exorcizer** (also 6–7 exorcisor), one who exorcizes

Exorcizing *vbl sb* and *ppl a*

1664 H MORE *Myst Iniq* XVIII, The derivation or distribution of these Exorcized Elements into several Superstitious uses 1679 PULLER *Moder Ch Eng* (1843) 205 Never aneling any with exorcised oil till, etc 1782 *Fashionable Follies* I 102 He was become sensible to the exorcisement of holy water 1873 L WALLACE *Fair God* VII II. 452, I am not an evil spirit, to fly the exorcisement of thy bell 1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W de W 1506) I II. 12 But for the good understanding the which is exorciser that is to be noted. *a* 1806 HORSLEY *Serm* (1810) I x. 230 Things that they had seen done by professed exorcisers 1610 BP HALL *Apol Brownists* § 45 Their anoylings, their exorcizings 1664 MORE *Myst. Iniq* XVIII, Of the Enchanting or Exorcizing of Water [etc] 1827 T L PEACOCK *Melincourt* I, The invariable exorcising apparatus of a large venison pasty.

Exorcize, *sb rare* [f prec vb.] The action of the vb EXORCIZE

1863 THORNBURY *True as Steel* II 107 Let us drink to the exorcise of the evil spirit of treachery

† **Exo·rd,** *v Obs*—[ad L *exord-īrī*: see EXORDIUM.] *intr* To begin.

1613 in R C *Table Alph* (ed. 3)

Exordial (egzɔ̄ ɪdɪăl), *a.* [f L *exordi-um* + -AL] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an exordium; introductory

1682 SIR T BROWNE *Chr Mor* (1756) 127 To undervalue that, unto which this is but exordial. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 158 P 11 If the exordial verses of Homer be compared with the rest of the poem 1846 SIR W HAMILTON *Diss.* in *Reid's Wks* 905 But it would seem in general, that the exordial movement..is also the central movement

† **Exo·rdiate,** *v Obs.* [f. L *exordi-um* + -ATE[3].] *intr.* To utter an exordium, begin.

1594 *Zepheria* XXXIX in Arb *Garner* V 85 If she . Command thee not to peace, ere thou exordiate!

† **Exo·rdinary,** *a. Obs* [f EX- *pref*[1] + ORDINARY.] = EXTRAORDINARY

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devels* 233 The ap prooued priuiledge of any exordinarie power from the Lord

‖ **Exordium** (egzɔ̄ ɪdĭăm) *Pl* **exordiums, exordia.** [L. *exordium*, f *exordīrī* to begin, f. *ex-* + *ordīrī* to begin] The beginning of anything, *esp.* the introductory part of a discourse, treatise, etc., 'the proemial part of a composition' (J)

[1531 ELYOT *Gov* I XIV, Onely they lacke pleasaunt fourme of begynnyng, called in latin Exordium] 1582 MARBECK *Bk of Notes* 515 Saint Paule doeth with a godly *Exordium* touch the arrogancie of the false Apostles. 1594 DRAYTON *Idea* 533 Some . With Flames and Lightnings their Exordiums paint 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng* II Pref (1739) 2, I shall consider them jointly, as in way of Exordium to the rest. 1736 WEST *Let in Gray's Poems* (1775) 11 My poor little Eclogue has been condemned an exordium of about sixteen lines absolutely cut off 1838 DICKENS *Nich Nick* III, With this exordium Nickleby took a newspaper from his pocket 1850 GROTE *Greece* II lvii (1862) V. 133 Alkibiades started up forthwith—his impatience breaking loose from the formalities of an exordium

Exordize (e·ksɔ̄ɪdɔɪz), *v rare* [f. EXORDI-UM + -IZE] *intr* To make an exordium, to begin

1887 *Sat Rev* 23 Apr 596 Mr Symons . exordizes with the words 'I have ever held' etc

† **Exordy.** *Obs* Anglicized f EXORDIUM.

c 1430 LYDG *Bochas* VII (1554) 167 a, With an exordye her to diffame — *Hors, Shepe, & G* (ROXB) 14 With an exordye of latyn he dide thus expresse, Veste purpurea, etc

† **Exo·re,** *v. Obs* [ad. L. *exōr-āre*, f *ex-* (see EX- *pref*[1]) + *ōrāre* to entreat.] *trans* To beseech, prevail upon by entreaty, = EXORATE

1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 54 Exorde, desirde, intreated, they'le not be.

† **Exo·rn,** *v. Obs* Also 5 **exourn** [ad L *exorn-āre*, f *ex-* (see EX- *pref*[1]) + *ornāre* to adorn.] *trans* To adorn, embellish, = EXORNATE *v*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1167 Twelve leonnceux ouer sex greces Salomones throne exourned. 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* 37 Yet Elocusion The mater exorneth right well *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Dworce Hen. VIII* (1878) 115 With long painted supervacaneall words exorned 1609 T. HIGGONS in T Moi ton *Answ* I Iames Gretzer ,hath exorned it with a speciall encomion

† **Exo·rnate,** *pple. Obs.* [ad L *exornāt-us*, pa pple. of *exornāre* see prec] Adorned

1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* XII 1, Whan the matter is founde by invencyon And by elocucyons famous clerenes Exornate well

† **Exo·rnate,** *v Obs* [f ppl stem of L *exornāre*. see EXORN] *trans* To adorn, embellish

1539 TAVERNER *Gard Wysed* II 17 b, Gods propertye is, to garnyshe and exornate the offyce of the magistrat and rulers. 1572 L LLOYD *Pilgr Pr* (1607) 30 Nature was alwayes desirous to exornate and beautifie her selfe with knowledge. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* II (Arb) 142 Their *hemmeres* or halfe foote serued to bewtifie and exornate the verse 1656–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr*

† **Exorna·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *exornātiōn-em* (used *Rhet.* by Cicero and Cornificius), n of action f *exornāre* see EXORN]

The action of adorning, the condition of being adorned, decoration, embellishment Also, an instance, method, or means of embellishment; an adornment. Chiefly *Rhet.*

1548 UDALL *Erasm Par Luke* Pref 3 a, The painted colours, and exornacions of Rethorike 1553 T WILSON *Rhet* 90 Exornacion is a gorgiousse beautifiynge of the tongue with borowed wordes 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng* (1612) 331 For the greater reuerence and exornation of the present. solemnity 1624 *Gag for Pope* 14 In the Orchards amongst other exornations and furnitures of comelines, they haue whole trees of Sauine. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI xlvi Wks XI 364 Artificial exornations, or words more choice than such as spring out of the matters handled 1657 J SMITH *Myst Rhet* 221 Many times repeating but yet with other words and exornations

† Exo·rnatory, *a Obs* [f. L *exornāre* see EXORNATE *v.* and -ORY] Concerned with adornment

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 707 The Exornatory Art.

† Exo·rnify, *v. Obs* —° [f. EXORN + -(I)FY.] *trans* To deck or garnish

1613 in R. C *Table Alph* (ed 3).

Exorrhizal, -ous: see EXO- *pref*

† Exo·rt, *v Obs* [f. L *exort-* ppl stem of *exorīrī*, f *ex-* (see EX- *pref*[1]) + *orīrī* to arise] *intr.* To spring up, issue forth.

a 1400 *Cov Myst* (1841) 107 Alle myn Aungellys crye that grace to man myghte exorte

Exort(e, obs. form of EXHORT.

Exortacion, -ation, obs ff. EXHORTATION

† Exo·rtion. *Obs.* [f as if ad L **exortiōn-em*, n. of action f *exorīrī* see EXORT.] The action of arising or (of a leaf) emerging, the point of emergence.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 382 Its fruits erupt about the exortion of its leafes

† Exo·rtive, *a Obs* —° [ad L. *exortīv-us*, f *exorīrī*: see EXORT] Pertaining to the rising of the sun or to the east

1656–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio).

† Exo·rture. *Obs. rare.* [f L type **exortūra* f *exorīrī* (see EXORT)] Rise, origin.

1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* I 21 Whiche [processes] rising also from the sides of the Vertebres, do erect their exorture upwardes *Ibid* I 32 From [the ridge of Ilum] flow Ligamentes, and the exorture of these Muscles, that constitute the buttockes.

Exoscopic: see EXO- *pref*

† Exo·sculate, *v Obs.*—° [f ppl stem of L *exosculārī*, f *ex-* (see EX- *pref*[1]) + *osculārī* to kiss, f. *oscul-um* a kiss] *trans* To kiss heartily

1570 in LEVINS *Manip* 1623–6 in COCKERAM. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

† Exosculation. *Obs* [ad L *exosculātiōn-em*, n of action f. *exosculārī* see prec]

1. The action of 'exosculating', a hearty kiss.

a 1560 BECON *Displ. Pop Mass* (1637) 298, I passe over your genuflexions and exosculations. 1652 SPARKE *Prim Devot.* (1663) 522 Asking him forgiveness which St James expressed by prayer for him, and exosculation

2. *Anat* Anastomosis.

1634 T JOHNSON tr *Parey's Chirurg* III XI (1678) 64 Pressing the blood on both sides . until you shall find the exosculation of these vessels.

Exoskeletal, -on see EXO- *pref.*

Exosmic (eksɒ·zmɪk), *a.* [f Gr ἔξω (see EXO-) + ὠσμό-ς (see EXOSMOSIS) + -IC.] 'Of or belonging to EXOSMOSE' (*Syd Soc. Lex.* 1884).

Exosmose (e ksɒzmōus). *Physics* and *Phys.* [a. Fr. *exosmose*, formed by Dutrochet as if ad. mod L *exōsmōsis*: see next. Cf. ENDOSMOSE, OSMOSE.] = next

1828 *Edin Jrnl Science* IX 104 This action M Dutrochet calls exosmose or impulse *outwards*, from the Greek words ἐξ *out* and ωσμος, an impulse. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv Pl* v 82 The impairment of the leaves may be attributed to injury from exosmose

fig 1888 J. JACOBS *Bidpai* xxxvi, There was an exosmose of ideas and tales between the literate and illiterate

Exosmosis (eksɒzmōu sis). *Physics* and *Phys.* [mod L. (quasi-Gr), f. Gr. ἔξ-ω (see EXO-) + ὠσμός pushing; = EXOSMOSE. Cf. ENDOSMOSIS]

The passage of a fluid 'outwards' through a porous septum, to mix with external fluid.

1839 TODD *Cycl Anat* II 98/2 There is then a current of exosmosis which enters it [the bladder] 1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat* 406 The menstrual, and hæmorrhoidal discharge, is rather analogous to the process of exosmosis

Exosmotic (eksɒzmɒ·tɪk). [t as prec on Gr. analogies; cf. *anastomosis, anastomotic.*] 'Relating to exosmose' (*Syd. Soc Lex.* 1884).

Exosperm, -spore, -sporous: see EXO- *pref.*

Exossate (eksɪ·ɒseɪt), *v* [f L *exossāt-* ppl. stem of *exossāre* to deprive of the bones, f *ex-* (see EX- *pref*[1]) + *oss-, os* bone.] *trans* To deprive of bones; † to cause (fruits) to grow without stones Hence **Exo ssated** *ppl a.* **Exossa tion** (of fruits) (see quots.).

1721–1800 BAILEY, *Exossate.* 1828 LANDOR *Imag Conv* (1846) II, 8 Signor Flavio . reaches Florence, eviscerated, exossated. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 854 *Marg note*, Experiment Solitary touching Exossation of Fruits 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 138 Another experiment is the exossation of fruit, or causing it to grow without stones or core 1703 *Art's Improv* p XXIII, Exossation of Fruit

† Exo·sseous, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *exoss-us* boneless (f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref*[1]) + *oss-, os* bone) + -EOUS , after *osseous*] Boneless.

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* III XIII 137 Snailes, a soft and exosseous animal.

† Exo·ster. *Antiq. Obs.* [ad L *exōstra*, a. Gr ἐξωστρα (f. ἐξ (see EX- *pref*[2]) + ὠθέειν to thrust)] A hanging bridge anciently used by besiegers, also (see quot. from Blount)

1569 J SANFORD tr *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 33 b, Ye engins called Exosters 1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Exoster*, an ancient Engine for war; now used for a Petard to blow open a Port or Gate. 1692–1732 in COLES

Exostome: see EXO- *pref*

† Exo·stosated, *ppl a Obs.* In 8 exhostosated [f as next + -ATE + -ED[1]] Affected with exostosis; = EXOSTOSED

1758 J S *Le Dran's Observ Surg.* (1771) L 11 b, It was carious, and exhostosated

Exostosed (eksɒ stoʊzd), *ppl. a* [ad Fr. *exostosé*, f. *exostose* EXOSTOSIS: see -ED[1]]

1. Affected with exostosis

1758 J S *Le Dran's Observ Surg* (1771) 96, I. found the sixth of the true Ribs exostosed *Ibid.* 320 You may see an exostosed Ridge 1766 JUSTAMOND in *Phil Trans* LVI 270 An entire tibia, exostosed and carious

¶ 2 Having an external bony covering; = EXOSKELETAL *rare*

1887 E D COPE *Origin of the Fittest* 46 The cartilaginous, osseous, and exostosed characters distinguish otherwise nearly allied genera

‖ Exostosis (eksɒstŏʊ·sɪs). [mod L, a. Gr. ἐξόστωσις (Galen) outgrowth of bone, f. ἐξ (see EX- *pref*[2]) + ὀστέον bone.]

1 *Path* a The formation of bone on another bone, or on some other structure in the body b *concr* A bony tumour found upon a bone or cartilage

a 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg Observ* 32 Tumours growing near, and compressing the surface of bones, frequently occasion a degree of exostosis

b 1736 FREKE in *Phil Trans* XLI. 369 It may be said to come under the Denomination of an Exostosis 1782 W HEBERDEN *Comm Hist & Cure Dis* XI, Except some exostoses of the vertebræ of the thorax 1839 TODD *Cycl Anat.* II 220/2 Exostosis appears most frequently on the upper jaw 1868 DARWIN *Anim & Pl* II XII. 23 Bony exostoses on the legs [of a horse] caused by too much travelling on hard roads

2. *Bot* 'A diseased condition in plants, in which hard masses of wood are produced, projecting like warts or tumours from the main stem or roots' (*Treas Bot* 1866)

Exostotic (eksɒstɒ tɪk), *a* [f as prec · see -OTIC] Of or pertaining to exostosis, of the nature of an exostosis

1836 TODD *Cycl Anat* I 460/1 We distinguish a node from a truly exostotic growth by the rapidity of its formation 1875 H WALTON *Dis Eyes* 35 Exostotic spiculæ

† Exostracism (eksɒ străsɪzʼm). *Obs.* [ad. Gr ἐξοστρακισμός, f. ἐξοστρακίζειν: see next] = OSTRACISM

[1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 275 Ostracismon, or Exostracismon, was no ordinary punishment for any fault committed] 1617 T LYDYAT in *Ussher's Lett* (1686) 58 Themistocles's expulsion or exostracism from Athens 1697 BENTLEY *Ep. Themistocles* (1836) 183 The Letters had a worse exostracism than their author. 1699 — *Phal* 89 Banish'd by way of Exostracism.

Exostracize (eksɒ străsɪz), *v.* [ad Gr. ἐξοστρακίζειν, f ἐξ (see EX- *pref*.[2]) + ὀστρακίζειν to OSTRACIZE] *trans.* To banish by ostracism, also *fig.* Hence **Exo stracized** *ppl a*

1838 F. LIEBER *Man Pol. Ethics* I 429 The exostracised citizen was not punished 1872 F HALL *False Philol.* 70 This word [bountiful] which Mr White exostracizes

Exoteric (eksɒte rɪk), *a.* and *sb* [ad late L. *exōtēric-us*, a Gr. ἐξωτερικ-ός, f ἐξωτέρω, compar. of ἔξω outside]

A *adj*

1 Pertaining to the outside, external. Now only with some allusion to sense 2

1662 H MORE *Philos Writ* Pref (1662) p VI, An Exoterick Fence or exteriour Fortification about Theologie 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul* Wks 1825 III 127 This motive appears to have been always exoteric, viz a love of order and tranquillity 1808 SCOTT *Autobiog* in *Lockhart* (1839) I 50 All the knights and ladies and dragons and giants in their outward and exoteric sense 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* II 60 Charged with the exoteric and material parts of several functions

b *Phys* 'Applied to those periodic, vital phenomena, which result from causes external to, and independent of, the organism' (*Syd. Soc Lex* 1884). 1860 in MAYNE *Exp Lex.*

2 Of philosophical doctrines, treatises, modes of speech, etc : Designed for or suitable to the generality of disciples; communicated to outsiders, intelligible to the public Hence of disciples, etc : Belonging to the outer circle; not admitted to the esoteric teaching. Of an author. Dealing with ordinary topics; commonplace, simple Opposed to ESOTERIC, q v. for the history of the words

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist Philos* (1701) 232/1 The Discourse and Doctrine which he [Aristotle] delivered to his Disciples was of two kinds. One he called Exoterick 1738 WARBURTON *Div Legat* III III Wks (1811) III 58 He divided his disciples into two classes, the one he called the Esoteric, the other, the Exoteric. *a* 1754, 1768 [see ESOTERIC A 1] 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* I July an 1763, With an air of superiority, like that of an esoterick over an exoterick disciple of a sage of antiquity. 1847 LEWES *Hist Philos* (1867) I 210 Plato like Pythagoras had exoteric and esoteric opinions. 1870 R. C JEBB *Sophocles' Electra* (ed 2) 44/2 As if Apollo were an exoteric name for the Sun 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks* Ser I (1873) 153 In mind and temperament too exoteric for a mystic.

3. *transf.* a. Current among the outside public; popular, ordinary, prevailing b Qualifying a personal epithet: That is such exoterically, or with regard to his popular utterances

1813 MAR EDGEWORTH *Patron* XXXVI, This exoteric practice goes on to this hour among literary performers 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d Pamph* III 6 Such is the exoteric public conviction about these sublime establishments in Downing Street 1876 [see ESOTERIC A 2].

B. *sb.*

1. *pl* (after Gr τὰ ἐξωτερικά) Exoteric doctrines; exoteric treatises.

1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat* iii *note* Wks. (1811) III 359 In his exoterics, he gave the world both a beginning and an end 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1852) II 31 Our exoterics will run directly contrary to our esoterics

2 An uninitiated person, an outsider.

1697 *State Philadelph Soc* 19 The Philadelphians have many things to say that cannot be declared among the Exotericks 1824 MACAULAY *Crit Ital Writers* Misc Writ. & Sp (1889) 51, I am an exoteric—utterly unable to explain the mysteries of this new poetical faith

Exoterical (eksɒte rɪkăl), *a.* [f as prec. + -AL] = prec. adj

1637 R. HUMPHREY tr *S. Ambrose* Pref , Two sorts, one exotericall, which is in common and civill use. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold Rem.* (1688) 189 Aristotle was wont to divide his Lectures into Acroamatical and Exoterical *a* 1751 BOLINGBROKE *Ess , Monotheism* § 11 in Wks 1754 IV 235 Exoterical, or publick doctrines 1827 WHATELY *Logic* Introd p v, A loose, vague, and popular kind of language; such as would be the best suited indeed to an exoterical discourse 1858 R A VAUGHAN *Ess & Rev* I 32 His partisans have resorted in his defence to his exoterical writings

Exoterically (eksɒte rɪkălɪ), *adv* [f. prec + -LY[2]] In an exoteric manner, in a style suited to the uninitiated

1738 WARBURTON *Div Legat* III. III Wks (1811) III 90 The subject must needs be handled exoterically 1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res* (1858) 43 [The] Dingy Priest preaches forth (exoterically enough) one little textlet from the Gospel of Freedom 1864 MAX MULLER *Sc Lang* Ser II VII (1868) 304 He may have represented him exoterically as a human being

Exo·tery [? f Gr. ἐξωτέρω + -Y[3] (But prob. a misprint)] Exoteric doctrine or instruction.

1763 [see ESOTERY]

Exotheca, -thecal, -thecium: see EXO- *pref*

Exotic (egzɒ tɪk), *a.* and *sb.* [ad L. *exōtic-us*, a. Gr. ἐξωτικός, f ἔξω outside Cf. Fr *exotique*]

A *adj*

1 † a. Belonging to another country, foreign, alien (*obs*) b In narrowed sense: Introduced from abroad, not indigenous Now chiefly of plants (in popular language with added sense of 'not naturalized or acclimatized'); also, of words, forms of speech or writing, fashions, etc

1599 B. JONSON *Ev Man out of Humn* IV. III, Magick, Witchcraft, or other such exotick arts 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. VI. § 3 98 As Exotick observers deliver, it groweth upon Almond trees. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. XII 38 It was an exotick and foran territory 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 34 [The] Mulbery is an exotique plant 1680 MORDEN *Geogr. Rect , Wales* (1685) 27 [Welsh] hath the least mixture of Exotick words of any now used in Europe. 1756 FOOTE *Engl 'et. fr. Paris* Wks 1799 I 123 I'll have these exotic attendants . sent post to the place from whence they came. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L P , Hughes*, The Italian Opera, an exotick and irrational entertainment. 1793 MURPHY *Tacitus* (1805) I 235 And invited to reign over them an exotic king. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 78 Rome had cast much of her literature in her own moulds before these exotic models had begun to domineer. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl* 23 The exotic class of the order.

† c. Drawn from outside; extrinsic Also, Foreign in character, alien *to. Obs*

1671 R BOHUN *Disc. conc. Wind* 56 They run streaming between two Mountains and are guarded on all sides from the inroads of other Exotique Winds and Air *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks 1726 I. 473 These and the like Practices, strange and exotick to the Primitive and Christian Faith and Worship. 1727 DE FOE *Syst Magic* I III. (1840) 79 An absolute necessity of some exotic helps

2. a Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of a foreigner, or what is foreign (now *rare*); hence † b Outlandish, barbarous, strange, uncouth (*obs*)

a. *a* 1659 BP MORTON *Episc Justified* (1670) 51 Mr. Selden, the Ornament of our Nation for Exotick Learning. 1720 SWIFT *Mod Educ.* Wks 1755 II II 34 An exotick habit and demeanor, added to other foreign accomplishments. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* VI. 167 When shall the European families drive the exotic tyranny for ever from their shores! 1875 MAINE *Hist Inst.* VIII. 230 The exotic extraction of one of the Original Tribes.

b 1629 MAXWELL tr *Herodian* (1635) 295 Entring the City in that exoticke and barbarous garbe. 1630 BRATH-

WAIT *Eng Gentlem* (1641) 149 The boarish and exoticke speech of Diogenes 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 224 Lest your entreated patience turne into exoticke passion 1720 WELTON *Suffer Son of God* I x 252 A Man, who would make this the Rule of his Conduct, Passes for an Extraordinary, Singular and Exotick spirit 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* VI 312 In his dealing with so exotick a Partner 1815 SCOTT *Guy M* XXIX, I have not the poor satisfaction of interesting a human being—not even the exotic monster of a parson

B *sb*

1 A plant, formerly also an animal, of foreign extraction; in popular language, a foreign plant not acclimatized or naturalized.

c 1645 C MORTON *An Enquiry* 2 The crane is an exotick 1672 GREW *Anat Plants, Idea Philos. Hist.* § 8 All Exoticks may probably be reduced to some such Domesticks 1762–71 H WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd Paint.* (1786) IV 294 In the bishop of London's garden at Fulham are many exotics of very ancient date 1796 C MARSHALL *Garden* XIX (1815) 387 What has been said of Geraniums, applies to all Exotics 1812 *Rees's Cycl* s v., The generality of exotics do not thrive in England without some peculiar care and culture 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr Pract Agric* (ed 4) II Introd 4 Potatoes were first. cultivated as a rare exotic

b *transf* and *fig.*

1795 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* XVII 410 The Welsh is wholly self derived, and free from exotics 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser I. III. (1865) 19 Roast veal, or griskin (exotics unknown to our palates) 1849 H ROGERS *Ess* II VI 303 Other systems of religion are usually delicate exotics, and will not bear transplanting 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz* (1869) II. VIII 543 In a country like Spain, a great bank was an exotic which might live with art but could never thrive by nature

2 A person of foreign origin, a foreigner *rare*

1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv* 516 Proclamations were every where set up against exotics. 1763 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) I 80 One other exotic, too, I must not forget Arthur Murphy, gent 1841 CATLIN *N Amer Ind* (1844) II lviii. 230 An exotic, with a pale face, and from across the ocean 1863 MRS C CLARKE *Shaks Char* VI 159 These same exotics are received by our easy, gullible brethren with 'outstretched arms'

Hence † **Exo·ticness,** exotic or foreign quality

1632 WELVER *Anc Fun Mon.* 697 The very exoticknesse of the workemanship.

† **Exo·tical,** *a Obs* [f prec + -AL]

1. Of foreign origin or growth, imported from abroad; = EXOTIC *a.* 1

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXII XXIV, We may both preserve and recover our health without these exotical and forraine drugs 1672 H DODWELL 2 *Lett of Advice* (1691) 204 Most of them [certain canonized Heroes] are exotical (which is the reason of their strangeness in the Greek) 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* 309 This word 'Αθηνᾶ was not originally Greekish, but exotical

2 Of or pertaining to foreigners, or a foreign country; foreign, hence barbarous, outlandish, strange; = EXOTIC *a.* 2

1608 BP HALL *Epist* I viii, Many have brought nothing from forraine countries, but mishapen cloathes, or exoticall gestures 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind Answ* XVI 207 Nor did we ever intend to affixe those exoticall positions of unsound teachers upon her. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit* III. 51 Of the same Colour and Complexion with some Sectary exotical Tenets.

Hence † **Exo·tically** *adv*, in an exotic, foreign, or outlandish manner. † **Exo·ticalness,** the quality or state of being exotic

1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II 116 A great train of horse men and trumpeters clad exotically 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Exoticalness*, whence in mod Dicts

Exoticism (egzɒ tisiz'm) [f as prec + -ISM] **a.** Tendency to adopt what is exotic or foreign. **b.** Exotic character; an instance of this, anything exotic, *esp* a foreign idiom or expression.

1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 503 The Greek original is tainted with many exoticisms and other defects 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI 641 Academic forcing houses for the promotion of exoticism 1887 F ROBINSON *New Rchg Med.* 31 An opposite extreme, tending to exoticism

Exotism (e ksŏtiz'm) [ad. Fr *exotisme*, f *exotique* · see EXOTIC and -ISM] Resemblance to what is foreign, a foreign 'air'.

1811 E JERNINGHAM in Robberds *Mem W Taylor* II 328 A kind of energetic Exotism that tells me that the portrait is very like

Exoucontian · see EXUCONTIAN

† **Exousia·stic,** *a Obs rare.* [ad Gr ἐξουσιαστικ-ός, f ἐξουσιάζειν to exercise authority, f ἐξουσία authority.] Of or pertaining to authority; authoritative

1688 RENWICK *Serm* (1776) 539 The exousiastick power of trying, sending and authorising office-bearers in the church is made void *Ibid* 568

† **Expalpate,** *v Obs.*—° [f. L. *expalpāt-* ppl. stem of *expalp-āre*, f *ex-* (see EX- *pref*[1]) + *palpāre* to pat + -ATE[3]] *trans.* To get by flattery.

1623–6 in COCKERAM

Expand (ekspæ·nd), *v* Pa. pple 5 expande. [ad. L *expandĕre*, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref*[1]) + *pandĕre* to spread. Cf. OF. *espandre*, mod F. *épandre* to diffuse, scatter. see SPAND]

1. *trans.* To spread out; to spread out flat or smooth; to open out, unfold; † to remove the folds or wrinkles from, to smooth (the forehead); also, to spread out to view, display. *lit.* and *fig*

1432–50 [see EXPANDED] *a* 1667 COWLEY *Ess. Avarice* 130 You laugh now, and expand your careful Brow. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat Hist Earth* v (1723) 264 The upper Stratum that was expanded over those Valleys and Plains 1706 J LOGAN in *Pa Hist Soc Mem* X 145 Money, like a mistress coming in view, expanded its charms 1725 POPE *Odyss* XII. 105 Expand thy sails, Ply the strong oar, and catch the nimble gales 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr* II XXVII. Where yon oak expands her arms 1770 GIBBON *Autobiog* (1796) 136 The descent of Eneas to the world of spirits, expands an awful and boundless prospect 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VI XX, Here the rose expands Her paradise of leaves 1848 L HUNT *Jar Honey* X 132 Sicily then lay expanded like a map beneath our eyes 1877 J D CHAMBERS *Div Worship* 52 Stoles as a rule should not be expanded at the extremities

b To develop what is implicit in (a statement), to write out in full what is expressed by (a graphical contraction) Also in *Alg* to work out the processes indicated by the terms of a contracted expression and state the result in full, to express at length in a series

1802 WOODHOUSE in *Phil Trans* XCII 88 $x(1+x)^{-1}$ must be expanded, and the integrals of the several terms taken 1858 TODHUNTER *Algebra* 296 Expand each of the following expressions to four terms 1860 MAURY *Phys Geog Sea* XX § 824 Let us examine, expand, and explain this fact *Mod* The editor has expanded the contractions in the MS

† **c** To give ample utterance to, 'pour out' (one's feelings); *refl* to manifest unrestrainedly one's feelings, to overflow *Obs* Cf Fr *épancher*

1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Expand*, to declare or utter 1660 tr *Amyraldus' Treat. Relig* I II 19 He takes pleasure to expand himself in acts of goodness towards his creatures 1801 FUSELI *Lect Art* I (1848) 357 The adoring figure of a priest expanding his gratitude at the shrine of the god whose arrows avenged his wrongs

2 *intr* for *refl.* To spread itself out; to unfold, open out; to develop Const *into, to*

1560 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* II 859 Expand on hie, ga far about the wall. 1680 DRYDEN *Epit Sir P Fairborne's Tomb*, Like rising flames expanding in their height 1684 R H *Sch Recreat.* 32 Stars that will expand in flame, and appear like natural Stars 1764 GOLDSM *Trav* 6 A weary waste expanding to the skies. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III 675 Flowers expand at 6 or 7, and close at 2 in the afternoon. 1856 KANE *Arct Expl* I. V 53 Hailed its folds with three cheers as they expanded in the cold midnight breeze 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I VIII 59 Streams expanding here and there to deep green lakes 1882 J H BLUNT *Ref. Ch Eng* II 391 The Wickliffite 'Known-men' of Henry VIII's day, expanded into the 'Gospellers' of Edward VI's reign

b To 'open out', to grow communicative

1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser I I (1865) 5 How would he chirp, and expand over a muffin

3 *trans* 'To spread out every way' (J); to cause to fill a larger space, to widen the boundaries, increase the area or capacity of; to dilate, enlarge **a** a material object Also *refl.*

1665 *Phil Trans* I. 49 What Bodies are expanded by being frozen. 1707 FLOYER *Physic Pulse-watch* 217 All the hot Passions of Anger, Joy, expand the Spirits, and give them a more vehement Motion 1796 HUTTON *Math Dict* I 456/1 Air compressed as soon as the compressing force is removed, expands itself to its former dimensions 1835 MACAULAY *Sir J Mackintosh* Ess. (1854) I 315/1 [The editor] has thus succeeded in expanding the volume into one of the thickest that we ever saw *Mod* The object of this gymnastic exercise is to expand the chest

b an immaterial object Also *refl*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett* IV XXIX, Let Christianity expand her self still by a passive fortitude 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd & Is* II XVIII, The grand object to which he [Columbus] dedicated himself seemed to expand his whole soul 1862 STANLEY *Jew Ch* (1877) I XVIII 333 Would these changes diminish or expand the faith of the Chosen People? 1867 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) I App 626 The longer version only expands, and in no way contradicts, the shorter one

4. *intr* for *refl.* To increase in bulk, swell; to become dilated or enlarged

1807–26 S COOPER *First Lines Surg* (ed 5) 403 To wet the sponge and make it expand 1816 J SMITH *Panorama Sc & Art* I 2 Cast iron expands in passing from the fluid to the solid state 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem Technol* (ed 2) I 202 When air is warmed it expands and becomes lighter 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 789 The pith very soon begins to become turgid and to expand.

fig

1791 MRS RADCLIFFE *Rom Forest* I, Her heart expanded in momentary joy 1836 W IRVING *Astoria* I 47 Such is a brief outline of the enterprise. which continually expanded in his mind 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist Man* II 18 As his knowledge and power of reasoning expand under instruction. 1885 *Manch Exam.* 28 Sept. 4/7 Our trade with China is steadily expanding.

Expanded (ekspæ·nded), *ppl a.* Also 5 expande [f. prec. + -ED[1].] In the senses of the verb.

1 Spread open, outspread, outstretched, extended; † covering an extensive area

1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I 81 There is a figge tre soe expande, that mony multitudes of peple may sytte vnder the latitude of oon figge tre 1667 MILTON *P. L* I 225 Then with expanded wings he steers his flight Aloft 1795 SOUTHEY *Vis Maid Orleans* II 34 A wide expanded den 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 316 The animal holds fast by the expanded end of its foot 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist & Pop* XIX § 5 (ed 3) 310 A wyvern, its tail nowed and wings expanded or 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 641 s.v *Printing*, Roman and Italic types .. *expanded* or letters widened horizontally

2 Increased in area or bulk, enlarged. Also *fig*

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I 272 The husbandmen were provided for in his large expanded house 1807 T THOMSON *Chem* (ed 3) II 409 If one part in bulk of this expanded oxygen be mixed with three parts of pure oxygen gas 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk N T.* App 9 The embolism, or expanded last double petition.

Hence **Expa·ndedness**

1829 BENTHAM *Wks* (1843) XI 18 What you say shows the expandedness and expansiveness of your mind.

Expander (ekspæ·ndəɹ). [f as prec + -ER] One who, or that which, expands (in senses of the verb) *Chest expander*: a calisthenic appliance for 'expanding' the chest

1862 *Lit Churchm* VIII 338/2 Nor can the animus of our 'expanders' [*i e* advocates of 'Church Expansion'] be at all doubtful 1867 EMERSON *Lett & Soc Aims* VII 183 Great love is the inventor and expander of the frozen powers 1886 FREEMAN *Greater Greece, etc* (*title of Lect*), George Washington, the Expander of England 1887 *Scientific Amer* 18 June 394 A tube expander has been patented for expanding the ends of boiler tubes

Expanding (ekspæ·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb* [f as prec + -ING[1]] The action of the vb. EXPAND in its various senses Also *attrib*

1844 UPTON *Physoglyphics* 9 Putting *g*, then, first, and attaching to it its expanding sense 1866 G MACDONALD *Ann Q Neighb* XXX (1878) 517 Expanding of umbrellas

Expa·nding, *ppl a* [f as prec + -ING[2]] That expands (in senses of the verb)

1 That opens out, or is opening out.

1776 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (1796) I 239 Cup with 4 or 5 divisions, expanding, coloured, permanent 1793 BEDDOES *Math Evid* p IX, An unseasonable frost upon the tender petals of an expanding blossom

2 That increases in bulk, or becomes enlarged.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, *Expanding-alloy*, such as expands in cooling *Ibid*, *Expanding-bit*, a boring-tool whose diameter is adjustable. 1887 *Spectator* 2 Apr 458/2 Prosperity of many kinds, continuous and expanding, has been the characteristic of the period

† **Expa·nse,** *a Obs* Also 4 **expans,** 5 **expance** [ad. L. *expans-us*, pa pple. of *expandĕre* to EXPAND] = EXPANDED

1 *Bot* (See quot)

1819 *Pantalogia*, *Expanse*, in botany, expanded, spread out as the calyx in helianthus 1823 in CRABB *Techn Dict*

2 *Expanse years*: 'When a table contains quantities denoting the amount of a planet's motion during only a few years, viz. from 1 to 20 years, such changes are entered separately under the headings 1, 2, 3, etc years, which are designated the expanse (or separate) years (Skeat in *Chaucer's Astrolabe* (1872) Gloss) Opposed to COLLECT.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Franklt T* 547 Neither his collect, nor his Expans yeeres *c* 1391 — *Astrol* II § 45 *c* 1430 LYDG *Thebes* 380 The yeeres collecte and expance also

Expanse (ekspæ·ns), *sb.* [ad L *expans-um*, neut sb f. *expansus*: see EXPANSE *a*]

1 That which is expanded or spread out; a widely extended space or area; a wide extent of anything; 'the length and breadth'.

1667 MILTON *P L* VII 340 Th' Almightie spake Let there be Lights High in th' expanse of Heaven 1711 POPE *Temp Fame* 436 The smooth expanse of crystal lakes 1742 GRAY *Ode on Eton* 6 Th' expanse Of grove, of lawn, of mead survey 1781 COWPER *Expostulation* 9 Her fields a rich expanse of wavy corn 1828 SCOTT *F. M Perth* IX, The blue eyes, with the broad expanse of brow 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It Jrnls* (1872) I 18 Hung with broad expanses of black cloth 1869 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) III VII 235 The army crossed over that vast expanse of sand.

fig 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No 2 P 7 Those who wander at large through the expanse of life

b *esp.* in *The expanse*: the 'firmament'. Cf. EXPANSUM.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II 1014 Satan Springs upward Into the wild expanse *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet Wks 1721 III. 304 All the Expanse Was straw'd with Rays of antesolar Light. 1765 SMART *Ps* CXIVIII (1791) 219 Moon and Stars Silv'ring in the blue expanse 1863 R YOUNG *Lit Tr. Bible*, *Gen.* 1 8 And God calleth the expanse Heaven

2. The action of expanding, the state of being expanded, enlargement, expansion Also, the amount or distance of expansion; = EXPANSION 3.

1860 MOTLEY *Netherl* (1867) IV. In 532 To shut off the mighty movement of the great revolt from its destined expanse 1874 COUES *Birds N W.* 544 Audubon mentions one nearly ten feet in alar expanse

† **Expa·nse,** *v Obs* [f L *expans-* ppl. stem of *expandĕre* to EXPAND The pa pple prob originated before the vb as ad L *expans-us*. see ED[1]] *trans.* = EXPAND *v.* 1, 3

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch* v. in Ashm. (1652) 62 In Winter men eaten more meate Than in Summer, when expansed in their heate 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* III Iv 50 A gentle valley Expansed faire and wide 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. XV (1611) 156 A swan with her wings expansed. 1615 G SANDYS *Trav* 121 After they had. closed their iawes, which they expanse against the rays of the Sun. 1642 SIR T BROWNE *Relig Med* I § 16 32 Nature that lies expans'd unto the Eyes of all 1642 J JACKSON *Bk Conscience* 140 God enlargeth and expanseth the hearts of his Saints 1661 MORGAN *Sph Gentry* I II 17, I shall refer Books born in arms, if open blazoned expansed, if shut clasped. 1705 HEARNE *Collect* 12 Dec., A Book Expansed in Fesse 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Expansed* (in Heraldry), displayed, or set out. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

†**Expa·nsed**, *ppl a* Obs [f prec + -ED¹] Outspread, having a wide expanse or stretch (See ppl uses in prec.)

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I xv 26 Let him view th' expansed skies 1664 POWLR *Exp Philos* I 7 The diversity of colours in her expansed wings 1675 COCKER *Morals* 20 God Essence gave to Heav'ns Expansed Frame.

Expansibility (ekspæ nsibi liti) [f next · see -ITY Cf F *expansibilité*] The quality of being expansible **a** superficially, **b.** in volume; **c** in non-material senses

a 1755 in JOHNSON 1890 *Nature* 2 Jan 205 The extreme expansibility of oil when floating upon the water

b 1701 GREW *Cosm Sacra* I. III § 19 [In] atoms of all Fluids, there is some difference in Bulk else all Fluids would be alike in expansibility 1778 *Phil Trans* LXVIII 462 A greater expansibility in the air enclosed in them Manometers 1873 W LEES *Acoustics* III 1 81 The expansibility of platinum and glass is nearly the same 1884 *Syd Soc Lex., Expansibility*, applied to the condition of an organ which allows of erection

c 1857 *National Mag* II 277 Proofs of the expansibility of human nature 1882 *Spectator* 8 Apr 455 The infinite expansibility of House of Commons loquacity

Expansible (ekspæ nsib'l), *a* [as if ad L **expansibil-is*, f. *expans-* ppl. stem of *expandĕre* see EXPAND and -IBLE. Cf Fr. *expansible.*] That can be expanded.

1. That can be opened or spread out

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio) 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat Med* (1879) 89 An intra-uterine speculum with expansible blades.

2 That can be made to occupy or contain a larger space, *esp.* of material substances, capable of expansion by heat, etc

a 1691 BOYLE *Hist Air* II (1692) 5 Readily expansible by Heat 1792 *Phil Trans* LXXXII 401 Whenever water is in a state of evaporation, an expansible fluid, composed of water and fire, is produced 1812 SIR H DAVY *Chem Philos* 70 Glass is less expansible than any of the metals. 1871 B STEWART *Heat* § 80 The most expansible metal will form the outside or convex surface of the curve, and the least expansible the concave

b. Of an immaterial object: Capable of being enlarged in scope or operation.

1850 DE QUINCEY in H A Page *Life* (1877) II xvii 73 The great moving and expansible system of theology 1884 SIR N LINDLEY in *Law Times Rep.* 9 Feb 727/2 A market . limited by metes and bounds, so as not to be expansible.

Hence **Expa nsibleness**, the quality of being expansible; expansibility. **Expa nsibly** *adv*, in an expansible manner, so as to be expanded

1847 in CRAIG, and in mod Dicts

Expansile (ekspæ nsil, -əil), *a.* [f L *expans-* ppl. stem of *expandĕre* to EXPAND + -ILE]

1. Having the property of being expanded, capable of expansion, dilatable

1776 T PERCIVAL *Philos. Med & Exp Ess* III 265 This effect it [heat] produces by its expansile power 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 63 Its natural soft expansile state 1793 FORDYCE in *Phil Trans* LXXXIV 5 Expansile and contractile by heat and cold 1869 GILLMORE *Reptiles & Birds* III. 117 Others have an expansile gular pouch. 1884 W C WILKINSON *E Arnold* II VII 166 The illimitably expansile cloud-land of Hindu philosophy

2 Of or pertaining to expansion; of the nature of or tending to or capable of producing expansion

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio) 1873 ROBERTS *Handbk Med.* 465 Expansile movements are greatly deficient or absent

Expansion (ekspæ nʃən) [ad. late L *expansiōn-em*, n. of action f *expandĕre* to EXPAND] The action of expanding, the fact or state of being expanded

I. Spreading out, unfolding, opening out.

1 The action or process of spreading out or unfolding; the state of being spread out or unfolded, the opening of a bud, flower, etc. Also, † a spreading out to view, a display.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* IV v. 191 The distance betwixt the extremity of the fingers of either hand upon expansion 1656 tr *Hobbes' Elem Philos* (1839) 458 Whereupon there will follow a great expansion of light, with vehement flame 1664 POWER *Exp Philos.* II 101 The Spring of a Watch . if the String be broke flyes out into its fullest expansion 1701 GREW *Cosm Sacra* I v 28 The easie expansion of the wing of a bird 1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 145 The gilded clouds in fair expansion lie 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp Mil. Nun* § 8 (1853) 18 A mob orator, whose brawling mouth open to its widest expansion, [etc] 1867 JEAN INGELOW *Laurance*, She knew. The pleasure of the leaf in exquisite Expansion.

b. The detailed expression of what is implicitly contained in a statement; the writing out in full the meaning of graphical contractions Also in *Alg* the process of working out a contracted expression (cf EXPAND 1 b) and stating the result in full; the result or statement thus obtained

1858 TODHUNTER *Algebra* XXXVI § 519 The subject of the expansion of expressions is properly a portion of the Differential Calculus *Ibid* XXXVI § 524 To find the number of terms in the expansion of any multinomial 1886 J EDWARDS *Diff. Calc* 96 Now assuming the possibility of such an expansion, let, etc.

2 *concr* Anything that is spread out, an expanse, *esp.* the expanse of heaven, the firmament.

1611 BIBLE *Gen* i 6 Let there be a firmament [*marg* expansion] in the midst of the waters 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 70 This house of God is not all of the same materials .. there is a vast difference between the heavenly expansions 1760 BEATTIE *Lucretius* I 6 All that lies Beneath the starr'd expansion of the skies 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser I XXVI (1865) 211 Less time than it took to cover the expansion of his broad moony face with expression *a* 1845 HOOD *Kilmansegg* cxl, Venus and Mars Are rolling along in their golden cars Through the sky's serene expansion 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl* I IV (ed 2) 64 Some flat expansions of hard rock, afford a kind of irregular pavement *fig* 1662 R MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 57 61 That ocean or expansion of wrath

†**3** Extent, space to which anything is extended **b** Pure space (see quot from Locke)

1690 LOCKE *Hum Und* II VII § 10 The capacious Mind of Man extends its thoughts often, even beyond the utmost expansion of Matter *Ibid.* II XV § 1 Distance or Space, in its simple abstract conception I call Expansion to distinguish it from Extension, which by some is used to express this distance only as it is in the solid parts of Matter 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* IV (1718) 121 Lost in expansion, void and infinite 1755 in JOHNSON

4. The action or process of causing something to occupy or contain a larger space, or of acquiring greater volume or capacity, dilatation; an instance of this

1664 *Phil Trans* I 29 To prove the expansion of glass by heat 1665 *Ibid* I 49 What Bodies are expanded by being frozen, and how that expansion is evinced 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect* VIII (1693) 27 The condensation and expansion of any portion of the Air is always proportional to the weight and pressure incumbent upon it 1782 *Specif Watt's Patent* No 1321 5 The piston continues to descend by virtue of the expansion of the steam 1830 R KNOX *Béclard's Anat* 235 They are furnished with tensor muscles, whether proper, or simply by expansion of their tendons 1875 URE *Dict Arts* II 319 s v, Some remarkable examples of expansion are furnished by the influence of sunshine on the Britannia Tubular Bridge 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot* 874 These movements depend not upon alternate expansion and contraction of the tissue but, etc

fig 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (Alb) 103 My heart Expansion wants, to thinke what now thou art

b of immaterial things.

1682 SIR T BROWNE *Chr Mor* 19 Spread not into boundless expansions either of designs or desires 1836 SIR B BRODIE *Psychol. Inq* I 1, 31 A high education may have the effect of preventing the full expansion of genius 1864 D G MITCHELL *Sev. Stor* 69, I felt an unusual expansion 1879 M ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.* Pref 7 The love of liberty is simply the instinct in man for expansion

c *Comm* and *Finance* (*a*) An extension (of business transactions) (*b*) An increase in the amount of the circulating medium More fully *expansion of the currency*

1847 CRAIG, *Expansion*, in commerce, an increase of issues of bank notes 1864 in WEBSTER 1891 *Pall Mall G* 10 Nov 7/1 In some directions there has been expansion, so that the losses have been partially neutralized

5 The amount or degree of dilatation

1790 BLAGDEN in *Phil Trans* LXXX 322 The whole expansion of pure spirit from 30° to 100° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, is not less than $\frac{1}{18}$th of its whole bulk at 30°. 1816 J SMITH *Panorama Sc & Art* II 32 Taking a proportional part of the difference of the two expansions 1875 URE *Dict Arts* II 319 s.v, The expansion of the solid corresponding to two degrees of the thermometer, is twice the expansion which corresponds to one degree

6. *concr* **a** An expanded or dilated portion **b.** A product of expansion; what (a thing) is expanded into

1860 TYNDALL *Glac* II VII 261 This lake [Geneva] is simply an expansion of the river Rhone 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* 178 A man has a personal work and a public work which is the expansion of the other 1866 HUXLEY *Phys* IX (1869) 239 The structure of the sensory expansion in which the optic nerve terminates 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot* 544 The membranous expansions or appendages.

7 *Steam-engine* The increase in bulk of the steam which takes place in a partially filled cylinder after communication with the boiler is cut off

The improvement introduced by Watt's patent of 1782 consisted in the economizing of steam by allowing the piston to be propelled, during the latter portion of its excursion, by the 'expansion' of the steam first introduced An engine in which this is done is said to work 'by expansion' A *double* (or *triple*) *expansion* engine is one in which the steam passes from one cylinder into another, so that the expansive force is used twice (or thrice)

1782 [see 4] 1819 *Rees's Cyclop* XXXIV sig M 2 b (art *Steam-Engine*), Mr Watt's principle of expansion 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* I 817/1 An automatic expansion is one which is regulated by the governor, and varies with the amount of power required 1875 R F MARTIN tr *Haeres' Winding Mach* 80 The engineman must be able to work his engine with a variable expansion with as great ease as an ordinary high-pressure engine. *Ibid*, MM. Schoh and Crespin took out a patent for applying a system of expansion to winding engines

8 *attrib* and *Comb*, as *expansion theory*; **expansion-coupling, -curb, -drum** (see quots), **expansion-engine** (see 7), **expansion-gear**, an apparatus for cutting off steam from the cylinder at a given point of the stroke; **expansion-joint** (see quots), **expansion-slide**, a slide belonging to the **expansion-valve**, a valve which shuts off the steam in its passage to the cylinder.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* I 816/2 **Expansion-coupling* The coupling represented consists of an expansion-drum of thin copper *x* between the extremities of two pipes *a a*, Fig. 1901, which, in elongating, press the sides of the drum in, and draw them out in cooling 1847 CRAIG, **Expansion curb*, in Horology, a contrivance for counteracting expansion or contraction. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* I. 816/2 **Expansion-drum*, an arrangement by which an occasional change of speed may be effected 1847 CRAIG, **Expansion engine* 1886 *Pall Mall G* 21 Sept. 13/2 These steamers are provided with triple expansion engines 1850 *Pract Mech Jrnl* III 28 (*heading*) Whitelaw's steam-engine *expansion gear 1875 R F MARTIN tr *Haeres' Winding Mach* 80 MM Schoh and Crespin add to the regular form of cylinder the expansion gear of M Meyer 1849–50 WEALE *Dict Terms*, **Expansion-joint*, a stuffing-box joint connecting the steam pipes, so as to allow one of them to slide within the enlarged end of the other when the length increases by expansion 1864 WEBSTER, *Expansion-joint*, an attachment of the framing to the boiler, which allows the boiler to expand without bending the framing 1882 *Worc Exhib Catal* III 5 Samples of improved expansion joints 1848 E ALBAN *Steam Engine* 261 The *expansion slide is made to act through the motion of the principal slide below 1886 F B JEVONS in *Jrnl Hellenic Studies* VII 292 Every form of the *expansion theory [i e the theory that the Iliad is an 'expansion' of a smaller poem] 1849 FAIRBAIRN in *Mech Mag* LI 255 A new construction of *expansion valves for condensing steam engines

Expansionist (ekspæ nʃənist) [f. prec + -IST] One who advocates a policy or a theory of expansion, *esp* an advocate of expansion of the currency. Also *attrib.*

1862 *Lit Churchm* VIII 339/1 'We look for the time' (says the Expansionist) 'and doubt not it will come', etc 1881 *Nation* (N Y) XXXII 160 Whether the new Secretary would be an expansionist or a contractionist 1884 GOLDW SMITH *Expansion of Eng* in *Contemp Rev* Apr 531 Standing on his historical island, the British Expansionist sees all the other communities of the race revolving round him. 1886 F B JEVONS in *Jrnl. Hellenic Studies* VII 292 The expansionists [i e. those who maintain that the Iliad was 'expanded' from an original shorter poem] therefore have set to work to remove these incrustations. *Ibid* VII. 295 Pick himself supports the expansionist theory.

Expansive (ekspæ nsiv), *a* [f L. *expāns-* ppl. stem of *expandĕre* to EXPAND + -IVE]

1. Tending or adapted to expand in volume, to spread over a larger surface, or fill a larger space; having the capacity to expand or develop to larger dimensions, dilatable Said both of material and immaterial objects

1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* II 1 3 By increase of swift expansive light The lost Horizon was apparent growne 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 28 No more Th' expansive atmosphere is cramp'd with cold 1805 W SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 4 Water is composed of a fluid expansive ether 1879 ATCHERLEY *Boerland* 148, I changed my cartridge for another with an expansive ball 1884 tr *Lotze's Metaph* 96 The heightened temperature bringing about in the expansive materials the movement of dilatation

b. Of persons, their affections, utterances, etc: Freely going out, effusive, open.

1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV 137 It is said our affections to France have been more expansive 1858 O W HOLMES *Aut. Breakf-t* x. 98 That ripe and discreet age which invites confidence and expansive utterance 1884 F CHANCE in *N. & Q* Ser VI. X. 397/1 We English are not an expansive people

2 Of a force, a movement or tendency · Acting in the direction of expansion; directed towards expansion **a** within the object or substance itself; **b** in some other object

a. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem Philos* (1839) 471 This expansive motion of the air 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot* VIII 103 These stones being lodged in a Cement extremely hard, their expansive endeavour was rendered ineffectual 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr* 20 The intumescence of nations would have found its vent like all other expansive violence 1824 R. STUART *Hist Steam Engine* 143 The steam . from its expansive power, will press [etc] 1828 CARLYLE *Misc* (1857) I 199 Impelled by the expansive movement of his own irrepressible soul. 1833 N ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II 1. 95 The liquid may force a column of mercury to an elevation marking the expansive tendency 1846 GROTE *Greece* I XVI (1862) I 300 The expansive force of Grecian intellect

b 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 170 Such is the rarefying and expansive force of this element [fire] 1874 BLACKIE *Self-cult* 85 The direct genial expansive virtue of some great moral sun. 1886 CROLL *Climate & Cosmol* 253 This internal pressure acts on the mass of ice as an expansive force

3 Of or pertaining to expansion Of an engine, process, etc Involving or depending upon the principle of expansion.

1782 *Specif of Watt's Patent* No 1321 4 The said new or expansive engine 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 33 In the expansive principle of rifles *Ibid* 353 The principles of the expansive rifle 1888 *Pall Mall G* 6 Nov 8/1 These messages were printed exactly as he sent them, and did not undergo any 'expansive' process.

4 a. Of material things: Expanding over or occupying a large surface or space, having wide bounds, broad, extensive. **b** Of immaterial things (*e g.* thoughts, designs, sympathies): Having a wide range, comprehensive.

1806 T SURR *Winter in Lond* I IV 64 It was situated on the borders of an expansive lake 1813 EUSTACE *Tour Italy* IX 204 A more expansive and generous compassion for the fate of cities and states 1818 JAS MILL *Brit. India* Pref 16 If an observer were to take an expansive view of India 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III v 72 The intellect of Laud was neither expansive nor elevated 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 175 He had the character of being remarkably handsome his forehead expansive 1835 I TAYLOR *Spir Despot* I 12 That enlightened and expansive charity which should recommend the Christian profession 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit* VII 137 Czar Alexander was more expansive, and wished to call the Pacific *my ocean* 1890 *Standard* 10 Mar , We doubt . whether expansive spirits of the old style will 'catch on' in America.

Expansively (ekspæ nsɪvlɪ), *adv* [f prec + -LY².] In an expansive manner; at large, extensively With respect to the steam-engine On the principle of expansion.

1839 R S ROBINSON *Naut Steam Eng* 160 Very little power is lost by working the steam expansively 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt* XI III, Voltaire, at his leisure in Brussels writes much more expansively. 1865 MASSON *Rec Brit Philos* 100 The Absolute going forth expansively is Nature. 1875 R. F MARTIN tr. *Hawreš' Winding Mach* 93 For throttling of the steam through the regulator will be substituted working expansively.

Expansiveness (ekspæ nsɪvnes). [f. as prec +-NESS.] The quality of being expansive.

1. a Tendency to expand **b.** Wide-spreading character or nature.

1829 BENTHAM *Wks* (1843) XI 18 What you say on this subject shows the expandedness and expansiveness of your mind *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm* Ser. III XIV 172 The affections of the Apostle Paul tending to expansiveness rather than concentration 1854 H MILLER *Sch & Schm.* XII (1860) 122/2 The scenery was imposing from its bare and lonely expansiveness 1857 TOULM. SMITH *The Parish* II While the expansiveness of the Common Law will be thus shown 1879 GEO ELIOT *Theo. Such* IX, That would restrict the expansiveness of trade 1884 tr *Lotze's Metaph* 96 The expansiveness of the gaseous elements.

2 Absence of reserve in feeling or speech; genial frankness, freedom, openness; unrestrained flow of sympathy or conversation

1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II 115 That expansiveness which is the essence of the poetic element. 1862 MRS GORDON in H A Page *De Quincey* (1877) I VIII 160 In the expansiveness of his own heart 1864 *Sat Rev* 9 July 45 Gifted female friends can praise with a large, ungrudging expansiveness 1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* II 520 In the expansiveness of private conversation. 1883 G A. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag* Dec 95/1 Who greeted Miles with. noisy familiarity and expansiveness

Expansivity (ekspænsɪ vɪtɪ). *rare.* [f. as prec +-ITY] = EXPANSIVENESS.

1837 CARLYLE *Mirabeau* Misc Ess. (1888) V 231 Offences (of elasticity or expansivity) have accumulated 1838 *Blackw Mag.* XLIV 612 The expansivity and soaring heavenwardness of the gases have full play

Expansometer (ekspænsɒ·mɪtəɹ) [f EXPANSION + -(O)METER, after *electrometer*, etc] (See quot)

1883 NASMYTH *Autobiog* VI 119 One of my earliest attempts at original contrivance was an Expansometer—an instrument for measuring in bulk all metals and solid substances

‖ **Expa·nsum.** *Obs.* [L, neut. of *expansus*, pa. pple. of *expandĕre* to EXPAND. Adopted by scholars of 16–17th c. as lit. rendering of Heb. רקיע *rāqīaʿ* (Vulg. *firmamentum*, AV. *firmament*)] = EXPANSE *sb.*

1635 SWAN *Spec. M* iv. § 1 (1643) 54 The Expansum, or stretching out of the Heavens. 1640 WILKINS *New Planet* II (1684) 39 The common People usually think the Rain to proceed from some Waters in the Expansum. 1651 JER TAYLOR *Serm for Year* I XXV. 314 The mercy of God [is] a vast expansum and a huge Ocean 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat* II 403 Till the whole expansum was cleared of these gross and opaque parts of matter.

† **Expa·nsure.** *Obs* [f. L. *expans-* ppl. stem of *expandĕre* to EXPAND + -URE] **a.** The process of expanding; expansion. **b.** = EXPANSE *sb* 1.

1606 CHAPMAN *Hero & Leander* V, All your parts employ, And suit Night's rich expansure with your joy. 1606 *Sir G Goosecappe* IV III. In Bullen *O Pl* III 70 My immortall part admits expansure *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVII 317 Such expansure of his beams he [the sun] thrust out of his throne

† **Expa·pillate,** *v. Obs.*—⁰ [f L *expapillāt-us* bared to the breast, f *ex-* out + *papilla* nipple] 'To lay the breasts open to the paps' (Cockeram 1623–6).

‖ **Ex parte, ex-parte** (e kspā ɹtɪ), *adv., chiefly attrib* as quasi-*adj* [L phrase *ex* out of + *parte*, abl of *pars* part, side.]

1. *Law.* On one side only, said respecting an affidavit, application, commission, evidence, testimony, etc. (See quots.)

1672 COWEL *Interpr* s v, A Commission *ex parte*, is that which is taken out and executed by one side onely 1779 J REED in Sparks *Corr Amer Rev* (1853) II 277 No ex parte testimony ought to be received by the Court 1839 HOLTHOUSE *New Law Dict.* s v, An Ex-parte application to the court is an application made by one party only. 1853 WHARTON *Pa. Digest* 854 An exparte affidavit may be admitted to prove pedigree

2. *transf.* Of statements, etc: Made with respect to, or in the interest of, one side only.

1812 LD. PALMERSTON *Parl. Deb* 21 Dec., *Ex-parte* statements like the present. 1823 LINGARD *Hist Eng* VI 346 Ex parte statements, to which the accused had no opportunity of replying 1856 READE *Never too late* XXIV, I object to an *ex parte* statement from a personal enemy

† **Expa·tiate,** *ppl. a Obs* or *arch.* [ad L. *ex(s)patiāt-us*, pa. pple. of *ex(s)patiārī*. see next] Equivalent to the later EXPATIATED. In quots. Widespread; laid at full length

1702 DE FOE *Reform Manners* 30 There lye the Seeds of high expatiate Sin 1854 SYD DOBELL *Balder* XXVII 186 Stretch him out, like the prophet on the dead Bound and prone, expatiate with nice art To the invenient horror.

Expatiate (ekspē·ʃɪ,eɪt), *v.* Also 7 exp-, exspaciate, 6–8 exspatiate [f L *ex(s)patiāt-* ppl. stem of *ex(s)patiārī*, f *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*¹) + *spatiārī* to walk about, f *spatium* space.]

1 *intr* To walk about at large, to roam without restraint; to move about freely in space, wander at will Now somewhat *rare* in lit. sense

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I p XXI, I have more exspatiated yn this Campe then they did 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 429 Wherein this ætheriall body might expatiate and disport it selfe 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol Flying-Ins* 16 They will expatiate and dance the Hay in circling motions *a* 1760 J H BROWNE *Design & Beauty* Poems (1768) 102 He not content the shallow shore to keep Dauntless expatiates in the boundless deep 1765 GRAY *Let* in *Poems* (1775) 308 You will catch the breezes on the coast of Taranto expatiate to the very toe of the continent 1796 MORSE *Amer Geol* I 258 Workmen by expatiating from Europe, have improved their condition 1849 *Blackw Mag.* LXV 236 He has it in his power to expatiate where he will 1864 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poet Wks (1879) 275/2 Winter-flies crawl out . to expatiate in the sun 1875 HAMERTON *Intell Life* XII 1 (1876) 435 Points upon which the cattle expatiate.

b. Said of the eye, or hand

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 20 In this Cephalical compression to the sides, the Eyes more freely expatiate to the back-parts. 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 412 P 2 Where the Eye has Room to range abroad, to expatiate at large on the Immensity of its Views 1836–7 SIR W HAMILTON *Metaph* XXXII. (1859) II 252 The hand of a skilful musician expatiates over the keys of the most complex organ.

c. *fig*

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* II Notes 37 So farre haue the indigested reports of. Monkish inuention expatiated out of the lists of Truth. 1650–3 tr *Hales' Dissert de Pace* in *Phenix* (1708) II 373 Ambition finds not room enough for her swelling to expatiate in. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos* 321 But I expatiate too much into the Subject of Predication 1704 SWIFT *T Tub* VII, Without farther expatiating from the subject. 1787 BONNYCASTLE *Astron* VI 84 The flighty imagination of those who expatiated in the wilds of fiction. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm* Ser. I. II. (1866) 35 We expatiate into that which is infinite.

† **d** *trans.* (Cf *to walk the road*) *Obs* ? *rare*

1627 J. CARTER *Exposition* 109 The ungodly enter in at the broad gates, and expatiate all the fields and countrie.

2. To speak or write at some length; to enlarge; to be copious in description or discussion. Const. *on, upon.* Also in *indirect passive*

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* I Notes 18 But you blame me thus expatiating. 1655 CROMWELL *Sp* 22 Jan (Carlyle), I could not say more upon this subject if I listed to expatiate thereupon. 1721 BERKELEY *Prevent Ruin Gt Brit.* Wks III 207 Ancient orators used to expatiate in praise of their country. 1793 BEDDOES *Math Evid* 14 Frequently as the topic is expatiated upon 1817 CHALMERS *Astron Disc* I. (1852) 17 Those who expatiate with delight on the wonders and the sublimities of creation 1850 MERIVALE *Rom Emp* (1865) I Pref 7 The remarkable deficiency of our recent literature has constantly tempted me to expatiate

† **3** *trans* To enlarge, extend, expand (territory, etc); to spread abroad (glory, shame); to exalt, magnify; to spread wide (the arms) *Obs*

1603 *Patient Grissil* (Shaks. Soc) 22 Sir Owen, and signors both, do not expatiate my obloquy. 1633 T ADAMS *Exp 2 Peter* II 4 Princes expatiate their dominions 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm* 6 The symmetry and exact order of which expatiated the glory of their valor almost thorowout the Continent. *Ibid* 125 A benign umbrage expatiates little spires of grass into the magnitude of Lawrels 1668 *The Rivals* 17, I would expatiate my Wanton arms 1677 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 189 Where after a little space the channel is well-nigh expatiated so broad as the Thames at London.

† **b** *refl.* and *intr* for *refl Obs*

1620–55 J JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 34 Salisbury Plain expatiates it self through the Middle of Wiltshire 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II IV 107 The Jordan expatiateth itself into the waters of Merom 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol Anat* II VI 98 The Crown-vein Expatiates in a large tract from the right Eare 1681 H MORE *Exp Dan.* App II 287 This dead condition is not to expatiate unto 1260 days 1738 *Common Sense* (1739) II 48 The Stock of Wealth a Nation possesses must expatiate, or it is of no Benefit to the Publick

† **c** 'To let loose, to allow to range' (J) *refl.* only, = 1 b and 2 *Obs*

1659 *Instruct. Oratory* 10 The best way therefore is, to give it [the Wit] leave to expatiate itself in its work 1665 BOYLE *Occas Reft* (1675) 21 The thoughts being licens'd to expatiate themselves 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici, Greg. Naz* 296 Nazianzen welcom'd his Arrival with an Oration, wherein he expatiated himself in his praises for the Nobility of his birth 1695 DRYDEN tr *Du Fresnoy's Painting* § 70 A Subject which shall afford Art an ample field of matter wherein to expatiate it self

d. *nonce-use* To develop (views)

1859 C BARKER *Assoc Princ* I 8 Mr Carlyle expatiating from its text his peculiar views of political economy

Hence † **Expa·tiated** *ppl a.*, widespread; cf. sense 3 of vb **Expa·tiater** (also **expatiator**), one who expatiates **Expa·tiating** *vbl sb.*, the action of the vb EXPATIATE; in quot expansion; cf sense 3 b of vb **Expa·tiating** *ppl a*, that expatiates; whence **Expa·tiatingly** *adv*

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem Med. Wks* Vocab, *Expatiated*, enlarged 1713 CTESS WINCHELSEA *Misc Poems* 62 Th' expatiated Downs Shall wider Scenes display of rural Glee *a* 1766 PEGGE *Anonym.* V (1809) 201 The person, intended as an Expatiator on the word Endovellicus. 1839 *New Monthly Mag* LVII. 160 Such is the mind of our expatiater upon flowers 1717 J KEILL *Anim Œcon* (1738) 131 There was no room for the division and expatiating of the Vessels 1789 *Trifler* XXXV 456 An expatiating and florid diffusion would .weaken and dissolve their close and well-compacted strength 1692 BEVERLEY *Disc Dr Crisp* 16 Why may not the most expatiating Expressions be used in so good a Sense? 1887 *Pall Mall G* 29 Dec 11/1 A pleasant space into which to turn loose some expatiating gossiper to talk of what so seemeth him best 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. XVI 131 What a folly to be so expatiatingly sincere.

Expatiation (ekspē·ʃɪ,eɪ·ʃən). [f. prec vb. see -ATION.] The action of expatiating

1 The action of walking abroad, or wandering at large, also, an instance of the same. *lit.* and *fig* Also, opportunity or room for expatiating *rare*

1640 G WATTS tr *Bacon's Adv Learn* II XIII 115 There are no other Errors, or manifest Expatiations in Heaven, save those of the seaven Planets 1647 FARINGDON *Serm Jas* 1 27 2 Take them from the Devil's latitudes and expatiations 1666 G HARVEY *Morb Angl.* IV. 35 Gladness is an expansion, or an expatiation of the said sensitive spirits out of their cells into some larger Meatus *a* 1848 R W HAMILTON *Rew & Punishm* IV (1853) 159 A proper self-love finds in religion a perfect expatiation

† **2** The action of extending, expanding, or developing; expansion, development Cf. sense 3 of vb. Also *concr.* an extended portion, a projection. *Obs*

1612 J. COTTA *Discov Pract. Physic* II II. 94 The unlimited expatiation of so foule wrongs 1652 BP HALL *Height Eloquence* p lii, A periphrasis very often winds up it self in its own expatiation *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Surrey* III 76 Surrey may be allowed to be a Square (besides its Angular Expatiation in the South-west) of two and twenty miles

3. The action of discussing at large; extended talk or description

1816 KEATING? *Trav* I. 277 The tact of the person who has thus had the discretion to turn away the bolt, is the theme of expatiation 1831 T L PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* XV (1887) 154 This tempting field of interesting expatiation. 1878 *N Amer Rev.* CXXVII 423 The reason is too apparent to need any expatiation 1885 *Manch. Exam* 28 Jan 3/4 The whole article is an example of tamely edifying expatiation

Expatiative (ekspē·ʃɪətɪv), *a.* [f EXPATIATE *v.* + -IVE.] Tending to spread itself out, expansive

1820 SHELLEY *Œdipus Tyr* 1, A leech with lubricous round rings Capaciously expatiative, which make His little body like a red balloon.

Expatiatory (ekspē·ʃɪətərɪ), *a* [f EXPATIATE *v* + -ORY] Characterized by or indulging in expatiation

1816 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* LXXXI. 468 The method adopted is more expatiatory 1860 J P KENNEDY *Swallow B* VII. 73 Everybody seems to understand the advantage of silence when M is inclined to be expatiatory

Expatriate (ekspē·ɪ trɪ,eɪt), *ppl a* and *sb* [f as next, on the analogy of ppl adjs from Lat pa. pples. see -ATE².] **A.** *adj.* = EXPATRIATED. **B.** *sb* An expatriated person

1812 SHELLEY *Let to Hitchener* in Hogg *Life* II 94 An Irishman has been torn from his wife and family because he was expatriate 1828 *Q Rev.* XIX. 55 Patriots and expatriates are alike the children of circumstances. 1829 I TAYLOR *Enthus* X. 284 These expatriate millions [of Chinese] are accessible to instruction 1871 B TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II III 168 But a God took hold of her, The Expatriate

Expatriate (ekspē·ɪ trɪ,eɪt), *v* [f. ppl. stem of late L. *expatriāre*, f *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*¹) + *patri-a* native land + -ATE³ Cf Fr *expatrier*]

1. *trans.* To drive (a person) away from (his) native country; to banish

1817 G CHALMERS in *Churchyard's Chippes* 163 Morton was thus expatriated 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas I*, I V 113 This minister, after having been expatriated, outlived his great enemy 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 261 He apologizes at length for proposing to expatriate the negroes

2. *refl* (rarely *intr* for *refl*) To withdraw from one's native country, in the *Law of Nations*, to renounce one's citizenship or allegiance

1784 BERINGTON *Hist Abeillard* (1787) IV 187 He [Abeillard] indulged the romantick wish of expatriating himself for ever 1804 COLEBROOKE *Husb & Comm Bengal* (1806) 61 *note*, Another person who has expatriated, or who has removed to other land 1846 GROTE *Greece* I V (1862) I 89 Ætolus having been forced to expatriate from Peloponnêsus. 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits, Ability* Wks (Bohn) II. 40 Sir John Herschel expatriated himself for years at the Cape of Good Hope 1889 PHILLIMORE *Internat Law* (ed 3) IV 30 The *status* of aliens, and the capacity of subjects to expatriate themselves under the present English law

Hence **Expa·triated** *ppl a* **Expa·triating** *ppl a*, that expatriates (in sense 2 of vb).

1768 STERNE *Sent Journ, Pref in Desobligeant*, The balance of sentimental commerce is always against the expatriated adventurer 1793 BURKE *Rem Policy Allies* Wks VII 147 The expatriated landed interest of France 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* IV 384 The ruined and expatriated Protestant Lord 1846 GROTE *Greece* I XVII (1862) II. 420 The exiles and some of the expatriating chiefs

Expatriation (ekspē·ɪ trɪ,eɪ·ʃən). [f prec. vb.: see -ATION.]

1 The banishing a person from his own country, the state of being banished; banishment, exile

1816 KEATINGE *Trav* I 31 This part of France appears never to have recovered the effects of an expatriation 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* I 524 The longer his expatriation, the greater does this hallucination become 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl* (1868) I. III 92 The expatriation of wealthy merchants.

2 The action of leaving one's country for an-

other; emigration. Also, in the *Law of Nations*, renunciation of one's country

1825 T JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks 1859 I 8 Expatriation being a natural right 1839 YEOWELL *Anc Brit Ch* x. (1847) 107 The bishops and clergy sought refuge in expatriation. 1868 ROGERS *Pol Econ* xix, The voluntary expatriation of those who have the energy or enterprise to leave the home of their birth 1889 PHILLIMORE *Internat Law* (ed 3) IV 274 *Expatriation*, Any British subject who may after the passing of this Act voluntarily become naturalized in such state shall be deemed to have ceased to be a British subject

†**Expecca·tion.** *nonce-wd* [f Ex- *pref*[1] + L. *peccāre* to sin: see -ATION] (See quot)

a 1632 DONNE *Serm* lxiv 645 It is this Expeccation this taking away of Sins formerly committed that restores me

Expect (ekspe·kt), *v* Also 7–8 exspect [ad L *ex(s)pect-āre* to look out for, await, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref*[1]) + *spect-āre* to look, freq of *spec-ĕre* to see. Cf OF. *especter* (14th c.) to await.]

I. To wait.

†**1** *intr* To wait; to defer action until some contingency arises *To expect of*: = sense 2. *Obs.*

1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 408 a, He desireth that Duke Maurice woulde be content to expect so long as he may goe and come 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXI xlviii. 420 Scipio thinking it good to expect of the other Consull his Colleague. 1611 BIBLE *Heb* x. 13 From henceforth expecting till his enemies be made his footstoole 1653 H MORE *Antid Ath* II. xii (1712) 82 A Dog expects till his Master has done picking of the bone 1703 *Rules of Civility* 15 We must not knock, but expect patiently 1765 G COLMAN *Terence's Comedies* 388 To sit at home, expecting till a kinsman Came. to marry her

†**b.** quasi-*trans.* with *out* *Obs rare.*

a 1664 M FRANK *Serm.* (1672) 497 Men having diligently made use of the opportunity, and expected it out

†**2.** *trans* To wait for, await *Obs*

1585 ABP SANDYS *Serm* xiv § 19 239 Note in Cornelius with what humanitie he receiued Peter he called to him his kinsemen and friends, and expected him 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ecclus* xi *Comm*, Expect the end of an other mans speach, before you beginne to answer 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts N T.* 223 Yee eate your owne good cheere not expecting your poorer brethren 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 202 P 5 There was a great crowd in my Antichamber, who expected Audience 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F* II 92 The king of the Goths, instead of expecting the attack of the Legions, boldly passed the Danube 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IX. xviii, With talons sheathed The ounce expects his liberty. 1822 SHELLEY in R Garnett *Relics* (1862) 189 With what anxiety I expect your news of her health!

b. With indirect question as obj.: To wait to see or know. ? *Obs.* or *arch.*

1572 G BUCHANAN *Detect Q. Mary* N j, Do you now expect quhat sentence men chosen agaynst law haue pronounced? 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1621) 79 All this great fight the Constantinopolitanes beheld expecting what should bee the event thereof 1687 T BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks 1730 I. 72, I expected every minute when it would come to downright kick and cuff between 'em 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (ed 3) II. vii 191 While he [Cicero] lay encamped expecting what way the Parthians would move. 1794 GODWIN *Cal Williams* 20 Mr Tyrrel, expected every moment when he would withdraw to another part of the room.

†**c.** Of a destiny, etc To be in reserve for, be in store for. Cf AWAIT 8. *Obs.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVIII 113 If such fate expect my life, where death strikes I will lie. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps* lxxxii 7 Paraphr. 409 That severe account of their actions, which after death expects all such. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (ed. 3) III x 166 If any other fate expects me, I tast a joy beforehand, in the sure foresight of your punishment. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 280 Prisons expect the wicked

II. To look for mentally.

†**3.** To look forward to as one's goal or motive

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq W Indies* 24 Good men doe rather expect renowme, then treasure

4. To look forward to (an event), regard (it) as about to happen; to anticipate the occurrence of (something whether good or evil) Also, to 'look for', anticipate the coming of (a person or thing), the receipt of (anything)

Often with advbs. or phrases indicating time, which by a sort of ellipsis relate to the event 'expected', e g 'I expect him next week', 'When do you expect payment'?

a with simple *obj.* When the obj denotes an action, manifestation, etc, often const *of, from.*

1601 SHAKS. *Jul C* I. ii 297 *Cassi.* Will you Dine with me to morrow? *Cask* I *Casse* Good, I will expect you 1605 BP HALL *Medit & Vows* I viii. 14, I will expect the woorst, because it may come, the best, because I know it will come 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* III xli 263 They that bare rule and they that were governed, did all expect the Messiah 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng* Pref, I expect a Storm of Ill Language 1724 R. FALCONER *Adv & Esc* (1769) 83 Finding we could not expect his Life, we prayed for a speedy and painless Release from it 1802 MAR EDGEWORTH *Moral T* (1816) I xiii. 104 They expected a visit in a few hours. 1866 GEO ELIOT *F Holt* (1868) 24, I am afraid of ever expecting anything good again 1882 J H BLUNT *Ref Ch. Eng* II 18 If he did similar things, he should expect similar punishment. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 533/1 The book is very much what might have been expected from the author. *Mod* I expect my mother to dinner

b. with *obj.* and *inf.*; when the action or condition anticipated is that of the subject, with *inf.* alone.

1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 142 The Imperial Garrisons, who were not expected to be ever seen again in those parts. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm* 182 A Captain of a Castle expecting to be beleagured, makes good his outworks. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf Hist Soc) III 6, I expect to receive them this week 1724 DE FOE *Mem, Cavalier* (1840) 172 They expected us, and we expected to come 1818 JAS MILL *Brit India* I ii vi 226 He expected to perform to him one of the most agreeable of all possible services 1876 JEVONS *Logic Primer* 9 Seeing a bright flash of lightning, I expect thunder to follow 1891 *Law Times* XC. 473/2 We are now daily expecting the question to come again before the Divisional Court

c. with *clause* as obj, also with ellipsis of subordinate clause.

1603 SIR D. CARLTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett* I. 245 III 82 It is expected the two courts being joyned will produce somewhat extraordinary 1726 CHETWOOD *Adv Capt R Boyle* 74 They did not expect she could ever recover 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II ix, This lady was as well as could be expected for one in her condition 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi 79 The Mur..was by no means so bad as we had expected

d *absol.*

1779 JOHNSON *L P* Wks 1816 IX 170 We love to expect, and when expectation is disappointed or gratified we want to be again expecting 1847 TENNYSON *Princ* III 191 Our King expects—was there no precontract?

¶ **e.** *ellipt.* (*a*) Anglo-Irish (see quot 1813); (*b*) colloq. (see quot 1890).

1813 MAR EDGEWORTH *Patron.* (1815) II 22 'Sure I tould you he was not expicted, that is if you don't know in England, not expicted to live' 1845 MRS S C HALL *Whiteboy* v 48 Poor Mrs M . *isn't expected*—indeed I must ride hard to overtake her 1890 FARMER *Slang Dict., Expecting*, with child

†**f** intr. *To expect for* = to look for *Obs.*

1591 HARINGTON *Orl Fur* Pref, A Sophister made a long Oration. expecting at the end thereof for some great thankes 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd & Commw* 98 Travellers..expecting in an Almanacke for a yeare of Jubile, flie over Sea by flocks towards Rome 1659 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 277 A peace, for which so many people long, and earnestly expect

5. In sense 4 with various additional notions.

a In combination with *can*, with expressed or implied negation, this vb often = 'to look for with reason or likelihood, or without great risk of disappointment'. Cf *count on, rely on*, in similar connexion

1650 R STAPYLTON *Strada's Low-C. Warres* Strada to Rdr, A History which I cannot expect should be either praised or pardoned. 1759 [see ERRONEOUS 3]. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* I. 538 The despotic viceroy soon found that he could not expect entire support from Argyle. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 235 Nor can we be expected to be deeply moved by a form of art that is so unfamiliar to us

b To look for as due from another. In stronger sense. To look for (something) with an implied injunction or requisition

1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 184 These Negroes impart freely of what they have to any civill Traveller, expecting some small retribution for their curtesie. 1650 CROMWELL *Lett. & Sp.* (1871) III. 104, I expect it be encouraged 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* Pref, There is a Pride of doing more than is expected from us. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 115 P 5 Providence furnishes Materials, but expects that we should work them up ourselves. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks 1874 II. 72 The unhappy, from whom can be expected no returns either of present entertainment or future service 1805 NELSON in Southey *Life* IX, [Nelson's last signal] England expects every man to do his duty! 1818 WHATELY *Commpl Bk* (1864) 97 Thus I may fairly expect that one who has received great kindness from me should protect me in distress 1884 *Punch* 6 Dec 276/1 What do you expect me to do? 1890 BESANT *Demoniac* v 55 The crew won't expect any drink

†**c** Hence of things, conditions, etc. To call for, need, require. *Obs*

1664 J STRYPE in *Lett. Lit Men* (Camden) 181, I am sensible of the charges that a College life doth expect 1687 J BOYSE in *Thoresby's Corr* (ed Hunter) I 93 One assertion in it I could not but think expected greater evidence 1691 T H[ALE] *Acc New Invent* 29 To order the doing of that now, which the Practice of the Navy would have expected their having done long since

6 To anticipate that it will turn out to be the case *that*, hence, to suspect, suppose, surmise

Now *rare* in literary use. The misuse of the word as a synonym of *suppose*, without any notion of 'anticipating' or 'looking for', is often cited as an Americanism, but is very common in dialectal, vulgar or carelessly colloquial speech in England

1592 UNTON *Corr.* (Roxb) 382 It is expected that the Duke of Guese's horse was shott under him. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* v i, The Duchesse is expected fowly bent. 1645 in *Select. Harl Misc.* (1793) 346, I. expect they [the forces] are much stronger than I am made believe. 1763 T. JEFFERSON *Corr* Wks 1859 I 186, I say *has been*, because I expect there is one [an opening] no longer 1785 *Ibid.* I. 384 1812 — *Writ* (1830) IV. 177. 1821 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acc. W's Wks* (1876) II. 43, I expect they are of a character which will not set you upon making comparisons 1856 *Sebastopol* II. xiv. 385, I expect my friend was a paragon of sanctity. 1861 SIR G W DASENT *Burnt Njal* I. Pref viii, It is an old saying, that a story never loses in telling, and so we may expect it must have been with this story 1877 W H MALLOCK *New Republic* (1878) 184 Now, I expect, Lady Ambrose, that, in its true sense, you know a good deal more history than you are aware of

†**Expe·ct,** *sb. Obs rare* [f. prec vb.] = EXPECTATION 3

1597 J PAYNE *Royal Exch* 4 Not for the expect of any vayne glorye. 1606 SHAKS *Tr. & Cr* I. iii 70 Speak Prince of Ithaca, and be't of lesse expect, That matter needless.. Divide thy lips, than, etc

Expectable (ekspe·ktăb'l), *a.* Also 7 *erron* expectible. [ad L. *exspectābilis*, f. *exspectāre*: see EXPECT *v.* and -ABLE] To be expected.

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* II v § 3 85 Nor is its substantiall conversion expectible in any composition or ailment wherein it is taken. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 18 It is not expectable, that ministers should increase in favor with God and man, unless, etc *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1686 II xviii. 261 In that measure which is expectable from the natural infirmity of man 1886 TUPPER *My Life as Author* 230 It is expectable they [telescopes] would show us only our own composites in those of other worlds

¶ [Erron. after Sp *espectable*, ad. L *spectābile-m*: see SPECTABLE] Distinguished, illustrious

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep* 175 Expectable gentleman, and magnificent knight. *Ibid.* 197 Right expectable and noble knight, I haue receaued your letter.

†**Expectaltee.** *Obs. rare* [? Corruption of Sp *espectante*, one who is on the look-out]

1654 WHITTOCK *Zootomia* A, Peeces compiled out of Plutarchs fulness would undoubtedly fill the mouth of the most gaping Expectaltee among Readers. *Ibid* A vij, To all gaping Expectaltees (that look for more than here they are like to finde) my Book replyeth [etc]

Expectance (ekspe·ktăns). [f. L *expectantia*, n. of state f. *expectant-em*: see EXPECTANT.]

1 The action or state of waiting for anything. In later use only with mixture of sense 2 in phrase *After long expectance.* Somewhat *arch.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1092 At length after long expectance they were brought forth into the field 1628 DIGBY *Voy Medit.* (1868) 4 In expectance of the others companie. 1682 WHELER *Journ Greece* I 20 After a long and fruitless expectance of Succours *a* 1717 PARNELL *Gift of Poetry* (1758) 149 Long expectance of a bliss delay'd Breeds anxious doubt 1724 SWIFT *Draper's Lett* iv, The addresses of both houses after long expectance produced nothing but a report in favour of Wood 1818 R. SOUTHEY in *Q Rev* XVIII. 8 The slow season of expectance past, True Love [might] Requite the sorrows of this hard delay. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 249 Now at length, and after long expectance, they indeed would go into action

†**b** With indirect question. The state of waiting to know *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr* IV. v 46 There is expectance here from both the sides, What further you will doe?

2. The action of mentally looking forward to the occurrence of anything, or to the coming of any one, anticipation; = EXPECTATION 2 and 3. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1640 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 64 Great expectance their is of a happy Parliament *a* 1641 BP. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 427 They make him stay, and stand without in expectance a whole yeere 1691 T H[ALE] *Acc New Invent.* p xc, Their expectance of being better used abroad. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1852) II 330 Some particular person in whom that general expectance might centre 1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 173 The thirst did feel abatement of its edge E'en from expectance

b. In phrases *Against, beyond expectance, to answer expectance* ? *Obs*

1631 R. H. *Arraignm Whole Creature* x. § 1. 74 They answere not expectance. 1659 *Lady Alimony* v. vi in Hazl *Dodsley* XIV. 365 Who .rais'd their ruin'd fortunes Above expectance! 1756 BURKE *Subl & B* IV xvii, When any thing happens against the expectance of the mind.

†**c** The state or condition of being expected. In phrase, *In expectance Obs*

1611 COTGR. s v *Expectative Benefices conferes en expectative*, in reversion, or expectance. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* III. (1867) 127 In hope and expectance he hath the reversion of heaven and happiness.

†**d.** A resource from which results are expected Cf. *hope Obs.*

a 1668 DAVENANT *Siege of Rhodes* Wks. (1673) 33 Being to their last expectance driven, Ianthe, now they cry!

†**3** Ground, reason, or warrant for expecting; prospect of attaining to something Cf. EXPECTANCY 2 b, 4, EXPECTATION 4, 4 b. *Obs.*

1602 WARNER *Alb Eng.* Epit (1612) 373 The expectance of the Crowne in Right . rested in this Edgar. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1385 Being a man of small fortune, and little expectance in his owne countrey 1650 R STAPYLTON *Strada's Low-C. Warres* IX 36 There could be no exspectance of a forrein expedition 1701 N WILSON in Keble *Life Bp Wilson* (1863) I. 158 Wishing that they may live so as to have a just expectance of that blessed immortality. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I ii 7 Having a good estate in possession; fine expectances besides. 1793 MRS. E PARSONS *Woman as she should be* I. 153 An aunt..from whom he has great expectances.

†**4** That which is expected *Obs.*

1684 Z. CAWDREY *Cert. Salvation* 30 Towards his servants he was so just, that he .. gave them all their due Expectances, and, etc.

Expectancy (ekspe·ktănsi). Also 7 expectansie [ad. L. *expectantia*: see prec and -ANCY]

†**1.** = EXPECTANCE 1. *Obs rare*[—1].

1649 G DANIEL *Trinarch, Hen IV*, cxxi, Only this is worth The King's Expectancie

2. The quality or state of being expectant, often, the action or fact of expecting (= EXPECTANCE 2), also, an instance of this; a counting on; a forecast, calculation

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 1187 The Macedonians, who depended upon the hope and expectancie of their aid. 1656 JEANES *Mixt Schol Div* 131 It gives therefore an assured expectancy of a better life after death *a* 1714 SHARP *Serm.* (1754) I ii 34 How often doth a man do that in the fury and ex-

pectancies of lust, for which [etc] 1807 COGAN *Eth Treat. Passions* I 1 38 According to the degrees of our expectancy of success 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* XXV, Fortune loves to confound the calculations and expectancies of humanity 1876 GEO ELIOT *Dan Der* V xl, The first-prompted suspicion gave way to a more submissive expectancy

b *esp* The position of being entitled to any possession at some future time, either as a remainder, or reversion, or on the death of some one

1811 L M. HAWKINS *C'tess of Gertr* I 37 Miss Toms, the great heiress in expectancy *a* 1832 MACKINTOSH *France in* 1815, Wks 1846 III 191 Persons interested in the sale of confiscated property by mortgage, or by expectancy 1867 MISS BROUGHTON *As a Flower* XI 105 Happy partly in present fruition, far more in expectancy

c. That from which expectations are entertained *arch* Cf *hope* and EXPECTANCE 2 d.

1602 SHAKS *Ham* III i 160 Th' expectansie and Rose of the faire State 1805 WORDSW *Prelude* VI Wks (ed Morley) 280/2 The Nation hailed Their great expectancy

3. The state or condition of being expected, or looked forward to, *esp* in *Law* (see 2 b)

1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 305 The Fee was but in expectancy 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II 482 The bankrupt is bound to make a full discovery of all his estate and effects, as well in expectancy as possession 1777 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II 200 A practical reputation, to do any good, must be in possession, not in expectancy 1838 DICKENS *Nich Nick.* XXII, The whole capital which Nicholas found himself entitled to either in possession, reversion, remainder, or expectancy 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex* 241/1 s v *Expectation*, A sum of money in expectancy has a determinate value.

b. Anything in expectancy, anything which a person is entitled to expect.

[1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II 163 Of expectancies there are two sorts, one called a remainder; the other called a reversion] 1858 LD ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk Prop Law* XX. 152 You may devise and bequeath any of your expectancies. 1883 *Stubbs' Mercantile Circ* 8 Nov 1000/2 Taking an assignment of her expectancy for what it is worth

4. The extent to which expectation may be reasonably cherished, prospective chance of possession, or of the occurrence of an event

1620 *Horæ Subsec* 454 From meane fortunes expectancies cannot be great 1793 BURKE *Rem Policy Allies* Wks 1842 I 594, I have been taught to moderate my calculation of the expectancy of human abilities 1879 GEO ELIOT *Theo Such* XV, Calculating expectancy concerning parishoners' turkeys

Expectant (ekspe·ktănt), *ppl. a* and *sb.* [a Fr *expectant*, or perh ad. its original L. *ex(s)pectant-em*, pr pple of *exspectāre*. see EXPECT]

A *adj*

1. That is in an attitude or state of expectation; waiting, looking out. Const †*for, of*, †*on*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4571 Abide in hope Expectant ay tille I may mete 14 *Pursic Mary* in *Twndale's Vis* (1843) 131 Symeon That was expectaunt On the comfort and consolacion of Isrel 1641 SIR E DERING *Sp on Relig* 22 Nov xv 65 The people are expectant for a Declaration 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio) 1802 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* III XVII, His dog . Now lifts an anxious and expectant eye, Courting the wonted caress. 1856 MRS BROWNING *Aur Leigh* IV 899 Romney at the porch Looked out expectant of the bride 1862 TRENCH *Mirac* xv (ed 3) 253 From among this suffering expectant multitude Christ singles out one. 1872 A W HUTTON *Possit Catholics in Ch Eng* 33 The Church Militant, the Church Expectant

b. *esp* That has the prospect, in ordinary course, of succeeding to a possession, office, etc, or of occupying a certain position, 'that is to be' (so-and-so). Also, that expects, thinks himself likely, to be appointed to an office, etc

1393 GOWER *Conf* I 216 As he that tho was apparant Upon the regne expectant 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr War-Comm Min Bk.* (1855) 57 The supplicatioun presentit by Johne Somervaill, expectant minister *a* 1691 BP BARLOW *Rem* (1693) 276 The Supernumerary expectant Clergy 1714 SWIFT *Pres State Affairs* Wks 1755 II i 220 Scruples artificially raised in the mind of the expectant heir 1838 LYTTON *Calderon*, A pious Catholic, expectant of the cardinal's hat 1886 *Law Times* LXXXII. 94/2 An expectant occupier has a *locus standi* to apply for the renewal of a public-house licence

c. *Eng Law* (see quot).

1875 SIR G JESSEL *Law Rep.* 10 Chanc Appeals 391 That peculiar position of reversioner or remainderman which is oddly enough described as an expectant heir This phrase is used, not in its literal meaning, but as including every one who has the hope of succession to the property of an ancestor.

2 Characterized by expectation or waiting for the course of events, *esp* in *Medicine*, in *expectant method*, etc (see quot. 1866)

1816 SOUTHEY in *Q Rev* XVI 513 Like the continental physicians, such statesmen would pursue the expectant system 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl* (1868) I III 80 The policy of England continued to be expectant and dilatory. 1866 A FLINT *Princ Med.* (1880) 112 The treatment of a disease is expectant whenever the physician does not attempt to abridge or arrest it, but strives to aid in conducting it to a favorable termination

3 *Law.* Existing in expectancy, or belonging to one in reversion or remainder; reversionary Hence, in ordinary lang : To be expected or anticipated.

1628 COKE *On Litt* 21 He hath a fee simple expectant. 1670 SIR T CULPEPER *Necess Abating Usury* 13 Upon the Encouragement of a long lease, he will be enabled to venture on Improvements chargeable and expectant 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I 217 On her the remainder of the crown, expectant on the death of king William . without issue, was settled by statute 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1852) II 660 We encourage ourselves to any disagreeable task by prospect of the profit expectant therefrom 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) V 25 The right of the remainder-man, expectant on the determination of the estate tail 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II 111 The fee expectant on his wife's life estate 1858-9 *Act* 21-2 *Vict* c 44 § 11 in *Orf & Camb Enactm.* 264 The reversion immediately expectant on the determination thereof.

B *sb*

1 One who expects an arrival, occurrence, etc., one who looks to receive something

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Middlesex*, [SIR JULIUS CÆSAR] though heaved at by some Expectants, sate still in his place 1664 H MORE *Myst Iniq Apol* 539 Eager Expectants of this great happiness 1706 COLLIER *Refl Ridic* 235 They'll submit all their inferiours and expectants to all their whims and fancies 1725 POPE *Odyss* I 323 Vain expectants of the bridal hour. 1866 J G MURPHY *Comm Ex* XXXII 1 Moses delayed, literally, put the expectants to shame by his non-appearance. 1877 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (ed. 6) V i 235 From moment to moment he was an expectant of death

2. One entitled to expect something to which he will succeed or come in due course, as an owner in reversion, the next heir, etc In Eng Law = *expectant heir*: see A 1 c

1625-8 tr *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* IV 564 Those that are Expectants of the Crown 1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* III IX 127 This puts the Expectant, to fresh charge 1686 KETTLEWELL *Serm Death Ld Digby* 3 Those who are now no longer Expectants, but inherit the Promises 1752 LD HARDWICKE 2 *Ves Sr* 157 [The species of fraud] which infects catching bargains with heirs, reversioners, or expectants, in the life of the father, etc 1788 H WALPOLE *Remin* III 27 Some devoting themselves to the wearer of the crown, and others to the expectant 1817 CANNING in *Parl. Deb* 330 The impatient expectants of a dilapidated inheritance. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit* 186 James, King of Scotland, the eager expectant of their throne

b A candidate for, or one who expects, any office or employment In Scotland, formerly, 'a candidate for the ministry who has not yet received a license to preach the gospel' (Jam.).

1641 *Act Assembly Glasgow* 7 Aug. (Jam), No expectant shall be permitted to preach in publike before a congregation til first he be tryed after the same manner 1646 *Burd Issach* in *Phenix* (1708) II 264 Students in Divinity are enrol'd Expectants of such or such a Presbytery 1647 N BACON *Disc Govt Eng* I VI (1739) 28 This may give some liking to the present Incumbents, but not to the Expectants 1692 in *Y Fisher's Life* 10 [They would be pleased] to desire Mr. Thomas Fisher expectant to come and preach to them 1802 *Ann Reg* 2 The spirit of violence manifested by the expectants of government 1852 SIR W HAMILTON *Discuss* 401 A clerical expectant, whose hopes are bounded by a College living 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III 295 Name whom he might, he could not fail to disappoint a multitude of expectants

Hence **Expectantly** *adv*, in an expectant manner, in the attitude of expectation

1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* (1861) 238 His head turned expectantly in the direction in which he had last heard his wife's voice 1876 GEO ELIOT *Dan. Der* IV XXX, The children stood in front of her with their sweet faces upturned expectantly

Expectation (ekspektē·ʃən) [ad L *expectātiōn-em*, n of action f *exspectāre* to EXPECT]

1. The action of waiting, the action or state of waiting for or awaiting (something) Now only with mixture of sense 2 · Expectant waiting

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch* B iiij, Dilygent Expectacion in the faith of Gods promyses 1601 SHAKS *Jul C.* I. i 46 [You] haue sate The liue-long day, with patient expectation, To see great Pompey. 1605 — *Lear* IV. iv 23 Our preparation stands In expectation of them *c* 1667 SOUTH *Serm Consecration* (1715) 282 A daily Expectation at the Gate, is the readiest Way to gain Admittance into the House. 1675 BENTLEY *Pref to Dryden's Mistaken Husband* 250 This Play was left in Mr Dryden's hands many years since After Twelve years expectation, Mr Dryden gave it to the Players 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* XXVII 221 After another hour of cold expectation they came again.

b = *Expectant method*: see EXPECTANT A 2.

1689 G HARVEY (*title*), The Art of Curing Diseases by Expectation 1866 A FLINT *Princ Med* (1880) 112 The treatment of a disease by expectation consists in watching carefully its progress, and meeting with appropriate measures unfavorable events as they arise 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex*

c *attrib*, as in *expectation-week* (see quot)

1622 SPARROW *Bk Com Prayer* (1661) 196 Sunday after Ascens This is called Expectation-week for now the Apostles were expecting the fulfilling of that promise of our Lord

2. The action of mentally looking for some one to come, forecasting something to happen, or anticipating something to be received; anticipation, a preconceived idea or opinion with regard to what will take place. Phrases, *Against, beyond, contrary to*, †*out of*, etc. *expectation*

1552 ABP HAMILTON *Catech* (1884) 42 Expectatioun or loking for the blys of hevin 1553 EDEN *Treat Newe Ind* (Arb) 6 If dew successe, shoulde not chaunce according vnto theyr hope & expectation. 1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 70 b, Some perchance, would looke that wee should entreat of precious stones, which matter though it be out of our purpose yet seeing it is not out of their expectation 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* 149 When contrarye to theyr expectacion, our enemyes saw vs return 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* II. iii 220 If he do not doat on her vpon this, I wil neuer trust my expectation 1603 DANIEL *Panegyr King* lxi, Where mens expectations intertaine Hopes of more good. 1736 BUTLER *Anal* Introd Wks. 1874 I 2 Our expectations that others will act so and so in such circumstances. 1767 GOOCH *Treat Wounds* I 404 Nature, assisted by art, perfected a cure beyond expectation 1792 *Anecd W Pitt* III xliv 205 Is it within the utmost stretch of the most sanguine expectation, that [etc] 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm* Ser IV III (1863) I. 22 Their attitude of Expectation—they were waiting for the coming of the Lord 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* vi. 301 No accession ever excited higher expectations among a people than that of Henry the Eighth

b The looking for something as one's due (cf. EXPECT 5 b); in *pl* what one looks for or requires one's (mental) demands

1655 in *Nicholas Pap* (1892) II 225 Though those princes be punctuall in their expectations of compliments of that nature

c Supposition with regard to what is present or past Cf EXPECT *v* 6

1793 T JEFFERSON *Writ* (1859) III 548 The expectation that you are always from home prevents my writing to you. 1822 MRS E NATHAN *Langreath* III 88 A fond expectation that the Duke had come in search of her

3 The state or condition of expecting or mentally looking for something, the mental attitude of one who expects, expectancy Formerly occas in *pl*

1538 STARKEY *England* I i 24 In such expectatyon they spend theyr lyfe 1653 WALTON *Angler* 1 11, I am now become so full of expectation, that, etc 1659 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 189 And yet was he degraded before his death, and in hourly expectation of the Hangman 1667 MILTON *P L* x 782 No fear of worse would torment me With cruel expectation 1745 *Fortunate Orphan* 235 She is in the highest Expectations 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst Relig* (1782) II 99 Expectation begins to awake in the infant mind 1827 POLLOK *Course T* IX, Upon the tiptoe raised of expectation 1864 *Spectator* 454 Influences that substitute the flutter of expectation for hope

4 Ground or warrant for expecting, the condition of being likely, or entitled, to receive or experience something in the future

1611 BIBLE *Ps* lxii 5 My soule wait thou onely vpon God, for my expectation is from him 1708 ATTERBURY *Serm on Job* XXII (1723) II 198 To whom can we betake ourselves with greater Expectations to succeed in our Addresses?

b *pl* Prospects of inheritance or of profiting by testament

1669 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App v 11 Lord Huntingtons marriage is as good as concluded with Sir James Langhams daughter, who gives 20,000*l* downe, besides expectations 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch Scandal* III. iii, I have a rich old uncle from whom I have the greatest expectations 1837 LYTTON *E Maltrav* 45 O yes, I have what are called expectations 1861 DICKENS (*title*), Great Expectations

†**c** = EXPECTATIVE B 2 *Obs rare*⁻¹.

1536 LATIMER in 27 *Serm* (1562) 9 b, Some brought forth Canonizations, some Expectations, some pluralities and vnions

5 The state or condition of being expected; only in phrase *in expectation.*

1657 J SMITH *Myst Rhet* 252 Desire is a strange countrey where corn is still in grass and birds alwayes in the shell all is there only in expectation 1785 REID *Int Powers* II XX 271 Belief of good or ill either present or in expectation 1832 WEBSTER s v, A sum of money in expectation, when an event happens, has a determinate value before that event happens

†**6** *Of (great*, etc) *expectation*: affording ground for favourable anticipations; promising *Obs*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I XII. (1590) 51 b You, borne so great a Prince, and of so rare, not onely expectation, but proofe. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec Intell.* VIII (1628) 246 The worthiest names, were to bee giuen to such as were of worthiest expectation. 1788 *Lond Mag* 423 He was so bred and was of such expectation, that he looked like a miracle of a man

7. That which is expected; the object of expectance; a thing expected or looked forward to

1596 SHAKS *1 Hen IV*, III ii 36 The hope and expectation of thy time Is ruin'd 1667 MILTON *P L* XII 379, I understand Why our great expectation should be call'd The seed of Woman

8 The degree of probability of the occurrence of any contingent event

1832 WEBSTER s v, If the chances of receiving or not receiving a hundred dollars are equal, then the expectation is worth half the money 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess Probab* v (1841) 97 The balance is the average required, and is known by the name of the mathematical expectation 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex*, *Expectation*, in the doctrine of chances, is applied to any contingent event, upon the happening of which some benefit is expected *Ibid.*, The value of the expectation is, £5

b *Expectation of life*: (see quots)

1725 DE MOIVRE *Ess Annuities*, The expectation of life is that duration which may be justly expected from a life of a given age 1796 HUTTON *Math Dict*, *Expectation of Life* is the number of years of life, which a person of a given age may, upon an equality of chance, expect to enjoy 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc Brit Empire* (1854) I 420 The expectation of life among the government annuitants

Expectative (ekspe·ktătiv), *a* and *sb.* [ad late L *ex(s)pectātīvus*, f. *ex(s)pectāre* to EXPECT]

1. Of or pertaining to expectation.

a. *Canon law* Reversionary; of or pertaining to the reversion of benefices, etc *Expectative grace*: a mandate given by the pope or king conferring the expectation or right of succession to a benefice

1488 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) 210 Quhat tym it be declarit that ony persone or personis be gracis expectativis [*printed* expectavis] acceptis or pruchessis ony beneficez [etc] 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 366 a, Bishops of Rome by reseruations and graces expectatiue . haue deriued all the

gaine to Rome. 1619 T Mason *Christ's Vict* 148 Expectatiue Aduōusons are graunted without number 1751 Chambers *Cycl*, *Expectative Canons* were such as did not officiate in the Canonries to which they belonged *Ibid*, In France the right of conferring expectative graces, is looked on as one of the regalia 1769 Robertson *Chas V*, II II 112 Expectative graces. were brought into use.

†b *gen.* Of prospective effect. *Obs*

1630 S Ward in *Ussher's Lett* (1686) 440 Ablution of infants from original sin is only conditional and expectative 1653 H. Whistler *Upshot Inf Baptism* 17 The Covenant of baptism holding out such expectative grace of Repentance

2. Characterized by waiting for events, = Expectant A. 1, 1 b.

1611 Cotgr, *Expectatif, -ive*, expectative 1689 G Harvey *Curing Dis by Expect* xxiii 206 To give you an instance of its expectative mode of curing 1847 in Craig 1870 *Daily News* 11 Oct, 'We are preserving', they say, 'a dignified expectative attitude'

B. *sb.*

†**1.** Something in expectation; an expectancy; = Expectation 6 *Obs.*

a 1528 Skelton *Image Hypocr* Wks. II. 343 His expectatives Many a man unthrives 1618 Wotton *Let.* in *Reliq Wotton.* (1672) 486, I am abundantly satisfied in some Expectatives, *a* 1631 Donne *Serm* xii 119 Though Blessednesse seem to be but an Expectative, a reversion reserved to the next Life 1758 Chesterf *Lett* IV 137 He is young enough to forgive and to be forgiven the possession and the expectative at least for some years

2. = *Expectative grace* (see A 1)

1563-87 Foxe *A & M* (1596) 4/1 The reservations, expectatives, and such other proceedings of the popes pretended jurisdiction 1616 N Brent tr *Sarpi's Hist Counc Trent* (1676) 714 Expectatives did make the incumbents death to be desired 1725 tr *Dupin's Eccl Hist 17th C* I. II III 47 The Council of Basle abolish'd the Expectatives and all the other exactions of the Court of Rome 1818 Hallam *Mid Ages* (1872) II. 213 Gregory IX pretended to act generously in limiting himself to a single expectative. 1838 Prescott *Ferd & Is* II 475 Ximenes obtained a papal bull, or expectative, preferring him to the first benefice which should become vacant

Expected (ekspe·kted), *ppl a* [f. Expect *v* + -ed[1]] Looked for, anticipated.

1586 A Day *Eng Secretary* II (1625) 28 You would according to your honourable promises have done me an expected good 1664 H More *Myst Iniq* 109 That expected eminent false prophet who does antichristianly oppose himself against the Spirit of truth 1712 Pope *Messiah* 21 Swift fly the years, and rise th'expected morn! 1828 Scott *F M Perth* xix, Busied with things about the expected combat 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) I 101 Fear is not of the present but is of future and expected evil *Mod* The mod English *give* is irregular, the expected form would be *yeve*.

Hence **Expe·ctedly** *adv*, in the manner expected, according to expectation; cf *unexpectedly*

1758 H. Walpoll *Let H Mann* 31 May, Lord Mansfield unexpectedly is supported by the late Chancellor. and very expectedly by Mr Fox

Expecter (ekspe·ktəɹ) Also 6-8 **expector.** [f as prec + -er[1].]

1 One who expects (in senses of vb); one who looks for a person or thing to arrive.

1584 R Parsons *Copy of Letter* 107 Wher she is like by nature to out-liue the expector 1610 Healey *St Aug Citie of God* 723 Hee [Christ] must be desired of the expecters 1670 Eachard *Cont Clergy* Pref, I am not any expecter of a reign of nothing but saints and worthies 1725 Swift *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II 575 These are not likely to be great expecters [*Wks ed* 1745 expectors] under your excellency's administration 1775 in Ash; whence in mod Dicts.

2 Name of a religious sect (see quot.)

1645 Pagitt *Heresiogr* (ed 4) 145 Many have wrangled so long about the Church, that at last they have quite lost it, and go under the name of *Expecters* and *Seekers*

Expectible, incorrect f Expectable.

Expecting (ekspe·ktiŋ), *vbl sb.* [f Expect *v* + -ing[1]] The action of the vb Expect; expectation. Now only gerundial

1606 Drumm of Hawth. *Let.* Wks 232 After many reports and long expecting, the king of Denmark is coming hither 1617 Hieron *Wks* II. 296 Sometimes, some vnseasonablenesse of the yeere frustrates his expecting.

Expe·cting, *ppl. a* [f. as prec + -ing.[2]]

1. That expects; expectant.

1714 Swift *Pres St Affairs* Wks 1755 II 1 219 That impatience which the frailty of human nature gives to expecting heirs 1726 Chetwood *Adv. Capt R. Boyle* 80 The Captain came in with an expecting Face 1804 Jane Austen *Watsons* (1879) 319 Her little expecting partner 1842 G S Faber *Provinc Lett* (1844) II 95 To reside and labour in his own expecting Greek Diocese

¶ **2.** *catachr.* = Expected. *Obs rare*—[1]

1621 Lady M Wroth *Urania* 496 The Campe they gained the night before the expecting time of Combat

Hence **Expe·ctingly** *adv*, in an expecting manner or attitude; expectantly

1693 Dryden *Juvenal* vi, Prepar'd for fight, expectingly she lies. 1833 *Blackw. Mag* XXXIII 112 The waiter was standing expectingly 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LII 195 Firmly, yet expectingly, sat the last woman 1871 *Lit World* 6 Jan 1 We thought well enough of Napoleon III. to listen expectingly for some word [etc]

†**Expe·ction.** *Obs.* Also 6 **expeccion.** [erron f Expect, after apparent analogy of *inspect, inspection*] = Expectation

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks 320/1 There is . nowe lefte vs a terryble expeccion and lookyng for of iudgement. 1568 C Watson *Polyb* 856 Acquiting himself very well of the expection which the people conceived of him. 1640 Nabbes *Bride* B 1/2 Shee makes my patience tyre With so much expection 1658 W Burton *Itin Anton* 136 So impatient was his expection.

Expe·ctive, *a* [erroneously f Expect, after apparent analogy of *respect, respective*. cf prec.] = Expectative

1660 R Coke *Power & Subj* 221 Provisions, Reservations Expective graces, etc. have no place in France 1882-3 Schaff *Encycl Relig Knowl* III 2559/1 [Ximenes] visited Rome, and returned with an expective letter from the Pope on the archpriestship of Uzeda

†**Expe·ctless,** *a Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Expect *v* or *sb* + -less] Unexpected, unlooked for

1607 Chapman *Rev Bussy D'Ambois* II Dij b, 124 When hee saw mee enter so expectlesse

Expector: see Expecter

Expectorant (ekspe·ktŏrănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *expectorant-ens*, pr pple. of *expectorāre*: see next. Cf. Fr *expectorant*]

A *adj* That promotes expectoration

1811 A T. Thomson *Lond Disp* (1818) 387 Storax is stimulant, and in some degree expectorant 1884 *Standard* 7 Jan 2/6 He prescribed an expectorant medicine

B. *sb.* An expectorant medicine

1782 E. Gray in *Med. Commun* I 36 Expectorants seem to have been very seldom given. 1834 J Forbes *Laennec's Dis Chest* 229 Expectorants, such as squills, and especially antimony 1875 H C Wood *Therap* (1879) 522 Expectorants may be arranged under two heads, the nauseant or sedative expectorants, and the stimulating expectorants

Expectorate (ekspe·ktŏreit), *v.* Also 7 -at. [f. L. *expectorāt-* ppl stem of *expectorāre*, f *ex-* (see Ex- *pref*[1]) + *pector-*, *pectus* the breast, in class. L. only in sense 3 Cf Fr. *expectorer*]

†**1** *trans.* Of a drug or its action: To clear, drive out (phlegm, etc) from the chest or lungs

1601 Holland *Pliny* xxiv xvi, As well the one as the other, doth expectorat the fleame gathered in the chest 1656 Culpepper *Eng. Physic Enl.* 80 The Decoction of the Herb [crosswort] in Wine helpeth to expectorate fliegm out of the chest 1678 Salmon *Lond Dispens.* 769/1 Green Oyntment is given. to..expectorate fliegm

absol. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm Extemp.* 121 It [the Electuary] powerfully expectorates

2. To eject, discharge (phlegm, etc) from the chest or lungs by coughing, hawking, or spitting.

1666 G. Harvey *Morb Angl.* (1672) xxiii, Excrementitious humours such as are expectorated by a Cough 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 334 Morbifick Matter is expectorated by Coughing. 1846 G E Day tr *Simon's Anim. Chem* II 72 Thick clots of mucus are expectorated in the morning 1861 F H Ramadge *Curab Consumption* 30 He expectorated blood. 1877 Roberts *Handbk Med* (ed 3) I 360 Laryngeal tissues may be expectorated

fig. 1782 V. Knox *Ess* vi, All the venom which a virulent party could expectorate upon them. 1831 Carlyle *Sart Res.* (1858) 67 Teufelsdröckh had not already expectorated his antipedagogic spleen

b *absol.*; often = to spit

1827 Lytton *Pelham* II, The men [at Cambridge] expectorated on the floor 1882 Quain *Dict Med* s v. *Expectoration*, By teaching the patient 'how to expectorate' life may be prolonged.

3 †a. To expel from the 'breast' or mind (*obs*) b. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl* To ease or relieve one's mind

1621 S. Ward *Life of Faith* (ed 2) vii, Hath it [faith] not soueraigne vertue in it to expectorate all feares? 1656 Trapp *Comm Matt.* xxiii 17 The dust of covetousness had put out the eyes of these buzzards, and expectorated their understandings 1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond* 185, I could enlarge in this Subject which is so pleasing to me, to expectorate my self by 1754 H Walpole *Corr.* (1837) I 246 Sir George came . to expectorate with me as he called it 1865 Carlyle *Fredk Gt* xviii vii, Friedrich . took to verses, by way of expectorating himself

Hence **Expe·ctorated** *ppl a.* **Expe·ctorating** *vbl sb* **Expe·ctorating** *ppl a* = Expectorant *a.*

1656 Ridgley *Pract Physick* 212 Give expectorating means 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 266 Substances expectorating are such as cleanse and open 1783 S Chapman in *Med. Commun* I 285 From the expectorating mixture, he never seemed to receive any benefit 1809 Pearson in *Phil Trans* XCIX 319 This expectorated substance swims on water 1845 G E Day tr *Simon's Anim Chem.* I 335 Di Chiaje found the polystoma sanguiculum in the expectorated blood of two phthisical patients.

Expectoration (ekspe·ktŏreɪ·ʃən) [f. prec vb see -ation]

1 The action or process of expectorating, discharge of phlegm from the chest by coughing, etc

1672 Sir T. Browne *Lett Friend* xv. (1881) 138 Expectoration and spitting out. 1793 Beddoes *Consumpt.* 134 Even when the expectoration . goes on favourably. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* v, A slight expectoration, just like what one makes before beginning a long speech 1834 J Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 84 The varying secretion and expectoration of the pearly sputa. 1860 Emerson *Cond Life, Behav.* Wks (Bohn) II 382 In the pews of the churches [are] little placards, against expectoration.

fig 1816 Scott *Antiq* xxii, This expectoration of spleen was suddenly interrupted

2. *concr* Expectorated matter; a quantity of it.

1817 *Med. Jrnl* XVII 557 A considerable expectoration mixed with blood 1843 Abdy *Water Cure* 31 Slimy glutinous expectoration frequently. 1879 Khorz *Princ Med.* 40 Expectoration may contain mucus, pus, or blood

Expectorative (ekspe·ktŏrătiv), *a* and *sb.* [f. Expectorate *v* · see -ative]

A *adj.* Of or pertaining to expectoration

1883 Grant White *Adams in Eng.* 125 Leaning against the stone, he began an expectorative demonstration.

B *sb* = Expectorant *sb*

1666 G. Harvey *Morb. Angl.* (1672) xxvi 64 Syrups or other expectoratives

Expectorator (ekspe·ktŏreɪtəɹ) [agent-n f L. *expectorāre* · see Expectorate]

†**1** A medicine which promotes expectoration; = Expectorant *sb Obs*

1671 Salmon *Syn Med* III. xxii 415 Bitter Vetch. is an Expectorator 1710 T Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 278 There are no such Things as Expectorators. except Volatiles and Balsamics

2. One who expectorates or spits; in quot *fig.*

1835 *Blackw Mag* XXXVII. 112 Volumes of the slaver [=spittle] . lettered with the name of the expectorator on the outside.

Expe·ctoratory. *nonce-wd* A place for expectorating; a spitting-place

1836 *Blackw Mag* XXXIX 357 The expectoratory (we mean the principal cabin) of a handsome American packet.

Expede (ekspī·d), *v. Sc.* Also 7 **expeed.** *Pa pple* 6 **expeid,** 7 **exped,** 7-8 **expede.** [ad. L. *expedīre*: see Expedite *v*]

†**1.** *refl.* To get (oneself) out of a difficulty, to extricate, = Expedite 1 b *Obs.*

1645 Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 243 They shall never expede themselves.

†**2** *trans* To get out of hand; to accomplish, complete, dispatch Cf Expedite 2 and 3. *Obs.*

1513-75 *Diurn Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 281 Lord Sanctjohne obtenit litill or nathing of his errands expeid 1560-1 *Bk Discipl. Ch Scot* (1621) To That the matter may be the better & sooner exped *a* 1657 Sir J Balfour *Ann Scot* (1824-5) II 148 The assessor to expeed all bussines the second weeke. 1716 *Wodrow Corr* (1843) II 145, I shall omit other things of my. studies till I get that expede

3 To send out, issue officially (a document); = Expedite 4 *To expede letters* (Scots Law). 'to write out the principal writ, and get it signeted, sealed, or otherwise completed' (W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 1861).

1600 *Sc Acts Jas. VI* (1816) 219 That the said Infeftment be expede in dew forme. *a* 1651 Calderwood *Hist Kirk* (1843) II. 495 As sufficient as if the samine were expede by the Generall Assemblie of the kirk. 1679 Burnet *Hist Ref* I II, His Bulls were expeded at Rome 1687 A Lovell tr *Bergerac's Comical Hist* II 136 My Pass-ports then were expeded 1752 J Louthian *Form of Process* (ed 2) 218 After the Letters are expede, the private Party employs a Macer or Messenger to execute the same 1827 in *Law Times Rep.* L. 708/2 Executors with power to expede confirmations 1884 *Law Times* 8 Mar 345/2 A Scotch notary public will expede a notarial instrument

†**4** To hasten (a person); to dispatch with all speed. *Obs.* ? *are*

1600 in Pitcairn *Crim Trials Scot* II. 286, I man intreit yowr lo[rdship] to expede Bowr

Hence **Expe·ding** *vbl. sb*

1595 in Spottiswood *Hist Ch Scot* VI. (1677) 413 The expeding of Signatures. 1678 *Trans Crt Spain* II 9 The expeeding of Penaltas Commissions.

†**Expe·diate,** *a. Obs* [f Fr *expedié*, pa pple of *expédier*, ad med.L *expedīāre* (=L *expedīre*): see Expede and -ate[2]] Expeditious

1658 Evelyn *Fr Gard.* (1672) 62 This way is more prompt and expediate

[**Expediate,** *v.* · see *List of Spurious Words*]

Expedience (ekspī·diĕns) [a. Fr. *expédience*, f *expédient*. see Expedient.]

†**1.** a. Haste, speed, dispatch. b That which requires speed; an enterprise, expedition *Obs*

a 1593 Shaks *Rich II*, II 1 287 Eight tall ships, three thousand men of warre Are making hither with all due expedience. 1599 — *Hen V*, IV III. 70 The French . will with all expedience charge on vs

b 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen IV*, I i. 33 In forwarding this deere expedience 1606 — *Ant & Cl* I. II 185, I shall breake The cause of our Expedience to the Queene.

2 = Expediency 1 ? *Obs*

1619 W Sclater *Exp. 1 Thess* (1630) 577 Those expediences, which the Lord hath reuealed himselfe willing to make knowne 1638 Chillingw *Relig. Prot* I vi § 50 The lawfulnesse and expedience of Latine Service *a* 1714 Sharp *Serm* vii (1754) I. 184 The expedience of actions; that is to say, whether it be best and fittest for a man to do them or no 1781 Cowper *Let Johnson* 27 Nov, I have doubts about the expedience of mentioning the subject on which that paragraph is written 1804 Wellington in Owen *Disp* 432 The expedience of admitting the Peishwa to a participation in our late conquests

3 = Expediency 2. *pl.* Interested motives or considerations.

1608 Br. Hall *Char Virtues & V.* I 13 Justice is his [the honest man's] first guide, the second law of his actions is expedience 1796 Morse *Amer Geog.* I 253 Expedience may operate to continue the privilege. 1834 J H Newman *Par Serm* (1837) I xxiv. 365 They have sacrificed Truth to expedience. 1848 Lytton *Harold* VI v, Expediences began to dim to his conscience the healthful loveliness of truth.

Expediency (ekspī·diĕnsi). Also 7 **expedency** [f. Expedient: see -ency]

1 The quality or state of being expedient; suitability to the circumstances or conditions of the case, fitness, advantage, † an advantage

1612 Brinsley *Lud Lit* xxviii. (1627) 281 Though some good Schoolemasters doe doubt of the expediency. 1661 *Grand Debate* 10 Those who are unsatisfied concerning their lawfulness, or expedency. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* xxxii. (1741) II. 333 From a wise consideration of humane affairs we may collect the .expediency, the..necessity of

a future judgment 1680 H Dodwell 2 *Lett* (1692) C j b, Many other expediencies hereof [of this Compendium] might have been mentioned. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* II. iv 309 In some perplexity about the expediency of the voyage 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* III 194/2 It is not a question of expediency, it is a question of sheer necessity

†b *concr* = Expedient B 2 *Obs*

1683 Barnard *Life Heylin* 117 He proposed a most excellent expediency .for the satisfaction of some scrupulous members

2 The consideration of what is expedient, as a motive or rule of action; 'policy', prudential considerations as distinguished from those of morality or justice. In mod. use often in a bad sense, the consideration of what is merely politic (esp. with regard to self-interest) to the neglect of what is just or right.

1612–5 Bp Hall *Contempl N. T* I i, Matters of good order in holy affairs may be ruled according to reason and expediency. 1754 Chatham *Lett Nephew* vi 43 Matters of mere expediency, that affect neither honor, morality, or religion 1786 Burke *W Hastings* Wks 1842 II 168 Warren Hastings did act contrary to his own declared sense of expediency, consistency, and justice. 1815 Jane Austen *Emma* I xviii 126 Following his duty instead of consulting expediency. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas I*, II ix 230 Where political expediency seems to violate all moral right. 1862 Ruskin *Unto this Last* 8 For no human actions ever were intended to be guided by balances of expediency 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) III 156 The right of private property is based on expediency.

b. occas. in *pl.* Motives of expediency; the requirements of expediency.

1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr* (1858) 139 Looming with shapes of expediencies 1859 Mill *Liberty* I 25 These reasons must arise from the special expediencies of the case.

3 *Comb*

1853 G. S Faber *Revival Fr Emp* 54 Even those wise men of this world, our liberalising Expediency-Mongers, have been constrained to admit, etc.

Expedient (ekspī·diĕnt), *a* and *sb* Forms: 5 exspedyent, 5–6 expedyent(e, 6 expediente, (expedien), 4– expedient. [a Fr. *expédient*, ad. L. *expedient-em*, pr. pple of *expedīre*: see Expedite *v* In sense 2 the modern adjective follows the sense of the L verb 'to forward matters, be helpful or serviceable', a development from the sense represented by Expedite *v.* 2.]

A *adj*

I. †1 Hasty, 'expeditious', speedy. Also, of a march Direct *Obs* Cf. Expedite *a* 4

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III 817 In ower weyys we be expedyent. 1593 Shaks *Rich II*, I iv 39 Expedient manage must be made my Liege 1594 — *Rich III*, I ii. 217, I will with all expedient duty see you 1595 — *John* II i. 60 His marches are expedient to this towne

†b quasi-*adv* Nimbly, skilfully. *Obs*

1509 Hawes *Past Pleas* xvi. 11, Musyke, the lady excellent, Played on base organs expedient

II. **2** Conducive to advantage in general, or to a definite purpose; fit, proper, or suitable to the circumstances of the case Const. *for*, †*to*

a. as *pred* or *complement*, often with subj *it*, and followed by infinitive phrase or noun-sentence.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P R* xix xxi (1495) 876 It is not expedient . to reherse alle the causes of wanne colour *c* 1430 Lydg *Bochas* III xii. (1554) 85 a, To their noblesse.. Nothing in earth was more expedient. 1519 *Interl Four Elem.* in Hazl *Dodsley* I. 17 Those things to know for me be full expedient 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk Com Prayer, Offices* 1 It is expediente that Baptisme be ministred in the Englishe tounge 1586 Cogan *Haven Health* cxiii (1636) 114 [Pomegranates] that are soure bee more expedient and wholesome. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II xvii 86 What he thinks expedient for the common benefit 1659 B Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 217 That nothing could be more expedient to the safety of the common-wealth, than to bring him to the Bar of Justice 1793 T. Jefferson *Writ* (1859) IV 29 The President thought it expedient to remind our fellow-citizens that we were in a state of peace. 1799 Beddoes *Contrib Phys & Med. Knowl* 277 These, if not necessary to the existence of vegetables, may be expedient to their flourishing state 1841 Myers *Cath. Th* III xlii. 160 Alterations become expedient from time to time 1845 M'Culloch *Taxation* II vi (1852) 277 It may . be expedient, that roads should be constructed

b qualifying a sb

1643 Milton *Divorce* Pref (1851) 18 An expedient liberty and truth 1676–7 Marvell *Corr* Wks 1872–5 II. 531 To propound some expedient proposalls 1806 W Taylor in *Ann Rev.* IV 885 The most expedient settlements for a trading country 1841 Catlin *N Amer Ind* (1844) I. xviii 127 The most expedient measures 1891 F Hall in *Nation* (N. Y.) LIII 447/3 Its [the word gotten] expedient disappearance from Matthew xi.

3 In depreciative sense, 'useful' or 'politic' as opposed to 'just' or 'right'. Often *absol.*

1774 Goldsm *Retal* 40 Too fond of the right to pursue the expedient. 1861 Mill *Utilit.* II 32 The expedient, in the sense in which it is opposed to the Right, generally means that which is expedient for the particular interest of the agent himself

4. Studious of 'expediency'

1828 L. Hunt *Byron & Contemp* I 304 Triflers with their hourly word for gain, expedient statesmen

B *sb.*

†1 Something that helps forward, or that conduces to an object: a means to an end *Obs. rare*

1665 Boyle *Occas Reft.* iv viii (1675) 218 Employing the Methods and Expedients afforded us by Reason 1667 *Decay Chr Piety* VII 150 God . does not project for our sorrow, but our innocence, and would never have invited us to the one, but as an expedient to the other.

†b A medium or means of reconciliation *Obs*

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) I. 340, I know not how to reconcile this rhyme with another which I meet with in the same author But, in order of an expedient betwixt them, etc *Ibid* II 1 The earth may pass for an expedient betwixt pleasure and profit

2 A contrivance or device adopted for attaining an end; a resource, 'shift'.

1653 H Cogan tr *Pinto's Trav* iv 9 As for us seven Portugals we could find out no better expedient to save our lives, then to return. 1674 Brevint *Saul at Endor* xi 240 Finding out expedients for shifting from one to another all personal Punishments 1719 London & Wise *Compl Gard* iv 325 By the same expedient of Hotbeds we may also raise in cold Weather, little Sallads 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr* I. i 37 The wretched expedients to which the orthodox had recourse 1874 Green *Short Hist* vi 328 When every expedient had been exhausted by Norfolk Cromwell came again to the front.

3 Comb *expedient-monger*.

1656 Harrington *Oceana* (1700) 134 Their Counsillors . are expedientmongers *a* 1745 Swift (Jod.), Expedient-mongers shake their heads

Hence **Expe dientness**, fitness, convenientness 1730–6 in Bailey (folio) 1775 in Ash

Expediential (ekspe dı̆e nʃăl), *a* [f as if L. **expedientia* Expedience + -al] Of, pertaining to, or having regard to what is expedient

1850 Kingsley *Raleigh* Misc I. 65 A worldly expediential letter, appealing to low motives *a* 1855 Hare in F. Hall *Mod Eng* viii 316 *note*, An expediential policy. 1890 *Sat Rev* 12 Apr 434/1 The expediential issues involved in the Home Rule question

Hence **Expedie ntially** *adv*, in an expediential manner, as a matter of expediency

1873 F. Hall *Mod. Eng* 39 We should never deviate, save expedientially, from established usage

Expe·diently, *adv.* [f Expedient + -ly.]

1 As is expedient, suitably, conveniently

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P R.* xix cxlvi (1495) 948 Expedyently to adde and put more therto 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W 1531) 123 This gyfte of goostly scyence may do the same more expedyently for mannes soule 1804 W Taylor in *Ann. Rev* II 258 The office of the philosopher may expediently be separated from that of the historian

†**2** Expeditiously, promptly, out of hand. *Obs.*

1600 Shaks *A Y L* III i. 18 Do this expediently

Expediment (ekspe dı̆mĕnt) [ad. med L *expedīment-um* (sense 2), f. *expedīre*: see Expedite]

†1. A means of getting out of a difficulty; an expedient *Obs*

1547–64 Bauldwin *Mor. Philos* (Palfr.) III iii, When they be chafed in reasoning solutions similitudes, and expediments, doe flow vnto their remembrance. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm* (1686) III ix 106 A like expediment to remove discontent is good company

2. 'The whole of a person's goods and chattels, bag and baggage' (Wharton *Law Lex.* 1848).

†**Expe·dit.** *Obs* [ad. late L. *expeditus* (*u* stem), f. *expedīre*: see Expedite *v*] An expedition

1613 Daniel *Coll. Hist Eng* 167 [The King's Coffers] must bee emptied in Scotland, whither agayne .. he makes his third expedit

Expeditable (ekspe dıtăb'l), *a rare* [f. Expedite *v* + -able] (See quot)

1820–7 Bentham *Wks* (1843) II 84 By expeditable understand capable of being terminated, etc.

†**Expe·ditate,** *pple* −1 *Obs* [ad. med L. *expeditātus*] In early use as pa pple of next.

Expeditate (ekspe dıte·ı̆t), *v Hist* [f med L *expeditāt-* ppl stem of *expeditāre*, f *ex-* (see Ex- *pref*.1) + *ped-em* foot: on analogy of med.L *excapitāre*] *trans* To cut off from (a dog) three claws or the ball of the forefoot; to law

1502 *Chart Forests* in Arnolde *Chron* (1811) 209 He of whom the hounde were not expeditate 1594 Crompton *Jurisdiction* 152 *Expeditate*, that is to saye, haue the balles of their feete cutt out. 1679 Blount *Anc Tenures* 91 The Amerciaments for expeditating Dogs 1866 *Chamb Jrnl* XXVIII 261 The Court of Regards was held for the purpose of lawing or expeditating mastiffs

Hence **Expe·ditated** *ppl a* **Expe·ditating** *vbl sb*

1598 Manwood *Lawes Forest* xvi § 8 (1615) 115/1 Such expeditating of mastiues shal be done according to the Assises 1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* III iv 72 Foote-geld implies a Priuiledge to keepe Dogges within the Forrest not expeditated. 1752 Chambers *Cycl* s v. *Expeditation*, Every one that keeps a great dog not expeditated, forfeits three shillings and four pence to the king

Expedita·tion. *Hist* Also 6 expeditacion. [ad. med L *expeditātiōn-em*, n. of action f *expeditāre* see Expeditate] The action of 'expeditating' or 'lawing' a dog

1502 *Chart Forests* in Arnolde *Chron* (1811) 209 Fro hensforth be ther noo one taken for expeditacion of houndis. *a* 1693 Ashmole *Antiq. Berks.* (1719) II 425 The king granted to him Freedom from Expeditation of Dogs 1768 Blackstone *Comm* III 72 The Court of regard holden for the lawing or expeditation of mastiffs. 1885 M. Collins in *Eng Illust Mag* 586/1 These permitted dogs had to suffer expeditation

†**E·xpedite,** *a. Obs* Also 5 -dyte, 7 -dit [ad L *expedīt-us*, pa. pple of *expedīre* · see next.]

1 Of a place, road, way Clear of obstacles or impediments, unimpeded, free from difficulties.

1581 Styward *Mart Discipl* II 118 Descending from high and hillie places, to places expedite and open 1582 Savile *Tacitus' Agricc* (1622) 197 All things to follow in an easie and expedite course *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm* (1686) III. xix 216 To the one the way is rough and thorny, to the other beaten and expedite *a* 1694 Tillotson *Serm* xi (1743) I 260 It being so short and expedite a way for the ending of controversies

fig 1654 Jer Taylor *Real Pres* 174 Is there in the world any thing more certain and expedite then that what you see should be judged to be that which you see.

b Of an action or motion. Unrestricted, unembarrassed; easy, free.

1578 Banister *Hist Man* II 40 The expedite mouyng of the armes procured thereby. 1677 Cary *Chronology* II II 190 The Exposition of that place being to me easie, expedite, and literal. 1691 Ray *Creation* II (1704) 327 The Provision that is made for the easie and expedite Motion of them [the bones]

2 Of soldiers, etc (after L use). Lightly equipped, prepared for moving quickly

1609 Holland *Amm Marcell* xxi ii 169 The most expedite and lightest appointed companies of his auxiliarie forces 1622 Bacon *Hen VII*, 182 Hee sent the Lord Chamberlain with expedite Forces to speed to Execester 1628 Hobbes *Thucyd.* (1822) 126 Eleven days journey for an expedite footman. 1737 Whiston *Josephus' Antiq.* Dissert. III xi, With them cohorts that were expedite and nimble 1792 Burke *Pres. State Affairs* Wks 1842 I. 584 To support the expedite body in case of misadventure

b. Unencumbered, free to move, active, nimble.

1612 T. Taylor *Comm Titus* i. 6 The Iewes tuck up their long garments to make them more expedite and free to a journey or busines. 1748 Hartley *Observ Man* I i. § 2 84 Death may render us more expedite in the Pursuit of our true End 1794 Burke *Petit Unit.* Wks 1842 II 478 A smaller number more expedite, awakened .. courageous

3 a. Of persons · Ready for action; prompt, alert, ready

1603 Bp. Barlow *Conf Hampton Crt* in *Phenix* I 148 The king in points of Divinity shewed himself so expedite and perfect. 1641 'Smectymnuus' *Answ* xii (1653) 47 The Arians were very expedite in worldly affaires 1692 South *Serm* (1697) I 59 His faculties were quick and expedite.

b Of contrivances, instruments, etc · Ready for immediate use, conveniently serviceable, handy.

1609 Holland *Amm Marcell* xvii iv 84 Now adaies a certaine set and expedite number of letters declareth whatsoever mans mind is able to conceive. 1638 Chillingw *Relig Prot* I Pref § 11 If she once had this power expedite and ready for use 1662 Stillingfl *Orig Sacr.* I vi § 8 The square letters are less operose, more expedite and facile 1702 C Mather *Magn. Chr* III ii xv (1852) 429 Several other contrivances made the whole more expedite for the use of them that consulted it. 1792 W Roberts *Looker-on* (1794) I 115 Their dress he wishes to be rendered as expedite as possible.

4 Of an action or process, a means, remedy, etc. Prompt, speedy, expeditious

1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 56 Tokens of an expedite and easye deliuerance 1609 Holland *Amm Marcell.* xxxi. xvii. 431 Remarkable above the rest, was the profitable and expedite service of Julius 1635 Brathwait *Arcad. Pr* 142 A distemper. requisite to have the expeditest cure 1664 Evelyn *Pomona* Advts (1729) 8 The vast Store of Cherries and their expedite Growth *a* 1734 North *Exam* III. viii § 13 This [the writ de nomine replegiando] is more effectual and expedite than an Habeas Corpus. — *Lives* II. 392 A wrong determination, expedite, is better than a right one, after ten years vexation

Hence † **E xpeditely** *adv*, † **E xpediteness**

1560 Becon *Jewel of Joy* Wks (Parker Soc) II 418, I fear lest my servant doeth not his message expeditely 1681 Grew *Musæum* i 19 Nature left his ears naked, that he may turn them more expeditely for the reception of sounds from every quarter. 1623 in Rushw *Hist Coll.* (1659) I. 134 With what alacrity, with what expeditenesse and uniformity of heart 1635 Brathwait *Arcad. Pr* II. 89 The expeditenesse of his cure expressed the infinitenesse of his care 1684 H More *Answ Remarks Exp Apocal., etc.* 240 The readiness and expeditenesse of their Ministry

Expedite (e·kspı̆dəit), *v Pa. pple* 5 expedyte [f. L *expedīt-* ppl stem of *expedīre*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref*.1) + *ped-em* foot

The L word etymologically means 'to free (a person's) feet from fetters' (the contrary of *impedīre* see Impede), hence, to free from difficulties, to help forward, to get (a work) out of hand, to dispatch, send off, etc]

†**1** *trans* To clear of difficulties; to clear up (confusion), to facilitate (action or movement); to disentangle, untie (a knot) *Obs*

1614 Lodge *Seneca* I The Bookes are confused in order . which a man though circumspect shall hardly expedite 1643 Milton *Divorce* Introd (1851) 10 To expedite these knots were worthy a learned and memorable Synod 1655 Fuller *Ch Hist* II. i § 9 His [Ethelbert's] power had influence even to Humber which afterward much expedited the passage of the Gospel in England. 1667 Milton *P L.* x 474 A broad way now is pav'd To expedite your glorious march.

†b *refl* To get (oneself) out of difficulties; to extricate, set free. Const. *from*. *Obs.*

1626 W. Sclater *Exp 2 Thess* (1629) 172 Two things I commend to euery one desirous herein to expedite himselfe. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Exeter* I 272 This active Gentleman had much adoe to expedite himself, and save his life 1681 Glanvill *Sadducismus* I. (1726) 85 She knows not how to expedite herself from gross corporeal Phantasms.

†c To get (a person) out of the way; to get rid of, dispatch *Obs.*

1678 *Trial Coleman* 25 Ashby brought Treasonable Instructions to expedite the King by Poison.

2. To help forward, hasten the progress of.

a 1618 RALEIGH *Mahomet* (1637) 62 Which hee doubted not would expedite his desires. 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* IV III § 33 When a Royal Family is once falling, all things conduce to expedite their destruction. 1791 COWPER *Odyss* VII. 275 But expedite ye at the dawn of day My safe return. 1828 [H MOORE *Pract Navig* (ed 20) 40 It will greatly expedite the working the proportions if. All the statings be first made 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* IV 550 The Speaker received from the City a thousand guineas for expediting a local bill 1872 H MACMILLAN *True Vine* III 122 Nature expedites the process of flowering and seeding.

b. *intr.* To push on with speed (in travelling)

1602 WARNER *Alb Eng.* XI. lxvi. (1612) 281 And thence, to expedite for Ob, his Labours did reuiue

3. To perform quickly; to 'get out of hand', dispatch, accomplish

1471 RIPLEY *Comp Alch* VII in Ashm (1652) 169 In few words yt wylbe expedyte 1618 SIR L CRANFILLD in *Fortesc Papers* 62, I have signified his Majesties pleasure which wee will expedite. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist* II III § 9 The Virgin Mary .is pretended to have shewed her self to Egwin, Bishop of Worcester, prompting him to expedite a Structure therein. 1698-9 LUDLOW *Mem* (1751) I 139 The Earl of Ormond being willing to expedite that service, accepted their invitation. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L* § 116 A place . less capable of expediting my orders. *c* 1850 LANE *Arab Nts* (ed Rtldg) 550 We will expedite her business 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II IV I. 235 Such is my wish dare thou to expedite it

4 To send out, issue officially (a document, etc); to dispatch (a message). Now *rare*

a 1626 BACON *New Atl* III (1635) 149 Though such charters be expedited of course 1648 EVELYN *Mem* (1857) III. 10 A positive answer to be expedited within fifteen days 1753 tr. *Voltaire's Micromegas* 232 All the public acts were expedited in that [Norman] language 1815 MAD D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1876) IV 303 Thither, also, I expedited a letter, under cover to the Duke 1818 JAS MILL *Brit. India* I III. III 527 The instruments of government to be expedited. 1852 MRS JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* (1857) 47 When the Bull of Paul V was formally expedited

b. *transf* To send out (†an army, munitions of war); to dispatch (a courier) *rare*

1606 WARNER *Alb Eng* XVI. CI 398 Hee To expedite against Prince Rees an armie did decree. 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 347 Orders are sent to the Tower to expedite 10,000 bombs and 10,000 carcasses to the lord Berkly 1876 BANCROFT *Hist U S* VI. XII 246 A Russian courier was expedited to Stockholm.

Hence **Expediter, Expediting** *vbl sb*

1643 T. CASE *Quarrell of Covenant* (1644) 99 Thou hast not grace enough for the expediting thy self out of the next difficulty. 1678 *Trans Crt. Spain* 169 For the more diligent expediting of this, it would be convenient [etc] 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 1/3 Expediter of the business of the House

Expedition (ekspĭdi ʃən) Forms 5 **expedicione, expedision,** 5–6 **expedicion, -icyon, -ycion, -ycyon, -itioun,** 6– **-ition.** [ad. L. *expeditiōn-em*, n of action f *expedīre*: see EXPEDITE *v.* Cf. F. *expédition*]

†1. The action of expediting, helping forward or accomplishing; speedy performance or prompt execution (of justice, a journey); prompt supply (of anything), dispatch. *Obs.*

1464 *Paston Lett* No 493 II. 166 The Kyng shall..shewe his good grace and favour in the expedision therof *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 13 If hit plese you ye shal gyue me audience and goode expedicion. *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* XXXIV (1890) 127 They retourned wyth-out expedicyon of that wherfore they were goon thyder. 1528 in Strype *Eccl. Mem* I XIV 108 Any. thing that might conduce to the furtherance and expedition of the cause. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot* (1821) I 92 The ambassatouris..returnit but ony expeditioun of thair message 1543-4 *Act* 35 *Hen VIII*, c 6 § 2 For reformation wherof, and for the more expedition of iustice hereafter 1543 W CLEBE *MS. Addit* 4609 f 409 in Turner *Dom. Archit.* III 79 For puryance and hasty expedition of the necessities aforsaide 1606 G W[OODCOCKE] tr *Justin's Hist.* 65 b, Alexander prepared for reuengfull warre and for expedition thereof he desired of Demetryus, etc 1649 *Answ Petit City Oxf* in J. Harrington *Def Rights Univ Oxford* (1690) 19 There is as quick expedition in our courts as in any other courts

†b. The condition of being expedited or set in motion; only in phr. *in expedition. Obs*

1599 SHAKS *Hen. V*, II. II 191 Let us deliuer our Puissance into the hand of God Putting it straight in expedition 1667 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks 1872-5 II 223 A Bill against Pluralityes is committed. Several other things in expedition.

2 A sending or setting forth with martial intentions; a warlike enterprise

1430 LYDG *Chron Troy* I. VIII *heading*, In this expedicion towardes Colchos 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy* I 59 Notwithstanding, he conquered not in that expedition 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig Sacr* I IV. § 11 Strabo confesseth as much [ignorance] of the Western parts of Europe till the Roman expeditions thither 1724 DE FOE *Mem Cavalier* (1840) 269 This was the best and most successful expedition I was in during this war 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII IV III 311 Ptolemy, having suppressed an insurrection in Cyrene, made an expedition in person to Cyprus

b. A journey, voyage, or excursion made for some definite purpose

1591 SHAKS *Two Gent* I III 77 You shall be imployd, To hasten on his Expedition 1667 MILTON *P L* VII 193 Mean while the Son On his great Expedition now appeer'd *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* III (1737) I. 81 A hard expedition to go amongst wolves. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* VIII, It was not a very choice spot for midnight expeditions. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* II App 536 This was not the last begging expedition of Gervinus to our shore

3 *concr* A body of persons, also a fleet, etc., sent out for a warlike or other definite purpose

1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* III 192 A draught is made out of the several regiments to goe on board the expedition 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 11 Mr Seton had accompanied one of the expeditions sent out by Mr Astor. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 37 M Giraud, of the French expedition to Egypt 1880 W CORY *Mod Eng Hist.* I 194 *note*, An expedition may consist of a single ship

†4. The action of issuing or sending out official documents. Hence *concr* the documents sent out *Obs*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I 2423 Whan they had optayned perfyte expedycyon Of all theyr bulles. 1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen VIII*, c 20 § 3 No person shall pay any sommes of money for expedicion of any bulles, breues, or palles 1685 F. SPENCE *House Medici* 431 Leo did often. examine the expeditions presented him to sign 1706 tr *Dupin's Eccl Hist 16th C.* II. v 81 The Seals of the Expeditions which he [the Nuncio] had made during his Legation

b *gen.* after Fr. *expédition* The sending forth, dispatch (of articles of any kind).

1796 M PERREGAUX in *Ld Auckland's Corr* (1862) III 350 The expedition of the 'Moniteurs' to the 8th of May

5. The quality of being 'expedite'; quick movement; promptness, haste, speed Also in phr *with expedition*; *to* †*make, use, expedition*

1529 WOLSEY in *Four C Eng Lett* 10 That expedicion be usyd in my persuts. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl* IV III, To Babylon, Whither we next make expedition. 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent.* I III 37 Even with the speediest expedition I will despatch him to the Emperors Court 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1283 With winged expedition, Swift as the lightning glance 1701 PENN in *Pa Hist Soc Mem* IX 54 With all possible vigilance and expedition. 1747 *Col Rec Pennsylv.* V 77 He was told to use all the Expedition Possible 1815 T. JEFFERSON *Writ* (1830) IV. 265 How can expedition be expected from a body which we have saddled with an hundred lawyers

b Readiness

1579 FENTON *Guicciard* (1618) 4 In Alexander was a subtiltie, sharpnesse and expedition of wit most singular

6. *Rhet.* (See quots)

[1586 A DAY *Eng Secretary* II (1625) 98 Expeditio when many reasons of averment being numbred together, we make a confutation of them, each one in particular 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* III XIX (Arb) 241 Expeditio, or the speedie dispatcher] 1657 J SMITH *Myst Rhet* 250 Expedition is a figure when many parts or reasons of an argument being enumerated and touched, all are destroyed, save that only upon which the speaker intends to conclude, stand to, and rest upon

7. *Comb* **expedition-fee, -money,** a fee or money paid for hastening the performance of any work, *expedition-squadron*

1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* IV II, If you will not let me make an end on't, I shall lose my expedition-fee 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) III. 366 Sir Clowdesly Shovell, with the expedition squadron, sailed out of the Downs 1725 BERKELEY *Let.* 12 June Wks IV 112 The Charter hath cost me 130 pounds besides expedition-money to men in office. 1794 BURKE *Sp agst W Hastings* Wks XV. 41, I next inquired what expedition-money might have been given 1866 *Daily Tel* 20 Jan 4/1 He claimed a sum of about £26,000 for expedition money

†**Expeditional,** *a Obs rare*$^{-1}$ [f prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to an expedition.

c 1601 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 234 In that exploit expeditionall against England intended

Expeditionary, *a* (*sb*) [f. as prec + -ARY] **A** *adj* Of or pertaining to an expedition; sent on an expedition

1817 *Blackw Mag* I. 201 The expeditionary troops destined to act against South America were reviewed. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin* XII 96 The northward track which the expeditionary army had hewed out for itself 1871 PROCTOR *Light Sc* 104 Inviting them, in the name of the American expeditionary parties, to accept this much needed assistance.

†**B** *sb.* An officer who took care of dispatches at the Pope's court. *Obs*

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed Kersey) 1721-1800 in BAILEY

†**Expeditioner.** *Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [f as prec + -ER^1] One engaged in an expedition

1758 BP. WARBURTON *Lett* (1809) 266 The Cherbourg expeditioners being twice drove in hither by contrary winds

Expeditionist. [f as prec. + -IST] One who goes on an expedition; an excursionist.

1841 *Blackw Mag* L 449 Her travellers and expeditionists are exploring the frozen regions of either pole 1861 *Temple Bar* III 393 Puffing expeditionists hurry helter-skelter through so many given cities 1871 PROCTOR *Light Sc* 103 The zeal of the expeditionists averted the risk

Expeditious (ekspĭdi ʃəs), *a* [f EXPEDITION: see -TIOUS] Characterized by expedition.

1 Of action, a voyage, etc. Speedily performed Of a method. Leading to speedy performance. Of an answer: Quickly given, ready.

1610 SHAKS *Temp* V I 315, I promise you auspicious gales And saile, so expeditious, that shall catch Your Royall fleete farre off 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort* (1729) 201 Turning up of the Earth is to be preferr'd to Hand weeding, and more expeditious. 1692 WAGSTAFFE *Vind Carol* XIV 96 A most expeditious Answer 1709 SHARP *Serm* VII IV 63 The short expeditious way of appealing to the Bishop of Rome 1748 *Anson's Voy* II XIII 278 Capable of making an expeditious passage. *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Wks* (1843) I 182 Obviating a dissatisfaction, which expeditious measures would excite 1865 J G. MURPHY *Comm Ex.* XII. 10 Equipped for expeditious travelling

2. Of an implement or weapon: Fitted for quick movements, handy. *rare*

1747 SMOLLETT *Regicide* II ii, With the broad targe and expeditious sword.

3 Of persons. Acting or moving with expedition, speedy.

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* I, Let us be all most expeditious 1726 CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt R. Boyle* 3 He.. desir'd I would be expeditious in going. 1771 GOLDSM *Hist Eng* III 242 An expeditious set of workmen 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng* III. XVII 439 The German commission was as expeditious as the Spanish had been dilatory. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd* I 162 An expeditious traveller..will accomplish the journey in eleven days

Expeditiously, *adv.* [f. prec + -LY^2] In an expeditious manner; speedily, with expedition.

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* I li, He expeditiously prouided That part of land into his power to get 1663 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) II 11, I once made a menstruum to draw it [the tincture of the glass of antimony] more expeditiously 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII XIII, The surgeon having very expeditiously finished his business. 1863 P BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 51 [Russia's] ships will be built cheaper and more expeditiously.

Expeditiousness. [f. as prec + -NESS] The quality of being expeditious; celerity; handiness.

1708 *Lond Gaz.* No. 4426/12 Whose audacious Attempts are by the Expeditiousness of your Fleet, totally .defeated 1715 M DAVIES *Athen Brit* I 86 He was thought to have surpass'd Ovid for Expeditiousness in Versifying 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 222 The simplicity, economy, and expeditiousness of the plan

†**Expeditive,** *a. Obs.* [f EXPEDITE + -IVE.] Performing with expedition, expeditious.

1617 BACON in Spedding *Life & Lett* (1872) VI. 191, I mean not to purchase the praise of expeditive in that kind. 1847 in CRAIG, and in mod Dicts.

†**Expeditory,** *a Obs. rare*$^{-0}$ [f. L *expedit-* ppl. stem of *expedīre* (see EXPEDITE) + -ORY.] Making haste, expeditious

a 1790 FRANKLIN (cited in Worcester 1846)

Expel (ekspe l), *v.* Forms. 4–5 **expelle,** 6–7 **expell,** 6– **expel.** [ad. L *expell-ĕre*, f *ex-* out + *pellĕre* to drive, thrust: cf COMPEL. OF. had *espellir*, and in 15th c. *expeller*]

1. *trans.* To drive or thrust out; to eject by force. Const *from* (rarely *out of*) also with double obj (by omission of *from*).

a. With obj a person, etc: To eject, dislodge by force from a position, to banish from, compel to quit, a place or country

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XX 446 Reynawde and his brethern were thus expelled out of it [mountalban] 1532 MORE *Confut Tindale* Wks. 819/2 God expelled those heretikes and scismatikes out of heauen 1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 838 The Apostles receiued power from the Lord that they should expell and cast them [the devils] out 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd* (1822) 8 The Bœotians expelld Arne by the Thessalians seated themselues in that Country [Bœotia] *c* 1710 C FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 266 Such a State takes Care to Expel him their Dominions by proclamation 1749 WEST tr. *Pindar's Olympic Odes* XII 36 Sedition's Civil Broils Expell'd thee from thy native Crete 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng* I XI 229 He sent..two knights .to expel them the convent 1863 FR A KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 31 Bidding the elder boys. expel the poultry.

b. With a material thing as obj: To drive out from a receptacle, etc by mechanical force; to discharge, send off (*e g* a bullet from a gun, †an arrow from a bow); to drive off or dislodge (a substance) from a chemical compound, mixture, solution, etc. Also, † *To expel forth.*

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* V. XII 80 The Shot is. expelled with no other thing, than by the Air's exaltation 1695 WOODWARD *Nat Hist Earth* III (1723) 151 It [water] is usualy expelled forth in vast Quantities *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), The virgin huntress was not slow T'expel the shaft from her contracted bow *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I 74 Expelling the water into the bason 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem* (ed 3) II. 394 Alcohol absorbs about its own weight of nitrous gas, which cannot afterwards be expelled by heat. 1838 — *Chem Org Bodies* 168 Not capable of being expelled by a stronger base 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog Sea* XI § 512 If still more heat be applied the air will be entirely expelled 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 77 The matter thus expelled from the powder by heat.

c Of the body or its organs. To cast out, eject (the contents, any foreign substance, excrements, etc), = EXCLUDE *v* 7. Also said of the action of drugs, etc

c 1386 CHAUCER *Kut.'s T.* 1893 The vertu expulsif, or animal Ne may the venym voyden ne expelle. 1542 BORDE *Dyetary* IV (1870) 237 To expell all corrupt and contagyous ayre. 1547 — *Brev. Health* § 356 Vnto the tyme the matter be expelled. out of the throte 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med* III XXII 395 Chervil expells wind 1767 GOOCH *Treat Wounds* (ed 2) II 216 Some months after, a piece of cloth was expelled, till which time the wound kept open. 1809 *Med Jrnl* XXI 338 The child had been very recently expelled from the womb 1836 TODD *Cycl Anat.* I. 519/2 There is an organ for .expelling an inky fluid

absol 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 36 Other parts of the Body.. are moued to expell by Consent.

d. With immaterial object. In *Math* formerly = ELIMINATE.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 1271 Hir cusynace hath don al at she mycht .to expel that thing out of hir thocht. 1540 COVERDALE *Fruitf Less.* 1 Wks I 259 To expel from us all pride and presumptuousness 1610 SHAKS *Temp* V I 76 You, brother mine, that. Expelld remorse, and nature 1611

DONNE *Ignat Conclave* (1635) 7 He gloried of having expelled an old Religion 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* I II 14 These hardships quite expell'd the thoughts of an Enemy. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math* II. 49 *note*, The quantity *c* must be expelled from this formula. 1862 H SPENCER *First Princ* II. III. § 46 (1875) 160 Our ability to expel the idea from consciousness.

2. To turn out, eject (a person) from a society, community, etc Const as in 1.

1534 ANNE BOLEYN in Ellis *Orig Lett.* I 116 II 46 Richard Herman was put and expelled from his fredome and felowshipe in the Englishe house there 1648 *Hunting of Fox* II Yet were they expell'd the University *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem* (1759) I. 215 His Scholar striving to expel all Poets his poetic Commonweal 1769 *Junius Lett* XVI 69 The house of Commons have a right to expel one of their own members 1820 SOUTHEY *Life Wesley* II 497 Whoever acted contrary . should be expelled the Society 1884 PAE *Eustace* 57 You are expelled from the house which you have indelibly disgraced.

†**3** To reject from attention or consideration; to refuse *Obs.*

1575 in W H Turner *Select Rec Oxford* 365 The common welth are . utterly expeld and let goe for lacke of loking to 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 95 Would you not poor fellowship expel, Myself would offer you t'accompany 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr War-Comm Min Bk* (1855) 5 The said day the Committie expelles the resounes preponit be Borge and Johne Gordoun 1742 POPE *Dunc* IV 196 Each fierce Logician, still expelling Locke.

†**4.** 'To keep off, exclude, keep out' (J) *Obs*

1602 SHAKS *Ham* V I 239 Oh, that that earth [Cæsar's dead body], which kept the world in awe, Should patch a Wall, t'expell the winters flaw

Hence **Expe·lled** *ppl. a.*, **Expe·lling** *vbl sb* and *ppl a*

1532 MORE *Confut Tindale* Wks 1557 819/2 Receiuing of synne is expelling of grace. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 69 b, The expellyng of the second byrth 1552 HULOET, Expelled, *expulsus* 1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis M* 376 These stirre vp the expelling faculty 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 84 This expelling diuretic virtue consisted rather in the salts than the resin 1774 GOLDSM *Grecian Hist* I 105 Hippias, the expelled tyrant of Athens 1846 GREENER *Sc Gunnery* 293 How get you an equal pressure of the expelling force?

Expellable (ekspe·lăb'l), *a* [f. prec + -ABLE] Capable of being, or liable to be, expelled

1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 177 All other Kings, Kingdoms and States, are expellable at his pleasure 1802 KIRWAN in *Phil Trans* LXXX 225 The nitrous acid expellable even by the vegetable acids 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix 62/2 And that [soul] Infernal, but expellable by prayer.

Expellee (ekspelī·). *nonce-wd.* [f EXPEL + -EE] One who has been expelled

1888 *Sat Rev* 29 Dec. 758/1 The expellee would only be sure of a triumphant re-election

Expellent (ekspe·lĕnt), *a.* and *sb* Also -ant [ad L *expellent-em*, pr pple. of *expellĕre* to EXPEL.]

A *adj.* That expels or tends to expel

1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 33 The construction of the gun being perfect can the expellant force be brought to an equal state of perfection 1885 J STRONG *Our Country* IV 32 The expellent influences of Europe send new waves of immigration to our shores.

B *sb.* An expellent medicine.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict*, *Expellents*, medicines supposed to expel morbid humours from the body

Expeller (ekspe·ləɹ). Also 8 **expellor** [f. EXPEL *v* + -ER[1]]

1 One who, or that which, expels Const *of*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron* (1807) I V. XVII 585 The expellers of manie tyrants 1647 FANSHAW tr *Guarini's Pastor Fido* II *Chorus*, Unspotted faith, expeller of all vice 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict* II s v *Wind Cholick*, The most effectual expeller of Wind. 1741 WARBURTON *Div Legat* II. 288 Their mistake was only about the Expellor 1794 T TAYLOR *Pausanias' Descr Greece* II 39 Jupiter Apomyius, or the expeller of flies 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb* I 109 The Expeller of the Bacchidæ from Corinth

†**2.** = EXPELLENT B. *sb Obs.*

1683 SALMON *Doron Med* II. 443 A powerful expeller.

Expend (ekspe nd), *v.* Forms· 5–6 **expende**, **exspende**, 6– **expend.** *Pa pple* 5 **expent**, 6 **expend** [ad L *expend-ĕre*, f *ex-* out + *pend-ĕre* to weigh, pay. Cf. also DISPEND, SPEND]

I. To pay out, spend It differs from *spend* in being less colloquial, and (in mod use) in implying some determinate direction or object of outlay

1 *trans.* To pay away, lay out, spend (money).

†**a.** To spend, make away with, consume in outlay *Obs.*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 106 By expending more than his lyuelode cometh to 1483 CAXTON *Cato* A vij, Zeno expended bothe hys goodes and the goodes of his fader and played hit at the dyse 1608 SHAKS *Per* III. II 29 Riches careless heirs May expend. *a* 1627 HAYWARD *Edw VI* (1630) 111 The King of England wasted the French Kings country, and thereby caused him to expend such summes of mony as exceeded the debt.

b. To lay out (money) for determinate objects Const *in, upon*

1484 *Churchw Acc Wigtoft Lincolnsh.* (Nichols 1797) 79 For hiryng of 2 wrightes to mend yᵉ belles expent 4*d* 1552 HULOET, *Expend* or laye out money. 1698-9 LUDLOW *Mem* I. 71 Part of this sum I expended upon the garison 1763 LD BARRINGTON in Ellis *Orig Lett* II 505 IV 474 If £ 50,000 had been given for that Speech, it would have been well expended. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 323 They began to doubt whether they were not about to expend their resources less for their own defence, than, etc. 1867 MRS H WOOD *Life's Secret* II 152 Too fond of beer, to expend in much else the trifle allowed them.

absol. 1605 BP HALL *Medit & Vows* II. § 54 The eare and the eye are the minds receivers, but the tongue is onely busied in expending 1720 in Picton *L'pool Munic Rec* (1886) II 64 To expend and lay out very extravagantly in repairing the highways, &c. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* I 352 They go elsewhere to enjoy and to expend

2 *transf.* and *fig* To lay out, spend (blood, care, labour, time, etc); to employ for a given purpose

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* XV 53 (Harl. MS.) The first doughter is þe worlde, whom a man loveth so well, that he expendith alle his lif aboute hit 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* I x § 5 More God desireth not of the christian minister, than to expend his whole study, labour, and time for the lightening of others 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* II II 23 To expend your time with vs a-while 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* II (1757) 97 These all their care expend on outward show For wealth and fame 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess Prudence* Wks (Bohn) I. 98 As much wisdom may be expended on a private economy as on an empire 1854 J S C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I VII 142 The blood that must be expended in the attempt 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 42 Thyself hast thou expended As every poet should. 1874 L MORRIS *To Unknown Poet* IX, A humble healer thro' a life obscure, Thou didst expend thy homely days

3. To use up (material or force) in any operation; also *refl* Formerly, † to consume (provisions), cf. EXPENSE 1 c.

1745 P THOMAS *Jrnl Anson's Voy* 9 To procure what fresh Provisions we could expend during our Stay 1825 J NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 80 The quantity of water expended in a minute was 96⅝ pounds 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* XII. 193 The English archers having expended their arrows, drew their swords. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* II. XIX. 329 Gravity in this case has expended a certain amount of force 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv* III 51 After the currents had expended themselves 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 15 All the social feeling and intellectual effort . seemed to have expended themselves

b *Naut.* To lose (spars, masts, etc) either in action or by storms, etc. Also, to use up (a quantity of rope, etc) in winding it round a spar or a rope

1801 NELSON 23 May in NICOLAS *Disp* (1845) IV 384 An account of the spars expended in consequence of the Action of April 2nd 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* XII, Have you expended any boat's masts? *c* 1860 H STUART *Seaman's Catech* 34 Expend the spunyarn round both parts of the lanyard 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed 6) 137 The heel rope is expended round the jackstay and boom

†**II.** **4** To weigh mentally; to consider, determine accurately. Often, *to expend with oneself* [after L *expendere secum*] *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov* III ix, Where fortitude expendeth euery thinge and acte diligently 1533 TINDALE *Lord's Supper* Wks (Parker Soc) III. 266 Exhort every man deeply to consider and expend with himself, the signification of this sacrament 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogat Week* III (1859) 491 To expend the gracious good will of God to usward 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. II 21 It behoooueth the Physitian to expend with himselfe..the strength of euery accident apart. 1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man.* To Rdr, Moral Evidences are herein particularly expended and examined

Hence **Expe·nded** *ppl. a*

1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* IV 196 What can awake thee unawak'd by this, 'Expended Deity on human weal'?

Expendable (ekspe·ndăb'l), *a rare*—[1]. [f prec + -ABLE] That may be expended

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann Rev.* III 240 That property should be dividable, transferrable, and expendable.

Expender (ekspe ndəɹ). [f. as prec + -ER[1].] One who, or that which, expends. Const *of*

1804 W TAYLOR in *Ann Rev* II 352 The expenders of rents are the most unproductive class of citizens 1863 H SPENCER *Princ Biol* I II 1 § 49 Organisms which are large expenders of force 1882 G ALLEN *C Clout's Garden* VII. (1883) 40 Flowers are mere expenders of food

Expending (ekspe ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f as prec. + -ING[1]] The action of the vb EXPEND. now only gerundial (Const *of*) Formerly occas. Expenditure, consideration; consumption.

1545 JOYE *Exp Dan* XI Z ij b, This moch haue I learned by the expending and waying of the text. 1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst* IV. XX. (1634) 745 Money, which they waste upon mad prodigall expendings 1605 BP HALL *Medit & Vows* II § 27 If my money were another mans, I could but keepe it, onely the expending showes it my own 1620 — *Apol. Brownists* § 11 The holy expending of Sabbath dates appointed 1745 P THOMAS *Jrnl Anson's Voy* 11 We likewise had fresh Beef for present expending plenty enough

†**Expe·nditor.** *Law Obs* Also 7 -our [a med L. *expenditor*, agent-n incorrectly (on the analogy of *venditor*, etc) f *expendĕre*. see EXPEND.] One who has charge of expenditure; *spec.* an officer formerly appointed by the Commissioners of Sewers to expend or disburse the money collected by tax for the repair of sewers; also an officer of the British Museum (see quot. 1847)

1499 in *Hist Co Lincoln* I 69 Expenditors . shall have by the day 12 8*d* *Ibid*, The said expenditors shall have a clerk of sewers for the work. 1531-2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 § 3 Expenditours and other ministers and officers for the making of the premisses. 1587 FLEMING *Contin Holinshed* III 1547/1 The charge of these two wals as appeareth in the expenditors books. 1622 CALLIS *Stat Sewers* (1647) 134 A Collector, or Expenditor, or other Officer of Sewers 1726 *Laws of Sewers* 87 The Expenditor is the Person appointed by the Commissioners, to expend the Money collected by the Tax 1847 *Evidence Royal Comm. Brit Mus* 1 You [Sir H. Ellis] were also the expenditor?—That was an office..always given to the principal librarian. *Ibid* 9 What is the nature of his duties as expenditor?—He receives the moneys.

transf 1646 J. BENBRIGGE *Usura Acc* 19 We are but his [God's] Expenditours

†**Expe·nditrix.** *Obs rare*—[1]. [f EXPENDITOR, after Lat analogy: see -TRIX] A woman who has charge of expenditure.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam* II IV § 52 (1740) 257 Mrs Celier was the Go-between and Expenditrix in Affairs, which lay much in relieving of Catholics.

Expenditure (ekspe·nditiŭr) [f med L *expendit-us*, pa. pple. (irregularly formed after *venditus*) of *expendĕre* (see EXPEND) + -URE]

1 The action or practice of laying out, paying away, or spending (money). Const *of At his own expenditure* (nonce-use) at his own expense.

1769 BURKE *On late State Nation* 15 Our expenditure purchased commerce and conquest 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N* IV IX, The collection and expenditure of the public revenue 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott Nt-cap* 317 His shop turned out the masterpiece at his own expenditure 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* VII. 364 Her [Elizabeth's] expenditure was ever miserly

b *transf* The expending or laying out (of energy, labour, time): often with notion of waste

1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser I. V (1865) 45 To grudge at the expenditure of moments 1866 GEO ELIOT *F Holt* (1868) 30 He disliked all quarrelling as an unpleasant expenditure of energy 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 54 After a vast expenditure of pains 1890 *Spectator* 16 Aug, The Nationalist laity disobey with much expenditure of speech

c The action or process of using up or consuming; consumption

1812 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp* IX. 141 We have made such an expenditure of engineers, that I can hardly wish for any body 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II i. § 11 A peculiar expenditure of the substance of the muscular mass 1863 H SPENCER *Princ. Biol* I II V § 69 A mature animal, or one which has reached a balance between nutrition and expenditure 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm Sc* (ed 6) I XVI 427 Its [the sun's] combustion would only cover 4600 years of expenditure 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* II 194/2 The economical expenditure of ammunition

2 The amount expended from time to time

1791 R RAYMENT (*title*), The Income and Expenditure of Great Britain of the last 7 years *a* 1800 COWPER *Sparrows self-domesticated*, A single doit would overpay The expenditure of every day 1844 H H WILSON *Brit India* III 331 A loss of life and waste of expenditure 1863 P BARRY *Dockyard Econ* 99 During the year 1860-61 the expenditure in these [mast-houses] amounted to [etc.].

Expense (ekspe ns) Forms: 4–9 **expence**, 5 **expens**, **exspense**, 6 **exspence**, 4– **expense.** See also SPENCE. [a AF *expense* (OF *espense*), ad late L. *expensa*, orig pa pple. fem of *expendĕre*: see EXPEND Cf Sp *expensas* pl, also It *spesa*, which is the only popular representative of the word in Romanic, the Fr. and Sp forms being of learned origin.

Ger. *spesse* 'viand' is an early adoption of the L word]

†**1** The action of expending; the state of being expended. *Obs* Cf. EXPENDITURE 1.

†**a** Disbursement, spending, laying out (of money); an instance of this. Also *occas.* wasteful expenditure, extravagance. *Person of expense*. one who spends largely; so also, *person of great, little expense Obs*

1393 GOWER *Conf* III 153 That he mesure in his expence So kepe, that of indigence He may be sauf *c* 1430 *Compl Christ* 169 in *Pol Rel & L Poems* (1866) 179 My waast expensis y wole with-drawe 1597 BACON *Ess*, *Expense* (Arb) 50 Extraordinarie Expence must bee limited by the worth of the occasion 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* V, This suddaine solemne Feast Was not ordayn'd to riott in expence 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B* (1851) 18 God is not honored in the expense of that money which is bedewed with the tears of the oppressed. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I 130 A man of great expence 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 26 ₱ 3 This exuberance of money displayed itself in wantonness of expence. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm Yng Wom* (1767) I. IV 141 All of them..dread a woman of expence 1794 GODWIN *Cal Williams* 267 An obscure house of entertainment for persons of small expence

†**b.** The expending or using up (of material or immaterial resources); the state of being expended or used up; expenditure (of substance, strength, labour, time, etc); loss (of blood, etc, of men in battle, etc) *Obs*

1588 SHAKS *L L. L* V II. 523, I implore so much expence of thy royall sweet breath, as will vtter a brace of words. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* I XI (1611) 36 With bootlesse expense of trauell 1608 *Yorksh. Trag* I X 218 My body is yet faint With much expense of blood 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 352 Fire and Flame are in continual expence 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Redux* I II. (1854) 14 After the expense of about fourteen men upon it, the design was given over. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst Agric* (1681) 293 They move as other Meteors do, from a certain expence of their own substance the one way, which inforceth their motion another 1749 *Power Pros Numbers* 70 The former require too great Expense of Breath to pronounce them 1752 FRANKLIN *Wks* 1840 V 286 The sun is not wasted by expense of light 1797 NELSON 23 June in NICOLAS *Disp* (1846) XII p cxliv, No service that could have made an expense [of stores]

†**c** Consumption (of produce, provisions) *Obs.*

1587 HARRISON *England* II. VI (1877) I 156 The gentlemen commonlie make sufficient malt for their owne expenses onelie. 1594 in Arb *Garner* I 299 Proclamations for the expense and observation of Fish Days. 1668 *Markham's*

Way to Wealth IX III 1 96 To gather [Pears] for expence, for transportation, or to sell

†**d.** Loss (of a possession). *Obs*

1600 SHAKS. *Sonn* XXX 8 Then can I mone th' expence of many a vanished sight 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev Trag* I iii, Enter upon Her honour, which she calls her chastity, And bring it into expence.

†**2.** Money expended (cf EXPENDITURE 2); a sum expended. *Obs.*

(The apparent instances in recent use belong to 3 or 3 c)

1382 WYCLIF *Ex* XXI 19 That he restore the expensis into leches. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs & Lim Mon.* (1714) 32 If a Kyng be powre, he schal by necessite make his Expences by Creaunce of borrowyng 1673 TEMPLE *Ess Irel* Wks. 1731 I 111 The Country loses the Expence of many of the richest Persons *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith* VII (1691) 103 Where a People thrive, there the income is greater than the expence. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq* XI IV. § 9 You do not supply them with the expences for their sacrifices 1765 A DICKSON *Treat Agric* III (ed 2) 402 The difference betwixt these, is the expense which the farmer may lay out

transf 1692 RAY *Dissol World* II. ii. (1732) 78 The Receipts from the Rivers fall short of the Expence in Vapour. 1693 *Phil Trans* XVII 616 As to the Expence of the Sea-Water by Vapour, he concludes the Receipts of the Mediterranean to fall short of its expence

3. Burden of expenditure, the pecuniary charge, cost, or sacrifice involved in any course of action, mode of living, etc, or requisite for the attainment of any object Also *transf.* [Originally a contextual use of 1]

1632 J. HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 27 Many companies of souldiers to be levied without a penny of expence, of either his, or his complices 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 102 ¶ 11, I have several little plain Fans made for this Use, to avoid expence 1799 T. JEFFERSON *Writ* (1859) IV 277 The direct tax and stamp tax will add two millions clear of expence 1808 A PARSONS *Trav* III 65 Those who can afford the expence, usually go to some part of the sea coast. 1851 C APPERLY *Chase, Turf, etc* 62 All got up regardless of expense' 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits, Char* Wks (Bohn) II 62 The scale of expense on which people live 1872 RAYMOND *Statist Mines & Mining* 135 A long list of legal expenses.

fig 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recollect Lakes* Wks. (1862) II 214 Who took upon herself the whole expenses of the flying colloquies exchanged with stragglers on the road.

b. Phrases. † *To lie at expense* (of a prisoner) to be a cause of outlay. *At an expense of* at a cost or loss amounting to. *At the expense of*: at the cost of (a certain sum), by the sacrifice of (something); so *at* (*a*) *great, little,* etc *expense. To be at expense*: to incur expenditure; so, *to put* (*a person*) *to expense. To be at the expense, expenses* (*of*): to defray the costs (of), also const. *to* with *inf.*

a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 41 Now what expence soever he is at, he proclaimeth. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 6 He lies at expense. I move therefore, to call him in 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 262 ¶ 3 The new Pair of Gloves and Coach-hire that he was at the Expence of in her Service. *c* 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 153 Some part of that mer one Mr Fleetewood has been at the Expence to draine 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No 418 ¶ 7 He is at no more Expence in a long Vista, than a short one 1713 *Guardian* No 9 ¶ 4 Where, at the expence of 4 or 5000*l* he built a new one 1765 H WALPOLE *Otranto* III (1798) 62 Vowing to guard the princess at the expence of his life 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1862) I 1 i 254 We have been at such expence and trouble 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV 160 All operations between the tropics are at an immense expense of human lives 1859 *Musketry Instruct* 52 At a considerable expense, to erect marker's butts 1882 *Daily Tel* 12 June, The home eleven had got 52 at an expense of two wickets

c. In *pl* esp The charges, costs, items of outlay, incurred by a person in the execution of any commission or duty; 'money out of pocket', also, money paid to a person in reimbursement of these.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc* X 44 Expensis shuln be 3ouen of the kyngies resoun to bilde out the wallis of Jerusalem 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron* 198 The old Edward had every month to his expensis a hundred mark. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer* XL 5 The chefe captayne gaue him his expenses with a reward 1601 SHAKS *Twel N* III i 49 Here's expences for thee. 1656 BEN ISRAEL *Vind. Judæorum* in *Phenix* (1708) II 410 Of the Tribute, Expences should be forthwith given unto the Elders *Mod* You will allow me my expenses

d A cause or occasion of expense Also *transf*

1873 H. SPENCER *Study Sociol* III 51 Exertion is a physiological expense. *Mod.* His sons have been a great expense to him.

4. *At* (†*on*) *the expense* (†*expenses*) *of a person*, etc: so that he defrays the cost, 'at the charges of'

c 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) XV 221 The grete Chane hab euery day folk at His costages & expense. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 69 Apollo dide do make the arke at the expensis of the king 1549 *Compl Scot.* XI 89 He furnest tua hundretht lycht horse, on his auen expensis. 1609 SHAKS *Per* IV iii. 46 Us, At whose expense 'tis done. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III iii 456 Lawyers have more sober sense Than to argue at their own expence 1697 POTTER *Antiq Greece* III ii (1715) 7 The Soldiers were all maintain'd at their own Expences 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I 67 Our pic-nic . declined dining at our expense. 1873 *Act* 36–7 *Vict* c 71 § 59 The Secretary of State may cause any water-course to be widened at the expense of such board.

b. transf. *At the expense of a person* (*or thing*). so that he (or it) suffers consequent loss, injury, or diminution.

1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth* Pref 6 And so, at his Expence, advance a little Trophy of Reputations to themselves. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. XIII 344 Gratify our Envy at the Expence of our Neighbour's Reputation 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem* (ed 3) II. 189 The copper wires were oxidized at the expence of the acid 1818 JAS MILL *Brit Ind* II v. ix. 711 The interest of the subordinates is pursued at the expense of the service 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I vii (1866) 120 There was obedience at the expense of feeling. 1879 M ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.* 234 But the lovers of Hampden cannot forbear to extol him at Falkland's expense

5 *attrib* and *Comb* as in *expense-account*; **expense-book,** *Naut* (see quot 1867); **expense magazine,** a magazine in which a small portion of ammunition is kept for immediate use, *expense-reforming, -saving* adjs

1828 J M. SPEARMAN *Brit Gunner* (ed 2) 80 Expence Books 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk, Expense books,* accounts of the expenditure of the warrant officer's stores, attested by the signing officers. 1839 W. F NAPIER *Peninsular War* XIII v, The explosion of an expense magazine 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk Brit India* (1854) 174 There are, also, branch or expense magazines in the outworks 1872 RAYMOND *Mines* 284 The item of roads is a big one in the expense account 1880 *Fortn Rev* Feb 267 Any expense-reforming proposal meets with scant courtesy from the House

†**Expe·nseful,** *a. Obs* [f. prec + -FUL] Attended with or characterized by expense; costly, expensive Also, Given to expense, extravagant.

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* in Dodsley *O P* (1780) IV 144 To stay him yet from more expenceful courses 1624 WOTTON *Archit* in *Relig Wotton,* (1672) 35 There is no part of Structure more expencefull then Windows 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV 389 The Duchess is not only the proudest woman in the world, but the most expensefull 1688 *Lett. Present State Italy* 162 The expencefull humour that their late Marriages with France has spred among them *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm* (1717) V 147 An expenseful and laborious Education. 1775 in Ash

Hence †**Expe·nsefully** *adv*, in a manner involving much expense †**Expe·nsefulness,** costliness; *rarely* (of persons) extravagance.

1632 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon* 316 Sir William Sidley, a learned Knight, painefully and expensfully studious of the common good of his countrey *a* 1633 OVERBURY *Archduke's Country* Wks (1856) 232 The cause of the expensefulnes of it [the war] is the remotenesse of those provinces from Spaine. 1688 LD DELAMER *Let to daughter* Wks (1694) 34 She will by her expencefulness leave her husband no better than she found him.

†**Expe·nseless,** *a. Obs* [f EXPENSE + -LESS] Without expense. Of things · Inexpensive. Of persons. Free from expense, frugal(ly

1644 MILTON *Educ* 5 He may at some time or other, save an Army by this frugall and expencelesse meanes 1703 PENN in *Pa Hist Soc. Mem* IX 241 Keep my son as expenseless as may be 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* (1786) 108 What health promotes Is all expenseless, and procur'd with ease 1786 *Francis the Philanthropist* III 152, I gave him my time for expenceless promises.

Expensilation (ekspe nsilēɪ ʃən). *Rom Law* [ad. L. *expensilātiōn-em,* properly *expensī lātiō* a setting down of expenditures. Cf. ACCEPTILATION] A process by which an existing cause of debt was merged in a new formal obligation (compare the English 'account stated', and the contract of exchange in the law merchant)

1875 POSTE *Gaius* III Comm (ed 2) 363 Expensilation or Literal contract *Ibid.* 408 One species of Literal obligation, namely Expensilation, was effected by an entry in these domestic registers

Expensive (ekspe nsiv), *a* [f L type **expensīv-us* f *expendĕre* (see EXPEND and -IVE), but early associated with EXPENSE]

†**1.** Of a person: Given to profuse expenditure (of money, time, health, etc); lavish. Of an employment · Tending to consume (time, health, etc). Const *of Obs*

1628 EARLE *Microcosm, Universal Dun* (Arb) 74 Hee is now very expensiue of his time 1655 JER. TAYLOR *Golden Grove* (1659) 55 Use what innocent refreshment you please [but] let it not be too expensive of time *a* 1656 BP HALL *Episc & Liturg* Rem Wks (1660) 421 See whether any have been more expensive either of their ink, or their blood 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* II (1747) 36 Young Men of this Age are so expensive both of their Health and Fortune 1817 J GILCHRIST *Introll Patrimony* 112 A regular arrangement of extracts is more expensive of time

b. Fond of expense; extravagant. Now *rare*

1650 JER TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 99 What is it to me, whether his wife be expensive *a* 1698 TEMPLE (J.), Frugal and industrious men are friendly to the established government, as the idle and expensive are dangerous. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX v, She was far other than expensive. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1873) I 19 Sir Oliver, likewise an expensive man.

†**c** 'Liberal, generous, distributive' (J.). *rare.*

1678 SPRAT *Serm* (1722) 103 An active, expensive, indefatigable goodness such as our Apostle calls a Labour of Love

2 Of a thing Attended with expense; costly, dear. *To come expensive*: see COME 24 b Also *fig*

1634 BRERETON *Trav* (Chetham Soc.) 70 The two late expensive and chargeable sieges of Buss 1664 EVELYN tr *Freart's Archit.* 119 Till the remedy [be] impossible or expensive *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1734) II. 658 The Law of England is very expensive and dilatory. 1726–31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist Eng* (1743) II XVII 109 He lived at so expensive a rate. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N* I. XI. (1869) I. 232 To collect the produce of unimproved lands would be too expensive. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* IV, It's expensive keeping boys at home 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* II. I 192 God will bend Himself to any most expensive, lowest burden of sympathy. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud* IV I ii 16 The father. was unable to give the child as expensive an education as he had desired

b *transf* At cricket, of bowling or a bowler.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 27 May, Barrett's bowling was getting rather expensive 1891 *Daily News* 30 June 3/7 Mr Ferris, the Australian, proving very expensive

†**3.** quasi-*adv* = EXPENSIVELY *Obs*

1796 E PARSONS *Mysterious Warning* IV. 236 They lived very expensive.

Hence **Expe·nsively** *adv*, in an expensive manner, with (great) expense.

a 1631 DONNE *Let to Sir H G* in *Poems* 279 Our court tooke the resolution to receive him [the French Prince] solemnly, ceremoniously, and expensively *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), I never knew him live so great and expensively 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 146 Our immense military force is better and more expensively clothed 1886 *Law Times Rep* LIII 611/1 The liquidators could collect the outstanding calls less expensively than the plaintiffs.

Expensiveness (ekspe nsivnes) [f prec + -NESS.]

1 The quality of being expensive or costly, or of requiring large outlay, costliness.

1655 FULLER *Hist Camb* (1840) 224 Considering the expensiveness of the place [Cambridge] 1656 PRYNNE *Rights Eng Freemen* 21 The expensivenesse. of their Law suites 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* VIII (1727) 75 Their Highways, for their extent, solidity or expensiveness, are some of the greatest monuments of the grandeur of their Empire 1876 GEO ELIOT *Dan Der* I. V, That celebrity which makes an artist great to the most ordinary people by their knowledge of his great expensiveness. 1882 SEELEY in *Macm Mag.* XLVI 457 The expensiveness of the wars

2. Disposition to lavish expenditure, extravagance. Now *rare*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St* I. XIV. 45 Ulrick Fugger . was disinherited of a great patrimony onely for his studiousnesse, and expensivenesse in buying costly manuscripts 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* III XI 304 His expensiveness is acknowledged even by himself 1819 L. HUNT *Indicator* No 1 (1822) I 7 An improved knowledge which does not confound good taste with expensiveness

Expergefacient (ekspə ɹɪdʒɪfēɪ ʃənt), *a rare* [ad L. *expergēfacient-em,* pr. pple of *expergēfacĕre*. see next] Awakening; of a nature to rouse or wake up.

1821 *Blackw Mag* X 117 Which would prove as expergifacient [sic] as a sternutatory to the parties addressed

Expergefaction (ekspə ɹɪdʒɪfæ·kʃən). Now *rare.* [ad late L. *expergēfactiōn-em,* n. of action f. *expergēfacĕre,* f *experg-ĕre* to awake, rouse + *facĕre* to make, cause] The action of awaking or rousing, the state, condition or fact of being awakened or aroused.

1638 O SEDGWICKE *Serm* (1639) 15 An heavenly expergefaction. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp* ¶ 204 The dilatory expergefaction from a disease. 1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 45 Having, after such a long noctivagation. return'd to my perfect expergefaction 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV 94 Another propitious recollection; namely, my first expergefaction at Farsa. 1827 G S FABER, *Sacr Calendar Prophecy* (1844) III. 118 The first Head, after a long reign of more than 1800 years subsequent to its expergefaction by Augustus, etc.

Expergefactor (ekspə ɹɪdʒɪfæk·təɹ). [agent-n f L. *expergēfacĕre* (see prec)] One who, or that which, awakens; an awakener.

1823 *Mechanic's Mag* No 7 108 The newly invented Hydraulic Expergefactor rings a bell at the time when a person wishes to rise

†**Expe·rgefy,** *v. Obs*—° [ad. L. *expergēfacĕre*. see prec. and -FY] *trans.* To awaken

1623–6 in COCKERAM.

†**Expergi·scence.** *Obs rare*—¹. [f L. *expergiscent-em,* pr. pple of *expergiscī* to awake, be awakened · see -ENCE] An awaking from sleep.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1890) III. 144 If it will save him I should perceive a plain expergiscence though I had no sense of drowsiness

Experience (ekspīə riĕns), *sb* Also 4–6 **experiens, -ians, -yens, 5–6 experyence.** [a. F *expérience,* ad L. *experientia,* f *experient-em,* pr pple of *experīrī* to try, put to the test]

†**1.** The action of putting to the test; trial. *To make experience of* · to make trial of *Obs*

1388 WYCLIF *Gen* XLII 15 Now y schal take experience [1382 experyment] of 3ou 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I 14 At Avynon thexperience Therof hab 3oue an euidence 1596 SPENSER *F Q* V I. 7 Of all the which .She [Astræa] caused him [Artegall] to make experience Vpon wild beasts 1631 SHIRLEY *School of Complement* I 1, Make Experience of my loyalty, by some service 1668 WILKINS *Real Char* Ep Ded A ij b, The Art of Shorthand much wondered at by Travailers, that have seen the experience of it in England

†**b** A tentative procedure, an operation performed in order to ascertain or illustrate some truth, an experiment *Obs.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H Fame* II 280, I prove it Be experience, for if that thou Threw in a water now, a stone [etc] *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb* VIII 47 Nowe have I made inoculacion Of pere and appultree the experience Hath preved wel 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 112 a, The Anthour hath both seene, and done many experiences worthy memorie. 1649 BLITHE *Eng Improv. Impr.* (1653) 60 They will tell you a story of I know not what experiences they have made, when alas they never knew that an Experiment must hold

in all its parts. 1678 R. R[USSELL] *Geber* II. I IV. i 86 All which we shall declare, with their Causes and with easie Experiences 1763 ELIZ CARTER in Pennington *Mem.* (1816) I 301, I was assured, by people who have made the experience, that [etc.]

†2. Proof by actual trial; practical demonstration *To put in experience*. to fulfil in practice. *Obs.*; passing into 3

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* II § 1, I found the point of my rewle .. a lite with-in the degree & than haddy of this conclusioun the ful experience 1393 GOWER *Conf* II. 138 Thus hath this king experience, How fooles done the reverence To gold 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Rovb) 5, I had hereof good experyence *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XXII 469 Ye maye well perceyve the experyence of it every day 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxix 96 Augustyne warnyd them that .they shuld .receyue waire and wreche; the whiche was after put in experience by Ethelfridus Kynge of Northumberland 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* IV iv, And now to make experience of my love, Fair sister Anna, lead my lover forth 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* II v. 1 § 2. 261 The experience that Pyrrhus hath giuen, of the Roman power, in his dayes 1715 DE FOE *Fam Instruct.* I III (1841) I 58, I have a full experience of that, and thought my happiness always complete in it.

3 The actual observation of facts or events, considered as a source of knowledge

1377 LANGLAND *P Pl* B XVIII 151 Thorw experience. I hope pei shal be saued 1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 13 Therefore the Mariners by experience trying, that one flame..signified tempest at hand, supposed the same flame to be the goddess *Helena*. 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* III (1586) 121 b, To poure into his mouth wine and oyle we finde by experience, is verye good 1651 WITTIE tr *Primrose's Pop Err.* I XIV. 51 Experience teacheth that Agarick purges fleame. 1736 BUTLER *Anal* I II 35 It is not so much a Deduction of Reason, as a Matter of Experience 1764 GOLDSM *Trav* 371 Just experience tells That those that think must govern those that toil. 1785 REID *Int Powers* 627 Experience informs us only of what has been, but never of what must be 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud Nat. Phil* II 1 (1851) 76 The only ultimate source of our knowledge of nature and its laws, experience, by which we mean the accumulated experience of all mankind in all ages, registered in books or recorded by tradition 1851 HELPS *Friends in C.* I 19 By making men as gods, enabling them to understand without experience 1862 [SIR J F STEPHEN] *Ess by a Barrister* 329 Daily experience informs us of the consequences

4. The fact of being consciously the subject of a state or condition, or of being consciously affected by an event Also an instance of this; a state or condition viewed subjectively; an event by which one is affected

1382 WYCLIF *Gen* XXX 27 Laban seide to him thurȝ experyens Y haue lernyd for God hath blissid to me for thee *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol* 1 Experiens were ynough for me To speke of wo that is in mariage 14 *Purific. Marie* in *Tundale's Vis* 129 To have experiens Only of chyldyng *c* 1532 DYWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgrave 1049 Please God that ye understande it by experiens. 1615 J STEPHENS *Satir. Ess.* (ed. 2) 172 A complete man knowes what experience can teach, but is not taught by experience 1693 C MATHER *Wond. Invis. World*, Churches, whose Communicants have been seriously examined about their Experience of Regeneration. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* (1883) 47 A man of science who . had made experience of a spiritual affinity more attractive than any chemical one 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* II 254 Both had learned by experience how soon James forgot obligations 1874 MISS MULOCK *My Mother & I* 8 Many another girl has gone thro' a similar experience. 1878 HOOKER & BALL *Marocco* 269 Another unlooked-for experience was in store for us.

b In religious use: A state of mind or feeling forming part of the inner religious life; the mental history (of a person) with regard to religious emotion. Also *attrib.*, esp in *Experience-meeting*, a meeting (*e g.* a Methodist class-meeting or love-feast) held for the recital of religious experiences.

1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 49 Testified unto by the Experience of them that truely believe 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr* II 47 *marg*, A Repetition of Christiana's Experience *a* 1758 J EDWARDS *Wks.* III 32 Those experiences which are agreeable to the word of God are right 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess* Ser I 256 The rapture of the Moravian and Quietist the experiences of the Methodists, are varying forms [etc.] 1854 H MILLER *Footpr. Creat* xiii. (1874) 235 Ought the Christian controversialist to avail himself, in this question, of the experience argument? 1857 GOODRICH *Recoll* I. 214 [At these meetings] there was praying, and exhorting, and telling experiences, and singing .sentimental religious hymns.

5. In senses 3, 4 often personified; *esp* in various proverbial phrases.

c 1450 *Nun* 150 in *E E P* 142 'What ys yowr name, dame empryse?' Sche seyde 'my name ys experience' 1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen* 249 Experience is the schoolmaistresse of fooles. 1590 SIR J SMYTH *Disc Weapons* Sig *2 b, Experience is the mother of Science 1621 SHAKS *Cymb.* IV. ii 34 Experience, oh thou disproou'st Report 1650 BP HALL *Balm Gil.* 301 If experience be the mistresse of fools, I am sure it is the mother of wisdome 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* 104 Experience is the daughter of Time 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. 1, Experience is the child of Thought

6. What has been experienced; the events that have taken place within the knowledge of an individual, a community, mankind at large, either during a particular period or generally

1607 NORDEN *Surv Dial.* 31, I can finde nothing in mine experience to contradict your speech 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot* I VI 423 Her animosity against the queen of Scots was greatly augmented by recent experience 1860 MILL *Repr Govt.* (1865) 141/2 Profound study of Indian experience.

7. Knowledge resulting from actual observation or from what one has undergone

1553 EDEN *Treat Newe Ind* (Arb) 7 It hardelye agreeth with the principles of Philosophie & common experience. 1600 SHAKS. *A Y L* IV 1 26 *Jaq* Yes, I haue gain'd my experience *Ros* And your experience makes you sad 1607 NORDEN *Surv Dial* 39, I have no further experience of you then the bare report of my Tenant. 1658 SIR T BROWNE *Hydriot* Ep Ded, Having no old experience of the Duration of their Relics 1791 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ* (1832) III 20 Most men have the generosity to pay for their own experience. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I II 22, I had had but little experience of alpine phenomena

†b. A piece of experimental knowledge; a fact, maxim, rule, or device drawn from or approved by experience; *concr.* something expertly fashioned. *Obs*

1570 DEE *Math Pref* 24 This Arte [Astrology] is furnished with many other great Artes and experiences 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV (1586) 170 Some have an other experience for this purpose, and that is Potshardes beaten small and giuen unto them [Doves] 1588 SHAKS *L. L. L.* III 1 27 How hast thou purchased this experience? 1621 BOLTON *Stat Irel* 330 Sir Percy Sidney hath found amongst other experiences the great abuse of the clergie there 1657 T BARKER *Art of Angling* (1659) 51, I have found an experience [i. e. salmon roe as bait] of late which you may angle with, and take great store of this kind of fish 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* I II 14, I will add one old approved Experience for the Mariners use that is, to cut Hair, the Moon in [Taurus, etc] 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy Italy* II. 128 Here I saw the schools full of pretty curiosities and experiences, Mechanical, Mathematical, and Hydraulical

8. The state of having been occupied in any department of study or practice, in affairs generally, or in the intercourse of life, the extent to which, or the length of time during which, one has been so occupied; the aptitudes, skill, judgement, etc. thereby acquired

1483 CAXTON *Cato* A VIIJ, He ought to haue thexperience . to knowe what thynge right is 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 3 To theym that haue in Cronycles full experyence 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm C'tess Richmond* Wks 292 The duke of suthfolke was a man of grete experyence. 1511–2 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 11 To the perfecte knowlege wherof bee requisite bothe grete lernyng and ripe experience 1586 J HOOKER *Girald Irel* II. xl. in Holinshed, By reason of their continuall wars they are very valient, bold, and of great experiences 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent* II. IV 69 His yeares but yong, but his experience old 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* I. (1702) I 38 Observations, and Reflections, out of which, that, which is commonly call'd Experience, is constituted 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 98 P 2 You are stricken in Years, and have had great Experience in the World 1735–8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 2 There is need of those Habits in Business called Experience. 1770 BURKE *Corr* (1844) I 240 His experience in the world is but moderate. 1828 WHATELY *Rhet.* II. § 7 The authority derived from Experience.

transf 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I 124 Making a difficult meal from a fowl of much experience.

Experience (ekspīə rĭĕns), *v* [f prec sb]

I †1. *trans.* To make trial or experiment of; to put to the test; to test, try. *Obs*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* III vi (1541) 62 b, In extreme necessitie it were better experience some remedy, than to do nothynge 1670 G H *Hist. Cardinals* II III 195 Alexander . experienc'd him in some intricate business, and found him a person of worth 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m* IV § 14 (1689) 46 Having never experienced them for these Fish, I dare not be positive 1774 PENNANT *Tour-Scot* 1771 1772, 368 Persuade their governess to experience their zeal 1780 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec* (1886) II 200 That the expences of the Sessions dinners be experienced for a few Sessions

†b. To ascertain or prove by experiment or observation; chiefly with sentence as *obj.* Also rarely, To prove or reveal (a thing) *to* (a person) by experience *Obs*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) G iij b, I my selfe have often experienced, the best remedy is [etc] 1656–7 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I 333 This Quartermaster had one hundred good horses in town for what purpose time will experience 1690 LADY RUSSELL *Lett.* CXVI. II. 80 This trial has experienced to me my sad weakness 1750 tr *Leonardus' Mirr Stones* 82 It has been experienced, that if it be hung about the neck, it will cure the epilepsy

2 To have experience of; to meet with; to feel, suffer, undergo.

1588 PARKE tr *Mendoza's Hist China* 349 [He] declared unto them, as one that had experienced the same, the rewarde of that good deede 1645 SALTMARSH *Open Prynne's New Bk* 3 We experience in part some remainders of Prelacy 1646 — *Smoke in Temple* 56 [The author defends his use of the verb (see prec quot) on the ground that useful neologisms are permissible] 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I ii Wks 1874 I 45 The whole passage is applicable to what we experience in the present world 1773 J. ALLEN *Serm St. Mary's Oxf* 25 They who experience his loving kindness 1847 MRS A KERR *Hist Servia* 334 He was himself soon to experience a similar fate 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I. XVIII 129, I experienced no trace of mountain sickness

b To learn (a fact) by experience; to find With direct obj and compl. inf, or with sentence as *obj* Now *rare*.

1580 SIR P SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1613) 207 Pamela had now experienced how much care doth sollicite a lovers heart 1736 BUTLER *Anal* I in 65 The divine government, which we experience ourselves under the present state. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc Piers Westm. Bridge* 63 That River is experienced not rapid enough to occasion any Damage to the Piers of those Bridges. 1796 H HUNTER tr *St.-Pierre's Stud Nat.* (1799) III. 691, I then experienced what I knew before hand, that there are [etc] 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls* I. 88, I have experienced that a landscape and the sky unfold the deepest beauty.

c *transf* Of a thing: To meet with, undergo

1786 T JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II 24 The treaties have experienced greater delay than was expected 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat* I. 217 Holland often experiences a degree of cold greater than countries placed under higher latitudes. 1828 J M SPEARMAN *Brit Gunner* (ed 2) 198 The resistance experienced by the base of the cone 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II XII 420 His bodily strength was.. visibly experiencing decay

d *To experience religion*. to be converted *U S*

a 1852 MRS. WHITCHER *Widow Bedott Papers* (1883) XX 80 He was a wonderful pious pedlar. had jest experienced religion. 1868 O W HOLMES *Guard Angel* XII, Some went so far as to doubt if she had ever experienced religion, for all she was a professor 1891 MRS. K. D WIGGIN *Timothy's Quest* 136 You'd think nobody ever experienced religion afore, he's so set up 'bout it

†II 3. a To give experience to; to make experienced, to train (soldiers) Also, in *passive* To be informed or taught by experience (Const *of*, or with *subord. clause*). *Obs*

c 1534 tr *Pol Veg Eng. Hist* (Camden) I. 64 Well experienced that mistruste or confidence depended on the first casualitie of the battaile. 1607 TOPSELL *Four f Beasts* (1673) 249 The Foot-men being experienced to run suddenly with the Horse men, leaped into the battail. 1612 W PARKES *Curtaine-Dr* (1876) 33 Whom no tryall can experience, whom no de[s]truction can forewarne. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 509 Able to heare of Cupid, though not . experienced by wound of his force 1627 SIR R COTTON *Short View in Phenix* I 70 The King, by this experienced of the intents of his rebellious lords, and finding, etc 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 567 Experience thy Soule in the comforts of Christs dying

†b To gain experience in, practise the use of (arms) *Obs rare*.

1727 W. HARTE *Status' 6th Thebaid* 24 The youthful sailors Their arms experience, and for sea prepare

Experienced (ekspīə rĭĕnst), *ppl a* Also 6–7 -enc't, -enst [f. EXPERIENCE *sb.* and *v* + -ED[1].]

1. Of persons, their faculties and powers; occas of animals, and humorously of inanimate things. Having experience; wise or skilful through experience. Const *in*, †*of*

1576 J. KNEWSTUB *Confut* (1579) Q ij b, Men not experienced of his goodness particularly must needs think, etc 1592 CHETTLE *Kind-harts Dr* (1841) 28 The worshipfull company of experienst chirurgions. 1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr.* I III 68 To his experienc'd tongue 1654 CROMWELL *Sp.* 4 Sept (Carlyle), It will be the wisdom of all knowing and experienced Christians to do as Jude saith 1667 MILTON *P L.* I 568 He through the armed Files Darts his experienc't eye 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 328 A crew of fifty men, all able and experienced sailors 1727 SWIFT *Vanbrugh's House*, Th' experienc'd bricks that knew their trade 1832 HT MARTINEAU *Hull & Valley* II. 29 The stray sheep may come back experienced in pasturage 1849 THOREAU *Week Concord Riv* Saturday 27 His old experienced coat hanging straight and brown as the yellow pine back. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* IV 325 At that Board sate Godolphin the most prudent and experienced . of financiers

absol 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud Lit* 176 Graue testimonies of the wisest, and most experienced 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 13 The young ever wonder why the experienced should be sad

†2. Of remedies, etc Tested, tried, approved

1569 R ANDROSE (*title*), Alexis' Secrets containing 680 and odd experienced medecines. 1641 BEST *Farm Bks.* (Surtees) 1 The experienced adage '*omne animal generat sibi simile*' 1676 HALE *Contempl* I 2 It is the most certain, known, experienced truth in the World that all men must die 1780 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs Thrale* 24 Aug., To . counteract by experienced remedies every new tendency.

3 Met with in the course of experience; felt, suffered, undergone

1604 STIRLING *Aurora* Song II 8 For long experienc'd woe will witnesse beares, That teares cannot quench sighes 1633 P FLETCHER *Purple Isl* XII XXXVII, Too well we know his power by long experienc't harms 1686 R. DUNNING *Overseer of Poor* 7 The experienced effects of our Method 1849–50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VIII li § 11 235 A cautious and guiltless reformation of experienced grievances

Hence † **Expe rienc edly** *adv*, by experience

1617 STRAFFORD in Browning *Life* 289, I having felt [him] experiencedly to be very little friendly towards me.

Experienceless (ekspīə nĕnsles), *a* [f EXPERIENCE *sb* + -LESS] Having no experience.

1875 BROWNING *Aristoph Apol.* 167 Unobservant of experienceless 1881 *Amer Missionary* (N Y) July 189 They started out homeless and experienceless

Experiencer (ekspīə rĭĕnsəɹ) [f. EXPERIENCE *v* + -ER[1]]

1 One who experiences something

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos Syst.* 214 Neither doer, nor experiencer 1889 WRIGHT *Chalice of Carden* XIII. 92 A fine enthusiasm, of such potency that the experiencer of it has already in imagination attained unto the end.

†2 One who makes experiments *Obs.*

1644 DIGBY *Nat Bodies* VIII. 4 A curious experiencer did affirme, that the likenesse of any object [etc] Hence 1755 in JOHNSON, 1775 in ASH, and in mod Dicts

† **Expe'riency.** *Obs rare* In 6 experiensie, -ensy. [ad. L. *experientia* see EXPERIENCE *sb.* and -ENCY] = EXPERIENCE *sb* 6, 7

1556 J HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* III 33 Unknowne to all that haue not felinglie Felt of the same, in their experiensie *Ibid* VII 101 Hauing in all times had experiensy, Of rashe beginning of war

† **Experient,** *a.* and *sb* *Obs.* [ad. L *experient-em* : see EXPERIENCE *sb*]

A *adj* Having experience, = EXPERIENCED 1 *Experient of* acquainted with

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* II 96 The wardeyne with his rodde experient May be therof thourgh putting every went [i.e. space dug]. *c* 1523 BARCLAY tr. *Mancini's Mirr Gd. Manners* H iiij b, The manner Of a wyse Phesican or Leche experient. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fooles* Plays 1873 I. 121 Which wisedome sure he learn'd Of his experient father 1630 LORD *Persees* 29 The knowledge of the latter in these experient times seemeth unnecessary.

absol. 1642 HERLE *Fuller Answ to Ferne* To Rdr. 1 No man can write well of it, but he must eate the Roll the experient herein are only eloquent

B. *sb.* Something experienced, tested, or tried.

1605 TIMME *Quersit* III. 156 This noble experient

Experiential (ekspĭə rĭe nʃăl), *a.* [f L. *experienti-a* (see EXPERIENCE *sb*) + -AL] Of or pertaining to experience or observation, based on or derived from experience. *Experiential philosophy* : the system which regards all knowledge as derived from experience. So *experiential philosopher, doctrine,* etc

1816 COLERIDGE *Statesm Man* App. p xi, The understanding or experiential faculty, unirradiated by the reason has no appropriate object but the material world 1836-7 SIR W HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I III 54 It is called empirical or experiential because it is given us by experience or observation 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 67 The same method presided over the birth of the experiential psychology. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment Phys* I II § 58 The experiential acquirement of knowledge 1882-3 H. D CALDERWOOD in Schaff *Encycl Relig. Knowl* 1224 The sceptical assault of Hume on the experiential philosophy.

Hence **Experie·ntialism,** the theory or doctrine that all knowledge is derived from experience **Experie·ntialist,** a supporter of, or a believer in, experientialism **Experie·ntially** *adv.*, with regard to experience, in experience.

1865 MASSON *Rec Brit Philos* 37 As Mr. Mill has used the adjective 'Experiential'.. perhaps the substantive Experientialism. might be brought into use. 1870 *Contemp Rev.* XIV 286 The Experientialists are always saying to the Axiomatic moralists, 'You do not understand—we believe in Conscience just as much as you do.' 1876 FOX BOURNE *Locke* II x. 114 Locke's piety did not make him less of an experientialist or utilitarian

1647 H MORE *Song of Soul* I Introd. 12/1 This trinall effect or spirituall influence on the Soul is experientially true. 1697 J SERGEANT *Solid Philos* 124 The Reflex Act is experientially known by the very Act it self 1887 MRS C READE *Maid o' the Mill* I. XVII 246 He is, socially, as well as experientially, vastly her superior

† **Expe·riently,** *adv.* *Obs.* [f EXPERIENT + -LY²] By or in experience; experimentally.

1413 LYDG *Pilgr. Sowle* V. XIV (1483) 107 Bodely thynges ye men knowen experyently 1504 tr *T. à Kempis* 278 That I may experyently haue the heuenly manna

Experiment (ekspe rimĕnt) Also 4-5 **-yment,** 5 **-imente** [a OF. *experiment*, ad. L. *experiment-um*, n. of action f. *experīrī* to try.]

I. The action of trying anything, or putting it to proof; a test, trial; *esp.* in phrases, *To make,* † *take* (*an*) *experiment* Const. *of.* Now somewhat *arch.*, and conveying some notion of sense 3

1382 [see EXPERIENCE *sb* 1 quot 1388] 1542 UDALL in *Lett Lut Men* (Camden) 7 Oons again to take experimente of me. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV II 36 To make another experiment of his suspition 1618 WITHER *Motto,* 'Nec Careo' (1633) 533, I want not much experiment to show That all is good God pleaseth to bestow 1691 T H[ALE] *Acc New Invent.* 6 The making the first Experiment thereof at Portsmouth. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No 2 P 10 He may .make a cheap experiment of his abilities 1778 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II 241 The thing was worth the experiment 1818 JAS MILL *Brit India* II IV III 99 A short experiment of resistance 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I 381 Here was an experiment. of the powers of intellect without conscience

† b An expedient or remedy to be tried *Obs*

1586 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 120 The water is given to drinke as a certaine experiment 1657 W COLES *Adam in Eden* IXXVIII, You will find it a sure Experiment for the Quinsey. 1676 LISTER in *Ray's Corr* (1848) 124 The vinegar from Gallium luteum, which I have tried, and is a rare experiment 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. 146 At length I found out an experiment for that, also, which was this, etc

2. A tentative procedure; a method, system of things, or course of action, adopted in uncertainty whether it will answer the purpose

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 307 Let him . cause some shepheards to try this experiment 1625 BACON *Ess., Innovations* (Arb) 527 It is good not to try Experiments in States 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort* (1729) 194 Begin again in ten or twelve Days to make Experiments 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* VIII 582 Puritanism as a political experiment had ended in utter failure 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) V. 72 The experiment had never been tried of reasoning with mankind.

3. An action or operation undertaken in order to discover something unknown, to test a hypothesis, or establish or illustrate some known truth.

a in science.

1362 LANGL. *P Pl.* A XI 157 Experimentis of Alconomye Of Alberdes makynge, Nigromancye and perimancie. *c* 1400 *Lanfr. anc's Cirurg* 7 (MS A) Confermynge my wordis wiþ experiment þat I have longe tyme used 1471 RIPLEY *Comp Alch* in Ashm (1652) 189 Many Experyments I have had in hond. 1594 PLAT (*title*), Diverse new and conceited Experiments from which there may be sundrie both pleasing and profitable uses drawne. 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und.* IV. XII. § 10 A Man accustomed to rational and regular Experiments, shall be able [etc] 1717 J KEILL *Anim. Œcon* (1738) 417 An Observation or Experiment carefully made leads us with greater Certainty to the Solution 1842 W. GROVE *Corr Phys Forces* (1850) 50 If the experiment be performed in an exhausted receiver the substance forming the electrodes is condensed.

b *gen.* (*transf.*)

1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* V 12 The gathering of principles out of their owne particular experiments. 1750 HUME *Lib. & Necess* 134 These records of wars [etc] are so many collections of experiments, by which the politician. fixes the principles of his science.

† c. The object experimented on; the subject of an experiment *Obs. rare*

a 1678 MARVELL *Let Sir J Trott* Wks I. 431 Where you yourselves are the experiment.

4. The process or practice of conducting such operations, experimentation.

1678 R. R[USSELL] *Geber* III II I VIII. 161 This is proved by Experiment. 1751 WATTS *Improv Mind* 1 § 4 (1801) 17 This sort of observation is called experiment 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc* 117 Experiment is the wise design of a scientific mind, inquiring after the order of events 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud Nat Phil.* 76 By putting in action causes and agents over which we have control, and purposely varying their combinations, and noticing what effect takes place, this is experiment. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz* (1869) III V 462 Experiment is merely experience artificially modified

† **5.** Practical acquaintance with a person or thing; experience; an instance of this. Const *of*

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II 662 He thairof had na experiment. 1586 A. DAY *Eng Secretary* I (1625) 101 Of his good behaviour [I] have had sound and large experiment. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* (1650) II. 113, I know by som experiments which I have had of you. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal* Pref 41 I speak from Experiment 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (ed. 3) II VII. 255 This first experiment of Caesar's clemency

† **6** Practical proof, a specimen, an example

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W. 1531) 209 b, By apparicyons and many argumentes and experymentes he appered to his discyples 1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen* 264 This is a true experiment of our obedience *a* 1628 PRESTON *New Covt* (1634) 302, I will give you an experiment of it; you shall see two notable examples of it. 1684 tr. *Eutropius* VII. 177 [He] could not shew any experiment of himself . for when he was beat in a skirmish He kill'd him self

Experiment (ekspe rimĕnt), *v.* [f. prec sb]

† **1.** *trans* To have experience of; to experience; to feel, suffer. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Æsop* 3 And these thynges sene and experymented Esope retourned to his labour 1503 *Sheph Kalender* lii, He shall. experyment evill fortunes *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Wks* (1587) Ep., But a man of middle yeares who hath to his cost experimented the vanities of youth. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. XXV 44 Having so often experimented his juggling 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps* III 7 Paraphr 23 Thy fatherly mercy so often experimented by me. 1727 A HAMILTON *New Acc E. Ind* I VIII 86 Having experimented the Turkish wholesom Chastisements of plundring and bastonading

† **2.** To ascertain or establish by trial (a fact, the existence of anything, etc.). Also with *obj* and compl. inf, and with sentence as *obj* *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. V 22 Til they had experimented whiche was trewe, and who knewe most. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth* 27 a, Thys helpeth very well and is experimented 1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* II 19 They had experimented that they wer of great force upon the sea. 1582 J BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor* A IV, The greater part. we have allready experimented to be accomplished in these our dayes. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II III. 50 This I experimented by exposing a couple of Goats to the Asperity thereof. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* III XI 381 That may be easily experimented in a small Bird. 1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* I 258 What is more wonderful, and . may be experimented every day

† **3.** To make an experiment upon, make trial of, test, try *Obs.*

1524 WOLSEY in Strype *Eccl Mem* I App XII. 24 The said viceroy [of Naples] wolde. experiment batail with the French king. 1558 WARDE tr *Alexis' Secr* (1568) 42 a, The pouder that was experimented in England 1594 CAREW tr. *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 181 In experimenting of medicines, hee should kill an infinit number of persons 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) II 559 Yesterday the duke of Leinster's engine for working of wrecks was experimented on the Thames 1703 T N *City & C Purchaser* 91, I could very well experiment the strength of Mortar. 1776 ENTICK *London* I 309 Several articles were proposed to be experimented, and if found good to be confirmed

4. *intr.* To make an experiment or experiments Const. *on*; also in indirect passive

1787 W MARSHALL *Norfolk* I 366 The laudable spirit of experimenting 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr* 193 A person who has experimented with a reflector 1857 KINGSLEY *Th. in Gravel-pit* Misc. II. 388 The more I experiment the more unexpected puzzles and wonders I find 1880 RICHARDSON in *Med Temp. Jrnl* 72 To compel those experimented on to abide by the definition.

Experimental (ekspe rime ntăl), *a.* and *sb* [f as prec. + -AL] **A** *adj*

I Relating to experience.

† **1** a. Of a witness: Having actual or personal experience of anything. b Of things. Coming within the range of experience; observed *Obs.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* IV. IV 448 The same hool noumbre of homelı and experimental witnessers of Cristis deedis 1620 MELTON *Astrolog* 29 It is vncerteine whether the experimentall effect is to be ascribed to this or that planet 1704 NEWTON *Optics* III. (1721) 364 We have no other evidence of universal impenetrability, besides a large experience, without an experimental exception 1749-52 BP LAVINGTON *Enthus Meth. & Papists* (1754) II. 218 Of this he himself is an experimental witness.

2. a. Based on or derived from experience as opposed to mere testimony or conjecture. † Of a remedy : Discovered by experience. b. Founded on experience only; empirical.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W 1531) 46 b, Experymentall knowlege of the heuenly lyfe to come. 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* IV I. 168 Trust not my reading, nor my obseruations, Which with experimental seal dothe warrant The tenure of my booke 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 594 A certain experimental unguent known to be practised in this sport, made of the oyl pressed out of wilde radish 1635 W. WOOD (*title*) Nevv Englands Prospect A true, lively, and experimentall description of that part of America, commonly called Nevv England 1668 *Excellency of Pen & Pencil* 46 An experimental Rule practised by the best Etcher in England. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 72 Not a necessary but only an experimental connexion 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* Pref. 10 To bring myself and others to an experimental knowledge of God 1879 KEANE tr. *Lefevre's Philos.* II 142 Aristotle never ceases to oppose science to experimental knowledge

c. *Experimental religion*: practical experience of the influence of religion on the powers and operations of the soul. † *Experimental divinity* the method of dealing with the conscience and religious feelings; so † *experimental divine.*

1614 BP HALL *Epist* I. VII, The one excelled in experimentall divinity, and knewe well how to stay a weake conscience, how to raise a fallen 1658 L. WOMOCK *Exam. Tilenus* 85, I was never much taken with those Obadiahs.. give me your experimentall Divines.

II. Relating to experiment.

3 Based on, derived from, or ascertained by experiment

1570 DEE *Math Pref* 30 That, was rather a kinde of Experimentall demonstration 1674 C GOODALL *College Phys Vind.* (1676) 89 Their experimental demonstrations of the circulation of the Chyle 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat Phil* 73 Legislation and politics become gradually regarded as experimental sciences. 1881 CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* 615 Experimental evidence has not yet .. been obtained of the direct penetration of the solar rays to more than 100 fathoms

b. *Experimental Philosophy*. (*a*) the philosophy which insists on experiment as the necessary foundation and test of all reasoned conclusions. (*b*) Physics or 'natural philosophy' as studied or demonstrated by means of experiments (now *rare*). So also, *experimental chemistry, physics, science.* Hence *experimental philosopher, chemist,* etc.

1651 G. THOMSON (*title*), A vindication of Lord Bacon, the Auctor of Experimental Philosophy. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps Sci.* 68 All experimental philosophers have been needlessly imployed 1706 S. CLARKE *On the Evidences* Pref A iij, Robert Boyle was . diligent and successful in improving experimental philosophy 1809 *Med Jrnl* XXI 175 Lectures at Guy's Hospital [on] Experimental Philosophy 1819 *Pantologia, Experimental Philosophy* is an investigation of the wisdom of God in the works and laws of nature 1871-2 *Cassell's Techn Educ* II 303 A physician and experimental chemist 1887 J THOMAS *Dict Biog* I 421 Boyle . a celebrated chemist and experimental philosopher.

transf. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld* Wks VIII 55 As speculatists he [the Duke of Bedford] is a glorious subject for their experimental philosophy

4. Of persons: Skilled in experiment. *rare.*

1821 PINKERTON *Petral.* II 421 A more candid and equitable judge cannot be invoked than the patient and experimental Saussure.

5. Of the nature of an experiment; tentative

1828 JAS MILL *Brit India* I I 16 A first and experimental attempt. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol Econ Art* 35 A young man's work may be more or less experimental.

6 Of or pertaining to experiments, used in or for making experiments

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 213 Signore Arduino . shewed me the experimental farm 1821 SIR H DAVY *Chem. Philos* Introd. 9, I have .. received much useful experimental aid from Mr E. Davy. 1869 TYNDALL in *Fortn Rev* I Feb 236 The experimental tube now before you 1881 N LOCKYER in *Nature* No 617 398 The spectrum of potassium. varies very much under different experimental conditions

† **B** *sb Obs* [The *adj.* used *absol.*]

a. A trial, an experiment. b. An experimental proof. c A fact or datum of experience. d. *pl.* Things learned by experience; experimental or practical knowledge.

a 1659 C. NOBLE *Moderate Answ to Innocd Queries* 1 Experimentals that have been made. what kind of Government would best go down.

b 1664 POWER *Exp Philos* II. 130 Pre demonstrate them, by calculation, before the Senses give an Experimental thereof

c 1628 T SPENCER *Logic* 5 Art is made, when as one vniversall thing, is framed out of many experimentalls. 1631 N BACON *Disc Govt Eng.* II. xl. (1739) 176 Whose Counsels are Notionary, and grounded. not upon experimentals of most publick concernment.

d. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 361 As to experimentals a mere novice

Experimentalism (ekspe rime ntăliz'm) [f. prec + -ISM]

1. a The principles of the experimental school in philosophy or science; adherence to empirical doctrines. b Empiricism in practice.

a 1834 Coleridge in *Rem.* (1836) III 159 A scheme of physics and physiology compounded of Cartesian Mechanics and empiricism (for it was the credulous childhood of experimentalism) 1855 *Ess Intuitive Mor* 157 If this principle of general rules cannot be logically grafted on experimentalism. 1860 J P Kennedy *Rob of Bowl* xvi 183 A ready votary of that credulous experimentalism which has filled the world with victims to medical imposture.

2. Experimental research; the conducting of experiments. Cf. Experimentalist 1. *rare.*

1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 562 He has not the genius of experimentalism

Experimentalist (ekspe rime ntălist). [f. as prec + -ist]

1. One who devotes himself to experimental research in some branch of science; one who is skilled in performing experiments

1762 W Jones (of Nayland) *Ess. Nat Phil* 1 iii 26 There is hardly a motion in nature, which this fluid, when applied by a diligent experimentalist, is not capable of producing 1787 W Marshall *Norfolk* I 366 Praise is due to every experimentalist in agriculture 1794 G Adams *Nat & Exp. Philos.* I v 175 The qualities that distinguish an observer of nature from a mere experimentalist. 1812 Sir H Davy *Chem. Philos* 20 This person was the last active experimentalist who believed that transmutation has actually been performed. 1881 Lubbock in *Nature* No 618. 411 Faraday, the prince of pure experimentalists

2. One who is fond of trying experiments, or who advocates new schemes

1828 Whately *Rhet* I. iii § 2 Being regarded as a dangerous experimentalist. 1857 Toulm. Smith *The Parish* 363 Making 'districts' seems the favourite scheme of the experimentalists

3 *nonce-use* One who has an experimental sense of religion

1806 A. Knox *Serm* I 34 The disagreement between the merely moral Christian and the experimentalist.

Experimentalize (ekspe rime ntălaiz), *v* [f as prec. + -ize] *intr* To make or try experiments. Const. *on, upon*, also, in indirect passive.

1800 Southey *Life* (1850) II 38 You may experimentalise, if you like 1831 Fr A Kemble *Let* in *Rec Girlhood* (1878) II ix. 249 Though a poet should have a strongly passionate nature, he should be able to experimentalize with it. 1862 Thornbury *Turner* I 64 A few old masters that have been experimentalized on 1873 Symonds *Grk Poet* I. 2 We cannot experimentalize upon the process of ethnical development

Hence **Experimentalizer, Experimentalizing** *vbl. sb*

1857 Toulm Smith *The Parish* I A great saving of time and trouble to the experimentalizer. 1882 F G Kerr in *Macm. Mag* XLVI 448 The device left the experimentaliser with a virtual mute on his hands 1865 *Pall Mall G* 17 Oct. 10 They continue their guessings and experimentalizings, and wisely continue them

Experimentally (ekspe rime ntăli), *adv.* [f Experimental *a* + -ly[2].]

1 By experience; as the result of experience.

1593 R Harvey *Philad.* 106 Trusting none, but which they find certainly, and experimentally true. 1644 Bp Hall *Serm.* Rem Wks (1660) 110 Those solid divines that experimentally know what belongs to the healing of a sinful soul. 1674 R. Godfrey *Inq & Ab Physic* 25, I speak experimentally for I took several such poysonous Medicines *a* 1716 South *Serm* (1744) VII vii 135 A king experimentally acquainted with the ways of flatterers 1833 Lamb *Elia* (1860) 367, I do not understand these matters experimentally 1836 W. Burgh (*title*), The Divinity of Christ experimentally Considered

2 By means of experiment.

1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* III. iv 112 Thus was it experimentally refuted by one Sestius a Physitian 1684-5 Boyle *Min. Waters* Advt, The way of experimentally exploring portions of a Mineral Water 1762 Foote *Orator* I Wks 1799 I. 205 Several churches and chapels where the sleep-compelling power will be experimentally demonstrated to exist 1793 Beddoes *Math Evid* Ded 7 For who ever heard of Geometry.. being proved experimentally? 1856 Kane *Arct Expl* I x 110 The curvature of the runners was determined experimentally

3. By way of experiment.

1862 *Rep Dir E Ind Railw Co* 15, I proposed a road entirely of wrought iron, experimentally, of a mile in length

† Experimentarian, *a.* and *sb Obs.* [f. Experiment *sb* + -arian.]

A. *adj.* Relying on experiment; = Experimental. B *sb* One who relies on experiment, an experimental philosopher

1661 Boyle *Examen* v (1682) 46 Mr Hobbs is pleased to call us Experimentarian Philosophers 1690 — *Chr Virtuoso* I Wks 1772 V 536 Another thing that qualifies an experimentarian for the reception of a revealed religion is that [etc.]. 1816 D Stewart in *Encycl Brit* Supp I. 62 Hobbes treating the experimentarian philosophers as objects only of contempt

† Experimentate, *ppl a Obs rare*[−1] [ad. Fr. *expérimenté*, pa pple of *expérimenter* f. *expériment* Experiment See -ate[2]] Arising in the course of experience; experimental.

1651 Biggs *New Disp* Pref 2 And having had an experimentate opportunity to know

† Experimentate, *v Obs. rare*[−1]. [f Fr. *expérimenter* to Experiment: see -ate[3].] *trans.* To make experiment of, to try as an experiment

1670 G H. *Hist Cardinals* III iii 325 This advertisement was experimentated by the Heads of the Factions.

Experimentation (ekspe rimĕntē ʃən) [f. Experiment *v.* + -ation. Cf. Fr. *expérimentation*] The action or process of experimenting or making experiments; a series of experiments

1675 Petty *Disc Dupl Proportion* 67 If the just length of any one Gun hath been well found by good Experimentation, then may also be known the length of every Gun *a* 1734 North *Lives* III 230 He was resolved not to be a subject of the artist's experimentations 1862 R H Patterson *Ess Hist & Art* 78 Many things in science were deduced which only modern experimentation could establish. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap* (1879) 47 This method of experimentation can throw but little light upon, etc

Experimentative (ekspe rime ntătiv), *a* [f. Experiment *v* + -ative] Inclined to make or venturing upon an experiment; of the nature of an experiment.

1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* Pref (1848) I 19 Without a certain portion of gratuitous and experimentative faith in the writer 1885 G. W Cable in *Century Mag.* XXIX 412 Any experimentative truce

† Experimentator. *Obs. rare* [f. Experimentate *v* + -or.] **a.** An experimenter. **b** One who relies on experiment; an empiric

a. 1651 Biggs *New Disp* P 72 As that mechanick experimentator hath it in his Sylva Sylvarum. *a* 1691 Boyle *Contn. New Exp* Wks. 1772 IV. 507 The experiments themselves, and also the design of the experimentators requiring [etc.]. 1748 *Lond Mag* 209 The Lead would depart in a rectilinear Direction from the Hands of the Experimentator

b 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc. Compit* Pref. 2 He may be called an Experimentator, if he practise Physick upon Experiments, not true Experience

Experimented (ekspe rimĕnted), *ppl a* Also 6 experiment [f Experiment *v* + -ed[1].]

1 Of persons: Experienced, practised or versed in (an art). Now *rare*. Cf. Fr. *expérimenté*.

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 120 b, Ye are right wise and well experimented in plente of hye sciences *c* 1520 Pace in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xi 21 Spanyardys, in that facultie wonderfullie experimentid or learnid 1549 *Compl Scot.* Prol 14 He estemeis vs to be litil experementit in the veyris 1582-8 *Hist James VI* (1804) 110 Learnit men, weill experiment in physick 1662 Gerbier *Princ* 16 Divers experimented Architects. 1883 *Gd Words* 144 No mere writer, but a man thoroughly experimented in the world

† 2. Of a remedy Proved or tried by experiment or experience, approved. Of a fact, etc: Known by experience or experiment; ascertained, authenticated *Obs*

1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* Prol (1634) 2 Diuers more experimented and more familiar medicines 1584 R. Scot *Discov Witcher* xiv viii 312 So manie experimented examples 1608 Topsell *Serpents* 622 A late physitian, prescribeth an experimented oyl against any poyson taken into the body 1677 Hale *Prim Orig Man* I i 8 For want of a clear, and sensible, and experimented observation 1710 T Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 103 A Noble, Experimented Remedy 1807 Hutton *Course Math.* (1811) II. 376 The experimented resistance is nearly ¾ part more than that which is assigned by the theory

† 3 Met with in the course of experience; = Experienced 2. *Obs*

1682 *Lond Gaz* No 1707/5 Disorder, Slavery, and the worst of Experimented Mischiefs 1715 D'Anois *Wks* 105 The experimented Vexations of my first Marriage made me afraid to venture. 1812 Henry *Camp agst Quebec* 199 This is said from experimented woe and extreme calamity.

Experimentee. *rare*[−1]. [f Experiment *v* + -ee[1].] One on whom an experiment is made

1890 *Lippincott's Mag* Feb. 241 A second trial is made to test the length of time during which the experimentee can maintain his previous grip

Experimenter (ekspe rimĕntəɹ) Also 7, 9 (*erron*) -or. [f Experiment *v* + -er[1]] One who experiments; one who makes or tries experiments

1570 Dee *Math. Pref* 28 You see, how the Mechanicien and Experimenter are tought. 1660 Boyle *New Exp Phys Mech.* 1 (1682) 17 That noble experimenter—Monsieur Pascal 1694 Slare in *Phil. Trans* XVIII 203 The Experimentors of this Age *a* 1774 Goldsm *Exper Philos* (1776) I 293 A work of this kind would require assiduity in the experimenter 1816 J Smith *Panorama Sc & Art* II 87 The experimentor should have the weights of his globe in air and in water 1830 Herschel *Stud Nat Phil* 319 Dilatation of solids has been made a subject of repeated and careful measurement by several experimenters

Experimentist (ekspe rimĕntist). [f Experiment + -ist] A systematic experimenter

1667 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 195 Our registers have outdone all the Experimentists, nay, the great Verulam himself.

Experimentize (ekspe rimĕntəiz), *v. rare* [f as prec + -ize]

1. *intr* To make an experiment or experiments

1847 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I 359, I thought I would experimentise on Falconer and Bunbury 1860 *Chamb Jrnl* XIV. 313 Sir Thomas Browne experimentised unsuccessfully in spontaneous generation.

2. *trans* To make the subject of an experiment. Hence **Experimentized, -izing** *ppl adjs*

1779 T. Twining *Recreat. & Stud* (1882) 74 He is a searching, experimentizing, active-minded man 1832 *Fraser's Mag* IV 721 Shameful experiments which threatened destruction to the experimentised

† Experimently, *adv. Obs* [f Experiment + -ly[2]] By experience; as a matter of experience; only in phrase *to know experimently*

1546 Bale *Eng Votaries* I (1550) 21 Se what our auncient Englysh writers had sayth in thys matter, whych more experimently knewe it 1658 A. Fox tr *Wurtz' Surg* II xiv 105 Which I know experimently 1805 Southey *Lett* (1856) I. 318 If you did but know as experimently as I do

Experimentor: see Experimenter

† Experrection. *Obs* [n of action f L *expergisci* (ppl stem *experrect-*) to wake up] The action of waking up.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor* 1314 The Phrygians celebrate in the one season, the feast of lying in bed and sleeping: in the other of experrection or waking

Expert (ekspɔ̄ɹt), *a.*[1] Also 4-6 experte. [a OF. *expert, espert*, ad L. *expert-us*, pa. pple (act. and pass) of *experīrī* to try · see Experience *sb* Cf. Apert, Aspert]

I. In active sense

† 1 Experienced (*in*), having experience (*of*) *Obs*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II 1318 Tho that bene expert in love *c* 1386 — *Can. Yeom Prol & T* 698 That ye mow taken heede, And ben expert of this This dicipline, and this crafty science 14. *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII 133 Þe pridde tyme [she] was experte of dethe. 1432-50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I 67 The testimonies of men experte whiche haue writen theyme to haue seen that place *a* 1556 Ld Morley tr *Boccaccio's De Preclaris Mulieribus* 1, [Eve] beynge after experte of the paynes of berynge of children 1630 *R Johnson's Kingd. & Commw* 52 Frequent the company of the expert, that by noting their observations you may [etc] 1672 Petty *Pol Anat.* (1691) 27 A Protestant Militia of 25,000, the most whereof are expert in War

¶ As pa pple act with verbal regimen: Having tested, having had experience of. *Obs* (a mere Latinism).

1382 Wyclif *Eccl* VIII 5 Who kepeth the hest, shal not ben expert any thing of euel *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 33 (MS A) Galion and Aulcen and I þat am expert here seiynge, we seie þat [etc] 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. iv 77 The craigis quhar monstrous Ciclopes dwell 3e ar expert

2. Trained by experience or practice, skilled, skilful. Const *at, in*, † *intil*, † *of, to* with *inf.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I 67 Calcas in science so experte *c* 1386 — *Prol.* 577 Maystres That were of lawe expert and curious 14 *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII. 143 Men were often expert to socour *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII xxxv 36 He expart wes in-tyl swilk thyng 1549 *Compl Scot* Prol 12 Clerkis ar mair expert in latyne tong nor I am 1570 Dee *Math Pref* 12 Many places, in the Ciuile law, require an expert Arithmeticien. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* v 188 Neither are they [Turks] expert Mariners 1697 Dampier *Voy* (1729) I v 116 Thick woods, where the Spaniards might easily lay in ambush. at which they are very expert 1777 Watson *Philip II* (1793) III. xiv 23 Expert both in the arts of peace and war 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I ii 67 Idomeneus expert to wield the spear 1873 Hale *In His Name* viii 69 The Florentine was not expert in ecclesiastical matters

b Hence of personal qualities or acquirements.

1542 Udall tr *Erasm. Apoph* 269 a, In the experte knowelage of warre kepyng 1563 Shute *Archit.* B ij b, To haue expeite knowladg in drawing. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C Warres* 176 The War grew very hot, not so much by the greatness of the Forces as the expert Valour of the Captains.

† II 3. In passive sense: Tried, proved by experience. In early use often (after Lat) as mere pple *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I 119 Whiche thynge was experte of ii. men *c* 1430 Lydg *Bochas* III xiii. 112 a, This same thyng was wel expert and preued *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6030 For his [St Cuthbert's] help in othir case þis true monk had expert. 1494 Fabyan *Chron* VII 463 That as well was experte in Fraunce as in the ile of Englande 1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* Pref. 1 He that hath the perfyte knowledge of others joye hath thexpert doctryne of all parylles 1586 Cogan *Haven Health* xiv (1636) 39 A perfect water, and expert against melancholy 1604 Shaks *Oth* II i. 49 His Pylot [is] Of verie expert, and approu'd Allowance 1612 *Enchirid Med* 156 It is an expert medicine.

Expert (e kspɔ̄ɹt), *sb* [a mod. F. *expert* (the adj used subst.), see Expert *a.*[1]]

1. One who is expert or has gained skill from experience Const *at, in, with*

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp* xxxiii (1856) 283 Every man arranged his knapsack and blanket-bag with the practiced discretion of an expert. 1856 — *Arct Expl* I. xi 24 Hans Christian an expert with the kayak and javelin 1866 Rogers *Agric & Prices* I. xxi 523 Such manors as possessed wood generally containing an expert at hurdle-making 1882 A W Ward *Dickens* IV 100 He was frank and explicit with experts, in the writer's art.

2 One whose special knowledge or skill causes him to be regarded as an authority; a specialist. Also *attrib*, as in *expert evidence, witness*, etc

1825 *Act* 6 *Geo IV*, c 59 § 4 The nomination of experts to ascertain and fix the price 1858 *Sat Rev* VI 645/1 Experts in insanity 1869 Rogers *Adam Smith's W. N* Pref I 11 Misled by the selfish misrepresentations of reputed experts. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt-cap* 184 Purchase at the price adjudged By experts 1884 *Pall Mall G* 22 Sept 6/1 An expert court of first instance might be of use 1890 *Law Times' Rep* LXIII 684/2 A mining engineer and expert of well-known reputation

b In recent use *esp* One skilled in the study of handwritings

1858 *Sat Rev* V 656/1 Professional experts swear to their belief in the peeress's authorship 1868 E Edwards *Raleigh* I. xix. 385 The obliterated names can scarcely be read by the most painstaking expert 1882 *Standard* 21 Oct 2/5 To him [Netherclift] the term 'Expert was first applied 1886 Besant *Childr. Gibeon* II xiii, My writing was well known, experts swore that the forgery was by me.

†**Expe·rt,** *a*[2] *Obs* [ad. L *expert-em*, lit 'having no part (in)', f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref*[1]) + *part-, pars* Part.] Destitute or devoid of, free from.

1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I 337 Though he Bede seye that londe not to be experte of vynes 1608 Chapman *Byron's Conspiracy* Plays 1873 II 197 Into purest ayre Expert of humor 1616 — *Homer's Hymns, To Venus* 358 He should immortality breathe, Expert of age and woe as well as death 1655–60 Stanley *Hist. Philos* (1701) 190/2 A principle is expert of generation and corruption

†**Expe·rt,** *v Obs* [f L. *expert-* ppl. stem of *experīrī* to try · see Experience *sb*, Expert *a.*[1]] *trans.* To experience; to know by experience Hence **Expe·rted** *ppl. a*, experienced

1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I 183 The women experte the knowlege of diverse men. 1475 *Bk Noblesse* (1860) 60 They have no sufficient bookis . and be not expertid 1553 S. Cabot *Ordinances* in Hakluyt *Voy* (1589) 262 For declaration of the trueth which you shall haue experted 1579 Spenser *Sheph Cal* Nov 183 Knewe wee what it [death] us bringes untill, Dye would we daylie, once it to expert 1587 Fleming *Contin Holinshed* III 1 306/1 This Thomas was a man experted in ecclesiasticall matters

E·xpertism, *nonce-wd* [f Expert *sb* + -ism] The quality of being an expert

1886 *Sat Rev* 30 Jan 150 Mr Arch could claim the right of expertism

E·xpertize, *v nonce-wd* [f as prec + -ize] *intr.* To act as an expert

1889 *Harper's Mag* Feb 336/2 So complex and difficult are the questions involved in expertizing

Expertly (ekspɜ·ɪtlɪ), *adv.* [f. Expert *a*[1] + -ly[2]] In an expert manner †a. As one who has had experience; by actual experiment. †b As one who has been proved or tried. c. Skilfully.

a *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb* VII 110 Unbynde it thenne, and there expertly se How oon tree is in til an other ronne.

b. 1548 Vicary *Anat* (1888) 11 Not for them that be expertly seene in the Anatomie 1652 Gaule *Magastrom* 114 Their counselling that an astrologer be a man both expertly ethicall and physicall?

c 1798 Edgeworth *Pract Educ* (1811) I. 457 Children may answer expertly to the questions, What is attention? What is memory?

Expertness (ekspɜ·ɪtnes). [f as prec + -ness.] The quality or condition of being expert †a. Experience, thorough knowledge Const *of*

1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 302 Their enemies expertnesse of the Countrie troubling their marches

b Skill derived from practice, readiness, dexterity Const. *in.*

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* IV. III 202 You shall demaund . what his valour, honestie, and expertnesse in warres 1682 Norris *Hierocles* 17 Great knowledge and expertness in the laws of God. 1797 Bewick *Brit Birds* (1847) I 286 From it's expertness in cracking them [it] has obtained it's name [nuthatch] *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist Eng* V 84 Portland, with great expertness in business, was no scholar 1884 Seeley in *Contemp Rev* Nov. 656 He might pass for a prodigy of literary expertness

Expertship (e kspɜ·ɪtʃɪp) [f Expert *sb* + -ship] The condition or dignity of an expert

1880 *Daily News* 9 Sept 5/1 Persons who would be affronted if their expertship in cricketing matters were denied.

†**Expe·tible,** *a Obs.* [ad L *expetibil-is*, f *expetĕre* to desire, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref*[1]) + *petĕre* to seek.] To be wished for or desired, desirable.

1569 Newton *Cicero's Old Age* 30 a, Somethinge excellente, and for itself onely expetible 1655–60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* I IV 4 Particular pleasure is expetible in it selfe 1679 Puller *Moder. Ch. Eng* XIV 410 An establishment, somewhat less perfect with [uniformity] is more expetible than an appointment in some Circumstances more perfect, without [uniformity] 1721–1800 in Bailey

Hence †**Expe·tibleness,** the quality of being desirable. 1775 in Ash.

Expiable (e kspɪăb'l), *a* [a. F *expiable*, ad L. *expiābilis*, f. *expiāre*: see Expiate.] Capable of being expiated, admitting of expiation.

1570 Levins *Manip* 3 Expiable, *expiabilis* 1575 Fulke *Conf Purg* (1577) 225 The popish purgatory, where none but venniall and light sinners are expiable 1614 Bp Hall *Epist.* III vii, Gothes have thought this wrong [adultery] not expiable, but by blood 1838 Lytton *Leila* III. 1, Any connexion between a Christian knight and a Jewess was deemed a sin, scarce expiable

†**E·xpiament.** *Obs*—[0] [as if ad L. **expiāmentum* f. *expiāre* see Expiate.] An expiation.

1727 in Bailey vol II

†**E·xpiate,** *ppl a. Obs rare*—[1] [ad L. *expiāt-us*, pa. pple of *expiāre*. see next] Of an appointed time: Fully come Cf Expiate *v.* 7

1594 Shaks *Rich III*, III iii 23 Make haste, the houre of death is expiate [*later folios*, now expir'd]

Expiate (e kspɪ|eɪt), *v.* Also 7 expiat. [f. L. *expiāt-* ppl. stem of *expiāre* to make satisfaction, f *ex-* (see Ex- *pref*[1]) + *piāre* to seek to appease (by sacrifice), f *pius* devout.]

†1. *trans.* To avert (evil) by religious ceremonies; to avert the evil portended by (a prodigy or prophecy). *Obs* exc *Antiq.*

1611 Bible *Isa* xlvii 11 Mischiefe shall fall vpon thee, thou shalt not be able to put it off [*marg* expiate] 1652 Brome *Jovvall Crew* II Wks 1873 III 382 You bring him a perpetual Peace and Joy By expiating the Prophecy that torments him. 1865 Dyer *Hist City Rome* II (1883) 114 Frequent showers of stones could be expiated only by bringing to Rome Cybele, or the Idæan mother

†2 To cleanse, purify (a person, a city) from guilt or pollution by religious ceremonies Occas Const *of Obs.*

1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1634) 292 Iphigenia should by her death expiate, towards God, the Grecians armie of the offences which they had committed. 1618 Bolton *Florus* I. XIII (1636) 41 That the city might seeme to have been.. hallowed and expiated 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 262 The Elæans condemned the Oxe for the murder, and were admonished by the Delphick Oracle to expiate the oxe 1655–60 Stanley *Hist. Philos* (1701) 57/2 He Lustrated and Expiated the City

3 To do away or extinguish the guilt of (one's sin); to offer or serve as a propitiation for † *To expiate oneself* (*rare*). to do penance.

1608 Bp. Hall *Char Virtues & V* II 89 No repentance can expiate that [sin]. 1634 Habington *Castara* (Arb) 134 Once dead, his sin Man cannot expiate with teares 1673 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* II. 379 J M. has ever since expiated himself in a retired silence. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 99 ¶ 7 An Affront that nothing but Blood can expiate. 1736 Butler *Anal.* II. v Wks. 1874 I. 213 Repentance alone being sufficient to expiate guilt, appears to be contrary to the general sense of mankind. 1847 Grote *Greece* II XXXII. (1849) IV 279 The Agyllæans were still expiating the sin by a periodical solemnity. 1867 Smiles *Huguenots Eng* IX. (1880) 154 By punishing them, he flattered himself that he was expiating his own sins

4 To pay the penalty of

1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 691 These Pirats expiated their inhumane Villanies with their heads 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser I. XXIII (1865) 179 The child and parent.. expiating their fallen condition upon [a] shopboard 1848 Macaulay *Hist Eng* I. 655 Some of the girls who had presented the standard to Monmouth at Taunton had cruelly expiated their offence 1875 Stubbs *Const Hist* I III. 43 He has to expiate the act with his life

5. To make amends or reparation for.

a 1626 Bacon *Speech* in *Rem* (1679) 132 Such Felons, who shall implore His Majesty's..Permission to expiate their Offences by their Assiduous Labours 1774 Pennant *Tour Scot in* 1772, 209 [They] expiated their crime by restoring the plunder 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Result* Wks (Bohn) II 135 They are expiating the wrongs of India by benefits

†6. *intr* To make expiation *for Obs.*

1600 Holland *Livy* I. I. XIV 10 To expiate for the injuries of the Embassadours 1681–6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III 590 My Mediation, which was to expiate for you as a Priest 1710 Prideaux *Orig Tithes* IV 165 He gave Tithes to expiate for the Death of Ethelbert 1778 *Elisa Warwick* II 131, I trust this will expiate for all my offences towards her 1827 Southey *Hist Persian War* II 602 His success in sieges did not expiate for the loss in men

†7 To extinguish (a person's rage) by suffering it to the full; to end (one's sorrows, a suffering life) by death *Obs*

1594 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* V ii, Cursed Iarbas, die to expiate The grief that tires upon thine inward soul 1594 [see Expiate *ppl a*] *c* 1600 Shaks *Sonn* XXII, Then look I death my daies should expiate. 1610 Tofte *Honour's Acad* 39 Nothing could appease and expiat his cankred rage. 1615 T Adams *Lycanthropy* 29 Somewhat to expiate their savage fury.

Hence **E·xpiated, E·xpiating** *ppl. adjs.*, **E·xpiatist** = Expiator

1840 G S Faber *Regeneration* 38 A light from above had infused itself into my expiated bosom. 1793 Pennant *London* (1813) 270 Lying within their [friaries'] expiating walls. *a* 1848 R W Hamilton (Ogilvie) *Expiatist*

Expiation (ekspɪ|eɪ ʃən) [ad L *expiātiōn-em*, n of action f *expiāre* to Expiate.]

1. The action of expiating or making atonement for (crime, etc) *In expiation* (*of*) for the purpose of expiating *To make expiation* to atone. Also, the condition or state of being expiated

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb) 68 The recompensacyon and expyacyon of the grete and longe schrewdenes and cursydnes 1561 T Norton *Calvin's Inst* IV 146 The sacrifice of expiation is that which tendeth to appease the wrath of God. 1621 Speed *Theat Gt Brit* (1614) 141/2 The Abbey at Dublin, builded in expiation of the murther of Thomas Archbishop of Canterbury 1681–6 J Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III 101 He made Expiation for our Sins on the Cross 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* III Wks VIII 297 Modes of expiation . devised by anxious, restless guilt 1828 Scott *F. M Perth* XX, I will found masses for his soul, in expiation of my guilt 1883 Froude *Short Stud* IV I XII. 156 A more complete expiation might be necessary before the avenging spirit could be pacified.

b *Fast* (or *feast*) *of Expiation*: a ceremony observed by the Jews on the 10th day of Tisri, at which the High Priest made expiation for his own sins and the sins of the people *Day of Expiation*: the day set apart for this observance, = 'Day of Atonement'. Also *Expiation-day*

1674 Blount *Glossogr*, The Feast of Expiation *a* 1711 Ken *Hymns Festiv* Poet Wks 1721 I 317 God no Command for Fasts wou'd lay, But on their [Jews'] Expiation-Day *a* 1713 Sharp *Serm Matt* XII Wks 1754 III xi 201 The solemn day of expiation, which came once a year 1886 *Whitaker's Almanack* 9 [*Jewish Calendar*], Oct. 9 Fast of Expiation 5647 Tisri 10

c. The action of ceremonially purifying from guilt or pollution.

1532 More *Confut Tindale* Wks. 376/1 The ceremonies of the expiacion or purgyng of the tabernacle 1651 Baxter *Inf Bapt* 264 The Gentiles had Rites for the expiation of Infants.

d. The action of averting portended evil by religious means

1734 tr *Rollin's Anc Hist.* (1827) IX XX 1 6 By expiation of prodigies and various sacrifices offered to the gods

†e Propitiation (of a deity) *Obs rare*—[1].

1675 R Burthogge *Causa Dei* 383 That conformity of Customs that the Gauls had with them [the Phœnicians] in sacrificing men for expiation of God

2 The means by which atonement (for a crime or offence) is made, something done, or a rite observed, for the purpose of expiating

1538 Bale *Three Lawes* 832 Offerynges & expiacyons. 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* VII 1 339 Some have conceived it [Forbidden fruit] a Vine, in the mystery of whose fruit lay the expiation of the Transgression. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer* II. v. 30 To demand a certain number of human victims as an expiation for their guilt 1828 Scott *F M. Perth* vi, The only expiation would be that thou shouldst come a mile into the Low Country. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I IV 348 The payment of money was ever welcomed as the ready expiation of crime.

b A rite intended to avert portended evil.

a 1627 Sir J. Hayward *K Edw. VI* (1630) 167 Vpon birth of such monsters, the Grecians .did vse diuerse sorts of expiations.

Hence **Expia·tional** *a.*, pertaining to expiation.

1874 Bushnell *Forgiveness & Law* 91 The most intensely expiational form of christianity.

Expiative (e kspɪ|eɪtɪv), *a rare.* [f. *expiāt-* ppl. stem of *expiāre* to Expiate + -ive] Tending or adapted to expiate

1641 R. Baillie *Parallel of Lit. with Mass-bk.* 92 An expiative Purgatorie wherein by the prayers of the living the sinnes of the dead are put away

Expiator (e kspɪ|eɪtəɹ). [a L *expiātor*, f *expiāre*: see Expiate] One who expiates or makes satisfaction (for sin)

1847 in Craig. 1872 J G. Murphy *Comm Lev* III. 17 To foreshadow the death of the great Expiator 1878 B Taylor *Deukalion* II III, They made me your Expiator

†**Expiato·rious,** *a Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *expiātōri-us* (see next) + -ous] = next.

1651 Jer. Taylor *Clerus Dom* 48 The first grace, which in the Schools is understood onely to be expiatorious

Expiatory (e·kspɪătə ri), *a.* [ad. L *expiātōrius*, f *expiātor* · see Expiator and -ory] Having the attribute of expiating or making satisfaction for an offence; serving to expiate. Const *of.*

1548 Latimer *Serm. Plough* Wks. I 68 Expiatory is nothing else but a thing whereby to obtain remission of sins 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor* 62 He hath patiently endured a while the first expiatorie punifications and troubles *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm Matt* I 20 The sacrifice expiatory for our offences was to be a lamb without blemish 1793 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 355 The first great misfortune will call them from their dungeons as expiatory victims. 1812 Cogan *Theol Disquisitions* II 183 Human sacrifices being the most valuable were considered as the most expiatory. 1869 Goulburn *Pure Holiness* XI. 105 That bloody and shameful death was. expiatory of sin.

Hence **E·xpiatoriness.**

1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Expiatoriness*, expiating quality

†**E·xpilate,** *v Obs. rare*—[1] [f. L. *expīlāt-* ppl stem of *expīlāre*, f *ex-* (see Ex- *pref*[1]) + *pīlāre* to plunder] *trans.* To pillage, plunder

1627 Bp Hall *Serm Chapel Earl Exeter* Wks 526 What peace was vnder the Herodian temple? Pilate would expilate the treasures of it for *aquæ ductæ*

Expilation (ekspɪlēɪ ʃən). Now *rare* [ad. L. *expīlātiōn-em*, n. of action f *expīlāre* see prec] 1. The action of pillaging; spoliation, plunder

1563 Grindal *Let, Sir W. Cecil* Wks (1843) 257 Take order not to leave the poor tenants subject to the expilation of these country gentlemen. 1597 Daniel *Civ Wares* II cxiv, Whence proceeds This rav'nous expilation of the state. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Sussex* III 104 He was loth to go back to Bath, having formerly consented to the expilation of that Bishoprick 1675 tr *Machiavelli's Prince* XXVI (Rtldg. 1883) 159 Taxes and expilations in the kingdom of Naples 1885 R. W. Dixon *Hist Ch Eng* XXI III 536 This final expilation avenged upon the son the sacrilege of the father

b. *concr* A collection made by plundering

1715 M Davies *Athen. Brit* I Pref 51 A compleat Collection or Expilation of all the tart Reparties . . out of all the Play-Books that ever were printed in England

†2 *Civil Law* (See quot.) *Obs*

1730–6 in Bailey (folio). 1751 Chambers *Cycl*, *Expilation*, in the civil law, the act of withdrawing, or diverting, something belonging to an inheritance, before any body had declared himself heir thereof 1848 in Wharton *Law Lex.*

†**E·xpilator.** *Obs rare.* [a. L. *expīlātor*, f. *expīlāre*: see Expilate]

1 A pillager, plunderer.

1658 Sir T Browne *Hydriot. & Gard Cyrus* 15 For which the most barbarous Expilators found the most civil Rhetorick

2 *Civil Law* One who commits an act of expilation (see Expilation 2)

1753 Chambers *Cycl, Supp.* s v., An expilator was looked upon as a greater criminal than a common thief

Expirable (ekspəɪ·rab'l), *a.*—[0]. [f. Expire *v.* + -able] That may expire or come to an end.

1832 in Webster; and in mod Dicts.

Expirant (ekspəi rănt). *rare.* In 9 *erron* **expirent** [ad. L. *ex(s)pīrant-em*, pr pple of *ex(s)pīrāre* · see Expire] a (See quot 1846) b. *nonce-wd* A name for a supposed vessel in

plants, which assists in evaporation or perspiration.

1836 I. Taylor *Phys Th Another Life* (1858) 156 The Mechanical adjustment of parts, as seen in the vessels, the absorbents, the expirents, the flower the seed 1846 Worcester, *Expirant*, one who expires [citing I. Taylor but see prec quot] So 1864 in Webster, and in later Dicts

† Expirate, *v. Obs rare* [f ppl. stem of L *ex(s)pīrāre* · see Expire *v.*] *trans* = Expire *v.* 1.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 421 It is better expirated or breathed out then water 1620 Venner *Via Recta* (1650) 7 Aire breathed in is not again expirated or breathed out

Expiration (ekspirēi·ʃən). Also 7 exsp-. [ad. L. *ex(s)pīrātiōn-em*, n of action f *ex(s)pīrāre* to Expire] The action of expiring.

1 The action of breathing out (air, etc.); emission (of air, wind, etc), an instance of this Const *of*.

1642 *Preparative for Fast* 4 This tends to the very expiration of the animall and vitall spirits 1796 Morse *Amer Geog* I. 613 Regular inspirations and expirations of air, by caverns and fissures 1874 T. Hardy *Madding Crowd* II vi. 80 There came finally an utter expiration of air from the whole heaven in the form of a slow breeze

fig 1839 Bailey *Festus* xxix (1848) 340 Prayer is. The expiration of the thing inspired

† b. = Respiration *Obs*

1638 Wilkins *New World* I xiv. (1684) 280 The extreame thinness of it [air]. may make it unfit for Expiration.

2 The action, or an act, of breathing out air from the lungs; also applied to a supposed analogous action in plants

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor* 689 (R) It [the breast] transmitteth back againe the superfluity thereof into the lungs, whereby it [the wind] is sent forth by way of exspiration 1624 Heywood *Gunaik* IV 189 In her last expiration expressing the invincible spirit of her son Alexander 1793 Beddoes *Let to Darwin* 44 Having by a strong expiration expelled from his lungs as much atmospheric air as possible. 1807 J E Smith *Phys. Bot* 202 He is recorded as the discoverer of the expiration of plants 1861 Ramadge *Curab Consumption* 36 The impeded expiration caused ..the lower lobes of the lungs to be exceedingly enlarged.

† 3 The action of exhaling or evaporating; exhalation *Obs*

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 866 The true Cause of Cold, is an Expiration from the Globe of the Earth 1643 J Steer tr *Fabricius' Exp Chyrurg* xvi 66 They doe hinder the expiration of the venome *c* 1645 Howell *Lett* IV. l, By the expiration of such Atomes, the dogg finds the sent as he hunts. 1755 in Johnson 1847 in Craig.

† b *concr* That which is expired or exhaled; an exhalation. *Obs.*

1576 Newton tr. *Lemnie's Complex* (1633) 13 The spirit is a certaine vapour ,or expiration proceeding out of the humours 1664 Power *Exp Philos* III 154 The Magnetical Exspirations of the Loadstone may be seen in the form of a mist. 1667 *Phil Trans* II. 579 The moist steams and exspirations of the Heart 1755 in Johnson

† 4. The action of breathing one's last; death, decease. *Obs*

1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 210 Yf [he] had taken his body to lyfe agayn, streyght after his expiracyon. 1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* (1673) 450 She lyeth down as though she were dead shutting her eyes, and shewing all other tokens of expiration. 1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb* I (1702) I 42 The Lord Treasurer had notice of the Clark's expiration 1779-81 Johnson *L P*, *Pope* Wks IV 87 The attendants did not discern the exact time of his expiration 1807 G Chalmers *Caledonia* I III VII 383 He died, by a quiet expiration, at his castle of Dunadeer 1847 in Craig, and in mod Dicts

† b *transf.* and *fig.* Of a flame, a sentiment, etc : The fact or process of dying out, the state of being extinct. *Obs*

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp* III. § 1 A very great cause of the dryness and expiration of men's devotion. 1660 Boyle *New Exp Phys Mech.* XIII 85 To satisfie our selves of its expiration, we had darken'd the Room, and in vain endeavored to discover any spark of Fire.

5 The fact of coming to an end; termination, end, close: a of a period of time, or of something made to last a certain time, as a law, truce, etc

1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz* c. 15 § 1 Sithence the Expiration and Ending of the Statute 1593 Shaks. *Rich II*, II. III. III Thou art come Before th'expiration of thy time 1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb.* VIII (1843) 538/1 A fortnight after the expiration of the treaty at Uxbridge. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort* (1729) 197 About the Expiration of this Month carry into the Shade .Auriculas's 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul*, Rom II 19 The shaving of the head denoted the expiration of the Nazaritic vow 1841 Lane *Arab Nts* I 110 And thus she continued to do until the expiration of the second year. 1862 Merivale *Rom Emp* (1871) V xlii. 148 The government of the Gaulish provinces followed on the expiration of his functions in the city.

† b. of a race, the world *Obs*

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 181 After the expiration of which ancient Race, there came another Colony [of bees] 1684 T Burnet *Th Earth* II 32 What hath appear'd relating to the chronology of the world giving certain marks of its expiration

Expirator (ekspirēitəɹ) [agent-n f L *ex(s)pīrāre* to Expire] An instrument for forcing out air.

1875 Ure *Dict Arts* s v *Aspirator*, The following form of spirator may be employed either as aspirator in drawing, or as expirator in forcing air through an apparatus

Expiratory (ekspɪɹə rătəɹi), *a.* [f. Lat. type **ex(s)pīrātōrius*, f *ex(s)pīrāre*: see Expire *v* and -ory.] Of or pertaining to the process of expiration

1847 in Craig. 1861 T. Graham *Pract Med.* 294 The expiratory [murmur] is distinctly audible under the clavicles. 1866 Huxley *Phys* IV (1872) 90 Whenever a violent expiratory effort is made, the walls of the abdomen are obviously flattened 1878 Foster *Phys* II II § 1 263 They are in fact the chief expiratory muscles.

b. *Gram.* (Often spelt *exspiratory*) In *Expiratory accent*, a kind of accent consisting in variation of stress, as distinguished from that which consists in variation of pitch.

Expire (ekspɪɹə ɪ), *v* Also 5 expyre, -spyre, 5-7 exspire, (6 expiere, -perie, 7 expayer). [ad. Fr *expirer*, ad. L *ex(s)pīrāre* to breathe out, f *ex-* out + *spīrāre* to breathe]

I To breathe out

1. *trans* To breathe out (air, etc.) from the lungs, also with *forth*

1590 Spenser *F Q* I. xi 45 The scorching fire, Which he from hellish entrailes did expire 1649 G Daniel *Trinarch, Rich. II*, ccxcviii, Wee yawne the same Ayre which wee expired erst 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist Earth* IV. (1723) 236 The Fluid, which is expired forth along with the Air, goes off in insensible Parcels 1715-20 Pope *Iliad* VI 223 Her pitchy nostrils flaky flames expire. 1859 Lewes *Sea side Stud* 234 In the daytime we expire more carbonic acid than during the night 1866 Huxley *Phys* IV (1872) 82 The breath afterwards is driven out of expired

b *absol* To breathe out air from the lungs

1633 P Fletcher *Purple Isl* IV xi, Loose when he sucks in aire, contract when he expires. 1653 [see Expiring *vbl sb*]. 1851 Gosse *Nat in Jamaica* 4 [The Whales] expired with a rushing sound, the instant the blow-hole was exposed

† 2 To give off (a perfume, vapour, etc); to exhale, emit. Of a volcano: To emit, eject (flames, rarely solid substances) Also, To give out under pressure *Obs*

1603 Drayton *Odes* II 4 Where Altars Doe od'rous Fumes expire 1665 G Harvey *Advice agst. Plague* 29 It [the Earth] purges it self by expiring those Arsenical fumes 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg.* I 205 And force the Veins of clashing Flints t'expire The lurking Seeds of their Coelestial Fire 1727 C Pitt *Paraphr Ps* cxliv, The lab'ring hills expire Thick clouds of smoke and deluges of fire *Ibid* I 636 What Rocks did Ætna's bellowing Mouth expire from his torn entrails. 1762 Churchill *Ghost* II Poems I 205 Ev'ry shrub expires perfume 1808 J. Barlow *Columb* V. 484 Lighted bombs that fusing trails exspire

absol. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 294 Heat drieth Bodies that do easily expire, as Parchment, Leaves [etc]

† 3 *intr* To pass out in, or like, breath; to be breathed forth or exhaled, hence of the winds, flame, a projectile. To rush forth. Cf L. *expirent ignes*, Lucr. VI 640 *Obs*

1626 G Sandys *Ovid's Met* XV 312 Furious winds. Pent in blind cauernes, strugling to expire 1654 Earl Orrery *Parthen* (1676) 563 Tell my Princess . my breath expir'd in repeating the fair name of her [etc] 1666 Dryden *Ann Mirab* clxxxviii, The linstocks touch, the ponderous ball expires 1684 R H *Sch Recreat* 32 When the Rocket expires, they take Fire and spread into a Flame, hovering in the Air like Stars 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg* I 129 Redundant Humours thro' the Pores expire *Ibid* IV. 254 Huge Flakes of Flames expire. 1729 Savage *Wanderer* I. 234 Thro' the bor'd rock above, the smoke expires

II To breathe one's last breath, die

† 4 *trans.* To breathe out (the soul, etc) in the article of death; also, *To expire one's last Obs*

[Only a special use of sense 1; but the starting-point of a distinct series of senses]

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3287 On gude ffriday when crist his sawle on crosse expired. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 84 b, Syn recommanded him to the Goddes and that don expired his lyf 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* 58 b, Medas With paynfull hunger his lyfe breth dyd expyre *a* 1612 Donne Βιαθανατος (1644) 122 A youth ready to expire his soule by sickenesse 1642 Jer Taylor *Episc.* (1647) 128 As soon as their Apostle had expired his last breath *a* 1671 Ld Fairfax *Mem* (1699) 56 My daughter .. in appearance was ready to expire her last 1715-20 Pope *Iliad* XVI. 1000 Patroclus thus So many lives effused, expires his own

5. *intr* Of a person or animal: To breathe one's last; to die.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst*, *Assumpt* (Shaks Soc.) 387 The thrydde day hens ye schul ben expirand 1485 Caxton *St. Wenefr* 3 The yong man forthwith fyll down to therthe and expyred 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* IV xliv 344 God onely knows what becomes of a mans spirit, when he expireth 1724 R. Falconer *Adv & Escapes* 83 When he found himself just upon the Point of expiring, he made this short Prayer 1741 tr *D'Argens' Chinese Lett* 209 They stand round making respectful Bows to them [Goats and Sheep] till they are expired. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* II. 74 The King pressed his hand and expired. 1843 Mrs Carlyle *Lett* I 275 Leaving my two gentlemen ready to expire of laughter.

b. *transf* in various nonce-uses. Also of a fire. To die out.

c 1593 Spenser *Sonn* XXVII 11 (1611) Dy, This verse, that neuer shall expire 1595 Shaks *John* V. iv 36 Euen this ill night your breathing shall expire 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav* 209 Palmeto . is a soft pith in which consists the soule and vegetative vertue of that tree, which cut out the tree expires 1660 Jer Taylor *Duct. Dubit* 139 The Jews religion was to expire into the Christian. 1666 Dryden *Ann Mirab* CCXII, London By an high fate thou greatly didst expire 1769 O. Goldsmith *Hist Rom* II 49 Brutus was reading by a lamp that was just expiring. 1847 Longf *Ev* I 1 113 The sparks expired in the ashes

6. To come to an end. a. Of a period of time · To reach its close, to terminate, end, *rarely*, to elapse, pass Sometimes conjugated with *be*

1455 Richard Dk of York in Ellis *Orig Lett* II 40 I. 126 And that yere expired to geve my said servaunt your licence to retourne 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. CCI 210 From the firste yere of Pepyn . to the first yere of Hughe Capet expyred or passed CC XXXIX yeres *c* 1500 *Melusine* 317 After your lyf naturel expired, no man shal . hold your land *c* 1550 Cheke *Matth* I 15 Jesus said yͤ time is now expired repent and belev yͤ gospel 1608 Shaks *Per* III IV 14 Until your date expire 1653 H Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav* XXIX 115 The three dayes abstinence being expired, lots were cast. 1812 Southey *Lett* (1856) II. 278 Lord Sunderlin . has it for three years, one of which is expired. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 560 Till all the lives, during which it was directed to accumulate, should expire 1865 Trollope *Belton Est* XI 118 Till the next session of Parliament should have nearly expired

Spenser's use in the following quot. seems to be a forced extension of this sense

1590 Spenser *F Q* I VII 9 She Trebling the dew time In which the wombes of wemen doe expire Brought forth this monstrous masse

b. Of a condition (in a bond or the like), a law, patent, truce, etc appointed for a limited time: To become void through lapse of time; to reach its term, to determine

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 95 b, The trewes faylled at time sette and exspired 1596 Shaks *Merch V* I III. 160 A month before This bond expires. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 171 There was a truce for six yeares, which expired in that of 1635 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* Rom II 43 St Paul's vow was expired before he set forward upon his voyage 1804 Earl Lauderd *Publ Wealth* (1819) 162 When the patent expires 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed 4) II. 668 A notice expiring that day of the year 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* IV 540 To ascertain what temporary statutes were about to expire

c Of an action, state, legal title, etc.: To cease, come to an end, die out, become extinct.

c 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4479 Pe paynyms pride it sall' expire *c* 1600 Shaks *Sonn* XXVII, To worke my mind, when boddies work's expired. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit* I. 353 When this dignity was exspired in this family 1659 B Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 221 This War, which had lasted almost ninety years expired in the Spring time, 1648. 1671 Marvell *Corr* Wks 1872-5 II 388 Dover Peere was not able to get in its report; so that matter is expired 1712-4 Pope *Rape Lock* III 15 Amazed, confused, he found his power expired 1783 Burke *Rep Affairs India* Wks 1842 II 28 This trade was now itself expiring in the hands of the company 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) II 266 An estate tail expires whenever there is a failure of issue inheritable to it *Ibid* III 373 The title of the daughters expired on the birth of the son 1833 Bp Thirlwall in *Philol. Mus* II 522 The death of Ajax, with which, according to modern notions, the interest expires 1844 Lingard *Anglo Sax Ch.* (1858) I. II 77 *note*. The extensive authority .. was meant to expire.

† d. Of food. To be consumed, exhausted, or spent. *Obs rare*$^{-1}$.

a 1533 Ld Berners *Huon* CIX 375 Or xv dayes were passyd, all theyr vytayles were expyred

† 7 *trans.* To cause to expire or cease; to bring to an end, conclude; to put an end to. *Obs*

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb) 77 To swill the drinke that will expyre thy date 1592 Shaks *Rom & Jul* I IV. 109 Some consequence Shall expire the tearme Of a despised life 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* 6 If I woulde expire the miserie of his vnspeakable tormenting vncertaintie 1610 Selden *Duello* IV 15 Death was vmpire by expiring the best spirit of the one. 1612 T Taylor *Comm Titus* 1 10 These seducers will not haue it [circumcision] dated, when the Lord hath expired it.

† b. To cause (time) to pass; to spend. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1589 Nashe in Greene *Menaphon* Ded (Arb) 11 Those yeares, which shoulde bee employed in Aristotle, are expired in Epitomes

† **Expi're,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] = Expiration, Expiry.

1612 Sylvester *Lacrymae Lacrym.* 168 But, day by day, vntill our last expire . Prostrate our Soules .. Before the Footstool of th' Empyreall Chaire. 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VII IX. 357 Having seen the expire of Daniels prediction. he [John] accomplished his Revelation.

Expired (ekspɪɹə ɪd), *ppl a.* [f Expire *v* + -ed^{1}.] In senses of the verb.

1 Breathed out, emitted from the lungs, etc.

1794 J. Hutton *Philos Light, etc* 301 Heat expended.. for heating the expired atmosphere 1833 Sir C Bell *Hand* (ed 3) 237 In speaking there is required a certain force of expired air 1876 Foster *Phys.* II. II. (1879) 307 The temperature of expired air is variable

2 Of a person or animal: That has breathed the last breath, dead Of a fire: Extinct. Of a law: That has reached its term; obsolete. Of a date or period: Completed.

1622 Callis *Stat Sewers* (1647) 71 A Law expired in time, though it hath lost his vigor and force, yet it is like a vertuous man deceased. 1632 Heywood *Eng Eliz* (1641) 184 The bones of those which had been long since expired 1647 *Beaum & Fletcher's Wks* Ded Ep, The then expired sweet Swan of Avon Shakespeare 1648 H G tr *Baisac's Prince* 104 The Greatnesse and Majestie of the expired Common-Wealth 1671 H M tr *Erasm Collog* 246 The expired period of ages hath not yet brought that fatal day 1674 J. B[rian] *Harv Home* II 5 Soon or late, We clasp our Earth in Lifes expired date 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser I XXII (1865 171 The expired kitchen fires. 1875 Lyell *Princ Geol* II III XLIV 515 In recently expired animals.

Expiree (ekspɪɹə rī·). [f Expire *v* + -ee; after Fr. *expiré* in same sense.] One whose term of punishment has expired; an ex-convict.

1802 Bentham *Wks* (1843) XI 123 As to returns to England, the idea of preventing them on the part of expirees is now disclaimed 1838 *Tait's Mag.* V. 781 The free emigrants of South Australia, and the emancipists and expirees of Van Dieman's Land 1863 *Lond Rev* 3 Jan 4/2 Sir Walter Crofton..traces every expiree where he can 1884

Pall Mall G 21 Oct 1/9 Convicts in New Caledonia, who may be expected to overflow into Victoria either as fugitives or expirees

†**Expi·rement.** *Obs rare* [a. OF *expirement*, f. *expirer* to EXPIRE] = EXPIRATION 5 a

1526 in *Househ Ord* (1790) 212 The two Masters of the household shall not depart from thence after the expirement of the said time *Ibid.* 220 Within three dayes of th' expirement of every Moneth.

Expirent see EXPIRANT.

Expirer (ekspaɪə rəɹ). [f EXPIRE *v* + -ER[1].]

a One who expires b. = EXPIREE

1793 J. BERESFORD in *Looker-on* (1794) III No. 79 257 The personal property of the abrupt expirer. 1862 *Lond Rev.* 30 Aug 179 The atrocities of this year would be committed by a different batch of ruffians, by the expirers of 1862 instead of by the ticket-of-leave men of 1861

Expiring (ekspaɪə rɪŋ), *vbl sb.* [f as prec. + -ING[1]] The action of the vb. EXPIRE in its various senses.

1612 R SHELDON *Serm St Martin's* 26 From the day of his circumcision vntill the apertion of his side, after his expiring 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 69 The Expiring of cold out of the Inward Parts of the Earth in Winter 1639 DK. HAMILTON in *H Papers* (Camden) 80 The day before the expayering of the 8 gevene in your Mat[ies] last proclamatione 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II VI § 5 At the expiring of the LXX years

b *attrib*

1661 WALTON *Angler* (ed 3) 1 1 9 If the inspiring and expiring Organ of any animal be stopt, it suddenly dies 1665 BOYLE *Occas Reft*, The opportunity 'tis hop'd an expiring State may give Men for Repentance

Expiring (ekspaɪə rɪŋ), *ppl a* [f. as prec + -ING[2]] That expires (in senses of verb)

1. That breathes out air from the lungs, etc

2. Of a person or animal. That is in the act of breathing his or its last; dying; often applied metonymically (like 'dying') to the breath, words, etc of a person expiring. Of a flame, etc That is dying out, becoming extinguished.

1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (Arb) 104 My name even thy expiring breath Did call upon. 1683 T HOY *Agathocles* 3 Left in danger of th' expireing Light 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit* (1818) 194 The last accents which quiver on your pale, expiring lips 1822 BP HEBER in *Bp Taylor's Wks* (1839) I CXXXV, A few expiring lamentations . were to expiate for many years of obstinate transgression 1838 DICKENS *Nich Nick* VIII, An expiring candle shone before his eyes 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* XXVIII. 121 It frantically moved its expiring wings

fig 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* 453 The last words of our expiring liberty 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps* CXIII 9 To rescue their exspiring Fame 1776 GIBBON *Decl & F* I 328 The expiring senate blazed for a moment, and was extinguished for ever 1849 RUSKIN *Sev Lamps* III § 20 87 Like bubbles in expiring foam 1862 STANLEY *Jew Ch.* (1877) I. VIII. 154 It was the last expiring effort of the old traditions.

3 Of a period of time That comes to an end, that is in the act of coming to an end

1609 TOURNEUR *Fun Poem* 14 Nor can Death or Fate Confine his fame to an expiring date 1665 J SPENCER *Prophecies* 112 The *last dates*, being the expiring times of the Jewish Oeconomie. 1705 J LOGAN in *Pa. Hist Soc Mem* X 46 The expiring year will by that time show what has been done 1823 BYRON *Age of Bronze* XIV, The impatient hope of the expiring lease.

Hence **Expi·ringly** *adv*, like a thing expiring, as if dying away.

1835 *New Monthly Mag* XLIII 167 The tones were so expiringly soft and low.

Expiry (ekspaɪə rɪ). [f EXPIRE *v* + -Y.]

1. Dying, death; = EXPIRATION 4 Also *fig.* of an immaterial thing: Destruction, extinction. *rare*

c 1790 BURNS *Let to Grose* Wks. 1856 III 152 About the time nature puts on her sables to mourn the expiry of the cheerful day 1803 W TAYLOR in *Ann Rev.* I 260 Ancient history ought not to cease with the expiry of the Roman empire 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 131 But, on expiry, the rebellious soul Shall other bodies enter 1864 PUSEY *Daniel* II 62 Men had witnessed the inherent vitality of the Gospel They predicted the date of its expiry.

2 Close, termination, end, = EXPIRATION 5

a. of a period of time

1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed 2) 272 No Decreet shall be extracted till after the Expiry of six free Days 1862 SMILES *Engineers* II. 108 A lease renewable at the expiry of that term. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* XXXII 254 At the expiry of her year of banishment.

b. of anything that lasts a certain time, as a contract, truce, etc. *Expiry of the Legal* (see quot 1861).

1807 W TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev* V 562 [He] left the situation before the expiry of his indentures 1828–40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot* (1864) I 227 The truce was now within a single year of its expiry *a* 1847 CHALMERS *Posth Wks* I. 100 Previous to the expiry of the famine. 1861 W BELL *Dict Law Scot* s v, *Expiry of the Legal* is the expiration of the period within which the subject of an adjudication may be redeemed, on payment of the debt adjudged for 1863 SMILES *Indust Biog* 218 On the expiry of this contract the Government determined to establish works of their own 1868 ROGERS in *Adam Smith's W. N* Pref. I 9 He returned [to Scotland] at the expiry of his exhibition [at Oxford].

Expiscate (ekspɪ·skeɪt), *v.* [f L *expiscāt-*, ppl. stem of *expiscārī*, f. *ex-* out + *piscārī* to fish, f. *piscis* fish] *trans.* To 'fish out', hence, to find out by scrutiny. Occas. with sentence as object

Chiefly in Sc writers; elsewhere usually humorously, with distinct reference to the etymology.

c 1621 CHAPMAN *Iliad* X 181 O friends, remains not one That will mix..With their outguards, expiscating if the renown'd extreme They force on us will serve their turns? 1721 WODROW *Hist Sufff Ch Scot* III VII § 3 This Method was fallen upon to expiscate Matter of Criminal Process 1830 GALT *Lawrie T* III XII, I just propounded the project that I might expiscate some kind of satisfaction to my curiosity 1831 WILSON in *Blackw Mag* No 180 To Corresp, Should we observe any farther impertinence on his part, we shall expiscate it 1848 H MILLER *First Impr* XVII (1857) 285 The evidence already expiscated on this point 1864 D'ARCY W THOMPSON *Day Dreams* IV (ed 2) 38 Have they ever expiscated one intelligible reason?

¶ *nonce-use* To exhaust of fish

1858 *Sat. Rev.* V 569/1 Norway is nearly expiscated.

Expiscation (ekspɪsk·ēɪ ʃən). [as if ad. L **expiscātiōn-em*, n of action f *expiscārī* see prec] The action of expiscating or fishing out, the investigation or examination *of* or *into* (a matter)

1605 CHAPMAN *Commend Verses on B Jonson's Sejanus*, The Castalian Head, In expiscation of whose Mysteries, Our Netts must still be clog'd with heauy Lead 1753 *Scots Mag* July 364/2 There should be the fullest expiscation into the truth or falsity of these deeds 1874 R H STORY *W Carstares* 183 Busied in the expiscation of the various machinations

Expiscator (ekspɪ skeɪtəɹ). *rare*[−1]. [f EXPISCATE *v* + -OR] One who expiscates; an investigator. Const *of*

1882 J BROWN *John Leech* 320 These mighty expiscators and exploders of myths

Expiscatory (ekspɪ·skătəri), *a rare* [as if ad L. *expiscātōri-us*, f *expiscārī* see EXPISCATE and -ORY] Tending to expiscate or 'fish out'.

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI 586, I was moved thereunto by an expiscatory curiosity 1837 CARLYLE *Diam. Neckl* MISC (1888) V 190 By expiscatory questions this most involute of Lies is finally winded off

Explain (eksplēɪ n), *v.* Forms 6 **explaine**, 6–7 **explayne**, 6–8 **explane**, 7– **explain**. [ad L. *explānāre*, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref*[1]) + *plān-us* flat, PLAIN Cf OF *ex-, esplaner*]

†1 To smooth out, make smooth, take out roughness from *Obs.*

1549 CHALONER tr *Erasm Moriæ Enc.* B j, He must caulme and explane his forehead. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 9 Their faces are explained or flatted by art

†2. To open out, unfold, spread out flat (a material object). Also *refl.* and *intr* for *refl. To explain (itself) into*: to develop. *Obs*

1607 DEKKER *Strange Hist* I (Percy Soc) 10 Her wit like a ship her selfe explaines 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 53 The left hand explained into a Palme 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 231 Before they [buds] explain into leaves 1684 — in *Phil Trans* XIV 560 The Horse-Chesnut is ready to explain its leaf 1721 R. BRADLEY *Wks Nat* 46 In the Gourd a Seed coming to explain itself into a Plant of full Perfection, will spread its Vine in six months. *Ibid* 144 Beetles have Wings so disposed as to fold up or explain themselves at the Will of the Insect.

†b. To make plainly visible; to display, also, *To explain itself to be* (something) *Obs*

1607 ROWLANDS *Famous Hist* 72 That life she entertains And such severity therein explains 1608 R. JOHNSON *7 Champions* II P IV b, The darke night began to give Aurora libertie to explayne her purple brightnesse 1647 N BACON *Disc Govt Eng* I LVII 105 England would explain itself unto the World to be a regular Government.

3 a. To unfold (a matter), to give details of, enter into details respecting. Occas. with indirect question as obj

1513 MORE *Rich III* Wks 63/2 Other thinges, which the doctor rather signified then fully explaned. 1572 DIGGES *Pantom* IV XXV Ff IV b, To explane the composition, fourme, nature, and proportion 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Pref Wks. II 9 The following Discourses were intended to explain what is meant by the nature of man 1756 C LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. Pref, I thought it just to explane the Medicinal Qualities 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess* I 71 Does he explain the business of Ethics? *Mod*, You have not explained how your results are obtained.

absol. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1583 Wearied with slaughter then, or how? explain 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I III 169 A tongue that could explane.

b. To make plain or intelligible; to clear of obscurity or difficulty.

1552 HULOET, Explayne, *explico* 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 345 He hath not explained the manner of the mysterie 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* IV XLVI. 378 The Power of Explaining them [Laws] when there is need 1676 GLANVILL *Ess*, *Confidence in Philos.* 6 How the pure Mind can receive information from things that are not like it self is not to be explain'd *a* 1732 GAY (J.), You will have variety of commentators to explain the difficult passages to you 1875 MANNING *Mission H Ghost* II 44 What the child cannot understand you explain 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III 131 Allow me to explain my meaning

4 To assign a meaning to, state the meaning or import of, to interpret

1608 SHAKS *Per* II II 14 'Tis now your honour, daughter, to explain The labour of each knight, in his device. 1667 MILTON *P. L* II 518 The sounding Alchymie By Harald's voice explain'd. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess* 109 An innocent word maliciously explained 1726 CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt R. Boyle* 48 This he told Mirza in the Moorish Tongue, but explain'd it to me in English. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 221 To define fire by heat would be to explain a thing by itself 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 30 Hindrance is the fact acknowledged, howso'er explained as Fate, Fortune, Providence.

b *To explain away*. to modify or do away with (a meaning, etc) by explanation, to explain so as to deprive of force or significance, *esp.* an offensive one †*To explain oneself away*. to explain away one's meaning.

1709 POPE *Ess Crit* 117 Those explained the meaning quite away. 1729 BUTLER *Serm* Pref Wks II 22 There is a strange affectation in many people of explaining away all particular affections 1786 H. TOOKE *Purley* Introd (1798) 11 You shall not be permitted to explain yourself away 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* IV 741 His words were taken down, and, though he tried to explain them away, he was sent to the Tower 1877 MOZLEY *Univ Serm* VII 154 To explain away the natural meaning of this part of Scripture language 1885 HEMMING in *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. DIV 293 He seeks to explain away the authorities we rely on.

5 To make clear the cause, origin, or reason of; to account for.

1736 BUTLER *Anal* I v. Wks. I 90 It may be hard to explain the faculty, by which we are capable of habits 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch Scand.* IV III, I make no doubt—but I shall explain everything to your satisfaction. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* II VIII 267 The principles we have laid down enable us to explain the difference. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F Bremer's Greece* II XIV. 91 It has been known from the most ancient times, but has never yet been explained in a satisfactory manner.

6 *refl* To make one's meaning clear and intelligible, speak plainly. Also, to give an account of one's intentions or motives. Formerly with *subord clause* To state in explanation of one's conduct *that*, etc

1624 GATAKER *Transubst* (1626) 86 More particularly explaining himselfe he saith 1647 N BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng* I. XLIV (1739) 72 The Duke must now explain himself, that it was the value of the English Crown, and not the Title, that brought him over. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl* (1841) 216 Being desired farther to explain himself, I mean, said he, [etc]. 1792 MRS RADCLIFFE *Rom., Forest* IX, Explain yourself, lovely Adeline.

7 *intr* a. With *subord. clause.* To say in explanation *that*

1867 BAKER *Albert N'yanza* II 162 Explaining that I was quite out of stores and presents. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) IV 132 He explains to Socrates that he has attained the conception of ideas by a process of generalization

†b. To speak one's mind *against, upon.*

(Somewhat common in 18th c.)

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 45 P 9 My intended Purpose.. was to explain upon the Order of Merry Fellows 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* II XXXIV 141 The Designs which they had so loudly explained against. 1764 CHESTERF. *Lett* IV. 202 The Public. begins to explain upon him.

Hence **Explained** *ppl. a*; in quot as compar

1685 *Col Rec Pennsylv* I. 140 Y[e] Assembly requested.. that a further Explainter Sence might be admitted.

Explainable (eksplēɪ nab'l), *a* Also 7 **explanable**. [f. prec + -ABLE] That may or can be explained, made clear, or accounted for; capable of interpretation.

1610 HEALEY *St Aug. Citie of God* 842 Many of these examples are but explanable by weake conjectures 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* V XXI § 13 268 Thus is it symbollically explainable and implieth purification. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat* (1852) II 657 Virtues which have a worth of their own explainable to his understanding 1842 DICKENS *Lett* (1880) I. 77, I have an idea not easily explainable in writing 1875 H C WOOD *Therap* (1879 176 Phenomena explainable by the action of the drug upon the sensitive nerves.

Explainer (eksplēɪ nəɹ) [f. EXPLAIN + -ER[1]] One who or that which explains

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* III XII (Arb.) 179 The Greekes call him [a maner of speach] Prolepsis, we the Propounder, or the Explaner 1643 MILTON *Dworce* II III (1851) 68 According to our common explainers 1695 MOTTEUX *St Olon's Morocco* 41 Their Prophet, whom they call God's great Favorite, and the Explainer of his Will 1860 BAGEHOT *Unref Parl* 37 He must be, if not a great orator, a great explainer 1881 *Daily News* 29 Dec 5/2 He was the expounder and explainer of the reforms.

Explai·ning, *vbl sb* [f. EXPLAIN + -ING[1]] The action of the vb EXPLAIN, †an explanation

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 383 This Sonnet, which might serue as an explaining to the other. 1656 H PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt* (1676) 175 The Table is so plain it needs no explaining 1721 R BRADLEY *Wks Nat* 110 No more than the unfolding and explaining of their Parts one after another. 1740 WATTS *Remnants of Time* § 21, I am quite tired of these human explainings, so various and uncertain

Explaining (eksplēɪ nɪŋ), *ppl a* [f EXPLAIN + -ING[2]] That explains or makes clear.

1850 MRS BROWNING *Poems* I 261 Ere her last Explaining words were said.

Hence **Explai·ningly** *adv.*

1889 *Sat. Rev* 14 Dec 684/2 'Black Prince—the name of my horse,' she added explainingly

†**Explai·t,** *v Obs. rare*[−1]. In 7 **explat(e** ?). [? f. EX- + PLAIT *v*] *trans* To remove the plaits from, to unravel In quot *fig*

c 1613 B JONSON *Underwoods*, lxiv, Thou..Like Solon's self, explat'st the knotty laws

Explanate (e kspläněɪt), *a. Ent.* and *Zool* [ad. L *explānāt-us*, pa pple. of *explānāre* to flatten out (see EXPLAIN).] Spread out flat

1846 DANA *Zooph* IV (1848) 67 Such forms have been called explanate or foliaceous 1848 MAUNDER *Treas Nat. Hist* App, *Explanate*, when the sides of the prothorax are so depressed and dilated as to form a broad margin

Explanation (eksplănēi·ʃən). Also 4 explanacioun. [ad L. *explānātiōn-em*, n of action f. *explānāre*. see EXPLAIN.]

I The action or process of explaining; an instance of the same *In explanation of*: for the purpose of explaining †*Act of Explanation* = *Explanatory Act*

1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* Prol., We han demed . to sitten to the explanacioun of the prophetis 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks 478/2 By which explanacions by mouth the people came into y° vndouted trouth 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort.* (1729) 229, I pass to the Explanation of the following Table. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I 555 The parliament have repealed the acts of settlement and explanation 1729 BUTLER *Serm* Wks. II. 153, I proceed to the particular explanation of the precept before us 1767 *Junius Lett* xxi. 99 A few lines in explanation of some passages in my last letter. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* I 666 The malignity seemed to require explanation.

2. That which explains, makes clear, or accounts for; a method of explaining or accounting for; a statement that makes things intelligible. Also (as title), a treatise composed for the purpose of explaining.

a 1610 HEALEY *Cebes* F 7 b, This explanation resembleth the riddle of Sphynx 1664 H. MORE *Myst Iniq.* 1 3, I have more at large discoursed in my Explanation of the Mystery of Godliness. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1734) II 214 The ill effects that were like to follow on those different Explanations [of the Trinity]. 1791 MRS RADCLIFFE *Rom Forest* 1, La Motte now asked for an explanation of the scene 1856 SIR B BRODIE *Psychol Inq.* I. vi. 233 Facts are not to be rejected merely because the explanation offered of them proves to be erroneous 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. iv 44 Vast sums were found to have been received of which no explanation had been given.

Comb. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit.* III 46 It passes through his own Explanation strainer

3. A mutual declaration of the sense of spoken words, motives of actions, etc, with a view to adjust a misunderstanding and reconcile differences; hence, a mutual understanding or reconciliation of parties who have been at variance.

1840 BARHAM *Ingol Leg.*, *Spectre of Tapp*, I shall come to an immediate explanation with your father on the subject.

Explanative (eksplæ nătiv), *a* [f. L. type **explānātīv-us*, f. *explānāt-e*: see EXPLAIN] Tending to explain, containing an explanation.

1750 WARBURTON *Julian* II 18x What follows is explanative of what went before 1837 *New Monthly Mag* LI 117 He grows more explicit and explanative.

Explana·to-, combining form of L *explānātus* EXPLANATE, in sense 'spread, or spreading out in a plane, or flat surface'.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 253 The species which grow from a central attachment (explanato glomerate). *Ibid.* 279 Explanato-foliaceous, suborbiculate, unifacial. *Ibid* 602 Canose, explanato-gemmate Alcyonidæ

Explanator (e kspläne·tɔi) *rare.* [f as prec. + -OR] An explainer

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I 285 Time, the grand explanator. 1858 MISS MULOCK *Th. ab Wom.* 50 We are acute and accurate historians; clear explanators of science

Explanatory (eksplæ nătəri), *a.* and *sb* [f. as prec + -ORY] **A.** *adj*

1. Serving or adapted to explain (something), containing or helping to an explanation Const *of*. *Explanatory Act*: an Act of Parliament passed to explain the meaning, drift, or application of a previous Act.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* To Rdr. 2 The words here and there inserted in a different letter are for the most part explanatory of the Authors meaning 1672 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 1 Y° seaven yeers granted for it, in y° Explanatory Act, are neere Expired. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal Beauty* x A short essay, accompanied with two explanatory prints 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) II ix 326 To guard against misconception, an explanatory document was drawn up by the government 1883 PROCTOR in *Knowledge* 7 Sept 156/1, I feel tempted to lay down in despair the explanatory pen

2. Of persons, their qualities, etc: Having the function of explaining, disposed or ready to give explanation.

1743 WALPOLE *Lett H. Mann* (1834) I. lxxxix. 313, I find you still overwhelmed with Richcourt's folly and the Admiral's explanatory ignorance 1756 FOOTE *Eng fr Paris* 1 Wks. 1799 I. 96 The law is an oracular idol, you are explanatory ministers 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vi. 59 He rendered himself as explanatory as he could

†**B.** *sb.* = EXPLANATION 2 *Obs*

1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc conc Usurped Powers* 49 This may be the best explanatorie of that

Hence **Expla·natorily** *adv.* **Expla·natoriness**, the quality of being explanatory

1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr* I xii, The city which Mr Podsnap so explanatorily called 'London, Londres' 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I 208 Miss Craven has had a fall . . he remarks explanatorily.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Explanatoriness* 1885 *Voices crying in Wilderness* IV 119 A sort of general explanatoriness that seemed intended to check further questions

†**Expla·nt**, *v* *Obs.* [ad mod L *explant-āre*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *plantāre* to plant, f *planta* plant, on the analogy of *implantāre*] *trans.* To send forth as an offshoot.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v 84 These [fibres] are explanted from the second cauitie or cell in the kidneys.

†**Explanta·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ATION.] The action of sending forth as an offshoot; *concr* an offshoot, outgrowth.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v 84 [The bladder] goeth into a necke, for the emplantation and explantation of certaine passages 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 378 Thredy strings to which more fleshy explantations or risings do accrew.

†**Explay**, *v.* *Obs rare.* [ad L *explicāre*, after the analogy of *display*. Cf. Fr. *esployer*] *trans* To unfold, display

a 1629 FOTHERBY *Atheom* II VIII § 3 (1622) 285 Mans minde doth dayly such it selfe explay, As Gods great Will doth frame it euery day 1639 H. VINTNER in Fuller *Holy War* (1647) A VIJ a, As light embroiderie explayes its glorie

†**Explees**, obs form of EXPLEES, *Law*

1628 COKE *On Litt* 17 b, The patron shall not allege the explees or taking of the profits in himself. 1642 PERKINS *Prof Bk* v § 334 148 The issue of the donee shall alledge the Explees in his Father 1775 in ASH

Explete(n, obs form of EXPLOIT *v.*

†**E·xplement.** *Obs.* [f. L *explēment-um* that which fills up, f. *explēre* to fill up. see EXPLETE and -MENT.] That which fills up; fulfilment

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 38a, Thou wert blinded, & wantedst the sence, in Vespasian to picke out his [a prophecy's] explement [ed. 1613 expletement] 1658–78 in PHILLIPS

†**Exple·ndency.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f L. *ex-* out + *splendent-em*, pr pple. of *splendēre* to shine: see -ENCY] Brightness. Cf. RESPLENDENCY

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. III II XIV, They have close clapt up all his [Phœbus'] explendency.

†**Exple·nish**, *v* *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f Ex- *pref*[1] + PLENISH] *trans* To appease, satisfy

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. III IV 137 He had his Fantasy ever explenished with these Battels, Enchantments. Loves and Challenges

†**Exple·te**, *ppl. a.* *Obs* Also 6 expleat [ad. L. *explēt-us*, pa pple. of *explēre*: see next] Filled up, completed; complete, perfect.

1534 *Hildebrand* (W. de W.) A VJ, The yere explete, the wydowe tyed an haulter aboute her sonnes necke and [etc.] 1570 in LEVINS *Manip* 1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* v II, A very explete justice!

†**Exple·te**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 7 expleat [f. L *explēt-* ppl. stem of *explēre*, f *ex-* (see Ex- *pref*[1]) + *plēre* to fill. In some examples perh. a var. of EXPLOIT.]

1. *trans* To fill out, to satiate, satisfy; to complete (a period of time).

c 1430 LYDG *Bochas* V VII (1554) 128 a, Texplete their lust certaine. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch* III 167 The Great Yeare some hold to be expleted in 36000 Solarie yeres 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV VII 123 Nothing under an Infinite, can expleat the immortall minde of man 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 293* Wax moderately expletes the body

2. To do fully, to complete, accomplish.

1430 LYDG *Chron. Troy* Prol, This worke texplete that ye not refuse 1529 in Fiddes *Wolsey* II 171 Of such yeis as was mete & hable to explete that act 1611 SPED *Hist. Gt Brit* IX XXI § 71 Being of yeeres able to explete the act

Expletement. see EXPLEMENT

†**Exple·tion.** *Obs.* [ad L. *explētiōn-em*, n of action f. *explēre*. see EXPLETE *v*] The action of filling, the state of being filled to the full, satisfaction.

1629 GAULE *Holy Madn* 400 Expletion but increases the Malady. 1677 HALE *Prim Orig. Man* IV VIII 377 The expletion of the Faculties of the Sensible Nature 1717 KILLINGBECK *Serm.* XVIII 374 The Expletion of their Desires

Expletive (e kspli·tiv, ekspli·tiv), *a* and *sb.* [ad. L. *explētīv-us* serving to fill out, f *explēre* see EXPLETE. Cf Fr. *explétif*.] **A** *adj*

1. Serving to fill out; introduced merely to occupy space, or to make up a required quantity or number: **a.** *gen*

1656–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr* 1666 TILLOTSON *Rule of Faith* I § 3 Those expletive topicks which popish writers do generally make use of to help out a book. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* Poems 1763 I. 16 Expletive Kings, and Queens without a name *a* 1833 HAN. MORE in Leslie & Taylor *Sir J. Reynolds* (1865) II VII 209 Scarce an expletive man or woman of the party. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, *Expletive-stone* (Masonry), one used for filling a vacuity

b. *esp* Of words and phrases: Serving merely to fill out a sentence, help out a metrical line, etc Also occas. of a mode of expression. Redundant, wordy.

a 1677 BARROW *Wks* (1741) I XV 10 He useth them [oaths] as expletive phrases to plump his speech *a* 1771 R. WOOD *Genius of Homer* (1775) 288 Homer's particles were [not] altogether condemned to this mere expletive duty. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Addison* Wks. III 89 The lines, which there is little temptation to load with expletive epithets 1804 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* I. 494 'The Key my loose, powerless fingers forsook', a lame and expletive way of saying 'I dropt the key'. 1874 SAYCE *Compar Philol* 1 29 The influence of Emphasis will show itself in the introduction of expletive ones [sounds]

¶ **c** *nonce-use* Given to using expletives

1857 MAYNE REID in *Chamb Jrnl.* VII. 329 The old trapper had grown expletive

†**2.** Having the attribute of supplying a deficiency. *Obs.*

1816 KEATINGE *Trav* I. 38 Reymond. supplies this deficiency. but he is not sufficiently expletive in regard to this eastern part of the chain

3. Tending or seeking to supply a loss; compensative. *rare.* (Cf. quot 1853 s.v. EXPLETORY.)

1838–9 HALLAM *Hist Lit* III iv. III § 117. 202 Punishment is not a part of attributive, and hardly of expletive justice.

B *sb*

1. An expletive word or phrase, one used for filling up a sentence, eking out a metrical line, etc without adding anything to the sense

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud Lit* VIII (1627) 97 As also Conjunctions, Copulatives [etc] so expletives, and certaine others 1668 WILKINS *Real Char* I. IV § 6 18 Words that are mere Expletives, not adding any thing to the Sense 1779–81 JOHNSON *L P*, *Pope* Wks IV 136 Expletives he very early ejected from his verses 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos Etym* 185 Must insignificant particles be consecrated into elegant expletives? 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist Lit* III v. III § 71 277 Articles and expletives are employed for the sake of the metre, not of the sense

b Often applied to a profane oath or other meaningless exclamation.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M* XXVIII, Retaining only such of their expletives as are least offensive. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol Leg*, *Spectre of Tapp*, Tom replied with an expletive. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brenton* I 63 'Confound him!' or some stronger expletive exploded from the Earl's lips

2. An 'expletive' person or thing, one that merely serves to fill up space

1688 R. L'ESTRANGE *Brief Hist Times* II 69 This Article [of an Impeachment] is an Expletive; and Signifies just nothing 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* II Wks 1757 IV 110 Was man made only to flutter, sing, and expire? A mere expletive in the mighty work.. of the Almighty? 1772 GRAVES *Spir. Quixote* IX XV. (1783) III 52 A gooseberry tart; with other ornamental expletives of the same kind 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf-t.* 1 9 He is a sort of expletive at the table, serving to stop gaps

b. Something that supplies deficiencies; a supplement *rare*

1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect Archit* I 207 They may be studied [in Italy] as an aid and expletive to what we learn elsewhere

Hence **Expletively** *adv*, in an expletive manner, with redundancy of expression. **Expletiveness**, the quality of being expletive

1607 HIERON *Defence* I 160 To be put in expletiuely and by way of explication 1860 J. YOUNG *Prov Reason* 171 Loosely, expletively, rhetorically, we speak of the Infinite Life 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Expletiveness*, expletive or filling up quality.

Expletory (e·kspli·təri), *a* [as if ad L type **explētōrius*, f. *explēre*: see EXPLETE *v*] Serving to fill up; = EXPLETIVE A.

1679 BURNET *Hist Ref* I. III 243 An expletory word 1797 *Brit. Critic* Feb 171 Dr Garden is so fond of this expletory embellishment 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 32 With the expletory yell, 'and I will, too.' 1853 WHEWELL tr *Grotius de Jure Belli et Pacis* II II § 3 In punishment the justice which is exercised is expletory justice [L *justitia expletrix*]

Explicable (e·ksplikăb'l), *a* [ad L *explicābilis*, f *explicāre* to EXPLICATE] That may be explicated or explained; that admits of being cleared of difficulty, or of being accounted for.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F* LXIV 82 All parts of best wit had bene vnable To catch, kepe, and make, thacount explicable 1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* VIII 102 How the sight is made is not with facilitie explicable. 1624 FISHER in F. White *Reply Fisher* 266 This Text being thus cleerely explicable 1660 BOYLE *New Exp Phys Mech.* i (1682) 12 That notion by which it seems likely that most if not all of them [experiments] will prove explicable 1783 BURKE *Rep Affairs India* Wks XI 300 It is not explicable, why the Nabob could not have equally given them [bills] in discharge of the debt 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann Rev* II. 229 The word Coning or king, and the word Tascio, purse or scrip, are as explicable in Gothic as in Welsh. 1877 OWEN in *Wellesley's Disp* p. XXXI, His apparently harsh conduct is mainly explicable on this ground

†**b** Of an equation: Solvable. *Obs.*

1694 E. HALLEY *Roots Equat* in *Misc Cur.* (1708) II. 84 The Equation proposed, is not explicable by any other Root.

Hence **E·xplicableness**, the quality of being explicable.

1727 in BAILEY vol II; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Explicate** (e·ksplikeit), *ppl a.* *Obs.* [ad L. *explicāt-us*, pa pple of *explicāre*. see EXPLICATE *v*.] **a** Unfolded, expanded **b.** Unfolded in words, fully stated, *esp* of a syllogism. **c.** Made clear, plain, intelligible

a 1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim & Min* Introd., The intestine in some is small The appendices are explicate.

b 1532 HEN. VIII in Burnet *Hist Ref* II 169 When our cause was proponed to your holiness, when it was explicate and declared afore the same 1605 A. WOTTON *Answ Pop Articles* 4 A simple syllogisme is either contract or explicate. *Ibid* 5 In an explicate syllogisme the proposition is generall. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 270 A sufficient reason why we should call a Syllogisme explicate for thereby it is vnfolded to the full 1648 N. ESTWICK *Treat Holy Ghost* 53 The Proposition is unwarrantable in the second explicate, or first figure

c 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib Proph* i 7 Whatsoever is expressed is made articulate and explicate 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I IX 33 How explicate is the Solution of this great Question 1698 R. FERGUSON *View Eccles* 62 Thought them hardly either vindicable or explicate without it.

Hence †**E·xplicately** *adv* = EXPLICITLY I.

a 1617 BAYNE *Diu. Tryall* (1621) 19 People, who though explicately they did not beleeve in Christ, yet had in them the faith of the Messiah.

Explicate (e·ksplikeit), *v.* [f L. *explicāt-* ppl. stem of *explicā-re*, f *ex-* out + *plicāre* to fold, PLY.]

†**1.** *trans.* To unfold, unroll; to smooth out (wrinkles), to open out (what is wrapped up), to expand (buds, leaves, etc). *Obs.*

1620 Bp King *Serm* 8 When he intendeth his business to purpose, then hee standeth vpon his feet, explicateth and displayeth his limbes 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud. Ep* II vi § 4 99 The Rose of Jericho will explicate its flowers contracted 1651 Bedell *Life Erasmus* in *Fuller's Abel Rediv.* 69 A gold Ring, which explicated, became an exact celestiall sphere 1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 37 The leaves explicate themselves 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm Extemp.* 193 It [the Glyster] explicates Corrugations of the Fibres. 1712 Blackmore *Creation* 66 They explicate the leaves *fig.* 1536 Latimer *1st Serm bef Convoc* Wks I 32 If ye diligently roll them in your minds, and after explicate and open them *a* 1652 J Smith *Sel Disc.* v. 140 Our love is wont to explicate and unfold its affection

† **b.** To spread out, expand in area or volume.

1578 Banister *Hist Man* VIII 103 The Muscles explicatyng their owne substaunce, do constitute a tendinous Membran 1666 G Harvey *Morb Angl* IV 31 The blood being thus expanded and explicated into a turgency.

† **c** To spread out to view, display *Obs*

1647 H More *Poems* 235 From her centre Her pregnant mind she [the soul] fairly explicates In actuall forms. 1678 Wanley *Wond Lit World* III. xliv § 30. 227/2 Here the Zodiack did explicate its Signs

† **2 a.** To disentangle, unravel, *fig* (cf 6). **b.** To disentangle, extricate *from, out of* difficulties

a. 1663 Sir G Mackenzie *Relig. Stoic* XIII (1685) 124 After to beget than to explicate difficulties *a* 1713 Ellwood *Autobiog* Supp (1714) 438, I might cite a great deal more, to explicate this Controversie

b 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II v v § 6. 582 Hee did neuer meet with any difficultie, whence hee could not explicate himselfe. 1668 Clarendon *Vind.* Tracts (1727) 53 No way to explicate the kingdom out of those intricacies.

3. To develop, bring out what is implicitly contained in (a notion, principle, proposition)

1628 T Spencer *Logick* 260 A simple Syllogisme hath the parts contracted, or explicated *a* 1716 South *Serm* (1717) VI. 427 To explicate and draw forth this General into the several Particulars wrapt up and included in it 1837–8 Sir W. Hamilton *Logic* XIX (1866) I 383, I do not think it necessary to explicate these two reasonings. 1864 Bowen *Logic* III. 48 By logicians generally this principle has been explicated into three general Axioms

4. To unfold in words; to give a detailed account of. Sometimes with indirect question as *obj* Now *rare* ; = Explain 3 a.

1531 Elyot *Gov* I. xv, I name him a gramarien . that can expounde good autours explicating the figures as well of sentences as wordes 1553 Pole in Strype *Cranmer* II 173 Ye have explicated how the whole matter may be concluded 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 145 We might dilucidly explicate the composition of medicaments *a* 1734 North *Exam.* III vii § 52 (1740) 541 The Terms good and bad being beforehand well explicated to the People 1831 *Croyons from Commons* 48 In dismal doleful ploratory strain He explicates the amount of loss and gain. *a* 1834 Lamb *Misc Wks* (1871) 504 An unfairness . which this would not be quite the proper place for explicating *absol* 1596 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist Scot.* (1885) 8 Bot will explicat mair at large 1651–3 Jer Taylor *Serm for Year* I. (1850) 17 As Christ related, and His Apostles recorded and explicated.

† **5.** To disclose the cause or origin of (a phenomenon); to account for. *Obs.*, = Explain *v* 5

1605 Timme *Quersit.* I. vii 29 To explicate the sowernes of the vineagar. 1660 Boyle *New Exp Phys Mech.* I. (1682) 13 There is yet another way to explicate the Spring of the Air 1729 Butler *Serm* Pref Wks. 1874 II. 10 Perceptions which . it may not be very easy at first view to explicate.

6. To make clear the meaning of (anything); to remove difficulties or obscurities from ; to clear up, explain. Now *rare* , = Explain *v.* 3 b.

1622–62 Heylin *Cosmogr* Introd. (1674) 18/1 Geography we will first define And after explicate such terms as are not obvious 1650 S Clarke *Eccl. Hist.* I. (1654) 45 He was wondrous quick to explicate obscure passages 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* Ded liii, The last Verse of his last Satire is not yet sufficiently explicated. 1814 W Van Mildert *Bampton Lect* III (ed 2) 82 Vain attempts to explicate points which must ever remain enveloped in mystery 1865 Bushnell *Vicar. Sacr* IV I. (1868) 450 Terms by which they [the lustral figures] must be explicated

† **b** *refl* To explain oneself, to make clear one's meaning *Obs.*

1563 Nowel *Serm bef Queen* (1853) 225 To explicate myself, I say, etc 1631 Bp Hall *Rem. Wks* (1660) 295 The Church of England having plainly explicated herself 1638 Featly *Transub* 253 Once more explicate your selfe.

† **c** *intr* To enter into explanations *Obs. rare.*

1781 Mad D'Arblay *Diary & Lett.* II. 77 We explicated about the letters and the coach and so forth.

Hence **Explicated** *ppl a* , unfolded, expanded; explained. **Explicating** *vbl. sb*, the action of the verb Explicate. **Explicating** *ppl a.*, that unfolds, in quot. *intr.* for *refl* expansive

1884 Fairbairn in *Contemp. Rev* Mar 362 A religion always is as its deity is as it were the explicated idea of Him. 1531 Elyot *Gov* I xiii, To him belongeth the explicating or unfoldinge of sentence 1692 Ray *Dissol World* III v (1732) 376 For the better explicating of Natural Things 1616 Beaum & Fl *Faithful Frends* IV 1, Surcease a while this explicating joy.

Explication (eksplikē·ʃən). [a F *explication*, ad. L. *explicātiōn-em*, n of action f. *explicāre*: see Explicate *v*] The action of explicating.

† **1.** The action or process of unfolding (flowers, leaves, etc). *Obs.*

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard Cyrus* II 514 In the flowers of Sycamore before explication. 1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 24 The moones being in the full at the first explication of the two dissimilar leaves.

2 The process of developing or bringing out what is implicitly contained in a notion, proposition, principle, etc ; the result of this process.

1656 tr *Hobbes' Elem Philos* (1839) 70 Definitions are nothing but the explication of our simple conceptions. 1837–8 Sir W Hamilton *Logic* XXIV (1866) II 12 A declaration is called an Explication, when the predicate or defining member indeterminately evolves only some of the characters belonging to the subject 1864 Bowen *Logic* III. 48 The ground of this explication may be thus set forth

3. The action or process of stating or describing in detail ; a detailed statement or description

1528 Roy *Sat* , Of wholy Roodes there is soche a sight That bitwene this and mydnyght I coulde not make explication 1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* Ded, The more orderly explication of the Lawe 1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 51 Explication of the manner of propagation by stems cut off from the Mother-plant 1674 tr *Scheffer's Lapland* I 1 Olaus Magnus in the explication of his map of Scandinavia 1674 Grew *Anat Plants* III II (1682) 123 The Explication therefore of all those Particulars will be my present Task. 1759 Johnson *Idler* No 70 P 4 Diffusion and explication are necessary to the instruction of those who can only learn what is expressly taught

† **4.** The action or process of unfolding the cause or origin of a phenomenon, a statement made for this purpose *Obs.*

1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* 226 Those common attempts toward the explication of gravity 1717 J Keill *Anim Œcon.* Pref (1738) 24 The Explications of the Animal Œconomy are equally certain . with the Propositions of Geometry 1752 Hume *Ess & Treat.* (1777) II 114 No other explication can be given of this operation. 1764 Reid *Inquiry* I 1 § 2 99 An explication of the various phænomena of human nature

5 The action or process of removing difficulty or obscurity from, or making clear the meaning of (a word, statement, symbol, etc). Also, that which effects this; an explanation, interpretation

1548–9 (Mar) *Bk Com. Prayer, Offices* 37 Certayne notes for the more playne explicacion of thinges 1578 Timme *Calvin on Gen* 43 The second word was added instead of an explication. 1651 C Cartwright *Cert Relig* I 235 Now take any of all these foure Explications of the Apostles words 1660 Barrow *Euclid* Introd , The explication of the Signs or Characters 1709 Swift *Merlin's Proph* , I have not forced the words by my explication into any other sense. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No 99 P 13 A better explication of a controverted line *c* 1760 Ibbots in *Times* 18 Apr (1884) 4/2 Ten plates of Anglo-Saxon coins with explications 1838–9 Hallam *Hist Lit* II. II III § 20 419 Such explication of contrarieties as might make them appear less incompatible with outward unity 1872 Black *Adv Phaeton* XIX 274 A mystery beyond explication.

† **b.** An exposition , a paraphrase *Obs.*

1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv , Life Luther* (1867) I 59 In the year 1544, th 17th of November, he finished his explication of Genesis *a* 1789 Burney *Hist Mus* (ed 2) II IV 252 Two choristers sung the explication or paraphrase.

† **6** = Explanation 3.

1707 Collier *Refl. Ridic.* 70 If the Person they are address'd to is affronted, and demands an Explication 1745 *Fortunate Orphan* 128 He told him, he desir'd to have an Explication with him.

Explicative (e·ksplikətiv), *a* and *sb.* [ad L *explicātīv-us*, f *explicāre* : see Explicate *v.*]

A. *adj*

† **1.** Tending to unfold, or to unfold itself, expansive In quot. *fig Obs.*

1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I xxiv. 43 How contrary it is to Christianity, and the Nature of explicative Love.

2 a Having the function of explaining, explanatory, interpretative. † Of a person · Explicit, affording explanation **b.** *Logic.* Of a proposition or judgement That merely explains what is implied in the subject, = Essential † **c** *Gram* (see quot. 1824).

1649 Jer Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II IX. 123 Here is forbidden .. an anger with deliberation, and purpose of revenge, this being explicative and additionall to the precept forbidding murder 1725 Watts *Logic* II II § 5 The term .is called explicative; for it only explains the subject 1757 *Herald* (1758) I No 4. 62, I shall be particularly explicative in the course of these publications 1824 L Murray *Eng Gram* (ed. 5) I 216 An explicative sentence is, when a thing is said to be or not to be in a direct manner. 1852 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss* 273 In Mathematics the whole Science is only the evolution of a potential knowledge into an actual, and its procedure is thus merely explicative 1877 E Caird *Philos. Kant* II 1 207 The new judgments are all explicative or analytic. 1878 Bayne. *Purit Rev* x. 393 These are for Mr. Carlyle, the vital, the explicative facts in Cromwell's career and character.

B *sb.* An explicative term

1775 Adair *Amer. Ind* 77 By the first name [green ear of corn], the Indians, as an explicative, term their passover. 1864 Bowen *Logic* v. 144 With regard to Explicatives

Hence **Explicatively** *adv*, in an explanatory manner.

1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 22 They often call the bleak northwind, explicatively, very evil, and accursed.

† **Explicator.** *Obs rare.* Also 7 explicater. [a L. *explicātor*, f *explicāre* : see Explicate *v.*] An expounder, explainer.

1617 Hale *Prim Orig Man* I i 10 The Supposition of Epicurus, and his Explicator, Lucretius 1697 J. Sergeant *Solid Philos* 36 The Explicaters of Ideas by Resemblances must be forced

Explicatory (e·ksplikātən), *a* [f. L. type **explicātōrius*, f. *explicātor* : see prec. and -ory] Having the function of explaining. Const. *of.*

1625 Ussher *Answ. Jesuit* 304 The like explicatorie repetition is noted to haue been vsed by the Prophet. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm* I xxv, Those evangelical commands, explicatory of this law 1716 T Vincent (*title*), Explicatory Catechism, or an Explanation of the Assembly's Shorter Catechism 1870 Disraeli *Lothair* lxvi 377 Making every allowance for explicatory circumstances 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov , They were compelled to wait for the correspondents' full and explicatory accounts

† **Explicature.** *Obs. rare*—[1] [f *explicāt-* ppl stem of *explicāre* (see Explicate) + -ure] ? The action of unfolding or displaying

1592 R D *Hypnerotomachia* 85 b, Which stones [table diamonds] were wonderfully cut of a Cataglyphic explicature

‖ **Explicit.** *Obs* [a med L. word, used by scribes in indicating the end of a book, or of one of the separate pieces contained in a MS It was regarded as a vb in 3rd pers sing, 'Here ends' (such a book, piece, etc.), the form *explicuunt* being used as pl It seems, however, to have been originally an abbreviation of *explicitus* pa. pple, in *explicitus est liber*, lit. 'the book is unrolled'; cf quot. 949.]

[*a* 420 Hieronymus *Ep* XXVIII IV, Solemus completis opusculis interponere Explicit aut Feliciter aut aliquid istius modi. 949 in Yepez *Chron Ord S Benedicti* I 92 (Du Cange) Explicitus est liber iste à Notario Sebastiano Diacono, notum perfectionis diem 4 Kalend Februarii æræ 987] *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* (end), Explicit liber Exodus *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* (end), Explicit liber Troili et Criseide *c* 1450–60 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 331 Expliciunt Statuta Familie bone Memorie 1485 Caxton *Chas Gt* (end), Explicit per Wilham Caxton. 15 *Piers of Fullham* 287 in Hazl *E. P P.* II 12 Explysyth peels of fulham 1595 G M *Gentleman's Acad.* 54 Explicit prima pars [1663–76 Bullokar, *Explicite* ended or finished. 1866 Kingsley *Herew.* II 402 Explicit]

b. *nonce-use* as *sb* : The 'finis,' shutting up.

a 1658 Cleveland *Poems, Agst Sleep* 11 Sleep. Reasons Assassine, Fancies Bail; The Senses Curfew. Joys Explicite, unfathom'd Gulf of time.

† **Explicit,** *v Obs.* [f L *explicit-* ppl. stem of *explicāre* to unfold: see Explicate] *intr.* Of a leaf: To unfold, open out.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 650 Leaves of red Roses perfectly explicited

Explicit (eksplisit), *a* Also 7 explicite. [a Fr *explicite*, ad. L *explicit-us*, pa. pple. of *explicāre* to unfold . see Explicate]

† **1.** Of the brow · Free from folds or wrinkles, smooth Of a plot : Free from intricacies; simple.

1671 Milton *Samson* Introd , That commonly called the plot, whether intricate or explicit. 1697 Evelyn *Numism* IX 296 The chearful Forehead is Explicit and smooth.

2 Of knowledge, a notion, etc : Developed in detail, hence, clear, definite *Explicit faith, belief* (Theol): the acceptance of a doctrine with distinct apprehension of all that is logically involved in it; opposed to *implicit faith.*

1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt* 119 Every man is bound to have a personall explicite Faith of his own 1656 Bramhall *Replic* II 85 The explicite beliefe of them is no necessary part of Christian communion 1690 Locke *Hum Und* I II (1695) 11 The Understanding hath an implicit Knowledge of these Principles, but not an explicit, before this first hearing *a* 1716 South *Serm* (J), How impossible it is for us to have a clear and explicit notion of that which is infinite 1880 Littledale *Plain Reas.* XXV 73 Implicit belief in the Pope is not sufficient; that must be explicit

3. Of declarations, indications, utterances. Distinctly expressing all that is meant; leaving nothing merely implied or suggested; express

1613 R. C *Table Alph* (ed 3), *Explicite*, made manifest, vnfolded. 1642 Milton *Argt conc Militia* 26 An Oath ought to be explicite, I mean, without implications of etcetera's 1654 Cromwell *Sp* 12 Sept, There was an explicit consent and an implicit consent 1726 De Foe *Hist Devil* I v. (1840) 66 What their [the angels'] sin was is not explicit 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, III. VII 62 The Landgrave wrote to Granvelle. begging an explicit declaration of what they had to fear or hope 1789 Bentham *Princ Legisl* XI § 42 If a poor man who is ready to die with hunger steal a loaf of bread, it is a less explicit sign of depravity than [etc.] 1856 Froude *Hist Eng* (1858) II VII 201 Promises more explicit had been held out to him of forgiveness.

4. Hence of persons, their qualities, etc. . Speaking out fully all that is meant; definite and unreserved in expression , outspoken.

1726 Butler *Serm.* VII 134 How explicit they are with themselves, is another Question 1756 Pott *Chirurg Wks.* (1790) II. 10 To express myself in as plain, explicit and intelligible manner as I am able, 1770 *Junius Lett* XXXVI. 172 The explicit firmness and decision of a king *a* 1859 Macaulay *Biog* (1867) 180 No man who is at the head of affairs always wishes to be explicit

Explicitly (eksplisitli), *adv.* [f as prec. + -ly[2].] In an explicit manner.

1 As a matter of 'explicit' knowledge, belief, or statement; expressly and not merely by implication. Opposed to *implicitly.* Now only (exc *Theol*) with reference to statements, in which use it approaches sense 2

a 1638 Mede *Wks.* IV lxxvii 863 That the Roman Church erreth not *in Fundamentalibus Fidei Articulis*, because explicitely they profess them, howsoever .. implicitely and by consequent they subvert them. 1651 Hobbes *Govt & Soc.* XIV. § 8 217 Every civill Law hath a penalty annexed

to it, either explicitly or implicitly. 1791 BURKE *App Whigs* Wks 1842 I 511 He explicitly limits his ideas of resistance 1875 MANNING *Mission H Ghost* xvi 437 Faith believes the whole revelation of God explicitly so far as it knows it, implicitly so far as it is not known as yet 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* I 323 Passages of various dates speak explicitly of the use of the compass for land purposes

2 In a definite and unambiguous manner; unequivocally

1756 BP. LOWTH *Let to Bp Warburton* 129, I thought it incumbent upon me to tell you explicitly that I was not to be frightened 1797 MRS RADCLIFFE *Italian* III, Speak explicitly and to the point 1841 MIALL *Nonconf.* I 1 We avow most explicitly what [etc.]

3. With detailed exposition.

1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks 1874 II 24 This part of the office of conscience is beyond my present design explicitly to consider 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) V. 195 Will you tell me a little more explicitly what [etc.]?

Explicitness (eksplisitnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being explicit; distinctness of statement or (formerly) of apprehension; freedom from ambiguity or obscurity of meaning; outspokenness.

1647 JER TAYLOR *Lib Proph.* VII 187 Whose judgement (of speculative doctrine) is with lesse curiosity and explicitenesse declared in Scripture *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm* (1737) IV VII 284 The knowledge of this article was by no means received with explicitness in the ancient Jewish Church. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I XXXII 236 An explicitness that can admit of no mistake. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv Grey* IV. IV, Explicitness is not the language of such as I am 1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 581 That explicitness of syntax.

†**Expli'ke,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad F. *expliquer* to explain, ad. L. *explicāre*: see EXPLICATE.] *trans.* To unfold in words; to narrate at length

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr* (W de W 1495) I. Prol 1 a/1 The feruente charytee of the freres haue ofte tymes requyred vs to explyke the lyues of holy Heremytes

Explodable (eksplō'ud-dăb'l), *a.* [f. EXPLODE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be exploded.

1871 LE FANU *Ten. Malory* lix. 343 As I have seen people at a chemical lecture eye the explodable compounds on the professor's table.

Explode (eksplōu d), *v* [ad. L *explōdĕre, explaudĕre* to drive out by clapping, hiss (a player) off the stage, f. *ex-* out + *plaudĕre* to clap: cf. APPLAUD, PLAUDIT. Cotgr 1611 has Fr *exploder* in sense 1.

With the non-Lat. senses 4–6 cf late L *displōdĕre* (see DISPLODE) used of the bursting of a bladder Senses 5 and 6, now the prevailing senses, are not recognized by Johnson.]

†**1** *trans.* To clap and hoot (a player, play, etc.) off the stage; hence *gen.* to drive away with expressions of disapprobation; to cry down; to banish ignominiously. Also *fig* Const. *from, out of,* and with double obj. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* Democr to Rdr (1651) 19 Vertue and Wisdom were hissed out, and exploded by the common people. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess* (1669) 69 Why they did not hiss, and explode him off the Stage 1670 *Moral State Eng* 12 Religion is a thing they explode conversation. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV. VI, In the playhouse when he doth wrong, no critic is so apt to hiss and explode him. *a* 1785 GLOVER *Athenaid* XXX 94 Of justice and religion He [Enoch] spake exploded 1823 LAMB *Elia, Artif. Comedy* Wks 402 Congreve and Farquhar show their heads once in seven years only, to be exploded and put down [1849 W FITZGERALD tr *Whitaker's Disput.* 21 Who would not cry out against and explode the patrons of Cerinthus]

†**b.** To mock at, deride. *Obs rare.*

1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* II 570 When thou hast once begun to build a house, Leav't not unfinish'd, lest the Ill-spoken crow from her bough thy means outgone explode.

†**c.** Of a thing. To cause to be hooted (off the stage) *nonce-use.*

1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat* (1852) I 335 The absurdity was so glaring, that it has quite exploded that notion off the stage

2. To reject with scorn (an opinion, proposal, custom). Also in weaker sense To reject, discard *Obs* exc. in *passive*, which is still occas. used with the sense: To be disused, to be rejected as obsolete (cf. 3)

1538 LELAND *Itin.* V 56 When Glan is set with a worde preceding G is exploded 1609 BACON *Case of Post-nati* Wks 1803 IV 343 But the court *una voce* exploded this reason, and said [etc.] 1696 TRYON *Misc* xliv 99 Not that I wholly Explode Astrology; I believe there is something in it 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc Piers Westm Bridge* 46 This Method of building having been exploded by the Hon. Board as insufficient 1790 BEWICK *Quadrupeds* (1807) 55 This breed is now nearly exploded, being considered as unprofitable 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I 132 These effects were formerly attributed to suction, a word which ought to be exploded 1850 DAUBENY *Atom Th* III. (ed 2) 94 As new views came into vogue, or old errors became exploded. 1861 ELSIE GARRETT in *Gd Words* 410 The old airs are exploded for Italian bravuras

3 To cause to be rejected; to bring into disrepute; to expose the hollowness of, to discredit; †to bring into disuse.

Now often associated with sense 6; hence it tends to be restricted to cases in which the fig. use of that sense would be applicable

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm Reg* (Arb.) 43 The Priests forged Letter was soon after exploded by the Priests own confession. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 203, I was farther hired to explode their doctrine of predestination 1762–71 H WALPOLL *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III 173 The famous crown-piece did not explode the others. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX 266 Cullen laboured to explode the humoral pathology 1846 WRIGHT *Ess Mid Ages* I. III. 97 Their existence has entirely exploded the old notion that England never possessed any native romances. 1872 LIDDON *Elem Relig* 1 30 When the idol has been pulverized and the lie is exploded. 1881 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* No 626. 607, I thought that I had thoroughly exploded that fallacy

†**4 a.** To drive forth (air), to emit **b.** To drive out with violence and sudden noise *Obs.*

a. 1660 BOYLE *New. Exp Phys Mech* 352 The inspired Air when 'tis exploded, carries them away with it self 1676 H MORE *Remarks* 174 The smallest charge of Gunpowder will explode the Bullet with equal force. 1731 E. BAYNARD *Health* (1740) 28 That air again the lungs explode When robbed of its nitrous load

b 1671 R BOHUN *Wind* 300 These Raging Minerals are exploded with the greatest violence 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 15 The effects of Lightning, exploded from the Clouds 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* V (ed. 2) 257 The kindled Powder did explode The massy Ball 1755 in JOHNSON 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett* III 324 Pieces of this [earth-coal] are frequently exploded into the room 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* (1844) 154 The vast height to which they [masts] had been exploded. 1826 [see EXPLODED *ppl. a* 3]

5 *intr* To 'go off' with a loud noise. Of gas, gunpowder, etc. To expand violently with a loud report under the influence of suddenly developed internal energy; hence, of a charged jar, mine, etc. Of a boiler, gun, etc. To fly in pieces, burst, from a similar cause.

1790 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ* (1832) II 96 All Europe is like a mine ready to explode. 1816 J SMITH *Panorama Sc & Art* II. 232 Let one ball touch the ball of the charged jar the jar will then of course explode 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 281 Place upon a plate a few grains of powder As the plate becomes heated the whole explodes 1879 TYNDALL *Fragm Sc* I x 319 They [rockets] exploded with a very loud report in the air

b. *transf* and *fig*

1817 LD. CASTLEREAGH in *Parl Deb.* 279 A desperate conspiracy, which had exploded already 1840 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1862) X 179 We rushed down forty-five stairs, and exploded from the house with a fury, etc. 1867 BAKER *Albert N'yanza* II 280 The effect produced made the crowd explode with laughter. 1888 BURGON 12 *Gd Men* II v 63 Conscious that I must certainly explode if he kept me for another half-minute. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N Brendon* I 63 'Confound him!' or some stronger expletive exploded from the Earl's lips.

c. *Phys* To break out or burst forth *into*

1882 E. G LORING in *Altien & Neuvol* (1887) VIII 130 The irritation may develop gradually, or explode suddenly, into an actual inflammation

6. *trans.* To cause (a gas, gunpowder, also a magazine, mine, etc.) to 'go off' with a loud noise, to 'blow up'

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat* I 192 In an exhausted receiver neither can a bell be heard nor gun-powder be exploded. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem* (ed 3) II 110 When oxygen and hydrogen gas are exploded. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II 762 The gun cotton was exploded under the pressure of a confined space. 1890 *Spectator* 15 May, On Tuesday night, Lord Randolph Churchill exploded his little mine.

b *transf* and *fig*

1822, 1832 [see CATAMARAN 2] 1842 S. R MAITLAND *Notes Foxe's Martyrs* II Mr Cattley exploded all this conceit and insolence upon a matter which, etc. 1850 RUDDING *Yesterday & To day* (1863) III 42 So he took out his snuff-box, once more at his ease, Inhaled a full pinch, and exploded a sneeze 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav* 256 They [Italians] explode each other on mere contact like two hostile gases 1878 SIMPSON *Sch Shaks* I 11 The plot was exploded by the committal of Somerset to the Tower.

Exploded (eksplōu ded), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] In senses of the verb

†**1.** That has been hissed off the stage. *Obs*

1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & V* Wks 1755 III II. 13 Fustian from exploded plays 1779–81 JOHNSON *L P, Pope* Wks IV 81 After the *Three Hours after Marriage* had been driven off the stage while the exploded scene was yet fresh in memory

2 Held in contempt; rejected, scouted. Also in weaker sense, disused, out of fashion. (Said of customs, opinions, etc; rarely of persons)

1626 MASSINGER *Rom Actor* IV ii, To put in an exploded plea In the court of Venus 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 58 P 2 A Thing so exploded as speaking hard Words 1790 BURKE *Fr Rev* 36 A conflict with some of those exploded fanatics of slavery 1793 BLUDDOES *Catarrh* 160 The exploded theories of Boerhaave or Cullen 1868 MILMAN *St Paul's* XIX 486 When mercy was on all sides an exploded virtue, he dared to be merciful 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II XVIII 185 The time had gone by when such exploded politics could even interest the people

†**b** Of a material object. Discarded, disused; out of fashion *Obs.*

1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser I XVIII 194 The little cool playful streams those exploded cherubs uttered. 1829 *The Bengallee* 169 An old Dowager's now exploded pair of pockets.

†**3** Driven forth with violence and sudden noise.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv Grey* VI. I, The exploded cork whizzed through the air

4. In sense 6 of the verb.

1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 209 Conical form being best suited to the action of the exploded fluid

fig 1876 HOLLAND *Sev Oaks* VIII 109 It had been occupied for a year or two by an exploded millionaire.

Explodent (eksplōu dĕnt). *Phonetics.* [ad L. *explōdent-em,* pr. pple. of *explōdĕre* to EXPLODE.] A consonant-sound produced by the sudden escape of breath after the closure of the oral passage (as *p, b, t, d, k, g*); a 'check', 'mute', or 'stop', = EXPLOSIVE B. 1

1861 *Proc. Amer. Phil Soc* VIII 371 The combination of two explodents 1865 *Pall Mall G* 11 Feb 6 The two adjectives horrible and abominable—three explodents and one aspirate in three words 1885 *Athenæum* 14 Mar 349/2 Mr Cayley held that all explodents suggested impact

Exploder (eksplōu dəɹ) [f EXPLODE + -ER1] One who, or that which, explodes

†**1** One who rejects (a doctrine, etc); one who denies the existence of (something). *Obs.*

1659 H. MORE *Immort Soul* (1662) 39 Mr Hobbs, that confident Exploder of Immaterial Substances out of the world 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* Pref 17 [Some affirm that atheists do not exist, but] these so confident exploders of them are both unskilled in antiquity, and unacquainted with the present age 1681 HALLYWELL *Melampr* 3 This age hath produced too many confident Exploders of Immaterial Substances *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm* (1737) VI VII 276 Scandalous exploders of the doctrine of passive obedience

2 One who refutes a theory, etc

1863 J BROWN *Horæ Subs.* (1882) 320 Mighty expiscators and exploders of myths.

3 Something which bursts with a loud noise

1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 238 Things called guns Pocket volcanoes would be a fitter title, or portable exploders

4. That which causes explosion, a contrivance for exploding gunpowder, etc

1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* I 853/2 The gun has the needle-exploder and bolt breech 1880 *Libr. Univ Knowl* VI 359 For mining, electric fuses are used, called also exploders 1884 A G. HAKE *Chinese Gordon* x. 254 Firing a gun 150 yards off with a magnetic exploder

Exploding (eksplōu din), *vbl sb.* [f as prec. + -ING1.] The action of the verb EXPLODE in various senses

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci* Addr 13 The confident exploding of all immaterial Substances *Ibid* 71 Our Author's Metaphysical argument against a Vacuum (the exploding of which he thinks so necessary)

b. *attrib*

1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II 15 These instruments are called exploding tubes 1881 GRELNER *Gun* 336 The tumbler strikes an exploding-pin screwed into the false breech.

Explo'ding, *ppl a* [f. as prec + -ING2.] That explodes †**a.** That drives away with scorn. **b.** That causes a loud and sudden noise. **c.** That flies into pieces with loud report.

1667 MILTON *P L.* X. 546 Thus with th'applause they meant, Turnd to exploding hiss 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* XXXVII (1856) 337 The howling, the clattering, the exploding din 1883 *Academy* 23 June 444/1 That tree has the air of an exploding shell

Exploit (eksploɪt), *sb.* Forms 4 esploit(e, 5 explait, expleyte, 5–7 exployt(e, (6 exploicte), 6– exploit [a OFr. *esplait, esploit* m., *esploite* fem., and their refashioned forms *exploit, exploite,* etc = Pr *espleit* m., *espleicha* fem. —vulgar L. **explic'tum, explic'ta* (med L *esplectum, expletum* n., *explecta* fem.), L *explicitum, explicita,* neut. and fem. pples of *explicāre*. see EXPLICATE The etymological sense is thus 'something unfolded, brought out, or put forth', the action of unfolding or developing]

†**1** Advantage, progress, speed, success; furtherance. Const *of To make exploit*. to make speed, to meet with success. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf* II 258 The sail goth up, and forth they straught, But none esploit therof they caught *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 3661 For explait of here spede, þai spekyn in fere To chese hom a cheftayn. 1430 LYDG *Chron Troy* I VI, For he full sory was withouten dread, Of the expleyte and of the happye spede Of this Iason. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI CLXXVI 173 Of whose exployt or spede myne auctour maketh no mensyon 1525 LD BERNERS *Froiss* II XCI [LXXXVII.] 272 His ambassadours hadde made no better exployte

†**2** The endeavour to gain advantage or mastery over (a person or place), an attempt to capture or subdue, hence, a military or naval expedition or enterprise. †*In exploit*: in action or combat *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 87/4 He began to helpe them in theyr exployte of the see and anon the tempest cessed. 1555 *Fardle Facions* II III 133 Thei prophecied vnto Alexandre victory, when he made his exploicte towarde Darius 1601 SHAKS *All's Well* IV 1 41, I must giue my selfe some hurts, and say I got them in exploit *a* 1627 J HAYWARD *Annals Four Y Eliz* (1840) 55 The Captaines drewe to consideration all the meanes for the exploit of the towne. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II 495 Captain Mees has undertaken the exploit of St Maloes 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix* (1803) II 24 The glory of having undertaken such an exploit no malice can impair

b An enterprise, project *rare* (after mod F.).

1879 TROLLOPE *Thackeray* 50 Thackeray had become big enough to give a special éclat to any literary exploit to which he attached himself

3 An act or deed, a feat; in modern use, an achievement displaying a brilliant degree of bravery or skill

c 1538 R COWLEY in Ellis *Orig Lett.* II 126 II 96 They doo noo exployte not so moche as to shote oon gone 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV iii. 35 Whom corrupting Gold Will tempt vnto a close exploit of Death 1610 HEALEY *St Aug Citie of God* 845 Magicians can doe such exploytes by the devills meanes 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 15 For many years it was counted a great exploit to pass this strait. 1868 E EDWARDS *Raleigh* I VII. 110 Drake's exploits strung the patriotism of the sailors to a lofty pitch 1879 FROUDE

Cæsar xix 308 The conquest of Gaul had been an exploit of extraordinary military difficulty.

†**4** Carrying out, execution, performance. *To put in exploit* to put in practice *Obs*

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ Osor.* 213 If the whole exployt of thinges be governed by hym 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec* (1632) 75 A Captaine, who scornes to imitate any stratageme used by the enemy, though the putting it in exploit might give him assured victory

†**5.** *Law* A citation or summons; a writ. Cf. Fr *exploit Obs.*

[1611 Cotgr., *Exploict* an adiournement or citation] 1622 Malynes *Anc Law-Merch* 457 Any summons or arrest, exploit or assignement 1682 Warburton *Hist Guernsey* (1822) 82 Exploits, which is the adjourning or citing of such persons, against whom any action is brought.

Exploit (eksploi t), *v.* Forms. 4 expleiten, 5 expleyt, explite, 5–7 exploite, -yte, 6– exploit. [ad Fr *exploit-er* = Pr *expleitar, explectar* :–L **explicitāre*, freq of *explicāre*, see Explicate Sense 4 is a recent adoption of the mod vb]

†**1.** *trans* To accomplish, achieve, execute, perform; to fight (a battle) *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom Rose* 6177, I dwelle with hem. That worship of this world coveiten, And grete nede kunnen expleiten *c* 1430 Lydg *Min Poems* (Percy Soc) 218 Massageres T'expleyte the journeal tymes of the yeere 1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* 362/2 They knewe wel that they shold no thyng exployte of their entente *c* 1500 *Melusine* 87, I ordeyne the bataill to be to morow exploited 1531 Elyot *Gov* I xxvi, They departed without exploytinge their message 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* (1806) I 502 P. Turpilianus sat still without exploiting ame notable enterprise. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt Brit* IX xi, § 47 It is euident, that these tragedies against the Lords were exployted by others 1674 *Lond Gaz.* No 882/4 We doubt not but something considerable will be exploited by them 1687 A Lovell tr *Bergerac's Com Hist* I. 127 The first thing they exploited, was to distribute my Body among them into several Provinces. 1775 in Ash

†**b** *To exploit out.* to achieve the expulsion of *c* 1525 Skelton *Sp Parrot* 307 To exployte the man owte of the mone

2 †**a** *refl* To apply, exert oneself Cf OFr. *s'exploiter Obs*

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxvi 95 Why consumest thy self slepynge without exploityng the in thy vyage 1530 Palsgr 542/1 They exployted them so faste that within shorte space they came to their journayes ende.

†**b** *intr* To act with effect, to get on, prosper, speed Also in *impers pass Obs*

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 10 b, Peleus not knowing how he might exploite for to attayne to execute his dampnable enuye *Ibid.* 66 If I abode here I should not exployte but lose my tyme *c* 1500 *Melusine* 188 The knight reherced to them how he had exployted 1592 Wyrley *Armorie* 154 Some did to me vnfold how at Arde Gomignes did hold, Exploiting well. 1602 Warner *Alb Eng* Epit. (1612) 384 During the minoritie of this King Richard. brauely was it exployted in Fraunce by his Agents

†**3.** *trans* ? To cause to succeed, prosper *Obs.*

c 1430 Lydg *Lyfe our Ladye* (Caxton) C v a, Let thy grace to me descende My rude tunge to explite and spede

4 To 'work' (a mine, etc); to turn to industrial account (natural resources) **b** *transf* To utilize for one's own ends, treat selfishly as mere workable material (persons, etc); to 'make capital out of'.

1838 *New Monthly Mag* LIII 306 The Humbughausens have exploited the obscure (to use a French phrase where we have no proper equivalent) with profit 1847 Mrs Carlyle *Lett* II 25 Exploiting that poor girl for their idle purposes of curiosity 1865 E Arnold in *Reader* No 115 282/1 In exploiting mineral resources 1878 *Print Trades Jrnl* xxiii 7 The great German naturalist finds himself coolly exploited by a Paris publisher. 1888 *Westm Rev.* July 58 An association of capitalist shareholders, exploiting their wage-paid labourers .were then exploiting the riches of the East.

5 *intr* To conduct mining operations *for.*

1887 *Pop Sci. Monthly*, Apr XXX 857 Some two years ago a Belgian engineer proposed to exploit for petroleum

Hence **Explo·ited**, **Explo·iting** *ppl a* and *vbl sb*

1883 *Pall Mall G* 28 Aug 1/1 The Jews attracting to themselves alone the animosity which is deserved by the whole 'exploiting' class 1887 *Ibid.* 20 Aug. 4/2 There is no such exploited class as trained nurses in fashionable 'institutions' 1887 T Kirkup *Inq Socialism* III 87 The domineering and exploiting spirit.

Exploi·table, *a* [f. prec + -able.]

†**a** Capable of being accomplished *Obs* **b** Capable of being exploited (in sense 4 b)

1611 Cotgr., *Exploitable* readie to be performed, easie to be done 1887 tr *Marx' Capital* II xxv. 633 This excess of capital, makes exploitable labour-power sufficient

Exploi·tage. [f as prec. + -age] = next.

1884 *My Ducats & Daughter* III xxiii 35 He would not lend himself to exploitage. 1884 W Morris in *Century Mag* July (1886) 307 It [profit-sharing] would do nothing toward the extinction of exploitage

Exploitation (eksploitēi ʃən). [a Fr. *exploitation*, f *exploiter* · see Exploit *v*]

1 The action of exploiting or turning to account, productive working or profitable management (of mines, cattle, etc) Also, an instance of this

1803 W Taylor in *Ann Rev* I 362 Similar proofs of the deficient commercial exploitation of these colonies perpetually occur 1825 *New Monthly Mag* XIII 588 Clear evidence of success, wanting to all other 'exploitations' (excuse the gallicism) 1836 *Blackw Mag* XL. 766 What is to be the next exploitation of genius? Travels? 1881 P. Geddes in *Nature* No 622 534 The second, inquires whether the exploitation of plants or animals be more profitable in the given society 1885 A J Evans in *Archaeol* XLIX 8 Cities, owed their rise to the exploitation of the mineral wealth of the province

b The action of turning to account for selfish purposes, using for one's own profit.

[1844 M Hennell *Social Syst* 108 Slavery, the use of man by man (*exploitation*) was the reigning principle of society in its first stages] 1857 O Brownson *Convert* Wks V. 116 A poor man becoming rich by trade, speculation, or the successful exploitation of labour 1868 *Pall Mall G* No 1017 1827/2 The exploitation of the credulous public 1877 Mrs Oliphant *Makers Flor* IX 225 Their whole existence [was] an exploitation of the helpless people they reigned over 1887 L. Oliphant *Fashionable Philos.* 33 The exploitation and subjugation of Eastern countries.

2 The action of reconnoitring

1871 *Daily News* 18 Sept, It surely indicated lax exploitation that the advance column should have blindly butted its head against this broken bridge

Exploitative (eksploi tătiv), *a rare.* [f Exploit *v* + -ative] Concerned with exploiting or turning to account natural resources

1885 *Century Mag* XXIX 363 'Industries', divided into 'Exploitative' and 'Elaborative' groups.

Exploiter (eksploi tər), *sb* [f. as prec. + -er 1] One who exploits **a.** One who turns to account **b** One who turns to account for selfish purposes.

a 1870 *Nation* (N Y) 10 Mar X 152/2 Happy mining company these fortunate exploiters 1890 *Montreal Weekly Gaz* 11 Sept. 4/1 The coal seam opened lay on the north side of Cow Bay, and a considerable trade was carried on between the French exploiters, and the West Indies

b. 1870 *Nation* (N Y.) 17 Feb X 101/2 The pockets of all the railroad exploiters have been crammed with public money 1883 *Athenæum* 24 Feb 245 That shrewd and often not ungentle character whom his 'exploiters' malign as Hodge 1887 T Kirkup *Inq Socialism* in 86 The capitalists and exploiters of the new industrial era

Exploi·ter, *v* [a Fr *exploiter*: see Exploit *v* (the inf being irregularly adopted instead of the stem)] *trans* To make use of, develop, turn to account Hence **Explo1 terer**

1853 T Parker *Theism, etc* Introd 41 It is sad to see disciples of this church exploitered by a twofold jesuitry. 1864 *Fraser's Mag* Apr 406 It [the idea of the Book of Snobs] was repeated, diversified, and—to use an American adaptation of a French word —'exploitered', till it became rather wearisome 1864 G. Dyce *Bella Donna* I. 48 Every proprietress of a 'banner screen' invariably determined to exploiter her work by the agency of the lottery-ticket. 1868 Yates *Rock Ahead* II. 11, The probable profits which would accrue were he to exploiter her musical talent 1873 T Parker *Theism, etc* (1863) 67 The God of the popular theology is the exploiterer of the human race

Exploiting (eksploi tiŋ), *vbl sb* [f Exploit *v* + -ing1.] The action of the vb Exploit

a in senses of the vb **b** see quot 1867

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor* 922 Having contributed (for the exploiting of this service) two thousand dragmes weight in silver 1605 Camden *Rem* 18 And left more of glory to vs by their exploiting of great actes 1615 W. Hull *Mirr Maiestie* 23 The exployting of any thing tending to the promoting of the Romish brethren 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Exploiting*, transporting trees or timber by a river. 1890 *Nature* 18 Sept, They think too much of competition as the exploiting of labour by capital

Exploiture (eksploi tiŭr) [f Exploit *v.* + -ure] The action of the vb Exploit.

†**1** The action of achieving or accomplishing. Const *of.* Also, a performance; and *collect* what has been accomplished. *Obs.*

1531 Elyot *Gov* I xi, The Commentaries of Julius Cesar whiche he made of his exployture in Fraunce and Brytayne. *Ibid.* III. x, In his counsayles, affaires, and exployctures, he omitted no tyme. *c* 1534 tr *Pol Verg Eng. Hist* (Camden) I 18 Paulinus finished not there his exploitures with such facilitie 1548 Udall, etc *Erasm Par. Mark* IX. 67 Whose seruice thou canst not lacke for thexploiture of such affaires

2 In mod. use. The action of exploiting or developing.

1883 *Harper's Mag* Sept 554/2 A plot was never so old but that it rewarded some further exploiture by Marion

Explo·rable, *a. rare*−1. [a. F *explorable*, f. *explorer*. see Explore *v* + -able] Capable of being explored.

1768–74 Tucker *Lt Nat* (1852) II 677 The intricate ways of Providence explorable only by the all-seeing eye.

†**Explo·rate,** *ppl a. Obs. rare*−1. [a L. *explōrāt-us* pa pple of *explorāre*. see Explore.] Thoroughly examined, carefully prepared

1655 W. How in *Sir T Browne's Wks* (1852) III. 517 Any of your mature explorate additions

†**Explorate,** *v Obs* [f L *explōrāt-* ppl stem of *explōrāre* see Explore.] = Explore

1549 Hooper *Declar* 10 *Commandm* iii, The twelve princes that were sent to explorate and search the privities and condition of the land of Canaan 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* III xx 155 Snails exclude their hornes, and therewith explorate their way 1721–1800 in Bailey

Exploration (eksplorēi ʃən) [ad L *explōrātiōn-em*, n of action f. *explōrāre* to Explore.]

†**1** The action of examining; investigation, scrutiny. *Obs.*

1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen VIII*, c 10 Sir William Bowyer by diligente searche and exploration founde out dyuers greatte and plentyfull sprynges, at Hampsted heath 1602 Fulbecke *1st Pt Parall* Introd 5 Men who might by exploration seuer the dross from the gold 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud Ep* V. XXI § 20 271 [The use of the divining rod] is a fruitlesse exploration, strongly senting of Pagan derivation *a* 1655 Vines *Lord's Supp* (1677) 413 The exploration of their competency. 1690 Boyle *Med Hydrostat.* Wks. 1772 V 463 Our hydrostatical way of exploration.

b *Med* and *Surg.* The examination of an organ, a wound, etc by the use of the finger, probe, or other physical appliance

1860 in Mayne *Exp Lex* 1880 W Bodenhamer (*title*) The Physical Exploration of the Rectum. 1884 in *Syd Soc Lex.*

2 The action of exploring (a country, district, place, etc), an instance of this Also *transf.*

1823 Lamb *Elia, Praise Chimney-sweepers* 257 A lost chimney sweeper tired with his tedious explorations. laid his black head upon the pillow 1872 Jenkinson *Guide Eng Lakes* (1879) 299 This side of the Scawfell Pikes is deserving exploration 1880 Haughton *Phys. Geog* v. 222 The exploration of the sources of the Blue Nile.

attrib 1891 *Pall Mall G* 11 Nov 5/2 Mr. H M Stanley . would resume exploration work in Africa

Explorative (eksplō rătiv), *a* [f. L *explōrāt-* (see Explorate) + -ive Cf F. *explor atif, -ive*] Concerned with, or having the object of, exploration or investigation; inclined to make explorations.

1738 Warburton *Div. Legat* App. 63 Albinus divides Plato's Dialogues into Classes explorative, obstetric and subversive 1852 *Fraser's Mag* XLV 664 Should the visitor be of a very inquisitive turn, he may satisfy his explorative disposition 1875 Masson *Wordsworth, etc* 172 A Wordsworth, he admits, might have a genius of the explorative or mystery-piercing kind 1887 *Daily News* 16 Nov 5/6 An explorative operation in May would have enabled the physicians to recognise the existence of cancer 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Aug 4/2 Few men of his age have done so much explorative tramping.

Hence **Explo ratively** *adv* **Explo rativeness**

1837 Carlyle *Fr Rev* III II. 1, Behoves us, not to enter exploratively its dim embroiled deeps. 1841 *Blackw Mag* L 155 To prevent your snout, in a fit of exploirativeness, from being snubbed by the impudent claws of a. rock

Explorator (e ksplorēi tər). Also 5–6 **-our.** [a L *explōrātor* f *explōrāre* see Explore Cf. F *explorateur*] One who or that which explores

†**1** One who is employed to collect information, *esp.* with regard to an enemy, or an enemy's country, a scout, a spy. *Obs*

c 1450 Burgh *Secrees* 2452 Expert in language have explo[ra]tourys. to knowe alle ther labourys *c* 1450 *Mirrour Saluacionn* 2483 Two exploratours that broght the grape clustre to desert fro the lande of promissionne 1536 Bellenden *Cron Scot* (1821) I 104 Vespasian. was advertist by his exploratouris, that Caratak had renewit his army 1626 *Rich Cabinet* 68 b, Thus did the explorators of the land of Canaan terrifie the Jewes 1685 Cotton *Montaigne* III 370 Thou art the explorator without knowledge, the magistrate without jurisdiction 1721–1800 in Bailey

†**b** *transf.* One who searches diligently *Obs*

1583 *Exec for Treason* 38 These Seminaries, secrete wanderers, and explorators in the darke 1681 H Hallywell *Melampr.* 92 This envious Explorator or searcher for faults [Satan]

2 One who explores (a country) for the purpose of discovery.

1844 *N Brit. Rev.* I. 145 America has sent forth to the Holy Land its best explorators.

3. †**a** An apparatus invented by Beccaria for ascertaining the electrical condition of the atmosphere (Craig 1847). **b.** (See quot) **c.** *Electric explorator* = 'electrical explorer'.

b 1884 *Syd Soc. Lex*, *Chest explorator*, an exploring needle or trochar used for introduction between the ribs to diagnose the presence of empyema

Exploratory (eksplo rătəri), *a* [ad L. *explōrātōri-us*, f *explōrāre*. see Explore]

1 Of or pertaining to exploration; connected with investigation or searching.

1651 *Relig. Wotton* (1685) 507 This is but an exploratory, and pretentative purpose between us 1655 Gurnall *Chr in Arm* II 183/1 When God seems to delay before he comes with the mercy he promiseth, and we pray for; 'tis exploratory to faith *a* 1711 Ken *Div Love* Wks (1838) 275, I renounce. all abuse of thy name in. exploratory lots. 1828 *Edin Rev* XLVIII 429 Early in this century remarkable exploratory zeal arose 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp* (1865) VI xlvii 80 A new kind of military chaplet. to which he gave the name of *the crown exploratory.*

2 a. Constructed or selected for exploration or observation (of the surrounding country)

1732 *Hist Lett* III 500 At some distance were also exploratory Forts. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scot in* 1772, 91 On the very summit of the hill is a small intrenchment, intended as exploratory 1807 G Chalmers *Caledonia* I, I IV 167 The Romans placed several posts, as exploratory forts, along the banks of the Forth

b Undertaken for the sake of exploration, examination, or discovery

1620 Jas I in *Relig Wotton* (1685) 495 Your employment is, for the present, meerly exploratory and provisional 1692 Bp Hopkins *Exp Lord's Pr* 123 There is an Exploratory Temptation, to search out and discover what is in Man 1825 Southey in *Q Rev* XXXII 25 Herefordshire a favourite scene of their exploratory travels. 1887 Sir S. Ferguson *Ogham Inscriptions* 17 At present the study is exploratory rather than demonstrative. 1891 *Spectator* 11 July, An exploratory operation to find out whether or not it would be possible to remove a tumour.

c Charged with the duty of exploration. Also (*nonce-use*), bent on exploration.

1837 Carlyle *Fr Rev* II IV v, Chalons sends forth exploratory pickets of National Volunteers 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxiii, An exploratory blackbeetle now and then was found immovable upon the stairs.

†**Exploratress.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. EXPLORATOR + -ESS] A female explorer.

1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymns, To Apollo* (1858) 22 All Heaven'smost supreme and wo1thy Goddesses, Dione, Rhæa, and th' Exploratress Themis.

Explore (eksplōᵒ ɹ), *v.* [ad F *explore-r*, ad. L *explōrā-re* to search out

Usually explained as f *ex-* out + *plōrāre* to make to flow, f. *pluĕre* to flow]

1. *trans.* To investigate, seek to ascertain or find out (a fact, the condition of anything). Also with indirect question as obj

1585 Q ELIZ. in *Four C Eng. Lett* 29 Stratagems by . soundry meanes to be explored. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* v iii, A cunning spy, sent to explore The city's strength or weakness 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 47 Let the Learned Gard'ner . Explore the Nature of each sev'ral Tree. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* I 84 Let some prophet Explore the cause of great Apollo's rage 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser I. xv. (1865) 120 Who or what sort of persons inherited Mackery End we..determined some day to explore 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1871) V. xlii. 165 The imperator resolved to explore, disguised the real temper of his soldiers

†b. To search for; to find by searching; to search out *Obs*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss* II. 328, I now am bound to explore My long-lack'd father 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Meleager & A* 201 With his pointed dart Explores the nearest passage to his heart 1712 POPE *Messiah* 51 The good shepherd.. Explores the lost, the wandering sheep directs. 1769 GOLDSM *Hist Rome* (1786) I 255 The Alps, over which he was to explore a new passage into Italy 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 59 Exploring a fit opportunity.

¶ To try, make proof of. (A Latinism)

1667 MILTON *P. L* II 632 Satan..toward the Gates of Hell Explores his solitary flight.

2. To look into closely, examine into, scrutinize; to pry into (either a material or immaterial object). In later use coloured by association with 3

1592 DAVIES *Immort Soul* (1869) I 152 Her selfe in instants doth all things explore, For each thing's present 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, Proposals, etc.* 92 Some unexperienc'd Fool her Eyes explore. 1747 WESLEY *Prim Physic* (1762) p ix, They explored the several Kinds of vegetable Substances *a* 1800 COWPER *Mischievous Bull*, Wood-peckers explore the sides Of rugged oaks for worms. 1818 JAS MILL *Brit India* II. v. viii. 683 Of no man was the public conduct so completely explored 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser II xi (1865) 308, I digress into Soho to explore a bookstall. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 179 He looketh seldom in their face, His eyes explore the ground 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* I 440 *note*, The Dutch archives have been too little explored

b. To examine by touch; to probe (a wound). Cf. EXPLORATION 1 b.

1767 GOOCH *Treat Wounds* I 66 The finger is better than any instrument to explore some kinds of wounds 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 361 The learned finger never need explore Thy virgrous pulse 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I iv. 114 The physician must explore thy wound

3. *esp* To search into or examine (a country, a place, etc) by going through it; to go into or range over for the purpose of discovery.

a 1616 BEAUMONT *Loving at First Sight* Poems (1653), Not caring to observe the wind Or the new sea to explore 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Past* IV 41 Another Typhis shall new Seas explore. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III 105 Who bid the stork, Columbus like, explore Heav'ns not his own? 1782 COWPER *Retirement* 151 The busy race..explore Each creek 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 12 Apr. an 1783, He recommended us to explore Wapping 1845 M PATTISON *Ess* (1889) I 10 It is the old historical lands of Europe that the lover of history longs to explore 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L* VII 194 We spent a couple of hours exploring the ruins.

fig 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess* II. 235 The Scotch School entered the mind to explore it. 1868 MAX MULLER *Chips* III. v 118 He had explored the modern languages of Europe.

b. *intr.* To conduct operations in search *for*.

1872 R. B SMYTH *Mining Statist.* 27 A large expenditure of public money in exploring for coal.

Hence **Explo·red** *ppl. a.*

1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 15 Some rotten archive, rummaged out of some seldom-explored press.

Explorement (eksplōᵒ ɹmĕnt) *rare.* [f EXPLORE *v* + -MENT.] The action of exploring; = EXPLORATION.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* III xiii. 137 The frustrated search of Porta, who upon the explorement of many, could never finde one 1692–1732 in COLES 1839 G DARLEY *Introd. Beaum & Fletcher's Wks.* I. 15 An author's..explorements and excursions are those into the world of.. Imagination.

Explorer (eksplōᵒ·rəɹ). [f as prec. + -ER¹.]

1. One who explores (a country or place).

1740 WARBURTON *Dev Legat* IV VI II 288 The report of the cowardly Explorers of the land. 1812 SIR R WILSON *Diary* I 375 The explorers enter, and immediately find themselves in a marble cave. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal* XXVII. (1879) 537 A rich harvest may be awaiting the antiquarian explorer [at Ephesus] 1856 E A BOND *Russia at Close 16th C* (Hakluyt Soc.) Introd 19 Anthony Jenkinson, the enterprising explorer of the Persian route to India. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. 8 An explorer of the Alps

fig. 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps lxiv 6 These are . explorers in iniquity.

†2. One who or that which examines or tests

1684–5 BOYLE *Mus Waters* 40 The extent of this explorer of Waters [a Powder] is not very great

3. An apparatus for exploring or examining. *spec* a. (see quot. 1874); b. an apparatus for exploring a wound or a cavity in a tooth.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 817/2 *Explorer*, an apparatus by which the bottom of a body of water is examined, when not beyond a certain depth. 1884 *Syd. Soc Lex*, *Electrical explorer*, an apparatus for detecting a bullet or other metallic substance in the tissues

Exploring (eksplōᵒ ɹɪŋ), *vbl sb.* [f as prec. + -ING¹] The action of the vb EXPLORE Also *attrib.*, as in *exploring needle, trochar*, surgical instruments for 'exploring' tumours, etc

1841–4 EMERSON *Ess*, *Manners* Wks. (Bohn) I 203 Our Exploring Expedition saw the Feejee Islanders getting their dinner off human bones. 1863 FR A KEMBLE *Resid Georgia* 261, I went on an exploring expedition round some distant fields 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng Lakes* (1879) 326 Deepdale is wild and beautiful and will repay exploring 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl* II xii (1886) 96 When you want to go a bit of exploring, you just ask old John [etc] 1884 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Exploring needle, trochar.*

Explo·ring, *ppl. a* [f as prec. + -ING²] That explores

1680 BOYLE *Produc Chem Princ* Pref, To doubt whether they be agreeable, to the exploring Experiments of the fire 1771 FLETCHER *Wks.* (1795) II 43 This life begins by an exploring desire.

Hence **Explo·ringly** *adv*

1866 ALGER *Solit Nat & Man* II 79 To go exploringly forward into the obscure future 1889 L KEITH *Hurricane in Petticoats* I. viii. 167 Teddy looked at him exploringly, as if to test the sincerity of the apology.

†**Explo·se,** *v Obs.* [f L. *explōs-* ppl. stem of *explōdĕre* to EXPLODE] = EXPLODE 1, 2

c 1534 tr *Pol Verg. Eng. Hist* (Camden) I 134 Our religion. being eche where explosed and contemned 1563–87 FOXE *A & M.* (1596) 25/2 Their doctrine .most worthie to be explosed out of all Christian Churches *Ibid* 32/1 Some also reade the Epistle written to Laodicia, but that is explosed of all men

Explosible (eksplōᵘ zɪb'l), *a.* [f. L. *explōs-* ppl stem of *explōdĕre* to EXPLODE + -IBLE. Cf. F. *explosible.*] Capable of being exploded

1799 *Med. Jrnl* II. 361 The air was found so much mixed with atmospheric air, as to be rendered explosible. 1888 *Athenæum* 14 Apr. 473 It proved itself to be by no means so readily explosible as has usually been supposed.

Explosion (eksplōᵘ·ʒən). [ad L. *explōsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *explōdĕre* to EXPLODE. Cf. Fr. *explosion.*] The action of exploding

†1. The action of treating with scorn, rejecting or scouting (a notion, system, etc); rejection.

1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Explosion*, a casting off or rejecting, a hissing a thing out. 1783 POTT *Charing Wks* II 8 The explosion of the long continued notion that such wounds were poisonous. 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I. 27 Observation and reason long ago triumphed in its [Ptolemaic System's] explosion, and universal rejection by the learned

2 The action of driving out, or of issuing forth, with violence and noise; an instance of the same; †*spec.* a volcanic eruption.

[1623–6 COCKERAM, *Explosion*, a driuing out.] 1667 *Phil Trans* II 601 Producing them [animal Motions] by a kind of Explosion or Shooting 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist Earth* III (1723) 157 Those Parts of the Earth which abound with Strata of Stone are the most furiously shatter'd an Event observable not only in this but all other Explosions whatever. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* III 1 (1721) 317 In gunpowder. the Spirit of the Nitre being rarified into Vapour, rushes out with Explosion. The Sulphur also augments the Explosion 1772 *Ann Reg* 71/2, I am convinced that the whole of it [the soil] has been formed by explosion. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog* I. 363 The garrison was alarmed with frequent explosions of fire and smoke, emitted from the mountain. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. II § 18 (1864) 52 A momentary increase of the expiratory force..so as to amount to an explosion, or a shot, which propels the material out of the tube 1862 DARWIN *Fertil Orchids* IV 130 The sudden explosion of viscid matter.

fig 1670 EACHARD *Cont Clergy* 35 The right one [word] .that at the explosion made such a goodly report 1804 J GRAHAME *Sabbath* 835 Ten thousand times ten thousand voices rise In slow explosion.

b. Explosive utterance (of a sound)

1879 H SWEET in *Philol Soc Trans* 471 The initial voiceless stops have a stronger explosion than in English.

3. Of a gas, gunpowder, etc.: The action of 'going off' with a loud noise under the influence of suddenly developed internal energy; an instance of this, also used of electric discharges. Of a boiler, bomb, gun, etc.: The action of suddenly bursting or flying in pieces from a similar cause.

1744 THOMSON *Summer* 1120 Following slower, in Explosion vast, The Thunder raises his tremendous voice 1762 SYMMER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 495 IV 453 The explosion of this bomb proved to be but the bursting of a bubble *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch Arts* I 94 When the discharge [of a glass jar, battery, etc] is considerable, it is often called an explosion. 1807 T THOMSON *Chem* (ed. 3) II. 15 When electric explosions are made to pass through this gas 1816 J SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 232 The discharge will fire the powder, and the explosion of the latter will throw off the roof. 1864 WEBSTER, *Explosion* (*Steam-eng*), the shattering of a boiler by a sudden and immense pressure, in distinction from rupture. 1867 W W. SMYTH *Coal & Coalmining* 134 The tendency of the results of explosion to spread through the entire colliery.

attrib 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit Gunner* (ed 2) 81 The explosion bulk-head, of three-inch plank

b. The resulting noise; a detonation.

1775 in ASH 1855 *Encycl Brit* (ed. 8) IX 456 The explosion resembled the discharge of hundreds of cannon fired at once. *Mod* Didn't you hear the explosion? Explosions are still heard at intervals

c *transf* (*Phys*)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kelsey), *Explosion*, an Action of the Animal spirits, whereby the Nerves are suddenly drawn together, when some Particles of a different kind are mixed with the Spirits, by which they are violently expanded, or spread forth and driven into confusion, like the parts of fired Gun-powder 1878 HOLBROOK *Hyg Brain* 37 Life is a continual explosion of nerve material 1883 MAUDSLEY *Body & Will* III iii. 261 The . complex organisation of nerve-structure is damaged by the intense molecular commotion which is the condition of the epileptic explosion

4. A breaking or bursting forth into sudden activity; an outbreak, outburst (of anger, indignation, laughter, etc).

1817 COLERIDGE *Lit Rem* I. 51 When novelties explode around us in all directions [etc] But alas! explosion has followed explosion so rapidly that novelty itself ceases to appear new 1817 LD CASTLEREAGH in *Parl Deb* 279 A desperate conspiracy which threatened an explosion, and which had, in point of fact, exploded already. 1827 SCOTT *Highl Widow* v, Elspat was prepared for the first explosion of her son's passion. 1844 H ROGERS *Ess* I ii 90 If there was any explosion at all, it was an explosion of merriment 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 146 This step was the signal for a general explosion The people . refused to pay taxes.

Hence **Explo sionist,** one who is addicted to planning explosions.

1880 *Daily Tel* 13 Nov, In some respects the Nihilist explosionists are guiltier than the Gunpowder Plot conspirators 1883 *Birm. Weekly Post* 14 Apr. 4/6 The explosionists are quite as well acquainted with the imbecility of our laws as with the potency of dynamite.

Explosive (eksplōᵘ sɪv), *a* and *sb* [f L. type **explōsīv-us*, f. *explōdĕre* to EXPLODE; see -IVE. Cf. F. *explosif, -ive*]

A. *adj.*

1. Tending to drive something forth with violence and noise.

1667 *Phil Trans* II 601 Upon which Elastick, or Explosive power he establish's his whole Doctrine of Convulsions. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat Hist Earth* III. 1 (1723) 157 A kind of Natural Gunpowder, which taking fire . occasions that subterranean Thunder and by the Assistance of its Explosive Power, renders the Shock much greater 1755 in JOHNSON. 1860 C G WILLIAMS in Ure *Dict. Arts* (ed 5) s v. *Gunpowder*, The explosive force will be less than it should be 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* VIII 219 The opening once made, the subsequent efforts are explosive. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys* I I. § 15 (1879) 17 An expulsion of the offending particle by an explosive cough

2. Driven forth or produced by explosion.

1735 THOMSON *Liberty* I. 312 From the red Abyss New Hills, explosive, thrown.

b. Of a consonant-sound: Produced by an explosion of breath, stopped.

1854 BUSHNAN in *Cyc Sc.* (*c* 1865) I 289/1 The explosive consonants, *b, d, g, p, t*, and *k*. 1878 W. H. STONE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 459 Alternating the linguo-dental explosive T with another explosive consonant produced differently

3. Tending to explode or 'go off' with a loud noise; tending to cause explosion.

1796 BURKE *Lett. Noble Ld* Wks. VIII 60 Democratick, explosive, insurrectionary nitre 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII 307 Towards the end it [air] approached to the explosive kind 1850 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C* XXIX. 273 Miss Ophelia sat as if she had swallowed some explosive mixture, and was ready to burst 1884 SIR E J REED in *Contemp Rev* Nov 617 A limited use of explosive-shell-fire from mortars had been made.

fig 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiv 101 The nobles might have nursed an explosive spirit of discontent.

4. Of or pertaining to an explosion, of the nature of an explosion

1844 DICKENS *Mart Chuzz.* liii, He entertained them with some comic passage or other so that explosive laughs were constantly issuing from the side-board. 1856 KANE *Arct Expl.* I xxx 411 Breaking it [the ice] up with an explosive puff 1875 URE *Dict Arts* II. 761 Gun-cotton has about three times the explosive rapidity of gunpowder 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 109 They combine with explosive violence, if exposed to sunshine.

B. *sb.*

1. An explosive letter or consonant (see A. 2 b); = EXPLODENT.

1878 [see A 2 b]. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* II viii § 2 144 *note*, The law of least effort requires that the vowel should precede continuants and follow the explosives

2. An explosive agent or compound. (See A. 3.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* I. 818/1 s v, M Berthelot gives . a table showing the relative force of explosives. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss* s v, The principal explosives used in mining are gunpowder nitroglycerin [etc.]

attrib 1883 *Pall Mall G* 7 Apr 7/1 The Explosives Bill

Explosively (eksplōᵘ·sɪvlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an explosive manner; in the manner of an explosion; from or with explosion.

1805 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans* XCV 292 So great a portion of gas was almost explosively produced, as to overset the jar 1822 *Blackw Mag* XI. 190 Our hero. was in danger of bursting explosively like an overcharged musket. 1859 R F BURTON *Centr Afr* in *Jrnl Geog Soc* XXIX. 271 Every word seems to be articulated so explosively that a stranger would imagine the offended speaker to be spitting at him.

Explosiveness (eksplōᵘ sɪvnes). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being explosive, tendency to explode.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I 236 The explosiveness of a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen gases 1859 SMILES *Stephenson* 98 The wire-gauze of the Davy lamp becomes red-hot from the high explosiveness of the gas. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ* I. 154/2 Sift out the glass, when the powder would resume its natural explosiveness.

†Exploy, *v. Obs*—° In 6 exploye. [var. of EXPLAY.] (See quots)

1552 HULOET, Exploye or do a thynge, *adminiſtro*. Exploye studye, *conferre studium*

Expoliate, -ation: see EXSPOLIATE, -ATION

†Expo·lish, *v. Obs* [ad L *expolīre* (see next); assimilated to *polish*] *trans* To polish exquisitely or thoroughly. In quot. *absol*

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik* 269 To polish and expolish, paint and staine, Unguents to daube and then wipe out againe

†Expoli·te, *a Obs* [ad L. *expolīt-us*, pa. pple of *expolīre*, f *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*[1]) + *polīre* to POLISH] Thoroughly polished, highly finished

1592 R. D *Hypnerotomachia* 88 b, All the rest of the Charyot was of Carbuncle of an expolite cutting

†Expoli·tion. *Obs* [ad. L. *expolitiōn-em*, n. of action f. *expolīre* see prec] **a** The action of polishing. **b.** *Rhet* (see quots)

[1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* III xx (Arb.) 254 [Expolitio] doth polish our speech and as it were attire it with copious and pleasant amplifications and much varietie of sentences, all running vpon one point and one intent] 1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Expolition* a trimming, polishing or burnishing. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Expolition* (in Rhetorick), a figure whereby the same thing is explained in different phrases, in order to shew it more fully. 1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl*

†Expo·ne, *v. Obs.* [ad. L *expōn-ĕre* to put forth, set forth, display, declare, publish, f *ex-* out + *pōnere* to put, place. Cf the cognate EXPOUND, also EXPOSE. (Since 16th c. chiefly *Sc*; in earlier use perh. sometimes only a graphic variant of *expowne* EXPOUND)]

1. *trans.* To set forth in words, declare

c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints, Machor* 1302 (in Horstmann *Alt. Leg* 202) Þat þai Þe priwete mare opynly Wald expone þaime *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III 433 Ensaumple of siche deds exponeþ best Cristis lawe 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech* (1884) 28 Christ has ratifeit & exponit thame in the new law 1632 in *Row's Hist Kirk* (1842) p xl, Whilk day the ministers of Perth expone and shew to the brethren that the town had made agreement with a schoolmaster [1860 J PATERSON *Life & Poems Dunbar* 306 We have him exponing the salutary change which age had effected]

b To set forth the character of; to represent, characterize.

1663 SPALDING *Troub Chas I* (1792) II. 200 Taking them [the people of Aberdeen] to be worse exponed than they were indeed

2. To expound, explain, interpret.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom* lxiii 272 (Harl MS) They praide him that he wolde declare and expone the versys to hem 1549 *Compl Scot* x 83 The inglismen exponis the prophesye of merlyne to there auen affectione, as the ueis exponit the prophesie of cayphas. 1640 *Canterb. Self-Convict* 120 His oath and promise at his coronation to keep the laws, is to be exponed of his resolution to make his laws to be keeped by others 1676 W ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog* xii (1848) 464 They exponed Scripture and prayed

3 To put forth (effort), lay out, expend (money)

1527 *Burgh Rec Aberd* (Spalding Club 1844) I 118 The mony and proffeit of the said land nocht to be exponit in vothir vssis 1563-87 FOXE *A & M* (1684) II 299 The King hath been always contented to expone all his study, labour treasure [etc] for the Pope's aid

4. To expose (a person or thing *to* danger, etc).

1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* To Rdr 1 They exponed themselves to no smal daungers. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist Ref.* (1586) 98 They lying without trench or gabion, were exponed to the force of the whole ordinaunce of the sayd castle. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist Kirk* (1843) II 48 If he so did, he sould expone religioun to the uttermost danger

Exponence (ekspō·u nĕns). *rare.* [f. next. see -ENCE] The function of an exponent of something So also **Expo·nency.**

1880 *Daily Tel* 19 Feb, For the vocal exponence of [sacred music] she is exceptionally gifted 1880 *Harper's Mag.* LX 908 Streets and avenues, squares and rows, enough to require the exponency of a good-sized directory

Exponent (ekspō·u nĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad L. *expōnent-em*, pr. pple. of *expōnĕre*. see EXPONE *v.*]

A *adj.* That sets forth or interprets. In *Logic*, of a proposition.

1581 J BELL *Haddow's Answ. Osor.* 111 The same rule framyng a sounde and probable Argument from the proposition Exponent, to the Exclusiue 1847 SIR W HAMILTON *Let De Morgan* 6 The doctrine of which the requirements were exponent

B. *sb.* One who or that which sets forth

1. One who sets forth in words, expounds, or interprets; in recent use occas. one who 'interprets' music, an executant. Also, that which serves to explain or interpret

1812 COLERIDGE in *Southey's Omniana* II 12 Whatever is common to all languages must be the Exponent and Consequent of the common consciousness of man 1834 H N COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (ed 2) 28 One of those tongues may be an imperfect exponent of the other. 1841 MYERS *Cath Th* IV XXXI. 322 Jesus Christ is the clearest exponent of His own purposes 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) II. VI 13 This form of discontent found its exponent in John Wycliffe. 1875 OUSELEY *Mus Form* II. 27 Vocal music is very dependant on the words to which it is set, and of which it should be the exponent

2. *Math.* **a.** *Algebra* A symbol denoting the number of times a particular quantity is to be taken as a factor to produce the power indicated; an index. It is now written as a small letter or figure at the right hand of and above the symbol of the quantity affected by it **†b.** *Exponent of the Ratio* (see quot. 1706). **c** Physics. *Exponent of Refraction* · = 'index' or 'coefficient' of refraction (*? obs*).

1706 PHILIPS (ed Kersey), *Exponent of the Ratio* or Proportion between two Numbers or Quantities, is the Quotient arising, when the Antecedent is divided by the Consequent. Thus 6 is the Exponent of the Ratio that 30 has to 5. 1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* § 45 We may often observe that the Exponents of Fluxions are confounded with the Fluxions themselves. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 283 Whether the exponent be positive or negative, integral or fractional 1859 BARN SMITH *Arith & Algebra* (ed 6) 198 The figures 2, 3 m are called Exponents

3 He who or that which sets forth as a representative or type, as a symbol or index.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl* (1848) I 260 To one or other of these four heads all the numerous forms and exponents of Christ's mediation in St. Paul's writings may be referred 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Fr Wines & Pol* IX 145 Price is the exponent of exchangeable value. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr Phys Forces* 25 The motion of the mass becomes the exponent of the amount of heat of the molecules 1880 L STEPHEN *Pope* V. 135 Theobald as a plodding antiquarian, was an excellent exponent of dullness

Exponential (ekspone nʃăl), *a* and *sb.* [f. prec + -(I)AL] **A** *adj*

1 That has the function of setting forth or exhibiting. *rare.*

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III 185 Where the hypothesis is an exponential image of an idea.

2. *Math* Involving the unknown quantity or variable as an exponent, or as part of an exponent So *exponential equation, function, quantity*, etc.

Exponential curve, one expressed by an exponential equation †*E. calculus*. see quot. 1796 *E series*, the infinite series $x+1+\frac{1}{2}x^2+\frac{1}{3}x^3$ etc.; *E theorem*, the theorem that the value of e^x (the 'exponential', or Napierian antilogarithm, of x) is expressed by this series

1704 J HARRIS *Lex Techn* II *s v*, Exponential curves are such as partake both of the nature of Algebraick and Transcendent ones. 1715 *Phil Trans* XXIX. 212 These Equations he now calls Exponential 1739 ANDERSON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 342 The exponential equation $x^z=d$ 1784 *Phil Trans* LXXIV. 401 *P* is either an algebraical, exponential, or fluential fluxion of *X*. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict*, Exponential Calculus the method of differencing or finding the fluxions of Exponential quantities, and of summing up those differences or finding their fluents 1881 MAXWELL *Electr & Magn* I 221 We call the exponential quantity the hyperbolic cosine of β.

B *sb. Math.* An exponential quantity or function; *spec.* the Napierian base *e* raised to the power denoted by the variable, the Napierian antilogarithm of the variable.

1784 WARING in *Phil. Trans* LXXIV 395 When the terms are exponentials of superior orders. 1833 SIR W R HAMILTON in R. P. Graves *Life* II 58 My extension of Herschel's theorem for the development of functions of exponentials. 1888 *Athenæum* 11 July 52/1 The discussion of logarithms and exponentials by means of the properties of the logarithmic spiral.

†Expo·ner. *Obs.* [f EXPONE + -ER 1.] One who sets forth; an expounder.

1588 A KING tr *Canisius' Catech.* 50 Ane keipar, and ane exponer of the veritie

Exponible (ekspō·u nib'l), *a* and *sb* [ad. med. L. *expōnibilis*, f *expōnĕre*: see EXPONE and -BLE]

A. *adj* That admits of or requires explanation; *spec.* in *Logic*, of a proposition, that requires restatement in order to be employed in a syllogism.

[*a* 1276 PETRUS HISPANUS VII 6 1 in Prantl *Geschichte der Logik* (1861) III. 67 *n*, Propositio exponibilis est propositio habens sensum obscurum expositione indigentem] 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log* iv. § 7. 101 Such propositions are by some called exponible, by others imperfectly modal

B *sb.* An exponible proposition.

1569 J. SANFORD tr *Agrippa's Van Artes* 22 b, Of Consequences, of Indissolubles, of Exponibles. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. VIII, The exponibles of Master Hautechaussade 1864 BOWEN *Logic* V 145 The latter [Compound Propositions in which the plurality of Judgments is concealed] are called Exponibles, because they need to be analyzed and explained.

†Exporre·ct, *ppl a Obs.* [ad. L *exporrect-us*, pa. pple. of *exporrigĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *porrigĕre* to stretch out, f *por-* = *pro-* forth + *regĕre* to keep straight] Stretched out; (of the forehead) unwrinkled.

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot* II ii 109 The forehead seemes exporrect and unfolded.

†Exporre·cted, *ppl a Obs* = prec

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* I 19 The Brain is a little exporrected in length *Ibid* III 62 The people use great care to have exporrected foreheads *Ibid* VII 129 The Face is more exporrected according to latitude then longitude

†Exporre·ction. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [n. of action f L *exporrigĕre*; see EXPORRECT] (See quot)

1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos* 104 Let them take Extension, Stretching out, or Exporrection how they will

Export (ekspō·ɐt), *v.* [ad. (either directly or through Fr *exporter*) L. *export-āre*, f *ex-* out + *portāre* to carry: see PORT *v.*]

†1. *trans.* (*gen.*) To carry (things or persons) out of a place, to take away, carry off. Also *fig. Obs.* (The sense of the two first quots. is obscure.)

c 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) III. 458 Swych desepcyouns, potyt peynes to exsport, prynt yow in sportes whych best doth yow plese 1548 GEST *Pr Masse* 81 Thensuyng saying . Gracian exporteth and fathereth upon Austyne. *a* 1612 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 133 Paulinus deliuered himselfe as a slaue to the Vandals, and was exported from Italy to Afrique 1612 BACON *Ess*, *Followers & Fr* (Arb) 35 They export honour from a man and make him a returne in Enuy 1641 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I 29 Fowre thousand men to bee exported hence for the service of forreine Princes. 1691 RAY *Creation* II (1704) 319 The Aiteries are known to export the Blood

2 *Comm* To send out (commodities of any kind) from one country to another

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C Warres* 179 They might export any thing, but Materials for War and Corn. 1672 PETTY *Pol Anat* (1691) 57 There are 60 M [black cattle] exported alive, and 30 M. dead in Barrels. 1745 *De Foe's Eng Tradesman* Introd (1841) I. 2 Exporting the growth and manufacture of England to other countries. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III 399 Olives. could always be exported without duty. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. v. (1852) 209 Customs duties were charged. on all sorts of commodities, whether exported or imported

absol. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W N.* IV 1 28 By exporting to a greater value than it imported. 1873 C ROBINSON *N S. Wales* 75 We exported to Great Britain to the value of £30,208,485.

b. *transf.* and *fig*

1760 STERNE *Trist Shandy* 290 Susannah was sufficient by herself in exporting a family secret 1781 COWPER *Expostulation* 365 Hast thou .. Exported slavery to the conquered East?

Hence **Expo·rted** *ppl. a.*, **Expo·rting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl a.*

1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No 41 The Exported commodities amounted to Two Hundred Ninety Four Thousand Pounds. 1727 W MATHER *Yng Man's Comp.* 409 The Exporting and Importing so many and great Quantities of rich Commodities 1812 G CHALMERS *Dom. Econ Gt Brit* 171 The value of exported cargoes in 1766 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II iv. (1852) 197 Poland and other exporting countries

Export (e kspoɪt), *sb. Comm.* [f prec.]

1. That which is exported, an exported article. Also, the amount exported.

1690 CHILD *Disc Trade* (ed 4) 167 The Exports were more in value than the Imports. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 179 Schedules of our Trade, containing an Account of the Imports and Exports of the foregoing Year. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* I Wks. VIII 155 Our commerce, the imports and exports of the nation 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C Davies *Metr Syst* III (1871) 113 In the year 1354 the balance of exports above the imports was of more than 250,000 pounds

2. The action of exporting, exportation; an instance of this. (Not in Johnson or Todd. First in Webster 1864)

1804 COLEBROOKE *Husb & Comm. Bengal* (1806) 192 Buffalo's horns might become an article of export. 1824 LD. HAREWOOD in Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* II 48 Allowing the free export of British wool 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 476 He gave license for the export of arms to Spain

3. *attrib.* In senses: Of, pertaining to, concerned with or adapted for, exportation; as *export-capacity, -demand, -goods* (specified, as e g. *export-yarns*), *-direction, -merchant*, (*-book-seller, -clothier*, etc.), *-trade*, **export bill**, a bill drawn against or for the value of exported goods; **export duty**, a duty paid on exported goods.

1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 39 Buying-up and remitting the *export-bills as soon as the goods have been shipped 1885 *Bookseller* 5 Mar Advt, Wholesale and *export booksellers. 1888 *Daily News* 19 Nov. 2/7 The *export demand is well maintained for furs, skins, and hairs. 1817 F. ROBINSON in *Parl Deb.* 565 The bill to diminish the *export duty on the smaller sorts of coal. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. v. (1852) 204 Great caution is usually required in imposing export duties 1795 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* III, 295 The naval preparations oblige us to suspend the *export trade which is a check to manufactures. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr* II 307 The Emperor and his Ministers were ignorant that there existed any advantageous export trade. 1889 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 2/7 *Export yarns were a shade better.

Exportable (ekspō·ɐtăb'l), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -ABLE]

A *adj.* Capable of being exported.

1717 NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 425 Silver in bullion exportable is usually worth 2*d.* or 3*d* per oz. more than in coin 1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I 41 The exportable articles which Ceylon produces are pearls, cinnamon, and elephants. 1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 85 The principal staples of her exportable wealth

transf. 1807 *Med Jrnl.* XVII. 128 What transmutation renders it [yellow fever] exportable to Europe from us?

B *sb pl.* Articles of exportation. *rare*

1873 A L PERRY *Pol Econ* 522 The greatest loss falls on the exportables of a country

†Expo·rtance. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f EXPORT *v* + -ANCE.] = next

1630 J LEVETT *Ordering of Bees* (1634) 16 The exportance of increase and profit by them [bees].

Exportation (ekspoɪtā· ʃən). [a. F *exportation*, ad. L *exportātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exportāre*: see EXPORT.] The action of exporting.

†1 a. *gen* Carrying out from a place. **b.** The conveying or sending (persons) out of the country.

a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus, Ostentation* (1636) 80 He [Antipater], when there was granted a free exportation [from Macedonia], when the courtesie was offered him, refused it. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 239 The Instruments of the vital Faculty, which serve for .. exportation and rejection of the

same [bloud and spirits]. 1725 H. Bourne *Antiq. Com. People* II 15 They were wont to sit by it [the corpse], from the Time of its Death till its Exportation to the Grave 1774 Pennant *Tour Scot* in 1772, 47 The melancholy exportation of natives of Great Britain 1789 *Hist.* in *Ann Reg.* 142 It [Stanhope's bill] also repealed the laws prohibiting the exportation of women.

2. *Comm* The sending out (of commodities) from one country to another.

1641 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I 20 Statutes restraynng the exportacion of y^r native commodities of that kingdome. 1678 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. I 362 The Committee against Exportation of Wooll sate yesternight 1797-8 Wellington in Owen *Disp.* 779 The exportation of British manufactures, excepting of military stores, ought to be free 1870 Anderson *Missions Amer. Bd* II xxxi. 271 Wheat, and other products for exportation.

transf 1807 *Med Jrnl.* XVII. 119 An indigenous and local disease . capable of exportation to distant countries.

3. quasi-*concr* **a.** Something carried out †**b.** That which is exported; *pl.* commodities exported, exports (*obs*).

a. 1827 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* 238 Feverishness and want of appetite which . was certainly not decreased by the exportations from the cabin

b. 1664-5 Pepys *Diary* (1879) III 109 If the exportations exceed the importations. 1673 Temple *Ess Ireland* Wks. 1731 I. 112 The Native Commodities or common easie Manufactures make up the Exportation of this Kingdom 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 131 As much as they now receive in Exchange for their said Exportations.

Exporter (ekspō·ə ɹtəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er[1]] One who exports; an export trader.

1691 Locke *Lower Interest* 174 'Twill be the Interest of every Exporter, to buy Plate to send out before Money 1720 *Lond Gaz.* No 5833/2 The Duty payable by the Exporter. 1796 Morse *Amer Geog* I. 296 The company became their own exporters. 1861 Goschen *For. Exch* 40 The exporters sell to the same bankers

Exposal (ekspō·u zăl). [f next + -al]

1. The fact of exposing or of being exposed

1651 H. More in *Enthus Tr.* (1656) 254 It is no exposall or hardship at all to be exposed to mercy. 1656 Jeanes *Fuln. Christ* 199 Gods exposall of him unto death for his members. 1666 G. Harvey *Morb Angl* VI. 66 Their exposal to those injuries, we have just now instanced. 1721 Swift *Let. of Advice to yng Poet* 26, I believe our corrupted air, and frequent thick Fogs, are in a great measure owing to the common exposal of our Wit 1839 S Davidson *Biblical Crit* 62 The version itself manifests its exposal to Jewish influences.

2. A setting forth, an exposition, 'exposé'.

1885 *Sat. Rev* 15 Aug 220 An eloquent and able exposal of the financial aspect of Indian affairs.

Expose (ekspō·u z), *v* [a. Fr *exposer* (14th c), formed as an adaptation of L *expōnĕre* to put out, expose (see Expone, Expound); the vb *poser* (:—L *pausāre* to rest, lay down) having been associated by erroneous etymology with L. *pōnĕre* (pa pple *positus*), and employed as its regular representative in compounds. See Compose, Pose.]

I To put out; to deprive of shelter.

†**1** *trans.* To put out; to put (a person) ashore; to expel from a country, etc. Also *refl.* of a river: To empty itself *into* *Obs. rare*

1632 Lithgow *Trav* I 43 The Genueses have abandoned the society of Iewes, and exposed them from their iurisdiction *Ibid* II 46 There the Carmoesaloe [a vessel] stayed, and I was exposed to seek passage for Ragusa. 1658 W Burton *Itin Anton* 134 Where the river Tearn exposeth it self into it [the Severn] 1726 Shelvocke *Voy round World* 151 In short, I would expose no hostages

2 To turn out of doors, 'to cast out to chance' (J); *esp.* to abandon (an infant), often in *Antiq* as the rendering of L *exponere*, Gr. ἐκτιθέναι

1611 Shaks *Wint. T* v II 78 All the Instruments which ayded to expose the Child, were euen then lost 1697 Potter *Antiq Greece* II. xx (1715) 371 The latter [Ariadne] being the same that was expos'd big with Child upon that Coast by Theseus. 1752 Hume *Ess*, *Populousness Anc. Nations* (1779) I 416 The only country where this practice of exposing children prevails *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* (1861) V. 102 In old time he would have been exposed as soon as he came into the world

3. To place in an unsheltered or unprotected position; to leave without shelter or defence; to remove the covering of; to put (plants) out in the open air. In early use also, To risk, imperil.

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 78 b, And semblably ben alle peple bounden to expose body and goodes for their kyng 1590 Spenser *F Q* III I 46 He that hath espyde a vermeill rose, To which sharpe thornes . the way forestall, Dare not for dread his hardy hand expose 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort* (1729) 201 Set out and expose *Flos Cardinalis Ibid.* 212 Be careful not to expose the Fruit without Leaves sufficient to skreen it from the Sun. 1667 Milton *P. L* II 828, I go This uncouth errand sole, and one for all My self expose 1704 *Lond Gaz* No 4020/2 He exposed his Person very much in the Action 1796 C Marshall *Garden.* (1813) 309 An awning will continue them in perfection of blow much longer than if always exposed. 1885 *Blackw Mag* 584/1 The gunners are never exposed as is the case with all embrasure batteries *Mod.* This costume is injurious to health because it unduly exposes the chest

4 To lay open (to danger, ridicule, censure, etc.); to place in the way of something that would be better avoided; to render accessible or liable. Const. *to*, †*unto*; also *to* with inf clause.

1474 Caxton *Chesse* 144 He exposith hym vnto the parilles of batayille 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* III. II 106 Expose Those tender limbes of thine, to the euent Of the none-sparing warre. 1605 — *Lear* III IV 34 Expose thy selfe to feele what wretches feele 1611 Bible *Transl Pref* 4 Rather then to expose themselues to many exceptions and cauillations. 1667 Milton *P L.* II 27 Whom the highest place exposes Formost to stand against the Thunderers aime 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* III 646 [The Snake] leaves expos'd to Blows, his Back and batter'd Sides 1725 De Foe *Voy round World* (1840) 336 Not so low as to be exposed to the overflowing of the river 1789 Bentham *Princ Legisl* XVIII § 44 Offences to which the condition of a Guardian is exposed. 1865 R. W Dale *Jew Temp* IX (1877) 89 The faith of the Hebrew Christians was . exposed to severe trials. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod Par. Churches* 226 In positions little exposed to be walked over

5. To lay open *to* (†*unto*) the action or influence of

1594 Plat *Jewel Ho., Divers New Exper.* 33 The greene timber which you doe expose into the ayre 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* II 448 While the balmy Western Spirit blows, Earth to the Breath her Bosom dares expose *a* 1704 Locke (J), Those who seek truth only, freely expose their principles to the test 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 28 Trees that grow on mountains, exposed to the sun or the north wind 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No 112 ¶ 4 Exposed to a microscope, the smoothest polish discovers cavities 1807 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed 3) II 176 When liquid sulphurous acid is exposed to atmospheric air 1866 J Martineau *Ess* I. 3 He was exposed to two singularly inharmonious influences. 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* II 22 The way in which they [the eyebrows] are instantly drawn down when we are suddenly exposed to a dazzling light.

b *pass* To be open *to* a certain quarter of the heavens, situated in a certain aspect.

1710 London & Wise *Compl Gard* (1719) 76 It's an admirable Peach when planted in a good Soil, and well expos'd 1765 A Dickson *Treat Agric.* (ed 2) 307 The richest lands in Scotland are exposed to the north

II. To present to view, put forth.

6 To exhibit openly; to display to the public gaze

1623-6 Cockeram, *Expose*, to set to view. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No 280 ¶ 3 The Beggar, who exposes his Sores. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I IV. (1840) 95 By persuading him [Noah] to drink himself drunk had made him expose himself in a beastly manner 1801 Southey *Thalaba* VI. xxvi, Transparent garments to the greedy eye Exposed their harlot limbs 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng* III 250 He was then carried to the market place, and exposed as a malefactor 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) V 176 The dead are only to be exposed for three days

b *Eccl.* To exhibit (the Host, relics) for adoration

1644 Evelyn *Diary* 18 Mar., Neere Easter. . many images were expos'd 1850 J H Newman *Diffic Anglic* 213 The Blessed Sacrament is exposed in all the churches all over the city

c. To disclose, display, allow to be seen

1851 Carpenter *Man Phys* 401 The amount of surface exposed by the walls of these minute cavities 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* XXXVI (1856) 324 A pit was sunk in the ice around her so as to expose her stern. 1870 Hardy & Ware *Mod. Hoyle, Whist* 7 A card by accident being exposed during the deal 1872 Raymond *Statist Mines & Mining* 248 An open cut 30 feet long exposes a vein of rather solid-looking quartz.

7 a. To offer publicly, 'put up' *for* (or *to*) *sale*. (The ordinary phrase in Scotland · in England now somewhat formal)

a 1610 Healey *Theophrastus, Ostentation* (1636) 82 Those which expose their wares to sale 1653 H Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav* x. 30 [They] exposed me to sale three several times, and yet could meet with nobody that would buy me. 1704 Swift *T Tub* Concl 221 To expose the talents I have acquired 1762-71 H Walpole *Vertue's Anecd Paint.* (1786) II. 103 It was again exposed at Mr Scawen's sale. 1771 *Phil Trans* LXI. 324 *note*, A fishmonger in the winter, exposes for sale a bushel of carp and tench 1848 Macaulay *Hist Eng* I 409 The first barometers ever exposed to sale 1868 *Perthshire Jrnl* 18 June, There will be exposed for Sale . on Saturday about 2,000 Trees.

†**b.** To put forth, publish (a discourse). Also (after Fr *exposer*) to put (coin) in circulation. *Obs.*

1644 *Vindex Angl* in *Harl Misc* (Malh) V 431 Did ever nation expose choicer discourses, than ours hath done? 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav* Pref, The last things which I shall expose to the Publick. 1751 Chambers *Cycl* s v *Exposing*, It is prohibited to expose false and clipped money

8 To make known, disclose (secrets, one's intentions or projects, etc). Formerly in wider sense. To explain, set forth or describe in detail

1483 Caxton *Cato* I vj b, His fyrste frend to whom he exposed his caas and nede. *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* lii 199 The prouost exposed vnto the comynalte the charge that he had of blanchardyn 1541 R Copland *Galyen's Terap* 2 G iv, In the boke we haue exposed all the differences of vlceres 1586 A Day *Eng Secretary* II (1625) 126 Which as an action most singular, I have judged fit to be exposed in this place vnto him 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 103 They exposed their Reasons 1779 in *Athenæum* 16 Aug. (1884) 213/1 He exposes his intention of returning during winter to Sandwich Island. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* Ded, The whole truth is not always to be exposed 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I II VIII. 237 Egmont . exposed to the monarch the evils that beset the country 1873 Holland *A Bonnie* XXIII 346, I exposed my project, which met with his hearty approval.

†**b** To set forth the meaning of, to explain, expound. *Obs*

1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* 436/3 Saynt Jherome exposeth hit thus — *Cato* D v b, Or otherwyse hyt may be exposed that [etc]

9 To unmask, show up (an error or misrepresentation, an impostor); to hold up to ridicule or reprobation (faults, follies, or those who are guilty of them)

1693 Dryden *Juv* Ded (1697) 4 Like Horace, you only expose the Follies of Men, without arraigning their Vices 1711 Addison *Spect* No 23 ¶ 7, I have in this Paper endeavoured to expose that particular Breach of Charity 1777 Sheridan *Sch Scand* II. II, It has led me into so many cursed rogueries, that I doubt I shall be exposed at last. 1826 Hallam in *Edin Rev* XLIV. 9 It would be idle to expose the spuriousness of what no one appeared to think authentic 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm* II (1877) 33 He . . saw the imposture and exposed it 1885 *Manch. Exam* 6 Nov 5/2 It will serve to expose the hollowness of the hopes.

†**b.** Hence in 17–18th c To hold up to ridicule (what is not a fault) *Obs.* (Stigmatized by Johnson as 'an improper colloquial abuse'.)

1685 Stillingfl. *Orig Brit* I 14 But lest I should seem to expose so ancient a Tradition I now proceed [etc.]. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr* I 73 The most Sacred Things, exposed by insolent Buffoonry 1712 Addison *Spect* No 291 ¶ 7 A little Wit is equally capable of exposing a Beauty, and of aggravating a Fault 1772 Fletcher *Logica Genev.* 29 The round attires of the head exposed by Isaiah

‖**Exposé** (ekspo·ze) [Fr.; pa. pple. of *exposer*, see Expose *v*]

1. A statement put forth; a recital of facts or particulars.

1803 Pitt in *G Rose's Diaries* (1860) II 11 The Consul's *exposé* speaks pretty plain 1812 *Examiner* 28 Dec 829/1 This is the result of the Exposé which has just been made. 1813 *Ibid* 13 Mar 168/2 The French Exposé states, that France will have 150 sail of the line. 1846 Worcester cites Mackintosh ? 1765–1832

2. A showing up of something discreditable.

1831 Disraeli *Yng Duke* V. XIII, She has been negotiating for some time and the late exposé will not favour her interests 1845 W. H Maxwell *Hints to a Soldier* I. 163 This wretched exposé of Blake's incompetency.

Exposed (ekspō·u zd), *ppl a.* [f. Expose *v* + -ed[1].] In the senses of the vb **a** Displayed, disclosed to view. *Exposed card* (see quot. 1870). **b.** Unsheltered or unprotected from the elements, or from hostile attack. **c.** *esp* Of children: Cast out or abandoned to chance

a. 1630 Brathwait *Eng Gentl* 28 When that Sex gives way to foments of exposed loosenesse 1656 tr *Hobbes' Elem Philos.* (1839) 139 Quantity is determined two ways; one by the sense the other by memory, that is, by comparison with some exposed quantity. 1870 Hardy & Ware *Mod Hoyle, Whist* 3 If a player plays a card from his hand without waiting to know if a card under the penalty of being called for is demanded, this card is an exposed card 1890 *Pall Mall G* 20 Oct 7/1 D placed the detached card on the table . . and the 'detached' card then became an 'exposed' card.

b 1664 Evelyn *Kal Hort.* (1729) 197 Cover with dry Straw your young exposed Ever-greens 1837 Ht Martineau *Soc. Amer.* III. 153 A passage too exposed to be endurable in a hot sun 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Exposed anchorage*, an open and dangerous place, by reason of the elements or the enemy 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 40 Vapour is drawn up from every exposed piece of water.

c 1662 Petty *Taxes* 4 The maintenance of . found and exposed children. 1772 *Ann Reg.* 223 The hospital for the maintenance of exposed and deserted young children.

Exposedness (ekspō·u zednes). [f. prec. + -ness] The state or condition of being exposed.

1620 Bp Hall *Hon. Mar Clergy* I § 23 The exposednesse of the city to sale *a* 1665 J. Goodwin *Pulled w. the Spirit* (1867) 191 An exposednesse unto trouble *c* 1741 Brainerd in Edwards *Life* I. (1851) 5 Showed me so plainly my exposedness to damnation 1863 J G. Murphy *Comm Gen.* XI 25 Shame implies an exposedness to the searching eye of a condemning judge.

†**Expo·sement.** *Obs rare*—[1]. [f. Expose *v.* + -ment. Cf. OFr. *exposement*] The action of exposing.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VIII 353 Measuring largely their owne infranchized fortune, with the voluntary exposement of many vnnecessary Viadants

Exposer (ekspō·u·zəɹ). [f as prec. + -er[1]] One who exposes (in senses of vb).

1611 in Cotgr s v. *Exposeur* 1676 Marvell *Mr. Smirke* Wks 1875 IV 34, I shall henceforth take notice of him as the Church of England's Exposer. 1772 *Hist Europe* in *Ann Reg* 99*/2 The overthrower of Bolingbroke, and the exposer and detector of his dangerous fallacies. 1870 Hardy & Ware *Mod Hoyle, Whist* 3 If the exposer denies that he has shown the card 1885 *Law Times* LXXX 115/1 Their exposure for sale in England rendered the exposer liable to conviction.

Exposing (ekspō·u zɪŋ), *vbl sb* [f as prec + -ing[1].] The action of the vb Expose (in its various senses); an instance of this

a 1612 Donne *Biathanatos* (1644) 124 These Omissions, and Desertions, and Exposings of our selves 1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 8 In wild Creatures, their Exposing to all weathers, often intercepteth them 1721 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II 593, I have nothing but the exposing of tyranny, persecution, and arbitrary power, in my view 1726 Leoni tr *Alberti's Archit* I 76 a, The exposing of merchandizes to sale. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* V. § 12 Their unnatural exposing of their own children

Exposition (ekspəzɪ ʃən). Forms: 4–5 **exposicioun**, 4–6 **exposicion**, **-yon**, (4 **exposission**), 5 **expositioun**, **-ycion**, **-yon**, (6 **exposytion**), 6– **exposition** [a F. *exposition*, ad. L. *expositiōn-em*, n of action f. *expōnĕre* (pa. pple. *exposit-us*). see Expone]

†**1.** The action of putting, or the condition of

being put, out of a place; expulsion. Cf EXPOSE *v.* I. *Obs. rare.*

1530 PALSGR. 218/1 Exposytion, *exposition* 1532 MORE *Confut Tindale* Wks 819/2 No time of taryenge betwene their [angels'] synne and their exposicion.

b *esp* The action of putting (a child) out in the open; abandonment to chance; = EXPOSURE 1 b.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvi (1887) 136 To disburden a common weale of vnnecessary number by exposition. of enfantes 1654 R CODRINGTON tr. *Justin's Hist* 8 Hearing of the exposition of this royall Infant 1747 *Orig Hum Appetites* I P 5 in Parr *Metaph Tracts* 181h C (1837), The exposition of children without distinction either of family or sex. 1869 LECKY *Europ Mor.* I i 47 The murder or exposition of the children of poor parents 1875 POSTE *Gaius* 1 Comm. (ed 2) 65.

†**2.** Situation with respect to the quarter of the heavens; 'aspect'. *Obs* = EXPOSURE 3

1688 *Lett Pres State Italy* 145 The water within them is in a full exposition to the Sun. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard* I 128 An Easterly Exposition. 1710 LONDON & WISE *Compl Gard.* (1719) 268 Those sorts which blow only in good Expositions 1758 JORTIN *Erasm* I 76 Erasmus ascribes the plague partly to the bad exposition of the houses. 1775 JOHNSON *Journ W. Isl* Wks X 413 By choosing an advantageous exposition, they can raise all the more hardy esculent plants 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 107 The exposition . . is singularly happy, skreened by sloping hills.

3. The action of putting out to public view, an instance of this; a display, show, exposure. †Also (*rarely*) = EXPOSURE 1 c, d

1649 JER TAYLOR *Gt Exemp* xvi § 2 The Synagogue had been thrown out to an inglorious Exposition and Contempt 1788 *Trifler* XVIII. 245 The country 'squires dreaded the exposition of their rustic conversation to the ordeal of her criticism. *Ibid* XXIV 318 The exposition of these absurdities should be forwarded by every man of sense 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* I. 4 There happened to be an exposition of the holy wafer 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* 128 Grown Grey in the exposition of such antics. 1836 *New Monthly Mag* XLVI 3 The practice of exposition on the pillory 1844 PUGIN *Gloss.* 182 The Exposition of any Relic without an authentication has been strictly prohibited 1884 *Catholic Dict* 331 The Host after High Mass (the Mass of Exposition) is placed on a throne above the altar Relics and images must be removed from the Altar of Exposition.

b After mod. French use, = EXHIBITION 6

1868 SALA *Notes & Sk. Paris Exhibition* II. 15 The Universal Exposition of 1867; that, you know is the official designation. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott Nt-cap* 270 Paint! The last Exposition warrants me Plenty of people must ply brush with toes 1879 HOWELLS *L. A. oostook* (1883) II 126 Typical villages of the different civilisations at the international expositions 1891 *Soc of Arts, Title of Paper* 11 Dec. 9 The World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893.

4. The action or process of setting forth, declaring, or describing, either in speech or writing

1460 EARL MARCHE in Ellis *Orig Lett* I 5 I 10 We have charged your servant . . for to declare certayne things Wherefore we beseche your graciouse lordeschip . . to here him in exposicion of the same, and to his relacion to yeve ful feith and credence 1783 H BLAIR *Lect Rhet* II 78 In the conduct and exposition of his arguments, he [Cicero] may and ought to be imitated 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 66 Clear exposition was the only thing needed to convert him to the new theory

b A statement in which any matter is set forth in detail.

1388 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* ii 13 These same thingis weren put in discripciouns and exposiciouns [Vulg. *commentarios*] of Neemye 1494 FABYAN *Chron* VII CCXX 241 For the which dede, after the exposycion of some auctours the sayd erle was punyshed. 1552 HULOET, Exposition, *commentarium* 1842 A COMBE *Physiol Digestion* (ed. 4) 189 If we look to the exposition of the objects of eating already given 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II XVI. 311 The author of the theory has at various times published expositions of his views. 1875 STUBBS *Const Hist* I. i 10 Of the great expositions of feudal custom, most are from Northern France 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 504 A question. that does not belong to the present anatomical exposition.

c. *Music* (see quot 1869)

1869 OUSELEY *Counterp* XXIII. 178 Every fugue must commence with what is called 'the exposition' of the subject and answer. By this is simply meant the first entry of the subject, answer, and countersubject. 1880 — in Grove *Dict Mus* I 568/2 After the exposition is completed by the successive and regular entry of every part

5 The action of expounding or explaining, interpretation, explanation. Also an instance or mode of this; an explanation, interpretation.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Comm. 19 Hit nedeth exposicyon. 1340 — *Pr Consc* 3856 An exposicion Of þe haly godspelle in a lesson. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T.* P 969 The exposicioun of this holy praier . I bitake to these maystres of theology *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* LXIII. 271 (Harl MS) The exposicion of theise vers is this. 1596 SHAKS *Merch V* IV I 237 You know the Law, your exposition Hath beene most sound. 1672 SIR T BROWNE *Lett. Friend* XIX (1881) 140 Some dreams I confess may admit of easie and feminine exposition. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal* 302 The other Exposition, that makes Μοσχος the name of an Harper 1729 FRANKLIN *Ess* Wks 1840 II. 39 The unaccountable expositions that are put upon some of my works. 1741-3 WESLEY *Jrnl* (1749) 69 Attending the expositions of the persons commonly called Methodists 1795 WYTHE *Decis. Virginia* 8 This exposition of the testament fulfilleth the intention of him who made it. 1868 E EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. XXVII. 690 It was.. suggested that Bacon's exposition of the law was unsound 1877 SPARROW *Serm* IX 122 The exposition of the Bible *Comb* 1826 BENTHAM in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 500 Exposition-requiring terms.

b An expository article or treatise, a commentary.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* Ded. 1 Specialy to gader eld expositiones upon Scripture into o collection. 1532 MORE *Confut Tindale* Wks. 553/1 In his exposicion vpon the first pistle of saint John 1664 H MORE *Myst Iniq* 107 The reading of such expositions of Scriptures as are writ by sincere followers of Christ 1685 A LOVELL tr *Simon's Relig & Cust East. Nations* 149 They have Expositions on those Books 1773 MRS CHAPONE *Improv Mind* (1774) I. 66 The Prophecies you had better. read with a good exposition

c. *Logic* (In various senses · see quots.)

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log* I II 4 b, There be two parts of Logike, Exposition of the nature of argumentes, and Disposition of the same *Ibid* I. II 6 Exposition, the first part of Logike, declareth the particular affection and nature of every severall argument 1656 tr *Hobbes' Elem Philos* (1839) 139 Quantity is determined two ways; one by the sense, when some sensible object is set before it which way of determining is called exposition 1837-8 SIR W HAMILTON *Logic* XXIV (1866) II 12 It [a declaration] is called an Exposition, when the evolution of a notion is continued through several explications 1860 VEITCH & MANSEL *Hamilton's Logic* I 263 *note*, The term Exposition (ἔκθεσις) is employed by Aristotle and most subsequent logicians to denote the selection of an individual instance whose qualities may be perceived by sense, in order to prove a general relation apprehended by the intellect

Hence **Exposi·tional** *a*, of the nature of an exposition; explanatory. **Exposi·tionary** *a*, inclined to exposition or setting forth in detail.

1845 MOZLEY *Blanco White*, Ess 1884 II 138 All those creeds the simply expositional and interpretative form of the original revealed truth —all this is thrown aside. 1867 J GARFIELD in *Century Mag* Jan. 1884, 413/2 Spurgeon accompanied his reading with sensible . expositional comments 1882 J HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I XVIII, He was of an argumentative and expositionary turn of mind

†**Expositi·tious,** *a* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f L. *expositīcius* (f *exposit-* · see next and -ITIOUS)] Of a child. That has been 'exposed'.

1622 DONNE *Serm* CLV VI 150 An exposititious Child laid out in the streets of unknown parents

Expositive (ekspɒ zitiv), *a* and *sb.* [ad. L. *expositīv-us*, f *exposit-* ppl. stem of *expōnĕre*: see EXPONE and -IVE]

A. *adj.* **a** Tending to set forth or describe in detail; descriptive **b.** Serving to explain; explanatory, expository Const. *of*

1535 JOVE *Apol. Tindale* 38 Usyng thys particle *Et* in englyssh as myche to saye *And* expositiue 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* XXIV 4 A man may gather it by the percell expositiue whiche is added streight after 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist Philos.* (1701) 378/2 Expositive terms. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1683) 230 The opinion . is to be rejected, as not expositive of the Creed's confession 1846 WORCESTER, *Expositive*, explanatory 1884 *Christian World* 24 Apr 304/2 The book . . may be briefly described as hortatory and expositive.

†**B** *sb* An explanation, 'argument'. *Obs.*

1687 BURNET *Contn Reply to Varillas* 43 He cites on the Margin the expositive or Preamble of it.

Hence †**Expo·sitively** *adv*, in an expositive manner or sense; by way of exposition or gloss

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* XXXIV 9 The particle [*Chi*] is taken expositiuely 1632 J BURGES *Answ. Rejoined* 82 Unless wee may take *and*, the copulatiue, expositiuely, as if it signified *that is to say* 1656 JEANES *Fulm Christ* 170 Interpreters thinke this clause to be added *appositivè*, or expositively, to explaine what is meant by Philosophy.

Expositor (ekspɒ zitəɹ) Forms: 4 **expositur**, **-poeitour**, 4–6 **-posytour**, 4–7 **-itour**, 7 **expositer**, 6– **expositor** [a AF. **expositour* = OF. *expositeur*, Fr *exposteur*, ad L. *expositōr-em*, agent-n. from *expōnĕre*: see EXPONE, EXPOSE]

1 One who sets forth in detail, expounds, or lays open; a declarer, narrator Const. *of*

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* XVIII LXXXVIII. (1495) 89 Expositours say that some lyce gendre of sangweyn humour and ben red and grete *c* 1430 LYDG *Thebes* I 122 Some expositours Groundyng hem, vpon old aucthours, Sain that Cadmus [etc] 1533 ELYOT *Cast Helthe* III (1541) 52 b, The tongue, whiche is raysons expositour. 1588 SHAKS *L. L. L* II 1 72 A murth-mouing iest Which his faire tongue (conceits expositor) Deliuers in apt words 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I III VII. 440 The clergy acquiesced in the dictates of a learned queen, as delivered by the royal expositor. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist U S* VI XXIX. 73 Reid and Rousseau were expositors of the active powers of man

2 One who sets forth the meaning (of a passage, word, etc); one who explains; an interpreter (of dreams, etc.); an expounder. Const *of*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* CXLVI 8 Thorgh expositurs ha redyis rayne of soft lare. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 145 Good expositours on þe Gospellis *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* XXVII 348 (Add MS) Trew expositours, that is, discrete confessours or prelates 1584 R SCOT *Discov Witches.* X 143 To heaken to the expositors of dreames 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 330 The Hodgei, Emeri, and Mulai, the first are Expositors, the other Mendicants 1658 T WALL *Comm Times* 29 The word . signifies both a company and a Beast, say Expositors upon the text 1778 R LOWTH *Isaiah* Notes (ed 12) 362 Difficulties in which expositors are frequently engaged 1833 S. HOOLE *Discourses* IX 109 By some learned expositors the Grecian philosophy has been blended with Christian Theology. 1850 GLADSTONE *Glean* V. XCI. 227 If such be the view of the expositors of the law

fig. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm* (J.), The sinner's conscience is the best expositor of the Mind of God, under any judgement or affliction 1853 LEWES *Hist Philos* 280 Reason is the expositor of Faith.

b. *transf.* That which explains or interprets (Sometimes used as title of a book.)

1530 PALSGR, Ep 5, I have. added .a thirde boke, whiche is a comment and exposytour unto my seconde. 1604 HIERON *Wks* I. 526 The scripture speaketh by the voyce of man, and so it is fitted and applied to be the expositer of it selfe by the industry of man 1616 BULLOKAR (*title*), An English Expositor Or Compleat Dictionary Teaching The Interpretation of the hardest words *a* 1754 FIELDING *Charac Man* Wks 1784 IX 414 Actions are their own best expositors 1760–2 DODDRIDGE (*title*), The Family Expositor 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI 497 The intention of the devisor expressed in his will was the best expositor . and disposer of his words

Expository (ekspɒ zitəri), *a.* and *sb* [ad med L. *expositōri-us* (Boethius), f *expositor*: see prec. Cf. OF. *expositoire*]

A *adj*

1 Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, exposition; serving to set forth the meaning (of something), containing an exposition, explanatory. *Expository syllogism*, etc.. (see quots 1628, 1860).

1628 T SPENCER *Logick* 262 First they call this forme an Expository Syllogisme because the third argument is as it were an exposition. 1651 BAXTER *Inf Bapt* 251 Name me one place that more evidently speaks in an Expository way of any Text 1756 JOHNSON *Pref Abridged Duct*, This book may serve as a glossary or expository index to the poetical writers 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. LXXIII. (1862) VI. 402 To be able to elude inconvenient texts by expository ingenuity 1860 VEITCH & MANSEL *Hamilton's Logic* I. 263 *note*, The instance selected is called the expositum (τὸ ἐκτεθεν); and hence singular propositions are called expository 1867 MILL *Inaug. Addr* 38, I could wish that it [instruction] were more expository, less polemical, and above all less dogmatic 1884 LD SELBORNE in *Law Rep.* 25 Chanc Div 493 Are the words 'or in contemplation' simply expository of the word 'upon'?

2 *Comb.* †**expository-wise**, after the manner of an exposition; = EXPOSITORILY *adv.*

1600 ABP ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 422 Whereas exegetically or expositorie-wise it is now more largely amplified.

B. *sb* = EXPOSITOR 2 b.

1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl*

Hence **Expo·sitorily** *adv*, in an expository manner; by way of exposition, explanatorily.

a 1631 DONNE *Ess* (1651) 66 Of these words . . I will expositorily say nothing

Expositorial (ekspɒzitɔ·riăl) *a* [f prec. + -(I)AL] Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of an expositor.

1833 G S FABER *Recapitulated Apostasy* 38 The common expositorial practice of pitching upon this title or upon that title. *Ibid* 40 The wantonness of expositorial licence.

Expositress (ekspɒ zitres) *rare.* [f. EXPOSIT(O)R + -ESS.] A female expositor.

1840 GLADSTONE *Ch Princ* 12 A faithful expositress of the truths of Catholic Christianity. 1869 *Pall Mall G* 29 June 5 Her right to be his expositress was never more conclusively proved than on this occasion.

†**Expo·siture.** *Obs rare.* [f. L type **expositūra*, f. *exposit-* · see above and -URE] The state of being exposed; = EXPOSURE 3.

1798 W. MAVOR *Brit Tourists* V 41 According to the expositure, and the prevalence of the winds.

†**E·xpost.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹ [f. IMPOST by substitution of EX- *pref* for IM-] A tax or duty on goods exported.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov Power Parl* App. 166 Under which names Portages, Imposts, Exposts . . and such like are comprehended.

‖**Ex post facto** (eks pōst fæ·kto) [med L. phrase, lit. 'from what is done afterwards' (*ex* from, out of, *postfacto*, abl of *postfactum*, neut pa pple. of **postfacĕre*, f *post* after + *facĕre* to do). The separation of *postfacto* in current spelling is erroneous] From an after act or deed, = 'after the fact'.

1649 BP HALL *Cases Consc.* I X 89 To buy those goods wch you know to be stoln for what doe you else herein, but ex-post facto partake with that theefe, who stole them?

b quasi-*adj* Done after another thing, and operating retrospectively, *esp.* in *Ex post facto law*

1789 BENTHAM *Princ Legisl* XV § 3 Cases in which punishment must be inefficacious Such are the cases of an ex-post facto law 1812 R CUMBERLAND in T. Mitchell *Aristoph* II. 148 May not I Take up the cause of youth.. Remitting and consigning to oblivion All ex post facto beating? 1823 LINGARD *Hist Eng* VI. 486 By an ex post facto law, those who had taken the first oath against the papal authority, were reputed to have taken a second and much more comprehensive oath, which was afterwards enacted 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II VI § 2 They might have objected to the tax had it been *ex post facto.*

Expostulate (ekspɒ stiŭlĕit), *v.* [f. L. *expostulāt-* ppl. stem of *expostulāre*, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref*¹) + *postulāre*, to demand. see POSTULATE

The L senses were 1. to demand; 2. to demand the reason for (a person's conduct); 3 to complain of injury, to remonstrate]

†**1** *trans.* To ask for, demand, claim *Obs*

c 1534 tr *Pol Verg Eng Hist* (Camden) I. 108 Thei weare constrained to expostulat succors of the Romains 1548 HALL *Chron* (1809) 484 He hasted with as much hast as the gravitie of the cause did require and expostulate 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* 112 To expostulat a certeine favour 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Introd, If men want manlinesse to expostulate the right of their due ransom. 1670 SIR T CULPEPPER *Necess Abating Usury* To Rdr 3 To such as yet further expostulate my meaning, I answer.

†b. With indirect question as obj: To demand *how* or *why*. *Obs.*

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 471 They expostulate how a man that was born blind should presently know the shapes of trees. 1650 Col. Andrewe in F Buckley *Relat Trial* (1660) 71 Some may be so forward as to expostulate, why this great judgment is fallen upon me 1688-9 Lady Russell *Lett* II lxxxiv 11, I cannot stay to expostulate why I would do so

†2. To complain of (grievances); to plead or remonstrate *with* a person about (conduct). *Obs*

1586 A. Day *Eng Secretary* II (1625) 18 They sometime mildely . expostulate the injury. 1602 Marston *Ant & Mel* IV Wks 1856 I. 48 Doe not expostulate the heavens will 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 314 Some seemed to expostulate their grife with God. 1678 Wanley *Wond Lit. World* v. 1 § 82 466/2 The Emperour did expostulate the unseemliness of the deed with him *a* 1716 South *Serm* (1744) X. 192 Being smote upon the face, they expostulated the injury of the blow.

†b To argue or debate (a matter) as an aggrieved person. Also in wider sense, to debate, argue out, discourse upon. *Obs.*

1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 31 M Osburn must needs . expostulate the matter with your worship 1586 A Day *Eng Secretary* II (1625) 76 Having at large expostulated my true meaning 1624 Capt Smith *Virginia* 75 Powhatan began to expostulate the difference of Peace and warre after this manner. [Followed by a speech] 1665 R B *Comm. on 2 Tales* 48 While he thus expostulated the case.. she . clapt the window to 1765 Colman *Terence* 326 Let us expostulate the matter with her 1789 Wesley *Wks* (1872) XIII. 123 Do not fail mildly to expostulate the case.

†c. To say or utter in expostulation. *Obs*

1577 Fenton *Gold Epist* 245 We neede not feare the quareller, if we expostulate no words with him 1741 Richardson *Pamela* I. 75 Let me but expostulate a Word or two with you, Pamela.

†3 *intr.* a. To complain, set forth one's grievances. b. To discourse, discuss, dilate *Obs.*

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst* III. 213 The complaintes . wherein the lord oftentimes doth expostulate of the vnkindenesse of the people. 1593 Shaks 3 *Hen VI*, II v 135 Nay, stay not to expostulate, make speed. 1605 *Tryall Chev* IV 1. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 332 But for my haste, I would expostulate of other things *a* 1644 Heywood *Fortune by Land* II Wks 1874 VI 389, I cannot now stand to expostulate *a* 1772-84 Cook *Voy* (1790) V 1639 They often expostulate, in a kind of stanza, or recitative. 1773 J Ross *Fratricide* (MS) VI. 467 Thou who..hast..Expostulated hours on Virtue's charms!

4. To make friendly remonstrances or representations for the purpose of reprehension or dissuasion; to reason or remonstrate in a friendly manner *with* (a person), *about*, *for*, *on*, or *upon* (a thing)

1574 Whitgift *Def. Answ.* 704, I haue great cause to expostulate with you for this your vnchristian . and most vniust handling of me. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Kingᵹ No King* I i, I have . Expostulated with my wandring thoughts *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist Reb* (1704) III xiv 411 The Keeper expostulated with him in vain upon the dishonour 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 253 He'll give me leave to expostulate about his Conduct 1726 Cavallier *Mem.* IV 290, I expostulated for the Non-performance of the late Conditions 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst Udolpho* xvi, The Count followed to expostulate and entreat 1833 J H Newman *Lett.* (1891) II. 8 An article from the Editor. expostulating with the imprudence of his 'friends at Oxford' 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* vii 161 He expostulated with him on the impropriety of such conduct to strangers

Hence **Expo stulating** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. Expostulate. **Expo stulating** *ppl a.*, that expostulates. **Expo stulatingly** *adv*

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 18 This kinde of expostulating falleth most with persons of equality 1614 Earl Stirling *Doomsday* x lxxvii, The reprobate. Expostulating blasphemy doe use. 1885 *Pall Mall G* 19 Feb 6/4 Men, women, and children rushed past the excited and expostulating officers 1883 *Harper's Mag* Oct. 697/1 She . laid her hand on one of his expostulatingly

Expostulation (ekspɒ stiʊlēi ʃən) [ad. L *expostulātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *expostulāre* see Expostulate]

1. The action of expostulating or remonstrating in a friendly manner; earnest and kindly protest An instance of the same

1586 A. Day *Eng Secretary* I (1625) 144 Request, complaint, expostulation 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud Ep* I ii 4 Adam . upon the expostulation of God replyed, I heard thy voice, etc 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg* 25 Private Accusation of one Friend touching another, is nothing else but a friendly Expostulation with him 1838 Lytton *Calderon* vii, All my expostulations have been in vain 1852 Mrs Jameson *Leg. Madonna* (1857) 274 Mary stands before her Son in an attitude of expostulation

2. An expostulatory exclamation or address; an uttered remonstrance, protest, or reproof

1597 Hooker *Eccl Pol* v lxv (1611) 341 Those gracious expostulations, Simon seest thou this woman? 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb* II 935 Some who need this tart expostulation 1748 J Mason *Elocut.* 26 That pathetick Expostulation . of Ezekiel. Why will ye die? 1797 Mrs Radcliffe *Italian* vi, Vivaldi delivered this expostulation with rapidity 1840 Macaulay *Clive* 80 That lofty expostulation, glows with the very spirit of the Hebrew poets

Expostulative (ekspɒ stiʊlătiv), *a* [f. Expostulate + -ive] Aiming at or tending to expostulation.

1837 Carlyle *Fr Rev* I VII. vi, Maillard . repressive with the one hand, expostulative with the other, does his best.

Hence **Expo stulatively** *adv*, in an expostulative manner.

1888 *Longm Mag.* Apr 635 'What's the harm?' responded the young gentleman expostulatively

Expostulator (ekspɒ stiʊlēitə(ɹ). [f. as prec + -or.] One who expostulates, † one who rebukes or complains of

1737 in Bailey vol. II 1795 G Wakefield *Reply to Part II of 'Age of Reason'* 37 An open and warm expostulator of arrogance *a* 1834 Lamb *Let to Coleridge* (L), He is no opponent; only an expostulator

Expostulatory (ekspɒ stiʊlătə ri), *a* [f. as prec + -ory.] Characterized by, or of the nature of, expostulation.

1586 A Day *Eng Secretary* II. (1625) 26 An example of an Epistle expostulatorie touching unkindnesse received. 1660 S Fisher (*title*), The Rustick's Alarm to the Rabbies In four Apologeticall and Expostulatory Exercitations. 1758 Bp Warburton *Lett* (1809) 275 Mr Jane wrote me an expostulatory letter 1849 Stovel in *Canne's Necess* Introd. 63 Expostulatory defences in the ecclesiastical courts.

†2. *Comb.*

1600 Abp. Abbot *Exp Jonah* 526 He prayed indeed, but it was tumultuously, and expostulatory-wise

†**Expo sture.** *Obs rare*⁻¹ [f Expose or L. *exposit-* (see Exposition), on the analogy of *posture*, *composture*, etc] = Exposure.

1607 Shaks *Cor* IV 1 36 A wilde exposture, to each chance That start's i' th' way before thee

Exposure (ekspōu ʒiʊr). [Appeared with *composure*, *disposure*, *c* 1600; app of English formation, from Expose, by form-assoc. with *enclose*, *enclosure*, or other words in which the formation was etymological, repr L. *-sūra*. see -ure]

1. The action of exposing; the fact or state of being exposed.

a. The action of uncovering or leaving without shelter or defence; unsheltered or undefended condition Also, the action of subjecting, the state or fact of being subjected, *to* any external influence.

1606 Shaks. *Tr & Cr* I. iii. 195 To weaken and discredit our exposure, How ranke soeuer rounded in with danger 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L* § 324 The ball . notwithstanding its exposure.. appears as bright as it did the first day it was screwed on. 1796 Burke *Let Noble Ld* Wks VIII 44 Whatever in his pedigree has been dulcified by an exposure to the influence of heaven. 1802 Paley *Nat Theol* xvi (ed 2) 304 So unusual an exposure of the globe of the eye 1807 *Med Jrnl* XVII 233 The eruption appeared in consequence of her exposure to the variolous infection 1844 T J Graham *Mod Dom Med* 579 Free exposure to cold is highly serviceable in small pox. 1856 Kane *Arct Expl* II xv 165 Days and nights of adventurous exposure and recurring disaster 1878 Huxley *Physiogr* 66 After exposure, the acid is found to be weaker 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* III 1 The exposure of the plate to light is continued for the requisite time.

b The action of abandoning (an infant)

1863 Draper *Intell Devel Europe* v (1865) 117 He recommends the exposure of deformed and sickly infants

c Presentation or disclosure to view, public exhibition, *esp* of goods for sale

1605 Shaks *Mach* II iii. 133 When we haue our naked Frailties hid, That suffer in exposure 1853 *Chamb Jrnl* Oct., The exposure of ordinary goods in a store is not more open to the public than are the sales of slaves in Richmond 1874 Green *Short Hist* VIII 514 Prynne and his fellow pamphleteers listened with defiance to their sentence of exposure in the pillory 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q Bench Div 251 Those Acts expressly prohibit the exposure for sale of goods in those streets

d. The action of bringing to light (something discreditable); the unmasking or 'showing up' of an error, fraud, or evil, of an impostor or secret offender

1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* II. v, By this unfortunate exposure Lorraine was obliged to give in a match with . Miss Mexico 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 127 The exposure of Mahomet would have been counted a glorification of the rival creed 1873 Burton *Hist Scot* VI lxxii 298 The exposure of the forgery makes a dramatic scene

2. *concr.* †a An exposed or unprotected point (*obs.*) b. A surface laid open to view, or to the operation of any agency

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* VII 62 If he with home-thrust iron can reach the exposure of my life 1878 Huxley *Physiogr* 73 The sea offers a vast exposure of salt water to the heat of the sun *Ibid* XVII 289 Below these come the Thanet beds of which good exposures may be seen at Herne Bay 1888 Dawson *Geol Hist Plants* 65 Specimens obtained from the rich exposures at Gaspé Bay

3 The manner or degree in which anything is exposed; *esp.* situation with respect to sun and wind, 'aspect' with regard to the quarter of the heavens

1664 Evelyn *Kal Hort* (1729) 202 Transplant Sampier to some very warm Exposure, as under a South-Wall *Ibid* 229 [The Green-house] being plac'd at the most advantageous Exposure to the Sun 1710 London & Wise *Compl Gard* (1719) 175 The Fruits of the Northern Exposure ripen last of all 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L* § 55 This Lighthouse proves the practicability of a similar erection in any like exposure in the known world 1827 Steuart *Planter's G* (1828) 514 The shoots might measure more than two and a half feet, in similar exposures. 1873 Tristram *Moab* xiii 237 Scarped rocks far down the southern exposure

Expound (ekspaʊ nd), *v* Forms *α*. 4–5 **expoun-en**, **-pown-en**, 4–6 **expoun(e**, **-pown(e** (5 **exponne**); *β*. 3–6 **expounde**, **expownd(e** (5 **exspound**), 4- **expound** *Pa t* and *pa. pple* 5–6 **expouned**, **-powne(d**, **-pownd(e**, **-pound(e**. [ME. *expoune-n*, *expounde*, ad. OF *espondre*, *espundre*, *ex-* (3 pl *esponent*, derivs *espon-*, *espond-*) = Pr, Sp *esponer*, Pg. *espôr*, It *esporre*.—L. *ex-pōnĕre*, to put out, set forth, explain see Expone. The *d* of the Fr inf. *-pondre* was mechanically developed in the transition from the *n* to the *r* of *-ponre* the regular contraction of L. *-pōnĕre*; a pa. pple *-pondu* and various derivatives were formed on the inf stem.

In ME the prevailing form was *expoune*, adopted according to the usual practice from the finite parts of the Fr vb; but the form *expounde*, from the inf, appeared equally early in northern writers (Hampole and the *Cursor Mundi*) In the course of the 16th c, *expoune* became obsolete, the general adoption of *expound* being favoured by the phonetic tendency exhibited in *sound* for the earlier *soun*, and also by the frequent occurrence of *expound* as pa. pple. In accordance with the analogy of *expound* = L *exponere*, the earlier *compoune*, *compone* were in 16th c replaced by *compound*, and *propone* by *propound*, in the former case the substitution may have been partly due to other causes: see Compound *v*]

1. *trans.* To set forth, declare, state in detail (doctrines, ideas, principles; formerly, with wider application)

c 1325 *E. E Allit P* A 37 To þat spot þat I in speche expoun I entred in þat erber grene. *Ibid* B 1058 Clopyngnel expounez a speche, to hym þat spede wolde Of a lady to be loued 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xliv. 7 The ordre expoune to me 1519 *Interl Four Elements* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 37 He hath expound cunningly Divers points of cosmography 1526 Tindale *Acts* xxviii 23 There cam many vnto hym to whom he expouned and testifyed the kyngdom off God 1736 Shenstone *Schoolmistress* x, She quantly cou'd expound The Chicken-feeding Pow'r of ev'ry Crumb she found 1748 Hartley *Observ Man* I iii 344 Ideas, or the Motions by which they are expounded. 1812 Woodhouse *Astron* xvi 171 Formulæ expounding its quantity and law. 1845 S Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I 455 The doctrines expounded by St. Augustine 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 162, I have an excellent interpretation which I will expound to you.

absol 1502 Arnolde *Chron* (1811) 70 We will and ordeigne that all curattz iiij tymes in the yere in the masse tyme publish and expowne 16 Dryden *Poems* (1822) I. 242 The carrier's not commission'd to expound.

b. To set forth, represent (a mathematical function or quantity) by figures, symbols, etc

1708 E Halley in *Misc. Cur.* II 102 The roots may be expounded by Perpendiculars let fall, upon the Axis or given Diameter of the given Parabola, from the Intersections of that Curve with a Circle 1812 Woodhouse *Astron.* xxvi 268 These perturbations, when numerically expounded, are so insignificant, etc,

2 To explain, interpret

a. *gen.* To explain (what is difficult or obscure); to state the signification of, to comment on (a passage or an author)

c 1325 *E. E. Allit P* B 1727 Now expowne þe þis speche spedly I þenk 1436 *Pol Poems* (1859) II. 182 Expoune me this, and ye shall sothe it fynde 1483 *Cath. Angl* 119 To Expo(w)nde, *commentari* 1511-2 *Act 3 Hen. VIII*, c. 23 § 12 The same Ambiguyte [shall] be declared, expowned by the Chaunceller 1628 T Spencer *Logick* 113 This definition hath nothing in it to be expounded 1826 Scott *Woodst* VIII, One who was expounding some religious Mystery to them 1869 J Martineau *Ess* II. 100 Our author proceeds to expound his own analysis

b. *esp* To interpret, comment upon (Scripture, religious formularies, etc.) Now chiefly with reference to homiletic exposition. Also *absol.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 17288+383 (Cott.) And þus he . expounded þe propheses 1340 Hampole *Pr Consc* 4272 His ministres sal swa lette yhit þat na man sal expound haly writ *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr* I ix. 47 To expowne or interprete or glose dewli and treuly Holi Scripture. 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 3 Saynt Gregory expoundynge the same place of Scripture sayth 1545 Udall, etc *Erasm Paraph.* (1548) *Luke* VIII. 90 b, Many other parables all which he expounded severally unto his disciples 1656 Bramhall *Replic* I 5 The primitive Fathers expounded it [the Creed] where it did stand in need of clearer explication 1715 De Foe *Fam Instruct* I. 1. (1841) I 17 The Spirit of God expounds the word of God to us 1867 Lady Herbert *Cradle L.* VIII 220 Our Lord, having read the words regarding Himself expounded them to the people

absol a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* Prol, In expounynge i fologh haly doctours 1733 Neal *Hist Purit* II 272 He was suspended for expounding upon the Catechism 1778 Fletcher *Lett.* Wks 1795 VII. 222, I have ventured to expound once in the church. 1854 Macaulay *Bunyan* Misc Writ 1860 II. 230 Those martial saints who fought and expounded in Fairfax's army

†c. To interpret the motives or reasons of a person *Obs*

1605 Bacon *Adv Learn* I iii § 5 Cicero doth excuse and expound the Philosophers for going too far *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 25 He, that says what he thinks, lays himself open to be expounded by the most ignorant.

†d. To give the meaning of (a word or name), also, to give a version of in another language; to translate *Obs*

1377 Langl *P Pl* B xiv 277 In englisch it is wel harde wel to expounen *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sec Nun's T* 86 First wol I yow the name of seint Cecilie Expoune It is to say on Englisch, hevenes lilie *c* 1400 *Lanfr's anc's Cirurg* 7 (MS A) We moun knowe surgerie bi expownynge of his name for siurge comeþ of siros & in englisch siros is an hand *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6692 þe kyng his preching walde expound, And telle it in englyssh tonge. 1549 Latimer

Serm. Ploughers (Arb.) 33 For them yat be vnlearned I wyll expounde it 1653 H COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav* xxii. 79 As soon as the Interpreter had read the Letter, and expounded the contents thereof.

e. To interpret, explain the significance of (a dream, vision, symbol, etc); to interpret, solve (a riddle); *rarely*, to explain, account for (a phenomenon). *arch*

1375 *Cantic de Creatione* 773 in *Anglia* I, Þe angel anon gan it expoun and tolde him what it [a tree] was *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 166 Daniel the dremes of the kyng expowned *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 7176, I wole bigynne, To expowne you the pith withynne *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 728 His mayster on þis wyse had Expounde his visyoun. 1535 COVERDALE *Judges* XIV 14 They coulde not expounde the ryddle 1596 SHAKS *Tam Shr* IV iv 79 My Master has left mee here behinde to expound the meaning or morrall of his signes and tokens *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem* (1759) I 215 The Stagyrite, unable to expound The Euripus, leapt into 't, and was drown'd. 1814 WORDSW *White Doe* I 223 Studious to expound The spectacle

f To infer from indications *rare*—1.

1821–56 DE QUINCEY *Confess* (1862) 269 The clouds by which chiefly the eye expounds the distance of the blue pavilion stretched over our heads

g. *refl* †To explain one's meaning (*obs*) Also, to be one's own expositor.

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess* II xlviii (1631) 307 An abilitie to behold things ambiguous with the true sight gives circumstances, leave to expound themselves 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind* VII 163 The Pope was forced to expound himself 1889 TENNYSON *Vivien* 316 The people call you prophet. let it be: But not of those that can expound themselves

3 To give a particular interpretation to, to construe in a specified manner. With *adv* or *phrase*. Now chiefly in *Law*.

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen VIII*, c. 21 § 19 Prouided alwaies, that this act nor anythinge therein conteined, shalbe interpreted or expounded, that, etc. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1314 Some expowne also those woordes to sygnifye that [etc.] 1590 SPENSER *F Q* III iv 28 That deadly wownd The which his mother vainely did expownd to be hart-wownding love 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr N T.* Matt x 23 This hard Text is variously expounded 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II 381 That a devise be most favourably expounded 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 191 The courts expound the will in such a manner as to carry the testator's intention into effect 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV 445 Sparta was constituted the interpreter of the treaty, she expounded it by the rule, not of reason, but of might

†b. *To expound* (a statement, etc) *concerning* or *of*, to explain as referring to *Obs*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel Wks. II 241 Men expownen comounly þis prophecie of oure Jesus *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3767 This may be wele expovned of the blissed virgyne marie 1574 tr *Marlorat's Apocalyps* 14 They that go about to expound this place concerning Christ, according to the letter, do wrest it too violently 1645 USSHER *Body Dtv* (1647) 85 Which place Paul expoundeth of the Holy Ghost. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr Chr. Relig* 236 Those of whom they are ordinarily expounded.

†c To render by a specified term With *complement*, or Const *for*. *Obs*

1530–1 *Act* 22 *Hen VIII*, c 13 No person being a comon Baker, Brewer shall be interpreted or expounded handicrafts men 1531 ELYOT *Gov* I 1, *Chaos* of some is expounde a confuse mixture 1533 MORE *Answ Poisoned Bk.* Wks 1087/2 Men that expounde those wordes of Christ to be spoke and ment of the very eating of hys blessed body 1599 THYNNE *Animadv* (1875) 33 'Orfrayes' you expounde 'Goldsmythes Worke'. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 69 Rabbi Solomon, and Abraham Ezra, expound Egel, for a Calf of one year old.

†d. To interpret as a prognostic of something. Const. *to Obs*

c 1430 LYDG *Bochas* I iv (1544) 7 a, Worthy Ninus . expouned his laughter to great felicitye

†4 In etymol sense of L *expônere* (cf EXPOSE) To expose to view. *Obs rare*

1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 38 He celebrated the Mass, and every Wednesday expounded upon his Altar the holy Sacrament. 1664 BUTLER *Hud* II iii 1087 First, he expounded both his Pockets, And found a Watch, with Rings and Lockets

Hence **Expou·nded** *ppl a.*, **Expou·nding** *vbl. sb*, the action of the vb. EXPOUND, *concr* an exposition or interpretation. **Expou·nding** *ppl a*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III 272 False expounyng of holy writt *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf* (W de W 1494) II xii, I fele wel of thy Name þe true expownynge that thou art Jhesu hele 1483 *Cath Angl* 119 An Expow(n)dynge, *commentum*. 1572 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* VIII 2 A fullfilling or expownding part of speache 1642 J. EATON *Honeyc Free Justific* b 11 a, Expounded texts and verses. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* XIII (1851) 55 A yoke which nothing but unwary expounding hath brought upon us 1745 WESLEY *Answ Ch.* 3 One of our English Brethren said in his Publick Expounding, 'As many go to Hell by praying as by thieving' 1881 MAHAFFY *Old Grk Educ* XI. 137 The repeating and expounding of the founder's view.

Expoundable (ekspau·ndăb'l), *a.* [f prec + -ABLE.] That may be expounded or explained; capable of being expounded.

1887 *Twin Soul* II 1 2 To expound their views, as far as they were expoundable.

Expounder (ekspau·ndəɹ). Also 4–5 **expowner**, 5 **expownder** [f. as prec. + -ER1.] One who expounds; an expositor. Occasionally *transf* of a thing That which serves to expound.

1388 WYCLIF *Gen* xli. 7 He [Farao] sente to alle the expowneris of Egipt..and. he telde the dreem. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* I. xii 65 Alle expowners and glose 3euers to Holi Scripture. 1535 COVERDALE I *Sam.* XXVIII. 3 Saul had dryuen the soythsayers and expounders of tokens out of ye londe 1565 JEWEL *Repl Harding* 120 The Custome and practise of the people, is the best expounder of the Lawe 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 115 Magistrates and expounders of the Mahomedan law 1869 tr *Pouchet's Universe* (1871) 3 Bonnet, one of the most zealous expounders of natural history 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) V. 6 The argument of which the Athenian is the expounder

Hence †**Expou·ndress**, *Obs. rare*, a female expounder.

1604 *Supplic Masse Priests* § 37 The Romish Church, whom they make chiefe expoundresse of Scriptures.

†**Expou·nitour.** *Obs rare*—1 [f. *expoune*, EXPOUND *v*, on the analogy of *expositor*] An expounder, expositor.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* III 202 Expounitouris on þe gospellis and pistelis

Expouse, obs form of ESPOUSE *v.*

Expoyl, var. of EXSPOIL *obs*

†**Expre·me**, *v Obs* Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 5–7 **expreme**, 6 **exprime**, 7 **expreeme**, **-eime** [ad (directly or through F *exprimer*), L. *exprimĕre* to EXPRESS. For the phonology cf. *redeem*] *trans* = EXPRESS *v.* 6–8.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron* XXXI III, The first he was, as chronicles expreme, That in this isle of Brytein had croune of golde 1524 *St. Papers Hen VIII*, VI 222, I cannot with my tong or penne exprime the inwarde joye which I haue taken. 1588 A. KING tr *Canisius' Catech* 15 That sinne bringes sua greate skaithe to the saule, as na tonge is abil to expreme. 1609 SKENE *Reg Maj., Stat Robt. I*, 23 In pleyes of debt, sould be named and expreimed, the zeare, day, the quantitie of the debt *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist Kirk* (1843) II 353 He hath offered to doe his devoire, by the law of armes, in maner before expreemed

Express (ekspre·s), *a adv.* and *sb*1 Forms: 4–6 **expres**, 4–7 **expresse**, 6– **express**, 7 *compar* **expresser**. [ad Fr. *exprès* (fem *expresse*) = Pr *expres*, Sp. *espreso*, Pg. *espresso*, It *espresso*, ad L *expressus*, pa pple of *exprimĕre* · see EXPRESS *v*]

A *adj*

I 1. Of an image or likeness. Truly depicted, exactly resembling, exact. Now chiefly with reminiscence of *Heb.* 1. 3 Cf EXPRESS *v* 5.

1513 MORE *Rich III* Wks 61/2 This is ye fathers own figure ye playne expresse lykenes of ye noble Duke 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 36 Thy byrth doth shewe the expresse and liuely Image of gentle bloud 1611 BIBLE *Heb* 1 3 The expresse image of his person 1612 T TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* II 7 Shew thy selfe a patterne, and expresse type wherein [etc] 1667 MILTON *P L* VII. 528 Hee Created thee, in the Image of God Express. 1764 REID *Inquiry* I ii 69 Language is the express image and picture of human thoughts 1774 J BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 431 The Deity is here described sitting in the express form of the Minotaur *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm* Ser III. x. 125 The universe is the express image and direct counterpart of the souls that dwell in it.

b. Well framed or modelled *nonce-use*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham* II ii 317 What a piece of worke is a man! In forme, and mouing, how expresse and admirable!

II. (Cf EXPRESS *v.* 6–10)

†2. Of a fact, condition, etc · Stated, explicitly recorded In early use as *pa pple Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol* 719 Lo here expresse of wommen may ye fynde, That woman was the losse of al mankynde *c* 1386 —*Wife's T* 313 Ther shull ye seen expresse That he is gentil that doth gentil dedis 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II v. 225 There is not above 30 days but are windy, and rainy, or of express heat [cf *ibid* I xii 56 We must distinguish of warm Days, Days of Expressed Notation for Warmth or Heat].

3 Of a meaning, purpose, stipulation, law, etc.: Expressed and not merely implied, definitely formulated; definite, explicit Of language, statements, indications: Definite, unmistakable in import.

When used of a law, stipulation, grant, etc, the adj may have either this sense or sense 4, and often appears to have a mixed notion of the two

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol* 61 Wher can ye seen. That highe God defended marriage By expresse word? *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* IX. xxvii 151 Agane þe Lauch expres chosyn wes Dis Knychtis son 1550 BALE *Apol* 117 b, Neyther is ther any expresse doctryne of vowes in all the whole wurke 1578 T N. tr *Conq. W. Indies* 75 [He] commaundid that none of his men shoulde goe out without his expresse licence upon paine of death. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* I xvi (1611) 49 We have no expresse purpose to make that our end 1605 BP MORTON (*title*), Exact Discoverie of Romish Doctrine collected out of the expresse dogmatical principles of Popish Priests and Doctors 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr* xl, All the gazers on the skies Read not in fair heaven's story Expresser truth. Than they might in her bright eyes 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* CXVIII 27 Annot 594 The insuing verse is express 1662 STILLINGFL *Orig Sacr* III iv. § 13 We have the express testimony of Epiphanius. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II 443 Express contracts are where the terms of the agreement are openly uttered and avowed at the time of the making 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III iv. ix 22 Mr Stanley's answer was express and clear 1888 BRYCE *Amer Commw* II li 285 Sometimes by express, more often by a tacit understanding

†b. Hence of persons or an authority: Distinct in making a statement, outspoken, explicit. Of a state of mind. Fixed, free from vacillation *Obs.*

a 1593 H. SMITH *Wks* (1867) II. 425 Theodoret is most express against transubstantiation 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps Sci.* 17 Trismegistus is express in the assertion of the same Doctrine. 1667 H. MORE *Dtv. Dial* I. III (1743) 14, I love to feel myself of an express and settled judgment *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.), Where reason or Scripture is express for any opinion, or action, we may receive it as of divine authority 1704 *Lond Gaz* No 4037/5 Her Majesty is very express in what She proposes 1778 N LAURENS in Sparks *Corr Amer Rev.* (1853) II 117 Our Commissioners. are not so express as they might have been

†c. Of a voice: Distinctly uttered. *Obs*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5667 Þe childe foloude and sayde þan, with' a voyce expresse 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Ovid's Met.* XII 71 Nor silence is within, nor voice express, But a deaf noise of sounds that never cease.

d. *Express malice* (Law) · malice of which there is actual evidence; opposed to *implied malice*, that which is inferred merely from the nature of the unlawful act committed. †*Express witchcraft*: ? manifest, open witchcraft

1567 *Scot Poems 16th C.* II. 260 O faithles flock! Mantenaris of murther, witchcraft expres, Tresoun amang 30w does daylie increes. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm* IV. xiv 199 Malice may be either express, or implied in law Express malice is when one, with a sedate deliberate mind and formed design, doth kill another. 1808 LE BLANC in East *Rep* IX. 363 Without proof of malice, either express or implied.

e Specifically designated or considered; special

1848 MILL *Pol Econ* III xiv § 4 When we treat of that express subject 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III ii § 23 Natural History makes a more express business of the classifying operation.

4 Specially designed or intended for a particular object; done, made, or sent 'on purpose.' Of a messenger: Specially dispatched. Also *absol.* in phrase †*In express*. ? for a purpose (unless this be an early instance of EXPRESS *sb* 2).

a 1400 *Cov. Myst* 115 Ffarewel, Gabryel. Goddys masangere expresse. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 403 Rapes make wele to smelle In condyment is nowe the tyme expresse *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* 209 *Pilatus* I am sakles of this bloode Both my handes in express weshen shalle be 1524 WOLSEY in *St. Papers Hen VIII* (1849) VI 317, I receyvid new letters from you, sent by an expresse curror. 1619 VCT DONCASTER in *Eng & Germ.* (Camden) 137 Send . with all possible speede by an expresse messenger 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt Chr* II. x 260 Express laws were made to prevent [it]. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I 16 In these two little offhand bits of writing . there is more insight obtainable, than in any of the express Biographies 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 123 The social union is the express creation . of the Deity

b *Express train.* Originally = 'special train', but about 1845 applied to a train running 'expressly' for the conveyance of passengers to one particular place, and not stopping at the intermediate stations, now, a train running at a high rate of speed, and stopping only at a few important stations. Hence *Express speed*

1841 SAUNDERS *Rep Committee Railw* Q 2051 It was probable that an express train would come up 1842 W F. COOKE *Telegr Railw.* 19, I will now follow an Express, and therefore unexpected train in its course from Derby to Leicester 1845 *Bradshaw's Rail. Guide* May 14 The accommodation by the Express Trains being limited, Passengers who arrive first will have the preference 1845 C B. VIGNOLES in *Life* (1889) 269 Went down to Birmingham by the 'express' train. 1849 MACAULAY *Jrnl.* 16 Aug, The express train reached Holyhead 1862 *Gifts & Graces* XII. 127 We must step into an express train.

c *Express rifle*: a rifle constructed to discharge a bullet with a high initial velocity and a low trajectory *Express bullet* an expanding bullet for use with an express rifle. *Express shooting*. shooting with an express rifle.

1884 METFORD in Walsh *Mod Sportsman's Gun* II 12 This being a sort of 'rough and tumble' gauge of Express shooting at 100 yards. 1884 SIR H. HALFORD *ibid.* II 14 These rifles [made by Purdey in 1859] must be considered as the first of the class now known as Express—a term believed to have been first used either by the late Lord Henry Bentinck or by Lord Leconfield 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 20 July 7/1 It has been proved that 'express' bullets are used by the Zulus or their allies.

d. *Express delivery*: (in the Postal service) immediate delivery by special messenger, on a system introduced in 1891; so *express fee, messenger, packet*, etc [Here it is difficult to separate the *adj* from attrib uses of the *sb*.]

1891 *Post Office Guide* Oct. 227 There is no Express delivery on Sunday, Good Friday, or Christmas Day 1892 *Ibid* Apr 17 On the delivery of an Express Packet, the delivering Messenger may take a reply The Express fee must be prepaid *Ibid.* 18 Letters and Parcels are accepted for conveyance by Express Messenger to the General Post Office.

B *adv.* [Cf. EXPRESSLY]

†1 Clearly, plainly, unmistakably. With verbs of speaking: In distinct terms, positively. *Obs*

c 1325 *E E Allit. P* B. 1158 Danyel .. devysed sum tyme, As . is proued expresse in his profecies 14.. *Purif Mary* in *Twndale's Vis* 130 To the law sche mekely wold obey From poynt to poynte the gospel seyth expresse *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3389 Þis chapiter it schewes expresse What fandyng he tholed in sekenes 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 255 Haue 3e thare herts, I say expresse, Than all is 3ours that thay possesse 1712 BERKELEY *Pass. Obed* § 23 Such a contract is an express known part of the fundamental constitution of a nation.

†2. a. Followed by *against*· Directly. b. With respect to dimension or number: Exactly. c. Completely. *Obs.*

a *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T* 182 Virginius holdeth expresse ageinst pe wille of me My seruaunt 1578 *Gude & Godly Ball* 158 The Leuittis .. reft thair teind and mekill mair, Expres againis Goddis command.

b *c* 1475 *Partenay* 3004 Fiftene fote long this Geaunt was expresse 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I 142 Also the yeres of our blessed sauyoure Syxe hundreth foure score and nyne expresse The Brytons were expulsed. From Englande to walles

c. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 4357 Hys hauberke dismailled all expresse 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII ii 52 To mak end of our harmis and distres! Our panefull labour passit is expres.

3 Specially, on purpose, for a particular end; hence (to go, send, etc) with speed In mod. use also, by express messenger or train.

1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 105 This mayde, of which I telle my tale expresse. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV 368, I sent Mr. C. express thither to see how matters go 1708 *Lond Gaz.* No 4490/3 M Osten came Express . to make his Compliments to his Prussian Majesty 1760 T HUTCHINSON *Hist. Coll Mass.* III 398 A small vessel had been sent to England express .. with a representation of the exposed state of the colony 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* IV IX, As if the grand furniture and the grand servants had all come down express from town. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind* 2 A piece of news worth sending express.

Comb. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit* xi. 278 No express-rider, no attorney, no magistrate

C. *sb.*[1]

1. = *Express messenger*: see A. 4 Now *Hist* or *arch.* exc. in sense of an express messenger of the Postal Department.

1619 VCT DONCASTER in *Eng. & Germ* (Camden) 177, I will spedily advertise his Matie by an expresse 1680 *Lond Gaz* No 1536/4 An Express is arrived in 14 days from Madrid, but we know not what he brings 1780 R R LIVINGSTON in Sparks *Corr Amer. Rev* (1853) III 2 This hasty letter is written while the express waits 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 34 Faster than an express could travel at least in these regions 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits, The Times* Wks (Bohn) II. 118 Its expresses outrun the despatches of the government 1891 *Daily News* 4 Apr. 6/7 We expect the Post Office to convey the necessary orders—either by post, by telegraph, by telephone, or by 'express'

b *transf* The message sent by an 'express'; a dispatch

1642 MILTON (*title*) Observations upon some of his Majestie's [Charles I] late Answers and Expresses 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 282 By an express written to Tiberius, and by him presented to the senate. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz* I 1, A new Express all Agra does affright 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. v. 356 Cicero. received two expresses from his Brother Quintus 1807 *Beverley & Kexby Road Act* 6 Conveying the mails of letters and expresses under the authority of His Majesty's Post-Master General 18 WELLINGTON in *Daily News* 20 Nov. (1891) 5/1 Blucher picked the fattest man in his army to ride with an express home. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T* II IX, Bitzer had come . with an express from Stone-Lodge

c. ? A special errand.

c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* III. 215 Tam's wife had occasion to cross the wild heights on some express

2. Short for a. *express-train*; b. *express rifle*

a. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* lv, Express comes through at four, Sir 1867 TROLLOPE *He Knew* XXIII, [He] went down .. by the early express to Exeter.

b. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 5/1 A wealthy 'potter' . blazed away with a double express at the deer compelled to pass him. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Maiwa's Revenge* 127 I, handing him the carbine, took from him my express

3. *U S.* An institution (conducted by private enterprise) for the transmission of parcels, etc Also *attrib.* Cf EXPRESS *a.* 4 d

The carrying of goods by 'express,' first introduced in 1839 (see quot 1858) has had an enormous development in the United States In Great Britain the system exists, but the name is little used, though it has been adopted in the distinctive designations of one or two of the 'forwarding agencies,' as they are usually called

1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* 644 s v *Express*, William F Harnden started the express business in the spring of 1839. *Ibid* 645 The express companies transmit nearly all the specie and bullion, etc. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Express Office*, an establishment which rapidly transmits parcels and goods *Express Wagon*, the wagon in which packages, boxes, etc, are taken to and from an express office. 186. *Postage Stamp Inscr*, Pony Express. 1863 *Stamped Envelope Inscr*, Paid, Wells, Fargo, & Co Through our California and Atlantic Express 1880 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 5/4 An express clerk walks through the train, takes the checks of passengers who want their baggage delivered, and gives written receipts for them

b The goods carried by an 'express'.

1858 HOMANS *Cycl Comm* 644 Harnden himself acted in that capacity [as 'messenger'] carrying his entire express in an ordinary valise

Hence **Expre ss** *v*, *U S*, *trans* to send by express **Expre ssage**, the sending of a parcel by express; the charge or cost of this.

a 1860 *Washington Republic* Bartlett *Dict Amer* The President's message will be expressed through to Boston, by order of the Postmaster-General. 1864 WEBSTER *Express*, to send by express messenger *Expressage*, the charge for carrying a parcel by express 1880 *Daily News* 20 Nov 5/4 There is a saving in going by the horse-cars and 'expressing' the luggage at a shilling a trunk 1883 *Amer. Newspaper Advt.*, The books will be sent by express C O D, the receiver paying expressage or freight. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Dec 161/1 The expressage or postage has not been prepaid

†**Express** (ekspre s), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. the vb Cf. late L. *expressus* (*u* stem)]

1. The action of expressing or representing by words, signs, or actions; an instance of this. Const *of.*

1644 BULWER *Chirol* 8 The Hand seems to .vie expresses with the Tongue. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* 94 With expresses of my desires. 1654 R BOREMAN *Serm.* Ep Ded., So they might give to the world a Cleare Expresse of their gratitude to your Lordship 1672 J. HOWARD *All Mistaken* 1 in Hazl. *Dodsley* XV. 332 My grief, alas! is far beyond expres *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm* (1744) XI 156 Allow of no other expresses of our honour to him [God] but distance and amazement

b A condition or product in which something is expressed; a manifestation. (Revived by Kingsley with stress *e xpress*, after *i mpress.*)

1644 JER TAYLOR *Psalter* CXXXVI, Making all Thy creatures to be expresses of Thy power. 1663 J SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 349 It seems to have been the common maxim that all afflictions were the expresses of displeasure 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag* IV III 232 Grace brings no merit When 'tis the express of our own self-will

2 A mode of speech, phrase; an utterance.

1644 HUNTON *Vind. Treat Monarchy* v. 42 He compares these serious expresses to Trajans sudden and excessive speech. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib Proph.* v 84, I have shewed Scripture in its plain expresses to be an abundant rule of Faith *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1687 I. 361 Surely those expresses are used in condescension to signify the charitable benignity of God.

b. A specific mention, statement, or injunction

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* II v § 6 91 This Gentleman . caused a man to goe downe. into the Sea with expresse to take notice where it [Coral] groweth 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 206 They had no express in scripture that they should be fi eed from the particular miseries relating to this war 1687 LOWERSON *Baptism* 343 Some express to signifie such a thing to be its purpose. - *a* 1711 J NORRIS *Misc* (1687) 215 They contradict the general design and particular expresses of the Gospel

3 A graphic representation, image; *fig* a type, model (of virtues).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI vi. 161 This Ene was first, all out, expres Of reuth, compassioun, and of gentilnes 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* V XX. 262 They discoursed in silence, and were intuitively understood from the theory of their Expresses. 1646 J GREGORY *Notes & Observ* (1684) 51 Some ancient Coyns have been called by the name of their Expresses, as . (saith Pollux) καὶ ἐκαλεῖτο βοῦς, ὅτι βοῦν εἶχεν ἐμπετυπωμένον, from the figure of an ox imprinted.

b. A 'stamp,' impressed character

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond* 2 This fatal accident had a more than ordinary express of fury.

Express (ekspre·s), *v* Also 4–6 **expresse.** [ME *expresse*, a OF. *expresser*, *expresser* = Pr. *espressar*, Sp *espresar*, Pg. *expressar*, med L *expressāre* (15th c in Du Cange), f L. *ex-* out + *pressāre* to press, frequentative of *premĕre*, to press. Taken as Eng repr of L *exprimĕre* of which the chief senses were 1. to press out; 2 to form (an image) by pressure, to represent in sculpture or painting 3. to represent or set forth in words or actions]

I To press out.

1 *trans* To press, squeeze, or wring out; to press (juice, air, etc) *from*, *out of* (anything)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 127 (MS A) & þei fulfillen þe wounde as I have seid, with þe cloop expressid of þe white of an ey 1430 LYDG *Chron Troy* I. vi, When men of malice his venym vtterly expresse 1569 R ANDROSE tr. *Alexis' Secr* IV II 37 Put them all into an Orenge. and boyle them in hote embers, then expresse it 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho, Chem Concl* 16 Expresse their oile according to the manner herafter set down 1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 18 Newly exprest from the grape 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* III. lii (1760) 226 Express the Juice and Spirit. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg Observ* 94 To puncture the upper tumour, to express the contents. 1880 *Daily News* 26 Feb 5/2 The oil or oleomargarine is expressed from the fat.

b *fig* (*a*) To extort or elicit by pressure. † (*b*) To expel, get rid of, by force (*obs*)

(*a*) 1547 J HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* 232 Youre countrey weepinge to you with bloody teares, which your selfes do expresse, and wring out of her, and enforce her to shed. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm Marcell.* XXIX IV. 365 The truth was by torture expressed. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* I 1, Perfumes chaf'd render Their pleasing scents, and so affliction Expresseth virtue fully 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I 209 To employ them [Jews] as a spunge to suck their subjects' money, which they might afterwards express.

(*b*) 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* Ep. (1593) 6 Temperance which doth all fowle concupiscence express 1583 K. JAMES VI in Holinshed *Hist. Scotl* (1585) 442 That the veritie may be tried and all heresie and schisme expressed

2 To emit or exude, as if by pressure

1621 BURTON *Anat Mel.* I 1 II. ii 21 Spirit is a most subtile vapor, which is expressed from the Blood 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 46 Ormus is an ile of which . the Silver-shining Sand expresseth Sulphur. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol Flying-Ins* 158 Waxe . expressing in some sort a scent of honie 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I 110 Essences into which a thousand flowers have expressed their sweetest breath 1882 *Pall Mall G* 28 June 5/1 Their honey-dew, which the aphides express when caressed by the antennæ of their masters

3 To press or squeeze out the contents of Now *rare*

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 289 To expresse and make use of that sweet fruit. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* IV VII 197 A bladder blowne is weightier then one empty, and if it containe a quart, expressed and emptied it will abate about halfe a graine. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam Dict* s v *Nutmeg*, Heat the Nutmegs in a Kettle, and then to express them strongly 1882 *Med. Temp Jrnl* LI 141 After the grapes have been expressed.

†4 To press hard (in battle). *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xli (1890) 152 Seeng herself so sore expressyd, her knyghtes and her men slayne.

II. To portray, represent.

5. To represent by sculpture, drawing, or painting; to portray, delineate, depict. In general sense *obs.* or *arch.*; but surviving as a transferred use of sense 8: To render, set forth, convey a notion of (facts, characteristics, details) by plastic or graphic representation.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* XXIII. 14 The ymagis of Caldeis expressid in colours 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log* I. I. 2 b, That paynter is most cunning who can most lively expresse his face whose counterfaite he is to drawe 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 311 Whereof [Amphitheatre at Verona] I have expressed a picture in this place. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv* (1754) II. VI II. 598/2 In every part of this tomb are all the sons and daughters of this King expressed in solid brass. 1762–71 H WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 155 Loggan used long strokes in expressing flesh. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst* I XX 265 Quarried down below the ordinary surface of the adjacent ground, as rudely expressed in this woodcut.

†b. To be an image or likeness of; to resemble [After L *exprimere*] *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 45/1 His handes expressyd the lyknes and symylitude of the more brother. 1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm Par Acts* XVII 64 Man expresseth God. as the childe doeth resemble hys father or mother. 1635 A STAFFORD *Fem Glory* (1869) 147 Her arms express the Crosse on which Hee dide 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past* I 32 Kids and Whelps their Sires and Dams express.

6 To represent symbolically Said both of the agent and the symbol employed In *Math.* to represent by a figure, symbol, or formula Phrase, *To express* (a quantity) *in terms of* (another).

1649 BP REYNOLDS *Hosea* ii 83 They should the better expres the condition of strangers. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II II § 6 A Child to express coming into the world, an old man for going out of it. 1684 R H. *Sch Recreat.* 115 The Characters placed on the five Lines, express the Notes themselves *a* 1749 BOYSE *Triumphs Nat.* 199 The dim twilight of the arch above Seems to express the queen's disastrous love 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Fluxion*, To express the fluxions of simple variable quantities you need only put the . letters which express them with a dot over them 1811 HUTTON *Course Math* III 372 The fluxional equa expressing the relation between *x* and *z* 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I 38 Instruments have even been described, which express upon paper .. the several winds that have blown. 1838 T THOMSON *Chem Org Bodies* 34 If we express the composition of camphoric acid by the formula $5(C^4H^{\frac{1}{2}})+O^2$. 1857 MAURICE *Ep St John* XVII 275 The divine, holy, self-sacrificing life which it [the blood sign] would appear to express.

7. To manifest or reveal by external tokens. Of actions, appearances, etc: To betoken. Now almost exclusively with reference to feelings or personal qualities, the wider use being *arch.* or *poet.*

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm Par. 1 Pet* I He admonisheth them, that .. they expresse a life worthie of their profession. 1612 BEAUM & FL *Cupid's Rev.* I 1, If he be A god, he will express it upon thee my child 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 276 Such was the singular personal valour Ismael expressed *c* 1720 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 429 No longer shall thy bodice aptly lac'd That air and harmony of shape express *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* XI 31, I pray'd To see the trees express their planter's care 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* (1851) 177 Never did tone express indifference plainer *c* 1850 NEALE *Hymns East Ch.* 80 The excellence of beauty In Jesus was expressed 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 220 A robe . that more express'd Than hid her, clung about her lissome limbs 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas Faith* I. 10 Worship . directly expresses sentiment and emotion

b *refl*

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par 1 Pet.* II. 10 The inheritance is ready the possession whereof he hath. entered for your sakes, so that you expresse yourselves worthy of it 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist Philos.* (1701) 275/2 They have expressed themselves faithful in the performance of such things as were committed to their Charge 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It. Jrnls.* I 262 God expressed himself in the landscape to mankind. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc* I. 357 The inward beauty seldom fails to express itself in the outward.

8. To represent in language, to put into words, set forth (a meaning, thought, state of things); to give utterance to (an intention, a feeling).

Now the prevailing use, senses 5–7, so far as they survive, are often felt as transferred from this

1386 CHAUCER *Prioress' T* 24 Lady Thy vertu and thy grete humylitee, Ther may no tonge expresse 14 *Epiph* in *Tundale's Vis.* 108 With hys mowthe who con the myrthe expresse? *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII IV 236 Til hawe of þame knawlage Expressyd in oure Langage. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov* I 23 Lo, I wil expresse my mynde vnto you. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 190 As griefes concealed, so joyes expressed grow greater. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* I. 1 (Arb) 27 A phrase they have got among them, to express their no-meaning by. *a* 1684 EARL ROSCOM *Ess Verse* 42 Harmonious Horace flows With Sweetness not to be expresst in Prose 1768 STERNE, *Sent. Journ., The Rose*, I could not have expressed it half so well. 1832 A. FONBLANQUE *Eng under 7 Administ* (1837) II. 257 The Princess expressed her surprise that the people in a famine did not eat buns 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* II XXVIII 397 My chief difficulty may be expressed in a very few words 1885 *Law Rep* 29 Chanc Div. 448 The lease correctly expressed the bargain between the parties.

b. *refl.* To put one's thoughts into words; to utter what one thinks, to state one's opinion. † Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1601 SHAKS *Twel N* II i 16 It charges me in manners, the rather to expresse myselfe. 1609 B JONSON *Silent Wom.* III. ii, What an excellent choice Phrase this Lady expresses in. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 325 Every man has not the gift of expressing himself so in short as others. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 5 P 5 English Writers in their way of

thinking and expressing themselves 1884 A R Pennington *Wiclif* VIII 247 He expresses himself still more strongly in his unprinted writings.

¶ *confused use.*

1744 E. Heywood *Female Spectator* (1748) I 182 The admiration he expresses to have for her.

c. Of a word, phrase, or statement: To represent (a thought, sentiment, state of facts); to denote, import, signify. Also with sentence as *obj.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W 1531) 4 b, The ordynary glose vpon the fyrst epystle of Saynt Paule to ye Corinthes doth expresse that &c. 1588 Shaks *L L L* IV. III 124 Something That shall expresse my true-loues fasting paine. 1729 Butler *Serm* Wks 1874 II 51 No words can express too strongly the caution which should be used. 1870 Jevons *Elem Logic* III. 16 Every assertion or statement expresses the agreement or difference of two things.

†9. a. To mention, specify *Obs.*

c 1400 Maundev (Roxb) xxiv. 112 Þe messangere of Godd expressed þat nowmer [nyne] so specially 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* Introd (Roxb) 2 An austyn frere Whos name as now I ne wyl expresse 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 17 My frendys as many as ben expressyd be name in this my seid wille. 1611 Bible *Num.* 1 17 These men, which are expressed by their names 1640 Yorke *Union Hon.* 84 M Milles in his Catalogue never expresseth him. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat* I III 5 In this Table are expressed the common Coverings of the Belly. 1773-84 Cook *Voy* (1790) IV 1204 The respective crews of both ships, remained as expressed in the two underwritten lists.

†b. To give an account of, describe. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Can Yeom Prol. & T.* 752 It weneth me to telle of his falsnesse; And natheles yit wol I it expresse 1548 Tindale (*title*) A Briefe declaration of the Sacraments, expressing the fyrst oryginall how they came up 1573 Abp Parker *Corr.* (1852) 425, I thought it not against my profession to express my times, and give some testimony of my fellow-brothers. 1613 Heywood *Silver Age* III Wks. 1874 III 129 Heardsman, thou hast exprest a monstrous beast. 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* III. 12 Pelops' Iv'ry Shoulder . with all the rest Of Grecian Tales, by Poets are exprest. 1798 Malthus *Popul* (1878) p. v, The Essay ..was suggested as is expressed in the preface.

†c. To state or describe (an object) as, or *to be* (so and so). Also with *for Obs.*

1523 Fitzherb *Surv* xx. 41 Homage, fealte, and it *s* by the yere And this he maye expresse the seruyce of the rent 1579 Fenton *Guicciard* (1618) 7 The Pope . was not ashamed to call them his children, and expressed them to the world for such. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* I. VI § 3 He expresseth Adrastus to be the first King of Sicyon. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 399, I would express him simple, grave, sincere. 1798 Dallas *Amer Law Rep* I. 3 The bills of lading express this rum to be shipped on the risk of C

†d. To designate, mention by a certain title

1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 122 So Isaiah, Ezekiel, and Hosea, have expressed him, as we shall hereafter have farther occasion to show. 1677 Hale *Contempt* II 45 The Wise man chuseth to express him by that Title of Creator

†e. *intr.* To make mention, give an account *of Obs.*

1430–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I 79 Mony prouinces, of whom hit schalle be expressede by ordre 1509 Hawes *Past Pleas* XI 1, Fame gan to expresse Of jeoperdous way to the toure perylous.

10. To state or mention explicitly; opposed to *imply.*

1596 Shaks *Merch V* IV i 260 Is it so nominated in the bond? It is not so expressd; But what of that? 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II XXII 121 To other intent, than is in the Writing expressed. 1724 Watts *Logic* III 1, Wheresoever any of these words are used, there is a perfect syllogism expressed or implied. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr* I. § 4 Hints and allusions, expressing little, insinuating much. 1817 W Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 752 The promise must be expressed in the written memorandum or note

†b. To draw up (a commission) in express terms; to make out expressly. *Obs rare*$^{-1}$

1462 *Paston Lett.* No 453 II 104 Debenham hathe a comyscion of the Kyng expressed oonly for that schip named in hes comyscion.

Expressed (eksprē'st), *ppl. a* Also 6–8 **exprest.** [f Express *v.* + -ed^1]

1. Pressed out; extracted or forced out by mechanical pressure. *Expressed oil* (see quot 1859).

1599 A. M. tr *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 116/1 The best expressed oyle of Nutmegges 1660 Boyle *New Exp Phys Mech* XXIV. 188 After this express'd Oyl, we made tryal of a distill'd one 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 269 The express'd Juices of several Vegetables. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 206 They [the fixed oils] are termed 'expressed' oils because they are not extracted by distillation, like the essential oils. 1875 Ure *Dict Arts* III 432 *s v Oils*, Recently-expressed or very fresh oils

†b. That has had the juice, etc, pressed out of it; squeezed or wrung dry. *Obs*

a 1682 Sir T Browne *Tracts* 13 They might after give the expressed and less usefull part unto their swine. 1705 T Greenhill in *Phil. Trans.* XXV 2010 Like an expressed Sponge 1743 *Lond & Country Brew* II (ed 2) 101 As is . plain in all expressed Vegetables

2 Uttered or made known in words

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 122a, By the expressed voyce of this man 1892 *Daily News* 6 Feb 6/1 In accordance with the expressed wish of the deceased *Mod*, Inconsistent with his own expressed opinions.

†b. Express, explicit Also of a functionary: Stated, recognized *Obs*

1534 Whittinton *Tullyes Offices* I (1540) 15 The vttermost of right is expressed wronge 1553 Eden *Treat Newe Ind* (Arb) 8 It is not written by expressed wordes that, etc 1554 Knox *Godly Let* C VIIj, No such promese haue we but rather the exprest contrarie 1658 Ussher *Ann* VI. 440 Gorgias their exprest Commander was from them 1736 Butler *Anal.* I VI 159 The perception of good and ill desert makes [the sanction] appear, as one may say expressed

3. *Expressed species* (transl. L. *species expressa*): in Scholastic Philosophy, a 'species' or essential form imposed on outward objects by the activity of the mind itself. The term was revived by Le Clerc in his pseudo-scientific Optics see quot.

1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s v *Species*, Expressed Species are those .which proceed from within Le Clerc, in his system of vision . has called upon the stage again the *species expressæ* of the ancient philosophers For according to him, it is not by species or images impressed on the optic nerve, that the soul sees objects, but by rays which she herself directs to them. [1857 Maurice *Mor & Met Philos* III. v. § 90 232 The mind knows itself not by a species impressed upon it, but by a species expressed from it.]

†**Expressedly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec + -ly^2] Statedly, avowedly; explicitly, expressly

a 1555 Ridley *Wks* 137 Other words, which the same writer hath expressedly in other places 1558 Knox *First Blast* (Arb.) 33 Here expressedly is a man apointed to be chosen king 1609 J Raynolds *Agst Bellarmine* (1610) 46 Whether expressedly, or implyedly. 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud. Ep* I v 17 This is detractory unto the intellect, and sense of man expressedly disposed for that inquisition

Expresser, -or (eksprē'sər). [f Express *v* + -er^1, -or] One who or that which expresses

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* v (1887) 32 Reading being but the expresser of the written characters 1587 Golding *De Mornay* VI 73 And the Second [Worker] is the liuely expresser of the First. 1623 *Shakspere's Wks.* To Rdr, Who, as he was a happie imitator of Nature, was a most gentle expresser of it 1642 Ld Digby *Elvira* (1667) 5 Ready To make his Sword th' expresser of his mind 1872 Conington *Aeneid* V 340 *note*, Expressers of a favourable or adverse opinion.

b. One who possesses expressive power, a master of the art of expression.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* I. Comm (1865) 26 Our most accomplished expressor helps the illustration in a simile of his fervour. 1615 — *Odyss.* VIII 708 The divine expressor did so give Both act and passion, that he made it live 1856 Masson *Ess, Shaks. & Goethe* 23 He [Shakespeare] was the greatest expresser that ever lived

†**Expre'ssful,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec + -ful] = Expressive.

1621 Lady M Wroth *Urania* 395 True confession of that you then seemed with expressefull joy to entertaine 1629 H Burton *Babel no Bethel* 17 A question .. set downe in most cleare and expresseful termes

Expressible (eksprē'sib'l), *a.* Also 7 **-able.** [f. as prec + -ible]

1. Capable of being expressed.

1605 R. Carew in *Lett Lit Men* (Camden) 100 In some [words] we buylde others not expressable in their mother tongue. *a* 1628 Preston *Serm.* (1630) 43 As farre as it is expressable, we will explaine unto you 1677 Gilpin *Dæmonol* II IX. 403 They are under an expressible sense of Divine Wrath 1794 Sir W Jones *Orthogr. Asiatic Words* Wks. 1799 I. 192 A diphthong composed of our first and third vowels, and expressible, therefore, by them 1851 Ruskin *Mod. Paint* II III II III § 26 Michael Angelo held the imagination to be entirely expressible in rock 1875 Jevons *Money* 70 Easily expressible in terms of the unit

†2. Able to express oneself. *Obs*

1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* II. XLI 240 In Loue and Thanks . tis in a Mans own power to be expressible

Expressing (eksprē'siŋ), *vbl sb* [f. as prec. + -ing^1.] The action of the vb. Express, the action a of pressing out, pressing out the contents of; b of representing, uttering, or manifesting (thoughts, meanings, etc.). Now gerundial.

1530 Palsgr. Introd 17 No parte of the vowell, at his expressyng, shulde passe forth by the mowth 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* I 4 Pleasant beyond expressing *a* 1632 Donne *Lett* (1651) 260, I cannot hope for better expressings (in Poems) than I have given of them. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char* 355 The expressing of any one syllable in a word, with a little higher tune, and longer time then others. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 6 May 2/1 The expressing of seed for oils.

Expression (eksprē'ʃən). [a F. *expression*, ad. L. *expressiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exprimĕre* see Express *v.*]

I. 1 The action of pressing or squeezing out.

1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* 59 After the Coast-men have by expression . gotten that kind of traine oyle from the fish 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 633 Their Juyces are so fleshy they cannot make Drink by expression. 1725 Bradley *Fam Dict.* s.v *Plague*, Separate the Vinegar from the Herbs by way of strong Expression 1822 Imison *Sc & Art* II. 129 Many vegetables afford essential oil by expression or by distillation 1859 Tennent *Ceylon* II IX VI 542 The crushing of the coco-nut for the expression of the oil

†b. *concr* Something pressed or squeezed out; an expressed drink, juice, liquor, etc *Obs*

1612 *Enchirid Med.* 158 Let it bee again boyled Then make a strong expression. 1616 Surfl. & Markh *Country Farme* 435 Mixe together both these expressions, letting them coole 1686 W Harris tr *Lemery's Chym* (ed 3) 504 Express through a Linen Cloth and let the expression settle.

II. Representation, manifestation. Cf Express *v* II

2 a. The action of expressing or representing (a meaning, thought, state of things) in words or symbols, the utterance (of feelings, intentions, etc). Also, in early use. †Explicit mention, description (*obs.*). b The action or process of manifesting (qualities or feelings) by action, appearance or other evidences or tokens.

1460 Capgravf *Chron* Ded 2 Elde bokes, make more expression of thoo stories, than I have. 1634 W. Tirwhyt *Balzac's Lett* 48 You have now no further use of Cyphers, for the expression of your minde to my Lorde the Cardinall. 1647 Crashaw *Sosp. d'Her* XXV, The forehead's shade, in grief's expression there, Is what in sign of joy a smile is here 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 282 It behoved us to take notice of the Roman governor in the expression of our Saviour's passion 1856 Froude *Hist Eng.* (1858) I. III. 207 To encourage the fullest expression of public feeling.

c. phr. *Beyond, past expression,* †*within the compass of expression*; *to seek, find expression.*

1624 Massinger *Parl. Love* V. 1, This is cruelty Beyond expression. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav* (1677) 17 The greatest peace of barbarity within the compas of expression 1667 Milton *P L.* III 591 The place he found beyond expression bright 1700 Dryden *Theodore & H* 384 The unhappy man who past expression loved 1830 Tennyson *Adeline* 1, Faintly smiling Adeline ,beyond expression fair. 1870 Max Muller *Sc Relig* (1873) 218 Some of the fundamental ideas that found expression in the ancient systems of faith and worship. 1878 M A. Brown *Nadeschda* 44 Born in love's own heaven Was all that sought expression

3. quasi-*concr.* a. An utterance, declaration, representation. b An action, state, or fact whereby some quality, feeling, etc, is manifested; a sign, token. (Now only const. *of*).

a 1634 Habington *Castara* (Arb.) 134 You'le hate th' expressions of your heart *a* 1649 Chas I. *Wks* 206 Who have made most real expressions to prevent the present Distractions. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 898 King Philips expressions were not written in Latine or French, but in the Spanish Tongue. 1714 Ockley in *Lett Lit Men* (Camden) 350 Upon the account of an unguarded expression 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III 256 Your words are the very expression of my own feelings

b *a* 1628 Preston *New Covt* (1634) 385 That fearfullnesse at Mount Sinai, was but only an expression of the feare which [etc] 1669 W Holder *Speech* 5 Common life is full of this kind of significant Expressions, by Knocking, Beckoning, Frowning, and the like 1734 *Grub St. Jrnl.* 2 May 4/3 A Conference on their [the Passions'] general and particular Expressions 1816 Mackintosh *Bacon & Locke* Wks 1846 I 336 To render theory the simple expression of facts 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr Atonem.* VIII 308 The death of Christ was the expression of Divine love 1878 Huxley *Physiogr* 222 Every change in the form and size of the growing plant is simply the expression of the mode of growth.

†c. Nonce-use. *To become expression*: to become a byword, or proverbial type of something

c 1634 W. Cartwright *Ordinary* III. iii in Hazl *Dodsley* XII 262 *Mean.* Let me be More miserable than Littleworth. *Jane* Is he become expression?

4 Manner or means of representation in language, wording, diction, phraseology.

1628 Wither *Brit Rememb.* II. 18 Such a plaine Expression, to acquaint, That ev'ry one my meaning may discerne 1669 W Holder *Speech* 5 The variety of instructive Expressions by speech, wherewith Man..is endowed for the communication of his thoughts 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 317 Expression is the dress of thought 1738 Birch *Milton* I. 78 Stuffed with gawdy Metaphors and Fancy, far more Expression than Matter. 1757 Gray *Let* Poems (1775) 252, I mean by expression .. the whole dress, fashion, and arrangement of a thought 1859 Geo Eliot *A Bede* 7 Gyp gave a short bark he had not a great range of expression 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Feb 12/1 It is not merely the authors of books who should study right expression.

b A word, phrase, or form of speech.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud Ep* III. XVIII 153 His eyes were dimme *caligarunt oculi*, saith Jerom which are expressions of diminution, and not of absolute privation *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II 542 The Scripture expression, 'From Dan to Beersheba'. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XVIII iii, Having left Mr Miller a little while *to chew the cud* (if I may use that expression) 1886 Froude *Oceana* I 7 Ambiguous expressions were explained away when challenged

†c A designation, descriptive title *Obs.*

a 1631 Donne *On Transl Ps.* Wks 1839 VI. 362 Eternal God, for whom whoever dare Seek new expressions, do the circle square.

d. *Alg.* A collection of symbols together expressing an algebraical quantity.

1796 Hutton *Math. Dict* I 460/2 The expression. 2 *ab*

1807 — *Course Math* II 294 When the given Fluxional Expression is in this Form namely, a Fraction 1841 J. R Young *Math Dissert.* Pref 3 The analytical expression for the radius of curvature 1871 B Stewart *Heat* § 51 We have obtained an expression for the difference in pressure

5. a Of the countenance, voice, or (occas.) attitude, etc.: Capacity or fact of expressing feeling or character, expressive quality b. The aspect (of the countenance), intonation (of the voice) as indicating a state of feeling

a 1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist.* (1776) II 95 The parts of the head which give the least expression to the face, are the ears. 1779 J Moore *View Soc Fr* II li 23 There is more expression in the countenances of French women 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* II. 175 His eyes possessing wonderful fire and expression 1842 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* III. IX 156 A want of shifting shadow—of that transition which is as expression to a lovely face 1847 L Hunt *Jar Honey* X 132 Infusing a soul into the features of nature, as expression lights up a beautiful countenance.

b. 1830 E Porter *Analysis* (ed 3) Introd, The nameless and ever varying shades of expression which real pathos gives to the voice 1830 D'Israeli *Chas I*, III VI 111 The countenance whose peculiar expression afterwards was so faithfully transmitted to us 1834 Pringle *Afr Sk* III 158 The peculiar expression of the sound instantly undeceived me. 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I VI 7 An expression of fatigue stamped upon his countenance 1865 Dickens *Mut Fr* I. VI, 'Can't I!' said Abbey, with infinite expression

6 *Fine Arts.* a. In Painting and Sculpture: The fact or way of expressing character, senti-

ment, action, etc. Also (rarely) a feature intended for expression.

1715 J. Richardson *Th. Paint.* 86 Passerotto has drawn a Christ's Head as going to be Crucified, the Expression of which is marvellously fine *Ibid.* 99 Robes, or other Marks of a Profession are Historical Expressions common in Portraits 1768 W Gilpin *Ess. Prints* 79 There is more expression both in action and feature, than was ever perhaps shewn in so small a compass 1816 J. Scott *Vis. Paris* 253 Raphael's feeling for expression was probably the most intense feeling ever bestowed on a human being 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. iii § 19 The chief masterpieces of expression which the world possesses are small pictures by Angelico

b In *Music.* The manner of performance (with respect, *e. g.* to degrees of loudness or softness) suited to bring out the feeling of a musical passage

1773 Barrington in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 288 Expression is wanting, without which music is so languid and inanimate. 1797 Mrs Radcliffe *Italian* I, Which she touched with most affecting and delicate expression 1864 Miss Braddon *H. Dunbar* xxi, She played with brilliancy, and, what is much rarer, with expression

7. *attrib.* in **expression-mark** (*Music*), a sign or word indicative of the desired kind of expression; **expression-stop**, in the Harmonium, a stop by which the performer is enabled to vary the pressure of the air and thus produce expression

1880 Grove *Dict. Music* s. v. *Harmonium*, The Expression stop is used, by which the air reservoir is cut off and the pressure made to depend entirely upon the management of the bellows.

Expressional (ekspre·ʃənăl), *a* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to expression: **a.** in language; **b.** with reference to the countenance; **c.** in the fine arts, *esp.* painting, etc

a 1803 W Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XVI. 221 The conscious display of expressional skill and the anxious elaboration of a style freaked with allusions 1873 F. Hall *Mod. Eng.* 36 The verbal and expressional solecisms which disfigure our literature

b. 1867 Bushnell *Mor. Uses Dark Th.* 285 Bearing the expressional stamp of man

c. 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. iii § 9 Hunt's Light of the World, is the most perfect instance of expressional purpose with technical power 1861 *Sat. Rev.* XI 584/2 There is some expressional force here

Expressionist (ekspre·ʃənist) [f. as prec. + -IST] An artist whose work aims chiefly at 'expression'. Also *attrib.*

1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 394/2 The expressionist school of modern painters 1880 *Papers Manch. Lit. Club* VI. 184 The expressionists who undertake to express special emotions, or passions

Expressionless (ekspreʃənles), *a* [f. as prec. + -LESS]

1. Of the features, voice, etc. Destitute of expression; giving no indication of character, feeling, etc.; inexpressive. Const. *of.*

1831 Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 301 An image as expressionless as the block on which his own buzz-wig was trimmed. 1859 H. Kingsley *G. Hamlyn* I. xiii. 184 He was a small man, with an impenetrable, expressionless face 1864 Crowdy *Ch. Choirmaster* 53 Monotonic recitation is more expressionless than reading in the ordinary voice 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* ix, So expressionless of any approach to spontaneity were his face and manner

b. Expressing nothing, conveying no meaning

1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* I. 215 But it may become by wear of sound and shift of sense an expressionless symbol

2. That finds no expression.

1819 Shelley *Cenci* III. i. 214 A wrong, Which, though it be expressionless, is such As asks atonement

Hence **Expre·ssionlessly** *adv.* **Expressionlessness**, the state or condition of being destitute of expression, want of expression.

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 225 Faces expressive of 'expressionlessness'. 1876 G Meredith *Beauch. Career* III. xii. 227 Rosamund eyed her husband expressionlessly 1888 W C Russell. *Death Ship* III. 3 Faces whose expressionlessness forbade your comparing them to sleeping dreamers

Expressive (ekspre·siv), *a* Also 5 **expressif** [a. F. *expressif, -ive*, ad. L. type **expressīv-us*, f. *exprimĕre*. see Express *v.* and -ive]

†**1.** Tending to press out or expel. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 137 (MS. A) Þat oile haþ a vertu expressif bi þe whiche akþis ben swagid.

2 Of or pertaining to, or concerned with, expression; having the function of expressing

1747 Collins *Passions* 16 Each, for Madness ruled the Hour, Would prove his own expressive Pow'r. 1764 Reid *Inquiry* iv. § 2. 118 The best judge in all the expressive arts. 1891 J Jastrow in *Educational Rev.* I. 262 The receptive powers are in advance of the expressive ones.

3 Serving to express, indicate, or represent

1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* vi. i (1737) III. 355 A situation expressive of Suspence and Doubt 1794 S. Williams *Vermont* 378 Tables expressive of this diurnal variation 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. 222 An air of dignity, which seemed expressive of conscious innocence 1873 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 490 This has a rhetorical use expressive of contempt.

4. Full of expression. **a.** Of a word, phrase, or symbol: Expressing its meaning with striking accuracy or force. Formerly also of a statement: Explicit. **b.** Of the countenance, voice, actions, works of art: Characterized by expression.

a. 1690 J Harrington *Def. Rights Univ. Oxf.* Pref, The Priviledges of this University have been in so expressive words granted to our Predecessours. 1711 P H *View two last Parl. Its* 141 This Clause they would have had more expressive 1712-4 Pope *Rape Lock.* III. 40 Four fair Queens whose hands sustain a flow'r, Th' expressive emblem of their softer pow'r 1859 *Athenæum* 23 July 113 The expressive term of Bung, as signifying a public-house landlord 1884 Church *Bacon* ix. 223 His Latin is singularly forcible and expressive

b 1718 Lady M W Montague *Lett.* II. l. 69 The expressive beauty of that face and bosom gives all the passion of pity and admiration 1747 Ld G Lyttelton *Monody to Lady* xi, Through her expressive eyes her soul distinctly spoke. 1768 W Gilpin *Ess. Prints* 70 He engraves with a noble, firm, expressive line 1832 Ht Martineau *Ireland* II. 29 The Italian gentleman used an expressive gesture 1847 James *J. Marston Hall* vii, His countenance was a very expressive one 1851 D Wilson *Preh. Ann.* II. viii. 452 The most expressive features of every style of Gothic architecture 1864 Pr Alice *Let.* 22 Jan. in *Biog. Sk. & Lett.* (1884) 66 Baby is so expressive, she makes such a face when she is not pleased

5. Of a person. Open or emphatic in expressing (sentiments) Const *of. rare*

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. i. 54 Vse a more spacious ceremonie to the Noble Lords, be more expressiue to them 1658 Jer Taylor *Let.* in 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 5 Her love and veneration to your Ladiship, in which she is so . expressive 1815 Lamb *Let. to Wordsw.* 95 We felt as we had been not enough expressive of our pleasure

†**6** Expressing itself in action; tending to outward manifestation *Obs*

1627-77 Feltham *Resolves* I. lxxxvi. 134 Solomon's good man, is merciful to his Beast, nor take I this to be only intentional, but expressive 1639 F Robarts *God's Holy Ho.* viii. 58 Expressive holinesse is the outward manifestation of the former, by the words of our mouthes 1747 Gould *Eng. Ants* 30 There is such a strong expressive Affection imprinted on them towards the Eggs

†**7.** quasi-*adv.* So as to be plainly exhibited; manifestly, visibly *Obs*

1718 Prior *Solomon* II. 745 Golden sayings On large phylacteries expressive writ

Expressively (ekspre·sivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY²] In an expressive manner, with expressive significance †Formerly also, In respect of (practical) expression (*obs.*).

1627-47 Feltham *Resolves* II. lxxxii. 424 We seldom find the ignorant man honest; if he be mentally, yet he failes expressively 1640 G. Watts tr *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* II. xiii. 114 Nature is most expressively set forth with a biformed body. 1762 Sterne *Let.* 19 Mar., A gentleman has taken it [portrait] most expressively 1800 Mrs Hervey *Mourtray Fam.* III. 114 Emma fixed her eyes expressively on her father. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* IV. 148 The clerk of the prison [was sent] to a place expressively called 'Little Ease'

Expressiveness (ekspre·sivnes) [f. as prec. + -NESS] The quality of being expressive

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* v. iv § 39 Our English tongue was not improved to that expressivenesse whereat at this day it is arrived 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* (1721) I. 209 The Murrain at the end [of the third Georgic] has all the Expressiveness that Words can give. 1711 J Greenwood *Eng. Gram.* 282 This praxis is to show the peculiar force or expressiveness of a great many single words 1751 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 324 We should study what St James, with wonderful expressiveness, calls meekness of wisdom 1812 *Examiner* 11 May 301/2 A song composed in a style of great expressiveness and insinuation. 1883 A Roberts *Old Test. Revis.* vi. 134 Passages of rich expressiveness occur

Expressivo, bad form of Espressivo.

1823 in Crabb *Technol. Dict.*; and in mod. Dicts

Expressless (ekspre·slĕs), *a. arch.* [f. Express *v.* + -LESS.] That cannot be expressed; inexpressible.

1586 Marlowe *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii, Of our expressless bann'd inflictions 1704 D'Urfey *Abradatus & Panthia* I. 23 Whilst my verse you read Reflect on joys expressless that proceed 1860 Ld Lytton *Lucile* II. i. xi, Thou art An expressless and imageless truth in the heart.

Expressly (ekspre·sli), *adv.* [f. Express *v.* + -LY²] In an express manner

1. †**a** In early use: In full detail (*obs.*). **b** In direct or plain terms; clearly, explicitly, definitely. †**c** With distinct enunciation (*obs.*).

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 225 Treuþis þat ben more nedeful ben writun þere more expresly 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 13, I wolde compyle A clere descrypcyoun ful expressely Of alle hyr feturys 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xiv. ix, The pamflete shewith it expressely 1551 Robinson tr *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 156 The people rehearse solempne prayers in woordes expreslye pronounced 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 235 Who dare crosse 'em, Bearing the Kings will from his mouth expressely? 1671 Milton *P. R.* II. 3 Him whom they heard so late expressly call'd Jesus. 1755 Young *Centaur* I. Wks. 1757 IV. 116 All which the Scriptures have expressly delivered as catholic truths 1848 C Bronte *J. Eyre* xvii, She must not think of venturing unless expressly sent for 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* Prelim. Rem. a It was assumed, either expressly or tacitly, that wealth consisted solely of money 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 158/1 If the backer intends to retain the power of revoking the authority he must expressly say so.

†**2.** Avowedly, directly. *Obs.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 357 For this may every man well wite, That bothe kinde and lawe write Expressely stonden there ayein 1656 Bramhall *Replic.* v. 205 Whom doe the Conclave chuse? An vniuersall Pastor? No but expressely a Bishop of Rome. *a* 1699 Stillingfl. (J.), The beginning of the worship of images in these western parts, was expressly against the will of their own bishop.

†**3.** Of resemblance. Exactly. Cf. Express *a.* 1 *Obs*

1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 285 The child doth expresly refigure the visage of his Father

4 Distinctly, positively.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 75, I rede not that whan the serpent came to tempte her [Eue] she was doynge ony thynge expresly good 1586 A Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 68 There be some things that are expresly good in themselves or expresly evill 1768 W Gilpin *Ess. Prints* 174 Some of his [Hogarth's] other pieces, are expressly of this humourous kind

5. For the express purpose, 'on purpose'

1607 Shaks. *Timon* II. ii. 32, I Am sent expressely 1659 B Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 98 Felton, who went expresly out of Holland, to sacrifice him [Buckingham] to the hatred of the People 1774 Pennant *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 77 Went expressly to free the country from moroders. 1879 M Arnold *Irish Cathol.* Mixed Ess. 102 The Queen's Colleges invented expressly for Ireland

Expressman (ekspre smĕn) [f. Express *sb.*¹ 3 + Man] A man employed in receiving and delivering parcels, etc., *esp.* an employé of one of the U. S. express companies.

1847 H D Thoreau *Let.* in *Atlantic Monthly* (1892) LXIX. 744 Munroe tells the expressman that all is right 1858 Homans *Cycl. Comm.* 644 The 'expressman' is only an improvement upon the 'common carrier'. 1884 A Wainwright in *Harper's Mag.* July 270/1 We stand in a crowd of hack-drivers and expressmen on the New York side 1889 Farmer *Americanisms* 229/2 William F Harnden was the first expressman, and he began his business in 1837.

†**Expre·ssment.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Express *v.* + -ment] The action or fact of expressing

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* v. cxxxvii. 123 As shall appere whan the tyme conuenyent of the expressement of them shall come

Expressness (ekspre snes) [f. Express *a.* + -ness.] The quality or state of being express, clearness, definiteness, exactness.

1645 J. Goodwin *Innoc. Triumph.* 21 It was nothing but what in expressness and plainness of words was required of them *a* 1680 Glanvill *Serm.* ix. (1681) 361 Heathens had not the knowledge of God's law in the fulness and expressness of it 1877 H A. Page *De Quincey* I. i. 3 What he said of Lamb may with far greater expressness be applied to himself

†**Expre·ssure.** *Obs.* [f. L. *express-* ppl. stem of *exprimĕre* + -ure: cf. *Pressure*] The action of expressing; = Expression in various senses **a** = Expression 1 also the operation of a force pressing outwards, outward pressure **b.** Expression by words or signs, manifestation, description **c** An image, picture; cf. Express *sb.* 2.

a. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 334 And this expressure, when the forces are equal, is in a line perpendicular to the bodies pressing 1713 Derham *Phys. Theol.* iv. viii. 163 A good Contrivance to afford a due expressure of it [mucilage] at all times 1850 H H. Wilson tr *Rigveda* I. 6 *note*, The acid Asclipias yields to expressure a copious milky juice

b. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 171 By. the expressure of his eye he shall finde himselfe most feelingly personated 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 204 There is a mysterie in the soule of State, Which hath an operation more diuine, Than breath or pen can giue expressure to 1671 Flavel *Fount. Life* v. 14 These high expressures of His Love 1681, *Right Man's Ref.* 246 The more comprehensive Promises are found in the general expressures of the Covenant

c 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* v. v. 71 Th' expressure that it beares. Greene let it be

Exprime, var. form of Expreme *Sc.*

†**E·xprobrate,** *v. Obs.* Also 6-9 exprobate [f. L. *exprobrāt-* ppl. stem of *exprobrāre* to make a matter of reproach, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*¹) + *probrum* shameful deed. The variant *exprobate* appears to arise from association with *reprobate*, cf. It. *esprobare*]

†**1.** To make (a thing) a subject of reproach, to 'cast in one's teeth.' Of a thing: To manifest to a person's shame Const. *to, unto*, or dat. *Obs.*

1543 Grafton *Contn. Hardyng* 438 He myght. exprobrate vnto hym the pleasures yᵗ he had done for hym 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* III. (1590) 248 His service did exprobrate . unto her, her unworthy estate. 1583 Fulke *Defence* xvii. 510 You exprobrate to us our knowledge in the tongues. 1604 Parsons *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 136 Exprobratinge vnto them that they did honour the Crosse *a* 1643 W Cartwright *Stege* II. vi, He Shall avoid Thy sight, as somthing that doth exprobrate His sins unto him *a* 1670 Hacket *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 149 Hermolaus . exprobrates him that he was violently made away.

b. with the personal object unexpressed.

1582 N T. (Rhem.) *Mark* xvi. 14 He exprobrated their incredulity and hardness of hart. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* (1886) 149 Which he reputing and exprobating to be impotencie of spirite 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. § 3. 173 To exprobrate their Stupiditie, he induceth the providence of Storkes 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 738 There were some that stuck not to exprobrate the divulsions of Ireland.

¶ **c.** = Reprobate. *nonce-use*

1867 Musgrave *Nooks & Corners* I. 333 One can hardly sufficiently exprobate the. officiousness of Carreaux

2. To reproach (a person). Const. *with*

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 102 The Venetians . have not spared to exprobrate us with the nick-name of

Cursore Englese. 1638 *Penit Conf* VII (1657) 159 Many a railing Doeg began to exprobrate and deride the Penitents

Hence † **Exprobrating** *ppl a*, that reproaches, reproachful

1673 *Lady's Call* I § 3 22 Least hereafter they fall under the same exprobrating remembrance with the rich man in the Gospel. 1675 *Art Contentm* III § 18 191 That exprobrating complaint we find in the Prophet.

Exprobration (eksprɒbrēˈʃən), *arch.* Also 6 **exprobracion**, -cyon, 6-8 **exprobation** [ad L *exprobrātiōn-em*, n of action f *exprobrāre*: see EXPROBRATE]

†**1** The action of 'exprobrating', upbraiding, or speaking reproachfully; an instance of this *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W. 1531) 17 Remembrynge to the exprobracyon and reproue of god, the potage potte . in Egypte 1577 FENTON *Gold Epist* 337 To exacte recompence, is a manifest exprobation of benefits receiued 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr* 203 His [St Paul's] commemoration is an exprobration to the Corinthians of their neglect of him 1705 J PHILIPS *Blenheim* 121 Exprobrations false Of cowardice *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1849) 380 Uttering the words exultantly, not in exprobration.

b *Rhet.* (see quot),

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Suppl*, Exprobration in rhetoric, is the reproaching a person with ingratitude, and unmindfulness of some particular benefit conferred upon him

c That which acts as a reproach, or serves the purpose of reproaching

1680 SIR W WALLER *Div Medit* (1839) 150 This sun-set is to me an exprobration 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 66 If any throw him something by way of alms, that aggravates his discontent as an exprobation of his poverty

2 A reproachful or upbraiding utterance, reproachful language

1549 LATIMER *6th Serm bef Edw VI* (Arb) 167 He hath stirred vp the people to persecute it wyth exprobacions and slaunderous wordes *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* VI 320 The ears of the accused [are] not always subject to glowing with contumely and exprobration 1692 SOUTH *Serm* (1697) I 127 A denial with scorn, with taunting exprobrations 1877 R W. DIXON *Hist. Ch Eng* I II 143 This weak exprobration [protest against the Anti-Papal statutes] itself was the last instrument of an English primate [Warham] who died legate of the Apostolic See.

†**Expro·brative,** *a Obs* [f EXPROBRATE + -IVE] Expressing reproach, reproachful

1613 SHERLEY *Trav Persia* 132 All benefites loosing much of their splendor that doe beare with them an exprobrative terme of necessitie

†**Expro·bratory,** *a. Obs* [f as prec + -ORY] Serving to upbraid or reproach

1586 A DAY *Eng Secretary* II. (1625) 31 To use this exprobratory manner of writing shall not be amisse 1860 WORCESTER cites MACKENZIE

‖ **Ex professo** (eks profe·so), *phr.* [L. *ex* out of + *profess-ō*, abl. of *profess-us* professed, pa pple of *profitērī* to avow publicly, f *pro* before + *fatērī* to avow] Professedly, by profession.

1823 in CRABB *Technol Dict*

Expromission (ekspromiˈʃən). *Civil Law* [ad. mod L. *exprōmissiōn-em*, n of action f *exprōmittĕre* see next. Cf. Fr *expromission.*] (See quot, and cf. next).

1818 COLEBROOKE *Treat Oblig & Contracts* I 208 The intervention of a new debtor, substituted for the former one, who is, in consequence, discharged by the creditor has been termed expromission 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III Comm 399

Expromissor (ekspromi·sŏr) *Civil Law* Also 8 **expromissar** [a. L *exprōmissor*, agent-n f. *exprōmittĕre* to promise to pay, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref*[1]) + *prōmittĕre* to PROMISE] One who promises to pay; *spec* one who unconditionally undertakes the debt of another, so as to become the principal debtor in his stead; distinguished from a 'surety' or 'bail'.

1695 S LOBB *Let Dr. Bates* 12 You distinguish between the Covenant of Grace, and the Covenant of Redemption, and grant Christ to be a Surety in the One and an Expromissor in the other 1775 ASH, *Expromissar* 1818 COLEBROOKE *Treat Oblig & Contracts* I 211 The ex-promissor, who is to undertake the debt 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III Comm (ed 2) 406 A woman does not, like an Expromissor, discharge a pre-existing obligation

†**Expro priate,** *ppl a. Obs rare*$^{-1}$ In 5 **expropriat.** [ad. late L *expropriāt-us*, pa pple. of *expropriāre*: see next] = EXPROPRIATED. In quot.: Debarred from owning property.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 478 Religiouns in which is vow of wilful and expropriat poverte.

Expropriate (ekspro͡uˈpriˌēt), *v* [f late L *expropriāt-* ppl stem of *expropriāre* to deprive of property, f. *ex-* + *proprium* property, neut. of *proprius* own: see PROPER. Cf Fr *exproprier*]

1 *trans* To dispossess (a person) of ownership; to deprive of property. Const *from*

Now chiefly to deprive of property either wholly or in part, for the public use, usually with provision of compensation.

1611 COTGR., *Exproprié*, expropriated. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II LXXIX X 406 All those proprietors had been expropriated. 1875 J H BENNET *Winter Medit* II XIII 480 The Government gives a power to expropriate the owner of the land required 1881 *Macm Mag* XLIV. 132 To expropriate the owners from their estates must be a very bitter pill.

2 †**a.** To put (a thing) out of one's own control (*obs.*) **b.** To take out of the owner's hands.

1660 BOYLE [see EXPROPRIATED *ppl a.*] 1775 in ASH 1881 *Daily Tel* 14 Feb, A corner of the garden . was 'expropriated' by Baron Haussman for the purpose of widening the Rue Lafayette. 1884 *Contemp Rev* Oct 518 The State expropriates private property for public utility

Hence **Expro priated** *ppl a*

1660 BOYLE *Seraph Love* III (1700) 29 When you have Resign'd, or rather Consign'd your expropriated Will to God 1889 *Pall Mall G* 4 June 2/3 The wrath of the expropriated exploiteurs is extreme

Expropriation (ekspro͡uˌpriˌēˈʃən) [n of action f late L *expropriāre* see EXPROPRIATE Cf. Fr *expropriation*] The action of expropriating

†**a** The action of giving up one's whole property Also the action of giving up control *of*

†**b** Removal *from* the ownership or dominion of

c. The action of depriving (a person) of property, deprivation, an instance of this. **d.** The action of taking (property) out of the owner's hands (*esp* by public authority), an instance of this

a *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* V v 505 Ech religioun in which is vow of expropriacioun 1648 W MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess* I XIX § 2 342 The expropriation of our Reason

b 1626 T H tr *Caussin's Holy Crt* 353 Poverty of affection, is an expropriation from the inordinate loue of terrene goods

c 1848 MILL *Pol Econ* II X § 1 A complete expropriation of the higher classes in Ireland 1877 WALLACE *Russia* IX 142 The expropriation of the peasantry or small landholders

d. 1878 LADY HERBERT tr *Hübner's Ramble* III 1. 460 The construction of public buildings, or expropriations, or sanitary improvements 1880 *19th Cent* Nov 774 Compulsory expropriation of property in towns 1889 *Times* 20 Nov. 5/5 The expropriation of the railways

Expropriator (ekspro͡uˌpriˌētəɹ). [agent-n. f. *expropriāre* see EXPROPRIATE] One who expropriates Const *of.*

1869 *Daily News* 28 Apr, The expropriators of the national will 1879 S B GOULD *Germany* II. 268 The expropriator will be himself expropriated

Expuate, var of EXPUATE, *Obs.*

†**Expu·gn,** *v. Obs* Also 5-7 **expugne.** [ad. OF *expugn-er*, ad L *expugn-āre* to take by storm, f. *ex-* out + *pugnāre* to fight, f. *pugna* a fight]

1 *trans* To capture by fighting; to take by storm.

1438-50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I 187 Kynge Alexander gedrede his hoste, intendenge to expugne alle the worlde 1555 EDEN *Decades* 316 The sayde Admirall attempted to expugne the Iland 1599 HAYWARD *1st Pt Hen IV*, 103 Nabuchadnezzar oppugned Hierusalem a long time, and at the last expugned it 1635 N R tr *Camden's Hist Eliz* II XII. 107 Dunbritton should be expugned *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI XXXV Wks XI 102 They use it as a fort till they can watch an opportunity for expugning a better

fig. 1569 CROWLEY *Soph Dr Watson* II 84 Which many have assaulted and oppugned with such direct scriptures that it is by them expugned, and can not be by you propugned 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst Fortune* II XIII. 184 a, By a golden showre of rayne Danaes virginitie was expugned 1612-5 BP HALL *Contempl N T.* IV. x, That their conjoined forces might expugn that gracious ear

b In weaker sense To assault, attack, storm.

1407 *Exam W. Thorpe* in Arb *Garner* VI 91 They enforce them to expugn the freedom of Holy Church. 1554 BRADFORD in Strype *Cranmer* II 196 Matters expugned by the Papists. 1582 N T (Rhem) *Gal* 1. 23 He. doth now evangelize the faith which sometime he expugned 1657 EARL MONM tr *Parruta's Pol Disc* 159 Solyman wasted so much time in expugning the strong Hold of Buda as it proved the safety of that Country.

2. To overcome or expel by force of arms, to vanquish, overpower

1563-87 FOXE *A & M* (1596) 244 The pope stirred up the young French king to expugne and extinguish these Albigenses his enimies *Ibid* (1641) III 666 They could not expugne him by arguments or disputation. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* VIII (1639) 439 Cancre, and Elephantiasis, which diseases do expugne gentle medicines 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd* (1822) 41 Lest making them desperate we make them also harder to expugne 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy New Eng* 48 This assertion is not expugned by Geocentricks 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 90 The Nasturtia are the most effectual agents in conquering and expugning that cruel Enemy

Hence † **Expu·gned** *ppl a* † **Expu·gner**, one who takes by storm. † **Expu·gning** *vbl sb*

1598 MARLOWE *Hero & L* III Wks (Rtldg) 292/1 So far'd fair Hero in th' expugned fort Of her chaste bosom 1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir.* Plays 1873 II. 190 He will proove Of the yet taintlesse fortresse of Byron A quick Expugner 1589 WARNER *Alb Eng* (1612) 330 The reuengeful flames of Troy had perfected the more than Ten yeares Siege of the Græcians expugning of the same 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 128 The expugning of several affections

†**Expu gnable,** *a Obs.* [a OF. *expugnable*, ad L *expugnābilis*, f. *expugnāre* see EXPUGN] That may be taken by force, conquered, or overcome.

1570 in LEVINS *Manip* 1586 A DAY *Eng Secretary* II (1625) 37 An expugnable wickednesse 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II 1213 Syracon tooke an expugnable Fort 1765 *Hist Europe* in *Ann Reg* 12/2 A place which no art was requisite to defend, though a great deal to take in if at all expugnable

†**Expu·gnance.** *Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [f EXPUGN + -ANCE] Storming (of a city), conquest

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VIII 247 Grant to me Th' expugnance of well-builded Troy

†**Expu gnancy.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$ [f EXPUGN + -ANCY] Opposition, conflict.

1620 J WILKINSON *Treat Coroners & Sheriffes* 32 b, In the new bookes before they have expugnancy of opinion in the case where purgation is to be done

†**Expu·gnat,** *pple Obs rare*$^{-1}$ [ad L. *expugnāt-us*, pa pple of *expugnāre*. see EXPUGN] Taken by storm; conquered

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot* (1821) I 253 Thus wes Rome finalie expugnat [*printed* expugnant]

†**Expu·gnate,** *v Obs.* [f L *expugnāt-* ppl stem of *expugnāre*] *trans.* = EXPUGN

1568 C. WATSON *Polyb* 67 a, There began a wonderful tempest to arise, which the Carthaginian maryners espying counsayled Carthalon to expugnate [mistransl. καμψαι, 'to double'] the promontarie Pachynus. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II 1266 Dominicke had helpers with the sword to expugnate those which his word could not

†**Expugna·tion.** *Obs.* Also 6 **expugnacion.** [a OF *expugnation*, ad L *expugnātiōn-em*, n. of action f *expugnāre*: see EXPUGN]

1. The action of taking by storm; conquest.

1524 MORE in Ellis *Orig Lett* I 88 I 255 At Pavia by th' expugnation wherof he thought to put all the remanant in fere and drede 1555 EDEN *Decades* 171 The expugnation and recouerie of the kyngedome of Granata. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist Ch Scot* V (1677) 270 The Regent intreateth help for the expugnation of the Castle 1680 MORDEN *Geog Rect.* Spain 176 The Phocensis, a little before their Expugnation by Cyrus

b. Storming, assault

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot* (1821) I 254 Fergus went with him to the expugnation of sindry othir townis in Italie. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard* IV (1599) 165 To preuent that succour by the expugnation of Bybienna. 1618 T GAINSFORD *P Warbeck* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 88 The worthy general cast up a strong battery, for the expugnation

2. Subduing or expelling by force of arms

1429 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) X 424 The Reduction and Expugnation of th' Eretikes 1604 T WRIGHT *Passions* I i 5 The life of a spirituall man ought to bee imployed in the expugnation of these molestfull Jebusites 1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* 76 He fought a good fight in expugnation of Heresies 1657 TOMLINSON, *Renou's Disp* 497 Medicaments for the expugnation of all diseases.

†**Expu·gnative,** *a Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f L *expugnāt-*, ppl. stem of *expugnāre* · see EXPUGN and -IVE Cf. OF. *expugnatif, -ive*] Tending to take by storm; tending to drive out.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* IV III. IX Wks. III 466 The expugnative or expulsive force

†**Expu·gnatory,** *a Obs.* [ad. L. *expugnātōrius* conquering, f *expugnāre*: see EXPUGN.]

a Of weapons Adapted for attack, offensive.

b. Adapted for breaking down (an argument).

a 1601 BP BARLOW *Def Prot Relig.* 63 Weapons, both defensive and expugnatorie. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III Prol, Warlike Engines, expugnatorie and destructive 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* III 211 He calls 'em *Repugnatory* Weapons, not *Expugnatory*

b 1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 180 Not with an invitatory operation, but an expugnatory refutation

Expuition, var of EXSPUITION.

†**Expulsa·tion.** *Obs.* ? *rare*$^{-1}$ [f L. *expuls-* ppl stem of *expellĕre* (see EXPULSE) + -ATION Cf PULSATION] = EXPULSION

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 407 As attractions and expulsations are in other parts, so it is likely they are in the heart

†**Expu·lsative,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec + -ATIVE] Tending to expel or drive out, in quot. quasi-*sb*

1659 FULLER *App Inj Innoc.* 1. 20 A Defensative against, or expulsative of, Poyson

†**Expu·lse,** *sb Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f EXPULSE *v*; after *repulse*] An act of expelling or driving out

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* IX. (1593) 229 Unhappie wench she takes from daie to daie Repulse upon expulse.

†**Expulse** (ekspʌls), *v Obs.* Also 6 **expoulse**, **-pulce**, **-puls.** [ad. L. *expulsāre*, frequentative of *expellĕre*: see EXPEL. Cf. F. *expulser*] *trans.* A synonym of EXPEL; sometimes expressing more strongly the notion of violence. Very common in the 16-17th c.; now *Obs*, though casual examples occur in 19th c. Const *from, out of*; also with double obj by omission of *from.*

a with obj. a person, etc.: To drive or thrust out from a place; to eject, evict from a possession or holding; to turn out of an office, community, etc. Cf EXPEL I a, 2.

1432-50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I 209 Saturnus, expulsede of Iupiter his son, commenge to the realme of Ianus, made a cite. *c* 1500 *New Not-br. Mayd* in 5 *Poet. Tracts* (Percy Soc) 37 From his thought, I that hym bought, Shall be expoulsed playne. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren* II. IV (1588) 164 A Lessee for yeeres of lande, that is expulsed by force 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus* II. 49 Adam our first parent was expulsed paradise 1604 *Eng Guids* (1870) 436 He shall never be expullsed [from a tenement] but by the kings writ. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 40 King Edward the fourth being . expulsed the realme by the powerfull Earle of Warwicke 1660 R MOSSOM *Apol Sequest Clergy* 7 Other Pastours were displac't and expulst. 1725 BROOME *Odyssey* III XI. 159 *note*, Peleus was expuls'd from his kingdom by Acastus 1842 *Tait's Mag* IX. 438 Unless you wish to be expulsed for ever from your mother's house

b. with a material thing as obj: To drive out by mechanical force. Of the body, its parts or organs: To eject, expel (the contents, any foreign substance, excrements, etc), Also said of the action of drugs, etc. Cf. EXPEL I b, c

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* iv (1870) 237 To expulse all corrupt and contagyous ayre 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II XVII § 9

The Kernel being. expulsed with the tortuie and presse of the methode 1660 tr *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* II 81 The Phlegm is expulsed by the Nostrils 1758 *Monthly Rev* 197 Sand, gravel and ashes only were expulsed 1823 J BADCOCK *Dom Annusem* 78 To expulse all atmospheric air.

c with immaterial obj

1505 FISHER *7 Penit Ps* Wks 115 Almyghty god expulsed synne. 1596 *Edw III*, III II 38 Sweet-flowering peace Is quite abandon'd and expuls'd the land 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* I. II §7 No man need doubt that learning will expulse business 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph* (1774) 6 Expulse here ditary aggregates .which may obumbrate your intellectual luminaries [Intended as a caricature of 'Johnsonese']

Hence **Expu·lsed** *ppl a.* **Expu·lsement** = EXPULSION. **Expu·lsing** *vbl sb*

1603 B JONSON *Sejanus* v x. Wks. (Rtldg.) 171/2 The expulsed Apicata, finds them there 1691 ED TAYLOR tr *Behmen's Theos Phil* 46 The Expulsed Dragon.

1537 *Irish Acts*, 28 *Hen VIII*, c. 1 § 9 Such manors or other hereditaments so had by disseisin or expulsement

1548 UDALL *Erasm Par* Pref. 5 The expulsyng of the Romishe Antichriste 1574 tr *Littleton's Tenures* 87 b, No expulsing of the ffanke tenemente of the heyre 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 73 The expulcing of flegme 1640 *Fynl Ho Com.* II 73 The Expulsing of the Priests and Jesuits.

Expulser (ekspʌ·lsəɹ) *Obs* [f prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which expels or drives out; in senses of the vb. Const. *of*

1540 HYRDE tr *Vives' Instr Chr Wom* (1592) Aa vj, The man standeth as it were in the middest betweene his mother and his wife' and so either of them hateth other, as an expulser of her selfe 1546 LANGLEY *Pol Verg De Invent.* I. XIII. (1560) 24 b, The Science of Philosophy which Tully calleth the expulser of vyce. 1605 TIMME *Quersit* III. 148 Nature. stirreth up the expulser, and prouoketh it to send forth the excrements. 1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur Lit.* (1858) III. 424 The expulser of the Tarquins.

Expulsion (ekspʌ·lʃən) [ad. L. *expulsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *expellĕre*: see EXPEL Cf. Fr *expulsion*] The action of expelling, or driving out by force (a person or thing); the turning out (of a person) from an office, a society, etc. Also the fact or condition of being expelled

1494 FABYAN *Chron* II XXX 22 Brenne . takyng sore to mynde his expulsion from his naturall countre 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W 1531) 93 b, Somtyme foloweth the expulsyon of ye holy goost and his grace. 1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 90 Neyther to acquisicion of vertue nor expulsion of vyce 1659 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 221 The total expulsion of the Spaniards. 1661 COWLEY *Adv Exper Philos* Wks. 48 The perseverance in any enmity shall be punish'd by the Governors with expulsion 1698 LUDLOW *Mem.* I 292 Such extraordinary Expulsions as had been lately used. 1796 BURKE *Corr* IV 336 He forgets . his kind behaviour to me, at the time of my expulsion from the party 1816 SINGER *Hist Cards* 258 *note*, It. . affords the first precedent of the expulsion of a member from the House of Commons. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* II. v. 250 The change . consists in the gradual expulsion of the air.

b. In physiological use Formerly *spec.*; now contextual. † *Virtue of expulsion* = *expulsive virtue* (EXPULSIVE 1).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 168 (MS A) In þe cloop þat is wiþoutforþ þere ben longe villis and þat makiþ expulcioun. *Ibid* 194 In morphea þe vertu of expulcion is strong *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr 1054 A body . may nat grow by the vertue of such degestion without expulsion 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 353 The Bringing forth of Living Creatures may be Accelerated . if there be some cause from the Mothers Body of Expulsion or putting it down 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 359 Soft Liquors drank plentifully promote the Expulsion of the Stone Gravel 1851 CARPENTER *Man Phys.* (ed 2) 392 The alternate admission and expulsion of air in Insects

Hence **Expu·lsionist**, one who favours the expulsion of any person or persons.

1885 *Athenæum* 20 June 792/3 The 'expulsionists' were 'nowhere'! 1886 *Pall Mall G* 11 June 3/2 All the Prince's arguments are better than those of the expulsionists

† **Expu·lsitive**, *a Obs. rare.* Erroneous form of next

a 1592 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glass* Dram Wks. I. 68 Of the nature of ginger, 'tis expulsitive in two degrees.

Expulsive (ekspʌ·lsiv), *a* and *sb* Also 4 **expulsif**, 5 **-syfe**, 6 **-cive** [a F. *expulsif*, **-ive**, ad med L *expulsīv-us*, f. *expellĕre* to EXPEL; see EXPULSE and **-IVE.**] **A.** *adj.*

1. Tending or having the power to expel. Chiefly with reference to the action of drugs and medical appliances for the expulsion of morbid influences or deleterious substances from the system Very frequent in phr. † *Expulsive faculty, vertue*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt 's T* 2891 The vertu expulsif Ne may the venym voyde, ne expelle 1471 RIPLEY *Comp Alch.* III in Ashm (1652) 141 Of poysons most expulsyfe 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest Chirurg.*, Other maner of byndynge is called expulsiue to expell and put out the mater from the botome 1547 BOORDE *Brev Health* Pref 4 Chierurgyons must knowe what sygnes [of the moon] be expulcive. 1658 A. FOX tr *Wurtz' Surg* II. VIII 70 An expulsive vulnerary potion 1686 GOAD *Celest Bodies* I IX 30 Cold is Expulsive of its Contrary 1758 J S *Le Dran's Observ Surg* (1771) 52 In the Application of expulsive Compresses. 1803 J KENNY *Society* 29 Duties congenial to thy gentle heart Her lessons teach, expulsive of despair 1885 *Manch Exam* 26 Oct. 5/2 The enormous expulsive force of the steam in its endeavour to escape.

† **2.** Subject to expulsion; hence, driven out. *rare.*

1509 HAWES *Past Pleas.* XVI. VIII, Her goodly fygure I graved in my thought, Except her selfe all were expulcyfe.

† **3** Tending to repel; = REPELLENT *Obs*

1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* II 225 Even ox-hides also want expulsive stuff 1662 R MATHEW *Unl Alch* § 24 This little World hangeth upon the two Poles, Attractive and Expulsive

† **B** *sb* An expulsive drug *Obs*

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 235 b, The lyke neyther in the laxatives, purgatives, and expulsives is to be found

Hence **Expu·lsiveness.**

1727 in BAILEY vol II

† **Expu·lsor.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. L. *expulsor*, agent-n f *expellĕre* to EXPULSE] = EXPULSER.

1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I 405 If a peple expulsede be abowte to expelle the expulsores of hit

Expulsory (ekspʌ·lsəɹi), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. L. type **expulsōri-us*, f. *expulsor*. see prec. and **-ORY.**] Of or pertaining to expulsion, of the nature of expulsion

1866 HUXLEY *Phys* v (1869) 123 The far longer intervals between the expulsory acts

† **Expu·lsure.** *Obs. rare.* [f L. *expuls-* ppl stem of *expellĕre* (see EXPEL) + **-URE**] The action of expelling.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II 339 To have infix'd it in thy breast, Ev'n to the expulsure of thy soul 1669 COKAINE *Poems* 23 'Tis he that sternly should advance (To the expulsure of a Soul) a Lance.

† **Expu·micate**, *v Obs.* [f ppl. stem of *expūmicāre*, f. *ex-* out + *pūmic-*, *pūmex* PUMICE] *trans* To clean with pumice stone; 'to purge or make clean' (Blount) Hence † **Expumica·tion**, the action of cleaning with pumice.

1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Expumicate*. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Expumication* So 1775 in ASH.

† **Expu·nct**, *v. Obs.* [f L *expunct-* ppl. stem of *expungĕre*: see EXPUNGE.] *trans.* = EXPUNGE

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* VIII (1639) 452 These simples be withdrawn and expuncted out of that Electuary

Expunction (ekspʌ·ŋkʃən). [ad L *expunctiōn-em*, n. of action f. *expungĕre* · see next]

1 The action of expunging; an erasure.

1606 W CRASHAW *Rom Forgeries & Falsific.* G iij b, That which is to be corrected, may be done with some small addition or expunction *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II Comm (1857) 59 Of which verse his interpreters cry out for the expunction 1768 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans* LVIII 249 The expunction of the L and the substitution of the V in its stead 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 188 The omission—and the expunction—of names 1823 W ROSCOE tr *Sismondi's Lit Eur* XXXVI (1846) II 448 *note*, The consonant in the middle of the words being fixed upon for expunction

† **2** A wiping out, removal *Obs*

1615 T ADAMS *Leaven* 120 The Gospell intends the expunction of the old Image 1660 Z CROFTON *Fasten St Peter's Fetters* 64 Total expunction of such Doctrine.

Expunge (ekspʌ·ndʒ), *v* [ad L *expung-ĕre* to mark for deletion (a name in a list) by points set above or below, f. *ex-* out + *pungĕre* to prick: see PUNCTURE, POINT.

The L word was by the earlier Lat.-Eng. lexicographers taken to denote actual obliteration by pricking. The Eng. use is prob influenced by phonetic association with *sponge*]

1. *trans* To strike out, blot out, erase, omit (a name or word from a list, a phrase or passage from a book or record)

1602 FULBECKE *1st. Pt Parall* 68 These words .. were ordered by the Court to be expunged or blotted out 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist* II II. § 25 Some of after-Ages purposely expunged the Year (the Date of this Epitaph). 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 23 ¶ 3 Having expunged the Passages which had given him offence 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist Eng* II. 47 His office was expunged from the breviary. 1879 M ARNOLD *Guide Eng Lit.* Mixed Ess 184 It is a gain to shorten it by expunging anything superfluous

2 *fig.* To wipe out, efface, annihilate, annul, destroy, put an end to

1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1882) 13 Neither had there ever been so many cities expunged and made desolate 1638 G SANDYS *Job* II Wilt thou not expunge th' offence? 1712 STEELE *Spect* No 432 ¶ 9 Reflexions of this nature have expunged all Prejudice out of my Heart 1817 CHALMERS *Astron Disc* V (1852) 113 The infidel argument of astronomers goes to expunge a natural perfection from the character of God 1871 C DAVIES *Metr Syst* II 42 We have expunged the yard, used in connection with the arm, more or less in every family.

3. † **a.** To strike out the name of (a person) from a book or list. *Obs* Hence **b.** To get rid of, remove.

1616–61 HOLYDAY *Persius* 303 Would I might expunge this young rich ward 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist.* XI II. § 89 The Court was moved to expunge those Witnesses, which made most against the King 1875 MANNING *Mission H Ghost* VII. 192 To expunge God from Science

Hence **Expu·nger**, one who expunges, or seeks to expunge **Expu·nging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl a*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVI Comm (1857) II 104 Which is as poorly conceited of the expungers as the rest of the places in Homer that have groaned or laughed under their castigations 1875 N SARGENT *Public Men* I 339 The expungers had the numbers 1719 SWIFT *To Yng Clergym*, The many alterations, additions, and expungings made by great authors 1834 H. N COLERIDGE *Grk Poets* (ed 2) 38 The .. Iliad, amounting, after all curtailments and expungings, to upwards of 15,000 hexameter lines 1846 WORCESTER, *Expunging*, blotting out, effacing

Expungement (ekspʌ·ndʒmĕnt) *rare* [f. prec + **-MENT.**] The action of expunging.

1891 *Scott Leader* 28 Jan. 4 Yesterday's act of expungement [of resolution from House of Commons Journals]

Expurgate (e kspʌ·ɹgeɪt), *ppl. a rare* [ad L *expurgāt-us*, pa pple of *expurgāre*: see next] = EXPURGATED

1833 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* I 19 An expurgate liturgy

Expurgate (e kspʌ·ɹgeɪt, ekspɔ̄ ɹgeɪt), *v.* [f. L *expurgāt-* ppl stem of *expurgāre*, f *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *purgāre* to make clean.]

† **1.** *trans.* To purge or clear out (something excremental) Also *absol. Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* I 1 II IV, That watery matter the two kidnies expurgate 1652 WORDSWORTH *Chocolate* Introd Verses, For though that water Expurgate 'Tis but the dregs of Chocolate

2 a To purify or amend (a book, etc.) by removing what is thought objectionable. b. To purge, make pure (*rare*). Also *absol.*

a. 1678 T JONES *Rome no Mother Ch.* 64 The Church of Rome hath cracked her credit by forgeing, expurgating, etc 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. XLIV, Juan was taught from out the best edition Expurgated by learned men 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* II VII. 117 Carefully corrected, expurgated and amended. 1871 TYLOR *Prim Cult.* I 209 The collection [of Sound Words] would afford the practical means of expurgating itself 1873 SYMONDS *Grk Poets* XI 344 His principal object was to expurgate it from impurities.

b 1845-6 TRENCH *Huls Lect* Ser. II VIII 285 *note*, It is Christianity which has really expurgated . . literature.

3. To expunge as objectionable.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* XXX (1856) 257, I copy them from my scrap-book, expurgating only a little.

Hence **E·xpurgated** *ppl a.*

1831 MACAULAY *Johnson* Ess (1851) I 174 What man of taste can endure . . abridgements, expurgated editions? 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf-t* 1 17 A kind of expurgated . copy of Voltaire

Expurgation (ekspʌɹgē ʃən). Also 5 **-acion.** [ad L. *expurgātiōn-em*, n of action f *expurgāre*; see EXPURGATE Cf Fr *expurgation*]

† **1.** The action of expurgating or cleansing from impurity (*lit* and *fig*), an instance of this *Obs*

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* IV 942 Thaire [bees'] dwellyng places expu[r]gacion Of every filthe aboute Aprill Calende Wol have of right 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 31 Sorts ordained onely for the expurgation or cleansing of the principall 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* Pref a vj a, Arts and Learning want this expurgation. 1669 GALT *Crt Gentiles* I II IX 138 A pure bodie; which puritie was attained by Expurgations, Washings, etc.

2 The removal from a book, etc., of that which is deemed objectionable, an instance of this

1614 BP HALL *Epist* II iii, Nothing can argue guiltines so much, as unjust expurgations 1644 MILTON *Areop* (Arb) 53 This work will ask as many more officials, to make expurgations 1694 PEPYS *Lett* in *Academy* 9 Aug (1890) 110/3 Yor politicall as well as philologicall Expurgations 1820 SOUTHEY *Lett* (1856) III. 199 Sewell's History of the Quakers . has undergone a like expurgation 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I 70 It seems to invite expurgation in order to establish the consistency of its contents

3 The action of purging from imputed guilt, clearing; exculpation, after L *expurgatio. arch*

1828 SCOTT *F. M Perth* XXIII, The evidence of the Duke of Rothsay in expurgation, as it was termed, of Sir John

4 The action of purging away (impurities, etc); *transf* the clearing out, removal (of objectionable members of a community)

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 183 The melancholly injure needes the more forcible expurgation 1648 BP HALL *Serm* Rem Wks (1660) 190 The severe censure and expurgation of those whom the Psalmist calls leavened persons. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp* ¶ 244 A Cautery or Fontanell is not set to the expurgation of a malignant humour 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, I 448 The expurgation of all those members opposed to the Fronde, was advised 1864 *Sat Rev* 31 Dec 797/2 The later months of the year have ended in the expurgation of weak speculators

† **5** *Astr.* The re-appearance of the sun after an eclipse; emersion *Obs*

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio) 1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1862 *Chambers' Encycl* s v *Eclipse*, Emersion or expurgation is the time when the luminary begins to reappear

Expurgator (e kspʌɹgē·təɹ, ekspɔ̄·ɹgātəɹ). [as if a. L. **expurgātor*, agent-n f. *expurgāre* see EXPURGATE] One who expurgates or purifies; *esp* one who strikes out objectionable passages from books.

1638 LD. G DIGBY *Let conc. Religion* (1651) 3 Eusebius . and St Augustine .may well be by both sides allowed an Expurgator. 1688 R JENKINS *Hist Exam. Councils* I. § 3 Boschormius . was one of the principal Expurgators 1760 JORTIN *Erasm* II 283 The inoffensive book of Grotius . . was put amongst the Libri Prohibiti, by those Expurgators 1811 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev* VI. 333 The expurgator of the book. 1861 *Life & Corr Bacon* XIX 387 He has not merely procured Coke's dismissal but has had himself appointed expurgator to his Reports

Expurgatorial (ekspɔ̄ ɹgātō·ɹnĭăl), *a.* [f. mod L *expurgātōri-us* (f. *expurgātor*. see prec) + **-AL**] a Of or pertaining to an expurgator (of books). b. Tending to expurgate or clear of guilt

1807 SOUTHEY *Lett* (1856) I 416 Drawing his expurgatorial pen through it 1838 DE QUINCEY *Mod. Greece* Wks (1863) XII. 292 Many excellent works intercepted in their rudiments by these expurgatorial ruffians 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* II. V II. 323 Himself he exculpated by a solemn expurgatorial oath from all participation in the deed.

†Expurgato·rious, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec + -OUS] = next.

1641 MILTON *Animadv* Wks. 1738 II. 78 Your Monkish Prohibitions, and expurgatorious Indexes

Expurgatory (ekspɔ̄ ɪgătəɪɪ), *a* [ad. mod.L. *expurgātōrius*. see EXPURGATE and -ORY] Of or pertaining to expurgation; disposed or tending to expurgate or clear of impurity, guilt, etc.

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* II VI § 10 103 Expurgatory animadversions, whereby wee might strike out great numbers of hidden qualities. 1675 MARVELL *Divine in Mode* Wks III 22 We seem to have got an expurgatory press, though not an index *a* 1797 BURKE *Tracts Popery Laws* II Wks IX 339 The party has failed in his expurgatory proof 1821 J BOSWELL *Shaks Wks* Advt I 8 There are some annotations, I should gladly have omitted, but, such an expurgatory liberty seemed to me to be going beyond the bounds of my 'limited service'

b *Expurgatory Index*, the list of authors and writings forbidden by the Church of Rome to be read unless they shall have been expurgated. (The Lat *Index expurgatorius* is now commonly used.)

1625 USSHER *Answ Jesuit* 513 Their Old Expurgatory Index set out by Cardinall Quiroga 1667 POOLE *Dial Protest. & Papist* (1735) 139 [The Church of Rome's] expurgatory Indices 1826 E IRVING *Babylon* I II 125 No other book. hath been permitted to escape their Expurgatory Indices

transf 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit* (1798) 87 There should be an expurgatory index to . Shakspeare.

Expurge (ekspɔ̄ ɹdʒ), *v* Rare in mod use. [a. Fr *expurge-r*, refashioned from *espurger* = Pr. *espurgar* —L. *expurgāre*. see EXPURGATE]

1. *trans.* a. To cleanse, purify *from*, *of* (anything unclean or objectionable). b. To purge away (anything offensive) Const. *from*, *out of*

a 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 178/2 Desyre expurged fro the dust of al worldely affeccion. 1853 MISS SHEPPARD *C Anchester* II 179 [It did] expurge [me] of all earthly

b 1542 BECON *Potation for Lent* Wks (Parker Soc. 1843) 118 It is not enough . to expurge and put sin out of you 1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* I 12 The pituitous excrements expurged from the head vnto the eyes 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* v 86 [It] expurgeth the sharpe and cholericke humors. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 505 Melancholical humour easie to be expurged

2. a. To EXPURGATE (a book, etc.) b. To expunge as objectionable from a book.

a 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr* I iii. (1636) 170 In these Liturgies .. some . seeme to be corrupted and expurged 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* Pref., Take all my Writings, as well those crude and uncorrected, as those that are thorowly expurged

b 1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 62 We may therfore expurge this pernicious and intolerable mistake *a* 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 168 To have that passage expurg'd 1832 H MELVILL in *Preacher* III 100/2 If a few portions of the Bible were expurged, it would be hard to prove the doctrine from the remainder

Hence **Expurging** *vbl sb. Expurging Index* = *Expurgatory Index.*

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr* (1646) I. 105 They plainly confesse the expurging of the Indian Liturgie 1644 MILTON *Areop* (Arb) 39 The council of Trent, and the Spanish Inquisition .. perfeted those Catalogues and expurging Indexes 1645 BP HALL *Peace Maker* § 20 The expurging of those [authors] of their own, whom they dare not deface.

Expu·tation, -pute, var ff. EXPUTATION, -PUTE. *Obs.*

†Exqui·re, *v Obs.* [ad. L *exquīrĕ-re* to search out diligently, f *ex-* out + *quærĕre* to seek.] *trans* To search out, seek for; to find out by searching.

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* V i, Make her name her concealed messenger That passeth all our studies to exquire 1615 — *Odyss* IV 520 Who can the deeps of all the seas exquire *c* 1618 FLETCHER *Q Corinth* IV III (1st fol.), How she came by it, is not yet exquired 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph* VI lxxi, The soul, that beauteousnesse of Grace exquires

†Exqui·sed, *a. Obs. rare* [? f Fr *exquis*, pa pple of OF *exquerre*, *esquerre* —L *exquīrĕre* (see prec.) + -ED[1], or var of *exquisite*] = next

1521 *Balade* in *Bradshaw's St Werburge* (1887) 201 With termes exquised and sence retoriall

Exquisite (ekskwɪzɪt), *a.* and *sb* Also 5-6 **exquisyt**(e, 6-8 -it [ad L. *exquīsīt-us*, pa. pple of *exquīrĕre* to search out, f. *ex-* out + *quærĕre* to search, seek]

A *adj*

1 Sought out, 'recherché'. †a. Of an expedient, explanation, reason: Sought out, ingeniously devised, far-fetched Of studies Abstruse

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs & Lim Mon.* (1714) 36 He schal by necessite be artid, to fynd exquisyte [*Laud MS.* requisite] meanys of getting of goods 1565 JEWEL *Repl Harding* (1611) 299 If this exposition seeme to M Harding ouer exquisite, or curious 1601 SHAKS. *Twel N* II III 155, I haue no exquisite reason for't, but I haue reason good enough 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav E India* 8 The English well understand all the most exquisite points of Navigation.

†b. Of language, expression, terms Carefully selected; aptly chosen, choice Hence, out of the way, uncommon; in unfavourable sense, affected, over-laboured *Obs.*

c 1430 HENRYSON *Test Creseide* xxxix, To here His faconde tonge, and termes exquisite 1521 in *Bradshaw's St Werburge* (1887) 201 Fragrant and facunde of englisshe exquisite 1549 *Compl. Scot* Prol 16, I thocht it nocht necessair til hef fardit this tracteit with exquisite termis, quhilkis ar nocht daly vsit 1593 R HARVEY *Philad* 70 If the phrase be not exquisit, or the observation not singular 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C Warres* III 54 Which benefit Granvel ascribed to the Dutchess, with exquisite thanks 1698-9 MAUNDRELL *Let* in *Journ Jerus* end, The most hideous Execrations in which way these Eastern Nations have certainly the most exquisite Rhetorick of any People upon Earth

c. Of meat, drink, etc.: Carefully chosen, choice, dainty, delicious (passing into sense 5)

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst* IV. 86 The filthy desire of exquisite meates 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* C iij, In al diseases of long continuance the pacyent most vse lytle meate & exquisite. 1671 MILTON *P R* II 346 All Fish from Sea or Shore of Shell or fin, And exquisitest name 1725 NELSON *Addr Pers Qual* 66 The Devil nourishes himself with the most exquisite morsels 1716 LADY M W MONTAGUE *Lett* I VII 22 Eighteen different sorts [of wine] all exquisite in their kinds 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F* II 10 The Propontis renowned for the most exquisite fish

†2 Carefully ascertained or adjusted, accurate, exact Of an action, investigation, etc; whence of persons or agents: Careful, curious, minute. *Obs*

1533 ELYOT *Cast Helthe* (1541) 52 a, The meate that shall make syckenes, must not a lyttell excede the exquisite measure 1571 CAMPION *Hist Irel* VII (1633) 22 It will be no hard matter to discry the falshood, wherein I would be more exquisite, were it worth my labour 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* VII (1887) 249 The framing of the minde craueth exquisite consideration 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall* 2 In the due performance of his Tithe, he was alwaies diligent and exquisite. 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* I IV. § 2 A necessitie of a more exquisite trauaile in the languages originall, wherein those Authors did write 1624 WOTTON *Archit* (1672) 26 There must be an exquisite care to place the Columnes precisely one over another 1634 MILTON *Comus* 359 Be not over exquisite To cast the fashion of uncertain evils 1715 J. RICHARDSON *Th Paint* 28 A curious Mechanick's Hand must be exquisite, but his Thoughts are pretty much at Liberty 1757 BURKE *Abridgm Eng Hist* II VII, Accuracy or exquisite digestion of their laws

†b of knowledge *Obs*

1564 GOLDING *Justine* 94 Takyng his iourney first into Egipt, and afterward to Babilo. he [Pythagoras] attained to meruelous exquisite knowledge 1651 CULPEPPER *Astrol Judgem Dis.* Ep (1658) 2 To make judgement sound, is required an exquisite knowledg

†c. *Path* [transl. Gr ἀκριβής, rendered *exquisitus* in the Lat. versions of Galen.] Of a specified disease: Accurately so named; typical, genuine, as opposed to *spurious*. Cf F. (*fièvre*) *exquise*

1610 BARROUGH *Meth Physick* v. XVI (1639) 307 In an exquisite Erysipelas make no detraction of bloud 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract Physick* 136 An exquisite differs from a bastard Tertian. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc Compit* IV 120 An exquisite Diabetes caused by attraction of urine.

3. Carefully elaborated, brought to a high degree of perfection

†a. Of art, workmanship, a product of art or nature: Elaborate, highly finished, excellent Of an action or process, a state or condition: Carried to a high degree of perfection or completeness *Obs*; merged in 4.

1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst* I 5 They se that exquisite workmanship in al their members 1589 NASHE *Greene's Menaphon* Ded (Arb) 13 Manie other exquisite editions of Divinitie, turned by him [Golding] out of the French tongue 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1673) 264 Forum Trajani, the most exquisite building of all the world 1616 SURFL & MARKH. *Country Farme* 144 The hearbe called Rose-baie, or Oleander is an exquisite remedie for this disease 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 379 They shall make an exquisite dispatch of the inhabitants 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref* I XXI. 250 Wherein he hath done such exquisite service to the Protestant cause *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang* Poet Wks. 1721 I 52 All things which exquisitest Poysons breed. 1752 HUME *Ess & Treat* (1777) II 193 Everything, belonging to a vain man, is the best that is any where to be found his cookery is more exquisite 1802 PALEY *Nat Theol.* VIII § 3 (1819) 87 Small pipes which might distribute this exquisite supply to every part of the body

b. Of torture. Elaborately devised; hence, excruciating, intensely painful Cf 6.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1621) 475 He caused [them] to be put to death with most exquisit torments 1630 *R Johnson's Kingd. & Comm* 13 Tortures of more exquisite device 1672 CAVE *Prim Chr* I 1 (1673) 2 Put to death with the most exquisite arts of torture.

c. Of qualities, dispositions, habits, whether good or bad: Cultivated to a high degree of intensity, consummate, extreme. Now with some notion (in the case of bad qualities, ironical) of sense 4.

1552 HULOET, Exquisite or immoderate clenlines 1648 *Eikon Bas* XII, With exquisite malice they have mixed the gall and vinegar of falsitie and contempt with the cup of My Affliction 1774 WESLEY *Wks* (1830) IV 18 His exquisite want of judgment 1818 JAS MILL *Brit India* I II X 465 *note*, The exquisite ignorance and stupidity of the Mysoreans in the art of war 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* II 54 A new religious order animated by intense enthusiasm and organised with exquisite skill

†4. Of a person, etc Accomplished either in good or bad things; consummate, excellent, perfect Const *at*, *of*, *in*, also *to* with *inf. Obs*

1530 PALSGR Introd 44 If any be desyrous to be exquisyt in the frenche tong. 1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 59 A bishop, so exquisite in divinity, as you are 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1673) 393 It is a creature very diligent and exquisite, both to compass, seek out and chuse the same. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 236 Regia Bander, an exquisite vilaine, murders the olde and young Moguls 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* VI. 21 Captaine Campin an exquisite Engineere 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II XIII 277 His honour must be a most exquisite sloven. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog* Wks 1840 I. 82 A most exquisite mechanic, and a solid, sensible man 1806-7 J BERESFORD *Miseries Hum Life* (1826) XV. Introd, I made her write to an exquisite gentleman 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D* XXVI, 'I guessed he had some exquisite instructer', said Louis.

5. Of such consummate excellence, beauty, or perfection, as to excite intense delight or admiration. (Now the prevailing sense; in early examples a contextual use of 3, sometimes of 1 or 2.)

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 38 A woman so exquisite that in some mens judgement Pigmalions image was not halfe so excellent. 1611 SHAKS *Cymb* I. VI 190 Jewels, Of rich, and exquisite forme 1632 J HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 1 The youngest among them was a babe of exquisite beauty *Ibid* 51 Caused the March or Levata to be sounded . with such exquisite melodie [etc] 1845 L HUNT *Stories Ital. Poets* I. 168 A lovely spot enamelled with flowers that surpassed the exquisitest dyes 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I § 67 The weather was so exquisite 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* XXVI 387 The Greeks found means to invest with exquisite symmetry even a vine leaf 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* II 12 An exquisite adaptation of every part to the great object of the whole 1884 Q VICTORIA *More Leaves* 292 As we drove, the setting sun bathed the hills in crimson. the effect was exquisite

6. Of pain, pleasure, etc. Intense, acute, keen.

1644 BP HALL *Serm.* Rem. Wks (1660) 105 The Spirit feels more exquisite pain without the Body then it could feel in the former conjunction with it 1745 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II VI, The distresses of the vicious became too exquisite 1838 SPARKS *Biog, Mather* VI IV 262 She was thrown into exquisite misery 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl* (1868) I V 198 It was a moment of exquisite triumph 1865 LECKY *Ration* (1878) I III. 320 Surgeons . have derived the most exquisite pleasure from the operations of their profession

7 Of the power of feeling, bodily or mental, the senses, etc.. Keenly sensitive to impressions; acutely susceptible of pain, pleasure, etc; delicate, finely-strung.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl* Ded A ijb, One person of the exquisitest judgement 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol Anat* I XIX. 51 They have an exquisite sense, and are pained when stones pass through them. 1712 STEELE *Spect* No 508 P 3 We thought him a Person of an exquisite Palate. 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* II 19 The serpent's olfactory nerves being remarkably exquisite 1842 MACAULAY *Fredk Gt* Ess (1877) I 660 He had an exquisite ear, and performed skilfully on the flute 1852-9 TODD *Cycl Anat* IV. 219/1 The sensibility of the eye to light is very exquisite

8 quasi-*adv* = EXQUISITELY.

1529 MORE *Supplic Soulys* Wks 289/2 In perill of exquisite paynefull punyshemente 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy S. Seas* 145 They [Guanacoes] are exceeding nimble, of an exquisite quick Sight. and difficult to be shot.

B. *sb* A person (usually a man) who is overnice in dress, etc; a coxcomb, dandy, fop

1819 'R RABELAIS' *Abeillard & H.* 34 Like modern dashing Exquisites 1830 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life & Corr* (1844) II App 388 Our exquisites imitate the outside of foreign customs without discrimination 1849 SIR J STEPHEN *Eccl Biog.* (1850) I 147 The unlucky Exquisite was degraded on the spot 1868 M PATTISON *Academ Org* V. 241 The foppish exquisite of the drawing-room

†Exquisited, *a. Obs rare*—[1] [f L *exquīsīt-us* see prec. and -ED[1].] Made exquisite; refined

1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor.* 367 To declare unto us where thys exquisited eloquence of writyng, and speaking was fourty yeares agoe?

Exquisitely (ekskwɪzɪtlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2]] In an exquisite manner or degree

†1 With delicate accuracy, exactly; carefully, minutely, thoroughly *Obs*

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 163 That he, pronounce every lettre curyously & exquisytly 1599 A M. tr *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 23/1 Pionye kernelles .. exquisitelye pouldrede. 1647 LILLY *Chr Astrol* XLIV 270 If the certaine hour cannot exquisitely be knowne 1658 EVELYN *Fr Gard.* (1675) 276 Reserve them in great round boxes exquisitely shut 1759 *Duhamel's Husb* I. IX (1762) 52 Till the whole mass is exquisitely mingled.

2 In a highly finished manner; with perfection of detail; elaborately, beautifully, excellently. Now with emotional sense (cf EXQUISITE 5): With such delicate beauty or subtle perfection as to excite intense pleasure or admiration.

1535 JOYE *Apol Tindale* 29 He hath so exquysitly translated the testament 1593 *Rites & Mon Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 43 The picture of Bushop Cedda with his crosier staffe in his lefte hand exquisitelie shewed *a* 1639 WOTTON *Life Dk Buckhm* (1642) 16 A Collection of certain rare Manuscripts, exquisitly written in Arabique 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVI 272 A goblet exquisitely wrought. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* I XV, The tender melancholy was exquisitely expressed by her voice and looks 1877 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* IX. (1878) 145 A vast chain of exquisitely tinted snow-peaks.

3. In the highest degree; exceedingly. Now with emotional sense; cf 2 and EXQUISITE 3 c, 4

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I XXV (1632) 84 Exquisitely readie and skilfull in the Latine 1647 WARD *Simp Cobler* (1843) 35 When the coards of a State are exquisitely tight. 1683 tr *Erasmus' Moriæ Enc* 92 They are exquisitely dexterous in unfolding the most intricate mysteries 1712 STEELE *Spect* No 497 P 3 This fellow, in a dress the most exquisitely ridiculous 1746 HERVEY *Medit* (1818) I. 151 As exquisitely fine as the rainbow. 1794 G ADAMS *Nat &*

Exp Philos II. xv. 139 Exquisitely minute they must be 1838 DICKENS *Nich Nick.* xxix, There was something so exquisitely absurd in such a cartel of defiance. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* IV 369 Humour of the most austere flavour, yet exquisitely delicious. 1882a E O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* I. i 22 The roads were in such exquisitely bad condition

4 With reference to perception or sensation.

†a. With nicety or delicacy (*obs.*)

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 868 We see more exquisitely with One Eye Shut than with Both Open 1684 R. H *Sch. Recreat.* 19 It is a very sagacious and exquisitely Smelling Creature 1748 HARTLEY *Observ Man* I ii 116 It is customary, in endeavouring to feel exquisitely, to rub the Ends of the Fingers against the tangible Object

b. In an exquisite degree; intensely, acutely, keenly

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* 891 Should a Son not only murder his own Parents but also Exquisitely torture them 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq* Diss 1, These he punished exquisitely. 1802 *Med Jrnl* VIII. 431 A swelling becoming exquisitely painful 1851 HELPS *Friends in C* I 14 To see ten human beings making each other exquisitely uncomfortable. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III 284 A people exquisitely sensitive on points of national honour.

Exquisiteness (ɛkskwɪzɪtnɛs). [f as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being exquisite.

a. Elaborateness, high degree of finish, perfectness of detail; now usually, delicate perfection, refined and perfect beauty †b. Scrupulous care; nicety, fastidiousness †c. Consummate skill. d Of pleasure or pain: Refined degree, acuteness, intensity. e. Of the senses, taste, judgement, etc. Delicate sensibility.

a 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec* (1632) 18 The exquisitenesse [of their Religion consisting most] in an infinity of intricate dumb Ceremonies. *a* 1692 BOYLE *Fluidity & Firmness* II Wks 1744 I 258/1 It is difficult to procure either glasses or marbles so much as approaching such an exquisiteness 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser I xxii (1860) 172 The exquisiteness of the fun 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1304/2 That dainty exquisiteness of utterance

b *c* 1534 tr *Pol Verg. Eng. Hist* (Camden) I. 78 The same exquisitenes in banquitinge did from thence discend unto our time 1673 MARVELL *Reh Transp* II 370 Suetonius describes Augustus his hereditary exquisiteness in that particular [propriety of language] 1772 BURKE *Corr* (1844) I 377 In public life, it will be necessary to avoid the exquisiteness of an over-attention to small parts.

c 1622 MARKHAM *Bk. War* II v 59 The [drummer's] exquisitenesse and skilfulnesse in his Art and Instrument.

d 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III xii 345 The exquisiteness of his bodily temper, increasing the exquisiteness of his torment 1750 CARTE *Hist Eng* II 775 This man unable to bear the exquisiteness of the pain, accused Sir Gervase Clyfton 1832 in WEBSTER; and in mod Dicts

e. 1650 [see d]. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos* I. 26 Which will try the exquisiteness both of your Glass and Eye to behold 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I ii 115 The different Degrees of Exquisiteness in the Sense of Feeling 1790 BEWICK *Quadrupeds* (1807) 346 The Beagle follows by the exquisiteness of its scent.

†**Exquisi·tion,** *Obs.* [ad. L *exquīsītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exquīrĕre*: see EXQUIRE.] The action of searching out. *Proper exquisition*: self-seeking.

c 1430 tr. *T à Kempis' Wks* 108 Seldom is eny founde fre fro þe venym of propre exquisicion —*Imit* I iii, He . labourid to be ydel in him from al maner exquisicion of propre witte

Exquisitism (ɛkskwɪzɪtɪz'm) [f. EXQUISITE *sb* + -ISM] The quality or character of an exquisite; dandyism, foppishness.

1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* VIII, The prim, hedge-clipped indolence of national exquisitism 1843 *Fraser's Mag* XXVIII. 133 No well-trained husband will ever dare to ask a friend to take pot-luck with him in these days of universal exquisitism

†**Exquisiti·tious,** *a Obs* —° [f L *exquīsīt-* ppl. stem of *exquīrĕre* (see EXQUISITE) + -ITIOUS.] (See quot)

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Exquisititious*, not natural, but procured by art 1775 in ASH

†**Exqui·sitive,** *a Obs.*—° [f. as prec. + -IVE] Tending to search out; bent on searching out; curious. 1818 in TODD.

Exquisitively (ekskwɪ zɪtɪvlɪ), *adv rare.* [f. prec. + -LY²] = EXQUISITELY.

1660 BOYLE *Seraph Love* XXIV (1700) 145 How exquisitively the several Parts of Scripture are fitted to the several Times and Occurrences 1662a EVELYN *Chalcogr* iv, Leonardo cut exquisitively in wood 1836 E HOWARD *R. Reefer* lxvi, The white, exquisitively-shaped. arm of the lady 1878 BAYNE *Purit Rev* iv 103 She had an organisation exquisitively sensitive to beauty in painting.

†**Exqui·sitiveness.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f as prec. + -NESS.] = EXQUISITENESS.

1761 STERNE *Tr Shandy* IV. i 75 If this specimen of Slawkenbergius's tales, and the exquisitiveness of his moral, should please the world

†**Exsanguina·lity.** *Obs rare*—¹. [f. EXSANGUINE + -ALITY.] Bloodlessness

1651 BIGGS *New Disp* P 192 Appear'd as a pale statue of exanguinality

Exsanguinate (ɛksˌsæɛ ŋgwɪnɛˌɪt), *v* [f L *exsanguināt-* ppl. stem of *exsanguināre*, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*¹) + *sanguin-em, sanguis* blood] *trans* To drain of blood.

1849 W S. MAYO *Kaloolah* (1887) 37 He had been so nearly exsanguinated that his recovery was necessarily slow 1863 KITTO & ALEXANDER *Cycl Biblical Lit* I 31/2 They should be duly exsanguinated

Hence **Exsanguinated** *ppl a.*

1800 *Med Jrnl* IV 550 She appeared exsanguinated, and very feeble 1861 HULME tr *Moquin-Tandon* II III 161 The exsanguinated animals revived

Exsanguine (ɛksˌsæɛ ŋgwɪn), *a* Also 7 exan-. [f Ex- *pref*¹ + L *sanguin-, sanguis* blood cf SANGUINE] Bloodless, wanting blood; anæmic

1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim & Min* Introd, Exanguine aquaticks. 1805 W SAUNDERS *Min Waters* 301 Very delicate exsanguine chlorotic habits 1836 TODD *Cycl Anat* I 422/2 Those who have suffered large losses of blood remain exsanguine for many months 1876 BRISTOWE *Th & Pract Med.* (ed. 2) 102 Blood is admitted freely to the comparatively exsanguine parts

fig 1647 WARD *Simp Cobler* 88 Nothing but exsanguine feeble exility of Spirit *a* 1834 LAMB *Let to Barton* (L.), Such versicles exsanguine and pithless, yield neither pleasure nor profit 1872a DASENT *Three to One* II. 259 A poor exsanguine ghost of its former self

Exsanguineous (ɛksˌsæŋgwɪˈnɪəs), *a Obs* exc *Hist* Also 7 **exanguinious.** [f. as prec. + -EOUS] Bloodless

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos* I 58 These puny automata, and exsanguineous pieces of Nature. 1672 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* III xx, Those inferior and exsanguineous animals 1861 HULME tr *Moquin-Tandon* II II 53 The Ancients divided animals into those with blood and those without These latter were named exsanguineous

Exsanguinity (ɛksˌsæŋgwɪˈnɪtɪ). [f as prec. + -ITY.] The state of being without blood or the proper amount of it; bloodlessness; anæmia.

1844 in HOBLYN *Dict. Med Terms* 1884 in *Syd Soc Lex*

Exsanguinous (ɛksˌsæ ŋgwɪnəs), *a.* Also 7-8 **exanguinous** [f. as prec + -OUS.] = next.

1692–1732 COLES, *Exanguinous.* 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Exsanguinous* 1889 H. F WOOD *Eng Rue Cant* VII 104 The exsanguinous visage of M Renaud

Hence **Exsanguinousness,** the quality of being without blood.

1727 in BAILEY vol II 1775 in ASH

Exsanguious, -eous (ɛksˌsæɛ ŋgwɪəs), *a* Also 7-9 **exan-** [f. L. *exsangu-is* bloodless (*f ex-* out + *sanguis* blood) + -IOUS, -EOUS.] Bloodless

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* III xxi 162 The ayre was a sufficient maintenance for these exanguious [*printed* exauguious] parts 1776 COSTA *Conchology* 3 All shell animals are exanguious. 1841 T R. JONES *Anim Kingd.* 1 x The lowest embracing animals which in his view were exsanguious or provided with a colourless fluid instead of blood.

†**Exsa·nguous,** *a Obs* In 7-8 **exanguous** [f L. *exsangu-is* bloodless + -OUS] = prec

1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* XVI 560 Worms, as also Snails, Sows, and other exanguous Animals 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Exanguous*

†**Exsa·tiate,** *v Obs rare*—¹. [f L *exsatiāt-* ppl. stem of *exsatiāre*, f *ex-* (see EX- *pref*¹) + *satiāre* to satisfy, SATIATE.] *trans.* to satiate or satisfy thoroughly.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec* (1632) 159 Whose prides and pleasures, thirteene millions of yeerely revenew is not able to exsatiate

†**Exsa·turate,** *v Obs.*—° In 7-8 **exaturate.** [f. L *exsaturāt-* ppl stem of *exsaturāre*, f *ex-* (see EX- *pref*¹) + *saturāre* to fill· see SATURATE] *trans.* To fill completely (with food); to satiate Also *fig* Hence †**Exsatura·tion.**

1623–6 in COCKERAM. 1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Exaturate*, to fill an hungry stomach, to satisfie a greedy mind 1721–1800 in BAILEY 1658–78 PHILLIPS, *Exaturation*, a satiating 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Exaturation.*

Exschew, obs. form of ESCHEW *v*

Exscind (ɛksɪˈnd), *v* Also 7, 9 *erron* **excind.** [f L. *exscind-ĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *scindĕre* to cut] *trans* To cut out, excise *lit.* and *fig.* In early use. † To cut off, destroy (a nation, etc)

1662 PETTY *Taxes* 21 If an aliquot part of every landlord's rent were excinded or retrenched 1785 D Low *Chiropodologia* 133 He exscinded the remainder with a pair of scissors 1831 *Fraser's Mag* IV 184 From whose proofs the said phrases were fraudulently exscinded 1860 I TAYLOR *Spir Hebrew Poetry* (1873) 288 The Christian man will not attempt to exscind the irascible emotions, but he will strive to master them

Hence **Exsci·nded** *ppl a* **Exsci·nding** *vbl sb.* and *ppl a.*

a 1677 BARROW *Serm* (1686) III 405 The exscinding of the Amorites *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang* Poet Wks 1721 I 63 God with his exscinding Sword in Hand 1877 SHIELDS *Final Philos* 488 We are not now inquiring into the legitimacy of any of the exscinded sciences 1884 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, *Exscinded*, term applied to a part from the extremity of which an angular notch has been cut out

Exscreation, var of EXCREATION.

†**Exscri·be,** *v Obs.* Also 7 **excribe** [ad. L *exscrīb-ĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *scribĕre* to write] *trans.* To copy or write out; to transcribe.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 661 As Aelianus in his ninth Book and thirty nine Chapter, word for word hath exscribed out of Aristotle. 1658 USSHER *Ann* 351 Demetrius caused it to be fairely exscribed. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit.* II 19 Clerks or Secretaries exscribing Particulars of or for it 1727 in BAILEY vol II

Hence **Exscri·bed** *ppl. a* = ESCRIBED. †**Exscri·ber,** one who writes out, a copyist. †**Exscri·bing** *vbl sb*

a 1612 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 20 A Councell in France punished with Excommunication the exscribing, reading, or having that booke *a* 1631 — *Ess* (1651) 128 Some other exscriber reformed it deformly since his [St Luke's] writing 1677 CARY *Chronology* II. I I. III 99 This Canon hath gone abroad very imperfect, occasioned at first by Heedless Exscribers 1879 SALMON *Conic Sect.* 127 The equation of one of the exscribed circles

†**Exscript.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *exscrīpt-um*, neut pa. pple. of *exscrībĕre*. see prec.] A copy, written extract.

1609 DAVIES *Holy Rood* (Grosart 1876) 13 Ah, might it please Thy dread exuperance To write th' excript thereof in humble hearts 1677 CARY *Chronology* II I I 90 The Variety of Copies or Exscripts 1775 in ASH.

†**Exscri·ption.** *Obs. rare*—¹ [f as if ad L. **exscrīptiōn-em*, n of action f. *exscrībĕre*. see EXSCRIBE] The action of transcribing; in quot *concr* = prec

1637 ABP WILLIAMS *Holy Table* 211 The poore man is abused by some wag that fits him with these Exscriptions

†**Exscu·lp,** *v Obs rare* Also 6, 8 **exculp** [ad L. *exsculp-ĕre* to dig or cut out, f *ex-* out + *sculpĕre* to cut, carve: see SCULPTOR.] *trans* To cut out, hollow out by cutting

1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* I 20 In all others [of the Vertebræ] exculped out one ech side round 1767 BRYAN FAUSSETT *Inuent Sepulchr* App 214 On one side is exculpt a word which we cannot yet make out

†**Exscu·lption.** *Obs rare*—¹ [ad. L. *exsculptiōn-em*, n of action f *exsculpĕre*. see prec] A carving or chiselling out

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 315 That excavation was performed, by incision or exsculption.

Exscutellate (ɛksˌskɪū tĕlɛˌɪt), *a. Ent.* [f Ex- 2 (4) + SCUTELLUM + -ATE².] Without, or apparently without, a scutellum said of certain insects,

1848 in MAUNDER *Treas Nat Hist* Gloss App.

Exsect (ɛksɛ kt), *v* Also 7 exect. [f L. *exsect-* ppl. stem of *exsecāre*, f *ex-* out + *secāre* to cut] *trans.* To cut out. Also *fig*

1641 J JOHNSON *Acad Love* 96 Our courtly Dames study onely to exect or cut off their thread bare curtesans 1672 G HARVEY *Morb Angl* VII (ed 2) 18 Were it not for the effusion of blood which would necessarily follow an exection, the Liver might be exected 1758 J. S *Le Dran's Observ Surg.* (1771) 51 Part of which [Tumour] had been exsected 1800 E DARWIN *Phytologia* xv § 5 430 Exsect the exuberant growth 1823 *Blackw Mag* XIII 691 The ham, exsected from Westphalian hog.

Hence **Exse·cted** *ppl a.*

1667 BOYLE in *Phil Trans* II 595, I caused the exsected piece to be put into a Receiver 1880 BLACKIE in *Contemp. Rev* 289 The exsected books of the Iliad

Exsectile (ɛksɛ ktɪl, -əɪl) [f L *exsect-* ppl. stem of *exsecāre* (see prec) + -ILE.] Capable of being cut out

1861 HULME tr *Moquin-Tandon* II III II 88 The [Coral] polyps consist of a globular portion which is fixed, and of a free exsectile cylindrical portion terminated by a mouth.

Exsection (ɛksɛ kʃən). Chiefly *Surg* Also 8 **exection.** [ad. L. *exsectiōn-em*, n of action f. *exsecāre*: see EXSECT] The action of cutting out or away; an instance of this

1607 *Schol Disc agst. Antichr* I iv 174 Instruments of exsection. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem Mon* (1634) 155 Exsection . is the cutting out of part of the Combs 1671 BOYLE *Usefulness Nat Philos* (1772) II v xii, The exsection of the spleen 1794 E DARWIN *Zoon* I 151 The heart of a viper or frog will renew its contractions for many minutes of time after its exsection from the body 1889 *Syd. Soc Lex*, *Exsection*, a cutting out.

b. *concr.* A 'cutting'.

1812 COLERIDGE in Southey *Omniana* I 316 An exsection, from the Kingston Mercantile Advertiser.

Exsene: see EYE-SENE.

†**Exse·nsed,** *ppl a. Obs rare*—¹. [f. EX- + SENSE + -ED¹] Out of his senses

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III ii. 74 Exsensed and only a man of Phantasie

Exsert (ɛksˌsɜ·ɪt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *exsert-us*, pa. pple of *exserĕre* to EXSERT] = EXSERTED

1846 DANA *Zooph.* VII (1848) 115 Lamellæ even and not exsert. 1856 B W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool* I 231 Sænuris Hoffmeister. Upper lip exsert, spoon-shaped

Exsert (ɛksˌsɜ·ɪt), *v* [f. L *exsert-*. see the variant EXERT.] *trans* †a. = EXERT *v.* 2 b (chiefly *Biol*) To thrust forth or out, protrude

1665 *Phil Trans.* I 111 Their Poyson..exserts not its noxiousness, till after some time 1836 TODD *Cycl Anat* I 692/1 The body is exserted through the brachial slit 1876 DARWIN in *Life & Lett* (1887) I 53 Whilst examining some pollen-grains on a damp surface, I saw the tubes exserted

Exserted (ɛksˌsɜ·ɪted), *ppl a. Biol* [f prec + -ED¹.] Stretched forth or out; thrust out from (or as from) a sheath, projecting beyond the surrounding parts. *Exserted sting*, etc · one that cannot be drawn within the body

1816 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* (1843) I 95 One with a concealed sting and . another .with a very long exserted one 1826 *Ibid* (1828) IV xliv 223 One of those Ichneumons that have an exserted ovipositor. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot* 67 Stamens long, exserted

Exsertile (ɛksˌsɜ·ɪtɪl), *a. Biol* [a. F *exsertile*, f. L. type **exsertilis*, f. *exserĕre*: see EXSERT and -ILE.] Capable of being exserted.

1828 STARK *Elem Nat Hist.* II. 340 Ovipositor articu-

lated, interior, exsertile, and terminated in a sharp point 1839 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II 990/1 In some instances we find long, exsertile organs 1869 Gillmore *Reptiles & Birds* III 99 The tongue is elongate, forked, and exsertile

Exsertion (eksˌsɔ̈ ɹʃən). [as if ad L **exsertiōn-em*, n. of action f *exserĕre* to Exsert Cf Exertion] The action of exserting or protruding; the state or fact of being exserted.

Exsibilate, *v rare* In 7 exib-, pa pple exsibilat [f L *exsībilāt-* ppl stem of *exsībilāre*, f *ex-* out + *sībilāre* to hiss: see Sibilant] *trans.* To hiss off the stage

1601 Bp Barlow *Defence* 6 Cardinal Allen hath long since exibilated this rash illation 1637 Gillespie *Eng Pop Ceremn* III iv 58 He is to be ignominiously exsibilat. 1721–1800 in Bailey

Exsibilation (eksˌsibilēˈʃən). *rare* [n of action f L. *exsībilāre*. see prec] The action of hissing off the stage; ignominious rejection. Also *fig*

1640 Bp Hall *Epist* II xix, So many ages of exsibilation. 1727 in Bailey vol II 1842 De Quincey *Pagan Orac* Wks VIII 184 *note*, The brief exsibilation from the stage by the stern Roman of all Greek testimony

Exsiccant (eksɪ kănt), *a* and *sb.* ? *Obs* [ad L *exsiccānt-em*, pr pple. of *exsiccāre*: see Exsiccate *v*]

A *adj.* Drying, having the power or quality of drying up.

1657 Rumsly *Org Salutis* Ep Ded (1659) 18 The exsiccant quality it hath to dry up the crudities of the stomach 1676 Wiseman *Chirurg Treat* VI v 422 Some dry or exsiccant Medicine 1755 in Johnson 1832 in Webster

B *sb.* An exsiccant drug or medicine.

1676 Wiseman *Chirurg Treat* IV iv 296, I caused his knee to be fomented with Discutients and Exsiccants.

†**Exsiccate,** *ppl. a Obs* Also 6 exiocat, 7 exc-, exsiccat, 8 exiocate [ad L *exsiccāt-* pa. pple of *exsiccāre* · see next.] Dried, dried up.

1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 61 So that the preuy passage be left exiccat and Dr ye 1613 T Godwin *Rom Antiq* (1658) 53 They were not ulcerous, exsiccate or impostumated 1663 J Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 42 The heated and exsiccate Air 1773 J Ross *Fratricide* (MS) II. 747 O let me think The fountains of thy eyes are exiccate *fig* 1622 J Abernethy *Chr Treat. Phys Soul* VI 81 So in the spirituall hardnesse, the liquor of grace, of light, and of reason is exiccat

Exsiccate (e ksikeˈt, eksɪ keˈt), *v* Also 6 exc-, exiccate, 7–8 exiocate [f. ppl stem of L *ex(s)uccāre*, f *ex-* (see Ex- *pref*[1]) + *succus* dry]

1 *trans.* To dry, make dry, absorb or remove all moisture from; to drain (a spring) dry, to dry up (moisture).

1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 56 Let her auoyde such thynges the which shold exiccat her 1563 T Gale *Antidot.* II, 11 These ij vnguentes are excellent in exciccating erisipelas 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vi 171 Bodies that have been exsiccated into Mummy 1679 Plot *Staffordsh* (1686) 87 The Spring near the Church has been sometimes exsiccated 1707 J. Mortimer *Husb* VII 1 (1708) 228 Heats and Droughts exsiccate and waste the moisture and vegetative Nature of the Earth. 1809 Pearson in *Phil Trans* XCIX 327 This dissolution being exsiccated grew liquid on exposure to air

absol 1612 Woodall *Surg Mate* Wks. (1653) 67 Cortex Guaiaci hath the same vertue but exsiccateth much more 1627–47 Feltham *Resolves* 209 Ayre exsiccates & drawes to itself

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To dry up, lose all moisture.

1686 Goad *Celest Bodies* II xii 321 'Tis a question worth while, adds he, how they can exsiccate.

Hence **Exsiccated** *ppl. a*, **Exsiccating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl a*

1620 Venner *Via Recta* VI. 106 They are of a more exiccating nature. 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep.* II III 68 The exsiccated powder ascends not unto the Loadstone 1669 Worlidge *Syst Agric.* (1681) 3 By the heat of the Sun, or exsiccating power of the Air 1799 G Smith *Labor* I 427 Throw common exsiccated salt in it 1872 O W. Holmes *Poet Breakf-t* IX, That exsiccated organism.

Exsiccation (eksikeˈʃən). Forms : 6 exsiccatione, 7 exiccation, exsiccasion, 7– exsiccation [ad. L. *exsuccātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exsiccāre*. see Exsiccate *v*. Cf Fr *exsiccation*] The action of drying what is moist; complete removal or absorption of moisture; thoroughly dried condition, absolute dryness

1599 A M tr *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 10/2 Exsiccatione of the Rheumes 1614 Sylvester *Tobacco Battered* 478 Som also think it causeth exsiccation (As of the Bloud) of Seed of generation. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* II 23 Let wine be moderately vsed, that neither exiccation, or drunkennesse follow. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh* 95 For exsiccation of wounds 1794 Sullivan *View Nat* I 467 Neither is an absolute degree of exsiccation in any wise necessary 1826 *Blackw Mag.* XX 324 The exsiccation of the pond in St James's Park. 1832 Lyell *Princ Geol* II 202 The aërial current arrives in a state of complete exsiccation at Peru

Exsiccative (e ksikeˈtiv, eksˌsikătiv), *a* and *sb* Forms: 5 exsiccatif, 6–7 exiccative, (6 exsiccatiue), 7–8 exs-(exss-)iccative. [ad med.L. *exsiccatīvus*, f L *exsuccāre* see Exsiccate. Cf. Fr *exsiccatif* (Cotgr.).]

A. *adj.* Tending to make dry or to produce dryness, having the power or quality of drying up

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* (MS B.) 87 A medycine mundyficatyff & exsiccatif. 1563 T Gale *Antidot* II, 55 Vertue, alteratiue, resoluatiue, and exsiccatiue 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 378* Zopissa is more efficaciously exsiccative 1755 in Johnson 1884 in *Syd. Soc Lex*

B. *sb* An exsiccative medicine or substance.

1562 Bullein *Dial Soarnes & Chir* 28 a, I will giue you the difference of exiccatiues, or drying Simples 1675 Evelyn *Terra* (1729) 24 If too moist, apply Exsiccatives 1765 *Univ Mag* XXXVII 355/2 Incrustatives and exsiccatives, as myrrh, aloes

Exsiccator (e ksikeˈtəɹ) [agent-n f. L. *exsiccāre* see Exsiccate] (See quots)

1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem* 47 Such an apparatus is called an Exsiccator 1882 — *Dict Chem*, *Exsiccator*, a drying apparatus, consisting of an enclosed space containing substances which rapidly absorb moisture, such as oil of vitriol, dry chloride of calcium, etc

†**Exsi·cce,** *v Obs rare*[−1]. [ad. L *exsicc-āre*] = Exsiccate

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 264 The juice is exsicced, formed into lumps, and preserved

Exsolution : see Exolution.

Exspect, obs. form of Expect.

Exspiration, obs form of Expiration.

†**Exspoi·l,** *v Obs rare*[−1] In 6 **expoyl.** [ad L. *exspoliāre* (see next) after Spoil *v.*] *trans.* To despoil

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 208 b, Spoylynge hym of his pray expoylyng the princes and potestates of hell

†**Exspolia·tion.** *Obs* In 7 expoliation. [ad. L *ex(s)poliātiōn-em*, n of action f *ex(s)poliāre* to spoil, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref*[1]) + *spoliāre* to strip, f *spolium* spoil.] The action of spoiling, the stripping (a person) of his clothes or of his spoil , a stripping off or removal

1612–15 Bp Hall *Contempl N T* IV xxxii, A cruel expoliation begins that violence merciless soldiers strip thee naked 1651 Biggs *New Disp* P 205 A subintaneous expoliation of the powers. 1678 R. R[ussell] *Geber* I II 6 The Expoliation of Accidents

†**Exspuate,** *a Obs rare*[−1] In 7 exp- [f. L *exspu-ĕre* to spit out + -ate[2]] Spit out, ejected

1604 Chapman *Byron's Conspir* II Plays 1873 II 204 A poor and expuate humour of the Court

Exspuition (ekspiuˈi ʃən) Also 7–9 expuition [ad L *exspuitiōn-em*, n of action f *exspuĕre*, f *ex-* out + *spuĕre* to spit. Cf F *exspuition*] The action of spitting out from the mouth. Const *of.* Also *transf* and *concr.*

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet* 122 Whose office was the potation of the same ailment, expuition, and locution. 1759 Darwin in *Phil Trans* LI 527 That these hæmorrhages were from the pulmonary artery appears from the sudden exspuition 1852–9 Todd *Cycl Anat* IV. 1147/2 A sort of expuition

†**Exsputa·tion.** *Obs rare*[−1] In 7 exputation [f. L. *ex(s)pūt-* ppl stem of *ex(s)pŭĕre* (see prec) + -ation.] The action of spitting out.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 710 It cures the exputation of virulent humours through the mouth

†**Exspu·te,** *v Obs. rare*[−1]. In 8 expute [f L *exspūt-* ppl stem of *exspuĕre*: see Exsputition] *trans.* To spit out

1704 F. Fuller *Med Gymn* (1705) 198, I spit Blood, and exputed a viscous tough Matter

Exsputory (ekspiūˈtəɹi), *a rare*[−1] [f L. *exspūt-* (see prec) + -ory] *lit.* and *fig* That is spit out or ejected

1784 Cowper *Let to Unwin* 20 Nov , I cannot immediately recollect the exsputory lines.

†**Exsquamate,** *v Obs rare*[−1]. In 7–8 exsquammate [f Ex- *pref*[1] + L *squām-a* scale + -ate[3]] *intr.* Of a bone, etc To scale off or come off in scales; to desquamate, exfoliate

1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* VIII 394 Bones must exsquammate and be taken out, when they are corrupt

Exstancy, var of Extancy, *Obs.*

Exstant, obs form of Extant

Exstatic, -al, obs ff Ecstatic, -al.

Exsteme, obs form of Esteem

1507 *May & June* 201 in Hazl *E P P* II 128, I exsteme verely Euery man of them was the more redy

†**Exster·corate,** *v Obs rare*[−1]. In 7–8 extercorate. [f ppl stem of late L. *exstercorāre*, f *ex-* out + *stercor-*, *stercus* dung]

a *trans* To eject as dung **b** *intr* To carry out dung Hence **Exstercora·tion.**

1609 Davies *Holy Rood* (Grosart 1876) 20 Shall euer Flesh Extercorate her filth Thee to annoy? 1656–81 Blount *Glossogr*, *Extercorate*, to carry forth dung 1692–1732 Coles, *Exstercorate* 1727 Bailey vol II, *Extercoration*

†**Exsti·ll,** *v. Obs* In 7–9 extill [ad L *exstill-āre*, f *ex-* out + *stillāre* to drop, f. *stilla* a drop]

a *intr* To drop or trickle out , to come out in drops **b** *trans* To send out in drops ; to exude

1651 Charleton *Ephes & Cinm Matrons* (1668) 30 Sweat, extilling from the pores of her snow-white skin 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 379* That which extills first, is more fluid and humid 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1776) 233 Out of this aperture will extill a limpid and clear water 1804 *Med Jrnl* XII. 40 A yellowish juice extilled 1819 H Busk *Vestr* IV 145 Myrtle and balsam rich extilling gum

†**Extilla·tion.** *Obs* Also 7 extillation [n. of action f L. *exstillāre* : see prec] The action of dropping out or falling down in drops.

1605 Timme *Quersit* I XIII 57 Sundry cohobations and extillations 1713 Derham *Phys Theol.* III. I. 64 They seemed to be made by an Exstillation of some petrifying juices out of the rocky Earth

†**Exstillati·tious,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1] [f L *exstillāt-* ppl stem of *exstillāre* (see Exstill) + -itious] That drops or trickles out

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 680 Extillatitious liquor

†**Exsti·mulate,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 extimulate [f L *exstimulāt-* ppl. stem of *exstimulāre*, f. *ex-* + *stimulāre*. see Stimulate.] *trans* To stimulate to activity (organs or faculties); to provoke (appetites or desires); to spur on, incite (persons) Const *to*

1603 Sir C Heydon *Jud. Astrol.* XX 425 The Sunne extimulateth all creatures to the acte of propagation 1672 H Stubbe *Justif Dutch War* 33 The King extimulated by Ambition 1683 A. Snape *Anat Horse* I XV (1686) 32 It serves to extimulate the Guts

absol 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* VII vii 353 Opium . is conceived to extimulate unto venery

†**Exstimula·tion.** *Obs* Also 7 extim-. [n. of action f *exstimulāre* (see prec and -ation).] Stimulation, incitement; stimulating property

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 842 The Aire..maketh Things insipid, and without any Extimulation 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas I* (1655) 118 To allay the boiling extimulations of their own, rarely of others lusts 1657 Reeve *God's Plea* 229 Repentance doth exhibit all the instigations, extimulations, that should make God propense to favour. 1721–1800 in Bailey

†**Exsti·mulatory,** *a Obs. rare*[−1] In 7 extimulatory [f L *exstimulāt-* ppl stem of *exstimulāre* (see Exstimulate) + -ory] Tending to stimulate ; of stimulating nature

1657 Reeve *God's Plea* 120 God's messages are not extimulatory, instigatory, and impulsory

Exstipulate (eksˌsti pɪ̈lēˈt), *a Bot.* [f. Ex- *pref*[1] + L *stipul-a* stalk (see Stipule) + -ate[2]] Having no stipules.

[1793 Martyn *Lang Bot.*, *Exstipulatus*] 1830 Lindley *Nat Syst Bot.* 53 Shrubs with alternate exstipulate leaves 1870 Bentley *Bot* 128 When the stipules are absent, it is exstipulate

Exstirpation, obs form of Extirpation.

Exstraught, var of Extraught, *Obs.*

Exstrophy (e ksˈtrŏfi). *Path.* Also extrophy. [mod ad assumed Gr. **ἐκστροφία*, f. *ἐκ-*, *ἐξ-* out (see Ex- *pref*[2]) + *στροφ-* ablaut-form of the root of *στρέφ-ειν* to turn Cf Fr *exstrophie* The proper spelling according to the analogy of Gr derivatives would be *ecstrophy*] A turning inside out of a part ; *esp* a congenital malformation in which the bladder appears to be turned inside out

1836 Todd *Cycl Anat* I 391/1 Extrophy of the bladder 1875 H C Wood *Therap* (1879) 642 A case of exstrophy of the bladder

†**Exstru·ct,** *v Obs* Also 7–8 extruct [f L *ex(s)truct-* ppl stem of *ex(s)trŭĕre*, f *ex-* + *strŭĕre* to pile up, build] *trans* To build or pile up

c 1534 tr *Pol Verg Eng Hist* (Camden) I 122 In the abbey of Glastonburie was exstructed for Arthur a magnificent sepulchre 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 216 It is expedient that we extruct a Shop for the student in the Pharmaceutical Art. 1755 in Johnson.

Hence †**Exstru·cted** *ppl. a.*

1647 H More *Poems* 161 Those fair extructed loads Of carved stone *a* 1763 Byrom *Remarks Horace* II. III xvii, These high extructed spires

†**Exstru·ction.** *Obs.* In 7 extruction. [ad L. *ex(s)tructiōn-em*, n of action f *ex(s)trŭĕre* : see prec] The action of building up

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* xxvi, The order of extruction 1663 Charleton *Char Gigant.* 57 The honour of it's Extruction 1665 J Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 228 We meet not so much as with the least pieces of broken Crags, of the Extruction of the Danes 1721–1800 in Bailey.

†**Exstru·ctive,** *a Obs. rare*[−1]. In 6 extructive [f L *ex(s)truct-* ppl stem of *ex(s)trŭĕre* (see Exstruct) + -ive] Tending to build up

1580 Fulke *Answ. Frarune's Declar* 42 Papistry is both affirmative and extructive of al wickednes. 1818 in Todd. 1832 in Webster

†**Exstru·ctor.** *Obs*[−1] In 8 **extructor.** [a L *ex(s)tructor*, agent-n. f. *ex(s)trŭĕre*: see Exstruct.] One who builds up, a builder.

1727 in Bailey vol. II. 1775 in Ash

†**Exsuccate,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1] [f L *exsuccāt-* ppl. stem of *exsuccāre* (*ex(s)ūcāre*) to deprive of juice, f *exsuccus*: see Exsuccous.] *trans* To deprive of juice ; to suck dry.

1657 Reeve *God's Plea* 207 Your distemper, your exsiccating, and your exsuccating yourselves

†**Exsucca·tion.** *Obs rare*[−1]. [n of action f L *exsuccāre*. see prec] The action of driving off juice.

1697 *Phil Trans* XIX. 416 The Cassava Root by Exsuccation and Baking alone, proves wholesome

Exsuccous (eksˌsɔ̈ kəs), *a* Also in 7 exuccous [f L. *exsucc-us* without juice, f *ex-* (see Ex- *pref*[1]) + *succus* (*sūcus*) juice + -ous.] Without juice, sapless Also *fig.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud Ep* II vi 99 That which is brought exuccous and dry unto us 1672 — *Lett Friend* (1881) 138 Most Men expected to find a consumed Kell . in this exuccous corps 1818 *Q Rev.* XVIII 235 A hard, dry, 'exsuccous' style of writing. 1821 *Blackw*

Mag X. 561 The clouds hung like exsuccous sponges in the sky.

Exsuction (eksʌ kʃən). Also 7 exuction [n. of action f L. *exsūgĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *sūgĕre* to suck. Cf. SUCTION] The action of sucking out, *esp* the drawing out (air) by an air-pump.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech* Proem 5 The exsuction of Air 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol* 8 *footn*, In the Air-pump .. [some] Animals . die in less than half a Minute, counting from the very first Exsuction. 1832 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts

Exsudate, obs. form of EXUDATE.

Exsufflate, *v. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f L. *exsufflāt-* ppl. stem of *exsufflāre*, f *ex-* out + *sufflāre* to blow up, f *sub-* up + *flāre* to blow] *trans* To blow out, blow away, also *spec* : see EXSUFFLATION 2.

1666 G HARVEY *Morb Angl* iv. 44 Volatil salts .. being exufflated to the heart produce syncopees. 1884 E B. TYLOR in *Science* IV. 547 The exorcising such a demon is practised by white men as a religious rite, even including the act of exufflating it, or blowing it away

†**Exsuffla·tion.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist* [ad. mod L *exsufflātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exsufflāre*. see prec. Cf. Fr. *exsufflation.*]

1. The action of blowing out; an instance of it

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 310 Let not with lesse diligence the superfluities of the nose by exsufflation *a* 1626 BACON *Physiol Rem.* Wks. 1727 VII 209 It will fly upwards over the helm, by a kind of exsufflation, without vapouring 1689 G HARVEY *Cureng Dis by Expect.* XVI 124 Such offensive Ebullitions and Exufflations. 1775 in ASH

b *concr.* That which is snuffled up

1666 G HARVEY *Morb Angl.* iv. 45 Those exufflations crowding into the sphere of the cranium do create most dreadful Head-akes.

2 *Eccl.* The action of blowing, performed by the priest upon a child or grown person at baptism, by way of exorcising the devil, or by the person baptized in token of renouncing the devil.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W de W 1506) I iii. 17 By ye exsuflacyon ye preest doth upon ye chylde. 1584 R SCOT *Discov Witchcr.* XV. XVIV 371 The right order of exorcisme requireth that exsufflation be doone toward the west 1709 J JOHNSON *Clergym Vade M* II 267 The exorcisms and exsufflations made by the priest on persons to be baptized. 1858 *Sat Rev.* 31 July 103 The old Mumbo Jumbo of 'unchristianizing the Legislature' must not be consigned to the eternal limbo..without a parting exsufflation

†**Exsu·ffle,** *v. Obs* [ad. L *exsufflāre*. see EXSUFFLATE] *trans.* To breathe upon (see prec 2)

1610 HOLLAND tr *Camden's Brit.* I 768 They were .. exorcised, and exsuffled with sundry ceremonies.

†**Exsu·fflicate,** *a Obs rare*$^{-1}$. In 7 exufflicate. [app an arbitrary formation on EXSUFFLATE Hanmer 1744 proposed to read *exsuffolate*, from It. *suffolare* 'to whistle, to bizze, to whizze' (Florio); this was adopted by some later editors.] ? Puffed up, inflated, 'windy'

1604 SHAKS *Oth.* III. iii. 182 Such exsufflicate, and blow'd Surmises

†**Exsu·ffolate,** *a. Obs* (See prec)

1744 HANMER *Shaks Othello* III. iii. [see EXSUFFLICATE] 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* (MS) II 301 Solacing his Joy with proud speech exsuffolate and fell.

†**Exsu·perable,** *a Obs.*$^{-0}$ Also exuperable. [ad. L *ex(s)uperābilis*, f. *ex(s)uperāre*. see EXSUPERATE and -ABLE.] That may be surpassed, excelled, or conquered.

1656–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr* 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

Hence †**Exsu·perableness.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Exuperableness*

†**Exsu·perance.** *Obs.* Also 7–8 exuperance. [a. F. *exsuperance* (Montaigne), ad. L. *ex(s)uperantia*, n. of state f. *ex(s)uperant-em*, pr pple of *ex(s)uperāre* see EXSUPERATE] The condition or fact of exceeding; superabundance, excess

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1256 The excesse of Nete and Mese by arithmeticall proportion, sheweth the exuperances in equall partie 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* 428 Until the like exsuperance of bloud come unto the same place again 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* x § 8. 83 The exuperance of the density of A to water is 10 degrees 1682 SIR T BROWNE *Chr. Mor* (1756) 85 Nor will his attributes admit of expressions above their own exuperances.

†b. As a title of honour. *Obs.*

1609 [see EXSCRIPT].

c *concr.* That which is in excess; that which towers above other things Const. *of.*

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* II. Comm. 86 Simplicitie is sole . Prince and Ex-Superance of all things that have being

†**Exsuperancy.** *Obs.* In 7 exup-. [ad L *ex(s)uperantia*: see prec and -ANCY] = prec

1638 WILKINS *New World* I. (1684) 117 The Exuperancy of the Light in the other parts 1647 M. HUDSON *Div Right Govt* I. IV. 19 That over-plus and exuperancie of Manna

†**Exsu·perant,** *a Obs.* In 7–8 exuperant [ad. L. *ex(s)uperant-em*, pr. pple. of *exsuperāre* · see next.] Excessive, superabundant.

1604 T WRIGHT *Passions* V. 285 Exuperant ill wil 1610 BARROUGH *Meth Physick* VIII (1639) 455 The great exuperant heat. 1727–31 BAILEY vol. II, *Exuperant.*

†**Exsu·perate,** *v. Obs.* Also 8 exuperate. [f L. *ex(s)uperāt-* ppl. stem of *ex(s)uperāre*, f. *ex-* + *superāre* to rise above, f. *super* above]

1. *trans* To overtop, surpass, excel; to overcome.

1559 W. E[LDERTON] *Pangs of Love* (Percy Soc) I 28 Good lady, let no wilfulnesse Exuperate your bewtie, then, To slaye the hertes, that yeld and crave. 1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 56 Yet hath she [Fortune] wrought nothing which exsuperateth these in our dayes 1620 BARROUGH *Meth Physick* IV v (1639) 228 It may exuperate and overcome the rottennesse. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 230 Nectar . exuperates all your Wines. 1721–1800 in BAILEY

2. *intr.* (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM II, To abound, *exuperate.*

†**Exsupera·tion.** *Obs rare*$^{-1}$. In 7–8 exuperation. [ad. L. *ex(s)uperātiōn-em*, n. of action f *ex(s)uperāre*: see prec] The action of surpassing or exceeding (due limits), exaggeration

1623 in COCKERAM 1657 J SMITH *Myst Rhet* A iij b, *Hyperbole*, Exuperation 1721–1800 in BAILEY

Exsurge (eksʌ sɒ ɪdʒ) Also 6 exurge. [ad L *ex(s)urg-ĕre*, f *ex-* + *surgĕre* (*surrigĕre*) to rise.] *intr.* To rise up, start out

1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* I 25 A certaine roughnes, whence springeth and exurgeth a valiaunt long Muscle. 1868 WHITMAN *Chants Democratic* Poems 109 All doctrines exsurge from you

†**Exsu·rgence.** *Obs* $^{-0}$ In 7 exurg-. [f L. *ex(s)urgentem* see next and -ENCE] The action of rising or coming into view.

a 1692 BAXTER cited by WORCESTER 1846, *Exurgence*

Exsurgent (eksʌ sɒ ɪdʒĕnt), *a* In 7 exurgent. [ad. L. *ex(s)urgent-em*, pr. pple of *ex(s)urgĕre* see EXSURGE] †a Arising, emerging b Rising up above the rest

a. 1619 FAVOUR *Antiquit. Triumphing* 536 Determining exurgent controuersies in a Synod

b. 1846 DANA *Zooph* (1848) 404 The centre of the cells exsurgent

†**Exsu·scitate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 6–8 exuscitate. [f. L. *ex(s)uscitāt-* ppl stem of *ex(s)uscitāre*, f. *ex-* + *suscitāre* to raise, rouse, awaken] *trans* To rouse up, awaken

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag* 65 Slepe after meate is thought to stir up and exuscitate the powers 1623 COCKERAM, *Exuscitate*, to wake up out of sleep 1721–1800 in BAILEY

†**Exsu·scita·tion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$ Also 8 exus-. [ad L *ex(s)uscitātiōn-em*, n. of action f *ex(s)uscitāre*: see prec] The action of rousing up.

1692 H. HALLYWELL *Excell Mor Virtue* 54 Virtue is an exsuscitation and raising up of . Intellectual Principles 1721–1800 in BAILEY

‖**Exta** (e kstă) [L *exta* in same sense] See quot 1884; *spec* (*Antiq*) the entrails of a victim from which auguries were taken by soothsayers

1663 J. SPENCER *Prophecies* (1665) 23 Diviners by the Smoke, the Exta, the Incense on the Altar 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio) 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sciences* 152 None of the 'exta', however favourable they might have been, were of the slightest avail 1884 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Exta*, the viscera of the chest, originally Also, occasionally used for the abdominal viscera, especially the bowels

†**Extable.** = *Acceptable* (Hal). (?)

1545 LISLE *to Hen VIII* in *St. Papers* (1830) I 815 Suche news as shalbe extable unto the same

Extacie, -cy, obs ff ECSTASY

†**Exta·int,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f OF. *extaint*, pa. pple of *ex-*, *estaindre* (Fr. *éteindre*) —L *exstinguĕre*: see EXTINGUISH] *trans* To extinguish.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XII 4927 Pes, þat we proffer our pouer to extaint

†**Extance.** *Obs rare*$^{-1}$ [ad L *ex(s)tantia*, n. of state f *ex(s)tant-em*, pr pple. of *ex(s)tāre* see EXTANT] Emergence

1682 SIR T BROWNE *Chr Mor* (1756) 127 He who hath in his intellect the ideal existences of things, and entities before their extances.

†**Extancy.** *Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -ANCY] The fact, quality, or state of standing out or being protuberant, also *concr* a protuberance

1644 DIGBY *Nat Bodies* XXV (1658) 284 When water falleth out of the skie, it hath all the little corners or extancies of its body grated off by the air 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 107 One may express to the eye the relievo or extancie of objects 1667 BOYLE *Orig Formes & Qual* 36 The little Extancies by their Figure resisted a little the Motion of our Finger 1689 EVELYN *Let* 12 Aug in *Mem.* (1889) III 442 The filing, sharpnes, and due extancie [*printed* extanic], varnish, & other markes necessary to be critically skill'd in

Extant (e kstænt, ekstæ nt), *a* and *sb* Forms: 6 extaunt, (7 extent), 7–8 exstant, 5– extant. [ad L. *ex(s)tant-em*, pr. pple. of *ex(s)tāre* to stand forth, be prominent, be visible, exist, f *ex-* out + *stāre* to stand. Cf. Fr. *extant*]

A *adj.*

1 Standing out or above any surface; projecting, protruding, protuberant. *arch*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynd* 110 After that the parte extante or the knot of the nauyll is fallen, etc 1660 JER TAYLOR *Duct Dubit.* II II rule VI § 30 An image contains all sorts of representations, flat or extant 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp* I (1682) 166 The Plug was extant above the orifice of the vessel 1766 ENTICK *London* IV 205 In St. Paul's it is extant out of the wall 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IV. 174 Neck and barb observing from the flesh Extant. 1814 CARY *Dante* XII. 116 1841 BORROW *Zincali* (1843) I. I VII 126 Its naked body half extant from the coarse blanket

2. Standing forth to view; in early use, with phrase *Extant to the sight, to be seen* · prominent, conspicuous, manifest Now *arch rare*

1557 *Order of Hospitalls* F v The same booke is ordered, extant to be seene 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 155 There are yet extant to the eie, the ruined walles of an auncient fortification. 1627 F E *Hist. Edw II* (1680) 21 Old Quarrels are ript up, to make his spleen more extant 1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man* I III 95 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) IV. XII 278 The truth should be visibly extant

†3. Existing so as to be publicly seen, found, or got at; accessible, get-at-able *Obs*

1555 *Lydgate's Chron Troy* To Rdr, Whose bokes were not of long extant, yet at the last beyng found at Athenes, have [etc] 1638 PENKETHMAN *Artach* C IV, He, may with the assistance of the Constable seise all the Bread extant at the Bakers house

4 In existence, existing †Of time. Present. *arch.* †Of a fashion, etc In vogue, current.

1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst* I 18 b, Among so manifold miserable afflictions of the Jewes they [the tables of God's covenant] remained still safe and extant 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren* II V (1588) 191 Other matters not extant in the booke of the Termes 1590 SWINBURN *Testaments* 280 The alienation made before the condition were extant or accomplished *a* 1593 H SMITH *Wks* (1867) II 106 Look how many heresies are extant in the church. 1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr* IV V 168 In this extant moment 1618 WITHER *Motto*, 'Nec Curo' (1633) 545 The fashions that last extant be 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin* 126 There is not an Arminian, a Pelagian this day extant 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No 66 ¶ 1 The most proper Form of Words that were ever extant in any Language 1822 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* II VII 152 If routes and reviews had been extant in Shakespeare's time 1835 I TAYLOR *Spir Despot* V 229 A religious community everywhere extant 1849 STOVEL *Canne's Necess.* Introd 10 Cromwell, Vane, and their companions were extant

b Continuing to exist, that has escaped the ravages of time, still existing

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 462 b, In the same Church is extaunt the Altar whereupon he prayd 1610 A. COOKE *Pope Joan* in *Hasl Misc* (Malh) IV 57, I say, there are few of his works extant, and in those which are extant, he shews no gall against the popes 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 191 She leapes into fire, which leaves nothing extant save fame and ashes 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an 1745–6, None of his letters during those years are extant. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. IV, The Roman temple, extant in the time of Geoffry of Monmouth 1864 BOWEN *Logic* XII 384 These fossils do not differ more from the extant types 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* I 7 The only extant British account is that of the monk Gildas

†**B.** *sb* a An extant copy (cf. EXTAT). b *pl* Remains. *Obs.*

1592 tr. *Julius on Rev* XI. 7 There is an extant of that matter written by the same Boniface. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Poor Cavalier* 40 Now Peace be with thy Dust For the next motion to a Calm . Will thy poor Extants into peices tear.

Extascie, -ase, -asie, -asy, obs ff. ECSTASY.

†**E·xtat.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [subst use of L *ex(s)tat* it stands forth, 3rd pers. sing pres t. of *exstāre* (see EXTANT)] ? A recorded example.

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App Cæsar* 124 There is no such Extat of any Generall Councell

Extatic, -al, obs ff. ECSTATIC, -AL.

Exteame, obs form of ESTEEM

Extemporal (ekste mpŏrăl), *a* Now *rare* [ad L *extemporāl-is* arising out of the moment, f *ex tempore* see EXTEMPORE. Cf TEMPORAL]

1. Done, said, or conceived on the spur of the moment; not premeditated or studied beforehand; impromptu; off-hand

1570 LEVINS *Manip* 14 Extemporall *extemporalis* 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron* IV 225 His maiesties extemporall oration 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev Trag* III VI, Adulling you to extemporall execution. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* XXIV. 492 He makes a difficulty how the people can joyne thir hearts to extemporal prayers. 1753 *Adventurer* No. 81 An extemporal poem in praise of the city 1836 J. KEBLE *Sermons* VIII Postscript (1848), The light extemporal way in which many reject it 1857 DE QUINCEY *R Bentley* Wks VII 114 Bentley sat down and wrote extemporal emendations on three hundred and twenty-three passages in the Fragments

†b Of a person: Speaking, able or given to speak, extempore *Obs.*

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log* I V 31 b, An affect of an extemporall Rhetor 1588 SHAKS *L L L* I II 189 Assist me some extemporall god of Rime 1596 *Edw III*, IV IV 60 He cannot play without the book, I think him no divine extemporal 1622 DONNE *Serm* 15 Sept 67 Those Preachers are not ignorant, unlearned, extemporall men 1636 B JONSON *Discov* Wks (Rtldg) 742/1 Many foolish things fall from wise men, if they speak in haste, or be extemporal

†c. Of faculty or habit: Pertaining to, or concerned with, extempore speech or action. *Obs.*

1573 G HARVEY *Letter-bk* (Camden) 7 M Lewins extemporal faculti is better then M Becons is *a* 1605 STOW in D'Israeli *Cur Lit* (1866) 228 He had a wondrous, plentiful, pleasant, extemporal wit. 1624 WOTTON *Archit* in *Relig. Wotton* (1685) 67 The Judging must flow from an extemporal Habit 1642 BP DURHAM *Presentment of Schismatic* 24 Their extemporall faculty weh they bragge of.

†2. Made for the occasion. *Obs.*

1612–5 BP HALL *Contempl. O T* XX. II, Having now erected an extemporall throne

Hence †**Exte·mporally** *adv*, in an extemporal manner; impromptu. †**Exte·mporalness,** the quality of being extemporal, the faculty of speaking extempore.

1577 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 55 A fewe delicate poeticall devises of Mr G. H extemporally written by him.

1592 SHAKS *Ven. & Ad* 836 She .. sings extemporally a wofull dittie 1656 W. D tr *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl* § 694 Hee [is called] Eloquent especially if hee bee ready even to extemporalness 1674 A. G *Quest conc Oath of Alleg* 31 Any other remedy than what true Reason will extemporally dictate in such an occasion

† **Extemporality.** *Obs.*—° [f. L *extemporāl-itas* . see -ITY] Extemporariness; the faculty of extemporaneous speaking

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1775 in ASH

† **Extempora neau,** *a Obs.* [f as next + -AN] = next

1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* Democr 9 Those other faults of Barbarisme, Doricke dialecte, extemporanean stile. 1691 WOOD *Ath Oxon.* II 184 He was accounted a ready or extemporanean speaker

Extemporaneous (ekste mpŏrē nĕəs), *a.* [f late L *extemporāne-us* (in some texts of Quintilian for *extemporālis* ; f *ex tempore* : see EXTEMPORE) + -OUS. Cf F. *extemporané.*]

1 Not premeditated or studied, off-hand, extempore; *esp.* of discourse, prayer, etc Rarely of a person Speaking extempore; also, inclined to promptness of action.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr* 1673 BOYLE *Excell Theol* Wks IV 54 If it happen (as it often will in extemporaneous discourse) that a philosopher be not rightly understood 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig Nat* v 124 This cannot be done in extemporaneous effusions; and therefore there must be forms premeditated 1812 *Religionism* 60 Extemporaneous pulpiteers, your text Prepare. 1825 I.D. COCKBURN *Mem* 418 He seldom utters an extemporaneous word His habit is to have every thing written, to the very letter 1847 L HUNT *Men, Women, & B* II x. 230 Ladies of an extemporaneous turn of mind. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 159 There might be a revised liturgy which should not exclude extemporaneous prayer 1863 ROBINSON in *Macm. Mag* Mar. 416 Extemporaneous preaching is best adapted to interest and amuse the hearers

2 Made for the occasion, hastily erected or prepared. Of a medicine. Needing to be prepared at the time of prescription; opposed to *officinal.* So *extemporaneous practice.*

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict* s v *Water Germander,* [It is] somewhat strange, that it is not oftner met with in extemporaneous Practise. 1727 *Ibid* s v *Cup Moss,* Mosses have never obtain'd officinal or extemporaneous prescription 1754 WARBURTON *Ld Bolingbroke's Philos* II (1756) 72 His famous book taken as an extemporaneous cordial, to support himself under his frequent paroxysms 1830 SOUTHEY in *Q Rev* XLII 99 This extemporaneous architecture was soon completed 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm* 61 He directed his servants to furnish an extemporaneous supper

Hence **Extempora neously** *adv.*, in an extemporaneous manner **Extempora neousness,** the quality of being extemporaneous.

1764 HARMER *Observ* IV. v. 212 The extemporaneousness of them [Eastern songs] 1791 *Edin. New Disp.* 525 Any proper tincture .. may be extemporaneously joined 1794 G ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos* IV li 415 The barometer thus extemporaneously made, will be nearly as perfect as before. 1836 H COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* (1852) I 66 Questions which it were worse than folly to treat extemporaneously. 1891 *Spectator* 28 Feb 308/1 Insufficient preparation, and all the other evils which are briefly comprehended in the description of extemporaneousness

† **Exte mporany,** *a Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. late L *extemporāne-us* : see prec] = prec.

1673 RAY *Journ Low C.* 397 Sometimes extemporany, sometimes premeditated.

Extemporary (ekste mpŏrări), *a.* and *sb.* [f EXTEMPORE *a.* + -ARY.]

A. *adj*

1 Unpremeditated; *esp.* of prayer, discourse, composition, etc , = EXTEMPORE *a* 2 Occas. of a speaker ; † formerly also of the ability to speak

1610 BP HALL *Apol Brownists* § 42 The service said in our parish-churches is as good a service to God as the extemporary deuotions in your parlours. 1648-9 *Eikon Bas* 78 Those men who gloried in their extemporary vein and fluency. 1684 WINSTANLEY in *Shaks C Praise* 400 Queen Elizabeth coming into a Grammar-School made this extemporary Verse. 1849 LD COCKBURN *Jrnl* II 244, I have never known a truly extemporary preacher 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc Aims* VI 157 Cardinal de Retz described himself in an extemporary Latin sentence. 1880 VERN LEE *Stud Italy* II II 27 Italy appears at all times to have produced extemporary poets

quasi-*adv.* 1629 N C[ARPENTER] *Achitophel* 38 David's prayer..proceeded from him extemporary.

† **b.** *nonce-use.*

1642 SIR T BROWNE *Relig. Med* I § 33 78, I believe they [the Angels] have an extemporary knowledge.

† **2.** Arising at the moment, occasional, casual; sudden, unexpected. *Obs*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* I XXIV (1840) 46 Being no slip of an extemporary passion, but a studied and premeditated act *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm. on Matt* XI 30 Wks IV. 480 The most extemporary view of the commands of the decalogue. 1672 SHADWELL *Miser* IV, Extemporary love is most commonly as hypocritical as extemporary prayer 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 94 P 4 A calm delight, such as is yet easily quitted for some extemporary joy

3. Made for, or suggested by the occasion; hastily built, framed, prepared, or provided; makeshift; = EXTEMPORE *a.* 3

1631 T. MAY tr *Barclay's Mirr. of Mindes* I 199 They . constitute one common and extemporary home. 1658-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 349/2 As soon as he landed, they rear'd an extemporary Altar before him 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 153 Such Plants .are easily prepar'd for an Extemporary Collation 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Milton* Wks II 117 The system of extemporary government fell into fragments 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen Lit* (1867) 581 Such elaborate dramatic personages were not extemporary creations thrown off in the heat of the pen *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer Note-bks* (1879) II. 146 A sty even more extemporary than the shanties

† **B** *sb.* An extemporary speech or action; an impromptu *Obs*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* III 9 His extemporaries were often better than his præmeditations 1685 *Gracian's Courtiers Orac* 52 Extemporaries are the gentile feats of a good discerning

Hence † **Extempora rian,** one who speaks extempore; one who maintains the propriety of speaking extempore **Exte mporarily** *adv*, in an extemporary manner; without premeditation

Exte mporariness, extemporary quality

1680 G HICKES *Spirit Popery* 45 Either the Church of England, or the People called Quakers are in the right, and Extemporarians, not Inspired, certainly in the Wrong 1667 H MORE *Div Dial* II. VI (1713) 108, I have answered as well as I could thus extemporarily *a* 1754 FIELDING *Demosth 1st Olynthiac* Wks 1775 IX. 238 Extemporarily, and without premeditation 1840 MILL *Diss & Disc.* (1875) I 400 Extemporarily adapting means to ends. 1671 *True Nonconf* 245 You endeavour thereby, to impugne extemporariness, multiplicity, and variety of words, in Prayer.

† **Exte mporate,** *a Obs* [f EXTEMPORE *adv.* + -ATE^2] **a** Done or produced extempore, **b** = EXTEMPORAL.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 104 In an extemporate humor he made this sonnet 1651 BAXTER *Inf Bapt* Apol 4 To my first Paper I could never have answer (save to the extemporate writing before at our meeting) 1661 *Papers on Alter Prayer-bk.* 37 Prayers, both prepared and extemporate have been ordinarily used 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr N T* Ephes v 19 It would be mad Work for a Congregation to sing extemporate Songs

Extempore (eksi te mpŏri), *adv a* and *sb* [a. L phrase *ex tempore* lit. 'out of the time']

A *adv*

1 At the moment, without premeditation or preparation; at first sight; off hand. Now usually with reference to speech, composition, or musical performance *To speak extempore* in present use often merely means to speak without notes, or without reading from manuscript. *To pray extempore* is opposed to using a set form of prayer

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D* (Arb.) 32 Yea and extempore will he dities compose 1588 BABINGTON *Exp Lord's Pr* 175 Afterward he began to preach *extempore* 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho* III 29 A speedie drinke which trauailers may make for themselves (ex tempore) when they are distressed for want of good Beer. 1642 P. RUPERT *Declaration* 2 Noblemen could then fight so valiantly ex tempore. *a* 1688 BUNYAN *Wks* II 677 It is at this day wonderful common, for men to pray Ex-tempore To pray by a Book. is now out of fashion 1697 COLLIER *Ess Mor Subj* I (1709) 140, I don't like a Man that can hate at first Sight, and kill Extempore 1752 *Phil Trans* 11 June, [The tackle and pulles] being easily applied ex tempore as occasion requires. 1756 LADY M W MONTAGUE *Lett* XCVIII IV 81, I wrote, extempore, on the back of the song, some stanzas, that went perfectly well to the tune 1837 MRS CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 72 He proposes to speak these lectures extempore *a* 1845 HOOD *Open Question* IX, He played extempore as well As certain wild Itinerants on Sunday 1847 GROTE *Greece* (1862) III XXXVI. 289 The right expedient seemed to flash upon his mind extempore 1866 G MACDONALD *Ann. Q Neighb.* XI (1878) 209, I always preach extempore

† **2** On the instant; at once; immediately. *Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Four Lett Confut* 65 You shall see me cast a figure for him extempore. 1604 *Meeting Gallants at Ordinarie* 22 The body must be removed extempore: it would affect all the Ayre round about else 1663 J SPENCER *Prodigies* Pref, I'd yeeld extempore my breath.

† **3** *To live extempore.* to live 'from hand to mouth'. *Obs*

1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit Pardoned* II. i. (1713) 146 When a man lives not ex tempore, but premeditates. 1728 T SHERIDAN *Persius* III (1739) 47 To live extempore without any Regard to the future 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat* IV. 58 There are too many in the world who seem to live extempore being immersed only in present matters.

B. *adj.*

1. Arising out of the moment; casual, occasional; sudden, unprepared for Now only of personal actions (cf 2)

1639 FULLER *Holy War* V. XIV (1840) 267 It was an extempore water, flowing from the snow which melted on hills. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit Pardoned* II. ii. (1713) 174 It was but a flash, an extempore motion *a* 1716 SOUTH *Wks.* IV 50 To make the salvation of an immortal soul, such a slight, extempore business 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* V Wks 1757 IV 240 Shall we . leap plumb into the jaws of extempore death? 1809 W IRVING *Knickerb* (1861) 150 He was somewhat subject to extempore bursts of passion 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 228 Markham's extempore championship of the twelve tribes

2 Of a discourse, etc. Composed, spoken, performed, or acted at the moment, without premeditation or preparation Now usually understood to mean: Without the assistance of notes, or without reading

a 1637 B JONSON *Leges Convivales* Wks (Rtldg) 727 Let no poetaster command Another extempore verses to make. 1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* Preamb, There is in many, an excellent gift of extempore vocal Prayer. *a* 1704 LOCKE *Paraphr* 1 *Cor* XIV. *note* Wks. 1714 III. 199 Their singing was of extempore hymns by the impulse of the Spirit. 1756 CIBBER *Apol.* (ed. 4) II. 112 Extempore farces or dialogues continued till they were displaced by the exhibition of the mysteries. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* I. 54 Voluntaries continue to be always extempore productions 1837 J H NEWMAN *Par Serm.* (1839) I XX 301 To be present at extempore prayer, is to hear prayers 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen Lit* (1867) 292 The boy . acted an extempore part of his own invention 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* I III 141 His [Dr Arnold's] power of extempore translation into English.

b. Of speakers, performers

1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur Lit* (1866) 226/2 This accomplished extempore actor 1886 *Beeton's Complete Orator* II. 122 Tillotson failed altogether as an extempore preacher

3. Contrived for the occasion, makeshift

1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc on Parables* I 7 To . have an extempore superficial religion 1806 J J BERESFORD *Miseries Hum Life* (1826) X XXI, Dinner dressed by the housemaid with extempore spits, saucepans etc 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 347 A sort of mixed and extempore judicatory. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* (ed 17) 176 John lay on an extempore sofa

† **C** *sb* Extempore composition, speech, or performance; an impromptu, improvisation. *Obs.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum* V A poet! I will challenge him my selfe presently, at ex tempore 1610 *Histrio-m.* I *127 Post* We can all sing and say, And so (with practise) soone may learn to play *Inc* True, could our action answer your extempore 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 6 July, W. H and I did sing extempores 1737 *Common Sense* (1738) I. 312 Anagrams and ex Tempores are all their own 1798 WOLCOTT (P Pindar) *Tales of Hoy* Wks 1812 IV. 410 The extempore, the extempore on the Flys, or you shan't have your Passage for nothing 1813 SCOTT *Trierm* II Interl at end, II, Such may hither secret stray, To labour an extempore 1815 W H IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 49 A specimen of Mr. Pratt's extempore

† **Exte mpore,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f prec.] *trans* = EXTEMPORIZE

1771 SMOLLET *Humph Cl.* III 3 Oct., A loud laugh .. he could at all times extempore

† **Extemporean,** *a. Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [? f EXTEMPORE + -AN; but perh. misprint for *extemporaneau*, which Burton uses elsewhere] Extemporaneous

1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* Democr (1651) 12 It was first written in an extemporean stile

Extemporist (ekste mpŏrist). *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. EXTEMPOR-E *adv* + -IST] One who is given to extemporize.

1812 *Religionism* 60 Extemporists.

Extemporization (ekste mpŏrəizē ʃən). [f next + -ATION] The action of speaking, or of composing and executing music, extempore; improvisation ; an extempore performance.

1860 WORCESTER cites *Athenæum.* 1865 *Pall Mall G* 19 June 4 For three-quarters of an hour last Sunday, I was obliged to listen to Mr Y 's extemporization 1879 O W HOLMES *Motley* XXI 164 A conversation must necessarily imply a certain amount of extemporization on the part of both

Extemporize (ekste mpŏrəiz), *v.* [f. EXTEMPOR-E *adv.* + -IZE]

1 *intr.* To speak extempore. Also, to compose and perform music off-hand; to improvise.

a 1717 [see EXTEMPORIZING *vbl sb*] 1775 in ASH 1883 A PHELPS *Eng. Style* VII 109 Preachers are prone either to extemporize always or to write always 1887 *Pall Mall G* 30 Dec. 13/2, I resolved on a certain Sunday night to extemporize.

2. *trans* To compose on the spur of the moment, to compose and utter off-hand.

1817 BYRON *Beppo* XXXIII, He could himself extemporise some stanzas 1841 MIALL *Nonconf* I 12 The plain, simple Scottish writer, who ex-temporised the contents of this book 1880 VERN LEE *Stud. Italy* V 238 Their successors were obliged to leave half of the dialogue to be extemporised

3 To produce or get up on the spur of the moment; to invent for the occasion.

1858 *Times* 9 Nov , Gunners. cannot be extemporized 1864 *Ibid* 24 Dec , The Federals.. extemporized a Budget exactly as they extemporized an army. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys* I II § 43 The Amœba when it has met with a nutritive particle, extemporises a stomach for its reception 1878 BOSW SMITH *Carthage* 197 The canoes which he had extemporised 1880 L STEPHEN *Pope* VII. 159 It was his [Bolingbroke's] special glory to extemporize statesmanship without sacrificing pleasure

Hence **Exte mporized** *ppl. a*, in senses of the verb. **Exte mporizer,** one who speaks or composes extempore. **Exte mporizing** *vbl. sb.*, also *attrib* and *ppl a*

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng* I. 61 It was an extemporized allegory 1868 FREEMAN *Norm Conq.* (1876) II. VIII 211 The extemporized jurisprudence of a later age. 1812 *Religionism* 62 Th'extemporizer's art who knows, Than pray had rather hear him blow his nose. 1852 *Meanderings of Mem* I. 47 Matter to sustain The staggering extemporizer's pain 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) II. 159 The Extemporizing faculty is never more out of its Element, than in the Pulpit. 1644 MILTON *Areop* (Arb) 56 The cursory eyes of a tem: porizing and extemporizing licenser 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus* I 499/2 Extemporizing machine, an invention for printing the notes of an extemporaneous performance, by means of mechanism connected with the keyboard of a pianoforte or organ

† **Exte mpory,** *adv* and *a. Obs.* [Anglicized form of EXTEMPORE] = EXTEMPORE.

1623 COCKERAM II, Out of Hand, *Extempory.* 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist* VIII. I § 30 Some being for extempory prayers, but none to my knowledge for extempory pollicy 1658 USSHER *Ann* 351 Whereunto they extemporary made him very prudent and well advised answers 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 27 His Knife (which for a piece of extempory Service he

always wore about him) 1775 M Guthrie in *G. Colman's Posth Lett* (1820) 118 Celebrating our activity with extempory Song

Hence †**Extemporiness**

1727 in Bailey vol. II 1775 in Ash

Extend (eksten·d), *v* Also 5 estend [ME *extenden*, ad L *extendĕre*, f *ex-* out + *tendĕre* to stretch. The form *estend* is through Fr *estendre*]

I To stretch out

1. *trans.* To stretch forcibly, strain.

†**a.** To stretch or pull out (anything) to its full size, to strain (nerves); to hold or maintain in a stretched condition Also, to train (a vine); after L *extendere vitem* *Obs*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* I 140 In landes drie and hoote noo vyne extende 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W. 1531) 255 b, He was extended & strayned on ye crosse 1541 Barnes *Wks* (1573) 246/1 Her wrinckles bee extended and stretched out 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim & Min* 6 It [Asse's milk] extending the skinn, making it tender and removing wrinkles 1725 Pope *Odyssey* v 438 To reach Phæacia all thy nerves extend 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 83 Quadrilateral sails are extended by yards

b. *Manege.* (See quot)

1727 Bailey vol. II, *To extend* (a Horse) signifies to make him go large 1753 in Chambers *Cycl Supp* 1886 *Sat Rev* 6 Mar 327/1 Considering what his [the horse's] stride is when really extended

† **c** To strain the capacity of, distend (a vessel, etc) Also *fig* *Obs*

1481 Caxton *Mirr* I iv B iij b, Of alle goodes they extende them & discorde fro god 1533 Elyot *Cast Helthe* II. xxxv. 53 Men and women muste leade oftentimes lowde extendyng out the wyndepype *a* 1642 Jos Shute *Judgem & Mercy* (1645) 99 No man should extend himself beyond the latitude of his own calling 1704 Swift *Mech Operat Spirit* Misc. (1711) 299 The Saint felt his Vessel full extended in every Part. *c* 1720 Prior *Turtle & Sparrow* 19 Fair swans, extend your dying throats

d *intr.* for *refl.* To expand; to become distended

1753 N. Torriano *Midwifry* 18 Some Authors alledge, that the Womb grows thinner, others that it grows thicker in uterine Gestation, as it extends

2. In weaker sense· To straighten out, place at full length; to lay out (the body, limbs, etc) in a horizontal position. †Also *intr.* for *refl*

c 1386 Chaucer *Man of Lawe's T* 363 Flemer of feendes, out of hym and here On which thy lymes feithfully extenden, Me kepe 1624 Donne *Devotions* 61 If those pieces were extended and stretched out in Man *a* 1729 Congreve *Lament Ilecuba* in Chalmers X 276 Hecto'ı Corps extended on a Bier 1872 Huxley *Phys* vii 174 A limb is flexed, when it is bent; extended, when it is straightened out 1888 Hatch *Hibbert Lect* (1890) iii. 74 When it was said 'The government shall be upon his shoulder,' it was meant that Christ should be extended on the cross

b. To write out at full length; *esp.* to transcribe (shorthand notes) in longhand, to expand (graphical contractions). Also, to write out (a legal instrument) in proper form (now chiefly *Sc*)

a 1639 Wotton *Reliquiæ* (1672) 89 The contracting and extending the lines and sense of others would appear a thankless office. *a* 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xxiii, We will take Instrument formally and authentically extended 1826 J Wilson *Noct Ambr* Wks 1855 I 334 'Takin down the conversation in heeroglyphics, and at hame, extendin your notes' 1874 in *Repon Ch Acts* Pref. 8 The Surtees Society has always adhered to the plan of 'extending' contractions 1882 Ogilvie, *To extend a deed*, to make a fair copy of a deed on paper, parchment, or the like, for signature; to engross a deed [Scotch]

c Comm. *To extend an invoice*, etc. to calculate and 'carry out' the amount of each line contained in it (Cf branch III)

3 To stretch, draw (*e g* a cord, a line of troops) in a specified direction, or so as to reach to a certain point. In Practical Geometry, etc. To open out (a pair of compasses); also *absol*

1624 Gunter *Descr. Crosse-staffe* I vi 20 Extend the compasses from the diuisor to 1, the same extent shall reach from the diuidend to the quotient 1697 Dryden *Eneid* I 587 Some extend the Wall, some build the Citadel 1703 Moxon *Mech Exerc* 343 Then removing the string the space of 15 degrees in the Quadrant, and extending it to the Equator on the Cieling 1709 Steele *Tatler* No 55 ₱ 5 His Troops are extended from Exilles to Mount Genevre 1724 De Foe *Mem Cavalier* (1840) 170 Colonel Sandys extends himself to the left and began to form his men. 1794 J H Moore *Pract Navig* 64 Extend from radius or 90° to the course 5 points on the line of sines

b *refl* and *intr.* for *refl* To stretch or continue for a specified distance; to reach, be continuous, to or towards a certain point of space or time

1481 Caxton *Godfrey* 73 Thens departeth an arme like a fresshe water, And estendeth it toward the eest 1514 Barclay *Cyt & Uplondyshm* (Percy Soc) 9 An hepe of stowne So hye extendynge our steple is more lowe 1553 Brende *Q Curtius* VII (1570) 193 So much ground as his campe did conteyne, extendyng in compasse lx. furlonges 1607 Shaks. *Timon* II. ii 160 To Lacedemon did my Land extend 1662 Graunt *Observ Bills Mortal.* (1665) 116 No greater than that unto which the voice of a Preacher of a middling Lungs can easily extend 1711 Pope *Temp Fame* 265 Arches widen, and long iles extend 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt Brit.* I. 183 The Shore extends itself a great Way into the Sea. 1796–7 *Instr & Reg Cavalry* (1813) 169 The point and division on which the whole are to form will be named, the whole will extend from it 1845 M Pattison *Ess* (1889) I 16 Neustria extended from the Meuse almost to the present southern limits of France. 1872 E. Spaulding in Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 90 The Blue Lead extends through the county parallel to the main range 1886 *Manch Exam* 9 Feb 5/2 The strike has extended over 22 weeks

fig 1552 Huloet, Extende to, or be as much worth as his word, *suppeto*

†**c.** To be directed *to* an object, to tend Also, to belong, pertain. *Obs*

a 1533 Ld Berners *Gold Bk M Aurel* (1546) C v, He manayled too serche what extended to the arte of Nygromanycye 1580 Barret *Alv* E 492 To Extend to. to touch a thing, *pertineo*. 1581 Marbeck *Bk of Notes* 49 Anger is no sinne, so that the ende whether it extendeth be vertuous. 1605 Bacon *Adv Learn* II vi § 1 No light of nature extendeth to declare the will and true worship of God.

4. *trans.* To lengthen, prolong; to continue to a greater distance; to push forward in space.

1569 Abp Parker *Corr* (Parker Soc) 351, I take some heed not to extend my sleeve beyond my arm 1765 A Dickson *Treat Agric* (ed. 2) 18 Let the earth be extracted, and plants cannot extend themselves 1854 *Act* 17–8 *Vict.* c clxxxvi (*title*), An Act to enable the Portsmouth Railway Company to extend their Line from Godalming to Shalford

b To prolong in duration

1580 Baret *Alv* E 492 Is extended to this time 1605 Shaks *Macb* III iv 57 If much you note him You shall offend him, and extend his Passion; Feed, and regard him not *a* 1631 Donne *Serm* VII (1640) 62 If I extend this Sermon, if you extend your Devotion, or your Patience, beyond the ordinary time 1725 Pope *Odyss* IV 18 To Helen's bed the Gods alone assign Hermione t' extend the regal line 1796 C Marshall *Garden.* xix (1813) 349 The season may be extended 1882 Cussans *Handbk Heraldry* Introd 14 It is the labour of vanity to extend the term of this ideal longevity

c To carry to a further point of completeness

1727 Swift *Gulliver* III iii 196 This advantage hath enabled them to extend their discoveries much farther 1832 Ht Martineau *Life in Wilds* ix 118 Machinery might be extended to the utmost perfection.

5 To spread out in area; to make to cover a certain space; †to open out (something furled up)

1675 Evelyn *Terra* (1676) 148 You may extend a Tent over it, to keep out Rain. 1730 A. Gordon tr *Maffei's Amphith* 349 An Awning was extended over the Amphitheatre. 1767 Franklin *Lett* (1833) 107 Men carry umbrellas in their hands, which they extend in case of rain

b *Metaph.* Used in *passive* with generalized sense. To possess 'extension' or spatial magnitude.

1666 [see Extended *ppl a* 4] 1690 Locke *Hum. Und* II i (1695) 48 'Tis as intelligible to say, that a body is extended without parts, as that any thing thinks without being conscious of it. 1717 Prior *Alma* I. 96 The mind, say they, while you sustain To hold her station in the brain, You grant, at least she is extended 1759 Johnson *Rasselas* xlvii, 'I know not'. 'how to conceive anything without extension, what is extended must have parts'. 1796 Hutton *Math Dict* I. 460/2 It is usual to consider it [a body] as extended only in length, breadth, and thickness. 1862 [see Extended *ppl a* 4].

c *intr* To cover an area; to stretch out in various directions. Of immaterial things To have a certain range or scope.

1481 Caxton *Myrr* III xxi. 181 This [heaven] is that gyueth to vs his colour blew, the whiche estendeth aboue thayer 1559 in Strype *Ann Ref* I App. x 28 The parliament, which I knowledge to be of great strengthe in matters whereunto it extendethe. 1597 Daniel *Civ Wares* VI 97 All the purple plains that wide extend. 1605 Bacon *Adv Learn* I viii § 3 The commandment extendeth more over the wills of men, and not only over their deeds and services 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* III. 524 Some ancient Oak, whose Arms extend In ample Breadth 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1884 Rtldg) 123 These Robberies extended chiefly to Wearing-Cloths 1729 Butler *Serm* Wks 1874 II 162 Moral obligations can extend no further than to natural possibilities 1841 Lane *Arab Nts* I 88 Thou art he whose goodness extendeth to all men 1876 J H Newman *Hist Sk* I. i ii 70 Its commerce extended from China to Europe

6 *trans* To widen, enlarge (boundaries), to enlarge the area of Also *intr* for *refl.*

1580 Baret *Alv* E 492 To extend the bounds 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV 177 My Song to flow'ry Gardens might extend. 1869 Farrar *Fam Speech* II 40 First westward and northward .. the Aryans extended. 1876 E Jenkins *Blot on Queen's Head* 3 The way in which this inn had gone on extending.

b. To widen the range, scope, area of application of (a law, operation, dominion, state of things, etc.); to enlarge the scope or meaning of (a word)

1584 R Scot *Discov Witches.* x 177 *Onen.* is extended to the interpretation of dreames 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol* I. viii (1611) 21 Yet do we not so far extend the law of reason 1606 Shaks *Ant & Cl* v II 62 You do extend These thoughts of horror further than you shall Finde cause in Cæsar. 1655–60 Stanley *Hist Philos* (1701) 40/1 Crœsus wondered to see their Plenty extended to the very Beasts. 1709 Steele & Addison *Tatler* No 103 ₱ 13 To strengthen and extend his Sight by a Glass 1751 Jortin *Serm.* (1771) IV. xv 302 We are taught to extend our prayers beyond our own private necessities. 1853 O Gordon in *Report, etc on Recomm Oxf Univ. Comm* 196, I have nothing to say about the fourth mode suggested of extending the University. 1854 H. Spencer *Genesis of Science* Ess (1858) 162 The invention of the barometer enabled men to extend the principles of mechanics to the atmosphere.

refl 1798 Ferriar *Illustr Sterne* I 11 The fashion extended itself among the courtiers 1855 Brewster *Newton* II xix 207 The reputation of Newton had been gradually extending itself on the continent.

† **c** *refl.* To give oneself space; to dilate, enlarge on a subject *Obs*

a 1635 Naunton *Fragm Reg.* (Arb) 41, I forbear to extend myself in any further relation upon this subject 1655 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 242 He extended himself eloquently and largely upon this subject.

†**7** To magnify in representation, to exaggerate *Obs*

1509 Hawis *Past Pleas* xxix (Percy Soc) 143, I can nothing extende the goodlines Of her temple 1611 Shaks *Cymb.* I i 25, *Second Gent* You speake him faire *First Gent* I do extend him (Sir) within himselfe

II To stretch forth, hold out

8 To stretch forth (the arm or hand) Cf 2 Also, to hold out, put forward (a staff, etc).

1602 Shaks *Twel N* II. v 72, I extend my hand to him thus 1611 Corvat *Crudities* 87 That they [vines] may the more extend their branches in length 1697 Dryden *Eneid* I 683 See his old Sire his helpless Hand extend 1788 Cowper *Dog & Water Lily* v, With cane extended far 1809 Roland *Fencing* 56 It is necessary to parry with the arm a little extended 1822 M A Kelly *Osmond* I 51 Extending his hand, he took her's 1841 Catlin *N Amer Ind* (1844) II lviii 244 The strong arm of the Government could be extended out to protect them

9 To hold out, accord, grant (kindness, indulgence) *to, towards* a person; to offer (advice) †Formerly also, to display (malice), inflict (vengeance), issue (a legal process) *against, upon*

1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov* (1544) 59a, He extended a more stately facion than purteyned to his degree 1547 *Act* 1 *Edw VI*, c 3 § 16 Such as are in unfained miserie to whom charitie ought to be extended 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst* I 3 He extendeth vengeance vpon the wicked 1597 J King *On Jonas* 256 Since thou hast malice to bestowe, extende it vpon Ahab 1611 Shaks *Cymb* II. iii 65 Towards himselfe We must extend our notice. 1611 Bible *Ps* cix 12 Let there be none to extend mercy unto him. 1712–4 Pope *Rape Lock* II. 11 To all she smiles extends 1802 Mar Edgeworth *Moral T* (1816) I ix 68 You should extend to me the same indulgence 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III 687 You begged that some allowance might be extended to you

b. *U S. To extend a call* (to a pastorate) Cf Call *sb* 6 g.

1887 *Troy Daily Times* 5 Nov, Plymouth Church has decided to extend a call to the Rev Charles A Berry

c. *Law.* To present (a protest).

1889 [see Extended 5]. *Mod.* 'A captain of a merchant vessel, in case of loss or average, *extends* his protest So does a notary when he has to protest a bill of exchange' (H H Gibbs)

III To value, assess [Of somewhat obscure origin; perh derived inversely from Extent, and thus etymologically = 'to ascertain the extent of', perh with notion of setting down at length· cf 2 b, c]

10. To assess, value, *esp* in *Law*: To value (lands, etc)

[1292 Britton III vii § 4 Maunderoms al viscounte. qe par chevalers et autres bones gentz. face estendre totes les teries] *c* 1330 R Brunne *Chron* (1810) 202 Now wille kyng R alle his lond extende, Merschalle & stiward perfor about dos sende 1523 Fitzherb *Surv* Prol, It is necessarye to be knowen, howe all these maners shulde be extended, surueyed and valued in euery parte. 1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt Parall* 41 That which was within the bayliwicke himselfe caused to be extended by parcels, and at the end he put the summe of the value 1848 Wharton *Law Lex* 242/1 *Extend*, to value the lands, etc, of one bound by a statute, who has forfeited his bond, at such an indifferent rate, as by the yearly rent, the creditor may in time be paid his debt

II. *Law* To take possession of by a writ of extent; to seize upon (land, etc.) in satisfaction for a debt; to levy upon

1585 Abp Sandys *Serm* (1841) 82 Our goods are not spoiled our lands extended, our bodies imprisoned 1625 Massinger *New Way* v 1, When this manor is extended to my use, You'll speak in an humbler key *a* 1626 Bacon *Max & Uses Com Law* (1635) 45 The land is to be extended for a yearely value, to satisfie the debt 1767 Blackstone *Comm* II 331 A use could not be extended by writ of *elegit*, or other legal process, for the debts of *cestuy que use* 1798 Dallas *Amer Law Rep* II 76 Whether a life estate could be extended 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II 56 If he releases all his right to the land, yet he may extend it afterwards 1823 in Crabb *Technol Dict*

b *transf.* To seize upon, take possession of, by force

1606 Shaks *Ant & Cl.* I II 105 Labienus Hath with his Parthian Force Extended Asia 1610 Totte *Honour's Acad* 31 For where the publique good is extended, not any man there should seeke his owne particular quiet 1678 Butler *Hud* III iii 436 The law Will soon extend her for your bride

† **c** *intr* with *upon*. To levy upon *Obs rare.*

1564–78 Bullein *Dial agst Pest* (1888) 11, I haue extended vpon aunciente landes in the Countrie for the breach of couenauntes

¶ Erron used for Attend.

1483 Caxton *Gold Leg.* 239/1 Prayeng god that he wold gyue hym grace that he myght estende to the helthe of his neyghbours

Hence **Extending** *vbl sb.*, the action of the vb Extend, also an instance of this **Extending** *ppl a*, that extends; that is expanding, spreading out, or becoming larger.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The whiche [veins] after the braunches. and the extending by the armes are diuersified *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Hist. Jas V*

Wks (1711) 107 For the amplifying and extending of the Christian religion 1760 J Woolman *Jrnl* vii 95 Through the gracious extendings of Divine help 1812 Sir H Davy *Chem Philos* 12 Warm with the ardor of an extending and exalted religion 1887 *Pall Mall G* 28 Feb 1/1 A profitable and extending business in these goods *Mod Furnisher's Price-list*, An extending Dining Table

Extendable, obs form of Extendible

†**Exte·ndant,** *a* *Obs* [f Extend + -ant²] **a** *Sc* Amounting *to* **b** *Her* Having the wings expanded; = Displayed

1549 *Compl. Scot* xiii 111 He sende ane riche present extendant til thre scoir of thousandis peces of gold 1825 Berry *Encycl Herald*, *Extendant*, or Displayed, laid open in full aspect 1851 in Ogilvie, and in later Dicts

Extended (ekste·nded), *ppl a* [f as prec + -ed¹]

1 Stretched out to the full Of troops, etc.. Spread out

1552 Huloet, Extended in breadth or length, *porrectus* 1625 Markham *Souldiers Accid* 14 Marching in an extended Battayle 1629 Chapman *Juvenal* 251 The length of his extended limbs 1778 Earl Pembroke *Mil Equit* 62, I mean by the extended that trot in which the horse trots out without retaining himself, being quite straight 1841 Lane *Arab Nts* I 127 We rode along in an extended line 1864 Col. McMurdo in *Daily Tel* 12 Sept, Extended order simply means skirmishing order

b Of an arm, spear, etc Outstretched

1703 Pope *Thebais* 723 The youth surround her with extended spears

†**c.** Of a passion Strained, intensified Of the voice: Strained *Obs*

1711 Shaftesb *Charac* (1737) II. ii 164 Anger and other extended Self-Passions 1727 De Foe *Syst Magic* i iv (1840) 109 And as loud as his utmost extended voice would admit.

2. Drawn out in length in space or time; continued, prolonged.

c 1450 Burgh *Secrees* (E. E T S) 2591 Eeyen longe, and extendid visage, Signe be of malice and Envye 1737 Pope *Imit Hor* iv i 42 Thee, drest in Fancy's airy beam, Absent I follow thro' th' extended Dream 1786 Gilpin *Mts & Lakes* II. 8 The vale of Lorton is of the extended kind, running a considerable way between mountains 1832 Marryat *N. Forster* iii, The coast was one extended sheepwalk 1874 Knight *Dict Mech* I 818/2 *Extended-letter* (*Printing*), one having a face broader than usual with a letter of its height.

†**b** *Extended proportionality* = *Continued proportional*: see Continued 4 a. *Obs*

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* v. def xx. 136

3. Enlarged in area; wide-spread, extensive

1710 Pope *Windsor For* 315 Here Edward sleeps: Whom not th' extended Albion could contain 1779 Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea* 196 The river Curuan, boasting much gold and clear extended plains of grass

b Enlarged in comprehension or scope; having a large scope, extensive

1700 Dryden *Fables* Ded, That your power of doing generous actions may be as extended as your will 1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* 6 The introduction of such a fourth name must render the use of Pliocene in its original extended sense impossible 1882 Cussans *Handbk Heraldry* Introd 15 Its scope and influence are far more extended.

4. Having or possessing the quality of extension. See Extension 7 b.

1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual* 3 A Substance extended, divisible and impenetrable. 1710 J Clarke *Rohault's Nat. Phil* I. vii (1729) 25 A Surveyor of Land conceives at first Sight, that a Field is extended. 1785 Reid *Int Powers* iii. v (1803) I 483 From the contemplation of finite extended things. 1862 H Spencer *First Princ* I iii § 16 The idea of resistance cannot be separated in thought from the idea of an extended body which offers resistance.

5. *Law.* **a.** Valued; seized upon and held in satisfaction for a debt, etc; levied upon. **b** Of a protest: (see Extend *v* 9 c).

a 1625 Cope in Gutch *Coll Cur* I 124 For the extended lands, where ill officers became indebted to the crown, and made an art to have their lands extended at easy rates 1768 Blackstone *Comm* iii xxvi 420 The process is usually called an extent because the sheriff is to cause the lands, etc to be appraised to their full extended value 1889 *Case Bp of Lincoln* (1892) 53 The costs of the Promoters occasioned by the said Extended Protest

Hence **Exte·ndedly** *adv*, in an extended manner; at length, fully; to a great extent, continuously, extensively; so as to possess extension **Exte·ndedness,** the quality or condition of being extended

1660 Earl Bristol *Sp* in *Parl Hist* (1763) XXII 388 To speak unto your Lordships somewhat more extendedly than what is my Use. 1678 Cudworth *Intell Syst.* 779 Reason dictates, that Here and There, is so to be understood of the Deity, not as if it were Extendedly Here and There 1791 *Gilbert's Law Evid* I 147 We must consider the Nature of Bills of Exchange a little more extendedly from their original. 1806 Herschel in *Phil Trans* XCVI 460 The polar regions are more extendedly flat than they would have been if [etc] 1873 Masson *Drumm. of Hawth* xxi 477 'The Midden-Fecht', or, more extendedly, 'The Midden-Fecht between Vitarva and Neberna' 1674 N Fairfax *Bulk & Selv* 173 Neither is extendedness the measure of God's immensity 1727 Bradley *Fam Dict* s v *Fever*, A Redness in the Face, Strength, Quickness and Extendedness of the Pulse.

Extender (ekste·ndəɹ). Also **extendor** [f Extend + -er¹. In sense 3 a AF *estendour*, f. *estendre* to Extend] One who, or that which, extends, in senses of the vb.

1 *gen.*

1611 Cotgr, *Extenseur*, an extender stretcher out at length. 1612 Woodall *Surg Mate* Wks (1653) 154 The extenders raising their hands too high, or putting them down too low, etc 1676 Wiseman *Chirurg Treat.* vii 1 467 The Extension made, the Extenders are to be loosened gently *a* 1677 Barrow *Pope's Suprem* v (1687) 176 The extenders of Empire are admired and commended. 1706 A Bedford *Temple Mus* viii 158 *Pashta* signifies an Extender of the Voice

†**2.** Of a muscle; = Extensor *Obs.*

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 782 The fourth muscle or the second extender occupieth the outward part of the backside of the arme 1666 J Smith *Old Age* (ed. 2) 65 Their origination may be from the back outwardly as the first extendor. 1771 J S *Le Dran's Observ Surg* Gloss, *Cruræus Musculus*, an Extender of the Tibia

†**3** A surveyor or valuer; *esp* in *Law*, one who values land, etc, under a writ of extent. *Obs*

[1292 Britton iii vii § 6 Et cele estente . soit enioullé et enselé desuth les seaus des estendours jurez *transl* This extent shall be enrolled and sealed under the seals of the sworn extendors] *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron* (1810) 83 In his auhtend3ere Extendours he [William] sette forto extend þe land. 15 *Skelton's Wks., Vox Populi* 366 Framyng fynes for fermes Withe inclosyers and extenders.

Extendibility (ekste·ndibi·liti) [f next: see -ity] Capability of being extended; extensibility.

1477 Norton *Ord Alch.* v in Ashm. (1652) 58 Fier is cause of extendibility, And causeth matters permiscible to be 1820 L Hunt *Indicator* No. 32 (1822) I 249 The extendibility of this judicious imprecation to deeds

Extendible (ekste·ndib'l), *a* In 7 **extendable** [f. Extend + -ible.]

1 Capable of being extended or stretched out; capable of being enlarged in length, area, or duration, or in range or scope of meaning or operation; = Extensible

1477 Norton *Ord Alch* v in Ashm (1652) 69 [Sweet smell] is in Aier more penetrative, And is more extendible. 1643 *Answ. Ld Digby's Apol.* 58 The meaning of some words of great latitude, and very extendible in the said Protestation. 1654 Gayton *Pleas Notes* iv xviii 263 Warrants for Vagrants are not extendable to Knight Errants 1693 J. Beaumont *On Burnet's Th Earth* ii 121 The most ductile and extendible of all Bodies 1731 Arbuthnot *Aliments* (1732) 42 Such Tubes as have often suffered this Force grow rigid, and hardly more extendible therefore 1826 *Q Rev* XVI 49 The elastic and extendible nature of those links in the moral chain. 1832 in Webster; and in mod Dicts

2 *Law.* Subject to seizure under a writ of extent; liable to be levied upon for debt, etc

1622 Callis *Stat Sewers* (1647) 165 The Lands Intailed were not extendable. *a* 1626 Bacon *Max & Uses Com Law* (1635) 47 Not extendable for the debts of the party after his death. 1755 in Johnson. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) II 139 An equity of redemption is not extendible by a judgement creditor. 1832 in Webster; and in mod. Dicts

†**Exte·ndlessness.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. App. intended to mean 'boundlessness'.

1677 Hale *Prim Orig Man* I i 10 Certain Moleculæ Seminales must be supposed to keep the World and its Integrals from an Infinitude and Extendlessness of excursions every moment into new Figures and Animals.

†**Exte·ndment.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f Extend + -ment. Cf OF *estendement*] The action of extending; extension.

1612 Brerewood *Lang & Relig* xv. 153 Which great extendment of the Greek patriarch's jurisdiction.

†**Exte·ndure.** *Obs.* [f. Extend + -ure. Cf OFr. *estendure*.]

1. = Extension

1610 *Hellish Councell by Iesuites* 15 It hath beene a deplorable property of sinne, which was committed by the first man, to have his extendure ouer others 1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav* 4 This Ile by reason of its extendure, towards the Tropicke of Cancer becomes exceeding hot. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet* vii 81 They labour to prohibite the natural extendure of the Nose 1690 D'Urfey *Collin's Walk Lond* I 7 His person tall and slim, With parts of large extendure born, To look o're hedges

2. = Extent

1613 T. Milles *Treas Anc & Mod Times* 15/2 The Fire which is large in extendure, and burning brightly 1620 tr *Boccaccio's Decameron* I 60 b, The night ensuing and the next daies full extendure are not sufficient. 1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav* 217 Plato supposing the extendure, comparable to Afrique and Asia, joyned together.

Exte·nse, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* or *arch* [ad (directly, or through OF *extense*) L. *extens-us*, pa pple. of *extendĕre* to Extend]

A *adj.* **a.** Possessing the quality of 'extension'. **b** Widely extended; extensive

a 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II iii II. xxvi, Common sense, that's not extense But like a centre that around doth shoot Its rayes. *Ibid* II ii. iii xx, Is that Idea extense? or indivisible?

b 1644 Hunton *Vind Treat Monarchy* iv 26 An *Absolute* Monarch who hath a power of doing, as extense as his Reasonable Will 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* Author's Prayer 17 Their [our Transgressions'] guilt more extense than any thing but Thy mercie 1847 Emerson *Poems, Alphonso of Castile* 63 Men and gods are too extense,—Could you slacken and condense?

†**B.** *sb.* **a.** What is extended, an expanse **b.** ? = Extension (quot 1630) *Obs.*

1614 Sylvester *Lutt Bartas* 583 Wee may not match the heav'n's extense Unto Thy Circle, infinite, immense 1630 Lane *Sqr's Tale* 187 Meeke love and stern iustice so convert as each, in each, own scopes have to insert, as reason seeth cause to make extense.

Hence **Exte·nsely** *adv*

1626 W. Sclater *Expos 2 Thess* (1629) 144 This comming of the Lord is not to bee taken in atoms, but extensely

Extensibility (ekste·nsibi·liti). [f next. see -ity Cf F *extensibilité*.] The quality of being extensible; capability of being extended. **a.** Capacity of being stretched out to greater length or area

a 1640 J Ball *Power Godl* II v (1657) 145 Water is a moist body, greater then the earth if we respect naturall extensibility 1662 Boyle *Acc Freezing* Wks 1772 II 706 A copper box which did bear three several freezings, by reason of the great extensibility of that metal 1711 Grew *Cosm Sacra* II v 54 In what precise manner they are Mixed, so as to give a Fiber Extensibility who can say? 1871 B Stewart *Heat* § 173 An increase of temperature affects also the extensibility of bodies

b. in immaterial sense.

1826 *Blackw Mag* XIX 448 An extensibility of power, all but boundless. 1881 Whitney *Mixt Lang* 9 A pure scientific induction dependent for its extensibility to further cases upon the number of the cases already observed

Extensible (ekste·nsib'l), *a* [a Fr *extensible*, ad. L. **extensibil-is*, f. *extens-* ppl stem of *extendĕre* to Extend.]

1. Of a material object· **a.** Capable of being extended in any dimension or direction. **b.** Capable of being protruded; = Extensile 2.

1611 Cotgr, *Extensible*, extensible, which may be extended, or drawne out in length. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr* 1669 Holder *Speech* 163 The Malleus, being fixed to an extensible Membrane, follows the Traction of the Muscle, and is drawn inwards 1671 J. Webster *Metallogr.* xiii 200 This perfect Metal . extensible like unto Gold 1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 162 An artery is an extensible, elastic tube 1828 Stark *Elem Nat Hist.* I. 87 Lips extremely long and extensible. 1836 Todd *Cycl Anat* I. 148/1 The skin is more pliant and extensible 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 796 A layer of tissue so extremely extensible *fig.* 1871 tr *Lange's Comm Jerem* 138 Our patience and steadfastness are as elastic and extensible as our faith is firm.

2. Of an immaterial object. Capable of being enlarged in scope or meaning.

1654 Hammond *Answ. Animadv. Ignat* iii § 4 76 If Lombard's words should be thought farther extensible 1665 Glanvill *Sceps Sci.* xiv. 87 And that Love is blind, is extensible beyond the object of Poetry 1755 in Johnson 1775 in Ash 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* ii 20 A system which is extensible to everything short of infinity 1890 *Spectator* 18 Jan, Italy has acquired . an indefinite but extensible protectorate over Abyssinia.

Hence **Exte·nsibleness,** the quality of being extensible, extensibility

1727 in Bailey vol. II. 1755 in Johnson 1877 E Caird *Philos Kant* II xvii 602 There is no contradiction between finite extent, and infinite extensibleness

Extensile (ekste·nsil), *a.* [f. L. *extens-* ppl stem of *extendĕre* to Extend + -ile.]

1. Capable of being stretched out; extensible.

1744 Armstrong *Preserv Health* II 55 *note*, As these small vessels become solid, the larger must of course grow less extensile 1831 R Knox *Cloquet's Anat* 603 It is connected with the neighbouring parts by an extensile cellular tissue. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 131 The capsules of its [a child's] joints [are] more extensile than ours

2. Of the tongue, a tentacle, etc.: Capable of being protruded

1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog* (1813) I 125 The tongue [is] cylindrical and extensile 1858 T. R Jones *Aquar Nat* 69 The Hydratuba . with thirty or more very extensile, flexible, slender tentacula 1879 Wallace *Australas* iii 56 A true honeysucker with an extensile tongue

Extension (ekste·nʃən) Also 4–5 **extencioun,** 6 **extencion,** 6–7 **extention** [The two forms *extention* (ME. *extencioun*) and *extension* are ad. L *extentiōn-em*, *extensiōn-em*, n of action f *extendĕre* (pa pples *extentus*, *-tensus*) to Extend]

1. The action of forcibly stretching or straining; strained state or condition †**a.** Stretching or pulling out to greater length. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W. 1531) 114 b, Thynke on his extension or paynfull straynyng on the crosse 1599 A M tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 207/2 The Paralisis. and extention of the Synnues 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* iii 1. 105 That is an extension of the muscles and organs of motion maintaining the body at length. 1656 tr *Hobbes' Elem. Philos* (1839) 344 Removed from their places by forcible compression or extension 1824 Tredgold *Ess Strength Cast Iron* p x, Experiments on the extension of bodies when the strain exceeds the elastic force

b. *Surg* (See quot 1860)

1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 154 You must use extention almost to every Dislocation 1676 Wiseman *Chirurg Treat* vii 1 467 The extension made, the extenders are to be loosened gently 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp* s v, When the fractured parts recede from one another, some degree of Extension is necessary. 1860 Mayne *Exp Lex*, *Extension*, the pulling of a fractured limb in a direction away from the trunk, in order to obviate retraction of the lower fragments; also applied to similar treatment in dislocations 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex*, *Extension apparatus*, In case of hip-joint disease extension is employed to prevent the contact of the two diseased surfaces.

†**c.** The action of straining the capacity of a vessel, etc., distention, swelling *Obs*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 98 Þat may be knowen. bi reednesse & extencioun of þe face. 1533 Elyot *Cast Helthe* iv iv (1572) 78 b, An heuinesse with extencion or thrustinge out of the body 1626 Bacon *Sylva* (1627) vii 171 Fulnesse of Meat causeth an Extension of the Stomacke. 1662

R MATHEW *Unl Alch* § 106. 173 This Powder you may use in all Diseases where Humors do offend .or extention above Nature.

† d. Straining (of the voice) *Obs.*

a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr* v 7 We take 'crying' for extension of voice.

2 The action of straightening out, or of placing at full length.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 741 The second motion of the Muscle is Extention, which is not proper but aduentitious or accidentall, for when the contracted Muscle is extended it is loosened by another and not by it selfe 1667 E KING in *Phil. Trans* II 426 You may perceive a feeble motion of flexion and extension 1872 HUXLEY *Phys* VII 174 The levers are capable of performing flexion and extension, a limb is extended, when it is straightened out

3. The reaching or stretching (the arm, hand) out or forth; protrusion (of the tongue, etc).

1741 BETTERTON *Eng Stage* v. 67 This Extension of the Hand [upwards] sometimes signifies Pacification

4 *Law* The 'extending' of a protest · see EXTEND 9 c.

1889 *Case Bp Lincoln* (1891) 51 On which day Brooks and Jenkins in extension of such their Protest alleged, etc.

5. The fact or condition of extending or reaching to a certain distance or in a certain direction.

1790 JAS BRUCE *Source Nile* I. I III. 52 We entered a large and thick wood of palm-trees, whose greatest extension seemed to be south by east. 1856 KANE *Arct Expl* I XXIII 309 Showing the former extension of the Esquimaux race to the higher north.

6 The action or process of spreading out in area; the condition of being so spread out. † Also *concr* A 'stretch', expanse (of country).

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. I. VII. 86 This Foundation of the Earth upon the Waters, or extension of it above the Waters, doth agree to the antediluvian earth 1786 GILPIN *Mts & Lakes* (1788) II 76 This extension of wild country we looked at with regret

† b. Mode of extending superficially. *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I def VII 2 A plaine superficies, is the shortest extension from one lyne to an other.

† c. Extensibility; capability of being extended (by dilution). *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho., Chem Concl.* 45 That infinite extention of the glasse of Antimonie

† **7.** The amount of space throughout which anything extends; size, extent *Obs.*

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon* 14 There were some Monarchique States, but not of any large extension perhaps. 1677 HALE *Prim Orig. Man* II. VII 187 The quantity or extension of the Body of the Air commonly called the Atmosphere. *a* 1693 R. HOOKE in Sir T P. Blount *Nat Hist.* (1693) 202 Though I kept it red-hot yet it seem'd not at all to have diminish'd its extention. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St Gt Brit* I III. X (1743) 204 The City of London is of a vast extention

b. *Physics* and *Metaph* The property of being extended or of occupying space; spatial magnitude.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst* 162 As if locall extension . . and other, sensible properties could not . be severed from his owne bodie 1647 H MORE *Immort. Soul* II III IV 35 Extension That's infinite implies a contradiction 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und* II IV § 5 The Extension of Body, being nothing but the cohesion or continuity of solid, separable, moveable Parts, and the Extension of Space, the continuity of unsolid, unseparable and immoveable Parts 1816 J SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I 270 Extension is another property of matter inseparable from its existence 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ Psychol* II VI. XI. 147 Our perceptions of the specific extension of the body—its size and shape.

c. An extended body or space

1739 HUME *Hum Nat.* II II. (1874) I 337 If any finite extension be infinitely divisible . . a finite extension contains an infinite number of parts. 1813 SHELLEY *Q Mab* VI 231 A shrine is raised to thee The sensitive extension of the world 1836–7 Sir W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* XXVII (1859) II 160 The whole primary objects of sight, then, are colours and extensions, and forms or figures of extension

8 Of immaterial things: The range over which anything extends; degree of extensiveness.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* V 293 The extension or varietie [of the objects of delight] taketh away a certaine distastfull loathsomenesse which one kind of vniforme pleasure draweth with it. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 21 This tongue is of that extension at this present, that it reacheth from Suiserland . . over all ancient Germany. 1651 HOBBES *Govt & Soc.* XVII. § 26. 330 A Christian City cannot be excommunicated, for a Christian City is a Christian Church . and of the same extension 1761 JENYNS *Immort Soul* I 123 Rate not th' extension of the human mind By the Plebeian standard of mankind. 1782 Sir J REYNOLDS *Disc* XI. (1876) 36 The same extension of mind which gives the excellence of genius. 1846 MILL *Logic* Introd. § 7 The extension of Logic as a Science is determined by its necessities as an Art.

b *esp.* in *Logic.* Of a term or concept: Its range as measured by the number of objects which it denotes or contains under it. Opposed to *intension* or *comprehension*

[1677 HALE *Primitive Origination of Mankind* IV III 311 God's Perfections are infinite both in extention and intention.] 1725 WATTS *Logic* I III. § 3 The Extension of an universal Idea re ards all the particular Kinds and single Beings that are contained under it . So a Bowl, in its Extension, includes a wooden Bowl, a brass Bowl, etc *Ibid.* III II § 2 In all affirmative propositions, the predicate has no greater extension than the subject; for its extension is restrained by the subject. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* IV 66 It denotes a number of objects . This is its Quantity of Extension 1876 JEVONS *Logic Prim* 22 War-screw-steam-ship is a still narrower term, that is, has much less extension

9. Enlargement. a. Increase in length; prolongation, lengthening.

1796–7 *Instr & Reg Cavalry* (1813) 216 Some small increase of distances between squadrons may be permitted . and whatever extension is thereby occasioned, will be immediately corrected 1839 MURCHISON *Silur Syst* I. XXXIV 452 A considerable extension is given to the limestone 1880 HIPKINS in Grove *Dict Mus* II. 719/1 Broadwood . having carried the compass of the grand piano up to F, found that the wrestplank was so much weakened by this extension that [etc].

b. *concr.* An extended portion; *esp* an additional section, a prolongation (of a railway, or the like); also *attrib*

1854 *Act* 17–8 *Vict.* c. CXXXIII, An Act to alter the Line of the London, Tilbury, and Southend Extension Railway. 1863 *Bradshaw's Railway Man* § 288 271 By subsequent acts, an extension from Chepstow to Grange Court was authorised. 1891 *Ibid* § 179. 231 The extension was opened for traffic on the 1st of March 1880 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog* VI. 300 The Alpine Flora occupies the extension southwards of the Arctic regions

c *Gram* A word or words serving to amplify a subject or predicate; also an extended form (of a word) produced by the addition of a suffix.

d. Enlargement in duration

Extension of time (Comm) the concession by a creditor of a later date than that stipulated for the payment of a debt. Also in *Law*, a grant of additional time for the fulfilment of legal formalities.

a 1631 DONNE in *Select* (1840) 30 This better resurrection is an extension even of that eternity of happiness. 1880 HIPKINS in Grove *Dict Mus* II. 722/1 In 1835 Pierre Erard obtained an extension of his patent

e Enlargement in area.

1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim Kingd* (ed 4) 563 The extension of the shell is entirely effected by the margin of the mantle. 1854 *Act* 17–8 *Vict* c CXXV (*title*), An Act for the Extension of the Boundaries of the said Borough 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner & Ferns* 581 When the normal cambium has begun its growth at the outer side of the ring of wood, radial extension begins in a middle layer

f Enlargement in scope or operation

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 181 b, Which conclusion is diuersly extended The first extension is, that [etc]. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj* 222 The Sacriledge and extention of the civil Jurisdiction in giving the civil Magistrate licence to take cognizance of the publique Liturgy 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an 1712, What no child could produce, without an extension of its faculties. 1844 H H WILSON *Brit. India* III 164 The great extension of agriculture that followed the re-establishment of peace 1853 O GORDON in *Report Recomm Oxf. Univ Comm.* 198, I look for the extension of the University to the poor 1862 Sir B BRODIE *Psychol. Inq* II I 7 A question whether the extension of human knowledge really leads to an extension of human happiness

g. *University Extension*: the extending of the scope and work of the universities, *esp.* by affording some of the advantages of university teaching and examination to non-resident students

1850 MANSEL *Evid Oxf Univ. Comm.* 19, I do not think that any great scheme of University extension is practicable in the present day. 1867 *N. Brit. Rev.* Mar XLVI. 224 The various schemes of University extension which have been suggested 1871 J. STUART (*title*), A letter on University Extension. 1885 MOULTON *Univ. Extension Movement* 4 University Extension is mainly occupied with carrying, by itinerant teachers, University teaching to the doors of the people who cannot come up to the Universities *Ibid* 45 Chesterfield University Extension Association . Northampton University Extension Society *Ibid* 27 To assign one-half of a winter's session to a University Extension Course . University Extension Certificates in Science subjects

10. *attrib.* a. (sense 1 b) as *extension-apparatus, -splint.* b (sense 2) as *extension-motion* c (sense 9 a) as *extension-ladder, -pedal, -table*, etc. d. (sense 9 b) as *extension-room*

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech* I 818/2 **Extension apparatus*, an instrument designed to counteract the natural tendency of the muscles to shorten when a limb has been fractured or dislocated. *Ibid.*, **Extension-ladder*, a ladder having a movable section, which is projected in prolongation of the main section. 1859 *Field Exerc. Infantry* I § 4 7 In order to supple the soldier the following *extension motions will be practised 1867 F H LUDLOW *Brace of Boys* 288 He heard an earnest, boyish voice in the *extension-room 1884 *Syd Soc Lex* , **Extension splint* 1864 WEBSTER **Extension table*, a table that can readily be extended or contracted in length 1884 *N Y. Herald* 27 Oct 1/2 *Extension Top Phaetons

Extensional (ekste·nʃənăl), *a* [f. prec + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or possessed of extension.

1647 H MORE *Song of Soul* II II III XX, But that some virtue's not extentionall May thus be proved 1667 — *Div Dial* II XXXIV (1668) 149 You run always into these extensional Phantasms. 1773 in JOHNSON; whence in mod. Dicts

Extensionist (ekste·nʃənist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] a. One who advocates the extension of anything. b. A member of the Association for the Extension of University Teaching *colloq* A University Extension student, *esp* one attending the 'Summer Meeting' begun in Oxford in 1888

1864 in WEBSTER 1879 H RICHARD in *Daily News* 11 Dec. 3/1 County suffrage extensionists

Extensity (ekste·nsĭti). [f. L. *extens-us* (see EXTENSE) + -ITY] The quality of having (a certain) extension; in *Psychol* of the breadth of sensation, as opposed to intensity (see quot. 1886).

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Blackw Mag* (1882) CXXXI. 125/2 Intensity and extensity combinable only by blessed spirits.

1874 CARPENTER *Ment Phys* I I § 25 Its intensity is in a precisely inverse ratio to its extensity. 1886 J. WARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XX 46 In our organic sensations, we can distinguish. variations of quality, of intensity, and of what Dr. Bain has called massiveness, or, as we will say, extensity This last characteristic. is an essential element in our perception of space

Extensive (ekste·nsiv), *a* [ad late L *extensīv-us*, f *extendĕre* (pa pple *extensus*); see EXTEND and -IVE. Cf F. *extensif.*]

† **1.** Capable of being extended; extensible. *Obs*

1610 B JONSON *Alch* II III, These two [sulphur and mercury] Make the rest ductile, malleable, extensiue. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *a* 1691 BOYLE (J), Silver beaters chuse the finest coin, as. most extensive under the hammer.

† **2** Tending to cause extension or stretching out *Obs rare*—1.

1646 Sir T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* III 1 105 Station is one kinde of motion which Physitians doe name extensive or tonicall.

b. That has the effect of extending or enlarging in scope.

1832 AUSTIN *Jurisprud* (1879) II XXXIII 597 This bastard extensive interpretation *ex ratione juris* is frequently styled 'analogical'

3 a. Of material things: Extending over or occupying a large surface or space; having a wide extent, widely extended. Of capital, purchases, etc : Large in amount.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Extensive* that Extends, or Reaches far. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot in* 1772, 357 The extensive plantations . . round his lands 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N* I III I. 19 By means of water carriage a more extensive market is opened. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 28 Along the extensive mucous tract absorption is constantly going on 1849–50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VII XLII § 53 134 Extensive capital had been sunk in the traffic. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* V XXIII 72 That empire was the most extensive that had ever obeyed a single chief 1872 RAYMOND *Statist Mines & Mining* 283 Extensive silver veins and deposits

b. Of immaterial things: Far-reaching, large in comprehension or scope; wide in application or operation; comprehensive; also, lengthy, full of detail. † *Extensive to* · that extends to, applicable to, comprehensive of.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn* I. IV § 5 The reprehension of Saint Paul was extensive to all knowledge 1651 BAXTER *Inf Bapt.* 105, I am bound to take scripture in the most extensive sence *a* 1748 WATTS *Improv Mind* II 1, An extensive survey of the branches of any science. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed Will* III IV 165 Inability may be more general and extensive to all Acts of that Kind. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat Soc* Wks 1842 I 14 A piece of flagrant and extensive wickedness 1846 J BAXTER *Libr Pract Agric* (ed 4) I. p IX, Our limits will not permit us to indulge in extensive quotation 1863 H Cox *Institt* III VIII 705 The Mutiny Act constitutes an extensive code of martial law.

c So of persons, their faculties, etc. *Obs.* or *rare.*

a 1631 DONNE 6 *Serm.* 1 (1634) 2 A Livie or a Guicciardine or such extensive and voluminous authours 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II VI 128 He was extensive in his charity. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XI. 738 The God of day, Who all surveys with his extensive eye 1749 BERKELEY *Word to Wise* Wks III 448 Idleness, that extensive parent of many miseries and many sins 1768 GILPIN *Ess Prints* 67 In a word, he was. a Man of a very extensive genius.

4. Of or pertaining to extension (in sense 7 b); characterized by, or possessed of, extension, occupying space.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst* 114 Unlesse his bodie had therein a corporall, extensive and sensible manner of existing 1877 E CAIRD *Philos Kant* II XI 442 Space and time are necessarily represented as extensive quanta. 1886 J WARD in *Encycl. Brit* XX 53 We do not first experience a succession of touches by means of movements, and then, when these impressions are simultaneously presented, regard them as extensive because they are associated with the original series of movements

5 Of or pertaining to extension (in sense 8 b); denoting a large number of objects. Opposed to *intensive*

1686 GOAD *Celest Bodies* II XIII. 333 This haps mostly when there wants of Assistance, Extensive or Intensive 1725 WATTS *Logic* I VI § 13 This Art teaches us to distribute any extensive Idea into its different Kinds or Species. 1837–8 Sir W. HAMILTON *Logic* XV (1866) I 272 Every notion has not only an Extensive, but likewise an Intensive quantity

Extensively (ekste·nsivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2] In an extensive manner.

1 Widely, largely; to a great extent; on a large scale; with a wide range.

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1741 WATTS *Improv Mind* I XVI § 3 'Tis impossible for any to pass a right judgement concerning them, without surveying them extensively 1804 L MURRAY *Eng Grammar* Advt , He may indulge a hope, that the book will be still more extensively approved and circulated. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd* (ed 4) 298 Numerous arterial canals ramify extensively in the surrounding structures. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect* v. 158 A period when bronze was extensively used for implements.

2. In extent or scope; with respect to range of application. Often opposed to *intensively.* † *Extensively with* : so as to be co-extensive with

1645 E CALAMY *Indictm agst Eng.* 3 Christ here sets out the greatnesse of the ruine . and that both Intensively, and Extensively *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Westminster* (1811) II 103 Let it [Westminster] be taken extensively with the Liberty of Lancaster from Temple Bar, and it filleth as much ground [etc] 1713 *Lond. Gaz* No 5119/2 A Peace so extensively great in all its Circumstances 1794 MATHIAS

Purs Lit (1798) 380 The most extensively learned book I ever saw. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr Atonem* III. (1852) 64 As *truly* we say, not as extensively, but in considering the *justice* of such substitution, the extent is of no moment 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int* III III. § 7 Increase of resemblance extensively has the same power as increase of resemblance intensively, in rendering the restoration of the past more certain.

b. In extension (in Logic); with respect to extension. See EXTENSION 8 b.

1837 SIR W HAMILTON *Logic* VIII. (1866) I 146 A notion is extensively great in proportion to the greater number of determinations or attributes it contains under it 1864 BOWEN *Logic* VIII 237 Reasoning Extensively, we say, men are a part or class of responsible agents, and are, therefore, also a part of free agents

3. With respect to extension (or the quality of occupying space). See EXTENSION 7 b

1888 G. C. ROBERTSON in *Mind* July 423 By more complex efforts we distinguish this and that extensively within such body.

Exte·nsiveness. [f as prec. + -NESS] The quality or fact of being extensive.

1. Extensive character or nature; widespread range; comprehensiveness, breadth, also, the dimensions to which a thing is extended; extent

1639 SIR R. BAKER in Spurgeon *Treas Dav* Ps CXXX. 6 Of the extensiveness [of our watching] there can be none [question] 1666 J SERJEANT *Let of Thanks* 99 Tradition, when a Heresy arises, gains more of Intensitiveness and vigor than it loses in it's Extensiveness 1726 LEONI tr *Alberti's Archit.* II. 28 b, A sufficient number of Columns for the extensiveness of their area. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog* I 260 The extensiveness of the uses to which the article can be applied 1880 T HARDY *Trumpet-Major* III. XXXV 127 Her interests had grandly developed .. to an extensiveness truly European

†**2** The fact of being extended; wide diffusion

1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 215 The bounty and liberality of men may be disinabled, by extensiveneſse unto too many. 1768 HEWSON *Lymph System* in *Phil Trans* LVIII 223 The extensiveness of this system through so many classes of animals.

†**3.** Capability of being extended or dilated.

1691 RAY *Creation* I (1704) 30 We take notice of the wonderful dilatability or extensiveness of the Throats .. of Serpents. 1708 W KING *Cookery* 1, What extensiveness can there be in their souls. 1755 in JOHNSON 1818 in TODD

4 = EXTENSITY.

1887 W JAMES in *Mind* Jan 2 Extensiveness, being an entirely peculiar kind of feeling can itself receive no other name than that of sensational element

Extensor (ekste nsəɹ), *sb* [a late L *extensor*, agent-n. f. *extendĕre* to EXTEND]

1. A muscle which serves to extend or straighten out any part of the body Opposed to *flexor*

[1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Extensor Digitorum Communis* a Muscle of the Fingers.] 1713 DERHAM *Phys-Theol.* v. ii (1747) 286 *note*, The *peronæus Longus* helps to direct the Power of the other Extensors towards the Ball of the great Toe 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. II 245 The Limbs have both long and short Flexors and Extensors 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 14 The long radial extensor of the metacarpus

2 *attrib.* in *extensor-muscle*; also **extensor-surface**, the surface of a bone to which the extensor muscles are attached.

1830 R KNOX *Béclard's Anat* 317 The contrary takes place with respect to the extensor muscles. 1859 DARWIN *Orig Spec.* VI (1878) 139 This flank membrane is furnished with an extensor muscle 1881 MIVART *Cat* 94 Its anterior or extensor surface is grooved for the passage of tendons

Extensory (ekste nsəɹi), *a rare* [f L. type **extensōrius*, f. *extendĕre*: see EXTEND and -ORY.] Of the nature of or tending to extension.

1885 G. CLEVELAND in *Ann. Messenger* Dec, Following out the intimation given by me when the extensory arrangement above described was negotiated.

‖**Exte·nsum.** *rare*⁻¹. [L; neut. of *extensus*, pa. pple. of *extendĕre* to EXTEND] An extended body, a body possessed of extension

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst.* V 825 To suppose every Soul to be but one Physical Minimum, or Smallest Extensum, is to imply .an Essential Difference in Matter or Extension.

†**Exte·nsure.** *Obs.* [f L *extens-* ppl. stem of *extendĕre* to EXTEND + -URE Cf. EXTENDURE]

a. The condition of being extended or strained. **b.** The action of stretching or spreading out; in quot *concr.* **c.** Extent.

1594 *Zepheria* XXXVI in Arb *Garner* V 84 Mistrust. Hath my crime racked, yet to more high extensure 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 36 A goodly Tree; Under th' extensure of whose Lordly Armes, The small Birds warbled their harmonious Charmes 1632 WEEVER *Anc Fun Mon* 866 A smooth plaine .. some two miles in extensure.

Extent (ekste nt), *sb* Also 5 **astent.** [ME *extente*, a. AF *extente*, *estente* (= med L *extenta*), fem. pa. pple of *estendre* to EXTEND used subst (cf. mod.Fr. *étendue*) in various senses; (1) extent in space, (2) superficial area, (3) valuation; f. *estendre* (F. *étendre*):—L *extendĕre*: see EXTEND.]

I. 1. *Hist.* **a.** The valuation of land or other property; *esp* such a valuation made for the purpose of taxation; assessment; an instance of this. **b** The value assigned to such land or property; assessed value; = STENT *Old extent*, *New extent* (see quots.)

[1292 BRITTON III. vii. § 5 La estente soit fete en ceste manere En primes soit enquis par serment des jurours, cum bien les edifices et chief maner vaillent par an de cleer] *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 83 William wist of alle what it suld amounte, Of lordyng & of thralle þe extente þorgh acounte. 1424 *Sc Acts Jas I*, § 10 That all schirefis be sworne. that thai sall lelely and treuly ger this extent be fulfillit of all the landis and gudis 1479 *Acta Audit* 89 (Jam.) That Dauid Halyday sal bruk and joyss the x^li worth of land of ald astent of Dalruskel 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen VIII*, c. 5 Such Lands have been by reasonable Extent to them delivered in execution for the satisfaction of their said debts 1597 SKENE *De Verb Sign*, Extent of landes, signifies the rents, profites, and issues of the samin, quhair of there is twa kindes, the auld extent, and the new extent *Ibid* s v *Extent*, Ane vther taxation and extent was maid in the time of peace quhilk therefore is called the new or second extent. 1682 WARBURTON *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 75 The extent of the King's revenue in the island, taken 5 Edw III 1331, gives an account .. of all the lands, rents, and duties belonging to the King 1778 PENNANT *Tour Wales* (1883) I 23 [Coals] were discovered in the township as early as the time of Edward I, as appears by an extent of that place, in his reign. 1872 E W. ROBERTSON *Hist Ess* 140 The valuation of Bagimont became the standard of ecclesiastical assessment lay lands remaining at the earlier standard known. as the Old Extent.

†**c** A tax levied on such a valuation. *Obs*

1597 SKENE *De Verb Sign* s v *Extent*, They suld baith make personall service, and also pay extent or taxation 1746–7 *Act* 20 *Geo. II*, c. 50 § 2 Lands liable to the annual payment of the new extent or retour duty.

2. *Law.* **a.** (In full *writ of extent*): A writ to recover debts of record due to the Crown, under which the body, lands, and goods of the debtor may be all seized at once to compel payment of the debt *Extent in aid*, *in chief* (see quots.).

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks* I 91 Her small shot are Arrests and Actions, her great Ordnance are Extents, outlawries and Executions 1754 FIELDING *Voy Lisbon* Wks. 1784 X 256 He was by extents from the Court of Exchequer, soon reduced below his original state 1817 *Parl Deb* 761 Extents of the Crown were formidable to persons who became debtors of the Crown 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex* 242/1 Extent in chief issues from the Court of Exchequer It directs the sheriff to take an inquisition or inquest of office, on the oaths of lawful men, to ascertain the lands, etc of the debtor, and seize the same into the Queen's hands 1866 CRUMP *Banking* V 111 A bill seized under an extent, for instance.

b. Seizure of lands, etc, in execution of a writ; the condition of being seized and held in satisfaction for debt, sequestration; also, the right of seizure; also = EXECUTION 7 b In *U. S.* 'A levy of an execution upon real estate by metes and bounds' (Webster 1864).

1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 104 c, By force of the said statute and extent 1600 SHAKS *A. Y. L.* III. i. 17 *Duke.* Push him out of dores And let my officers of such a nature Make an extent vpon his house and Lands 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* V. ii, An vnder sheriff, who..will serve An extent on lords or lowns' land 1768 [see EXTENDED 5]. 1776 FOOTE *Bankrupt* III Wks 1799 II 134 They say an extent is brought into the house *Ibid* 138 Only an extent, to seize on all his effects. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) II 75 All such remedies to recover a moiety of the rent, as the cognizor himself might have had before the extent 1867 KNIGHT *Begg'd at Court* IV 66 And is it come to this! An extent in my house. I must get a bed and a supper at the Bolt-in-Tun.

†**c.** *transf.* A predatory attack; an assault

1594? GREENE *Selimus* Wks (Grosart) XIV 196 On all the world we make extent 1601 SHAKS *Twel. N.* IV 1 57 In this vnciuill, and vniust extent Against thy peace

†**3** Rents, etc., arising from extended lands.

1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 6076 Persones, prestes, þan han here rente And ouþer þat han grete extente *a* 1626 BACON *Max & Uses Com Law* (1630) 78 All the propertie of their Goods Wardships and Extents.

II. 4. 'Space or degree to which anything is extended' (J.). **a** Of a material thing. The amount of space over which it extends; dimensions, compass, size; †a space or distance 'taken' with a pair of compasses

1624 [see EXTEND *v.* 3]. 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 60 The greatest extent [of this Citie] from the South-east to North-west [is] neere three miles. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII 496 The Serpent Of huge extent. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect* Introd. (1685) 6 No Country doth in all parts of its Territories make use of the same extent in measuring. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep* I 1 6 The Power of a State consists not so much in its Extent, as in the Number of its Inhabitants 1794 J. H MOORE *Pract Navig.* (ed 10) 60 That extent will reach from the departure 406 to the distance 449 miles 1797–1804 BEWICK *Brit Birds* (1847) I. 37 The Extent of its [the Kite's] wings is more than five feet. 1863 LYELL *Antiq Man* 17 Such platforms must have been of considerable extent. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I 235 The place was in danger of having to capitulate owing to the extent of the wall

b. Breadth of comprehension; width of application, operation, etc., scope

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* I viii. (1611) 21 In goodnesse there is a latitude or extent 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I III 81 True, I haue married her, The vene head, and front of my offending, Hath this extent, no more. 1652 NEEDHAM tr *Selden's Mare Cl* 108 This Law, in the extent of it, reached as well to forraigners, as to the King's subjects *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* I 285 He [Leighton] gave his vote for it, not having sufficiently considered the extent of the words 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 208 P 11 Whoever knows the English tongue in its present extent, will be able to express his thoughts 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* IV 376 The Act. had not defined the extent of the power which was to be exercised by the Sovereign.

c Phrases. *To a certain, great*, etc, *extent*, *to the (full) extent of* Hence: The limit to which anything extends, *e g* in phr. *to reach the extent.*

1671 MILTON *P R* III 406 If I David's full Scepter sway .. To just extent over all Israel's sons. 1724 R FALCONER *Adv & Escapes* (1769) 2 You know that my Fortune is but small, and I living to the Extent of it 1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwif* I. 174 The patient ought to be blooded to the extent of eight or twelve ounces 1844 *Mem Babylonian P'cess* II. 90 Having reached the extent of our intended pilgrimage. 1850 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XVIII 175 Hidden things of darkness were brought to light to an extent that alarmed all the. powers of kitchen and chamber 1866 CRUMP *Banking* VIII 165 It [silver] is a legal tender only to the extent of 40s 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 236 He immediately becomes unjust to the full extent of his power.

d. *Logic.* = EXTENSION 8 b.

1656 tr *Hobbes' Elem Philos* (1839) 20 For the understanding of the extent of an universal name, we need no other faculty but [etc] *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks 1726 I. 620 It [Λογος] is a Word of the same Extent with Conversation 1864 BOWEN *Logic* VII. 192 Not only is the Predicate of the Minor the Subject of the Conclusion and of less Extent than its own Subject

5. *concr.* An extended space; the 'length and breadth'.

1627 DRAYTON *Battle Agincourt* XXVIII, Those Territories, of whose large extent The English Kings were owners of before 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und* II 1 § 24 In all that great Extent wherein the Mind wanders 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* III 531 Such an extent of Plains Allures their Eyes. 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 282 Let them see what a vast extent of land we possess 1737 GLOVER *Leonidas* V 44 Th' imperial race That rul'd th' extent of Asia. 1825 WATERTON *Wand S. Amer* I 1 88 Here you may see a sloping extent of noble trees 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang* I 11 They occupied only a small extent of England

b. Something possessed of extension see EXTENSION 7 b

1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* X 371 I am independent of the changing tastes .. and coloured or resistant extents, which form my transitory sense-given phenomena

†**6.** The action of extending. **a.** The showing or exercising (justice, kindness, etc) *Obs*

1588 SHAKS *1st. A.* IV iv 3 Was euer seene An Emperour in Rome thus ouerborne and for the extent Of egall iustice, vs'd in such contempt? 1602 — *Ham* II ii 390 Gentlemen, you are welcom The appurtenance of Welcome, is Fashion and Ceremony Let me comply with you in the Garbe, lest my extent to the Players should more appeare like entertainment then yours 1635 SHIRLEY *Royal Master* I.^1, My extent in all things Is but to bid you welcome.

†**b** Enlargement in scope or operation *Obs*

1657 S W *Schism Dispach't* 502 To disacknowledge such extents of his Authority 1668 HOWE *Bless Righteous* (1825) 58 How pleasant to think, not only of the extents, but of the restraints of this power 1719 W WOOD *Surv Trade* 77 Our Wealth [will] encrease in proportion to the new Extents or Encouragements it [our trade] shall receive.

†**Exte·nt,** *a Obs.* [ad L. *extent-us*, pa pple. of *extendĕre* to EXTEND]

1 Of the hand, etc · Stretched out; held out. Of strength: Strained, exerted to the full.

1436 *Pol Poems* (1859) II 193 Oure kynge Wyth swerde drawe, bryght and extente. 1590 SPENSER *F Q.* II. VI 61 Both his hands Above the water were on high extent 1664 *Flodden F* VIII 78 The Admiral with strength extent, Then in the field fierce fighting was

2. **a.** Continued or prolonged in length. **b.** Spread out in area. **c.** Possessed of extension.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I 297 Burguyn is a parte of Fraunce Cenonense to Alpes Pirene extente allemoste. *Ibid* 321 Where trees be extente in altitude by a c and xl^ti foote 1633 P FLETCHER *Purple Isl* II. V, Whose matter . Thro' all the isle, and every part extent 1641 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc) 171 Tell me no more that roarers waire Their hair extent below their ear 1647 H MORE *Song of Soul* II. I II lvi, Some be extended, others not extent

†**Exte·nt,** *v. Obs* [f. L *extent-* ppl. stem of *extendĕre* to EXTEND.]

1 *trans.* To assess, make an assessment of, for the purpose of taxation. *Sc* = STENT.

1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I*, § 10 He sall cheiss lele men and discret gif thai haif doune thair deuoir at the end of the taxacione; and that alsa mony personys as may sufficiently extent þe cuntre

b. *intr.* To be assessed.

1583 in Maitland *Hist Edin.* III. (1753) 234 The Merchand, Prenteis, and sic Kynd of People as wer wont to extent with them to pay at his Entrie Threttie Shillings

2 *trans.* To seize in satisfaction for debt

1664 in *Rec Soc Lanc. & Cheshire* XI 42 Plaintiffs estate in Lowton and Newton 'extented' upon judgments at the suit of defendant

Extention, obs. form of EXTENSION

†**Exte·ntionable,** *a. Obs*⁻⁰ [f. *extention* (see EXTENSION) + -ABLE] = EXTENSIBLE

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Extentionable*, that may be stretched out large and wide.

†**Exte·ntive,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹ [f. L. *extent-* ppl stem of *extendĕre* to EXTEND + -IVE Cf EXTENSIVE.] = EXTENSIVE.

1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop Govt.* II v. (1700) 371 These had the whole extentive Power

†**Exte·ntor.** *Sc. Obs.* In 5 **-our.** [agent-n. f. *extendĕre* to EXTEND. Cf. late L. *extensor*] 'An assessor; one who apportions a general tax' (Jam.); = STENT-MASTER.

1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I*, § 11 That the extentour salbe

sworne befor the baronys of the srefdome that thai sall do thar full power to be saide extent

† Exte·nuable, *a Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f as if ad L. **extenuābilis*, f *extenuāre* see EXTENUATE] Capable of being extenuated or made less dense

1662 J CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat* 343 Water is a Body extenuable into a vapour

† Exte·nuant, *a Obs rare*$^{-1}$. In 8 extenuent [f. L *extenuant-em*, pr pple of *extenuāre* · see next] Extenuating

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess Waters* II 65 All salts of this class are . resolvent, extenuent, and, in some measure, septic

† Exte·nuate, *ppl a* and *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *extenuāt-us*, pa pple of *extenuāre*: see next]

a. Of the body or its parts Shrunken, attenuated; whence, prostrated. b. Impoverished c. Of a sound Thin. Of a quality · Diminished; weakened. Of a number: Thinned out, reduced

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec Ref* I 1 117 He is greatly extenuate therewith when it [gout] cometh. 1533 in Strype *Eccl Mem* I App xli 107 By the same exaction of annates, bps have been so extenuate that they have not been able to repair their Churches 1555 EDEN *Decades* 132 The number of the poore wretches is woonderfully extenuate 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II III IV 1153 That same Majesty Is not extinguisht nor extenuate *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 31 Great sounds, Extenuate and sharpe 1689 tr *Buchanan's De Jure Regni apud Scotos* 9 The . Body is Cured by nourishing that which is extenuate

Extenuate (ekste·nɪu̯ĕit), *v.* [f L *extenuāt-* ppl stem of *extenuāre*, f *ex-* (see EX- *pref*^{1}) + *tenuus* thin Cf. F *exténuer*]

I To make thin, slender, or weak

1 *trans.* To make (the body, flesh, a person) thin or lean, to render emaciated or shrunken. Somewhat *arch*

1533 ELYOT *Cast Helthe* III xii. (1541) 66 Sorowe dothe extenuate or make the body leane 1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv Health* 160 They that are fat may exercise *ad Sudorem* and that will extenuate them 1669 WOODHEAD *St Teresa* II. 282 The flesh is extenuated every day more and more 1717 J KEILL *Anim. Oecon* (1738) 292 Bodies which are extenuated by Hunger 1824 SOUTHEY *Bk of Ch* (1841) 182 It was deemed meritorious to extenuate it [the body] by fasting 1862 CARLYLE *Fred Gt* IX. VII, Extenuated with fatigues 1887 LECKY *Eng in 18th C.* V XX 385 Peasants were so extenuated by hunger that they could scarcely hold the spade.

† 2. To draw out to thinness; to beat (metal) into thin plates *Obs.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 90 The Chinians can very cunningly beate and extenuate gold into plates and leaues. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turkes* (1621) 537 The straightnesse of the waies enforced the Turks to extenuat their rankes 1655 W F *Meteors* 164 Gold extenuated as fine as the threds in the Spiders web 1681 GREW *Museum* I V 85 His [the Sawfish's] body behind his head becomes broad from whence it is again extenuated all the way to the end of his Tail.

¶ To stretch out; also *intr.* ? Confused with *extend*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus* (1877) 54 Rather abbreuiat oure dayes by manye yeres, than extenuate our liues one minut of an houre 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* VI (1878) 81 The plaines Whose fertill bounds farre doth extenuate

3. To thin out in consistency, render less dense.

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym*, Moist thinges put into a body by the force of heate are extenuated into a vapour. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I 431 To extenuate that grosse substance into which the Oliue had turned the iuice and humor. 1638 G SANDYS *Job* 46 He the congealed vapors melts againe Extenuated into drops of Raine 1686 GOAD *Celest Bodies* II. XII 322 A mixle of Vapour or Fume may be extenuated into some hundreds [of miles] 1800 VINCE *Hydrostat* VII. 81 Accumulating and extenuating the air.

† b. *spec.* in *Med* To render thinner (the humours or concretions of the body, etc.); = ATTENUATE 2 b. *Obs.*

1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 71 The seeds doe extenuate and diminishe the clammy and grosse humours 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp* II CIXXIII 487 It extenuateth humors *absol* 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 27 a, Almondes do extenuate and clense 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 624 Those medicines which do extenuate

† c. To thin out (the hair, eyebrows, etc.) *Obs*

1585 LLOYD *Treas Health* B j, Want of theyr humours doth extenuat the same [hair] 1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim & Min.* 39 The fat extenuateth the eyebrows

4. † a. To diminish in size, number, or amount; to reduce to meagre dimensions *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 273 By forcible extenuatinge the gooddes and poure of them whom they desired to kepe in subiection 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd & Commw* 22 Small numbers are soon. extenuated by a long warre. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 205 In which Cittie is a great Colossus To extenuate the bulke of this their Pagod, they place him sitting 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Redivi* III V. (1854) 164 [They] were reduced to so much lesser number; and were yet further extenuated

† b. To lessen (a quality, etc) in degree; to weaken the force of (a blow), mitigate (a law) *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst* II. 90 We do obscure and extenuate it [God's grace] with our vnthankfulnesse 1590 SHAKS. *Mids N* I I 120 Else the Law of Athens yeelds you vp (Which by no meanes we may extenuate) To death 1598 E GILPIN *Skial* (1878) 45 Some great sicknes doth .. extenuate Thy fraile remembrance. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov Power Parl* App 162 Kings cannot by Law change or extenuate Laws. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend* vi. (1881) 130 The incurable state of his disease might somewhat extenuate your Sorrow 1744 SHENSTONE *Wks. & Lett.* (1777) III 100 No time shall extenuate our mutual friendship 1773 J Ross *Fratricide* (MS.) IV 53 A heaviness .. Extenuates my strength

II To lessen in representation.

† 5 'To diminish in honour' (J), depreciate, disparage (a person, his actions, or attributes) *Obs.*

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart* C III b, Extenuate no more worth's matchlesse deedes 1605 BACON *Adv Learn.* I II § 3 It hath beene ordinarie to extenuate and disable learned men by the names of Pedantes 1667 MILTON *P L* X 645 Just are thy ways. Who can extenuate thee? 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr* II. 380 The Reply he made, extenuates the One, when put into the Ballance with the Other.

6 To estimate or state at a low figure, to disparage the magnitude or importance of; to underrate, make light of. Somewhat *arch*

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III Wks 1218/1 With wordes and reasoning, to extenuate and minysh the vygour and asperite of the paynes. 1553 T WILSON *Rhet* 58 b, In accusyng any persone it is best whereas anythyng semeth to make for hym to extenuate the same to the outermoste 1607 NORDEN *Sum. Dial* 34 The feare of this maketh the Tenants to extenuate the values 1625-8 tr *Camden's Hist Eliz* IV (1688) 626 Cuffe extenuated both the Danger and Difficulty 1658 SIR T BROWNE *Hydriot* IV, Nor can we extenuate the valour of ancient Martyrs 1749 FILLDING *Tom Jones* VII XI, Every man seemed wholly bent to extenuate the sum which fell to his share 1832 LYELL *Princ Geol* II 288 Extenuating the comparative magnitude of coral limestones 1882 SELLY *Nat. Relig* II I 128 Christianity has never altogether denied, but only extenuated the claims of Art and Science.

7. *esp* To underrate, treat as of trifling magnitude (guilt, faults, crimes). Hence, in later use: To lessen, or seek to lessen, the seeming magnitude of (guilt or offence) by partial excuses Also of circumstances. To serve as an extenuation of

1570 T NORTON tr *Nowel's Catech* (1853) 149 Let no man extenuate the most heinous offence of man as a small trespass 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* II XXVII 154 None that can Excuse (though some of them may Extenuate) a Crime. 1693 CONGREVE *Jaw* XI 295 Fortune, there, extenuates the Crime. What's Vice in me, is only Mirth in him. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 93 The same sense of justice forbids us to conceal or extenuate the faults of his earlier days 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 160 A baseness that we ought never to pardon and never to extenuate

¶ b. Improperly used for: To extenuate the guilt of; to plead partial excuses for.

1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II VIII 141 Pompey's fate would extenuate the omission of that step 1791 MRS RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* X, She endeavoured to extenuate the conduct of Madame La Motte 1811 LAMB *Immod Indulg Palate* Wks. (1889) 635 He thought it necessary to extenuate the length of time he kept the dinner on the table 1860 *All Y Round* No 67 404 The purser's steward extenuated himself calmly enough

Extenuated (ekste·nɪu̯ĕited), *ppl a* [f. prec + -ED.] In senses of the vb **a.** Made slender; shrunken, emaciated **b.** Attenuated, rarefied

a. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* II. 36 It is more profitable for loose and extenuated bodies 1726 LEONI tr *Alberti's Archit* I 5 b, Their Faces become thin and extenuated 1781 *Char.* in *Ann Reg* 19/1 The person of Dr Fothergill was of a delicate, rather of an extenuated make 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 76 We.. are getting too nervous, haggard, dyspeptic, extenuated

b 1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* II II (1662) 33 Calling this extenuated substance a Funiculus

Exte·nuating, *vbl sb.* [f as prec + -ING^{1}] The action of the vb EXTENUATE (For quot cf. sense 6 of vb)

1671 H. M tr *Erasm Colloq* 397 A too sollicitous extenuating thy provision is all one as if thou should boast of it

Exte·nuating, *ppl a.* [f as prec + -ING^{2}] That extenuates in senses of the vb Now chiefly in phrase *Extenuating circumstances* circumstances that tend to diminish culpability.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 525 A thin extenuating diet *a* 1633 GOUGE *Comm Heb.* 1 2 These words are extenuating words 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* II i 63 Let him use things extenuating, as Hysop, Fennel and especially Nutmeg 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit Pardoned* II II (1713) 198 It was not an extenuating but a just reflection which the Historian makes upon Alexander 1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* 139 Its Emanation is from a Center into an Orb or Sphere, in Extenuating Lines 1750 tr *Leonardus' Marv Stones* 98 Galen holds that it is warming and extenuating 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 55 In Clive's case, there were many extenuating circumstances 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 494 [Those] who have taken the life of another under the like extenuating circumstances

Hence **Exte·nuatingly** *adv*, in an extenuating manner.

1884 MRS HOUSTOUN *Caught in Snare* II XV 171 'Perhaps,' said Helen, extenuatingly, 'she suffers'

Extenuation (ekste·nɪu̯ĕi·ʃən) [ad. L. *extenuātiōn-em*, n of action f *extenuāre* to EXTENUATE Cf. F *exténuation*] The action of extenuating; extenuated condition

1 The action or process of making or becoming thin; an instance of this; a shrunken condition, leanness, emaciation

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 171 a, This mightily helpeth the extenuation of members 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* I. v. 19 A yong man .. had an extenuation for want of nourishment in his Limbs 1707 FLOYER *Physic Pulse-Watch* 183 Galen commends tepid Baths for. curing all Extenuations. 1781 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 27 Oct, The extenuation is her only bad symptom. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* XXV, The female exhibited some symptoms of extenuation 1828 *Blog* in *Ann Reg* 474/2 Some pallid from extenuation.

† **2** Making less dense; rarefaction (of air).

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist Philos* (1701) 64/2 Winds proceed from extenuation of the Air, by the Sun.

† **3** The action or process of making slender or diminishing in bulk, an instance of this *Obs*

1619 DONNE *Serm* XIV 140 All Dilatation is some degree of Extenuation 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 186 The Sea is the same at all seasons; what it gets by Rivers and showers, losing by exhalations and extenuations through the excessive heats within the Torrid Zone 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt & Spir* (1782) I XIX 229 Gregory the Great says that God penetrates everything without extenuation *fig* 1627 BP. HALL *Holy Observ* 63 No lesse well doth God take these submisse extenuations of our selues

† **4** The action of making less or weak; an instance of this; a weakening, impoverishment Also mitigation (of blame or punishment). *Obs*

1542-3 *Act* 34-5 *Hen VIII*, c 18 The saide citie is much decaid not a little to the extenuacion of that part of this realme 1596 SHAKS 1 *Hen. IV*, III II 22 Such extenuation let me begge, As in reproofe of many Tales deuis'd I may . Finde pardon on my true submission. 1654 H L'ESTRANGE *Chas I* (1655) 1 The gallantry of Henry's heroique spirit tended somewhat to the . extenuation of Charles his glory 1707 ATTERBURY *Serm* V (1723) II 159 What Deeds of Charity we have to alledge in Extenuation of our Punishment.

5. The action of representing (something) as slight and trifling; underrating; an instance of this, a plea to this end, a modification in terms.

1614 BP HALL *Recoll Treat.* 209 Sometimes. wee humble ourselves lower than there is cause And no lesse well doth God take these submisse extenuations of our selves. 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel.* II. i IV, II 228 Through their extenuation [of their grievance], wretchedness and peevishness they undo themselves. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 6 Many died of it every day, so that now all our extenuations abated 1859 MILL *Liberty* II. (1865) 123/2 The utmost they allow is an extenuation of its absolute necessity

† b *Rhet*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* III xix (Arb) 227 We call him the Disabler or figure of Extenuation. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst Rhet* 56 When for extenuation sake we use a lighter and more easie word or terme then the matter requires 1706 in PHILLIPS 1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.*

6. The action of lessening, or seeking to lessen, the guilt of (an offence or fault) by alleging partial excuses; an instance or means of doing this; a plea in mitigation of censure. Also *In extenuation of*

1651 HOBBES *Leviath* II XXVII 156 Extenuation, by which the Crime, that seemed great, is made lesse *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv Leviath* (1676) 180 He was to find excuses and extenuations for sins 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 297 ¶ 1 Whatever may be said for the Extenuation of such Defects 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 39 ¶ 7 It may be urged, in extenuation of this crime that [etc] 1839 MACKINTOSH *Eth Philos* Wks. 1846 I 28 In extenuation of a noble error. *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Wks* (1843) I 174 The differences of castes furnish a copious stock of extenuations to different classes of offences

7 *U. S* Used humorously in *pl.* for: Thin garments.

1881 G W CABLE in *Scribner's Mag.* May 23 They were clad in silken extenuations from the throat to the feet. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept 2/2 One side wore extenuations of a green colour

Exte·nuative, *a.* and *sb.* [f. EXTENUATE *v* + -IVE.]

A. *adj* **a.** Tending to make lean **b** Tending to extenuate (guilt).

1610 BARROUGH *Meth Physick* II ix. (1639) 85 They have more need of extenuative meates then those that have the Pleurisie 1827 BENTHAM *Ration. Evid.* Wks 1843 VII. 15 Proving the existence of some justificative, or extenuative, or exemptive, circumstance.

B. *sb* **a** Something serving to extenuate guilt. **b.** A medicine producing 'extenuation' or emaciation

a 1734 NORTH *Exam* II v. § 90 Another Extenuative of the intended Rebellion 1818 *Blackw Mag* III 524 Be a little more sparing of extenuatives and soporifics

Extenuator (ekste·nɪu̯ĕtəɹ). [agent-n f. L. *extenuāre* see EXTENUATE *v*] One who extenuates. † **a** One who depreciates or makes light of **b** One who alleges extenuating or excusatory considerations; an apologist.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII 57 Not classed among such extenuators 1799 V. KNOX *Lord's Supp* IV, The extenuators of the Sacrament suggest a hint that the command to perform this slight service might have been confined to the Apostles 1869 MOZLEY *Univ Serm.* I (1876) 15 The extenuators of the Council

Extenuatory (ekste·nɪu̯ătərɪ), *a* [ad. L *extenuātōri-us*, f *extenuāre*: see EXTENUATE and -ORY] Characterized by extenuation; having the function or effect of extenuating

1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann Rev.* V 172 The translation adopts an extenuatory turn 1831 CROKER in *Boswell's Johnson* an 1744 I. 142 *note*, The veil, of stately diction and extenuatory phrases 1870 *Contemp Rev* XIV 628 The sweeping verdict on Martial's palpable faults, without any extenuatory mention of his tenderer touches

† **Exte·nue,** *v Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [(? ad. F. *extenue-r*), ad L *extenu-āre*. see EXTENUATE.] *trans* To make thinner

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag* 8 The matter .which remained in the fleshe might be extenued.

†**Extenu·ity.** *Obs rare*$^{-1}$ [f. EXTENU-ATE *v* after TENUITY] Extreme fineness or subtility, *concr* in *pl*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II 535 Making up the pourfils and extenuities of his lineaments [*argutias voltus*]

Exter (ekstə·1), *v rare*$^{-1}$. [f L *ex-* out + *ter-ra* earth; on the analogy of INTER] *trans* To dig out of the earth

1835 *Blackw Mag* XXXVIII 149 From gold mines that precious metal is exterred.

Extercorate, var. of EXSTERCORATE. *Obs*

†**Exte·rebrate,** *v Obs*$^{-0}$ [f. L *exterebrāt-* ppl stem of *exterebrāre*, f *ex-* out + *terebrāre* to bore, f *terebra* boring tool, f *terĕre* to rub] *trans.* To bore out; *fig.* 'to search curiously'.

1623-6 in COCKERAM. 1727 in BAILEY vol II

†**Exte·rge,** *v Obs.* [f L *extergĕre*, f *ex-* out + *tergĕre* to wipe off] *trans* To wipe out, cleanse In quots *absol.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 38 It [sour sapour] corrodes, bites, and exterges 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* XVIII 666 Manna and things that exterge without biting

†**Exte·rgent,** *a*$^{-0}$ [ad L *extergent-em*, pr. pple. of *extergēre*: see prec.] = ABSTERGENT.

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1727-31 in BAILEY vol. II

†**Exte·rial,** *a Obs.* [a obs F. *external*, f. L. *exter-ius* outward] Outside, external.

1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb) 123 Beware Of the outwarde man exteriall. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* Pref 4 Sickenes in the exteriall partes.

Exterior (ekstī·ə rɪəɹ), *a* and *sb.* Also 6 **exteryor,** 6-7 **exteriour** [a. L *exterior*, compar. of *exter-us* outside Cf F *extérieur.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Outer; pertaining to or connected with the outer portion or outside of anything, visible or perceptible on the outside, external. (In many uses not clearly distinguishable from the sb used *attrib*)

Exterior angle (*Geom.*) · the angle included between any side of a triangle or polygon and the production of the adjacent side, also, an angle included between a straight line falling upon two parallel lines and either of the latter on the outside. *Exterior* † *polygon, screw, side, slope* (see quots) † *Exterior epicycloid*: see EPICYCLOID

1570 DEE *Math. Pref* 2 Things Naturall, of the sense exterior, ar hable to be perceiued. 1583 STUBBES *Anat Abus* (1877) 30 The sinne of the heart bursteth not foorth into exteriour action 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* Induct, Frame your exterior shape To hautie forme of elate majestie. 1602 SHAKS *Ham* II ii. 6 Not th' exterior, nor the inward man Resembles that it was 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Exterior Polygon*, the Out-lines of all the Works drawn from one outmost Angle to another 1761 HUME *Hist Eng* II. XXXII 219 His exterior concurrence with the prosecutions 1823 LAMB *Elia, Diss. Roast Pig* (1867) 160 What a sacrifice of the exterior tegument! 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It Jrnls* (1872) I 47 Whose exterior front is covered 1863 Mrs C CLARKE *Shaks Char* xii 300 Beatrice possesses a fund of hidden tenderness beneath her exterior gaiety 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Exterior side*, the side of an imaginary polygon, upon which the plan of a fortification is constructed *Exterior slope*, in fortification, that slope of a work towards the country which is next outward beyond its superior slope 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* I 819/1 *Exterior-screw*, one cut upon the outside of a stem or mandrel.

†**b** Concerned with externals *rare.*

1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 341/2 What more exteriour honour can you deuise then this is? and yet you doe say yᵗ you honour no stockes nor stones. 1797-1803 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I 164 Why was the Jewish dispensation so strange, so exterior, so inadequate?

2. Situated outside or without (an object); coming from without; concerned with what is without; external, extrinsic. Const *to*

1533 ELYOT *Cast Helthe* II. xxiv (1572) 38 b, The exteriour ayre which compasseth the body 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii 50 Exteryor thyngys—frynds, ryches, and abundance of necessarys are . requyryd. 1667 MILTON *P L* IX 336 Without exterior help sustaind 1780 COWPER *Table T* 247 Happiness depends less on exterior things than most suppose. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* II xiii. 226 Giving particulars of his journey and feelings and describing everything exterior and local 1834 Mrs. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys Sc* iv. (1849) 32 The attraction of a sphere on any exterior body 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj Geom* 219 If the conic is a hyperbola .. the centre is a point exterior to the curve

†**b** Foreign *Obs. rare.*

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen VIII*, c. 14 This realme of England and any other exteriour potentates

B. *sb.* (Not in Johnson.)

1 The adj used *absol*: An exterior thing *rare* in *sing* In *pl.* Outside parts, features, habits, manners, trappings, etc; externals

1591 *Troub Raigne K John* (1611) 58, I speake not only for eies priuiledge, The chief exterior that I would enioy. 1598 SHAKS *Merry W* I iii 72 She did course o're my exteriors with a greedy intention. 1646 Sir T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* To Rdr, Discoursers, who look beyond the shell and obvious exteriours of things. 1712 J. HENLEY *Let in Spect* No 518 Without producing a suitable Revolution in his Exteriors. 1784 J. BARRY *Lect Art* I (1848) 76 Riches, dignities, and all, showy pompous exteriors.

2. a. The outward surface, the outside. **b.** That which appears outside; outward aspect or demeanour

a 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist Earth* I. 3 Nor did I neglect the exteriour or Surface. 1853 Sir H. DOUGLAS *Mil Bridges* (ed 3) 28 Wooden frames, covered on the exterior with sheet copper.

b 1801 HAN MORE *Wks* VIII 99 The engaging exterior of urbanity 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VIII 464 Under this ridiculous exterior however lay a man of much natural ability. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ Serm.* XIV. (1877) 247 These were covered by the most pious exterior

Exte·riorate, *v rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec + -ATE^{3}] *trans.* To make (something) a matter of externals.

1871-2 H MACMILLAN *True Vine* IV 149 How different is this from the notion of those who exteriorate religion

Exte·rioration. [f as prec + -ATION]

1 The action of making more outward. *nonce-use*, after *deterioration*

a 1832 A KNOX *Rem* (1834) I 66 To a person much occupied in inward converse with God, there is something felt of comparative exteriouration in the more public means

2 'The physiological cerebral act by which the sensation produced by an impression on any part of the course of a nerve is referred to its terminal extremity' (*Syd Soc Lex* 1884).

Exteriority (ekstī ɹɒ rɪ·ɪti) [f. as prec + -ITY Cf. F *extériorité*]

1 The state or fact of being outward or outside, or of having an external existence; outwardness.

1611 COTGR, *Exteriorité*, exteriorite, outwardness 1664 H. MORE *Myst Iniq* XVI 56 The exteriority and palpability of the exercise of their affections 1803 *Edin Rev* I. 261 Interiority and exteriority, by which is meant the distinction of the attributes of an object as originally existing in itself or as acquired from without 1836-7 Sir W HAMILTON *Metaph* XXVIII (1859) II 174 The sense of touch by itself is not even cognizant of local exteriority [*örtliches ausseinanderseyn*]. 1864 WEBSTER, *Exteriority*, surface, superficies.

2 In religious sense occas · Devotion to the external instead of to the inward and spiritual

a 1875 BP FORBES, (O) And this leads on to a third point which hinders progress, and that is what for want of a better word may be termed exteriority 1885 BISSELL *Pentateuch* 311 These men of God in the midst of a tendency to pure exteriority.

3. 'The psychical act by which sensations are referred to the external world, as when an impression on the retina is referred to an object outside and not to the place of sensation' (*Syd. Soc. Lex*)

Exteriorization (ekstī ɹɪŏɹəɪzē·ʃən). In quot **exteriorisation.** [f. next + -ATION] The action of exteriorizing (see next).

1886 F W H MYERS in *Proc Soc Psych Research* Oct 169 It was like the awakening and exteriorisation of sensations already stored up in the organism

Exteriorize (ekstī ɹɪŏɹəɪz), *v.* [f. EXTERIOR + -IZE.] *trans.* To make exterior; to realize (a conception) in outward form; to attribute an external existence to (states of consciousness).

1879 MAUDSLEY *Pathol Mind* 449 It is the unfailing tendency of the mind to project its affections outwards and to transfer them to objects as qualities—to exteriorise its states as qualities. 1890 *Harper's Mag* May 821/1 His painting is a means of exteriorizing his conceptions.

Exteriorly (ekstī·ɹɪəɹlɪ), *adv* [f. as prec. + -LY^{2}]

1 On the outside or surface; as regards the outside; superficially

1595 SHAKS. *John* IV II. 257 My forme, Which howsoeuer rude exteriorly, Is yet the couer of a fayrer minde. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. XXVI 162 It scorched her exteriorly. 1707 *Curios in Husb & Gard.* 49 New Parts uniting themselves exteriourly to the former 1791 MACIE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI 372 It was still white, both exteriorly and interiorly. 1879 *Glasgow Herald* 8 Oct., Viewed as a whole, whether exteriorly or interiorly the..room is a remarkably fine architectural production.

2. With outward act; as regards externals

1550 THOMAS *Ital Gram., Cofto*, is the worshippe or honour that is exteriourly vsed towardes God 1626 T H tr. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 269 Exteriourly applying your selfe to ordinary seruices 1685 tr. *Bossuet's Doctr. Cath Ch* Advt. 15 The Holy Ghost. establishes Pastors and Teachers to act exteriourly. 1752 CHESTERF *Lett* III. cclix. 167 Endeauour to please every body, I mean exteriorly 1872 BORROW *Gypsies of Spain* (ed 2) 101 They exteriorly accommodate themselves to the religion of the country.

3 In an exterior position or direction; as being outside something.

1877 E CAIRD *Philos Kant* II VII 609 We have again to regard the cause, not as exteriorly related to the effect, but as identical with it. 1880 C & F DARWIN *Movem Pl.* 513 Producing only 3 or 4 perfect flowers, which are situated exteriorly. 1882 *Q Rev.* Jan. 190 Each leaf is drawn in exteriorly to the first one.

Exte·rminable, *a. rare* [f L *exterminābil-is*, f. *exterminārе*: see EXTERMINATE and -ABLE] That may be exterminated.

1667 H MORE *Div Dial* I XXVII (1713) 57 No Essence that is exterminable can be the Essence of God

¶ Used by Shelley for 'illimitable'.

1813 SHELLEY *Q Mab* VII 23 The exterminable spirit it contains Is nature's only God.

Exterminate (ekstə·ɹmɪneɪt), *v* Also 6-7 *pa. pple* **exterminate.** [f. L. *extermināt-* ppl stem of *exterminārе* to drive beyond the boundaries, f. *ex-* out + *terminus* boundary-line. Cf. F. *exterminer.*

Only sense 1 is found in class. Lat.; the developed sense appears in the Vulgate, and in Fr.]

†**1.** *trans.* To drive, force (a person or thing) *from, of, out of* the boundaries or limits of (a place, region, community, state, etc); to drive away, banish, put to flight Also with double *obj* by omission of *from Obs.*

1541 ELYOT *Image Gov* (1549) 146 Oppression, extorcion .were out of the citee of Rome vtterly exterminate 1560 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* III 621 It hes mony of life extirminate 1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evil* VII. (Arb) 148 Most thinges do chase and exterminate their contraries 1653 BAXTER *Meth Peace Consc* 50 Do not those men deserve to be exterminated the Churches. *a* 1677 BARROW *Pope's Supremn.* Wks 1741 I 609 They deposed, exterminated, and deprived him of communion 1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man.* II IV. 265 Their [the Britons'] Language was wholly exterminated from hence with them. 1692 BENTLEY *Serm* 6 June 27 A discovery which alone is sufficient to exterminate rank Atheism out of the World.

2 To destroy utterly, put an end to (persons or animals); now only, to root out, extirpate (species, races, populations, sects, hence opinions, etc)

1649 *Alcoran* 65 Who can hinder God to exterminate the Messiah with whatsoever is in the Earth, when it shall seeme good to him? 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* II XXIV. 128 A People comming into possession of a Land by warre, do not alwaies exterminate the antient Inhabitants 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (1727) 229 Alexander had left Grecian Governors and Colonies in the Indies, but they were almost exterminated by Sandro-cottus. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect Hist* V xl 290 Clovis exterminated all his family, lest any of them should be chosen king 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl* (1868) I 1 5 The Holy League was to exterminate heresy. 1868 PEARD *Water-farm* XVI 164 In the dawn of domestic agriculture, beasts of prey. were exterminated

†**3.** To get rid of (a thing), to abolish, put an end to, destroy. *Obs.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. VII (1641) 63/1 Th' one [Sabbath] but a Day endures; th' others Date Eternity shall not Exterminate. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 158 Exterminating or out lawing their own Face, to put on another. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 38 Who endeavour to evacuate and exterminate this Argument 1794 GODWIN *Cal Williams* 92 A remorse that stung his conscience and exterminated his peace.

†**b.** *Math* To get rid of (an unknown quantity, etc.); = ELIMINATE *Obs.*

1743 W. EMERSON *Fluxions* II III 139 By help of the Equation of the Curve, exterminate x or y out of the Quantity $\frac{yx}{y}$. 1756 SAUNDERSON *Meth. Fluxions* 159 To exterminate the impossible Quantity in the Denominator.

1827 HUTTON *Course Math* I 246 By adding or subtracting them [equations] one of the letters may be exterminated

Hence **Exte·rminated** *ppl a* **Exte·rminating** *vbl. sb* **Exte·rminating** *ppl. a.*

1694 tr *Milton's Lett State* 19 May an. 1655, We believe it to be the general Interest of us all . to relieve our exterminated and indigent Brethren 1813 *Q. Rev.* IX. 341 The exterminated nations..deserved the vengeance of a moral governor by their idolatry and depravity 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq* 274 The exterminating of Idolattry out of the empire 1667 *Decay Chr Piety* VI 120 Unlucky vices, on whom the exterminating lot hapned to fall 1796 COLERIDGE *Ode Departing Year*, The exterminating fiend is fled. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) I. II 33 The last exterminating conquest waged. against the Britons.

Exterminatіon (ekstə·ɹmɪneɪ·ʃən). Also 5 **-mynacion,** 6 **-mination.** [ad L. *exterminātiōn-em*, n of action f. *exterminārе*: see EXTERMINATE.] The action of exterminating

†**1.** Expulsion from the bounds or limits of a country, state, or community; an instance of this; banishment, excommunication. *Obs.*

1577 DEE *Relat Spirits* I (1659) 430 The Lord Rosenberg ..did advise the Emperour of his error committed in our exterminatіon *a* 1626 BACON *Holy War* Wks 1740 III. 542 Displanting and exterminatіon of people. 1641 *Vind. Smectymnuus* IX. 104 All the important businesse of the Church, whether censures or exterminations 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* II. (1680) 33 His Majesties sufferings and forced exterminatіon. 1664 H MORE *Myst Iniq* 272 The slaughter of the Beast, or exterminatіon of him out of Being

2 Putting an end to, total extirpatіon; utter destruction.

1549 *Compl Scot* VII 68 To succumb hyr haistylye, in the maist extreme exterminatione. 1681 in Somers *Tracts* II. 152 Forcible pursuit against such persons, to the utter extermination of them 1790 HAN MORE *Relig Fash World* (1791) 140 The almost total exterminatіon of religion. 1794 S WILLIAMS *Vermont* 160 The savage aims at the utter extermination of his enemy. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 540 The Jennerian Society for the Extermination of the Small-pox 1862 Sir B BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II IV. 141 One species prospers and multiplies by the extermination of another 1867 DEUTSCH *Rem* (1874) 8 A new decree for the extermination of the Talmud

3. *Math.* = ELIMINATION 4

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl Suppl.* 1784 WARING in *Phil Trans.* LXXIV. 422 The extermination of all the terms. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I 256 *note*, Cubic equations . may usually be reduced to quadratics, by extermination.

¶**4.** Used as = TERMINATION; ending; decay.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXII (1890) 80 The owle['s] song termyneth in pyetous extermynacion 1549 *Compl Scot* I 20 Sicklyik lordschips ande dignitеis hes incressing, declinatione, ande extermination.

Exterminative (ekstə·ɹmɪneɪtɪv), *a* [f. EXTERMINATE + -IVE.] Tending to exterminate.

1884 *Pall Mall G* 2 Apr 5/1 [She] writes inflammatory odes about 'hunting the savage' .we scarcely seem to appreciate either her exterminative or her literary 'gifts'.

Exterminator (ekstɜ·mɪneɪtəɹ). [a. L. *exterminātor*, agent-n f *exterminārе*: see EXTERMINATE] One who or that which exterminates, destroys, or puts an end to.

1611 COTGR, *Exterminateur*, an exterminator, banisher, destroyer 1732 *Hist. Lett* III. 289 He made such a dreadful havoc of the Spaniards, that he was very justly surnamed the Exterminator. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz* (L), Simon de Montfort, the exterminator of the Albigenses

Exterminatory (ekstɜ·mɪnətə ɹɪ), *a* [f EXTERMINATE + -ORY] Tending to extermination, characterized by attempts at extermination.

1790 BURKE *Fr Rev*, 207 This exterminatory war. *c* 1795 — *Let to R. Burke* Wks IX 444 Those terrible, confiscatory, and exterminatory periods. 1863 MRS C CLARKE *Shaks Char* xvi 393 That exterminatory code which hitherto had kept them in abeyance

Exterminatress (ekstɜ·mɪneɪ tres) [f. EXTERMINATOR + -ESS] A female exterminator

1891 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Sept. 289/2 Miss Ormerod, the exterminatress of insects.

Exterminatrix (ekstɜ·mɪneɪ·triks) [a. L **exterminātrix*, fem of EXTERMINATOR.] = prec.

1880 *Daily News* 3 Nov 5/7 She is less of an exterminatrix than the exasperated people represent her to be

†**Extermine**, *v. Obs* [ad. F *exterminer*, f. L *exterminārе*. see EXTERMINATE]

1. = EXTERMINATE 1. Const. *from, out of.*

1634 HEYWOOD *Witches of Lanc* IV Wks 1874 IV. 228 Thou had'st extermin'd Thy selfe out of the blest society Of Saints and Angels. 1637 — *Royal Slub* 42 This word was absolutely extermin'd and excommunicated from all grammaticall construction.

2. = EXTERMINATE 2, 3.

1539 in *Vicary's Anat* (1888) App. III. 172 By fyer & sworde to extermyn & vtterly to destroy the hole nacion. 1563–87 FOXE *A & M.* (1596) 181/2 Roger bishop of Salisburie was miserablie, but iustlie, extermined 1600 SHAKS *A. Y. L* III v 89 Your sorrow, and my griefe Were both extermin'd 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 332 To extermine their power.

†**Exterminion.** Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 extermynion, 6–7 exterminioun. [after L. type **exterminiōn-em*, f. *exterminā-ārе*. see EXTERMINATE. Cf. *opīniōn-em*, f. *opīnārī* Late L. had *exterminium* in same sense.] Extermination.

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref* I. 1. 105 The extermynion of the emperors army 1582–8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 207 For punishment and utter extermination of these. 1629 SYMMER *Spir. Posie* I. III. 12 The bleare eye of carnall reason could not see any issue, or way to escape that imminent extermination. 16 *Sc Acts Chas I* (1814) V. 309 (Jam.), Thair is nothing les intendit againes this .kingdome nor ane uttir extermination and totall destructioun.

Extern (ekstɜ·n), *a* and *sb.* Forms · 5–7, 9 externe, 6– extern. [ad L. *extern-us* outward, f *exter* outside. Cf. F. *externe*]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to or connected with the outside; outwardly perceptible; consisting in outward acts; pertaining to the outward form; = EXTERNAL A. 1 and 2. Now only *poet* (*rare*).

1537 in Strype *Eccl Mem.* I App lxxviii 240 At that time it was necessary to have extern gifts 1540 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr* (1645) 68 If the Almightie would assume a visible externe shape 1666 G HARVEY *Morb. Angl* VI 63 The Lungs [are] very much exposed to extern and intern injuries. 1678 GALE *Crt Gentiles* III 145 The externe act 1683 E HOOKER *Pref Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div* 78 The extern exertions of the visibl form of som Persons. 1882 M. ARNOLD in *19th Cent.* Jan 8 Pullulating rites externe and vain

quasi *adv* *a* 1845 HOOD *Lamia* iv. 90 Women — fair externe, But viperous within

2. Situated outside, not included within the limits of, the object under consideration; = EXTERNAL A 3 Const *to*. Now chiefly *poet.*

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* I. (1603) 59 O man that troublest thy selfe with externe things. 1642 HOWELL *For Trav* (Arb) 70 Nor are the observations of the Eye any thing profitable, unless the Mind draw something from the Extern object to enrich the Soul withall. 1649 J ECCLESTON tr *Behmen's Epist.* II (1886) 8 The visible world being a procreation or extern birth 1854 *Jrnl Roy Agric Soc* XV 276 Materials altogether extern to an animal are made to contribute to the maintenance of its life 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk* IX 88 Your artist broods away from aught vulgar and extern On the inner spectrum.

absol 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II 290, I feel the externe and insensate creep in On my organized clay

† b Situated in or belonging to foreign countries; = EXTERNAL 3 b. *Obs*

1543 GRAFTON *Contn Harding* 573, I shuld desire the helpe of externe nacions and countrees. *a* 1577 SIR T SMITH *Commw. Eng* (1633) 225 Souldiers when they have no externe service. to occupie their busie heads and hands 1605 *Answ Discov Romish Doctrine* 48 Any externe Prelate. 1656 *Artif. Handsom* vii. 83 Those things of extern mode and fashion

c. Not belonging to a specified community, that is a non-member. Cf B. 2 a.

1866 *Clerical Jrnl.* 7 June 548/1 The matter . affecting the congregation alone, he put it to the good sense of extern visitors who might be present, not to claim a hearing

3. Coming from without, having an outside origin; = EXTERNAL A. 4 Now *rare.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 30 The faderis began to haif grete fere . traisting sum extern and uncouth violence of divers cieteis. *a* 1617 P. BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 116 No extern help can make us bring forth good fruit *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* II (1650) 103 It consisted in extern mechanicall artifice only. 1799 LAMB *John Woodvil* III, Having a law within He cannot be bound by any Positive laws or ordinances extern

† b. *Law.* Not essential, accidental; in phr. *Extern adjunct Obs.*

1592 WEST *1st Pt Symbol.* § 36 G, Externe Adiuncts be those in the contract, that may also be absent from it, but in it only when it so Couenanted 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II xxii. § 5 Which are inherent and not externe.

B *sb.*

†**1.** Outward appearance, exterior *Obs rare*

c 1600 SHAKS *Sonn* CXXV, Wer't ought to me I bore the canopy, With my extern the outward honoring?

2. An outsider; one who does not belong to or does not reside in an establishment or institution: a *gen.* Also a foreigner, formerly, † one of collateral descent. b. A day-pupil in a school (Fr. *externe*); also *attrib.* c In hospitals (see quot 1860). d In monastic use.

a *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 30 Being no Romane, but an externe and a Barbarian 1666 J SERJEANT *Let Thanks* 97 Not by Lineall Descendents .but a few Externs 1823 G DARLEY *Lett. Dramatists* in *Lond Mag* Dec, Joanna Baillie and young Beddoes, a female extern and a fleshman. 1834 H. O'BRIEN *Round Towers Irel.* 52 The bungling of natives and the claims of externs. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 170 It would be worth gold .. to any unlucky extern this pinching night

b 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lii, An extern school grew round the old foundation. 1853 C BRONTE *Villette* VIII, The externes or day-pupils exceeded one hundred in number 1890 *Q Rev.* July 86 At the collège Mazarin . he followed [the courses] as an extern.

c. 1860 MAYNE *Exp. Lex., Extern*, applied to patients, of hospitals, dispensaries, etc who are not inmates, to out-patients; also to the assistants, dressers, etc. who attend such or who do not dwell in the institution.

attrib 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII 302 s v *Hospital*, The 'extern maternity' charities.

d. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 169 Greate companies of kinsfolkes, friends, and externes compassed her all-aboute. 1870 *Contemp Rev.* XV. 590 If there were not some person representing the outer world, some extern, as the Catholics would say 1887 *Law Rep* Weekly Notes 32/2 No sister should seek advice of any extern without .leave

Hence † **Exte rnly** *adv.*, outwardly, on the outside

1568 ABP PARKER *Corr* (1852) 325 Nothing hath chanced exteinly to her Majesty wherein her prudence shall be more marked. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I III (1641) 28/1 Or stately Toombs, externly gilt and garnisht With dust and bones inwardly fill'd and furnisht.

External (ekstɜ··mäl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6–7 externall. [f. L. *extern-us* outward (see EXTERN *a.*) + -AL.]

A. *adj.* (Opposed to *internal.*)

1. Situated or lying outside; pertaining to, or connected with, the outside or outer portion of anything *External angle*: one made by producing outwardly a side of a figure. *External contact*: (see quot. 1867).

1591 SHAKS 1 *Hen VI*, v. v 3 Her vertues graced with externall gifts. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* v. II. 349 If they had swallow'd poyson, 'twould appeare By externall swelling 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog Del* I VII 163 Externall I call those parts which are without the Spheare it selfe 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *External angles* 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict* s v *Angle*, The external angle of a triangle is equal to both the internal opposite ones taken together 1834 MCMURRIE *Cuvier's Anim Kingd* 227 Having those organs free on the external edge. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 83 All the external angles of the polygon must also be equal to four right angles 1842 E WILSON *Anat. Vade m.* 335 The External or Cellular coat is dense and resisting 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., External contact*, in a transit of Mercury or Venus over the sun's disc, this expression means the first touch of the planet's and sun's edges, before any part of the former is projected on the disc of the luminary 1870 BENTLEY *Bot* 58 External Glands may be. divided into stalked..or not stalked.

b. *Anat* Of veins, nerves, etc . Lying towards the outer surface of the body.

1831 R KNOX *Cloquet's Anat* 489 External descending branches are four or five in number furnishing to the same parts an equal quantity of twigs 1842 E. WILSON *Anat Vade-m* 342 The External Jugular Vein *Ibid* 418 The External Cutaneous Nerve. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract Surg* I 389 The external meatus

c. Of remedies, treatment, etc.. Outward, applied to the exterior of the body

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *External Digestives* are such as ripen a Swelling or breed good and laudable Matter in a Wound, and prepare it for Mundification or cleansing. 1799 *Med. Jrnl* II 300 He recommends external warmth but not internal stimulants 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I 87 This man hath cured me by an external process 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys* 72 The application of external heat.

2 Pertaining to the outward or bodily form as opposed to the inner nature or spirit; outwardly visible or perceptible; consisting in outward acts or appearances

1556 *Calvin's Bk Com Prayer* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 233 The external Face of the same is polluted. 1564 *Brief Exam* C ij, The externall partes of the sacramentes 1647 H MORE *Song of Soul* II I III XXVIII, They .. Appear in thickned Aire with shape externall. *a* 1699 STILLINGFL. (J), He that commits only the external act of idolatry is as guilty as [etc.]. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II i. Wks 1874 I. 167 The external worship of God. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Milton* Wks. II 142 Religion .will glide out of the mind, unless it be invigorated by external ordinances, by stated calls to worship 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 120 The external qualities of this striking style.

3 Situated outside, not included within the limits of, the object under consideration Const. *to*

1595 SHAKS *John* II I 571 Maids having no externall thing to loose But the word Maid 1801 *Med Jrnl* XXI 84 The external air 1865 LECKY *Ration* (1878) I 359 All who were external to Christianity were doomed to eternal damnation 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom* 209 F and G are both external to the conic

†b. Situated in or belonging to foreign countries, foreign. *Obs.*

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Scot Chron* (1805) II 54 Singular prowesse shewed by him (in external battell) 1599 *Life Sir T More* in Wordsw *Eccl Biog* (1853) II. 96 His external friends were these: Budæus a learned Frenchman, etc.

c. *Metaph.* Belonging or pertaining to the world of things or phenomena, considered as outside of the perceiving mind. *External world*: the totality of objects existing outside the conscious subject; the objective world; the 'non-ego'.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* v 103 All External things Which the five senses represent 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit* (1855) II Nothing external is perceived till it first makes an impression. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Milton* Wks. II. 95 The knowledge of external nature. 1884 tr *Lotze's Metaph.* 445 Our mental life is aroused anew at every moment by sensations which the external world excites

4. Arising or acting from without, originating from something outside. *External evidence*: evidence derived from circumstances or considerations outside of or independent of the thing discussed.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath* II xxix 167 Not by externall violence, but intestine disorder 1695 WOODWARD *Nat Hist Earth* v § 5 (1723) 255 These Shells being exposed to many external Accidents are worn, fretted, and broken to Pieces 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p iv, Without the Aid of external Violence 1812–6 PLAYFAIR *Nat Phil* (1819) I. 43 The motion of a body must be ascribed to the action of an external cause or force. 1824 CHALMERS *Evid Chr. Revel.* Advt 5 The external testimony of Christianity leaves infidelity without excuse. 1836 J GILBERT *Chr Atonem.* v (1852) 124 The idea that the punishment of sin is solely some external evil brought upon us. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* I (1870) 20 The external evidence to a contrary effect is considerable.

5. Connected with, or having reference to, what is outside; having an outside object or sphere of operation. *External perception*: the perception of external objects, as opposed to *internal perception*, the perception of what takes place within the mind. So *External senses.*

1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph* XVII (1859) II 43 As this [the Acquisitive] faculty is again subdivided into two, according as it is conversant either about the phænomena of matter or about the phænomena of mind, the non-ego or the ego, I gave precedence to the former of these,—the faculty known under the name of External Perception. *Mod*, It is necessary to consider the subject in its external relations The external affairs of the society were managed by the secretary

b *spec.* Having reference to dealings with foreign countries.

1770 BURKE *Pres Discont.* Wks 1842 I 139 The persons now in the external administration 1891 *Law Rep* Weekly Notes 138/2 The external debt of the Republic of Chili.

B. *sb.*

1. *sing* The outside; the exterior.

1792 *Munchausen's Trav* XXII 95 The external of the chariot. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* X. 202 Deformity and hollowness beneath The rich external.

2. That which is external. In *pl* **a.** Outward features or aspect; bodily qualifications; outward ceremonies or observances. **b.** Things lying outside or distinct from a person or object; external or outward circumstances or conditions; also, non-essentials

a. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm Reg* (Arb) 15 A time in which (as for externals) she was full blown. *a* 1662 GAUDEN *Let to Chas II*, 6 The externals of decent forms *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) I. II. 67 Adam was . glorious in his externals; he had a beautiful body 1752 JORTIN *Serm* (1771) I. I 15 The Externals of religion *a* 1764 LLOYD *The Puff* Wks. (1774) I 171 Externals have the gift of striking, And lure the fancy into liking. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit* 24 An agreement in externals ought to prevail amongst all the reformed. 1857 BUCKLE *Hist. Civiliz.* I. XIV. 793 He [Condillac] found it utterly impossible to escape from those tendencies towards the external which governed his own age 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv* 188 The system has all the externals and much of the reality of constitutional government

b. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 80 Why should the planets have such influences upon externalls and accidentalls, that had none upon the internalls and essentialls? 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 431 Fractures are divisions of bones, caused by externals violently forced on them 1676 HALE *Contempl* I. 280 Such a state of externals as might be suitable to the exigence and nature of my condition in this life. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 66 God in Externals could not place Content 1883 *Athenæum* 10 Feb 178/3 The concluding remarks on the subordination of externals to essentials

Exte·rnalism. [f prec + -ISM]

1. Excessive regard for what is external, to the neglect of what is essential, *esp.* in religion; an instance of this.

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. VI. II. 158 The despotic externalism of the time. 1875 MRS. CHARLES in

Sunday Mag. May 506 Pharisaic formalities and externalisms. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 265 Christianity might be frittered away into a troublesome and censorious externalism.

2. The worship of the external world

1874 BLACKIE *Self-cult.* 11 This is the very madness of externalism.

Exte·rnalist. [f as prec. + -IST] One who has undue regard for externals

1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 770 The Pharisaic conceit of the externalist

Externality (ekstəɹnæ·lĭti) [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being external

1. a. The quality of displaying itself in external forms. **b.** The quality of being 'all on the outside'; superficiality, hollowness **c.** The condition or fact of being outside another object, or of being an outsider. **d.** The quality of operating or striving to operate from without.

a 1673 H. MORE *App Antid* 23 Worship, in the natural externality thereof. 1836 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 72 [In France] the externality of the classical spirit has worn away into mere superficiality.

b. 1684 H. MORE *Answ Remarks Exp Apocal* 243 If that Externality or Superficiality were aimed at. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* vi. 115 There is a prose in certain Englishmen. a knell in the externality of their voice

c. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv Anim.* VIII 473 In relation to the body of the animal, all ligaments are external, and their internality or externality is in respect of the hinge line along which the edges of the valves meet 1881 *Echo* 1 July 1/6 The pleas of ignorance or of externality cannot possibly be urged against one who has been the very foremost and most trusted champion of the system

d 1857 M. PATTISON *Ess* (1889) II 255 Its [the New Lutheran Orthodoxy's] whole principle is that of the externality of the Christian Institute

2. *Metaph.* The quality or fact of being external to a perceiving subject; the fact of belonging to the external world, or having an existence in space.

a 1790 ADAM SMITH *Ess Philos Subjects* (1795) 198 Pressure or resistance necessarily supposes externality in the thing which presses or resists. 1846 MILL *Logic* II vii § 3 While looking at a solid object they cannot help having the conception, and, the momentary belief of its externality 1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* III 62 The scientific world was preparing for that reconstruction of its conception of what sensible things and externality mean.

3. a. An external object; an outward feature or characteristic. **b.** *collect* Outward things in general; an outward environment or observance

1839 J ROGERS *Antipopopr* XVIII. § 3 346 A huge bulk of trifling ceremonial and idle externality *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm* Ser. IV. XXVI. (1876) 288 The externalities of it may seem to be joy and brightness, but in the deep beneath there is a stern aspect. 1867 J. H. STIRLING in *Fortn. Rev* Oct 385 So uneasy an externality, of which he is himself the powerless and apprehensive centre 1871 MISS MULOCK *Fair France* 13 All these are sensuous externalities. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys* I i § 10 (1879) 11 Force being that externality of which we have the most direct cognizance.

4. Absorption in externals.

1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Product Mod Art*, Deeply corporealized, and enchained hopelessly in the grovelling fetters of externality, must be the mind, to which [etc.]. 1860 EMERSON *Cond Life, Worship* Wks (Bohn) II. 397 What proof of infidelity like the externality of churches that once sucked the roots of right and wrong?

Externalization (ekstə̆ măləɪzē·ʃən) [f. next + -ATION] The action or process of externalizing; an instance of this; also *concr.* an embodiment.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag* XIV 491 As a telescope is a copy or externalization of the process of vision, so written language may be a copy or externalization of the process of thinking. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 379 The externalisation of the will 1877 MALLOCK *New Republic* IV i II 127 Such a city would be the externalisation of the human spirit in the highest state of development

Externalize (ekstə̆ măləɪz), *v* Also 9 **externalise.** [f EXTERNAL + -IZE] *trans.* To make external; to embody in outward form; to give or attribute external existence to; to treat as consisting in externals.

1852 MORELL tr. *Tennemann's Hist Philos.* 29 His fancy externalizing the divinations of his reason. 1875 SYMONDS *Renauss Italy* I i. 30 This high political abstraction, latent in Christianity, was externalised in the French Revolution. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos Kant* II x 427 The universe is the process whereby spirit externalises itself 1884 *Chicago Advance* 14 Feb, The more ancient mistake has been to externalize religion too much.

Hence **Exte·rnalized** *ppl. a* **Exte rnalizing** *vbl. sb*, the action of the vb EXTERNALIZE.

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit Philos* 98 The externalizing of one's own thoughts 1876 FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp Rev.* June 135 Creation is the evolution of deity, man externalized God 1886 GURNEY *Phantasms of Living* I 186 Divides the cases [of telepathy] into two great families—those (A) where the impression is sensory or externalised, and those (B) where it is not sensory or externalised.

Externally (ekstə̆·nălı), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY²] In an external manner

1. On or with regard to the outside or outer surface; outwardly; by external application.

1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 185 There is not yet any appearance of swelling externally 1802 PALEY *Nat Theol* xi. (ed 2) 202 The cavities of the body are so configurated as externally to exhibit the most exact correspondency of the opposite sides. 1812 FOSTER in *Life & Corr* (1846) I. lxxxviii. 432 Distinguished externally by wig and gown. 1838 T THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 442 This butter is employed on the continent in medicine, and always externally. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom Emp* X (ed 5) 157 The attitude of the Roman Church to the imperial power was externally respectful

2. In an outside position, outside, with regard to what is outside; by external agency, so as to produce external effects *To operate externally.* to produce effects outside of oneself *To marry externally*: to marry out of the family or community (*rare*).

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* I xi (1611) 33 All things receive externally some perfection from other things 1649 JER TAYLOR *Apol Liturgy* § 126. 81 Those holy incitements to vertue and good life, which God's spirit ministers to us externally, or internally. 1718 FIDDES *Theol. Spec.* I. I. II vi. 98 If he had never proceeded to make anything or to operate externally 1844 M. HENNELL *Soc. Systems* 51 When they marry externally the community portions them in ready money.

†**Externalness.** *Obs* [f as prec + -NESS.] The fact, condition, or quality of being external; outwardness or formality (of religious observances).

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* V xi. (1713) 442 But Carnality and Externalness, especially after the Reign of Constantine, quickly over-ran all. 1727 in BAILEY vol II 1775 in ASH

‖ **External** (eksterna) [F *external*, f. *externe* day-scholar: see EXTERN *sb* 2 b] A day-school.

1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* VIII, The establishment was both a pensionat and an external

Externate (e kstəmeĭt), *v. rare.* [f EXTERN + -ATE³] *trans.* To embody in outward form.

1890 tr. *Pfleiderer's Devel. Theol* 73 The idea externates itself

Hence **Externa·tion,** outward embodiment

1845 CDL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* (1855) 347 The externation of His Wisdom. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Can of Dramaturgy* (1865) 6 Pantomime, grounded on externation of the feelings 1876 M DAVIES *Unorth. Land* 250 The externation of religion was especially necessary

†**Externe,** *v Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f med.L *externāre* to make external, f. *extern-us* outward. see prec] *trans* (in quot) To alienate.

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb.* X Epil. 215 Yf synne in oure entente hem nolde externe.

Externity (ekstə̆·nĭti). Also 8 **externeity.** [f. as prec + -ITY] The quality or state of being external or outward, outwardness; also quasi-*concr.* the external part or characteristics

1713 A. COLLIER *Clavis Univ* i 20 The seeming externeity of a visible object, is no argument of its real externeity. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1770) V. 216 The Internity of his ever-living light kindled up an Externity of corporeal irradiation 1836 *Blackw Mag* XXXIX 359 For what a man may do or suffer. so far as his externity is concerned, I care not.

Externization (ekstə̆ məɪzē·ʃən). [f next + -ATION.] The action of externizing; in quot *concr.* the outward or objective manifestation

1841–4 EMERSON *Ess, Poet* Wks (Bohn) I. 159 The Universe is the externization of the soul.

Externize (ekstə̆ məɪz), *v.* [f EXTERN + -IZE] *trans.* To embody in an outward shape or form; = EXTERNALIZE.

1836 EMERSON *Nat, Prospects* Wks (Bohn) II. 170 The laws of his [man's] mind .externized themselves into day and night 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang* XIV. 304 Our inner consciousness is externized

†**Exterous,** *a Obs rare.* [f L. *exter* outward + -OUS] Outward, outside; far removed

1570 LEVINS *Manip* 225 Exterouse, *exterus.* 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. III. III lxiii, When in her full, She seemeth least, which proves she's exterous Beyond the Sunne, and further off doth roll.

Exterraneous (ekstĕrē·ı·nĭəs), *a* [f. late L. *exterrāne-us* (f. *ex-* out + *terra* land) + -OUS] Of or pertaining to a foreign country

1656–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr* 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio) 1832 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts

Exterrestrial (ekstĕre strĭăl), *a.* [f Ex-*pref*.¹ + TERRESTRIAL.] Originating or located outside the earth Cf *extra-terrestrial.* see EXTRA- *pref.*

1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* xii 279 The light of this nebula, unlike any other ex-terrestrial light 1871 — *Light Sc* (1879) 110 Ex-terrestrial observers, such as these, may know much more.

Exterritorial (eksterĭtō·rĭăl), *a* [f. Ex-*pref*.¹ + TERRITORIAL; after next] Of or pertaining to exterritoriality.

1880 in OGILVIE. 1892 *Law Times* XCII 392/1 To those who .administer exterritorial laws, this book will be of great use

Hence **Exterrito rially** *adv*, beyond the limits of 'one's' own territory.

1853 *Fraser's Mag* XLVIII. 124 The moment she [France] proceeds exterritorially that moment she throws down the gauntlet of defiance to all Europe.

Exterritoriality (eksterĭtō·rĭæ lĭti) [ad. F *exterritorialité* (in Littré): see prec. and -ITY.] The condition of being considered outside the territory of the state in which (a person) resides, and therefore of not being amenable to its laws Also EXTRATERRITORIALITY.

The privilege of exterritoriality belongs by international law to ambassadors and their families; stipulations according it to various other classes of persons have been granted by certain Asiatic powers in treaties with European nations.

[1756 RUTHERFORTH *Institutes* II. ii. ix. § 20 603 That as by one fiction of positive law an ambassador is considered as the representative of the nation which sends him, so by another like fiction of the same law he is considered as if he was out of the territory, though he is in it] 1836 WHEATON *Internat Law* I. 273 The fiction of exterritoriality has been invented, by which the minister though actually in a foreign country, is supposed still to remain within the territories of his own sovereign. 1859 *Times* 17 Mar. 5/2 The system of exterritoriality which Christian nations have deemed it necessary for the interests and protection of their subjects to establish in China 1878 W. B. LAWRENCE *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 40 The United States courts have always been scrupulous in recognizing the exterritoriality of public ships. *attrib* 1887 H. KNOLLYS *Life in Japan* 317 That everlastingly sore point, the ex-territoriality question

Exterritorialize (e ksterĭtō·rĭăləɪz), *v rare*⁻¹. [f EXTERRITORIAL + -IZE] *trans.* To secure the privileges of exterritoriality for; to withdraw (a person) from liability to the laws of the country in which he resides.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 11 The Roman Catholic missionaries in their ill-judged and indefensible attempts to exterritorialize their Chinese converts.

†**Exte·rse,** *v Obs*⁻° [f L *exters-* ppl. stem of *extergĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *tergĕre* to wipe.] *trans.* To wipe off or out Hence **Exte rsed** *ppl a*

1727 in BAILEY vol II.

†**Exte·rsion.** *Obs.*⁻° [as if ad. L **extersiōn-em*, n of action f *extergĕre*: see prec] The action of rubbing or wiping off or out.

1656–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721 in BAILEY.

†**Exte·rsive,** *a Obs rare* [f. L type **extersīvus*. see EXTERSE and -IVE.] Having the property of wiping off or out; cleansing.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 700 We have concinnated this. extersive Medicament 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim & Min* 73 The ashes are extersive and digesting

†**Exte·rsory,** *a. Obs.*⁻° [f. as prec + -ORY] =prec 1727–36 in BAILEY, whence 1775 in ASH

Extesticulate (ekstesti kĭŭlĕt), *a. rare*⁻° [f Ex- *pref*.¹ + L. *testicul-us* testicle + -ATE².] 'Castrated' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

Extill, -ation, -atious, var. ff. of EXSTILL, etc.

†**Extimate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *extim-us*, superl of *exter* outside: on the analogy of *ultimate*] Outmost, uttermost.

1659 H MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 178 Personal figuration in the extimate parts. that represent the Body, Face, and Vestments, etc 1672 *Brief Reply* 119 The supreme or extimate Heaven is in no place.

Extime, obs. form of ESTEEM.

Extimulate, -ation, -atory, obs ff EXSTIMULATE, etc.

Extinct (eksti ŋkt), *pa pple* and *a* Also 5 **extincte.** [ad. L *ex(s)tinct-us*, pa pple of *ex-(s)tinguĕre*: see EXTINGUISH As used by Caxton and writers of the 16th c it may be regarded as pa pple of EXTINCT *v*]

A. *pple* Extinguished (see senses of EXTINCT, EXTINGUISH, *vbs*) Now *rare.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 219 That fyre was extincte. *Ibid* I 347 This duke Turgesius was perischede and extincte. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* 176/4 The more they lyght them [candellys] the more were they extyncte. 1548–9 (Mar) *Bk Com. Prayer, Offices* 8 Graunt that al sinne and vice here maie be so extinct. 1598 ROWLANDS *Betraying of Christ* 30 They blind his sight, whose soules more blind Had quite extinct the light of grace. 1612 BREREWOOD *Lang & Relig* IV 33 The Spanish and Pannonian tongues not extinct by the Romans 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 99 It tooke fire .. but was quickly extinct 1734 LAW *Enquiry Space* 26 Take away the Things and their respective Order and Distance may cease and be extinct. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Dec 13/2 As I uttered the last word of my manuscript, the lights were suddenly extinct.

B. *adj.* (In early use with distinctly ppl. sense; in mod. use it usually denotes a state without reference to the action from which this results)

1. Of a fire, flame, light: Extinguished, quenched, put out, no longer burning. Of a volcano. That has ceased eruption

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 119 A lawnterne . extincte is drownede in to hit. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W. 1531) 197 b, The lampe of grace in thy soule wyll soone be extinct 1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 355 Neither the husband nor any of the family could be awaked till that torch was extinct 1784 COWPER *Task* VI 684 A spark or two not yet extinct 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I 249 There are some who .. when we [cigars] are not half extinct throw us contemptuously away. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 427/2 Active or extinct volcanoes. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 193 A group of small extinct volcanoes.

†**b.** *Quicksilver extinct* [= Fr. *mercure éteint*] mercury triturated with fats or chalk, and therefore no longer lustrous. *Obs.*

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp* II CXXX 432 Quicke-siluer extinct, and verdigrease, of each an ounce

2 Of things comparable to a fire or light (*e g* life, hope, passion, disease, etc.): Quenched; that has ceased to burn or shine

1494 FABYAN *Chron* V CXVIII. 94 The feythe. was wel nere extyncte thoroughe all the lande. 1591 *Troub Raigne K. John* (1611) 67 Young Arthurs eies are blinded and extinct 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt & Spir.* (1782) I. V 56 Every faculty of the mind .. is liable . to become wholly extinct before death 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* V. XII, Conversation

seemed nearly extinct 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxiv, He was cut down before life was extinct 1857 Buckle *Civiliz* I vi 294 The last hope of the Mohammedans was extinct

†**3.** Of a person. Cut off, dead; blotted out of existence. Also, passed away, vanished. *Obs*

1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* 5/2 All were deed and extynct 1530 Heywood *Four P. P.* in Hazl *Dodsley* I 375 He may at liberty Pass safe Till that he be from us extinct 1611 Bible *Job* xvii 1 My dayes are extinct. 1654 H L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 4 The usuall ceremony ordained to the bodies of extinct princes 1665 G. Havers *P. della Valle's Trav E. Indies* 92 Nagar lost together with his life a great part of his Dominions, and became in a manner extinct 1675 Ti. *Machiavelli's Prince* xi (Rtldg. 1883) 75 The Pope being dead and Valentine extinct.

4. That has died out or come to an end **a** Of a family, a class of persons, a race or species of animals or plants: Having no living representative; 'without progressive succession' (J.).

1683 *Brit. Spec* 156 The Line of Henry VIIIth being extinct 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. 331 My Father was dead, and my Mother, and all the Family extinct 1748 Jrnyns *Imit Hor Epist* II. i 48 Let's try and fix some æra, if we can, When good ones [ministers] were extinct, and bad began 1868 Freeman *Norm Conq* (1876) II ix 434 The royal house was not yet extinct 1874 Helps *Soc Press.* iii. 35 The great book collectors (except in America) seem to be an extinct race.

b Of an institution, dignity, office, etc · Obsolete. Of a title of nobility: Having no qualified claimant.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor* 51 Ye Supper of the Lord. you have so defiled .. that the true use therof is almost utterly extinct. 1652 Hobbes *Leviath.* II xxix 174 The Assembly it selfe is extinct 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) III 244 The dignities limited to the heirs male of Sir Robert Sydney became extinct. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* iv (1852) 103 They imagine the office of moral rule in another state to become extinct 1841 W Spalding *Italy & It Isl* III. 181 The three extinct republics, Florence, Pisa, and Siena. 1848 Macaulay *Hist Eng* I. 537 His marquisate became extinct.

c. *Law* in phr. *possibility of issue extinct*

1574 tr *Littleton's Tenures* 7 b, He. is tenaunt in the tayle after possibilitie of issue extinct 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) I. 154 A person may be tenant in tail, after possibility of issue extinct.

d. Of a law, legal power or right, etc

1628 Coke *On Litt* 147 All the Rent charge is extinct 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg.* 156 A Censure inflicted *à Jure* continues, tho' such Law be extinct 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) VI. 457 Such a power, though extinct at law, would certainly be enforced in equity.

†**Exti·nct,** *sb Obs.* [? ad L. *ex(s)tinct-us* (*u*-stem), f. *ex(s)tinguĕre* (see Extinguish); or f. Extinct *v*.] = Extinction.

1606 Ford *Honor Trr* iii *To Earl Pembroke*, To the vttermost extinct of life 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt Brit* vii xliv 364 The extinct of the English Nations renowne. *Ibid* ix. xvii. (1632) 877 The vtter extinct of the House of Yorke

†**Exti·nct,** *v Obs.* Forms 5–6 **extynct(e,** (5 **estyncte**), 6 **extincte, (extinkt),** 6– **extinct.** Pa. t. 5–6 **extynct(e.** [f L. *ex(s)tinct-* ppl. stem of *ex(s)tinguĕre* to Extinguish]

1 *trans.* = Extinguish *v.* 1.

1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* 230/1 The blessid laurence had fyue biennynges withoute forthe whiche he al ouercam manly and extyncte them 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* II. 166 The feruent great fire extincted was in-dede. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 66/2 Eugenia was put into hot baths, which were extincted, and she preserued

2. = Extinguish *v.* 2.

1542 Boorde *Dyetary* 280 Purslane dothe extynct the ardor of lassyuyousnes. 1556 J Heywood *Spider & F* vii. 39 It is more hard, loue to our selues to extinkt *a* 1568 Coverdale *Hope Faithf* Pref. (1574) A iij b, Not to stirre vp Gods grace in vs were to .extincte the spirite.

3. = Extinguish *v* 4.

1483 Caxton *G de la Tour* A vij b, The grete good dedes and abstynence that I dyde quenchyd and estyncted al my synnes 1538 Leland *Itin* IV. 16 The name of the Barony of Say is extinctid. 1547 in Cardwell *Documentary Ann* (1839) I. 42 They have utterly extincted and destroyed all images 1598 F. Meres in Arb *Garner* II. 105 One strain of music extincte the pleasure of another 1603 H Crosse *Vertues Commw* (1878) 35 Two contraries, cannot ioyntly hold possession, but one will vtterly extinct the other.

b. To put an end to, make void (a law, legal right, status, ordinance). Also, to cancel (a licence, the claim of a creditor). Cf Extinguish 3 b.

1527 in Fiddes *Wolsey* II 142 The jurisdiction of the Prerogative should be extinctyd 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng* II xiv. (1638) 84 He .would extinct former rights by such a fine with proclamation. 1541 Barnes *Wks* (1573) 311/2 Gods blessed ordinaunce were rather to bee extincted and abhorred 15. R Morice in Strype *Eccl Mem.* III xxviii. 236 Divers report that Mr Latimers licence was extincted 1588 J. Mellis *Briefe Instr.* G ij, Yee shall extinct the Creditors of the olde book by the contrary of his opposite *a* 1626 Bacon *Max & Uses Com Law* ix. (1635) 39 If I had purchased the land myselfe, then I had extincted mine owne condition.

c. To abolish, suppress (a state of things, custom, institution).

1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen VIII*, c 20 To extinct and make frustrate the paymentys of the said Annates or first fruytes. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c 22 § 3 Many chanteries ben sins y^e time vtterly dissolued and extincted *c* 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen VIII* (1878) 283 Julius Cæsar .extincted the ancient liberty of the people of Rome.

d = Extinguish *v* 3 e

1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* Argt. A vj, Nether the regale famylye nor thee stok of Juda to be extyncted 1553 Brendr *Q Curtius* viii 36 Theyr latter kynges whose lynage the power of the Romans longe after dyd extinct.

e = Extinguish *v* 3 f

1548 Hall *Chron* 38 a, Scater kyng of Scottes was by Dunwallo slayn and extincted 1587 *Mirr Mag*, *Albanact* I, The Britains Were ready still to fighte at euery call, Till time they had extynct, the monsters all

Hence **Exti·ncted** *ppl. a* **Exti·ncting** *vbl sb*

1513 Hen VIII *Let* in Strype *Eccl Mem* I App i 3 Wee have, for the extincting of the detestable Schisme entred actual war 1604 Shaks *Oth* II i 81 He may. Giue it renew'd fire to our extincted Spirits. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun Mon* 113 For the vtter extincting of power and authoritie.

‖**Extincteur** (ɛkstɛ̃ktœr, ekstiŋktoɪ). [F, ad L *ex(s)tinctor*, agent-n f *ex(s)tinguĕre*: see Extinguish.] An apparatus for extinguishing fire, patented 1862.

[1865 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 27 Oct 749 A curious apparatus called *l'Extincteur* was tested a short time since. in Paris] 1878 Lady Brassey *Voy Sunbeam* xxi, The extincteur was used freely. 1885 J J. Manley *Brit. Almanac Comp.* 24 Extincteurs and domestic fire-escapes

Extinction (ekstiŋkʃən) Also 5 **extincoion** [ad L. *ex(s)tinctiōn-em*, n of action f *ex(s)tinguĕre*: see Extinguish Cf. F. *extinction*.] The action of extinguishing; the fact or state of being extinguished.

1. The quenching, putting out (of fire, light, anything burning or shining; *fig.* hopes, passions, life, etc.); the fact of being quenched, the process of becoming, or the condition of being, extinct.

In *Optics* occas used for the stoppage of light by absorption, interference, etc

1404 Fabyan *Chron.* vii 589 He ordeyned at Westminster to brenne perpetuelly wyout extincoion iiii tapers of waxe. 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* II iii 68 Red hot needles or wires extinguished in quicksilver, do yet acquire a verticity according to the Laws of position in extinction 1669 Boyle *Contin New Exp* I. Notes (1682) 191 Several Ignitions and Extinctions 1672 G. Harvey *Morb. Angl.* v 14 The parts are consumed through extinction of their native heat 1794 G Adams *Nat & Exp Philos* II. xxi 406 Reflexion, refraction, and extinction, are affections of light by transparent bodies. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. iii 186 The sudden extinction of those hopes which she had so long. cherished 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI 424/2 The birth and extinction of volcanoes are phenomena seen in separate parts of the earth's surface 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I xxvii 204 The alternate appearance and extinction of the light 1866 Carlyle *Remin* (1881) II 275 A bright lamp flickering out into extinction

b. The slaking (of lime); †'the quenching of red-hot minerals in some liquor, to abate their sharpness, or to impart their virtue to the liquor' (Phillips 1706); †*concr.* a tincture made by this process *Extinction of mercury*: (see quot. 1842).

1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* II. v. § 3. 85 Gold inwardly taken .either in substance, infusion, decoction or extinction. *Ibid* II v § 3 86 [Alloyed gold] is actually dequantitated by fire, and possibly by frequent extinction. *Ibid.* III xxii. 165 For speedier operation we make extinctions, infusions, and the like 1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* (ed 3), *Extinction of mercury*, trituration of mercury with lard or other substance, until the mercury disappears. 1848 Craig, *Extinction* of lime.

2 Suppression, abolition (of an institution, etc.); the complete wiping out (of a debt)

1652 Hobbes *Leviath* II. xxix 168 The Extinction of their Democracy 1748 Anson *Voy.* II. xiv. 282 The extinction of their religion, and the slaughter of their ancestors 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 145 ¶ 1 The public would suffer inconvenience from the extinction of any common trade. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* VIII. 469 After the extinction of the national independence. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* (1852) 462 The plan for the gradual extinction of the national debt.

3. The action of blotting (a living being, a soul) out of existence; destruction, annihilation.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 333 We therefore define an abortment to be Either the issuing of an imperfect Infant or his extinction and death in the wombe 1646 Bp Hall *Balm Gil* 188 The utter extinction of those we loved. 1676 Glanvill *Ess.* v 19 Doctrines, such as .utter extinction, and annihilation of the Wicked after the Day of Judgment. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 135 Which destruction they call the second death, and describe it as a perfect extinction. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 32, I declare the soul's eclipse Not the soul's extinction

†**b.** Effacement, utter disgrace or ruin (of a person) *Obs.*

1542 Udall in *Lett Lat Men* (Camden) 5 To recover a man from present extinction.

4. Of a race, family, species, etc.: The fact or process of becoming extinct; a coming to an end or dying out; the condition of being extinct

1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* 63 If a man deuise to his daughter his lands vntill she marie it onely signifieth an extinction of the legacie when the mariage is accomplished. 1659 C. Noble *Mod Answ to Immod. Q* 15 By extinction of the male blood it received an alteration *a* 1729 J. Rogers 19 *Serm* (1735) 135 The Extinction of Nations, and the Desolation of Kingdoms 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) VI. 569 Any number of lives, the extinction of which could be proved without difficulty. 1875 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp* xix (ed 5) 354 The extinction of the male line of Hapsburg in the person of Charles the Sixth 1880 A. R Wallace *Isl Life* 61 The most effective agent in the extinction of species is the pressure of other species

Extinctive (ekstiŋktiv), *a* [f L. type **ex-stinctīv-us*, f. *ex(s)tinguĕre* (see Extinguish). Cf. Fr *extinctif*] Tending, or having the power, to extinguish, causing annihilation Const *of.*

1600 Swinburne *Spousals* (1686) 138 This Condition is resolutive or extinctive that is to say threatening a death or destruction to that which is born 1837 Carlyle *Fr Rev* II i, O ye hapless Two, mutually extinctive, the Beautiful and the Squalid, sleep ye well 1871 *Contemp Rev* XVI 543 The third class of extinctive agencies, seems to threaten many of the Malayan and Polynesian races 1883 *Athenæum* 10 Mar 1/1 The Extinctive Effect of Free Water on the Rolling of Ships

Hence †**Exti·nctively** *adv.*, so as to be extinguished

1633 T. Adams *Exp 2 Peter* iii 4 If they [i e souls] die not extinctively, what becomes of them?

Exti·nctness. ? *Obs.*—° [f. Extinct *a.* + -ness] The quality of being extinct.

1727–36 in Bailey, whence 1775 in Ash.

†**Exti·ncture.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. Extinct *v.* + -ure.] = Extinction.

1597 Shaks *Lover's Compl* 294 Cold modesty, hot wrath, Both fire from hence and chill extincture hath

Extine (ekstin, -tɛin) *Bot.* [f L. *ext-* (in *extimus* most outward, f *ex-*) + -ine¹.] The outer membrane of the pollen grain Also Exine

1835 Lindley *Introd Bot.* (1848) I 358 The shell of the pollen-grain has been ascertained to consist of two or even three membranes, of which the outer (extine) is thicker than the inner (intine). 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot* 505 The contents [of pollen grains] enclosed by an extine and intine, divide into two cells

†**Exti·nguible,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹ [ad. late L. *extinguibilis* (Lactantius), f *ex(s)tinguĕre*: see Extinguish.] = Extinguishable.

1605 Timme *Quersit* I. xii 50 The most pure and extinguible substance of sulphur

Extinguish (ekstiŋgwiʃ), *v* [ad L. *ex(s)tingu-ĕre* (f *ex-* intensive + *stinguĕre* to quench) see -ish]

1. *trans.* To put out, quench (fire, light, anything burning or shining). †In early medical use: To reduce (an inflammation)

1551 Bale *Eng Votaries* II 89 b, Ethelredus .by it [cold water], extynguyshed .. the flames of all .. vices 1563 T Gale *Antidot.* II. 16 It [vnguent] doeth extinguishe .. all inflammations of the lyuer 1596 Drayton *Legends* II 545 A little sparke extinguish'd to the Eye 1656 Bramhall *Replic.* II. 210 The light is under a Bushell, but it is not extinguished. 1691 Dryden *Lady of May* 10 The soft god of pleasure Has broken his bow, and extinguish'd his fires 1710 J Clarke *Rohault's Nat Phil.* (1729) II. 165 Cold extinguishes .Heat. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* I. § 3 They would extinguish the very light of nature. 1825 J Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 271 The water is .. thrown in a jet through a hose-pipe with great force, to extinguish fire 1869 Tyndall *Light* II (1873) 65 Natural bodies extinguish certain constituents of the white solar light.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* **a** To quench (hopes, passions, strife, life, mental faculties, etc); to silence (sound)

1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* IV iii (1564) 121 b, Suche as haue watery she Matrixes can not conceyue, for the power of the seede is extinguished in it 1561 T Norton *Calvin's Inst* I 21 b, Paule .. exhorteth the Thessalonians not to extinguish the spirite 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 212 It deadeth and extinguisheth the Sound utterly *a* 1627 Hayward *Edw VI* 89 To extinguish the loue of the people to the young King. 1651 Baxter *Inf Bapt.* 143 God will not suffer it [truth] to be extinguished 1667 Milton *P L.* IV 666 Least total darkness should .. extinguish life In Nature 1711 Addison *Spect*, No. 126 ¶ 3 We should soon see that furious Party-Spirit extinguished 1732 Law *Serious C.* x (ed 2) 143 Extinguishing his reason, instead of putting out his eyes. 1780 Harris *Philol Enq.* (1841) 512 War between great men seldom extinguishes humanity 1848 Macaulay *Hist Eng* I. 603 Neither his years nor his profession had wholly extinguished his martial ardour.

b To 'quench' or totally obscure by superior brilliancy; to 'eclipse', put completely into the shade.

1551 Gardiner *Explic Cath Faith* 142 In the Sacrament the visible element is not extinguished by the presence of Christes most precious body 1591 Shaks 1 *Hen VI*, v iii. 192 Naturall Graces that extinguish Art 1863 Mrs Oliphant *Salem Ch* I. 11 The men . were quite transcended and extinguished by their wives and daughters.

c. In mod use: To reduce (an adversary) to silence. Chiefly *colloq*

1878 Gladstone *Prim Homer* 130 The stinging and compressed oration of Odusseus in Scheriè utterly extinguishes his adversary

3. To put a total end to, do away with completely, blot out of existence

1555 Eden *Decades* 249 By theyr inuasions were extinguyshed all artes and sciences 1594 Hooker *Eccl Pol* I viii (1611) 22 It extinguisheth all heinous crimes 1615 G Sandys *Trav.* I. 44 This late mighty Empire [of the Turks] extinguisht in Ægypt by the Mamalucks 1669–70 Marvell *Corr* cxxxvi Wks 1872–5 II 302 That all memory thereof might be extinguisht 1711 Addison *Spect* No 169 ¶ 2 Half the Misery of human Life might be extinguished. 1783 Burke *Sp Fox's E. India Bill* Wks. 1842 I. 285 The authority of the regular and lawful government is every where . extinguished 1868 J H Blunt *Ref. Ch Eng* I 70 But the confiscation of Wolsey's possessions extinguished the grandeur of these plans.

b To render void (a bill, claim, right, etc) In *Law* sometimes *spec.* (see Extinguishment 3 b)

1548 Ld Somerset *Epist Scots* 242 That cannot extynguish the title which we haue to the Croune of Scotlande *a* 1626 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com Law* III. 13 The warren is not by

implication reserued vnto mee either to bee inioyed or extinguished 1652 W G tr *Cowel's Inst* 207 The action for the residue is utterly extinguished. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI 583 Man's rights and claims Are paramount, and must extinguish theirs [creeping vermin's] 1866 CRUMP *Banking* v 132 Cancellation, is considered to extinguish the instrument 1891 *Law Rep* Weekly Notes 136/2 The right of way, was extinguished by the mortgage.

c To discharge, obtain total acquittance of, 'wipe out' by full payment or composition

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd & Commw* 357 All which so inestimable summes.. they have re-imbursed or extinguished 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) II. XIV. 187 They will ere long extinguish the debt which they owe you, in your blood 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* II xi 35 The debt itself .was held to be extinguished. 1845 M'CULLOCH *Taxation* III 1 (1852) 429 The only instance of a national debt having been extinguished.

d To suppress († books, † customs, offices or corporate institutions)

1590 SIR J SMYTH *Disc Weapons* Sig *1j b, Procuring also . to suppresse and extinguish the exercise and serviceable use of Long-bowes 1590 — in *Lett. Lt. Men* (Camden) 56 A booke conteyninge so disordered matter, that yt should be extinguished 1611 BIBLE *Transl Pref* 2 One that extinguished worthy whole volumes, to bring his abridgements into request 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* II 109 The Baronies of the Bishops, and their votes in Parliament were taken away, but the Order was not extinguished. 1722 *Lond Gaz* No 6092/1 It is our Pleasure that the said Sort [of boat] be extinguished, and no longer used 1839 YEOWELL *Anc Brit Ch* XI (1847) 117 Though the bishopric. merged into the archbishopric it was not extinguished 1868 J H BLUNT *Ref Ch Eng* I II 68 It had long been foreseen that a large number of them [monasteries] must be extinguished

e. To annihilate, bring to an end, cut off (a family, race, etc).

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad* 100 The nation of the Hunnes was almost vtterly extinguished in Greece, by the Emperor 1641 BAKER *Chron* (1660) 19 The Danish Line clean extinguished, Edward the Confessour , was admitted King of England 1659 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 36 The Royal race of the Valois being extinguished by the death of Henry the third 1837 SIR F PALGRAVE *Merch & Friar* (1844) 135 'Extinguishing' the Red man by the progress of civilisation

†**f.** To make away with, kill (an individual)

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann* XII. III. (1622) 158 His [Gotarses'] brothers are extinguished by murder 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd & Commw.* 558 They extinguish the great ones, especially those of royall bloud. 1670 MILTON *Hist Eng* Wks 1738 II. 108 He had first relinquish'd, then extinguish'd Edmund

†**4** *intr.* for *refl* in various senses · To die out. (Quot 1837 is not strictly an example of this use, but of the idiomatic occas. use of a trans vb in passive sense)

1599 A M tr *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 52/1 Inscende the same, and let it combure, till of it selfe it extinguishe. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II lxxiii, They.. both extinguish like a snuff 1650 MILTON *Tenure Kings* 53 These. through all stormes and persecutions kept Religion from extinguishing 1670 G H *Hist Cardinals* II. II. 159 His Family being like to extinguish for want of Heirs 1723 *Pres State Russia* I 220 Ifa Fire finds Iron and Stone in its Way, it extinguishes of itself. 1742 HUME *Ess, Stoic* (1779) I. 161 His alacrity suddenly extinguishes *a* 1797 H WALPOLE *Mem Geo II*, I 375 He paints that phantom of Royalty the present King extinguishing at Metz [1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* I VI. III, This conflagration of the South-East will abate.. extinguish it will not, till the fuel be all done]

Hence **Exti nguished** *ppl a.* **Exti nguishedly** *adv* **Exti nguishing** *vbl sb.* and *ppl a*

1552 HULOET, Extinguished, *extinctus* 1616 CHAPMAN *Musæus* 471 She . round about the sea's broad shoulders throws Her eye, to second the extinguish'd light *a* 1641 BP MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 60 Adam lost the measure, and manner, not utterly and extinguishedly, the thing [i. e. virtue] 1677 HALE *Prim Orig. Man* III VII 285 Some vast devastation . may endanger the extinguishing of the species of things 1784 COWPER *Task* I 442 His eye relumines its extinguished fires 1837 in O'Connor *Ld Beaconsfield* (1879) 174 The laughter, shouts, etc , which accompanied the honourable and extinguished Member's first attempt in Parliamentary oratory. *a* 1863 THACKERAY *Mr & Mrs Berry* II, A strong smell of an extinguished lamp.

Extinguishable (ekstɪ ŋgwɪʃăb'l), *a* Also 6 **extinguyssible**. [f prec + -ABLE.] Able to be extinguished (in senses of the vb.)

1509 HAWES *Past Pleas.* VI iii, Who that walketh the waye of derkenes shall have payne nothyng extinguyssible 1667 in *Phil Trans* II 609 The light of the former is readily extinguishable by Compression 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio) 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab Pol Terms* III 31 Not extinguishable by any law 1886 *Law Times* LXXX 213/2 Insect life is not extinguishable by scrubbing

Extinguisher (ekstɪ ŋgwɪʃəɪ) [f as prec. + -ER 1]

1. One who or that which extinguishes

1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* (1588) 18 b, Heads [Captains], extinguishers of discention 1601 WEEVER *Mirr Mart* A vij, This heat extinguisher 1630 J TAYLOR (Water P) *Whs* II 257/1 The Glorious Great Extinguisher of Night 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 303 Quarrells and Distempers.. prove Extinguishers 1814 SIR R WILSON *Diary* II 341 The fat is blazing in the fire, and no extinguisher can be found 1817 BYRON *Let to Murray* 4 June, The name of their extinguisher was Gifford 1887 *Daily News* 7 Mar 7/1 The Lewis Hand Fire Extinguisher.

2 *spec.* A hollow conical cap for extinguishing the light of a candle or lamp, also a similar object of large size formerly affixed to the railings of a house to enable the link-boys to extinguish their links

1641 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* I. v, In putting of 'm [candles] out by The extinguisher 1685 *Lond Gaz* No. 2068/4 One Closet Candlestick, with Snuffers and Extinguisher 1739-40 MRS DELANY *Life & Corr* (1861) II 88 Put out their flambeaux with great silver extinguishers. 1840 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* XVI, Extinguishers are yet suspended before the doors of a few houses of the better sort 1857 W COLLINS *Dead Secret* I 1, She held the candlestick, so that the extinguisher lying loose in it rattled

b *transf.* and *fig*

1697 COLLIER *Ess Mor. Subj* II (1709) 30 Cover it [the vital Flame] with an Extinguisher of Honour 1774 *Westm Mag* II 96 Put not one grand extinguisher on Plays, But with kind snuffers gently mend their blaze 1884 *Pall Mall G* 1 May 4/1 'Eigg Island,' with its singular Scuir or peak hidden under a thick extinguisher of cloud

3. *attrib* and *Comb.*

1859 DICKENS *T Two Cities* II ix, Extinguisher-topped towers 1881 A G. C LIDDELL in *Macm Mag* XLIV. 473/2 Sharp extinguisher-like spires shot into the sky 1885 *Daily News* 30 Apr 4/8 The immeasurable height of the extinguisher hats of women when Richard II was King.

Hence **Exti nguishership** *nonce-wd*

1825 *New Monthly Mag* XIII 193 God give his imperial extinguishership 'a good deliverance'

Extinguishment (ekstɪ ŋgwɪʃmĕnt) [f EXTINGUISH *v.* + -MENT] The action of extinguishing; the fact of being extinguished; = EXTINCTION

1 The quenching (of fire, light, anything burning or shining) Cf. EXTINGUISH *v* 1

1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* XLIII IV, Evermore, without extinguyshment, In burnyng tongues he shall be permanent 1665 *Sir T Roe's Voy E India* 443 Lamps.. which have burned without extinguishment from many foregoing generations 1724 T RICHERS *Hist R Geneal Spain* 326 To endeavour the Extinguishment of those Flames 1870 *Daily News* 19 Aug 6 The men skilled in extinguishment far away

†**b** A means of extinguishing *Obs.*

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Loud* 58 Application of remora's and extinguishments, to both wind and fire

2. *transf* and *fig* Cf. EXTINGUISH *v.* 2

1503 HAWES *Examp Vert* XIII 275 Theyr payne haue none extinguysshement 1546 in *Vicary's Anat* (1888) App VIII 218 The vtter extingguysshement of the seyd grugge and dyspleasure 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 636 When once the wound beginneth to be purple, green, or black, it is a sign of the extinguishment of the venom *a* 1639 W WHATELEY *Prototypes* II XXVI. (1640) 70 An extinguishment of love 1850 L HUNT *Autobiog* X (1860) 179 The final extinguishment of the king's reason

3 The putting a total end to (something), blotting out of existence; suppression (of an institution)

1537 *Acts Irel* 28 *Hen VIII*, c XIII, Statutes made for the . extinguishment out of this land of the pretended power of the Bishop of Rome 1586 FERNE *Blas Gentrie* 32 The extinguishment of anye one of them [foure complexions] is the destruction of the bodye *a* 1648 LD HERBERT *Hen VIII* (1649) 397 That for extinguishments of all Ambiguities and doubts, it may be enacted, etc. 1741 T ROBINSON *Gavelkind* V 66 A Total Extinguishment of the Custom 1865 *Reader* 2 Sept. 253/2 Munitions of war, which not only influenced banefully the fortunes of Prince Charlie, but led to their final extinguishment

b The putting an end to (a contract, right, etc), abolition (of a law, custom, † tax). In *Law* also *spec* 'the annihilation of a collateral interest, or the supersedure of one interest by another and greater interest' (Wharton *Law Lex*).

1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c 10 § 1 The . extinguishment of all suche subtill practised feoffementes 1554 in *Depositions, etc* (Surtees Soc. No 21) 57 For the extinguishment of a mariage solempnized betwixt them in their infancies 1574 tr *Littleton's Tenures* 64 a, A release shall enure by waye of extinguishemente 1683 T HUNT *Def Charter* 36 Charged with the extinguishment of many excellent Laws 1818 HALLAM *Mid Ages* (1872) I. 428 A suspension, but not extinguishment of rights 1886 *Law Rep* Weekly Notes 35/2 The accounts were limited to the period before Michaelmas, 1881, the time from which the extinguishment took effect.

c. The full discharge, 'wiping out' (of a debt or obligation)

1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I 266 To provide for the extinguishment of the existing debt 1847 C G ADDISON *On Contracts* II IV § 1 (1883) 664 The extinguishment of the principal obligation necessarily involving in it the discharge of the surety 1868 ROGERS *Pol Econ.* IV (1876) 7 Reciprocal extinguishment of obligations

†**d.** The cutting off, putting an end to (a family, race, etc.); the fact of becoming extinct. *Obs.*

1539 TAVERNER *Gard Wysed.* I 13 b, Syngle lyfe hathe these incommodyties extinguyshment of bloud, a straunger to be thyne heyre. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc* 210 Rebellion, wherein he perished himselfe, and made a final extinguishment of his house and honour 1630 *R Johnson's Kingd & Commw* 114 By the extinguishment of the Picts, it reached also unto Tweed

†**e** Annihilation (of the soul) *Obs.*

1592 DAVIES *Immort Soul* XXX § 4 When Death's Form appears, she [the soul] feareth not An utter Quenching, or Extinguishment 1625 USSHER *Answ Jesuit* 327 A most absolute extinguishment as well of the soule as of the body

†**Extirp** (ekstɜ ɪp), *v Obs.* or *arch* Also 5-6 **extyrpe**, 5-7 **ex(s)tirpe**, (7 **exsterpe**) [ad F *extirp-er* = Pr. *extirpar*, ad. L *ex(s)tirpāre*; see EXTIRPATE]

1 *trans* To root up (plants); = EXTIRPATE 2.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XIX 73 To extirpe and waste alle the goodes comyng oute of the erth 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M* (1641) I 563 To extirpe and pluck the same [wild cockle] up by the roots 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 525 These reeds do multiplie after the old plants be extirped & destroied.

absol. a 1643 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Div. Poems, Eccl* III 4 A time to plant, t'extirpe to Kill, to Cure.

b. *transf.* = EXTIRPATE 2 b.

1622 CALLIS *Stat Sewers* (1647) 54 These banks. may be extirped if they be a hinderance to the common good

c = EXTIRPATE 2 c

1541 R COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg* A iv, Tyll that which is the causer of the other be totally extyrped the healynge can nat be 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* I x 25 Festring sore did ranckle yett within Which to extirpe, he laid him privily Downe. 1621 G SANDYS *Ovid's Met* VI (1626) 123, I am fit His eyes, his tongue, or what did thee inforce, T'extirp 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet, Pref Verse*, [The teeth] filed down, or else extirped quite

2 To root out, exterminate (a family, sect, or nation); = EXTIRPATE 3

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort Scottes* 216 The race of them is not extirped. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II iv 1. *Triopheis* 887 He . Wholly extirps the down-trod Jebusite. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch* VIII 501 A large Patent . T' extirp the Witches thence *a* 1672 ANNE BRADSTREET *Poems* (1678) 166 His seed to be extirpt, was destined 1682 R. BURTHOGGE *An Argument* (1684) 122 Antipædobaptisme . doth put it [the Church] in no small hazard of being utterly extirped

b *intr.* To die out, root and all

1606 G W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Justin's Hist* 116 a, They should be vtterly rooted out, and the posteritye of their name extirp

3. With immaterial obj , = EXTIRPATE 4

(Austin's attempted revival of the word has not been imitated so far as our quots show)

1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 430/1 This fader foughte ageynst the heretykes and extyrped their heresye. 1552 LATIMER *Serm Lord's Prayer* VI 47 God hath done greater thinges in . extirping out all popery. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III II 110. 1605 B JONSON *Volpone* IV II, To extirpe the memory Of such an act 1623 PENKETHMAN *Handf Hon* Pref, Wee may extirpe or root out vices. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl Mem* I XXXIV. 250 These monasteries should be extirped 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1873) I 132 *Ibid* (1879) I XXIV 483 *Ibid* (1879) II 986 Errors or defects in the details are readily extirped or supplied

¶ *erron* To speak abusively *against*. [Perh arising from an ignorant misunderstanding of the phrase 'the extirping of the Bishop of Rome', common in controversial literature]

1605 ROWLEY *When you see me* H, She did exsterp [*ed* 1613 exstirpe, 1621, 1632 extirpe] against his Holinesse *Ibid* F ij b, Exsturpe

Hence **Exti rped** *ppl a.* **Exti rper**, one who roots out or destroys. **Exti rping** *vbl sb*

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 159 Encresar off all goodnes, Extirper of synners and interpiter of dew lauwe 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen VIII*, c 10 § 1 The extirping and extinguishment of all suche subtill practised feoffementes 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 606 The extirpyng and abholyshyng of the vsurped authoritee of the b[ishop] of Rome 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* I VII. § 1 Extirpers of tyrants were honoured but with the titles of worthies or demi-gods *c* 1640 J SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 172 A great journey into Wales for the extirpinge of that nation

†**Exti rpable,** *a. Obs* [f L. *ex(s)tirpāre*. see next and -ABLE] That may be extirpated

1676 EVELYN *Phil Dis Earth* 131 Lest it infect the Ground with a Plant not easily extirpable.

†**E xtirpate,** *pple. Obs* [ad. L. *ex(s)tirpātus*, pa. pple of *ex(s)tirpāre*. used as pa pple. of next] Rooted out, destroyed utterly, rendered extinct

1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 116 It is profitable.. to haue all occasions of sedicion. to be extirpate. *a* 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH *Hist Jas. V.* Wks. (1711) 107 When a vice cannot be extirpate and taken away. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div* VII 146 *note*, The Race of Sinners was extirpate

Extirpate (e kstəɹpeɪt, ekstɜ ɹpeɪt), *v* Also 7 **extirpat** [f. L. *ex(s)tirpāt-* ppl. stem of *ex(s)tirpāre*, f *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*1) + *stirp-s* stem or stock of a tree Cf EXTIRP *v.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To clear of stumps In quot *fig* *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron* (1809) 426 He might wede, extirpate, and purdge the myndes of men

2 To pull or pluck up by the roots, to root up, destroy, or remove root and branch (a tree, plant).

1651 W G tr *Cowel's Inst* 278 All such Offenders should have their Woods extirpated and grub'd up 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort* (1729) 213 Pluck up Strawberry Runners, extirpate the tall Stalks. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 189 Extirpate noxious and unprofitable Herbs 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F* I XXV 746 The vines and fruit-trees were extirpated 1796 C MARSHALL *Garden* III (1813) 31 The better way is to extirpate the intermediate trees 1848 MILL *Pol Econ.* I XI § 2 The wood seems to have been extirpated *fig* 1836 J H NEWMAN *Par Serm* (ed 2) II. VI 71 Regeneration does not extirpate the root of evil

†**b.** *transf*

c 1666 in Murray's *Lincolnshire* (1890) 24 The old Church having been 'extirpated by a hurricane' in 1666

c *esp* in *Surg* To root out, remove (anything spoken of as having roots).

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 131 For men to labour to extirpate the Beard is a practical blasphemy 1767 GOOCH *Treat Wounds* I 167 Extirpating several breasts, and large tumors. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot in* 1772, 74 Small pincers for the purpose of extirpating hairs 1836 TODD *Cycl Anat* I 242/1 When a nævus is extirpated, it seems to consist of a mass of cellular tissue

3 To root out, exterminate, or totally destroy (a class, sect, or nation); to kill off, and render extinct (a species of animals or plants) Const. *out of, from*

1586 J HOOKER *Girald Irel* II XVI 41 in *Holinshed*, Yet was their nobilitie so honourable and great; that by no

meanes was the same to be extirpated or rooted out. 1649 *Alcoran* 42 God . forgiveth sins to those that believe, and extirpate Infidels *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.), The breed ought to be extirpated out of the island 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne, Varieties of Man* 206 The Pygmies were extirpated by their wars 1882 MRS PITMAN *Mission L. Greece & Pal* 310 The founder of Islam believing in the mission of the sword to extirpate all Christians and Jews

b In weaker sense: To do away with, render extinct as such (a specified class of persons), to root out utterly, break up (a gang of thieves). Formerly also, †to drive out, clear away (persons) *from* a locality, etc

1566 PAINTER *Pal Pleas* I 10, I will driue and extirpate oute of this Citie both L. Tarquinius Superbus, and his wicked wife, with all the race of his children and progenie 1620 SHAKS *Temp.* I II 125 He Should presently extirpate me and mine Out of the Dukedom 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No 4 23 The Comedies, you see, have extirpated the whole Species of Beaux 1737 *Common Sense* (1738) I. 186 The Honour of extirpating such a notorious Robber from the Society 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* IV 205 It is one of the first duties of every government to extirpate gangs of thieves

4. To root out, eradicate (an immaterial thing, *e.g* heresy, vice, etc.) Const †*out of, from*

1539 J. HUSEE in *Lisle Papers* V. 75, I hope it shall please your Lordship to extirpate this sudden desperate sorrow out of the bottom of your stomach 1549 LATIMER *Serm Ploughers* (Arb.) 37 He destroied al Idolatrie, and clearly dyd extirpate all superstition 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* Pref. 19 Until monarchy or regal power should be extirpated in all the world 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl* XIX § 15 With what chance of success . would a legislator go about to extirpate drunkenness by dint of legal punishment? 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXV, The holy Church is awakened . to extirpate heresy by fire and steel 1838 EMERSON *Nat., Lat Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II 205 Neither years nor books have yet availed to extirpate a prejudice then rooted in me

Hence **Extirpated** *ppl. a.* **Extirpating** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a*

1670 MILTON *Hist Eng* II (1851) 65 The final extirpating of that whole Nation 1674 tr *Scheffer's Lapland* IX. 34 All possible means were used for the extirpating of superstition 1827 SOUTHEY *Penins War* II 25 The Spaniards had to atone for extirpated nations. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* III V 279 Sin a desolating, extirpating power in souls.

Extirpation (ekstɜrpēˈ|ʃən). Also 6 **exterpatione, extirpacion, -tion, exturpacion** [ad. L. *ex(s)tirpātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ex(s)tirpāre*: see EXTIRPATE *v.* Cf. F. *extirpation.*] The action of extirpating

†1. The clearing (ground) of trees, etc. Cf. EXTIRPATE *v.* 1 *Obs.*

1607 NORDEN *Surv Dial* 217 The generall extirpation of coppise grounds in Middlesex

2. The action of rooting up trees or weeds; total destruction

1675 M. CLIFFORD *Hum Reason* in *Phenix* (1708) II 532 The Extirpation of those Weeds. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict* s. v. *Oak*, Grubbing is only to be done where final extirpation is designed 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog* II 180 The joint extirpation of woods and men 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 103/2 The extirpation of couch grass is one of the first things which an experienced farmer sets himself to

b. *Surg* The operation of removing, by excision or the application of caustics, anything having an inward growth.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 330 The difficulty of Breathing, occasioned by Schirrosities of the Glands is not to be cur'd any otherwise than by Extirpation 1818 *Art Preserv Feet* 52 A black corn . on extirpation. is found to have a black clot of blood at the lower extremity of the stem 1875 H. WALTON *Dis Eye* 110 Operations on the eyeball, abscission, and extirpation.

3 The action of extirpating or rooting out, extermination: **a** of a nation, family, sect, species, etc. **b.** of an immaterial thing, *e.g* heresy, a religion, vice, etc.

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 56 Extirpation, that is, the pluckyng out of all maner of vyces by the rotes 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol* 4 a, The extirpation of heresy 1699 BURNET 39 *Art* VII (1700) 95 The Jews were to fall under . . an utter Extirpation 1708 SWIFT *Abolit Chr.* Wks 1755 II 1. 95 The extirpation of the gospel 1794 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ* (1832) II 421 It will become on both sides a war of extirpation 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I 421 Extirpation of the smallpox 1877 J. A. ALLEN *Amer Bison* 559 The extirpation of the buffalo

Hence **Extirpationist**, one who maintains a theory of extirpation

1881 *Cornh Mag.* Sept. 340 The Teutonic extirpationists

Extirpative (ekˈstəɹpətiv), *a.* [f. EXTIRPATE *v.* + -IVE.] Tending to extirpate.

1733 CHEYNE *Eng Malady* III Introd. (1734) 266 Of the Medicines, I have mention'd only the extirpative ones.

Extirpator (ekstəɹpēˈtəɹ, -tɔ̄ ɹpˈtəɹ) Also 8 **-er** [ad. L. *ex(s)tirpātor*, agent n. f. *ex(s)tirpāre*: see EXTIRPATE *v.*] One who, or that which, extirpates

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Extirpator* one that Extirpates or Destroys, as an Extirpater of Heresies 1776-83 JUSTAMOND *Raynal's Indies* (ed. 2) I 283 These extirpators with all their industry can only execute their commission upon the coast. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric* (1807) I 35 The extirpator is a machine of this sort . for destroying weeds. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. xii 264 The great extirpator of episcopacy. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd* III. viii. 115 Three men . extirpators of heresy.

‖ **Extispex** (ekstɪ speks). *Rom. Antiq.* Pl. **extiˈspices** [L.; f. *exta* (see EXTA) + *-spex* f. *specĕre* to look at] One whose duty it was to inspect the entrails of sacrificial victims for the purpose of divination; a haruspex.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Extispices*, the same as *aruspices* 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s. v. *Extispex*, In Italy, the first extispices were the Hetrurians 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sciences* 332 The officers were extispices or aruspices.

†**Extispicine.** *Obs.* [a. Fr. *extispicine*, f. L. *extispicium*: see EXTISPICY.] = EXTISPICY

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. XXV, Will you have a trial of your fortune by the art of aruspicmy? By augury? or by extispicine?

†**Extispiˈcious,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. Also 7-8 **extispitious** [f. L. *extispici-um* the function of an EXTISPEX + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to inspection of entrails for the purpose of divination

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* I XI 44 Thus hath he [Satan] deluded many Nations in his Auguriall and Extispicious inventions 1755 in JOHNSON

Extispicy (ekstɪ spɪsɪ). *Rom. Antiq.* Also 8 **extispice.** [ad. L. *extispicium* see EXTISPICIOUS.] Inspection of the entrails of sacrificial victims for the purpose of divination, haruspicy

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Extispicy* 1732-1800 BAILEY, *Extispice.* 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s. v. *Medicine*, Extispicy or inspecting the entrails of beasts 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sciences* 292 Extispicy, the observation of entrails

Extol (ekstǭ l), *v.* Also 5-7 **extoll(e.** [ad. L. *extoll-ĕre*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref*.¹) + *tollĕre* to raise.]

†1. *trans* To lift up, raise, elevate *Obs*

1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps* LXXXVI 4 Unto thee Lord I extoll, And lift my soule and minde 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II 96 He cannot extol him selfe higher then the earth 1601 WEEVER *Mirr Mart* B IV b, A begger from the dunghill once extold, Forgets him selfe *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. (Webster 1864), Who extolled you in the half-crown boxes 1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* To Rdr., A fiery Charriot, able to extoll an Elias up to Heaven

absol 1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* 1 9 Great Jove's will orders all, For he with ease extols, with ease lets fall 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II III 72 The newtrall point wherein its [the iron's] gravity just equalls the magneticall quality, the one exactly extolling as much as the other depresseth

fig 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Bladud* XIV, Our actes extoll our prayse aboue the skie 1601? MARSTON *Pasqvil & Kath* I 233 Thy praise extold him to the skies

†b. = SUBLIME *v.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 90 Such as are not easily sublevated are to be extolled [L. *sublimantur*] in a Retort of very thick glass

†2 **a** To lift up in dignity or authority, to uphold the authority of *Obs.*

1545 JOYE *Exp Dan.* XII 209 This kinge shall extoll and preferre himself aboue all the goddis 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5244 Cardinall, Kyng, or Emprour, Extolland thare Traditionis Abuse Christis Institutionis 1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz* c. 2 § 1 That no Person shall maintain, defend or extol the same usurped Power [of the see of Rome]. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren* II VII. (1588) 228 The Treason of extolling forein power

†b To 'lift up' with pride, joy, etc. *Obs*

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 88 b, Lest the multytude of reuelacyons sholde extoll hym, and make hym proude 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ecclus* XXXII 1 Have they made thee Rector? be not extolled. 1664 *Flodden F* VI 54 Because he vex'd our Land of late, Perchance his stomack is extold

†c To raise too high, make too much of, to exaggerate, boast of. *Obs*

1494 FABYAN *Chron* V. CXI 127 Walshemen extolle so hugely theyr blood & allyaunce. & regardyd so lytle the lynyall dissent of the Saxons. 1503 HAWES *Examp Virt.* V. 48 No persone can extoll the souerente Of her worthy and royall dygnyte. 1551 GARDINER *Explic Cath Faith* 32 b, If man should then waxe proude and extolle his owne deuotion in these ministeries 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl* 209 The Hors and Foot and the Sea-Souldiers extoll'd every one their own hazards 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* I (1813) 1 The praise of gardening it is presumed can hardly be too much extolled.

3 To raise high with praise; to praise highly; to magnify

1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Rachmond* Wks (1876) 293 Whome my purpose is not vaynly to extol, or to magnifye aboue her merytes 1582 BENTLEY *Mon Matrones* 47 S. John extolleth charitie in his Epistle 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* II Wks (Rtldg.) 112/1 They extoll'd your perfections to the heavens 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 18 Thou art a glorious Isle extolled and renowned among all Nations 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No. 469 ¶ 6 To find Virtue extolled, and Vice stigmatized 1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus* V (1763) 59 Strabo highly extolls this Practice 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* XXVI 450 Some will extol you to the skies, others will find something wanting

†**Extollaˈtion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹ [f. EXTOL + -ATION: cf. med. L. *extollātiōn-em*, OF *extollation*.] The action of extolling; laudation, praise.

a 1654 WEBSTER *Thracian Wonder* I. 1, With extollation of a thing so vile

Extolled (ekstǭ ld), *ppl. a* [f. EXTOL + -ED¹.] †**a.** Upraised, upreared; elevated (*obs.*) **b.** Praised, magnified, celebrated

a 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 613 Discouraged by the extolled head of the serpent to his breast

b 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 44 The Prince . enamoured of her extolled beautie 1644 MILTON *Educ*, Those extolled remains of Grecian lawgivers.

Extoller (ekstǭ ləɹ). [f. EXTOL + -ER¹.] One who extols (see EXTOL 2 a, 3).

a 1626 BACON *Charge Sess Verge* (1662) 8 Extollers of the Pope's Supremacy 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van Artes* XVIII 60 The worst things never want their extollers 1755 in JOHNSON. Hence in mod. Dicts

Extolling (ekstǭ lɪŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. EXTOL

1558 *Act* 1 *Eliz* c. 1 § 27 If any Person shall execute any Thing for the Extolling or Defence of any such usurped Jurisdiction 1560 *Declar. Faith* in Neal *Hist. Purit* (1732) I 161, I do utterly disallow the extolling of Images 1620 SHELTON *Quix* II XXV 164 These praises and extollings doe more properly belong to you then mee 1709 STRYPE *Ann Ref* I XXVI 306 The extolling of the Bishop of Rome made præmunire for the second offence. 1858 FROUDE *Hist Eng* III XII 75 A third [injunction] forbade the extolling the special virtues of images and relics

Extoˈlling, *ppl a* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That extols or praises. Hence **Extoˈllingly** *adv*, in an extolling manner, in commendation or praise

1886 *Argosy* July 70 A celebrated physician spoke to me extollingly of Bath

Extolment (ekstǭ lmĕnt). ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -MENT. Cf. F. *extollement* (Godefr. 1571).] The action of extolling or praising; eulogy

1602 SHAKS *Ham* V II 121 In the verity of extolment, I take him to be a soul of great article 1640 SIR E. DERING *Prop Sacr.* (1644) 17 If. two Fathers for honour to the . . sacrament, should in the extollment of it passe an earnest word 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* LXX. 500 Cicero's extolments of Cato and others

†**Extoˈnious,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 6 -youse. [f. OF. *eston-er* to ASTONISH + -IOUS.] Astonishing.

1548 GEST *Pr Masse* 78 Which graunt [=admission] is extonyouse and unbeleavable

†**Extoˈrque,** *v. Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. L. *extorqu-ēre*: see EXTORT.] = EXTORT 1623-6 in COCKERAM.

†**Extoˈrse,** *v. Obs. Sc.* Also 6 **extorss,** 7 **extorce.** [f. L. *extors-* rare form of ppl. stem of *extorquēre* see EXTORT.] *trans.* To practise extortion upon, hence, to oppress.

1567 *Sc. Acts Jas VI* (1814) III 42 Neyther the saidis customaris be sufferit to extorss the people as thai haue done in tymes past 1604 EARL STIRLING *Aurora* Sonn. LXIV. 13 Too many grieuous plagues my state extorse 1614 — *Doomes-day, 4th Houre* LXXXIX, By men euen dead (as oft alive) extorc'd, To auarice, else cruelty, still slaue

absol 1728 RAMSAY *Gen Mistake* Wks 1851 II 339 A penman lends, extorses, cheats

Extorsion, -er, obs. ff. of EXTORTION, -ER.

Extorsive (ekstǭ ɹsɪv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *extors-* (see EXTORSE *v.*) + -IVE.] **a** Serving or tending to extort; of the nature of extortion. **b.** Obtained by extortion.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol Chym* 253 If they make any confession it's onely extorsive 1775 A. HAMILTON *Farmer Refuted* Wks 1851 II 50 A complication of extorsive measures.

Hence †**Extoˈrsively** *adv. rare*⁻⁰.

1755 in JOHNSON; whence in mod. Dicts

†**Extoˈrt,** *ppl a. Obs.* Also 5-6 **extorte** [ad. L. *extort-us*, pa. pple. of *extorquēre*: see next.] **a.** Extorted, wrongfully obtained (rarely as *pa. pple.*). **b** *esp.* in *Extort power*; whence a sense = 'extortionate' (in *extort exactions*)

1430 LYDG. *Chron Troy* V. XXXVI, By extorte tytle false successyon 1492 *Plumpton Corr* 264 Intendinge to keepe the same [land] by extort power contrary to the law. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen VIII*, c. 24 The extorte exactions of innumerable summes of monei 1596 SPENSER *F. Q* V II 5 Hauing great Lordships got and goodly fairnes, Through strong oppression of his powre extort. *Ibid* V X 25 A Citie by force extort out of her hand By her strong foe.

Extort (ekstɔ̄ ɹt), *v* Also 6 **extorte** [f. L. *extort-* ppl. stem of *extorquēre*, f. *ex-* out + *tor quĕre* to twist] *literally*, To wrest or wring (something) from a person, to extract by torture

1 *trans.* To obtain from a reluctant person by violence, torture, intimidation, or abuse of legal or official authority, or (in weaker sense) by importunity, overwhelming arguments, or any powerful influence. Const *of, from, out of,* †*upon*

a. with obj. money, payments, etc. Also *absol.* to practise extortion

1529 in FIDDES *Wolsey* II 175 Not for good order of the diocess but to extort treasure *c* 1555 *Fisher's Wks., Life* 141 Lykwise for diuers bribes extorted vpon manie of his subiects 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm* (1841) 287 He went not to poll and pill, to extort and wring out of the people what he could, but to do good 1611 SHAKS *Cymb* III. 1 48 The Romans, did extort This Tribute from vs 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* (1629) 120 They would hold it worse than sacrilege to extort upon the common souldier a penny. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett* I XXX 98 The villages are so poor, that only force could extort from them necessary provisions 1820 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* II IV. 87 Taxes are only extorted by threatening notices 1883 *Law Rep* 11 Q. Bench Div. 577 That the lord of a manor may ask for as much as he thinks that he can extort from the copyhold tenant

absol. c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* II II, With extorting, cozening [etc.] I fill'd the jails with bankrouts in a year. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic Man* II (1603) 125 Bribing and extorting upon his subjects 1764 GOLDSM. *Lett. Hist Eng* (1772) I 104 He extorted from the Jews without any remorse 1826 HOOD *Death's Ramble* IX, He knew that sort of man would extort, Though summon'd to all eternity 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* IV. 363 The rapacious governor had daily opportunities of embezzling and extorting.

b. with immaterial obj., actions, utterances,

manifestation of feeling, concessions, acknowledgements, promises, etc. Said both of persons and of circumstances or influences

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch* II xvii, Confession in the eare was cruellye extorted of Christian people vnder payne of death 1563–87 FOXE *A & M* (1596) 5/2 They haue extorted into their own hands the plenarie fulness of power 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps* vi. 6 Paraphr 36 My agonies extort tears from me 1662 STILLINGFL *Orig. Sacr* III 1 § 15 Neither can hee deserve the name of a man, from whom the observation of the courses of the stars does not extort gratitude 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps Sci* 1 12 The extorting a Confession of that Ignorance. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr* I § 14 Concessions, which the force of truth seems to have extorted from you *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Ruin'd Abbey* 175 No solemn bell extort a neighbour's tear 1771 *Junius Lett* liv. 286 These praises are extorted from me. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit India* II v iv 443 A situation which extorted the compassion of Englishmen 1863 H. Cox *Institt* I vii 80 The barons extorted from the King power to elect twelve ordainers.

c. In literal sense: To wrest (a material object) *from rare*

1784 COWPER *Task* v 189 Nations would do well To extort their truncheons from the puny hands Of heroes

2 To extract forcibly, 'wring' (a sense or conclusion) *from* (a passage, premises, etc).

1602 SHAKS *Twel N.* III 1 165 Do not extort thy reasons from this clause. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* (1659) 31 From this example they never will be able to extort that the people in those days paid tithes to priests *Mod* How can you extort any other meaning from the passage?

†**3 a** To practise extortion on (a person); in quot. 1561 with allusion to literal sense 'to rack'. **b.** To 'torture', strain (a law) *Obs*

1561 *Godly Q Hester* (1873) 44 The commons he extorteth tyll they bee lame 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc* 276 They did extort and oppresse the people. 1616 J LANE *Sqr's Tale* xi 360 Captives .. to Greece transported, sold, and by these badd mistresses extorted. 1681 CROWNE *Hen VI*, II 14 We may extort the law to punish beyond bounds of law

Hence **Extorting** *vbl sb* and *ppl a*

1599 MARSTON *Sco Villanie* II v 196 Though he laid forth all his stock and store Vpon some office he will trebble it by his extorting wit 1641 *Tapsters Downfall* 7 Not branded with the extorting seale of avarice *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv* Poet Wks 1721 I 379 Matthew set in his extorting stall 1715 NELSON *Addr Pers Qual* 195 The many extorting Acts, which are practised in those Houses of Bondage. 1771 GOLDSM *Hist Eng* III 64 She took several very extorting methods by loans

†**Extort,** *sb Obs* [f the vb] The action of the vb. EXTORT; extortion, torture

1556 J HEYWOOD *Spider & F* lxxxviii 165 Ye are sure . to get ought by your extort, Or get or kepe ought 1541 *Sch-house Women* 556 in Hazl *E. P P.* IV 126 They meane it a nother way, And say, she is mans vtter extort. 1599 BP HALL *Sat* IV v 103 Albee such mayne extort scorns to be pent, in the clay walles of thatched Tenement [But possibly 'mayne extort'=*extort power* see EXTORT *ppl a.*]

Extorted (ekstǫ·ɹted), *ppl. a.* [f EXTORT *v* + -ED[1]] In senses of the vb. Cf. EXTORT *ppl. a.*

1552 HULOET, Extorted, *compilatus* 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* I. vii 18 With extorted powre and borrow'd strength 1593 SHAKS 2 *Hen VI*, IV vii 105 Are my Chests filled vp with extorted Gold? 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* V 206 Weary and extorted Trauellers 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 136 These extorted complaints 1784 COWPER *Task* IV 403 Live without extorted alms From grudging hands 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xv, An extorted promise of silence. 1865 HOOK *Lives Abps* III vii 449 The rack-extorted admissions of the persecuted Templars

†**b** Strained, forced *Obs*

1622–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr* Introd (1666) 10 How extorted and unnatural are the derivations of the Allumæotæ from Almodad, of the Manitæ from Abimael, etc.

Hence †**Extortedly** *adv*, by extortion

1640 LD DIGBY *Sp Trienn Parl* (1641) 14 A King that had . given all the Rights and Liberties of his Subjects a more cleare and ample confirmation freely and gratiously, then all his Predecessors .. extortedly

Extorter (ekstǫ·ɹtəɹ) See also EXTORTOR [f. as prec + -ER[1].] One who extorts. Const *of*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I III (1641) 25/1 You strict Extorters, that the poor oppress 1605 CAMDEN *Rem* 186 Edric the extorter. 1794 SIR W JONES *Institt Hindu Law* IX § 258 Extorters of money by threats 1846 TRENCH *Mirac* xxix (1862) 424 God, the extorter of those unwilling . prophecies from wicked men

Extortion (ekstǫ·ɹʃən) Forms: 4–6 **extorcion, -cioun(e,** 4 **-cyoune,** 5 **-cyon,** 4–7 **extorsion,** 4 **-scion, -siun,** 5 **-sioun, -syoun,** 6 **-syon,** 4– **extortion** [ad. L. *extortiōn-em*, also *extorsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *extorquēre* (see EXTORT). Cf. F. *extorsion*]

1. The action or practice of extorting or wresting anything, *esp.* money, from a person by force or by undue exercise of authority or power, an instance of this; an act of illegal exaction.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 27825 (Cott) O couaitise cums reuelaic, theft, extorsiun. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr* v (1866) 11 Thurghe extorcyone, as lordes duse. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 131 My wages ben ful streyt by extorcioun I lyve 1429 *Pol Poems* (1859) II. 142 Cherissbe thy lordes, hate extorcioun. 1593 SHAKS 2 *Hen VI*, I III 132 The Clergies Bags Are lanke and leane with thy Extortions 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxviii 166 The continuance, and increasing of . extortion. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 306 To bring them [the Bankers] to an account for their usury, and extortions. 1858 FROUDE *Hist Eng.* III. xvii 494 By bribery and extortion he had obtained vast sums of money

b. *Law* (see quot. 1769).

1607 COWEL *Interpr., Extortion* .. signifieth .. an unlawful or violent wringing of mony or mony worth from any man. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I 229 This Country hath long layn under great Oppressions by ye Extortion of ye Clerks of ye Crowne. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm* IV 141 Extortion . consists in any officer's unlawfully taking, by colour of his office, from any man, any money or thing of value, that is not due to him, or more than is due, or before it is due 1789 BENTHAM *Princ Legisl* xiii § 1 An act of extortion on the part of an officer of police 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.* 1861 in W. BELL *Dict Law Scot.*

†**c** An extortionate claim or impost. *Obs*

1745 *De Foe's Eng Tradesman* I xxx 303 Paying an intolerable extortion of fifteen to twenty per cent premium

†**2.** In etymological sense: **a.** A wresting of the sense of a word or phrase. **b.** A straining (of the nerves). *Obs.*

1652 NEEDHAM tr *Selden's Mare Cl* 27 The Italian Lawyers .. do force themselves with all extortion to verifie upon the Western Emperor that saying 1725 BRADLEY *Fam Dict* s v *Nerves*, The same will also cure the Extorsions of the Nerves, if apply'd moderately hot

Extortion, *v.* [f prec sb] **a** *intr* To practise extortion. Const. *upon.* **b** *trans.* To charge extortionate prices to; to overcharge

1494 FABYAN *Chron* VII. ccxxxiii 267 The soldyours stale and extorcioned vpon both partyes 1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W de W 1506) IV xxi 251 Yf he extorcyon or dystresse or gyueth ayde or consentynge that to do 1663 SPALDING *Troub Chas I* (1792) I 124 For such [meat] as they got they were extortioned 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* viii, A bed and a breakfast for which they extortioned me three shillings and sax-pence [Still in dialectal use (Chesh.)]

Hence †**Extortioning** *ppl a*

1655 HEYWOOD *Fort. by Land* IV Wks. 1874 VI 423 My poor usuring, extortioning Master

Extortionable, *a rare.* [f as prec. + -ABLE] = EXTORTIONATE

1632 LITHGOW *Trav* VI 246 Two extortionable flatterers, Auarice and Ignorance. *Ibid* IX 403 Finding the fellow somewhat extortionable. 1775 DUCHESS KINGSTON in *Cooke's Mem S Foote* (1805) I. 205 An extortionable assassin of private reputation.

Extortionary, *a* [f as prec. + -ARY] Given to or characterized by extortion.

1805 W TAYLOR in *Ann Rev.* III 60 The fixed shopkeeper is not only less extortionary to his customer, but is more taxable to the state 1831 CAPT. TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* I 41 The extortionary Jew, chuckling with ecstacy at the usury he was about to realize. 1844 H H. WILSON *Brit India* I 365 The overbearing and extortionary spirit of that military rule

Extortionate (ekstǫ·ɹʃənĕt), *a* [f. as prec + -ATE[2]] **a** Of persons, their qualities or actions Characterized by extortion. **b** Of prices, money demands: Grossly excessive, exorbitant.

1789 MRS PIOZZI *Journ France* I 119 The inns are very extortionate 1844 H H WILSON *Brit India* I 457 The amount is not extortionate. *a* 1845 HOOD *Knt & Dragon* II, He pounced down like a vulture, And Out of every man's meal Took a very extortionate multure 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xli (1876) 472 You are in good hands. M Miret will not be extortionate 1885 *Manch Exam* 8 May 5/3 The interest was extortionate and excessive.

Extortioner (ekstǫ·ɹʃənəɹ) [f as prec. + -ER[1].] One who practises or is given to extortion.

c 1375 *Pavis of Helt* 37 in *O. E Misc* App II. 211 Þese were Extorcioners 1413 LYDG *Pilgr Soule* IV. xxix (1859) 61 They done none execucion vpon extorcioners, ne tyrauntes 1484 RICH III in Ellis *Orig. Lett* II 54 I 162 Many been knowen for open murdrers, advowters, and extortioners. 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W de W. 1531) 174 b, The vsurer, the thefe, & the extorcioner 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc* I v 46 Some covetous extortioner buyes up the whole lading of the ship. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl* xiii § 1 The most determined extortioner in office has some bridle and some restraint. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 207 To purge the city of the vile informers and extortioners.

Extortionist (ekstǫ·ɹʃənist). [f. as prec + -IST.] One who extorts something from another; an extortioner. 1885 in OGILVIE

†**Extortionize,** *v Obs rare* [f. as prec. + -IZE] *intr* To practise extortion. Hence †**Extortionizing** *ppl a.*

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks* 6/1 Extortionizing Curr

†**Extortionous,** *a Obs.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Characterized by extortion, oppressive

1602 *Life T Cromwell* II. II 89, I know this place to be extortionous

†**Extortious,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 **-sious,** 7 **-cious.** [f. EXTORTI-ON + -OUS, after the analogy of *captious*] **a** Characterized by extortion, oppressive in exactions. **b.** Gained by extortion; demanded in an extortionate manner.

1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 26 The extorcious and tyrannous spoiles of Cleon. 1607 NORDEN *Surv Dial* 34 The overburdening the Tenants. may be extortious. 1615 J STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess* (ed 2) 13 Who threatens. If Clyents Be slacke in payment of extortious come. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem Wks.* (1660) 77 We do well to curb the extortious cruelties of some *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* II 420 Divers false and extortious demands which they call Avanias 1776 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) I 239 The lying and extortious jargon of Recoveries

Hence †**Extortiously** *adv. Obs*

1529 MORE *Comf agst Trib* Wks 1207 He was growen to substance in that office, that was commonly misseused extorsiously.

Extortive (ekstǫ·ɹtiv), *a.* [f. *extort-* ppl stem of *extorquēre* (see EXTORT) + IVE.] Of extortion; disposed to extort, prone to extortion.

1646 EARL MONM tr. *Biondi's Hist. Civ Warres Eng* II 210 Ambition had made use of cruell means; Avarice . of extortive means 1805 *Ann Reg* 1803, 292 A compromise between their ability and his extortive capacity. 1879 H GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* VII II, The extortive power of land ownership

†**Extortor.** *Obs.* Also 7 **extortour.** [a. L *extortor*, agent-n. f. *extorquēre*. see EXTORT.] **a** One who extorts, = EXTORTER **b.** One who strains (a law), cf EXTORT *v* 3 b

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 243 An importunate begger is compared to an extortor. 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* VI. XIII § 7 A great Enemie he was to Promoters, Pettifoggers, and Extortours of penall lawes 1614 W. B *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed 2) 128 The Extortor thereof dyed by Famine.

†**Extoxicate,** *a Obs. rare*[−1]. In 5 **-yeat.** [f L. *ex-* + *toxic-um* poison + -ATE[2]] Poisoned

1430 LYDG *Chron. Troy* IV. XXXIII, An arowe Extoxycat sharpe and venymous

Extra (e·ksträ), *a., adv*, and *sb* [prob. originally short for EXTRAORDINARY, which in 17th c. was commonly used as adj, adv, and sb. in the senses now belonging to *extra*. In Fr. *extra* is similarly used, and is explained by Littré as 'a popular abbreviation of *extraordinaire*'; it is uncertain whether the Eng. or the Fr. use is the earlier Presumably from Fr. the word has been adopted into Ger (*extra*), Sp and It. (*estra*). A Ger quot for *extra dumm* (='extra stupid') in GRIMM is dated 1775]

A. *adj* Beyond or more than the usual, stipulated, or specified amount or number; additional

1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos Rhet* (1801) I 361 Instances [of barbarisms] are hyp for hypochondriac penult for penultimate . extra for extraordinary 1780 T JEFFERSON *Corr* Wks 1859 I 245 Money for any extra wants of our own troops 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* II 34 The extra interest I must pay one of those extortioners is absolutely so much money thrown away 1818 *Art Preserv Feet* 19 The extra exercise which the person may have been taking 1846 GREENER *Sc Gunnery* 217 Cost is a matter of very minor consideration, when contrasted with the extra safety obtained 1878 LECKY *Eng in 18th C.* II v 66 Soldiers were employed on extra pay to make the roads 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I II, She will have to put up with an extra bed in the housemaid's room

b. *Electr*

1834 FARADAY in *Phil Trans* (1835) CXXV 47 The whole of this extra current might be made to pass at that place 1883 J. E H GORDON *Electricity* I. XXX. 330 The transient currents in a coil are produced by the induction of each portion of the current on the neighbouring wires these. are called the 'Extra Currents'.

c. Prefixed to trade designations of sizes (*esp.* of paper), to denote a size somewhat larger than that indicated by the name.

1811 L M HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr* I 134 These 'extra-elephant folios' had not always the most erudite compilers 1892 *Printer's Catalogue*, Sizes of Cards . Extra Thirds, 3 × 1⅛ in Thirds, 3 × 1½ in 1892 *Publisher's Catalogue*, Extra foolscap octavo

d. Of superior or unusual quality; in *Extra binding*, etc Hence *Extra binder*

1850 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C* iv, Her corn-cakes isn't extra, not extra now, Jinny's corn-cakes isn't. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I 424 The cover of the book in extra binding is generally fitted on piecemeal *Ibid* I. 425 The implement generally used by the extra binder for cutting the edges of single books is the plough

B *adv* **a** With adjs. or advbs.: Beyond the ordinary degree, unusually. Sometimes hyphened as *Comb.*, upon the resulting adj a parasynthetic sb is occas. formed, as *extra-moral, extra-moralist.*

In recent years, the latest edition of several London evening papers has been called the *extra-special* edition, the latest but one being called 'special'

1823 SYD SMITH *Botany B* Wks 1859 II 15/2 Those extra-moralists . refuse to associate with a convict legally pardoned. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-bab.*, He must be an extra good boy that day. 1868 DARWIN in *Life & Lett* (1887) III 80 Any such extra-sterile individuals it they should hereafter breed with other individuals *Mod* Extra-superfine cloth Extra fine tallow. Extra refined petroleum. Extra strong binding

b. In excess of the usual or specified amount

Mod The larger edition contains three maps extra. Attendance is charged for extra.

C *sb* What is extra or additional; an item beyond the school curriculum, one not included in a tradesman's contract, or a table d'hôte bill of fare; an additional piece of work; anything given in addition or for which an extra charge is made, the extra charge itself, an extra fee; an additional issue of a newspaper; *spec* at cricket, a run scored otherwise than off the bat

1803 R PERING in *Naval Chron* XV 154 The extra was divided into nights and tides 1861 THACKERAY *Round Papers*, 100 *Years hence* 137 We supplied him with little comforts and extras 1866 L CARROLL *Alice in Wonderland* IX. 143 'With extras?' 'Yes . we learned French and music' 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* III, They are neither of Miss Twinkleton's inclusive regulars, nor of her extras 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm* VI. (1877) 126 A confounding and baffling extra, which was not even formally provided for in his scheme. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann* 55, 332 [runs]

including 30 extras 1888 *Harper's Mag.* LXXVII 690/1 Hourly extras were issued, and the circulation reached upon one day of the riot 70,000 copies 1889 *Daily News* 5 Aug 7/6 The association figure for this class of iron becomes £7 5s, and hoops and strips are raised 10s with 'extras' for special gauges. *Mod* The builder took the contract very low, hoping to recoup himself by extras

‖ **Extra** (e kstră), *prep rare* [L. *extrā* (earlier *extrād*) outside (*adv* and *prep*), contracted form of *exterā(d)*, abl fem. of *exter* (see EXTERIOR) in phrase *exterā parte* on the outer side.] Outside, externally to.

1852 W GROVE in *Phil Trans* CXLII 87 There was some effect exhibited *extra* the voltaic circuit

Extra- (e kstră), *prefix.* The L adv and prep *extrā* (see prec.) does not, strictly speaking, occur in composition during the classical period, though post-classically it formed a few vbs like *extrāclūdĕre* to shut out, *extrāvagārī* to wander outside (whence *extravagant*). Classical L. had however the adj *extraordinārius* EXTRAORDINARY, f phrase *extrā ordinem* outside the regular order, and late L also *extrāmundānus* EXTRAMUNDANE, f phrase *extrā mundum*, *extrāmūrānus* (cf EXTRAMURAL) f. *extrā mūrum* (or *mūrōs*), *extrānātūrālis* 'extra-natural', f. *extrā nātūram* Many similar adjs were formed in med L on phrases in which *extrā* is a prep, and some of these are adopted in Eng., as *extra-provincial* As the suffix employed in such formations was nearly always identical with that used to form an adj from the sb governed by *extra*, the words have the appearance of being f. *extra-* + adj (the actual formation, on *extra* prep. + sb. + suffix, being obscured); thus *extraordinary* is felt as meaning 'outside of what is *ordinary*' In recent times an enormous number of adjs of this type have been formed. The most important compounds of *extra-*, and those requiring etymological explanation, are given in their alphabetical place; of the remainder only a selection can be given in the following lists, many nonce-words of obvious meaning being omitted

1. Adjs with general sense 'situated outside something' (*e.g.* in Anat a specified organ or member), 'lying outside the province or scope of' (a specified branch of science, department of speculation or practice)

Extra-a'cinous *Anat.*, outside the acinus or racemose gland; see ACINUS 4. **Extra-alime'ntary**, situated outside the alimentary canal **Extra-analo'gical**, out of the range of, not in accordance with, analogy. **Extra-artı'stic**, out of the range of, having nothing to do with, art. **Extra-atmosphe'ric**, of or pertaining to space beyond the atmosphere. **Extra-a'xillar** *Bot* = next. **Extra-a'xillary** *Bot*, growing from above or below the axils. **Extra-brita'nnic**, not existing in Britain. **Extra-bu'rghal**, beyond the boundary of the burgh. **Extra-cano'nical**, not classed among the canonical books. **Extra-ca psular**, 'outside a capsule, having special reference to the articular capsules' (*Syd. Soc. Lex* 1884). **Extra-cathe dral** [L. *cathedra* chair], outside the pulpit. **Extra-ce'llular** *Biol*, situated or taking place outside the walls of a cell. **Extra-chri stian**, outside the range of Christian thought; not to be discussed from a Christian point of view. **Extra-ci'vical**, beyond the province or privileges of a citizen; hence **Extra-ci'vically** *adv* **Extra-clau'stral**, living out of a cloister; secular. **Extra-co'nstellary** *Astron*, situated outside, hence, not classed under, any constellation. **Extra-co'nstellated** *ppl a* = prec **Extra-co rial** [L. *cori-um* hide + -AL], pertaining to the outside skin or epidermis. **Extra-corpo'real**, outside the body **Extra-co smical**, acting outside the cosmos or universe. **Extra-cra nial** *Anat*, lying or situated outside the skull. **Extra-cu rial** [f. L. *cūria* court of justice], arranged or made outside a court of law. **Extra-cuta'neous**, outside the skin, outside the true skin as opposed to the epidermis. **Extra-decre'tal**, not included in the 'Decretals'. **Extra-esse'ntial**, not included in the essence of some thing; hence **Extra-esse'ntially** *adv* **Extra-Eu'ropean**, not found in Europe. **Extra-folia'ceous** *Bot*, without or external to the leaf. **Extra-fo rmal**, beyond or away from the strict form; informal. **Extra-gala'ctic** *Astron*, outside the galaxy or Milky-way **Extra-governme'ntal**, beyond the province or proper course of government. **Extra-gramma'tical** (see quot.). **Extra-histo'ric**, situated outside or beyond the sphere of history, also **Extra-histo'rical**. **Extra-hu man**, outside the human race, or the conditions of human life. **Extra-hu ndredal**, not included in any hundred **Extra-indu'ctive**, beyond the province of, or unattainable by, induction. **Extra-intelle ctual**, beyond the reach of, or imperceptible by, the intellect. **Extra-juda icial**, outside the conditions of the Jewish dispensation. **Extra-ju'gal**, beyond, or not harnessed to, the yoke **Extra-ju'ral** [f. L. *jūr-*, *jūs* law + -AL] (see quot.). **Extra-le gal**, beyond the province of law; not regulated by law **Extra-li'mital** [L. *limit-em*, *limes* + -AL], beyond the limits of a country or district. **Extra-li'mitary**, situated beyond the limit or bounds. † **Extra-li'neal**, beyond or off the line of rectitude **Extra-lo'gical**, lying beyond the legitimate domain of logic; hence **Extra-lo'gically** *adv* † **Extra-mari'ne**, of or pertaining to what is beyond the sea; from beyond the sea. **Extra-ma'trical** [L. *mātrīc-em*, *mātrix* (see MATRIX) + -AL], situated outside the matrix or receptacle of a parasitical plant. **Extra-matrimo'nial**, outside of matrimonial relations. **Extra-me'dial**, lying outside or beyond the middle line. **Extra-meri dional** *Astron*, of or pertaining to deviation from the meridian. **Extra-metaphy'sical**, outside the sphere of metaphysical enquiry. **Extra-me trical**, exceeding the number of feet or syllables proper to a metre, = HYPERMETRICAL. **Extra-metropo'litan**, situated outside the metropolitan boundary. **Extra-na tional**, outside the limits of a nation. **Extra-na'tural** [L. *extrānātūrālis* unnatural], outside the operation of natural laws. **Extra-nu'clear**, placed outside the nucleus of a cell. **Extra-o'cular**, situated or occurring outside the eyes. **Extra-offi'cial**, outside the legitimate duties or emoluments of an office. **Extra-o'rbital** *Zool*, situated outside the orbit or eye-cavity (of a crustacean); hence, **Extra-o rbitally** *adv* **Extra-pare ntal**, occurring outside the body of the parent. **Extra-patria rchal**, outside the conditions of the patriarchal dispensation **Extra-peritone'al**, 'outside the peritoneum' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884). **Extra-phy sical**, not subject to physical laws or methods **Extra-pla'netary**, beyond the region of the planets' movements **Extra-po pular**, outside or independent of the people; not drawn from the ranks of the people. **Extra-profe'ssional**, (*a*) of persons, out of the ranks of a profession; (*b*) of things, outside the course of professional duties. **Extra-red**, said of rays outside the visible spectrum at its red extremity; also *ultra-red*. **Extra-re'gular**, outside of, or transgressing the rule; in addition to what is regular, hence, **Extra-re'gularly** *adv*. **Extra-sacerdo'tal**, outside or forming no part of the priesthood. **Extra-sci entific**, beyond the scope of science, incapable of scientific investigation **Extra-scri'ptural**, drawn from sources outside the Scriptures; hence **Extra-scriptura'lity** **Extra-se nsible** *a* and *sb*, (something that is) beyond the reach of sensuous perception **Extra-se nsuous** = prec. adj. **Extra-spe ctral**, lying outside the visible spectrum **Extra-sto machal**, taking place outside the stomach **Extra-syllogi stic**, beyond the scope of, or irreducible to, a syllogism **Extra-ta'bular**, not contained in a table or list of weights, etc **Extra-tellu'rian**, beyond or away from the earth. **Extra-tellu'ric**, outside or not found among the constituent elements of the earth **Extra-te mporal**, outside of, or forming no part of, the sequence of time. **Extra-terrene**, **Extra-terre'strial** = existing or originating outside the earth or its atmosphere. **Extra-the cal** *Zool* and *Bot*, situated outside the theca **Extra-thei stic**, beyond the range of theism; independent of theistic inquiry **Extra-to'rrid**, existing outside the torrid zone. **Extra-tro pical**, existing, situated, or taking place outside the tropics. **Extra-unive rsity**, of or pertaining to matters outside the university. **Extra-u'rban**, beyond or outside the walls of a city. **Extra-u'terine**, existing, formed, or taking place outside the uterus. **Extra-violet** *Optics*, said of rays outside the visible spectrum at its violet extremity **Extra-zodi'acal** *Astron*, situated outside the zodiac. Also EXTRA-JUDICIAL, EXTRA-MURAL, etc

1878 T BRYANT *Pract Surg* (1879) II 245 The *extra-acinous infiltrations of the same cells 1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv Anim* xi 644 The *extra-alimentary tissues 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) I xvi 342 The *extra-analogical features of the stories 1880 VERN LEE *Belcaro* 1. 12 Those foreign, *extra-artistic, irrelevant interests 1871 HERSCHEL in *Month. Nat* XXXI 169 Evidence not to be refused of its *extra atmospheric origin. 1851 OGILVIE, **Extra axillar* 1829 LOUDON *Encycl Plants* 433 Flowers solitary, axillary, or *extra-axillary, but more frequently terminating 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 490 A few cases of, extra-axillary branching. 1770 PENNANT *Zool* IV. 87 Catalogue of the European Quadrupeds, Birds, and Reptiles *Extra-Britannic. 1866 CARLYLE *E Irving* 122 At the southern *extra-burghal park of Kirkcaldy 1831 W H MILL *Christa-sangîtâ* (1842) Pref p xxvii, The *extra-canonical books of Tobit and Judith 1877 C GLIKIE *Christ* xlix (1879) 585 He was intimately familiar with the honored extra canonical writings 1885 E R LANKESTER in *Encycl Brit* XIX 849/2 *Extra-capsular protoplasm 1862 *Athenæum* 1 Nov 553 Those who would muzzle the clergyman in his literary inquiries and his *extra-cathedral life 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc* II 1 258 This process of a new formation begins in the *extracellular fluid 1876 tr *Wagner's Gen Pathol* 154 Coloring matter, passes out of the capillaries free or extra-cellular 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Serm* xiv 375 Science and philosophy, are neither Christian, or Unchristian, but are *Extrachristian. I attempted to give you some vision of this Extrachristian world 1801 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* XII 590 Those men were proceeding *extra civically perhaps, but surely with sound patriotism 1889 R L POOLE *Wyclif's De Off Reg* 112 *marg*, The status of the *extraclaustral clergy instituted by Christ is the most perfect 1823 CRABB *Technol Dict* I, **Extra-constellary stars* 1860 in WORCESTER, and in mod Dicts 1730-6 BAILEY, **Extra-constellated* 1842 PRICHARD *Nat Hist Man* 80 All these varieties have their seat [in] the *extracranial or exodermal structure 1865 GROTE *Plato* II xxiv 218 Its prior *extra corporeal existence *Ibid.* I 158 He did not proclaim his Nous to be a powerful *extra-cosmical Architect 1884 *Syd Soc. Lex*, **Extra-cranial* 1887 S SEXTON in *Amer Ann. Deaf* July 153 The hearing organ in man has both an intracranial and an extracranial origin 1882 B LFFCH in *Contemp Rev* Mar 473 Those *extra-curial settlements, without which the Act will prove a complete legislative failure 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist Man* 77 The varieties in the colour of the body, and the texture of the inner and outer integuments, depend on the organisation of parts, which are in one sense *extra-cutaneous. 1563-87 FOXE *A & M* (1596) 5/1 *Extradecretal & extravagant constitutions. 1666 BOYLE *Orig Formes & Qual*, This *extra-essential to the Form that is said to be previous 1676 GLANVILL *Ess* vii 25 They perswaded modestly in all extraessential doctrines 1823 DE QUINCEY *Wks* (1863) XIII 50 *note*, Something extra-essential in the philosophy *a* 1652 J SMITH *Sel Disc* iv 112 They ought to judge of things as they are in their own naked essences, and not with respect to that which *extra-essentially adheres to them 1826 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* III 42 Neither can it be affirmed of *extra-European species 1793 MARTYN *Lang Bot*, *Extrafoliaceæ stipulæ* *Extrafoliaceous stipules 1829 LOUDON *Encycl Plants* 147 Prickles two, extra-foliaceous 1884 in *Syd Soc Lex* 1833 SIR W HAMILTON *Discuss* (1852) 140 The distinction of the enthymeme through the *extraformal character of its premises. 1851 NICHOL *Archit Heav* 110 An *extra-galactic phenomenon 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* vi 264 The scattered stars of very low magnitudes in the extragalactic heavens 1866 A L PERRY *Elem Pol Econ* (1873) 515 [It] is as pitiful on the one side as it is *extra-governmental on the other 1873 EARLL *Philol Eng Tongue* § 203 A group *extra-grammatical in the sense that they do not enter into the grammatical construction 1846 GROTE *Greece* I iv I. 111 They included elements human and historical as well as elements divine and *extra-historical *Ibid* I. 1 I. 1 Various monstrous natures, ultra-human and *extra-human, who cannot with propriety be called gods. 1864 MAINE *Anc Law* 1 (1876) 12 Supposing an extra-human interposition 1877 MORLEY *Crit Misc* Ser II 332 His conditions are wholly extra-human 1875 STUBBS *Const Hist* I xi 402 *note*, A manor of ancient demesne was *extra-hundredal 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr Faith* v 1 § 1 246 The idea of mind is *extra-inductive 1885 *Life & Hinton* vi 118 It is *extra-intellectual as the 'line' is extra-sensuous. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* II 6 The vestiges of extra-patriarchal and *extra-judaical relations between God and man are undeniable 1782 POWNALL *Antiquities* 259 We read in Homer, in the case of Achilles' chariot, of an additional *extrajugal horse 1875 POSTE *Gaius* iv Comm (ed 2) 526 *Extra-jural or outside the court 1644 HUNTON *Vind Treat Monarchy* ix 65 It concernes only their Absolute, *extra-legall Will; not their Authority 1806 W TAYLOR in *Ann Rev* IV 239 The extra-legal perpetuation of authority 1871 FREEMAN *Hist Ess* Ser I xii 384 The word 'Government' has come to be applied to this extra-legal body 1889 *Spectator* 12 Oct 465/2 The legal and extra-legal expenditure for election purposes 1874 COUES *Birds N.-W* 45 The *extralimital quotations to the southward are very numerous 1883 *Nature* XXVII 221 Other species and hybrids, which are extra-limital, or may sooner or later be found straying into Switzerland 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph* I 73 *note*, The Megarians had cultivated some sacred *extralimitary land. 1847 in CRAIG. 1691 NORRIS *Pract Disc* 254 He [the sinner] chooses by *extra-lineal motions to violate the Sacred interest of Society 1833 SIR W HAMILTON *Discuss* (1852) 139 The two books of the Prior Analytics [Aristotle's] are swelled with *extralogical discussions 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix 269 The consideration of Fallacies is extralogical *a* 1856 SIR W HAMILTON (Ogilv.), A universal quantification of the predicate in affirmatives has been frequently recognized *extralogically 1612 WOODALL *Surg Mate* Wks (1653) 20* Medicinall subject, of heathen production, and *extramarine importation 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner & Ferns* 383 In Cuscuta the *extramatrical portion is very little developed 1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag* XXXII. 118 Does not Christianity expressly declare against all *extra-matrimonial gratification? 1852 DANA *Crust* 247 The præmedial and *extramedial [areolets] are usually coalescent 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron* II 90 If it [the pole star] pass from one to the other apparent culmination in unequal intervals of time, it is equally certain that an *extra-meridional error must exist. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v, 1 § 1 244 The hypothesis itself, is *extra-metaphysical 1863 CLARKE & GLOVER *Shaks Wks* I xviii, Of another practice making a line end with two unaccented *'extrametrical' syllables 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 253/1 This Act, only concerned *extra-metropolitan local boards. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom & Teut* viii (1875) 201 Out of a political fact, arose the *extra-national position 1794 J WILLIAMS *Crying Ep* 55 *note*, This, *extra-natural Statesman 1876 HUXLEY *Lect. Evolut* in *Cycl. Sc* (1883) I 607 There may have been a time when extra natural agencies interfered with the general course of Nature

1887 *Q. Jrnl Microsc Sc* XXVIII 96 The *extranuclear network (intracellular) is apparently of the same nature as the intranuclear, since the two have been shown to be continuous in many cells 1826 KIRBY & SP *Entom* (1828) III xxxiv 513 In Nepa the antennæ may be called *extraocular 1875 H WALTON *Dis Eye* 768 Complications of cataract with extra-ocular disease 1797 *Monthly Rev* XXII 240 Mr Robinson must excuse us from attention to *extra-official matters 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Sel. II (1863) 332 Many a job, extra-official, hath he turned his hand to 1852 DANA *Crust* 373 The arm projects beyond the *extra-orbital spine 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim Life* 3 The duct of the *extraorbitally-placed portion 1864 *Athenæum* No 1920 215/3 The individuality of the butterfly is perfect through all these visible and *extra-parental metamorphoses. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* II 6 In .*extra-patriarchal relations 1836 TODD *Cycl Anat* I 19/2 The viscera intra-peritoneal and *extra-peritoneal 1822 [G GROTL] *Anal Instl Nat Relig* 109 Applications for *extra-physical guidance 1869 PHIPSON tr *Guillemin's Sun* 77 The aphelion distance of the comet of 1844 ..is lost in *extra-planetary space 1847 GROTE *Greece* I xxxi IV 211 An *extra-popular or privileged few 1856 *Ibid* II xciv XII. 358 A greater and a less measure of extra-popular authority 1799 BEDDOES *Contrib Phys & Med Knowl* Introd. 10 The leisure of the *extra-professional members 1849 GROTE *Greece* II lxviii (1862) VI 129 No extra-professional person thinks of contesting the decision of a surgeon 18 *Med Repos.* (Ogilv), These studies were extraprofessional 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* II vi 254 Water then absorbs all the *extra red rays of the sun 1649 JER TAYLOR *Gt Exemp* Pref. P 24 An *extraregular . punishment. 1678 *Lively Orac* II § 53 258 Men set up new extraregular Courts of Justice 1739 J TRAPP *Right over-much* (1758) 34 These extra-regular novelists 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt Exemp* III xiv. 21 *Extraregularly . holy persons have miscarried in battle 1835 I TAYLOR *Spir. Despot* III 95 An *extra-sacerdotal class, namely that of the prophets 1874 H R REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* v. § 2 325 It may be pronounced transcendental, or *extra-scientific 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl* (1848) I. 144 Each of these *extra-scriptural articles of faith 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* IV. xxvi (1878) 416 We should bring forward some extra-scriptural evidence of the recognition of the doctrine. 1842 G S FABER *Provinc Lett* (1844) II. 48 That congeries of *Extra-scripturalities and Unscripturalities which characterised the fourth century 1874 LEWES *Prob Life & Mind* II. IV § 85 The distinction between the conception of atoms as *extrasensibles and the conception of them as convenient fictions 1885 *Life J Hinton* VI 118 *Extra-sensuous 1849 MRS SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc* xxiv 236 There are three *extra-spectral lines beyond the red. 1881 DARWIN *Earthworms* 4, I am not aware of any other case of *extra-stomachal digestion 1855 H SPENCER *Princ. Psychol* (1872) II VI VIII 99 Simple deliverances of reason having the highest degree of certainty, which are entirely *extra-syllogistic 1780 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans* LXXXI. 29 The *extra-tabular proportions are to be sought in the manner already shewn 1881 *19th Cent* 455 Divine beings and *extra-tellurian life 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed 3) 197 The *extra-telluric matters of which the meteor was composed 1865 GROTE *Plato* I 1 22 *note*, In the Platonic Parmenides we find τὸ ἐξαίφνης an *extra-temporal moment 1863 DE QUINCEY *Ceylon* Wks XI 10 A local upon our earth, and not in some *extra-terrene orb. 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 188 Bodies situated in the *extra-terrestrial regions 1882 *Nature* XXVII. 173 The oblique direction of the meteor is another evidence of its extra-terrestrial origin 1856 LINDSAY *Brit Lichens* 70 The spores sometimes appear naked, or *extrathecal 1887 G. H FOWLER in *Q Jrnl Microsc Sc* XXVIII 7 By far the greatest thickness of the coral is laid down . by the calicoblasts of the extra-thecal part of the polyp 1881 G J. ROMANES in *Nature* XXIV 429 It is neither theistic nor atheistic, it is simply *extra-theistic. 1852 DANA *Crust* II 1510 The *extra-torrid species belong almost exclusively to the Mediterranean 1783 BLAGDEN in *Phil Trans* LXXIII 368 The cold abated 20 or 30 degrees no greater alteration than frequently takes place in most *extratropical climates 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 232 Verbascum is wholly extratropical 1862 DANA *Man. Geol* 615 The cold extratropical currents that flow towards the equator. 1887 *Pall Mall G* 30 Nov. 4/1 *Extra university experience. 1773 *Gentl. Mag* XLIII 634 *Extra-urban cemeteries. 1709 J YONGE in *Phil. Trans* XXVI 428 *Extra-uterine Embryo's have been sometimes found 1803 *Edin Rev* I 498 An extra-uterine gestation had there taken place. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* XII (1870) 409 The pile was caused to pass successively through positions corresponding to the various colours of the spectrum, and to its *extra-violet rays 1686 GOAD *Celest Bodies* II XIV 344 'Tis Opposition kindles it in the Asterism *Extrazodiacal 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 359 Stellar spheres, seen from an extrazodiacal position

† **2** Comb. of L. *extra* adv., with sense 'in an external condition'. *Obs*

1713 A COLLIER *Clavis Univ* Introd (1836) 6 My enquiry is not concerning the Existence, but altogether of the Extra-existence of certain things.

Extract (ekstræ kt), *ppl. a* [ad. L *extract-us*, pa pple. of *extrahĕre* to EXTRACT.] Extracted; in various senses of the vb

† **1** *pa pple* a Taken out, obtained out of something b Derived (from a source), descended (from an ancestry). c. Distracted, taken out of one's wits, cf. EXTRAUGHT 2, EXTRACTING *ppl a*

a 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) Cvj/a To sing one ballade extract of sapience 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp* I civ. 206 Oyles extract out of wood or mettals will last long *a* 1626 BACON *Max & Uses Com Law* III (1630) 13 The leasee by implication shall have the warren discharged and extract during his lease

b 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 425/3 Saynt rigoberte was extract or come out of the moste excellent lygnage 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II clxxxi. [clxxvii] 551 He was extracte by his mother syde of a duke of Bretayne 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 1024 The Sun. is the very issue extract from that Good *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts* § *Mon* (1642) 233 Herod was originally a Jew, extract from them who, upon the Edict of Cyrus, returned at the first time to Jerusalem

c 1608 *Hist Hamblet* ii C1ijb, To try if men of great account bee extract out of their wits

2. *ppl. a.* Drawn or taken out, Now only in *Extract decree* (Scots Law: cf EXTRACT *v* 2 c).

1643 T. GOODWIN *Child of Light* 195 The originall is more authenticall then extract copies 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II 65 Stor'd with Streams Egregious, Rum and Rice's Spirit extract 1856 *Act* 19–20 *Vict* c 56 § 35 *marg*, Sheriff may seize Books of Crown Debtor under Extract Decree 1861 W BELL *Dict Law Scot* 373/2 The form and execution of extract decrees.

Extract (e kstrækt), *sb* [In senses 1–3 ad L. *extract-um*, neut. pa. pple of *extrahĕre* to EXTRACT. In sense 5 repr L *extracta*, fem pa pple, used subst. in Eng. Law (= AF. *estrete*. see ESTREAT) In sense 6 perh. formed in Eng on EXTRACT *v.*, cf. however OF *estraite* in same sense]

I. † **1.** *gen.* Something drawn or taken out of a thing; also *fig* the 'pith' of a matter *Obs*

1570 LEVINS *Manip* 6/20 An Extracte, *extractum*. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* v lvi (1611) 307 The words of Adam 'flesh of my flesh, and bone of my bones,' a true native extract out of mine owne bodie 1605 CAMDEN *Rem* 140 *heading* (Allusions), I will now present vnto you a few extracts out of names 1651 N BACON *Disc Govt Eng* II. xiii 116 The extract of all is, that he [Duke of Hertford] was chosen by the People and Parliament then sitting

2 'The substance extracted; the chief parts drawn from anything' (J); in mod use 'a pharmaceutical term applied to the tough or viscid matter obtained by treating any substance with solvents and then evaporating the solvent' (Watts). Also loosely used for any preparation containing the active principle of a substance in a concentrated form

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt Tamburl* IV II, An ointment . Distilled from the simplest extracts of all minerals 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III 182 One scruple of the extract of betonie. 1656 H MORE *Enthus Tri.* 9 This intoxicating Potion is made of the extract of certain hearbs 1712 tr *Pomet's Hist Drugs* I 28 Schroder makes an Extract of it with Water 1811 A T THOMSON *Lond Disp* (1818) 617 In preparing all kinds of extracts, evaporate the fluid as quickly as possible 1875 H C. WOOD *Therap* (1879) 18 Fluid extracts are very concentrated fluid preparations 1884 *Syd Soc. Lex*, Extract of beef *Mod Advt.*, With Malt or Meat Extract an Ideal Diet for Infants

fig 1645 QUARLES *Sol Recant* VII 34 Wisdom's th' extract of knowledge 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol* (1867) 12 Not only is he [Satan] wicked, but the spirit and extract of wickedness 1818 JAS MILL *Brit India* II. IV. IX 299 Englishmen consider English law as the pure extract of reason 1847 L HUNT *Men, Women, & B* II. III. 45 A specimen of the volatile extract of Steele.

† **b.** = EXTRACTIVE B *sb* 2 *Obs.*

1807 T THOMSON *Chem* (ed 3) II 354 Besides tannin, extract must be present in this precipitate 1810 HENRY *Elem Chem* (1840) II 188 Vegetable Extract or Extractive is of a brownish colour, and generally of a bitterish taste 1813 SIR H DAVY *Agric. Chem* III (1814) 85 Extract or the extractive principle exists in almost all plants. it seems to be composed principally of hydrogene, oxygene, carbon and a little azote

c *transf* (See quot.).

1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* IV 261/1 The latter [cotton in worn-out fabrics] is destroyed by a chemical process, leaving the wool intact, which is then called 'extract'.

† **3** A summary, an outline *Obs.* Cf. Fr *extrait*, It *estratto*

1549 CHALONER *Erasmus on Folly* G iij b, Let us draw on the other side the extract of a man of wisedome 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II VI § 1 They supposed the world to bee the Image of God, and man to be an extract or compendious Image of the World 1625 — *Ess*, *Studies* (Arb) 11 Some Bookes may be read by Deputy, and Extracts made of them by Others. 1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Extract* a breviate or abridgement

4. A passage copied out of a book, manuscript, etc; an excerpt, quotation

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 31 July, [He] brought me up this extract out of the Flanders letters to day come 1707 FLOYER *Physic Pulse-Watch* 337 To gratifie the Curiosity of Ingenious Inquirers, I made the following Extract 1803 *Med. Jrnl* X. 142 These extracts are long 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 192 These extracts might be still further multiplied

transf 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* XII, There was, indeed, a motley congregation, country esquires; extracts from the universities, half-pay officers, etc

5 *Law.* † a = ESTREAT *sb.* (*obs*) b *Sc Law* (see quot 1861).

a 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict*, *Extracts* See *Estreats*.

b 1606 *Act of Council* in *Sc Acts* 23 *Jas VI*, c 19 Common and ordinarie Extracts, for every sheet extracted, xiii sh iiii d 1861 W BELL *Dict Law Scot* 374/1 *Extract*. The term extract, in the law of Scotland, signifies either the proper written evidence, or warrant on which diligence or execution on a judicial decree may issue; or it signifies a copy, authenticated by the proper officer, of a deed, writing, or other entry, the principal of which, either is in a public record, or a transcript of which, taken from the principal, has been preserved in a public record. 1868 *Act* 31–2 *Vict*. c 100 § 68 If no Appeal shall have been taken, the Clerk of the Court may give out the Extract.

† **II 6.** = EXTRACTION 5. *Obs* Cf. OF *extraite*.

1630 B JONSON *New Inn* I v, She shews her extract, and I honour her for it 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II 722 He was a Scot born, or at least of Scotch extract *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam* I III. (1740) 223 Every Soul, who gets to be rich, immediately enquires into his Extract. 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I 344 *note*, The first child of European extract, born in New England.

Extract (ekstræ kt), *v* [f. L. *extract-* ppl stem of *extrahĕre*, f *ex-* out + *trahĕre* to draw. Cf Fr *extraire*] To draw out.

1. *trans* In general sense 'To draw out of any containing body or cavity' (J).

Now only with some notion of one or other of the more specific senses

1570 LEVINS *Manip* 6/25 To Extract, *extrahere* 1603 SHAKS *Meas for M* III II 50 Is there none of Pigmalions Images to bee had now, for putting the hand in the pocket, and extracting [it] clutch'd? 1684 T BURNET *Th. Earth* I vii. 83 If these waters were any way extracted and laid upon the surface of the ground, nothing would be gain'd as to the Deluge by that

2. 'To take from something of which the thing taken was a part' (J)

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 56 They had whole mountaines of excellent blacke marble out of which the Imperiall Palace was extracted and cut out 1667 MILTON *P. L* VIII 497 I now see my self Before me, Woman is her Name, of Man Extracted 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) III 258 Freeholders, whose estates were afterwards extracted out of the demesnes of the manor.

b. *esp* To copy out (a passage in a book, etc.); also, to make extracts from (a book)

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf Beasts* (1673) 266 Finding nothing of substance in him [Gesner] which is not extracted. by them 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* iv, I have thought it proper to extract out of that Pamphlet a few of these notorious Falsehoods 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr Sterne* II 43, I extract the following passages as specimens 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist Lit* I III I § 8 149 The treatise was .. abridged, extracted and even turned into verse 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. IV § 13 It will be convenient to extract entire the section devoted to this subject

c *Sc. Law* To take out a copy of (a recorded judgement) with a view to execution. Also † *To extract forth* Cf ESTREAT *v*

1597 *Sc Acts Jas VI*, 177 b, Collected . and extracted fborth of the Bukes and Register of the Actes of Parliament 1606 [see EXTRACT *sb* 5 b]. 1682 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 94 He forg'd records, and them enacted To bear false witness, when extracted 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* App. (ed 2) 266 The Expence of extracting the Protestation 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* XX, The subalterns, who recorded and extracted the decrees of the Supreme Court. 1868 *Act* 31–32 *Vict*. c 100 § 57 Notwithstanding that the Interlocutor of the Lord Ordinary may have been extracted and put to Execution

absol 1751 *Act Sederunt* 4 Jan *heading*, Prohibition by the Lords against Agents to extract, or Extractors to agent

3 To get out (the contents of anything) by force, effort, or contrivance; to take out (anything embedded or firmly fixed) Often with reference to surgical operations, dentistry, and the like

1628 WITHER *Brit Rememb* 219 Upon Argeir we had a faire designe That much extracted from our silver mine 1695 WOODWARD *Nat Hist Earth* IV (1723) 215 The mineral Matter. is so diffused .. amongst the crasser matter. that 'twould never be possible to separate and extract it 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 428 The Stone in the Bladder is a mortal Disease, if not extracted. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 210 After many fruitless attempts to extract an arrow 1794 S WILLIAMS *Vermont* 190 One of these customs, was that of extracting their beards by the roots. 1807–26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surgery* (ed 5) 158 Army surgeons always extract the ball as soon as possible 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II 112 One of the best anglers in England had only been able to extract three of its inhabitants. 1841 LANE *Arab Nts.* I 80 He took out a knife, and picked at the lead until he extracted it from the bottle 1878 L. P MEREDITH *Teeth* 127 Fractures in attempts to extract teeth, often expose the pulp

b. *fig*, *esp.* to draw forth (a confession, money, etc) against a person's will

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. 1883–4 V 297 And there [by torture] eyther tear him limbe from limbe, but hee will extract some capitall confession from him 1670 MARVELL *Corr* cl Wks. 1872–5 II 328, I had writ sooner could I have extracted out of Sir Philip. anything which I thought materiall 1765 H WALPOLE *Otranto* v (1798) 78 He used every insinuating argument to extract her consent. 1825 HONE *Every day Bk.* I. 1116 He had extracted the last extractable halfpenny 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* III 93 Nothing could be extracted from him relative to his former associate, 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I xvi. 108, I..tried to extract some direct encouragement from him

4 To obtain (constituent elements, juices, etc.) from a thing or substance by suction, pressure, distillation, or any chemical or mechanical operation. Said both of personal and material agents † Also *intr* for *refl* (*obs. rare*).

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho*, *Chem Concl* 3 The maner of drawing, or extracting of the oiles out of hearbes 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 645 Out of the Ashes of all Plants they extract a Salt, which they vse in Medicines. 1641 FRENCH *Distill* i (1651) 33 Let the Spirit extract in digestion till no more feces fall to the bottom 1667 MILTON *P L* v. 25 How the Bee Sits on the Bloom extracting liquid sweet. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat* I 97 Distil them with water till all the spirits are extracted. 1816 J SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II 444 Filter the liquor, wash the sediment with water, till it ceases to extract any thing 1853 SOYER *Pantroph* 131 When the cook wanted to extract the salt, he first boiled the meat well in milk 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 1146 The skins being present, the wine which is in process of formation extracts tannic acid from the skins.

absol. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp* P 79 You labour..in extracting after the manner introduc'd by Neotericks

b *fig* ; *esp* to obtain (comfort, pleasure, happiness) from a specified source, also, to draw out (the sense of anything); to deduce (a doctrine, principle, right, etc.).

1596 DAVIES *Orchestra* cvii, He [Love] first extracted from th' earth-mingled mind That heau'nly fire, or quintessence diuine 1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, II ii. 101 May it be possible, that foraigne hyer Could out of thee extract one sparke of euill? 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* IV. i, To see us act like prudent men, And out of ills extract our happiness. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax no Tyr* 44 No general right can be extracted from them [the charters]. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog* I 317 *note*, In whatever situation he was placed he [Franklin] extracted something useful for himself or others. 1863 GEO ELIOT *Romola* I iii, [He] means to extract the utmost possible amount of pleasure .out of this life 1890 LD ESHER in *Law Times Rep* LXIII 693/2 It is sought by this defendant to extract from that case this doctrine, that, etc

5 Math *To extract the root of a number or quantity* to obtain the root by a mathematical process. Also † *To extract* (*a quantity*) : to find the root of

1571 DIGGES *Pantom* II xxii. P ij, From the quotient thereof extracte the quadrate roote. 1676 GLANVILL *Ess* III 13 The Method of Extracting Roots in the most numerous Æquations 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Extraction*, To extract the root out of a given power, is the same thing as, etc. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 86 Mixed numbers may be extracted by the first or second rule. *Ibid.* I 89 Extract the cube root of 571482 19

6 Occasional uses after Lat or Fr

† a To take away, withdraw *Obs*

a 1572 KNOX *Hist Ref* Wks 1846 I. 60 O Lorde, I have bene wicked, and justlie may thow extract thy grace from me *Ibid* 333 By your fayntıng, and by extracting of your support, the enimeis ar incoraged

† b. Only in *passive*: To be derived or descended Const. *from*, *of Obs* Cf EXTRACTION 5

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxi 71 He is a man come of a grete house and extracted of hyghe parentage 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 95/1 Of the first, the kings of Kent were lineallie extracted 1605 CAMDEN *Rem* 13 This English tongue extracted out of the olde German is mixed. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* I. (1843) 5/1 The enriching a private family (how well soever originally extracted) 1678 WANLEY *Wond Lit. World* v ii § 70 471/2 Michael the eighth extracted from the Comnenian Emperours

† c. To 'derive', affirm to be derived from a specified origin. *Obs.*

1634 W TIRWHYT tr *Balzac's Let'* 341 It angers me, that out of the pooiest part of Rhetoricke received among the ancients, they will needes extract all ours

Extractable (ekstræ·ktăb'l), *a* Also 8-9 -ible. [f. prec + -ABLE]

That may be extracted: a *gen* (cf esp senses 3, 4 of the vb). b. Of a passage in a book, etc.: Suitable for extraction; quotable. c *Sc Law* Of a judgement, etc Ready to be copied out for execution

1675 GREW *Anat Plants* Lect vi ii § 2 Their tastable parts [are] less easily extractable by the Tongue 1776 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng* (1818) 302 The profit extractible out of the expense. 1825 [see EXTRACT *v.* 3 b] 1835 *Blackw Mag* XXXVIII. 380 We will now seek a humorous extractable passage. 1868 *Act* 31–32 *Vict* c 100 § 63 The Court shall pronounce Judgment and such Judgment shall be extractible in common Form *Ibid* c 101 § 51 The decree for such expenses shall be extractable by the extractor of the Court of Session 1891 *Times* 13 July 11/3 The quantity of sugar extractable from the root [of beet]

† **Extra·ctedly,** *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$ [f. *extracted*, pa. pple of EXTRACT *v* + -LY^2] By extraction or descent

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon* (1642) 236 He was a Romane, though an Israelite extractedly

Extractor: see EXTRACTOR.

Extractiform (ekstræ·ktĭfōrm), *a* [f. mod L *extract-um* EXTRACT + -(I)FORM] Having the nature or appearance of an extract

1860 in WORCESTER; and in later Dicts

Extracting (ekstræ·ktĭŋ), *vbl sb* [f EXTRACT *v* + -ING^1.] The action of the vb. EXTRACT; extraction.

a 1626 BACON *Phys Rem.* Wks. 1740 I 217 The drawing one metal or mineral out of another which we call extracting 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* x. 325 An extracting of thought from the dormant intellect of a pupil

attrib. 1635 SIBBES *Soul's Conft.* (1638) 13 Vapours drawne up by the Sun (when the extracting force of the Sun leaves them) fall downe again to the earth 1883 *Daily News* 27 July 2/1 The extracting levers [of these guns] have enormous power

Extra·cting, *ppl a* [f. as prec. + -ING^2.]

1 That extracts (in senses of the vb).

1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* IV ii 181 Such an hirudinous and extracting Lady as Dulcinea.

† 2. ?Used for 'distracting'. *Obs rare*$^{-1}$

1601 SHAKS *Twel. N* v i 288 They say poore Gentleman, he's much distract. A most extracting frensie of mine owne From my remembrance, clearly banisht his

Extraction (ekstræ·kʃən). [a Fr *extraction* (OF. also in semi-popular form *estracion*), ad. med L. *extractiōn-em*, n. of action f L. *extrahĕre* · see EXTRACT *v*]

1. The action or process of drawing (something) out of a receptacle ; the pulling or taking out (of anything) by mechanical means , † withdrawal or removal (of a person); an instance of this

1530–1 *Act* 22 *Hen VIII*, c 14 He shal be suffred to remayne in the same sayntuary, without any extraction from the same 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 481 Rew doth prosper much if it be set by a Fig-tree which is caused by Extraction of a contrary Juyce 1794 MORSE *Amer Geog* 592 The extraction of gold [from mines] is neither very laborious nor dangerous in Brazil 1799 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp* (1845) III 255, I will not permit the extraction of corn from Sicily 1799 *Med Jrnl* II 233 The extraction of a fœtus already dead 1829 S COOPER *Good's Study Med* (ed 3) IV 238 Extraction [of a cataract] consists in making an incision through the cornea and letting the lens escape through the pupil 1863 LYELL *Antiq Man* 14 The long bones broken to allow of the extraction of the marrow 1878 L. P MEREDITH *Teeth* 181 The extraction of a tooth might not really be the cause of the trouble

fig 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 152 The extraction of the first and more permanent elements of the old faith, to make the purified material of the new

† b The drawing of an inference; a deduction *Obs*

1622 T SCOTT *Belg Pismire* 12 Here wee finde advised A Conclusion, or profitable extraction from the consultation, *and be wise*

2. a. The action of extracting or copying out (a passage) from a book, etc ; † b. *concr.* An extracted passage, quotation (*obs*); = EXTRACT *sb.* 4.

1656 JER TAYLOR in *Evelyn's Mem* (1857) III 77, I had occasion to use those extractions out of it [Lucretius] 1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Extraction* . a breviate or abridgement, also a Draught or Copy *Mod* Much pains has been taken in the extraction of illustrative passages.

3. The action or process of obtaining (the constituent elements, juices, etc) from any substance by heat, pressure, etc Cf EXTRACT *v* 4 *Spirit of the first extraction*: that which comes off at the first distillation.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III 183 Distillation is an extraction of a liquor from a body by heate. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* III VII § 5. 231 Their artificiall extractions, seperations, and preparations of their medicines 1701 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) V 54 The duty on low wines and spirits of the first extraction 1837 M DONOVAN *Dom Econ* II. 265 The extraction of the soluble matter of bone. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ* III. (1876) 19 Greater pains and more labour were devoted to the extraction of gold from its ores 1880 *Act* 43–44 *Vict.* c. 24 § 3 'Low wines' means spirits of the first extraction conveyed into a low wines receiver 1891 THORPE *Dict Applied Chem*, *Extraction apparatus* The object of extraction is to dissolve out some constituent or constituents from a solid, by heating it with a solvent

† b *concr.* = EXTRACT *sb* 2. *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell ho*, *Chem Concl* 22 A stiffe and drie substance, which our Chimistes do call the extraction of the hearbe 1605 B JONSON *Volpone* II Wks (Rtldg) 183/1 This rare extraction hath power to disperse all malignant humours 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy Italy* I 129, I saw their still-house where they make excellent extractions and cordial waters

c *transf* and *fig.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* x 140 As thou hast taken so great paines in bringing things backe againe into their first matter, whence commeth it that thy extractions .haue so contrarie operations 1605 *Tryall Chev.* II iii in Bullen *O Pl* (1884) III 296 The pure extraction of all beauty Flowes in abundance to my love-sick eye. 1644 MILTON *Areop* (Arb.) 35 They do preserve the purest efficacie and extraction of that living intellect that bred them.

4. *Math.* The process or method of extracting (the root of a number or quantity).

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* C ij, The extraction of rootes [of numbers] should go orderly before the arte of Proportions. 1676 GLANVILL *Ess.* III 14 Extraction of Roots (which is a species of Division) 1827 HUTTON *Course Math* I 86 Two extractions for the 4th root, three for the 8th root, and so on. 1867 TODHUNTER *Algebra for Beginners* XXXII § 287 We shall then consider .the extraction of the cube root of compound expressions

5. a Of persons · Origin, lineage, descent

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 90 Ye be comen of so noble extraction of ryal lignage *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* lv 186, I am com of a noble extraccyon. 1630 SIR S. D'EWES *Jrnl* (1783) 69 Herself and my lord's daughter-in-law doe respect my wife according to her several noble extractions 1776 GIBBON *Decl & F* I. 261 The memory of their common extraction was perpetuated by barbaric rites 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim Homer* 98 Dark hair is a note of the foreigner, and of southern extraction.

† b Of things. Origin, source *Obs*

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* 1 (1700) 2, I could wish that the extraction of your freedom may no ways blemish it 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist.* v iii. § 31 Well therefore may the English be ashamed of their Reformation, considering the vitious Extraction thereof.

Hence † **Extra ctionable** *a*, fit or adapted for extraction

1797 DOWNING *Disord Horned Cattle* 113 A calf cannot be extracted until replaced in an extractionable position.

Extractive (ekstræ·ktĭv), *a* and *sb* [f. L. type *extractīv-us*, f. *extrahĕre* (see EXTRACT *v*). Cf. F. *extractif*, *-ive*]

A. *adj.*

† 1. Tending to draw out; *esp.* of a plaster or drug having the power of drawing out (anything noxious). Const. *of. Obs.*

1599 A M. tr *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 363/2 Then make an extractive Playster spreade with Copperrooste 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 191 The common and ordinary Reeds haue an extractiue or drawing faculty. 1750 *Leonardus' Marr Stones* 23 Of which instruments, the one is hot, digestive, and extractive or drying of the humid

2. Pol. Econ *Extractive industry* an industry (*e g.* agriculture, mining, fisheries, etc) that is concerned with obtaining natural productions.

1848 MILL *Pol Econ.* I II. § 3 Labour employed in producing materials, on which industry is to be afterwards employed is, in many cases, a labour of mere appropriation, extractive industry, as it has been aptly termed by M Dunoyer 1888 *Scot Leader* 9 Apr 5 Land used for the purposes of extractive industry 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 921/1 They too abound in what the French call the extractive industries.

3. Capable of being extracted, of the nature of an extract Cf. EXTRACT *sb.* 2 *Extractive principle*: see quot. 1875

1789 J KEIR *Dict. Chem* 27/1 Distillation frees the acid from much of this extractive substance 1796 KIRWAN *Manures* (1802) 53 He found 1 lb. of it [a soil] to contain from 20 to 30 grains of extractive matter 1816 ACCUM *Chem Tests* (1818) 186 Separating the extractive acid, and colouring matter from wine 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II 323 Fourcroy supposed that they [extracts] had all a common basis, which he called the extractive principle.

B. *sb.*

1 An extractive substance: see A. 3

1844–57 G BIRD *Urin Deposits* (ed 5) 117 The physiological origin of sulphur extractive 1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat* III. 483 The separation [of the viscous liquor] into albumen, aqueous extractive, and alcoholic extractive 1854 BUSHNAN in *Circ. Sc* (*c* 1865) II 21/1 It is, nothing more than a species of animal extractive 1884 *Health Exhib Catal.* 19/1 A food containing, in addition to other meat extractives, the whole of the soluble albumen of the meat

2. 'The brown insoluble mass of doubtful composition, left after the preparation of vegetable extracts' (Wagstaffe)

1807 T THOMSON *Chem.* (ed 3) II 367 The solution . approached nearer to the vegetable matter called extractive than tannin. 1838 T THOMSON *Chem. Org Bodies* 637 The substances held in solution are chiefly sugar, syrup, gluten, gum, and extractive 1860 *All Y Round* No 45 442 There are in a hundred parts of wheaten flour about seventy-two of starch and extractive

Extractor (ekstræ·ktəɹ). Also 7–9 **extracter** [f as prec + -OR]

1. One who extracts.

1611 COTGR , *Spargirique*. an Alchymist, or extractor of quintessences 1651 BIGGS *New Disp* P 79 The juice . is drawn out by the Extractors, who resolve the dreggs . of the Parenchyma. 1755 JOHNSON, *Extractor*, the person or instrument by which any thing is extracted 1828 *Blackw. Mag* XXIV. 198 Healer of diseases, and extractor of money. 1868 *Morn. Star* 16 June, Mr Abrams . begged to say that his client was not a corn-cutter, but a corn-extractor

2 One who selects and copies out quotations

1813 *Edin Rev* XXI 267 A judicious extractor might accommodate both classes of readers 1884 *Blackw Mag* June 824/1 The extractor who looks for a fitting pause in the spate of Mr Ruskin's eloquence

b. *spec* in *Sc Law* (See quot 1861)

1687 *Act Sederunt* 23 Feb , The Lords do extend the priviledges to four extracters in each of the three clarks offices of the Session 1751 *Ibid* 4 Jan , The Lords do . prohibit all agents from being extractors, and all extractors from agenting 1810 in Hansard *Parl. Deb* June, [Mr Thomas Scott] was appointed to the office of an Extractor 1861 W BELL *Dict Law Scot* 374/2 *Extractor*. the official person by whom the extract of a decree or other judicial proceeding is prepared and authenticated. 1868 [see EXTRACTABLE].

3 An instrument for drawing or pulling out anything ; *esp* that part of a breech-loading gun which removes the cartridge

1753 N TORRIANO *Midwifry* 18 They never turned children . their only Resource was to Knives, Extractors, etc. 1859 F A GRIFFITHS *Artil Man* (ed 9) 168, 1 setter. 2 needles. 1 extractor 1871 *Daily News* 11 Apr. 6 The loaded man opens the breech of his rifle, uses the extracter, takes out the cartridge 1885 J. J MANLEY *Brit Almanac Comp* 19 Extractors, comb foundations and other appliances used in bee-keeping.

† **4.** A solvent used to extract (juices, etc). *Obs*

1678 SALMON *Lond Disp* 852/1 The strength of the Extracter or dissolvent

Hence **Extra ctorship,** the office of an extractor (in sense 2 b).

1837 LOCKHART *Scott* xx, Mr Thomas Scott's appointment to this Extractorship 1877 *Geneal Mem Family Sir W Scott* 61 Sir Walter secured for him an extractorship in the General Register House

Extra·ctory, *a* [ad L. *extractōrius*, f. *extrahĕre*: see EXTRACT *v* and -ORY] Of or pertaining to an extractor; or to extraction

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Extractory*, that hath the nature or power to draw out 1775 in ASH 1891 *Punch* CI 179/1 Reviewed it in this extractory and arbitrary fashion.

† **Extra·cture.** *Obs* [f. L. *extract-* (see EXTRACT *v.*) + -URE] Something extracted; an extract; = EXTRACT *sb* 2, 4.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel* IV Wks 1856 I. 48 Let each note breath the heart of passion, The sad extracture of extreamest griefe 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho Lords* App (Camden) 134 That they might see the extractures sent up from the Lower House

Extra-curial, etc see EXTRA- 1

† **Extradi·ctionary,** *a Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [f L. phrase *extrā dictiōn-em* outside of the mode of expression (see EXTRA *prep.* and DICTION) + -ARY] Of fallacies. Not consisting in expression; real, not verbal

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* I. IV 15 Of these extradictionary and reall fallacies, Aristotle and Logicians make in number six.

Extraditable (ekstrădəi·täb'l), *a.* [f. next + -ABLE] a Of a person: That may be extradited, liable to extradition b. Of a crime, etc.: Rendering the perpetrator liable to extradition.

a. 1881 *Philadelphia Press* 12 Aug 4 Hartmann is extraditable under the law of nations. 1890 *Times* 13 Jan 5/5 A person convicted of these crimes is extraditable

b. 1887 *Pall Mall G* 19 Mar. 4/2 In the American treaty procuration will also find a place among extraditable offences

Extradite (e kstrădəit), *v* [back-formation from next]

1. *trans* To give up (a fugitive foreign criminal) to the proper authorities, in pursuance of a treaty

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel* 29 July, Nothing is said about the Emperor of the French being summoned to extradite the men brought into Cherbourg by the French pilot-boats 1885 *Law Times* LXXX 116/1 The power of criminal courts of this country to extradite prisoners charged with the commission of offences in foreign countries

b *transf.*

1883 J PAYN *Thicker than Water* III 240 She was extradited in a vehicle by herself to the great relief of her fellow culprits.

c To obtain the extradition of

1883 *Chicago Advance* 8 Mar, The effort of England to extradite Sheridan, of the Irish World, New York. 1889 *North Star* 28 Feb 3/1 The Home Office are taking measures for extraditing 'Pigott'

2. *Psychol* To localize (a sensation) at a distance from the centre of sensation *rare*

1887 W JAMES in *Mind* Apr 207 The next factor is the particular kind of sensation to be extradited

Hence **Extradited** *ppl a*

1889 CHILD *Eng & Sc Ball* III VI clxxvi 410/2 They land Lord Percy at Berwick, a deported, 'extradited' man'

Extradition (ekstrădĭ ʃən), *sb* [a. F. *extradition*, f L. *ex-* out + *trāditiōn-em*, n. of action f *trādĕre* to deliver up: see TRADITION]

1. The action of giving up (a person) to the authorities of a foreign state; *esp* the delivery of a fugitive criminal to the authorities of the state in which the crime was committed Hence in *gen* sense: Surrender (of a prisoner) by one authority to another.

1839 DE QUINCEY *Casuistry* Wks VIII. 308 If the law of extradition should remain unchanged. 1857 *Fraser's Mag* LVI. 161 A demand for (we must use a foreign and un-English word to express an un-English thing) the extradition of Mazzini 1870 *Act* 33–4 *Vict* c 52 (*title*) An Act for amending the Law relating to the Extradition of Criminals 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II 336 They wished to make sure of the extradition of their victim.

2. The process of localizing a sensation at a distance from the centre of sensation.

1874 CARPENTER *Ment Phys.* I v (1879) 186 A kind of extradition of the visual sensation 1887 W JAMES in *Mind* Apr 205 Extradition obtains even of such sensations as we locate on the exact sensory surfaces where the nerves terminate

3. *attrib.* (sense 1), as *extradition act, clause, crime.* **Extradition treaty,** a treaty by which two nations mutually bind themselves to surrender any fugitive criminal who has committed in the other's territory any of certain specified offences

1852 ABBOTT LAWRENCE *Dispatch to D Webster*, The proposition to conclude an extradition treaty with the United States 1870 *Act* 33–4 *Vict* c 52 § 1 This Act may be cited as 'The Extradition Act 1870'. *Ibid* § 26 An extradition crime 1875 RENOUF *Egyptian Gram* 35 These words occur in the extradition clause of the Treaty between Rameses II and the king of Cheta.

Hence **Extradi tion** *v trans*, to bring (a criminal) under the operation of an extradition treaty.

1889 *Scot. Leader* 18 Apr 5 Barton obstructed extradition process until quite recently, when he was successfully extraditioned

Extra-domici·liate, *v. rare*$^{-1}$ [f. L *extrā* + *domicĭlĭ-um* DOMICILE + -ATE^3] *trans* To send out of the domicile or house

1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 194 It is . ingratitude to extra-domiciliate a blessing

Extrados (ekstrē·dǫs). *Arch.* [a F *extrados*, f. L. *extrā* outside + F. *dos* the back] The upper or exterior curve of an arch; *esp* the upper curve of the voussoirs or stones which immediately form the arch Cf INTRADOS.

1772 HUTTON *Bridges* p iii, The relations between their intrados and extrados 1823 P NICHOLSON *Pract Build* 338 Extrados of a Bridge—The curve of the road-way. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math* II. 172 So that the extrados is a parabola equal to the intrados, and everywhere vertically equidistant from it. 1879 SIR G SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II 141 We have supposed our arches to be of moderate depth from extrados, or outer line, to intrados or inner line

Extradosed (ekstrē·dǫst), *a* [f prec + -ED^2 Cf. F. *extradossé*.] Having an extrados (of a certain kind): a term applied to an arch in which the curves of the intrados and extrados are concentric and parallel In mod Dicts

Extradotal (ekstrădōu tăl), *a Law.* [as if ad L. **extrādōtāl-is* (cf It. *estradotale*, 18th c), f. *extrā* outside + *dōt-em* (nom *dōs*) dowry. see -AL] (See quot)

1827 KENT *Comm* II 154 *note*, [By the code of Louisiana] the separate property of the wife is divided into dotal, being that which she brings to the husband and extradotal .being that which forms no part of the dowry

†Extraduce, *a. Obs. rare.* [L. *ex trāduce*, *ex* out of + *trāduce*, abl of *trādux* vine-layer, f. *trā-*(*trans*) across + *dūc-ĕre* to lead] *lit.* From or after the fashion of a layer; hence, derived as from a parent stock

[1641 CLARENDON *Ess* Tracts (1727) 225 That it [the soul] is *ex traduce*, and begotten with the body by the father 1632 HOWELL *Lett* (1655) II 31 Ther cannot be a more pregnant instance to prove that human souls com not *ex traduce* [1688 extraduce]] 1720 W STUKELEY in *Mem* (1882) I 15 Either an *extraduce* Inclination or Imitation at least of my Father

†Extraduction. *Obs* Also 6 **extraduccion.** [f. L *extrā* + *ductiōn-em* a leading, n. of action f. *dūcĕre* to lead]

a. A conclusion (to a book), opposed to *introduction* b. *Mil.* The bringing a line of musketeers to the front from the rear of a body of pikemen.

1533 MORE *Debell Salem* i. Wks 932/2 So shoulde he haue called those three chapiters after hys matter, an extraduccion 1635 BARRIFFE *Mil Discip* lxxx. (1643) 228 The next Firing to demonstrate shall be by way of Extraduction which is also a firing in front *Ibid* lxxxii 236 The body standing in this forme, the Musquetiers may sleeve up by way of Extraduction

Extra-essential, etc : see EXTRA- I

Extra-foraneous (e kstrăfōrē· nĭəs), *a.* [f. EXTRA- *pref* + med L *forāne-us* (f *foris* door) + -OUS. After the analogy of L *circumforāneus*, f. *circum* around + *forum* the forum] Out-door.

1781 COWPER *Let* 2 Apr, A variety of extra-foraneous occupations make it difficult for me to find opportunities of writing 1788 — *Wks* (1876) 288 We live near to each other and while the Hall is empty are each other's only extraforaneous comfort 1830 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit Plants* Pref, A compendious description of our native plants neither too bulky for extra-foraneous use, nor too expensive. 1891 J P. SHELDON in *Times* 17 Mar, All extraforaneous animals took no harm whatever

Extra-formal, -galactic, etc. · see EXTRA- I.

†Extrage·neous, -genous, *a Obs* —° [incorrectly f. EXTRA- + L. *gen-us* kind, on supposed analogy of *homogeneous, -genous*] (See quot) Also **Extragene·ity,** 'the being of a foreign kind' (Bailey 1727–36)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Extra-genous* (in Anatomy and Surgery) that is of a foreign kind, as an Extragenous Body 1884 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Extrageneous.*

Extraght, var. form of EXTRAUGHT *ppl. a Obs*

Extra-historic, -inductive, etc. . see EXTRA- I.

†Extrait, *pa. pple Obs* [a Fr *extrait*, pa. pple. of *extraire*, earlier *estraire* —L. *extrahĕre*: see EXTRACT *v.* See EXTRACT, EXTRAUGHT *ppl. adjs.*] a. Drawn out, extracted. b. Derived, descended

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met* XIII. ii, Ulixes .. wyl compare with me, that am extrait of suche lygnage 1481 — *Myrr* I ix 35 Of this science [Rethoryque] were extrayt and drawen the lawes and decrees whiche by nede serue [etc] 1483 — *Gold Leg* 93/1 Saynt Lucye was extrayt of a noble lygnage.

Extrajudicial (e kstrăjdʒŭdĭ ʃal), *a* Also 7 **extra-iudiciall** [f. L. *extrā* outside + *jūdĭci-um* judgement + -AL.]

1. Lying outside the proceedings in court, forming no part of the case before the court Of an opinion, confession, etc.: Not delivered from the bench, not made in court, informal.

1630 in Rushw *Hist. Coll* (1659) I 47 The accusation was extra judicial, and out of Court 1651 W G tr *Cowel's Inst* 237 The Plaintiff requires him [Defendant] to come to make an extrajudiciall satisfaction. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II 20 No extrajudicial confession could be allowed in a Court. 1871 MARKBY *Elem Law* § 60 The opinion of the judge .. is considered as extra-judicial

2 Outside the ordinary course of law or justice; not legally authorized; unwarranted.

1642 in Clarendon *Hist Reb* III (1843) 87/2 Some rigorous and extrajudicial determinations in cases of plantations 1706 RUSHW. in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III 47 By an extrajudicial order the Lieutenant-general was commanded to suffer none but the keepers to speak to him. 1785 PALEY *Mor Philos* (1818) I 267 That extrajudicial discipline, which supplies the defects . of law. 1849 J GRANT *Mem Kirkaldy* XXIV 273 The extra-judicial murder of his comrade

Extrajudicially (e kstrăjdʒŭdĭ ʃălı), *adv* [f. prec. + -LY^2.] In an extrajudicial manner.

1 Outside the proceedings of the court, informally, privately, out of court

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 9 The opinion of a Iudge deliuered priuatly, or extraiudicially 1681 BAXTER *Acc. Sherlocke* IV 186 What they do extrajudicially and *extra proprium forum*, is Null. 1752 J LOUTHIAN *Forms of Process* (ed 2) 273 The Custody of Processes borrowed up from the Clerk extrajudicially, shall be fixed by a Receipt-book. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) I XVI 254 He had extra-judicially pronounced opinions, which, etc.

2 In a manner outside or contrary to the usual course of law, without legal justification, unwarrantably

a 1612 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 138 A Bishop, being calumniated by the people extrajudicially. 1660 R COKE *Power & Subj.* 257 He was never noted to punish any man rashly, or extrajudicially 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* IV § 10 Sir Elijah Impey, His Majesty's Chief Justice, acting extrajudicially, and not within the limits of his jurisdiction 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 172 Where the squire is supposed to be remiss in the execution of his duty, the people sometimes interfere extrajudicially

Extra-jugal, -jural see EXTRA- I.

†Extra-la·th, *v Obs. rare.* [f EXTRA *a.* + LATH *sb*] *trans* To furnish with additional laths Hence **Extra-la thing** *vbl sb*

1778 MAHON in *Phil Trans* LXVIII 893 The underside of the stair-case was extra-lathed *Ibid* 890 The method of extra-lathing may be applied to ceiling joists

Extra-legal, -marine, etc · see EXTRA- I.

†Extrami·ssion. *Obs* [n. of action f. L. phrase *extrā mittĕre* to send outwards. see EXTRA and MISSION.] Sending outwards, emission.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* IV II. IV Wks. III 244 Nor do faith and love truly Christian arise from every . extra mission of our faculties unto Christ 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* III VII 120 Sight is made by Reception, and not by Extramission 1673–4 GREW *Anat. Plants* III II § 1 The Reception, as well as Extramission whereof [the Aer].

†Extrami·t, *v Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [f L *extrā* outwards + *mitt-ĕre* to send.] *trans.* To send forth or outward in quot *refl* and *fig*

1651 CHARLETON *Eph & Cmm Matrons* II (1668) 67 To Lovers it is the same thing to see, and to extramit themselves by the eye.

†Extramu·nd, *v. Obs rare*$^{-1}$ [f. L *extrā mund-um* · see next.] *trans* To put out of the universe

1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* III VIII 117 He would extramund him, more than Materia Prima it self was at the Chaos

Extramundane (ekstrămv ndē·n), *a* [ad late L. *extramundān-us*, f. phrase *extrā mund-um* outside the world or universe see EXTRA- *pref* and MUNDANE]

1. Situated outside of, or pertaining to a region outside of, our world

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps Sci* XVIII 116 'Tis a philosophy that gives the exactest Topography of the Extramundane spaces 1684 T. BURNET *Th Earth* I 175 One [opinion] placeth paradise in the extra-mundane regions 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* IX 1525 Where, rears His terminating Pillar high Its extra-mundane Head? 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 376 Aerolites were proved to be of extramundane origin

b. *fig* (*nonce-uses*) 'Out of the world', remote, pertaining to things not of this world

1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T More* II 325 What may be called an extramundane zeal 1834 *Fraser's Mag* X 652 Babbling of poetry in this extra-mundane island 1837 *Ibid.* XVI 310 The asseverations in the book are so preposterous and the dreams so extramundane

2 Situated outside or beyond the universe, pertaining to what is beyond the universe.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Extramundane space*, i e the infinite empty void Space, which is supposed by some to reach beyond the Bounds of the Universe. 1715–6 CLARKE tr. *Leibnitz's 4th Paper* § 7 The same Reason, which shews that extramundane Space [Fr *l'Espace hors du monde*] is imaginary, proves, etc 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl* (1848) I 126 The independent (extra-mundane) existence of the Supreme One.

Extramural (ekstrămiŭ·răl), *a* [f L *extrā mūr-ōs* outside the walls + -AL see EXTRA- *pref* and MURAL Cf. late L *extrāmūrānus* in same sense] Outside the walls or boundaries of a city or town; *esp* in *extra-mural interment*

1854 CDL WISEMAN *Fabiola* (1855) 155 The extramural basilicas of St. Paul on the Ostian way 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid Ages Eng* 27 Large sewers, large aqueducts, and extramural interment, are common features 1884 *Science* Mar 371 The arrangements by which medical men not connected with the university give 'Extra mural' instruction

Hence **Extramu·ralism,** the practice of giving extramural instruction **Extramu·ralist.** *nonce-wd* One who lives outside the walls of a city.

1868 *Imperial Rev* 7 Mar 228 All the city, all except the outcast extramuralists are soon reduced to ashes 1892 *Sat Rev* 14 May 571/1 There remained only the principle of .'Extramuralism' to be reckoned with

Extranate (e kstrănēit), *a rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *extrā* without + *nāt-us* born.] Arising from without, opposed to *innate.*

1856 FERRIER *Inst Metaph* IX XXI 497 One [element] is said to be innate, the other which is contributed from without may be said to be extra-nate

Extra-national, etc see EXTRA- I

†Extra·neal, *a Obs. rare.* [f L *extrāne-us* (see EXTRANEOUS) + -AL.] = EXTRANEOUS. So also **†Extra nean** [+-AN], **†Extra near** [+-AR.]

1565 *Aberdeen Reg* 23 Jan. (Spalding Club 1844) 358 That the magistrattis tak sic substantious ordour anent the expelling of extranear beggaris *Ibid* V 26 (Jam) Extraneane cordanaris. 1618 T GAINSFORD *Hist. P Warbeck* in *Select. Harl Misc* (1793) 66, I desist from all extraneal and superfluous discourses

Extraneity (ekstrănī·ĭtı) *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being extraneous.

1849 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th* Introd. (1860) 19 Extraneity —outness—objective existence

†Extra·neize, *v Obs rare.* [f as prec. + -IZE] *trans.* To make extraneous, remove.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I XIX, To extraneize the blasting mists and whirlwinds upon our Vines 1788 H CLARKE *School Candidates* (1877) 19 To extraneize the blasting mists and whirlwind of immorality upon the minds of youth.

Extraneous (ekstrē·nɪəs), *a.* [f. L *extrāneus* external (f. *extrā* outside) + -OUS. (Cf. *strange*, ad OF. *estrange* :—L. *extrāneus*)]

1. Of external origin; introduced or added from without, foreign *to* the object in which it is contained, or to which it is attached

1638 A READ *Charing* IX. 67 Such medicaments ought not onely to consume the extraneous humidity, but the natural also. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II XXV § 8 Relation. though it be not contained in the real existence of Things, but something extraneous, and superinduced. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II IV IV 358 Fossil, or, as they are called, extraneous shells. 1797 M BAILLIE *Morb. Anat* (1807) 306 An extraneous body can be easily introduced into their bladder 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser I (1873) 183 Many objects are made venerable by extraneous circumstances 1833 LYELL *Princ Geol* III 187, I sought in vain for a single fragment of any extraneous rock. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 159 A slight melodic framework, almost hidden beneath a load of extraneous graces

b. Of an action, etc.: Proceeding from without

1786 BURKE *W Hastings* Wks 1842 II 184 Hastings did for a long time attribute the weakness of his government to an extraneous interference 1834 J FORBES *Laennec's Dis Chest* (ed 4) 26 The application of the naked ear gives rise to extraneous sounds 1862 MARSH *Eng Lang.* II 40 The Low-German dialects were exposed to extraneous disturbing forces 1867 J HOGG *Microsc* I. II 120 Excluding extraneous light

c *nonce-use* Brought from abroad, 'exotic'.

c 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* XVIII 58 Rob'd in the Gallic loom's extraneous twine

2. External *to*, not comprised in or forming part of, the object under consideration.

1662 BATES in Pepys *Diary* 17 Aug, It is not my manner to speak anything in the pulpit that is extraneous to my text and business 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und* II XXXI § 4 When ever the Mind refers any of its Ideas to any thing extraneous to them, they are then capable to be called true or false. 1794 PALEY *Evid* Wks 1825 II. 377 Of points clearly extraneous to the religion, nothing need be said 1865 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* II 121 The question of brigandage being extraneous to all political controversies.

b Of a person: Not belonging to a specified community, country, or family.

a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp* (1677) 212 Heathens and Infidels are excluded from this Table, because they are extraneous and without. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist Philos.* (1701) 376/1 If at any time there were any extraneous persons amongst them, the Men signify'd their meaning to one another by Symbols. 1842 ARNOLD *Lect. Mod Hist* III 187 It has to feed one or more extraneous persons besides. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm* Ser III II (1872) 20 Nearly all who are of the world are extraneous to it [the church]

† c. Foreign in nature, having nothing in common. *Obs rare.*

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr* IV 74 Mercury one thing, and Sulpher another, as extraneous bodies one to another

Hence **Extra'neously** *adv.*, **Extra'neousness**, the quality or state of being extraneous.

1755 E. LAW *Th. Relig* III 237 *note*, By their being extraneously overruled 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Gk N T* II Notes 44 Without giving any sign of extraneousness

Extra-nuclear, -ocular, etc · see EXTRA- 1.

Extraordinarily (ekstrē·ɪdɪnărɪlɪ), *adv* [f EXTRAORDINARY *a.* + -LY 2]

† 1. 'In a manner out of the common method and order' (J.), often opposed to *ordinarily Obs*

1564 GOLDING *Justine* (1570) 143 b, The Romaynes created Æmilius Paulus consull and made him extraordinarily Lieuetenaunt of the warres of Macedone *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol Arith* VI (1691) 97 The People which have extraordinarily perished above what have died in the ordinary way *a* 1779 WARBURTON *Alliance Ch & State* I notes Wks 1788 IV. 69 An ordinance, immediately and extraordinarily revealed from God

† b. Otherwise than in ordinary course; on an exceptional occasion *Obs.*

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 31 Luther by no meanes would haue women to teache, except it were extraordinarily. 1677 *Govt Venice* 135 When the Council is to be called extraordinarily 1703 *Lond Gaz.* No. 3922/2 The Senate has been extraordinarily assembled

c. *Optics* (see EXTRAORDINARY A 1 d).

1832 BREWSTER *Optics* XVIII. 161 The ray CF extraordinarily refracted by the first rhomb will be ordinarily refracted by the second. 1875 LOMMEL *Light* XXI 283 This ray is said to be extraordinarily refracted

† 2 In excess of the usual complement; = EXTRA. *Obs rare*—[1].

1719 DEFOE *Crusoe* 204 The two Quarter-Deck guns that my Nephew took extraordinarily.

3. In an extraordinary degree, very unusually, remarkably, excessively, uncommonly.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T* Ded, You recompence learning extraordinarilie 1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, I II 235, I meane not to sweat extraordinarily 1610 BEAUM & FL *Maid's Trag* IV. II, I take 't unkindly that mine enemy Should use me so extraordinarily scurvily 1721 DE FOE *Mem Cavalier* (1840) 163 The power of the gentry is extraordinarily visible. 1885 *Manch Guardian* 20 July 5/2 The extraordinarily good score of 98 points out of a possible 100

Extraordinariness (ekstrē·ɪdɪnărɪnĕs). [f. next + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being extraordinary

1628 DIGBY *Jrnl* (Camden) 56 The extraordinarinesse of the action. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II VIII 189 Wherein the extraordinariness of it consisteth . I think it past mans reach to know. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Luke III 17 The extraordinariness of John the Baptist's person. 1881 *Spectator* 19 Feb. 247 Some vital point, which may result quite as easily from ordinariness . as from extraordinariness

b. *humorously* as a title of address

1677-81 MRS BEHN *Rover* III i, As for that matter, your extraordinariness may do what you please

Extraordinary (ekstrē·ɪdɪnărɪ, ekstrăɪē·ɪdɪnărɪ), *a adv.* and *sb.* Also (5 **extraordynary**, 6 -ordinair), 6-7 -ordinarie [ad. L *extraordinārī-us*, f phrase *extrā ordin em* outside (the usual) order see EXTRA- *pref* and ORDER, ORDINARY Cf F. *extraordinaire*]

A *adj*

1. Out of the usual or regular course or order; often in expressed opposition to *ordinary*. † Also, acting in an unusual manner; partial. *Extraordinary tithe*: (see quot. 1888)

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs & Lim Mon* (1714) 39 The Kyngs yerly expences stondyn in chargs Ordynarye, and in chargs Extraordynary 1553 GARDINER *True Obedience* 43 b, Do we not se the chief iudge, when he is required to bee present in extraordinary iudgements 1592 BABINGTON *Genesis* XXXVII 145 b, If God be extraordinarie to Moses, euen Aaron will be offended 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 728 Thus much may suffice for the ordinary and extraordinary generation of Toads 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St* II ix 84 His Sermons are of an ordinary length except on an extraordinary occasion 1745 *De Foe's Eng Tradesman* (1841) I VII 49 Let him take some extraordinary measures to get in his debts 1888 J WILLIAMS in *Encycl Brit.* XXIII 412 These [tithes] are divided into ordinary and extraordinary, the latter being a tithe at a heavier rate charged upon hop and market gardens

† b Not according to rule, 'out of order'. *Obs*

a 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* VIII (1843) 519/1 If they proceeded in a martial, or any other extraordinary way, without any form of law 1709 STRYPE *Ann Ref* I lvii 627 The order of calling and making of ministers now used in the Church of England, is extraordinary

† c *Mus* = ACCIDENTAL *a* 5 *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus* 157 They set one b at the beginning of the verses of euerie part, and if there happen anie extraordinary flat they set the signe before it 1731 G KELLER *Rules for Playing Thorow-Bass* in W. Holder *Harmony* 192 If the extream sharp or an extraordinary sharp Note requires a natural Flat 6th, you [etc]

d. Optics *Extraordinary refraction* · that not following the general law. *Extraordinary ray* one influenced by extraordinary refraction *Extraordinary wave*. (see quot)

1830 HERSCHEL *Stud Nat Phil.* I II (1831) 31 The other ray. is said to have undergone extraordinary refraction. 1872-3 TYNDALL *Light* III (1885) 111 The other [beam] is called the extraordinary ray 1883 GLAZEBROOK *Phys. Optics* XI 291 An extraordinary wave [consists] of light which is plane polarised in a plane at right angles to the principal plane

2. Of officials, persons employed, etc. · Outside of or additional to the regular staff; not belonging to the 'ordinary' or fully recognized class of such persons; supernumerary Often with the notion of being specially employed for a temporary purpose Now chiefly in official titles, where the sb. usually precedes

Envoy extraordinary formerly a minister sent on some special diplomatic business, now, merely the designation of the second class of diplomatic ministers, ranking next to the 'ambassadors', the term no longer practically implying a temporary or special mission The *physicians* (or *surgeons*, etc) *extraordinary*, in royal households, rank below those styled 'in ordinary', similarly an *extraordinary professor* (L *professor extraordinarius*) in a German university is inferior in status to the 'ordinary' professor

1585 J HIGGINS tr *Junius' Nomenclator* 484/2 Milites adventitii Souldiers of another country that come to serue for paye, extraordinarie souldiers 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* (1659) 79 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 354 The first Audience of the Russian Extraordinary Embassadour, at which he made his Emperour's Presents. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No 472 P 9 Her Majesty's Oculist Extraordinary. 1720 SWIFT *Mod Educ.* Wks. 1755 II. II 33 His brother Horace is ambassador extraordinary to France 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm* III XXIII III 351 Another species of extraordinary juries, is the jury to try an attaint 1890 *Dict Nat. Biog* XXIII 334 [SIR W Gull] was created in Jan 1872 .. physician extraordinary to the queen, and in 1887 physician in ordinary

3. Of a kind not usually met with; exceptional; unusual; singular. Now with emotional sense, expressing astonishment, strong admiration or the contrary.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I II. (1590) 8 The house was built of faire and strong stone, not affecting any extraordinarie kinde of finenes 1596 SHAKS 1 *Hen IV*, III 1. 41 These signes haue markt me extraordinarie. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 40 During the Night . we saw a perfect Rainbow, which was extraordinary 1703 DAMPIER *Voy* III. 81 Our English count the Green Turtle very extraordinary Food *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Antients* Wks 1730 I 14 Those extraordinary men, who have gone before us 1794 S WILLIAMS *Vermont* 126 Several instances equally extraordinary. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* I V, She is an extraordinary child 1875 HAMERTON *Intell Life* II I 49 The extraordinary power of representation of Meissonier.

4. Exceeding what is usual in amount, degree, extent, or size. Now with emotional sense as in 3

1572 *Lament. Lady Scot* in *Scot Poems 16th C.* II 251 Your drinking extraordinair Make oft your wyfis and bairns euill to fair 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log* Ded P b, Their extraordinary skill in making of obligations. 1634 BRERETON *Trav* (1844) 8 No charge in housekeeping extraordinary, nor no entertainment extraordinary 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic* 1 6 The extraordinary influence of divine Grace 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 7 We took in a very extraordinary store of provisions 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* IV. 111 An extraordinary nose always carries with it extraordinary greatness 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. XI 84 The sun met us here with extraordinary power

† 5. Additional to, over and above what is usual; = EXTRA. Often following the sb; in which case the adj. cannot always be distinguished from the adv *Obs*

1649 BLITHE *Eng Improv Impr* (1653) 182 To lay out a five shillings or a noble extraordinary in every Acre 1658 *Whole Duty Man* X § 20 85 He must support him, yea, though it be by his own extraordinary labour 1664 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 22, I am in good hopes to get two or £300 per annum extraordinary *c* 1710 C FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 110 You pay a penny Extra-ordinary for being brought from tunbridge town 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett* 67 They may hire a labourer extraordinary. 1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng* (1780) 99 They have an extraordinary allowance of near a penny a day 1802-16 MRS SHERWOOD *Susan Gray* 54 Spending a few extraordinary shillings 1812 *Examiner* 31 Aug 546/2 By the help of a glass extraordinary after dinner

† B. *adv* a = EXTRAORDINARILY in various senses b = EXTRA *adv* ; cf A 5. *Obs*

a 1632 J HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 72 Which Countrey being extraordinarie hilly 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St* II XIV 102 Sometimes ordinary scholars make extraordinary good Masters 1652 COTTERELL *Cassandra* III (1676) 521 Who rose extraordinary early 1709 STRYPE *Ann Ref* I lii 575 [He] had Mary Queen of Scots in custody, which was extraordinary expensive to him. 1778 *Eliza Warwick* I 241 My jewels were extraordinary fine.

b 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh* (1686) 376 The Master turning his Key in any of the Servants locks but once extraordinary, the Servants themselves cannot come at their charge.

C *sb*

1. Something extraordinary, an extraordinary quality or bearing; an extraordinary action, incident, etc † a *sing* (*obs*)

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* I XX (Arb) 58 Princes, whose high estates do require in their countenance, speech and expence, a certaine extraordinary 1654 JER TAYLOR *Real Pres.* XI P 8 205 That every day the same thing should be done, and yet be called a miracle, that is, a daily extraordinary 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VI I 304 She made it [her behaviour] look like an extraordinary

b. *pl* Now *rare*

1650 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* (ed 2) I vi 17 The greater part [of their Adages] will be esteemed no extraordinaries 1739 J TRAPP *Right owes-much* (1758) 11 To place much religion in extraordinaries 1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp* IV 530 Send two squadrons of hussars to Cevolla, and desire them to report all extraordinaries to you 1844 R WARDLAW *Lect Proverbs* (1869) II 13 His little stock of common-places, and of such extraordinaries as he has chanced to pick up 1844 *Regul & Ord Army* 299 The blank lines are left for any extraordinaries that may occur

c. *pl* Extraordinary receipts or payments The *pl* of the *sb* occurs where we should expect the adj simply *Obs* exc *arch.*

1599 *Life Sir T More* in Wordsw *Eccl Biog.* (1853) II 121 His ordinarie alms amounted yearlie to one thousand pounds; his extraordinaries were as much 1630 *R Johnson's Kingd & Commw* 367 His ordinary Revenues are thus collected What his extraordinaries may amount unto, cannot be knowne 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt.* XIX VIII, Not only the king's ordinary revenues, but the extraordinaries

2 = EXTRA *sb.* † a An extra dish, a delicacy, an extra fee or expense. Chiefly *pl Obs.*

1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* I (1680) 49 As an Extraordinary . Penderel's wife made a Posset 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 30 Sept, A few extraordinaries for the house. 1664 EVELYN *Mem* (1857) I. 408 A salary of £1200 a year . besides Extraordinaries 1732 *Acc. Workhouses* 47 All tradesmen's bills, and extraordinaries paid by the overseers 1776 WESLEY *Let* 12 Aug., Desire none of those extraordinaries

b *Mil.* (see quot 1853).

a 1797 H WALPOLE *Geo. II* (1847) III vi 156 Munchausen presented an ample bill of extraordinaries for forage, etc 1816 *Gentl Mag* LXXXVI I 257 This estimate was exclusive of the extraordinaries 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil Encycl*, *Extraordinaries* (of the army), the allowances to troops beyond the gross pay in the pay-office Extraordinaries comprehend the expenses for barracks, marches, encampments, staff, &c

† 3 a An extraordinary envoy. b A supernumerary official *Obs.*

1616 N BRENT tr *Sarpi's Hist Counc Trent* (1676) 585 Whensoever any extraordinaries came to Trent the Prelates took occasion to talk 1622 DONNE *To Sir T Lucy* 16 Aug Lett (1651) 188 There arrived an Extraordinary from Spain & he brings the title of Count, to Rodrigo de Calderon 1671 F PHILLIPS *Reg Necess* 139 Besides not a few extraordinaries and such as have no pay or quarter .. attending upon the King

Extra-parental, etc · see EXTRA- 1

Extra-parochial (e kstră părō·u kiăl), *a* [f. EXTRA- *pref* + Eccl. Lat *parochi-a* (see PARISH) + -AL] Not included in any parish; outside the parish, exempt from liability to parish obligations. Also *fig* (*nonce-use*) Outside one's legitimate province.

1674-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Extra-parochial* 1721 *Act Parl* in *Lond Gaz* No 5927/5 Townships, Vills, or Extra-parochial Places. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I 284 The king . is entitled to all the tithes arising in extraparochial places. 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* XXXVII, Thavies Inn, within the city of London, but extra-parochial *Mod* The district of Skiddaw Forest is extra-parochial.

fig 1868 M PATTISON *Academ Org* V. 290 All such en-

quiries are looked upon by the student with contempt as extra-parochial

Hence **Extra-paro·chially** *adv*, in an extra-parochial manner **Extra-paro·chialness**, the condition of being extra-parochial.

a 1806 S Horsley *Charges* (1813) 207 A chapel extra-parochially situate 1727–36 Bailey, *Extraparochialness*

Extrapolation (ekstrăpolē·ʃən). *Math* [f. Interpolation by the substitution of Extra for the first member of the word.] The action or method of finding by a calculation based on the known terms of a series, other terms outside of them, whether preceding or following

1878 C A Young in Newcomb *Pop Astron.* III ii 279 The process is an unsafe extrapolation

Extra-popular, etc : see Extra- 1.

Extraprovincial (e kstrăˌprovi·nʃăl), *a.* [ad. med.L. *extrāprovinciāl-is*, f *extrā provinciam* outside the province see Extra- and Provincial] Outside the limits of a province.

1685 Stillingfl *Orig Brit* xi 52 These .. Extraprovincial Britains were distinct both from the Picts and the Scots 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 181 An Extra Provincial Citation is not valid above two days Journey 1807 G Chalmers *Caledonia* I. II i. 220 The extraprovincial Britons of Caledonia.

Extraspe·ction. *rare*⁻¹. [f L *extrā* outside + *spectiōn-em*, n of action f. *specĕre* to see.] Outward observation.

1887 *Westm. Rev* CXXVIII 629 This knowledge is obtained through science by extra-spection and by religion through intro-spection

Extra-spectral, -tabular, etc : see Extra- 1.

Extraterrito·rial, *a* [f mod.L. phrase *extrā territōri-um* outside the territory + -al.] Pertaining to, or possessed of, extraterritoriality

[1625 Grotius *De Jure Belli et Pacis* II. xviii § 5 [Ut legati] fictione simili constituerentur quasi extra territorium] 1869 *Echo* 6 Apr, Extra-territorial privileges

Extraterritoria·lity. [f prec + -ity] The privilege accorded by the *Law of Nations* to ambassadors of being regarded as outside the territory of the power to which they are sent, and therefore of being free from its jurisdiction Also Extraterritoriality

1836 Wheaton *Internat. Law* III i § 15 The fiction of extra-territoriality by which the minister, though actually in a foreign country, is supposed still to remain within the territory of his own sovereign. 1888 *Morn Post* 24 Sept, By starting from the German embassy instead of from the Quirinal the Emperor will come to the Pope with all the prestige of extra-territoriality upon him

†Extrau·ght, *pa pple*. *Obs*. Also 6 **extraght, -aucte, -aughte, -aute**. [var of Extract *pple* , cf *distraught*]

1. In senses of Extract *v*. **a.** Taken out (from books). **b** Derived, descended.

1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* I. I. 1 All sciences are extraught and compiled of diuerse clerkes *a* 1533 — *Huon* clxi 625 None that semeth more to be extraute of a hye lynage 1593 Shaks 3 *Hen VI*, II. II 142 Sham'st thou not, knowing whence thou art extraught, To let thy tongue detect thy base-borne heart ?

2 =Distraught Const. *from*, *of*

1553 Brende *Q Curtius* V iij, A woman being extraught of her minde. 1575 Lanehām *Let* (1871) 93 He that occupyeth hymself by excessive studye is in daunger for to be extraught from hymself

Extra-urban, etc : see Extra- 1.

Extravagance (ekstræ·văgăns). [a Fr. *extravagance*, f late L *extravagant-em* : see Extravagant and -ance.]

†**1.** A going out of the usual path; an excursion, digression. Also, the position or fact of erring *from* (a prescribed path). *lit* and *fig* *Obs*

1643 Milton *Divorce* II vii (1851) 80 A doctrine of that extravagance from the sage principles of piety 1645 Hammond *Pract. Catech.* 11, I have troubled you too farre by this extravagance . I shall make no delay to recall my selfe into the rode againe. *a* 1656 Bp Hall *Rem Wks*, *Life* (1660) 15 Solliciting me for my Company in a Journey to the Spa laying before me..the Benefit of that small Extravagance.

2. The quality of being extravagant or of exceeding just or prescribed limits, *esp* those of decorum, probability, or truth; unrestrained excess; fantastic absurdity (of opinions, conduct, etc); outrageous exaggeration or violence (of language).

1676 Etheredge *Man of Mode* III ii, *L Town* Here's the freshest Fool in Town *Dor.* Sooth him up in his extravagance ! 1681 Dryden *Sp Friar* Ep Ded 2 Some Verses of my own, Maximin and Almanzor, cry Vengeance upon me for their Extravagance 1716–8 Lady M W Montague *Lett* I xxxvii 144 You will accuse me of extravagance in this description 1841 Elphinstone *Hist Ind* I II iv 207 The extravagance of the Brahminical chronology and geography 1864 J. H. Newman *Apol* 392 Not to enfeeble the freedom or vigour of human thought in religious speculation, but to resist and control its extravagance.

3 An instance or kind of extravagance; an extravagant notion, statement, piece of conduct, etc ; an irrational excess, an absurdity

1650 Fuller *Pisgah* v 1 143 Many maps are full of affected extravagances *a* 1680 Butler *Rem* (1759) I 72 So Men, who one Extravagance would shun, Into the contrary Extreme have run 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II 1 18 An excess of joy has a thousand extravagances in it 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr* I 1 69 Later writers. did not follow Hilary in this extravagance 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (ed 3) I 80 The extravagances of ignorance and credulity. 1857 Keble *Eucharist Adorat* 1 Had there been no abuse, error or extravagance connected with the practice 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) V. 181 Impatient of the extravagances to which the love of truth almost necessarily leads

4 Excessive prodigality or wastefulness in expenditure, household management, etc.

1727 Arbuthnot *Coins* II v 133 They [the Romans] arrived by degrees to an incredible extravagance. 1805 Foster *Ess* I. III 35 Extravagance of ostentatious wealth 1817 Mar. Edgeworth *Rose, Thistle, etc* II ii, Such extravagance, to give a penny, and a silver penny, for what you may have for nothing 1838 Dickens *Nich Nich* III, I can't support them in their extravagances 1873 Black *Pr Thule* (1874) 16 Do you think I would take the child to London to show her its extravagance *Mod.* The cook's extravagance was too much for me.

Extravagancy (ekstræ·văgănsi) [f. Extravagant : see -ancy]

†**1.** A wandering beyond bounds or out of one's course ; vagrancy ; an instance of this *Obs.*

1601 Shaks *Twel N* II i 12 My determinate voyage is meere extrauagancie 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 224, I will lead you through no more extravagancies. 1669 Woodhead *St. Teresa* I Pref 16 For recollecting of the Thoughts, and hindering them from extravagancy

2 The quality or fact of being Extravagant (in senses 5, 6) †**a** Abnormal or unusual character, eccentricity; impropriety, unbecomingness (*obs*) **b.** The quality of exceeding the bounds of decorum, taste, or probability; in later use, flagrant excess, outrageousness. Now somewhat *rare*, cf Extravagance 2.

1652 Hobbes *Leviath* I. VIII. 33 In Sonnets, Epigrams. the Fancy must be more eminent; because they please for the Extravagancy. 1653 H Cogan tr *Pinto's Trav* XVIII (1663) 62 With the like extravagancy he answered to many other questions. 1690 Child *Disc Trade* (ed 4) 76 For the bettering of trade, and pareing off the extravagancy of the Law. 1698 Vanbrugh *Prov Wife* III i, Were it not for the extravagancy of the example, I should e'en tear out these wicked eyes 1720 Welton *Suffer Son of God* II xiv. 362 Touch'd with the Extravagancy .of the Jewish Nation.

3. =Extravagance 3.

1625 Bp Mountagu *App. Cæsar* II. xxxiv 248 Popish extravagancies. 1662 Gerbier *Princ.* 17 The causes of many Deformities and Extravagancies in Buildings. 1671 R Bohun *Disc. Wind* 64 The Peruvian [mountains], and some others which may be reckon'd as the Extravagancys of Nature . overlook the Clouds 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* III lx 295 Numberless were the extravagancies which broke out among the people. 1834 Sir W Hamilton *Discuss* 491 Luther was betrayed into . extravagancies by an assurance of his personal inspiration 1838 Whewell in Todhunter *Whewell's Writings* (1876) II. 273 Landor's extravagancies of expression.

†**4.** =Extravagance 4. *Obs.*

1666 G Alsop *Charac. Maryland* (1866) 36 Natures extravagancy of a superabounding plenty 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. xlii. 324 All your extravagancies have been supported gratis 1750 G Hughes *Barbadoes* 110, I have always thought it the height of extravagancy and luxury to fell so stately a tree. 1822 Mrs. E Nathan *Langreath* I 19 He wanted money to pursue his extravagancies.

Extravagant (ekstræ·văgănt), *a.* and *sb* Also 6, 7 *aphet.* Stravagant. [In the special use A. 2, B. I, directly ad. med.L. *extrāvagant-em*, pr. pple. of *extrāvagārī* (or *extrā vagārī*) : see Extravagate. The wider use came late in 16th c. from Fr. *extravagant*, which appears first in 14th c. The form Stravagant, from It., is somewhat earlier in our quots. Cf. It. *estravagante*, *stravagante* (15th c.), Sp. *estravagante*]

A *adj.*

†**1.** That wanders out of bounds ; straying, roaming, vagrant *Obs* exc. after Shaks.

1602 Shaks *Ham* I i 154 At his [the cock's] warning . Th' extravagant, and erring Spirit hyes to his Confine. 1604 — *Oth* I. i. 137 An extravagant, and wheeling Stranger, Of here, and everywhere 1615 G Sandys *Trav* 93 Now dispersed into ample lakes, and again recollecting his extravagant waters. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess*, *Hist* Wks (Bohn) I 12 Rare, extravagant spirits come by us at intervals

†**b.** *Mil.* Of an officer · Keeping no fixed place; having a roving function *Obs*

1622 Markham *Bk War* II viii 69 He [the Serjeant] hath in the body of the Company, no Raunge at all, but is extravagant, and going vp and downe to oversee all Raunges. 1672 T Venn *Mil & Mar Discipl* v 13 The two other Corporals to be extravagant, that is to view and see each Soldier keep his place

2 *Canon Law* The distinctive epithet of certain papal constitutions.

[The L adj seems originally to have been applied casually to denote 'stray' decrees not codified or collected in the decretals They were afterwards added to the decretals, but retained their customary designation, to distinguish them from the older portions of the collection]

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII 285 A constitucioun þat is not i-putte in þe course of lawes is i-cleped a constitucioun extravagant. 1608 T Morton *Preamb Incounter* 109 He citeth the Constitution extrauagant of Pope Bonifacius 1885 *Catholic Dict* s v, Each title being devoted to one or more 'extravagant' Constitutions.

†**3** Spreading or projecting beyond bounds; straggling. *Obs.*

1605 B. Jonson *Masque Blackness* Wks. (1616) 894 They [the Masquers] were all seene, but in an extrauagant order. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* III iv 323 The prominency of this extravagant Tower 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 204 Cutting the too thick and extravagant Roots a little. 1669 Worlidge *Syst Agric.* (1681) 111 Trimming up such as you spare for Standards .from their extravagant Branches.

†**4.** Widely divergent or discrepant (*from*, *to*); remote *from*, irrelevant or foreign *to* a purpose or subject. *Obs.*

1601 Bp. Barlow *Defence Prot Relig.* 115 A position extrauagant from all learning. 1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* x (1628) 337 Other languages, such as vnto ours are altogether strange and extrauagant. 1650 S Clarke *Eccl Hist* I. (1654) 108 He never brake forth into reproaches extravagant from the cause. 1654 H L'Estrange *Chas I* (1655) 166 They were indeed the more knowing men, but their learning was extravagant to their Office 1660 Hickeringill *Jamaica* (1661) 55 Whose Character I deem not much extravagant here to insert. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft* VI III 200 Wondring to find our Customs so extravagant and differing from those of his Country.

†**5.** Varying widely from what is usual or proper; unusual, abnormal, strange; unbecoming, unsuitable *Obs.*

1650 Fuller *Pisgah* V VIII. 157 Persons . treacherously slain, which occasioned their hasty, tumultuary, and extravagant interment 1664 Power *Exp Philos.* II VII 109 Those extravagant Phænomena, which we observed in the first Experiment of Torricellius. *a* 1668 Davenant *Masque* Wks (1673) 383 In an extravagant posture stood a Tyger. 1689 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 586 Some. officers, are taken into custody for drinking extravagant healths, and speaking reflectingly of his majestie 1689 Burnet *Tracts* I 12 Lausanne is situated on three Hills. This extravagant situation of the Town 1701 tr *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 56 A Garment which is not commonly seen, seems Extravagant, though it was Fashionable in former Times

6. 'Roving beyond just limits or prescribed methods' (J); exceeding the bounds of reason or propriety; excessive, irregular, fantastically absurd. Now with stronger sense : Astonishingly or flagrantly excessive or extreme.

a of persons. Now rare exc. with agent-noun or Const. *in*.

1599 B Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum* Induct., Shall I be so extrauagant to thinke, That [etc] 1633 Durie in *Presbyt. Rev.* (1887) 305 Those y^t were so extrauagant as to maintaine it unlawfull [etc.] 1662 Stillingfl *Orig. Sacr* I iii § 1 For them to have been so extravagant in their accounts of themselves. 1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist* (1714) I. 211 Zedekiah had no regard for Virtue; and his companions were altogether as impious and extravagant as himself. 1815 W H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 73 The extravagant panegyrist of various living characters 1840 Macaulay *Ranke* Ess. 1854 II. 556/1 He [the enthusiast] may be vulgar, ignorant, visionary, extravagant.

b. of dispositions, passions, actions, opinions, conditions, demands, etc.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV ii 68 This is a gift that I haue . a foolish extrauagant spirit, full of formes, figures, shapes [etc] 1676 D'Urfey *Mad. Fickle* III i, Your Father's in an extravagant rage. 1711 Addison *Spect* No 160 ₱ 3 There appears something nobly wild and extravagant in great natural Genius's 1769 Robertson *Chas V*, V iv. 372 It was impossible. that the emperor would listen to these extravagant demands 1809 *Med Jrnl* XXI 123 A mind poisoned by extravagant opinions 1821 Craig *Lect. Drawing* IV 204 The extravagant praise bestowed on the best pictures of the Greeks. 1848 Macaulay *Hist Eng* I. 164 Both had..extravagant whimsies about dress 1868 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch Eng* I 300 It is not extravagant to suppose..that they had secret instructions

7. Exceeding the bounds of economy or necessity in expenditure, mode of living, etc.; profuse, prodigal, wasteful **a** Of persons. (Const. *of*.)

1711 Addison *Spect* No 243 ₱ 8 An extravagant Man. has nothing else to recommend him but a false Generosity 1739 R Bull tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 55 What need we prove extravagant of Time. 1814 Jane Austen *Mansf. Park* (1851) 16 His eldest son was careless and extravagant. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* i. 6 The rich were extravagant, for life had ceased to have practical interest, except for its material pleasures.

b. Of expense, interest, price, etc : Exorbitant.

1707 Freind *Peterborow's Cond Sp* 165 His Lordship gave an extravagant interest of 20 per cent 1725 De Foe *Voy round World* (1840) 99 The price . was to us indeed extravagant though to them moderate. 1868 M Pattison *Academ. Org.* IV 106 An extravagant price to pay for the encouragement of sacred learning

B *sb*

1. *Canon Law* An 'extravagant' constitution : see A. 2.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W de W) IV VIII 189 Those y^t cut .ye body of ony deed persone ben acursed. by the extrauagant of Bonyface *a* 1612 Donne Βιαθανατος (1644) 85 The Canon law, to which the Canonist will stand .. are the Decretall letters, and all the extravagants 1765 Blackstone *Comm* I 82 Gratian's decree, Gregory's decretals, the sixth decretal, the Clementine constitutions, and the extravagants of John and his successors, form the body of the Roman canon law 1882 Stubbs *Hist Lect.* (1886) 306 The Extravagants as they were called, that is the authoritative sentences of the Popes which were not yet codified

†**2.** One who strays or wanders from a place; a vagrant, wanderer *Obs*

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus* I. (1877–9) 172 May you as rogues, extrauagantes, and straglers from the Heauenlye Country, be arrested of Christ Iesus 1625 T. Adams *White Devile* 27 I speak to you settled Citizens not Ex-

travagants. 1630–50 Bradford *Plymouth Plantation* II (1856) 187 Ordinarie officers are bound cheefly to their flocks . and are not to be extravagants

fig. 1654 H L'Estrange *Chas I* (1655) 97 [They] are censurable for extravagants from their Commission.

†**3.** One who does not keep within ordinary or reasonable limits; an exceptional or eccentric person; a fanatic *Obs.*

1626 W Sclater *Exp. 2 Thess* (1629) 242 Haters of God . the stile of some extravagants in nature 1676 Glanvill *Ess* IV § 4 20 The Extravagants among us may be really distracted in the Affairs of Religion, though their Brains are untouch'd in other Matters 1678 *Trans Crt Spain* II 147 Whereby it may be seen what the rage of these extravagants was against the Vice-Roy 1768 Richardson *Clarissa* VII. ii 60 The dear Extravagant takes a delight in oddnesses

† b One who exceeds the bounds of moderation in expenditure, expensive living, etc.; a wasteful person, a spendthrift *Obs.*

1745 Dodsley *Poems, Pain & Patience* vi, The wild extravagant, whose thoughtless hand, With lavish tasteless pride, commits expence. 1777 Sheridan *Sch Scand* I. i, Charles that extravagant, that bankrupt in fortune and reputation *a* 1797 Walpole *Mem Geo III* (1859) II 39 A new club which by the excess of play should draw all the young extravagants thither. 1825 C M Westmacott *Eng. Spy* I. 42 A good humoured sporting extravagant.

†**4.** An extravagant act, statement, etc ; = Extravagancy 3. *Obs.*

1644 Laud *Wks* (1854) IV 55 He fell foul upon me again . as that I was the author of all the extravagants in the Government. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 107 Figments of mens brain, monsters of nature, devious extravagants, etc 1700 T Brown tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser & Comic* 148 Examine well this serious Extravagant The Fools Bawble he makes such a pother with, is his Probity.

† b (See quots). *Obs.*

[Boorde's use may be transf from 1]

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* II. Pref , By cause I dyd leaue out many thynges in the fyrste boke in this boke named 'the Extrauagantes' I haue supplied those matters. 1634 J. Bate *Myst Nat. & Art* IV. To Rdr , As there were divers experiments that I could not conveniently . dispose in order . I thought it would not bee amisse to call them by the names of Extravagants

† c (See quot.). *Obs*

1622 Malynes *Anc Law-Merch* 129 Certaine Merchants contracts are called Extrauagants, because the manner either of buying or selling of commodities .. is rare and but vsed in some places.

† **Extra·vagant,** *v. Obs rare*$^{-1}$ [f. prec. adj.] *intr.* = Extravagate.

1656 S H *Gold. Law* 21 To keep the so chosen within their said bounds, that they extravagant not

† **Extravaga·ntine.** *Obs* [f. Extravagant + -ine after *Clementine*] = Extravagant B. 1

1549 Latimer *6th Serm bef Edw. VI* (Arb.) 177 Luther . disputed agaynst the decretales, the Clementines, Alexandrines, Estrauagantines

Extravagantly (ekstræ·văgăntlı), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly^{2}] In an extravagant manner , to an extravagant degree.

† 1. In an irregular position or manner; in no fixed order. *Obs*

1623 Markham *Country Content.* II 126 Setting the Sallets extravagantly about the table. 1625 *Souldiers Accid* 45 The Coloralls office is . to ride extravagantly vp and downe on either side the Troope.

2 In a manner transgressing the bounds of reason or propriety; †usurpingly, encroachingly; in later use, with extravagance or undue violence of feeling or expression.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VI (1703) II. 53 The two Houses having extravagantly nominated their own Divines. 1660 R Coke *Power & Subj* 13 Who have so extravagantly attributed both powers to be in the King. *a* 1700 Dryden (J), Her passion was extravagantly new; But mine is much the madder of the two 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 246 ¶ 8 They so extravagantly aim at what they are unfit for. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog* I 369 The famous fall is. extravagantly and ludicrously described 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 136 Their antagonists flew off as extravagantly from the sober good sense of our forefathers 1858 Holland *Titcomb's Lett* iii. 35 Everybody now dresses extravagantly

3. In an excessive degree; to an excess

a 1715 Burnet *Own Time* II (1724) I. 292 This Act being extravagantly severe 1743 Walpole *Lett H Mann* (1834) I. lxxv 271 Sold for £300,000 a year, and that was reckoned extravagantly dear. 1748 Hartley *Observ Man* II II 88 Idolatry, to which all mankind were then extravagantly prone 1890 *Spectator* 15 Feb., Extravagantly fertile regions.

4 In a too expensive manner , with wasteful profusion or prodigality.

Mod The house was extravagantly furnished

Extra·vagantness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ness] The quality or fact of being extravagant.

1727 in Bailey vol. II ; and in mod Dicts

Extravaganza (ekstræ·văgæ·nză) [ad. It *estravaganza* (an) extravagance (more commonly *stravaganza*), refashioned after L. *extra-*.]

1 A composition, literary, musical or dramatic, of an extravagant or fantastic character

1794 Mathias *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 343 Author of the pleasant Extravaganza on the Courage of Sir John Falstaff 1815 W H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 20 *note*, A portion of the extravaganza of that writer's Curse of Kehama. 1833 Planché *Extravaganzas* (1879) I 115 High, Low, Jack, and the Game a most extravagant Extravaganza. 1873 M Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* XII § 3 372 The difference between the grandeur of an extravaganza and the grandeur of the sea or the sky 1879 Hullah in Grove *Dict Mus* I 499/2 A musical extravaganza must be the work of a musician familiar with the forms he caricatures

2. What resembles an extravaganza; bombastic extravagance of language or behaviour.

1789 Belsham *Ess* II. xxxvi 289 The inchantment of Tasso borders upon the extravaganza 1831 Scott *Nigel* Introd., Bardolph, Nym, Pistol .. men who had their humours, or their particular turn of extravaganza.

3. *nonce-use* An 'extravagance' in dress

1860 *Heads & Hats* 31 Send hoops, crinoline, and all extravaganzas to those bonfires in which we are wont to consume our Guys of every description.

Hence **Extravaga·nzist,** an extravaganza writer

a 1849 Poe *Marginalia* Wks 1864 III. 538 That school of extravaganzists who sprang from the ruins of Lamb.

Extravagate (ekstræ·văgēt), *v* [f. med L *extrāvagāt-* ppl. stem of *extrāvagārī* (or *extrā vagārī*) to wander, stray outside limits, f *extrā* outside + *vagārī* to wander. Cf. Fr. *extravaguer.*] To wander , only in *fig.* sense.

1. *intr.* To wander away, stray, *from, into.* Also, † *To extravagate it*

1600 Abp. Abbot *Exp Jonah* 219, I love not to extravagate from my text 1611 Cotgr , *Sortir hors de propos*, To extrauagate it, fall from the matter 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl* III 108 A Maior extravagating from the common course of Law and Justice. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van Artes* V 30 Who when they cannot compass their ends in the right line, extravagate into forreign Pedigrees 1867 F Oakeley in Manning *Ess Relig. & Lit* II. 159 Extravagating into ten thousand forms of religious error

2 To wander at large ; to roam at will

1766 Warburton *Serm* Wks. 1787 V. 326 When the body plunges into the luxury of Sense, the mind will extravagate through all the regions of a viciated Imagination 1805 Wordsw *Prelude* V Wks. (1888) 269/2 Schemes In which his youth did first extravagate 1833 J H Newman *Ch. of Fathers* (1842) 301 Extravagating beyond the beaten paths of orthodoxy.

3. To go beyond bounds; to exceed what is proper or reasonable.

1829 Southey *Sir T More* II 323 A Quakeress does not extravagate when she engages in such an enterprize. 1845 Gladstone *Let* 10 Dec in S Wilberforce *Life & Lett* (1880) I. 328 The Church of England has effectually confined this power from extravagating by the terms of the sixth Article 1869 F W Newman *Misc.* 105 This [scenery] is a topic on which the moderns extravagate

4. *nonce-use.* To go to extravagance *in.*

1871 M Collins *Mrq & Merch.* I. vi 204, I extravagate in magnesium. It is not much dearer than wax candles.

† **Extravaga·tion.** *Obs* [f. prec. vb. : see -ation. Cf. Fr. *extravagation.*] Wandering beyond due or prescribed limits ; an extravagance

1611 Cotgr , *Extravagation*, an extrauagation, or extrauagating 1669 Woodhead *St Teresa* I Pref (1671) 16 The thinking of them is apt to cause some extravagation of our thoughts in Prayer. 17.. Smollett (T), I do not pretend to justify the extravagations of the mob

† **Extra·vage,** *v Obs rare.* Also *aphet.* Stravage. [ad. med.L. *extrāvagārī*: see Extravagate] *intr.* **a** To go beyond the sphere of duty ; to digress. **b.** To talk wildly, to ramble.

c 1690 Tarbat in Story *W. Carstares* xi. 198 Churchmen kept to the ministerial function, without extravaging on their fanciful jurisdiction 1759 Fountainhall *Decisions* I. 137 The Duke of Albany extravaged so that, etc.

† **Extrava·sal,** *a Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. L. *extrā* outside + *vās* vessel + -al.] Outside its proper vessel.

1674–81 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1692–1732 in Coles

† **Extra·vasate,** *a. Obs.* exc. *poet.* [f. next after ppl. adjs. in -ate^{2} from Lat]

1. a. Outside of or not contained in any vessel. **b.** = Extravasated.

a. 1663–76 in Bullokar 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI 2122 All the Juyce of a Plant is not extravasate and loose, and like Water in a Spunge.

b 1764 Watson in *Phil. Trans* LIV 241 This air was extravasate, had burst through the extremities of the bronchia and vesicular substance 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk* XI. 303 I'm told one clot of blood extravasate Ends one as certainly as Roland's sword

2 Formed by extravasation.

1728 Nicholls in *Phil Trans* XXXV 443 The Aneurysm . I find to be round like other extravasate Tumors

Extravasate (ekstræ·văsēt), *v* [f. L *extrā* outside + *vās* vessel + -ate^{3}. Cf. F. *extravaser*]

1. *trans* To let or force out (a fluid, *esp* blood) from its proper vessel

1669 W Simpson *Hydrol Chym* 31 The exorbitant latex, which before was extravasated 1684 Boyle *Porousn Anim & Solid Bod* III 17 Small portions of blood being extravasated are obliged to stagnate there 1748 Hartley *Observ Man* I. I 44 Blood and Serum extravasated, and lying in the Ventricles, suffocate Sensations 1764 Watson in *Phil. Trans* LIV. 244 As injuries to the lungs are not easily removed, when once a rupture is made, every fit of coughing extravasates more air 1797 M Baillie *Morb Anat* (1807) 349 The matter which had been extravasated during the inflammation 1880 Mac Cormac *Antisept Surg* 103 Blood is extravasated into the tissues

2 *intr.* for *refl.* Of a fluid To flow out; to force its way out, to escape

1686 W Harris tr. *Lemery's Chym* II xiv (ed. 3) 345 The keen Salts which raised great effervescencies in the blood so as to make it extravasate 1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist* VIII. 82 The juice or sap, turn'd back from its natural course extravasates 1847 Todd *Cycl Anat* III 641/2 Blood some times extravasates into the arachnoid sac

Extra·vasated, *ppl a* [f prec + -ed^{1}]

† **1** Placed outside a vessel *Obs ? are*

1664 Power *Exp Philos.* II 108 The flux in the extravasated leg of the Syphon, is at first most strong

fig 1726 De Foe *Hist Devil* (1840) 259 If he be not in the inside I have so mean an opinion of all his extravasated powers that [etc]

2 Of a fluid, *esp* blood: Let or forced out of its proper vessel , effused.

1681 tr *Willis' Rem Med Wks.* Vocab , *Extravasated*, put or let forth of the vessels as blood out of the veins 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc Compit.* V 138 The extravasated blood 1759 tr *Duhamel's Husb* I xv. (1762) 76 The extravasated juice of .ash 1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II 343 The coagulation of the extravasated latex.

b. Caused by extravasation of blood.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp* xxxiv (1856) 304, I have two cases of swelled limbs and extravasated blotches

3. *Geol.* Poured forth from a subterranean reservoir. Cf. Extravasation 2

1875 *N. Amer Rev.* CXX 205 Here too we find the germs of his [T S Hunt's] theory of 'extravasated' rocks

Extravasation (ekstræ văsē·ı̆ən) [f. Extravasate *v.* : see -ation Cf. F. *extravasation.*]

1. *Path.* The escape of an organic fluid (*e g* blood, sap) from its proper vessels into the surrounding tissues , an instance of this.

1676 Wiseman *Surgery* 2 The Plenitude of Vessels , causeth an Extravasation of bloud 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog* I 338 A stagnation and extravasation of the juices of the stalk. 1836 Todd *Cycl Anat* I. 400/1 The extravasation of urine. 1877 Roberts *Handbk Med* I 28 Points of redness due to minute extravasations of blood

fig. 1685 Burnet *Lett.* (1687) 143 Such an extravasation . of silver, occasions a great deadness in Trade 1691 Beverley *Mem. Kingd. Christ* 9 God having suffer'd .. so dangerous an Extravasation of the French Power

b A mass or spot of extravasated blood.

1836 Todd *Cycl Anat.* I. 52/2 On the substance of the extravasation there were a number of spots of red blood 1878 A. Hamilton *Nerv Dis* 19 The crura and pons are to be examined carefully for softening extravasations

2. *Geol.* Effusion (of molten rock) from a subterranean reservoir ; also, a deposit so formed.

1844 G P Scrope *Volcanos* 9 To permit an extravasation of some of the heated and liquefied and gaseous matters 1864 C P Smyth *Our Inheritance* II viii (1880) 144 Amongst the veins and extravasations of granite and basalt

Extravascular (ekstrăvæ skiŭlăr), *a. Anat.* [f. Extra- *pref.* + Vascular.] Outside the vascular system , not vascular.

1804 Carlisle in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 12 The horns. and cuticular coverings, are all of them .extra-vascular 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* (1856) 42 The shell being extravascular has no inherent power of repair 1869 Huxley *Phys.* II 26 There are certain parts which .are. said to be extravascular or non-vascular.

† **Extravase,** *v. Obs.* [ad. F *extravas-er*, f. L *extrā* outside + *vās* vessel] = Extravasate.

Hence **Extravased** *ppl. a.*

1703 W. Cowper in *Phil Trans* XXIII. 1389 The Wax past from the Veins to the Arteries without coming into the Broncheæ, or being extravas'd. 1852 Th. Ross tr *Humboldt's Trav* II xx 276 Extravased and coagulated blood

† **Extravenate,** *a Obs.* [f. L. *extrā* + *vēn-a* vein + -ate^{2}] Let out of the veins.

1661 Glanvill *Van Dogm* xxi 207 The wound is affected in like manner as is the extravenate bloud by the Sympathetick medicine. 1755 in Johnson , and in mod. Dicts.

† **Extravenate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ate^{3}.] *trans.* To let (blood) out of the veins ; to extravasate. Hence **Extravena·ted** *ppl a.* **Extravena·tion,** the action of letting blood out of the veins ; an instance of this

1650 Charleton *Paradoxes* 36 The blood once extravenated, or effluxed out of its proper conservatory looseth its vitality. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol Anat.* 302 Extravenated Blood, or Blood out of its natural place

† **Extraversion.** *Obs rare* [ad. mod L *extrāversiōn-em*, f. L. *extrā* outwards + *versiōn-em*, n. of action f. *vertĕre* to turn : see Extroversion] A turning out; a rendering manifest

a 1691 Boyle *Imperfect Doctr. Qual* vii, The supposed extraversion or intraversion of sulphur. 1692–1732 Coles, *Extraversion*, a turning ones thoughts upon outward objects. [1753 Chambers *Cycl Supp.*, *Extraversio* in chemistry, a term used to express the rendering manifest any thing saline, alcaline, or acid, concealed in mixed bodies]

† **Extravert,** *v Obs* [f. L *extrā* outwards + *vert-ĕre* to turn · see Extrovert] *trans* To turn outwards so as to be visible. Chiefly in early Chemistry, to render visible or sensible (the latent constituents of a substance)

1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol Chym* II iii 52 It is not the moist air that extraverts any preexistent nitrous parts from the body of the minerals *a* 1691 Boyle *Imperfect Doctr. Qual.* vii, The sulphur, or other hypostatical principle, is intraverted or extraverted, or as others speak, inverted — *High Veneration* (1835) 50 All things are naked, and ..extraverted to his eyes

Extra-violet see Extra- 1

Extravolu·tion. *nonce-wd.* [f L *extrā* outwards + *volvĕre* to roll ; cf *revolution*] A rolling outwards , opposed to *intravolution.*

1829 Lamb *Final Mem* VIII 265 To show the intravolutions, extravolutions of which the animal frame is capable

†Extray', *v.* In 5 extraie. [ad Fr. *extraire*, refashioned form of *estraire*.—L *extrahĕre*: see EXTRACT] = EXTRACT *v*

a 1450 *Knt de la Tour* Prol. (1868) 3 Ther that y fonde a good ensaumple, y made extraie it out

Extra-zodiacal: see EXTRA- 1.

Extre, var. of AX-TREE, *Obs*

†Extreat, *sb Obs* Forms: 5–7 extret(e, (5 exstreit, -treyt), 7– extreat. [var of ESTREAT, *ex-* for *es-* after Lat. for sense 2 cf OF. *estraite*:—L. *extracta*]

1. = ESTREAT *sb*

1489 in *Ld Treas. Acc Scot* 113 Item, to Thomson to pass in Galway for the exstreitis of the ayris, xij s 1497 *Ibid* 316 The extret of the ald air of Fiffe 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 227 But though I have omitted them in my extreats, you will allow me them in *Summa totalis*. 163x WEEVER *Anc Fun Mon.* 525 Extreats of fines 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed Kersey).

2 Extraction.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v x. 1 Drawne forth from her by divine extreate

†Extreat. *v Obs.* [f prec. sb]

1. *trans* = ESTREAT *v* 1.

1523 FITZHERB *Surv* xv. (1539) 33 The issues and profytes thereof are nat extreted in to the escheker 1622 CALLIS *Stat Sewers* (1647) 137 To extreat the Fines into the Kings Exchequer.

2 To eliminate, get rid of.

1628 VENNER *Baths of Bathe* 23 The last thing to be considered in the vse of this Water, is, that it be not giuen to such, as cannot extreate and passe it away by vrine.

Extreme (ekstrī·m), *a, adv.*, and *sb* Forms: 5–7 extream(e, (6 extreeme), 5– extreme [a. OF. *extreme* (F *extrême*), ad L *extrēmus*, superl. of *exterus* outward (see EXTERIOR)

The L *extrēmus*, like Eng *utmost*, is scarcely to be found used in its strictly literal sense of 'outermost', the ordinary senses are 'endmost', 'farthest', 'last', and, with loss of the distinctively superlative signification, 'very far advanced', 'excessive in degree'. In late L the adj was treated as a positive, with compar and superl degrees *extrēmior, extrēmissimus*. In Eng *extremer, extremest*, and more freq. *more, most extreme*, are occasionally used, and (although condemned by Johnson) are justifiable on the ground that the adj is not always equivalent to a superlative In some instances the superlative form may be really pleonastic as in *chiefest*]

1. Outermost, farthest from the centre (of any area); endmost, situated at either of the ends (of a line, series, or scale: opposed to *mean*) *Extreme parts* (of the body): the 'extremities', hands, feet, fingers, toes, etc. (*obs* or *arch*).

1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c 24 Chichester is in the extream Part of the Shire 1557 RECORDE *Whetst* D iij, Beginnyng with the two extremeste [nombers] that is 2 and 30 thei will by multiplicacion make 60. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I 32 [Hermodacts] purges Flegm by stool from the extream parts 1725 POPE *Odyss* XIII 281 The fruitful continent's extreamest bound. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc N.-W Pass* I 165 The principal Care required being as to the extreme Parts, as to the Feet and Legs, Arms and Hands. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* x 89 The refrangibility of the extreme invisible ray which possessed the power of heating 1871 FRELMAN *Norm Conq* IV XVII 72 These two extreme points of his province Hereford on the West and Norwich on the East

b Math. *Extreme and mean ratio* (or †*proportion*) = Gr ἄκρος καὶ μέσος λόγος (see quots).

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* 153 b, A right line is sayd to be deuided by an extreme and meane proportion, when the whole is to the greater part, as the greater part is to the lesse 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I 370 Let A B be the given line to be divided in extreme and mean ratio

c. Bellringing *Extreme bells, change* (see quots).

1671 *Tintinnalogia* 8 On four Bells, there are Twenty four several Changes, in Ringing of which, there is one Bell called the Hunt and the other three are Extream Bells. 1677 F S[TEDMAN] *Campanalogia* 55 The extream changes may be made two ways, viz either betwixt the two farthest extream bells from the hunt, or else betwixt the two nearest extream bells to it.

2. Farthest, or very far advanced in any direction; utmost, uttermost.

1600 SHAKS *A V L* II. 1 42 The haire foole Stood on th' extremest verge of the swift brooke 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 250 Miseno's Cape and Baulı last he view'd, That on the Sea's extreamest Borders stood 1774 J BRYANT *Mythol* I p. vi, Colonies are to be found in the most extream parts of the east 1784 COWPER *Task* II 92 From th' extremest point Of elevation down into th' abyss 1860 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* II v. 273 The extreme point supposed to have been reached. 1882 PROCTOR *Faun Sc. Stud.* 2, The extremest possible range of Telescopic vision.

3. Last, latest. *Obs.* or *arch*, exc. in *Extreme unction*, in the Roman Catholic Church, 'a sacrament in which the sick in danger of death are anointed by a priest for the health of soul and body, the anointing being accompanied by a set form of words' (*Catholic Dict.*)

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 83 b, The extreme draughtes of deth. 1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* I 3010 The extreme day. 1552 ABP HAMILTON *Catech* (1884) 34 The daie of extreme jugement. 1579 FULKE *Refut Rastel* 795 Other writers, ascribe the institution of this extreame unction to Felix the fourth. 1669 PENN *No Cross* VIII. § 8 The extream Moments of Life 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* vi, Thy extreme hope, the loveliest and the last. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* i. 17 Those who upon a dying bed receive the Sacrament of Extreme Unction

4 Going to great lengths; opposed to *moderate*.

a. Of a quality, condition, or feeling: Existing in the utmost possible degree, or in an exceedingly high degree; exceedingly great or intense.

The phrase *extreme old age* is apprehended as belonging to this sense, though in the original L. *extrema senectus* the adj has the sense 3

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs & Lam Mon* (1714) 22 Lyvyn in the most extreme Povertie 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W. 1531) 205 b, The moost extreme paynes. 1590 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* XII, He himself lieth not in any such extreme necessity. 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 95 Winter colds, and the parching Sunne which in their seasons are there extreame. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* IX. 125 It is the extremest madness in the world. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist Soc.) II. 348 Having an extream desire to be a Bp 1726 CHETWOOD *Adv Capt. R Boyle* 345 With the Day Reflection return'd, sharpen'd with the extreamest Hunger. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXIII, Their surprise at his escape was therefore extreme 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* x. § 1. (1869) 388 The extremest degree of guilt. 1891 E PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 66 He knew that he was in extreme peril.

b. Of a case, circumstance, supposition: Presenting in the utmost degree some particular characteristic.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* v § 9 16 Cases of necessitie being sometime but vrgent, sometime extreme 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV 24 The nature of anything is best known from the examination of extreme cases. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw* II lx. 427 Party loyalty [is] strong enough ..in all but extreme cases

c Of actions, measures, etc.: Severe or violent in the utmost degree, or in an exceedingly great degree; stringent.

1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20 Pream., Theire adherentes made extreme resistens *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxii. 256 The doloures wepynges & teeres that they made were so extreme 1538 BALE *God's Promises* III in Hazl. *Dodsley* I 297 Neither kindness nor extreme handling can Make him to know me. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III v 54 To kill, I grant, is sinnes extreemest Gust. 1614 BP HALL *Recoil Treat* 975 Moderate exercise strengthens, extreame destroys nature 1685 DRYDEN *Thren. August* v 9 Th' extreamest ways they first ordain 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng.* (1858) II vii 130 Having been driven to so extreme a measure against his will. 1888 A K. GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* II, We never anticipated her taking any such extreme action as this.

d. Of opinions, fashions, etc.: Going to the utmost extent; exceeding the limits of moderation.

1876 J. SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* XI, A lady, dressed in the extremest fashion of the time. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* Crit Misc. Ser. I. 200 Holding one or other of the rival creeds in its most extreme, exclusive and intolerant form.

e. Of persons: Going to great lengths in any action, habit, disposition, or opinion; very 'pronounced'. In early use often: †Strict, severe, harsh. Now chiefly with reference to opinions

a 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 154 The extreme enemies of God. *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Gold Bk M. Aurel* (1546) N vj, He shewed hymselfe as bolde in wordes, as extreme and base in his array 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* CXXIX. 3 Yf thou (Lorde) wilt be extreme to marcke what is done amysse 1594 WEST *Symbol.* II. *Chancerie* § 139 A B accompted of him as of a verie extreame man 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W* IV. IV 11 Be not as extreme in submission, as in offence 1602 *Life T Cromwell* V V 127 Gardiner's the cause makes Cromwell so extreme 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 197 The greatest part are Heathens and extreme Idolaters 1784 COWPER *Task* II 380 In conversation frivolous, in dress Extreme. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps* (1869) I. i 2 A Master who is not extreme to mark what is done amiss. 1889 *Spectator* 28 Dec., There will be a natural tendency in men who have this note of distinction to be what is called 'extreme' men

†f. Of material agents, influences, etc: Effective in the utmost degree; exceedingly intense or powerful in operation. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* liv. (1890) 212 Extreame contagion of dangerous sicknes 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* XVI 253 Those two extreamer Winds from hurting it to let 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 104 Supping a delighted Cup of extreame poyson 1748 F SMITH *Voy Disc N.-W Pass* I 158 The Wind began to be extreme, or very intense

5. *Music* a In sense 1, as *extreme parts*, the highest and lowest parts in part music. b. *Extreme interval* = 'augmented interval'; see AUGMENTED 2 b c. *Extreme key*: a key other than those related keys into which it is usual to modulate †d. Formerly said of a key having more than three sharps or flats (*obs.*).

1731 G KELLER *Rules for Playing Thorow-Bass* in W. Holder *Harmony* 164 The extream Sharp second is the same distance as the Flat third *Ibid* 191 The extream Sharp 2d. and 4th generally prepares a Cadence The 5th and 7th. and the Flat 5th and extream Flat 7th. are generally the fore runners of a Cadence 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Mus. Terms, Chord of the extreme sixth*, a chord of modern growth so called because the interval of an extreme or augmented sixth is contained in it, either directly or by inversion 1880 PARRY in Grove *Dict Mus* s v *Interval*, The interval of the augmented sixth is indifferently called 'superfluous' or 'extreme sharp' sixth; and the same terms are applied to the fifth.

†B. *adv.* In an extreme degree; = EXTREMELY 2; formerly frequent with adjs, occasional with advbs, rare with vbs. *Obs.*

1593 H SMITH *God's Arrowe* B iij, Except they be extreame vnthankeful and dissolute 1594 H. WILLOBIE in *Shaks C Praise* 9 The smothered flame, too closely pent Burnes more extreame for want of vent. 1636 EARL STRAFFORDE *Lett. & Disp* (1739) II. 22 My Lord Marshal writes extream doubtfully of his Success with the Emperor 1710 HEARNE *Collect* (Oxf Hist Soc) III 53 You have done extreme well in speaking to the Vice-Chancellor. 1796 BURNEY *Metastasio* II 5 In the empty and extreme cold theatre. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 270 Articles of an extreme costly description.

C *sb.*

1 quasi-*sb.* The *adj* used *absol.*; only in phrases, *In (the) extreme*. in an extreme degree, extremely †*To be in extreme*: to be at the extreme stage of some state or condition.

1604 SHAKS *Oth.* v II 347 Of one Perplex'd in the extreme. *a* 1711 KEN *Sion* Poet Wks 1721 IV 390 Fond Love .Is ever in Extreme. 1780 COWPER *Lett* 8 May, I am delighted in the extreme. 1790 *Norman & Bertha* I 67 Elevated, but not in extreme, by their bacchanalian offering [etc] 1823 in Cobbett *Rur Rides* (1885) I 321 The labourers' houses beggarly in the extreme 1847 GROTE *Greece* II xlv (1862) IV 69 This dismissal, ungracious in the extreme excited exasperation

†2. *sb* The utmost point or verge, that which terminates a body; an end, extremity *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I Def IV 2 A right lyne is that, whose extremes abiding, cannot be altered. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 749 Most of the hard substances fly to the extreams of the Body. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp Phys Mech* VI. 58 The open extream [of the pipe] 1748 F SMITH *Voy. Disc N.-W Pass* I 28 Their Paddle being double bladed and the Blades one at each Extreme 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr Hutton Th* 304 Plumbago is the extreme of a gradation of which fossil coal is the beginning. 1808 J BARLOW *Columb.* I 573 Far in his vast extremes he swells and thaws.

†b. *In (the, his) extremes*: in the last moments or stage of life *Obs.*; = L. *in extremis* (which is now often used)

1546 BALE *Eng Votaries* II (1551) C viij b, As he laye in extiemes 1558 BP. WATSON *Sev. Sacram* XXX 193 Sendynge for theym [Priestes] in the extremes when they can doo them least good 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr* IX III (1614) 833 In his extremes he vttered these things to his Confessor [1767 GOOCH *Treat Wounds* I 286 A person apparently *in extremis*, under a fit of the apoplexy 1830 SCOTT *Monast.* Answ. Introd Ep *note*, Having sent for a Cameronian clergyman when he was *in extremis*]

3 That which occupies a place at either end of anything; one of two things removed as far as possible from each other, in position, nature, or condition Also in proverb *Extremes meet.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 175 Not accomptynge the extremes 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* V III 198 Two extremes of passion, ioy and greefe. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art* XXV (1700) 268 The other Extream that we likewise avoid, is [etc] 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 17 As the English were very much out of favour. so the Scots were on the other extreme with the French 1800 *Med Jrnl* III 251 The intermediate space between those extremes 1816 BYRON *Parisina* XIV, Now in laughter, now in tears, But madly still in each extreme. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t* I XV 360 Extremes meet . the most furious anarchists have since become the most barefaced apostates.

b. *Logic* Each of the extreme terms in a proposition or a syllogism, in a proposition the subject or predicate, as distinguished from the copula; in a syllogism, the major or minor term as distinguished from the middle.

1628 T SPENCER *Logick* 258 If the last extreame be affirmed of the middle terme, and the middle terme of the first extreame 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist Philos* (1701) 182/2 Extreams are the parts of a Proposition 1837–8 SIR W HAMILTON *Logic* xvi. (1866) I 295 The Major and Minor Terms [of a syllogism] are called Extremes 1849 HOBLYN *Dict Sci Terms, Extremes.* In Logic, the subject and predicate of a proposition are called its extremes or terms

c. *Math.* The first or last term of a ratio, series, or set of numbers. †*Extremes conjunct* and *Extremes disjunct*, terms formerly in use in Spherical Trigonometry (see quot. 1796), for which *adjacent parts* and *opposite parts* are now employed

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV Def IV T j b, When foure magnitudes are . in continual proportion, the first & the fourth are the extremes. 1616 WRIGHT tr *Napier's Descr. Logarithmes* I III 8 Of the Logarithmes of three proportionals, the double of the second, or middle one, is equall to the summe of the extremes. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Suppl*, Extremes conjunct 1796 HUTTON *Math Dict* I 463 Extremes Conjunct and Extremes Disjunct in Spherical Trigonometry, are the former the two circular parts that lie next the assumed middle part, and the latter the two that lie remote from the middle part. 1806 — *Course Math* I 115 Subtract the less extreme from the greater. 1859 BARN SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed 6) 432 The terms *a* and *d* are called the Extremes

d. Music. *The extremes of an interval*. the two sounds most distant from each other.

e. *Bell-ringing* = 'extreme change'. see A 1 c.

1684 R H *Sch Recreat* 96 You may make your extream at the first, second, or third single Bob 1702 J D & C M *Campanalogia Impr* 20 An Extream is a distinct Change from the rest, and made by the two farthest Extream Bells from the Half-hunt.

4. The utmost imaginable or tolerable degree of anything; a very high degree Also in phrases *In, to an, the extreme, in extremes* (cf. 1)

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III II 115 By so much is the Wonder in extremes *a* 1632 CAPT SMITH *True Trav* II 47 Here the Proverbe is true that no extreame long continueth. 1709 POPE *Ess Crit* 386 Avoid extreams, and shun the fault of such Who still are pleas'd too little, or too much. 1715 — *Iliad* I. *Ess Homer* I. II, Nor do they

[men] equally bear that human Nature Should be prais'd in an Extream without opposition. 1777 BURKE *Let Sheriffs Bristol* Wks III 185 The extreme of liberty obtains no where. 1791 J LACKINGTON *Mem* (1792) 228 She was enthusiastical to an extreme 1846 *Pope's Jrnl Trade* 109 A climate subject to great extremes 1846 GREENER *Sc Gunnery* 117 Twisted to such an extreme as to resemble the threads of a very fine screw 1858 EMERSON *Lett & Soc Aims, Pers Poetry* Wks. (Bohn) III. 237 Life in the East is fierce, short, hazardous, and in extremes 1883 F M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* II, He was dressed in the extreme of the English fashion

†b *pl.* Extremities, straits, hardships *Obs.*

1546–7 PAGET *Let.* 2 Mar in Tytler *Edw VI* (1839) I. 24, I neuer loued extreams 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* I i 196 Lighten our Extremes with this one boon. 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 25 The Sea-men fell into great extreames 1667 DRYDEN *Ind Emperor* IV. ii, What now remains in these Extreams?

5. An excessive degree; a 'very great length', in phrases *to* † *break, carry, run to an extreme*; also, something carried to excess, an extreme measure, a desperate step.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit A* III. i. 216 Do not breake into these deepe extreames 1592 NASHE *P Penilesse* (ed 2) 26 b, If I prooue Playes to be no extreame. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint T* IV. iv. 6 My gracious Lord, To chide at your extreames, it not becomes me 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* IV. 1, On what Extremes extreme distress impels me? 1789 BELSHAM *Ess* I. xii 217 This would be running into a very absurd extreme 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII 329 The antiphlogistic regimen, carried into extremes have been the causes. 1867 MRS H WOOD *Life's Secret* II 11, I never thought the masters would go to the extreme of a lock-out

Extremeless (ekstrī·mles), *a rare* [f. EXTREME *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no extremes or extremities; infinite.

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts

Extremely (ekstrī·mli), *adv.* [f. EXTREME *a.* + -LY 2]

†1. To the uttermost degree; in or with a very great degree of some quality, *esp.* severity. *Obs.*

1532 FRITH *Mirror* III (1626) 43 That thy negligence be not extreamly imputed unto thee 1563–87 FOXE *A & M.* (1684) III. 832 He was extreamly racked, within half a finger breadth as far as Anne Askew. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Nov., I did extremely beat him. 1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc.* 250 It must be extreamly beaten, which will break all the knots of Lime. 1709 SWIFT in *Lett Lit Men* (Camden) 340 A sine-cure .which would fitt me extremely. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. lxxvi, She .. look'd extremely at the opening door

†b *To be extremely in* (superfluity, etc): to be in state of extreme (superfluity, etc.) *Obs.*

1562 BULLEYN *Def. agst Sickness* 51 a, Twoo humours, equall aboundyng together, extremely in superfluite 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos* (1701) 98/1 A Widow extreamly in want.

2. In an extreme degree; exceedingly, very much.

a. with vbs Now somewhat rare.

1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III (1586) 122 You must not suffer your horse to drinke after his journey, till he be colde howbeit, if he sweate not to extremely it is not so daungerous 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. ii. 14 One of his men vrg'd extreamly for't .. and yet was deny'de 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 19 The Seas sweld extremely 1711 WALLIS in J. Greenwood *Eng Gram.* Pref 31 Many who stuttered extreamly 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I 121 The cause of the cohesion of matter has extremely perplexed philosophers 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts* I 85 The king was extremely astonished

b with adjs, pples, or advbs

1540–54 CROKE xiii *Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 11, I am made feble like a wretch, Extremely croked, backe and bone 1638 ROUSE *Heav Univ* Advt (1702) 3 It was so extreamly dangerous. 1644 MILTON *Educ.*, If wise Men and Prophets be not extreamly out 1776 ADAM SMITH *W N* I. iii (1869) I 21 The Mediterranean was extremely favourable to the infant navigation of the world 1808 HAN MORE *Cælebs* v. (1809) 55 They used the strongest terms They were extremely glad and extremely sorry 1889 *Sat. Rev* 23 Mar. 335/1 Only an extremely strong and an extremely cool man could make the beating adequate to the offence

Extremeness (ekstrī·mnes). [f as prec + -NESS] The quality or fact of being extreme

1530 in PALSGR 218/1 1609 TOURNEUR *Str F Vere* 481 By extreamnes in another kind 1727 in BAILEY vol II 1839 POE *Fall House Usher* Wks 1864 I 306 The extremeness of the folly 1891 *Pall Mall G* 28 Dec 3/2 The extremeness of its critical position may be judged, etc

Extremism (ekstrī·mizm). [f EXTREME + -ISM] Tendency to be extreme; disposition to go to extremes.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 29 Dec. 2/1 These days of extravagance and extremeism 1887 *The American* XIII 276 It is this extremism which makes any effective control of the traffic in liquors so nearly hopeless

Extremist (ekstrī·mist). [f. as prec. + -IST] One who is disposed to go to the extreme, or who holds extreme opinions

1846 in WORCESTER (quoting *Ec Rev.*) 1850 D WEBSTER *Sp* 7 Mar. 53 The extremists of both parts of the country are violent 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 177 The extremists of the South esteem their opponents as madmen, or robbers 1873 WHITNEY *Orient. Stud.* 122 The extremists of the German school.

†**Extre·mite.** *Obs. rare*—1 [f. as prec. + -ITE] = EXTREMIST

1546 GARDINER *Decl. Art Joye* p xx, Folowynge the newe scoole of extremites, he denied all degrees of grace

Extremity (ekstre·miti) Forms· 4–6 extremite(e, ex(s)tremyte(e, 6–7 extreamitie, -ty, – **extremity.** [ad F *extrémité*, ad L. *extrēmitāt-em*, f *extrīmus* (see EXTREME *a*)]

1. The extreme or terminal point or portion of anything; the very end

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 155 Þe round extremite of þis boon 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III lxxi 413 Branches hauing at their extremities or endes certayne whites 1607 SHAKS *Timon* IV iii 301 The middle of Humanity thou neuer knewest, but the extremitie of both ends 1657 S PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins* 204 The extremities of their wings are blunt 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script* 75 In the Mariner's Compasse, the Needle's extremity, though [etc]. 1726 tr *Gregory's Astron* I. 47 From these Extremities *F, D*, draw the very small right Lines *FE, DC* 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat Hist* II 296 Antennæ thickening towards their extremity 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Extremities*, the stem and stern posts of a ship 1870 F R WILSON *Ch Lundisf.* 81 At the extremity of the east end is a mausoleum

b *pl.* The uttermost parts of the body, the hands and feet.

1460–70 *Bk Quintessence* 17 He schal waische al his body and his extremytees wiþ brennynge watir ofte tymes. 1707 FLOYER *Physic Pulse-Watch* 438 Cold in the Extremities 1768 W GILPIN *Ess Prints* 112 His heads are ill-set on, his extremities incorrectly touched 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg Observ.* 185 His extremities were cold His feet were put into hot water. 1870 EMERSON *Soc & Solit*, *Courage* Wks (Bohn) III. 109 Bodily pain is seated usually in the skin and the extremities.

†**2.** The two things which are at the extreme ends of a scale, the 'extremes' as opposed to the 'mean'. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI 336 Vorschip Extremyteis has twa; Fule-hardyment And cowardiss *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6528 Richesse and mendicitees Ben clepid two extremytees. 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 179/3 Thextremytees of Justyce ben cruelte and defaulte 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic Man* (1631) 620 The extremities of estates, specially the highest, are more subject to those things than the meane estates

3. The extreme or utmost degree, that which reaches the utmost point. †Also in phrases *In, to* (*an, the, that*) *extremity. Obs.* = EXTREME *sb* 4.

1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c 12 The kynge is forced . to prosecute his saide ennemies, with the sworde to the extremitie of his power 1552 HULOET, Extremitye of the lawe. *Summum Ius.* 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err* I i 142 Haplesse Egeon whom the fates haue markt To beare the extremitie of dire mishap — *Muds. N* III. ii. 3 Which she must dote on, in extremitie 1638 ROUSE *Heav, Univ.* iii. (1702) 23 Having none of them to suffer extremities of Penury and Want 1653 WALTON *Angler* I xvii § 5 In Derbyshire the waters clear to an extremity 1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* Pref, Farce, the Extremitie of bad Poetry 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (Reprint) 41 The weather was hot to the Extremity. 1722 — *Plague* (1756) 173 It was encreased to such a frightful extremity. 1776 GIBBON *Decl & F* I xxiv 708 The last extremities of thirst and hunger 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I 449 *note*, No more violent extremity of sin .can be described.

†b. The utmost penalty. *Obs.*

1591 R TURNBULL *St James* 103 Before the iudgement seates they will haue the extremitie of them

†**4** Extreme or inordinate intensity or violence (of passion, action, suffering, labour, etc); an instance of this; a violent outburst. *Obs*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* xvi li, Great extremyte Of fervent love 1590 SPENSER *F Q* II. ii. 38 With equall measure she did moderate The strong extremities of their outrage 1596 *Edward III*, III i 35 When the exhalations of the air Break in extremity of lightning flash. 1621 BP HALL *Heaven upon Earth* § 4 An vnwonted extremitie of the blow shall fetch blood 1632 J HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 20 The Admirall burst into an extremitie of weeping 1669 MARVELL *Corr* CXXIX Wks 1872–5 II 293 Having the favor to sit by reason of his extremity of the gout

b. Extreme stress or severity (of weather).

1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort* (1729) 197 All such Extremities of Weather 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel* (1857) II 348 The extremity of the weather prevented it 1716–8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett* I xxi. 65 It is now the very extremity of the winter here 1797 BEWICK *Brit Birds* (1847) I 75 The extremity of the weather

†**5.** Extravagance in opinion, behaviour, or expenditure; an instance of this *Obs*

a 1533 LD BERNERS *Gold Bk M Aurel* (1546) Ivb, Ye women are so extreme in all headlong extremitees 1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* IV ii 169 If I shew no colour for my extremity · Let me be your Table-sport 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St* II ix 86 Many notorious for extremities may find favourers to preferie them 1709 STRYPE *Ann Ref* I xlvi 505 This extremity in apparel tended to the confusion of the degrees of all estates 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No 426 ₱ 4 All the Extremities of Houshold Expence.

†**6.** Extreme severity or rigour *Obs*

15 *Hours of Virgin* 100 Entreating me wth like extremitie As if I were Thy mortall enemie 1580 BARET *Alv.* E 505 To vse extreamitie *Iure summo agere* 1590 SHAKS. *Com Err* v. i. 307 Oh times extremity ! Hast thou so crack'd and splitted my poore tongue [etc] 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* I i Bivb, We sit ingag'd to censure him with all Extremitie and rigour

7. A condition of extreme urgency or need; the utmost point of adversity, embarrassment, or suffering. Phrases, *To* † *bring, drive,* † *put, reduce to* (*the last*) *extremity* or *extremities.* † *Upon an extremity* on an emergency.

c 1425 HOCCLEVE *Minor P.* i (1892) 208 In swich an houres extremitee *c* 1542 UDALL in Ellis *Orig. Lett* (1843) 3 Considre in what extremitee and distresse I am constitute 1560 A L tr *Calvin's Foure Serm Songe Enech.* iv, Sometimes thei are brought to such extremitie that onles they digge the earth they haue not a droppe of water to drinke 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 21 He vsed it vpon an extremity 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 597 A Serpent was the first original of all his extremities. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs & Achit.* 159 A daring Pilot in Extremity *a* 1691 FLAVEL *Sea-Deliverances* Wks 1731 II 608 We knew that man's extremity is God's opportunity 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I viii. 130, I was not driven to any extremities for food 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F* III 165 Florence was reduced to the last extremity. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II 95 Driven to extremity

b (*To resist*, etc) *to the last extremity*: to the death. † *To expect the extremity*. to be prepared for the worst or for death.

1684 *Lond Gaz* No 1969/2 The Besieged seem resolved to expect the Extremity 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits, Aristocracy* Wks (Bohn) II 80 The English tenant would defend his lord to the last extremity.

8. A person's last moments; the 'article of death' *arch*

1602 WARNER *Alb Eng* xiii. lxxvi. (1612) 315 Yea .in extremeties, thou touchest on his name. *a* 1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1634) 109 At the day of death, at the time of extremity. 1753 N TORRIANO *Gauger Sore Throat* 51 Many Children sick of this Disease, to whom I could give no Help, being not called till the very Extremity. 1838 JAMES *Louis XIV*, III i 14 Letters from Mazarin announcing that the King was at extremity. 1863 SALA *Last Crusader* 218 Saint Louis .being in extremities .receives extreme unction.

9 An extreme measure; the utmost point of severity or desperation Chiefly in *pl.*

1639 MASSINGER *Unnat Combat* II i, Look, therefore, for extremities I will kill thee As a serpent swollen with poison. 1734 tr *Rollin's Anc Hist* (1827) VIII. xix ix 250 Urge me to extremities 1862 LD BROUGHAM *Brit Const.* xii 165 In case matters were pushed to the extremity of a civil war *Ibid* xv 234 The extremities to which the leaders went against the King 1890 *Sat Rev* 19 Apr. 483/1 Putting him up as if to be shot, knowing all the while that he could not legally proceed to extremity

10. The quality of being extreme (in the current senses of the adj); extremeness Somewhat *rare*

1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II 555 The extremity of the danger drew Sancroft forth from his palace 1861 TULLOCH *Eng Purit* 99 The very extremity of their views gave them strength 1862 STANLEY *Jew Ch.* (1877) I xvii 328 This exact description required by the very extremity of its destruction

Extricable (e·kstrikăb'l), *a.* [f L *extrīcā-re* · see next and -ABLE.] That may or can be extricated †a That may be unravelled or solved (*obs*). b That may be set free or got out

a. 1623-6 in COCKERAM 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst.* 863 Some Difficulty, not easily Extricable by us *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Wks. 1721 III 274 With Diabolic Eden them [the Labyrinth, Catacombs, etc] compare, They regular, and extricable are

b *a* 1794 SIR W JONES *Select Ind Plants* § 28 Germ scarce extricable from the calyx enclosing and grasping it 1853 MISS E S SHEPPARD *Ch. Auchester* I xi When deftly handled, [it] had still some delights extricable

Extricate (e·kstrikēt), *v* [f. L *extrīcāt*-ppl. stem of *extrīcāre* to disentangle, f *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*1) + *trīcæ* perplexities]

1. *trans.* To unravel (what is tangled); *fig.* to clear of intricacies or perplexities Now *rare*

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon* 384 Neither do I see any Civilian able to extricat it enough cleanly 1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man.* I. i 40 This extricateth that Question which hath so troubled the World 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* 350 Thou extricatest the involved threds of Fate. 1684 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 139 Extricating what is perplex and entangled 1849–50 ALISON *Hist Europe* III. xvii. § 14 496 Some method of extricating public affairs

2 To disentangle (a person or thing); to disengage, set free *from, out of* (anything that entangles, a state of confinement, difficulty, or entanglement).

a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 181 If we search farther into these points than the Scripture hath opened us a way, how shall we hope to extricate ourselues? 1654 *True State Commw* 24 The sense of law could neuer have been extricated out of endless intanglements 1665 R HOOKE *Micrographia* 37 All the Springs of the several parts immediately extricate themselves and fly asunder every way *a* 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 12 A thicket, out of which he knows not how to extricate himself. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat* V 388 Extricate yourselves from prejudice 1863 FR A KEMBLE *Resid Georgia* 46 Having at length extricated myself from the group 1866 OWEN *Anat Vertebrates* I xii § 120 635 The rest [of the development of the embryo] is completed and the young extricated in two months 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* vii, Lothair had promised to extricate his friend from his overwhelming difficulties.

b *Chem* To liberate, disengage (gas, etc) from a state of combination.

1790 KEIR in *Phil Trans* LXXX. 365 The quantity of nitrous gas extricated during this action on the tin 1838 T THOMSON *Chem. Org Bodies* 19 The atom of water may be extricated from the acid 1875 *Ure's Dict Arts* III 557 The carbonic acid and other offensive gases extricated.

Hence **Extricated** *ppl a*

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 29 If man which is but an implicated and mixt Agent, how much more God [may lord it], who is an extricated and free Agent?

Extrication (ekstrikē·ʃən). [n. of action f. L *extrīcāre* see prec and -ATION]

1. The action of extricating or disentangling; disentanglement from an involved situation, from difficulty or perplexity.

1650 B *Discolliminium* 45, I shall be allowed the full benefit of all the extrications that I can devise 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 62 ₱ 3 Too . embarrassed to think

much on any thing but the means of extrication. 1854 BRIGHT *Sp.* (1876) 275 A people whose extrication from ignorance and poverty can only be hoped for from the continuance of peace 1854 H ROGERS *Ess* (1860) II 27 Immense is the difficulty attending the clear extrication and expression of truth in intellectual philosophy 1896 KANE *Arct Expl* I xxvii 361, I owed my extrication to a team dog

b Escape from the egg, hatching.

1797 BEWICK *Brit Birds* (1847) I 331 Young Turkies, after their Extrication from the shell, are very tender 1866 OWEN *Anat Vertebrates* I xii § 119 623 After extrication, the tadpole rapidly grows

2. *Chem* The action or process of setting free (an element, gas, etc) from something containing it; = EVOLUTION 3 Now *rare*

a 1692 BOYLE *Producibleness Spirits* II iii, We may suppose it [acid spirit] to have been made rather by transmutation than extrication. 1790 KIRWAN *Phil Trans.* LXXX. 365 No extrication of gas appeared until [etc]. 1800 HENRY *Expt Chem.* (1808) 144 Heat and vapour, accompanied with an extrication of light 1811 ABERNETHY *Surg Wks.* I 39 The extrication of inflammable air. 1856 W. A MILLER *Elem Chem* II ii § 286 Chemical action attended with extrication of light and heat

Extrinsic (ekstrɪ nsɪk), *a* Forms: 6 extrynsyke, 7 extrinsique, 7–8 extrinsick(e, 7– extrinsic. [ad. F *extrinsèque*, ad late L. *extrinsec-us*, adj. f. L *extrinsecus* adv 'outwardly', f *exter* outside + *-in* suffix of locality + *secus* prep. 'beside', used as a suffix = Eng. *-side*, f. root of *segu-ī* to follow; cf. *altrinsecus*, *intrinsecus*, *utrinsecus*. The ending has been assimilated to the suffix -IC.] Outward; opposed to *intrinsic*

†1. Situated on the outside; exterior *Obs rare.*

1541 R COPLAND *Guydon's Quest Chirurg*, One [skin] is extrynsyke or outforth

b. Pertaining to the outside; external.

1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 58 ¶6 She disguises life in extrinsic ornaments 1805 WORDSW *Prelude* XIII Wks (1888) 327 Extrinsic differences, the outward marks Whereby society has parted man From man. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr Comp.* 765 The notes are worthy of its extrinsic splendour.

† c. *absol* (quasi-*sb*). The external signs. *Obs*

a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem Geo II* (1847) III 111. 49 He missed that affection which his virtues deserved, for he wanted the extrinsic of merit

2. Pertaining to an object in its external relations. Now *rare.*

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph* (1658) 19 Christ in regard of his extrinsick nature is the Son of God 1640 G WATTS tr *Bacon's Adv Learn* III. IV. 145 Astronomy exhibiteth the extrinsique Parts of Celestial Bodies, (namely the Number, Situation, Motion, and Periods of the starres) 1801 KNOX in *Knox & Jebb's Corr* (1834) I 18 To explain these, and similar passages, as if they referred, rather to a relative and extrinsic, than a real and internal change 1867 DRAPER *Amer Civ War* III 487 The Confederates suggested entering conjointly on some scheme of extrinsic policy.

b *Anat.*

1871 DARWIN *Desc Man* I i 20 The extrinsic muscles which serve to move the whole external ear 1884 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Extrinsic limb-muscles*, those muscles which are attached in part to the trunk and in part to the limbs

3. Lying outside, not included in, or forming part of, the object under consideration. Const. *to*, rarely †*from*

1666 SOUTH *Serm Tit.* ii 15 (1715) I 181 Any Discourse extrinsick to the Subject Matter and Design of the Text 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol Quakers* XIII § 4. 456 Things extrinsick from, and unnecessary to, the main matter 1715 CHEYNE *Philos Princ. Relig* I 144 A Principle quite extrinsick to Matter 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) III 428 The reality of universal ideas, considered as extrinsic to the human mind 1861 W BELL *Dict Law Scot* 376/1 *Extrinsic* Applied to evidence beyond that afforded by the deed or document under consideration *a* 1866 J GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* II (1876) 36 Authority emanating from the public and extrinsic to the individual.

b. Of a cause or influence: Operating from without, external, extraneous.

1623 SHERLEY *Trav Persia* 52 The King began to thinke himselfe .established both from intrinsicke and extrinsicke dangers. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* I (1700) 26 God is just not by an extrinsick Necessity but by an Intrinsick Necessity. 1819 W LAWRENCE *Comp. Anat* (1822) 73 Some extrinsic aid. 1878 FOSTER *Phys* III I 394 A superficial cell which alone is subject to extrinsic stimuli

4. Due to external circumstances, not inherent or essential; accessory, adventitious

1622 MALYNES *Anc Law-Merch* 415 The true value of moneys, according to their intrinsicke weight and finenesse, and their extrinsicke valuation 1675 WILKINS *Nat. Relig* II vi 364 The Royal stamp upon any Metal may be sufficient to give it an extrinsick value .but it cannot give an intrinsick value. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I ii. § 4 Extrinsic modes are such as arise from something that is not the subject or substance itself 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 60 ¶12 Not to be known from one another but by extrinsic and casual circumstances 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. v. 105 Without any extrinsic advantages of birth 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist* III. xxi 612 The ages in which they would work. with fewer extrinsic incumbrances.

†b. Pertaining to what is adventitious. *Obs*

1680 MORDEN *Geog Rect* (1685) 261 The outward Form or Character of the Prince or State [is observable] for the extrinsick Knowledg of Money.

Extrinsical (ekstrɪ nsɪkăl), *a.* and *sb* Now *rare.* Forms: 6–9 extrinsecal(l, 6–7 extrinsicall, 7–9 extrinsical. [f. as prec + -AL.]

A *adj*

1. = EXTRINSIC 1.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc* III I IX 292 These two circles having respect to a materiall Spheare, are said to be extrinsicall or outward 1609 DOULAND *Ornith Microl* 44 Extrinsicall [signes] are those which doe outwardly present themselues. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri Faith* (1845) 63 There is carnosity on the ear-drum This is extrinsical

b = EXTRINSIC 1 b

1580 G HARVEY 3 *Proper Lett* 14 That skill I have in extrinsicall & Intrinsecall physiognomie

2. = EXTRINSIC 2

1608 D T *Ess Pol & Mor* 55 Due consideration must be had of those things though of themselves, and without extrinsecall relation, they be never so laudable 1693 LEIGHTON *Comm. 1 Pet* (1850) I 24 This our adoption is not a mere extrinsical denomination, as is adoption amongst men

3 = EXTRINSIC 3

1641 WILKINS *Math Magick* II I (1648) 146 Something which is extrinsecall unto their own frame 1651 W G. tr *Cowel's Inst.* 193 The condition that the Rent shall be paid in any extrinsecall place *a* 1797 BURKE *Hints Ess Drama* Wks. 1812 V. 425 The other [the order of things] is as it were foreign and extrinsecal 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks* Ser I. 84 Shakespeare projected himself in his own creations; but those creations never became. so objective, or, as they used to say, extrinsical, to him, so as [etc.].

b. = EXTRINSIC 3 b.

1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* I 24 Safetie. from outward, and extrinsicall anoyaunce 1604 T WRIGHT *Passions* I I 4 Diverse other extrinsecall causes of diseases 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* x. (1658) 94 The motion of every body followeth the percussion of extrinsecal Agents 1718 J CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig Philos* (1730) II XXII. § 36 Some other extrinsical Impediment 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* III 1. 138 One of our Fellow Creatures who did us Good. from meer Compulsion, or extrinsecal Necessity

4 = EXTRINSIC 4

1593 NASHE *Four Lett Confut* 62 Of such extrinsecall things would I not willingly vaunt 1649 JER TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II XI 154 All else that is to be considered concerning prayer is extrinsecall, and accidentall to it 1690 BOYLE *Chr Virtuoso* I 94 One Circumstance may seem more Extrinsecal than those hitherto mentioned

† B *sb* Something that is extrinsic

1622–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr* I (1682) 257 These extrinsecals of Religion 1659—*Aunnadv* in *Fuller's Appeal* (1840) 319 The first is a mere extrinsecal

Extrinsicality (ekstrɪnsɪkæ lĭtɪ) [f prec. + -ITY] The state of being extrinsical

1852 in ROGET *Thesaurus* 6. 1860 in WORCESTER; and in later Dicts.

Extrinsically (ekstrɪ nsɪkălɪ), *adv.* [f as prec + -LY 2] In an extrinsic manner; † on the exterior, † in outward behaviour; with respect to outward qualities or external relations; so as to be outside or distinct from the object under consideration; from an external source, by external influence; unessentially, adventitiously

1584 R SCOT *Disc. Witcher* IV IV 61 They [witches] hurt extrinsecallie with images, hearbs, &c. 1613 J. SALKELD *Treat Angels* 39 An Angell is said to assume a body, because hee is onely extrinsecally united unto it 1647 H MORE *Song of Soul* I Pref, He will extrinsecally shape .. his actions according to that outward Rule. 1659 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 148 The Princes lamented him extrinsecally; but were glad enough, to be rid of such a Conquerour. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol Anat* I XI 26 According to the Longitude of the Colon, there are extrinsecally observed certain fat Appendices 1675 M CLIFFORD *Hum Reason* in *Phenix* (1708) II 545 A Vision or Revelation extrinsecally coming into their Souls 1855 H SPENCER *Princ Psychol* (1872) II VII III 320 Time is extrinsically connoted. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* II II 167 The idea of spiritual danger to man through guile tempting him extrinsically but inwardly, entirely disappears.

Extrinsicalness (ekstrɪnsɪkălnĕs) [f. as prec. + -NESS] The state of being extrinsical.

1727–36 in BAILEY, and in modern Dicts

†**Extrinsicate,** *a Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 6 -secate. [f. L *extrinsec-us* (see EXTRINSIC) + -ATE 4.] = EXTRINSIC 2

1600 *Dr Dodypoll* II iii in Bullen *O Pl* (1884) III 122 Dreames Which nature doth not forme of her owne power But are extrinsecate

Extrinsicate (ekstrɪ nsɪkeĭt), *v rare* Also 7 extrinsecate. [f. as prec. + -ATE 3] *trans.* To exhibit outwardly, to express

1645 *Cty Alarum* 19 To extrinsecate my selfe more plainely, this opinion is spawned by ignorance of our condition 1887 WORKMAN tr *Bianchi's Disord Lang* in *Alien & Neurol.* VIII 219 The idea cannot be extrinsicated either in spoken words or in writing

Extro-, a quasi-Lat prefix, with the sense 'outwards', an alteration of L *extrā* outside, after the analogy of L. *intrō* inwards, compared with *intrā* inside; cf also L. *contrō-* (see CONTROVERT). It occurs only in words formed after the model of, and by way of antithesis to, similar compounds of *intro-*

Extroduction (ekstrodv kʃən). [f. EXTRO- *pref.* + L. *ductiōn-em* drawing, leading; cf. *introduction.*] 'A drawing out or extraction' (*Syd. Soc Lex* 1884).

Extroitive (ekstrō ĭtɪv), *a. rare.* [f. EXTRO- *pref* + L *it-* ppl stem of *īre* to go + -IVE, cf. *introitive.*] Directed to external objects

1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem* (1836) II III Women feel less proportionate abhorrence of moral evil in and for itself, and more of its outward consequences .their natures being almost wholly extroitive.

†**Extromi'ssion.** *Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [n of action f as next, cf *intromission*] The action of sending out or forth.

1622 STILLINGFL *Orig Sacr.* III II § 2 (ed 3) 424 Not by an extromission of rays of Knowledge but by an intromission of [etc]

†**Extromi't,** *v Obs* [f EXTRO- + L. *mittĕre* to send] *trans* To send or throw out.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet Wks. 1721 III 36 Satan with Looks, which extromitted Spite *Ibid* 267 Eyes extromitting lustful Flame.

Extrophy, var of EXSTROPHY.

Extropical (ekstrǫ pikăl), *a* [f. EX- *pref* + TROPIC + -AL] = *Extra-tropical* : see EXTRA-

1860 MAURY *Phys Geog. Sea* in § 169 In the extropical regions of the South.

Extrorsal (ekstrō rsăl), *a Bot* [f. next + -AL.] = next 1842 in BRANDE, 1846 in WORCESTER

Extrorse (ekstrō rs), *a. Bot.* [a. F. *extrorse*, f. L. *extrors-us* in an outward direction, f *extrā* adv (see EXTRA) + *versus* towards] (See quots).

1858 GRAY *Bot Text-bk* v § 6. 282 When the anther looks away from the pistils and towards the petals it is said to be extrorse, or turned outwards 1870 BENTLEY *Bot* 239 The anther is said to be extrorse 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot* 557 The anthers open inwards towards the gynæceum (introrse), or outwards (extrorse)

Extrorsely (ekstrō rslɪ), *adv Bot rare*$^{-1}$ [f. prec + -LY 2] In an extrorse manner

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 241 Gentiana. anthers dehiscing extrorsely

Extroversion (ekstrovē rʃən) [n. of action f. as next, cf *introversion*. Mod.F has *extroversion* in sense 2. see EXTRAVERSION] The action of turning, or the condition of being turned, outwards

†1 In the language of mysticism (see quots)

1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Extroversion*. in mystical Divinity a scattering or distracting one's thoughts upon exterior objects 1788 WESLEY *Wks* (1872) VI 452 The turning of the eye of the mind from him [Christ] to outward things they [the Mystics] call Extroversion

2 *Path* The condition of being turned inside out; *esp* applied to a malformation of the bladder; = EXSTROPHY.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I 391/1 In extroversion of the bladder the anterior part of this organ is more or less completely wanting

Extrovert (ekstrovē rt), *v rare* [f EXTRO- *pref.* + L. *vert-ĕre* to turn Cf. *introvert*. see EXTRAVERT] *trans.* To turn or thrust outwards (a material object); to give an outward direction to (thought).

1671 J WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xii. 197 The external and combustible Sulphur is protruded and extroverted. 1804 KNOX & JEBB *Corr* I 102 Every idea that could, even by possibility, extrovert the thought.

Extruct, -ion, -ive, -or: see EXSTRUCT, etc.

Extrude (ekstrū d), *v.* [ad. L. *extrūd-ĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *trūdĕre* to thrust]

1. *trans* To thrust (a person) out or forth, to urge or force out; to expel. Const *from*, † *out of*, and † with double obj by omission of *from*

a. with obj a person.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 183 To Extrude, *extrudere.* 1586 WARNER *Alb Eng.* IV. xxiii. (1612) 110 Let not a Traytors perjured Sonne extrude us from our right. 1601 B JONSON *Poetaster* III 1, Say he should extrude me his house to day 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1626) 72 Others, that all is possible, conclude, To true-styl'd Gods. but, Bacchus they extrude 1795 WYTHE *Decis Virginia* 49 From which any man with a military warrant might extrude the proprietor. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev.* V II, Your Third Estate shall suddenly see itself extruded from its Hall

b. with obj. a material thing; in mod. use *esp.* to exclude (an embryo, ova, etc.). Also occas. with sense 'to protrude out'

1566 PAINTER *Pal Pleas* I 78 The like also some do attempt by denises and subtile secretes to extrude theyr conceptions. 1615 G SANDYS *Trav* 120 The River, bringing down earth with his deluges, and extruding the sea by little and little. 1676 *Phil. Trans* XI. 770 The bloud from the heart is again extruded 1786 *Ibid* LXXVI 161 The animal easily contrives to extrude itself 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat* I 700/2 The number of eggs extruded by each individual is very great. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* III 91 Ye extrude from the ocean your helpless faces. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim Life* Introd. 47 The embryos are extruded from the uterine cavities.

c. with an immaterial thing as obj

1598 YONG *Diana* 137 All hate shall be extruded. 1629 T HAWKINS *Elegy* in *Sir T. Beaumont's Bosworth F.* 7 Loose Humous vent, and Ballad-Line extrude. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Char P—te M—h.* Wit was extruded from his head to make room for other men's thoughts 1856 FABER *Creator & Creature* I i (1886) 8 The idea of God is .. extruded .. by the press of matter 1869 M. ARNOLD *Cult & An* (1882) p. xxxii, Presbyterianism was only extruded gradually.

2. *intr* for *refl* To protrude out. *rare*

1852 DANA *Crust* I. 670 It may be made to extrude by a little pressure 1865 'UMBRA' *Trav.* 18 The great fount, the basin of which .. extrudes like a large boil from the plain

Hence **Extru'ded** *ppl. a*

1687 *Assur. Abb. Lands* 43 The Canons of the Church were no ways questioned by the extruded *a* 1761 LAW tr *Behmen's Myst. Magnum* XVII. (1772) 71 In the Stead and Place of extruded Lucifer 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-bk* 110 With open mouth and extruded tongue 1881 BLACKIE *Lay Serm* i. 55 An extruded cat moans woefully.

Extru·mpery, *adv.* Also 6 **extrumpere.** [A humorous perversion of EXTEMPORE *adv.*] = EXTEMPORE *adv.*, with allusion to TRUMPERY.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* Ded (A1b) 8 Certeyn pild verses clowted vp extrumpere 1589 NASHE *M's Months minde* 14 Such praiers only as themselues make Ex trumperie.

Extrusile (ekstrūsil), *a. rare.* [f L. *extrūs-* ppl. stem of *extrūdĕre* (see EXTRUDE) + -ILE] Capable of being thrust forth.

1849 JOHNSTON in *Proc Berw Nat Club* II 364 The apex is furnished with a very long extrusile stylette

Extrusion (ekstrūʒən). Also 6 **extrution.** [f as if ad L **extrūsiōn-em*, n. of action f *extrūdĕre*, see EXTRUDE] The action of extruding or thrusting out; the fact of being extruded.

1. In physical sense: **a.** The action of pushing out; expulsion by mechanical force. **b.** Protrusion from within an envelope; the putting forth (*e g.* of a bud or branch, an eruption, etc).

1638 W R[AWLEY] tr *Bacon's Life & Death* 84 In all Alimentation, or Nourishment, there is a two-fold Action, Extrusion, and Attraction 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I 30 A violent depression of some parts of the earth, and an extrusion and elevation of others 1839 MURCHISON *Silur Syst.* I. XXXII 436 This extrusion had been brought about by a succession of small upcasts 1875 H C WOOD *Therap* (1879) 66 The extrusion of white blood-cells in the frog's mesentery.

2. Expulsion by violent or rigorous measures from an abode, place, position of privilege, etc.

1540 WYATT *Let to Cromwell* Wks 1816 II 394 The treaties shall be followed to the extrusion from all their dominions. 1593 *Tell-Trothe's N Y Gyft* 37 An vnkind extrution of her out of dores 1650 R HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. conc. Usurped Powers* 11 Meer forcible extrusion deprives not any lawfull Magistrate of his right 1736 S SLEECH in *Lett Lit Men* (Camden) 365 An unjust Extrusion from his College. 1780 JOHNSON *L P*, *Congreve* Wks III. 163 Upon the extrusion of the Whigs, some intercession was used lest Congreve should be displaced 1875 MERIVALE *Gen Hist Rome* LXXIX (1877) 675 The extrusion of the people from the interior of the city. 1885 *Manch Exam.* 10 Mar. 5/2 The extrusion of the hereditary principle.

Extrusive (ekstrūsiv), *a.* [f. L. *extrūs-* ppl. stem of *extrūdĕre* to EXTRUDE + -IVE] **a.** Tending to extrude or thrust outwards. **b** Resulting from or characterized by extrusion. **c.** Capable of being protruded.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 24 These hills are not the extrusive edges of strata, but rather elevated table land. 1848 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw Nat Club* II 307 The shafts are extrusive, being pushed out like a telescope 1886 PROCTOR in *19th Cent* May 693 The immense extrusive power of the volcanoes of the tertiary era.

Extrusory (ekstrūsəri), *a* [f as prec + -ORY.] That extrudes or thrusts out

In some mod. Dicts

† Extuberance (ekstiū·bĕrăns). ? *Obs.* [f EXTUBERANT. see -ANCE] **a.** The quality or condition of being extuberant. **b** *concr* Something that swells out or up, a swelling, projection, protuberance *lit* and *fig* Also *collect.* in *sing*

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt Glass* 122 The internall hollowes of the extuberances of our artery 1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymnus* Epil, All is extuberance and excretion all, That you your ornaments and glories call 1786 *Phil Trans* LXXVI 9 The least degree of extuberance in the surface of the metal. 1802 PALEY *Nat Theol* VIII § 2 (1819) 104 The concave recess of the bone formed by the extuberances on each side

† Extu·berancy. *Obs.* [f. EXTUBERANT: see -ANCY.] =prec

1634 T JOHNSON tr *Parey's Chirurg* V VII (1678) 111 On each side they have an extuberancy. 1646 J GREGORY *Notes & Obs* (1650) 114 [The dry land appeared] not so precisely globous as before, But recompenced with an extuberancy of Hils and Mountaines 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 183 Take off the Irregularities or Extuberancies.

Extuberant (ekstiū·bĕrănt), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L *extūberant-em*, pr pple of *extūberāre* to swell out, f *ex-* out + *tūber* a swelling] Swelling or standing out, protuberant.

1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* V. 70 The Orifices [of the ventricle] towardes the interiour partes, obtaine a swelled, or more extuberant part like a circle 1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* IV VIII. 223 Shaking her extuberant and reverst lips 1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc* 216 Scrapes off the extuberant Mettle 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L* § 197 A substance which in time becomes so extuberant as to deform the face of the walls. 1819 in TODD; and in mod. Dicts

† Extu·berate, *v. Obs rare.* [f L *extūberāt-* ppl stem of *extūberāre* (see prec.).] **a.** *intr* To swell out or up **b** *trans.* 'To make to swell' (Blount *Glossogr*)

1623–6 COCKERAM, *Extuberate*, to swell like the sea. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins* 976 Two cornicles near which the forepart of the head doth a little extuberate. 1692–1732 in COLES. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

Hence **† Extu·berated** *ppl. a.* Also *fig.* **† Extu·berating** *ppl. a*, protuberant

1727–36 BAILEY, *Extuberated*, swelling into knobs or knots 1634 T JOHNSON tr *Parey's Chirurg* III XI (1678) 63 [The abdominal muscles] are situate in the eminentest or extuberating region of the belly 1737 G. SMITH *Cur Relat.* X. IV. 547 Rising here and there with extuberating Hills and Montains. 1768 *Life & Advent. of Sir Barth Sapskull* II 51 An extuberated proof of her singular affection for young Romeo

† Extubera·tion. *Obs* [ad L *extūberātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *extūberāre* (see prec)] *concr* Something that swells out, or up; protuberance.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 752 The same Teate-like extuberation or Mamillary processe 1663 FARINGDON *Serm* (1672) II 632 Excrescences and extuberations to be lopped off and abated 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

† Extu·beric, *a Obs* [f. EXTUBER-ANT + -IC] Swelling out, protuberant.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc* 230 The Iron Pin will resist the extuberick parts of the Edge of the Guide

† Extu·berous, *a Obs*—° [f. EXTUBER-ANT + -OUS] Swelling out, protuberant. Hence **† Extuberousness**

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey) *Extuberous*, swelling forth or bunching out. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1727–36 BAILEY, *Extuberousness*, the swelling or bunching out in the body. 1775 in ASH.

Extue, obs. form of ESCHEW *v* 1

Extume·scence. [a. F *extumescence*, f L *extumēscent-em*, pr pple of *extumēscĕre* to begin to swell out, f *extumēre*, f. *ex-* out + *tumēre* to swell] A swelling out or up

1611 COTGR., *Extumescence*, an extumescence, a swelling, a rising vp 1656–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721–1800 in BAILEY 1884 in *Syd. Soc Lex*

† Extume·scency. *Obs rare*—1 [f. as prec. see -ENCY] = prec.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc Compit* VIII 294 Lest .these Bowels should be incited to tetaneous extumescencies

Extund (ekstʊnd), *v* [f L *extund-ĕre*, f *ex-* out + *tundĕre* to beat] *trans* To beat or hammer out; only *fig.*

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* To Rdr. 3 To extunde and beat-out this true Proportion, I observe the Circumstances projected. *Ibid* II IV 52 Mensuration is conuersant in extunding the lineall extentions of longitudes 1727 in BAILEY vol. II 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 4/2 Leaders have to be extunded sometimes in haste

† Exturb, *v. Obs.* [ad L *exturb-āre*, f *ex-* out + *turbāre* to disturb, f *turba* tumult] *trans* To hustle out, get rid of

1615 SIR G BUCK *3rd Univ. of Eng* XII in Stow's *Chron* 971/2 All these noble Tenantes and occupants were thus exturbed, dead, and gon. 1603 SIR C HEYDON *Jud. Astrol* XI 241 That one point of exturbing Esau, and of his inheritance set aside

† Exty·pal, *a Obs* Variant of ECTYPAL

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* I III 152 Two worlds—the one archetypal, the other extypal.

Exuberance (egziū·bĕrăns) [a F *exubérance*, ad L *exūberantia*, n. of state f *exūberāre* see EXUBERANT and -ANCE]

1. The quality or condition of being exuberant; abundant productiveness; luxuriance of growth; overflowing fullness (of joy, health, etc)

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort* (1729) 192 Repress the common Exuberance of the leading and middle shoots 1695 WOODWARD *Nat Hist Earth* II (1723) 118 The primitive Exuberance of the Earth was lessen'd. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D* II, A happy exuberance of animal spirits 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser II (1873) 557 A sweet guileless child, playing in the exuberance of its happiness 1882 A. W WARD *Dickens* III 58 Nothing is wanting to attest the exuberance of its author's genius.

b. Copiousness or redundance of expression

1717 GARTH tr *Ovid's Met.* Pref., In his similes that exuberance is avoided 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No 36 P 6 The man of exuberance and copiousness 1847 GROTE *Greece* (1862) III XXIX. 69 His exuberance astonishes us.

† **c.** A fault or error of excess *Obs*

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* III. V, That the different exuberances of these gentlemen, would correct their different imperfections 1756 BURKE *Vind Nat Soc.* Wks I. 30 Allowing me in my exuberance one way, for my deficiencies in the other.

d An extravagance, excessive outburst

1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen Lit* (1867) 619 His generous impulses burst into the wild exuberances of the revelries of astrology. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) IV 121 The criticism on his own doctrine has been considered an exuberance of the metaphysical imagination

2. An overflowing amount or quantity; a superabundance.

1638 W. R[AWLEY] tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 373 Fatnesse is an Exuberance of Nourishment, above that which is voyded by Excrement 1768 W GILPIN *Ess Prints* 90 There is an exuberance of fancy in him 1786 — *Mts & Lakes* I 137 An exuberance of water 1868 E P WRIGHT *Ocean World* III 65 An exuberance of life of which no other portion of the globe could give us any idea.

† **b** *ellipt.* An abundance of good things, plenty *Obs*

1675 COCKER *Morals* 37 Exuberance is turn'd to Indigence. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 105 P 11 Many had great exuberance, and few confessed any want.

† **3.** *concr.* An overflow, a luxuriant outgrowth; an excrescence, protuberance. *Obs.*

1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 120 Sulphur, or other like exuberances of Nature 1687 J. CLAYTON *Virginia* in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 149 Punk the inward Part of the Excrescence or Exuberance of an Oak 1781 JOHNSON *Lett Mrs Thrale* 14 Apr, Kindness must be commonly the exuberance of content 1825 WATERTON *Wand S. Amer* I i 89 They [the rocks] appear, smooth, and their exuberances rounded off

Exuberancy (egziū·bĕrănsi). [ad. L. *exūberantia* see prec and -ANCY]

1. = EXUBERANCE 1, 1 b

1649 E MARBURY in Spurgeon *Treas Dav* Ps XVIII 1–2 Which [praise] he expresseth in this exuberancy and redundancy of holy oratory 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 179 Cosmetiques continued . to restrain the exuberancy of over-grown Breasts *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb* (1752) 277 The exuberancy of its juice will make it knotty and sticky. 1843 MARRYAT *M Violet* XVII, The exuberancy of spirit had deserted me

† **2** = EXUBERANCE 2 *Obs*

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 256 The marvellous affluence and exuberancy of all things tending to the sustentation of man's life 1762 tr *Busching's Syst Geog* III 611 The levels yield an exuberancy of grain.

† **3** *concr* = EXUBERANCE 3 *Obs.*

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit* (1635) 61 It was no Meteor; no firedrake (Things which wise-men know to be Exuberancies of Nature) 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist* II. VI § 38 And some will censure this Digression for a Struma, or tedious Exuberancy.

Exuberant (egziū·bĕrănt), *a.* [ad. L. *exūberant-em*, pr. pple. of *exūberāre*, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref* 1) + *ūberāre* to be fruitful, f. *ūber* fertile, connected with *ūber* udder. Cf F. *exubérant*]

1. Luxuriantly fertile or prolific, abundantly productive. Also *fig.*

1645 EVELYN *Diary* 29 Jan, Vines so exuberant that one vine will loade 5 mules with its grapes 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. V 313 A paltry Recompense for the exuberant Rhodes. 1759 B MARTIN *Nat Hist. Eng* I 12 The Earth has been so exuberant in the Production of this Metal 1788 W GILPIN *Ess Prints* 163 His fancy is exceedingly fruitful It is indeed too exuberant. 1854 EMERSON *Lett & Soc Aims, Poet & Imag.* Wks (Bohn) III. 168 We know Nature, and figure her exuberant in her fertility. 1871 ROSSETTI *Jenny* Poems 109 Love's exuberant hotbed.

2 Growing luxuriantly; produced in superabundance or excess.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I 607 A pure perfyte plante . Merveylous by growynge with dyuers proprytes, of grace exuberaunt. 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort*, *August* (1679) 22 Cleanse your vines from exuberant branches 1796 H HUNTER tr *St Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III 583 Both may perish with hunger in the midst of our exuberant crops 1848 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist Man* 99 Races bearing an exuberant growth of hair. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz* (1869) III. 1 9 An exuberant and therefore a restless population

¶ Misused for 'superfluous'.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Loud* 157 An Exuberant Servant is better spared, than a Charity to one of these

3. Of a fountain, stream, etc: Overflowing [Cf. VIRG *Æn* VII 465 *exuberat amnis*]

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* 595 He as it were an Exuberant Fountain, this as a Stream derived from him 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I XVI 105 Even the Sextile is found at times to usher in exuberant Floods. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig & Life* 18 Life's exuberant sea.

4. *fig* **a** Of affections, joyous emotions, beneficence, vitality, health, or their manifestations Overflowing, abounding

1648 BOYLE *Seraph Love* XI, Such exuberant goodness as may justly ravish us to an amazement. 1721 ADDISON *Spect* No 169 P 8 Such an exuberant Love to Mankind 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat* (1852) II 616 An exuberant health without any judgment to guide it, will never make either a happy or a useful man 1828 MACAULAY *Hallam* Ess 1854 I 59 An age of exuberant zeal 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I VI 85 The English in their exuberant strength

b. Of persons, their actions or expressions: Effusive in display of feeling Now more usually, Abounding in health and spirits, overflowing with delight

1503 HAWES *Example Virt.* VII 131, I vnto you must be well exuberaunt 1753 JOHNSON *Adventurer* No 58 P 3 Exuberant praise bestowed by others 1815 W H IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 48 He has been exuberant in his encomiums upon individuals 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict* 1, She seemed an animated exuberant creature 1866 MRS CARLYLE *Lett* III 323 An exuberant letter from Charles Kingsley 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press* XXV. 395 After exuberant demonstrations to me.

c Of diction or composition Copious, diffuse, lavish in ornament.

1654 FULLER *Ephemeris* Pref 6 Here may they observe the variety of eloquence in severall persons, some large, copious and exuberant 1715 POPE *Iliad* Pref D 1 b, His Similes have been thought too exuberant, and full of Circumstances 1863 GEO ELIOT *Romola* III XXXVIII, Exclamations of joy and wailing, mingled with exuberant narrative

d. Of wealth or stores. Overflowing, abundant. Of expenditure or display: Lavish, profuse

1686 GOAD *Celest Bodies* III IV. 499 Our Collections are more exuberant than Stow's 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 101 P 4 My fortune being by no means exuberant. 1796 BURKE *Regic Peace* Wks 1842 II 349 The exuberant display of wealth in our shops. 1869 LECKY *Europ Mor.* II 1 99 The exuberant charities of the church

Exuberantly (egziū·bĕrăntli), *adv* [f prec. + -LY 2] In an exuberant manner or degree, over-plentifully; with exuberance of growth, feeling, or language; with exuberant delight

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 181 It sprouted out exuberantly. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat Hist Earth* VI (1723) 271 The Earth was very exuberantly beset with Trees 1781 J MOORE *View Soc It* (1790) I XXXV 373 The valley from this town to Terni is exuberantly fertile 1782 V KNOX *Ess* I VII 32 Those simple delights which the poets have no less justly than exuberantly described! 1822 BYRON *Let*

to Moore 8 Mar , It will make the man exuberantly happy. *a* 1853 Robertson *Serm* Ser IV xxii (1876) 265 Joy seems to be felt more exuberantly by men who have sinned much 1883 *Scotsman* 12 May 8/5 The alliance into which he and Principal Cairns entered so exuberantly

Exuberantness (egzīū bĕrăntnes) [f as prec + -NESS] The state of being exuberant

1727-36 in Bailey 1775 in Ash.

†**Exu·berate,** *a Obs* [ad L *exūberāt-us*, pa pple. of *exūberāre* : see Exuberant] Overflowing, superabundant

1638 T Whitaker *Blood of Grape* 17 The exuberate singularity in Merchants of all nations

Exuberate (egzīū bĕrēit), *v* 5 pa pple **exuberate.** [f. L *exūberāt-* ppl stem of *exūberāre* : see Exuberant.]

1. *intr.* To be exuberant , to abound, overflow

1623 Cockeram, *Exuberate*, to abound 1648 Boyle *Seraph. Love* (1660) 59 That vast confluence and immensity that exuberates in God. 1656 [J. Serjeant] tr *T. White's Perpatet Instit* 420 Trees are thrown by Timber-men into water, least their native moisture should exuberate into rottennesse *a* 1672 Wood *Life* (1848) 36 Such tow'ring ebullitions do not exuberate in my Aganippe 1838-9 Hallam *Hist Lit* IV. vii iv. § 51. 328 Scarron was endowed with vast gaiety, which generally exuberated in buffoon jests 1851 Thackeray *Eng Hum* (1853) 159 One whose breast exuberated with human kindness.

b. *To exuberate into* · to pass by exuberance of growth, develop *into To exuberate in* to indulge in with exuberant feeling.

1716 M Davies *Athen Brit* III. *Dissert Drama* 2 Two of its [*sc* Ch of England's] considerable Members exuberating into that of Comprehenders. 1781 Johnson 20 Apr in *Boswell*, He might have exuberated into an atheist. 1887 M B. Edwards *Next of Kin* I v, She exuberated in the delicious sense of romance.

†**2** *trans* In Alchemy · ? To render fruitful (mercury, the alkahest). [Cf class. L *exūberāre* to make fruitful]

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch* Pref in Ashm. (1652) 126 Our Menstrue by labour exuberate. 1654 Ashmole *Chym Collect* 77 That Earth so mingled with Menstruous Matter, is called Argent vive, Exuberated, which gather speedily, and while it is new 1671 J Webster *Metallogr* xii. 196 Those that know this will dismiss common Mercury from creating the Stone, or exuberating its humidity.

Exuberation (egzīū bĕrēi·ʃən). *rare*—1. [ad. L. *exūberātiōn-em*, n of state f. *exūberāre* · see Exuberant] Exuberance of spirits , excitement.

1889 B Whitby *Awak M Fenwick* II. x 240 The men's exuberation escaped them in shouts and peals of laughter.

†**Exu·berous,** *a. Obs rare* [f. Exuber-ant + -ous.] = Exuberant

1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv , Galpin* 361 To set forth Th' exuberous praises of brave Gilpin's worth ?

Exuccous, -ction, obs. ff Exsuccous, -suction.

Exucontian (eksiūkǫ·nti ăn). *Eccl.* Also 9 **exouc-, exukontian.** [f. Eccl Gr. ἐξουκόντι-ος (f ἐξ out of + οὐκ not + ὄντ-ων, gen. pl. of pr. pple. of εἶναι to be) + -an] (See quots)

1844 tr *Socrates' Eccl Hist.* II xlv 230 They [Arians] were also termed. Exucontians by those at Antioch who embraced the orthodox faith 1875 *Encycl Brit*, II 537 [Arius said] 'He is of a substance that once was not (ἐξ οὐκ ὄντων)'—hence the name of Exoucontians sometimes given to his followers. 1877 P. Smith in *Dict Chr Biog* s v. *Arianism*, The Arians were also called Eukontians.

Exudate (e ksiūdeit), *sb rare*—1 [ad L *ex-(s)ūdāt-um* (that which is) exudated ; neut pa. pple. (see next)] An exuded substance

1876 Bartholow *Mat Med* (1879) 61 Covered with lymph, or some exudate of a whitish color.

†**E·xudate,** *v. Obs.* [f L. *ex(s)ūdāt-* ppl. stem of *ex(s)ūdāre* to Exude.]

1. *intr.* = Exude 1.

1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* III. iv 113 Perforations . through which the humor doth exudate 1757 A Cooper *Distiller* III lxiv (1760) 261 A vegetable Juice, which exudated from their Roots.

2 *trans.* = Exude 2.

1671 *Phil Trans* VI 2125 A Pole of Ivy did of it self exudate and shew a liquid and yellowish rosin from the bark 1796 Morse *Amer Geog* I 524 A soft rock, through the pores of which, the moisture is slowly exudated

Exudation (eksiudēi ʃən). Also 7-8 **exsudation.** [ad late L. *ex(s)ūdātiōn-em*, n of action f *ex(s)ūdāre* to Exude.]

1. The process of exuding , the giving off or oozing out (of moisture) in the manner of sweat

1612 Woodall *Surg Mate* Wks (1653) 95 In these wounds . appear exudations of clammy humours 1668 *Phil Trans* III 855 A purer sort of Opium, taken from the Husks of Poppy-seed, being prickt, after some time of exsudation and insolation 1713 Derham *Phys Theol.* 64 *foot-n* , An Exsudation of some petrifying Juices out of the rocky Earth. 1794 G Adams *Nat & Exp Philos* II. xiii 15 Any exudation of the wine through the pores of the bottles. 1862 G P Scrope *Volcanos* (ed 2) 37 The vapour it once contained escaped by exudation through extremely minute pores. 1866 Tate *Brit Mollusks* IV 88 The Testacella form a kind of cocoon in the ground by the exudation of mucus.

attrib 1845-6 G E Day tr *Simon's Anim Chem* II 499 Exudation-corpuscles 1852-9 Todd *Cycl Anat.* IV 129/2 Exudation-Products exhibit themselves in the form of Compound granule corpuscles 1882 Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* II II. § 3 90 'Segregation' or 'exudation' veins

¶ b Incorrectly · Percolation, trickling through; ? slow and gradual overflow. Cf Exude 1 b

1793 Smeaton *Edystone L* § 302 The least exudation of moisture down into the rooms 1856 Kane *Arct Expl* I Notes 460 Looking upon the glaciers of Greenland as canals of exudation

2 *concr* Something which is exuded

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 4 Rock Rubies are the fine Exudations of Stone. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 11 Resinous exsudations of pines and firs 1875 H C Wood *Therap* (1879) 391 Calomel should not be used where the exudation is serous *fig.* 1883 *Fortn Rev* Feb. 197 Malice is a natural exudation in every mind

Exudative (eksiū dĕtiv), *a* and *sb* [f. L type **ex(s)ūdātīv-us*, f. *exsūdā-re* : see Exude and -ive]

A *adj* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by exudation.

1859 Todd *Cycl Anat* V. 617/2 The exudative process having extended from the uterus to the [Fallopian] tube 1869 J S Wells *Dis Eye* VIII § 6 348 There are generally no exudative or degenerative changes of the retina 1876 Duhring *Dis Skin* 140 Exudative diseases

B *sb* 'That which is the product of exudation or which has been exuded' (*Syd Soc Lex.* 1884).

1889 in Wagstaffe *Med Voc.*

†**Exu·datory,** *a.* and *sb Obs. rare* Also 8 **exsudatory.** [f. L type *ex(s)ūdātōri-us*, f *ex-(s)ūdāre* , see Exude and -ory.]

A. *adj* Characterized by exudation.

1782 Marshall in *Phil Trans* LXXIII 221 While they were in the exsudatory state above described

B *sb.* A means of exuding.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* I v. 16 Urine and teares are the great exudatories of sorrow.

Exude (eksū d), *v* [ad. L. *ex(s)ūd-āre*, f *ex-* out + *sūdāre* to sweat]

1. *intr.* To ooze out like sweat; to pass off in beadlike drops through the pores, an incision, or orifice.

1574 Newton *Health Mag* 8 The matter, which did exude and come out from the skin. 1731 Arbuthnot *Aliments* v (1735) 145 The green Leaves of Tea contain a narcotick Juice, which exudes by Roasting 1774 Pennant *Tour Scot in* 1772, 263 A yellow Stalagmitic Matter has exuded 1849 Murchison *Silluria* xii 305 Stone-oil which exudes from the crust of the earth 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 532 Gum, which exudes from incisions in thick viscid drops

¶ b. Occas misused for · To escape as vapour , ? to overflow slowly

1837 Disraeli *Venetia* I xiv. (1871) 69 A savoury steam exuded from the flesh-pot. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp* xxxvii (1856) 344 The crushed fragments exuding and rolling down toward the level ice

2 *trans.* To sweat out or give off like sweat , to discharge through the pores or an incision

17 in Johnson 1822 Imison *Sc & Art* II 345 It is like milk when exuded from the tree 1830 J G Strutt *Sylva Brit.* 97 The Poplar exudes the moisture which it imbibes. 1869 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* (1871) 92 The bee exudes the softening wax from one region of its body

absol. 1881 Blackmore *Christowell* III, The cool bowl [of a pipe] shines without exuding

fig. 1874 Lisle Carr *Jud. Gwynne* I i 33 The stolid farmer fairly exuded pleasure at every pore. 1882 B Harte *Flip* II, He moved onward silently exuding admiration.

Hence **Exu·ded** *ppl. a.* **Exu·ding** *vbl sb.* and *ppl a*

1849 Claridge *Cold Water Cure* 97 The exuding of this ointment lasted about eight days. 1875 B. W Richardson *Dis Mod Life* 16 The exuded fluid is. a product of the blood 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot* 523 The pollen-grains are retained by an exuding drop of fluid.

Exudence (eksiū dĕns). *? rare*—1. [Incorrectly for **exudance*, f. Exude + -ance.] The process of exuding.

1874 *Man Gunnery H M. Fleet* 196 There is much greater tendency to the exudence of nitro-glycerine from it

Exufflate, -ation, var. ff Exsufflate, -ation.

†**E·xul,** *sb. Obs.* [a L *ex(s)ul*, f. *ex-* out + root *sal-* to go (cf. *saltre* to leap).] A banished person; = Exile *sb* 2

1566 Gascoigne & Kinwelmarsh *Iocasta* in *Child's Four Old Plays* (1848) 140 Eteocles should sway the kingly mace, And Polynice as exul should departe 1595 Spenser *Col Clout* 896 They shall as Exuls out of his court be thrust 1600 Holland *Livy* II xix 56 The regiment of Romane exuls. 1640 G Sandys *Christ's Passion* III. (1649) 29 You Legions of Heavens Exuls.

†**E·xul,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L *ex(s)ul-āre* · see Exulate *v*] *trans.* = Exile *v*

1500-20 Dunbar *None may Assure* viii, Tieuth stands barrit at the dure, And exulit is of the toun.

†**E·xulant,** *a Obs rare*—1. [ad L *ex(s)ulantem*, pr pple. of *ex(s)ulāre* · see Exulate *v*] Living in exile

1636 Brathwait *Lives Rom Emp* 260 Iustinian who was now exulant in Cersonia.

†**E·xulate,** *sb Obs* [ad L. *ex(s)ulāt-us*, pa pple. of *ex(s)ul-āre* : see next] = Exile *sb* 2

c 1470 Harding *Chron* clxxviii iv, The lordes fled as exulates 1587 Paynel *Barclay's Ivgurth* 12 Wo is me miserable exulate 1647-9 G Daniel *Poems* Wks (Grosart) II 127 His Maister, (long an Exulate) come in, To claime his proper Right

†**E·xulate,** *v Obs. rare* With *pa. pple* 6 **exulat.** [f. L. *ex(s)ulāt-* ppl stem of *ex(s)ul-āre* to be in exile, in late L also transitive.] a. *trans* To banish, exile. b. *intr.* To go into exile ; to be in exile.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 18 Mony Scot . That exulat wer out of Albione 1540 Howell *Dodona's Gr* 203 Both exulating from their owne patrimoniall Territories

†**Exula·tion.** *Obs. rare*—1. Also 6 -oun. [ad L. *ex(s)ulātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ex(s)ulāre* · see Exulate *v.*] Banishment, exile.

1535 Stewart *Cron Scot.* (1858) I 91 In the tyme of his exulatioun The lordis maid gude reparatioun.

†**Exu·lcer,** *v. Obs. rare*—1 In 6 **exulcere.** [ad. F. *exulcére-r*, ad L *exulcerā-re* to Exulcerate] *trans* = Exulcerate *v.* 1.

1542 R Copland *Galyen's Terap* 2 A 11 b, Corrupte blode . maketh erosion and exulcere[th] the body

†**Exu·lcerate,** *a. Obs* [ad. L *exulcerāt-us*, pa pple of *exulcerā-re* : see next]

1 = Exulcerated 1.

1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* p 1 As yf intestinum rectum be exulceiat 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 168 The said green figs doe cure the wens or exulcerat bunches 1683 Salmon *Doron Med* I 310 The cure of exulcerate Erysipelas.

2 *fig* Fretted as by an ulcer; vexed , also diseased, disordered. Cf. Exulcerated 2

c 1592 Bacon *Observ Libel* Wks 1862 VIII 192 Finding the king's mind so exulcerate, as he rejected all counsel. 1609 Holland *Amm Marcell* xv v 38 Vrsicinus, alreadie exulcerate and carrying rancour in his heart. 1659 Rushw *Hist. Coll* I 56 In this exulcerate business, so much moderation hath shined forth in the King of Great Britain. 1684 H More *Answ Remarks Exp. Apocal* 125 Their exulcerate rage at the Rising of the Witnesses

Exulcerate (egzʌ·lsĕrēit), *v. arch.* [f. L *exulcerāt-* ppl. stem of *exulcerāre*, f. *ex-* intensive + *ulcerāre* to Ulcerate.]

†1. *trans.* To cause ulcers in ; to ulcerate

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* IV. ii (1541) 78 b, Yf the reume be sharp . it doth exulcerate the lunges. 1650 Hubbert *Pill Formality* 13 Wounds and sores will secretly exulcerate the flesh. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 392 The stagnating Serum exulcerates and putrifies the Bowels

absol. 1607 Walkington *Opt Glass* 63 Bitter and salt phleume doth exulcerate. 1683 Salmon *Doron Med.* I 37 They exulcerate, cause Fevers

2. *fig* To fret as with an ulcer , to exasperate, irritate , to aggravate (a disease, sorrow).

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol* III 90 It is not easie to speake to the contentation of mindes exulcerated in themselues 1638 Chillingw *Relig. Prot* I v. § 64 280 Professe this I cannot, but I must lye perpetually and exulcerate my conscience. 1653 Manton *Exp Iames* 1 16 [This] doth but prejudice men's minds, and exulcerate them against our testimony

absol. 1671 Milton *Samson* 633 Thoughts my tormentors Exasperate, exulcerate, and raise Dire inflammation 1842 Sir H. Taylor *Edwin the Fair* I 11, Detraction that exulcerates.

†3 *intr.* To break out into ulcers or sores. *Obs.*

1597 Lowe *Chirurg* (1634) 101 The cholericke humor exulcerateth 1599 A. M tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 49/1 The Eyes exulcerate, or are inflamed 1659 *Lady Alimony* v. vi in Hazl *Dodsley* XIV 362 With balms to close the skin, And leave the wound t' exulcerate within

Exulcerated (egzʌ lsĕrēited), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec + -ed1.]

†1. Affected with an ulcer, blistered, ulcerated

1576 Baker *Jewell of Health* 58 b, This water healeth the bowels exulcerated and hurt 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof St.* II. iv. 60 Purulent spittle argues exulcerated lungs. 1663 Boyle *Nat Phil.* II iv 1 121 The exulcerated tumours of one sick of the king's-evil.

2 *fig.* Fretted as by an ulcer; festered, irritated, embittered, exasperated.

1640 Bp. Reynolds *Passions* xxvi. 273 Exulcerated, and seditious spirits. 1667 H. More *Div Dial.* IV. xxxvii. (1713) 394 That exulcerated Malice of those marked Servants of the Beast. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* Rom. ix. Pref., An exulcerated prejudice against them

†**Exu·lcerating,** *ppl a.* [f as prec + -ing1.] That exulcerates *lit* and *fig.*

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* v 16 He may pleade for himselfe as Iob against his exulcerating comforters. 1621 Cotgr , *Melancacardin*, a venomous and exulcerating oyle. 1702 Sir J. Floyer in *Phil. Trans* XXIII. 1172 The Medulla is hot and exulcerating.

Exulceration (egzʌ lsĕrēi ʃən) [ad. L. *exulcerātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exulcerāre* · see Exulcerate. Cf F. *exulcération.*]

1 Ulceration. Also, 'the early stage or commencement of ulceration' (Mayne *Exp. Lex*).

1533 Elyot *Cast Helthe* (1541) 56 b, Inflamation or exulceration in the guttes or bladder 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* I. xlviii. 113 A Disease which causeth scratching without Exulceration of the Skin 1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 17 The Sharpness of the Exulceration is mitigated. 1889 in Wagstaffe *Med Voc.*

b *fig* Embittered condition; exasperation.

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol* II v. (1611) 65 Which exulceration of minde made him apt to take all occasions of contradiction. 1680 H More *Apocal Apoc.* 110 Rage and exulceration of spirit against the risen witnesses

2. *concr.* An ulcerated place ; a sore.

1551 Turner *Herbal* (1568) K 11 a, The whyche pulse hurte the sores and exulcerations. 1678 Salmon *Lond Disp* 167 It heals exulcerations, cools the heat of burning Ulcers. 1861 Bumstead *Ven Dis.* (1879) 355 Herpetic exulcerations, or other solutions of continuity

†**Exu·lcerative,** *a. Obs. rare*—1 [a F *exulceratif*, *-ive*, f L. *exulcerāt-* ppl. stem of *exulcerāre* see Exulcerate and- ive] Tending or of a nature to produce ulcers.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II 149 The leaues and branches be exulceratiue, and wil raise blisters vpon the body.

Exulceratory (egzʌ·lsĕrătə rĭ), *a* [f. L. type *exulcerātōrius*, f *exulcerāre* · see EXULCERATE and -ORY.] Tending to produce ulcers

1727-36 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Exult (egzʌ·lt), *v* Also 6 exulte. [ad F. *exulte-r*, ad. L *ex(s)ultā-re*, freq of *exsilīre* to leap up, f. *ex-* out + *salīre* to leap]

†1. *intr.* To spring or leap up; to leap for joy. *Obs*

1570 in LEVINS *Manip* 187 To Exulte, *exultare* *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIII 28 The whales exulted under him 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh Spa* III 36 A Fountain . doth at the sound of a pipe rejoycingly exult and leap up 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XIII 47 The sea Exults, and owns the monarch of the main. 1727 BAILEY vol II, *Exulted*, leaped and skipped for Joy

2 To rejoice exceedingly, be elated or glad; to triumph. Const. *in* (*at*, *on*, *over*), and *inf*

1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* I IX. (1611) 24 Nature exulting.. in certaine hope of reward. 1601 SHAKS *Twel N* II v. 8 *To* Wouldst thou not be glad? *Fab* I would exult man 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess Waters* I. Ded , Who can . not exult in being born a Briton? 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* II XVIII, Her soul Exulted 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II v 126 Every one seemed to exult at the happy change which a few days had effected 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl* II VIII 90 We .. exult to think we need no catering for the morrow. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ballads, Satire to C* 50 As plague in a poisonous city Insults and exults on her dead

Exultance (egzʌ·ltăns). [ad late L. *ex(s)ultantia*, f. *ex(s)ultant-em* · see -ANCE] =next.

1650 HOWELL *Masaniello* I 137 He was received with extreme exultances of joy by all the people. 1674 *Govt Tongue* IX § 7 (1684) 151 We have great cause of exultance and joy. 1755 in JOHNSON 1830 W PHILLIPS *Mt Sinai* III 446 Again arose Exultance many-voiced

Exultancy (egzʌ·ltănsi) [ad L. *ex(s)ultantia*: see prec and -ANCY.] Exultant state or condition; an instance of the same, exultation, gladness, transport, triumph.

1621 BURTON *Anat Mel.* III II III, Joys, comforts, exultancies. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm* VIII Wks 1684 IV 614 Always upon terms of Spiritual exultancy 1721-1800 in BAILEY 1847 LD LINDSAY *Chr Art* I. 109 Fiery and almost fierce in their exultancy 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* IV. XI I 3 A trace of airy exuberance, of natural exultancy.

†**Exultand** *Obs.* ? *rare*⁻¹ App. =EXULTET

1519 *Churchw Acc St Giles, Reading* 6 A Pryk-song boke wherein is conteyned iiij masses, iij kyries, iii allo hues, and ij exultands

Exultant (egzʌ·ltănt), *a.* [ad. L *ex(s)ultant-em*, pr pple. of *ex(s)ultāre*: see EXULT.] Exulting, triumphantly joyful.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* II. 42 With such exultant sympathy and joy *a* 1745 BROOME *On Death* 156 The Sun . starts exultant, and renews the day 1844 *Cath Weekly Instruct* 127 The wild exultant cry. 1863 GEO ELIOT *Romola* II XXIV, The fierce exultant delight to which he was moved by the idea of perpetual vengeance

Hence **Exu·ltantly** *adv*

1883 K. W. HAMILTON in *Harper's Mag.* 846/2 Margaret's heart swelled exultantly 1885 *Manch. Exam* 7 Aug. 5/2 It was exultantly proclaimed that the war with Afghanistan would only cost six millions

Exultation (egzʌltē·ʃən). Also 5 -cion, -ciowne. [ad L. *ex(s)ultātiōn-em*, f *ex(s)ultāre*: see EXULT. Cf. F. *exultation* (from 14th c.)]

†1. The action of leaping or springing up *Obs*

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec* (1632) 225 With continuall great wagging of their bodies and exultation .. sometimes all springing up lightly from the ground

2. The action or state of exulting or rejoicing greatly; triumph, joyousness, rapturous delight, an instance of the same. Also *concr.* an object exulted over.

c 1425 tr *T. à Kempis' Consol* II xii, Hov gret exultacion to all þe seintes of heven. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* I XI. (1611) 36 With hidden exultation 1726 ADDISON *Freeholder* No 49 P 1 To swell their Hearts with inward Transports of Joy and Exultation. 1771 *Ess from Batchelor* (1773) I, O F—d, thou genius of the age, Hibernia's exultation! 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* VIII 515 Amidst the exultation of the Court over the decision of the judges

b. *pl* Shouts of joy, joyful utterances

1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* V. § 39 (1662) 191 Heavenly Acclamations, Exultations 1774 J BRYANT *Mythol* I 225 Hymns, and exultations and other uncommon noises

†**Exul·tative,** *a Obs rare.* [f EXULT + -ATIVE] Inclined or ready to exult; exultant.

? *a* 1500 *Clariodus* (1830) 103 Sad hevie myndis to make exultative.

‖ **Exultet** (egzʌ·ltet) [L] The ancient hymn beginning *Exultet jam angelica turba cælorum*, sung in the Roman Church at the benediction of the paschal candle on Easter eve; a musical setting of this hymn.

[1519: see EXULTAND] 1869 ROCK *Ch. Our Fathers* I 212 [An illumination representing] the deacon singing the *Exultet* in the 'ambo'. 1884 *Cath. Dict* 406, s v *Holy Week*, The use of the paschal candle goes back as far at least as the time of Zosimus, who was made Pope in 417, and the sublime words of the 'Exultet'..can scarcely be less ancient

Exulting (egzʌ·ltiŋ), *vbl sb* [f. EXULT + -ING¹] The action of the vb EXULT; exultation.

1744 SARAH FIELDING *David Simple* (ed 2) I 85 Dinner pass'd in Exultings in the Happiness of possessing such a Creature. *a* 1859 L HUNT *Fancy Concert*, The gong with exultings that clanged like disasters 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 363 Hideous exultings.

Exu·lting, *ppl a* [f as prec + -ING²]

1 That exults, exultant, triumphantly joyful

1757 DYER *Fleece* IV 689 Th' exulting muse shall then her flight renew. 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) I II 166 An exulting expectation of a dissolution of the church establishment. 1876 J H NEWMAN *Hist Sk* I I 1 42 Solon . was asked by the exulting monarch who was the happiest of men.

2 *nonce-use.* Upspringing, towering, lofty Cf. EXULT 1.

1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Autumn* 318 To climb the woodland hill's exulting brow.

Hence **Exu·ltingly** *adv*, in an exulting manner

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script* (1675) 244 They exultingly told the woman, Now we believe, etc 1775 ADAIR *Amer Ind* 296 The savage returned exultingly to his countrymen. 1837 HOOD *Drinking Song* II, Let topers of grape-juice exultingly vapour 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* IV 203 In London it was announced exultingly that [etc]

†**Exu·ltive,** *a Obs.* [f EXULT *v* + -IVE] Inclined to exult; given up to exultation.

? *a* 1500 *Clariodus* (1830) 192 He than was in joy sa exultive, That of him self almaist he wist no thing

Exultre, obs form of AXLE-TREE

1475 in Child *Eng & Sc Ball* V CXVII (1888) 90/2 Late vs cast the exultre

Exululate (eksiū·liŭlēit), *v rare* [f L *exululāt-* ppl stem of *exululāre*, f. *ex-* out + *ululāre* to howl (cf. *ulula* screech-owl)] *intr* To howl or cry out

1623-6 in COCKERAM 1866 J B ROSE tr *Ovid's Fasti* IV. 205 With noisiest clamour they exululate

Hence **Exulula·tion.**

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Exululation* a Shrieking or crying out 1864 *N & Q* Ser III. VI 178 The fiendish exultation (exululation ?) wherewith the Dublin demagogues wolved it about the city

†**Exumbilica·tion.** *Obs rare* [f L *ex-* out + *umbilīc-us* the navel + -ATION] The starting out of the navel

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed Kersey) 1721-1800 in BAILEY 1823 in CRABB *Technol Dict*

†**Exu·ndance.** *Obs* [ad. L *exundantia*, f *exundant-em*: see EXUNDANT and -ANCE] The fact of flowing forth in waves; an overflow.

a 1654 H. BINNING *Com Prin Chr Relig* Wks. 1839 I 156 The infinite excess of perfection and exundance of self-being 1660 H MORE *Myst Godl* VII X 323 Those parenthetical exundances of weighty sense and matter

†**Exu·ndancy.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *exundantia*: see prec. and -ANCY.] An overflowing; =prec

1686 GOAD *Celest Bodies* II VII 249 Which doth ferment, rarifie, and raise the Waters to an Exundancy 1692 BYVERLEY *Disc. Dr Crisp* 10 How great Exundancies of Expression are found

Exundant (eksʌ·ndănt), *a* [ad. L *exundant-em*, pr. pple. of *exundāre*, f *ex-* out + *undāre* to rise in waves, f *unda* wave] That flows forth in waves; overflowing, superabundant.

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 187 From their exundant wit their ruine sprung 1856 SMYTH *Rom Fam Coins* 96 Exundant fertility of resource

†b *Path.* Said of the pulse; in mod.L *exundans.*

1707 FLOYER *Physic Pulse-Watch* I. 357 The intense Pulse is exundant like a torrent.

Exu·ndate (eksʌ·ndēit), *v. rare.* [f L *exundāt-* ppl stem of *exundāre*: see prec.] *intr.* To overflow.

1721-1800 in BAILEY 1844 *Blackw Mag* LVI 210 The stream exundated on every side

Exundation (eksʌndē·ʃən) Now *rare* [ad. L *exundātiōn-em*, n of action f. *exundāre*: see EXUNDANT.] Overflow (of a body of water).

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron* II 58 Great part of Flanders being drowned by an exundation or breaking in of the sea 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh* (1686) 46 The rising of the former [pool], and exundation of the latter 1792 A GEDDES *Bible, Gen* XLV 6 *note*, The fertility of Egypt depends on the regular exundations of the Nile 1853 *Fraser's Mag* XLVIII. 708 The issue of the waters, or exundation from the pond

†**Exu·ngulate,** *v Obs.* [f late L. *exungulāt-* ppl. stem of *exungulāre* to lose the hoof, f *ex-* out + *ungula*, dim of *unguis* claw, nail] *trans* (See quots)

1623-6 COCKERAM, *Exungulate*, to pare ones nailes 1727-36 BAILEY, *Exungulate*, to pull off the hoofs, also to cut off the white part from roseleaves 1775 in ASH, and later Dicts

Hence †**Exu·ngulated** *ppl a.* †**Exungula·tion**

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 530 It is made of two parts of the succe of exungated [*sic*] Roses *Ibid.* 652 Roses reddish, and not exungulated 1730-6 BAILEY (fol.), *Exungulation*, a pulling off the hoofs 1742-1800 *Ibid*, *Exungulation* (among Chymists), the cutting off the white Part from the Leaves of Roses

Exuperable, -ate, etc.: see EXSU-.

Exurge, -ence, -ent see EXSU-

†**Exu·rgency.** *Obs rare* [f L. *exurgent-em*, pr pple. of *exurgēre*, f *ex-* out + *urgēre* to press, URGE: see -ENCY] The quality of urging strongly; urgent force

1659 OWEN *Serm* XII Wks 1851 VIII 462 The exurgency of their number and wisdom 1668-84 — *Exp Heb* (1790) I 55 This authority consists partly, in an exurgency, or forcible influence of the holy matter

Exuscitate, -ation, var of EXSUSCITATE, etc

†**Exu·st,** *a. Obs.* [ad L *exust-us*, pa. pple. of *exūrĕre*: see next] Burnt or dried up.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 205 This Rusma is lighter, blacker, and seemingly exust 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* III. 61 Hot, exust and melancholick Blood.

†**Exu·st,** *v. Obs rare.* [f L *exust-* ppl stem of *exūrĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *ūrĕre* to burn] *trans.* To burn up. Hence **Exu·sted** *ppl a.*

1623-6 in COCKERAM 1823 *New Monthly Mag* VII 144 The exusted vampyre Arnold Paul had strangled a number of cattle

†**Exu·stible,** *a Obs. rare* [f. prec + -IBLE.] Capable of being burnt up.

1633 T ADAMS *Exp 2 Peter* III. 7 Do they say, the heavens are not exustible?

†**Exu·stion.** *Obs* [ad. L *exustiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exūrĕre* (see EXUST) Cf OF *exustion*]

a. The action or process of burning or burning up (something) b. Heat attendant upon disease.

a 1610 BARROUGH *Meth Physick* V XIII (1634) 299 You must use some hote burning instrument After exustion, minister the juyce of Leekes and other such things as do dine 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 353 The generall exustion and burning of the world. 1720 S PARKER *Bibl Biblica* (Gen XIX. 25) I 424 The frightful Effects which this Exustion [of Sodom and Gomorrah] left are still remaining.

b. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 712 It allayes inflammations, exustions and hot distempers.

Exu·te, *pa pple. Obs* [ad L. *exūt-us*, pa. pple. of *exuĕre*: see next] Stripped.

c 1430 tr *T à Kempis' Imit* II. IV, A man conuertyng him holy to god, is exute & taken fro þe body & chaunged into a newe man

Exute (egziū·t), *v Obs* exc *Hist* [f L. *exūt-* ppl. stem of *exuĕre* to draw or pull off.] *trans.* To strip (a person) *of*; to divest or deprive *of.*

1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* III 182 The governing In thair handis he did agane resing, And him exutet of office and cuir. 1669 R. B *Life T Morton* 98 Exuted of his secretarie's place 1829 SOUTHEY in *Q Rev* XXXIX. 391 [He] was degraded, exuted of all his preferments

Exuviability (egziū viăbi lĭti) [ad F *exuviabilité*, f *exuviable*: see next and -ITY] The property of being exuviable. In Dicts. explained as the power of casting off exuviæ.

1841 FLEMING & TIBBINS *Dict. Franc.-Angl* II 441 *Exuviabilité* exuviability, the faculty of sloughing 1847 in CRAIG

Exuviable (egziū viăb'l), *a* [a F *exuviable*, f L *exuviæ*: see next and -ABLE] Capable of being exuviated or sloughed off

1839 TODD *Cycl Anat* II 882/2 Odier . found chitine in the exuviable skeleton of Crustacea

‖ **Exuviæ** (egziū vi₁ē). [a L *exuviæ* garments stripped off, skins of animals, the spoils of an enemy, f *exuĕre* to divest oneself of.] Cast skins, shells, or coverings of animals, any parts of animals which are shed or cast off, whether recent or fossil.

1670 BOYLE *Contn New Exp* IV Wks. 1772 III. 378 They [insects] divested the habit they had and appeared with their exuviæ or cast coats under their feet *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Catal For Fossils* II (1729) 21 in *Nat. Hist. Fossils*, They appear to be only the Skins or Exuviæ [*printed* Exuvia], rather than entire Bodies of Fishes 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I 184 Fossils and other marine exuviæ which are found imbedded on the tops of mountains 1826 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* (1828) III. XXXII 290 The insect has quitted the exuviæ of the pupa. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 23 Living animals had formerly lived where their exuviæ are now found 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol* (1855) 393 Sea-weeds, sponges, corals, shells, and the other marine exuviæ found in the chalk.

b *transf* and *fig*

1653 H MORE *Antid Ath* III XVI. (1712) 138 The Exuviæ of Fiddles, it seems, fly up into the air 1811 LAMB *Burial Societies* Wks (1876) 629 The departed Spirit is gone. His care is only about the exuviæ 1821 KNOX *Spir Despot* XXIX 66 Lest the despotism of influence should destroy the vitals of a free constitution, and leave nothing behind but the form, the exuviæ, the name. 1851 D WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. VI. 439 Curious exuviæ of early art

Exuvial (egziū viăl), *a* and *sb.* [f prec. + -AL] **A** *adj* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, exuviæ. In quots *transf* and *fig.* †**B** *sb. pl* Things stripped off, spoils

1632 LITHGOW *Trav* II 72 Being cled with the exuvials and Trophees of enemies. 1839 THACKERAY *Catharine* I, The load of exuvial coats and breeches under which he [the old clothes man] staggers 1847 EMERSON *Repr Men, Shaks* Wks (Bohn) I 364 In the poet's mind, the fact has.. lost all that is exuvial

Exuviate (egziū vi₁ēit), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ATE] **a.** *intr* To cast off or shed exuviæ. **b.** *trans* To shed or cast off as exuviæ

1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI 542 Crabs of mature age and full size cease to exuviate 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* I. 37 The young crayfish exuviate two or three times in the course of the first year

b 1856 CARPENTER *Microsc & Rev* (1891) 889 Even when the Entomostraca have attained their full growth, they continue to exuviate their shell 1871 HUXLEY *Anat Vert. Anim* 9 So much of the allantois as lies outside the walls of the body is exuviated.

Exuviation (egziū vi₁ēi·ʃən) [f prec · see -ATION] The action or process of exuviating, shedding (of antlers, skin, etc)

1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat* II. 882/2 The exuviation of the

skeleton of Crustacea is similar to that of insects *a* 1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Nat Hist Dee Side* (1855) 463 The exuviation of the antlers seems to connect these organs with those parts of the skin which are subject to this process 1852 DANA *Crust* I 3 Numerous exuviæ of Cirripeds were collected, proving that these animals undergo exuviation *fig* 1864 H SPENCER *Illust Univ Progress* 114 Society, in all its developements, undergoes the process of exuviation 1874 DRAPER *Relig & Sc* (ed 3) 328 The most serious trial through which society can pass, is encountered in the exuviation of its religious restraints

† Exu'vious, *a Obs.* [f as prec. + -OUS] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, exuviæ, effluent 1653 H MORE *Antid Ath* III XVI (1712) 137 The Skirmishings in the Air are from the exuvious Effluxes of things 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* 15 Insinuations of simulachra, or exuvious images of bodies.

Ex-vaccine, *a. nonce-wd* [f EX- *pref*[1] + L *vacca* cow + -INE.] Obtained from a cow.

1804 *Edin Rev.* III. 340 Six of them [mice] embark upon a bit of dry cow dung, their provision in the middle of this ex-vaccine vessel

Ex-votive, *a.* [f. next + -IVE] Pertaining to, or performed by, ex-voto offerings

1863 MARY HOWITT *F Bremer's Greece* I. I 14 Nitches in the rocks . indicate the former places of ex-votive worship

‖ Ex-voto (eksɪvō'u *to*). [f L. phrase *ex vōtō, ex* out of, *vōtō* abl sing. of *vōt-um* VOW.] An offering made in pursuance of a vow

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I 213, I perceived that they were ex voto's made by the pious devotees of the rod in commemoration of their triumphs 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I 67 Ex votos of all kinds hang on the wall

Exzodiacal (eksɪzodəi ăkăl), *a* [f. EX- *pref*[1] + ZODIAC + -AL] Of the minor planets. Having an orbit that passes out of the zodiac.

1803 SIR W HERSCHEL in *Phil Trans* XCIII. 340 They should be called very small, and exzodiacal

Ey, obs form of AY

Ey, obs form of EGG.

† Ey'a, *int. Obs rare*—[1]. [a med.L. *eya* (L. *ēia*) in same sense.] Indeed, surely

c 1430 tr *T a Kempis' Imit.* III VI, Eya, my lorde god, my holy louer, whan þou shalt come in to myn herte, all myn inwardes shal joy

Eyah, obs spelling of AYAH, Indian nurse

‖ Eyalet (gyā'let). [Turk ايالت *èyālet*, a. Arab ايالة *iyālah* (*-at*), noun of action f آل *āl* to preside] An administrative division of the Turkish empire; now more commonly called VILAYET, q v

1853 W M'LEOD *Atlas Scripture Geog* 52 This province is divided into four eyalets or pashalicks 1889 *Daily News* 16 Oct 5/6 Mossoul, in the eyalet of Bagdad

Eyas (əi ăs). Forms: 5 eyes, 6–7 yas, 6–9 eyess(e, 7 eyasse, (eyeass, iiaes), 7– eyas [Altered form of NYAS, a Fr. *nais* (= Pr. *nizanc*, It *nidiace*) ·—L **nīd(ɪ)āc-em*, f. *nīdus* nest. The dropping of initial *n* was due to an erroneous division of *a nyas* (cf. *a nadder* s v. ADDER); the spelling *eyas* was suggested by popular association with ME *ey* = EGG and *eyry*; also with *eye* (see quots.)]

1. A young hawk taken from the nest for the purpose of training, or one whose training is incomplete.

1486 *Bk St. Albans* B 1j a, An hawke is calde an eyes of hir eyghen 1575 TURBERV. *Bk Falconrie* 31 The firste name and terme that they bestowe on a falcon is an eyasse and this name dothe laste as long as she is in the eyrie 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* v 1, So ho, birds, how the eyasses scratch and scramble! 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* II 236/2 An eyesse is a young Hawk as long as she is in the Eyrie 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* IV, Is it thus you feed the eyas with unwashed meat? 1869 LOWELL *Cathedr* Wks (1879) 443 As when, an eyas, he followed his high heart To swim on sunshine 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit Sports* I. IV. 1 § 6 296 This is very easy with the eyess or brancher

fig 1602 SHAKS *Ham* II. II 355 An eyrie of Children, little Yases, that crye out on the top of question. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* I II, Hang these tame-hearted Eyasses 1890 SAINTSBURY *Hist Elizabeth Lit* XI 426 One of the little eyasses who competed with regular actors.

2. *attrib*, as *eyas-falcon, -hawk*, in sense 'unfledged, youthful' as *eyas-thoughts, -wings* Also **eyas-musket** (see MUSKET), used jocularly for a sprightly child.

1596 SPENSER *Hymns, Heavenly Love* 24 Ere flitting Time could wag his eyas wings 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W* III III. 22 How now my eyas-Musket what newes with you? 1606 CHAPMAN *Marlowe's Hero & Leander* IV, To still their eyas thoughts with industry 1616 SURFL & MARKH. *Countrie Farme* 708 The care of holding your hawke may intice you to esteeme the liaes hawke *a* 1653 G DANIEL *Idyll* IV 28 Our Eyeass Life Complaines vnpittied 1826 SEBRIGHT *Observ Hawking* (1828) 26 Magpies may be flown with eyess slight falcons

Eydent, obs. var of EIDENT

Eye (əi), *sb.*[1] Forms 1 ēaġe, ēġe, (ēġo, ēġu, ēġe), 2–4 eġe, 2–3 eġhe, 2–5 eiġe (3 ehe), 3–5 eghe, 3–7 eie, 4 egġe, ei, hei(e, he (*north*), 4–5 eyġe, eyghe, eighe, yġe, iġe, 4–7 ey, 5 egh, yghe, ighe, eyhe, ehe, yhe, ye, ie, (hyghe, hye, iey, ġee, hee, iġee, ieae), 5–6 e (*north*), (eae, iee), 5– *north.* (and 9 *Poet*) ee, 6 iye, yie (yey, ye, yae, eey, ı,) 4– eye. *Pl. a,* 1 ēaġan, ēġan (*north* ēġo, ēġu), 1–2 ēġan, 2 eaġen, 2–4 eġen 2–5 eiġen, 3 eihen, æġen, ehġen, 3–5 eghen, eien, 3–5 (7 *arch*) eyn, 4 eyiġen, eiġyen, ġeġen, hegehen, eye, 4–5 eyġen, yġen, eyghen, eighen, iġen, yen(e, ein, 4–6 (9 *arch*) eyen, 4–7 (9 *arch*) eyne, 5 ighen, yeghen, yhen (eene, eyon, ygne), 5– *north.* and *Sc* een, 6 iyen, ien, yien, (ain) *Sc* ene, (6–7 eine, 7 aine, 8–9 *Sc.* e'en) *β.* 3 eġenen, eġene, eġhne, 3–5 ehnen, ehne, 4 egghnen, iġene, ine, ewine, eine, 5 eghene, enyn (hynon, enghne). *γ* 4 eiġes, 5 yġes, 6 iyes, yes, ies, yees, ayes, ees, 6–7 eies, (7 eys) 6– eyes. Also with prosthetic *n*, 5 neghe, ney, 4–6 nie, nye, *Pl.* 5 nyen, -on, -non. [OE. *ēage*, wk. neut, corresponding to OFris. *âge*, OS *ôga* (MDu. *ôghe*, Du *oog*), OHG. *ouga* (MHG. *ouge*, Ger *auge*), ON *auga* (Da *øie*, Sw *øga*), Goth *augo*:—OTeut **augon-*.

By most scholars referred to the OAryan root **og-* to see, to which belong the synonymous words in all the other branches of the Aryan family exc Celtic; but the anomalous representation of OAryan *o* by *au* instead of *a* presents difficulties; for various hypotheses intended to account for it see Brugmann *Grundriss* I 333, Kluge *Etym Wb* (ed 5) s v, Fick *Vergl. Wb* (ed 4) I 371. Otherwise, no plausible affinities have been found for the Teutonic word]

The original plural was in *-an*, in ME *-en*, whence north. dial *een*, and archaic *eyne* In some forms of ME a second inflexional *-en* (reducible to *e*) was added, making *eġenen, eġene*, whence in 15th c *enyn* Our first instance of the modern *-s* plural is *a* 1375 *eiġes*

I 1. The organ of sight.

a in man and vertebrate animals.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss* 1093 *Vitiato oculo* unþyotoġi eġan [*a* 800 *Erfurt Gloss* undyctġi æġan] *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* XCIII 9 Se ðe hiowede eġe ne scewað *c* 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Luke XI 34 Gif ego ðin bið milde *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt v. 29 Gyf þin swyðre eaġe þe æswicie ahola hit ut *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 23 Þes monnes eġan, and his fet, and his hondan *c* 1200 ORMIN 9393 3if þatt tin eġhe iss all unnhal *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 9361 (Cott), Als douues eie hu lok es suete *c* 1300 *K. Alis* 1106 His egghnen out of his hed sterte *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 3780 (Fairf), In slepe a ladder him þoȝt he seyghe fra þe firmament riȝt to his eyghe *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints, Paulus* 557 With fleshy ewine he na se mocht *c* 1380 CHAUCER *Mun. Poems, Mercules Beaute* 1 Youre two eyn will sle me sodenly, I may the beaute of them not sustene *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1023 Hir nose, hir mouth, and eyhe Wel wrought. *c* 1430 *Bk Hawking* in *Rel Ant* I 299 Take a tame heron and drawe out the both eyon of her 1486 *Bk St Albans* B 3b, The yolow be twene yᵉ Beeke & yᵉ yeghen 1513–75 *Diurn. Occurrents* (Bannatyne Club) 179 Ane monstrous fische havand grait ene in the hend thairof *a* 1529 SKELTON *Poems agst. Garnesche* 37 Your ien glyster as glasse, Rowlynge in your holow hede 1586–7 Q ELIZ in *Four C. Eng Lett* 31 Paine in one of my yees was only the cause 1605 CAMDEN *Rem* 125 Piercing the King of Scots through the eie, as Hector Boetius fableth. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 116 To set new Eies instead of those that were bored out. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II V 1 § 7 The Distance at which these Glasses are placed from the Eye. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV 192 The orbits of the eyes were deeper 1797 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* (1862) 226 A little sun, no bigger than your ee 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* XXXV § 166 286 The human eye is of a spherical form with a slight projection in front 1856 SIR B BRODIE *Psychol. Inq* I v 182 The eye of an eagle is nearly as large as that of an elephant. 1858 KINGSLEY *Red King* 37 His eyne were shotten, red as blood

b *Poet.* attributed to heaven, the sun, etc. *The eye of day, of heaven* = the sun; *the eyes of heaven, of night* = the stars

1590 SPENSER *F. Q* I III 4 Her angels face, As the great eye of heaven, shyned bright 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. 1 79 The glorious sunne Turning with splendor of his precious eye The meager cloddy earth to glittering gold. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* XVIII, Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines. 1603 — *Ham.* II II 540 Would haue made milche the Burning eyes of Heauen 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* CXLVII 2 All ye sparkling Eyes of Night 1820 SCOTT *Monast* XX, The eye of day hath opened its lids

c. with adjs denoting the colour of the iris.

c 1300 *Poem* VI. in *Retrospective Rev* (1853) I. 307 His hegehen war graı *c* 1314 *Guy Warw* (Abbotsf ed) 7806 He loked on þe wiþ wrake Sternliche wiþ his eyȝen blake. 1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I 145 That region hath peple with whyte heire, peyntede eien and ȝelowe 1500–20 DUNBAR *None may Assure* x, Ene of amiable blyth asure 1587 MASCALL *Govt Cattle, Horses* (1627) 167 The Fleabitten, with a thinne crest, hauing blacke eyne. 1704 POPE *Windsor For* 351 He turn'd his azure eyes Where Windsor-domes and pompous turrets rise 1815 SCOTT *Guy M* XXXII, This young man was upwards of six feet high, had blue eyes *a* 1852 MOORE *Fire Worshippers*, I never nurs'd a dear gazelle, To glad me with its soft black eye

transf 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* (1847) 64 The blue eye of heaven had seldom been altogether withdrawn.

d. taken as including the eyelids, or the surrounding parts; the region of the eyes. See BLACK EYE 2.

c 975 *Rushw Gosp* John IX 6, & ahof ðæt lam ofer eġu his *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 108 Wiþ eaġena sar. genim þysse ylcan wyrte seaw, & smyre ða eaġan þærmid *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 121 Summe þer weren þet his eȝan bunden *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 426 He wolde þat he iseȝe Teres in evrich monnes eȝe 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 547 Hys Eyn with his hand closit he *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 10 Smale fowles maken melodie, That slepen al the night with open yhe. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B 1j a, An hauke that is broght vp vnder a Bussard . hath wateri Eyghen *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* XLVII 157 The pyrates bounde his handes . and iyen 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* XVI 11 Kisses his head and hands, and both his eyne. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* II. LXXVI. 306 These gummy eyes, lantern jaws, and toothless chaps 1840 E HOWARD *Jack Ashore* III IX, That kindly looking gentleman, that's blushing up to the eyes

e in invertebrate animals *Compound eye*: see quot and COMPOUND *a.* 2 d

1665 R HOOKE *Micrographia* 178 Each of these Pearls is a perfect eye 1700 T BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem Ser. & Com* 87 Their Collections of Rarities exceeds that of John Tradusken for here are the Eyes of Oysters 1841–71 T. R JONES *Anim Kingd.* (ed 4) 353 The individual eyes, or *ocelli*, as we shall term them 1878 *Encycl Brit* VIII. 816/1 The compound eye consists essentially of a series of transparent cone like bodies, arranged in a radiate manner against the inner surface of the cornea *Ibid*, The eyes of many insects have a field of about half a sphere 1881 *Ibid* XIII. 143/2 In the larval state the eyes [of insects] are ordinarily simple, and each eye is usually a congregation of separate eye spots.

2. Phrases (For those relating to the function of the eyes, etc. see 3–6). **a.** *Mind* († *beware*) *your eye* (now *vulgar*) · look to the safety of your eye; *fig.* be careful. *One might put a thing in one's eye* (*and see never the worse*) · indicating the insignificance or non-existence of the thing. *For, by reason of the fair eyes of.* for the sake of; cf. Fr *pour les beaux yeux de.*

1509 *Payne Evyll Marr* 146 As moche as a man may put in his eye 1562 J HEYWOOD *Prov & Epigr* (1867) 34, I might put my winnyng in mine eye, And see neuer the woorse. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist Ref* Wks 1846 I 119, I shall lodge all the men-of-ware into my Eae, that shall land in Scotland 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm Tim* 222/1 They rule not by reason of their faire eyes 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut* CLXXIV 1145 It is not for their faire Eyes (as they say) *a* 1663 *Robin Hood* XXXI in Child *Ballads* (1888) III v CXLV. 201/2 The ladies gave a shout, 'Woodcock, beware thyn ee!' *a* 1700 B E *Dict Cant Crew*, All that you get you may put in your Eye and see ne'er the worse. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond Labour* (1861) II 224 You must mind your eye, if you are shovelling slop into a cart

b. Biblical allusions. *A beam, a mote in one's eye* (*Matt.* VII 3) *Eye for eye* (*Exod* XXI 24)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6701 (Cott) Ei for ei, and toth for toth 1570 G HARVEY *Letter bk* (Camden) 5 To pluck out the beame out of his own i

c Colloq. *To pipe the eye, to put the finger in the eye* · derisively used for to weep *To cry one's eyes out*: to weep excessively

1590 SHAKS *Com Err* II. II 206 No longer will I be a foole, To put the finger in the eie and weepe. *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon* III IV in Bullen *O Pl* (1883) II 58 Would one have thought the foolish ape would putt The finger in the eye and tell it daddy! 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist* I V § 22 So blubber'd with teares, that she may seem almost to have wept her eyes out 1738 SWIFT *Pol Conversat* 27, I can't help it, if I would cry my Eyes out. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* IV XIX, The smoke . kept us coughing and piping the eye *Mod. ditty*: Cry, baby, cry, put your finger in your eye

d. *Colloq* or *slang* Referring to drinking or drunkenness

1601 SHAKS *Twel N* V I 205 O he's drunke his eyes were set at eight i'th morning 1610 — *Temp* III II 10 Drinke seruant Monster thy eies are almost set in thy head 1738 SWIFT *Pol Conversat* 15 You must own you had a Drop in your Eye you were half Seas over 1789 BURNS *O Willie brewed a peck o' maut*, We're nae that fou, But just a drappie in our e'e 1840 BARHAM *Ingol Leg*, *Bagman's Dog* XIX, She ask'd him to 'wet t'other eye'

e. *Up to the eyes fig.* deeply immersed or occupied (*Mortgaged*) *up to the eyes*. to the utmost limit

1884 READE *Gd Stories, Born to Gd Luck*, A neighbour's estate, mortgaged up to the eyes, was sold under the hammer. 1889 GORDON STABLES in *Boy's Own Paper* 16 Nov. 103/3 The stewards were up to their eyes packing baskets and making preparations

f. *To* (*make a person*) *open* (*his*) *eyes*: to (make him) stare with astonishment *To close an eye* (negatively), *To* † *lay, put one's eyes together*: to go to sleep. † *My eyes draws straws* (vulgar): I am sleepy.

1633 T JAMES *Voy* 36 Not one of them put his eyes together all the night long 1707 J STEVENS tr *Quevedo's Com Wks* (1709) 350 He could not lay his Eyes together 1738 SWIFT *Pol Conversat* 214 I'm sure 'tis time for honest Folks to be a-bed—Indeed my Eyes draws straws. 1814 D H O'BRIAN *Narrative Escape* 132, I never closed an eye. The night at length elapsed 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* II 72 The new fashions made his neighbours open their eyes.

g. Sporting. *To wipe the eye of another shooter*: to kill game that he has missed

1886 WALSINGHAM & PAYNE-GALLWEY *Shooting* I. 128 If you do perchance wipe the eye .. of another shooter .. apologize

h. *Slang* or *vulgar* *All my eye*: all humbug, 'stuff and nonsense'; also, in same sense, † *All in the eye* *My eye(s!* used as an expression of astonishment or asseveration.

1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n Man* II, That's all my eye—the king only can pardon 1782 *George Bateman* II. XIII That's all my eye, and my elbow, as the saying is 1785 GROSE *Class Dict Vulg Tongue* s v *Betty Martin*, That's my eye betty martin 1819 MOORE *Tom Crib's Mem Congress* 2 All my eye, Betty 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher* I. XXXI 344 [A bride] sobbed aloud although, as Bob and Davy afterwards declared, that was all in the eye 1871 POOLE *Hamlet Travestied* I. I., As for black clothes,—that's all my eye and Tommy 1838 DICKENS *O Twist* VIII, 'My eyes, how green!' exclaimed the young gentleman. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* XVI, Church, my eye,

woman ! church indeed 1842 HOOD *Spring* xi, The tenderness of Spring is all my eye 1871 *Punch* 30 Dec 271/1 'Nothing in the papers !' Isn't there, though. My eye !

3. With reference to its function: The eye as possessing the power of vision Often pleonastically for emphasis in *To see with one's own eyes*, †*with* (or *at*) *eye*

In Eng. as in other langs. *to lose an eye* often means merely to become blind of one eye, similarly *to put out the eyes*=to deprive of sight

c 1290 *S Eng Leg* I 53/215 Huy i seien alle with eize. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 376 Me ssolde pulte oute bobe hys eye, & make hym pur blynd *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 11324 (Cott) Symeon . he o ded suld neuer die, Till he suld se crist self wit ei. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W* Prol 100 Men mosten more thyng beleve Then they may seen at eighe. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 323 in *Babees Bk* (1868) 308 Gase not on walles with by neghe 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III x 12 All his solace for tinsale of his E. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 13 That the eye seeth not, ye herte rueth not 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 31 Let them beleue no more but what they see with their Eies 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. XXV 136 Many eys see more then one. 1707 J STEVENS tr *Quevedo's Com Wks* (1709) 350, I have seen it with my own Eyes. 1738 SWIFT *Pol Conversat.* 199 They say, Hedges have Eyes, and Walls have Ears 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 24/2, I have seen him .with my own eyes take off his seal 1820 KEATS *St Agnes* XXXIX, There are no ears to hear or eyes to see. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 300 We have a friend who lost an eye and blew down a house side. 1871 ROSSETTI *Poems, Dante at Verona* XXXIII, Thou hast beheld, past sight of eyne. 1878 *Encycl. Brit* VIII 822/2 If we wish to see each word distinctly, we 'run the eye' along the line.

b Phrases (*To have but*) *half an eye*. even the smallest power of vision. (*To see*) *with half an eye*: at a glance, without effort †*At the eye's end*· close at hand. *To open any one's eyes*: to restore his sight †*To put out one's eyes with gifts fig.* to bribe *Where are your eyes ?* said to a person who fails to observe what he ought to see *With all one's eyes, with all the eyes in one's head*: with eager gaze. *Eagle eye*: see EAGLE 10. *The naked eye* see NAKED.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel Wks II 94 He [Jesus] openede my yzen. *a* 1547 UDALL, etc *Erasm Par Mark* Pref. 4 Ought with all the 1yen in theyr heades to watche. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 348 Euery man that hath but halfe an eye, seeth these grosse inconsequences. 1598 PELEGROMIUS *Synonym Sylva* 35/2 To Bribe, *vide* to put out ones eyes with giftes 1598 W PHILLIPS *Luschoten* (1864) 190 These Haraffos can discerne it [counterfeit money] with half an eye 1611 BIBLE *Ps* CXIVI 8 The Lord openeth the eyes of the blinde 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I X 15 We judg them near, at the eyes end. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy S. Seas* 10 The Captain seeing the Light, ask'd the Master, Where his Eyes were ? 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* II XIII, I looked with all my eyes, but they failed to detect any difference 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* IV. XVIII, I saw with half an eye that all was over.

c. *fig.*; esp. as attributed to the heart, mind, or to quasi-personified objects

c 1040 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 2 Geopenedum eagum urum. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 157 [He] mid þe eȝene of his hoste bihalt in to houene and sicð þe muchele blisse þet he is to ilected *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 Opene to understonde þe ehne of þin heorte 1460 in *Pol Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 187 Mi goostli ɜen ben ful of dust 1590 SHAKS *Mids N* III II 435 Sleepe sometime shuts vp sorrowes eie. 1687 T BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I, 82 This it is to want the eye of faith *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N T.* Mark VI 6 A spiritual eye can discern beauty in an humbled and abased Saviour 1837 NEWMAN *Par Serm.* (ed. 2) III XXII. 372 Excitement, which has power to fascinate the eye of our minds. 1851 HERSCHEL *Stud Nat. Phil.* II VI. 166 To witness facts with the eyes of reason. 1856 GRINDON *Life* I. (1875) 5 Science needs all its eyes to discern it.

d. Applied to a person who uses his eyes on behalf, or instead, of another.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* XXIX 15 An eȝe I was to blinde 1588 A KING tr. *Canusius' Catech* 173, I haue been ane Ee to ye blind 1667 MILTON *P. L* III. 650 The seav'n Who . are his Eyes That Bear his swift errands. 1689 HICKERINGILL *Ceremony-monger, Wks* (1716) II 503 The Bishop's great Eye (Mr. Arch-deacon) is getting himself a Stomach to his Dinner 1806 WORDSW *Ode Intim. Immort.* 112 Thou best Philosopher thou Eye among the blind 1836–48 B. D WALSH *Aristoph.* 17 *note*, The Kings of Persia had certain officers who were called 'his Eyes'.

e. *fig* Applied to a city, country, province, etc.: The seat of intelligence or light

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II 118 The eyes of the realme, Cambridge, and Oxford 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 240 Athens, the eye of Greece. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect., England* (1685) 25 In the beautiful Body of the Kingdom of England, the two Eyes are the two Universities. 1845 R. W HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* VII (ed. 2) 165 Massachusetts. is the eye of the States 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 355 Corinth the eye of Greece

4. Used in *sing.* and *pl* for: The action or function of the eyes, the sense of seeing; 'ocular knowledge' (J), sight. Chiefly in phrases: (*To have*) *before one's eyes*: *lit.* and *fig. To believe one's* (*own*) *eyes. To catch*, †*fix, strike, take the eye.* †*At* (*first*) *eye*. at first sight.

a 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 49 He itlede him seluen to-foren mannes eiȝen. *c* 1400 *Apol Loll.* 50 þat for a tym deseyuiþ & iapiþ þe ȝee, but þis biggiþ þe vnderstonding perpetual 1440 *Test Ebor* (Surtees) II. 76 þai, havand Gode before þer eyghen, do trewe execution of þis my presentt testament. 1471 *Arrv. Edw IV* (Camden) 38 It appered to every mann at eye the sayde partie was extincte 1509 FISHER *Wks* I (1876) 68 Al thynges be naked and open to his [God's] eyen. *a* 1541 WYATT *Poet Wks* (1861) 22 With false favour you deceive th'ayes 1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* III 1986/1 The English captaines, perceiuing at eie that they were not able to anie aduantage to maintaine this onset. 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* IV. 1 72 Is this face Heroes ? are our eies our owne ? 1605 — *Macb* III 1 125 Masking the Businesse from the common Eye. 1653 MARVELL *Corr.* 1 Wks 1872–5 II 4 Demon stratng to the ey which way we ought to travell. 1672 SIR T BROWNE *Lett Friend* x (1881) 134 A weak physiognomist might say at first eye, this was a face of earth 1715 J RICHARDSON *Th Painting* 62 The Death of Ananias immediately takes the Eye 1717 POPE *Ep Jervas* 33 Thy well-study'd marbles fix our eye 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 818 Every plague that can infest Society meets the eye. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* II. 207 The conflict in the royal mind did not escape the eye of Barillon 1870 CONINGTON *Æneid* VI (1873) 201 Banquets smile before their eyne

†**b** *In* (*the*) *eye*· in appearance. *By the eye*: ? in unlimited quantity. *Obs*

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 84 Grete-hedede quenes wiþ gold by þe eiȝen *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* III IV, Thou shalt have broth by the eye. 1613 BEAUM. & FL *Kn Burn Pestle* II. II, Here's mony and gold bith' eie my boy 1684 R. H *Sch Recreat* 117 Mark out the Head of your Pond, and make it the highest part of the Ground in the eye, tho' it be the lowest in the true Level.

†**c** Range of vision, view, sight. Only in phrases· *In eye*; *in, into, out of* (*a person's*) *eye Obs.* in lit sense.

1599 *Warn. Faire Wom* II. 770 A very bloudy act committed in eye of court 1602 SHAKS *Ham* IV iv. 6 We shall expresse our dutie in his eye. 1644 BP. HALL *Rem Wks.* (1660) 125 He fights in the eye of his Prince. 1665 BOYLE *Occas Reft.* v. II (1675) 301 Ill manag'd Persecutions of Doctrine . bring them into every body's Eye 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I II 82 He was no sooner remov'd out of his Eye, than that confidence began to stagger 1673 CHAS II in *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) III. II. 2 Your sone Yester (who comes but seldome in my eye). 1677 YARRANTON *Eng Improv.* 38 A Harbour in the very Eye of France 1711 STEELE *Spect* No 113 ¶ 4 She helped me to some Tansy in the Eye of all the Gentlemen in the Country.

d *fig. In one's* (*mind's*) *eye*: in one's mental view, in contemplation.

1602 SHAKS *Ham.* I ii 185, I see my father In my minds eye *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm* (1729) I 421 He must always have it in his eye 1713 BERKELEY *Ess in Guardian* VI. Wks. 1871 III 163 The sages whom I have in my eye speak of virtue as the most amiable thing in the world 1726 LEONI tr *Alberti's Archit* II 55 b, Some had nothing in their eye, but adorning that which was to contain the body. 1791 'G GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem* Pref (1809) 54 Having the safety of man's neck in my eye 1818 COBBETT *Pol Reg.* XXXIII. 414 I have the little thatched cottages of Waltham Chase in my mind's eye.

5 With reference to the direction of the eye; hence often equivalent to: Look, glance, gaze. Often with verbs like *cast, lift, turn*, etc. †*To change, mingle eyes* (*with*): to exchange amorous glances (with). *To make eyes at, to throw the eye at* to throw amorous or covetous glances at. †*To throw out one's eyes for*: To look out for *To see eye to eye* (*Isa* lii. 8). often misused for to be of one mind, think alike.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp* Matt. XVII 8 Da hiȝ hyra eagan upphofon, ne ȝesawon hiȝ nænne *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 54 Eue, þi moder, leop efter hire eien; urom hire eien to þe eppel, vrom þe eppel i parais adun to þes eorðe *c* 1320 R BRUNNE *Medit* 643 To hyr fadyr he kast hys yen *c* 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) II 572 The Iey ys euer the messenger of foly 1535 COVERDALE *Eccius* XXVII 1 He that seketh to be riche turneth his eyes asyde. 1596 SHAKS 1 *Hen IV*, I III. 143 On my face he turn'd an eye of death. 1604 — *Oth* II. I. 39 As well to see the Vessel that's come in As to throw-out our eyes for braue Othello. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III XIII 156 Would you mingle eyes With one that tyes his points 1610 — *Temp.* I II. 441 At the first sight They haue chang'd eyes. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 485 Modestly let fall your eyes. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc Mar.* III XV, Each. curs'd me with his ee 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* VIII, Is it one of my colleens you've been throwing the eye at, Sir ? 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* III. I, She used to make eyes at the Duke of Marlborough 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXVI. 4 Unable to see eye to eye with the subscribers.

b In words of command. *Mil* (see quots); so in *Boating, Eyes in the Boat*

1832 *Prop Regul. Instr Cavalry* II 35 Its Leader gives the word '*Eyes Centre*'. 1833 *Regul Instr Cavalry* I 13 On the word *Eyes Right*, glance the eyes to the right with the slightest turn possible of the head At the word *Eyes Left*, cast the eyes in like manner to the left. On the word *Eyes Front*, the look and head are to be directly to the front, the habitual position of the soldier 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* iv, The command 'eyes front' had been given 1859 F A. GRIFFITHS *Artill Man.* (1862) 152 Captains will give the word 'Eyes right', or 'left', as the inspecting officer comes to their batteries, 'Eyes front' when he has passed 1887 *Times* (weekly ed) 18 Nov. 2/5 The words of command were 'Eyes front, by your right, quick march'.

c with adjs. expressing the disposition or feeling of the person looking, as, *angry, contemptuous, friendly, jealous, loving, wondering*

a 1300 *Cursor M* (4078) Cott. Ne wald þai apon him sei Fra þis dai forth wit bithful ei *Ibid* 17837 (Cott) Til heuen þai lifted þair eien brade *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 4264 If oon be fulle of vylanye, Another hath a likerous ighe. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab* (1608) E IV, Chaste and shamefaste eies 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* XXII. 9 Hee that hath a bountifull eye, shall bee blessed 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat* 199 View him with jealous eyes. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 161 Bowls, horseracing, were regarded with no friendly eye.

6. An attentive or observing look, *lit.* and *fig.*; observation, supervision; attention, regard. Chiefly in phrases. (*To be*) *all eyes*· all attention. †*To bear, give, good eyes upon*: to pay close attention to, watch attentively *To give an eye to*: to give a share of one's attention to. *To keep, have an* (*one's*) *eye* †*after, upon*. to keep watch upon. *Under the eye of*. under the observation or attention of

c 1430 *Syr Gener* (Roxb) 3934 Segryne had euer on him his eye *c* 1460 J RUSSELL *Bk Nurture* 527 Looke ye bere good yȝes vppon oþur connynge kervers. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 695, I mon earnestly efter him haue myne E ay 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald Irel* in *Holinshed* II 26/2 Maurice Fitzgerald gaue good eie and watched the matter verie narowlie. 1610 SHAKS *Temp* IV 1 59 No tongue: all eyes. be silent 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks (1851) 219 He. hath yet ever had this Island under the special indulgent eye of his Providence. 1659 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 211 It was supposed the Earle of Essex had an eie upon Oxford 1818 COBBETT *Pol Reg.* XXXIII 64, I shall keep my eye upon them 1824 MEDWIN *Convers Byron* (1832) I. 53, I had .. fallen under the eye of the Government

b. *To have an eye to*· to look to, pay attention to; to have as one's object, have regard for; to have reference to *With an eye to*. with a view to, with a design upon.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI 523 The Kyng Till thame, and nouthir ellis-quhar Had ey *Ibid* XII 306, I pray ȝhow That nane of ȝow for gredynes Haf E till tak of thair Richess 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W 1531) 73 b, Some feareth synne & payne bothe, hauynge an eye and respecte to bothe in maner indifferently 1535 COVERDALE *Macc* VIII 2 They called vpon the Lorde, y^t he wolde haue an eye vnto his people 1593 NASHE *Four Lett Confut* 67 Haue an eie to the maine-chaunce 1607 BACON *Ess, Counsel* (Arb) 322 Men will Councell with an eye to themselves 1641 *Jrnl Ho Comm.* II 183 An especial eye may be had over all Counties, where Papists are most residing 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort.* (1729) 210 Have still an Eye to the weeding and cleansing Part 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No 11. 74 A Man will have an Eye to his first Appearance in Publick 1756 C LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 285 The gentlemen of the corporation have . no small eye to gain 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 171 Maltravers has an eye to the county, one of these days 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* I 358 He collects analytical diagrams of Dutch boats, with an eye to get nearer to Vandervelde. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) V. 58 What I said about the Cretan laws .had an eye to war only 1888 FROUDE *Eng in W. Indies* 40 Gold and silver plate, he observed with an eye to business was abundant

7 (in *sing.* only) The faculty of perception or discrimination of visual objects, either in general or in some special connexion Often in phrases· *To have, with, the eye of* (a painter, etc) *To have an eye for* (*proportion*, etc.). (*To estimate*, etc) *by* (*the*) *eye*. as opposed to measurement, etc Also, *Sport*: *To have, get, one's eye* (*well*) *in*: to be or become able to judge accurately of distance and direction, as in Billiards, Shooting, etc

1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* II 93 Shew clearly (to a discerning eie) 1715 J RICHARDSON *Th Painting* 150 He has a Good Eye on the Sense, as one is said to have a Good Ear for Musick 1719 — *Art Crit* 188 It does not appear to have been done by any other help than the Correctness of the Eye 1774 M MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv* 88 Estimate by the Eye the Distance of C from A. 1796 *Instr & Reg Cavalry* (1813) 67 The leader of the column will march by his eye. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* Pref (1848) 9 Who saw their colours with the eye of a painter 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* IV 433 He had not the eye of a great captain for all the turns of a battle 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II 271 An eye for proportion is needed. 1884 *Q Rev.* No 316 482 Their eyes were well in.

8. *fig* Point of view, manner or way of looking at a thing; estimation, opinion, judgement. In phrases: *In, with the eye*(*s of* (*a person*) *In the public eye* Also, *In the eye of* (*the*) *law, logic*, etc according to the terms or rules of. *To look with another eye upon*: to take a different view of

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol., Faire & lufly in cristes eghen 1594 SHAKS. *Rich III*, III. VII 112 Some offence, That seemes disgracious in the Cities eye *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 48 God doth give us love in the eies of some good man. 1628 COKE *On Litt* fol 58 *Court baron* in the eye of Law it hath relation to the Freeholders, who are Judges of the Court 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 56 Sinnes more odious even in our own eies 1643 UDALL *Serm.* (1645) 37 To his sad disconsolate wife, mourning too too much, in his eye [etc] 1659 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 206 The King became more considerable in the eyes of the World, then any of his predecessors 1683 *Lond Gaz* No 1835/3 If the City should Lock upon it with another Eye 1742 POPE *Dunc* IV 534 Self-conceit to some her glass applies, Which no one looks in with another's eyes. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng* II XXXVI 286 Persons not lying under attainder were innocent in the eye of the law 1766 GOLDSM *Vic W* XXVIII, No other marriage of his shall ever be legal in my eye 1818 BYRON *Juan* I LXVIII, I can't tell whether Julia saw the affair With other people's eyes, or if her own Discoveries made. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq* (1876) III XIII 281 In the eye of logic or of sound morals. 1882 SERJT BALLANTINE *Experiences* XIX. 185 He was a man of mark in the eyes of my family

†**II 9** Slight shade, tinge (Cf F. *œil*). *Obs.*

1610 SHAKS *Temp.* II. I. 55 *Ant* The ground indeed is tawny *Seb.* With an eye of greene in't *a* 1641 SUCKLING *Goblins* III (ed 2) 25 None of these Beards will serve, There's not an eye of white in them. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III 499 This name seemeth to have in it an eye or cast of Greek and Latin. 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort.* (1972) 204

A natural Earth with an Eye of Loam in it 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh* 279 A true blue dye, having an eye of red 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 98 Oyl with an Eye of Olive green

b. (See quot)

1736 BAILEY (folio) *Eye*, the lustre and brilliant of pearls and precious stones, more usually call'd the water

III An object resembling the eye in appearance, shape, or relative position.

10 On plants. **a** the axillary bud; the leaf-bud of a potato; **b** the remains of the calyx on fruit; **c** the centre of a flower.

1615 W LAWSON *Orch & Gard* III x (1668) 26 Let your graff have three or four eyes for readiness to put forth 1672–3 GREW *Anat Plants* II I. 1 § 7 Potato's [root] where the Eyes or Buds of the future Trunks lie inward 1710 LONDON & WISE *Compl Gard.* (1719) 167 Apples may be plac'd either upon the Eye or Stalk. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* II Wks. 1799 II 303 For pip, colour, and eye, I defy the whole parish to match 'em [polyanthuses] 1787 WINTER *Syst Husb* 157 Six scotch potatoes, cut into thirty-three sets, with two eyes each. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg Phys.* § 121 The points commonly known as the eyes of the Potato *Ibid* § 586 By the remains of the calyx the eye of the gooseberry is formed *Ibid.* § 605 The smaller the eye of the dahlia, the better it is considered to be 1870 HOOKER *Stud Flora* 268 Corolla minute, pale blue with a white eye 1882 *Garden* 18 Mar 183/2 Vine eyes from Spain. make better and stronger Vines than those propagated from eyes produced in this country

11. *Eye of a crab, a crawfish* = CRAB'S EYE.

1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim & Min* 190 The eyes or stones [of the crab] coole, dry, cleanse, discusse, breake the stone. 1753 HANWAY *Trav* I I xv. 98 These eyes [of crawfish] are sent into turkey. to be used in medicines

12 A spot resembling an eye; *esp.* **a.** One of the spots near the end of the tail-feathers of a peacock **b** One of the three spots at one end of a coconut **c.** A small dark spot in the eggs of fish and insects while hatching.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV 7 A litel stone wiþ yene. 1398 — *Barth De P. R.* XII xxxii. (1495) 432 The pecok hath a tayle full of eyen 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) G ij, Delectabler then seamethe unto the pecocke his tale chargede with ees. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 396 They make a shew of the eyes appearing in Peacockes tailes 1622 PEACHAM *Compl Gentl.* (1661) 163 A mantle wrought with gold and Peacocks eyes 1736 BAILEY (folio), *Eye of a Bean*, a black speck.. in the cavity of the corner-teeth of a horse. 1788 COWPER *On Mrs. Montague's Feather Hangings* 4 The Peacock sends his starry eyes. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XL 334/1 In this last [variety] the eyes or circlets of the train [of the peacock] are shadowed out 1863 F. BUCKLAND in G. C. Bompas *Life* VII (1885) 125 No eyes yet in the [trout's] eggs 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* VI. 131 The diviner will spin a cocoa-nut, and decide a question according to where the eye of the nut looks towards when at rest again 1885 H O. FORBES *Nat Wanderings* II 27 Having pierced the proper eye with one of its spindle ambulatory legs, it [the Birgus] rotates the nut round it

† **13** *Eye of the world*: = *Hydrophane Obs.* [transl. of mod. L. *oculus mundi*: cf. the Arab. name عين الشمس 'eye of the sun']

[1672 BOYLE *Origin Gems* 107 Though the Oculus Mundi be reckoned by Classic Authors among the rare Gems] 1772 *Cronstedt's Min.* App 6, I have seen the Eye of the World in Sir Hans Sloane's Collection.

14. Naut *'Eyes of her'* (see quot 1867)

1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* XXII, Being right in the eyes of her we could [etc] 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 284 *Eyes of her*, the foremost part of the bay, or in the bows of a ship In olden times, and now in Spanish and Italian boats an eye is painted on each bow 1880 *Times* 25 Dec. 7/4 A heavy forecastle in the eyes of her.

15. † **a** A fountain or spring; = Heb. עין *ʿayn*, Arab. عين *ʿain*. **b.** The opening through which the water wells up. Cf. WELL-EYE

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Deut* XXVIII 28 The eie of Jacob in the land of corne and wine. 1842 *Penny Cycl* XXII. 290/2 The place where the river re-appears is called *Los Ojos de Guadiana* (the eyes of the Guadiana). 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav* VI III A hollow, which anciently must have been the eye of a fountain. 1883 J MACKENZIE *Day-dawn in Dark Places* 70 There are three separate wells or 'eyes' to this fountain.

16 A central mass; the brightest spot or centre (of light).

1664 *Intell Observ* V 371 The net being drawn through a 'scull' or shoal of the fish, breaks what is called the eye of the fish 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk* 284 *Eyght*, the thickest part of a scule of herrings, when this is scattered by the fishermen, it is termed 'breaking the ey'. 1870 J. ROSKELL in *Eng Mech* 18 Mar 647/2 When the button of melted copper. assumes a bright colour, and the centre, which the essayer calls the *eye*, being dark, the front brick is drawn aside

17 *Painting* (See quot.)

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint* 201 'Eyes', as the abrupt terminations of the longitudinal division of folds are named.

18 Naut. *In the wind's eye*: in the direction of the wind. *Into the wind's eye.* to windward *To be a sheet in the wind's eye. fig.* to be slightly intoxicated.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov & Epigr* (1867) 114 The weather-cocks beke is in the windis eie 1628 DIGBY *Frnl* (Camden) 50 The 4 galliottes rowed into the windes eye. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy S Seas* 135 The Sound. is not above a League in the Wind's Eye 1823 BYRON *Juan* X. iv, In the wind's eye I have sail'd. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II 145 A better sea-boat but she could not walk in the wind's eye. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* XXIV (1856) 179 To see our pack bound neighbors steam ahead dead in the wind's eye 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl* IV XX, Maybe you think we were all a sheet in the wind's eye But I'll tell you I was sober

19. The centre of revolution. Also in phrase *To open its eye*

1760–72 tr *Juan & Ulloa's Voy* (ed. 3) II VIII III 210 The cloud begins, according to the sailor's phrase, to open its eye, i. e the cloud breaks, and the part of the horizon where it was formed becomes clear. 1867 F FRANCIS *Angling* V 144 The eye of the stream. is always the most favourable spot for fish By the eye I mean the first good eddy on the inside of any stream after it commences its shoot 1884 *Science* Jan 63 The dreadful calm within the whirl, to which sailors have given the name of 'the eye of the storm'

20. A hole or aperture.

a In a needle The hole or aperture formed to receive the thread.

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Luke XXIII. 25 Þerh ðyrl *or* eȝo nedles. *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* 1bid, Eaðelicor mæȝ se olfend ȝan þurh nædle eaȝe 1382 WYCLIF *Matt* XIX 24 It is lizhter, or eyster a camel for to passe thorwȝ a nedelis eiȝe *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 36 A nedle þre cornerid whos ize schal be holid on boþe sidis 1606 SHAKS *Tr. & Cr* II. i 87 So much wit As will stop the eye of Helens needle 1712–4 POPE *Rape Lock* II 128 Wedg'd whole ages in a bodkin's eye. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 313 The Rays of Millions of different Flambeaux may pass through the Eye of a Needle. 1831–4 J HOLLAND *Manuf Metal* II 358 The formation of the gutters and the piercing of the eye

b A hole pierced in a tool or implement, for the insertion of some other object.

1554 *Ludlow Churchw Acc* (Camden) 57 For makynge the iee of the clapper [of a bell] XIIIJd 1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc* 155 Put the Eyes of the Hindges over the Pins of the Hooks 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Ej b, When the Miner haums a Pick, there is always Some of the Haum comes through the Eye 1796 PEARSON in *Phil Trans* LXXXVI 445 Its [the axe's] length from eye to edge was seven inches. 1827 J. F COOPER *Prairie* I II 26 He buried his axe to the eye, in the soft body of a cotton-wood tree 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk.* 284 *Eye of an anchor*, the hole in the shank wherein the ring is fixed. 1881 F J BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm* 33 The eye should be made close to the end of the spring which should be rounded

c An opening or passage for the introduction or withdrawal of material, as in the 'runner' or upper stone of a mill, in a kiln, etc; also for exit or ingress, as in a fox's earth, a mine, etc.

1686 BURNET *Trav.* V (1750) 277 He comes out at the Eye of the Mill all in Wafers. 1741 *Compl. Fam Piece* II 1 295 Having found a Fox's Earth, cause all his Holes you can find to be stopt, except the main Hole or Eye that is most beaten 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* G IV, *Eye of the Shaft* .is the very beginning of the Surface or Grass Clod, sometimes called the Mouth in old Works 1776 YOUNG *Tour in Irel.* (1780) 301 He burns it in arched kilns, with several eyes 1812 *Chron* in *Ann. Reg* 1811, 5 When the men employed at the lime-kiln. went to their work, they found a man and a woman lying dead on the edge of its eye ? 1842 E. J. LANCE *Cottage Farmer* 19, 4½ bushels of flour from the eye of the mill 1843 *Frnl. R. Agric. Soc* IV 1 27 The main drain opens into the ditch at a spot called the 'eye'. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 682 In each quadrant of the kiln, there is an opening, called an eye, or fire-hole. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* IV 605 A damsel on the spindle agitates the shoe beneath the hopper and causes the grain to dribble into the eye of the runner.

d A small hole or hollow in bread or cheese, etc. (Cf. BULL'S EYE 12). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Cf Fr. *œil* in same sense]

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne Regim.* E ij, Chese not to tough. nor to full of eies 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1673) 483 Cheeses made of their [Sheep's] milk is. full of eyes and holes. 1649 BLITHE *Eng Improv Impr* (1653) 143 A Mud, or Sludg which is very soft, full of Eyes and Wrinckles. 1688 R. HOLME *Armory* III v. 244 Bad cheese full of Eyes, not well prest 1710 J CLARKE *Rohault's Nat Phil* (1729) I 29 Those large Spaces which we call the Eyes of the Bread. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word bk.* s. v, I like bread full of eyes, cheese without any

21. A loop of metal or thread in a 'hook and eye', *esp.* that used as a fastening in dresses. Also a metal ring for holding a rod or bolt, or for a rope, etc, to pass through

1599 MINSHEU *Sp Dict* (1623), *Hevilla* hooks and eies of siluer 1611 COTGR, *Piton* an Eye for a curtaine rod [etc] *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Pet Poem* 23 My Eyes are out, and all my Button-moulds Diop 1697 DERHAM in *Phil. Trans* XX. 2 On the Top I left an Eye in the Wire. 1725 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr* 130 Two Iron Eyes for the ends of the Axis to play in. 1763 DEL PINO *Sp Dict*, *Machos y hembras*, hooks and eyes. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat Magic* X (1833) 247 Having made it [the rope] pass through a fixed iron eye 1865 J C WILCOCKS *Sea Fisherman* (1875) 35 A piece of brass wire (having eyes turned at the ends) 1880 W. C RUSSELL *Sailor's Sweetheart* (1881) II. IV. 201 A couple of scuttlebutts lashed. to eyes in the bulwarks. *Mod* The stair-rods are too large for the eyes

b. A loop of cord or rope; *esp* 'the circular loop of a shroud or stay, where it goes over the mast' (Adm Smyth); and in other nautical applications. Also the loop at one end of a bow-string.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov Witchcr* XIII XVIX 277 Put the eie of the one [cord] into the eie or bowt of the other. *a* 1642 SIR W MONSON *Naval Tracts* III (1704) 345/2 An Eye or two, and a Wall-knot 1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1789), *Collet d'état*, the eye of a stay placed over a mast-head 1797 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp* II. 324 Two pair of main-shrouds cut in the eyes 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk* 275 *Elliot-eye* is an eye worked over an iron thimble in the end of a hempen bower cable, to facilitate its being shackled to the chain for riding in very deep water. *Ibid* 283 *Flemish eye*, particularly applied to the eye of a stay, which is either formed at the making of the rope, or by dividing the yarns into two equal parts, knotting each pair separately and pointing the whole over after parcelling 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed 6) 9 The eyes of the rigging.

22 *Arch.* (see quot 1888)

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Eye of the Volute* 1888 GWILT *Archit* Gloss 1277 *Eye*, a general term signifying the centre of any part thus the eye of a pediment is a circular window in its centre. The eye of a dome is the horizontal aperture on its summit The eye of a volute is the circle at the centre, from whose circumference the spiral line commences

b *transf.* in *Conchology.*

1755 *Gentl Mag.* XXV. 32 Volute, is that twist of spirals which winds round the axis or columella, diminishing by degrees, and ending in a point called the eye. *Ibid* 34 The eye [of the shell] is perfectly white, and shaped like a nipple.

† **23.** Anat. *Eye of the knee* · the knee-cap.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 177 To kepe þis ioynture from harm, is ioyned þeron a round boon &. of summen it is clepid þe ye of þe knee

24. *Typog.* † **a.** = the FACE of a type [Fr *œil*] **b.** The enclosed space in the letters *d, e, o*, etc

1676 MOXON *Reg. Trnsn Ord. Lit. Typo* 22 In the Parallel of 23 draw a line for the Eye, from the inside of e to the outside on the right hand 1736 BAILEY (folio), *Eye* (with Printers) is sometimes used for the thickness of the types or characters used in Printing; or more strictly the graving in relievo on the top or face of a letter. *Mod* The eyes of the type are filled up.

25 *Artificial eye*; also simply 'eye': A glass imitation of the natural eye.

1832 BABBAGE *Econ Manuf* § 235, I determined to think of the dolls' eyes I satisfied myself that the eyes alone would produce a circulation of a great many thousand pounds 1884 *Syd. Soc Lex* s v *Eye*, Artificial eye, a thin shell or concavo convex piece of glass or enamel, coloured in imitation of a natural eye, which is introduced beneath the lid when the eye has been enucleated 1888 *Encycl Brit.* XXIII 90/2 Artificial eyes are inserted and the specimen is then placed to dry.

26. *Glass eye.* **a.** = prec **b** also simply 'eyes'· A pair of spectacles. **c** = BULL'S EYE.

15. KENNEDY *Agst Mouth-Thankless* v. (in *Evergreen*), In thy Bag thou beirs thyne Een. 1710 *Acc. Death Tom Whigg* II 39 A Glass Eye, the Workmanship.. of the Famous Gualtero 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* III 18 A pair of Glass Eyes to clap on my Nose 1785 MRS A M BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscretions* (1786) I 62, I must put on my eyes yes, I see I was mistaken. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Dec 5/1 The pale rays of the sun show through the glass eyes on deck 1890 COUES *Handbk. Ornithology* 66 Glass eyes, of all sizes and colours, may be purchased at a moderate cost

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

27 General relations: **a.** attributive, (portions or natural appendages of the eye) as *eye-brim, -orbit, -place, -root, -socket*; (actions, properties, qualities, sensations of or pertaining to the eye) as *eye-craft, -encounter, -glance, -level, -love, -pleasure, -range, -reach, -search, -sparkle, -tear, -wrinkle*; (surgical appliances for examining or operating on the eye) as *eye-cup, -douche, -forceps, -instrument, -speculum, -syringe*; *eye-like*, adj; **b** objective, as *eye-clearer, -doctor, guard, -irrigator, -protector*; *eye-bedewing, -beguiling, -bewildering, -bewitching, -brightening, -dazzling, -delighting, -distracting, -glutting, -offending, -over-flowing, -pleasing, -rejoicing, -retoring, -searing, -trying*, etc, also with indirect obj. *eye-sweet*, adjs; *eye-ward* adv.; *eye-casting, -devouring, -watering* vbl. sbs. **c.** locative as *eye-blurred, -bold, -starting* adjs.; *eye-earnestly* adv.; instrumental as *eye-charmed, -checkt, -reasoning, -seen* adjs.; parasynthetic and similative as *eye-blue, -headed, -tipped.*

1612 J TAYLOR (Water P.) *To Sir R. Douglas*, This kingdom weeps. With *eye-bedewing verse. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant* I. 4 Her [illegible] *eye beguiling Gold 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop Ceremon* I IX 46 The *eye-bewitching glistering snew 1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res* I x, [illegible] chiaroscuro 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XIX (1848) 225 Within, the dome Was *eyeblue sapphire. 1592 WARNER *Alb Eng.* VII. XXXVII. 168 She *eie-blur'd, and adiudged Praies the dastard'st 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. IV II *Magnificence* 424 Th' *eye-bold Eagle never feals the flash of Lightning 1641 MILTON *Ch Govt* Wks 1738 I 58 Some *eye-blightning Electuary of Knowledge and Foresight 1729 I' COOKE *Tales, Proposals*, &c 185 The Cuttiff trembles, and his *Eyebrims flow 1553 T WILSON *Rhet* (1580) 88 By suche good *eye casting they shall allwaies be able to speake what thai ought 1649 G DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen V*, CCLXII, Amazement but Enchrills *Eye-Charm'd Spectators 1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* II IV 47 He forgot his Table, till *eye checkt to his duty 1883 R JURNIER in *Gd Words* Dec 790/2 The pretty little Eyebright had at one time a great reputation as an *eye-clearer. 1639 HORN & ROBOTHAM *Gate Lang Unl.* LXXVI *heading*, Of opticks (*eye-craft) and painting. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.*, **Eye-cup*, a cup for washing the eyeball 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart. Cantoes* XIV. (1878) 147 *Eye-dazing mistries 1757 DYER *Fleece* II. 574 The tribe of salts *eyedelighting hues Produce 1887 HISSEY *Holiday on Road* 87 Windmills always charming features in the prospect, life-giving and eye-delighting 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott Nt-cap* 1473 Monsieur Léonce Miranda ate her up With *eye-devouring. 1885 E. D HALE in *Harper's Mag* Mar. 558/2 They are as good as any *eye doctor. 1884 *Syd Soc Lex*, **Eye douche*, an instrument by means of which a stream of water or medicated fluid can be applied to

the surface of the eye 1818 KEATS *Endymion* I 360 Sweeping, *eye-earnestly, through almond vales 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser II 1 (1865) 241 A momentary *eye encounter with those stern bright visages 1590 SPENSER *F Q* II VII 9 To them that covet such *eye-glutting gaine Proffer thy giftes. 1884 *Health Exhib Catal* 128/1 Gauze Wire *Eye-Guards 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, **Eye-headed Bolt*, a form of bolt having an eye at the head-end. 1884 *Syd Soc Lex.*, **Eye-irrigator*, a coil of narrow lead tubing readily bent to fit the orbit and the surface of the lids, through which a constant current of warm or cold fluid is maintained 1611 COTGR, *Miraillet*, a Thornebacke which hath on either of her sides a great *eye-like spot. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci Lect* II 51 Many of the hawk-moth caterpillars have eye-like spots 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* (1870) 92 And *eye-love expires. 1806 J GRAHAME *Birds of Scot* 77 A melancholy, *eye-o'erflowing look 1595 SHAKS *John* III 1 47 Patch'd with foule Moles, and *eye-offending markes. 1858 H. MILLER *Rambl Geol* II XII 434 The snout of the Dipterus was less round, it bore no marks of the *eye-orbits 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D* II (ed 12) 10 A light came through my *eye-places 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 6 Medowes, enamelled with all sorts of *eie-pleasing flowers. 1677 GALE *Crt Gentiles* II IV. 446 His spirit hath garnished the Heavens, i e decked them with those eye-pleasing glorious lights 1627 MARKHAM *Caval* I 53 If you preserue your Mare for beautie, and *eye-pleasure 1884 *Syd Soc. Lex*, **Eye-protectors* 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec Th* I. XII, The very instant he is out of *eye-range 1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III (1682) 12 They had so long together lain in *eye-reach 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XX (1848) 234 *Eye-reasoning man 1645 QUARLES *Sol Recant.* V 23 Full heaps of *eye-rejoicing gold 1818 L. HUNT *Foliage, Orig Poems* 28 As on the *eye-retorting dolphin's back That let ARION ride him 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* IX 458 All his *eye-roots crackled in the flames 1657 REEVE *God's Plea for Nineveh* 153 All our lip reverence, *eye search, feet-lackying, ear-bibbing scarce bring forth a conspicuous Penitent 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr Poems* 116 The keen torrents of *eye-searing light. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* XLII. (1856) 382 *Eye-seen growth 1841-44 EMERSON *Ess, Hist.* Wks. (Bohn) I 10 Whose *eye sockets are so formed that it would be impossible for such eyes to squint 1854 OWEN *Skel & Teeth* (1855) 13 The eye-sockets..are large, and usually with a free and wide intercommunication in the skeleton. 1870 EMERSON *Soc & Solit, Bks* Wks (Bohn) III. 90 Laughter and blushes and *eye-sparkles of men and women 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig Musings* iv, Fear, the wild-visaged, pale, *eye-starting wretch 1598 J DICKENSON *Greene in Conc* (1878) 124 Which spoyle their stommacks with vnsauory myxtures, thereby to seeme *eye-sweete 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 187 Not only God, but all his instruments must be eye-sweet to us. 1863 *Manch Exam* 22 May, The effect of this arrangement is peculiarly 'eye-sweet'. 1616 W FORDE *Serm* 42 The hearts griefe and the *eie-teares must goe together 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot Gard* II 142 The Cherub train with wonder touch the sliding snail, Admire his *eye-tip'd horns 1887 *Sat Rev* 14 May 703/1 Colours worked on highly glazed *eye-trying paper 1891 *Daily News* 3 Nov 5/3 Placidly sharp fat face, puckered *eyeward (as if all gravitating towards the eyes) 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 61 This gaping, and *eye-watering. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* I. XVI. 113 Such *eye-wrinkles are very effectual in a scowl.

28 Special comb.: **† eye-apple**, the apple of the eye; **eye-baby**, the image of the spectator seen in another's eye, **eye-bar**, a steel or iron bar having an eye or hole at either end, used in bridges; **eye-blight**, something that blights or dims the eye; **eye-blink**, the twinkling of an eye (cf. BLINK *sb* 2 3); **eye-blinking** *vbl sb.* (cf. BLINK *v* 6), a half-closing of the eye (to what is indecorous); **eye-bone**, the bony circle round the eye, the orbit; **† eye-brine, tears**; **† eye-cast**, an act of casting the eye, a glance or look; **eye-copy**, a copy made by the hand, with the aid of the eye only; **eye-dawn**, the dawn or first appearance (of a feeling) in the eye; **† eye-dolp** = *eye-socket*; **eye-dot** = *eye-speck*; **eye-dotter**, a small brush used in graining wood in imitation of bird's-eye maple; **eye-drop**, a tear; **eye-end**, that end of a telescope to which the eye is applied; **† eye-flap** = BLINKER 2 b; **† eye-form** (see quot.); **eye-handle** (of a spade, etc), a handle having an eye or hole, **† eye-hope**, hope arising from the appearance of a thing; **† eye-lamp**, lamp or light of the eye; **eye-lens**, the lens nearest the eye in an optical instrument; **eye-light**, (*a*) the light of the eye, (*b*) a light (candle or lamp) for the eye; **eye-limpet** (see quot.); **eye-line**, (*a*) the field or range of vision, (*b*) in *pl.* the lines above and below the eye of a bird; **eye-loop** = EYE-HOLE, a loop-hole; **eye-memory** (see quot); **eye and ear-observation** (see quot); **eye-observation**, an observation taken by the eye alone, **eye-opener**, (*a*) *U S.* a draught of strong liquor, *esp* one taken in the morning, (*b*) something that throws sudden light on a subject or that makes clear what was dark and ambiguous, (*c*) something which causes keen surprise, **eye-parley**, communication by interchange of looks; **† eye-pearl**, a facet in a compound eye; **eye-pedicel, eye-peduncle**, *Zool.* a pedicel or peduncle supporting an eye; **eye-peeper** = EYE-LID; **eye-point** = EYE-SPOT; **eye-probe** (see quot); **eye-purple** (see quot); **eye-rim** (see quot); **eye-scope** = EYE-SHOT, **eye-seed**, in *pl* seeds which, when blown into the eye, are said to remove foreign substances; **† eye (ȝen)-seke** [see SEKE], eyesickness; yearning, **† eye-set** *a*, set down by eye-witnesses, trustworthy, **eye-shade**, a shade for the eyes, (*a*) one worn or used as a protection from the light, (*b*) a hood attached to a microscope to prevent the entrance of lateral rays to the eye, **† eye-sick** *a*, affected by things one sees, **eye-siren** (see quot.), **eye-sketch** = EYE-DRAUGHT, **eye-sorrow**, (*a*) suffering through the eye, (*b*) = EYE-SORE; **eye-speck**, an eye consisting of a single speck, a rudimentary eye; **eye-stalk**, the stalk or peduncle supporting the eye; = *eye-peduncle*; **eye-star** (see quot); **eye-stone**, (*a*) a stone resembling an eye, (*b*) (see quot. 1828); **† eye-streams**, tears; **eye-structure** (see quot.), **eye-sucker** (see quot); **eye-sweep**, a survey with the eye; **eye-trap**, something to catch or deceive the eye, a specious appearance; **eye-trick**, a trick of the eye, a covert glance; **eye-tube**, the tube of the eye-piece in a telescope; **† eye-vein**, a branch-vein; **eye-verdict**, the evidence of the eyes; **eye-wages**, such wages as eye-service deserves; **eye-waiter**, one who waits for a look from his master as indicative of his will; = EYE-SERVANT, **eye-wash**, a wash or lotion for the eye, also *fig*, **eye-wattle**, a wattle or excrescence near the eye of a bird; **eye-web**, membrane covering the eye (e g of a mole); **eye-wise** *a.*, wise in appearance; **† eye-worm**, a worm in the eye, in quot *fig*, **eye-worship**, adoration performed by the eye, **eye-wright**, one who cures eyes Also, EYE-BALL, -BEAM, -BITE, etc.

1658 A. FOX tr *Wurtz' Surg* II. IX 81 If a party hath received a Wound in the Eye Apple then [etc.] 1890 COUES *Field & Gen Ornith* II IV 271 Our own reflection, diminished to the size of the "eye-baby' 1890 *Daily News* 16 Apr 6/6 Such important pieces as the *eye-bars of suspension bridges 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom* V III, Therefore are they *eye-blights, Thorns in your foot-path. 1867 DIXON *New Amer.* I. XII 143 And in an *eye-blink, Carter fell to the ground dead 1891 *Pall Mall G* 29 Oct 2/1 It is a pity that in these days of sham prudery and *eye-blinking such conversations cannot be reproduced 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiog.* VII. 47 *Eyebones with defined firm arches 1606 DAVIES *Sir T Overbury* Wks (Grosart) 13 The Judge Powders his words in *Eye-brine 1672 J HOWARD *Mad Couple* II in Hazl. *Dodsley* XV 346 There's two of them that make their love together, By languishing *eye casts 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* IV. § 2 I 207 An early *eye copy of a portion of the inscription 1820 KEATS *Ode to Psyche* 20 Tender *eye-dawn of aurorean love 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III X 15 Off his *E dolp thæ flowand blude and attir He wische away 1878 M'KENDRICK in *Encycl Brit* VIII. 816/1 Eye specks or *eye-dots met with in Medusæ, Annelidæ, etc. 1873 SPON *Workshop Rec* Ser I. 422 Some grainers use small brushes called maple *eye-dotters for forming the eyes 1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, IV V 88 That Tyranny Would haue wash'd his Knife With gentle *eye drops 1790 ROY in *Phil Trans* LXXX 154 This piece of mechanism in the *eye end of the telescope. 1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 311 The eye-end changes its position rapidly 1611 COTGR. S v *Oeilleres*, A bridle with *eye-flaps for a fore-horse 1775 ASH, *Eye-flap*. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw Knowl* I Def B ij b, A figure moche like to a tunne fourme, saue that it is sharp couered [1574 cornered] at both the endes and that figure is named an *yey [1574 eye] fourme 1880 *Catal Tool Wks Sheffield* 24 The spades above No 4 have *Eye Handles 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 351 *Eye-hopes deceitfull proue 1600 J LANE *Tom Tel-troth* 110 Daigne with your *eye-lamps to behold this booke 1871 LOCKYER *Elem Astron* § 468 We get an inverted image at the focus of the *eye-lens 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron* 63 The eye-lens E receives the pencil of rays, and deviates it to the observer's eye. 1824 J BOWRING *Batavian Anthol* 59 The brightest of stars is but twilight Compared with that beautiful *eye-light. 1869 J MARTINEAU *Ess* II 378 Eyelight comes out to mingle with the daylight that comes in 1891 FARMER *Slang*, **Eye-lumpet* an artificial eye 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 532 One unlimited *eye-line of pure space 1885 *Pall Mall G* 7 Nov. 4/1 A flycatcher sits lengthwise upon a branch How beautiful its white eye-lines and barred forehead. 1866 *Cornh Mag.* Nov. 543 On its walls [may still be traced] the *eye-loops for arrows 1880 *Pall Mall G* 20 Mar. 3/2 Closely akin to quickness of perception is *eye-memory, or 'the impressing by will on memory things which we have seen' 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron* 79 *Eye-and-ear observation is the part which both the eye and the ear play in the appreciation of intervals of time The ear catches the beat of the clock, the eye fixes the star. 1889 *Daily News* 3 Jan 5/3 The camera, gives more reliable results than mere *eye observations 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr.* IV XVI. (C. D. ed.) 513 That transatlantic dram which is poetically named an *eye opener 1870 MARK TWAIN *Innoc Abr* XV 110 The uneducated foreigner could not even furnish an Eye-Opener 1879 *N & Q* 15 Feb 140 His lecture must have been a lively eye-opener for the somnolence of a cathedral town 1884 E T HOOKER in *Amer. Missionary* (N. Y.) April, The ability manifested in the discussion..would have been an eye-opener to Dr Tucker 1652 CHARLETON *Eph. & Camm. Matrons* II (1668) 33 The *Eye-parly between Leander and Hero 1665 R. HOOKE *Micrographia* 179 There may be by each of these *eye-pearls, a representation to the Animal as in a man's eye there is a Picture or sensation in the Retina 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 24 The *eye-pedicels of the snail. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I 440 The acicle of the outer antennæ is seldom shorter than the *eye-peduncle 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 25 Dec, When my poor *eye-peepers are not quite closed, I look to the music-books 1856-8 W CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool* I 51 Animals without *eye-point and tail. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk* I 633 The scrutinizing eye-point of some star 1860 MAYNE *Exp Lex*, **Eye-probe, Surg*, name for a probe having an eye or small hole at one end. 1886 *Daily News* 24 Sept 5/1 A substance termed the visual purple of the eye Now, this *eye-purple is eminently sensitive to the action of light. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, **Eye-rim*, a circular single eye-glass, adapted to be held to its place by the contraction of the orbital muscles 1891 R KIPLING *City Dreadf Nt* IV 24 They can declare truthfully the name of every ship within *eye-scope 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n* 172 *Eye seeds Probably *Salvia Verbenaca* c 1485 *Digby Myst*, *Mary Magd* 1577, I am so wexyd with *ȝen sueke, þat [etc.] 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* X 507 So may some Stoicall Reader mis-construe this *eye-set History 1866 K R C in *N & Q* 10 Mar. 196 An *eye-shade of card-board is more useful than ornamental 1650 BP. HALL *Balm Gil* 299, I have long since left to be *eyesick. 1594 J DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 62 That *eye-Syren, alluring not with the sound, but at the sight 1774 M MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv* 84 He may sound the Depths of the Water, and mark them on an *Eye-sketch of the Coast. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L* § 317 Of this column, I made an eye-sketch at the time 1828 CARLYLE *Misc* (1857) I 132 The law of Destiny which dooms them to such unspeakable *'eye-sorrow'. 1837 — *Fr. Rev* II VI VI, So many Courtiers are an eyesorrow to the National Guards. 1839 TODD *Cycl Anat* II 130/2 The *eye-specks are situated a little way behind the head 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* III 61 The simple 'eye-specks' of some of the lower Worms. 1854 WOODWARD *Molluscа* (1856) 25 The snail affords a remarkable, though familiar instance, when it draws in its *eye-stalks 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* I 24 At the ends of the eye-stalks are the organs of vision. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* Pref. I 42 So many featherlets leading up to the gem or *eye-star, for which the whole was formed 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh* 129 An Ophthalmites, or some sort of *Eye stone 1828 S. F GRAY *Suppl to Pharmacopœia* 143 Guernsey eye-stone being put into the inner corner of the eye works its way out at the outward corner and brings out any strange substance with it 1865 EMANUEL *Diamonds, etc* 163 These stones [onyx] are also termed by jewellers 'eye-stones'. 1594 SOUTHWELL *M Magd Fun Teares* 85 Would our eyes be so dry, if such *eie-streams were behovefull? 1888 F.H HATCH *Gloss Terms for Rocks* 11 **Eye-structure*. In this structure the foliated and secondary minerals are arranged in layers round the larger original constituents, producing lenticular forms which often bear a striking resemblance to eyes 1744 BAKER in *Phil Trans* XLIII. 35, I shall distinguish it by the Name of *Eye-Sucker, as that Name conveys an Idea of the Manner how it lives 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl*, **Eye-sucker*, a small sea insect, which is sometimes found fixed by the snout to the Eyes of sprats 1865 E BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 440 When you have taken your first *eye sweep, you cannot say which goddess is the fairest 1785 MRS A M BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscr* (1786) I 4 The *eye-trap of a good house. 1825 *Blackw Mag* XVIII 152 A got-up thing—a mere eye-trap 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III V (1632) 487 Galba, perceiving him and his wife beginne to bandy *eye-trickes and signes 1779 DOLLOND in *Phil Trans* LXIX. 332 The *eye-tube which contains the wires of the telescope. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr* 6 The elongation or contraction of the length of the body, by means of the eye-tube 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 43 They sende into each of the caules innumerable small *eye veynes 1657 S W *Schism Dispach't* 198 Dr H would persuade us to beleeve against our *eye-verdict. 1620 SANDERSON *Serm* I 150 They do Him but eye-service, and He giveth them but *eye-wages *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* II 249 Most of them were but *eye-waiters 1866 *Cornh Mag* Sept. 361 Not all the hair-pins, and *eye-washes, and affectations can equal it. 1884 C T BUCKLAND *Sk Soc Life India* II 45 Most officers of any tact understand the meaning of eye-wash. 1889 F A GUTHRIE *Pariah* I 1, He came up to me with some eyewash or other about our being neighbours at Gorsecombe now. 1868 DARWIN *Anim & Pl* I. VI 188 A long-beaked carrier, having large *eye-wattles 1883 W S DUGDALE tr *Dante's Purgatorio* XVII 188 Through which thou couldst see no better than a mole does through his *eyeweb 1876 LOWELL *Poet Wks* (1879) 472 When those *eye wise..shall be lost In the great light 1591 LYLY *Endym* III IV 45 Love is but an *eye worme, which onely tickleth the head with hopes *a* 1674 MILTON *Prose Wks* (Jod.), **Eye-worship*. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv France* 28 My hostess perswaded me to this holy *eye-wright.

† Eye, *sb* 2 *Obs* [Used erroneously for NYE, *neye*; *a neye* = *an eye*. Cf. ADDER, EYAS, etc] A brood (of pheasants)

c 1430 *Bk Hawkyng* in *Rel Ant* I 296, I have founde a covey of pertrich.. and eye of fesaunts 1579 E K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph Cal.* Apr 118 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst Agric.* (1681) 252 When you have found an Eye of Pheasants place your Nets hollow, loose, and circular-wise 1725 in BRADLEY *Fam Dict* s v *Pheasant*.

† Eye, *sb* 3 *Obs. rare*—1. In 5 pl eyen. (Of doubtful meaning: perh. some error)

c 1440 *Bone Flor* 845 Syr Garcy went crowlande for fayne As rampande eyen do in the rayne.

Eye (əi), *v* [f EYE *sb.*1]

I. † 1. *trans* To perceive with the eyes; to see *lit* and *fig Obs*

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* IV (Arb) 102 Eyest thou this filthhood? 1632 J. HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 77 Never in her life-time ever eyed the Princesse a more pleasing spectacle. 1655 GURNALL *Chr in Arm* I 64 They who in the performing of divine duties, eye not God through them 1725 POPE *Odyss.* X. 690 The paths of gods what mortal can survey? Who eyes their motion? 1779 J NEWTON in *Olney Hymns* III No. 58 His heart revives, if cross the plains He eyes his home

2. To direct the eyes to, fix the eyes upon, look at or upon, behold, observe Often with a word or phrase indicative of some feeling (*e.g* anger,

suspicion, wonder, etc). *To eye askance, askant.* see ASKANCE, ASKANT.

1566 T STAPLETON *Ret Untr Jewel* IV 148 Gentle Reader! Eye M Jewel wel 1610 SHAKS *Temp* III 1 40 Full many a Lady I haue ey'd with best regard 1682 Sir T BROWNE *Chr. Mor* 12 Eye well those heroes who have held their heads above water. 1725 POPE *Odyss* XVII 443 They eye the man, majestic in distress 1797 MRS RADCLIFFE *Italian* XVII, They eyed the prisoners with curiosity 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* II, The public were eyeing the empty platform. 1848 M. ARNOLD *Tristram & Iseult* Poems (1877) 215 The knights eyed her in surprise. 1883 W C RUSSELL *Sea Queen* III XII. 271 My father eyed her askant

fig 1689 HICKERINGILL *The Ceremony-Monger* Wks (1716) II 437 Eying nothing of the Beauties of the Mind

†b To look upon, regard *as* (so and so) *Obs*

1659 W BROUGH *Sacr Princ* 240 Eying men as mortal and mutable 1673 JANEWAY *Heaven on E.* (1847) 67 We do not sufficiently eye God as the fountain of all our excellency

3. To keep an eye on; to observe narrowly

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II (1625) 101 At one time or other I have eyed the demeanours, issues and dispositions of sundry humors 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam* XVIII 9 And Saul eyed Dauid from that day 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. XXVI (1647) 215 It being good to eye a suspicious person 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1877) V 385, I observed my wife to eye my eyes whether I did ever look upon Deb 1672 Sir T BROWNE *Lett Friend* (1712) 33 In consumptive Diseases some eye the Complexion of Moles 1725 POPE *Odyss* XIII 36 He sat, and ey'd the sun, and wished the night, Slow seemed the sun to move 1797–1804 BEWICK *Brit Birds* (1847) I. 139 He succeeded in eyeing the bird to the distant passage by which it entered and left its nest 1812 H & J SMITH *Rej Addr* XIII (1873) 120, I've stood and eyed the builders 1877 H A. PAGE *De Quincy* I. IV. 81 Had eyed the lad hovering about the house.

†4. To have or keep in view; to aim at (a mark). Of an expression, text, etc To refer to *Obs*

1590 SPENSER *F Q.* II IV 7 The aymed marke, which he had eide 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol* § 219 In which are chiefly to be eyed the matter and forme 1621–31 LAUD *Sev Serm* (1847) 34 The letter of the psalm reads David the spirit of the psalm eyes Christ. 1625–8 tr *Camden's Hist Eliz* III (1688) 367 God, whom alone I eyed and respected 1659 FULLER *App. Inj Innoc* (1840) 563 This my expression did eye another person 1669 PENN *No Cross* XXII. § 3 Let the Glories of another World be ey'd 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 201 Therefore, eye him in all.

†5 *intr.* a. To look or appear to the eye. b. To have an eye *to*, look *to*. *Obs*

1606 SHAKS *Ant & Cl.* I III. 97 My becommings kill me, when they do not Eye well to you 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I XIV 22 As if one were, for the contentment of this life; and the other, eying to that of the life to come.

II 6 *trans.* To furnish with eyes, in senses 20 and 21 of the sb

1854 T. MORRALL *Needle-making* 30 In that [stage] of eying 4,000 [needles] per hour are easily produced 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* 1 (1880) 48 On the tails eye hang a triangle also eyed 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 933/1 The ends of the strands are 'eyed'.

Hence **Eye**ing *vbl. sb*, the action of the vb EYE

a 1732 T BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 3 A wise eying of the hand of God in all we find to bear hard upon us.

Eye, obs form of AWE, EGG.

Eyeable (ai ăb'l), *a* [f. EYE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be seen by the eye, also, that may be looked upon with pleasure, sightly.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 458 The furthest things on all sides eyeable Are village temples tapering to the skies 1887 *Times* (weekly ed) 19 Aug 12/1 They take very good care to make their goods 'eyeable' and attractive to purchasers 1890 *Sat. Rev* 13 Sept 327/2 Dr. Hime has spared no pains in making the pages eyeable.

Eyeass, obs form of EYAS.

Eye-ball (ai bǭl) [f EYE *sb*[1] + BALL.] = *Ball of the eye.* a The apple or pupil b. The eye itself within the lids and socket

a. 1592 SHAKS *Ven & Ad.* 119 Hold up thy head: Look in mine eye balls 1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. Kilde* Wks. 1874 II 101 Your companie is as my eie ball deere 1614 BEAUM & FL. *Wit at Sev Weapons* I 1, The brow of a Military face may not be offensive to your generous eyeballs *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 397 A fitful light in his eyeball glistened. 1871 R ELLIS *Catullus* LXIV 219 Ere .. these dimly lit eye-balls Feed to the full on thee

b. 1590 SHAKS *Mids N.* III II 369 Crush this hearbe into Lysanders eie, Whose liquor hath this vertuous propertie, To. make his eie-bals role with wonted sight. 1668 DRYDEN *Ind. Emp* II. 1, I feel my eyeballs rowl 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc Mar* VI XX, Their stony eye-balls glitter'd on In the red and smoky light. 1802 HOME in *Phil Trans.* XCII 354 The eye-lid is very loose upon the eye-ball 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew* XV 214 An arrow was in his eye-ball. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* III II 503 The eyeball is moved by six muscles.

Eye-beam (ai'bī m) [f. EYE *sb.*[1] + BEAM] A beam or glance of the eye.

1588 SHAKS *L L L.* IV III 28 So sweete a Kisse the golden Sun giues not. As thy eye beames *a* 1639 T CAREW *To a Lady*, Through those Crystalls our soules flitting, Shall a pure wreathe of eye-beames twine 1785 MRS A M BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscr* (1786) II 212 Her eye beams shoot through my soul. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser I. VI. (1876) 155 Read the language of these wandering eye-beams

†**Eye-bite,** *v Obs rare* [f EYE *sb*[1] + BITE *v*] *trans* To bewitch with the eye

1584 R SCOT *Discov Witchcr* III XV 50 The Irishmen . affirme, that not onelie their children, but their cattell are . eyebitten, when they fall suddenlie sicke. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Eyebite*, to fascinate or bewitch by a certain evil influence from the eye. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

Hence †**Eye-biter,** one who 'eye-bites'. †**Eye-biting** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a.*

1584 R SCOT *Discov Witchcr* III XV 50 The Irishmen terme one sort of their witches eybiters. 1585 J HIGGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 427 *Fascinus*, a bewitching or eye-biting 1656 T ADY *Candle in Dark* II. 104 Calling them eye-biting witches

Eye-bolt (ai bōult) [f EYE *sb*[1] + BOLT *sb*] A bolt or bar having an eye at one end, to receive a hook, ring, etc.

1769 SMEATON in Brand *Newcastle* (1789) II App 586 The stones may be laid hold of by eye-bolts fixed in holes bored with a jumper 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 35 They are mostly fitted with a sprig-eye-bolt driven in the middle of their ends 1859 F A. GRIFFITHS *Artill Man.* (1862) 116 They hook the fixed blocks to the eye-bolts.

Eye'-bree. [f. EYE *sb*[1] + BREE *sb*[1]]

†a. = EYE-LID *Obs* †b = EYE-LASH *Obs.*

c = EYE-BROW. *Obs* exc *Sc* and *dial*

a *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd* I. 352 Niwe gate cyse ofergeseted mid þa eagbræwas. *c* 1300 *Song agst Retoures* in *Pol Songs* (Camden) 239 Sene is on is browe Ant on is eȝebrewe, That [etc] 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II 137 b, The juice of it [mustarde] is good for the roughnes of the eybrees 1604 T WRIGHT *Passions* I VII 29 The fornication of a woman shall be knowen by the lifting vp of her eyes, and in her eye-bries 1617 MARKHAM *Caval* V 17 All those long and stiffe haires which growe close aboue his vpper eye-brees. 1787 in GROSE *Provinc Gloss*, *Suppl.*

b 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* (1586) 117 A horse when he beginnes to be olde, his temples waxe hollowe, his eye bries gray 1615 G SANDYS *Trav* 67 Into the same hue do they dy their eie-breis, and eye-browes

c 1776 HERD *Scot Songs* I. 210 And the sweat it dropt down Frae my very eye-brie *a* 1803 JAMIESON *Water-Kelpie* 43 (in Scott *Minstr*), Of filthy gar his ee-brees war 1862 *Dialect of Leeds* 257 'Ee-brees', eyebrows. *Mod Sc* He is dirt up to the very ee-brees

Eyebright (ai brəit), *a* and *sb.* [f EYE *sb*[1] + BRIGHT]

†A *adj* Bright to the eye, clear *Obs rare*—[1].

1607 *Lingua* II V in Hazl *Dodsley* IX. 381 The shooting stars, Which in an eye-bright evening seem to fall

B *sb* 1. The popular name of the plant *Euphrasia officinalis*, formerly in repute as a remedy for weak eyes, = EUPHRASY.

1533 ELYOT *Cast Helthe* (1541) 11 b, Thynges good for the eyes. Eyebryght Fenell 1585 LLOYD *Treas Health* XII E VIJ, Take of the wood of Aloes, of eybright [etc] 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* XIII 202 He Fumitorie gets, and Eye-bright for the eye 1671 SALMON *Syn Med* III XXII 399 Eye bright strengthens the head, eyes and memory, clears the sight 1718 QUINCY *Compl Disp* 79 Eyebright flowers in June 1758 MRS DELANY *Life & Corr* III 507 The purple vetch and eyebright soften the golden furs and glowing heath. 1848 C A JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 271 We find eye-bright with thick fleshy leaves 1883 R TURNER in *Gd. Words* Dec 790/2 The pretty little Eyebright had at one time a great reputation as an eye clearer

b. *attrib.* Prepared from euphrasy Also in names of other plants or medicaments used as remedies for weak sight

1597 GERARD *Herbal* I lxii § 3 85 Eiebright Cow wheate. 1626 SURFL. & MARKH *Country Farme* 43 Drinke euerie morning a small draught of Eye-bright wine 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 39 The Eye-bright water of Repentance 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract Physick* 118 Ey-bright oyl made of the flowers of Succory 1747 WESLEY *Prim Physic* (1762) 60 Use Eye bright Tea daily 1884 MILLER *Plant-n., Eye-bright Cow-wheat.* The genus Bartsia

†2. ? 'A kind of ale in Elizabeth's time' (Latham). *Obs*

1610 B JONSON *Alch* V i, Men and women [have] been seen to flock here. . In days of Pimlico and Eye-bright.

Eyebrow (ai'brau). [f EYE *sb*[1] + BROW Not in OE., which had only *ēagbræw* EYE-BREE]

1. The fringe of hair along the upper orbit of the eye, more or less arched in appearance.

1585 J. HIGGINS tr *Junius' Nomenclator* 27 *Supercilium*, the ridge of haire aboue the eye lids or the eye browes. 1600 SHAKS *A. V L.* II VII 149 The Louer, with a wofull ballad Made to his Mistresse eye-brow 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 32 Above stand the Eye-Brows, to keep any thing from running down upon the eyes. 1741 MONRO *Anat Nerves* (ed 3) 79 An arched Ridge is extended, on which the Eye-brows are placed 1813 SCOTT *Triermain* III. XXVI, Shade thine eyebrows with thine hand 1860 FROUDE *Hist Eng* VI 276 He had the arched eyebrow of the beautiful Plantagenet face

b *pl* Artificial imitations of the same, app. made of mouse-skin.

1703 STEELE *Tend. Husb* III i, Pr'y thee, wench, bring me my black eyebrows out of the next room 1728 PRIOR *Another Reas. Affliction* Poems 270 The Slattern had left in the Hurry Her Lady's Complexion and Eyebrows at Calais. — *On the same* Poems 271 If we don't catch a Mouse To-night, Alas! no Eye-brows for To morrow.

2. *Anat* (see quot 1840).

1806 *Med. Jrnl* XV 208 The organ of finding and recollecting places manifested itself strongly in the corners of his eye-brows. 1840 G ELLIS *Anat* 74 The eyebrows are two curved prominences formed by the orbicularis and occipito-frontalis muscles.

3. *Arch.* a A moulding over a window. b. (See quot 1842)

1703 T. N *City & C Purchaser* 5 *Annulet* in Architecture a Tince, Eye-brow. 1832 tr. *Tour Germ Prince* IV. IV 162 Hatfield is built of brick; only the eyebrows of the windows .&c are of stone 1842 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. 971 *Eyebrow*, a name sometimes given to the fillet.

4. *attrib* and *Comb*

1718 PRIOR *Another Reas. Affliction* Poems 270 Her Eye-brow-Box one Morning lost. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit W.* (1840) 9 Your nose-borers eyebrow-pluckers, would all want bread 1854 HOOKER *Himal Jrnls.* I III 66 Prominence of eyebrow region

Hence **Eye browed** *a.*, furnished with eyebrows, *transf.* (of a hill), having a growth of trees resembling an eyebrow **Eye browless** *a*, without eyebrows.

1833 J HODGSON in J Raine *Mem* (1858) II 314 Steep scars, fringed and eye-browed with wild natural wood 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* 1 2 Flock of white-eyebrowed goats. 1868 DICKENS *Uncomm Trav* XXV, Those four male personages complexionless and eyebrowless 1884 *Miss Herald* Sept. 375 They never yet had heard of such a thing as an eyebrowless child

Eye'brow, *v* [f. prec. sb] *trans.* a To frown (a person) *out of*; in quot with *indirect pass* b To provide with (distinct) eyebrows

1837 T HOOK *Jack Brag* XIX, Rougeing, powdering eye-browing, and all concomitant stage tricks 1876 MRS WHITNEY *Sights & Ins* III 15, I find it is only the unusual things that you are eyebrowed out of.

Eyed (əid), *ppl a* [f EYE *sb*[1] + -ED[2]]

1 Furnished with eyes.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV 1459 Your e father is in sleighte as Argus eyed. *c* 1430 LYDG *Bochas* Prol (1544) 54 A prince Eyed as a tigre with reason and foresight 1553 EDEN *Treat Newe Ind* (Arb) 15 An Elephant is . eyed lyke a swine 1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal* Sept 203 For Roffy is wise, and as Argus eyed. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov Power Parl* App 154 He who even now seemed eyed, eared, strong and flourishing, will suddenly wax blind, deafe, and fall to nothing 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 196 A wild and wanton pard, Eyed like the evening star

fig 1869 R LYTTON *Orval* 117 The eyed air Sees not

b With *adj* prefix, as *Argus-*, *blue-*, *fierce-*, *hollow-*, *two-*, *wet-eyed*. see the adjs

†c. Gifted with sight, clear-sighted, sharp-sighted Also *fig* Wide awake *to*. *Obs.*

1584 T BASTARD *Chrestoleros* (1880) 82 Men . Eyde to their profit, but blinde to their paine 1596 SPENSER *F Q* IV III 7 They were both so watchfull and well eyde, That [etc] 1618 ROWLANDS *Sacred Mem* 45 Borne blind they knew And most miraculous, now perfect ey'd 1632 J. HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 87 A god, though blinde, yet eyed sufficiently to spie out two spirits

2. Furnished with an eye. Cf EYE 20, 21.

1804 ABERNETHY *Surg Observ.* 215 By means of an eyed probe 1886 *Academy* 22 May 358/2 Mr Hall invented eyed hooks [in fly-fishing]

3. Marked or ornamented as with eyes; dappled, spotted. *Eyed Hawk-Moth* (*Smerinthus Ocellatus*). a moth of the family *Sphingidæ*

1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 450 Soft mossy lawns eyed with blooms 1821 KEATS *Lamia* 50 Eyed like a peacock 1825 BERRY *Encycl Herald* I, *Eyed* a term used in speaking of the variegated spots in the peacock's tail 1843 WESTWOOD *Brit Moths* I 7 *Smerinthus Ocellatus* The Eyed Hawk-Moth. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 53 That which perks and preens The eyed wing 1889 in ELVIN *Dict Heraldry.*

Eye'-draught. [f EYE *sb*[1] + DRAUGHT] A drawing or plan made by the eye, not by actual measurement.

1773 *Gentl Mag* 265 Eye Draught of the Solway Moss 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L*, § 20 *note*, The print appears to be made from an Eye Draught 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract Build* 170 To take the dimensions of a place make an eye-draught 1875 PROCTOR *Expanse Heav* 273 The stars being copied by eye-draughts from the charts

Eye'ful, *sb* [f EYE *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] a. As much as the eye can take in at once b A minute quantity; a wink (of sleep).

1832 J WILSON in *Blackw Mag* XXXI 865 We prefer a miniature picture of the Swiss Giantess to the giantess herself—an eyeful for one to an armful for ten 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* II. 37 You drop off again, and get about an eyeful of sleep: lo, it is tinkle, tinkle, for matins 1876 D. STEVENSON in *Gd. Words* 687 [We] with large eye-fuls took the landscape in

Eye'ful, *a Obs.* exc *dial* [f EYE *sb*[1] + -FUL.]

†a Plainly to be seen. b Careful; observant

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* X 396 He hung them up aloft upon a tamarisk bough As eyeful trophies 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s v, 'He's varry eeful over his brass', he is careful in laying out his money 'Be eeful', mind what you are about

Eye-glass (ai glas), *sb* [f EYE *sb*[1] + GLASS]

†1. The crystalline lens of the eye *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS *Wint. T.* I. II 268 Your eye-glasse Is thicker then a Cuckolds Horne

2 A glass to shield or protect the eye

1823 J BADCOCK *Dom Amusem* 65 Wearing a visor with eye-glasses in it

3. †a. A magnifying glass, a microscope (*obs.*). b In mod. use, a lens of glass or crystal for assisting defective sight *Double eye-glass*, (*pair of*) *eyeglasses*. two such lenses mounted side by side so as to assist the sight of both eyes, the name is by usage restricted to a pair of lenses to be held in the hand or kept in position by a spring on the nose; those which are secured by pieces of metal placed over the ears being called *spectacles.*

1767 HARMER in *Phil Trans* LVII 283, I have often found, by the help of an eye-glass, that I passed over great multitudes of eggs 1807 *Director* I 233 He uses his eye-glass more than his prayer-book 1859 G MEREDITH *R. Feverel* XXIX, Eyes are bearable, but eye glasses an abomination. 1863 Miss BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict* (1878) I. II. 17 The old man put a double gold eyeglass over his nose, and began to read 1883 F M PEARD *Contrad.* XXVII, She

fancied there had been something of the eye-glass manner about him. 1883 F M Crawford *Dr. Claudius* iii, She wore gold-rimmed eyeglasses.

4 The lens at that end of any optical instrument to which the eye is applied

1664 *Phil Trans* I 2 He useth three Eye-Glasses for his great Telescopes 1672 Gregory in Rigaud *Corr Sci Men* (1841) II 242 The plano-convex eyeglass. 1704 Newton *Opticks* I i. viii (1721) 92 A pretty good Perspective made with a concave Eyeglass 1782 Ramsden in *Phil Trans* (1783) LXXIII 99 Thus we have a system of eye-glasses which may be taken out of the telescope 1816 J Smith *Panorama Sc & Art* I 484 The focal distance of the eye-glass 1837 Goring & Pritchard *Microgr* 56 The solar focus of its eye-glass. 1867 J Hogg *Microsc* I. ii 31 The other to magnify this image, and from being next the eye of the observer, called the eye-glass

5 A glass adapted for the application of remedies to the eye.

1842 Dunglison *Med Lex*, Eye Glass, *Scaphium oculare*. 1884 in *Syd Soc Lex*, *Eye-glass*, a hollow cup-shaped glass for applying lotions to the eye

Hence **Eyeglassed** *a*, furnished with an eye-glass or eyeglasses.

1848 Clough *Bothie* I 9 Noble ladies .Bowing their eyeglassed brows 1891 M E. Mann *Winter's Tale* II ii iv. 181 The eyeglassed young man.

Eye·glass, *v rare*$^{-1}$. [f prec sb] *trans* To look at through an eyeglass

1828 J Banion *Anglo-Irish* II 221 Miss Gore employed herself in eye-glassing Gerald

Eyehole (əɪ hōul). [f. Eye *sb*^{1} + Hole.] **a.** The cavity or socket containing the orbit of the eye **b.** A hole to look through **c.** *dial* (See quot)

a. 1637 Rutherford *Lett* lxxxviii (1862) I 227 Let their eyes rot in their eye-holes, who will not receive Him home again 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss*, *Een holes*, the eye-sockets. 1888 J Shallow *Templars Trials* 68 Wheat grows through the eyeholes of the skull

b. 1856 Kane *Arct Expl* I xxv 406 A small eye hole .enabled the in-dwellers to peep out 1863 Sala *Breakfast in Bed* (1864) 286 A crumpled bit of pasteboard covered with black silk, with two eyeholes and a fringe of sham lace. 1878 Lockyer *Stargazing* 47 The stars were observed through an eyehole, sliding on a fixed arc.

c. 1884 Holland *Gloss Chester* (E D S), *Eye-hole*, the depressions in a potato from which the buds spring. 1887 in Darlington *Folk-speech S Cheshire* (E D S).

Eye-lash (əɪ læʃ) [f. Eye *sb*^{1} + Lash] **a** The row or line of hairs fringing the edge of the eye-lid. **b.** A single hair from the same

1752 Sir J Hill *Hist. Anim* 535 Even the eyelashes [of the Simia] are like ours. 1777 Robertson *Hist Amer* II 68 Their .eye-lashes are of the same hue 1813 Scott *Rokeby* iv v, The eye-lash dark, and downcast eye. 1836 Todd *Cycl Anat* I. 306/2 Few birds possess eye-lashes 1860 Tyndall *Glac* II i. 235 Looking through their fingers or their eyelashes 1883 *Harper's Mag* Sept 646/2 She fought him [Sleep] to the last eye-lash

Hence **Eye-lashed** *ppl. a*, provided with eye-lashes; in quot. *transf.*

1854 Syd. Dobell *Balder* I 5 Little window in the wall, Eye-lashed with balmy sprays of honeysuckle.

† Eye·last, Eye·list. *Sc Obs.* [? f. Eye *sb* 1 + ME. *lest*, *last* fault]

1. A flaw, deformity, defect.

1592 R. Bruce *Serm* B viij, The last eyelast that appeareth in this denunciatioun is this 1606 *Sc Acts Jas VI* (1816) 357 Ony defaulte or Eilest, be þe quhilk the richt or possessioun of the saidis landis may be challangeit 1610 J. Melvill *Diary* (1842) 761 They fand thrie or four dangerous eyelistis that they could not digest 1624 Calderwood *Ep Chr Brother* 12 The uncomely eye-lasts required to be introduced upon the sound work of this Sacrament. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 142 From any ee-list I'm free

2 A grievance, grudge; ill-will, malice

1584 J Carmichael in *Wodr Soc. Misc* (1844) 415 To repare all bygane elistis. 1595 in Pitcairn *Crim Trials* I 349 All and sindrie persons amangis quhome deidlie feid and eleist is presentlie standing. 1644 D Hume *Hist Douglas* 87 These two lived after without suspition, grudge, or eye-list on either partie

Eyeless (əɪ les), *a.* [f. Eye *sb.*^{1} + -less]

1. Without eyes. **a** Of certain animals. Having no eyes. **b.** Of a needle: Made without an eye **c.** Of a plant, etc.: Without buds.

1570 in Levins *Manip* 91 *a* 1822 Shelley *Assassins* ii. in *Ess & Lett.* (Camelot) 171 The eyeless worms of earth 1848 Carpenter *Anim Phys* 12 In the great cave of Kentucky are found numerous small eyeless fishes 1871 *Athenæum* 26 Aug. 275 Paris has sewers, and strange, eyeless beings swarm through them

2. Deprived of the eyes, having the eyes removed

1592 Shaks *Rom & Jul* v. iii 126 What Torch is yond that vainely lends his light To grubs, and eyelesse Sculles? 1605 — *Lear* III. vii 96 Turne out that eyelesse Villaine. 1671 Milton *Samson* 38 Ask for this great deliverer now, and find him Eyeless in Gaza 1725 Pope *Odyss* xiii 145 The vengeance vowed for eyeless Polypheme. 1812 Byron *Ch Har* II. vi, Through each lack-lustre, eyeless hole 1857 Whittier *Poems*, *Wife of Manoah* 15 An eyeless captive. 1866 Kingsley *Herew.* xv. 194, I am haunted with spectres eyeless and handless

3. Blind, sightless. **a.** Without eyes or eyesight, *lit* and *fig.* **b** Not using the eyes, undiscriminating, without aid from the eyes

1627–47 Feltham *Resolves* 164 The eye-lesse night 1717 Addison tr *Ovid's Met.* III 625 Pentheus only durst deride The Cheated People, and their Eyeless Guide 1766 G Canning *Anti Lucretius* III. 227 [He] for a pilot eyeless Chance employ'd. 1814 Cary *Dante*, *Purgatory* xiii 61 As never beam Of noonday visiteth the eyeless man, E'en so [etc] 1859 Tennyson *Idylls*, *Vivien* 106, I saw the little elf-god eyeless once 1867 J Martineau *Chr Life* (ed 4) 464 Sunshine is of no use in an eyeless world 1871 Morley *Condorcet* Crit Misc (1878) 73 The fortuitous vagaries of an eyeless destiny 1877 Morris *Sigurd* III 278 The hungry eyeless sword

4 Not to be reached by the eye *rare.*

1839 Bailey *Festus* (1848) 17/2 Like stars They shall ever pass at all but eyeless distance

† Ey·elest. *Obs* Also 3 ȝeielest [·–OE **ȝegelest*, f *egeleds* Aweless] Fearlessness

c 1275 Lay 19291 His dude ofte onwreste al for heye-leste [*c* 1205 ȝie leste]

Eyelet (əɪ let), *sb.* Forms· 4 oilet, 5 oylette, olyet, -tte, 7 eielet, eylet, 7– eyelet [ME *oilet*, a. Fr *œillet*, dim of *œil* eye· the mod. form is influenced by association with Eye and -let]

1. a A small round hole in cloth, sail-cloth, etc, worked like a button-hole for the passage of a lace, ring, or rope; also Eyelet-hole **b.** A short metal tube, having its ends flattened for the same purpose

1382 Wyclif *Ex* xxvi 5 The curtyn shal haue fifti oiletis in either parti 1611 Speed *Hist Gt Brit* ix xv § 9 At euery Eylet the Needle left hanging by the silke 1627 Capt Smith *Seaman's Gram* v 23 Drawing a rope thorow a blocke or oylet to runne vp and down *a* 1764 Lloyd *To G. Colman*, Peeping the curtains eyelet through

transf 1805 Wordsw *Prelude* vii. Wks (1888) 288/1 Winding up his mouth into an orifice a lurking eyelet, small and only not invisible

2 An aperture or loophole for observation; *rarely* for the discharge of missiles

c 1440 *Promp Parv*, Olyet, hole yn in a walle *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xiv. 630 Foto han smeten him Thorwh the oylettes of his helm 1848 Thackeray *Van Fair* lxiii, A woman with a black mask on, through the eyelets of which her eyes twinkled strangely 1851 Turner *Dom Archit* I vii 336 In which there are loop-holes or eylets for arrows 1858 Bushnell *Nat. & Supernat* iii (1864) 65 Eyelet of observation

3 A small eye. *lit.* and *fig.*

1799 W Taylor in *Monthly Mag* VII 139 With eyelets, by the fat flesh squeez'd together. 1835 *Tait's Mag* II 379 Wicked eyelets, wicked mouth, Face me fairly, tell me truth! 1848 Hardy in *Proc Berw Nat Club* II 335 Eyelets (*ocelli*) two, small, black 1876 Hardy *Hand Ethelb.* II. xlvi 233 They could discern eyelets of light

† **b** A small eye or bud of a plant or tree *Obs*

1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* vi vi 737 If it [the vine stock] haue put forth any eielet, you may rub it off with your finger 1616 Surfl & Markh *Country Farme* 348 Shoots full of sappe, hauing grosse and thicke-set eyelets

4 *attrib* and *Comb.*

1864 Webster, *Eyelet-ring*, a small ring of metal, ivory, &c. inserted in an eyelet to prevent wearing 1874 Knight *Dict Mech*, *Eyelet-punch*, a device used at the desk for attaching papers together by eyeleting 1880 *Catal. Tool Wks Sheffield* 80 Best bright Eyelet Closing Pliers 1883 *Harper's Mag* 813/2 It is a mere eyelet slit of a strait.

Eye·let (əɪ·let), *v* [f prec sb.] *trans* To make eyelets in *lit* and *fig*

1832 Gen. P Thompson *Exerc* (1842) II 323 The cockneys . eyeleted the royalists at Brentford in 1642.

Hence **Eye leted** *ppl a* **Eye leting** *vbl. sb.*

1874 Knight *Dict Mech*, *Eyeleting-machine*, a machine for attaching eyelets to garments and other objects 1885 Newhall in *Harper's Mag* Jan 286/2 Self feeding eyeleting machine, foot-power 1891 *Ch Times* 27 Feb 209/3 Advt, [A card] .eyeleted for hanging up *Mod* Eyeleted luggage-labels

Eyeleteer (əɪletī·ɪ). [f. prec. sb. + -eer.] (See quot)

1874 Knight *Dict Mech*, *Eyeleteer*, a stabbing instrument of the work-table, to pierce eyelet-holes.

Eyelet-hole (əɪ·let,hōul), *sb* Forms 6 ilet-, 6–7 oylet-, 6–9 eylet-, 7 eylot-, ilot-, oilet-, 7–8 ey(e)lid-, 8 eilet-, 9 oilete-, 7– eyelet-. [f. Eyelet *sb* + Hole]

1. = Eyelet 1 a; also a hole for inserting a metal eyelet (see Eyelet 1 b).

1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 573 A Brigandine made of many folds of Canvas with Oylet-holes. 1599 A M tr *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 184/2 The thong must lye on the rupture, which must on both his sydes have 2 eyletholes 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 31 The eylot holes of the saile 1658 A Fox tr. *Wurtz' Surg* II xxiv 144 Splinters made with fitting fillets and bands, on which there are small eylid holes. 1743 Zollman in *Phil Trans* XLII 365 A sort of Boat of Turkey Leather with Eilet-holes for receiving Hooks 1762 Falconer *Shipwr* II. 335 The reef-lines next Through eyelet-holes . were reeved. 1850 Carlyle *Latter-d Pamph*, *Downing Street* 45 This poor tailor's-bodkin, hardly adequate to bore an eylet-hole. 1861 Pearson *Early & Mid Ages Eng* 206 Wool and flax, with silk for the lappets and the eyelet holes, were the common materials

transf 1599 Porter *Angry Wom Abingd* (Percy Soc) 132 Twill be a good while ere you wish your skin full of ilet holes 1634 Ford *P Warbeck* II. iii, Or let my skin be punch'd full of oylet-holes with the bodkin of derision

2 a. A small hole for the purpose of observation. **b.** A hole or slit for the discharge of missiles.

a 1797–1803 Foster in *Life & Corr* 1846 I 178 An eyelet-hole, through which I fancied visions of entrancing beauty 1848 W H Ainsworth *Lanc Witches* I x, Nor was she long in discovering a small eyelet hole in the carving which commanded the room 1869 *Latest News* 3 Oct 15 Scarcely any of the helmets have eyeletholes, but the viser was in general left partly open

b 1858 Hawthorne *Fr & It Jrnls* I 606 Embrasures for guns and eyelet holes for musketry 1879 Sir G Scott *Lect Archit.* I 260 In a fortification external windows must be wholly avoided or reduced to mere eyelet-holes

3. *nonce-use* = Eyehole **a**

a 1845 Hood *Jack Hall* xix, Death gave a wink, As well as eyelet holes can blink

Hence **Eye let-hole** *v* **a** *intr* To make eyelet-holes. **b** *trans* To make eyelet-holes in; to pierce through and through, to riddle **Eye let-holed** *ppl. a.*, furnished with eyelet-holes **Eye-let-ho ling** *vbl sb*

1747 *Gentl Mag* Feb 71 These lovers are to eylet-hole one another in Miss Biddy's presence 1590 Barwick *Disc Mannall Weapons* 21 Ilet holed dublets very easie 1845 Dickens *Chimes* 63, I introduced pinking and eyelet-holeing among the men.

Eyeliad, obs var. of Oeillade.

Eyelid (əɪ lid) [f Eye *sb* 1 + Lid.] One of the lids or covers of the eye, distinguished as *upper* and *lower*; one of the movable folds of skin with which an animal covers or uncovers the eye at pleasure

a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 265 Swifte as þe sunne gleam þe scheot from est into west, ase þin] ehe-lid tuneð ant openeð *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 19788 (Cott) Wit þis sco lifted hir eien lidd 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R* v. viii (1495) 114 A foure foted beeste wythout eye lyddes is feble of syghte *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll* 74 His ee ledis asken reson of men 1486 *Bk St Albans* A ij b, Put it thorow the ouer igh lid and so of that other 1597 Shaks 2 *Hen. IV*, III i. 7 O Sleepe, O gentle Sleepe, how haue I frighted thee That thou no more wilt weigh mine eye-lids downe 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 870 Those that are Pore-blinde .doe much gather the Eye-lids together 1690 Locke *Hum Und* II ix. (1695) 68 How frequently do we cover our Eyes with our Eye-lids, without perceiving that we are at all in the dark? 1752 Sir J Hill *Hist Anim.* 535 The eyes [of the Simia] have an upper and under eye lid, exactly as in our own species 1814 Scott *Ld of Isles* vi xv, The eyelid scarce had time to wink. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int* I ii § 18 Touching the edge or inner surface of the upper eye-lid

Comb 1870 Rolleston *Anim Life* 31 The eyelid-like valve which guards the entrance of the great veins

fig 1382 Wyclif *Job* xli 9 His eyen as eyelids of the morntid 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 25 Under the opening eyelids of the Morn We drove afield 1647 H More *Song of Soul* II iii I xxv, Gilded clouds Arching an eyelid for the glowing Morn 1862 B Taylor *Poets Jrnl*, *Mystic Summer*, And sweeter eyelids has the Day

b *Phrases* † *To hang* (*a thing*) *by the eyelids*. to keep in suspense *To hang by the eyelids* to have a very slight hold, be in a dangerous position.

1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV 354, I would fain have things at an end, and not hang them by the eyelids thus 1778 Gouv Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I 177 General Lee's affair hangs by the eyelids 1877 J T Fields *Underbrush* (1881) 11 A magic quarto .. with one of the covers hanging by the eyelids.

† **Eye·ly,** *a. Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Eye *sb* 1 + -ly] Visible to the eye

1561 Daus tr *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 252 b, A certeine eyely and euident demonstration

Eye·mark. [f. Eye *sb.*^{1} + Mark.] **a** Something marked, or to be marked by the eye, an object to look at, a spectacle. Cf. Footmark. † **b.** The action of looking upon, marking with the eye, observation

1595 Southwell *Tri Death* (1596) 24 There are better eie-markes in youre fortune than a sisters losse 1654 tr *Behmen's Myst Magnum* xl § 29 272 Where the limit or Eye marck stood 1840 De Quincey *Mod Superstit.* Wks III 327 Not the want of eyemarks, where all is one blank ocean of sand

Eyepiece (əɪ·pīs). [f Eye *sb* 1 + Piece]

1. *Optics.* The lens or combination of lenses, usually two in number, known respectively as the *field-glass* and *eye-glass*, at the eye-end of a telescope, or other optical instrument, by which the image, formed by the mirror or object-glass, is viewed and magnified.

The principal kinds of eye-pieces are (*a*) the *Huyghenian*, or so-called *negative* from the fact of its forming the image between the lenses, (*b*) the *Ramsden*, or common astronomical, called *positive* because the image is formed outside the field-glass, (*c*) the *erecting* or *terrestrial* for ordinary telescopes, which prevents the object in an erect position

1790 Roy in *Phil Trans* LXXX 155 The common eye-piece with two convex glasses 1831 Brewster *Optics* xliii 360 Achromatic eyepieces may be composed of two or three lenses 1867 J Hogg *Microsc* I ii 40 The two [eye-glass and field-glass] when combined are termed the eye-piece. 1878 Lockyer *Stargazing* iii The Achromaticity of the Huyghenian Eyepiece

b. *attrib.* as *eyepiece micrometer.* (See quot.)

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech*, *Eye-piece Micrometer*, a graduated slip of glass introduced through slits in the eye-piece tube, so as to occupy the center of the field.

2. *Australian.*

1880 *Leeds Mercury* 16 Nov. 7 The power of a lazy free-selector to pick out the eye-piece of a squatter's run.

Eye-pit. [f. Eye *sb* 1 + Pit.] **a** The pit or socket of the eye. **b.** The depression between the eye and the orbit

c 1275 *Death* 241 (Cotton) in *O.E. Misc.* 182 Also beoð his

eye-puttes ase a bruþen led. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat Hist* III iii 78 This animal [Antelope]. has deepei eyepits than the foimer 1846 J Baxter *Libr Pract Agric* I 412 By the depth of the eye-pit we are enabled to form some idea of the age of the horse 1879 E Arnold *Lt Asia* 58 His eye-pits red with rust of ancient tears

Eyer (əɪ əɪ), *sb rare* [f Eye *v* + -er 1] One who eyes, one who looks at, an observer

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* 13 The hende Egle the eyere of hem all 1611 Cotgr., *Regardeur*, a looker eyer, beholder. 1654 Gayton *Pleas Notes* II iv 47 The sutor was as diligent an eyer of her 1830 tr *Aristophanes' Knights* 69 That aged eyer of the bread

Eyer, var. of Aire *v.*

Eyer, obs. form of Heir.

Eyer(e, obs f Air

† Ey'(e)rer. *Obs.* Also 5 **ayrer** [f *eyre*, var. of Aire *sb* 2 or *v* + -er 1] A brood falcon Also *attrib*

1399 in *Archæol* XXI 89 Hit was a eyrer good & able, to his lord ryȝt profitable 1486 *Bk St Albans* B vij a, How a man shall take an hawke fro the Eyrer Who so takys an hawke from the Eyerer hym behoueth to doo wisely. 1494 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c 17 That no Man take any Ayrer Faulcon nor purposely driive them out of their Coverts, to cause them to go to other Coverts to breed

Eyerie, -y, obs. ff. of Aerie

Eyes, obs f of Eyas.

Eye'salve. *Obs* exc *fig* [f Eye *sb* 1 + Salve] Ointment for the eyes

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss* in Wr.-Wulcker 114 *Collirium*, eaȝsealfe *c* 1200 *Ormin* 1852 Hallȝhe læchedom And sawless eȝhesallfe 1526 Bible (Tindale) *Rev* iii. 18 Anoynt thyne eyes with eye salve, that thou mayste se 1616 Surfl. & Markh *Country Farme* 137 An Eye-salue made of the iuice of ground Iuie 1784 Cowper *Task* II 203 Go, dress thine eye with eyesalve.

fig 1550 Bale *Image Both Ch.* G iv, Anoynt thyne eyes with the eye salve of clerenes which is Jesus Christe 1641 Milton *Reform* I (1851) 30 If we will but purge with sovrain eyesalve that intellectual ray which God hath planted in us 1677 Gilpin *Demonol* (1867) 69 Where grace, as the only eye salve, doth not restore the sight.

† Eye'sene. *Obs* Also 2 ɵo-, ȝ æh-, eæh-, ex-, 4 eiȝe-sene, -seon [f. Eye *sb* 1 + ME. Sene sight.] Eyesight, presence.

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 143 Ech eorþe scal hwakien on his ecsene *c* 1205 Lay 8229 Ut of min æh senen [1275 hehseht]. *c* 1275 *Prayer to Virgin* 36 in *O E Misc* (1872) 196 Þat ich nocht at dai of dome beo flemed of þin exsene *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr* 2222 Anon of lond he ches, Out of markes eiȝe sene

Eye-servant (əɪ sɜ̄ ɪvănt) *arch* [f Eye *sb* 1 + Servant] One who serves the eye; one who does his duty only when under the eye of his master or employer

1552 Latimer *Serm Lord's Prayer* v Wks (Parker Soc) 394 The most part of servants are but eye-servants. 1613 *Answ Uncasing Machavils Instr* F ij b, Keepe not an eye seruant within thy doore 1682 Flavel *Fear* 19 'Tis the reproach of the servants of men to be eye servants 1832 Carlyle *Remin* I (1881) 6 No one will ever say, Here was the finger of a hollow eye-servant

Eye'-serve, *v* [f. Eye *sb.* 1 + Serve *v*] *trans* To wait upon with the eyes, to watch.

1800 Hurdis *Fuv Village* 181 They [sparrows] Eye-serve the goose for its superfluous down

Eye'-se rver. [f Eye *sb.* 1 + Server] = Eye-servant

1835 Marryat *Jac Fasthf.* xviii, I will have no eye-servers under me 1870 Spurgeon *Ploughm Talk* i. 16 The man who loiters when the master is away is an eye-server.

Eye'-se rvice. [f Eye *sb* 1 + Service.] a. The action or conduct of an eye-servant; service performed only under inspection or under the master's eye † b. Service seen by the eye; outward or formal worship. c. The homage of the eye; respectful and admiring looks *rare.*

1526-34 Tindale *Col* iii 22 Not with eye service as men pleasers 1550 Crowley *Last Trumpe* 163 Se thou serue him .. not wyth eye-seruice fainedly 1688 Delamer *Wks* (1694) 26 All their duty will be turned into eye-service 1736 Berkeley *Disc* Wks (1871) III 417 This [religion] makes men obey, not with eye service, but in sincerity of heart 1884 J Hall *Chr Home* 55 Servants that can be trusted to give something better than eye-service

b 1641 Milton *Reform* I 2 [To] bring the inward acts of the Spirit to the outward eye-Service of the body

c 1869 Blackmorp *Lorna D* lxvi, They [ladies] were worth looking at but none so well worth eye-service as my own beloved Lorna

Eye'-se rving, *a.* [f Eye *sb* 1 + Serving] That serves only under the master's eye; requiring the master's eye.

1615 J Stephens *Satyr Ess* (ed. 2) 15 This eye-serving age is quickly gone to all deceit, if we lacke lookers on.

Eyeship (əɪ ʃip). [f Eye *sb.* 1 + -ship] The dignity of being an eye.

1822 T Mitchell *Aristoph* I 29 The senate bids his eye-ship welcome; And asks his presence to the hall.

Eye'shot. [f. Eye *sb.* 1 + Shot] 1. The range of the eye, seeing distance, view Only in phrases (*To come*, etc) *beyond, in, out of, within eyeshot of.*

1599 B Jonson *Ev Man out of Hum.* v 1, When we come in eye-shot, or presence of this lady. 1690 Dryden *Don Sebastian* II. ii, I am out of eye shot from the other windows. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp* xli (1856) 375, I have crawled within fair eye-shot, and watched their movements 1865 Swinburne *Atalanta* 876 Here in your sight and eyeshot of these men 1867 Lowell *Biglow P.* Ser. II 54 Boys beyond eyeshot of the tithing-man

fig 1858 Hawthorne *Fr & It Jrnls* II 4 The instant he comes within eye-shot of the fulfilment of his hopes

2 A 'shot' from the eye; a glance, prospect

1615 Sylvester *Tobacco battered* 291, The Pest Or deadly Ey shot of a Basilisk 1704 Stelle *Lying Lover* v 1, How shall I bear the Eye-Shot of the Crowd in Court? 1709 — *Tatler* No 52 P 3 The Sexes seem to separate themselves, and draw up to attack each other with Eye-shot 1860 Hawthorne *Marb Faun* xxviii, The windows afforded extensive eye shots over hill and valley 1879 G Meredith *Egoist* III x 210 Vernon sent one of his vivid eyeshots from one to the other

Eye'sight (əɪ səɪt) [f. Eye *sb* 1 + Sight]

1. The power or faculty of seeing, sight. attributed also to the heart, soul, etc.

c 1200 *Ormin* 1867 Þatt Drihhtin shollde ȝifenn uss God sawless eȝhesihhþe *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 25470 (Cott) Ert clene and eien sight *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst* (Shaks. Soc) 44 Whantynge of eyesight in peyn doth me bynde 1401 *Pol Poems* (1859) II 98 But him was ȝovun ilȝe-siȝt, for al his grete noise 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xiv 207 The eysight is still good 1615 J Stephens *Satyr Ess* (ed 2) 420 The Basilisk and Eagle cannot match his eye-sight. 1725 Bradley *Fam Dict* s v *Juice*, It strengthens the Eye-sight 1805 *Med Jrnl* XIV 330 These organs .. manifest themselves to the eye sight 1873 Bain in B Stewart *Conserv. Force* viii. 231 A miser has to pay a high fee to the surgeon that saves his eyesight

fig 1784 Cowper *Task* v 452 [It] blinds The eyesight of Discov'ry 1849 Robertson *Sermons* Ser I x 167 To our blinded eyesight it seems a cruel will 1857 Willmott *Pleas Lit* xx. 111 The only eye-sight employed is the critical

† 2 The action or fact of seeing or looking; the use of the eyes, look, gaze, observation, view; an instance of this, a look. *To set good eyesight on* to look hard at *Obs.* exc. in *By, from, in* (*a person's*) *eyesight*

a 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott Hom* 209 Mine sunnen beoð grisliche in þine eih sihðe *a* 1300 *Signs bef Judgem* 143 in *E E P* (1862) 11 For sinful man-is ein siȝt ne let us neuer ben ischend *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 4300 (Cott) Quilum allan wit an ei sight 1526 Tindale *Luke* xxii 56 Won off the wenches sett goode eyesight on hym 1535 Coverdale 2 *Sam* xxii 25 So shal ye Lorde rewarde me acordinge to the clenes of my handes in his eye sighte 1573 Golding *Calvin on Job* 76 Then must wee consider euen by eye sight, that our lyfe slydeth away from us. 1641 Wilkins *Math Magick* I xix (1648) 135 That in Josephus which he sets down from his own eye-sight 1839 Carlyle *Charitism* iv (1858) 20 Things known to us by the best evidence, by eye-sight. 1873 Lowell *Among my Bks* Ser II 6 His comparisons are drawn from actual eye-sight

3 The range of the eye, sight, view

a 1225 *Juliana* 30 And het swiðe don hire ut of his ehsihðe *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott Hom* 187 Ich ne mai ne ne dear cum lufsum god in þin ehsihþe *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 7236 He wole not have God in his iye sight ?*c* 1475 *Sqr lowe Degre* 608 That profered you golde and fe, Out of myne eye-syght for to be 1588 Shaks *L L L* II 1 239 His tongue all impatient to speake and not see Did stumble with haste in his eie-sight to be. 1633 Earl Manch. *Al Mondo* (1636) 86 The minde contemplating heaven, walkes beyond eye-sight

Hence † **Eye-sighted** *a*, gifted with eye-sight

1651 *Fuller's Abel Redev*, *Bucer* (1867) 154 The most judicious and best eye sighted fryers

† **Eye'some,** *a Obs* In 6 eysome. [f Eye *sb* 1 + -some] Pleasant to the eyes.

1584 Southwell *Ep Comfort* xiv 191 b, Our syghte shall feede on the most glorious and eysome maiestye of the place

Eyesore (əɪ sōəɪ). [f Eye *sb.* 1 + Sore *sb.*]

† 1. A soreness of the eyes *Obs*

(In quot. *a* 1300 perh an adj)

?*a* 1300 *Salomon & Sat* (1848) 272 Betere is eyesor þen al blynd, quoþ Hendyng 1562 Turner *Herbal* II 76 a, Dates ar hurtfull for them that haue the eysore and the tooth ache. 1562 J Heywood *Prov & Epigr* (1867) 94 Muche lookyng so, breedth much eie sore.

2. Something permanently offensive to the sight, an ugly mark or feature

1530 Rastell *Bk Purgat* III viii 2 The spottes be a great deformyte and eye sore 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol* v 222 These eyesores and blemishes in continual attendants about the service of Gods sanctuary 1617 Markham *Caval* III 51 To bee sickle hought behinde is not amisse, though it be a little eye-sore 1726 Leoni tr *Alberti's Archit* I 19 b, He is continually repenting and fretting at the Eye-sore 1827 Steuart *Planter's G* (1828) 136 This, in parks much exposed, is found a very serious eye-sore 1867 A. Barry *Sir C Barry* viii. 288 All the eyesores on the Surrey bank of the river

† b On a horse A scar; also a flaw, defect *Obs*

1678 *Lond. Gaz* No 1346/4 A dapple grey Gelding, an eye sore above his hoof upon one of his hinder legs 1690 Dryden *Don Sebast* I. i, He's the best peice of Man's flesh in the Market, not an Eyesore in his whole body 1711 *Lond Gaz* No 4795/4 An Eye-sore on the near hind Foot caused in Pacing

3. A cause of annoyance, offence, or vexation; an object of dislike or disgust.

1548 Udall, etc *Erasm Par. Luke* xvi 137 He might haue been an iyesore to all. 1586 J Hooker *Girald Irel* in *Holinshed* II 63/2, I wote well how great an eiesore I am in your sight. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Rem* (1644) 98 Thou shalt be a burthen, and an Eye sore to thy friends. 1759 B. Martin *Nat Hist Eng* I *Haunts* 125 The French to whom they have always been an Eye-sore 1809 W Irving *Knickerb* (1861) 119 The onion patches of Pyquag were an eyesore to Jacobus Van Curlet and his garrison 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* x. (1877) 206 Many of their neighbours are eyesores to them, and the very sight of them interrupts their repose

attrib. 1875 W McIlwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* 59 Antiquated and eyesore elections

Eye'sore, *a* [f Eye *sb* 1 + Sore *a*] That has sore eyes. Hence **Eye soreness**, soreness of the eyes; in quot. *fig* Offensive ugliness

1883 *Harper's Mag* Feb 333/1 A bower of charm to the æsthetic sense in the midst of a dirty money-grubbing eye-soreness

Eye'-splice. [f Eye *sb* 1 + Splice *sb*] A splice made by turning up the end of a rope, and interlacing its strands with those of the upper part

1769 Falconer *Dict Marine* (1789) N n, The eye-splice being intended to make a sort of eye. at the end of a rope 1851 H. Melville *Whale* lx 312 Both ends of the line are exposed, the lower end terminating in an eye-splice, or loop 1867 in Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk* 284

Eye'spot. [f Eye *sb* 1 + Spot *sb*]

1. a A spot resembling an eye b A rudimentary eye c In a coco-nut. = Eye 12 b.

a 1879 Lubbock *Sci Lect* ii 57 In Chœrocampa tersa, there is an eye-spot on each segment 1882 *Gard Chron* XVII 20 Calanthe Sandhurstiana with an eye-spot at the base of the lip 1890 J P Ballard *Among the Moths* 32 His wings showing two large and elegant eye spots

b 1877 Huxley *Anat Inv Anim* iv. 188 One or more eyespots are sometimes seated on the ganglion 1880 Bastian *Brain* viii 176 In the young Lamprey two pigment spots replace the single 'eye spot' of the Lancelot

c 1885 H O Forbes *Nat. Wanderings* I ii. 27 The three eye-spots seen at the end of a cocoa-nut.

2 A kind of lily of a violet or black colour, having a red spot in the middle of each leaf

1801 Southey *Thalaba* vi xx, Here amid her sable cup Shines the red eye-spot The solitary twinkler of the night

Hence **Eye'spotted** *ppl a*, having spots resembling eyes.

1590 Spenser *Muiopotmos* 95 Iunoes Bird in her eye-spotted traine 1883 *Times* 11 June 4/5 A splendid peacock with a luxuriant train of eye spotted feathers

Eyess(e, obs f of Eyas

Eye'string. [f Eye *sb* 1 + String *sb.*] In *pl.* The strings (i e muscles, nerves, or tendons) of the eye (The 'eyestrings' were formerly supposed to break or crack at death or loss of sight)

1601 B Jonson *Poetaster* Induct, Crack, eye-strings let me be ever blind 1607 Beaum & Fl. *Woman-hater* II 1, The last words that my dying father spake, Before his eye-strings brake. 1611 Shaks *Cymb* I iii 17, I would haue broke mine eye-strings, crack'd them, but To looke vpon him 1639 Fuller *Holy War* II xxxix (1647) 96 When once those eye-strings begin to break, the heart-strings hold not out long after 1675 Hobbes *Odyssey* (1677) 108 All his eye-strings with the fire did strut 1682 Otway *Venice Preserved* II 1, Gaze on thee 'till my Eye-strings crackt with Love 1707 Mortimer *Husb* 178 See that their [sheep's] Gums be red the Eye-strings ruddy. 1776 Toplady *Bk Praise* 159 When my eyestrings break in death 1778 *Arminian Mag* I 268 His Eye-strings were broke, his Speech entirely gone.

Eyet, obs f. Ait.

† **Eye'thurl.** *Obs.* [f. Eye *sb.* 1 + Thurl.] An eye-hole, a window; also *pl* the eye-windows.

c 890 K Ælfred *Beda* iv. iii P 3 Ða ontynde se biscep ðæt eagh þyrl ðære cyrcean. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 83 Þe sunne scineð þurh þe glesne ehþurl *a* 1225 *St Marher* 8 Heo þa biheolden þurh an eyþurl as heo bed hire beoden *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 62 þurh eie þurles deað haueð hire inȝong into þe soule *Ibid* 70 Nout one our earen, auh ower eie þurles tuneð aȝein idel speche

Eye'-tooth. [f Eye *sb* 1 + Tooth; cf. Ger. *augenzahn*, Du. *oogtand*] A tooth immediately under or next to the eye, orig. one of the upper canine teeth (see Canine *tooth*), but now extended to the lower also

1580 Hollyband *Treas Fr. Tong, Den Machelière*, the eye tooth. 1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* (1673) 379 The eye teeth of a Lion 1629 Chapman *Juvenal* 255 Live still gnashing of thy great eye-teeth 1691 Ray *Creation* II (1692) 41 The next [teeth] one on each side. called *Canini*, in English Eye Teeth. 1700 T Brown tr *Fresny's Amusem Ser & Com* 87 The Eye-teeth of Flying Toads 1741 Monro *Anat. Nerves* (ed 3) 159 The two superior. are called Eye-teeth, from the Communication of Nerves which is betwixt them and the Eyes. 1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat* 77 The Upper Canine Teeth are the longest in the jaws, and for this reason, are vulgarly denominated Eye teeth 1863 Huxley *Man's Place Nat.* II. 81 Milk-teeth consist of four incisors two canines, or eye-teeth, and four molars in each jaw

fig 1740 Pardon *Dyche's Dict* (ed 3), *Eye teeth.* Quickness or sharpness of understanding and parts

b *Phrases.* Chiefly *fig* *To cut one's eye-teeth* to get out of babyhood. *To draw any one's eye-teeth* to take the conceit out of him. † *To have one's eye-teeth*: to be wide-awake

1730 Morier in Atterbury *Misc Wks* V 147 There is no dealing with him without having one's eye teeth. 1837 Haliburton *Clockm.* Ser. I xvi 147 Them are fellers cut their eye-teeth afore they ever sot foot in this country 1867 Dixon *New Amer* I i 1 Guess these Yanks must look alive unless they should happen to enjoy having their eye-teeth drawn. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit*, *Civilis.* Wks. (Bohn) III 7 Like progress that is made by a boy 'when he cuts his eye-teeth'.

Eye'water (əɪ'wɒ̄tə1). [f. Eye *sb* + Water *sb*]

a. Water, i e either natural tears, or an abnormal overflow (*stillicidium*), 'tear in the eye', flowing

from the eye Rare in *pl.* b A lotion for the eye. c The humours (aqueous or vitreous) of the eye. d *Slang* = Gin

a 1590 Southwell *M Magd Fun Teares* 125 What anger so fiery that may not be quenched with eye-water, sith a weeping supplyant rebateth the edge of more than a lyon's fury 1845 G Murray *Islaford* 169 To roll Sorrow's eye-waters from their dark abode 1849 Thackeray *Lett* 50, I can hardly see as I write for the eye-water, but it isn't with grief.

b 1679 Plot *Staffordsh* (1686) 106 All sorts of Eye-waters, such as that of Elder well 1747 Wesley *Prim Physic* (1762) 61 An excellent Eye Water 1818 S F. Gray *Supp to Pharmacopœias* 237 Common eye water *Ibid* 235 Blue eye water 1841–4 Emerson *Ess* Ser. I vii. (1876) 190 Love is not a hood, but an eye-water

c 1874 Coues *Field Ornith.* I vii (1890) 57 Eye-water.. is often a great annoyance [in taxidermy].

d 1869 Whyte Melville *M. or N* I vi 118 Two bob an' a bender, and a three of eye-water, in? 1886 *Judy* 4 Aug 58 Jiggered gin, dog's nose and Paddy's eye-water

Eye'-wink. [f. Eye *sb.*[1] + Wink *sb.*] a A wink or motion of the eye, a look or glance b The time it takes to wink the eye, an instant.

a 1598 Shaks *Merry W.* II ii. 72 They could neuer get an eye-winke of her 1818 Keats *Endym* IV 267 Before young Bacchus' eye-wink turning pale 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* X 921 'Twixt her placid eyewinks

b 1879 Chr. Rossetti *Seek & F* 88 Until all time dwindle to a mere eye-wink. 1890 *Daily News* 27 Jan 3/1 You touch a tiny switch .and in an eye-wink your glass button-hole becomes an incandescent lamp.

Similarly **Eye'-winker,** eyelash or eyelid.

1808 Jamieson, *Ee-winkers* the eye-lashes *a* 1833 A Picken *Changeable Charlie*, The burley scoundrel lifted up his eye-winkers 1881 *Pennsylv. School Jrnl* XXX 57 Every ..hair and eye-winker, revolving 'on its own hook.'

Eyewi'tness. [f Eye *sb* 1 + Witness.]

†1. One who gives testimony to what he has seen with his own eyes *Obs.*

1539 Taverner *Erasm Prov* (1552) 43 One Eye wytnesse, is of more value, than tenne eare wytnesses. 1591 Spenser *M Hubberd* 1278 Which yet to prove more true, he meant to see, And an ey-witnes of each thing to bee.

2 One who can give testimony from his own observation; one who has seen a thing done or happen

1590 Sir J. Smyth in *Lett Lst Men* (Camden) 57, I do not write the same of mine owne certaine knowledge, as a eye wittness 1611 Bible 2 *Pet* i 16 Wee were eye witnesses of his Maiestie 1615 W. Hull *Mirrour of Maiestie* 89 The death of such a sonne whereof shee was an eyed witnesse 1694 Ld Molesworth *Acc Denmark* 44 Received not only from eye-witnesses, but also from some of the principal Actors 1744 Berkeley *Srrs* § 17 Leo Africanus describes, as an eye-witness, the making of tar in Mount Atlas 1798 Ferriar *Illustr Sterne* i 17 Brantome, an eye-witness informs us. 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng* IV 93 Different estimates were formed even by eyewitnesses 1878 *N. Amer Rev* CXXVI 180 It is the narration, by an eye-witness, of the memorable *coup d'etat* of 1851

†3. The result of actual observation; a report made by one who was present. *Obs.*

1627 Hakewill *Apol* I i § 5 9 By the eye-witnesse of Ioachimus Rheticus, and others, it hath been proved 1671 Milton *Samson* 1594 Give us. Eye-witness of what first or last was done

Hence **Eyewi tnessing** *vbl sb.*

1857 H Miller *Test Rocks* IV 154 Had they been revealed by vision as a piece of eye-witnessing.

Eyey (əɪi), *a* [f. Eye *sb.*[1] (sense 2 o d) + -y] Full of eyes or holes.

1884 Holland *Gloss Chester* (E D S) 116 Cheese is said to be eyey when it contains holes full of rancid whey

Eyger, obs f of Eager

Eyghe, obs f. of Awe

Eyght(e, obs f of Ait, Eight.

Eyghte, obs f. of Aught *sb* [1]

Eyghtyndele · see Eightin

Eygre, var. of Eagre; obs f of Eager

Eyir, obs. f of Air.

Eykorn, obs. f of Acorn

Eylace, obs. f of Alas

1556 *Aurelio & Isab* (1608) C ij, Eylace how lightlye maie one perceave, when the wemen love

Eylde, obs form of Yield

Eyldyng, obs form of Elding [1]

Eyl(e, var. of Ail *sb* [2] *Obs* ; obs. f Ail *v.*

Eyle, obs form of Aisle, Ill.

Ey'lebourn, *dial.* Also **nailbourne.** [Of obscure origin, quot 1480 would suggest that it is f Ail *sb* trouble, affliction + Bourn; but this may be popular etymology.] (See quots)

c 1480 Warkworth *Chron* 24 [mentions an intermittent stream near St. Albans, called Wemere (interpreted 'woo watere'), the flowing of which was 'a tokene of derthe, or of pestylence, or of grete batayle', and adds] Also there has ronne dyverse suche other wateres, that betokenethe lykewyse, one at Lavesham in Kent, and another byside Canturbury called Naylborne 1677 Plot *Nat Hist Oxfordsh.* 30 Of these [springs] there are many in the County of Kent, which they call Nailbournes there 1719 Harris *Hist Kent* 174 Such as in this County they call an Eylebourn, (or vulgarly a Nailbourn) which is a Spring that rises all of a sudden out of the Ground, runs a while like a Torrent and then disappears *Ibid* 240 There is a famous Eylebourn which rises in this Parish and sometimes runs but a little way now and then it goes with a very strong Stream 1727 Lewis *Feversham* 4 The brakish Creek, into which a spring or Nail-bourne from Ospringe falls 1736 in Pegge *Kenticisms* (E D S) 38 1887 Parish & Shaw *Kent Dialect* (E D S), *Eylebourne, Nailbourn,* an intermittent spring

Ey'ling. *Obs* exc *dial* Forms: 5–7 elyng, 6–7 eling(e, 7 eyling, 9 *dial* ealin [perh f *ele* 'wing', Aisle + -ing [2]]

†1. ? An aisle or wing of a church. See Aisle 1. *Obs*

1400 *Acct Roll Vicars Choral, York.*, In emendatione 1 elyng' 1528 *Test Ebor* IX 464 To be bur' [in the church of Skipton] in the north elyng

2 A 'lean-to' or shed attached to a house *dial*

1625 *Court Roll, Wakefield*, Partem 1 domus vocatam elinge 1875 *Lanc Gloss*, *Ealin*, a shed set against another building From the verb to heel or lean over.

†3 ? A 'bay' of a barn *Obs*

1662 in *N. Riding Rec* VI 51 An eyling of a barn

Eylod, ? var. of Allod

c 1500 *Melusine* 108 He that shuld enheryte the chyef eylod shuld not be able to kepe no grete houshold

Eylsum, obs. ff of Halesome, Wholesome

Eym(e, *Sc* var. Eme, *Obs*, uncle

Eymbre, -bery, eymery, obs ff of Ember [1].

Eyme, obs f of Aim.

Eynd (əind). *dial.* [app a var of And(e 2] (See quot)

1865 W. White *E Eng* II 176 The Eynd, or watersmoke, as it is called in Norfolk, is a remarkable phenomenon, occurring mostly between spring and autumn, and with peculiar suddenness.

†**Ey'ndill,** *v Sc Obs rare* [? connected with *aynd*, Ande *sb*] *intr* To be jealous Const *on*

1576 Maitland *Old Age* in Pinkerton *Anc Scot Poems* II 310 Scho will not eyndill on me now And I sa ald

Hence †**Ey ndland, -ing** *ppl a* jealous.

1552 Abp Hamilton *Catech* (1884) 57, I am the Lord thi God, stark and jolious or eyndland. 1568 *Sempill Ball* 235, I wald ze sowld forbid hir Hir eyndling toyis

Eyne, var of Ean, *Obs*

Eynes, -ez, -is, erroneous ff. Eyves, -ez, -is

Eynke, obs f of Ink.

Eyot, more usual var of Ait, small island. Hence **Ey'oty** *a* [+-y], like an eyot or island

1883 Cope *Hampshire Words* s v, 'That eyoty piece near the ford'

Eyr, obs f of Air, and of Ear *v* [1]

Eyrant (ē◦rănt). *Her.* [f. *eire*, var of Aire *v Obs* + -ant]

1889 Elvin *Dict Heraldry* 57 *Eyrant*, Applied to birds in their nests.

†**Ey'rar.** *Obs.* Also 6 eyriar. [deriv. of *eyrie* = Aerie: see Aerie 2.] A brood (of swans).

1551 *Will C Ferrers* (Somerset Ho), Eyriars of Swannes. 1715 Kersey, *Eyrar* (O R) an Eyrie or Nest of young Birds 1721–1800 in Bailey 1847–78 Halliwell, *Eyrar*, a brood of swans Sometimes the bird itself

Eyre (ēə1). *Obs* exc *Hist* Forms: 3, 6–8 eire, 4 eyr, 5–6, 9 air, 6 oire, 6–7 aire, 7 eier, eyer, 5, 7– eyre [a OF. *eire, erre, oirre* masc and fem. f *errer* (see Err *v.*):—late L. *iterāre* to journey]

1 Itineration, circuit in the phrase *Justices in eyre* (= L *in itinere* on a journey), also L *justitiæ itinerantes*, AF. *justisis erraunts*: itinerant judges who rode the circuit to hold courts in the different counties. Also *Sessions in Eyre.*

These justices were usually members of the superior courts, though the sheriffs sometimes performed this duty In the year 1176, under Henry II, eighteen justices were appointed to six circuits; the practice continued with considerable irregularity as to number, period, and the matters dealt with, until the judges of Assize (q v 12) and Nisi Prius were appointed in the year 1285 under Edw I.

[1278 *Act 6 Edw I*, Stat. Glouc cc. 1–3 (1810) 46 E le Justices en Eire facent de ceo, etc 1292 Britton I 1 § 3 Qe Justices erraunts soint assignetz] 1297 R. Glouc (1724) 517 The eire of justize wende aboute in the londe 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c 6 § 1 Divers Fairs have been holden by Prescription allowed afore Justices in Eyre 1523 Fitzherb *Surv* vi (1539) 11 Alowed before justice in Eire 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb Kent* (1826) 485 An especiall sessions in Eire 1598 Hakluyt *Voy* I 17 The Iustices in Eire, (or Itinerent, as we called them, because they vsed to ride from place to place throughout the Realme, for administiation of iustice) 1768 Blackstone *Comm* III 57 These judges of assise came into use in the room of the antient justices in eyre 1866 Rogers *Agric & Prices* I. iv 71 An action before the county court, or the judges in Eyre 1875 Stubbs *Const Hist* I xi 441 A regular system of judicial eyres

2 The circuit court held by these officers Also *Eyre of justice, Justice eyre, Commission of Eyre*

[1275 *Act* 3 *Edw I*, Stat. Westm c 18 (1810) 31 Le amerciement de tut le Conte en Eyr de Iustices 1292 Britton I v § 7 Si le article ne fut mie presenté en le autre heyre. 1300 *Act* 28 *Edw I*, c 5 Presentementz en Eire] *c* 1350 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 362 At þe nexte Eyr and at þe nexte court 1440 *Sc. Acts Jas II*, § 5 That the Iustices set their Iustice aires, and hald them twise in the 3eir *c* 1450 Henryson *Tale of Dog* 129 Quhilk passis furth befor the Justice Air 1513–75 *Diurn Occurr* (Bannatyne Club) 51 The Governour proclaimit ane generall air throw all Scotland 1609 Skene *Reg Maj.* I [They] sould be present and compeire at the Iustitiars aire 1642 Milton *Argt conc Militia* 36 If a Commission of Eier sit in a County, and the Kings Bench cometh thither the Eier ceaseth 1750 Carte *Hist Eng* II 122 This new chief justiciary, holding an eyre in Southwark 1779 *Lloyd's Even Post* 20–2 Sept 287/3 The Circuit Court of Justiciary finished the Eyre at Aberdeen 1805 Scott *Last Minstr* IV xxxv, Maidens wrung their hands for love of him, Who died at Jedwood Air

†b *Eyre of the Forest* · a circuit court held periodically by the Justices of the Forest, hence called *Justices in Eyre Obs*

1622 J Rawlins *Recov Ship of Bristol* Ded in Arb. *Garner* IV 583 The Marquis of Buckingham Justice in Eyre of all His Majesty's Forests 1702 *Lond. Gaz* No 3828/3 Lord Wharton was constituted Warden and Chief Justice and Justice in Eyre of all His Majesty's Forests 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl*, *Eyre of the forest* is otherwise called justice seat which by the ancient customs was to be held every three years, by the justices of the forest journeying up and down for that purpose. 1796 Morse *Amer Geog* II. 103

c. The record of such a court.

[*a* 1481 Littleton *Tenures* § 514 Come appiert per l'Report dun plee en le Eire de Nottingham] 1614 Selden *Titles Hon* 262 That so should the right meaning of Sake bee, is iustified out of an old Eire

3 *attrib*

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 131 Eire Justices, or Itinerant

Eyre, var. of Aire *sb* [2] and *v Obs*

Eyre, obs. f. of Air

Eyren, -ron(e, -roun, obs pl forms of Egg.

Eyren, obs form of Iron

Eyrer: see Eyerer

Eyryssh(e, obs form of Airish.

Eyse, obs. form of Ease, Easy

Eysel, var. of Eisel, *Obs*, vinegar

Eyst, Eyster, obs ff of Yeast, Oyster

Eyt, obs form of Ait [1].

Eyt, eytand, north ff of Eat, Eating.

Eyth, obs form of Eath

†**Eythe.** *Obs rare.* [OE *ege̊de, ege̊pe*, corresponding to OHG. *egida*:—WGer **agiþôn-* f. **agjan* Edge *v* [2]] A harrow

a 800 *Corpus Gloss*, *Erpica*, ege̊de 1393 Langl *P Pl* C. xxii 273 And harowede holy scripture, With to eythes þat thei hadden, an olde and a newe

Eyther(e, -thir, obs forms of Either

Eythyn, Sc var of Eten, *Obs*

Eytike, obs form of Ethic.

Eyves, eyues, -ez, -is, obs ff Eaves.

a 1400 *Morte Arth* 1283 Thise hende houez on a hille by þe holte eyues [*printed* eynes] *Ibid* 2516 Baytand one a wattre banke by þe wodde eyuis [*pr* eynis]

Eyyr, obs. form of Heir.

‖ **Ezan.** [*Arab* اذان *aḏān*] The formula chanted by the Muezzin at the hour of prayer

1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) II vi 1 144 *note*, I made him this compliment in the tone in which we sing the ezan 1842 Faber *Styrian Lake* 84, I hear the countless Turkish Ezans swell.

Ezlar, obs Sc. form of Ashlar.

†**E'zod.** *Obs* A variant of Izzard, the letter Z

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 36 X with y, ezod, & per se

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